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POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

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OF

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND ART.

BY

L. COLANGE, LL.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Illustrated by over Twenty-five Hundred Wood-Cuts.

VOL. II.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. ELLWOOD ZELL.
1871.

W. R. BURRAGE, General Agent for Ontario, Canada; 58 George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

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OF

KNOWLEDGE AND LANGUAGE.

I.

I is the ninth letter, and third vowel, of the English language, derived from the Greek and Latin. It is pronounced by throwing the breath suddenly against the palate as it issues from the larynx, with a slight hollowing of the tongue, and nearly the same opening of the lips as in pronouncing *a* or *e*. This letter has two principal and three minor sounds in the English tongue, viz., the long sound ī, as in *fine, fire;* the short sound ĭ, as in *fig, fish, pill;* and the three subordinate sounds as of *e* in *term;* of *e* in *thirst;* and finally of *y*, in many words where it goes before another vowel, as in *cotillion*, pronounced *cotill-yon*. *I* enters into the composition of several digraphs, as *deign, yield, friend*, &c. As a termination its use has been imported into the English language from foreign stocks, principally from the Italian, as in *banditti, illuminati*, &c.; in such cases it possesses the short sound similar to *y* in the like instances. In Italy, France, and other countries possessing purely Latinized idioms, *i* is pronounced similarly to the English *e*. The sound of *i* before another *i* is expressed by *y*. The form of *i* was originally identical with that of *j*, and it is only within the last century that any distinction has been made between them. The letter *i* (*iota*), in the Greek language, is the simplest of the alphabetical characters, and the English *i* answers as first personal pronoun to the *ego* of the Latins, as, nominative *I*, objective *me*, plural *we*, and objective plural *us*. *Me* is sometimes, but improperly, employed for *I*, as, "Who is there?" "It is *me*," instead of "It is *I*." As a numeral, *i* signifies *one*, and stands for as many units as it is severally repeated: when put before a higher numeral, it subtracts from its value, as *iv.*, 4, *ix.*, 9; when placed after the higher numeral, so many are added as there are units indicated, as *xi.*, 11, *xiii.*, 13. The Romans used *i* in composition with *c*, natural or reversed, to express any multiple of 500, as thus —*ic.*, 500; *cic.*, 1,000; *icc.*, 5,000; *ccIↃↃ.*, 10,000; *IↃↃ.*, 50,000; *ccIↃↃↃ.* for 100,000. As an abbreviation, it is placed with *e*, as in *i. e., id est*, or *that is*.

(For geographical places not found in *I*, look in *J* and *Y*; Russian names in *Je* are sometimes begun with a simple *e*.)

Iam'bic, Iam'bical, *a.* [Lat. *iambique;* Gr. *iambikos.*] Pertaining to the iambus.

Iam'bic, *n.* [Lat. *iambus;* Or. *iambos*, said to be from *iapto*, to attack or assail, because first used in *satirical* poems.] (*Pros.*) A species of verse used by the Greek and Latin poets, and originally composed of a succession of iambi. (⏑ –.) Among the Greek tragic poets, the iambic is the measure most commonly used. They consisted of three entire metres, or six feet, and were consequently called the tragic *trimeter acatalectic*. Although, as stated above, this species of verso originally consisted of iambi only, in time other feet were introduced into the metre. In the annexed table is a list of the variations admitted:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
⏑ –	⏑ –	⏑ –	⏑ –	⏑ –	⏑ –
⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	⏑ ⏑ ⏑	
– –		– –		– –	
– ⏑ ⏑		– ⏑ ⏑			
⏑ ⏑ –					

A tribrachys, it will therefore be observed, was admitted into all places except the last; a spondeo in the first, third, and fifth; a dactyl in the first and third; and an anapest in the first. The anapest, in proper names, was also introduced in every place of the verse except the last, with this restriction, that the anapest should be contained in one word. In the comic trimeter, the same number of feet is allowed as in the tragic; but in it a dactyl is allowed in the fifth place, and an anapest, in common words, in every place but the last. For a full account of the iambic metres, the reader is referred to Hermann's "Elementa Doctrinæ Metricæ," and Parson's editions of the tragedies of Euripides. In modern European languages, verses composed of five iambic feet form a favorite metre. Such verses are much used in the lighter French poetry; and in serious composition it is ordinarily used by the English, Germans, and Italians.

I'amb, *n.* An iambic; an iambus.

Iam'bically, *adv.* After the manner of an iambic.

Iam'bize, *v. a.* To satirize in iambic verse.

Iam'blichus, a Platonic philosopher, who studied under Porphyry. He gained many disciples by his eloquence and probity. He was the author of the *Life of Pythagoras*, an *Exhortation to Philosophy*, and a protest against Porphyry's letter on the Egyptian Mysteries. Lived about 350 n. c.

Iam'bus, *n.* (*Pros.*) Same as Iambic, *q. v.*

Janiculum, Janicularius Mons, (*i-a-nik'u-lum.*) One of the seven hills of Rome, joined to the city by Ancus Martius, and fortified as a citadel. It is famous as the burial-place of King Numa and the poet Italicus. Porsenna, king of Etruria, pitched his camp on Mount Janiculum, and the senators took refuge there in the civil wars, to avoid the resentment of Octavius.

Iapetus. [Gr. *Iapetos.*] (*Myth.*) A Titan, brother of Cronos and Hyperion, and father of Prometheus.

(*Astron.*) One of the satellites of Saturn.

Iar, or Yar, a Russian word, signifying *height*, and prefixed to a great number of geographical names.

Iar'bas, king of Gætulia, who sold to Dido the land upon which she built Carthage. He wished to marry that princess, but she, rather than consent, killed herself. Virgil, in his *Æneid*, says that Iarbas was defeated by his rival Æneas, and that Dido did not kill herself till she had been abandoned by the latter.

Iasion, Iasius, (*i-ai'se-on.*) (*Myth.*) A son of Jupiter and Electra, one of the Atlantides, reigned over part of Arcadia, where he diligently applied himself to agriculture. He married the goddess Cybele, or Ceres, by whom he had two sons, Philomelus and Plutus, to whom some have added a third, Corybas, who introduced the worship and mysteries of his mother in Phrygia. He had also a daughter, whom he exposed in a forest as soon as born; but the child was suckled by a she-bear, and afterwards rendered herself famous under the name of Atalanta. Iasion was killed with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and, after his death, ranked among the gods by the inhabitants of Arcadia.

Jas'pis, *n.* (*Min.*) The Jasper of the ancients. It included, in Pliny's time, all bright-colored chalcedony, except the carnelian. — *Dana.*

Ia'tan, or Ja'tan, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Platte co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Weston.

Iatralip'tic, Iatrolep'tic, *a.* [Gr. *iatraleiptikos.*] Possessing the curative property of ointment.

Iat'ric, Iat'rical, *a.* [From Gr. *iasthai*, to heal.] Having reference to medicine, or to its professors.

Iatromathemat'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *iatromathematikoi.*] A sect of physicians, which seem to have originated with Asclepiades, and was promulgated in the 17th cent. by Borelli, as founded on the atomic philosophy of Descartes. They explained the functions of the body, and the action of remedies, on mechanical principles.

Ibague, (*e-ba'ga,*) or Ibaque, a town of the U. States of Colombia, dep. of Cundinamarca, abt. 70 m. W. of Bogota; *pop.* 6,000.

Ibarra, or San Miguel de Ibarra, (*e-bar'ra,*) a town of Ecuador, on the N. base of the volcano of Imbaburu, abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Quito; *pop.* 15,000.

Ibar'ra, a village of Mexico, state of Jalisco, abt. 45 m. N. of Aguas-Calientes.

Ibera, (*e-ba'ra,*) or Yuera, a series of marshy lakes in the Argentine Republic, prov. of Corrientes, between the Parana and Uruguay rivers.

Iberia, (*i-bee're-a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The modern Asiatic Georgia. — 2. The Greek name for Spain.

Iberia, (*i-bee're-a,*) in *Missouri*, a village of Miller co., abt. 40 m. W. of Jefferson City.

Ibe'ria, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morrow co., abt. 48 m. N. of Columbus.

Ibe'rian Mountains, a name sometimes applied to the most extensive mountain-chain of Spain, beginning to the W. of the Ebro, and extending to the shores of the Mediterranean.

Ibe'rian Peninsula, the S.W. peninsula of Europe, including the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal.

Ibe'ris, *n.* [Most of the species are native of *Iberia*, now Spain.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. They are annual plants, native only of S. Europe, but easily cultivated in this country. *I. Umbellata*, the Purple Candy-tuft, is a favorite for garden borders. They are herbaceous, smooth; leaves linear-lanceolate; flowers purple, terminal, in simple umbels, and like the rest of the genus remarkable for having the two outer petals larger than the two inner ones.

Iberite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling Pinite (*q. v.*) from Montalvan, near Toledo, Spain. It is of a grayish-green color, and has a *sp. gr.* of 2·89. *Comp.* Silica 40·9, alumina 30·74, oxide of iron 17·18, oxide of manganese, 1·33, potash 4·57, water 5·57, with traces of soda, lime, and magnesia.

Iberus, (*i-beer'us.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A river of Spain, now the Ebro, which formerly separated the Roman from the Carthaginian possessions in that country. — A river of Iberia, in Asia, flowing from Mount Caucasus into the Cyrus.

Iberville, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. central parish; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Atchafalaya Bayou. *Surface*, low and level; *soil*, fertile, but can only be cultivated in certain parts, owing to the frequent inundation. *Cap.* Iberville. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above parish, on the Mississippi River, about 90. m. below New Orleans.

Ibex, (*i'beks,*) *n.* [Lat., a wild goat.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal belonging to the genus *Capra*, of which it was thought by Cuvier to be the distinguishing type and

parent stock. Its characteristics are similar to others of the genus Capra, and will be found given under the article GOAT. The Ibex is sometimes termed the *Steinbok*, and is found principally inhabiting the Alps, the Carpathian Mountains, and the Pyrenees, in Europe, of which continent it is a native. Its horns are extremely long, and are very large. Their color is a deep brown,

Fig. 1353. — THE IBEX.

and they are marked on the upper surface with protuberant transverse rings or half-circles. The nature of the Ibex is gregarious, and consequently it is always met with in small flocks; and the animal is likewise remarkably swift, and able to climb the highest mountains and most precipitous ascents. When pursued, it is uncommonly fierce, and will turn on its hunters with the greatest courage, and endeavor to hurl them down the precipices which it affects. It is said, also, to have the faculty of throwing itself down from the most fearful heights and alighting in safety on the ground, as it receives the shock of descent on its horns, which, by their elasticity, preserve it from any injury: the pursuit of the Ibex is, therefore, extremely difficult, and, to say the least, hazardous.

Ibiapa'ba, or HIBIAPABA, or HIMIAPABA, or BIAPINA, a mountain-chain of Brazil, prov. of Ceara. It includes the mountains of Biapim, Bonvista, Boritana, Bucos, &c.

Ibicuí, (*e-be-kwee'*) or YBI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Sul, flows W. into the Uruguay River at Yapeyu, about lat. 29° 20′ S.

Ibi'dem, *adv.* [Lat.] In the same place: ditto; — *ibid* is used as the abbreviated form.

Ibis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TANTALIDÆ.

Ibitarunn, in Brazil. See BOM-SUCCESSO.

Ibrahil, BRAHILOV, BRAILOFF, a fortified seaport-town of Turkey in Europe, in Wallachia, on the Danube, 99 m. from its mouth, and 15 m. S. from Galatz. It is the chief shipping-port in Wallachia, and from it quantities of corn are exported. *Pop.* 23,000.

Ibrahim, (*e'bruh-heem,*) a very common name with the Arabs and Turks. It is a variation of Abraham, and is more generally used as a Christian than as a surname.

Ibrahim, the son of Massoud, eighth caliph of the dynasty of Gaznevides, succeeded his brother Ferokzad. He acquired great reputation as a just and pious prince, notwithstanding the frequent wars he made on the borders of Hindostan, in which he gained such advantages as to acquire the name of the "Conqueror." He reigned 42 years, during which time he erected a number of cities, mosques, and hospitals: he was also a liberal encourager of arts and letters. D. 1098.

Ibrahim, the son of the caliph Mahadi, brother of Haroun-al-Raschid, and uncle of Amin and Mamon. He was an excellent poet and musician, and the first orator of his time. He was proclaimed caliph at Bagdad, on the death of his nephew Amin, in 817; but Mamon marching from Khorassan to Bagdad with a powerful army, Ibrahim thought it prudent to abdicate the throne. D. at Samara, in 839.

Ibrahim, emperor of the Turks, was the son of Achmet, and succeeded his brother Achmet IV. in 1640. He besieged and took the capital of Candia from the Venetians, in 1644; but his cruelties and debaucheries were so great that the soldiers strangled him in 1649.

Ibrahim-Bey, a famous Mameluke chief, vanquished by Mehemet Ali in 1805; died 1816.

Ibrahim Pacha, viceroy of Egypt, stepson and successor of Mehemet Ali, b. at Cavella, in Albania, 1789. Inured from infancy to the toils and turmoils of a camp, he at an early age displayed the adventurous spirit, high courage, and undaunted resolution which distinguished his subsequent career. In 1819 he became generalissimo of the Egyptian army: and charged with the task of remodelling and disciplining it after the French fashion, he proceeded vigorously to work; and in the course of a few campaigns completely defeated the Wahabees in Arabia, who from 1818 to 1824 had resisted all the efforts of the Egyptian forces to subdue them. He invaded the Morea at the head of an Egyptian army in 1825, with the view of reducing it under the power of Mehemet Ali; but the intervention of the great Powers in the affairs of Greece compelled him to abandon this enterprise in 1828. Mehemet Ali having conceived the design of adding Syria to his dominions, Ibrahim crossed the Egyptian border with an army in October, 1831, took Acre by storm, and quickly made himself master of the whole of Syria. A peace was concluded on May 4th, 1833, the Turks not only consenting to give up Syria, but also making over Adana to Ibrahim personally, on a kind of lease. When war broke out again between Mehemet Ali and the sultan in 1839, Ibrahim was again successful, totally routing the Turks in the great battle of Nisib on June 24th. The interference of the great Powers eventually compelled him to relinquish all his Syrian conquests, and to return to Egypt, suffering during his passage through the desert the most terrible hardships and losses, while the attempt to elevate Egypt to complete independence came to an end. He visited France in 1845, for the purpose of obtaining medical aid, and settled for one year in a village of the Pyrenees. In 1848, when the aged pacha had sunk into absolute dotage, *I.* went to Constantinople, and was installed by the Porte as Viceroy of Egypt; but on November 9th, 1848, he died at Cairo. He was succeeded, not by any of his own children, but by Abbas Pacha, the favorite grandson of Mehemet Ali.

Ib'zan. (*Script.*) The 10th judge of Israel, b. c. 1182. His property is marked by the great number of his children (30 sons and 30 daughters), and his wealth by their marriages — for they were all married.

Ica, (*ee'sa,*) or IZA, a town of Peru, dept. of Lima, near the Pacific Ocean, about 168 m. S.S.E. of Lima; *pop.* 7,000.

I'ca, a tributary of the Amazon. — See PUTUMAYO.

Icacina'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, allisance *Berberales*. They consist of evergreen trees and shrubs, closely resembling those of the order *Olacaceæ*, among which they were formerly included. Natives of tropical and nearly tropical countries. The species are little known. — See OLACACEÆ.

Ica'rian, *a.* High-soaring; bold in flight, like Icarus.

Ica'rus. (*Myth.*) See DÆDALUS.

Icatu, (*e-ka-tōō',*) or IYCATU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and about 52 m. S.E. of the city of Maranhão.

Ic'co, a town of Brazil. — See ICO.

Ice, *n.* [A. S. *is, iss*; Du. *ijs*; Ger. *eis.*] Frozen water. At the temperature of 32°, water, in its ordinary condition, crystallizes into ice, which if slowly produced forms prisms crossing each other at angles of 60° and 120°. The primitive figure has not been ascertained, though it is probably rhomboidal. The arrangement of the acicular prisms in flakes of snow is very various; but in the same snow-storm the same forms of arrangement generally prevail. The specific gravity of ice in its densest form is about ·950. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and becomes electric by friction. The expansion of water in the act of freezing takes place with irresistible force; and the frequent rupture of thick iron and leaden pipes from this cause is a familiar instance of this. Exposed to air, ice loses considerably by evaporation. In the act of freezing, water parts with all soluble matter, so that colored water becomes colorless ice, saline solutions become pure water, and spirituous liquors part with their alcohol. To effect this purification perfectly, the ice must be formed under circumstances which prevent the accumulation of bleb and air-bubbles, and the entanglement in the ice of any of the unfrozen or ejected liquor; for the foreign matters held previously in solution in the water are in the act of freezing transferred to the portion which remains unfrozen. If the whole of the water becomes a mass of porous ice, the impurities are retained in the pores; but if the freezing takes place slowly and regularly, time is given for the escape of the impurities, and thus the brilliant and perfectly transparent and dense masses of ice which come from the most northern countries, yield, when thawed, water almost equal in purity to that which has been distilled, and nearly free from air. A remarkable property possessed by ice is that of *regelation*, first noticed by Prof. Faraday. If two pieces of melting ice be placed together in a warm room, the film of water between them soon freezes and cements the two masses together; and this effect also takes place beneath the surface of warm water. The phenomena attending the conversion of water into ice are noticed under the heads FREEZING, LATENT HEAT, TEMPERATURE, and WATER.

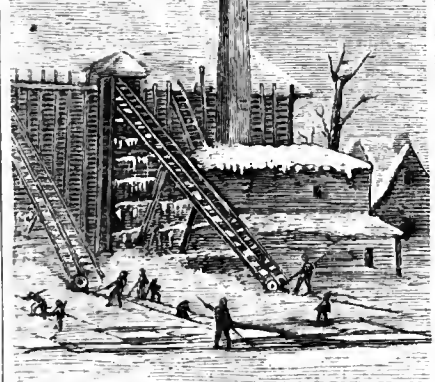


Fig. 1354.
ICE-HOUSE AND ELEVATORS AT ROCKLAND LAKE, N. Y.

Ice-house. A cellar constructed for the purpose of preserving ice in warm temperatures for a considerable time. Cellars made for this object are surrounded with thick walls, and either arched over or provided with a conical wooden roof. The portion of ice which melts can be removed either by means of a drain under the cellar, or may be raised to the surface and drawn off by a pump. The roof of the cellar may be covered with earth to any required extent in very hot climates. In all cases, air should be carefully excluded from ice-houses. The best soil for the foundation of an ice-house is chalk, since it permits the water from the melting ice to percolate through. In this country, vast buildings (Fig. 1354) are erected above the ground for the storing and preserving of ice. Some of them are 200 ft. long, and resemble huge barns. Around Forest Pond, in Mass., are nearly 50 of these immense structures.

Ice-trade. The manufacture of artificial ice was known to the Greeks and Romans. The custom of cooling beverages with saltpetre was general in Italy in the 16th cent. In the 17th, "ice-cups" were introduced into France and Spain. A new mode of producing ice by chemical means was invented by Walker in 1782. Leslie

Fig. 1355. — BARRING OFF THE ICE.

introduced the employment of sulphuric acid for the same purpose in 1810. Harrison patented an ice-making machine, in which ether and salt are used, in 1857. Tudor first established the trade in ice at Boston, U. S., in 1806, and began to export it in 1820. It increased to such an extent that there were soon 10 companies for the exportation of the article in that town. The importance of the ice-harvest is not generally known. Not only in Boston, but in New York, and nearly every considerable town and city, there are large amounts invested in the ice-business, and employment given to thousands of laborers. The immense demand of New York city for ice is met by several associations, the largest of which is the Knickerbocker Ice Co., which draws its supplies from Rockland Lake, situate near the town of Nyack. The ice-harvest is conducted as follows: — The ice is first cleared, if necessary, of fallen snow, by means of V-shaped snow-ploughs and common road-scrapers. The cleared surface is then marked by an iron point, as a guide for the ice-plough, which is a blade with coarse teeth, like a series of plane-irons placed one after another. This, when drawn across the ice, makes a deep groove or furrow. Attached to one side of the plough is a guide, which runs in one groove, and serves to mark the distance of the next one. When the ice is sufficiently grooved by the plough, it may be split up by the use of an iron bar terminated below by a heavy chisel. Fig. 1355 shows the operation of *barring off* large masses which have already been marked by the plough. These are floated towards the ice-house by the aid of horses. Of late years the ice is hoisted into the houses by means of *elevators* moved by steam-power (Fig. 1354), and consisting of an endless chain carrying shelves or ledges upon which the cakes of ice are placed and conveyed to the interior of the building. When the cakes arrive within the ice-house, they are stowed away. It is necessary to have the mass as compact as possible, and care is taken to secure square edges to the cakes in order that they may stow closely together without any air spaces between them. The interior is lighted only by the openings through which the ice enters, and the strong light striking upon the translucent masses, among which the workmen are actively moving, produces a picturesque and novel effect. The gathering of ice at Rockland Lake commenced in 1838, and for some years about 600 tons were stored. Now the Company house at that point 80,000 tons annually. The ice is taken from the house at the lake by a railroad, the cars of which are moved by a stationary power to the Hudson River, where it is loaded into barges to be towed to New York, and into vessels for exportation. The Company own a tonnage in barges and of steam tugs of 20,000 tons, and have facilities at their depot upon the river for handling and storing in vessels 1,000 tons per day. Besides the houses at Rockland Lake, the same Company have other houses at various points upon the Hudson, capable of storing 300,000 tons of ice. The capital of

the Company is $2,000,000. Next in importance to the Knickerbocker is the Washington Ice Co., which has $1,000,000 of capital, and there are several smaller companies which supply the cities and towns near New York. It is estimated that these companies, together, give employment, in the winter time, to between 4,000 and 6,000 men, and constant work to about half that number. Twenty-five years ago the hotels and other large consumers in New York, paid $20 per ton for their ice. Now, owing to the introduction of machinery, through the better understanding of the business, and the competition between rival companies, the price is reduced to $5 per ton to hotels, and others who consume large quantities of ice. The rates to families is not considered much above this price, when the waste of cutting into small pieces and cost of carting are taken into account. The domestic consumption of the United States exceeds one million tons, and the export trade is about 300,000 tons per annum. The total value of the ice which is stored in this country may be computed at $5,000,000, and if to this we add the ice-trade of Norway, Sweden, Russia, and other countries, which, from the slight data we possess, may be represented by an equal number, we have the astounding fact, that a value of ten million dollars is added to a comparatively small body of water by the mere act of freezing.

Ice, *v. a.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice.—To cover with concreted sugar; to frost; to chill; to freeze; as, *iced* lemonade.

Ice'-anchor, *n.* A grapnel for taking hold of ice.

Ice'-belt, *n.* A belt of ice adhering to the coast above the ordinary level of the sea.—*Sargent.*

Ice'berg, *n.* [*Ice,* and Ger. *berg,* a hill, a mountain.] A mountainous mass of ice floating in the sea. Some icebergs are formed by the accumulation of ice and snow on the surface of the water; others are produced by the descent of glaciers into the sea. When numbers of icebergs freeze together, they form what are called "fields" or "packs," which are often of great extent, stretching across the ocean as far as the eye can reach, and often rising in perpendicular cliffs from 80 to 100 feet above the water. Solitary icebergs are also of vast dimensions and instances are given, both in Arctic and Antarctic voyages, of floating islands of ice several miles in circumference, rising from 40 to 200 feet above the sea-level (Fig. 1356), and loaded with blocks and shingle.

Fig. 1356. — AN ICEBERG.

As they are floated by the polar currents to warmer latitudes, they melt away, dropping their burdens of boulder and debris on the bottom of the ocean. Geologists regard the water-worn blocks, the gravel, and shingle of the "boulder-clay," as the deposits of ancient icebergs.

Ice'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird frequenting icy regions, common to Greenland.

Ice'-blink, *n.* An appellation given by seamen to a luminous appearance seen near the horizon in northern latitudes. It is caused by the light being reflected by the fields of ice, and it is seen long before the ice itself, which causes it, can be observed.

Ice'-boat, *n.* A name applied to two kinds of boats, formed to pass on, or to break and pass through, the ice.

Ice'-bound, *a.* Hemmed in by ice; surrounded with ice, so as to effectually impede progress; as, an *ice-bound* ship.

Ice'-brook, *n.* A brook frozen over with ice.

Ice'-built, *a.* Constructed of ice.—Bearing piled masses of ice.

Ice'-cream, Iced'-cream, *n.* A kind of custard formed of cream, sugar, &c., congealed or frozen.

Ice'-drop, *n.* (*Bot.*) A transparent process resembling an icicle.—*Loudon.*

Ice'-fall, *n.* A mass of ice shaped as a water-fall.

Ice'-field, *n.* An extensive sheet of ice.

Ice'-float, or **Ice'-floe,** *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

Ice'-glazed, *a.* Glazed with ice.

Ice'-house, *n.* See Ice.

Ice'-island, *n.* A vast body of floating ice.

Ice'land, a large island under the dominion of Denmark, in the N. Atlantic Ocean, on the confines of the polar circle, generally considered as belonging to Europe, but which should, perhaps, be reckoned to America; between Lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 40′ N., and Lon. 16° and 23° W. Its extreme length E. and W., is 301 m., by a corresponding breadth of 200 m.; it has an area of 28,800 sq. m., and in shape is said to somewhat resemble a heart, with its apex towards the south. The coast-line of *I.* is nearly unbroken on the S.E.; but in all other directions is cut up by bays, inlets, fiords, and innumerable creeks: on the N.W. a peninsula stretches out for a considerable distance, having an isthmus of scarcely 5 m. in breadth. The water around the coast is very deep, and the bays are in general supplied with good and secure harbors; but, in consequence of the great number of rocky islets besetting the coast, the navigation into each is extremely difficult. The internal aspect of the country is, on the whole, extremely wild, desolate, and inhospitable, covered in all directions by mountainous masses of volcanic origin. Many of these mountains are half buried in perpetual snow and ice, which, stretching down their sides or filling up huge rifts, imparts a sense of crushing desolation to the landscape, which the seamed and rent surface of the valleys, and the blackened scoriæ covering the plain, in no way lessens or mitigates. The mountains, which take the

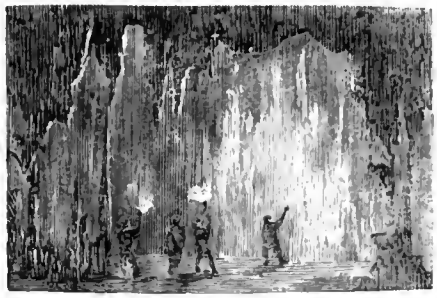


Fig. 1357. — CAVERN OF SUTZKELLIR.

common name of Sökull, culminate to a height of 6,400 feet, and though most of them are cased in a perpetual armor of ice, several are in constant volcanic operation, vomiting from their frozen mouths sheets of fire and volumes of sulphurous smoke and scoriæ. The island is in fact a perpetual contradiction of intense frost and seething heat, for, independently of the volcanic mountains, flames occasionally burst from the plains, and hot springs and boiling fountains are common, more or less, in every part of the island. The *Geysers* (Fig. 1153) are regarded as among the most remarkable phenomena in nature. In the N.E. part of the island, near Myvatn, are three hot springs, hardly inferior to the Geysers; also a sulphur mountain, on which vast beds of sulphur are covered with so thin a crust as to be very dangerous to the passenger. At the N.E. extremity of the island is the cavern of Sutzkellir (Fig. 1357), formed of lava; while, on several parts of the coast, basaltic caves occur, not inferior in comparison to that of Fingal, in the island of Staffa. Several immense lakes and numerous rivers exist in *I.* The most valuable minerals are sulphur, lignite, rock-crystal, and refracting spar. The air is damp and misty, the weather suddenly variable, but the climate generally mild for so northern a latitude—the mean temperature for the year being 40°, in summer 56°, and in winter 29° 20′. The average period of life is below that of Denmark, the mother-country, which stands at 47 years for males and 50 for women; but in *I.* it is 37 for males and 48 for females. Vegetation is very limited; of the few trees found, none exceed ten feet in height. Potatoes, turnips, and radishes are the chief agricultural products, all grain being imported. The most valuable crop is grass, on which large flocks of sheep, cattle, and horses are reared. The reindeer, introduced a century ago, has multiplied extensively, and become both useful and of extreme value to the natives. Wild fowl abound, especially of the duck and web-footed varieties; the feathers of the eider-duck being an article of export. The chief support and wealth of the inhabitants, however, is derived from the fisheries, especially that of the seal, which is very abundant in the seas and fiords of the island. The manufactures are entirely of a domestic nature, each family making its own clothes, stockings, and woollen articles of personal and domestic requirement. The exports are wool, sulphur, leather, oil, fish, and Iceland-moss. The Icelanders, according to Rev. Mr. Paijkull of Upsal, who visited them in 1865 and published his observations in a volume, are indisposed to enterprise of any kind. Even the fisheries on the coast are chiefly in the hands of Frenchmen, the natives having no other than boats to compete with the well-manned vessels from France. They are of a Scandinavian origin, speak the original Norse, and are simple in their manners, pure in their morals, and have no distinction of rank; but they are prone to drunkenness, and uncleanly in their houses, which are built of driftwood and lava, and more generally of mud and thatch: they seldom eat meat, but live nearly exclusively on fish, butter, milk, and cheese. Notwithstanding their

Fig. 1358.
FEMALE ICELANDER.

poverty and other adverse circumstances, it is rare to find an Icelander who cannot read and write. They belong to the Protestant Church. The clergy are, like their parishioners, very poor: they are under one bishop. The Icelanders are strongly attached to their native country, and delight in the study of its history as set forth in ancient *sagas* and poems. *I.* was discovered and colonized in the 8th cent. by one of the emigrating tribes from Norway, when a chieftain named Harold the Fairhaired made himself king of the country. In the 10th cent. the inhabitants formed themselves into a republic, which existed for 400 years: but at the end the 13th cent. the country fell again under Norwegian rule, passing with that crown to Denmark, to which State it has belonged, despite all political change, since that date. *Pop.* 64,603.

Ice'land-moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cetraria.

Ice'land-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Calcite or calcareous spar, *q. v.*, first found in Iceland. It occurs in transparent rhomboidal crystals and possesses the property of double refraction.

Ice'-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Mesembryanthemum.

Ice'-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar (*q. v.*) occurring in transparent glassy crystals in lavas.

Ich'away-noch'away Creek, in *Georgia,* enters Flint River in Baker co.

Ich dien, (*ik deen.*) [Ger., I serve.] (*Eng. Her.*) The motto of the Prince of Wales. Besides the coronet, this prince has a distinguishing mark of honor, called the Prince of Wales' feathers. This consists of a plume of three ostrich-feathers, with an ancient coronet; under which in a scroll is the motto "Ich Dien." This device was first assumed by Edward the Black Prince, after the battle of Cressy, in which he slew with his own hand John, king of Bohemia. It was from the head of this Bohemian potentate that Edward, then prince of Wales, took such a plume and motto, which have ever since been borne by his successors, in remembrance of the event.

Ichneumon'ide, Ichneumon Flies, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of hymenopterous insects, the genera and species of which are very numerous, and their manners extremely diversified, but all agreeing in this characteristic—that they deposit their eggs in the bodies of other living insects, and generally in those of caterpillars. The females have a sharp and strong abdominal tube or ovipositor, which is used to insert their eggs into the bodies of caterpillars that live beneath the bark, or in the crevices of wood; this is generally long, and capable of piercing almost any substance; while such as have a short ovipositor place their eggs in or upon those caterpillars to which they have easy access. When the eggs are laid upon the surface of the larvæ, the parasites, as soon as hatched, eat their way into their victim. When deposited inside, the young ichneumons feed on the tissues of the body, gradually consuming its life, till the parasite goes into the pupa state, and the insect dies. There may be only one *I.* thus feeding within, or many of them, which at length fill the inside of the body with little cocoons placed vertically next to one another. Some *I.* do not destroy their victim in the larva state, but allow it to become a pupa, in the body of which they undergo their transformations, and come forth perfect insects. Most of the insects of this family spin a silken cocoon; and these cocoons are sometimes found in a mass together, enveloped in a general covering of glossy silk. About 3,000 species are known.

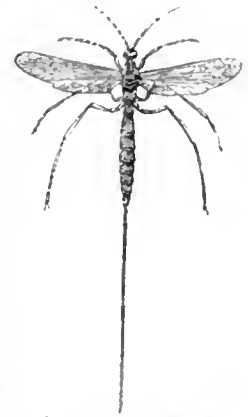


Fig. 1359. — ICHNEUMON,
(*Pimpla pomatoria.*)

Ichneumon, (*ik-nu'mon,*) *n.* [Lat. and Gr. *ichneumon,* from Gr. *ichneuō,* to track, to trace, or hunt after, from *ichnos,* a track, a footstep, from *ikō,* to come to.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the *Viverrinæ,* or civet family, though very closely resembling the weasel tribe both in form and habits. From the snout to the root of the tail it is about 18 inches long; it has a long agile body, short limbs, semi plantigrade feet, small glowing eyes, and a pointed nose, (Fig. 1360.) It glides towards its prey with a snake-like movement, and then darts suddenly upon it. These animals feed upon birds, reptiles, rats, mice, &c. Their disposition is as sanguinary as their habits are predatory; but though the destruction they cause among the poultry is very annoying, it is well compensated by the incessant war they wage against reptiles, the eggs of which they devour with the greatest avidity. The most celebrated species inhabits Egypt and the adjacent countries, where it is called "Pharaoh's rat." It is larger than a cat, but formed like a weasel; it is of a gray color, and has a long tail terminated by a black tuft. This species was ranked by the ancient Egyptians among their numerous divinities, on account, it is supposed, of the benefits it confers on man by the destruction of crocodiles, whose eggs it digs out of the sand, and sucks. The *I.* is easily domesticated, seeming to form an attachment to its place of residence; and it

is not unfrequently kept tame, both in India and Egypt, for the purpose of clearing the houses of mice and rats. *I.* are sometimes seen to squat on their haunches, and feed themselves with their fore-paws like the squirrel.

Fig. 1360.—THE ICHNEUMON, (*Herpestes ichneumon*—LINN.)

When they sleep, they bring their head and tail under their belly, and appear like a round ball. In a wild state they generally reside along the banks of rivers; and they swim and dive like the otter, being able to continue under water for a great length of time.— *I.* is also the name of an insect, for which see ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

Ich'nolite, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, a footstep, and *lithos*, a stone.] A stone which has retained the impression of the footmark of a fossil animal.— *Rogers.*

Ichnolitholo'gy, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos, lithos*, and *logos*, a discourse.] Ichnology.

Ichnolog'ical, *a.* Relating to ichnology.

Ichnol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ichnos*, and *logos.*] (*Pal.*) That section of the sciences which treats of the impressions made on mud or sand, now indurated into rock, by the animals of the period to which the rocks belong, or by meteoric or other transitory physical forces. The actual remains of the hard portions of the animals themselves are the materials on which chiefly rests our knowledge of the former inhabitants of the globe; but of many animals we know nothing more than the more or less distinct impressions made by them as they moved over the surface of a muddy shore. And in some beds, not only is the evidence of the shore-wave preserved in the ripple-mark, and the influence of the sun's heat exhibited in the superficial cracks, but frequently the passing hail-storm, or the sudden and heavy thunder-shower, has left its impress upon them, and this so perfectly, that it is not difficult to determine, from the form of the cup-like depression, whether or not the rain was accompanied by a breeze; for, by observing the amount of difference in the sides of the cup, and the position of the highest side, the direction of the gale and its velocity may be approximately determined. Though the force or body forming the impression has been removed immediately after it has made the pressure, yet in these prints the evidences of animal life, and of the activity of physical forces, have come down to us from the remotest periods. These impressions occur almost invariably on rocks that have been deposited as mud; only in a few cases have they been noticed in sandstone. Sometimes the argillaceous deposit is a thin layer between two sandstone beds; it is then difficult to obtain a clear surface in the shale; but the details are carefully preserved in relief in the natural cast on the under surface of the superimposed sandstone. The earliest evidences of the existence of birds are the traces of their feet in the argillaceous sandstones of Connecticut, which are now known to be of the Lower Oölitic age. The structure of the tridactyle feet which produced these impressions exhibits the regular progression in the number of the toe-joints from the innermost to the outermost toe peculiar to birds, and they must be taken as evidencing the occurrence thus early of the class, although a considerable interval elapses before the first true fossil of a bird occurs; namely, the remarkable long-tailed bird from the Upper Oölitic rocks of Solenhofen, recently described by Prof. Owen.

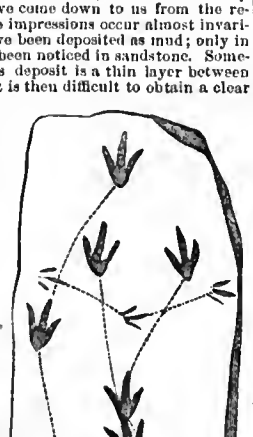


Fig. 1361.—FOOTPRINTS OF BIRDS, (On the Oolitic Sandstones of Connecticut.)

Ichor, (*I'kor,*) *n.* [Gr. *ichôr.*] (*Myth.*) The ethereal juice that flowed in the veins of the gods.

(*Med.*) A thin, watery humor, like serum or whey; colorless matter flowing from an ulcer.

I'chorous, *a.* Like ichor; thin; watery: serous.

Ichthyocol'la, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, *kolla*, glue.] (*Chem.*) Fish-glue. It is the dried swimming-bladder of the sturgeon, and is principally used in refining wines. When dissolved in warm water and poured into the wine, the acid of the wine causes it to coagulate, and its filaments forming a kind of network carry down the impurities of the wine with it.

Ichthyog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *grapho*, to describe.] A description of, or a treatise on, fishes.

Ichthyological, (*ik-thi-o-loj'ik-al,*) *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

Ichthyol'ogist, *n.* One versed in ichthyology.

Ichthyol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *logos*, discourse, treatise, doctrine.] The science of fishes, or that branch of the study of zoölogy which comprehends the structure, form, habits, and classification of fishes.

Ichthyoph'agist, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish, and *phago*, to eat.] One that feeds or lives on fishes.

Ichthyoph'agous, *a.* Eating or subsisting on fish.

Ichthyophthal'mite, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, *ophthalmos*, eye.] (*Min.*) A white or grayish mineral resembling in color the eye of a fish when boiled — whence the name. It is composed of silicate of lime and potash with some fluorine. *Sp. gr.* 2·3–2·4. Found in this country at Bergen Hill, N. J., Cliff Mine, Lake Superior, and at Gio Cove, Maine. (Called also *Apophyllite.*)

Ichthyosau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, fish, and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) A well-known genus of extinct marine saurians, so called from the combination of fish and lizard characters. The great æra of ichthyosaur development was from the middle Trias to the Chalk inclusive, the Lias formation being the chief repository of their remains in England. In this deposit specimens of all ages and of all sizes have been found — from the fœtus of a few inches to the adult more than 30 feet in length. The following are the most striking peculiarities in the structure of the fish-lizard: The vertebræ resemble those of fishes in being concave at each end. The cranium resembles that of the crocodile, but is characterized by a remarkably large eye-orbit, furnished with a circular series of bony sclerotic plates — a structure observable in the eyes of tortles, lizards, and many birds. The teeth, which are extremely numerous, resemble in structure those of the crocodiles, but are implanted in a deep continuous groove, and not in distinct sockets. The locomotive extremities are similar to the paddles of a whale; but they are four, instead of two, in number. From the form and position of masses of crushed and apparently half-digested fish-bones and scales in the abdominal cavity, it is concluded that the ichthyosaurs preyed upon fish; and from the shape of their *coprolities*, or fossil excrements, it is obvious that their intestinal canals were furnished with spiral valves, as in the sharks. In one or two instances, very small, and to all appearances fœtal specimens, have been found within the pelvic cavities of large ichthyosaurs; and from this circumstance it has been inferred that these extraordinary creatures, like the whales, were viviparous.

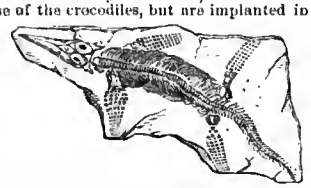


Fig. 1362.—ICHTHYOSAURUS COMMUNIS.

Ichthyo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, a fish.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, which takes its name from the surface of the cuticle suggesting the idea of the scaly skin of a serpent or fish. It is distinguished from lepra and psoriasis by the absence of deciduous exfoliations, distinct or partial patches, and the constitutional disorders which more or less accompany those diseases. It is generally confined to patches in the armpits and on the breast or chest; but sometimes it attacks the face.

Ichthyot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *ichthys*, and *tomeo*, to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of fish.— *Craig.*

Icicle, (*i'si-kl,*) *n.* [A. S. *ises-gicel*; Dn. *ijskegel.*] An ice-drop, or pendent, conical mass of ice, formed by the freezing of water or other fluid as it flows down an inclined plane, or collects in drops and is suspended.

Ic'iness, *n.* State of being icy, or of being cold; the state of generating ice.

Ic'ing, *n.* A covering of concreted sugar.

Icica, *a.* [The name in Guiana.] (*Bot.*) A tropical genus of *Amyridaceæ*, consisting of large trees abounding in balsamic or resinous juice. The balsam obtained from many of the species is odoriferous, and is used as a perfume in South America. These balsams remain fluid for a considerable time, but ultimately harden, when they are used as incense. *I. heterophylla* yields the Balsam of Acouchi, employed as a vulnerary; while that of *I. heptaphylla* is used as a remedy for dysentery, &c. The wood of *I. altissima* is preferred by the Indians for making canoes, and is called Cedarwood from its fragrance. It grows in the forests of Guiana to the height of one hundred feet or more.

Icil'ius, a Roman tribune to whom Virginia was betrothed. When the latter was carried off by the decemvir Appius Claudius, he raised an army against the decemvirs, and having caused their fall, was created by the people tribune for the second time, B. C. 449.

Ickesburg, (*ik's'burg,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ico, (*ee'ko.*) or Icco, a town of Brazil, prov. of Ceara, on the Salgado River, abt. 32 m. N.N.E. of Crato. *Pop.* 9,000.

Ico'nium, a town of Asia Minor, now called Koniah, *q. v.*

Ico'nium, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Appanoose co.

Iconoclast, (*i-kon'o-klast,*) *n.* [Fr. *iconoclaste*; Gr. *eikon*, an image, and *klastês*, a breaker, from *klaô, klasô*, to break.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) Literally, a breaker or destroyer of images. A title applied to two of the Byzantine emperors, Leo the Isaurian, and his son Constantine Copronymus, who during their reigns, which extended from 726 to 795, persevered in overthrowing the images in the Christian churches, and in extirpating their worship. The 338 bishops, also, who attended a council at Constantinople in the reign of the latter prince, and declared themselves in favor of his views, were stigmatized by the orthodox party under the same name. In the year 787, however, a general council was assembled at Nicæa by the empress Irene, who inclined towards the old superstition, and the images were on this occasion restored to their former honors. This council, the second of Nice, is the last respecting which the Greek and Latin churches coincide; the practice, however, of the Greek Church makes a distinction between the use of pictures, which it allows, and graven images, which it studiously rejects.

Iconoclas'tic, *a.* Breaking or destroying images; as, an *iconoclastic* zeal.

Iconograph'ic, *a.* That relates to iconography.

Iconog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *eikon*, an image, and *grapho*, to write.] In an extended sense, the description of any figures found in paintings and sculpture, as well as monumental records of ancient date; but in its restricted signification this word is confined to descriptions and drawings of any sculptured images or paintings of the human form, animals, and inanimate objects, that are found in buildings and appurtenances, and furniture, devoted to ecclesiastical purposes. This is more properly termed Christian iconography, and embraces all objects connected with Christian art from the earliest times, as far as the close of the 15th century. When the word is understood in this sense, it is a branch of ecclesiology.

Iconol'ater, *n.* A worshipper of images; a name given by the Iconoclasts to the Roman Catholics.— *Worcester.*

Iconol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *eikon*, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship or adoration of images.

Iconol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *eikon*, and *logos*, discourse.] A description and explanation of allegorical figures, symbols, emblems, and visible representations, or embodiments of abstract qualities.

Iconom'ical, *a.* [Gr. *eikon*, and *mache*, a battle.] Hostile to images.

Icosahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *edra*, a base.] That has twenty faces.

Icosahe'dron, *n.*; *pl.* ICOSAHEDRA. (*Geom.*) One of the five regular solids, according to the Platonic theory, and composed of equilateral and equal triangles. As it is composed, therefore, of twenty equal and similar pyramids, whose vertices all meet in the same point, the content of one of these multiplied by twenty will give the whole content of the icosahedron. If one of the linear edges of the faces of this solid be denoted by x, then the superficies, or surface, will be equal to $5x^2\sqrt{3} = 8{\cdot}660254x^2$; and the solid content will be

$$\frac{5}{6}x^3\sqrt{\frac{7+3\sqrt{5}}{2}} = 2{\cdot}181695\,x^3.$$

Icosan'dria, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, and *aner*, a man or husband.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, consisting of those which have hermaphrodite flowers furnished with twenty or more stamina that are inserted into the inner side of the calyx, or petals, or both. By this last circumstance is this class distinguished from *Polyandria.*

Icosan'drous, *a.* That has twenty or more perigynous stamens.

Icter'ic, *n.* [From Gr. *ikeros*, the jaundice.] A remedy against jaundice.

Icter'ic, Icter'ical, *a.* Affected with the jaundice, or good against jaundice.

Icte'ria, *n.*; **Icter'idæ,** *pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Insessores birds, distinguished by a long bill, tail rather long and rounded, the legs stout, the basal joint of the middle toe free on the inner side, and united half-way on the outer. This family includes the Blackbirds, the Larks, the Orioles, &c.

Ic'terus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *ikteros.*] (*Med.*) The JAUNDICE, *q. v.*

Icy, (*is'i,*) *a.* Abounding with ice; cold; frosty; made of ice; resembling ice; chilling; cold; frigid.—Destitute of affection or passion.

Ic'y Cape, in *Alaska*, a cape on the N.W. coast extending into the Arctic Ocean, Lat. 70° 20′ N., Lon. 161° 46′ W.

Icy Cape, a headland of Russian America, is in the 71st degree of north latitude, about the middle of that long reach of the arctic coast between Cape Lisburne on the south-west, and Cape North or Point Barrow on the north-east. It was discovered by Cook in 1778, and was his furthest point north of Behring's Strait.

Id, Contracted from *idem*, the same.

I'd, Contracted from *I would*, or *I had.*

I'da, a high mountain range in Asia Minor, extending from Phrygia through Mysia into Troas. The city of Troy was situated at its base. It is the scene of many ancient legends. The S. part of the range was called Gargarus, the highest peak of which is about 4,700 feet above sea. Here there was a temple of Cybele, who therefore was called the *Idæan Mother.* From Ida flow several famous streams, as the *Granicus, Simois*, and *Scamander.*—There is another Ida in Crete, extending from west to east, and now called Psiloriti. On this Ida, according to an ancient legend, Zeus was educated.

Ida, in *Iowa*, a W.N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Inyan Yankey or Little Sioux River, and Soldier

Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ida. *Pop.* 144.

I'da, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Ida co., on Maple River, abt. 124 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Ida, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., abt. 23 m. E. of Adrian; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

I'daho, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-town, cap. of Clear Creek co., on Clear Creek, abt. 35 m. W. of Denver; *pop.* about 800.

I'daho, in *Idaho Territory*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 7,500 sq. m. *Rivers*, Lewis or Snake, and Salmon rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Florence City. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

I'daho City, in *Idaho Territory*, a considerable post-town, cap. of Boisée co., at the junction of Elk and Moore's creeks, abt. 36 m. E.N.E. of Boisée City; Lat. abt. 43° 50′ N., Lon. 115° W. It is the largest town in the territory, and owes its rapid growth to the rich gold mines in the vicinity. Its former name was BANNOCK CITY.

Idaho Territory, one of the most N. Western political divisions of the U. States, situate E. of Oregon and Washington territories, and extending from the intermediate boundary between the U. S. and Br. America, southward through 7 dgs. of latitude, or 410 m., to Nevada and Utah, with a width of 40 m. on its N. boundary, gradually expanding southward to 257 m.; its E. boundary being the diagonal range of the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Montana and Wyoming. *Area*, 86,294 sq. m., or 55,228,160 acres. *I.* lies within the basin of the Columbia River, being principally drained by the Lewis Fork (otherwise known as the Snake or Shoshone River), and its various tributaries, called Clearwater, Boise, Salmon, Fayette, Malade, Blackfoot, Bear, Bruneau, and Owyhee rivers; the northern extension of the territory, embracing the basins of lakes Roothain, Pend d'Oreilles, and Cœur d'Alène, is drained by Clark's Fork of the Columbia and its tributaries, the Kootenah, Cœur d'Alène, and St. Joseph rivers. — Snake River, or Lewis's Fork of the Columbia, from the south, traverses the S. portion of *I.*, a distance of 450 m. It is navigable as far as Lewiston; above this point, for more than 100 m., it is so shallow and rapid that navigation is impracticable for other than very light-draught steamers, and even then is frequently attended with difficulty and danger; but the excellent facilities afforded for the establishment of mills and manufactories, by the rapidity of the current, compensate in a great measure for the want of navigability. Above the mouth of Powder River, however, it is navigable for steamboats, through the heart of *I.*, for 150 to 200 m., on the direct route to Salt Lake City, and to within 150 m. of the Pacific Railroad. There are several precipitous falls in the course of Snake River through this territory — one of them, called Shoshone Falls, situate near the 115° W. longitude, being two hundred yards wide, and rivalling the Falls of Niagara in volume and height of descent, while far surpassing the latter in magnificent picturesqueness of surrounding scenery. The upper or Clark's Fork of the Columbia is navigable in its entire course through the N. part of the territory, including that section where it expands into the beautiful Lake Pend d'Oreilles, and is already extensively used for the conveyance of freight to and from the upper parts of *I.* and Montana. Its certain future improvement and development into a great artery of inland water-communication, with the aid of railroad or canal portages past rapid sections of its own course and those of the Lower Columbia, will materially assist in rendering available the resources of the inviting country through which it flows. The surface of *I.* possesses characteristics similar to those of the great inland basin lying further S., being elevated, within the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Mountains on the W., and the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains on the E., to an altitude of from 2 to 5,000 feet above sea, and having insufficient rain-fall for the highest development of vegetation during the summer months without the aid of irrigation. Although excellent crops of grain and vegetables have been grown in several of the valleys without other than the natural watering, the tendency to aridity is considerably less than in Utah and Nevada, the average range of summer heat in this northern latitude not being so exhaustive of the surface moisture. The many streams intersecting the valleys, having their sources in mountain-heights covered with snow during the greater part of the year, also offer unsurpassed advantages for irrigation, and render this one of the most copiously watered of our inland territories. In some sections, as in the region of country around the sources of the Clearwater, Salmon, Boise, and Snake rivers, in the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains, the average yearly fall of rain and snow is very large, rain-storms occurring during the dryest months of the summer sufficient to maintain the volume of these streams at nearly the same average in all seasons of the year, excepting the short rainy seasons of the spring and autumn. The necessity of irrigation is much less apparent in the N. portion of the territory than further S.; but the extreme cold which often attends the winters of the latitudes approaching the British boundary repels the immigrant agriculturist, and this region consequently contains fewer settlements than the central and southern parts. The mountains of *I.* often attain great altitude, having peaks rising above the line of perpetual snow, their lower slopes being furrowed with numerous streams and alternately clothed with magnificent forests and rich grasses. The plains are elevated table-lands covered with indigenous grasses, constituting pasturage unsurpassed in any section of our country. Among the largest, best situated, and most attractive of the valleys of *I.* are those of the Clearwater, Salmon, Fayette, Wood, Weiser, St. Joseph, and Cœur d'Alène, these being all profusely watered, and possessing soil of extraordinary fertility, readily yielding, with irrigation, abundant crops of barley, wheat, rye, and oats, as well as all the ordinary vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone; while vast stretches of magnificent forest, presenting abundant supplies of timber and firewood, constitute a conspicuous element of beautiful mountain scenery. Bottom-lands of great fertility and considerable extent surround the shores of lakes Cœur d'Alène and Pend d'Oreilles, in the N. part of the territory; and there are numerous small but very productive valleys on the streams emptying into those lakes. The preference of agricultural settlers, however, is for the valleys lying within the water-system of the more S. branch of the Columbia. The climate of *I.* varies considerably with the degrees of latitude through which its limits extend, but not so much as would naturally be supposed from its great longitudinal extension; the isothermal lines of the territory, running from E. to W., have a well-defined northward variation, caused by the influence of air currents from the Pacific Ocean. Throughout the spring, summer, and autumn months, in the N. as well as the S. sections, the weather is generally delightful and salubrious; in the winter months the range of the thermometer depends greatly upon the altitude of the surface, the higher mountains being visited by extreme cold and heavy falls of snow; the lower mountain ranges and the plains having winters generally less severe than those of N. Iowa and Wisconsin or central Minnesota, while greater dryness of the atmosphere renders a lower fall of the thermometer less perceptible; and the valleys being rarely visited by cold weather, high winds, or considerable falls of snow. Considered in its yearly average, the climate is exactly adapted to sheep-growing and the production of wool, the herding of cattle, and the manufacture of dairy products; the raising of very superior breeds of horses, as well as the culture of all northern varieties of fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and all of the ordinary cereals and vegetables. Besides the great wealth in mines of gold and silver which *I.* contains, constituting the principal attraction to emigrants thus far in the history of the territory, extensive deposits of not less important useful minerals are known to exist in different sections within its limits, although there has yet been no organized geological survey and very little prospecting; such disclosures of minerals, precious or otherwise, as have been made having resulted from accident rather than from careful investigation, inducing the general belief among geologists and mineralogists that but little is really known of the mineral resources of this remote section of the public domain, and that the future of its mining developments will far exceed in importance present general anticipations. Conspicuous among the useful minerals are vast beds of salt, found upon analysis to be almost chemically pure, extensive fields of iron ore, and apparently inexhaustible strata of excellent coal. The coal and salt are already prominent among the mining products; the local demand created by their employment in the process of reducing and refining the ores of gold and silver, as well as by domestic necessity, rendering their production profitable; but increased facilities for transportation to adjacent states and territories are required to develop these branches of mining industry to a degree commensurate with the great extent and value of the deposits. The first discoveries of gold in Idaho were made in 1852, on the Pend d'Oreilles River, near the lake bearing the same name. In 1860 an extraordinary quantity of valuable placer detritus was ascertained to exist on the south Fork of Clearwater River. A fever of excitement prevailed there relative to the gold mines of Idaho, the consequence being overcrowding, disappointment, and unreasonable neglect. Since that time, however, the mining industry has steadily advanced in importance, the annual yield ranging from 6 to 8 millions of dollars, until 1868, when the product reached $10,000,000. Gold is found on the headwaters of all the rivers, and silver in various sections of the territory, more particularly in the S. part; but mining is principally confined at present to the Owyhee district, near the Nevada boundary, between the Owyhee and Snake rivers, the basin of Boise River and its tributaries, the Salmon River and Clearwater valleys, and the newly discovered placer mines at Oro Grande, on a tributary of Salmon River called Leon Creek. The ores of the Owyhee mines are incased in granite, and are chiefly chloride and sulphuret of silver associated with more or less gold and tracings of copper and antimony, most of the mines being worked for both gold and silver, but a few exclusively for one or the other of these metals. The district surrounds the town of Silver or Ruby City, in the vicinity of which are some of the most productive lodes in the territory, situated near the summit of a high mountain called War Eagle, which rises abruptly from the outskirts of the town, the average yield of the majority of the principal mines on these lodes being about $60,000 each per month. The abundance of water, wood, coal, and iron, adjacent to the gold and silver mines of *I.*, is a feature greatly adding to their value, and enhancing the probability of a future increase of their annual product to amounts equal to the yield of any district in our country. No railroads have yet been constructed in *I.*, but as the line of the Union and Central Pacific roads runs in close proximity to its S. boundary, it receives a generous share of the benefits conferred upon this section of the country by the great national interoceanic highway. The projected route of the Northern Pacific Railroad passing through its N. extension, the proposed Oregon branch of the Union Pacific crossing its S. limits connecting with the head of the upper navigable section of Snake River, and the great inducements existing for the construction of another branch from Great Salt Lake nearly due north, through its E. section, into Montana, this territory will probably soon be in possession of facilities for transportation and commerce fully equal to the development of its many resources. The total area of *I.* is approximately estimated to contain, of agricultural lands 16,925,000 acres; grazing, 5,000,000; surface of lakes, 575,000; sterile lands, producing no other vegetation than wild sage and occasional tufts of buffalo-grass, 14,328,160; mountain lands, 18,400,000 — embracing 17,500,000 acres of timber lands, and 8,000,000 of mineral lands. According to official statistics published in 1870, the annual product of agriculture of *I.* is about $12,000,000; aggregate annual yield of the gold and silver mines, $10,000,000; annual aggregate of secondary values added to raw material by chemical and mechanical processes, $170,000, with an average profit of 75 per cent.; aggregate annual profit of capital invested in commerce, $3,000,000, with an average profit of 33½ per cent. — The principal towns are Boisée City, the capital, Lewistown, Oregon, Idaho City, Pioneer City, and Silver City. — During the past year surveys were principally confined to standard and township lines, but section lines were run in some of the most thickly populated districts, subdividing into tracts of 160 acres each 22 townships, embracing 255,862 acres of agricultural lands. There have now been surveyed 510,973 acres, leaving still unsurveyed 54,717,187 acres. The total number of acres disposed of in the territory is 3,092,331 acres, leaving 52,135,829 acres still to be disposed of. *Pop.* about 30,000.

I'daville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of White co., abt. 14 m. W. of Logansport.

Idaville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Adams co.

Id'do. (*Script.*) A prophet of Judah, who prophesied against Jeroboam and wrote the history of Rehoboam and Abijah, (2 *Chr.* ix. 29; xii. 15; xiii. 22.) Josephus and others are of opinion that he was sent to Jeroboam, at Bethel, and that it was he who was killed by a lion. Several other persons of this name are mentioned in Scripture.

Idea, (*i-de'a,*) *n.* [Fr. *idée*; Late Lat. *idea*, from Gr. *idea*, from *eidō*, *idein*; Sans. *vid*, to see.] That which is seen by the mind's eye; form; image; model of anything in the mind; that which is held or comprehended by the understanding; object of thought; an image in the mind; notion; conception; thought; opinion.

(*Phy.*) In a general sense, whatever is the immediate object of thought. In the Platonic philosophy, however, the word possesses a different and a higher signification. According to him, ideas were the patterns after which the Deity made or fashioned the phenomenal or material world. He held that all things consisted of matter and form, and that the matter of which all things were made existed from all eternity, without form; but he believed that there also existed eternal forms of all possible things which exist without matter, and to these eternal and immaterial forms he gave the name of ideas. By Descartes and subsequent philosophers, the term idea has been employed to signify all our mental representations, all the notions which the mind frames of things; and when, in common language, we speak of having an idea of anything, we mean no more by that expression than that we are thinking about it. By idea, Kant designates every conception formed by the reason and raised above all sensuous perception. These he subdivides into empirical, or such as are partly drawn from experience, and pure, such as are totally free from any empirical element. Another division of ideas is into theoretical and practical. As to the origin of our ideas, some attribute all our ideas to sense; others admit that the earliest notions proceed from the senses, yet maintain that they do not produce the whole knowledge possessed by the understanding; while others deny the senses to be anything more than instruments conveying objects to the mind.

Ide'al, *a.* [Fr. *idéal*; Lat. *idealis.*] Existing in idea or conception; intellectual; mental; existing in fancy, or imagination only; visionary; fanciful; imaginary; belonging or relating to ideas generally.

Beau Ideal. (*Fine Arts.*) An expression denoting a selection of the finest parts of different subjects united, so as to form one harmonious whole, of a more complete character than is usually found in nature. In other words, it is "the divesting nature of accident, in the representation of an individual. From the nature of the expression, and its definition, it is clear that it more immediately attaches to the arts of painting and sculpture; in architecture, it is susceptible of refinements, dependent on the selection of examples, upon which, however, a less universal agreement exists."

Ide'al, *n.* An imaginary model of perfection, considering ideas as images or forms in the mind.

Idea'less, *a.* Destitute of ideas.

Ide'alism, *n.* [Fr. *idéalisme.*] (*Phil.*) The doctrine that in external perceptions the objects immediately known are ideas. Of this doctrine there are several varieties. Some absolutely deny the existence of all material substances; others regard the real simply as ideal, and judge the material world to be merely assumed from the ideal; while a third class, without denying or asserting the existence of a material world, are content with confessing an ignorance of its nature. "I see a tree. The common psychologists tell me that there are three things implied in this one fact of vision; viz. — a tree, an image of that tree, and a mind which apprehends that image. Fichte tells me that it is I

alone who exist. The tree and the image of it are one thing, and that it is a modification of my mind. This is *subjective idealism*. Schelling tells me that both the tree and my *ego* (or self) are existences equally real or ideal; but that they are nothing less than manifestations of the absolute, the infinite, or unconditioned. This is *objective idealism*. But Hegel tells me that all these explanations are false. The only thing really existing (in this one fact of vision) is the idea, the relation. The *ego* and the tree are but two terms of the relation, and owe their reality to it. Thus is *absolute idealism*. According to this there is neither mind nor matter, heaven nor earth, God nor man. The only real existences are certain ideas or relations. Everything else that has name or being derives its name and being from its constituting one or other of the two related terms, subject and object; but the only thing that is true or real is the identity of their contradiction, that is, the relation itself."

Ide'alist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of idealism.

Idealis'tic, *a.* Relating to the doctrine of idealism. (R.)

Ideal'ity, *n.* Quality of being ideal.

Idealiza'tion, *n.* The act of idealizing.

Ide'alize, *v. n.* To form ideas. — *v. a.* To make ideal.

Ide'alizer, *n.* One who idealizes.

Ide'ally, *adv.* In idea; intellectually; mentally.

I'dem, and its contraction **Id.** [Lat.] The same.

Iden'tical, *a.* [Fr. *identique*, from Lat. *idem*, the same. See IDENTITY.] The same; not different.

Iden'tically, *adv.* With sameness.

Iden'tifiable, *a.* That may be identified.

Identifica'tion, *n.* Act of identifying, or of making or proving to be the same.

Iden'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *identifier*; Lat. *idem*, and *facio*, to make.] To make to be the same; to unite or combine in such a manner as to make one interest, purpose, or intention; to treat as having the same use; to consider as the same in effect; to ascertain or prove to be the same.

—*v. n.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.

Iden'tity, *n.* [Fr. *identité*; L. Lat. *identitas*, from Lat. *ide'n*, this very, exactly this, the same, from *is*, this or that, and *dem*, demonstrative suffix; Sansk. *idam*, this.] Sameness, as distinguished from diversity; similitude; the sameness of a substance or being, under every possible variety of circumstances.

(*Psilos.*) The sameness of the conscious subject, *I*, throughout all the various states of which it is the subject. The question, Wherein consists our identity, and what is its evidence? has been a source of manifold controversy to modern metaphysicians. By philosophers of the materialist school the doctrine has been ejected as incompatible with daily and obvious experience. But independently of any hypothesis respecting the nature of the soul in itself, it has been argued, that, as all our knowledge of a substance is derived from the qualities or phenomena which it presents to our senses, and that all we can mean by a substance being the same with itself, is, that it possesses the same qualities which it previously did (for, if not, the substance is changed), so all we can know of the substance *mind* in particular is derived from observation of the changes which it undergoes. But we find that what we conceive to be the same individual does, at different periods, assume under the same circumstances widely varying appearances. A man will laugh at what when he was a child would have excited his anger or jealousy. This reasoning contains an evident fallacy. It does, in fact, like all other reasoning of the same kind, imply that very doctrine which it means to refute. Consciousness, it is asserted, is the joint effect of two substances acting one on the other. How, then, can we affirm that one of these substances is changed, unless by assuming that the other remains the same? How can we show that the phenomenon laughter in the man is different from the phenomenon jealousy or anger in the boy, unless we admit that we who *observe* these phenomena — *i. e.*, by the premises, on whom these phenomena produce a given effect — remain the same as we were when we were affected previously in a different manner. A lump of sugar, as we take it to be, no longer melts in what we take to be water. Assuming that the water remains water, we may fairly infer that the lump in question is not sugar, or *vice versâ*; not so if we profess ourselves equally ignorant of the identity of both substances. This argument, it will be seen, applies equally to the materialist and non-materialist. Such may be said to be the *negative* evidence of our identity. Its positive evidence rests on the necessity and universality of its belief, as implied in every act of memory. *To remember*, is to refer a past state of consciousness to the same subject which now at the present moment recalls it. — IDENTISM, or SYSTEM OF IDENTITY, are names usually given to the metaphysical theory of the German writer SCHELLING, *q. v.*

Ide'ographs, or **Ideograph'ic Characters,** *n. pl.* See HIEROGLYPHICS.

Ideology, (*i-de-ol'o-ji,*) *n.* [Fr. *idéologie*; Gr. *idea*, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on ideas, or the doctrine of ideas, or of the operations of understanding; the science of mind. — It is the term employed by the later disciples of Condillac to designate their system and philosophy. The name was first employed by Destutt de Tracy in his work entitled *Elémens d'Idéologie*.

Ides, (*idz,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *idus*, from the Etrus. *iduo*, to divide.] (*Calendar.*) The 24 of the three great divisions of the month in the ancient Roman calendar. The *calends* were the first days of the month; the *ides*, near the middle of the month; and the *nones*, the ninth day before the ides commenced. In March, May, July, and October the ides fell on the 15th of the month; but during the remaining months of the year they fell on the 13th. The plan which the Romans pursued was very peculiar. Instead of employing the ordinal numbers first, second, third, and so on, they distinguished the various days of the month by the number which intervened between any given day and the division which next followed the one which was current. For example, as there were always eight days between the nones and the ides, the day after the nones was termed the *eighth before the ides*; the next, the *seventh before the ides*; and so on.

Id est. [Lat.] That is.

Idiocrasy, *n.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *krasis*, a mixture.] Same as IDIOSYNCRASY, *q. v.*

Idiocrat'ic, Idiocrat'ical, *a.* Idiosyncratic.

Idiocy, (*id'e-o-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *idiotie*; Gr. *idiotēia*. See IDIOT.] Same as IDIOTISM, *q. v.*

Idio-elec'tric, *a.* [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and Eng. *electric*.] Electric *per se*, or containing electricity in its natural state. — *Worcester.*

Idiom, (*id'e-om,*) *n.* [Fr. *idiome*; Lat. *idioma*; Gr. *idiōma*, from *idios*, proper, peculiar to one's self.] (*Philology.*) A mode of speaking or writing foreign from the usages of universal grammar or the general laws of language, and restricted to the genius of some individual tongue. Thus, a sentence or phrase consisting of words arranged in a particular manner may be a Latin idiom; the same, arranged in a different manner, an English idiom, &c. The use of a particular inflection of a word may also be an idiom. We also use the term *idiom* in a wider sense, to express the general character of a language. We have a number of subordinate words to express the idioms of particular tongues: thus, a Latin idiom is a Latinism, a French idiom a Gallicism, &c. The word *idiom* is also not uncommonly, but incorrectly, used in the same sense with the French *idiome*, a dialect or variety of language. *Idiotisme* is the French term expressing the correct signification of the English *idiom*.

Idiomat'ic, Idiomat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *idiomatikos*.] Peculiar to a language; pertaining to the particular genius or modes of expression which belong to a language.

Idiomat'ically, *adv.* According to the idiom of a language.

Idiopathet'ic, *a.* Same as IDIOPATHIC.

Idiopath'ic, *a.* [Fr. *idiopathique*.] (*Med.*) A term applied to such diseases as arise naturally in the human body, independent of all extraneous causes, and contradistinguished from *symptomatic* diseases, or such as are induced by or spring from some other disease or malady. All diseases belong to one or other of these orders, and are either *I.* or symptomatic.

Idiopath'ical, *a.* Pertaining to idiopathy or idiopathic diseases.

Idiopath'ically, *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease.

Idiop'athy, *n.* [Fr. *idiopathie*; Gr. *idios*, peculiar to one's self, and *pathos*, affection, from *paschō*, *pathein*, to suffer.] A peculiar affection or feeling. — A morbid state or condition not produced by any preceding disease; an idiopathic disease.

Idiosyn'crasy, *n.* [Fr. *idiosyncrasie*; Gr. *idiosynkrasia* — *idios*, peculiar to one's self, *syn*, together, and *krasis*, a mixing, temperament, from *kerannumi*, to mingle, to mix.] (*Med.*) A condition or temperament peculiar to any animal body, whereby it has, either in health or sickness, a peculiar inclination to or aversion against some particular things. Thus, when a man has a predisposition to gout, rheumatism, gravel, or any other complaint, we allude to his idiosyncrasies. The person who faints at the smell of a rose, cannot conquer his aversion for bread, or sickens at the sight of a cat, is commonly said to have antipathies to such and such things and objects; but professionally they are said to be his idiosyncrasies. So strong is this prejudice, antipathy, or idiosyncrasy in some persons, that the most infinitesimal dose of a medicine will produce all the violence of action found after an excessive dose; while to others, the mere *smell* of a drug will produce on the system all the effects of a large dose; and others, again, whose idiosyncrasy is so powerful, that the mere mention of a drug will cause the mouth to become so impregnated with the *taste* of the article only heard or mentioned, that it is difficult, by changing the subject and diverting the mind, to get rid of the offensive taste or impression.

Idiosyncrat'ic, *a.* Of peculiar temper or disposition.

Id'iot, *n.* [Fr. *idiot*; Lat. *idiota*; Gr. *idiotes*, from *idios*, one's own, peculiar, private, separate.] One void of understanding; a natural fool from his birth; a foolish person; one unwise. — See IDIOTISM.

Id'iotcy, *n.* Same as IDIOCY and IDIOTISM, *q. v.*

Idiot'ic, Idiot'ical, *a.* [Gr. *idiotikos*.] Relating to or like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

Idiot'ically, *adv.* After the manner of an idiot.

Id'iotism, *n.* [Fr. *idiotisme*. See IDIOT.] (*Med.*) A state of mental imbecility proceeding from a defective or a disorganized state of the brain, resulting in complete or partial fatuity. *I.* is a congenial disease, and one of those hereditary misfortunes which are handed down from a succession of weak or diseased parents, propagated by the frequent intermarriages of families of weak or tainted intellect, of those of intemperate habits, and of persons having a scrofulous diathesis. *I.* are divided into the harmless and the mischievous; those with perfect fatuity, and those who possess a glimmering of intelligence, which, in such cases, usually degenerates into malice or cunning. See FATUITY, INSANITY, &c. (*Philol.*) See IDIOM.

Id'iotize, *v. n.* To become stupid.

Id'iotry, *n.* Idiocy; idiotism.

Idle, (*i'dl,*) *a.* [A. S. *idel*, *ydel*; Du. *ijdel*; Dan. *ledig* Ger. *eitel*. The root is found in Sax. *odlian*, to languish, Heb. *chadel*, to become languid, to leave off, to cease.] Unoccupied; unemployed; inactive; doing nothing. — Indolent; given to rest and ease; sluggish; slothful. — Useless; ineffectual; futile. — Affording leisure. — Of no use or importance; trifling; frivolous or vain; unprofitable.

—*v. n.* To be idle: to lose or spend time in inaction, or without being employed in business.

—*v. a.* To spend in idleness; — sometimes followed by *away*.

I'dleness, *n.* State or quality of being idle. This word is capable of many acceptations, but is generally used to express abstinence from labor or employment, or, in other words, the state of a person who is unemployed in labor or unoccupied with business. Shakspeare has *idleness* to express unimportance and trivialness, while Bacon deems it identical with foolishness and infatuation, as in *idleness* of brain. In the sense of *laziness*, in which the word is sometimes, in fact, often, understood, idleness is but a form of moral degradation — one that debilitates the body in as great a proportion as it incapacitates the mind for healthy labor.

I'dle-head'ed, *a.* Foolish; unreasonable.

"These *idle-headed* seekers resort thither."—*Carew.*

—Delirious; infatuated.

"Upon this loss she fell *idle-headed*."—*L'Estrange.*

I'dle-pat'ed, *a.* Idle-headed; stupid.

I'dler, *n.* One who idles; one who does nothing: one who spends his time in inaction; a lazy person: a sluggard.

I'dle-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A wheel placed between two others for the purpose of simply transferring the motion from one axis to the other, without change of direction; a carrier-wheel. — *Ogilvie.*

I'dly, *adv.* In an idle manner; lazily; sluggishly; foolishly; uselessly; carelessly; vainly; ineffectually.

Id'ocrase, *n.* [Gr. *eidos*, form, *krasis*, mixture,—from the resemblance of its crystalline forms to those of other species.] (*Min.*) Same as VESUVIANITE, *q. v.*

I'dol, *n.* [Fr. *idole*; Gr. *eidōlon*, from *eidos*, that which is seen, form, shape, figure, from *eidō*, to see.] An image, form, or representation, usually of a man or other animal, consecrated as an object of worship; a pagan deity. — See IDOLATRY.

—A person loved and honored to adoration; anything on which we set our affections inordinately.

Idol'ater, *n.* [Fr. *idolâtre*; Gr. *eidololatres*. See IDOLATRY.] A worshipper of idols; one who worships as a deity that which is not God; a pagan.—An adorer; a great admirer.

Idol'atress, *n.* A female idolater.

Idol'atrize, *v. a.* To offer idolatrous worship to; to idolize. (R.) (*Milton.*) — To admire to excess.

—*v. n.* To practise idolatry.

Idol'atrous, *a.* Pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry; consisting in the worship of idols; consisting in or partaking of an excessive attachment or reverence.

Idol'atrously, *adv.* In an idolatrous manner.

Idol'atry, *n.* [Fr. *idolâtrie*; Gr. *eidōlolatreio* — *eidōlon*, *idol*, and *latreuō*, to worship, to serve, from *latron*, pay, hire.] The worship of idols, images, or anything made by hands, or which is not God. — Excessive attachment or veneration for anything, or that which borders on adoration.

(*Myth.*) In the Pentateuch and the book of Job, — two of the oldest books we possess,—idolatry is spoken of; and it is supposed that the practice was conveyed from Egypt to India in the 17th century before the birth of Christ; and from India, in a modified form, to Northern Europe, about nine centuries later. Idolatry included the worship of all beings in heaven and on earth, visible or invisible, living or dead, and also the images or symbols of these. The worship of the sun, moon, and stars was probably one of the first forms of idolatrous worship. Rapidly, however, it began to embrace other objects, and even assumed a degrading and repulsive aspect. In Egypt, beetles, bulls, and many other animals, were worshipped, and the idolatry of that time closely resembled the modern form called *Fetichism*. The ancient Greek and Roman idolatry was dignified by all the charms that art and poetry could throw around it, but the most popular Grecian idols were rude, and almost formless images. It is generally considered that the origin of idolatry was a deification of the unseen, incomprehensible powers of nature. The Hebrews had no peculiar form of idolatry; they imitated the superstitions of others, but do not appear to have been the inventors of any. When they were in Egypt,

Fig. 1363. — THE HINDOO IDOL SULLIAD.

many of them worshipped Egyptian deities; in the wilderness, they worshipped those of the Canaanites, Egyptians, Ammonites, and Moabites; in Judea, those of the Phœnicians, Syrians, and other people around them. Rachel, it may be, had adored idols at her father Laban's, since she carried off his teraphim, (*Gen.* xxxi. 30.) Jacob, after his return from Mesopotamia, required his people to reject the strange gods from among them, and also the superstitious pendants worn by them in their ears, which he hid under a terebinth near Shechem. He preserved his family in the worship of God while he lived. Under the government of the Judges, "the children of Israel did evil in the sight of the Lord, and served Baalim. They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and followed other gods — of the gods of the people that were round about them; and they forsook the Lord, and served Baal and Ashtaroth," (*Judg.* ii. 11, 12.) Gideon, after he had been favored by God with a miraculous deliverance, made an ephod, which ensnared the Israelites in unlawful worship. Micah's teraphim also were the objects of idolatrous worship, even till the captivity of Israel in Babylon. During the times of Samuel, Saul, and David, the worship of God seems to have been preserved pure in Israel. There was corruption and irregularity of manners, but little or no idolatry. Solomon, seduced by complaisance to his strange wives, caused temples to be erected in honor of Ashtoreth goddess of the Phœnicians, Moloch god of the Ammonites, and Chemosh god of the Moabites. Jeroboam, who succeeded Solomon, set up golden calves at Dan and Bethel, and made Israel to sin. The people, no longer restrained by royal authority, worshipped not only these golden calves, but many other idols, particularly Baal and Ashtoreth. Under the reign of Ahab, idolatry reached its height. The impious Jezebel endeavored to extinguish the worship of the Lord, by persecuting his prophets, (who, as a barrier, still retained some of the people in the true religion.) Judah was almost equally corrupted. The descriptions given by the prophets of their irregularities and idolatries, of their abominations and lasciviousness on the high places and in woods consecrated to idols, and of their human sacrifices, fill us with dismay, and unveil the awful corruption of the heart of man. It is one of the most remarkable among the anomalies of the history of the Jews, that the great and radical purification of their faith in the unity of God dates from their protracted Babylonian captivity, from which time it was maintained, notwithstanding the effort of Antiochus Epiphanes to introduce the Greek idolatry (1 *Macch.* i.), down to the coming of our Lord. At the present day, *I.* prevails over a great portion of the earth; almost all the heathen nations, as the Chinese, the Hindoos, &c., have their images to which they bow down and worship. The idolatry of the African and Oceanican races is for the most part of the class described under the head FETICHISM.

I'dolism, *n.* Idolatrous worship. — *Milton.*

I'dolist, *n.* One who worships idols; an idolater. *Milton.*

I'dolize, *v. a.* To worship as an idol.

—To love to excess; to love or reverence to adoration.

I'dolized, *p. a.* Loved or reverenced to adoration.

I'dolizer, *n.* One who idolizes or loves to reverence.

Idol'oclast, *n.* [Gr. *eidolon*, an idol, and *klao*, to break.] A breaker of idols.

Idomeneus, (*i-dom'e-news,*) king of Crete, succeeded his father Deucalion on the throne, and accompanied the Greeks to the Trojan war with a fleet of 90 ships. During this war he rendered himself famous by his valor. At his return he made a rash vow, in a dangerous tempest, to Neptune, that, if he escaped, he would offer to the god whatever living creature first presented itself to his eye on the Cretan shore. This was his son, who came to congratulate him on his safe return. Idomeneus performed his promise, but the inhumanity of this sacrifice rendered him so odious to his subjects, that he was exiled from his country. D. in Italy, at an advanced age.

Id'ria, a town of Austria, in Carniola, 30 m. from Trieste, on a river of the same name. It is celebrated for its mines of quicksilver, said to be the richest in Europe, and to which the descent is by 757 steps, hewn in the rock, easy and free from danger. *Pop.* 5,000.

Id'rialite, *n.* [From *Idria*, where it is found.] (*Min.*) An hydrocarbon found mixed with cinnabar and other impurities, and called *inflammable cinnabar* from its being combustible. In its pure state it is white and crystalline, and consists of carbon 0·19, hydrogen 5·1.

Id'ryl, *n.* (*Min.*) A black substance obtained from the condensation chambers of the quicksilver mines at Idria. It has the composition of Idrialite, *q. v.*

Idumæa. See EDOM.

Idyl, (*i'dil,*) *n.* [Lat. *idyllium*; Gr. *eidyllion*, dimin. of *eidos*, form, shape, sort, a particular kind.] (*Poet.*) A short pastoral poem, or an animated description and representation of ordinary objects of nature in harmonious verse. The bucolic poems of Theocritus are called idyls, while those of Virgil are distinguished by the name of Eclogues, which renders it a difficult matter to decide why there should be any difference in name, as both compositions are of a similar nature throughout. That the ancients did not restrict the use of the word, may be seen by the works of Ausonius, which are called idyls. In English literature, Thomson's *Seasons*, Burns's *Cotter's Saturday Night*, Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, and Tennyson's *Idylls of the Kings*, are examples of idyls.

Idyl'lic, *a.* Pastoral.

I. E. Stands for Lat. *id est*, that is.

If, *conj.* [A.S. *gif*, if; O. Ger. *iba*; Ger. *ob*, if; Sans. *iva*, as if, just as if, as, so as.] Suppose it be so, or it were so, that.

"*If* they have done this deed, my noble lord.—
If I talk'st thou to me of *ifs*? Thou art a traitor."— *Shaks.*

—Whether or not.

"to doubting *if* she doubts or no." — *Prior.*

—Allowing that; suppose it be granted that.

Ierne. See IRELAND.

Igarapé, (a canoe pass.) The name given by the Indians to the side-channels or *bayous* by which the river Amazon is bordered from its mouth up to a great distance.

Igasu'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar acid found in connection with strychnia in the *Nux vomica* and St. Ignatius' Bean.

Igatimi, (*e-ga-te-mee',*) a river of S. America, enters the Parana River abt. 24° 40′ S.; *length*, abt 200 m.

Ig'lau, a fortified town of Austria, in Moravia, on the Iglawa, 49 m. W.N.W. of Brünn. It has a military school. *Pop.* 18,000.

Igle'siasite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native carbonate of lead; white-lead ore. — Same as CERUSSITE, *q. v.*

Ignacio, (*ig-na'se-o,*) a group of islands of Mexico, in the Gulf of California, off the coast of the State of Sonalora.

Ignatius, (St., (*ig-nai'she-us,*) surnamed THEOPHORUS, a father of the Church, and martyr, was a native of Syria, and a disciple of St. John the Evangelist, by whom he was made bishop of Antioch, A. D. 68. After discharging the episcopal office with great zeal for 40 years, the emperor Trajan, passing through Antioch in his Parthian expedition, sent for him, and endeavored to prevail upon him to renounce his religion. Ignatius continued inflexible; on which the emperor sent him under a guard of soldiers to Rome, where he was exposed to wild beasts in the amphitheatre for the amusement of the people. The martyr joyfully heard his sentence, and endured his sufferings with fortitude. Two pious deacons of his church gathered up his bones, and conveyed them to Antioch, where they were carefully preserved. Seven of his genuine epistles are extant, and were published by Usher at Oxford, in 1615. Some others have been attributed to him; but these are generally accounted spurious. Suffered martyrdom between 107 and 116.

Ignatius Loyola. See LOYOLA.

Ignatin, (*ig-nai'she-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Loganiaceæ*. The species *I. amara* has been supposed to yield the seeds known as St. Ignatius's beans, but Bentham believes that these seeds are the produce of a species of *Strychnos*. They come from the Philippine islands. They are intensely bitter, and contain the alkaloid strychnia in even larger proportions than the *nux vomica* seeds.

Igneous, (*ig'ne-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis*; Sansk. *agni*, fire.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; fiery; on fire; having the nature of fire; resembling fire.

I. Rocks. (*Geol.*) A term applied to all agencies, operations, and results, which seem connected with, or to have arisen from, subterranean heat; and igneous rocks include the Volcanic, Trappean, and Granitic series, all of which are evidently the products of fusion, either in the interior or at the surface of the crust; geologists, consequently, use the term igneous as synonymous with Plutonic, pyrogenous, unstratified, and other similar terms.

Ignes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *ignescens*, from *ignesco*, from *ignis*, fire.] Turning into fire; becoming inflamed; — emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.

Ignic'olist, *n.* [Lat. *ignis*, and *colo*, to revere.] A worshipper of fire.

Igniferous, *a.* [Lat. *ignis*, and *fero*, to bear.] That produces or brings fire. (R.)

Ignip'otent, *a.* [Lat. *ignis*, and *potens*, powerful.] That presides over fire. — *Pope.*

Ig'nis Fatu'us, *n.*; *pl.* IGNES FATUI. [Lat., literally, the *foolish fire*, translation of the Fr. *feu follet.*] (*Physics.*) A kind of luminous meteor, which flits about in the air a little above the surface of the earth, and appears chiefly in marshy places, or near stagnant waters, or in churchyards, during the nights of summer. Many instances are related of travellers having been decoyed by these lights into marshy places, where they perished; and hence the names *Jack-with-a-lantern*, *Will-with-a-wisp*; the people ascribing the appearance to the agency of evil spirits, who take this mode of alluring men to their destruction. This phenomenon has not yet received a satisfactory explanation. The most general opinion is, that it is produced by the phosphorus evolved from decayed leaves, and other vegetable and animal matter in a state of decomposition.

Ignite', *v. a.* [Lat. *ignio*, *ignitus*, from *ignis*, fire.] To kindle or set on fire; to communicate fire to, or to render luminous or red by heat.

—*v. n.* To take fire; to become red with heat.

Ignit'ed, *p. a.* Set on fire; rendered red or luminous by heat or fire.

Ignit'ible, *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ignit'ion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of kindling or setting on fire; act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous; state of being kindled; state of being heated to redness or luminousness. See INCANDESCENCE.

Ignob'ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignobilis* — *in*, and *nobilis*, from *nosco*, *novi*, to know.] Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or family; not honorable, elevated, or generous; degenerate; degraded; mean; base; dishonorable.

Ignob'bly, *adv.* In an ignoble manner; meanly; dishonorably; disgracefully; basely.

Ignomin'ious, *a.* [Fr. *igno minieux*; Lat. *ignominiosus* — *in*, and *nomen*, *nominis*, a name.] Incurring disgrace; cowardly; of mean character; very shameful; reproachful; dishonorable; infamous; despicable; worthy of contempt.

Ignomin'iously, *adv.* Meanly; disgracefully; shamefully.

Ig'nominy, *n.* [Fr. *ignominie*; Lat. *ignominia*. See IGNOMINIOUS.] Loss or want of name, character, or reputation; infamy; disgrace; dishonor; shame; opprobrium; contempt.

Ignora'mus, *n.* [Lat., we are ignorant, from *ignora*] (*Law.*) The indorsement of a grand-jury on a bill presented for inquiry, when there is no evidence to sustain the charge.

—One who knows nothing; an ignorant person. — A vain pretender to knowledge.

Ig'norance, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ignorantia*] State of being ignorant; want, absence, or destitution of knowledge; the negative state of the mind which has not been instructed; state of being illiterate, uninformed, or uneducated.

Ig'norant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ignorans*, from *ignora* — *in*, and *gnarus*, knowing; allied to *notus*, from *nosco*, to know.] Not knowing; destitute of knowledge or information; uninstructed; uninformed; untaught; illiterate; unskilled; unskilful; unacquainted with.

Ig'norantly, *adv.* Without knowledge, instruction, or information; unskilfully; inexpertly.

Ignorantines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The Roman Catholic Association for the gratuitous instruction of poor children in secular and religious knowledge, founded in France by the Abbé de la Salle in 1724, has been introduced into other Roman Catholic countries. The brethren, expelled from France at the Revolution, were recalled in 1806 by Napoleon I.

Ignore', *v. a.* [Lat. *ignoro*. See IGNORANT.] Not to know; to be ignorant of; to pass over or overlook, as if ignorant of.

Igoo'lik, a small island of British N. America, in Fury and Hecla Strait; Lat. 69° 21′ N., Lon. 81° 35′ W.

Igor I., (*e'gor,*) grand-duke of Russia, succeeded his father Rurick, and, after making war a long time against his neighbors, proceeded to ravage the East, deluging with blood Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia. He left his throne to his wife Olga, who, in her old age, embraced Christianity. D. 935. — IGOR II., grand-duke in 1146.

Igrapiuna, (*e-gra-pe-oo'na.*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Bahia, near the town of São-Jorge-dos-Ilheos; *pop.* 1,800.

Iguaçu, (*e-gwa-soo',*) or IGUAZU, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and about 21 m. N.W. of the city of Rio Janeiro; *pop.* 5,000.

Iguaçu, or IGUAZU, or CURITIBA, a river of Brazil, enters the Paraña about Lat. 26° S.; length, about 200 m.

Igualada, (*e-gwa-la'da,*) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Noya, 36 m. from Barcelona; *pop.* 12,080.

Iguala'pa, a town of Mexico, dep. of La Puebla, abt. 180 m. S.S.W. of the city of La Puebla; *pop.* 3,000.

Igua'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The genus of the *Iguanidæ*, a family of Saurian reptiles, characterized by having a large thin fold of skin, or dewlap, under the chin; cephalic cuticular plates, polygonal, unequal in diameter, flat, or carinated; a double row of small palatal teeth; maxillary teeth, with their edges finely dentilated; a crest on the back and tail; toes long and unequal; tail,

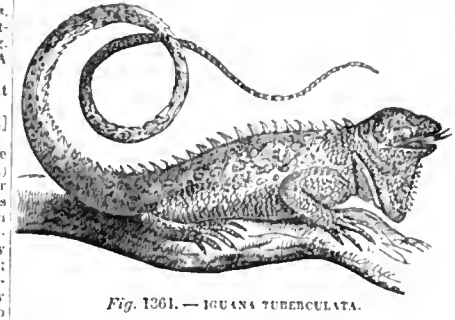


Fig. 1361. — IGUANA TUBERCULATA.

very long, slender, and compressed, and covered with small, equal, imbricated, carinated scales. It is a very nimble reptile generally, and lives in warm climates. Some of the species live upon vegetables, and others upon animal food. It particularly inhabits S. America and the West Indies, where it is very numerous. From its cleanly habits and delicate flesh, it is esteemed a great dainty, and tastes much like chicken. It lives for the most part on trees; but when forced to take the water it can swim very readily. The common Iguana, or *Iguana tuberculata* (Fig. 1361), is about five feet in length, although many exceed that. It is of a more or less green color throughout, and its dewlap is of a bright yellow color, as is also the crest which runs along the back. They are thought to be best fitted for eating in the spring, when they are sought and hunted with great avidity. Although in reality very timid animals, they have a very formidable appearance, which is utterly denied by their harmless habits, and endeavors always to escape when pursued. The female deposits her eggs in the sand, where they are hatched by the warmth of the sun.

Iguan'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Saurians, comprising scaly reptiles which are lizard-like in general appearance, but which have their tongues thick, fleshy, non-extensible, and only emarginated at the tip. The type of the family is the IGUANA, *q. v.*

Iguan'odon, *n.* [Lat. *iguana*, and Gr. *odous*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) An extinct gigantic reptile, closely resembling the Iguana in osseous structure, whose remains were discovered by Dr. Mantell in the wealden formation of

the S. of England. From its dentition there seems to be no doubt that it was herbivorous; the form of the teeth, considered with relation to the demands made by the habits of the animal, being well adapted for cropping tough vegetable food, such as the *Clathraria* and similar plants which are found buried with the *I.* From the proportions which the bones of the *I.* bear to those of the Iguana, this extinct monster is calculated to have been 70 feet in length from the snout to the end of the tail. The thigh-bone of the full-sized *I.* is twenty times the size of that of the Iguana; and on the snout of this prodigious reptile was a short but strong horn; its whole appearance, indeed, must have realized the wildest poetical fictions of the dragons of old. — Dr. Owen does not think that the *I.* was so large an animal as Dr. Mantell infers, but believes that it was about 30 feet in length.

Ignape, (*e-gwa'pā,*) in Brazil, a river which enters the Atlantic Ocean about 85 m. S.W. of Santos. *Length,* about 150 m.

—A town near the mouth of the above river, prov. São-Paulo, 90 m. from Santos; *pop.* 10,000.

Iguaraeu, or Iguarassu, (*e-gwa-ra-soo',*) a town of Brazil, the oldest in the prov. of Pernambuco, about 20 m. N.N.W. of the city of Pernambuco; *pop.* 7,000.

Igumen, a town of Russia, cap. of a circle of the same name, 400 m. from Minsk.

I. H. S. Abbreviation of *Jesus Hominum Salvator,* (Jesus the Saviour of Men.)

Ijams'ville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Frederick co., about 70 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Il. One of the forms of *in,* used before words beginning with *l,* commonly giving a negative sense to the word to which it is prefixed. — *Worcester.*

Ilchester Mills, in *Maryland,* a P. O. of Howard co.

Il'defonsite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Tantalite, *q. v.,* from Ildefonso, Spain.

Il'defonso, (St.,) a town of Spain, prov. of New Castile, on the river Cogolludo, 40 m. from Madrid. The town contains a magnificent palace built by Philip V., also a large plate glass manufactory. *Pop.* 6,000.

Il'eum, *n.* [Or. *eileo,* I turn about, from its numerous convolutions.] (*Anat.*) The last portion of the small intestines, terminating at the valve of the cæcum.

Il'eus, Il'iac Passion. [Lat. *ileaca passio.*] (*Med.*) A severe intestinal disease, characterized by violent griping pain, accompanied with retraction and spasms of the abdominal muscles, costiveness, and vomiting of fæcal matter. It arises from many causes, and is generally symptomatic of some other disease. Among the most frequent causes of this disease are strangulated hernia, intussusception, or the retention of one part of the bowel within another, unnatural adhesions between adjacent folds of the intestines, inflammation, &c. The medical treatment consists in removing the exciting cause. If there is evidence of an inflammatory state, blood should be freely abstracted from the arm, and leeches applied to the abdomen. For the rest, carminative aperients, fomentations, and glysters are to be used. Dry and humid fomentations, warm baths, and warm and copious glysters, afford the most reasonable chance of success.

Ilex, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Holly, a genus of plants, order *Aquifoliaceæ.*— The American Holly, *I. opaca* (Fig. 161), is an evergreen shrub, 6–10 feet high, at home from Massachusetts to Florida in shady swamps. It is chiefly interesting for its foliage, which is of rich, shining, perennial green, very ornamental in gardens. Its wood, fine-grained and compact, is used in turnery, cabinet-making, &c. By culture, more than a hundred varieties have been developed. The deep shining green leaves and beautiful coral berries of the holly are essential elements in the domestic decorations with which Father Christmas is honored in Europe. From the inner bark of the holly, birdlime is prepared. The leaves have been employed in intermittent fevers. The berries are purgative and emetic. The North-American species, *I. vomitoria,* has bitter leaves, of which the Creek Indians make a decoction which they use as an emetic, under the name of *black drink.* The leaves and young twigs of *I. Paraguayensis,* the Brazilian or Paraguay holly, are extensively employed in South America as tea, under the name of *maté* or *Paraguay tea.* It is remarkable that *maté* contains *caffeine,* the principle existing in coffee and Chinese tea. It has somewhat similar properties to those of Chinese tea; but it is more exciting, and, when taken to excess, produces a kind of intoxication. Another *maté,* called *gongonha,* is prepared in Brazil from the species *I. gongonha* and *theezans.* Johnston has estimated the consumption of *maté* at 20,000,000 lbs. annually. The fresh leaves of the South-American hollies have great astringency, and on this account they are much used by the dyers of Brazil.

Il'ford, (Great,) a village of Essex, England, on the Roding, 7 m. from London. *Pop.* 4,000.

Il'fracombe, a seaport-town of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 41 m. from Exeter. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ilha, (*cel'ya,*) a Portuguese word signifying island, forming a part of many names in Brazil.

Il'ha do Governador', (*Governor's Island,*) an island of Brazil in the Bay of Rio Janeiro, about 7 m. N. of the city of Rio Janeiro; *area,* about 3 sq. m.

Il'ha Grande, (*Great Island.*) an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Angra, about 68 m. W.S.W. of Rio Janeiro; *area,* about 120 sq. m. It contains the village of Santa Ana. Total pop. 3,000.

Ilheos, (*cel-ya'oce,*) a group of four islands of Brazil off the coast of Batica. Their former name was Capitania of Jorde-de-Figueire-do-Correa.

Il'ia. See Rhea.

Il'ia, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The flanks, or the part of the abdomen which includes the small intestines.

Iliac, (*il'i-ak,*) *a.* [From Lat. *ilia,* the flank, the small intestines, from Gr. *eilo-ō,* to wind.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the lower bowels.

I. Passion. (*Med.*) See Ileus.

Il'iad. See Odyssey.

Il'ion, in *New York,* a post-village of Herkimer co., on the Mohawk River, abt. 11 m. E. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Il'ium, or **Il'ion.** See Troy.

Ilk, *a.* and *n.* [A. S. *ylc;* Dut. *elk.*] A word still used in Scotland and the N. of England, signifying *each,* as, "*ilk* ane of you;" it also denotes, as a substantive, the same name, and is employed when an estate is of the same name as the possessor's patronymic, as, "Ravenswood of that *Ilk,*" or Ravenswood of Ravenswood.

Il'keston, a town of England, in Derbyshire, 8 m. from Derby; *pop.* 4,500.

Ill, *a.* [Probably contracted from *evil;* A. S. *ufel;* Ger. *übel;* Icel. *illr.* See Evil.] Bad or evil, in a general sense; contrary to good; depraved; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; bad; evil; unfortunate. — Cross; crabbed; surly; peevish. — Diseased; disordered; sick or indisposed; impaired. — Homely; ugly; unfavorable; suspicious. — Rude: unpolished, as manners.

—*n.* Evil; wickedness; depravity; misfortune.—Disease; pain.—Whatever annoys or impairs happiness, or prevents success.

—*adv.* Not well; not rightly or perfectly; badly; not easily; with pain or difficulty.

Illa'baseo. See Cojutepec.

Ill-affect'ed, *a.* Not well affected; affected with bad impressions; inimical.

Illaps'able, *a.* That may illapse.

Illapse', *v. n.* [Lat. *illabor—in,* and *labor, lapsus,* to fall, to slide or glide.] To fall, pass, or glide into.

—*n.* A sliding in; an immission or entrance of one thing into another. — A falling on; a sudden attack.

Illa'queable, *a.* That may be entangled or entrapped.

Illa'queate, *v. a.* To entangle; to entrap: to ensnare.

Illaquea'tion, *n.* The act of catching or ensnaring. — A snare; anything to catch another.

Illa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *illatio—in,* and *latio,* from *fero, latus,* to bear, to carry.] A carrying or bringing in.

(*Rhet.*) An inference from premises; a conclusion; deduction.

Illative, *a.* Relating to illation; that may be inferred; that denotes an inference.

Illaud'able, *a.* [Lat. *in,* priv., and *laudabilis,* praiseworthy.] Unworthy of praise or commendation.

Illaud'ably, *adv.* Unworthily; without deserving praise.

Ill'-blood, *n.* Bad feeling; resentment; enmity.

Ill'-bod'ing, *a.* Ominous of evil.

Ill'-bred, *a.* Not well bred; unpolite; unpolished; rude.

Ill-breed'ing, *n.* Want of good breeding; unpoliteness; rudeness.

Illecebra'ceæ, Paronychiaceæ, *n.* [From Lat. *illicio,* I entice or induce: from its power to vesicate when applied to the skin in cataplasms.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Silenales.* Diag. Both calyx and corolla present and symmetrical, but the latter rudimentary, amphitropal ovules and scarious stipules.—They are herbaceous plants, generally of little importance. This order is divided into 24 genera and 100 species.

Ille et Vilaine, (*eel-a-ve'layn,*) a maritime dept. of France, on the N.W. coast, and part of the ancient prov. of Bretagne. It is bounded N. by the English Channel and La Manche; S., by the Loire-Inférieure; E., by Mayenne; and W., by Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord. *Area,* 2,582 sq. m. The soil is rich, fertile, and highly productive. Its chief articles are wheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, rye, barley, oats, and buckwheat. Apples are cultivated in great plenty, the pasturage is excellent, and the dairy products of the first quality. The forests afford abundance of superior timber, and the mineral yield of iron, lead, copper, limestone, granite, slate, and quartz for glass purposes, is highly valuable. The manufactures are sail-cloth, linens, cottons, woollen yarns, Russia ducks, leather, cordage, pottery, &c. Ship-building is also carried on. *Chief towns.* Rennes, (the cap.,) Fougères, St. Malo, Vitré, and Redon. *Pop.* 592,609.

Ille'gal, *a.* [*In,* and *legal.*] Not legal; contrary to law; unlawful; lawless; prohibited; illicit; contraband.

Illegal'ity, *n.* State or quality of being illegal; contrariety to law; unlawfulness.

Ille'galize, *v. a.* To render illegal.

Ille'gally, *adv.* In an illegal or unlawful manner; unlawfully.

Ille'galness, *n.* State of being illegal; illegality.

Illegibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being illegible.

Ille'gible, *a.* [Lat. *in,* priv., and *legibilis,* legible, from *lego,* to read.] Not legible; that cannot be read; unreadable.

Ille'gibleness, *n.* State of being illegible; illegibility.

Ille'gibly, *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

Illegit'imacy, *n.* State of being illegitimate; state of being born out of wedlock; the state of bastardy. — State of being not genuine, or of legitimate origin.

Illegit'imate, *a.* [Lat. *in,* and *legitimus.* See Legitimate.] Not legitimate; not according to law; contrary to law; unlawful; illegal.—Unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; spurious.

(*Logic.*) Not legitimately deduced; illogical.

—Not authorized by good usage, as a word or phrase.

—*v. a.* To render illegitimate; to prove to be born out of wedlock: to bastardize.

Illegit'imately, *adv.* Not legitimately; not in wedlock. —Without authority.

Illegitimation, *n.* The state of one not begotten in wedlock. —Want of genuineness.

Illegit'imatize, *v. a.* To render illegitimate; to illegitimate.

Iller, a large river of Suabia, which rises in the Tyrol, near Baar, and after a course of about 100 m., joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illev'iable, *a.* [Lat. *in,* and Fr. *lever,* to raise.] That cannot be levied or exacted.

Ill'-favored, *a.* Having a bad countenance; ugly; ill-looking; deformed.

Ill'-grounded, *a.* Not well-grounded; having loose principles.

Illib'eral, *a.* [Lat. *in* and *liberalis.*] Not liberal; ignoble; base; mean; sordid; not free or generous; not noble; not ingenuous. — Of a contracted mind; cold in charity: not candid; uncharitable in judging; not generous; not munificent; sparing of gifts.

Illib'eralism, *n.* Illiberal principles of practice. (R.)

Illiberal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *illiberalitas.*] Quality of being illiberal; narrowness of mind; contractedness; meanness; want of catholic opinion; parsimony; want of munificence.

Illib'eralize, *v. a.* To imbue with illiberal principles.

Illib'erally, *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncandidly; uncharitably; disingenuously; parsimoniously.

Illib'eralness, *n.* Illiberality.

Illic'it, *n.* [Lat. *illicitus—in,* and *licitus,* from *liceo,* used impersonally, *licet,* it is allowable, allowed, or permitted. See License.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful; lawless.

Illic'itly, *adv.* Unlawfully.

Illic'itness, *n.* Quality of being illicit; unlawfulness.

Illic'ium, Ba'dian, Badianif'era, *n.* [Lat. *illicio,* I allure, from having a most agreeable perfume.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Magnoliaceæ.* They are remarkable for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers and foliage. *I. anisatum,* the Star-anise, has the odor and flavor of anise-seed. The fruit is used by the Chinese as an aromatic and carminative, and as a spice. The oil obtained from the seeds is said to be substituted occasionally for oil of anise.

Illim'itable, *a.* [Fr. *in,* and *limitable.* See Limit.] That cannot be limited or bounded; boundless; unlimited; infinite: unbounded; immense; vast.

Illim'itableness, *n.* State of being illimitable; boundlessness.

Illim'itably, *adv.* Without limits; without possibility of being bounded.

Illini'tion, *n.* A rubbing in of ointment.

(*Min.*) A thin crust of some extraneous substance found in minerals.—*Ure.*

Illinois, (*il-li-noi'*), one of the most important Western States of the U. States of America, having Wisconsin on the N., Lake Michigan, Indiana, and Kentucky on the E., Kentucky and Missouri on the S., and Missouri and Iowa on the W. It lies between Lat. 37° and 42° 30' N., and Lon. 87° 30' and 91° 30' W. Length, N. to S., 380 m.; average breadth about 156 m. *Area* 55,410 sq. m.; 50,000 of which is considered susceptible of cultivation. *Desc.* The surface of *I.* may be regarded as a table-land, elevated from 350 to 800 feet above sea-level, with a general inclination towards the Ohio and Mississippi, and consists mostly of vast undulating prairies, or rich plains, called by the settlers *barrens,* producing stunted oak, hickory, pine, and other trees. Many tracts in the S. are densely wooded, especially those lying along the rivers; and the prairies are sometimes interspersed with copses, though much more frequently studded with isolated trees at short distances. The State is well watered. Next to the Mississippi and Ohio, the chief rivers are the Illinois, its tributary the Sangamon, the Kaskaskia, Great Wabash, and Rock rivers. The Illinois rises in the N.E. part of the State, and intersecting it in a S.W. direction, falls into the Mississippi about 25 m. above its junction with the Missouri, after a course of 450 m., most part of which is navigable for steamboats. The Sangamon has a course of about 180 m., with a boat-navigation of 120 or 130 m. The Kaskaskia rises in the centre of the State, runs with a S.W. course for nearly 300 m., and falls into the Mississippi 150 m. below Vandalia, to which city it is navigable. The Great Wabash belongs more properly to Indiana; but it forms the lower two fifths of the E. boundary of *I.*, and falls at its S.E. angle into the Ohio. The Rock River runs through the N.W. portion of the State. It has a S.W. course, like the Illinois, Kaskaskia, and other tributaries of the Mississippi, which river it enters about Lat. 41° 30', after a course of nearly 400 m., for about 200 m. of which it is navigable. The total length of navigable rivers is estimated at 4,000 m. Small lakes are numerous; and in the N. is Winnebago Swamp, a considerable extent of marsh-land. In the W., and probably throughout most of the central and N. parts, the geological strata succeed each other in the following order:—A vegetable mould from 8 to 30 inches in depth, clay, limestone, shell, bituminous coal (generally from 4 to 5 feet thick), soapstone, and sandstone. Limestone ap-

Fig. 1365. — Seal of the State.

pears to be a universal formation; and coal and sandstone are found almost everywhere. In the N.W., a mineral district, very rich in lead, &c., extends for 100 m. N. and S., by a breadth of half that distance, communicating with a tract of a similar character across the Mississippi. The smelting of lead ore on the banks of Rock River began so late as 1822; but it rapidly increased, and the produce of that metal is at present estimated at 20,000,000 lbs. a year. After lead, iron, copper, coal, salt, and lime are the chief mineral products. The coal-field of this State stretches from the Mississippi River, near Rock Island, E. toward Fox River, thence S.E. through Indiana, and S.W. into Kentucky, occupying the greater part of Illinois, the S.W. portion of Indiana, and the N.W. part of Kentucky, measuring 375 m. in length from N.W. to S.E., and 200 m. in width from St. Louis eastward, — estimated to contain 1,277,500,000,000 tons of coal, being more than 6 times as large as all the coal-fields of Great Britain, and embracing one third of all the coal-measures of North America. The coal contains from 35 to 40 per cent. of volatile bituminous matter. Petroleum is found in the N.E. part; zinc ore in the lead district in Jo Daviess county, and sulphur in Jefferson and other counties; copper and iron are also found in various parts. The salt-springs near Shawneetown yield 60 lbs. of salt from 160 gallons of water. Other salt-springs, and sulphureous and chalybeate mineral waters, are found in many places. The climate is healthy, except in the marshy tracts along the rivers or elsewhere. The winter is, in most parts, short and mild; and the summer heat not oppressive. Probably no portion of the territory has a mean annual temperature of more than 54° Fahr.; and the mean of the State at large is not above 51°. It is the fourth State of the Union in point of extent, and is supposed to possess the greatest proportion of first-rate cultivable land. — *Agric.* All the grains, fruits, and roots of temperate regions grow luxuriantly; and in none of the W. States is corn raised with greater facility and in more abundance. Wheat yields a good and sure crop, especially on the banks of the Illinois and in the N. It weighs upwards of 60 lbs. a bushel, and is preferred in the markets of New Orleans to the wheat of Ohio and Kentucky. The following table of the principal farm-crops for the year 1868 will show their relative importance:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*No. of acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels.	134,363,000	34·2	3,928,742
Wheat ..... do	28,560,000	11·5	2,483,478
Rye ..... do	645,000	16·2	39,814
Oats..... do	32,479,000	31·0	1,018,150
Barley ..... do	976,000	25·8	37,829
Buckwheat..... do	198,000	16·6	11,927
Potatoes ..... do	3,800,000	71·0	53,521
Tobacco.....pounds.	15,160,000	75·7	20,026
Hay..... .....tons.	2,667,000	1·4	1,905,000
Total.	....	.....	9,498,487

The value of the bushel, pound, or ton, as stated in the above table, is: for Indian corn, $0.43; Wheat, $1.20; Rye, $0.96; Oats, $0.39; Barley, $1.36; Buckwheat, $1.07; Potatoes, $0.81; Tobacco, 9·1 cts.; Hay, $10.00. Total value of crops for the year 1868, $137,981,530. In 1869, the total number and value of live-stock was: 677,312 horses, $19,599,557; 61,742 mules, $5,779,051; 867,962 oxen and other cattle, $23,738,760; 528,572 milch-cows, $20,143,878; 2,380,694 sheep, $1,428,090; 2,007,195 hogs, $16,900,581. From 1860, — when it surpassed all other States in wheat and corn products, there having been cultivated upon its soil nearly one-seventh of the entire wheat and corn crop of the U. States, — Illinois has maintained a position as the leading wheat- and corn-growing region, while the product of other staples is annually increasing. — *Industry.* Although the leading interest of Illinois continues to be agriculture, its industry is incessantly advancing. Many flourishing iron-works are already in operation. Other manufactures are rapidly springing up, and even now the State has 87 wool-carding mills, and 133 manufactories for woollen fabrics, with a capital of $3,600,000 invested in buildings and machinery, employing 3,450 operatives, and consuming 4,000,000 lbs. of wool. Chicago has probably become the greatest stock-market in the world, more animals having been received at her stock-yards in 1869 than in the markets of the three great cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee combined. — *Railroads and Canals.* The railroad system of Illinois is on a scale commensurate with its advantageous position in respect to agriculture and internal commerce. 3,160 miles are completed and now in operation; 812 m. more are in course of construction; making in the aggregate 3,979 miles, or one mile of railroad to 14 sq. m. of territory. — France has an area of 212,000 sq. m., and in 1865 had 8,140 m. of railroad, or about one mile of road to every 26 sq. m. of territory, being about half as many miles of railroad upon a given space as in Illinois. At the same period France had a population of 37,382,000, and the ratio of population to railroad mileage was one mile to 4,600 inhabitants; whereas in Illinois, if the present population be only assumed at 3,200,000, the ratio will be one mile of completed railroad to 754 inhabitants, about six times as many in proportion to population as in France. — The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of 122,550 sq. m., in 1865 had 13,289 m. of railroad completed, or one mile of railroad to every 9 sq. m., being a greater railroad mileage than Illinois in comparison to the extent. But the United Kingdom, in 1865, had a population of 29,000,000, and consequently one mile of railroad to every 2,250 inhabitants, about twice as many railroads as France compared to the population, but only about one-third as many as Illinois by a similar comparison. In the whole United States there is about one mile of railroad to every 81 sq. m. of surface, and to every 1,000 inhabitants. — Eight lines cross the eastern boundary of the State, and the Mississippi River is approached within the State by 13, connecting with the East and West through routes across the State of Missouri and Iowa, and northern routes through Wisconsin and Minnesota, westward to the Pacific, and eastward to the great trade-marts of the Atlantic coast. — In addition to the facilities thus afforded to commerce, a canal has been constructed from Lake Michigan, at Chicago, to La Salle on the Illinois River, 100 miles in length, affording communication by water between the lake and the Mississippi. The canal is now being enlarged by deepening its channel to accommodate large-class vessels, so that the waters of Lake Michigan will flow through to the Illinois River, the bed of which is improved so as to establish uninterrupted steam navigation at all seasons from the Mississippi, by way of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic. — *Counties and Towns.* The State is divided into the following 102 counties:

Adams,	Ford,	Livingston,	Putnam,
Alexander,	Franklin,	Logan,	Randolph,
Bond,	Fulton,	McDonough,	Richland,
Boone,	Gallatin,	McHenry,	Rock Island,
Brown,	Greene,	McLean,	St. Clair,
Bureau,	Grundy,	Macon,	Sallue,
Calhoun,	Hamilton,	Macoupin,	Sangamon,
Carroll,	Hancock,	Madison,	Schuyler,
Cass,	Hardin,	Marion,	Scott,
Champaign,	Henderson,	Marshall,	Shelby
Christian,	Henry,	Mason,	Stark,
Clark,	Iroquois,	Massac,	Stephenson,
Clay,	Jackson,	Menard,	Tazewell,
Clinton,	Jasper,	Mercer,	Union,
Coles,	Jefferson,	Monroe,	Vermillion,
Cook,	Jersey,	Montgomery,	Wabash,
Crawford,	Jo Daviess,	Morgan,	Warren,
Cumberland,	Johnson,	Moultrie,	Washington,
De Kalb,	Kane,	Ogle,	Wayne,
De Witt,	Kankakee,	Peoria,	White,
Douglas,	Kendall,	Perry,	Whiteside,
Du Page,	Knox,	Piatt,	Will,
Edgar,	Lake,	Pike,	Williamson,
Edwards,	La Salle,	Pope,	Winnebago,
Effingham,	Lawrence,	Pulaski,	Woodford.
Fayette,	Lee,		

The principal cities and towns are Chicago, the leading city in the State; Springfield, the capital, and birthplace of President Abraham Lincoln; Peoria; Quincy; Galena; Belleville; Alton; Rockford; Bloomington; Ottawa; Aurora; Lincoln; Rock Island; Galesburg; and Vandalia; the former capital of the State. — *Education.* The most ample provision is made by the State legislature for a system of free schools, at the head of which is a superintendent of public instruction. During the year 1869, the revenue of the school fund amounted to $6,890,879; the number of schools was 10,705; the number of teachers 8,250 male, and 10,797 female, and 826,820 scholars between the ages of 6 and 21. The expenditures amounted to $6,420,881. The Normal

Fig. 1366. — THE STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

University, at Normal, organized in 1857, was declared a State institution in 1867. This school opened in 1857 with 47 students, and now there are over 1,000. In 1860 there were 18 colleges, with 2,900 students and an income of $37,412; 211 academies, with 13,205 pupils, and an income of $233,262. There were at the same time 854 libraries, 246 of which were public, 243 for schools, 339 for Sunday schools, 7 college, and 19 church libraries, with a total of 244,391 volumes. Among the literary associations, the principal are the Chicago Historical Society, founded in 1856, and the Illinois Literary and Historical Society, located at Alton. — *Religion.* Of the 2,424 churches in Illinois at the time of the last census, the Baptists own 437; Christians, 148; Congregationalists, 140; Dutch Reformed, 13; Episcopalians, 67; Friends, 8; Universalists, 50; Unitarians, 61; Unionists, 19; Lutherans, 215; Methodists, 881; Roman Catholics, 156; Presbyterians, 272; Cumberland Presbyterians, 43; Reformed Presbyterians, 18, and minor sects, 66. — *Public Institutions.* Illinois has a State lunatic asylum at Jacksonville; a State penitentiary at Joliet; a deaf and dumb asylum at Jacksonville; and a home for soldiers' orphans, which has been established at Normal, where a farm has been obtained at a cost of $100,000. This institution has under its care about 300 orphans. — *Finances*, are in a perfect condition. The debt contracted in the construction of the extensive railroad lines has been successively reduced, and, in 1869, the entire indebtedness of the State was only about $5,000,000. — *Gov. and Justice.* The legislative part of the government is vested in a senate composed of 25 members, chosen for 4 years, and a house of representatives composed of 85 members. Elections for representatives and the sessions for the legislature are held biennially. The executive duties are discharged by a governor and lieutenant-governor, chosen by universal suffrage every 4 years. The high judicial functions are exercised by a supreme court composed of a chief justice and three inferior judges. The governor and judges of the supreme court constitute a council of revision, to which all bills that have passed the assembly must be submitted. If objected to by the council of revision, the same may, notwithstanding, become a law by the vote of the majority of all the members elected to both houses. The legislature holds its sessions at Springfield, where the corner-stone of a new state-house, called *State Capitol*, was laid on the 5th day of Oct., 1868. The ground-plan of this magnificent building is that of a Greek cross, arranged to present four fronts of similar style. The order adopted is the Corinthian (Fig. 1367). The height from the top to the lan-

Fig. 1367. — THE NEW STATE CAPITOL, (Springfield.)

tern is 254 feet. The dome at its base is 83 feet in diameter, outside the walls. The building is 354 feet long by 240 feet wide; the height is 95 feet. The interior is to be finished in the same elaborate style. The whole structure will cost $3,000,000, and will be one of the most splendid in the world. — *History.* During most part of the 18th cent., the name of Illinois was applied to all the country N. and W. of Ohio. The territory comprised in the present State was discovered, in 1670, by a party of French colonists, who made their first permanent settlements at Kaskaskia and Cahokia in 1673. This tract of country was ceded by the French to the English at the same time with Canada, in 1763, and by the latter to the U. States in 1787. It was admitted as a State into the Union on the 3d of December, 1818; and sends now 16 members to Congress. *Pop.* abt. 3,200,000.

Illinois', in *Arkansas*, a township of Washington co.

Illinois', in *Illinois*, a township of Calhoun co.

Illinois' Bayou, in *Arkansas*, enters the Arkansas River in Pope co.

Illinois City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Rock Island co.

Illinois Furnace, in *Illinois*, a village of Hardin co.

Illinois Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marshall co.

Illinois River, in *Illinois*, the largest river in the State, is formed in Grundy co. by the union of the Des Plaines and Kankakee rivers, and flowing a general W. and S.W. course, enters the Mississippi River at Grafton between Jersey and Calhoun cos. During its course it receives numerous considerable rivers, and affords communication between many important cities, towns, and villages, being navigable for steamboats for about 286 m. above its mouth. *Length*, exclusive of its branches, about 320 m.

Illinois River, in *Oregon Territory*, enters Rogue River in Curry co.

Illinois'town, in *California*, a village of Placer co., about 18 m. N.E. of Auburn.

Illinois'town, in *Illinois*, a village of St. Clair co., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, Missouri.

Illiop'olis, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Sangamon co.

Illi'sion, *n.* [Lat. *illisio*, from *illido* — *in*, and *lædo*, to strike or dash with force against.] Act of striking or dashing into or against.

Illit'eracy, *n.* State of being illiterate, untaught, or unlearned; want of a knowledge of letters; ignorance.

Illit'erate, *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus* — *in*, and *literatus*, learned.] Unlettered; ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science.

Illit'erately, *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

Illit'erateness, *n.* Want of learning.

Ill'-judged, *a.* Injudicious; foolish; nonsensical.

Ill'-lived, *a.* Leading a wicked life. — *Bishop Hall.*

Ill'-looking, *a.* Of a bad appearance; ugly; unsightly.

Ill'-luck, *n.* Misfortune; mishap; bad luck.

Ill'-man'nered, *a.* Having bad manners; rude; boorish; uncivil; unpolished.

Ill'-nature, *n.* Evil nature, or temper; crossness; crabbedness; habitual bad temper, or want of kindness; fractiousness.

Ill'-natured, *a.* Evil or bad tempered; cross; crabbed; surly; intractable; of habitual bad temper; peevish; fractious; that indicates ill-nature.

Ill'-naturedly, *adv.* In a peevish or forward manner; crossly; unkindly.

Ill'-naturedness, *n.* Ill-nature; malevolence; malignity.

Ill'ness, *n.* Disease; indisposition; malady; disorder of health; sickness.

Illog'ical, *a.* Not logical; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning; ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic or correct reasoning.

Illog'ically, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of logic or correct reasoning.

Illog'icalness', *n.* The state of being illogical.

Ill'-omened, *a.* Attended with unfavorable or dismal forebodings; having unlucky omens.

Illora, (*eel-yor'a,*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 32 m. from Granada; *pop.* 8,000.

Ill'-sorted, *a.* Not classified in regular order.

Ill'-starred, *a.* Affected or influenced by unlucky stars; fated to be unfortunate.

Ill'-suppressed', *a.* Not fully suppressed; improperly suppressed.

Ill'-tempered, *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.

Ill'-time, *v. a.* To do or to attempt at an unsuitable time.

Ill'-timed, *a.* Done or said at an unsuitable time.

Ill'-treat, *v. a.* To treat ill; to abuse.

Ill'-turn, *n.* An unkind or injurious act.

—A slight attack of illness. (Familiar.)

Illude', *v. a.* [Lat. *illudo — in,* upon, and *ludo,* to play.] To deceive; to mock; to impose on; to play upon.

Illume', or **Illu'mine,** *v. a.* [Lat. *illamino — in,* and *lumino.*] To illuminate; to enlighten. — To throw or spread light on; to make light or bright. — To enlighten, as the mind; to cause to understand.

—To brighten; to adorn.

Illu'minable, *a.* That may be illuminated.

Illu'minant, *n.* That which affords light.

Illu'minary, *a.* That relates to illumination; illuminating.

Illu'minate, *v. a.* [Lat. *illumino, illuminatus — in,* and *lumino,* from *lumen, luminis,* light.] To light up; to make light; to enlighten; to throw light on; to supply with light; to adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. To enlighten intellectually. — To adorn with ornamented letters, pictures, &c., as books and manuscripts; to illustrate.

Illu'minated, *p. a.* Enlightened; rendered light or luminous. — Illustrated; adorned with ornamented letters and pictures.

Illuminati, (*il-lu-mi-na'ti,*) *n. pl.* [Lat., the enlightened.] (*Hist.*) A name applied to the members of a secret society, founded in 1776, by Adam Weishaupt, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt. The professed object of the society was, by one single tie, to unite men of all countries, in spite of different opinions, religions, and ranks; to instruct all classes; and to surround monarchs with men of integrity, justice, truth, and courage. From the ablest of his law-students, Weishaupt selected apostles for his new scheme. These apostles he called *Areopagists,* and sent to various parts of Europe to work out his new system. Lodges, numbering 1,000 disciples, were established in Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Milan, and Holland, before the existence of the society was known at Ingolstadt. The society itself formed a hierarchy consisting of eight grades, exclusive of minor subdivisions; namely, the Novice, the Minerva, the *Illuminatus minor,* the *Illuminatus major,* the Scottish Cavalier, the Priest, the Regent, and the King. Young men were preferred, and Lutherans were taken rather than Catholics. The Baron de Knigge, and Bode, the philosopher, zealously promoted the views of the society, which contained, in its most flourishing condition, 20,000 members. A dispute at length arose between Weishaupt and Knigge, when the latter was deposed, retired to Bremen, and wrote against the Illuminati. In 1785 the whole society was dissolved by order of the Bavarian government. The papers and documents of the leaders were seized in the following year, and Weishaupt fled to Halle, where he died. A new combination, the founder of which was Dr. Bardt, was soon afterwards formed, under the name of the Germanic Union. Although it is doubtful whether this second society ever attained to a perfect organization, it is generally believed that its political intrigues favored and hastened on the French revolution.

Illu'minating, *n.* The act, practice, or art of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamented letters and paintings, which was practised in the mediæval ages prior to the introduction of printing. Illuminating was generally executed by the monks, almost every monastery having a *scriptorium,* or writing-room, in which copies of the Scriptures and other works were made with great labor, neatness, and care, and afterwards ornamented with pictures and devices in gold and colors. The colors employed by the artists were extremely brilliant, and the general effect was heightened by the introduction of gold and silver leaf, which was highly burnished. The initial letters and ornamental borders are generally very elaborate, and executed with great skill and taste; and although the figures are for the most part stiff and formal, the expression of various passions is frequently conveyed with great force and correctness, and the portraits of eminent persons, particularly those which were executed between the 5th and 10th centuries, are often extremely good. The illuminations that were executed in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries are not so carefully drawn and colored, nor do they evince so much artistic skill, as those of an earlier period, but from the commencement of the 14th century to the introduction of printing, they show considerable improvement in style and execution. The figures in the Bayeux tapestry (see BAYEUX TAPESTRY) may be taken as a fair specimen of the manner in which the human form and other objects were rendered by mediæval artists. The illuminators, and the art itself, were said by Felton to borrow their titles "from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work." Illumination was practised by the Romans, as Pliny mentions in his "Natural History," book xxv. ch. 2,— a biographical work, written by Varro, which included the lives of 700 Romans of eminence, and was enriched with portraits executed by the author himself. Illuminated works are of great value to the archæologist and historian, as they show the manners, customs, and habits of the ancients, and the various nations of Europe, to the close of the 15th century, in matters ecclesiastical, military, and civil; and they afford illustrations of the various implements, utensils, armor, and weapons, that were used by them, as well as the prevailing style of architecture of the period. They are also of the greatest use in illustrating and explaining many important points which relate to the history of the times in which they were respectively drawn. Many valuable specimens of illuminated manuscripts are preserved in all the principal libraries of Europe. Since the revival of Gothic architecture, and the introduction of mediæval ornamentation into our churches, the illumination of scrolls with texts of Scripture, for decorative purposes in connection with churches, schools, &c., and a variety of ornamental work, has become a fashionable amusement, and affords easy and lucrative employment to many who practise it. Handbooks for instruction in the art, which is similar in its style and method of execution to heraldic painting and painting in body-colors, with boxes of colors and liquid gold and silver, prepared for the purpose, may be obtained from any bookseller or artist's colorman.

Illu'minator, *n.* [L. Lat.] He who or that which illuminates or gives light. — One who decorates manuscripts and books with ornamented letters, &c.

Illumina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *illuminatio.*] Act of illuminating or rendering luminous; the act of supplying with light; act of illuminating a house or city by artificial lights, or the state of being thus rendered light; that which gives light; brightness; splendor.

—Infusion of intellectual or spiritual light; inspiration.

—The act, art, or practice of adorning manuscripts and books with ornamental letters and pictures. See ILLUMINATING.

(*Applied Chem.*) Through the invention of coal-gas, the operation of supplying light to the streets and interiors of houses has advanced greatly within late years. The employment of gas for illuminating purposes can be traced back to remote antiquity; yet the substantial history of its application can be given in a few lines. Issues of inflammable gas have been observed at various times in different parts of the world. Among these may be reckoned the holy fires at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, and those of Pietra Mala, in Italy. Such issues were, however, only looked upon with suspicious dread by the ignorant people who observed them. If we could believe the accounts of the Chinese, which we cannot safely do, it would appear that many years ago they applied natural inflammatory gases both to purposes of heating and illumination. In the coal districts of Great Britain, large sources of inflammable gas exist in the coal-mines; and in some localities, such as Chatmoss, in Lancashire, so easily is this gas procured, that it is only necessary to plunge an iron rod a few yards deep into the soft peat, and then, on its withdrawal, to insert a tin tube, when a copious discharge of gas is evolved at a high pressure, and apparently for an unlimited period of time. As early as 1659, Mr. Thomas Shirley communicated to the Royal Society a paper describing some experiments on an inflammable gas issuing from a well near Wigan, in Lancashire; and nearly a century later, the Rev. John Clayton discovered that an inflammable gas could be obtained from coal when exposed to heat in close vessels. Gas thus artificially produced was some time before in practical use; but since the beginning of this century this branch of the chemical arts has progressed rapidly and satisfactorily. (See GAS MANUFACTURE.) In all cases of artificial illumination, it is of great importance that we should be able to determine with facility the relative value of the light obtained. This is generally effected by comparing the illuminating sources employed with some standard source of light. After a number of experiments to fix upon a standard, Dr. Ure says, — "After comparing lights of many kinds, I find every reason to conclude that a large wax candle, of three to the pound, either long or short — that is, either 12 or 15 inches in length, as manufactured by one of the great wax-chandlers of London, and furnished with a wick containing 27 or 28 threads of the best Turkey cotton, is capable of furnishing a most uniform or nearly invariable standard of illumination. It affords one-tenth of the light emitted by the Argand lamps of the Trinity House, and one-eleventh of the light of any mechanical lamp, when each lamp is made to burn with its maximum flame, short of smoking." For many of his determinations, however, Dr. Ure used the French mechanical lamp, known as Carcel's lamp. The following table contains Peclet's estimation of the illuminating powers of various candles, and their consumption of material in the hour, the light given out by a Carcel Argand lamp, consuming 651 grains in an hour, being called 100:

	Intensity of light.	*Consumption per hour.*
Tallow candles, 6 in lb.	10·66	8·51
Stearine, or pressed tallow, 8 in lb.	8·84	7·61
Ditto, 5 in lb.	7·50	7·42
Wax candles, 5 in lb	13·01	8·71
Spermaceti, 5 in lb.	14·40	8·92
Stearic acid, commonly called stearine, 5 in lb.	14·40	9·33

The term Photometry is applied to the numerical estimation of the degrees of the intensity of light. "If," says Sir John Herschel, "light be a material emanation, something scattered in minute particles in all directions, it is obvious that the same quantity which is diffused over the surface of a sphere concentric with the luminous points, if it continue its course, will successively be diffused over larger and larger concentric spherical surfaces: and then its intensity, or the number of rays which fall on a given space in each, will be inversely as the whole surfaces over which it is diffused; that is, as their radii, or their distance from the source of life.... Let a candle be placed behind an opaque screen full of small, equal and similar holes: the light will shine through these, and be intercepted in all other parts, forming a pyramidal bundle of rays, having the candle in the common vertex. If a sheet of white paper be placed behind this, it will be seen dotted over with small luminous specks, disposed exactly as the holes in the screen. Suppose the holes so small, their number so great, and the eye so distant from the paper that it cannot distinguish the individual specks, it will still receive a general impression of brightness; the paper will appear illuminated, and present a mottled appearance, which, however, will grow more uniform as the holes are smaller and closer and the eye more distant; and if extremely so, the paper will appear uniformly bright. Now, if every alternate hole be stopped, the paper will manifestly receive only half the light, and will, therefore, be only half as much illuminated; and, *cæteris paribus,* the degree of *I.* is proportional to the number of holes in the screen, or to the number of equally illuminated specks on the surface; *i.e.,* if the speck be infinitely diminished in size and infinitely increased in number, to the number of rays which fall on it from the original source of light." Reasoning in this manner, Sir John Herschel establishes the following definitions: 1. The real intrinsic brightness of a luminous object is the intensity of the light of each physical point in its surface. 2. The apparent intrinsic brightness of any object, or luminary, is the degree of illumination of its image or picture, at the bottom of the eye. 3. The absolute light of a luminary is the sum of the areas of its elementary portions, each multiplied by its own intrinsic brightness. 4. The apparent light of an object is the total quantity of light which enters our eyes from it, however distributed in the retina. Instruments made for the purpose of measuring the illuminating power of any body are called Photometers. They are of various forms. Wheatstone's photometer is one of the best known. It is a small sphere, with a reflecting surface. Being placed between two lights, each light is seen reflected on it by the spectator. By an ingenious contrivance, a rapid rotary motion is given to the sphere; and by the principle of the persistence of impressions, the spectator sees two curves of different brightness. The brighter light is then removed till the brightness of the curves seems equal, and the intensities of the luminous points are then as the squares of the distances. The illuminating power of gas is often greatly dependent upon the burner employed. — See FLAME, LIGHT (ELECTRIC), &c.

Illu'minative, *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif.*] Having the power of illuminating or giving light.

Illu'sion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *illusio,* from *illudo — in,* and *ludo,* to play, to sport, to deride.] A mocking or unreal vision; dream; mockery; deception; delusion; hallucination; vision; phantasm. (*Illusion* is used of the senses; *delusion,* of the mind.)

Illu'sionist, *n.* One given to illusion.

Illu'sive, *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful; fallacious; illusory.

Illu'sively, *adv.* By means of false show.

Illu'siveness, *n.* Quality of being illusive; deception; false appearance.

Illu'sory, *a.* [Fr. *illusoire,* from L. Lat. *illusor,* a mocker, from Lat. *illudo, illusus.*] Deceiving, or attempting to deceive, by false appearances; fallacious.

Illus'trate, *v. a.* [Lat. *illustro, illustratus,* from *illustris — in,* and *lustro,* to enlighten, from *lustrum,* from *luceo,* to shine.] To light up; to make clear, bright, or luminous; to brighten; to make glorious, or to display the glory of; to explain or elucidate; to make clear, intelligible, or obvious. — To explain and adorn by means of pictures, drawings, &c.

Illus'trated, *p. a.* Made bright or glorious; explained; elucidated; made clear to the understanding. — Explained by means of pictures, &c.

Illustra'tion, *n.* [L. *illustratio.*] Act of illustrating, or rendering bright or glorious. — Explanation; elucidation.

(*Printing.*) An engraving or picture, whether lithograph, copperplate, or woodcut, designed to embellish or illustrate a book. The cheapest, and in some respects the most effective, are those on wood, worked in with the letterpress at one impression.

Illus'trative, *a.* Having the quality of elucidating and making clear what is obscure; having the quality of rendering glorious, or of displaying glory.

Illus'tratively, *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

Illus'trator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who illustrates or makes clear.

Illus'tratory, *a.* Illustrative.

Illus'trious, *a.* [Lat. *illustris*—*in* and *lustro*; Fr. *illustre.*] Conspicuous; distinguished by the reputation of greatness; renowned; eminent; exalted; celebrated; noble; conferring honor or renown; manifesting glory or excellence; glorious. — A title of honor.

Illus'triously, *adv.* Conspicuously; nobly; eminently; with dignity or distinction; gloriously; in a way to manifest glory.

Illus'triousness, *n.* Quality of being illustrious; eminence of character; greatness; grandeur; glory.

Ill'-will, *n.* Unkind or hostile feeling; enmity; malice; hatred; malevolence.

Ill'-wisher, *n.* One who wishes evil; an enemy.

Illy'ria, ILLYRIS, ILLYRICUM, a name anciently applied to all the countries on the E. coast of the Adriatic. In the 4th cent. B. C., the northern portions of Illyria were visited by the Gauls, who expelled the natives, and drove them to the south. Philip II., king of Macedon, waged war with the Illyrians B. C. 359; and the Romans sent an army against them, and compelled them to sue for peace, B. C. 242. The second Illyrian war commenced B. C. 229, and also terminated in favor of the Romans. The Dalmatæ revolted from the Illyrians B. C. 180, and formed the independent state of Dalmatia, *q. v.*; and the remaining country was reduced into a Roman province by L. Anicius B. C. 168. It became an imperial province B. C. 11. Dalmatia, Carniola, and some neighboring countries, received the name of Illyrian Provinces by a decree issued by Napoleon I., Oct. 14, 1809. In 1815, these provinces were united as a kingdom to the Austrian empire, and some alterations were made in its boundaries, especially by the restoration to Hungary of what had formerly belonged to it, and the annexation of the whole of Carinthia instead. The kingdom was divided into the two governments of Laibach and Trieste, Laibach being the cap.; which arrangement existed till 1849, when it was subdivided, for administrative purposes, into the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, and into the coast district, containing the territory of Trieste, and the counties of Görz, Gradiska, and Istria.

Illyria, (*il-lir'i-a,*) in *Iowa,* a post-township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,039.

Ilm, a river of Prussia, rising on the N.E. slope of the Thuringerwald, in Saxony, and after a course of 60 m., falling into the Saale at Sulza.

Il'men, a lake of European Russia, near the W. border of Novgorod. It is 33 m. long, with a breadth of 28. It receives numerous streams, and, by the Volkhov, discharges into Lake Ladoga.

Ilmenoru'tile, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of *Rutile,* q.v., containing titanic acid 89·3, oxide of iron 10·7.

Ilori, ILORIN, ALORI, a large town of Africa, the great centre of the Fulbe, in Yoruba; Lat. 8° 30′ N., Lon. 4° 33′ E.; 40 m. S.W. of the banks of the Niger, and about 150 m. N.E. from the shores of the Bight of Benin.

Ilovla, (*e'lovc-la,*) a river of Russia in Europe, rising in the N.W. in the govt. of Saratov, and after a course of 200 m., falling into the Don at Fort Donskain.

Ilus, fourth king of Troy, son of Tros by Callirhoe. He extended and embellished his city, called Ilium, and also Troy, after his father *Tros.* Jupiter gave him the Palladium, a celebrated statue of Minerva, and promised that so long as it remained in Troy, the city would remain impregnable. When the temple of Minerva was in flames, Ilus rushed into the middle of the fire to save the Palladium. For this action he was deprived of his sight by the goddess; but subsequently recovered it. He is said to have reigned between 1402 and 1347 B. C.

Il'vaite, *n.* [From the Latin name of *Elba,* where it was first found.] (*Min.*) *It* is a brittle, iron-black mineral, having a *sp. gr.* of 3·7–4·2, and composed of silica 32·8, sesquioxide of iron 23·4, protoxide of iron 31·5, lime 12·3.

Im'age, *n.* [Fr. *image;* Lat. *imago,* akin to *imitor,* to imitate, *similis,* like, and Gr. *homos,* one and the same, from Sansk. *sama,* like, equal. See SAME.] An imitation or copy of anything; a likeness; a representation or similitude of any person or thing formed of a material substance. — A statue; an idol; the representation of any person or thing that is an object of worship. — A picture; a resemblance painted; any copy, representation, or likeness; appearance.

—An idea; a conception; a picture drawn by fancy.

(*Optics.*) The spectrum, or appearance of an object made by reflection or refraction. "The brightness of an image depends evidently on the quantity of light concentrated on each point. Setting aside the effects of aberration, the brightness must therefore be proportional to the apparent magnitude (as seen from the object) of the mirror or lens by which the rays are reflected or refracted, multiplied by the area of the object, and divided by the area of the image. But the apparent magnitude of the lens, as seen from the object, is proportional to the square of the diameter of the lens divided by the square of the distance of the object; and the area of the object divided by the area of the image is equal to the square of the distance of the object divided by the square of the distance of the image from the lens; therefore the brightness of the image is proportional to the square of the diameter of the lens divided by the square of the distance of the image from the lens; that is to say, the brightness, or degree of illumination, of the image depends only on the apparent magnitude of the lens, as seen from the image, and not in any way on the distance of the object." For this reason certain stars are rendered visible by the aid of large telescopes, and are perfectly invisible when a smaller one is used.

(*Rhet.*) Although somewhat loosely used, this term appears generally to denote a metaphor dilated, and rendered a more complete picture by the assemblage of various ideas through which the same metaphor continues to run, yet not sufficiently expanded to form an allegory.

—*v. a.* To represent or form an image of; as, a person's face *imaged* in a mirror. — To form a likeness of in the mind; to copy by the fancy, or from memory; to imagine.

"And *image* charms he must behold no more." — *Pope.*

Im'ageable, *a.* Imaginable; that may be imagined.

Im'ageless, *a.* Without an image. (R.)

Im'agery, *n.* Sensible representations, pictures, statues; imitation-work.

"An altar carv'd with cunning *imagery.*" — *Faërie Queene.*

False appearance; unreal show.

"What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?" — *Prior.*

—Forms of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms.

"The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy, such as musing men mistake for a reality." — *Atterbury.*

—Lively descriptions in writing or speaking, which impress the images of things on the mind; figures in oratory or discourse.

"I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery.*" — *Dryden.*

Im'age-worship, *n.* Idolatry; worship of images or symbolic representations.

Imag'inable, *a.* [Fr. See IMAGINE.] That may, or can be, imagined or conceived.

Imag'inableness, *n.* State or condition of being imaginable.

Imag'inably, *adv.* In an imaginable manner.

Imag'inal, *a.* Imaginative; partaking of imagination. —Using rhetorical imagery.

Imag'inarily, *adv.* In an imaginary manner.

Imag'inariness, *n.* State or quality of being imaginary.

Imag'inary, *a.* [Fr. *imaginaire;* Lat. *imaginarius,* from *imago.*] Existing only in imagination or fancy; ideal; fanciful; unreal.

"*Imaginary* ills and fancied tortures." — *Addison.*

Imaginary quantity. (*Algeb.*) The even root of a negative quantity, or the imaginary results of some impossible operation. By infinite series, and continued fractions, it can be easily proved that —

$$\sqrt{x^2-1} = x - \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{8x^3} - \frac{1}{16x^5} - \&c.;$$

where, if $x = \pm 0$, we shall have $\sqrt{-1} = \pm 0 \mp \frac{1}{0}$ &c., to which no definite arithmetical meaning can possibly be attached; and, consequently, $\sqrt{-1}$ cannot be assigned, and not even an approximation can be made to its value. This circumstance shows, that, though $\pm\sqrt{-1}$ may have arisen from the generalizations of symbolical algebra, the origin and meaning must be looked for in other quantities than numbers; for in *arithmetic,* considered without reference to its *applications,* every *inverse* operation implies the previous performance of the corresponding *direct* operation; and therefore *surd* quantities, whereof the arithmetical values can never be *exactly* ascertained, have their origin in the application of arithmetic to geometry. Although imaginary quantities have no real value, yet they are of important aid in the higher parts of mathematical analysis, as they indicate a marked distinction between quantities which have no natural or necessary dependence on each other.

Imagina'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *imaginatio.*] (*Phil.*) A term used in various significations. According to Dr. Reid, imagination, in its proper sense, signifies a lively conception of objects of sight, being distinguished from conception as a part from a whole; and Addison says that "the pleasures of imagination are such as arise from visible objects, since it is the sense of sight that furnishes the imagination with its ideas." Others, however, employ the word in a much wider signification; some, as synonymous with *fancy;* others, as denoting generally that faculty of the human mind by which thoughts or ideas are produced at will. Philosophers have divided imagination into two kinds,—the reproductive and the productive. By the former, they mean imagination considered simply as reëxhibiting or representing the objects presented by perception, that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally hold when first made known to us through sense. The productive or creative imagination is that which is usually signified by the term imagination or fancy in ordinary language. According to W. Hamilton, "imagination, in the common acceptation of the term, is not a simple, but a compound faculty — a faculty, however, in which representation—the vivid exhibition of an object—forms the principal constituent. The reproductive imagination is not a simple faculty: it comprises two processes: first, an act of representation, strictly so called, and secondly, an act of reproduction arbitrarily limited by certain contingent circumstances; and it is from the arbitrary limitation of this second constituent that the faculty obtains the only title it can exhibit to an independent existence." In like manner, "the imagination of common language — the productive imagination of philosophers—is nothing but the representative process *plus* the process; to which I would give the name of the comparative." The imagination represents ideas in three principal orders: 1. The natural order, that in which we receive the impressions of external objects, or the order according to which our thoughts spontaneously group themselves. 2. The logical order, presenting what is universal prior to what is contained under it as particular, or presenting the particular first, and then ascending to the universal which they constitute. 3. The poetical, which consists in seizing individual circumstances, and grouping them in such a manner that the imagination shall represent them *so* as they might be offered by the sense. There are different kinds of imagination, as there are different kinds of intellectual activity. There is the imagination of abstraction, the imagination of wit, the imagination of judgment, the imagination of reason, the imagination of feeling, and the imagination of the passions.

Imag'inative, *a.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*] Formed by the imagination; characterized by the workings of the imagination; as, *imaginative* composition — Full of imagery; fantastic; fanciful; as, an *imaginative* mind.

Imag'inativeness, *n.* State of being imaginative.

Imagine, (*im aj'in,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *imaginer;* Lat. *imaginor,* from *imago,* an image.] To picture to one's self; to fancy; to conceive; to form a notion or idea of in the mind; to form, as ideas or representations, in the mind by modifying and combining our conceptions; to produce by the imagination.

—To contrive in purpose; to scheme; to machinate.

"He . . . exhausted worlds, and then *imagined* new." *Johnson.*

—To think; to believe; to suppose; to deem; to fully represent to one's self.

—*v. n.* To conceive; to devise; to form a mental design or conception. — To have a notion or idea; to opine; to infer; to suppose; to think; as, from what I hear I should *imagine* he's in the right.

Imag'iner, *n.* One who forms ideas; one who devises or contrives.

Imago, *n.* [Lat., an image.] (*Physiol.*) The last and adult state of insect life, *i. e.*, the third and perfect state

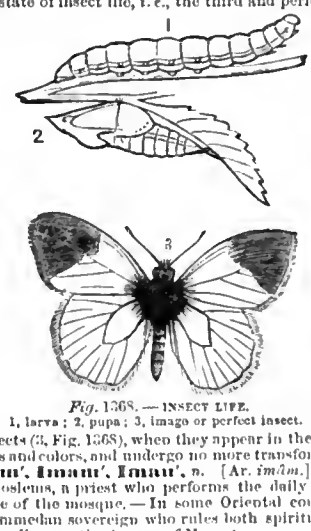


Fig. 1368. — INSECT LIFE.
1, larva; 2, pupa; 3, imago or perfect insect.

of insects (3, Fig. 1368), when they appear in their proper shapes and colors, and undergo no more transformations.

Imaum', Imam', Imau', *n.* [Ar. *imâm.*] Among the Moslems, a priest who performs the daily religious service of the mosque. — In some Oriental countries, a Mohammedan sovereign who rules both spiritually and temporally; as, the *imeum* of Muscat.

Imbalm', *v. a.* See EMBALM.

Imban', *v. a.* To utter the ban of civil excommunication. (R.)

Imband', *v. a.* To form or enroll into a band or bands; as, an *imbanded* people.

Imbank', *v. a.* Same as EMBANK, *q. v.*

Imbank'ment, *n.* See EMBANKMENT.

Imban'nered, *a.* Displaying banners.

Imbar'go, *n.* See EMBARGO.

Imbark', *v. a.* Same as EMBARK, *q. v.*

Imbase', *v. a.* See EMBASE.

Imbathe', *v. a.* To bathe all over. (Used poetically.)

Imbend', *v. a.* To fasten or secure with a bend.

Imbecile, (*im-be-sēl',*) *a.* [Fr. *imbécile;* Lat. *imbecillus*—*in,* and *bacillum,* a small staff, dim. of *baculum;* Gr. *baktron,* a staff, from *bāō, bainō,* to go.] Weak; feeble; infirm; impotent; destitute of strength, either of body or mind; decrepit.

—*n.* One without strength, either physically or mentally.

Imbecil'itate, *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble; to debilitate.

Imbecil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *imbecillitas;* Fr. *imbécillité.*] Want of strength; weakness; feebleness of body or mind; decrepitude.

(*Law.*) The state of a person who, although not positively non compos, or insane, is yet of such great weakness of mind as to be unable to guard himself against imposition, or to resist importunity or undue influence. (Story's *Equity Jurisprudence.*) Equity will not set a contract aside on the mere ground of imbecility; but its existence affords a material ingredient in examining whether it has been obtained fraudulently or by undue influence. The same principle prevails in the Civil Law, and in the Scottish and other systems founded on it. — See LUNACY.

Imbed', *v. n.* [*In* and *bed.*] To sink, lay, or place in a mass of earth, sand, or other substance, as in a bed.

Imbez'zle, *v. a.* Same as EMBEZZLE, *q. v.*

Imbibe', *v. a.* [Lat. *imbibo*—*in,* and *bibo,* to drink. See BIBULOUS.] To drink in; to absorb, as moisture; as, the earth *imbibes* rain, man *imbibes* punch. — To admit into the mind, and retain; as, to *imbibe* errors.

"It is not easy for the mind to put off those confused notions and prejudices it has *imbibed* from custom." — *Locke.*

Imbib'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, imbibes.
Imbibition, (*-bish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.] The absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid. Much importance has been attributed to this property as belonging to the organic tissues, and as affecting their functions.
Imbit'ter, *v. a.* To make bitter; hence, to make unhappy; to render grievous or distressing.
"Let them extinguish the passions which *imbitter* their lives." *Addison.*
—To exasperate; to make more severe, poignant, painful, violent, or malignant; as, *imbittered* political antagonists.
Imbit'terer, *n.* The person who, or thing which, imbitters.
Imblaze', *v. a.* See EMBLAZE.
Imbla'zon, *v. a.* Same as EMBLAZON, *q. v.*
Imbod'y, *v. n.* See EMBODY, the more common spelling.
Imbold'en, *v. a.* See EMBOLDEN.
Imbor'der, *v. a.* Same as EMBORDER, *q. v.*
Imbosk', *v. a.* [It. *imboscare*, to lay in wait for. See BOSCAGE.] To hide; to conceal; to shelter, as in a bush or thicket.
Imbos'om, *v. a.* To hold in the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment; hence, to hold in nearness or tender intimacy; to receive into one's affection.
"Glad desire, his late *imbosomed* guest."—*Sidney.*
—To place in the midst of; to surround; to inclose; to environ; to envelop.
"Villages *imbosomed* soft in trees."—*Thomson.*
Imboss', *v. a.* See EMBOSS.
Imbow', *v. a.* Same as EMBOW, *q. v.*
Imbow'el, *v. a.* See EMBOWEL.
Imbow'er, *v. a.* and *n.* See EMBOWER.
Imbox', *v. a.* To lodge or deposit in a box.
Imbran'gle, *v. a.* To entangle; to mix or mingle in confusion. (R.)
Im'bricate, Im'bricated, *a.* [Lat. *imbricatus*—*imbrex, imbricis*, a gutter-tile, from *imber*, heavy rain.] Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.
(*Bot.*) A term used in speaking of the arrangement of bodies, to denote that their parts lie over each other in regular order like the tiles upon the roof of a house, as, for example, the scales upon the cup of some acorns: also applied in speaking of the æstivation of petals or leaves, to denote that they overlap each other at the margin without any involution.
Imbrica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *imbricatio.*] A concave indenture, like that of tiles; an overlapping, as seen in tiling.
Im'bricative, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having imbrications.
Imbroca'do, *n.* A term formerly given to cloth brocaded in gold or silver.
Imbroglio, (*im-brōl'yo,*) *n.* [It., a broil.] A complicated or tangled state of things; contention; embarrassment; confusion.
(*Dram.*) A close, intricate, and exciting plot, or that portion of the plot which immediately precedes the catastrophe.
Imbrown', (sometimes written EMBROWN,) *v. a.* To make brown or dusky; to obscure;—hence, by implication, to tan; to darken the color or complexion of; as, a sun-*imbrowned* face.
"The mountain mass by scorching skies *embrowned*."—*Byron.*
Imbrue', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *embreuver*, to moisten, to bedew; Fr. *breuvage*, drink, potion; L. Lat. *beveragium*, from Lat. *bibere*, to drink.] To wet or moisten; to soak; to steep; to drench in a fluid, chiefly in blood.
"Lo! these hands in murder are *imbrued*."—*Prior.*
Imbrue'ment, *n.* Act of imbruing.
Imbrute', *v. a.* [It. *imbrutire.*] To brutalize; to bring into a brutal or inhuman state.
"This essence to incarnate and *imbrute*."—*Milton.*
—*v. n.* To descend or sink to a level with brutes.
"The soul . . . by contagion, imbodies and *imbrutes*."—*Milton.*
Imbue', *v. a.* [Lat. *imbuo*—*in*, and root *bi*, whence *bibo*, to drink. See BIBULOUS.] To tinge or stain deeply; to dye, as clothes.
—To tincture deeply; to cause to imbibe, as the mind; as, to be *imbued* with prejudices.
Imbue'ment, *n.* A deep dye or tincture.
Imeritia, (*im-e-rē'te-a,*) a province of Russia, now included in Kutais. It stretches along the southern limit of Caucasus, having the Black Sea on the west, and Georgia on the east. *Desc.* Very uneven and rugged, being traversed by ramifications of the Caucasus. *Rivers.* The Rioni and its tributaries. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, barley, tobacco, madder, and hemp. The climate being delightful, fruits grow spontaneously, and cherries, apricots, chestnuts, and walnuts spring up in every direction. The vine, also, is said to grow spontaneously. Considerable attention is paid to the rearing of bees and silkworms. *Manuf.* Unimportant; and the trade is wholly in the hands of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews. *Pop.* about 80,000.—In the 14th century, this province formed a part of the kingdom of Georgia; but afterwards became independent, and was governed by its own sovereigns, one of whom, in 1804, voluntarily made it over to Russia.
Imitabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being imitable.
Im'itable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *imitabilis.*] That may be imitated or copied.
—Worthy of copy; deserving of imitation; as, *imitable* qualities."—*Raleigh.*
Im'itableness, *n.* Imitability; state, condition, or quality of being imitable.
Im'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *imiter*; Lat. *imitor, imitatus*; root *im*, or *sim*, whence *imago*, image, and *similis*, like. See IMAGE and SIMILAR.] To copy; to endeavor to hit off, as the manners, peculiarities, &c., of another person; to portray from as a pattern or model to follow; to study from, as an example.
"Nature's journeyman . . . *imitated* humanity so abominably." *Shaks.*
—To copy in form, color, or quality; to attempt or endeavor to copy or resemble; to mimic; to counterfeit.
"I would caress some stable man of note,
And *imitate* his language and his coat."—*Man of Taste.*
—To produce or put forward as a counterfeit resemblance.
"That (hand) sustain'd an *imitated* shield."—*Dryden.*
—To pursue as the course of compositioo, so as to use like images and examples.
"For shame! what, *imitate* an ode!"—*Gay.*
Imita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *imitatio.*] Act of imitating, or of following in manner, or of copying in form; act of making the similitude of anything, or of attempting a resemblance.
"Poetry is an art of *imitation*."—*Sidney.*
—That which is made and presented as a copy; likeness; resemblance; a counterfeit; as, "true *imitations* of nature."—*Dryden.*
(*Mus.*) A species of composition in which each part is made to imitate the others. Sometimes the motion or figure of the notes only is imitated, and frequently by a contrary motion, making what is called a *retrograde imitation*, or *imitazione cancherizante.* Imitation is subject to less strict form and rule than fugue.
Imita'tional, *a.* Used in the practice or process of imitation; as, *imitational* faculties.
Im'itative, *a.* [Fr. *imitatif.*] That imitates; inclined to follow in manner; aiming at resemblance; that is used in the business of forming resemblances; as, painting is our *imitative* art, man is our *imitative* being.—Formed after a pattern, example, model, or original, as manner.
"This temple . . . *imitative* of the first in Thrace."—*Dryden.*
Im'itativeness, *n.* The imitative quality.
Im'itator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *imitateur.*] One who imitates or follows in manner or deportment; one who copies or attempts to make the resemblance of anything.
"*Imitators* are but a servile kind of cattle, says the poet." *Dryden.*
Im'itatorship, *n.* State or condition of one who imitates.
Im'itatress, Im'itatrix, *n.* A female imitator.
Im'lay, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lapeer co., abt. 50 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
Im'laystown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 14 m. E.S.E. of Trenton.
Immac'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *immaculatus*—*in*, and *maculatus*, from *macula*, a spot; Fr. *immaculé.*] Without spot or blemish; pure; unstained; undefiled.
"His love sincere, his thoughts *immaculate*."—*Shaks.*
—Untainted with deleterious matter; limpid; puro.
"Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain."—*Shaks.*
I. Conception. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The dispute respecting the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary commenced about 1140, the Franciscans supporting and the Dominicans contending the dogma that the mother of our Saviour was free from the taint of original sin. In 1384 the discussion was revived at Paris by the Dominican John de Montesono, and having been continued with great bitterness, resulted in the exclusion of the Dominicans from the university in 1389. It also occasioned great discussion during the pontificates of Paul V. (1605–1621), of Gregory XV. (1621–1623), and of Alexander VII. (1655–1667). Pius IX. wrote letters on the subject, Feb. 2, 1849, and May 20, 1850; and it was made an article of faith of the Romish Church by a bull promulgated Dec. 8, 1854.
Immac'ulately, *adv.* With spotless purity.
Immac'ulateness, *n.* Unblemished purity; chastity.
Immal'leable, *a.* [*im* and *malleable.*] Not malleable; incapable of extension by being beaten out with a hammer; as, *immalleable* iron.
Immanacle, (*-măn'a-kl.*) *v. a.* To fetter with manacles; to gyve;—hence, to curb or restrain, as the will.
"This corporal rind thou hast *immanacled*."—*Milton.*
Im'manence, Im'manency, *n.* State or condition of being immanent; intrinsicalness; inherence. (R.)
Im'manent, *a.* [Fr. *immanent*, from Lat. *immanere*, to remain near.] Inherent; indwelling; intrinsic; internal or subjective;—correlative to *emanent*, or transitive.
"A cognition is an *immanent* act of mind."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*
Imman'ity, *n.* [Lat. *immanitas.*] Barbarity; savagery; atrocity; as, "*immanity* and bloody strife." *Shaks.*
Imman'uel, *n.* Same as EMMANUEL, *q. v.*
Immar'ginate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Without a margin, rim, or border.
Immate'rial, *a.* [Fr. *immatériel.*] Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; unsubstential; spiritual.
"Spirit is *immaterial* mind."—*Davies.*
—Without weight or moment; of no essential consequence; trifling; insignificant; unimportant; as, it is quite *immaterial* whether he comes or not.
Immate'rialism, *n.* [Fr. *immatérialisme.*] The doctrine of the non-existence of matter, and that all being may be reduced to mind and ideas in the mind.
Immate'rialist, *n.* One who professes the doctrines of immaterialism; a believer in spiritualism.
Immaterial'ity, *n.* [Fr. *immatérialité.*] State or quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter; destitution of matter; spiritualism; incorporeity.
Immate'rialize, *v. a.* [Fr. *immatérializer.*] To make immaterial; to divest of material properties; to render incorporeal; as, "*immaterialized* spirits."—*Glanville's Scepsis.*
Immate'rially, *adv.* In a manner not depending on matter; without matter.—In a manner irrelevant or unimportant.
Immate'rialness, *n.* State of being immaterial, or distinct from matter; immateriality; incorporeity.
Immature', immatured', *a.* [Lat. *immaturus*—*in* for *in*, and *maturus.* See MATURE.] Not mature or ripe; crude; crass; imperfect; not brought to a complete state; as, *immatured* knowledge.—Premature; hasty; too early; before the fit or natural time.
"We call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy." *Taylor.*
Immature'ly, *adv.* Too soon; prematurely; crudely; before ripeness or completion; in advance of the natural time.
Immature'ness, Immatu'rity, *n.* [Lat. *immaturitas.*] State or quality of being immature; unripeness; incompleteness.
"Faults committed in an *immaturity* of age and judgment." *Granville.*
Immeabil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *im* for *in*, and *meabilis*, passage.] Want of the power of passage; incapability of allowing passage; as, "*immeability* of the juices." *Arbuthnot.*
Immensurable, (*im-mĕn'sur-a-bl,*) *a.* That cannot be measured; infinite; illimitable; immense; indefinitely vast or extensive.
"They view'd the vast *immeasurable* abyss."—*Milton.*
Immeas'urableness, *n.* State of being beyond all measure; condition of being incapable of measurement.
Immeas'urably, *adv.* Beyond all measure in quantity or degree; to an indefinite or illimitable extent.
"The Spaniards *immeasurably* bewail their dead."—*Spenser.*
Imme'diacy, *n.* [See IMMEDIATE.] Power of acting independently, or with freedom from control or dependence of any kind.
Immediate, (*im-mē'di-āt,*) *a.* [Fr. *immédiat*; Lat. *im* for *in*, and L. Lat. *mediatus*—*medio*, to halve, from Lat. *medius.* See MEDIATE.] Without anything in the midst or intervening; proximate; close; near; as, an *immediate* heir.
—Acting without a medium, or without the interrention of another cause or means; producing its effect by its own direct agency; not acting by second causes.
"Moses mentions the *immediate* causes of the deluge."—*Burnet.*
—Instant; present; without the intervention of an interval of time; as, he was ordered to *immediate* execution.
"*Immediate* are my needs, and my relief must . . . find supply *immediate*."—*Shaks.*
Imme'diately, *adv.* Without the intervention of any other cause or event; proximately;—in contradistinction to *mediately.*
"God's acceptance of it, either *immedigtely* by himself, or mediately by the hands of the bishop."—*South.*
—At the present time; on the moment; directly; quickly; at once; instanter; as, consent was *immediately* given.
Imme'diateness, Immedia'tion, *n.* Relation or quality of being immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes; nearness of proximity in regard to time.
Immedi'cable, *a.* [Lat. *immedicabilis.*] Incurable; beyond the reach or power of medicine; as, "wounds *immedicable*."—*Milton.*
Immelo'dious, *a.* Without melody; harsh; discordant.
Immem'orable, *a.* [Lat. *im* for *in*, and *memorabilis*, memorable.] Not worth remembering.
Immemo'rial, *a.* [Fr. *immémorial*—*in*, and *mémorial.*] Without or beyond the compass, scope, or reach of memory; relating to time whose beginning is not remembered; time out of mind; anterior to remotest tradition; as, *immemorial* custom.
"The moan of doves in *immemorial* elms."—*Tennyson.*
(*Law.*) A custom of prescription is said to be immemorial when its existence is presumable from a period anterior to possible proof. It is therefore deemed that a custom is established at law when reasonable affirmative evidence of its antiquity is shown, and no instance to the contrary is proved to have taken place since that year, commonly termed the period of "legal memory," or "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary."
Immemo'rially, *adv.* Beyond memory.
Immense', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *immensus*—*in*, and *mensus, metior*, to measure. See MENSURATION.] Vast in extent; very great; huge in bulk; unlimited; unbounded; enormous.
Immense'ly, *adv.* Immensurably; infinitely; vastly; illimitably.
Immense'ness, *n.* Quality of being immense; vastness; unbounded greatness; immensity.
Immen'sity, *n.* [Lat. *immensitas*; Fr. *immensité.*] Immenseness; an extent beyond measure; infinity; illimitableness.
"By the power we find in ourselves of repeating, as often as we will, any idea of space, we get the idea of *immensity*."—*Locke.*
—Vastness in extent or bulk; indefinite greatness; as, the *immensity* of the solar system.
Immensurabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being immensurable, or impossible to be measured.
Immensurable, (*im-mĕns'yu-ra-bl,*) *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be measured; immense.
Immens'urate, *a.* Unmeasured.
Immerge', *v. a.* [Lat. *immergo*—*in*, and *mergo*, to dip, or dip in.] To dip, sink, or plunge into a fluid; to immerse.
—*v. n.* To disappear by entering into any medium, as into the light of the sun or the shadow of the earth.

Immers'able, *a.* That may be immersed; that cannot be merged.

Immerse', *v. a.* [Lat. *immersus*—*in*, and *mergo, mersus.* See IMMERGE.] To dip, sink, or plunge into water; to put under water or other fluid; to plunge; to dip; to sink or cover deep. —To cover wholly.

"More than a mile *immers'd* within the wood."—*Dryden.*

—To overwhelm; to involve; to engage deeply.

"Deeply *immersed* in the enjoyments of this life."—*Atterbury.*

Immersed', *p. a.* That grows entirely under water. *Gray.*

Immers'ible, *a.* That may be immersed.

Immer'sion, *n.* [F.; L. lat. *immersio.*] Act of immersing or of putting into a fluid below the surface; act of plunging into a fluid till covered; state of sinking into a fluid. —State of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged, or involved.

(*Astron.*) The disappearance of one heavenly body behind another, or within the shadow cast by another during an eclipse. *I.*, or incidence of an eclipse, takes place as soon as the disc of the body that is eclipsed begins to pass behind the disc or shadow of the other.

Baptism by Immersion. (*Eccl.*) See BAPTISM.

Immer'sionist, *n.* An adherent to the doctrine of baptism by immersion.

Immesh', *v. a.* To entangle in the meshes of a net; to ensnare.

Immethodical, (*im-me-thod'ik-al,*) *a.* [*In*, and *methodical.*] Not methodical; having no method; without systematic arrangement; without order or regularity; irregular; confused; disorderly.

Immethod'ically, *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

Immethod'icalness, *n.* The quality of being immethodical.

Immeth'odize, *v. a.* To render immethodical.

Immew', *v. a.* See EMMEW.

Im'migrant, *n.* [Lat. *immigrans.* See IMMIGRATE.] A person who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Im'migrate, *v. n.* [Lat. *immigro*—*in*, and *migro, migratus*, to remove from one place to another.] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Immigra'tion, *n.* [Late Lat. *immigratio.*] Act of immigrating or passing or removing into a country for the purpose of permanent residence. Foreign immigration into the U. States has been of great weight in the wonderful growth of population and natural resources of the country. Since the organization of this country, some eighty years ago, the influx of immigrants has been incessantly gathering volume, and is actually equivalent to one third of a million annually. Though partially arrested by the late civil war, the return of peace has expanded this popular movement to larger proportions than ever. From official documents it appears that a more than usual proportion of the intelligent and moneyed classes of Europe have become interested in our extraordinary resources. This improved character of foreign *I.* there is reason to believe, is mainly due to the distribution, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, of brief reports on the resources of the U. States, and by the circulation, by the State department, of official information on the subject throughout Europe. America is no longer looked upon in those countries as merely a refuge for oppressed labor. It is now regarded as a field of commercial and industrial enterprise, promising nobler results than any combination of capital and labor has ever realized. We now see an increasing annual import of capital and skilled labor, enabling us to give a more varied and remunerative character to our industry by engaging in the higher and more elaborate processes of art. This enlargement of the scope of our home activity will ultimately result in benefits which, as yet, we are entirely unable to appreciate. The policy of admitting foreigners to the rights and privileges of American citizenship is no longer problematical. It has been tested by an experience of more than three-quarters of a century. We are now prepared for at least an approximation to the results of that policy by a series of census enumerations from 1790 to 1860, bringing the elements of the problem within easy range. As a result of the inquiry, we cannot fail to be impressed with the admirable statesmanship of the founders of this republic in permanently engrafting this beneficent feature upon our national system. To comprehend the influence of foreign *I.* in the wonderful growth of our natural resources, let us suppose that, at the close of the Revolution, the American statesmen and people, under the narrow, vindictive prejudices which characterize Asiatic policy, had excluded all foreigners from our shores, our increase of population would then be but the excess of births over deaths. An able statistician in the public press has observed that, instead of the aggregate of 31,443,321, the census of 1860 would have shown not more than 22,000,000, or about the aggregate of our population in 1848. Nearly 10,000,000 of our population then, is due to the influx of foreigners. The statistics of the Treasury department show that the movement of our foreign commerce presents most remarkable advance coincident with the augmentation of foreign immigration; and that the sudden expansion of exports, imports, tonnage, and revenue, dates from the year 1830, when the grand impulse to foreign immigration was given. The total number of immigrants from 1820 to 1830 was 143,458; from 1830 to 1840, 552,000; from 1840 to 1850, 1,558,300; from 1850 to 1860, 2,807,624; and from 1860 to 1870, 2,493,972. In addition to the enormous increase of societary movement above quoted, the direct contribution to our national wealth in the form of active capital brought by the immigrants to this country, in smaller or larger sums, merits special attention. Careful statistics show that alien immigrants bring with them small hoards, averaging about $68 per head. At this rate the amount of money thus imported from 1790 to 1870 cannot be less than $500,000,000, gold value. It has been estimated that the production of raw and manufactured material in the U. States during the year 1860 was $2,000,000,000—an aggregate evidently not over one-third the reality. This would give an average of 20 cents per day, or $62.40 per annum, for each individual. Allowing this average to the increase of population due to foreign immigration at that time, we have thus an aggregate approaching $600,000,000, nearly one-third of the production of that year—due to our liberal policy. Of the 2,493,972 immigrants into the U. States during the last ten years, about 42 per cent. came from Great Britain (chiefly from Ireland) and 29 per cent. from Germany; but since the war, the German immigration has been very large, and the total for five years past exceeds the total of the ten previous years.

Im'minence, *n.* [Fr.] Any ill impending; immediate or near danger. (R.)

Im'minent, *a.* [Lat. *imminens*, from *immineo*—*in*, and *mineo*, to jut, to project.] Hanging over; impending; threatening; near; appearing as if about to fall on, as some evil or calamity.

Im'minently, *adv.* In an imminent manner or degree.

Immingle, (*im-ming'gl,*) *v. a.* [*In*, and *mingle.*] To mingle together; to mix; to unite with.

Imminu'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *imminutio.*] Diminution; decrease.

Immiscibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *immiscibilité.*] Incapacity of being mingled.

Immis'cible, *a.* Not capable of being mingled.

Immis'sion, *n.* [Lat. *immissio*—*in*, and *missio*, from *mitto, missus*, to send.] Act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

Immit', *v. a.* [Lat. *immitto.*] To send in.

Immit'igable, *a.* That cannot be mitigated.

Immit'igably, *adv.* Without mitigation.

Immix', *v. a.* [*In*, and *mix.*] To mingle.

Immix'able, *a.* That cannot be mingled.

Immixed', [part. of *immix.*] Mingled; mixed. —*a.* Unmixed.

Immixt'ure, *n.* Freedom from mixture.

Immobil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *immobilité*; Lat. *in*, and *mobilitas*, from *moveo*, to move.] State or quality of being immovable; fixedness in place or state; resistance to motion.

Immod'erate, *a.* [Lat. *immoderatus*—*in*, and *moderatus*, from *moderor*, to moderate.] Without due measure or bounds; not confined to suitable limits; excessive; unreasonable; extravagant; intemperate.

Immod'erately, *adv.* Excessively; to an undue degree; unreasonably.

Immod'erateness, Immodera'tion, *n.* Want of moderation.

Immod'est, *a.* [Lat. *immodestus*—*in*, and *modestus*, from *modus*, measure. See MODESTY.] Unrestrained; excessive; immoderate; exorbitant; unreasonable; arrogant. —Wanting in decency and delicacy; indecorous; indecent; indelicate; unchaste; impure; lewd; obscene.

Immod'estly, *adv.* Without due restraint or reserve; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

Immod'esty, *n.* [Lat. *immodestia.*] Intemperate conduct; excess; licentiousness; want of modesty; indecency; unchastity; want of delicacy or decent reserve.

Im'molate, *v. a.* [Lat. *immolo, immolatus*—*in*, and *mola*, a mill, sacrificial meal.] To sacrifice. —To kill in sacrifice.

"They *immolate* their desires to their vanity."—*Boyle.*

—To offer in sacrifice, as a victim.

Im'molated, *p. a.* Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

Immola'tion, *n.* [Lat. *immolatio.*] Act of immolating or of sacrificing; a sacrifice offered.

(*Antiq.*) A ceremony used among the Romans with regard to their sacrifices. It consisted in throwing frankincense, wine, and a species of cake, on the head of the victim, before it was sacrificed; consequently, when *immolation* was performed, the victim was already doomed, and the term became applied to the sacrifice itself.

Im'molator, *n.* One who immolates.

Immoment'ous, *a.* Unimportant.

Immor'al, *a.* Not moral, contrary to morality; inconsistent with moral rectitude; of a life contrary to the moral or divine law; wicked; vicious; unjust; dishonest; depraved.

Immoral'ity, *n.* [Fr. *immoralité.*] Dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

Immor'ally, *adv.* Wickedly; viciously; in violation of law or duty.

Immor'tal, *a.* [Fr. *immortel*; Lat. *immortalis*—*in*, and *mortalis.*] Never dying or perishing; having no principle of alteration or corruption; exempt from death. —Having life or being that shall never end; never to cease; never ending or coming to an end; eternal; everlasting; perpetual: imperishable. —Not liable to perish or fall into oblivion while the world lasts.

—*n.* One who is exempt from death.

Immortal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *immortalité*; Lat. *immortalitas.*] Quality of being immortal, or of never ceasing to live or exist; exemption from death and annihilation; life destined to endure without end. (See SOUL.)—Exemption from oblivion; perpetuity; existence not limited.

Immor'talize, *v. a.* [Fr. *immortaliser.*] To render immortal: to make perpetual; to cause to live or exist while the world shall endure; to exempt from oblivion; to make perpetual.

—*v. n.* To become immortal.

Immor'tally, *adv.* With endless existence; with exemption from death.

Immortelle', *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) See HELICHRYSUM.

Immortifica'tion, *n.* Want of mortification.

Immovabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being immovable; steadfastness; that cannot be moved or shaken.

Immov'able, *a.* [*In*, and *movable.*] That cannot be moved from its place. —Not to be moved from a purpose. —Steadfast; fixed; that cannot be altered or shaken. —Unalterable; unchangeable, as a purpose. —That cannot be affected or moved; unfeeling. —Permanent in place. —Not to be shaken or agitated.

(*Law.*) Not liable to be removed.

Immov'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being immovable.

Immov'ables, *n. pl.* (*Civil Law.*) Property which, by its nature, destination, or the object to which it is applied, cannot move itself or be removed.

Immov'ably, *adv.* In a manner not to be moved from its place or purpose, or in a manner not to be shaken; unalterably; unchangeably.

Immu'nity, *n.* [Fr. *immunité*; Lat. *immunitas*—*in*, and *munus*, service, office, duty. See MUNIFICENT.] Freedom or exemption from any public service, office, burden, or charge; freedom or exemption from obligation; a particular privilege or prerogative; freedom.

Ecclesiastical Immunities. That portion of the rights of the Church, in different countries, which consists in the freedom of its members, or of its property, from burdens thrown by law on other classes.

Immure', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *enmurer*; Lat. *in*, and *murus*, a wall.] To inclose within walls; to shut up; to confine; to imprison.

Immu'sical, *a.* Unmusical.

Immutabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *immutabilité*; Lat. *immutabilitas.*] Unchangeableness; the quality that renders change or alteration impossible; invariableness.

Immu'table, *a.* [Lat. *immutabilis*—*in*, and *mutabilis*, changeable, from *muto*, to move, to alter, to change.] Unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

Immu'tableness, *n.* Unchangeableness; immutability.

Immu'tably, *adv.* Unchangeably; unalterably; invariably; in a manner that admits of no change.

Immu'tate, *a.* Unchanged.

Immuta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *immutatio.*] Change; mutation. (R.)

Imola, (*e-mo'la,*) a fortified town of Italy, in the States of the Pope, on a small island formed by the Santerno, 25 m. from Ravenna; *pop.* 8,942.

Imp, *n.* [A. S. *impan*, to engraft, to plant; Ger. *impfen*; W. *imp*; probably from Gr. *emphuteuo*, to plant in, to graft one plant on another—*en*, and *phuton*, a plant, from *phuo*, to grow.] A subaltern or puny devil; a mischievous child; a child of the devil. —An addition to a bee-hive.

—*v. a.* To lengthen; to extend or enlarge by something inserted or added.

Impact, *n.* [From Lat. *impactus*, from *impingo*—*in*, and *pango*, to fasten, to drive or fix in. See IMPINGE.] A pushing, thrusting, throwing, or dashing at or against anything; collision; impression.

(*Mech.*) The single instantaneous blow or stroke communicated from one body in motion, to another body, which may be either in motion or at rest. If the body moves in the direction of the stroke, the impact is said to be direct; if in a different direction, it is said to be oblique. The theory of direct impact, or collision, is as follows:—Let the masses of two balls, or material particles, be m and m', and let them move with uniform velocities, v and v', in the same direction along a straight line; v being greater than v', so that m overtakes m'. Let u be the common velocity of the two balls when the compression at the moment of impact is at a maximum degree; also, let P be the momentum expended in order to produce this compression, and e P the momentum acquired during the restitution of the force of the bodies, e being the coefficient of elasticity. Let V and V' be the velocities of the balls when collision ceases. Hence, we have the three following cases:

(1) $m\,v$ = momentum of m at the beginning of collision.

P = momentum spent in producing compression.

$m\,u$ = momentum of m when compression is a maximum.

(2) $m'\,v'$ = momentum of m' at the beginning of collision.

$m'\,u$ = momentum of m' when compression is *max.*

$\therefore m'\,v' = m'\,u - \mathrm{P}$.

(3) At the instant when collision ceases, we have similarly—

$$m\,\mathrm{V} = m\,u - e\,\mathrm{P}$$
$$m'\mathrm{V}' = m'\,u + e\,\mathrm{P}$$

From which equations we shall get—

$$u = \frac{m\,v + m'\,v'}{m + m'} = \frac{m\,\mathrm{V} + m'\mathrm{V}'}{m + m'}$$

$$\mathrm{P} = \frac{m.m'}{m + m'}(v - v')$$

$$\mathrm{V} = \frac{m\,v + m'\,v'}{m + m'} - \frac{e\,m}{m + m}(v - v'); \text{ and}$$

$$\mathrm{V}' = \frac{m\,v + m'\,v'}{m + m'} + \frac{e\,m}{m + m}(v - v').$$

In oblique impact, it must be assumed that the mutual action of the balls during collision is along the line which joins their centres at the instant when compres-

sion is at a maximum, and along that line only; that is, we assume the balls to be perfectly smooth. Hence, If a smooth ball impinges obliquely on a smooth plane, the line of reaction of the plane will be perpendicular to its surface, and the momentum of the impinging ball will be affected along that line only. For further information, the reader had better consult Professor Walker's treatise on Mechanics, where he will find the subject treated on at length.

Impan'ges, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The border of framework which surrounds the panel of a door.

Impair', *v. a.* [Fr. *empirer*, from Lat. *pejor.*] To make worse; to lessen in quantity, value, or excellence; to lessen in power; to make more feeble; to diminish; to decrease; to injure; to weaken.

—*v. n.* To be lessened or grow worse.

Impal'atable, *a.* Unpalatable.

Impale, Impalement. See EMPALE, EMPALEMENT.

Impalm, (*im-päm'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *in*, and *palma*, the palm.] To seize, or take into the hands; to lay hands upon; to grasp. (R.) — *Worcester.*

Impalpabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *impalpabilité.*] State or quality of being impalpable.

Impal'pable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*, and *palpo*, to stroke, to touch lightly.] Not to be felt; so fine as not to be perceived by the touch; not coarse or gross.

Impal'pably, *adv.* In a manner not to be felt.

Impal'sy, *v. a.* [*In*, and *palsy.*] To strike with palsy; to paralyze; to deaden.

Impana'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] (*Theol.*) The substantial union of the body and blood of Christ with the elements of the eucharist without a *change* in their nature. The word appears to have been first used in the controversy about the real presence in the 11th century, and to have been applied, by the supporters of transubstantiation, to the less material doctrine of Berengarius and his followers. It has since been objected by Roman Catholics, to the Lutheran theory, that it revived the old error of impanation.

Impan'el, *v. a.* [*In*, and *pinel*, q. v.] To write or enter the names of a jury in a list or on a piece of parchment, called a panel; to form, complete, or enroll, as a list of jurors.

Impar'adise, *v. a.* [It. *imparadisare.*] To put in a place or state resembling paradise in felicity.

"*Imparadised* in one another's arms." — *Milton.*

Impari-pin'nate, *a.* [Lat. *impar*, unequal, and *pinna*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) Pinnate with an odd leaflet terminating the petiole. (Fig. 1369.) — *Gray.*

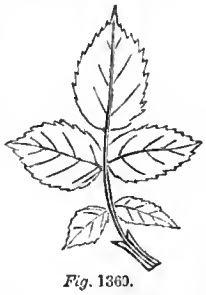


Fig. 1369.

Imparisyllab'ic, *a.* Having unequal syllables.

Impar'ity, *n.* [From Lat. *impar*, *imparis* — *in*, and *par*, equal.] State of being unequal or uneven; inequality; disproportion; dissimilarity; oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.—Difference of degree, rank, or excellence.

Impark', *v. a.* [*In*, and *park.*] To inclose for a park; to make, as a park by inclosure; to sever from a common, as land.

Impar', *v. n.* [Fr. *parler.*] (*Law.*) To have time before pleading.

Impar'lance, *n.* (*Law*) Time given by the court to either party to answer the pleading of his opponent, as either to plead, reply, rejoin, &c.

Impart', *v. a.* [Lat. *impartio* — *in*, and *partio*, to share, to part.] To bestow on another, as a share or portion of something; to give, grant, or communicate; to bestow on another; to share: to confer. — To reveal: to disclose; to convey the knowledge of something; to make known: to show by words or tokens.

Impar'tance, *n.* Communication of a part, portion, or share; a grant. — *Craig.*

Imparta'tion, *n.* The act of imparting.

Impart'er, *n.* One who imparts.

Impar'tial, *a.* Not partial; not biassed in favor of one party more than another; indifferent; unprejudiced; disinterested; not favoring one party more than another; equitable; just.

Impar'tialist, *n.* One who is impartial.

Impartial'ity, *n.* State or quality of being impartial; indifference of opinion or judgment; freedom from bias in favor of one side or party more than another; disinterestedness; equitableness; justice.

Impar'tially, *adv.* Without bias of judgment; without prejudice; equitably; justly.

Impar'tialness, *n.* The state of being impartial; impartiality.

Impartibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being impartible, or of not being subject to partition. — Quality of being capable of being communicated.

Impart'ible, *a.* [Fr. *impartible.*] Not partible, or subject to partition. — That may be imparted, conferred, bestowed, or communicated.

Impart'ing, *p. a.* Communicating; granting; bestowing.

Impass'able, *a.* Not passable; that cannot be passed; not admitting a passage; impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

Impass'ableness, *n.* State of being impassable.

Impass'ably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that prevents passing, or the power of passing.

Impassibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being impassible; exemption from pain or suffering; insusceptibility of injury from external things.

Impas'sible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impassibilis* — *in*, and *passibilis*, from Lat. *patior*, *passus*, to suffer.] Incapable of pain, passion, or suffering; that cannot be affected with pain or uneasiness.

Impas'sibleness, *n.* Impassibility; state of being impassible.

Impas'sion, *v. a.* [*Im* and *passion.*] To affect or move deeply; to express with emotion and strong feeling.

Impas'sionable, *a.* Susceptible of deep feeling; emotional; easily disturbed in mind.

Impas'sionate, *v. a.* [Lat., from prefix *im* for *in*, and *passio*, a suffering, passion; It. *impassionare.*] To move deeply; to affect strongly.

—*a.* Strongly affected. — Without passion or feeling.

Impas'sioned, *a.* [*In* and *passion.*] Actuated or agitated by passion; animated; excited; having the feelings warmed, as a speaker; expressive of passion or ardor, as an harangue.

Impas'sive, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *passus*, from *patior*, to suffer.] Not susceptible of pain or suffering.

Impas'sively, *adv.* Deprived of sensibility to pain or suffering.

Impas'siveness, *n.* State of being impassive, or insusceptible of pain.

Impassiv'ity, *n.* The state of being insusceptible of suffering pain, or feeling.

Impasta'tion, *n.* [Fr. See below.] The act of making into a paste; that which is formed into a paste or mixture, especially by combining different substances with cement, which are capable of resisting the action of fire or air.

Impaste', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *empaster*; Fr. *empâter.*] To knead into paste; to paste. — To lay on colors thick and bold.

Impast'ing, *n.* (*Paint.*) The laying on of colors thickly. (*Engraving*) An intermixture of points and lines to represent depth or thickness of coloring. — The work so executed. — *Webster.*

Impas'to, *n.* [It. See IMPASTE.] (*Painting.*) A term applied to the substance or thickness of the colors, as they are laid on the canvas; as thin, solid, heavy, &c.

Impat'ible, *a.* [Lat. *impatibilis.*] Impossible; incapable of suffering.

Impa'tience, *n.* [Fr.; Lat *impatientia* — *in*, and *patientia*, from *patior*, to bear, to suffer, to endure. See PATIENT.] Unwillingness or inability to bear, endure, or suffer; uneasiness under pain or suffering; the not enduring pain with composure; restlessness.

Impatiens, (*im-pa'shens,*) *n.* [Lat. *impatiens*, with respect to the irritable capsules.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Balsaminaceæ*. They are annual plants, having smooth, succulent, tender, sub-pellucid stems, with tumid joints. *I. balsamina*, the Garden Balsam, a native of the E. Indies, is one of the most beautiful of garden annuals, forming a showy pyramid of finely variegated carnation-like flowers; leaves lanceolate, serrate, upper ones alternate; peduncle clustered; spur shorter than the flower; the prevailing colors of the petals are red and white, but the former varies in every possible shade of crimson, scarlet, purple, pink, and flesh-color. *I. pallida*, the Touch-me-not (Fig. 277), is also a beautiful and familiar species of this variety.

Impa'tient, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *impatiens.*] Destitute of patience; uneasy or fretful under suffering; not bearing pain with composure; not enduring evil without fretfulness and uneasiness, and a desire or effort to get rid of the evil; not suffering quietly; not enduring; hasty; eager; not permitting delay.

Impa'tiently, *adv.* With uneasiness or restlessness; with eager desire; causing uneasiness; passionately; ardently.

Impawn', *v. a.* To pawn; to pledge; to deposit as security.

Impeach', *v. a.* [Fr. *empêcher*, from Lat. *impedire* — *in*, and *pes*, *pedis*, the foot; Gr. *empodizō*, to put the feet in bonds.] To detain on a charge; to accuse; to charge with a crime or misdemeanor; to bring an accusation against a member of any state officer for treason, or other crimes or misdemeanors; to call in question; to charge with impropriety; to call to account; to charge as answerable.

Impeach'able, *a.* Liable to be impeached, or to accusation; chargeable with a crime; accusable; censurable; liable to be called into question; accountable.

Impeach'er, *n.* An accuser; one who prefers charges.

Impeach'ing, *p. a.* Accusing by authority; calling in question the rectitude of conduct.

Impeach'ment, *n.* [Fr. *empêchement*, hindrance, obstruction.] An accusation and prosecution by a legislative body, of a person for treason or other crimes or misdemeanors; —especially, in the U. States, a written charge and accusation by the House of Representatives of the U. States (Constitution, Art 1, sec. 2), made to the Senate of the U. States against some person who is an officer thereof; or, in a State, it is such an accusation of an officer, by the representatives of the State, before the Senate. The proceedings, rules, and practice in cases of *I.* in this country are borrowed from the common law of England. The method of procedure is substantially as follows: A resolution is offered by some member of the House, charging the party to be impeached with his supposed offence, demanding at once his *I.*, or, what is more common, providing for a committee of inquiry. If the resolution is passed by the House, and if a committee of inquiry be ordered, who report adversely to the accused, and their report is adopted, a committee is appointed to impeach the accused before the Senate, and demand that that body make due provision for the trial. The same or another committee is instructed to prepare *articles of I.*, which, being reported to the House, and approved by them, are transmitted to the Senate, by a committee who are appointed to conduct the trial on the part of the House, and who are usually styled the *Managers of the I.* Due process summoning the accused then issues from the Senate, and is served by their sergeant-at-arms; and on the day therein appointed, the Senate resolves itself into a court of *I.*, all the Senators being sworn to do justice according to the Constitution and the laws. The person thus impeached is then called upon to appear and answer. If he makes default, the Senate proceeds *ex parte.* If he appears and denies the charges, and puts himself on trial (and he may appear by attorney), an issue is found, and a time is appointed for the trial, which thereafter proceeds according to law and usage, and much in the same way as in common judicial trials. If any questions arise among the senators, who now act as judges, they are considered with closed doors, and are decided by yeas or nays, and only the decision is made public. Art. 1, sec. 2, of the Constitution provides, "that no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members. When the President is tried, the Chief-Justice shall preside. The judgment, in cases of *I.*, shall not extend further than the removal from office, and disqualification to hold or enjoy any office or honor, trust, or profit under the U. States." The last and most memorable example of *I.* is the case of Andrew Johnson, then President of the U. States. On Feb. 24, 1868, and on the original proposition of Mr. James M. Ashley of Ohio, the House of Representatives resolved to impeach the President of high crimes, of treason and misdemeanor. On the 3d of March, articles of *I.* were agreed upon by the House of Representatives, and presented on the 5th to the Senate. Of the eleven articles of accusation, we give the substance of the only three on which a vote was subsequently taken. By arts. 2 and 3, Mr. Johnson was impeached of high misdemeanor in office, for having delivered a letter of authority as Secretary for the Department of War, when there was not a vacancy in said office, without the advice and consent of the Senate then in session, in violation of the Constitution, and contrary to the Act entitled "An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, — art. 11, for having, "on August 18, 1866, at the city of Washington, by public speech, declared and affirmed, in substance, that the 39th Congress of the U. States was not a congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but, on the contrary, was a congress of only part of the States, thereby denying, and intending to deny, that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same; and also thereby denying, and intending to deny, the power of said Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States;" and for, on Feb. 21, 1868, "unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirement of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempting to prevent the execution of an Act entitled 'An Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices,' by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive, means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War; and, also, by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive, means, then and there, to prevent the execution of an Act entitled 'An Act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and for other purposes,' approved March 2, 1867; and, also, to prevent the execution of an Act entitled 'An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867." The Senate having constituted itself in high court of justice under the presidence of Chief-Justice Chase, it was agreed, May 16, to take up the 11th article first. The vote stood: *guilty* 35, *not guilty* 19. The President being therefore acquitted on this article, the court adjourned till the 26th, when the President was acquitted on the 2d and 3d articles by the same vote as that on the 11th, and the court adjourned *sine die* by a vote of 36 to 16.

Impearl', *v. a.* [*In* and *pearl.*] To decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls; to form in the semblance of pearls.

Impeccabil'ity, Impec'cancy, *n.* Quality of being impeccable, or of not being liable to sin; exemption from sin, error, or offence.

Impec'cable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*, and *pecco*, to do amiss, to transgress, to sin. See PECCABLE.] Not peccable, or liable to sin: not subject to sin; exempt from the possibility of sinning.

Impec'cant, *a.* Free from sin; sinless.

Impecu'nious, *a.* [Lat. *im* for *in*, not, and *pecunia.*] Not having money; in need; poor; fundless.

Impecuniosity, *n.* State of being impecunious. *W. Scott.*

Impede', *v. a.* [Lat. *impedio* — *in*, and *pes*, *pedis.*] To entangle; to shackle; to hamper; to hinder; to retard; to stop in progress; to obstruct.

Imped'ible, *a.* [It. *impedibile.*] Capable of being impeded or hindered.

Imped'iment, *n.* [Lat. *impedimentum.*] Hindrance; let; impeachment; obstruction; opposition.

"Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs." — *Waller.*

Imped'itive, Impedimen'tal, *a.* That causes obstruction; impeding.

Impel', *v. a.* [Lat. *impello.*] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on; — used in the literal or in a figurative sense.

"Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails." — *Pope.*

"To Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side." — *Dryden.*

Impel'lent, *a.* That has power to impel

—*n.* An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

Impel'ler, *n.* He who, or that which, impels.

Impel'ling, *a.* That drives forward, or urges on.

Impen', *v. a* To inclose in a pen; to shut up.

Impend', *v. a.* [Lat. *impendeo.*] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly; — used in an ill sense; as, "God's *impending* wrath." — *Smallridge.*

Impend'ence, Impend'ency, *n.* The state of hanging over; near approach.

Impend'ent, *a.* Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.

Impend'ing, *p. a.* Impendent; as, "*Impending* danger." — *Byron.*

Impenetrabil'ity, Impen'etrableness, *n.* [Fr. *impénétrabilité.*] Quality of not being perceivable, — Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

(*Physics.*) One of the essential properties of matter or body. It is a property inferred from invariable experience, and resting on this incontrovertible fact, that no two bodies can occupy the same portion of space in the same instant of time. Impenetrability, as respects solid bodies, requires no proof; it is obvious to the touch. With regard to liquids, the property may be proved by very simple experiments. Let a vessel be filled to the brim with water, and a solid incapable of solution in water be plunged into it; a portion of the water will overflow exactly equal in bulk to the body immersed. If a cork be rammed hard into the neck of a phial full of water, the phial will burst, while its neck remains entire. The disposition of air to resist penetration may be illustrated in the following way: Let a tall glass vessel be nearly filled with water, on the surface of which a lighted taper is set to float. If over this glass a small cylindrical vessel, likewise of glass, be inverted and pressed downwards, the contained air maintaining its place, the internal body of the water will descend, while the rest will rise up at the sides, and the taper will continue to burn for some seconds, encompassed by the whole mass of liquid.

Impen'etrable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impenetrabilis.*] Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external form; as, an *impenetrable* shield. (*Dryden.*)—Impervious; not admitting entrance.

"A thief covert . . . *impenetrable* . . . to sun." — *Dryden.*

—Not to be taught; not to be informed. — Not to be affected; not to be moved.

(*Physics.*) Occupying exclusively a certain space, according to the law of impenetrability.

Impen'etrably, *adv.* With solidity or hardness that admits not of being penetrated; with density or hardness not admitting of impression.

"A skull of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull." — *Pope.*

Impen'itence, Impen'itency, *n.* [Fr. *impénitence*; Lat. *im* for *in*, and *pœnitentia* — *pœniteo*, to repent, to be penitent. See PENITENT.] Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin; obduracy; hardness of heart.

Impen'itent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *in*, and *pœnitens*, from *pœniteo.*] Not penitent; feeling no repentance for sin; not contrite; hard and obdurate of heart.

"They died *impenitent*, and left a race behind like to themselves." *Milton.*

—*n.* One who repents not; a confirmed sinner; a hardened reprobate.

Impen'itently, *adv.* Without repentance for sin; not contrite; obdurate.

Impen'nate, *a.* [Fr. *impenné.*] (*Zoöl.*) Having no wings, or feathers; impennous.

Impen'nates, Impen'nes, *n. pl.* [Lat. *in*, and *penna*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of a tribe of swimming-birds, having short wings covered with feathers resembling scales. The Penguin (*Aptenodytes*) and the Great Awk (*Alca impennis*) are examples of this group, which, however, is not a natural one.

Impen'nous, *a.* [Lat. *im* for *in*, and *penna*, a wing.] Wingless, or featherless.

Imper'ador, (Villa do,) ("City of the Emperor,") a town of Brazil, province Parahiba.

Imper'ative, *a.* [Fr. *impératif*; Lat. *imperativus* — *impero*, to command — *in*, and *paro*, to prepare, to order. See PREPARE.] Of or proceeding from a command; commanding; authoritative; expressive of command; containing positive command; as, to receive *imperative* orders. —Obligatory; binding; not to be avoided, evaded, or shirked; as, an *imperative* duty.

(*Gram.*) Designating a form of the verb which expresses command, exhortation, &c.; as, the *imperative* mood.

Imper'atively, *adv.* In an imperative or authoritative manner; in a style not admitting of question.

Impera'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *imperare*, to command.] See EMPEROR.

Imperato'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the genus PEUCEDANUM, *q. v.*

Imperato'rial, Imper'atory, *a.* Commanding; authoritative. — Relating or belonging to the Roman title of imperator.

Imper'atriz, (Villa da,) ("City of the Empress,") a town of Brazil, province of Ceara

Imperceiv'able, *a.* Imperceptible. (R.)

Imperceiv'ableness, *n.* Imperceptibleness. (R.)

Imperceptibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness; imperceivableness.

Imperceptible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. prefix *in*, and Eng. *perceptible.*] Not perceptible; not to be perceived; not to be known or discovered by the senses; impalpable; not easily discernible or apprehended by the faculties.

"Washing his hands with invisible soap, in *imperceptible* water." *Hood.*

—Very small; fine: very slow in motion or progress; so minute as to elude observation.

"The alterations in the globe are very slight, and almost *imperceptible*." — *Wood.*

—That which is too minute to attract observation.

Imperceptibleness, *n.* [Fr. *imperceptibilité.*] State or quality of being imperceptible.

Imperceptibly, *adv.* In a manner not to be perceived.

Imperception, *n.* Want of perception or observation.

Imperceptive, *a.* Without the perceptive faculty.

Imperfect, *a.* [Lat. *imperfectus* — *in*, and *perfectus*, *perficio.* See PERFECT.] Not perfect or complete; unfinished; defective; not entire, sound, or whole; wanting a part.

"Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and *imperfect* thing." *Ben Jonson.*

—Impaired; not perfect or complete in intellect; deficient in some elementary organ of the senses.

"Obscure and *imperfect* ideas often involve our reason." — *Locke.*

—Faulty; not according to the laws of God, or the rules of right; liable to evil or moral defects.

"Something be left *imperfect* in the state." — *Shaks.*

—Not conformed to model, standard, or rule; deficient in semblance to an ideal; inferior to pattern or design; not according to the demands of taste; incomplete in an æsthetic or moral sense.

"The *imperfect* offices of prayer and praise." — *Wordsworth.*

(*Gram.*) Designating a tense of the verb which denotes an action in times past, then present, but not finished.

I. concords. (*Mus.*) Such as are liable to change from major to minor, or the contrary, as are thirds and sixths; still, however, not losing their consonancy.

I. flower. (*Bot.*) A flower wanting either stamens or pistils.

I. guards. (*Mil.*) See GUARDS.

I. number. (*Math.*) A number, the sum of whose aliquot parts or divisions is not equal to itself. It is the reverse of a perfect number, whose parts, when added together, are equal to it. Thus, for example, 12 is an imperfect number, as its divisors, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, amount to 16, which is over 12, — which latter number is therefore deemed imperfect.

Imperfection, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *imperfectio.*] Want of perfection or completeness; defect; fault; deficiency; failing; frailty; blemish; want of a part or of something necessary to complete a whole.

"*Imperfections* would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them." — *L'Estrange.*

Imperfectly, *adv.* Not fully or completely; in an imperfect degree or manner; not entirely or thoroughly.

Imperfectness, *n.* State of being imperfect.

Imperforable, *a.* That may not be perforated or bored through.

Imperforate, *a.* Not perforated, bored, or pierced; without a hole or opening.

"Sometimes children are born *imperforate*." — *Sharp.*

Imperforated, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *perforatus* — *perforo*, to perforate. See PERFORATE.] Not perforated; not bored or pierced through. — Having no openings or pores.

Imperforation, *n.* [Fr.] State of being without perforation or opening.

Imperial, *a.* [Fr.: Lat. *imperialis.* See EMPIRE.] Relating or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor; as, an *imperial* throne, *imperial* government, *imperial* parliament, &c.

"The last that wore the *imperial* diadem of Rome." — *Shaks.*

—Belonging to a monarch, or to sovereign authority; denoting royal or supreme rule.

Imperial, *n.* (*Arch.*) A species of dome, whose profile is pointed toward the top, and widens toward the base, thus forming a curve of contrary flexure. The domes executed in Persia present the most striking illustrations of this system; in them the stability is owing entirely to the adhesion of the cement employed in their construction.

(*Drinks.*) A beverage formed by dissolving 2 drachms of cream of tartar in a pint of boiling water, and flavoring it, when cold, with lemon-peel and sugar.

—The outside of a diligence. — A tuft of hair hanging from the lower lip over the chin. — A dried plum. — Anything large, as a large kind of drawing-paper, a large kind of slate, a large portmanteau, &c. — *Worcester.*

Imperial, a river of Chili. See CAUTEN.

—A town of Chili, in Araucania, on Imperial or Cauten River, abt. 82 m. N. of Valdivia.

Imperialism, *n.* Imperial power or authority.

Imperialist, *n.* One who belongs to an emperor; a subject or soldier of an emperor, — especially of the German emperor in former times.

Imperial'ity, *n.* Same as IMPERIALISM, *q. v.*

Imperializated, *a.* That is made imperial.

Imperially, (*im-pē'ri-al-le,*) *adv.* In the manner of an emperor; in a royal or august manner.

Imper'il, *v. a.* To bring into peril; to expose to danger; to risk; to hazard; to endanger.

Imperilment, *n.* State of being in peril.

Imperious, *a* [Fr. *impérieux*; Lat. *imperiosus*, from *imperium*, command.] Having the air or spirit of dictation, haughtiness, or arrogance; commanding; dictatorial; haughty; domineering; overbearing; arrogant; springing from, or indicating a spirit of arrogance and dictation, as language or commands. — Urgent; not capable of being resisted; authoritative; commanding with rightful authority.

Imperiously, *adv.* In an imperious manner; with arrogance of command; with a haughty air of authority; in a domineering manner. — With urgency, or force not to be opposed.

Imperiousness, *n.* Quality of being imperious; authority; air of command; arrogance of command; haughtiness.

Imperishabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being imperishable; indestructibility.

Imper'ishable, *a.* [Fr. *impérissable.*] Not subject to decay; not liable to perish; indestructible; enduring permanently; everlasting.

Imper'ishableness, *n.* Quality of being imperishable.

Imper'ishably, *adv.* In an imperishable manner.

Imper'twigged, *a.* Wearing a periwig.

Imper'manence, Imper'manency, *n.* Instability.

Imper'manent, *a.* That is not permanent; unstable.

Impermeabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *imperméabilité.*] (*Physics.*) That property by which some substances resist the passage of other substances through their mass. Thus glass is impermeable, for its pores are so small that no pressure hitherto applied has been able to drive fluids through them. Gold, however, is permeable, as was proved in the experiment of the Florentine Academicians. In endeavoring to determine whether water was compressible, they filled a hollow sphere of gold with it and then applied great pressure to the surface; the consequence of which was, that the water was forced out through the pores of the gold. Some substances are impermeable on account of their repulsion to other bodies; thus oil-skin, or water-proof cloth, is impermeable to water.

Imper'meable, *a.* [Fr. *imperméable*; Lat. *in*, and *permeo*, to pass through.] Not permeable; noting bodies which do not permit fluids to pass through them.

Imper'meableness, *n.* Quality of being impermeable.

Imper'meably, *adv.* In an impermeable manner.

Impermis'sible, *a.* That is not to be permitted or allowed.

Imper'sonal, *a.* [*In* and *personal*; Fr. *impersonnel.*] Not personal.

I. verb. (*Gram.*) A verb which is used only with the termination of the third person, with *it* for a nominative; as, *it* rains.

Imper'sonal, *n.* That which wants personality; an impersonal verb.

Impersonal'ity, *n.* Want, or indistinctness of personality.

Imper'sonally, *adv.* In the manner of an impersonal verb.

Imper'sonate, *v. a.* [*In*, and *personate*, which see.] To invest with personality, or the bodily substance of a living being; to ascribe the qualities of a person to; to personify.

Impersona'tion, Impersonifica'tion, *n.* The act of impersonating; personification.

Imper'sonator, *n.* One who impersonates.

Imperspicu'ity, *n.* Want of clearness or perspicuity; unintelligibility.

Imperspic'uous, *a.* Not perspicuous; obscure.

Impersua'dable, *a.* That cannot be persuaded. (R.)

Impersua'dableness, *n.* Quality of being impersuadable. (R.)

Imperswa'sible, *a.* That cannot be persuaded.

Impertinence, Impertinency, *n.* [Fr. *impertinence*; L. Lat. *impertinentia*, from Lat. *in*, and *pertineo*, to belong or pertaining to.] That which is not pertinent; that which does not belong to the subject in hand; that which is irrelevant, unimportant, or frivolous; state of not being pertinent. — Rudeness; pertness; improper intrusion; interference by word or conduct, which is not consistent with the age or station of the person.

Impertinent, *a.* [Fr., from L. *impertinens* — *in*, and *pertineo.* See PERTINENT, PERTAIN.] Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; of no weight; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; meddling with that which does not belong to the person. — Trifling; foolish; negligent of the present purpose. — Rude; pert; officious; intrusive.

—*n.* An unmannerly or impudent person.

Impertinently, *adv.* Without relation to the matter in hand; officiously; intrusively; rudely.

Imperturbabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *imperturbabilité.*] Quality of being imperturbable.

Imperturbable, *a.* [L. Lat. *imperturbabilis* — *in*, *perturbabilis*, from Lat. *perturbo*, to throw into confusion or disorder; to disturb.] That cannot be disturbed or agitated; permanently quiet.

Imperturbation, *n.* Calmness; quietude; tranquillity.

Imperviabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being impervious; impenetrability.

Imper'viable, *a.* Impervious.

Imper'viableness, *n.* Quality of being impervious.

Imper'vious, *a.* [Lat. *impervius.* See PERVIOUS.] Not pervious; not to be penetrated or passed through; impassable; impenetrable; not to be pierced by a pointed instrument; not penetrable by light; not permeable to fluids

Imper'viously, *adv.* In a manner to prevent passage or penetration.

Imper'viousness, *n.* State or quality of being impervious, or of not admitting a passage.

Impetig'inous. [See IMPETIGO.] Scurfy; covered with scabs.

Impet'igo, *n.* [Lat., from *impetire*, to infest.] (*Med.*) An eruption of yellow, itching pustules, appearing in clusters, and terminating in a yellow, thin, scaly crust It is also known as humid or moist tetter, and discharges a thin acrid ichor. It occurs on all parts of the body, and most commonly on the extremities. A variety of it is produced by the action of certain irritants upon the skin, as on the hands of those who work among sugar, known as the *grocer's itch*; also on the hands of bricklayers, known as the *bricklayer's itch*. The eruption is not contagious. Cleanliness, cooling ointments, and mild aperients, are recommended by way of cure.

Impetuos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *impétuosité*; L. Lat. *impetuositas.*] Quality of being impetuous; a rushing with violence and great force; fury; violence; vehemence; furiousness of temper.

Impet'uous, *a.* [Fr. *impetueux*; L. Lat. *impetuosus* — *in*, and *peto*, to fall or rush upon. See Petition.] Rushing upon; assailing; rushing with great force and violence; moving rapidly; furious; forcible; fierce; raging; precipitate; vehement of mind; moving with precipitancy or violence; violent; hasty; passionate.

Impet'uously, *adv.* Violently; fiercely; forcibly; with haste and force.

Impet'uousness, *n.* Impetuosity.

Im'petus, *n.* [Lat. *in*, and *petus*. See Impetuous.] (*Mech.*) A term which signifies the same thing as *momentum*, or quantity of motion; and is generally estimated by the product of the velocity and mass of the body. This subject, however, has led to considerable controversy among philosophers, some estimating it by the mass into the velocity, while others maintain that it varies as the mass into the square of the velocity. This difference seems to have arisen from a misconception of the term rather than from any other cause; those who maintain the former opinion consider impetus, or momentum, to signify the momentary impact, and the latter the sum of all the impulses till the motion of the body ceases.

(*Gun.*) The altitude through which a body must fall in order to gain a velocity equal to that with which the ball is discharged from the gun.

Im'plee, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Hilum.

Implerce', *v. a.* To pierce through.

Implerce'able, *a.* Impenetrable.

Impi'ety, *n.* [Fr. *impiété*; Lat. *impietas*, from *impius* — *in*, and *pius*, pious.] Want of piety; irreverence toward the Supreme Being; contempt of the divine character and authority; neglect of the divine precepts; ungodliness; irreligion; any act of wickedness; blasphemy; profaneness; unrighteousness; wickedness.

Impinge', *v. n.* [Lat. *impingo* — *in*, and *pango*, to fasten, to drive in. See Paction.] To push, strike, thrust, or dash against, into, or upon; to fall against; to strike; to dash against; to clash upon.

Impinge'ment, *n.* Act of impinging.

Impin'gent, *a.* [Lat. *impingens.*] Falling against or upon; striking against.

Imping'ing, *p. a.* Striking against.

Im'pious, *a.* [Lat. *impius*—*in* and *pius*; Fr. *impié.*] Destitute of piety; irreverent toward the Supreme Being; wanting in veneration for God and his authority; irreligious; profane; proceeding from, or manifesting a contempt for the Supreme Being; tending to dishonor God or his laws, and bring them into contempt.

Im'piously, *adv.* With irreverence for God, or contempt for his authority; profanely; wickedly.

Im'piousness, *n.* Impiety.

Imp'ish, *a.* Having the quality of an imp.

Implacabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *implacabilité*; L. Lat. *implacabilitas.*] Quality of being implacable, or of not being appeasable; inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity or anger.

Impla'cable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *implacabilis.* See Placable.] Not placable; not to be appeased; that cannot be pacified and rendered peaceable: inexorable; stubborn, or constant in enmity; irreconcilable; unrelenting.

Impla'cableness, *n.* State or quality of being implacable.

Impla'cably, *adv.* With enmity; not to be pacified or subdued; inexorably.

Implacen'tal, *a.* Having no placenta, as the marsupial animals. — *Smart.*

Implant', *v. a.* [Fr. *implanter.*] To set or fix a plant or plants into; to insert; to set, plant, or infix for the purpose of growth, as feelings or ideas in the mind; to instil; to infuse.

Implant'ed, *p. a.* Set in; infixed in the mind, as principles or rudiments.

Implanta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart, as principles or rudiments.

Implausibil'ity, *n.* State of being implausible.

Implau'sible, *a.* Not plausible; not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade; unplausible.

Implau'sibleness, *n.* Want of plausibility.

Implau'sibly, *adv.* Without show of probability.

Implead', *v. a.* [*in* and *plead.*] To bring a plea against; to sue; to institute and prosecute a suit against one in court; to sue at law.

Implend'ed, *pp.* Prosecuted; sued; subject to answer to a suit in court.

Implead'er, *n.* One who prosecutes another.

Im'plement, *n.* [L. Lat. *implementum*, from *impleo*, to fill up—*in*, and *pleo*, to fill.] Whatever fills up; a tool; a utensil; an instrument.—*pl.* Tools; utensils; vessels; instruments; the tools or instruments of labor.

—*v. a.* To supply, furnish, or provide with implements. (R.)

Im'plementing, *n.* The act of furnishing with implements.

Imple'tion, *n.* [Lat. *impleo.*] The act of filling; the state of being full.

Implex', *a.* [Fr. *implexe*; Lat. *implexus*, from *implico* —*in*, and *plico*, to fold.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Implex'ion, *n.* The act of involving or infolding; the state of being involved.

Impli'able, *a.* Not pliable; unyielding.

Im'plicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *implico, implicatus.*] To infold; to involve; to entangle; to involve or bring into connection with; to show or prove to be connected or concerned, as in an offence.

Im'plicating, *p. a.* Infolding; involving; proving to be concerned.

Implica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *implicatio.*] Act of infolding or involving; involution; entanglement; an implying, or that which is implied, but not expressed; a tacit inference, or something to be fairly understood, though not expressed in words.

Im'plicative, *a.* Tending to implicate.

Im'plicatively, *adv.* By implication.

Implic'it, *a.* [Fr. *implicité*; Lat. *implicitus*, from *implico* — *in*, and *plico*, to fold.] Infolded; entangled; implied; fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; resting on another; trusting to the word or authority of another, without doubting or reserve, or without examining into the truth of the thing itself.

Implic'itly, *adv.* In an implicit manner; by inference; virtually; in reality, but not in name; by connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence.

Implic'itness, *n.* State of being implicit; the state of trusting without reserve.

Implied', *p. a.* Involved; contained virtually, though not expressed.

Implore', *v. a.* [Fr. *implorer*; Lat. *implora* — *in*, and *ploro*, to cry out, to bewail.] To beg for aid or succor from with cries or tears; to invoke earnestly; to call upon, or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly to; to petition with urgency; to supplicate; to beseech; to entreat; to beg.

—*v. n.* To entreat; to beg.

Implor'er, *n.* One who implores; a solicitor.

Implor'ing, *p. a.* Beseeching; entreating; praying earnestly.

Implor'ingly, *adv.* In the manner of entreaty.

Implumed', *a.* [From Lat. *in*, priv., and *pluma*, a plume.] Without feathers; implumous.

Implunge', *v. a.* To plunge; to hurry into.

Impin'vium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A tank or cistern in the centre of the hall or atrium (Fig. 231) of a Roman house. In the examples which remain at Pompeii, the *I.* is generally formed of marble. It is placed immediately under the unroofed part of the atrium, and is intended to receive the rain which runs down from the roof through the opening. The *I.* was frequently adorned with fountains, and formed a very peculiar and interesting feature in the dwellings of the Romans.

Imply', *v. a.* [Lat. *implico* — *in*, and *plico*, to fold.] To invoke or contain in substance or essence, or by fair inference when not expressed in words; to include; to comprise; to import; to signify.

Imply'ing, *p. a.* Involving; containing in substance or by fair inference.

Impock'et, *v. a.* To pocket. (R.)

Impoi'son, *v. a.* See Empoison.

Impol'sonment, *n.* See Empoisonment.

Impol'icy, *n.* [*In* and *policy.*] Bad policy; want of government or management; inexpedience; unsuitableness to the end proposed; defect of wisdom.

Impolite', *a.* [Lat. *impolitus.*] Not polite; not of polished manners: unpolite; uncivil.

Impolite'ly, *adv.* With impoliteness.

Impolite'ness, *n.* Want of politeness; incivility; want of good manners.

Impol'itic, *a.* [*In*, and *politic*; Fr. *impolitique.*] Not politic; wanting policy or prudence; devising and pursuing measures adapted to injure the public interest; unwise; adapted to injure the public interest; indiscreet; imprudent; incautious: inexpedient.

Impol'itically, *adv.* Without policy or prudence, art or forecraft.

Impol'iticness, *n.* Quality of being impolitic; want of policy.

Imponderabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *imponderabilité.*] Quality of being imponderable; destitution of sensible weight.

Impon'derable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*, and *ponderabilis*, from *pondero*, to weigh.] That cannot be weighed; not having sensible weight.

Impon'derableness, *n.* State of being imponderable.

Impon'derables, *n. pl.* (*Physics.*) An epithet formerly applied to light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, which were universally considered as matter, in contradistinction to those substances which possessed sensible weight.

Impon'derous, *a.* Same as Imponderable, *q. v.*

Imporos'ity, *n.* Compactness; closeness; solidity; want of porosity.

Impo'rous, *a.* [Fr. *imporeux.*] Free from vacuities; close of texture; solid.

Import', *v. a.* [Fr. *importer*; Lat. *importo* — *in*, and *porto*, to bear or carry along.] To bring, carry, or convey into; to bring from a foreign country or jurisdiction, or from another state. — To bear or convey, as signification or meaning; to denote; to signify; to imply; to be of weight, moment, or of consequence to. — To bear on the interest of, or to have a bearing on; to interest; to concern.

Im'port, *n.* That which is imported or brought into a country from abroad.—That which is borne or conveyed in words; meaning; signification; drift; tendency. — The sense which words are intended to convey. — Importance; weight; consequence.

Import'able, *a.* That may be imported.

Import'ance, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *importantia.*] Quality of being important; weight; consequence; magnitude; moment; a bearing on some interest; that quality of anything by which it may affect a measure, interest, or result; weight or consequence in the scale of being; weight or consequence in self-estimation.

Impor'tant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *importans.*] Weighty; momentous; of great consequence; having a bearing on some interest, measure, or result; stately; solemn.—Affectedly grave.

Impor'tantly, *adv.* Weightily; forcibly.

Importa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state; conveyance into; the wares or commodities imported.

Import'ed, *p.a.* Brought from another country or state.

Import'er, *n.* He who imports; the merchant who, by himself or his agent, brings goods from another country or state.

Import'ing, *p. a.* Bringing goods, &c., into one's own country or state from a foreign or distant state. — Bearing as a signification; meaning. — Having weight or consequence.

Import'unacy, *n.* The act of importuning; importunity.

Import'unate, *a.* [Lat. *importunus* — *in*, and *portus*, a port, a harbor.] Troublesome; pressing; urgent in request or demand; urgent and pertinacious in solicitation, as a suitor; urgent, as a request; inciting urgently for gratification, as the appetites.

Import'unately, *adv.* With urgent request; with pressing solicitation.

Import'unateness, *n.* Incessant solicitation; importunacy.

Import'unator, *n.* One who importunes; an importuner.

Importune', *v. a.* [Fr. *importuner*, from Lat. *importunus.*] To beg or solicit unsuitably, inconveniently, unseasonably, or vexatiously; to request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to urge with frequent or unceasing application.

Importun'er, *n.* One who importunes, or solicits.

Importun'ity, *n.* [Fr. *importunité*; Lat. *importunitas.*] Unsuitableness; unfitness; pressing solicitation; urgent request; application for a claim or favor which is urged with troublesome frequency or pertinacity.

Impos'able, *a.* That may be imposed or laid on.

Impos'ableness, *n.* State of being imposable.

Impose', *v. a.* [Fr. *imposer*; Lat. *impono, impositus*, *in*, and *pono*, to place, put, set, or lay.] To place, put, set, or lay into, upon, or in; to lay on, as a burden, tax, toll, duty, or penalty; to place over by authority or by force; to lay on, as a command; to enjoin, as a duty; to lay on, as hands in the ceremony of ordination or of confirmation; to obtrude fallaciously.

Impos'er, *n.* One who enjoins, as a law; one who lays anything on another, as a hardship.

Impos'ing, *p. a.* Laying on; enjoining; deceiving.

—*a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.

—*n.* The act of one who imposes.

(*Printing.*) The arrangement of the pages of a sheet, or form, upon the imposing-stone, in their proper order, so that when they are printed, and the sheet folded, they will follow each other consecutively. The furniture is then put about them, with the chase, and they are wedged up with quoins, so as to be ready for the press.

Impos'ingly, *adv.* In an imposing manner.

Impos'ingness, *n.* The quality of being imposing.

Impos'ing-stone, *n.* (*Print.*) The stone on which the pages or columns of types are imposed and made into forms.

Imposi'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *impositio.*] Act of laying on; act of laying on hands in the ceremony of ordination.—That which is imposed; a tax, toll, duty, &c.—Constraint; oppression; burden.—Deception; imposture.

Impossibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *impossibilité.*] State of being impossible; that which cannot be; state of being not possible to exist. — Unpracticability; the state or quality of being not feasible or possible to be done.

Impos'sible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *impossibilis* — *in*, and *possibilis.*] Not possible; that cannot be; impracticable; not feasible; that cannot be done.

Im'post, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *impôt*; Lat. *impositus*, from *impono* — *in*, and *pono*, to place.] That which is laid or set on; any tax imposed by authority, particularly a tax levied on imported goods; tribute; excise; customs; duty.

(*Arch.*) The capital of a pier, or pilaster, that receives the thrust of an arch. (*C*, Fig. 177.) The impost varies in the character of its mouldings with the order to which it is applied. Sometimes the whole of the entablature serves as an impost to an arch. The term is applicable to any supporting, or springing piece.

Impost'humate, *v. n.* [See Imposthume.] To gather; to collect pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; to form an abscess.

—*v. a.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess.

—*a.* Imposthumated; swollen or bloated with purulent or corrupt matter.

Impost'humating, *p. a.* Forming into an abscess.

Imposthuma'tion, *n.* Act of forming an abscess; also, an abscess; an imposthume.

Impost'hume, *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *apostema*; Gr. *aposteme*, from *aphistemi*, to separate—*apo*, and *histemi*, to stand.] The separation of pus or purulent matter into an ulcer; an abscess; a collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body.

Impos'tor, *n.* [Fr. *imposteur;* L. Lat. *impostor,* from *impono.*] One who imposes on others; a person who assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver under a false character.

Impost'ure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *impostura.*] Imposition or fraud practised by a false pretender; deception practised under a false or assumed character; cheat; fraud; deception.

Im'potence, or **Im'potency,** *n.* [Lat. *impotentia,* from *impotens — in,* and *potens,* able, potent. See POTENT.] Want of ability, strength, or power, animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; inability; imbecility; defect of power; want of power or inclination to resist or overcome habits and natural propensities; inability to beget; want of moderation or self-restraint; ungovernable passion.

(*Law.*) Masculine incapacity. Should this defect exist at the time of the marriage, and be incurable, by the ecclesiastical law and the law of several of the American States, the marriage may be declared void *ab initio.*

Im'potent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impotens, in — potens.*] Unable; powerless; weak; feeble; wanting strength or power; unable by nature, or disabled by disease or accident, to perform any act; wanting the power of propagation, as males; wanting the power of restraint; unbridled; uncontrollable.

—*n.* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease.

Im'potently, *adv.* In an impotent manner; feebly; weakly.

Impound', *v. a.* [*In* and *pound.*] To put, shut, or confine in, or as in, a pound or close pen; to confine; to restrain within limits.

Impound'age, *n.* Act of impounding cattle.

Impound'er, *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another.

Impound'ing, *p. a.* Confining in a pound; restraining.

Impov'erish, *v. a.* [Fr. *appauvrir;* Lat. *ad,* and *pauper,* poor.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence, as persons. — To exhaust strength, richness, or fertility, as of land or soil.

Impov'erished, *p. a.* Reduced to poverty. — Exhausted.

Impov'erishing, *p. a.* Making poor. — Exhausting.

Impov'erishment, *n.* [Fr. *appauvrissement.*] A reducing to indigence; exhaustion; drain of wealth, richness, or fertility.

Impow'er, *v. a.* See EMPOWER.

Impracticabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being impracticable, or beyond human power, or the means proposed; impossibility; infeasibility; untractableness; stubborn.

Imprac'ticable, *a.* [Fr. *impraticable.*] That cannot be done or performed; impossible; infeasible; not to be effected by the means proposed; untractable; unmanageable; stubborn.

Impracticableness, *n.* Impossibility; untractableness; stubbornness.

Impracticably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that hinders practice.

Im'precate, *v. a.* [Lat. *imprecor, imprecātus — in,* and *precor,* to beg, pray, or beseech.] To pray that evil may fall, as on any one; to pray that a curse or calamity may fall, as on one's self, or on another person.

Impreca'tion, *n.* [Fr. *imprécation;* Lat. *imprecatio.*] Act of imprecating, or invoking evil on any one; a prayer that a curse or calamity may fall on any one; execration; malediction.

(*Rhet.* and *Poetry.*) A form of speech in which the superior powers are invoked to destroy or injure the objects of the speaker's enmity. In Shakspeare, Lear's imprecation against his daughters, and that of Timon against the Athenians, furnish noble instances.

Im'precatory, *a.* [Fr. *imprécatoire.*] Containing a prayer for evil to befall a person.

Impregnabil'ity, *n.* State of being impregnable.

Impreg'nable, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable — in,* and Lat. *prehendo,* to take or seize.] That cannot be seized or taken; not to be stormed or taken by assault; that cannot be reduced by force; able to resist attack. — Not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible, as affection.

Impreg'nableness, *n.* The state of being impregnable; impregnability.

Impreg'nably, *adv.* In a manner to resist penetration or assault; in a manner to defy force.

Impreg'nate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *impregnare;* Lat. *in, præ,* and *gigno,* to beget.] To make pregnant; to infuse the principle of conception, as into a female animal; to render prolific; to fecundate; to infuse particles of one thing into another; to communicate the virtues of one thing to another; to fill; to saturate.

—*a.* [L. Lat. *imprægnatus,* pp. of *impragnore;* It. *impregnato;* Sp. *impregnado, emprénado;* Fr. *imprégné.*] Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impregna'tion, *n.* [Fr. *imprégnation.*] The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful; communication of the particles or virtues of one thing to another; fecundation; fertilization; saturation.

(*Animal Physiol.*) See REPRODUCTION.

(*Vegetable Physiol.*) The *I.*, fertilization, or fecundation in plants takes place according to laws similar to those which prevail in the animal kingdom. In plants, however, the organs of reproduction are not permanent as in animals, but fall off — the male organs generally soon after fecundation, the female after the ripening of the seed. The male seminal substance, called *pollen,* never exists in a fluid state, but always in that of granules of various forms (*pollen grains*), which consist each of one cell, whose covering is of various thickness, and contains the impregnating substance. After the dehiscence of the anthers, the pollen gets into contact with the stigma of the pistil, which in its lowest and thickest part (the ovary or *germen*) contains the rudiments of the future seeds (*ovules*). The inner layer of the cell-covering of the pollen-grain separates from the outer and thicker layer, as if it came out of a bag, and continuing to be elongated by growth, is carried down through the *style* to the germen, where it reaches the *foramen* or small opening of the embryo sac, and comes into contact with the ovule, or even in many cases penetrates into the ovule itself between its cells. By this time, one or other of the cells of the ovule has become considerably more enlarged than the other cells, and what is called the *amnion* has been formed, in the mucilaginous fluid of which (*protoblasma*), after the contact of the pollen-bag, through the dynamic operation of its contents, a *cell-germ* or *cytoblast* is soon developed. This cytoblast is the first commencement of a new and distinct cell, which divides into two cells. These increase, by continually repeated separation of new cells, into a cellular body, which forms the more or less perfect *embryo* of a new plant. If the organ from which the pollen has proceeded, and the organ which contained the ovule, belong to the same plant or to plants of the same species, the embryo arising from this fecundation becomes a plant of the same species. But if the pollen by which the fecundation is effected comes from a plant of another species than that to which the plant belongs in whose germen the embryo is formed, the seed resulting from this fecundation will not, when it grows, produce plants of the same species, but *hybrids,* intermediate between the parent plants, and with various degrees of resemblance to one or other of them, but not perfectly corresponding with either. Hence the production of hybrids, and multiplication of varieties of plants in gardens, by what is called the artificial impregnation of the stigma of one plant with the pollen of another, which, however, must be of an allied species, hybridization being confined by the laws of nature within very narrow limits.

Imprescriptibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *imprescriptibilité.*] The quality of being imprescriptible.

Impresciip'tible, *a.* [Fr. and Sp. *imprescriptible.*] Not capable of being lost or impaired; self-evidencing.

Impresciip'tibly, *adv.* In an imprescriptible manner.

Imprese', *n.* A device, as on a shield. (Written also IMPRESA and IMPRESS.)

Im'press, *n.* That which is impressed; a mark or indentation made by pressure; the figure or image of anything made by pressure; stamp; likeness; mark of distinction; character; device; motto.—Act of compelling to enter into the public service, as practised in England.

Impress', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *empresser;* Lat. *imprimo, impressus — in,* and *premo, pressus,* to press.] To press upon or into; to imprint; to stamp; to make a mark or figure on anything by pressure; to print, as books. — To mark; to indent; to fix deep. — To compel to enter into public service, as seamen in England; to seize and take into service by compulsion.

Impressed', *p. a.* Pressed into; imprinted; stamped; marked by pressure. — Compelled to enter the public service; seized for public use. — Fixed in the mind; made sensible; convinced.

Impressibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being impressible.

Impres'sible, *a.* That may be impressed; that yields to an impression; that may receive impressions; that may have its figure stamped on another body.

Impres'sibleness, *n.* Quality of being impressible.

Impres'sibly, *adv.* In a manner to make impression.

Impress'ing, *p. a.* Pressing into; imprinting; stamping. — Fixing in the mind. — Compelling into service.

Impres'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *impressio.*] Act of impressing, as one body on another; mark; indentation; stamp made by pressure. — The effect which objects produce on the mind; image in the mind; idea; sensible effect; a single edition of a book; the books printed at once. — Slight, indistinct remembrance.

Impressionabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being impressionable; impressibility.

Impres'sionable, *a.* Susceptible of impression; capable of being moulded.

Impres'sionableness, *n.* Impressionability; quality of being impressionable.

Impres'sionless, *a.* Having the quality of not being impressed.

Impres'sive, *a.* Making or tending to make an impression; having the power of affecting, or of exciting attention and feeling; adapted to touch sensibility or the conscience; solemn.

Impres'sively, *adv.* In an impressive manner; in a manner to produce a powerful effect on the mind.

Impres'siveness, *n.* Quality of being impressive.

Impress'ment, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The forcible levying of seamen for service in the British navy. The practice of impressing and granting powers to the Admiralty for that purpose is of very ancient date; though no statute has expressly declared this power to be in the Crown, yet many of them very strongly imply it. The statute 2 Rich. II., c. 4, speaks of mariners being arrested and retained for the king's service, as of a thing well known and practised without dispute, and provides a remedy against their running away.

Impress'ure, *n.* Impression.

Im'prest, *n.* [It. *imposto, imprestito;* L. Lat. *imprestitum.*] A kind of earnest-money; loan; money advanced.

—*v. a.* [It. *imprestare.*] To advance on loan.

Imprevent'able, *a.* Not capable of being prevented; inevitable; certain. (R.)

Imprima'tur, *n.* [Lat., let it be printed.] A license which, in countries subjected to the censorship of the press, must be granted by a public functionary appointed for the purpose before any book can be printed.

Impri'mis, *adv.* [Lat., for *in primis,* among the first, chiefly; *in,* in, and *primus,* first.] In the first place; first in order.

Imprint', *v. a.* [*In,* and *print.*] To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper; to print; to fix on the mind or memory; to impress.

Im'print, *n.* The name of the publisher of a book, newspaper, &c., with the place and time of publication printed on the first page. By the early printers it was inserted at the end of the book, and was styled the *colophon.*

Impris'on, *v. a.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*] To put into a prison; to keep in a prison or jail, or to arrest and detain in custody in any place; to incarcerate; to confine; to shut up; to restrain from escape; to deprive of the liberty to move from place to place.

Impris'oner, *n.* One who imprisons another.

Imprisonment, (*im-priz'n-ment,*) *n.* [Fr. *emprisonnement.*] The restraint of a man's liberty under the custody, charge, or keeping of another. Imprisonment extends not only to a jail, but to a house, stocks, or where a man is held in the street, &c., for in all these cases the party so restrained is said to be a prisoner so long as he hath not his liberty freely to go about his business as at other times. No man can be imprisoned except by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land, and no man can be imprisoned except as the law directs, either by command and order of a court of record, or by lawful warrant. — See ARREST, BAIL, CONSTABLE, HABEAS CORPUS.

Improbabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *improbabilité.*] Quality of being improbable, or not likely to be true; unlikelihood.

Improb'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *improbabilis — in,* and *probabilis.* See PROBABLE.] Not probable; not likely to be true; not to be expected under the circumstances of the case.

Improb'ably, *adv.* In a manner not likely to be true.

Improb'ity, *n.* [Fr. *improbité;* Lat. *improbitas,* from *improbo.* See PROBITY.] That which is disapproved or disallowed; want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Impromp'tu, *n.* [Lat. *impromptu,* in readiness — *in,* in, and *promptus,* readiness.] (*Lit.*) A piece made offhand, at the moment, or without previous study; an extemporaneous, and often merry or witty composition.

—*a.* or *adv.* Off-hand; extemporaneous; on the spur of the moment; without forethought or previous study; as, an *impromptu* stanza.

Improp'er, *a.* [*In,* and *proper;* Fr. *impropre;* Lat. *improprius.*] Not proper; not suitable; not adapted to its end. — Unfit; not becoming; not decent; unsuitable. — Inaccurate; incorrect; erroneous; wrong; ungrammatical.

Improp'erly, *adv.* In an improper manner; not fitly or suitably; unsuitably; incongruously; erroneously; inaccurately; ungrammatical.

Impro'priate, *v. a.* [Lat. *in,* and *proprio, propriatus,* to appropriate, from *proprius,* one's own, peculiar, proper.] To place the profits of ecclesiastical property in the hands of a layman.

—*a.* Devolved into the hands of a layman; impropriated.

Impropria'tion, *n.* (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*) Act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice into the hands of a layman; the benefice impropriated.

Impro'priator, *n.* One who impropriates; especially a layman who has possession of the lands of the Church, or an ecclesiastical living.

Impro'priatrix, *n.* A woman who impropriates, or who holds possession of Church lands.

Impropri'ety, *n.* That which is improper; unfitness; unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances; inaccuracy in language.

Improvabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being improvable or capable of improvement; susceptibility of being made better.

Improv'able, *a.* [See IMPROVE.] That may be improved; susceptible of improvement; capable of growing or being made better; that may be used to advantage, or to the increase of anything valuable, as lands; capable of tillage or cultivation, as land.

Improv'ableness, *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better, or of being used to advantage.

Improv'ably, *adv.* In a manner that admits of melioration.

Improve', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *emprover,* to improve; Lat. *in,* and *probo,* to try, to consider good.] To make better; to advance in value or good qualities; to better; to ameliorate; to heighten; to mend; to correct; to rectify; to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to use for advantage; to apply to practical purposes.

—*v. n.* To grow better or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowledge, wisdom, or other excellence; to increase; to be enhanced; to rise, as the market-price.

Improve'ment, *n.* Act of improving; advancement in moral worth, learning, wisdom, skill, or other excellence; melioration; valuable addition; a change for the better; advance or progress from any state to a better instruction; growth in knowledge or refinement; edification; use or employment to beneficial purposes; practical application; the part of a discourse intended to enforce and apply the doctrines.

(*Patent Law.*) An addition of some useful thing to a machine, manufacture, or composition of matter. The patent-law of July 4, 1836, authorizes the granting of a patent for any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter. But it is often difficult to say what is a new and useful improvement, the cases frequently approaching very near to each other. In the present improved state of machinery, it is almost impracticable not to employ the

same elements of motion, and in some particulars, the same means of operation, to produce any new effect.

Improv'er, *n.* One who improves; one who makes himself, or anything else, better; that which improves, enriches, or meliorates.

Improv'idence, *n.* [Lat. *improvidentia* — *in,* and *providens.* See PROVIDE.] Want of providence, foresight, or forecast; neglect of foresight, or of the measures which foresight might dictate for safety or advantage.

Improv'ident, *a.* [Lat. *in,* and *providens,* from *provideo* — *pro,* and *video,* to see.] Wanting providence; foresight, forethought, or forecast; wanting care to make provision for future exigencies; inconsiderate; negligent; careless.

Improviden'tially, *adv.* With improvidence; carelessly.

Improv'idently, *adv.* In an improvident manner; without care to provide against future wants; without forecast or foresight.

Improv'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to improve.

Improvisate, *a.* [From It. *improvisato.*] Impromptu; off-hand; unpremeditated.

Improv'isate, Improvis'atize, *v. a.* or *n.* To compose in an impromptu manner; to utter extemporaneously; to improvise.

Improvisa'tion, *n.* Art of extemporaneous composition, whether in words or music. — That which is improvised; anything uttered impromptu.

Improvis'atize, *v. a.* or *n.* See IMPROVISATE.

Improvis'ator, *n.* One who writes or speaks impromptu; one who improvises.

Improvisato're, *n.* Same as IMPROVVISATORE.

Improvisato'rial, Improvis'atory, *a.* Having reference or pertaining to extemporaneous poetical composition.

Improvis'atrice, *n.* Same as IMPROVVISATRICE.

Improvise', *v. a.* [Fr. *improviser,* from Lat. *improvisus.*] To express one's self in an extemporary manner, particularly in verse. — To arrange or bring to pass without preliminary preparations; as, to *improvise* a dancing-party.

—*v. n.* To utter verification extemporaneously; — hence, by implication, to do anything off-hand or on the spur of the moment.

Improvis'er, *n.* An improvisator; one who improvises.

Improvvisato're, Improvisato're, *n.* [It.; Fr. *improvisateur.*] One who composes and recites or sings extemporaneous or impromptu verses upon any given subject without premeditation. The Italians particularly excel in this species of composition, owing, no doubt, in great measure, to the richness and flexibility of their language. The poetry, however, so produced, is of no very high character, being chiefly remarkable for its natural flow of language and quick adaptation of ideas and images to the main subject. None of the poems so produced have acquired any permanent reputation. The improvvisatore generally accompanies himself on the guitar while he is giving forth his verses. Several females have likewise distinguished themselves in this art, and are styled *improvvisatrici.*

Improvvisatrice, Improvisatrice, (*im-prŏv-re-sa-trē'chā.*) [It.] A female composer or reciter of impromptu versification.

Impru'dence, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *imprudentia.* See PRUDENT.] Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, circumspection, or a due regard to consequences; heedlessness; inconsiderateness; rashness.

Impru'dent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *imprudens* — *in,* and *prudens,* contracted from *providens* — *provideo,* to provide. See PROVIDE.] Wanting prudence, foresight, or discretion; not attentive to the consequences of words or actions; indiscreet; injudicious; heedless; rash; thoughtless.

"There is no such *imprudent* person as he that neglects God and his soul." — *Tillotson.*

Impru'dently, *adv.* Without the exercise of prudence; rashly; indiscreetly.

Impu'beral, *a.* [From Lat. prefix *in,* and *pubes,* puberty.] Immature; not having reached puberty; as, "*impuberal* animals." — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Impu'berty, *n.* Absence of puberty or legal marriageable age.

Im'pudence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *impudentia,* from *impudens.*] State or quality of being impudent; want of shame; absence of modesty; shamelessness; assurance, accompanied with a disregard of the presence, or contempt for the opinions, of others; audacity; effrontery; barefacedness; impertinence; insolence.

Im'pudent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *impudens* — *in,* and *pudens, pudeo,* to be ashamed; probably allied to Hind. *purdn.* shame, disgrace.] Wanting shame or modesty; shameless; audacious; bold and defiant with contempt of others; brazen; barefaced; immodest; saucy; impertinent; insolent.

Im'pudently, *adv.* In an impudent manner; shamelessly; with effrontery or indecent assurance.

"Why should soft Publius *impudently* bear
Names gained by conquest in the Gallic war?" — *Dryden.*

Impudicity, (*im-pu-dĭs'i-te,*) *n.* [From Lat. *impudicus,* immodest.] Immodesty; shamelessness.

Impugn, (*im-pūn',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *impugner;* Lat. *impugno* — *in,* and *pugno,* to fight. See PUGNACIOUS.] To oppose; to attack or assail by words or arguments; to contradict; to relute; to gainsay; to challenge controversially; as, to *impugn* another person's testimony.

Impugn'able, *a.* Susceptible of being impugned.

Impugn'er, *n.* One who impugns, gainsays, or contradicts.

Impugn'ment, *n.* Act of impugning or assailing.

Impulse, *n.* [Lat. *impulsus.*] (*Physics.*) The force of one body communicated to another in a continuance of motion after the force has been withdrawn. When a body rolls down a gently-inclined plane, it is possible to see the gradual changes in its velocity, and it is apparent that between the instants at which the body has two different velocities it takes in all intermediate velocity, or that the change of velocity is perfectly gradual. But when a body is violently struck, as in the case of a ball by a cricket-bat, no gradations of velocity are seen; but the ball appears to change from a point of rest, as it were, to a state of rapid motion, without passing through any of the intermediate states. In this case it is said to receive an impulse, which may, therefore, be said to be any cause by which velocity is communicated suddenly and without gradations.

—Influence acting on the mind; motive; impression; supposed supernatural influence on the mind.

"These were my *natural impulses* for the undertaking." — *Dryden.*

Impul'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *impulsio.*] Act of impelling, or of striking, or of driving against; act of urging forward; sudden or momentary action of a body in motion upon another body; as, "*impulsion* of the air." (*Bacon.*) — Influence operating suddenly on the mind, whether from external or internal causes; impulse.

"Then didst plead divine *impulsion* prompting." — *Milton.*

Impul'sive, *a.* [Fr. *impulsif.*] Having the power of driving, urging, or impelling; moving; impellent. — Governed or actuated by impulse; as, an *impulsive* person.

(*Mech.*) Moving momentarily; not continuous; — applied to forces.

—*n.* Impulse; impelling cause; impulsive agency.

Impul'sively, *adv.* By impulse; with force.

Impul'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being impulsive.

Impunc'tate, *a.* Not dotted or punctate.

Impunct'ual, *a.* Not punctual; after the appointed time. (R.)

Impunctual'ity, *n.* Want of punctuality. (R.)

Impu'nity, *n.* [Fr. *impunité;* Lat. *impunitas* — *in,* and *pœna,* punishment. See PUNISH.] Safety, security, or freedom from punishment or penalty. — Freedom or exemption from injury.

Impure', *a.* [Fr. *impur;* Lat. *impurus* — *in,* and *purus,* pure. See PURE.] Not pure; foul; feculent; impregnated with extraneous or deleterious matter; tinctured; as, *impure* water. — Defiled by sin; stained with guilt; unholy; — applied to persons. — Unsanctified; unhallowed; unholy; — applied to things.

"Hypocrites austerely talk, condemning as *impure* what God has made pure." — *Milton.*

—Lewd; unchaste; unclean; as, *impure* practices. — Obscene; as, *impure* thoughts.

(*Script.*) Without purification, according to the Mosaic law; unclean.

Impure'ly, *adv.* In an impure manner; with stain or uncleanness.

Impure'ness, Impu'rity, *n.* [Fr. *impurité;* Lat. *impuritas.*] Want of purity; uncleanness; foulness; feculence; obscenity; defilement; pollution. — That which is impure; any foul matter; — hence, lewdness; unchastity. — Admixture of an extraneous or foreign mixture in anything; feculent ingredients; as, *impurities* of the blood.

(*Script.*) Lack of purity according to the Mosaic law; defilement; uncleanness.

Impur'ple, *v. a.* Same as EMPURPLE, *q. v.*

Imputabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being imputable or chargeable.

Imput'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be imputed or charged to a person; that may be ascribed to, or set to the account of another; chargeable; as, his errors were *imputable* to want of reflection. — Accusable; chargeable with a fault. (R.)

Imput'ableness, *n.* Imputability; state or quality of being imputable.

"'Tis necessary to the *imputableness* of an action that it be avoidable."—*Norris.*

Imputa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *imputatio.* See IMPUTE.] Act of imputing or charging; attribution, as of crimes, faults, or errors; also, that which is charged or imputed. — Censure; reproach; charge or attribution of evil.

(*Theol.*) The charging of something to the account of one which belongs to another; or, the attributing any matter, quality, or character, whether good or evil, to any person as his own.

Imputative, *a.* That may be imputed.

Imputatively, *adv.* By imputation.

Impute', *v. a.* [Lat. *imputo* — *in,* and *putto,* to clean, to clear up, to hold a reckoning. See COMPUTE.] To charge; to attribute; to set to the account of; to ascribe.

(*Theol.*) To reckon to one what does not belong to him.

"It was *imputed* to him for righteousness." — *Rom.* iv. 22.

—To ascribe to one as the author, producer, or possessor of; — commonly applied in a bad sense.

"I have read a book, *imputed* to Lord Bathurst, called a dissertation on parties." — *Swift.*

—To regard; to reckon; to take account of. (R.)

Imput'er, *n.* One who imputes, attributes, or charges.

Imputres'cible, *a.* [Fr.] Impervious to corruption or putrescence.

In-. A prefix from the Lat. *in,* not, used commonly in composition in a negative or privative sense, like the English *un;* as, *active* denotes that which *acts, inactive* which does *not act.* *In* before *r* takes the form of *ir,* as in *irregular, irrelevant;* before *l,* it is converted into *il,* as in *illumine;* and before a labial into *im,* as in *impenetrable.*

In, *prep.* [A. S., Ger., and Goth. *in;* Lat. *in;* Gr. *en;* W. *yn;* Armor. *enn.* The Lat. *in,* in composition, sometimes represents the Sansk. negative participle *a* or *an,* Gr. *un.*] Noting the place where anything is present, or the state present at any time; within; inside of; surrounded by; — used in opposition to *out of* or *from;* as, *in* the city, *in* health, *in* doors.

"However it be *in* knowledge, I may truly say it is of no use at all *in* probabilities." — *Locke.*

—Noting time, power, proportion; in the midst of; on account of; in possession of; by means of; through; according to; as, it is not *in* his nature to commit so base an act, it is not *in* my power to assist you. — Noting entrance into a new condition of life or sphere of action; — used for *into;* as, he has started *in* business on his own account.

In blank. (*Law.*) With the name of the indorser only; said of a note of hand, cheque, or bill of exchange.

In that, because; for the cause or reason that.

"He cannot brook disgrace well . . . *in that* it is a thing of his own search." — *Shaks.*

In the name of, by authority of; on the part of; in behalf of; as, it was done *in the name of* the king; — used in invocations, protestations, and the like. — *To be in with, to keep in with,* to be on good terms with; to enjoy and retain the favor of; to be on a footing of friendship or intimacy with; as, he *keeps in with* the government. (Used colloquially.) Also, to be close to or in the vicinity of; as, the ship *kept in with* the land.

NOTE. — *In* is very frequently substituted for *into,* and unaccompanied with its proper noun; as, come *in,* that is, *into* the house; the Radicals have got *in,* that is, *into* power; my ship has come *in,* or, in other words, *into* port.

In, *adv.* Within; not out; close; near; inside; as, a ship's sails are *in,* that is, they are furled and not in present use.

In, *n.* One in possession of official duty; — opposed to *out.* — A nook, corner, or winding turn; a re-entrant angle; — generally in the plural; as, the *ins* and *outs* of a garden.

Inabil'ity, *n.* Want of ability, force, strength, or power, whether physical, mental, or moral; want of adequate means; impotence; incapacity; incompetence.

Inab'stinence, *n.* Want of power to abstain; intemperance of appetite; sensual indulgence.

"Thou may'st know what misery the *inabstinence* of Eve shall bring on man."—*Milton.*

Inabstract'ed, *a.* Not abstracted.

Inabu'sively, *adv.* Without abuse.

Inaccessibil'ity, Inacces'sibleness, *n.* State or quality of being inaccessible or not to be reached.

Inacces'sible, *a.* [L. Lat. *inaccessibilis* — *in,* and *accessibilis,* accessible.] Not accessible; unapproachable; not to be reached; not to be obtained; forbidding access; as, an *inaccessible* position in society, an *inaccessible* mountain.

Inacces'sibly, *adv.* In an inaccessible manner; so as not to be approached.

Inaccord'ant, *a.* Without accordance.

Inac'curacy, *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness; mistake; fault; defect; blunder; error; as, a verbal *inaccuracy.*

Inac'curate, *a.* Not accurate; not exact or correct; faulty; erroneous; not according to truth or fact; as, an *inaccurate* account.

Inac'curately, *a.* Not according to truth; incorrectly; erroneously.

Inacquaint'ance, *n.* Unacquaintance.

Inacquies'cent, *a.* Not acquiescing; not agreeing.

Inac'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Want of action; forbearance of labor or exertion: rest; idleness; cessation from motion.

Inac'tive, *a.* [Fr. *inactif,* and *inactive.*] Inert; not active; having no power to move, as matter. — Indisposed to effort; not diligent, active, busy, or industrious; as, an *inactive* army.

(*Chem.*) Deficient in active properties; inert.

Inac'tively, *adv.* In an inactive manner; inertly; sluggishly; idly.

Inactiv'ity, *n.* [Fr. *inactivité.*] Want of activity; inertness; as, the *inactivity* of matter. — Idleness, or habitual sluggishness; want of action or exertion; indisposition to effort; lack of energy.

Inadapta'tion, *n.* State or quality of not being adapted or fitted.

Inad'equacy, *n.* Quality of being inadequate, unequal, or insufficient for a purpose; inequality; incompleteness; defectiveness; as, *inadequacy* of means. — Improper or injurious drawback or defect; as, *inadequacy* of electoral representation.

Inad'equate, *a.* [Lat. *in, ad,* and *æquatus—æquo,* to make level. See ADEQUATE.] Not adequate or equal to the purpose; not sufficient to effect the object; incompetent; unequal; disproportionate; not just or in due proportion; partial; incomplete; defective; as, an *inadequate* income.

Inad'equately, *adv.* In an inadequate manner; not fully, sufficiently, or completely.

Inad'equateness, *n.* State or quality of being inadequate; inadequacy; insufficiency; incompleteness.

Inadhe'rent, *a.* Not adhering.

(*Bot.*) Free; detached from the other organs.

Inadhesion, (*in-ad-he'zhun,*) *n.* Want of adhesion; state or quality of not adhering or attaching.

Inadmissibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received; as, the *inadmissibility* of a plea in court.

Inadmis'sible, *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; as, *inadmissible* evidence.

Inadmis'sibly, *adv.* In a manner to forbid admission.

Inadver'tence, Inadver'tency, *n.* [Fr. *inad-*

vertence.] Want of advertence; a not turning the mind to; inattention; negligence; heedlessness; oversight; as, the misfortune happened through *inadvertency.* — Effect of inattention or carelessness; any error, oversight, mistake, or fault caused by negligence of attention or want of thought.

Inadver'tent, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *advertens — advertō*, to turn to, to advert. See ADVERT.] Not advertent; not turning the mind to; heedless; careless; negligent.

Inadver'tently, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; from want of attention; negligently; inconsiderately.

Inadver'tisement, *n.* Inadvertence; negligence.(R.)

Inaffabil'ity, *n.* Lack of affability; reservedness in social intercourse; reticence in conversation; stiffness of demeanor.

Inaffecta'tion, *n.* Freedom from affectation in speech or manner.

I'nagh, a parish of Ireland, in prov. Munster, co. Cork.

Inagua, (*e-nä'gwa,*) or HENEAOUA, (GREAT,) an island in the W. Indies, the largest and most S. of the Bahama Group. Lat. (N.E. point) 21° 18′ N., Lon. 73° 40′ W.; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. Chief town, Mortimer. — (LITTLE,) about 12 m. N. of the above; *area*, about 75 sq. m.

Inalienabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being inalienable.

Inalienable, (*in-āl'yan-a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr.] Unalienable; incapable of being lawfully transferred from one person to another. — Public highways, rivers, &c., are inalienable.

Inal'ienableness, *n.* Inalienability; state of being inalienable.

Inal'ienably, *adv.* In a manner which prevents alienation; as, a charter *inalienably* granted.

Inalterabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being inalterable, fixed, or unchangeable.

Inamora'ta, Inamora'to, *n.* [It. *innamorata*, from *innamorare*, to enamor, to inspire with love.] An enamored person; a lover.

In-and-in, *n.* (*Games.*) A game at dice formerly played.

—*a.* Raised from the same stock or parentage; — said of animals; as, a race-horse bred *in-and-in.*—See BREEDING.

Inane, (*in-ān',*) *a.* [Lat. *inanis*, from Gr. *inéō*, to empty.] Empty; void; without definite comprehension; dull; stupid; blockish; as, an *inane* talker.

—*n.* Vacuity; that which is void or empty; infinite space.

"The great *inane* beyond the confines of the world." — *Locke.*

Inanil'oquent, Inanil'oquous, *a.* [Lat. *inanis*, empty, and *loqui*, to speak.] Loquacious; garrulous; exceedingly and turgidly talkative. (R.)

Inan'imate, *a.* [Lat. *inanimatus — in*, and *animatus*, animated. See ANIMATION.] Lifeless; dead; destitute of animation or life; inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless; as, *inanimate* bodies.

Inan'imated, *a.* Wanting life or animation; spiritless; dull; as, an *inanimated* conversation.

Inan'imateness, *n.* State or condition of being inanimate.

Inanima'tion, *n.* Want of animation; lifelessness; torpidity; listlessness; dulness. — Animation; infusion of life, spirit, or vigor.

"The *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us." *Bishop Hall.*

Inanition, (*in-an-ish'un.*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *inanitio.*] Emptiness; vacuity; want of fulness; emptiness for want of food; exhaustion, &c.

"Feeble from *inanition*, inert from weariness." — *Lander.*

Inan'ity, *n.* [Lat. *inanitas.*] Emptiness; void space; vacuity; inanition. — Mental deficiency; senselessness; frivolity; absence of definite object.

In an'tis. [Lat.] (*Arch.*) See ANTA.

Inap'athy, *n.* Sensibility; quickness; liveliness: — in contradistinction to *apathy.*

Inappeal'able, *a.* Not allowing or admitting of appeal.

Inappeas'able, *a.* Unappeasable; that may not be appeased.

Inappellabil'ity, *n.* Incapability of being appealed from.

Inap'petence, Inap'petency, *n.* [It. *inappetenza.*] Want of appetence, or disposition to seek and relish food. — Lack of natural carnal desire or inclination.

Inapplicabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of not being applicable; unfitness; unsuitableness.

Inap'plicable, *a.* [*In* and *applicable.*] Not applicable; that cannot be applied; not fitted or suitable to the purpose; unsuitable; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite; as, the plea is *inapplicable* to the facts elicited.

Inap'plicableness, *n.* State or quality of being inapplicable.

Inap'plicably, *adv.* In an inapplicable manner; unsuitably.

Inapplica'tion, *n.* Want of application; deficiency of attention or assiduity; negligence; indolence; neglect of active pursuits.

Inapposite, (*in-ap'pō-zit.*) *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent; inappropriate; as, an *inapposite* simile.

Inap'positely, *adv.* In a manner not apposite or pertinent; inappropriately.

Inappreciable, (*-prē'shi-a-bl,*) *a.* Not to be appreciated; that cannot be duly valued; that cannot be estimated.

Inappreci'ation, *n.* Want of appreciation or estimation.

Inapprehen'sible, *a.* [Lat. *inapprehensibilis.*] Not apprehensible; not to be understood.

Inapprehen'sion, *n.* Lack of apprehension.

Inapprehen'sive, *a.* Not apprehensive.

Inapproach'able, *a.* Not approachable; without accessibility.

Inapproach'ably, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of access or approach.

Inappro'priate, *a.* [*In* and *appropriate.*] Not appropriate; unsuited; not proper; not belonging to; not becoming; as, an *inappropriate* remark.

Inappro'priately, *adv.* Not appropriately; unsuitably.

Inappro'priateness, *n.* Want of appropriateness or suitableness.

Inapt', *a.* [Fr. *inapte.*] Unapt; unfit; unsuitable; inappropriate.

Inap'titude, *n.* Want of aptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness; inappropriateness.

Inapt'ly, *adv.* Unsuitably; inappropriately; unfitly.

Inapt'ness, *n.* Inaptitude; want of fitness or suitability.

Inar'able, *a.* Not arable; not fitted for purposes of tillage.

Inarch', *v. a.* To graft by uniting to a parent stock, without separation; as, to *inarch* the scion of a tree.

Inarch'ing, *n.* (*Horticulture.*) A grafting by approach, that is to say, the uniting a scion to a stock without severing its connection with the parent until it has become united to the stock; the branches being brought together in an arching manner. *I.* is practised in cases in which the ordinary modes of grafting are not found readily to succeed, as with camellias. The stocks to be grafted upon are planted, or placed in pots, around the plant from which the grafts are to be taken. Four or 5 months are generally sufficient to complete the union, but sometimes even two years are necessary. When the union is complete, the scion is separated by a sloping cut from its parent plant. Care must always be taken that the parts to be joined together be cut so as to fit one another pretty exactly, and they are then firmly tied together, and so covered that neither air nor water may penetrate. It is desirable that they be branches of nearly the same thickness. They should be cut almost down to the pith, but the pith must not be injured. *I.* is performed in spring, after the sap has begun to circulate. The accompanying figure illustrates several ways of *I.* For example, two branches of a tree, *a*,

Fig. 1370.

may be bent so as to meet and strike upon a wound in the main stem, by which a gap will be filled up; one growing tree, *b*, either from the ground or a pot, may be led to unite with another; or several suckers, *c*, may be led from the ground archwise to strike upon a point in the stem, thus bringing fresh air to the productive part of the tree. By means such as these, quickset-hedges are sometimes thickened like a net-work, so as greatly to improve their appearance and protective qualities.

Inarticulate, *a.* [*In*, and *articulate.*] Not articulated; not uttered with distinct and proper junction of the organs of speech; not marked by distinctive syllabic sounds; disjointed in speech; not accordant with the natural voice of the human tongue.

"Solemn music which is *inarticulate* poesy." — *Dryden.*

—Destitute of the power of articulation. (R.)

(*Zoöl.*) Not jointed or articulated; inarticulated.

Inarticulated, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Inarticulate; not jointed.

Inarticulately, *adv.* Indistinctly; without distinct or jointed utterance.

Inarticulateness, *n.* Want of distinct articulation; confusion of utterance.

Inarticula'tion, *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

In articulo mor'tis. [Lat., at the point of death.] (*Scot. Law.*) A phrase used to denote a deed executed on a death-bed. As a general rule, such a deed, operating as a will, may be set aside by the heir-at-law.

Inartificial, (*in-ar-ti-fish'al,*) *a.* Not artificial; not performed by art; formed without art; simple; artless; natural. — Characterized by natural and simple influences or effects; as, "*inartificial* gratitude." *Evelyn.*

Inartifi'cially, *adv.* Without art; contrary to the rules of art; in a simple, artless, or natural manner.

Inartifi'cialness, *n.* State or quality of being natural or inartificial.

Inasmuch', *adv.* [*In*, as, and *much.*] Seeing that; this being a fact; since; for as much; — preceding *as*: as, *inasmuch as* you have repented, you are forgiven.

Inatten'tion, *n.* Want of attention; not having the mind fixed steadily on one object; neglect; heedlessness; carelessness.

"Old (lays) the mind with *inattention* hears."—*Pope.*

Inatten'tive, *a.* Not attentive; not fixing the mind on an object; careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless; negligent; as, an *inattentive* listener.

Inatten'tively, *adv.* Without attention; carelessly; heedlessly; negligently; indifferently.

Inatten'tiveness, *n.* State of being inattentive; inattention.

Inaudibil'ity, Inau'dibleness, *n.* State or quality of being inaudible.

Inau'dible, *a.* Not audible: that cannot be heard; as, an *inaudible* voice. — Noiseless; silent; moving without sound.

"Th' *inaudible* and noiseless foot of time." — *Shake.*

Inau'dibly, *adv.* In a manner not to be heard; noiselessly.

Inau'gural, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *auguralis.* See AUGUR.] Pertaining to an inauguration; made or pronounced at an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* speech, an *inaugural* ode.

—*n.* An inaugural address. (U. States.)

Inau'gurate, *v. a.* [Lat. *inauguro, inauguratus.*] To induct into an office with solemnity, or appropriate ceremonies; to invest with an office in a formal manner; to install in a public or official position; as, to *inaugurate* the President of the United States — To start in motion: to open; to cause to begin; to set in action or progress; as, to *inaugurate* a new political system, to *inaugurate* a new style of dress, to *inaugurate* a public exhibition.

—*a.* Inducted into office.

Inauguration, (*in-awg-u-rā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *inauguratio*, a beginning.] A word borrowed from the ceremonies used by the Romans when they were received into the College of Augurs, and applied to the act of inducting into office with ceremony. Kings and emperors are *inaugurated* by coronation, prelates by consecration; and the heads of colleges and other important offices by such ceremonies and forms as give weight and authority to the transaction. — Formal opening or beginning of any course of action, or popular movement, or public building, and the like; as, the *inauguration* of imperialism.

Inau'gurator, *n.* One who, or that which, inaugurates.

Inau'guratory, *a.* Relating or pertaining to inauguration; appropriate to induction into public honors or place; as, *inauguratory* ceremonies.

Inau'rate, *v. a.* [Lat. *inaurare*, from prefix *in*, and *aurum*, gold.] To gild; to cover or ornament with gold.

—*a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to striæ or other impressed parts having a metallic splendor.

Inaura'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of gilding, or coating with gold.

Inauspicious, (*in-aws-pish'us.*) *a.* Ill omened; not auspicious; unfavorable; unlucky; unfortunate; evil; foreshadowing ill; as, an *inauspicious* event.

"With *inauspicious* love a wretched swain
Pursued the fairest nymph of all the plain." — *Dryden.*

Inauspi'ciously, *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavorably; in an inauspicious manner.

Inauspi'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being inauspicious; unfavorableness; unluckiness.

Inbeam'ing, *n.* Entrance of a beam of light.

Inbe'ing, *n.* Inherence; inseparableness; innate existence.

In'board, *a.* Stowed or conveyed in a ship's hold; as, *inboard* ballast.

In'board, *adv.* On board of a vessel; within or below decks.

In'bond-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) A header, or stone placed lengthwise across a wall.

In'born, *a.* Born in or with; innate; inherent; natural.

"Thy *inborn* worth her conscious eyes shall see." — *Dryden.*

Inbreak'ing, *a.* Aggressive; breaking into.

—*n.* Act of breaking in; invasion; inroad; aggression.

Inbreathe', *v. a.* To infuse by respiration.

Inbred', *a.* Bred within; inherent; native; innate; generated naturally; as, *inbred* politeness.

"My *inbred* enemy forth issued." —*Milton.*

Inbreed', *v. a.* To germinate or generate within; to make inherent.

Inburn'ing, *a.* Burning strongly within; as, "*inburning* wrath."—*Spenser.*

Inburnt', *a.* Burning or raging within.

Inburst', *a.* A bursting inwardly.

Inca, (*in'ka,*) a Peruvian or rather Quichua title, signifying chief, applied to the imperial head of the Peruvian empire, and also to the governing caste or race from which he sprung, and which had a prescriptive right to the highest sacerdotal and civil dignities of the empire. The empire of the Incas, founded, according to tradition, in the 11th century, by the celebrated Manco Capac, extended over the table-land of the Andes, from Pasto to the neighborhood of Chili, as well as the low lands on the coast. It was destroyed by the Spaniards under Pizarro and Almagro. The authority of the ruling Inca was absolute; his will was the supreme law. Considered as the son of the sun, and descendant in right line from Manco Capac, he was also the high-priest and oracle of religion; his body after death was the object of divine honors. The blood royal of the Incas is preserved, or believed to be so, among Indians of the present day, and Tupac Amaru, who carried on a long and nearly successful insurrection against Spain in the latter part of the last century, professed to be descended from them. See PERU.

In'ca, a town of the island of Majorca, standing on a low hill, 17 m. from Palma; *pop.* 5,623.

In'ca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, family *Scarabæidæ*, by many authors placed among the Goliath-beetles, but whose situation in the system, according to more modern views, is nearer *Trichius*. They are natives of South America. The *Inca Weberi* (Fig. 1371) is of a violet black; the thorax edged with white; three-banded, the outer bands connected with the white edge of the thorax; the elytra have a reddish tinge, spotted with small patish marks.

Fig. 1371. — INCA WEBERI.

Incage, (*-kāj'*,) *v. a.* Same as ENCAGE, *q. v.*

Incal'culable, *a.* [Fr.] Beyond calculation; that cannot be computed or estimated; as, the *incalculable* blessings of liberty.

Incal'culableness, *n.* State or quality of being beyond calculation or measure.

Incal'culably, *a.* In an incalculable manner.

Incales'cence, Incales'cency, *n.* Calefaction; incipient heat.

Incales'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *incalescere*, to become hot.] Growing warmth; increasing in heat.

Incamera'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *in*, and *camera*, chamber.] Act or formula of annexing lands, fiscal rights, &c., to the Pope's territorial sovereignty.

Incandes'cence, *n.* [Lat. *incandescens.*] The luminous glow given by a substance when intensely ignited. Ignition and incandescence are properties belonging to some bodies, by which they give out light when raised to certain high temperatures, the quantity of light increasing with the temperature. The light at first is of a dull red, then bright, and indicating what is called *cherry-red heat;* it becomes orange-colored or yellow at a higher temperature; and, lastly, a white heat, when the light becomes painful to the eye. The degree at which incandescence begins to be visible in the dark was placed by Sir Humphry Davy's experiments at 810° Fahr.; but a dull red heat, visible at daylight, is probably about 1,000°; a cherry-red heat, 1,200°; an orange-heat, 1,700°; and a white-heat, 3,000°. According to Daniell's pyrometer, the high white-heat of a good wind-furnace is 3,300°.

Incandes'cent, *a.* White with heat.

Incan'nous, *a.* [From Lat. *in*, and *canus*, hoary.] (*Bot.*) Having pubescent hoariness.

Incanta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *incantatio*, from *incanto* — *in*, and *canto*, to sing, to chant. See ENCHANT.] The act of enchanting; enchantment; act of performing certain occult ceremonies, and uttering mysterious formulæ, for the purpose of raising spirits, and for other tricks of diablerie. — See MAGIC.

Incan'tatory, *a.* Dealing in incantations; magical; as, "*incantatory* impostors." — *Sir T. Browne.*

Incan'ton, *v. a.* To unite to a canton or separate community; to form into a canton.

Incapabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being incapable; natural incapacity, or want of power.

(*Law*) Want of legal qualifications or of legal power; incapacity.

Inca'pable, *a.* [Fr.] Wanting sufficient capacity or largeness; not having room enough to contain or hold; preceding *of*; as, a quart measure is *incapable of* holding more than two pints. — Wanting natural power or capacity to learn, know, understand, or comprehend; mentally incompetent or insufficient; as, an *incapable* general. — Not in a state to receive or support; not susceptible of.

"Wilmot . . . thought himself *incapable* of reparation."—*Clarendon.*

—Lacking or deficient in physical power to produce certain results or effects; as, a man *incapable* of severe fatigue. — Wanting moral power or disposition; as, *incapable* of refusing a bribe. — Not capable of yielding to evil or vicious promptings or temptations; as, he is *incapable* of falsehood.

(*Law.*) Not possessing the necessary legal qualifications; as, a foreigner by birth is *incapable* of filling the office of President of the U. States.

—*n.* A weak-minded, inert, inefficient person; one who is not capable of mental effort; — sometimes applied to one laboring under physical impotency or infirmity.

Inca'pableness, *n.* Incapability; state, condition, or quality of being incapable or inefficient.

Inca'pably, *adv.* In a weak or incapable manner.

Incapacious, (*-ka-pā'shus,*) *a.* Without space or extent; not spacious or roomy; insufficient; of inferior content or capacity; narrow; as, "Souls . . . little and *incapacious*." — *Bp. Burnet.*

Incapa'ciousness, *n.* Narrowness; confined limits; want of containing space.

Incapacitate, (*in-ka-pās'i-tāt,*) *v. a.* To deprive of capacity or natural power; to make or cause to be incapable.

—To disable; to weaken; to disqualify; to render ineligible or unfit.

"Nothing of consequence should be left to be done in the last *incapacitating* hours of life." — *Richardson.*

(*Law.*) To deprive of legal status; to render incompetent for the performance of certain civil duties; to disqualify.

Incapacita'tion, *n.* Disqualification; want of power or capacity.

Incapac'ity, *n.* Want of power; lack of mental or physical capacity; functional deficiency; disability by deprivation of power.

(*Law.*) Want of qualification or legal requisites; incapability of exercising certain civil rights and privileges; as, the *incapacity* of a woman to exercise the electoral franchise.

Incar'cerate, *v. a.* [Fr. *incarcerer*, from rare Lat. *incarcero* — *in*, and *carcer*, a prison; akin to Gr. *gorgûra*, an underground cell, and to *korkâros*, a prison.] To imprison; to hold in durance or confinement. — To confine; to shut up; to inclose; to immure.

—*a.* Confined; immured; imprisoned.

Incarcera'tion, *n.* Imprisonment; act of incarcerating or confining in prison.

(*Surg.*) A term generally applied to ruptures or hernia, with the same meaning as *strangulation;* but, according to Scarpa, an *incarcerated* hernia is that in which the course of the intestinal matter is interrupted without any considerable injury of the bowel itself; whereas in *strangulated* hernia the vitality of the bowel is affected, or there is organic injury of its coats. The functions of the merely incarcerated intestine are healthily resumed upon its return into the abdomen, which is not the case where true strangulation has taken place.

Incarn', *v. a.* [Fr. *incarner*. See INCARNATE.] To incarnate; to invest or embody with flesh.

—*v. n.* To breed flesh.

Incar'nadine, *v. a.* [From It. *incarnadino*, pale-red.] To tint or stain of a flesh-color, or carnation-red. (R.)

Incar'nate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *incarno, incarnatus* — in, and *caro, carnis*, flesh. See CARNAL.] To clothe in flesh; to embody with flesh.

—*v. n.* To incarn; to form flesh; to granulate or cover with new flesh, as a wound.

"My uncle Toby's wound was . . . just beginning to *incarnate.*" *Sterne.*

—*a.* Invested with flesh; embodied or personified in flesh.

Incarna'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *incarnatio.*] The union of the Godhead with the Manhood in Jesus Christ. What the nature of this union of the human and the divine was, we have no means of knowing; that such a union actually did take place, we have the evidence in Scripture; for St. John says: "The word was made flesh, and dwelt among us." Yet many sects have arisen, who have maintained the contrary, and held that the Son of God did not take human nature upon him; as the Arians, Socinians, Nestorians, &c.

—An incarnate form; an embodiment; a reduction to apparent form.—A striking personification of anything; a human manifestation or exemplification of some special attribute, property, or quality.

(*Surg.*) The growth of flesh, or granulation. — *Dunglison.*

Incar'native, *a.* Healing; producing new flesh.

—*n.* A medicine serving to promote the healing of wounds, and the generation of new flesh.

Incarnifica'tion, *n.* Incarnation; act of assuming flesh.

Incase', *v. a.* To inclose in a case; to cover with something solid; to enwrap.

"Rich plates of gold the folding-doors *incase.*" — *Pope.*

Incase'ment, *n.* Act of inclosing or protecting with a casement. — That which forms an outside case or covering.

Incask', *v. a.* To place or inclose within a cask.

Incas'tellated, *a.* [L. Lat. *incastellatus.*] Immured or inclosed in a castle.

Incas'telled, (*-teld,*) *a.* Hoof-bound,—said of a horse.

Incatena'tion, *n.* [Lat. *in*, and *catena*, chain.] The act of linking together, as the pieces or links of a chain.

Incaution, (*-kaw'shon,*) *n.* Want of caution; heedlessness.

Incau'tious, *a.* Without caution or circumspection; heedless of consequences; inattention to things or circumstances on which security or advantage depends; inconsiderate; imprudent; negligent; careless; as, an *incautious* remark, an *incautious* step.

Incau'tiously, *adv.* In an incautious manner; without wariness, circumspection, or proper heed.

Incau'tiousness, *n.* Want of wariness or caution; absence of care or circumspection; heedlessness; imprudence.

In'cavated, *a.* [From Lat. *incavare*, to make hollow.] Having a hollow form; incurvated; concaved.

Incava'tion, *n.* Act of making hollow or concave.

—A hollow; a depression or concavity of surface.

Incaved, (*-kavd',*) *a.* Domiciled in a cave.

Incaverned, (*-kav'ernd,*) *a.* Immured or inclosed, as in a cavern.

Inceleb'rity, *n.* Absence of celebrity; obscurity; mediocrity.

Incendiarism, (*in-sen'di-a-rizm,*) *n.* Act of an incendiary; act or practice of committing arson, or wilfully and feloniously setting fire to buildings, &c.

Incen'diary, *n.* [Fr. *incendiaire*, from Lat. *incendiarius*, from *incendo*, to set fire to.] A person who maliciously sets fire to another man's dwelling-house; one guilty of the crime of ARSON, *q. v.* — A person who exerts or inflames factions and promotes quarrels. — He or that which excites; a firebrand; one who foments sedition

—*a.* Relating to incendiarism, or to the malicious burning of a dwelling. — Tending to excite or influence factions, seditions, or quarrels.

In'cense, *n.* [Lat. *incensum*, from *incendo*, to set on fire.] Anything set on fire, kindled, or burned; perfume exhaled by fire; the odors of spices and gums, burned in religious rites or as an offering to some deity; the materials burned for making perfumes; acceptable prayers and praises. — See FRANKINCENSE.

—*v. a.* To perfume with incense.

Incense', *v. a.* [L. *incendo, incensus.*] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger; to excite angry passions; to enrage, exasperate, provoke, irritate, heat, or fire.

"*Incens'd* with indignation, Satan stood unterrified."—*Milton.*

Incen'tive, *a.* [L. Lat. *incentivus*, from *incendo.*] That kindles or excites; inciting, encouraging, or moving.

—*n.* That which kindles or inflames; that which moves the mind or operates on the passions; that which prompts to good or ill; motive; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

Incen'tively, *adv.* Incitingly; encouragingly.

Incep'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inceptio*, from *incipio*, to begin.] A beginning; a commencement.

Incep'tive, *a.* Noting the beginning of an action.

(*Math.*) Applied to such *moments* or first principles as, though possessed of no magnitude themselves, have yet the power of producing it by being extended or enlarged. Thus a point or a line, though the former has no proper magnitude and the latter no breadth, are both said to be *inceptive* of enlargement.

(*Gram.*) In the Latin language, *inceptive* or *inchoative* verbs (the latter term being derived from the Lat. *inchoare*, to begin) are those which, according to grammarians, are characterized by the termination *sco* or *scor* added to their primitives, to express the augmentation of the qualities indicated by the words from which they are derived; as *angere*, to increase; *augescere*, to begin to increase; *pallere*, to be pale; *pallescere*, to grow pale.

—*n.* That which begins.

Incep'tively, *adv.* In an inceptive manner.

Incep'tor, *n.* [Lat.] A beginner; one in the rudiments.

—A person who is on the point of taking a degree of M. A. at an English university.

Incera'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *incerare.*] Act of coating or covering with wax.

Incer'ative, *a.* Adhering or cleaving, like wax.

Incer'titude, *n.* [L. Lat. *incertitudo.*] Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

Incer'tum, *a.* [Lat.] (*Archæol.*) Old rubble-work.

Inces'sancy, *n.* Unceasingness; state or quality of being incessant.

Inces'sant, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *cessans*, from *cesso*, to cease, *q. v.*] Unceasing; having no intermission or cessation; uninterrupted; unintermitted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual.

Inces'santly, *adv.* Without ceasing; continually.

In'cest, *n.* [Lat. *incestum*—*in*, and *castus*, pure, chaste.] Unchastity; lewdness; criminal intercourse between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by the dictates of religion; marriage within proscribed degrees of blood or family relationship.

(*Law.*) In almost, if not all, the States of the American Union, *I.* is punished by fine and imprisonment. In continental Europe, the laws against *I.* are also generally very severe. In England only, though incestuous marriages are utterly void in England, still it is not a criminal offence to marry incestuously; not even in those cases in which the connection is most abhorrent to the moral sense of mankind, and the remedy in the ecclesiastical courts may be considered obsolete. In Scotland, *I.*, which is calculated on the same grounds, not only makes a marriage void, but the better opinion is, that to marry incestuously, as well as to commit *I.*, is a capital offence.

Incest'uous, *a.* Guilty of incest; partaking of the crime of incest; as, an *incestuous* connection.

Incest'uously, *adv.* In an incestuous manner.

Incest'uousness, *n.* State or quality of being incestuous.

Inch, *n.* [A. S. *ince*; Lat. *uncia* = Sic. and Etrus.-Gr. *ounghia*, a twelfth part.] The twelfth part of a foot in length, commonly divided decimally for mechanical purposes.

—A small quantity, distance, or degree, — proverbially used; also, a nice or critical moment or point of time.

"Every *inch* of him that is not fool is rogue." — *Dryden.*

By inches, gradually; by slow degrees.

"They 'll give him death *by inches.*"—*Shaks.*

Inch of candle. See CANDLE.

Inch of water. See WATER-INCH.

—*v. a.* To drive by inches or by small degrees. (R.)

"He . . . *inches* out my master." — *Dryden.*

—To deal out by inches; to give or grant sparingly.

—*v. n.* To advance or retire gradually or slowly.

Inch, Inched, (*incht,*) *a.* Measuring an inch in any dimension; — used in composition; as, two-*inch* plank.

Inch stuff, deal boards measuring one inch in thickness.

Inch, *n.* [Gael. and Ir. *inis*, island.] An island; — extensively used as a prefix to names of small islands off the coast of Scotland; as, *Inch*keith, *Inch*tay, &c.

Incham'ber, *v. a.* To chamber; to lodge in a chamber

Inchant', *v. a.* Same as ENCHANT, *q. v.*

Inchase', *v. a.* See ENCHASE.

Inchas'tity, *n.* [It. *incastità.*] Want of chastity; lewdness; impurity.

Inch'bald, ELIZABETH, an English novelist and dramatic author, b. 1753, was the daughter of a Suffolk farmer At the age of 16 she eloped from home, with no more blameable design than the foolish one of seeking her fortune. Miss Simpson very soon became the wife of Mr. Inchbald, a respectable London actor, by whom she was brought on the stage, and played for a good many

years. After 1784 she wrote plays, amounting to nineteen, several of which were very successful: her comedy of *Wives as they Were and Maids as they Are*, is still acted. She edited three collections of plays. Her best literary works are her two novels — *A Simple Story*, 1791; and *Nature and Art*, 1796. She lived prudently and irreproachably, and accumulated several thousand pounds, which she bequeathed chiefly to the Roman Catholic poor. D. at Kensington, 1821.

Inchest', *v. a.* To inclose in a chest.

Inch'lpin, Inch'pin, *n.* The sweetbread of a deer.

Inch'-meal, *n.* A piece an inch long.

By inch-meal, gradually; by small degrees.

—*adv.* Little by little; by small degrees.

In'choate, *a.* [Lat. *inchoatus.*] Rudimentary; incipient: incomplete; newly begun; not yet completed or finished.

"It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*." *Raleigh.*

In'choately, *adv.* In an incipient degree.

Inchoa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inchoatio.*] Inception; commencement.

Incho'ative, *a.* [Lat. *inchoativus.*] Denoting a beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb.

Inch'pin, *n.* Same as INCHPIN, *q. v.*

Incicurable, *(in-sik'ŭr-a-bl,) a.* [From Lat. *incicar.*] Untamable. (R.)

In'cidence, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *incidentia.*] Accident; hap; casualty; an incident; a falling on or occurring.

(*Physics.*) The direction in which one body falls upon or strikes another. — *Angles of incidence* express the angle between the direction in which a line strikes on a plane and the perpendicular to that plane. When rays of light striking a body are reflected, the angles of incidence and the angles of reflexion are said to be equal. — The *point of incidence* is that point in which a ray of light is supposed to fall on a piece of glass. — *Line of incidence*, is that line in which light is propagated from a radient point to a point in the surface of the speculum, otherwise called the *incident ray.*

In'cident, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *incidens.*] Falling into or on. — Happening or occurring naturally; apt to happen; liable to occur.

"The studies *incident* to his profession." — *Milward.*

—Occurring fortuitously or casually; happening accidentally, or out of the ordinary course of things; as, "*incident* necessities and utilities." — *Hooker.*

(*Law.*) Appertaining to or following the chief or principal.

Incident proposition. (*Logic.*) A proposition subordinate to another, and introduced by the pronouns *who, which, whose, whom*, &c.; as, "bodies *which* are transparent, have many powers." — *Worcester.*

—*n.* That which ordinarily occurs or takes place; casualty; event. — An episode or piece of subordinate action; that which happens aside of the main design; occurrence; circumstance: as, an *incident* in a play.

(*Law.*) Something necessarily appertaining to and depending on another, which is termed the *principal.*

Incident'al, *a.* Happening without regularity; coming without design; casual; accidental; as, an *incidental* occurrence. — Occasional; not essential to the main point, or necessary to the principal purpose.

"By some, religious duties . . . appear to be regarded . . . only as an *incidental* business." — *Rogers.*

Incident'al, *n.* An incident; a casual occurrence.

Incident'ally, *adv.* Casually; fortuitously; without intention; by accident. — Beside the main purpose or design; occasionally.

Incident'alness, *n.* State or quality of being incidental.

In'cidently, *adv.* By the way; occasionally; accidentally.

Incin'erable, *a.* That may be reduced to ashes; as, an *incinerable* substance.

Incin'erate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *incinerare.*] To burn or reduce to ashes; to calcine.

Incinera'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *incineratio.*] The act of incinerating; process of calcining, or reducing to ashes by the action of fire.

Incip'ience, Incip'iency, *n.* [L. Lat. *incipientia.*] Commencement; beginning; inception.

Incip'ient, *a.* [Lat. *incipiens*, from *incipio*, to begin — *in*, and *capio*, to take, to seize. See CAPTURE.] Beginning; commencing; sprouting: as, *incipient* whiskers, the *incipient* stage of a malady.

Incip'iently, *adv.* In an incipient manner.

Incircle, *(-ser'kl,) v. a.* Same as ENCIRCLE, *q. v.*

Incircumscrip'tible, *a.* [L. Lat. *incircumscriptibilis.*] Incapable of limit or circumscription; boundless.

Incircumscrip'tion, *n.* State or condition of being limitless or incircumscriptible.

Incir'cumspect, *a.* Not circumspect; incautious; heedless.

Incircumspec'tion, *n.* Want of caution or circumspection: negligence; heedlessness; unwariness.

Incise, *(in-sīz',) v. a.* [Fr. *inciser*; Lat. *incido, incisus* — *in*, and *cædo*, to cut. See CÆSURA.] To cut into; to carve; to chisel; to engrave.

Incised leaf. (*Bot.*) A leaf deeply and irregularly notched or indented.

Incise'ly, *adv.* In the manner of incisions, indentations, or notches.

Incision, *(in-sizh'un,) n.* [Fr.; Lat. *incisio.*] A cutting into; act of cutting into or notching anything.

"The earth falls open under the *incisions* of the plough." — *South.*

—A cut; a cleft; a gash; the separation or dividing of the surface of a thing by a cutting instrument.

Inci'sive, *a.* [Fr. *incisif.*] Possessing the quality of making an incision into anything, as with a sharp instrument; — hence, acute; biting; telling; cutting; sarcastic; as, an *incisive* retort.

Inci'sor, *n.* [Lat.] A cutter — hence, one of the teeth implanted in the premaxillary bones of the upper jaw, and in the corresponding place in the lower jaw, and generally shaped for the purpose of cutting or coarsely dividing the food.

Inci'sory, *a.* [L. Lat. *incisorius.*] Having the quality of cutting into.

Incisure, *(in-sizh'ur. n.* [Lat. *incisura.*] An incision; a cut; a gash; an indentation; an opening made by cutting.

Inci'tant, *n.* [Lat. *incitans.*] A stimulant; that which incites.

Incita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *incitatio.*] Act of inciting or stimulating to action; incitement; stimulation. — That which incites or moves to action; incentive; motive; that which rouses or prompts.

Incite', *v. a.* [Fr. *inciter*; Lat. *incito* — *in*, and *cito*, from *cieo*, to move, to rouse up.] To rouse to action; to stimulate; to stir up; to instigate; to spur on; to move to action by impulse or influence.

"No blown ambition doth our arms *incite*." — *Shaks.*

Incite'ment, *n.* Act of inciting, rousing, or stimulating.

—Motive; incentive; prompting; impulse; stimulus; that which stirs up the mind to action.

"From the long records of a distant age
Derive *incitements* to renew thy rage." — *Pope.*

Incit'er, *n.* He who, or that which incites.

Incit'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to incite to action.

Incivil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité*; rare Lat. *incivilitas* — *in*, and *civilis*, civil. See CIVIL.] Want of civility; lack of courtesy or respectful manners toward others; impoliteness; uncourteousness; unmannerliness. — Any act of ill-breeding, rudeness, or disrespect; — generally in the plural.

"Dissolute laughter, uncomely jests, loud talking and jeering . . . are called indecencies and *incivilities*." — *Taylor.*

Incivilliza'tion, *n.* Want of civilization; barbarism.

Incliv'ism, *n.* [Fr. *incivrisme.*] Want of civism; lack of patriotic feeling; bad citizenship.

Inclasp', *v. a.* Same as ENCLASP, *q. v.*

In'clavated, *a.* [L. Lat. *inclavatus.*] Firmly set or fixed.

In'cle, In'kle, *n.* A kind of broad linen tape. — *Shaks.*

Inclem'ency, *n.* [Lat. *inclementia*, from *inclemens*; Fr. *inclémence.* See CLEMENT.] State, condition, or quality of being inclement; want of clemency or mildness of temper; harshness; unmercifulness; severity. — Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; severe cold; as, the *inclemency* of the season.

Inclem'ent, *a.* [Lat., from *in*, and *clemens*, mild, gentle, merciful.] Unmerciful; rigorous; harsh; destitute of a mild, kind, forgiving temper; void of pity or tenderness; harsh; as, an *inclement* government. — Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold; as, *inclement* weather.

Inclem'ently, *adv.* In an inclement manner.

Inclin'able, *a.* [Lat. *inclinabilis.*] That readily inclines or leans to one side; leaning; tending. (R.) — Having a propension of will; tending by disposition; somewhat inclined; — generally before *to.*

"People are not always *inclinable* to the best." — *Spenser.*

Inclin'ableness, *n.* Inclination; state or quality of being inclined.

Inclina'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inclinatio.* See INCLINE.] A leaning or bending to one side; a leaning or tendency towards; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, toward another body; a sloping downwards or upwards; as, an *inclination* of the head. — A leaning of the mind or will; a disposition more favorable to one thing than another; tendency; bent; proneness; bias; propensity; predilection; attachment.

"How dost thou find the *inclination* of the people?" — *Shaks.*

—Desire; love; regard; affection.

(*Math.*) The angle which two lines or planes make with each other. Thus, two lines which make a very small angle are said to have a very small inclination to one another. Inclination is therefore synonymous with angle, and the *angle of incidence* is the technical term for what should properly be called the *angle of inclination.*

(*Astron.*) The *I. of the orbit of a planet* is the angle formed by the plane of the ecliptic and that of the planet's orbit.

(*Magnetism.*) The angle which the magnetic needle makes with the horizon, when the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, is called the *I.* or *dip* of the needle. In any other plane than the magnetic meridian, the *I.* increases, and is 90° in a plane at right angles to the magnetic meridian: for the magnetic *I.* is the resultant of two forces, one acting in a horizontal, and the other in a vertical plane.

Incline, *(in-klīn',) v. a.* [Fr. *incliner*; Lat. *inclino* — *in*, and *clino*; Gr. *klinō*, to lean, to bend. See CLIVIC.] To lean or bend towards or away from; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object: to slope; to bend; to tend; as, the road *inclines* to the left. — To have a propension of mind; to be disposed; to have some wish or desire.

—*v. a.* To cause to deviate from an erect, parallel, or perpendicular line: to give a leaning to: as, *incline* your head to the right. — To give a tendency or propension, as to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose; to bend.

"*Incline* our hearts to keep this law." — *Book Com. Prayer.*

—To cause to stoop or bow.

"With due respect my body I *inclin'd*,
As to some being of superior kind." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* An inclined plane; a grade; as, a railroad *incline.*

Inclined', *p. a.* That has inclination; bent towards or away from some point. — Disposed; moved by some wish or desire.

(*Mech.*) An *Inclined Plane* is one of the five simple mechanical powers in statics, the theory of which can be easily deduced from the proposition termed "the decomposition of forces." If a body be placed on an horizontal plane on which there is no friction, it stands to reason that the body will be entirely supported, and that any horizontal pressure, however small, will cause motion. If the same plane be made vertical instead of horizontal, the weight cannot be placed upon it; for if the heavy body were made to touch the plane, and then left to itself, it would fall down the plane, exactly in the same manner as it would fall if there were no plane, — that is, if it be supposed that no friction exist. It follows, consequently, that if the plane be made to assume an oblique or inclined position, the effect produced will be intermediate between those of the two preceding cases; for the weight will not rest, nor will it acquire velocity as rapidly as when it falls freely. The inclined plane, then, is a plane which forms an angle with the horizon. The force which accelerates the motion of a heavy body on an inclined plane is to the force of gravity as the sine of the inclination of the plane to the radius, or as the height of the plane to its length. If f = force accelerating the body on an inclined plane, of which the inclination is i, and if z = force of gravity, it will be found that $f = g \times \text{sine } i$: hence, the motion of a body on an inclined plane is accelerated in a uniform manner. If two bodies begin to descend from rest, and from the same point, the one on an inclined plane, and the other falling freely to the ground, their velocities at equal heights above the earth's surface will be equal; — hence, the velocity acquired by a body in falling from a rest through a given height is the same, whether it fall freely or descend on a plane with any inclination whatever. The force required to lift a body, (viz. its weight,) bears to the force required to keep it from rolling down an inclined plane, the same proportion that the length of the inclined plane bears to its height; also, the weight of the body bears to the weight which tends to bend or break the inclined plane, the same proportion that the length of the plane bears to its

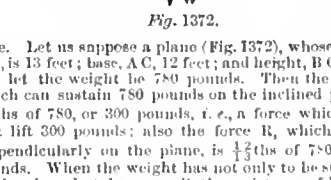


Fig. 1372.

base. Let us suppose a plane (Fig. 1372), whose length, A B, is 13 feet; base, A C, 12 feet; and height, B C, 5 feet; and let the weight be 780 pounds. Then the force P, which can sustain 780 pounds on the inclined plane, is $\frac{5}{13}$ths of 780, or 300 pounds, *i. e.*, a force which could just lift 300 pounds; also the force R, which presses perpendicularly on the plane, is $\frac{12}{13}$ths of 780, or 720 pounds. When the weight has not only to be sustained on the plane, but drawn up it, the resistance of FRICTION (*q. v.*) has to be added to the power necessary to sustain the weight. In common roads, engineers are agreed that the height of an incline should not exceed $\frac{1}{20}$th of the length, or, as they phrase it, the *gradient* should not be greater than 1 in 20. — See STATICS.

Inclin'er, *n.* One who or that which inclines. — An inclined dial.

Inclinom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *inclino*, to incline, and *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for determining the vertical element of the magnetic force. — *Brande.*

Inclip', *v. a.* To grasp; to inclose; to surround.

Inclose', *v. a.* [Fr. *enclos*, to inclose; Lat. *includo, inclusus* — *in*, and *claudo, clausus*, to shut.] To shut up, confine, or keep in; to surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to include; to environ; to encompass; to cover with a wrapper or envelope; to cover under seal, as a letter. (Also written *Enclose.*)

Inclos'er, *n.* He who or that which incloses.

Inclos'ure, *n.* [Fr. *enclos*; L. Lat. *inclusura.*] Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed; that which incloses. — A fence; a space inclosed or fenced; ground inclosed or separated from common land. — That which is inclosed or contained in an envelope, as a paper.

Inclou'd', *v. a.* To darken; to surround as with a cloud. (R.)

Include', *v. a.* [Lat. *includo.*] To shut up, confine, or keep in; to confine within; to inclose; to embrace within limits; to comprise; to comprehend; to contain.

Included, *p. a.* Not projecting beyond; inclosed.

Inclu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *inclusio.*] Act of including.

Inclu'sive, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif.*] Including; encircling. — Comprehended in the number or sum; as, "From Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*." — *Johnson.*

Inclu'sively, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned, so as to include the last or first particular, or both particulars bounding the series.

Incoag'ulable, *n.* [*In* and *coagulable.*] Incapable of concretion or coagulation.

Incoales'cence, *n.* Want of coalescence.
Incoer'cible, *a.* That cannot be coerced.
(*Chem.*) Applied to gases that cannot be liquefied.
Incoexist'ence, *n.* The state of not existing together. — *Locke.*
Incog', *a.* and *adv.* See INCOGNITO.
Incog'itable, *a.* Not to be thought of.
Incog'itance, Incog'itancy, *n.* Want of thought; thoughtlessness.
Incog'itant, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate. (R.)
Incog'itantly, *adv.* Thoughtlessly.
Incog'itative, *a.* Wanting the power of thought.
Incogitativ'ity, *n.* Quality of being incogitative.
Incog'nita, *n.* [Lat. and It.] A female unknown or in disguise.
Incog'nito, *a.* and *adv.* [It., from Lat. *incognitus* — *in*, and *cognosco*, to know.] Unknown, or so disguised as not to be recognized; a mode of travelling without any mark of distinction, which is sometimes adopted by princes and great people who do not wish to be recognized; — often abbreviated into *incog.*
Incog'nizable, *a.* Not cognizable; that cannot be recognized, known, or distinguished.
Incog'nizance, *n.* Unconsciousness.
Incog'nizant, *n.* Not cognizant.
Incognos'cible, *a.* Incognizable.
Incoher'ence, Incoher'ency, *n.* [Fr. *incohérence.*] Want of coherence; want of cohesion, or adherence; want of connection. — Incongruity; inconsistency. — Want of agreement or dependence of one part upon another; that which does not agree with other parts of the same thing.
Incoher'ent, *a.* [Fr. *incohérent.*] Wanting coherence or cohesion; loose; unconnected; not fixed to each other. — Wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent; having no dependence of one part on another.
Incoherentif'ic, *a.* Causing incoherence.
Incoher'ently, *adv.* Inconsistently; without coherence of parts.
Incoher'entness, *n.* Incoherence.
Incoin'cidence, *n.* Want of coincidence or agreement.
Incoin'cident, *a.* Not coincident, not agreeing.
Incombustibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incombustibilité.*] Quality of being incombustible, or incapable of being burned or consumed.
Incombus'tible, *n.* [Fr.] Not combustible; not to be burned; decomposed or consumed by fire.
I. substances, are those which have been so prepared as to be incapable of being kindled or of being consumed by fire. Cloth made of the fibres of asbestos, by weaving, will bear a considerable heat without injury. Incombustible cloth is also made by preparing cotton and linen fabrics with solutions of borax, phosphate of soda, phosphate of ammonia, or sal-ammoniac. Cloth so prepared may be placed in contact with ignited bodies without suffering active combustion or bursting into flames. Tungstates of the alkalies have also been successfully used for similar purposes. All these substances act by forming a species of glaze on the surface of the fibres, which excludes them from the air. They do not, however, prevent carbonization from taking place when the temperature is very high. Solutions of alum and common salt have also been used for similar purposes; and latterly, a starch mixed with sulphate of zinc and sulphate of ammonia.
Incombus'tibleness, *n.* Incombustibility.
Incombus'tibly, *adv.* So as to resist combustion.
In'come, *n.* [*In* and *come.*] That which comes in, as emolument, revenue, payment, wages, &c. — That gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or possession of any kind. — See TAXATION.
In'coming, *n.* Income; revenue.
—*a.* Coming in.
Incommensurabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incommensurabilité.*] Quality or state of being incommensurable.
Incommen'surable, *a.* [*In*, and *commensurable*, which see.] Not commensurable; having no common measure.
I. Magnitudes of Quantities. (*Math.*) Are those which have no common measure, *i. e.*, are not, both of them, multiples of the same unit, however small that unit be taken. Examples of incommensurable magnitudes are abundant in mathematical science. Thus, the side and diagonal of a square; the diameter and circumference, or diameter and area of a circle, &c.: 2 and $\sqrt{3}$; $\sqrt{5}$ and $\sqrt{7}$, &c. The term incommensurable magnitudes is used in arithmetic to denote two numbers which have no common measure greater than unity.
—*n.* That which has no common measure.
Incommen'surableness, *n.* State of being incommensurable.
Incommen'surably, *adv.* So as not to be measured.
Incommen'surate, *a.* Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; not of equal measure or extent; not adequate; unequal; inadequate; insufficient.
Incommen'surately, *adv.* Not in equal or due measure or proportion.
Incommen'surateness, *n.* State of being incommensurate.
Incommis'cible, *a.* That cannot be mixed.
Incommixt'ure, *n.* State of being unmixed.
Incommode', *v. a.* [Fr. *incommoder*: Lat. *incommodo*, to make fit, suitable, proper, or convenient.] To give inconvenience or trouble to; to annoy; to molest; to trouble; to inconvenience; to disquiet; to embarrass; to vex.
Incommo'dious, *a.* [Lat. *incommodus* — *in*, and *commodus.*] Inconvenient; unsuitable; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble without much injury.
Incommo'diously, *adv.* In a manner to create inconvenience; inconveniently; unsuitably.
Incommo'diousness, *n.* State of being incommodious.
Incommunicabil'ity, Incommu'nicableness, *n.* [Fr. *incommunicabilité.*] Quality of not being communicable.
Incommu'nicable, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be communicated or imparted to others.
Incommu'nicably, *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.
Incommu'nicative, *a.* [*In*, and *communicative*, q. v.] Not communicative; unsocial; not disposed to hold communion, fellowship, or intercourse with.
Incommu'nicatively, *adv.* Not communicatively.
Incommutabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incommutabilité.*] State of being unchangeable.
Incommut'able, *a.* Not commutable; not to be exchanged or commuted with another.
Incompact', Incompact'ed, *a.* Not compact; not joined; not dense.
Incom'parable, *a.* Not comparable; that admits of no comparison with others; matchless.
Incom'parableness, *n.* State or quality of being incomparable, excellence beyond comparison.
Incom'parably, *adv.* Beyond comparison; in an incomparable manner; without competition.
Incompassionate, (*-pash'an-āte,*) *a.* Void of compassion, pity, or tenderness.
Incompas'sionately, *adv.* Without pity, compassion, or tenderness.
Incompas'sionateness, *n.* Want of pity or compassion.
Incompatibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incompatibilité.*] State or quality of being incompatible; inconsistency; that quality or state of a thing which renders it impossible that it should subsist or be consistent with something else; irreconcilable disagreement.
Incompat'ible, *a.* [Fr.] Not compatible; inconsistent; that cannot subsist with something else; irreconcilably different or disagreeing; incongruous; as, *incompatible* tempers.
"Fortune and love have ever been *incompatible.*" *Sir J. Suckling.*
(*Chem.*) Salts and other substances are said to be *incompatible* which cannot exist together in solution without mutual decomposition. Thus the soluble salts of lead and of baryta are incompatible with sulphuric acid and the sulphates, because the sulphates of lead and of baryta are insoluble, and consequently thrown down in the form of precipitates.
(*Med.*) Applied to a substance which cannot be presented with another, without interfering with its chemical composition or medicinal activity.
Incompat'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being incompatible; incongruousness.
Incompat'ibles, *n. pl.* Things which cannot coexist.
Incompat'ibly, *adv.* In an incompatible manner; incongruously.
Incompen'sable, *a.* That is without compensation; unable to be recompensed.
Incom'petence, Incom'petency, *n.* [Fr. *incompétence*; Lat. *in*, and *competentia* — *com* for *con*, and *peto*. See COMPETENCE.] State or quality of being incompetent; insufficiency; inadequacy; inability; want of sufficient power or strength; want of suitable faculties or adequate means.
(*Law.*) Lack of ability or fitness to discharge the required duty. Judges and jurors are said to be incompetent from having an interest in the subject-matter. A judge is also incompetent to give judgment in a matter not within his jurisdiction.
Incom'petent, *a.* [Fr. *incompétent*; Lat. *in*, and *competens.*] Not competent; insufficient; unfit; unsuited; disproportioned; inadequate; not having sufficient power, strength, or faculties; destitute of means; unable.
"He was *incompetent* to perform the duties of the place."
Macaulay.
—Lacking the proper and legal qualifications; as, an *incompetent* juror. — Not comprised within one's capacity or authorized power; improper; unfit.
Incom'petently, *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.
Incomplete', *a.* [Fr. *incomplet.*] Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.
(*Bot.*) Applied to a flower which wants a calyx or corolla.
Incomplete'ly, *adv.* Imperfectly; in an incomplete manner.
Incomplete'ness, *n.* State of being incomplete; an unfinished state; imperfectness; incompletion
Incomple'tion, *n.* State of being incomplete or unfinished.
Incom'plex, *a.* [Fr. *incomplexe.*] That is not complex; single.
Incompli'able, *a.* Not compliable.
Incompli'ance, *n.* Want of compliance; impracticableness; resistance; unobservance. — Refusal of compliance.
Incompli'ant, *a.* Not disposed to comply.
Incompli'antly, *adv.* Not compliantly; stubbornly.
Incompos'ite, *a.* That is not composite; unmixed; single.
Incomprehensibil'ity, Incomprehen'sibleness, *n.* [Fr. *incompréhensibilité.*] Quality of being incomprehensible; unconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.
Incomprehen'sible, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be conceived; not to be fully understood.
Incomprehen'sibly, *adv.* Inconceivably.
Incomprehen'sion, *n.* Want of comprehension.
Incomprehen'sive, *a.* That is not comprehensive; limited.
Incomprehen'siveness, *n.* Quality of being incomprehensive.
Incompressibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incompressibilité.*] State or quality of being incompressible.
(*Physics.*) That quality of bodies in virtue of which their volumes cannot be diminished. There are no substances, perhaps, absolutely incompressible. Liquids, however, resist compression with great force; but the experiments of Oersted, Perkins, and Canton have proved that water has its bulk sensibly diminished by increasing the pressure upon it. Nevertheless, the extent to which the compression can be carried is very small. On inclosing water with an iron cannon, the sides of which were three inches in thickness, and applying a very great force of pressure, the cannon burst before the volume of water had been reduced to 19-20ths of its original dimensions. A pressure equal to that of the atmosphere reduces the bulk of water only about forty-five parts in one million.
Incompres'sible, *a.* [Fr.] Not capable of being compressed into less space.
Incompres'sibleness, *n.* Quality of being incompressible.
Incomput'able, *a.* That cannot be computed.
Inconceal'able, *n.* Not to be hid; not to be kept secret.
Inconceiv'able, *a.* [Fr. *inconcevable.*] Incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.
Inconceiv'ableness, *n.* Quality of being inconceivable.
Inconceiv'ably, *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension.
Inconclu'dent, Inconclud'ing, *a.* Inferring no consequence or conclusion.
Inconclu'sive, *a.* Not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.
Inconclu'sively, *adv.* Without any such evidence as determines the understanding.
Inconclu'siveness, *n.* State of being inconclusive.
Inconcoc'tion, *n.* Want of concoction; unripeness.
Inconcur'ring, *a.* Not concurring; not agreeing. (R.)
Inconcus'sible, *a.* Not to be shaken.
Incondensabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being not condensable.
Inconden'sable, *a.* That cannot be condensed.
Incon'dite, *a.* Irregular; rude; unpolished; as, "*incondite* rhymes." — *Philips.*
Incongeal'able, *a.* That cannot be congealed or frozen.
Incongeal'ableness, *n.* Quality of being incongealable.
Incong'enial, *a.* Not congenial; uncongenial.
Incongeniality, *n.* Want of congeniality; uncongeniality.
Incon'gruence, *n.* Unsuitableness; want of adaptation.
Incon'gruent, *a.* [Lat. *incongruens.*] Incongruous; unfit.
Incongru'ity, *n.* Unsuitableness of one thing to another. — Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. — Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.
Incon'gruous, *a.* Unsuitable; not fitting. — Inconsistent; absurd.
(*Math.*) In the theory of numbers, two numbers are said to be *I.* with respect to a *modulus*, or third number, when the difference between those two numbers is not divisible by the modulus. Thus 15 and 3 are incongruous with respect to the modulus 7, but congruous with respect to the modulus 4. The *incongruous roots* of a congruence are the incongruous numbers which satisfy that congruence. Thus 8 and 16 are incongruous roots of $x^4 \equiv 1$ (mod. 5).
Incon'gruously, *adv.* Improperly; unfitly.
Inconnect'ed, *a.* Unconnected.
Inconnec'tion, *n.* Want of connection.
Inconsequence, (*in-kŏn'se-kwĕns,*) *n.* [Fr. *inconséquence.*] Inconclusiveness; want of just inference.
Incon'sequent, *a.* [Fr. *inconséquent.*] Without just conclusion; without regular inference.
Inconsequen'tial, *a.* Not leading to consequences; unimportant.
Inconsequentialil'ity, *n.* State of being inconsequential.
Inconsequen'tially, *adv.* In an inconsequential manner.
Incon'sequentness, *n.* State of being inconsequent.
Inconsid'erable, *a.* Unworthy of notice; unimportant; mean; of little value.
Inconsid'erableness, *n.* Quality or state of being inconsiderable.
Inconsid'erably, *adv.* In a small degree.
Inconsid'erate, *a.* [Lat. *inconsideratus.*] Careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattention; inadvertent; — used both of men and things. — Wanting due regard; — with *of* before the subject.
Inconsid'erately, *adv.* Negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.
Inconsid'erateness, *n.* Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; want of thought; inadvertence; inattention.
Inconsidera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *inconsidération.*] Want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.
Inconsist'ence, Inconsist'ency, *n.* Want of consistency; such opposition as that one proposition

infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together.—Absurdity in argument or narration, where one part destroys the other; self-contradiction.

"Mutability of temper, and *inconsistency* with ourselves, is the greatest weakness of human nature."—*Addison.*

—Unsteadiness; changeableness.

Inconsist'ent, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *consistens.*] Not consistent; not suitable, accordant, or congruous; incompatible; discordant; absolutely opposed; so contrary as to imply the destruction of something else; repugnant; contradictory; not uniform; being contrary at different times.

Inconsist'ently, *adv.* With absurdity; incongruously; with self-contradiction; without steadiness or uniformity.

Inconsist'entness, *n.* Want of consistency. (R.)

Inconsol'able, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inconsolabilis.*] Not to be consoled; grieved beyond the susceptibility of comfort.

Inconsol'ableness, *n.* State of being inconsolable.

Inconsol'ably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

Incon'sonance, Incon'sonancy, *n.* Disagreement with itself; inconsistency.

(*Mus.*) Discordance; discord.

Incon'sonant, *a.* Not consonant; not agreeing; inconsistent; discordant.

Incon'sonantly, *adv.* Not accordantly; not consistently.

Inconspic'uous, *adv.* [L. Lat. *inconspicuus.*] Not conspicuous; not discernible; not to be perceived by the sight.

Inconspic'uously, *adv.* Not conspicuously.

Inconspic'uousness, *n.* Want of conspicuousness; obscurity.

Incon'stancy, *n.* [Fr. *inconstance*; Lat. *inconstantia.*] Want of constancy; mutability or instability of temper or affection; unsteadiness; fickleness; want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

Incon'stant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inconstans.*] Not constant; mutable; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose; not firm in resolution, as persons; unsteady; fickle; capricious; subject to change, as things; unstable; changeable; variable.

Incon'stantly, *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

Inconsum'able, *a.* [Lat. *inconsumabile.*] Not to be wasted or consumed.

Inconsum'ably, *adv.* So as not to be consumed.

Inconsum'mate, *a.* Not consummated; not complete; incomplete.

Inconsum'mateness, *n.* State of being incomplete.

Incontam'inate, *a.* Not contaminated; pure.

Incontest'able, *a.* [Fr.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; not admitting debate; too clear to be controverted; incontrovertible; indisputable; undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable.

Incontes'tableness, *n.* Quality of being incontestable.

Incontest'ably, *adv.* In a manner to preclude debate; indisputably; incontrovertibly; indubitably.

Incontig'uous, *a.* Not meeting each other; not joined together; not contiguous.

Incontig'uously, *adv.* Not contiguously; separately.

Incon'tinence, Incon'tinency, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *incontinentia.*] Want of continence; inability of containing or retaining; want of restraint of the passions or appetites, or the sexual appetite; free or illegal indulgence of lust; lewdness.

(*Med.*) Inability of any of the animal organs to restrain discharges of their contents.

Incon'tinent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *incontinens*—*in*, and *continco*, to contain.] Not containing or retaining; not restraining the passions or appetites; particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd.

(*Med.*) Unable to restrain natural discharges.

Incon'tinently, *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely.

Incontract'ed, *a.* Not contracted; not shortened; uncontracted.

Incontrol'lable, *a.* Not to be controlled; uncontrollable.

Incontrol'lably, *adv.* Uncontrollably.

Incontrovert'ibility, *n.* State or quality of being incontrovertible.

Incontrovert'ible, *a.* Not to be controverted; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; incontestable; indisputable; undeniable; indubitable.

Incontrovert'ibly, *adv.* In a manner or to a degree that precludes debate or controversy.

Inconven'ience, *n.* [Lat. *inconvenientia*—*in*, and *convenia.*] Unfitness; unsuitableness; inexpedience; anything that disturbs quiet, impedes prosperity, or increases the difficulty of action or success; incommodiousness; disquiet; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.

—*v. a.* To put to inconvenience; to trouble.

Inconven'ient, *a.* [Fr. *inconvénient.*] Not convenient; not accordant; unfit; unsuitable; inexpedient; incommodious; disadvantageous; giving trouble or uneasiness; increasing the difficulty of progress or success; disturbing; molesting; annoying.

Inconven'iently, *adv.* Unsuitably; incommodiously; in a manner to give trouble; unseasonably.

Inconvers'able, *a.* [Sp.] Incommunicative; unconversable.

Inconver'sant, *a.* Not conversant; not acquainted.

Inconvertibil'ity, *n.* Quality of not being convertible, or of not being changeable into something else.

Incon'vertible, *a.* [Fr. *in*, and *convertible.*] That cannot be transmitted or changed into something else.

Inconvert'ibleness, *n.* Quality of being inconvertible.

Inconvert'ibly, *adv.* In an inconvertible manner.

Inconvin'cible, *a.* [It. *inconvincibile.*] That cannot be convinced; not capable of conviction.

Inconvin'cibly, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of conviction.

Incor'porate, *a.* [L. Lat. *incorporatus*, from Lat. *incorporo*—*in*, and *corporo*, from *corpus, corporis*, a body. See CORPORATE.] United in one body; embodied; associated; mixed.

—*v. a.* To unite to, or ingraft upon a body; to furnish with a body; to embody; to mix and embody one substance in another; to unite; to bleod; to work into another mass or body; to associate in another government or empire; to form into a legal body, or body politic, as a bank.—To mix different ingredients in one mass or body.

—*v. n.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended together; to grow into or coalesce.

Incor'porated, *p. a.* Mixed or united in one body; associated in the same political body; united in a legal body.

Incorpora'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *in—corporatio.*] Act of incorporating; union of different ingredients in one mass.—Association in the same political body; formation of a legal or political body by the union of individuals.—See CORPORATION.

Incorpo'real, *a.* [Lat. *incorporalis*; Fr. *incorporel.*] Bodiless; not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial; unsubstantial; spiritual.

Incorpo'realism, *n.* Immateriality; doctrine of the spiritual existence, or nature.

Incorpo'realist, *n.* An adherent of incorporealism.

Incorpo'really, *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

Incorpore'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incorporeité.*] Immateriality; distinctness from body.

Incorrect', *a.* [Fr.] Not correct; not exact; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules.

Incorrect'ly, *adv.* Not in accordance with truth or other standard; inaccurately; not exactly.

Incorrect'ness, *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

Incorrigible, (*in-kor'i-ji-ble.*) *a.* That cannot be corrected or amended; bad beyond correction; too depraved to be corrected or reformed.

Incor'rigibleness, Incorrigibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being incorrigible, or of being bad, erroneous, or depraved beyond correction; hopeless depravity in persons, and error in things.

Incor'rigibly, *adv.* To a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

Incorrod'ible, *a.* That cannot be corroded.

Incorrupt', *a.* Not marred, impaired, or spoiled; not defiled or depraved; pure; sound; untainted; above the power of bribes.

Incorruptibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible, or of being incapable of decay or corruption.

Incorrupt'ible, *a.* That cannot corrupt or decay; not admitting of corruption.—That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just and upright.

Incorrupt'ibly, *adv.* In a way not admitting of corruption.

Incorrupt'ibleness, *n.* Quality of being incorruptible.

Incorrup'tion, n. Incapability of being corrupted; incorruptibility.

Incorrupt'ness, *n.* State or quality of being exempt of corruption; purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

Increas'sate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *in*, and *crasso*, from *crassus*, thick.] To make thick or thicker; to thicken.

—*v. n.* To become thick or thicker.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to bodies which are thicker than usual in proportion to their area, as in the leaves of succulents.

Increase, (*in-krēs'*) *v. n.* [Lat. *incresco*—*in*, and *cresco*, to grow, from *creo*, to bring forth, produce, make, or create.] To grow in anything; to become greater in bulk or quantity; to grow; to augment; to amplify; to enlarge; to become bigger and bigger.—To become more in number.—To advance in value, or in any quality, good or bad.—To swell; to rise; to extend.

—*v. a.* To cause to grow; to augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount.—To advance in quality; to add to any quality or affection; to extend; to lengthen; to spread; to aggravate.

—*n.* A growing larger in size, extent, or quality, &c.; augmentation; enlargement; growth; extension; addition; accession; increment.—The result of augmentation; profit; interest.—That which is added to the original stock; produce; progeny; issue; offspring.

Increased', *p. a.* Augmented; made or grown larger.

Increase'ful, *a.* Abundant of produce.

Increas'er, *n.* He who, or that which, increases or augments.

Increas'ing, *p. a.* Growing; becoming larger; advancing in any quality, good or bad.

Increas'ingly, *adv.* In the way of growing or increasing; growingly.

Incredibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incredibilité.*] The quality of being incredible, or of surpassing belief, or of being too extraordinary to admit of belief.

Incred'ible, *a.* That cannot be believed; not to be credited; too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief.

Incred'ibleness, *n.* Quality of not being credible.

Incred'ibly, *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

Incredu'lity, *n.* Quality of being incredulous; disbelief; indisposition to believe; a withholding or refusal of belief; unbelief; scepticism.

Incred'ulous, *a.* Not believing; indisposed to admit the truth of what is related; refusing or withholding belief.

Incred'ulously, *adv.* With unbelief or incredulity.

Incred'ulousness, *n.* State of being incredulous; incredulity.

In'crement, *n.* [Lat. *incrementum*, from *incresco*—*in*, and *cresco*, to grow.] Growth; increase; a growing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; augmentation; produce; production; matter added; addition; augmentation.

(*Math.*) The difference between two successive values of a variable quantity is called an *increment* or *decrement*, accordingly as the second value is greater or less than the first. A decrement being considered as a *negative increment*, we speak generally of the increment of a function which corresponds to a given increment of its independent variable. The determination and investigation of the ratio of two such increments is the primary object of contemplation in the *calculus of differences*, while the *differential calculus* is concerned chiefly with the *limit* to which this ratio approaches as the increments diminish. The *method of increments* was the name originally given to the calculus of differences by Dr. Brook Taylor, whose *Methodus Incrementorum*, published in 1715, contains the celebrated theorem which has since been made the basis of the differential calculus.

(*Rhet.*) A species of climax rising gradually from the lowest to the highest.

Incrim'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *in*, and *criminor, criminatus.*] To bring an accusation against; to accuse; to charge with a crime or fault.

Incrust', *v. a.* [Lat. *incrusto.*] To cover with a crust, or with a hard coat; to form a crust on the surface of any substance

Incrustation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *incrustatio.*] Act of forming a crust; a crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, or other substance.

(*Boilers.*) When natural waters are boiled, the free carbonic acid which they contain is expelled in the gaseous state, and the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron are precipitated, since they are insoluble in water which does not contain carbonic acid. But, by the ebullition of the water, a portion of it has been dissipated in vapor, and if there be much sulphate of lime present, the quantity of water left may not be sufficient to retain the whole of that salt in solution; and this is the more likely to happen, because sulphate of lime requires about 400 parts of water to dissolve it; a quantity of sulphate of lime, then, is liable to be deposited, together with the carbonates of lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron, and, should the water contain much vegetable matter, this is also deposited in an insoluble condition, the whole eventually forming together a hard compact mass, composed of successive thin layers, on the bottom and sides of the vessel in which the water is boiled. The "furring," of a kettle is objectionable, chiefly in consequence of its retarding the ebullition of the water, since the deposit is a very bad conductor of heat, and therefore impedes the transmission of heat from the fire to the water; hence the common practice of introducing a round stone or marble into the kettle, in order, by its perpetual rolling, to prevent the particles of carbonate of lime from forming a compact layer. In steam-boilers, however, even more serious inconvenience than loss of time sometimes arises if this deposit be allowed to accumulate, and to form a thick layer of badly conducting material on the bottom of the boiler, since the latter is then liable to become red-hot, and should the incrustation happen to crack and allow the water to reach the red-hot metal, so violent a disengagement of steam follows, that boilers have been known to burst under the sudden pressure. But even though this calamity be escaped, the wear and tear of the boiler is very much increased in consequence of the formation of this deposit, since its hardness often renders it necessary to detach it with the hammer, much to the injury of the iron boiler-plates, which are also subject to increased oxidation and corrosion in consequence of the high temperature which the incrustation permits them to attain by preventing their contact with the water. The exigency of the case has elicited many propositions for the prevention of these incrustations; some substances have been used of which the action appears to be purely mechanical in preventing the aggregation of the deposited particles. Clay, saw-dust, and other matters have been employed with this view; but the action of sal-ammoniac, which has also been found efficacious, must be explained upon purely chemical principles. When this salt is boiled with carbonate of lime, mutual decomposition ensues, resulting in the production of chloride of calcium and carbonate of ammonia, of which salts the former is very soluble in water, while the latter passes off in vapor with the steam.—From a series of experiments, lately made, and continued for a sufficient length of time to yield a reliable result, it seems proven that the addition to the feed-water of the steam-boilers of fatty clays, especially the kind known as fuller's earth, entirely prevents boiler incrustations, even where, of necessity, very hard water has to be used as feed-water. A loose, soft mud is deposited as soon as the motion of the water, due to the boiling, ceases on cooling. This mud readily runs off on opening the sludge-valve of the boiler.

Incrust'ment, *n.* Incrustation. (R.)

Incrystallizable, *a.* [Fr. *incristallisable.*] That cannot be formed into crystals; uncrystallizable.

In'cubate, *v. n.* [Lat. *incubo, incubatum*—*in*, and *cumbo*, to lie down; allied to the *kupto*, to bend, and Heb. *shakab*, to lie down, to lie.] To lie in or upon a thing; to brood; to sit, as on eggs for hatching.—See HATCHING.

(*Med.*) Figuratively, the period that elapses between the introduction of a morbific principle into the animal economy and the invasion of the disease.— Likewise, the maintenance of a temperature of warm air (say of 98° F.) around a diseased part.

Incuba'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *incubatio.*] A brooding; act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

In'cubator, *n.* A machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

Incu'batory, *a.* That serves for incubation.

In'cubus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* INCUBI; Eng. *pl.* INCUBUSES. [Lat., from *in* and *cumbo.*] A demon; an imaginary spirit or fairy. — An incumbrance; a heavy weight.

(*Med.*) The nightmare, a disease which consists in a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the breast, usually happening in the night, and attended with a very painful difficulty of respiration and great anxiety. The most obvious symptom of this disease is a sensation of some great weight laid upon the breast. Sometimes the sufferer finds himself in some inextricable difficulty, endeavoring to escape from a monster, or, perhaps, in imminent danger of falling from a precipice, while his limbs refuse to do their office, until he suddenly awakens himself by starting from his recumbent posture, or by a cry of terror. The name *Incubus* is derived from imaginary fiends or spectres. Many noble families were supposed to have their origin from the connection of incubi with females, as in the well-known instance of Robert of Normandy, called *the Diable.* For the theories of the intercourse of incubi and succubi with human beings, see Lecky, *Hist. of Rationalism,* ch. i.

Inculca'te, *v. a.* [Lat. *inculco, inculcatus* — *in,* and *calco,* to tread upon, from *calx, calcis,* the heel.] To tread in or down; to stuff, press, or cram in; to press or urge forcibly and repeatedly; to impress by frequent admonitions; to enforce by frequent repetitions; to teach; to instil; to implant; to infuse.

Inculca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inculcatio.*] The act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

Inculca'tor, *n.* One who inculcates.

Incul'pable, *a.* Not culpable; unblamable; blameless; that cannot be accused.

Incul'pableness, *n.* Unblamableness.

Incul'pably, *adv.* Unblamably; without blame.

Incul'pate, *v. a.* [Lat. *inculpo, inculpatus* — *in,* and *culpo,* to reproach or blame.] To blame; to censure; to accuse of a crime; to incriminate; — opposed to *exculpate.*

Inculpa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *in* and *culpa.*] Act of inculpating; blame; censure; crimination; charge.

Inculpa'tory, *a.* Imputing blame; accusatory.

Incum'bency, *n.* State of being incumbent; a lying, reclining, or resting on something.

(*Eccl.*) The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice, or of an office.

Incum'bent, *a.* [Lat. *incumbens,* from *incumbo* — *in,* and *cumbo,* to lie down.] Lying, reclining, or resting on; leaning on or resting against. — Lying on, as duty or obligation; imposed and emphatically urging or pressing to performance; indispensable.

(*Bot.*) Said of an embryo when its radicle is folded down upon the back of the cotyledons.

—*n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice or of any office.

Incum'bently, *adv.* In an incumbent manner.

Incum'ber, *v. a.* See ENCUMBER.

Incum'brance, *n.* See ENCUMBRANCE.

Incunab'ula, *n. pl.* [Lat., cradle.] (*Bibliog.*) Books printed during the early period of the art; in general, confined to those which appeared before the year 1500. — *Brande.*

Incur', *v. n.* [Lat. *incurro* — *in,* and *curro,* to run.] To become liable to; to become subject to, as a penalty; to bring on, as expense.

—*v. n.* To enter; to pass; to occur.

Incurabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *incurabilité.*] State of being incurable; impossibility of cure; insusceptibility of cure or remedy.

Incur'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *incurabilis* — *in,* and *curo.*] That cannot be cured; not admitting of cure; beyond the power of skill or medicine. — Not admitting remedy or correction; irremediable; remediless; irretrievable.

—*n.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure.

Incur'ableness, *n.* The state of not admitting cure or remedy.

Incur'ably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that renders cure impracticable.

Incurios'ity, *n.* [Lat. *incuriositas.*] Want of curiosity.

Incu'rious, *a.* [Lat. *incuriosus.*] Not curious; negligent; inattentive.

Incu'riously, *adv.* Without care or curiosity.

Incu'riousness, *n.* Want of curiosity; negligence; carelessness.

Incur'rence, *n.* Act of incurring, bringing on, or of subjecting one's self to.

Incur'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *incursio.*] An entering into a territory with hostile intention; an irruption; an inroad; — applied to the expeditions of small parties of detachments of an enemy's army.

Incur'sive, *a.* Of the nature of an incursion; hostile; making an attack or incursion.

Incur'vate, *v. a.* [Lat. *incurvo, incurvatus* — *in,* and *curvo,* to bend, to bow. See CURVE.] To bend, bow, crook, or curve; to turn from a right line or straight course.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Incurved; bent inwards; curved. — *Craig.*

Incurva'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A bending or curving; state of being bent or turned from a rectilinear course; curvity; crookedness. — Act of bowing or bending the body in reverence or respect.

Incurve', *v. a.* To bend; to incurvate.

Incur'vity, *n.* [From Lat. *incurvus.*] Crookedness; the state of bending inwards.

Incur'vo-recurved', *a.* (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Bending inwards and then backwards. — *Loudon.*

In'cus, *n.* [Lat., an anvil.] A smith's anvil.

(*Anat.*) One of the small bones of the ear connected with the *malleus* and *stapis,* or hammer and stirrup, completing the bony chain which conveys to the tympanum the tremors of sound brought to the ear.

Incuse', or INCUSE, *v. a.* [Lat. *incutio,* to strike upon.] To strike, as a coin.

Incus'sion, *n.* Act of shaking; concussion. (R.)

Indaja, *n.* See ATTALEA.

Indam'age, *v. a.* See ENDAMAGE.

Indart', *v. a.* To dart in; to strike in.

Indear', *v. a.* See ENDEAR.

Indebt', *v. a.* To put into debt. — To oblige; to put into obligation.

"Forgive us our sins, as we forgive every one that is *indebted* to us." — *Luke* xi. 4.

Indebted, (*in-det'ed,*) *a.* [It. *indebitato,* from Lat. *in,* and *debeo, debitum,* to owe.] Having or holding anything from another; being in debt; having incurred a debt; held or obliged to pay; obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

Indebt'edness, *n.* State of being indebted.

Indebt'ment, *n.* State of being in debt. (R.)

Inde'cence, *n.* See INDECENCY.

Inde'cency, *n.* [Lat. *in,* and *decentia,* from *decens;* Fr. *indécence.*] That which is unbecoming in language or manners; any action or behavior which is deemed a violation of modesty or an offence to delicacy; indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity; obscenity.

Inde'cent, *a.* [F. *indécent;* Lat. *indecens.*] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard; offensive to modesty and delicacy; indecorous; indelicate; immodest; impure; unchaste; obscene; filthy.

Inde'cently, *adv.* In a manner to offend modesty or delicacy.

Indeci'duous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Not falling off; lasting; evergreen.

Indec'imable, *a.* Not liable to be decimated.

Indeci'pherable, *a.* That cannot be deciphered or interpreted.

Indeci'pherably, *adv.* So as not to be deciphered.

Indecis'ion, *n.* [*in,* and *decision,* q. v.] Want of decision; want of settled purpose, or of firmness in the determination of the will; a wavering of mind; irresolution; hesitation.

Indeci'sive, *a.* Not decisive; not bringing to a final close or ultimate issue; unsettled; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.

Indeci'sively, *adv.* Without decision.

Indeci'siveness, *n.* State of being undecided; indecision.

Indeclin'able, *a.* (*Gram.*) Not declinable; not declensive or inflexive. Adverbs, prepositions, particles, conjunctions, are all *indeclinable.*

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A word that is not declined.

Indeclin'ably, *adv.* (*Gram.*) Without variation.

Indecompos'able, *a.* Not capable of decomposition, or of being resolved into the primary constituent elements.

Indecompos'ableness, *n.* Quality of being indecomposable.

Indeco'rous, *a.* [*in,* and *decorous.*] Unbecoming; unseemly; unfit; violating good manners; contrary to the established rules of good breeding, or to the forms of respect which age and station require; rude; coarse; uncivil.

Indeco'rously, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

Indeco'rousness, *n.* Quality of being indecorous; violation of good manners in words or behavior.

Indeco'rum, *n.* [Lat.] Unbecoming or unseemly conduct; impropriety of behavior; that in behavior or manners which violates the established rules of civility, or the duties of respect which age or station requires; an unbecoming action.

Indeed', *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact; really.

"A thing *indeed* very pitiful and horrible." — *Spenser.*

—Above common rate, and emphatically.

"I were a beast, *indeed,* to do you wrong." — *Dryden.*

—This is to be granted that; — a particle of connection.

"Some sons *indeed,* some very few we see,
Who keep themselves from this infection free." — *Dryden.*

Indeed is used sometimes as a slight assertion or recapitulation in a sense not perceptible or explicable, and though some degree of obscure power is perceived, might, even when it is properly enough inserted, be omitted without loss.

"There is *indeed* no great pleasure in visiting these magazines." *Addison.*

—It is used to note concession in comparisons.

"Vessels . . . not so great of bulk *indeed,* but of more nimble motion." — *Bacon.*

—It is also sometimes used as nearly synonymous with *nay.*

"I think, *indeed* I am sure, it is so." — *Worcester.*

Indefatigabil'ity, Indefat'igableness, *n.* State of being indefatigable, or incapable of being wearied.

Indefat'igable, *a.* [Lat. *indefatigabilis* — *in, de,* and *fatigo, fatigatus,* to weary.] That cannot be wearied or fatigued; untiring; unwearied; persevering; not tired; not exhausted by labor; not yielding to fatigue.

Indefat'igably, *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.

Indefeasibil'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being indefeasible, or not subject to be made void.

Indefeas'ible, *a.* Not defeasible; not to be defeated; that cannot be made void.

Indefeas'ibly, *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void.

Indefectibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *indéfectibilité.*] The quality of suffering no decay; of being subject to no defect.

Indefect'ible, *a.* Not defectible; unfailing; not liable to defect, failure, or decay.

Indefensibil'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being indefensible.

Indefens'ible, *a.* That cannot be defended or maintained; untenable; not to be vindicated or justified.

Indefens'ibly, *adv.* In an indefensible manner.

Indef'inite, *a.* [Lat. *indefinitus.*] Not definite; not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise or certain; uncertain; vague; that has no certain limits, or to which the human mind can affix none; not given or defined in magnitude, as a line.

(*Bot.*) Applied to stamens when they are above twenty in number. The word is also applied to all other parts when their number is greater than can be readily counted. It refers only to number, and never to form.

(*Gram.*) Applied to nouns, pronouns, verbs, participles, &c. which are left in an uncertain indeterminate sense, and not fixed to any particular time, thing, or other circumstance.

I. Integral. (*Math.*) The general form of the sum of an infinite series of infinitesimal elements whose initial and final terms are undetermined. — *Brande.*

I. Propositim. (*Logic.*) A proposition which has for its subject a common term, without any sign to indicate whether it is distributed or undistributed.

Indef'initely, *adv.* Without any settled limitation; not precisely; not with certainty or precision.

Indef'initeness, *n.* Quality of being indefinite, or of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.

Indelib'erate, *a.* Not deliberate; done or performed without deliberation or consideration; sudden; unpremeditated.

Indelib'erately, *adv.* Without deliberation or premeditation.

Indelibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being indelible.

Indel'ible, *a.* [Lat. *indelibilis.*] Not to be blotted out; that cannot be effaced or cancelled; that cannot be effaced or lost.

Indel'ibly, *adv.* In a manner not to be blotted out or effaced; too deeply imprinted to be effaced.

Indel'icacy, *n.* [Fr. *indélicatesse.*] Want of delicacy; want of decency in language or behavior; want of a nice sense of propriety, or nice regard to refinement in manners or in the treatment of others; rudeness; coarseness of manners or language.

Indel'icate, *a.* Wanting delicacy; indecorous; unbecoming; unseemly; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind; rude; coarse; gross; indecent.

Indel'icately, *adv.* Indecently; in a manner to offend against good manners or purity of mind.

Indemnifica'tion *n.* [Fr. *indemnisation.*] Act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against loss, damage, or penalty; security against loss; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

Indem'nify, *v. a.* [Lat. *damnum,* and *facio,* to make.] To make safe from loss or harm; to save harmless; to secure against loss, damage, or penalty; to make good; to reimburse, or compensate for loss or injury.

Indem'nity, *n.* [Fr. *indemnité;* L. Lat. *indemnitas.*] Security or exemption from damage, loss, injury, or punishment. — Compensation for loss sustained; remuneration; indemnification; reimbursement. — *Worcester.*

Acts of Indemnification. (*Eng. Law.*) Decrees passed for the relief of those who have neglected to take the necessary oaths, or perform other acts required to qualify them for certain offices and employments; also, for quieting the minds of the public after a rebellion, or other serious demonstration against the constituted law and authorities, and such as have been implicated or compromised therein, by pardoning and throwing all former offences into oblivion. — *Brande.*

Indemonstrabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being indemonstrable.

Indemon'strable, *a.* That cannot be demonstrated.

Indemon'strableness, *n.* State of being indemonstrable.

Indeniza'tion, *n.* The act of making free, or the patent by which one is naturalized.

Inden'ize, Inden'izen, *v. a.* To make free; to naturalize.

Indent', *v. a.* [*In,* and Fr. *dent;* Lat. *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] To form into the resemblance of teeth; to notch; to jag; to cut any margin into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth; to bind out by indentures or contract. — See INDENTATION.

—*v. n.* To be cut or notched; hence, to crook or turn; to contract; to bargain or covenant.

—*n.* A cut or notch in the margin of anything; an indentation.

Indenta'tion, *n.* Act of indenting; a notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things; a recess or depression in any border.

Indent'ed, *p. a.* Cut in the edge into points like teeth; marked with inequalities like a row of teeth; notched. — Bound out by writings or covenants in writing.

(*Conchol.*) Applied to a series of small cavities, such as might be formed by the entrance of teeth; — the reverse of *dentated.*

(*Her.*) One of the partition lines of the shield, similarly notched to *dancette,* but with the notches much smaller, and not limited in number.

Indent'edly, *adv.* With indentations.

Indent'ure, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *indentura.*] (*Law.*) A writing or deed comprising some contract between two

or more parties. The name is derived from the ancient practice, according to which the original and counterpart original (to be retained by each party respectively) were written on the same skin of parchment, and then the two parts were separated by a notched or indented cut, so that when applied to each other, they would appear to match.

Indepen'dence, *n.* State of being not dependent; complete; exemption from control or the power of others. — A state of mind in which a person acts without bias or influence from others; self-direction; self-reliance. — Political freedom. — Ability to support one's self.

I. (Declaration of.) See DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Independence, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Autauga co., about 90 m. S E. of Tuscaloosa.

Independence, in *Arkansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Black, and White rivers. *Surface*, undulating and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Batesville. *Pop* about 10,000.

Independence, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Inyo co.

Independence, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Coles co.

—A village of Fulton co., about 9 m. N.E. of Lewistown.

Independence, in *Indiana*, a village on the boundary-line between Grant and Madison cos., about 15 m. S S.W. of Marion.

—A post-village of Warren co., on the Wabash River, abt. 9 m. above Williamsport.

Independence, in *Iowa*, a township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 889.

—A city, cap. of Buchanan co., on the Wapsipinicon, abt. 75 m. N N.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* 2,717.

—A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 831.

Independence, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Kenton co., about 11 m. S. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Independence, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Livingston parish.

Independence, in *Michigan*, a township of Oakland co; *pop.* about 2,400.

Independence, in *Minnesota*, a towoship of Hennepin co.; *pop.* about 400.

Independence, in *Mississippi*, a P.O. of De Soto co.

Independence, in *Missouri*, a town'p of Dunklin co

—The cap of Jackson co., within 4 m. of the Missouri River, and about 165 m. W. by N. of Jefferson City. It derived a profitable trade from being the great starting point for the incessant tide of Western emigrants, and the depot of trade with New Mexico and Utah; but it is now an unimportant place. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Independence, in *N. Carolina*, a P.O. of Caswell co.

Independence, in *New Jersey*, a township of Warren co; *pop* about 3,000.

Independence, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., abt. 50 m. W. by S. of Elmira; *pop* abt. 3,000.

Independence, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

—A village of Defiance co., on the Maumee River, about 53 m. above Toledo.

—A village of Richland co., about 20 m. S. by E. of Mansfield.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

Independence, in *Oregon Territory*, a post-village of Polk co., on the Willamette River, about 10 m. S.E. of Dallas

—A mining-village of Umatilla co., about 104 m. S. by E. of Umatilla City.

Independence, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Beaver co., about 10 m. S. of Beaver; *pop.* of township about 1,000.

—A post-village of Washington co., about 200 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop* about 1,400.

Independence, in *Texas*, a post-village of Washington co, about 90 m. E. of Austin City; *pop.* about 1,800

Independence, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Grayson co., about 288 m. W.S W. of Richmond. Its former name was GRAYSON COURT-HOUSE.

Independence, in *W Virginia*, a vill. of Preston co.

Independence Flat, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., about 30 m. N. by E. of Sonora.

Independence Hall. See PHILADELPHIA.

Independence River, in *New York*, enters Black River in Lewis co.

Indepen'dency, *n.* State of being independent; independence.

Indepen'dent, *a.* [Fr. *indépendant.*] Not dependent; not subject to the control of others; not subordinate; not relying or depending on others; affording the means of independence; not subject to bias or influence; self-directing; not connected with; free; easy; self-commanding. — Bold; unconstrained. — Separate from; exclusive.

(*Math.*) Applied to a quantity which does not depend upon another for its value. — *Worcester.*

Independent Tartary. See TURKESTAN.

Indepen'dents, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Indepen'dently, *adv.* Without depending or relying on others; without control; without undue bias or influence; not obsequiously; without connection with other things.

Indep'recable, *a.* [Lat. *indeprecabilis.*] That cannot be entreated.

Indeprehen'sible, *a.* [Lat. *indeprehensibilis.*] That cannot be found out.

Indepriv'able, *a.* That cannot be deprived.

Indescrib'able, *a.* That cannot be described.

Indescrip'tive, *a.* Not descriptive, or not containing just description. — *Craig.*

In'desert, *n.* [*In* and *desert.*] Want of merit.

Indes'inent, *a.* Incessant.

Indes'inently, *adv.* Without cessation.

Indesir'able, *a.* Undesirable.

Indestructibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *indestructibilité.*] Quality of being indestructible, or of resisting decomposition, or of being incapable of destruction.

Indestruc'tible, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be destroyed; incapable of decomposition; imperishable.

In'destruc'tibly, *adv.* In an indestructible manner.

In'desville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Surry co.

Indeter'minable, *a.* That cannot be determined, ascertained, or fixed; not to be determined or ended.

Indeter'minably, *adv.* In a determinate manner.

Indeter'minate, *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; uncertain; not precise or certain.

(*Math.*) A term employed in various ways, and sometimes loosely. An *I. problem*, for instance, denotes one which has an *infinite* number of solutions, not arbitrary but correlated; the indetermination arising, in fact, not from a *total*, but from a certain *degree of insufficiency* in the data; if the data were such as to render the problem capable of receiving a *finite* number of solutions, that problem would no longer be considered as indeterminate. *I. coefficients*, again, simply denote *unknown* coefficients.

I. Analysis. (*Algebra.*) That branch of the science whose object is the determination of all possible solutions, in positive (or negative) integers, of a system of equations involving more unknown terms than there are equations. The general form of an *indeterminate equation* of the first degree is $ax+by=c$, where a, b, and c are positive or negative integers. If a and b have a common measure which will not divide c, the equation can, obviously, have no integral solutions. If a and b are prime to one another, however, then an integral solution may be found by converting $\frac{a}{b}$ into a continued fraction, and finding the convergent $\frac{p}{q}$ immediately preceding $\frac{a}{b}$. We shall then have $aq-bp=\pm 1$, or $a(\pm qc)+b(\mp pc)=c$; so that $x=qc$ and $y=-pc$, or else $x=-qc$ and $y=pc$, will be an integral solution of the given equation. One such solution (α, β) being found, an infinite number can be at once determined. They are all included, however, in the formula $x=\alpha+bt$, $y=\beta-at$, where t is any integer whatever. The solution of a system of indeterminate equations of the first degree is reduced to that of the case just described. In systems of equations of higher degrees, the difficulties are immensely increased. The theory of indeterminate equations is closely connected with that of *congruences*, and thus forms a branch of the general *theory of numbers*; the works on the latter subject, therefore, may be consulted for further details.

I. Coefficients. (*Math.*) A method of analysis invented by Descartes, and of very extensive application in the higher mathematics. The principle of the method of indeterminate coefficients consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form,

$$A+Bx+Cx^2+Dx^3+\&c=0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C are constant quantities, and x a variable which may be supposed as small as ever we please, each of these coefficients, taken separately, is necessarily equal to zero; that is to say, we must always have $A=0$, $B=0$, $C=0$, &c., whatever may be the number of terms of the given equation.

Indeter'minately, *adv.* Not in any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits; not with certainty or precision of signification.

Indeter'minateness, *n.* State of being indeterminate.

Indetermina'tion, *n.* [Fr. *indétermination.* See DETERMINATION.] Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state; vacillation; want of fixed or stated direction.

Indeter'mined, *a.* Unsettled; unfixed.

Indevote', *a.* [Fr. *indévot.*] Not much devoted; indifferent.

Indevot'ed, *a.* Undevoted.

Indevo'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Want of devotion; irreligion.

Indevout', *a.* Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

Indevout'ly, *adv.* In an indevout manner; without devotion.

In'dex, *n.*; *pl.* INDEXES, in *Math.* INDICES. [Lat., from *indico*, to point out — *in*, and *dico*, to proclaim or make known.] That which points out; that which shows or manifests; the hand that points to anything, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, &c. — A table of the contents of a book, or of references in an alphabetical order; an exponent.

(*Anat.*) The fore-finger.

(*Math.*) The number that shows to what power the quantity is to be raised; the exponent.

—*v. a.* To provide with an index or table of contents; to place in an index; to reduce to an index: as, to *index* a book.

In'dex, LIBRORUM PROHIBITORUM. (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a catalogue published by authority of the Pope, of books the reading of which is prohibited to members of that Church, whether on doctrinal, moral, or religious grounds. As a natural consequence of the claim of the Catholic Church to authority in matters of religion and to infallibility, that Church also claims the right or the duty of watching over the faith of its members, and of guarding it against every danger of corruption, the chief among which is held to be the circulation of books believed to be injurious to faith or to morality. The earliest recorded exercise of this restrictive authority is the prohibition of the writings of Arius; and a council of Carthage, in the year 398, issued, even for bishops, a similar prohibition of Gentile books, although it permitted to them the reading of the works of heretics. The earliest example of a prohibitory catalogue is found in the decree of a council held at Rome (494) under Pope Gelatius (*Labbe Conc.*, ii. col. 938–941), which, having enumerated the canonical books of Scripture and other approved works, recites also the apocryphal books, together with a long list of heretical authors, whose writings it prohibits, and orders to be eliminated from the churches. The mediæval popes and councils pursued the same course as to the heterodox or dangerous writings of their respective periods, and the multiplication of such books after the invention of printing led to a more stringent as well as more systematic procedure. The university press of Louvain issued in 1546, and again in 1550, a catalogue of prohibited books. Similar lists appeared by authority, at Venice, Paris, and Cologne; and Pius IV. issued in 1557 and 1559 what may be regarded as properly the first Roman Index. One of the gravest undertakings of the council of Trent was a more complete and authoritative enumeration of all those books, the use of which it was expedient to prohibit to the faithful. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and had made great progress in the work; but it was found impossible to bring the examination of the books to an end before the close of the council; and the entire papers of the committee were handed over by the council to the Pope, with instructions that the work should be completed, and the result published by his own authority, which was accordingly done by Pius IV. in 1564. Further additions and certain modifications of its rules were made by Sixtus V. and Clement VII. It was republished in 1595, and with the addition of such books as from time to time it was deemed expedient to prohibit, in several subsequent editions, the most remarkable of which are those of Brasichelli (Rome, 1607); Quiroga, *Index Librorum Expurgandorum* (Salamanca, 1601); and Sotomayor, *Novissimus Index* (Madrid, 1648). The edition best known to modern theological readers is that of Rome, 1819. In the intervals between the editions, the decrees by which further additions to the Index are made, are made public at Rome, and circulated in the various countries.

In'dexer, *n.* One who makes an index.

Index'-hand, *n.* A hand pointing to something; the pointer of a watch, clock, &c.

Index'ical, *a.* Having the form of an index; pertaining to an index.

Index'ically, *adv.* In the manner of an index.

Index'ing, *p. a.* Furnishing with an index, or table of references. — *Worcester.*

Indexter'ity, *n.* Want of dexterity or readiness in the use of one's hands; clumsiness; awkwardness; want of skill or readiness in any art or occupation.

In'dia, or THE INDIES. This name has been very vaguely applied, at different periods, to different extents of country, and is still used in different applications. The name is derived from the Greeks, who seem to have borrowed it from the Persians, as it is unknown to the natives. It was at first used by the Grecian writers to signify an indefinite extent of country, lying beyond the Indus, with which they were acquainted only through meagre and vague accounts obtained from the Persians. Darius crossed the Indus (B. C. 500), and conquered Cashmere and part of the Panjab. Alexander, 200 years later, pushed his conquests a little farther, and the narratives given by his officers supplied Eratosthenes, Strabo, and Pliny with the materials which they arranged and abridged. Ptolemy, who flourished at a later period (A. D. 150), when commerce had made his countrymen acquainted with the southern parts of India, has given a more accurate account of it. He divides India into *India within* and *India beyond the Ganges.* The former was bounded on the west by the people of Paropamisus, Arachosia, and Gedrosia; on the north by Mount Imaus, the Sogdianans and Sacæ; on the east by the Ganges, and on the south by the Indian Ocean. Other writers, as Arrian and Pliny, make the Indus its western limit. Strabo calls the southern and eastern boundary the Atlantic Ocean. Of the two great rivers, the Indus and Ganges, the latter was not reached by Alexander, and was seen by very few of his followers. The Indus and its five great tributaries were known to all of them. A more accurate acquaintance with Upper India, obtained within the last 30 years, has proved the general correctness of the ancient accounts, and settled many doubtful points. Of the Deccan they knew nothing but the coasts, and of India beyond the Ganges they knew very little. The decline of the Roman empire, the rise of the Parthian empire, and particularly the extension of the Mohammedan power over Western Asia, broke off all direct intercourse between Europe and India. Religious hatred and commercial jealousy contributed to shut up the road to India against Europeans. Caravans were then the medium of Indian commerce, and through them the productions of the East were brought to the Mediterranean shores. Not until the Portuguese had doubled the Cape of Good Hope (1498) were the Europeans able to visit that region of wealth. The islands of Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, the Philippines, the Moluccas, &c., were discovered, and have often been included under the general name of *India*, which comprised, on the continent, all that vast tract of country lying south of China, Thibet, and Persia. These regions have been divided by modern geographers into three parts: — 1. *The Islands*, or the INDIAN OR EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO, *q. v.*; 2. *India West of the Ganges*, or HINDOSTAN, *q. v.*; and *India beyond the Ganges*, called also *Chin-India*, or *Indo-China*, including the Birman Empire or BURMAH, SIAM, the empire of ANAM or COCHIN-CHINA, and some other territories of secondary

importance, all of which are described under their respective heads. When America was discovered, it is well known that Columbus supposed it to be the eastern coast of Asia, of which he was in search. These regions were, therefore, at first called *India*, and when the error was discovered, the name was retained, with the distinctive appellation of *West*, the proper India being called *East Indies*. The Spanish kings assumed the title of *King of the Indies*, and the council for the colonies was styled the *Supreme Council of the Indies*. The name of West Indies was afterwards restricted to the islands, also called *Antilles*, lying between N. and S. America. — See ANTILLES, and WEST INDIES.

India. (ARCHITECTURE OF.) See HINDOO ARCHITECTURE.

Indi'adem, *v. a.* To place or set in a diadem.

In'diaman, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large ship employed in the India trade.

In'dia-mat'ting, *n.* Mats made in the East from the *Papyrus corymbosus*.

In'dian, *a.* Pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

—*n.* An aboriginal American. (See INDIANS.) — A native of India or of the West Indies.

Indian'a, in *Iowa*, a township of Marion co. *pop.* 1,235.

Indian'a, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Conemaugh River, and Black Lick, Crooked, Little Mahoning, and Two Lick Creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal and iron ore; besides numerous salt springs. *Cap.* Indiana. *Pop.* abt. 52,000.

—A township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

—A post borough, cap. of Indiana co., abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Indian'a, a village of Upper Canada, co. of Haldimand, on the Grand River, abt. 28 m. S.S.E. of Brantford.

In'diana, one of the Western States of the United States of America, bounded on the N. by the State of Michigan and Lake Michigan, E. by Ohio and Kentucky, S. by Kentucky, and W. by Illinois. It lies between Lat. 37° 40′ and 41° 40′ N., and Lon. 84° 40′ and 87° 40′ W., extending 275 m. in length from N. to S., with an average breadth of 135 m., and containing an area of 33,809 sq. m. — *Desc.* The outline of this State is an almost perfect parallelogram, lying for the most part within that immense region of fertility known as the Great Mississippi Valley, and occupying a prominent position in the agricultural division, designated the *Region of Cereals*. The surface is generally level, or gently undulating though somewhat broken and hilly along the borders of the Ohio River. — *Lakes, Rivers, &c.* Excepting Lake Michigan, whose waters wash about 45 miles of its N. border, and Beaver Lake in Newton county, which covers an area of abt. 50 sq. m., the lakes of *I.* are few and inconsiderable. The principal rivers are, the Ohio, which forms the entire S. boundary, and the Wabash, which, with its large and numerous tributaries, intersect nearly every co. in the State. — *Soil.* The soil of *I.* is uniformly fertile, the part known as the valley of the Ohio, and also that of the Whitewater on the S.E., contains 5,500 sq. m., of which about two-thirds is excellent farming land, and the greater part of the residue, though hilly, is valuable for grazing. The White River Valley, extending from the Wabash on the S.W. to the State of Ohio on the N.E., embraces an area of about 9,000 sq. m., the surface of which is almost level, the soil is deep vegetable mould, free from rock or stone, and of the richest quality. This magnificent valley covers more than one-fourth the whole State. The Wabash Valley is still more extensive, covering 12,000 sq. m. of territory. It extends 150 m. along the W. border of the State from the Ohio River N.; thence inclining to the N.E., it reaches the borders of Ohio N. of the White River Valley. It has large prairies in the W., heavy forests in the E.; and abundant water-power in the centre. With the exception of some of the highest bluffs in the lower parts of these valleys, every acre of their surface is susceptible of cultivation. The Wabash Valley, within this State alone, is 600 sq. m. larger than the kingdom of Belgium, and contains a less quantity of inferior land. — *Vegetation.* The valley of the Ohio was originally heavily timbered, but most of it has been felled to supply fuel to the boats on the river, and for shipment as lumber. In the central, eastern, and northern parts, many heavily timbered forests still exist, principally of walnut, poplar, beech, oak, buckeye, maple, ash, elm, sycamore, dogwood, hickory, and lasswood. *Climate.* The climate is mild, and the ground is seldom covered with snow more than a few days at a time. The prevailing winds of winter produce severe spells of cold, seldom, however, of long duration. The summers are warm but salubrious. — *Min.* The great coal-field of Illinois extends into this State, covering in the W. part an area of about 7,709 sq. m., or one-fifth the entire surface. On White River the coal-veins are 6 feet, and in other localities 8 feet in thickness. Some of the coal measures are estimated to yield 50,000,000 bushels to the sq. m. Cannel coal is found on the Ohio at Cannelton, the bed being 5 feet in thickness and 70 feet above the river. Besides coal, an excellent quality of iron is found, as well as copper, slate of several varieties, marble, gypsum, grindstones, limestone, freestone, and clays useful in the arts. — *Agriculture. I.* ranks one of the first States in the Union for agricultural products. The following table of the principal farm crops for the year 1868 will show their relative importance:

Fig. 1373. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of Crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*No. of Acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels.	90,832,000	34·	2,671,529
Wheat ..... do.	17,316,000	11·2	1,550,535
Rye. ..... do.	423,000	14·9	28,389
Oats ..... do.	11,285,000	26·5	425,849
Barley..... do.	355,000	20·5	16,341
Buckwheat..... do.	370,000	19·3	10,170
Potatoes..... do.	3,100,000	88·	35,227
Tobacco. .....pounds.	7,237,000	705·	10,265
Hay .....tons.	1,280,000	1·35	948,148
Total	....	.. ..	5,705,453

Besides these, sorghum, grass, flax, hemp, and hops succeed well and are easily cultivated; while all the vegetables common to this latitude find as favorable conditions to their growth as in any of the States E. of the Rocky Mountains. Large quantities of maple and sorghum sugar and molasses, beeswax, and honey are annually manufactured. Some wine is made along the Ohio River, and considerable attention is bestowed upon the culture of the grape. The value of live stock in 1860 was $22,501,225; and in 1869 it had increased to $120,589,917, proportioned as follows: 424,275 horses; 26,054 mules; 427,111 milch cows; 2,522,780 sheep; 2,194,163 hogs; and 465,466 oxen and other cattle. *Counties, towns, &c.* The State is divided into the 92 following counties:

Adams,	Franklin,	Lawrence,	Rush,
Allen,	Fulton,	Madison,	Scott,
Bartholomew,	Gibson,	Marion,	Shelby,
Benton,	Grant,	Marshall,	Spenser,
Blackford,	Greene,	Martin,	Starke,
Boone,	Hamilton,	Miami,	Steuben,
Brown,	Hancock,	Monroe,	St. Joseph,
Carroll,	Harrison,	Montgomery,	Sullivan,
Cass,	Hendricks,	Morgan,	Switzerland,
Clarke,	Henry,	Newton,	Tippecanoe,
Clay,	Howard,	Noble,	Tipton,
Clinton,	Huntington,	Ohio,	Union,
Crawford,	Jackson,	Orange,	Vanderburgh,
Daviess,	Jasper,	Owen,	Vermilion,
Dearboro,	Jay,	Parke,	Vigo,
Decatur,	Jefferson,	Perry,	Wabash,
De Kalb,	Jennings,	Pike,	Warren,
Delaware,	Johnson,	Porter,	Warrick.
Dubois,	Knox,	Posey,	Washington,
Elkhart,	Kosciusko,	Pulaski,	Wayne,
Fayette,	La Grange,	Putnam,	Wells,
Floyd,	Lake,	Randolph,	White,
Fountain,	La Porte,	Ripley,	Whitley.

The principal cities and towns are Indianapolis, (the capital), New Albany, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Madison, Richmond, La Porte, Jeffersonville, Logansport, Crawfordsville, Aurora, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, Lawrenceburg, Charlestown, Washington, Michigan City, &c. — *Public Institutions.* Most prominent among the benevolent institutions, is the Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown in Henry co., originally established by private benevolence, but soon coming under the patronage and support of the Legislature. Since its foundation over 400 men disabled in the late war have found temporary subsistence and about 150 still enjoy its benefits. A new substantial brick building has been erected for the Home proper, and the old buildings are devoted to an Orphans' department, in which nearly 100 children of deceased soldiers are supported. In 1867 a law was passed by the Legislature providing for a House of Refuge for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders against the law. The governor, to whom the duty of selecting the site and contracting for the erection of suitable buildings was assigned, purchased about 120 acres of land near Plainfield, in Hendricks co. The buildings cost $40,000, and the expense of the first year to support the institution was $20,000. Besides these there are excellent asylums for deaf mutes, and for the blind and the insane, all liberally endowed and supported. The State Prison is located at Jeffersonville and averages about 275 convicts. *Education.* Indiana has a school fund amounting (1867) to $8,194,981.25, of which $7,053,467.90 is productive, yielding a total school revenue of $180,340,38. In 1867 there were 415,796 scholars between the ages of 6 and 21, and 17,273 teachers. The number of private schools amounted in 1866 to 2,026, with 40,322 scholars. The Sunday-school libraries contain about 70,000 volumes, and the 11 college-libraries possess about 30,000 volumes. — *Industry.* From the abundant water power, the cheapness of fuel, and the existence of excellent iron-ore, the manufacturing wealth of *I.* promises to rival that of many of the older States of the Union. The whole number of manufacturing establishments in 1860, was 5,120, employing 21,300 hands, consuming raw material, including fuel valued at $27,380,000, with a capital invested of $18,875,000, and producing a yearly product of $43,250,000. From that time the industry of *I.* has been rapidly progressing, but there is no reliable document on which to ground even an approximative appreciation of its actual importance. In the construction of railroads *I.* is among the foremost of the great states of the West. In the commencement, the credit of the State was used for enterprise with such liberality as subsequently resulted in financial embarrassment but from which, however, skilful management is rapidly extricating it, and at the present time over 2,000 miles of railroad intersect the State in all directions, connecting every important place with the larger cities of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and carrying an annual freight of 7,000,000 tons, representing a commercial value of about $700,000,000. The internal commerce of the State is probably double the last mentioned aggregate. — *Finance.* In the earlier period of her history *I.* incurred heavy liabilities for internal improvements, but these are in a rapid progress of liquidation. The entire State debt in 1868 was $7,195,085.94. Nearly one-half of this is the old improvement debt, about $3,500,000 of the remainder are bonds held by the State School-fund; $210,000 in 6 per cent. bonds issued in 1861 to meet the expenses connected with the war, and $63,585, in bonds held by the Vincennes University. The State has claims against the Federal Government for expenses incurred in the late war amounting to $3,568,092,30, of which $1,958,917,94 have been already allowed. The total value of the real and personal estate is estimated at $1,500,000,000. — *Government.* The governor and lieutenant-governor are elected by the people for four years. The former, who receives $3,000 per annum, can be elected only once in eight years. The latter is ex-officio president of the Senate and receives $5 per day during the sessions of the legislature. The Senate consists of 50, and the House of Representatives of 100 members, both elected by the people, the former for 4 and the latter for 2 years. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Schools, and Treasurer, are each chosen by the people for 2 years. The Judiciary consists of a supreme court, composed of not less than 3 or more than 5 judges elected by the people for 6 years; and 15 circuit courts, presided over by judges elected by the people of each district, for 6 years. The judges of the supreme court receive $3,000 per annum. Justices of the peace are chosen by the people of each township for 4 years. Any voter of good moral character may practice law, and any male person of 21 years of age, born in the U. States, or any foreigner, resident in the U. States one year, and who has declared his intention, according to law, of becoming a citizen, may vote after 6 months residence in the State. *I.* is entitled to 2 senators in the National Congress; 11 members in the House of Representatives, and 13 electoral votes for President of the U. States. *Elections.* The political canvass in *I.* was quite animated in 1868. The election of State officers in October resulted in the choice of Mr. Conrad Baker, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 961. The whole vote was 342,189; Mr. Baker received 171,575, and Mr. Hendricks 170,614. At the Presidential election in November, 343,532 votes were cast, of which 176,552 were for Grant, and 166,980 for Seymour, giving the Republican Board of Electors a majority of 9,572. *Religion.* There are about 3,000 Churches in *I.*, which may be proportioned as follows: Baptist 480; Tunker Baptist 30; Christian 350; Congregationalists 17; Episcopalians 35; Friends 98; German Reformed 14; Lutherans 155; Methodists 32; Reformed Presbyterians 13; United Presbyterians 23; Roman Catholics 132; Unionists 49; Universalists 33. — *Hist.* In 1702, a party of French Canadians descended the Wabash, and established several posts on its banks, and among others Vincennes, but nothing is known of their first settlements, till 1763, when the country was ceded to the English. The treaty of 1783 included *I.* in the United States. In 1788 an Indian war broke out, which caused great distress at Vincennes. In 1791 the Indians were attacked at the mouth of the Tippecanoe by Gen. Wilkinson, and by the subsequent victories of Gen. Wayne a dangerous confederacy was broken up, and the tribes were obliged to submit. On May 7, 1800, Ohio was erected into a separate territory, while all the country W. and N. was included in the new government of *I.* The U. States census of this year found in *I.* 4,875 inhabitants. In 1805 Michigan, and in 1809, Illinois, were divided off, leaving *I.* with its present limits. In 1811, the general government determined to exert its power against the savages, who, excited by the eloquence of Tecumseh, a leader of the Shawnees, had committed grievous depredations. A force of regulars and militia, under the command of the governor, W. H. Harrison, appeared before Prophet's-town or Tippecanoe, on the Wabash, and the Indians, completely defeated in a short but severe combat, in which they fought with desperate courage, were obliged to sue for peace. The war with England gave a fresh impetus to Indian hostility; but the savages were again overwhelmed, and on the conclusion of peace, in 1815, finally ceased to trouble the settlers. On Dec. 11, 1816, the State was admitted as a sovereign member of the U. States; and a new constitution was adopted in 1851. In 1832, the legislature incorporated 8 stock companies for constructing railroads; in 1833 the middle section of the Wabash and Erie Canal was commenced, and in 1834, the State bank with 10 branches was incorporated, to which were subsequently added 3 other branches. The result of these undertakings, and others into which the State entered, was a debt amounting to $14,057,000, and a general bankruptcy. In 1846, the State debt, on which no interest had been paid since 1839, was consolidated and arranged into two classes, the State debt proper, and the canal debt; and means were devised for paying interest on the former. In 1853 the legislature passed a free banking law. Prosperity then returned, and till the present time has been annually increasing. The population which numbered 988,416 in 1850, and 1,350,428, in 1860, is now about 2,400,000.

Indianap'olis, in *Indiana*, an important city, cap. of the State, and the seat of justice of Marion co., on the West Fork of White River, abt. 86 m. N.N.W. of Madison, and abt. 500 m. W. by N. of Washington, D. C.;

Lat. 39° 10′ N., Lon. 86° 5′ W. The city is for the most part well laid out, and regularly built. It contains many handsome and substantial edifices, besides the State capitol, which cost $60,000, and is an elegant specimen of Doric architecture. *Manuf.*, principally flour, machinery, paper, &c., and trade is considerable. *I.* is remarkable for its rapid growth. In 1820, when this site was selected for the State capital, the region for 40 miles in every direction was an almost unbroken forest; in 1840 the pop. was 2,692; in 1850, 8,090; in 1860, 18,611, and in 1865, 35,000. At present the *pop.* is estimated at abt. 50,000.

Indianap'olis, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahask co., abt. 11 m. N.E of Oskaloosa.

Indianap'olis, in *Kansas*, a village of Miami co.

Indian Bay, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAURUS

Indian Berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCCULUS INDICUS.

Indian Bread, *n.* (*Bot.*) See JATROPHA and PACHYMA.

Indian Camp, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Guernsey co.

Indian Corn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORN and ZEA.

Indian Creek, in *California*, enters Dry Creek in Yuba co. Gold in considerable quantities has been found along its shores.

Indian Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Little River in Putnam co.

Indian Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Morgan co; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

In'dian Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio river in Harrison co.

—Enters the E. fork of White River in Martin co.

—Enters the W. Fork of White River in Morgan co.

—Enters the Ohio River in Switzerland co.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Indian Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Mills county; *pop.* 398.

—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* 80.

—A township of Story co.; *pop.* 1,000.

Indian Creek, in *Kansas*, a post-office of Linn co.

Indian Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Kent co.

Indian Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters the Tennessee River in Tishemingo co.

In'dian Creek, in *Missouri*, enters the Maramec River from Franklin co.

—A post-village of Monroe co., abt. 8 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

—A village of Pike co.

Indian Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Indian Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monroe co.

Indian Cress. See TROPÆOLUM.

Indian Cucumber, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MEDEOLA.

In'dian Currant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPHORICARPUS.

Indian Diggings, in *California*, a post-village of El Dorado co., abt. 25 m. S.S.E. of Placerville.

Indian Falls, in *New York*, a post-office of Genesee co.

Indian Fields, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt 128.

Indian Fields, in *New York*, a P. O. of Albany co.

In'dian Fig, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BANYAN and OPUNTIA.

In'dian Figtree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FICUS.

In'dian File, *n.* The manner in which the American Indians travel the woods or proceed to battle; single file. — *Worcester.*

In'dian Fire, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound used for giving a bright white signal light. It is composed of 7 parts sulphur, 2 of realgar (*q. v.*) and 21 of nitre.

Indian Ford, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Stoddard co.

In'dian Ford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Rock co.

In'dian Grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRACHYPOGON.

In'dian Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Livingston co., abt. 94 m. N.E. of Springfield.

In'dian Gulch, in *California*, a post-village of Mariposa co., abt 25 m. W. of Mariposa.

In'dian Hemp, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEMP.

In'dian Ink. See INK.

In'dianite, *n.* (*Min.*) A varnish of Anorthite, *q. v.*, from India.

In'dian Kentucky Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio River in Jefferson co.

In'dian Key, in *Florida*, a village of Dade co., on a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 75 m. E.N.E. of Key West.

In'dian Lake, in *New York*, a small lake in the E. part of Hamilton co. It covers an area of abt. 19 sq. m. Its principal outlet, Indian River, enters the Hudson River.

In'dian Millet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PANICUM.

In'dian Ocean, that great body of water which has Asia on the N., the Sunda Isles and New Holland on the E., Africa on the W., and the Antarctic Ocean on the S. The Cape of Good Hope, in 21° 27′ E. Lon., and the southern extremity of Van Diemen's Land, 147° 20′ E. Lon., may be considered its extreme limits from E. to W. Its length, from N. to S., is about 6,500 m.; its breadth varies from 4,000 to 6,000 m. Its principal gulfs are the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal. Its islands are Ceylon, Madagascar, the Laccadives, Maldives, Socotra, Andaman, Nicobar, the Isles of France and of Bourbon, Kerguelen's Land, &c. Numerous rocks, and coral reefs, render the navigation dangerous. The Ganges, Brahmapootra, Irawaddy, Indus, Euphrates, empty the accumulated waters of Southern Asia into the Indian Ocean. The trade-winds prevail here between the Tropic of Capricorn and the 10th degree of S. latitude; to the N. of this region the monsoons are felt.

In'dian Oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TECTONA.

In'dianola, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Vermilion co.

In'dianola, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Warren co., abt. 18 m. S. of Des Moines; *pop.* 1,378.

In'dianola, in *Kansas*, a post-town of Shawnee co., abt. 70 m. W. by S. of Leavenworth.

In'dianola, in *Texas*, a post-village of Calhoun co., on the W. shore of Matagorda Bay, abt. 35 m. W.S.W. of Matagorda.

In'dian Orchard, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampton co.

In'dian Orchard, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Wayne co.

In'dian Physic, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GILLENIA.

In'dian Pipe, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MONOTROPA.

In'dian Plantain, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of several species of plants, genus *Cacalia*, q. v.

In'dian Point, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

In'dian Poke, or WHITE HELLEBORE, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HELLEBORUS.

In'dian Rice, or WATER OAT, or CANADIAN WILD RICE, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZIZANIA.

In'dian-red, *n.* A species of ochre, the red HEMATITE, *q. v.*

In'dian River, in *Delaware*, enters the Atlantic Ocean in Sussex co.

—A hundred of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

In'dian River, in *Florida*, enters the Atlantic Ocean in St. Lucie co.

In'dian River, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Washington co.

In'dian River, in *New Hampshire.* See INDIAN STREAM.

In'dian River, in *New York*, enters Oswegatchie River in St. Lawrence co.

—A post-office of Lewis co.

In'dian Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

Indian-Rubber, *n.* Same as INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

In'dians, a name common to the aborigines of America, north and south. We can give no opinion respecting their origin. The only hypothesis on this subject founded on any better evidence than conjecture, is that America was peopled by way of Behring's Strait. It is certain that an easy communication has existed between the two continents at this point for several centuries. However, arguing merely from this fact, it is as easy to prove that the Old World received its inhabitants from the New, as the contrary. With the exception, perhaps, of the Esquimaux, all the Indians have the same physical characteristics: a square head, low, broad forehead, full face, and powerful jaws; cheek-bones prominent; lips full; dark, and deeply-set eyes; hair long and wavy; little or no beard, — where it does appear, carefully eradicated with tweezers; color of the skin, reddish or copper, though some are comparatively white, some brown or yellow, and others black; height of the

Fig. 1374. — THE NORTH-AMERICAN INDIAN.

men about the average, — figure erect and slender. The women are rather shorter and more inclined to obesity, but many of them with symmetrical figure and countenance pleasing; the hands and feet of both men and women are small. The native American Indians are not all hunters, there being many fishing tribes among them; some are nomadic; others cultivate the earth, living in settled habitations, of the last of which a part were agriculturists before the arrival of the Europeans; others have learned of their conquerors to cultivate the soil, thus changing the ancient habits of the race, which — as it is warrantable to infer — were not the inevitable result of organization or congenital and instinctive propensity. Reliable authorities concur in adopting the test of language as a proof of one common origin for the various native tribes of both North and South America. The linguistic conclusion generally acquiesced in, is thus stated by Mr. Albert Gallatin: "Amid that great diversity of American languages, considered only in reference to their vocabularies, the similarity of their structure and grammatical forms has been observed and pointed out by the American philologists. The result appears to confirm the opinions already entertained on that subject by Mr. Du Ponceau, Mr. Pickering, and others; and to prove that all languages, not only of our own Indians, but of the native inhabitants of America, from the Arctic Ocean to Cape Horn, have, as far as they have been investigated, a distinct character common to all, and apparently differing from any of those of the other continents with which we are most familiar." The next question that arises is why, with all this similarity of physical conformation and language, there should have been but two nations, the Mexicans and Peruvians, who attained to any high degree of civilization? Upon the entry of Mexico the Spaniards found in it a rich, powerful, and warlike nation under the rule of an emperor, who had fixed laws, an organized hierarchy, and worshipped the sun. The nation thus discovered was that of Aztecs, and claimed to possess evidences of antiquity as far back as the year 554 of our era. A few years later, another nation was found by the Spaniards in Peru, whose strength, possessions, and civilization equalled that of the Aztecs. This was the nation of Quichuas, often termed Incas and Peruvian, who had associated with them another nation, the Aymaris, whose

Fig. 1375. — FUEGIAN.
(Tierra del Fuego, South America.)

country had been subjugated by the Incas two or three centuries before the arrival of Pizarro in Peru. Each of these nations — the Mexicans and Peruvians — is supposed to have gradually developed, during a long process of ages, its own civilization. In every other part of America, explorers have found only complete or semi-barbarism. In Central America, however, there have been found extensive remains of architecture, and traces of civilization which apparently date back to a yet more remote period than that of the Mexican or Peruvian empires. Immense artificial mounds also exist in the valley of the Mississippi and elsewhere, supposed to have been erected by the ancestors of the present nomadic tribes. If so, there may be some truth in the theory of Dr. Martins, "that the nations of the New World are not in a state of primitive barbarism or living in the simplicity of uncultivated nature, but that they are a remnant of a people once high in the scale of civilization, but now almost extinct, and sunk to the lowest level of degradation." Dr. Prichard endorses this view, and adds that "attentive observers have been struck with manifestation of greater energy and mental vigor; of more intense or deeper feeling; of a more reflective mind; of greater fortitude, and more constant perseverance in enterprises and all pursuits, when they have compared the natives of the New World with the sensual and almost uncivilized savages who are still to be found in some quarters of the old continent." The Indians of N. America have been classified by Mr. Schoolcraft, one of the best authorities, as follows: "I. Northern, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; II. East of the Mississippi; III. Between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains; IV. West of the Rocky Mountains." These embrace altogether thirty-seven distinct families, under which, however, there are numerous subdivisions. The names of these families are: "1. Esquimaux; 2. Athabascas; 3. Algonquins; 4. Iroquois; 5. Catawbas; 6. Cherokees; 7. Choctaws, (Muskhogs); 8. Utchees; 9. Natchez; 10. Sioux (Fig. 1376); 11. Gros Ventres; 12. Pawnees; 13. Kioways; 14 Kaskaskias; 15. Comanches; 16. Paoi, Towincks; 17. Caddoes; 18. Adaize; 19. Chetimaches; 20. Attakapas; 21. Natchitoches; 22. Jelish; 23. Sahaptin; 24. Wailatpu; 25. Tshinook; 26. Kalapuya; 27. Jakon; 28. Luturim; 29. Sasti; 30. Pulaitli; 31. Shoshonees; 32. Kitunamha; 33. Ugaljachmutzi; 34. Koulischen; 35. Nauss; 36. Skidegattz; 37. Wakash." — Again, M. d'Orbigny has classified the Indians of S. America under three great groups, viz., the Andian group, the Mediterranean group, and the Brasilio-Guayani group; and these he subdivides into thirty-nine distinct nations; viz., "1. Quichua; 2. Aymara; 3. Chango; 4. Atacama; 5. Yuracares; 6. Mocetenes; 7. Tacana; 8 Maropa; 9. Apolista; 10. Araucanian; 11. Fuegian (Fig. 1375); 12. Patagonian; 13. Puelche; 14. Charrua; 15. Mbocobi; 16. Mataguayo; 17. Abipones; 18. Lengua; 19. Samuco; 20. Chiquito; 21. Saraveca; 22. Otuke; 23. Curuminaca; 24. Covareca; 25. Curaves; 26. Tapiis; 27. Curucaneca; 28. Paiconeca;

29. Corabeca; 30. Moxo; 31. Chapacura; 32. Itonama; 33. Canichana; 34. Movima; 35. Cayuvava; 36. Pacagnara; 37. Itenes; 38. Onarani; 39. Botocudo. Other classifica-

Fig. 1376. — MANDANS, A TRIBE OF THE SIOUX.
(Located near Fort Clarke, Dakota Territory.)

tions have been attempted, but all are more or less arbitrary. Morton is content with two grand divisions, viz., the *Toltecan Nations* and the *Barbarous Tribes*, the former embracing the ancient Mexicans and Peruvians, and the latter all the uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes from the extreme N. to the extreme S. Of the Toltecans, whom he supposes to have been the builders of the remarkable series of mounds found throughout N. America, Dr. Morton collected as many as 213 skulls, taken from the oldest burial-grounds; and of the Barbarous Tribes, 211 skulls, partly modern and partly ancient. Accurate admeasurements of these, together with many curious particulars, are given in his celebrated work the *Crania Americana*. — No perfectly accurate statistics with respect to the numbers of the Indian nations and tribes as at present existing, can be given. Those in N. America, however, may be fairly set down as amounting to between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000; and those in S. America as reaching about 9,000,000. Of the former, only about 350,000 belong to the U. States, and 110,000 to the British possessions, and the rest, being the great bulk, to Central America and Mexico. — According to official estimates made in 1867, our Indian population is distributed as follows: There are about 15,000 in the States eastward of the Mississippi, principally in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin; the remainder, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles, being in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida. The number in Minnesota and along the frontiers of the Western States and Texas (most of them from the country eastward of the Mississippi) is estimated at 8,000. Those in the Indian territory at 50,000; in Texas, at 25,000; in New Mexico, at 30,000; in California, at 78,000; in Utah, at 10,000; in Oregon and Washington territories, 20,000; and in Alaska at 40,000. — The records of our colonial history give evidence of almost unremitting conflict between the natives and the whites, except in the commonwealth established by William Penn, where justice was the foundation of the State. From the foundation of the republic, it must be said, the policy adopted towards the Indians has proved most disastrous to them, and injurious to the nation. Forced or persuaded to cede their lands to the national government or to those of States for almost nothing, in comparison with their value, the Indians were refused citizenship, and held to be foreigners in their own country. In the treaties for the cession of lands the government has guaranteed the payment of stipulated annuities of money or merchandise, or both, to the Indians, and also protection. It has, from time to time, placed them on reservations on wild lands, and so compelled them to continue in the hunter state, on the borders of civilization, instead of becoming agriculturists or artificers, within its folds. The system of Indian reservations and annuities, under the general superintendence of government agents, has been productive of a vast amount of evil, and of almost continual warfare between the pale and dusky races. A host of contractors and traders, hovering like vultures around the agents, spreading demoralization among all the tribes by the sale of intoxicating drinks, managing to cheat both the government and the Indians, have accumulated so vast an amount of evil, that the Indians, smarting under a sense of these wrongs, have been made implacable enemies of their oppressors. At length the distressing hostilities with the Indians, that had been going on since the close of the civil war, caused Congress first to appoint a commission to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes, and then a peace commission for their pacification. The facts revealed in the report of that commission aroused the whole country to a sense of the necessity for a change of policy toward our barbarian brethren. In 1869, the Society of Friends, who had long considered the *Indian question* in the light of justice and humanity, presented a memorial to Congress, asking permission to try kindness instead of gunpowder in dealing with hostile Indians. Congress took action in accordance with their suggestion, and President Grant nominated 18 of their members as agents to go among the Indians, and try the effects of honest dealing and kind action. These worthy and peaceful agents are now in this field of beneficent labor.

In'dian Sarsaparil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEMIDESMUS.
In'dian Shot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CANNA.
Indian Springs, in *California*, a post village of Nevada co., about 10 m. S. of Nevada City.
Indian Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Butts co., about 50 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.
Indian Springs, in *Kentucky*, a P.O. of Campbell co.
Indian Springs, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Washington co.
Indian Stream, in *New Hampshire*, joins the E. Branch to form the Connecticut River in Coos co. It is sometimes called INDIAN RIVER.
—A township of Coos co.
Indian Tavern, in *Tennessee*, a vill. of Morgan co.
Indian Teak, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TECTONA.
Indian Territory, in the *U. States*, a tract of country allotted by the government to be the residence of the Indian tribes removed thither from E. of the Mississippi. It is bounded N. chiefly by Kansas, S. by Red River and Texas, E. by Arkansas, and W. by Texas and New Mexico. It lies between 33° 30′ and 37° N. Lat., and between 94° 30′ and 103° W. Lon., being about 450 m. long, and from 35 to 240 m. in width; *area*, about 71,000 sq. m. The *I. T.*, too little known to be accurately described, is drained by the Arkansas and Red rivers with their numerous tributaries. It is occupied chiefly by Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Cherokees, Senecas, Shawnees, Seminoles, &c., on the E.; and by the Osages, Comanches, Kioways, Pawnees, Arrapahoes, &c., in the middle and western parts. Most of these tribes named are in the lowest state of civilization, and fast diminishing under the influence of intemperance and vicious connection with abandoned whites; but some of them have made considerable advances in agriculture and the industrial arts, and have established schools and churches. Estimated *pop.* 50,000.
Indian Tobacco, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LOBELIA.
Indian Town, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Bureau co; *pop.* of township about 1,600.
Indian Town, in *Michigan*, a P. O. of Mason co.
Indian Town, in *N. Carolina*, a vill. of Camden co.
—A village of Currituck co., abt. 165 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.
Indian Town, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Williamsburg district, about 85 m. E.S.E. of Columbia.
Indian Turnip, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARUM.
Indian Valley, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Floyd co.
Indian Village, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Noble co.
Indian Village, in *Iowa*, a township of Tama co.; *pop.* 1,532.
Indian Village, in *Louisiana*, a village of Washita parish.
In'dian Wheeling Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River in Belmont co.
In'dian Yellow, or PURREE, *n.* (*Painting.*) A coloring matter highly esteemed by painters. It is imported from India in the form of balls, is of a fetid odor, and is produced from the urine of the camel. It has also been ascribed, in like manner, to the buffalo, or Indian cow, after feeding on mangoes; but the latter statement is incorrect. Indian yellow resists the sun's rays with singular power in water-painting.
India-rubber, CAOUTCHOUC, or OHM-ELASTIC, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance closely allied to the gum-resins, of an extraordinary elasticity, and called *I. R.*, because it has been first employed to rub out pencil marks on paper. *Formula*, C_5H_4. It is procured from a milky exudation furnished by several tropical plants, particularly by the *Jatropha elastica*, order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Incisions are made in the tree, and the milky liquid thus obtained is spread upon a clay bottle-shaped mould, which is then suspended over a fire; a layer of caoutchouc is thus deposited upon the mould, and its thickness is afterwards increased by repeated applications of the milky liquid, the mould being eventually broken out of the *I. R.* bottle thus formed. The dark color of the *I. R.* found in commerce is believed to be due to the smoke from the fire over which it is dried, for pure *I. R.* is white, and may be obtained in this state by dissolving in washed ether and precipitating it by the addition of alchohol, in which it is insoluble. The *I. R.* of commerce contains a small quantity of albumen, derived from the original milky liquid, this being really a solution of albumen holding in suspension about 30 per cent. of *I. R.*, which rises to the surface like cream, when the juice is diluted with water, and allowed to stand, becoming coherent and elastic when exposed to air. It will be remembered that many of the chief uses of *I. R.* depend upon its physical rather than its chemical properties, its lightness (sp. gr. 0·93) and impermeability to water adapting it for the fabrication of waterproof articles of clothing, of life-buoys, &c., whilst its remarkable elasticity gives rise to a still greater variety of applications. For the manufacture of *waterproof cloth*, *I. R.* is dissolved in rectified turpentine, and the solution is spread, in a viscid state, over the surfaces of two pieces of cloth of the same size, which are then laid face to face and passed between rollers, the pressure of which causes perfect adhesion between the two surfaces. Bisulphide of carbon, benzole, and coal naphtha, petroleum, the oils, both fixed and volatile, are also capable of dissolving *I. R.* — *Marine glue* is a solution of *I. R.* with a little shell-lac in coal-tar naphtha. — *Waterproof felt* is made by matting together fibres of cotton impregnated with a solution of *I. R.* in naphtha, and passing the felt between rollers. When kept for a length of time, its strength and waterproof qualities are deteriorated, in consequence of the oxidation of the caoutchouc, which is thus converted into a resinous substance resembling shell-lac, and easily dissolved by alcohol. — The alkalies and diluted acids are without effect upon *I. R.* When gently warmed it becomes far more soft and pliable; it fuses at about 250° F., and is converted into an oily liquid which becomes viscid on cooling, but will not again solidify, and is useful for lubricating stop-cocks. When further heated in air, it burns with a bright smoky flame. Heated in a retort, *I. R.* is decomposed into several hydrocarbons, one of which, called *isoprene*, boils at about 100° F., and has the composition $C_{10}H_8$, while *caoutchine* has the same composition as oil of turpentine, and boils at 340° F.; they are well adapted for dissolving caoutchouc. — *Vulcanized I. R.*, first discovered in this country by Mr. Goodyear, is produced by incorporating this substance with 2 or 3 per cent. of sulphur, which not only increases in a remarkable manner its elasticity, but prevents it from cohering under pressure, and from adhering to other surfaces unless strongly heated. The vulcanized caoutchouc is also insoluble in turpentine and naphtha. Ordinary vulcanized *I. R.* generally contains more sulphur than is stated above, which causes it to become inelastic and brittle after it has been some time in use; and for some purposes, such as the manufacture of overshoes, it is found advantageous to add some carbonate of lead, as well as sulphur. When a sheet of *I. R.* is allowed to remain for some time in fused sulphur at 250° F., it absorbs 12 or 15 per cent. of that element without suffering any material alteration; but if it be heated for a short time to 300° F., it becomes vulcanized; and when still further heated, is converted into the black heavy substance called *Vulcanite*, or *ebonite*, and used for the manufacture of combs, &c. By treating the vulcanized *I. R.* with sulphide of soda, the excess of sulphur above 2 or 3 per cent. may be dissolved out. There are several processes employed for the manufacture of vulcanized *I. R.*; sometimes the sulphur is singly incorporated with it by mechanical means. Another process consists in immersing the *I. R.* in a mixture of 100 parts of bisulphide of carbon with 2·5 parts of chloride of sulphur, (S_2Cl), or in dissolving the sulphur in oil of turpentine, which is afterwards used to dissolve the *I. R.* When the turpentine has evaporated, a mixture of *I. R.* and sulphur is left, which may easily be moulded into any desired form, and afterwards vulcanized by exposure to high-pressured steam, having a temperature of about 280° F. The true chemical composition of vulcanized *I. R.* is not yet well known; it has been suggested that the sulphur has been substituted for a portion of the hydrogen in the original *I. R.*, but it does not seem improbable that this hydrocarbon may combine directly with sulphur. *I. R.* is by no means rare in the vegetable kingdom, being found in the vegetable juices of the poppy (and thence in opium), of the lettuce, of the euphorbium, and asclepia genera.
In'dicant, *a.* [Lat. *indicans.*] Showing; pointing out; directing what is to be done in any disease.
—*n.* (*Med.*) Anything which, in the course of a disease, or in what precedes or accompanies it, concurs in pointing out the means to be used for its cure.
In'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *indico, indicatus.*] To point out; to direct, as the mind to a knowledge of something; to discover; to show; to mark; to denote; to signify; to tell; to disclose.
(*Med.*) To manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies.
Indica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *indicatio.*] Act of pointing out; mark; token; sign; discovery made; intelligence given.
(*Med.*) Symptom; any symptom or occurrence in a disease which serves to direct to suitable remedies.
Indic'ative, *a.* [Fr. *indicatif*; Lat. *indicativus.*] That serves to point out or indicate; showing; giving intimation or knowledge of something not visible or obvious.
(*Gram.*) That particular form or state of a verb which simply indicates or declares a thing; as, I love, he is feared.
Indic'atively, *adv.* In a manner to show or signify.
In'dicator, *n.* [Fr. *indicateur*; Lat. *indicator.*] He or that which indicates, shows, or points out.
(*Anat.*) A muscle of the forearm which points or extends the forefinger.
(*Mach.*) An instrument for ascertaining the amount of the pressure of steam, and the state of the vacuum throughout the stroke of a steam-engine.
(*Zoöl.*) See HONEY-GUIDE.
Indic'atory, *a.* [L. Lat. *indicatorius.*] Showing; serving to show or make known.
Indica'vit, *n.* (*Law.*) A writ of prohibition.
In'dices, *n.*; *pl.* of INDEX. (*Math.*) See INDEX.
Indicia, (*in-dish'e-a,*) *n. pl.* [Lat.] Discriminating marks.
Indic'olite, *n.* [Lat. *indicum*, indigo, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone; so called from its color.] (*Min.*) A blue, or sometimes bluish-black var. of TOURMALINE, *q. v.*
Indict, (*in-dīt',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *indico, indictus* — *in*, and *dico*, to proclaim or make known. See DICTATE.] (*Law.*) To declare publicly; to proclaim; to publish; to announce; to enjoin; to charge or accuse in an enjoined or prescribed form of words; to accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanor, in writing, by a grand jury under oath.
Indict'able, *a.* That may be indicted; subject to be presented by a grand jury; subject to indictment.
Indictee', *n.* (*Law.*) One who is indicted; — opposed to *indicter.*
Indicter, (*in-dīt'er,*) *n.* One who indicts.
Indiction, (*in-dik'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *indictio*, establish-

ment, order.] In chronology, a period of 15 years; different from other cycles in the fact of its having no reference to astronomical phenomena. The indiction is supposed to relate to certain judicial acts, as tariffs of the taxes, and such like decrees, at stated intervals, under the old Greek emperors. The Cæsarean indiction fell on the 8th of the calends of October (24th September); the Constantinopolitan indiction on the 1st of September; and the Pontifical indiction on the 1st of January. The year of indiction may be computed by the following formula, to correspond with the year of our æra: Add 3 to the date, divide the sum by 15, and the remainder will be the year of the indiction. If the remainder be 0, it will signify the 15th of the cycle. The reader will find the subject fully discussed in Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.*

Indic'tive, *a.* [Lat. *indictivus.*] Proclaimed; declared. (R.)

Indictment, *(in-dite'ment,) n.* [Lat. *in,* and *dico,* I speak against.] *(Law.)* A written accusation of one or more persons, of a crime or misdemeanor, preferred to, and presented upon oath by a grand jury. Indictments must have a precise and sufficient certainty. They should set forth the Christian name and surname, with the addition of the state and degree, town or place, and country, of the offender; but mistakes on these points are not generally held to be material. The time and place in which the fact was committed are also usually given; but neither is a mistake here generally held to be material. The offence itself must also be set forth with clearness and certainty. The grand jury sit and receive indictments; and their duty is only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution; for the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation. They ought, however, to be thoroughly persuaded of the truth of an indictment, so far as their evidence goes, and not rest satisfied with mere probabilities. When, having heard the evidence, they think it a groundless accusation, they used formerly to indorse on the back of the bill *Ignoramus,* or "We know nothing of it." Now they write, "Not a true bill," or "Not found," and then the party is discharged without further answer. A new bill may, however, be preferred against him before the same or another grand jury. If satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they then indorse upon it "A true bill," anciently *Bulla vera.* The indictment is then said to be found, and the party stands indicted. In finding a true bill, twelve, at least, of the grand jury must concur.

In'dies, (East,) a collective name vaguely applied to Hindostan, Farther India and the Indian Archipelago. See Archipelago (Eastern), Hindostan, and India.

In'dies, (West.) See Antilles and West Indies.

In'dictor, *a. (Law.)* One who indicts; an indicter.

Indif'ference, *n.* [Fr., Lat. *indifferentia.*] Want of difference of distinction; similarity; equivalence; equipoise or neutrality of mind between different persons or things; a state in which the mind is not inclined to one side more than the other; impartiality; freedom from prejudice, prepossession, or bias; unconcernedness; carelessness; unconcern; apathy.

Indif'ferency, *n.* Indifference. (R.)

Indif'ferent, *a.* [Fr., Lat. *indifferens.*] Showing or having no distinction or difference; neutral; not inclined to one side, party, or thing, more than to another; unconcerned; careless; feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting anything; having no influence or preponderating weight; having no difference that gives a preference: impartial: disinterested; passable; of a middling state or quality; neither good nor the worst.

Indif'ferentism, *n.* State of being indifferent; indifference.

Indif'ferentist, *n.* One who is indifferent or neutral.

Indif'ferently, *adv.* In an indifferent manner; without distinction or preference; equally; impartially; without concern; without wish or aversion; not well; tolerably; passably.

In'digence, In'digency, *n.* [Fr. *indigence;* Lat. *indigentia.*] State of being indigent; need; want: penury; poverty; want of estate or means of comfortable subsistence.

Indigenous, *(in-dij'en-us.) a.* [L. Lat. *indigenus,* native, from Lat. *indigena,* native — *indu* = Gr. *endon,* in, within, and *gen,* root of *gigno,* to beget, to bear.] Born in a country; native, as persons, animals, or plants; produced naturally in a country; not exotic, as plants.

In'digent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *indigens,* from *indigeo* — *in,* or *indu,* and *ego,* to need, to want.] Being in want or need of anything; destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

In'digently, *adv.* With indigence or destitution.

Indigest'ed, *a.* [Lat. *indigestus* — *in,* and *digestus.*] Not digested; not arranged; without order; confused; not regularly disposed, not methodized; not reduced to due form.

(Med.) Not digested or concocted in the stomach; not changed or prepared for nourishing the body; undigested; crude; not prepared by heat.

Indigest'edness, *n.* State of being indigested.

Indigestibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being indigestible.

Indiges'tible *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme, or prepared in the stomach for nourishing the body. — Not to be received or patiently endured.

Indiges'tibleness, *n.* Quality of being indigestible; indigestibility.

Indiges'tibly, *adv.* Not digestibly.

Indiges'tion, *n.* [Fr.] See Dyspepsia.

Indig'nant, *a.* [Lat. *indignans,* from *indignor* — *in,* and *dignor,* to deem worthy, from *dignus,* worthy. See Deign.] Affected with a sense of unworthiness, ill-treatment, ill-conduct, &c.; disdaining; affected at once with anger and disdain; feeling the mingled emotions of wrath and scorn or contempt.

Indig'nantly, *adv.* With indignation.

Indignation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *indignatio.*] State of being indignant; a strong and elevated disapprobation of what is flagitious in character or conduct; anger or extreme anger, mingled with contempt, disgust, or abhorrence; ire; wrath; resentment; fury; rage; the anger of a superior.

(Script.) Extreme anger, particularly of the Supreme Being; effects of anger; the dreadful effects of anger; the dreadful effects of God's displeasure; terrible judgments; holy displeasure at one's self for sin.

Indig'nity, *n.* [Fr. *indignité;* Lat. *indignitas,* from *indignus* — *in,* and *dignus,* worthy.] Unmerited contemptuous conduct towards another; any action towards another which manifests contempt for him; incivility or injury, accompanied with insult; contumely; affront; abuse.

Indigo, *(in'di-go,) n.* [Fr., It., and Sp. *indigo.*] *(Chem.)* A blue dye-stuff, extracted from a variety of plants, growing principally in India and America, especially from species of *Indigofera,* q. v. The common woad, or *Isatis tinctoria,* also yields indigo. It has been found in minute quantities in the milk of cows and in human urine. It is one of our most important dye-stuffs, both from the beauty and permanence of the color it yields, and from the ease with which it is applied to fabrics of all materials. The juices of the plants from which indigo is obtained give no evidence of its presence while in their natural state, but require to undergo a process of fermentation before the dark-blue coloring-matter known in commerce as indigo, is precipitated. The method of manufacture consists in steeping the plant in water until fermentation sets in, the coloring-matter dissolves in the water, forming a yellow solution, which is drawn off from the rest of the vegetable matter. This solution, by agitation and continual exposure to the air, gradually deposits indigo as a blue precipitate, which is dried, and pressed into the form in which it is sold to customers. India and the islands of the Indian Archipelago produce four-fifths of the indigo consumed, the remainder being furnished principally by Central America, only a very small proportion being found in other parts of the world. The indigo of commerce contains *indigotine,* or indigo-blue, its most important constituent, indigo-brown, and indigo-red; besides many other substances, in varying proportions, which must be looked on as accidental impurities or adulterations. Indigotine, or indigo-blue, may be obtained in crystals from the red or brown coloring-matter, by sublimation between two watch-glasses; but as this process is attended with considerable loss, the following method is usually adopted in commerce: — Four ounces of commercial indigo in fine powder, and four ounces of grape-sugar, are placed in a flask capable of holding, at least, ten pints of liquid; and six ounces of a saturated solution of caustic soda is added to them, and the flask filled up with boiling alcohol. The mixture is shaken, the flask being first closed, so as to exclude the air, and set aside. In a few hours it becomes clear, and the yellowish-red solution is drawn off, and exposed to the air. It becomes brown, and deposits crystals of indigotine, which are rendered perfectly pure by the treatment with boiling alcohol and hot water. Pure indigotine is not soluble either in water, weak acid, or alkalies. In order, therefore, to use it as a dye-stuff, it has to be reduced to the state of white indigo, which is readily soluble by means of copperas and potash, or some other deoxidizing agent. White indigo contains one equivalent more of hydrogen than blue indigo, and is soluble in alkaline liquids. The processes for dyeing fabrics with indigo are consequently all found on the same principle — the use of a deoxidizing agent for reducing the blue indigo to white, and an alkaline solution for dissolving it when formed. The indigo is, therefore, fixed in the fibre in its white and soluble condition, the blue color being afterwards developed by exposure to the air. Indigotine dissolves readily in sulphuric acid, forming *sulphindylic acid,* known in dyeing as sulphate of indigo, or Saxony blue. Schunck supposes that the indigo obtained from woad is the result of the decomposition of a yellow, transparent, amorphous, deliquescent substance, which he has extracted from the juice, and which he names *indican.* When heated with sulphuric acid, it forms indigo-blue, indigo-red, and a species of sugar. This appears to be exactly what happens during the fermentation of the indigo-plants; a strong acid is developed, which converts the indican into indigo-blue, indigo-red, and sugar. Under the different treatment, indigo-blue yields a variety of substances, a full account of which will be found in Miller's *Elements of Chemistry,* vol. iii.

In'digo Copper, *n. (Min.)* Native sulphuret of copper, occurring sometimes in hexagonal crystal but generally uncrystallized. It is of an indigo-blue color, and contains sulphur 33·5, copper 66·5. *Sp. gr.* 4·6. Found at Vesuvius on lava, at Algodon Bay, Bolivia, and in Chili. Called also Covellite.

Indigofera, *n.* [*indigo,* and Lat. *fero,* I bear.] *(Bot.)* A genus of plants sub-order *Papilionaceæ.* The species *I. tinctoria, cærulea,* and probably some others, yield commercial indigo, one of the most important of dyeing materials. Indigo is very poisonous; but in proper doses it has been employed in epilepsy and erysipelas; its value in such diseases is by no means well established. See Indigo.

In'digogen, or **In'diogene,** *n. (Chem.)* White indigo; colorless indigotine.

In'digolite, *n.* [Eng. *indigo,* and Gr. *lithos,* a stone.] *(Min.)* Blue tourmaline.

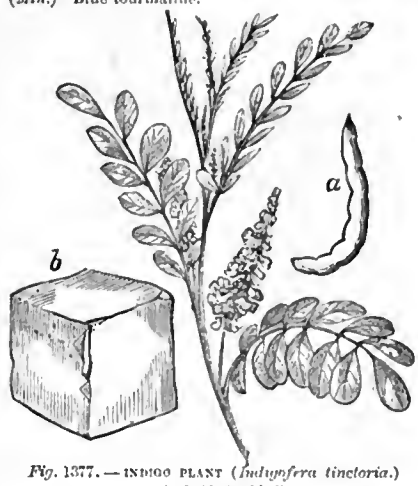


Fig. 1377. — Indigo plant (*Indigofera tinctoria.*)
a pod; *b,* block of indigo.

Indigom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *indigo,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of indigo.

Indigom'etry, *n. (Chem.)* Method of ascertaining the coloring power of indigo. — *Buchanon.*

In'digo-plant, *n. (Bot.)* See Indigofera.

Indigot'ic Acid, *n. (Chem.)* An acid formed when indigo is dissolved in nitric acid considerably diluted. See Benzoic Series.

In'digotine, *n. (Chem.)* On heating indigo, it evolves purple vapors, which condense in prismatic crystals of a coppery lustre, consisting of pure *indigotine* or indigo-blue, which may be obtained in large quantities by digesting indigo with grape-sugar, caustic soda, and weak alcohol, when a solution of white indigo is obtained which deposits the crystallized indigotine on exposure to air. *Form.* $C_{16}H_5NO_2$.

In'dine, *n. (Chem.)* A crystallized rose-colored substance, obtained from indigo. — *Laurent.*

Indio, *(en'de-o,)* a river of the U. States of Colombia, on the Isthmus of Panama, unites with the Pacora, and enters the Pacific Ocean near Panama.

Indio'la, in *Minnesota,* a village of Wright co., on Crow River, abt. 45 m. W. of Anoka.

Indirect', *a.* [Fr.] Not straight or rectilinear; deviating from a direct line or course; circuitous; not direct; not tending to a purpose by the shortest or plainest course, or by the obvious ordinary means, but obliquely or consequentially; not fair; not honest; tending to mislead or deceive.

(Logic & Math.) Not arriving at an end by the shortest method.

Indirection, *n.* Oblique means; tending not in a straight line.

Indirect'ly, *adv.* Not in a straight line or course; obliquely; not by direct means; not in express terms; unfairly.

Indirect'ness, *n.* State or quality of being indirect; obliquity; devious course. — Unfairness; dishonesty.

Indiscern'ible, *a.* [Fr. *indiscernable.*] Not perceptible; not discoverable; undiscernible.

Indiscern'ibleness, *n.* State of being undiscernible.

Indiscern'ibly, *adv.* Undiscernibly.

Indiscerp'tible, *a.* [*in,* and *discerptible.*] Not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed.

Indiscerp'tibly, *adv.* In an indiscerptible manner.

Indis'ciplinable, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be disciplined; undisciplinable.

Indis'cipline, *n.* Want of discipline.

Indiscov'erable, *a.* That cannot be discovered.

Indiscreet', *a.* [Fr. *indiscret.*] Without distinction or discrimination; wanting discretion; imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; incautious; rash; hasty; not according to discretion or sound judgment, as conduct.

Indiscreet'ly, *adv.* Not discreetly; without prudence; inconsiderately; without judgment.

Indiscreet'ness, *n.* Want of discretion.

Indiscreet', *n.* [Lat. *indiscretus.*] Not discreet.

Indiscre'tion, *n.* [Fr. *indiscretion.*] Want of discretion; imprudence.

Indiscrim'inate, *a.* [L. Lat. *indiscriminatus.*] Not making any distinction; not having discrimination; confused; undistinguished or undistinguishable; promiscuous.

Indiscrim'inately, *adv.* Without distinction; in confusion.

Indiscrim'inating, *a.* Not making any distinction.

Indiscrimina'tion, *n.* Want of discrimination.

Indiscrim'inative, *a.* That makes no distinction; undiscriminating.

Indispen'sable, *n.* Not to be dispensed with; that cannot be omitted, remitted, or spared; absolutely necessary or requisite.

Indispen'sableness, *n.* State or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary.

Indispen'sably, *adv.* Necessarily; in a manner or degree that forbids dispensation, omission, or want.

Indispersed', *a.* Undispersed.

Indispose', *v. a.* To put out of order; to disarrange; to displace; to render unfit; to disqualify for its proper functions; to disorder slightly; to disincline; to alienate the mind and render it averse or unfavorable to anything; to make unfavorable or disinclined.

Indisposed', *p. a.* Disordered; disqualified for its functions; unfit; slightly disordered; not in perfect health; disinclined; averse; unwilling; unfavorable.

Indispos'edness, *n.* State of being indisposed; disordered state; unfitness; disinclination; slight aversion; unwillingness; unfavorableness.

Indisposi'tion, *n.* State of being indisposed; slight disorder of the healthy functions of the body; illness; tendency to disease; disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike; want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity.

Indis'putable, *a.* Not to be disputed; too evident to admit of dispute; incontestable; unquestionable; undeniable; indubitable; certain; positive.

Indis'putableness, *n.* State of being indisputable; uncertainty; evidence.

Indis'putably, *adv.* Without dispute; in a manner or degree not admitting of controversy; unquestionably; without opposition.

Indissolubil'ity, *n.* Quality of being indissoluble, or not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied; quality of being incapable of a breach; perpetuity of union.

Indis'soluble, *a.* Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied. — That cannot be broken or rightfully violated; perpetually binding or obligatory; not to be broken; firm; stable.

Indis'solubleness, *n.* Indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

Indis'solubly, *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; in a manner not to be dissolved or broken.

Indis'solvable, *a.* That cannot be dissolved; not capable of being melted or liquefied; indissoluble.

Indissolv'ableness, *n.* State of being indissolvable.

Indistinct', *a.* Not distinct or distinguishable; not separate in such a manner as to be perceptible by itself; not clear or distinct, intellectually considered; obscure; confused; imperfect; faint; not presenting clear and well defined images, as a prospect.

Indistinc'tion, *n.* Confusion; uncertainty. — Omission of discrimination; indiscrimination. — Want of distinctness; dimness.

Indistinct'ly, *adv.* Confusedly; uncertainly; without definiteness or discrimination.

Indistinct'ness, *n.* State or quality of being indistinct; want of distinction or discrimination; confusion; uncertainty; obscurity; faintness.

Indistin'guishable, *a.* That cannot be distinguished; undistinguishable.

Indistin'guishably, *adv.* In a manner as to not be distinguishable.

Indisturb'ance, *n.* Calmness; freedom from disturbance.

Indite', *v. a.* [Lat. *indico, indictum* — *in*, and *dico*, to declare.] To declare; to set forth in writing; to compose; to write; to commit to words in writing; to direct or dictate what is to be written or uttered.

Indite'ment, *n.* Act of inditing.

Indi'ter, *n.* One who indites.

In'dium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal discovered in 1863 by Richter, professor of the School of Mines in Freiburg, in the zinc-blendes of that region. This metal, still little known, is white, brighter than tin, approaching the lustre of silver; soft, ductile, and not sensibly oxidized in the air, or even in boiling water. Its melting point is the same as lead, and its oxide does not impart color to glass. It is soluble in hydro-chloric and sulphuric acids, with evolution of hydrogen gas, and is also easily soluble in nitric acid; completely precipitated from acid solutions as a hydrated oxide by ammonia, and is insoluble in an excess of this reagent, which reaction at once suggests a method of separation from zinc. The hydrated oxide is pure white, and peculiarly slimy, on which account it adheres to the sides of the vessel; after heating and cooling, this oxide assumes a straw yellow color. Tartaric acid prevents the precipitation of the oxide. Sulphuretted hydrogen does not precipitate any material amount of the metal from strongly acid solutions, a behavior similar to that of zinc. From solutions in acetic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen precipitates a beautiful yellow sulphide of indium, closely resembling sulphide of cadmium; this affords a method of separation from iron and manganese. The chloride of indium resembles chloride of aluminum, and can be prepared in the same way by passing chlorine gas over the oxide, mixed with charcoal. It is very hygroscopic, and can be driven from one place to another in the tube. Although more easily fusible, the metal is more difficultly volatilized than zinc and cadmium, so that it cannot be distilled in glass vessels. Heated in the air, it volatilizes and burns with a violet light, and the oxide thus produced rises in brown vapors, which being heavier than the corresponding zinc oxide rapidly fall to the ground. Indium has not been discovered in the American ores of zinc. Atomic weight, 35·9 (?); *Sp. gr.* 7·17 to 7·38; *Symbol* In.

Individ'ual, *a.* [Fr. *individuel*; Lat. *individuus* — *in*, and *dividō*, to divide, *q. v.*] Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one; pertaining to one only, as, individual efforts.

—*n.* A single person or human being; a single animal or thing of a kind; an object which is, in the strict and primary sense, one, and consequently cannot be logically divided.

Individ'ualism, *n.* [Fr.] Quality of being distinct; individuality. — The quality which primarily regards self or self interest; selfishness. — *Worcester.*

Individual'ity, *n.* [Fr. *individualité.*] Quality of being individual; separate or distinct existence; a state of oneness.

Individualizn'tion, *n.* The act of individualizing.

Individ'ualize, *v. a.* To single out; to distinguish; to select or mark as an individual.

Individ'ualizer, *n.* One who individualizes.

Individ'ually, *adv.* Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; with separate or distinct existence; inseparably; incommunicably.

Individ'uate, *v. a.* To distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

"Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers." — *More.*

Individua'tion, *n.* The act of endowing with individuality.

Indivisibil'ity, *n.* [Fr.] State or quality of being indivisible.

Indivis'ible, *a.* That cannot be divided, separated, or broken.

(*Math.*) Not separable into parts; immensurable.

—*n.* An elementary part.

—*n. pl.* (*Math.*) A peculiar method of the calculus invented by Cavalieri, a disciple of Galileo, which was much used by mathematicians before the invention of fluxions and the differential and integral calculus. In this theory, lines are considered to be composed of an infinite series of points, surfaces of an infinite number of lines, and solids of an infinite number of surfaces. The purpose, therefore, of the method is to give an infinite series of successive approximations, and it is extremely useful in discovering the contents and areas of innumerable plane and solid figures. (See FLUXIONS, INTEGRAL CALCULUS.)

Indivis'ibleness, *n.* Indivisibility.

Indivis'ibly, *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

Indocibil'ity, Indocible'ness, *n.* [Lat. *indocibilitas.*] State of being indocible.

Indoc'ible, *a.* Unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

Indoc'ile, *a.* [Lat. *indocilis* — *in*, and *docco*, to teach. See DOCTRINE.] Not docile or teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable, as a beast.

Indocil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *indocilité.*] Quality of being indocile; unteachableness; dullness of intellect; intractableness.

Indoc'trinate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *in*, and *doctrino, doctrinatus.* See DOCTRINE.] To instill doctrine or learning into; to imbue with any doctrine or science; to teach; to instruct in rudiments or principles.

Indoctrina'tion, *n.* Act of indoctrinating; instruction in the rudiments and principles of any science; information.

In'do-German'ic, or **In'do-Europe'an Language.** See ARYAN LANGUAGES.

In'dolence, In'doleney, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *indolentia.*] Freedom from labor; ease; repose; habitual love of ease; habitual indolence; indisposition to labor; laziness; inaction, or want of exertion of body or mind, proceeding from love of ease or aversion to toil.

In'dolent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *indolens* — *in*, and *dolco*, to feel or suffer pain, to grieve.] Free from labor; slothful; inactive; idle; habitually idle or indisposed to labor; lazy; listless; sluggish; indulging in ease.

In'dolently, *adv.* In habitual idleness and ease; without action, activity, or exertion; lazily.

Indom'itable, *a.* [Fr. *indomptable*; Lat. *in*, and *domo, domitus*, to tame or subdue.] That cannot be tamed or subdued; irrepressible; untamable.

In'door, *a.* Being within doors; being within the house.

Indore, (*in-dor'*,) a city of Hindostan, in the province of Malwa, and the capital of the Mahratta chief, Mulhar Row Holkar, 32 miles S. of Oujein. The city is extensive, but contains few good houses, most of which are of two stories, built of mud and burnt bricks. It has some mosques, and a new palace constructed of granite; but its handsomest edifice is that of the British Residency, which is one of the finest in Hindostan. *Pop.* Uncertained. Lat. 22° 42′ N., Lon. 75° 50′ E. — The STATE of Indore is under the protection of the British, and consists principally of a territory comprised in the table-land of Malwa. It is inclosed by the territories of the Bombay presidency, Scinde, and the rajahships of Dhar and Dewas. *Area*, estimated at 4,300 square miles. *Pop.* 600,000. Lat. between 21° 20′ and 24° N., Lon. between 74° 50′ and 77° E.

Indors'able, *a.* That may be indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

Indorsa'tion, *n.* Indorsement.

Indorse', *v. a.* [Fr. *endosser*; Lat. *in* and *dorsum*, the back.] To back: to put a back to; to put on the back of a paper or written instrument; to assign by writing an order on the back of a note or bill; to assign or transfer by indorsement; to give sanction or currency to.

Indorsed', *pa.* Written on the back; assigned; sanctioned.

(*Her.*) Applied to two animals placed back to back.

Indorsee', *n.* The person in whose favor an indorsement is made.

Indorse'ment, *n.* (*Law.*) Act of indorsing or writing on the back of a note, bill, or other negotiable instrument; that which is written on the back of a note, bill, or other paper. — An *I.* is generally made primarily, for the purpose of transferring the rights of the holder of the instrument to some other person. It has, however, various results, such as rendering the indorser liable in certain events; and hence an *I.* is sometimes made merely for the purpose of additional security. This is called an *accommodation I.* when done without consideration other than an exchange of indorsements. A *blank I.* is one in which the name of the indorser only is written upon the instrument. It is commonly made by writing the name of the indorser on the back; but a writing across the face may answer the same purpose. A *qualified I.* is one which restrains, or limits, or qualifies, or enlarges the liability of the indorser in any manner different from what the law generally imparts as his true liability, dedocible from the nature of the instrument. The words generally used are *sans recours*, (without recourse.) Unless the *I.* be qualified, the indorser becomes liable to pay the amount demanded by the instrument upon the failure of the principal, or *maker* of the *note.*

Indor'ser, or **Indors'or**, *n.* The person who indorses a note, &c. See INDORSEMENT.

Indors'ing, *n.* Act of making an indorsement.

Indow', *v. a.* See ENDOW.

Indraghi, (*in-dra-ghee'e,*) The largest river in the island of Sumatra; *length*, 200 m.

Indraught, (*in'draft,*) *n.* An opening from the sea into the land; an inlet; a passage inwards.

In'drawn, *a.* Drawn in.

In'dre, (*ándr.*) a river of France, rising near the frontier of the department of Indre, and after a course of 140 m., falling into the Loire between Saumur and Tours.

In'dre, a town of France, department Loire-Inférieure, 5 m. from Nantes. In its neighborhood are extensive works belonging to the government, at which cannon and steam-engines are manufactured. *Pop.* 4,000.

In'dre, a department of France, lying S. of the department of Loir-et-Cher: Lat. between 46° 22′ and 47° 10′ N., Lon. between 0° 52′ and 2° 10′ E.; *area*, 2,675 sq. m. It is watered by the Indre, the Creuse, and its tributary the Anglin. The surface is generally flat, and the land fertile, producing large crops of wheat and barley. The two principal resources of the department, however, are its vineyards and its flocks. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen cloths, paper, porcelain, &c. *Chief towns.* Châteauroux, the capital, Le Blanc, Issoudun, and La Châtre. *Pop.* 277,860.

Indre-et-Loire, a department of France, lying N.W. of the department of Indre: Lat. between 46° 46′ and 47° 43′ N., Lon. between 0° 3′ and 1° 18′ E. It is watered by the Loire, and by its tributaries, the Cher, the Indre, and the Vienne, all of them navigable. In the *I.*, the surface is hilly, and either watered or wooded, but in the other parts it is generally flat, and very fertile. Of the products, which includes an abundant yield of the ordinary bread-stuffs, wine is the most important. *Manuf.* Bar-iron, powder, files, woollen cloths, silks, &c. *Chief towns.* Tours, the capital, Chinon, and Loches. *Pop.* 325,193.

In'rl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEMURIDÆ.

Indu'bious, *a.* Not dubious; not doubtful.

Indu'bitable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *indubitabilis.* See DOUBT.] Not to be doubted; apparently certain; too plain to admit of doubt; unquestionable; evident; incontestable; undeniable.

—*n.* A thing undoubted.

Indu'bitableness, *n.* State of being indubitable.

Indu'bitably, *adv.* Undoubtedly; unquestionably; in a manner to remove all doubt.

Induce', *v. a.* [Lat. *induco* — *in*, and *duco*, to lead, to bring.] To lead, bring, or conduct in or into; to lead to or into anything; to lead, as by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence by motives; to persuade; to actuate; to incite; to instigate; to produce by influence; to bring on; to cause, as changes; to introduce; to bring into view.

Induce'ment, *n.* That which induces; anything that leads the mind to will or to act; incitement; motive; reason.

(*Law.*) The statement of matter which is introductory to the principal subject of the declaration of plea, and which is necessary to explain or elucidate it. Such matter as is not introductory to, or necessary to elucidate the substance or gist of, the declaration, plea, &c., nor collaterally applicable to it, is surplusage.

Induc'er, *n.* One who induces; a persuader.

Induc'ible, *a.* That may be induced; that may be offered by induction; that may be caused.

Induct', *v. a.* [Lat. *inductus*, from *induco.*] To lead or bring in or into.

(*Eccl.*) To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical living, or of any other office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

Induc'teous, *a.* (*Elec.*) Electro-polarized by induction, or brought into the opposite electrical state by the influence of inductive bodies.

Induc'tile, *a.* Not ductile; not capable of being drawn into threads, as metal.

Inductil'ity, *n.* Quality of being inductive, or not easily drawn out. — *Craig.*

Induc'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inductio.*] A leading or bringing in; introduction; entrance.

(*Phil.*) The bringing forward of particulars, or individual cases, with a view to establish some general conclusion; a kind of argument which infers respecting a whole class what has been ascertained respecting one or more individuals of that class. — See INDUCTIVE PHILOSOPHY.

(*Logic.*) The legitimate inference of some general truth from all the particulars embraced under it; the conclusion or inference drawn from a number of particular facts or phenomena.

(*Eccl.*) The introduction of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies.

(*Math.*) A method of reasoning generally known under the name of *successive induction;* as it collates truth from a demonstration, and this demonstration implies

the examination of every particular case of which it is formed, it follows that the mathematical sense of the word is truly logical to its expression. For example: The sum of any number of successive odd numbers, beginning from unity, is a square number, namely, the square of half the even number which follows the last odd number. Let this proposition be true in any one single instance, that is, n being some whole number, let 1, 3, 5, up to $2n+1$ put together, give $(n+1)^2$; then the next odd number being $2n+3$, the sum of all the odd numbers up to $2n+3$ will be $(n+1)^2+2n+3$, or n^2+4n+4, or $(n+2)^2$. But $n+2$ is the half of the even number next following $2n+3$; consequently, if the proposition be true of any one set of odd numbers, it is true of one more. But it is true of the first odd number 1, for this is the square of half the even number next following; consequently, being true of 1, it is true of 1+3; being true of 1+3, it is true of 1+3+5; and so on *ad infinitum*. Next, the formula, x^n-a^n, n being a whole number, is always algebraically diversible by $x-a$

$$x^n-a^n=x^n-a^{n-1}x+a^{n-1}x-a^n$$
$$=x(x^{n-1}-a^{n-1})+a^{n-1}(x-a).$$

In this last expression the second term $a^{n-1}(x-a)$ is obviously divisible by $x-a$; if then, $x^{n-1}-a^{n-1}$ be divisible by $x-a$, the whole of the second side of the last equation will be divisible by $x-a$; and, therefore, x^n-a^n will be divisible by $x-a$. If, then, any one of the successive

$$-x-a,\ x^2-a^2,\ x^3-a^3,\ x^4-a^4,\ \&c.$$

be divisible by $x-a$, so is the next. But this is obviously true of the first; therefore it is true of the second: being true of the second, it is true of the third; and so on *ad infinitum*. It will be readily seen by the reader from the foregoing examples, that hypothesis is one of the strongest proofs used in reasoning by induction.

(*Elect.*) If an insulated copper ball be connected with the prime conductor when charged, and a small insulated conductor be placed near it (Fig. 1378), opposite electrical forces will be developed upon the ends of the insulated conductor. On the end next the ball, negative force will be found; on the end farthest from the ball, positive force. This action of a charged body upon a body near it is called *induction*.

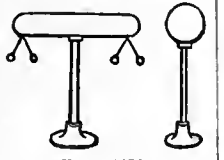


Fig. — 1378.

Induction coil. (*Magnet.*) The term applied originally to an apparatus, by which Faraday, in 1832, showed that an electric current, or a magnet, is able, by induction, to develop at a distance, electric currents in a conducting wire; just as a body charged with static electricity electrizes an insulated conductor by induction. The method by which this remarkable result is obtained, is as follows:—Two silk-covered wires are bound round a wooden cylindor, so as to make two perfectly similar helices, the spirals of which are parallel, and as near to each other as possible. The two ends of one of the wires are made to communicate with a delicate galvanometer, and the two ends of the other with the two poles of a voltaic pile. Whenever this latter communication is established, the first having been established previously, the needles of the galvanometer is seen to deviate; but this deviation immediately ceases, even though the current of the pile continues to circulate. As soon as the current is interrupted, the needle of the galvanometer experiences, a second time, a sudden and non-permanent deviation. This time, however, the deviation occurs in a contrary direction to that in which the former had occurred. The voltaic current that traverses one of the wires, determines, in the other, an instantaneous current, at the moment when it commences to pass, and determines it, in a second, at the instant it ceases to pass. These two currents are called *induced currents*, and the current of the pile the *inducing current*. A similar experiment may also be made thus: — About a wooden or glass tube a single silk-covered wire is wound, and its two ends placed in communication with a galvanometer. Into the hollow of the tube is then inserted an electro-dynamic cylinder, namely a helix, traversed by an electric current. At the moment of introduction, an induced current is shown in the outer coil, the movement of which is in a contrary direction to that passing through the inner helix; and upon withdrawing the cylinder, a second induced current is shown, the movement of which is in a direction similar to its own. These two experiments equally show that when a conductor traversed by a current is suddenly brought near to a conductor forming a closed circuit, an instantaneous current is determined in the latter, moving in a direction contrary to that of the current brought near it; and that, on removing it, a second current is determined moving in the same direction as the current removed. On account of the analogy existing between the properties of magnets and those of electro-dynamic cylinders, Faraday supposed that the same results would be obtained by introducing a magnet into the interior of the hollow helix of the second experiment. His supposition proved correct. Two induced currents are instantaneously produced, which are much more intense than those produced by inducing currents. By those and similar means, very considerable effects can be produced. Experiment has also shown that the phenomenon of induction may be manifested with a single conductor, in which the inducing current is transmitted, and at the same time the induced current is perceived. When a soft iron rod is introduced into the helical coil, then, as observed by Mr. Jenkins, the volta-electrical effect becomes wonderfully increased. If the ends of the secondary coil are grasped through metallic cylinders, and contact made or broken with the battery, a smart shock is immediately felt through the animal frame, and is of such a nature as to be, with powerful arrangements of the apparatus, perfectly insupportable. Bright, vivid sparks can also be obtained from the secondary wire, and an amount of ordinary electricity developed, quite unprecedented. In this modification of the induction coil, the effects of electro-dynamic are combined with those of magno-electrical induction. In the *I. coil* shown in Fig. 1379, the primary coil is of coarse wire wound with wool, and is attached to the wooden base of the instrument. The secondary coil is of fine silk-wound wire, much larger than the primary wire. Within the primary coil is a bundle of iron wires, which are sufficiently insulated by the rust that gathers on them. The developing of magnetism in these wires is the chief aim of the primary coil, and, as this requires a *strong* current, *coarse wire* is used in that coil. In the secondary coil, the aim is to increase the *tension* of the induced current, and *fine wire* is used, so that as many turns as possible may be brought within the influence of the primary coil and its core; for it is found that *the tension of the induced current is proportional to the strength of the primary current, and to the square of the resistance in the secondary coil*. In order to obtain the greatest

Fig. 1379. — INDUCTION COIL.

effect from the secondary coil, *it is necessary to have some means of rapidly completing and breaking the primary current*. This is done either by means of the rasp seen behind the coils, or by the self-acting *rheotome* at the left hand. In the *Inductorium* or *Ruhmkorff's I. coil*, the essential parts of the apparatus, like those of the one just described, are a primary coil, with its core of iron wire, and a secondary coil outside the primary, and insulated from it. The primary coil is connected with a galvanic battery, and a rheotome is used to interrupt the current as already explained.

Induc'tive, *a.* [Lat. *inductivus.*] Leading or bringing in; persuasive; drawing to; — preceding *to*.

"A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve" — *Milton.*

—Tending to induce; having causative power. [R.]— Leading to inferences; proceeding by induction; employed in drawing conclusions from premises; as, the *inductive* philosophy.

I. power. (*Elect.*) The name given by Faraday to the property which bodies possess of transmitting the electric influence.

Induc'tively, *adv.* By induction or inference.

Inductive Philos'ophy, (*in-duk'tiv.*) [Lat. *in*, and *duco*, I lead.] That process of reasoning which raises individual cases into general, and those again into still higher generalities. Every deduction, properly so called, must rest on a prior induction. As this would necessitate an impossibility, for the particulars to be observed are infinite in number, it is necessary to allow some spontaneous action of the understanding in every inductive process. "Two things," says Dr. Whewell, in his "History of the Inductive Sciences," "are requisite to the formation of science, facts, and ideas, observation of things *without*, and *inward* effort of thought; or, in other words, sense and reason. Neither of these elements by itself can constitute substantial general knowledge." It is easy to point out how a defect in this mental process has at different times retarded the advancement of science; indeed, in by far the greater part of the cause of the world, the history of most times and countries exhibits a condition thus stationary with regard to knowledge. Many facts in physical science, such as the motions of the stars and the weights of bodies, were familiar to man long before the rise of Greek astronomy and mechanics. What was wanted was the act of thought. At the present day even, tribes of uncivilized and half-civilized men, over the surface of the earth, have before them the immense body of facts, out of which the civilized world has erected the stately fabric of physical philosophy. Yet, except among European nations, the process of intellect by which these *facts* became science seems to have been unknown. Almost every part of the career of the Greek schools of philosophy, of the schoolmen of Europe in the Middle Ages, of the Arabian and Indian philosophers, shows, that extreme ingenuity and subtlety, invention and connection, demonstration and method, may exist, without the development of any physical science. Logic and metaphysics, and even geometry and algebra, may be obtained by such means, but never mechanics and optics, chemistry and physiology.

Inductom'eter, *n.* [From Lat. *inducere.*] (*Elect.*) An instrument for measuring electrical induction.

Induc'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who inducts another into an official position or benefice.

Inducto'rium, *n.* See INDUCTION COIL.

Induc'tric, Induc'trial, *a.* (*Elect.*) Superintended by, or relating to, electrical induction.

Indue', *v. a.* [Lat. *induo*; Gr. *enduō* — *en*, and *duō*, to put on.] To put on, or draw on, as clothes or vestments —To invest; to clothe; —hence, to furnish; to endow; to supply with.

"God *indued* the waters of Bethesda with supernatural virtue."
Hooker.

Indulge, (*-dulj'*) *v. a.* [Lat. *indulgeo* — *in*, and *dulcis*, sweet, agreeable. See DULCET.] To be agreeable, favorable, or yielding to; to permit; to concede; to allow; to grant; to permit to be or to continue; to suffer; not to restrain or oppose; to gratify, negatively; not to check or restrain the will, appetite, or desire of; as, to *indulge* a child. — To grant something not of right, but as a favor; to grant in compliance to expressed desire; to humor; to yield to the wishes of.

"This much I will *indulge* thee for thy ease."—*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To use self-indulgence; to give way to forbidden or questionable practices; to act without self-restraint; as, "to *indulge* in easy vices."—*Johnson.*

Indul'gence, Indul'geney, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *indulgentia.*] Act of indulging; kindness; complaisance; free permission to the humor, desires, appetites, passions, &c., or will to act or operate; a forbearing to check, restrain, or control.

"The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less." — *Pope.*

—A favor granted; act of gratification; liberality.

"If all these gracious *indulgencies* are without any effect on us, we must perish to our own folly." — *Rogers.*

(*Eccl.*) According to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, the remission of the temporal punishment, or part of the temporal punishment, which the repentant sinner, after having duly confessed his sins and received absolution, would have still to undergo either in this world or in purgatory. The guilt (*culpa*) and the eternal punishment incurred by every mortal sin are remitted by the sacrament of confession, and the Catholic Church denies that it ever was her doctrine that indulgence could be granted for the remission of sins. As confession and absolution, or at least freedom from every mortal sin, are perquisites of every indulgence, it is also contrary to the doctrine of the Catholic Church to grant a remission of penalties to be incurred by future sins. Cases in which this distinction has not been observed are regarded by the Church as a violation of her doctrine. In the 9th century the synodal courts consented that the ecclesiastical penance should be discharged by the payment of alms, of which the Church was to be the dispenser. At the time of the Crusades, taking the cross was particularly recommended as a substitute for the ecclesiastical penalties, and Urban II. granted at the assembly of Clermont (1095) a plenary *I.* to those who should join the Crusade. From that time the system of *I.* gave rise to many abuses, and the manner in which and the purposes for which (as the erection of churches, hospitals, and even purely secular establishments) indulgences were offered to the people, gave great offence to many. Not only did many of the dissenting denominations of the Middle Ages, as the Waldenses, Albigenses, and the followers of Wickliffe and Huss, make it a prominent part of their opposition, but also many celebrated theologians of the Catholic Church strongly objected to it. The great religious movement of the 16th century sprang likewise from the opposition to the manner in which an *I.* granted by Leo X. for the erection of St. Peter's Church was preached in Germany and Switzerland. Indulgences are either *plenary*, which remit the entire temporal punishment, or *not plenary*, which remit only a part. The doctrine of indulgences belongs exclusively to the theology of the Roman Catholic Church, which claims the right of granting indulgences from the promise of Christ, "What-soever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosened in heaven." (*Matt.* xviii. 18.)

Indul'gent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *indulgens.*] Yielding to the desires, wishes, and appetites of those under care or supervision; not using strict restraint or control; prone to indulge or humor; compliant; mild; favorable; gratifying; as, an *indulgent* master.

"The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease." — *Dryden.*

Indulgen'tial, *a.* Having reference to the indulgences granted in the Roman Catholic Church.

Indul'gently, *adv.* With unrestrained enjoyment; mildly; favorably; not severely.

Indulg'er, *n.* One who indulges.

Indumen'tum, *n.* [Lat., a covering.] (*Zoöl.*) The plumage of birds.

Indu'plicate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent or folded inwards.

In'durate, *v. n.* [Lat. *induro, induratus*—*in*, and *duro*, to harden, from *durus*, hard.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard.

—*v. a.* To make hard; to make unfeeling; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate.

In'durated, *p. a.* Hardened; made obdurate.

Indura'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *induratio.*] Act of hardening, or process of growing hard; hardness of heart; obduracy.

In'dus, one of the great rivers of Asia, which rises in Thibet, on the N. of the mountain Kailas, celebrated in the mythology of the Hindoos. The geographical position of its source is defined as lying about Lat. 31° 20′

N., and Lon. 80° 30′ E. After passing the city of Labdack, in Thibet, it takes a S.W. course, and forcing its way through the mountains called the Hindoo Coosh, enters Hindostan in about the 35th degree of N. Lat. Its course is generally to the S. In Lat. 28° 20′ it is joined by the five rivers of the Punjab, united into one stream, called the *Punjnud*; whence declining to the S.E., it enters into the prov. of Scinde, between the 28th and 29th degrees of latitude. Below its confluence with the Punjnud, the *I.*, instead of increasing in volume, becomes gradually less. Its basin is here narrow, so that the affluents are insignificant, while its arid, sandy nature causes the river to suffer from absorption and evaporation. This operates still more powerfully from the circumstance, that the river here divides into numerous channels, many of which never return at all to the main stream, while others return much shrunken in volume. This wasting of the waters is, however, not very apparent to the eye, owing to the gradual slackening of the current, and the ascent of the tides. At Migani, 8 miles N. of Hyderabad, commences the *Delta Proper*, which measures 75 m. upwards, by 130 along the coast of the Arabian Sea. The area of the drainage — its extreme dimensions being respectively 900 miles and 750 — has perhaps been over-estimated at 488,000 square m. The value of the *I.* as a route of traffic is less than that of most other streams of equal magnitude. In the winter, one only of its numerous outlets is at all available for communication with the sea; and even after the melting of the spring snows, there is no passage anywhere for an ordinary sea-going vessel of more than fifty tons. Still, in another respect the river is favorable for navigation, as the fall from Atak to the sea is only 1000 feet in 940 m. The *I.* abounds with fish of excellent quality, and is infested by crocodiles. The alluvium brought down by the stream has been calculated to be sufficient for an annual formation 42 m. long, 27 m. broad, and 40 feet deep.

(*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere. It lies to the S. of Sagittarius, being between that constellation and the S. pole. It was formed and named by Bayer. Its largest star is one of the third magnitude.

Indu'sium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) Any peculiar membranceous covering; — especially the proper covering of the fruit-dots of ferns.

Indus'trial, *a.* [Fr. *industriel.*] Consisting in industry; pertaining to industry, or to the products of industry, art, or manufacture.

Indus'trialism, *n.* Industry; manual labor.

Indus'trially, *adv.* With reference to industry.

Industria'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Hennepin co.

Indus'trious, *a.* [Lat. *industrius*, — perhaps from *indu*, within, and *struo*, to join together, to fabricate, to arrange: the allusion being to the female occupation of spinning.] Active; diligent; assiduous; diligent in business or study; constantly, regularly, or habitually occupied in business; laborious; diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end; given to industry; characterized by diligence, as habits.

Indus'triously, *adv.* Diligently; actively; assiduously; carefully; with habitual diligence; with steady application of the powers of body or of mind.

In'dustry, *n.* [Fr. *industrie*; Lat. *industria.*] Activity; diligence; assiduity; habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention to business.

In'dustry, a village of Berthier co., Lower Canada, about 42 m. N.N.E. of Montreal.

In'dustry, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McDonough co., about 55 m. E.N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* of township about 1,900.

In'dustry, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 28 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

In'dustry, in *Ohio*, a village of Belmont co., on the Ohio River, about 22 m. below Wheeling, W. Virginia.

—A village of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River, about 4 m. below Cincinnati.

In'dustry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., on the Ohio River, about 38 m. below Pittsburgh.

In'dustry, in *Texas*, a post-office of Austin co.

Indu'viæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The withered remains of leaves, which not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it.

Indu'viate, *n.* (*Bot.*) The part covered by Induviæ.

In'dwell, *v. a.* To dwell inwardly.

In'dweller, *n.* An inhabitant.

In'dwelling, *a.* Dwelling within; remaining in the heart, even after it is renewed, as sin.

—*n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

Ine'briant, *a.* [See INEBRIATE.] Intoxicating; tending to intoxicate.

—*n.* Anything that intoxicates; an intoxicating liquor or drug.

Ine'briate, *v. t.* [Lat. *inebrio*, *inebriatus* — *in*, and *ebrio*, to make drunk, from *ebrius*, that has drunk his full — *e*, *ex*, and *bibo*, to drink.] To make drunk; to intoxicate.

—To exhilarate; to stimulate.

—To disorder the senses of; to stupefy.

—To make furious or frantic.

Inebria'tion, *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Inebri'ety, *n.* Drunkenness; inebriation.

Ined'ited, *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffabil'ity, *n.* Unspeakableness.

Inef'fable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ineffabilis* — *in*, and *effabilis*, from *effor*, to speak, to cry out, to utter, from obsol. *fari*, to speak.] Unutterable; unspeakable; that cannot be expressed in words; inexpressible; indescribable. (Used almost always in a good sense.)

Inef'fableness, *n.* The quality of being ineffable.

Inef'fably, *adv.* Unspeakably; in a manner not to be expressed in words.

Ineffaceable, *a.* That cannot be effaced; indelible.

Ineffaceably, *adv.* So as not to be effaceable.

Ineffective, *a.* Not effective; not producing any effect, or the effect intended; inefficient; useless; not able; not competent to the service intended.

Ineffectively, *adv.* Not effectively.

Ineffectiveness, *n.* Quality of being ineffective; inefficiency.

Ineffectual, *a.* Not effectual; not producing its proper effect or not able to produce any effect; inefficient; ineffective; inefficacious; fruitless.

Ineffectually, *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

Ineffectualness, *n.* Inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

Ineffervescence, *n.* Want of effervescence.

Ineffervescent, *a.* Not effervescent.

Ineffervescib'ility, *n.* Quality of not effervescing, or of not being susceptible of effervescence.

Ineffervescible, *a.* Not capable of effervescence.

Inefficacious, *a.* [Lat. *inefficax*, *inefficacis*. See EFFICACIOUS.] Not efficacious; inefficient; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect; of inadequate power or force.

Inefficaciously, *adv.* Without efficacy or effect.

Inefficacy, Inefficaciousness, *n.* Want of efficacy, or power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency; failure of effect.

Inefficiency, *n.* Want of efficiency or power, or exertion of power, to produce the effect; inefficacy.

Inefficient, *a.* Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious; not active, effecting nothing.

Inefficiently, *adv.* Ineffectually; without effect.

Inelaborate, *a.* Not elaborate; not done with much care.

Inelas'tic, *a.* Not elastic; wanting elasticity.

Inelastic'ity, *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

Inel'egance, Inel'eganey, *n.* [Fr. *inélégance*; Lat. *inelegantia.* See ELEGANCE.] Want of elegance; tastelessness. — Want of beauty or polish in language, composition, or manners. — Want of symmetry or ornament in building. — Want of delicacy in coloring, &c.

Inel'egant, *a.* [Fr. *inélégant*; Lat. *inelegans.*] Not choice; not elegant; tasteless: wanting beauty or polish, as language; or refinement, as manners; wanting symmetry or ornament, as an edifice.

Inel'egantly, *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.

Ineligibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *inéligibilité.*] State or quality of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected to any office.

Inel'igible, *a.* [*in*, and *eligible*, q. v.; Fr. *inéligible.*] That cannot be chosen; not capable of being elected to an office; not worthy to be chosen or preferred; not expedient.

Inel'igibly, *adv.* In an ineligible manner.

Inel'oquent, *a.* Not eloquent; not speaking with propriety, fluency, grace, and pathos; not persuasive; not fluent, graceful or pathetic; not persuasive, as language or composition.

Inel'oquently, *adv.* Without eloquence.

Inelu'dible, *a.* That cannot be eluded.

Inem'bryonate, *a.* Having no embryo.

Inept', *a.* [Lat. *ineptus* — *in*, and *aptus*, apt, fit, suitable. See APT.] Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper; unbecoming. — Foolish.

Inep'titude, *n.* [Lat. *inaptitudo.*] Inaptitude; unfitness; unsuitableness.

Inept'ly, *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.

Inept'ness, *n.* Unfitness; ineptitude. (R.)

Inequable, *a.* Not equal; unequable.

Inequal, *a.* Unequal. (R.)

Inequal'ity, *n.* [Lat. *inæqualitas.*] Difference or want of equality in degree, quantity, length, or quality of any kind. — Unevenness; want of levelness; the alternate rising and falling of a surface. — Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency. — Dissimilarity; diversity; want of uniformity in different times and places. — Difference or disparity of rank, station, or condition.

Inequidis'tant, *a.* That is not equally distant; not equidistant.

Inequilat'eral, *a.* (*Bot.*, and *Conch.*) Not equilateral; unequal sided, as the leaves of certain plants, or the sides of certain bivalve shells.

Inequilib'rio. [Lat.] In an even poise or balance; in equilibrium.

Inequitable, *a.* Not equitable; not just.

Inequivalve, Inequival'vular, *a.* Having unequal valves.

Inerad'icable, *a.* That cannot be eradicated.

Inerad'icably, *adv.* In such a manner as cannot be eradicated.

Inerget'ic, Inerget'ical, *a.* Not energetic; having no energy.

Inerget'ically, *adv.* Not energetically.

Iner'm, or **INER'MOUS,** *a.* [Lat. *inermis*, defenceless.] (*Bot.*) Unarmed; destitute of spines or prickles. — *Craig.*

Iner'mia, *n. pl.* [Lat. *inermis*, unarmed.] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied by some naturalists to any mammiferous animal destitute of horns.

Inerrabil'ity, *n.* Exemption from error; infallibility.

Iner'rably, *adv.* With security from error; infallibly.

Iner'rancy, *n.* Freedom from error.

Inerrat'ic, *a.* Not erratic; not wandering; fixed.

Inerr'ingly, *adv.* Without error; without mistake; without deviation.

Inert', *a.* [Lat. *iners*, *inertis* — *in*, and *ars*, *artis*, art, *q. v.*] Without art or skill; unskilful; dull; sluggish; slothful; indisposed to move or act; destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion; impressed; senseless; motionless.

Iner'tia, *n.* [Lat. inactivity.] Want of art or skill; unskilfulness; inactivity; sluggishness; indisposition to move.

(*Physics.*) The *vis inertiæ* of Kepler, or that indifference to a state of rest or motion which is a universal property of matter, and may be expressed by saying *that a body in motion will continue in motion, and a body at rest will remain at rest, unless acted upon by some external force.* The latter part of this principle was known to the ancients, and by them attributed to a certain repugnance to motion, which was a characteristic of all matter; but it was shown by Galileo that the former part was equally true and general.

(*Med.*) More especially applied to the diminution and even total cessation of the contraction of the uterus during labor, and to the species of languor into which it sometimes falls after the expulsion of the fœtus.

Iner'tly, *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

Inert'ness, *n.* Want of activity or exertion; habitual indisposition to action or motion; sluggishness.

Iner'udite, *a.* Ignorant; unlearned.

Inescutch'eon, *n.* [Her.] A small escutcheon borne in the centre of a shield.

In Es'se. [Lat.] In being; that is; actually present or existing; — correlative to *in posse*, q. v.

Inessen'tial, *a.* Not essential; not of vital importance.

Ines'timable, *a.* [*In* and *estimable.*] That cannot be estimated, valued, or computed; too valuable or estimable to be rated by a standard of value; being above all price; invaluable; too excellent to be appreciatively described; priceless; as, an *inestimable* wife, *inestimable* rights.

"*Inestimable* stones, unvalued jewels." — *Shaks.*

Ines'timably, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of being rated or estimated according to value.

Inevas'ible, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *evadere*, to evade. See EVADE.] That cannot be evaded or eluded.

Inev'ident, *a.* [Fr.] Not evident; not palpable or clear to the understanding: without obvious force.

Inevitabil'ity, *a.* [Fr. *inevitabilité.*] Absolute certainty to be; inevitableness; impossibility to be evaded or eluded.

Inev'itable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inevitabilis* — *in*, and *evitabilis*, from *evito*, to shun, to avoid — *e*, and *vito*, to shun; probably frequent. from *vieo* — Sansk. *vé*, to weave, to plait.] That cannot be shunned or evaded; unavoidable; that admits of no escape or evasion.

"Fate *inevitable* subdues us." — *Milton.*

—Not to be passed by, withstood, or resisted.

"On her tender cheeks *inevitable* color." — *Mason.*

Inev'itableness, *n.* State or quality of being inevitable or unavoidable.

Inev'itably, *adv.* Without possibility of escape; presenting no means of evasion; with absolute certainty; unavoidably.

"The day. . . thou my sole command transgress,
Inevitably thou shalt die." — *Milton.*

Inexact', *a.* [Fr.] Not exact; not precisely correct; faulty.

Inexact'ness, *n.* Want of precision or exactness; faultiness.

Inexcitabil'ity, *n.* Quality or condition of being insusceptible to excitement; torpidity of the passions or feelings.

Inexcit'able, *n.* [Lat. *inexcitabilis.*] Insusceptible of excitement; dull; inanimate; torpid; insensible to passionate impulse or emotion.

Inexcus'able, *a.* Not to be excused or justified; irremissible; unpardonable.

Inexcus'ableness, *n.* Quality of being inexcusable, or not admitting of excuse, justification, or palliation.

Inexcus'ably, *adv.* In a manner, or to a degree, of guilt or folly beyond justification, excuse, or palliation.

Inexecut'able, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be done, executed, or performed; impracticable: not feasible.

Inexecu'tion, *n.* Non-performance; as, the *inexecution* of a political edict.

Inexer'tion, *n.* Lack of exertion; want of effort; inertia.

Inexhaust'ed, *a.* [See EXHAUST.] Unexhausted; not spent, wholly used, or emptied; not having wasted all strength, power, or resources; as, "an *inexhausted* vein." — *Dryden.*

Inexhaust'edly, *adv.* Without emptiness or exhaustion.

Inexhaustibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being inexhaustible.

Inexhaust'ible, *a.* That cannot be exhausted, spent, or emptied; proof against waste or failure; as, a husband of *inexhaustible* patience.

"An *inexhaustible* flow of anecdote." — *Macaulay.*

Inexhaust'ibleness, *n.* State of being inexhaustible.

Inexhaust'ibly, *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner; without failing in measure or degree.

Inexhaust'ive, *a.* That may not be exhausted or consumed.

Inexist'ence, *n.* [Fr.] Want of existence; without essential being. — Innateness; inherence.

Inexist'ent, *a.* [Fr.] Not possessing being; unexisting. — Existing in something else. — *Boyle.* (R.)

Inexorabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being inexorable; deafness to entreaty; unyieldingness; impassiveness to appeal.

Inex'orable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inexorabilis* — *in*, *ex*, and *oro*, to speak, from *ōs*, *oris*, the mouth. See ORAL.] Inpenetrable or immovable to entreaty, appeal, or supplication; unyielding; implacable; sternly deaf to prayers for mercy; resolute and unchangeable in will or purpose; as, an *inexorable* tyrant.

"The *inexorable* equality of the law." — *Gibbon.*

Inex'orableness, *n.* State or quality of being inexorable; inexorability.

Inex'orably, *adv.* So as to be impenetrable to appeal or supplication; impassively; with unyielding rigor of determination.

Inexpe'dience, Inexpe'diency, *n.* Want of expedience, fitness, or convenience; hence, unsuitableness or inadaptibility to the purpose; impropriety, with regard to a motive or object; as, the *inexpediency* of marital squabbles.

Inexpe'dient, *a.* Not expedient; inconvenient; unfit; inappropriate; — hence, not tending to promote an end or purpose; unsuitable to time and place; improper, from a rational point of view; as, it is *inexpedient* for a diplomatist to say too much.

Inexpe'diently, *adv.* Unfitly; not expediently; unsuitably.

Inexpen'sive, *a.* Of small cost; not expensive.

Inexpe'rience, *n.* Want of experience; deficiency of experimental knowledge; absence of practical appreciation.

"Prejudice and self-sufficiency naturally proceed from *inexperience* of the world, and ignorance of mankind." — *Addison.*

Inexperienced, *(in-eks-pē'ri-enst,) a.* Without experience; unskilled; raw; crude; unpractised; as, an *inexperienced* youth.

Inexpert', *a.* [Lat. *inexpertus.*] Not expert; without a proper degree of skill; deficient in knowledge acquired by observation and practice; wanting in dexterity.

Inexpert'ness, *n.* Absence of dexterity; want of expertness.

Inex'piable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inexpiabilis.* See EXPIABLE.] That cannot be expiated or atoned for; that admits of no atonement or satisfaction; as, *inexpiable* guilt. — Implacable; inexorable; that cannot be appeased or mollified by atonement.

"Thou took'st the way to raise in me *inexpiable* hate." — *Milton.*

Inex'piably, *adv.* To a degree beyond atonement.

"Excursions are *inexpiably* bad." — *Roscommon.*

Inexplicabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *inexplicabilité.*] State or quality of being inexplicable.

Inex'plicable, *a.* [Lat. *inexplicabilis* — *in*, and *explico*, to unfold — *ex*, and *plico*, to fold.] That cannot be explained or interpreted; that is impossible to be accounted for; incapable of being elucidated, or being rendered plain or intelligible; as, an *inexplicable* feeling of terror.

Inex'plicableness, *n.* State or condition of being inexplicable.

Inex'plicably, *adv.* In an unintelligible or inexplicable manner.

Inexplicit, *(-plis'it,) a.* [Fr. *inexplicite.*] Not explicit; intangible; not clear in exposition or statement; as, an *inexplicit* account of a battle.

Inexplor'able, *a.* Impenetrable to exploration or discovery.

Inexposure, *(-pō'zhur,) n.* Absence of exposure.

Inexpres'sible, *a.* Not to be expressed or conveyed in words; incapable of being uttered or described; unspeakable; ineffable; as, *inexpressible* pleasure.

Inexpres'sibly, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be expressed in words; unspeakably; unutterably.

"A variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious."—*Addison.*

Inexpres'sive, *a.* Not expressive; not having a tendency to express; inexpressible; as, *inexpressive* emotions.

(*Painting.*) Wanting expression, as a picture.

Inexpres'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being inexpressive.

Inexpugnable, *(-pūn'a-bl,) a.* [Fr.; Lat. prefix *in*, and Eng. *expugnable.*] Impregnable; indestructible by force; that may not be subdued; as, an *inexpugnable* argument.

Inexsu'perable, *a.* [Lat. *inexsuperabilis.*] That cannot be passed over; insurmountable.

Inextend'ed, *a.* Not extended or enlarged.

Inextension, *(-ten'shun,) n.* State or condition of wanting extension.

Inexter'minable, *a.* [Lat. *inexterminabilis.*] That cannot be exterminated.

Inextinct', *a.* [Lat. *inextinctus.*] Not extinct; not suppressed or quenched.

Inextin'guishable, *a.* That may not be extinguished; unquenchable; as, *inextinguishable* desire.

Inextin'guishably, *adv.* In a manner not extinguishable.

Inextir'pable, *a.* [Lat. *inextirpabilis.*] That cannot be extirpated; as, *inextirpable* hatred.

Inex'tricable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inextricabilis.* See EXTRICATE.] Not to be extricated, disengaged, or disentangled; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity; that cannot be untied; as, an *inextricable* difficulty.

Inex'tricableness, *n.* State or quality of being inextricable.

Inex'tricably, *adv.* To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled

Ineye, *(in'ī,) v. a.* To inoculate, as a tree, by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock.

I'nez de Cas'tro. See CASTRO (INEZ DE).

Infallibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *infaillibilité.*] Quality of being infallible, or incapable of error or mistake; entire exemption from liability to err.

"*Infallibility* is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty." *Tillotson.*

(*Theol.*) The immunity from error, in all that regards faith and morals, which is claimed by the Roman Catholic Church The extension of the principle of *I.* being the object of the Œcumenical Council held in Rome in 1870, we refer to the word *Œcumenical*, under which the dogma itself will be briefly examined.

Infal'lible, *a.* [Fr. *infaillible.*] Not fallible; not capable of erring; altogether exempt from liability to mistake; privileged from error. — Not liable to err or fail, or to deceive confidence or expectation; certain; thoroughly reliable; as, *infallible* proof.

"Believe my words; for they are certain and *infallible.*" — *Shaks.*

Infal'libleness, *n.* Infallibility; state or quality of being infallible or inerrable.

Infal'libly, *adv.* Without a possibility of erring or mistaking; certainly; with exemption from failure.

In'famize, *v. a.* To make infamous or degraded. (R.)

In'famous, *a.* [Lat. *infamis.*] Of bad fame; of ill report; having an odious reputation; publicly branded with ignominy for vice or guilt; notoriously vile or corrupt; base; scandalous; odious; detestable; shameful; held in abhorrence; as, an *infamous* liar, an *infamous* traitor, an *infamous* deed.

(*Law.*) Branded with infamy by conviction of a crime.

In'famously, *adv.* In a manner or degree to render infamous; scandalously; disgracefully; odiously; shamefully; with overt or public reproach or censure.

"That poem was *infamously* bad." — *Dryden.*

In'famousness, *n.* Infamy; odious reputation.

In'famy, *n.* [Lat. *infamia* — *in*, and *fama.* See FAME.] Utter loss of reputation; public scandal or disgrace; notoriety of guilt or baseness.

"Her face defac'd with scars of *infamy.*"— *Shaks.*

—Qualities which are publicly detested and reprobated; utter vileness or odiousness.

"Ye are . . . the *infamy* of the people." — *Ezek.* xxxvi. 3.

(*Law.*) A permanent legal incapacity to which a man is subjected in consequence of a conviction and judgment for an offence, and which is not removed by suffering the punishment for the offence.

In'fancy, *n.* [Lat. *infantia*; Fr. *enfance.*] State of an infant; early childhood; the first part or stage of life; infanthood.

"Heaven lies about us in our *infancy.*" — *Wordsworth.*

—The first age or period of anything; the beginning or early state of existence; as, "citizens in the *infancy* of Rome." — *Arbuthnot.*

(*Law.*) Nonage; minority; state of a minor, beginning at a person's birth, and extending to the age of twenty-one years. — See INFANT.

In'fant, *n.* [Fr. *enfant*; Lat. *infans* — *in*, and *fans*, from obs. *fari*, to speak] A child in the first or early period of life, beginning at his birth; a young babe; — also sometimes applied to a child several years old, but not generally exceeding seven. — A childish or inexperienced person; — used in contempt; as, he is an *infant* in the ways of the world. — See INFANTA and INFANTE.

(*Law.*) A minor; a person under 21 years of age. The sex makes no difference at common law: a woman is, therefore, an infant until she has attained the age of 21 years. It is otherwise, however, in some of the U. States. In general, an infant can neither alien his lands, nor do any legal act, nor make a deed, nor indeed any manner of contract that will bind him; but to these rules there are exceptions. A *male* of 14 is of discretion, and may consent to marry; and at that age he may disagree to and annul a marriage he may before that time have contracted; he may then choose a guardian; and, if his discretion be proved, may, at common law, make a will of his personal estate. A *female* at 7 may be betrothed or given in marriage; at 9 she is entitled to dower; and at 12 she may consent or disagree to marriage. Considerable changes of the common law have taken place in many of the States. Contracts made with an infant may be enforced or avoided by time on his coming of age; but a contract cannot be avoided by an adult with whom the infant deals. Infants have thus various privileges and various disabilities; but their very disabilities are privileges, in order to secure them from hurting themselves by their own improvident acts. An infant, when sued, appears to defend his cause by a guardian; but he may sue either by his guardian or *prochein amy*, his next friend, who is not his guardian. — See AGE.

In'fant, *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or the period of early childhood; young; tender; immature. — Designed for the instruction or amusement of infants or young children; as, an *infant* school, an *infant* toy.

Infan'ta, *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] The title given to princesses of the Spanish and Portuguese blood-royal, other than the eldest daughter when heiress-apparent to the throne; as, the *Infanta* Doña Luisa.

Infan'te, *n.* [Sp. and Pg.] The title assumed by princes of the blood, other than the eldest son of the sovereign, — peculiar to Spain and Portugal; as, the *Infante* Dom Miguel.

In'fanthood, *n.* Infancy. (R.)

Infan'ticidal, *a.* Relating or belonging to infanticide; guilty of, or implicated in, child-murder.

Infan'ticide, *n.* [Lat. *infans*, *infantis*, and *cædo*, to kill. See CÆSURA.] The murder of a new-born infant. It is thus distinguished from *abortion* and *fœticide*, which are limited to the destruction of the life of the *fœtus in utero*. *I.* has been practised from very early times. Among certain of the Greek states, it was the practice to expose or destroy weak or deformed children. In Rome also, it was common to expose or put to death children. In the present day, the Chinese are chiefly notorious for the extent to which they practise this crime; but in the islands of the Pacific, in some parts of India, in Africa, and South America, it is by no means uncommon. Unfortunately, however, the practice is not confined to heathen countries, but prevails to a considerable extent even in our own, notwithstanding the deep abhorrence with which it is viewed, and the severity with which it is punished. One of the most difficult questions of medical jurisprudence is to ascertain the murder of a child newly born. It has first to be determined whether the child was born dead or alive, and next, whether its death was occasioned by violence, or was the result of natural causes. If it be proved that the child was born alive, and subsequently destroyed, either by violence or wilful neglect, the offence is murder, and punishable accordingly. There are several signs by which experienced surgeons can form an opinion, when shown the body of a dead infant, whether it has been born alive, or has died prior to its birth: the only reliable proofs, however, can be obtained by dissection. Of all these, the most important, and, except when decomposition has taken place, the most infallible, is derived from the state of the lungs. Before breathing, the lungs are flabby to the feel, of a pale whitish color, and lie in a small compass in the thorax. If in this state they are taken from the body, and placed in water, they will SINK to the bottom of the vessel. If they have, on the other hand, been inflated with air, their color is of a deep red, they fill the entire cavity of the chest, feel more spongy and elastic, and, when pressed between the fingers, or cut into, emit a crackling sound, or *crepitating* noise, and if placed in water, or any part of them, FLOAT in that fluid. When a child has not breathed, the chest is always flatter than in those who have respired, while the body is more flabby. The diaphragm, or midriff, is arched upwards, and the *foramen ovale*, or aperture between the two sides of the heart, is open. The next question, after deciding whether the child was born dead or alive, which the surgeon is called upon to determine, is whether its death was induced by natural causes, or resulted from violence. — The principal cause which now leads to *I.* is that of *shame*, and the statistics show that the crime is less frequent in countries provided with *Foundling Hospitals*, *q. v.*

In'fantile, *a.* [L. Lat. *infantilis.*] Relating to infancy, or to an infant; pertaining to the first stage or period of life; infantine; as, *infantile* play.

Infantile Diseases. (*Med.*) The period of infancy extends from the birth to the completion of the first dentition, or till the first set of what are called the *milk teeth* are cut, or have pierced through the gums. The tender, budding nature of the child at that time renders it particularly liable, and that on very slight provocation, to several diseases. The reason why infants are prone to so many complaints arises from the large proportion of the fluid over the solid parts of their bodies, the undeveloped state of those solids, the extreme delicacy of the skin, the great susceptibility of the nervous system, the extreme vascularity of the brain, the newness of all the organs to their functions, and the transitory state of every part of the infant's body. Though the catalogue of diseases to which infants are liable is very lengthy, it is fortunate, both for the parents and the infants themselves, that only a comparative few of their number are actually attacked by the diseases appertaining to that period of existence called infancy. Some of these infantile diseases are born with the child, and are called congenital, and are either simple disfigurements of the person, such as moles, marks, blotches, or varicose states of the veins, known as *nævi*, or MOTHER'S MARKS, *q. v.* Others are more serious, and amount to an actual deformity, such as hair-lip, and that cleft in the spine by which the spinal marrow is protruded into a bag or sac, *spina bifida*; distortion of the limbs, or a redundancy of certain members, as excess of fingers and toes, and other singularities, for which see MALFORMATION. In infancy, the skin is the organ most generally affected, on the surface of which the characters or features of the affection are, as it were, photographed. Thus we have red and white gum, various kinds of partial or general eruptions, tetter, dandruff, *porrigo* or scabbed head, erysipelas, nettle-rash, sore ears, thrush, cow-pox, glass-pox, small-pox, measles, scarlet-fever. The other diseases of infancy, not referable to any particular organ, are water on the head, croup, whooping-cough, rickets, worms, with fits and convulsions, which last two diseases most frequently proceed from TEETHING, under which head they will be found treated on. Of the other diseases named, several have already been given; the others will be found in their proper places. Almost all the diseases and affections of infancy, whether resulting in an eruption or not, proceed from some unhealthy condition of the stomach and bowels, either caused by some impropriety of the food, an unhealthy state of the mother or nurse, affecting the milk, or from the application of cold to the sensitive and absorbent skin. Whatever may have been the cause, all these affections are certain to produce either relaxation or confinement of the bowels, and as it is not always easy to discover the cause of the disease, and so remove it, the attention of the mother or medical man must be directed to counteract the result, by attention to the state of the bowels. The number of times an infant's bowels should be opened daily in a state of health, depends much on the dietary and habit of body of the mother, and the activity or torpidity of the infant's own system. When, however, the evacuations are copious, and exceed four a day, the parent should be on her guard to check a condition which, if carried

further, might degenerate into looseness or diarrhœa; in the same manner, when the infant has only one evacuation in twenty-four hours, though it should be a copious action, care must be taken to avoid constipation, which would result if the action of the bowels should be delayed beyond that time. The evacuations of the infant are sometimes of a thin, greenish color, with a strong acid odor; at others, slimy and dark, or streaked with blood. In the former case the acidity should be carried off by a teaspoonful of syrup of senna or rhubarb, or by a small quantity of magnesia and rhubarb; in the latter, by the warm bath, and a little castor-oil. For the clay-coloring motions, magnesia, rhubarb, and gray powder should be employed, and for the thin, dark green evacuation, resembling chopped spinach (sometimes the result of calomel), a little syrup of senna, and, if necessary, a powder of rhubarb, magnesia, and gray powder, is to be given. There is nothing that sooner acts on a child, or so rapidly exhausts its strength and emaciates its body, as a relaxation of the bowels: and there is no ailment of her child that a mother should sooner be on her guard to meet and correct by timely medicine or change of food. We shall have occasion, when we come to MILK, to show the necessity there is for all suckling mothers to avoid fruits, cucumbers, vinegar, or any acid substance, on account of the milk becoming rapidly influenced by the diet: the mother should, before flying off for physic for her griped and irritated infant, attempt to correct the cause in herself, by a dose of soda and ginger, or magnesia, soda, and rhubarb, and, whenever practicable, attempt to physic her child through herself.

In'fantine, *a.* [Fr. *enfantin.*] Belonging to early childhood; infantile.

In'fantly, *adv.* After the manner of an infant.

In'fantry, *n.* [Fr. *infanterie*; probably from *enfant*, for this word was used to signify not only an infant, but a youth or young man; so that *infanterie* may have originally signified a body of young men who served as foot-soldiers.] (*Mil.*) Troops or soldiers who serve on foot; — as distinguished from *cavalry*, or horse-soldiers. The Jews, the Egyptians, and the Persians, among ancient nations, devoted considerable attention to the formation of their infantry. Cyrus (B. C. 559–529) clothed his foot-soldiers in armor. The Greek phalanx and the Roman legion first came into collision at the battle of Heraclea, B. C. 280. On the decline of the Roman empire, the barbarians relied principally upon their infantry. The Franks borrowed from the Romans the square, employed with such success at the battle of Tours, in 732. The Anglo-Saxon forces were composed chiefly of infantry. During the Middle Ages infantry was but little used. Louis VI. (1108–1137) formed the communal militia in France, and his example was fol-

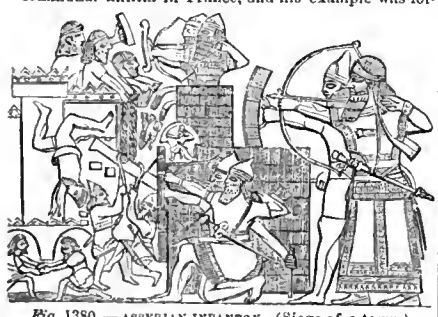


Fig. 1380. — ASSYRIAN INFANTRY. (Siege of a town.)
(From the Nimroud Palace, Nineveh.)

lowed by Frederick I. (1152–1190) of Germany, and Henry II. (1154–1189) of England. This led to the gradual re-establishment of infantry as the chief arm in war. The battle of Bovines, July 27, 1214, was the first entirely decided by modern infantry, and led to the establishment of this force in all the states of Europe. Infantry was for some time composed of irregular bands; and Charles VII. of France was the first to organize a standing army, in 1444. Francis I. increased this army to the number of 12,000. The battles of Biberach, Oct. 2, 1796, and of Caldiero, Oct. 29–30, 1806, were fought solely by infantry.

In'fare, *n.* [A. S. *infære*, entrance.] A house-warming, or festive reception of a party of friends, given upon taking possession of a house. — Also, an entertainment given by a newly-married couple to inaugurate their entrance upon housekeeping. (Sometimes written *infair.*)

Infat'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *infatuo, infatuatum* — *in*, and *fatuus*, foolish. See FATUOUS.] To befool; to make or render foolish; to affect with folly; to weaken the intellectual powers of, or to deprive or dispossess of sound discretion or cool judgment.

—To prepossess to the height of folly or absurdity; to inspire with an extravagant or senseless passion, too obstinately impulsive to be restrained by reason or reflection; as, to be *infatuated* by the fascinations of a woman, to be *infatuated* by a love of the turf.

Infat'uate, *a.* [From Lat. *infatuare.*] Infatuated; predisposed to folly beyond sense or reason.

Infatua'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *infatuatio.*] Act of infatuating, or affecting with folly; act of temporarily depriving of proper reason. — A state of mind in which the intellectual powers are weakened, so that the person affected acts without his usual judgment, and contrary to the dictates of reason; folly; temporary stupefaction of the faculties.

"It is just . . . the greatest abilities with the greatest *infatuations.*" — *South.*

Infeasibil'ity, *n.* State or condition of being infeasible or impracticable.

Infea'sible, *a.* Impracticable; not feasible; impossible to be performed or accomplished.

Infea'sibleness, *n.* Infeasibility.

Infect', *v. a.* [Lat. *inficio, infectus* — *in*, and *facio*, to make.] To taint; to impregnate with disease, or with some pernicious quality; to infuse, as any healthy body with the virus or morbid secretions of a diseased body, or any miasmatic exhalations superinducing disease; as, *infected* with the small-pox. — To affect with some contagious, pestilential, or venomous quality, property, or matter; as, to *infect* a parcel of clothing. — To communicate bad or vicious qualities to; to taint; to corrupt; to contaminate by the administering of anything deleterious or pernicious.

"The nature of bad news *infects* the teller." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) To contaminate with exposure to penalty, or subjection to illegality.

Infect'er, *n.* He who, or that which, infects.

Infection, (*in-fek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *infectio.*] Act or process of infecting or communicating contagion; as, preventive measures were adopted against *infection.*

—The thing or substance which infects; hence, figuratively, that which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another.

"The blessed gods purge all *infections* from our air."—*Shaks*

—Epidemic; prevailing disease, resulting from contagious influence.

"The *infection* being so very violent in London." — *Defoe.*

—Communication of contagions qualities from one to another; as, the *infection* of fear.

—Contamination by illegality, as through the transmission of contraband goods. — An imparting from one to another of kindred qualities, as by influence of example.

"Mankind are gay or serious by *infection.*" — *Dr. Johnson.*

(*Med.*) The manner in which diseases are propagated, or conveyed by some effluvia or noxious particles, given off by certain bodies, and through the agency of the air absorbed by the skin, or imbibed by the lungs, where, acting on the fluids of the system, they induce a diseased condition of the body. The term is almost synonymous with *contagion*, although some medical writers restrict it to the cases in which there must be *contact* of the healthy person with a patient, while they apply the term *infections* to diseases which can be conveyed by the atmosphere.

Infectious, (*-fek'shus,*) *a.* [Sp. *infectivo.*] Having qualities or properties that may infect, taint, or impart disease to; pestilential; infective; as, *infectious* air, *infectious* fashions, vices, habits, &c. — Tending to taint by communication; vitiating; imparting a corrupt or malarious influence; as, an *infectious* evil. — Capable of being communicated or diffused by near approach or ready example; as, *infectious* laughter.

Infec'tiously, *adv.* Contagiously; by infection.

Infec'tiousness, *n.* State or quality of being infectious, or capable of communicating disease, taint, or contagion, from one to another.

Infec'tive. See INFECTIOUS.

Infec'und, *a.* [Lat. *infœcundus.*] Barren; infertile; unfruitful; not bringing forth young.

Infecun'dity, *n.* [Lat. *infœcunditas.* See FECUND.] Unfruitfulness; infertility; barrenness; sterility; lack of fecundity.

Infee'ble, *v. a.* Same as ENFEEBLE, *q. v.*

Infelic'itous, *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; not prosperous; unfortunate; miserable; as, an *infelicitous* marriage.

Infelic'ity, *n.* [Lat. *infelicitas.*] Unhappiness; absence of good fortune or felicity; misery; misfortune; as, the *infelicity* occasioned by ill-assorted tempers. — Adversity; calamity; unfavorable or unfortunate state or time.

In'felt, *a.* Felt within or acutely; heartfelt; as, *infelt* contrition.

Infeoda'tion, *n.* Same as INFEUDATION, *q. v.*

Infeoff, (*-fef'*) *v. a.* See ENFEOFF.

Infer', *v. a.* [Fr. *inférer*; Lat. *infero* — *in*, and *fero*, to bear, carry, or bring. See BEAR.] To deduce; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence.

Infer'able, Infer'rible, *a.* That may be inferred from premises; deducible; derivable.

In'ference, *n.* [Sp. *inferencia*; L. Lat. *inferentia.*] Act of inferring or deducing from premises.

—A truth or proposition drawn from another which is supposed to have a foundation of truth; deduction; consequence; conclusion or result inferred.

Inferen'tial, *a.* Deduced by inference; drawn from a ground of inference.

Inferen'tially, *adv.* After the manner of inference; by way of inference.

Infe'riæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *inferus*, belonging to the nether world.] (*Antiq.*) Sacrificial oblations offered by the ancient Greeks and Romans to the manes of departed worthies.

Infe'rior, *a.* [Lat., from *inferus.* See INFERNAL.] Lower in station, age, or rank in life; lower in excellence or value; minor in estimation; secondary; subordinate; of less quality or importance; — correlative to *superior.*

"A thousand *inferior* and particular propositions." — *Watts.*

(*Bot.*) Applied to a calyx distinct from the ovary, as in *Silene*; or to an ovary which adheres to the calyx, as in the *Myrtle.*

I. Court. (*Law.*) Any court except the Supreme Court.

I. Oölite. (*Geol.*) See OÖLITIC EPOCH.

—*n.* A person in a lower station of life than another.

Inferior'ity, *n.* [Fr. *infériorité.*] State or quality of being inferior; a lower state of age, dignity, or quality; as, *inferiority* of rank, caste, abilities, worth, &c.

Infe'riorly, *adv.* In an inferior manner or degree.

Infer'nal, *a.* [Late Lat. *infernalis*; Lat. *infernus*, strengthened form of *inferus*, from *infra*, beneath, under.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead, the Hades or Tartarus of the ancients. — Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting hell; resembling the devilish character of evil spirits; hellish; satanic; diabolical; fiendish; malicious; as, an *infernal* temper, an *infernal* plot.

I. Machine. (*Hist.*) An apparatus filled with gunpowder or other explosive materials for the destruction of human life and property. The Italian engineer Federico Gianibelli was the first to employ these engines at the siege of Antwerp in 1584–5. In modern times, infernal machines have been repeatedly used, especially in France, for the purpose of assassination. The most notorious instances of this kind are the attempts made on the lives of Napoleon I., Dec. 24, 1800; Louis Philippe, July 28, 1835; and Napoleon III. and his empress, Jan. 14, 1858. See FIESCHI, and ORSINI CONSPIRACY.

I. Stone. [Lat. *lapis infernalis.*] (*Chem.*) The name formerly applied to lunar caustic.

—*n.* A hellish being; an inhabitant of hell or of the lower region; a devil.

Inferobranchia'ta, *n. pl.* [Lat. *inferus*, lower, and Gr. *bragchia*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Cuvier, an order of mulluscous animals (Gasteropoda), characterized by the position of the gills, which are situated beneath the produced margin of the mantle. They are incapable of swimming, and are therefore confined to the sea-shore, where they subsist upon sea-weeds and other aquatic plants.

Infer'rible, *a.* Same as INFERABLE, *q. v.*

Infer'tile, *a.* [Fr.; Late Lat. *infertilis.*] Not fertile; barren; unfruitful; unproductive; as, an *infertile* country.

Infer'tilely, *adv.* In an unproductive or infertile manner.

Infertil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *infertilité*; Late Lat. *infertilitas.*] State or condition of being infertile; barrenness; unproductiveness; sterility; as, *infertility* of soil.

Infest', *v. a.* [Lat. *infesto* — *infestus*, old participle of *infero*, to carry, put, or throw against — *in*, and *fero*, to bear, bring. See BEAR.] To molest; to harass; to annoy; to torment; to plague; to act in a hostile or disturbing manner against; as, a coast *infested* with pirates, a country *infested* with beggars, a person *infested* with duns, &c.

Infesta'tion, *n.* Act of infesting; state of molestation or continual annoyance.

Infest'er, *n.* He who, or that which, infests.

Infes'tive, *a.* Lacking mirth or festivity; dull; spiritless; cheerless; sad.

Infestiv'ity, *n.* Want of cheerfulness, mirth, or festivity, at a social gathering; gloominess; sadness.

Infeudation, Infeodation, (*-fū-da'shun,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *infeudatio.*] (*Law.*) Act or process of putting one in possession of an estate in fee; as, "*infeudation* of the tenant."—*Hale.*

—The bestowing of tithes on laymen.—*Blackstone.*

Infibula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *infibulare.*] Act of clasping, fastening, or holding together, as with a hasp, catch, or buckle. — Act of encircling with a ring, or otherwise restraining the genital organs in such a manner as to debar from copulative action.

Inficionado, (*een-fe-se-o-na'do,*) a village of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, about 12 m. N. of Mariana; *pop.* 4,500.

In'fidel, *a.* [Fr. *infidèle*; Lat. *infidelis* — *in*, and *fidelis*, that may be trusted or relied upon, from *fides*, faith. See FIDELITY.] Withholding trust or credit; unbelieving; sceptical; deistical; disbelieving the divine institution of Christianity; destitute of faith in the Holy Scriptures; as, an *infidel* writer.

—*n.* One who withholds trust, credit, or belief; — hence, a deist; a free-thinker; a sceptic; one who disbelieves the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the divine institution of Christianity; a Mohammedan; a heathen.

"On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,
Which Jews might kiss, and *infidels* adore." — *Pope.*

Infidel'ity, *n.* [Fr. *infidelité*; Lat. *infidelitas.*] Want of faith or belief; a withholding of credit or confidence.

—Scepticism; deism; unbelief; free-thinking; disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity, or the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

—Breach of the marital contract by adultery, &c.

—Violation of trust; breach of moral obligation, or legal contract; faithlessness; treachery; deceit; as, the *infidelity* of a servant.

Infield', *v. a.* To inclose, as a field.

In'-field, *n.* In Scotland, a term applied to manured land kept under a constant succession of crops; — in opposition to *out-field*, q. v.

Infilm', *v. a.* To coat over with a film or thin integument, as of metal in gilding.

Infil'ter, *v. a.* To filter or sift in.

Infil'tered, *a.* Infiltrated.

Infil'trate, *v. a.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance.

Infiltra'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of entering, or the substance which has entered, the pores or cavities of a body.

(*Med.*) Same as EFFUSION, *q. v.*

In'finite, *a.* [Lat. *infinitus.*] Boundless; illimitable; endless; not circumscribed in extent, duration, attri-

butes, &c. — That has a beginning in space, but is infinitely extended; — hyperbolically, vast; immense; of great size or extent.

(*Math.*) Applied to a quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. — See Integral Calculus.

In'finite, *n.* The Infinite Being; the Almighty; that which is infinite.

(*Philos.*) The word *I.* may be properly used in mathematics as an abbreviation for the two extremes of the infinitely great and of the infinitely little; but, as a real notion of the mind, it merely expresses our inability to pass beyond the region of an expansion of matter or space. Finite means what has a boundary or termination, and applies strictly to body, which is always conceived by us as bounded and terminating in space. The bounded is, in fact, body (or some analogy of body, as when we fancy an inclosure which we do not actually construct); the absence of bounds is free space, which is a real conception. It means scope for movement, freedom from obstruction, and its opposite is some inert matter, standing in our way, to prevent further movement. The unbounded is thus another name for *space*; and when we arrive at a space with no further prospect of obstruction, we may call that a boundless space; but the only meaning we have thereby is a space which no longer contains material obstruction. And we can conceive of no other end of space. Our whole experience furnishes no other contrast except these two, space and body, and where the one ends, the mind must conceive the other. We may conceive the not-extended, it is true, by passing to the subject mind, with its feelings and volitions; but within the sphere of the extended, we have no choice but between space and body. We cannot conceive the end of space otherwise than by the beginning of resistance; anything else (not being the subject mind) would be non-existence, or annihilation. The infinity of God, in the perfect limitation of our faculties, cannot be better understood by us than the infinity in space. "A deity understood," says Sir W. Hamilton, "would be no deity at all; and it is blasphemy to say that God only is as we are able to think him to be. We know God according to the finitude of our faculties; the infinite God is, to use the words of Pascal, infinitely inconceivable." The Scriptures indeed declare that now we know only in part.

In'finitely, *adv.* Without bounds or limits; immensely; greatly; to a great extent or degree.

In'finiteness, *n.* Immensity; the state of being infinite.

Infinites'imal, *a.* [Fr. *infinitésmal.*] (*Math.*) Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

—*n.* That which is less than any assignable quantity. See Integral Calculus.

Infinites'imally, *adv.* By infinitesimals; by quantities infinitely small.

Infin'itive, *a.* [Lat. *infinitivus*; Fr. *infinitif.*] (*Gram.*) Unlimited; indefinite; designating a mood of the verb, which expresses the action of the verb without any distinction of person or number; as, to love, to walk, or to be feared.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A mood of the verb; the infinite mood.

Infin'itively, *adv.* In the manner of an infinitive mood.

Infin'ito, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Perpetual, as a canon whose end leads back to the beginning. — *Wright.*

Infin'itude, *n.* [O. Fr. *infinitude.*] Infinity; the quality or state of being without limit; infinite extent; immensity; greatness; boundless number.

Infin'ituple, *a.* Infinite in degree, or in the number of times repeated. (R.)

Infin'ity, *n.* [Fr. *infinité*; Lat. *infinitas.*] Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness; immensity; indefinite extent; endless or indefinite number. — See Infinite.

Infirm', *a.* [Lat. *infirmus.*] Weak, as health or body; debilitated; sickly; enfeebled. — Weak of mind; imbecile; irresolute. — Unsteady; not stable; not solid.

Infirm'ary, *n.* [Fr. *infirmerie*; L. Lat. *infirmarium.*] An hospital or place for the reception and consequent lodging and nursing of sick and invalided poor people, or where they are simply treated as out-patients.

Infirm'ity, *n.* [Fr *infirmité*; Lat. *infirmitas.*] An unsound or unhealthy state of the body; physical weakness; particularly as manifested in the form of malady or disease.—Weakness of mind or of resolution; failing; fault; foible; defect; imperfection; as, the *infirmities* of men of genius.

"A friend should bear his friend's *infirmities*." — *Shaks.*

Infirm'ly, *adv.* In an infirm, feeble, or debilitated manner.

Infirm'ness, *n.* Weakness; debility; infirmity; failing.

"The *infirmness* and insufficiency of the peripatetic doctrine." *Boyle.*

Infix', *v. a.* [*In*, and *fix*, from Lat. *figo*, *fixus*, to fix.] To fix by driving, piercing, or thrusting in; as, to *infix* a spear. — To set or implant in; to fix in the mind, as good principles, &c.

"That sting *infixed* within her haughty mind." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* That which is infixed. (R.)

Inflame', *v. a.* [Lat. *inflammo* — *in*, and *flamma*, from *flasima*, flame.] To set on fire; to kindle; to make or cause to burn.

"In waves of torrent fire *inflam'd*." — *Milton.*

—To excite or increase, as passion or appetite; to set into a glow, as desire.

"More *inflam'd* with lust than rage." — *Milton.*

—To enkindle into violent action; to heat; to increase or augment to an excessive or unnatural heat; as, to *inflame* the eyes with weeping. — To irritate; to rouse to anger; to incense; to exasperate; to provoke.

"It will *inflame* you, it will make you mad." — *Shaks.*

(*Med.*) To excite, as excessive action in the blood-vessels.

—*v. n.* To take fire; to become enkindled. — To grow hot, angry, and painful.

Inflamed', *p. a.* Set on fire; enkindled; heated; incensed; irritated.

Inflam'er, *n.* He who, or that which, inflames or enkindles.

Inflammabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *inflammabilité.*] State or quality of being inflammable, or in a condition to readily take fire.

Inflam'mable, *n.* [Fr.] That may be inflamed or set on fire; readily susceptible of combustion; as, "*inflammable* spirits." — *Arbuthnot.*

Inflam'mableness, *n.* State or quality of being inflammable; inflammability; as, "the *inflammableness* of bodies." — *Boyle.*

Inflam'mably, *adv.* In an inflammable or combustible manner.

Inflamma'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inflammatio.* See Inflame.] Act of enkindling, inflaming, or setting on fire. — State of being enkindled or a-flame.

"The flame extendeth not beyond the inflammable effluence, but adheres unto the original of its *inflammation*." — *Browne.*

—Violent heat, excitement, or passion; turbulence; animosity; as, *inflammation* of religious zeal.

(*Med.*) A preternaturally hot, red, swollen, and painful condition of any portion of the body; when general, it takes the form of fever. It is usually distinguished by particular names, according to the part which is attacked, as *pleuritis*, *I.* of the pleura; *peritonitis*, of the *peritoneum*; *gastritis*, of the stomach; *hepatitis*, of the liver, &c. *I.* may be produced by various causes,—by external injury, as a cut, bruise, or burn; by the action of some chemical or other agent, as poisons, alcoholic liquors, or from exposure to cold, wet, &c. *I.* may be acute or chronic; diffuse or circumscribed; healthy, with a disposition to heal and return to the natural state; or unhealthy, when, on the contrary, there is a disposition to ulceration, &c. It may terminate in one of three ways,—in resolution, in suppuration, in mortification. The first of these is the most desirable mode of termination, being the gradual subsidence of the inflammatory action, and the return of the parts to their natural state, without any visible morbid change in their structure. In suppuration, the *I.* goes on to the formation of pus, when the swelling increases in size, becomes more red and shining, then grows soft in the centre, and at length the matter makes its escape either through a natural or an artificial opening. The most dangerous termination is in mortification, which is caused by the inflammatory action being too violent for the vital process of the part. The pain is at first very severe, then the bright red color of the part becomes livid, vesicles form on the surface, the pain abates, and the death of the part ensues. The immediate cause of inflammation is believed to be the exudation of the *liquor sanguinis* through the softened or ruptured walls of the capillary vessels of the part, in consequence of an increased flow of blood there. The mode of treatment in inflammation will of course vary according to the seat and character of the general symptoms. Commonly, when the patient is strong and of a full habit, general bleeding is recommended. Local bleeding, by means of cupping, leeches, &c., should also be had recourse to. A low diet, purgative medicines, cooling drinks, diaphoretics, and the avoidance of all excitement, are also necessary. Dr. Hughes Bennett, of Edinburgh, however, maintains that the abstraction of blood does not exert any beneficial effect upon the inflammatory state, and that its influence on the system is injurious; and hence he condemns its being resorted to for the sake of the *I.* This, however, is not the generally received opinion among medical men. — See Pleuritis, Peritonitis, &c.

Inflam'mative, *a.* Tending to inflame; inflammatory.

Inflam'matory, *a.* [Fr. *inflammatoire.* See Inflame.] Having the power of inflaming; fiery; tending to excite inflammation; as, *inflammatory* medicines. — Accompanied with preternatural heat, and highly accelerated arterial action; as, an *inflammatory* disease. — Having the nature of exciting or stimulating anger, animosity, tumult, &c.; seditious; as, *inflammatory* harangues.

I. crust. (*Med.*) Same as Buffy-coat, *q. v.*

Inflate', *v. a.* [Lat. *inflo*, *inflatus* — *in*, and *flo*, to blow. See Flatulent.] To swell or distend by injecting air; to fill with the breath; as, to *inflate* a balloon with air. — To swell, as with wind; to puff up; to elate; as, a person *inflated* with self-conceit. — To cause to be expanded, or to become temporarily or spasmodically extended by over-issue; as, an *inflated* currency.

Inflate', Inflat'ed, *a.* Swelled or distended with air; expanded. — Turgid; tumid: bombastic; stilted; puffed up: forced beyond a proper or natural state; as, an *inflated* style of speech or writing.

(*Bot.*) Swollen; turgid; bladdery. — *Gray.*

Inflat'ingly, *adv.* In the way of inflation.

Inflation, *n.* [Lat. *inflatio.*] Act of inflating. — State of being distended with air—injected, or inhaled.—State of being puffed up, or unduly elated, as with vanity or conceit. — Artificial or forced expansion, from over-issue; as, *inflation* of the currency.

Inflatus, *n.* [Lat., from *inflare*, to inject air into.] A breathing or injecting air into; inflation; — hence, by inference, Inspiration; afflatus. — See Afflatus.

Inflect', *v. a.* [Lat. *inflecto* — *in*, and *flecto*, to bend, bow, or curve. See Flexure.] To bend, bow, or curve; to turn aside from a direct line or course. — To modulate or intone, as the voice.

(*Gram.*) To vary in its terminations, as a noun or a verb.

Inflection, Inflexion, (*in-flek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *inflexion*, from Lat. *inflexio*, rarely *inflectio.*] Act of bending or turning from a direct line or course; as, "*inflections* of the understanding." (*Hale.*) — A bend; a flexure; a fold; a curve. — (*Mus.* and *Elocution.*) Modulation or intoning of the voice.

(*Gram.*) Any change which takes place in a word, from a modification of its sense between the *root* and the *termination.* The inflexion must therefore not be confounded with the termination itself. For example, the syllable *am* is the root of all the words employed in the conjugation of the Latin verb *amo*, "I love;" in the imperfect tense the inflexion is the syllable *ab.* The termination varies according to the person: *amabam*, *amabas*, *amabat.*

(*Optics.*) Same as Diffraction, *q. v.*

Point of I. (*Geom.*) That point of a curve line where the curvature in relation to the axis changes from concave to convex, or from convex to concave. To find the point of inflexion in a given curve, it is only necessary to find, from the equation of the curve, the value of $\frac{a^2y}{\quad}$ —: this value made equal to 0, or infinity, will give d^2x, an equation by which x can be determined. In the above equation, d^2y stands for the second differential. — See Integral Calculus.

Inflec'tional, *a.* Relating or pertaining to inflection.

Inflec'tive, *a.* Having the power of bending.

Inflesh', *v. a.* To make flesh; to incarnate. (R.)

Inflex', *v. a.* [Lat. *inflectere*, to bend.] To bend; to make curved or crooked.

Inflexed, (*-flekst',*) *a.* Bent; curved inwardly.

(*Zoöl.*) Noting the inward acute angle that, in certain insects, the head forms with the trunk.

Inflexibil'ity, Inflex'ibleness, *n.* [Fr. *inflexibilité*; L. Lat. *inflexibilitas.*] State or quality of being inflexible or unyielding; incapacity of being bent or inflected; resistible stiffness. — Obstinacy of mind; pertinacy of will or purpose; unyielding firmness of temper or disposition.

Inflex'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inflexibilis.*] Proof against prayers, entreaties, or arguments; firm and unbending in purpose; inexorable; pertinacious in will or temper; unyielding. — Not to be changed or altered.

"The nature of things is *inflexible*, and their natural relations unalterable."— *Watts.*

—That cannot be bent; firm; impenetrable; not admitting of incurvation.

Inflex'ibleness, *n.* Inflexibility; state or quality of being inflexible.

Inflex'ibly, *adv.* With a firmness that resists all importunity or persuasion; with unyielding pertinacity; inexorably.

Inflex'ion, *n.* See Inflection.

Inflex'ure, *n.* A bend, fold, curve, or inflection.

Inflict', *v. a.* [Lat. *inflictus*, from *infligo* — *in*, and *fligo*, to strike. See Conflict.] To lay on; to throw or send on; to apply, as punishment or disgrace.

Inflict'er, *n.* One who inflicts or applies, as punishment, &c.

Inflic'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inflictio.*] Act of inflicting, or laying on, or applying; as, the *infliction* of a fine, or of imprisonment. — That which is inflicted; the pain, penalty, or punishment applied.

"An Almighty Judge, whose power extends to eternal *inflictions*."— *Rogers.*

Inflic'tive, *a.* [Fr. *inflictif.*] Tending or having the power to inflict.

Inflow', *v. n.* To flow in.

In'fluence, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *influentia*, from Lat. *influens*, from *influo* — *in*, and *fluo*, to flow. See Flow.] A flowing, rushing, or pressing in or into; influx; — preceding *on*, *upon*, *with*, or *into*. — Power whose operation is invisible, and known only by its effect; physical power; power that affects natural bodies by unseen operations; power acting on sensibility; spiritual power, or the immediate power of God over the mind. — Authority; sway; power arising from acknowledged ascendency, or from elevation of rank or station; authority springing from or caused by superior force of intellect, or by wealth or reputation; as, a man of *influence.*

"Unawed by *influence* and unbribed by gain." — *Story.*

—*v. a.* To move by direction or impulsive force: to move by physical power operating by unseen laws or force; to affect; to move, act on, and affect, as the mind or will in persuading or dissuading; to induce; to move or act on, as the passions; to lead, sway, or direct.

Inflores'cence, or **Anthotax'is,** *n.* [Lat. *inflorescens*; Gr. *anthos*, flower; *taxis*, a placing.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the flowers on the axis, or the ramification of the floral axis. The forms under which the flower-stalk is presented to our notice are described under Peduncle; and many particulars relating to *I.* are noted under Bract. Flowers are variously arranged upon the floral axis, and to each arrangement a particular name is applied. These modifications are always the same for the same species of plant, and frequently throughout entire genera, and even natural orders; and hence their discrimination is of great practical importance. All the regular forms may be arranged in two great classes, the principles of which being understood, their subordinate modifications will be readily intelligible.

Class I. *Indefinite, Indeterminate, or Axillary inflorescence.* — The primary floral axis is terminated by a

growing point analogous to the terminal leaf-bud of a stem or branch; it has consequently the power of growing or elongating in an upward direction, or of dilating more or less horizontally, there being no necessary limit to its growth. Such an axis, as it continues to grow upwards, develops on its sides other buds, from which flowers are produced. The general characters of the *I.* in this class depend, therefore, upon the indefinite growth of the primary axis; while the secondary, tertiary, or other axes which are developed from it, are terminated by flower-buds. The simplest kind of indefinite *I.* is that presented by such plants as the pimpernel and money-wort, in which solitary flowers are developed in the axils of the ordinary leaves of the plant, the primary axis continuing to elongate in an upward direction, and bearing other leaves and flowers. The flowers are then said to be *solitary* and *axillary*, (Fig. 1381.) When such flowers are arranged in whorls around the stem, each flower being axillary to a leaf, as in the common mare's-tail, they are said to be *whorled*. When a number of flowers are developed, instead of a single one, upon an elongated or depressed axis which is placed at the extremity of a branch or in the axil of a bract, a number of kinds of *I.* arise, depending upon the extent to which the axis is divided, the mode in which the branching takes place, the comparative length of the flower-stalks, and other subordinate circumstances. These modifications may be separated into two heads: — 1. Those with an elongated primary axis; and, 2. those with a shortened or dilated primary axis.

Fig. 1381.—MONEY-WORT, (*Lysimachia nummularia.*)

1. *Kinds of Indefinite inflorescence with an elongated primary axis* —These are as follows: — *The Spike.* An elongated axis, simply bearing sessile flowers, or flowers in which the pedicels are too short to be clearly distinguishable. Examples may be seen in the rib-grass and vervain. In this kind of *I.* the flowers at the base open first, and those at the apex last. This mode of opening is called *centr'petal:* it is universal in the different kinds of indefinite *I.*, which in all cases open from the base to the apex, if the axis is elongated, or from the circumference towards the centre, if it is depressed or dilated. — The *Amentum*, or *Catkin* (see AMENTUM.) — The *Spadix.* A spike with a succulent axis, in which the individual flowers have no bracts, but the whole *I.* is inclosed in a long bract called a *spathe.* The common arum, or cuckoo-pint, affords an excellent example. — *The Locusta*, or *Spikelet.* The partial *I.* of a grass or cyperaceous plant, consisting of a spike with a few flowers, which are destitute of calyx and corolla, but have, in place of those envelopes, membranous bracts called *palæ:* the whole *I.* is surrounded at the base by one or two empty bracts called *glumes.* The spikelets may be either arranged sessile on the primary axis, as in wheat, or placed on a more or less branched axis, as in the oat. — *The Cone.* The kind of spike found in coniferous plants, as the pine, fir, larch, &c. It is composed of female flowers, each of which has at its base a persistent woody scale or bract.—*The Strobilus*, or *Strobile.* A kind of spike with female flowers, each of which has a membranous bract or scale at its base. It is seen in the hop (Fig. 1330.) — *The Raceme* (Fig. 1382). In this kind of *I.* the primary axis is elongated, and bears flowers placed on pedicels of nearly equal length. It differs from the spike only in the flowers being stalked instead of sessile. Examples occur in the currant, mignonette, hyacinth, laburnum, &c. — *The Corymb.* In this, the pedicels, or flower-stalks, are of different lengths, those at the base of the primary axis being longer than those towards and at the apex, so that all the flowers are nearly level. It occurs in the hawthorn, &c. When the stalks of a corymb divide, instead of bearing flowers immediately, as in some species of pyrus, a *branching* or compound corymb is formed. — *The Panicle*, a modification of the raceme, produced by the subdivision of the secondary axes. Instead of producing flowers directly, those axes branch into tertiary ones, which bear the flowers. The inflorescence of the *Gucca gloriosa*, and the general arrangement of the spikelets of the oat, are examples. — *The Thyrsus*, or *Thyrse*, a kind of panicle, in which the pedicels are generally very short, and the whole so arranged as to form a compact cluster of blossoms. Examples may be found in the grape-vine, horse-chestnut, and lilac. 2. *Kinds of Indefinite inflorescence with a shortened or dilated Primary Axis.* The principal are the following: — *The Capitulum*, *Anthodium*, or *Head.* This kind of inflorescence (fig. 1383) constitutes the *compound flower* of Linnæus. It is formed by a number of sessile flowers crowded together on a receptacle, the whole being surrounded by an involucre. The heads of flowers take a variety of forms, dependent upon the shape of the receptacles which may be flattened, slightly convex, conical, or globular. In this kind of inflorescence, the centripetal order of expansion is often very evident,

Fig. 1383. — HEAD OF FLOWERS OF THE BUTTON-BUSH, (*Cephalanthus Occidentalis.*)

the outer floret being fully expanded, those within them partially opened, and those in the centre in an unopened condition. Examples are seen in the cotton-thistle, dandelion, chamomile, American button-bush, &c. — *The Hypanthodium*, a slight modification of the last, formed by a receptacle, which is usually of a fleshy nature, becoming more or less incurved, and thus partially, as in the darstenia, or entirely, as in the fig, inclosing the flowers which it bears on its surface. — *The Umbel.* In this (fig. 1384), the primary axis is shortened, and gives off from its apex a number of secondary axes or pedicels of nearly equal length, each bearing a flower, and arranged like the ribs of an umbrella. Examples of the single umbel are seen in the primrose, cowslip, &c. When the secondary axes divide and form tertiary axes, which are also arranged in an umbellate manner, a *compound umbel* is produced. This is seen in the carrot, fennel, tool's-parsley, hemlock, and other allied plants, which are hence called *umbelliferous.*

Fig. 1384. UMBEL.

Fig. 1382. RACEME.

CLASS II. *Definite, Determinate, or Terminal inflorescence.* In this class of inflorescence, the primary axis is arrested in its growth at an early age, by the development of a terminal flower-bud; and if the axis bears no other flowers, this is called a *solitary terminal* flower, and is the simplest form of definite inflorescence. It may be seen in the stemless gentian, the wood-anemone, &c. When other flowers are produced on such an axis, they must necessarily arise from axillary buds placed below the terminal flower-bud; and if these form secondary axes, they will in like manner be arrested in their growth by a terminal flower-bud, — hence, this mode of inflorescence is *definite*, in contradistinction to the former, or indefinite inflorescence, where the primary axis elongates indefinitely, unless stopped by some extraneous cause. In definite inflorescence, the order of unfolding in the flower-buds is from the apex to the base if the axis be elongated, or from the centre to the circumference if the axis be depressed or dilated. Such an order of expansion is termed *centrifugal.* The general name of *Cyme* is applied to all inflorescences of this class; but it is customary to distinguish a few by special names, as follows: — *The True Cyme.* A definite inflorescence, more or less branched, the whole being developed in a corymbose manner. It assumes the form of a somewhat flattened head in the laurustinus and elder, of a rounded mass of blossoms in the hydrangea, and of a more diffuse bunch in the chickweed. By attention to the centrifugal order of expansion, such cymes may be always distinguished from the umbel, corymb, or other indefinite kinds of inflorescence, to which, otherwise, they bear in many cases a great resemblance.—*The Spiked Cyme.* A definite inflorescence, formed of sessile flowers, and bearing a resemblance to the spike. Example, the inflorescence of the sedum or stone-crop. — *The Racemose Cyme.* A cyme having flowers on pedicels of nearly equal length, as in the campanula. — *The Panicled Cyme.* This is a definite inflorescence, resembling in appearance the panicle. The privet affords a good example. — *The Helicoid* or *Scorpioid Cyme.* This kind of inflorescence has flowers only upon one side; and its upper extremity is more or less coiled up in a circinate manner, so as frequently to resemble a snail or the tail of a scorpion. These cymes are especially developed in the nat. ord. *Boraginaceæ*, as in the forget-me-not. It is extremely difficult to distinguish this kind of cyme from the raceme, as the order of expansion *appears* to be *centripetal.* — *The Fascicle* or *Contracted Cyme.* In this, the flowers are placed on short pedicels of nearly equal length, and consequently crowded together. It is seen in the sweet-william. — *The Glomerule.* A cyme consisting of a number of sessile flowers, or flowers with very short pedicels, collected into a rounded head or short spike. It bears nearly the same relation to the true cyme as the capitulum does to the umbel. It is seen in species of nettle and in the box. — *The Verticillaster.* This kind of cyme is seen in the white dead-nettle and other plants of the labiate tribe. In it the flowers appear at first sight to be arranged in a whorl round the stem; but upon examination, it will be readily seen that there are two clusters axillary to the opposite leaves, the central flowers of which open first, proving the mode of expansion to be centrifugal. To each of these clusters, the name of *verticillaster* is applied. — Examples of *mixed inflorescence* are by no means uncommon. Thus, in flowers of the natural order *Compositæ*, the terminal capitulum is the first to expand; and the capitula, as a whole, are therefore developed in a centrifugal manner. The individual capitula, however, open their small flowers or florets centripetally; hence, here the general inflorescence is definite, and the partial inflorescence indefinite.

In'fluencer, *n.* One who, or that which, influences.

Influen'cive, (*-siv,*) *a.* Influential; exercising influence.

In'fluent, *a.* [Lat. *influens.*]—Inflowing; flowing inwards.

"*Influent* fluids and vascular solids." —*Arbuthnot.*

Influen'tial, *a.* Exerting influence, authority, or power over by invisible operation; — especially used in reference to the working of moral causes, and the results accruing therefrom; as, an *influential* politician, an *influential* character.

Influen'tially, *adv.* By means of influence: acting by influence, as to urge, direct, control, or incline.

Influen'za, *n.* [Fr. *influence;* so called because it was believed to be produced by the influence of the stars.] (*Med.*) An epidemic febrile catarrh, differing from a common catarrh in the greater severity of its symptoms. It comes on suddenly, attacking many persons at once; but though the symptoms are alarming, it is seldom fatal, except to the aged, or those of weakly constitutions. The person is first seized with slight chills; there is great heaviness and pain over the eyes, great prostration of strength, loss of appetite, quick, irregular pulse, cough and difficulty of breathing, with running at the nose and eyes. The duration of the disease varies from two or three days to as many weeks; and frequently the debility continues much longer, occasioning, not uncommonly, relapses. Differences of opinion exist as to the immediate cause of this disease, some attributing it to a noxious principle existing in the atmosphere; others, to sudden changes of the weather, &c.; but nothing is definitely known on the subject. In its treatment, little is required to be done beyond keeping the patient in bed, in a warm and agreeable temperature, and the administration of aperient and cooling medicines. When the difficulty of breathing is considerable, mustard poultices may be applied to the chest. When the fever has subsided, tonics and stimulants should be employed; and should the cough remain obstinate, change of air will generally be found to be the most effectual means of removing it.

In'flux, *n.* [Lat. *influxus*, from *influo.*] Act of flowing, rushing, or pressing in or into, as the tide into a bay or river. — Infusion; intromission; as, "the *influx* of the knowledge of God." (*Hale.*) — A coming-in; an entering; introduction; importation in large quantities: as, an *influx* of bullion.

Influx'ively, *adv.* By influxion.

Infold', *v. a.* To fold, lay, or wrap over; to inclose; to wrap up or inwrap; to involve.

"*Infold* his limbs in beads." —*Blackmore.*

—To embrace; to hug; to clasp with the arms.

"Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee . . . to my heart." —*Shaks.*

Infold'ment, *n.* Act of infolding; state or condition of being infolded.

Info'liate, *v. a.* [From Lat. prefix *in*, and *folium*, leaf.] To cover with leaves, or with forms or objects resembling leaves.

Inform', *v. a.* [Fr. *informer;* Lat. *informo* — *in*, and *formo* — *forma*, form, shape. See FORM.] To give form or shape to a thing. (n.) — To animate; to give life to, in a poetical sense; to present or convey to one the form or idea of a thing: to vitalize. — To communicate knowledge to; to impart intelligence; to make known to, by word or writing; to tell to; to acquaint; to teach; to instruct; — generally preceding *of;* as, *I informed* you *of* the fact. — To communicate a knowledge of facts or circumstances to, by way of accusation.

"Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul." —*Acts* xxiv. 1.

—*v. n.* To give intelligence; to impart information.

To inform against, to impart a knowledge of facts by way of accusation against; to tell of an illegal act having been committed by a person; as, to *inform against* a conspirator.

Infor'mal, *a.* Not in the regular, usual, or common mode or method; not according to established, conventional, or customary manner of procedure; — hence, without etiquette or ceremony; as, an *informal* visit.

Informal'ity, *n.* [*In*, and *formality.*] State or quality of being informal; want of regular or customary form, mode, rule, or order.

Infor'mally, *adv.* In an irregular or informal manner; without the usual or customary forms or ceremonies.

Inform'ant, *n.* [Lat. *informans, informantis*, from *informo.*] One who instructs; one who informs or gives intelligence; one who imparts news or tidings. — One who advances or offers an accusation: an informer; an accuser.

Informa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *informatio.*] Act of informing, or of imparting intelligence, or communicating knowledge. — Intelligence received: news; tidings; notice or advice communicated by word or writing: knowledge received from reading or instruction, or from the senses, or from the operation of the intellectual faculties.

(*Law.*) A complaint or accusation exhibited against a person for some criminal offence. It differs in no respect from an indictment, except that it is filed at the mere discretion of the proper law officer of the government, *ex-officio*, without the intervention of a grand jury. The process has not been put in motion by Congress for misdemeanor, but is common in civil prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures. The information is usually made upon knowledge given by some other person than the officer, called the *relotor.* — *Bouvier.*

Inform'er, *n.* One who informs or gives instruction or intelligence.

(*Law.*) A person who informs or prefers an accusation against another, whom he suspects of the violation of some penal statute. When the informer is entitled to the penalty or part of the penalty, upon the conviction of an offender, he is or he is not a competent witness, according as the statute creating the penalty has or has not made him so. — *Bouvier.*

In'fra, *adv.* [Lat.] Beneath; under; below, after; — frequently employed as a prefix.

Infra-ax'illary, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, under, and *axilla*, axil.] (*Bot.*) Placed below the axil, as a bud.

Infract', *v. a.* [See Infraction.] To violate; to infringe; to break. (R.)

Infract'ible, *a.* Susceptible of being broken.

Infraction, (*-frăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *infractio*, from *infringo* — *in*, and *frango*, to break. See Fracture.] A breaking, or breaking in upon; breach; violation; infringement; non-observance; as, an *infraction* of the law.

Infrac'tor, *n.* [Fr. *infracteur.*] One who infracts; a violator; an infringer; a breaker.

Infra'grant, *a.* Inodorous; without fragrance or aroma.

Infralapsa'rian, *a.* (*Theol.*) Relating or pertaining to the Infralapsarians, or to their tenets.

Infralapsa'rians, *n. pl.* [Lat. *infra*, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Presbyterians who maintain that God has created a certain number of human beings only to be damned, without allowing them the opportunity of salvation even if they choose to embrace it. They are thus designated because they hold that the decrees of God were formed *infra lapsum*, after His knowledge of the fall, and in consequence of it. See Supralapsarians.

Infralapsa'rianism, *n.* (*Theol.*) The faith, doctrine, or tenets held by the Infralapsarians.

Infra-max'illary, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, and *maxilla*, jaw.] (*Anat.*) See Submaxillary.

Infra-mun'dane, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, and *mundanus*, mundane, worldly.] Situate or being beneath the world.

Infran'chise, *v. a.* Same as Enfranchise, *q. v.*

Infrangibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being infrangible.

Infran'gible, *a.* [Lat. prefix *in*, and Eng. *frangible.*] That cannot be broken or separated into parts.

"The primitive atoms are supposed *infrangible.*" — *Cheyne.*

—Not to be violated.

Infran'gibleness, *n.* Infrangibility; state or quality of being infrangible.

Infra-or'bital, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, and *orbitus*, orbit.] Lying below the orbit.

Infra-position, (*-po-zish'n,*) *n.* [Lat. *infra*, and *positio*, place, position.] A place or position below or beneath.

Infra-scap'ular, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, and *scapula*, *q. v.*] Relating or pertaining to, or situated beneath, the scapula.

Infra-spi'nate, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, and Eng. *spinote.*] Having reference to parts under the spine; placed beneath the spine.

Infra-territo'rial, *a.* [Lat. *infra*, and *territorialis*, territory.] Inside the territory.

Infre'quence, Infre'quency, *n.* [Lat. *infrequentia.*] Rarity; state of being uncommon, or seldom occurring; rareness.

Infre'quent, *a.* [Lat. *infrequens.*] That does not often or frequently take place; rare; uncommon; seldom happening or occurring; rarely coming under notice; unfrequent.

Infre'quently, *adv.* Not frequently; rarely.

Infringe, (*-frinj'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *infringo* — *in*, and *frango*, to break. See Fracture.] To violate, to break, as a stipulated condition or contract, — whether positively by contravention, or negatively by non-fulfilment. — To transgress; to break; to infract; to violate; to neglect to attend, fulfil, or obey.

"Having *infringed* the law, I waive my right." — *Waller.*

—*v. n.* To transgress or break some rule or regulation; to commit some evil, injury, or misdeed. — To encroach; to trespass; to invade; — before on or *upon*; as, to *infringe on* another's patent.

Infringe'ment, *n.* Act of infringing or violating; breach; non-fulfilment; infraction; non-observance; transgression; invasion; encroachment.

(*Patent Law.*) The act of trespassing upon the incorporeal right secured by a patent. Any person who, without legal permission, shall make, use, or sell to another to be used, the thing which is the subject-matter of any existing patent, is guilty of an infringement, for which damage may be received at law by an action on the case, or which may be remedied by a bill in equity for an injunction and an account. — See Patent.

Infring'er, *n.* One who violates, infracts, or infringes.

Infruct'uous, *a.* Unfruitful; unyielding of fruit; barren; unprofitable.

Infru'gal, *a.* Wanting frugality; prodigal; extravagant.

Infrugif'erous, *a.* [Prefix *in*, and *frugiferous.*] Not producing fruit.

In'fucate, *v. a.* [Lat. *infucare.*] To daub, dye, stain, or paint.

Infuca'tion, *n.* Act or art of painting, staining, or dycing, — more particularly of painting or enamelling the face.

In'fumate, *v. a.* To smoke-dry; to cure in smoke.

Infuma'tion, *n.* [From Lat. prefix *in*, and *fumare*, from *fumus*, smoke.] The act of drying or curing in smoke.

Infumed', *a.* Smoked; smoke-dried.

Infundib'ular, Infundib'ulate, *a.* [From Lat. *infundibulum*, a funnel.] Possessing the form of a funnel or tundish.

Infundibuli'form, *a.* [From Lat. *infundibulum*, Funnel-shaped; having the form of a tundish; infundibular.]

(*Bot.*) Applied to a gamopetalous corolla, when the tube enlarges very gradually below, but expands widely at the summit, as that of Tobacco, *Nicotiana tabacum* (Fig. 1385).

(*Conch.*) Noting a shell whose horizontal sections are circular, at first equal and then progressing larger and larger.

Fig. 1385.
Flower of Tobacco.

Infurca'tion, *n.* [Lat. prefix *in*, and *furca*, fork.] A forked divergence.

Infu'riate, *a.* [L. Lat. *infuriatus.*] Enraged; mad; raging; furiously wrathful; raving with anger.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *in*, and *furiatus*, pp. of *furio*, to madden, from *furo*, to rave.] To madden; to enrage; to render furious or madly excited: as, an *infuriated* man, an *infuriated* bull.

Infus'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *in*, and *fuscare*, to make dark.] To darken; to make obscure or gloomy; to blacken.

Infuscation, *n.* The act or process of darkening or blackening.

Infuse, (*-fūz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *infuser*; Lat. *infundo, infusus* — *in*, and *fundo*, to pour. See Fuse.] To pour in or into, as a liquid. — To instil, as principles, qualities, or properties; to pour in or instil, as into the mind; to inspire with; to introduce. — To inspirit: to animate; to enliven or inspire with. — To steep in any liquor with a gentle, simmering heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues or medicinal properties of, without boiling.

Infus'er, *n.* One who infuses.

Infusibil'ity, *n.* [See Infuse.] State or quality of being infusible.

—[Prefix *in*, and *fusibility*, q. v.] Quality of incapability of being infused or dissolved.

Infus'ible, *a.* [From *infuse.*] That may be infused; as, *infusible* doctrines.

—[Prefix *in*, and *fusible.*] Not fusible; that cannot be infused, dissolved, or melted; proof against fusion; as, an *infusible* crucible.

Infusion, (*-fū'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *infusio.*] A pouring in or into; act of pouring in or instilling; instillation; inspiration; as, the *infusion* of correct principles into the mind of youth. — That which is infused or introduced; suggestion.

"Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men." — *Swift.*

(*Pharmacy.*) A solution of some of the principles of vegetables, generally in water, but sometimes in other vehicles. Either hot or cold water may be employed, according to the particular infusion required. The digestion, however, must be longer when cold water is used. The vegetable substances may be either fresh or dried. When fresh, they must be cut in pieces; and when dry, bruised or coarsely powdered. Water is then poured on the substance employed, and allowed to stand in a covered vessel for a space of time varying with the nature of the vegetable matter. It is afterwards strained, and is then fit for use. Infusions are liable to spoil soon, especially when made with warm water, or if the substance be of a fermentable nature. To assist in keeping the infusion, or to increase its powers, alcohol is sometimes added after straining. Wholesale chemists are now accustomed to prepare concentrated infusions for the use of general practitioners. These can be diluted to the ordinary strength at the time of using them, and not only possess the advantage of keeping better, but save much trouble and loss of time.

(*Med.*) Act of introducing medicinal substances by injection with a kind of syringe; as, to *infuse* new blood into the veins.

Infu'sive, *a.* Having the quality or capacity of infusion. (R.)

Infuso'ria, *n. pl.* [Fr. *infusoires*, from N. Lat. *infundere.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of very minute animalcules (Fig. 131), inhabiting stagnant water, fresh or salt, in which plants are growing, or in which an abundance of decayed animal or vegetable matter is contained. The invention of the microscope revealed the existence of myriads of living creatures, whose presence, up to that time, was unsuspected; and by its means we are able to perceive that a drop of water, though apparently perfectly clear to the naked eye, is really swarming with living beings. Species have been described from $\frac{1}{1500}$ to $\frac{1}{2000}$ of a line in length. They are, indeed, so extremely minute in size, that it is calculated that a moderate-sized drop of water may contain 500,000,000 of them. The *I.* are of very simple organization, as they have neither vessels nor nerves, are not symmetrical, have no distinct sexes, have no visible eggs, and are without determined or apparent digestive cavities. Their chief organs seem to be internal spherical cavities, frequently containing foreign particles derived from the surrounding water, and supposed to serve as food. Some of them, instead of swimming freely, like most of this class, are found adhering together in masses, sometimes affecting the most beautiful forms (Fig. 1386); others have either cilia or changeable processes, as they are called — expansions of the substance of the body. In most cases, the substance of the bodies of *I.* consists of a glutinous, homogeneous, or slightly granular, transparent mass. Red specks, resembling eyes, have been observed in some varieties; and by many zoölogists they are so considered, while others deny it, on account of the absence of any nervous system, and no appearance of any cornea or lens. The food of *I.* consists of decomposing vegetable and animal matter; and they frequently devour each other. They are the prey of other aquatic animals, and as soon as they accumulate in large quantities, contribute largely to the nourishment of more highly organized beings which are useful to man. This has been particularly observed in cold climates, where vegetable life ceases to exist in the ocean. *I.* are found to exist in these latitudes in inconceivable numbers, and form the principal nourishment of the fishes inhabiting those parts. Their mode of propagation is very remarkable. It consists in spontaneous division, which is either longitudinal or transverse; in gemmation, the buds arising from the posterior part of the body; in the incysted process, cysts forming, which, when they burst, liberate animalcules which do not resemble their parent in form; and also in alternation of generations. (See Generations, Alternation of.) *I.* frequently occur in such large numbers as to color large tracts of water. Some of these impart a blood-red hue to the water; others a blue color: while others tinge the surface with green. They can resist a temperature of 240° below freezing-point, and a degree of heat equal to 260°. — See Animalcule.

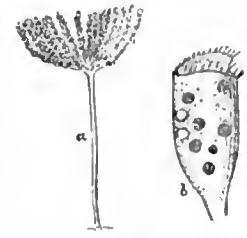


Fig. 1386. — Infusoria.

a, zoöthamnium arborescens, magnified 8 times; *b*, separate body of the same, magnified 300 times.

Infuso'rial, Infu'sory, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or consisting of, or containing, infusoria.

Infu'sory, *n.*; *pl.* Infusories. An infusorial animal.

In'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of S. American trees, belonging to the order *Fabaceæ*, sub-order *Mimoseæ*, tribe *Acacieæ.* They have pinnated leaves, and in many cases handsome flowers. The white pulp contained in the pods of *I. Feuillei* is eaten in Peru, as is that of *I. spectabilis* and others in Panama, while that of the West Indian *I. vera* is purgative.

In'gate, *n.* (*Founding.*) The orifice through which the metal is poured into a mould.

In'gathering, *n.* A gathering in; act or occupation of getting in the crops and fruits of the earth; a harvesting.

"Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering.*" — *Exod.* xxiii. 16.

Ingel'nble, *a.* [Lat. *ingelabilis.*] That cannot be congealed.

Ingemann, (*in'gē-man,*) Bernhard Severin, a distinguished Danish poet and novelist, b. in the island of Falster, 1789. His best lyrical production is the epic poem of *Valdemar den Store og Hans Mænd* (1824). Of his historical novels, written in imitation of Sir Walter Scott, and which were exceedingly popular in Denmark, the two best are *Valdemar Seier* (1826), and *Erik Menved's Barndom* (1828). *I.* wrote also numerous tragedies, some of which have maintained their place on the national stage. His collective works have been published in 38 vols. (1857, Copenhagen). D. 1862.

Ingem'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ingemino.*] To double; to repeat; to reiterate.

—*a.* Redoubled; repeated.

Ingemina'tion, *n.* Reduplication; repetition; iteration.

Ingen'der, *v. a.* Same as Engender, *q. v.*

Ingenerabil'ity, *n.* Incapacity of being produced or engendered.

Ingen'erable, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *generabilis* — *generare*, to generate.] Insusceptible of generation or production.

Ingen'erably, *adv.* In an ingenerable manner.

Ingen'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *ingenerare.*] To generate or bring into internal being.

"Noble habits *ingenerated* in the soul, as religion, obedience, gratitude." — *Hale.*

—*a.* Inwardly generated; innate; inborn; inbred; as, "*ingenerate* qualities of nature." — *Bacon.*

Ingenera'tion, *n.* Act of ingenerating or inwardly producing.

Inge'nio, *n.* [Sp.] In Cuba, &c., the name given to a sugar-house, or mill for bruising canes and boiling the juice.

Ingenious, (*in-jēn'yus,*) *a.* [Fr. *ingénieux;* Lat. *ingeniosus,* from *ingenium*—*in,* and *geno,* from *gigno,* to beget, to bring forth, to produce.] Gifted with genius; of good natural abilities; having the faculty of invention;—hence, by implication, prompt to devise, quick and skilful to invent, contrive, or combine; inventive; as, an *ingenious* artisan.—Proceeding from, belonging to, or characterized by genius, ingenuity, or inventive ability; of curious contrivance, design, structure, or mechanism; as, an *ingenious* model, an *ingenious* method, an *ingenious* piece of work.—Witty; characterized by fitness or adaptability; well-imagined; well-formed; as, an *ingenious* question.

Ingen'iously, *adv.* With ingenuity or readiness of contrivance; in an ingenious manner; characterized by inventive skill or adaptability.

Ingen'iousness, *n.* The quality of being ingenious or prompt in invention; ingenuity; curiousness of design or mechanism.

Ingenu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *ingénuité;* Lat. *ingenuitas,* from *ingenuus.* See INGENIOUS.] Quality, faculty, or power of ready skill or prompt invention; skill in contrivance; aptitude to conceive ideas, or to form new combinations of ideas; ingeniousness; as, the *ingenuity* characteristic of modern civilization.—Curiousness in design or mechanism; effect or result of ingenious ideas or combinations of ideas; as, the *ingenuity* of a scheme, plan, or system.

Ingenuous, (*in-jēn'yu-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *ingenuus*—*in,* and *gene,* or *gigno.* See INGENIOUS.] Free-born; of honorable, as opposed to servile extraction; as, "*ingenuous* liberties." (*King Charles I.*)—Generous; noble; magnanimous; becoming honorable birth or extraction; as, "an *ingenuous* and noble ardour." (*Milton.*)—Becoming an honorable mind; free from reserve, dissimulation, hypocrisy, disguise, equivocation, or want of candor; open; free-hearted; frank; cordial; as, an *ingenuous* declaration.

Ingen'uously, *adv.* In a fair, frank, outspoken, or ingennous manner; candidly; openly; without reserve, evasion, or equivocation.

Ingen'uousness, *n.* State or quality of being ingenuous, frank, fair, or outspoken; candor; absence of dissimulation, deception, or reserve.

Inger'minate, *v. a.* To cause to germinate or produce, as seed.

Ing'ersoll, CHARLES JARED, an American statesman, lawyer, and author, b. in Philadelphia, 1782, was the son of Jared *I.*, member of the convention which framed the U. S. Constitution. Charles Jared *I.* received a liberal education, which was completed by European travel. He was elected to Congress in 1812, and in 1814 advocated, in a powerful speech, the principle that "free ships make free goods." He was U. S. District Attorney for Pennsylvania from 1815 until 1829, and from 1840 to 1846 again represented his district in Congress. In 1847 President Polk appointed him Minister to France, but the Senate did not confirm the nomination. *I.* is the author of numerous works, the principal of which are: *Chiomara,* a poem (1800); *Edwy and Elgiva,* a tragedy (1801); *Inchiquin, the Jesuit's Letters* (1810); *Historical Sketch of the Second War between the U. States of America and Great Britain* (4 vols. 8vo., 1845–52). D. 1862.

Ingersoll, (*ing'gher-sol,*) a village of Oxford co., Upper Canada, about 15 m. N.N.E. of London.

Ing'ersoll, in *Michigan,* a township of Midland co.; *pop.* about 111.

Inges'ta, *n.* [Lat. *in,* and *gerere, gestum,* to bear or carry.] (*Med.*) Whatever is taken into the body in the form of aliment;—the opposite of *egesta,* or those substances expelled from the system.

Ingestion, (*jĕst'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *ingestio.*] Act of taking or casting into the stomach; as, the *ingestion* of food.

Ingham, (*ing'am,*) in *Iowa,* a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 237.

Ingham, in *Michigan,* a S. central co.; *area,* about 560 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River, and Red Cedar and Sycamore creeks. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. Lansing, the cap. of the State, is situated in the N.W. part of this co. *Cap.* Macon. *Pop.* about 40,000.

—A township of Ingham co.; *pop.* 2,000.

Ingham Centre, in *Michigan,* a vill. of Ingham co.

Ingird', *v. a.* To engird; to encompass; to encircle; to surround.

—*p. a.* Same as ENGIRT, *q. v.*

Ingle, (*ing'gl,*) *n.* [Corn. *engel,* fire.] A fire; also, a fireplace or chimney-corner. (Used chiefly in Scotland.)

"His wee bit *ingle,* blinkin' bonnily." — *Burns.*

Inglo'bate, *a.* [Lat. prefix *in,* and *globus,* globe.] In a globular or spherical form;—applied to the circular gravitation of nebulous matter.

Inglo'rious, *a.* [Fr. *inglorieux;* Lat. *inglorius.*] Not glorious; without producing or imparting honor, glory, or credit; not bestowing reputation, fame, or celebrity; as, an *inglorious* peace.—Disgraceful; covering with shame, odium, or ignominy; as, an *inglorious* panic caused the troops to retreat.

Inglo'riously, *adv.* In an inglorious or ignominious manner; disgracefully; shamefully.

Inglo'riousness, *n.* Lack of glory; state of being inglorious; absence of fame, celebrity, or reputation.

Ingluvies, (*-glū'vi-ēz,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The crop, or dilatation of the œsophagus, in which the food is accumulated and macerated, but not digested. It is largest in the Gallinaceous birds, and pigeons, but exists in certain birds of prey; also in the flamingo, and others.

Brande.

In'-going, *n.* A going in; act of entrance;—opposed to *out-going.*

—*a.* Entering in, as into a house or occupation.

Ingolstadt, (*in'gol-stätt.*) [Anc. *Aurentum,* the golden city.] A town and fortress of Upper Bavaria, on the Danube, 35 m. S.W. from Ratisbon. Its fortifications, demolished in 1820, have since been rebuilt stronger than they were before. Its university, once celebrated, was removed to Munich in 1826. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen cloths, gunpowder, playing-cards, potash, &c. *Pop.* 11,446.

Ingorge, (*-gôrj',*) *v. a.* See ENGORGE.

In'got, *n.* [Fr. *lingot;* A.S. *geotan;* D *gieten;* Ger. *giessen;* Sansk. *chut,* to pour out. See GUSH and JET.] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, tin, copper, or other metal, cast in a mould; also, a mass, wedge, or bar of unwrought metal.—Anciently, it was the common form and manner of carrying specie, and as each ingot was of a definite weight and consequent value, they could either be used in exchange, or coined by the rude process then in vogue for minting money. The ingot varied in value according to the nation that manufactured it; the Chaldean or Babylonic ingot of silver weighed 7 lbs. 11 ozs. 14 dwts. 17 grs.

Ingouville, (*ang'oo-veel.*) a town of France, dep. Seine Inférienre, about half a mile from Havre, of which it may be said to be a suburb. Its form is amphitheatrical, and it contains many fine villas belonging to the merchants of Havre. *Pop.* 13,512.

Ingraff', *v. a.* [*In,* and *graft.* See GRAFT.] To insert, as a scion of one tree, shrub, or plant, into an incision made into another, for propagation; to propagate by incision; hence, by implication, to insert; to introduce; to implant something foreign into that which is native, for the purpose of propagation: as, to *ingraft* a cherry-tree.—To exercise the operation or process of grafting.—To set in, or fix deeply, firmly, and steadfastly.

Ingraff'er, *n.* One who ingrafts.

Ingraff'ing, *n.* (*Arboriculture*) See GRAFTING.

Ingraff'ment, *n.* Act of ingrafting, or propagating by incision.—The scion, sprig, or thing ingrafted.

In'graham, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Clay co.

Ingraham, in *Iowa,* a township of Mills co.; *pop.* 260.

Ingraham, in *New York,* a post-office of Clinton co.

Ingrain', *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly worked in, as color.

Ingrain carpet, a double or two-ply carpet.—*Triple ingrain carpet,* a three-ply carpet.

In'grain, Engrain', *v. a.* To work into the grain or natural texture; to impregnate thoroughly. "Fields *ingrained* with blood." (*Daniel.*)—To dye in the grain or in the raw material.

In'grate, Ingrate'ful, *a.* [Lat. *ingratus.*] Ungrateful; unthankful; unmindful of benefits received; as, "*ingrate* forgetfulness." (*Shaks.*)—Unpleasing to the sense; as, "*ingrateful* food."—(*Milton.*)

In'grate, *n.* An ungrateful, thankless person.

Ingrate'fully, *adv.* Ungratefully; thanklessly.

Ingrate'fulness, *n.* Want of gratitude.

Ingratiate, (*in-grā'shi-āt,*) *v.a.* [L. Lat. *gratio, gratiatus,* to thank; Lat. *in,* and *gratia,* favor, grace. See GRACE.] To insinuate one's self into the favor or good graces of another; to commend one's self into another's good-will, confidence, or kindness; to bring into favor;—used in a reflexive sense, and preceding *with* before the person whose good offices are sought.

"Politicians who would rather *ingratiate* themselves *with* their sovereign than promote his real service." — *Spectator.*

Ingrat'itude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ingratitudo.*] Want of gratitude or sensible expression of good-will and kindness for benefits or favors received; absence of appreciation of favors; manifestation of lack of disposition to return or respond to acts of kindness received; unthankfulness.

Ingre'dient, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ingrediens,* from *ingredior*—*in,* and *gradior,* to go, to step, to walk. See GRADE.] That which enters into a compound body, or is a component part of any mixture, or body consisting of different materials; an element; a constituent; a component.

"Parts, knowledge, and experience, are excellent *ingredients* in a public character." — *Rogers.*

Ingres, JEAN DOMINIQUE-AUGUSTE, (*ängr,*) a French historical painter, and, in the opinion of the French, the most eminent painter of our time, b. at Montauban, 1781. He studied under David, and subsequently went to Rome. Here he resided for fifteen years, after which he spent four years in Florence, by which time his fame was so well established that he was called to the School of Fine Arts in Paris as the successor of Dénon, and succeeded Horace Vernet, in 1829, as Director of the Academy at Rome. *I.* occupies a middle place between the classical and romantic schools, and is chiefly remarkable for correct design, ideal composition, and sober painting. His best known pictures are *Jupiter and Thetis,* a *Woman in the Bath, Ossian's Sleep, Raphael and the Fornarina, The Sistine Chapel, The Vow of Louis XIII.* (regarded by many as his *chef d'œuvre*), *The Birth of Venus Anadyomene, Jesus Disputing with the Doctors, Racine in his Court-Dress, Jeanne D'Arc at the Coronation of Charles VII., Stralonice, Portrait of Cherubini,* and *La Source.* At the Paris Exhibition of 1855 *I.* had a whole salon to himself; and at the Great English Exhibition at Brompton, in 1862, his picture *La Source,* painted when he was eighty years old, excited more interest and admiration than any other single picture in that rich and varied collection. *I.* was made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1855, and was raised to the dignity of Senator in 1862. D. 1867.

In'gress, *n.* [Lat. *ingressus,* from *ingredior.*] A going or entering into; entrance.—Means of entrance or access; power of entering; as, all *ingress* was debarred.

(*Astron.*) The moon's entrance into the earth's shadow in eclipses; and the sun's entrance into a sign, especially Aries.—*Wright.*

Ingress, Egress, and *Regress.* (Law.) Words frequently used in leases to express the right of the lessee to enter, go upon, and return from the lands in question.

Ingress', *v. n.* To enter; to go in; to have access.

Ingression, (*-grĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *ingressio.*] Act of entering; entrance.

In'grians, *n. pl.* A tribe in the Russian government of St. Petersburg, belonging to the Karelian branch of the Finns, now reduced to about 18,000, in about 200 small and wretched villages.

Ingross', *v. a.* Same as ENGROSS, *q. v.*

Inguinal, (*ing-gwi'nal.*) *a.* [Lat. *inguen,* the groin.] Pertaining or relating to the groin;—a surgical term for a gland, ligament, and vessel in that neighborhood; and also for a kind of rupture called *inguinal hernia.*

In'gul, a river of Russia, rises in the govt. of Kherson, and, after a course of 170 m., joining the Bay at the town of Nikolaiev.

Ingulf', *v. a.* [Also written *engulf.*] To swallow up in a vast or deep gulf, whirlpool, or abyss; to overwhelm by ingurgitating.

"The river . . *ingulfs* their whole militia." — *Philips.*

—To cast or draw into a gulf or deep place.

Ingulf'ment, *n.* State of being ingulfed; a swallowing up in a gulf, abyss, or vortex.

Ingur'gitate, *v. a.* [Fr. *ingurgiter;* Lat. *ingurgito.*] To ingulf; to swallow up.—To swallow or absorb greedily, or in large quantity.

Inhab'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *inhabito*—*in.* and *habito,* to dwell in a place, from *habeo,* to have.] To abide, live, or dwell in; to occupy and hold as a place of fixed residence; as, men *inhabit* cities.

—*v. n.* To dwell; to live; to abide.

"Learn what creatures there *inhabit*." — *Milton.*

Inhab'itable, *a.* [Lat. *inhabitabilis.*] Habitable; that may be inhabited.

Inhab'itance, Inhab'itancy, *n.* Condition of being an inhabitant; residence; habitancy.

Inhab'itant, *n.* [Lat. *inhabitans.*] One who resides permanently in a place; one who has a fixed dwelling or place of abode, as distinguished from a casual visitor or temporary sojourner.

(*Law.*) One who has his domicil, or an actual fixed residence, in a place.

Inhabita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inhabitatio.*] Act of inhabiting; state of being inhabited.—Abode; place of residence; dwelling.

Inhab'itativeness, *n.* (*Phren.*) An organ supposed to indicate the desire of permanence in place of abode.

Webster.

Inhab'iter, *n.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant; a dweller.

Inhab'itress, *n.* A female inhabitant or resident. (R.)

Inhala'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inhalatio.*] Act of inhaling or drawing into.—That which is inhaled.

(*Med.*) The drawing of air, gases, or vapors into the lungs. Many substances are medicinally applied in this form, by means of an *inhaler,* an instrument so contrived as to admit of the inhalation of a variety of vapors mixed more or less with atmospheric air. The steam of hot water, the vapor of tar, of ether, of chloroform, of iodine, chlorine, &c., may be thus administered.

Inhale', *v. a.* [Lat. *inhalo*—*in,* and *halo,* to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire; as, to *inhale* air;—correlative of *exhale,* q. v.

Inhal'ent, *a.* Employed for inhaling.

Inhal'er, *n.* One who, or that which, inhales.—An apparatus used for inhalation of any vapor or volatile matter for medicinal requirements.—A respirator for protecting the lungs from the inhalation of damp or mephitic air.

Inhambupe, (*een-yam-boo'pa,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 90 m. N.N.E. of Bahia.

Inhance', *v. a.* Same as ENHANCE, *q. v.*

Inharmon'ic, Inharmon'ical, *a.* (*Mus.*) Inharmonious; discordant; dissonant; unmusical.

Inharmo'nious, *a.* Unmusical; discordant; wanting harmony.

Inharmo'niously, *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

Inharmo'niousness, *n.* Quality of being inharmonious.

Inhar'mony, *n.* Want of harmony; discord. (R.)

Inhauma, (*een-you'ma,*) a village of Brazil, about 8 m. N.E. of Rio Janeiro: *pop.* 2,000.

Inhearse', *v. a.* To enclose in a hearse, coffin, or funeral monument.

Inhere', *v. n.* [Lat. *inhæreo*—*in.* and *hæreo,* to hang or hold fast, to stick.] To exist or be fixed in something else.

Inher'ence, Inher'ency, *n.* [Fr. *inhérence,* from L. Lat. *inhærentia,* from Lat. *inhærens.*] Existence in something; a fixed state of being in another body or substance.

Inher'ent, *a.* [Fr. *inhérent;* Lat. *inhærens.*] Existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it.—Naturally pertaining to; innate; inborn; natural; inbred; inwrought.

Inher'ently, *adv.* By inherence.

Inher'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *in,* and *hæres, hæredis,* an heir; Fr. *hériter.*] To take by descent from an ancestor; to receive by nature from a progenitor.—To enjoy; to take as a possession by gift.

—*v. n.* To take, or have possession of, as property.

Inheritabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being inheritable.

Inher'itable, *a.* That may be inherited; transmissible or descendible from the ancestor to the heir; that may be transmitted from the parent to the child; capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

Inher'itably, *adv.* By inheritance.
Inher'itance, *n.* (*Law.*) That which is inherited: an estate derived from an ancestor by an heir by succession; the estate or possession which may descend to an heir; an estate given or possessed by donation or divine approbation. — The reception of an estate by hereditary right, or the descent by which an estate or title is cast on the heir; possession.
Inher'itor, *n.* One who inherits or may inherit.
Inher'itress, or **Inheritrix,** *n.* An heiress; a female who inherits, or is entitled to inherit after the death of an ancestor.
Inherse', *v. a.* Same as Inhearse, *q. v.*
Inhe'sion, *n.* [Lat. *inhæsio.*] The act of inhering; inherence.
Inhib'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *inhibeo, inhibitus* — *in,* and *habeo,* to have, to hold. See Have.] To restrain; to hinder; to check or repress.
—To forbid; to prohibit; to interdict.
Inhibi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inhibitio.*] A restraining. — Restraint; embargo; prohibition.
Inhib'itory, *a.* Prohibiting; prohibitory.
Inhive', *v. a.* To put into a hive; to hive.
Inhoop', *v. a.* To confine in an enclosure.
Inhos'pitable, *a.* Not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; affording no conveniences, subsistence, or shelter to strangers.
Inhos'pitableness, *n.* Quality of being inhospitable.
Inhos'pitably, *adv.* Unkindly to strangers; not hospitably.
Inhospital'ity, *n.* Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers.
Inhu'man, *a.* [Fr. *inhumain*; Lat. *inhumanus.*] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belongs to a human being; marked with cruelty; cruel; unfeeling; merciless; savage; barbarous.
Inhuman'ity, *n.* [Lat. *inhumanitas.*] Cruelty of disposition; savageness of heart; cruelty in act; barbarity.
Inhu'manly, *adv.* With cruelty; barbarously.
Inhu'mate, *v. a.* [Fr. *inhumer.*] To bury: to inhume. (R.)
Inhuma'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inhumatio.*] Act of inhuming or burying in the earth; interment; sepulture.
(*Chem.*) A method of digesting substances by burying the vessel containing them in warm earth. — *Wright.*
Inhume', *v. a.* [Lat. *inhumo* — *in,* and *humo,* to inter, to bury, from *humus,* the earth, the ground.] To inter; to deposit in the earth; to bury.
In'ia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the few Cetacea which inhabits fresh water. It belongs to the family *Delphinidæ*; is the only one known species of its genus, and in form

Fig. 1387. — INIA COLIVIENSIS.

resembles a dolphin with a long and slender snout. It is found in the upper tributaries of the Amazon, and is from 7 to 14 *ft.* long. It is pursued for the sake of the oil which it yields.
Inimag'inable, *a.* Unimaginable.
Inim'ical, *a.* [Lat. *inimicalis,* from *inimicus* — *in,* and *amicus,* a friend.] Unfriendly; having the disposition or temper of an enemy; hostile; adverse; hurtful; repugnant.
Inimical'ity, *n.* State of being inimical. (R.)
Inim'ically, *adv.* In a hostile manner.
Inimitabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being inimitable.
Inim'itable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inimitabilis.*] That cannot be imitated or copied; surpassing imitation.

"The portal shone *inimitable* on earth."—*Milton.*

Inim'itableness, *n.* Inimitability.
Inim'itably, *adv.* In a manner not to be imitated; to a degree beyond imitation.
In'ion, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The ridge of the occiput.
Iniq'uitous, *a.* Characterized by iniquity; wicked; unjust; unrighteous; criminal.
Iniq'uitously, *adv.* Injuriously; unjustly; wrongfully.
Iniq'uity, *n.* [Fr. *iniquité*; Lat. *iniquitas,* from *iniquus,* unequal — *in,* and *æquus,* equal, *q. v.*] Injustice; unrighteousness; a deviation from rectitude; a want of uprightness in principle.
—A sin or crime; wickedness; any act of injustice.
Inirritabil'ity, *n.* [*in,* priv., and *irritability.*] Good-nature; placability.
Inir'ritable, *a.* Not irritable; good-natured.
Inir'ritative, *a.* Not accompanied with excitement; mild. — *Craig.*
Is'is, In'nis. [Perhaps from Lat. *insula,* an island.] An Irish word signifying island, used as a prefix to the names of some islands on the coast of Ireland, and of several towns situated on lakes or rivers in the same country; as, *Inisfallen, Innishowen,* &c. (Also written *Ennis.*)
Ini'tial, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *initialis,* from *initium,* a going in, entrance; *in,* and *eo, itum,* to go. See Itinerant.] Beginning; incipient. — Placed at the beginning.
—*n.* The first letter of a word or name.
(*Law.*) Though in general it is usual and regular in all legal deeds and writings for a party to write his full Christian name and surname, yet in many cases, especially in documents of a mercantile nature, signature by initials will bind equally with the full signature.
Ini'tially, *adv.* In an incipient degree.
Ini'tiate, *v. n.* [Lat. *initio, initiatus.*] To begin upon; to instruct in rudiments or principles; to instruct; to acquaint with. — To introduce into any society or sect by instructing the candidates in its principles or ceremonies; to introduce into a new state or society.
—*v. n.* To do the first act; to perform the first rite.
—*a.* Begun; commenced; entered upon; now first admitted, introduced, or experienced.
—*n.* One who is initiated.
Initiation, (*in-ish-i-a'shon,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *initiatio.*] Act or process of initiating. — Act or method of introducing one into a new society, by instructing him in its principles, rules, or ceremonies; act or process of making one acquainted with rudiments or principles before unknown; admission by application of ceremonies or use of symbols; as, *initiation* in the Order of Freemasons.
Initiative, (*in-ish'i-a-tiv,*) *a.* [Fr.] Serving to initiate; initiatory.
—*n.* In introductory or inceptive step or movement; as, to take the *initiative* in any line of conduct or business. — The right or power to originate; — used in relation to legislative enactments.
Ini'tiatory, *a.* Inceptive; introductory; preparatory; as, an *initiatory* measure. — Initiating; serving to initiate; as, an *initiatory* rite.
Ini'tiatory, *n.* An introductory rite or ceremony.
Inject', *v. a.* [Lat. *injicio, injectus* — *in,* and *jacio,* to throw or cast.] To throw, cast, or put in or into; as, to *inject* a clyster. — To cast on; to throw. (R.)
Injection, (*in-jek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *injectio.*] Act of injecting, or of throwing or casting in or into.
(*Med.*) A fluid thrown into the body, either through the bowels, bladder, the ear, or into some tumor or abscess, after the contents have been discharged. Injections, when given for purgative purposes, are made of Glauber, or Epsom salts, dissolved in water, to which castor-oil is usually added; or they may be made by adding turpentine or assafœtida to warm gruel, and throwing it up the bowels by means of an apparatus called an *enema syringe.* The old name for *I.* was glyster, or clyster; the term most generally used now for such an operation is *lavement,* or enema.
I. cock. (*Mach.*) The stop-cock in the ejection-pipe, for shutting off the supply of cold water used for the condensation of steam. — *I. pipe,* the pipe through which the injection water passes to the condenser; in a steam-vessel the injection-pipe is open to the sea, at the bottom of the vessel.
Inject'or, *n.* He who or that which injects.
Injel'ly, *v. a.* To lay in, or place as if in, jelly. (R.)
Tennyson.
Injoin', *v. a.* See Enjoin.
Injoint', *v. n.* To joint; to fasten or attach together as with joints.
Injudicial, (*-dish'al,*) *a.* Not according to legal forms. (R.)
Injudicious, (*-dish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *injudicieux.*] Not judicious; lacking judgment; acting without wisdom or judgment; as, an *injudicious* adviser. — Opposed to sound judgment, sense, or discretion; indiscreet; inconsiderate; incautious; unwise; imprudent; as, an *injudicious* step.
Injudi'ciously, *adv.* In an unwise or injudicious manner.
Injudi'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being injudicious, unwise, or imprudent.
Injunction, (*in-jungk'shon.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *injunctio* — *in,* and *jungo,* to join. See Enjoin.] Act of enjoining, exhorting, or commanding. — Command; order; mandate; precept.
(*Law.*) A writ which issues under the seal of a court of equity, in order to restrain proceedings in other courts, &c. Injunctions are usually divided into common and special, the former being granted to restrain proceedings in a court of law; the latter being granted to restrain the negotiation of notes and bills of exchange, the sale of land, the sailing of a ship, transfer of stock, &c. In fact, the variety of cases is endless in which a court of equity grants relief to a plaintiff, in restraining the commission or the continuance of some act of the defendant.
In'jure, *v. a.* [Fr. *injurier*; Lat. *injurior,* from *injuria* — *in,* and *jus, juris,* right, law, justice. See Jurist.] To act towards contrary to justice, right, or equity; to harm; to wrong; to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness; to damage or lessen the value of; to slander, tarnish, deteriorate, or diminish; to annoy; to give pain to; to grieve; to hurt or weaken; to violate; to make worse; as, to *injure* one's person, property, principles, feelings, reputation, health, &c.
In'jurer, *n.* One who inflicts a wrong, harm, or injury.
Inju'rious, *a.* [Fr. *injurieux*; Lat. *injurius.*] Wrongful; unjust; hurtful, pernicious, or prejudicial to the rights or interests of another; as, an *injurious* report. — Hurtful or detrimental to one's health, feelings, pocket, or reputation; affecting with damage or loss; mischievous; baneful; as, *injurious* effects. — Lessening or tarnishing credit or reputation; detractory; calumnious; as, an *injurious* insinuation, an *injurious* appellation.
Inju'riously, *adv.* In an injurious or harmful manner; wrongfully; mischievously; hurtfully.
Inju'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being injurious; harm; injury.
In'jury, *n.* [Fr. *injure*; Lat. *injuria.* See Injure.] Any wrong, hurt, or damage done to a man's person, rights, reputation, or goods; any diminution of that which is good, valuable, or advantageous; detriment; damage; loss; injuriousness.
(*Law.*) Something done contrary to law, to the hurt of another person or his property. According to Blackstone, injuries or private wrongs are an infringement or privation of the private or civil rights belonging to individuals considered as individuals. He distributes the several modes of redress of private wrongs into three special species: first, that which is obtained by the mere act of the parties themselves, as reprisal, self-defence, arbitration; secondly, that which is effected by the mere act and operation of law, as retainer, remitter; and thirdly, that which arises from suit or action in courts, which consists in a conjunction of the other two, the act of the parties co-operating with the act of law; the act of the parties being necessary to set the law in motion, and the process of the law being in general the only instrument by which the parties are enabled to procure a certain and adequate redress.
Injus'tice, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *injustitia* — *in,* and *justitia.* See Justice.] That which is contrary to equity, right, or justice; iniquity; wrong; any violation of another's rights; the withholding from another merited praise, or ascribing to him unmerited blame.
Ink, (*ink,*) *n.* [Du. *inkt*; Fr. *encre.*] The basis of writing-ink is gallotannate of iron. It is generally made by mixing gall-nuts, sulphate of iron, and gum-arabic in different proportions. The following receipt gives an excellent ink, black, fluent, and permanent. Digest three-quarters of a pound of bruised nut-galls in a gallon of cold water, then add six ounces of sulphate of iron, and an equal weight of gum-arabic, and four or five drops of creosote as an antiseptic. Let the mixture digest for three or four weeks, shaking it up now and then, after which decant the clear fluid. Ink long exposed to moisture and to the atmosphere turns brown, through becoming converted into peroxide of iron. The writing of documents which has become yellow and pale from age, may be restored by passing over it, with a fine brush, a solution of gall-nuts, which, uniting with the iron, re-forms a black gallotannate. Ink-stains submitted to the action of an alkaline carbonate during washing become converted into spots of yellow peroxide, or iron-moulds. These may be removed by dissolving the iron oxide with an acid that will not attack the fibre of the cloth, such as oxalic acid, a weak solution of hydrochloric acid, and several others. *Blue ink* is now frequently used; it is sometimes made from indigo, and sometimes from Prussian blue. *Red ink* may be made by infusing Brazil wood, cut into small pieces, for two or three days in weak vinegar. The infusion may then be boiled with the wood for an hour, and afterwards strained and thickened slightly with gum-arabic and sugar: a little alum improves the color. A decoction of cochineal, with a little liquid ammonia, forms a beautiful red ink, but the color is not permanent. *Indian ink* consists of cakes made of lamp-black and size, or animal glue. The Chinese, however, in manufacturing this ink, do not use animal glue, but vegetable juices, which render it more brilliant and lasting. When Indian-ink is prepared with the best lamp-black, levigated with the finest gelatine, or solution of glue, it forms an ink of good color, but wants the shining fracture and permanency of Chinese ink. Indian ink is used in Europe for designs in black and white, in which it possesses the advantage of being able to afford gradations of tone according to the degree of its dilution with water. *Marking inks* are of various kinds, and are used for marking linen. They generally consist of solutions of nitrate of silver. In some cases the fabric to be marked is previously moistened with an alkaline solution. By this means, oxide of silver is precipitated upon, and combines with the cloth when it is written upon, so as scarcely to be removed by a reagent. *Sympathetic inks* are such as are invisible until heat or some other power is employed to develop them. Hellot's sympathetic ink consists of chloride of cobalt. The letters are invisible till the paper on which they are written is held to the fire; when the water evaporates, and the letters appear green. *Printing ink* consists essentially of a mixture of lamp-black, finely-divided carbon, and oil. The qualifications of a good printing ink are: — 1. that it should distribute freely and easily, and work sharp and clean; 2. that it should not have too much tenacity for the type, but should have a much greater affinity for the paper, and so come off freely upon it; 3. it ought to dry almost immediately on the paper, but not dry at all upon the type or rollers; this is particularly necessary in newspaper printing; 4. it should be able to withstand all the effects of time and chemical re-agents, and should never change color. The quality of the linseed oil employed, and even the character of the seed from which the oil is obtained, requires great attention. In making printing-ink, the linseed oil is first clarified from all fatty matters, and the pure oil is boiled at a carefully regulated temperature. During the boiling, the best pale yellow soap is added, and the required driers are then mixed with it. The best lamp-black is obtained from the smoke of naphtha, the combustion of which has been regulated with care. This black is ground up intimately with the drying oil, which has assumed almost the character of a varnish, and the ink is complete.
Ink, *v. a.* To black, daub, or stain with ink; as, to *ink* types, to *ink* one's fingers.
Ink'-bag, *n.* A bag containing a fluid like ink, in cuttle-fishes.
Ink'-blurred, (*-blurd,*) *a.* Smudged, blurred, or stained with ink; as, an *ink-blurred* writing.

Ink'erman, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Hardy co.

Inkermann, (*in'ker-măn.*) a village of Russia, in the S. of the Crimea, govt. of Taurida, 33 m. from Simferopol. During the Crimean war, the Russians, nearly 50,000 strong, assailed the weakest part of the English position facing the harbor of Balaclava and the caverns of Inkermann, Nov. 5, 1854. For six hours, 8,000 British troops encountered at various points, and resisted, the assault of this overwhelming force. The French came to the support of the English, and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The English loss amounted to 3,000, and that of the French to 1,726 men. The Russians lost abt. 12,000 in killed and wounded.

Ink'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SEPIADÆ.

Ink'horn, *n.* An inkstand; — so designated from its being anciently constructed of horn. — A portable case containing the necessary appliances for writing.

Ink'iness, *n.* State or condition of being inky.

Ink'ing, *p. a.* Covering or feeding with ink; as, *inking* type.

Inking-roller. (*Typog.*) A roller for spreading ink over types, wood-cut blocks, or engraved plates. — *Inking-trough*, or *table.* A table used to supply a roller with the requisite quantity of ink. — *Simmonds.*

In'kle, *n.* Same as INCLE, *q. v.*

Inkling, (*ink'ling,*) *n.* [Probably from A. S. *ingan*, to go in, to enter, with the dimin. termination *ling.*] A hint or whisper; an intimation.

"Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an *inkling* among the ship's crew of a conspiracy." — *L'Estrange.*

Inknit, (*in-nit',*) *v. a.* To knit in

Ink'stand, *n.* A vessel or utensil for holding ink and implements for writing; — sometimes applied to an ink-horn or bottle.

Ink'y, *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling ink; having the properties of ink; black with ink; tarnished or besmirched with ink; as, *inky* water, *inky* hands, &c.

Inlace', *v. a.* To insert in, as lace; to ornament with something so as to imitate lacework.

Inlaga'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *inlagatio.*] (*Law.*) Restoration to the protection of law.

Inlaid', *pp.* of INLAY, *q. v.*

In'land, *a.* Situate far into the land, that is, remote from the ocean; as, an *inland* sea. — Pertaining to the interior of a country; internal; — opposed to *coasting*; as, *inland* navigation. — Carried on within the limits of a country; domestic; — in this sense opposed to *foreign*; as, *inland* traffic. — Peculiar in direct application to a country; drawn and made negotiable or payable in the same country; as, an *inland* bill of exchange, *inland* revenue, &c.

—*n.* The interior or inner part of a country.

"They . . . shall defend our *inland* from the pilfering borderers." *Shaks.*

In'land, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 987.

Inland, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Benzie co.

Inland, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Summit co.

In'lander, *n.* A dweller in the interior of a country, or at a distance from the sea.

Inlard, *v. a.* See ENLARD.

Inlay', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* INLAID.) To lay, set, or place in; — hence, to diversify cabinet or other work by laying in thin slices or cubes of fine wood, ivory, pearl, mosaic, &c., on some other surface of wood or coarser material; to adorn with marquetry.

—*n.* Pieces of rare wood, ivory, mosaic, &c., inserted into another surface for adornment, ornament, &c.; marquetry-work.

Inlay'er, *n.* One who inlays, or works in marquetry.

Inlay'ing, *n.* (*Arts* and *Manuf.*) That branch of decorative art, applied chiefly to the manufacture of ornamented furniture, desks, work-boxes, &c. It is performed by cutting grooves in the surface of any material, and filling up the hollows thus produced with some substance of a different kind or color, so that a marked contrast may be obtained between the ground-work and the pattern that is inserted in it. Inlaying may be executed in any kind of hard wood, metal, tortoise-shell, ivory, horn, mother-of-pearl, &c., in the manner described, or by sawing out a pattern simultaneously in two veneers, or thin layers of wood, of different colors, that have been placed together for the purpose, and are afterwards glued to the surface of a piece of wood of inferior quality, the pattern that is cut out of each veneer fitting exactly in the space that is left in the others when the device has been sawn out and removed. This method resembles mosaic-work in some respects, but differs from it in this essential point, that the materials are not fitted together in such small pieces (See MOSAIC-WORK.) Damaskeening is a species of inlaying in metals, in which the natives of the East are very skilful. (See DAMASKEENING.) Two kinds of inlaying, often seen in old pieces of furniture, called "Buhl-work" and "Reisner-work," took their names respectively from two cabinet-makers who practised the art in Paris, in the latter part of the 17th century. The former is the insertion of slips and scroll-work of brass into a ground-work of dark or clouded wood, and the latter, the insertion of a pattern, cut in ebony, into tulip-wood, or any other wood of a light color. In some specimens the effect of painting is produced by the use of a variety of pieces of wood of different colors. Inlaying, when applied to the formation of flooring, is called marquetry and parquetry. — See MARQUETRY, PARQUETRY.

Inleague, (*lēēg',*) *v. a.* To form a league with; to enter into alliance with; to confederate; to unite; to coalesce; to combine.

In'let, *n.* A passage or place of ingress; an entrance; an opening into an inclosed place; way of access or admission.

"Doors and windows, *inlets* of men and of light." — *Wotton.*

—A recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or great river; a bay; a creek; a channel or strait between two islands.

"*Inlets* among broken lands or islands." — *Ellis.*

—Anything inlaid, inserted, or let in.

Inlight'en, *v. a.* Same as ENLIGHTEN, *q. v.*

Inlist', *v. a.* See ENLIST, the more correct orthography.

Inlock', *v. a.* To lock in, as one thing within another.

In'ly, *a.* [A. S. *inlic.*] Internal; secret; interior; as, "the *inly* touch of love." — *Shaks.*

—*adv.* Within; in the heart; secretly; internally; as, to be *inly* angered.

In'macy, *n.* State or condition of being an inmate. (R.)

Inman'tle, *v. a.* To envelop or shroud, as in a mantle. (R.)

In'manville, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., about 25 m. N.W. by W. of Providence.

In'mate, *n.* A co-dweller with another in the same house or habitation; a fellow-lodger; a lodger; one who lives with a family; — hence, one admitted into an hospital, asylum, prison, &c.

—*a.* Received as a lodger or co-dweller. (R.)

Inmesh', *v. a.* To draw within meshes, as of a net.

Inmew', *v. a.* To inclose or immure, as in a mew or cage for hawks. (R.)

In'most, *a.* Deepest or farthest within; remotest from the surface or external part.

"You must . . . pierce the *inmost* bosom of the earth."—*Shaks.*

Inn, *n.* [A. S. *inn, inne*, a chamber, an inn, a house; Icel. *inni*, a house, from *win*, within. See INN.] A house within which travellers obtain shelter, lodging, and entertainment, for payment; an hotel; a tavern; a house of public entertainment; a hostelry.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine *inn*?" — *Shaks.*

Inns of Court, in England, the name of four societies or colleges in London for the study of the law, entitling the students, when duly qualified, to be called to the bar. These are of the Inner Temple and Middle Temple, the ancient habitation of the Knights Templars; Lincoln's Inn, (originally the dwelling-house of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln); and Gray's Inn, once the manor-house of Lord Gray, in the reign of Edward III. Besides the *four* Inns of Court, there are *eight* Inns of Chancery; three of them belong to the Inner Temple, namely, Clifford's, Clement's, and Lyon's Inn; one, New Inn, to the Middle Temple; two, Furnival's Inn and Thavies' Inn, belonging to Lincoln's Inn; and Barnard's Inn, belonging to Gray's Inn.

Inn, a river of Europe, rising in a lake at the foot of the Rhætian Alps, and forming the romantic valleys called the Upper and Lower Engadine. It traverses the Tyrol from west to east, and falls into the Danube at Passau. It is 280 m. in length.

Inn, *v. a.* To house; to put under shelter; to place under cover.

"He . . . gives me leave to *inn* my crop."—*Shaks.*

—To provide with lodging and entertainment.

Innate', *a.* [Lat. *innatus*, from *innascor* — *in*, and *nascor, natus*, to be born. See NATIVE.] Inborn; native; natural. — Constitutionally inherent in the intellect, as, distinct from the effects produced by experience.

(*Bot.*) Applied to anthers attached by their base to the very apex of the filament, turning neither inward nor outward. — *Worcester.*

(*Philos.*) *Innate ideas* are such as are inborn, and belong to the mind from its birth. "These," says Descartes, "I have called innate in the same sense in which we say that generosity is innate in some families, or that certain diseases (as the gout or stone) are innate in others; not that the children of those families labor under such diseases in their mother's womb, but that they are born with a certain predisposition or faculty of contracting them." It is now generally agreed among philosophers, that the mind is originally constituted with its own fundamental laws of thought, which will inevitably cause it to develop only to certain effects, and that at the same time a certain external influence, a contact with the outward world, is absolutely necessary, without which it would not develop at all.

Innate'ly, *adv.* Naturally; inherently.

Innate'ness, *n.* State or quality of being innate.

Innav'igable, *a.* [Lat. *innavigabilis.* See NAVIGATE.] That cannot be navigated; impassable by ships or vessels; offering no means of navigation; as, an *innavigable* river.

Innav'igably, *adv.* In a condition not admitting of navigation.

In'ner, *a.* [Compar. of *in.*] Interior; further inward than something else; internal; — opposed to *outer*; as, an *inner* apartment. — Having relation or reference to psychological being or its phenomena.

"This . . . governs the *inner* man, the nobler part." — *Milton.*

—Obscure; difficult of perception or comprehension.

Innerleithen, a village of Scotland, 6 m. from Peebles, and noted for its saline springs. It is the "St. Ronan's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. *Pop.* 600.

In'nermost, *a.* [*Inner* and *most.*] Farthest inward; most remote or distant from the external part.

In'ner-post, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A piece brought in at the fore-side of the main-post; and generally continued as high as the wing-transom, to seat the other transoms upon.

Innerva'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. prefix *in*, and *nervus*, nerve.] The act or operation of strengthening the nerves; process of innerving.

(*Physiol.*) The nervous influence necessary for the maintenance of life and the functions of the various organs; — an influence of whose character and source we are ignorant. It seems to resemble the galvanic or electric agencies. — *Dunglison.*

Inn'holder, Inn'keeper, *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers; an hotel-keeper; a taverner.

Inn'ing, *n.* [A.S. *innung.*] The ingathering or harvesting of grain.

(*Sports.*) In cricket, the name given to the turn of a player to go *in* with his bat to the wicket.

—*pl.* Lands wrested or recovered from the sea.

Inn'is, a Celtic word signifying *island*; prefixed to the names of many parishes, towns, and islands in Ireland

Innisbo'gil, or **Innisbig'gle,** an island of Ireland, in Achill Sound, co. Mayo.

Innis'beg, the name of many islands on the coast of Ireland.

Innisboffin, or BOF'FIN, a parish of Ireland, on an island of the same name, in Connaught, co. Mayo, abt. 3 m. N.N.W. of Claggan Point. It has an excellent harbor on the S. coast. Innisboffin is also the name of many islands in the cos. of Donegal and Longford.

Innisear'ra, an island of Ireland, on the coast of Ulster

Inniscat'tery, or SCATTERY, an island of Ireland, in the estuary of the Shannon, abt. 2 m. S.S.W. of Kilrush, co. Clare; *area*, abt. 100 acres.

Innisfal'len, an island of Ireland, co. Kerry, in the Lower Lake of Killarney.

Innisshark'in, or SHIAKIN, an island of Ireland, at the entrance of Baltimore Bay, co. Cork, in Munster; *pop.* 1,026.

Innisturk', an island of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of co. Mayo; *pop.* 500.

Inn'tendency, *n.* [Lat. prefix *in*, and *nitī*, to lean.] A pressure or leaning towards. (R.)

Inn'keeper, *n.* See INNHOLDER.

In'nocence, In'nocency, *n.* [Fr. *innocence*; Lat. *innocentia.*] Harmlessness; freedom from any quality that can injure; innoxiousness. — Freedom from crime, sin, or guilt; untainted purity of heart and life; unimpaired integrity; moral blamelessness.

"Man's best companions, *innocence* and health." — *Goldsmith.*

—Simplicity of mind; deficiency of intellectual power verdancy; ignorance.

"We laugh . . . at the *innocence* of children." — *Temple.*

—Freedom from the guilt of a particular sin or crime; as he proved his *innocence.*

(*Bot.*) See HEDGOTIS.

In'nocent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *innocens* — *in*, and *nocens*, from *noceo*, to harm, hurt, or injure.] Harmless; inoffensive; innoxious; free from deleterious or injurious qualities; as, an *innocent* remedy. — Free from guilt; not having violated any law or committed any wrong; untainted with sin; pure; upright; blameless; spotless; as, an *innocent* child. — Lawful; proper; permitted; as, an *innocent* amusement. — Free from the guilt of a particular crime, sin, or evil-doing; as, he is *innocent* of the charge brought against him. — Not contraband; sufferable; not liable to seizure or forfeiture; as, *innocent* goods.

—*n.* An innocent person; one free from guilt or reproach. — One who is ignorant; — hence, an idiot; a natural; an imbecile; a simpleton.

"*Innocents* are excluded by natural defects." — *Hooker.*

Innocent I., (St.,) (*in'no-sent,*) POPE, was a native of Albano, and succeeded Anastasius I. in 402. He endeavored to obtain terms of peace with Alaric, 407, but was unsuccessful, and during the following year Rome was taken and pillaged. D. 417.

INNOCENT II., a Roman of noble birth, elected, in 1130, by a part of the cardinals, whilst others chose Peter of Leon, who took the name of Anacletus. The party of the latter being the strongest at Rome, *I.* retired to France, where he remained two years. This contest for the papal chair continued until the death of Anacletus, in 1138, although the monarchs of England, France, and Germany espoused the cause of *I.* In 1139 *I.* was taken prisoner by Roger, king of Sicily, who had been the chief supporter of the rival Pope. He was released on recognizing Roger's title as King of Sicily. The same year, Arnold of Brescia began preaching at Rome, and was banished. D. 1143.

INNOCENT III., (*Lothario Conti.*) one of the most eminent of the Roman pontiffs, b. at Anagni, 1161. He succeeded Celestine III. in 1198; and being endowed by nature with all the talents of a ruler, possessed of great erudition, and favored by circumstances, he was better qualified than any of his predecessors to extend the papal power. His first care was to recover and secure such portion of the domains of the Holy See as were in the hands of usurpers. He applied himself earnestly to the improvement of the administration of justice in his estates, and with his high notions, derived from Hilde brand, of papal supremacy, he expected that all great questions, civil and ecclesiastical, should be decided by himself. He sought to unite the Christian princes in a crusade for the recovery of Palestine, and shortly afterwards promoted the crusade against the Albigenses. He had put France under an interdict, because Philip Augustus divorced his queen, Ingeburga; and when John king of England, refused to confirm the election of Stephen Langton, as archbishop of Canterbury, *I.* laid the kingdom under a ban also, and, in 1212, formally deposed John, and instigated the king of France to attack England. John was finally obliged to submit, resigned his territories to Rome, and received them, as a papal fief, from *I.* In 1210 the Pope excommunicated the Emperor Otho IV., who owed to him his elevation. *I.* abolished the Roman senate and consulate, and thus made himself absolute in his estates, which now extended from the Adriatic to the Mediterranean. Almost all Christendom was now subject to the Pope; two crusades were undertaken at his order, and his influence

extended even to Constantinople. *I.* enforced purity of morals in the clergy, and was himself irreproachable in private life. In 1215 he convoked the fourth general council of the Lateran, *q. v.* D. 1216.

Innocent IV., (*Sinibaldi de Fieschi.*) was a Genoese, and became chancellor of the Roman Church. Gregory IX. created him a cardinal in 1227. He succeeded Celestine IV. in 1243, at which time the court of Rome was engaged in a contest with the emperor Frederick II. Innocent was obliged to retire to France, where he held the council of Lyons, in which Frederick was excommunicated. He is said to have been the first who gave red hats to the cardinals. D. at Naples, 1254.

Innocent V., a Dominican, became archbishop of Lyons, cardinal, and succeeded Gregory X. in 1276, but d. five months after his election. Some religious pieces of his have been printed.

Innocent VI., cardinal-bishop of Ostia, succeeded Clement VI. in 1352. He was a man of great learning and liberality, and some of his letters are extant. D. at Avignon, 1362.

Innocent VII., b. at Abruzzo, 1336, was elected pope in 1404, but not without great opposition. D. 1406.

Innocent VIII., a noble Genoese, of Greek extraction, b. 1431, obtained the tiara, in succession to Sixtus IV., in 1484. He endeavored to organize another crusade, but without success. D. 1492.

Innocent IX., b. at Bologna, 1519, ascended the papal throne on the death of Gregory XIV., in 1591, but died two months afterwards. D. 1591.

Innocent X., (*J. Baptist Pamphilius,*) a Roman, succeeded Urban VIII. in 1644, at the age of 73. He condemned the doctrines of Jansenius, and prosecuted the Barberini family with great violence. D. 1655.

Innocent XI., (*Benedetto Odescalchi.*) b. 1611, was the son of a banker at Como, in the Milanese. In his youth he served as a soldier in Germany and Poland, quitted the camp to take orders, and rose through the intermediate dignities to the pontificate in 1676, on the death of Clement X. He was eminent for his probity and austerity, declaring himself against nepotism, restraining luxury and excess, and even prohibiting women from learning music. He also resolved to put an end to the mischiefs which had grown out of a prescriptive claim of the foreign ambassadors at Rome to a right of asylum. This led to a long quarrel with France, as Innocent would not yield to menaces, or make any exception to his rule not to receive an ambassador who would not renounce such claim. The sect of the Quietists arose at Rome under this pontificate, headed by the Spanish priest Molinos, against whose person and doctrines the Inquisition published a decree. Innocent D. 1689.

Innocent XII., (*Antonio Pignatelli,*) a noble Neapolitan, succeeded Alexander VIII. in 1691. He abolished the extraordinary distinctions paid to the nephews of popes, and condemned the *Maxims of the Saints*, written by Fenelon. D. 1700.

Innocent XIII., (*Michael Angelo Conti,*) a Roman, and the eighth pope of his family, b. 1655, succeeded Clement XI. in 1721. He is said to have b. of chagrin for having been persuaded to bestow a cardinal's hat on Dubois, (*q. v.*) D. 1726.

Innocents' Day, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of the Christmas festivals, held in the Western Church on December 28, and in the Eastern on the 29th, under a title similar to that of the Latin festival. It is intended to commemorate the massacre of the children "from two years old and upward" at Bethlehem. These children are referred to as martyrs by St. Cyprian, and still more explicitly by St. Augustine; and it is to them that the exquisite hymn of Prudentius, *Salvete Flores Martyrum*, is addressed. The concurrence of the East and West in celebrating the festival is an evidence of its antiquity.

In'nocently, *adv.* In an innocent manner; harmlessly; innocuously.

Innoc'ity, *n.* State or quality of being innocuous; innocuousness.

Innoc'uous, *a.* [Lat. *innocuus — in*, and *nocco*, to harm, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no injurious effects; innocent.

Innoc'uously, *adv.* With harmful or mischievous effects.

Innoc'uousness, *n.* State or quality of being innocuous; innocuity.

Innom'inable, *a.* [Lat. *innominabilis.*] That may not be named. (R.)

Innominatum, (Os,) *n.* [Lat *in*, priv., *nomen*, a name; *os*, a bone; — *i. e.* the nameless bone.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to one-half of the *pelvis*, a bone which in youth consists of three distinct parts,—the *os ilium*, or haunch bone; *os ischium*, or hip bone; and the *os pubis*, or share bone. — Arteria Innominata is the name applied to the first vessel given off from the arch of the *aorta*, which immediately divides into the right subclavian and right carotid, those vessels on the left side rising from the aorta in separate arteries.

In'novate, *v. a.* [Lat. *innovo, innovatus — in*, and *novo*, to make new. See New.] To change or alter by presenting something new. — To bring in or introduce as a novelty or something new.

—*v. n.* To introduce novelties; to effect change or alteration in established things; — with *on*.

Innova'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *innovatio.*] Act of innovating, or of introducing alteration. — Change made by the introduction of something new; change in established laws, customs, rites, or practices.

—*pl.* (*bot.*) New shoots or new growths; — more especially applied to the shoots of mosses.

Innova'tionist, *n.* A favorer or upholder of innovation.

In'novative, *a.* Presenting, or characterized by innovations. (R.)

In'novator, *n.* [Fr. *innovateur.*] One who urges or effects innovations; as, "*innovators* of divine worship." *South.*

Innoxious, (*-nŏk'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *noxius — noceo*, to harm, to hurt. See Noxious.] Harmless; free from pernicious or mischievous qualities; innocent in effects. — Free from crime or sin; pure; guileless; innocent.

"The good man walk'd *innoxious* through his age." — *Pope.*

Innox'iously, *adv.* Harmlessly; without causing mischief; without harm suffered.

Innox'iousness, *n.* State or quality of being innocuous; harmlessness.

Inns'pruck, Innsbruck, a town of Austria, cap. of the Tyrol, at the confluence of the Sill and Inn. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, cottons, gloves, glass, &c. *Pop.* 14,000.

Innuen'do; *pl.* Innuen'does. [Lat., from *innuo — in*, and *nuo*, to nod with the head.] Literally, a hint given by a nod or by nodding to; hence, an oblique or covert hint; a remote or guarded intimation, or reference to a person or thing not mentioned by name; an indirect insinuation. (Sometimes written *inuendo.*)

(*Law.*) In the old Latin forms of pleadings this term was used as a word of reference, when, in relating the words of another party, it was necessary to describe more particularly the person or thing meant by that party; as, for instance, in a declaration in an action for slander, which is the most ordinary modern case of the employment of the innuendo, the plaintiff avers that the defendant said that *he*, innuendo (meaning the plaintiff), was a thief, &c.

Innumerabil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *innumerabilitas.*] State of being innumerable.

Innu'merable, *a.* [Lat. *innumerabilis.* See Number.] Not to be counted; countless; numberless; that cannot be counted or enumerated for multitude. — Very numerous; unnumbered.

Innu'merableness, *n.* State or condition of being innumerable; innumerability.

Innu'merably, *adv.* Without number.

Innutrition, (*-nu-trish'un,*) *n.* [See Nutrition.] Want of nutritive aliment; failure of nourishment.

Innutritious, (*-nu-trish'as,*) *a.* Lacking the properties of nutrition; innutritive.

Innu'tritive, *a.* Innutritious; wanting in nutritive power.

Ino, (*Myth.,*) a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione. She married Athamas, king of Thebes, after he had divorced Nephele, by whom he had two children, Phryxus and Helle. Ino became mother of Melicertes and Learchus, and soon conceived an implacable hatred against the children of Nephele, because they were to ascend the throne in preference to her own. Phryxus and Helle were informed of her machinations, and escaped to Colchis on a golden ram, (see Phryxus.) Juno, jealous of Ino's prosperity, sent Tisiphone to the palace of Athamas, and caused such disturbance therein that Athamas, taking Ino to be a lioness, and her children whelps, pursued her, and dashed her son Learchus against a wall. Ino escaped his fury, but threw herself from a high rock into the sea, with Melicertes in her arms. The gods had compassion on her, and Neptune made her a sea-deity, afterwards called Leucothoe. Melicertes also became a sea-god, known by the name of Palæmon.

Inobserv'able, *a.* [Lat. *inobservabilis.*] That cannot be observed.

Inobserv'ance, *n.* [Lat. *inobservantia.*] Non-observance; neglect of observing; inattention; disobedience.

Inobserv'ant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inobservans.*] Heedless; not paying attention or taking notice.

Inobserva'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Want of observation; neglect of attention.

Inobtru'sive, *a.* Unobtrusive.

Inobtru'sively, *adv.* Unobtrusively.

Inobtru'siveness, *n.* Unobtrusiveness.

Inocar'pus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tutmelaceæ.

Inoccupa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Want or absence of occupation.

Inoc'ulable, *a.* [Lat. *inoculare.*] That may be inoculated. — Having the quality of communicating disease by inoculation.

Inoc'ular, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Lodged in the corner of the eye; — used with reference to the antennæ of some insects.

Inoc'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *inoculo, inoculatus — in*, and *oculus*, the eye. See Ocular.] (*Hort.*) To insert, as an eye or bud of one plant into another plant, for the purpose of propagation on the new stock; to ingraft; to bud. — To insert an alien bud into; as, to *inoculate* a tree.

(*Med.*) To communicate disease, as the small-pox, by the introduction of a virus into the body.

—*v. n.* To propagate by budding. — To practise inoculation by infectious matter.

Inoculation, (*-ok-ū-lā'shun,*) *n.* Act or practice of inoculating, or of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

(*Med.*) The operation of inserting under the cuticle any lymph, virus, or fluid, with the object of inducing a disease which shall be milder than that form of it taken naturally by infection. The term was first professionally employed for the propagation of small-pox, and though among uninformed persons it is confused with vaccination, the term is strictly confined to inserting the virus of small-pox into a healthy body, an operation now rendered illegal, and which, in most of the European states, is punishable as a misdemeanor. See Vaccination.

Inoc'ulator, *n.* One who inoculates; a propagator of plants or diseases by the process of inoculation.

Ino'dorous, *a.* [Lat. *inodorus.* See Odor.] Wanting odor or scent; having no smell; as, *inodorous* herbs.

Ino'dorousness, *n.* State or quality of being inodorous; absence of scent or smell.

Inoffen'sive, *a.* [Fr. *inoffensif.*] Not offensive; giving no offence, uneasiness, or provocation; unoffending; as, an *inoffensive* person, an *inoffensive* remark, an *inoffensive* practice. — Harmless; causing no disturbance, injury, or mischief; as, *inoffensive* play.

Inoffen'sively, *adv.* Without harm; in a manner to avoid offence.

Inoffen'siveness, *n.* Harmlessness; state or quality of absence of offence, either to the mind or senses.

Inofficinal, (*-of-fish'al,*) *a.* Not official; not promulgated by the proper authority; not done in an official character; not invested with the customary forms of authority, or of official routine; as, an *inofficial* document, an *inofficial* visit.

Inoffi'cially, *adv.* Wanting the customary forms; divested of the character of authority.

Inofficious, (*-of-fish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *inofficiosus.*] Not civil, attentive, or accommodating.

Inoffi'ciously, *adv.* Not officiously or authoritatively.

In'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) Calc sinter, a calcareous deposit from rivers or springs; a variety of calcite or carbonate of lime, *q. v.*

Inop'erative, *a.* Not operative; deprived or destitute of effect; inactive; producing no tangible results; intutile; as, *inoperative* remedies.

Inoper'cular, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *operculum*, a lid.] (*Conch.*) Destitute of an operculum or lid, as certain shells.

Inopportune', *a.* [Lat. *inopportunus.* See Opportune.] Not opportune; unseasonable in time; inconvenient; untimely; unsuitable; as, an *inopportune* moment for making love.

Inopportune'ly, *adv.* At an inconvenient or improper time; unseasonably; unsuitably.

Inopportu'nity, *n.* Unseasonableness; absence of opportunity.

Inoppres'sive, *a.* Not burdensome, troublesome, or oppressive.

Inop'ulent, *a.* [Fr.] Not opulent, rich, or wealthy.

Inor'dinacy, *n.* Divergence from prescribed rule or method; irregularity; want of proper order. — Excess of demand; want of moderation; as, *inordinacy* of appetite.

Inor'dinate, *a.* [Lat. *inordinatus — in*, and *ordino*, to arrange, to lay in order, from *ordo, ordinis*, order, arrangement.] Beyond the limits prescribed by rule or custom; past the usual bounds; irregularly; disorderly; immoderate; excessive.

"Vain hopes, vain aims, *inordinate* desires." — *Milton.*

Inor'dinately, *adv.* In an inordinate manner; immoderately; excessively; irregularly.

Inor'dinateness, *n.* State or quality of being inordinate; divergence from order or prescribed rule; excess; lack of moderation; intemperance.

Inordina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inordinatio.*] Deviation from established rule, regulation, or order; irregularity; divergence from natural or customary right or observance.

"An intrinsic *inordination* and deviation from right reason." *South.*

Inorgan'ic, Inorgan'ical, *a.* Destitute of organs; not endowed with vital organization; not formed with the organs or instrumental properties of life; inorganized; as, a mineral is an *inorganic* substance. — Pertaining or having reference to, or comprehending, the distribution and application of unorganized species or substances; as, *inorganic* forces.

Inorganic Chemistry. See Organic and Inorganic Chemistry.

Inorgan'ically, *adv.* Without organs or instrumental parts.

Inorganiza'tion, *n.* Want of organization.

Inor'ganized, (*-izd,*) *a.* Not organized or possessing organic structure or formation; void of organs or instrumental parts, as metals, minerals, &c.

Inos'culate, *v. n.* [Lat. *in*, and *osculari*, to kiss.] To anastomose; to fuse by apposition; to unite or cohere by contact; as, a vein *inosculates* with an artery. — To mingle or become mixed together as one; to blend.

—*v. a.* To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in the arterial system. — To become fused together or united as one.

Inosculation, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The union of two vessels of an animal body at their extremities, by means of which a communication is maintained, and the circulation of fluids carried on.

Inos'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid found in the mother liquor that has deposited creatin. It is very soluble in water. On adding alcohol to its aqueous solution it is separated in an amorphous mass. *Form.* $C_{10}H_8N_2O_{10}.HO$.

Inowrazlaw, Jung-Breslau, (*i'nor-ras'law.*) a town of Prussia, cap. of a district, prov. of Posen, 14 m. from Bromberg. *Manuf.* Saltpetre, and it has also both distilleries and breweries. *Pop.* 6,500.

Inox'idizable, Inox'idizable, *a.* (*Chem.*) That cannot be oxidized.

In pet'to. [It., in the breast.] In reserve or secrecy.

In'quest, (*-kwest.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *enqueste*; Fr. *enquête*, from Lat. *inquisitus*, sought after, from *inquiro — in*, and *quæro*, to seek, to search. See Question.] A seeking or searching into; inquisition; inquiry; search; quest.

"This is the most laborious and vexatious *inquest* that the soul must make after science." — *South.*

(*Law.*) An inquisition of jurors in causes, civil or criminal, when the facts are referred to their trial, being impanelled by the sheriff for that purpose. Also the

persoos to whom the trial of fact io any question, civil or criminal, is committed.

I. of Office. (*Eng. Law.*) An inquiry made by the king's officer, sheriff, coroner, &c., by virtue of their office, or by writ sent them for that purpose, or by persons acting under a special commission, to inquire concerning any matter which entitles the king to the possession of lands and tenements, or goods and chattels; as forfeiture for offences, wreckage, treasure-treve, &c.

Writ of I. (*Law.*) A juror.

Inquietude, (*-kwī'e-tūd,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inquietudo.* See QUIET.] State of being without quietness; disturbed or uneasy state; restlessoess, either of body or mind; disquietude.

Inquir'able, *a.* That may be inquired into; susceptible of inquisition or search.

Inquire, (*-kwīr',*) (often written ENQUIRE,) *v. n.* [Fr. *enquérir;* Lat. *inquiro — in,* and *quæro,* to seek, to search.] To institute an iuquiry; to set ño inquiry on foot; to ask a question; to seek for truth, by putting questions; to seek to elicit information by making queries. — To seek for truth by argument or the discussion of questions, or by examination or investigation.

NOTE. The word *inquire* precedes *of* before the person from whom information is sought; as, to *inquire of* a friend. Before the subject of inquiry, it precedes *after, about,* or *concerning;* as, he was anxiously *inquired after,* &c. When particular intelligence or information is sought, it is followed by *into.* "The son *inquires into* his father's years." (*Dryden.*)—When something is lost, or missing, or when a person or place is sought, —*for* or *after* follows the verb.

"*Inquire for* one Saul of Tarsus." — *Acts* ix. 2.

—*v. a.* To ask about; to seek by interrogating; as, ha *inquired* the way.

Inquir'er, *n.* Oee who ioquires, searches, or examines; one who asks a question or interrogates; one who seeks for knowledge or information; as, a superficial *inquirer.*

Inquir'ing, *p. a.* Given to inquiry; eager for information; curious; disposed to investigation; as, ao *inquiring* mind.

Inquir'ingly, *adv.* Interrogatively; by way of ioquiry or investigation.

Inquir'y, *n.* (Also written ENQUIRY.) Act of inquiring or interrogating; a seeking for truth, knowledge, or information by asking or putting questions; as, to make a casual *inquiry.* — Search for truth, information, or knowledge; iovestigation into facts or principles; scrutioy into causes; research.

"I have been engaged in physical *inquiries.*" — *Locke.*

I., (*Writ of.*) (*Law.*) A judicial process addressed to the sheriff of the county in which the *venue* is laid, to summon a jury, in order to inquire what damages a plaintiff has sustaioed io an action upon the case where judgment goes by default.

Inquisition, (*in-kwi-zish'un.*) n. [Fr.; Sp. *inquisicion;* Lat. *inquisitio,* from *inquiro.* See INQUIRE.] A seeking or searching for or iote; search; inquiry; examination; Investigation.

(*Law.*) An examination of certain facts by n jury impanelled by the sheriff for the purpose. The instrument of writiog on which their decision is made is also called an *I.* The sheriff or coroner, and the jury who make the *I.,* are called the *inquest.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The title given to n court armed with extensive criminal authority in various Europcan countries; especially instituted to inquire into offences against the established religion. The first of these tribunals of faith was established in the south of France after the conquest of the Albigeois in the 13th century. They were established in Spain in the middle of the same century, not without much opposition on the part of the bishops and secular clergy, who, in Castile, long maintained their exclusive spiritual jurisdiction. In 1484, the supreme general Inquisition was founded at Seville by Queen Isabella, with the aid of the Cardinal Pedro Gonzalez de Mendoza. This great court, commonly known by the name of the *Holy Office,* had far more extensive authority than those local tribunals of the same name, which had previously been established. Thomas de Torquemada, prior of n Dominican convent, was its first president, with the title of inquisitor-general. The process of the Inquisition was widely different from that of all other courts of justice. The kiog named the grand inquisitor, who appointed his assessors, some of whom were secular, but the greater part regular ecclesiastics; the counsellors were six or seven in number, of whom one, by the ordinance of Philip III, must be a Dominican. A party who was brought under cognizance of the court by secret accusation was immediately seized by its officers (termed *officials* or *familiars*), and his property put under sequestration. If the accused was fortunate enough to absent himself, and did not appear at the third summons, he was excommunicated, and in some cases burot in effigy. The subsequent process of the court by imprisonment, secret examination, and torture, is well known. Penitent offenders were subjected to imprisonment, scourging, confiscation, and legal infamy. Persons convicted and sentenced to death were burnt at the *autos da fé,* which usually took place on some Sunday between Trinity and Advent. In 1808 it was abolished by Napoleon. It was afterwards re-established by Ferdinand III. in 1814; but having been again abrogated by the Cortes in 1820, it has not been since reconstituted. In Portugal, the supreme court of Inquisition was established in 1557. Its history in many respects resembles that of the Spanish court; but in the eighteenth century its power was greatly curtailed by ordinances which required a certain degree of publicity in its procedure. It was abolished by the Cortes of 1821. There were courts of Inquisition in various southern provinces of France, the principal that of Languedoc, established at Toulouse, which was first founded after the war against the Albigeois; but their power was limited not long after their creation, and fell into desuetude long before their final abolition. At Rome the Inquisition was only established in 1542 as a congregation of cardinals, styled *of the holy office;* but the other courts of Inquisition throughout the Catholic world became subject to this body. Its authority was never recognized in France, and formally denied by *arrets du parlement,* in 1719, on the occasion of the constitution *Unigenitus.* In Italy itself, the institution never took much hold on the manners or usages of the people. The court, however, subsists at Rome chiefly in practice for the correction of ecclesiastical delinquents, but its subjects of jurisdiction are legally deemed to be, heresy, blasphemy, polygamy, sacrilege, abuse of confession, false pretences to holiness, divination and sortilege, use of prohibited books, breach of the fasts of the church, &c.

Inquisi'tional, *a.* [L. Lat. *inquisitionalis.*] Having reference to, making, or busy in, inquiry; as, *inquisitional* proceedings.

—Belonging, or relating to the Inquisition established in the Roman Catholic Church.

Inquisi'tionary, *a.* Inquisitional. (R.)

Inquis'itive, *a.* Prooe to ask questions; addicted to inquiry or interrogation; disposed to seek ioformation by asking questions; inclined to seek knowledge by investigation, observation, or discussion; curious; prying; given to inquisition or research; as, an *inquisitive* woman.

Inquis'itively, *adv.* With anxious curiosity to gain information; with narrow scrutiny.

Inquis'itiveness, *n.* Quality of being inquisitive; curiosity to learn what is kept hidden; spirit of interrogatioo, or dispesition to acquire knowledge by asking questions.

Inquis'itor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *inquisiteur.*] Ooe who makes inquiry, particularly one officially authorized to interrogate and examine. — A prying or inquisitive person; one who is curious to know the business of others.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the Holy Inquisition.

Inquisito'rial, *a.* [Fr.] Relating or belonging to inquisition or inquiry; as, an *inquisitorial* visit. — Pertaining to, or after the manner of the doings of, the Court of Holy Inquisition; as, *inquisitorial* torture.

Inquisito'rially, *adv.* After the manner of an inquisitor.

Inrail', *v. a.* To inclose or surreond with rails.

"An *inrail'd* column rears its lofty head."—*Gay.*

Inregister, (*-rēj'is-ter,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *enrégistrer.*] To register; to record.

In'road, *n.* An incursion; an iovasion; a desultory attack or raid; an encreachment; the sudden entrance of an enemy into a country with hostile purposes; an irruption.

"Many hot *inroads* they make in Italy."—*Shaks.*

Inroll', *v. a.* Same as ENROLL, *q. v.*

Insaliva'tion, *n.* [See SALIVA.] (*Med.*) The mixture of the food with the saliva, and other secretions of the mouth.

Insalu'brious, *a.* [Lat. *insalubris.* See SALUBRIOUS.] Not salubrious or healthful; unwholesome; inimical to health; as, an *insalubrious* climate.

Insalu'brity, *n.* [Fr. *insalubrité.*] State or quality of being insalubrious; want of salubrity; unhealthfulness; unwholesomeness.

Insal'utary, *a.* [Fr. *insalutaire,* from Lat. *insalutaris.*] Not conducive to health; not salutary; unwholesome. — Productive of evil or mischief; insecure.

Insanabil'ity, *n.* State of being insanable or incurable.

Insan'able, *a.* [Lat. *insanabilis.*] That cannot be healed or cured; irremediable; beyond sanative power.

Insan'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being insanable; insanability.

Insan'ably, *adv.* Io an incurable or irremediable manner.

Insane', *a.* [Lat. *insanus — in,* and *sanus,* sound. See SANE.] Of unsound mind; deranged in intellect; mad; delirious; distracted; as, an *insane* person, an *insane* idea, an *insane* proceeding.

—Pertaining or having reference to, or appropriated to the use of, insane persons; as, an *insane* asylum.

Insane'ly, *adv.* Madly; foolishly; senselessly; without reason.

Insane'ness, *n.* Derangement of mind; madness; insanity.

Insan'ity, *n.* [Lat. *insanitas.*] State of being unsound in mind; deraogement of intellect; madness; craziness; lunacy; mania; delirium; dementia; as, intemperance is moral *insanity.*

(*Med.*) One of the most terrible disorders to which the human race is subject; and one, also, the nature of which is the least understood. Of the nature of that spirit by which the body of man is animated we know little, and not more of the diseases or infirmities to which it is subject. The causes which may lead to insanity, particularly in those whose mental constitution is weak, are very numerous. In many cases, the tendency to insanity is hereditary, and transmitted from parents to children. One of the most fertile causes of insanity in this country is drunkenness. Excessive study, strong mental excitement, grief, jealousy, disappointment, frequently, also, lead to it. Religious excitement is also not an unfrequent cause. Sometimes insanity comes on quite suddenly, without any warning whatever; at other times there is a previous derangement of the animal functions, loss of appetite, restlessness, and want of sleep. It is usual to distinguish insanity into different kinds: — 1. *Moral insanity,* in which there is a morbid perversion of the feelings, affections, and active powers, without any illusion or erroneous convictions impressed upon the understanding. 2. *Intellectual insanity,* affecting the reasoning powers, and which may be either general or partial, — the latter as in monomania. 3. *Mania,* or *raving madness,* in which the mental faculties are notoriously impaired, but the patient gives way to all sorts of extravagances, and, if not prevented, will do mischief to himself and others. 4. *Dementia, imbecility, fatuity,* when the mental powers become gradually impaired, the sensibilities diminished, and the person at length becomes careless, or dead, to all that is going on around him. Usually, however, two or more of these kinds occur together. Moral insanity frequently manifests itself in a desire to steal, or appropriate the property of others. In monomania, the patient reasons correctly upon all matters except one, which forms the subject of his insanity. Imbecility usually commences with the loss of memory and the power of concentrating the attention, for any time, upon one subject; then all control is lost over the thoughts, and the mind wanders meaninglessly from one subject to another; at length there is a carelessness to all that is going on around, and life may become a mere existence, the mental faculties being entirely lost. *Idiocy* differs from imbecility in being congenital, while the latter is acquired, or produced by disease. Idiocy may be produced by various causes connected with the parents; as intermarriage of near relatives, intemperance, scrofulous habits, some powerful influence acting on the mother during pregnancy, &c. Idiots present every degree of mental imbecility, down to the lowest shade, without sense sufficient to satisfy the mere wants of nature. The head of the idiot is usually very small, particularly in the region of the forehead; in some cases, however, it may be quite natural, and in others large and misshapen. The beneficial effects of attention to the physical health, and of education, are manifested even in the case of idiots. (See CRETINISM.) The chance of recovery depends greatly on the complication, or otherwise, of insanity with other diseases, particularly epilepsy or paralysis, with either of which it is nearly hopeless. It is also influenced by the form of the disease, the period of its duration, the age, sex, and constitution of the patient. The mean duration of cases terminating favorably is from five to ten months; after the latter period, recovery is very doubtful. In advanced life, insanity is generally permanent, and imbecility is very rarely curable. While insanity may rise from some affection of the brain which speedily terminates in death, yet, in general, it is not necessarily a fatal disorder, for lunatics have been known to live thirty, forty, or fifty years after being seized with their disease. It is one of the signs of the advance of the present age, that the treatment of the insane is no longer what it was; they are no longer loaded with chains and confined to some dungeon, but are treated with kindness and consideration, and allowed all the liberty that the nature of their malady admits of. In the cure of insanity, in which great progress has recently been made, the means adopted naturally resolve themselves into medical and moral. When the malady proceeds from, or is accompanied by, physical derangement, as it usually is, it is necessary to ascertain the nature of this, and to take means for its removal. If there be excitement and inflammatory action, mild antiphlogistic measures will be necessary, together with aperients and a low diet. If, on the contrary, there is debility and prostration of strength, a nourishing diet will be required. When, as is often the case, want of sleep is an attendant symptom, opiates are to be given. In all cases, exercise, fresh air, and cleanliness are required. The moral treatment of the insane consists in diverting their thoughts by occupations and amusements, and in gaining their confidence by kind and conciliatory measures. To M. Pinel, of France, is the world indebted for having been the first to introduce conciliatory measures in the treatment of the insane.

Insatiability, Insatiableness, (*-sā-shī-a-bil'i-ty,*) *n.* [Lat. *insatiabilitas.*] State or quality of being insatiable; greediness of appetite that cannot be satisfied or appeased; insatiety.

Insa'tiable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *insatiabilis — in,* and *satio,* to satisfy, from *satis,* enough, sufficient. See SATIATE.] That cannot be satisfied or appeased; extremely greedy; as, *insatiable* desires.

Insa'tiableness, *n.* See INSATIABILITY.

Insa'tiably, *adv.* With greediness not to be appeased or satisfied.

Insatiate, (*-sā'shi-āt,*) *a.* [Lat. *insatiatus.*] Insatiable; that may not be satisfied or appeased.

"*Insatiate* thirst of others' rights." —*Philips.*

Insa'tiately, *adv.* Insatiably.

Insa'tiateness, *n.* State or condition of being insatiate.

Insatiety, *n.* [Fr. *insatieté;* Lat. *insatietas.*] Insatiableness.

Insat'urable, *a.* [Lat. *insaturabilis.*] Impossible to be saturated, filled, or glutted.

Inscient, (*in'shi-ent.*) *a.* [Lat. *inscientis,* ignorant.] Possessing but a smatteriog of knowledge; dull; stupid; ignorant.

—[From *in,* used intensively, and *sciens,* from *scire,* to know.] Gifted with insight or knowledge; knowledgeable; with intelligence.

Insconce', *v. a.* Same as ENSCONCE, *q. v.*

Inscrib'able, *a.* That may be inscribed.

Inscrib'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being inscribable.

Inscribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *inscribo* — *in*, and *scribo*, to write. See Scribe.] To write in or upon; to engrave on for perpetuity or duration; to imprint on, as on the memory. — To mark with letters, characters, or words; — sometimes followed by *on*; as, I *inscribed* my name *on* the petition. — To commend to by a short ascription, less formal than a dedication; as, to *inscribe* a book to a friend. — To impress; to plant or imprint deeply; as, to *inscribe* an idea on the mind.

(*Geom.*) To draw or delineate in or within, as chords or angles within a circle, or as a rectilinear figure within a curvilinear one, in such a manner that all the lines of the former shall terminate in the periphery of the latter: or as a curvilinear figure within a rectilinear one in such a manner that all the lines of the latter shall be tangents to the former. — *Davies and Peck.*

Inscrib'er, *n.* He who inscribes.

Inscrip'tible, *a.* That may be written or engraved upon; — used particularly in relation to geometrical solids or plane figures.

Inscription, (*-krip'shun*,) *n.* [Lat. *inscriptio*, from *inscribere*.] Act or process of inscribing. — Something inscribed, written, or engraved, — particularly a thing written, carved, or engraved; as, a Runic *inscription*. — An inscription or committal of a book to a person, whether intended as a mark of regard, or as inviting patronage; as, the *inscription* of "Jane Eyre" to Mr. Thackeray.

Inscrip'tive, *a.* Presenting an inscription; partaking of the nature or character of an inscription.

Inscrutabil'ity, *n.* State of being inscrutable.

Inscru'table, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inscrutabilis* — *in*, and *scrutor*, *scrutatus*, to search or probe thoroughly, from *scruta*, pl., old or broken stuff.] That cannot be searched into and understood by inquiry or study. — That cannot be penetrated, discovered, or comprehended by human reason; as, "the *inscrutable* ways of Providence."
Atterbury.

Inscru'tableness, *n.* State or quality of being inscrutable; inscrutability.

Inscru'tably, *adv.* In an inscrutable or unfathomable manner.

Insculp', *v. a.* [Fr. *insculper*.] To engrave; to cut.

"A coin . . . stamped in gold, but that *insculpt* upon."—*Shaks.*

Insculp'tured, *a.* Engraved; carved.

Inseam', *v. a.* To impress or mark with a seam or cicatrix.

"Deep o'er his knee *inseam'd* remained the scar."—*Pope.*

Insec'able, *a.* [Lat. *insecabilis*.] Indivisible: that cannot be sundered by cleavage.

In'sect, *n.* [Fr. *insecte*; Lat. *insectus*, divided into segments.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the class *Insecta*, comprising the first section of the branch *articulata*, and distinguished by having a respiratory apparatus consisting of air-holes, called stigma, placed along the sides of the body, and connected with a system of air-tubes, called trachea, which branch throughout the interior of the body and carry air into every part. The insects include three orders — *Insects proper*, *Spiders*, and *Myriapods*. — The *Insects proper* have the body divided or cut into three very marked portions, to which the names *head*, *thorax*, and *abdomen* have been applied. In ordinary phraseology, an insect may be defined as a little animal, without bones or cartilage; furnished with a trunk, or else a mouth opening lengthwise; and with eyes destitute of coverings. This definition will comprehend the whole class of *I.*, either with or without wings, — either in their caterpillar or perfect state. Every year adds to the difficulty of defining in a brief manner the characters of the great and smaller divisions of the animal kingdom. Hence it will appear, that in this class of animals there are numerous distinctions, and that no general description will serve for all; so various are the appetites, manners, and modes of propagation, that every species requires its distinct history. Though so far inferior in point of magnitude, *I.*, it must be confessed, surpass in variety of structure and singularity of appearance all the larger branches of the animal world. The general characters by which they are distinguished from other animals are these: First, they are furnished with six feet; secondly, the muscles are affixed to the internal surface of the skin, which, though hard, sometimes preserves a certain degree of flexibility; thirdly, they breathe, not like the generality of larger animals, by lungs or gills, but by spiracles or breathing-holes, distributed in a series or row on each side the whole length of the abdomen, and communicating with two long air-pipes within their bodies, and a number of smaller ones, to carry the air to every part. The head is furnished with a pair of *antennæ*, or horns, which are extremely various in the different tribes, and which, by their differences of structure, form a leading character in the institution of the genera into which *I.* are distributed. Insects have a very small brain, and instead of a spinal marrow, a kind of knotted cord, extending from the brain to the hinder extremity; and numerous small whitish threads, which are the nerves, spread from the brain and knots, in various directions. The heart is a long tube, lying under the skin of the back, having little holes on each side for the admission of the juices of the body, which are prevented from escaping again by valves or clappers, formed to close the holes within. Moreover, this tubular heart is divided into several chambers, by transverse partitions, in each of which there is a hole shut by a valve, which allows the blood to flow only from the hinder to the fore part of the heart, and prevents it from passing in the contrary direction. The ancients entertained an idea that *I.* were destitute of blood; hence they called them *animalia exsanguinea*; but now they are well known to be so far from bloodless animals, that in many of them the circulation itself of the blood is clearly and distinctly perceived. The legs of *I.* (Fig. 1388) consist of two principal parts, the thigh (*femur*) and shank (*tibia*), with two smaller articulations, the *coxa* and *trochanter*, interposed between the body and the thigh, and at the extremity of the shank a set of three, four, or five small articulations, called the *tarsus*. The last segment of the tarsus in terrestrial insects is generally terminated by a pair of hooks or little claws; and many dipterous insects, as the House-fly, have discs and suckers for taking hold of smooth surfaces. There are three periods in the life of an *I.*, more or less distinctly marked by corresponding changes in the form, power, and habits. In the first, or period of infancy, an insect is technically called a *larva*, a word signifying a mask, because therein its future form is more or less masked or concealed. This name is not only applied to grubs, caterpillars (see Fig. 538), and maggots, and to other *I.* that undergo a complete transformation, but also to young and wingless grasshoppers, and bugs, and indeed to all young *I.* before the wings begin to appear. In this first period, which is generally much the longest, insects are always wingless, pass most of their time in eating, grow rapidly, and usually cast off their skins repeatedly. The second period, — wherein those *I.* that undergo a partial transformation retain their activity and their appetites for food, continue to grow, and acquire the rudiments of wings, while others, at this age, entirely lose their larva form, take no food, and remain at rest in a deathlike sleep — is called the *pupa* state, from a slight resemblance that some of the latter present to an infant trussed in bandages, as was the fashion among the Romans. The pupæ from caterpillars, however, are more commonly called *chrysalides*, because some of them, as the name implies, are gilt or adorned with golden spots; and grubs, after their first transformation, are often named *nymphs* — the reason for which is not very obvious. At the end of the second period, *I.* again shed their skins, and come forth fully grown, and (with few exceptions) provided with wings. They thus enter upon their last or adult state, wherein they no longer increase in size, and during which they provide for a continuation of their kind. This period usually lasts only a short time, for most insects die immediately after their eggs are laid. Bees, wasps, and ants, however, which live in society, and labor together for the common good of their communities, continue much longer in the adult state. Insects possess some particular parts which are not to be found in any of the larger animals; among these are the *antennæ* before mentioned (figure 1389), which are those processes or jointed bodies situated on each side the head. They differ extremely in the different tribes of *I.*, and are found to constitute one of the most convenient parts to fix upon in the distribution of *I.* into genera and species. It is therefore necessary slightly to enumerate some of them: — *Antenna setacea*, or setaceous antenna; bristle-shaped, or growing fine and sharp at its termination: *antenna filiformis*, or thread-shaped, being of equal size throughout: *antenna moniliformis*, or moniliform; each joint being globular, or nearly so: *antenna clavata*, club-shaped; having a knob at the top, as in the major part of Butterflies: *antenna fissilis*, or fissile; one which is split or divided at the tip into several lamellæ or flat separations: *antenna pectinata*, or pectinated; one which is divided along each side into numerous processes in such a manner as to resemble the teeth of a comb: *antenna barbata*, or bearded; one which is slightly feathered, either on one or both sides, with fine lateral fibres or hairs: *antenna perfoliata*, perfoliate; the joints of a flattened and circular shape, with the stem or body of the antenna passing through them, as in the leaves of some plants in which the stem seems to pass through them. Another part peculiar to *I.* consists in a pair or two of short jointed processes proceeding from the mouth; these are termed *palpi* or feelers, which in some *I.* are very conspicuous, but not in all. The mouth in *I.* is generally situated at the lower part of the front, and varies much in structure in the different orders. In some it is furnished with very strong jaws, often notched or serrated on the inner side into the appearance of teeth, and which always meet horizontally; in others the mouth consists of a tube or instrument for suction (Fig. 1390), either simple, or guarded by various kinds of appendages. The eyes in *I.* are commonly situated on each side of the head, and are two in number; but in some insects, as in Spiders, there are six or eight. In most of the insect tribes the eyes may be considered as compound, the cornea presenting, when viewed with a microscope, the appearance of an infinite number of separate convexities, like so many real convex lenses. There are also on the heads of many *I.* three small, smooth, lucid globules resembling so many separate eyes, placed on the top of the head, between or above the lateral ones; these Linnæus distinguishes by the title of *stemmata*; they are also called *ocelli*. The body in the major part of insects is divided into the thorax or upper part, and the abdomen or lower part. In many of the Beetle tribe the back of the thorax is distinguished by a small triangular piece or division, situated at its lower part, between the juncture of the wing-sheaths; this triangular part is called *scutellum*, or the escutcheon. The under part of the thorax is called the breast, or *pectus*, and in this the sternum is frequently distinguishable. The abdomen is marked into transverse sections, and the last joint terminates in the tail. The wing-sheaths or shelly coverings, in the Beetle tribe and some others, are termed *elytro*. — The Insects proper are divided into the seven sub-orders *Hymenoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, and *Neuroptera*.

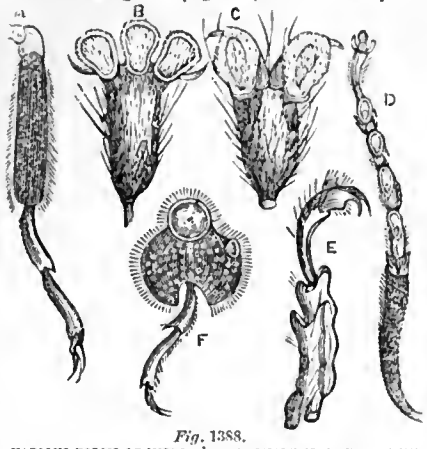


Fig. 1388.
VARIOUS FORMS OF INSECTS' FEET, SHOWING THE ADHESIVE DISCS OR SUCKERS; (highly magnified.)
A, one of the middle pair of legs of Water-beetle: B, foot of *Bibio febrilis*; C, foot of House-fly; D, leg and foot of *Cymbex lutea*: E, tarsus of Abyssinian Grasshopper, showing hooks or leaping appendages; F, one of the anterior legs of Water-beetle.

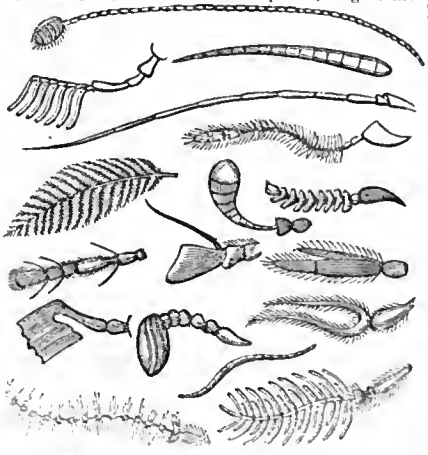


Fig. 1389. — VARIOUS FORMS OF ANTENNÆ.

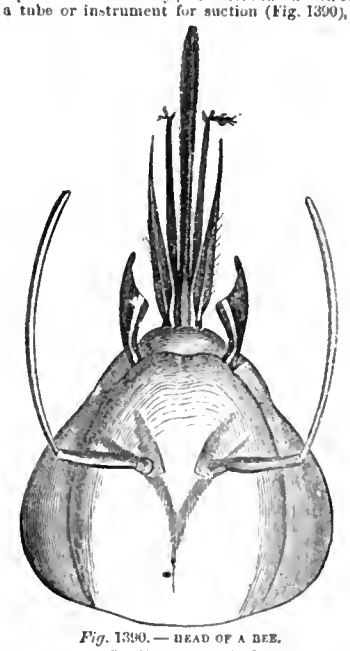


Fig. 1390. — HEAD OF A BEE.
(Considerably magnified.)

In'sect, *a.* [Lat. *insectus* — *in*, and *seco*, to cut. See Sect.] Resembling an insect; having the qualities of an insect; — hence, small; mean; contemptible.

Insec'ted, *a.* Resembling an insect; having the nature of an insect.

Insec'tile, *a.* Having the nature of insects; as, an *insectile* animal.

Insec'tion, *n.* A cutting in; an incision.

Insectiv'ora, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of carnivorous quadrupeds synonymous with *Glires*, and deriving its name from the habits of the species belonging to it. Their distinguishing characteristics are the conical points on their teeth (Fig. 1391), for the purpose of crushing the hard outer coverings of the insects on which they feed. They are divided into four different families: — the *Talpidæ*, or Moles; the *Soricidæ*, or Shrews; the *Aculeata* (*Erinaceadæ*), or Hedgehogs; and the *Tupaidæ*, or Banxrings, a group of animals inhabiting the E. Indies, and bearing a close resemblance to squirrels in their appearance and habits. The term *Insectivora* is also applied to an order of birds in the ornithological system of Temminck.

Fig. 1391.
TEETH OF AN INSECTIVOROUS ANIMAL.

Insec'tivore, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the order INSECTIVORA, *q. v.*

Insectiv'orous, *a.* [Eng. *insect*, and Lat. *voro*, to devour. See VORACIOUS.] Feeding or subsisting on insects. —Relating or pertaining to the tribe of *Insectivores*, *q. v.*

Insecure', *a.* Unsafe; not secure; not confident of safety. — Not effectually guarded or protected; exposed to danger or loss.

Insecure'ly, *adv.* Without security or safety.

Insecure'ness, *n.* Absence of security.

Insecu'rity, *n.* [L. Lat. *insecuritas.*] Want of security, or safety against hazard or danger; as, the *insecurity* of a debt. — Absence of confidence in safety. — Lack of susceptibility; obtuseness; want of tenderness or emotional characteristics.

Insen'sate, *a.* [L. Lat. *insensatus* — *in*, and *sensatus*, from *sensus*, sensation, sense; Fr. *insensé.*] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish; wanting sensibility.

Insen'saieness, *n.* Insensibility.

Insense', *v. a.* To instruct. (Local Eng.)

Insensibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *insensibilité.*] State or quality of being insensible; want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving; want of power to be moved or affected; want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion or passion; dullness; stupidity; torpor.

Insen'sible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *insensibilis* — *in*, and *sensibilis*, from *sensus*. See SENSE.] That cannot be felt or perceived; imperceptible; destitute of the power of feeling or perceiving; wanting corporeal sensibility; not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling; wanting tenderness; unfeeling; dull; stupid; torpid; void of sense or meaning.

Insen'sibleness, *n.* Insensibility.

Insen'sibly, *adv.* Imperceptibly; in a manner not to be felt or perceived by the senses; by slow degrees; gradually.

Insen'tient, *a.* Not sentient; senseless; inert; not having perception.

Inseparabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being inseparable.

Insep'arable, *a.* [Fr. *inseparable*; Lat. *inseparabilis.*] That cannot be separated or disjoined; not to be parted.

Insep'arableness, or INSEPARABILITY, *n.* [L. Lat. *inseparabilitas.*] Quality of being inseparable, or incapable of distinction.

Insep'arably, *adv.* In a manner that prevents separation: with indissoluble union.

Insep'arate, *a.* Not separate; united.

Insert', *v. a.* [Lat. *insero*, *insertus* — *in*, and *sero*, *sertus*, to bind or fasten together, to knit, to interweave.] To knit or join into; to put, bring, or introduce into; to thrust in; to set in or among.

Insert'ed, *v.* (*Bot.*) Attached to, or growing out of, as the parts of a flower.

(*Arch.*) Noting a column standing, or appearing to stand, partly in a wall.

Insert'ing, *n.* The act of one who inserts. — The thing inserted.

Insertion, (*-sēr'shun*,) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *insertio.*] Act of inserting, or of setting or placing in or among other things; the manner in which one part is inserted into, adheres to, or grows out of another; the thing inserted.

Inses'sores, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *insessor*, a besetter.] (*Zoöl.*) The Perchers, an order of birds embracing far more species than any other in the whole class of birds, and widely differing from each other in many respects; but agreeing also in many important respects, especially in their feet, which have three toes directed forward and one behind, the latter being on the same level with the others.

Insessa'rial, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Relating to the insessores, or perching-birds.

In'set, *n.* Something set in; insertion.

—*v. a.* To set in; to infix or implant.

Insev'erable, *a.* Not to be severed.

Inshad'ed, *a.* That is marked with different shades.

Inshea'the, *v. a.* To put in a sheath; to hide or cover in a sheath.

Inshel'ter, *v. n.* To shelter.

Inshore', *a.* and *adv.* Near the shore.

Inshrine', *v. a.* See ENSHRINE.

Insiccation, *n.* The act of drying in.

In'side, *n.* The interior side or part of a thing; internal part; — opposed to the *outside*.

—*a.* Interior; internal; being within.

—*adv.* or *prep.* Contained within; interior; internal.

Insid'ious, *a.* [Fr. *insidieux*; Lat. *insidiosus*, from (pl.) *insidiæ*, an ambush, ambuscade, from *insideo*, to sit in or upon — *in*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] Lying in wait; watching an opportunity to ensnare or entrap; — hence, cunning; crafty; deceitful; artful; designing; treacherous; deceptive; intended to entrap.

Insid'iously, *adv.* With intention to ensnare; deceitfully; treacherously; with artifice or stratagem.

Insid'iousness, *n.* Quality of being insidious; a watching for an opportunity to ensnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

In'sight, *n.* Sight into; sight or view of the interior of anything; deep inspection or view; introspection; thorough knowledge or skill.

Insig'nia, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. from *insigne*, *insignis*, distinguished by mark. See SIGN.] Badges or distinguishing marks of office or honor; marks, signs, or visible impressions, by which anything is known.

Insignificance, or INSIGNIFICANCY, *n.* [Fr. *insignifiance.*] Quality or state of being insignificant; want of significance or meaning; unimportance; want of force or effect; want of weight. — Meanness.

Insignif'icant, *a.* [Fr. *insignifiant.*] Void of signification; destitute of meaning, as words; answering no purpose; having no weight or effect; unimportant; immaterial; inconsiderable; trivial.—Mean; contemptible.

Insignif'icantly, *adv.* Without meaning; without importance or effect; to no purpose.

Insincere', *a.* [Lat. *insincerus.* See SINCERE.] Wanting sincerity; not being in truth what one appears to be, as persons; hollow; hypocritical; characterized by insincerity, as words or actions; deceptive; deceitful; false; disingenuous; not sound or secure.

Insincere'ly, *adv.* Without sincerity; hypocritically.

Insincer'ity, *n.* Want of sincerity, or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness; hollowness.

Insin'uate, *v. a.* [Fr. *insinuer*; Lat. *insinuo*, *insinuatus* — *in*, and *sinuo*, to bend, wind, or curve, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] To put into the bosom of; to introduce gently, or into a narrow passage; to wind in.

—To ingratiate, push, or work, as one's self into favor; to introduce by slow, gentle, or artful means.

—To hint; to intimate; to suggest by remote allusion; to instil; to infuse gently.

—*v. n.* To creep in; to wind in; to flow in; to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly, as into crevices. — To gain on the affections by gentle or artful means; to wind along.

Insin'uating, *p. a.* Creeping or winding in; flowing in; gaining on gently; hinting; tending to enter gently; insensibly winning favor and confidence.

Insin'uatingly, *adv.* In the way of insinuation.

Insinua'tion, *n.* [Lat. *insinuatio.*] Act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in; a flowing into crevices; act of gaining on favor or affections, by gentle or artful means; the art or power of pleasing and stealing on the affections. — A hint; a suggestion or intimation by distant allusion.

Insin'uative, *a.* Stealing on the affections.

Insin'uator, *n.* He who, or that which, insinuates.

Insin'uatory, *a.* Insinuating; insinuative.

Insip'id, *a.* [Fr. *insipide*; Lat. *insipidus* — *in*, and *sapidus*, from *sapio*, to taste, to savor.] Destitute of taste; tasteless; vapid; wanting the qualities which affect the organs of taste. — Wanting spirit, life, or animation: wanting pathos or the power of exciting emotions; flat; dull; heavy; lifeless; spiritless.

Insipid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *insipidité.*] Quality of being insipid; want of taste, or the power of exciting sensation in the tongue; lack of savor.

—Want of life or spirit.

Insip'idly, *adv.* Without taste; without spirit or life; without enjoyment.

Insip'idness, *n.* Insipidity; want of flavor.

Insip'ience, *n.* [Lat. *insipientia.*] Folly; want of understanding.

Insip'ient, *a.* Unwise; foolish. (R.)

Insist', *v. n.* [Lat. *insisto* — *in*, and *sisto*, to set or place one's self, from *sto*, to stand.] To stand or rest. — To dwell on in discourse. — To urge or press earnestly.

Insist'ence, *n.* The act of insisting or urging.

Insist'ent, *a.* Resting upon anything.

"The breadth of the substruction must be at least double to the *insistent* wall." — *Wotton.*

Insi'stiency, *n.* Freedom from thirst.

Insition, (*-sish'un.*) *n.* [Lat. *insitio.*] The insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

In si'tu, [Lat., in situation.] (*Min.*) Noting a mineral which is found in its original position, bed, or strata.

In'skip, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., abt. 43 m. N. of Oroville.

Insnare', *v. a.* To catch in a snare; to take by artificial means; to entrap; to take in a trap or net. — To entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities; to allure; to inveigle.

Insnar'er, *n.* One who insnares; an insnarer.

Insobri'ety, *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance; drunkenness.

Insociabil'ity, *n.* Unsociability. (R.)

In'solate, *v. a.* [Lat. *insolo*, *insolatus* — *in*, and *sol*, the sun.] To dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

Insola'tion, *n.* Exposure to the sun. — A stroke of the sun; a sun-stroke or *coup de soleil.* — The drying of chemical and pharmaceutical substances.

(*Bot.*) A disease of plants from exposure to too bright a light, which causes rapid evaporation, and kills the part in which the evaporation takes place; a scorching.

In'solence, or INSOLENCY, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *insolentia.*] State or quality of being insolent; an unusual degree of pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt; impudence.

In'solent, *a.* [Lat. *insolens* — *in*, and *soleo*, to be wont or accustomed.] Excessively proud and haughty, with contempt of others; domineering in power; overbearing; insulting; abusive; impudent; proceeding from insolence; contemptuous.

In'solently, *adv.* With contemptuous pride; haughtily; rudely; saucily.

Insolid'ity, *n.* Want of solidity; weakness. (R.)

Insolubil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *insolubilité.*] Quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, — particularly in a fluid.

Insolu'ble, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *insolubilis* — *in*, and *solvo*, *solutus*, to loose or loosen. See SOLVE.] That cannot be loosed; indissoluble; that cannot be dissolved, particularly by a fluid. — That cannot be made clear; not to be resolved, as doubts.

Insol'ubleness, *n.* Insolubility.

Insolv'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *in*, and *solvo*, to loose, or loosen.] That cannot be loosened, disengaged, or unravelled; not to be cleared of difficulty or uncertainty; not to be explained or solved; not admitting solution or explication.

"Wherein there appear some *insolvable* difficulties."—*Watts.*

—That cannot be paid. — That cannot be loosed or untied.

Insol'vency. [Lat. *in*, privative, *solvo*, to free, to pay.] (*Law.*) The state of a person who is insolvent, or unable from any cause to pay his debts, or who is unable to pay his debts as they fall due in the usual course of trade or business. The distinction between *bankruptcy* and *insolvency* which is taken by jurists and accurate law-writers seems to be little regarded in the practice of the U. States. In its primary sense, *I.* has a much more extensive signification than bankruptcy. The latter, which is properly one species or phase of the former, was formerly applied to the dishonest merchant or trader. The meaning, however, is now so far changed, that no dishonesty is implied from the status of bankruptcy; but the word is still properly applied only to traders or merchants, and *I.* to the state of any insolvent debtor. In the U. States both the legislation of Congress and of the separate States tend to obliterate the true distinction between bankruptcy and *I.*, and we have not a special legislation establishing a well-defined demarcation between the two terms. The notable difference in the legislation of the various States proving injurious to national trade, Congress, acting in accordance with the Constitution (Art. I, sec. 8), on March 2, 1867, passed a law of bankruptcy which, from the 1st of Jan., 1869, became obligatory throughout the U. States, and is of such importance to the business public, that we believe it useful to give its substance here. — I. *Jurisdiction.* The several district courts of the U. States are constituted courts of bankruptcy; and they have original jurisdiction, in their respective districts, in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy. — 2. *Registrars.* One or more registrars in bankruptcy are appointed in each congressional district by the judges of the district courts of the U. States, within and for the several districts, to assist the judge of the district court in the performance of his duties under the Act. — 3. *Practice.* Appeals may be taken from the district to the circuit court in all cases in equity, and writs of error may be allowed to said circuit courts from said district courts in cases at law, under the jurisdiction created by this Act, when the debt or damages claimed amount to more than $500; and any supposed creditor, whose claim is wholly, or in part rejected, or an assignee who is dissatisfied with the allowance of a claim, may appeal from the decision of the district court to the circuit court from the same district. — 4. *Voluntary Bankruptcy.* If any person residing within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing debts provable under this Act, exceeding the amount of $300, shall apply by petition addressed to the judge of the judicial district in which such debtor has resided or carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the time of filing such petition, or for the longest period during such six months, setting forth his place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his effects and estate for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this Act; and shall annex to his petition a schedule, verified by oath before the court, or before a registrar in bankruptcy, or before one of the commissioners of the circuit court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and, as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract, or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness in each case, and the place where such indebtedness occurred, and the statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment, or collateral or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall also annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of all his estate, both real and personal, assignable under this Act, describing the same, and stating where it is situated, and whether there are any, and if so, what incumbrances thereon; the filing of such petition is an act of bankruptcy, and petitioner is adjudged a bankrupt. — 5. *Assignment.* The creditors shall, at the first meeting after due notice from the messenger, in presence of a registrar designated by the court, choose one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the greater part in

value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts. If no choice is made by the creditors at this meeting, the judge, or if there be no opposing interest, the registrar, shall appoint one or more assignees. As soon as the assignee is appointed and qualified, the judge, or, where there is no opposing interest, the registrar, by an instrument under his hand, assigns and conveys to the assignee, all the estate, real and personal, of the bankrupt, with all his deeds, books, and papers relating thereto. Provided, however, that there be excepted the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of the bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition, and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of the bankrupt, and that of his wife and children; and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is, or has been, a soldier in the militia, or in the service of the U. States; and any other property that now is, or hereafter shall be exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution, by the laws of the U. States; or by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1861. The assignee shall demand and receive from any and all persons holding the same, all the estate assigned, or intended to be assigned under the provisions of this Act, and he shall sell all such unincumbered estate, real and personal, which comes to his hands, on such terms as he thinks most for the interest of the creditors. — 6. *Probate of Debts.* All debts due and payable from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy, and all debts then existing, but not payable until a future day, (a rebate of interest being made when no interest is payable by the terms of the contract,) may be proved against the estate of the bankrupt. All proofs of debts against the estate of the bankrupt, by or in behalf of creditors residing within the judicial district where the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, shall be made before one of the registrars of the court in said district; and by or in behalf of non-resident "creditors" before any registrar in bankruptcy in the judicial district where such creditors or either of them reside, or before any commissioner of the circuit court authorized to administer oaths in any district. To entitle a claimant against the estate of a bankrupt to have his demand allowed, it must be verified by a deposition in writing, on oath, or solemn affirmation, before the proper registrar or commissioner setting forth the demand, the consideration thereof, whether any and what securities are held therefor, and whether any and what payments have been made thereon; that the sum claimed is justly due from the bankrupt to the claimant; that the claimant has not, nor has any other person, for his use, received any security or satisfaction whatever other than that set forth by him; that the claim was not procured for the purpose of influencing the proceedings under this Act, and that no bargain or agreement, expressed or implied, has been made or entered into by or on behalf of such creditor, to sell, transfer, or dispose of said claim, or any part thereof, against such bankrupt, or take or receive, directly or indirectly, any money, property, or consideration whatever, whereby the vote of said creditor, or any other person in the proceedings under this Act, is, or shall be in any way affected, influenced, or controlled; and no claim shall be allowed unless all the statements set forth in such deposition shall appear to be true. If the proof is satisfactory to the registrar or commissioner, it shall be signed by the deponent and delivered or sent by mail to the assignee who shall examine the same and compare it with the books and accounts of the bankrupt, and shall register, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, the names of creditors who have proved their claims, in the order in which such proof is received, stating the time of receipt of such proof, and the amount and nature of the debts, which book shall be open to the inspection of all the creditors. — 7. *Sale of Perishable Property, &c.* When it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the estate of the debtor, or any part thereof, is of a perishable nature, or liable to deteriorate in value, the court may order the same to be sold, in such a manner as may be deemed most expedient, under the direction of the messenger or assignee, as the case may be, who shall hold the funds received in place of the estate disposed of. — 8. *Examination of the Bankrupt.* The court may, on the application of the assignee in bankruptcy, or of any creditor, or without any application, at all times, require the bankrupt, at reasonable notice, to attend and submit to an examination, on oath, upon all matters relating to the disposal or condition of his property, to his trade, and dealings with others, &c. And the court may in like manner require the attendance of any other person as a witness; and if such person shall fail to attend, on being summoned thereto, the court may compel his attendance by warrant directed to the marshal, commanding him to arrest such person and bring him forthwith before the court, or before a registrar in bankruptcy, for examination as such witness. For good cause shown, the wife of any bankrupt may be required to attend before the court, to the end that she may be examined as a witness; and if such wife do not attend at the time and place specified in the order, the bankrupt shall not be entitled to a discharge, unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he was unable to procure the attendance of his wife. No bankrupt shall be liable to arrest, during the pendency of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in any civil action, unless the same is founded on some debt or claim from which his discharge in bankruptcy would not release him. — 9. *Distribution of the Bankrupt's Estate.* All creditors whose debts are duly proved and allowed, shall be entitled to share in the bankrupt's property and estate *pro rata* without any priority or preference whatever; except that wages due from him to any operative, or clerk, or house-servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars for labor performed within six months next preceding the adjudication of bankruptcy, shall be entitled to priority, and shall be first paid in full. At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report, and exhibit to the court and to the creditors, just and true accounts of all his receipts and payments, verified by his oath. At such a meeting, the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether any, and what part of the net proceeds of the estate shall be divided among the creditors. In case a dividend is ordered, the registrar shall, within 10 days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim, the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled; and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct. The like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, earlier if practicable; and a third meeting of creditors shall then be called by the court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action at law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects of the debtor afterwards come to the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted, the same shall be divided in manner aforesaid. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid out by him therein, for any sum not exceeding $1,000, 5 per cent. thereon; for any larger sum, not exceeding $5,000, 2½ per cent. on the excess over $1,000; and for any larger sum, 1 per cent. on the excess over $5,000. In the order for a dividend, the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order; — The fees, costs, and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this Act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided: All debts due to the U. States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof: All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State: Wages due to any operative, clerk, or house-servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars, for labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy; all debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this Act had not been passed; *always provided* that nothing contained in this Act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State. — 10 and 11. *The Discharge, and Fraudulent Preferences.* At any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts; and the court shall thereupon order notice to be given by mail to all creditors who have proved their debts, to appear on a day appointed for that purpose, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. No discharge shall be granted, or, if granted, be valid, if the bankrupt has wilfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule, or inventory, or upon any examination in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in relation to any material fact concerning his estate or his debts, or to any other material fact: Or if he has concealed any part of his estate or effects, or any books or writings relating thereto: or if he has been guilty of any fraud, or negligence in the care, custody, or delivery to the assignee of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory. Or if within four months before the commencement of such proceedings he has procured his lands, goods, money or chattels to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution; or if, since the passage of this Act, he has destroyed, mutilated, altered, or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings, or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of accounts, or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors: Or has removed or caused to be removed any part of his property from the district, with intent to defraud his creditors: Or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this Act; or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance, or assignment of any part of his property; or has lost any part thereof in gaming; or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate; or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge: Or if, being a tradesman, he has not, subsequently to the passage of this Act, kept any books or accounts: Or if he, or any other person in his behalf, has procured the assent of any creditor to the discharge, or influenced the action of any creditor, at any stage of the proceedings, by any pecuniary consideration or obligation: Or if he has, in contemplation of becoming bankrupt, made any pledge, payment, transfer, assignment, or conveyance of any part of his property, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, for the purpose of preferring any creditor or person having a claim against him: Or if he has been convicted of any misdemeanor under this Act, or has been guilty of any fraud whatever contrary to the true intent of this Act. No person who shall have been discharged under this Act, and shall afterwards become bankrupt, on his own application, shall be again entitled to a discharge, whose estate is insufficient to pay 70 per cent. of the debts proved against it, unless the assent in writing of three fourths in value of his creditors who have proved their claims is filed at or before the time of application for discharge. But a bankrupt who shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid all debts owing by him at the time of any previous bankruptcy, or who has been voluntarily released therefrom by his creditors, shall be entitled to a discharge in the same manner and with the same effect as if he had previously been bankrupt. Any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition; and the court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the district court. If it shall appear to the court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this Act, and that he is entitled under the provisions thereof to receive a discharge, the court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts. No debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this Act. No discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 50 per cent. of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors, to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case, at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge. — 12. *Partnerships and Corporations.* Where two or more persons who are partners in trade shall be adjudged bankrupt, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of the partners, a warrant shall issue in the manner provided by this Act, upon which all the joint stock and property of the co-partnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as are herein before mentioned; and all the creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts. The net proceeds of the joint stock shall be appropriated to pay the creditors of the co-partnership; and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors. And if there be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of his separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock. After the payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be divided and appropriated to and among the separate estates of the several partners, according to their respective rights and interest therein, and as it would have been if the partnership had been dissolved without any bankruptcy. — 13. *Involuntary Bankruptcy.* Any person residing and owing debts as aforesaid, who shall depart from the State, district, or territory of which he is an inhabitant, with intent to defraud his creditors, or, being absent, shall with such intent remain absent, or shall conceal himself to avoid the service of legal process in any action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this Act, or shall conceal or remove any of his property to avoid its being attached, taken, or sequestered on legal process, or shall make any assignment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of his estate, property, rights, or credits, either within the United States or elsewhere, with intent to delay, defraud, or hinder his creditors, or who has been arrested and held in custody under or by virtue of mesne process or execution, issued out of any court of any State, district, or territory within which such debtor resides or has property, founded upon a demand in its nature provable against a bankrupt's estate, and for a sum exceeding $100, and such process is remaining in force, and not discharged by payment or in any other manner provided by the law of such State, district, or territory applicable thereto, for a period of seven days; or has been actually imprisoned for more than seven days, in a civil action founded on contract, for the sum of $100 and upwards: Or who, being bankrupt or insolvent, or in contemplation of bankruptcy or insolvency, shall make any payment, gift, sale, conveyance, or transfer of money or other property, estate, rights, or credits; or give any warrant to confess judgment; or procure or suffer his property to be taken on legal process, with intent to give a preference to one or more of his creditors, or to any person or persons who are or may be liable for him as indorser, bail, sureties, or otherwise, or with the intent, by such disposition of his property, to defeat or delay the operation of this Act: Or who, being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed, payment of his commercial paper, within a period of fourteen days; shall be deemed to have committed an act of bankruptcy, and, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, shall be adjudged a bankrupt, on the petition of one or more of his creditors, the aggregate of whose debts amount to at least $250;

provided such petition is brought within six months after the act of bankruptcy shall have been committed And if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover back the money or other property so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred, provided the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud was intended, and that the debtor was insolvent; and such creditor shall not be allowed to prove his debts in bankruptcy. —15. *The Supersedeas.* If, at the first meeting of the creditors, or at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given, for such length of time, and in such a manner as the court may direct, three-fourths in value of the creditors, whose claims have been proved, shall determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors by trustees under the inspection and direction of a committee of the creditors, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take hold, and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee. —15. *Penal Clauses.* If any debtor or bankrupt shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or conceal any property belonging to his estate, or part with, conceal or destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed, the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of any part thereof, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede, or delay either of them in recovering or receiving the same; or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate, with the like intent, or "shall spend" any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, wilfully and fraudulently conceal from his assignees, or omit from his schedule, any property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person having, to his knowledge or belief, proved a false or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall, within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the false color and pretence of carrying on business and dealing in the ordinary course of trade, obtain on credit from any person any goods or chattels, with intent to defraud; or shall, with intent to defraud his creditors, within three months next before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, pawn, pledge, or dispose of, otherwise than in *bona fide* transactions in the ordinary way of trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the U. States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding 3 years. The two last chapters, 16 and 17 ending with the art. 199, contain accessory dispositions unimportant for the general inquirer.

Insol'vent, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *solvens*, from *solvo*.] Not solvent; not having money, goods, or estate sufficient to pay all debts; not sufficient to pay all the debts of the owner; respecting debtors that are not solvent.
—*n.* A debtor unable to pay his debts.

Insom'nious, *a.* That is without sleep.

Insomuch', *adv.* So that; to that degree; in that.

Insont', *v. a.* To inspirit.

Inspect', *v. a.* [Lat. *inspicio, inspectus* — *in*, and *specio*, to look, to look at, to behold.] To look on; to view or oversee for the purpose of examination; to view and examine. — To superintend; to oversee.
—*n.* Nice or close examination. (R.)

Inspec'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inspectio.*] Prying examination; close or careful survey; insight; watch. — Guardianship; superintendence; oversight; official view or examination.

Inspec'tive, *a.* That inspects, or tends to inspect.

Inspec'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent; an overseer.

Inspec'torship, Inspec'torate, *n.* The office of an inspector.

Insperse', *v. a.* [Lat. *inspergo.*] To sprinkle or cast upon. (R.)

Insper'sion, *n.* A sprinkling or scattering upon. (R.)

Inspex'imus, *n.* [Lat., we have seen.] (*Law.*) A term sometimes used in letters-patent, reciting a grant, *inspeximus*, such former grant, and so reciting it verbatim. — *Bouvier.*

Insphere', *v. a.* To place in an orb or sphere.

Inspir'able, *a.* [Lat. *in*, and *spirabilis.* See INSPIRE.] That may be inspired or drawn into the lungs; inhalable, as air or vapors.

Inspira'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inspiratio* — *in*, and *spiro.*] Act of drawing air into the lungs; the inhaling of air. Act of breathing into anything. — The supernatural influence of the spirit of God on the human mind; the infusion of ideas, influences, or directions into the mind, by a superior being or supposed presiding power; a highly exciting influence. — See REVELATION.

Inspira'tional, *a.* That relates to, or partakes of, inspiration.

Inspira'tionist, *n.* One who holds to inspiration. (R.)

Inspi'ratory, *a.* Pertaining to or aiding inspiration, or inhaling air into the lungs.

Inspire', *v. a.* To breathe into; to draw into the lungs; to infuse by breathing — To infuse or suggest, as ideas or monitions supernaturally; to communicate, as divine instruction, to the mind. — To infuse ideas or poetic spirit into.
—*v. n.* To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs; — opposed to *expire.*

Inspi'rer, *n.* He who inspires.

Inspir'it, *v. a.* To give new life to; to enliven; to invigorate; to animate; to cheer; to encourage.

Inspis'sate, *v. a.* [Lat. *in*, and *spisso, spissatus*, to thicken, to make thick, from *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids; to make thick.

"Sugar doth *inspissate* the spirits of the wine." — *Bacon.*

Inspis'sate, *a.* Thick; dense.

Inspissa'tion, *n.* The act of making any liquid thick.

"The effect is wrought by the *inspissation* of the air." — *Bacon.*

Inst. Contraction for *instant*, used in correspondence to denote the current or present month.

Instabil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *instabilitas.*] Unsteadiness; want of stability; want of firmness in purpose; mutability of opinion or conduct; inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; liability to change.

In'stable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *instabilis.*] Inconstant; unstable.

Install', *v. a.* [Fr. *installer*; L. Lat. *installare.*] To set, place, or instate in a stall or seat, in an office, rank, or order; to invest with any charge, office, or rank, with the customary ceremonies.

Installa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *installatio.*] Act of installing, or of giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

Instal'ment, *n.* Act of installing or giving possession of an office, with the usual ceremonies or solemnities. — The seat in which one is installed. — A term applied to the parts of a large sum of money which are paid, or to be paid, at different periods.

Instamp', *v. a.* To stamp upon; to enstamp.

In'stance, In'stancy, *n.* [Fr. *instance*; L. Lat. *instantia*, contention, from Lat. *instans*, from *insto* — *in*, and *sto*, to stand, *q. v.*] Urgency; a pressing solicitation; importunity; application. — Example; a case occurring; a case offered. — Time; occasion; occurrence.
—*v. a.* To mention as an instance, example, or case.
—*v. n.* To give or offer an instance, example, or case.

In'stant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *instans.* See INSTANCE.] Present; without intervening time; current. — Quick; making no delay; immediate. — Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest.
—*n.* An immediate or present point, or moment of time. A point in duration; a moment; a part of duration in which we perceive no succession, or a part that occupies the time of a single thought; a particular time. — The present or current month; as, "On the twentieth *instant.*" — *Addison.*

Instantane'ity, *n.* Quality of being instantaneous.

Instanta'neous, *a.* [Fr. *instantané*; L. Lat. *instantaneus.*] Done in an instant; occurring or acting without any perceptible succession; very speedily.

Instanta'neously, *adv.* In an instant; in a moment; in an indivisible point of duration.

Instanta'neousness, *n.* Instantaneity.

Instan'ter, *adv.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) Instantly; presently.

In stantly, *adv.* Immediately; without intervening time; at the moment; instantaneously. — With urgent importunity; with diligence and earnestness.

Instar', *v. a.* To spot, stud, or adorn with stars. *Pope.*

In'star om'nium. [Lat.] An example which may suffice for all. — *Q. Rev.*

Instate', *v. a.* To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition.

In sta'tu quo. [Lat., the place in which.] In its former state; in the state in which it was in times past.

Instaur'rate, *v. a.* [Lat. *instauro, instauratus.*] To repair; to restore. — *Todd.*

Instaura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *instauratio.*] Restoration; reparation; renewal.

Instead', *adv.* In the stead, place, or room of. — Equal to.

Insteep', *v. a.* To soak; to lay under water; to steep.

In'step, *n.* The forepart of the upper side of the foot, near its junction with the leg. — The instep of a horse is that part of the hind leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern joint.

In'sterburg, a town of Prussia, prov. E. Prussia, 16 m. from Gumbinnen. *Manuf.* Leather, linen, &c. *Pop.* 11,000.

In'stigate, *v. a.* [Lat. *instigo, instigatus* — *in*, and *stigo*, to prick, to stir on; allied to Gr. *stizo*, to mark with a pointed instrument, to prick. See STIGMA.] To urge; to incite; to impel; to set on; to move by some incentive, as to an act of wickedness.

Instiga'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *instigatio.*] Incitement, as to evil or wickedness; the act of encouraging to commit a crime, or some evil act; temptation; impulse to evil.

In'stigator, *n.* [Lat.] One who instigates, or incites another to an evil act; a tempter; that which incites; that which moves persons to commit wickedness.

Instil', *v. a.* [Lat. *instillo* — *in*, and *stillo*, to drop, to drip, to trickle, from *stilla*, a drop.] To infuse slowly, or by small quantities; to pour in, or infuse by drops.
—To insinuate anything imperceptibly into the mind.

Instilla'tion, *n.* [Lat. *instillatio.*] Act of pouring in or infusing by drops or by small quantities.
—Act of infusing slowly into the mind.
—That which is infused.

Instilla'tor, INSTILLER, *n.* One who instils or infuses.

Instil'ment, *n.* Act of instilling; infusion.
—Anything instilled.

Instimula'tion, *n.* Act of stimulating, inciting, or urging forward.

Instinct', *a.* [Lat. *instinctus*, from *instinguo*, to instigate — *in*, and *stinguo* = Gr. *stizo*, to prick.] Moved; animated; excited.

"Itself *instinct* with spirit." — *Milton.*

In'stinct, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *instinctus*, inwardly moved, suggestion, impulse.] (*Phil.*) According to Dr. Reid, "a natural, blind impulse to certain actions, without having any end in view, without deliberation, and very often without any conception of what we do;" and, according to Sir W. Hamilton, "an agent which performs, blindly and ignorantly, a work of intelligence and knowledge." Various other definitions are given. Brougham says that instinct is distinguished from reason, in that "it acts without teaching, either from others — that is instruction, or from the animal itself — that is experience;" "it acts without knowledge of consequences; it acts blindly, and accomplishes a purpose of which the animal is ignorant." In general, we find that instinct and reason prevail in an animal in the inverse ratio to each other. Hence, in man, whose reasoning powers are highly developed, the instincts are few, and manifest themselves principally in children and barbarians. An instinctive action is performed without any consciousness, on the part of the agent, of the end which it serves; it is effected as perfectly the first time as at any subsequent period; and is unsusceptible of any adaptation to particular emergencies: while a reasonable action, on the contrary, is one which always implies a consciousness, on the part of the agent, of the end in view, — which becomes only progressively perfect, and which is capable of being variously modified according to existing circumstances. Some philosophers have held that there is no real distinction between instinct and reason. Darwin (*Zoönomia*) regarded all instinctive acts as really intellectual operations; while Smellie, on the other hand, viewed reason itself as really an instinct. Hume, too, asserts "that the experimental reasoning itself, on which the whole conduct of life depends, is nothing but a species of instinct or mechanical power, that acts in us unknown to ourselves; and its chief operations are not directed by any such relations or comparisons of ideas as are the proper objects of our intellectual faculties." Three classes of theories have been proposed, to account for the instinctive actions: 1. The *physical*, which makes them depend upon the structure and organization of the animal. 2. The *psychical*, which regards them as the result of mental powers or faculties possessed by the animals, analogous to those of the understanding in man. 3. The *supernatural*, which views them as the workings of an intelligence superior to man, or the Supreme Being. Of this last opinion was Sir Isaac Newton. According to Dr. Bushman, instinctive acts can be traced to the direct effect of sensation, and are dependent on either external or internal stimuli, as externally from the senses, internally from feelings, — as hunger, thirst, &c. The great source of instinctive acts in the lower animals are, he says, smell and taste. They are all, however, referable to some uneasy sensations proceeding from certain irritations of particular organs; or, according to Broussais, they arise from "sensations which solicit a living being to execute involuntarily, and often unconsciously, certain acts necessary to its welfare."

Instinc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *instinctif.*] Prompted by instinct; spontaneous; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; determined by natural impulse.

Instinc'tively, *adv.* By force of instinct; without instruction or experience; by natural impulse.

Instip'ulate, *a.* Without scruples. — *Wright.*

Institute', *v. a.* [Lat. *instituo, institutus* — *in*, and *statuo*, to put, set, or place, from *sto*, to stand, *q. v.*] To establish; to appoint; to enact; to form and prescribe, as a law. — To found; to originate and establish. — To ground or establish on principles; to instruct, as children; to educate. — To begin; to commence; to set in operation. — To invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the cure of souls.
—*n.* [Fr. *institut*; Lat. *institutum.*] A purpose, precept, or design; that which is established, fixed, or ordained; established law; settled order; precept; maxim; principle.
—*n. pl.* A book of elements or principles of jurisprudence; a text-book, containing the principles of law made the foundation of legal studies; as, Justinian's *Institutes.* — See ROMAN LAW.
—A literary and philosophical society; a body of men united for some literary or scientific purpose; — more especially applied to a learned body which was organized in France shortly after the first storm of the revolution of the last century had spent its fury. Its necessity arose from the fact of all the academies and art institutions having been destroyed; consequently, the *Institut National* was formed on the 25th October, 1795, out of the remnants of the five academies; namely, the *French Academy*, the *Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres*, that of the *Sciences*, of the *Fine Arts*, and of the *Moral and Political Sciences*, — all united in one harmonious whole. The great object designed by the Institute was the advancement of the arts and sciences, by continual researches, by the publication of new discoveries, and by a correspondence with the most distinguished scholars of all nations, and especially by promoting such scientific and literary undertakings as would tend to the national glory and welfare. The Institute, since the restoration of the empire in France, is known by the name of the *Imperial Institute.*

Institu'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *institutio.*] Act of instituting or establishing; establishment; that which is appointed, prescribed, or founded by authority as laws, rites, and ceremonies.

—An organized society for promoting any object, public or social. Thus, a college is termed a *collegiate institution*; an academy of belles lettres, a *literary institution*; an almsgiving society, a *benevolent* or *charitable institution*; while a banking company or insurance office is a *commercial institution*. Hospitals are likewise charitable institutions, and will be found given under their respective heads.

(*Eccl.*) Act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the cure of souls.

Institu'tional, *a.* Enjoined; relating to an institution.

Institu'tionary, *a.* Elemental; institutional.

In'stitutist, *n.* One who is versed in, or writes, institutes or instructions.

In'stitutive, *a.* That institutes or establishes; having power to establish; established; depending on institution.

In'stitutively, *adv.* In accordance with an institution.

In'stitutor, *n.* [Lat.] One who institutes or establishes; one who educates; an instructor.

Instrat'ified, *a.* Stratified in or among other bodies; interstratified.

Instruct', *v. a.* [Lat. *instruo, instructum* — *in*, and *struo*, to join together, to pile up. See STRUCTURE.] To furnish with instruction; to impart, as knowledge, to one who is destitute of it; to teach; to educate. — To inform: to furnish with advice or counsel; to persuade or admonish; to give directions to; to enjoin; to order; to command; to advise or give notice to.

Instruct'er, *n.* See INSTRUCTOR.

Instruct'ible, *a.* That may be instructed; teachable; docile.

Instruction, (*-struck'shun.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *instructio.*] Act of instructing; act of teaching or informing the understanding in that of which it was before ignorant; information; education. — Precepts conveying knowledge; advice; counsel; order; authoritative direction; mandate; command.

Instruc'tional, *a.* Relating or pertaining to instruction; educational.

Instruc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *instructif.*] Serving to instruct or inform; conveying knowledge or information.

Instruc'tively, *adv.* So as to afford instruction.

Instruc'tiveness, *n.* State or quality of being instructive; power of conveying instruction.

Instruct'or, *n.* (Sometimes written *instructer.*) [Lat.] One who instructs; a teacher; a person who imparts knowledge to another by precept or information; a tutor; any professional man who teaches the principles of his profession.

Instruc'tress, *n.* A female who instructs; a preceptress.

In'strument, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *instrumentum* — *instruo*, to sit in order, to arrange, to prepare. See STRUCTURE.] Any thing by which one prepares, fits out, works at, or exercises a thing; that by which work is performed, or anything is effected; an implement; a tool; an utensil; as, mathematical *instruments*. — That which is subservient to the execution of a plan or purpose, or to the production of any effect; means used for contributing to an effect.

"The bold are but the *instruments* of the wise." — *Dryden.*

—An artificial machine or body constructed for yielding harmonious sounds.

"She taketh most delight
In music, *instruments*, and poetry." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A writing containing the terms of a contract, process, proceeding, &c.; also, a person who acts for another.

Instrumen'tal, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *instrumentalis.*] Conducive as an instrument or means to some end; contributing aid; serving to promote or effect an object; helpful; serviceable.

I. Music. All music composed for instruments is so called, in contradistinction to *vocal music*. This term is more especially applied to all the greater compositions, in which there is no part for the voice. Until the middle of the last century, the Italian composers used no other instruments in their great pieces than violins and bass-viols; at that time, however, they began to use the hautboy and the horn. Even to the present time, the Italians employ wind-instruments much less than either the French or Germans. In general, symphonies, overtures, sonatas, fantasias, solos, dances, marches, &c., belong to instrumental music.

Instrumen'talist, *n.* One who plays upon a musical instrument.

Instrumental'ity, *n.* State or quality of being instrumental; subordinate, or auxiliary agency; agency of anything, as means to an end.

Instrumen'tally, *adv.* By way or means of an instrument; in the nature of an instrument, as means to an end. — With instruments of music.

Instrumen'talness *n.* Instrumentality; usefulness, as of means to an end.

Instrument'ary, *a.* Instrumental.

Instrumenta'tion, *n.* Means; agency; a series or combination of instruments.

(*Mus.*) The arranging of music for a combined number of instruments. The nature and character of the musical ideas must alone determine whether the instrumentation shall be simple or artistic, and perhaps complex; the latter being the case when some of the instruments take a more prominent part than others. For both purposes, a thorough knowledge of every instrument in the orchestra is absolutely necessary, as without this, instrumentation becomes only a deadening mass of sounds. The stringed instruments, from their nature, in most cases, form the principal parts of a score, around which the other instruments move, without depriving them of their importance. The wind-instruments represent, more or less, as it were, a subordinate chorus, which may again be divided into two kinds, viz: the *wood* instruments and the *brass*, which, with the stringed instruments, give three essentially different choral effects, that may be mixed up together in endless variety.

Instrument'ist, *n.* One who performs upon an instrument of music; an instrumentalist.

Insua, (*sru'ua-a.*) a mountain range of Brazil in the prov. of Matto Grosso.

Insubjection, (*jek'shun.*) *n.* Want of subjection; state of insubordination to government.

Insubmerg'ible, *a.* That cannot be submerged.

Insubmission, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* Want of submission; disobedience.

Insubor'dinate, *a.* Not subordinate; not submitting to authority.

Insubordina'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Want of subordination; disorder; disobedience to lawful authority.

Insubstantial, (*-stăn'shi-al,*) *a.* Unsubstantial; ideal; intangible; as, "this *insubstantial* pageant." — *Shaks.*

Insubstantial'ity, *n.* State of being insubstantial.

Insuetude, (*-swe'tūd,*) *n.* [From Lat. prefix *in.* and *suetus*, to be accustomed.] Disuse; want of habitude or practice.

Insuf'ferable, *a.* [*In*, and *sufferable.* See SUFFER.] That cannot be suffered, borne, or endured; insupportable; that cannot be permitted or tolerated; as, *insufferable* cold, *insufferable* impertinence. — Detestable; contemptible; disgusting beyond endurance.

Insuf'ferably, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance; as, a person *insufferably* proud.

Insufficience, (*-fish'ens,*) **Insufficiency,** (*fish'en-sy.*) *n.* [See SUFFICIENT.] Want of sufficiency; inadequacy; deficiency.

"Consider the pleas made use of to this purpose, and shew the *insufficiency* and weakness of them."—*Atterbury.*

—Inadequacy of power or skill; inability; incapacity; incompetency; want of the requisite strength, value, or force; defect; as, "a minister's aptness or *insufficiency*." *Hooker.*

Insufficient, (*-fish'ent,*) *a.* Not sufficient; not adequate to any need, use, or purpose; as, an *insufficient* quantity of provisions. — Wanting in strength, power, skill, or dexterity; incompetent; incapable; unfit; as, a man *insufficient* to perform the duties of an office.

Insufficiently, *adv.* With want of sufficiency or adequacy; lacking proper skill or ability.

Insufflation, (*-flā'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *insufflatio.*] Act of breathing on or into any thing; as, "divine *insufflation*." *Hammond.*

In'sular, In'sulary, *a.* [Fr. *insulaire*; Lat. *insularis*, from *insula*, an island. See ISLAND.] Belonging to an island; surrounded by water; as, *insular* people.

—*n.* A dweller in an island.

Insular'ity, *n.* State or condition of being insular.

In'sularly, *adv.* In an insular manner.

In'sulate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *insulu*, island.] To place, as it were, in an island, or in a detached situation, or in a state to have no communication with surrounding objects; to detach; to isolate.

(*Elect.*) To keep electricity in, or away from a body, by supporting it on insulators.

Insulating-stool. A stool supported by non-conducting legs, as glass.

In'sulated, *p. a.* Detached; standing by itself; not being contiguous to other bodies; as, an *insulated* house, or column.

(*Elect.*) Applied to electrified bodies supported and surrounded by *insulators*, or bad conductors of electricity.

(*Astron.*) Noting stars supposed, like our sun, to be beyond the reach of any sensible action of the gravitation of others. — *Worcester.*

Insula'tion, *n.* Act of insulating; state of being detached from other objects.

(*Elect.* and *Thermotics.*) The state of an electrified or heated body surrounded by bad conductors of electricity or heat.

In'sulator, *n.* The person who, or thing which, insulates.

(*Elect.*) A bad conductor of electricity, so called from being used as support for bodies in which electricity is to be retained.

In'sulous, *a.* [Lat. *insulosus.*] Abounding in islands. (R.)

In'sult, *n.* [Lat. *insultus*, from *insilio* — *in*, and *salio*, to leap, spring, or bound.] Any gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions; act or speech of insolence or contempt; an affront; an indignity; contumely.

"Wrongs unredressed, or *insults* unavenged." — *Wordsworth.*

Insult', *v. a.* To treat with gross abuse, insolence, contempt, or indignity, by words or actions.

(*Mil.*) To attack suddenly and openly.

—*v. n.* To leap or jump. — To behave with insolence or insolent triumph.

Insult'er, *n.* One who insults.

"Mad, the merciless *insulter*, man." — *Rowe.*

Insult'ing, *p. a.* Expressing insolence or contempt; as, *insulting* words.

Insult'ingly, *adv.* With insolent abuse or contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

Insuperabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

Insu'perable, *a.* [Lat. *insuperabilis* — *in*, and *superabilis*, from *supero*, to go or pass over, from *super*, over, above.] That cannot be passed over; that cannot be overcome or surmounted; unconquerable; insurmountable; invincible; as, an *insuperable* difficulty.

Insu'perableness, *n.* State or quality of being insuperable.

Insu'perably, *adv.* Insurmountably; in a manner or degree not to be overcome.

Insupport'able, *a.* [Fr. *in*, and *supportable.* See SUPPORT.] That cannot be supported or borne; that cannot be tolerated or endured; insufferable.

Insupport'ableness, *n.* Quality of being insupportable or insufferable.

Insupport'ably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that cannot be supported or endured.

Insuppos'able, *a.* That cannot be supposed; inconceivable.

Insuppres'sible, *a.* [*In*, and *suppressible.* See SUPPRESS.] Not to be suppressed.

Insuppres'sibly, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be suppressed.

Insurable, (*in-shūr'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be insured against loss or damage; proper to be insured; as, an *insurable* interest.

Insur'ance, Assur'ance, *n.* [Fr. *assurance*; L. Lat. *assecurare*, from Lat. *ad*, and *securus*. Both terms are commonly used synonymously; but the latter is now more frequently applied to contracts which depend on the continuance or failure of human life, while the former is applied to risks of all other kinds.] A contract between two parties, in which one of them, the *insurer*, undertakes, in consideration of a certain sum received or promised, called the *premium*, to indemnify, or assure, the other against a certain amount of loss from the occurrence of a specified contingency, as the burning of certain premises, the loss of a certain ship, or the death of a certain person. Such contracts are for a certain period, either a fixed time, or for a period terminable on the occurrence of an uncertain event, as the termination of a voyage. The deed by which the insurer becomes bound is called a *policy of I.*, and the contingency assured against is termed the *risk*. The principle of *I.* is founded upon the doctrine of probabilities. According to this latter, if we take a sufficiently extended range of instances, the probability of a certain event happening can be ascertained with a considerable degree of accuracy. Thus, though, as regards any individual, it is impossible to predict that he shall die within twelve months, yet, if we take a number of individuals, say 10,000, and find that over a period of ten years so many have died annually, we may generally predict, with tolerable certainty, that a like number will die annually in similar circumstances. If, however, in place of 10,000 persons, we take 1,000,000, and in place of 10 years, 50 years, we shall so much the more counteract the minor disturbing elements that, when acting on smaller numbers, materially affect the result, and thus arrive at a greater degree of certainty. It is in this way that insurers calculate their risks and estimate their premiums. From extended series of observations and carefully prepared tables, they know the chances of the event insured against happening, and determine the amount of premium accordingly. Thus, if, out of 100 risks, the insurer expects to have two losses, he calculates so as that the 100 premiums may cover the two losses, together with his own business expenses, &c. The business of *I.* is generally carried on by companies having a large subscribed capital, by means of which they are able, without difficulty, to meet any heavy loss, while their premiums being proportioned to their risks, their profit is, at an average, independent of such contingencies. The advantages of *I.* are very great. While, to one person, a merchant, the loss of a vessel might be a very serious matter, he can thus, by the payment of a certain sum, provide against it, so that he may carry on his business with a feeling of perfect security. The principle of *I.* is that of equalizing the accidents of life or fortune, by uniting many persons together, who agree to bear jointly the loss of any individual. "It is, in fact," says Prof. De Morgan, "in a limited sense and a practical method, the agreement of a community to consider the goods of its individual members as common. It is an agreement that those whose fortune it shall be to have more than average success shall resign the overplus in favor of those who have less. And though, as yet, it has only been applied to the reparation of the evils arising from storm, fire, premature death, disease, and old age, yet there is no placing a limit to the extensions which its application might receive, if the public were fully aware of its principles, and of the safety with which they may be put in practice." (*Essay on Probabilities.*) — From a passage of Livy it has been disputed whether the system of *I.* was known or practised by the Romans. Some authorities are of opinion that it was introduced into Europe by the Jews in 1182; while others state that it arose in Lombardy about 1280. The earliest ordinance respecting *I.* is dated Barcelona, 1435. The next was published at Florence in 1523. The Emperor Charles V. of Germany issued the "Caroline Code" in 1551; his son, Philip II, added a number of new decrees concerning *I.* in 1563 and 1565. The preamble to the first English statute on this subject (43 Eliz. c. 12) was passed in 1601. Louis XIV. issued an ordinance on the subject in 1681. — The three great divisions of *I.* are *marine*, *fire*, and *life* insurance. The two last are of much later origin than the first. — A *marine I.* is a contract entered into between persons having some interest in vessels, their cargo, or their earnings, on the one side, and the insurers, or persons who, on the payment of a certain premium, undertake to indemnify the former against specified losses during a particular voyage, or for the time specified in the policy. The insurers are usually called *underwriters*, because they write their names at the foot of the policy. The contract of insurance is one pre-eminently based on

the assumption of perfect good faith between the parties; and hence any concealment, or misrepresentation of material facts, likely to affect the underwriter's estimate of the risk, will render the policy void, even where the concealment or misrepresentation may have resulted from a mistake, without the intention to deceive. The policy of insurance is printed with blank spaces, to be filled up with the particulars of each case; and the perils insured against are described as "the adventures and perils of the seas, men-of-war, fire, enemies, pirates, rovers, thieves, jettisons, letters of mart and countermart, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints, and detainments of all kings, princes, and people of what nation, condition, or quality soever, barratry of the master and mariners, and all other perils, losses, and misfortunes, that have, or shall come to the hurt, detriment, or damage of the said goods, merchandises, and ship, &c., or any part thereof." The risk on the ship in voyage policies commences at and from the place specified in the policy, and continues till she has been moored for twenty-four hours in safety at the destination specified. If the ship should deviate from the regular and usual course of the specified voyage insured, without necessary or reasonable cause, the underwriter is thenceforth discharged from all liability under the policy. In all voyage policies it is implied in the contract that the ship shall be seaworthy at the commencement of the risk; but it has recently been decided that there is no such warranty of seaworthiness implied in time policies. In case of any loss or misfortune, the insured and their servants are expected to labor for the recovery of said goods, merchandise, or ship, or any part thereof, for the insurers, who will bear the expenses thereof. When an absolute total loss occurs, the assured are entitled to recover the amount of the policy, without giving any notice of abandonment; when the subject insured is so seriously damaged that its recovery might cost more than its eventual value, it forms a "constructive total loss," and notice of abandonment requires to be given by the insured, when the underwriters become owners of the vessel, and bound for the amount of the insurance. When there is partial loss or damage, arising from any of the causes insured against, it is determined by what is termed *particular average*. In every case of partial loss the underwriter is liable to pay such proportion of the sum he has subscribed as the damage sustained by the subject of *I.* bears to its whole value at the time of *I.* — *Fire Insurances* are almost invariably effected by joint-stock companies, of which the considerable towns throughout the Union are amply provided. Some of these insure entirely at their own risk, and for their own profit; in others, which are called mutual *I.* companies, every person insured becomes a member or proprietor, and participates in the profits or loss of the concern. In fire *I.* the insurers, in consideration of a certain premium received by them, either in a gross sum or in annual payments, contract to indemnify the insurer against all loss or damage he may sustain in his houses, or other buildings, stock, goods, or merchandise, by fire, during a specified period. Usually the period is for one year, and renewed annually by payment of another premium. As in marine *I.*, a misrepresentation, whereby the property insured may be charged at a lower rate of premium than it otherwise would be, invalidates the policy. The party effecting the *I.* must also have a *bona fide* interest in the property insured. The amount insured is payable to its full extent, provided the loss or damage is equal to the sum insured. The conditions on which an *I.* is granted are in all cases printed upon the policy, and form a part of the contract. The policy of *I.* is not in its nature assignable, nor can it be transferred without the express consent of the office. Risks are of various kinds, and are commonly divided into *common, hazardous, doubly hazardous*, and *special*. — *Life I.* or *Assurance*, is a contract for payment of a certain sum, in the event of the death of a particular person, in consideration of a premium paid at once or periodically. Assurances are said to be *absolute* when the amount of the *A.* is payable on the death of the party assured; *contingent*, when the payment depends also upon some other event; as the existence of some other person or persons at the time of the death. They are also *temporary*, when the sum is payable only on the expiry of the life within a certain time; *deferred*, when payable only in the event of the expiry of the life after a certain time; and for the whole life, payable at the death of the individual, whenever that may happen. Assurances are also effected on joint lives under various contingencies. The system of life *A.* seems to have been borrowed from the marine, and the practice at first was for individuals to underwrite life-risks in the same way as marine; and this probably existed during the greater part of the 17th century. There are several kinds of societies; as the *proprietary, mutual A.*, and *mixed societies*. The proprietary, or *joint-stock companies*, are formed of persons who have subscribed a capital, on the *A.* of which the business of the company is carried on, and who divide the profits entirely among themselves. In the *mutual A.* societies, on the other hand, there is no proprietary, the assured being likewise the assurers, and dividing the profits among themselves, after deducting the expenses of management, and reserving a guaranty fund. In the mixed class of offices, which is the most numerous in the U. States, there is a proprietary, but, at the same time, the assured are allowed to participate largely in the profits of the society, which are usually divided in the form of bonuses at stated periods. The premiums to be paid are adjusted according to the age of the party on whose life the *A.* is made; being lowest on young lives, and increasing from year to year as the expectancy of life diminishes. Before effecting an *A.*, there are certain forms to be filled up, and certain regulations to be complied with, so as to ascertain the state of health of the proposer; for unless he be in good health, the office will not undertake the risk at the ordinary rate. If the proposer misstates or conceals anything that may affect the rate of premium, it vitiates the policy, though some offices now declare their policies to be indisputable after a certain time. If an *A.* is effected by one person on the life of another, the assurer is generally required to prove that he has a sufficient interest in the life to warrant him in taking out a policy to the extent proposed. Occasionally offices will lend the value of a policy at a moderate rate of interest on its security. It is a more common practice among offices to allow a policy-holder to resign his *A.*, and to return him a certain portion of the premiums paid. The sum so returned is generally about one-third of the premiums paid and the bonuses declared on the policy. On the expiry of the life of the insured, the company requires the production of certain documents; as the register of the burial of deceased, and reference to the medical men and others who attended him in his last illness. It is due to American *I.* offices to state that generally, on being satisfied as to the death of the party, their payments are prompt; and the number of cases in which they have disputed claims is very limited. — See MORTALITY (LAWS OF).

Insure, (*-shūr'*,) *v. a.* To make sure or secure; as, to *insure* protection to any one. — To contract or covenant for a consideration; to secure a person against loss; as, to *insure* a ship, to *insure* one's life, *insured* at Lloyd's. —*v. n.* To underwrite; to practise making insurance.

Insurer, (*-shūr'er,*) *n.* One who insures; an underwriter.

Insur'gency, *n.* [Fr. *insurgence.*] Act of rising in opposition to civil or political authority.

Insur'gent, *a.* [Lat. *insurgens*, from *in*, and *surgo* to rise. See SURGE.] Rising upon; rising up or to; rising in opposition to lawful, civil, or political authority. —*n.* A person who rises in opposition to civil or political authority. — One who openly and actively resists the execution of laws.

Insurmountabil'ity, INSURMOUNT'ABLENESS, *n.* — State of being insurmountable.

Insurmount'able, *a.* [Fr. *insurmontable.*] That cannot be surmounted; insuperable; that cannot be overcome; not to be surmounted; not to be passed by ascending.

Insurmount'ably, *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

Insurrec'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *insurrectio*, from *insurgo, insurrectum.*] A rising up; a rising upon or against; a rising against civil or political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state.

Insurrec'tional, *a.* [Fr. *insurrectionnel.*] Pertaining to insurrection; consisting in insurrection.

Insurrec'tionary, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection.

Insurrec'tionist, *n.* One who favors insurrection.

Insusceptibil'ity, *n.* Want of susceptibility or capacity to feel or perceive.

Insuscep'tible, *a.* Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; not capable of receiving or admitting.

Insuscep'tive, *a.* Not susceptive.

Intact', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *intactus* — *in*, and *tango*, to touch.] Untouched; uninjured; undisturbed.

Intactile, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Not perceptible to the touch.

Intagliated, (*in-tăl'yăt-ed,*) *a.* Engraved or stamped on.

"Starry stone deeply *intagliated*."— *Wharton.*

Intaglio, (*in-tăl'yō.*) *n.* [It., from *intagliare*, to cut into, to carve; Fr. *tailler*, to cut.] A method of engraving, which is distinguished from *cameo* by having the figures sunk into the material employed, instead of being raised in relief, was practised by the Egyptians and the ancient Jews, and was brought to its highest perfection by the Greeks. It is the method employed in the engraving of SEALS, *q. v.*

Intail', *v. a.* See ENTAIL.

In'take, *n.* The spot or point where water is taken into a pipe, reservoir, &c.; — used in contradistinction to *outlet*.

Intangibil'ity, *n.* Want of tangibility.

Intan'gible, *a.* [*in* and *tangible.*] That cannot or may not be touched; not perceptible to the touch.

Intan'gibleness, *n.* State or quality of being intangible.

Intan'gibly, *a.* So as to be intangible.

Intan'gle, *v. a.* Same as ENTANGLE, *q. v.*

Intast'able, *a.* Having no taste; possessing no savor.

Integer, (*in'te-jer,*) *n.* [Lat., from *in*, and *tango, tago*, to touch. See TANGENT.] That which is whole or entire; the whole of anything, particularly a whole number in contradistinction to a *fraction*.

In'tegral, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *integralis*, from Lat. *integer.*] Undiminished; complete; not defective; whole; entire: making part of a whole, or necessary to make a whole; not fractional; as, an *integral* system.

(*Arith.*) Noting a whole number; — in calculus, an expression which, being differentiated, will produce a given differential. — *Worcester.*

In'tegral, *n.* A whole; a whole thing or number.

In'tegral Cal'culus, *n.* [From Lat. *integer*, entire.] (*Math.*) As the integral calculus forms one of the most important branches of modern mathematics, and as it is so intimately connected with differentials, it has been deemed best, in the present work, to combine the two in their approximate relationship, rather than to enter upon each separately. A definition of the words, therefore, has been merely given under the headings CALCULUS and DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS, the subject being fully entered into under the present article. (1) The object of the differential calculus may be stated briefly to be to find the ratios of the differences of certain variable magnitudes, on the supposition that these differences become *infinitely small*; and this hypothesis gives rise to considerable abbreviations in the general calculation of differences. It may be as well here to inquire, Are they all ultimately connected with the subject? what are the terms *infinite* and *infinitely small*? It must, however, be first borne in mind, that every magnitude which serves the purpose of mathematical investigation can be augmented or diminished, without any limit as to extent. We may, consequently, imagine a quantity to become so great as to exceed any finite assignable quantity of the same nature as itself, or so small as to be less than any finite assignable quantity as itself: in the former case, the quantity is said to be infinite, and in the latter infinitely small. From these data it may be said that a finite magnitude may be regarded as nothing, or zero, in comparison with one infinitely great, and as infinitely small magnitudes as nothing, or zero, in comparison with a finite magnitude. The infinitely small quantities which come under consideration in the differential calculus are called *differentials*; and hence the connection between the terms infinite and infinitely small with the present subject. The following are the principles of the differential calculus, and will explain the synonyms which will be made use of in the article. One quantity, u, is said to be a *function* of another, x, when the value of the magnitude of u depends upon the variation of x. Thus, the area of a triangle is the function of the base when the altitude remains unaltered; since the area will increase or decrease with the increase or decrease of the base. If $u = ax^2bx$, where a and b are constant quantities, and x a variable one, u is said to be a function of x, since if x changes, the value of u will be altered; this relation between u and x is usually expressed by writing $u = f(x)$, or $\psi(x)$, the symbols f and ϕ expressing the word function. The quantity x is called the *independent variable*, and u the *dependent variable*. The differential of a variable may be truly defined to be the infinitely small difference between two successive states of the same variable, and the object of the calculus is to find this differential for all possible cases; that is to say, for all the possible functions of the proposed variables, such as x, y, z, &c., of which the particular differentials are expressed by dx, dy, dz, &c. Before any explanation is entered into as to how this operation is performed, it will be necessary to examine into the distinctions that must be made between the process by which an ordinary, or finite difference, is obtained, and that to which we must have recourse when the difference is infinitely small, or, in other words, is a differential. If we consider the proposed system or function in any two determinate states different from each other, the difference of the two values of the same quantity taken in the two states will be determinate, and consequently cannot be considered as minute as we please, so that no part of its expression can be omitted; but if the two states of the function approach indefinitely near each other, the difference of the two values of the same variable may be rendered as small as we please. It then becomes a differential, and is in fact nothing more than the ordinary difference simplified by the suppression of the quantities, which in its expression may be regarded as infinitely small in comparison with the other quantities of which it is composed. Such may be said to be the general principle of differentiation, or, in other words, the manner in which the first differential coefficient A, or $\frac{du}{dx}$, is found. The differential coefficient of the term of any function equals the sum of the differential coefficients of each function; for, let $u = z + v + w +$ &c., z, v, w, being functions of x; therefore:

$$u + \frac{du}{dx}h + \text{&c.} = z + \frac{dz}{dx}h + v + \frac{dv}{dx}h + w + \frac{dw}{dx}h + \text{&c.}$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dw}{dx} + \text{&c.; or,}$$

$$\frac{d\cdot(z+v+w+\text{&c.})}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dx} + \frac{dw}{dx} + \text{&c.;}$$

which proves the truth and application of the formula. The utility of these first principles of the differential calculus may be shown by the following problem: — The radius of a circular plate of metal is 12 inches; find the increase of area when the radius is increased ·001 inch.

If u = area of a circle, radius = x

$\therefore u = x\pi^2$; and $du = 2\pi x dx$

Make $x = 12$, $dx = .001$, then du = increase of area;

$\therefore du = 3.1416 \times 24 \times .001 = .0753984$ of a square inch.

In the differentiation of angular, exponential, and logarithmic functions, when $u = \sin x$, $\frac{du}{dx} = \cos x$, or $\frac{d\cdot\sin x}{dx} = \cos x$; when $u = \cos x$, $\frac{du}{dx} = -\sin x$; when $u = \tan x$, $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{d\cdot\tan x}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$. Another formula will be found very useful, — that the differential coefficient of the logarithm of a function equals the differential coefficient

of the function divided by the function itself. The primal principle of the differential calculus may be defined to be its application to the equations of curves, by which means the radii of curvation are able to be discovered by a few simple formulas. It also applies to the finding of the maxima and the minima, investigations with regard to sines, and numerous other mathematical inquiries, which, without its aid, could only be solved by the most laborious and difficult methods. It was invented by Leibnitz; and the dispute between him and Newton on the subject of the discovery will be found narrated under the article *Fluxions*. The Integral Calculus is the direct reverse of the differential, its object being to discover the original function from a given relation between the differential coefficients and functions of x and u. The process by which u is formed from $\frac{du}{dx}$ is called integration, and when performed, is expressed by prefixing the symbol $\int x$. Thus, if $\frac{du}{dx} = \phi(x)$, $u = \int x.\phi(x) = C$. Since $\int$ is the initial letter of *summa*, or sum, the integral is said to be the sum of the differentials of the function. A constant quantity, C, is added, since constant quantities connected with the original function by the sign ± disappear in differentiation; and therefore, when we return to the original value u, an arbitrary quantity, as C, is added, which must be determined by the nature of the problem. The simplest case to be decided in the integral calculus is when $\frac{du}{dx} = ax^m$. Let $u = Ax^n + C$; $\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = n\,A\,x^{n-1} = ax^m$; $a = u\,A$, and $m = u - 1$; $\therefore u = m+1$; and $A = \frac{a}{u} = \frac{a}{m+1}$; $\int_x ax^m = \frac{a}{m+1} x^m x^1 + C$; or, to integrate a monomial, *add unity to the index, divide by the index so increased, and add a constant*. The integrals of the sum of any number of differential coefficients = the sum of the integrals of each differential coefficient. The method usually given for the integration of $\int \frac{1}{a(x_2+1)^n}$ is called "integration by parts," which is very general in its application, and which may be here explained. Since $\frac{d}{dx}(pq) = p\frac{dq}{dx} + q\frac{dp}{dx}$; $\therefore p\frac{dq}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx}(pq) - q\frac{dp}{dx}$; $\therefore \int_x p\frac{dq}{dx} = pq - \int_x q\frac{dp}{dx}$. If any differential coefficient can be divided into parts, one of which is a function of x, as p, and the other is the differential coefficient of a known function of q; then u, the required function, is equal to the product of p and q, *minus* the integral of q multiplied by $\frac{dp}{dx}$. The utility of this method depends upon $q\frac{dp}{dx}$ being less complicated than the original function $p\frac{dq}{dx}$. In the integration of the preceding examples, the differential coefficient has either been a given function of one of the variables, or else has been expressed in such terms of the two, that by a very evident process it has been reduced to a function of one of the variables, or else has been expressed in such terms of the two, that by a very evident process it has been reduced to a functional of one only. The next step, therefore, by which we proceed, is to integrate differentials when the differential coefficients and the variables x and y are mingled together. This class of equations, termed *par excellence* "differentials," is divided into minor classes dependent upon the *order* and *degree* of the differential coefficient. Thus, an equation involving $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \frac{d^3y}{dx^3}, \&c. \ldots \frac{d^ny}{dx^n}$ is called a differential equation of the n^{th} order, and of the first degree, while one containing $\frac{dy}{dx}, \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2, \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3, \&c. \ldots \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^n$ is said to be of the first order, and of the n^{th} degree. The application of these equations may be briefly sketched by the following problem. Find the curve in which the subtangent is equal to the sum of the abscissa and ordinate:

$$\frac{dx}{dy}$$

Here $y = x + y$; and let $x = yz$;

$$\therefore \frac{dx}{dy} = z + y\frac{dz}{dy} = \frac{x+y}{y} = z+1;$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z+1}; \therefore \log\left(\frac{y}{c}\right) = z = \frac{x}{y}.$$

Lagrange has worked out three different classes of differential equations, and his theorems on the subject, and the formulas he has laid down for eliminating the integrals, are easy enough for the mathematical student to follow. The *Calculus of Variations* is that which treats on the finding of the maximum and minimum, and also on the nature of the functions which possess that property. This variety of Fluents is merely another form of differentiation under a new symbol, consequently it need not be treated on here. The problems termed *isoperimetrical*, invented and named by James Bernouilli, come under this latter system. Isoperimetrical figures are such as have equal perimeters, or circumferences. Bernouilli's problems rest on the following question: — "Given the length of a curve, find its equation when the area included by it is a maximum,' which can be thus mathematically put: — Find $y = f(x)$, so that $\int_x u$ may be a maximum, while $\int_x u_1 = c$; which can be easily brought out, and the integral found. The *Infinitesimal Calculus* is the art of employing infinitesimal quantities as auxiliaries, in order to discover the relations which exist among the proposed quantities. The subject will be found treated under the article Fluxions.

In'tegrally, *a.* Wholly; completely; entirely.

In'tegrant, *a.* [Lat. *integrans*, from *integro*, to renew, to restore, from *integer*.] Necessary to constitute an entire thing; making part of a whole; as, an *integrant* particle.

In'tegrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *integro, integratus*.] To renew; to restore: to perfect; to make entire. — To indicate the sum total, or whole; as, an *integrating* anemometer.

(*Math.*) To find the integral of.

Integra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *integratio*.] Act of making whole or entire.

(*Math.*) The summation of any number of terms of a series whose law, or general term, is given.

Integ'rity, *n.* [Fr. *intégrité*; Lat. *integritas*, from *integer*.] State of being untouched, undiminished, or unimpaired. — State of being pure, entire, unadulterated, or uncorrupted; wholeness; entireness: unbroken state; as, the *integrity* of a country.—Moral soundness or purity; incorruptness; uprightness: honesty; probity. — Purity; genuine, unimpaired, or unadulterated state

"Language continued long in its purity and *integrity*." — *Hale.*

Integumna'tion, *n.* That branch of physiology having reference to the integuments of animals and plants.

Integ'ument, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *integumentum* — *in*, and *tego*, to cover. See Tegument.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing, as the skin covers the body.

Integument'ary, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of integuments.

Integumenta'tion, *n.* Act of covering with integuments: state of being covered with integuments.

In'tellect, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *intellectus*, from *intelligo* — *inter*, and *lego*, to select, to catch with the eye. See Legible.] That faculty of the human soul or mind which perceives or understands, or which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses or by perception, or by other means; the faculty of thinking; the Understanding, *q. v.*

In'tellected, *a.* [From *intellect*.] Endowed with intellectual powers or capacities. (R.)

Intellection, (*-lek'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *intellectio*.] Act of understanding; intuition.

Intellective, *a.* [Fr. *intellectif*.] Having power to understand or comprehend. — Springing from or produced by the understanding. — To be perceived by the understanding only, not by the senses; as, "*intellective* abstractions of logic." — *Milton.*

Intellectively, *adv.* With intellection.

Intellectual, (*-lek'tyu-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *intellectuel*; L. Lat. *intellectualis*.] Relating to the intellect or understanding; as, "the *intellectual* system of the universe." (*Cudworth.*)—Belonging to the mind; mental; performed by the understanding; as, an *intellectual* operation — Formed or idealized by the intellect alone, not by the senses.

"In a dark vision's *intellectual* scene." — *Cowley.*

—Possessing the power of understanding; as, an *intellectual* being.

—*n.* The intellect or understanding; the mental faculty.

"I kept her *intellectuals* in a state of exercise." — *De Quincey.*

Intellect'ualism, *n.* Intellectuality; intellectual power. — Doctrine of the derivation of knowledge from pure reason.

Intellect'ualist, *n.* One who overrates or over-estimates the understanding.—One who propounds the doctrine that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectuality, *n.* [Fr. *intellectualité*.] Intellectual power.

Intellect'ualize, *v. a.* To treat, discuss, or reason upon intellectually. — To render intellectual; to endow or invest with intellect.

Intellect'ually, *adv.* By means of the intellect or understanding.

Intel'ligence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *intelligentia*, from *intelligo*. See Intellect.] The power of discovering or understanding; act or exercise of knowing. — Discernment; understanding; intellectual capacity, skill, or knowledge. — The pure intellect; faculty of exercising the higher functions of the understanding. — An account of things distant or before unknown; advice; notice; news. — Instruction or general information: as, a person of *intelligence*. — A spiritual being; — usually applied to pure spirits.

"The glorious angels and created *intelligences*." — *Hale.*

Intelligence Office, an office or place where intelligence is communicated and information obtained, — particularly in regard to servants or hired help.

Intel'ligencer, *n.* One who or that which gives or conveys intelligence; a messenger; a spy.

"They have news-gatherers and *intelligencers*." — *Spectator.*

Intel'ligent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *intelligens*, from *intelligo*.] Well-informed; skilled; knowing; endued with a good understanding; as, an *intelligent* man. — Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason.

Intelligential, (*-jin'shal,*) *a.* [See Intelligence.] Intellectual; exercising the faculty of understanding; relating or pertaining to the intelligence; as, "act *intelligential*." (*Milton.*)—Consisting of unbodied mind; as, "*intelligential* substances." (*Milton.*)

Intelligently, *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

Intelligibility, *n.* [Fr. *intelligibilité*; L. Lat. *intelligentabilitas*.] State or quality of being intelligible; possibility of being understood.

Intel'ligible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *intelligibilis*.] That may be understood or comprehended: comprehensible; conspicuous; plain; clear; as, an *intelligible* description.

Intel'ligibleness, *n.* Intelligibility.

Intel'ligibly, *adv.* In a manner to be understood; clearly; plainly; comprehensibly; as, to write *intelligibly*.

Intemperament, *n.* A bad constitution.

"Some depend upon the *intemperament* of the part ulcerated." *Harvey.*

Intem'perance, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *intemperantia*.] Want of temperance, moderation, or due restraint: excess in any kind of indulgence; unbridled appetence. — Habitual indulgence in drinking ardent liquors, with or without intoxication; excess of sensual indulgence.

"*Intemperance* in meats and drinks." — *Milton.*

—Any intemperate act or condition; an excess; an indulgence.

Intem'perate, *a.* [Lat. *intemperatus*.] Not temperate, not moderate or restrained within due limits; excessive indulgence of any appetite or passion; immoderate enjoyment or exertion; passionate; as, an *intemperate* woman. — Beyond rule, or just quantity or measure; inordinate; excessive; ungovernable; as, *intemperate* language. — Prone to an immoderate use of ardent or spirituous liquors.

Intem'perately, *adv.* With excessive indulgence of appetite or passion; exceeding the bounds of moderation; in an intemperate manner.

Intem'perateness, *n.* State or quality of being intemperate; excessive degree of indulgence in any appetite or passion; want of moderation: excess. — Immoderate degree of any quality in the weather, as in cold, heat, or storms.

Intenable, *a.* [Fr.] Untenable; that cannot be held or defended; as, an *intenable* fort.

Intend', *v. a.* [L. Lat. *intendere*, to will, to purpose, to decide; Lat. *intendo* — *in*, and *tendo*, to stretch out.] To stretch or set forward in mind; to purpose; to mean; to design; as, "an enemy *intends* you harm." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To have a design, purpose, or intention.

Intendancy, *n.* [Fr. *intendance*.] Office or vocation of an intendant, or the district committed to his charge.

Intendant, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *intendo*.] One who has the superintendence, charge, direction, supervision, or management of some public business; as, an *intendant* of finance.

Intended, *p. a.* Betrothed; affianced; as, an *intended* wife.

—*n.* One who is betrothed; an affianced lover.

"I might appear to disparage his *intended*." — *Dickens.*

Intend'er, *n.* One who intends.

Intendment, *n.* [Fr. *entendement*.] Intention; design; purpose.

(*Law.*) The true meaning, the correct understanding, or intention, of the law; a presumption or inference made by the courts. Thus, it is an *I.* of the law that every man is innocent until found guilty; that every one will act for his advantage; that every officer acts in his office with fidelity; that the children of a married woman, born during the coverture, are the children of the husband. (R.)

Intenerate, *a.* [Lat. *in.* and *tener*, tender.] To soften; to make tender or delicate; as, *intenerating*, milky grain. — *Philips.*

Intenera'tion, *n.* Act of making soft; state or condition of being made tender. (R.)

Intensate, *v. a.* To render intense, or more intense.

Intensative, *a.* Intensifying; giving intensity.

Intense', *a.* [Lat. *intensus*, from *intendo* — *in*, and *tendo*, to extend. See Tend.] Strained; extended; stretched; tightened; very close; strict, as when the mind is fixed or bent on a particular object; as, *intense* study. — Raised to a high degree; violent; vehement; very severe or keen; ardent; severe; as, *intense* heat or cold, *intense* feeling or excitement, *intense* pleasure or pain, &c.

I. Blue. (*Dyeing.*) Indigo refined by solution and precipitation, in which state it is equal in color to Antwerp blue. By this process, indigo also becomes durable, and much more powerful, transparent, and deep. It washes and works well in water; and in other respects has the common properties of indigo.

Intensely, *adv.* To an extreme degree; vehemently; as, weather *intensely* hot, a person *intensely* excited. — Attentively; forcibly; earnestly; as, *intensely* studious.

Intenseness, *n.* State of being intense, or of being strained or stretched: intensity; as, *intenseness* of cold, *intenseness* of thought.

Intensification, *n.* Act of intensifying, or of rendering more intense.

Intensify, *v. a.* [Lat. *intensus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make more intense.

—*v. n.* To become intense or more intense; to act with increasing strength, power, or energy.

Intension, (*-shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *intensio*.] A straining, stretching, or expanding; state of being strained; as, the *intension* of a violin-string. — Increase of active

power or vital energy; — in contradistinction to *remission*, or *relaxation*.

Inten'sity, *n.* [Fr. *intensité*; L. Lat. *intensitas*.] State of being intense, or of being stretched or strained; state of being raised to a great degree; intenseness; as, *intensity* of heat or cold, *intensity* of suffering.

(*Phys.* and *Mech.*) The rate or degree of energy with which a force or cause acts. The *I. of an electric current* is equal to the electro-motive force divided by the resistance. — Bunsen has found that the *I. of electric light* is equal to that of 572 candles. — The *I. of radient heat* is the quantity of heat received on the unit of surface.

Inten'sive, *a.* Having intensity; stretched or admitting of extension, as distance. — Unremitted; intent; assiduous.

"Tired with assiduous attendance and *intensive* circumspection." *Wotton.*

(*Gram.*) Tending to give point, force, or emphasis; as, an *intensive* proposition.

Inten'sively, *adv.* By increase of degree; in a manner to give force or emphasis.

Inten'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being intensive.

Intent', *a.* [Lat. *intentus*, from *intendo*.] Having the mind strained or bent on one object; hence, anxiously diligent; sedulously fixed; closely applied; — preceding *on*; as, *intent on* business.

"Of action eager, and *intent on* thought." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* The stretching of the mind toward an object; the thing aimed at or designed; purpose; design; aim.

"Half to shew, half veil the deep *intent*." — *Dunciad.*

Intention, (*-tĕn'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *intensio*.] A stretching or bending the mind toward an object; uncommon exertion of the intellectual faculties; fixedness of attention; closeness or assiduity of application; earnestness. — Fixed bent of the mind toward a certain object; as, an *intention* to do better. — Design; purpose; aim; end; drift; object to be accomplished.

"The road to hell is paved with good *intentions*." — *Proverb.*

—State of being strained, stretched, or distended. See INTENSION.

(*Logic.*) The terms *first* and *second intentions* were introduced by the schoolmen to distinguish certain classes of thought. A first *I.* is a conception of a thing, or things, formed by the mind from external materials, or materials existing without itself. A second *I.*, on the other hand, is a conception of another conception, or conceptions formed by the mind from materials existing in itself. Thus man, animal, stone, are first intentions, being conceptions formed from external materials; while genus, species, &c., are second intentions, being formed from first intentions.

(*Surg.*) A wound is said to heal *by the first I.* when cicatrization occurs without suppuration; union *by the second I.* being that which does not occur until the surfaces have suppurated. To obtain union by the first *I.* the edges of a recent wound must be brought in apposition and kept together by means of adhesive plasters and a proper bandage.

Inten'tional, *a.* Intended; designed; done with aim or design; as, an *intentional* service.

Intentionality, *n.* State or quality of being intentional; aim; purpose; design.

Inten'tionally, *adv.* By design; with intention; purposely.

Intentioned, (*-tĕn'shund,*) *a.* With intention; having designs; — used in composition; as, *well-intentioned*, having good intent or aim; *ill-intentioned*, having evil tendency.

Intent'ly, *adv.* With close attention or application; with eagerness or earnestness; fixedly; steadfastly; assiduously: as, I found her reading *intently*.

Intent'ness, *n.* The state of being intent; close and assiduous application.

Inter', *v. a.* [Fr. *enterrer* — *en*, and *terre*; Lat. *terra*, the earth. See TERRESTRIAL.] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhume; as, to *inter* a corpse.

Inter-. A Latin preposition, used as a prefix, and denoting *between* or *among*.

In'teract, *n.* [Fr. *entr' acte*.] An interlude; a short piece introduced between the acts of a play. — Intermediate employment or time.

Interac'tion, *n.* Intermediate action.

Interad'ditive, *n.* A thing added parenthetically between the parts of another thing, as a clause in a sentence.

Intera'gency, *n.* Intermediate agency.

Intera'gent, *n.* One who acts as an intermediate agent.

Interambula'cra, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The imperforated plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated ones, or *ambulacra*, in the shells of *Echinoderma*.

Interam'nian, *a.* [Lat. *interamnus*.] Lying between rivers.

Interarticu'lar, *a.* Lying between joints or articulations.

Interau'lic, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, and *aula*, hall.] In existence between royal courts. (R.)

Interax'al, *a.* Placed in an interaxis.

Interax'illary, *a.* (*Bot.*) Situated within the axils of leaves.

Interax'is, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, and *axis*.] The space between axes.

Interbreed', *v. a.* and *n.* To breed by cross-infusions of stocks, as animals.

Inter'calar, Inter'calary, *a.* [Lat. *intercalarius* — *inter*, and *calo*, to call, to proclaim. See CALL.] Inserted out of the regular order, or in the midst of others.

(*Calendar.*) Noting a day inserted out of the usual order to preserve the accord of time. Thus every fourth year containing 366 days, while the other years contain only 365, one of the months in that year must have an additional day, which is called the intercalary day. The additional day was given to February, as being the shortest month, and in the ancient Roman calendar was inserted between the 24th and 25th days. In the ecclesiastical calendar it still retains that place; but in the civil calendar it is the 29th. — See CALENDAR, BISSEXTILE.

Inter'calate, *v. a.* [Lat. *intercalo, intercalatus*.] To insert or introduce between others, as an extraordinary day or other portion of time.

Inter'calated, *p. a.* (*Geol.*) Noting beds or layers of one kind of rock or other substance included between beds or strata of other kinds. — *Worcester.*

Intercala'tion, *n.* [Fr., Lat. *intercalatio*.] The act of intercalating.

Intercede', *v. n.* [Lat. *intercedo* — *inter*, and *cedo*, to go. See CEDE.] To mediate; to interpose; to make intercession; to act between parties with the aim of reconciling differences which may exist; to plead in another's favor; — generally before *with*.

"Your lordship may *intercede with* them on my promise of amendment." — *Dryden.*

Interce'dent, *a.* [Lat. *intercedens*.] Coming between; mediating; pleading for.

Interced'er, *n.* An intercessor; one who intercedes; a mediator; a pleader in behalf of another.

Intercel'lular, *a.* Lying between the cells.

(*Anat.*) A term sometimes applied to irregular passages through the substance of the lung, which form the termination of the bronchial tubes, are clustered with air-cells, and not lined by mucous membranes.

(*Vegetable Anat.*) The spaces between the cells, tubes, or vessels of which the tissue of a plant consists. As the cells are usually, and the tubes or vessels always round, it necessarily follows that when pressed together, there will be spaces left between their sides.

Intercept', *v. a.* [Fr. *intercepter*; Lat. *intercipia, interceptus* — *inter*, and *capio*, to take. See CAPTURE.] To take away between or in the midst of a way, course, or passage; to take or seize on by the way; as, to *intercept* a love-letter. — To stop during passage; to obstruct, as the progress of; as, to *intercept* a messenger. — To cut off or interrupt communication with, or progress toward.

"While storms vindictive *intercept* the shore." — *Dryden.*

(*Math.*) To include or comprehend between.

(*Geom.*) To include between.

Intercept'er, *n.* One who intercepts or waylays.

Interception, (*-sĕp'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *interceptio*.] Act of intercepting, or of seizing something on its course or passage; a stopping; hinderance; obstruction of a way or proceeding.

Intercession, (*-sĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *intercessio*.] Act of interceding or mediating; interposition between parties at contention or variance, with a view to adjust and reconcile differences.

"He made *intercession* for the transgressors." — *Isaiah* liii. 12.

—Pleading, prayer, or solicitation in behalf of another person. (Sometimes, but rarely, used in a contrary sense.)

"Your *intercession* now is needless grown;
Retire, and let me speak with her alone." — *Dryden.*

Intercessional, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of intercession or interposition.

Intercessor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *intercesseur*.] One who intercedes; a mediator; a go-between; one who pleads in behalf of another; one who makes interposition between persons at variance with a view to adjust and reconcile their differences.

"Patroo or *intercessor*, none appeared." — *Milton.*

(*Eccl.*) A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric until his successor is elected. *Worcester.*

Intercesso'rial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to an intercessor.

Intercess'sory, *a.* [L. Lat. *intercessorius*.] Interceding; mediatorial; conveying intercession; as, *intercessory* pleadings.

Interchain', *v. a.* To link or unite closely together, as by a chain.

"Two bosoms *interchained* with an oath." — *Shaks.*

Interchange', *v. a.* To change, as one with the other; to put, as each in the place of the other; to reciprocate; to give and take mutually; to exchange; as, to *interchange* ideas, to *interchange* places. — To cause to follow; to alternate; as, to *interchange* sorrows with joys.

—*v. n.* To succeed by alternation.

"With some *interchanging* changes of fortune." — *Sidney.*

—*n.* A mutual giving and receiving; reciprocation; exchange.

"Ample *interchange* of sweet discourse." — *Shaks.*

—Alternate succession; state of being mutually changed or reciprocated; as, the "*interchanges* of light and darkness." — *Holder.*

—Permutation of commodities; barter; reciprocity of traffic: commerce.

Interchangeabil'ity, *n.* Interchangeableness.

Interchange'able, *a.* That may be interchanged; that may be given or taken mutually; as, "*interchangeable* warrants." (*Bacon.*) — Following each other in alternate succession, as the seasons.

Interchange'ableness, *n.* State of being interchangeable.

Interchange'ably, *adv.* Alternately; by reciprocation; in a manner by which each gives and receives.

Interchap'fer, *n.* An interpolated chapter.

Intercip'ient, *a.* Intercepting; waylaying; stopping.

—*n.* The person who, or thing which intercepts, or obstructs on the passage.

Interclavic'ular, *a.* (*Anat.*) That which is placed between the clavicles.

I. Ligament. (*Anat.*) A fibrous bundle, placed transversely above the extremities of the sternum, between the heads of the two clavicles, for preventing their separation in the forced depression of the shoulder. *Dunglison.*

Interclose', *v. a.* To inclose; to include or bring within.

Intercloud', *v. a.* To invest or surround with clouds.

Intercolude', *v. a.* [Lat. *intercludo* — *inter*, and *claudo*, to shut. See CLAUSE.] To intercept; to obstruct; to cut off; to interrupt; to shut from a place, passage, or course by some intervening obstacle.

Intercla'sion, *n.* [Lat. *interclasio*.] Interception; obstruction; impediment to way or progress.

Intercolo'nial, *a.* Relating to the intercourse between different colonies; as, *intercolonial* trade.

Intercolo'nially, *adv.* As between colonies.

Intercolumnia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, and *columna*, column.] (*Arch.*) The space between two columns, measured at the lowest part of their shafts. It is one of the most important elements of a building, and on it depends the effect of the columns themselves, their proportion, and the harmony of an edifice. Intercolumniations are of five species, viz., *Arœostyle; Diastyle; Eustyle; Pycnostyle*; and *Systyle*; q. v.

Intercom'bat, *n.* A combat between.

Intercom'mon, *v. n.* To share or participate with others; to feed at the same board or table.

Intercommune', *v. n.* To associate; to commune reciprocally.

—In Scotland, to inhibit from communion; as, an *intercommuned* minister.

Intercommu'nicable, *a.* Susceptible of mutual communication.

Intercommu'nicate, *v. n.* [*Inter*, and *communicate*. See COMMUNICATE.] To hold mutual or reciprocal communication.

Intercommunica'tion, *n.* Reciprocal communication; mutual intercourse.

Intercommun'ion, *n.* Mutual communion.

Intercommu'nity, *n.* Mutual community; reciprocal communication or intercourse.

—Mutual exercise or freedom of religion.

Intercompar'ison, *n.* Mutual or reciprocal comparison.

Intercos'tal, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, and *costa*, rib.] (*Anat.*) Noting certain muscles, vessels, &c., situated between the ribs. There are two sets of intercostal muscles — the external and internal — which decussate each other like the strokes of the letter X.

In'tercourse, *n.* [Lat. *intercursus*, from *intercurro* — *inter*, and *curro*, to run. See COURSE.] Mutual communion or communication; connection by reciprocal dealings between persons or nations; communication; commerce; communion; especially, interchange of thought and feeling; fellowship; familiarity; acquaintance; association.

"The dreary *intercourse* of daily life." — *Wordsworth.*

In'tercourse, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 12 m. E. of Lancaster city.

Intercross', *v. a.* and *n.* To cross one another, as lines.

Intercur'rence, *n.* A passing between; occurrence; as, "the *intercurrence* of a liquor." — *Boyle.*

Intercur'rent, *a.* [Lat. *intercurrens*.] Running between; intervention; as, *intercurrent* matter. (*Boyle.*) — Occurring; taking place; intervening.

Intercuta'neous, *a.* [Lat. prefix *inter*, and Eng. *cutaneous*.] That is beneath the skin; sub-cutaneous.

Interdash', *v. a.* To dash among or between; to scatter through; to intersperse.

Interden'til, *n.* (*Arch.*) The space between two dentils.

Interdepend'ence, *n.* Reciprocal dependence.

Interdepend'ency, *n.* Mutual dependence.

Interdepend'ent, *a.* Reciprocally dependent.

Interdict', *v. a.* [Lat. *interdico, interdictus* — *inter*, and *dico*, to speak.] To forbid; to prohibit; to place under an interdict or inhibition.

(*Eccl.*) To debar from communion; to cut off from the exercise and enjoyment of communion with a church.

—*n.* [O. Fr.; Lat. *interdictum*.] A forbidding; an inhibition; a prohibiting order or decree.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, *I.* is a mode of censure adopted against a kingdom, province, or town, in consequence of some offence alleged to have been committed by the people or rulers. In the terms of this *I.*, all kinds of church benefits are denied to such place; there is no church-service, and no administration of the sacraments. Sometimes, however, the rigor of these interdicts has been mitigated in particular cases, permitting the baptizing of infants, the giving absolution to dying persons, &c. In the Middle Ages, this was the most terrible blow that could be inflicted upon a prince or people, and had sometimes the effect of throwing a people into a state of rebellion, in consequence of which the prince was compelled to sue for pardon from the pontiff. Interdicts appear to have been first made use of by the bishops in the 9th cent.; but they were afterwards adopted by the popes. In 998, when Robert of France was married to Bertha, his cousin, Gregory V. interdicted the whole country, and obliged the king to dissolve the union. After a time, they became so common, that they, in a great measure, lost their effect, and fell into disuse. To *I.* of fire and water (*interdictio ignis et aquæ*) was a censure pronounced against individuals, and prohibited any one from receiving them or granting

them fire or water. The last example was by Pius VII. when he issued an inefficient decree against Napoleon in 1809.

Interdic'tion, *n.* [O. Fr.; Lat. *interdictio.*] Act of interdicting or prohibiting; inhibition; cutting off from the exercise or enjoyment of some privilege.

Interdic'tive, Interdic'tory, *a.* Serving to interdict or prohibit; belonging to an interdiction.

Interdig'ital, *a.* [Lat. prefix *inter,* between, and *digitus,* finger.] (*Anat.*) Placed between the fingers; applying to the spaces between the fingers.

Interdig'itate, *v. n.* To interweave. (R.)

Interdigita'tion, *n.* (*Anat.*) Space lying between fingers, or between finger-like appendages.

In'terdune, *n.* (*Carp.*) An inter-tie.

In'terest, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *interest,* an interest in, a right; Fr. *intéresser,* to interest; Lat. *interesse,* to be between — *inter,* and *esse,* from *sum,* to be.] To concern; to affect; to awaken or excite emotion or passion; to engage the attention of; — generally before *in* or *for.*

"Ill success did not discourage that ambitious and *interested* people." — *Arbuthnot.*

—To give a share in; to have a share in; to excite or engage in behalf of another; — used reflexively.

"Scipio . . . gained a great nation to *interest* themselves for Rome against Carthage." — *Dryden.*

In'terest, *n.* Concern; regard; attention especially devoted to some object. — Influence exerted over others.

"They who had hitherto preserved them had now lost their *interest.*" — *Clarendon.*

—Share; part; participation; portion; as, he has an *interest* in the business. — Advantage, personal or universal; good, whether general or private; lot; share. — Aroused state of feeling, particularly sympathetic gratification or friendly regard; as, to feel an *interest* in a person's welfare. — Premium paid for the use of money; profit accruing from the investment or speculative disposition of money or property; as, ten per cent. *interest* on capital. — Any addition or increase of benefit or injury; as, his dislike was returned with *interest.*

(*Hist., Law,* and *Arithmetic.*) *I.* is the annual sum or rate agreed to be paid by the borrower of a sum of money to the lender for its use. The sum so lent is called the *principal;* the sum per cent. agreed on as interest, the *rate.* The system of lending money on interest seems to have existed from very early times; and Moses has laid down rules regarding it. The Jews were enjoined not to take interest of a fellow-countryman, but were allowed to do so of strangers. Still, however, it seems to have been practised, and the taking of interest, or usury, is frequently condemned in Scripture. In Greece and Rome, too, the system was common. In Greece, the rate of interest not being regulated by law, was generally high, being from 10 to 18 per cent., and upwards. In Rome, during the republic, the rate of interest was excessively high — sometimes 30 or 40 per cent. In Mohammedan countries, notwithstanding the prohibition in the Koran, the ordinary rate of interest is at least three or four times as great as the ordinary rate in Europe. In most of the European states, in the Middle Ages, Christians were forbidden, both by the ecclesiastical and civil law, from taking interest; but the practices of the Jews in that respect were connived at. At the present time, the rate per cent. is established by law in most countries, and the loan of money at a higher rate than the legal one is called *usury.* All legal restrictions as to rate of interest were abolished in England, in 1833. Generally speaking, the rate of interest depends on the profit that may be yielded by its employment in industrious undertakings. "The rate of interest," says an economist, "is the measure of the net profit on capital. All the terms beyond this on the employment of capital are resolved into compensations under distinct heads, for risk, trouble, or skill, or for advantages of situation or connection." The rate of interest also varies according to the security for the repayment of the principal and the duration of the loan. If there is any degree of risk as to the repayment of the loan, the rate of interest must necessarily be higher to compensate for that risk; and supposing the security to be equal, capital lent for a fixed and considerable period always fetches a higher rate than that which is lent for a short period, or repayable at the pleasure of the lender. Interest is usually paid yearly or half-yearly; and in this case the loan is said to be at *simple interest.* Though the payment of interest be not made when it becomes due, no interest can be charged upon the accumulated interest, though it is difficult to see how it should not be so. Thus, if $100 be lent at 5 per cent., and the interest allowed to accumulate for four years, when it would amount to $20, the borrower has had the use of the several interests after they became due, as much as he has had that of the principal. Sometimes, however, money is so invested that the interest is not paid as it becomes due, but is progressively added to the principal, the two sums together afterwards bearing interest; and this is what is termed *compound interest.* Interest is reckoned at so much per cent. per annum, that is, so many parts of one hundred annually. Thus, 5 per cent. means $5 of every $100 annually; 4 per cent., $1 of every $100, &c. There are various books of tables for the calculation of interest. In order to find the interest of a given sum at any rate for a year, multiply the sum by the rate of interest, and divide by 100. Where there are days in the calculation, they must be treated as fractional parts of a year; that is, the interest for a year must be multiplied by them, and the product divided by 365.

In'terested, *p. a.* Possessing an interest; concerned in a cause or in consequences; liable to be implicated or affected; chiefly concerned for one's private advantage; as, an *interested* spectator.

In'teresting, *p. a.* Awakening or arousing emotions or passions; engaging or exciting the attention or curiosity; as, an *interesting* book, an *interesting* character.

In'terestingly, *adv.* In an interesting manner.

In'terestingness, *n.* Quality or condition of presenting features of interest.

Interfacial, (*-fā'shal,*) *a.* (*Geom.*) Comprised between two plane surfaces or faces; as, an *interfacial* angle.

Interfere', *v. n.* [Norm. *entreferrer',* an engagement, a fight; O. Fr. *entrefeir,* to exchange blows; Lat. *inter,* and *ferio,* to strike.] To clash; to come into collision; to be in opposition; as, "*interfering* commands." (*Smalridge.*) — To interpose; to intermeddle; to intervene; to enter into or connect one's self with the concerns of others; as, to *interfere* between husband and wife.

(*Phys.*) To exert the reciprocal actions denoted by the term INTERFERENCE, *q. v.*

Interfer'ence, *n.* Act of interfering; interposition; intermeddling; mediation; intervention. — Act of coming into violent contact; clashing; collision.

(*Phys.*) The mutual action that two luminous rays exert upon each other when they are emitted from two neighboring sources, and meet each other under a very small angle. This action may be observed by means of the following experiment. In the shutter of a dark room two very small apertures are made, of the same diameter, at a very slight distance from each other. The apertures are closed by pieces of colored glass, red for example, by which two pencils of homogeneous light are introduced. These two pencils form two divergent luminous cones, which meet at a certain distance; they are received on a white screen a little beyond the place at which they meet, and in the segment common to the two discs which form upon the screen some very well-defined alternations of red and black bands are seen. If one of the two apertures be closed, the fringes disappear, and are replaced by an almost uniform red tint. From the fact that the dark fringes disappear when one of the beams is intercepted, it is concluded that they arise from the interference of the two pencils which cross obliquely. This phenomenon has been made the touchstone of the two rival theories of light, the *undulatory* and the *emission.* According to the former, it is thus explained: if two luminous waves simultaneously impel a molecule of ether, its motion will be the resultant of the original impulses; and if the two motions (as in the case of diffraction) be nearly in the same direction, the resultant will be nearly their sum; if opposite, their difference. Thus, when a particle has begun to undulate from the action of a luminous wave, and if, while in motion, another wave impinge upon it, the result will be increase of light, if the motion of the second wave conspire with that of the first; but a decrease, if they oppose each other; and total darkness, if, while opposing, they are equal in velocity. Let *d* be the distance corresponding to a complete period of vibration; then, if the second wave impinge upon the molecule after it has accomplished one or more whole vibrations corresponding to the distances *d, 2d, 3d,* &c., and has returned to its original position, the two waves will evidently conspire together, and produce more violent motion; but if it impinge on the molecule when the latter has only accomplished half a vibration, corresponding to distances $\frac{1}{2}d$, $\frac{3}{2}d$, $\frac{5}{2}d$, &c., then the wave will oppose the particle's return to its original position; thus producing diminution of motion, or, if equal, rest. In the former case, the intensity of light is increased; in the latter, diminished; and if the undulations are of equal velocity, the light is doubled in the first case, and destroyed in the second. The emission theory totally fails to explain interference. In light of different colors, the value of *d* differs for each color, being least for violet, and greatest for red light. The principle of interference accounts in the most satisfactory way for the colors of thin plates, the fringes that accompany shadows, &c.; and its explanation forms the most decisive reason yet known for adopting the *undulatory* in preference to the *emission* theory of light. See LIGHT.

(*Farriery.*) A striking of one foot against another; — said of a horse.

Interfer'er, *n.* One who interferes or interposes.

Interfer'ingly, *adv.* In a manner characterized by interference.

Interfluent, Interfluous, *a.* [Lat. *interfluens,* from *interfluo* — *inter,* and *fluo,* to flow. See FLOW.] Flowing between.

Interfoliaceous, (*-fō-li-ā'shus.*) *a.* [Lat. *inter,* between, and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Placed alternately between leaves.

Interfo'liate, *v. a.* [From Lat *inter,* and *folium,* leaf.] To intertwine; to interweave.

Interful'gent, *a.* [Lat. *interfulgens.*] Shining between.

Interfused, (*-fūzd',*) *a.* [Lat. *interfusus.*] Poured or scattered between.

Interfusion, (*-fū'zhun.*) *n.* [Lat. *interfusio.*] A pouring or scattering out between.

Intergangliona'le, *a.* [Prefix *inter,* and Eng. *ganglionic.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the nervous chords in the intervals of the ganglions, which they connect together.

Interhe'mal, *a.* [Lat. prefix *inter,* and Eng. *hemal.*] Situate between the hemal spines; as, the *interhemal* bones of fishes.

In'terim, *n.* [Lat.] The mean or intervening time.

"I a heavy *interim* shall support by his dear absence."—*Shak.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) Several decrees have been issued bearing this title. The first, published by the diet of Ratisbon, July 29, 1541, referred the religious disputes of the Germans to the arbitration of a general council. The second, known as the *Augsburg Interim,* issued by Charles V., was read before the diet of Augsburg, May 15, 1548, and failed in its object of reconciling the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The *Interim of Leipsic* was promulgated by the Elector Maurice of Saxony, Dec. 22, 1548, and was accepted by some Protestants. Charles V. and Maurice resorted to arms to support their respective decrees, and the Emperor was compelled to revoke his interim in 1552.

Inte'rior, *a.* [Lat. compar. of obs. *interus.*] Inner; internal; being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; — correlative to *exterior,* or *superficial; as,* the *interior* of a house, the *interior* parts of the earth. — Inland; remote from the confines, frontier, or shore; as, the *interior* of a country.

I. Angle. (*Geom.*) The angle of a polygon formed by two adjacent sides, and lying within the polygon.

—*n.* The inner or internal part of a thing; the inside. —The inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

(*Pol.*) The home department of the government of any country, or that branch of administration which has especial control of the internal affairs and polity of that country; as, the Secretary of State for the *Interior.*

Interior'ity, *n.* State or condition of being interior or within.

Inte'riorly, *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

Interja'cence, Interja'cency, *n.* Intermediateness; state of being interjacent or intervening.

Interja'cent, *a.* [Lat. *interjacens,* from *interjacio* — *inter,* and *jacio,* to lie.] Intervening; lying between; as, *interjacent* rocks.

Interjan'gle, *v. n.* To make a discordant or jangling noise in a reciprocal manner; to prate or chatter noisily.

Interject', *v. a.* [Lat. *interjicio, interjectus* — *inter,* and *jacio,* to throw or cast.] To throw in between other things; to insert.

—*v. n.* To come between; to interpose.

Interjection, (*-jek'shun.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interjectio.*] Act of throwing or casting between; as, "the *interjection* of laughing." — *Bacon.*

(*Gram.*) A word in speaking or writing inserted between words connected in construction, expressive of some phase of passion or emotion; an exclamation; as, "She's lost to me, but, *ah!* I love her still."

Interjec'tional, *a.* Relating to or partaking of the properties of an interjection — Thrown in or inserted between other words or phrases; as, an *interjectional* figure.

Interjec'tionary, *a.* Same as INTERJECTIONAL, *q. v.*

Interjoin', *v. a.* To intermarry; to join reciprocally. *Shak.*

In'terjoist, *n.* (*Carp.*) Space or vacuum between two joists.

Interjunction, (*-junk'shun.*) *n.* A mutual junction or joining.

Interknit, (*-nit'.*) *v. a.* To knit in and out; to weave in or unite closely.

Interlace', *v. a.* [Fr. *entrelacer.*] To fold, plait, or twine, as one within another; to put or insert, as one thing with another; to interweave.

"The epic way is everywhere *interlaced* with dialogue."—*Dryden.*

Interlacing Arches. (*Arch.*) A form of ornamental arches common in the Norman style (Fig. 1392), in which the circular curves are intersected or interlaced.

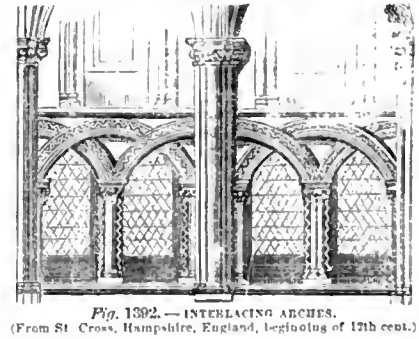


Fig. 1392. — INTERLACING ARCHES.
(From St. Cross, Hampshire, England, beginning of 12th cent.)

Interlace'ment, *n.* Insertion within; intertwining.

Interlam'inated, *a.* Inclosed by laminæ.

Interlamina'tion, *n.* State or condition of being interlaminated.

In'terlapse, *n.* The lapse of time between any two events.

Interlard', *v. a.* [Fr. *entrelarder.* See LARD.] To mix, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture of substance; — hence, by implication, to mix, as an ingredient; to insert or place between; as, conversation *interlarded* with jests.

Interlay', *v. a.* [*Inter* and *lay.* See LAY.] To lay or place among or between.

In'terleaf, *n.* A blank leaf inserted between two other leaves.

Interleave', *v. a.* To insert, as a leaf or leaves; to insert, as a blank leaf or leaves in a book between other leaves.

Interla'chen, or **INTERLA'KEN,** ("between the lakes,") a village of Switzerland, 26 m. from Berne. It is beautifully situated near the bank of the Aar, in the valley of Boedeli, between the lakes of Brienz and Thun. It

is a great resort for tourists during the summer months. In full view from the village are the magnificent Jungfrau (*Maiden*), and several other remarkable peaks of the Bernese Alps. *Pop.* 1,760.

Fig. 1393. — INTERLACHEN.

Interli'bel, *v. a.* To libel in a reciprocal manner.

Interline', *v. a.* [L. Lat. *interlineare.*] To put a line or lines between; to write in alternate lines.

"*Interlining* Latin and English one with another." — *Locke.*

—To write between lines already printed or written, for the purpose of addition or emendation.

Interlin'eal, Interlin'ear, Interlin'eary, *a.* [Fr. *interlinéaire.*] Written between lines already written or printed; inserted between other lines.

Interlin'early, *adv.* By way of interlineation.

Interlin'eary, *a.* See INTERLINEAL.

—*n.* A book containing insertions or addenda between the lines. (R.)

Interlin'eation, *n.* Act of interlining, or of inserting words or lines between lines previously written or printed. — The words, passage, or line inserted between lines before written or printed; as, "frequent blots and *interlineations.*" — *Swift.*

Interlin'ing, *n.* Interlineation; addition or correction by writing between lines previously printed or written.

Interlink', *v. a.* To link in between; to unite by connecting links, as one chain to another.

—*n.* An intermediate or connecting link; a step in a ratiocinatory process.

Interlob'ular, *a.* [Fr. *interlobulaire.*] Situate between lobes.

Interloca'tion, *n.* [O. Fr.] A placing between; intervention; interposition.

Interlock', *v. n.* To unite with another; to lock in with, or flow into one another.

—*v. a.* To lock one with another; to embrace by locking together.

Interlocution, (*-lo-kū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interlocutio — inter,* and *loquor,* to speak.] A speaking between or among different persons; — hence, dialogue; conference; interchange of speech.

"It is done by *interlocution,* and with a mutual return of sentences from side to side." — *Hooker.*

(*Law.*) Preparatory course of procedure; an intermediate act preceding a final decision.

—Intermediary argument, reasoning, or discussion.

Interlocutor', *n.* [Fr. *interlocuteur.*] A dialogist; one who speaks in a dialogue.

Interlocu'tory, *a.* [Fr. *interlocutoire.*] Referring to, or consisting of dialogue; as, an *interlocutory* discourse.

(*Law.*) Noting one of those judgments which are given in the middle of a cause, upon some plea, proceeding, or default, which is only intermediate, and does not finally determine or complete the suit. Of this nature are all judgments for the plaintiff upon pleas in abatement of the suit or action. The term, however, is most commonly applied to those incomplete judgments whereby the right of the plaintiff is indeed established, but the *quantum* of damages sustained by him is not ascertained, which can only be done by the intervention of a jury.

—*n.* Interpolated argument or digression.

Interlocu'trice, *n.* A female interlocutor.

Interlope', *v. a.* [L. Lat. *inter,* and D *loopen,* Ger. *laufen,* to run; Eng., to leap.] To run or come in between; to intrude; to interpose; to run in between persons and illegally intercept a right or advantage; to traffic illegally; to forestall; to anticipate irregularly; to prevent the due course of right.

In'terloper, *n.* One who enters into business to which he has no right; one who interposes wrongfully; one who intercepts what belongs to another; one who enters a place or country to trade without a proper license: an intruder.

Interlu'cent, *a.* [Lat. *interlucens.*] Shining between.

In'terlude, *n.* [L. Lat. *interludium,* an interlude; Lat. *inter,* and *ludus,* a play, from *ludo,* to play. See LUSORY.] (*Dram. Lit.*) A short play, or dance, accompanied by music, introduced between the acts of a piece, or between the play and the afterpiece. It is not of modern invention. The ancients were acquainted with certain short pieces, loosely connected, which served to make an easy transition from one play to another. Interludes are not so much used now as formerly, when a song or dance, at least, was generally given between every act of a tragedy or comedy. According to Arteaga, modern interludes were at first madrigals, which were sung between the acts of a play by several voices, and were connected with the piece. These, however, soon lost their primitive form, and represented some action.

(*Mus.*) The name given to those short pieces of church-music, seldom exceeding a few bars, and generally produced *extempore,* and played after each stanza, excepting the last of the metrical psalm, to give breathing-time to the singers.

Interlu'ded, *a.* Inserted or practised as an interlude; containing interludes.

Interlud'er, *n.* A performer in an interlude. (R.)

Interlu'nar, Interlu'nary, *a.* [Lat. *inter,* and *luna,* the moon.] Belonging to the time that elapses between the going out of the old and the coming in of the new moon.

Intermarriage, (*-mar'ij,*) *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Intermar'ry, *v. a.* To marry amongst each other; to marry one and give another in marriage, as two families; to marry some of each order, family, tribe, or nation, with the other.

(*Physiol.*) The *I.* or intercourse of near relatives has been universally believed to entail degeneration upon the offspring, and the act has been condemned and prohibited. The physical deformity and mental debasement of the *Cagots* of the Pyrenees, of the *Marrons* of Auvergne, of the *Sarrasins* of Dauphiné, of the *Cretins* of the Alps, and the gradual deterioration of the slave population of America, have been attributed to the consanguineous alliances which are unavoidable among these unfortunate peoples. More recently, the same opinion has been supported by the history of deaf-mutism and of idiocy. Of 235 deaf and dumb children whose parentage could be traced, 70, or nearly 30 per cent., were the offspring of the intermarriage of blood-relations. But in opposition to, and apparently destructive of such an hypothesis, may be adduced the unimpaired condition and symmetry of the Jews, of the small Mohammedan communities in India, and the isolated tribes in North America, among whom the repeated intermarriage of near relatives is compulsory.

Intermax'illary, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated between the jaws.

Intermed'dle, *v. a.* To meddle in the affairs or concerns of others; to mix one's self with officiously; to interpose or interfere improperly.

—*v. n.* To mix; to cause to become mingled or interposed. (R.)

Intermed'dler, *n.* One who intermeddles in matters that do not concern him; a prying intruder or interloper; a busybody.

Intermed'dlesome, *a.* Disposed to interpose or intermeddle.

Intermed'dlesomeness, *n.* State or quality of being intermeddlesome.

In'termede, *n.* [Fr. *intermède;* It. *intermezzo.*] (*Dram. Lit.*) A short musical piece, generally of a burlesque character; but many pieces not intended merely for introduction between the acts of a more serious performance are comprised under this name by the French and Italians. The term is almost synonymous with *interlude,* q. v.

Interme'diacy, *n.* Intervention; interposition. (R.)

Interme'dial, *a.* [Lat. *intermedius.*] Intervenient; lying between; intermediate; as, "*intermedial* space." *Evelyn*

Interme'diary, *a.* [Fr. *intermédiaire.*] Lying between; intermediate; intervening; as, an *intermediary* step.

—*n.* That which is intervenient or intermediate, or which lies between.

Interme'diate, *a.* [Fr. *intermediat;* Lat. *inter,* and *medius,* that is in the midst, mid, middle.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; being between two points of time or space; intervening; interposed; as, an *intermediate* color, *intermediate* accommodation on board ship, &c.

I. State. (*Theol.*) The state of the soul between death and the resurrection of the body. — *Hook.*

I. Terms. (*Math.*) The terms of a progression between the first and the last; the means.

I. Shaft. (*Marine Engin.*) The strong shaft which runs across the frame of the engines, to connect the two engines and the two paddle-wheels.

—*v. n.* To come between; to interpose; to intervene.

Interme'diately, *adv.* By way of interjacence or intervention.

Intermedia'tion, *n.* Intervention; common mediation.

Interme'diator, *n.* A go-between; a mediator between people; an intercessor.

Interme'dium, *n.* [Lat.] A mediatory agent or instrument. — Intermediate space; interjacency.

Inter'ment, *n.* [Fr. *enterrement.*] Act of interring or depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture; inhumation.

Intermezzo, (*-mēd'zo.*) [It.] (*Mus.*) See INTERMEDE.

Intermication, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *intermicare.*] A shining between or amidst.

Intermigra'tion, *n.* Reciprocity of migration; act of removing, as when two parties or peoples take each the place of the other.

Inter'minable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in,* and *terminus,* a boundary-line, a limit.] Admitting no bound or limit; endless; illimitable; without end or termination; as, *interminable* space.

—*n.* The Almighty, as having illimitable being.

Inter'minableness, *n.* State of being limitless or endless.

Inter'minably, *adv.* Having no end, bound, or limit.

Inter'minate, *a.* [Lat. *interminatus.*] Limitless; unbounded; unending; as, "*interminate* sleep." *Chapman.*

Intermingle, (*-min'gl,*) *v. a.* To mingle or mix among or together; to intermix; to put, as one thing with others.

"There trees and *intermingled* temples rise." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To be mixed, mingled, or incorporated.

Intermission, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interminio — intermitto, intermissus.*] Temporary cessation; intermediate or intervening pause; temporary discontinuance or subsidence; interruption; interval; stop; rest; as, labor without *intermission.*

Intermis'sive, *a.* Occurring by fits or starts; alternating; having temporary cessations; broken in continuity; as, *intermissive* wars. — *Howell.*

Intermit', *v. a.* [Lat. *intermitto — inter,* and *mitto,* to cause to go, to pass over, to cease. See MISSION.] To discontinue; to break off for a time; to interrupt; to suspend.

"Arts . . . *intermitted* and interrupted by war." — *Hale.*

—*v. n.* To cease or become suspended for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever.

Intermit'tent, *a.* [Fr.] Ceasing at intervals; ceasing for a time and then returning; as, an *intermittent* fever.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any disease which ceases for a time and again returns, so that the patient is free from it in the intermediate intervals. — See AGUE.

Intermit'tingly, *adv.* With intermissions or intervals.

Intermix', *v. a.* [Lat. *intermisceo, intermixtus — inter,* and *misceo,* to mix.] To mix among; to mix together; to intermingle; to put, as some things with others.

"Her persuasions she *intermixed* with tears." — *Hayward.*

—*v. n.* To be intermingled; to be mixed or thrown together.

Intermix'edly, *adv.* In a mixed manner; in the way of admixture.

Intermix'ture, *n.* [*Inter* and *mixture.* See MIXTURE.] A mass of ingredients; a mass incorporated by mixture. — Admixture; some additional ingredient mingled in a mass; as, an *intermixture* of levity and folly. — *Bacon.*

Intermobil'ity, *n.* Capacity of mobile self-action in things.

Intermodillion, (*mo-dil'yun,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The vacant space between two modillions.

Intermontane', *a.* [Lat. *inter,* and *mons, montis,* mountain.] Between mountains.

Intermun'dane, *a.* [Lat. *inter,* and *mundanus — mundus,* the world. See MUNDANE.] Existing between worlds, or between orb and orb; as, *intermundane* space.

Intermu'ral, *a.* [Lat. *intermuralis,* from *murus,* a wall. See MURAL.] Lying between walls.

Intermus'cular, *a.* [Fr. *intermusculaire.*] Between the muscles.

Interminta'tion, *n.* Interchange; reciprocal change.

Inter'nal, *a.* [Lat. *internus.*] Interior; inward; that is within any limit, confine, or surface; arising from, or being dependent on, the body itself; — opposed to *external;* as, *internal* excellence, the *internal* parts of the earth, or of the human body. — Intrinsic; native; real: genuine; as, *internal* rectitude. — Pertaining or having reference to the heart; as, *internal* purity. — Within a country; having reference to its own affairs, concerns, or interests; domestic, as contra-distinguished from *foreign;* as, *internal* trade, *internal* government.

Internal Angle. (*Geom.*) See ALTERNATE.

Internal'ity, *n.* State or condition of being internal; interiority.

Inter'nally, *adv.* Inwardly; within the body; beneath the surface or limit; — hence, mentally; spiritually; intellectually.

International, (*-nāsh'un-al,*) *a.* [*Inter* and *national.*] Relating to transactions between independent nations, acknowledging no common superior. In this sense we speak of *international law* as an important branch of the so-called LAW OF NATIONS, *q. v.* It may be expedient to lay down a caution against an incorrect use of the word which has of late arisen, namely, in the sense of "common to" all or several nations: *e. g.* an *International Exhibition of Industry.* — *Brande.*

I. Trade. The name often given by political economists to the double operation of importation and exportation of products, goods, and commodities; the difference of value between exports and imports being called *balance of trade.*

Interna'tionalist, *n.* One who advocates or upholds the principles and claims of international law.

Interna'tionalize, *v. a.* To make or render international; to cause to affect the reciprocal relations of two or more nations; as, to *internationalize* a treaty offensive and defensive.

Interna'tionally, *adv.* In an international manner; by way of reciprocity between nations.

Interne', *n.* An interior.

Interneciary, (*-nē'shi-a-re,*) **Internec'inal, Interne'cine,** *a.* [Lat. *internecinus, interneco — inter,* and *nĕco,* to slay, from *nex, necis,* death, murder, slaughter; akin to Sansk. *nash,* to die, to perish.] Aiming at the slaughter and destruction of each other; mutually destructive; deadly; as, *internecine* war, an *internecine* feud.

Interne'cive, *a.* [Lat. *internecivus.*] Having a tendency to slaughter.

Internen'ral, *a.* (*Anat.*) Lying between the neural spines or processes.

In'ternode, *n.* [Lat. *internodium.*] (*Bot.*) A space between one knot or space, and another.

Interno'dial, *a.* Occurring between nodes or joints.

Inter nos. [Lat.; Fr. *entre nous.*] Between us.

Internuncial, (*-nŭn'shol.*) *a.* [Lat. *inter*, and *nuncius*, messenger.] Belonging or having reference to an internuncio.

Internuncio, (*-nŭn'shi-o.*) *n.* [Lat. *internuntius* — *inter*, and *nuncus*, messenger; It. *internunzio.*] A messenger between two parties; — more especially, the title given to the Pope's representative at republics and minor courts, as distinguished from the *nuncio*, or papal legate at the courts of emperors and kings. — Formerly, the designation borne by the Austrian ambassador at the Ottoman Porte.

Interocean'ic, (*-ō-she-An'ik.*) *a.* Between oceans; as, *interoceanic* steam-navigation.

Interoc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, and *oculus*, eye.] Between the eyes; placed between the eyes.

Interor'bital, *a.* Placed between the orbits, as of the eyes.

Interos'culant, *a.* See OSCULANT.

Interos'seal, Interos'seous, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, and *osseus.*] Situated between bones; as, an *interosseous* tendon.

Interpale', *v. a.* To separate by, or place between, pales.

In'terpause, *n.* An intervening pause or break.

Interpella'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interpellatio* — *inter*, and obs. *pello, pellatum*, to speak.] A speaking between; an interruption of one speaking; — hence, an interruption; a summons; a citation; an earnest address; intercession.

Interpen'etrate, *v. a.* To penetrate between or beneath other substances.

—*v. n.* To penetrate between or within substances.

Interpenetra'tion, *n.* Act of penetrating within, between, or beneath other substances.

Interpen'etrative, *a.* Susceptible of penetration among or between other substances.

Interpet'alary, *a.* (*Bot.*) Situate between the petals of a flower.

Interpet'iolar, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to stipules occupying the space between the petioles of opposite leaves.

Interpilas'ter, *n.* (*Arch.*) The intervening space between two pilasters.

Interplace', *v. a.* To place between.

Interplan'etary, *a.* Between the planets.

In'terplay, *n.* Interaction; reciprocal influence; mutual exercise.

Interplead', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To try between themselves, as the claimants in an interpleader. — *Webster.*

Interplead'er, *n.* (*Law.*) A proceeding in a suit where a person owes a debt or rent to one of the parties, but, till the determination of it, he does not know to which. He accordingly desires that they may interplead, so that he may be safe in the payment; in which case it is usual to order the money to be paid into court, for the benefit of such of the parties as the court, upon hearing, shall decree it to be due.

Interpledge, (*-plĕj'.*) *v. a.* To give and take as a pledge reciprocally.

Interpoint', *v. a.* To point; to punctuate.

Interpolate, (*-tĕr'po-lāt.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *interpŏlo, interpolatus* — *inter*, and *polio*, to furbish, to smooth, to polish.] To corrupt; to falsify; to foist in; to insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to add a spurious word or passage to the original.

(*Math.* and *Astron.*) To fill up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers, or observations, by numbers which follow the same law.

Interpolated, *p. a.* Inserted or added to the original; foisted in; imported into; as, an *interpolated* passage.

(*Math.*) Applied to terms introduced into a series by interpolation.

Interpola'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interpolatio.*] Act of interpolating, or of foisting or importing a word or passage into a book or manuscript, as a spurious or extraneous word or passage inserted in the genuine writings of an author.

"I have changed the situation of some of the Latin verses, and made some *interpolations.*"—*Cromwell.*

(*Math.* and *Astron.*) A method employed for filling up the intermediate terms of a series of numbers or observations, by numbers which follow the same law. The method itself is dependent upon the following problem: — Let there be given two series of numbers, the corresponding terms of which have some determinate relation to each other, and of which the first is called the series of roots, and the second the series of functions (see INTEGRAL CALCULUS); to find the function corresponding to any term in the series of roots, from the numbers in the series of functions, which precede or follow that which is required, this is a question of *interpolation.* In other words, its application may be shown as follows: — The most extensive table of logarithms in common use is a succession of values of log. x, answering to $x = 10{,}000$, $x = 10{,}001$, $x = 10{,}002$, and so on up to $x = 99{,}999$. The process of interpolation is that of inserting in a table values of the tabulated function, intermediate to those given in the table. For example, suppose that p, q, r, s, &c., are written in a table opposite to a, $a + b$, $a + 2b$, $a + 3b$, &c., if it is demanded what is the value of the function corresponding to $a + 2\frac{1}{2}b$, it would be a question coming under the heading, interpolation. In astronomy, also, it teaches us a mathematical law which will connect together a number of observed facts. Thus, supposing that twenty places of a comet have been determined by observation, these places are said, in mathematical language, to be interpolated when a curve defined by an analytical equation has been formed, which passes through them all; for, by means of this curve, the point of location of the comet at any intermediate time can be easily discovered.

Interpolator, *n.* One who interpolates; one who foists into a book or manuscript spurious passages, or falsified words; one who adds something to genuine writings.

Interpol'ish, *v. n.* To polish between.

Interpone', *v. a.* To set or insert between. (B.)

Interponent, *n.* One who, or that which interposes.

Interposal, *n.* Act of interposing; interposition; interference; agency between two persons. — Intervention; a coming or going between.

Interpose', *v. a.* [Fr. *interposer*; Lat. *interpono.*] To place between; to cause to intervene; as, to *interpose* a body between one's eyesight and the sun. — To thrust in; to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience.

"Death stands ready to *interpose* his dart."—*Milton.*

—To offer, as aid or services, for succor or relief, or for the adjustment of difficulties or differences.

"The common Father of mankind seasonably *interposed* his hand."—*Woodward.*

—*v. n.* To come in between; to step in between persons at variance, as an adjuster or peace-maker; to mediate; to intercede.

"Those who in quarrels *interpose*
Must often wipe a bloody nose. —*Gay.*

—To intervene; to put in by way of interruption; to interfere; to intermeddle.

"But *interposes* Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis."—*Boyle.*

Interpos'er, *n.* One who makes interposition; a mediator; one who acts as an agent between parties.

Interpos'it, *n.* [Lat. *interpositus.*] A place of deposit between one commercial place or country and another; an entrepôt.

Interposition, (*-po-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interpositio.*] Act of interposing; a placing, coming, or being between; as, the *interposition* of the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and America. — Intervenient agency; as, a divine *interposition.*—Mediation; intercession; agency between parties; as, a reconciliation was effected by the *interposition* of a mutual friend.

—Anything interposed.

Interpret, *v. a.* [Fr. *interpréter*; Lat. *interpretor*, from *interpres.* See INTERPRETER.] To act the part of an interpreter of; to explain: to expound; to translate unintelligible words into intelligible ones; to construe; to decipher; to define; — used in application to language, &c. — To explain or unfold the meaning of predictions, dreams, visions, omens, or enigmas; to elucidate; to unravel, as something not understood.

Interpretable, *a.* That may be interpreted or elucidated.

Interpreta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interpretatio.*] Act of interpreting; explaining of unintelligible words in language which is intelligible; act of expounding or unfolding what is not understood or not obvious; translation. — The sense unfolded by an interpreter; exposition; meaning; sense. — Art of teaching the real sentiments contained in any form of words.

"We beseech thee to give us the *interpretation* and use of it." *Bacon.*

(*Math.*) The process of explaining special results arrived at by the application of general mathematical rules or formulæ. — *Davies and Peck.*

Interpretative, *a.* [Fr. *interprétatif.*] Containing explanation. — Intended or adapted to explain; as, "*interpretative* lexicography." —*Johnson.*

Interpretatively, *adv.* In an interpretative manner.

Interpreter, *n.* [Lat. *interpres, interpretis* — *inter*, and *pres*, or *præs, præbis*, a bondsman, a surety, from Gr. *priamai*, to buy with one's money.] One who explains, expounds, or elucidates; an expositor; a translator; a dragoman; and in India, a moonshee.

Interpunction, (*-pŭnk'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *interpunctio.*] The making of points to govern the parts of a sentence; punctuation.

Interra'dial, *a.* [Lat. prefix *inter*, and *radius*, ray.] Between the radii, or rays.

Interreceive', *v. a.* To receive between or within.

Interreg'num, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, and *regnum*, a kingdom, kingly government. See REGAL and REIGN.] The time which elapses between the death, abdication, or deposition of one king, and the election or succession of another; time during which a throne is vacant. — Any period during which the executive functions of a government are in a state of suspension or inoperation.

In'terreign, (*-rān,*) *n.* Vacancy of a throne; interregnum, (*q. v.*)

Inter'rer, *n.* One who interes or bestows the rites of sepulture.

In'terrex, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, and *rex*, king.] A regent; the lieutenant or governing magistrate of a kingdom during an interregnum or vacancy of the throne.

Inter'rogate, *v. n.* [Fr. *interroger*; Lat. *interrogo, interrogatus* — *inter*, and *rogo*, to ask. See ROGATION.] To ask formally; to question; to examine by putting questions; as, to *interrogate* a witness.

—*v. n.* To ask; to put questions; to make inquiries of.

Interrogatee', *n.* One who is interrogated, or who is asked questions.

Interrogation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interrogatio.*] Act of interrogating or of questioning; examination by questions. — A question put; an inquiry.

(*Gram.*) A mark or sign, thus (?), denoting that the sentence which immediately precedes it is a question; as, *What is it?* It is also used as a note indicative of a query, and also to indicate the expression of a doubt.

Interrog'ative, *a.* [Fr. *interrogatif*; late Lat. *interrogativus.*] Denoting a question; put forward in the form of a question; as, an *interrogative* phrase.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A word used in asking questions; as, *what? who? which? why? wherefore? whence? whom?*

Interrog'atively, *adv.* In an interrogative or questioning manner.

Interrog'ator, *n.* [Lat.] A questioner; one who interrogates.

Interrog'atory, *n.* [L. Lat. *interrogatorium.*] A question; an inquiry; a query.

(*Law.*) Written questions proposed to witnesses who are to be examined out of court, under authority of courts where such examination is not directed to be taken *ore.* *tenus.*

—*a.* [Fr. *interrogatoire*; late Lat. *interrogatorius.*] Consisting of questions; containing or expressing a question; as, an *interrogatory* sentence.

Interrupt', *v. a.* [Lat. *interruptus*, from *interrumpo* — *inter*, and *rumpo*, to break.] To break in between; to break off; to hinder, obstruct, or stop by breaking in upon the course or progress of anything; to impede; to break the current or motion of; as, he was *interrupted* while speaking, heavy gales *interrupted* the vessel's progress. — To divide; to break; to separate; to sever, as continuity or a continued series; as, a mountain not *interrupted* by pass or defile.

Interrupted, *a.* Broken; intermitted; exhibiting interruption.

(*Bot.*) Applied to parts of plants when symmetrical arrangement is destroyed by local causes.

Interruptedly, *adv.* With breaks, obstructions, or interruptions.

Interrupter, *n.* He who, or that which, interrupts.

Interruption, (*-ŭp'shun.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interruptio.*] Act of interrupting, or breaking in upon progression or continuity. — Stop; hinderance; obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, current, progress, or motion; as, I cannot go on with the work on account of *interruptions.* — Intermission; cessation; stop.

Interruptive, *a.* Interrupting; having a tendency or inclination to interrupt.

Interruptively, *adv.* In a manner to interrupt; by interruption.

Interscap'ular, *a.* (*Anat.*) Lying between the shoulder-blades.

Intersecendent, *a.* (*Math.*) Applied to quantities which have irrational quantities for exponents of their powers. Interscendent quantities are so called because they hold a mean as it were between algebraic and transcendable quantities.

Interscind, (*-sind',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *interscindere.*] To cut off by interruption.

Interscribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *interscribere* — *inter*, and *scribere*, to write.] To write between.

Interse'cant, *a.* [Lat. *interseccans.*] Dividing into parts; crossing.

Intersect', *v. a.* [Lat. *intersco, intersectus* — *inter*, and *seco*, to cut.] To cut in between; to cut asunder; to divide; to cut or cross reciprocally; to divide into parts by crossing.

—*v. n.* To meet and cut across each other; as, the point where two lines *intersect.*

Intersection, (*-sĕk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *intersectio.*] The act or state of intersection.

(*Geom.*) The meeting or concourse of lines and surfaces. The number of intersections of a plane curved with a right line determines the order of that curve, and hence it follows that, in general, the number of intersections of two plane curves is equal to the product of their orders. The order of a surface is the number of real and imaginary intersections which it makes with a right line, and hence agrees with the order of each of its plane sections.

Intersectional, *a.* Relating, or belonging to, or formed by intersections.

Intersect', *v. a.* To set or place between or amidst.

Intershock', *v. a.* To invest with a mutual shock.

Intersocial, (*-sō'shi-al.*) *a.* Belonging to intercourse or association; having reference to the mutual relations attaching to persons in society.

Intersom'nious, *a.* Between the hours devoted to sleep (B.)

Intersour', *v. a.* To mingle something sour with.

In'terspace, *n.* An intervening space; vacuum between two things.

In'terspeech, *n.* A speech brought by interposition between other speeches.

Intersperse', *v. a.* [Lat. *interspersus* — *intersperge, inter*, and *spargo*, to strew, to scatter, to sprinkle, from the root *spar*, whence Gr. *speiro*, to sow.] To strew or sprinkle among; to scatter or set here and there among things; as, to *intersperse* flowers in a parterre of shrubs.

Intersper'sion, *n.* Act of scattering or setting here and there among other things.

Interspi'nous, *a.* (*Anat.*) Being between the spinous bones. — *Kogel.*

Interspira'tion, *n.* Inspiration at intervals.—*Hall.*

Inter-state', *a.* (*Law.*) Existing between different States. — *J. Story.*

Interstel'lar, Interstel'lary, *a.* [Lat. *inter*, and *stellaris*, from *stella*, a star, *q. v.*] (*Astron.*) Intervening between the stars; situated beyond the solar system.

In'terstice, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *interstitium*, from *intersto* — *inter*, and *sisto*, to place, set, cause to stand, to stand. See STAND.] Space between things; chiefly a narrow or small space between things closely set, or the parts which compose a body. — An intervening space of time; as, "The *interstices* of time." —*Ayliffe.*

Interstitial, *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices; intermediate.

Interstratification, *n.* (*Geol.*) The subdivision of a deposit by layers of other substances.

Interstrat'ified, *a.* (*Geol.*) Applied to deposits intersected by layers of other rocks; — or to a stratum contained within another stratum.

Intertain, *v. a.* See ENTERTAIN.

Intertan'gle, *v. a.* To intertwine; to intertwist.

Intertex'ture, *n.* [From Lat. *inter*, between, and *texo*, to weave.] The act of interweaving, or the state of being interwoven.

In'ter-tie, *n.* (*Arch.*) An horizontal piece of timber framed between two points, in order to tie them together; sometimes this is called a *cross brace.* — *Brande.*

Intertis'sued, *a.* Wrought with joint tissue.

Intertraf'fic, *n.* Mutual traffic; traffic of one with another.

Inter-transpic'uous, *a.* Transparent between the parts; transpicuous.

Intertri'go, *n.* [From Lat. *inter*, between, and *tero*, to rub.] (*Med.*) An excoriation about the anus, groins, axilla, or other parts of the body, attended with inflammation and moisture. It is most commonly produced by the irritation of the urine, from riding, or some acrimony in children.

Intertrop'ical, *a.* Situated between the tropics.

Intertwine', *v. a.* To unite by twining or twisting, as one with another.

—*v. n.* To be mutually interwoven.

In'tertwine, *n.* A mutual twining or twisting.

Intertwin'ingly, *adv.* By intertwining.

Intertwist', *v. a.* To twist, as one with another.

In'terval, *n.* [Fr. *intervalle*; Lat. *intervallum* — *inter*, and *vallum*, a line of palisades, a rampart, a wall, from *vallus*, a stake, a pole.] A space between things; a void space intervening between any two objects. — Space of time between any two points or events, or between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium. — The distance between two given sounds in music, or the difference in point of gravity or acuteness.

In'terval, *n.* A name sometimes given in some parts of the U. States to low or alluvial, level, and fertile land on the margin of rivers. (Also written *intervale.*)

(*Mus.*) The imaginary distance between two sounds as respects their acuteness and gravity; thus, for instance, the imaginary distance from C upwards to D is called the interval of a tone; from C to E the interval of a major third; from C to G the interval of a fifth, and so on.

—*a.* Relating to the kind of land above described.

Interveined, (*-vānd'*,) *a.* Intersected, as with veins.

Intervene', *v. n.* [Fr. *intervenir*; Lat. *intervenio* — *inter*, and *venio*, to come. See VENTURE.] To come or be between persons or things; to be situated between; to come between points of time or events; to happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt; to interpose.

Interven'er, *n.* (*Eccl. Law.*) One who interposes his claim in a suit in which he was not originally a party.

Interven'ient, *a.* Intervening; passing between.

Interve'nium, *n.* [Lat. *inter*, between, and *vena*, a vein.] (*Bot.*) The area lying between two or more veins or veinlets of leaves.

Interven'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *interventio.*] Act of intervening; a state of coming or being between; interposition; agency of persons between persons; mediation; interposition in favor of another.

(*Pol.*) The armed interposition of one state in the domestic affairs of another. Since the Congress of Vienna, this right of intervention has become distinctly recognized, and has been acted upon more frequently than formerly. The right of every nation to increase its national dominions, wealth, and power, by all innocent and lawful means, is an incontrovertible right of sovereignty, generally recognized by the usage and opinion of nations; but when the exercise of this right directly interferes with the sovereign rights of other states, then the right of intervention, or interference of other states, is requisite to preserve the balance of power. As is rightly observed in Wheaton's *International Law*, the internal development of the resources of a country, or its acquisition of colonies and dependencies, at a distance from Europe, has never been considered a just motive for such interference. Interventions, therefore, to preserve the balance of power, have been generally confined to preventing a sovereign, already powerful, from incorporating conquered provinces into his territory, or increasing his dominions by marriage or inheritance, or exercising a dictatorial influence on the councils and conduct of other independent states.

Interven'tor, *n.* A mediator: one appointed by a Church to reconcile parties. — *Wright.*

Intervert', *v. a.* To turn to another course.

"The duke *interverted* the bargain." — *Wotton.*

Intervertebral, *a.* Being between the vertebræ.

In'terview, *n.* A meeting; a conference or mutual communication of thoughts.

—*v. a.* To visit or call upon a prominent person or public character for the purpose of interrogating him, and eliciting information; as, to *interview* a senator. (Used in the U. States.)

Intervis'it, *n.* An intermediate visit.

Intervis'iting, *n.* A mutual visiting.

Intervolu'tion, *n.* The state of being intervolved.

Intervolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *intervolvo.*] To involve one with another.

Interweave', *v. a.* (*pret.* INTERWOVE; *pp.* INTERWOVEN. See WEAVE.) To weave together; to intermix or unite in texture or construction; to intermix; to set among or together; to intermingle; to insert together.

Interweav'ing, *n.* Intertexture.

Interwish', *v. a.* To wish mutually to each other.

"What tyrants and their subjects *interwish*." — *Donne.*

Interworlds', *n. pl.* Worlds among other worlds. *Holland.*

Interwound'ing, *a.* Wounding mutually.

Interwreathed', *a.* Woven in a wreath.

Intes'table, *a.* [Lat. *intestabilis.*] Disqualified to make a will.

Intes'tacy, *n.* State of being intestate, or of dying without making a will, or disposing of one's effects.

Intes'tate, *a.* [Fr. *intestat*; Lat. *intestatus* — *in*, and *testatus*, from *testor*, to testify, to make a statement or will. See TEST.] Dying without having made a will; not devised; not disposed of by will.

—*n.* A person who dies without making a will; — the opposite of *testator.*

Intesti'na, *n. pl.* [Lat. *intestinus.*] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to the intestinal worms. — See NEMATOIDS.

Intes'tinal, *a.* [Fr, from Lat. *intestina.*] Pertaining to the intestines of an animal body; belonging to the intestines.

I. Worms. (*Zoöl.*) See NEMATOIDS.

Intestina'lia, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name applied by Linnæus to the intestinal worms. See NEMATOIDS.

Intestine', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *intestinus.*] Inward; domestic; not foreign; as, an *intestine* war.

(*Hydrodynamics.*) Noting motion among component particles or fluids.

In'testine, *n.*; (usually in the *pl.*, INTESTINES) [Fr. pl. *intestins*; Lat. pl. *intestina.*] (*Anat.*) The convoluted membraneous tube that extends from the stomach to the anus, receives the ingested food, retains it a certain time, mixes with it the bile and pancreatic juice, propels the chyle into the lacteals, and covers the feces with mucus, is so called. The *I.* are situated in the cavity of the abdomen, and are divided into the small and large, which have, besides their size, other circumstances of distinction. The *small I.* are supplied internally with folds, called *valvulæ conniventes*, and have no bands on their external surface. The *large I.* have no folds internally; are supplied externally with three strong muscular bands, which run parallel upon the surface, and give the intestines a sacated appearance; they have also small fatty appendages, called *appendiculæ epiploicæ.* The first portion of the intestinal tube, for about the extent of twelve fingers' breadth, is called the *duodenum*; it lies in the epigastric region; makes three turnings, and between the first and second flexure receives, by a common opening, the pancreatic duct, and the ductus communis choledochus. It is in this portion of the *I.* that chylification is chiefly performed. The remaining portion of the small *I.* is distinguished by an imaginary division into the *jejunum* and *ileum*, q. v. The beginning of the large *I.* is firmly tied down in the right iliac region, and for the extent of about four fingers' breadth is called the *cæcum*, having adhering to it a worm-like process, called the *processus cæci, vermiformis*, or *appendicula cæci vermiformis.* The great *I.*, thenceforward called *colon*, ascends towards the liver, passes across the abdomen, under the stomach, to the left side, where it is contorted like the letter *S*, and descends to the pelvis, hence it is divided in this course into the *ascending portion, the transverse arch*, and the *sigmoid flexure.* When it has reached the pelvis, it is called the *rectum*, from whence it proceeds in a straight line to the anus. The intestinal canal is composed of three membranes, or coats: a *common* one from the peritoneum, a *muscular coat*, and a *villous coat*, the villi being formed of the fine terminations of arteries and nerves, and the origins of lacteals and lymphatics. The *I.* are connected to the body by the mesentery; the duodenum has also a peculiar connecting cellular substance, as have likewise the colon and rectum, by whose means the former is firmly accreted to the back, the colon to the kidneys, and the latter to the os coccygis, end, in women, to the vagina. The remaining portion of the tube is loose in the cavity of the abdomen. The arteries of this canal are branches of the *superior* and *inferior mesenteric*, and the *duodenal.* The veins evacuate their blood into the vena portæ. The nerves are branches of the eighth pair and intercostals. The *lacteal vessels*, which originate principally from the jejunum, proceed to the glands in the mesentery.

Intex'ine, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name applied by Lindley to the fourth coating of the pollen-grains in certain plants, which is intermediate between the extine and the exintine.

Intex'tured, *a.* Woven in; inwrought.

Inthrall', *v. a.* To enslave; to reduce to bondage or servitude; to shackle.

Inthral'ment, *n.* Act of inthralling; servitude; slavery; bondage.

Inthrone', *v. a.* To enthrone; to seat on a throne; to raise to royalty.

Inthronization, *n.* The act of enthroning.

Intice', *v. a.* See ENTICE.

In'timacy, *n.* The state of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship; nearness in friendship.

In'timate, *a.* [Lat. *intimus*, superl. of *intus*, within.] Inmost; innermost; inward; internal; near; close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.

—*n.* A familiar friend or acquaintance; an associate; one to whom the inmost thoughts and feelings, or private concerns of another are intrusted without reserve.

—*v. a.* [L. Lat. *intimo, intimatus*, from Lat. *intimus*, innermost.] To hint; to suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to announce; to make known.

In'timately, *adv.* In an intimate manner; closely; with close intermixture and union of parts; with nearness of friendship or alliance; familiarly; particularly;

Intima'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *intimatio.*] Act of intimating; that which intimates; hint; an obscure or indirect suggestion or notice; a declaration or remark communicating imperfect information; announcement.

Intim'idate, *v. a.* [Fr. *intimider*; L. Lat. *intimido, intimidatum*; Lat. *in*, and *timidus*, full of fear, fearful, from *timeo*, to fear.] To put in fear or dread; to make fearful; to inspire with fear; to dishearten; to dispirit; to deter; to frighten; to terrify.

Intimida'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of intimidating, or of making fearful; the state of being abashed.

Intim'idatory, *a.* Tending to intimidate.

Intinctiv'ity, *n.* [Lat. *intingo*, to dip in.] The want of the quality of coloring other bodies. — *Smart.*

In'tine, *n.* [Lat. *intus*, within.] The name applied by Lindley to the hyaline, extensible, and very tenuous innermost coating of pollen-grains.

Intit'le, *v. a.* See ENTITLE.

Intit'nle, *v. a.* To entitle; to give a title to. — *Selden.*

In'to, *prep.* Noting entrance, or a passing from the outside of a thing to its interior parts. — Noting penetration beyond the outside or surface, or access to it. — Noting insertion, mixture, inclusion, or the passing of a thing from one form or state to another.

Intol'erable, *a.* [Fr. *intolérable*, from Lat. *intolerabilis* — *in*, and *tolerabilis*, from *tolero*, to endure, to undergo. See TOLERATE.] That cannot be borne; that cannot be endured; unsupportable; insufferable; not to be allowed.

Intol'erableness, *n.* Quality of being not tolerable or sufferable.

Intol'erably, *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

Intol'erance, *n.* [Fr. *intolérance*; Lat. *intolerantia.*] Impatience; want of capacity to endure; want of toleration; the not enduring at all, or not suffering to exist without persecution.

Intol'erant, *a.* [Fr. *intolérant*; Lat. *intolerans* — *in*, and *tolero.*] That cannot bear or endure; impatient; not enduring difference of opinion or worship; refusing to tolerate others.

—*n.* A bigot; one who does not favor toleration.

Intol'erantly, *adv.* Not tolerantly.

Intol'erated, *a.* Not endured; not tolerated.

Intolera'tion, *n.* Refusal to tolerate others in their opinions or worship.

Intomb', *v. a.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury.

In'tonate, *v. n.* [Lat. *intono, intonatus* — *in*, and *tono*, to sound, to resound, to thunder. See TONE.] (*Mus.*) To sound; to sound the notes of a musical scale.

—To read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner.

Intonation, *n.* [Fr.] The modulation of the voice in expression.

(*Mus.*) The art of tuning and giving to the tones of the voice, or instruments, that occasional impulse, swell, and decrease, upon which all expression, to a great extent, depends. The intonation of a singer may be true or false, according to the observance or non-observance of the just proportions that belong to the intervals sung. True intonation is an exception among singers and among players upon bowed instruments, such as the violin, violoncello, &c. In church music, those antiphonies which are first sung by the priest and then responded to by the choir or congregation, are called *intonations.*

Intone', *v. n.* [Lat. *intono.* See INTONATE.] To make a slow, protracted noise.

—*v. a.* To chant; to sing.

Intor'sion, *n.* [Lat. *intortio*, from *intorqueo* — *in*, and *torqueo*, to turn, to turn about, to twist. See TWIST.] A winding, bending, or twisting in any particular direction.

Intort', *v. a.* To twist; to wreathe; to wring.

Intor'tion, *n.* See INTORSION.

Intox'icant, *n.* An intoxicating liquor. — *Webster.*

Intox'icate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *intoxico, intoxicatum*; It. *intossicare*; Lat. *in*, and *toxicum*, poison = Gr. *toxikon*, a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxon*, a bow.] To inebriate; to make drunk, as with spirituous liquors. — To excite the spirits to a kind of delirium; to elate to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness; to infatuate.

Intox'icatedness, *n.* The state of being intoxicated; drunkenness.

Intoxication, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *in*, and *toxicum*, a poison.] Act of intoxicating or of making drunk; the state of being drunk; an extraordinary exhilaration, with imperfect articulation and inability to regulate voluntary motion; inebriation; drunkenness; a high excitement of mind; an elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

(*Med.*) The state produced by the excessive use of alcoholic liquids or inebriating substances. In general, intoxication comes on gradually, and several stages may be noted in its progress. Thus, it shows itself at first by a general liveliness and excitability. During this stage, the circulation of the blood becomes more rapid, and all the functions of the body are performed with more freedom. No surcharge of blood, however, is produced either in the head or lungs by the excitement. While in this condition, indeed, the mental powers seem to act more freely; the imagination is stimulated; the fancy is more lively; and the feeling of strength and courage is increased. The effect on the brain is much more decided in the second stage of intoxication. Then all the peculiarities of character, the weaknesses and failings of temperament, which the individual can keep under and conceal in his sober moments, manifest themselves; consciousness begins to be attacked; secret thoughts and the sense of propriety are lost. The peculiarities of this stage are summed up in the old proverb, *in vino veritas* — "in wine there is truth." In the next stage, consciousness is still more weakened; the balance of the body cannot be kept; the sight becomes confused, and the brain dizzy. After this point, the mind seems to be entirely overwhelmed by the tumult of animal excitement; consciousness is utterly extinguished; the tongue can only mutter incoherent gibberish; the face becomes suffused with blood; the

eyes protrude; and perspiration streams from the pores of the skin. Lastly, when completely prostrated, the victim of intoxication sinks into a heavy slumber, closely resembling the stupor of an apoplectic fit. But it is chiefly to the after-effects of the paroxysm that we have to trace the original growth and ultimate inveteracy of the drunken habit. The uneasy sensations of depression following upon the excitement of the previous debauch, are thought to be relieved by a fresh recurrence to the stimulant; and a morbid appetite is thus created, which craves its relief, and finds it in the renewed administration of spirituous drinks, just as the natural appetite of hunger develops those sharp disquietudes that are allayed by food. This morbid appetite, in so far as it is morbid, may in itself be regarded and treated as a disease; but the universal health ultimately shows signs of a more deep injury. The cheeks begin to have a bloated and flabby look, with a complexion that either wears a peculiar pallor, or verges into shades of purple; while the nose not rarely presents a suspicious tinge of crimson. The appetite for ordinary food fails; the digestion is impaired; the sleep is disturbed; and the vigor of frame and capacity for exertion sink accordingly, the limbs often aching and trembling, and the heart drooping with a miserable feeling of nervous exhaustion. Even prior to this, the drunkard is often liable to those minor illusions which end in the full development of that form of temporary and abject insanity known as the drunkard's delirium, or delirium tremens (*q. v.*) One effect, and a leading one, of the customary presence of alcohol in the blood of the drinker, is to reduce the vitality of that fluid, so that it tends to sustain only the lowest forms of nutrition and animalization, and deposits in great part merely an inert fat within those organs where it should minister to the growth and maintenance of a delicate construction, destined for uses essential to life. Thus, we have fatty deposits, or changes of higher structures into fat, in the heart, the liver, and in the blood-vessels, the coats of the last becoming easily ruptured. Hence, liability to diseases of the heart and of the liver, often followed by dropsies, or to affections of the other intestines, or to attacks of apoplexy and palsy. If not cut off abruptly in his career, the life of the drunkard becomes one long malady towards its close, the final condition being usually one of imbecility of mind and body, yet with throes of suffering to the last. It has been authoritatively shown that, while the average expectation of future life to the temperate man at 50 may be reckoned at 20 years, that of the drunkard at the same age is only 4 years.

(*Law.*) *I.* or drunkenness is not, in point of law, an excuse for any wrong done by the drunken party. Crimes which are committed in a state of drunkenness are punishable in the same way as if the actor were sober, though it is discretionary in the court to mitigate the sentence. As regards contracts entered into by a drunken party, there is no peculiarity, unless the fact of drunkenness was taken advantage of by the sober party, in which case it lies on the drunken party to prove this. Cases may no doubt arise where the drunkenness may be an element of fraud, and so the contract or deed may be rescinded or set aside. The mere act or state of drunkenness, when privately indulged in, is not an offence against the law; but if it be shown in public, it may become so. By a statute of James I., a person found drunk in the streets was liable to be fined, or, if unable to pay, to be committed to the stocks for six hours. In the Middle Ages, and in the 16th century, *I.* was severely punished in France. By five ordinances, in the years 802, 803, 810, 812, and 813, Charlemagne declares habitual drinkers unworthy of being heard before courts of justice in their own case, or as witness for another. By an edict of 1536, Francis I. decreed that whosoever should be found intoxicated was to be imprisoned on bread and water for the first offence; the second time, flogging in the prison was added; the third time he was publicly flogged; and if the offender was incorrigible, his ears were cut off, he was deemed infamous, and banished the kingdom.

In'tra. [Lat.] A Latin preposition or adverb used as a prefix in English words, and signifying *within*, or on the inside.

In'tra, a town of N. Italy, in Sardinia, on the W. shore of Lake Maggiore, 35 m. from Novara. *Manuf.* Cheese, wine, and brandy. *Pop.* 4,000.

Intractabil'ity, *n.* Obstinacy; intractableness; the state of being intractable.

Intrac'table, *a.* [Lat. *intractabilis* — *in*, and *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to drag, to handle, frequent. from *trahо*, to draw. See TRACT.] Not to be governed or managed; stubborn; refractory; unmanageable; violent; ungovernable; indocile; unteachable.

Intrac'tableness, *n.* Quality of being intractable, or ungovernable; obstinacy; perseverance; indocility.

Intrac'tably, *adv.* In a perverse, stubborn manner.

Intrac'tile, *a.* That is not tractile; that cannot be drawn out.

Intrados, (*in-trā'dos.*) [Lat. *intra*, within; *dorsum*, back.] (*Arch.*) The outline or curve formed by the junction of the lower ends of the voussoirs of an arch is called its *intradosor soffit*; while the curve, which is similarly formed by the upper ends of the voussoirs, is termed its *extrados*. — See ARCH.

Intra-folia'ceous, *a.* [It. *intrafogliaceo.*] (*Bot.*) Situated between the leaf or petiole and the stem, as stipules, &c. — *Worcester.*

In'trails, *n. pl.* See ENTRAILS.

Intramar'ginal, *a.* Being within the margin.

Intramun'dane, *a.* [Lat. *intra*, within, and *mundus*, the world.] Being within the world.

Intramu'ral, *a.* [Lat. *intra*, and *muralis*, from *murus*, a wall. See MURAL.] Being within the walls.

Intrance', *v. a.* See ENTRANCE.

Intranquil'lity, *n.* Unquietness; want of rest.

Intran'scalent, *a.* [*In*, priv., and *transcalent.*] Impervious to heat.

Intransgres'sible, *a.* [Lat. *in*, *trans*, beyond, and *gradior*, to walk.] That cannot be passed.

Intran'sient, *a.* Not transient; stable.

Intran'sitive, *a.* [Lat. *intransitivus*, from *intranseo* — *in*, and *transeo*, to pass over. See TRANSIT.] (*Gram.*) Designating a verb which expresses an action or state that is limited to the agent, or, in other words, an action that does not pass over to or operate upon an object.

Intran'sitively, *adv.* Without an object following; in the manner of an intransitive verb.

In tran'situ. [Lat.] In the act of passing from one place to another.

Intransmis'sible, *a.* That cannot be transmitted.

Intransmutabil'ity, *n.* The state of being intransmutable.

Intransmu'table, *a.* That cannot be transmuted or changed into another substance.

In'trant, *n.* One who makes an entrance, as entering upon an office.

Intrap', *v. a.* See ENTRAP.

Intreat', *v. a.* See ENTREAT.

Intrench', *v. a.* [*In*, and Fr. *trancher.* See TRENCH.] To dig or cut a trench around, as in a fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet; to furrow; to make hollows in; to cut into.

—*v. n.* To invade; to encroach; to trespass upon; to cut off, as a part of what belongs to another.

"We are not to *intrench* upon truth in any conversation." —*Locke.*

Intrench'ment, *n.* Act of intrenching; a trench; a ditch and parapet for defence; any defence or protection. See LINES OF INTRENCHMENT.

Intrep'id, *a.* [Fr. *intrépide*; Lat. *intrepidus* — *in*, and *trepidus*, trembling with fear. See TREPIDATION.] That does not tremble from danger; unshaken; firm; undaunted; fearless; resolute; daring; courageous.

Intrepid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *intrépidité.*] Quality of being intrepid; fearlessness; fearless bravery in danger; undaunted courage.

Intrep'idly, *adv.* Without trembling or shrinking from danger; fearlessly; daringly; resolutely.

In'tricacy, *n.* [L. Lat. *intricatio.*] State of being intricate or entangled; perplexity; involution; complication; complexity.

In'tricate, *a.* [Lat. *intricatus*, from *intrico*, to entangle, to perplex — *in*, and *tricor*, to make or start difficulties; Sp. *intricar*, to entangle.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

In'tricately, *adv.* With involution or infoldings; with perplexity or intricacy.

In'tricateness, *n.* State or quality of being intricate; involution; perplexity; complication; obscurity.

Intrigue, (*in-trēg'*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *intrigo*, from Lat. *intrico.* See INTRICATE.] An entanglement; a plot or scheme of an intricate character, intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices.

"Busy meddlers in *intrigues* of state." —*Pomfret.*

(*Lit.*) The plot or undercurrent of a novel, play, or romance; the complicated machinery of action and design operating on the curiosity or interest of a reader or spectator.

"The hero of a comedy is represented victorious to all his *intrigues*." —*Swift.*

—A clandestine commerce of love; an amour; a secret love-affair.

"Now love is dwindled to *intrigue*." —*Swift.*

—*v. n.* [Fr. *intriguer*; Lat. *intrico.*] To form a plot, scheme, or design generally complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifice. — To carry on a clandestine love-affair; to pursue a forbidden amour.

Intriguer, (*-trēg'er,*) *n.* One who intrigues; one who designs, plots, or schemes, or who carries on a clandestine or illicit amour.

Intrig'uery, *n.* Arts, practices, or processes of intrigue.

Intrig'ningly, *adv.* Characterized by intrigue; invested with artifice or clandestine scheming.

Intrin'sic, Intrin'sical, *a.* [Fr. *intrinsèque*; Lat. *intrinsicus* — *intra*, and *secus*, near, by, along, on.] Inward; internal; innate — hence, genuine; true; real; essential; inherent; not apparent or accidental; — opposed to *extrinsic*; as, *intrinsic* worth, merit, excellence, or goodness, *intrinsic* value of the precious metals, &c.

Intrinsical'ity, *n.* State or quality of being intrinsic; genuineness.

Intrin'sically, *adv.* Internally; naturally; really; verily; truly.

"A lie is a thing . . . . *intrinsically* evil." —*South.*

Intrin'sicalness, *n.* State or quality of being intrinsic; essentialness.

Intro-. [Lat.] A prefix denoting *in*, *into*, *within*, and the like.

Introcess'ion, *n.* [Lat. prefix *intro*, and *cedere*, to pass.] (*Med.*) The depression or sinking of any part inwards. — *Crabb.*

Introduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *introduco* — *intro*, and *duco*, to lead or bring. See DUCT.] To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher into a place; as, to *introduce* a person into society. — To bring into or under notice; to present to; to bring to be acquainted; to make known formally; as, to *introduce* a foreign envoy at court, to *introduce* a friend to another person. — To bring, as something new, into notice, practice, or use; to import; to bring before the public; as, to *introduce* a new style of dress, to *introduce* an improved method of agriculture. — To produce; to give cause or occasion; as, to *introduce* habits in children. — To begin; to open to notice or observation; as, to *introduce* a novel with a preface.

Introdu'cer, *n.* One who effects introduction.

Introduction, (*-dŭk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *introductio.*] Act of introducing; act of conducting or ushering into a place, or of bringing into notice; as, "the *introduction* of the liturgy into Scotland." (*Clarendon.*) — Act of making persons known to each other; as, the *introduction* of a lawyer to a client. — Act of bringing something into notice, practice, or use; importation; a setting before the public; as, the *introduction* of a style, mode, or fashion. — A preface or preliminary discourse; the first part of an oration or discourse. — An introductory treatise; as, the *introduction* to theological science.

Introduc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *introductif.*] Introductory; serving as the means of bringing forward something new.

Introduc'tively, *n.* In a manner to effect introduction.

Introduc'tor, *n.* One who introduces; an introducer.

Introduc'torily, *adv.* By way of introduction.

Introduc'tory, *a.* [L. Lat. *introductorius.*] Serving to introduce something else; preliminary; prefatory; preparatory; as, an *introductory* preamble

Introduc'tress, *n.* A female who introduces.

Introflexed, (*-flĕxst',*) *a.* Having an inward flexure.

Intro'it, *n.* [L. Lat. *introitus.*] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a psalm chanted at the first entering of the priest within the rails of the altar.

Intromis'sion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *intromissio* — Lat. *intro*, and *missio* — *mitto*, to send.] Act of sending in or into; act of introducing one body into another.

Intromit', *v. a.* [Lat. *intromitto* — *intro*, and *mitto*, to send.] To send or let in; to admit. — To permit or allow to enter; to be the medium by which a thing enters or is admitted.

Intromit'tent, *a.* [Lat. *intro*, and *mittere*, to send.] Sending or conveying into.

Intropres'sion, *n.* Pressure acting internally.

Introreception, *n.* [Lat. *intro*, and *receptio*, reception.] Act of receiving into.

Introrse', *a.* [Lat. *introrsus*, inward.] (*Bot.*) A term used in describing the direction of bodies to denote their being turned towards the axis to which they appertain; thus, in most plants, the anthers are introrse, being turned towards the style.

Introspect', *v. a.* [Lat. *introspicere.*] To look into or within; to view the interior or inside of.

Introspection, (*-spĕk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *intro*, and *spectio*, from *specio*, to look at.] A looking within; a view of the inside or interior.

"I was forced to make an *introspection* into mine own mind." *Dryden.*

Introspec'tive, *a.* Looking within; inspecting inwardly.

Introsusception, (*-sŭs-sĕp'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *intro*, and *susceptio*, a taking in.] Act or practice of taking inwardly. (R.)

(*Anat.*) See INTUS-SUSCEPTION.]

Introversion, (*-vĕr'shun,*) *n.* Act of introverting; state or condition of being introverted.

Introvert', *v. a.* [Lat. *intro*, and *verto*, to turn. See VERSION.] To turn inward; as, an *introverted* toe.

Cowper.

Intrude', *v. a.* [Lat. *intrudo* — *in*, and *trudo*, to push, to thrust; akin to Heb. *tarad*, Ar. *tarada*, Chald. and Syriac *tirad*, to thrust.] To come and go in without invitation, request, or welcome; to enter, without right or permission; to thrust one's self, uninvited or unwelcome, into company.

"Forgive me . . . if officious friendship *intrudes* on your repose." — *Rowe.*

—To force an entry or way in without permission, just right, or expectation of welcome; to encroach; as, to *intrude* on another person's grounds.

—*v. a.* To force or thrust in; — with the reciprocal pronoun; as, I do not *intrude myself* where I am not welcome.

(*Geol.*) To force or urge with violence, as igneous rocks in a state of fusion through or into rents or fissures in disrupted strata of other rocks. — *C. F. Jackson.*

Intruded, *p. a.* (*Geol.*) Intrusive.

(*Zool.*) Applied to the head of an insect, when nearly withdrawn within the trunk.

Intruder, *n.* One who intrudes without permission; one who comes or goes in, or enters, where he has no right, or where he is not welcome.

Intrusion, (*-trū'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *introsio* — *intrudo*, *intrusus.* See INTRUDE.] Act of intruding, or of thrusting in, or of entering into a place or state without just right, invitation, or welcome; encroachment.

(*Law.*) A species of injury to freehold property. It arises when a stranger intrudes between the death of tenant for life or years and the entry of the heir of a remainder-man or reversioner expectant on the estate for life or years, who had died previous to the decease of such tenant for life or years. Writ of intrusion lies only for a party who has the remainder or reversion in fee; remainder-man in tail has remedy by formedon.

(*Geol.*) The forcing or injecting of igneous rocks in a state of fusing through or into other disrupted rocks.

C. F. Jackson.

Intrusive, *a.* [Fr. *intrusif.*] Intruding upon; apt to intrude; thrusting in, or entering without right, invitation, or expected welcome; as, an *intrusive* visitor.

Intrusive Rocks. (*Geol.*) Rocks that have been intruded. See INTRUDE.

Intru'sively, *adv.* In an intrusive manner; wanting invitation or welcome.

Intru'siveness, *n.* Quality of being intrusive; act of entering without right, permission, or welcome.

Intrust', *v. a.* (Sometimes written ENTRUST.) [*In* and *trust.*] To place trust or confidence in; to deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit to the charge of another with confidence in his integrity and fidelity; as, to *intrust* a messenger with money, to *intrust* a secret to a woman.

Intu'ition, (*-tū-ish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *in,* and *tuitio,* a taking care of, from *tueor,* to look at, behold, view.] (*Phil.*) That power of the human mind by which a thing is known or comprehended immediately, as soon as it is perceived or attended to. When the mind perceives the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, immediately by themselves, without the invention of any other, this is *intuitive;* for in this the mind is at no pains of proving or examining, but perceives the truth, as the eye does the light, only by being directed towards it. Thus, the mind perceives that white is not black, that a circle is not a triangle. Things that are known by intuition cannot be made more certain by arguments than they are at first. *Axioms* are propositions known by intuition.

Intu'itional, *a.* Relating or belonging to, or characterized by intuition; intuitive; attained by direct cognition.

Intui'tionalism, *n.* (*Phil.*) The doctrine that truth is perceived by intuition.

Intu'itive, *a.* [Fr. *intuitif.*] Perceived by the mind immediately, without the intervention of argument or testimony. — Exhibiting truth to the mind on bare inspection, as evidence; having the power of discovering truth without process of reasoning; as, the *intuitive* faculty. — Received or obtained by intuition or direct cognition, as knowledge.

Intu'itively, *adv.* In an intuitive manner; by instant perception; without ratiocination.

"God Almighty . . . sees all things *intuitively*." — *Ealer.*

Intumesce, (*-tu-mes'.*) *v. n.* [Lat. *intumesco.*] To swell or expand with heat.

Intumes'cence, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *intumescentia,* from Lat. *in,* and *tumesco* — *tumeo,* to swell.] Act of swelling — A swell; a swelling; a tumid state.

In'turning, *a.* Suitable for being turned into; as, "an *inturning* place." — *Wickliffe.*

Intus-susception, *n.* [Lat. *intus,* within, and *suscipio,* to receive.] (*Med.*) A disease or natural accident of the bowels, caused by the falling into one bowel of a portion of the other above it. Thus a part of the ilium drops into the larger calibre of the cæcum and colon, causing a perfect stoppage in the bowels. The accident is a very serious one, and often proves fatal.

Intwine', *v. a.* To twist, or wreathe together; to twine around; to inweave.

Intwine'ment, *n.* The act of intwining.

Intwist', *v. a.* To twist together; to interweave.

In'ula, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* They are coarse perennial herbs with alternate leaves and yellow flowers. The root of *I. Helenium,* the well-known Elecampane, yields a starch called INULIN, *q. v.* To this genus also belongs the Golden Samphire, *I. crithmifolia.*

Inulin, ALANTINE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance having the same composition as starch ($C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$), but differing from it in giving a brown instead of a blue color with iodine. It is obtained from the roots of the Elecampane (*Inula Helenium*) by bruising and digesting them in water, and clarifying the solution with the white of an egg. On cooling, the *I.* is deposited as a white powder. It has been used as a medicine from the time of Hippocrates, being an aromatic, tonic, expectorant, and diaphoretic, and also useful in chronic catarrh and dyspepsia.

Inumbrate', *v. a.* [Lat. *inumbro, inumbratus* — *in,* and *umbra,* a shadow, a shade.] To cast a shadow upon; to shade.

Inunctuos'ity, *n.* Destitution of oiliness.

Inun'dant, *a.* [Sp. *inundante.*] Overflowing. (R.)

Inun'date, *v. a.* [Lat. *inundo, inundatus* — *in,* and *undo,* to rise in waves or surges, from *unda,* a wave. See UNDULATE.] To cover with water or a fluid; to overflow; to deluge; to flood; to overwhelm; to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity.

Inunda'tion, *n.* [Lat. *inundatio;* Fr. *inondation.*] Act of inundating; an overflow of water or other fluid; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; an overspreading of any kind; an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

Inurbane', *a.* [Lat. *inurbanus.*] Without urbanity; uncivil.

Inurbane'ly, *adv.* In an uncivil manner; rudely.

Inurbani'ty, Inurbane'ness, *n.* Want of urbanity; rudeness; incivility.

Inure', *v. a.* [Norm. *enuer,* to inure, from *œuvre,* probably a contraction from Lat. *usura,* a using, from *ut-or, usus,* to use, practise, exercise.] To habituate or bring to the use or practice of; to accustom; to apply or expose in use or practice till use gives little or no pain or inconvenience, or makes little impression.

—*v. n.* To pass in use; to take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of.

Inure'ment, *n.* Practice; habit; custom.

Inurn', *v. a.* To put in an urn; to bury; to inter; to entomb.

Insita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *insitatus,* unusual.] Disuse.

Inutil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *inutilité;* Lat. *inutilitas.*] The quality of being unprofitable; unprofitableness; uselessness.

In vac'uo. [Lat.] In a void or empty space.

Invade', *v. a.* [Lat. *invado* — *in,* and *vado,* to go. See WADE.] To enter, as a country, with hostile intentions; to enter as an enemy; to attack; to assail; to assault. — To infringe; to encroach on; to violate, as one's rights; to fall on; to seize.

Invad'er, *n.* One who invades or assails; an intruder; an encroacher.

Invagina'tion, *n.* [Lat. prefix *in,* and *vagina,* sheath.] (*Surg.*) Intus-susception. — An operation which consists in introducing one end of a divided intestine into the other, with the view of restoring the continuity of the intestinal canal. — An operation for the radical cure of crural hernia, which consists in introducing into the crural canal a thick lint of charpie, the effect of which is, by compression and adhesive inflammation, to obliterate the neck of the hernial sac. — *Dunglison.*

Inval'id, *n.* [Fr. *invalide;* Lat. *invalidus* — *in,* and *validus,* sound, strong, from *valeo,* to be well, to be able. See VALID.] (*Law.*) Inoperative; wanting in force, strength, power, or efficacy; null; void; as, an *invalid* contract.

Invalid, (*in-vā-lēd'.*) *a.* [Lat. *invalidus.*] Not strong; weak; infirm; feeble; in ill health; sick; as, an *invalid* seaman.

—*n.* A person sickly, or physically debilitated; one who is infirm, wounded, maimed, or otherwise disabled for active service, — particularly a soldier or sailor worn out in service.

—*v. a.* To render as invalid; to enroll on the list of invalids in the naval or military service.

"*Invalided,* beat, and almost blind." — *Dickens.*

Invali'date, *v. a.* [Fr. *invalider.*] To render invalid or nugatory; to weaken or deteriorate the force or efficacy of; to deprive of strength, power, or validity; to prove to be of no force, as testimony; to overthrow; as, to *invalidate* a will.

Invalida'tion, *n.* Act, practice, or process of causing to be invalid.

Invalides, (*in-va-lēdz'.*) *n. pl.* [Fr.] (*French Hist.*) Previous to the reign of Henry IV., old and disabled soldiers had no other resources in France than the charity of the monastic establishments of royal foundation to depend on for their support; but in 1596, that king formed an asylum for military invalids in an old convent in the Faubourg St. Marcel. This institution was removed to the château de Bicêtre by Louis XIII., but for want of funds did not receive any augmentation. In 1670, during the administration of Louvois, Louis XIV., by whose wars the number of invalids was greatly augmented, determined to found a magnificent establishment to receive them. The foundations were laid in

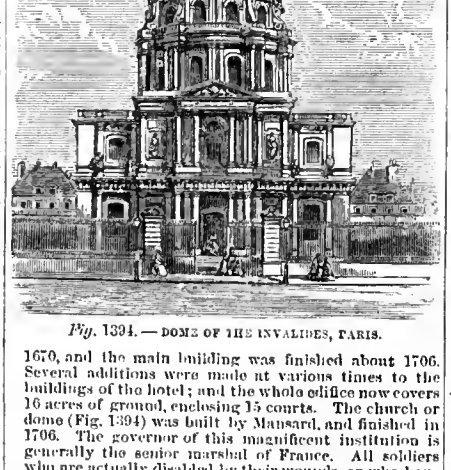


Fig. 1394. — DOME OF THE INVALIDES, PARIS.

1670, and the main building was finished about 1706. Several additions were made at various times to the buildings of the hotel; and the whole edifice now covers 16 acres of ground, enclosing 15 courts. The church or dome (Fig. 1394) was built by Mansard, and finished in 1706. The governor of this magnificent institution is generally the senior marshal of France. All soldiers who are actually disabled by their wounds, or who have served 30 years, and obtained a pension, are entitled to the privileges of this institution. The hotel can accommodate 5,000 men, who all wear the same costume.

Invalid'ism, *n.* State or condition of an invalid; sickness; infirmity; feebleness.

Invalid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *invalidité;* L. Lat. *invaliditas.*] Weakness; want of cogency; lack of legal force or efficacy; as, the *invalidity* of an agreement.

Inval'idness, *n.* Invalidity; as, the *invalidness* of ratiocination.

Invat'orous, *a.* Without courage or valor; pusillanimous, timorous; cowardly.

Inval'uable, *a.* That admits no assignable value; precious and estimable beyond a standard of appreciation; so valuable that its worth cannot be estimated; priceless; as, an *invaluable* privilege, an *invaluable* assistant, &c.

Inval'uably, *adv.* Inestimably; priceless.

Inval'ued, *a.* Of great or inestimable value.

Invariabil'ity, *n.* Invariableness; state or quality of being invariable.

Inva'riable, *a.* [Fr.] Without variation; constant in the same state; immutable; unalterable; unchangeable; that does not vary; always uniform; as, an *invariable* rule or practice.

—*n.* (*Math.*) An invariable quantity; a constant.

Inva'riableness, *n.* State or quality of being invariable; immutability of position, condition, or nature; unchangeableness; constancy.

Inva'riably, *adv.* Constantly; uniformly; without alteration, contrariety, or change.

Invaried, (*-vā'rid,*) *a.* Unvaried; without change or alteration.

Invasion, (*-vā'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr., from late Lat. *invasio,* from *invado.* See INVADE.] Act of invading or encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; attack on the privileges of another; infringement; violation.

"From every *invasion* that sin makes upon innocence." — *South.*

—A hostile irruption or entrance into the possessions or territories of another for conquest or plunder; attack; incursion; raid; inroad.

—Approach or attack of any enemy, or of anything inimical, pernicious, or destructive; as, an *invasion* of cholera.

Inva'sive, *a.* [L. Lat. *invasivus.*] Making invasion or irruption; entering on another's possessions with hostile aims or designs; aggressive; infringing the rights or privileges of another.

Invect'ed, *a.* (*Her.*) Same as ENGRAILED, *q. v.*

Invec'tive, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *invectivus,* scolding, abusive, from *inveho* — *in,* and *veho,* to carry.] An attack with vituperative words; a railing speech or expression; an outburst of denunciatory language; something uttered or written that conveys, or is intended to convey, violent censure, reproach, or opprobrium on another; a harsh accusation; abuse; trenchant satire; burning sarcasm; — preceding *against.*

"He fell into bitter *invectives against* the French king." — *Bacon.*

—*a.* [Lat. *invectivus.*] Abusive; vituperative; satirical; railing; sarcastic; as, an *invective* passage in speech or writing.

Invec'tively, *adv.* Abusively; satirically.

Inveigh, (*in-vā',*) *v. n.* [Lat. *inveho* — *in,* and *veho,* to carry. See VEHICLE.] To attack with words; to exclaim or rail against; to utter censorious and bitter language against any one; to reproach; to revile; to upbraid. (Followed by *against.*)

Inveigh'er, *n.* One who inveighs; a vehement railer.

Invei'gle, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *enveugler;* Fr. *aveugler;* Lat. *ab,* without, and *oculus,* eye, sight.] To mislead; to delude; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle; to persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery.

Invei'glement, *n.* Seduction to evil; enticement.

Invei'gler, *n.* One who inveigles; a deceiver.

Inveil', *v. c.* To cover, as with a veil.

Invendibil'ity, *n.* Unsalableness.

Inven'dible, *a.* [Lat. *invendibilis.*] Unsalable.

Inven'dibleness, *n.* The state of being unsalable.

Inven'om, *v. a.* See ENVENOM.

Invent', *v. a.* [Fr. *inventer;* Lat. *invenio, inventum* — *in,* and *venio,* to come.] To devise, as something not before known; to contrive and produce, as something that did not before exist. — To forge; to fabricate; to contrive falsely. — To feign; to frame by imagination.

Invent'er, *n.* One who invents. See INVENTOR.

Invent'ful, *a.* Full of invention.

Invent'ible, *a.* Capable of being invented.

Invent'ibleness, *n.* The state or quality of being inventible.

Invention, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inventio.*] The action or operation of inventing, or of finding out something new; the contrivance of that which did not before exist. *Invention* is the creation or construction of something which has not before existed; *discovery* is the making manifest something which has hitherto been unknown. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. In older times, however, this distinction was not observed, and the two terms were used synonymously; thus Locke and Bacon talk of the invention of sciences. The rights of individuals to the honor due to inventions or discoveries are matters of constant discussions in the history of letters and science, and the subject is as yet but little understood. It is a very remarkable fact that not unfrequently discoveries are made by more than one person at the same time.

—That which is invented; contrivance; device. — Forgery; fiction. — The skill or ingenuity which is or may be employed in contriving anything new.

(*Fine Arts.*) *I.,* in painting, consists principally in three things: first, the choice of a subject properly within the scope of art; secondly, the seizure of the most striking and energetic moment of time, for representation; and lastly, the discovery and solution of such objects, and such probable incidental circumstances, as, combined together, may best tend to develop the story, or augment the interest of the piece. The cartoons of Raphael furnish an example of genius and sagacity in this part of the art.

(*Law.*) See PATENT.

I. of the Cross. See CROSS.

Inven'tive, *a.* [Fr. *inventif.*] Quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

Inven'tively, *adv.* By the power of invention.

Inven'tiveness, *n.* The faculty of inventing; ingenuity.

Inven'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who invents or finds out something new; one who contrives and produces anything not before existing; a contriver.

Invento'rial, *a.* Relating to an inventory.

Inventō'rially, *adv.* In the manner of an inventory.

In'ventory, *n.* [Fr. *inventaire*, from late Lat. *inventarium*, from Lat. *invenio*, to come upon, to find, to meet with. See INVENT.] A catalogue or movables; a catalogue or account of particular things. — (*Law*) An account, catalogue, or schedule of all the goods, chattels, or credits of a deceased person, made by an executor and administrator.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *inventorier.*] To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of; to insert or register in an account of goods.

Inven'tress, *n.* [Fr. *inventrice.*] A female who invents.

In'vergrove, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.: *pop.* abt. 800.

Invera'ry, the chief town of the county of Argyle in Scotland, 42 m. N W. of Glasgow. It is situated on a small bay, 8 m. from the head of Loch Fyne. *Pop.* 1,500.

Inverkeithing, a seaport of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Frith of Forth, 10 m. N. of Edinburgh. *Pop.* 3,000.

Inverisimil'itude, *n.* Want of verisimilitude.

Invermin'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) See HELMINTHIASIS.

Inverna'culo, *n.* [From Sp. *invernar*, winter.] A greenhouse for preserving plants in winter.—*Simmonds.*

In'verness, a co. of Scotland, having N. Ross-shire, and part of the Moray Frith; E. the counties of Nairn, Moray, and Aberdeen; S. those of Perth and Argyle; and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, 4,600 sq. m. *I.* possesses the most rugged, grand, and important scenery in Great Britain, and may be considered the very heart of the Highlands. It lies obliquely across the N part of Scotland, having the Loch Eil on the S W., and the estuary of the Ness and Moray Frith on the N.E. The whole county may be said to consist of transverse mountain-chains, with deep intervening glens, here called *straths*, or else separated by lochs or rapid rivers from the alternate barriers that stretch so wild and imposingly across the county. The principal mountains are the Grey, or Monadhlier in the N., and Benaddier in the S.; which throw off Cairngorm, Ben Nevis, Brae-Riach, and some other spurs, varying from 3,000 to 4,370 feet above sea level. Of the wild and lonely glens, or straths, the chief are the Caledonian, from which eight smaller glens diverge, Strathglass, and further south Strathspey, in the district of Badenoch. The rivers of greatest importance are the Ness, Lochy, Beauly, and Spey. The W. coast of *I.* is remarkably bold and rugged, being deeply cut up, like that of Norway, by inlets, lochs, and fiords, producing a succession of imposing peninsulas, headlands, and promontories. Seven of the Hebrides, besides many small islands nearer the coast, form part of the county of Inverness; these are Skye, Rum, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, and Harris. The only mineral of any quality worked for is limestone. The physical aspect of the co., and the sterile nature of the soil, where capable of agriculture, render the finer crops extremely difficult to raise, hence oats are almost the only cereal produced. The wealth of the co. lies in the immense number of black cattle reared on the mountain pastures. *I.* being renowned for its breed and great herds of horned beasts. *Pop.* 100,000.

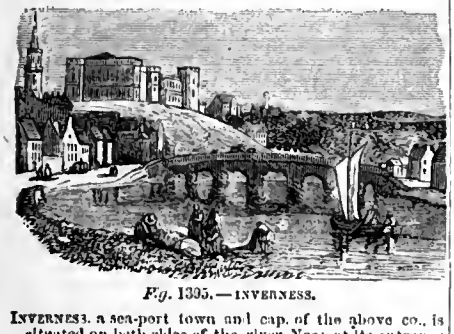


Fig. 1395.—INVERNESS.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town and cap. of the above co., is situated on both sides of the river Ness, at its entrance into the Moray Frith, 115 m. from Edinburgh, Lat. 57° 28′ 36″ N., Lon. 4° 13′ 30″ W. It is a fine town, with a commodious harbor, and was long considered as the metropolis of the Highlands. Tartan cloth for the Highland markets is here manufactured in considerable quantities. *Pop.* 17,425.

In'verness, a co. of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Cap.* Port Hood. *Pop.* 16,917.

In'verness, in *Michigan*, a village of Merrimac co., on the Sheboygan River, about 18 m. S. of Merrimac.

—A township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* about 232.

In'verness, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Columbiana co.

Inverse', *a.* [Lat. *inversus*, from *inverto* — *in*, and *verto*, to turn. See VERSION.] Inverted; reciprocal; — opposed to *direct.*

(*Bot.*) Noting a part whose apex is in the direction opposite to that of the organ with which it is compared. *Worcester.*

(*Math.*) Two operations are said to be *inverse*, one of the other, when their successive performance on any subject leaves the latter unchanged; in other words, when the one destroys the effect of the other. Addition and subtraction, multiplication and division, involution and evolution, integration and differentiation, are, severally, examples of inverse operations.

I. Proportion. (*Arith.* and *Algebra.*) Two quantities are said to be inversely proportional to two others with which they are respectively associated, when the first is to the second as the associate of the second is to that of the first. Thus A and B are inversely proportional to *a* and *b* when

$$A : B = b : a, \text{ or } A : B = \frac{1}{a} : \frac{1}{b};$$

that is to say, when the ratio of A to B is the reciprocal of that of *a* to *b*, or, otherwise expressed, is equal to the ratio of the reciprocals of *a* and *b*.

Inverse'ly, *adv.* In an inverse order or manner.

Inver'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *inversio.*] Act of inverting; state of being inverted; change of order, so that the last becomes first, and the first last; a turning or change in the natural order of things. — Change of places, so that each takes the place of the other; a turning backward; contrary method of operation; a change of order or position.

(*Mus.*) The transposing of one of the two notes of an interval by an octave upwards or downwards, to a position the reverse of that which it before occupied with respect to the other note, so that if the transposed note was the lower note of the two, it shall now be the higher one, and *vice versâ*. The new interval thus formed takes its name from the complement of the octave: for example, a minor second inverted becomes an octave, a second becomes a seventh, a third becomes a sixth, a fourth becomes a fifth, a fifth becomes a fourth, a sixth becomes a third, a seventh becomes a second, and an octave becomes a unison. By inversion diminished intervals become augmented, and augmented become diminished; major become minor, and minor become major; but perfect intervals are also perfect when inverted.

(*Geom.*) A peculiar method of transformation. Two points, *p p'*, are said to be inverse to each other, relative to a fixed point (*origin*), A, and a given *fundamental* quadric curve or surface, F, when they constitute a pair of conjugate points with respect to the latter, that is to say when the polar of one passes through the other, and when they are likewise collinear with A. Two curves, or surfaces, are said to be inverse to each other when every point of the one has its inverse on the other.

(*Rhet.* and *Philology.*) The placing of words out of their natural order. In every language there is a certain customary arrangement observed in the ordering of words in a sentence. In English the order generally is first the nominative, then the verb, and afterwards the accusative, if the verb be active. This order, however, is, for the sake of effect, frequently varied; as in the sentence "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," which is infinitely more forcible than "Diana of the Ephesians is great." In this respect the Latin language admits of much more liberty than ours does. Milton, in his prose works, and some of the older English writers, in attempting to imitate this, produced obscurity.

Invert', *v. a.* [Lat. *inverto* — *in*, and *verto*, to turn. See VERSION.] To turn into a contrary direction; to turn upside down; to place in a contrary order or method; to reverse; to change the order or position of.

(*Mus.*) To change the position either of a subject or of a chord. — *Worcester.*

Inverted Arch. (*Arch.*) An arch wherein the lowest stone, or brick, is the key-stone, (Fig. 1396.) It is used in foundations, to distribute the weight of particular points, such as A, A, A, over the whole of the foundation. It is also commonly used in the construction of tunnels.

Fig. 1396. — INVERTED ARCHES.

Inver'tebral, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Destitute of a vertebral column.

Invertebra'ta, *n. pl.* [Lat. *in*, not, and *vertebra*, a joint of the backbone.] (*Zoöl.*) A negative term, first employed by Lamarck to designate animals destitute of a vertebral column or backbone. The Invertebrata constitute three out of the four great divisions of the animal kingdom; viz., *Articulata*, *Radiata*, and *Mollusca.*

Inver'tebrate, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal having no vertebral column or spinal bone; one of the INVERTEBRATA, *q. v.*

Inver'tebrate, Inver'tebrated, *a.* Destitute of a vertebral chain or backbone.

Invert'edly, *adv.* In a contrary or reverse order.

Invest', *v. a.* [Fr. *investir*; Lat. *investio* — *in*, and *vestio*, to cover with a garment, to clothe.] To clothe; to dress; to put garments on; to array. — To clothe with office or authority; to place in possession of an office, rank, or dignity; to adorn; to grace. — To surround; to inclose; to block up; to lay siege to; to besiege. — To place or lay out, as money in some species of property.

Inves'tigable, *a.* [L. Lat. *investigabilis.*] That may be investigated or searched out; discoverable by rational search or disquisition.

Inves'tigate, *v. a.* [Lat. *investigo*, *investigatus* — *in*, *vestigo*, from *vestigium*, a footstep or track.] To trace out; to search into; to inquire and examine into with care and accuracy; to find out by careful disquisition.

Investiga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *investigatio.*] The act of searching minutely for truths, facts, or principles; a careful inquiry to find out what is unknown; examination; search; scrutiny; research.

Investiga'tor, *n.* [Fr. *investigateur.*] One who investigates, or makes diligent research into anything.

Investiga'tory, *a.* Searching; inquiring into.

Invest'iture, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *investitura.*] Right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice; as, "the *investiture* of bishops." (*Raleigh.*) — Investment; that with which any one is invested.

(*Feudal Law.*) The actual conveyance of feudal lands by a lord to his vassal. It was of two kinds, — *proper* and *improper.* The first was an actual putting in possession upon the ground, either by the lord or his deputy, which is now called, in common law, livery of seisin. The second was symbolical, and consisted in the delivery of a turf, a stone, a wand, a branch, or whatever else might have been made usual by the caprices of local custom. Du Cange enumerates no less than ninety-eight varieties of investitures. Investitures were introduced at a time when the art of writing was but little known, and by the open and notorious delivery of possession in the presence of other vassals, who, in case of a disputed title afterwards, might bear witness to the fact.

Invest'itures, (War of.) (*Hist.*) A war between the Emperor Henry IV. and Gregory VII., respecting the right of investiture, commenced in 1074, and terminated with the capture of Rome, March 21, 1084.

Invest'ive, *a.* Investing; clothing. (R.)

Invest'ment, *n.* [Fr. *investissement.* See VESTMENT.] Action of clothing or investing — That with which one is invested; a vestment; a robe; a garment.

"White *investments* figure innocence." — *Shaks.*

—The placing or laying out of money in some species of property or limited stock, generally as a permanent transaction; as, an *investment* in real estate, an *investment* in Five-twenties.

(*Mil.*) The inclosure of a fortress on every side with troops, all the avenues to it being occupied, so as to prevent the garrison receiving supplies, or communicating with other troops. This is the first step necessary in a siege.

Invest'or, *n.* One who invests.

Inveter'acy, *n.* [Lat. *inveteratio.*] State of being inveterate; long use or habitude; long continuance, or the firmness of any obstinacy of property or quality confirmed by time; as, the *inveteracy* of bad habits, the *inveteracy* of national prejudices.

Inveter'ate, *a.* [Lat. *inveteratus*, from *inveterо* — *in*, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old. See VETERAN.] Long used, accustomed, or established; deep-rooted: firmly implanted by long continuance; violent; obstinate; virulent; malignant; as, an *inveterate* abuse, an *inveterate* disorder. — Characterized by habits confirmed by long practice or persistence; habitual; confirmed; incradicable; as, an *inveterate* drinker, an *inveterate* talker.

Inveter'ately, *adv.* Violently; obstinately; persistently.

Inveter'ateness, *n.* Inveteracy; obstinacy strengthened and inveradicably confirmed by long habitude; as, "the *inveteratenss* of malice." — *Sir T. Browne.*

Inveteration, *n.* [Lat. *inveteratio.*] Act of hardening, strengthening, or confirming by long continued practice or indulgence.

Invid'lous, *a.* [Lat. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy. See ENVY.] Envious; malignant; as, an *invidious* reserve. — Hate; in a manner to incur hatred or ill-will; as, an *invidious* preference. — Enviable; desirable.

"A more honourable and *invidious* state." — *Barrow.*

Invid'iously, *adv.* Enviously; malignantly; in an invidious manner.

Invid'iousness, *n.* State of being invidious or envious; quality of provoking ill-will or hatred.

Invig'ilance, Invig'ilancy, *n.* Want of vigilance; absence of watchfulness; heedlessness.

Invig'orate, *v. a.* [It. *invigorire.*] To give vigor to; to strengthen; to animate; to impart tone, or give life or energy to; as, *invigorating* weather, an *invigorating* thought, to *invigorate* a debilitated system of body.

Invigora'tion, *n.* Action of invigorating; state of being invigorated.

"I find in myself . . . the very height of activity and *invigoration.*" *Norris.*

Invincibil'ity, Invin'cibleness, *n.* [Fr. *invincibilité.*] State or quality of being invincible or unconquerable; insuperableness.

Invin'cible, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *invincibilis* — *in*, and *vincibilis*, from *vinco*, to conquer.] Not to be conquered, vanished, or subdued; that cannot be overcome; insuperable; insurmountable; irrefutable; as, an *invincible* nation, an *invincible* repugnance or dislike, an *invincible* argument, an *invincible* obstacle.

Invin'cibleness, *n.* See INVINCIBILITY.

Invin'cibly, *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably; in an invincible manner.

Inviolabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *inviolabilité.*] State or quality of being inviolable; quality of not being subject to be broken; inviolableness; as, *inviolability* of faith.

Invi'olable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *inviolabilis.*] Not to be profaned or violated; not susceptible of being broken or maltreated; that ought not to be injured, polluted, or treated with irreverence; not to be disfigured, stained, or tarnished; sacred; as, an *inviolable* trust. — Insusceptible of hurt or wound; as, "*inviolable* saints." *Milton*

Invi'olably, *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure.

Invi'olacy, *n.* The state of being inviolate; inviolability.

Invi'olate, *a.* [Lat. *inviolatus.* See VIOLATE.] Unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

Invi'olated, *a.* Unviolated.

Invi'olately, *adv.* Without violation.

In'vious, *a.* [Lat. *invius* — *in*, and *via*, a way.] Impassable; untrodden.

"And virtue *invious* ways can prove "—*Hudibras.*

In'viousness, *n.* The state of being invious; impassableness.

Inviril'ity, *n.* Want of virility of manhood.

Invis'cate, *v. a.* To lime; to daub with glue.

Invis'cerate, *v. a.* To breed; to nourish.

Invisibil'ity, Invis'ibleness, *n.* [Fr. *invisibilité.*] State of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

Invis'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *invisibilis.*] Not visible; that cannot be seen; imperceptible by the sight.

Invis'ibly, *adv.* In a manner to escape the sight; imperceptibly to the eye.

Invi'sion, *n.* Want of vision.

Invi'ta Miner'va. [Lat., Minerva being unwilling.] Without the aid of genius.

Invita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *invitatio.*] Act of inviting; solicitation: a bidding or asking to come.

Invita'tory, *a.* Using or containing invitation; as, "The *invitatory* psalm," (xcv.)—*Wheatley.*

Invite', *v. a.* [Fr. *inviter*; Lat. *invito.*] To ask to do some act or to go to some place; to request, as the company of a person; to bid; to call; to summon; to solicit; to draw to; to tempt to come.—To allure; to attract; to entice.

"Hope of success might *invite* some other choice."—*Bacon.*

—*v. n.* To ask or call to anything pleasing.

Invit'er, *n.* One who invites.

Invit'ing, *n.* Invitation; solicitation.

Invit'ingly, *adv.* In such a manner as to invite or allure; temptingly.

Invit'ingness, *n.* The quality of being inviting or attractive.

Invit'rifiable, *a.* That cannot be vitrified.

Invocate, *v. a.* [Lat. *invoco, invocatus.*] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to implore; to address in prayer.

Invoca'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *invocatio.*] Act of invoking or addressing in prayer; the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity.—A judicial call, demand, or order.

(*Lit.*) In a general sense, an address, at the commencement of a poem, to the Muses, or some other being supposed to be capable of giving inspiration. Among the most beautiful invocations must be reckoned that which precedes the long catalogue of chieftains in the second book of the *Iliad.* The extreme solemnity of this invocation, and the extraordinary richness of imagery with which it is introduced, are among the strongest arguments for the oral transmission of the Homeric poems during a long series of ages.

I. of Saints. (*Theol.*) The act of addressing prayers to the blessed spirits who are with God, whether the angels or the souls of the just who have been admitted to the happiness of heaven. The practice of addressing prayers to angels, especially to the angel-guardian, to the Virgin Mary, and to other saints, prevails in the Roman, the Greek, the Russo-Greek, and the Eastern churches of all the various rites. The Council of Trent (25th Sess., *On the Invocation of Saints*) defines very precisely what is the doctrine of the Catholic Church on this subject. It declares "that the saints who reign with God offer up their prayers to God for men; that it is good and useful supplicantly to invoke them, and to resort to their prayers, aid, and help, for the purpose of obtaining benefits of God through his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, who alone is our Redeemer and Saviour." From this decree, it is inferred that the Catholic doctrine on the saints does not prescribe the practice of invoking them as necessary or essential, but only as "good and useful"; and that what is to be asked of them is not the direct bestowal of grace and mercy as from themselves, but only their prayers, their assistance, and their help in obtaining benefits from God.

In'vocatory, *a.* Making invocation; invoking; that invokes.

In'voice, *n.* [Fr. *envoi*, a sending, or thing sent, from *envoyer*, to send—*en*, and *voie*, a way, journey, from Lat. *via.* See ENVOY.] A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value, or prices, and charges annexed. (Formerly called *bill of parcels.*)

—*v. a.* To make an invoice or written account of goods or property, with their prices; as, to *invoice* a consignment of cotton.

Invoke', *v. a.* [Lat. *invoco—in*, and *voco*, to call, from *vox, vocis*, voice, *q. v.*] To address in prayer; to call upon for assistance and protection; to invocate; as, to *invoke* the aid of Providence.—To call for or invite with earnestness; to summon solemnly.

Fig. 1397.—INVOLUCRE. (*Cornus Canadensis.*)

Involu'cel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See INVOLUCHE.

Involucel'late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having involucels.

Involucel'lum, *n.* [Lat.] See INVOLUCEL.

Involu'cral, *a.* Belonging to an involucrum.

Involu'crate, Involu'crated, *a.* Possessing an involucre.

In'volucre, *n.* [From Lat. *involvere*, to envelop.] (*Bot.*) A whorl of bracts placed round the base of an umbel, a capitulum, or sometimes a single flower. In some umbelliferous plants, as for instance the carrot, there are two kinds of *I.*—one at the base of the primary divisions of the floral axis or general umbel, and another at the base of each of the partial umbels or umbellules. The former is then called the *general involucre*, and the latter an *involucel* or *partial involucre.* In the *I.* of the heads of flowers in the order *Asteraceæ*, such as the marigold, daisy, &c., there are frequently two or three rows of bracts overlapping each other. To these overlapping bracts the term *phyllaries* has been applied. Sometimes, as in *Cornus Canadensis* (Fig. 1397), the *I.* becomes petal-like, and is more showy than the blossom itself.—*Gray.*

Involu'cred, (*-kĕrd,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Involucrate; having an involucre.

Involu'crum, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as INVOLUCRE, *q. v.*

Involuntarily, *adv.* In an involuntary manner; not spontaneously; not by choice or option; against one's will, or in a manner independent of the will; as, she sighed *involuntarily.*

Involuntary, *a.* [See VOLUNTARY.] Not voluntary; unwilling; not possessing will, choice, or option.—Not resulting from choice; not proceeding from the will, or opposed to it; as, an *involuntary* fit of laughter.—Independent of will or choice; as, the *involuntary* action of the heart.

Involute, *n.* [Lat. *involutio*, unfolding.] (*Geom.*) Applied to a curve supposed to be described by the extremity of a string unwinding itself from another curve (*evolute*), about which it has been rolled.

(*Bot.*) Noting that the edges of an organ are rolled inwards on each side, as occurs in the leaf of the apple.

Involute, Involuted, *a.* [Lat. *involutus*, from *involvo.*] (*Bot.*) Rolled inward from the edges,—said of leaves.

(*Conch.*) Applied to the exterior lips of a shell when turned inwards at the margin, as in *Cypræa.*

Involution, (*ĭn'vŏ-shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; late Lat. *involutio.*] Action of infolding, entangling, or involving.—State of being entangled, involved, or complicated; involvement.

"All causes are blended by mutual *involutions.*"—*Glanville.*

—That which serves as a covering, inclosure, or envelope for anything.

(*Gram.*) The insertion of one or more clauses in a sentence between the subject and the verb.

(*Math.*) An operation which is the reverse of *evolution*, and consists in raising the power or index of a number by multiplying it successively into itself. Thus, to raise 4 to 4^3, or 64, is a process of involution, and is performed by multiplying 4 by 4, and again by 4. Involution in algebra is exactly the same as in arithmetic, symbols only being used instead of figures.

Involve', *v. a.* [Lat. *involvo—in*, and *volvo*, to roll. See VOLUTE.] To roll in or upon; to inwrap; to infold; to envelop; to wind round.

"*Involv'd* in snaky folds."—*Milton.*

—To envelop or invest with something circumfluent, or existing on all sides; as, to *involve* in obscurity.

"In a cloud *involv'd*, he takes his flight."—*Dryden.*

—To imply; to comprise; to include; to implicate; to contain by rational interpretation, construction, or inference; as, to affirm the contrary *involves* a contradiction.—To entangle; to complicate; to render intricate; as, an *involved* paradox.—To take in; to conjoin; to catch; to seize; as, her fate is *involved* with my own.—To plunge or overwhelm, as in ruin; to embarrass; to overburden; as, his affairs are seriously *involved.*—To bleed; to intermix or mingle confusedly.

"Earth with hell mingle and *involve.*"—*Milton.*

(*Math.*) To raise to any power; to multiply into itself, as any quantity, a certain number of times.—*Johnson.*

Involvedness, *n.* State or condition of being involved; involution.

Involvement, *n.* Act of involving; involvedness.

Invulnerabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *invulnerabilité.*] State or quality of being invulnerable, or proof against wounds, hurt, or injury.

Invul'nerable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *invulnerabilis.* See VULNERABLE.] That cannot be wounded or hurt; insusceptible of injury; as, an *invulnerable* conscience.

Invul'nerableness, *n.* Invulnerability.

Invul'nerate, *a.* Invulnerable; that is proof against harm or injury.

Inwall', *v. a.* To inclose or fortify with a wall; as, an *inwalled* city.

In'ward, *a.* [A. S. *inweard*—*in*, and *ward.* See WARD.] Internal; interior: placed inside; being within;—opposed to *outward.*—Having residence in the mind or soul: as, *inward* thoughts.

"An unwonted honor for an *inward* toil."—*Shaks.*

In'ward, In'wards, *adv.* Toward the inside; as, to move *inwards.*—Toward the centre or inner parts; as, "his breast heaving *inward.*" (*Dryden.*)—Into the mind or thoughts.

"Looking *inward* we were stricken dumb."—*Hooker.*

In'wardly, *adv.* Internally; within; in the inner parts.

"Cantharides be prescribed both outwardly and *inwardly.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

—Toward the centre; interiorly; as, to incline or bend *inwardly.*—In the heart; privately; secretly; sacredly; as, she frets *inwardly.*

In'wards, *adv.* See INWARD.

Inwards, *n. pl.* The inner parts of an animal; the bowels: the intestines; the viscera.

In'wardness, *n.* Internal state; interiority.

Inweave, (*-wēv',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* INWOVE; *pp.* INWOVEN, INWOVE.) To intermix or intertwine by weaving; to weave together.

"Rich tap'stry, stiffen'd with *inwoven* gold."—*Pope.*

Inwheel', *v. a.* To surround; to form a circle around.

Inwood', *v. a.* To hide in woods or umbrageous places. (R.)

In'wood, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 5 m. E.N.E. of Plymouth.

Inwork, (*-wŭrk',*) *v. a.* To work within or into.

Inwork'ing, *n.* An operation internally conducted.

In'worn, *p. a.* Worn or wrought within.

Inwov'en, *pp.* of INWEAVE, *q. v.*

Inwrap, (*-rap',*) *v. a.* To wrap round; to cover or inclose by wrapping; to infold; to envelop; as, to be *inwrapped* in fog.—To perplex; to involve in difficulty or embarrassment.

Inwreathe, (*-rēth',*) *v. a.* To encircle or surround, as with a wreath, or with something resembling a wreath or coronal.

"The palm of peace *inwreathes* thy brow."—*Thomson.*

Inwrought, (*-rawt',*) *pp.* or *a.* Wrought in, or inworked, as among other things; adorned with figured work.

"His bonnet sedge *inwrought* with figures dim."—*Milton.*

Inyan Reakah, (*in'yan re-a'ka,*) (River of the Rock,) rises in *Minnesota*, and flowing S.W. into Iowa, enters the Sioux River in Sioux co.

Inyan Yan'kee River, in *Iowa*, enters the Missouri River in Harrison co. It is sometimes called the LITTLE SIOUX.

In'yo, in *California*, a S.E. co., adjoining Nevada Territory; *area*, abt. 7,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Owen River, and several smaller streams, besides numerous lakes or *sinks. Surface*, much diversified, the Sierra Nevada extending along the entire W. border. *Soil*, generally fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Independence. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Io. (*Myth.*) According to one of the most popular versions, she was a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos. The love of Zeus for this maiden roused, as in other myths, the jealousy of Hera, who transformed Io into a heifer, and placed her in charge of Argus Panoptes. This guardian was slain by Hermes, who was thence called *Argeiphontes*, or the Slayer of Argus. Hera then sent a gadfly, which stung the heifer, and drove her in madness over the earth. Thus began those wanderings of Io which Æschylus has sketched in his drama of *Prometheus Chained.* The tale of Io is thus connected with the legend of Epaphus, the calf-god (identified by Herodotus with the Egyptian Apis), and also with the myths of Heracles, of whom, according to the prophecy of Prometheus, she was to be an ancestor.

I'o, *n.*; *pl.* I'os. [Lat., ho! hurrah!] An exclamation expressive of jubilation or triumph;—frequently employed interjectionally; as, *Io*, Bacchus!

I'odate, *n.* [Fr. See IODINE.] (*Chem.*) A salt of the iodic acid.

Iod'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of iodine and oxygen, containing by weight 127 parts of iodine to 40 of oxygen. By boiling 5 parts of iodine with 200 parts of nitric acid of a specific gravity of 1·5, until the iodine disappears, carefully distilling to dryness, and dissolving the remainder in water, on cansing it to crystallize, the iodic acid separates in colorless 6-sided crystals.

Iodic Mercury, *n.* (*Min.*) A rare mineral from Mexico, of a reddish-brown color, and supposed to consist of iodine and mercury. (Called also COCCINITE.)

Iodic Silver, *n.* (*Min.*) See IODYRITE.

I'odine, *n.* [Gr. *iodes*, violet-colored.] (*Chem.*) One of an important group of four elementary substances, viz., iodine, chlorine, bromine, and fluorine, closely resembling each other in their chemical relations. *I.* is obtained from a sea-weed commonly known as *kelp*, the ashes of sea-weeds. It is found in some mineral springs and in sea-water, whence it is abstracted by the sea-weeds. It crystallizes in scales of a bluish-black color, melts at 225° F., and boils at 347° F., yielding a vapor of a rich violet color. The *sp. gr.* of *I.* is 4·948, and of its vapor compared with air, 8·716. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in ether, alcohol, and in the aqueous solutions of hydriodic acid and of iodide of potassium. With starch, free *I.* produces a beautiful blue color, so that a solution of starch gives the best test for its presence. If the presence of a soluble iodide is suspected, a small quantity of chlorine water added displaces the iodine from combination, and renders it capable of acting upon the starch. It is said that iodine may thus be detected when dissolved in one million parts of water. *I.* combines with hydrogen to form hydriodic acid (*q. v.*), and with oxygen to form iodic acid, (*q. v.*) If finely powdered *I.* is put into caustic ammonia, it is in part dissolved; the remainder is left as a dark powder, the *iodide of nitrogen* which, on being separated by a filter and dried on bibulous paper, forms an exceedingly explosive compound, a slight jar or the touch of a feather being sufficient to explode it. *I.* forms compounds with many of the metals, some of which are remarkable for their brilliant colors, and others are of great value in the arts and in medicine. These will be described under the heads of the various metals which are thus combined. *I.* was discovered in 1811, by Courtois of Paris, in the waste liquors left from the manufacture of carbonate of soda from the ashes of sea-weeds. Its preparations have come into extensive use in medicine and in photography. It and most of its compounds are irritant poisons. In cases of poisoning by them, vomiting should at once be induced and assisted by the free use of warm liquids containing starchy matter, as starch, flour, or arrow-root, boiled in water. The starch uniting with the iodine forms a comparatively inert and harmless compound.—*Symbol* I.

Iodism, *n.* (*Med.*) A peculiar morbid state induced by the use of iodine.—*Hoblyn.*
Iodite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Iodyrite.
Iodize, *v. a.* To coat with iodine.
Iodoform, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow solid substance obtained by adding the alcoholic solution of potash to the tincture of iodine, evaporating to dryness, and treating the remainder with water. It is soluble in alcohol, but only slightly so in water. *Form.* CHI_3.
Iodohyd'ric, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Hydriodic, *q. v.*
Iodous Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid composed of iodine, and a smaller proportion of oxygen than in iodic acid.
Iodure, Iodur'et, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Iodide, *q. v.*
Iod'yrite, *n.* (*Min.*) Iodic silver. A yellow and sometimes brownish mineral containing iodine 54, silver 46. *Sp. gr.* 5·5-5·7. When it is fused by the blowpipe on charcoal, it yields the fumes of iodine and metallic silver; or, when melted with bisulphate of potash in a glass tube, it gives the violet vapors of iodine. It is found in this country at the Cerro Colorado mine in Arizona.
Io'ka, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Keokuk co.
Io'ka, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Jasper co.
Io'la, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Marion co.
Io'la, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Allen co., on the Neosho River, abt. 40 m. W. of Fort Scott; *pop.* abt. 700.
Io'la, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Columbia co.
Io'la, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waupaca co., abt. 12 m. N. of Waupaca Falls; *pop.* of township abt. 700.
Iole, (*Myth.*) the daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia. Having been betrothed by her father to Hercules, and then refused her hand, the hero, incensed at the father's perfidy, carried her off by violence. It was in the hope of curing his love for Iole that his wife, Dejanira, sent Hercules the poisoned shirt by the boy Lichas, and which inflicted such agony that he flung himself on the burning pyre. Iole, however, consoled herself for the loss of her lover, by directly afterwards marrying his son Hyllus.
Iolite, *n.* [Gr. *ion*, violet, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A glassy, transparent, or translucent mineral, having a blue color when viewed in one direction and a yellowish color when seen in a direction at right angles to the first. From this fact it is by some called *Dichroite. Sp. gr.* 2·56-2·67. *Comp.* Silica 49·4, alumina 33·9, magnesia 8·8, protoxide of iron 7·9. It occurs at Haddam, Conn., Brimfield, Mass., and Richmond, N. H. Iolite alters readily on ordinary exposure, and foliates and changes color. It is then called *hydrous I.* It is sometimes used for ornament, and when cut, shows different colors in different directions.
Ion, *n.* [Gr., from *eimi*, to go.] (*Electro-Chem.*) See Electrolysis.
Ion, a son of Xuthus, son of Erechtheus. He married Helice, daughter of Selinus, king of Ægiale. He succeeded to his father-in-law's throne, and built a city, which he called Helice, after his wife. His subjects were named after him, *Ionians*, and their country that of *Ionia.*
Io'na, Icolmkill, I-colum-kill, (*e-o'na.*) The isle of *Columba's cell or retreat*, one of the W. islands of Scotland, in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from the western point of Mull by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Iona, 7 miles from Staffa. *Ext.* 3 miles long by 1½ broad. *Area*, 2,000 acres. *I.* is chiefly interesting to the antiquarian, for the ruins of its ancient religious edifices. These were established about the year 565, by St. Columba, who left Ireland, his native country, with the intention of preaching Christianity to the Picts. The remains of these edifices, almost all constructed of flus sienite, together with crosses and sepulchral monuments, are the antiquities now extant. In the church, said to have been built by Queen Margaret towards the latter end of the 11th century, are the tombs of 48 Scottish kings, 4 kings of Ireland, 8 Norwegian monarchs, and 1 king of France. The rearing of black cattle forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants.
Ione, in *Nevada*, a post-village, cap. of Nye co., on Reese River, abt. 140 m. E. by S. of Carson City.
Ione City, in *California*, a post-village of Amador co., abt. 40 m. S. E. of Sacramento. The post-office is called Ione Valley. *Pop.* abt. 800.
Io'nia, (*Anc. Geog.*) the most flourishing district of Asia Minor, where a colony from Attica settled about 1050 B. C. This beautiful country extended from the Hermus along the shore of the Ægean Sea to Miletus and the promontory of Posideum. This tract of country was bounded on the north by Æolia, south by Caria, east by Lydia and part of Caria, and on the west by the Icarian and Ægean seas, and lay between 37° and 40° north latitude; its longitude has never been accurately defined. This country is said to have been peopled by Greek colonists about 1045 B. C. After founding Colophon, Ephesus, Miletus, and other important cities, the Ionians obtained possession of Smyrna about 688 B. C., and the country soon attained a high degree of prosperity. At the commencement of the reign of Cræsus, 560 B. C., it was subject to the Lydians, and it was conquered by Cyrus 557 B. C. The inhabitants made unsuccessful efforts to regain their independence, 500 and 406 B. C., and they assisted the Greeks against the Persians at the battle of Mycale, 479 B. C. The Persian yoke was at length shaken off by the victory at the Eurymedon (*q. v.*), but the peace of Antalcidas again imposed it upon the Ionians 387 B. C. On the overthrow of the Persian empire by Alexander III. Ionia became subject to Macedonia, and it afterwards formed part of the Roman empire, 133 B. C.
Ionia, (*i-o'ne-a,*) in *Michigan*, a S.W. central co.: *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand, Flat, Maple, and Looking-glass rivers, and Prairie Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ionia. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.
—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on Grand River, abt. 38 m. N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 4,000.
Io'nia, in *Missouri*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City.
Io'nian Islands, a prov. or nomarchie of Greece, consisting of the seven islands, Cephalonia, Cerigo, Corfu, Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante, with a number of islets, extending along the S.W. coast of Greece; Lat. between 35° 48′ and 39° 55′ N., Lon. between 18° 35′ and 23° 18′ E. Corfu is the most northerly, and lies opposite to Albania; Paxo, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Cephalonia, and Zante, follow each other in succession to the southward, lying along the coasts of Albania and the ancient Elis; but Cerigo is detached, being 150 m. to the S.E. of Zante, and opposite to the coast of the ancient Laconia. *Area* of the whole, 1,097 sq. m. *Prod.* Corn, grapes, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. *Manuf.* Salt, olive-oil, wine, brandy. The *I. I.*, with their dependencies, were erected into the republic of the Seven United Islands, March 21, 1800. It was to pay a moderate tribute to the Porte, and its independence was guaranteed by Turkey and Russia. The French captured the islands in 1807, and Russia ceded them to France by a secret article of the treaty of Tilsit, July 7, 1807. The French garrisons surrendered to an English force, Oct. 3, 1809, and by a treaty between Great Britain and Russia, signed at Paris Nov. 5, 1815, they were formed into an independent State, called the *United States of the Ionian Islands*, or the Septinsular Republic, under the protection of England. With the consent of Great Britain, they were re-united to the kingdom of Greece in 1864. *Pop.*, mostly of Grecian descent, 251,712.
Ionian Sea, that part of the Mediterranean communicating with the Gulf of Venice by the Strait of Otranto, and having Greece and part of European Turkey on the E.; Sicily and the most S. part of Italy on the W. Its greatest breadth is between Cape Matapan in the Morea, and Cape Passaro in Sicily, which is abt. 400 m
Io'nian Philos'ophy, the earliest of the philosophic systems of ancient Greece was so called because its advocates were principally natives of Ionia. The principal members of this school are Thales, its founder, who is also styled the father of Greek philosophy, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Diogenes of Apollonia, Heraclitus, and Anaxagoras. Philosophy in Greece first concerned itself with speculations regarding the origin of nature, and the primary materials of the world. Hales taught that water was the original element, out of which all things proceeded. According to Anaximenes, air was the primary material out of which all things arose; while Heraclitus attributed the existence of all things to fire. The two last, however, are not to be regarded as materialists, for they regarded these elements as spiritual essences, analogous to the soul of man To what may be considered as another branch of this school, belong Anaximander and Anaxagoras. The former of these regarded the world as made up of numberless small particles, of different kinds and shapes, to the different combinations of which all things owed their existence. Out of primary chaos, certain contraries, as earth and heaven, cold and heat, were first evolved. The whole was moved and directed by an eternal substance, which he called the infinite. This system was also adopted by Anaxagoras, who dwelt still more upon the moving principle by which the elements are brought into combinations of order and beauty, and who may be regarded as the first who clearly and broadly laid down the leading distinctions between mind and matter, the former being the moving principle, perfect and simple, the latter inert matter. The Ionian school became extinct before the more highly developed system of Socrates.
Ion'ic, Io'nian, *a.* [Gr. *Ionikos*, relating to Ionia.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to, Ionia, or to the people of the Ionian Islands.
Ionic, *n.* (*Pros.*) An Ionic verse or metre.
Ionic Dialect. See Greek Language.
Ionic Foot. (*Pros.*) A foot composed of four syllables.
Ionic Order, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the five orders of architecture, of which the distinguishing feature is the

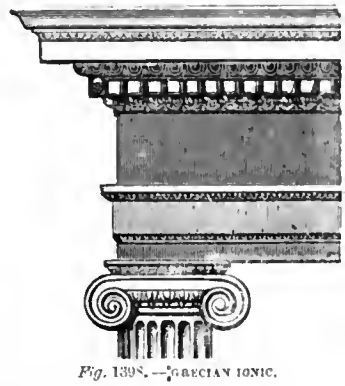


Fig. 1398.—Grecian Ionic.

volute of its capital. In the Grecian Ionic, the volutes appear the same in the front and the rear, being connected in the flanks with a kind of baluster-like form; though in the external angles of the inner columns a diagonal volute is introduced. The Romans made their Ionic capital with four diagonal volutes, and they curved the sides of their abacus. The Greek volute continues the fillet of the spiral along the face of the abacus; whereas in the Roman order its origin is behind the ovolo. In some Grecian examples, the neck is added below the echinus, sculptured with flowers and leaves. The height of the column is about nine diameters, and the base varies greatly in different examples. When a pedestal is used, it is somewhat higher, and more ornamented, than the Doric pedestal. The Greeks usually made the entablature of this order very simple; the architrave has two fasciæ, the frieze is plain, and the cornice of few sub-divisions; but the modern Ionic has seldom less than three fasciæ in the architrave; the frieze is often cushioned, and the cornice is deeper and not unfrequently modillioned, its profile being much varied. The dentil is also much used in the bed mouldings. The shaft is cut into twenty-four flutes, separated by fillets. Some of the most celebrated examples of the order are the temple on the Ilyssus, that of Athena Pallas at Athens, of Bacchus at Teios, and of Fortuna Virilis at Rome.
Ionidium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Violaceæ.* The root of the species *I. ipecacuanha* was supposed by Linnæus to be the true ipecacuanha. It is now known as the *woody* or *false ipecacuanha* of Brazil, and is employed as an emetic in that region. It contains the principle *emetina.* Other species, as *I. parviflorum*, *I. tuber*, &c., have similar properties; the roots of the former constitute the *Cuchunchully de Cuenca*, which is much used in Venezuela as a remedy for elephantiasis.
Ios'co, in *Michigan*, an E co., bordering on Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Au Sable River, and numerous smaller streams. *Cap.* Tawas City. Its former name was Kanotix. *Pop.* abt. 175.
—A village and township of Livingston co., abt. 32 m. E.S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 770.
Ios'co, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Waseca co., abt. 20 m. E. of Mankato; *pop* of township abt. 388.
Io'ta, *n.* The name of the smallest Greek letter, corresponding to the English *i*;—hence, a jot; a tittle; a very small particle or quantity.
I O U. (*I. e.*, "I owe you.") A memorandum given in acknowledgment of a debt, or as security for borrowed money, and duly signed; — used in England.
Iowa, a N. central State of the American Union, lying between Lat. 40° 30′ and 43° 30′ N. Lat., and Lon. 90° and 97° W., having N. Minnesota; E. the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, from which it is separated by the Mississippi; S. Missouri; and W. the Missouri and Sioux rivers. This State presents the form of a parallelogram, with an extreme length, N. to S., of about 300 m., by a nearly uniform breadth of 208, and includes an area of 55,045 sq. m., or 35,228,800 acres, of which 8,174,930 were inclosed, and 6,109,743 under tillage in 1869. Gen. Desc. The general aspect of the surface of this State is that of undulations, which in no part rise into high hills or mountains, although a tract of considerably elevated table-land occupies the major portion of its centre, dividing the streams of the Mississippi basin from those which are tributary to the Missouri. Rolling prairies, intersected by timber-skirted rivers, form a characteristic feature of the scenery of this State. The banks of these rivers frequently rise into calcareous bluffs from 40 to 150 ft. high. The aspect of the S. division is more gently picturesque. The area of land occupied by treeless prairies is estimated at about three-fourths of the entire surface, but the woodland is so well distributed that much less inconvenience has been felt from scarcity of timber than in other States having large prairie-systems. The greatest deficiency of wood is found N. of the 42d parallel. In the river bottoms further S., broad belts of woodland attain on these alluvions to a richly developed growth of ash, elm, oak, walnut, poplar, and white maple. The oak is especially predominant, and here exhibits magnificent dimensions. The forests of *I.*, however, are not the nucleus of an extensive lumber trade; yet timber is cultivated with conspicuous success upon the broad and fertile prairies.—*Rivers.* Several large and important rivers intersect the prairie-system of this State, principally in a S.E. direction. The chief of these, the Des Moines, rising in Minnesota, traverses the entire State, and after a course of abt. 450 m., enters the Mississippi near the angle which connects *I.* with Illinois and Missouri. Of the other streams which find embouchure in the Mississippi, — the Iowa, Wapsinicon, Makoqueta, Turkey, and Upper Iowa, are the most noticeable. The Wapsinicon and Makoqueta possess currents of much force, and supply a very abundant water-power. The W. boundary of the State is occupied by the Missouri, with one of its branches, the Great Sioux, together with a minor tributary, the Little Sioux. *Min.* This State possesses mineralogical resources of a peculiarly rich and extensive character. The great

Fig. 1399.—Seal of the State.

coal-field of Missouri and Iowa covers an area estimated at 25,000 sq. m., in the central and S. portions of the State, bounded by a semicircular zone, outside of which a belt of the upper carboniferous limestone is found in variant width, while on the S.E. the channel of the Mississippi intersects a deposit of lower carboniferous

Fig. 1400.
THE ROCKY TOWERS, (near Dubuque, Upper Mississippi.)

limestone. The coal veins in this State, however, have not generally the thickness of strata which characterizes the Missourian or S. division of the same coal-field. In 1868, the yield of this mineral was about 2,731,311 bushels, or, in other figures, about 24,142 tons. Lead also forms a prominent feature of the mining industry of the State, the great Mississippian lead region penetrating into *I.*, and forming the basis of extensive plumbiferous operations, of which Dubuque may be considered the central point. In the year 1868, the value of the lead, copper, and zinc products was returned at $352,902. With the copper ore, silver is found in frequent association. Iron is in abundant yield. — *Soil and Agric.* The valleys of Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines rivers may be deemed the chief agricultural regions of the State, being remarkably fecund in organic elements of soil, with a desirable intermixture of saline particles and earthy silicates. To the N. of these tracts, the land, though cereally valuable, is still well adapted for the inferior kinds of husbandry. The soil of *I.* is, generally speaking, of various descriptions, but, on the whole, tolerably good, consisting in the river-bottoms, of a deep black mould, mixed in the prairies with sandy loam, red clay, and gravel. It is well suited to the growth of wheat, Indian corn, and the chief descriptions of grain, and especially adaptable to the production of fruits, and esculent roots and vegetables, in almost infinite abundance and variety. The area of land not applicable to plough culture, is, nevertheless, admirably fitted for grazing and stock-raising, and the extent to which this branch of farming has been pursued indicates the most desirable capabilities of development. The agricultural operations of *I.* are remarkably exempt from the drawbacks of rust and insects. The census returns of 1868 present the following statistics of its agricultural economy for the year:

Products.	*Acres under tillage.*	*Amount of Crop.*
Wheat	1,162,954	16,099,072 bush.
Barley and Rye	91,978	1,859,627 "
Indian Corn	2,191,635	62,621,831 "
Oats	554,798	17,447,043 "
Sorghum, (producing 2,301,012 gals. of molasses, and 16,166 lbs. of sugar)	28,375	
Potatoes	102,171	3,167,959 "

The hay crop produced 656,371 tons of tame, and 905,648 tons of wild grasses. Of fruit, the figures show 1,182,694 trees in full bearing, and 3,992,767 not yet productive, indicating a very large horticultural increase. Of grapes 604,096 lbs. were grown, and 32,441 gals. of wine. Tobacco yielded 423,500 lbs.; hops, 53,518 lbs.; and honey, 986,119 lbs, besides 39,992 lbs. of wax accumulated from 64,239 hives of bees. Compared with the reports of the census of 1860, the above aggregation indicates increments of from 50 per cent. to ten and twelvefold. The reports of live-stock embrace 491,801 horses, mules, and asses; 1,411,000 head of cattle, including 359,214 cows, yielding 21,111,997 lbs. of butter and 1,544,250 lbs. of cheese; 1,899,853 sheep, shearing 5,855,723 lbs. of wool, showing increments over 1860 varying from 200 to a maximum of 600 per cent. The expansion of agricultural enterprise in this State has been remarkable even amid the grand industrial developments of the West during the decade nearly concluded, the results of which will be revealed in the census returns of 1870. The introduction of hedges (after the English manner) has added an element of surpassing beauty to the Iowan landscape, superseding the unsightly snake-fences so common in the neighboring States. A million of rods have already been set, and a movement in this direction is acquiring a steadily increasing momentum. The total value of farm produce raised in this State for 1868, amounted to $69,471,525; of stock sold, $20,549,977; while the aggregate worth of agricultural implements and machinery is set down at $12,895,139. The area of unappropriated public lands, was, on June 30, 1869, equivalent to 1,978,081.41 acres. — *Clim.* Except in some of the lowest located bottoms, the State is highly salubrious. The cold in winter, though frequently severe, is not injuriously so, and the summer heats, though occasionally almost oppressive, cannot be said to possess the great fructifying temperature which distinguishes those of Missouri.—*Manuf.* The manufacturing industry of *I.* in 1860 was represented by 1,939 establishments, capitalizing $7,247,120, and employing 6,142 male, and 165 female operatives, at a cost for labor of $1,992,417, and for raw material $8,612,259; the annual product was, on the other hand, $39,971,325, manifesting increments ranging from threefold to twelvefold in ten years. In 1868 the annual product was $17,533,358, of which amount $12,498,642 were absorbed by the construction of agricultural implements, vehicles, &c. — *Railroads, &c.* The commerce secured by the admirable geographical position of this State is already large, and advancing at a progressive ratio. The natural facilities for transportation and communication are commanding. Its river-system alone (without including that of the great outlets of the Mississippi and Missouri) furnishes an internal extent of 500 miles of navigation, besides an incalculable water-power. The artificial highways include 1,523 m. of railroad complete and in operation, with several hundred miles under present construction or projection, and promising early completion. There is now in the State about one mile of road to every 39 sq. m. of territory, or to every 608 inhabitants. These lines represent a fixed capital of $38,500,000, and afford annual transportation to some 3,500,000 tons of freight, of an estimated value of $300,000,000. The stimulus imparted to the productive and commercial interests of the community by this great network of internal improvement, is, as may be supposed, very great, and tends to the anticipation of a wonderful degree of future prosperity. — *Counties* and *Towns. I.* is divided into 94 counties, viz.:

Adair,	Davis,	Jasper,	Pocahontas,
Adams,	Decatur,	Jefferson,	Polk,
Allamakee,	Delaware,	Johnson,	Pottawattomie,
Appanoose,	Des Moines,	Jones,	Poweshiek,
Audubon,	Dickinson,	Keokuk,	Ringgold,
Benton,	Dubuque,	Kossuth,	Sac,
Black Hawk,	Emmett,	Lee,	Scott,
Boone,	Fayette,	Linn,	Shelby,
Bremer,	Floyd,	Louisa,	Story,
Buchanan,	Franklin,	Lucas,	Tama,
Butler,	Fremont,	Madison,	Taylor,
Calhoun,	Greene,	Mahaska,	Union,
Carroll,	Grundy,	Marion,	Van Buren,
Cass,	Guthrie,	Marshall,	Wapello,
Cedar,	Hamilton,	Mills,	Warren,
Cerro Gordo,	Hancock,	Mitchell,	Washington,
Cherokee,	Hardin,	Monona,	Wayne,
Chickasaw,	Harrison,	Monroe,	Webster,
Clarke,	Henry,	Montgomery,	Winnebago,
Clay,	Howard,	Muscatine,	Winneshiek,
Clayton,	Humboldt,	O'Brien,	Woodbury,
Clinton,	Ida,	Page,	Worth,
Crawford,	Iowa,	Palo Alto,	Wright.
Dallas,	Jackson,		

The principal cities and towns are Des Moines (the State cap.), Davenport, Iowa City (the former cap., and the present seat of the State University), Dubuque, and Burlington.—*Govt., &c.* The executive and legislative administration of the State is vested in a governor, chosen every four, a senate — numbering 50 members — elected every four, and a house of representatives — numbering 100 — every 2 years, by the suffrages of the male inhabitants of 21 years of age. The members of both houses receive pay for their attendance. The judges of the Supreme Court receive each $1,000 annual salary. The constitution of the State prohibits the creation of any corporation with banking privileges.—*Public Institutions, &c.* The moral and intellectual forces of the massive civilization marching with the territorial and industrial development of *I.*, are partly indicated by its educational and religious statistics. A Board of Education is established, who are required to provide for the education of all the youth of the State through a system of public schools, to be kept in each district three months in the year. They are under the control of the Legislature. The schools funds are defined, to which may be added "such other means as the General Assembly may provide;" and a State University is established. Besides the latter are some 70 colleges and high-schools of superior character, instructing 4,346 students; a notable gain upon the returns of preceding years. Among other institutions belonging to this State may be mentioned the Asylum of the Blind, located at Vinton, Benton co.; the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb (at Iowa City); the Iowa Hospital for the Insane (established at Mount Pleasant, Henry co., with an auxiliary branch at Independence, Buchanan co.); the State Agricultural College and Model Farm, situate in Story co.; the Iowa Soldiers' Orphans Home; the Iowa Reform School, and State Penitentiary, &c. — The religious character of the State is amply represented by churches, &c., pertaining to almost every known Christian persuasion. The spirit of intelligent inquiry prevalent in this State has its importance sufficiently exemplified by the fact that, in 1863, not fewer than 215 newspapers were published within its limits. In this field of journalism, the German, Bohemian, and Norwegian languages find representation.— *Finance.* The total assessed valuation of the State for 1869 amounted to $294,532,252, of which the proportion applying to personal property was $71,971,191, while the assessment on lands and town-lots formed the balance, or $222,561,061.—*Pop.* The total population of this State, according to the census of 1869, was 1,040,819, of which numbers the colored element only aggregated 5,345 souls. The capitation of *I.* is rapidly increasing from the heavy annual immigration, especially from the Scandinavian and Teutonic countries of Europe, and the urban population, also, is increasing in a still more accelerated ratio than the rural. — *Hist.* This State was acquired by the whites from the Indian aborigines in 1832; in 1833 it began to be settled; in 1838 it was erected into a territorial government, and on the 28th Dec., 1846, it was admitted into the Union. *I.* sends 2 members to the Congressional Senate, and 6 representatives to the lower house of the National Legislature.

Iowa, in *Illinois,* a village of Perry co.

Iowa, in *Iowa,* a S.E. central co; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Iowa, and the N. Fork of English River, and Oldman's, Beaver, and Richmond creeks. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Marengo. *Pop.* 14,738.
—A township of Allamakee co; *pop.* 357.
—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 2,253.
—A township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 1,165.
—A township of Dubuque co.: *pop.* 861.
—A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 105.
—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,049.
—A township of Marshall co.: *pop.* 1,781.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 930.
—A township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 329.
—A township of Wright co.; *pop.* 151.

Iowa, in *Wisconsin,* a S.W. co.; *area,* abt. 740 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wisconsin River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Lead in abundance, with copper and zinc. *Cap.* Dodgeville. *Pop.* about 26,000.

Iowa Centre, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Story co., abt. 7 m. S.S.E. of Nevada.

Iowa City, in *Iowa,* a flourishing town and township, seat of justice of Johnson co., and the former capital of the State, on the Iowa River, about 50 m. above its mouth; *pop.* 6,583; of township, 8,482.

Iowa Hill, in *California,* a village of Placer co., abt. 28 m. N.E. of Auburn.

Iowa Point, in *Kansas,* a post-village and township of Doniphan co., on the Missouri River, about 120 m. above Leavenworth; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Iowa River, in *Iowa,* rises in Hancock co, in the N part of the State, and flowing a general S.E. course enters the Mississippi River from Louisa co. Length abt 300 m.

Iowaville, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Van Buren co., on the Des Moines River, a few m. above Keosauqua.

Ipava, (*e-pa'va.*) a small lake of Venezuela, forming, as it is said, the main source of the Orinoco.

Ipava, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Fulton co., about 50 m. W.S.W. of Peoria.

Ipecacuanha, IPECAC, (*ip'e-kăk-u-ăn'a.*) [The Peruvian name of this root.] (*Med.*) An important article of the *Materia Medica,* which is the root of the *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.* — See CEPHAËLIS.

Iphicrates, (*if-fik'ra-tes,*) a famous general of Athens, defeated the Lacedæmonians 392 B.C., and relieved Sparta when invaded by Epaminondas 368; died some time after 357 B.C.

Iphigenia, (*if-i-je-nē'a.*) (*Homeric Myth.*) A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. When the Greeks, going to the Trojan war, were detained by contrary winds at Aulis, they were informed by Calchas, the soothsayer, that, to appease the gods, they must sacrifice Iphigenia to Diana, because her father had killed the favorite stag of that goddess. Agamemnon heard this with the greatest horror and indignation, and rather than shed the blood of his daughter, he, as chief of the Grecian forces, commanded one of his heralds to order the army to disperse. After much solicitation from the other chiefs, Agamemnon consented, however, to immolate his daughter for the common good of Greece; but as soon as Calchas had taken the knife and was about to strike the fatal blow, Iphigenia suddenly disappeared, and a goat of uncommon size was found in her place. This supernatural change animated the Greeks, the wind suddenly became favorable, and the combined fleets set sail from Aulis. Iphigenia's innocence had excited the compassion of the goddess Diana, who carried her to Taurica, where she intrusted her with the care of her temple, whence she subsequently fled with her brother Orestes and his friend Pylades.

Iphitus, king of Elis, celebrated as the founder of the Olympic games, 8th century B.C.

Ipomœa, (*ip-o-mē'a.*) *n.* [Gr. *ips,* a worm which infests the vine; *omoios,* like, from its habit of twining around other plants, like the creeping of a worm.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Convolvulaceæ.* The roots of the species *I. orizabensis* are sometimes found intermixed with those of *Exogonium purga,* the true jalap of pharmacopœias. This spurious jalap is known in Mexico as *male jalap,* and its commercial name is *woody jalap.* It has similar properties to those of the well-known drug, but is less powerful. The roots of *I. Turpethum,* or *Turpeth,* were formerly much used as a purgative. The large roots of *I. macrorhiza,* a species common in Georgia and S. Carolina, contain much farinaceous matter, and are used as food like the sweet potato.

Ip'sambool, ABOUSAMBUL, ABOUSAMBUL, or ABOO SAMBOOL, a town in Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile, 50 m. from Derr; Lat. 22° 22' N., Lon. 31° 40' E. The place is remarkable for the remains of two rock-hewn temples excavated in the solid mass of the sandstone mountain, — magnificent specimens of Egyptian architecture.

Ip'se dix'it. [Lat., he himself said it.] A phrase frequently used substantively to express a mere saying or assertion without proof; as, "you have only his *ipse dixit* for the fact of the occurrence."

Ipsus, (*Anc. Geog.*) a village of Asia Minor, in the kingdom of Phrygia, on a river of same name, famous for a great battle fought here between Antigonus and his son Demetrius against Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander B.C. 301; which battle ended in the death of Antigonus on the field, the flight of his son, and the division of his empire among the conquerors.

Ipswich, (*ip'swij.*) the cap. of the co. of Suffolk, England, on the river Orwell, 65 m. from London. *Manuf.* Tobacco, snuff, and agricultural implements. It has also iron-foundries and ship-building yards. *Pop.* 35,000.

Ips'wich, in *Massachusetts,* a post-town and port of entry of Essex co., on the Ipswich River, abt 4 m. from the sea, and abt. 25 m. N.N.E. of Boston; *pop.* 4,000.

Ipswich Lights, in *Massachusetts,* two lighthouses on the coast of Essex co., on Ipswich Beach; Lat. 42° 41′ 6″ N., Lon. 70° 46′ 30″ W. One of them, the Weston Light, revolves; the other is fixed.

Ipswich River, in *Massachusetts,* enters the Atlantic Ocean in Ipswich co. Its embouchure is called Ipswich Bay.

Ipuca, (*e-poo'ca,*) a village of Brazil, abt. 70 m. E.N.E. of Rio Janeiro; *pop.* 3,600.

Ipu-Grande, (*e-poo-gron'da,*) a town of Brazil, prov of Ceara, abt. 260 m. S.W. of Fortaleza.

Iquique, (*e-kee'ka,*) a seaport-town of Peru, dep. of Arequipa, about 40 m. W. of Tarapacca; *pop.* 1,500.——Also, an island in the Pacific Ocean, opposite the above town; Lat. 20° 12′ 30″ S., Lon. 70° 14′ 45″ W. It is composed principally of guano.

Ira, in *Michigan,* a township of St. Clair co., on Lake St. Clair; *pop.* about 1,800.

Ira, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cayuga co., about 21 m. N. of Auburn; *pop.* of township abt. 2,258.

Ira, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Rutland co.; *pop.* about 422.

Iraja, (*e-ra'zha,*) a vill. of Brazil, prov. of Rio Janeiro.

Irak-Ajamee, (*e'rak-aj'eh-mee'.*) The most important prov. of Persia, including the greatest part of the ancient kingdom of Media. It is bounded S. by Fars and Khuzistan, E. by Khorassan and the Great Salt Desert, W. by Kurdistan, N. by Azerbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan; Lat. from 31° 35′ to the Elburz range, in 36° N., Lon. between 48° 20′ and 53° 20′ E. It is intersected in many places by ranges of bleak and barren mountains. This wild sterility is, however, compensated for by the richness and beauty of many of the valleys, where rice, wheat, barley, and other grains and fruits are produced in great abundance. The chief cities are Teheran, the metropolis of the kingdom, and Ispahan, two of the most populous cities in Persia. *Pop.* unascertained.

Irak-Arabi, (*e'ra'k-a'ra-bi'.*) A district in Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalic of Bagdad. It lies between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and includes the ruins of Babylon.

Iran, the original name of Persia.

Ira'nian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or relating to Iran, now Persia, *q. v.*

Irasburg, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township, semi-cap. of Orleans co., on Black River, about 40 m N.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 1,500.

Irascibil'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *irascibilitas.*] Quality of being irascible, or easily inflamed by anger; irritability of temper.

Iras'cible, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *irascibilis,* from *irasco,* to be angry, to be in a rage, from *ira,* anger, wrath. See IRE.] Very susceptible of anger; easily provoked or inflamed with resentment; irritable.

Iras'cibleness, *n.* Irascibility; the quality of being irascible.

Iras'cibly, *adv.* In an irascible manner.

Irazu, (*e-ra-soo',*) a volcano of Central America, state of Costa Rica, near the city of Cartago. Height, 11,478 ft.

Irate', *a.* [Lat. *iratus.*] Angry; enraged; incensed.

Ir'bit, or **Ir'bitskala,** a town of Russia, and cap. of a district of the same name, situated on the rivers Irbit and Nitza, in the frontiers of Siberia; about 270 m. from Perm; Lat. 57° 35′ N., Lon. 64° 50′ E. It is a depot for Siberian furs and other Asiatic merchandise passing into Europe.

Ire, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ira;* akin to Heb. *c'hara,* to burn, to be kindled, to be angry, wroth.] Anger; wrath; rage; keen resentment.

Iredell, (*ir'dell.*) in *N. Carolina,* a W. central co.; *area,* about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Catawba and Yadkin rivers. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Gold in considerable quantities has been found near the S. border of the co. *Cap.* Statesville. *Pop.* about 17,000.

Ire'ful, *a.* Full of ire; angry; wroth; furious with anger.

Ire'fully, *adv.* In an angry manner.

Ire'land, a large and important island of Europe, in the N. Atlantic Ocean. It lies to the W. of Great Britain, being separated from the latter by St. George's Channel on the S., the Irish Sea in the middle, and the North Channel on the N.E.; the distance from St. David's Head, in S. Wales, across St. George's Channel to Carnsore Point, in *I.,* is about 47 m.; the distance from Holyhead in N. Wales, across the S. waters of the Irish Sea to Dublin, about 55 m.; and the distance from the Mull of Cantyre, across the N Channel to the opposite Irish coast, about 13½ m. And besides its proximity to England, *I.,* has been long politically connected with that division of the British empire; and since 1801, when its national legislature was merged in the imperial parliament, it has formed a component part of the *United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.* This island was called by Aristotle and Strabo *Ierne,* by Cæsar, Pliny, and Tacitus, *Hibernia,* and by Mela and others *Juverna;* these names being obviously derived from its Celtic or aboriginal designation of *Ir, Eri, Erin,* or *Erinnys,* whence also the modern nomenclature has been deduced. *Gen. Desc. I.* is situated between the parallels of 51° 25′ and 55° 23′ N. Lat., and of 6° and 11° W. Lon. It is of a rhomboidal figure; and though more compact than Great Britain, is deeply indented, particularly on its S.W. and N. coasts, with bays and arms of the sea. The greatest length of the island, between, Mizen Head, co. Cork, and Fair Head in Antrim, or from S. to N.E., is abt 301 m.; and its maximum breadth, from the W. coast of Mayo to the E. shores of co. Down, abt. 182 m.; but in other places the breadth is much less, and there is no part of Ireland above from 50 to 55 m. from the sea. *Area,* 31,874 sq m., of which 985 sq. m. are water. *Coastline, Islands, &c.* The Irish coast, particularly on the N.W., W., and S.W., is deeply indented with numerous bays, gulfs, and arms of the ocean (or loughs), forming some noble havens. *I.* has 14 harbors accessible to the largest ships, 17 for frigates, and from 30 to 40 for coasting-vessels, independent of at least 24 good summer roadsteads. Of these the most remarkable are Loughs Foyle and Swilly on the N. coast; Loughs Strangford and Belfast, the bays of Dundrum, Dundalk, and Dublin, and Wexford Haven on the E. coast; the S. seaboard comprises the Cove or harbor of Cork, one of the finest in Europe (Fig. 705), the harbors of Waterford, Dungarvan, and Youghal, and the bays of Courtmacsherry, Glandore, and Clonakilty. The principal inlets of the sea on the W. coast are Donegal, Sligo, Killala, Clew, Galway, Tralee, Brandon, Dingle, Bantry, and Dunmanus bays, and the estuaries of the Shannon and Kenmare rivers. The chief Irish headlands are, Dunmore Head (which, exclusive of a few insignificant islands, is the most W. point of Europe,) and Achill Head on the W. coast; Cape Clear on the S.; Carnsore Point on the S.E.; and Fair and Malin Heads on the N. A great number of small islands and rocky islets belong to *I.,* chiefly fringing its W. coast. They are, however, of but little importance; the largest are Achill, Clare, the N. and S. Arrans, Valentia, and Rathlin (the *Ricina* of Ptolemy,) on the N.E. seaboard.—*Surface, &c.* As contrasted with Scotland, or even the greater part of England, *I.* may be said to be a flat country. Still the surface is in parts much diversified; and even where it is quite flat, the prospect is generally bounded by hills or mountains in the distance. With the exception of the Devil's-bit and Slieve-Bloom Mountains, which run N.E. and S.W. for about 30 m., intersecting Tipperary, and dividing King's and Queen's counties, most of the other Irish mountains are parcelled out into groups, or form short chains only. The principal group is situate in the S.W. corner of Munster, in the cos. Kerry and Cork, adjoining the celebrated lakes of Killarney; Gurrane Toal, (in Macgillicuddy's Reeks,) in this group, the highest summit in Ireland, is 3,404 ft. above sea-level. The Wicklow Mountains, in Leinster, on the E. coast of the island, cover a considerable area; Lugnaquilla, the highest point, is about 3,000 ft. above the sea. Some of the glens in this mountain-cluster are celebrated for their beauty. The Mourne range in the S. part of co. Down are also of considerable extent, some of their peaks attaining an elevation of above 2,700 ft. The mountain system of Donegal, and those in the N. parts of cos. Leitrim and Sligo, and in the W. divisions of cos. Mayo and Galway, constitute a formidable barrier along the N.W., and the major portion of the W. coast, and serve at once to attract the moisture brought from the Atlantic, and to break the fury of the storms from that quarter. Some of the Irish mountains are rugged and precipitous; but the greater number are smooth and semi-globular, admitting of cultivation a considerable way up their sides, and sometimes to their very apexes. The central portion of *I.* consists of a vast tract of level land, broken in some places by a few undulating hill-ranges; but for a great part of its extent nearly an uninterrupted flat, stretching in some parts, as between Dublin and Galway Bay, quite from sea to sea. This great level consists partly of rich cultivated land; but it also comprises a vast area of bog, extending over the greater portion of six of the central counties. Though not continuous, these bogs differ but little in elevation, and being in parts separated only by narrow ridges of dry land, they have received the common appellation of the *Bog of Allen.* Several rivers have their sources in this morass, the highest part of which is assumed to have an elevation of about 280 ft. above the level of the sea. There are several very extensive levels in other parts of the country; and some of them, particularly in the cos. Tipperary and Limerick, are not inferior in fertility to any land in the British empire.—*Rivers and Lakes.* This island is plentifully watered, having to boast of an unusual number of rivers and inland areas

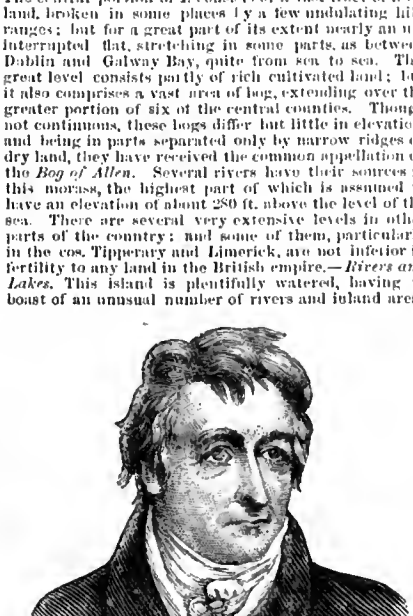


Fig. 1401.—HENRY GRATTAN.

of water. At the head of the former is the Shannon, which, as a channel of internal communication is inferior to no river in the United Kingdom, being navigable for 214 m., or throughout the greater part of its entire course; the rivers next in magnitude and importance are the Barrow, Suir, Nore, Lee, Blackwater, Foyle, Slaney, Boyne, Bann, Kenmare, Moy, &c. *I.* is more remarkable for the number and extent of her lakes, or as they are there called, *loughs,* than either Scotland or England, though they must perhaps, in general, yield to those of the sister island in point of picturesque beauty. Lough Neagh, in Ulster, ranks high among the secondary European lakes, inasmuch as it extends over about 100,000 acres. Lough Erne, in co. Fermanagh, consists of two considerable lakes, connected by a winding strait, on an island in which the town of Enniskillen is built. Both these lakes are full of islands, some large and thickly inhabited, many well wooded, and the whole so disposed, and accompanied by such a diversity of coastline, as to form numberless tableaux of rich and interesting prospects. Loughs Corrib, Mask, and the exquisitely beautiful lakes of Killarney (*q. v.*), are the other principal sheets of water. The total superficies of the Irish lake-system has been estimated at 455,399 acres; of which 32,474 acres are included in the prov. of Leinster, 44,652 in Munster, 182,796 in Ulster, and 194,477 in Connaught.—*Clim.* The climate of *I.* is more temperate and equable than that of other countries of Europe in the same lat. The heat of summer is less oppressive, and the cold of winter less severe. The great defect of the Irish climate is excess of humidity; not only is rain more frequent than in England, but the atmosphere, in the absence of rain, is largely impregnated with moisture. This circumstance, the result of the insular position of the country, and of the prevalence of W. winds for three-fourths of the year, accounts for the greater verdure of the island, and for the trees continuing much longer in leaf than in England. In the driest seasons, *I.* rarely suffers from droughts, but the crops are often injured by too much wet. Hence, it is naturally much better adapted for a grazing than for an agricultural territory, and its superiority as a pastoral country was well known to the ancients. Were drainage as extensively practised in *I.* as it is in England, there can be little doubt that the climate would derive improvement, though, from the position of the island in respect of the Atlantic it must necessarily be always distinguished for humidity. The mean temperature of the N. of Ireland is about 48°, of the middle 50°, and of the south 52° Fahr.—*Geol.* The geological character of *I.* differs greatly from that of England, and in a general point of view rather resembles that of France; *I.* being, like the latter, a basin surrounded by mountains of a primary or transition character. The Mourne Mountains and others in the N.E., are composed chiefly of granite, mica-slate, greywacke, and porphyry. Granite prevails in the Wicklow Highlands, and it is found, together with gneiss, mica-slate, hornblende, quartz, and old red sandstone in Mayo, and other parts of the W. Claystone, feldspar, primitive greenstone, and limestone are the other chief primary and transition rocks. Limestone is a very prevalent formation, it being found over the whole country, except in a few of the N. and W. counties. In many places sandstone protrudes through it in the form of knolls. In the N. the trap-field of Antrim, the greatest basaltic formation in Europe, extends over an area of 800 sq. m., and presents in the Giant's Causeway (*q. v.*) the finest examples of columnar basalt. No tertiary beds, containing shells like those of the London and Paris basins, have been discovered; but the limestone, generally speaking, abounds with fossil remains. Coal, that most valuable of fossils, is found in the S. and E. The principal coal-field is that of Kilkenny, which, like the great English carboniferous formations, rests upon a substratum of mountain limestone. Little coal is, however, raised, and the principal Irish towns are supplied with this article of fuel from Great Britain. Iron is found in many parts of the country, but is little worked. In Donegal and Galway, statuary marble of a quality little inferior to the Italian, is excavated, and the black and gray marbles of Kilkenny are much prized, and considerably exported. Copper, lead, and sulphur mines occur in parts of Leinster and Munster, and gold and silver has been found in Wicklow; copper, however, is the only metal which at present appears to be remuneratively raised; the ore is mostly sent to Wales for smelting. Antimony, manganese, serpentine of good quality, fuller's earth, slate, gypsum, &c., with beryls and garnets, are the other chief mineral products. The deficiency of good coal in *I.* is less felt as regards domestic than manufacturing purposes. About 2,800,000 acres, or nearly 1-7th part of the entire surface of the island, consists of bog-land, which is capable of furnishing an almost inexhaustible supply of peat at very little more expense than that of the labor required in digging it. The drainage and fertilization of these extensive morasses have long been regarded as objects of great national importance, but most attempts have hitherto been only partially successful. In not a few localities they have been wholly cut out, and where this is the case, and other bogs are not easily accessible, the inhabitants have suffered great privations from the want of fuel.—*Soil.* The diversity of soils is not so great in *I.* as in the sister island. It has no stiff, clayey, or chalky deposits. Sandy soils are also rare. Loam, resting on a substratum of limestone, predominates in *I.*; and, though often very shallow, it is almost everywhere very prolific. In short, deducting the bogs and mountains, it is certain that this island is about the richest country, in respect of soil, in Europe. As a grazing country, *I.* is probably superior to any in the old world.—*Agric.* The three principal crops grown in *I.* are oats, potatoes, and hay, which, combined, occupy about three-fourths of the entire area under til-

lage. Among the subordinate crops, the cereals, beans, peas, roots, grasses, and rape-seed are cultivated, but to no great extent. Flax, on the contrary, is steadily increasing in production, 263,419 acres being, in 1866, devoted to its growth. Owing to the humidity of the climate, the country is not well fitted for the superior grains, which are at once more precarious and not of so good quality as in England; but it is admirably suited for the raising of oats, the returns of which have rapidly increased of late years. Turnips are cultivated only in some of the best farmed districts, and are not to be considered as a customary crop. The area under crops in the year 1865, was as follows, in acres: Wheat, barley, rye, &c., 455,412; oats, 1,744,261; pulse and seeds, 46,106; potatoes, 1,065,894; roots and green crops, 406,357; hay, grasses, &c., 1,678,539. The statistics of live-stock in the same year enumerated 547,867 horses, 3,493,414 head of cattle, 3,688,742 sheep, and 1,299,893 hogs; the aggregate value of the same being computed at $150,425,410. The soil of *I.* is so admirably adapted for grazing that in most parts it never fails, however foul and exhausted when laid down to grass, speedily to clothe itself with a rich and luxuriant mantle of herbage.—*Rural Economy.* The bulk of the population of *I.* depend for employment and subsistence on the soil. The competition for small patches of land is consequently very keen, and the rents greater than the occupiers can afford, though not greater than might be paid for them, were they consolidated into proper sized farms, and cultivated on an improved system. In *I.*, in fact, the possession of a piece of ground has long been a condition all but indispensable to existence; and we need not, therefore, wonder that the occupiers should cling with desperate tenacity to their small patches. This has led in most parts to a sort of tacit but well-understood agreement among the *cottiers*, or small farmers, to support each other against interlopers; and, in the greater part of the country, it is as necessary to the quiet possession of the land to secure what is called *tenant-right*, or the good will of the occupier, as it is to make a bargain with the landlord. Any tenant who should neglect this indispensable precaution would run a great risk of being disturbed in, or forcibly ousted from, his holding. Indeed, most of the agrarian outrages which have for so long agitated the country, have been directly or indirectly connected with land-occupancy. It is not necessary to enter into any lengthened disquisitions as to the various circumstances which have led to that minute parcelling of the land that is the *bane* of *I.* The greatest influence is, doubtless, to be ascribed to the custom of providing for the sons, and sometimes, also, the daughters of the occupiers of land, by giving them shares of their father's holdings. A good deal of what is peculiar in the mode of occupying land in this island has grown out of the conditions under which it was originally acquired by the ancestors of its present owners. About 9-10ths of the soil was forfeited under Cromwell and William III.; and this amount of real estate was, for the most part, either gratuitously granted to, or was acquired at a nominal rate of purchase by noblemen and gentlemen of fortune and influence in England. Such persons could not be expected to leave their country to reside permanently in *I.*; and, in point of fact, they but rarely visited their Irish estates, but satisfied themselves with the acquisition of what rents they could get for them. No sympathy existed between them and their tenants: the religious and political principles of the one party were diametrically in antagonism to those of the other. The landlords looked upon their tenants as a sort of unwilling bondsmen, who, if any favorable opportunity should present itself, would immediately shake off their dependence on them; and, on the other hand, the tenants regarded the landlords as usurpers of an alien race unjustly intruded on the properties of others, and as enemies to the religion and rights of the Irish people. Very few had any confidence in the stability of such a state of things; and it could not be expected that landlords should care much about the permanent interests of their estates, or that they should lay out any considerable sum on their improvement. To build a farm-house or out-offices was an outlay which, for a lengthened period, no Irish landlord ever incurred; and even to this day the old habit maintains an ascendancy, and the great majority of landowners lay out little or nothing on buildings. Generally speaking, what are called farm-houses and out-buildings in the sister country, do not exist in *I.*; and the aspect of the *cabins*, or cottages, which, in the vast majority of instances, are of the most ramshackle description; the smallness of the fields, which, instead of hedges and ditches, or stone fences, are usually divided by turf dykes; and the poverty of the house furniture, and of the agricultural implements, all impress one with most unfavorable convictions. But, how mortifying soever the contrast between the fertility of the soil and the condition of its occupiers, it is some satisfaction to remark that it is less striking now than formerly. In many districts, a considerable change has been made towards a better state of things, and the thorough reform which the English government seeks to bring about by re-legislation on the Irish land question, will, no doubt, secure for the agricultural future of the country, an eminently developed system of order and prosperity.—*Nat. Hist.* The *flora* and *fauna* of *I.* do not differ much from their English congeners. The broad-leaved myrtle grows luxuriantly in the S. counties, and the arbutus is not native to any other country so remote from the equator. The wild animals do not materially differ from those of Great Britain. The deer have greatly declined in numbers in proportion with the clearance of the land for cultivation. The indigenous Irish horse (or galloway) is seldom more than 15 hands high, but very hardy, and sure-footed; it is used for all kinds of labor. A large blood-horse is reared extensively in Meath, and is to be found in most of the rich grazing counties. The native Irish cattle, a breed with short legs, large flanks, and white faces, have been, to a considerable extent, superseded by the introduction of English breeds, either pure or crossed. As compared with the rest of the United Kingdom, but few sheep are raised in Ireland. The native Irish sheep is small, and covered with nearly as much hair as wool; but it is now uncommon in a pure state, having been crossed with the Southdown and various other English stocks. (See statistics above.)—*Fisheries.* The seas round *I.* swarm with fish. Cod, ling, and hake are found in great abundance on the Nymph Bank, in St. George's Channel to the S. of Waterford. Large shoals of herring visit the coast annually, and the bays and creeks furnish great quantities of the smaller and more delicate species, as pilchards, sprats, smelts, and sand-eels. Oysters (notably the delicious bivalves called *Carlingfords* and *Redbanks*) are found in great plenty, and supply a moiety of the English demand. Salmon fisheries are actively managed in most of the great rivers, and the fish is principally exported to the English markets. In 1864 there were employed in the Irish coast fisheries 9,300 vessels, manned by 40,946 hands.—*Manuf.* Ireland is not, and never has been, a manufacturing country. Its state of chronic inquietude, and the general dependence of the population on land, have hitherto formed insuperable obstacles to the formation of great manufacturing establishments in most parts of the country; while the want of coal, capital, and skilled labor, and the great ascendancy of Great Britain in industrial enterprise, will, we think, hinder *I.* from ever attaining to any eminence in a manufacturing sense, excepting only that which is derived from the great linen trade of Ulster. The active prosperity conferred upon the N. districts of Ireland by the progress of the flax manufactures, forms a cheering contrast to the paucity of industrial energy and resources so apparent in the other and less favored divisions of the country; in 1864, the export of linen yarns and other fabrics reached the value of $51,635,000, and it continues to advance upon these figures at a decidedly accelerative ratio. Tabinet, or "Irish poplin," a mixed fabric of silk and worsted, much used as a dress-stuff, is a favorite article of foreign demand, and is extensively manufactured in Dublin, Belfast, and other cities.—*Pol. Div.* The kingdom of *I.*, comprising the 4 grand divisions known respectively as the provinces of *Leinster*, *Ulster*, *Munster*, and *Connaught*, is subdivided into 32 counties, as follows:

LEINSTER,	Queen's,	Down,	Limerick,
Carlow,	Westmeath,	Fermanagh,	Tipperary,
Dublin,	Wexford,	Londonderry,	Waterford.
Kildare,	Wicklow.	Monaghan,	CONNAUGHT,
Kilkenny,	ULSTER,	Tyrone.	Galway,
King's,	Antrim,	MUNSTER,	Leitrim.
Longford,	Armagh,	Clare.	Mayo.
Louth,	Cavan,	Cork,	Roscommon,
Meath,	Donegal,	Kerry,	Sligo.

Chief Cities and Towns. Dublin (the metropolis), Belfast, Cork, Galway, Waterford, Limerick, Clonmel, Wexford, Dundalk, Drogheda, Londonderry, Sligo, &c.—*Canals.* The *Grand Canal*, commenced in 1765, connects Dublin with the Shannon by two branches having their termini at Ballinasloe and Banagher respectively; another arm also effects a direct communication between the capital and Queen's co., via Kildare. The *Royal Canal*, commenced in 1789, extends from Dublin to Tarmonbarry, on the Shannon, 92 m., at a maximum elevation of 307 feet above sea-level. The river Shannon has been rendered navigable from Limerick almost to its source, and is traversed by steamers carrying both passengers and freight. The Boyne navigation from Drogheda to Navan, and the Laggan from Belfast to Lough Neagh, are partly river and partly still water.

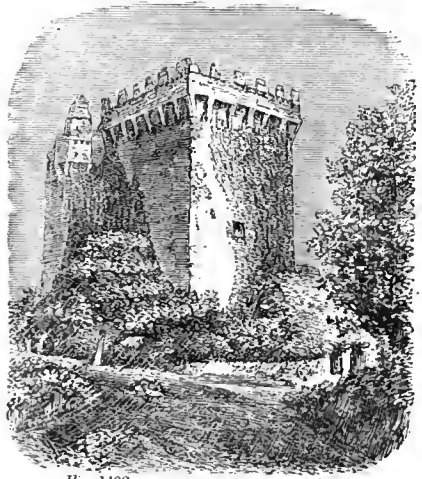


Fig. 1402.—BLARNEY CASTLE, (co. Cork.)

The *Ulster Canal* connects Loughs Neagh and Erne. *Railways.* Except the more remote N.W. districts of *I.*, the country is intersected throughout by a well-planned and efficiently conducted network of railroads. In 1867, there were 1093 m. in active operation, representing a capital, employed in their construction, of $137,048,605. During the same period the total receipts aggregated $9,363,095. Numerous new lines of railroad are projected, several of which are in course of actual construction.—*Constitution, Govt., &c.* The Irish constitution is modelled on that of England; but for a lengthened period, the native Irish, comprising the great bulk of the pop., were effectually excluded from all participation in its benefits, and were in fact reduced to a state of helotism. This conduct, it is needless to add, was little less injurious to the conqueror than to the conquered. "As the English would neither in peace govern the Irish by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, their needs became pricks in their eyes and thorns in their sides." But nations are slow and reluctant learners; and that selfish, short-sighted policy flourished in its full vigor down almost to our own time. The granting of the elective franchise to the Catholics, so late as 1792, and the repeal of the last remnant of the penal code in 1839, have been the two principal steps in the progress to a better system. The legislature consisted previous to the union with Great Britain, of a viceroy, or chief governor, under the style and title of *Lord Lieutenant* (with power to appoint a deputy during absence), a House of Lords, and a House of Commons. The first parliament, in which members were returned from all parts of Ireland, sat in the beginning of the reign of James I. Previously to 1768, the lower house held their seats for life, so that they could hardly be considered as representatives even of the Protestant part of the nation, and had but little sympathy with popular feelings. At this period, however, parliaments were made octennial. Since the union, in 1800, *I.* has been represented in the imperial parliament holden in London, by 28 temporal lords elected for life by the whole body of Irish peers, 4 bishops (Protestants), who sit according to annual rotation of sees; and from the Union till the passing of the Reform Act in 1832, by 100 members of the Lower House. The last-named Act gave to *I.* five additional representatives, so that at the present time 105 Irish members sit in the British House of Commons. The executive govt. is vested in the lord-lieutenant, appointed by the English govt., or, in his absence, in the lords justices,—generally the primate, lord chancellor, and commander of the forces, and a privy council nominated by the Crown, and consisting chiefly of the high judicial and ministerial functionaries. The viceroy is assisted by the Secretary of State for Ireland, a member of the House of Commons, and who is especially responsible for all matters connected with Irish government. The judicial establishment is vested in the lord-chancellor, assisted by the masters of the rolls, and by 12 puisne judges. Every corporate town has a judge or recorder, and local magistrates elected by the municipality; and every manor has its courts presided over by a seneschal or bailiff nominated by the proprietor. Each co. is governed by a lord-lieutenant, and the country at large has a splendidly organized mounted constabulary, armed and drilled after the manner of regular troops, and numbering about 20,000 officers and men.—*Religion.* The ecclesiastical arrangements that prevailed in *I.* until the beginning of 1870, were at once anomalous and irrational. The doctrines of the Reformation never made any considerable footing in the country, the new tenets being only espoused by English settlers within the *pale*, and by the Scottish colonists in Ulster. But after Protestantism had been adopted by the majority of the English people, and had been made the established religion of their kingdom, it was determined to establish it as the state religion in *I.* In pursuance of this resolution, the Catholic clergy were ejected from their livings, which were bestowed upon divines belonging to the Church of England. This change did not, however, produce any corresponding alteration in the religious feelings of the people, who seemed, indeed, to become the more attached to their ancient faith according as its teachers were treated with harshness and injustice. In addition to the unpopularity attaching to the State Church in *I.*, from its being the Church of a minority, the facts of its deriving the largest portion of its income from tithes, tended materially to increase the odium under which it long labored. Since the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone's liberal cabinet, the whole incongruous and anomalous system known as the "Irish Church," has been overthrown, in so far as regards its basis of establishment. This measure, despite strenuous opposition, on the part of the conservatives, passed the British House of Commons in 1869. But it successfully carried out, this measure, liberal though it be, will afford but partial satisfaction to the Catholics, as the immense property of the "Irish Church" is to be mostly invested in the members of the Established Church, leaving the Roman Catholic clergy as much destitute as it is now. The Protestant Episcopal hierarchy in Ireland comprises 2 archbishops and 12 bishops; the Roman Catholic, 4 archbishops and 23 suffragans. In the N. counties, Presbyterianism largely prevails. Besides these bodies, Methodists, Independents, and Quakers form a considerable element of the population.—*Educ.* The progress of education in recent years has not been altogether satisfactory. It appears from the annual report of the Commissioners of Education, issued in 1867, that in the year previous the total number of children whose names appeared on the rolls of the Irish national schools was 910,819, a decrease of ½ per cent. as compared with 1865, and that the average daily attendance—the mean or average of the classes actually present from day to day—was 310,225, a decrease of ½ per cent. The returns show the religious denominations of 910,073 of the pupils on the rolls of the national schools in the year. 738,794,

or 81·18 per cent., were Roman Catholics; 6·96 per cent. belonged to the English Church; 11·10 per cent. to the Presbyterian; and 0·70 to other persuasions. The Roman Catholics through nearly every part of the country avail themselves of the national schools. In the prov. of Ulster, where Protestants and Catholics are pretty nearly balanced in numbers, the returns exhibit 51·8 per cent. of the national school pupils Roman Catholics, and 48·2 per cent. Protestant, proving that the national system is alike accepted by both. Of the 947,823 Protestants in that prov., 152,638, or 1 in 6·2, are shown to be attending national schools; and of the 966,613 Roman Catholics, 161,355, or 1 in 5·8, are pupils of the same schools. The unmixed schools in *I.* show 18,702 Protestant pupils under teachers of their own persuasion, and 373,756 Roman Catholics under instructors belonging to that Church. There are several collegiate institutions for instruction in the higher faculties of science and learning. Among them are Trinity College, Dublin, (the only university entitled to confer degrees in all the faculties,) the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, and the Queen's Colleges at Cork, Belfast, and Galway.—*Inhab.* The Irish belong to what is called the Gaelic division of the Celtic family, having, as is supposed, emigrated from Britain when the latter was invaded and settled by the *Cimbri*, or northern Celts. About the time when the Romans withdrew from Britain, a tribe called the *Scoti* began to acquire a preponderating influence in *I.*, which from the 5th to about the 11th century was thence called *Scotia*. But about the latter period, this tribe having effected a settlement on the W. coast of N. Britain, its name was transferred to that country, which still retains it, and *I.* again recovered its former name of *Hibernia*, or *Ierne* (Erin). The number of English settlers in *I.* was long inconsiderable. Till the plantation of Ulster, in the reign of James I., they were almost entirely confined to the E. and S.E. counties, where, though they had partially changed the language, they had made comparatively little change in the habits and manners of the people. The population of Connaught, and generally of all the W., and a large portion of the other parts of the island, may, even at this day, be considered as of nearly pure Celtic origin; and in several of the remoter districts, *Erse*, or the Irish dialect of the Celtic, is even now the ordinary language of the common people. Notwithstanding the differences that may easily be traced in different parts, from the intermixture of English and Scottish blood, the entire population has a peculiar and distinctive character that is not to be misunderstood. It may in general be said of the Irish, that they are ardent in their affections, irascible, and easily influenced by sudden impulses. They are preëminently witty, hospitable, and sociable, though sometimes parsimonious. Prodigality is one of the distinguishing traits of their light-hearted, happy-go-easy disposition. Physically considered, the Irish are generically a fine race of people, handsome, hardy, and frequently of stalwart build and stature. The women, too—more particularly of the S. counties—are distinguished for their beauty of form and feature, and for their many characteristic moral excellences.—*Hist. I.* has produced some of the most illustrious statesmen, orators, poets, and warriors of the United Kingdom, as Burke, Grattan, Sheridan, Curran, Goldsmith, Moore, and Wellington. Although *I.*, styled *Iernis*, is mentioned in a Greek poem five centuries before Christ, and by the names of *Hibernia* and *Juverna* in various foreign pagan writers, little is known with certainty of her inhabitants before the 4th cent. after Christ, when, under the appellation of *Scoti*, or inhabitants of *Scotia*, they became formidable by their descents upon the Roman province of Britain. These expeditions were continued and extended to the coasts of Gaul till the time of Laogaire MacNeill, monarch of *I.* (430 A. D.), in whose reign St. Patrick attempted the conversion of the natives. Although Christianity had been previously introduced in some parts of the island, St. Patrick encountered great obstacles; and the new faith was not fully established in *I.* till about a century after his decease. From the earliest period, each province of *I.* appears to have had its own king, subject to the *Ard-Righ*, or monarch, to whom the central district called Meath was allotted, and who usually resided at Tara. Each clan was governed by a chief selected from its most important family, and who was required to be of mature age, capable of taking the field efficiently when occasion required. The laws were peculiar in their nature, dispensed by professional jurists styled *Brehons*, who, as well as the poets and men of learning, received high consideration, and were endowed with lands and important privileges. In the 6th cent., extensive monasteries were founded in *I.*, in which religion and learning were zealously cultivated. From these establishments, numerous missionaries issued during the succeeding centuries, carrying the doctrines of Christianity under great difficulties into the still pagan countries of Europe, whose inhabitants they surprised and impressed by their self-devotion and asceticism. Many students of distinction from England and the continent of Europe frequented *I.*, and received gratuitous instruction at this period. Among the eminent native Irish of these times were Columba (*q. v.*), or Columbkill, founder of the celebrated monastery of Iona; Comgall, who established the convent of Bangor, in the county of Down; Kiaran of Clonmacnoise; and Adamnan, abbot of Iona, and biographer of Columba. Of the Irish missionaries to the European continent, the more distinguished were Columbanus (*q. v.*), founder of Bobbio; Gallus of St. Gall, in Switzerland; Dichuill, patronized by Clothaire; and Ferghal, or Virgilius, the evangelizer of Carinthia. The progress of Irish civilization was checked by the incursions of the Scandinavians, commencing towards the close of the 8th century, and continued for upwards of 300 years. Establishing themselves in towns on the E. coast of *I.*, with the assistance of friendly native tribes, they continued to make predatory expeditions into the interior until their signal overthrow at the battle of Clontarf, near Dublin (1014 A. D.), by Brian, surnamed *Boru*, or *Boroimhe*, monarch of Ireland. From that time little is accurately known of the history of Ireland, till the first descent made upon it by Henry II., who obtained, in 1155, a bull from Pope Adrian IV. authorizing him to take possession of the island, on condition of paying to the papal treasury a stipulated annual revenue. The country was not wholly subdued till 1210, when a charter of liberties was granted to the Irish by King John, and afterwards continued by Henry III. Henry VIII. took the title of *King of Ireland*, and introduced the Protestant Reformation into the country. His reign was marked by the insurrection of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, which ended in the comparative ruin of the powerful house of Kildare. James I. introduced into Ulster many Scotch and English Protestant settlers. In 1641 a Catholic insurrection broke out in Ulster, which quickly spread out into all parts of the island. No fewer than 40,000 Protestants perished in Ulster by violence, and the country was a prey to anarchy till 1649, when Cromwell subdued it. Four-fifths of the whole soil was confiscated. Once more, in 1688, the Catholics took up arms, and James II., after his flight from England, presented himself in *I.*, and was received with acclamation. But the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and the disastrous defeat of Aughrim, July 12, 1691, put an end to the insurrection, which was followed by numerous confiscations. The next hundred years of Irish history record little else than relentless persecution of the Catholics. In 1798, the Catholics besought a French invasion to aid in the insurrection they contemplated. The French rendered but feeble assistance—sufficient, however, to encourage the outbreak, which broke out May 23, and was carried on with rancor on the one part, and sanguinary retaliation on the other. The country was pacified by Lord Cornwallis, and a bill of amnesty was passed in 1799. Government took advantage of this insurrection to hasten the legislative union of the two countries, which, despite the eloquent opposition of Grattan (Fig. 1402) and his party, was effected in Jan., 1800. For several years the question of Catholic emancipation was a standard subject of excitement. In 1823, the question assumed larger proportions.

Fig. 1403.—DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Daniel O'Connell was the most prominent advocate of Irish rights from this period till his death, in 1847. On April 13, 1829, the long-mooted Act of Catholic Emancipation received the royal assent. O'Connell took his seat as member for Cork, and immediately proclaimed an agitation for repeal of the legislative Union. The year 1848 was marked by the abortive revolutionary movement of William Smith O'Brien and other patriots. From that time till the present day the FENIANS, *q. v.*, as the modern partisans of independence call themselves, have been an almost continual source of anxiety to the British govt. They have a strong organization in America, and do not seem to be discouraged by their unsuccessful attempts to promote insurrection in Ireland. Their claim of *Ireland for the Irish* is thought by some to be in sympathy with the efforts for Independence made by the people of Italy, Hungary, Poland, Candia, and Mexico, and as such, is warmly approved by the advanced liberals of every country in Christendom, not excepting England. Writers in English journals have even proclaimed this in the ears of Englishmen, and accused them of inconsistency in encouraging freedom *everywhere* abroad, and suppressing it in the case of *I. Pop.* The population of *I.* decreases at the rate of nearly 5 per cent. in five years, mainly from a constant tide of emigration, and this chiefly to the U. States. It may be actually estimated at 5,500,000.

Ire'land, one of the BERMUDA ISLANDS, *q. v.*

Ire'land's Eye, a rocky islet and light-house of Ireland, in the Irish Sea, abt. 1 m. N. of Howth Harbor.

Ire'land, (**New.**) a long, narrow island in the S. Pacific Ocean, to the N.E. of New Britain, from which it is separated by St. George's Channel. Lat. between 2° 35′ and 5° 2′ S.; Lon. between 150° 30′ and 152° 50′ E. Length, 200 miles; average breadth, 12 miles.

Irenæ'us, (**St.,**) B. in Greece about 202, was a disciple of Polycarp, by whom he is said to have been sent to Gaul. On the martyrdom of Pothinus he succeeded him in the bishopric of Lyons, in 177. *I.* was a man of considerable learning, and animated with ardent zeal for Christianity. The common idea that he suffered martyrdom rests on no good foundation. His great literary work is his refutation of the Valentinian form of the Gnostic heresy, and is usually named *Adversus Hæreses*. The original Greek, with the exception of a few fragments preserved by succeeding writers, has been lost, and the remaining portion of the work is in a barbarous Latin version. The best edition of his works was published in 2 vols., 8vo, Leipzig, 1853. D. about 202.

Ire'ne, a Byzantine empress, alike famous for her talents, her beauty, and her crimes, was B. at Athens of a private family about 752. She was raised to the throne of Constantine by her marriage with Leo IV., who succeeded his father six years after the celebration of their nuptials, in 1775. In 1780, in consequence of the death of Leo, she became regent of the empire for her son Constantine, then in the tenth year of his age, and the court of Constantinople was soon a perpetual scene of intrigue and counterplot, which led to the most ruthless crimes. In this struggle, the uncles of the young emperor, fired with as much ambition, and endowed with infinitely less personal grace and love of art than the beautiful Athenian, were ranged on one side with the Iconoclasts, and Irene on the other supported the worship of images, and had the address and firmness of purpose to carry her point, which was finally decreed in a council held at Nice, 787. In the meantime, the education of her son, whom she never meant to exercise the supreme power, was totally neglected; and when he arrived at maturity, and was put in forcible possession of his father's authority by the troops, he not only proved incapable, but most unscrupulous and cruel in the exercise of his authority. With a reckless and ambitious woman like Irene on the watch for her opportunity, and his subjects alienated in disgust, it is not surprising that her emissaries were at last able to seize on the person of the emperor, and having done so, they put out his eyes, and proclaimed Irene—the only person that had shown any capability of sustaining the weight of government. She had reigned five years sole empress, and was negotiating a marriage with Charlemagne, which would have united the Eastern and Western empires, when Nicephorus, the grand treasurer, became leader of a revolt, and having brought over some of her eunuchs to his party, succeeded in dethroning her. A few months afterwards, she died in exile at the isle of Lesbos, A. D. 803, still in the vigor of her years, and in all likelihood broken-hearted by her fall.

Ire'nical, *a.* [Gr. *eirene*, peace.] Promoting peace; pacific. (R.)

Ire'stone, *n.* (*Mining.*) A name commonly given to any very hard rock.

Ire'ton, HENRY, an English republican general, B. 1610, son in law of Oliver Cromwell. He distinguished himself in the civil war; was one of those who signed the warrant for the death of Charles I., and was Lord Deputy of Ireland after the establishment of the Commonwealth. D. 1651.

I'rian, *a.* [Fr. *irien.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to the Iris.—*Dunglison.*

Iriar'tea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of S. American trees, order *Palmaceæ*, having lofty, smooth, faintly ringed stems, and pinnate leaves, with somewhat triangular leaflets. The leaf-stalks rise from a sheathing column. The Pashiuba or Piziuba palm, *I. exorhiza*, common in swamps and marshy grounds in the forests of the Amazon district, is remarkable for sending out roots above ground, which extend obliquely downwards, and often divide into many rootlets just before they reach the soil; the tree as it grows still producing new roots from a higher point than before, whilst the older and more central ones die, so that at last a lofty tree is supported as on three or four legs, between which a man may walk erect with a palm of seventy feet high rising straight above his head. The outer wood is very hard, so as to be used for harpoons; splits easily, and into perfectly straight laths; is excellent for floors, ceilings, shelves, &c., and is exported for umbrella-sticks.

Iridaceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Iris or Corn-flag fam., an order of the alliance *Narcissoles*, consisting of herbaceous plants, usually with bulbs, corms, or rhizomes; parallel-veined leaves, and spathaceous flowers. The perianth is superior, petaloid, and 6-parted, in 2 whorls. The stamens are 3 in number and are inserted upon the outer segments of the perienth; their anthers are 2-celled, and extrorse. The ovary is inferior, 3-celled, with a single style, having 3 stigmas, often petaloid. The fruit is capsular, 3-celled, and 3-valved, with luculicidal dehiscence. The seeds are numerous, with horny or hard albumen. The plants of this order are chiefly natives of temperate and warm climates; they are particularly abundant at the Cape of Good Hope. There are 57 genera and 557 species. The rhizomes of several species have acrid properties, which render them purgative or emetic; those of others are fragrant. Coloring matter is obtained from some species. Some of the genera furnish the horticulturist with showy border flowers.—See IRIS, and CROCUS GLADIOLUS.

Iridal, *a.* Same as IRIDEAN, *q. v.*

Iridec'tomy, *n.* (*Surg.*) The name given to various operations for the formation of artificial pupils, also called *Coretomia.*

Irides'cence, *n.* The property of exhibiting colors like those of the rainbow.

Irides'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Having colors like the rainbow.

Irid'ian, *a.* Pertaining to the Iris.

Iridiocyan'ogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) The supposed nega-

tive radical of a double salt of cyanide of iridium and of potassium.

Irid'ium, *n.* [Lat. *iris*, rainbow, from the various tints which the salts of this metal assume.] (*Chem.*) A white brittle metal resembling polished steel, found in connection with the ores of platinum. It is generally combined with osmium in the native alloy called *iridosmine*, or *osmiridium*. Iridium is insoluble in all acids, but when oxidized the oxide dissolves in nitro-muriatic acid. It is very heavy, having a *sp. gr.* of 21·15. Its equivalent is 198. Iridium has been used for the points of gold pens, its extreme hardness causing it to last for years. *Symbol* Ir.

Ir'idize, *v. a.* To coat or tip with iridium.

Irid'osmine, *n.* [Lat. *iridosmium.*] (*Min.*) The ore of the rare metal iridium, consisting principally of iridium and osmium, though several other metals, as platinum, rhodium, and ruthenium, are usually present. It is metallic in appearance, and tin-white or steel-gray in color. *Sp. gr.* 19·3–21·12. *I.* occurs in small lead-colored scales in the auriferous sands of California, and is with difficulty separated from the gold.

I'ris, *n.*; **I'rises,** *pl.* [Lat. *iris*, *iridis*; Gr. *iris*, *tridos*, the rainbow; Sans. *ir*, to go, to send.] The rainbow; an appearance resembling the rainbow.

(*Myth.*) In the Homeric Myth., *I.* is the messenger of the gods who carries messages from Ida to Olympus, or from the gods to men. In the Hesiodic *Theogony*, she is a daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and a sister of the *Harpies*. According to later versions, she was married to Zephyrus, and became the mother of Eros. In the *Iliad* the rainbow also was called *I.*; but the personification of *I.* as the goddess of the rainbow seems to be of later growth.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid of the group between Mars and Jupiter, discovered by Hind in 1847.

(*Bot.*) The Flower-de-luce, the typical genus of the ord. *Iridaceæ*. The species are very numerous, and are generally remarkable for their large, yellow, white, or blue flowers, and sword-like leaves. They abound in Europe, but are rare in America. The rhizomes of several species are more or less purgative and emetic. Those of *I. florentina*, *pallida*, and *germanica* possess a violet odor, and are used in perfumery for imparting an

Fig. 1404.

1, FLORENTINE ORRIS. (*Iris Florentina.*) 2, YELLOW WATER-FLAG. (*Iris pseudacora.*)

agreeable odor to the breath, and by the French especially for making issue-peas. These rhizomes, dried and scraped, constitute the *Orris-root* of the shops. The roasted seeds of *I. pseudacora*, the Yellow flag, have been recommended as a substitute for coffee, but they do not appear to have any of the valuable properties of that beverage. The genus is so named on account of the variety of colors exhibited by it.

(*Anat.*) The anterior part of the *choroid* coat of the eye, with superadded muscular fibres.

(*Jewelry.*) The name given by French jewellers to limpid and transparent stones, but chiefly to Rock Crystal when reflecting prismatic colors like Opal, by means of natural internal flaws. Common rock-crystal is sometimes artificially converted into *I.*, but in these cases the fissures are produced in the outer part of the stone, instead of being in the interior.

I'risated, *a.* Exhibiting the color of the rainbow.

I'riscope, *n.* [Gr. *iris*, and *skopeo*, to behold.] (*Optics.*) An instrument prepared by Dr. Joseph Reade for exhibiting the prismatic colors. — *Brande.*

I'rised, *a.* [Fr. *irisé*.] Relating to the Iris or rainbow.

I'rish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Ireland, or produced in Ireland.

—*n. pl.* (*Geog.*) The natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

—*n.* The language of the natives of Ireland, a species of the Celtic.

I'rish Corner, in *Vermont*, a village of Bennington co.

I'rish Language. See GAELIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Irish Moss, or CARRAGEEN, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHONDRUS.

Irish Ripple, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lawrence co.

I'rishry, *n.* The people of Ireland. "The whole *Irishry* of rebels." — *Milton.*

I'rish Sea, a considerable expanse of water, bounded on the W. by Ireland, N. by Scotland, E by England, and S. by Wales, between Lat. 51° 40′ and 54° 30′ N., and between Lon. 3° and 6° W. It is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by the North Channel on the N.W., and by St. George's Channel on the S.W. It contains many islands, the most important of which are the Isles of Man, Anglesey, and Holyhead. Along its shores are numerous bays and inlets, as Dublin and Dundalk bays, in Ireland, Glenluce, and Wigton bays in Scotland, Solway Frith between Scotland and England, and Morecambe Bay in England.

I'rishtown, a village of Ireland, on Dublin Bay, in the co. of Dublin, just below Ringsend; *pop.* 1,000.

Irishtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Mercer co.

I'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of iridosmine and chromite. It occurs in the Ural Mountains, in black octohedrons, which have a *sp. gr.* of 6·5.

Iri'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) An inflammation of the membrane of the eye. It usually commences with pain in the eye and intolerance of light; afterwards the color of the iris changes, owing to the secretion of coagulable lymph, which spreads over it in a fine flake. Iritis, if it go on, is likely to end in adhesion of the iris to the neighboring parts, in which case there is a loss of the power of contracting and dilating, or it may even be completely closed. Sometimes an abscess forms and bursts, discharging its contents into the anterior chamber of the eye, and causing an entire loss of vision. In the treatment of this disease, leeches and cupping, and cold applications to the eye, are to be employed; mercury is also usually administered in large doses.

Irk, *v. a.* [Icel. *yrkja*, *yrki*, to do work, to labor, to suffer, to be oppressed: Sax. *weorc*, work, grief, pain, anguish. See WORK.] To weary; to tire; to trouble; to vex; to give pain to; to harass; to distress. (Used impersonally only.)

Irk'some, *a.* Giving uneasiness; producing weariness; wearisome; tedious; burdensome; troublesome; vexatious; as, an *irksome* task.

Irk'somely, *adv.* In a wearisome or tedious manner.

Irk'someness, *n.* Quality of being irksome; tediousness; wearisomeness.

Ir'kut, a river of Siberia, in the district of Irkutsk, rising in the mountains of Sayansk, near the frontiers of China, and after a course of 220 m., flows into the Angara at the town of Irkutsk.

Ir'kutsk, a prov. of Russia, comprising all the E. part of Siberia, having on the N. the Arctic Ocean; E., the seas of Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, and Anadyr; W., Tobolsk; and S., a vast chain of mountains which separates it from Chinese Tartary; Lat. between 49° 40′ and 69° 45′ N., Lon. between 96° and 121° E. *Area*, 350,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lena, Olonek, Indigirka, and Kovyma, which flow into the Frozen Ocean. *Min.* Silver, lead, zinc, tin, and granite. *Prod.* Rye, barley, hemp, and flax. Pop. 550,000.

IR'KUTSK, a city, and cap. of the afore-named prov. and district, situated at the confluence of the Irkut and Ushlakovkar; Lat. 52° 17′ 16″ N., Lon. 114° 26′ 20″ E. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen goods, hats, leather, soap, and glass. *Pop.* 16,500.

Irock, a town of Slavonia, 12 m. from Peterwardein; *pop.* 6,500.

I'ron, (*i'urn.*) *n.* [Sax. *iren*; Dan. *iern*; Icel. *iarn*; Old Ger. *isarn*; Goth. *eisarns*; W. *haiarn*; Armor. *houarn*; Manx. *iuarn*, iron; Fr. *airain*, brass, copper; old Mid High Ger. and old Sax. *erin*, Ger. *ehern*, made of brass or copper. The Ger., Old Ger., &c., which introduce the *s*, are based on the Goth. *aiz* = L. *aes*, copper, bronze. Sansk. *ayas*, iron; *ara*, brass, oxide of iron.] A metal. (See below.) — An instrument or utensil made of iron; as, a flat-*iron*, or smoothing-*iron*.

—*pl.* Fetters; chains; manacles; handcuffs; as, he was put in *irons*.

(*Met.*) *I.* is the most important of the metals. When we consider its abundance, its cheapness, the facility with which it may be worked, and the almost infinitely varied uses to which it is applied, for most of which uses no other body could be substituted, it must be regarded as one of the most precious substances known to man, and most intimately connected with the advancement of civilization and the progress of the race. By the alchemists *I.* was regarded as the symbol of war, and received the name of Mars, the god of arms: yet, though from it are fashioned the sword and spear of the warrior and most of the terrible engines of destruction that modern science has introduced into the art of war, it is in the avocations of peace that it has achieved its proudest successes and won its grandest triumphs. Its increasing use is a striking characteristic of this age of wonders, and almost every day sees some new application of it in the arts of life. Though iron is with considerable difficulty reduced from its ores, it seems to have been known and used from a very remote period. From the Scriptures we learn that Tubal Cain, seventh only in descent from Adam, was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron," (*Gen.* iv. 22,) and the Canaanites, 1500 B. C., are said to have used great numbers of chariots of iron in their wars. Homer mentions a mass of iron as one of the prizes at the funeral games given by Achilles in honor of Patroclus:

"Then hurled the hero, thundering on the ground,
A mass of *iron*, an enormous round,
Whose weight and size the circling Greeks admire,
Rude from the furnace, and but shaped by fire." — *Iliad*, B. 23

The ancient Britons made spears and knives of it, and the Romans during their occupation of Britain smelted iron to a considerable extent; but their processes were so imperfect that the cinder heaps left by them were so rich in iron, that those in the Forest of Dean supplied 20 furnaces with much of their ore for 200 or 300 years. The iron mines of Elba are said to have been worked from the time of Alexander the Great; and Pliny speaks of this region as "inexhaustible in its iron." The mines of Aragon and New Castile in Spain are supposed to have been worked from the times of the later Jewish kings, successively by the Tyrians, the Carthaginians, and the Romans. About 500 B. C. iron was introduced into Greece from among the *Chalybes*, (see CHALYBEATES,) a people dwelling on the borders of the Black Sea. The ores of iron are found in great abundance in almost all parts of the globe. It is their presence in soils and in many rocks that tinges them red, greenish, brown, black, and yellow. Perfectly pure iron has a white color and bright silver-like lustre. Its *sp. gr.* is 7·8, and it is very soft and tough. It may be obtained in cubical and octohedral crystals by careful fusion and gradual cooling. In good bar-iron or wire, when it has been attacked by rust or by an acid, a fibrous texture may be observed which renders it the most tenacious of all the metals. An iron wire $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in diameter will bear a weight of 60 lbs. Iron does not oxidize or rust in dry air or oxygen at ordinary temperatures, nor is its polished surface tarnished by pure water free from air and carbonic acid, but under the action of air and moisture, especially if an acid or acid vapors be present, it rapidly changes to *rust*, which is the hydrated sesquioxide of iron. After oxidation commences, the oxide forms the negative pole of a voltaic pair, and the process proceeds more rapidly; or, if another metal be present the parts of iron in contact with it are for the same reason more rapidly consumed. At a high temperature iron burns readily with brilliant scintillations, and in pure oxygen or in the flame of the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe steel is consumed with the production of a dazzling light. It requires an intense heat for its fusion, and before becoming liquid assumes a pasty condition in which two pieces may be united or *welded* by hammering them together so as to be perfectly joined into one. As iron oxidizes rapidly when at a high temperature, it is generally found necessary in welding to sprinkle the heated metal with sand or borax, which, combining with the film of oxide on the surface, forms a fusible silicate or borate which is forced out from between the pieces of iron by the blows of the hammer, thus leaving clean surfaces of the metal in contact. At ordinary temperatures iron is but slightly malleable as compared with gold and silver, but at a red heat it may be forged or rolled into any desired shape. It is strongly attracted by the magnet, but when pure does not retain its magnetism. At a red heat it loses the magnetic property, but regains it on cooling.

(*Chem.*) The symbol of iron is Fe, from its Latin name, *ferrum*, and its equivalent 28. It may be obtained pure by mixing clippings of fine iron wire with about $\frac{1}{3}$ their weight of pure peroxide of iron in a crucible. Powdered glass, free from lead is added, the crucible closed carefully, and exposed for an hour to a powerful heat. The silicon and carbon of the iron are removed by the oxygen of the oxide, and the pure metal remains. It is also obtained in the form of a fine black powder by heating the peroxide in contact with hydrogen. With oxygen, iron forms four compounds: the *Protoxide*, *Sesquioxide* or *Peroxide*, *Protosesquioxide*, and *Ferric acid*. The Protoxide (FeO) is a powerful base, and unites with acids to form salts. Of these, green vitriol, which is a sulphate of the protoxide, is a type. The hydrated protoxide is formed by dissolving pure sulphate of iron in water that has been recently boiled to expel the air, and adding an alkali. The protoxide is precipitated as a whitish mass, which soon absorbs oxygen from the air, and becomes reddish-brown from being changed into the sesquioxide. When fresh and moist, it is the most effective remedy for poisoning by arsenic. The sesquioxide ($Fe_2^{(3)}_3$), called also the peroxide or redoxide, is found in great abundance in nature, and constitutes some of the most valuable ores of iron. (See HÆMATITE.) Artificially prepared, it is known in the arts as *Rouge*, *Crocus of Mars*, or *Colcothar*, and is used as a pigment and as a polishing powder. It is this oxide that imparts the reddish color to soils, ochres, burnt clay, &c. The protosesquioxide (Fe_3O_4) called also magnetic, or black oxide, is an abundant natural product. (See MAGNETITE.) The black scales formed during the forging of wrought iron are mainly composed of this oxide. *Ferric Acid* (FeO_3) is an artificial product never obtained in a separate state. By heating 1 part of pure sesquioxide of iron and 4 parts of dry nitre in a covered crucible, a brown mass, the *ferrate of potassa*, is obtained, which, treated with cold water, yields a deep-red or violet-colored solution. With chlorine, iron forms two compounds: the *protochloride* (FeCl) and the *sesquichloride* (Fe_2Cl_3). The first is obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas over red-hot iron, or by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid. From this solution green crystals of the salt may be obtained. They are soluble and deliquescent, and in the air are rapidly oxidized. The sesquichloride may be obtained by dissolving the sesquioxide of iron in hydrochloric acid. The concentrated solution deposits it in red crystals, which contain water and are very soluble in water and alcohol. It may be produced also in an anhydrous state by the action of chlorine on the heated metal. The *pr toiodide of iron* (FeI) is made by digesting metallic iron with water and iodine; a pale-green solution is the result, which is of importance as a medicine. The *protosulphide of iron* (FeS) is formed by heating iron and sulphur together. It is used for obtaining sulphuretted hydrogen gas, which is copiously evolved when it is dissolved by dilute acids. The *bisulphide of iron*, or Iron pyrites (FeS_2), is a natural product. (See IRON, ORES OF.)

Carbonate of the protoxide of iron ($FeO.CO_2$) occurs in nature as spathic iron ore, and as the *clay iron-stone* from which most of the English iron is made. It is found also in some mineral waters, which deposit a coating of rust on the surfaces over which they flow. Such waters are called *chalybeate*. *Nitrate of the protoxide of iron* ($FeO.NO_5$) may be produced in pale-green crystals by the action of dilute nitric acid upon protosulphide of iron, and the *nitrate of the sesquioxide* is formed by the action of dilute nitric acid upon iron. It is a deep-red liquid used in dyeing. The *sulphate of the protoxide of iron* ($FeO.SO_3+7HO$) may be obtained by dissolving iron in sulphuric acid. It is the *green vitriol, iron vitriol*, or *copperas* of commerce, and is prepared on a large scale by exposing iron pyrites to the action of air and moisture. Oxygen is absorbed, and oxide of iron and sulphuric acid formed. The sulphate produced is dissolved out and crystallized. It forms large green crystals, which effloresce in the air and become covered with a whitish crust. With tannic acid it forms a permanent black dye, and is much used in dyeing and in the manufacture of ink.

(*Physiol.* and *Med.*) Iron is an essential constituent of the coloring-matter of the blood-corpuscles of all vertebrate animals; and according to the best authorities, 1 part by weight of iron is found in 230 parts of blood-corpuscles, and the total quantity of this metal in the blood of a man weighing 140 lbs. is about 38 grains. It is the presence of iron in the blood that communicates to the ashes of that fluid their reddish-brown color, the iron being found in them as the peroxide. The ashes of the hair, of birds' feathers, of the contents of eggs, of the gastric juice, of milk, and indeed of most animal fluids, contain traces of this metal. Nothing is known with certainty regarding the chemical condition of the iron in the animal body, that is to say, whether it is present as a protoxide, a peroxide, &c. It is introduced into the system with the food and drink, and any excess beyond what is required is discharged with the excrements. When an insufficient quantity is contained in the nutriment, chalybeate medicines become necessary. The iron that is set free within the system by the constant disintegration of blood-corpuscles is carried out of the system partly by the urine, partly by the coloring-matter of the bile, which is highly ferruginous, and probably is in part eliminated by the hair. The exact part which the iron plays in the body is uncertain; but it is most probable that the power which the blood-corpuscles possess as oxygen-carriers is mainly due to the presence of this substance. In certain conditions of the system iron is of great value as a remedial agent, in which case chalybeate waters or some of the preparations of iron are prescribed, such as the citrate of iron and quinine, tincture of the sesquichloride, &c.

Ores. Native iron is of rare occurrence. It almost always forms part of meteoric stones or *meteorites*, in which it is alloyed with nickel. One of these stones from Texas—now in the cabinet of Yale College—weighs 1,635 lbs., and contains about 90 per cent. of iron. The meteoric iron is malleable, and may be worked like manufactured iron. *Iron pyrites*, or bisulphide of iron, is found in great abundance, and is most widely distributed. It is found crystallized in cubes—octohedrons and dodecahedrons—of a bronze-yellow color. *Sp. gr.* 4·8–5·1. *Comp.* Iron 46·7, sulphur 53·3. Heated before the blow-pipe it gives off sulphur. Magnetic pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, has a reddish-yellow color, and is slightly attracted by the magnet. These ores do not afford good iron from the difficulty of obtaining it free from sulphur; but they are of great value,—since from them is obtained the greater part of the sulphate of iron of commerce, which is manufactured in great quantities at Stafford, Vt., and elsewhere in the U. States. Sulphur is also obtained from them, and in connection with aluminous or clayey slates, they are used in the manufacture of alum. An arsenical iron pyrite is also found, having a silver-white color, and containing iron 34·4, arsenic 46, sulphur 19·6. It occurs at Waterbury, Vt., Franklin, N. J., and at Franconia and Haverhill, N. H. Specular iron ore, or Hematite (*q. v.*), when pure, contains 70 parts of iron and 30 of oxygen. It is a valuable ore, and is found in vast quantities in the U. States. In Missouri, 90 m. S. of St. Louis, are two mountains composed mainly of this ore, the one, "Iron Mountain," being 300 feet high, and the "Pilot Knob," 700 feet. It is also found in inexhaustible quantities in many other localities. Magnetite, or magnetic iron ore, when pure, contains 73 per cent. of iron. It occurs in black crystals or heavy dark masses, is very abundant, and is one of the best of the ores of iron. The celebrated Swedish and Norway irons are manufactured from this ore. In this country it is found in vast deposits in northern New York, and occurs in many other localities. Being magnetic, it may be cleansed from impurities by the magnet. Brown iron ore, including brown and yellow ochres, and bog iron ore, contains about 60 per cent. of iron. It is abundant in Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee, at Salisbury and Kent, Conn., and in many other localities. Spathic iron ore, or carbonate of iron, is extensively used in the manufacture of iron. It is abundant in the coal-formations of England, and yields about 9-10ths of the English iron. It is called *clay iron-stone*, and when containing carbonaceous or coaly matter, is known as *blackband*. Its yield is about 48 per cent. of iron. It occurs in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and is abundant in the coal regions of Pennsylvania. *Chromic iron* contains oxide of chromium 60·, protoxide of iron 20·1, alumina 11·8, magnesia 7·5. It is of a black color, and is used in the manufacture of chromate and bichromate of potash and other compounds of chromium. Franklinite, found near the Franklin Furnace, N. J., contains peroxide of iron 66·, oxide of manganese 16·, oxide of zinc 17·. Titanic iron contains oxide of titanium.—See also COLUMBITE, WOLFRAM, VIVIANITE.

Manufacture of Iron. We have seen that the ores of iron are mostly oxides of iron, or iron combined with oxygen, and generally contain other impurities, as silica, sulphur, clay, magnesia, &c. To obtain the pure metal the ores must be fused, and these impurities removed. From the better class of ores, as magnetite, good malleable iron may be directly obtained by heating them with proper proportions of coal in a reverberatory furnace. The carbon unites with the oxygen of the ore, forming carbonic oxide, which, coming in contact with the air, is consumed. The iron remains as a pasty mass, which is fashioned under a hammer into an oblong piece called a *bloom*. This may be worked by rolling or hammering into sheets or bars. A simple process of thus obtaining malleable iron directly from the ore

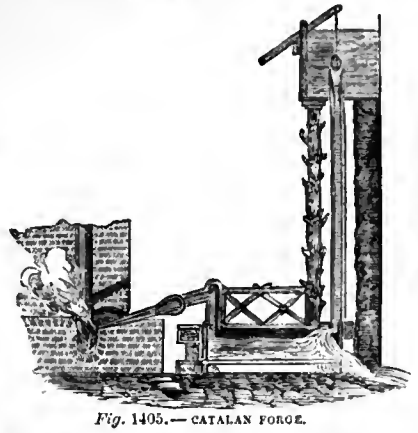


Fig. 1405.—CATALAN FORGE.

has long been in use in Catalonia, and hence called the Catalan method (Fig. 1405). It is a kind of open forge, and receives a blast from air compressed in a close tube by means of falling water. The ore, with a large proportion of charcoal, is placed upon it, and, when reduced, the iron runs down into a crucible beneath, from which it is removed and forged. Only the purer ores can be used in the Catalan forge, and the process requires a large amount of fuel, and is attended with the loss of considerable iron. The American *bloomery forge* is a modernized form of the same process; but the means of reducing iron ore, now almost universally in use, is the *blast-furnace*, (Fig. 1406.) This consists mainly of a four-sided structure of brick and stone, called a *stack*, of the form of a truncated pyramid. The interior has the form of two truncated cones united at their bases. The upper one constitutes the furnace proper, and is sometimes called the *belly*; the lower one is called the *boshes*, and terminates below in a space called the *hearth*. Three of the sides of the hearth descend to the bottom of the furnace or the *hearth-stone*, but on the fourth side is a partial partition of fire brick called the *tymp*, supported by strong bars of iron let into the sides of the furnace. This partition separates the front and back portions of the hearth, but does not extend to the bottom or hearth-stone. The interior has a double lining of fire-brick, the space between them being filled with sand or broken slag to prevent injury to the outer wall by the expansion of the lining by heat. The hearth, hearth-stone, and sometimes the boshes are

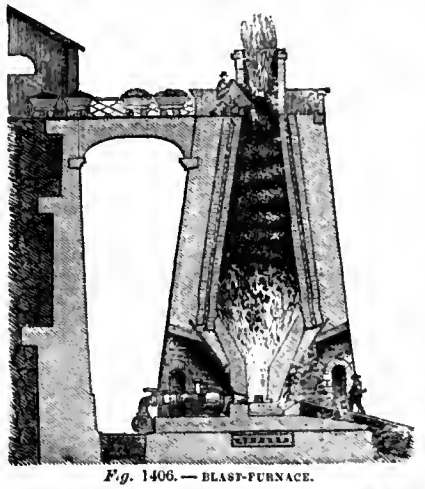


Fig. 1406.—BLAST-FURNACE.

built of the most refractory grit or quartzose rock. On each side of the stack, at the bottom, arched openings extend into the masonry, three of which are called the *tweer* (or *twyer*) arches, and the other the *front* or *working* arch, where the iron and *slag* are withdrawn. The tweers are the ends of the pipes through which the blast is admitted to the hearth, and as they are exposed to a high temperature, they are cast so as to enclose a coil of wrought-iron tubs through which a stream of cold water continually circulates. By means of powerful engines the air is forced into the hearth under great pressure, and to the amount of from 5,000 to 12,000 cubic feet per minute. It is generally heated (see HOT BLAST) to about 600° Fahr. before entering the furnace. When in operation, the furnace is regularly fed with definite proportions of coal, ore, and broken limestone. The latter is added as a *flux*, to render the ore more fusible and, by combining with the impurities in the ore, prevent the formation of compounds containing iron and thus effect a saving of the metal. When quartz and clay, which are common impurities of iron ore, are both present, the lime from the limestone combines with the clay (silicate of alumina), and this with the quartz forms a kind of glass or *slag*; at the same time a portion of the carbon of the fuel combines with the iron, forming a carbide of iron or ordinary *cast* iron. When only quartz is present in the ore, clay must be added. The kind and quantity of flux to be added must of course be varied according to the impurities present in the ore. The workman judges from the appearance of the slag, and regulates the charges accordingly. It should be of a light gray color; if it is very dark, it is bringing away too much iron. In a large furnace in the State of New York, yielding from 160 to 200 tons of pig-iron per week, the hourly charge was, coal 4,000 lbs., ore (much of which was magnetite) 4,900 lbs., limestone 1,050 lbs. A blast-furnace is kept in constant operation often for years until want of repairs renders it necessary to *blow out*. About once in 12 hours the hearth is tapped and the metal drawn off and run into rows of rude moulds of sand called *pigs*. The slag, which is 5 or 6 times the volume of the cast iron, is drawn off at a higher level more frequently and carted away when cold as a waste product, though in some instances it has been run into blocks and used for walls and pavements. An ordinary blast-furnace is about 30 feet square at the base, and from 50 to 60 feet high. To avoid the labor of elevating the immense weight of ore, &c., to this height, they are, when practicable, placed upon the side of a hill, and the materials run to the top of the stack in cars. We have seen that

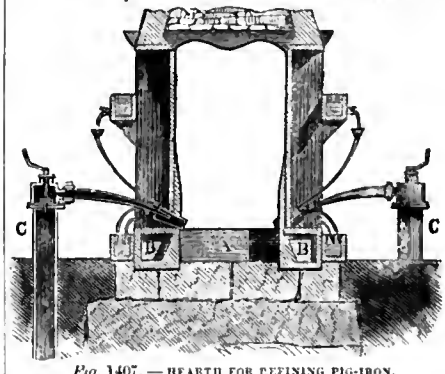


Fig. 1407.—HEARTH FOR REFINING PIG-IRON.

cast-iron is a carbide of iron, or a compound of carbon and iron, and it generally contains other impurities, as silicon, aluminium, sulphur, phosphorus, &c. There are several varieties, the *gray* or No. 1 having a dark color, a granular texture, and capable of being filed, drilled, &c.; and the *white*, which is of a silvery whiteness and exceedingly hard, so that it is not acted upon by steel instruments. The gray iron being very fusible, and possessing great fluidity when fused, is best adapted for castings; the white iron is used for conversion into bar-iron and steel. Cast-iron is fusible at a white heat, while wrought and pure iron are not; it is brittle and can neither be forged nor welded, while bar-iron can be bent, forged, and welded. By depriving cast-iron of a portion of its carbon it may be converted into malleable iron. It then becomes very tenacious and ductile, so that it may be hammered or rolled into thin sheets and drawn into fine wire. It may be welded as before described, and is soft enough to be worked by tools of steel. When heated to redness and plunged into cold water, it does not become harder as is the case with steel. Wrought or malleable iron has a fibrous texture, which accounts for its tenacity, but when subjected for a long time to repeated jars or blows, as in the case of car-axles, &c., it loses its fibrous character and becomes brittle. The atoms seem to change their positions and the texture becomes granular. By heating and reworking such iron, its fibrous texture and its strength are restored. To convert cast into malleable iron, the ordinary processes are *refining, puddling, shingling, hammering*, and *rolling*. The refining (Fig. 1407) consists of a flat hearth, A, covered with sand or loam, and surrounded with metal troughs, B, through which a stream of water is constantly flowing, to keep the sides from melting. C are the tuyeres in connection with the blowing-engine. The cast-iron is melted with coke on the hearth, and a blast of air kept blowing over it, which causes its carbon to unite with the oxygen of the air, and pass off as carbonic oxide gas. Oxygen also unites with silicon to form silica, and with iron to form

INSET

the oxide. The silica of the sand uniting with oxide of iron, produces a slag of silicate of iron. The refined metal is finally run out in cakes on a bed of cast-iron, kept cool by a stream of water. Being only partially decarbonized by this process, it is next broken up, and introduced into a reverberatory furnace called puddling furnace (Fig. 1408), where it is exposed when at a high temperature to the action of a current of air; by which means the carbon burns to carbonic acid, a portion of the iron is oxidized, and this oxide unites with the silicon in the iron and forms a fusible slag. The workmen by means of long bars repeatedly stir the heated mass

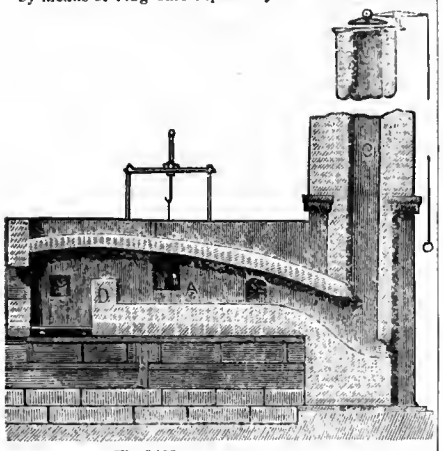


Fig. 1408. — PUDDLING FURNACE.

A, the hearth; F, the grate or fire-place; C, the chimney with a damper at the summit to regulate the draught; D, a bridge separating the grate from the hearth, for preventing the direct contact of the fuel with the iron.

(puddle it), so as to expose all portions of it to the air, and to intimately mix the oxide with the metal. The iron after a time loses its fluidity, a blue flame plays over the surface, and it becomes pasty and finally falls to pieces like a mass of sand or gravel. The fire is now increased and the granular masses soon unite and are collected by the workmen in balls or masses, which are removed and subjected to the action of an immense hammer and shaped into a rude bar. The quality of the metal is improved by cutting up these bars, binding the pieces together, and heating and rolling or hammering them together. Iron that contains a small percentage of sulphur will not weld, is brittle when hot, and is termed *hot short*, or *red short*. If it contain phosphorus it may be welded and forged when hot, but is brittle when cold. Such iron is called *cold short*. Articles of cast-iron may be rendered partially malleable by covering them with powdered hematite or other oxide of iron, and heating them for several days to a red heat and allowing them to cool slowly.

Bessemer's Process. The process of *puddling* is attended with some important disadvantages: it involves a great expenditure of manual labor, and of a most exhaustible kind; the very high temperature to which the puddler is exposed renders him liable to lay disease, and cataract is not uncommonly caused by the intense light from the glowing iron; the wear and tear of the puddling furnace is very considerable, and since it receives only ten or eleven charges of about five cwts. each in the course of 24 hours, it is necessary to work five or six furnace-puddling furnaces at once, in order to convert into iron-bar the whole of the cast-iron turned out from a single blast-furnace. These considerations have led to several attempts to improve the puddling process by employing revolving furnaces and other mechanical arrangements to supersede the heavy manual labor, and even to dispense with it altogether by forcing the air into the molten iron. The most generally known of the processes devised for this purpose is that of Bessemer, which consists in running the melted cast-iron into a huge crucible, and forcing air up through it under considerable pressure, thus combining the purifying influence of the blast of air in the refinery with the mechanical agitation effected in the puddling furnace. Bessemer's *converting vessel* (Fig. 1409) is a large, nearly

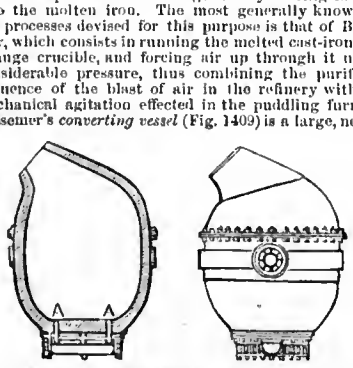


Fig. 1409. — BESSEMER'S CONVERTING VESSEL.

cylindrical crucible of wrought iron, lined with fire-clay, having apertures (A) at the bottom, through which air is blown at a pressure of fifteen or twenty pounds upon the inch. This vessel is sometimes large enough to receive ten tons of cast-iron for a charge. The metal having been melted in a separate furnace, is run into the converting vessel, the blast being already turned on so that the liquid iron may not run into the air-tubes. The iron burns vividly in the current of air, and the oxide of iron produced is diffused in a melted state through the mass of metal by the rapid current of air. This oxide of iron acts upon the silicon and carbon in the cast-iron, converting the latter into carbonic oxide, which burns with flame at the mouth of the converter, and the former into silicic acid, which enters into the slag, and is carried up as a froth to the surface of the liquid iron. The blast of air is continued for about twenty minutes, when the disappearance of the flame of carbonic oxide indicates the completion of the process; but the remaining purified iron is not pasty, as in the puddling furnace, being retained in a perfectly liquid condition by the high temperature resulting from the combustion of part of the iron, so that the metal may be run out into moulds by tilting the converting vessel. In this way about 85 parts of bar-iron are obtained from 100 of pig-iron. Although so great an economy of time and labor would result from the application of Bessemer's process, it has not superseded the puddling process, because it does not remove the sulphur and phosphorus from the pig-iron, so that only the best varieties of that material, extracted from hæmatite or magnetic ore, yield a bar-iron of good quality when purified in this way. Its application to the manufacture of steel will be noticed hereafter. The effect of the Bessemer process upon a particular specimen of pig-iron is shown in the table.

In 100 parts of Pig-iron.	Before.	After.
Carbon,	3·309	0·218
Silicon,	0·595	none
Sulphur,	0·485	0·402
Phosphorus,	1·012	1·102

Composition of Bar-iron. Even the best bar-iron contains from 0·1 to 0·5 per cent. of carbon, together with minute proportions of silicon, sulphur, and phosphorus. Perfectly pure iron is inferior in hardness and tenacity to that which contains a small proportion of carbon. Bar-iron is liable to two important defects, which are technically known as *cold-shortness* and *red-shortness*. Cold-short iron is brittle at ordinary temperatures, and appears to owe this to the presence of phosphorus, of which element 0·5 per cent. is sufficient materially to diminish the tenacity of the iron. When the iron is liable to brittleness at a red heat, it is termed red-short iron, and a very little sulphur is sufficient to affect the quality of the iron in this respect. There is much difference of opinion as to the true causes of the variation in the strength of wrought-iron, and this is not surprising when we reflect upon the number of circumstances which may be reasonably expected to exert some influence upon it. Not only the proportions of carbon, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and manganese may be supposed to affect the quality of the iron, but the state of combination in which these elements exist in the mass is not unlikely to cause a difference. It also appears certain that the mechanical structure, dependent upon the arrangement of the particles composing the mass of metal, has at least as much influence upon the tenacity of the iron as its chemical composition. The best bar-iron, if broken slowly, always exhibits a fibrous structure, the particles of iron being arranged in parallel lines. This appears to contribute greatly to the strength of the iron, for when it is wanting, and the bar is composed of a confused mass of crystals, it is weaker in proportion to the size of the crystals. The presence of phosphorus is said to favor the formation of large crystals, and hence to produce cold-shortness. There is some reason to believe that the fibrous is sometimes exchanged for the crystalline texture under the influence of frequent vibrations, as in the case of railway axles, girders of suspension-bridges, &c. Considering the difficult fusibility of bar-iron, it is fortunate that it possesses the property of being *welded*, that is, of being united by hammering when softened by heat. It is customary first to sprinkle the heated bars with sand or clay in order to convert the superficial oxide of iron into a liquid silicate, which will be forced out from between them by hammering, leaving the clean metallic surfaces to adhere. *Burnt iron* does not weld, and is largely crystalline in structure. For the processes of converting cast-iron into steel, see STEEL.

—In the laboratory, chemically pure iron may be obtained by fusing the best wire-iron with one-fifth of its weight of pure peroxide of iron, to oxidize the carbon and silicon which it contains. Some powdered green glass must be employed as a flux, and the crucible (with its cover well cemented on with fire-clay) exposed for one hour to a very high temperature.

STATISTICS.

Product of Pig-iron in U. S. in 1868.		(*Estimated* 1869.)
Anthracite pig,	893,000	
Raw bituminous coal and coke pig,	340,000	1,970,000.
Charcoal,	370,000	
Total pig-iron,	1,603,000	
Product of rolled iron,	1,105,000	1,208,000.
Product of forges and bloomeries,	75,200	74,000.

Of the product of the rolling mills, as above given, for 1868, 506,714 tons were railroad iron, and for 1869, the product of rails is estimated at 580,000 tons. The product of the rolling-mills, other than railroad iron for 1866, is given in the following table by the Secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association.*

STATES.	*Merch. Bar & Rod.*	*Sheet.*	*Plate.*	*Hoop.*	*Nails and Spikes*	*Axles and other.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maine	4,392	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	4,942
N. Hampshire.	1,167	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,167
Vermont,	200	.....	.....	.....	2,740	950	3,890
Massachusetts,	16,564	.....	8,143	830	22,668	7,025	56,228
Rhode Island,	6,591	1,700	.....	.....	4,200	.....	12,491
Connecticut,	7,178	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,675	8,853
New York,	47,657	600	239	425	7,170	14,106	70,197
New Jersey,	11,478	.....	6,000	435	24,519	6,184	48,816
Pennsylvania.	118,013	22,035	35,006	11,595	47,332	9,940	243,921
Delaware,	2,717	283	1,064	.....	.....	.....	4,064
Maryland,	5,569	3,261	10,566	.....	1,480	1,725	23,602
West Virginia,	2,500	320	.....	.....	21,575	.....	24,395
Ohio,	42,266	3,640	4,426	3,174	15,593	6,853	76,051
Other States,	9,700	2,130	5,063	.....	.....	.....	18,893
Total,	276,192	33,969	71,507	16,459	147,625	49,559	595,311

We annex a comparative table of the European product for the year 1867, as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.	*Tons of 2,240 lbs.*	*Value.*
Iron, pig and puddled,	567,319	$8,300,130
" bar, angle, bolt, and rod,	201,150	11,795,310
" railroad, (all kinds,)	582,420	24,446,945
" castings,	80,755	3,387,165
" hoop, sheet, and boiler plates,	145,103	8,927,235
" Other wrought kinds,	110,431	10,707,480
Total exports (deducting home consumption).	1,787,178	$67,564,265

Of the above, 433,724 tons were imported into the U. States.

FRANCE.	*Metrical Tons.*†
Iron, charcoal pig,	177,300
" coke pig,	886,800
" charcoal and coke (mixed,)	78,700
	1,142,800
Iron, wrought,	801,000
	1,943,800

BELGIUM.	*Net. tons.*
Iron, ore and filiogs,	152,226
Pig and old iron,	11,066
Iron, rails,	80,875
" sheets,	12,583
" other kinds (including wire,)	55,897
Total exports, in metrical tons,	312,646

The returns from other European countries for the same year have not been published.

* The product in all cases in this article is given in tons of 2,000 lbs. each.

† The metrical ton is equal to 2205·7 avoirdupois.

Iron, (*i'ern,*) *a.* Made of iron; consisting of iron. — Resembling iron in color.

" A piece of stone of a dark *iron*-gray color." — *Woodward.*

—Harsh; severe; rude; miserable; calamitous.

" Such notes as warble to the string,
Drew *iron* tears from Pluto's cheek." — *Milton.*

—Binding fast; not to be broken; firm; robust; vigorous.

" Him death's *iron* sleep oppress." — *Philips.*

—*v. a.* To smooth with an instrument of iron. — To shackle with irons; to fetter or handcuff. — To furnish or arm with iron.

I'ron, in *Missouri,* a S.E. co.; *area,* about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Creek and some smaller streams. *Surface,* mountainous. Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, two remarkable mountains, are situated in the N.E. part of the co. *Soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance, with gold, platina, nickel, lead, granite, and marble. *Cap.* Ironton. *Pop.* about 7,000.

I'ron, in *Utah Territory,* a S. co., adjoining Colorado and Nevada territories; *area,* about 11,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado, Grand, Green, and Unka Weep rivers, besides numerous lakes and salt-water *sinks. Surface,* diversified; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Parowan. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Iron Bluff, in *Nebraska,* a village of Sarpy co., on Elkhorn River, about 22 m. W. of Bellevue.

I'ron-cased, I'ron-clad, *a.* Covered or cased with iron.

I'ronclad, *n.* (*Naval.*) An armor-plated ship. See VESSELS (ARMORED).

Iron Cross, a Prussian order of knighthood, instituted March 10, 1813, by Frederick William III., consisting of an iron cross with silver mountings.

Iron Crown, *n.* (*Hist.*) See CROWN.

Irondale, in *Missouri,* a village of Washington co., about 70 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

Iron'dequoit, in *New York,* a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 3,547.

Irondequoit Bay, in *New York,* an arm of Lake Ontario, in Monroe co. Length, about 5 m.

I'roner, (*i'ern-r,*) *n.* One who irons.

Iron-found'er, *n.* One who founds or casts iron.

Iron Found'ry, Iron Foundery, *n.* A foundry in which iron-castings are made.—See FOUNDRY, and IRON.

I'ron-gray, *n.* A color resembling that of iron.

—*a.* Of a gray color resembling iron.

Iron'ic, Iron'ical, *a.* Containing irony; given to irony; expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

Iron'ically, *adv.* By way of irony; by the use of irony.

Iron'icalness, *n.* The quality of being ironical.

Ironing, (*i'ern-ing,*) *n.* A smoothing with an iron.

I'roning-board, *n.* A board used by tailors.

I'ronist, *n.* One who deals in irony.

I'ron, (Lough,) a lake of Ireland, in Leinster, abt. 7 m. N.W. of Mullingar.

I'ron Mask, (The Man in the.) (*Hist.*) See Marchiali.

I'ron-mould, I'ron-mold, *n.* A spot in cloth made by applying rusty iron to the cloth when wet.

I'ronmonger, *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

I'ronmongery, *n.* A general name for all miscellaneous articles made of iron; hardware.

I'ron Mountain, in *Missouri,* a post-village of St. Francois co., abt. 81 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

I'ron Mountain, in *Virginia,* a ridge of the Alleghanies, between Grayson and Smyth cos. — Whitetop Mountain, its highest summit, is 4,260 feet above sea-level.

I'ron Ridge, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Horicon.

I'ron-sick, *a.* (*Naut.*) Applied to old vessels when the iron-work becomes loose.

Iron Ship, *n.* See Vessels, (Armored.)

I'ronsided, *a.* Hardy; rough; strong.

I'ronsmith, *n.* A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

I'ron Spring, in *Georgia,* a village of Butts co.

I'ron-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Limonite, *q. v.*

I'ronton, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Iron co., abt. 90 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

I'ronton, in *Ohio,* a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., on the Ohio River, abt. 145 m. above Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

I'ronton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lehigh co.

I'ronton, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Ashland co., on Lake Superior, abt. 25 m. E. of Ashland.

—A post-village and township of Sauk co., abt. 22 m. W. by N. of Baraboo; *pop.* of township abt. 600.

I'ronville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Blair co.

I'ronville, in *Utah Territory,* a village of Beaver co., abt. 8 m. W. of Beaver.

I'ron-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for certain species of various genera of plants. See Metrosideros, Ostrya, and Sideroxylon.

I'ron-work, *n.* The parts or pieces of a building, vessel, carriage, &c., which are of iron; anything made of iron; manufacture of iron; working in iron.

I'ron Works, in *Georgia,* a village of Cass co., on the Etowah River, abt. 142 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

I'ron-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sideritis.

I'rony, *a.* Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron. — Resembling iron; hard.

—*n.* [Fr. *ironie:* Lat. *ironia;* Gr. *eironeia,* from *eiron,* a dissembler in speech.] Dissimulation; ignorance purposely affected to provoke or confound an adversary; a kind of ridicule which exposes errors or faults by seeming to approve, adopt, or defend them.

(*Rhet.*) *I.,* as defined by Aristotle, is an artful representation of qualities or things as less than they really are. Thus, among the various characters of the human mind as given by him, the *eiρων* is one who affectedly conceals or depreciates his own good qualities. Quintilian gives to rhetorical *I.* a far more general sense, terming it *diversiloquium,* or the use of expressions contrary to the thoughts of the speaker. He also distinguishes it into two species, treating it as a trope or figure of speech where the opposition of thought to language extends only to a few words; a figure of thought, where it extends to a whole passage or discourse. The Socratic *I.* is employed in argument when one speaker affects to take the positions of the other for granted, in order adroitly to lead him into self-contradiction or obvious absurdity. In the ordinary sense, *I.* is a more delicate species of sarcasm, by which praises are bestowed where it is intended to convey the opposite sense of disapprobation; or assent is notified where the real object is to express dissent.

Iroquois, (*ir-o-quey',*) a group of American Indians originally embracing 6 nations and afterwards 8, who planted themselves in western New York and on the shores of lakes Ontario and Erie. These nations were the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas, and Tuscaroras, to whom were subsequently added the Huron tribes, and the Algonquin Mississagas; they were collectively called *Mingoes* by the English. When the French arrived in Canada in 1603, the Iroquois were a mighty nation, at war with the Adirondacks; these last invoking the assistance of the new-comers, the Dutch, spreading themselves along the banks of the Hudson, even as far up as the present city of Albany, drove the Adirondacks before them. During the wars between the English and French, the Iroquois were divided into two great sections, both of which fought alternately on the side of both these nations. In the War of Independence, they were the allies of Great Britain, and severely annoyed the frontier settlements of New York and New Jersey. A powerful expedition was sent against them in 1779 under the command of General Sullivan, and their country was ravaged, and 18 of their villages burned. Since that period, they have been slowly but effectually driven before the advancing white man, and their tribes have become a mere remnant of their former strength. They number about 800 warriors, and are scattered over New York, Wisconsin, Arkansas, and Missouri, where they cultivate 30,000 acres of land.

Iroquois, in *Illinois,* a N.E. co., adjoining Indiana; *area,* abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Iroquois River, and several less important streams. *Surface,* mostly level prairie; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Middleport. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

—A post-village of Iroquois co., on Iroquois River, abt. 85 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

Iroquois, in *Indiana,* a township of Newton co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Iroquois River, rises in Jasper co., Indiana, and flowing S.W. into Illinois, turns to the N.W., and joins the Kankakee River in Kankakee co. Length abt. 100 m. It is sometimes called the Pickamink.

Ir'pen, a river of Russia, in the govt. of Kiev. It flows into the Dnieper, 20 m. above the town of Kiev. Length 100 m.

Irra'diance, Irra'diancy, *n.* An illuminating; a sending forth rays of light on an object. — Beams of light emitted; lustre; splendor.

Irra'diant, *a.* [Lat. *irradians.*] Emitting rays of light.

Irra'diate, *v. a.* [Lat. *irradio, irradiatus — in,* and *radio,* to furnish with beams or rays, from *radius,* a beam, ray. See Ray.] To brighten; to make splendid; to adorn with lustre. — To enlighten intellectually; to illuminate.

"Celestial light
Shine inward, and the mind . . . *irradiate.*"—*Milton.*

—To animate by heat or light.

"Ethereal or solar heat must digest, influence, *irradiate.*" —*Hale.*

—To decorate with shining ornaments.

"Our shrines *irradiate.*" —*Pope.*

—*v. n.* To emit rays; to shine; to beam forth light.

—*a.* Adorned with rays of light, or with brightness, or with anything shining.

Irradi'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *irradiatio.*] Act of irradiating or emitting beams of light; illumination; brightness; intellectual light; act of emitting minute particles, or effluvia from some substance.

Irradiation, (*ir-rād-e-ai'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *irradio,* I shine.] (*Optics.*) A phenomenon in virtue of which white objects or those of a very bright color, when seen on a dark ground, appear larger than they really are. With a black body on a white ground, the converse is the case. The two circles given in Fig. 1410 illustrate this. The black one and the white one are just of the same size, but the former appears to be the smaller. *I.* arises from the fact that the impression produced on the retina extends beyond the outline of the image. It bears the same relation to the space occupied by the image that the duration of the impression does to the time during which the image is seen. A star, for instance, seen with the naked eye, seems to be a disc of sensible magnitude. On account of its distance it would appear to be a point, if the rays of each pencil of light produced no effect beyond the axis of convergence. Thus, the discs of both the sun and moon are in like manner conceived to be apparently enlarged. When the moon is new, the part which is rendered luminous by the sun appears to be a portion of a larger sphere than the part which is more faintly illuminated by the reflected light from the earth: this phenomenon is also accounted for by the apparent enlargement, by irradiation, of the part enlightened by the sun. A kind of irradiation may also be produced, more or less, in a telescope, from defects in the object-glass, the irrationality of dispersion and diffraction, all of which give an apparent magnitude to a luminous point. The apparent magnitudes of celestial bodies were very erroneously estimated before the invention of the telescope. Tycho Brahe estimated the diameter of Venus to be twelve times, and Kepler, seven times, greater than it is now known to be. The cause of such mistakes is not removed by the telescope, but, by increasing the seen diameters without magnifying the effect of radiation, a proportional diminution is made in the error caused by the apparent enlargement. Objects which are of equal size, through the effect of irradiation, often appear to differ in size; this effect depends either on the color or the quantity of light which falls upon them. It was remarked by Sir William Herschel, that when a bright circle was viewed together with a dark one on a bright ground, the former always appeared larger than the other; and in order to correct the error in estimating the magnitudes of the columns about temples, when seen against a bright ground, the ancients made the thickness of the columns to increase proportionately to the distance between them. Vitruvius, in his work on architecture, explains this practice by saying that the columns with wide intervals, being more surrounded by the air, appear on that account to be more slender than those which are closer. The perceptions of magnitude, however, depend partly on those of distance, and a contrary effect frequently takes place with objects viewed against the sky, when they are believed to be more distant than is really the case.

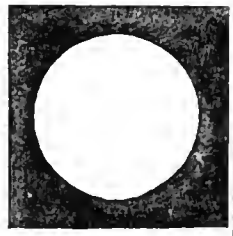


Fig. 1410.

Irrad'icate, *v. a.* [Lat. *in,* in, and *radix,* a root.] To fix by the root; to insert firmly. (R.)

Irra'tional, *a.* [Lat. *irrationalis.*] That is void of reason; not rational. — Unreasonable; absurd; contrary to reason; unwise; foolish.

(*Math.*) Applied to numbers or quantities whose roots are incommensurable with unity, and which cannot, therefore, be accurately extracted. Thus the root of 2, or $\sqrt{2}$, is irrational, because it cannot be expressed by any finite number. If the side of a square be equal to 1, then $\sqrt{2}$ will be its diagonal, and will consequently be irrational; for geometry teaches us that the diagonal of a square is incommensurable with its sides. In algebra, irrationals are termed *surds;* and although they cannot be expressed in any finite numbers, yet close approximations can be made to their intrinsic values. Nothing shows this more plainly than the evolution of binomial surds, which gives us near a value as possible to the result aimed at. The theory is as follows: Assume $\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{y}=\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}$; then by squaring each side we gain $x+y+2\sqrt{xy}=a+\sqrt{b}$; $\therefore x+y=a$, and $2\sqrt{xy}=\sqrt{b}$. From these two equations we find x and y thus: $\left.\begin{matrix} x^2+2xy+y^2=a^2 \\ 4xy \quad\quad =b \end{matrix}\right\}$ $\therefore x^2-2xy+y^2=a^2-b$

And, $x-y=\sqrt{a^2-b}$; but $x+y=a$

$$\therefore x=\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2}, \text{ and } y=\frac{a-\sqrt{a^2-b}}{2};$$

which gives us the nearest approximation to the value of the root $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}$.

Irrationality, *n.* Want of rationality or reason, or the powers of understanding.

Irra'tionally, *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

Irra'tionalness, *n.* The quality of being irrational; irrationality.

Irrawadi, Irravady, Irrawaddy, Irawadi, or **Alravati,** (said to mean, like Mississippi, *father of waters.*) The principal stream in Further India, E. of the Brahmapootra. It rises in Lat. 28° N., Lon 97° 30 E.; and, directing its course W.S.W., passes the cities of Amarapura and Old Ava. In Lat. 21° 45′ it is joined from the N.W. by the Kyan-quayn river; and in Lat. 17° 50′ it divides into two branches, one of which, running to the S.W., passes the town of Persaim or Bassem; the other, running to the S.E., passes Rangoon; but these branches again subdivide into many streams, which are met by the tide. The intermediate space is formed into a delta, similar to that of the Nile. Along the banks of this river, the greater part of the Burmese dominions is settled; and it is navigable for vessels of 200 tons burden as far up as Ava. Length, abt. 1,200 m.

Irrebut'table, *a.* That cannot be rebutted.

Irreceptive, *a.* That not receives, or cannot receive.

Irreclaim'able, *a.* Not to be reclaimed; that cannot be recalled from error or vice; that cannot be brought to reform; irrecoverable; incorrigible; untamable.

Irreclaim'ably, *adv.* So as not to admit of being reclaimed or of reformation.

Irrecog'nizable, *a.* That cannot be recognized.

Irreconcilability, *n.* Quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity.

Irreconcil'able, *a.* Not reconcilable; not to be called to amity, or a state of friendship and kindness; retaining enmity. — That cannot be made to agree or be consistent; incongruous; incompatible; as, opinions or propositions.

Irreconcil'ableness, *n.* Quality of being irreconcilable; incompatibility; incongruity.

Irreconcil'ably, *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

Irreconcile'ment, Irreconcilia'tion, *n.* Want of reconcilement; disagreement.

Irrecord'able, *a.* [Lat. *irrecordabilis.*] Not to be recorded.

Irrecov'erable, *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired; irreparable; that cannot be regained; irretrievable; that cannot be obtained by demand or suit; not to be remedied.

Irrecov'erableness, *n.* The state of being irrecoverable.

Irrecov'erably, *adv.* Beyond recovery; beyond the possibility of being regained, repaired, or remedied; beyond the possibility of being reclaimed.

Irrecus'able, *a.* [Fr. *irrécusable.*] Not liable to exception.

Irredeemabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being irredeemable.

Irredeem'able, *a.* That cannot be redeemed; that is not subject to be paid at the nominal value; as, "an *irredeemable* paper currency."

Irredeem'ableness, *n.* Quality of being irredeemable.

Irredeem'ably, *adv.* So as not to be redeemable.

Irreduc'ible, *a.* Not to be reduced; that cannot be brought back to a former state; that cannot be reduced or changed to a different state.

Irreducible Cases. (*Algebra.*) The name given to those peculiar cases in the solution of cubic equations where Cardan's theory, or formula, fails in its application, on account of its imaginary expression. This unfortunate circumstance caused great difficulties to arise in the paths of early analysts; and even up to the present day all efforts may be deemed unsuccessful. In order to show in what consists the difficulty, let the proposed cubic equation be $x^3+ax+c=0$; then, by Cardan's rule, we have

$$x=\sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}c+\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{27}a^3+\tfrac{1}{4}c^2}}+\sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}c-\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{27}a^3+\tfrac{1}{4}c^2}}.$$

Now if, in this expression, a is negative, and $\frac{1}{27}a^3$ is greater than $\frac{1}{4}c^2$, then $\frac{1}{27}a^3+\frac{1}{4}c^2$ will be a negative quantity, and, consequently, the extraction of a square root will be impossible, as the expression $\sqrt{\frac{1}{27}a^3+\frac{1}{4}c^2}$ will be imaginary. (See IMAGINARY QUANTITY.) But it is known, from the theory of equations, that every cubic equation must have at least one real root; and it is a circumstance not a little remarkable, that those cubic equations in which this imaginary expression occurs, have not only one real root, but have all the three roots real. It is possible to disengage the expression for the value of x from the imaginary quantities by expanding it by the binomial theorem; for the imaginary quantities, which will be the same in both resulting series, will be positive in the one series and negative in the other; and, therefore, on adding the series together, they will be eliminated. However, the series which results from this source will rarely be what is termed convergent, and, consequently, the method will be deprived of any utility it might have appeared to possess. The following method is, perhaps, the simplest of the many which have been devised wherewith to solve the difficulty of cubic equations. Suppose $x^3-xy=s$ be the proposed equation, an *arc*, a, must then be found in the trigonometrical tables whose natural cosine is $3s\sqrt{3}\div 2y\sqrt{y}$; then the three roots of the equation will be

$$x=2\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}y}\times cos\tfrac{1}{3}a$$

$$x=2\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}y}\times sin\tfrac{1}{3}(90°-a)$$

$$x=2\sqrt{\tfrac{1}{3}y}\times cos\tfrac{1}{3}(90°-a).$$

These formulæ will apply whether S be negative or positive; but when S is negative, it would simplify the elimination if the *arc* a should be chosen, so that its *sine*, and not its *cosine*, be equal to $3s\sqrt{3}\times 2y\sqrt{y}$, when the roots will be found in a much easier manner.

Irredu'cibleness, *n.* The quality of being irreducible.

Irredu'cibly, *adv.* In a manner not reducible.

Irreflec'tive, *a.* Not reflective.

Irrefragabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable.

Irref'ragable, *a.* That cannot be refuted or overthrown; incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable; incontestable; undeniable.

Irref'ragableness, *n.* The quality of being irrefragable, or incapable of being refuted.

Irref'ragably, *adv.* So as not to be overthrown.

Irref'utable, *a.* That cannot be refuted or disproved; unanswerable; indisputable.

Irref'utably, *adv.* Beyond the possibility of refutation.

Irregen'eracy, *n.* Unregeneracy.

Irreg'ular, *a.* [Lat. *irregularis* — *in*, and *regularis*.] Not regular; not according to common form or rules; not according to established principles or customs; deviating from usage. — Not conformable to nature or the usual operation of natural laws. — Not according to the rules of art; immethodical; anomalous. — Not in conformity to laws human or divine. — Disorderly; intemperate; inordinate; vicious. — Not straight, as a line; crooked; not uniform, as motion; variable; changeable.

(*Gram.*) Deviating from the common rules in its inflections, as a noun or verb.

(*Bot.*) Having the petals which constitute one series in a flower, the petals for example, dissimilar in size and form.

I. Cadence. (*Mus.*) One which does not end upon the essential chord of the mode in which a piece is composed.

I. Troops. (*Mil.*) Troops enlisted, paid, and officered differently from the regular army. So, in the British army of India, there are several regiments of irregular cavalry, raised by voluntary enlistment, and in which the men provide their own horses, arms, clothing, and subsistence.

Irreg'ular, *n.* One who does not follow a settled rule. — A soldier not in regular service.

Irregularity, *n.* [Fr. *irrégularité*.] Want of regularity; deviation from a straight line or from any common or established rule; deviation from method or order. — Deviation from law, human or divine, or from moral rectitude; inordinate practice; vice.

"The sinner is ashamed of his *irregularities*." — *Rogers.*

Irreg'ularly, *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

Irreject'able, *a.* That cannot be rejected.

Irrela'tion, *n.* Quality of being irrelative; want of relation.

Irrel'ative, *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

Irrel'atively, *adv.* Unconnectedly.

Irrel'evancy, *n.* State or quality of being irrelevant, or of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

—*a.* Not applicable or pertinent; not serving to support; not to the purpose; not assisting the purpose in hand.

Irrel'evantly, *adv.* Without being to the purpose.

Irrelie'vable, *a.* That does not admit relief.

Irrelig'ion, *n.* [Fr. *irréligion* — *in*, and *religion*.] Want of religion, or contempt of it; ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

Irrelig'ionist, *n.* One who is irreligious.

Irrelig'ious, *a.* [Fr. *irréligieux*.] Not religious; destitute of religious principles; contemning religion; impious; ungodly; contrary to religion; profane; wicked.

Irrelig'iously, *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

Irrelig'iousness, *n.* Quality or state of being irreligious; want of religious principles or practices; ungodliness.

Irre'meable, *a.* [Fr. *irrémeable*, from Lat. *in*, priv., and *remeo*, to return.] Which does not admit of return.

Irreme'diable, *a.* [Fr. *irrémédiable*.] Not to be remedied; that cannot be cured, corrected, or redressed; incurable; irretrievable; irreparable.

Irreme'diableness, *n.* State of being irremediable.

Irreme'diably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

Irremis'sible, *a.* [Fr. *irremissible* — *in*, and *remissible*.] Not to be remitted or pardoned; that cannot be forgiven; unpardonable.

Irremis'sibleness, *n.* The quality of being irremissible.

Irremis'sibly, *adv.* So as not to be pardoned.

Irremis'sive, *a.* Not remitting.

Irremovabil'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being irremovable, or not removable from office.

Irremov'able, *a.* Not removable; that cannot be moved or changed; not legally removable from office.

Irremov'ably, *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

Irremov'al, *n.* State of being not removed.

Irremu'nerable, *a.* [Lat. *irremunerabilis*.] That cannot be remunerated or rewarded.

Irrenowned', *a.* Not renowned; void of honor.

"And end their days in *irrenowned* shame." — *Faërie Queene.*

Irreparabil'ity, *n.* Quality or state of being irreparable, or beyond repair or recovery.

Irrep'arable, *a.* [Fr. *irréparable*; Lat. *irreparabilis* — *in*, and *reparabilis*.] That cannot be repaired or mended; that cannot be recovered or regained; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irremediable; incurable.

Irrep'arableness, *n.* State of being irreparable.

Irrep'arably, *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes recovery or repair.

Irrepealabil'ity, *n.* State of being irrepealable.

Irrepeal'able, *a.* That cannot be repealed or revoked.

Irrepeal'ableness, *n.* Irrepealability; quality of being irrepealable.

Irrepeal'ably, *adv.* Beyond the power of repeal.

Irrepent'ance, *n.* Want of repentance; impenitence.

Irreplev'iable, Irreplev'isable, *a.* (*Law.*) That cannot be replevied or delivered on sureties. *Bouvier.*

Irreprehen'sible, *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.

Irreprehen'sibleness, *n.* The quality of being irreprehensible.

Irreprehen'sibly, *adv.* In a manner not to incur blame; without blame.

Irrepresent'able, *a.* Not representable; of which the idea cannot be imparted by any word or image; as, "God's *irrepresentable* nature."

Irrepres'sible, *a.* That cannot be repressed or restrained.

Irrepres'sibly, *adv.* So as not to be repressed.

Irreproach'able, *a.* That cannot be justly reproached; free from blame; unblamable; irreprovable; innocent; blameless; unblemished.

Irreproach'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being irreproachable.

Irreproach'ably, *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.

Irreprov'able, *a.* That cannot be justly reproved; blameless; upright.

Irreprov'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being irreprovable.

Irreprov'ably, *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

Irrepti'tious, *a.* [Lat. *irrepto*, to creep into.] Creeping; crept in.

Irrep'utable, *a.* Not reputable; disreputable.

Irresil'ient, *a.* Not resilient; not recoiling or rebounding. — *Webster.*

Irresist'ance, *n.* Forbearance to resist; non-resistance: passive submission.

Irresistibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being irresistible; power or force beyond resistance or opposition.

Iresist'ible, *a.* [Fr. *irrésistible*.] That cannot be successfully resisted or opposed; superior to opposition; resistless.

Irresist'ibleness, *n.* The state or quality of being irresistible.

Iresist'ibly, *adv.* With a power that cannot be successfully resisted or opposed.

Irres'oluble, *a.* Not to be dissolved; not to be broken.

Irres'olubleness, *n.* Resistance to separation of the parts.

Irres'olute, *a.* Not resolute; not firm or constant in purpose; not decided; not determined; given to doubt; wavering; vacillating; undecided; unsettled; unstable; unsteady.

Irres'olutely, *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.

Irres'oluteness, *n.* Quality of being irresolute; want of firm determination or purpose; vacillation of mind.

Irresolu'tion, *n.* [Fr. *irrésolution*.] Want of resolution; want of decision in purpose; a fluctuation of mind.

Irresolvabil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of not being resolvable.

Irresolv'able, *a.* That cannot be resolved.

Irresolv'ableness, *n.* Quality of being irresolvable.

Irresolv'edly, *adv.* Without settled determination.

Irrespec'tive, *a.* Not having regard to; (with *of*.) Not regarding circumstances.

Irrespec'tively, *adv.* Without regard to; not taking circumstances into consideration.

Irres'pirable, *a.* [Lat. *irrespirabilis* — *in*, and *respirabilis*. See RESPIRE.] Unfit for respiration; not having the qualities that support animal life.

Irresponsibil'ity, *n.* Want of responsibility.

Irrespon'sible, *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences; not answerable.

Irrespon'sibly, *adv.* So as not to be responsible.

Irrespon'sive, *a.* Not responsive.

Irrestrain'able, *a.* That cannot be restrained; unrestrainable.

Irresus'citable, *a.* That cannot be resuscitated.

Irresus'citably, *adv.* In such state as not to be resuscitable.

Irreten'tive, *a.* Not retentive; not capable of retaining.

Irretrace'able, *a.* That cannot be retraced.

Irretriev'able, *a.* That cannot be retrieved, recovered, or repaired; irremediable; irreparable; irrecoverable.

Irretriev'ableness, *n.* Quality of being irretrievable.

Irretriev'ably, *adv.* Irreparably; irrecoverably; in a manner not to be regained.

Irreturn'able, *a.* Not returnable.

Irreveal'able, *a.* That may not be revealed.

Irrev'erence, *n.* [Fr. *irrévérence*; Lat. *irreverentia*.] Want of reverence, or want of veneration; want of due respect; want of a due regard to the authority and character of the Supreme Being.—Disrespect; state of being disregarded.

Irrev'erend, *a.* Irreverent; disrespectful.

Irrev'erent, *a.* [Fr. *irréverent*; Lat. *irreverens* — *in*, and *reverens*.] Wanting in reverence and veneration; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being; proceeding from irreverence; expressive of a want of veneration; disrespectful. — Wanting in respect to superiors.

Irrev'erently, *adv.* In an irreverent manner; without due respect to superiors.

Irrevers'ible, *a.* That cannot be reversed; that cannot be recalled, repealed, or annulled; irrevocable; unchangeable.

Irrevers'ibleness, *n.* State of being irreversible.

Irrevers'ibly, *adv.* In a manner which precludes a reversal or repeal.

Irrevocabil'ity, Irrev'ocableness, *n.* [Fr. *irrévocabilité*.] State of being irrevocable.

Irrev'ocable, *a.* [Lat. *irrevocabilis* — *in*, and *revocabilis*. See REVOKE.] Not to be recalled or revoked; that cannot be reversed, repealed, or annulled.

Irrev'ocably, *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding repeal.

Irrhetor'ical, *a.* Not rhetorical; not persuasive.

Ir'rigate, *v. a.* [Lat. *irrigo*, *irrigatus* — *in*, and *rigo*, to water; akin to Ger. *regen*, and Eng. *rain*.] To lead or conduct water or any other liquid to a place; to water; to wet; to moisten; to bedew.

(*Agric.*) To water, as lands, by causing a stream to flow upon it and spread over it.

Irriga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *irrigatio*, from *irrigo*, to water.] (*Agric.*) The watering of the earth to increase its fruitfulness. In a more confined sense, the term is applied to that species of flooding which consists in spreading a sheet of water over a field or meadow, in such a manner that it can be readily withdrawn. Water is the most essential of all the substances which concur in the vegetation and growth of plants; no seed can germinate, and no plant receive nourishment, without moisture. No verdure exists in those warm climates where the rains are periodical and the soil is dried up by continual evaporation, unless springs or rivers supply the moisture required; and vegetation is always the most luxuriant where there is abundance of water, a warm temperature, and rapid evaporation. The observation of these circumstances suggested various methods of *I.* The artificial watering of the earth, chiefly to produce increased crops of grass, has been in use for a very remote period. In the Orient, the climate is such that, in various situations, soils now fertile would be sterile, were not the ground enriched with copious supplies of water. In patriarchal times, various hydraulic machines were used for the purpose of supplying the ground with water. Some of these resembled our common water-wheels, and were worked by the feet of men, somewhat after the manner of the modern tread-mill. It is to this custom that Moses alluded when he reminded the Israelites of their sowing their corn in Egypt and watering it with their feet, (*Deut.* xi. 10.) In the sandy soils of Arabia, a similar practice still exists. At the present day, in Egypt, water is sometimes raised, for purposes of irrigation, by means of a wicker basket lined with leather, which is held by cords between two men, who, by this laborious means, swing it over the banks of the Nile into the canal which conveys it to the lands intended to be irrigated. The *Shadoof*, which is a simple contrivance for drawing water (Fig. 1411), is also commonly used for the purpose, over a large portion of the Oriental countries. The early employment of irrigation by the Egyptians and Chinese was most probably the result of the good effects which were observed to be produced by the overflowing of the Nile and the Chinese rivers. In Italy, especially on the banks of the Po, *I.* has been carried on since before the time of Virgil; and the process is still employed in the same district with great care and zeal. After the fall of the Roman empire, agriculture rapidly

declined; but, singularly enough, *I.* continued to be practised throughout the dark ages with great success. This was more especially the case in Lombardy, where the princes patronized and followed the example of the various religious establishments. The waters of the chief rivers of Northern Italy, such as the Po, the Adige, the Tagliament, and of all the minor streams, are used at the present day for irrigation. No other country possesses so large an extent of rich water-meadows as that portion of Italy. The

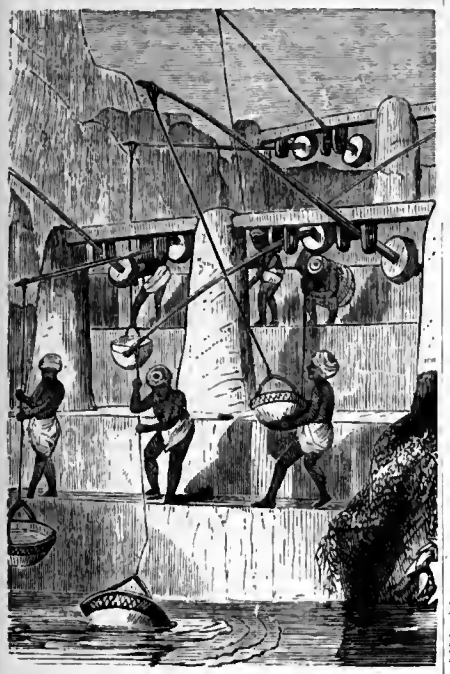


Fig. 1411. — MODERN SHADOOF.

whole country, indeed, from Venice to Turin, may be said to be formed into one great water-meadow. From Italy the practice spread into France and Spain, and lastly into Britain. In Bengal, wells are dug in the highest parts of the fields, and from them, by means of bullocks and a rope over a pulley, water is raised in buckets, and conveyed to all parts of the fields in small channels. Long before the discovery of America by Columbus, *I.* was practised by the Mexicans. They collected the water from mountain torrents, and conducted it to their lands by means of proper channels, with great care and skill. It was not till the end of the 17th century, however, that water-meadows were constructed in Europe upon anything like a scientific system, and it was only towards the conclusion of the 18th century that great improvements took place in this branch of agriculture. With regard to the precise manner in which irrigation acts, it would seem that much depends upon the chemical properties of the river-water employed. Atmospheric air and water contain all the principal elements of vegetables; namely, oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon; the rest are either present in the soil, or held in solution in the water. Besides, it seems probable that water has an important office with respect to the growth of plants. If the principle discovered by Macaire is admitted, namely, that plants reject through their roots those portions of the sap which form the residue of its elaboration, these portions can be of no further use to the plant, and may, in fact, be injurious to it. It may be, therefore, necessary to remove this residue, or excrement, as it may be called; and the percolation of water through the soil would appear to be the means which nature has provided for this purpose. It can, therefore, be readily supposed that the simple washing of the roots with pure and soft running water has a beneficial effect upon plants. If water be allowed to grow stagnant, and to evaporate, leaving the hurtful matter in solution to remain in the soil, all the advantages of irrigation are lost. In such cases, rushes and coarse aquatic plants grow instead of grasses, as may be seen in all marshy places. Irrigation, to be effectual, depends, therefore, upon the circulation of the water; and the more porous the soil, and especially the subsoil, the more vigorous is the vegetation. In all cases of irrigation, the water, whether it comes from natural lakes and rivers, or artificial wells and ponds, must first be above the level of the land to be irrigated. This is generally the most important point to be considered. There must also be a ready exit for the water; consequently, the land must not lie lower than the natural receptacle of the water. One of the first and most important steps in *I.* is, therefore, taking the level. This becomes a simple matter when the ground lies along the banks of a running stream. A channel, receiving the water at a higher point than that to which the river flows, may be dug at a less declivity than that of the bed of the stream, and made to carry water higher than the banks of the river; from which level it can be allowed to descend slowly, and irrigate a considerable space before it returns to the stream. This form of *I.* is the most common; and the size, shape, and direction of the channels depend on the nature of the soil, surface, &c. In all *I.*, the general principle may be described as the supply of an abundance of water to every portion of the surface, and taking it off again with rapidity. Artificial modes of effecting these two results are often necessary. When the surface to be irrigated is flat and level, it is frequently necessary to form artificial slopes for the water to pass over. The whole of the ground is then laid in broad undulating beds, the upper part of which is quite level from end to end where the supply-channel is cut. All the supply-furrows are fed by a main channel at right angles to the beds and somewhat above them. When the flood-gates are opened, the water flows into all the upper channels very regularly, till it fills them to overflowing in their entire length. The best water-meadows are those which have a perfect command of water and a regular supply. During frost, when the vegetation of dry meadows is suspended, the water-meadows are allowed to have a current of water flowing over them. By this means they are protected from the effect of frost, and the grass continues to grow as long as the water flows over it. Whenever the temperature is above freezing, however, the flow of water is stopped, as too much moisture would be injurious to the vegetation. By this means, at the first sign of spring, before the dry meadows have recovered from the effects of winter, the grass grows rapidly in the water-meadows. By careful and judicious management, two or three crops of grass can also be obtained in one season. When the water is suited for irrigation, the land never requires manure. The best soil for a water-meadow is a good gravel. In the northern part of the U. States, meadow lands are often so kept flooded with water in the winter season, the great advantage of this method being not so much the superior quantity and quality of the grass produced, as the early spring crops furnished by them. They thus afford pasturage to ewes and lambs, which can, by this means, be brought earlier into the market. There is, perhaps, no agricultural question of greater importance, in a national point of view, than the improvement of land by *I.*; for, by its means, all the rich organic and other matters diffused through the rivers, which would otherwise be borne to the sea, are saved to agriculture.

Irrig'uous, *a.* [Lat. *irriguus.*] Supplied with water; well watered; watery; moist; dewy.

Irris'ible, *a.* Not risible.

Irri'sion, *n.* [Lat. *irrisio — in,* and *rideo, risum,* to laugh.] Act of laughing at another; act of deriding or mocking.

Irritabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *irritabilité,* from L. Lat. *irritabilitas.*] Quality or state of being irritable, or of being easily irritated, excited, or exasperated.

(*Phys.*) Susceptibility of excitement or irritation.

(*Physiol.*) A power, possessed by all living, organized bodies, of being acted upon by certain stimuli, and of moving responsible to such stimuli. It is the ultimate vital property. — *Dunglison.*

(*Bot.*) The name applied to many very interesting, but imperfectly understood, phenomena; as the so-called *Sleep of plants;* the motion of the spores of many cryptogamic plants by means of cilia; the motions of *Oscillatoriæ Diatomaceæ,* and others of the lowest *Algæ;* the successive approaches of the stamens of *Parnassia palustris* to the pistil; the movements of the leaves of the *Moving Plant* of India; and those caused by agitation or by the touch of a foreign body in the leaves of *Sensitive Plants* of the *Dionæa* or Venus's Fly-trap, &c., in the stamens of the Barberry, *Schizanthus,* &c., and in the stigmas of *Mimulus,* &c. Many explanations have been proposed of these phenomena, but none satisfactory.

Ir'ritable, *a.* [Lat. *irritabilis,* from *irrito, irritatus.*] Susceptible of irritation or excitement; very susceptible of anger or passion; easily provoked, inflamed, or exasperated.

(*Physiol.* and *Bot.*) Susceptible of IRRITATION, *q. v.*

Ir'ritableness, *n.* Quality of being irritable; irritability.

Ir'ritably, *adv.* In a way to be irritated.

Ir'ritancy, *n.* State of being irritant.

Ir'ritant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *irritans.*] Irritating.

—*n.* (*Med.*) That which causes irritation or pain, heat, and tension; either *mechanically,* as puncture, acupuncture, or scarification; *chemically,* as the alkalies and acids; or in a *specific manner,* as cantharides. *Dunglison.*

Ir'ritate, *v. a.* [Lat. *irrito;* akin to Gr. *eretho,* usually *erethizo,* to stir to anger, to provoke.] To rouse to anger; to provoke; to excite; to stimulate; to exasperate; to fret; to vex; to tease; to inflame.

(*Med.*) To excite heat and redness, as in the skin by friction.

Ir'ritated, *p. a.* Excited; provoked; subjected to irritation.

Ir'ritating, *p. a.* Exciting; angering; provoking; causing irritation.

Irrita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *irritatio.*] Act of irritating; act of exciting or rousing to anger; incitement; excitement; provocation; exasperation: anger. — Excitement or action produced on organized bodies by the application of stimulants, medicines, &c.

(*Med.*) The state of a tissue or organ, in which there is excess of vital movement; commonly manifested by increase of the circulation and sensibility. Broussais defines sensibility to be: — the condition of an organ, the excitation of which is carried to so high a degree, that the equilibrium resulting from the balance of all the functions is broken. In this signification he also uses the word surirritation, which he considers as a higher degree, and as the essential cause of fever. *I.* is the common precursor of inflammation. — *Dunglison.*

Morbid I.; Constitutional I. (*Med.*) That excitement which occurs after injuries done to the body, or to any part thereof.

Ir'ritative, *a.* Tending to irritate.

Ir'ritatory, *a.* Irritating; stimulating.

Ir'rorate, *v. a.* [Lat. *irroro,* to bedew.] To sprinkle or moisten with atoms, as the earth with dew.

Irrora'tion, *n.* A bedewing; a sprinkling.

Irru'brical, *a.* Not rubrical; contrary to the rubric.

Irrupt'ed, *a.* [Lat. *in,* into, and *rumpo,* to burst.] Forced through.

Irrup'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *irruptio — in,* and *rumpo, ruptus,* to break. See RUPTURE.] A breaking, rushing, or bursting into; a breaking or sudden violent rushing into a place. — A sudden invasion or incursion; a sudden, violent inroad, or entrance of invaders into a place or country.

Irrup'tive, *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Ir'tisch, a river of N. Asia, rising in the Altai Mountains, Lat. 47° N., Lon. 88° E., and flowing into the Obi at Samarova.

Irupana, (*e-ru-pa'na,*) a town of Bolivia, dept. of La Paz; *pop.* unascertained.

Irus, (*Homeric Myth.*) a beggar of Ithaca, and a sort of dependant at the palace of Ulysses; used by the suitors of Penelope as a messenger between themselves and the chaste wife. Upon the return of the long absent husband, Irus, who had forgotten his master's features, attempted to prevent his entrance into the palace; but though of immense stature and of vast strength, Ulysses struck him dead with one blow of his fist.

Ir'ville, in *Ohio,* a village of Muskingum co., about 55 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

Ir'vin, in *Indiana,* a township of Howard co.: *pop.* abt. 1,476.

Ir'vine, a river in Ayrshire, Scotland, which flows into the Frith of Clyde at Irvine.

Ir'vine, a seaport in Ayrshire, Scotland, 24 m. S.W. of Glasgow; *pop.* 7,500.

Ir'vine, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Estil co., on the Kentucky River, about 70 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Ir'vine, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Warren co., on the Alleghany River, abt. 212 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ir'vine's Store, in *Tennessee,* a village of Weakly co., abt. 114 m. W. of Nashville.

Ir'vinestown, or LOWTHERSTOWN, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Fermanagh, about 9 m. N. of Enniskillen; *pop.* 1,300.

Ir'ving, EDWARD, a celebrated Scotch divine, and the founder of a sect denominated *Irvingites,* *q. v.* This clergyman, whose youthful history has been represented as unsettled and vagrant, was born at the village of Annan in 1792, and educated for the ministry at the university of Edinburgh. Many of the earlier years of his clerical life were passed in fulfilling the ordinances of the Church in Haddington, Kirkaldy, and Glasgow, his fervid eloquence and highly figurative style creating for him many admirers. It was not, however, till his arrival in London, about 1820, that his tall, remarkable figure and impressive manner attracted to him that attention that made him so highly popular and esteemed, his church in Hatton Garden being thronged with the *élite* of London Presbyterians, and compelling the erection of a much larger temple in Gray's Inn Road. Soon after, he was accused by the synod of heresy in his doctrine, and after an inquiry that extended over nearly two years, he was superseded, and declared by the presbytery unfit to discharge his functions. The immediate cause of this charge was the introduction into his service of what was called a supernatural manifestation of the Spirit, evincing itself in a rhapsody of unintelligible jargon from some one or other of the congregation, and which received the appellation of the "Unknown Tongues." The curiosity to hear him preach on the occasion of his visiting Scotland between the years 1828 and 1829, rose to a state of the most extraordinary anxiety, the doors of the churches and chapels being crowded for many hours before the time of service. In 1833 he was deposed from his ministry at Annan, his native place, which had such an effect on his health, that he never afterwards rallied. D. 1834.

Ir'ving, WASHINGTON, an American author, b. in New York, 1783. He was the youngest son of Wm. Irving, a descendant of the Erwyns, or Irvings, of Orkney, Scotland, who flourished there in the 15th cent. His father having died while he was still young, his education, which took place at home, devolved upon his elder brothers, young men of considerable attainments. His health, during youth and early manhood, was exceedingly delicate; and though his studies were retarded by this circumstance, his imagination and perceptive faculties gained by it; for, unable to sit closely to his books, he spent a great deal of his time in wandering about Manhattan Island, observing the picturesque aspects of nature in that place, and listening to the odd traditions of the old Dutch and other settlers. It is to these first impressions of his youth that so much of the quaint piquancy of his writings is due. His literary career was commenced in 1802, with a number of sketches contributed to the "New York Morning Chronicle," entitled *Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle.* His health was, however, so frail that he was compelled to travel, with a view to its renovation. He crossed the Atlantic, and visited France, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and England. On his return to New York, he, together with Mr. Kirke Paulding, commenced a series of humorous and graphic sketches, which were published under the title of *Sal-*

magundi. This work obtained a considerable degree of popularity, but was suddenly stopped at the end of 1807. After this he wrote a number of tales and essays for the magazines and newspapers, and about the same time began to study the law; but although he was admitted to the bar, he never practised as a barrister. In 1809

Fig. 1412.— WASHINGTON IRVING.

was published the humorous *History of New York, by Dietrich Knickerbocker*, which instantly made *I.* one of the most popular of American writers. On the breaking out of war against England, a few years afterwards, he was attached, with the rank of colonel, to the staff of Gen. Tompkins, governor of New York. On the establishment of peace, he went to Liverpool to represent the commercial house of Irving Brothers, a firm which subsequently failed; whereupon *I.* occupied himself exclusively with literature. After having travelled over England, he commenced his *Sketch-Book*, forwarding his manuscript in instalments to New York, where it was published. The very favorable manner in which the London critics spoke of this work, induced *I.* to seek a publisher for it in England. He was for a long time unsuccessful in this attempt; and having already met with an hospitable reception at Abbotsford, by Sir Walter Scott, he now sought that gentleman's advice. Although Scott could not help him to a publisher, he offered to procure him the post of editor for a periodical then about to be started in Edinburgh. *I.* declined this kind proposal. "My whole course of life," he said, "has been desultory; and I am unfitted for any periodically recurring task, or any stipulated labor of body or mind. I have no command of my talents, such as they are, and have to watch the varyings of my mind as I should those of a weathercock. Practice and training may bring me more into rule; but at present I am as useless for regular service as one of my own country Indians or a Don Cossack." He afterwards purposed to issue an English edition of his *Sketch-Book* at his own risk; but his publisher failed when the first volume only had been produced. The book became so rapidly popular, however, on both sides of the Atlantic, that Mr. Murray resolved to become its English publisher; and henceforth *I.*'s reputation was made. A second volume of the *Sketch-Book*, *Bracebridge Hall*, and the *Tales of a Traveller* succeeded, the last work appearing in 1824; the author's residence during the interval of their composition being alternately at London and Paris. In 1826, he set out for Madrid, for the purpose of examining some important documents relative to Columbus, which had just been discovered in a Jesuit college in that city. His researches in the Spanish archives, as well as his explorations of the old cities of Spain, resulted in the publication of several of his most popular books — the *History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus*; the *Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus*; *The Conquest of Granada*; and *Tales of the Alhambra*. In 1829, he was appointed secretary of the American legation in London, the Royal Society of Literature awarding him one of its gold medals, and the university of Oxford conferring upon him its honorary degree of LL.D. about the same time. In 1832, "after an absence of 17 years, he saw again the blue line of his native land," as he has said; and on landing, a most enthusiastic reception awaited him. Leaving New York soon afterwards, in company with Mr. Ellsworthy, the Indian commissioner, he travelled in the far West, his knowledge of Indian and prairie life being reproduced in a series of entertaining works, the chief of which were *Tour on the Prairies*; *Astoria, or Enterprises Beyond the Rocky Mountains*; and the *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*. These were followed by a variety of sketches supplied to the American periodicals. In 1841, he was nominated minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain, representing his country with distinguished success at Madrid till 1846, when he was, at his own wish, recalled. *I.* hereupon retired to his beautiful estate, Sunnyside, (see Fig. 1413,) on the banks of the Hudson, abt. 25 m. from New York, which he had purchased a few years before. In this charming retreat he lived, engaged in literary labors, till his death; narrating the rise and progress of Mohammedanism in his lives of *Mahomet and his Successors*, and the adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, in his biography of that poet and essayist. Besides these, he revised his complete works, and published a collected edition of them. His last productions were *Chronicles of Wolfert's Roost*, a series of sketches in the style of the old *Sketch-Book*; and the *Life of Washington*, the first volume of which was published in 1855; and this, as well as the concluding volumes, was hailed with an enthusiastic reception in America, while in England it became as popular as the previous efforts of its author. The genius of *I.* has been well depicted by Messrs. Evert and George Duyckinck, from whom we take the following lines: — "In estimating the genius of *I.*, we can hardly attach too high a value to the refined qualities and genial humor which have made his writings favorites wherever the English language is read. The charm is in the proportion, the keeping, the happy vein which inspires happiness in return. It is the felicity of but few authors, out of the vast stock of English literature, to delight equally young and old. The tales of *I.* are the favorite authors of childhood; and their good-humor and amenity can please where most literature is wearisome, in the sick-room of the convalescent. Every influence which breathes from these writings is good and generous. Their sentiment is always just and manly, without cant or affectation; their humor is always within the bounds of propriety. They have a fresh inspiration of American nature, which is not the less mature for the art with which it is adorned. The color of personality attaches us throughout to the author, whose humor of character is always to be felt. This happy art of presenting rude and confused objects in an orderly, pleasurable aspect, is one of the most beneficent in literature. The philosopher Hume said a turn for humor was worth to him ten thousand a year; and it is this gift which the writings of *I.* impart. To this quality is allied an active fancy and poetic imagination, many of the choicest passages of *I.* being interpenetrated by this vivifying power. Parallel with the ruder, but more robust and athletic writings of Cooper, the volumes of *I.* improved American society, and rendered the national name beloved and respected abroad." *I.* was never married, in consequence of the death of a young lady, Miss Hoffman, whom he had loved, and whose Bible, "an old and well-worn copy, with the name in a lady's delicate hand," lay on the table by his bedside at Sunnyside, when he died. His death was occasioned by a sudden stroke of disease of the heart, Nov. 28, 1859. On Dec. 1, the day of his funeral, the bells of New York city were tolled, in accordance with the suggestion of the civil authorities, and the flags in the harbor and on the public buildings displayed at half-mast. He was borne to his grave by a road which winds through "Sleepy Hollow"; and near that place, rendered famous by his genius, he now sleeps. His elder brothers were four — William, Peter, Ebenezer, and John Treat. All were engaged in literary or professional life, except Ebenezer, who pursued a mercantile career.

Fig. 1413.— SUNNYSIDE, (on the Hudson.)

Ir'ving, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Montgomery co., abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Alton.

Ir'ving, in *Kansas*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

—A post-village of Marshall co.

Ir'ving, in *Kentucky*, a village of Pendleton co., about 38 m. S. by E. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ir'ving, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ir'ving, in *Minnesota*, a village, cap. of Monongalia co., on the E. shore of Green Lake, abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Forest City.

Ir'ving, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo.

—A village of Westchester co., abt. 26 m. N. of New York city.

Ir'ving, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Ir'vingites, n. pl. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians, so called after Rev. Edward Irving (*q. v.*), but who style themselves "the Catholic Apostolic Church." They recognize, as the only standard of faith, the three creeds of the Catholic Church — the Apostles', the Nicene, and St. Athanasius'. They hold that supreme rule in the Church ought to be exercised, as at first, by twelve apostles, not elected or ordained by men, but called and sent forth immediately by God. Besides apostles, they have prophets, evangelists, and pastors forming the ministry of the Church. These, together with the powers and gifts of the Holy Ghost, dispensed and distributed among her members, they regard as necessary for preparing and perfecting the Church for the second advent of the Lord. The congregations are placed under the pastoral rule of angels or bishops, with whom are associated in the work of the ministry priests and deacons. The deacons are a distinct and separate order of ministers, chosen by each congregation out of their own number, and ordained either by apostles or angels. The priests are first called to their office by the word through the prophets, and then ordained by apostles; and by a like call and ordination are the angels chosen from among the priests. The Holy Eucharist is celebrated every Lord's Day; and there is divine worship several times daily. The worship is conducted by means of a ritual, which embodies portions of the rituals in use in all different sections of the Church, Greek, Roman, and Protestant. In their ritual, observances, and offices of worship, external and material objects occupy a large place. Music and painting, vestments of divers colors, incense, lights, &c., are all employed to minister through the senses what is conveyed to the intellect and the spirit by words. When the numbers and means admit, the worship is conducted with the greatest magnificence; while it is also capable of adaptation to very narrow circumstances. Besides free-will offerings, members contribute a tenth part of their income to the support of the priesthood. The great object of interest to them is the hope of the speedy coming of Christ. In England, there are about 30 congregations of them, comprising about 6,000 communicants; and there are also congregations of them in Scotland and Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, France, Canada, and the United States, although in these last countries the believers are not numerous.

Ir'vington, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Washington co.

Ir'vington, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Kossuth co., on the E. Fork of Des Moines River, about 6 m. below Algona.

—A township of Kossuth co.; *pop.* 355.

Ir'vington, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Franklin co., about 80 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

Ir'vington, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Essex co., about 14 m. W. of New York city.

Ir'vington, in *New York*, a P. O. of Westchester co.

Ir'well, a river of Lancashire, England. Length 40 m.; flows into the Mersey.

Ir'win, in *Georgia*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 700 sq. m. *Rivers*. Ocmulgee, Alapaha, and the head-waters of the Little and Santilla rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Irwinville. *Pop.* about 1,900.

Ir'win, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Union co., about 30 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Ir'win, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Venango co., about 12 m. S.W. of Franklin; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Ir'win's Cross-Roads, in *Georgia*, a village of Washington co., about 30 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.

Ir'win's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Ir'winton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Wilkinson co., about 20 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Is. [A.S. *is, ys;* Lat. *est;* Gr. *esti;* Oer. *ist.*] The third person singular, pres. indic. of the substantive verb, which is composed of three or four distinct roots, which appear in the words *am, be, are*, and *is*.

Isaac, (*Yzak.*) [Heb., laughter.] One of the patriarchal ancestors of the Hebrew nation and of Christ, son of Abraham and Sarah, B. 2053 B. C. At the age of forty he married Rebecca, by whom he had two sons, Esau and Jacob; the former becoming the founder of the Edomites, and the latter, under the name of Israel, the parent of the Twelve Tribes, or the Israelites. Isaac lived to attain his 180th year, dying 1873 years B.C.

Isaac Au'gelus, a Greek emperor, who, having obtained the crown in 1185 by the murder of Andronicus Comnenus, was himself deposed by his own brother, thrown into the palace dungeons, and his eyes put out. A counter-revolution, some few years later, drove the brother Alexius from his usurped throne, and the blind Isaac being dragged from his subterranean dungeon, was once again placed on the imperial seat, which he retained till his death in 1204.

Isaac Comne'nus, a Greek emperor, elected to the purple in 1057, in place of Michael Stratiotigus, who was deposed. Having excited a general discontent against him by meddling with the property of the ecclesiastics, he ceded the crown to Constantine Ducas, 1059, and retired to a monastery, where he D., 1061.

Is'abel, a village of Central America. See IZABAL.

Is'abel, ISABEL-COLOR, ISABELLA-COLOR, *n.* A brownish-yellow color, with a shade of dark-red. — *Maunder.*

Is'abel, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Is'abel, or ISABELLE, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Pierce co.; *pop.* about 200.

Isabel, (St..) (*e'sa-bail,*) a town of Brazil, prov. Matto Grosso, on river Paraguassa, an affluent of the Paraguay, 130 m. from St. Salvador.

Is'abel'la OF BAVARIA, daughter of Stephen II., duke of Bavaria, B. 1371, married to Charles VI. of France, 1385; D. miserably at Paris, after a reign marked by intrigues and crimes, 1435.

Isabella OF CASTILE, daughter of John, 2d king of Castile, B. 1450. By her marriage, in 1469, with Ferdinand, 5th king of Aragon, the two crowns were united. The subsequent conquest of Granada, and expulsion of the Moors, left Ferdinand and Isabella the first sovereigns of united Spain. *I.* was a princess of remarkable abilities, and such rare domestic virtues, that her life and conduct became the pattern and example to all the queens and married ladies of the age. It was through *I.*'s exertions and influence that Columbus obtained the small armament that enabled him to reach the New World. This amiable sovereign D., universally beloved, in 1504. Very recently, in the old fortress of Simancas, where the archives of Castile are kept, have been found some letters in *I.*'s own handwriting, wherein she boasts

of establishing and upholding the tribunal of the Holy Inquisition; while other official documents disclose the fact that the estates of the unhappy victims who perished by the flames were wholly devoted to the queen's use, leaving the destitute widows and children in absolute

Fig. 1414. — ISABELLA OF CASTILE.

poverty. These letters have been the occasion of staining the hitherto respected character of *I.*; but it must be said, in exoneration of the queen, that, in her time, and chiefly in her country, heresy was generally considered the greatest of crimes, and that the burning of heretics was held as legitimate a thing, as is, in our own time, the hanging of a murderer. It must be recorded, also, that, so far from being avaricious, *I.* had her treasury always empty, and that, if some money came to her by the way of the Inquisition, this bloody inheritance was certainly used in undertakings of general benefit, perhaps to pay some of the bonds of the caravels on which Columbus came to discover America. The 15th cent. was remote from modern civilization, and the public characters of that epoch of relative barbarism must not be weighed in the same balance with those of our time.

Isabel'la II., QUEEN OF SPAIN, was the daughter of Ferdinand VII., and B. at Madrid in 1830, upon which occasion the Salic law, which had previously been in force in Spain, was repealed by the Cortes, in order that Ferdinand's only child might inherit the crown. The death of her father, in 1833, advanced *I.*, at the age of three years, to the throne. Her uncle, Don Carlos, who in his own right, and that of his son, regarding the abrogating of the Salic law as a direct injustice and violation of their interests, refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and a large portion of the Spanish people, deeming it beneath their honor as men to be swayed by a woman, supported Don Carlos in his treason, and a civil war at once broke out; which, after raging for nearly seven years, was finally terminated in 1840, by the defeat of the Carlists, and expulsion of their chiefs and leaders. At the age of thirteen, *I.* was declared of age, and at sixteen was married to her cousin Don Francisco de Assis; the realm being governed, during her long minority, by her mother Donna Christina, and Espartero, Duke of Victory, who were appointed severally to the post of Regent. The principal events of her reign, almost continually disturbed by insurrections and cabals, will be found under SPAIN. Dethroned by the revolution of September, 1868, *I.* left Spain, accompanied in her flight by the king-consort and her four younger children, and took refuge in France, where she has resided since, squandering the treasures she brought with her into exile. Since 1840, when she was married against her will to a man said to be unfit for the conjugal state, the private character of *I.* has been exposed to considerable censure and scandal. She has had five children: 1. Infanta Marie-Isabel-Francoise-d'Assise-Christine-de-Paule-Dominga, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857. 3. Infanta Marie del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta Maria della Paz, born June 24, 1862; and 5. Infanta Maria Eulalie, born Feb. 12, 1864.

Isabella, (*e-sa-bel'ya,*) an island of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 21° 45′ N., Lon. 106° W.

Isabella, a harbor on the N. coast of Hayti, about 36 m. W.N.W. of Santiago. It was here, in 1493, that Columbus established the first European settlement in the New World.

Isabel'la, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Worth co., about 20 m. E. of Albany.

Isabella, in *Michigan*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chippewa, Pine, and Salt rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Isabella. *Pop.* about 8,000.

—A post-village and township of Isabella co., about 75 m. N.E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Isabella, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ozark co., about 61 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Isabella the Catholic, (ORDER OF.) A Spanish order of knighthood founded by Ferdinand VII. in 1815. It is conferred for all kinds of merit.

Is'abelle River, in *Wisconsin*, enters Lake Pepin in Pierce co.

Is'abey, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French painter, B. at Nancy in 1767. He was a pupil of David, but early devoted himself to the practice of miniature-painting, and in 1805 was appointed miniature-painter to the Emperor Napoleon I. In 1814 he accompanied the Empress Maria Louisa to Vienna, returning to Paris the following year. He afterwards visited Russia, and was employed by the Emperor Alexander I. He painted portraits of most of the European sovereigns, and of many distinguished men. Among his works are several large tablets with numerous small figures: the *Table des Maréchaux; Revue de premier Consul dans le cour des Tuileries*, &c. D. 1855.

Isadel'phous, *a.* [Gr. *isadelphos*, like a brother.] (*Bot.*) Noting that the separate bundles of stamens in a diadelphous flower are equal or alike.

Isæ'us, an Athenian orator, the pupil of Lysias and Isocrates. He lived in the first half of the 4th century B. C., was wholly unconnected with public affairs, and devoted himself to the task of instructing others. Eleven of his orations are still extant.

Isagog'ic, Isagog'ical, *a.* [Gr. *eisagogikos.*] Introductory.

I'sogon, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure having equal angles.

Isaiah, (*i'zza-yâ.*) (*Script.*) The first in order of the prophetic books of the Old Testament, and called after its author. Isaiah prophesied under the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. According to a Jewish tradition, he was sawn asunder, by order of Manasseh; but this is very doubtful. Down to the latter part of the last century, Isaiah was universally regarded, both by Jews and Christians, as the author of this book; but since that time the German rationalists have been endeavoring to prove that the book is a collection of prophecies made by different persons, and collected and arranged during the Babylonish captivity. For the arguments against this view, see John's *Introduction to the Bible*, Prof. Lee's *Sermons and Dissertations*, Hengstenberg's *Christologie des Alten Testaments*, Horne's *Introduction to the Holy Scriptures.* The predictions of Isaiah may, according to Horne, be divided into six parts, each containing a number of discourses delivered by the prophet to the various nations or people whom he was commissioned to address. 1. Contains a general description of the estate and condition of the Jews in the several periods of their history; the promulgation and success of the gospel, and the coming of Messiah to judgment (i.–v.), delivered during the reign of Uzziah, king of Judah; 2, comprises the predictions delivered in the reigns of Jotham and Ahaz (vi.–xii.); 3, contains various predilections against the Babylonians, Assyrians, Philistines, and other nations with whom the Jews had any intercourse (xiii.–xxiii.); 4, contains a prophecy of the great calamities that should befall the people of God, — his merciful preservation of a remnant of them, and of their restoration to their country, — of their conversion to the gospel, and the destruction of Antichrist (xxiv.–xxxv.); 5, comprises the historical part of the prophecy of Isaiah (xxxvi.–xxxix); 6, comprises a series of prophecies delivered, in all probability, towards the close of Hezekiah's reign. Isaiah has been denominated the evangelical prophet, on account of the number and variety of his prophecies concerning the Messiah. This prophet, says Lowth, abounds in such transcendent excellencies, that he may be properly said to afford the most perfect model of prophetic poetry. He is at once elegant and sublime, forcible and ornamental; he unites energy with copiousness, and dignity with variety. In his sentiments there is uncommon elevation and majesty; in his imagery, the utmost propriety, elegance, dignity, and diversity; in his language, uncommon beauty and energy, and, notwithstanding the obscurity of his subjects, a surprising degree of clearness and simplicity. To these we may add that there is such sweetness in the poetical composition of his sentences, whether it proceed from art or genius, that if the Hebrew poetry is at present possessed of any remains of its native grace and harmony, we shall chiefly find them in the writings of Isaiah.

Isanof'zkoi, a strait of N. America, uniting Behring's Sea with the Arctic Ocean.

I'santi, in *Minnesota*, an E. co.; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis, or Rum River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Cambridge. *Pop.* about 2,000.

I'sar, a river of Germany, rising in the Tyrol, 6 m. from Innspruck, and after a course of 190 m., entering the Danube a little below Deggendorf.

I'satis, *n.* [Gr. *isaw*, to make equal; supposed to remove the roughness of the skin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ. I. tinctoria*, the Woad, is an annual plant, native of Europe, occasionally cultivated here for the sake of its leaves, which yield a dye that may be substituted for indigo. It grows about 4 feet high, with large leaves clasping the stem with their broad bases; flowers yellow, large, in terminal racemes.

I'saure, CLEMENCE, (*e'sor.*) A rich and noble lady of Toulouse, who instituted, about the year 1490, the "Jeux Floureux" of Toulouse, and left to the city a considerable sum to defray the expenses of this concourse of poetry.

Is'cn, *n.* An excrescence on the oak and the hazel; — formerly used as a cautery.

Ischia, (*es'ke-a.*) [The anc. *Æaria.*] An island off the coast of Italy, between the Bay of Naples and that of Gaeta; *area*, 24 sq. m. *I.* is a favorite place of summer resort, and is noted for the excellence of its mineral waters and numerous springs, the great richness of its soil, the exquisite flavor of its fruits and wines, and the enchanting character of its scenery. Its highest point is the volcanic Monte Epomeo, 2,574 feet above the level of the sea, of which the eruptions have been numerous and disastrous. The Lake of *I.* appears to occupy an extinct crater of the volcano, and abounds in fish. — *Ischia*, the cap. of the island, stands on its E. coast, and faces the Bay of Naples. It is defended by a citadel (Fig. 1415) built on a rock of lava. *Pop.* 3,500, engaged in fishing and vine-dressing.

Fig. 1415. — CASTLE OF ISCHIA.

Ischiadic, (*is-ke-ad'ik.*) *a.* [From Gr. *ischion*, the hip.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the hip, or the parts near it.

Ischin'gra, *n.* [Gr. *ischion*, the hip, and *agra*, a catching.] (*Med.*) Ischiadic gout.

Ischi'al, *a.* Belonging or relating to the ischium, or hip-bone.

Ischiat'ic, *a.* Same as ISCHIADIC, *q. v.*

Ischim, (*es'keem.*) a circle, town, and river in Siberia. The circle lies to the S. of Siberia, embraces a vast extent of barren steppes, and has a scattered population of 130,000. The town is of small importance, with a *pop.* of 1,000; and the river, after flowing through the greater part of the circle, and past the capital of the same name, falls into the Irtisch.

Is'chion, Is'chion, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the fœtal pelvis, and a part of the os *innominatum* in the adult.

Ischnoph'ony, *n.* [From Gr. *ischnos*, thin, and *phone*, voice.] (*Med.*) A term used by pathologists to designate a thin or small voice, loss of voice, and imperfect speech or stammering.

Ischurel'ic, *n.* Medicine for curing ischury.
—*a.* That has the faculty of relieving ischury.

Ischu'ria, Is'chury, *n.* Retention of urine. It is distinguished from dysuria in that, in the latter case, the discharge is attended with much difficulty, whereas in the former case there is a total retention. They are both either acute, arising from inflammation, or chronic, arising from calculus, &c.

Is'chua, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Is'chua Creek, in *New York*, enters the Alleghany River in Cattaraugus co.

Iser, or GISERA, a river of Austria, rising in N. Bohemia, and flows into the Elbe at Alt Bunzlau. Length, 90 m.

Isère, a department of France, and anciently a part of the prov. of Dauphiné, bounded N. by the dep. of the Rhone, Ain, and part of Savoy; S. by the dep. of the Hautes Alpes; W. by those of the Loire and Drôme, and E. by Savoy; *area*, 3,185 sq. m. It is extremely mountainous, especially in the S.E., where spurs from the Alps pierce it for a considerable distance, rising to elevations ranging from 7,000 to 13,158 feet. The vine and mulberry are very extensively cultivated, in addition to the usual cereal crops. Minerals are also abundant, especially iron, copper, and lead. The manufactures are principally coarse woollens, sail-cloths, gloves, leather, &c. *Pop.* 650,000. — Also, the name of a river, which, rising in Savoy, pursues a S.W. course for nearly 200 m., when it enters the Rhone, to the N. of the town of Valence.

Is'erite, Is'erine, *n.* (*Min.*) An iron sand containing titanium. It is a variety of *Menaccanite*, q. v.

Iserlohn, (*Eser-lön,*) an important manufacturing town of Prussia, in Westphalia, situated in a picturesque and mountainous district, on the Baar, 18 m. W. of Arnsberg. The industry of *I.* is chiefly directed to the manufacture of hardware of various kinds, especially of brass and bronze articles. *Pop.* 15,722.

Iser'nia, a town of S. Italy, at the foot of the Apennines, 30 m. from Capua; *pop.* 6,500.

Iset, a river of Asiatic Russia, issuing from a lake on the E. side of Ural Mountains, and flowing into the Tobol, in prov. of Tobolsk; length, 300 m.

Is'ghem, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 18 m. from Bruges. *Manuf.* Linens, cottons, silks, threads. *Pop.* 10,000.

Ish. [A. S. *isc*; Ger. *isch.*] A termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *bluish*, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective; as, *Swedish*, *Danish.* It likewise denotes participation of the qualities of the substantive to which it is added; as, *fool*, *foolish. Worcester.*

Ish'bi-Be'nob. (*Script.*) A giant who was on the point of killing David in battle, but was slain by Abishai. (*2 Sam.* xxi. 16, 17.)

Ish'bosheth, son and successor of Saul. Abner, Saul's kinsman and general, so managed that *I.* was acknowledged king at Mahanaim by the greatest part of Israel, while David reigned at Hebron over Judah. Involved

in a long and unsuccessful war against David, and abandoned by Abner, he was assassinated.

Ishim, (*e-sheem'*,) a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in a mountainous district in Lat. 51° N., and Lon. 74° E., and after a tortuous course of 900 miles, joining the Irtisch near the town of Ishim.

Ish'mael, son of Abraham, by Hagar, who on the birth of Isaac, son of Sarah, was sent forth from his father's house with his mother. After dwelling in the desert for a long time, he became a great hunter and mighty warrior. The Arabs regarded Ishmael as the father of their nation, and the author of their language. He lived 137 years.

Ish'mael I., founder of the dynasty of the Sophis of Persia, was a descendant of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, and began his reign in 1502. He gained many victories, and established the Persian throne upon a solid basis. D. 1523.

ISHMAEL II. (*ish'ma-el,*) succeeded Thomas on the throne of Persia, in 1576. He was a sanguinary prince, and murdered eight of his brothers. He was poisoned in 1577, by his sister, out of religious zeal, *I.* being of a sect held heretical by the other Mohammedans.

Is'ia, a river in Forfarshire, Scotland, flowing into the Tay at Kinclaven. It is noted for a fall of 70 perpendicular feet.

Isias'lan, the name of three grand-dukes of Russia, who reigned, respectively, 1054–1078; 1146–1154; 1157–1161.

Is'idore OF ALEXANDRIA, a saint and partisan of Athanasius, B. in Egypt about 318; D. 404.

Isidore OF MILETUS, a Greek architect, employed by Justinian to erect the church of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, 6th cent.

Isidore OF PELUSIUM, a saint and disciple of Chrysostom, author of letters valued for their remarks on Scripture passages, on theological questions, and on church discipline. D. about 440.

Isidore OF SEVILLE, a saint and ecclesiastical writer and historian, distinguished for his piety and erudition, D. about 570; D. 636.

I'sicle, *n.* See ICICLE.

Isil'I, a town of Italy, in the island of Sardinia, 35 m. from Cagliari, capital of province of the same name; *pop.* 2,600.

I'singlass, *n.* [Ger. *hausenblase*, the air-bladder of the sturgeon.] A very pure form of *gelatine*, prepared from certain parts of the entrails of several fish. The best is derived from the sturgeon, and is almost exclusively imported from Russia, twisted up in rolls or formed into cakes, which are afterwards torn into shreds or cut into fine shavings in this country. Good isinglass should be free from smell and taste, and perfectly soluble in boiling water.

I'sis, (*Egyptian Myth.*) The wife of Osiris and mother of Horus. She is, however, very variously described, and invested with many different characters. By the Greeks, she was generally identified with Demeter (Ceres). Among the higher and more philosophical theologians she was made the symbol of Pantheistic divinity: see especially the remarkable passage at the end of the *Golden Ass* of Apuleius. By the people she was worshipped as the goddess of fecundity, and in her honor an annual festival was instituted which lasted seven days. The cow was sacred to her. She was represented variously, though most usually as a woman with the horns of a cow, sometimes suckling-horns (Fig. 1416), and sometimes with the lotus on her head and the sistrum in her hand. Her priests were bound to observe perpetual chastity; but when her worship passed into foreign countries, her rites became merely a cloak for sacerdotal licentiousness, which at last reached such a pitch that they were prohibited at Rome. The worship of Isis, however, was repeatedly revived, and furnished a theme for the indignant pen of Juvenal.

Fig. 1416. — 1813.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Pogson in 1856.

Iskand'eroon. (*Geog.*) See ALEXANDRETTA.

Is'kelile, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 106 m. from Angora; *pop.* 10,000.

Isla de Pinos, (*ees'la-da-pee'nose,*) ("Isle of Pines,") an island of the W. Indies, belonging to Cuba, and about 50 m. S. of Havana; Lat. 21° 58′ N., Lon. 83° W. *Area*, about 600 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified by mountains and plains of the former; the Sierra de la Canada attains the height of 1,000 ft. The climate of the island is remarkably salubrious; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Silver, quicksilver, sulphur, iron, and a great variety of fine marble. The principal vegetable products are tobacco, pine, mahogany, cedar, besides the ordinary tropical fruits. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1494. For many years it was a rendezvous for pirates. *Cap.* Nueva Gerona. *Pop.* 2,000.

Isla del Rey, (*ees'la-del-ra,*) ("King's Island,") the largest of the Pearl Islands, in the Bay of Panama, belonging to the United States of Colombia.

Is'lam, *n.* The religion of Mohammed. The body of the Faithful, and the countries in which their religion is professed, are so termed by the Mohammedans. All those who professed the true religion and the unity of God before the arrival of Mohammed, are considered as comprised in the character and privileges of Islamism. The Mufti of Constantinople, or the chief minister of religion in Turkey, bears the title of *Sheikh-ul-Islam*. See MOHAMMEDANISM.

Islamabad', a town of Cashmere, 35 m. from Serinagur; Lat. 33° 43′ N., Lon. 75° 5′ E. *Manuf.* Principally shawls. *Pop.* 25,000.

Is'lamism, *n.* The religion of Mahomet; Islam.

Islamit'ic, *a.* Relating to Islam, or Islamism.

Is'lamize, *v. a.* To conform to Islamism.

Island, (*il'and,*) *n.* [A. S. *eland* — *ea*, water, and *land*, land; Ger. and Dn. *eiland*; Fr. *isle*.] A tract of land encompassed with water, whether of the sea, a river, or a lake; — in contradistinction to *continent* or *terra firma*. The detached portions of land separated from each other, and from the larger masses or continents, by water spaces more or less wide and deep, are of two very distinct kinds. Some are elongated and generally parallel to continents, others are detached, rounded, or in groups and systems in open ocean. The former are called *continental*, and the latter *pelagic*. Of the continental islands of Europe, the British Islands, the islands between Italy and Spain, and those of the Grecian Archipelago, are the most important. As connected with Asia and Africa, Formosa, and the Japanese group, the New-Zealand group, Madagascar, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, are the most characteristic; while the West India Islands, Patagonia, and the chain of islands off the north coast of North America are illustrative examples.

Islands of the Blessed. [Lat. *Insulæ Beatorum*; Gr. *Nesoi Makaron.*] (*Myth.*) The happy islands, supposed to lie westward in the ocean, whither after death the souls of the righteous were transported.

Isl'and, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clinton co.

Isl'and, in *Washington Territory*, an extreme N.W. co., consisting of a number of islands between the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the W., and the mainland on the S. and E.; *area*, estimated at abt. 700 sq. m.; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Coupeville. *Pop.* abt. 800.

—To dot with islands; to make an island of.

Isl'and Bridge, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, abt. 2 m. W. of Dublin Castle; *pop.* 700.

Isl'and City, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Owsley co.

Isl'and City, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Gentry co.

Isl'and Creek, in *Georgia*, a village of Hancock co., a few m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Isl'and Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Jasper co.

Isl'and Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 155 m. E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,632.

Isl'and Pond, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 140 m. N.W. of Portland, Maine.

Isl'ands, (Bay of,) a considerable bay of British North America, being an arm of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the E. coast of Newfoundland; Lat. 49° 20′ N., Lon. 58° 15′ W.

Isl'anded, *a.* Insulated; formed as an island.

Isl'ander, *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isl'andy, *a.* Belonging to, or full of islands.

Islay, ILAY, or ILA, one of the Hebrides, or W. islands of Scotland, S.W. of Jura, belonging to the co. of Argyle. *Ext.* 25 m. long and 24 broad. *Area*, 154,000 acres. *Desc.* The soil is varied, but a small portion being suitable for cultivation. *Prod.* Barley, oats, and flax. *Pop.* 17,000.

Islay, (*ees'li,*) a seaport-town in Peru, port of entry of Arequipa; Lat. 17° S., Lon. 72° 10′ 5″ W.

Isle, (*Il,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *isle*; Fr. *île*; It. *isola*; Lat. *insula* — *in*, and *salum*, the sea.] Land in the sea, that is, land, or a tract of land, surrounded by the sea or by water; an island.

Isle, (*eel,*) a river rising in dep. of Upper Vienne, France, and joining the Dordogne at Libourne; length, 160 m.

Isle au Haut, (*eel-a-ho,*) in *Maine*, a rocky islet and light-house at the entrance of Penobscot Bay. It exhibits a fixed light, 40 ft. above sea-level, in Lat 43° 59′ N., Lon. 68° 34′ W.

Isle-aux-Coudres, (*eel-o-kood'r,*) an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence River, abt. 57 m. N.E. of Quebec.

Isleborough, (*il'bur-ruh,*) in *Maine*, a township of Waldo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Isle-Dieu, (*eel-dee(r,)*) an island abt. 15 m. W. of the Court of Vendée, France.

Isle la Motte, in *Vermont*. See LA MOTTE.

—A post-township of Grand Isle co.

Isle of France, (Fr. ILE-DE-FRANCE,) an ancient prov. of France, now included in the deps. Oise, Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Aisne.

Isle of France. See MAURITIUS.

Isle of Wight. See WIGHT, (ISLE OF.)

Isle of Wight, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* James and Blackwater rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, not very fertile. This co. was one of the original 8 shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. *Cap.* Smithfield. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Isle Royale, (*ile roy'al,*) in *Michigan*, an island of Keweenaw co., in Lake Superior, abt. 50 m. N.W. of Keweenaw Point; *area*, abt. 210 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Copper in considerable quantities. The island has several excellent harbors, but as yet there is no permanent population.

Isles of Shoals, in *New Hampshire*, a group of eight small islands in the Atlantic Ocean, about 8 m. S.S.E. of Portsmouth Lighthouse; Lat. 42° 58′ N., Lon. 70° 37′ 20″ W.

Isl'et, *n.* A little island.

Islet, (*i'let,*) or ISLE'TA, in *Texas*, a post-village of El Paso co., on an island in the Rio Grande, a few m. above San Elizario.

Isleworth, (*Isel-worth,*) a suburb of London, Eng., situated on the banks of the Thames, opposite Richmond; *pop.* 8,000.

Is'lington, (anc. called *Iseldone,*) a suburb of London, Eng.; *pop.* 170,000.

Is'lip, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., about 45 m. N.E. of New York; *pop.* of township about 3,845.

Isla'ga, a town and volcano in S. of Peru; Lat. 19° 12′ S., Lon. 68° 50′ W. The town is 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the volcano, 4 m. distant, about 18,000 feet.

Ism, *n.* [From the Eng. termination *-ism*, expressing the theory or abstract idea denoted by the word of which it is the affix.] A theory, tenet, or doctrine; — particularly used in a bad sense; a fanatical code of belief or argument; a wild or problematic idea expressed in words; a specious and alluring, but unsubstantial doctrine.

Is'mael Pash'a, KHEDIVE, or VICEROY OF EGYPT, son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of the celebrated Mehemet Ali, was B. at Cairo in 1830, and succeeded his brother, Said Pasha, as ruler of Egypt, in Jan., 1863. He was educated in Paris, and on his return to Egypt, in 1849, he opposed the policy of Abbas Pasha, the then viceroy, who, as it was supposed, for political purposes, made, in 1853, a criminal charge against him, which was not, however, proceeded with. In 1855, *I. P.* visited France on a confidential mission, and proceeded to Rome. Since his accession to the viceroyalty, he has actively pursued the internal policy of his predecessor, namely, the development of the resources of his country, and the placing her in a state of real (though not openly avowed) independence of the Ottoman Porte. The most important event which has hitherto distinguished his tenure of rule will be found duly treated under the head of SUEZ (CANAL OF). A portrait of the subject of this notice will be found under article EGYPT, *q. v.*

Ismail, or ISMAILOV, (*is'ma-eel,*) a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. of Moldavia, on the N. bank of the Kilia branch of the Danube, about 40 m. from the mouth of that river. It was taken, destroyed, and its garrison put to the sword by Suwaroff in Dec., 1790; came into the possession of Russia after the peace of Bucharest in 1812; but reverted to Turkey by the treaty of Paris, 1856. It has a good river-port, and carries on an important trade in corn, as well as a considerable general trade. *Pop.* 35,000.

Is'nik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 65 m. from Constantinople. It was formerly the cap. of Bithynia, but is now a mere village. The lake of same name is 20 m. long, and 6 broad.

Is'obare, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting together those places on the earth where the mean height of the barometer at the level of the sea is the same. — *Johnson.*

Isobarometr'ic, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *baros*, weight, and *metron*, a measure.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Noting lines on the globe connecting places where there is the same mean difference between the monthly extremes of the barometer. — *Worcester.*

Isochi'mal, Isochim'enal, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *cheima*, winter.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Having the same mean winter temperature.

Isochi'mene, *n.* [See above.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting together all the places on the earth which have the same mean winter temperature. *Johnson.*

Isochromat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chroma*, color.] Having the same color.

I. Lines. (*Optics.*) When a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, such as mica or nitre, and then received into the eye after passing through a plate of tourmaline, colored rings are perceived. To these colored rings the term isochromatic lines has been applied. If between two plates of tourmaline having their axes at right angles to one another, a plate of nitre be placed, having its surfaces perpendicular to the axis of the natural prism, and highly polished, and the system, held close to the eye, be turned towards the sky or a sheet of white paper, there will be seen a series of oval rings about each of two points or poles, forming together figures resembling the curves called *lemniscata*. The curves receive their name from the circumstance that throughout each the tint is constant.

Isoch'roual, Isoch'ronous, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.] (*Mech.*) Noting oscillations or vibrations performed in equal times. — *Isochronal lines* are those along which a heavy body descends with a uniform velocity.

Isoch'ronism, *n.* [See above.] (*Mech.*) A remarkable property appertaining to all systems in equilibrium, by which, when slightly disturbed more or less, the oscillations resulting are all performed in the same time, or so nearly in the same time that any retardation or acceleration is imperceptible. When a pendulum, for instance, is allowed to vibrate till it rests, it will be

found that no perceptible difference exists between the vibrations of longer or shorter extent, the same number of vibrations being made in the same length of time Again, in the sound produced by a musical string, the finest ear cannot detect any difference in the pitch of a note made by a smart blow on the pianoforte key and a gentle touch; yet a very small difference in the number of vibrations per second would be perceptible to the ear.

Isoch'ronon, *n.* A clock or time-keeper designed to keep exactly equal time.

Isoch'rous, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *chroa*, color.] (*Bot.*) Uniformly colored throughout; one-colored.

Isoclin'al, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *klino*, to incline.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Having equal inclination. —*I. lines* are those lines which pass through places where the magnetic dip or inclination is the same.

Isoc'rates, one of the greatest orators of Greece, was b. at Athens, B. C. 436, and was the son of a musical-instrument maker. His principal teachers were Gorgias, Prodicus, and Theramenes. On account of his weak voice and natural timidity, he took but little share himself in public speaking, but he applied himself with the greatest ardor to instruction in the art of eloquence, and preparing orations for others. He was particularly distinguished for a polished style and an harmonious construction of his sentences; his subjects were the most important points of morals and politics, and it is recorded to his honor that he never, by writing or accusation, injured a single individual. He was warmly attached to the liberties of his country, and such was his grief on hearing of the fatal battle of Chæronea, that he took no food for four days, and literally d. of starvation in the 98th year of his age.

Isod'omon, *n.* [Gr. *isodomos*, built alike.] (*Anc. Arch.*) Masonry cut and squared to the same height, so that, when laid, the corners were all regular and equal.

Isodynam'ic, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *dynamis*, power.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Applied to lines passing through all places on the globe where magnetic intensity is the same.

Iso'etes, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *etos*, the year; from its being evergreen.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Marsiliaceæ*. *I. lacustris*, the Quilt-wort, is a curious aquatic, frequently wholly submerged, found in ponds and rivers in the New England and Middle States. Its leaves or fronds are numerous, tufted and simple, somewhat spreading, containing numerous cells divided both by longitudinal and transverse partitions; these whitish, imbedded in corresponding cavities in the bases of the fronds, traversed within by many threads to which the numerous, small, white, granular spores are attached.

Isogeotherm'al, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *ge*, the earth, and *therme*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Noting lines which, in the interior of the earth, pass through all places having the same mean temperature.

Isogon'ic, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gonia*, an angle.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Applied to lines passing through all places on the surface of the earth at which the horizontal magnetic needle makes the same angle with the meridian, or at which the *declination* is the same.

Isog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *grapho*, to write.] Imitation of handwriting.

Isohy'etose, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, and *yetos*, rain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting all those places on the earth where the mean annual quantity of rain is the same. —*Johnson.*

Isola, (*e-so'la,*) a town of Austrian Illyria, 7 m. from Capo d'Istria; *pop.* 4,000.

Iso'la Bel'la. See MAGGIORE, (LAGO.)

Isola-del-Giglio, (*-dail-geel'lyo-,*) a town and island of Tuscany, in the Mediterranean, 18 m. from Orbitello; Lat. 42° 20' N., Lon. 10° 56' E.; *area*, 8 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,500.

Iso'la-Gros'sa, or LUNGA, an island of Austria, in the Adriatic, on W. coast of Dalmatia, between Lat. 43° 51' and 44° 11' N. It is 27 m. long, and 3 broad. *Pop.* 12,000.

Is'olable, *a.* (*Chem.*) That may be isolated from other substances in combination.

Is'olate, *v. a.* [It. *isolato*, detached, *isolato*, several houses standing separate, from *is-ola* = Lat. *insula*, an island.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate.

(*Chem.*) To separate a substance from a combination by decomposition or substitution.

(*Phys.*) To insulate.

Is'olated, *p. a.* Separated. — Insulated.

Isol'ogous, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *logos*, analogy.] (*Chem.*) Applied to a series of carbon compounds, that differ from each other by one or more equivalents of hydrogen, but still bear a close relationship. Thus, the derivatives of ethyl, C_4H_5, are isologous with those of allyl, C_6H_5, both of these radicals commencing a series of acids, ethers, alcohols, aldehydes, &c.

Isome'ria, *n.* (*Algebra.*) A distribution into equal parts. — *Bailey.*

Isomer'ic, *a.* [See below.] (*Chem.*) Noting compounds which contain the same elements in the same ratio, and yet exhibit distinct chemical qualities. — See ISOMERISM.

Isom'erides, *n. pl.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, *meros*, part.] (*Chem.*) Substances which have the same ultimate composition, but different properties, owing to their elements being grouped together in a different manner. Thus, formiate of ethyl and acetate of methyl have precisely the same ultimate composition, but their elements are disposed in a different manner:

Formic acid, C_2HO_3,	Oxide of ethyl, C_4H_5O = $C_6H_6O_4$; and
Acetic acid, $C_4H_3O_3$,	Oxide of methyl, C_2H_3O = $C_6H_6O_4$.

Isom'erism, *n.* (*Chem.*) The quality or state of being isomeric.

Isom'erous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a flower in which the different parts are equal to each other in number.

Isomet'ric, Isomet'rical, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *metrein*, to measure.] (*Perspective.*) Applied to a method of drawing any building, or range of buildings, in such a manner that the height, length, and breadth may be exhibited in the proportion which they really bear to each other, and not as they appear when the drawing is made in accordance with the rules of perspective; in other words, the perspective plane of the paper must be imagined as making equal angles with the three principal dimensions of the figure and the eye, at an infinite distance. Thus lines in the 3 principal directions will be drawn on the same scale, and that scale is the same for all parts of the line. The manner in which an object is represented when drawn in isometrical perspective will be best understood by reference to Fig. 1417, in which a cube (1) is represented in accordance with the rules of perspective, and (2) according to isometrical perspective.

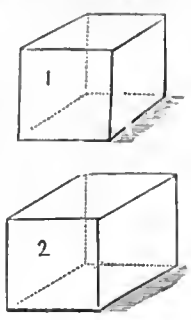


Fig. 1417.

Isomor'phism, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *morphe*, form.] (*Chem.*) The state or quality of being isomorphous.

Isomor'phous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting substances which resemble each other in their crystalline forms, but differ in their component parts. Thus the phosphate and biphosphate of soda have the same form, or are *isomorphous*, with the arseniate and binarseniate of soda; and in regard to other bases, such as potash and ammonia, each arseniate has a corresponding phosphate possessed of the same form. In these cases there is necessarily an analogy in the atomic constitution of the compounds, which are observed to possess the same number of equivalents of acid, alkali, and water of crystallization, and differ in nothing except that the one series contains an atom of arsenic, and the other an atom of phosphorus.

Isonan'dra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapotaceæ*. The species *I. gutta*, the Taban-tree, is a large forest-tree of the Indian Archipelago, growing 60 or 70 feet high, with a trunk 2 or 3 feet in diameter, and abounding in milky juice, which is *Gutta-percha*, q. v. The juice has been obtained by felling the trees, and through this extravagant mode it has become extinct in Singapore, whence the produce was first obtained. The average quantity yielded by each tree is set down at 20 lbs.

Isoperimet'rical, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *perimetron*, circumference.] (*Geom.*) A term applied to figures, rectilineal or curvilineal, having equal perimeters. — An *I. problem* originally denoted one in which, of all possible *I.* figures, that one was required which possessed some other assigned property or properties. As an example of an *I.* theorem, to which the solutions of such problems lead, we may cite the well-known one according to which the area of a circle is greater than that enclosed by any other *I.* figure. The term *I.*, however, was soon extended to a more general class of problems regarding the nature of the figure which, having certain properties in common with others, is distinguished from the latter by some maximum or minimum property.

Isopod, *n.* [Gr *isos*, and *pous*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustacean which has the legs all alike, and adapted only for locomotion and prehension.

Isopod, Isop'odous, *a.* Relating to an isopod.

Isopyre, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *pur*, fire.] (*Min.*) A grayish or black glassy mineral found at St. Just near Penzance, and on Calton Hill, Edinburgh. *Comp.* Silica 47·09, alumina 13·91, oxide of iron 20·07, lime 15·43, oxide of copper 1·91.

Isos'celes, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *skelos*, a leg.] An *I.* triangle is one which has two equal sides.

Isostem'onous, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, and *stemon*, a thread or stamen.] (*Bot.*) A term which, in expressing the proportion that one part bears to another, denotes that the stamens are equal in number to the petals.

Isoth'eral, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, and *theros*, summer.] (*Phys. Geog.*) Applied to lines which pass through those parts on the surface of the earth which have the same mean summer heat.

Isothere, *n.* (*Phys. Geog.*) An isotheral line.

Isotherm, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, and *therme*, heat.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An isothermal line.

Isotherm'al, *a.* Having equal heat or temperature.

I. Lines. (*Phys. Geog.*) Are those which pass through those points on the surface of the earth at which the mean annual temperature is the same. *Isothermal zones* are spaces on opposite sides of the equator having the same mean temperature, and bounded by corresponding isothermal lines. On account of the irregular form and disposition of the continental masses, by which the climate of different places is greatly influenced, the isothermal curves are not parallel to the equator, excepting in the very low latitudes. According to Humboldt, the isothermal line which corresponds to the temperature of 32° Fahrenheit passes between Ulea in Lapland, Lat. 66°, and Table Bay on the coast of Labrador, Lat. 54°. The isothermal line of 41° passes near Stockholm, Lat. 59½°, and St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, Lat. 48°. The line of 56° passes through the Netherlands, Lat. 51°, and near Boston in the United States, Lat. 42½°; that of 59° between Rome and Florence, Lat. 43°, and Raleigh in North Carolina, Lat. 36°. In all these cases we see that the isothermal lines, in passing from the western side of the continent of Europe to the eastern coast of America, deviate very considerably towards the south; the deviation in one case amounting to 11½° of latitude. In passing over the American continent, they again recede to the northward; and in California, and to the north of that peninsula, along the western side of the continent, the annual temperature is nearly the same as under similar latitudes in the west of Europe. From the western to the eastern side of the old continent, the flexure of the isothermal curves and the diminution of the mean annual temperature under the same parallels are not less conspicuous. The isothermal line of 55° passes through Nantes, Lat. 47°, and Pekin, Lat. 39½. Edinburgh and Kasan (in the east of Russia) have the same latitude; but the mean annual temperature of the former is 48°, while that of the second is below 38°. For the different causes which affect the parallelism of the isothermal lines, or which produce the differences of the mean annual temperature of places under the same parallel of latitude, see CLIMATE.

Isotheron'brose, *n.* [Gr. *isos*, *theros*, summer, and *ombros*, rain.] (*Phys. Geog.*) An imaginary line connecting all those places on the earth where the quantity of summer rain bears the same proportion to the yearly quantity of rain — *Johnson.*

Isoton'ic, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, and *tonos*, tone.] Having equal tones.

Isotrop'ic, *a.* [Gr. *isos*, and *tropeo*, to turn.] (*Physics.*) Applied to bodies the elastic force of which acts equally in all directions.

Ispahan', (anc. *Aspadana,*) a celebrated city of Persia, and formerly the cap. of that empire, 211 m. S. of Teheran, and 233 S.S.W. of Bushire. This city was once so extensive and populous that the Persians said of it, "Ispahan is half the world." It is situated in the prov. Irak Adjimi, of which it is the cap., as well as of a beglerbeglic of the same name. This city, which was at the height of its glory during the reign of Shah Abbas, in the 17th cent., now presents to the observer little beyond the magnificent ruins of its former greatness. It stands in the midst of an extensive plain, abundantly watered by the Zenderood, a river about 600 feet broad; and is surrounded by groves, avenues, and spreading orchards. Within its limits the city comprises one vast succession of superb mosques, immense bazaars, marble palaces, canals, fountains, and gardens. *I.* has within the last 50 years begun to revive from its long regime of desolation. The manufacture of all kinds of woven fabrics, from the most costly gold brocade of figured velvet, to the most ordinary calico or coarse cotton, is pursued on an extensive scale; many hands are also employed in making trinkets and jewelry, paper, and papier-mache goods, arms, steel sword-blades, glass and earthenware. *I.* is the chief commercial emporium of Persia, and on the great line of communication between India, Cabul, and China on the E., and Turkey, Egypt, and the Mediterranean on the W. The inhabitants are considered the best artificers in Persia, and education is very general. *I.*, under the caliphs of Bagdad, became the cap. of Irak, and under Shah Abbas, the metropolis of Persia. Under this great monarch, *I.* was a city 24 m. in circuit, and contained 160 mosques, 48 colleges, 1,800 caravanserais, 273 public baths, and 12 cemeteries, and was inhabited by 600,000 people. In 1722, *I.* was reduced by the Afghans, and in 1727 was retaken by Nadir Shah, who, however, took no steps to restore it to its ancient glory. Within the last 100 years, the cap. has been transferred to Teheran, and *I.* has gradually fallen into a state of decay, from which even its commercial importance has not been able to redeem it. *Pop.* estimated at 60,000.

Ispahan'ee, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ispahan.

Is'rael, (KINGDOM OF,) one of the two kingdoms into which the Jewish nation were divided on the death of Solomon. Upon that event taking place, the tribes of Judah and Benjamin elected Rehoboam, one of Solomon's sons, for their king, who, making Jerusalem his capital, established the kingdom of Judah; while Jeroboam, his brother, was at the same time nominated king of the remaining ten tribes, who, fixing the royal seat first at Sichem, and afterwards in Samaria, established the kingdom of Israel. For the 250 years which the kingdom existed, 19 sovereigns sat on the throne, beginning with Jeroboam, and terminating with Hoshea, in whose reign Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, took and destroyed the cap., and carried the whole of the people into Mesopotamia as captives, terminating in 721 B. C. the kingdom of Israel. During the two centuries and a half that the independence and power

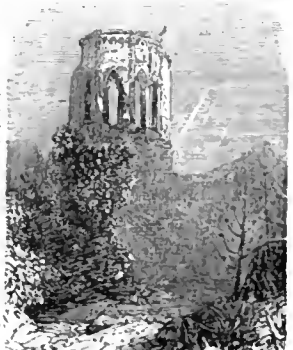


Fig. 1418. — CHURCH OF ST. JOHN. (Samaria.)

of Israel endured, its people were engaged in almost constant war with the rival kingdom of Judah, as well as with the monarchs of Syria and Assyria. The kingdom of Israel was infinitely more populous and considerably larger than the rival state, and comprehended the whole of Galilee, Samaria, and a portion of Judea. Of the town of Samaria, *q. v.*, the most conspicuous ruin now extant is the Church of St. John the Baptist (Fig. 1418) erected on the spot which an old tradition fixed as the place of his burial, if not of his martyrdom. It was probably built during the crusades, though its erection is attributed to the Empress Helena.

Israel, (*iz'rai-el.*) [Heb., the strong, the struggler.] (*Script.*) The name bestowed on Jacob, after his encounter with the angel in the wilderness. This name was subsequently adopted by the descendants of this patriarch, and still retained by all of the Jewish persuasion.

Is'rael, in *Ohio*, a township of Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Is'raelite, *n.* One descended from Israel; a Jew.

Israelit'ic, Israelit'ish, *a.* Belonging or relating to Israel; Jewish.

Is'rael's River, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Connecticut River in Coos co.

Issaque'na, in *Mississippi*, a W. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, 1,030 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Sunflower, and Yazoo rivers. *Surface*, low, and some parts frequently inundated; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tallula. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Issoire, (*is'swawr,*) (anc. ISSIODURUM,) a town of France, dept. Puy-de-Dome, at the confluence of the rivers Couze and Allier, 20 m. S.E. of Clermont; *pop.* 6,500.

Issoudun, (*is'soo-du(r,)* a town of France, in dept. of Indre, 18 m. N.E. of Chateauroux. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and yarn. *Pop.* 12,500.

Is'suable, *a.* That may be issued: as, *issuable* currency.

Is'suably, *adv.* In an issuable manner.

Is'suant, *a.* (*Her.*) A charge represented as issuing or coming up from another charge or bearing; also, a lion or other beast represented as rising from the bottom line of a chief.

Is'sue, *v. n.* [Old Fr. *issir*, to go out; It. *uscire*; Sp. *echar*; Lat *exire* — *ex*, and *eo, ire.*] To pass or flow out; to run out of any inclosed place; to proceed, emanate, or spring, as from a source; to go out; to rush out. — To proceed, as progeny; to spring; to be produced; to arise; to grow or accrue. — To come to an issue at law; to close; to end; to terminate.

—*v. a.* To send out; to put into circulation. — To deliver from authority.

"Here he gives audience, *issuing* out decrees."—*Dryden.*

—To deliver for use.

—*n.* [Old Fr. *issu*, fem. *issuë*; Fr. *issue.*] A moving out of any inclosed place; egress; a sending out. — Event; effect; consequence; end or ultimate result. — Progeny; a child or children; offspring. — Produce of the earth, or profits of land, tenements, or other property. — A giving out from a repository; delivery.

(*Med.*) An artificial ulcer; a drain established by art, to keep up a free discharge from a certain place, in the hope of inducing a healthy action in the part beneath. See SETON.

(*Law.*) A word of various significations. Sometimes it denotes the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes the profits growing from amercements and fines; sometimes the profits of lands and tenements; but it generally signifies the point of matter in dispute between a plaintiff and defendant in a cause. When, in course of pleading, the parties in a cause come to a point, which is affirmed on one side and denied on the other, they are then said to be at issue. Issues concerning causes are of two kinds, — upon matter of fact, and matter of law. An issue in fact is where the plaintiff and defendant have agreed upon a point to be tried by a jury, and issue in law is determined by the judges. Issues are also *general* or *special*. A general issue is where the defendant denies the whole, or the principal part of the allegations of the plaintiff; a special issue is where some special matter, ur material point, is in dispute between the two parties. When a special plea is pleaded, evidence is only admissible as to the truth or falsehood of the particular fact which is the subject of that plea; but in the general issue, the plaintiff is usually compelled to prove his whole case to the satisfaction of the jury; and, at the same time, the defendant is enabled to prove any circumstances whatever which discharge his liability. There must be in every issue an affirmation on the one part and a denial on the other, and the negative should be as full as the affirmative. When either party admits the facts, but denies the law of the other, he is said to demur. The statements and counter-statements of the parties are called the pleadings. — See PLEADING.

Is'sueless, *a.* Having no issue.

Is'sue-peas, *n.* See CITRUS.

Is'suer, *n.* One who issues.

Is'sus. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Asia Minor, in the kingdom of Cilicia, situated on the frontiers of Syria, and memorable as the spot where Alexander the Great encountered Darius with his army of half a million, and totally routed his Persian host. Arrian states that 110,000 Persians were left dead on the field.

Issy, (*is'se,*) a town of France, in the department of the Seine, 3 miles from Paris. *Manuf.* Chemicals, lime, whiting, and bricks. *Pop.* 2,100.—Here Cardinal Fleury died, in 1743; and here Fenelon was examined by a conclave of bishops, when he was suspected of heresy.

Istalif, a town of Afghanistan, at the base of the Hindoo-Coosh, 22 m. N.W. of Cabul; Lat. 34° 46′ N., Lon. 68° 58′ E. *Pop.* 15,000.

Istamboul, Stamboul, (*e-stam-bool',*) the Turkish name of CONSTANTINOPLE, *q. v.*

Istapa, (*ees-ta'pa,*) a town of Mexico, near the Pacific Ocean, about 85 m. E.S.E. of Zacatula.

Isthmian Games, (*isth'me-an.*) (*Antiq.*) Sacred games among the Greeks, instituted B. C. 1326. They received their names from the Isthmus of Corinth, where they were observed. They were celebrated in commemoration of Melicertes, who was changed into a sea-deity, when his mother Ino had thrown herself into the sea with him. They were for some time interrupted; but Theseus afterwards reinstated them in honor of Neptune, whom he asserted to be his father. These games were observed every fifth year. Combats of every kind were exhibited, the victors being awarded with garlands of pine-leaves. Some time after, the victor received a crown of withered parsley. The years were reckoned by the celebration of these games. They were abolished under the reign of Adrian, B. C. 130.

Isth'mo, Isth'mus, a dept. of the United States of Colombia, consisting principally of the isthmus uniting Central and S. America; *area*, about 25,000 sq. m. The chief towns are Chagres, Panama, Puerto Bello, and Veragua. *Pop.* 150,000.

Isth'mus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *isthmos*, from *eimi*, root *io;* Sans. *i*, to go; Or. *eisithme*, an entrance, from *eiseimi*, to go into.] (*Geog.*) A narrow passage or entrance; a neck or narrow slip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the mainland. Thus, the isthmus of Darien or *Panama* joins N. and S. America, and the isthmus of *Suez* connects Africa with Asia.

Istib', a town of European Turkey, 60 m. from Ghinstendil; *pop.* 8,000.

Istria, (*ees'tre-a,*) a peninsula of the Austrian empire, formed by the gulfs of Trieste and Fiume, which indents the land from the Adriatic, and bounded on the N. by Carniola. It forms now the southern division of the Coast-land, or Küstenland.

Isturiz, or **Isturitz,** (*is-tu-rēēz',*) DON XAVIER DE, a Spanish statesman, b. at Cadiz, 1790, was elected a member of the Cortes of 1812–14. Ferdinand VII. having rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, *I.* offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego, Jan. 1, 1820. After the establishment of the Constitution, *I.* went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was elected President of the Cortes, and at the restoration, fled to London, where he obtained mercantile employment. Having been in exile condemned to death, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and, in 1834, returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard, which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under Mendizabel's ministry, *I.* held the office of President of the Chamber of Procuradores, a kind of council of state. After the fall of Mendizabel, *I.*, who became Foreign Secretary, and President of the Council, May 15, 1836, offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja, of Aug., in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was reëstablished, obliged him once more to seek refuge in England. *I.* received a second amnesty in 1837, was sent to the Cortes in 1838, and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, *I.* plotted to enable the queen-mother Maria Christina to return to Spain, and gave him her confidence in the negotiations for the Spanish marriages. He succeeded Narvaez as prime-minister in Feb., 1846, was replaced by his predecessor in the following March, returning to power in April, and was dismissed by a vote of want of confidence carried by the Cortes in December. *I.*, who was three times ambassador in England, signed, with M. De Flahault and Earl Russell, the convention of Oct. 31, 1861, for intervention in Mexico. He was appointed ambassador for Spain at the French Court in 1863, and retired in Oct., 1864.

Iswa'ra. [From Sansk. *is*, lord.] (*Hindoo Myth.*) An epithet applied to different divinities, but more commonly used to designate SIVA, *q. v.*

It, *pron.* [Sax. *hit, hyt*; D. *het*; Ger. *es*; Old Ger. *ez*; Dan. *det*; L. *id, istud*; Gr. *to*; Slav. *to, ta*; Gael. *esa*; Sansk. *tat*, he, that.] A substitute or pronoun of the neuter gender, standing for anything except males and females, and meaning the thing said or spoken of before; used also as the nominative case, or word to verbs called impersonal: as, *it* rains, *it* snows.

Itabaianna, or ITABAHIANNA, (*e-ta-bi-an'na,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Sergipe, and abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of the São Christovão; *pop.* 3,000.

Itabalian'na, or ITABAHIANNA SIERRA, a mountain of Brazil, the highest of the prov. of Sergipe. They are supposed to contain rich mines of gold, though they have never been worked.

Itabira, (*e-ta-bee're,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Velhas River, abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of Ouro Preto; *pop.* 6,000.

—A mountain abt. 10 m. W. of the above town, the soil of which is said to contain a considerable proportion of gold.

Itabi'ra-de-Mata-Dentro, a gold-mining town of Brazil, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Ouro Preto.

Itab'ryte, *n.* (*Min.*) A schist resembling mica schist, but containing much specular iron ore in grains or scales, or in the micaceous form. — *Dana.*

Itaborahi, (*e-ta-bo-ra-ee',*) a town of Brazil, abt. 26 m. N.E of Rio-de-Janeiro.

Itacolumi, (*e-ta-ko-loo-mee',*) a mountain of Brazil, abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Maranhão; Lat. 2° 8′ 38″ S., Lon. 44° 27′ W. It is a conspicuous landmark for mariners, and near it is a light-house to indicate the approach to Maranhão.

—A mountain of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, immediately S. of Ouro Preto.

—A mountain of Brazil, prov. of Rio Janeiro, in the Sierra dos Orgaos.

Itacolu'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sand rock, containing a little talc, but consisting mainly of quartz. It is laminated and granular, and in thin slabs more or less flexible, and is sometimes called *flexible sandstone.*

Ita est. [Lat.] So it is

Itaguahi, (*e-ta-gwa-ee',*) a town of Brazil, abt. 40 m. W. of Rio-de-Janeiro; *pop.* 5,500.

Itaipu, (*e-ti-poo',*) a maritime village of Brazil, abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Rio-de-Janeiro; *pop.* 3,000.

Ital'ian, *a.* Pertaining to Italy.

—*n.* A native of Italy. — The language used by the Italians.

Italian Architecture. (*it-ăl'yon.*) a style of architecture founded on the old Roman orders, and the characteristic features of the ancient buildings of Rome, which may be considered to have been initiated in Italy by Brunelleschi and the Italian architects of the day, in the 15th century, and brought to perfection by Palladio and other architects of eminence, in the 16th century, who flourished in the times of the Medici. In buildings designed both for public and private purposes, it is chiefly characterized by the use of the Roman orders of architecture, rather as decorative than constructive features. These are mainly obtained by the use of pilasters placed along the façade of each story of a building at intervals, each row of pilasters being surmounted by an entablature running along the entire length of the edifice, like a string-course. When engaged columns, or columns attached to the wall, and projecting from its face to the extent of one-half or three-fourths of their diameter, were used, the entablature was broken over each column, to prevent the heavy appearance that it would have presented if it had been of the same depth throughout; and this was frequently done in the case of pilasters. The cornices of the entablatures were richly ornamented. The windows and doors were decorated with pilasters or columns, rising from a massive and projecting sill, and surmounted by circular, pointed, or broken pediments, on which recumbent figures were frequently placed. The roof was partially hidden by a balustrade, which crowned the edifice, and rose above the attic story, and the pedestals of the balustrade generally supported statues or sculptured vases. (See BALUSTRADE.) In this, and other respects, *I. A.* seems to bear some slight affinity to the architecture of the Elizabethan period; for in both styles the stories are divided by entablatures supported on pilasters, and carved ornaments are introduced on the summit of the buildings in each. Here, however, all resemblance ends, and these points of similitude are merely suggested here to show that similarity of treatment may be frequently traced in the styles of architecture prevailing in different countries at the same period; although there is no reason to suppose that the architects who have developed and perfected either styles have been influenced by the mode of treatment adopted by those who have originated the other.

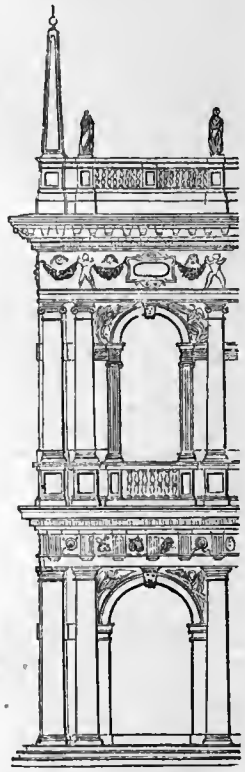


Fig. 1419.—LIBRARY OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE, (by Sansovino.)

Ital'ianism, *n.* An Italian phrase or idiom; an Italicism.

Ital'ianize, *v. n.* To render Italian.—To speak Italian.

Italian Language and Literature. There are many doubts as to the exact origin of the Italian language, and in fact the æra of its birth would seem to be lost in obscurity. Some writers on the subject seem to think that the harmonious tongue spoken by the sons of Italy has originated from the intermixture of the classic Latin with the barbarous dialects of the tribes that overran Italy after her fall. When the subject, however, is fully inquired into, it will be found that the opinion is nearly, if not quite, erroneous, for it will be seen, on reference to the history of Rome, that after the departure of the Huns, the Goths, and Visigoths, Latin was spoken and written in the Middle Ages long prior to the revival of learning, with a grace and facility which

tend powerfully to impress us with the conviction that there could not have been much intermixture of foreign tongues with the Latin, at least with the educated classes. It must be borne in mind, nevertheless, in considering this point, that the language of the literary and cultivated portion of the Italian community was not the language of the people taken as a whole, and that the latter was composed of many foreign elements. An Italian writer of the 15th century, Leonardo Bruni, surnamed L'Aretino, from his birthplace Arezzo, maintains the theory that the Italian language is coeval with the Latin, and that both were used at the same time in ancient Rome; the Latin by the learned and polished, and the Italian dialect by the common people. Two other writers, Cardinal Bembo, and Francesco Saverio Quadrio, have maintained the same opinion since the time that Bruni wrote. To bear out this assertion, these writers cite the language used in the plays of Plautus and Terence by plebeian personages. There they find many words and expressions which bear some resemblance to the modern Italian, and which have never gained admittance into the works of other classic writers; and from these examples, and from some interchange of letters, such as the use of *o* for *e*, as in *vostris* for *vestris*, and *v* for *b*, as in *vellum* for *bellum*, they draw the ready conclusion, that, as the vulgar Latin was not classic Latin, it must have been Italian. The reader may judge from the following examples of words which are quoted by Quadrio to sustain his opinion:

Vulgar Latin.	*Italian.*	*Classic Latin.*
Essere,	*Essere*,	Esse.
Vernus,	*Verno*,	Hyems.
Minacia,	*Minaccie*,	Minæ.
Batuere,	*Battere*,	Percutere.
Bellus,	*Bello*,	Pulcher.
Russus,	*Rosso*,	Rubeus.
Caballus,	*Cavallo*,	Equus.

From this list it will easily be seen that there are words now in use in the Italian language which were of old in the mouths of the Roman populace, and others which bear a much stronger resemblance to vulgar than to classic Latin. The only conclusion, however, that can be drawn from this evident similarity, is that there was a difference between the classic and the common language; beyond this, the arguments of the writers before mentioned can sustain no foundation. For, if the argument be found proved, it could be deduced from the same hypothesis, that the English language is essentially German, from the fact of many words in the two tongues being similar. The third theory on the subject of the origin of the Italian language is that of the Marquis Scipio Maffei. This writer rejects the opinion of Bruni and his disciples: for he reasonably lays down the argument, that "vulgarisms are not sufficient to form a language, nor to render it adequate to literature." He also rejects the theory first mentioned, that Italian was formed by the intermixture of the classic tongue with barbarous dialects; and the opinion he advances is, that the Italian language, as it stands at present, was formed by the gradual corruption of the classic Latin, without the intervention of any extraneous influence whatever. To quote Maffei: "It originated from abandoning, in common conversation, the classic, grammatical, and correct Latin, and generally adopting in its stead a vulgar mode of speech, incorrect in structure and vicious in pronunciation." So much for the different theories on the subject. The first authentic specimen of the Italian language belongs to the close of the 12th century. It is a *canzone* of Ciullo d'Alcamo, by birth a Sicilian, and the earliest Italian poet whose name is on record. There is no doubt that the new language was opposed to the great variety of dialects which had grown into use after the invasion of the Northerners; but the formation of it was indeed slow, for the learned and the poets (from whom it was necessary for the infant language to receive its stamp and *entrée* into fashionable life) were averse to its introduction, as they deemed it a sorry sclon of the classic Latin, which latter was esteemed both for its age and for its recollections of former greatness, which the Italians were only too eager to maintain, after the downfall of their empire. Even at the present time, that idiom which we find in the better class of authors, and which charms us by its harmonious roll, is not to be found as the common idiom of the peasants in any part of Italy. From the 12th century to the close of the 13th, but little was done to ground the Italian language; but shortly after the latter period came the glorious epoch of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio. Their praise is universally upheld by all writers, as men who initiated a new æra for the Italian language and Italian literature. They were emphatically the giants of an early age, when gigantic strength was wanted to fix the uncertain foundations of their national language and literature on a scale broad and deep and massive. In the words of a critic on the subject, they did not strike the first spade into the soil, but they drew the stone from the quarry, set the landmarks, polished the rough marble, and piled and cemented the misshapen blocks, till beneath their hands the noble structure rose, majestic, towering, and beautiful. By such writers was the Italian language brought to the highest point of its literary culture before the close of the 14th century. From the commencement to the end of the 15th, and, indeed, until the middle of the 16th, there is nothing remarkable in its history; but at this latter date, a great contest arose with regard to it, which resulted in the complete triumph of the writings of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, and the firm establishment of the Italian language as a complete whole, both in the literary world and among the people generally. The Italian language, as it at present stands, is essentially a Latin dialect, although somewhat changed in its grammar and construction, by the infusion of the modern spirit into the antique, as the character of the people underwent the same change. There are seventeen leading dialects in the Italian, which may be ranked in the following order: — the Sicilian, the Calabrian, the Neapolitan, the Roman, the Norcian, the Tuscan, the Bolognese, the Venetian, the Friulian, the Paduan, the Lombardian, the Milanese, the Bergamask, the Piedmontese, the Genoese, the Corsican, and lastly, the Sardinian. Of these the Sicilian is the first of the Italian dialects which was converted to literary uses; and it may be, in fact, called the mother-tongue of the Italian muse, as Sicily is generally called her cradle. It exhibits traces, more or less, of the different dominant rulers of the island, and words may be clearly discovered which are undoubtedly of Grecian, Carthaginian, Roman, Byzantine, Arabian, Norman, German, French, and Spanish origin. The peculiarity in the Sicilian dialect consists chiefly in the use of *u* for *o*, *i* for *e*; as *timu* for *temo*, *culuritu* for *colorito*, *un* for *uno*, and in many other instances too numerous to mention. It would be impossible, within the limits of the present article, to touch in detail upon the different dialects individually. A few general remarks will suffice instead. The Florentine is that in which the greatest portion of the literary monuments of Italy is written, in consequence of the great poets and other authors being born at Florence, and hence using their native dialect. But there cannot be much doubt that the classic Italian tongue is based principally on the Tuscan dialect, which has done more to its formation than any other spoken throughout the length and breadth of Italy. The study of the language in modern times has much increased, and great pains have been bestowed on vocabularies, dictionaries, and other works of an educational class. Considered in any light, the Italian language is one of the most beautiful and harmonious of European tongues, and is rightly deemed to be the true medium for the interpretation of real poetic feeling. The liquid sound of the language is owing to the prevalence of labials and vowels throughout it, which, even in the roughest dialects, as in the Tuscan, which is more composed of gutturals, combined with the soft pronunciation peculiar to the sons of Italy, renders the Italian language the most euphonious in Europe — indeed, in the world. To turn to the second part of our subject — *Italian literature* may, at the commencement, be divided into periods, according to the general plan pursued by historians on the subject. In the first and second periods, which, according to the "Conversations-Lexicon" of Brockhaus, embrace the years between the æra of Charlemagne and the peace of Constance in 1183, not much was done in Italy towards the spread of literature, the principal authors being not of much influence, either in a philological or ethical point of view. They are as follows: — In theology: the popes Eugene, Adrian I., Leo V., Nicholas I., and Sylvester II.; also Paulinus, patriarch of Aquileia, and Theodolphus, bishop of Orleans. In the second period, the principal theologians were, Fulbert, bishop of Chartres, and the two celebrated archbishops Lanfranc and Anselm. Among the historians, both of the first and second periods, may be mentioned Diaconus, Andrew of Bergamo (author of a Chronicle of Italy from 868 to 875), Luitprandus of Pavia, Amalphus, Sire Raoul, and many other obscure writers, too numerous to mention. In the third period, from the peace of Constance to the end of the 13th century, literature gradually underwent a change, which was, step by step, leading to a more pleasing aspect. Attempts were now being made to write works in the *lingua volgare*, instead of in barbarous Latin, and everything pointed on to the glorious æra of Dante, and the enlightened school which he was the means of establishing. The emperor Frederick I. may be said to be the prime mover in this desire for enlightenment, and his court was thronged by the learned in every branch, either of science, of art, or of literature. In philosophy, the most celebrated man we meet with in this æra is Thomas Aquinas, who wrote a commentary on the works of Aristotle. In mathematics, Campano wrote a commentary on the works of Euclid; and many others, as Lanfranco, Leonardo, and Guido Bonatti, followed in his footsteps. The study of law became also greatly improved. In history, the name of Matteo Spinello must be honorably mentioned, as he wrote the first lengthy and complete work in Italian prose. Brunetto Latini, the instructor of Dante, must likewise not be passed over with neglect. The fourth period, which embraces the whole of the 14th century, is, however, the grandest, as it is the starting-point in the real history of Italian literature. Albert, of Padua, Gregory of Rimini, Bonaventure of Perugia, and Ludovico Marsigli, are the theologians of this period. Petrarch is the real philosopher of the times, who does honor to his country, and he wrote numerous Latin works on moral subjects, which reflect the wisdom of his scientific brain. Parlo, surnamed Geometria, is said by Villani to be the first of mathematical discoverers, and he likewise lived in this cent. In history we have also Petrarch, who wrote the *Rerum Memorandarum;* and Boccaccio, who was the author of *De Genealogia Deorum*, and many other works. In this period also occur the first collection of Italian tales and romances; and here, again, we have to thank Boccaccio for his *Decameron* and *Fiametta*, which will always be remarkable in literature. Dante, however, must be given the prime place in the literature both of this period and of his country in general. Of all his works, his *Divine Comedy* must rank highest; but he was also the author of the *Vita Nuova*, the *Convito*, and in another branch of lit., *De Vulgari Eloquentia* (in which he lays down the basis of the new Italian language), and *De Monarchia*. Hallam, in speaking of Dante, in his *Literature of Europe*, says that Varchi, in a passage of the *Ercolano*, having extolled Dante even in preference to Homer, gave rise to a controversy, wherein some Italian critics did not hesitate to point out the blemishes of their countryman. Bulgarini was one of these critics; and Manzoni undertook the defence of Dante in a work of considerable length. However this may be, the poet was, and is, much esteemed in his country, as he is elsewhere; and particularly in the period we are considering, much was done in his honor, and endeavors were made to further his attempts for benefiting his country in literature. In concluding this period, as is well said by an eminent authority, in the early part of the 14th century, according to Lord Macaulay, in his essay on Machiavelli: "The progress of elegant literature and of the fine arts was proportioned to that of public prosperity. Under the despotic successors of Augustus, all the fields of the intellect had been turned into arid wastes, still marked out by formal boundaries, still retaining the traces of old cultivation, but yielding neither flowers nor fruit. The deluge of barbarism came. It swept away all the landmarks, it obliterated all the signs of former tillage; but it fertilized while it devastated. When it receded, the wilderness was as the garden of God, rejoicing on every side, laughing, clapping its hands, pouring forth, in spontaneous abundance, everything brilliant, or fragrant, or nourishing. A new language, characterized by simple sweetness and simple energy, had attained perfection. No tongue ever furnished more gorgeous and vivid tints to poetry; nor was it long before a poet appeared who knew how to employ them. Early in the 14th century came forth the *Divine Comedy*, beyond comparison the greatest work of imagination which had appeared since the poems of Homer. The following generation produced, indeed, no second Dante, but it was eminently distinguished by general intellectual activity. The study of the Latin writers had never been wholly neglected in Italy. But Petrarch introduced a more profound, liberal, and elegant scholarship, and communicated to his countrymen that enthusiasm for the literature, the history, and the antiquities of Rome, which divided his own heart with a frigid mistress and a more frigid muse. Boccaccio turned their attention to the more sublime and graceful models of Greece." We pass over the fifth period, which lasts from 1400 to 1500, and enter upon the sixth, or 16th and 17th centuries, which is the most glorious of any in the literary history of Italy. The power of her republics and the magnificence of her princes had done much to restore the former splendor and greatness of the country, and Italy could well, at the time of which we are speaking, point proudly to herself as an example for the rest of Europe to follow. The number of academies and libraries had increased to such a degree, that few, even of the small cities, were without them, and learning, and a fostering of the arts, had spread likewise in a proportionate manner. Among the popes there were many who promoted this general desire for improvement: and the names of Julius II., Leo X. (the Magnificent), Gregory XIII., and Urban VIII., well deserve the prominence they occupy in history, even on this account alone. Next must the princes be mentioned; for they were by no means behind-hand with the popes in their activity for the spread of literature. Among these latter we come across the names of Gonzaga of Mantua, the Prince d'Este de Ferrara, the Medici of Florence, and Duke Charles Emmanuel of Savoy. In history much was done, and well done too. Carlo Sigonio wrote a general history in Latin: Girolamo Briani, a similar chronicle, but in Italian; Macchiavelli, a *History of Florence*, which latter must ever bear up the reputation of its author, — besides many others who did something for history, but whose names are too numerous to be even mentioned in the present article. In poetry, we have the honorable names of Bernardo and Torquato Tasso (the former celebrated for his Letters and the latter for his Dialogues and Philosophical Essays); also Pietro Badoaro, a poet of no mean repute; Alberto Lollio, and Claudio Tolomei, besides many others. The novelists of this period were numerous, indeed, and criticism was also beginning to be judiciously exercised, as we have evidence of, in the attack and defence of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*. During the seventh period, which lasted from 1650 up to the year 1820, much cannot be said to have been done for Italian literature, the few names that occur, touching on the history of literature *per se*, being Crescimbeni, Quadrio Fontanini. Passing on to the last period, which embraces the years between 1820 and the present time, we must notice the decade of Italian literature, with, however, a hope of its rise again in future years, now that Italy has become once more a kingdom. The restraints which naturally arise in a country entrammelled by politics are undoubtedly one of the chief causes which have led to this fall, combined with the indolence induced by too warm a climate and one too favorable for idleness. Another cause must likewise be noticed, and that is the infringement of the copyrights of one city by another, — one of the greatest drawbacks to the spread of literature. Of the writers of this period, few occupy any prominent place, with the exception of Andrea Maffei, who has done much, both by original works and translations, for the advancement of literature. In science and art, the 19th century has not been unproductive to Italy, but in poetry and literature there has been a sad falling off from the noble æra ushered in by Dante. Perhaps it will not be out of place here to give a short glance generally at Italian poetry, which

is, indeed, one of the most remarkable features in the literature of the nation. If we compare the literature of Italy generally with that of other European countries, we will find reason for believing its characteristic peculiarity to consist in the sedulous cultivation and systematic moulding of the lyric. It is little to say that the number of lyrical poems written in the Italian language has been greater than in the number of poems belonging to any other cultivated nation. The lyric, in one or another of its forms, is the vehicle of expression which naturally suggests itself to minds struggling rather to give vent to poetic feeling than to create works of poetic art. But it is a different thing to assert, what is equally true, that, by the Italians, the lyrical poem has been more thoroughly elaborated into a work of art than by the poets of any other country; and that, in the standard poetical literature of Italy, the lyric holds a more distinguished place than that which belongs to it in the poetry of any other European language. Of the pure lyric, the model was the symmetrical canzone, though several freer forms were allowed as occasional indulgences; the Sicilian sonnet, whose name has passed with its rules to other countries, was the recognized name of a mixed species, in which the lyrical poem was modified by elements borrowed from the didactic. Dante set his hand to the plough, and hosts of young poets followed in his footsteps, anxious to cultivate the soil thus left open to them. It was thus that the poetical literature of Italy put on the aspect of a garden, boasting, indeed, but a few magnificent specimens of those lordly plants that need ample care as well as a kindly climate and a genial soil, but glowing everywhere with the fragrant loveliness which skilful culture imparts to the native wild flowers of the meadow and the wood. So much for Italian poetry. The best references on the language, literature, and poetry of Italy are as follows: —Quadrio, *Storia d'ogni Poesia*; Maffei, *Verona Illustrata*; Nardini, *Saggi di Prose e Poesie de' più celebri Scritori d'ogni Secolo*; Monti, *Amor Patrio di Dante*; Dante, *De Vulgari Eloquentia*; Macchiavelli, *Discurso in cui si esamina se la lingua in cui scrissero Dante, il Boccaccio, e il Petrarca, si debba chiamare Italiana, Toscana, o Florentina*; Ginguène, *Histoire Littéraire d'Italie*; Sismondi, *De la Littérature du Midi*; Corniani, *Secoli della Letteratura Italiana*; Hallam, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*.

Ital'ic, *a.* Relating to Italy. — Applied particularly to the elegant style of type exhibited in the following line, the invention of which is due to Aldo Manuzzio, the celebrated Venetian printer.

"*Like Douglas conquer, or like Douglas die.*"

Ital'icism, *n.* An Italian phrase or idiom.

Ital'icize, *v. a.* To write or print in Italics.

Ital'ics, *n. pl.* Italic letters or characters. See ITALIC.

It'aly. [Lat. *Italia*; Fr. *Italie.*] One of the most celebrated and fertile countries of Europe, was the seat of the greatest empire of antiquity, when the surrounding countries were immersed in barbarism. It is finely situated, comprising the whole of the central peninsula of S. Europe, with the rich and extensive country to the N. included between the Alps and the Mediterranean. It extends between Lat. 36° 46′ and 46° 30′ N., and Lon. 6° 30′ and 18° 30′ E., having to the N.W. France, N. Switzerland and the Tyrol, N.E. Carinthia, Carniola, and the Austrian Littorale, E. the Adriatic, and on all other sides the Mediterranean. In antiquity this country was known by the names of *Hesperia, Ausonia, Saturnia, Œnotria*, &c.; but these names, though loosely applied to the whole country, were strictly applicable only to particular portions of its surface. Various derivations have been assigned to the term *Italy*. The name is said to have designated originally only its more S. portion; but in the course of time it superseded every other term, and was gradually extended to the whole country, from the Alps southward. In shape *I.* has been familiarly likened to a boot, the heel formed by the Terra d'Otranto, and the foot by Calabria. The general direction of the Italian peninsula is S.E. and N.W.; its length, from Mount St. Gothard to Cape Spartivento in Calabria, is nearly 750 Eng. m.; its breadth varies from abt. 380 m. in N. Italy, to less than 80 m. near its centre; and in one part of Calabria it is no more than 18 m. from sea to sea. — *Polit. Div.* The extent of the political divisions of this country, prior to 1863, is shown in the following table:

States and Provinces.	*Area, Eng. sq. m.*	*Population, 1867.*	*Capitals.*
Continental Sardinian States (Piedmont and Liguria)	15,373	3,705,600	Turin.
Island of Sardinia	9,547	614,008	Cagliari.
Lombardy	7,765	3,304,180	Milan.
Æmilia and Romagna	8,821	2,035,121	Parma.
Umbria and the Marches	5,997	1,457,427	Ancona.
Tuscany	9,150	2,083,608	Florence.
Neapolitan States	31,621	7,056,785	Naples.
Island of Sicily	10,510	2,496,570	Palermo.
Venetia	8,720	2,083,608	Venice.
	112,395	25,404,723	

Since the formation, however, of the new KINGDOM OF ITALY, the country has been divided into 68 provs., viz.:

PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA. Alexandria, Cŏni, Genoa, Novara, Porto Maurizio, Turin.

ISLAND OF SARDINIA. Cagliari, Sassari.

LOMBARDY. Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, Sondria.

VENETIA. Belluno, Padua, Rorigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, Vicenza.

ÆMILIA. Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Massa and Carrara, Modena, Parma, Placentia, Ravenna, Reggio (di Æmilia).

THE MARCHES. Ancona, Ascoli Piceno, Macerata, Pesaro and Urbino.

UMBRIA. Perugia.

TUSCANY. Arozzo, Florence, Grosseto, Leghorn, Lucca, Pisa, Sienna.

ABRUZZO AND MOLISE. Abruzzo citeriore (Chieti), Abruzzo ulteriore I. (Teramo), Abruzzo ulteriore II. (Aquila), Molise (Campo-basso).

CAMPAGNA. Benevento, Naples, Principato citeriore (Salerno), Principato ulteriore (Avellino), Terra di Lavora (Caserta).

APULIA. Capitanata (Foggia), Terra di Bari (Bari), Terra di Otranto (Lecca).

BASILICATA. Potenza.

CALABRIA. Calabria citeriore (Cosenza), Calabria ulteriore I. (Reggio), Calabria ulteriore II. (Catanzaro).

SICILY. Catanisetta, Catania, Girgenti, Messina, Palermo, Syracuse (Noto), Trapani.

These provinces are subdivided into 193 *circondarii*, or administrative circuits, and re-subdivided into 1,597 *mandamenti*, or districts, embracing about 8,000 parishes, and not reckoning the strip of territory belonging to Rome. — *Gen. Desc.* The frontier of *I.* is extremely well defined. She is defended on the N., the N.E., and N.W. by the vast bulwark of the Alps, the passes of which might be easily guarded and made impervious to hostile attack. She has everywhere else a sea-frontier; so that, while she is protected by a natural rampart against land invasion, she has every facility, by means of her extensive seaboard and numerous ports, for internal and foreign commerce. Though bounded by the Alps, only a comparatively small portion of the surface of the country is covered with Alpine ramifications. The mountain system exclusively belonging to the peninsula is that of the Apennines, *q. v.* These mountains are much less rugged than the Alps, and abound with rich forests and pasture-land, on which numerous flocks

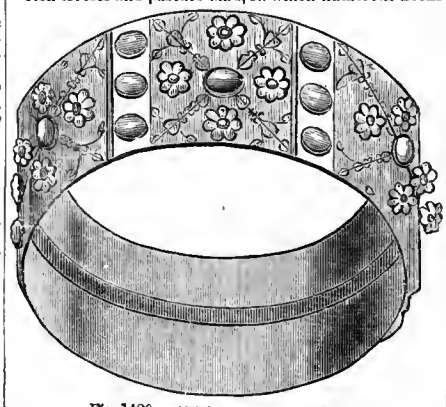


Fig. 1420. — IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.
(Worn by Charlemagne and Napoleon I.)

of sheep are fed. *I.* is also famous for its volcanoes; those of Ætna, Vesuvius, and Stromboli, in the Lipari Islands, being, if not the greatest, by far the most celebrated and best known of any on the globe. But though for the most part mountainous, *I.* has some plains of great extent and extraordinary fertility. Of these, the most extensive and richest is that of Lombardy, or of the Po. This noble plain extends from the foot of the Alps, near Susa, to the delta of the Po, in the Adriatic, a distance of about 250 m., with a breadth varying from 50 to 120 m., including the whole of what was formerly known as the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, and the N. plain of Umbria and the Marches. This great plain is exceedingly well watered by the numerous rivers and streams that rise in the Alps, and pour down into the plain; and from these an infinite number of canals have been cut, that diffuse the fertilizing element over the whole country, and give to its corn- and rice-fields, and its variegated meadows, extraordinary productiveness. The soil, though different in the various parts, is for the most part loamy and very fertile. Probably, on the whole, the plain of Lombardy may be called the garden of Europe; at all events, it is certainly the garden of Italy. The next great plain stretches along the W. central shore of the kingdom for about 200 m. from Pisa down to Terracina, in the *ci-devant* Neapolitan States. Within these limits are included the Tuscan *Maremme*, great part of the Roman *Campagna*, and the *Pontine Marches*. This plain is, in all respects, very different from the former. Though in antiquity, and to a certain extent, also, in the Middle Ages, it was renowned for its fertility, and was highly cultivated and populous, it is now comparatively a desert. This is a consequence of the prevalence of malaria, which infests these districts to such an extent as to render them at certain periods of the year all but inhabitable. In the Tuscan maremme, the soil has in many places become, from neglect, sterile and unproductive; but in the Campagna and the Pontine Marches, the soil is, generally, extraordinarily fertile, is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and, were it properly cultivated, would yield immense crops. The third great plain of *I.* is that of Capitanata (*Apulia*), having Foggia in its centre. It comprises the greater portion of a tract of flat country, extending from the border of Samnium to Otranto, anciently included in Daunia, Japygia, Peucetia, and Messapia. The lower part of the Apulian plain is arid, the rivers decreasing both in size and frequency as we proceed further S. The upper portion of the plain is more plentifully supplied with water, but it also has, in many parts, a sandy and thirsty soil. The level district around Naples is still well entitled to its ancient epithet of *Campania Felix*, being at once rich, well cultivated, and densely peopled. It is a tract of land 40 m. in length, by 15 or 20 in breadth, presenting a dead level like the surface of the ocean, and probably from 1 to 100 feet above it. With the exception of Vesuvius, and another small elevated tract, the Campania is a dead level, and probably equal in fertility to any spot in the world. Though so flat, it is remarkably dry, and hence free from malaria. The vegetable soil is of great depth, and cultivated like a garden. — *Coastline. I.* has about 3,000 m. of seaboard. Its chief capes and headlands are, Argentaro, Circello, Campanella, Spartivento, and Santa Maria di Leuca, on the Mediterranean, and the Testa di Gargano and Cape Promontorio (Istria) on the Adriatic. Of the gulfs and recesses formed by the sea along the coastline, the principal are the Gulf of Tarento on the S.E., between Apulia and Calabria; those of Genoa, Gaëta, Naples, Salerno, Policastro, Eufemia, and Gioja on its W.; and those of Squillace, Manfredonia, and Trieste on its E. shores. — *Water System.* Few countries are better watered than *I.*, whether in regard to springs, rivers, or lakes. The principal river is the Po, having for its more important affluents the Sesa, Tessino, Adda, Chiesa, and Mincio from the N.; and the Tanaro, Bormida, Tribia, and Tamaro on the S. The other large rivers of the N. of Italy are the Adige, Brenta, Piave, and Tagliamento, all flowing S. from the Alps. The Tiber is the principal river in Central *I.*, and also the most celebrated; but, like all the other streams of this part of the peninsula, it is interesting chiefly from its ancient renown, and the classical recollections connected with its name, than from its magnitude or intrinsic importance. Among others of this class are the Arno and Ombrone, in Tuscany. Considerable differences of opinion have occurred as to the identity of the *Rubicon*, the S.E. boundary of Cisalpine Gaul, so famous in ancient history. It is generally, however, believed to be represented by the Fiumicino, which falls into the Adriatic about 20 m. below Ravenna. In the S. of Italy, the only streams meriting the name of rivers are the Volturno, Garigliano (anc. *Liris*), and Ofanto (*Aufidas*). The most considerable of the Italian lakes are situated in the N. of the kingdom; including those of Garda, Como, Maggiore, and Lagano. In Central *I.* are the lakes of Perugia (anc. *Thrasimenus*), Bolsena, Bracciano, Fucino, and Albano, and in the S. those of Averno and others, which, though insignificant in point of size, have acquired imperishable fame. Many considerable salt lagoons line the Mediterranean coast in various parts of Tuscany and the Marches, and the shores of the Adriatic in the Venetian provinces, and around the promontory of Gargano. — *Geol. and Min. I.* may be described as a calcareous region enclosing a schistous land; but volcanic action has been so prevalent that the strata are found disarranged from their original position. The tertiary deposits of the country are very extensive, and form the sub-Apennine region, or low hill ranges, extending along the flanks of the Apennines throughout the whole peninsula, consisting of sandstone, marl, and coarse limestone. The alluvial plain of the Po abounds in fossil remains of mammalia, birds, and amphibia, and similar fossils have been discovered in the Neapolitan States. Several regions in the central and S. parts of the kingdom are almost wholly composed of volcanic products. Such are the Campagna di Roma, which abounds with a volcanic tufa called *travertius*, of which a great part of Rome is built; and the neighborhood of Vesuvius, which is covered with lava and scoriæ. *I.* is less rich in metals than in most other things; it is, however, well supplied with iron; it has also copper and lead ore, and the precious metals have been found, but in trifling quantities. The centre is the chief seat of mining industry, and large quantities of iron are obtained from the island of Elba. The most valuable product of continental *I.* is, however, the fine statuary marble of Carrara. Marble of other kinds is also met with in other parts of the peninsula. Great quantities of borax are found in Tuscany; sulphur, building-stone, salt, nitre, alum, alabaster, and crystal are the other chief mineral products; and the Apennines abound in basalt, dried lava, pozzolana sand, and other volcanic substances. Caverns of stalactites are met with in many parts, and mineral springs and vapors are of very frequent occurrence. — *Climate.* The climate of *I.* is delightful. Owing to its length from N. to S., and the great difference in the elevation of its surface, there is necessarily a considerable variation in the temperature of different parts; but speaking generally, the air is throughout mild and genial: the excessive heats of summer are moderated by the influence of the mountains and the surrounding sea, and the cold of winter is hardly ever extreme. As respects temperature, it may be divided into four regions: the first, extending N. of the Apennines, and of Lat. 43° : 0′, and including the plain of Lombardy, has a climate somewhat similar to that of S. Germany, but warmer. In winter, the lakes of Garda and Maggiore, and the lagoons of Venice, are partially frozen; snow often falls, and the thermometer sometimes sinks to 14°; even in summer the N. wind is cold, and oranges, lemons, and

other *agrumi* do not flourish in the open air. The second region, extending between Lat. 43° 30′ and 41° 30′, includes the greater part of Tuscany, Umbria, and the Marches, with the N. part of the Neapolitan provinces. Within this belt, snow and ice are mostly confined to the mountain-tops, and olives and *agrumi* of all kinds

Fig. 1421. — MARKET-WOMEN OF NAPLES.

flourish luxuriantly without culture. The third region, from 41° 30′ to 39°, comprises the middle Neapolitan provinces. Snow is here very rare, and the finest fruits are found in the valleys throughout the winter. The fourth region embraces the S. part of Calabria, with Sicily and the Lipari islands. Here the thermometer never falls to the freezing-point, and the sugar-cane, Indian fig, papyrus palm, and other plants abound on the low-lands. Throughout most parts of *I.* there are but three seasons in the year: a spring, which more than realizes all that poets have said in its praise; a hot summer, and a short, but not severe winter; most of the vegetable products, even in the N., flower by the end of March. Heavy rains prevail during October and November; W. and N.W. winds are the most prevalent, but the *libeccio* and *sirocco*, the simoom of the Arabs, also occasionally occur, and exert an oppressive, and in the S. an injurious, influence on the animal frame.— *Veg. and Prod.* In respect to its vegetable system, *I.* may be divided into six regions or zones, according to elevation, as follows:—1. The region of the plains, reaching a maximum of 1,200 feet, and producing the lentisk, myrtle, laurel, ilex, and cork trees, citron, fig, olive, vine, and pomegranate; 2. The oak and chestnut zone, elevated from 1,200 to 3,000 feet, and embracing the oak, chestnut, beech, olive, vine, and the cereals; 3. The beech and fir region, 3,000 to 5,000 feet, including within its limits the beech, fir, larch, juniper, and the cereals, to 4,000 feet; 4. The sub-Alpine region, altitude 5,000 to 6,000 feet, comprising the dwarf-pine, arbutus, gentian, and anemone; 5. The Upper Alpine zone, 6,000 to 8,500 feet, yielding the *androsace*, saxifrage, and other Alpine plants; and, 6. The snowy region, extending from 8,500 feet and upwards, in which are found the Iceland moss, *Artemisia mutellina*, and a few other plants. There is a much greater diversity of plants in the S. portion of the Apennine chain than in any other part of its extent; this diversity is most noticeable in the 2d, or oak and chestnut region. The Italian or S. slopes of the Alps present a greater variety of vegetation than those facing the N.; and more species of plants are found on them than on the Apennines. On the Alpine summits are seen the dwarf-birch, juniper, and other semi-arctic plants, while at their feet flourish the fig, *Agave Americana*, and *Cactus opuntia*. Mount Vesuvius possesses its own peculiar flora. *I.* is much more an agricultural than a manufacturing country; but the indolence of a great part of the rural population, combined with the backward state of agriculture, render the actual return far inferior to what the country is calculated to yield. Silk has become a most important product, and its culture has increased very rapidly within the last half-century. Its present verage exportation is valued at $35,000,000 (gold). Wine and olives, particularly the expressed oil of the latter, are also very important products (the latter averaging an annual value of $20,000,000); and there is a great abundance of the finest fruits. Grain is not so generally cultivated in this kingdom as in the more N. countries of Europe; but pulse and other vegetables are extensively raised. Particular parts of *I.* are appropriated to particular products. Lombardy is the chief grain region; in the Genoese and Tuscan territories, the culture of fruit, particularly of olives, predominates; while the malarious districts of the Maremme and Campagna remain chiefly in a state of pasture. Skilled agriculture is principally confined to the N.; in the centre, with the exceptions of portions of Tuscany, and S., it is at a very low ebb; and in the former Neapolitan States the abundance of vegetable productions is owing more to the climate and soil than to the industry of the husbandman. The products of the N. parts of the peninsula are found there in abundance; and whole groves of olives are seen growing in the open country, interspersed with spices and other tropical products.— *Zoöl.* The pastures of *I.* are stocked with large herds of black cattle, sheep, and goats; few horses are reared; and the breed is held in little estimation, excepting in certain parts of the Neapolitan territory. Mules are more common, being found better adapted for the bad and mountainous roads. Agricultural operations are performed by oxen. The buffalo is found in this kingdom, though hardly anywhere else in Europe. They are reared in large herds, particularly in the Calabrian forests. The mountains and forests contain a number of wild animals; among others, the boar, stag, marmot, and badger. The lynx, or tiger-cat, is not uncommon in the defiles of the Abruzzi; and the crested porcupine is supposed to be peculiar to S. Italy. Foxes, hares, and winged game are sufficiently abundant. From the heat of the climate in the S. provs., snakes and reptiles of different kinds are numerous. The rivers, lakes, and coasts teem with fish. *Manuf. and Trade. I.* is not distinguished for manufactures: the chief are those of silk fabrics and thread, which have their focus in Lombardy. Woollens and silk stuffs, straw plait, gauze, artificial flowers, hats, paper, vellum, leather, gloves, essences, musical instruments, and statuary are among the goods fabricated in this kingdom; but, generally speaking, the raw products of the country form its chief exports, and most manufactured articles, whether of necessity or luxury, are imported from foreign countries. Venice and Genoa engrossed a large proportion of the commerce of Europe till the discovery of the passage to the East by the Cape of Good Hope, and the enterprise of the Portuguese and Dutch, and after them the French and English, diverted European trade into a new channel. From that period, the prosperity of these cities gradually decayed, and the first of them has sunk into comparative insignificance, while *I.* at large has but a small portion only remaining of her old commercial importance. The total value of exports from this country for the year 1867 was $104,100,000, of which the U. States received to the amount of $5,480,000; the imports for the same period aggregated $106,160,000, to which the U. States contributed $4,860,000 (gold values). In 1867, also, the transit trade of the kingdom attained a valuation of $15,540,000. The commercial intercourse of *I.* is chiefly with France, Great Britain, Austria, and Switzerland. The chief articles of export from Calabria and Sicily are olive-oil and sulphur, the first averaging $2,500,000, and the second $1,500,000 per annum. From Sardinia and the Adriatic and Tyrrhenian ports, the exports are miscellaneous, not one of them averaging $250,000 yearly; while the only article of importance from Tuscany is oil, averaging an annual value of $150,000. The number of seagoing vessels which entered the ports of this kingdom in 1867 was 21,458, or 3,630,495 tons, of which 12,426 ships or 1,255,930 tons were Italian, and the rest foreigners; the departures numbered 21,961 vessels, or 3,639,000 tons, of which 13,130 bottoms = 1,349,803 tons, belonged to Italy. The coasting-trade, of a very extensive character, was almost entirely carried on with Italian vessels.— *Mil. and Naval.* The Italian army as established for the year 1869 showed the under-noted strength.

	Peace-footing.	*War-footing.*
Staff,	1,251	1,251
Infantry of the line,	100,767	215,680
Rifle Corps (*Versaglieri*),	14,720	29,630
Cavalry,	15,115	18,373
Artillery,	15,562	30,032
Engineers,	2,718	7,467
Carabineers,	10,990	19,990
Military Train, &c.,	12,309	24,289
Total (rank and file),	183,441	376,721
Army of Reserve (war contingent),		197,000
Grand total, (men,)		573,721

On the 1st of June, 1869, the Italian navy consisted of 88 vessels under steam (including 22 iron-clads), carrying 844 guns, and aggregating 26,176 h. p.; besides 8 sailors with an armament of 104 guns; or, together, a total effective force of 96 ships (of all denominations), carrying 948 guns. This navy was manned by a *personnel* of 118,260 officers, seamen, and marines. — *Const. and Govt.* Previous to the events of 1860–61, which resulted in the formation of the kingdom and the growth of national life, there was but the shadow of popular representation in *I.* The little duchy of Lucca had its senate of 36 representatives, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom had also its two provincial assemblies; while the former kingdom of Sardinia succeeded in obtaining a liberal constitution in 1848. But the provincial assemblies of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom were divested of all legislative powers, and elsewhere the Italian govts. were mere petty despotisms. The war and its accompanying revolutionary events, which united the various Italian territories under one rule, entirely changed this state of things, by transforming the govts. into a constitutional monarchy. The present Italian Constitution is an expansion of the *Statuto fondamentale del Regno*, granted, March 4, 1848, by King Charles Albert to his Sardinian subjects. According to this charter, the executive power of the state belongs exclusively to the sovereign, and is exercised by him through responsible ministers; while the legislative authority rests conjointly in the king and parliament, the latter consisting of two chambers, — an upper one, the *Senato* (Senate), and a lower one, called the *Camera de' Deputati* (Chamber of Deputies). The senate is composed of the princes of the blood who have attained their majority, and of an unlimited number of members above 40 years old, who are nominated by the king for life. The deputies of the lower house are elected by the majority of citizens who are 21 years of age, and pay taxes to the amount of 40 lire, or $8.00. For this purpose the whole of the population is divided into electoral colleges or districts. No deputy can be returned to parliament unless at least one-third of the inscribed electors appear at the polls. A deputy must be 30 years old, and have the requisites demanded by the electoral law, among them a slight property qualification. Neither senators nor deputies receive any salary or other indemnity. The duration of parliaments is 5 years; but the king has the power to dissolve the lower house at any time, being bound only to order new electors, and convoke a new assembly within 4 months. It is incumbent upon the executive to call the house together annually. The Camera de' Deputati, in the session of 1867, numbered 493 members, being the prescribed rate of one deputy to 40,000 souls. By royal decree of July 30, 1806, the Italian Constitution was introduced into the newly acquired Lombardo-Venetian provs., which added 50 members to the lower house of representatives.—*Religion and Education.* The Roman Catholic faith, to which the overwhelming majority of the inhabitants belong, forms the state religion, but all other forms of belief enjoy the fullest toleration. The Roman Catholic hierarchy consists of 45 archbishops and 198 bishops. All these dignitaries of the Church are appointed by the Pope, on the advice of a council of cardinals, the congregation *de propogandâ fide*. But the royal consent is necessary to the installation of a prelate, and this having been frequently withheld of late years, there were no less than 35 vacant sees, about ⅛th of the entire number, in the kingdom at the commencement of Aug., 1865. The immense wealth of the N. Italian clergy has been greatly reduced since 1850, in which year a bill, annihilating ecclesiastical jurisdiction and clerical privileges, passed the Sardinian Chambers. This law was extended, in 1861, over the whole of the kingdom. It appears from an official return laid before the lower house in 1865, that there were still at that period, 2,382 religious houses in Italy, numbering 28,991 inmates. An Act for the suppression of all monastic institutions throughout the kingdom was passed by the Chamber of Representatives in the session of 1866. The greater part of the income derived from this confiscation of monastic property has been devoted to the cause of public education, for which, besides, an annual credit of $3,000,000 is voted by parliamentary grant. Since the beginning of the year 1861, there were opened throughout the kingdom 33 great model schools. *I.* possesses 13 universities, including the Roman States. These are Bologna (founded in 1119); Naples (1244); Padua (1228); Rome (1244); Perugia (1320); Pisa (1329); Siena (1349); Pavia (1390); Turin (1412); Parma (1422); Florence (1443); Catania (1445); Cagliari (1764); and Genoa, in 1783. To these may be added the high schools of Palermo, Camerino, and Macerata.—*Finances.* The budget presented for the year 1869 exhibited an estimated total revenue of 801,516,742 lire ($160,303,345); expenditures, 985,408,804 lire ($197,081,760); showing a deficiency of 80,892,062 lire, (or $36,178,451 gold values.) The national debt at the same time stood at 359,167,030 lire, ($71,833,405.)—*Railroads, &c.* In 1868 there were 3,331 m. of railway in working operation throughout the kingdom, with a telegraphic system in due proportion, partly under

Fig. 1422. — THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS, (Venice.)

governmental and partly under private control.—*Cities and Towns.* In addition to Florence (the cap.), and the various cities enumerated in the table already given in

this article, the chief remaining places are Mantua, Modena, Verona, Padua, Ferrara, Alessandria, Lucca, Pisa, Ravenna, Leghorn, Bologna, Perugia, Foggia, Bari, Tarento, Salerno, Catanzaro, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, &c. — *Hist.* The ancient history of *I.* will be found sketched out in the article on ROMAN EMPIRE (*q. v.*); while the medieval is so entirely an agglomeration of events pertaining to the numerous individual sovereignties and states contained within its limits, that we refer the reader to those old political divisions as they occur in their due place in this work, contenting ourselves, in the present article, with merely noting those causes and events which have happened within the last 50 years to transmogrify the political and territorial distribution of the country. After the fall of the French empire in 1815, *I.* was partitioned by the Congress of Vienna into the following divisions: the kingdom of Sardinia, with the addition of the provs. of the Genoese republic, reverted to the House of Savoy; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom was secured to Austria; the principalities of Modena, Reggio, and Mirandola, with the ceded states of Massa and Carrara, were restored to the House of Este. Lucca was created a duchy for the legitimate Duke of Parma, whose patrimonial state was given as an appanage to the ex-empress Maria Louisa; the grand-duchy of Tuscany was given back to its former Austro-Lorraine dynasty; the Papal States were allotted to the Pope; the kingdom of Naples (under the title of the Two Sicilies), to the Spanish Bourbons; the petty state of San Marino was permitted to retain its status as a republic, and the insignificant state of Monaco remained an independent principality under the Grimaldis, princes of Valentinois. This disposition of the country, however, but ill accorded with the already awakened spirit of Italian nationality. Secret societies soon became organized throughout the peninsula, and their first-fruits were the popular risings of the Carbonari in Piedmont and the Sicilies in 1820–1. Austrian intervention suppressed these constitutional eruptions, as also that of 1831 in Modena and the Roman States. In the latter year, on the accession of Carlo Alberto to the Sardinian throne, the hitherto vague aspirations of the Italian people after liberty and national unity became to assume a defined and tangible form, and the Piedmontese monarch prepared for his dominions that adhesion to the popular spirit which has since given them the pre-eminence in Italy. The accession of Pius IX. to the pontificate, in 1848, appeared momentarily to harbinger a new æra of civilization and constitutional liberty for the Italian peoples; but this anticipation was soon dissipated. Austrian influence, backed by the old Bourbon obstinacy, had its effect on the pontiff, and all incheate steps to reform were speedily revoked. The French revolution of 1848, however, imparted a corresponding impetus to the cause of popular rights in the Italian peninsula, and Naples, Piedmont, and the Papal States made concessions to popular demands. The Milanese rose in revolt, and, after a short campaign of a few days' hard fighting, the Austrians were expelled from Lombardy. King Charles Albert now became the avowed champion of Italian independence, but, being disastrously defeated by the Austrians at Novara (23d March, 1848), was forced to abdicate his crown, and retire from the struggle. The reaction was now complete, Austrian and papal domination was restored, and the peoples languished under a crushing and hateful yoke. In 1859, however, Victor Emmanuel, who had succeeded his father, Charles Albert, to the throne of Piedmont, came forward as the regenerator of his country. An alliance with France against Austria followed; the great victories of Magenta and Solferino, won by the allies, were succeeded by the Peace of Villafranca, and the surrender of Lombardy to Italy, at the cost of the provinces of Nice and Savoy, which France exacted as the price of her interference. In 1860, Parma, Modena, and the Æmilian states were incorporated with Sardinia; and the grand-duchy of Tuscany immediately followed. On the 17th of March, in that year, Victor Emmanuel assumed the title of *King of Italy*, and in the ensuing May occurred the expedition to, and conquest of Naples and Sicily by Gen. Garibaldi, (*q. v.*) In 1861, the capital of the new kingdom of united Italy was transferred from Turin to Florence, and, in 1866, war was declared (in conjunction with Prussia) against Austria, which resulted in a check given to the Italian army, commanded by the king in person, at Custozza (June 24th). By the Treaty of Peace, signed at Prague, Aug. 23d following, the Venetian provs. (the last of the Austrian possessions in Italy) were ceded to the Italian government, thus, with the exception of the territorial jurisdiction of the Holy See, consolidating the country into one united kingdom of Italy. — See ROME; ROMAN EMPIRE; STATES OF THE CHURCH, &c.

It'aly, in *New York*, a township of Yates co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Itamaraca', ITAMARCA, or MARACA, an island of Brazil, prov. of Pernambuco, on the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 20 m. N. of Pernambuco; *area*, about 50 sq. m. *Chief town.* Conceição. *Pop.* 10,000.

Itamarandiba, (*ee-ta-ma-ran-dee'ba.*) a river of Brazil, joins the Araçuahi abt. 24 m. W. of Minas-Novas.

Itanhaen, (*ee-tan-ya'eng.*) formerly CONCEIÇÃO, a maritime town of Brazil, on an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, about 40 m. S. of São Paulo; *pop.* 1,500.

Itapecoroya, (*ee-ta-pa-co-ro'ha.*) a bay and promontory of Brazil, prov. of Santa Catharina; Lat. 26° 47′ 18″ S., Lon. 48° 20′ W.

Itaparica, (*-ree'ka.*) an island of Brazil, prov., and in the bay of, Bahia; *area*, about 90 sq. m.

Itapemirim, (*-me-reeng'.*) a village of Brazil, abt. 65 m. S.W. of Espirito Santo; *pop.* 3,000.

Itapetelunga, (*-ta-teeng'ga.*) a town of Brazil, about 120 m. W. of São Paulo.

Itape'va, a town of Brazil, abt. 160 m. W. of São Paulo; *pop.* 2,200.

Itapicu, (*ee-ta-pe-koo'.*) a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic between the mouth of the Aracari River and Point Itapacoroya.

Itapicuru, (*-koo-roo'.*) a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic about 90 m. N.E. of Bahia.

Itapicuru-de-Cima, (*-da-see'mo.*) a town of Brazil, about 110 m. N.N.E. of Bahia.

Itapicuru-Grande, (*-gran'dā.*) a town of Brazil, on the Itapicuru, about 45 m. above its mouth.

—A river of Brazil, prov. of Maranhão, enters the river São José a short distance S. of Maranhão Island.

Itapua, (*-poo'a.*) YTAPUA, or ITAPURA, a town of Paraguay, on the Parana River, about 175 m. E.N.E of Corrientes.

Itaqueira, (*-ka'e-ra.*) a mountain-chain of Brazil, prov. of Matto-Grosso.

Itas'ca, in *Minnesota*, a county adjoining British N. America; *area*, abt. 5,700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rainy Lake, Deer, Swan, and Willow rivers, and the head-waters of the Mississippi. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 100.

—A post-village of Anoka co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Anoka.

—A village of Benton co., on the Mississippi River, about 20 m. above St. Paul.

Itas'ca Lake, in *Minnesota*, a lake of Cass co., forming the source of the Mississippi; Lat. 47° 10′ N., Lon. 95° 54′ W. It is about 1,575 feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico. The outlet is about 1½ feet deep, and about 12 feet wide. Discovered by Schoolcraft in 1832, July 13.

Ita'ta, or CHULTAN, a river of Chili, enters the Pacific Ocean abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of Concepcion. — Also, a town on the above river, abt. 20 m. above its mouth.

Itati, ITATY, (*-ta-tee'.*) a town of the Argentine Republic, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Corrientes.

Itawam'ba, in *Mississippi*, a N.E. county, adjoining Alabama; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee River, Oldtown and Bullmouth creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Fulton. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Itch, *n.* [A. S. *giettha*; Dut. *jeukte.* A word of doubtful origin.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin, consisting in an eruption of minute itching vesicles, which are commonly rendered more inflamed and troublesome by scratching. The parts chiefly attacked are between the fingers, at the wrists, bends of the elbow, between the shoulders, the thighs, ankles and toes, and the roots of the hair, or where the skin is thin or lax; while in very severe cases it infects the whole body. The *I.* is very contagious, and arises from the presence of a minute insect, called *Acarus*, or the *Sarcoptes hominis*, engendered by dirt and neglect, and which burrows in the skin, and there deposits its eggs. The itching, always severe on approaching the fire or getting warm in bed, often becomes intolerable, — this irritation inducing *papillæ*, which soon pass into vesicles, and finally into pustules, which eventually break under the patient's scratching; and the poisonous lymph, loaded with animalculæ, being effused, still further propagates the eruption, the face being the only part of the body free from this insect's attack. The treatment of *I.* was, before the nature of the disease was understood, extremely complex and tedious. All that is now necessary is to exclude the air from the insect by rubbing in plenty of firm grease, such as spermaceti ointment, so as to block up the pores of the skin, and exclude air from the *Acari*, when in a few hours the disease will be cured by the suffocation of the hateful little enemy. Sulphur ointment is the article generally employed for the purpose, in the belief that the sulphur exercises a corrective influence on the skin; but strictly speaking, it is not necessary. Whichever article is used, it should be so well rubbed over the parts as to smear the skin effectually with the grease. The body should be then enveloped in a sheet, the hands and feet covered with gloves and socks, and the patient put to bed. In the morning, a warm bath and plenty of yellow soap are to be employed to remove the grease; and the same plan repeated night and morning for one or two extra occasions, to make sure of a successful result. A sulphur-bath the following day, and a final hot-bath, should be employed to make assurance doubly sure. At the same time, there should be a complete change of diet. If a rapid cure is desired, and the patient can command the means, he should take a hot-bath, and while in the water be vigorously scrubbed with *yellow soap and fine white sand*, so as to break all the pustules and force out the parasites. He is then to be quickly dried, and the body anointed with sulphur ointment, wrapped in a sheet as already described, and put to bed. The warm-bath in the morning, and a sulphur-bath some hours later, will effect a radical cure. He must be careful, however, to wear no garment formerly used till purified by washing. Those who object to the smell of sulphur may sponge the body with a lotion of the iodide of potassium, made with rose or elder-flower water.

—The sensation in the skin occasioned by the above disease. — Figuratively, a constant, teasing desire; as, an *itch* for novelty.

—*v. n.* [Ger. *jucken.*] To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part. — To have a constant desire or teasing inclination.

Itch'less, *a.* Free from itch.

Itch'y, *a.* Infected with the itch.

I'tem, *adv.* [Lat.; Sans. *ittham*, so.] Also. — A word used when something is to be added.

—*n.* An article to be added or included; a separate particular in an account. — A hint; an innuendo.

—*v. a.* To make a note or memorandum of.

I'temize, *v. a.* To state in items, or by particulars; as, to *itemize* the cost of a railroad. (Local U. S.) — *Webs.*

I'te mis'sa est. [Lat., Go, it is dissolved.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a formula by which, on joyful feasts, the end of low-mass is announced to the people, and the assembly is dismissed. The priest steps into the centre of the altar, and sings these words after the *Deus vobiscum.*

It'erant, *a.* [Lat. *itero*, to repeat.] Repeating. (R.)

It'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *itero, iteratus*, to repeat, from Sansk. *itara*, another; from demonst. base *i* = Goth. *is*, that; Ir. *itir*, again.] To repeat; to utter, or do, another or a second time.

It'erately, *adv.* Repeatedly.

Itera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *iteratio.*] Repetition; recital or performance a second time.

It'erative, *a.* [Fr. *itératif.*] Repeating.

Ith'aca, [Mod. Gr. *Thiaki.*] an island belonging to Greece, the 6th in size of the Ionian Islands, 2 m. E. of Cephalonia, and 17 m. W. from the mainland of Greece; *area*, 44 sq. m. It is 12 m. long, by 4 broad, except in the middle, where it is nearly divided by the Gulf of Molo. *Prod.* Olives, currants, corn, almonds, oranges, honey, and wine. The inhabitants, however, derive the greatest portion of their sustenance from the sea, being mostly fishermen. *I.* has always been noted for its rugged and barren aspect. It is believed to be the island of that name celebrated in the Homeric poems as the kingdom of Ulysses. At the foot of a white cliff, on the S.E coast of the island, there is a beautiful perennial spring, traditionally identified with the famous fountain of Arethusa.

Ith'aca, a town of British Guiana, near the Berbice River; *pop.* 2,000.

Ith'aca, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Gratiot co., abt. 42 m. N.W. of Lansing.

Ith'aca, in *New York*, a post-borough and township, cap. of Tompkins co., on Cayuga Inlet, abt. 160 m. W. by S. of Albany. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, flour, lumber, leather, tobacco, paper, machinery, &c. *Pop.* of township abt. 14,000.

Ith'aca, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., abt. 100 m. W. of Columbus.

Ith'aca, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ith'amar, (*Script.*) The 4th son of Aaron, consecrated to the priesthood. (*Ex.* vi. 23; *Num.* iii. 2, 3.) His posterity took charge of the tabernacle in the wilderness. (*Ex.* xxxviii. 21; *Num.* iv. 28.) Some of this line, namely, Eli, Ahitub, Ahiah, Ahimelech, and Abiathar, held the office of high-priest, but under Solomon it reverted to the family of Eleazar. (1 *Kin.* ii. 7.)

Ithome, (*e'tho-mee.*) a mountain of Greece, in Messenia, 25 m. N.W. of Kalamata, 3,865 feet high. On its S. slope are the remains of a village (Fig. 1423), which

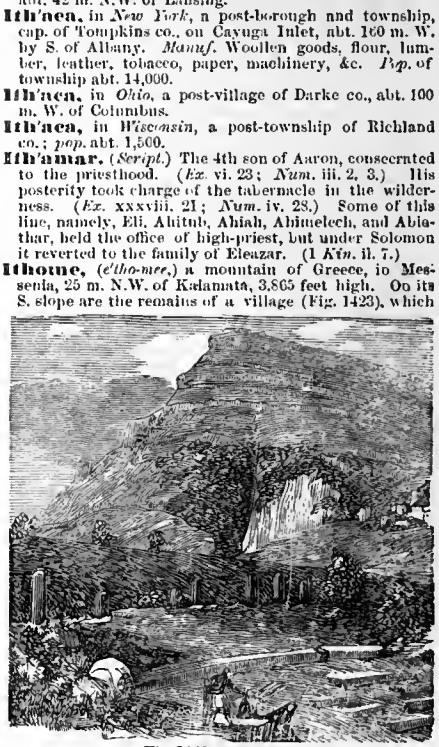


Fig. 1423. — ITHOME.

in ancient Greece was the stronghold of the Messenians against the Lacedemonians. The first Messenian war ended with the fall of Ithome, B. C. 724.

Itin'eracy, *n.* Practice of itinerating.

Itin'eramcy, *n.* A journeying; a passing from place to place.

Itin'erant, *a.* [L. Lat. *itinerans*, from Lat. *iter, itineris*, a going.] Passing or travelling about a country, or from place to place; journeying; wandering; not settled.

—*n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled.

Itin'erantly, *adv.* In an unsettled or wandering manner.

Itin'erary, *n.* [Fr. *itinéraire*; L. Lat. *itinerarium.*] (*Lit.*) A work containing a list of the stations and halting-places on a road between two places, with a statement of the distances between them. Of the most important itineraries of antiquity are — 1. the *Itinerarii Antonini*, including the *Itinerarium Provinciarum*, or a list of the routes through the Roman provinces of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and the *Itinerarium Maritimum*, exhibiting the most frequented tracts along the coasts and at sea; and 2. the *Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum*, made by a Christian in A. D. 333, for the use of travellers from Burdigale (Bordeaux) to Jerusalem.

The edition of these itineraries by Pinder and Parthey (Berlin, 1848) has superseded all others.

—*a.* [L. Lat. *itinerarius.*] Pertaining to a journey; travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

Itin'erate, *v. n.* [L. Lat. *itinero, itineratus,* from Lat. *iter,* a going, *en, itum;* Sansk. *i,* to go.] To journey; to travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c.; to wander without a settled habitation.

Itin'erating, *n.* The practice of travelling from place to place.

—*p. a.* Journeying; travelling; wandering.

Itinerating Libraries. The name given to small collections of books for popular reading contained in boxes, one of which, after being stationed in a village for a certain length of time, is transferred to another village, when another takes its place; and so on with any assigned number of boxes, each with its special assortment. This economical method of establishing libraries in a country district, and the principle of readers paying a small sum per annum, has been very successfully put in practice in England.

Itnlvini, (*e-te-ne-ve'ne,*) a river of Venezuela, joins the Rio Negro abt. 40 m. N.E. of the mouth of the Cassiquiare.

I'tis, [Gr., from *iemai,* denoting violent or impetuous action.] (*Med.*) A termination added to the genitive case of the Greek name of an organ, to indicate inflammation of that part; as, *gastritis, hepatitis, carditis;* meaning inflammation of the stomach, liver, or heart.

Itself', *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun or substitute applied to things. — See IT.

Itt'nerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a gray or bluish color, and found massive or in dodecahedrons. *Sp. gr.* 2·46. *Comp.* Complex. It consists mostly of silicate of alumina, but contains also lime, soda, potash, sulphuric acid, chlorine, and water. Found at Kaiserstuhl, near Freiberg.

It'tria, *n.* See YTTRIA.

It'trium, *n.* See YTTRIUM.

Itu, HITU, or YTU, (*e-too,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 70 m. W.N.W. of São Paulo; *pop.* 12,000.

Itucambira, (*ku-kam-bre'ra,*) a river of Brazil, joins the Jequitinhonha in the prov. of Bahia.

Itumamu, TUNAMA, (*-na-ma',*) a river of Brazil, joins the Guapore in Lat. 12° 20′ S.

Iturbide, (*e-töör-be-dā',*) AUGUSTIN DE, emperor of Mexico, b. in Valladolid de Michoacan, 1784. He was the son of a Spanish colonist, and early in life entered the Mexican army, where he speedily became distinguished by his courage and energy. In 1810 he exerted himself to suppress the insurrection initiated by Don Miguel Hidalgo, and for his services therein was made commander of the army of the N. Subsequently, being placed in command of the army of the S. at Acapulco, in 1819 he there inaugurated the commencement of a revolution to emancipate Mexico from the Spanish yoke. In this he was entirely successful, and on the 27th of Sept., 1821, by a treaty entered into with the Spanish viceroy, a junta was formed in the city of Mexico for the government of the country, with *I.* at its head. In April, 1822, however, a rupture taking place between congress and the executive, *I.,* having the army at his disposal, effected a *coup d'état,* and on the 18th of May following, the people and garrison of the city proclaimed him emperor. This measure was shortly afterward legalized by the voice of the congress, who declared the crown hereditary in *I.'s* family, invested his father and his sons with the rank of princes, gave the newly-appointed sovereign a civil list of $1,500,000, and instituted an order of knighthood called the *Order of Guadalupe. I.'s* imperial power was, however, of but short duration; Gen. Santa Anna (*q. v.*) proclaimed a republic at Vera Cruz, and subsequently entered into a convention with Gen. Echevarria, Feb. 2, 1823, for the purpose of reconstructing the congress which had been dissolved by *I.* On the 20th of March following, the emperor resigned his crown. He was then allowed to depart the country on an annual pension of $25,000. He accordingly proceeded to Europe, where he resided in Italy and in England for several months. On May 11, 1821, *I.* embarked in England for Mexico, with a view to recover his lost crown, and landed in the latter country in disguise, July 14. The Mexican government having been apprised of his quitting Europe, proscribed *I.* as a traitor and public enemy, and soon after his arrival caused him to be arrested, and condemned to death. He was accordingly shot at Padilla on the 19th of July. The widow and children of the fallen general were allowed by the Mexican government to repair to Philadelphia, U. S., where they took up their residence. Within the last few years, it is believed that at least two of *I.'s* sons have been residents in Mexico, where they were inducted into honorable positions.

Itzae, a lake of Central America. See PETEN.

Itzeoe, (*it'sai-ho,*) a town of Denmark, in Holstein, on the Stor, 32 m. from Hamburg. *Manuf.* Cards, tobacco, soap, hats, &c. *Pop.* 7,000.

Iu'ka, In *Illinois,* a post-office of Marion co.

Iu'ka, In *Kansas,* a post-office of Labette co.

Iu'ka, In *Mississippi,* a post-village of Tishemingo co., abt. 22 m. E.S.E. of Corinth.

Iuli'dæ, *n. pl.*; IULUS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family and genus of Myriapodous insects, characterized as follows: Antennæ with seven joints, slightly enlarged towards the end; mandibles two, thick, without palps, each divided into two by a middle joint; provided with imbricated teeth; an inferior lip formed by the confluence of two maxillæ; feet attached in double pairs to most of the joints; body long, cylindrical, capable of being contracted into a discoidal spire. The common gally-worm (*Iulus terrestris*) is an example of this genus.

I'va, *n.* [A name of barbarous origin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* They are perennial herbs or shrubs, with lower leaves opposite. *I. frutescens,* the High-water Shrub or Marsh Elder, is found on the borders of salt marshes from Mass to La.; leaves numerous, 3-veined, upper ones entire; flowers green, small, drooping, in close, leafy clusters.

I'vaarite, *n.* (*Min.*) A lustrous black mineral from Ivaara, Finland. It consists of silica, oxide of iron, titanic acid, and lime. *Sp. gr.* 3·69. It is a variety of SHORLOMITE.

Ivahi, (*e-va-hē',*) or UBAHI, a river of Brazil, joins the Paraua in Lat. 23° 20′ S., Lon. 54° W.

Ivan, (*ē'van.*) [The Russian form of John.] The Russian sovereigns of this name are: — IVAN I., who succeeded his father in the principalities of Vlodomir, Moscow, and Novogorod, 1328, and D. 1340. — IVAN II., his grandson, reigned 1353–1358. — IVAN III., the conqueror of the Tartars under Achmet Khan, the first to adopt the black eagle, and claim the sovereignty of all the Russias, 1438–1505. — IVAN IV., surnamed the *Terrible,* b. 1529, ascended the throne at the age of 4 years, in 1533. His mother was appointed regent, and sustained, in his name, a great struggle against the nobles of the kingdom. He attained his majority in 1544, and made war against the Poles, the Swedes, and the Tartars, all of whom were in turn vanquished. He committed numberless cruelties upon these peoples, as well as upon his own subjects. He killed with his own hand his eldest son; but his reign was marked by a great advance in civilization. He definitively adopted the title of "czar," and added to it that of "autocrat." D. 1584. — IVAN V., Alexovitch, b. 1661, succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother, Feodor Alexiowitz, in 1682. But being of weak intellect, he was placed in a monastery, and the sceptre given to his brother Peter. The Princess Sophia, hoping to reign in the room of Ivan, excited an insurrection, which ended by the appointment of Ivan and Peter joint sovereigns, and Sophia co-regent. This government lasted six years, when Sophia having projected the death of Peter, that she might reign alone, the conspiracy was discovered, and the princess confined in a convent. From that time Peter reigned sole monarch. D. 1696. — IVAN VI., of Brunswick-Bevern, was declared czar when but three months old, after the death of his great-aunt, Anne Ivanovna, in 1740. Anne left him to the guardianship of the duke de Biren, who being deposed shortly after, the regency was transferred to the emperor's mother. In 1741 he was dethroned and confined in a fortress, whence he was carried away by a monk; but was retaken and placed in a monastery. Murdered in prison, 1764, by the orders either of the Empress Catharine II., or of her counsellors.

Ivanhoe, *n.* (*Lit.*) The name of a celebrated novel, written by Sir Walter Scott.

I'vanhoe, in *Iowa,* a village of Linn co., abt. 18 m. N. of Iowa City.

Ives, (St.,) a seaport-town and borough of England, co. Cornwall, at the W. extremity of the bay of the same name, 18 m. W. of Truro, and 250 W. by S. of London. The pilchard fishery is extensively carried on here, and mining occupies a large number of the inhabitants. The port has a pier and breakwater, within which ships are protected from the N.W. winds. *Pop.* 7,729.

Ives, (St.,) a market-town of England, co. Huntingdon, on the Ouse, 5 m. from Huntingdon. The markets for cattle and other live-stock held in this town are among the largest in Great Britain. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Ivi'za, IVIZA, IBICA, or IBIZA, (*e-bē'sa.*) (Anc. *Ebusus.*) An island in the Mediterranean, forming one of the Balearic group belonging to Spain, 50 m. E. by N. of Cape Nao, Valencia, and 42 S.W. of Majorca; Lat. 38° 53′ 10″ N.; Lon. 1° 26′ 32″ E. It is of an irregular five-sided figure: its length from N.E. to S.W. being 27 m., and its average breadth 15. *Surface.* Hilly and irregular; *soil,* fertile. *Clim.* Temperate, though warm. *Prod.* Olives, wine, corn, flax, hemp, fruits, and salt. The latter item is largely exported, as is also fish and lumber. The cap. of same name is fortified, and possesses a good harbor. *Pop.* of island 21,057; of town, 6,106. See BALEARIC ISLANDS.

Ivi'za, in the Balearic Islands. See IVICA.

I'vory, *n.* [Fr. *ivorie.*] The substance which composes the teeth or tusks of elephants. Ivory is largely used in the arts for making or ornamenting a great variety of small articles in general use. The western coast of Africa and Ceylon are the districts from which the principal supplies of elephants' teeth are obtained. Although the ivory made from elephants' tusks is the best, varieties are also made from the teeth and tusks of the hippopotamus, wild boar, and narwhal. The fossil mammoth of Siberia furnishes the Russians with a kind of ivory very similar to that furnished by the elephant of the present day. Mammoth tusks are sometimes obtained ten feet long, weighing nearly 170 lbs., and solid to within six inches of the end. The white keys of pianofortes are frequently veneered with this kind of ivory. For manufacturing purposes, ivory is cut up by means of saws with sharp but coarse teeth, set in steel frames. Great art is required in cutting the tusks, as their peculiar turns and twists render them liable to be cut to waste. Veneers can be cut in a ratio of thirty to an inch thickness of ivory; and as the sawdust and scrapings afterwards effect a waste of one-half, it frequently happens that sixty finished ivory veneers will not be more than an inch in thickness. These thin plates are principally used for painting miniatures upon, and making memorandum-books. Ivory forms a fine and delicate substance for making graduated scales for mathematical instruments. It is liable, however, to expansion and contraction in changes of weather. After being cut with the saw, ivory is smoothed and polished in a variety of ways. Fine glass paper is sometimes used; at others, emery-paper, whiting and water, oil on a piece of rag, putty-powder, Flanders brick, powdered chalk, &c. It is also sometimes scraped and rubbed on list-wheels, consisting of ten to twenty circular pieces of woollen cloth screwed tightly between two wooden discs of rather smaller diameter: the cloth forms a pliant edge projecting beyond the wood. Such wheels, when moistened with Trent sand, are used for polishing parasol-handles and similar articles. The chief consumption of ivory in Europe is in the manufacture of knife-handles and combs. Ivory is frequently engraved by French artists. Having covered the surface with a wax or composition coating, they etch the design in it, by means of a dilute solution of nitrate of silver; the etching is then bitten in, the whole washed in distilled water, dried with blotting-paper, and exposed to the sun's rays. When the ground is removed, the design is seen as a series of brownish lines, which speedily become black. Sometimes the ivory is itself engraved, and the lines filled in with hard black varnish. Hitherto, no European artist has been able to cut concentric balls of ivory after the manner of the Chinese; and their boxes, chessmen, and other ivory articles, far surpass those of any other nation. *Vegetable ivory,* as it is called, is the seed of a genus of plants named *Phytelephas* (Gr. *phyton,* a plant; *elephas,* Ivory), occurring in South America. The natives have used these seeds from time immemorial for making buttons, heads to walking-sticks, and various trinkets. It is only within a recent period that they have been brought to Europe. They are not so useful as Ivory for delicate purposes; but they are used in the manufacture of a number of articles.

Ivory, *a.* Consisting of Ivory; made of Ivory; white, hard, or smooth, like ivory.

Ivory-black, *n.* (*Chem.*) When bone is burnt, it forms a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime, which is sold under the name of *ivory-black.* Like other forms of animal charcoal, it is very effective in depriving certain substances of their color and odor. When ivory-black is prepared by calcining the shavings and dust of ivory, and then ground and levigated on a porphyry slab, it gives the velvety black material which forms the principal ingredient of the ink used in copper-plate printing.

I'vory Coast, the name given to a portion of the coast of Guinea, in W. Africa, inhabited by a number of small negro tribes, living in a state of independence, except those which are subject to the Ashantees; Lat. between 3° 20′ and 7° 40′ N.

Ivory-nut, *n.* The fruit of the *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* — See IVORY.

Ivrea, (*ē-vrā'ah.*) (Anc. *Eporedia.*) A fortified town of N. Italy, cap. prov. of same name, on the Doire, 30 m. N.N.E. of Turin. *Manuf.* Silks and cotton stuffs. This place, under the French empire, was the cap. of the dept Doire. *Pop.* 10,519.

Ivry, (BATTLE OF.) See ANET.

Ivy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEDERA.

Ivyed, Ivied, (*ī'vid,*) *a.* Overgrown with ivy.

Ivy Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 88 m. E. by S. of Harrisburg.

Ixelles, (*ēks'el,*) a town of Belgium, 2 m. from Brussels. *Manuf.* Linen. *Pop.* 8,337.

Ix'iolite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TANTALITE, *q. v.*

Ixion, (*ik-sī'on.*) (*Myth.*) A treacherous king of Thessaly, who, having basely destroyed his father-in-law, was so execrated by his subjects that Jupiter in pity took him to heaven; but *I.* becoming enamored of Juno, Jupiter hurled him with his thunder into the infernal regions, and had him chained to a wheel in perpetual motion, his punishment thus being eternal.

Ix'olyte, *n.* [Gr. *ixus,* gluey, and *luo,* to dissolve.] (*Min.*) A fossil resin found in small pieces in a bituminous coal-bed at Oberhart in Austria. It has a greasy look, and a hyacinth-red color. Crumbled in the fingers, it is a yellowish-brown. At a temperature of 170° it softens, but at 212° is still tenacious. *Sp. gr.* 1·008.

Ixonia, (*ix-ō'ne-a.*) in *Wisconsin,* a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* about 1,809.

Izu, a town of Peru. See ICA.

Izabal, or ISABAL, a village of Central America, in the state, and about 90 m. N.E. of the city, of Guatemala.

Izal'co, ISALCO, or VSALCO, a volcano of Central America, state of San Salvador, and about 10 m. N. of Sonsonate. — A town situate 40 m. W. by S. of San Salvador; *pop.* 5,000.

Iz'amal, a city of Mexico, state of Yucatan, about 45 m. E. of Merida.

Iz'ard, in *Arkansas,* a N. co.; *area,* about 880 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Mount Olive. *Pop.* about 8,500.

Izium, (*e-zē-oom',*) a town of Russia in Europe, 70 miles from Kharkov. *Trade.* Agricultural. *Pop.* estimated at 8,500.

Iz'mid, a seaport-town of Asiatic Turkey, 50 m. S.E. of Constantinople; Lat. 40° 45′ 30″ N., Lon. 30° E.

Iznajar, (*ez-nā'har,*) a town of Spain, prov. Andalusia, on a height near the Genil, 38 m. from Cordova. *Manuf.* Soap, tiles, coarse linen, hempen tissues, oil, and flour. *Pop.* about 4,300.

Iztaccihuatl, (*ez'tach-chē-hōō-at',*) a Mexican volcano, 30 m. from La Puebla. Height, 15,705 feet above sea-level.

Iz'zard, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A former name of the letter Z.

J.

J is the tenth letter and seventh consonant of the English alphabet, and has in our language the sound or power *dzh*. It is a modern acquisition to the alphabet, the letter ı having been formerly employed in cases where *j* is now used. *J* may be in fact termed a *semivowel;* and, doubtless, the sound of this letter, given by the Romans in the form of II or *ii*, corresponded with the Eng. sound of *y* (as in *young*), still applied so in the Teutonic dialects. It was the Dutch writers and printers of the 16th and 17th centuries that first originated the distinction between *i* and *j*. This distinction is, however, ignored by physicians, who in their prescriptive formulæ, when the symbol for unity terminates with numerals, write *j*, instead of *i;* as, *viij*. In French, *j* has the power of *zh;* and in Arabic and Spanish, a guttural property which is interchangeable with *x*, as *Truxillo*, or *Trujillo*. In the Italian, the character *j* is represented by *gi* or *ggi;* as *maggiore*, from Lat. *maior* (major).

Jaäl'-goat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Abyssinian Ibex, *Capra jaala*.

Jaar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HOLCUS.

Jabal. (*Script.*) Son of Lamech and Adah, and a descendant of Cain. He is supposed to have been the first to adopt the nomadic mode of life, and to have invented portable tents. (*Gen.* iv. 20.)

Jabary, XAVARY, YAVARY, or HYABARY, (*ha-ba-ree'.*) a river of S. America, rising about Lat. 8° S., Lon. 72° W., and flowing a general N.E. course between Brazil and Peru, joins the Amazon near Tabatinga. *Length*, about 450 m.

Jabbee, (*jab'be,*) a town of Bambara, in W. Africa, on the Niger, 55 m. from Sego; *pop.* unascertained.

Jab'ber, *v. n.* To talk rapidly or indistinctly; to talk senselessly; to chatter; to prate.

—*v. a.* To utter rapidly with confused sounds.

—*n.* Rapid talk with indistinct utterance.

Jab'berer, *n.* A person who jabbers.

Jab'beringly, *adv.* In a jabbering manner; confusedly.

Jab'bernowl, *n.* Same as JOBBERNOWL, *q. v.*

Ja'ben, a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, 48 m. from Alicante. Grapes and silkworms are extensively grown and reared in the vicinity. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Jabi'ru, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of aquatic birds, of the Stork family. Three species are known, respectively inhabiting South America, W. Africa, and Australasia. It is the *Mycteria* of Linnæus. It is somewhat larger than the swan; the head is large; the neck thick; and the bill is long, conical, smooth, and pointed. The body is entirely white; the head and neck are very bare of feathers, and covered with a thick black skin; and the tail is broad and short; the legs, which are more than two feet long, are thick and scaly; and the bill and feet are black. Our figure represents a gigantic species from the western coast of Africa, the *Mycteria Senegalensis*, on the shore of which it must form a striking feature. In the enormous size of the beak this species resembles the Adjutant of India, and, like that bird, we suppose this species to be somewhat of a carrion-eater.

Fig. 1424. — SENEGAL JABIRU. (*Mycteria Senegalensis.*)

Ja'ca, in Spain. See XACA.

Jac'amar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Insessores birds (*Galbula* of Brisson), closely allied to the Kingfishers, except that their feet are quite different, and they inhabit moist woods, whereas the Kingfishers are only found on or near the banks of rivers. Their plumage has a metallic lustre, which it is extremely difficult to imitate. Most of the true *J.* are natives of S. America.

Jaca'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Grallatores birds (*Parra* of Linnæus), family *Rallidæ*, distinguished by the extraordinary length of their toes and their spine-like claws, especially that of the hinder toe. They are very light birds; and the wide surface over which their toes extend enables them the more easily to procure their food, consisting of worms, small fishes, and insects, by walking on the leaves of aquatic plants which float on the water. Various species of the *J.*, which in contour and habit resemble the English Moor-hen, are spread over the tropical regions both of the Old and New World.

Jacarehi, (*ja-kär-a-hē'.*) a town of Brazil, prov. and 50 miles E.N.E. of São Paulo. It carries on a considerable trade in coffee and tobacco. *Pop.* estimated at 7,300.

Jacchus, (*jăk'us,*) *n.* [Gr. *iacho*, I cry.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the sapajous of the genera *Hapale* and *Midas*, also commonly known as Marmozets, Ouistitis, and Tamarins. They are monkeys of small size, with short muzzle, flesh-colored face, and round head. The five fingers are armed with claws, except the thumbs of the posterior extremities, which have nails; fur very soft; tail full and handsome. Length of body about 8 inches; tail 11. General color olive-gray; head and shoulders nearly black; the tail and lower part of the back are annulated with pale-gray; and two tufts of pale hair grow round the ears. They are squirrel-like in their habits, and omnivorous; feeding on roots, seeds, fruits, insects, snails, and young birds. Natives of Guyana and Brazil.

Fig. 1425. — JACCHUS. (*Hapale chrysomelas.*)

Jaceonet, *n.* See JACONET.

Ja'cent, *a.* [Lat. *jaceo.*] Lying at length.

Jachin. (*Script.*) The name of the right-hand brazen column at the entrance of Solomon's temple.

Jaci d'Aquila, (*yä'che dä'kē-la.*) a sea-port of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Acis, 13 m. from Mount Ætna. *Manuf.* Linens. *Pop.* 11,000.

Jacinth', *n.* [Fr. *jacinthe.*] (*Bot.*) See HYACINTHUS.

(*Min.*) See HYACINTH.

Jacin'to, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Tishemingo co., about 250 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Jacin'to, in *California*, a post-village of Colusa co., on the Sacramento River, about 26 m. N. of Colusa.

Jack, a nickname, or diminutive for the name *John*, which is used in various ways. It is difficult to explain why, in the principal modern languages, *John*, or its equivalent *Jack*, is a name of slight or contempt. The Italians use the word *Gianni* in this sense; from which *Zani* is derived. Among the Spaniards, *bobo Juan*, foolish John, and the French *Jean*, have a similar signification. The term *Jack-fool* is used by Chaucer as the *bobo Juan* of the Spaniards; and probably Jack-ass is derived from the same source. Among the Germans, *Hans*, the nickname for John, is used in the same way; as, *Hans-narr*, Jack-fool; *dummer Hans*, stupid Jack, &c. It is also singular that most nations give the name of their favorite dish to the mountebank's jesting attendant. Among the Italians he is called *Macaroni;* among the Dutch, *Pickle-herring;* among the French, *Jean potage;* among the Germans, *Hans-wurst*, Jack-sausage; and among the English, *Jack-pudding*. — In England, also, *Jack Ketch* has long been the generic nickname for the hangman. The terms boot-jack and roasting-jack seem to have been derived from the circumstances that boys were formerly employed to pull off boots and turn spits. Many of these boys had the common name of Jack; hence, when instruments were invented for these purposes, the common name of the boys was applied to them. The ordinary *roasting-jack* used for turning a spit consists of a double set of wheels, a barrel, round which the chain attached to the weight, or moving power, is wound, a perpetual screw, and a fly, which secures a steady, uniform motion. Occasionally, a multiplying-wheel is added, in order that the weight may be longer in running down. The *smoke-jack* is used for the same purpose as the roasting-jack, and is so called because it appears to be moved by the smoke in the chimney. It is in fact moved by means of a fan placed horizontally in the chimney, which is carried round perpetually by the current of heated air from the fire. It requires no machinery to wind it up, and the motion may be obtained in various ways. Sometimes spiral fliers, coiling about a vertical axle, are used, and sometimes a vertical wheel, with sails like the floatboard of a mill. In former times, the term *Jack* was applied to a coat of mail; and *jack-boots* were large boots to cover the legs. It has also several other diverse applications; thus, it signifies a horse, or wooden frame to saw timber on; a large leathern pitcher, in which drink was formerly put; the small bowl which is used as a mark in the game of bowling; and also a young pike. In sea-language, a *Jack* is a sort of flag displayed from a mast at the outer end of the bowsprit of a ship.

(*Mech.*) A sort of crane for lifting heavy weights. It consists of small pinions worked with a common winch. The pinion works in the teeth of a large wheel, on whose axis there is fixed a small pinion with teeth working in a rack. By turning the pinion, the rack is raised, and with it any weight attached to it. If the length of the handle of the winch be 7 inches, and the pinion which it drives contain 4 leaves, working in the teeth of the large wheel having 20 teeth, then 5 turns of the handle will cause one revolution of the wheel. But the length of the arm of the winch being seven inches, the circumference through which the handle moves will be about 44 inches, and from one turn of the wheel the handle must pass through $5 \times 44 = 220$. Say that the wheel carries a pinion of 3 leaves of a pitch of $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, working the rack that carries the weight, one turn of the pinion will therefore raise the rack 1 inch, and 220 will be the power of the *J.*, as the power moves through 226 in the same time.

Jack, *n.* (*Arch.*) Applied to rafters which, in a hipped room, are shorter than the remainder.

Jack, Jack'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of the bread-fruit tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*. See ARTOCARPUS.

Jack, or **Jacque-of-defence,** *n.* (*Mil.*) A piece of defensive body-armor, worn in the 14th and 15th centuries. It appears to have been of four kinds: a quilted coat; or of leather and canvas in many folds; or formed of mail; or of small plates. It was sometimes covered with velvet, and lined with silk.

Jack, in *Texas*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* West Fork of the Trinity River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jacksborough. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Jack'-a-dan'dy, *n.* A dandiprat; a dandy; a jackanapes; a coxcomb.

Jack'al, *n.* [Sp. and Fr. *chacal;* Ar. *jakal;* Hind. *shighal;* Pers. *shaghál.*] A wild species of dog, the *Canis aureus* of Linnæus, of gregarious habits. They hunt in packs, rarely attacking the larger quadrupeds, whose presence they are said to indicate to the lion by the piercing cries which they set up in chorus while scenting their tracks. They feed on the remnants of the lion's prey, on dead carcasses, and the smaller animals and poultry. The *J.* interbreeds with the common dog; its period of gestation is the same, and the hybrid progeny is fertile. The wild jackal emits a highly offensive odor, which is scarcely perceptible in the domesticated animal. The *Canis aureus* is abundant in the warmer parts of Iodia and Africa, but is not found in America, where it is represented by the Aguara dogs of Brazil.

Fig. 1426. — JACKAL, (*Canis aureus.*)

Jack'anapes, *n.* A monkey; an ape. — A coxcomb; an impertinent fellow.

"Such a young upstart *jackanapes*."—*Arbuthnot.*

Jack'-arch, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch which has only the thickness of a brick.—*Crabb.*

Jack'ass, *n.* The male of the Ass. — A dolt; a blockhead.

Jack'block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A block used in sending top-gallant-masts up and down. — *Dana.*

Jack'-boots, *n. pl.* A sort of large boots reaching up over the knee, and used as a kind of defensive armor for the legs.

Jack'-cross'tree, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron cross-tree at the head of a long top-gallant-mast. — *Dana.*

Jack'daw, or DAW, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Corvus Menedula* of Linnæus, a common European bird of the Crow family, which frequents church-steeples, old towers, and ruins, in flocks, where it builds its nest. The female lays five or six eggs, paler and smaller than those of the crow. The daw may be readily tamed, and taught to imitate the sounds of words. Like other species of the crow genus, they have the singular habit of stealing and hiding glittering and metallic substances.

Jack'et, *n.* [Fr. *jaquette*, from *jaque*, a jacket; L. Lat. *jaquetum*, a kind of robe or garment; *jacke*, a military cloak, worn over a leather cuirass.] A short, close, garment; a short coat.

Jack'eted, *a.* Wearing a jacket.

Jack'flag, *n.* (*Naut.*) See JACK.

Jack'-fruit, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANTOCARPACEÆ.

Jack Ketch, *n.* [From the name of a London hangman, famous in former days for his superior mode of strangulation.] A public executioner; a hangman. (Colloq.)

Jack'-knife, *n.* A pocket whittling-knife with a large blade.

Jack'man's Sound, a harbor of British N. America, in Frobisher's Strait, Arctic Ocean.

Jackmel', or JACQUEMEL, a town on the S. coast of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, about 30 m. S.W. of Port au Prince; Lat. 18° 13′ N., Lon. 72° 33′ W. *Pop.* 6,000.

Jack-of-the-dust, *n.* (*Navy.*) A petty officer in the paymaster's department, whose duty it is to serve out (under the supervision of the paymaster's clerk) the rations to the crew.

Jack'-plane, *n.* A fore-plane.

Jack'-pudding, *n.* A merry-andrew; a buffoon; a zany.

Jack'rafter, *n.* (*Arch.*) See JACK.

Jack'-sauce, *n.* An impudent or impertinent fellow; a saucy-jack.

Jack'-saw, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the Merganser.

Jacks'borough, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Campbell co., about 155 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

—A village of Warren co.

Jacksborough, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Jack co., about 225 m. N. of Austin.

Jack'-screw, *n.* A SCREW-JACK, *q. v.*

Jack'-slave, *n.* A low servant; a vulgar fellow. *Shaks.*

Jack'-smith, *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the kitchen.

Jack'-snipe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Judcock.

Jack'son, ANDREW, an American general, and 7th president of the U. States, b. March 15, 1767, in the Waxhaw settlement, N. C., of parents who migrated from Ireland. Losing his father at an early age, and his mother

being in comparatively poor circumstances, *J.* grew up to adolescence without deriving many educational advantages, indeed, it may be said, he evinced no particular inclination towards scholastic pursuits. While yet a youth, he entered the military service during the Revolutionary epoch, and after seeing some operations in the field, was taken prisoner by the British and imprisoned at Camden, where he was a spectator of Gen. Greene's defeat at Hobkirk's Hill. Shortly after his release, his mother died, and *J.* earned an indifferent subsistence by successively laboring in a saddler's store, and teaching in a school. In his 18th year, he entered upon the study of the law at Salisbury, N. C., in the office of an eminent jurist, Mr. Spence McKay. Completing his legal education in the office of Col. Stokes, young Andrew, before attaining his 20th year, obtained a license to practise law in the courts of his native State, and in 1788 was appointed prosecuting attorney of the W. division of N. C., including the present State of Tennessee. He soon obtained a lucrative practice at Nashville, and, in the summer of 1791, entered upon the matrimonial state. In 1796, he was chosen one of the committee to draft the constitution of the new State of Tennessee, and the fall of the same year, was sent to Congress as its first representative. In Congress, *J.* attached himself to the Republican (in that day Democratic) party, under the leadership of Mr. Jefferson, then filling the office of vice-president of the United States. His career in the Lower House was marked by much independence of character, and met with the approval of his constituents, who, in Nov., 1797, elected him to the Senate. Of his senatorial career, absolutely nothing can be said, except that he resigned his seat in April of the following year. *J.* was next elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of his adopted State, where he distinguished himself by becoming involved in not a few pugnacious outbreaks of temper. In 1801, he was elected major-general of the militia of the State. In 1804, he resigned his judicial functions, and entered into business as a cotton-planter and general trader. In 1806, *J.*'s warm temper led to a duel between himself and a Mr. Dickinson, which took place on the banks of the Red River, in Logan co., Ky., and ended in *J.*'s being wounded, and his adversary killed on the spot. This unhappy affair entailed considerable odium upon *J.*, until the lapse of time, and his brilliant after-achievements, caused it to sink into oblivion. For some years, Gen. *J.* devoted himself to the management of his estate, but on the outbreak of war with Great Britain, in 1812, he promptly came forward to the front with a tender

Fig. 1427.—ANDREW JACKSON.

of his services, and those of 2,500 men of his brigade of militia, which offer was as promptly accepted by govt. About the end of March, *J.* was notified by the secretary of war to disband his command, then located at Natchez, Miss. He evaded obedience to the order, however, so far as to return with his men to Tenn., before complying therewith. From the obstinacy of will, evinced on this occasion, Gen. *J.* derived the well-known *sobriquet* of "Old Hickory," by which he is still remembered. In 1813, he became involved in another fracas, this time with Mr. Jesse Benton, a brother of the Missourian senator, Col. Benton. Shots were exchanged between the parties, and *J.* fell, severely wounded. In the same year, on Tennessean volunteers being called out to avenge the massacre at Fort Sims by the Creek Indians, *J.*, though still suffering acutely from his wounds, hastened with his force (hastily called together) to the scene of conflict, and entering the Indian territory, inflicted signal chastisement upon the murderous redskins in a series of actions. The latter made a final stand at Tohopeka, on the Tallapoosa River, where, March 27, 1814, *J.* attacked them at the head of 2,000 troops, captured the position, and next to annihilated its defenders. This put the finishing stroke to the Creek War. On the 31st of May following, *J.* was appointed major-gen. in the U. S. army, and was assigned to the command of the S.W. dept, then threatened by the British. Marching upon Pensacola with a force of 3,000 men, he took that place, the British blowing up the fort that commanded the harbor, and retiring to their small squadron of vessels. On December 2, Gen. *J.* arrived at New Orleans, where he assumed the chief command. The van of the British troops, under Gen. Keane, landed on the 16th, and arrived within 9. miles of the city on the 23d. Assembling a force of some 2,200 strong, *J.* sallied out and attacked the enemy, inflicting upon them, after a hotly-fought action, a decided check. *J.* then fell back behind his fortified lines, and on the 28th was there attacked by the British under Sir Edward Pakenham, whom he repulsed. On the 1st Jan., 1815, another attack made by the enemy experienced a similar result. Both sides were by this time reinforced; the British force consisted approximatively of 14,000 effective men; but their authorities place it as low as 8,000. On the other hand, the total American force, although exaggerated by the English to the number of 25,000, was not above 4,000 in effective strength. *J.*'s position was strong and well-chosen, with batteries manned by American seamen, supported by Kentucky militia. The British attack caused the latter to give way, and the gunners to abandon their batteries; but on the left of the American position they were received with so hot a fire that they were driven back, with the loss of their commander-in-chief killed, and two generals wounded, one mortally. The attack was repeated, but without success. The weight and precision of the American fire was such that no troops in the world could have stood against it. One British regiment, the 93d Scots Highlanders, alone lost more than half its number. The British troops never fought better, but they were badly handled, and were powerless, in the face of so tremendous a musketry-fire, to use their favorite weapon, the bayonet. On the right of the American position, meanwhile, the enemy's assault was successful; the Americans retiring before them. This advantage, however, availed them nothing, taking into consideration the severe repulse they had sustained on the other bank. The British general, therefore, who succeeded to the command after the fall of his superior officer, proposed an armistice, which was acceded to. So ended the battle of New Orleans. The British loss on the left bank was about 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners; the American loss, 7 killed and 6 wounded. On the right bank, the loss was also mostly on the side of the enemy. The brilliant success of his defence of New Orleans naturally made *J.* immensely popular throughout the country; he received the thanks of Congress for his services, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the S. military dept. of the U. S. In the following April. In 1817, on the breaking out of the Seminole War, *J.* took the command of a large force, and speedily extinguished it. In 1821 he was appointed first governor of the State of Florida, upon its cession by the Spaniards to the American nation. In 1824, Gen. *J.* was nominated for the presidency, but failed in opposition to Mr. Adams. In 1828, however, this decision was reversed, and after a bitter contest, the general succeeded Mr. Adams in the presidential chair, on the 4th of Mar., 1829. To this office he was re-elected in 1833, and at the expiry of his second term, March 4, 1837, he quitted public life for ever. D. at the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn., June 8th, 1845.

Jack'son, CHARLES THOMAS, M. D., an eminent American chemist and geologist, B. at Plymouth, Mass., 1805. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and, after three years' of European travel, commenced practice in Boston, in 1833, but being obliged, owing to ill health, to relinquish this, he presently became state geologist for Maine and Mass., and, in 1839, land-surveyor and state geologist of R. I. After this, he perfected the state survey of New Hampshire; a report of which he published in 1844. In 1847, Dr. *J.* was appointed to survey the Lake Superior copper-mining district, which duty he satisfactorily accomplished. He claims to have been the first to point out, in 1832, the applicability of electricity to telegraphic use. Dr. *J.* also claims to be the discoverer of the anæsthetic effects of the inhalation of ether, in 1842, for which, in 1849, he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1852 the Monthyon prize of 2,500 francs, from the French Academy of Sciences. King Oscar of Sweden awarded him a gold medal, and he is decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia, and other European orders.

Jack'son, THOMAS JONATHAN, an American Confederate general, (popularly called "STONEWALL" JACKSON,)

Fig. 1428.—STONEWALL JACKSON.

B. at Clarksburg, Va., Jan. 21, 1824, was appointed in 1844 a cadet at West Point, where he graduated in 1846. Brevetted 2d lieut. in the 1st U. S. Artillery, he served under generals Taylor and Scott during the Mexican war, being ultimately promoted to the rank of major for his distinguished gallantry. Returning home invalided, he resigned his command in 1852, and accepted the duties of professor of mathematics in the Virginia Military Institute, where he remained until the inauguration of the civil war, when he embraced the cause of secession, and, on the 3d of May, 1861, was appointed to the command of the Confederate "Army of Observation," at Harper's Ferry, which he soon after resigned to Gen. Joe Johnston, retaining, however, command of the infantry. He bore a distinguished part in the battle of Bull Run, where, in the language of a leading general, "Jackson stood like a stone wall;" whence his popular sobriquet, and also that of his corps, the famous "Stonewall Brigade." In October following, Gen. *J.* was assigned the command at Winchester, where, on the 23d, he attacked the Union army under the command of Gen. Banks, but was repulsed. On the 8th of May, he again encountered the National forces (under Gen. Milroy), and inflicted a damaging defeat. He then pushed forward in pursuit of Gen. Banks, who, however, after a continuation of severe fighting, succeeded ultimately in reaching the Potomac. After successively baffling the efforts of Gens. Banks, Fremont, and McDowell to cut him off, "Stonewall" effected a masterly retreat, hotly pursued by Fremont, whom he engaged at Cross Keys on the 8th of June, checking that general's advance, and securing his own passage across the Shenandoah. This raid, which made his name celebrated, for a while turned the scale against the success of the Union arms in Virginia. On the 26th and 27th of June, he routed General Porter's command at Gaines' Mill, and moved across the Chickahominy, to share in the signal defeat of the Confederates at Malvern Hills, where his corps sustained a loss of several thousand men in killed and wounded. On the 9th of Aug. he defeated General Banks in the hotly contested battle of Cedar Mountain, and, on the 18th, moving rapidly N., captured a Union force at Manassas Gap. This place he evacuated on the 28th, toward Gainesville, where he was brought to bay by the Nationals, and after heavy fighting and suffering proportionate loss, retreated, effecting a junction with Gen. Lee, and sharing in the bloody battle of the 30th, which occasioned Gen. Pope's retreat across Bull Run. On the 5th of Sept., Gen. *J.* crossed the Potomac and entered Maryland, and on the 14th, attacked Harper's Ferry, which, next day, surrendered. On the 16th he commanded the Confederate left wing at Antietam, and though driven back by the Nationals opposed to him, the ground was gained at a cost of life never exceeded during the war. On the 18th he destroyed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track for a distance of 30 miles. On the 13th of Dec., *J.* commanded the Confederate right wing in the bloody battle fought on the Rappahannock, and was afterwards promoted to be lieut.-gen. On the 2d of May, 1863, he executed his celebrated flank-movement on the Union right wing on the Rapidan, falling like a thunderbolt on Gen. Hooker's rear, and inflicting a disastrous rout. On the evening of the same day he was fired at by his own pickets in the growing darkness, and received mortal wounds. His left arm was amputated the same night, and on the 10th he died. Gen. Lee is said to have exclaimed, on learning of the misfortune which had befallen his favorite general: "He is better off than I am. He has lost his left arm, but I have lost my *right*."

Jack'son, a village of Carleton co., New Brunswick, about 50 m. N.W. of Fredericton.

Jack'son, in *Alabama*, a N.E. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area*, about 1,140 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, diversified: *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Bellefonte. *Pop.* about 20,000.

—A village of Clarke co., abt. 125 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Jack'son, in *Arkansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 1,040 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black, White, and Cache rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jacksonport. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

—A vill. of Lawrence co., abt. 135 m. N.N.E. of Little Rock.

—A township of Monroe co.

—A post-office of Randolph co.

—A township of Sevier co.

—A township of Union co.

Jack'son, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Amador co., about 50 m. S.E. of Sacramento; *pop.* about 1,700.

—A town of Calaveras co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A village of Sierra co., about 33 m. E.N.E. of Nevada.

Jack'son, in *Florida*, a N.W. co., adjoining Georgia and Alabama; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee, Appalachicola, and Chipola rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Marianna. *Pop.* (1870), 9,527.

Jack'son, in *Georgia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 378 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee and several of its tributaries. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Granite, iron, soapstone, and asbestos. *Cap.* Jefferson. *Pop.* about 11,500.

—A post-village, cap. of Butts co., about 55 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Jack'son, in *Illinois*, a S. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, about 645 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, and Big Muddy rivers. *Surface*, diversified, a remarkable ovoid eminence in the S.W. part of the co., called Fountain Bluff, rises to the height of 300 feet; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance, and also salt. *Cap.* Murphysborough. *Pop.* about 20,000.

—A village of Stephenson co., about 140 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

—A township of Will co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Jack'son, in *Indiana*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 544 sq. m. *Rivers.* Driftwood, and East forks of White River, be-

sides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly undulating; *soil*, in general, exceedingly fertile. *Min.* Iron ore. *Cap.* Brownstown. *Pop.* 19,413.

Jack'son, in *Indiana*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 200.
—A township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—, " Blackford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—, " Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—, " Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—, " Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—, " Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Clay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.
—, " Dearborn co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—, " Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.
—, " De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—, " Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Fountain co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Green co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
—, " Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 8,800.
—, " Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—, " Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—, " Howard co.; *pop.* abt. 100.
—, " Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.
—, " Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—, " Jasper co.
—, " Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—, " Kosciusko co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Newton co.; *pop.* abt. 600.
—, " Orange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,450.
—, " Gwen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—, " Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—, " Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Ripley co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Rush co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Spencer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—, " Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 150.
—, " Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A village of Switzerland co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.
—A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A village of Tipton co.; abt. 4 m. N.N.W. of Tipton.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—, " Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—, " Wells co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " White co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Jack'son, in *Iowa*, an E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 636 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Maquoketa, and Fall rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and lead in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Andrew. *Pop.* 21,452.
—A township of Adair co.; *pop.* 214.
—, " Benton co.; *pop.* 819.
—, " Boone co.; *pop.* 481.
—, " Bremer co.; *pop.* 1,149.
—, " Butler co.; *pop.* 435.
—, " Calhoun co.; *pop.* 361.
—, " Clarke co.; *pop.* 772.
—, " Crawford co.; *pop.* 172.
—, " Des Moines co.; *pop.* 146.
—, " Guthrie co.; *pop.* 861.
—, " Hardin co.; *pop.* 694.
—, " Harrison co.; *pop.* 160.
—, " Henry co.; *pop.* 1,182.
—, " Jackson co.; *pop.* 844.
—, " Jones co.; *pop.* 802.
—, " Keokuk co.; *pop.* 1,325.
—, " Lee co.; *pop.* 12,928.
—, " Linn co.; *pop.* 902.
—, " Lucas co.; *pop.* 401.
—, " Madison co.; *pop.* 502.
—, " Monroe co.; *pop.* 806.
—, " Montgomery co.; *pop.* 424.
—, " Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 1,544.
—, " Sac co.; *pop.* 307.
—, " Shelby co.; *pop.* 378.
—, " Taylor co.; *pop.* 324.
—, " Van Buren co.; *pop.* 1,296.
—, " Warren co.; *pop.* 485.
—, " Washington co.; *pop.* 1,038.
—, " Wayne co.; *pop.* 241.
—, " Webster co.; *pop.* 281.
—, " Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 533.

Jack'son, in *Kansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas River, and Soldier, Straight, and Bill's creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Holton. *Pop.* (1870)6,053. The former name of this co. was Calhoun.
—A township of Anderson co.; *pop.* abt. 400.
—A post-office of Linn co.

Jack'son, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 425 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock Castle River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* McKee. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Breathitt co., abt. 100 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort.

Jack'son, in *Louisiana*, a N. central parish; *area*, abt. 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* Washita River, and several of its affluents. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Vernon. *Pop.* (1870), 7,745.
—A post-village, cap. of E. Feliciana parish, on Thompson's Creek, abt. 20 m. N. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Jack'son, in *Maine*, a post-vill. and township of Waldo co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Jack'son, in *Michigan*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* The head-waters of the Grand, Kalamazoo, and Raisin rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal, iron, limestone, and sandstone. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* (1870), 86,082.
—A post-town, cap. of the above co., on Grand River, abt. 76 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Jack'son, in *Minnesota*, a S.S.W. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* West fork of the Des Moines River, and several smaller streams, besides numerous lakes, the largest of which, Heron Lake, covers an area of abt. 30 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.
—A post-village, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Mankato.

Jack'son, in *Mississippi*, an extreme S.E. co., bordering on Alabama and also on Mississippi Sound, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt. 1,230 sq. m. *Surface*, low; *soil*, sandy and sterile. *Cap.* Jackson Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 4,122.
—A town, seat of justice of Hinds co., and cap. of the State, on Pearl River, abt. 45 miles E. of Vicksburg, and 1,010 miles S.W. of Washington; Lat. 32° 23′ N., Lon. 90° 8′ W. The town is well laid out on a level plain, and contains a handsome State-House, a State Lunatic Asylum, a Penitentiary, and some other edifices. It is an important depot for the shipment of cotton. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Jack'son, in *Missouri*, a W. co., adjoining Kansas; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Big Blue, and Little Blue rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Independence. *Pop.* in 1870, 56,123.
—A post-village, cap. of Cape Girardeau co., abt. 110 m. S. by E. of St. Louis.

Jack'son, in *New Hampshire*, a P. O. of Carroll co.
—A township of Coos co.

Jack'son, in *New York*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* (1870, 1,662.

Jack'son, in *N. Carolina*, a W. co., adjoining Tennessee on the N.W., and S. Carolina on the S.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tuckaseegee River and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous, lying between the Iron or Great Smoky Mountain on the N.W., and the Blue Ridge on the S.; *soil*, in general fertile. *Cap.* Webster. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Northampton co., abt. 95 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Jack'son, in *Ohio*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 378 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Scioto River, Salt and Symmes's creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone coal, iron, and marble, besides salt in considerable abundance. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* abt. 28,000.
—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Auglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—, " Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Champaign co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—, " Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—, " Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.
—, " Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.
—, " Guernsey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.
—, " Highland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A post-village and township, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 75 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.
—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A village and township of Mahoning co., abt. 37 m. E. of Akron; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.
—, " Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—, " Paulding co.; *pop.* abt. 400.
—, " Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Pickaway co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
—, " Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 600.
—, " Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—, " Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—, " Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—, " Vinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—A village of Wayne co., abt. 96 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 450.
—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 200.
—, " Wyandot co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Jack'son, in *Oregon*, a S.W. co., adjoining California; *area*, abt. 3,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rogue River, Antelope, and Big Butte creeks. *Surface*, in the E. part mountainous, the Cascade Range forming the entire E. border, and attaining at one point (Mount Pitt) an elevation of abt. 11,000 feet; *soil*, in the valleys very fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, and coal. *Cap.* Jacksonville. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Jack'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co., *pop.* abt. 1,117.
—A township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—, " Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—, " Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—, " Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.
—, " Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—, " Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 650.
—, " Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Jack'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A township of Northumberland co.
—, " Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—, " Potter co.
—, " Snyder co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—A post-township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 1,140.
—A village and township of Tioga co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.
—A village and township of Venango co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.
—A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Jack'son, in *Tennessee*, a N. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, about 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gainesborough. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Madison co., on the Forked Deer River, abt. 150 m. W.S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Jack'son, in *Texas*, a S.E. co., bordering on Lavacca Bay; *area*, abt. 885 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lavacca and Navidad rivers. *Surface*, mostly undulating prairie; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Texana.

Jack'son, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Louisa co., abt. 37 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Jack'son, in *Wisconsin*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black River, and the head-waters of several other important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Black River Falls. *Pop.* 7,712.
—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 850.
—A township of La Crosse co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A village of Monroe co., abt. 15 m. E. of Sparta.
—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Jack'son, in *W. Virginia*, a W. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 405 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, Big Mill and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Ripley. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Jack'sonborough, in *Georgia*, a village of Scriven co., abt. 55 m. S.S.E. of Augusta.

Jack'sonborough, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Columbus.

Jack'sonburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Indianapolis.

Jack'sonburg, in *New York*, a village of Herkimer co., abt. 75 m. N.W. of Albany.

Jack'son Cor'ners, in *New York*, a post-office of Dutchess co.

Jack'son Cor'ners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Jack'son Court'-House, formerly JACKSONBOROUGH, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., on Pascagoula River, abt. 150 m. S.E. of Jackson.

Jack'son Court'-House, in *West Virginia*. See RIPLEY.

Jack'son Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of Will co., abt. 48 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Jack'son Fur'nace, in *Ohio*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 90 m. S. by E. of Columbus.

Jack'son Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of Chambersburg.

Jack'sonham, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Lancaster dist., abt. 80 m. N.N.E. of Columbia.

Jack'son Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Davidson co., abt. 132 m. W. of Raleigh.

Jack'sonport, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, capital of Jackson co., at the confluence of the White and Black rivers, abt. 90 m. N.E. of Little Rock.

Jack'sonport, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Door co.

Jack'son's Camp, in *Alabama*, a vill. of Tallapoosa co.

Jack'son's Glass-Works, in *New Jersey*, a village of Camden co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Camden.

Jack'son's Mills, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Ocean co.; *pop.* 1,578.

Jack'son's Riv'er, in *Virginia*, is formed by the union of two streams, North and South, which rise in Highland co., and unite in Bath co.; thence following a tortuous S. course into Alleghany co., and receiving Pott's Creek, *J.'s R.* turns to the N.E., and joins the Cowpasture River in Rock Bridge co. to form the James River, (*q. v.*) *Total length*, abt. 100 m.

Jack'son Sta'tion, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Tipton co.

Jack'son Sta'tion, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Erie co.

Jack'sontown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 31 m. E. of Columbus.

Jack'son Val'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Jack'sonville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, capital of Calhoun co., abt. 125 m. N. by E. of Montgomery.

Jack'sonville, in *California*, a post-vill. of Tuolumne co., on the Tuolumne River, about 12 m. S.W. of Sonora.

Jack'sonville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, capital of Telfair co., abt. 100 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Jack'sonville, in *Florida*, a post-village, capital of Duval co., on the St. John's River, about 252 m. E. of Tallahassee.

Jack'sonville, in *Illinois*, a town, cap. of Morgan co., abt. 32 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* in (1870), 9,244.

Jack'sonville, in *Indiana*, a village of Fountain co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Covington.
—A vill. of Switzerland co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Jack'sonville, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* 797.

Jack'sonville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Bourbon co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Paris.

Jack'sonville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Somerset co.

Jack'sonville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Wabashaw co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of Wabashaw.

Jack'sonville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 11 m. S. of Macon City.

Jack'sonville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., abt. 17 m. S. of Trenton.

Jack'sonville, in *N. Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co. —A village of Monmouth co., abt. 10 m. W. of Freehold.

Jack'sonville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 9 m. N.N.W. of Ithaca.

Jack'sonville, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., abt. 100 m. S.S.W. of Columbus.

—A village of Darke co., abt. 100 m. W. by N. of Columbus.

Jack'sonville, in *Oregon*, a post-village and township or precinct, cap. of Jackson co., about 200 m. S. of Salem; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Jack'sonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Bellefonte. The name of the post-office is WALKER.

—A village of Greene co., abt. 16 m. W. of Waynesburg.

—A village of Indiana co., abt. 40 m. E. of Pittsburg.

—A post-village of Lehigh co., abt. 82 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Jack'sonville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Obion co., abt. 150 m. W. of Nashville.

Jack'sonville, in *Texas*, a post-village of Cherokee co., abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Rusk.

Jack'sonville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 115 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

Jack'sonville, in *Virginia*, a village of Floyd co., abt. 230 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Jack'sonville, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Lewis co.

Jack's Reef, in *New York*, a post-office of Onondaga county.

Jack'-staff, *n.* (*Naut.*) See JACK.

Jack'-stays, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes, or strips of wood or iron, stretched along the yard of a ship, to which the sails are bound. — *Simmonds.*

Jacks'town, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Bourbon co.

Jack'-straw, *n.* A servile dependant. (*Milton.*) — A provincial Anglicism for the Black-cap Warbler.

(*Games.*) One of a set of straws thrown promiscuously on a table, and caught up by some hooked instrument without deranging the rest of the mass; — a game played by children.

Jacks'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Butler co.

Jack'-timber, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the timbers in a bay which, being intercepted by others, is shorter than the rest. — *Worcester.*

Jack'-towel, *n.* A long towel placed over a roller, and joined to a wall. — *Simmonds.*

Jack-with-a-lantern, *n.* (*Meteorol.*) See IGNIS FATUUS. (Often written JACK O' LANTERN.)

Jack'-wood, *n.* See § *Bot.* art. JACK.

Jacob, (*jā'kob,*) the son of Isaac and Rebecca, the grandson of the Jewish patriarch Abraham, and the twin, but younger brother of Esau, was the father of twelve sons, from whom the twelve tribes of Israel were descended. He was the favorite of his mother, by whose advice he imposed upon his father, and obtained his blessing, having before taken an advantage of Esau, by purchasing his birthright. To avoid his brother's fury, he fled to Padan-aram, where he resided with his uncle Laban, whom he served fourteen years for his daughters Leah and Rachel. He afterwards returned to Canaan with great wealth, and a reconciliation took place between him and his brother Esau. His name was altered to Israel by an angel; whence his posterity have been called Israelites. He lived to the age of 147 years. D. in the land of Goshen, about 1680 a. c. His body was buried beside Abraham and Isaac, in the cave on the field of Machpelah, in the land of Canaan.

Jaco'bi, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH, a German philosopher and poet, b. at Düsseldorf, 1743. In 1779 he was appointed to a government office at Munich; retired during the early years of the French revolutionary war, to Wandsbeck and Hamburg; returned to Munich in 1804, and assisted in the organization of the Academy of Sciences, of which he became president in 1807. Jacobi's first work was a philosophical poem entitled *Waldemar*, and published in 1777. Among his other writings, chiefly devoted to the criticism of existing systems of philosophy, are *David Hume, or Idealism and Realism*; an *Essay on the Doctrine of Spinoza*; *Letters to Fichte*; and a treatise *On Divine Things, and on Revelation*. J. led the reaction which followed on the various scepticisms arising from the speculations of Kant, and chiefly relating to the question — how far are we entitled to infer the existence of an eternal reality, from the existence of a primary conception? Jacobi opposed to them an imperturbable dogmatism, — asserting, with unshrinking confidence, the legitimacy and sufficiency of such conclusions as the following: — "I *think*, or have an idea of the Supreme Being — therefore he exists." No German in modern times has attained a style of greater lucidity and beauty. His expositions are elsewhere distinguished by acuteness, and adorned by so remarkable a grace, that his disciples have named him the modern Plato. D. 1817.

Jacobi Islands, (*ja-ko'bee,*) in *Alaska*, one of the Sitka Islands, of George III. Archipelago.

Jac'obin, *n.* An advocate of extreme democratical opinions; a demagogue; — a name that took its origin from the members of the JACOBIN CLUB, *q. v.*

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A Dominican friar. See DOMINICANS.

(*Zoöl.*) A variety of the common pigeon distinguished by a kind of hood formed by a rank of feathers on the back part of the head; a jack.

Jacobina, (*zha-ko-bee'na,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 210 m. W.N.W. of Bahia.

Jac'obin Club. (*French Hist.*) A political club, which bore a well-known part in the first revolution. It was formed by some distinguished members of the First Assembly, particularly from Brittany, where revolutionary sentiments ran high. They took at first the name of Friends of the Revolution; but, as at the end of 1789 they held their meetings in the hall of a suppressed Jacobin monastery in the Rue Saint Honoré, the name of Jacobins, at first familiarly given to them, was finally assumed by themselves. The history of the Jacobin Club is, in effect, the history of the Revolution. It contained at one time more than 2,500 members, and corresponded with more than 400 affiliated societies in France. The club of the Cordeliers, formed by a small and more violent party out of the general body of Jacobins, was reunited with the parent society in June, 1791, but continued to form a separate section within its limits. The Jacobin Club, which had almost controlled the first assembly, was thus, during the continuance of the second, itself divided between two contending parties; although the name of Jacobins, as a political party, is commonly given to that section which opposed the Girondists or more moderate party in the club no less than in the assembly. After the destruction of the latter under the Convention, the club was again exclusively governed by the more violent among its own members, until the downfall of Robespierre. After that period it became unpopular; and its members having attempted an insurrection on behalf of the subdued Terrorists, Nov. 11, 1794, the meeting was dispersed by force, and the club finally suppressed.

Jacobin'ic, Jacobin'ical, *a.* Relating to the political principles of the Jacobins; revolutionary.

Jac'obinism, *n.* The demagogical principles advocated by Jacobinism.

Jac'obinize, *v. a.* To spread the revolutionary principles of the Jacobins.

Jac'obinly, *adv.* Like the Jacobins.

Jac'obite, *n.* [From Lat. *Jacobus*, James.] (*Eng. Hist.*) This term was first applied in England to the party which adhered to James II., after the revolution of 1688, and afterwards to those who continued to maintain sentiments of loyalty toward the house of Stuart, and sought to secure the restoration of that family to the English throne. The unsuccessful rebellions of 1715 and 1745 in Scotland, were brought about by the agency of the Jacobites. In Scotland the party maintained its strength until the failure of the rebellion of 1745 put an end to its political existence. It is said that some of the party carried on a correspondence with Charles Edward, until his decease in 1787. The cardinal of York, his brother, died in 1807; and it has been said, that by his death the adhesion of the Jacobites, if any existed, was transferred to the reigning family as his next heirs. This, however, is an error: the royal house of Italy, and other families, intervening between the house of Brunswick and the crown of England, according to the strict rules of hereditary descent.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A Christian sect which arose during the 5th century, and maintained that Christ had but one nature. They were thus named from Jacob Baradæus, Bishop of Edessa, and apostle of the East, who restored the sect about 545. From this man, Mosheim remarks, as the second father of the sect, all the Monophysites in the East are called *J.* Baradæus died in 578. A small section of the *J.* joined the Roman Catholics in the 17th century, but the majority remained firm in the faith of their ancestors. Riddle enumerates among the remains of oriental sects or Christian communities existing in 1037, the Syrian Jacobites living under their patriarch at Antioch. Roger of Wendover mentions a new sect of preachers called *J.*, because they imitated the life of the apostles, who sprang up in 1198, under the auspices of Pope Innocent III. They were mendicants, and suffered great privations. Mosheim believes the sect ceased to exist soon after the Council of Lyons, in 1274.

Jac'obite, *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James the Second, of England, and his descendants.

Jacobit'ic, Jacobit'ical, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobites.

Jac'obitically, *adv.* After the manner of a Jacobite.

Jac'obitism, *n.* The principles of the Jacobites.

Jacob Rifle. (*Gun.*) A description of rifle invented by Henry Jacob, an English general of the Scinde Irregular Horse. D. 1858. The barrel of this musket is rifled by cutting in the interior four grooves of tolerable depth, each being about the 8th part of the circumference of the interior of the barrel in breadth; or, in other words, equal to the lands in breadth. Although excellent shooting has been made with rifles grooved on Jacob's principle, the depth of the grooving has proved to be an objection, as it reduces the strength of the barrel unless it be made of great weight and thickness, and necessitates the formation of projections on the ball, besides rendering the rifle tedious to load.

Ja'cobsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., abt. 10 m. S. of St. Clairsville.

Ja'cobsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Northampton co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Easton.

Ja'cob's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Youghiogheny from Westmoreland co.

Ja'cob's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Jacob's Ladder, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of PHLOX, q. v.

(*Naut.*) A rope-ladder with wooden steps or spokes, by which the outside of the shrouds, (and therefore the means of ascending the mast,) is reached from the deck.

(*Masonic Her.*) A ladder with three steps, emblematic of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

Ja'cobsport, in *Ohio*, a village of Coshocton co., about 80 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Jacob's Staff, *n.* A pilgrim's staff. — A staff concealing a dagger. — An instrument used by surveyors in measuring height and distance when expedition and little accuracy are required. It was formerly used at sea for the same purposes as the astrolabe, although entirely different from it; — called also *cross-staff.*

Ja'cobstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., about 12 m. E.N.E. of Mount Holly.

Jacob's Well. See SHECHEM.

Ja'cobsville, in *Nevada Territory*, a village of Lander co., about 6 m. W. of Austin.

Jaco'bus, *n.* (*Numis.*) An English coin, of which there were two kinds, viz., the old *J.*, worth 25 shillings, and the new *J.*, also called *Carolus*, valued at 23 shillings, struck in the reign of James I. (1603–25.)

Jac'onet, *n.* (*Com.*) A light, open, and soft kind of fabric, rather stouter than muslin, used for dresses, neckcloths, &c. — *Simmonds.* (Sometimes written *Jaconet.*)

Jac'opone, or JACOPO DA TODI, an Italian monk, whose real name was JACOPO DE BENEDETTI, author of ascetic writings and hymns, which have given him a place among the poets of Italy. The best known of these is the famous *Stabat-mater Dolorosa*; D. 1306.

Jacquard, MARIE JOSEPH, (*jack'ar,*) celebrated as the inventor of a loom for the weaving of damasks, b. at Lyons, 1752. He was the son of a common workman, and first exhibited his machine in 1801, since which time it has been adopted in every manufactory of Europe and America, and is admitted to mark an epoch in the weaving art. He was appointed by Napoleon to an employment in the "Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers," and the city of Lyons has erected a statute to his memory. D. 1834.

Jacquard Loom. (*Mach.*) A loom fitted with an apparatus for pattern-weaving, named after its inventor, M. Jacquard (*q. v.*) The Jacquard apparatus can be adjusted to almost every kind of loom, its office being merely to direct those movements of the warp-threads which are required to produce the pattern, and which previously were effected by the weaver's fingers; its arrangements generally are very complicated, but its principles are remarkable for their extreme simplicity and certainty. In ordinary weaving the alternate threads of the warp, or longitudinal arrangement, are raised so as to enable the weaver to throw the shuttle containing the weft-thread transversely across from his right to his left hand between the warp threads so raised and those left at rest. When the weft is so passed through, the raised warp threads are lowered, and the other set raised, the shuttle having then passed through from left to right. This is the most simple idea of plaiting or weaving. If, however, a pattern has to be produced either in plain materials or varied colors, it is necessary, instead of raising and depressing the whole threads of the warp, in two sets, as above described, to raise only such as are required to develop the various parts of the figure, and this, of course, must be done with great exactness, as the position of every thread tells upon the formation of the pattern. The *J. L.* is for the purpose of regulating these movements, and its mode of action is as follows: The warp-threads are each (as in the common weaving process) passed through a small loop in the lifting thread, so as to be raised by means of the treadles, which act directly upon the lifting-bars; these lifting threads (Fig. 1429, *i, i, i, i,*) are

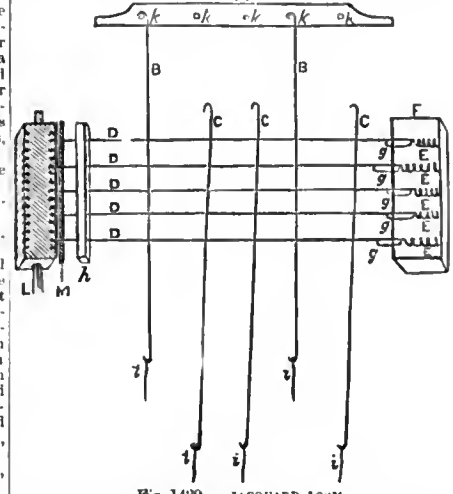


Fig. 1429. — JACQUARD LOOM.

attached to certain wires in the *J. L.*, which form a rigid continuation ending in a hook, which, when nothing interferes, is caught and raised by each upward motion of the lifting-bar; thus, A is the lifting-bar, and it has five projections (*k, k, k, k, k,*) upon which the hooks of the wires catch when in a straight position, as at B, B, but which miss them if they be thrown out of the perpendicular, as at C, C, C. There are only five of these wires given, to prevent confusion, but practically there must be one for every thread of the warp — that is, one for every thread in the width of the cloth to be woven. Each of the lifting wires passes through a horizontal needle placed at right angles, D, D, D, D, D, which has a loop formed for the purpose, thus, at F (Fig. 1429). This needle passes freely through an opening, in the frame at *h*, and is so looped on to another rod, *g*, on the spring-box F, that it moves freely without fear of displacement, and if pushed back into the spring-box, is made to press upon one of the spiral springs E, which

restores it to its place as soon as it is freed from pressure. In the diagram (Fig. 1429), this pressure is supposed to be exerted upon three of the lifting wires, C, C, C; consequently if the lifting-bar A is simultaneously raised, those three wires are missed, while the other two, B, B, being in position, catch the projections *k, k*, on the bar, are drawn up with it, and thus raise the threads of the warp to which they are attached. Now, the regulation of this pressure upon the horizontal needles is effected by a revolving square roller, which has each of its four sides perforated with rows of holes, which, like the needles and lifting wires, correspond in number to the threads of the warp. This roller, when in its place, receives into one row of perforations the whole row of needles where they project through the frame at *h*, and it has a motion given by the machinery which brings each row on its four surfaces in regular order into the same position, and if no impediment is offered, all the needles are undisturbed, and the upright wires lift the entire set of warp-threads to which they are attached. But in order to produce the necessary variations of motion required by the pattern, a set of cards are made, each of the width of the square roller; these also are so perforated that when placed on the surface of the roller their perforations correspond with those on the roller; hence, when the roller L (Fig. 1429) is brought up to the frame *h*, some of the needles will find entrance into the holes of the roller through the corresponding perforations in the covering card, seen in section M, (Fig. 1429); but others will be prevented entering by the absence of such perforations, and the card, by the resistance it offers, will force the needles thus opposed back upon the springs, E, E, E, removing thereby the hooks of the lifting-wires from the action of the lifting-bar. The cards are looped together at the corners, and move as one endless chain on the rollers, and the entire set of perforations on the whole chain of cards exactly represents the pattern to be produced; the same as the notes represent the air in a piece of music. Of course the simple operations here described require mechanical arrangements of great nicety to regulate them, and these are so complicated that mere verbal description would hardly help much to explain them; indeed, even with the loom and its apparatus, and its countless arrangement of hundreds, and even thousands of cards before us, the unpracticed eye finds great difficulty in comprehending its movements. *Ch. Ency.*—The divers contrivances lately proposed as simplifications of the *J.* loom will be found under WEAVING.

Jacquerie, (The,) (*zhăk'er-ai.*) (*Hist.*) The name popularly given to a revolt of the French peasantry against the nobility, which took place while King John was a prisoner in England in 1356. *Jacques Bonhomme* was a term of derision applied by the nobles to the peasants, from which the insurrection took its name. It began in the Beauvoisie, under a chief of the name of Caillet, and desolated Picardy, Artois, and Brie, where savage reprisals were executed against the nobility for their oppressions. It was suppressed after some weeks by the dauphin, and Charles the Bad, king of Navarre. A similar spirit in England produced, not many years afterwards, the Rebellion of Wat Tyler.

Jacques-Cartier, (*zhak-kar-te-a'*,) a river of Lower Canada, enters the St. Lawrence River from Port-Neuf co., abt. 22. m. W.S.W. of Quebec.

Jacta'tion, *n.* The act of throwing; jaculation.

Jactita'tion, *n.* Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving. — Vain boasting. — A term in common law for a false pretension to marriage.

Jacuhy, (*zha-koo-ee'*,) a river of Brazil, prov. of São Pedro do Rio Grande; *length*, abt. 250 miles.

Jac'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *jaculor.*] To throw, as a missive weapon.

Jacula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *jaculatio*, from *jaculor.*] Act of throwing missive weapons.

"Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire." — *Milton.*

Jacula'tor, *n.* One who darts.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Chætodon rostratus*, a species of Indian fresh-water fish, said to procure the insects upon which it feeds by ejecting a drop of liquid through its tubular snout with such force as to disable them. — *Wright.*

Jac'ulatory, *a.* [Lat. *jaculatorius.*] Darted out; ejaculatory.

Jade, *n.* [Icel. *jalda*, a mare, *jodli*, to roll food in the mouth, as a toothless child, from *jad*, loss of teeth.] A mean or poor horse; a tired horse; a worthless nag; a worn-out hack.

"Tir'd as a *jade* in overladen cart." — *Sidney.*

—A mean woman;—a word of contempt noting sometimes age, but generally vice.

"She shines the first of hatter'd *jades*." — *Swift.*

—A young woman, in irony or slight contempt.

"You see now and then some handsome young *jade* among them." *Addison.*

(*Min.*) A name somewhat vagnely applied to a number of minerals, not very dissimilar—nephrite, axestone, serpentine, &c. Nephrite and axestone appear to be the minerals of which *Jade* ornaments are generally made. But Yu, or Chinese *J.*, of which very beautiful vases and other articles are made in China, is supposed to be Prehnite (*q. v.*) *J.* of all kinds has a greenish color, and when polished, has a rather dull and greasy aspect.

—*v. a.* To tire; to weary with hard service; to fatigue; to harass; to crush; to dispirit; to subject to harassing employments or occupations.

—To weary with attention or hard study.

"These are the seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking."— *Watts.*

—*v. n.* To become weary; to lose spirit; to sink; to falter.

"But they fall and *jade* and tire in the prosecution." — *South.*

Jad'ery, *n.* Jadish tricks. (a.)

Jad'ish, *a.* Vicious; bad, as a horse. — Unchaste; incontinent, as a woman.

Jael, (*jā'el,*) a Jewish woman, wife of Heber the Kenite. When Sisera, the general of Jabin, king of Hazor, sought refuge in her tent after the defeat of his army, and had lain down to sleep, she drove a nail through his head, and killed him.

Jaen, (*hā-en',*) a prov. and former kingdom of Spain, in Andalusia, between Lat. 37° 30′ N., and Lon. 2° 50′ and 4° 20′ W. It is bounded N. by the Sierra Morena and La Mancha, W. by Cordova, S. by Granada, and E. by Murcia. Greatest length, 85 m.; breadth, 78 m.; area, 4,340 sq. m. *Surface.* Situated in the upper part of the valley of the Guadalquivir, this prov. is encircled by a belt of rocky mountains, and is, consequently, very rugged in a great part of its surface. *Clim.* Healthy. *Soil.* Rich in the valleys. *Prod.* Olives, wine, fruits, sumach, honey, &c. Cattle and horse-breeding is largely carried on. *Min.* Lead, iron, and copper. *Manuf.* Pottery, and silk and woollen fabrics. *Cap.* Jaen. *Pop.* 398,388.

JAEN, a city, and cap. of above prov., on an affluent of the Guadalquivir, 37 m. N. of Granada, and 124 m. E.N.E. of Madrid. Though an ancient and considerable place, it is so surrounded by mountains of the great Sierra de Susana range, that few travellers visit it; the railway from Madrid to Cadiz has, however, made it more easy of access. *Manuf.* The city, which was celebrated under the Moors for its manufactures, still maintains numerous fabrics of silk, linen, and woollen cloths, and is generally thriving. *J.* was originally a Roman station, and under the Moors it rose to considerable importance, and successfully resisted the attacks of the Castilian kings. It was the theatre of war during the final struggles between the Moors and Spaniards in the 15th cent., since which time it has never recovered its ancient greatness. *Pop.* 25,731.

Jaen de Bracamoros, (*-da-bra-ka-mo'roce,*) a town of Ecuador, on the Chinchipe, near its junction with the Amazons; *pop.* 4,500.

Jaffa, or YAFFA, (anc. *Joppa,*) a seaport-town of Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 30 m. S. of Cæsarea, and about 35 m. N.W. of Jerusalem. It stands on a small eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf (Fig 1430); on the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town, while the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, without a rampart. The general appearance of the place is now very desolate. Its harbor is one of the worst in the Mediterranean. The commerce consists in the importation of grain, particularly of rice, from Egypt. Jaffa has always been a favorite resort of pilgrims to the Holy Land. The Latins, Greeks, and

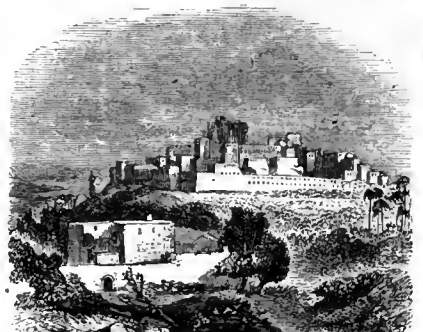


Fig. 1430. — JAFFA, (anc. Joppa.)

Armenians have each small convents for the reception of pilgrims. A little to the west is the celebrated tower of Ramlah, 120 feet high, where an extensive view is obtained. *Pop.* 5,000. —Joppa was a seaport in the time of Solomon. It was the port of Jerusalem, and the landing-place of the cedars with which the temple in that city was built. It was captured by the caliph Omar I. in 636, and by the Crusaders in 1099. It was the scene of a great battle between the Saracens and King Baldwin I. of Jerusalem in 1102. Richard I. (Cœur de Lion) encamped here in 1191. Saladin attacked Jaffa, July 26, 1192. He was compelled to retire, but gained possession of the town in 1193. It was retaken and strongly fortified by Louis IX. of France, in 1252. The Mamelnke sultan Bibars took it in 1267. Napoleon Bonaparte invested Jaffa, March 4, 1799, and took it by storm, March 7. Mehemet Ali obtained possession of the town in 1832; but it was restored to the Turks in 1840. It suffered greatly from an earthquake Jan. 21, 1837, and again July 17, 1845.

Jaffna, JAFFNAPATAM, a fortified seaport of the island of Ceylon, near its N. extremity, 190 m. of Colombo; Lat. 9° 36′ N., Lon. 79° 50′ E. As a commercial emporium, *J.* is the third in Ceylon, taking rank after Colombo and Point de Galle, and also contains a strong British garrison. *Pop.* Estimated at 8,000, chiefly Mohammedans.

Jaff'rey, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* of township 1,800.

Jag, Jagg, *v. a.* [Ger. *zacke*, a prong, tooth, jag, *zacken*, to dent, jag; Sw. *tagg*, a point; Gael. and Ir. *eag*, a notch, an incision.] To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch.

—*n.* A notch; a ragged protuberance; a denticulation.

(*Bot.*) A cleft or division.

Jag'ellons, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A Polish dynasty, founded by Jagellon, or Jagiello, Grand Duke of Lithuania, who married Hedwig, daughter of Louis of Hungary, in 1385, and succeeded to the throne of Poland as Ladislaus V. The house became extinct on the death of Sigismund II., in 1572.

Jägerndorf, KARNOW, (*yai'jern-dorf,*) a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Oppa, 14 m. N.N.W. of Troppau. *Manuf.* Cloth, linen, &c. *Pop.* 6,865.

Jagg, *v. a.* and *n.* See JAG.

Jag'gedness, *n.* The state of being denticulated; unevenness.

Jag'ger, *n.* A tool used by pastry-cooks; a jagging-iron.

Jag'gernaut, in India. See JUGGERNAUT.

Jag'gery, Jag'ghery, *n.* (*Com.*) A species of coarse, dark-colored sugar, obtained from the palm of the cocoa-nut. — *Worcester.*

Jag'ging-iron, *n.* Same as JAGGER, *q. v.*

Jag'gy, *a.* Set with teeth; denticulated; uneven.

Jag'hire, *n.* The term in India for a portion of land, or a share in its revenue, assigned by the government to an individual.

Jago, (St.,) (*ā-gō',*) in Chili. See SANTIAGO.

Jago, (St.,) in Cuba. See SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Jagua, (*hā-gwa,*) or XAGUA, a river of Honduras, Central America, enters the Caribbean Sea about 40 m. W.N.W. of Trujillo. Length about 120 m.

Jagua, (Bahia de,) (*ba-ee-a da ha'gwa,*) or XAGUA, an excellent bay on the S. coast of Cuba, about 45 m. N.W. of Trinidad.

Jaguar', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Felis onça* of Linnæus, a ferocious animal of the genus *Felis*, one of the most powerful and dangerous of American beasts of prey; commonly called the American Tiger, and native from Texas to Patagonia. The form of the *J.* is robust, stouter than that of the leopard, and strongly and almost clumsily built. The body is thicker, the limbs shorter and fuller, and the tail barely reaches the earth when the animal

Fig. 1431. — THE JAGUAR.

stands well upon its feet. The head is larger and somewhat shorter than that of the leopard, and the profile of the forehead is more prominent. The animal is said to measure from 4 to 5 feet from the nose to the root of the tail when full grown. The *J.* is a most adroit climber, and Sonnini states that he saw the scratches left by the claws of one on the smooth bark of a tree nearly 40 feet high, without branches. Baron Humboldt also heard the yell of the *J.* from the tops of the trees, followed by the shrill whistle of the terrified monkeys. Possessed of such tremendous powers, the *J.* becomes the terror of the inhabitants of the countries which he infests. None of the living quadrumana, or quadrupeds, seem to come amiss to its voracious appetite, and it devours with relish birds, fish, and even reptiles. The shells of turtles which had been emptied by *J.* were pointed out to Humboldt. Notwithstanding all its ferocity, the *J.* seldom attacks the human race, though he will not shun man when he meets him. Indeed, according to Sonnini and Humboldt, he will often follow travellers. His favorite prey seems to be the larger quadrupeds, such as oxen, horses, sheep, and dogs, which he attacks indiscriminately, and in the same treacherous manner as the rest of the *Felidæ*. When he has made choice of a prey, he springs on its back, and placing one of its paws upon the back of the head, while he seizes the muzzle with the other, twists the head around with a sudden jerk, dislocating the spine, and thus killing his victim at once. The inhabitants of S. America hunt the *J.* in various ways, either with a pack of dogs or by means of the lasso; the latter mode, however, can only be adopted upon plains or open grounds. Notwithstanding the strength and ferocity of the *J.*, he finds a powerful opponent in the great ant-eater. Although the latter animal has no teeth, whenever he is attacked by the *J.*, he lies on his back, and suffocates or strangles his opponent with his long claws.

Jaguari, (*zha-gwa-ree',*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, and on the W. slope of Sierra de Mantiqueira.

Jaguarí'be, a river of Brazil, rising in the mountains of Boa Vista, prov. of Ceara, and flowing into the Atlantic Ocean in about Lat. 4° 8′ S., Lon. 37° 50′ W.

Jaguarí'pe, a town of Brazil, about 45 m. W.S.W. of Bahia.

Jah, *n.* [Heb.] A contraction for JEHOVAH, *q. v.*

Jahicos, (*zha-ee'koce,*) a town of Brazil, about 70 m. E.S.E of Ceiras; *pop.* 3,000.

Jahn, (*yän,*) FRIEDRICH LUDWIG, a German man of let-

ters and gymnasiarch, b. in Brandenburg, 1778. After graduating with distinction at the universities, he, in 1809, went to Berlin, where he became teacher at the Königisches Gymnasium, and published his *Deutsches Volksthum*. He then set about the establishment of gymnasia throughout the "Fatherland," whence is derived the "Turnkunst," or system of physical education so well known and appreciated in the U. States. In 1813 *J.* received from the king of Prussia a military command, and entered Paris with the allies. After the peace, he re-continued the dissemination of his gymnasia, or *Turner* schools, but, it being considered that they contributed to the spread of liberalism, they were suppressed by the Prussian govt. in 1819, and *J.* himself was made a state prisoner for 5 years. Upon his release, *J.* went to Freiburg, where he exercised a professorship for many years. In 1848, he was elected a member of the national assembly convened at Frankfort-on-the-Main. D. 1852.

Jail, *n.* [Fr. *geole.* See GAOL.] A prison; a building or place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime.—See PRISON. (Written, in England, *gaol.*)

Jail'-bird, *n.* One who has been confined in a jail.

Jail'-delivery, *n.* The release of persons confined in jail. (Also written *gaol-delivery.*)

Jail'er, GAOLER, *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

Jail'-fever, *n.* (*Med.*) A severe form of typhus, which, owing to improved sanitary regulations, is now almost unknown, but was formerly very common in prisons and other places crowded with people.

Jains, or **Jainas,** (*jainz, jai'nâs,*) *n.* [Sansk. *jins,* victorious.] The name of a religious sect among the Hindoos. They are very numerous in the S. and W. provinces of Hindostan, and are principally engaged in commerce. It is believed that Jainism is of much later origin than Buddhism or Brahmaism, and that it did not rise into importance till the 8th and 9th century of our æra. It seems to partake of both of these earlier worships, and was probably an attempt to reconcile Buddhism with Brahmaism. The principal points of difference between them and the Brahmanical Hindoos are:—1. A denial of the divine origin of the Vedas; 2. The worship of certain holy mortals, who, by living exemplary lives here and by self-mortification, had raised themselves superior to the gods; and, 3. Extreme tenderness for animal life; in all of which points they resemble the Buddhists. Their moral code, or "great duties," are,—1. Refraining from injury to life; 2. Truth; 3. Honesty; 4. Chastity; 5. Freedom from worldly desires. Their four "merits" are—liberality, gentleness, piety, and penances. For further information, see *English Cyclopædia.*—Arts and Sciences, and the numerous works therein referred to.

Jakes, *n. sing.* [Etymology uncertain.] A privy; a necessary.

Jalacho, (*ha-la'cho,*) or XALACHO, a village of Yucatan, between Merida and Campeachy.

Ja'lap, *n.* [Fr., from Jalapa, or Xalapa, a town of Mexico, whence it originally came.] (*Med.*) The root of *Exogonium Purga* (fig. 1432), a plant of the genus EXOGONIUM, *q. v.* It is a well-known drug, which acts on the body as an aperient, and a mild or drastic purgative, according to the dose or form in which it is given. The active principle of jalap consists in an alkaloid called *jalapine,* the dose of which, as a drastic purgative, is from one-eighth to half a grain; the ordinary dose of the powdered jalap root is from 15 to 20 grains for an adult, and from 2 to 10 grains for children, according to their age. The extract, when given as a pill, requires from 5 to 8 grains for a dose, and the tincture from 2 to 4 drachms. Next to the simple powder, the best prescription is that of the compound powder, made by mixing one-third of powdered jalap with two-thirds of cream of tartar, and taking from half a drachm to 1 drachm for a dose.

Fig. 1432.
JALAP (*Exogonium purga*).
a, the root.

Jalapa, (*ha-la'pa,*) or XALAPA, a city of Mexico, about 50 m. W.N.W. of Vera Cruz. The city is beautifully located, at an elevation of 4,340 feet above the sea-level, and contains a magnificent cathedral, and the vast convent of St. Francisco. The climate is salubrious. It is a favorite resort for invalids. *Pop.* 30,000.

Jalap'a, in *Illinois,* a village of Greene co., about 12 m. S.E. of Carrollton.

Jalapa, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Grant co., about 80 m. E. by W. of Indianapolis.

Jalap'a, in *Nebraska Territory,* a P. O. of Dodge co.

Jalapa, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Monroe co.

Jal'apic, *a.* Relating to jalap.

Jal'apin, CONVOLVULIN, RHODOCETIN, *n.* (*Chem.*) A resin insoluble in ether, found in jalap, and supposed to constitute the purgative principle of that substance.

Jalisco, (*ha-lees'ko,*) or XALISCO, or GUADALAJARA, one of the finest provinces of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, between Lat. 18° 45′ and 24° N., and Lon. 101° 15′ and 106° 15′ W. *Area,* about 45,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tuloiottan and numerous smaller streams, besides several considerable lakes. Among the latter is that of Chapala, which covers an area of about 1,400 sq. m. *Surface,* much diversified; *soil,* extremely fertile, some of the districts along the coast being covered with a vegetation so luxurious and rank as to render the atmosphere unhealthy. *Cap.* Guadalajara. *Pop.* 810,000.

Jalomnitza, (*ya-lom-nitz'a,*) a river of Europe, rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and after a course of 170 m. falling into the Danube, 9 m. from Hirschova.

Jalon, (*ha'lone,*) a river of Spain, rising in the prov. of Soria, Old Castile, and after a course of 120 m. joining the Ebro, 12 m. above Saragossa.

Jalousie, (*zhal'oo-zee,*) *n.* [Fr.] A slatted or Venetian window-blind.

Jam, *n.* [Ar. *jamd,* congelation, concretion; *jamid,* concrete, congealed.] A conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water, which congeals on becoming cold.

—*v. a.* [Sans. *yam,* to bold, confine, repress, stop; the probable origin also of *hem,* q. v.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in.

Jamai'ca. [Ind. *Xaymaca.*] One of the Greater Antilles, and the largest and most valuable of the W. Indian Islands belonging to Great Britain. It lies in the Caribbean Sea, between Lat. 17° 44′ and 18° 30′ N., and Lon. 76° 12′ and 78° 25′ W., about 100 m. S. of Cuba, and 120 m. W. of Hayti, from which it is separated by the Windward Channel. Shape nearly oval; greatest length, E. to W., 150 m.; average breadth, about 41 m. *Area,* 6,400 sq. m. *Gen. Desc.* The Blue Mountains, a lofty range, runs through the island in its whole length, rising in some places to upwards of 7,200 feet in height. On the N. and S. sides of this range the aspect of the country is extremely different. On the former the surface rises gradually from the shore in undulating hills, separated by spacious valleys, watered by numerous rivulets, and clothed with pimento groves. The scenery on the S. side is much bolder. The shore is skirted by abrupt precipices and inaccessible cliffs; and the hill ranges toward the interior are more abrupt and less fertile. Between these ranges and the foot of the central chain are extensive savannahs, and wide plains cultivated with sugar-cane, the luxuriant beauty and verdure of which is set off by a boundless amphitheatre of forests, the outline of which melts into the distant blue hills. The island is well watered. There are about 100 streams dignified with the name of rivers, but none of them are navigable except for boats. Black River, which debouches on the S.W. coast, the largest, is only available for flat-bottomed boats and canoes for about 30 m. Like all the other streams, its current is very rapid. *Clim.* The medium temperature of the year near Kingston ranges between 70° and 80°; at about 4,200 feet above sea-level it usually ranges between 55° and 65°; in the winter falling even as low as 44°. The atmosphere is generally humid, and subject to dense fogs. The N. side of the island is more healthy than the S.; but all insalubrity is supposed to cease at an altitude of 1,400 feet. *Geol. J.* contains no active volcano, but the traces of former volcanic action are sufficiently obvious. Micaceous schist, quartz, and rock spar are common; but limestone, containing numerous shells, is the most prevalent geological formation. The island contains argentiferous lead, copper, iron, and antimony ores; and the Spaniards are reported to have wrought both copper and silver mines. Mining industry is now, however, quite extinct. *Soil and Prod.* The turf-clad hills on the N. side of the island are chiefly composed of a chalky marl; elsewhere the soil is chiefly of a deep chocolate color, or a warm, yellow, or hazel. The latter, called the *Jamaica brick mould,* retains a good deal of moisture, and is among the best adapted for the sugar-cane throughout the W. Indies. But though the soil be in some parts deep and fertile, *J.* is not generally productive, and requires both skilful labor and manure to make it yield heavy crops. Indigo, cotton, and cocoa were formerly important staples; but these have mostly given way to other articles. Maize, Guinea corn, and rice are the principal grains cultivated. The plantain, banana, yam, cassava, and sweet potato are indigenous; the first named is the principal support of the colored population. The forests abound with dye-woods and guiacum, iron-wood, braziletto, mahogany, greenheart, and other valuable kinds of timber and cabinet woods. Various grasses are cultivated; the principal is Guinea grass, a product of so much importance, and growing so luxuriantly, that the grazing farms are for the most part covered with it. *Zoöl.* Horned cattle are found here in numbers, and better and cheaper beef is not met with in any part of the world. Oxen or mules are used for farm labor. Horses—an active and hardy breed—are reared for saddle and harness. Sheep, goats, and hogs are numerous. The Europeans found many indigenous quadrupeds on the island, but none worthy of notice now exist, except the agouti, some monkeys, and rats; which last are in such immense numbers, and so destructive of the sugar-canes, that from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum of the sugar crop, while standing, is supposed to be consumed by them. Alligators haunt some of the larger rivers, and many varieties of lizards and snakes are found, some of which are accounted edible by the natives. The emancipation of the negroes has had, generally, a disastrous effect upon the state of agriculture in this island. From the passing of the Slave Emancipation Act, in 1832, till the year 1848, no fewer than 653 sugar and 456 coffee plantations were abandoned, and their works entirely broken up. It was found,—from the difficulty experienced in inducing the freed colored people to work on the soil,—advisable to try the experiment of importing free coolie laborers from India; this, however, failed in effect, owing to the influence of climatic changes. A few free Africans are, however, introduced yearly into the island, who make serviceable laborers. The exports for the year 1867 attained a gross value of $5,225,000: while, *per contra,* the imports reached $4,295,000 (gold). The principal ports (all of which are free) are Kingston, Port Royal, Morant Bay, Black River, and Savanna-la-Mer on the S. coast; and Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, St. Ann, Ports Maria and Antonio, and Annotto Bay on the N. *Pol. Div.* and *Govt.* The island is divided into 3 counties: Middlesex in the centre, Surrey in the E., and Cornwall in the W. Spanish Town is the seat of govt.; but Kingston is the largest town, and the real cap. of the island. The executive power is vested in a governor, appointed by the British Crown, who is assisted by a council of 4 members. There is besides a legislative council, consisting of 13 members, inclusive of the governor, who is president *ex officio.* All religions are freely tolerated, and education is widely diffused. The island is garrisoned by about 3,000 regular troops, exclusive of the insular militia. *Hist.* This island was discovered by Columbus in 1495, and settled in 1503. In 1655, England took it from the Spaniards, and have ever since held possession. In 1832, the British parliament abolished slavery in the island, paying an indemnity to the colonists of $30,809,635. In NOV., 1865, an attempt at insurrection on the part of the free colored people, instigated by a negro preacher named Gordon, was suppressed by the whites, after considerable bloodshed. *Pop.* 441,265.

Jamai'ca, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Queen's co., about 12 m. E. of Brooklyn; *pop.* of township, (1870), 7,745.

Jamaica, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Windham co., about 90 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township, about 1,541.

Jamai'ca-pep'per, *n.* See ALLSPICE.

Jamaica Plain, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Norfolk co., about 4 m. S.W. of Boston.

Jamari, (*zha-ma're,*) or CANDEAS, a river of Brazil, enters the Madeira about Lat. 8° 40′ S., Lon. 63° 20′ W.

Jamb, *n.* [Fr. *jambe;* It. *gamba;* Gr. *kamp-e,* a bending, the bending of a limb, a joint.] (*Arch.*) One of the sides of an aperture which connect the two sides of the wall. The two vertical linings of a doorway or aperture, which connect two walls, are called the *jamb-linings.* Jamb-posts are such as are introduced sometimes on the side of a door, in order to fix the jamb-linings. They are particularly used when the partition is of wood.

(*Mining.*) See JAM.

—*v. a.* [See JAM.] To squeeze tight; to fix by pressure.

Jambee, Jambi, (*jam'be,*) a town of Sumatra, cap. of a district of same name, about 60 m. from the sea, on a river which, after a course of 100 m., falls into the China Sea in Lat. 1° S. The town is large, but the air unwholesome; Lat. 1° 24′ S., Lon. 103° 39′ E. *Pop.* unknown.

Jam'blichus, a philosopher of the 4th cent.—See IAMBLICHUS.

James, (St.) [Gr. *Jakobos,* the same word as Jacob.] Two, if not three, persons of this name are mentioned in the New Testament: 1. JAMES, the son of Zebedee, and brother of the Evangelist John. Their occupation was that of fishermen, probably at Bethsaida, in partnership with Simon Peter (*Luke* v. 10). On comparing the account given in *Matt.* iv. 21, *Mark* i. 19, with that in *John* i., it would appear that James and John had been acquainted with our Lord, and had received him as the Messiah some time before he called upon them to attend upon him statedly—a call with which they immediately complied. Their mother's name was Salome. We find James, John, and Peter associated on several interesting occasions in the Saviour's life. They alone were present at the Transfiguration (*Matt.* xvii. 1; *Mark* ix. 2; *Luke* ix. 20); at the restoration to life of Jairus's daughter (*Mark* v. 42; *Luke* viii. 51); and in the garden of Gethsemane during the Agony (*Mark* xiv. 33; *Matt.* xxvi. 37; *Luke* xvi. 37). With Andrew they listened in private to our Lord's discourse on the fall of Jerusalem (*Mark* xiii. 3). James and his brother appear to have indulged in false notions of the kingdom of the Messiah, and were led by ambitious views to join in the request made to Jesus by their mother (*Matt.* xx. 20–23; *Mark* x. 35). From *Luke* ix. 52, we may infer that their temperament was warm and impetuous. On account, probably, of their boldness and energy in discharging their Apostleship, they received from their Lord the appellation of Boanerges, or *Sons of Thunder.* James was the first martyr among the Apostles. Clement of Alexandria, in a fragment preserved by Eusebius, reports that the officer who conducted James to the tribunal was so influenced by the bold declaration of his faith as to embrace the Gospel, and avow himself also a Christian; in consequence of which he was beheaded at the same time. He is the patron-saint of Spain, there being a groundless legend of his having planted the Gospel in that country.—2. JAMES, the son of Alphæus, one of the twelve Apostles, (*Mark* iii. 18; *Matt.* x. 3; *Luke* vi. 15; *Acts* i. 13). His mother's name was Mary (*Matt.* xxvii. 56; *Mark* xv. 40); in the latter passage he is called James *the Less,* either as being younger than

James the son of Zebedee, or on account of his low stature (*Mark* xvi. 1; *Luke* xxiv. 10). — 3. JAMES, "the brother of the Lord," (*Gal.* i. 18.) Whether this James is identical with the son of Alphæus, is a question which Dr. Neander pronounces to be the most difficult in the Apostolic history, and which cannot be considered as decided. It is probable, however, that he was a different person. — See JAMES, (EPISTLE OF.)

James I., king of Scotland, son of Robert III., b. 1393, was taken by the English on his passage to France, and kept in confinement 18 years. In 1424 he obtained his liberty, on condition of marrying the daughter of the earl of Somerset. He severely punished those who had governed his country in his absence, for which he was murdered in his bed, in 1437.

JAMES II., b. 1431, succeeded the preceding king, his father, at the age of seven years. He assisted Charles VII. of France against the English, and punished rigorously those lords who had revolted against him. Killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460.

JAMES III., b. about 1453, was the son and successor of the above, and ascended the throne in 1460. He put to death his brother John, and committed so many cruelties that his subjects revolted. Killed 1488.

JAMES IV., b. about 1473, succeeded his father, the last-mentioned, at the age of about 15 years. He defeated the rebellious lords, and assisted Louis XII., king of France, against the English; but was slain at the battle of Flodden Field, in 1513.

JAMES V., the son of the above, b. 1512, was only a year old at the time of his father's death. At the age of 17 he assumed the government, and assisted Francis I. of France against the emperor Charles V., for which the French king gave him his daughter Margaret in marriage. On her decease, he married Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Claude, duke of Guise. On his death, James left his crown to Mary Stuart, his daughter. D. 1542.

James I., of England, and VI. of Scotland, b. at the castle of Edinburgh, 1566, was the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, by Mary, Queen of Scots, daughter of James V. When only a year old, he was proclaimed king, on the forced resignation of his mother, and in 1603 he succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the English throne. A plot was soon after discovered to seize on him, and place his cousin, the Lady Arabella Stuart, upon the English throne in his stead, for which Lords Cobham and Grey, and Sir Walter Raleigh were indicted. But, in 1605, the more desperate attempt to blow up the king, prince, and both houses of parliament, known as the Gunpowder Plot, was discovered, for which Guy Fawkes and many other persons were executed. In 1606, he established episcopacy in Scotland, and made peace with Spain. In 1612, his son, Prince Henry, by Anne of Denmark, died, and the same year his daughter was married to Frederick, the elector-palatine. One of the greatest blots of his reign was the execution of Sir Walter Raleigh. D. 1625.

JAMES II., b. in London, 1633, was the second son of Charles I. He was declared duke of York soon after his birth. During the rebellion he resided in France, where he imbibed the principles of Popery. At the Restoration he returned to England, where he secretly married Anne Hyde, daughter of the earl of Clarendon, by whom he had two daughters, who afterwards became queens of England; viz., Mary and Anne. In the Dutch war he signalized himself as commander of the English fleet, and showed great skill and bravery. On the death of his first wife, he married Mary Beatrix of Modena. He succeeded to the throne on the death of Charles II. in 1685; but his zeal for his religion leading him into measures subversive of the constitution, the Prince of Orange, who had married his daughter Mary, was invited to England by several of the English nobility, and the king, finding himself abandoned by his friends, withdrew to France. D. at St. Germain, 1706.

JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART, b. 1688, known as the *Chevalier de St. George*, or the *Old Pretender*, was the son of James II., by his second wife, Mary d'Este. In Dec., 1686, the queen fled with him to France, and on the death of James, his father, in 1701, he was acknowledged as king of England by Louis XIV., which led to the recall of the English ambassador, and war with France. He was also acknowledged as king by the Pope, the king of Spain, and the duke of Savoy, while he was attainted of high treason in England, in 1702. In 1708 he sailed from Dunkirk with a French fleet for the invasion of Scotland, but the vigilance of the English admiral, Sir George Byng, prevented the execution of the plan, and the prince returned to France. On the death of Queen Anne, he was refused an interview with Louis XIV., and ordered to leave France. In the following year, 1715, a rebellion in his favor, headed by the earl of Mar, broke out in Scotland, and he was proclaimed on the 6th of September. The rebels were defeated at Preston on the 13th of November, and their leaders made prisoners. In December, the Pretender himself arrived at Peterhead, assumed royal state, formed a council, and made a progress through the country, but the case was hopeless, and he was glad to escape to Gravelines. He soon after dismissed Lord Bolingbroke, who had been his secretary, and appointed the duke of Ormond to that post. Ordered to quit France, he went to Italy, and afterwards to Spain, where he was received as king of England, and an expedition was undertaken in his favor, which ended in failure. In 1719, the prince married Maria Clementina, daughter of the king of Poland, by whom he had two sons, Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, and Henry, Cardinal of York. Maria Clementina died in 1735. Disaffection and restlessness continued in Great Britain, and showed themselves from time to time in overt acts, and, in 1745, another Jacobite rebellion broke out in Scotland, Prince Charles Edward landing there, and getting his father proclaimed once more. This struggle ended with the defeat of the Jacobites at Culloden by the duke of Cumberland, 1740. The Pretender died at Rome, where he had lived for many years, in Dec., 1765.

James, in *California*, a village of Colusa co., about 65 m. N.W. of Colusa.

James, in *Iowa*, a township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 206.

James'burg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Middlesex co., about 45 m. N.E. of Camden.

James'burg, in *West Virginia*, a village of Berkeley co., about 18 m. N. of Winchester.

James City, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 184 sq. m. *Rivers.* York, James, and Chickahominy. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. It is one of the original eight shires into which the State was divided in 1634. *Cap.* Williamsburg. *Pop.* about 6,500.

James, (Epistle of.) (*Script.*) The name of one of the canonical books of the *New Testament*. The authorship of this book has been disputed. There are three persons of this name mentioned in Scripture: 1. James the Apostle, son of Zebedee, and brother of John; 2. James the Less, son of Alphæus and Mary, who was also an apostle; and, 3. James, the brother of our Lord. It is generally held by divines that it was James the son of Alphæus who wrote this book. This epistle is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are scattered abroad," evidently, from the context, meaning those that had embraced Christianity. The design of the apostle in writing this epistle was, — 1. To prevent the Jewish Christians from falling into the vices which abounded among their countrymen, and to caution them against covetousness and sensuality, distrusting the divine goodness, &c.; 2. To set them right as to the doctrine of justification by faith; 3. To intimate to such as labored under bodily disorders, that if they were penitent, they might hope for a miraculous cure; and, 4. To prevent their being impatient under their present persecutions or dark prospects, and to support and comfort them by the assurance that the coming of the Lord was at hand. The language of this epistle surpasses all the other writings of the *New Testament* in the purity of its Greek, in liveliness, and in felicity of expression. No regular plan appears in it, and the ideas sometimes follow one another loosely, the writer passing from one subject to another without points of transition; but it contains an abundance of fine striking images, which, considered together, have no parallel in any other apostolic letter. The canonical authority of this epistle has been much disputed both in early and more recent times. It is classed by Eusebius among the *antilegomenai*, or writings whose authenticity was questioned, and it was rejected by Luther and some of the other reformers. The great argument in its favor is its being found in the Syriac version of the *New Testament* executed at the end of the 1st or early in the 2d century.

James'port, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., about 80 m. E. of New York City.

James River, in *Dakota Territory*. See DAKOTA RIVER.

James River, in *Missouri*, enters the White River in Taney co.

James River, in *Virginia*, a considerable river formed by the union of the Jackson and Cowpasture rivers, on the W. border of Rock Bridge co., and flowing a general E. course enters the Chesapeake Bay between Norfolk and Elizabeth City cos. In its route of nearly 500 m. it intersects or washes the borders of some of the richest and most important localities of the State. It also affords communication between the sea and numerous cities, towns, and villages. Richmond, the capital of the State, is situated upon its banks at the head of tide-water, and about 150 m. above the sea. Its mouth expands into an æstuary several miles in width, and in some places affords good anchorage.

James, (St.,) (Order of.) See COMPOSTELLA, (ST. JAGO DE.)

James's Bay, (*jamz'ez*,) a large gulf, forming the most S. part of Hudson's Bay, between Lat. 51° and 55° N., and Lon. 79° and 82° W. It covers an area of about 42,000 sq. m., and contains numerous islands, among the largest of which are Argomeca and Charlton.

James'town, a small town on the west side of the Island of Barbadoes, W. Indies.

James'town, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Sumter co., about 130 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

James'town, in *California*, a post-vill. of Tuolumne co., about 5 m. S.W. of Sonora.

James'town, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-office of Boulder co.

James'town, in *Georgia*, a P. O. of Muscogee co.

James'town, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Clinton co., about 15 m. N.N.W. of Carlyle.

—A village of Sangamon co., abt. 7 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

—A village of Stephenson co., about 115 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

James'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Boone co., about 29 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Elkhart co., abt. 12 m. W.N.W. of Goshen.

—A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* about 850.

James'town, in *Iowa*, a township of Howard co.; *pop.* 272.

James'town, in *Kentucky*, a village of Campbell co., on the Ohio River, about 2 m. above Cincinnati, Ohio.

—A village of Monroe co.

—A post-village, cap. of Russell co., on the Cumberland River, about 80 m. S.S.W. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 275.

James'town, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* about 900.

James'town, in *Minnesota*, a township of Blue Earth co.; *pop.* about 400.

James'town, in *Missouri*, a village of Andrew co., about 180 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

—A post-office of Moniteau co.

James'town, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Guilford co., on Deep River, about 95 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

—A village of Rutherford co.

James'town, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 21 m. S.E. of Mayville; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

James'town, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 64 m. W.S.W. of Columbus.

—A village of Monroe co., about 40 m. N.E. of Marietta.

James'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer co., about 22 m. N.W. of Mercer.

James'town, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Newport co., comprising the island of Canonicut in Narragansett Bay, opposite Newport; *pop.* (1870), 373.

James'town, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Fentress co., about 120 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

James'town, in *Virginia*, a former village of James City co., about 50 m. E.S.E. of Richmond. It was the first English settlement in the U. States, made in 1608. Only a few ruins now remain.

James'town, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Grant co., about 86 m. W.S.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

James'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., about 7 m. S.S.E. of Syracuse.

Janeiro, (Rio de,) in Brazil. See RIO DE JANEIRO.

Jan'elen, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 280 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Janes'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Lassen co.

—A village of Shasta co., about 20 m. S. by W. of Shasta.

Janes'ville, or JAYNESVILLE, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Bremer co., on Cedar River, abt. 5 m. S. of Waverly.

Janes'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Greenwood co.

Janes'ville, in *Minnesota*, a village of Todd co., on the Mississippi River, about 35 m. above St. Cloud.

—A post-village and township of Waseca co., about 14 m. E. by S. of Mankato; *pop.* of township about 400.

Janes'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a city, cap. of Rock co., on Rock River, abt. 45 m. S.E. of Madison. It is for the most part regularly built upon both sides of the river, and commands an active and increasing trade. The city contains many fine public and private edifices, and numerous manufactories. *Pop.* (1870), 8,791.

Jane-of-apes', *n.* A pert girl; — the counterpart of *jackanapes*, q. v.

Jan'gle, *v. n.* [Old Fr. *jangler*; probably allied to *gingle* or *jingle*, and *wrangle*.] To quarrel in words; to altercate; to bicker; to wrangle. Also, to gossip; to tattle. (Eng.)

—*v. a.* To cause to sound discordantly.

"Like sweet bells *jangled* out of tune and harsh." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* [Old Fr. *jangle*.] Discordant sound; contention; babble; prate; tattle; gossipry.

Jan'gler, *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Jan'gleress, *n.* A wrangling, noisy woman.

Jani'culum Mount. See IANICULUM.

Janin, JULES GABRIEL, (*zha'nǎ,*) an eminent French critic, b. at St. Etienne, 1804. Shortly after leaving college, he began to write squibs and political satires for the "Figaro," and continued to do so until that publication was suppressed by the government, in 1825. His vivacious and fearless pen was next employed in the columns of the "Messager des Chambres," and so trenchant were his attacks upon the despotic Polignac ministry of Charles X., that, in 1829, the journal to which he contributed was subjected to a heavy fine. In this year appeared his first novel, *The Dead Donkey and the Guillotined Woman*, which was nothing else than a satire upon the style of Victor Hugo, as head of the "Romantic" school. So highly did his own party already esteem him, that, although only 25 years of age, he was styled by them "the Prince of Critics." During the three or four following years he published two novels, — *The Confession*, and *Barnave*, as well as a couple of volumes of short tales. In 1833 he commenced what has since proved to be the greatest of all his literary undertakings, — the dramatic notices and literary reviews for the "Journal des Debats." Every Monday morning, for upwards of a quarter of a century, appeared a witty, sparkling, and pointed criticism on dramatic literature and the stage. These *feuilletons*, or foot-articles (they being always inserted at the bottom of the newspaper columns), soon made a European reputation for their author, who, throwing aside the dogmatic severity of his predecessors, quickly became a public favorite, by the grace, the polish, and the intuitive justice which characterized his articles. In 1870 he was elected member of the French Academy.

Janis'saries, JANIZARIES, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A celebrated body of infantry established by Amurath, or Murad I., about 1389, who, during the reign of his brother Soliman, had conquered the countries of Albania, Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria, and having claimed as his share a fifth of the captive Christians, selected the youngest and finest of these hardy people, and, having had them instructed in the Mohammedan precepts, he enrolled them into a body-guard for his person. Being highly drilled, and taught all the evolutions of war, they became, for many ages, the finest troops in the Ottoman service, and were regarded as the shield of the empire, and upholders of the dynasty and religion. For several centuries, the Janissaries were recruited exclusively from the trained and educated youths of Christian captives, and of these only the finest were selected; in later times, however, the Osmanlis were allowed to enroll in this distinguished and petted corps, who, knowing their power and influence, like the Prætorian Guard of the

Romans, soon turned on their masters, and by frequent mutinies and acts of insubordination, not only gave the state, and sovereign, frequent cause of disturbance, but compelled the deposition, both of obnoxious ministers and often the Sultan himself. The discipline and obedience taught in the Janissary schools was the most strict, austere, and perfect of any military education ever instituted, and had in it all the abstinence, privation, and total submission peculiar to the monkish orders of La Trappe and Ignatius Loyola. This splendid body of infantry, which was never known to retreat from a field of battle, was composed of four squadrons, each squadron consisting of a certain number of Ortas, or troops, each Orta in the capital being composed of 100 men, in Natolia and elsewhere of 200, though, in time of war, the strength of each troop, Orta, or company, was raised to 500; the total strength of this imperial body-guard is supposed to have numbered 100,000. As the pay given by the state was small, the Janissaries were allowed, when not on duty, to work at their trades, the soldiers being divided into regiments, according to their occupation; thus, one regiment consisted entirely of bakers, another of shoemakers, and so on. An insurrection, which broke out among the Janissaries in 1825, lasted three days, and was so formidable that the Sultan Mahmoud, the father of the present monarch, resolved forever to abandon the institution, and having issued an order for their destruction, the troops of the line fell upon them, June, 1825, when above 25,000 men were slaughtered, their barracks fired, a curse pronounced on their name, and, by a proclamation, the Janissaries were suppressed throughout the Turkish empire.

Jan'itor, *n.* [Lat., from *janua*, a house-door, allied to *Janus*, who was believed to be the guardian of doors.] A doorkeeper; a porter.

Jan'itrix, *n.* A female doorkeeper.

(*Anat.*) The vein *Porta vena.*

Jan'izary, Jan'izar, *n.* One of the Janizaries, or Janissaries, *q. v.*

Jannes, and Jambres, (*Script.*) the name by which St. Paul calls the magicians who resisted Moses in Egypt, and supposed to be the same as *Jamn* and *Jotape* mentioned by Pliny, and as the *Johanni* and *Mamre* of the Talmud.

Jan'nina, or **Jani'na.** See Yanina.

Jan'nock, *n.* Probably a corruption of *bannock*, q. v. Oat-bread. (Prov. Eng.) Also a localism for honest; true; genuine.

Jan'sen, Jan'senius, the founder of the sect of Jansenists, *q. v.*

Jan'senism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrine of the Jansenists, *q. v.*

Jansenists, (*jăn'sen-ists,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A party in the Roman Catholic Church, which arose about the middle of the 17th cent., and took its name from Cornelius Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, who died in 1638. He was a great advocate for the doctrine of Augustine, some of whose works he is said to have read thirty times, and left a work, which was published after his death, under the name of *Augustinus*, in which, supported by quotations from the works of Augustine, he set forth the doctrine of irresistible grace and absolute election and rejection. This doctrine was not new, for it had already several times agitated the Church. Michael Bains, professor at Louvain, had already asserted this doctrine, and 76 propositions, taken from his writings, were condemned by a Papal bull in 1567. Jansenius's work was fiercely attacked by the Jesuits as heretical, and as containing the five following propositions: — 1. That there are certain commandments of God which good men are absolutely unable to obey, though they desire to do so, God not having given them a sufficient measure of grace; 2. That no person in the fallen state of nature can resist the influence of divine grace; 3. To render themselves meritorious in the sight of God, it is not requisite that men should be exempt from internal necessity, but only from outward constraint; 4. That the semi-Pelagians are heretical in maintaining that the human will is able to assist or obey the influence of divine grace; 5. That to say that Christ died for all men, is semi-Pelagianism. After much intriguing and delay the five propositions were condemned by Pope Innocent X. as heretical; but this by no means ended the dispute, for the Jansenists contended that they were condemned in a sense different from that which they were intended to bear by the author. An appeal was again made to the Pope, and in 1656 a new bull was issued by Alexander VII., declaring that Jansenius meant the propositions in the sense condemned by the previous bull. A formulary was now drawn up, conformably to the new bull, and all ecclesiastical persons were required to sign it, on pain of being suspended from their offices. Most of them refused, and a schism was thus occasioned in the French Church, which lasted for some time. The Port-Royalists (see Poar Royal), Arnauld, Pascal, Nicole, Persault, were conspicuous for their defence of Jansenism, and, not content with acting on the defensive, carried the war into the enemy's country, attacking the errors and corruptions of the Romish Church, especially of the Jesuits; one of the ablest of their attacks being the *Provincial Letters* of Pascal. They also, as a means of dissipating error, encouraged the diffusion of education, and published a number of valuable educational works. At length, Clement IX., in order to bring about peace, attempted to compromise matters, by asking merely a rejection of the five propositions, without ascribing them to Jansenius. The liberal policy of Innocent XI. tended still more to restore peace. In 1698, however, the smouldering fire was again stirred up into a fierce flame by the appearance of Father Quesnel's *Moral Observations on the New Testament.* Quesnel was banished from the country; and in 1709, Louis XIV., at the instigation of his Jesuit confessor, suppressed and destroyed the monastery of the Port Royal, and the most revolting indignities were offered to the ashes of its illustrious dead. In 1713, Clement XI. issued his famous bull *Unigenitus*, condemning 101 propositions of Quesnel's work. The strife continued for some time after this, and many of the Jansenists emigrated to Holland. A number of the French clergy still hold the principles of Jansenius, and since 1854 they have had an organ in the religious press, — *L'Observateur Catholique.* While Jansenism remained in France a theological school, it became in the Netherlands an independent Church. In 1704, Codde, the vicar-apostolic of the archbishopric of Utrecht, was deposed by the Pope for holding Jansenistic views; but the chapter refused to acknowledge the validity of this deposition, and in 1723 they chose an archbishop of their own. Since that time they have had an archbishop at Utrecht, and bishops at Haarlem and Deventer. These Jansenists call themselves by preference the disciples of St. Augustine, whose doctrines they maintain, upholding moral strictness, and regarding the inward service of God as the greatest proof of piety. The Jansenistic principles also extended to Italy, especially to Tuscany, where Bishop Ricci and his party effected a temporary schism.

Jan'sen's Creek, in *New York*, enters the Hudson River between Columbia and Dutchess cos., about 4 m. below Catskill.

Jant, *v. n.* Same as Jaunt, *q. v.*

Jan'ter, *n.* A machine extensively used in Bengal and other parts of India, to raise water for the irrigation of land. It consists of a hollow trough of wood, about 15 feet long, 6 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, and is placed on a horizontal beam lying on bamboos fixed in the bank of a pond or river; one end of the trough rests upon the bank, where a gutter is prepared to carry off the water, and the other end is dipped in the water by a man standing on a stage, plunging it in with his foot.

Janthin'idæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ianthinos*, violet-colored.] (*Zoöl.*) The Purple Sea-snails, a family of gasteropodous molluscs. The few species known are marine, and are generally met with floating on the surface of the ocean in warm and tropical latitudes. The shell has some resemblance to our land-snails, but the aperture is angular at its lower part and at its outer side, where, however, the angle formed by the union of the upper and lower halves of the outer lip is much rounded in most of the species; the columella straight and elongated, the inner lip turned back over it. The animal has no operculum, but carries under its foot a vesicular organ, like a congeries of foam-bubbles, of solid consistence, that prevents creeping, but serves as a buoy to support it at the surface of the water. The head is a cylindrical proboscis; and is terminated with a mouth cleft vertically, and armed with little curved spines: on each side of it is a forked tentaculum. The shells are of a violet color; and when the animal is irritated it pours forth an excretion of deeper blue to tinge the sea around it.

Fig. 1434. — PURPLE SEA-SNAIL (*J. communis*).

Jani'ly, Jaunt'ily, *adv.* In a jaunty manner; briskly; airily; gayly.

Jant'iness, Jaunt'iness, *n.* Quality of being jaunty; airiness; flutter; briskness.

Jant'y, Jaunt'y, *a.* [Fr. *gentil*; Lat. *gentilis.* See Genteel.] Affectedly genteel; airy; showy; finical.

Januaria, (*zha-noo-a're-a,*) a town of Brazil, about 150 m. N. of Minas Novas.

Janua'rius, (St.,) a bishop of Benevento, was beheaded at Pozzuoli, in 291 or 305, the wild beasts to which he was at first exposed having refused, according to the chroniclers, to injure so holy a man. His relics were removed to Naples, where a small phial of his blood is said to liquefy spontaneously every anniversary of his festival, Sept. 19.

Jan'uary, *n.* (*Calendar.*) The first month of our year, so called from the god Janus, who is commonly represented with two faces, as it was considered both to look back upon the past year, and forward to that which was coming. It was likewise the first month in the Roman calendar, to which it was added, together with February, by Numa. It was not uniformly, however, the first month of the year among the Latin Christian nations until the 18th century; and even in some parts of this country the year commenced with the month of March till 1751, when an Act was passed adopting the Gregorian in place of the Julian style, and declaring that the legal year shall be uniformly deemed to begin on the 1st of January.

Ja'nus. (*Myth.*) A Latin deity, generally represented with two faces looking opposite ways. His temple, the doors of which were kept open in time of war, and closed in time of peace, is said to have been founded by Romulus. The gates were shut eight times; namely, in the reign of Numa, B. C. 714; soon after the first Punic war, B. C. 235; after the battle of Actium, B. C. 30; after the Cantabrian war, B. C. 25; at the general peace under Augustus, A. C. 5; under Nero in 58; under Vespasian in 71; and under Gordian in 241.

Ja'nus-faced, *a.* Practising duplicity.

Japan', (called *Niphon* by the natives, and *Yang-hou*, by the Chinese), an insular empire off the E. coast of Continental Asia, opposite to Mantchooria, from which it is divided by the Sea of Japan and the straits of Tartary and Corea. It comprises 5 large and a great number of small islands, lying between the 30th and 50th parallels of N. Lat., and between the 128th and 151st degrees of E. Lon.; bounded N. by the Sea of Okhotsk and the island of Tarakai or Karafto (formerly known to European geographers as *Saghalien*, and now annexed to Asiatic Russia), N. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the eastern sea of the Chinese; and W. by the Sea of Japan, which communicates with the open ocean by the straits of La Perouse and Sangar, running between the different islands. The Japanese empire contains (including its dependencies) not less than 3,850 islands within its limits. *Pol. Div.* The area and territorial distribution, according to the latest authorities, is as follows:

Chief islands.	*Area in sq. m.*	*Chief city.*
Niphon (or Japan proper), with Sado, Oki, Avadsi, &c.	90,311	Yeddo.
Sikok or Sitkokf,	6,976	Tosa.
Kiou-siou, (Kewsew,) and smaller isles,	17,262	Nagasaki.
Dependencies.		
Yesso, and smaller isles,	31,068	Matsmai.
Kourile or Kurile Islands,	3,700	
Bonin Islands,	122	
Total,	149,439	

Phys. Geog. The three principal islands of Japan proper have a very uneven surface, few plains being of any great extent, and the hilly country extensive and of a rocky character. Niphon, the largest, longest, and best known of these islands, contains a regular mountain-chain, running N.N.E., the highest summit of which, called Fusiyama, is upwards of 12,000 ft. high, another also, Siro-jama, reaching an altitude of 8,000 feet, and being covered with perpetual snow; the average height, however, is so moderate, that the high ground generally admits of cultivation almost up to the dividing line of the watershed. The summits above named are active volcanoes, and many other peaks emit either flames or smoke. Earthquakes are frequent, one in 1705 having destroyed nearly half of Yeddo, and killed more than 100,000 of its inhabitants; thermal and mineral springs also are of very frequent occurrence, so that, on the whole, the Japanese islands may be considered the seat of active volcanic movements, connected most probably, with those of Kamtschatka and the islands of Formosa and the Asiatic Archipelago, all of which belong to a chain of heights almost as distinctly marked as the volcanic chain of S. America. The metallic wealth of *J.* is stated to be very great, comprising copper in sufficiently large quantities for an extensive exportation, a considerable quantity of sulphur, some lead, tin and iron, and a little gold and silver; the mines of the last two items being under exclusive government superintendence. The rivers of *J.*, though numerous, are not long, on account of the peculiar narrowness of all the islands; few of them are navigable, and most of them might be characterized rather as torrents than rivers. The largest is the Yeddo-garva, in Niphon, rising in the large lake of Oitz, or *Biwa-no-oumi*, and emptying itself, after an estimated course of from 60 to 80 m., into the harbor of Osaka. The lake Fakonee, S.W. of Yeddo, is viewed with superstitious reverence by the natives. — *Meteor.* The climate in a country extending over so many parallels of lat. must, of course, vary extremely, the N. dependencies having a severely cold climate, while the S. parts of the empire are nearly as warm as Virginia, though with a temperature considerably more variable, owing to their insular position. In Kiou-sion, and the S. districts of Niphon, as far N. as Yeddo, the thermometer ranges between 104° and 29° Fahr.; 80° being the average height in the middle of summer, and 35° during the severest months of winter. The cold of the latter season, however, is much increased by the prevalence of N. and N.E. winds; and the summer heats of July and Aug. are moderated by cooling breezes from the S. and S.E. Rain is very frequent, falling more or less on two-thirds of all the days in the year, but more especially in June and July, which are the *satoaki*, or rainy months; hurricanes, also, and storms very frequently occur, and are described as being very violent. — *Agric. Prod., &c.* Tillage is followed in *J.*, not merely as a pursuit dictated by private interest, but also in obedience to a general and very peremptory law, which obliges all land-owners, under penalty of confiscation, to keep their property in good productive condition, and therefore able to pay a large land-tax to the govt. The soil, though not naturally fertile, has been so much improved as to be rendered extremely productive. Few plants, except on the hills, are found in a natural state; and the face of the country, even in the mountain-slopes (which are formed into terraces as in some parts of Italy and Persia), is so diligently cultivated, that it would be difficult to find in the country a single nook of untilled land, even to the dry summits of the mountains. In the S. districts rice is raised in very large quantities, as it forms a principal article of food with the inhabitants; but wheat is little grown and held in light estimation; barley, also buckwheat, a bean called *daidson*, and another, the *soja dolichos*, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, and cucumbers, are raised abundantly; and the fruits of the semi-tropical latitudes, the orange, lemon, grape, peach, and mulberry (the last of which is carefully reared for silk-worms), are both plentiful and fine in quality. Ginger and pepper are the chief spice-plants. Cotton is grown in con-

siderable quantities, and tobacco introduced by the Portuguese Jesuits is very generally raised in the S. islands. The grand object of cultivation, however, next to rice, is the tea-plant, brought hither from China in the 9th cent. Not only are there large tea-plantations with drying-houses, but every hedge on every farm consists of the tea-plant, and furnishes the beverage of the farmer's family and laborers. The finer descriptions demand extreme care in their cultivation; the plants thrive best on well-watered hill-sides, and they are said to be manured with dried anchovies, and a liquor pressed out of mustard-seed. Among trees, the *Broussonetia papyrifera* is cultivated for its bark, which is converted into cloth and paper; and the varnish-tree (*Rhus vernix*, called by the natives, *ocrisinoki*) for its gum, used in varnishing wooden furniture; the camphor laurel, also, the iron-tree, oak, fir, and cypress, are common, and furnish products useful as well for home consumption as for exportation. Of timber, there is a prevailing insufficiency, and supplies are obtained from the N. dependency of Yesso, and from Saghalien. The ornamental plants are extremely beautiful. — *Zoöl.* Pasturage in a country inhabited by a people eating scarcely any animal food except fish, and so well supplied with cotton and silk that they feel no want of wool for the fabrication of cloth, must necessarily be quite unimportant. Buffaloes and oxen are not numerous, and are used only for draught labor, and there are but few sheep, —the progeny of a breed introduced by the Dutch soon after their settlement in the country; the horses are of inferior size, and are only used by the nobility; there are neither mules nor asses, and hogs are found only in the neighborhood of Nagasaki. Dogs are common, and are considered sacred animals, in consequence of the favor which they enjoyed from one of the *Mikados* or supreme emperors; and cats are even more esteemed by the Japanese ladies than by the venerable spinsters of the U. States. Among the wild animals may be enumerated bears, wild boars, and dogs, foxes, deer, monkeys, hares, rats, and two small specimens of the weasel kind peculiar to the country, and called the *itutz* and *tin*. Birds are numerous and of many varieties; falcons are highly valued, and pelicans, cranes, and herons are considered of great utility in destroying vermin and insects that are injurious to the agricultural economy; the pheasants, ducks, and wild geese have a splendid plumage; besides which there is a great variety of teal, storks, pigeons, ravens, larks, and other small birds. Among reptiles, snakes are not infrequent, especially in the northern part of Niphon; and one variety, the *Ourabami*, is of enormous size. Tortoises also, and lizards, are of common occurrence, and the islands, particularly towards the S., are infested with noxious insects, as scorpions, centipedes, and white-ants. An apterous phosphorescent insect, *Lamyris Japanica*, deserves notice, as being similar in its habits to the fire-fly of America, but of an entirely different genus. The seas teem with immense quantities of fish, affording a staple article of food to the inhabitants, and giving employment to numerous fishermen. The salmon, herring, eel, perch, cuttle-fish, with many others, are caught in myriads. Oysters, also, of a peculiar and delicious kind, are extremely abundant, and are used almost exclusively as food by many of the poorer natives

Fig. 1435. — A PRIEST AND GENTLEMAN.

about Yeddo, where the fisheries lie. Whales and narwhals frequently visit the coast, and are caught by harpooning. The flesh is eaten. The whalebone serves various purposes; and ambergris is extracted from the entrails. — *Manuf.* The manufacturing industry of the Japanese will bear comparison with that of the Hindoos, or even Chinese. The artificers in copper, iron, and steel have a high reputation; and the sword-blades of *J.* rank second only to those made in Khorassan. Telescopes, thermometers, and watches and time-pieces of excellent quality, are constructed at Nagasaki; and many of the workmen possess a high degree of mechanical ingenuity. Glass is made; but the natives are not acquainted with the art of glass-blowing. Printing was introduced in the 13th century, and is conducted, as in China, by means of wooden blocks. Engravings also are executed, but in a very clumsy manner. Silk and cotton fabrics, of good quality, are manufactured to an extent almost sufficient for the home demand. Porcelain, more highly esteemed even than that of China, is formed from two peculiar kinds of earth, called *kaolin* and *petunse*. The art of lacquering furniture with gold, silver, and various pigments, the secret of which was till lately almost exclusively confined to the Japanese, and hence called *japanning*, is practised with great success. The process is extremely tedious; and the gum requires long preparation for its conversion into varnish. Five coats, at least, are successively applied, and when dry, rubbed down and polished with stone. Many of the more costly specimens are inlaid with mother-of-pearl. Good paper is made from the maceration of the mulberry and other barks, the fibres of which are used in the manufacture of cordage. Japanese houses are built on one model, differing in size and costliness of material, while from the palace down there reigns a rigid simplicity in form and furniture. The frequency of earthquakes necessitates the use of the lightest materials, which are wood and paper; and with these the danger from fire is so great that costly ornamentation would be thrown away. According to Sir R. Alcock, fires in Yeddo are so frequent that the whole city is burned down and rebuilt every 7 years, and the same rule holds good in other towns. Of ship-building and navigation, the Japanese possess a slight knowledge; and that is prevented from being increased by a law which compels the people to build their ships in a particular manner, somewhat similar to that of the Chinese junks. They are constructed of cedar, fir, or camphor-wood; and the merchant-vessels average about 70 feet in length, by some 20 to 24 feet in breadth, their carrying capacity varying from 100 to 150 tons. Great numbers of sailing-craft are employed in the coasting-trade of the empire; and many others besides are engaged in the fisheries. — *Trade and Com.* The internal trade of *J.* is very extensive; and a variety of regulations are in force, the object of which is to protect and encourage home-industry. The prices of goods are not enhanced by imposts of any kind; and communication between the great markets and all parts of the empire is facilitated by a numerous shipping, and a well-maintained system of public roads. The shops and markets, especially in Yeddo, Miako, and Nagasaki, are well supplied with almost every description of agricultural produce and manufactured commodities; and the great fairs are crowded with people from the most distant parts of the country. Accounts also are published, from time to time, of the general state of trade and agriculture, and of the prices current for the chief marketable articles at the trading-cities of Yeddo, Miako, Osaka, and Simonoseki, on the island of Niphon; Sanga, Kokoura, and Nagasaki, in Kiou-siou; Tosa, in Sikok; and Matsmai, in Yesso. Foreign commerce was, however, until within the last few years, vigorously opposed and rigorously excluded by the government, in consequence of the attempts formerly made by the Portuguese Jesuits to Christianize the people. An edict, published in 1637, and still unrepealed, makes it a capital offence for the natives to trade into other countries; and their seamen even, when accidentally cast on foreign shores, are on their return subjected to severe examination, and sometimes tedious imprisonment, to purify them of the supposed pollution contracted abroad. The Dutch, who were the first foreigners permitted to visit the empire after the expulsion of the Portuguese, had their earliest factory on the island of Firato; but they were removed in 1641, by the emperor's orders, to Nagasaki, where, in common with the Coreans and Chinese, they were allowed to bring their merchandise for sale; but the number of vessels permitted to enter the port each year, and the quantity of each description of goods to be exposed for sale, were strictly defined, and the residents in the factory restricted to 11 only. The ships, immediately on their arrival, were minutely searched, and the crews kept during their stay in port completely secluded from the natives, on the islet of Djesima, close to the harbor. In recent years, the combined efforts of the American and European governments have brought about a more liberal state of things. By treaties made with the U. States in March, 1854, with Great Britain in Oct., 1854, with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855, with France in 1859, with Portugal in 1860, with Prussia and the Zollverein in 1861, with Switzerland in 1864, with Italy in 1866, and with Denmark in 1867, the six Japanese ports of Nagasaki, Kanagawa (Yokohama), Nigata, Osaka, Hiogo, and Hakodadi, were thrown open to foreign commerce. The last-named port, in the N. of the empire, was, after a lengthened trial, ultimately deserted by nearly all the foreign merchants settled there, it having been found almost impossible to establish any satisfactory intercourse with the natives. Hakodadi is situate on an island, where there is little or no cultivation, separated from the main continent of Niphon by the Sangar Straits. No Japanese can enter Hakodadi, or have commercial relations with any foreigner, without permission from the officials, who claim a large percentage on the business transacted. The commercial statistics applying to the foreign trade with Japan, in 1868, are as follows:

PORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
			Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Yokohama	$23,391,448	$14,813,706	376	291,299	329	279,449
Hakodadi	431,152	214,035	114	40,815	113	40,618
Hiogo-Osaka	1,148,787	5,198,448	192	114,687	178	109,907
Total	$24,971,387	$20,226,189	682	446,801	620	429,974

In the returns of exports given in this table from the ports of Yokohama and Hakodadi, tea forms an item of 11,223,426 lbs., valued at $3,347,425; raw silk, 18,213 bales, and 2.68 piculs, valued in the aggregate at $12,381,113; the balance of exported commodities included silk waste and cocoons, silk-worms' eggs, sea-grass, dried fish, deer-skins, horns, &c., together with $2,200,000 of bullion, in silver bars. The entire export of the leading staples in the above year (taking into account the shipments from Hiogo-Osaka) may be summed up as 19,000 bales (or 1,900,000 lbs.) silk, about equally divided between France and Great Britain; and about 15,000,000 lbs. tea, of which the U. States took more than seven-eighths. The minor articles of exportation comprise copper ingots, camphor, and, to a smaller extent, of silk fabrics, lacquered wares, and porcelain. The imports chiefly consist of textile goods, arms, sugar, dye-woods, seal-skins and furs, whale-oil, glass-wares, &c. The port of Nagasaki, during the year 1867, exported produce to the value of $1,775,907; and received foreign goods amounting to $5,248,986. The number of vessels entering was 294 (or 105,203 tons), and the departures 265, of 95,531 total tonnage. The bulk of the shipping trading with *J.* is pretty evenly divided between the Americans and the English. American shipping has exhibited a marked increase since the opening of the Pacific mail line from San Francisco to Japan. The trade of *J.* with foreign countries has shown an immense expansion since 1865, chiefly owing to the great rise in the price of Japanese silk. The tea-trade, however, does not correspond with the anticipations formed of it. The leaf would appear to be imperfectly cured, and the demand, such as it is, is almost entirely confined to the American market. The import traffic into the empire, in 1865, was affected by the comparative stringency of money throughout the country, partly brought about through the large outlay previously made for sugar, rice, and arms, and partly by the fall of prices consequent upon over-importation. Business in metals was quiet, but has since acquired a stronger tone, while the demand for cotton goods is steadily increasing year

Fig. 1436. — A MERCHANT'S FAMILY.

by year. The Japanese have been pretty fair customers to foreign shipbuilders. In 1865, of 12 war-steamers supplied to the order of Japanese Daimios, 5 were built in the U. States, and 7 in Great Britain. The number of foreigners settled in the empire is yet very small; English, Americans, and Dutch preponderating. — *Cambistry.* Accounts are kept in silver *taels*, each equivalent to 3¼ Dutch florins (about $1.47); and *ichubis* (33 cts.): the gold *koban* is worth (at par) about $7.30 (gold). The Chinese system of taking specie only for its strict metal value, and using it indiscriminately, either whole or in pieces, obtains also in this empire; but, unlike the Chinese, the Japanese have a national metallic currency. Their coins are made of iron, copper, silver, and gold, and an alloy of gold and silver, and are of different shapes — rectangular, square, circular, and oval. There is also a paper currency, consisting of bank-notes of ¼, ½, and 1 koban. Large payments are, however, most commonly made in silver ingots of a fixed size and value. The standard of weight is the ton or *picul*, equal to 133 Eng. lbs. av., and divided into 100 *catties* and 1,600 *talcs*. The measure of length is the *tattamy*, equivalent to 6 ft. 4 in. Eng.; but road distance is calculated by *ri*, or Japanese leagues, about 30 of which go to a degree of lat. — *Govt., &c.* The nominal head of the State is a Spiritual Emperor, called the *Mikado*, invisible to the people, and considered of semi-divine origin. Until the civil war of 1867–8, there stood

by the side of Mikado, a Temporal Emperor, the Shôgun, or, as commonly called, the *Tycoon*, who represented the central executive. But the Mikado even does not appear to have been possessed of general authority extending over the whole empire. The *actual* government is vested in a number of feudal princes, or *Daimios*, proprietors in their own hereditary right of a more or less extensive territory, over which they exercise absolute away, even holding the power of life and death over their peoples. The central authority is not only powerless as far as they are concerned, but they claim the right even of removing the Tycoon and his ministers — a right exercised in Jan., 1868, when the former was made prisoner by two of the most powerful Daimios, who assumed the government in the name of the Mikado, and abolished the Tycoonate. The imperial administration is carried on by two councils of state, the first called the *Gorogio*, composed of 5, and the second, or *Onwakadonchisri*, of seven members. Over the first council, which more immediately represents the executive authority, presides the *Gotario*, or prime-minister, who occupies the post of Regent of Japan, in the event of the minority, or during the temporary illness of the sovereign. The Gotario is elected by the two councils of state and the principal Daimios of the empire, from among the latter class. The number of Daimios, or princes, is estimated at 143, and their united revenues amount to several hundreds of millions of dollars. Certain districts only are under the immediate control of the central government, and their revenues are assigned to the maintenance of the Mikado. Besides their landed influence, the power of the Daimios is secured by their command of more or less considerable bodies of troops, consisting of their vassals and retainers, to which most of them have added, in late years, small steam-navies. The laws of *J.* are severe, vindictive, and sanguinary. Fines are seldom imposed; banishment to the mines, imprisonment, torture, death by capitation, poison, and crucifixion, are the ordinary penalties of crime, the shades of which are little distinguished. It frequently happens also that the courts visit with punishment not only the delinquents themselves, but their relatives and dependants, and even strangers who have accidentally been spectators of their crimes. The prisons are gloomy and horrid dungeons, containing chambers for torture and private executions, besides numerous cells for solitary confinement. The Japanese police is extremely strict in the maintenance of order, and the prompt arrest of offenders. It is also charged with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.—*Rev.* The public revenues are derived from taxes on houses and lands; the amount, however, is unascertainable.—*Army.* The Japanese army is believed to comprise a force of 80,000 infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The infantry is formed into regiments, manœuvring like the French soldiers, and armed on the same model. A number of Japanese officers and sub-officers were instructed by French military men at Yokohama, in 1866.—*Religion.* A modified form of Buddhism prevails, divided into many different sects.—*Inhab.* The pop. of *J.* is divided into eight classes, viz., princes, nobles, priests, soldiers, civil officers, merchants, artisans, and laborers. The caste system is strictly pursued, and each follows the employment of his fathers, whatever his capacities may be for a different pursuit. The people, physically considered, appear to be a mixed breed of Mongolian and Malay blood, though they regard themselves as aborigines. They are, in general, well made, active, and supple, having yellow complexions, small deeply-set eyes, short flattish noses, broad heads, and thick black hair, which, however, is not allowed to be worn except on the crown, the sides of the head being kept constantly shaved. The dress of the Japanese consists of several loose silken or cotton robes, worn over each other, the family arms being usually woven into the back and breast of the upper garment. To these is added, on state occasions, a robe of ceremony; and the aristocracy wear with it a sort of pantaloons called *hakkama* (resembling a full-plaited petticoat drawn up between the legs), with one or more swords, according to the rank of the parties. The lower orders are prohibited from wearing swords. The men shave the front and crown of the head, the rest being gathered and formed into a tuft, covering the bald part; the women, on the contrary, wear their hair long, and arranged in the form of a turban, stuck full of pieces of highly polished tortoise-shell; and they paint their faces red and white, and stain their lips purple, and their teeth black. Hats are only worn in rainy weather; but the fan is an indispensable appendage to all classes of the Japanese. Their gait is awkward, owing partly to their clumsy shoes; but that of the women is the worst, in consequence of their so tightly bandaging their hips, as to turn their feet inwards. On the other hand, they do not deform themselves by confining their feet in tight shoes, like the Chinese. Polygamy is not practised even by the nobles, and far more freedom is permitted to the female sex than in China; many are well educated, and almost all play on musical instruments. Concubines are kept in numbers, varying according to the means of the owner; but they hold a rank much inferior to that of wives; prostitutes are found in every town in greater numbers than in any Asiatic country, except India; and so little discredit is attached to their profession, that they are visited by married females, and received back without remark into respectable society. The great bulk of the people appear intelligent, and desirous of increasing their knowledge by inquiries: they study medicine and astronomy, and their observations are as correctly made as their rude instruments will allow. Almanacs are compiled at Miako, the great centre of the national science and literature. The history of the country has been written with great care by some of the native writers; and their works on botany and zoölogy contain good descriptions and tolerable engravings of the plants and animals indigenous to their island. Poetry, also, is cultivated, and there is a prevalent taste for music. The Japanese language has no affinity to that of the Chinese, nor, indeed, to any known Asiatic language, except that of the Ainos, who inhabit Yesso and Tarakai. It is a polysyllabic tongue, has an alphabet of 47 letters, and is written in four different sets of characters, one of which (the *katakana*) is used exclusively by the males, while another (the *kiragana*) is appropriated to the females. The Chinese character also is in use among the learned.—*Cities, &c.* Besides the cities already mentioned, the other principal places are Miako, Osaka, and Sakai.—*Pop.* Estimated at 37,000,000.—*Hist.* Marco Polo was the first to make known

Fig. 1437.—JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT WASHINGTON.

to Europeans the existence of a country called by him *Xipangu*, but since proved to be identical with *J.* In 1542 Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, was cast away on these shores, and a Portuguese settlement from Malacca was soon after made at Nagasaki, the commercial relations of which, with the inhabitants, were very considerable and highly lucrative to the settlers, till the interference (as before stated) of the Jesuit missionaries put an end to all traffic. The Dutch, in 1600, obtained a partial footing in the way of trade, and the Russians, in the early part of the present cent., sought to establish commercial relations with the empire. Finally the combined efforts of the chief governments of Europe in conjunction with that of the U. States, obtained treaties (as previously referred to) which opened this *terra incognita* to intercourse with the world at large. (Interesting details concerning this country will be found in Sir Rutherford Alcock's *City of the Tycoon*, (Lond. 1867); and in Prof. Pumpelly's *Across America and Asia* (N. Y. 1870.)

Japan', *n.* A work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan.—*Johnson.*

—*a.* Of or pertaining to japan work, or Japan; as, a *Japan* glass.—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish, and embellished with figures; to make black and glossy; to varnish.

Japanese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Japan.

Japanese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native, or the natives, of Japan.—The language of the natives of Japan.

Japanese Pepper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See XANTHOXYLLON.

Japanese Wax, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHUS.

Japan'ner, *n.* One who varnishes after the manner of the Japanese.

Japan'ning, LACQUERING, *n.* (*Arts and Trades.*) The method of giving a hard and highly-polished surface to articles made of wood, metal, paper, or leather. It is applied to tea-trays and bread-baskets of iron or papier-mâché (see PAPIER-MÂCHÉ), boxes and tea-caddies made of wood, candlesticks, snuffers, and a great variety of articles of every-day use. *J.*, when applied to common tea-trays of sheet-iron, saucepans, grates, and other articles of hardware, merely consists in covering the surface of the metal with a hard and lustrous black varnish. In iron bedsteads of a common kind, the metal frame and laths are merely painted with a coloring-matter mixed with a clear transparent varnish. When applied to wooden bedsteads, wash-stands, chairs, &c., it consists in coating the same with coloring-matter which has been mixed with turpentine instead of oil. In the better kinds of japanned-work, there are four separate stages, —priming, putting on the ground, putting on the pattern in gold or colors, and finishing. The first stage consists in covering the article to be japanned, if it be made of wood, with a composition of size and whiting, to produce evenness and smoothness of surface; but this is said to be detrimental to the durability of the coats of varnish that are laid on it, from its brittle nature, so it is seldom applied unless the wood be soft and porous. For articles made of hard close-grained wood and metal, a simple coat of varnish is the only priming required. When this preliminary coat is quite dry, the ground is put on, which consists of various kinds of coloring-matter of an earthy nature, mixed with copal varnish, or varnish made of seed-lac or gumanimi. One or two coats of this mixture are applied, after which the work receives three or four coats of varnish, and is dried in a stove. If a ground of gold, silver, or bronze be desired, the work is coated with japanner's gold size, over which metallic dust is spread to produce the required appearance. When the ground is dry, the pattern is produced upon it by painting it in colors prepared in the same manner, or by gilding with gold size and gold dust, if the whole, or any part of the pattern, is to be produced in gold. Sometimes engravings that have been printed on paper prepared for the purpose, with a coating of gum or isinglass, are transferred to the surface of the work, the print being laid face downwards on the ground, and the paper removed by moistening the back with warm water, which dissolves the gelatinous matter on which the impression has been taken. The final stage is that of finishing, which consists in covering the whole work with several successive coats of varnish, each being allowed to become quite dry before the next is applied. When the last coat is thoroughly dry and hard, the surface is polished first with rotten-stone, and afterwards with a little oil. The art derives its name from the island of Japan, where a hard exterior and extremely brilliant polish is put on articles chiefly made of wood, by means of a natural varnish procured from a tree that is indigenous to the east of Asia. This art is sometimes termed *lacquering.*

Japan Sago, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CYCADACEÆ.

Ja'pan, (Sea of,) that part of the N. Pacific Ocean inclosed on the E. and S. by the Japan Islands, and W. by Corea and Mantchooria. It communicates with the Pacific on the E. by the strait of La Perouse, and S. by that of Corea. Breadth, at its widest part, about 540 m.

Ja'pheth, [Heb., enlargement.] (*Script.*) The eldest of Noah's three sons (*Gen.* ix. 27; x. 21), *a.* 100 years before the flood. He was perhaps the Iapetos, whom Greek legends represent as the progenitor of the Greek race. His seven sons (*Gen.* x. 2–5; 1 *Chr.* i. 5) occupied with their posterity the north of Asia and most of Europe.

Japhet'ic, *a.* Relating to Japheth.

Jap'u, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Brazilian species of woodpecker.

Japura, Yupura, or **Hyapura,** (*hu-poo'ra,*) a considerable river of S. America, takes its rise in the United States of Colombia, on the E. slope of the Andes, and flowing a general S.E. and E. course into Brazil joins the Amazons River about Lat. 3° S., Lon. 65° W. Total length over 1,000 m. The upper part is sometimes called the CAQUETA.

Jar, *v. n.* [Sans. *jarad*, hard; Icel. *jora*, a contention, a battle.] To strike untunably or harshly; to sound discordantly; to contend or clash in words; to scold; to quarrel: to dispute; to clash; to interfere; to act in opposition; to be inconsistent.

—*v. a.* To shake; to cause to tremble; to cause a short tremulous motion in a thing.

—*n.* A rattling vibration of sound; harsh sound; a shake; as, "a trembling *jar.*" (*Holden.*)—Clash of interests or opinions; discord; quarrel.

"Till universal peace confound all civil *jar.*"—*Spenser.*

—The vibration of a pendulum.

—*n.* [Fr. *jarre;* Sp. *jarra;* It. *giarro;* Ar. *jarreh*, a vessel.] A vessel with a large belly and broad mouth, made of earth or glass.

—A certain measure.

Jar (*Electrical.*) See LEYDEN JAR.

Jaragua, (*zha-ra'gwa.*) a town of Brazil, province and comarca of Goyaz, on a small river of the same name; *pop.* 4,000.

—A fine sea-port of Brazil, prov. of Alagoas, near Maçaya.

Jar'ble, *v. a.* To bemire; to wet. [N. of Eng.]—(Also written *jarvel.*)

Jarda'nus, (*Myth.*) The slave of Omphale, who was loved by Hercules, and bore him a son named Alceus, who became king of Lydia, and whose descendants formed the Lydian dynasty of the Heraclidæ.

Jardes, (*järdz,*) *n.* (*Farriery.*) Hard callous tumors in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

Jardines, (*har-dee'nes,*) "THE GARDENS," two small groups of islets and rocks off the N. and S. coasts of Cuba, W. Indies.

Jarensk, a town of Russia, cap. of a circle of the same name, 360 m. from Vologda. *Manuf.* Iron wares, and a trade in furs. *Pop.* Unknown.

Jar'gon, *n.* [Fr. *jargon;* Sp. *xerga;* It. *gergone;* allied to Sax. *girran*, to chatter, to prate.] Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish; cant.

Jar'gon, Jar'goon, *n.* (*Min.*) One of the varieties of *Zircon*, found in Ceylon.

Jargonelle', *n.* A variety of early pear.

Jargon'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the mineral called *Jargon.*

Jar'gonium, *n.* [Named from *Jargon*, q. v.] (*Chem.*) A new and yet imperfectly known element, discovered in 1869 by Sorby, the inventor of the micro-spectroscope.

The oxide of *J.* is found in combination with zirconia, and probably another oxide in the mineral hyacinth and zircon. The native silicate is colorless, or only slightly colored; but it gives a spectrum composed of more than twelve characteristic lines, which are much more distinct than those produced by didymium. The discovery was made known too late for our article on the *Atomic Theory*.

Jarnac, Guy de Chabot, Sire de, (*zhar'nak,*) a French gentleman of the chamber to Francis I. and Henry II., who fought a duel with a courtier named La Châteigneraie, in 1547. His adversary defeated him; but, as he stood over him, Jarnac gave him a mortal thrust under the hough. The title *coup de Jarnac* has since been given to treacherous blows. B. about 1570.

Jar'nac, a small town of France, on the Charente, 16 m. from Angoulême. Here the Huguenots were defeated by Henry d'Anjou, afterwards Henry III., March 13, 1569. The Prince de Condé fell in this battle.

Jar'-nut, Pig-nut, Earth-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The tuberous root of the *Bunium flexuosum*.

Jaroslav, (*yar'os-lav,*) a government of Russia in Europe, inclosed by Vologda, Kostroma, Vladmir, Tver, and Novgorod; Lat. between 56° 45′ and 59° N., Lon. between 37° 35′ and 41° 30′ E.; *area*, about 14,000 sq. m. The soil is generally not fertile; it hardly supplies the wants of the inhabitants, and forces them to be industrious, so that the province furnishes nearly the whole of Russia with the best carpenters, masons, smiths, &c. The staple industry is dressing, spinning, and weaving flax, which occupies more than 25,000 hands, mostly near Jaroslav, Uglitch, and Velikoe-Selo. In the northern districts of Mologa and Poshekhonje the whole population of many villages manufacture nails, springs, and other article of hardware. The Volga crosses the government from west to east, and gives a special impulse to its industry. The inhabitants are remarkably handsome, both as to form and feature. *Pop.* 969,642.

Jaroslav, the capital of the above government, on the Volga, 162 m. from Moscuw. It consists almost entirely of wooden houses, but contains a large number of churches built of stone. It has a richly endowed seminary, is the see of an archbishop, and residence of a governor, and has several important courts and public offices. *Manuf.* Linen, silk, and Russian leather; also paper, soap, ropes, brass, white-lead, oil, and iron and copper wares. This place was founded in 1025, by Jaroslav, the son of Vladimir the Great. Its prosperity may be ascribed to the introduction of the linen-manufactnre by Peter the Great. *Pop.* 27,641.

Jar'ringly, *adv.* In a jarring manner.

Jar'vel, *v. a.* See Jabble.

Jar'vis Channel, in *Washington Territory*, an inlet of the Gulf of Georgia.

Ja'sey, *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Jersey.*] A worsted-wig; a bob-wig. — *Craig.*

Jas'hawk, *n.* [Contr. of *eyas-hawk.*] A young hawk.

Jash'er, (Book of,) [Heb., book of the upright,] is the name of a book referred to in two passages of the Old Testament (*Josh.* x. 13; 2 *Sam.* i. 18), but now lost. Some have held that it was the book of Deuteronomy; others, Judges; others, the books of Samuel themselves. St. Jerome and some others were of opinion that it was the Book of Genesis. Bishop Louth, from the poetical nature of the citations from it, considered that it was a collection of national songs, in which opinion he was followed by Gesenius, who thought that it acquired its name, the "book of the upright," from being written in the praise of upright men. The general opinion is that the book of Jasher is one of those writings which perished during the captivity. Dr. W. J. Donaldson published in 1854 a book entitled "*Jasher; Fragmenta archetypa Carminum Hebraicorum in Masorethico Veteris Testamenti textu passim terrellata,*" in which he attempts to restore this ancient record in accordance with his own idea of its scope and contents. He asserts that it was written during the reign of Solomon, probably by Nathan the prophet, assisted perhaps by Gad the seer; and that its object was to show that at first man was upright, but, by following carnal wisdom, had fallen away, while the Israelites were chosen to preserve and transmit this law of uprightness. He believes that it comprised the marrow of what is contained in the sacred scriptures, which were not then written; and that it was subsequently worked up in a careless or arbitrary manner into the books as they now stand, at least as far as the book of Psalms. With this view, he proceeds to build up his imaginary book of Jasher. Whatever in the sacred books exhibits the nature of uprightness, celebrates the victories of the true Israelites, predicts their prosperity, or promises future blessedness, was taken from the book of Jasher. Among the strange results of his arrangement is, that Shem, Ham, and Japheth are the sons of Adam, not of Noah, who is Israel under a figure; Cain and Abel are sons of Shem, and Abraham is the son of Abel. There are also two rabbinical works that bear the title of the "*Book of Jasher,*" — one a moral treatise, written in the end of the 14th century by R. Shabbatai Carmuz Levita, a copy of which, in MS., is in the Vatican Library; the other, a treatise on Jewish laws, by R. Tham, written in the 13th century, and printed at Cracow in 1617. Another mediæval work, in Hebrew (printed at Venice and Prague in 1625), bears the same title, and is said to have been discovered at the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, and to have been brought to Spain and preserved at Seville. It is probably the work of a Spanish Jew of the 13th century, containing the historical narratives of the Pentatench, Joshua, and Judges, with many fabulous additions. A clumsy forgery was perpetrated in 1751, by one Jacob Ilive, a type-founder in Bristol, who published a work entitled "The *Book of Jasher*, with Testimonies and Notes explanatory of the Text; to which is prefixed various readings; translated into English by Alcuin of Britain, who went a pilgrimage into the Holy Land." This clumsy fraud was revived at Bristol, 1827; at London, 1833, edited by C. R. Bond; and at New York, 1840, edited by M. M. Noah.

Jasmina'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Jasmine family, an order of plants, alliance *Echiales*. Diag. 2 distinct lobes to the fruit, 2 stamens, a naked stigma, and regular unsymmetrical flowers. They are shrubs, often twining, with the following characters: — Calyx persistent, having 5–8 divisions; corolla regular, 5–8 partite, with imbricated æstivation; stamens 2, included; ovary 2-lobed, 2-celled, with 1–4 erect ovules in each cell; fruit a capsule or a berry; seeds with very little or no albumen; embryo erect. The *Jasminaceæ* are chiefly natives of the East Indies; but a few species are found in other warm regions of the globe. The flowers are generally fragrant. The *volatile oil of jasmine* used in perfumery is chiefly obtained by distillation from the flowers of *Jasminum officinale* (Fig. 1438), and *grandiflorum*. The leaves of some species are very bitter, and have been employed medicinally. The flowers of the species *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* are used in India for dyeing yellow. The order includes 5 genera and 100 species.

Fig. 1438.
THE COMMON JASMINE.
(*Jasminum officinale.*)

Jas'mine, Jes'samine, *n.* [Fr. *jasmin;* Ar. *jasmen.*] (*Bot.*) The plant of the genus *Jasminum*, and Jasminaceæ, *q. v.*

Ja'son. (*Fabulous Hist.*) A famous hero, son of Æson, king of Iolchos, a city of Thessaly. Pelens having usurped the throne on the death of Æson, the youthful prince was driven from his kingdom. Subsequently, in obedience to the commands of the oracle, *J.* returned to the city of Iolchos and demanded the surrender of the throne to *him*, its rightful possessor; to this the usurper consented, if *J.* would first sail across the Euxine to the kingdom of Colchis, and there punish the perfidious king, Ætes, who had slain a mutual relative. With this *J.* complied, and taking a troop of the bravest Greeks he could get, set sail in the ship Argo, and soon after arrived at the king's court. Ætes readily promised to restore the Golden Fleece, which had been the cause of the kinsman's death, and afford him every satisfaction if he would *only* tame certain savage bulls with brazen hoofs and horns, who perpetually vomited forth flame and smoke, and make them plough a field sacred to the gods. At the same time he was to do some other trifling services, such as killing the dragon who guarded the Golden Fleece, and, finally, to finish all his tasks in one day. By the aid of Medea, the king's daughter, an enchantress, to whom he promised eternal love, *J.* was enabled to accomplish his several feats, and returned to Thessaly with the Golden Fleece and his wife Medea. Growing, however, weary of her exacting love, *J.* divorced Medea and married Glauce, the king of Corinth's daughter, by whom he had several children, all of whom were cruelly murdered before the father's eyes by the revengeful Medea. *J.* was killed soon after, by a beam falling on him from the ship Argo, as he slept one day upon the shore by his beloved vessel.

Jas'per, *n.* [Fr. *jaspe;* Heb. *jaspeh;* Ar. *yashp;* Gr. and Lat. *iaspis.*] (*Min.*) A mineral of the quartz fam., which occurs in the form of rocky masses, often making up large portions of hills of considerable size. In hue, it is of various shades of red, yellow, brown, and green, and sometimes arranged in stripes, when it is called ribbon-jasper. Its varied colors are generally derived from iron in different degrees of oxidation. Jasper is much used for ornamental purposes, on account of its hardness and susceptibility of taking a high polish. Bloodstone, or heliotrope, is a deep-green variety of jasper, with blood-red spots. Touchstone is a velvet-black flinty variety, used for testing the purity of gold alloys. The alloy is rubbed on the stone, so as to leave a metallic streak, and the quality is estimated by the brightness of the color when nitric acid is washed over it. The principal deposit of jasper is the gorge of the Kargon, in Siberia. The labor of cutting out the blocks of jasper at this place is enormous. The workmen drill holes five inches apart, the whole length of the block, to the depth required; into these they drive dry birch-wood pegs, which are kept wet till they expand and break off the mass.

(*Hist.*) This gem, the twelfth in the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest (*Exod.* xxviii. 20), a. c. 1491, was esteemed by the Greeks and Romans, and is mentioned by Gnomacritus, b. c. 500, as the "grass-green jasper, which rejoices the eye of man, and is looked on with pleasure by the immortals." Galen (130–200) recommended the wearing of a jasper hung around the neck, to strengthen the stomach.

Jas'per, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Walker co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Jas'per, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Newton co., abt. 125 m. N.N.W. of Little Rock.

Jas'per, in *Georgia*, a central co.; *area*, about 365 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee River, Falling, Cedar, Murder, and Rocky creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, jasper, garnet, and granite. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Pickens co., abt. 55 m. N. of Atlanta.

Jas'per, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Hamilton co., abt. 100 m. E. of Tallahassee; *pop.* abt. 375.

Jas'per, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Embarras, and several smaller affluents of the Wabash. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Newton. *Pop.* about 14,000.

—A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Jas'per, in *Indiana*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kankakee and Iruquois rivers. *Surface*, generally low, level prairies; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Rensselaer. *Pop.* (1870), 6,353.

—A post-village, cap. of Dubois co., on Patoka Creek, abt. 120 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Jas'per, in *Iowa*, a central co.; *area*, about 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines and Skunk rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Newton. *Pop.* (1870) 20,787. — A township of Adams co.; *pop.* 335. — A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* 176.

Jas'per, in *Mississippi*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, 700 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Tallahoma River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Paulding. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Jas'per, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co., adjoining Kansas; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Spring River, Centre, Drywood, Horse, and Muddy creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Carthage. *Pop.* (1870), 14,968.

—A post-village and township of Jasper co., abt. 55 m. W. by S. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 250.

Jas'per, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,693.

Jas'per, in *Ohio*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 2,400.

—A post-village of Pike co., about 65 m. S. of Columbus.

Jas'per, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., on the Sequatchy River, about 114 m. S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* about 375.

Jas'per, in *Texas*, an E. co.; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches and Angelina rivers. *Surface*, even; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., about 55 m. S. of San Augustine; *pop.* about 300.

Jas'perated, *a.* Mixed with jasper.

Jas'pery, Jaspid'ean, Jaspid'eous, *a.* Containing, resembling, or relating to, jasper.

Jas'ponix, *n.* (*Min.*) The purest horn-colored onyx; ribbon-jasper.

Jassy, (*yas'sy,*) a city of Turkey in Europe, prov. Moldavia, 162 miles from Odessa, and the residence of the hospodar; *pop.* 21,500. *J.*, the ancient *Jassiorum Municipium*, founded by the Emperor Trajan abt. 105, was conquered by the Turks in 1538, stormed by the Tartars in 1659, and delivered by John Sobieski in 1686. The Russians took it in 1739 and in 1769, but on each occasion restored it to its native princes. A great fire in 1783 destroyed part of Jassy and the castle built by Trajan. The Austrians occupied it in 1788, and peace was concluded here between Russia and Turkey, Jan. 9, 1792. The Russians again occupied it from 1807 to 1812. It revolted in March, 1821, and was sacked by the Janissaries, Aug. 10, 1822. Two extensive conflagrations caused much destruction in July, 1821, and Aug., 1827. The Russians re-occupied it in 1828, and quitted it May 11, 1834.

Jaszbereny, (*e'ass-be-re-ne,*) a town of Hungary, on the Zagya, 38 m. from Pesth. Attila, king of the Huns, is said to have been buried in an old fortress of this place. *Pop.* 20,250.

Jateorhi'za, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Menispermaceæ*. The root of the species *J. palmata*, sometimes named *Cocculus palmatus*, forms the Calumba of the Materia Medica. Calumba is extensively used as a tonic; its properties are evidently due to a crystalline alkaloid, called Calumbine. The plant is indigenous in the forests of Mozambique, whence the roots are imported.

Jat'iva, in Spain. See Xativa.

Jat'ropha, *n.* [Gr. *iatros*, physician, and *trophe*, food, in allusion to the medicinal properties of the plants.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The seeds of *J. purgans* and those of *J. multifida* are called physic-nuts. They yield, by pressure, fixed oils, and both the oils and seeds are drastic cathartics. The oil of *J. purgans* is commonly known as *oil of wild castor-seeds*, or *J. oil*, and is well adapted for burning. It is sometimes employed to adulterate East Indian croton-oil. The seeds of *J. gossypifolia*, called bastard French physic-nuts, also possess purgative properties. The Cassava, formerly included in this genus, is now placed in the genus *Manihot*, q. v.

Jauer, (*yow'er,*) a town of Prussia, in Lower Silesia, on a river of same name, 10 miles from Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton goods, &c. *Pop.* 8,636.

Jauja, (*how'ha,*) or Atanjanja, a river of Peru, joins the Apurimac about 145 m. N.E. of Huancavelica. Its lower part is called Mantaro.

—A town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of its own name, about 125 m. E. of Lima.

Jaun, *n.* The same as James, *q. v.*

Jaun'dice, (*jân'dis,*) *n.* [Fr. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow; It. *giallo.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, the urine being saffron-colored. It is usually preceded by symptoms of a disordered state of the liver and digestive organs, and loss of appetite, irregular bowels or constipation, colic, pains, nausea, headache, languor, &c. Sooner or later, the

yellow color begins to appear, usually first in the eye, then the face, and then the whole body. Sometimes the yellowness is the first symptom. From the time of the appearance of the yellow hue, many of the preliminary symptoms may diminish. The shades of yellowness are various, from a light yellow to a deep orange hue, and in some cases greenish, or even almost black, — when it is known as green or black jaundice. Jaundice arises from the excretion of bile being prevented and retained in the blood, or re-absorbed and diffused throughout the system. It depends upon various and different internal causes. Any kind of pressure upon the excretory ducts will occasion it, as by tumors, &c.; by the ducts being filled up by mucus, inspissated bile, or biliary calculus. Fits of anger, fear, alarm, &c., have sometimes been directly followed by jaundice. It may also occur as a symptom of acute or chronic inflammation of the liver. A high atmospheric temperature long continued has also a decided influence in producing certain forms of this disease. In general, we may expect a favorable termination of this disease, except when it depends upon structural disease of the liver, or supervenes suddenly upon some great mental or bodily shock. The greenish or darkish varieties are the most dangerous. The course and duration of this disease is various, in some cases disappearing or proving fatal as early as the fourth day; in others continuing for months or years. Some kinds of *J.* are absolutely irremediable, others will pass away without any treatment. In general, the obvious treatment is to promote the secretion of the bile and to favor its removal. In general, mercury forms an essential part in its treatment, together with active purgatives. If there be any spasmodic pain in the right side, opium and the warm bath should be used; a mild diet, and the avoidance of all stimulants to be strictly enjoined.

Jaun'diced, *a.* Affected with the jaundice. — Prejudiced; seeing with distempered vision.

Jaunt, *v. n.* [Old Eng. *jaunce*, from old Fr. *jancer*, to stir, as a horse in the stable till he sweats.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion.

—*n.* A short journey; a trip; a tour; an excursion; a ramble.

Jaunt'ily, *adv.* See JAUNTILY.

Jaunt'iness, *n.* The quality of being jaunty.

Jaunt'ing-car, *n.* A light, low-backed, Irish car.

Jaunt'y, *a.* See JANTY.

Jauru, (*zhow-roo'*,) a river of Brazil, joins the Paraguay River about Lat. 15° S., after a general S.E. course of about 220 m.

Ja'va, a large and fertile island of the Eastern Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch, and the centre, as well as the most valuable of their Indian possessions. It lies between 6° and 7° S. Lat., and 105° and 115° E. Lon.; separated from Sumatra on the W. by the straits of Sunda; E. by those of Bali from the island of that name; having N. the Sea of Java between it and Borneo, and S. the Indian Ocean. Its general configuration is not unlike that of Cuba, except that it is not curved, and it also resembles Cuba in its extent, fertility, products, and commercial value, while it supports eight times her amount of population. Its length W. to E. is about 660 m.; breadth varying from 40 to 130 m. *Area*, inclusive of the adjacent island of Madura, 51,336 sq. m. *Phys. Geog.* Most part of the surface is mountainous. A mountain-chain, obviously of volcanic origin, runs W. and E. entirely through the centre of the island; its peaks varying in elevation from 5,000 to probably 12,000 feet. The S. coast is usually bold and rocky, and is generally unsafe for shipping; the N. shore is, on the contrary, low and marshy, and has many tolerable harbors and roadsteads. Rivers numerous, but very few of any size. The largest is the Solo, running through nearly the centre of the island, and discharging on the N. coast, opposite Madura. Its length may be estimated at 400 m., $\frac{1}{3}$ths of which are navigable for vessels of 200 tons. There are many extensive swamps, and in the mountains numerous small lakes occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes. —*Geol., &c.* Basalt, hornblende, and other volcanic formations are abundantly intermixed among the primary rocks of the mountain-region. On either side of the central mountain-chain coarse limestone and argillaceous iron-stone are very prevalent strata, and are covered, especially in the lower lands, with a volcanic mould of great richness, in some places 12 feet in depth. The N. coast rests entirely upon coral. Metals are few. Mineral springs of various kinds are met with, besides naphtha and petroleum wells. *Clim.* The seasons are divided into the *wet* and *dry*. The former accompanies the monsoon from October to March or April; the latter, the E. monsoon, which lasts during the rest of the year. On the N. coast, where the thermometer sometimes rises to 90° Fahr., the climate is very unfavorable to Europeans; but in the interior, at an elevation of 4,000 feet, where the temperature ranges between 50° and 60°, no deleterious influence is to be apprehended from atmospheric conditions. Earthquakes are frequent, but thunderstorms are unknown. *Veg. J.* has a most luxuriant vegetation. It is distinguished by the variety and superior excellence of its fruits and other vegetable products, which comprise many of the most valuable common to tropical latitudes. Dense forests of teak and other heavy timber, useful for shipbuilding, cover a great part of the interior, especially toward the E. end of the island. The Javanese teak is inferior in hardness and solidity to that of Malabar, while superior in those respects to that of Burmah, and is said to excel every other variety in durability. The sago and many other palms, the very curious pitcher-plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*), and two virulently poisonous plants, the *anchar*, and the *chetik*, are indigenous. The latter, which is peculiar to this island, is a large creeping shrub, and is identical with the celebrated *upas*, (q. v.) — *Zoöl.* The aggregate number of mammalia has been estimated at 50, including the royal and black tigers, rhinoceros, several kinds of deer, wild hog, wild Java ox, and the buffalo. Crocodiles and other large reptiles infest the mouths of the rivers and marshes; and upwards of twenty venomous serpents are enumerated, including some of enormous size. Birds are in immense variety; the bird of Paradise visits *J.*, and the edible nests of the sea-swallow (*hirundo esculenta*) form an important and valuable article of trade for the Chinese market. This singular product is obtained in the greatest perfection from deep, damp, but inaccessible caves along the rugged parts of the coasts. These are government property, and, when they can be suitably guarded, produce a considerable revenue. The nests are taken twice a year, and assorted in three qualities, the best being the whitest, or those taken away before they have been soiled by the food or *fæces* of the young birds. The supply of nests being limited and unsusceptible of increase, and being, at the same time, highly prized by the rich and luxurious Chinese, on account of their real or supposed invigorating powers, they bring very high prices; the choicest sorts selling for from $25 to $30 per lb., and the inferior for about $6. *Agric. Prod.* The vast majority of the Javanese are a people of husbandmen. The wealth of a province or village is measured by the extent and fertility of its land, its facilities for rice irrigation, and the number of its buffaloes. Four-fifths of the entire population are engaged in agriculture, and it is probable that if the whole island were under cultivation, no area of land of the same extent in any other quarter of the globe could surpass it, either in the quantity, quality, or value of its vegetable productions. At present, only about one-third part of the surface is under culture; and yet, *J.* not only produces enough of corn for its own consumption, but is the granary of the E. Archipelago, and even of Singapore. Within the last 20 years, the cultivation of all its great staples has wonderfully increased; and the progress of the island has been more remarkable than that of either Brazil or Cuba. The husbandry of the Javanese may be said to exhibit, upon the whole, neatness and order. It is true, the implements of agriculture are few and simple; but, as well as the processes of husbandry, they are more perfect, and imply a greater degree of intelligence than those of any Asiatic people, the Chinese excepted. Rice is a principal article of cultivation, and is the leading food of all classes; it is grown everywhere where water is to be had. Coffee, however, is the great commercial staple of the island, and is immediately followed by sugar, the growth of which has nearly kept pace during late years with the coffee-crop. Since 1839, the govt. spice monopoly has been done away with, and the cultivation of spices permitted without restriction. Indigo succeeds well, and bids fair to rival that of India. Tobacco, cotton, pepper, the cereals, a great variety of pulses and vegetable oils, the sweet potato, cocoa, betel, &c., are all extensively produced. The greater part of the soil of *J* is claimed as govt. property, and it is only in the residencies in the N.W. part of the island that there are private estates, chiefly owned by Hollanders. The bulk of the natives are held in strict subjection as agricultural laborers. The landlords, whether govt. tenants or private landowners, enforce one day's gratuitous work out of seven from all the laborers on their estates, and they are besides entitled to as much work as they choose to claim, on the sole condition of paying each man the wages ruling in the district. Great power is vested in the Resident, and his European and native officials, to enforce a strict adherence to all the laws regulating labor. The whole of the exports from *J.* to the Netherlands are carried by, and the property of, the *Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij*. This trading corporation was established at Amsterdam in 1824, with a capital of 37,000,000 fl. ($15,540,000), but which was subsequently reduced to 24,000,000 fl. ($10,000,000). Manuf. are few, and principally domestic, comprising coarse cotton fabrics, leather and saddlery, matting, bamboo-work, match-locks, copper-wares, &c. The coins in circulation are similar to those current in Holland, but Chinese weights are invariably used in all commercial transactions. — *Govt. &c.* Since 1832, this island has been governed in an absolute manner, under a colonial policy introduced by General Van den Bosch, in that year, and known as the "culture system." It is based in principle on the forced labor of the natives, which is directed to produce not only a sufficiency of food for themselves, but the largest possible quantity of colonial produce best suited for the European market. To carry out the "culture system," there exists a complicated bureaucratic administration, the functions of which descend into the minutiæ of public and private life. The whole of *J.*, including the neighboring island of Madura, is divided into 24 provs., or *residencies*, each governed by a Resident, who has under him an Assistant-Resident, and a number of inspectors, called *Contrôleurs*. All these functionaries must be citizens of the Netherlands, and the higher class must have gone through an examination at the college of Delft, near Rotterdam. The Resident and his assistants exercise absolute control over the provs. in their charge; not, however, directly, but by means of a vast hierarchy of native officials, who receive either salaries or percentages on the amount of produce cultivated by the natives. The latter are controlled by these means in all their actions, and incited to labor; and the better to insure such control, a register is kept by the Resident of the number of people in each village, with the name and condition of each, and the minutest particulars affecting their character and occupation. No person is allowed to move from one place to another without a passport, and no occupation of any kind can be engaged in without the permission of the authorities. There is a regular and unceasing personal intercourse between the native chiefs and the contrôleurs, who act as the immediate agents of the Resident. The superior administration of *J.* and executive is in the hands of a Governor-General, appointed by the Dutch govt., who is at the same time viceroy of all the Netherlands Indies. He is assisted by a council of 5 members, who, however, have no share in the executive, and can act only as a Court of Advice. The Governor-General represents the legislative as well as executive authority. He has the right of passing laws and regulations for the administration of the colony, which remain in force until sanctioned or disallowed by the States-General of the mother-country. He is also commander-in-chief of the naval and military forces stationed in the East Indian seas.—*Army, &c.* The regular army numbers, on the average, about 30,000 men, chiefly European infantry. The navy comprises 3 steam frigates, 3 corvettes, and 25 smaller craft, such as sloops-of-war, &c.—*Religion, &c.* It is impossible to say precisely when Hindoo civilization and religion were introduced into *J.*, though it must have been very early in the Christian æra. Buddhism was superadded about the 10th cent., and there are many old Buddhist temples scattered throughout the island, memorials of the former prevalence of that religion. The most famous is that called *Boro Buddor*, the most elaborate monument of the Buddhist style of architecture anywhere existing. It is a 9-storied pyramid of a square form, measuring about 400 feet across. The five lower stories consist of narrow terraces running round the building, rising on an aver-

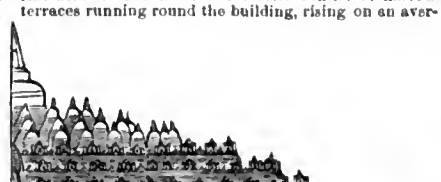


Fig. 1439. — SECTION OF THE TEMPLE OF BOBO BUDDOR.

age about 8 feet the one above the other. On their outer edge is a range of buildings of the most various and fantastic outline, covered with small spires and cupolas of various shapes and forms, the principal ones covering 436 niches, occupied by as many statues of Buddha as large as life, seated in the usual attitude with his legs crossed. Above are three circular terraces, the outer ornamented with 32, the next with 24, and the upper with 16 small domes, each containing a seated statue of Buddha, which can be seen through the open work of their roofs. The whole is surmounted by the pagoda. Towards the close of the 14th century, Mohammedanism found a footing in the eastern provinces, and soon became the faith of the country. Actually, however, the widest toleration prevails, in matters of religion, and ministers of all Christian sects are equally remunerated by the govt. Education is equally advanced. — *Inhab.* The Javanese, as a people, are the most progressive of any in the Occidental Archipelago. They only, of those inhabiting that zone, have a native calendar, and have made any progress towards civilization. The germs of art and science they appear to have received from the Hindoos. Slavery, so called, was abolished in *J.* by a law which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1860. — *Hist.* The history of this island cannot, with any degree of confidence, be traced further than the latter portion of the 12th cent. From that time down to the establishment of Islamism, at the close of the 15th cent., the religion of the people was a modified Hindooism, and a number of independent states existed in the island. The Hindoo kingdom of Mojopahit was overthrown by the Arabs in 1478. The Portuguese reached *J.* in 1511, and the Dutch in 1595. The latter founded Batavia in 1619, and gradually consolidated their power on the island, though for a long period engaged in internecine conflicts with the native princes. In 1811, the island was taken by the English, who held it till 1816, when, in pursuance of the treaty of Paris, it was restored to the Hollanders. *Chief towns.* Batavia (the cap.), and Sorabaya. *Pop.* (including Madura), 14,945,920 in 1867.

Ja'va, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,956.

Java Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Wyoming co., about 18 m. W.S.W. of Warsaw.

Ja'van. (*Script.*) The fourth son of Japheth, (*Gen.* x. 2, 4.) This name is the same as the Greek *Iōn*, whence comes Ionia.

Javanese', *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to Java.

—*n. sing.* and *pl.* A native, or the natives, of Java.

(*Geog.*) Belonging, or having reference to Java.

Java Sea, that portion of the Eastern Sea which lies between the island of Java to the south, Sumatra to the west, the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the north, and the island of Celebes to the east. The width of the sea between Java and Borneo is 250 miles, and it is crossed by two approved routes to China, the one by the Straits of Macassar, and the other by Pitt's Passage. Lon. between 107° and 115° E.

Java Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Wyoming co., about 58 m. S.W. of Rochester.

Jav'elin, *n.* [Fr. *javeline;* Sp. *jabalina*, from *jabali*, a wild boar; Port. *javali;* Ar. *khinzar ghabali*, a mountain or wild boar.] A sort of spear about five and a half feet long, the shaft of which is of wood, but pointed with steel.

Jaw, *n.* [Fr. *joue;* Ir. *giall*, probably allied to Lat. *gena;* Gr. *genus;* Sans. *hanu*, the jawbone, the jaw.] The bones of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; the maxillary-bone. See MAXILLA.

(*Naut.*) One of the two sides forming the semi-circular opening at the thick end of a gaff or boom. The object is to half encircle the mast, so that, the other half circle being completed with rope, the spar may at once be prevented from leaving the mast, and permitted to run up and down when necessary.

(*Railroads.*) That part of the framing of a railroad-car or truck by which an axle-box is held laterally, and in which it may move vertically; an axle-guard. (U. S.) — *Webster.*

—Wordy abuse; insolent language; as, give me none of your *jaw*. (Vulgar.)

Jaw, *v. a.* and *n.* To abuse grossly; to scold. (Vulgar.)

Jaw'ana, DJAWANA, JOANA, a town in the island of Java, 30 m. from Jepara. It is the residence of a governor, and has a fort. Its trade is considerable. *Pop.* 12,800. — The river Jawana is one of the largest on the N. coast of Java, taking its rise in an inland lake, and falling into the Java Sea. It is navigable by praam to its source.

Jaw'bone, *n.* The maxillary-bone; the jaw.

Jawed', *a.* Having jaws; denoting the appearance of the jaws.

Jaw'-tooth, *n.* One of the grinders.

Jaworow, (*ya-vor'o,*) a town of Austria, in Galicia, 25 m. from Lemberg, where Catharine, empress of Russia, was first seen by Peter the Great; *pop.* 4,200.

Jaw'y, *a.* Relating to the jaws.

Jaxt, (*yakst,*) a river of Germany, rising near Ellwangen, and, after a course of 100 m. joining the Neckar 7 miles from Heilbronn.

Jay, *n.* (*Ornith.*) [Fr. *geai;* Sp. *gayo*, jackdaw; allied to Fr. *gai;* Sp. *gaytero*, showy, and *gayar*, to variegate, from the brilliancy of its plumage. See GAY.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Insessores birds (*Garrulus*, Cuvier), differing from the genus *Corvus* by having weaker mandibles, terminating in a sudden and nearly equal curve. The tail is cuneiform, not long; and the slender feathers of the forehead can be erected like a crest. The European jay (*Corvus glandarius*, Linn.) nidificates in woods, and builds a simple nest of sticks and slender twigs; the female lays five or six eggs, of a grayish ash color, mixed with green, and faintly spotted with brown. The young associate with the parents till the following spring, when they separate to form new pairs. The Blue jay, *Garrulus cristatus*, is a N. American species, E. of the Missouri, is smaller than the European, but more elegant, with a tail much longer in proportion; the head is handsomely crested, with loose silky plumes; bill black; legs brown; the whole bird is of a fine blue color on the upper parts, with the wings and tail marked by numerous black bars; neck encircled with a black collar; under parts blossom-color, with a slight cast of blue; tail tipped with white; legs, feet, and thighs of a dusky brown. Its note is less discordant than the European jay; but its manners are very similar. It is a great destroyer of Indian corn, often assembling in large flocks to devour it.

Fig. 1440. — BLUE JAY. (*Garrulus cristatus.*)

Jay, JOHN, an eminent American jurist and statesman, and first chief-justice of the U. States, b. at New York, 1745. After studying at Columbia (then King's) College, he was admitted to the bar, and in 1774 was chosen a delegate to the first American Congress, at Philadelphia. In 1776 he was chosen president of the congress; in 1777 he was a member of the convention which framed the constitution of New York; and in the following year he was appointed chief-justice of that State. He was next sent as minister plenipotentiary to Spain; and, in 1782, was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a peace with Great Britain. The definitive treaty having been signed in September, 1783, he returned to the U. States; and in 1794 was sent as envoy-extraordinary to Great Britain, where he concluded the boundary treaty which has been called after his name. In 1795 he was elected governor of his native State; this post he continued to occupy till 1801, when he declined a re-election, as well as a re-appointment to the office of chief-justice of the U. States, and passed the remainder of his days in retirement. D. 1829.

Jay, WILLIAM, son of the preceding, b. 1779, was one of the most active advocates of the abolition of slavery, and the author of several works in aid of the same cause. These were collected and published at Boston, with the title *Miscellaneous Writings on Slavery*, 1854. He was one of the founders of the American Biblical Society, and served as President of the Peace Society. In 1832, he edited his father's correspondence, and wrote a biography of him, publishing the work under the title of *The Life and Correspondence of John Jay.* D. 1858.

Jay, in *Indiana*, an E. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, about 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salamonie and Wabash rivers *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Portland. *Pop.* 15,000.

Jay, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

Jay, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Saginaw co.

Jay, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 145 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 2,496.

Jay, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Elk co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Jay, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* about 600.

Jay Court-House, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jay co.

Jay Hawk, in *California*, a village of El Dorado co., about 12 m. W. of Placerville.

Jaynes'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Covington co.

Jaynes'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village situated on the boundary-line between Carbon and Luzerne cos., about 15 m. N.W. of Mauch Chunk.

Jaz'erant, *n.* (*Mil.*) A frock of mail without sleeves, lighter than the hauberk.

Jealous, (*jĕl'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *jaloux;* Lat. *zelus*, zeal, jealousy; Gr. *zelos*, eager rivalry.] Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalship; uneasy, through fear that another has withdrawn, or may withdraw from one the affections of a person he loves, or enjoy some good which he desires to obtain; suspicious that we may not enjoy the affection or respect of others; solicitous to defend the honor of; concerned for the character of; suspiciously vigilant or fearful; anxiously careful and concerned for.

Jeal'ously, *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; emulously; with suspicious fear or vigilance.

Jeal'ousness, *n.* The state of being jealous; suspicion.

Jeal'ousy, *n.* [Fr. *jalousie.*] The quality of being jealous; a painful suspicion of rivalry; that passion or peculiar uneasiness which arises from the fear that a rival may rob us of the affections of one whom we love, or the suspicion that he has already done it; suspicions fear or apprehension; caution or vigilance; solicitude for the welfare or honor of others.

Jean, (*zhang.*) The French name for JOHN, *q. v.*

Jean, or JEAN BABEL, a seaport-town near the N.W. extremity of the island of Hayti, W. Indies.

Jean d'Angely, (St.,) (*-danzh'le,*) a town of France, dep. Charente Inferieure, on the Boutoum, 35 m. from La Rochelle. *Manuf.* Wine and brandy. *Pop.* 6,243.

Jean de Luz, (St.,) (*-de(r)'looz,*) a town of France, dep. Basses Pyrénées, 11 m. from Bayonne. It is defended by two forts. *Pop.* 2,500.

Jean Pied de Port, (St.,) (*-pe'ai de(r) por,*) a town of France, dept. Basses Pyrénées, on the Nive, on the Spanish frontier, 23 m. from Bayonne. It has a citadel, commanding three passes which lead from France into Spain. *Pop.* 1,800. Near this place is the pass of Roncesvalles, where, in 778, the army of Charlemagne was defeated, and Roland, the distinguished paladin, mortally wounded.

Jeanne d'Arc. See JOAN OF ARC.

Jeans'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Luzerne co.

Jears, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) See JEERS.

Je'ba, GEBA, a river of Guinea, W. Africa. Its source is unknown, but its mouth is in Lat. 11° 40′ N., Lon. 15° 14′ W. Here it is 15 m. across.

Jeb'usites, one of the chief tribes of the land of Canaan; they dwelt in the mountains to the west of the Dead Sea, and to the N. of the Hittites. Their capital was Jebus, afterwards called Salem; and, according to some, was the site, at a later period, of the city of Jerusalem.

Jeconi'ah, king of Judah, began his reign at the age of 18, about 599 B. C. He sat on the throne, however, only a short time, being carried prisoner to Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar, when the latter took Jerusalem. He remained in captivity till the year 560 B. C., and was then placed by Evil-Merodach among the princes of his court. Zedekiah, his brother, succeeded him.

Jed, a river of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, rises on the English Border, and flows N. to join the Teviot below Jedburgh.

Jed'do, the cap. of Japan. See YEDDO.

Jed'do, in *Michigan*, a post-office of St. Clair co.

Jed'do, in *New York*, a post-office of Orleans co.

Jed'do, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jefferson co.

Jed'do, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., about 22 m. S. of Wilkesbarre.

Jed'do, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Marquette co.

Jee, *v.n.* and *n.* See GEE.

Jeel, *n.* A shallow lake or morass. (India.)

Jeer, *v.n.* [G. *scheren*, O. G. *scerran*, to shear, cut, lop, shave; G. *scherz*, jest, joke, *scherzen*, to quiz, to jeer.] To scoff; to deride; to flout; to gibe; to mock; to utter severe, sarcastic reflections.

—*v. a.* To make a mock of; to treat with scoffs or derision.

—*n.* Railing language; scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; gibe; mockery; derision; scornful ridicule.

Jeer'er, *n.* A scoffer; a railer; a scorner; a mocker.

Jeer'ingly, *adv.* With raillery; scornfully; contemptuously; in mockery.

Jeers, *n. pl.* See JEARS.

Jefferson, THOMAS, third President of the U. States, b. 1743, at Shadwell, Albemarle county, Virginia. His father had been employed in various boundary surveys, and aided in constructing the first map of Virginia ever made. He died in 1757, bequeathing to his son the lands on which the future president had been born and for many years lived. After receiving a tolerable preliminary education, Jefferson studied at the college of William and Mary at Williamsburg, and learned a great deal from its professor of mathematics, a Scotchman, Dr. Small, whose varied services to his early culture are gratefully acknowledged in his autobiography. He was a student of law, when at the door of the lobby of the House of Burgesses of Virginia he heard with sympathy and admiration Patrick Henry declaim against the Stamp-Act. Two years later he went to the bar, and was rising to eminence in his profession, when he diverged permanently into politics. In 1769 he had been elected a member of the House of Burgesses for his native county, and made an unsuccessful effort for the emancipation of the negroes. He soon became one of the leaders of those younger members of the house who were for bold measures, and who disliked the timidity of their senior fellow-representatives. On the dissolution of the Virginia Assembly by the Governor, after its assertion of the right of self-taxation, Jefferson joined Washington, Patrick Henry, and others, in protesting. In 1773 he aided in organizing the standing committee of correspondence, which proved an important agency in the American revolution, maintaining as it did a constant communication between the disaffected provinces. He was a member of the first Virginia convention which met independently of the British authorities. To the General Congress Jefferson was sent as one of the delegates of Virginia, and the original draught of the Declaration of Independence was his handiwork. He retired from Congress to labor in the Legislature of his native State, where he procured the abolition of entails, and after a long struggle, that of the Anglican Church establishment. He advocated a general scheme of State education, and, with even less success, a plan for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. He does not seem to have had any military ambition or skill, and contented himself during the war of independence with discharging the civil duties of the governorship of Virginia, to which he was elected in 1779. He had twice previously declined, for domestic reasons, a mission to Europe; which he accepted, however, at the peace, when he was sent to Paris ostensibly to regulate, in the company of Franklin and Adams, treaties of commerce with the nations of Europe. In these negotiations his principal success was with Frederick the Great, then on the verge of the grave. He succeeded Franklin as minister at Paris, and witnessed with sympathy the early scenes of the French revolution. On his way home, towards the close of 1789, he was met by the offer of the Secretaryship of State, which he accepted rather reluctantly, as he would have preferred to return to Paris. He entered on his duties in March of 1790, and was the leader of the Democratic section of the Cabinet in opposition to the Federal one led by Alexander Hamilton; and the President, Washington, had no small difficulty in making his divided ministry work. At the close of 1793, Jefferson resigned, and returned to his plantation to occupy himself with study and agriculture; but he could not forget politics, and in his retirement he directed in some measure the councils and operations of the Democratic Anti-Federalists, the party opposed to Washington. In 1796 he was put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by the Federalist Adams, becoming, however, Vice-President. At the Presidential election of 1801, he and Aaron Burr received an equal number of votes, and the House of Representatives, with whom the decision then lay, elected Jefferson. The great event of his first Presidency was his negotiation of the purchase of Louisiana, which had been ceded to France by Spain. At the expiry of his term of office he was reëlected by a large majority. His second Presidency was distinguished by the promptitude and stringency with which he laid, and for a year maintained, an embargo on all outward-bound American vessels, when the commerce of the States was threatened with obstruction by Napoleon and the policy of the Berlin and Milan decrees on the one hand, and the right-of-search claims on the other. At the close of his second Presidency, J. withdrew definitively into private life, still taking a keen interest,

Fig. 1441. — THOMAS JEFFERSON.

however, both in public and local affairs. Through his exertions the University of Virginia was founded in his native State. His later years were a little clouded by pecuniary difficulties, the result of obligations incurred

in behalf of a friend. He applied to the Legislature of Virginia to allow him to dispose of his property by lottery, to raise a fund in his necessity. The application was preceded by the composition of a paper entitled *Thoughts on Lotteries*, and which contains a brief retrospect of the services which he had rendered to his country, prominent among them being the changes he had effected in the Legislature of his native State. An autobiography which he had commenced, and which is printed in his works, stops unfortunately at the close of his residence in Paris. His *Notes on Virginia*, drawn up on the eve of his mission to Europe at the request of a member of the French legation in Philadelphia, have been often printed. He d. on the 4th of July, 1826, the very day on which, 50 years before, the declaration of independence had been signed, and on the same day died, also, John Adams. It was with J.'s election to the Presidency that began, as M. Guizot has observed, the long rule of the Democratic party in the U. States, and to J.'s leadership that triumph is mainly due. His *Memoirs, Correspondence, and Papers* were edited by his grandson, T. J. Randolph, in 1829; but that collection has been superseded by the publication in 1853 of his *Writings, Official and Private*, augmented from MSS. left by Randolph, purchased by Congress, published by its order, and edited by H. A. Washington. A life of J., by Professor Tucker, was published in 1837; and another, with contributions from family papers, by Henry S. Randall, in 1858.

Jef'ferson, in *Alabama*, a N. central co.; *area*, about 980 sq. m. *Rivers.* Locust Fork of Black Warrior River, and some less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Elyton. *Pop.* about 13,000.

—A village of Cherokee co., about 145 m. N.N.E. of Montgomery.

—A village of Marengo co., a few m. N.W. of Linden co.

Jefferson, in *Arkansas*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,290 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas, Saline, and Bayou Bartholomew. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Pine Bluff. *Pop.* about 16,000.

—A township of Sevier co.

Jefferson, in *California*, a village of Nevada co., on the South Yuba River, about 24 m. E.N.E. of Nevada.

Jefferson, in *Colorado Territory*, a N. Central co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* South Fork of Platte River, Bear and Clear creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Golden City.

—A village of Park co., about 70 m. S.W. of Denver.

Jefferson, in *Georgia*, an E. co.; *area*, about 634 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ogeechee River, and Big, Brier, and Rocky Comfort creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Agate, carnelian, chalcedony, and burrstone. *Cap.* Louisville. *Pop.* about 11,000.

—A village of Camden co., about 110 m. S.W. of Savannah.

—A post-village, cap. of Jackson co., about 90 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Jefferson, in *Florida*, a N. co., adjoining Georgia on the N., and washed by Appalachee Bay on the S.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocilla River, and some smaller streams. Micosukee Lake is in the N.W. part. *Surface*, rolling; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* 13,410.

Jef'ferson, in *Illinois*, a S. co.; *area*, about 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Muddy River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Mount Vernon. *Pop.* about 16,000.

—A post-village and township of Cook co., about 9 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Jef'ferson, in *Indiana*, a S.E. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, about 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Madison. *Pop.* (1870), 29,737.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 600.
—, " Allen co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Boone co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—, " Carroll co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
—, " Cass co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

—A post-village and township of Clinton co., about 20 m. E.S.E. of Lafayette; *pop.* of township about 800.

—A township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Grant co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Greene co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
—, " Henry co.; *pop.* about 1,450.
—, " Huntington co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Jay co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Kosciusko co.; *pop.* about 700.
—, " Miami co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Morgan co.; *pop.* about 1,300.
—, " Newton co. *pop.* about 450.
—, " Noble co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Owen co.; *pop.* about 2,300.
—, " Pike co.; *pop.* about 2,600.
—, " Pulaski co.; *pop.* about 300.
—, " Putnam co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—, " Sullivan co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Switzerland co.; *pop.* about 2,800.
—, " Tipton co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—, " Washington co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—, " Wayne co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Wells co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—, " Whitley co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Jef'ferson, in *Iowa*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines and Skunk rivers, and Big Cedar and Warrior creeks. *Surface*, generally undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal in abundance. *Cap.* Fairfield. *Pop.* 7,861.

—A township of Adair co.; *pop.* 191.
—, " Allamakee co.; *pop.* 1,102.
—, " Bremer co.; *pop.* 758.

Jef'ferson, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 851.

—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* 516.
—A township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 2,218.
—A post-township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 1,391.
—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 539.
—A post-town and township, cap. of Greene co., about 55 m. N.W. of Des Moines. The town is sometimes called NEW JEFFERSON; *pop.* of township 1,737.
—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 629.
—A village and township of Henry co., about 40 m. S. by W. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township 1,463.
—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 807.
—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 993.
—, " Louisa co.; *pop.* 839.
—, " Madison co.; *pop.* 598.
—, " Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,067.
—, " Marshall co.; *pop.* 561.
—, " Polk co.; *pop.* 747.
—, " Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 800.
—, " Ringgold co.; *pop.* 439.
—, " Taylor co.; *pop.* 712.
—, " Warren co.; *pop.* 886.
—, " Wayne co.; *pop.* 643.

Jefferson, in *Kansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas River, Grasshopper Creek, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Oskaloosa. *Pop.* (1870), 12,526.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—A post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Jefferson, in *Kentucky*, a N.W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, Floyd's Fork of Salt River, and Beargrass Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. It was one of the original cos. of Kentucky, and is now the most populous. *Cap.* Louisville. *Pop.* about 100,000.

Jefferson, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish, forming a part of the delta of the Mississippi; *area*, about 584 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and numerous smaller streams, and Barataria Bay and an arm of the Gulf of Mexico washes its S.W. borders. *Surface*, low, and along the borders occupied by extensive marshes; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Lafayette. *Pop.* 17,780.

—A post-village of the above parish, on the Mississippi River, about 1 m. above New Orleans.

Jefferson, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., about 20 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* about 2,600.

Jefferson, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., about 83 m. W.N.W. of Annapolis.

Jefferson, in *Michigan*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Jefferson, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Hilladale co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

—A village of Jackson co., on Raisin River and Clark's Lake, about 12 m. S.S.E. of Jackson.

Jefferson, in *Minnesota*, a township of Houston co.; *pop.* about 200.

—A post-township of Winona co.; *pop.* about 300.

Jefferson, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, about 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fayette. *Pop.* about 17,000.

Jefferson, in *Missouri*, an E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 654 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Big, and Maramec rivers, and Joachim, Plattin, and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Lead in abundance, and also copper and cobalt. *Cap.* Hillsborough. *Pop.* (1870), 15,378.

—A village of the above co., about 18 m. S. of St. Louis.

Jefferson, in *Montana Territory*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 6,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Jefferson, Madison, Missouri, and Wisdom rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in general fertile. *Cap.* Jefferson City.

Jefferson, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Ashe co., about 200 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* about 150.

Jefferson, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co.; *pop.* about 900.

Jefferson, in *New Jersey*, a township of Morris co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,430.

Jefferson, in *New York*, a N. co., bordering on Lake Ontario and Upper Canada; *area*, about 1,140 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence, Black, and Indian rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Cap.* Watertown. *Pop.* in 1870, 65,415.

—A post-township of Schoharie co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,712.
—A post-village of Schuyler co., on Seneca Lake, about 21 miles N. of Elmira. The name of the post-office is WATKINS, and sometimes the village itself receives that name.

Jefferson, in *Ohio*, an E. co., adjoining W. Virginia; *area*, about 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, Yellow and Cross creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Steubenville. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 2,600.
—A post-village and township, cap. of Ashtabula co., abt. 56 m. E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township about 1,200.
—A township of Brown co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—, " Clinton co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Coshocton co.; *pop.* about 1,600.
—, " Fayette co.; *pop.* about 3,200.
—, " Franklin co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—, " Greene co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Guernsey co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A village of Harrison co., about 20 m. W. by N. of Steubenville.
—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* about 3,000.
—, " Knox co.; *pop.* about 2,100.
—A village of Licking co., about 18 m. S.E. of Columbus.
—A township of Logan co.; *pop.* about 2,600.

Jef'ferson, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Madison co., abt. 14 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 2,100.
—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Montgomery co.; *pop.* about 2,800.
—, " Muskingum co.
—, " Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Preble co.; *pop.* about 2,700.
—, " Richland co.; *pop.* about 3,400.
—, " Ross co.; *pop.* about 1,300.
—, " Scioto co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* about 1,500.
—, " Williams co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Jefferson, in *Oregon Territory*, a post-village of Marion co., on the Santiam River, about 16 m. S. of Salem.

Jefferson, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mahoning and Redbank creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, in general very fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Brookville. *Pop.* (1870), 21,661.

—A township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—, " Berks co.; *pop.* about 1,150.
—, " Butler co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—, " Dauphin co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
—, " Fayette co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

—A village of Forest co.
—A post-village and township of Greene co., about 37 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of township about 1,700.
—A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—, " Somerset co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—, " Washington co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A village of York co., about 12 m. S.W. of York.

Jefferson, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Chesterfield dist.

Jefferson, in *Tennessee*, an E. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Holston and French Broad rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the co. being traversed by high ridges of the Alleghany Mountains; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Iron-ore. *Cap.* Dandridge. *Pop.* about 18,000.

—A post-village of Rutherford co., about 20 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Jefferson, in *Texas*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches River, and some smaller streams. Sabine Lake occupies its E. border. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Beaumont. *Pop.* about 1,995.

—A post-village, cap. of Marion co., on Big Cypress Bayou, about 4 m. above Soda Lake, and 350 m. N.E. of Austin; *pop.* about 3,000.

Jefferson, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Powhatan co., on the James River, about 35 m. above Richmond.

Jefferson, in *Washington Territory*, a W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 1,600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Small and unimportant; Admiralty Inlet bounding it on the E. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Port Townsend. *Pop.* about 800.

Jefferson, in *Wisconsin*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Crawfish, Bark, and Rock rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jefferson. *Pop.*(1870)34,030.

—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—A post-village and township, cap. of Jefferson co., at the junction of Rock and Crawfish rivers, about 40 m. E. by S. of Madison. The town commands an active trade, and is rapidly increasing in population and importance. *Pop.* abt. 1,700; of the township abt. 2,500.
—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 500.
—A township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Jefferson, in *West Virginia*, an extreme N.E. co., adjoining Maryland and Virginia; *area*, abt. 260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and Opequan Creek. *Surface*, diversified, the Blue Ridge forming the S.E. border; *soil*, in the valleys very fertile. It is at the N.E. corner of this co. that the Potomac pierces the Blue Ridge. (See HARPER'S FERRY.) *Cap.* Shepherdstown. *Pop.* abt. 16,000

Jef'ferson Bar'racks, in Missouri, a post-village and U. States military station of St. Louis co., on the Mississippi River, about 12 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

Jef'ferson Bridge, in *Montana Territory*, a post-office of Madison co.

Jef'ferson City, in *Missouri*, a city, cap. of the State and seat of justice of Cole co., on the Missouri River, abt. 128 m. W. of St. Louis; Lat. 38° 36' N., Lon. 92° 8' W. The city is finely located on an elevated tract, and contains some handsome and substantial edifices. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Jefferson City, in *Montana Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Missouri River, abt. 25 m. E. of Helena.

Jefferso'nia, *n.* [Named in honor of President *Jefferson.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Berberidaceæ.* The species *J. diphylla*, the Twin-leaf, or Rheumatism-root, is found in woods from W. New York to Wisconsin and southward. The leaves, which are only two and bipartite, rise immediately from a horizontal rootstock borne upon long petals, and enfolding a handsome white flower, not unlike that of the blood-root, and appearing in April and May. This plant has in the West the reputation of being a stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

Jeffersonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A dark-green foliated variety of pyroxene.— *Dana.*

Jefferson Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Le Sueur co.

Jefferson Line, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

Jefferson's River, in *Montana Territory*, the most western of the three branches which unite to Gallatin co. to form the Missouri River.

Jefferson Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Jeffersonton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Camden co., on the Satilla River, abt. 155 m. S.S.E. of Milledgeville.

Jeffersonton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Culpepper co., abt. 109 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Jeffersontown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 45 m. W. of Frankfort.

Jefferson Valley, in *New York*, a post-office of Westchester co.

Jeffersonville, in *California*, a village of Tuolumne co., abt. 3 m. W. of Sonora.

Jeffersonville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Twiggs co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Macon.

Jeffersonville, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Jeffersonville, in *Indiana*, a considerable post-town of Clarke co., on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Louisville, Kentucky, and about 40 m. below Madison. The town is well built, and, among other fine structures, contains the State prison of Indiana and three U. States hospitals. *Manuf.* Locomotives, and other machinery, cars, &c. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Jeffersonville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lee co.

Jeffersonville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 8 m. E. of Mount Sterling.

Jeffersonville, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Cass co.

Jeffersonville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 95 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Jeffersonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 4 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Jeffersonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 3 m. N.W. of Norristown.

Jeffersonville, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Lamoille co.

Jeffersonville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Tazewell co., abt. 300 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Jeffrey, Francis, a distinguished British critic and essayist, b. at Edinburgh, 1773. After graduating at the universities of Glasgow and Oxford, *J.*, in 1794, was admitted to the Scottish bar. In 1802, he became editor of the *Edinburgh Review*. The celebrity which this review at once attained was owing more, in an incalculable degree to him, than to any other of the contributors. In 1813 he married a grand-niece of the famous John Wilkes (*q. v.*), crossing to the United States to bring her home. In 1815, he became the occupant of the beautiful castle of Craigcrook, near Edinburgh (see Fig. 1442 which, improved by his fine taste, became a rendezvous

Fig. 1442. —CRAIGCROCK CASTLE.

for many of the chief *literati* of Europe. From 1816 till he ceased to practise, *J.* was the acknowledged leader of the Scottish bar. In 1820, and again in 1821, he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow; in 1829, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and, in Dec., 1820, Lord Advocate of Scotland, or, in other words, Secretary of State for that division of Great Britain. In this capacity he entered the British House of Commons. In May, 1834, he took his seat on the bench as one of the judges in the High Court of Session, assuming, according to the Scottish fashion, the honorary title of *Lord Jeffrey*. In 1843, Lord *J.* published, though with reluctance, 3 vols., containing selections from his *Contributions to the Edinburgh Review*. D. 1850.

Jeffreys, or **Jefferies,** George, Lord, an English judge, notorious for his cruelty and injustice, born at Acton, Denbighshire, England, about 1610. He was educated at Westminster school, after which he removed to the Inner Temple, where he studied the law with great application. By attaching himself to the Duke of York, he obtained the appointment of Welsh judge, the honor of knighthood, and the chief-justiceship of Chester. In 1683 he was appointed Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, and, in 1685, Lord-Chancellor. His cruelties on the western circuit towards the deluded followers of the duke of Monmouth were excessive; yet they gave great satisfaction to James II., who, with a grim pleasantry, called this "Jeffreys' Campaign." He supported all the arbitrary acts of the court, and rendered himself so obnoxious to the people, that, when James abdicated the throne, *J.* attempted to leave the kingdom in the disguise of a sailor, but was recognized while drinking in a cellar in Wapping. Perceiving himself discovered, he feigned a cough, and turned to the wall with his pot of beer in his hand; but information of his presence being communicated to the mob, they rushed in, and carried him before the Lord-Mayor, who sent him before the Privy Council, by whom he was committed to the Tower, where he remained for the rest of his life. D. in the Tower of London, 1689.

Jeffrey's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Pedee River from Marion district.

Jeffries, John Parsons, an American author, b. in Tell township, Huntingdon co., Tenn., 1815. In 1836 he settled in Wooster, Ohio, where he commenced the practice of law in 1840, and, by his integrity of character and forensic ability, soon attained the first rank of the legal profession. As a writer he is best known by his *Natural History of the Human Races*, published in 1867, a book of great research, much reading, and careful analysis, which is regarded as a standard work on ethnology.

Jeffries, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clearfield co.

Jefton, in *Ill.*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Jehanghir, A-Bul Muzaffer Noureddin Mohammed, Mogul emperor of Hindostan, and son of the famous Akbar, whom he succeeded on the throne of Delhi in 1605. Unlike most Eastern despots, he was generous, affable, and easy of access to his subjects, and a patron of literature and arts. He wrote memoirs of the first 17 years of his reign, and added to the historical commentaries of Sultan Baber. Nourjehan, his wife, celebrated equally for her beauty and wit, had great influence on the conduct of state affairs, and has been the fertile theme of Oriental poems and romances. An interesting account of the court of *J.* and of the state of India during his reign, was written by T. Roe, who was sent ambassador from James I. to the court of the Mogul in 1615. *J.* D. 1627.

Jeho'ahaz, one of the idolatrous kings of Israel, and succeeded his father, Jehu, in the sovereignty, 876 B. C. His iniquitous courses led to his defeat and humiliation; his country being invaded by the armies of Syria, and suffering such defeats and misfortune, that he could barely muster 10,000 infantry, fifty horse, and only a few chariots to oppose the myriads of the encroaching foe. After a wicked and stormy reign of 17 years, he died, B. C. 850. —Also the name of a king of Judah, commonly called the younger, a son of Josiah, who, obtaining a party, usurped the throne, to the exclusion of his elder brother; his short reign of a few months, however, was brought to a close by his captivity, and committal as a close prisoner to Egypt.

Jehoi'akim, a king of Judah, and a brother of the last-named, was advanced to the throne of Judah B. C. 608 as a tributary of Pharoah Necho, king of Egypt, to whom, as the price of his elevation, he gave 500 talents of silver and one talent of gold. Though strongly admonished by the prophet Jeremiah to walk in the paths of virtue and piety by a strict observance of the law, like too many of his predecessors in Judah and Israel, Jehoiakim relapsed into idolatry and wickedness. His pride, or his obstinacy, brought down upon himself and unfortunate country the vengeance of the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar, who with a vast army crossed the frontiers of Juden, and besieged Jerusalem, rifled the temple of all its sacred and precious vessels, and leaving the humiliated king as his tributary on the throne, returned to Babylon loaded with spoil, and carrying with him some of the principal inhabitants of Jerusalem as hostages of Jehoiakim's good faith, the youthful Daniel being among the captives. The death of this king appears to have been attended with some mystery and suspicion; and his funeral, as had been predicted by Jeremiah, unmourned and dishonored, his body being drawn through the city and cast into a hole without the walls. D. 597 B. C.

Jehor'am. See Joram.

Jehosh'aphat, king of Judah, ascended the throne at the age of 35, in succession to his father Asa, 914 B. C. During the early part of his reign his people prospered, for he was a pious prince; but having entered into an alliance with Ahab, he suffered many disasters, which were at length averted by prayer and fasting; and henceforth his reign was peaceful and happy. After a reign of 25 years he died, 889 B. C. leaving his crown to his son Jehoram.

Jehosh'aphat, (Valley of.) (*Script.*) The valley of *the judgment of God*, a metaphorical name of some place where God would judge the foes of his people, (*Joel* iii. 2, 12.) There is no ground for applying it to any known locality, or for connecting it, unless for mere illustration, with the great battle of Jehoshaphat described in 2 *Chr.* xx. Since the third century, however, the name has been appropriated to the deep and narrow glen east of Jerusalem, running north and south between the city and the mount of Olives, called in the Bible the brook Kidron. —See Jerusalem.

Jeho'vah, *n.* [Heb. *yehovah*, from *havah*, or *haiah*, to be.] The Eternal, the Immutable Being; the Scripture name of the Supreme Being. The word itself, which appears to be of Phœnician origin, was held in peculiar veneration by the Jews, who never allowed themselves to pronounce it in the reading of their sacred books, but substituted for it wherever it occurred, the term Adonai, or *Lord*. This practice is maintained even to this day; nor will they *write* the word in perfect Hebrew letters. Hence they have left the word Jehovah imperfectly written over the altar-piece in the synagogue in St. Helen's Place, London; making it to resemble that word, but in reality to signify *the Beloved*.

Jeho'vist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One who maintains that the vowel points annexed to the word Jehovah, in Hebrew, are the proper vowels belonging to the word, and express the true pronunciation: —opposed to the *Adonists.* — *Ogilvie.*

Jehovis'tic, *a.* Relating to Jehovah; —applied to those parts in the Old Testament, where the Supreme Being is more especially named Jehovah — in contradistinction to those in which he is named *Elohim*.

Je'hu, tenth king of Israel, had been commander in the army of Jehoram, his king, whom he shot with an arrow, and put to death seventy of Ahab's children, and the priests of Baal in the temple of their idol. Afterwards relapsing into idolatry, he was punished by the delivery of his kingdom to Hazael, king of Syria. D. 857 B. C.

Jejune', *a.* [Lat. *jejunus.*] Void; vacant; wanting; hungry.
—Dry; barren; wanting interesting matter.

Jejune'ly, *adv.* In a jejune, empty, barren manner.

Jejune'ness, *n.* State or quality of being jejune; emptiness; poverty; barrenness; particularly, want of interesting matter.

Jeju'num, *n.* [Lat. *jejunus*, empty.] (*Anat.*) The second division of the small intestines; — so called because often found empty.

Jejuy, (*ha-hwee'*,) or Xexuy, a river of Paraguay, enters the Paraguay River about 90 m. above Asuncion.

Jekil-Irmak, Yeshil-irmak, (*yesh-il ir'mak*,) a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in Lat. 39° 50′ N., Lon. 37° 40′ E., and after a course of 200 m., falling into the Black Sea on the E. side of the Bay of Samsoun.

Jelalabad', a town of Afghanistan, stands near the Cabul River, in a fertile plain, which is separated from Peshawur by the famous Khyber Pass. *J.* thus occupies a commanding position on the grand route between India and Central Asia. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Jelat'an, Jelatma, Jelatone, a town of Russia, govt. of Tambov, 158 m. N. of Tambov City, on the Oka; *pop.* 7,500.

Jelitz', Jeletz', a town of Russia, govt. of Orel, 110 m. E.S.E. of Orel city, on the Sosna. In the vicinity are extensive iron-mines. *Pop.* 25,000.

Jel'lachich, de Buzim, Joseph, Baron von, Ban of Croatia, general in the Austrian service, born 16th October, 1801. Educated at the military college of Vienna, at eighteen he was made lieutenant in the dragoon regiment of his uncle the vice-ban of Croatia. He spent several years in Italy, and was also employed on the military frontier. In 1842 he rose to the rank of colonel, and obtained the reputation of being a good officer. In 1848, when the Magyars sought to render themselves independent, Jellachich persuaded the Croats that the preservation of the Austrian empire was necessary to their interests. The Croats sent a deputation to Vienna with offers of service, and demanded that Jellachich should be made Ban. The court was only too glad to concur, edding the title of privy councillor and commandant of the Banat. In September, 1848, he encountered the Hungarians and was repulsed, but afterwards marched with eighteen thousand men to the aid of Prince Windischgrätz, who was besieging the insurgent capital. In November he met the Hungarians at Swechat, and gained a victory which decided the fate of the capital. At the conclusion of the Hungarian struggle he received high testimonies of esteem from the imperial court. In 1853, when the Austrians were nearly embroiled with the Turks, he commanded a corps on the lower Danube. The Ban in his youth was a cultivator of the Muses, and his poems were republished in 1851.

Jel'lied, *a.* [See Jelly.] Brought to the consistence of jelly.

Jel'ly, *n.* [Fr. *gelée*; Sp. *jalea*, from Lat. *gelo*, to freeze, to congeal; allied to Ar. *jalid*, ice.] The term applied to every translucent juice which, when cold, thickens, so as to coagulate into a trembling mass; thus the juices of acid or mucilaginous fruits, currants, &c., are called jellies when, by the addition of one part of sugar to two parts of juice, and by boiling, they have obtained a proper consistence. The term is also applied to a concentrated decoction of Iceland moss, rendered agreeable to the taste by the addition of sugar, &c. When the horns, bones, or extremities of animals are boiled to such a degree as to be stiff and firm when cold, without the addition of any sugar, they are also called jellies. Fruit jellies, when diluted with water, are good as medicines in all disorders of the *primæ viæ* arising from alkalescent juices: in their nature they are cooling, saponaceous, and ascescent. Jellies made from animal substances, on the contrary, are alkalescent, and are therefore good in all cases in which acidity of the humors prevails. Animal jelly is soluble in water, glutinous, becomes fluid by heat, coagulates in the cold, and combines with oils and resine.

Jel'ly-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to the animals of the class *Acalephæ* generally, but more especially to the Medusæ, *q. v.*

Jem'adar, *n.* A native officer in the East-Indian army, who holds a rank somewhat similar to that of a lieutenant in the regular service.

Jemmapes, (*zhem-map'*,) a small town in Belgium, in the province of Hainault, and renowned for the victory gained here on the 6th of November, 1792, over the Austrians by the French under General Dumouriez and the Duc de Chartres — afterwards Duke of Orleans and Louis Philippe — and which led to the subsequent conquest of Belgium by the French.

Jem'miness, *n.* Spruceness; neatness. (Vulgar.)

Jem'my, *a.* Spruce; neat; well dressed. (Vulgar.)

Je'na, (*yā'na*,) a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Saale, 12 m. from Weimar. In the vicinity is the old castle of Kirchberg, now in ruins. It is principally noted for its university, which was opened in 1558, and which, towards the beginning of the present century, had for its teachers, Humboldt, Fichte, Griesbach, Schiller, and Schelling. *Pop.* 6,123. — The neighborhood of this town was the scene of the great battle of the 14th October, 1806, in which, at one blow, Bonaparte overthrew the Prussian monarchy.

Jenk'en's Bridge, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Clair co., about 95 m. S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

Jenken's Bridge, in *Virginia*, a P.O. of Accomac co.

Jenk'ins, in *Iowa*, a township of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 473.

Jenkins, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Jenk'intown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 10 m. N.W. of Philadelphia.

Jenks, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Taylor co.
Jenks, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Forest co.; *pop.* about 250.
Jenks'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Tioga co.
Jenne, Jinne, (*jen.*) a town of central Africa, situate on the Niger, and on the road from Sego to Timbuctoo, from which it is distant about 280 m. It is a place of considerable commercial importance, and in the shops may be seen printed muslins, scarlet cloth, hardware goods, and other articles of British manufacture. *Pop.* 9,000, all Mohammedans, who allow no "infidels" to enter the town.
Jen'ner, EDWARD, an English physician, the discoverer and propagator of vaccination, b. at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1749. Having studied medicine in London under the first teachers of the day, he took up his residence in his native county, devoting himself to the onerous duties of a general practitioner. Some years later, feeling the fatigue of such ceaseless toil to be too severe for his strength, he obtained a Scotch degree, and limited his practice to physic only. In 1796, after many years devoted to the consideration of, and experiments made with, vaccine lymph (or fluid taken from a pustule on the teat of a cow, and to the efficacy of which he had very early in life been directed) as a specific for small-pox, Dr. Jenner was for the first time enabled to satisfy many medical men of the valid properties of this new agent, and show by a demonstration that the lymph or fluid humor taken from a cow, when inserted under the skin of a patient of any age, acted as a *prophylactic*, or preventive of the disease known as small-pox; such lymph, after a period of 7 to 9 days, producing on the human subject a disease precisely similar to that in the cow from whence it was taken, and that the lymph taken from the pustule on the patient possessed the *same integrity* and preventive qualities, for the use of others, with that obtained from the *pock* on the cow's teat. Though men of enlightened views at once supported *J.* in his theory, and hailed the discovery as the greatest boon conferred on man for ages, his practice was violently opposed by the ignorant and prejudiced; and it was not until a new generation of practitioners had sprung up, that *Vaccination*, as the new doctrine was called (from the Latin word *vacca*, a cow), was universally advocated by medical men. The English government, however, gave this benefactor of humanity a grant of $150,000. D. 1823. — See VACCINATION.
Jen'ner, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Somerset co; *pop.* about 2,500.
Jen'nerstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Somerset co.
Jen'nerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 70 m. E. by S. of Harrisburg.
—A post-village of Somerset co., about 62 m. E. by S. of Pittsburg.
Jen'net, *n.* A Spanish horse; a genet.
Jen'neting, *n.* [Corrupted from *junetting*, an apple ripe in June.] A species of apple ripening early.
Jen'nings, in *Indiana*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 375 sq. m. *Rivers.* Vernon's Fork and Graham's Fork of Muscatatuck River, and Sand Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Vernon. *Pop.* (1870), 16,212.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 300.
—A post-office of Franklin co.
—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—A township of Scott co.; *pop.* about 3,600.
Jen'nings' Creek, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co.
Jen'nings Gap, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., about 133 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.
Jen'nings' Ordinary, in *Virginia*, a village of Nottoway co., about 50 m. W. of Richmond.
Jen'ny, *n.* A machine for spinning. See SPINNING.
Jen'ny, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Marathon co., about 18 m. N. of Wausau; *pop.* abt. 168.
Jen'ny-ass, *n.* The female ass: — opposed to *jackass*.
Jenny Lind. See LIND, (JENNY.)
Jenny Lind, in *Arkansas*, a village of Sebastian co.
Jenny Lind, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., 25 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill.
Jennyop'olis, in *Oregon Territory*, a village of Benton co., about 11 m. S. of Corvallis.
Jeof'ail, *n.* [Fr. *j'ai failli*, I have failed.] (*Law.*) Certain statutes are called statutes of amendments and jeofails, because, where a pleader perceives any slip in the form of his proceedings, and acknowledges the error (jeofail), he is at liberty to amend it.
Jeop'ard, (*jĕp'ard,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *gefährden*, to expose to danger, from *gefahr.*] To put in danger of loss or injury; to hazard; to risk; to peril; to endanger.
Jeop'arder, *n.* One who puts to hazard.
Jeop'ardize, *v. a.* To put in danger or jeopardy; to endanger; to hazard; to jeopard. — *Worcester.*
Jeop'ardous, *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.
Jeop'ardously, *adv.* Hazardously; in danger.
Jeop'ardy, *n.* Hazard; risk; peril; danger; exposure to death, loss, or injury.
Jeop'ardy, *v. a.* To jeopardize.
Jephthah, (*jef'tha,*) one of the judges of Israel, who made a remarkable vow before he marched against the Ammonites, that if he proved victorious, he would offer to the Lord the first living thing which should come to meet him on his return. This happened to be his only daughter, whom he is said to have sacrificed to fulfil his rash vow. But many learned writers contend that the text does not warrant the assertion, and that the daughter of *J.*, instead of being sacrificed, was devoted to perpetual virginity. And this seems most probable, since human sacrifices were held in abomination by the Israelites. The history of *J.* is contained in the Book of Judges.
Jequitinhonha, (*zha-kee-teen-you'ya,*) or ITIO-GRANDE-DO-BELMONTE, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra Pedra Redonda, and after a general N. and N.E. course, enters the Atlantic Ocean below Belmonte. It was formerly much celebrated for the diamonds found in its bed.
Jerbo'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular genus of rodent quadrupeds of the *Muridæ* or Rat family. One species is a native of Egypt, Syria, &c.; and was known to the ancients under the name of *Dipus* (two-footed), which is still its scientific appellation. The most common species is the *Dipus sagitta*. It is of a pale-yellowish fawn color on the upper parts, and white beneath; the length of the body is about 8 inches, and of the tail 10, being terminated by a tuft of black hair, the tip of which is white, but the rest short and rough. The head is short; the ears thin, broad, upright, and rounded; the eyes large, round, and dark-colored; the hind legs are extremely long, thin, sparingly covered with short hair, and very much resemble those of a bird; the hind feet have three toes on each, the middle of which is somewhat larger than the rest, and all are furnished with sharp and strong claws; there is also a very small spur

Fig. 1443. — COMMON JERBOA, (*Dipus Ægyptius.*)

or back toe, with its corresponding claw. On each side the nose are several long hairs or whiskers; and the cutting teeth are sharp and strong, resembling those of a rat. In its attitudes and manner of progression this animal much resembles a bird; generally standing, like the kangaroo, on its hind feet, and leaping with much celerity, and to a great distance. It principally uses the fore-legs in feeding, putting to its mouth the ears of corn, and various other vegetable substances on which it feeds. They are burrowing animals, nocturnal, very destructive to grain, laying up hoards for their winter use. — The *Jumping-mouse*, or American *J.*, of Labrador and southward and westward to the Pacific, is about 3 inches long to the tail, which is 4 to 6 inches; the color above light yellowish-brown, lined finely with black, beneath white, and the sides yellowish-rusty, sharply defined against the colors of the back and belly. When startled it progresses by very long and rapid leaps, and there is probably no other mammal of its size that can make its way over the ground with so great rapidity, or so quickly escape from its pursuers.
Jeremi'ah, the second of the four great prophets, was the son of Hilkiah, a priest. Having predicted the miseries which should befall his country for the sins of the rulers, priests, and false prophets, he was thrown into prison. When Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem, *J.* was permitted to remain in Judea; but Johanan, and other fugitive Jews, determining to go into Egypt, contrary to the prophet's advice, compelled him to accompany them. Some say he was slain there by his countrymen; but others assert that he died at Babylon, about 586 B.C.

(*Script.*) One of the prophetic books of the Old Testament is so called after its author, the prophet Jeremiah. It embraces a period of upwards of 40 years, between 628 and 586 B.C. The various prophecies of this book are arranged without any regard to the order of time in which they were delivered. The following arrangement will serve to make the book more intelligible to the reader: — I. The prophecies delivered in the reign of Josiah (i.–xii.); 2. In the reign of Jehoiakim (xlii.–xx., xxii., xxiii., xxxv., xxxvi., xlv.–xlviii., and xlix. 1–33); 3. In the reign of Zedekiah (xxi., xxiv., xxvii.–xxxiv., xxxvii.–xxxix., xlix. 34–39, l., li.); 4. Under the government of Gedaliah, from the taking of Jerusalem to the retreat of the people into Egypt, and the prophecies of Jeremiah delivered to the Jews in that country (xl.–xliv.). The last chapter (lii.) was added by some other hand, probably Ezra, subsequently to the return from the captivity, of which it gives a short account, and forms a proper argument or introduction to the Book of Lamentations by the same author, which immediately follows. Some have professed to see in the style of Jeremiah marks of rusticity; but though wanting the dignity and splendor of Isaiah, it is by no means destitute of elegance or sublimity. His prevailing tone is that of melancholy; and his mind is so deeply and sorrowfully impressed with certain scenes and events, that he dwells upon them with all the tenacity of overwhelming anguish. "Though his sentiments are not always the most elevated, nor his periods uniformly neat and compact, yet his style is in a high degeee beautiful and tender, especially when he has occasion to excite the softer passions of grief and pity, which is frequently the case in the earlier parts of his prophecies. These are chiefly poetical. The middle of his book is almost entirely historical, and is written in a plain, prosaic style, suitable to historical narrative. On many occasions he is very elegant and sublime, especially in xlvi. to li. 1–39, which are wholly poetical, and in which the prophet approaches very near the sublimity of Isaiah."
Jeremi'ad, *n.* [From *Jeremiah.*] A lamentation; a tale of sorrow, or complaint; a lament; also, a curtain-lecture. — *Worcester.*
Jer'falcon, *n.* See GERFALCON.
Jericho, (*jer'i-ko.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of the Canaanites, in a plain on the W. side of the Jordan, near its mouth. It was destroyed by Joshua, rebuilt in the time of the Judges, and formed an independent frontier fortress of Judæa. It was again destroyed by Vespasian, rebuilt under Hadrian, and finally destroyed during the crusades. The site of *J.* has usually been fixed at Rihab, a mean and foul Arab hamlet of some 200 inhabitants. Recent travellers, however, show that

Fig. 1444. — JERICHO.

the probable location of *J.* was 2 m. W. of Rihab, at the mouth of Wady Kelt, and where the road from Jerusalem debouches into the plain. The city destroyed by Joshua may have been nearer to the fountain of Elisha, supposed to be the present Ain es-Sultan, 2 m. N.W. of Rihab. On the W. and N. of *J.* rise high limestone hills, one of which, the dreary Quarantana (Fig. 1444), 1,200 or 1,500 feet high, derives its name from the modern tradition that it was the scene of our Lord's forty days' fast and temptation. *J.* was anciently well watered and amazingly fruitful. It might easily be made so again, but now lies neglected; and the palm-trees, balsams, and honey, for which it was once famous, have disappeared. The road from *J.* to Jerusalem ascends through narrow and rocky passes and ravines and precipices. It is an exceedingly difficult and dangerous route, and is still infested with robbers, as in the time of the good Samaritan. (*Luke* x. 30–34.)
Jericho, (*jer'e-ko,*) in *Alabama*, a village of Perry co., on the Cahawba River, abt. 13 m. N. of Marion.
Jer'icho, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kane co., abt. 12 m. W. by S. of Aurora.
—A village of Shelby co.
Jer'icho, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wayne co., abt. 71 m. E.S.E. of Raleigh.
Jer'icho, in *New Jersey*, a village of Salem co.
Jer'icho, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co., abt. 30 m. E. of New York city.
Jer'icho, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,100.
Jer'icho Centre, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Chittenden co., abt. 32 m. N.W. of Montpelier.
Jerid', Jereed', *n.* A Turkish javelin.
Jerk, *v. a.* [Icel. *hverkia*; Scot. *yerk.*] To thrust out; to thrust with a sudden effort; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push; to throw with a quick, smart motion. — To cut into long, thin pieces, and dry, as beef.
—*n.* A short, sudden thrust, push, or twist; a striking against something with a short, quick motion. — A sudden spring.
Jerk'er, *n.* One who jerks; a whipper.
Jer'kin, *n.* [Dn. *jurk*, a frock.] A jacket; a short body-coat; a close waistcoat.
Jer'kinhead, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof, the end of which is fashioned into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip.
Jeroboam, the first king of Israel, an officer in the service of Solomon, who had created him governor of the states of Ephraim and Manasseh. While fulfilling these offices, it was predicted that he should yet rule over *ten* instead of two of the tribes. Solomon, alarmed at the effect of such a report, sent out his officers to secure Jeroboam; but he, receiving timely warning, left his post and fled into Egypt, where, for the rest of Solomon's reign, he remained in retirement. Upon the death of that monarch, 990 B.C., and the revolt of the ten tribes from the house of Judah, Jeroboam returned to his native land; and the revolted tribes having formed themselves into a separate kingdom, under the name of

Israel, elected Jeroboam as their first king, and who, after an unholy and idolatrous reign of 22 years, died 908 B. C.

Jeroboam II., king of Israel, and the son of Joash, succeeded that king in 834 B. C. After some signal victories over the Assyrians, he fell into the practice of idolatry, and had his kingdom overrun by the Assyrians. The prophets Hosea and Amos predicted the downfall of his house.

Jerome', or **Hieron'ymus**, (St.,) one of the fathers of the Church, was B. in 331, at Stridon, on the frontiers of Dacia, and studied at Rome, under Donatus the Grammarian. He was ordained a presbyter at Antioch, in 378, and soon after went to Constantinople, where he lived with Gregory Nazianzen. In 382, he visited Rome, and was made secretary to Pope Damasus; but three years afterwards he returned into the East, accompanied by several female devotees, who wished to lead an ascetic life in the Holy Land, and died in 420, superintendent of a monastery at Bethlehem. *J.* was one of the most learned of the fathers, and took a leading part in the religious controversies of his age, combating especially Vigilantius, Jovinian, Rufinus, and Pelagius; but as a theological disputant he was violent and acrimonious in a high degree. His writings are very numerous, the most important being his Commentaries on various parts of the Bible. The Church owes to him the Latin translation of the Bible, well known under the name of the Vulgate. His style is singularly pure and classical.

Jerome', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Howard co., on the Wildcat River, abt. 55 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.

Jerome', in *Iowa*, a post-village of Appanoose co., abt. 42 m. S.W. of Ottumwa.

Jerome', in *Michigan*, a township of Midland co.; *pop.* abt. 114.

Jerome', in *Ohio*, a post-township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,426.

Jerome of Prague, B. 1378, so called from the place of his birth, was the disciple of John Huss (*q. v.*), and a man of considerable learning. The council of Constance cited him to appear before it with his master; but finding that Huss was thrown into prison, he retired to Uberlingen, where he applied for a safe-conduct, which was refused. On the journey to his own country, he was arrested and sent to Constance in chains. After being cruelly tortured, he was consigned to the flames, which he endured with great fortitude, in 1416.

Jeromesville, (*je-romz'vil,*) in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashland co., about 85 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Jeron'ymites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See Hieronymites.

Jer'rold, Douglas, an English humorist, novelist, and dramatic writer, B. in London, 1803. His best productions are, *The Prisoner of War*, *Bubbles of a Day*, *Time Works Wonders*, *The Catspaw*, *St. Capid*, *The Heart of Gold*, *Mrs. Caudle's Lectures*, &c. D. 1859.

Jer'sey, the largest and most important of the Channel Islands, lying in the English Channel, and belonging to Great Britain. It is about 12 m. long and 7 m. wide. The coast is indented with numerous excellent harbors, and, save towards the S., is generally bold and precipitous. The surface is an alternation of wooded hills and fertile valleys. The island contains neither limestone, chalk, marl, nor gravel. The climate is mild and healthy. An excellent breed of cows, small sturdy horses, sheep, and a few varieties of feathered game are the most important animal productions. Much attention is devoted to apple-orchards, for which the soil and climate are particularly favorable. The most important manufactures are shoes and hosiery; ships also are built. *Cap.* St. Heller's. *Pop.* 9,617.

Jer'sey, in *Illinois*, a S.W. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, about 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Illinois rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jerseyville. *Pop.* about 12,051.

Jer'sey, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oakland co.

Jersey, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co.

Jersey, in *Ohio*, a post-twp. of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,371.

Jersey, *n.* Combed wool, and yarn made of combed wool; — so called from the island of Jersey. — Also, a short, close-fitting jacket made of such, or similar material, worn by sailors, &c.

Jer'sey City, in *New Jersey*, a considerable city, cap. of Hudson co., on the W. bank of the Hudson River, at its entrance into New York Bay, and opposite N. York city, of which it is, in fact, though in another State, an extension, and to which it is united by large and powerful steam ferry-boats, lighted with gas, which ply night and day. It is the entrepôt of the Cunard steamers, and the terminus of the New York and Philadelphia, Erie, Central New Jersey, and Northern railways, and of a canal for coal-transport. It has manufactories of locomotives, machinery, glass, crucibles, &c.; and about 20 churches, the finest of which once stood in Wall Street, New York, but was removed, and built up, stone by stone, in this city. *Pop.* (1870) 82,547.

Jer'sey Landing, in *Illinois*, a village of Jersey co.

Jer'sey Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lycoming co.

Jer'sey Prairie, in *Illinois*, a village of Cass co., about 45 m. W. of Springfield.

Jer'sey Shore, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Lycoming co., about 105 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 1,365.

Jer'sey-tea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ceanothus.

Jer'seytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., about 12 m. N. of Danville.

—A village of Montour co., about 75 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Jer'seyville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Jersey co., about 71 m. S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* about 2,611.

Jerumenha, (*zha-roo-men'ya,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Piauhy, on the right bank of the Gurguea, a tributary of the Parnahiba, about 95 miles W. of Oeiras; *pop.* 3,000.

Jeru'salem. [Heb. *Kadushah*; Gr. *Hierosoluma*; Lat. *Hierosolima*; called also, in Arabic, *Elkhuds* or *Elkoddes*, the "Holy."] A celebrated city of Asia, and to the Christian the most renowned in the world. *J.*, the ancient capital of the ancient Judæa and the modern Palestine, is situate in Asiatic Turkey, 126 m. from Damascus, about 37 m. from the Mediterranean, and about 24 from the Jordan, at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea; Lat. 31° 46′ 43″ N., Lon. 35° 13′ E. It stands on an elevated plateau, consisting of a series of ridges of limestone, intersected by narrow and precipitous ravines. Its most splendid edifice is the mosque, erected in the 7th cent. by the caliph Omar, and bearing his name. It is also called Kubbet-es-Sukhrah, "Dome of the Rocks," and is superior to any other example of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, not excepting the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. It occupies the site, and is supposed to contain some remains of the Jewish Temple. The church of the Holy Sepulchre was built by the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great, and professes, without probability, to comprehend within its limits the scene of all the great events of the crucifixion, entombment, and resurrection of the Messiah. Close by the entrance to the lower chamber are the tombs of Godfrey of Bouillon and of Baldwin, two modern kings of Jerusalem, with Latin inscriptions in Gothic characters. The other buildings and inclosures are numerous, and occupy by far the larger part of the space within the walls of the city. The largest of the inclosures is called by the Mahometans El-Haram Es-Sherif, "the Noble Sanctuary," and is deemed so sacred that none but the Faithful are permitted to enter it. The other buildings of greatest note within the city are the convents. The houses are lofty, and as no windows appear on any of the lower stories, while those above are latticed, the passage appears to be between blank walls. The bazaars or shops are in a most unwholesome situation, being covered over, and, to all appearance, a nursery for every species of contagion. Hardly anything is exposed for sale; the various articles being secreted, through fear of Turkish rapacity. Dr. Clarke, when at *J.*, riding out of the city by what is called Zion gate, came to a deep dingle or trench, at the bottom of which he discovered a series of subterraneous chambers, each containing one or many repositories for the dead. Some of these tombs, from their magnificence, and the labor necessary to form the numerous repositories contained in them, suggested an almost regal destination. As the place of crucifixion seems to have been a public cemetery, and as it was without the city, the present spot appears to agree with it better than any other yet assigned. For the same reason, this seems the most probable spot for the entombment of the Messiah. Farther to the E., and in the place called Aceldama, were found some other sepulchres. At the foot of the Mount of Olives, and on the E. side of the brook Kidron, or Cedron, are the sepulchre of the Virgin, and those of the patriarchs. They form part of a vast cemetery, which extends along the foot of all the hills which surround *J.* to the S. and E. On the N.W. side, by the gate of Damascus, are seen the sepulchres of the kings. This place of sepulture has occasioned considerable difficulty to antiquaries; but it is supposed to have been the tomb of Helena, queen of Adiabene. To the E., beyond the brook Kidron, rises the Mount of Olives, which, by the abundance of that plant, still vindicates this ancient appellation. In the district in which *J.* is situate, many of the events recorded in the Scriptures took place, and many of the places therein named are recalled by local associations. *J.*, though in possession of the Moslems, has long been the abode of numerous

Fig. 1145. — JERUSALEM.

(From the road to Bethany, on the S. side of Mount Olivet.)

monks. These consisted, originally, of various nations and professions, each of which had a quarter assigned to it; but the number has been greatly reduced. *J.* belonged to the Jebusites, who, after its conquest by the Israelites, still retained a castle or fortified eminence, from which they were not expelled till the reign of David. That monarch made it the capital of his kingdom. Solomon, on succeeding to the throne, not only protected, but enlarged it, surrounded it with stronger walls, and adorned the interior with that Temple the splendor of which was so much admired in the ancient world. It was taken in 599 B. C., by Nebuchadnezzar, who put an end to the kingdom, carried king Jehoiakim captive to Babylon, and established Zedekiah as his viceroy. That prince, however, making an attempt to re-establish the independence of his country, *J.* was again taken, and was then razed to the ground, the temple demolished, and all the inhabitants carried into captivity. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were permitted to return to their country, and to rebuild their Temple, and *J.* soon resumed its former splendor. After the conquest of Persia by Alexander, and after his empire had fallen to pieces, it was surprised and plundered by Ptolemy, king of Egypt. Subsequently, it was exposed to a long series of attacks from the kings of Syria, who were, however, after many obstinate conflicts, bravely repelled by the Maccabees. Afterwards, the Romans conquered Judæa, but did not interfere with the religious rites, or even the municipal government of the Jews, when Jesus Christ appeared and suffered at *J.* During the reign of Nero, the Jews rebelled against the tyranny of the pro-consuls, and the city was finally reduced, after a long siege, by Titus. It was burnt, and the inhabitants sold into slavery. In the reign of Adrian, it was razed to the ground, and on its ruins a Roman town was erected, called Ælia Capitolina. This name remained till, by the conversion of Constantine, Christianity became the ruling religion of the Roman empire. *J.* then resumed its original name, and was held as an object of pious veneration. As the empire became more generally Christian, *J.* continued to increase in veneration. In 1076 it fell into the hands of the Saracens and Turks, who committed such outrages on the Christian pilgrims visiting the city, that the country was invaded by the Crusaders, and *J.* taken in 1099, by the army under Godfrey of Bouillon, who, in reward for his valor, was created king of *J.* The city, with the surrounding territory, was then ruled, during upwards of 60 years, by five Latin kings, when it yielded to the arms of Saladin. After changing successively its Moslem masters, it was annexed, in 1517, to the Turkish empire, of which it has ever since formed a part. The country surrounding *J.* consists of numerous hills, from whose heights there is a view of the lake Asphaltites, encompassed by prodigious mountains; while to the N. may be seen the fertile pastures of the plain of Jericho, watered by the Jordan. The actual *pop.* of *J.* is about 25,000, comprising Mohammedans, Christians, and Jews in nearly equal proportions.

Jern'salem. (Latin Kingdom of.) This kingdom was founded by the Crusaders at the close of the first Crusade. Godfrey of Bouillon was elected the first king, July 23, 1099. In 1104 Baldwin I. effected the conquest of Acre. He took Sidon, with the assistance of Sivard, Prince of Norway, in 1115; and in July, 1124, Tyre submitted to his arms. Saladin defeated the Latins at the great battle of Tiberias (*q. v.*), and recaptured Jerusalem in Oct., 1187. Conrad de Montserrat, who claimed the kingdom on his marriage with Isabella, daughter of Almeric, in 1190, was assassinated in 1192, during the preparations for his coronation, and the succession devolved upon Henry of Champagne. On the death of Almeric of Lusignan, in 1206, Mary, daughter of Conrad and Isabella, was the nearest heir, and she was accordingly married to John of Brienne, who assumed the sovereignty in 1206. In 1229 he was compelled to abdicate by Frederick II. of Germany. Jerusalem was taken by the Mameluke sultan, Bibers, in 1260, and the last remnant of the kingdom was absorbed in 1291.

LATIN KINGS OF JERUSALEM.

1099 Godfrey of Bouillon.	1186 Guy of Lusignan.
1100 Baldwin I.	1192 Henry, Count of Champagne.
1118 Baldwin II.	
1131 Fulk, Count of Anjou.	1197 Almeric, of Lusignan.
1144 Baldwin III.	1206 John of Brienne.
1162 Almeric.	1229 Frederick II., Emperor of Germany.
1173 Baldwin IV.	
1185 Baldwin V.	

Jern'salem, in *New York*, a village and township of Yates co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Geneva; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,612.

Jern'salem, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Jern'salem, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Southampton co., abt. 75 m. S.S.E. of Richmond.

Jern'salem Artichoke, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Helianthus.

Jern'salem South, in *New York*, a post-village of Queens co., abt. 176 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Jer'vin, *n.* [From Sp. *Jerva*, the name of a poison obtained from white hellebore.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline fusible base, found, along with veratrine, in the *Veratrum album*, or white hellebore.

Jesi, (*e-a'se,*) a town of Italy, on the Esino, 16 m. from Ancona. *Manuf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 15,240.

Jess, *n.* [Old Fr. *gect*; Fr. *jet*, a throw, a cast, from *jecto*, to throw, to cast.] (*Falconry.*) A short strap of leather tied round the legs of a hawk, by which it is held on the fist, and tossed off into flight.

—A ribbon hanging from a garland.

Jes'samine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Jasmine.

Jes'sant, *n.* [Fr. *gisant.*] (*Her.*) Applied to a lion or other beast, rising or issuing from the middle of a jess.

Jes'samine, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers*, Kentucky River, Hickman and Jessamine creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Nicholasville. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

Jes'samine Creek, in *Kentucky*, enters the Kentucky River from Jessamine co.

Jes'se, (*Script.*) Son of Obed and father of David. He was a grandson of Ruth the Moabitess, and in her na-

tive land he found an asylum while David was in most danger from the jealous pursuit of Saul.

Jes'se, *n.* A large branched candlestick suspended in the middle of a church or choir; — so called from its resembling the branches of the *Arbor Jessæ*, the genealogical tree of Jesse, a picture of which was formerly hung up in churches.

Jessed', *a.* (*Her.*) Having jesses on, as a falcon.

Jes'sen Land, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sibley co.; *pop.* abt. 555.

Jes'so, in Japan. See YESSO.

Jes'sup, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Buchanan co., abt. 22 m. E.S.E. of Cedar Falls.

Jes'sup, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 867.

Jes'sup's Landing, in *New York*, a village of Saratoga co., on the Hudson River, abt. 42 m. N. of Albany.

Jes'sup's River, in *New York*, rises in the N.E. part of Hamilton co., and enters the Hudson River in Essex county.

Jest, *n.* [Sp. *chiste*, a fine witty saying; probably from Lat. *gestio*, to use passionate gesture, to be joyful; or from *gesticulor*, to make mimic or pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate.] Something ludicrous uttered, and meant only to excite laughter; joke; fun; raillery; a witticism. — The object of laughter, sport, or banter; a laughing-stock.

—*v. n.* To divert or make merry by words or actions; to joke; to utter in sport; to say what is not true, merely for diversion's sake.

Jest'er, *n.* A person given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks; one prone to sarcasm.—A professed buffoon; a merry-andrew; a court-fool.

Jest'ful, *a.* Given to jesting; full of jokes.

Jest'ingly, *adv.* In a jocose manner; not in earnest.

Jest'ing-stock, *n.* A laughing-stock.

Jes'uit, *n.* One of the SOCIETY OF JESUS, *q. v.* — The Jesuits, from the foundation of their society, have been distinguished for their learning, and their ardent zeal for the promotion of the Roman Catholic Church; but they have been accused of craftiness and deceitfulness by their opponents, who, therefore, have used the words *Jesuit*, *Jesuitism*, and *Jesuitical*, in a bad sense.

Jes'uited, *a.* Conformed to the principles of the Jesuits.

Jes'uitess, *n.* One of an order of nuns who followed the rules of the Jesuits. The order was suppressed in 1630 by Pope Urban VIII.

Jesuit'ic, Jesuit'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits, or to their principles and acts.

—Designing; cunning; deceitful; prevaricating.

Jesuit'ically, *adv.* Crafty; in a jesuitical manner.

Jes'uitism, *n.* The arts, principles, and practices of the Jesuits.

—Cunning; deceit; hypocrisy; prevarication; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

Jesuitoc'racy, *n.* Government by Jesuits.

Jes'uitry, *n.* Jesuitism. (R.)

Jesuit's-bark, *n.* See CINCHONA.

Jesuit's-nut, *n.* See TRAPA.

Je'sus, [In Hebrew, *Jehoshuah*, "Saviour."] This name has been borne by nine different persons mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, where they are distinguished from each other by the name of their father being affixed. The most frequently mentioned are—Jesus, son of Josedech, who was the first high-priest of the Jews after their return from captivity in Babylon, and who, with Zorobabel, rebuilt the temple between 535 and 516 B. C. Jesus, son of Sirach, a man celebrated for wisdom, who flourished under the pontificate of Simon I., between 303 and 284 B. C. He was the author of the book entitled "Ecclesiasticus." His grandson Jesus translated this book into Greek, which is the version now extant in the Apocrypha.

Jesus Christ, the founder of the Christian religion, the Saviour of the world, and Son of God, miraculously conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary, in a stable at Bethlehem, four years earlier than the æra from which the common system of chronology dates the years A. D. His birth was announced to shepherds by angels; and a star appeared in the east, which guided the magi to Jerusalem, who inquired of Herod where the Messiah was born, as they were come to worship him. This threw the king and his court into consternation. The magi, following the direction of the star, went to Bethlehem, where they found the child, to whom they made their offerings; and being divinely warned, did not go back to Herod, but returned home by a contrary way. Herod, full of wrath, determined on the death of the infant; but Joseph, the husband of Mary, being divinely warned in a dream, fled with the child and his mother into Egypt. While they were on their journey, Herod committed a horrid slaughter of all the children in Bethlehem. On the death of the tyrant, Joseph returned towards home; but finding that Archelaus reigned instead of his father, he went to Nazareth, by which that prophecy was fulfilled which called Jesus a Nazarene. Here J. dwelt with his parents, working probably at his father's trade, which was that of a carpenter, till he came to the age of 30, when he commenced his public labors; and having been baptized by John the Baptist, he called a few poor, unlearned disciples, and then went about declaring the purposes of his mission, and confirming his authority by numerous miracles. The Jews were filled with astonishment at his doctrine and works; but their hearts were hardened, and instead of receiving him as the promised Messiah, they persecuted him with the utmost malignity, and attributed his miracles to diabolical agency. The Sanhedrim, or council of priests, often consulted to destroy him, and at last he was betrayed into their hands, in the Garden of Gethsemane, by his disciple Judas Iscariot, for thirty pieces of silver. After an examination before Caiaphas, the high-priest, he was remitted to Pontius Pilate, the Roman governor, who made several attempts to save him from the fury of the priests and people; but being charged as an enemy of Cæsar if he let Jesus go, he caused him to be first scourged, and then put to death. He was crucified between two malefactors on Mount Calvary, Friday, April 3, A. D. 36. His body was entombed by Joseph of Arimathea in a new sepulchre; and as Jesus had declared that he would rise again the third day, the Jews obtained a guard from Pilate to watch the tomb. But on the third day he arose, and the soldiers went and gave information to their employers, who bribed them to say that the body had been stolen by his disciples. In confutation of this calumny, Jesus remained six weeks among his followers, and then conducting them to Mount Olivet, ascended into heaven. — An explanation may be necessary for the brevity of this article. Approaching the subject in all reverence, and wishing to avoid the slightest reference to controversy, either of fact or opinion, we have thought it preferable to give only a plain narrative derived from the New Testament.

Je'sus Island, an island of Lower Canada, surrounded by the St. John and Prairie rivers, the two branches of the Ottawa River before it joins the St. Lawrence River. *Area*, about 1,200 sq. m.

Jesus Maria, (*hoy'soos mo-ree'a,*) in *California*, a mining-village of Calaveras co., about 6 miles S.S.E. of Mokelumne Hill.

Jesus Maria, (Cape,) a headland of Uruguay, extending into the Atlantic Ocean N. of the æstuary of the Plate, and about 40 m. N.W. of Montevideo.

Jet, *n.* [D. *git*; Fr. *jais*; Gr. *gagates*, from *Gagas*, a town and river of Lycia.] (*Min.*) A solid, dry, inflammable fossil substance, susceptible of a good polish, and glossy in its fracture, which is conchoidal or undulated. It has a resinous lustre, and a spec. grav. from 1·25 to 1·30. The color of jet is a pure and deep black, with sometimes a tinge of brown. It occurs in opaque compact masses, so solid and hard that they can readily be turned in a lathe. By friction it acquires a weak electricity, even when it is not insulated. Sometimes it presents the form of branches of trees, and exhibits traces of a ligneous texture. When burning, it has a flame often greenish in color; but it does not melt like solid bitumen. It exhales during combustion a strong and sometimes aromatic odor, sensibly different from that of coal or bitumen. It is most frequently found in detached masses, of a moderate size, in beds of sandstone, marl, limestone, and secondary trap, and is connected with coal formations, especially those that are associated with secondary trap-rocks. In Galicia and other parts of Spain, and in Wittenberg in Saxony, good specimens of jet are obtained; also in the dept. of Aude, in France, where it sometimes contains amber. In England, it is found near Whitby. It occurs in trap-rocks in the Faroe Islands, and in the Isle of Skye, and in the coal formation in Massachusetts, in America. Although used for fuel in some parts, jet is more frequently cut and polished for ornamental purposes, necklaces, bracelets, buttons, &c. By some mineralogists jet is considered as being intermediate between bituminous wood and coal.

—A mineral of a compact texture and velvet-black color, used for ornaments.

—[Fr. *jet*; It. *getto*, from Lat. *jactus*, from *jacio*, to throw or cast. See EJECT.] A spout; spouting, or shooting of water or other fluids.—A gas branch with one aperture. —A channel or tube for introducing metal into a mould.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *jeter*, from Lat. *jacio*, or its frequent. *jacto*.] To throw or cast; to shoot forward; to shoot out; to project; to jut; to protrude.

Jet'-black, *a.* Of the deepest black; of the color of jet.

Jet d'eau, (*zhā-dō',*) *n.* [Fr.] A fountain that throws up water to some height in the air; also, a waterspout.

Jet'ersville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Amelia co., about 40 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Jet'erus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The vegetable jaundice, a disease in plants, when the system becomes affected with a general yellowness.

Jeth'ro. (*Script.*) A king and priest of the Midianites, surnamed Raguel, who received Moses into his family when he fled from Egypt, and gave him his daughter Zipporah in marriage. When Moses had delivered the Israelites from their bondage, Jethro met him, and delivered him his wife and children.

Jet'sam, Jet'tison, *n.* [From Fr. *jeter*, to cast away.] (*Mar. Law.*) Anything thrown overboard from a ship when in danger of foundering or being cast ashore. See WRECK.

Jet'teau, *n.* A jet d'eau.

Jet'tee, Jut'ty, *n.* (*Arch.*) A part of a building that projects beyond the rest, and overhangs the wall below, as the upper stories of timber-houses, bay-windows, pent-houses, small turrets at the corners, &c.—Also used as a pier projecting out into the water.—See JETTY.

Jet'tison, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) See JETSAM.

Jet'ty, *n.* [Fr. *jetée*, to cast, from *jeter*, to cast, to throw, to shoot, from *jacio*, *jactus*, to cast, to throw.] (*Engineering.*) A landing-place carried out from the bank of a river, or from the sea-shore, so that vessels may be enabled to discharge their passengers or cargo at all times of the tides. They may be either solid, so as to act as a species of breakwater, as is the case in the harbors upon the sea-coast; or they may be made so as to allow the tide-wave to flow uninterruptedly past them; a pier; a mole.

—*a.* Made of jet; black as jet.

Jet'ty-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) The projecting part of a wharf; the front of a wharf whose side forms one of the cheeks of a dock.

Jeu-de-mot, (*zhe(r)-de-mō'.*) A play upon words.

Jeu d'esprit, (*zhe(r) des'pree.*) [Fr., a stroke of wit.] A witticism formed from some unexpected association of ideas; as charades, enigmas, acrostics, &c.

Jeunesse Dorée, (*zhō-nēss-do'rā.*) [Fr., gilded youth.] (*French Hist.*) This party, chiefly composed of the middle and richer classes, and distinguished by a peculiar dress called the "costume à la victime" (Fig. 830), was formed in France in 1794, and was protected by Fréron. The members opposed the Jacobins, whom they expelled from their place of meeting, Nov. 8.

Jeux Floraux, (*zhe(r) flor-o'.*) [Fr., floral games.] The name given to a poetical contest which takes place annually at Toulouse, in France, under the presidency of the *Académie des Jeux Floraux*. It originated in the early part of the 14th cent., in an attempt by the citizens of Toulouse to revive the poetry of the Troubadours. Seven persons were united into a society under the name of the *Sept Trobodors de Tolosa*, and, in 1323, they sent a letter, in verse, to all the poets of Provence, inviting them, on the 3d of May, 1324, to a poetical contest, when the composer of the best poem was to receive a violet of fine gold. The celebrated troubadour Arnaud Vidal gained the prize. Two other prizes were soon after added, to increase the splendor of the festival, — a wild rose and a pansy, both of silver. Similar institutions were afterwards established at Barcelona and Tortosa, and the original institution began to decline, and at the end of the century was nearly extinct, when it was revived by Clemence Isaure, who left, by will, a considerable sum for the continuance of this festival. More costly flowers now rewarded the talent of the competitors. It afterwards took the name of *Académie des Jeux Floraux*, and was made to include a *modérateur*, twenty-five *maintaineurs* or judges, and twenty masters. After an interruption of fifteen years, from 1790 to 1806, the academy again assembled for the awarding of prizes, and since that time the festival has been annually celebrated.

Jew, (*ju,*) *n.* [A contraction of *Judah.*] A Hebrew or Israelite. — See JEWS.

—*v. a.* To cheat. (Colloq.)

Jew, (THE WANDERING.) (*Lit.*) A mythical personage who forms the subject of many popular traditions. According to one account, he was a carpenter; and as our Saviour passed his workshop on his way to execution, the soldiers begged that he might be allowed to enter for a few moments and rest; but he not only refused, but insulted him. By another account he was a shoemaker, sitting at his bench as our Saviour passed to Calvary, and not only refused to allow him to rest for a few moments, but drove him away with curses. Jesus calmly replied, "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." Driven by fear and remorse, he has since wandered, according to the command of our Lord, from place to place, and has in vain sought death amid all the greatest dangers and calamities to which human life is subject. The legend first appears in the Chronicle of Matthew Paris, in the 13th cent., where the Wandering Jew is called Cartaphilus, and is said to have been a servant of Pilate. His name in the later legends is *Ahasuerus*. In the 16th and 17th centuries there appeared several impostors claiming to be the Wandering Jew. This legend has formed the subject of long poems by Schubart and Mosen; of a tragedy by Klingmann; of a mystico-philosophical drama by Edgard Quinet; of prose romances by George Croly (*Salathiel*), Alexander Dumas, the father (*Isaac Lakadam*), M. Œckers, and David Hoffman (*Chronicles selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus; The Wandering Jew*, by Eugene Sue, (London, 1854); of the poem of the *Undying One*, by Mrs. Norton; and of numerous small lyrical pieces.

Jew'el, *n.* [It. *gioiello*; Fr. *joyau*; Ger. *juwel*; It. *gioja*, a precious stone, joy, from Lat. *gaudium*, gladness, joy, *q. v.*] An ornament of dress, usually consisting of a single precious stone, or set with one or more; a precious stone; a gem; a brilliant. — A name expressive of fondness.

—*v. a.* To dress or adorn with jewels; to set, as diamonds or other hard stones, in a watch for the pivots to turn in.

Jew'el-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the two small blocks which are suspended at the extremity of the main and fore-topsail yards.

Jew'eller, or **Jew'eler,** *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments.

Jew'ellery, *n.* See JEWELRY.

Jew'elling, *n.* (*Arts and Trades.*) A term particularly applied to the art of setting precious stones of a hard nature in different parts of a watch, so that the spindles or pivots of the wheels may work in them. After the watchmaker has bored holes in the various pieces of the watch in the exact spots where the jewels are to be inserted, the parts are sent to the jeweller, who enlarges the holes on one side of the plate in such a manner that the small ring of brass in which the stone has been set may sink into it. He must, however, always take care that the centre of the hole made by the watchmaker may coincide with the centre of the cavity that he himself has hollowed out to receive the jewel and its setting. After the jewel has been fitted into the cavity, it is secured in its place by two screws with broad heads, which project over the setting and prevent it from slipping out. The jewel and its setting is always let into the plate deep enough to allow the latter to be flush with it. When a jewel is required with a hole right through it, one stone is sufficient, which is drilled and let into the plate in the manner described above; but when a cavity is required in the stone instead of a complete perforation, so that the end of the pivot may have something to work against, two stones are used, fixed in separate settings, — one of

which is bored right through, while the other is not pierced at all, but serves to close the hole made in the first stone on one side of it, by fitting over it. In this case the jeweller cuts away the metal of the plate about the hole that is to be jewelled, deep enough to receive the two settings, which he places in the cavity one above another, taking care that the surface of the last may be flush with the plate, after which he secures them by screws as before. The stones are fixed in the setting by turning a hollow in the ring to receive the jewel, and pressing a thin brass rim, which is left for the purpose, closely about the stone with a burnisher. Diamonds for end-pieces, however, are generally brazed into settings of steel. The jeweller cuts the jewels to the required shape, and polishes them in a small lathe on a little disc of copper, which is charged with diamond-powder, known in the trade as "bart." The holes in the stones are drilled by means of small drills of steel, diamond-powder and oil being introduced into the cavity while the process of drilling is going on. The stones are finally polished by rubbing them on a piece of plate-glass on which a little diamond-powder and oil has been placed.

Jewelry, Jewellery, (*jū'el-re,*) (*jū'el-e-re,*) *n.* In the primary acceptation of the word, the term jewelry is applied to any ornaments made of precious stones set in gold or silver for the adornment of the person. In an extended sense, it includes any small article made of gold or silver, even though no precious stones or jewels be used in its manufacture. The principal of the precious stones or gems are described under their respective headings. (See AMETHYST, DIAMOND, EMERALD, GEMS, RUBY, SAPPHIRE, &c.) The work of preparing the stones, by cutting them into a suitable form and polishing them, belongs to the lapidary. (See LAPIDARY-WORK.) It is the peculiar province of the jeweller to make settings of metals for the stones, and secure them therein, and to manufacture trinkets of any kind in gold or silver, whether in combination with jewels or not. The settings of ornaments are made by casting the metal in small moulds or stamping it with dies, after which a finish is given by chasing, burnishing, and lacquering. Gems are fixed in their setting by cement and the aid of the blow-pipe, a small hammer, and some very fine files. The value of gold is estimated by the ratio that exists between the gold and the alloy, the whole mass being considered to be divided into 24 equal parts. Thus, pure gold is spoken of as being "24 carats fine;" old standard or sterling gold, as being 22 carats, and new standard gold 18 carats; which means that sterling gold contains 22 parts of gold to 2 of alloy, and new standard gold 18 parts of gold to 6 of alloy. Pure gold, or gold of 22 carats, is too soft for the purposes of the jeweller; and as articles of jewelry bear no mark to determine the quality of the gold, purchasers who have no means of testing it may often be led by specious announcements to give a high price for a chain or ornament of no intrinsic value. Gold used in jewelry may be mixed with such a large proportion of alloy as to be comparatively worthless, while it presents a fair appearance to the sight. The tint of the metal or composition may be made paler or deeper, according to the preponderance of silver or copper in the alloy; and the introduction of zinc has the effect of improving the appearance of the metal, and rendering its similitude to pure gold still greater; while the intrinsic value of the composition thus produced is very small.

Jew'el-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BALSAMINA.

Jew'ess, n. A Hebrew woman.

Jew'ett, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene county, about 40 miles southwest of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 1,105.

Jew'ett, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Jew'ett City, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London county, about 9 miles northeast by north of Norwich.

Jew'ett Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co.

Jew'ish, *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews.

Jew'ishly, *adv.* In the manner of the Jews.

Jew'ishness, *n.* The quality or character of Jews.

Jew'ry, *n.* Judæa. — Also, a district, quarter, or street where Jews formerly resided; as, the Old *Jewry*, London.

Jews, HEBREWS, or ISRAELITES. [Heb. *Jehudim, Ibrim, Bene Israel.*] (*Hist.*) A celebrated people, whose ancestors appear at the very dawn of the history of mankind on the banks of the Euphrates, Jordan, and Nile, and whose fragments are now to be seen, in large or small numbers, in almost all the cities of the world; regarding themselves as a nation in the midst of other nations; and though thinly scattered both among the rudest and most civilized nations, preserving through thousands of ages common features, habits, religion, literature, and the same language — a phenomenon unparalleled in history. Descended from Abraham, the Jews were at first called Hebrews, from the alleged ancestor of that patriarch, Heber. After the time of Jacob, their first appellation was replaced by the word *Israelites*, from Israel, a surname of Jacob. The term *Jew*, derived from *Judæus*, dates from the captivity in Babylon. The Jewish people assign their origin to Abraham, whom they designate the father of their race. After Abraham, Isaac, his son, became their chief; then Jacob, or Israel, the son of Isaac. Jacob had 12 sons, among them Judah, the ancestor of David and of Jesus Christ. The descendants of Jacob multiplying very rapidly, they were eventually divided into 12 tribes, each of which was regarded as having been founded by one of the children of Jacob. In the closing years of his life Jacob settled in Egypt, in the land of Goshen. His posterity, powerful at first, were afterwards enslaved and persecuted by the Pharaohs. Moses delivered them from their bondage in Egypt, and put himself at their head to conduct them into the land of Canaan. Under his leadership, the Jews miraculously passed the Red Sea, when Pharaoh and all his host were drowned. After wandering for 40 years in the desert, where Moses died, they reached the Land of Promise, their leader being Joshua, who had succeeded Moses. Joshua established the Jews in the Land of Promise, and, dividing the country into twelve parts, gave a portion to each of the twelve tribes. After Joshua, the govt. was confided to a council of elders, then to judges; subsequently it became monarchical. Saul was the first king of the Jews; David succeeded him, and was followed by Solomon. These three kings established the dominion of the Jews throughout the ancient land of Canaan, and, for a short period, the kingdom extended to the Euphrates and the Red Sea, upon which Solomon possessed the port of Elath. But on the death of this last king, the twelve tribes were divided, and from that schism sprang two kingdoms. (See ISRAEL and JUDAH.) The kingdom of Judah remained faithful to the lineal descendants of David, and offered allegiance to Rehoboam, son of Solomon; the kingdom

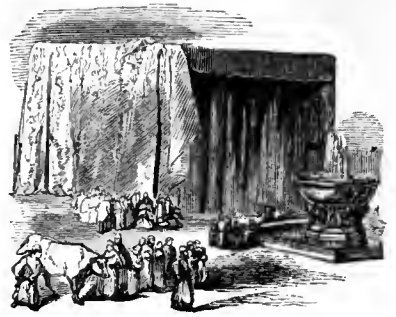


Fig. 1446. — THE COURT OF THE TABERNACLE.

of Israel elected for its sovereign Jeroboam. These two kingdoms, weakened by perpetual warfare and discord, were in the end enslaved. The kingdom of Israel was destroyed by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria, and the kingdom of Judah by Nebuchadnezzar, who first carried captive to Babylon a great part of the inhabitants, and afterwards took Jerusalem by assault, destroyed the temple, and reduced to slavery the whole of the people. After a captivity of 70 years, the Jews obtained from Cyrus permission to re-establish themselves in Jerusalem, where they were governed by high-priests. After the fall of the Persian empire, the Jews passed successively under the dominion of Alexander; of Ptolemy, king of Egypt; of Seleucus Nicator, king of Syria; and after once more falling under the sway of the kings of Egypt, were subsequently enslaved by the Syrians. Against these the Jews rose, under the leadership of Maccabæus, and threw off their yoke. The Maccabees became the hereditary sovereigns. Subsequently, the Romans interfered in the internal affairs of the Jewish kingdom, and placed Herod I. on the throne of the Maccabees, B. C. 37. It was under the reign of Herod that our Saviour was born. After the death of king Herod, Palestine was distributed among his sons, and divided into four portions, called tetrarchies (Judæa, Galilee, Abilene, Ituræa); but in a few years the Romans sent into the country a proconsul, who governed in their name, and shortly afterwards Rome was sole master of the whole kingdom. The Jews, impatiently supporting the Roman sway, revolted many times. The emperor Titus took Jerusalem in the year 70, after a fearful siege of five months, as was prophesied. The city was again taken, under Adrian, in the year 135: the Jews were in great part exterminated; those who survived being driven forever from Jerusalem. From this period the Jews, ceasing to form an independent nation, have been scattered over the earth. When Christianity became the religion of the Romans, their condition became very miserable. In 418, military service was interdicted them; in 610 the emperor Heraclius persecuted them with many cruel enactments. Islamism treated them less rigorously. Under the reign of the caliphs, the Jews of Asia, of Africa, and of Spain, were permitted to live in peace, and to cultivate commerce, letters, and the sciences. In Christian Europe, especially during the period of the Crusades, the Jews had to undergo every form of persecution, frequently being compelled to purchase life at the price of their hoarded gold; they were made to wear distinctive marks on their clothing, and afterwards to dwell in separate quarters of every city. They were driven from England in 1290, from central France in 1395, and from Spain and Sicily in 1492. In Germany, they belonged, like serfs, to the emperors and the nobles, who bought and sold them at their pleasure. The Inquisition was a particularly bitter foe to the Jews, especially in the Spanish dominions. In the 16th century, their condition became much improved. In France, they were allowed to settle at Bayonne and Bordeaux, in 1550; in 1784 they were relieved from the poll-tax which had hitherto been imposed upon them. Shortly afterwards, the other European states, following the example of France, treated them in a more liberal spirit. The Jews are spread over every quarter of the globe, being exceedingly numerous in Germany, Poland, and the N. of Africa, — in Algiers in particular. Although intermixed for eighteen hundred years with so many diverse nations, the Jews have not only preserved their religion, as already said, but a certain national type of feature, of which the most salient points are a dark skin, thick lips, and an aquiline nose. The Jews belong to the Semitic race, as is proved by their language, which is allied with the Arabic, the Syriac, and the Chaldean. Their primitive life was patriarchal, pastoral, nomadic perhaps, — certainly so in the desert, between their departure from Egypt and entrance into the Land of Promise. According to the Holy Scriptures, they had many vices, joined to which were superstition, a readiness to fall into idolatry, a spirit of discord and of revolt. In addition to the Old Testament, they possess a literature which chiefly consists of legends, songs, proverbs, and genealogies. (See HEBREWS, LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.) After their return from captivity in Babylon, philosophy and theology began to take their rise among the Jews, and a number of sects sprang up, such as the Pharisees, Sadducees, and Essenes. During the Middle Ages, the Jews were instrumental, like the Arabs, in handing down the learning of antiquity. In our own day, and in almost every country, they have illustrious representatives in all departments of science and the fine arts, being perhaps more decidedly proficient in music. Their religion is founded entirely on the Old Testament; it denies the divinity of Jesus Christ; but nevertheless teaches its followers to believe in the coming of the Messiah, who will collect the scattered Jewish people, and found a great empire. The Jews admit no other revelation than that of Moses and the prophets; they observe at the present time the same ceremonies which the ancient Hebrews practised, — the celebration of the Sabbath, the Passover, the abstinence from certain viands which are termed unclean. With the ancient Jews, all the priests were of the tribe of Levi: they thus bore the name of Levites, which, at the present time, is changed to *Rabbins*. After the dispersion of the Jews, during the reign of Adrian, the principal doctors of religion assembled at Tiberias, where they formed a Grand Council, or *Sanhedrim*, and founded a school, which became the nursery of their rabbins. These last composed, under the title of the *Talmud*, a work designed to contain the oral law and traditions of the Jews. This work was completed in the year 500 of the Christian æra; and, with the greatest portion of the Jews, it became the basis of their faith; some, however, refused to accept it. Hence arose the division of the Jews into two rival sects, — the *Talmudists*, or *Rabbinists*, who follow the Talmud; and the *Caraites*, who follow the strict letter of the Old Testament.

Jews'-ear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EXIDIA.

Jews'-frankincense, *n.* See STYRAX.

Jews'-harp, *n.* (*Mus.*) An insignificant instrument, the form of which is too well known to need description. It is a mere plaything, and is totally incapable of being played in conjunction with either the voice or other instruments; its sounds are produced by holding it between the teeth and striking the projecting end of an iron spring with the finger. It is sometimes called the Jews'-trump, and is vulgarly believed to derive its name from the Jews, and to be employed in their music. This is, however, entirely wrong, as they do not possess any instrument of the kind, and its present name is most probably a corruption of the French *jeu-trompe*, a trumpet to play with; or it may come from what seems to be its proper name, and what it is often called, *jaw's-harp*, from its being played between the teeth.

Jews'-mallow, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORCHORUS.

Jews'-pitch, *n.* Asphaltum.

Jews'-stone, Jew-stone, *n.* The fossil spine of a large egg-shaped echinus. — *Brande.*

Jews'-trump, *n.* A JEWS'-HARP, *q. v.*

Jeypoor, JYEPOOR, (*ji-poor',*) a state of Hindostan, in Rajpootana; *area*, 15,251 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,110,000. This State is under the protection of the British. Its capital, Jeypoor, stands in Lat. 26° 56′ N., Lon. 75° 55′ E., 850 m. N.W. of Calcutta; it is one of the handsomest of the native towns of India. *Pop.* 63,400.

Jez'ebel, a Jewish queen celebrated for her impious life. She was daughter of Ethbaal, king of Sidon, and wife of Ahab, king of Israel. She turned her husband from the worship of the true God, established temples to the idol Baal, and caused a large number of prophets and holy persons to be put to death. Jehu, on gaining the throne, flung her from the windows of her own palace, which killed her, the dogs devouring her, as had been foretold. — Her name, given by St. John, probably as a descriptive epithet, to a certain female of Thyatira, in his day holding a like bad pre-eminence in profligacy of life, has become a proverb, and is commonly applied to a forward, rapacious, or vile woman.

Jez'reel, (*Script.*) a city of Issachar (*Josh.* xix. 18), lying W. of Bethshean. *J.* was called Esdraela in the time of the Maccabees, and is now replaced by a small and ruinous Arab village called Zeria, at the N.W. point of Mount Gilboa. — Also the name of the great plain lying between *J.* and Acre.

Jhan'si, a state of India, in Bundelcund; *area*, 2,500 sq. m.; *pop.* 200,000. *J.* is under the protection of the British. Its cap., Jhansi, stands in Lat. 25° 28′ N., Lon 78° 38′ E., on the main route between the Deccan and the Doab.

Jhe'lum, (anc. *Hydaspes,*) a river of the Punjab. It rises in Cashmere, which forms its upper basin, and is navigable within that country for about 70 m. On emerging from the Himalaya through the Baramula

Pass, it again becomes practicable for small craft. After a course of 490 m., it joins the Chenab, in Lat. 31° 10′ N., Lon. 72° 9′ E., and forms with it what is sometimes called the Trimah or Trimab. The banks of this river were the scene of the battle between Alexander the Great and Porus.

Jib, *n.* [Lat. *gibba*, a hump-like swelling, a protuberance.] (*Naut.*) A name given to the foremost sail of a ship. It is in fact a large staysail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, and prolonged by the jib-boom to the fore-topmast-head (Fig. 1447).—To *clear away the jib* is an order to loose it preparatory to its being set. The *jib-boom* is a spar which runs out from the extremity of the *bowsprit* in a similar manner to a topmast on any of the masts of a ship, and serves as a

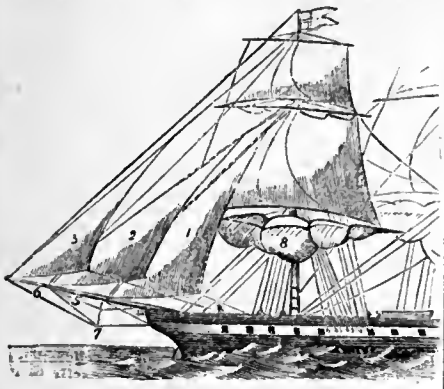


Fig. 1447.—JIB.

1, Fore-topmast staysail, set on fore-topmast-stay; 2, jib; 3, flying jib; 4, bowsprit; 5, jib-boom; 6, flying jib-boom; 7, martingale, or delphin-striker; 8, fore-course.

continuation of it, so that the height of the mast can be varied from jury-masts to top-gallant masts; the bowsprit can be elongated by means of the jib-boom to suit the increased or diminished altitude of the masts.—*Middle jib* is a sail sometimes extended from the end of the jib-boom.—A *flying-jib* is a sail rigged on a boom running out from the end, or beyond the jib-boom, as sometimes seen in the engravings of ships two centuries ago.

(*Mech.*) The overhanging part of a crane, or a triangular frame with a pulley at the end, for the chain to pass over which leads from the crane.

—*v. a.* To shift from one side of the mast to the other, as a boom-sail.

Jib'-boom, *n.* (*Naut.*) See JIB.

Jib'-door, *n.* (*Arch.*) A door so constructed that it stands flush with the adjoining face of the wall on both sides, and without dressings or architraves. Thus it appears to form part of the wall, the intention of a jib-door being simply to disguise the aperture.

Jib'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) See GIBING.

Jid'dah, Jeddah, a port and haven on the W. coast of Arabia, on the Red Sea, about 60 m. W. of Mecca, of which city it is the port. It is the emporium for nearly all the Arabian merchandise, from whence it is shipped either for Europe or to meet the caravans for Nubia, Abyssinia, and Egypt. *Pop.* 22,000.

Jig, *n.* [It. *giga*, a hurdy-gurdy: Fr. *gigue*; Ger. *geige*, a violin or fiddle.] A light quick tune in 6-8 time.—A kind of light lively dance suited to the tune, which was very popular at the end of the last century.—A trick; a sport.

—*v. n.* To dance a jig.—To dance carelessly.

—*v. a.* To trick or cheat.—To separate by shaking, as ore. *Webster.*

Jiggamaree', *n.* A trick; a manœuvre. (Colloq. and low.)

Jig'ger, *n.* One who jigs.

(*Naut.*) A machine consisting of a piece of rope about 5 feet long, with a block at one end and a sheaf at the other, used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass.

—A potter's wheel by which he shapes his earthen vessels.

Jig'gish, *a.* Suitable to a jig.

Jig'gle, *v. n.* To wriggle. (R.)

Jig'-gog, *n.* A jolting motion; a jog.

Jig'gin, *n.* (*Mining.*) A pin used by miners to hold the turn-beams and prevent them from turning. *Smart.*

Jill, *n.* A term of contempt for a woman; a wanton; a gill. (Vulgar.)

Jill'-flirt, *n.* A giddy, light, or wanton girl or woman.

Jilt, *n.* [Icel. *gilta*, to allure or entice a woman.] A woman who gives her lover hopes, and capriciously disappoints him; a woman who trifles with her lover; a coquette.—A name of contempt for a woman.

—*v. a.* To encourage as a lover, and then frustrate his hopes; to trick in love.

—*v. n.* To play the jilt; to practise deception in love, and discard lovers; to coquet.

Jim'crack, *n.* See GIMCRACK.

Jim'my, *n.* A tool used by burglars to break open doors.

Jim'son, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Thornapple.—See DATURA.

Jin'gle, *v. n.* [See GINGLE.] To clink; to sound with a kind of sharp rattle.

—*v. a.* To shake so as to make a rapid, merry, tinkling sound.—*Worcester.*

"The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew."—*Pope.*

—*n.* Any clink, or sharp rattle; anything sounding; a bell; a rattle.—Correspondence of sound in rhyme.

Jip'po, *n.* [O. Fr. *juppe*.] A kind of stays worn by ladies; also called *jump*.—See JUPPON.

Jo'ab, (*Script.*,) son of Zeruiah, David's sister, and brother of Abishai and Asahel, was the commander of David's army during almost the whole of his reign (2 *Sam.* v. 6–10). Valiant but unscrupulous, he committed many crimes, and was at length put to death by order of Solomon. (1 *Kings* ii.)

Joachim, St., Order of. This equestrian order of Franconia was founded in 1755, by an association of younger members of the German aristocracy. It was originally named the "Order of Defenders of the Honor of Divine Providence," and received its present title in 1785.

Joachim Creek, (*jō'a-kim,*) in *Missouri*, enters the Mississippi River at Herculaneum.

Joan, (POPE.) The story of this famous mythical personage may be thus briefly stated. When Pope Leo IV. died in 855, the clergy and people of Rome having met to elect his successor, chose a young priest, a stranger in Rome, who had acquired an immense reputation for learning and virtue, and styled him John VIII. The supposed priest was in reality a young Englishwoman, daughter of an English missionary, who had been established at Fulda. Beautiful and talented, she had fascinated a monk of the convent at Fulda, who succeeded in inducing her to assume male attire and enter the convent as a brother. The guilty intercourse carried on by means of this disguise, became at length so dangerous as to force the lovers to fly. They wandered through Europe, both learning and teaching, until at Athens, where they were studying Greek, the monk died. Joan made her way in time to Rome, and opened a school which soon became the resort of all lovers of learning. After her election, the administration of Rome and the Church was conducted with great ability, and the praise of John VIII. was universal. In the hour of her elevation, however, Joan fell again into the sin which had first tempted her; and heedless of the consequences, she was acting her part in a solemn religious procession on one of the rogation days, when she was seized with the pains of labor at a spot lying between the church of St. Clement and the Coliseum, and to the horror of all present, gave birth to a child in the open street. Both parent and child died. A statue was erected to preserve the infamy of the fact, and it was determined that the pontiff in procession should never again pass by the desecrated spot. This strange tale, which the opponents to the Catholic cause vehemently maintained, was at length overthrown by a French Protestant minister, named Blondel, who in the interest of truth published in 1647 an "Eclaircissement de la Question." His view of the falsity of the story, supported by Bayle, Leibnitz, Eckhardt, and others, has prevailed, and the mythical nature of the female pope is now generally admitted. A critical examination of the documents relative to the fable of Pope Joan, by A. Bianchi-Giovini, appeared in Italian in 1845.

Joan of Arc, (in French, JEANNE D'ARC,) the heroic Maid of Orleans, was the daughter of Jacques d'Arc or Darc, and of Isabeau Romée, his wife, villagers of Domrémy, on the borders of Lorraine, and was B. in 1410 or 1411. She received the usual education of a peasant-girl at that period, and was taught to spin and sew, and repeat her Paternoster and Ave Maria, but not to read or to write. From her early years she was employed in tending the flocks of the villagers, and was distinguished only by her simplicity and kindness of heart, and her ardent qualities. At that period the English had conquered the greater part of her native country. Even the remote village of Domrémy did not wholly escape the danger and privations of these evil times; and on one occasion Joan and her parents were compelled to seek shelter at a hostelry in Neufchâteau. The perilous condition of her native land produced a deep impression on the ardent and enthusiastic mind of Joan; and she

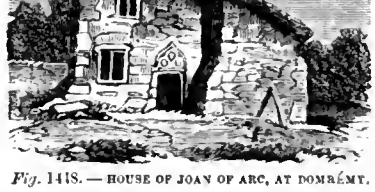


Fig. 1448.—HOUSE OF JOAN OF ARC, AT DOMRÉMY.

now began to fancy that she saw visions of saints, and heard mysterious voices, declaring that the foreign invaders were to be expelled, and the independence of France established by her aid. The crisis which took place in the affairs of the country, when Orleans was invested by the Earl of Salisbury, seems to have given a definitive shape to these phantoms of Joan's brain. Joan announced that she was commissioned from heaven to relieve the city and to crown the daughter of Rheims. With considerable difficulty, assisted by her uncle, whom she had convinced of the truth of her mission, she prevailed upon Robert de Baudricourt, governor of the neighboring town of Vencouleurs, to send her, in Feb., 1429, to the French court, which was then held at Chinon, in the valley of the Loire, between Tours and Saumur, one hundred and fifty leagues distant. Escorted by the Sires de Metz and de Poulengy, she reached the vicinity of Chinon, and with some difficulty obtained admission to the presence of Charles. After some conversation with the king and his courtiers, and a long examination before the university and parliament at Poitiers, the popular opinion was so strongly expressed in favor of the Maid, that the royal counsellors were constrained, with considerable misgivings, to recommend that her services should be accepted. Her presence among the troops at Blois, and the fame of her supernatural powers, had an extraordinary effect in raising the drooping spirits of the soldiers, and it was resolved immediately to make an attempt, under her direction, to throw two convoys of provisions into Orleans, which was now reduced to the utmost need. This difficult enterprise was performed with complete success, and Joan herself entered the beleaguered city on the 29th of April. Anxious to raise the siege, if possible, without bloodshed, she sent repeated warnings to the besiegers to depart, under pain of vengeance from heaven; but, as might have been expected, they answered only with scoffs and ribaldry. On the 4th of May a part of the garrison made a sally against the English bastile of St. Loup, but were driven back. Joan heard the noise of the fray, and galloping to the spot, plunged headlong into the thickest of the fight, and leading the troops on to a second onset, succeeded in storming the bastile. The remaining bastiles on the southern bank of the Loire were carried by assault on the 6th and 7th of May, and the garrisons put to the sword; and on the 8th, the English generals, dispirited by these defeats, and finding that their troops were panic-stricken at the approach of the "sorceress," as they termed her, raised the siege and retreated to Mehun-sur-Loire. The anniversary of this deliverance is still held sacred at Orleans. Having thus achieved the first part of her promise, the relief of Orleans, Joan hastened to Tours, where Charles was now residing, and urged him to undertake at once the expedition to Rheims. It was deemed necessary, however in the first instance, to reduce the other posts which the English still held on the Loire. Jargeau was stormed, Joan as usual leading the assault with indomitable courage; and Beaugency and Mehun were surrendered without resistance. The remainder of the English army under Talbot retreated towards the Seine, but was overtaken near the village of Patay, 18th June, and so terror-struck were the troops at the idea of the Maid's supernatural power, that they fled almost without striking a blow. The brave Talbot himself was taken prisoner, and upwards of two thousand men were killed in the pursuit. Joan now renewed her entreaty that the king should set forth to be crowned at Rheims, though that city and every other stronghold on the way was still in the hands of the enemy; and Charles, indisposed as he was to personal exertion, was compelled to yield to the solicitations of his benefactress, supported as they were by the popular voice and the wishes of his troops. Difficulties and perils seemed to vanish at the approach of the Maid. Troyes, Chalons, and Rheims in succession opened their gates as if in concert to welcome their king. On the 16th of July Charles made a triumphal entry into the city of Rheims, and on the following day was solemnly crowned in its cathedral, his deliverer standing by his side before the high altar during the ceremony, with her banner unfurled in her hand. J. now regarded her mission as

Fig. 1449.—JOAN OF ARC.
(Copied from her statue in Orleans.)

accomplished, and asked the king to "allow her to return to her father and mother, to keep her flocks and herds as before, and do all things as she was wont to do." But Charles and his captains, though they did not themselves credit her divine commission, were well aware of her influence over the soldiers and the people, and by their urgent entreaties induced her to remain. Laon and other strong towns opened their gates to the king,

but the army was repulsed in an attack upon Paris, and the maid was severely wounded. She once more determined to retire from the contest, but was again induced by renewed entreaties to lay aside her resolution. Charles, in the midst of his successes, led back his troops into winter-quarters, and by his supineness lost a most favorable opportunity of completing his triumph. *J.* spent the winter at the court in Bourges or its neighborhood, and in December received from the king letters-patent of nobility to herself and her family. Her birthplace was at her request also declared to be exempted in future from any kind of impost, a privilege which it retained for more than three centuries. At the return of spring, 1430, the French army again took the field. *J.* displayed her accustomed bravery in several skirmishes, and on the 21st of May threw herself into the fortress of Compiègne, which was besieged by the Duke of Burgundy. In a sally which was made on the evening of her arrival she was taken prisoner — there is reason to believe through the treachery of the governor, Guillaume de Flavy, a brave but harsh and savage officer, who envied her renown. After having been transferred in succession to several prisons, *J.* was sold by John of Luxembourg for 10,000 livres to the English, by whom she was treated with great cruelty, and ultimately brought to a trial on a charge of witchcraft, before an ecclesiastical tribunal presided over by Pierre Cauchon, bishop of Beauvais, a base and cruel priest, and by Jean Lemaitre, vicar-general of the inquisition. The whole proceedings were of the most infamous character, and the condemnation of the unfortunate girl was determined beforehand. She displayed in her defence not only a courageous spirit, but remarkable discretion and good sense. She was of course found guilty of sorcery and heresy, in May, 1431, and having under the terror of death signed a formula of abjuration, she was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, "with the bread of grief and the water of anguish for her food." The object of these proceedings was to degrade her in public opinion, and then to find a pretext for putting her to death. By some means or other, by fraud or violence, she was induced to clothe herself in a suit of men's apparel, and was in consequence pronounced a heretic relapsed, and condemned to death. On the 30th of May she was burned alive in the market-place of Rouen, protesting to the last that her voices were unfeigned, and that in obeying them she had obeyed the will of God. The infamous treatment of this noble-minded, generous, courageous, patriotic, and devoted woman, reflects deep disgrace on all parties connected with it — the English authorities, the renegade Frenchmen, her judges and accusers, and on the king of France, who, immersed in his voluptuous pleasures, made no effort to save the subject to whom he was so much indebted. Her father died of grief at the tidings of her cruel fate; her mother survived for many years, and was supported by a pension from the city of Orleans. The memory of the maid of Orleans and her noble deeds was long cherished by the French, and her story has been the theme of many a poet in Germany and England as well as in France.

Joan OF NAPLES. This accomplished and ill-fated princess, B. 1327, was the daughter of Charles, duke of Calabria, and grand-daughter of Robert, king of Naples, to whose authority she succeeded in right of her deceased father, 1343. In order to unite the claims of the two branches of the house of Anjou, and secure the tranquillity of her reign, King Robert had married her to Andrew, youngest son of Carobert, king of Hungary, when they were both children. The match was not a happy one, either for the princess or her subjects, by whom Andrew, a man of unamiable and gross disposition, was about equally beloved, and a conspiracy being formed against him, he was murdered in 1345. In 1347 the queen married her kinsman Louis of Tarentum, who had been her lover, and was the principal instigator of the conspiracy; and the circumstances led to a war in which Charles III., duke of Durazzo, became a principal actor, and Avignon with its territory was ceded to the Pope by Queen *J.* Louis survived these events till 1362, when *J.* was married again to James of Arragon, and for a fourth time, in 1376, to Otho of Brunswick. Eventually, Charles of Durazzo usurped the throne of Naples, and caused the queen to be suffocated in 1381.

JOAN II., daughter of Charles of Durazzo, succeeded to his ill-gotten power in 1414, and was married successively to William, the son of Leopold of Austria (1404–6), and to James, count of La Marche (1415). She was a woman of profligate character, and no redeeming virtues are recorded of her. D. 1435.

Joan'na. (*Script.*) One of the faithful women who ministered to Christ while living, and brought spices to his tomb. Her husband Chuza was a steward to Herod Antipas, (*Luke* viii. 3; xxiv. 1–10.)

Joan'na, JOHANNA, or ANJOUAN, the largest of the Comorro group of islands, off the E. coast of Africa; it is 24 m. long, and 18 broad; Lat. 12° 50′ S., Lon. 44° 29′ 30″ E. *Pop.* 20,000.

Jo'nah, or **JEHO'AHS**, the 8th king of Judah, B. C. 878–838. He was the only son of Ahaziah who was not slain by the usurping Athaliah, his grandmother. Being rescued by Jehoshebah his aunt, and secluded six years in the temple, he was raised to the throne, when seven years of age, through the faithful care of Jehoiada; and while this venerable man survived, *J.* served God and prospered. Idols were banished, and the temple was repaired. But afterwards he followed less wholesome counsels; idolatry revived; and when Zechariah the high-priest rebuked the guilty people, the ungrateful king caused this servant of God, the son of his benefactor, to be stoned to death. Misfortunes soon multiplied on his head; he was repeatedly humbled by the Syrians, and gave them the temple treasures as a ransom; a loathsome disease imbittered his life, which was soon cut short by a conspiracy of his servants, and he was not buried in the sepulchre of the kings, (2 *Kin.* xi. 12; 2 *Chr.* xxiii. 24.) The prophet Joel was contemporary with him.

JOASH II. The son and successor of Jehoahaz, king of Israel, B. C. 840–825. There was much in his conduct to commend. He had a great regard for the prophet Elisha, and visited him on his death-bed, where by a divine oracle he was assured of three victories over the Syrians. He was also victorious when forced to give battle to Amaziah king of Judah, and was one of the best kings of Israel. (2 *Kin.* xiii. 9–25; xiv. 1–8; 2 *Chr.* xxv.)

Joazeiras, (*zho-a-za'ras,*) a town of Brazil, province of Bahia, abt. 65 m. N.N.W. of Jacobina.

Job, (Book of.) (*Script.*) The name of one of the books of the Old Testament, so called from the patriarch whose history and whose patience under adversity and suffering it depicts. Many questions have been agitated with respect to this book, particularly regarding the reality or fiction of the history, the period in which the author lived, and the piety and ethics which the book is intended to teach. Many eminent critics have endeavored to prove that the whole poem is a mere fictitious narration, intended to instruct through the medium of a parable; while the actual truth of the narrative has been maintained by men equally distinguished, and has, besides, been the uniform belief of both the Jewish and the Christian Church. Besides, Job is spoken of in several other passages of Scripture as being a real personage. "Ye have heard of the patience of Job," says the apostle James. As to the age in which he lived, there is great diversity of opinion. Some regard him as living in the time of the patriarchs; others, in the time of Moses; others, during the Judges; others, in the reign of Solomon; others, in the time of the captivity, &c. The book itself bears undoubted marks of antiquity. The Userian, or Bible chronology, dates the trial of Job about the year 1520 B. C., or 29 years before the departure of the Israelites from Egypt. In support of its high antiquity have been adduced, besides the general air of antiquity which pervades the manners recorded in the poem, the longevity of Job, which was characteristic of early or patriarchal times; his holding the office of priest in his own family; his allusion to that species of idolatry alone which is generally admitted to have been the most ancient — that of the heavenly bodies: and the silence of the book respecting the history of the Israelites and the Mosaic laws. Dr. Hale has, by means of astronomical calculations based upon the position of the stars referred to by Job, attempted to fix the date of his trial, and makes it to have been 184 years before the birth of Abraham. The scene of the poem is stated to be the land of Uz, which most probably is Idumæa. The different parts of the book are so closely connected together, that it must all have been the work of one author; and many conjectures have been made as to who that author was. Elihu, Job, Moses, Solomon, Isaiah, Ezekiel, and Ezra, have all been brought forward as having written it. There is no reason, however, to doubt, indeed it is highly probable, that Job was the writer of his own story, of whose inspiration we have the clearest evidence, when he says, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee." (xlii. 5.) In this book we have an account of a man of distinguished wealth, as well as of eminent piety, suddenly precipitated from the very summit of prosperity into the lowest depths of misery and ruin — first bereaved of his wealth and children, and afterwards afflicted with a loathsome and excruciating bodily disease. Yet, under these heavy afflictions, we are told that he sinned not, nor charged God foolishly. He is visited by three of his friends, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, on the pretence of affording him consolation. After a long silence, Job's grief breaks forth into passionate exclamations, and a vehement execration of the day of his birth. The minds of his friends are suddenly exasperated; and their consolation, if any was intended, is changed into contumely and reproaches. Eliphaz reproves his impatience, questions his integrity, by insinuating that God does not so punish the righteous, and finally admonishes him not to despise the chastisement of God. (iv., v.) Job replies, apologizing for the intemperance of his grief by the magnitude of his calamities, prays for speedy death, accuses his friends of cruelty, and supplicates the mercy of God. (vi., vii.) The argument of Eliphaz is resumed by Bildad, who reproves Job with still greater acrimony, telling him that the death of his children had been owing to their transgressions, and that he should reform, not murmur. (viii.) In reply, Job acknowledges the justice and sovereignty of God, argues that his afflictions are no proof of his wickedness, and in despair again wishes for death. (ix., x.) Zophar prosecutes the argument with still greater severity, and exhorts him to repentance as the only means by which to recover his former prosperity. (xi.) Job replies, censuring their pretensions to superior wisdom, charging them with hypocrisy and uncharitableness, and appealing to God, professing his hope in a future resurrection. (xii.–xiv.) The second series of controversy begins with another speech from Eliphaz, who accuses Job of impiety in justifying himself. (xv.) Job replies, complaining of the increasing unkindness of his friends, protests his innocency, and looks to death as his last resource. (xvi., xvii.) Bildad continues his former line of argument with increased asperity, inculcating the general idea that Job's sufferings are the tokens of God's displeasure at his wickedness. (xviii.) In reply, the sufferer complains bitterly of the cruelty of his friends, and the hard treatment of God; also, he craves pity, and professes his belief that God would yet appear to vindicate his cause against his accusers. (xix.) The second speech of Zophar enlarges upon the sure downfall and portion of the wicked. (xx.) Job, on the contrary, dwells upon the fact that the wicked are often prosperous in this world, and end their days in peace. (xxi.) The third series of controversy is opened by Eliphaz asserting more directly than before that Job's misfortunes were the result of his crimes, and concludes with renewed exhortation to repentance and prayer. (xxii.) In reply, Job ardently desires to plead his cause before God, and maintains that the wicked frequently escape punishment in this life. (xxiii., xxiv.) The reply of Bildad, who expresses the holiness of God, before whom no man can be pure. (xxv.) Job, in reply, re-vindicates his own conduct with great warmth, takes a retrospect of his former life as a husband, a master, a magistrate, and concludes with an ardent wish for an immediate trial before God's tribunal. (xxvi.–xxxi.) Another speaker is now introduced, Elihu by name, who sums up the whole argument. After condemning the conduct of all the disputants, whose reasonings were not calculated to produce conviction (xxxii.), he proceeds to contest several of Job's positions, and to show that God frequently afflicts the children of men for the best of purposes, and that, in every instance, it is our duty to submit. He concludes with a fine description of the various attributes of God. (xxxiii.–xxxvii.) Jehovah himself now interposes, and addresses Job out of a whirlwind, in a speech of the sublimest kind. He shows Job the folly of questioning the justice or wisdom of the Divine government, when he is unable to control, or as much as comprehend, the commonest phenomena of nature. (xxxviii.–xli.) Then follows Job's submission, and his restoration to prosperity, his possessions being doubled. (xlii.) Some commentators have regarded this book as a regular epic, possessing unity of action, delineation of character, plot, and catastrophe, — not exactly in the Grecian, but in the Oriental style; others regard it as a regular drama, divided into acts and scenes; while others call its form lyrical. But whatever class of poetry we regard it as belonging to, it stands in the first rank of Hebrew poesy. It is not only equal to that of any other of the sacred writings, but is superior to them all, except those of Isaiah alone. As Isaiah is the most sublime, David the most pleasing and tender, so Job is the most descriptive of all the inspired poets. A peculiar glow of fancy and strength of description characterize the author. No writer whatever abounds so much in metaphors. He may be said not to describe, but to render visible, whatever he treats of.

Job, *n.* [Ger. *hieb,* a cut, a stroke, from Old G. *hauwan,* to cut, to kill; Sansk. *jab,* to strike, to kill.] A sudden stab with a pointed instrument.

—A piece of work; anything to be done; a lucrative business; an undertaking with a view to profit. — Any public business, work, or office, undertaken or carried on for the purpose of some private, unfair, or unreasonable emolument or benefit.

(*Printing.*) The name applied to cards, shop-bills, reward-bills, play-bills, posting-bills, auctioneers' catalogues, price-lists, and other small things of a similar kind. Job-houses seldom execute book-printing to any great extent, as their materials are not calculated for it.

—*v. a.* To strike or stab with a sharp instrument. — To drive a sharp-pointed instrument into.

(*Com.*) To deal in the public stocks; to buy and sell as a broker.

—*v. n.* To work at chance-work; to hire or let horses, &c.

Job'ation, *n.* A tiresome reprimand. (Low.)

Job'ber, *n.* A dealer in the public stocks or funds; a stock-jobber. — One who does chance works or jobs. — A merchant who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers.

Job'bernowl, *n.* A blockhead.

Job'bery, *n.* Act or practice of jobbing; dishonest management; mean craft. — *Worcester.*

Job'bing-house, *n.* The establishment or business of a trader who purchases goods from importers and sells to retailers. (U. S.)

Jobie, (*jo-be',*) an island of the Indian Archipelago, situate at the entrance of the Great Bay, on the N. side of the N. island of Papua. It is 90 m. long, with a breadth varying between 12 and 28. There is not a single cove or creek sufficiently large to receive a ship.

Job's-tears, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COIX.

Jobs'town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Burlington co., about 6 m. E.N.E. of Mount Holly.

Jobs'ville, in *New Jersey,* a village of Gloucester co., on the Delaware River, about 4 m. above Woodberry.

Jocas'ta, wife of Laius, king of Thebes, and mother of Œdipus, whom she afterwards married, not knowing that he was her son. On discovering the fact, she, in horror of the crime, hanged herself.

Joch'ebed. (*Script.*) The wife of Amram, and mother of Moses, Aaron, and Miriam. She was a daughter of Levi, and her husband's aunt, though such marriages were afterwards prohibited. (*Lev.* xviii. 12.)

Jock'ey, *n.; pl.* JOCKEYS. [Said to be from *Jockey,* a diminutive of *Jack,* John; primarily, a boy who looks after horses.] A man who rides a horse in a race, (see HORSE-RACING.)—A dealer in horses.—One who deceives, or takes undue advantage in trade.

Jockey, *v. n.* To play the jockey to; to cheat; to trick; to deceive in trade — To jostle by riding against one.

—*v. a.* To act the jockey.

Jock'ey Club, *n.* A celebrated English corporate racing body, instituted at Newmarket during the reign of George II. (1727–1760), was first officially noticed in "Heber's Racing Calendar" for 1758. Its decisions in

disputed cases, first published in 1808, have been continued in the "Racing Calendar" ever since. New rules were enacted in 1828 and 1858.

Jock'eyism, *n.* The character and practice of a jockey.

Jock'eyship, *n.* The character or quality of a jockey.

Jocose', *a.* [Lat. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, a jest or joke, *q. v.*] Given to jokes and jesting, as a person; merry; waggish; sportive. — Containing a joke, as a remark; jocular; facetious

Jocose'ly, *adv.* In jest; for sport or game; waggishly.

Jocose'ness, *n.* The quality of being jocose; merriment; waggery.

Jo'co-se'rious, *a.* That is at the same time mirthful and serious.

Jocos'ity, *n.* Waggery; merriment.

Joc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *jocularis*, from *joculus*, a little jest or joke, dimin. of *jocus*.] Given to jokes, jesting, or pleasantry, as a person; facetious; jocose; humorous. — Containing a joke; not serious, as conversation; merry; waggish; sportive.

Jocular'ity, *n.* Quality of being jocular; merriment; jesting.

Joc'ularly, *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.

Joc'und, *a.* [Lat. *jocundus*, or *jucundus*, from *jocus*, a jest or joke.] Pleasant; pleasing; agreeable; delightful; characterized by life or sportive enjoyment; merry; lively; cheerful; mirthful; airy; sprightly.

Jocun'dity, *n.* [Lat. *jucunditas.*] The state or quality of being jocund; mirth; gayety; sportive enjoyment.

Joc'undly, *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

Joc'undness, *n.* The state of being jocund; jocundity.

Jodar, (*cho'dar,*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 m. from Jaen; *pop.* 4,336.

Jo Daviess, in *Illinois*, an extreme N.W. co.; *area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Apple, Fevre, and Plum rivers, and Rush Creek. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Copper and lead in abundance. *Cap.* Galena. *Pop.* about 30,000.

Jo Davis, in *Minnesota*, a township of Faribault co.; *pop.* about 200.

Joe. See JOHANNES.

Jo'el, (Book of.) (*Script.*) The name of one of the books of the Old Testament, called after its author, who is one of what are termed the minor prophets. He lived in Judah, but under what reign is doubtful, some placing him under Uzziah, others under Joash, &c. The book consists of two parts: the first (i. 2—ii. 18) giving a description of a famine caused by the ravages of locusts, and exhorting the people to repentance, in which he becomes very urgent towards the close, denouncing still greater judgments against them if they continue impenitent; and the second part (ii. 19—iii. 21), containing the divine promise respecting the removal of this judgment upon the people, the destruction of all nations hostile to the theocracy, and the glorification of that theocracy by the richest blessings of nature and the outpouring of the spirit upon all flesh. The canonicity of this book has never been doubted. The style is pure, elegant, and copious, and the ideas are noble and vigorous.

Jog, *v. a.* [D. *schokken*; Sax. *sceucan*; W. *gogi*, to shake, *q. v.*] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to give notice to, or excite the attention of, by a slight push.

—*v. n.* To move by jogs or small shocks; to walk or travel idly, heavily, or slowly.

—*n.* A push; a slight shake; a shake or push intended to give notice or awaken attention; a hint given by a push.

Jog'ger, *n.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly; one who gives a sudden push.

Jog'ging, *n.* A slight push or shake.

Jog'gle, *v. a.* To shake slightly; to give a sudden but slight push to.

(*Arch.*) To indent the joints of stones or other materials in such a way that the adjacent stones fitting into the indentations are prevented from being pushed away from each other by any forces perpendicular to the pressures by which they are thus held together.

—*v. n.* To shake or totter.

Jog'gle, Jog'gle-joint, Jog'gle-piece, *n.* (*Arch.*) A term used in various senses relating to the fitting of stones together; almost every sort of jointing, in which one piece of stone is let or fitted into another, is called a juggle; what a carpenter would call a *rebate* is also a joggle in stone.

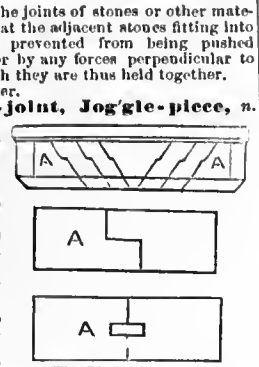


Fig. 1450. — JOGGLES.

Johan'nes, *n.* [Lat., John.] (*Numis.*) A Portuguese gold coin; often contracted into *Joe*; value abt. $8.

John, a disciple of the Apostles, surnamed MARK, *q. v.*

John I., KING OF FRANCE, a posthumous son of Louis X., B. and D. 1316.

JOHN II., surnamed THE GOOD, B. 1319, succeeded his father Philip of Valois, 1350. Taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers, 1356, he D. in prison, 1364.

Johan'nisberg, a village famous for its vineyards, with a castle, in Prussian Nassau, near the E. bank of the Rhine, on the N. confines of the Rheingau, 16 m. W. by N. of Mentz. The produce of the vineyards, known as *Schloss-Johannisberger*, is admitted to be the very finest of the Rhenish wines, being distinguished by its high flavor and bouquet, by an almost total want of acidity, and by its being improved the longer it is kept. The finest growth in the best years sometimes realizes as much as $25 the bottle. The castle and vineyards are the property of Prince Metternich. *Pop.* about 900.

Fig. 1451.— JOHANNISBERG.

John, KING OF ENGLAND, B. at Oxford, 1166, was the youngest son of Henry II. by Eleanor of Guienne. Ireland being intended for him, he was sent over, in 1185, to complete its conquest, but such was his imprudence that it was found necessary to recall him; and on the death of his father he was left without any provision, which procured for him the name of *Sans Terre*, or Lackland. His brother Richard, on coming to the throne, conferred on him the earldom of Mortaigne, in Normandy, and various large possessions in England, and married him to the rich heiress of the duke of Gloucester. Notwithstanding this kindness, he had the ingratitude to form intrigues against Richard, in conjunction with the king of France, during his absence in Palestine; but Richard magnanimously pardoned him, and at his death left him his kingdom, in preference to Arthur of Brittany, the son of his elder brother, Geoffry. Some of the French provinces, however, revolted in favor of Arthur; but John ultimately recovered them, and his nephew was captured, and confined in the castle of Falaise, whence he was subsequently removed to Rouen, and never heard of more. Being suspected of the murder of Arthur, the states of Brittany summoned John to answer the charge before his liege lord, King Philip; and upon his refusal to appear, the latter assumed the execution of the sentence of forfeiture against him; and thus, after its alienation from the French crown for three centuries, the whole of Normandy was recovered. A quarrel with the Pope Innocent III., who had nominated Stephen Langton to the see of Canterbury, added to the perplexity of the king, whom the Pope excommunicated, and whose subjects he formally absolved from their allegiance. At length John was induced not only to receive Langton as archbishop of Canterbury, but to resign his kingdom to the holy see, in order to receive it again as its vassal. John had by this time rendered himself the object of such universal contempt and hatred, that his nobles determined, if possible, to limit his power, and establish their privileges; and though the Pope declared his disapprobation of their conduct, the barons assembled in arms at Oxford, where the court then was, and immediately proceeded to warlike operations. They were received without opposition in London, which so intimidated the king, that he consented to whatever terms they chose to dictate. Thus was obtained that basis of English constitutional freedom known as *Magna Charta*, which not only protected the nobles against the crown, but secured important privileges to every class of freemen. But while the monarch appeared to be all-complying and passive, he was secretly purposing to disannul the charter. The Pope pronounced a sentence of excommunication on all who should attempt to enforce it; and John, having collected an army of mercenaries, carried war and devastation throughout the kingdom. The barons, taken by surprise, now sent a deputation to Philip of France, offering the crown of England to the dauphin Louis; who speedily, with 600 vessels, landed at Sandwich, and proceeded to London, where he was received as lawful sovereign. John was immediately deserted by all his foreign troops, and most of his English adherents; but the report of a scheme of Louis for the extermination of the English nobility arrested his progress, and induced many to return to their allegiance. While the king's affairs were beginning to assume a better aspect, he was taken ill, and died at Newark, 1216.

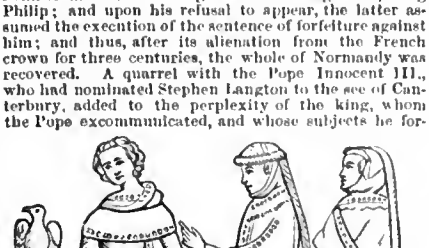


Fig. 1452. — COSTUMES, (reign of John.)

John. This name belongs to 23 Popes who reigned in the following order:

John I., ... 523–526	John XIII., ... 965–972
John II., ... 533–535	John XIV., ... 983–985
John III., ... 560–573	John XV., ... 985
John IV., ...640–642	John XVI., ... 985–996
John V., ... 685–686	John XVI., (anti-pope,) 997
John VI., ... 701–705	John XVII., ...1003
John VII., ... 705–707	John XVIII., ...1003–1009
John VIII., ... 872–882	John XIX., ... 1024–1033
John IX., ... 898–900	John XX., ...1045–1046
John X., ... 914–928	John XXI., ...1276–1277
John XI., ... 931–936	John XXII., ...1316–1334
John XII., ...956–964	John XXIII., ... 1410–1415

We notice only those who have an historical importance.

JOHN I. was a native of Tuscany, and ascended the papal chair on the death of Hormisdas, in 523. Theodoric, king of the Goths, a violent Arian, threw him into prison at Ravenna, where he died in 526. The Catholic Church honors him as a martyr.

JOHN VIII., a Roman, was elected to the pontificate on the death of Adrian II., in 872. He crowned the emperor Charles the Bald in 875, and three years after, went to France, where he held a council at Troyes. In his time Italy was ravaged by the Saracens, who obliged the Pope to pay tribute. He corresponded with Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, who had driven Ignatius from his seat and usurped the dignity. John, imposed upon by the pretences of the intruder, acknowledged him patriarch; but, on discovering his error, he excommunicated him. D. 882.

JOHN XI. was made pope at the age of 25, in 931, through the influence of his mother Marozia, wife of Guy, duke of Tuscany; but his brother Alberico afterwards threw both him and her into the castle of St. Angelo, where John died in 936.

JOHN XII., the son of Alberico, and originally called Octavian, B. 938. He was elected pope in 956, and was the first who changed his name on that occasion. At that time Berenger tyrannized over Italy, and the pope implored the assistance of the emperor Otho I., who delivered the country. John crowned Otho at Rome, and promised him fidelity, which, however, was of short duration, for he united with the son of Berenger against his deliverer. Otho returned to Rome in 963, and called a council, in which the pope was accused of sacrilege and other crimes, which being proved, he was deposed. On the departure of the emperor, John entered Rome, and exercised dreadful cruelties on his enemies. He died in 964, under very suspicious circumstances.

JOHN XXII., (*Jomes d'Euse,*) a native of Cahors, who by the patronage of Charles II. of Naples, to whose son he was preceptor, rose to high ecclesiastical dignities, and in 1316 was elected pope. He was an active pontiff, and founded several abbeys, and established some bishoprics in central towns. His pontificate, however, was disturbed by various quarrels, especially with the Cordeliers, whose order he intended to suppress. He died 1334, respected for his frugality, prudence, and sanctity. He was well skilled in medicine, and wrote the *Thesaurus Pauperum* — treatise on the Disorders of the Eyes — on the Gout — on the Formation of the Fœtus — Advice for Preserving Health, printed at Lyons.

JOHN XXIII., (*Balthasar Cossa,*) a Neapolitan who was legate at Bologna, and chamberlain to Boniface IX., and succeeded Alexander V., 1410. His elevation was not without opposition; but to pacify faction, he promised to resign the tiara, if Gregory XII. and Peter de Lune, or Benedict XIII., would also abandon their pretensions. Though these conditions were accepted and ratified with due formality in the council of Constance, he had the art to withdraw himself, and to re-assume the office and insignia of sovereign pontiff; but he was soon after deposed and imprisoned. Three years after, 1418, he was restored to liberty, and compelled to acknowledge the election of Martin V., by whom he was treated with great kindness. He died soon after, 1419.

John I., emperor of Constantinople, surnamed *Zimisces*, was of an illustrious family. He stabbed the emperor Nicephorus Phocas in 969, and obtained many victories over the Russians, Bulgarians, and Saracens. He was poisoned by Basil the Eunuch, in 976.

JOHN II., *Comnenus*, succeeded Alexis Comnenus, his father, in 1118. He gained several battles over the Turks and Servians, and governed with great prudence and liberality. He died in 1143, of a wound which he received from a poisoned arrow.

JOHN III., *Ducas*, was crowned at Nicea in 1222, at the time when the Latins were in possession of Constantinople. He was a prince of great virtue, gained many battles, defeated the Scythians, Tartars, and Bulgarians, and extended his empire on all sides. D. 1255.

JOHN IV., *Lascaris*, son of Theodore the Young, whom he succeeded in 1259, at the age of six years; but, in the same year, the despot Michael Palæologus deprived him of his crown and his eyes, and imprisoned him for life. D. 1284.

JOHN V., *Palæologus*, succeeded his father, Andronicus the Younger, in 1341, but his throne was for a long period usurped by John Cantacuzenus, whose daughter he married after recovering his throne. His son Andronicus revolted against him, and the Genoese made themselves masters of the isle of Lesbos, and Amurath I. took the city of Adrianople. D. 1391.

JOHN VI., *Cantacuzenus*, was the minister and favorite of Andronicus Palæologus, who made him guardian of his children John and Emanuel, with whose mother, Jane of Savoy, he governed for some time with great wisdom

and moderation. But, in 1345, he assumed the imperial title in Thrace, and, in 1347, took Constantinople, compelling John Palæologus, who had been crowned in 1341, and who had married his daughter, to retire to Salonica. The exiled monarch, however, with the help of the Genoese, defeated the fleet of the usurper, and obliged him to quit his throne and capital. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he devoted himself to literary studies, and wrote a valuable history of the empire, and a defence of Christianity against the Mohammedans.

JOHN VII., *Paleologus*, succeeded his father Emanuel in 1425. His reign was very unfortunate, and the Turks made such progress in his dominions as to reduce him to the necessity of imploring the succor of the Latins. He consented to a union of the two churches, which was performed at the council of Ferrara, in 1439, at which John assisted in person. D. 1448.

John I., KING OF PORTUGAL, was the natural son of Peter, and, in 1383, ascended the throne, to the prejudice of Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand I., his brother. John I., king of Castile, the husband of that princess, disputed the crown, but was defeated at the battle of Aljubarota, in 1385. He then turned his arms against the Moors of Africa, and took Ceuta and other places. D. 1433.

JOHN II., surnamed the Great, and b. 1455, succeeded his father, Alphonsus V., 1481. He was successful in his suppression of some insurrections, and afterwards he carried his arms into Africa, and was at the taking of Arzile and Tangiers. He afterwards defeated the Castilians at the battle of Toro, 1476, and with wise policy encouraged the maritime excursions of his subjects, and favored their settlements on the coasts of Africa and in the Indies. D. 1495.

JOHN III. succeeded his father, Emanuel, 1521. The beginning of his reign was marked by dreadful earthquakes; but John, with benevolence and wisdom, relieved the miseries of his subjects, and encouraged commerce and navigation. His fleets penetrated far into the East, and discovered Japan; and to insure the tranquillity of his Indian settlements he sent among them the celebrated Francis Xavier. D. 1557, deservedly respected as an humane and enlightened monarch.

JOHN IV., surnamed the *Fortunate*, b. 1604, was son of Theodore, duke of Braganza. He employed all the powers of his mind, and of his situation, to the emancipation of his country, which the Spaniards, after the death of Sebastian, had conquered, and since held as a tributary province, and by the assistance of his brave countrymen he shook off the odious yoke, and was proclaimed king, 1630. D. 1636, aged 32.

JOHN V. succeeded Peter II., 1707. He espoused the cause of the allies in the wars of the Spanish succession, and when the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, restored tranquillity to Europe, he devoted himself to the encouragement of commerce, of literature, and of industry among his subjects. D. 1750, aged 61, universally regretted.

JOHN VI., second son of Peter III., was appointed regent when his mother, Maria I., lost her reason, in 1799. In 1817 he was driven by the French from Portugal; whereupon he took up his residence in Brazil, with the title of emperor. On the death of his mother, in 1816, he was proclaimed king, but did not return to Portugal till 1821. In 1823, French intervention again destroyed the hopes of the constitutional party in Portugal. The independence of Brazil was recognized in 1825, and the king died in 1826. Of his family, by the Infanta Carlotta Joaquina, daughter of Charles IV., the most notable are: Pedro IV., who succeeded him: Don Miguel, banished during his father's lifetime, and afterwards a pretender to the crown; Maria Francesca d'Assis, wife of Don Carlos: and Maria Isabella, wife of Ferdinand VII.

John I., KING OF CASTILE AND LEON, succeeded his father, Henry II., in 1379, at the age of 21 years. He made war on Portugal, for the purpose of placing his son on the throne of that country, but was unsuccessful. He was surnamed "Father of his Country," for his generous and just rule of his kingdom. D. 1390.

JOHN II., b. 1405, was son of Henry III., and was proclaimed king when less than two years of age, his uncle Ferdinand being appointed regent. He made war successfully against the kingdoms of Aragon and Navarre, and the Moors of Grenada. He greatly assisted in the restoration of Spanish literature, and was father of the celebrated Isabella and Henrique IV. D. 1454.

John I., KING OF ARAGON, succeeded his father, Peter IV., in 1387. Throughout his reign he was continually at hostilities with his subjects, whom he governed with great injustice and severity.

JOHN II., son of Ferdinand the Just, ascended the throne of Navarre on marrying Blanche, daughter of Charles the Noble, in 1425, and that of Aragon in 1458, after the death of Alphonsus, his brother. He was for a long time at war with his son Don Carlos, to whom Blanche, his mother, had left the crown of Navarre at her death, in 1441. He died in 1479, leaving the kingdom to his son Ferdinand the Catholic.

John, KING OF BOHEMIA, the son of the emperor Henry VII., was elected to the throne in 1310, at the age of 15. He was a warlike prince, and, after defeating the Lithuanians, assumed the title of king of Poland. He lost an eye in that expedition, and a Jewish doctor, who pretended to restore him to sight, deprived him of the other. His military spirit, however, continued unabated, and he accompanied Philip of France, in 1346, to the battle of Cressy, where he was guided between two brave knights, each holding his bridle. He fell in that action, and was buried at Luxembourg.

John I., KING OF POLAND, b. 1459, was the second son of Casimir IV., whom he succeeded in 1492. He was the friend of letters and of peace, and during his reign there were few military events of importance. He was succeeded by his son Alexander, grand-duke of Lithuania. D. 1501.

JOHN II., or JOHN CASIMIR. See CASIMIR V.

JOHN III., (John Sobieski), king of Poland, was youngest son of Jaones Sobieski, governor of Cracow, and educated at Paris. In 1665 he was made grand-marshal and general of the Polish armies, after which he was appointed master of the Royal House, and prelate of Cracovia. He retook several cities from the rebellions Cossacks of the Ukraine, and distinguished himself in many gallant actions. In 1673 he gained the memorable battle of Choczim, near the Dniester, in which the Turks lost 28,000 men. On the death of Michael, in the following year, he was elected king of Poland, and shortly afterward compelled the Turks to sue for peace. In 1683 he forced them to raise the siege of Vienna, which otherwise would inevitably have been taken. D. at Warsaw, 1696.

John I., KING OF SWEDEN, called JOHN SVERKERSON, reigned 1216–1222. — JOHN II., same as John, king of Denmark. — JOHN III., born 1537, succeeded 1568, abdicated 1592.

John, KING OF DENMARK, b. 1455, succeeded his father, Christian I., 1481, king of Norway 1483, king of Sweden 1497, dethroned by the Swedes 1512, died 1513.

John, DUKE OF BRITTANY. Though six princes of this name have worn the ducal coronet of Brittany, only two require a passing notice in the two centuries and a half that the name extended, between 1237 and 1419; and these are: John IV. — commonly known as John de Montfort, — whose cause was espoused by the English, and who, when made prisoner by the French, had his rights vigorously maintained by his heroic wife, who bravely held out her castle against the large force that encompassed it, till the arrival of the English fleet with troops to her aid compelling the enemy to raise a fruitless siege; and John VI., who, for the aid he afforded the English in their expedition under Henry V., was attacked by the duke of Penthièvre, who drew him into an ambuscade, and making him a prisoner, kept him in confinement for five years. His government, after he regained his liberty, was marked by weakness and indecision. D. 1442.

John "THE FEARLESS." [Fr. *Jean Sans Peur.*] Duke of Burgundy and count of Nevers, succeeded his father in 1404, at the age of 33. The houses of Burgundy and Orleans at that period disputed the government of France, during the insanity of Charles VI. In 1407 he caused the assassination of the duke of Orleans, and, by that act, became absolute master in Paris; but it was also the commencement of the fearful internal struggle between the *Burgundiens* and the Armagnacs. Being reconciled with the dauphin, afterwards Charles, he was assassinated in his presence by one of his courtiers, 1419.

John of Austria, or **Don John.** This renowned general was the natural son of the Emperor Charles V., and was brought up in such ignorance of his birth, that, till summoned by Philip II., his brother, to Spain, — to whom Charles had revealed the fact on his death-bed, — and there acknowledged as the emperor's son, he had been in total darkness as to who his parents were. His first most illustrious triumph was a victory over the Turkish galleys in the Gulf of Lepanto, in which the Ottomans lost 30,000 men; he next invaded Tunis, and in 1576 was sent by Philip as governor of the Low Countries, then in open revolt, under command of the Prince of Orange and the Archduke Matthias; here, in a succession of splendid victories, he so reduced his antagonists, that the country must soon have submitted and returned to its allegiance, had he not been, unfortunately for the duration of the Spanish rule, suddenly carried off by poison, in the 32d year of his age, 1578.

John'-apple, *n.* A kind of apple which retains its freshness far into the spring, when other fruits are all consumed.

John Bull, a collective name, used in a sportive manner in order to designate the English people. It was first employed by Dean Swift. Among the English themselves, the term is used in order to convey the idea of an honest, blunt, but, on the whole, good-natured character. Among foreigners, the term *John Bull* is employed in order to express the insular peculiarities and prejudices of the English nation, and especially their inability to accommodate themselves to the circumstances of foreign countries.

John of Bruges. See VAN EYCK.

John, Chrysostom, (St.) See CHRYSOSTOM.

John Dory. (*Zoöl.*) See DORY.

John Day City, in *Oregon Territory*, a post- and mining-village of Grant co., on John Day River, near Canon City.

John Day River, in *Oregon Territory*, enters the Columbia River abt. 50 m. above the Dalles.

John, (Epistles of.) (*Script.*) The name of three of the books of the New Testament, which, though bearing no name, are unquestionably the work of the apostle John. The author of the first epistle describes himself at its commencement as an eye-witness of the life of our Lord; and the style and language manifestly harmonize with those of the author of the gospel of John. For the authenticity of the first epistle very ancient testimony can be adduced. The design of this epistle is to refute, and to guard the Christians, to whom he wrote, against erroneous and licentious tenets, principles, and practices: to stir up all who profess to know God, to have communion with him, and to believe in him, that they walk in the light and not in darkness, that is, in holiness and not in sin, and to help forward and provoke real Christians to have communion with God and Christ Jesus, to constancy in the faith, and purity and holiness of life. The style is simple, clear, and flowing, and the epistle breathes a spirit of love and devotion, with zeal for moral strictness. The second epistle is addressed to Kuria, "the elect lady," and is an epitome of the first, touching in few words on the same points. Kuria is commended for the religious upbringing of her children, and is exhorted to abide in the doctrine of Christ, to persevere in the truth, and carefully to avoid the delusion of false teachers. Chiefly, however, he beseeches her to practise the great and indispensable commandment of Christian love and charity. The third epistle is addressed to a converted Gentile, named Gaius, but of whom nothing is known with certainty. Its scope is to commend his steadfastness in the faith and his general hospitality, especially to the ministers of Christ; to caution him against the ambitious and turbulent practices of Diotrephes, and to recommend Demetrius to his friendship, referring what he may further have to say to a personal interview.

John, (Gospel of.) (*Script.*) One of the books of the New Testament, written by John the Evangelist and apostle, the son of Zebedee, and the younger brother of James the elder. The precise date of this gospel is not known, some placing it as early as 68 or 69, others as late as 97. There has been much speculation in modern times as to the object the apostle had in view in writing this gospel. According to some, his design was to supplement the deficiencies of the three other gospels; according to others, to confute the errors of the Nicholaitans and Cerinthus; while others are of opinion that it was to state the true doctrine of the divinity of Christ. Probably all of these and other motives may have been in the mind of the apostle; but, judging from what he himself has said, the last of these seems to have been the main motive. "Many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book. But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that, believing, ye might have life through his name," (xx 31). The four following doctrines are more particularly insisted upon in this book: — 1. The mystical relation of the Son to the Father; 2. that of the Redeemer to believers; 3. the announcement of the Holy Ghost as the comforter; 4. the peculiar importance ascribed to love. It is usual to divide this book into three parts:—I. The introduction or prologue, (i. 1–18;) 2. the history, narrating the various events in connection with our Lord's ministry, and giving an account of his death, (i. 19–xx. 29;) 3. the conclusion, giving an account of the person of the writer of this gospel, and of his design in writing it, (xx. 30–xxi.) No doubt has ever been entertained at any time in the church, either as to the canonical authority of this book, or to its being written by John. The circumstantiality of its details proves it to have been written by a hearer and an eye-witness; besides which there is the uninterrupted testimony of the ancient fathers in its favor.

John Hircanus, son of Simon Maccabæus, whom he succeeded as high-priest and prince of the Jews, B. C. 135; D., after a reign of 29 years, distinguished by his victories and reforms, B. C. 106.

John of Jerusalem, (Order of St.) See HOSPITALLERS.

John of Leyden. See LEYDEN, (JOHN OF.)

John'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of turquoise.

John'ny-cake, *n.* A cake made of Indian meal.

John Quincy Adams, in *Indiana*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

John River, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Connecticut River from Coos co.

John, (St.,) THE BAPTIST, the famous forerunner of Christ, was son of the priest Zacharias and Elizabeth, the cousin of Mary, the mother of our Lord. John and Christ were therefore second cousins. The wonderful circumstances attending the conception and birth of the former are recorded in the 1st chapter of St. Luke's gospel. After a life devoted to preparing his countrymen for the coming of the Messiah, he was thrown into prison, and afterwards executed by Herod Antipas. J.'s followers existed as a separate body till long after the spread of Christianity, and a sect still exists in the East professing to be his disciples.

John, (St.,) THE EVANGELIST AND APOSTLE, the son of Zebedee and Salome, and the brother of James the Greater. John, like his relative, was a fisherman, and left his occupation on the waters of Galilee to follow his Master. John is distinguished throughout the Scriptures as the *beloved*. After the separation of the disciples, he fixed his residence at Ephesus. John suffered under the persecution of Domitian, and having come through the ordeal of boiling oil unhurt, was banished to the island of Patmos, ultimately returning to Ephesus, where he died at an extreme old age.

John, (St.,) a city and river of New Brunswick. See ST. JOHN.

John's, or JOHNS'TOWN, in *Iowa*, a township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 891.

John's Bread, (St.,) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ALGAROBA.

John's, (St.,) cap. of Newfoundland. See ST. JOHN'S.

Johns'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-office of McHenry co.

Johns'burg, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Warren co., on the Hudson River, abt. 85 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 599.

Johnson, ANDREW, President of the U. States, B. in Raleigh, N. C., 1808, lost his father when only four years of age, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor in his native place, with whom he served seven years. While learning his trade, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself, and having gained a knowledge of

the letters, he borrowed a book which he had often heard read aloud. By perseverance he learned to read, and on completing his apprenticeship, in 1824, went to Laurens Court-House, where he was employed as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, taking with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He obtained work at Greenville, Tennessee; remained there about 12 months, married, afterwards went further westward, eventually settling at Greenville, where he commenced business. Up to this time he had merely acquired a knowledge of reading, but under the instructions of his wife he learned writing and ciphering, &c., after the labors of the day were over. The first office which he held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828; re-elected in 1829; and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three

Fig. 1453. — ANDREW JOHNSON.

years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legislature, when he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only fail, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt; and on account of the course he adopted was defeated at the next election, in 1837. He again became a candidate in 1839, when many of the evils he had predicted having been fully demonstrated, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, canvassing a large portion of the State, and confronting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators; in 1841, he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 to Congress, in which, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was conspicuous and active in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration. In 1853 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, after a severe contest. At the expiration of his second tenure of office as governor, in 1857, he was elected U. States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the autumn of 1864, Mr. *J.* was elected Vice-President, and after the assassination of Mr Lincoln, April 14, was sworn in as President, April 15. The policy of Mr. *J.*, marked by a decided tendency to treat the Southern States with clemency, involved him in a struggle with Congress, which caused his impeachment in 1868. (See IMPEACHMENT.) After his acquittal, Mr. *J.*, whose power had been successively limited by the Senate, persisted in vetoing the measures adopted by the Republican majority of Congress for the reconstruction of the Southern States, till the end of his term, March 4, 1869. On leaving the White House, Mr. *J.* returned to Tennessee, and, the same year, was there defeated as candidate for the U. S. Senate.

John'son, REVERDY, an American lawyer and statesman, b. at Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1796. After completing his education at St. John's College, in his native city, and undergoing a preparatory study of the law, *J.* was admitted to the bar in 1815, and two years afterwards, commenced a lucrative practice in Baltimore, where he has since resided. In 1821 he was elected State senator, and reëlected in 1825. In 1845 he was chosen U. States senator, and, in 1845, was appointed by President Taylor, attorney-general of the republic. In 1868, Mr. *J.* was named U. S. minister to the Court of St. James, and during his stay there effected a treaty with the British govt. for the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which, however, failed to receive ratification by Congress. He returned home in 1869, being succeeded by Mr. Motley.

John'son, SIR WILLIAM, BART, a British officer, some time superintendent-general of Indian Affairs in North America, and colonel of the Six Nations, was b. in Ireland, in 1715. In 1738 *J.* established himself as the manager of the estates of his uncle (Admiral Sir Peter Warren), on the S. side of the Mohawk River, about 27 m. from Schenectady, N. Y. Here he speedily gained the confidence of the surrounding Indians, learned their language, and was adopted as a sachem by the Mohawks. In 1743 he was appointed by the British govt. chief superintendent of the Indians, and, in 1750, a member of the provincial council. At the close of the war with the French, in 1753, *J.* threw up his commission, and retired to his fortified residence, called Fort Johnson. In 1755 he was again commissioned Indian superintendent, created a major-general, and made commander-in-chief of the provincial forces operating against Crown Point. In September of the same year, he met and destroyed the French army under Baron Dieskau, at Fort George. This victory paralyzed the enemy for the time being, and *J.* received the thanks of parliament, was voted $25,000, and created a baronet of Great Britain. In 1758, Sir William was present with Abercrombie at the repulse of Ticonderoga, and succeeded to the chief command before Fort Niagara, which place he captured, after cutting to pieces a French force sent to its relief. Next year he led his Indian braves into Canada, and was present at the surrender of that country to the British in 1760. In recognition of his services, *J.* was presented by that govt. with a grant of 100,000 acres of land in the valley of the Mohawk, where he built the village of Johnstown, which became in 1772 the cap. of Tryon co. Sir William lived in baronial magnificence, exercised unlimited hospitality, and ruled his Indian friends much after the style of a monarch. D. at Fort Johnson, in 1774, leaving a numerous issue, both white and half-breed.

John'son, SAMUEL, LL.D., a celebrated English lexicographer, and one of the most distinguished writers of the 18th century, was b. in 1709, at Lichfield, where his father was a bookseller. He completed his education at Pembroke College, Oxford; and in 1732 he became under-master of a free-school at Market Bosworth, in Leicestershire, which situation he was soon induced to quit, on account of the haughty treatment he received from the principal. He next resided with a printer at Birmingham, where he translated Lobo's account of Abyssinia. In 1735 he married Mrs. Porter, a widow lady of that town, who was possessed of the sum of £800; and with this capital he the same year opened a school at Edial, near Lichfield; but he obtained only three scholars, one of whom was David Garrick. About this time he began his tragedy of *Irene*. In 1737 he set out for the metropolis, accompanied by Garrick. On fixing his residence in London, he formed a connection with Cave, the publisher of the "Gentleman's Magazine," for which work he wrote during several years, his principal employment being the reports of the parliamentary debates. At this period he contracted an intimacy with Richard Savage, whose name he has immortalized by one of the finest pieces of biography ever written. In 1749 appeared his *Vanity of Human Wishes*, an imitation of Juvenal's tenth Satire. Two years previously, he had printed proposals for an edition of Shakspeare, and the plan of his English Dictionary, addressed to Lord Chesterfield. The price agreed upon between himself and the booksellers for the last work was $7,875. In 1749 Garrick produced his friend's tragedy upon the stage of Drury Lane Theatre, but it was unsuccessful. In 1750 he commenced his *Rambler*, a periodical paper, which was continued till 1752. In this work only five papers were the production of other writers. About the period of his relinquishing the *Rambler*, he lost his wife, a circumstance which greatly affected him, as appears from his *Meditations*, and the sermon which he wrote on her death. In 1754 he visited Oxford. The next year appeared his Dictionary, which, instead of three, had occupied eight years. Lord Chesterfield endeavored to assist it by writing two papers in its favor in the "World;" but, as he had hitherto neglected the author, Johnson treated him with contempt. The publication of his great work did not relieve him from his embarrassments, for the price of his labor had been consumed in the progress of its compilation, and the year following we find him under an arrest for five guineas, from which he was released by Richardson, the printer. In 1758 he began the *Idler*, which was published in a weekly newspaper. On the death of his mother, in 1759, he wrote the romance of *Rasselas*, to defray the expenses of her funeral, and to pay her debts. In 1762 George III. granted him a pension of $1,500 per annum. In 1763, Boswell, his future biographer, was introduced to him, a circumstance to which we owe the most minute account of a man's life and character that has ever been written. Boswell, though a very ordinary mortal, has immortalized himself by this performance. In his book everything about *J.* is supplied to us; in Lord Macaulay's words, we have "his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his scrofula, his St. Vitus' dance, his rolling walk, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly indicated the approbation of his dinner; his insatiable appetite for fish-sauce, and veal-pie with plums; his inextinguishable thirst for tea; his trick of touching the posts as he walked; his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange-peel; his morning slumbers; his midnight disputations;

Fig. 1454.

Full-length portrait of Dr. Johnson, in the dress worn by him in his journey to the Hebrides.

his contortions; his mutterings; his gruntings; his puffings; his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence; his sarcastic wit; his vehemence; his insolence; his fits of tempestuous rage; his queer inmates.—old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge, and the negro Frank,—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood." *J.* had the honor of a conversation with the king, in the royal library, in 1765, when his Majesty asked if he intended to publish any more works. To this he answered that he thought he had written enough; on which the king said, "So should I too, if you had not written so well." About this time he instituted the Literary Club, consisting of some of the most celebrated men of the age. In 1773 he went on a tour with Mr. Boswell to the western islands of Scotland, of which journey he shortly afterwards published an account, which occasioned a difference between him and Macpherson, relative to the poems of Ossian. In 1775 the university of Oxford sent him the degree of LL.D., which diploma, ten years before, had been conferred on him by the university of Dublin. In 1779 he began his *Lives of the British Poets*, which was the last of his literary labors. After a long illness, during part of which he had fearful apprehensions of death, his mind became calm, composed, and resigned, and he died in London, 1784, full of that faith which he had so vigorously defended and inculcated by his writings. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and a statue, with an appropriate inscription, has been erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. A complete list of his works is prefixed to Boswell's "Life." As a writer, few have done such essential services to their country, by fixing its language and regulating its morality. In his person he was large, robust, and unwieldy; in his dress he was singular and slovenly; in conversation positive, and impatient of contradiction. But with all his singularities he had an excellent heart, full of tenderness and compassion, and his actions were the result of principle. He was a stout advocate of truth, and a zealous champion for the Christian religion as professed by the Church of England. In politics he was a Tory, and at one period of his life a friend to the house of Stuart. He had a noble independence of mind, and would never stoop to any man, however exalted, or disguise his sentiments to flatter another.

Johnson, in *Arkansas*, a N W. central co.; *area*, abt. 870 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clarksville. *Pop.* about 9,000.

Johnson, in *Georgia*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmee and Great Ohoopee rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Wrightsville. *Pop.* about 3,500.

—A village of Floyd co., about 18 m. S. of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Johnson, in *Illinois*, a S. co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cash River and Big Bay Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Vienna. *Pop.* about 15,000.

—A village of Carroll co., about 38 m. S.E. of Galena.

—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Johnson, in *Indiana*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 320 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River and Sugar Creek. *Surface*, mostly level or undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* (1870), 18,404.

—A township of Brown co.; *pop.* about 850.

—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

—A township of Gibson co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

—A township of Porter co.

—A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* about 3,100.

Johnson, in Iowa, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, about 616 sq. m *Rivers.* Iowa and Cedar rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Iowa City. *Pop.* 24,968.

—A post-office of Jones co.

—A township of Webster co.; *pop.* 400.

Johnson, in *Kansas*, an E. co., adjoining Missouri. *Area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas and Blue rivers, and Cedar Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Olathe. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Johnson, in *Kentucky*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq m. *Rivers.* West Fork of the Big Sandy River, and Paint Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone coal. *Cap.* Paintville. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Johnson, in *Missouri*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 790 sq. m. *Rivers.* Postoak Fork and Clear Fork of the Blackwater River, an affluent of the Lamine. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone coal. *Cap.* Warrensburg. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

—A village of Washington co.

Johnson, in *N. Carolina*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neuse and Little rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore and granite. *Cap.* Smithfield. *Pop.* (1870), 24,676.

Johnson, in *Nebraska*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 375 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Nemaha and S. Fork of the Little Nemaha rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Tecumseh. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Johnson, in *Ohio*, a township of Champaign co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Johnson, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Barnwell dist., abt. 22 m. E. of Augusta.

Johnson, in *Tennessee*, an extreme N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 210 sq. m. *Rivers.* Some small and unimportant affluents of the Watauga River. *Surface*, diversified, the Stone Mountains, a ridge of the Alleghanies, forming the S.E. boundary; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Iron ore in abundance. *Cap.* Taylorsville. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

John'son, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 850

sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos River and Noland's Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Cleburne. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

John'son, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Lamoille co., on the Lamoille River, abt. 32 m. N. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.

John'sonburg, or JOHN'SONSBURG, in *New York,* a post-village of Wyoming co., abt. 260 m. W. of Albany.

John'sonburg, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co., abt. 65 m. N. of Trenton.

John'son's, in *New York,* a village of Essex co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Elizabethtown.

John'son's Corners, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Summit co.

John'son's Creek, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Carroll co.

John'son's Creek, in *New York,* enters Lake Ontario from Orleans co.

—A post-village of Niagara co., abt. 35 m. N.N.E. of Buffalo.

John'son's Creek, in *Wisconsin,* a post-office of Jefferson co.

John'son's Ferry, in *Missouri,* a village of St. Clair co., abt. 31 m. W. of St. Louis.

John'son's Grove, in *Illinois,* a village of De Kalb co., abt. 68 m. W. by S. of Chicago.

John'son's Landing, in *Illinois,* a village of Calhoun co.

John'son's Mills, in *Illinois,* a village of Clarke co., abt. 115 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

John'son's Mills, in *N. Carolina,* a post-office of Pitt co.

John'son's Pass, in *California,* a pass through the Sierra Nevada, in El Dorado co.

John'son's Ranch, in *California,* a village of Sutter co., abt. 17 m. S.E. of Marysville.

John'son's Springs, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Goochland co., abt. 28 m. W. of Richmond.

John'sonville, in *California,* a village of Lassen co.

John'sonville, in *Illinois,* a P. O. of Wayne co.

John'sonville, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Cumberland co., abt. 60 m. S. of Raleigh.

John'sonville, in *New York,* a post-village of Rensselaer co.

John'sonville, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Trumbull co.

John'sonville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Northampton co.

John'sonville, in *S. Carolina,* a post-office of Williamsburg dist.

John'sonville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Humphreys co., abt. 78 m. W. of Nashville.

John'sonville, in *Wisconsin,* a P. O. of Sheboygan co.

John's River, in *N. Carolina,* enters the Catawba River in Burke co.

John'ston, ALBERT SYDNEY, an American Confederate general, b. in Mason co., Kentucky, in 1803. After graduating at West Point, he, in 1826, was appointed lieutenant in the 6th infantry, and served in the Black Hawk war. In 1836 he entered the Texan army as a private soldier, and was eventually promoted to the chief command. In 1838, *J.* was appointed secretary of war, and, in 1839, carried on a successful expedition against the Cherokees. In 1846, at the solicitation of Gen. Taylor, he took command of a regiment of Texan volunteers, and served during the Mexican war. At the siege of Monterey, *J.* highly distinguished himself and was made inspector-general. In 1860 *J.* had the command of the Pacific dept., and, on the outbreak of the civil war, was appointed commander-in-chief of the Confederate army of the West. Killed in the first day's sanguinary battle at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

John'ston, ALEXANDER KEITH, F.R.S., LL. D., an English geographer, b. 1804, and educated at Edinburgh. He early devoted himself to geographical studies, and is best known for having made on a large scale the application of physical science to geography. Founding his researches on the writings of Humboldt and Ritter, and aided by the advice of the former, *J.* produced *The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena* in 1848, and a new and enlarged edition of the same in 1856. He is also the author of *The Dictionary of Geography* (1850); an *Atlas of the Historical Geography of Europe,* and *Atlas of Astronomy* (1855); *Atlas of the United States of America,* &c., &c. Dr. *J.* is a member of the principal geographical societies of Europe, Asia, and America.

John'ston, JOSEPH ECCLESTON, an American Confederate general, b. in Va., 1809. He graduated at West Point in 1829, entered the U. S. army, and resigned his commission in 1837. He rejoined the service in 1838 as first lieut. of topographical engineers, and was brevetted captain "for frequent acts of gallantry against the Florida Indians." When the Mexican war broke out, *J.* was promoted to be captain of engineers, and while conducting a successful reconnoissance at Cerro Gordo, April 12, 1847, was twice severely wounded, and was brevetted major for his gallantry. As lieut.-colonel of regulars he participated in the attack on the city of Mexico, in September of the same year, and in June, 1860, was appointed quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier. From this post he retired, on the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when he was appointed a general in the Confederate service, and commanded the force which occupied Harper's Ferry, in May, 1861. He joined Gen. Beauregard's corps shortly before the close of the battle of Bull Run, in July of the same year, and was severely wounded while commanding the Confederate forces at the battle of Seven Pines, July 21, 1861. After his recovery he was assigned to the command of the S. W. dept., and unsuccessfully attempted to reinforce Vicksburg in 1863. His army was defeated at Jackson, Miss., July 13, 1863, after which it was attached to General Bragg's forces in N.W. Georgia. In 1864, Gen. "Joe" *J.* was placed in command of the corps intended to check Gen. Sherman's advance into Ga. His cautious strategy caused him to be superseded by Gen. Hood, whose more dashing operations did not, however, prevent the fall of Atlanta. Soon after the fall of Richmond, Gen. *J.* surrendered to the National forces.

John'ston, a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. Renfrew, 18 m. W. by S. of Glasgow. *Manuf.* Cotton, iron, and brass wares, machinery, &c. *Pop.* 7,044.

John'ston, in *Ohio,* a township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,009.

John'ston, in *Rhode Island,* a township of Providence co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4 187.

John'ston Strait, a strait of British N. America, in the N. Pacific Ocean, separating Vancouver's Island from the mainland.

Johns'town, a village of Leinster, co. of Kilkenny, Ireland, abt. 2 m. N.E. of Urlingford; *pop.* 900.

Johns'town, in *California,* a village of El Dorado co., abt. 10 m. N. of Placerville.

Johns'town, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Johns'town, in *Maryland,* a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Johns'town, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Johns'town, in *Minnesota,* a village of Sibley co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Henderson.

Johns'town, in *Missouri,* a post-office of Bates co.

Johns'town, in *New York,* a town, cap. of Fulton co., abt. 46 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township 12,273.

Johns'town, in *Ohio,* a village of Hardin co., abt. 15 m. E. of Lima.

—A post-village of Licking co., abt. 24 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Johns'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a town of Cambria co., at the confluence of Stony Creek and Conemaugh River, abt. 85 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* (1870), 6,029.

—A village of Juniata co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Johns'town, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Rock co., abt. 53 m. S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Johns'town Centre, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Rock co., abt. 10 m. E. of Janesville.

Johns'ville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 75 m. N.W of Annapolis.

Johns'ville, in *New Jersey,* a village of Somerset co.

Johns'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Montgomery co.

—A village of Richland co.

Johns'ville, in *Tennessee,* a village of Dyer co., abt. 150 m. W. by S. of Nashville.

Joign'y. (Anc. *Joviniacum.*) A walled town of France, dep. Yonne, cap. arrond. on the Yonne, 15 m. N.W. by N. of Auxerre. *Manuf.* Vinegar. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Join, *v. a.* [Fr. *joindre;* Lat. *jungo, junctus;* allied to Gr. *zeugnumi,* to join; Lith. *jungui,* to impose a yoke; Sansk. *yuj,* to join.] To bring into close union or connection; to unite in league or marriage; to associate; to unite in concord or in any act. — To add; to connect; to combine; to annex; to link; to couple.

—*v. n.* To unite with; to grow to; to adhere; to be contiguous, close, or in contact; to unite with in marriage, league, confederacy, partnership, or society.

Join'der, *n.* Act of joining; conjunction.

(*Law.*) The union of two or more causes of action in the same declaration.

Join'er, *n.* One who joins; one who constructs things by joining pieces of wood; usually a mechanic who does the woodwork in the covering and finishing of buildings.

Join'ery, *n.* (*Arch.*) The art of connecting and fitting separate pieces of timber together, whether large or small, but which is more properly confined to the operations of the carpenter, who makes the doors, staircases, window-frames, and other internal fittings of a house, and who is, in consequence, called a joiner. One of the most important joints in carpentry is the *scarf,* by which two thick pieces of timber are scarfed or fastened together, that they may present the appearance of being one continuous piece of the same width and thickness throughout. It is principally used in preparing the keels of vessels and beams, in which great length is required. Masts are also sometimes joined together in this way. The form of the scarf is various. The most common method is that which is used in fastening small pieces of timber, or the joints of a fishing-rod, together, in which a plain bevelled joint of some length runs diagonally through the piece, and is formed by bringing together the extremities, which have been cut in such a manner that the bevelled surfaces of the ends of each piece form a very small angle with the external surface of the side that meets it at the sharpened end; but this would not be sufficiently strong for joining together pieces of timber of considerable size; so the ends are generally cut and fitted together in the form of steps, from which this kind of scarf has obtained the name of the *step-scarf.* The French have a method of cutting the ends of each piece into a sloping zigzag or notched form, which is perhaps better adapted to resist longitudinal tension; but all timbers joined by scarfing should be secured with bolts, having nuts and screws at either end; and it is better to put substantial plates of iron across the ends of the joints that appear in the upper and under surface of the beam through which the bolts are passed, so that each end of the scarf is bound and tied together by a frame-work of iron. Sometimes pieces of iron of some breadth are fitted to the sides of the beam, and fastened together by bolts passing above and below the beam: this plan is adopted when the timbers have to resist any transverse strain. If no bolts are used to strengthen the scarf, it must be much longer, in proportion to the depth of the beam. With bolts, the length of the scarf should be at least twice the depth of the beam in elm, oak, beech, ash, and all kinds of timber of a similar nature to these materials; but in deal, it must be four times the depth. Without bolts, the length of the scarf, for all kinds of wood, must be three times as long as it would be if bolts were used, to add to the security of the joint. When joints are made in timber in which the grain in each piece runs in the same direction, and parallel to the sides of the wood, they are called *longitudinal joints;* but when the grain of one crosses that of the other at right angles, it is called an "abutting joint." A simple method of joining small pieces of timber at right angles to each other is by notching or cutting away half the thickness of the end as far into the length of the timber as may be required. This is done to each of the pieces that have to be fastened together. When two pieces cross each other at right angles, or indeed at any angle, a joint is made in this way, by cutting a piece out of each piece of wood to the extent of half its thickness, and corresponding in width or shape to that of the piece which is to fit into it. When broad pieces of timber or planks are joined at the ends, they are dovetailed into each other, or notched and dovetailed. The dovetail joint is sometimes used in joining square pieces of wood end to end, but it is not so strong as the scarfed joint for this purpose. Notched joints of any kind, such as those already described, and the notches made to allow the ends of rafters to fit into girders and wall-plates, or to fit against the inner edge of the latter, are always secured by nails or wooden pegs. The joint most commonly used for putting pieces of wood together to form strong rough frames, and for putting together partitions and large structures of timber, is the *mortise-and-tenon joint.* A square hole is sunk in one piece of timber by means of the mortise-chisel and mallet, and the end of the piece of timber that is to fit into it at right angles is cut to the shape of the hole by the tenon saw. When the pieces have been fitted together, the joints are nailed or pegged, or the tenon is locked closely into the mortise by splitting its extremity and inserting one or more thin wedges. The above are the different descriptions of joints used in carpentry. Those adopted in joinery are similar in principle; thus the component parts of the framing of a door or shutter are put together by mortise-and-tenon joints; but the mortises and tenons are long and very narrow, instead of being square, or twice as long as they are broad, as in carpentry, when heavy timbers are fitted together. The dovetailed joint is used for joining the ends of planks that form the sides of drawers and boxes, while different varieties of the mitre joint are used for fitting and joining the corners of picture-frames and ornamental beading placed round a panel. In making staircases, a broad grove is generally cut in the under side of the horizontal board called the head, at a short distance from the edge, or *nosing,* in front, into which the top of the vertical board, or riser, below it is fitted. This method of joining boards is called *notching.* In joining the edges of boards to form a plane surface, a rebate is formed in the edge of each plank by cutting it away on one side in the form of a step, and the boards are then fitted over each other; or a grove is cut in the centre of the edge of one board, which receives a corresponding projection formed on the edge of that which comes next to it. Sometimes a groove is cut in the edges of both boards, into which a narrow slip of wood is inserted.

Join'-hand, Join'ing-hand, *n.* A mode of writing with the letters joined.

Joint, *n.* [O. Fr. *joinct;* Fr. *joint;* Lat. *junctura,* from *jungo,* to join.] The joining of two or more things; a seam; a fissure.—The joining of two or more bones; an articulation.—A knot; the union of two parts of a plant, or the space between two joints.—A hinge: a juncture of parts which admits of motion.—A limb or part of a limb of an animal cut off by a butcher.

(*Arch.*) Applied to the various means that are adopted to connect or fasten any two or more pieces of material together. Joints are of two kinds,—*fixed* and *movable.* A rigid or fixed joint is that which serves to unite pieces of wood, stone, or metal together, in such a manner that they may answer the same purpose as a single piece of the same material would, if it could be procured of the requisite shape on the one hand, or of sufficient size on the other, and such as could be readily placed in position. A movable joint is such as enables pieces of woodwork to be attached to each other in such a manner that one may work or turn about the other, as a door moves about the jamb to which it is suspended. The various kinds of joints by which this is effected are described elsewhere (see HINGE), and the different methods of connecting pieces of timber are noticed in the preceding article (see JOINERY). It will therefore only be necessary, in the present article, to mention the joints that are used in connecting masonry and metal-work. The term *joint* in masonry is applied for the most part to the vertical junctures of the ends of pieces of stones and bricks, and to the slanting junctures of the voussoirs of an arch. When large blocks of stone are joined together, they are sometimes dovetailed and secured at the top by iron clamps set in melted lead, or they are fitted together by what is termed a *joggle,* in which a projection, left on the side of one stone, is fitted into a groove that is cut for its reception in the side of another that is adjacent to it. In joining thick bars and pieces of metal, joints similar in form to those used in carpentry are employed, the pieces being also further and more intimately connected by welding, brazing, or soldering, or by the insertion of iron rivets into holes bored through both of the pieces that are to be fastened together. Welded joints are made by heating the ends

of the pieces to a red or white heat, and then hammering them together. Brazed joints consist of the union of the edges of pieces of metal by the aid of an alloy that is mostly made of brass and zinc. Soldered joints consist of the union of a small and narrow part of the surfaces of contiguous pieces of metal lying along the edge of either — the pieces being made to overlap each other about the eighth of an inch, or more if necessary — by an alloy or solder that fuses readily at a low heat. Different alloys are used for joining two pieces of metal of the same kind, and two pieces of different kinds.

Joint, *a.* Joined; united; combined; shared by two or more; united in the same profession; having an interest in the same thing; acting in concert.

—*v. a.* To form with joints or articulations.

> "The fingers are *jointed* together for motion."
> *Ray on the Creation.*

—To form, as many parts into one.

> "Piere'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood."—*Dryden.*

—To cut or divide into joints or quarters.

—*v. n.* To coalesce as joints, or as parts mutually fitted to each other.

Joint'edly, *adv.* By joints.

Joint'er, *n.* A sort of plane, somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and used for smoothing the surface of boards, or straightening the edges of those to be joined.

(*Masonry.*) An iron instrument, with two curves, used by bricklayers.

Joint'ing, *n.* The forming of joints.

Joint'ing-plane, *n.* See JOINTER.

Joint'ing-rule, *n.* (*Masonry.*) An instrument used by bricklayers.

Joint'ly, *adv.* Together; unitedly; in concert; with coöperation; with union of interest.

Joint'ress, *n.* (*Law.*) A woman who has a jointure.

Joint'-stock, *n.* Stock held jointly, or in company.

Joint-stock Company. (*Law.*) A kind of partnership entered into by a number of individuals for the purpose of carrying on some trade or business with a view to individual profit; invested by statutes, in Europe and many of the States, with some of the privileges of a corporation. In ordinary partnerships, the members (except in the case of what are termed "sleeping partners") contribute more or less of their own personal labor or management to the affairs of the company. In joint-stock partnerships, on the other hand, the members only contribute to the funds or "stock" of the company, without having any direct share in the management; and hence their name. The capital of the company is generally divided into equal parts, called "shares," a certain number of which are held by each member of the company; and in proportion to the number of these he is entitled to participate in the profits of the undertaking. These shares are freely transferable without the consent of the company. The immediate superintendence of the affairs of the company is usually delegated to a portion of the members, called directors, subject, nevertheless, to the general control of the body assembled at stated intervals, or on particular occasions, when they may be convened; except on such occasions, however, the general body of the shareholders have no power to interfere in its concerns or to bind the company. The increased facilities which the wealth and influence of a number of individuals, concentrated in the hands of a few, give for carrying out commercial projects, were seen and taken advantage of early in the history of commerce. The most noted among the earlier associations of this kind was that of the Hanse Towns, which continued to flourish for several centuries.

Joint'-stool, *n.* A stool consisting of parts inserted into each other.

Joint-ten'ancy, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The joint ownership of two or more persons in land or other property. The creation of an estate in joint-tenancy depends on the wording of the deed or device by which the tenants claim title for this estate can only arise by purchase or grant, — that is, by act of the parties, and never by mere act of law.

Joint-ten'ant, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) One who holds a thing in joint-tenancy.

Joint'ure, *n.* [Old Fr. *joincture;* Fr., from Lat. *junctura,* from *jungo, junctus,* to join.] (*Law.*) That portion of lands and tenements conveyed to a wife, in the event of her surviving her husband. By the Statute of Uses (27 Hen. viii. c. 10), jointure must be made before marriage; for if the jointure be made to her after marriage, she has her election after her husband's death, either to accept it, or to refuse it and betake herself to her dower at common law, for she was not capable of consenting to it during coverture. The jointure must be limited to take effect immediately on the death of the husband; it must be for her own life, or during widowhood at least, and not *pur auter vie,* or for any term of years; it must be made to herself, and to no other in trust for her, although a trust estate is a good equitable jointure; and it must be made in satisfaction of her whole dower, and not of any particular part of it.

—*v. a.* To settle a jointure upon.

Joint'uress, *n.* (*Law.*) A woman who has a jointure.

Joinville, JEAN, (*zhwoin'veel,*) SIRE DE, an eminent French statesman and historian of the 13th century. He accompanied Louis IX. in his first crusade or expedition to Egypt, in 1249, sharing his master's captivity, and rendering him many important services. In the king's second crusade, however, he declined taking a part, and subsequently employed himself in writing the *History of St. Louis,* one of the most interesting documents existing relative to the history of the Middle Ages. He d. in 1318, aged 90.

Join'ville, FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE D'ORLEANS, PRINCE DE, third son of the late king of the French, Louis Philippe. When he had completed his education, he was appointed to the French navy, and made several voyages on the coasts of France and Italy, after which he underwent a public examination at the naval school of Brest. In 1836 he became lieutenant, and in 1837 joined his brother, the duke de Nemours, at Constantine, soon after the taking of that city. During the war with Mexico, in 1838, he courageously engaged the batteries of St. Jean d'Ulloa, with his corvette the *Créole;* and, shortly afterwards, at the head of his sailors, stormed the gate of Vera Cruz, and took prisoner General Arista; for which he received the cross of the Legion of Honor, and was appointed post-captain. In 1840 he brought to France from St. Helena the remains of Napoleon I. In 1843 he married, at Rio Janeiro, the Princess Francesca of Braganza, sister of Don Pedro II., and was the same year promoted to rear-admiral. In 1845 he commanded the fleet that bombarded Tangiers and captured Mogador, upon which he became vice-admiral. During the events of 1848, he was at sea before Algiers. Surrendering his command to the republicans, he joined his exiled family at Claremont. Driven suddenly from a brilliant position into the narrow limits of private life, he accepted his new situation with simplicity and dignity, and remaining at heart a French sailor, endeavored to render himself useful to the navy of his country by his pen, if not by his sword. He had already, in 1844, begun publishing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy, which he has since continued in his exile. His last article, published in 1865, was a comparative review of the fleets of the United States and of France, and excited much attention at the time. Happening to be in this country about a twelvemonth after the breaking out of the civil war, he accompanied his nephews, the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, to the camp of Gen. McClellan, with whose staff he witnessed the principal actions of the Virginian campaign of 1862, and gave an account of these events in a well-written and impartial article, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of 1863.

Joist, *n.* [Old Fr. *giste,* a couch, a bed, from *gesir,* Lat. *jacere,* to lie, to be low, flat, level. See ADJACENT.] A piece of timber, such as is framed into the girders and summers of a building to support a floor.

—*v. a.* To fit in joists; to lay joists.

Joke, *n.* [Sax. *ioc;* Lat. *jocus.*] A jest; something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; something witty or sportive; raillery.

—An allusion; something not real, or to no purpose.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *jocor.*] To jest; to sport; to be merry in words or actions.

—*v. a.* To cast jokes at; to rally; to make merry with.

Jok'er, *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

Jok'ingly, *adv.* In a joking way.

Jole, *n.* [Sax. *cole;* allied to Old Fr. *gueule;* Sp. *gola;* Lat. *gula,* the throat, the gullet.] The cheek; used in the phrase cheek-by-jole, that is, with the cheeks together, close, tête à-tête.

Joliet, (*jo'lĕt,*) in *Illinois,* an important town, cap. of Will co., on the Des Plains River, about 37 m. S.W. of Chicago. The town is well built and contains some fine public and private edifices. The State penitentiary here located is said to have cost over $1,000,000. *Pop.* abt. 7,104

Jo'liet, in *Indiana,* a village of Hamilton co., about 22 m. N. by W. of Indianapolis.

—See JULIET.

Jollifica'tion, *n.* A scene of merriment, mirth, or festivity. (Colloquial.)

Jol'lily, *adv.* With noisy mirth; with a disposition to noisy mirth.

Jol'liness, Jol'lity, *n.* Noisy mirth; merriment; gayety; festivity; hilarity; joviality; mirth.

Jol'ly, *a.* [Fr. *joli;* It. *giullivo.*] Merry; gay; lively; full of life and mirth; jovial; expressing mirth or inspiring it; exciting mirth and gayety.— Plump; like one in high health; pretty.

Jol'ly-boat, *n.* [Du. *jol,* a yawl.] (*Naut.*) A broad safe-boat on board ships, used for going on shore, &c.

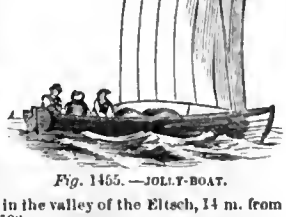


Fig. 1455. —JOLLY-BOAT.

Jolly Town, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Greene co.

Jol'lyville, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Lee co.

Jols'va, ARNOVIA, or ELTSCH, a town of Hungary, in the valley of the Eltsch, 14 m. from Rosenau. *Pop.* 4,500.

Jolt, *v. n.* To shake with short uprisings and fallings.

—*v. a.* To shake with sudden jerks, as in a carriage on rough ground, or on a high trotting-horse.

—*n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

Jolt'er, *n.* He who, or that which, shakes or jolts.

Jolt'er-head, Jolt'head, *n.* A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

Jolt'ingly, *adv.* So as to jolt or shake.

Jomel'li, NICCOLO, a musical composer, born in Naples, 1714. He is the author of 36 operas, which were generally very popular in his time, but now are seldom heard. His celebrated *Requiem* and *Miserere* are often played in Roman Catholic churches. d. 1774.

Jomini, BARON HENRI, general and historian, b. at Payerne (canton de Vaud), 1779, served in a Swiss regiment in the French pay until 1792, when all foreign troops were disbanded. After engaging in commerce, he repaired to Switzerland, and although very young, received the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the militia. Re-entering France, in 1804, he obtained the grade of *Chef de Bataillon,* and was made Colonel in 1805. Meanwhile he had not been unmindful of theoretical military studies, and produced his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires" in 1803; and his "Mémoire sur les Probabilités de la Guerre de Prusse" in 1806. Napoleon was so well pleased with his services, that about this time he gave him the title of Baron. In 1808 he accompanied Marshal Ney into Spain, where, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the two, he remained inactive. In 1811 he was nominated General of Brigade, while in his favor was re-established the office of Historiographer of France, unoccupied since the time of Marmontel, and in 1812 he was made Governor of Wilna. Ney proposed *J.* to the emperor for the rank of General of Division, which the latter refused to confer upon him, and sent him back to France, in order to punish him for some negligence. Taking advantage of an armistice, he entered the service of Russia, and for this desertion was sentenced to death by a French council of war. The emperor Alexander I., however, nominated the condemned soldier Lieut.-General, and attached him to his person as aide-de-camp. Baron *J.* would not accept any command in the Russian army, and preserved as a profound secret, as Napoleon himself knew, the French plan of operations, of which he had a perfect knowledge. In 1815 he accompanied the Czar to Paris, where he remained some time to recast the work on which his fame as a military historian chiefly rests; "Histoire Critique et Militaire des Guerres de la Révolution, de 1792 à 1801," published in 1806, and of which a third edition appeared in 1819–24. Baron *J.* returned to Russia, where he was charged by Alexander I. to complete the military education of his brother, the late emperor Nicholas I., and then he occupied himself with the composition of military works, which have since become great text-books of the science of war, the principal of which are, *History of the Wars of Frederick II., Principles of Strategy, Political and Military Life of Napoleon. Treatise on the Art of War,* and *The Military Atlas.* D. 1870.

Jon'adab, the son of Rechab; was the founder of a sect to which he gave the name of Rechabites. It practised the greatest austerity, refused the use of wine, the accumulation of wealth being likewise forbidden. *J.* lived in the reign of Jehu, abt. 880 B. C.

Jonah, (Book of,) (*jo'nă.*) (*Script.*) The name of one of the sacred books of the Old Testament, the fifth in order among those of the minor prophets. Its author, *J.*, was the son of Amithai, a native of Gath-hepher, in the tribe of Zebulun, and is generally believed to have flourished during the reign of Jeroboam II., though some place him 40 years earlier, toward the close of Jehu's reign. With the exception of the sublime ode in the second chapter, the book of Jonah is a simple narrative. It gives an account of the prophet's commission to denounce Nineveh, and of his refusal to undertake the task; his attempt to flee to Tarshish, and its frustration, together with his delivery from the stomach of the great fish, which had swallowed him, (i.–ii.) He is again sent on his mission, and, in consequence of his preaching, the Ninevites repent in dust and ashes, (iii.) *J.* was exceedingly angry at God's merciful forbearance toward the Ninevites, probably dreading lest his veracity as a prophet might be called in question, and retired from the city to a spot from whence he might witness its destruction. God caused a gourd to spring up to shelter him; and from its speedy death he took occasion to reprove Jonah for repining at the divine forbearance. The scope of the book is to show the value of the real repentance; and from the conduct of the Ninevites, our Lord takes occasion to reprove the perfidiousness of the Jews. Many have attempted to deny the literal interpretation of this book, some regarding it as an allegory, others as a mere fiction, designed to serve a moral purpose. There are also some who, while not questioning the truth of the narrative, yet have recourse to the most absurd and ridiculous hypotheses in order to explain away the account given of Jonah's being swallowed by a great fish. The word translated whale, in the New Testament, means any large fish; and the general opinion now is, that the animal was a species of shark, within some of which whole human bodies have been found. From the manner in which the sacred historians and Jesus Christ speak of the incidents of this book, it is evident that it is a true narrative of a real personage, and that Jonah was a prophet of considerable eminence.

Jon'athan, a son of Saul, and the constant and unshaken friend of David, proving the sincerity of his regard by repeatedly saving his friend's life when threatened by the fury of his father. Jonathan fell in battle in the war with the Philistines.

JONATHAN, son of Mattathias, and brother of Judas Maccabæus, a famous Jewish general. He compelled Bacchides, the Syrian commander, to sue for peace; defeated Demetrius Soter and his general Apollonius. At length he fell by treachery into the hands of Tryphon, who, after receiving a large sum as a ransom for him, put him to death, B. C. 144.

Jon'athan, *n.* A sportive name applied collectively to the people of the U. States.

Jonathan's Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Muskingum a few miles below Zanesville.

Jones, ANSON, the last president of the Texan Republic, was B. in Berkshire co., Mass., in 1798. He was brought up to the medical profession, and, in 1833, established himself in Brazoria, Texas, in a lucrative practice. He was one of the earliest advocates of Texan

independence, and served both as a private soldier and in his professional capacity, in the war which ensued with Mexico. In 1837–8 he represented Brazoria in the Texan Congress, and in the latter year was sent as envoy to Washington, where he unsuccessfully endeavored to bring about the annexation of Texas to the U. States. In 1841 he was appointed Secretary of State by Pres. Houston (*q. v.*), which office he held for 3 years, ably administering its duties. In 1844, *J.* was elected President of the republic of Texas, and so remained till its annexation to the U. States. In the later years of his presidency, however, he fell into unpopularity in consequence of his change of views with regard to annexation, and D. by his own hand, in 1858.

Jones, John Paul, an American naval officer, b. in Scotland, 1747, of humble parentage. He went at an early age to sea, and while in Virginia, at the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, made an offer of his services to the American colonists, which was accepted, and he was commissioned as a lieutenant in the navy, in Dec., 1775. After commanding several vessels in succession, seeing considerable service, and taking several prizes, *J.* was commissioned to the *Ranger*, 18 guns, with which vessel he sailed to European waters, and cruising along the W. coast of his native country, greatly harassed its trading-vessels. During their course, the *Ranger* fought and captured the *Drake*, a sloop-of-war about her equal in strength. In 1779, *J.* was appointed to the *Bon Homme Richard*, mounting 42 guns, having under his command 4 other vessels. With this squadron *J.* commenced operations against the enemy, and in a few months captured or destroyed 26 vessels. On Sept. 23, *J.* was off Flamborough Head on the N.E coast of England, with three vessels, his own (the *Bon Homme Richard*), the *Alliance*, Capt. Landais, and the *Pallas* (32 guns), Capt. Cottineau. About mid-day, a fleet of Baltic merchantmen hove in sight, under convoy of the *Serapis*, 44 guns, and the *Countess of Scarborough*, 20. At about 7.30 in the evening, the *Richard* came up with the *Serapis*, and exchanged broadsides. An artillery duel ensued for about an hour, when the two ships fouled each other. A furious engagement followed, fought hand-to-hand, when, in the midst of it, the *Serapis* suddenly came upon the larboard quarter of the *Richard*, and opened a heavy fire upon her. Nevertheless, *J.* refused to surrender, and though, by this time, his ship was riddled through with shot, and fast sinking, he kept up his fire until 10 o'clock, when the *Countess*, with masts shot away, surrendered. Shortly afterwards, the *Bon Homme Richard* sunk. No authentic report of the loss on either side has been given, but the action was, undoubtedly, one of the most sanguinary and hotly contested that ever was fought between two ships. *J.* took his prizes into the Texel, and on his arrival in France was received with marked honors. In 1781, he sailed for the U. States, where he also met with a flattering reception. Congress voted him a gold medal, and Gen. Washington addressed to him a complimentary letter. *J.* ultimately entered the Russian service, but, quarrelling with his superior officer, he fell into disgrace, and finally took up his residence in Paris, where he died in poverty and neglect, in 1792.

Jones, Sir William, an eminent Oriental scholar and linguist, b. in London, 1746, and educated at Harrow and Oxford. Devoting himself to the study of languages, he became the most celebrated English linguist of his time, being familiar with both the dialects and literature of 27 languages. He was called to the bar in 1774, and, in 1783, was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Bengal. In India he further distinguished himself by his researches into Asiatic literature and archæology, and became the first president of the Asiatic Society. His translations from the Hindoo, Persic, and other Oriental tongues are many and various. A complete edition of his works was printed in London, in 13 vols., 1813. D. at Calcutta, 1794.

Jones, in *Georgia*, a central co.; *area*, about 378 sq. m. *Rivers*. Ocmulgee River, and Cedar, Falling, Walnut, and Commissioner's creeks. *Surface*, mostly hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, granite, and quartz. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Jones, in *Illinois*, a village of Morgan co., about 40 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

Jones, in *Indiana*, a township of Hancock co.

Jones, in *Iowa*, an E. co.; *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers*. Makoqueta, Wapsipinicon, and Fall rivers, and Bear Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Anamosa. *Pop.* (1870), 19,782.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 235.

Jones, in *Mississippi*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers*. Leaf and Tallahoma rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, sandy, and not very fertile. *Cap.* Ellisville. *Pop.* about 4,500.

Jones, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 480 sq. m. *Rivers*. Neuse and Trent rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly sandy and not fertile. *Cap.* Trenton. *Pop.* about 6,500.

Jones, in *Nebraska*, a S. co., adjoining Kansas; *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers*. Little Blue River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* about 500.

Jones, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Elk co.; *pop.* about 500.

Jones'borough, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 79 m. N.W. of Macon.

Jones'borough, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Craighead co.

Jones'borough, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Clayton co., about 80 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

—A village of Fayette co., about 79 m. N.W. of Macon.

Jones'borough, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Union co., abt. 150 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Jones'borough, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Grant co., about 6 m. S.S.E. of Marion.

—A village of Greene co., abt. 85 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Jones'borough, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 800.

Jones'borough, in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Tippah co.

Jones'borough, in *Missouri*, a village of Saline co., about 80 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Jones'burg, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Camden co., abt. 155 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Jones'burg, in *Missouri*, a P. O. of Montgomery co.

Jones' Creek, (*jonz'ez,*) in *Alabama*, enters the Sipsey River in Walker co.

Jones' Creek, (*jonz'ez,*) in *Delaware*, enters Delaware Bay from Kent co.

Jones' Creek, in *North Carolina*, enters the Yadkin River in Anson co.

Jones' Creek, in *Tennessee*, enters the Harpeth River in Dickson co.

Jones' Mill, in *Wisconsin*, a town of Oconto co., on the Oconto River, abt. 9 m. above its mouth.

Jones' Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Jones'port, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., on the Atlantic coast; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Jones' Station, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Dearborn co.

Jones' Station, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Butler co.

Jones' Tanyard, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Jones'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of Union co.

Jones'town, in *Minnesota*, a village of Meeker co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Forest City.

Jones'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co., abt. 29 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Jones'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., abt. 10 m. S. of Columbus.

Jones'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Hillsdale co., on St. Joseph's River, abt. 74 m. W. of Monroe.

Jones'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Cass co.

Jones'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Yadkin co., abt. 145 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Jones'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., abt. 21 m. N. of Albany.

Jones'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Marietta.

Jones'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer co., abt. 5 m. W.S.W. of Mercer.

Jones'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Union dist., abt. 80 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Jones'ville, in *Texas*, a post-office of Harrison co.

Jones'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-office of Chittenden co.

Jones'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Lee co., on Powell's River, abt. 390 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Jong'ler, *n.* [Fr. *jongleur.*] A mountebank; a prestidigitator; a conjurer; a juggler.

Jon'quil, Jon'quille, *n.* [Fr. *jonquille.*] (*Bot.*) See Narcissus.

Jon'son. Benjamin, (commonly known as *Ben Jonson,*) a celebrated English dramatist, the contemporary and friend of Shakspeare, was the posthumous son of a clergyman. He was b. at Westminster, in 1574, studied at Westminster School, under Camden, at an early age: till his mother marrying a bricklayer, young Ben, as he was familiarly called, was taken home by his father-in-law, and employed in his trade. The spirit of the future

Fig. 1456.— Ben Jonson.

poet revolted against his condition; he fled from home and entered the army, serving first in Flanders. On his return he went to Cambridge, but poverty obliged him to leave the university and take to the stage. At first he was not very successful, either as an actor or an author, and having killed another actor in a duel, he was imprisoned and narrowly escaped with life. On being released from confinement he married, and recommenced writing for the stage, to which he was encouraged by Shakspeare, who performed in one of his pieces. In 1598 he produced his comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*, which was followed by a new play every year, till the reign of James the First, when he was employed in the masques and entertainments at court. But, regardless of prudence, Ben joined Chapman and Marston in writing the comedy of *Eastward Hoe*, which so grossly libelled the Scotch nation, that the authors were committed to prison; and had they not made a timely and humble submission for the offence, they would have lost their noses and ears in the pillory, according to their sentence. By his address, however, he soon regained the favor of the king, and for the remainder of that reign he continued in high favor as a kind of superintendent of the court revels. In 1619 he was appointed poet-laureate, with a salary of $500, and a butt of canary wine yearly from the king's cellars. Want of economy, however, kept him constantly poor, although in addition to the royal bounty he had a pension from the city. The principal plays of *B. J.* are *Sejanus*, *Volpone*, *Epicœne*, and *The Alchemist*. He died August 16, 1637, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a tablet has been erected to his memory in Poet's Corner, inscribed, *O rare Ben Jonson*. Dryden, speaking of the great rival dramatist, says: "Shakspeare was the Homer, or father, of our dramatic poets; *J.* was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing. I admire him, but I love Shakspeare."

Jood'poor, Joud'pore, in Hindostan. See Marwar.

Jop'pa. See Jaffa.

Jop'pa, or Joppa Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 25 m. S. by E. of Boston.

Jo'ram, or Jeho'ram, son of Ahab, king of Israel, succeeded his older brother Ahaziah, b. c. 896, and reigned 12 years. During his reign, the Moabites revolted. Joram secured the aid of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, and after receiving for his ally's sake a miraculous deliverance from drought, defeated the Moabites with great slaughter. Not long after he was involved in war with Ben-hadad, king of Syria, and Hazael his successor; and at this time occurred the miraculous deliverance of Samaria from siege and famine, and also various miracles of Elisha, including the healing of Naaman. Joram was wounded in a battle with Hazael, and met his death, in the suburbs of Ramoth-gilead, by the hand of Jehu his general. His body was thrown into the field of Naboth, at Jezreel, and with him perished the race of Ahab.

Jo'ram, or Jeho'ram, the son and successor of Jehoshaphat, king of Judah. He reigned with his father, from b. c. 889, four years, and four years alone. Unhappily he was married to Athaliah, daughter of Ahab and Jezebel, whose evil influence did much to render his reign a curse to the land. He slew his own brothers, five in number, and seized their possessions. He also introduced Phœnician idols and their worship into Judah. A successful revolt of the Edomites, and repeated invasions of the Philistines and Arabians, made of his reign a calamity. His country, the city, and his own household were ravaged, his body was afflicted with a frightful dysenteric illness, and after death, a burial in the royal sepulchres was denied him.

Jordaens, Jacob, an eminent Dutch painter, b. at Antwerp, 1594, was the son-in-law of Van Oort, under whom he studied; D. 1678. His works are exceedingly numerous, and are to be found in most European collections. They are marked by great truthfulness and vigor of portraiture, and are richly but rather glaringly colored. Their chief defects are a want of taste and elegance in design. Among his best-known works are, the *Merry-making*; the *Satyr and Man blowing Cold and Hot*; *Pan and Syrinx*; and *Saturn devouring his Children*.

Jor'dan, the principal river of Palestine, the bed of which forms a great valley, stretching from north to south in the eastern part of the country. The *J.* deriving its head-waters partly from the eastern branches of the Lebanon Mountains, and partly from Mount Hermon, (Fig. 1281,) flows south, and after a course of 150 m. having passed through the small lake of El Huleh (The Waters of Merom) and the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee (Fig. 1101), falls into the northern extremity of the Dead Sea. The bed of the river varies much in breadth, and its banks are in some places flat; in others, steep. Where it enters the Dead Sea, it is 180 yds broad, and 3 feet deep; but a little way further up it is only 80 yards broad, and 7 feet deep. From the lake of Tiberias to the Dead Sea, the *J.* is crossed by no bridge, although in two or three places there are ruins of bridges. Above the Lake of Tiberias is a bridge called Jacob's bridge, over which the road from Damascus to the sea-coast passes. In a number of places, the *J.* is fordable; in some even when the river is in flood. The course of the *J.* was explored by Lieutenant Lynch, with an expedition sent out by the United States government in April, 1848.

Jor'dan, a village of Lincoln co., Upper Canada, abt. 27 m. S.E. of Hamilton.

Jor'dan, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Vernon co.

Jor'dan, in *Indiana*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Jor'dan, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Fillmore co., abt. 21 m. S.S.E. of Rochester. *Pop.* of township abt. 800.

Jor'dan, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 150 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Jordan, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 581.

—A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Jor'dan, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Jor'dan, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Jor'dan, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Portage co., abt. 9 m. N.N.E. of Stanton.

Jor'dan Creek, in *Montana*, enters the Owyhee River from Owyhee co.

Jor'dan Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Lehigh River near Allentown.

Jor'dans, Luca, a famous Italian painter, b. at Naples, 1632. He studied the manner of Pietro da Tortona, but chiefly wrought in the style of Paul Veronese. D. 1705.

Jor'dan's Saline, in *Texas*, a post-village of Van Zandt co., on the Sabine River, abt. 260 m. N.E. of Austin.

Jor'dan Village, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Owen co.

Jor'danville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Herkimer co.

Jor'dan, n. A vessel formerly used by alchemists and physicians. (*Halliwell.*) — A vessel for chamber uses. — *Shaks.*

Jo'rum, Jo'ram, n. A bowl or drinking-vessel.

Jornandes, (*jor-nan'dees.*) a Goth, who embraced Christianity, and became bishop of Ravenna abt. 552. He wrote the "History of the Goths."

Jorullo, (*hor-rool'yo,*) or Xurullo, or Xorullo, or Juruyo, a volcano of Mexico, about 75 m. S.S.W. of Valladolid, and 80 m. from the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 19° 10′ N., Lon. 101° 1′ 45″ W. The site of this remarkable mountain was formerly a fertile plain, about 2,890 feet above sea-level, but a violent eruption, on September 28 and 29, 1759, raised it to an elevation of 4,265 feet, and sent forth immense quantities of lava, with stones of great size. The craters or cones were six in number,

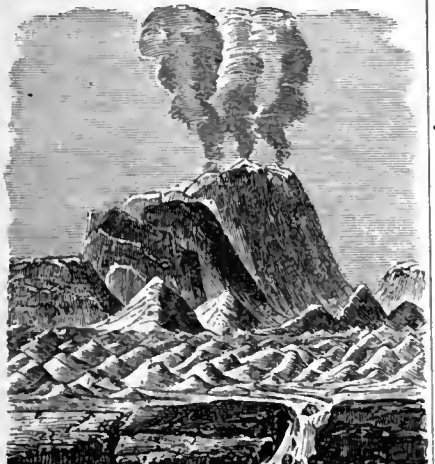


Fig. 1457. — VOLCANO OF JORULLO, MEXICO.

most of which are now extinct, and surrounded by precipitous walls of basalt and ancient volcanic rocks. The elevation is about 4 sq. m. in area, and is covered with thousands of small mounds or *hornitos* (little ovens) from 6 to 9 feet high, from which, until recently, issued steam and sulphurous vapors. The San Pedro and Cuitimba, two rivers which formerly watered this tract, sink into the earth on the E. side, and appear again as hot springs on the W. side of the elevation.

Jo'seph, the son of Jacob and Rachel, b. in Mesopotamia (*Gen.* xxx. 22–24), B.C. 1747. His history is one of the most pleasing and instructive in the Bible; and is related in language inimitably natural, simple, and touching. It is too beautiful for abridgment, and too familiar to need rehearsal. Joseph d., aged 110, B. C. 1637; and when the Israelites, a century and a half later, went up from Egypt, they took his bones, and at length buried them in Shechem, (*Ex.* xiii. 19; *Josh.* xxiv. 32.) A Mohammedan welly or tomb covers the spot regarded generally, and it may be correctly, as the place of his burial. It is a low, stone enclosure, and stands in quiet seclusion among high trees, at the western entrance of the valley of Shechem, at the right of the traveller's path, and nearer Mount Ebal than Mount Gerizim.

Joseph, the husband of Mary, Christ's mother. His genealogy is traced in *Matt.* i. 1–15, to David, Judah, and Abraham. His residence was at Nazareth in Galilee, where he followed the occupation of a carpenter, to which Christ was also trained. (*Mark* vi. 3.) When he became the husband of Mary, he was somewhat advanced in age, and is generally supposed to have died before Christ began his public ministry.

Joseph I., emperor of Germany, was the son of Leopold I., and succeeded that prince in 1705. He was engaged nearly the whole of his reign in hostilities; and with England and Holland continued the war against France, to seat the Archduke Charles on the throne of Spain. The splendid victories gained by the allies under Marlborough in the Low Countries, and Prince Eugene on the Rhine, made the reign of *J.* remarkably brilliant. His arms were equally triumphant in Italy and Hungary: in the latter kingdom he drove the revolted Bagotzki from the country, and forced him to seek safety in Turkey; while in the Italian peninsula, his conquest was most complete; all the great cities from Mantua to Genoa were laid under heavy contributions. An attack of virulent small-pox suddenly carried him off in the midst of his triumphs in 1711.

Joseph II., emperor of the West, and king of Germany, was the son of the Emperor Francis I. (of Lorraine) and Maria Theresa. He was crowned king of the Romans in 1764; the year following he succeeded his father; and in 1780, by the death of the empress-queen, he succeeded to the crown of Hungary and Bohemia. In 1788, a declaration of war was published against the Turks, and the same year the emperor, in person, reduced Schabatz; but this was followed by a defeat of Prince Lichtenstein, who fell in the action. Soon after this a bloody battle was fought between the Imperialists and Turks, on the heights of Rohadin, in which neither could claim the victory. *J.* next made an attempt to possess himself of Belgrade, but without success. But Marshal Laudohn taking upon himself the command of the army, took Dubicza and Novi, and, in 1789, reduced Belgrade, soon after which a peace was concluded, chiefly in consequence of the agitation caused in Europe by the French revolution. In February following, the emperor died of a lingering illness, and was succeeded by his brother, Peter Leopold, granddnke of Tuscany. Joseph II. was of a lively disposition, fickle, and fond of action; his favorite object was to be sovereign in the fullest sense, and to manage the great machine of the State entirely himself. He introduced many reforms in the government, establish·d toleration for all religious sects, and did much to promote the progress of arts, manufactures, and commerce in Austria. Frederick the Great, in a letter to Voltaire, thus spoke of him: "Joseph is an emperor such as Germany has not had for a long time. Educated in splendor, his habits are simple; grown up amidst flattery, he is still modest; inflamed with a love of glory, he yet sacrifices his ambition to his duty."

Jo'seph-Emmanuel, king of Portugal, b. 1715, was son and successor of Charles V., and ascended the throne in 1750. The great earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, and the expulsion of the Jesuits from the kingdom in 1759, were the principal events of this reign, during which *J.* was assisted by his clever minister, the marquis de Pombal. Learning was encouraged, commerce and industry received a fresh impulse, and the power of the Inquisition was diminished. D. 1777.

Joseph of Arimathea, a rich inhabitant of Jerusalem, who went to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus, which he laid in his own sepulchre. He afterwards joined the disciples, and d. at Jerusalem.

Jo'seph of Paris, a famous Capuchin, commonly called Father Joseph, who was employed by Cardinal Richelieu in most of his political intrigues. Louis XIII. procured him a cardinal's hat, but he d. of an apoplexy before he received it, in 1638.

Josephine', empress of the French, and queen of Italy, was b. at Martinique in 1763, and bore the name from her parents, of Rose Tascher de la Pagerie. While very young, she was taken by her father to France, to be the bride of the Viscount de Beauharnois—a marriage having been arranged by the two families when the Marquis Beauharnois was governor-general of the Antilles. They were accordingly married; and, in the enjoyment of each other's society, they lived beloved and respected, while *J.* became the mother of two children, Eugène and Hortense. Prompted by filial attachment, she went, in 1787, to Martinique, to attend upon her mother in sickness; and having taken her daughter with her, she remained in the island three years. The sudden rising of the colony, however, obliged her to quit it for France, with such haste, as not to allow of her taking leave of her parent. After effecting her escape, and surmounting numerous obstacles, Madame Beauharnois began to experience the horrors of the French revolution; and soon saw her husband, who had used every exertion at the head of the French army on the Rhine, dragged to a prison, and thence to a scaffold. She was also included in the proscription; but the death of her husband reduced her to such a state that she could not be removed, and to this circumstance she owed her deliverance. Robespierre at length perished, and the viscountess was delivered from prison by Tallien; who was never forgotten by her, nor by Eugène, from whom he received a considerable pension till his death. *J.* was indebted to Barras for the restoration of a part of the property of her husband; and at his house, after the 13th Vendemiaire, she met General Bonaparte, who was desirous of seeing her in consequence of her son Eugène, then 15 years old, presenting himself before the general to solicit that the sword which had belonged to his father might be given to him. Bonaparte from the first was favorably impressed towards the widow, and his attachment strengthening at every succeeding interview, he married her, in 1796. From that day it was her part to encourage him through dangers, and moderate his feelings in the hour of victory. When her husband was raised to the consulate, her beneficent disposition displayed itself in a thousand ways; to her many emigrants owed their restoration; she encouraged the arts, and rewarded industry; her life, in short, was one continued act of benevolence; so that Bonaparte frequently observed to her, "I can win battles, but you win hearts." Her great mind looked to the glory of France, and the fame of her husband, as the two most desirable objects. After Napoleon became emperor, his friends advised him to divorce her, but he at first declined. *J.* had been crowned empress at Paris, and queen of Italy at Milan. When Napoleon became desirous of marrying a princess, and *J.* was made acquainted with the wishes of the nation regarding a successor, she nobly resolved to sacrifice her private feelings; and giving the archduchess, Maria Louisa, credit for all the estimable qualities which she knew were requisite to the happiness of Napoleon, she consented to the marriage. She, however, would not follow the wishes of her children, who were anxious that she should quit France; but retired to her beautiful seat of Malmaison, with the title of empress-queen-dowager.

Fig. 1458. — JOSEPHINE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

After visiting her daughter-in-law, the vice-queen of Italy, she returned to the former seat of her happiness, and pursued her taste for botany. But she was doomed to see the destruction of that throne on which she had once sat; Napoleon's exile drew from her expressions of the most poignant regret; and it was evident to every one that her health was rapidly declining. The allied sovereigns treated her with the most respectful distinction. The Emperor Alexander sent his physician, and visited her often in person; but a sudden inflammation of the throat terminated her life on the 29th of May, 1814.

Josephine, (*jo-zeh-feen',*) in *Illinois*, a village of Woodford co., about 84 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Josephine', in *Oregon Territory*, a S.W. co., adjoining California; *area*, about 1,350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois and Rogue rivers. *Surface*, generally mountainous; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Gold, copper, and iron are said to be abundant. *Cap.* Kirby. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Jose'phus, Flavius, the Jewish historian, b. at Jerusalem A. D. 37. On his mother's side he was descended from the Asmonæan princes, while from his father, Matthias, he inherited the priestly office. He enjoyed an excellent education: and at the age of 26 he went to Rome to plead the cause of some Jewish priests whom Felix, the procurator of Judæa, had sent thither as prisoners. After a narrow escape from death by shipwreck, he safely landed at Puteoli; and being introduced to Poppæa, he not only effected the release of his friends, but received great presents from the empress. On his return to Jerusalem he found his countrymen eagerly bent on a revolt from Rome, from which he used his best endeavors to dissuade them; but failing in this, he professed to enter into the popular designs. He was chosen one of the generals of the Jews, and was sent to manage affairs in Galilee. When Vespasian and his army entered Galilee, *J.* threw himself into Jotapata, which he defended for 47 days. When the place was taken, the life of *J.* was spared by Vespasian through the intercession of Titus. *J.* thereupon assumed the character of a prophet, and predicted to Vespasian that the empire should one day be his and his son's. Vespasian treated him with respect, but did not release him from captivity till he was proclaimed emperor nearly three years afterward (A. D. 70). *J.* was present with Titus at the siege of Jerusalem, and afterward accompanied him to Rome. He received the freedom of the city from Vespasian, who assigned him, as a residence, a house formerly occupied by himself, and treated him honorably to the end of his reign. The same favor was extended to him by Titus and Domitian as well. He assumed the name of Flavius, as a dependant of the Flavian family. His time at Rome appears to have been employed mainly in the composition of his works. He d. about 100. The works of *J.* are written in Greek. They are: 1. *The History of the Jewish War*, in 7 books, published about A. D. 75. *J.* first wrote it in Hebrew, and then translated it into Greek. It commences with the capture of Jerusalem by Antiochus Epiphanes in B. C. 170, runs rapidly over the events before *J.*'s own time, and gives a detailed account of the fatal war with Rome. 2. *The Jewish Antiquities*, in 20 books, completed about A. D. 93. It gives an account of Jewish

history from the creation of the world to A. D. 66, the twelfth year of Nero, in which the Jews were goaded to rebellion by Gessius Florus. In this work *J.* seeks to accommodate the Jewish religion to heathen tastes and prejudices. Thus he speaks of Moses and his law in a tone which might be adopted by any disbeliever in his divine legation. He says that Abraham went into Egypt (*Gen.* xii.), intending to adopt the Egyptian views of religion, should he find them better than his own. He speaks doubtfully of the preservation of Jonah by the whale. He intimates a doubt of there having been any miracle in the passage of the Red Sea, and compares it with the passage of Alexander the Great along the shore of the sea of Pamphylia. He interprets *Exod.* xxii. 28, as if it conveyed a command to respect the idols of the heathen. Many similar instances might be quoted from his work. 3. *His own Life*, in one book. It was not written earlier than A. D. 97, since Agrippa II. is mentioned in it as no longer living. 4. *A Treatise on the Antiquity of the Jews, or Against Apion*, in two books. It is in answer to such as impugned the antiquity of the Jewish nation on the ground of the silence of Greek writers respecting it. The treatise exhibits extensive acquaintance with Greek literature and philosophy. One of the best editions of *J.* is that by W. Dindorf in Didot's *Bibliotheca Græca*.

Joses, See BARNABAS.

Josh'ua, a great general of the Israelites, who succeeded Moses in command of the people, and under whose authority the tribes were led into Canaan, and, after exercising his power to the advancement of the Jews, and the establishment of their sway in the new land, died at the age of 110. He was the son of Nun, and belonged to the tribe of Benjamin. The Book of Joshua, and a part also of Deuteronomy, are attributed to the pen of this successful leader.

J., BOOK OF. (*Script.*) The sixth in order of the books of the Old Testament, and is a history of the Israelites under the government of Joshua, the successor of Moses, embracing the period between 1451 and 1425 B. C. The general opinion is that the book was written by Joshua himself (except the last five verses), though some regard it as the work of a later hand. The book may be conveniently divided into three parts: 1. The history of the occupation of the land of Canaan by the Israelites (i.–xi.), and a recapitulation of the conquests, both of Moses and Joshua (xii.); 2. A description of the land of Canaan (xiii.), and a particular apportionment of it among the different tribes (xiv.–xxii.); 3. The dying address, death, and burial of Joshua (xxiii., xxiv.). The scope and design of the book is to demonstrate the truth and faithfulness of God, in the perfect fulfilment of all his promises to the patriarchs, regarding the possession of the land of Canaan by their posterity. A further design of the book is to show the portion which was allotted to each tribe. The canonical authority of this book has never been called in question, and in all the copies of the Old Testament its place is immediately after the Pentateuch. The style is clear, simple, and unpretending. There is some accidental derangement in the order of the chapters of this book. Chronologically, they should read thus: "First chapter to ninth verse; then the second chapter; then from the tenth verse to the end of the first chapter; after which should follow the third and consecutive chapters to the eleventh; then the twenty-second chapter, and the twelfth to the twenty-first chapter inclusive; and, lastly, the twenty-third and twenty-fourth chapters." (*Horne.*) The Samaritans have two books extant, bearing the name of Joshua, the one being a chronicle of events from Adam to the year of the Hegira 898 (A. D. 1492), and the other a similar chronicle, from the death of Moses to the death of Alexander Severus. Of the latter of these an edition was published in Arabic and Latin, by Juynboll, Leyden, 1848.

Josh'ua, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* about 1,170.

Josi'ah, king of Judah, succeeded his father, Amon, 641 B. C., at the age of 8 years. He destroyed the idols, and restored the worship of the true God, established virtuous magistrates for the administration of justice, and repaired the temple. He also caused the law of Moses to be sought for and preserved. He was wounded in a battle fought at Megiddo, against Necho, king of Egypt, and D. 610 B. C.

Josika, MIKLOS, (*e-o-se'ka,*) baron, a distinguished Hungarian novelist, B. at Torda, Transylvania, 1796. After serving in the Austrian army, and taking part in the campaign of 1814–15, he retired, in 1818, to his estate in Transylvania, where he henceforth occupied himself with literature. He has written *Abafi*, a national and historical tale; *The Last Batori*; *The Bohemians in Hungary*; *Zriny the Poet*, and *Stephen Josika*. Since the revolution in Hungary, he resided at Brussels. D. 1865.

Josse-zen-noode, (*shoss,*) a town and parish of Belgium, about 1 m. from Brussels, of which it is a suburb. *Pop.* 9,000.

Jos'tle, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *jouster*, to tilt. See JOUST. Written also *justle.*] To run against; to push.

Jot, *n.* [Gr. *iota*, the smallest letter in the Greek alphabet.] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

—*v. n.* To mark briefly; to set down; to make a memorandum of.

Jo'tham, king of Judah, B. C. 758, son and successor of Uzziah, or Azariah. He appears to have been for some years regent before the death of Uzziah, his leprous father, but ascended the throne at the age of 25 years, and reigned 16 years.

Joubert, BARTHELEMY CATHERINE, (*shoo'bair,*) a general of the French republic, B. 1769; killed at the battle of Novi, when fighting against the Russians under Suwarrow, 1799.

Joudpore', in Hindostan. See MARWAR.

Jouffroy', THEODORE SIMON, a French philosopher of the eclectic school, B. in a village of the Jura, 1796. His principal work is *Leçons sur le Droit Naturel*. D. 1842.

Jouna, (*joo'na,*) or KYIGH-PAK, in *Alaska*, a considerable river, formed by the union of the Youkon and Porcupine rivers, at Fort Youkon, and flowing a general S.W. and W. course, enters Behring's Sea by two months, one N. and the other S. of Cape Romanzoff. Length (navigable), about 300 m.

Jou'ne-a-ka, in *Alaska*, a small river, tributary of the above.

Jounce, *n.* A shake; a jolt.

—*v. a.* To shake; to jolt.

Jourdan, JEAN BAPTISTE, (*shoor'da,*) a marshal of France, B. at Limoges, 1762. He served in the war of American independence at the age of 16 years, under Count d'Estaing, and in 1791 was appointed to the command of a battalion of volunteers. He fought under Dumouriez in Belgium, and became a general of division in 1793. He greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Houdschoote, and two days afterwards was named general-in-chief, but was deprived of his command by the Committee of Public Safety. Subsequently, he was placed at the head of the army of the Moselle. He took Durant and Charlerοi, and gained the celebrated battle of Fleurus, in 1794. Opposed by the Archduke Charles, he crossed the Rhine a second time; but, being defeated, was superseded in 1799. Named a member of the Council of Five Hundred, he proposed the law of conscription. A sincere republican, he opposed the usurpation of Bonaparte, and, after the 18th Brumaire, was excluded from the Legislative Corps. He was, however, nominated by Napoleon marshal of France, in 1804; but he was never again employed in any important capacity. He accompanied Joseph Bonaparte to Spain, in command of the 7th military corps. D. in Paris, 1833.

Jour'nal, *n.* [Fr. *journal*; Lat. *diurnum*, from *dies*, a day. See DIURNAL.] A diary; an account of daily transactions and events, or the book containing such account. —A merchant's book, in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered from the waste-book or blotter. — A daily register of a ship's course and distance, the winds, weather, &c.

—A paper published daily, or other newspaper; also the title of a book or pamphlet published at stated times; a narrative of the transactions of a society, &c.

(*Mach.*) A bearing of a shaft when it is between the points where the pressure and resistance are applied; a bearing subject to torsion.

Jour'nal-book, *n.* A book for making daily records.

Jour'nal-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) The part of a machine in which the journals of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves; strictly, a box in two or more parts, so that it can be opened and adjusted. — *Webster.*

Jour'nal des Sa'vants, (*Lit.*) This celebrated French review, established by Denis de Sallo, Jan. 5, 1665, was suspended in 1792. It was re-established in 1797; again suspended in 1802; and resuscitated, with an annual subsidy of 25,000 francs, by Louis XVIII. in 1816.

Jour'nalism, *n.* The keeping of a journal. — The management of public journals.

Jour'nalist, *n.* The writer of a journal or diary. — The conductor of a public journal.

Journalis'tic, *a.* Relating to journalism; of the nature of a journal.

Jour'nalize, *v. a.* To record; to register.

—*v. n.* To write for a journal.

Jour'ney, *n.* [Fr. *journée*, from *jour*, a day, from Lat. *diurnus*, pertaining to a day, from *dies*, a day.] Travel by land to any distance and for any time, indefinitely; a tour; passage from one place to another.

—*v. n.* To travel from place to place; to pass from home to a distance.

Jour'neyer, *n.* One who journeys.

Jour'neyman, *n.*; *pl.* JOURNEYMEN. [O. Fr. *jorne*, day-service.] One who works by the day; a mechanic who is hired to work for another in his employment; a hired workman.

Jour'ney-weight, *n.* A species of weight used at the mint in weighing parcels of coin. — *Ogilvie.*

Jour'ney-work, *n.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day.

Joust, *n.* [O. Fr. *jouste*; It. *giostra*; Sp. *justa*; Fr. *joute*; L. Lat. *just*, a tilt.] A fight on horseback, man to man, with lances, whether in earnest or for diversion. See TOURNAMENT.

—*v. n.* To engage in fight, as man to man, on horseback. (Written also JUST.)

Joux, (*zhoo,*) a lake of Switzerland, cant. of Vaud, near the Jura and the French frontier, and 18 m. S.E. of Lausanne. Length, 7 m.; breadth, 1 m. It is overlooked by Mont Tendre, which, on the S.E., attains an elevation of 5,730 ft. above the level of the sea.

Joux, (Chateau de,) (*sha-tō'deh-zhoo,*) a fortress in the Jura mountains, France, dep. of Doubs, commanding the route to Neufchâtel, 16 m. N. of the lake. It was successively the prison of Fouquet, Mirabeau, Toussaint l'Overture, and Gen. Dupont.

Jove, *n.* Another name for JUPITER, *q. v.*

Jo'vial, *a.* Under the influence of Jupiter the planet. —Happy; merry; joyous; gay; airy; full of mirth and gladness; fond of good cheer; expressive of mirth and hilarity; festive; gleeful.

Jo'vialist, *n.* One who lives jovially. — *Bp. Hall.*

Jovial'ity, *n.* Merriment; festivity; conviviality.

Jo'vially, *adv.* Merrily; gaily; with noisy mirth.

Jo'vialness, *n.* State of being jovial; noisy mirth; gaiety.

Jo'vialty, *n.* Joviality; mirth.

Jo'vian, or **Jo'vianus,** FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, was elected by the soldiers, A. D. 363, after the death of Julian, whom he had accompanied in his campaign against the Persians. In order to effect his retreat in safety, *J.* surrendered to the Persians the Roman conquests beyond the Tigris. He died suddenly, 364, after a reign of little more than seven months. *J.* was a Christian, but he protected the heathens.

Jo'vicentric, *a.* Relating to, or seen from, the centra of Jupiter.

Jowl, *n.* See JOLE.

Jowl'er, *n.* A hunting-dog or beagle.

Joy, *n.* [Fr. *joie*; It. *gioja*; Sp. *joya*, from Lat. *gaudium*, joy, from *gaudeo*, to be glad.] Felicity; happiness; exultation; ecstasy; rapture; transport; gayety; merriment; festivity; hilarity; the passion or emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; exhilaration of spirits; the expression of high gratification or exhilaration; a glorious and triumphant state; the cause of joy or happiness.

—*v. n.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult.

—*v. a.* To congratulate; to entertain kindly.

"To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe." — *Prior.*

—To gladden; to exhilarate.

"My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rous'd the raging main." — *Pope.*

Joy'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. *joiant.*] Gayety; festivity; joyfulness (R.)

Joyeuse, ANNE, DUKE DE, admiral of France and favorite of Henri III., who distinguished himself by many gallant exploits. B abt. 1561. He was killed at the battle of Coutras, 1587.

Joy'ful, *a.* Full of joy; very glad; merry; blithe; gleeful; gay; festive; joyous; happy; blissful; exulting.

Joy'fully, *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Joy'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being joyful; great gladness; joy.

Joy'less, *a.* Destitute of joy; wanting joy; giving no joy or pleasure.

Joy'lessly, *adv.* Without joy.

Joy'lessness, *n.* State of being joyless.

Joyner's Depot, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Edgecomb co., abt. 32 m. N. of Goldsborough.

Joy'ous, *a.* [Fr. *joyeux*, from L. Lat. *gaudiosus.*] Full of joy or gladness; merry; blithe; gleeful; glad; gay; mirthful; giving joy; festive; joyful; happy; blissful; charming; delightful.

Joy'ously, *adv.* With joy or gladness.

Joy'ousness, *n.* State or quality of being joyous.

Ju'ab, in *Utah Territory*, an E central co.; *area*, abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sevier River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous, Mount Nebo in N.E. part of the co. rising to the height of 12,000 ft.; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Nephi. *Pop.* abt. 672.

Juan. The Spanish name for John.

Juan, DON. See DON JUAN.

Juan of Austria. See JOHN OF AUSTRIA.

Juan II., DON, a natural son of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Maria Calderona, an actress, was B. in 1629; made grand prior of Castile; commanded the Spanish army in Italy in 1647, and took the city of Naples; subjugated Barcelona in 1652, but being afterwards unsuccessful, was exiled. Under Charles II. he was re-called to Madrid, made prime minister, and D. in 1679.

Juan Fernandez, ISLANDS OF, the name given to several islands of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 400 m. W. of Valparaiso. Lat. 33° 37′ S.; Lon. 78° 53′ W. Mas-a-Tierra, the larger one, was the lonely residence of Alexander Selkirk, for 4 years, and is the scene of De Foe's well-known story of *Robinson Crusoe*. It has an area of abt. 108 sq. m., and in the S. part rises to an elevation of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, with a dangerous rocky coast. In the N. part, however, there are fertile valleys producing many tropical fruits, sandal-wood, cork, &c. Cumberland Bay on the N. coast, is said to be an excellent harbor. The island is now occupied chiefly by settlers from the United States and Tahiti, who lease it from the Chilian govt. Of the other islands MAS-A-FUERA is the largest, lying a few m. to the W. of Mas-a-Tierra; it is also rocky and precipitous.

Juanpore', a district of British India, prov. Allahabad, chiefly between 25° and 26° N. Lat. and 83° E. Lon.; having N. Oude and Azimghur; E. Bennares; S. the Ganges, dividing it from Mirzapore; and W. Allahabad. *Area*, 1,552 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, tolerably fertile, and well irrigated and cultivated. *Prod.* Sugar, in large quantities. *Cap.* Juanpore. *Pop.* 881,657.

JUANPORE, a city and cap. of above dist., on the Goomtee, 38 m. N.W. of Bennares. Previous to the middle of the 15th century this was a place of importance, and the cap. of an independent sovereignty. *Pop.* about 30,000.

Ju'ba, *n.* [Lat., a *mane.*] (*Zöol.*) The long and thickest hairs which adorn the neck, chest, or spine of certain quadrupeds. — *Brande.*

Juba, the name of two kings of Mauritania and Numidia, important kingdoms of Northern Africa, prior to and after the fall of Carthage. — JUBA I. flourished about half a century B. C., and, having declared for Pompey in the struggle for mastery among the first triumvirate, upon the murder of Pompey, Cæsar invaded the kingdom of Mauritania, and Juba being defeated and compelled to fly, in despair fell on his sword B. C. 42. — JUBA II., the son of the former, was carried prisoner to Rome while yet a youth, when Cæsar drove his father from the throne. Upon the fall of the second triumvirate, Augustus Cæsar, who had taken a strong regard for Juba, married him to one of Antony's daughters, Cleopatra, and restored him to his father's throne. Juba

possessed great judgment and considerable learning, and left behind him "A History of Arabia," "Antiquities of Syria," and "A History of Rome," written in Greek. Died A. D. 17.

Juarez, (*hwar'eth,*) Benito, President of the Mexican republic, is a descendant of the Indian race of the Tapatecos, and was b. in 1802, at Ixtlan, near Oaxaca. After graduating at the college of the latter city, he, in 1830, was elected member of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Mexico, and, in 1833, a member of the state legislature. In the year following, he was admitted as a counsellor and elected to the chair of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca. After filling various legal and political offices, *J.* became, from 1848 till 1852, governor of his native State, in which he effected many substantial reforms. In 1853, when Santa-Anna (*q. v.*) was a second time raised to the dictatorship, *J.*, with other liberals, was banished, and resided in Havana and New Orleans until May, 1855, when he joined the successful insurrection of Alvarez against the dictator. Alvarez having been named Provincial President, *J.* received the portfolio of Minister of Justice. Under Comonfort, the next president, *J.* was Secretary of State and President of the High Court of Justice, and on the overthrow of Comonfort, in 1859, became himself president of the republic. He endeavored to summon a congress, but having been defeated in the field, was obliged to betake himself to Vera Cruz. There were thus, at this time, two governments in Mexico: the Church party, headed by Zuloaga, and afterwards by Miramon, having its seat in the city of Mexico; and the Liberal party, with *J.* as its chief, supported mainly by the import-duties of the port of Vera Cruz. The government of Miramon was recognized by the European powers, and with some difficulty *J.* obtained a recognition of his authority by the U. States. Miramon, however, was defeated at the battle of Silos, Aug. 14, 1860, and having sustained a series of reverses in December, he escaped to the coast and fled the country. *J.* re-entered the city of Mexico, Jan. 12, 1861, summoned a congress, which elected him president, and was formally installed, June 1st. His first act was to decree the dissolution of the religious orders and the secularization of the Church property. A more dangerous measure, however, was the decree of June 17, by which all payments to the creditors of the State (including foreigners) were suspended for two years. This caused the British and French ambassadors to suspend their functions, and England, France, and Spain entered into an alliance for intervention in Mexico, Dec. 31, to enforce the claims of their respective subjects. The Spanish Contingent landed Dec. 17. *J.* then issued a proclamation, in which he attempted to justify his impolitic and obnoxious decree on the ground of urgent necessity, Dec. 18. General Doblado, the president's plenipotentiary, met the representatives of the Allied Powers at Soledad, Jan. 19, 1862, the result of the negotiations being the withdrawal of the English and Spanish forces. The French, however, though abandoned by their allies, declared war against *J.*, believing it unworthy to withdraw without obtaining any satisfaction. A provincial government was, meanwhile, established, of which Gen. Almonte was the nominal head, and *J.* offered a vigorous resistance to the invaders. Shortly before the capture of the city of Mexico (May 31, 1863), he removed the seat of government to San Luis de Potosi. The Assembly of Notables meeting in convention, then summoned the Archduke Maximilian to accept the crown, which, after some hesitation on his part, he consented to do, and entered the capital, June 12, 1864. In the meantime *J.*, had been driven from place to place, but being morally sustained by the U. States, he was enabled, on the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Mexico, to make head against the imperial forces. He had issued a proclamation calling upon the people to resist foreign invasion, Jan. 1, 1865, and after a desultory warfare, his generals succeeded in defeating the imperial troops early in 1867. The Emperor Maximilian, who had refused to abandon the cause he had espoused, was betrayed into the hands of the Juarists at Queretaro, and was shot by the express order of *J.*, June 19, 1867. The greatest efforts were made by the ambassadors of foreign powers, and other representatives of the civilized world, to induce *J.* to forego this useless act of barbarity, but in vain. On July 15, the president re-entered the capital, after an absence of 4 years. The country, however, still remained in a disaffected condition, and a formidable insurrection broke out in Yucatan in the latter part of the year, which was ultimately suppressed. Another, which occurred at Tampico, was extinguished in Feb., 1868. Other insurrectionary movements, even more formidable still, agitated the country in the years 1866–70, directed mainly by the partisans of Marquez and Santa Anna respectively, which will be further treated of in the article Mexico, *q. v.* D. 1872.

Ju'bal. (*Script.*) Son of Lamech and Adah, and a descendant of Cain. He invented the lyre and the shepherd's pipe, (*Gen.* iv. 21.)

Ju'bate, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having long pendent hairs in a continued series, as in some insects.

Jubé, *n.* (*Arch.*) The *Rood-loft*, or gallery, over the entrance into the choir, is called in France and sometimes in England the Jube, from the words *Jube, Domine, benedicere*, which were pronounced from it immediately before certain lessons in the Roman Catholic service, which were sometimes chanted from this gallery, when the dean, abbot, or other superior of the choir, gave his benediction; —a custom still continued in some of the foreign churches, as at Bayeux Cathedral. This name was also applied to the *Ambo* for the same reason.

Ju'bilant, *a.* [Lat. *jubilans*, from *jubilo, jubilatus*, from *jubilum*, a wild cry, shout. See Jubilee.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

Jubila'te, *n.* [Lat., rejoice.] (*Eccl.*) A name given to the third Sunday after Easter; because on that day divine service was commenced with Psalm lxvi., "*Jubilate Deo, omnes terræ*" (Sing to the Lord, all ye lands).

Jubila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *jubilatio*.] The act of declaring triumph.

Ju'bilee, *n.* [Fr. *jubilé*; Lat. *jubilum*; Heb. *yobel*, or *jobel*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the Jewish festivals, which was celebrated every fiftieth year. This festival was proclaimed by sound of trumpet throughout the land, on the evening of the day of Atonement. All slaves and captives were to be free, all the estates which had been sold reverted to their original proprietors or their descendants, and every man returned unto his family. The ground was not to be sown, nor was that to be reaped which grew of itself during that year. The political object of this institution was to preserve the distinction of tribes and families, and to prevent too great a social inequality among the people, by restoring to each his previous possessions. Some have been of opinion that the Jubilee was celebrated every forty-ninth, and not every fiftieth year. According to the Hebrew ritual, not only was every seventh day observed as a period of rest, but likewise every seventh year, when they were to cease from labor, and the land was to remain uncultivated. Hence, it is objected to the fiftieth year, that in that case the land would remain for two consecutive years uncultivated. The language of Scripture, however, is so decided as to the fiftieth year, as to have no room for entertaining the other opinion. The jubilee did not continue to be observed after the Babylonish captivity. In modern times the term has been applied to the year in which all who visited the church of St. Peter at Rome, for a certain number of days, with pious offerings, received plenary indulgence. A jubilee was first declared by Pope Boniface VIII., in 1300, and was to recur every hundred years. The period was shortened by Clement VI. to fifty years; by Urban VI. to thirty-three years; and by Paul II. to twenty-five, at which last it still remains. The condition of visiting Rome is no longer in force, certain acts of devotion or charity being substituted for it. The last jubilee of the Church was celebrated in 1850.

Juchitan, (*hoo-che-tan',*) or Xuchitan, a town of Mexico, on a river of the same name, about 20 m. N.E. of Tehuantepec; *pop.* 4,500.

Ju'da, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Green co.

Judæ'a. See Palestine.

Juda-Hakadosh, (*ju'da hăk-ka'dosh,*) or the Saint, a famous rabbi in the time of the emperor Antoninus, to whom he was preceptor. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Mischna, or the Talmudical text.

Ju'dah, the fourth son of Jacob and Leah, and the head of the tribe of that name. It was to Judah that Jacob declared that the sceptre should not depart from it till the coming of the Messiah; a prediction fulfilled in the advent of Christ.

Judah, (Kingdom of.) (*Hist.*) This state — which was formed in reality on the death of Solomon and the secession of the Ten Tribes forming the kingdom of Israel — was composed of the two remaining tribes of Benjamin and Judah. Infinitely smaller than its rival in territorial possessions, consisting of little more than a fifth of the whole country of Palestine, and not, indeed, the whole of the province of Judea, yet, in point of population, it was nearly on a par in numbers with the ten united tribes. The kingdom of Judah endured for 133 years after the destruction of its rival, and was brought to a close by Nebuchadnezzar, 588 B. C., who carried the vanquished inhabitants to Babylonia, and distributed them beyond the Euphrates. After their return from captivity, this tribe in some sort united in itself the whole Hebrew nation, who from that time were known only as Judæi, Jews, descendants of Judah. Judah — when named in contradistinction to Israel, Ephraim, the kingdom of the Ten Tribes, or Samaria — denotes the kingdom of Judah, and of David's descendants. One of the principal distinctions of this tribe is, that it preserved the true religion, and the public exercise of the priesthood, with the legal ceremonies in the temple at Jerusalem; while the Ten Tribes gave themselves up to idolatry.

Juda'ic, or **Juda'ical,** *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Juda'ically, *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

Ju'daism, *n.* [Fr. *judaïsme*.] The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses. —Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Ju'daist, *n.* An adherent to *Judaism*.

Judais'tic, *a.* Belonging to Judaism.

Judaiza'tion, *n.* Conformity to the Jewish religion or ritual. — *Wright*.

Ju'daize, *v. n.* [Fr. *judaïser*.] To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews.

Ju'daizer, *n.* One who conforms to the religion of the Jews; —a name applied, between other sects, to the Entonites, *q. v.*

Ju'das-colored, *a.* Red-haired. — *Dryden*.

Judas Iscariot. (*Script.*) One of the twelve apostles, and betrayer of his master, seems to have possessed the full confidence of his fellow-apostles, and was entrusted by them with all the presents which were made them, and all their means of subsistence; and when the twelve were sent out to preach and to work miracles, *J.* appears to have been among them, and to have received the same powers. For the paltry sum of about $15, he engaged with the Jewish Sanhedrim to guide them to a place where they could seize his Lord by night, without danger of a tumult. But when he learned the result, a terrible remorse took possession of him; not succeeding in undoing his fatal work with the priests, he cast down before them the price of blood, crossed the gloomy valley of Hinnom, and hung himself (*Matt.* xxvii. 3–10); or fell headlong and burst asunder (*Luke* xxii.; in *Acts* i. 18). Many interpreters suppose that the motive of his betrayal was to oblige Jesus, in self-defence, to announce himself as the expected Messiah, to surmount the emergency by his miraculous powers, and to open to himself, the apostles, and the Jewish kingdom, the anticipated career of aggrandizement.

Judas Maccabæus. See Maccabæus.

Judas-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cercis.

Jude, (St.,) or Judas, an apostle of Jesus Christ, brother of St. James the Less, and, according to many of the fathers, son of Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary. He took the East as the theatre of his mission, and preached the new doctrine to the heathen of Idumea, Arabia, Mesopotamia, with Syria, and Libya; and is supposed to have been martyred at Berytus about the year 80.

J. (*Epistle of.*) (*Script.*) The name of one of the books of the New Testament, whose canonical authority has been much disputed in ancient and more recent times. It is placed by Eusebius among the controverted books, as having been rejected by many of the ancients; and Luther, Grotius, Dahl, Michaelis, also call it in question. The doubts thrown upon its genuineness, however, arise solely from the writers being supposed to quote two apocryphal books. As regards the prophecy of Enoch, the language of the author does not imply that he is quoting from any book; the fact may have been handed down by tradition among the Jews, and the words may have afterwards been copied by the author of the apocryphal book of Enoch, in order to give color to his forgery. The same remarks apply to the notice of the dispute between the archangel Michael and the devil, respecting the body of Moses, which some consider to have been taken from a book entitled the *Assumption or Ascension of Moses*. The author of this book simply calls himself Jude, the brother of James, and servant of Jesus Christ; and hence it has been doubted whether he was Jude the apostle, or Jude the Lord's brother, if, indeed, these were two distinct persons, which is by no means clear. Some suppose the book to have been written about 64 or 66, others not till about 90. The design of the epistle is to guard believers against the false teachers who had begun to insinuate themselves in the Church, and were disseminating dangerous tenets of insubordination and licentiousness. The epistle concludes with admonitions and counsels to believers to persevere in faith and godliness, and to rescue others from the snares of false teachers. The language of the epistle is animated, the expressions are remarkably strong, and the figures and comparisons bold, apt, and striking.

Judæ'an, *n.* A native of Judea; a Jew.

Judex, Judicium, (*ju'deks, ju-dith'e-um.*) (*Roman Law.*) It appears that there was no class among the ancient Romans corresponding to our judges. The judices were not necessarily lawyers, and it would seem that any Roman citizen might act as a judex in civil causes. The judices were allowed to have their assessors, learned in the law, to devise with. A judex judged both of facts and law, but only in such cases as were of smaller importance. An *arbiter* determined what seemed equitable in a matter not sufficiently defined by law. The *recuperatores* were another class of judges, and were so called because by them every one recovered his own. The *centumviri* were judges chosen from the thirty-five tribes, three from each; being in all 105, but named by a round number, 100. They formed a court in which weighty matters of the law were decided. The *judicia* were of two kinds, *privata* (private) and *publica* (public), the former being civil trials, having relation to differences between private individuals, the latter criminal trials. The *Album Judicum* was the body out of which judices were to be chosen.

Judge, (*jŭj.*) *n.* [Fr. *juge*; Lat. *judex*.] (*Law.*) One invested with authority to try any cause in question in a court of judicature, and to pronounce sentence or judgment thereon. Judges are not liable to prosecution for anything done by them as judges, at least within their own jurisdiction; nor are they in any way punishable for a mere error of judgment or for wrongful imprisonment. Judges are, however, punishable for wilful offences against the duties of their stations. Bribery is punishable by loss of office, fine, and imprisonment. A judge ought to judge by law, and not by examples, (*Judex est lex loquens.*) — Judges are appointed or elected in a variety of ways in the U. States. For the Federal courts they are appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate; to some of the States, they are appointed by the governor, the governor and senate, or by the legislature. The judges of the Federal courts and of the courts of some of the States hold their offices during good behavior; of others, as in New York, during good behavior, or until they shall attain a certain age; and of others, for a limited term of years. — The term is applied to the Supreme Being, — and to one who has skill to decide on the merits of a question, or on the value of anything; one who can discern truth and propriety.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *juger*; It. *giudicare*; Lat. *judico*; *jusdico* — *jus*, right, law, justice, and *dico*, to proclaim, to make known.] To declare or set forth with authority the law in any particular case; to practise judicial investigation; to examine judicially; to decide; to hear and determine, as in cases on trial; to pass sentence; to distinguish between truth and falsehood by investigation. — To form an opinion; to bring to issue the rea-

soning or deliberations of the mind; to discern; to distinguish; to consider accurately, for the purpose of forming an opinion or conclusion.

—*v. a.* To hear and determine, as a case; to examine and decide; to try; to examine and pass sentence on; to doom to punishment; to punish.—Rightly to understand and discern; to esteem; to think; to reckon; to rule or govern.—To censure rashly; to pass severe sentence on.

"*Judge* not, that ye be not *judged*."—*Matthew.*

Judg'er, *n.* One who forms judgment, or passes sentence.

Judges, (Book of.) (*Script.*) One of the historical books of the Old Testament, containing a history of the children of Israel from the death of Joshua to the time of Eli, during which time the government of the people was in the hands of judges; whence the book takes its name. It comprises the history of about three hundred years, and consists of three parts. The first contains the history of the elders who ruled the Israelites after the death of Joshua, and the subsequent transactions to the commencement of their troubles (i.–iii. 4). In the second part of the book we have the history of the judges from Othniel to Eli (iii. 3–xvi.); being Othniel (iii. 9), Ehud (iii. 15), Shamgar (iii. 31), Deborah (iv. 4), Barak (iv. 6), Gideon (vi. 2), Abimelech (vi. 12–ix.), Tola (x. 1), Jair (x. 3), Jephthah (xii. 7), Ibzan (xii. 9), Elon (xii. 11), Abdon (xii. 13), Samson (xv. 20). The third part gives an account of an idol that was worshipped, first in the family of Micah (xvii.), and afterwards in the tribe of Dan (xviii.); followed by an account of a barbarous act committed by the Benjamites of Gibeah, which led to a war between them and the other tribes, in which the tribe of Benjamin was almost extirpated (xix.–xxi.). In this book we find most remarkable instances of God's dealing with the children of Israel. His justice and mercy are alternately and strikingly displayed; the people sinned, and were punished; they repented and found mercy. We have also presented to us some illustrious examples of faith and goodness in the characters of Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah, &c. The authorship of the book, and the time at which it was written, are subjects on which considerable diversity of opinion exists. The general opinion, and that which is held by the Jews, is that it was written by Samuel, the successor of Eli, though some have ascribed it to Phinehas, Hezekiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Ezra, &c.; being compiled from the public registers or records of the events. The canonical authority of the book is undoubted.

Judge'ship, *n.* The office of a judge.

Judg'ment, *n.* [Fr. *jugement.*] Act of judging; act or process of the mind in comparing its ideas, to find their agreement or disagreement, or in examining facts to ascertain truth; the faculty of the mind by which man is enabled to compare ideas and ascertain the relations of terms and propositions; the determination of the mind, formed from comparing the relations of ideas, or the comparison of facts and arguments; discrimination; discernment.—The right or power of passing sentence.—Opinion; notion; estimate.—The final trial of the human race.

(*Law.*) The sentence pronounced by a court of law upon the matter contained in the record, or in any case tried by the court. *J.* are of four sorts:—On *demurrer*, where the *facts* are confessed by the parties and the law determined by the court; 2. on *verdict*, where the law is admitted by the parties and the facts disputed; 3. by *confession* or *default*, where both the fact and the law arising thereon are admitted by defendant; and, 5. on *non-suit* or *retraxit*, where the plaintiff is convinced that either fact or law, or both, are insufficient to support his action, and therefore abandons or withdraws his prosecution. All *J.* are either interlocutory or final. *Interlocutary J.* are such as are given in the middle of a cause. *Final J.* on the other hand, are such as at once put an end to the action, by declaring that the plaintiff has either entitled himself, or has not, to recover the remedy he sues for. *J.* may, for certain causes, be suspended or finally arrested. The judge may also order immediate judgment and execution. If any defect of justice happened at the trial, by surprise, inadvertence, or misconduct, the party may have relief by a new trial; or if, notwithstanding the issue of fact be regularly decided, it appears that the complaint was either not actionable in itself, or not made with sufficient precision and accuracy, the party may supersede it by arresting or staying the judgment. A sufficient ground may, however, be laid before the court to satisfy them that it is necessary to justice that the cause should be farther considered. The costs of the suit (after being taxed) generally fall to be paid by the party against whom judgment is delivered. Judgment being signed, the party in whose favor it is given may immediately sue out execution thereon, before the judgment is entered on the roll. In criminal cases, judgment, unless any matter be offered in arrest thereof, follows upon conviction, being the pronouncing of that punishment which is expressly ordained by law.

(*Log.*) That operation of the human mind through which, by joining different ideas together, it affirms or denies, the one or the other; as when, for instance, having the ideas of the earth and roundness, it affirms or denies that the earth is round. Our *J.*, according to Aristotle, are either problematical, assertive, or demonstrative. The *problematical J.* is merely based upon opinion; but it may be the expression of our presentiment of certainty, and may afterwards be proved to demonstration; as it may be only an opinion in which we must admit the possibility of error at the moment of making our decision. The *assertive J.* is one of which we are fully persuaded ourselves, but cannot give grounds for our belief that shall compel men in general to coincide with us. The *demonstrative J.* may be either certain in itself, as a mathematical axiom is, or capable of proof by means of other judgments, as the theories of mathematics or the laws of physical science. When expressed in words, a judgment is called a proposition. (See PROPOSITION.)

Judg'ment-day, *n.* (*Theol.*) The day of final judgment for all mankind.

Judg'ment-hall, *n.* A hall in which courts are held.

Judg'ment-seat, *n.* The bench on which judges sit; a tribunal.—*Glyn.*

Ju'dicable, *a.* That may be judged. (R.)

Ju'dicatory, *a.* [Fr. *judicatoire;* L. Lat. *judicatorius*, from *judico.*] Judicial; dispensing justice.

—*n.* A court of justice; a tribunal; distribution of justice.

Ju'dicature, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *judicatura*, the action of judging, or the place where the judgment is given, from Lat. *judico*, to judge.] The power of distributing justice by legal trial and determination; a court of justice.

Judi'cial, *a.* [Lat. *judicialis*, from *judicium*, a judgment.] Pertaining to courts of justice; as, *judicial* power.—Practised in the distribution of justice.—Proceeding from a court of justice.—Inflicted, as a penalty, or in judgment.

Judi'cially, *adv.* In the form of legal justice; by way of penalty or judgment.

Judi'ciary, *a.* [Fr. *judiciaire;* Lat. *judiciarius*, from *judicium*, judgment.] Relating to courts of justice or judicature; passing judgment or sentence.

—*n.* That which is done while administering justice.—That branch of government to which belongs the administration of justice; the judges taken collectively; as, the liberties of the people are secured by a wise and independent *judiciary.*

Judi'cious, *a.* [Fr. *judicieux*, from *judicium*, a judgment.] According to sound judgment; wise; prudent; rational; adapted to obtain a good end by the best means; acting according to sound judgment; possessing sound judgment; directed by reason and wisdom; discerning; sagacious.

Judi'ciously, *adv.* With good judgment; with discretion or wisdom; skilfully.

Judi'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being judicious, or of acting, or being, according to sound judgment.

Judi'cium Dei. [Lat., judgment of God.] A term applied in the Middle Ages to all extraordinary trials of secret crimes, as those of arms, single combat, ordeals, &c., in which it was believed that Heaven would miraculously interfere to clear the innocent and confound the guilty.

Ju'dith, a Jewish heroine, who lived in Bethuliah, when Holofernes, general of the king of Syria, laid siege to that city. *J.*, in order to deliver her country, visited Holofernes, who, struck by her beauty, invited her to his tent, where, while he was sleeping, she cut off his head.

J., Book of. (*Script.*) One of the apocryphal books of the Old Testament, giving an account of the invasion of Judæa by Holofernes, general of Nebuchadnezzar, king of Assyria; and of the delivery of the town of Bethulia, in Judæa, the destruction of the Assyrian army, and the death of Holofernes through the stratagem and courage of Judith, an inhabitant of that town. The historical and geographical difficulties of this book are too great to admit of it being literally true, or even carefully based on truth. The general opinion among critics is, that it is a Jewish romance, written, probably, in the age of the Maccabees, in order to animate the Jews in their struggles against the Syrians. It is disputed whether the original language of this book was the Chaldee or the Greek. The Latin translation by Jerome is from the Chaldee, the English translation in the authorized version from the Greek. The two differ from each other in many respects. There is also a Syriac version, which was made from the Greek.

Jud'son, ADONIRAM, an eminent American Baptist missionary, b. in Malden, Mass., 1788. He was educated at Brown University, and the Theological Seminary of Andover, and in 1812, after a short visit to England, set out to found a mission in Birmah, arriving at Rangoon in the summer of 1813. It took him several years to master the language, and he then preached, and taught, and set up a printing-press. The great fruit of his labors was the Burmese translation of the Bible, the first edition of which he printed in 1835, and a second, thoroughly revised, in 1840. He also undertook, but did not quite complete, a Birmese-English dictionary. It was published in 1852. Judson was at first a Congregationalist, but he joined the Baptists before commencing his missionary task. He married three wives in succession, each of them an authoress. A memoir of his life was written by the Rev. F. Wayland, Boston, 1853.

Jud'son, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Blue Earth co., on the Minnesota River, about 11 m. W. of Mankato; *pop.* of township about 400.

Ju'dy's (or JUDAH'S) **Gap,** in *Missouri*, a village of Hickory co., about 90 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Jug, *n.* [Dan. *jugge.*] A vessel with a small mouth and a swelling belly, for holding liquors; a mug.

—*v. n.* To utter a sound resembling this word, as certain birds do,—especially the nightingale.

—*v. a.* To cook by putting into a jug immersed in boiling water.—To call or bring together by imitating the sound of a bird.—*Worcester.*

Jug, or **Yoog,** a river in European Russia, rising in the S. of the govt. of Vologda, and after a N.N.E. course of 220 m., joins the Sookhona near the village Oostioog-Velikee, and with the latter stream forms the Upper Dwina, which flows into the White Sea at Archangel.

Ju'gal, *a.* [Lat. *jugum*, a yoke.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the cheek-bone, from having a yoke-like articulation to the temporal-bone and the bone of the upper jaw.

Juga'ta, *n.* [Lat., yoked.] (*Numismat.*) Two heads represented upon a medal, side by side, or joining each other.—*Brande.*

Ju'gated, *a.* Yoked or joined together.

Juggernaut', a town of Hindostan, prov. of Orissa, presidency of Bengal, 260 m. S.W. of Calcutta, containing a celebrated temple, sacred to the Hindoo divinities. Lat. 19° 4′ N., Lon. 85° 54′ E. *J.* is one of the most sacred places in the Indian peninsula, the principal thoroughfare being lined on either side for a great length with religious houses, terminating in the great temple of Juggernaut. This immense structure of red granite, dedicated to the god Vishnu, the chief deity of the Hindoo worship, was built in 1198, and called *J.*, or "Lord of the Universe," another name for Vishnu. Above 4,000 priests are attached to this temple of *J.* at POOREE, as the town is sometimes called, to distinguish it from the temple; one order or set of these priests, called Pundahs, or Pundits, in the autumn of every year leave the temple, and taking different roads, spread themselves over India, everywhere, in town and village, expounding their dogmas, preaching and inculcating the necessity of a pilgrimage to the holy shrine upon the days of the religious festival; each priest at the proper time setting out on his return escorting troops of devotees, till as many as 100,000 and 120,000 pilgrims are sometimes collected in the town at one time. This ceremony represents the 9th incarnation of Vishnu. On the day of the festival, 3 cars, bet. 50 or 60 ft. in height, are brought to the gate of the temple, and the several idols taken out, and hoisted by machinery into their different places; *J.*, the chief god, with his golden arms and diamond eyes, being placed in the most conspicuous situation. Long ropes are then attached to the cars, and instantly grasped by the struggling and panting thousands, numbers being crushed, or trod to death, in their wild fury to be one of those blessed laborers. The huge machines are then set in motion, and amid shrill music, rejoicing shouts, and shrieks of enthusiastic ecstasy, dragged about 1 mile to the summer- or country-house of the idol, a small temple at the entrance of a sacred grove. This ceremony is repeated for several days, till the close of the festival. The Hindoo believes, that being allowed to pull the idol on any of these occasions, expiates all sins committed in life up to the moment of touching the sacred rope. While the ceremonies last, the pilgrims are not allowed to taste of any food, but such as has been first offered up before the divinity, and this they are compelled to buy from the priests, at any price their avarice may tempt them to demand; and as this is often exorbitant and beyond the means of numbers, the mortality in the streets, woods, roads, and surrounding dist., from famine alone, is immense, while those who fall from fatigue, and perish where they lie, or sink under the infirmities of age, travel, and disease, and those who in the frantic struggle to reach the pulling ropes, are crushed or trodden into the mire, make the annual mortality round the temple of *J.* something fearful to contemplate, and can only be conjectured by the skeletons and whitened bones that, like a crop of stones, in every quarter cover the surface of the land, presenting a grim and ghastly picture to the eye of the pitying beholder. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000.

Fig. 1459.—THE IDOL JUGGERNAUT.

Jug'gle, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *jongler;* It. *giuocolare;* probably from Lat. *joculor*, to jest or joke.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to amuse and make sport by tricks, which make a false show of extraordinary powers.—To practise artifice or imposture.

—*v. a.* To deceive by trick or artifice.

—*n.* A trick by legerdemain; an act of prestidigitation.—An imposture; a deception; a sham.

Jug'gler, *n.* [Sp. *juglar;* Provençal *joglar;* It. *giocolatore;* O. Fr. *jonglëur*, from Lat. *joculator.*] One who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; one who makes sport by tricks of extraordinary dexterity; a prestidigitator;—hence, a cheat; a deceiver; a trickish fellow.—The juggler's art is one of great antiquity, and in early times was employed as a means of sustaining the power of the priesthood. The magicians of the ancient Egyptians, Persians, &c., were of this class; and doubtless most of the miracles ascribed to the heathen deities were effected by sleight of hand. The investigations of Salverte have shown in what manner most of these could have been done, and with what effect, in the depths of temples, before witnesses filled with awe and

devoid of doubt. Feats of agility, as tossing knives and balls, balancing the body in the most dangerous positions, were practised in ancient as well as in modern times. Ancient jugglers performed extraordinary feats by mechanism, which is defined by Cassiodorus as "the science of constructing machines whose effects shall seem to reverse the order of nature." The Egyptian priests made gods and statues which prophesied and explained dreams. In the East, particularly in India and China, jugglery is largely practised, and brought to great perfection as an art. Many of the tricks of modern Eastern jugglers have not yet been found out. The more remarkable jugglers of modern times have been Pinetti, Eckhartshausen, and the famed Katterfelto. More recently we have had Bosco, Houdin, Anderson, Hermann, Heller, Bartolommeo, Blitz, &c. The reader will find in Beckmann's *History of Inventions* a learned and curious account of the origin and history of the principal feats of jugglers both ancient and modern.

Jug'gleress, *n.* A female who practises jugglery.

Jug'glery, *n.* The art or the feats of a juggler; legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Jug'glingly, *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

Juglanda'ceæ, *n.* [Lat. *Jovis glans; i.e.*, the nut of Jove; a name given it by way of eminence.] (*Bot.*) The Walnut family, an order of plants, alliance *Quernales*. Diag. One cell in the ovary, and one solitary erect ovule. They consist of fine trees with the following characteristics: Leaves, alternate, pinnate, exstipulate (fig. 1286); flowers, unisexual; the male in amenta with calyx 2–6 partite, irregular — the female solitary, or in small terminal clusters; calyx superior, regular, 3- to 5-lobed; ovary inferior, 2- to 4-celled at base, and 1-celled above; ovule solitary, erect; the fruit called *tryma;* seed 2- to 4-lobed, without albumen: embryo with sinuous, oily cotyledons, and a short superior radicle. The order includes 4 genera and 27 species, chiefly native of North America; a few are found in the E. Indies, Persia, and the Caucasus. They are remarkable for their timber and oily edible seeds. — See CARYA, and JUGLANS.

Juglandi'in, *n.* [From Lat. *juglans.*] (*Chem.*) A secreted matter in the green shell of the walnut, which becomes rapidly brown by exposure to the air. It is used medicinally as an alterative, and, cosmetically, as a black hair-dye.

Ju'glans, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Juglandaceæ*. They are trees of large size, with alternate, unequally pinnate leaves; leaflets numerous; sterile aments axillary; fertile flowers terminal. *J. Nigra*, the Black Walnut, is common in Middle and Western States, and is valuable for its timber, which is hard, of a rich deep brown, and beautifully marked. It is much used for ornamental furniture, handles of tools, and gunstocks. *J. Alba*, the White Walnut or Butternut, is another useful timber tree with edible seeds. The inner bark of the root is used here as a mild purgative.

Jug'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Flemington.

Ju'gular, *a.* [Fr. *jugulaire*, from Lat. *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat, from *jungo*, to join. See JOIN.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the collar-bone, or the bone which joins together the shoulders and the breast; pertaining to the throat or neck, as the *jugular* veins.

Ju'gular, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the two veins, called respectively, the *external* and *internal*, which bring the blood from the head, descending upon the sides of the neck. By their union with the subclavian veins they form the *vena cava*, which terminates in the superior part of the right auricle of the heart. (See Fig. 201.)

(*Zoöl.*) The name given by Linnæus to a certain fish which has the ventral fin anterior to the pectoral.

Ju'gulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *jugulare*, to cut the throat.] To kill by cutting the throat of.

Julee, *n.* [Fr. *jus*; Lat. *jus*, broth, juice, liquid.] The sap of vegetables; the fluid part of animal substances.

Julee'less, *a.* Destitute of juice; dry; without moisture.

Jul'elness, *n.* State of abounding with juice; succulence in plants.

Jul'cy, *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

Ju'jube, *n.* [It. *guiggiola*; Lat. *zizyphum*; Gr. *ziziphon*; Ar. *ghunnab.*] (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Zizyphus vulgaris;* it resembles a small plum, and is occasionally used as a sweetmeat. What is sold under the name of *jujube paste* professes to be the dried jelly of this fruit, but is in fact a mixture of gum-arabic and sugar slightly colored

Jujuy, (*hoo-hwee',*) a town of the Argentine Republic, abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of Salta.

Jujuy, or RIO GRANDE DE JUJUY, (*ree'o gran'da da hoohwee',*) a river of the Argentine Confederation, rises near the frontier of Bolivia, and flowing S.E. abt. 300 m., joins the Vermejo, abt. 35 m. below S. Lucas.

Juke, *v. n.* [From Fr. *jucher*, to perch.] To perch on anything, after the manner of birds.

—[From Scot. *jouk*, to bow.] To duck the head by bending the neck.

Ju'lep, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat *julopium*, from Ar. *julab.*] (*Med.*) A demulcent, acidulous, or mucilaginous mixture. (*Dunglison.*) — A fancy beverage composed of whisky, brandy, or other spirituous liquor, mixed with sugar, crushed ice, and sprigs of young mint: — called also *mint-julep.* (U States.)

Jules'burg, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-village of Weld co., abt. 150 m. E.N.E. of Denver City.

Juli, (*hool'ee,*) a town of Peru, on Lake Titicaca, abt. 46 m. S.E. of Puno.

Ju'lia, the daughter of Cæsar and Cornelia, the most virtuous and accomplished lady of Rome; she was twice married, first to Cornelius Scipio, and secondly to Pompey the Great, whom she attended to Egypt, and beheld from the deck of her galley his treacherous murder.

Ju'lia, the daughter of Augustus Cæsar, and as universally execrated for her gross licentiousness and profligacy as the other Julia was renowned for her chastity. She was thrice married, though the list of her lovers was beyond calculation; on which account her father banished her from Rome. Her first husband was Metellus, her next Agrippa, and her last Tiberius Cæsar, who, when he attained the purple, allowed her to die of starvation. She had a daughter equally infamous.

Ju'lia, a virgin martyr of Carthage. When that place was taken by Genseric, she was sold to a heathen merchant, and carried into Syria. Refusing to take part in the festivals instituted in honor of the female deities, she was put to death about 440.

Julia Dom'na, second wife of the emperor Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta, distinguished as the patroness of arts and sciences. B. 170; D. 217, A. D.

Julia Gens. (*Anc. Hist.*) One of the most ancient patrician houses at Rome, was of Alban origin, and was removed to Rome by Tullus Hostilius upon the destruction of Alba Longa. It claimed descent from the mythical Iulus, the son of Venus and Anchises. The most distinguished family of the Gens was that of Cæsar.

Ju'lian, or **Julian'us,** FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, surnamed *the Apostate*, Roman emperor, was the youngest son of Constantius, brother of Constantine the Great, B. in 331. He was educated in the tenets of Christianity, but apostatized to Paganism. In 354 he was declared Cæsar, and sent to Gaul, where he obtained several victories over the Germans; and, in 361, the troops in Gaul revolted from Constantius, and declared for Julian. During the lifetime of his cousin, Constantius, he made profession of the orthodox faith; but, on succeeding to the throne, he threw off all disguise, re-opened the heathen temples, and sought to restore the heathen worship in all its splendor; while he labored, both by his pen and authority, to destroy Christianity. He took from the Christian churches their riches, which were often very great, and divided them among his soldiers. He sought likewise to indnce the Christians, by flattery or by favor, to embrace paganism; but failing in the attempt, he shut up their schools, prohibited the followers of that religion from teaching grammar and rhetoric, and published an edict that the name of Christian should be abolished. His malice was further evinced by extraordinary indnigence to the Jews, and an attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, that the prophecy of Christ might be falsified; but it is said that flames of fire rose from beneath, and consumed some of the workmen, by which miraculous interposition the design was frustrated. He did not long survive his disappointment, being killed in 363, in his expedition against the Persians. The character of Julian is full of contradictions. He displayed learning, magnanimity, justice, and mercy; yet we find him insincere, superstitious, vain, and ambitious.

Ju'lian, CARDINAL, B. 1398, was deputed by Pope Eugene IV. to counsel Ladislaus, king of Hungary, to break the peace concluded with Amurath II. A long and disastrous war was the result, during which the Christian army was defeated at Varna, in 1444. He presided at the council of Basle.

Julian, (*jūl'yan,*) *a.* [Lat. *Julianus* from *Julian.*] Relating or pertaining to, or derived from, Julius Cæsar; as, the *Julian* calendar.

Ju'lian, in *Illinois*, a village of Moultrie co., about 66 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Ju'lian Alps, (*Geog.*) See ALPS.

Ju'lian Calendar, *n.* (*Chron.*) See CALENDAR.

Ju'lian Epoch, *n.* (*Chron.*) The epoch or commencement of the Julian calendar. — The first Julian year began with the 1st Jan., 46 B.C., and the 768th from the year assigned to the foundation of Rome.

Ju'lian Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., abt. 95 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Ju'lian Period. (*Chron.*) An arbitrary period of time invented by Joseph Scaliger, about 1856, and produced by multiplying the solar cycle 28 by the lunar or metonic cycle 19.

Ju'lian Year. (*Chron.*) See YEAR.

Jul'ien, STANISLAS AIGNAN, a distinguished French Orientalist, and member of the Institute, B. at Orleans, 1799. He early acquired a wonderful knowledge of languages, and, in 1821, was appointed assistant to Prof. Gail, of the College de France. In 1832, on the death of M. Abel Remusat, *J.* succeeded to the vacant chair, and in 1839 was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions. *J.*, who has received numerous foreign decorations, is author of a translation from the Chinese of *Kang-ing-Pien*, or "The Book of Rewards and Punishments;" *L'Histoire de la Vie d'Hiouen-Tsang et de ses Voyages* (1853); *Mémoires sur les Contrées Occidentales* (1859); *Traité sur l'Art de fabriquer la Porcelaine* (1856), &c.

Ju'liers, [Ger. *Jülich,*] a fortified town of Prussia, cap. circle, on the Roër, a tributary of the Meuse, 24 m. W. of Cologne, and 17 N.E. of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, leather, and vinegar. *Pop.* 5,699. *J.* is believed to be identical with *Juliacum*, in Antonine's Itinerary.

Ju'liet, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lawrence co.

Ju'liet, or **Joliet,** in *Indiana*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of New Albany.

Ju'liet, or *Indian Furnace*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 6 m. S. of Bedford.

Ju'lius I., POPE, succeeded to the papal see on the death of Mark, in 337. Celebrated for the part he took in the Athanasian Controversy. Died 352.

JULIUS II., *Guliano della Revere*, was nephew of Pope Sixtus IV., and was born near Savona about 1441. He was bishop successively of several sees, last of Avignon, and in 1471 became cardinal. He had been exiled by Alexander VI., but had influence to procure the election of Pius III., in September, 1503, and on his death, a month later, succeeded him. The pontificate of Julius II. was almost wholly occupied with wars. He recovered part of the Romagna from Cesare Borgia, Bologna from the Bentivoglio, and Perugia from the Baglioni. Against the Venetians, who held part of the Romagna, he concluded, in 1508, the inquitous League of Cambray, with the emperor, Louis XII. of France, and the king of Aragon, and also published a terrible bull. After much fighting, the Venetians submitted, and he made peace with them in 1510. He then made war on the French, to drive them out of Italy; conducted in person the siege of La Mirandola, and took it in 1511; saw his army defeated at Bologna, and the city again in the hands of the French, and was compelled to retire to Rome. A council being convoked at Pisa by the king of France, Julius convoked another at Rome; excommunicated Louis XII., and put his kingdom under an interdict in 1512; and died early in the following year. As an ecclesiastical ruler, *J.* has little to recommend him in the eyes of churchmen. As a political sovereign, he is described by Ranke as "a noble soul, full of lofty plans for the glory and weal of Italy;" and Professor Leo considers him, with all his defects, as one of the noblest characters of that age in Italy. He was a liberal and judicious patron of art, and a friend of the rising literature of the time. The rebuilding of St. Peter's at Rome was commenced by *J.* after the design of Bramante; and Michael Angelo and Raphael were among the great artists who found in him a patron.

JULIUS III., previously known as Cardinal del Monte, was chamberlain to Julius II., whose name he consequently assumed. He took little part in public business, but led a life of indolence at the villa still known by his name. D. 1555.

Julliustown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., abt. 6 m. E. by N. of Mount Holly.

Julun'der, Julin'der, a town in the Punjab, 80 m. from Lahore; estimated *pop.* 40,000.

Ju'lus, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as AMENT, *q. v.*

(*Anat.*) The first down or beard of adolescence.

July', *n.* [Lat. *Julius.*] (*Calendar.*) The name of the seventh month of the year. It formed the fifth month of the old Roman year, and was called *Quintilis* by the Romans; but shortly after the calendar had been rearranged by Julius Cæsar, the name Julius was given to this month by Marc Anthony, in honor of Cæsar, whose birthday fell on it. It contains thirty-one days.

July'-flower. *n.* Same as GILLYFLOWER, *q. v.*

Ju'mart, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] The chimerical offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jum'ble, *v. a.* [Old Eng *jombre*, probably from Fr. *combler* — Lat. *cumulare*, to heap or pile up, to amass.] To heap up; to mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order.

—*v. n.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner.

—*n.* Confused mixture; mass, or collection without order.

—A small, sweet, ginger-bread-cake.

Jum'bler, *n.* One who mixes things in confusion.

Jum'blingly, *adv.* In a confused manner; promiscuously.

Jumboseer', a town of Hindostan, province Gujerat, pres. of Bombay, on a river of same name, 35 m. N.W. of Baroda. It carries on a considerable trade with Bombay, to which it sends cotton, grain, oil, and cloth. *Pop.* 12,000.

Jum'et, or **Jum'etz,** a town of Belgium, province Hainault, 3 m. N. of Charleroi. It contains glass-works, distilleries, and extensive coal-mines. *Pop.* 9,000.

Jumilla, a town of Spain, province Murcia, 36 m. N. by W. of Murcia, and 75 S.S.W. of Valencia. *Manuf.* Oil and soap. *Pop.* 10,093.

Jum'na. [Sansk. *Yamuna*, the *Jomanes* of Pliny.] A large river of Hindostan, and the chief tributary of the Ganges. It rises on the S.W. side of the Himalayas, in about 30° 55′ N. Lat., and Lon. 78° 24′ E., and after a course of 780 m., falls into the Ganges at Allahabad. The cities of Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Etaweh, and Kalpee are situate on its banks. Owing to its prevailing shallowness, this river is little serviceable to commerce.

Jumnou'tri, a place of pilgrimage in Hindostan, at the source of the river Jumna, in the Himalayas, 10,849 feet above the level of the sea. The peak of the same name attains an elevation of 25,500 feet.

Jump, *v. n.* [Goth. *iup*, up, upwards, *iupa*, above, on high; Dan *gumpe*, to jolt.] To spring upwards; to leap; to skip; to spring; to spring over anything; to pass to at a leap; to bound; to pass from object to object; to jolt.

—*v. a.* To pass over by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily.

—*n.* Act of jumping; a leap: a spring; a bound.

(*Geol.*) A break in a mineral stratum.

(*Arch.*) A hiatus in the even surface of a piece of masonry or brickwork.

Jump, *n.* [From Fr. *pipe.*] A sort of loose corset worn by females.

Jump, *adv.* Precisely; exactly; as, *jump* at the dead of night. — *Shaks.*

Jump'er, *n.* One who jumps; a leaper. — A long borer used by miners, &c.

—An under-jacket of fur. — A rude kind of sled used in the U. States.

(*Zoöl.*) The larvæ of the Cheese-fly.

Jump'ers, *n. pl.* (*Eccl Hist.*) A class of religious fanatics, from their practice of jumping during the time allotted for divine service. They arose in Wales in 1760, and several of the more zealous itinerant preachers encouraged the people to it. They were taught to cry out *gogoniant* (Welsh for glory), amen, &c.; then to put

themselves in violent agitation; and, finally, to jump until they were quite exhausted, so as often to be obliged to fall down on the floor or the field where this kind of worship was held.

Jump'ing-deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Columbia black-tailed deer, confined to the Pacific coast of N. America.

Jump'ing-hare, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See JERBOA.

Jump'-seat, *n.* A carriage with a movable or reversible seat. Also, applied to the seat itself.

Jump'-seat, *a.* Having a movable seat, as a certain kind of carriage.

Jump'-weld, *v. a.* See WELD.

Junca'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *juncus*, a rush.] (*Bot.*) The Rush family, an order of plants, alliance *Juncales*.—DIAG. Scattered flowers, and a minute undivided embryo. The species are sedge or grass-like herbs, with tufted or fibrous roots. The leaves are parallel-veined, either fistular, or more or less flattened and grooved. The flowers are regular, usually glumaceous, or sometimes petaloid; perianth inferior, 6-parted, persistent; stamens 6 or 3, perigynous; anthers, 2-celled, introrse; ovary superior, 1-3-celled, with single style having 3 stigmas, or sometimes 1. The fruit is capsular, 3-valved, with loculicidal dehiscence, and with 1 or many seeds in each, rarely 1-celled, 1-seeded, and indehiscent. The *J.* are found chiefly in cold and temperate climates, but a few inhabit tropical regions. Lindley enumerates 19 genera and 200 species. The chief use to which the plants of this order are applied is in making floor-mats, bottoms of chairs, &c. *Juncus effusus*, the soft rush or bulrush, is very common in ditches and moist lands throughout the U. States and Canada. It grows in tufts, and has a soft pith which is used for the wicks of rush-lights.

Jun'cales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens*. DIAG. Hypogynous, bisexual, scaly, or scarious flowered endogens, with abundant albumen. The alliance is divided into two orders, viz., JUNCACEÆ and ORONTIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Junca'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Relating or pertaining to, or resembling or consisting of, rushes.

Juncagina'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *juncus*, a rush.] (*Bot.*) The Arrow-grass family, an order of plants, alliance *Alismales*. DIAG. Scaly flowers, few-seeded simple axile or basal placentæ, and an embryo slit on one side, with a very large plumule.—They consist of herbaceous marsh-plants, found more or less in nearly all parts of the world, but most abundantly in temperate and cold regions. Leaves with parallel veins; flowers perfect, whitish or greenish; the perianth small, scaly, inferior, in two whorls, each consisting of three pieces; stamens 6; carpels 3-6; ovules 1-2. Fruit dry, separating into as many parts as there are carpels; seeds attached to axils or basal placentas, without albumen; embryo straight, with a lateral cleft.

Jun'cate, *n.* Cheese-cake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar; — hence, any delicacy.

"A goodly table . . . spread with *juncates*."—*Spenser.*

—A furtive or private entertainment. (Now written JUNKET, *q. v.*)

Junction, (*junk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *jonction*; Lat. *junctio*, from *jungo*, *junctus*, to join—*q. v.*) The act or operation of joining; union; coalition; combination.

—The place or point of meeting or union; as, a railroad *junction*.

Junc'tion, in *Illinois*, a village of Du Page co., about 30 m. W. of Chicago.

—A post-office of Pulaski co.

Junc'tion, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Hunterdon co.

Junc'tion, in *New York*, a P. O. of Rensselaer co.

Junc'tion, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Paulding co., abt. 5 m. N. of Charloe.

Junc'tion City, in *California*, a post-village of Trinity co., about 9 m. W. of Weaverville.

Junc'tion City, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Davis co., situated near the mouth of the Republican River, about 65 m. W. of Topeka, and about 4 m. S.W. of Fort Riley. A U. States land-office is here located.

Junc'ture, *n.* [Lat. *junctura.*] A union of two bodies; a seam; a joint or articulation; the line or point at which two bodies are joined.

—A point of time; a point rendered critical or important by a concurrence of circumstances.

Jun'cus, *n.* [Lat., a rush.] (*Bot.*) See JUNCACEÆ.

Jundiahi, (*zhoon-de-a'ee,*) a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, about 23 m. N.W. of São Paulo; *pop.* 5,000.

June, *n.* [Fr. *Juin*; Lat. *Junius.*] (*Calendar.*) The name of the sixth month in the year, which was formerly the fourth among the ROMANS. It is supposed to have derived its name from the Lat. *juniores*, young persons, as the preceding month of May was taken from *majores*, elders, or old persons. By some, the month is said to be named after Juno, the wife and sister of Jupiter, and queen of heaven. It consists of thirty days.

Jun'eating, *n.* See JENNETING.

Juneau, (*joo-noo'*) in *Wisconsin*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wisconsin, Lemonweir, Yellow, and Baraboo rivers. *Surface.* Undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Manston. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,396.

—A post-village, cap of Dodge co., about 46 m. E.N.E. of Madison. It was formerly called *Dodge Centre*. *Pop.* about 1,000.

Junc'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The berry of the *Amelanchier Canadensis* (Fig. 101).

Jungfrau, (*yōōng'frou,*) [the "Maiden,"] a mountain of Switzerland, between the canton of Berne and the Valais, 13,720 ft. above the level of the sea. It receives its name either from its unsullied purity, being always covered with snow, or because, until recently, its summit had not been reached. In 1804 and 1812, its summit was attained by the Aaron bros.; in 1828, by six peasants; and in 1841, by Profs. Forbes and Agassiz. It ranks as the eighth of the mountains of Europe in height.

Jungermania'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) Scale-mosses, an order of plants, alliance *Muscales*. DIAG. Spore-cases opening by a definite number of equal valves, without operculum, but with elaters.—They are creeping, moss-like plants, either with imbricated, very cellular leaves surrounding a central axis, or with leaves and axis all fused into one common leafy expansion. They are found in shady woods in hot climates. The tropics are very rich in them. Their uses are unknown. The order includes 42 genera and 650 species.

Jungeypoor', a town of Hindostan, pres. Bengal, dist. Moorshedabad, on an arm of the Ganges, 25 m. N.N.W. of Moorshedabad. It is one of the principal stations in British India for the culture of the silk-worm. Large quantities of indigo are grown in the neighborhood.

Jun'gle, *n.* [Hind. *jungal*, country.] Land mostly covered with forest-trees, brushwood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation, but not wholly uninhabited.

Jun'gle-fowl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Australian birds, *Megapodius tumulus*, belonging to the family *Megapodidæ* (large-footed). The *J. F.* is about the size of a common fowl; and the mounds which it rears for the purposes of incubation are said to be very large. In some instances, they have been seen 15 feet high; and are 60 feet in circumference at the base. Mr. Gould, in his description of the birds of Australia, says that it is almost exclusively confined to the dense thickets immediately adjacent to the Nathur, and that it appears never to go far inland. It is always met with in pairs, or quite solitary; and it feeds on roots, berries, and insects. The head and crest of the *J. F.* are of a deep cinnamon color, while the back of the neck and all the under surface of the body are a very dark gray. The bill is a reddish-brown, and the tarsi and feet a bright orange.

Jun'gly, *a.* Consisting of jungles; abounding with jungles.

Juniata, (*joo-ne-ah'ta,*) in *Kansas*, a village of Pottawattomie co., abt 7 m. N.N.W. of Manhattan.

Juniata, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Juniata, in *Pennsylvania*, a river formed by the union of the Little Juniata and Frankstown Branch, in the S.W. central part of the State, and flowing a general E. direction enters the Susquehanna River abt. 14 m. above Harrisburg.

—A S. central co.; *area*, abt. 350 sq m. *Rivers.* Juniata River, and Lost and Tuscarora creeks. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Cap.* Mifflintown. *Pop.* (1870), 77,491.

—A township of Blair co.

—A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—A post-township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Junin, (*hoo-neen',*) or XUNIN, or REYES, in *Peru*, a dept., including the valleys of Jauja and Huanuco. *Cap.* Huanuco. *Pop.* 265,629.

—A town in the above dept., abt. 108 m. E.N.E. of Lima. It is situated on the E. side of Lake Chinchacocha, and near it is the Pampa of Junin, where Gen. Bolivar defeated the Spanish troops under Gen. Canterac, August 24, 1824.

Junior, *a.* [Lat. compar. of *juvenis*, young.] Younger; not as old as another; later or lower in office or rank.

—*n.* A person younger than another in age or in standing.

Junior'ity, *n.* The state of being junior; — opposed to *seniority*.

Ju'niper, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus JUNIPERUS, *q. v.*

Juni'perus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pinaceæ*. The European species *J. communis*, the common juniper, (Fig. 1460), is a bushy shrub with evergreen sharp-pointed leaves. It grows in all the northern parts of Europe, in fertile or in barren soils, on hills or in valleys, on open sandy plains, or in moist and close woods. It abounds in the Alpine region of Switzerland. All parts of the plant, when bruised, exhale a more or less agreeable terebinthinate odor. The fruits and young tops are used in medicine, having stimulant and diuretic properties. The volatile oil (*oleum juniperi*), obtained from the fruits and other parts by distillation with water, is official in our pharmacopœias. The fruits or berries are used to flavor gin and Hollands. Turpentine is frequently substituted for them in the preparation of gin. Juniper-wood has a reddish color, and is used occasionally for veneers. The species *J. Oxycedrus* yields, by dry distillation, the tarry oil known in France as *huile de cade*; it is principally used in veterinary medicine. The timber of this species is very durable. *J. Bermudiana* is the red or pencil cedar, and *J. Virginiana*, the Virginian red cedar. The wood of these species is used for pencils; that of the former is considered the best. *J. Sabina*, the common savin, is another interesting species. It is a native of the midland parts of Europe, and forms a small bushy shrub. The young branches, which are completely enveloped in the small imbricated leaves, are official in our Pharmacopœias. They, and the oil obtained from them, have acrid, stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue properties. In large doses they are irritant poisons, and have been frequently taken to cause abortion. Savin ointment is a useful acrid application to keep open blistered surfaces.

Fig. 1460.—COMMON JUNIPER, (*J. communis.*)

a, branchlet with male flowers; *b*, part of branchlet with female flowers; *c*, unripe fruit.

Juniper Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters Thompson's Creek from Chesterfield district.

Jun'ius, in *New York*, a post-township of Seneca co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,420.

Junius, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Dodge co.

Junius's Letters, (*Lit.*) were published in the *London Public Advertiser* under the signature of "Junius," the first appearing Jan. 21, 1769, and the last, making the 69th, in Jan., 1772. The first authorized edition, printed under the author's inspection, was published in London, March 3, 1772, and was issued with an index in March, 1773. The letters of *J.* were directed against the ministry and the public characters connected with it, and excited the greatest public interest. The classic purity of their language, the exquisite force and perspicuity of their argument, their studied and epigrammatic sarcasm, dazzling metaphors, and fierce and haughty personal attacks, attained for them a popularity which no series of letters ever possessed, and arrested the attention of the government as well as the public. Not less startling was the intimate and minute knowledge which they evinced of court secrets, showing an intimate acquaintance not only with ministerial measures and intrigues, but with every domestic incident. Every effort was made by the government to discover the author of these letters, but in vain. Since that time many volumes have been written on the subject (the last one, in 1870, by Mr. Chabot); nearly 50 persons have been credited with the authorship of the celebrated letters; but, though the strongest case appears to be in favor of Sir Philip Francis, the question is far from being a settled matter.

Junius-Brutus. See BRUTUS.

Junk, *n.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of old rope or cordage, used for making mats, gaskets, points, &c., on board ship, and, when unravelled, forming oakum.—A flat-bottom vessel, generally of about from 100 to 150 tons burden, employed by the Chinese. *J.* are built in the shape of a slipper, and carry three masts, and a short bowsprit placed on the starboard bow. The masts are supported by shrouds, and on the fore and main mast is a kind of bamboo lateen or lug-sail. The quaint shape in which these vessels are built is accounted for by the Chinese in the following manner:—Between two

Fig. 1461.—CHINESE JUNK.

and three hundred years B. C., say they, the emperor, who had been for some time endeavoring to arrest the progress of navigation, in order to keep the "Celestial Land" free from the contamination of strangers, was one day thrown into a violent passion by a shipbuilder of southern China, who laid before him a perfect model of a sharp-keeled vessel, imploring his Majesty to patronize his invention; but, no sooner had he finished speaking, than the "heaven-descended monarch," grasping his slipper, threw it with unerring aim at the miscreant's head, at the same time crying, "Avaunt, monster! from henceforth build all thy vessels on the model of that old shoe."

(*Naut.*) Hard, salted beef supplied to ships making long voyages.

—A chunk; a thick lump or slab of anything; as, a *junk* of bread.

Junk-Ceylon, or **Salangan,** an island at the S.E. extremity of the Bay of Bengal, lying on the W. coast of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 25 miles long, by about 10 broad. *Desc.* Hilly and fertile, and well adapted for producing coffee and indigo. It has numerous herds of buffaloes, hogs, and deer. *Pop.* about 5,000, consisting of a mixture of Malays, Chinese, Siamese, and Birmans. Lat. 8° N., Lon. 98° 30′ E.

Junk'-bottle, *n.* A thick bottle of green glass, usually employed in holding beer, &c.

Junk'et, *n.* [It. *giuncata*, curdled milk; *giuncato*, covered with rushes, from *giunco* = Lat. *juncus*, a rush; O. Fr. *joncade*, spoon-meat made of cream, rose-water, and sugar.] A sweetmeat; a delicacy; a bonne-bouche. —A furtive entertainment; a secret feast or carouse.

—*v. n.* To feast in secret; to make a stealthy entertainment. —To feast; to banquet.

—*v. a.* To give entertainments to; to feast.

"The old woman was in a hurry to *junket* her neighbors."
Walpole.

Junk'eting, *n.* A private feast, banquet, or entertainment.

Junk'-ring, *n.* (*Mach.*) A ring fitting a groove around a piston, to make it steam-tight. The ring is turned accurately to the diameter of the cylinder, and slightly hammered all round on the inside to increase its elasticity; it is then cut open, and put in its place: springs are sometimes used for pressing it outward.

Ju'no. (*Myth.*) The queen of the gods, according to the Grecian mythology, was daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister to Jupiter, Pluto, Neptune, Vesta, Ceres, &c. She was born at Argos, or, according to others, in Samos, and was intrusted to the care of the Seasons, or, as Homer and Ovid mention, to Oceanus and Tethys. Juno was devoured by Saturn, according to some mythologists; and, according to Apollodorus, she was again restored to the world, by means of a potion which Metis gave to Saturn. Jupiter was not insensible to her charms, and proposed to marry her, and the nuptials of Jupiter and Juno were celebrated with the greatest solemnity: the gods, all mankind, and all the brute creation attended. By her marriage with Jupiter, Juno became the queen of all the gods, and mistress of heaven and earth. Her conjugal happiness, however, was frequently disturbed by the numerous amours of her husband, and she showed herself jealous and inexorable in the highest degree. Juno had some children by Jupiter: according to Hesiod, she was mother of Mars, Hebe, and Ilithya, or Lucina, and, besides these, she brought forth Vulcan. According to others, it was not Vulcan, but Mars or Hebe that she brought forth.

Fig. 1462. — JUNO.

The repeated debaucheries of Jupiter at last provoked Juno to such a degree, that she retired to Eubœa, resolved to forsake him forever. Jupiter, however, proposed a reconciliation, which was soon dissolved by new offences. Jupiter punished the cruelties which she had exercised upon Hercules, by suspending her from the heavens by a golden chain, and Vulcan was expelled from heaven by his father, for assisting his mother. The worship of Juno was universal, and even more so than that of Jupiter, according to some authors. Her sacrifices were offered with the greatest solemnity. She was worshipped chiefly at Argos, Samos, Carthage, and afterwards at Rome. Among the birds, the hawk, the goose, and particularly the peacock, often called the bird of Juno, were sacred to her; and the dittany, the poppy, and the lily were her favorite flowers. As Juno's power was extended over all the gods, she had the privilege of hurling the thunder of Jupiter when she pleased. Her temples were numerous, the most famous of which were at Argos and Olympia. The surnames of Juno are various; they are derived either from the functions or things over which she presided, or from the places where her worship was established. She was the goddess of all power and empire, and she was also the patroness of riches. She was represented sitting on a throne, with a diadem on her head and a golden sceptre in her right hand. Some peacocks generally sat by her, and a cuckoo often perched on her sceptre; while Iris, behind her, displayed the thousand colors of her beautiful rainbow. The Roman consuls, when they entered upon office, were always obliged to offer her a solemn sacrifice. The Juno of the Romans was called Matrona or Romana.

(*Astron.*) One of the asteroids, (*q. v.*) It was discovered by a German astronomer, Herr Harding, of Lilienthal, on Sept. 1, 1804. It holds the third place among the asteroids in order of discovery, and the fourth in point of size, being 112 miles in diameter. Its mean distance from the sun is about 253,526,000 miles, and it accomplishes its revolution around that body in 4 years and 132 days.

Juno'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, family *Nymphalidæ*, containing the Lavinia Butterfly, common in the Southern States. The wings are dark-brown above, each with a large and a small eye-like spot on both sides; the fore-wings have two orange-red spots near the middle of the front margin, and a whitish band encircling the eye-lined margin.

Jun'ot, ANDOCHE, duke of Abrantes, a distinguished French general, was born in 1771, and entered the army, as a volunteer, in 1791. He first attracted the notice of Bonaparte by his coolness and courage when serving as a lieutenant at the siege of Toulon. Bonaparte at once made him his aid-de-camp. He took part in the campaigns of Italy and Egypt, and became general in 1801. A few years later he was made colonel-general of hussars, and appointed to the command of Paris. In 1806, he was placed at the head of the army in Portugal, where he remained two years, and was honored with his ducal title; but being defeated at the battle of Vimiera by Sir Arthur Wellesley (the duke of Wellington), he was compelled to capitulate. He subsequently served in Spain, and was made governor of the Illyrian provinces. D. 1813. His wife was the celebrated duchess of ABRANTES, *q. v.*

Jun'ta, *n.*; *pl.* JUNTAS. [Sp., from Lat. *junctus*, from *jungo*, to join.] A term applied in Spain to legislative assemblies or administrative councils. In the Middle Ages, the assemblies of the representatives of the nation without any preliminary call of the monarch were termed *juntas*. It was sometimes, also, used as synonymous with Cortes. In 1800, Napoleon summoned together 150 representatives of the nation, under the name of *J.*, for the adoption of a constitution which he wished to establish. After the insurrection, a new *J* was formed, composed of the principal leaders of the insurrection, and numbering 44 members; besides which there was, in every province not subjugated by the French, a provincial *J.* subordinate to it.

Jun'to, *n.* [Sp. *junta*; It. *giunto*, from Lat. *junctus*.] A meeting or collection of men joined together for secret deliberation and intrigue for party purposes; a cabal; a faction; as, "a *junto* of petty tyrants." — *South.*

Jupe, *n.* The same as JUPON, *q. v.*

Ju'piter. [Contracted from *Jovis pater* = *Dei pater*, father, or lord, of heaven.] (*Myth.*) The Latin name of the Greek ZEUS, the supreme god of the heathens — called *Optimus*, because of the benefits he conferred on the world, and *Maximus*, from the universality of his power — was the son of Saturn and Ops, and twin-born with Juno. His father, Saturn, when he received the sovereignty of the universe from the Titans, was pledged never to rear male heirs, and consequently, as the most effectual way to prevent any after-dispute on that point, or rivalry with himself by troublesome adult sons, insisted upon Ops bringing him all the male children the moment they were born, and these he at once in true cannibal fashion devoured. Ops, however, contrived to secrete Jupiter, and giving her husband a stone to digest instead of a child, dispatched the celestial heir to the island of Crete, where, in a cave on Mount Ida, he was reared on goat's-milk. Emboldened by the success of her finesse with regard to Jupiter, Ops contrived to save some more of her children, till the Titans, discovering the fact and breach of contract, deposed and imprisoned the really innocent Saturn. By this time, however, Jupiter had grown sufficiently strong to wage war on the Titans, to release his father, and ultimately to grasp and wield the omnipotent thunder himself; and having espoused Juno as his consort of the universe, gave the sovereignty of the seas to his brother Neptune, and of the infernal regions to his other brother Pluto; and as his father Saturn was troubled with ambitious projects, and had a strong opinion on the priority of his claim to the thunder over that of his sons, Jupiter significantly despatched him to earth, where, in the kingdom of Latium, in Italy, the deposed Saturn is reported to have taken up his residence. The grossly immoral conduct of Jupiter led to perpetual dissensions among the august synod —Juno forever proclaiming her wrongs with angry and vehement utterance; but all to little purpose, Jupiter appearing, by the mythology, to have retained to the last his extremely susceptible nature. The worship of Jupiter was universal, though his name varied with the country or people who sacrificed to him. Thus, in Syria or Babylon he was worshipped as Belus, in Egypt as Osiris, and in Northern Africa and Libya under the name of Ammon, or Jupiter Ammon; the inhabitants of the ancient world, as Gibbon says, "approaching with the same external reverence and the same inward contempt the altars of the Libyan, the Olympian, and the Capitoline Jupiter." The surnames of Jupiter were as numerous as his attributes or functions; he is generally represented seated on a golden throne, holding in a raised hand the thunderbolts ready to launch, and in the other a sceptre, having an eagle with expanded wings at his feet. The oak was sacred to Jupiter, because he first taught mankind to feed on acorns. The authority of Jupiter was universal, all powers in and under the earth, as well as in the skies, being subservient to his mandates, the Fates alone excepted.

Fig. 1463. — JUPITER.

(*Astron.*) The sixth of the greater or primary planets, reckoning them in order from the sun, and including the planet Vulcan, which was discovered between Mercury and the sun, in 1859. It is the largest of all the heavenly bodies in our solar system, with the exception of the sun itself. Its diameter is calculated to be about 90,750 miles, while its mean density is about one-fourth of that of the earth, or 1·42 when compared with the density of an equal bulk of water represented by unity. The shape of the planet is that of an oblate spheroid; its polar diameter, or the length of its axis of revolution, being 85,300 miles, which is, to its equatorial diameter very nearly in the proportion of 16 to 17. The mean distance [illegible] in the sun is calculated to be [illegible] and it accomplishes its revolution about

Fig. 1464. — TELESCOPIC VIEW OF JUPITER.

its own axis in 9 hours 55 minutes, and its revolution around the sun in 11 years 317 days. The inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic is about 1° 19′, while the inclination of its equator to the ecliptic is 3° 5′ 30″. Cassini was the first who ascertained the length of the time in which Jupiter performs a complete revolution about its axis; but Hooke first discovered the fact of the actual relation of the planet. When viewed through a telescope, the planet seems to be surrounded by several narrow bands or belts of a dark color, which are parallel to each other and its equator. Astronomers differ as to the cause of this singular appearance; but it is supposed to arise from the presence of dense masses of cloud about the planet. Jupiter is accompanied by four satellites or moons, which revolve about it in the same manner as the moon revolves about the earth. The following table shows the approximate time of revolution of each satellite about the planet, with its distance from the planet and its diameter in miles:

Satellites.	*Period of Revolution.* Days.	Hours.	*Mean Distance.* Miles.	*Diameter.* Miles.
1	1	18·466	272,250	2,430
2	3	13·233	435,600	2,180
3	7	3·710	694,250	3,560
4	16	16·533	1,225,125	3,045

All the satellites, with the exception of the fourth, suffer an eclipse in each revolution around the planet. The eclipses of the satellites of Jupiter, especially of the first, afford the means of determining the longitude of any place on the earth's surface, and the time at which any eclipse of Jupiter's satellites commences is consequently registered in the *Nautical Almanac* for the guidance of sailors, the time named therein being the hour at which the eclipse would commence at Greenwich, if visible there. Now at whatever parts of the earth these eclipses are visible, they are always seen by observers at exactly the same moment of time, in consequence of the great distance of Jupiter from the earth. The observer, wherever he may be, has merely to note the exact time at which the eclipse commences when viewed from his position, and then refer to the *Nautical Almanac* to ascertain the time at which it commences at Greenwich. The difference between the times when reduced to degrees and minutes, an hour of time corresponding to 15 degrees of space, will show the longitude of the observer's position, which will be east of Greenwich if the time when he observes the commencement of the eclipse be later than at Greenwich, and west of that place if it be earlier. Thus, if the commencement of the eclipse of a satellite of Jupiter be 8 P. M., according to Greenwich time, the time of immersion to an observer 15° E. of Greenwich will be 9 P. M., and to an observer 15° W. of that place it will be 7 P. M.

Jupon', Juppon', Jupe, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *jupon*.] A closely-fitting surcoat formerly worn over a suit of armor.

"Some wore a breast-plate and a light *jupon*." — *Dryden.*

—A woman's petticoat; a corset; a jump.

Ju'ra, a frontier dept. of France, region of the E., formerly included in prov. Franche Comté, between Lat. 46° 16′ and 47° 18′ N., and Lon. 5° 19′ and 6° 12′ E., having N. Haute Saône, E. Doubs and a part of Switzerland, S. Ain, and W. Saône-et-Loire and Côte d'Or. Length, N.W. to S.E., 70 m. — *Area*, 499,401 hectares. More than two-thirds of the surface, principally in the S. and E., is covered with mountain ranges belonging to the Jura system, the principal summit of which, the Reculet, 5,633 feet high, is in this department. — *Rivers.* Numerous; the chief are the Doubs and Ain. Lakes and marshes are also numerous. — *Soil.* Various. — *Prod.* Wheat and other cereals, wine, and dairy produce. Horses, sheep, and cattle are reared in large numbers. — *Min.* Iron, marble, alabaster, gypsum, lead, coal, and copper. Mining operations are, however, little attended to. — *Manuf.* Iron, paper, cotton, and linen fabrics, chamois, and other kinds of leather, glue, mineral acids, statuary, &c. This dept. is divided into 4 arrond. — *Chief towns.* Lons-le-Saulnier (the cap.), Dôle, Poligny, and St. Claude. — *Pop.* 298,477.

Ju'ra, a river of Russia, in the govt. of Wilna, rising near Ratova, and after a course of 75 m., falling into the Niemen, above Tilsit.

Ju'ra, one of the Hebrides, or W. islands of Scotland, lying off the coast of co. Argyle, having the island of Islay on the S.W.; Lat. 56° 2′ N., Lon. 5° 51′ W. It is 27 m. long, and 5 broad. A ridge of bleak and rugged mountains traverses the island, its highest peak, called the Paps of Jura, attaining an elevation of 2,700 feet. The inhabitants live on the E. side, where the coast is level. *Prod.* Oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. *Pop.* 2,500.

Ju'ra Mountains, a chain of Central Europe, usually classed with the Alpine system, and including the ranges of W. Switzerland, and those between the Lake of Geneva, the Rhone, the Saône, and the Doubs. The range commonly thus designated has a length of about 160 m., with an average breadth of 30 m., commencing S. on the banks of the Rhone, and running N.E. to the junction of the Rhine and Aar; but connected mountains of analogous composition run N. through Suabia and Franconia, and S.W. along the right back of the Rhone to the vicinity of Narbonne, so that the Jura range, in its most extended sense, has a length of about 600 m. The Swiss Jura consists of several long, parallel chains, inclosing narrow, longitudinal valleys, such as the Val de Joux, the Val Travers, &c. Transverse valleys, similar to those of the main Alpine system, are of rare occurrence, and the range throws off only one lateral spur, viz., the chain of Mont Jorat passing between the lakes of Geneva and Neufchâtel, and joining the Bernese Alps. The slope is abrupt on the Swiss side, but more gentle towards France: and the ridge, as seen from a distance, presents a regular undulating line, with rounded, dome-like summits, contrasting strongly with the abrupt crags and towering peaks of the Alps. The culminating point of the chain, *le Reculet*, is 5,633 feet above sea-level, and the roads across the ridge have an elevation varying from 2,600 to 3,500 feet. The geological constitution of these mountains is limestone of the Oölitic series, and the vegetation nearly resembles that of the Alps.

Ju'ral, *a.* Ilelating or belonging to natural right (R.)

Juras'sic Rocks. (*Geol.*) The limestones and other deposits of the Jura, belonging to the middle secondary period, offer the nearest analogues to the typical oölitic series of England, and thus the part of the geological sequence called *oölitic* (from the prevalence of a particular variety of limestone) is there designated *Jurassic*, the oölite being often absent. A large part of the Alpine chain consists of rocks of the Jurassic period. — See Oolitic System.

Ju'rat, *n.* A magistrats in some corporations; — an alderman. (Eng. and R.)

Jurid'ic, or **Jurid'ical,** *a.* [Lat. *juridicus* — *jus, juris*, justice, and *dico*, to administer.] Ilelating to the administration of justice: acting in the distribution of justice; pertaining to a judge.

—Used in courts of law or tribunals of justice.

Juridical Days. (*Law.*) Days on which courts of justice can be lawfully holden.

Jurid'ically, *adv.* According to forms of law or proceedings in tribunals of justice; with legal authority.

Ju'ris-con'sult, *n.* One who gives his opinion in cases of law; a jurist.

Jurisdic'tion, *n.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *jurisdiction*; Lat. *jurisdictio*. See Juratoic.] The legal power or authority of doing justice in cases of complaint; the power of executing the laws and distributing justice. — The power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority. — The limit within which power may be exercised.

Jurisdic'tional, *a.* Pertaining or relating to jurisdiction: as, *jurisdictional* privileges.

Jurisdic'tive, *a.* Possessing jurisdiction.

Jurispru'dence, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *jurisprudentia* — *jus, juris*, law, and *prudentia*, knowledge of, or skill in. See Prudent.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community, necessary for the due administration of justice.

Jurispru'dent, *a.* [Lat. *jus, juris*, and *prudens*, learned.] Comprehending law.

—*n.* A person learned in the law; a juris-consult.

Jurisprudeu'tial, *a.* Belonging to jurisprudence.

Ju'rist, *n.* [Fr. *juriste*, from Lat. *jus, juris*, law.] A man who professes the science of law; one versed in the law, or, more particularly, in the civil law; a civilian. — One versed in the law of nations, or who writes on the subject.

Juris'tic, or **Juris'tical,** *a.* Belonging to a jurist or to jurisprudence. (R.)

Ju'ror, *n.* [Fr. *juré*; late Lat. *jurator*, from *juro, juratus*, to swear.] (*Law.*) One who serves on a jury.

"I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*." — *Shaks.*

—In England, the name applied to a member of a committee appointed to decide on the merits of articles exhibited by public competition, and adjudge premiums or prizes therefor.

Juruena, (*zhoo-roo-a'na,*) a considerable river of Brazil, rises about 50 m. N.E. of Matto Grosso, and flows N. to Tapjos.

Ju'ry, *n.* [Fr. See Juror.] (*Law.*) A body of men who are sworn to declare the facts of a case as they are delivered from the evidence placed before them. The origin of this venerable institution of the common law is lost in the obscurity of the Middle Ages. Antiquaries trace it back to an early period of English history; but if known to the Saxons, it must have existed in a very crude form, and may have been derived by them from the mode of administering justice by the peers of litigant parties, under the feudal institutions of France, Germany, and the more northern nations of Europe. The ancient ordeals of red-hot iron and boiling water, practised by the Anglo-Saxons to test the innocence of a party accused of crime, gradually gave way to the wager of battle, in the days of the Normans; while this latter mode of trial disappeared in civil cases in the 13th century, when Henry II. introduced into the assizes a trial by jury. It is referred to in Magna Charta as an institution existing in England at that time; and its subsequent history is well known. Trial by jury is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, in all criminal cases except upon impeachment, and in all suits at common law where the subject-matter of the controversy exceeds $20 in value. The right to such a trial is also inserted in many of our State constitutions. — *A common jury* is one drawn in the usual and regular manner. — *A grand jury* is a body organized for certain preliminary purposes. — *A special jury* is one selected by the mutual assistance of the parties. This is granted in some cases upon motion and cause shown, under various local provisions. — The number of jurors must be 12, who must possess the qualifications which may be prescribed by statute, must be free from any bias caused by relationship to the parties or interest in the matter in dispute, and in criminal cases must not have formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. — The selection of jurors is to be made impartially; and elaborate provisions are made to secure this impartiality. In general, a sufficient number are selected, from among the qualified citizens of the county or district, by the sheriff, or similar executive officer of the court, and, in case of his disqualification, by the coroner, or in some cases by still other designated persons. From among these the requisite number is selected at the time of trial, to whom objection may be made by the parties. — The province of the jury is to determine the truth of the facts in dispute in civil cases, and the guilt or innocence of the person accused in criminal cases. If they go beyond their province, their verdict may be set aside. — Qualified persons may be compelled to serve as jurors under penalties prescribed by law. — *Bouvier.*

—In England, a committee appointed to award prizes, &c., at a public exhibition.

Jury of Inquest. A jury impanelled to inquire into the cause or causes of violent or sudden death. (Called, in England, *Coroner's jury.*)

Ju'ry-box, *n.* The place where the jury sits during the trial of a cause.

Ju'ry-man, *n.*; *pl.* Jury-men. One who is impanelled on a jury; a juror.

Ju'ry-mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary mast substituted for one carried or cut away in a storm or engagement.

Ju'ry-rigged, *a.* (*Naut.*) Fitted with temporary rigging, as a ship.

Ju'ry-rudder, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary rudder improvised to meet an emergency.

Jus, *n.* [Lat.] A word frequently used in Law and Medicine. It admits of several significations, the chief of which are — that which is right or conformable to law; also the obligation which the law imposes; also, a man's privileges, whether singularly or collectively; it means likewise the power which originates from the law, as well as the place where justice is administered.

Jus quiri'tium (*Roman Hist.*) signified the fullest enjoyment of a Roman citizen of the right of security; of personal liberty, of registration on the list of property, of participation in the service of the legion, in public honors, of the right of suffrage, &c.

Jus'si, *n.* A peculiar kind of fibre brought from Manilla, of which dresses are made.

Jussieu, Antoine de, (*zhoos'se-u(r,*) a French botanist and physician, B. at Lyons, 1688. After travelling over Europe, he settled at Paris, where he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and professor of Botany in the Royal Garden. He enriched the memoirs of the French Academy with several valuable papers on botany and mineralogy, the result of observations made during his travels. He also wrote the appendix to Tournefort's *Institutions of Botany*, and abridged Barrelier's work upon the Plants of France, Spain, and Italy; he was likewise the author of a *Discourse upon the Progress of Botany.* D. 1758.

Jussieu, Bernard de, brother of the above, B. at Lyons, 1699. He distinguished himself as an able physician and botanist. He became professor and demonstrator in the Royal Garden, and was chosen a member of the French Academy of Sciences, and of several foreign societies. He published an edition of Tournefort's "History of Plants in the Environs of Paris," and was the author of a book entitled *The Friend of Humanity; or, the Advice of a Good Citizen to the Nation.* D. at Paris, 1777.

Jussieu, Joseph de, brother of the preceding, B. at Lyons, 1704, was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, and accompanied Condamine to Peru in 1735. He was not only a good naturalist and physician, but an excellent engineer. He published a journal of his voyages. D. 1779.

Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de, a celebrated botanist, nephew of the preceding, B. at Lyons, 1740, was the greatest philosopher of his family, and author of the *Natural System of Botany.* He went to Paris in 1765, to complete his studies, under the direction of his uncle Bernard. In 1770 he took the degree of doctor of medicine, and was soon afterwards chosen professor of botany in the Royal Garden. In 1789 he published his great work, the *Genera Plantarum*, in which, for the first time, the whole vegetable kingdom was arranged according to a natural classification. He subsequently filled many important scientific posts in Paris, and continued till his eighty-eighth year to dictate valuable memoirs on the science of botany. The great work of Jussieu, in an improved and amended form, is one of the chief text-books on botany, not only in France but in England. D. at Paris, 1836.

Jussieu, Adrien de, son of the above, B. at Paris, 1797, was educated for the medical profession, but devoted himself to the science which his father had so greatly benefited. In 1826 he succeeded his father as professor of botany; and, although he wrote no large work on the science, he contributed a great number of valuable memoirs relative to it to the scientific annals of France. He also contributed to the "Natural History" of Milne-Edwards. He was a member, and afterwards president, of the French Academy of Sciences. D. 1853.

Just, *a.* [Fr. *juste*; Lat. *justus*, from *jus, juris*, law, right, justice.] Keeping or observing the rules or law of right; founded on justice; conformed to justice or right; equitable; right; lawful; rightful; conformed to the laws of God; influenced by a regard to the laws of God; righteous; upright; religious; honest; conforming exactly to the laws, and to principles of rectitude; conformed to the rules of justice; doing equal justice; true; — applied equally to persons or things. — Conformed to truth and propriety; exact; accurate; regular; normal; proper; orderly; applied to a true or faithful standard; due; regular.

"He was a comely personage a little above *just* stature."—*Bacon.*

—*adv.* Exactly; precisely; accurately; nicely; closely; near, or nearly in place; near, or nearly in time; almost; merely.

"*Just* as the twig is bent the tree 's inclined."—*Pope.*

But just: barely; narrowly; scarcely; with nothing to spare; as, he was *but just* in time to catch the train.

Just now: a little while ago; a few moments back; as, we met with them *just now.*

Just, *n.* and *v.n.* See Joust.

Just, (St.,) (*zhōōst,*) a monastery in Estremadura, Spain, whither Charles V. retired after abdicating the crown in favor of his son Philip.

Just, (St.,) a town of England, co. Cornwall, near Land's End. It is about 1 m. from Cape Cornwall, and consists principally of miners engaged in copper mines. *Pop.* About 8,000.

Just, (St.,) Louis Antoine de, a French author and revolutionist, B. in Nivernais, in 1767. He early embarked upon the paths of literature, and when the revolution broke out became one of its most fiery advocates. Able, accomplished, and rigidly correct in his habits, *St. J.* speedily rose to eminence. In 1791, he brought out his *Esprit de la Revolution et de la Constitution de la France*, and in the following year was chosen representative of the dept. Aisne in the Convention. While in Paris, he was among those who sternly advocated, and voted for, the death of Louis XVI. *St. J.* played a conspicuous part in all the acrimonious debates which took place at this period between his own party and the Girondins. After the fall of the latter party, in June, 1793, *St. J.* became associated with Robespierre in the sanguinary republican govt. which followed; and *St. J.*'s name is identified with the hideous and indiscriminate bloodshed which marked the decrees of the Convention in the latter part of 1793, and beginning of 1794. On Feb. 19, in the latter year, *St J.* was chosen president of the Convention, and in this capacity drafted the report which sent his political opponents, Danton, Hebert, and others, to the scaffold. After the dawn of a reaction in popular feeling, and the final absorption of power by the moderate republican party, *St. J.* was seized, with his colleague Robespierre (*q. v.*), and guillotined, July 27, 1794.

Just-au-corps, (*zhŭst-o-kōr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A doublet; a close-fitting jacket.

Juste milieu, (*zhŭst mēl'yŭ.*) [Fr., happy mean, just medium.] (*French Pol.*) After the revolution of 1830, this term acquired a political signification, and came into very frequent use, because of the declaration of the organs of Louis Philippe, that the *juste milieu* was the only principle of government which could secure the welfare of France.

Jus'tice, (*jŭs'tis,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *justitia*, from *justus*, just, from *jus*, law, right.] Practical conformity to the laws, and to the principles of rectitude in the dealings of men with each other; the virtue which consists in giving to every one that which is his due; honesty; integrity in commerce or mutual intercourse.

"Poetic *Justice*, with her lifted scale." — *Pope.*

—Equal distribution of right in expressing opinions; fair representation of facts respecting merit or demerit; equity; impartiality. — Vindicative or just treatment; merited reward or punishment; dealing out of desert.

"Equal and exact *justice* to all men."—*Jefferson.*

—Conformity with right; equity; assertion of just due or title; as, the *justice* of a demand.

"Draw thy sword, that . . . thy arm may do thee *justice*." *Shaks.*

—[Fr. *justicier;* L. Lat. *justiciarius.*] A person commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies, and administer justice to individuals; a magistrate; as, a *justice* of the peace.

"The *Justice*, in fair round belly with good capon lin'd."—*Shaks.*

(*Law.*) *J.*, as opposed to equity, means merely doing what positive law requires, while equity is doing what is fair and right in the circumstances of each particular case. *J.* is not founded in law, as some assert, but in our idea of what is right; and laws are just or unjust in so far as they do, or do not, conform to that idea.

Jus'tice-Clerk, (Lord,) *n.* (*Scots Law.*) A judicial magistrate of Scotland, who holds the second place on the bench of judges.

Jus'tice-Gen'eral, (Lord,) *n.* (*Scots Law.*) The principal of the Scottish law-judges. He is also termed *Lord President of the High Court of Session.*

Justice of the Peace. (*Law.*) A public officer invested with judicial powers for the purpose of preventing breaches of the peace, and bringing to punishment those who have violated the law.—These officers, under the Constitution of the United States, and some of the States, are appointed by the executive: in others, they are elected by the people, and commissioned by the executive. In some States they hold their office during good behavior; in others, for a limited period.—At common law, justices of the peace have a double power in relation to the arrest of wrong-doers; when a felony or breach of the peace has been committed in their presence, they may personally arrest the offender, or command others to do so, and, in order to prevent the riotous consequences of a tumultuous assembly, they may command others to arrest affrayers when the affray has been committed in their presence. If a magistrate be not present when a crime is committed, before he can take a step to arrest the offender, an oath or affirmation must be made, by some person cognizant of the fact, that the offence has been committed, and that the person charged is the offender, or there is probable cause to believe that he has committed the offence.—The Constitution of the United States directs that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." (*Amend.* IV.) After his arrest, the person charged is brought before the justice of the peace, and after a hearing he is discharged, held to bail to answer to the complaint, or, for want of bail, committed to prison.—In some, perhaps all, of the U. States, justices of the peace have jurisdiction in civil cases given to them by local regulations. In Pennsylvania, their jurisdiction in cases of contracts, express or implied, extends to $100.—*Bouvier.*

Jus'ticeship, *n.* The office or dignity of a justice.

Justiciable, (*jus-tish'i-a-bl,*) *a.* That may be examined in courts of justice.

Justiciar, (*jus-tish'i-ar.*) **Justi'ciary,** *n.* [L. Lat. *justiciarius,* from *justitia,* justice.] One who administers justice; a justice; a judge.

High Court of Justiciary. (*Scots Law.*) The supreme court of criminal judicature.

Jus'ticoat, *n.* [Fr. *just-au-corps.*] A close-fitting, sleeved vest.

Jus'tifiable, *a.* That may be justified or proved to be just; that may be vindicated on principles of law, reason, rectitude, or propriety; defensible; warrantable; excusable; as, *justifiable* homicide.

Jus'tifiableness, *n.* Rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Jus'tifiably, *adv.* In a manner permitting vindication or justification; rightly; equitably.

Justifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *justificatio.*] The act or process of justifying; a demonstration of conformity to law, propriety, or right; vindication; as, his conduct admits of no *justification.*

—State of being justified or vindicated; absolution.

(*Law.*) The declaring or pronouncing a person just or righteous, according to law.

(*Theol.*) In Protestant theology, it expresses an act of Divine favor whereby a sinner is absolved from the penalty of his sins, and accepted as righteous, not on account of anything in himself, but on account of the righteousness of Christ imputed to him. In the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, *J.* is considered not purely as a forensic act, or act of acquittal, but, further, as an infusion of personal righteousness, and as hence equivalent to what Protestants specially call *sanctification.*

Justif'icative, *a.* Having power to justify; justificatory; vindicating.

Jus'tificator, *n.* One who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.—One who absolves from merited punishment.

Justif'icatory, *a.* Tending to justify; vindicatory; defensory; justificative.

Jus'tifier, *n.* One who justifies; a vindicator; one who supports or defends.

—He who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

Jus'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *justifier;* Lat. *justifico—justus,* just, and *facio,* to make.] To render just; to prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate, as a right; to defend or maintain.

"Unless the oppression is so extreme as to *justify* revolution, it would not *justify* the evil of breaking up a government."
Everett.

—To pardon and clear from guilt; to absolve; to acquit; to exculpate.

"I cannot *justify* whom the law condemns."—*Shaks.*

(*Theol.*) To accept as just or righteous, on account of the Saviour's merits.

—*v. n.* (*Printing.*) To adjust so as to make an even surface, or true line; —said of type.

Jus'tin I., (Flavius Anicius Justinus,) a Byzantine emperor, b. 450 A. D. He rose to the rank of general from being a private soldier, before which he was a swineherd. The soldiers of the Prætorian band forced him to accept the imperial dignity on the death of Anastasius, in 518. He recalled the bishops who had been banished by the Arians, and published several severe edicts against that sect. Hearing of the destruction of Antioch by an earthquake, he laid aside the imperial robes, clothed himself in sackcloth, and passed several days in fasting and prayer, to avoid divine judgment. He rebuilt that city, and other places which were destroyed by the same calamity. D. 527.

Justin II. was the nephew of, and succeeded Justinian I. in 565. He caused his cousin Justinus to be strangled, and put to death some of his senators from a suspicion of their being disaffected. He made war against Chosroes, king of Persia, who, being defeated at the head of a numerous army, was obliged to sue for peace. *J.* married Sophia, niece of Theodora, wife of the emperor Justinianus, a woman of high spirit, who, taking advantage of her husband's weakness, governed the empire in conjunction with Tiberius. D. 578.

Jus'tin, a Latin historian of the 2d century, who made an abridgment of the *Universal History* written by Trogus Pompeius. This work remains, but the original is lost.

Jus'tin (St.), or Justin Martyr, a Christian apologist of the 2d century, was a native of Sichem, in Samaria. He was carefully trained in the schools of Greek philosophy, but was converted to the Christian faith when about 30 years of age. A persecution breaking out against the Christians, under Antoninus, Justin presented to that emperor an admirable apology in their behalf, which had the desired effect. He afterwards addressed another apology to Marcus Aurelius, in which he defended the Christians against the calumnies of Crescens, a Cynic philosopher. For this, and his neglect of Pagan worship, he was condemned to be scourged, and then beheaded, which sentence was put in execution A. D. 165, in the 75th year of his age.

Justin'ian I., (Flavius Anicius Justinianus,) a Byzantine emperor, b. 482 or 483, succeeded his uncle Justin I. in 527. Some months before the death of his uncle, Justinian had persuaded him to consent to his marriage with Theodora, a well-known actress and courtesan, who was created Augusta, and crowned the same day as her husband. About the same time, Belisarius, the friend and future general of the new emperor, was married to Antonina, a professional companion of Theodora; and to the intrigues and jealousies stirred up by these two women is to be attributed the principal part of the untoward circumstances which have cast a stain on the personal character of *J.* The political events of his reign may be summed up in the wars of Belisarius and the eunuch Narses, who obtained splendid successes over the Persians in the East, and the Vandals and Goths in Italy, and in the terrible sedition which broke out in Constantinople in 532, and was extinguished in the blood of thirty thousand persons. In the latter case, *J.* would have fled from his capital, and in all probability have lost his crown, but for the courage and talents of Theodora, whose vices were gilded by some of the rare qualities befitting an empress. The glory of his reign is the famous digest of the Roman law, known generally as the *Justinian Code,* which was compiled out of the Gregorian, Theodoriac, and Hermogenian codes, by ten of the ablest lawyers of the empire, under the guiding genius of the jurisconsult Tribonian. Their labors consist —1, of the "Statute Law," or Justinian Code, properly so called; 2 the "Pandects," a digest of the decisions and opinions of former magistrates and lawyers,—these two compilations consisted of matter that lay scattered through more than two thousand volumes, now reduced to fifty; 3, the "Institutes," an abridgment in four books, containing the substance of all the laws in an elementary form; 4, the laws of modern date, including *J.*'s own edicts, collected into one volume, and called the "New Code." These labors, which a Cæsar had not been able to accomplish, were completed by the year 541; and we can only lament that Christianity was not in its prime at that epoch, whereby the spirit of natural right and equity had been infused into them, in place of the dogmas of authority. Besides this important work of imperial reform, *J.* was a great builder and engineer, and works of public utility were kept constantly in progress in all parts of the empire. He was remarkable for temperance and chastity, and not less so for his great learning and diligent application to business; but his religious bigotry, and his weakness in the hands of Theodora, marred all his good qualities. D. 565.

Justinian II., surnamed *Rhinotmetus,* became emperor of the East on the death of his father, Constantine, 686, when he was about sixteen years of age. He was deposed and banished for his cruelty, by his general, Leontius, 695; regained his throne ten years afterwards, and, exhibiting the same ferocious disposition, was assassinated, 711.

Justin'ian, *a.* Relating or belonging to the laws established by the Roman emperor Justinian.

Justinian Code. See Justinian I., and Pandects.

Justle, (*jŭs'l,*) *v. n.* and *n.* Same as Jostle, *q. v.*

Just'ly, *adv.* [See Just.] In a just or equitable manner; conformably with right, truth, law, justice, or propriety; honestly; fairly; impartially; accurately; fitly; exactly.

"Nothing can *justly* be despised, that cannot *justly* be blamed."
South.

Just'ness, *n.* Quality of being just; justice; uprightness; equity; accuracy; exactness; conformity to some standard of correctness or propriety; correctness; propriety; fitness.

Jut, *v. n.* [Corrupted from Jet, *q. v.*] To project outward; to shoot forward, or in advance of the main body.

"Broke by the *jutting* land on either side."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* A projection; a part of a body more prominent than the rest.

Ju'tay, in S. America. See Hyutany.

Jute, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Corchorus.

Jut'erbogk, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the river Nuthe, 27 m. S. of Potsdam. It has considerable wool and flax markets, also manufactures of woollen cloth and linens. *Pop.* 7,000.

Jutes, *n. pl.* An ancient people of Germany, who belonged to the Gothic race, and gave name to Jutland.

Jut'land, a large prov. of Denmark, formerly comprising the whole continental portion of the Danish dominions, but which is now restricted to the part of the peninsula belonging to Denmark to the N. of Schleswig, extending from about 55½° to nearly 58° N. Lat., being about 170 m. in length, and from 60 to 80 in breadth. *Area,* 9,500 sq. m. The prov. is of an oblong form, with the addition of a triangle toward the N. *Surface.* Generally flat, and much broken by indentations of the sea. *Soil.* Various. *Prod.* Rye, oats, buckwheat, and dairy produce. Cattle, horses, and hogs are extensively reared and exported. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Cap.* Aarhuus. *Hist. J.* is supposed to have been originally the country of the *Cimbri,* (q. v.) Later, its inhabitants, known as *Jutes,* shared in the Saxon invasion of England, and subsequently formed part of the Saxon alliance against Charlemagne, and, under the denomination of Normans (Northmen), frequently ravaged the N.W. coasts of Germany and France, ultimately establishing a colony in the last named country. *Pop.* 734,935.

Jut'lander, or **Jute,** *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or naturalized inhabitant of Jutland.

Jut'landish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or having reference to Jutland, or to its people.

Jut'tingly, *adv.* In a projecting manner; prominently.

Jut'ty, *n.* A projection in a building, rock, &c.; also, a pier, mole, or jetty.

Jut'-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window projecting in advance of the main surface of a building.

Ju'venal, Decius Junius, a Roman poet and satirist, was born probably at Aquinum in Campania, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius. He studied rhetoric under the most celebrated masters, and is said to have become an eminent pleader. His first essay as a poetical satirist was directed against the player Paris, and for repeated attacks of the same kind he is said to have been sent into an honorable kind of exile, by being made commander of a cohort at Pentapolis, on the borders of Egypt, in his 80th year. *J.* may be said to have been the last of the Roman poets, and as the bold and unflinching castigator of vice he stands without a rival. Good as are his intentions, however, and forcible as are his denunciations, the moral indelicacy of the age in which he lived renders these powerful satires too gross in their details for readers of the present day. English translations have been made by Dryden, Gifford, &c.

Juvenes'cence, *n.* A growing young.

Juvenes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *juvenescens.*] Reaching the age of youth; becoming young.

Ju'venile, *a.* [Lat. *juvenilis,* from *juvenis;* Sansk. *yuwan,* young. See Young.] Young; youthful; as, a *juvenile* appearance.—Relating, or belonging, or adapted to youth; as, *juvenile* play.

—*n.* A youth; a grown child; a young person.

Ju'venileness, Juvenil'ity, *n.* Youthfulness; youthful age.

—Airiness or levity of manner; the manners or customs of youth.

Juven'tas. (*Myth.*) A Roman goddess, who presided over youth and vigor. She is the same as the Hebe of the Greeks, and was represented as a beautiful nymph in variegated garments.

Ju'via, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Bethollatia excelsa,* (Fig. 347.)

Jux'on, William, an English prelate of great learning, was archbishop of Canterbury, and is now chiefly remembered for his fidelity to Charles I., whom he attended at the Isle of Wight, and whose last requests he received on the scaffold. He is the author of a sermon entitled, *The Subject's Sorrow, or Lamentation on the Death of Britain's Josiah, King Charles,* published in 1649; and *Some Considerations upon the Act of Uniformity,* 1662. D. 1663.

Juxtapos'it, *v. a.* To place in juxtaposition or close contiguity.

Juxtapos'ited, *a.* Placed in close contiguity or propinquity.

Juxtaposition, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *juxta,* and *positio.* See Position.] A placing or being set in a position of nearness or immediate contiguity.

"Parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition.*"—*Granville.*

Juzail', *n.* A kind of Afghan fire-arm, or fusil.

Jyne, (*jīn'or.*) (*Chronol.*) The eighth month of the Jewish year, corresponding, at the earliest, with our April; but it may be as late as May. It has only 29 days.

Jyhtpore, Jeytpore, (*jīt-por',*) a town of Hindostan, prov. of Allahabad, 20 m. from Sylhet; Lat. bet. 25° and 26° N., Lon. bet. 91° and 93° E. It contains the residence of a rajah. *Pop.* unascertained.

K.

K. This consonant, used in most ancient and modern languages, and the eleventh letter of the English alphabet, takes its derivation from the Greek *kappa*, equivalent to the Hebrew *koph*. In Latin, *k* occurs only in a few words, although it was frequently used in the same language as an abbreviation for words commencing with *c*; as, *K. T.*, for *capite tonsus*, &c. Although unknown to the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, *k* has in a great measure usurped in modern English c's place in words of Saxon origin. In the French alphabet, it is only used in words derived from foreign languages. *K*, or c hard, is designated a pure mute, being deficient in sound, if we except the peculiar sharpness of intonation it gives to the initial or final sound with which it is immediately associated. *K*, though termed the sharp mute of the guttural series (*k, g, ch, gh*), is more properly a palatal letter. When preceding a vowel, it has one invariable sound, analogous with that of c before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *kale, Koran, Kurd;* the two letters being sometimes interchangeable, as in German *Carl*, or *Karl*, Latin *kalendæ*, or *calendæ*. It was formerly the custom to supplement *c* with *k* in various words of Latin derivation, as in *musick, publick*, &c. This practice has long fallen into desuetude. As a numeral, it was employed to express 250; and with a stroke over it, thus, $\bar{K}$, 250,000.

"*K* quoque ducentos et quinquaginta docebit."

(*Chem.*) The symbol of *potassium*. — See KALI.

Kaaba, *n.* See CAABA.

Kaar'ta, a kingdom of W. Africa, of considerable extent, W. of Bambarra, and N.E. of Senegambia. It is mountainous, but well cultivated.

Kaat'erskill, in *New York*, a small stream, rising in the Catskill Mountains, and entering the Catskill Creek near its mouth.

Kab, *n.* A Hebrew dry-measure. — See CAB.

Ka'bah, a ruined city of Yucatan, about 2 m. S.E. of Uxmel.

Kab'ala, *n.* Same as CABALA, *q. v.*

Kabas'sou, or **Cabas'sou,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ARMADILLO.

Kaboh', *v. a.* See CABOB.

Kabruang, (*kab-roo-ang'*,) an island of the Malay archipelago, between Gilob and the Philippines; Lat. 3° 47′ N., Lon. 127° E. It is 20 m. in circumference.

Ka'bul, or **Kau'bul.** See CABUL.

Kabyles', *n. pl.* An aboriginal N. African people. — See BERBERS.

Ka'desh, KA'DESH-BAR'NEA, or EN-MISE'PAT. (*Script.*) The name of a fountain, city, and the desert around (*Ps.* xxix. 8), in the S. border of the Promised Land. It is said, in *Num.* xx. 65, to lie in the "uttermost border of Edom," and was probably situated beyond the great valley El-Arabah, S. of the Dead Sea. *K.* was twice visited by the Israelites in their wanderings, — once soon after they left Mount Sinai, and again 38 years after. At the first visit, the mission and return of the 12 spies took place, the rebellion of the people, and their presumptuous effort to enter Canaan by the pass Zephath, immediately N. of *K.* (*Num.* xiii., xiv.) At their second visit occurred the death of Miriam, the murmuring of the people for water, the miraculous supply, the sin of Aaron and Moses in smiting the rock, and the fruitless request for a passage through Edom. (*Num.* xx. 1–22.)

Ka'di, Kadias'ker, *n.* Same as CADI, *q. v.*

Ka'diak Island. See ALASKA.

Kadiehah, (*ka'di-sha,*) the first wife of Mohammed, who, at the period of her marriage with the prophet, was the widow of two husbands, and 40 years of age, Mahomet being only 25. She had four sons and four daughters by Mahomet, among the rest the beautiful Fatima. D. 628.

Kad'monites, *n.* (*Script.*) A tribe of Canaanites, who inhabited the Promised Land, E. of the Jordan, about Mount Hermon.

Kadom', a town of European Russia, govt. of Tambov, 230 m. S.W. from Moscow; *pop.* 6,000.

Kafas'son, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as KARDASSON.

Kaffa, CAF'FA, a seaport of European Russia, on the S.E. coast of the Crimea; Lat. 45° 1′ 37″ N., Lon. 35° 23′ 27″ E. This town, the ancient *Theodosia*, carried on a vast trade with the Athenians, and after undergoing many vicissitudes, fell, in the 13th cent., into the hands of the Genoese, who made it the chief seat of their power during the lengthened period of their ascendancy in the Euxine. In 1475, it was taken by the Turks, and some time afterwards, by the Russians, who have since retained it. Its port is safe and good. *Pop.* 8,338.

Kaffir, Ka'fir, or CAF'FRE, *n.* See CAFFRE.

Kaf'fle, *n.* Same as COFFLE, *q. v.*

Kaffra'ria. See CAFFRARIA.

Kafi'lah, *n.* In Africa, a caravan of travelling merchants.

Kaffris'tan, Kafflris'tan, or **Caffris'tan,** ["Country of the Kaffirs or infidels,"] a country of Central Asia, on the S. declivity of the Hindoo Coosh Mountains, forming part of the N. basin of Cabul; Lat. bet. 35° and 36° N., Lon. bet. 69° 20′ and 71° 20′ E.; *area*, 7,000 sq. m. The inhabitants differ from the neighboring tribes in their origin, language, creed, and complexion. In the latter, they bear a resemblance to Europeans. This state of isolation and independence is mainly owing to the natural strength of the region, which, though frequently invaded, has never been subdued. The soil is sufficiently fertile to render outside intercourse almost unnecessary. The inhabitants are very skilful workers in wood and metals. *Pop.* Unknown. The principal village is stated to be Canodaish, of about 500 houses.

Kaf'tan, *n.* See CAFTAN.

Kage, (*käj.*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A screened-in chantry-chapel.

Kagool', Kagoul', or **Kagul',** a lake of Russia, S.W. of the prov. of Bessarabia. *Greatest length*, 24 m.; *breadth*, about 9 m.

Ka'han, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Proboscis Monkey, *Nasalis larvatus*, or *Semnopithecus nasica*, a species of the Solemn Apes, the most grotesque in appearance of all the different species, the nose being of such a length and form as to present to the mind no other idea than that of a caricature. It is a large species, measuring two feet from the tip of the nose to the tail, which is more than two feet long. The face is of a brown color, marked with blue and red; the ears broad, thin, naked, and hid within the hair; the head is large, and covered with chestnut-colored hair; the whole body is also of a similar color, except that on the breast it approaches to orange. It is chiefly found in Cochin-China and Borneo; and is sometimes seen in large troops. It feeds only on fruits.

Fig. 1465. KAHAN, OR PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

Kaha'ni, *n.* In the Levant, a public notary.

Kahle's, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clarion co.

Kail, Kale, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of the cabbage. — See BORECOLE.

Kail'-yard, *n.* See KALE-YARD.

Kain, *n.* (*Scots Law.*) Poultry, &c., payable to a landlord as part of rent.

Kalouk, (*kai-ook',*) or **Gaiou'-Khan,** third grand khan of the Mongols, B. about A. D. 1205, was son of Oktai, and grandson of Jenghis-Khan. He completed the conquest of China, commenced by his father, but died suddenly in the midst of his victories. *K.* is called, among the sovereigns of China, Ting-Tsoung. D. 1248.

Kair'wan, or **Keer'wan,** a large city of N. Africa, regency Tunis, 85 m. S. of the city of Tunis; Lat. 35° 36′ N., Lon. 9° 57′ E. This is esteemed the second city in the regency, and is famous for its fabrication of yellow Morocco boots and slippers, the delicate dye of which it has hitherto been found impossible to equal. *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000.

Kaisari'ah, the modern name of CÆSAREA, *q. v.*

Kaisari'ah. [Anc. *Mazaca.*] A town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Karamania, on the Karasa, a tributary of the Euphrates, 135 m. S.E. of Angora; Lat. 38° 42′ N., Lon. 35° 20′ 20″ E. It is a considerable place, and the emporium of an extensive trade. Cotton is grown in great quantities in the vicinity. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics, and Morocco leather. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Kaiser, (*kī'ser,*) *n.* [Ger.; Lat. *Cæsar.*] The title borne by the emperors of Austria, as representatives of the old Roman emperors.

Kaiserslau'tern, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, pleasantly situated on the Lauter, 25 m. N.W. of Landau; *pop.* 8,000.

Kakabik'ka, a remarkable cataract of British N. America, in the Kamanatekwoya River, just before it enters Lake Superior. It has a fall of 130 feet over a mica-slate rock.

Ka'kapo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STRIGOPS.

Kak'ny River. See ALASKA.

Kak'odyl, Kak'odyle, Cac'odyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organo-metallic base, containing arsenic. It is prepared from its chloride by the action of zinc. It is a thin, transparent, colorless liquid, resembling arsenietted hydrogen in smell. It is very inflammable, and, when poured into oxygen, chlorine, or the air, it inflames. It boils at 338° Fahr., and crystallizes in large transparent square prisms when cooled down to 21° Fahr. It forms salts with the halogens and acids. It also forms an acid containing three equivalents of oxygen. This acid is peculiar as possessing no poisonous property, though containing nearly half its weight of arsenic. *Form.* C_4H_6As, or Kd.

K., Oxide of. When a mixture of equal weights of arsenious acid and dry acetate of potash is submitted to distillation, a heavy poisonous liquid is obtained, which has a most disgusting odor of garlic, and takes fire spontaneously when exposed to the air. This liquid, the oxide of kakodyl, has long been known under the names of *alcarsin* (arsenical alcohol), and *Cadet's fuming liquor*. *Form.* C_4H_6AsO.

Kak'oxene, Cakoxene, *n.* [Gr. *kakos*, bad, and *xuos*, guest.] (*Min.*) A native phosphate of iron, occasionally associated with the native oxides. So called, probably, in consequence of the injurious effect produced by the phosphorus which it contains, upon the iron being smelted from the ore with which it is found.

Kakoxenite, CAKOXENITE, *n.* (*Min.*) See KAKOXENE.

Kalah, (*ka'la.*) [Ar., a castle.] A prefix of numerous fortresses and villages of W. Asia.

Kalamai'ka, *n.* A favorite Hungarian dance.

Kalamazoo', in *Michigan*, a river rising in Calhoun co., and flowing a general W. and N.W. course through Kalamazoo co., enters Lake Michigan from Allegan co. *Length*, abt. 200 m.

—A S.W. co.: *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kalamazoo, Portage River of the Kalamazoo, Portage River of the St. Joseph, and Bear and Gull creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Kalamazoo. *Pop.* (1870) 32,068.

—A post-town and township, cap. of the above co., on the river of its own name, abt. 140 m. W. of Detroit. The town is handsomely located, well built, and increasing rapidly in population and importance. Kalamazoo College, under the direction of the Baptists, is here located. *Pop.* of township about 12,000.

Kal'amoo, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Eaton co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Kalat-kadi'ri, a strong fortress of Persia, in Khorassan, 58 m. N.E. of Meshed, and the principal stronghold of Nadir Shah.

Kalb, JOHN, BARON DE. See DE KALB.

Kal'be, Cal'be, a town of Prussian Saxony, govt. of Magdeburg, 18 miles S. of the latter city, on the river Saale. *Manuf.* Hosiery and woollens, paper, tobacco, and sugar. *Pop.* 7,500.

Kale, Kail, *n.* [A.S. *cawl*, colewort.] A kind of cabbage. See BORECOLE.

Kaleid'ophon, Kaleid'ophone, *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *phōnē*, sound.] An invention of Prof. Wheatstone's, in which a knob reflecting a point of light attached to a vibrating plate describes various beautiful curves corresponding with the musical notes produced by the vibrations. — *Brande.*

Kaleidoscope, (*kal-ī'dos-kope,*) *n.* [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeo*, to view.] An optical instrument, invented by Baptista Porta and Kircher, described by R. Bradley in 1717, and patented by Sir David Brewster in 1817, — which, by a particular arrangement of reflecting surfaces, presents to the eye an infinite variety of beautiful colors, and symmetrical combinations of images, — every change of the instrument affording a new and gorgeous picture. It is chiefly used as a toy, but is also useful in furnishing ideas to designers of patterns for paper-hangings, carpets, &c., and any woven or printed fabric in which symmetry of design is desirable. The simplest form of kaleidoscope consists of a cylinder of tin, in which two plain rectangular mirrors of polished metal, or of glass, having the back blackened, are fixed at such an angle of inclination to each other as may be obtained by dividing 360° by the numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, &c. The cylinder is covered at one end with a circular plate of metal, having a small hole in the centre, while a rim of metal is fitted over the other end, which is so constructed that two circular pieces of glass may be fixed in it, at a short distance from each other, having some pieces of colored glass, beads, lace, feathers, &c., in the space between them. The piece of glass that is placed at the extreme end of the cylinder should be ground glass, so that, while the light is admitted into the interior of the instrument, external objects may be prevented from becoming perceptible to the observer. An angle of 60° is perhaps the best angle of inclination for the mirrors, as it may be readily determined, and affords a sixfold repetition of the pattern, which presents a tolerably uniform appearance of color in all parts. If the angle of inclination be greater than 60°, the pattern will not be multiplied to so great an extent; but if less, although the pattern will be repeated a greater number of times, it will lose considerably in brilliancy, at and towards the part where the reflections of the pattern meet, by the frequency of the multiplication. In some kaleidoscopes, the mirrors are made trapezoidal in form, instead of rectangular, the broader ends being placed at the lower end of the tube. The principle of the kaleidoscope will be understood from the accompanying figure,

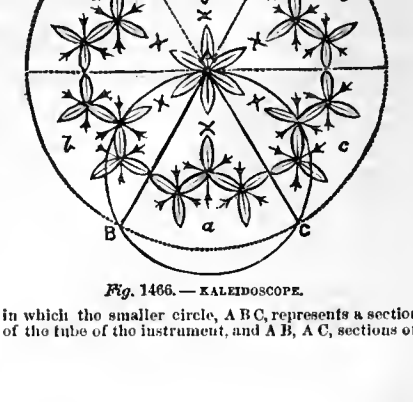


Fig. 1466. — KALEIDOSCOPE.

in which the smaller circle, A B C, represents a section of the tube of the instrument, and A B, A C, sections of

the mirrors, which are represented as inclined to each other at an angle of 60°. The objects in the space *a*, between the glasses, are seen directly by the eye; the part of the pattern in the space *b* is formed by the reflection of the objects in the space *a*, in the mirror A B; and the part *c*, by the reflection of the objects in the space *a*, in the mirror A C: these reflections are again mutually reflected by the opposite mirrors, and form the parts *d*, *e* of the pattern, while the images reflected in each mirror for the third time unite in the part *f*, so as to form a corresponding appearance to the other parts. It is manifest, that, unless the angle at which the mirrors are inclined be accurately determined, the reflections will not coincide, and the pattern will not be complete in the part *f*. Kaleidoscopes are made in which the angle of incidence of the mirrors may be varied at pleasure, and by the aid of a lamp and a system of lenses in connection with the instrument, the pattern may be projected on a screen, in an enlarged form, like the image thrown from a slide in a magic lantern. A pleasant effect of a similar nature, in which the images of the original object are multiplied, and produced in different directions, may be produced by fitting the edges of three, four, or six trapezoidal mirrors together, so as to form a hollow prism, and putting them into a tube, similar to that in which the two mirrors of the ordinary *K.* are inserted. Instruments of this kind, which were invented by Dr. Roget, are called *polycentral kaleidoscopes*. An instrument resembling the *K.* in its general principles, to which the name of *debuscope* has been given, was invented in Paris in 1860. It is used for forming patterns for calico-printing.

Kaleidoscop'ic, Kaleidoscop'ical, *a.* Pertaining to a kaleidoscope; variegated in appearance.

Kal'enberg, or **Cal'enberg,** a dist. of Prussia, prov. of Hanover; *area*, 1,050 sq. m. *Pop.* 210,000.

Kal'endar, *n.* See CALENDAR.

Kalenda'rial, *a.* Pertaining to a kalendar; having the form of a kalendar.

Kal'ender, *n.* An Eastern dervish. See CALENDER.

Kal'ends, *n.* See CALENDS.

Kale'-yard, *n.* In Scotland, a kitchen-garden.

Kâli. (*Hind. Myth.*) See UMA.

Ka'li, *n.* An Arabic word, signifying the ashes left after the combustion of vegetable substances; hence the word *alkali*. Potash is frequently termed *kali*, and potassium *kalium*, by the German chemists; hence *K.* is used as the symbol of potassium.

(*Bot.*) See SALSOLA.

Kali'da, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Putnam co., on the Ottawa River, about 112 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Ka'lif, *n.* Same as CALIPH, *q. v.*

Ka'liform, *a.* Formed like glass-wort.

Ka'li-Pacha, grand-vizier of Amurath II. He gained the battle of Varna, in 1444, over Ladislaus, king of Hungary, who perished in the fight. He also assisted at the taking of Constantinople by Mahomet II., in 1453, but was soon afterwards banished for alleged treason.

Kalluga, CALI-YUGA, (*ka-le-oo'ga,*) *n.* (*Chronol.*) The age of iron in the Hindoo chronology. It is important as commencing the authentic period of Hindoo history; the three preceding æras being entirely fabulous. The æra of *K.* is computed to commence about 3102 B. C.

Kal'isz, a walled city of Poland, and the most W. in the Russian dominions, cap. of palatinate of same name, 128 m. W.S.W. of Warsaw, and 70 S.E. of Posen.—*Manuf.* Linen and woollen cloths, and leather. *Pop.* 13,478.

Ka'lium, *n.* (*Chem.*) See KALI.

Kal'kas, a Tartar nation of the Mongol race, who occupy extensive tracts to the N. and W. of China.

Kalk'brenner, CHRISTIAN, a German musical composer, B. at Münden, 1755, resided at Berlin, attached to the court of the Prussian king, but, in 1790, went to Paris. His most celebrated works are *Olympus*, *Saul*, and *Don Juan*; besides which he composed many smaller pieces. D. at Paris, 1806.—His son, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, B. at Cassel, 1784, acquired, at an early age, a high reputation as a brilliant performer on the pianoforte. He removed in 1806 to Paris, whence he made frequent professional tours throughout Europe, his fame daily increasing, both from his own performance, and the brilliant compositions which he gave to the world. In 1823 he joined M. Pleydel as a manufacturer of keyed instruments, and continued to occupy a prominent position in the musical world till his decease. D. of cholera, 1849.

Kallifhor'gan, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument played as a piano, and producing an effect equivalent to a violin, violoncello, and double-bass in concert.—*Buchanan.*

Kallo, (Great,) a town of Austria, in E. Hungary, co. Szabolcs, 23 m. N.N.E. of Debreczin. Saltpetre is extensively manufactured. *Pop.* 6,000, mostly Protestants.

Kallund'borg, or **Callund'borg,** a sea-port of Denmark, on the W. coast of the island of Seeland, 58 m. W. of Copenhagen. It has a good harbor, and an active trade in cattle and grain. *Pop.* 2,700.

Kal'mar. See CALMAR.

Kal'mar, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Olmstead co., on a branch of the Zumbro River, about 10 m. W.N.W. of Rochester.

Kal'mia, *n.* [Named from Peter *Kalm*, professor at Abo, Finland.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*. They are beautiful shrubs, natives of North America. Leaves entire, evergreen, coriaceous; flowers in racemose corymbs, white and red. *K. latifolia* (Fig. 1467), the Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush, is found in woods in all the Atlantic States from Maine to Georgia, and west to Ohio and Kentucky. The wood is usually very crooked, fine-grained, and compact. Flowers in splendid corymbs, white, or variously tinged with red, abundant. *K. angustifolia*, the Narrow-leaved Laurel, or Sheep-poison, is a somewhat smaller but equally beautiful shrub, with flowers of a deep purple growing in small, axillary fascicles, and apparently whorled among the leaves. Both these species are said to be poisonous to cattle.

Fig. 1467.—THE MOUNTAIN LAUREL, (*K. latifolia.*)

Kal'mues. See CALMUCKS.

Kaloc'sa, or **Caloc'za,** a town of Austria, in Hungary, on the left bank of the Danube, 70 m. S. of Pesth. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains a library of 30,000 vols. *Pop.* 12,000.

Kaloy'ers, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See CALOYERS.

Kal'pee, or CALPEE, a large and populous town of British India, pres. of Bengal, prov. Agra, on the S. bank of the Jumna, 45 m. S.W. of Cawnpore. It is a place of considerable trade, being an entrepôt for the transport of cotton from the S.W. of India to the Gangetic provs.; and has also manufactures of sugar-candy and paper. *Pop.* Estimated at 40,000.

Kal'somine, *n.* See CALCIMINE.

Ka'luga, or **Kalonga,** a govt. of Russia in Europe, near its centre, chiefly between Lat. 53° 30′ and 55° 30′ N., and Lon. 33° 40′ and 37° E., having W. the govt. of Smolensk, N. the latter and Moscow, E. Tula, and S. Orel. *Area*, 11,470 sq. m. *Surface.* A plain, watered by numerous rivers, of which the Oka is the chief. *Climate.* Mild. *Soil.* Infertile. *Prod.* Rye, oats, wheat, barley, hemp, and flax. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, linens, and cottons, leather, soap, candles, hardware, and sugar. Its trade is for the most part considerable. *Cap.* Kaluga. *Pop.* 987,954.

KALUGA, a town, and cap. of the above govt., is situate on the Oka, 105 m. E. of Moscow. This is one of the most important commercial and manufacturing places in the empire, producing sail-cloth, woollens, sugar, leather, oils, cotton-stuffs, hats, paper-hangings, earthen-ware, soap, and vitriol. *Pop.* 36,987.

Kal'wary, a town of Russia, in Poland, prov. Augustow, 75 m. S. of Wilna. *Pop.* 6,500.

Ka'ma, a river of European Russia, the principal tributary of the Volga, rising in the govt. of Viatka, near Glazov, and flowing in a S.W. direction, joins the Volga abt. 50 m. N. of Kazan. Length, 1,400 m., most of which is navigable. The estimated annual value of trade on the *K.* is $40,000,000.

Kam'achi, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PALAMEDEA.

Kami, (*ka'me.*) (*Japanese Myth.*) A name given in Japan to certain spirits or divinities, the belief in which seems to have characterized the ancient religion of that country, before it became intermingled with foreign doctrines, and still constitutes its basis. The kami are believed to be partly elemental, subordinate to the deities of the sun and moon, and partly the spirits of men,—in fact, every natural agent and phenomenon is supposed to have its own spirit or genius. The spirits of human beings survive the body, and, according to the actions of the individual in life, receive reward or punishment. When a man's life has been distinguished for its piety, or for the good he has done to his fellow-men, after death he is deified, and his *kami* is worshipped. The number of these kami at the present day is estimated at 3,000, and they are worshipped in temples without statues or images. Each kami is represented by a mirror, as the emblem of purity; and all the rites and ceremonies seem to be typical of purification. The priests who superintend the worship of these temples are called *kami-nusi*, or the ministers of the spirits.

Kaminietz, (*kam'e-nēēts.*) [Pol. *Kaminiec Podolski.*] A fortified town of Russian Poland, govt. Podolia, of which it is the cap., on the Smotryez, 215 m. S.E. of Kiev. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 16,753.

Ka'mishin, a town of Russia, on the Volga, 105 m. S. of Saratov. It was founded by Peter the Great, and inclosed by walls. *Pop.* 8,500.

Kam'mererite, *n.* [Named after *Kämmerer*, a German mineralogist.] (*Min.*) Hydrated silicate of alumina and magnesia, often accompanying chromite of iron.

Kamouras'ka, in Lower Canada, a river which traverses the co. of Kamouraska, and enters the St. Lawrence abt. Lat. 47° 83′ N., Lon. 69° 48′ W.

—A group of small rocky islets in the St. Lawrence River, opposite the mouth of the Kamouraska.

—A co.; *area*, abt. 1,090 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence, Wallioostook, St. Francois, and Rivière du Loupe. *Pop.* 25,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is on the St. Lawrence, abt. 9 m. N.E. of Quebec. *Pop.* 1,200.

Kam'pen, a town of the Netherlands, prov. of Overyssel, beautifully situated near the mouth of the Yssel, in the Zuyder-Zee. *Manuf.* Chiefly woollens. *Pop.* 13,500.

Kamptu'licon, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A name given to a new variety of floor-covering, composed of India-rubber, gutta-percha, and cork. Equal quantities of the two former substances, having been first liquefied in naphtha or some other proper solvent, are mixed with cork which has been ground into a fine dust. This mixture, while warm and soft, is flattened out, by being passed under smooth heavy rollers, into sheets ten or twelve yards long, varying in width from one to two yards, and from one-eighth of an inch to one inch in thickness. The sheets thus prepared are allowed to lie flat until sufficiently set or hardened, when they are rolled up as fit for use. Patterns are printed on the material thus prepared, in the same way in which floor-cloth is stamped by blocks. The advantages of *K.* over ordinary floor-cloth consist in its warmth, softness, and elasticity, and if the whole floor is covered, it is perhaps more durable; but on the other hand it is easily torn, and when once laid upon a floor it cannot be removed without considerable damage.

Kam'sin, *n.* [Ar. *khamsin.*] Same as SIMOOM, *q. v.*

Kamtschatka, (*kămt-chat'ka,*) a large peninsula at the N.E. extremity of Asia, forming a part of the Russian govt. of Irkutsk, and bounded N. by the country of the Tchuktchi; E. by the Aleutian archipelago, and W. by the Sea of Okhotsk. It lies between 51° and 62° N. Lat., and 166° and 167° E. Lon.; has a length of abt. 800 m., and a breadth varying from 100 to 250 m. *Estim. area*, 80,000 sq. m. *Gen. Desc.* The coastline on the W. side is tolerably regular, the Gulf of Penginsky, at its N. end, forming the only considerable exception; but on the E. side are several extensive bays, enclosed respectively between the capes Chipunsky, Kronotzky, Kamtschatka, Ozernoy, and Olutorsky, the last of which is near the N. end of the peninsula. Cape Lopatka, Lat. 51° 0′ 15″ N., Lon. 152° 2′ 15″ E., is the S. extremity of the country. The coast, generally speaking, is abrupt and rocky, especially on the E. side, and the peninsula, when viewed from the sea, presents the appearance of a barren and desolate rock; but in the interior there are plains of considerable extent, having a soil well adapted for tillage. The high lands, which cover about two-thirds of the entire surface, consist of a chain of volcanic mountains, running in a S.S.W. direction. Many volcanoes in this range have been ascertained to be in a high state of action; and it seems very probable that, geologically considered, they form only one extremity of a great volcanic belt, continued through the Kurile and Japanese islands, Formosa, and the islands of the E. Indian archipelago. Koriata, the highest summit, is 11,120 ft. above sea-level. There are no rivers worthy the name in *K. Geol.* The general geological formation of the peninsula is of igneous origin, comprising porphyry, jasper, felspar, schist, trachyte, and dolomite; the W. side, however, is composed of Neptunian, secondary, and tertiary rocks, among which may be distinguished various beds of lignites, sandstone, iron-sand, and chalk, in the last of which are found large quantities of yellow amber; fossil shells have also been discovered in great variety. *Clim.* Cold, with raw piercing winds and thick fogs. *Veget. Prod.* Rye, barley, hemp, flax, with some kinds of fruits and vegetables. The forest-trees comprise the birch, fir, larch, poplar, cedar, willow, and juniper. *Zoöl.* The animals usually hunted are bears, lynxes, sea and river otters, reindeer, foxes of different colors, sables, and beavers; and the number of skins exported is supposed to average about 50,000 yearly, chiefly of foxes and sables. Among the birds, the principal are moor-game of different kinds, and many varieties of waterfowl, the eggs of which, saturated with oil, constitute the chief food of the inhabitants. The seas abound with fish, including many varieties of salmon, some of which are peculiar to the country; also cod, herrings, and seals. Walrusses and whales furnish oil exclusively employed for domestic purposes. *Inhab.* The natives, comprising the two tribes of the Kamtschatdales and Koriaks, would seem to be identified with the Mongolian race, rather than with the Esquimaux, as alleged by some writers. They are naturally frank, honest, and hospitable, but their character has been much corrupted by the debased morals of the Russians. Their employment, when not agricultural, is hunting and fishing. *Cap.* Petropaulovski. *Pop.* Estim. at 6,000, of whom abt. 1,500 are Russians. *Hist. K.* was first known to the Russians in 1696, when Vladimir Atlassov invaded the peninsula, and made great part of it tributary to Peter the Great. The conquest was completed in 1706, since which period a regular tribute has been paid, in furs, to the governor of Irkutsk.

Kan, *n.* See KHAN, (the more correct spelling.)

Kan'abec, in *Minnesota*, an E. co.; *area*, about 525 sq. m. *Rivers.* Snake River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Brunswick. *Pop.* about 50.

Kanack'a, Kanak'a, *n.* A Sandwich-Islander.

Kanaga'wa, in Japan. See YOKOHAMA.

Kan'aris, a Greek patriot. See CANARIS.

Kanaw'ha, in *W. Virginia*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 1,176 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Kanawha, Elk, Coal, and Pocotalico rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in immense quantities, and salt. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* about 16,500.

—A post-village of Wood co., about 12 m. S.E. of Parkersburg.

Kanawha Court-House, in *West Virginia*, the name of the post-office of Charleston, *q. v.*

Kanawha River. See GREAT KANAWHA, and LITTLE KANAWHA.

Kanawha Saline, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Saline co., on the Great Kanawha River, about 10 m above Charleston.

Kan'dahar. See CANDAHAR.

Kandiyo'hi, in *Minnesota*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt.

432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Small and unimportant, but the co. contains many lakes. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Kandiyohi. *Pop.* about 1,500.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., about 90 m. N. by W. of St. Paul.

Kau'ffer, JOHN JOACHIM, a German master-modeller in the porcelain manufactory at Meissen, n. in Saxony, 1706. He executed many beautiful figures, particularly of the apostle St. Paul, and the death of St. Xavier. D. 1776.

Kaudot'ta, in *Minnesota,* a village of Stearns co., on Sauk River, about 20 m. W.N.W. of St. Cloud.

Kau'dy. See CANDY.

Kane, ELISHA KENT, a distinguished American traveller, b. at Philadelphia in 1822, studied medicine, and entered the U. States navy as assistant surgeon in 1843. He made his first voyage to China, and, pursuing his taste for adventures during the next three years, visited the Philippines, Ceylon and India, Egypt and Greece. At Java, his travelling-companion, Baron Loë, a Prussian, died of fatigue. Dr. Kane subsequently visited Egypt, and explored the Nile as far up as the frontiers of Nubia; he walked completely over Greece, and, after a short sojourn in the United States, set out for the coast of Africa, penetrating to the slave markets of Whydah. Prostrated by fever caught in that country, he returned in an enfeebled condition of health to his native land. He next served with the American army against Mexico, and experienced many fatigues and dangers throughout the campaign. In 1850 he accompanied the first American expedition, dispatched by Mr. Grinnell, a merchant of New York, in search of Sir John Franklin, and four years afterwards published *A Personal Narrative of the Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin.* In 1853 he was appointed to the command of a second expedition to the Arctic regions, for the same purpose, and was absent two years. In 1856 he published the results of his second voyage, under the title of *Arctic Explorations.* The Royal Geographical Society of London bestowed upon him its great gold medal. D. at Havana, 1857.

Kane, SIR ROBERT, a celebrated Irish chemist, b. in Dublin, 1810. After being educated for the profession of medicine, he became professor of chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, and was subsequently elected member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the same city, and of the Paris societies of Pharmacy and Medical Chemistry. In 1830–31 he published an essay on the *Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever,* which gained the prize offered by Dr. Graves; and the *Elements of Practical Pharmacy.* The following year he received the degree of M. D. from Trinity College, Dublin; in 1841 he became fellow of the Irish College of Physicians. In 1844 he published a work on *The Industrial Resources of Ireland,* which excited considerable interest at the time. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1846, bestowed upon him the honor of knighthood. He has since aided in the formation of the Museum of Irish Industry, and published several works on the application of chemistry to agriculture and manufactures. In 1848 he became president of Queen's College, Cork.

Kane, in *Illinois,* a N.E. co.; *area,* about 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox or Pishtaka River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* generally undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Geneva. *Pop.* about 37,000.

—A post-village and township of Greene co., about 75 m. S.W. of Springfield. *Pop.* of township about 1,600.

Kane, in *Iowa,* a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 553.

—A township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 6,831.

Kane, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of McKean co.

Kane, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Campbell co.

Kanes'ville, in *Illinois,* a township of Kane co.; *pop.* about 1,072.

Kangaroo', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The native name of the *Macropodidæ,* an extensive family of quadrupeds, order *Marsupialia,* distinguished by the female having no *placenta,* and by their young being nursed in a peculiar pouch in the body of the mother. The species vary much in appearance and habits. Some are carnivorous, while others live on vegetables. They are nearly all confined to Australia, and are characterized by a very low degree of intelligence. The Phalangers form a subfamily, having the second and third toes so completely included within the skin as to appear like a single toe, were it not for the claws, which project distinctly. They are covered with a close, thick, soft fur, and live on trees or bushes. They have a strong, prehensile tail, with which they hook themselves to the branches upon which they doze during the day. They possess a very strong odor, but their flesh is eaten. In the genus *Cuscus* the tail is long, scaly, and rat-like, and the ears are short. In the genus *Petaurus,* the skin of the body is expanded between the anterior and posterior limbs, which enables the species to leap from one tree to another. Four or five species are known, of which the most familiar is the flying squirrel of Norfolk Island. The genus *Pharcolarctas,* or Koala, bears some resemblance to the phalangers, but has no tail. The *Macropina,* or Kangaroos proper, have the tarsus and middle toe of the hind foot elongated, and the two inner ones rudimentary, equal, and united together. This genus has very large posterior limbs, and the tail is of remarkable length and strength. This organ is of great importance to the animal, since it is used as an organ of locomotion, a weapon of offence, and also as a third point when the *K.* rests on its haunches. It also assists in the astonishing leaps which these animals continually take when moving about. Their progress actually consists of a series of springs, sometimes 20 feet in length. They seldom stand on all fours, except when feeding, and are harmless and inoffensive creatures. The *Macropus major,* or Great *K.,* is the largest species. It measures 5 or 6 feet from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and, when sitting, appears about the height of a man. The *K.* forms an important article of food, and

Fig. 1468. — KANGAROO.

the flesh is represented by those who have tasted it as being somewhat like venison. Soup made of the tail is said to be far superior to the ox-tail soup of Europe. Individual specimens have been brought alive into this country, and have been successfully kept in some of our parks. The great *K.* inhabits New South Wales, Southern and Western Australia, and Tasmania. Other genera, the *Lagorchestes,* or *K.* hare, and the *Hypsiprimnus* (see KANGAROO RAT), are also found in Australia. The *Dasyurina,* or Opossums, which also belong to the *K.* family, are found in America and the West Indies. See OPOSSUM, MACROPINÆ.

Kangaroo' Island, an island on the S. coast of Australia, discovered by Captain Flinders; *area,* estimated at about 1,900 sq. m. *Desc.* Undulating, and covered with a thick short shrub. It has no native inhabitants. Lat. 35° 43′ S., Lon. of Kangaroo Head, 137° 58′ 31″ E.

Kangaroo' Rat, HYPSIPRIMNUS, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marsupial animal found in Australia. It is the size of a rabbit. General color grayish, reddish-brown above, whitish below; triangular head; large ears; nasi very long; and tail elongated, flexible, terminated by a pencil of hairs. The manners of the kangaroo-rat are gentle and timid; it feeds upon vegetables, and it is said to burrow in the ground.

Kang-Hi, emperor of China, succeeded Shun-chi, founder of the Mantchou dynasty, in 1669. He had a great love for the arts and sciences of the Europeans, and liberally patronized the missionaries; but, though he was fond of geography, and directed the construction of maps and charts, he would suffer none to be laid before him unless China was represented therein as the middle of the world. He was a voluminous writer, and composed, among other works, "Maxims for State Government," and "Moral Instructions for my Son." D. 1693.

Kankakee, (*kan-kaw'kee,*) a river rising in the N. part of Indiana, and flowing a general S.W. course into Illinois, joins the Des Plaines in Grundy co., to form the Illinois River.

Kankakee, in *Illinois,* a N.E. co., adjoining Indiana; *area,* abt. 590 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kankakee and Iroquois. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Kankakee. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

—A village of Grundy co., at the confluence of the Kankakee and Des Plaines rivers.

—A post-town, cap. of Kankakee co., on a river of its own name, about 56 m. S.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Kankakee, in *Indiana,* a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* about 150.

—A township of La Porte co.

Kan-Kiang', a river of China, which traverses the province Kiang-si from S. to N., and after a course of 350 m. flows into the Yang-tse-Kiang.

Ka'no, a town of Central Africa, in Soudan, province of Houssa; Lat. 12° N., Lon. 9° E. *Manuf.* Principally silks, in which it carries on an extensive trade. *Pop.* 30,000.

Kano'na, in *New York,* a post-village of Steuben co.

Kano'sha, or KENOSHA, in *Nebraska,* a post-village of Cass co., on the Missouri River, about 30 m. above Nebraska City.

Kan'sas, a W. central State of the American Union, bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Indian Territory and Texas, and W. by Colorado Territory. It lies between Lat. 37° and 40° N., and 94° 20′ and 102° W., being upwards of 400 m. in length from E. to W., with a uniform breadth of 208 m., and contains 81,318 sq. m., or 52,043,520 acres. Of this nearly 40,000,000 acres are said to be excellent agricultural lands, 1,920,000 acres rich in minerals, and the remainder adapted to grazing. *Gen. Desc.* The surface of *K.* is mostly level prairie, gently undulating towards the W., and without either any remarkable elevations or depressions. The prairies of the E. half are finely interspersed with timber, (especially along the margins of streams, the principal trees being cottonwood, sycamore, oak, ash, hickory, walnut, sugar-maple, hackberry, sumach, and willow,) which, though adequate to the home demand, is not sufficiently abundant to form the basis of an export lumber-trade. *Rivers.* The most important rivers are the Kansas, Arkansas, Neosho, and Red Fork of Arkansas, besides the Missouri, which washes the N.E. border of the State. The Kansas River is formed by the Republican, Solomon's, Grand Saline, and Smoky Hill Forks. The latter enters *K.* near the middle of the W. border, and continues an almost direct E. course through the centre of the State, receiving the other forks from the N., and expanding into what is known as the Kansas River at Fort Riley, about 120 m. above where it enters the Missouri River. The Arkansas River also enters the State across the W. border, near Fort Aubrey, and after a general E. and S.E. course of about 350 m. makes its exit from Cowley co. on the S. border. The Neosho River rises in Morris co., in the E. central part of the State, and flowing S.E., passes out through Neosho co., and, finally, the Red Fork of the Arkansas River entering at the S.W. corner, penetrates but a short distance inland, and returning forms the S. boundary as far as Commanche co. These important streams, with their numerous tributaries, intersect every portion of the State, irrigating the land, and affording communication to all points. — *Min.* Immense beds of iron ore are reported to have been discovered 3 m. W. of Pond Creek in the W. part of the State. Iron beds also exist in central *K.*, but, owing to the mixture of the iron with sand, most of it is useless for manufacturing purposes. Kaolin has recently been discovered within two miles of Sheridan, a town on the line of the Pacific Railroad, in the W. part of the State. Lignite is being mined on the Smoky Hill Fork and its tributaries, and is extensively used by the railroad company as fuel. In the E. cos., coal of a superior quality exists in large quantities, and is now mined to a considerable extent, while in some places the upper stratum crops out above the surface. W. of the out-cropping coal strata is an irregular belt, from 50 to 75 feet wide, of permian rocks, in which are found salt springs and inexhaustible beds of gypsum. Marble has been discovered at a depth of 300 feet, the stratum is 12 feet thick; and the stone is the Pearl Spa marble, less destructible than the Italian. Platinum has also been found. — *Soil, Agriculture, &c.* Lying on the W. slope of the Missouri Valley, *K.* occupies an important position in the grand territorial division known as the *Region of Cereals.* The extreme W. portion forms a part of a sterile belt, running S.W. from Lat. 47° N. to New Mexico, but the soil of the E. part is excellent, and for the production of the heavier kinds of cereals this land is unsurpassed in richness by any of the neighboring States. For wheat and other small grains, the second-class lands, embracing the upland or rolling prairies, are preferred. These are covered with a soil averaging from 2 to 3 feet in depth, with a subsoil of fertilizing qualities sufficient to furnish inexhaustible production if skilfully managed. The fruit crop is abundant, particularly in the more common varieties which enter so extensively into domestic economy, as apples, pears, and grapes. Large vineyards exist in many of the E. central cos., where much attention is given to the manufacture of wine. The following table of the principal farm-crops for 1868 will show their relative importance:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*No. of acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels.	6,487.000	18·0	360,388
Wheat..... do	1,537,000	15·6	98,525
Rye ..... do	3,900	20·8	187
Oats..... do	247,000	25·0	9,880
Barley..... do	5,700	23·0	247
Buckwheat..... do	23,000	17·5	1,314
Potatoes ..... do	850,000	85·0	10,000
Tobacco.....pounds.	130,000	650·0	200
Hay.....tons.	118,000	1·45	81,379
Total.	.....	.....	562,120

The total value of all produce raised in the State in 1869 is estimated at $35,500,000. The live-stock is valued at $12,902,830, proportioned as follows: 50,573 horses; 2,597 mules; 165,430 oxen and other cattle; 109,142 milch-cows; 107,896 sheep; and 137,848 hogs. — *Industry.* In 1869 there were 344 manufacturing establishments, with an aggregate capital of $1,084,935, consuming $1,444,975 worth of raw material, paying $880,346 for labor, and realizing the yearly profit of $2,032,087. Since then the industrial interest has increased greatly, while the general trade of the State has advanced with equal rapidity. The internal navigation is not so extensive as that of some of the neighboring States; hence railroad enterprise is stimulated by the necessities of trade. The aggregate length of railroads now completed is about 750 m.; 285 m. are in process of construction, and 500 m. more projected. One branch of the great continental railroad route, with its connections, passes through the entire length of the State. — *Counties and Towns.* The State is divided into the following 49 counties:

Allen,	Dickinson,	Linn,	Pottawattomie,
Anderson,	Doniphan,	Lyon,	Republic,
Atchison,	Douglas,	Marion,	Riley,
Bourbon,	Ellis,	Marshall,	Saline,
Brown,	Ellsworth,	Miami,	Seward,
Butler,	Franklin,	Morris,	Shawnee,
Chase,	Greenwood,	Nemaha,	Shirley,
Cherokee,	Jackson,	Neosho,	Wabaunsee,
Clay,	Jefferson,	Osage,	Washington,
Cloud,	Johnson,	Otoe,	Wilson,
Coffey,	Labette,	Ottawa,	Woodson,
Crawford,	Leavenworth,	Peketon,	Wyandotte,
Davis,			

The principal cities are Leavenworth, Lawrence, Topeka, (the capital,) Atchison, Fort Scott, and Manhattan, besides which there are over 300 populous and thriving towns. — *Government.* During the territorial organization, the executive was similar to that of the other territories, the Governor being appointed by the Presi-

dent of the U. States. At present the State officers are a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction, holding office 2 years; a senate of 25 members, holding for the same term; a house of representatives of 115 members, holding one year; a supreme court, of 3 judges, elected for 9 years, and five district courts, with a single judge each, for 4 years. All officers are elected by the people. Kansas has one representative in the Federal Congress, and 3 votes in the Electoral College. The legislature holds annual sessions, and members by the constitution can receive pay for only fifty days' service. — *Education, &c.* Greater attention has been paid to mental improvement in *K.* than in any other new State. There are 1,707 school districts in the State, with 58,681 pupils, of whom 1,940 are colored. There are 2,014 teachers, whose aggregate salaries amount to $292,716·94. The number of schools is 1,213, and the school-buildings are valued at $1,031,892. Besides these public schools, *K.* has a State university, agricultural college, normal school, blind and deaf-mute asylums, Baker University, Washburne College, Lane University, Female Seminary, Wetmore Institute, Ottawa University, and Highland University, are sustained by the several religious denominations. The Roman Catholics have two colleges, one for each sex, at Leavenworth, and mission schools at St. Mary's, St. Bridget, and the Osage Missions. Among the recent improvements is a fine railroad and wagon-bridge of iron across the Missouri River at Leavenworth. *Religion.* The principal religious denominations are the Catholic, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal. — *Hist.* The early history of this young State cannot be better expressed than by her motto: *Ad astra per aspera.* Forming a part of the great Louisiana purchase acquired from France in 1803, and subsequently included in the Missouri, Arkansas, and Indian territories, from which it was erected into a separate territory in 1850, the difficulties of *K.* may be said to have commenced with its birth. Made the bone of contention between rival politicians from the very beginning of its existence, and harassed alike by the victors of either party, the name of *K.* was for some years synonymous with all that is lawless and anarchical. Elections became mere farces, and the officers thus fraudulently placed in power, used their authority only for their own, or their party's interests. The original cause of dispute (the Missouri Compromise, an Act passed by Congress in 1820, prohibiting slavery N. of Lat. 36° 30′ N.) may have led to such sanguinary battles as those of Ossawattomie and Black Jack, but in the main it afforded a pretext for the border ruffians to rob and murder whenever the opportunity presented itself. The party opposed to slavery at length triumphed; a constitution excluding slavery was adopted in 1859, and *K.* was admitted into the Union, January 29, 1861. During the civil war this young State furnished to the army of the Union 17 white, 2 colored, and 2 Indian regiments. *Pop.* in 1860, 107,206; *pop.* in 1870, 362,872; increase of *pop.* in 10 years, 338 per cent.

Fig. 1409.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

Kan'sas, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Walker co.

Kan'sas, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Edgar co., abt. 14 m. W. by S. of Paris; *pop.* abt. 1,231.

Kan'sas, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Seneca co.

Kan'sas City, in *Missouri*, a considerable city of Jackson co., on the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Kansas, and abt. 160 m. W. by N. of Jefferson City. It contains some fine public and private edifices, and numerous manufactories. *Pop.* in 1864, 19,000; *pop.* in 1870, 32,260.

Kan'sas (or KAN'ZAS, or KON'ZAS) **River**, in *Kansas*, a large and important river, formed by the union of the Republican Fork and Smoky Hill Fork at Fort Riley, and so called from the tribe of Indians which once dwelt on its shores. It flows E., joins the Missouri River between Wyandott and Johnson co., on the E. border of the State, and traverses a fertile plain interspersed with heavily wooded hills and bluffs. Owing to sand bars and frequent changes in the channel, navigation is insecure. Its most important affluents are Grand Saline Fork, Big and Little Blue rivers, and Solomon's Fork.

Kan'sasville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Racine co., abt. 18 m. W. of Racine.

Kau-se, or **Kan-soo**, a prov. of China. See KAN-VEH.

Kant, IMMANUEL, a German philosopher, and one of the greatest thinkers of modern times, b. at Königsberg, 1724. He was educated at the university of his native town, and after spending some years as a private tutor, took his degree at Königsberg, 1755, and began to deliver prelections on logic, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and mathematics. In 1762 he was offered, but declined, the chair of poetry, and in 1770 he was appointed professor of logic and metaphysics. He d. 12th February, 1804. *K.'s* private life was uneventful, yet curious and almost ludicrous in its mechanical regularity. As Socrates could hardly be induced to go beyond the walls of Athens, so *K.* clung with oyster-like tenacity to the city of his birth, never leaving it during the thirty years of his professorship. He remained a bachelor all his life. *K.* was a man of unimpeachable veracity and honor, austere even in his principles of morality, though kindly and courteous in manners, a bold and fearless advocate of political liberty, and a firm believer in human progress. His philosophy is nearly all contained in his *Critique of Pure Reason.* He insisted upon the necessity of a stricter analysis of our intellectual powers, in order to ascertain the nature, and determine the limits, of human knowledge; the result was, that a whole system of knowledge underived from experience was proved to exist in the mind. The materials of *pure* or *à priori* knowledge are supplied by the three departments of Sense, Understanding, and Reason. In the world of sense the transcendental, or pre-existent, elements of knowledge are Space and Time; these are pure sensuous institutions, without which empirical sensations would be impossible. Sense delivers up its presentations in space and time to the understanding, whose office it is to introduce into them unity and system. All its operations are generalized into modes or forms of conception, which, after the example of Aristotle, he names "Categories of the Understanding." These are: *Quantity*, comprising unity, plurality, totality; *Quality*, comprising reality, negation, limitation; *Relation*, comprising substance, cause, reciprocity; *Modality*, comprising possibility, existence, necessity. These are the forms, as it were, in which the rude material of the senses is shaped into conception, and becomes knowledge, properly so called. He labored to show that without them no connection of the materials of sense is possible. They are the constant and invariable conditions of all mental conceptions, and are the things which connect or bind the understanding with all external objects. All our judgments he divides into two kinds, — *analytical* and *synthetical*, the former being a kind of experimental sketch, the result of a separation of the different qualities or properties of anything, the latter being independent of experience and universal in its nature. The third, and highest faculty is that of reason, — the faculty of ideas. Reason creates no new materials of its own; it only enlarges the data of the understanding, by taking in all the conditions on which they depend. "All our knowledge," he says, "begins with sense, proceeds thence to understanding, and ends with reason, beyond which nothing higher can be discovered in the human mind for elaborating the matter of intuition and subjecting it to the highest unity of thought." "Of reason, as of the understanding, there is a merely formal — that is, logical use, in which it makes abstraction of all content of cognition; but there is also a real use, inasmuch as it contains in itself the source of certain conceptions and principles which it does not borrow either from the senses or the understanding." The three great attributes of reason are absolute unity, absolute totality, and absolute causation. All these absolute ideas are involved in every act of reasoning. There are, also, according to Kant, three grand forms or ideas soaring above pure intellect, and having an existence independent of experience, which come within the province of pure reason. These are the universe, the soul, and God. The first embraces the entire mass of all real or possible physical knowledge, forming the science of *cosmology;* the second, the feelings, emotions, passions, &c., which constitute our moral and intellectual nature, forming *psychology;* and the third, all the reasonings relative to the mode of being, the attributes, and moral nature of the Deity, forming *theology.* These three ideas Kant maintains to have their birth in human reason irrespective of all experience, and to spring up inevitably so as to control and influence the working of the understanding as applied to experience. As regards the moral and religious principles of our nature, these are based upon consciousness. In order to learn our duty both to man and our Maker, we must penetrate into our internal structure, examine all the motives, impulses, and aspirations of the soul, and look at the final ends or purposes which its various faculties are fitted to produce. In this way we discover the nature of duty and of right; what is necessary and what is expedient; what is good and what is pernicious. All moral laws exist *à priori* in the mind, and are completely independent of the thinking principle. The whole moral economy of man points to another great truth — that of the existence of Deity. The practical reason of mankind clearly demonstrates that there must be a supreme, universal, infinite existence. Such is a brief outline of the philosophy of Kant. The system, as a whole, looks grand and imposing, and has an air of great strength and solidity. It is hedged round with a ponderous array of logical axioms, rules, definitions, and forms, and has a phraseology at once original and scholastic. But with all these appliances, the system is strangely defective when closely examined, though its influence upon the history of philosophy can scarcely be over-estimated. "Taken altogether," says Dr. Cairns, "it is impossible to regard his writings as any other than a prodigy of human intellect, and his influence as one of the mightiest forces that has ever ruled philosophical opinion. His mark is still on all the speculative sciences in Germany and Europe; and though his sceptre has long been broken, the most imposing systems meet in homage at his tomb. Great as the currency of his leading ideas has been, much still remains in his works to be developed by the struggle and collision of future systems; and it may be safely pronounced that no philosopher of the eighteenth cent. — perhaps none since the days of Aristotle — has left behind such monuments of thought, or has so firmly imposed the task of mastering them on the speculative of all succeeding ages."

Kant'ian, *a.* Having reference or pertaining to, or characterized by, the philosophical doctrines propounded by KANT, *q. v.*

Kant'ian, Kant'ist, *n.* A disciple of Kantism.

Kant'ism, *n.* The system of metaphysical philosophy originated by Immanuel Kant.

Kant'ist, *n.* See KANTIAN.

Kan'try, *n.* In Wales, a hundred, or division of a county.

Kanturk', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Cork, about 11 m. W.S.W. of Buttevant; *pop.* 4,390.

Kan'-veh, Kan-se, or **Kan-soo**. The most N.W. prov. of China, having on the E. Shensee, S. Se-Chuen, W. and N. Mongolia; Lat. between 32° 30′ and 40° N., Lon. between 98° and 108° E. *Area*, estimated between 80,000 and 100,000 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous. *Cap.* Lan-choo-foo, and it has six other large cities. Principal river, Hoang-ho. *Pop.* Estim. at 16,000,000.

Kanwa'ka, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Douglas co., about 7 m. W. of Lawrence; *pop.* of township about 800.

Kaolin, (*kā'o-lin,*) *n.* [Chinese *kao-ling*, the name of a locality.] (*Min.*) A pure white clay, resulting from the decomposition of felspar in granitic rocks. It was originally found in China, but has been discovered near St. Austell, in Cornwall, England, and at St. Yrieix, near Limoges, France. It consists of nearly pure silicate of alumina, with small quantities of oxide of iron, potash, and water. It is used for making the finer kinds of porcelain; also by photographers for extracting organic matter from their nitrate of silver solutions. It has been employed to discolorize sugar, but without much success.

Kao-Tsou I., Emperor of China, founder of the Tang dynasty, reigned from 619 to 626. — KAO-TSOU II., founder of the Hien Tein dynasty, reigned from 935 to 942. — KAO-TSOU III., founder of the Haen-Han dynasty, reigned from 947 to 951.

Kapi'oma, or KAPPAOMA, in *Kansas*, a village and township of Atchison co., about 25 m. W. by S. of Atchison; *pop.* of township about 300.

Kap'nomor, *n.* [Gr. *kapnos*, smoke, and *moira*, a part.] (*Chem.*) A colorless oil, of peculiar odor, boiling at 360°, obtained from crude creosote by distillation with potash. It is insoluble in water and solution of potash, but dissolves readily in alkaline solutions of creosote.

Kap'pa, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Woodford co., abt. 14 m. N. of Bloomington.

Ka'ra. A Tartar word, signifying *black*, used in many of the Eastern languages as a prefix to geographical names; as Karamania, *the country of the black people.* It has also been employed in the same capacity to signify *tributary.*

Kar'agane, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of fox found in Tartary; *Vulpus karagan.*

Ka'ra-Hiis'sar. See AFIONI-KARA-HISSAR.

Ka'raites, *n. pl.* See CARAITES.

Ka'rak, or **Khar'rack**, (the *Icarus* of Arrian,) an island of Asia, in the Persian Gulf, belonging to England, 35 m. N.W. of Bushire: Lat. 29° 13′ N., Lon. 50° 21′ E. *Area*, 13 sq. m. This island is of some importance as affording a secure anchorage for ships, and a station where they may water and refit. It has successively belonged to the Dutch, Arabs, Persians, and French. The English finally took possession of it during the war with Persia in 1839.

Karaman', a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Karamania, 58 m. S.S.E. of Konieh: Lat. 37° 10′ N., Lon. 33° 5′ E. It is situated at the foot of a spur of Mount Taurus, and, though formerly an important place, is now decayed. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics. *Pop.* about 7,000. *K.* was the cap. of a Turkish kingdom, which lasted from the time of the partition of the Seljuk dominions of Iconium till 1486, when Karamania was subjected by the Ottoman sultan, Bajazet II., from which time Konieh became the seat of the pashalic.

Karaman'ia, or CARAMANIA, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, between 37° and 40° N. Lat., and Lon. 31° and 37°, having Mount Taurus on its S. boundary. *K.* forms the eyalet of Konieh, and is watered by the rivers Sihon and Kizil-Irmak. *Chief towns.* Konieh, and Karaman. — See KONIEH.

Ka'ramsin, NICHOLAI MICHAELOVICH, the greatest of Russian historians, was b. in 1765; educated at Moscow; served for a while in the imperial guards, and travelled for two years through Middle Europe; after which he devoted himself to literature. His *History of the Russian Empire*, in 11 vols., is a valuable work, and was very highly appreciated by his countrymen. His *Letters of a Russian Traveller*, and *Agalia*, a collection of tales, are also works of merit, and in much esteem. D. 1826.

Karas'kier, *n.* In Turkey, a magistrate or judicial officer.

Ka'ra-soo, a river of European Turkey, rising between Roumelia and Macedonia, and after a S. course of 130 m. falling into the Ægean Sea opposite Thasos.

Karasuba'sar, a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, 15 m. E. of Simpheropol. *Manuf.* Morocco leather, earthenware, tiles, soap, &c. *K.* is also the great Crimean mart for fruit, wine, and cattle. *Pop.* About 16,000.

Kara'tas, *n.* (Brazilian name *Karaguata ocunga.*) A species of Pine-apple, native of the W. Indies, — *Ananassa Karatas.*

Kardszag, a town of Austria, in Hungary, cap. of dist. of Great Cumania, 90 m. E.S.E. of Pesth, and 35 S.W. of Debreczin. It is the centre of a fertile dist., and is a market for grain, fruit, wine, and cattle. *Pop.* 13,000.

Karel'inite, *n.* (*Min.*) An oxysulphide of bismuth found in loops of a lead-gray color at the Sawodinsk mine in the Altai, accompanied by Telluric silver.

Kar'ical, or **Kar'ikal**, a town of Hindostan, dist.

Tanjore, 150 m. S. of Madras; Lat. 10° 55′ N., Lon. 79° 53′ E. *K.* formerly belonged to the French, to whom it was ceded by the rajah of Tanjore in 1759. It is now held by the British. It exports rice, indigo, saffron, and tobacco. *Pop.* 15,000.

Karmathes, (*kar-mai'thees,*) a Mussulman sect, founded by Kurmath. They spread over part of Arabia and the mouths of the Euphrates, and held possession of the sacred city of Mecca for some time, but were exterminated in 982. It is said that the tribe of Ansairians, dwelling in Syria at the present day, are the descendants of the ancient Karmathes.

Karnes, in *Texas*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, about 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Antonio and Cibolo rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Helena. *Pop.* about 3,000.

Karu'then. See CARINTHIA.

Ka'rob, *n.* Among goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Karp'fen, Korpa'na, or **Krupi'na,** a mining town of Austria, in Hungary, co. Sohl, 60 m. N. of Pesth, and 96 N. of Vienna. *Pop.* 4,500.

Kar'pholite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CARPHOLITE.

Karphosid'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CARPHOSIDERITE.

Karr, JEAN BAPTISTE ALPHONSE, a French author, b. at Paris, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, and afterwards entered the College Bourbon, in which he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he, in 1832, published a novel written in his youth, *Sous les Tilleuls*, a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. *Une Heure trop Tard* appeared in 1833; *Vendredi Soir*, in 1835; *Le Chemin le plus Court*, in 1836; *Einerley* and *Geneviève*, in 1838; and *Voyage autour de mon Jardin*, in 1845, followed by numerous other works. In 1839, he became editor-in-chief of the *Figaro*; the same year founded *Les Guêpes*, a monthly satirical journal, which has had a remarkable success. After the revolution of 1848, M. *K.*, disgusted with political life, retired to Nice, and almost exclusively devoted his time to horticulture and rural pursuits. He was made chevalier of the Legion of Honor, April 25, 1845. His daughter, Mdlle. Thérèse *K.*, has written *Les Soirées Germaniques offertes à la Jeunesse*, published in 1860; *Les Haits Grandes Époques de l'Histoire de France*, in 1861; *Contre un Proverbe*, and *Dieu et ses Dons*, in 1864; and other works.

Karroos. (*Geog.*) Extensive plains of S. Africa, occupying most of the terraces in the mountain-ranges of Cape Colony. In the dry season they become deserts, but, during the wet, are covered with a rich vegetation, which supplies provender to numerous herds.

Kars, a fortified city of Turkish Armenia, formerly cap. of a pashalic of same name, on a tributary of the Araxes, 85 m. N.E. of Erzeroum, and 160 E. by S. of Trebizond. This city, situate in a fertile region, was formerly the centre of a fine corn-growing district, but it was nearly destroyed during the Russian invasion, and is only slowly

Fig. 1470.—KARS.

recovering. *K.* was deserted by its inhabitants during the period of the first Russian occupation in the commencement of the present century. It was again besieged by the Russians during the Crimean war, 1854–5, and after a gallant defence by the Turks, commanded by the English General Williams, was forced to capitulate, Dec. 12, 1855. *Pop.* Estim. at 12,000.

Kars'tenite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANHYDRITE, *q. v.*

Kar'usn, or **Kar'soon,** a town of Russia, in govt. of Simbirsk, and 65 m. W.S.W. of the latter place; *pop.* 5,000.

Karthaus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Clearfield co., about 20 m. E.N.E. of Clearfield; *pop.* of township, about 440.

Kar'vel, *n.* See CARAVEL.

Ka'san. See KAZAN.

Kas'bin. See CASBIN.

Kash'an. See CASHAN.

Kaschau, (*kâsh'ou,*) a royal free city of Hungary, co. Abaujvar, on the Hernad, 123 m. N.E. of Pesth. This is a fine, flourishing place, with numerous educational seminaries, manufactures of tobacco, cutlery, earthenware, and paper, and a large transit trade with Poland. *Pop.* 18,865.

Kash'mir. See CASHMERE.

Kas'imov, Kas'imow, or **Kas'inov,** a town of European Russia, govt. of Riazan, 67 m. E.N.E. from the latter place, at the junction of the rivers Babloka and Oka, 160 m. W. of Moscow. It has a considerable fur-trade. *Pop.* 8,000.

Kaskas'kia, in *Illinois*, a considerable river, rising in Champaign co., and flowing S.W. into the Mississippi River, in Randolph co. Length, about 300 m.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

—A post-village of Randolph co., on the Kaskaskia River, near its confluence with the Mississippi. It is the oldest town in Illinois, if not in the whole West, having been settled by the French about 1673. It was the first cap. of the Territory, and continued as such until 1818.

Kas'mark, or **Kes'mark,** a town of Austria, in N. Hungary, on the river Poprad, 125 m. N.E. of Pesth. *Manuf.* Principally linens. *Pop.* 5,000.

Kasong', in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., about 160 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Kaso'ta, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Le Sueur co., about 12 m. S. of St. Peter; *pop.* of township about 460.

Kassan', or CASSEN, a town of E. Africa, territory of Bertat, a country lying S. of Nubia, and W. of the S.W. portion of Abyssinia, on the Tumat.

Kas'son, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Vanderburg co.

Kasson, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Madison co.

Kasson, in *Minnesota*, a post-office of Dodge co.

Kasson, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of McKean co.

Kasson, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Manitowoc co.

Kastamou'ni. See COSTAMBOLL.

Kat, or KHAT, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CATHA.

Katesville, (*kāts'vill,*) a village of Upper Canada, co. of Middlesex, about 25 m. E.S.E. of London.

Kate'ville, in *California*, a village of Sacramento co., about 25 m. E.S.E. of Sacramento.

Kathetom'eter, *n.* See CATHETOMETER.

Kato'na, ISTURAM, the historian of Hungary, b. 1732. At the age of 18, he entered the Society of Jesus, and subsequently held several professorships at the University of Buda. His most important work, and one of the highest authority, is his *History of Hungary*, from the earliest times down to the year 1801. It is written in Latin, and fills 41 volumes. He wrote also a summary of the History, and some other works. D. 1811.

Kato'nah, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., about 44 m. N.E. of New York city.

Kat'rine, (Loch,) a celebrated lake of Scotland, dist. Mouteith, in the S.W. part of co. Perth, on the frontier of Stirlingshire, 8 m. W. of Callender, and 5 m. E. of Loch Lomond. This lake (which is the most W. and largest of a chain, consisting of Lochs Vannachar, Achray, and Katrine, the principal feeders of the Teith) is about 10½ m. in length, and from 1½ to 2 m. in width, of a serpentine form, and very deep. It is embosomed among lofty mountains, divided by deep ravines, whose sides, in parts covered with wood down to the water's edge, and in others consisting of bold, rugged precipices, give it a splendid *coup d'œil* of wild and picturesque scenery. Still, however, it was but seldom visited, and, indeed, little known, till Sir Walter Scott made it the scene of his fine poem, *The Lady of the Lake*, when it at once attained celebrity, and has since been annually resorted to by thousands of tourists and visitors. At the E. end of the Loch, between it and Loch Achray, is the celebrated mountain-pass of the *Trosuchs*, so beautifully described in stanzas 11–13 of the 1st canto of *The Lady of the Lake.*

Kattegat'. See CATTEGAT.

Kat'telville, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., about 135 m. S.W. of Albany.

Kat'tywar, a prov. of W. Hindostan; Lat. bet. 20° 42′ and 23° 10′ N., and Lon. bet. 69° 5′ and 72° 14′ E.; *area*, 850 sq. m. The climate is unhealthy, and the surface undulating. The prov. is under the protection of the English. *Pop.* 1,500,000.

Ka'tydid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An athopterous insect, *Cyrtophyllus concavus*, belonging to the *Locustariæ*, or Locust family. It is one inch and a half long from the head to the end of the wing-covers, which enclose the body somewhat like the valves of a pod. This insect, common in the U. States, is silent during the day, hiding among the leaves; but at early twilight, in autumn, its notes come from the trees of the gardens and groves, and continue till the dawn of day; and such a resemblance do they have to the words *Katy did*, that this has become its name. The sounds are produced by a pair of tabores, one in the overlapping portion of each wing-cover, and formed by a thin, transparent membrane, stretched in a strong frame. The friction of the frames of the tabores against each other, as the insect opens and shuts its wings, produces the sounds. — *Tenney.*

Katz'bach, a river of Prussia, in Silesia, rising at Ketzchdorf, and falling into the Oder 10 miles N.W. of Breslau. Length, 34 m. On the banks of that river, Aug. 26, 1813, the French were defeated by Blücher.

Kaufbeu'ren, a town of Bavaria, in Suabia, on the Wertach, 36 m. S.W. of Augsburg. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen. *Pop.* 5,000.

Kauf'man, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 1,030 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity River, and several of its affluents. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kaufman. *Pop.* about 5,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., about 210 m. N.N.E. of Austin.

Kaufmann, MARIA ANGELICA, (*kouf'man,*) a distinguished artist; b. at Coire, in the Grisons, 1741. She acquired the first principles of drawing and painting from her father, whom she soon excelled. At Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples, she increased her skill; and when, in 1766, she came to England, she was patronized by royalty, and her reputation and success quickly increased. In 1768 she became one of the first members of the Royal Academy. She remained in England 17 years, married Zucchi, a Venetian painter, and d. at Rome, 1807. Many of her paintings were engraved by Bartolozzi, but her reputation, not resting on any solid basis of excellence in art, has passed away.

Kaukauna, (*kaw-kaw'na,*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Outagamie co., on the Neenah or Fox River, about 21 m. S.S.W. of Green Bay; *pop.* of township, about 1,500.

Kaun, *n.* A method of writing KHAN, *q. v.*

Kaunitz, (*kou'nits,*) WENCESLAUS ANTON, Prince von, a German statesman, b. at Vienna, in 1711; and though at first intended for the Church, he finally engaged in political life. His talents, aided by a favorable exterior, opened a brilliant career to him. In 1744 he was made minister of state for the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; in 1748 he assisted at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle; was honored with the order of the golden fleece by Maria Theresa, and employed as ambassador to Paris; returned to Vienna in 1753, and took the office of Chancellor of State; concluded the treaty of alliance between Austria and France, in 1756; was made a prince of the German empire, in 1764; and d. 1794.

Ka'va, *n.* A Polynesian beverage. See AVA.

Kava'la, or **Caval'lo,** a seaport-town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Thasos. It has a trade in cotton and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,500.

Kavass', *n.* Same as CAVASS, *q. v.*

Kaw, *v. n.* See CAW.

Kaw, in *Kansas*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Kawkawlin, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Bay co.

Kawn, *n.* A Turkish caravanserai. See KHAN.

Kaw'rie Pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DAMMARA.

Kayaderos'seras Mountains, in *New York*, a mountain ridge in Warren co., between Lake George and Shroon River.

Kay'ak, *n.* (*Naut.*) A skiff used by the fishermen of Greenland.

Kay'aker, *n.* One who paddles a kayak.

Kayes, in *Alaska*, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, Lat 59° 48′ N., Lon. 144° 28′ W.

Kayesikang River, in *Wisconsin.* See SHELL RIVER.

Kayle, Keel, *n.* (*Games.*) A nine-pin; a kettle-pin. A kind of play in Scotland, in which nine holes ranged in threes are made in the ground, and an iron bullet rolled in among them.

Kays'ville, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Davis co., about 4 m. N. of Farmington.

Kazaneen', a town of Turkey in Asia, prov. Irak-Arabi, on the W. bank of the Tigris, 3 m. N. of Bagdad; *pop.* estimated at 7,000, chiefly Persians.

Ka'zan, or KASAN, one of the E. govts. of Russia in Europe, having N. Viatka, E. Orenburg, S. Simbirsk, and W. Novgorod. *Area*, 24,000 sq. m. *Surface.* Diversified; forests covering about one-half the area. *Prod.* Abundant crops of rye, wheat, hemp, and flax. Fisheries good. *Manuf.* Liquors and potash. *Pop.* 1,771,324.

KAZAN, a large and prosperous city, cap. of the above govt., on the Kazanka, about 4 m. from its confluence with the Volga. This is a fine and well-built city, and considered one of the chief educational and literary centres of the empire. It possesses a flourishing university, and numerous auxiliary schools, lyceums, and scientific institutions. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, hardware, earthenware, leather, soap, &c. Ship-building is also largely entered upon, and its trade is, generally, of an extensive character. *Pop.* 69,392.

Kaz'bek. See CAUCASUS.

Ka'zimirz, a town of Poland, govt. of Lublin, on the Vistula, 30 m. E.S.E. of Radom; *pop.* 7,000.

Kaz'zardly, *adv.* In the W. of England, a provincialism for *unfortunately.*— *Webster.*

Kean, EDMUND, one of the greatest English tragic actors, born in London, on the 17th of March, 1790. He seems to have been placed on the stage when an infant, and to have then appeared in processions and pageants, both at Drury Lane and the Haymarket theatres. Miss Tidwell, an actress long known on the metropolitan stage, and said to have been a relation, assisted Kean in his first efforts; and recommended him, at the age of 13, to a company of players in Yorkshire. He performed there under the name of Carey, and is said to have obtained much applause in the parts of Hamlet, Lord Hastings, and Cato. He also distinguished himself by his talents for recitation; and his delivery of Satan's Address to the Sun, from Milton's "Paradise Lost," and the first soliloquy in Shakspeare's "Richard III.," having been highly applauded, he repeated his recitations at Windsor, before some of the royal family. He had also the good fortune to attract the notice of Dr. Drury, who sent him to Eton, where he remained three years, and is said to have made great progress in classical studies, devoting much of his attention to the precepts and examples of Cicero. On quitting Eton he procured an engagement at Birmingham, where he was seen by the manager of the Edinburgh theatre, who engaged him for twenty nights, on twelve of which he performed Hamlet to crowded houses. He was at this time only sixteen; and we find that his provincial engagements led him, in the course of a few years, to nearly all the principal towns in the south and west of England, playing in tragedy, comedy, opera, and pantomime. In the mean time, Dr. Drury, his old patron, had recommended him to the directing committee of Drury Lane, as fitted to revive that declining theatre. He was, in consequence, engaged there for three years, at a rising salary of eight,

ten, and twelve guineas a week for each successive year. His first appearance was on the 26th of January, 1814, in the character of Shylock. The house was comparatively empty; but in order to show the effect he produced on that occasion we will quote the words of a critic, who saw, and thus describes it:—"There came in a small man, with an Italian face and fatal eye, which struck all. Attention soon ripened into enthusiasm; and never, perhaps, did Kean play with such startling effect as on this night to the surprised few! His voice was harsh, his style new, his action abrupt and angular; but there was the decision, the inspiration of genius, in the look, the tone, the bearing;"—"that night was the starting-post on the great course on which he was destined to run his splendid race." In Othello, also, and Sir Giles Overreach, he has been unequalled by any contemporary. When he performed Massinger's Jew the first time, the actors, and others of his admirers, presented him with a gold cup, as a token of their esteem. In 1820, he visited the United States, and performed in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston; on the whole with great success. After his return to England, the extravagance and dissoluteness which had always disgraced his character, involved him in great embarrassments; and a second visit to America, in 1825, was attended with little credit or advantage. He returned again to England, and became manager of the theatre at Richmond, Surrey, where he died, after a protracted illness, May 15, 1833.—His only surviving son CHARLES, also greatly distinguished himself as a dramatic actor. D. 1868.

Kearn'ey, PHILIP, an American military commander, b. in New York city, in 1815. Although educated for the law, he, at the age of 22, entered the 1st U. S. dragoons as second lieutenant, and was, shortly afterward, dispatched by the govt. to Europe, to study and report upon the system of tactics pursued in the French cavalry service. After entering the Ecolé Polytechnique, Paris, and serving as a volunteer in the ranks of the Chasseurs d'Afrique in an Algerine campaign (for which he received the Cross of the Legion of Honor), Kearney returned to the U. States in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he acted as aide to Gen. Scott, and in 1846 became captain. *K.* served throughout the Mexican campaign, and was brevetted major for his distinguished gallantry at Contreras and Cherubusco. On the termination of the war he commanded a force sent against the Indians of the Columbia River. In 1851, resigning his commission, he went to Europe, and served as volunteer aide-de-camp on the French staff throughout the Italian campaign of 1859, being present at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. On the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, *K.* hastened home, was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in May, and while in command of a division of Gen. Heintzelman's corps, exhibited his dashing courage in all the battles of the Chickahominy campaign. In 1862 (July 4), he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Chantilly, on Sept. 1, following.

Kearney, (*kar'ney,*) in *Nebraska,* a S. co.; *area,* abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Platte or Nebraska River, and some smaller streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Kearney City. *Pop.* abt. 600.

Kear'ney City, in *Nebraska,* a post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Platte River, 2 m. W. of Fort Kearney, and abt. 200 m. W. by S. of Omaha City.

—A village of Otoe co., on the Missouri River, abt. 1 m. below Nebraska City.

Kearneysville, (*kar'nez-vil,*) in *W. Virginia,* a village of Berkeley co., abt. 11 m. W. of Harper's Ferry.

Kearsarge Mountain, (*keer'sarj,*) in *New Hampshire,* a mountain of Merrimac co. It has an elevation of 2,468 feet above sea-level, with a summit of bare granite.

Kears'ley Creek, in *Michigan,* enters Flint River in Genesee co.

Keas'burg, in *Kentucky,* a village of Logan co., about 196 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Keat'ing, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 271.

—A township of McKean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,374.

Keat'on's Landing, or VINTON, in *Mississippi,* a village of Lowndes co.

Keats, JOHN, a young English poet, b. at London, 1796. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, but gave way to the ambition of becoming a poet. Leigh Hunt lent the kindly sanction of his name to the first poems *K.* gave to the world in 1817. In the next year he published *Endymion,* a poetical romance, and, in 1820, his last and best work *Lamia,* and other poems. These poems were very roughly treated by Gifford in the *Quarterly Review,* and *K.,* with his over-sensitive nature, took it too much to heart. Being in feeble health, from a severe pulmonary disease, he was advised to try the fine climate of Italy, where he arrived in November, 1820, and died the following month. Shelley lamented his poet-friend, in the beautiful and well-known *Adonais.* A fair and kindly appreciation of *K.* appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* from the hand of Jeffrey. Leigh Hunt, who was his earliest and warmest patron, describes him as having *a very manly as well as a delicate spirit,* and being gifted with the two highest qualities of a poet in the highest degree—sensibility and imagination.

Keb'lah, *n.* Same as KIBLAH, *q. v.*

Keeh'o. See CACHAO.

Keck, *v. n.* To retch; to make an effort to vomit.

—*n.* A heaving or retching of the stomach.

Keckle, (*kek'l,*) *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To invest with a wrapping of old rope, &c., in order to prevent abrasion; as, to *keckle* a cable.

Keck'le, *n.* The same as KECK, *q. v.*

Keck'ling, *n.* Old rope or other protective substance wound around a cable.

Keck'ling-pin, *n.* In Scotland, a long needle used in knitting hose.

Keck'lish, *a.* Queasy; inclined to vomit.

Kecks'ville, in *Indiana,* a village of Martin co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Dover Hill.

Keck'sy, *n.; pl.* KECKSIES. A kex.

"Rough thistles, *kecksies,* burrs."—*Shaks.*

Keck'y, *a.* Having the appearance of a kex.

Ke'dar. (*Script.*) A son of Ishmael (*Gen.* xxv. 13), father of the Kedareniens or Cedrei mentioned by Pliny, who dwelt in the neighborhood of the Nabatheans, in Arabia Deserta.

Kedge, (*kĕj,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor (also called *kedger*) used to steady a ship and keep her clear from her bower anchor when riding in a harbor or river, especially at the turn of the tide, when she might, if not so secured, drive over her principal anchor and entangle the stock, or flukes, with her slack cable, so as to loosen it from the ground. They are also employed to remove a vessel from one part of a harbor to another; for this purpose they are carried out from her in the long-boat, and let go by means of ropes secured to them.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To move or warp by means of a kedge, as a ship.

Kedge, Kedgy, (*kĕj'y,*) *a.* Lively; sportive; brisk; active. (An English provincialism.)

Kedger, (*kĕj'r,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as KEDGE, *q. v.*

—In England, a dredger of oysters.

Kedgeree', a town of British India, prov. Bengal, on the W. side of the Hooghly River, near its mouth; Lat. 21° 55' N., Lon. 88° 16' E.

Kedi'ri, a prov. of Java, on the S. coast; *pop.* 500,000.—KEDIRI, its cap., 60 m. S.W. of Sourabaya. It is the residence of the governor. *Pop.* 6,500.

Ked'lock, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CHARLOCK, *q. v.*

Ke'dron. See KIDRON.

Kee, *n. pl.* of COW. See KYE.

Kee'chi (or UPPER KEECHI) **Creek,** in *Texas,* enters the Trinity River in Leon co. LOWER KEECHI enters the same river a few miles below.

Keef'er's Corners, in *New York,* a post-office of Albany co.

Keef'er's Store, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Keek', *v. n.* [Il. Ger. *kucken.*] To pry into. (Used in Scotland.)

Keel, *n.* [A. S. *cxle;* Du. *kiel.*] (*Ship-building.*) The lowest and principal piece of timber in a ship. The carcass of a ship is not unlike the skeleton of a human body,—the keel representing the back-bone, and the timbers the ribs. The entire fabric is supported by the keel; as the stem and stern parts, which are elevated on its ends, are merely continuations of it, and serve to connect and inclose the extremities of the sides by transoms, as the keel forms and unites the bottom by timbers. Some vessels are provided with what is termed a *false keel,* consisting of a strong thick piece of timber bolted to the bottom of the keel. It is chiefly employed when the planks which form the real keel cannot be obtained of sufficient depth. In Fig. 1471, A shows the main keel, B the false keel, C the keelson, D, stemson, E, cathead, and F, the gripe.—A collier. (Eng.)—A brewer's utensil.—A nine-pin. See KAYLE.

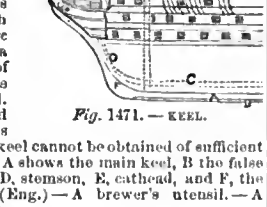


Fig. 1471.—KEEL.

(*Bot.*) See CARINA and Fig. 65.

(*Zoöl.*) A longitudinal prominence on the inferior surface of an insect.—*Craig.*

False keel. (*Naut.*) See FALSE.

On an even keel. In an horizontal position; having an even line.

Keel, *v. n.* To navigate; to plough with a keel.—To expose the keel or bottom.

Keelage, (*kēēl'aj,*) *n.* A toll levied on a ship's bottom in port; harbor-dues.

Keel'-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large covered boat or barge, used for the carrying of freight on American rivers.

—A vessel used in the English coal-carrying trade.—See KEEL.

Keeled, (*kēēld,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Keel-shaped; as, a *keeled* calyx.

Keel'er, Keel'man, *n.* In the N. of England, one who works a keel or Tyne collier.

Keel'er, in *Michigan,* a township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* about 485.

Keel'ersburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Wyoming co., about 15 m. W.N.W. of Scranton.

Keel'ersville, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Van Buren co., about 180 m. W. of Detroit.

Keel'haul, Keel'rake, *v. a.* [Low Ger. and D. *kielhalen.*] (*Naut.*) To haul under the keel of a ship, by ropes attached to the port and starboard yard-arms. (A mode of punishment formerly practised in the navies of Great Britain and Holland.)

Keel'hauling, *n.* (*Naut.*) Punishment inflicted on seamen, by hauling them under a ship's keel.

Keel'ing, *n.* [Dan. *kuller.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of small cod-fish.

Keel'ing-Islands. See COCOS ISLANDS.

Keel'lyne, or Keel'lyne-pen, *n.* In Scotland, a pencil of black or red lead.

Keel'man, *n.*; *pl.* KEELMEN, n. See KEELER.

Keel'rake, *v. a.* Same as KEELHAUL.

Keels, a seaport and fishing station of Newfoundland on Bonavista Bay, Lat. 48° 38' N., Lon. 53° 26' W.

Keel'son, Kel'son, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) One of the principal timbers in a ship: it is laid over the keel, of which it forms the interior or counter part, and across all the timbers inside the vessel. It consists, like the keel, of several pieces scarfed together, but of only half the breadth and thickness of those of the latter. In order that it may fit with greater security upon the floor-timbers and crotchets, it is notched opposite to each to the depth of an inch and a half, and secured upon them to that depth by copper spike nails.—See KEEL, and Fig. 1471.

Keel'yvine-pin, *n.* See KEELIVINE.

Keen, *a.* [Sax. *cen,* D. *koen,* bold; G. *kühn;* Old G. *kuoni, koni,* brave, bold.] Quick in intelligence; acute in mind; promptly perceptive; sharp; shrewd; penetrating; as, a *keen* intellect, a *keen* look, a *keen* lawyer.—Eager; sharp; vehement.

"*Keen* contest and destruction close allied."—*Byron.*

—Sharp; well-edged; fitted to cut; as, a razor with a *keen* edge.—Severe; piercing; penetrating; as, a *keen* wind.—Acrimonious; bitter; incisive; trenchant; as, *keen* sarcasm.

NOTE. *Keen* is frequently used to form the compound of words; as, *keen*-edged, *keen*-sighted, &c.

—*v. a.* To sharpen.

"Nor when cold Winter *keens* the brightening flood."—*Thomson.*

Keene, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Jessamine co., abt. 11 m. S.W. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 350.

Keene, in *Michigan,* a township of Ionia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,690.

—A village of Lenawee co., abt. 18 m. W. of Adrian.

Keene, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township, cap. of Cheshire co., on the Ashuelot River, abt. 92 m. N.W. of Boston. *Pop.* of township abt. 5,500.

Keene, in *New York,* a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* of township (1870), 720.

Keene, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Coshocton co., abt. 82 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Keen'ly, *adv.* Eagerly; vehemently; sharply; severely; bitterly.

Keen'ness, *n.* Quality of being keen; acuteness of mind; sharpness; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness or fineness of edge; quality of piercing; rigor; asperity; acrimony; bitterness; as, *keenness* of appetite, envy, invective, &c.

Keen'ville, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Wayne co.

Keenville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Snyder co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 4 m. below Sunbury.

Keep, *v. a.* [A. S. *cepan,* to catch at, to catch; Lat. *capio,* to lay hold of.] To hold; to retain in one's power or possession; not to lose or part with.

"If we lose the field, we cannot *keep* the town."—*Shaks.*

—To have in safe custody; to preserve; to retain; to protect, support, or shield; to guard or sustain.

"Put your trust in God, and *keep* your powder dry."—*Cromwell.*

—To tend; to have the care of; to feed; to pasture.

"While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor."—*Carew.*

—To practise; to do or perform; to obey; to observe in practice; to fulfil; to perform; as, to *keep* the commandments of God.—To observe or solemnize, as a feast or fast; to commemorate; as, to *keep* one's birth-day; to *keep* a day of thanksgiving.—To hold or preserve in any state; to continue in any course, action, or condition; as, to *keep* a snob at a distance, to *keep* wine, &c.—To maintain, as an institution or establishment; to manage; to control; to conduct; as, to *keep* house.—To provide with subsistence or necessaries; to entertain; to support; as, to *keep* boarders.—To hold in one's employ or service; to maintain, as an assistant, help, &c.

"I *keep* but three men and a boy."—*Shaks.*

—Not to intermit; to practise; to use habitually; to maintain.

"Both day and night did we *keep* company."—*Shaks.*

—To hold in one's own bosom; to confine to one's own knowledge; not to disclose or communicate to others; not to betray.

"If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself."—*Tillotson.*

—To observe; to be faithful; to perform, as duty; not to violate, neglect, or swerve from; as, to *keep* a promise.—To remain in; to confine one's self to; as, to *keep* one's bed;—hence, to frequent; to haunt.

To keep back, to withhold; to reserve.

"Some are so close and reserved . . . they seem always to *keep back* somewhat."—*Bacon.*

To keep company with, to associate with; to frequent the society of; as, to *keep company with* one's inferiors, the ship *kept company with* the rest of the fleet; to offer or receive attentions with a view to matrimony; as, who does she *keep company with?* (Used colloquially.)

To keep down, to hold in restraint or subjection; as, they were *kept down* with difficulty.

(*Painting.*) To tone down or subdue the tints of, as a picture.

To keep good or *bad hours,* to be habitually early or late in returning home, or retiring to rest.

"I rate the family very ill, and *keep bad hours.*"—*Pope.*

To keep school, to support a school; to teach a school.

To keep term, to reside in college during a term. (Applied to the English universities.)

To keep up, to uphold; to sustain; to maintain.

"Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine."—*Addison.*

—To continue; to hinder from ceasing; as, to *keep up* a correspondence.

To keep in, to conceal; to hold secret; not to reveal.
"Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate; . . . learn to *keep* it *in*." *Addison.*
To keep off, to hold at a distance; to debar from approach; as, he contrives to *keep* his creditors *off*.
To keep under, to oppress; to curb; to hold in submission.
"Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* . . . but it will break out at last."—*Stillingfleet.*

Keep, *v. n.* To abide or remain in any position, state, or condition; to stay; as, to *keep* near, to *keep* before or behind, to *keep* out of reach.
"What! *keep* a week away! seven days and nights?"—*Shaks.*
—To last; to endure; to remain in an unimpaired state; as, this ale *keeps* well.—To lodge; to dwell; to remain for a time.
"Knock at the study, where, they say, he *keeps*."—*Shaks.*
To keep from, to refrain; to abstain; to avoid.
To keep on, to go forward; to continue in progression; to advance uninterruptedly.
"He, with unaltered pace *kept on*."—*Dryden.*
To keep to, to adhere strictly to; to maintain inviolate; as, *to keep to* one's promise, *to keep to* the fashion.
To keep up, to continue unsubdued; not to be bedridden.

Keep, *n.* State of being kept or supported;—hence, case; actual condition; as, to be in good *keep*.
—Means of support or sustenance; food; provisions; as, the *keep* of a family.—Charge; that which is deposited and held.
(*Arch.*) The strongest part of a feudal castle; a donjon. See CASTLE.

Keep'er, *n.* One who keeps; one who holds or possesses anything.—One who holds another in custody; as, the *keeper* of a prison.—One who has the care, charge, or superintendence of anything.
"Herne the hunter . . . a *keeper* here in Windsor Forest."—*Shaks.*
—A ring worn on the finger as the guard of another ring.
K. of the Great Seal, an English judicial officer, whose duties are now generally merged in those of the lord chancellor.—*K. of the Privy Seal.* See LORD PRIVY SEAL.—*K. of a magnet.* (*Phys.*) Same as ARMATURE, *q. v.*

Keep'ership, *n.* Office of a keeper.

Keep'ing, *n.* A holding or possessing; custody; restraint; guard; preservation; maintenance; provision; feed; support; as, to take a woman into *keeping*.—Fit proportion; unity; congruity; consistence; harmony; as, this story is quite in *keeping* with the other one.
(*Painting.*) The observance of a due proportion in the general light and coloring of a picture, so that no part be too vivid or more glaring than another, but a proper harmony and gradation be evident in the whole performance.

Keep'ing-room, *n.* A sitting-room common to family use. (New England.)

Keep'sake, *n.* Anything given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a souvenir; a memento; a cadeau; anything bestowed as a token of friendship or esteem.

Keeseville, (*keez'vil,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Essex co., on the Au Sable River, about 4 m. above Lake Champlain: *pop.* about 3,000.

Keesh, *n.* (*Metallurgy.*) Flakes of carburet of iron sometimes found on the surface of bars of pig-iron.

Keeve, *n.* [A. S. *cyf.*] A brewer's mash-tub.
(*Mining.*) A vat or tub used in washing ores. (Sometimes written *keever.*)
—*v. a.* To place in a tub for fermentation or washing.—To overturn, as a cart. (Used in some English localities.)

Kee'zletown, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockingham co., about 5 m. S.E. of Harrisonburg.

Kef'fekel, *n.* (*Min.*) See KIFFEKIL.

Keg, *n.* [Fr. *caque;* from L. Lat. *cadicus*, from Lat. *cadus*=Gr. *kados*, a large vessel for containing liquids, especially wine.] A small cask or barrel; as, a *keg* of lager-beer.

Keg Creek, in *Iowa*, enters the Missouri River from Fremont co.

Ke'gonsha, in *Wisconsin*, a lake in Dane co., sometimes called FIRST LAKE. See FOUR LAKES.

Kehl, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, circ. Mid. Rhine, on the Rhine, immediately opposite Strasburg, and 10 m. N.W. of Offenburg. *K.* was formerly a fortress, and esteemed an important bulwark of Germany. It was fortified by Vauban in 1688, ceded by France to Baden in 1697, taken by the French in 1703, 1733, 1793, and 1796; by the Austrians, also, in the latter, and again taken by the French in the year following. After the peace, its fortifications were dismantled. The town is connected by a fine bridge with the opposite bank of the Rhine, and with Strasburg. *Pop.* Estimated at 2,000.

Keighley, (*kēēth'li,*) a manufacturing town of England, in the W. Riding of co. York, on an affluent of the Aire, 16 m. W.N.W. of Leeds, and 178 N.N.W of London. This is the seat of a large manufacturing industry in cottons, woollens, and coarse stuffs. *Pop.* 18,992.

Keil, *n.* Same as KAYLE, *q. v.*

Keilhauite, (*kil'how-it,*) *n.* (*Min.*) An ore of titanium, containing chiefly silica, oxide of titanium, lime, and yttria.—*Dana.*

Keir, Kieve, *n.* A boiler employed in bleaching-works.

Kei'ser, REINHARD, an eminent German musician and composer, was B. at Leipsic in 1673. He was the author of 118 operas, of which his *Circe*, brought out at Hamburg in 1734, was the last and most beautiful. He possessed a most fertile imagination, and is considered as the father of German melody. D. 1735.

Keith, (*keeth,*) a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, 20 m. from Banff; *pop.* 5,500.

Keith's, (*keeths,*) in *Georgia*, a district of Lumpkin co.; *pop.* about 369.

Keiths'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-village, former cap. of Mercer co., on the Mississippi River, about 150 m. N. W. of Springfield.

Kekos'kee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., about 7 m. N.N.E. of Horicon; *pop.* about 200.

Kelat', a town and fortress of Afghanistan, 84 m. N.W. of Candahar; *pop.* unknown.

Kelat', or **Kalat',** a town and cap. of Beloochistan, prov. Kelat, 6,000 feet above the sea. Lat. 29° 6′ N., Lon. 67° 57′ E. It is fortified, and commanded by a large citadel, and has also a few manufactories for arms. *Pop.* 12,000.

Kelat', a fortress of Khorassan, in Persia, 40 m. from Mescher. It was the principal stronghold of Nadir Shah.

Kelk, *v. a.* [Gael. *clach.*] To belabor; to drub; to castigate severely. (Used as an English provincialism.)
—*n.* A blow. A large stone. The roe of fish. (Prov. Eng.)

Kell, *n.* Same as KALE, *q. v.*

Kell, *n.* A wrapper or covering; a filament.

Kel'lermann, FRANÇOIS CHRISTOPHE, a marshal of France, B. at Strasburg, 1735, and early entering the service of his country, gained great distinction in what was known as the Seven Years' War, during which he rose to the rank of brigadier. Having joined the popular side on the breaking out of the Revolution, he was given the command of the army of the Moselle or the North, and in 1792 gained the splendid victory over the Prussians, called the battle of Valmy, and though he for a time fell under the suspicion of the Convention, he was, in 1795, intrusted with the command of the armies of Italy and the Alps, having to hold both countries with a force hardly exceeding 45,000 effective men, against a well-appointed enemy of treble that strength. The ascending star of Napoleon, however, superseded *K.* as an independent commander, though his services were acknowledged by a marshal's baton in 1804, the title of Duke of Valmy, in honor of his former victory, and the post of imperial senator, and at the Restoration he was created a peer of France. D. 1820.

Kel'lertown, in *Mississippi*, a village of Wilkinson co., about 110 m. S.S.W. of Jackson.

Kel'lersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Monroe county.

Kel'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Mifflin co.

Kel'logg, in *Iowa*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,240.

Kel'logg's, in *Oregon Territory*, a post-village of Douglas co., about 10 m. N.W. of Roseburg.

Kel'logsville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kent co., about 8 m. S. of Grand Rapids.

Kel'logsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., about 16 m. S.E. of Auburn.

Kel'logsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., about 220 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Kells, a town of Ireland, in co. Meath, prov. Leinster, 35 m. N.W. of Dublin. Several fine antiquities are found here. *Pop.* 3,557.

Kel'ly, in *Illinois*, a township of Warren county; *pop.* about 1,114.

Kel'ly, in *Ohio*, a township of Ottawa co., comprising Cunningham's or Kelly's Island, in Lake Erie.

Kel'ly, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Union co., on the Susquehanna River, a short distance above Lewisburg.

Kel'lysburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Indiana co., about 54 m. E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Kel'lysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 7 m. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

Kelp, *n.* The ashes of marine plants, from which we obtain the common carbonate of soda and the valuable drug called iodine. The ashes of burnt sea-weed, or kelp, are used in the manufacture of glass, and in the formation of soap. The best quality of this saline ash is called barilla.—See SODA.

Kel'pie, Kel'py, *n.* (*Scotch Folk-lore.*) A name applied to certain supernatural beings, like brownies.

Kel'sey, in *California*, a post-village and township of El Dorado co., about 7 m. N. of Placerville; *pop.* of township abt. 1,319.

Kel'so, a flourishing market-town of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, on the left bank of the Tweed, near its junction with the Teviot, 21 m. S.W. of Berwick-on-Tweed, and 38 S.E. of Edinburgh; *pop.* 4,739.

Kel'so, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Dearborn co., about 14 m. N.N.W. of Lawrenceburg; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.
—A post-office of Dearborn co.
—A village of Huntingdon county, abt. 30 m. S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Kel'so, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Sibley co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Kel'so, in *Missouri*, a village of Scott co., about 9 m. S. of Cape Girardeau.

Kel'son, *n.* The same as KEELSON.

Kelt. *n.* See CELT and KILT.

Kel'ter, *n.* Regular order or condition; as, he is not in *kelter*, that is, he is not ready. See KILTER.

Kel'vin Grove, in *North Carolina*, a village of Wake county.

Kem'pen, the name of two towns of Prussia, the one in Westphalia, 20 m. from Dusseldorf, the birthplace of Thomas à Kempis; *pop.* 4,500;—and the other in Prussian Poland, 32 m. from Kalisch; *pop.* 7,000.

Kem'per, in *Mississippi*, an E. co., adjoining Alabama. *Area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tugaloo, or Suckernochee Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* De Kalb. *Pop.* About 13,000.

Kem'ble, JOHN PHILIP, the most dignified and accomplished actor on the British stage since the days of Garrick, was the eldest son of Roger Kemble, manager of a company of comedians at Prescot, in Lancashire, where he was born in 1757. Being of Catholic parents, he was sent to the English college at Douay, where he early distinguished himself by his proficiency in elocution, and had Talma for a fellow-student. Finding that his father designed him for the priesthood, he quitted the college clandestinely, returned to England, and engaging in an itinerant company,

Fig. 1472.—JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE.

performed with great éclat at Liverpool, Edinburgh, York, &c. In 1783, he made his first appearance on the boards of Drury Lane, in the character of Hamlet. His success was complete; and from that time he maintained the character of being the first English tragedian of the age. On the secession of Mr. King, he became manager of Drury Lane theatre. In 1802, he took advantage of the peace to visit the continent of Europe, in order to study the French and Spanish theatres, with a view to the improvement of the English. On his return, he became manager of the Covent Garden theatre, where he continued till 1808. In 1817, he retired from the stage, after a long and honorable career, and, in consequence of ill health, went first to Montpelier, and thence to Lausanne, where he died, 1823, after a paralytic attack. The learning, elegance, manners, and accomplishments of *K.*, introduced him into the best company, by whom he was at once courted and esteemed. As a tragedian, when personating characters more immediately adapted, to his style of excellence, such as Cato, Coriolanus, Hamlet, King Lear, Penruddock, &c., he was unrivalled. And his managerial duties were discharged with much refined and accurate taste, in the rectification of scenic decoration and the adoption of appropriate costume, adding thereby both to the splendor and illusion of the drama. He was the author of *Belisarius*, a tragedy, *Lodoiska*, an opera, and *The Female Officer*, a farce; besides which he altered and modernized many of the old dramas.—His brother CHARLES was also a distinguished actor, but excelled chiefly in comedy. He died, 1854, leaving two daughters, one of whom, Frances Anne Kemble, a celebrated actress, visited the United States in 1832, and there married a gentleman of property named Butler. The union, however, proved unhappy; and their divorce was granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, in 1849.

Kem'persville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Ozaukee co., on Lake Michigan, about 18 m. N. of Milwaukee.

Kemp'ten, (anc. *Campodunum,*) a walled town of Bavaria, circ. Suabia and Neuberg, cap. dist. of same name, on the Iller, 50 m. S.S.W. of Augsburg. It is a well-built place, with flourishing linen and cotton manufactures, and a considerable trade in cattle and wool. *Pop.* 11,512.

Kempt'ville, a village in Upper Canada, co. of Grenville, about 72 m. N.E. of Kingston; *pop.* 1,200.

Kems'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of Princess Anne co., about 124 m. S.E. of Richmond.

Ken, *v. a.* [Sax. *cunnan*, Goth. *kunnan*, to know. See KEEN.] To know; to understand.
"'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait."—*Shaks.*
—To see at a distance; to descry.
"At once as far as angels *ken*, he views."—*Milton.*
—*n.* View; reach of sight.
"Coasting, they kept the land within their *ken*."—*Dryden.*

Ken'ansville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Duplin co., about 5 m. N.E. of Wilmington.

Ken'dal, a market-town and borough of England, co. of Westmoreland, 40 m. S. of Carlisle, and 219 N.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Linseys, serges, baizes, kerseymeres, carpets, and marble sculptures. *Pop.* 13,231.

Ken'dal Green, *n.* A kind of green cloth, made at Kendal, in England.

Ken'dall, AMOS, an American lawyer and statesman, B. in Dunstable, Mass., 1789. In 1807 he entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1811. He studied law with W. B. Richardson, of Groton, Mass., (afterwards chief-justice of New Hampshire,) and was admitted to the bar in 1814, in which year he emigrated to Ky., where he distinguished himself both in his profession and as an editor. He was a firm supporter of Gen. Jackson, who, on his accession to office, appointed him 4th auditor of the treasury dept. at Washington. In 1835 he was promoted to be postmaster-general, in which office he was retained by Mr. Van Buren. Within a single year after assuming control of the general post-office, he succeeded in completely reorganizing it and relieving it of the indebtedness which had been so grievously felt heretofore; and, in 1836, Congress adopted a plan suggested by him, for placing it upon a substantial and effective working basis. It is no small

credit to his sagacity to state that from that day to this there has been no material change in the working of the post-office system of the country, which, as it at present exists, is a substantial monument to the memory of *K.* He retired from public life in 1840, from which time he devoted himself very successfully to the exercise of his profession. D. Nov. 12, 1860.

Ken'dall, in *Illinois*, a N.E. co., *area* about 325 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox River, and the head-waters of the Au Sable River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Oswego. *Pop.* about 14,000.

—A post-township of Kendall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Kendall, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Joseph.

Kendall, in *New York*, a post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,744.

Kendall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co.

Kendall, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Lafayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Kendall's Mills, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 21 m. N.N.E. of Augusta.

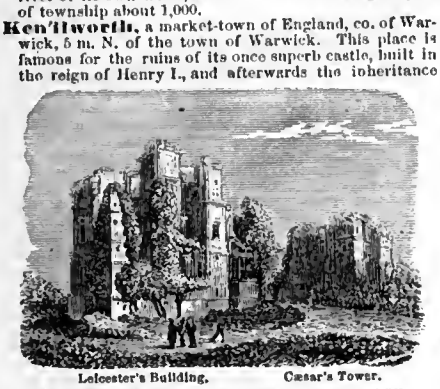
Ken'dallville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Noble co., abt. 90 m. W.S.W. of Toledo.

Ken'drick, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Greene co., on Racoon River, about 65 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 678.

Kendusheag, (*ken-dus-kag'*,) in *Maine*, a small river in Penobscot co., flowing into the Penobscot River at Bangor.

—A post-village and township of Penobscot co., on the river of its own name, about 12 m. above Bangor; *pop.* of township about 1,000.

Ken'ilworth, a market-town of England, co. of Warwick, 5 m. N. of the town of Warwick. This place is famous for the ruins of its once superb castle, built in the reign of Henry I., and afterwards the inheritance



Leicester's Building. Cæsar's Tower.

Fig. 1473.—RUINS OF THE CASTLE OF KENILWORTH.

of the Dudleys, earls of Leicester. In 1575 Queen Elizabeth was entertained here by her powerful favorite, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (*q. v.*), for 17 days, at the then enormous expense of $5,000 per diem. (See Sir W. Scott's fine romance, "Kenilworth.") The castle was partially ruined in the Civil War, and is now the property of the earls of Clacendon. *Pop.* 3,357.

Ken'jua, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Warren co., on the Alleghany River, near the mouth of Konjua Creek, and about 12 m. above Warren. *Pop.* of township about 500.

Kenjua Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Alleghany River in Warren co.

Kenmare' Bay, or **River,** in Ireland, a deep inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between the coasts of Cork and Kerry, N.W. of Bantry Bay.

Ken'nebec, in *California*, a mining settlement of Yuba co., on the Yuba River, abt. 110 m. N.N.E. of Benicia.

Ken'nebec, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Monona co., on the Little Sioux River, abt. 8 m. N.E. of Onowa City. *Pop.* of township abt. 281.

Kennebec, or KENNEBECK, in *Maine*, a considerable river, rising in Moosehead Lake, and flowing a general S. course to the Atlantic Ocean. Its length is abt. 150 m., and its source being over 1,000 ft. higher than its mouth, an immense and valuable water-power is afforded during its descent. Many large and flourishing towns are situated along its banks, as Augusta, Bath, Norridgewock, &c.

—A S.W. central co., *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kennebec and Sebasticook rivers, besides numerous lakes and smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Augusta. *Pop.* abt. 90,000.

—A township of Kennebec co.

Ken'nebunk, in *Maine*, a small river of York co., enters the Atlantic Ocean at Kennebunk.

—A post-village, township, and port of entry of York co., on the Kennebunk River, abt. 25 m. S.W. of Portland. *Pop.* of township about 3,300.

Kennebunk Depot, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of York.

Kennebunk Port, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of York co., at the mouth of the Kennebunk River, abt. 75 m. S.S.W. of Augusta. The river here forms an excellent harbor, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in navigation and ship-building. *Pop.* of township abt. 3,400.

Ken'nedy's, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co.

Kennedy's, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Brunswick co.

Ken'nedysville, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., abt. 220 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Ken'nekuk, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Atchison co.

Ken'nel, *n.* [Fr. *chenil*; It. *canile*, from Lat. *canis*, a dog. See CANINE.] A house or cot for dogs, or for a pack of hounds.—A pack of hounds, or their cry.—The hole of a fox or other beast; a haunt.

—[Fr. *canal*; Lat. *canalis.*] A channel, or little canal; the water-course of a street.—A puddle.

—*v. n.* To lodge in a kennel; to lie; to dwell as a fox or a dog.

—*v. a.* To keep or confine in a kennel.

Ken'nel-coal, *n.* See CANNEL-COAL.

Ken'ner, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Jefferson parish, abt. 12 m. W. of New Orleans.

Ken'nel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A piece of timber to which the tacks or sheets are fastened.

Ken'net, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Dunklin co., abt. 330 m. S.E. of Jefferson City. Its former name was BUTLER.

Ken'net, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,308.

Ken'net Square, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 35 m. W.S.W. of Philadelphia. *Pop.* in 1870, 897.

Ken'neth, the name of three kings of Scotland, who reigned in the dark ages of that country's history. Kenneth I. possessed the sceptre only for one year, dying A. D. 605.—Kenneth II. succeeded his father Alpin in 823, and died 854, after a long and successful war waged with the Picts.—Kenneth III. ascended the throne on the death of his father Malcolm, and was murdered by his soldiers and the populace in the year 994.

Kenn'goffite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral bearing some resemblance to Miargyrite, but containing a large amount of silver. It is found in irregular groups of crystals, varying in color from iron-black to lead-gray, at Felsöbunga, Hungary.

Ken'nington, a suburb of London, England. *Pop.* 50,000.

Ken'nonsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Noble co., abt. 37 m. E. of Zanesville.

Ken'nonsville, in *Missouri*, a village of Lewis co., 110 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson co.

Ken'ockee, in *Michigan*, a post-township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Keno'sha, in *Nebraska*. See KANOSHA.

Keno'sha, in *Wisconsin*, an extreme S.E. co., adjoining Illinois on the S., and washed by Lake Michigan on the E.; *area*, abt. 276 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Plaines, and Fox or Pishtaka rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified. *Soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kenosha. *Pop.* (1870) 13,177.

—A town, cap. of the above co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 35 m. S. of Milwaukee. It has an excellent harbor, and commands a flourishing lake and inland trade. *Pop.* abt. 5,000. Its former name was SOUTHPORT.

Ken'sico, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 29 m. N. of New York city.

Ken'sington, a town of England, co. Middlesex, and now forming one of the W. divisions of London. There is here a fine old palace belonging to the English sovereigns. Holland House (see Fig. 1301) is another prominent feature of this locality. *Pop.* Estim. at 70,000.

Ken'sington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Hartford.

Ken'sington, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., abt. 36 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Ken'sington, in *Minnesota*, a village of Isanti co., abt. 40 m. N. by E. of St. Paul.

Ken'sington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Ken'sington, in *Pennsylvania*, formerly a suburban village, now included within the incorporated limits of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, abt. 1½ m. N.E. of the State-House; *pop.* abt. 46,772.

Ken'sington Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co.

Kent, JAMES, a very eminent American jurist, b. in Philippi, Putnam co., N. Y., 1763. He was educated at Yale College, entered on the practice of the law in 1785, sat four years in the state legislature of New York, and in 1794 was chosen professor of law at Columbia College. Various offices and honors were successively conferred on him, and he took part with Judge Radcliffe in the laborious task of revising the legal code of his native State. In 1804 he was appointed chief justice, and about ten years later chancellor, of the State of New York; and on his quitting the latter office on account of his age, he again undertook the professorship of law at Columbia College. In 1826 and the four following years appeared his important work, *Commentaries on American Law*, esteemed an authority in England as well as in the U. States. Chancellor Kent was no less esteemed for his private virtues than for his professional abilities and his public services. D. 1847.

Kent, WILLIAM, an English landscape-gardener, b. in Yorkshire, 1685. He was originally a coach-painter, but left that occupation to study the principles of design; for which purpose he went to Rome, where he studied under Luti. As a painter, however, he never attained celebrity; his talent lay more in ornamental architecture. But it is as the inventor of the modern style of landscape-gardening that he is chiefly known; he broke up the old uniformity of straight lines and corresponding parts, and threw wood, water, and ground into the beautiful shapes presented by nature; rendering that graceful, pleasing, and attractive, which before was stiff and formal. D. 1748.

Kent, a maritime co. in the S.E., and sometimes called "the garden of England," is bounded N. by the Thames and its estuary, E. and S.E. by the German Ocean and the Straits of Dover, S. by Sussex, and W. by Surrey. Its greatest length from Deptford to the N. Foreland is abt. 61, and its maximum breadth abt. 30 m. *Area*, 1,627 sq. m., or 1,039,419 acres. *Surface.* This is a finely diversified and beautiful co. Two parallel ridges of hills traverse its whole extent from E. to W. One district, called the *Weald of Kent*, exhibits the most delightfully diversified scenery that can be imagined. *Prod.* This co. has a greater variety of agricultural products than any other in the kingdom. It is a garden of fruits and flowers. Wheat, barley, and hops are produced in immense quantities. *Manuf.* Paper, gunpowder, and toys. Shipbuilding is largely carried on. *Prin. towns.* Maidstone (the cap.), Canterbury, Greenwich, Dover, Rochester, Chatham, and Deptford. *Pop.* 812,568. It was in this county that the Romans first landed when they invaded Britain. It was inhabited by the Cantii, and was the first established kingdom of the Saxon Heptarchy.

Kent, an E. co. of New Brunswick, bordering on Northumberland Strait, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cocagne, or Cocayne, and Richibucto. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Liverpool. *Pop.* 14,000.

Kent, a S.W. co. of Upper Canada, having Lake Erie on the S.E., and Lake St. Clair; *area*, abt. 870 sq. m. *Rivers.* Thames and Sydenham rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Chatham. *Pop.* 20,000.

Kent, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,744.

Kent, in *Delaware*, a central co., bordering on Delaware Bay on the E., and Maryland on the W.; *area*, abt. 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* Duck and Mispillion creeks, and the head-waters of the Choptank and Marshy Hope rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Dover. *Pop.* (1870), 29,823.

Kent, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Stephenson co.

Kent, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 10 m. W. of Madison.

—A post-village, cap. of Newton co., abt. 56 m. W. of Logansport.

Kent, in *Maryland*, a N.E. co., adjoining Delaware on the E., and washed by Chesapeake Bay on the W. and S.W.; *area*, abt. 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chester and Sassafras rivers. *Surface*, level, or gently undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Chestertown. *Pop.* (1870), 17,256.

Kent, in *Michigan*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand, Rouge, and Thornapple rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Grand Rapids. *Pop.* (1870) 50,330.

—A township of the above co.

Kent, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Newton co., abt. 62 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Kent, in *New York*, a post-township of Putnam co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,547.

Kent, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Portage co., on the Cuyahoga River, abt. 7 m. W. of Ravenna. Its former name was FRANKLIN MILLS.

Kent, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.

Kent, in *Rhode Island*, a W. central co., adjoining Connecticut on the W., and washed by Narragansett Bay on the E.; *area*, abt. 180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pawtuxet, Flat, Moosup, and Wood rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* East Greenwich. *Pop.* (1870), 13,597.

Kent, in W. Australia, a maritime co., mostly between Lat. 34° and 35° S., and Lon. 118° and 119° E.—Another in Tasmania, watered by the river Huon.

Kent'-bugle, *n.* (*Mus.*) A keyed bugle.

Kent'ish-town, a suburb of London, England, co. Middlesex; *pop.* 26,500.

Kent Islands, a group at the E. end of Barr's Straits, between the colony of Victoria and Tasmania.

Kentle, (*ken'tl*,) *n.* [W. *cant*; Fr. *quintal.*] (*Com.*) A hundred-weight; a quintal.

Kent'ledge, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of ballast, consisting of iron pigs.

Ken'ton, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., abt. 11 m. S. of Dover.

Ken'ton, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Ken'ton, in *Kentucky*, a N. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Licking rivers. *Surface*, moderately hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Independence. *Pop.* 32,000.

Ken'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Hardin co., on the Scioto River, abt. 71 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Ken'ton, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Obion co.

Ken'tontown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Kent Plains, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of New Haven.

Kent's Hill, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Kent Station, in *Indiana*, a village of Newton co., abt. 116 m. E. of Peoria.

Kentuck'ian, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ky.

Kentuck'y, an E. central State of the American Union, having Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio on the N.; Virginia and W. Virginia on the E.; Tennessee on the S.; and Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana on the W. It lies between Lat. 36° 25′ and 39° 15′ N., and Lon. 81° 50′ and 89° 26′ W.; being about 400 m. in length from E. to W., and varying from 40 to 180 m. in breadth. *Area*, 37,680 sq. m.—*Gen. Desc.* The surface of *K.* is diversified, being broken and mountainous in the S.E., with a general slope to the N. and N.W. In the central part the surface is undulating, and in the W. comparatively level. The latter portion is mostly occupied by an extensive tract called the *Barrens*, which, contrary to what the name seems to imply, is not sterile; but comprises some of those fine pasture lands for which the State is distinguished.—*Rivers.* The chief streams are the Ohio, Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, and Licking rivers. The Ohio washes the entire

N. and N.W. border, the Mississippi forms the W. boundary, and the others, with their numerous tributaries, intersect every part of the State. The larger inland rivers are navigable in winter, but in the summer they are much diminished, while some of the small ones are entirely dried up. — *Climate.* In the E. and central part of *K.* the climate is highly salubrious; but in the W., especially along the Mississippi, it is very unhealthy. Great extremes of heat and cold are experienced in this State; and, considering its latitude, the winters are sometimes long and severe. Rain falls abundantly in winter and spring, but is generally scanty in summer and autumn, the weather in those seasons being characteristically dry and constant. The mean annual temperature is about 55° F.; the thermometer falling to 20° or 15° in winter, and rising to 94° or 100° in summer. In some of the S. cos., however, cattle and sheep can remain without shelter throughout the year. — *Min. K.* lies wholly in the great region of stratified rocks of the W. These traverse the State in layers, so nearly horizontal that often for considerable distances no perceptible dip meets the eye. The Silurian groups, which are here almost exclusively of a calcareous character, extend throughout the State from N. to S. They are nearly 100 m. in width, and form the great central axis of the lowest rocks. At Louisville they dip beneath the limestone of the Devonian age, which here lies in horizontal strata, forming the bed of the river, and the reefs which occasion the falls at this place. The carboniferous limestone comes next in order; and further W. are the coal-measures, which form the S. termination of the great coal-fields of Illinois and Indiana. Commencing at Rome on the Ohio River, these coal deposits can be traced almost to the Mississippi, and extend nearly across the State. It is here that the Breckinridge coal, so well known for its excellence in yielding coal-oil, is obtained. Iron of a superior quality is found in many places, and numerous salt springs occur, yielding salt in sufficient quantity to supply not only *K.*, but a great part of Ohio and Tennessee. Nitre and fine white marble are also plentiful. The limestone of *K.* abounds in fossil remains of the elephant, horse, mastodon, megalonyx, &c. These limestones also abound in caves, the largest of which is the *Mammoth Cave*, q. v. — *Soil, Agric. &c.* The soil of *K.* is generally fertile. In the central part of the State is a tract comprising about 11,350 sq. m., and known as the *Garden of Kentucky*. It is of surpassing fertility, and all the European grains, Indian corn, and tobacco are cultivated to great advantage. The following official statistics of the principal farm crops for 1868 will show their relative importance:

Products.	*Amount of Crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*No. of Acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels.	53,187,000	52·7	1,779,418
Wheat ..... do.	2,850,000	8·5	335,294
Rye..... do.	477,000	11·5	41,478
Oats ..... do.	5,906,000	22·0	268,454
Barley..... do.	149,000	16·0	9,312
Buckwheat..... do.	11,600	15·0	773
Potatoes..... do.	2,100,000	80·0	26,250
Tobacco.....pounds.	46,400,000	705·	65,815
Hay .....tons.	128,000	1·27	100,787
Total	.....	.....	5,627,581

The value of the above products averages 47c. per bushel for Indian corn; $1·86 for wheat; $1·22 for rye; 48c. for oats; $1·67 for barley; $1·23 for buckwheat; and 67c. for potatoes; about 12c. per pound for tobacco, and $13·25 per ton for hay. Besides this, *K.* is said to raise more than half of all the hemp and flax grown within the U. States. The principal fruit-trees are the apple and peach. The vine, mulberry, and a great variety of other fruits are also cultivated. The total value of live-stock in 1869 was $49,189,403, proportioned as follows: 221,268 horses; 63,366 mules; 331,444 oxen and other cattle; 147,859 milch-cows; 868,989 sheep; and 1,560,186 hogs. — *Nat. Vegetation.* *K.* still contains some extensive forests, consisting chiefly of the elm, oak, hickory, pine, walnut, chestnut, and tulip trees in the upland or mountainous regions; while the chestnut, cherry, oak, sycamore, elm, and locust trees flourish in the lowlands or barrens. — *Counties and Towns.* The State is divided into the following 112 counties:

Adair,	Edmonson,	Kenton,	Oldham,
Allen,	Estill,	Knox,	Owen,
Anderson,	Fayette,	Larue,	Owsley,
Ballard,	Fleming,	Laurel,	Pendleton,
Barren,	Floyd,	Lawrence,	Perry,
Bath,	Franklin,	Letcher,	Pike,
Boone,	Fulton,	Lewis,	Powell,
Bourbon,	Gallatin,	Lincoln,	Pulaski,
Boyd,	Garrard,	Livingston,	Robertson,
Boyle,	Grant,	Logan,	Rockcastle,
Bracken,	Graves,	Lyon,	Rowan,
Breathitt,	Grayson,	McCracken,	Russell,
Breckinridge,	Green,	McLean,	Scott,
Bullitt,	Greenup,	Madison,	Shelby,
Butler,	Hancock,	Magoffin,	Simpson,
Caldwell,	Hardin,	Marion,	Spencer,
Callaway,	Harlan,	Marshall,	Taylor,
Campbell,	Harrison,	Mason,	Todd,
Carroll,	Hart,	Meade,	Trigg,
Carter,	Henderson,	Mercer,	Trimble,
Casey,	Henry,	Metcalf,	Union,
Christian,	Hickman,	Monroe,	Warren,
Clarke,	Hopkins,	Montgomery,	Washington,
Clay,	Jackson,	Morgan,	Wayne,
Clinton,	Jefferson,	Muhlenburg,	Webster,
Crittenden,	Jessamine,	Nelson,	Whitley,
Cumberland,	Johnson,	Nicholas,	Wolfe,
Daviess,	Josh Bell,	Ohio,	Woodford.

The most important towns are Lonisville, Frankfort, (the capital,) Lexington, Maysville, Covington, Paducah, Henderson, Covington, Columbus, and Hickman.

Education. In 1868 the State school-fund amounted to $1,360,491.71. There are in *K.* abt. 20 colleges, with 2,500 students; 4,600 public schools, with 160,000 pupils; and abt. 250 academies and other schools, with 20,000 pupils. There are also nearly 200 libraries, with an aggregate of abt. 150,000 volumes. — *Religion.* The principal religious denominations of *K.* are the Baptist, Christian, Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodists, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, and their total church property is valued at nearly $4,000,000. — *Public Institutions.* There is an asylum for deaf mutes at Danville, supported by the State; a State Penitentiary at Frankfort, averaging abt. 400 inmates; and two lunatic asylums, one at Lexington and the other at Hopkinsville. Most conspicuous, however, is the magnificent new State Capitol in process of erection at Frankfort. The design of this building is in what is known as the Italian style, or a modification of the Roman Corinthian order (Fig. 1474.) The height from the level of the ground outside the building to the top of the lantern is 225 feet. The dome is 60 feet in diameter by 75 ft. in height. The entire building is 360 ft. front, by a depth of 200 ft. The cost of this structure is estimated at $800,000, exclusive of furnishing, decoration, heating-apparatus, &c. — *Finance.* The finances of *K.* are in a prosperous condition. On the 1st of January, 1869, the State debt subject to payment was reduced to $1,906,894. — *Industry.* The inhabitants of *K.* are more devoted to agricultural than mechanical pursuits, and the chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of horses and cattle. The Kentucky horses are of acknowledged excellence, and bred in large numbers. Many are sent over the mountains

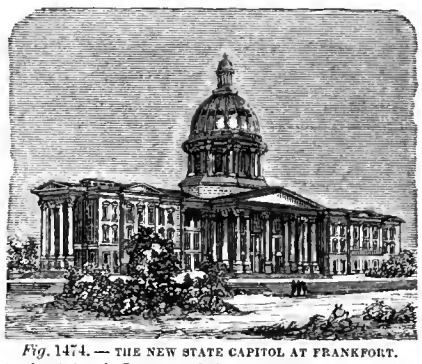


Fig. 1474. — THE NEW STATE CAPITOL AT FRANKFORT.

to the Atlantic States, and the principal supply of saddle and carriage horses for the more S. States is drawn from *K.* The manufactures are principally of cotton and woollen cloths, cordage, salt, iron goods, and maple sugar. — *Govt.* The governor, lieutenant-governor, auditor, attorney-general, registrar of land-office, and superintendent of public instruction, are each elected for 4 years. The governor must be 35 years of age, a citizen of the United States, and have been a resident of the State for six years. He is ineligible to the office for the 4 years succeeding his term. The lieutenant-governor, with the same qualifications as the governor, is *ex-officio* president of the senate. The secretary of state is appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and holds office during the governor's term. The judiciary consist of a court of appeals, 14 circuit courts, and the various county courts. The court of appeals consists of a chief justice and three judges, the attorney-general, a clerk, sergeant, and reporter. All judges and other court officers are elected by the people. The legislature consists of a senate of 38 members, and a house of representatives of 100 members. The senators must be 30 years of age, and are chosen for 4 years, and half every second year. The representatives must be 24 years of age, and are chosen for 2 years. *K.* sends 2 senators and 9 representatives to the Federal Congress, and has 11 votes in the Electoral College. — *History.* With the earliest history of *K.* is associated the name of Daniel Boone, whose exploits in hunting and Indian fighting in the then distant and unexplored wilderness date as far back as 1769. He founded Boonesborough in 1775, and Harrodsburg being settled about the same time, these two towns are, with the exception of the French settlements, the oldest in the W. Soon after *K.* was made a co. of Virginia, and the first court held at Harrodsburg in 1777. In 1790 *K.* became a separate territory, and in 1790 was admitted into the Union. Since then, with the exception of the interruption occasioned by the Civil War, its progress has been very rapid. *Pop.* 1,321,611.

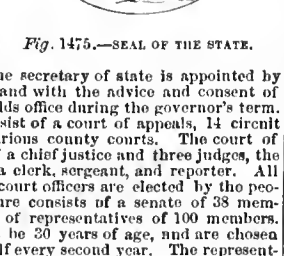


Fig. 1475.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

Kentuck'y, in *Kansas*, a township of Jefferson co.: *pop.* about 588.

Kentucky River, in *Kentucky*, a beautiful stream, celebrated for the romantic beauty of its scenery. It rises in the Cumberland Mountains, on the S.E. frontier of the State, and flowing N.W. it enters the Ohio River at Carrollton, in Carroll co., after a course of about 260 m. It is navigable by steamboats for 60 m. up to Frankfort.

Kentuck'yville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Susquehanna co., about 174 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Kent'ville, a town, cap. of Kings co., Nova Scotia.

Kent'y, a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 35 m. W.S.W. of Cracow. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and leather. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ken'yon, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Jackson co., about 28 m. E. by N. of Batesville.

Ken'yon, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Goodhue co., about 14 m. E. by S. of Faribault; *pop.* of township about 181.

Ken'yonville, in *New York*, a P. O. of Orleans co.

Ke'okuk, in *Iowa*, a S.E. co., *area* about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Skunk River, and the S. Fork of English River. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sigourney. *Pop.* (1870), 0,497.

—A considerable town of Lee co., on the Mississippi River, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, and about 136 m. below Davenport. It is well built, and conveniently located for an immense inland trade, being the natural outlet for the fertile and populous valley of the Des Moines. *Pop.* (1870), 12,769

—A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 658.

Ke'okuk, in *Kansas*, a village of Linn co., about 55 m. S. by E. of Lawrence.

Keosau'qua, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Van Buren co., on the Des Moines River, about 48 m. N.W. of Keokuk; *pop.* 858.

Kep'ler, JOHANN, one of the greatest astronomers and mathematicians of modern times, was B. in the village of Magstadt, in Würtemberg, 1571. His parents were in narrow circumstances, and he owed his education to the kindness of the duke of Würtemberg. He graduated M. A. at Tübingen, where he studied under the celebrated Mæstlin, in 1591, and soon after was appointed lecturer on astronomy at Gratz. His acquaintance with Tycho Brahe began in 1600, when he was joined with him at Prague as imperial mathematician. Tycho dying the same year, the arduous task of forming the new astronomical tables (called *Rudolphine*, in honor of the emperor) devolved on him. In 1613 he was at the assembly at Ratisbon, and assisted in the reformation of the calendar. He was the author of numerous works on astronomy, all of them invaluable contributions to science, besides his Tables and Ephemerides; among others, the *New Astronomy*, which contains the great treatise on the Motion of Mars. His fame rests upon his inestimable discovery that the planets' orbits are elliptical. The character and career of this magnate of science are thus criticised by Delambre, an eminently reliable authority. "Kepler," he says, "was ardent, restless, burning to distinguish himself by his discoveries. He attempted everything; and, having once obtained a glimpse, no labor was too severe for him in following or verifying it. All his attempts had not the same success, and, in truth, that was impossible. Those which have failed seem to us only fanciful; those which have been more fortunate, appear sublime. When in search of that which really existed, he has sometimes found it; when he devoted himself to the pursuit of a chimera, he could not but fail; but even there he displayed the same qualities, and that obstinate perseverance that must triumph over all difficulties but those which are insurmountable." D. 1630.

Kepler's Laws. (*Astron.*) The term applied to the statement of certain analogies that exist between the relative distances of the planets from the sun and the times in which they complete their revolutions round that body; and also between the rate of motion at which any heavenly body travels in its orbit, and its distance from the body or centre about which it revolves. Kepler's First Law, so called because it was the first which was discovered and enunciated by that astronomer, is, that *equal areas are described in equal times.* By this it is meant, that, if a straight line were drawn from the earth to the sun, round which the earth revolves, this line would pass over equal portions of the area of the ellipse which the earth describes in its orbit in equal times, wherever the planet might be in its course. Kepler arrived at this conclusion from observing that the planets travelled fastest when they were nearest to the sun at their perihelion, and slowest when they were at their aphelion, or greatest distance from that body. His Second Law, which was deduced, like the first, from observations of the planet Mars, is, that *planets describe ellipses, having the sun as a common focus;* while the Third is, that *the squares of the periodic times of the planets are in proportion to each other as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.*

Kerar'gyrite, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, a horse, *argyros*, silver.] (*Min.*) Native chloride of silver.

Ker'asine, *a.* (*Min.*) Horn-like; corneous.

Ke'rate, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, horn.] (*Min.*) Same as KERARGYRITE, *q. v.*

Ker'atome, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, and *temno*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for dividing the cornea in operating for cataract. — *Hoblyn.*

Keratonyx'is, *n.* [Gr. *keras*, horn, and *nyxis*, puncture.] (*Surg.*) A term applied by the German surgeons to the operation of couching, performed by introducing a needle into the cornea or horny coat of the eye, and depressing or breaking the opaque lens.

Ker'bela, or MESHED HOSSEIN, a town of Asiatic Turkey, prov. Irak-Arabi, 50 m. S.W. of Bagdad, and 6 W.

of the Euphrates. The tomb of Hossein, son of Ali by Fatima, the daughter of the Prophet, is an object of pilgrimage to the thousands of the sect of Ali who annually pay their devotions here. *Pop.* Estim. at 20,000.

Kerb'-stone, or **Kirb'-stone,** *n.* See CURBSTONE.

Ker'by, or **Ker'byville,** in *Oregon Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Josephine co., on the Illinois River, about 250 m. S. by W. of Salem; *pop.* about 100.

Ker'chief, *n.* [From Old Fr. *couvrechef — couvrir,* to cover, and *chef,* the head.] A cover for the head; a headdress; any loose cloth used in dress.

Ker'chiefed, or **Ker'chief,** *a.* Dressed; hooded; covered.

Keresoun'. [Anc. *Cerasus.*] A seaport-town of Turkey in Asia, on the S. shore of the Black Sea, pashalic of Trebizond, from the town of which name it is distant 88 m. W. by S.; Lat. 40° 5′ 10″ N., and Lon. 38° 24′ E. *Trade.* Ship-building. This place was conquered and annexed to the Turkish empire by Mahmoud II. *Pop.* about 3,000, chiefly Greeks and Armenians.

Kerf, *n.* The cut or slit made in wood or other material by a saw or an axe.

Kerguelen's Land, (*kerg'len,*) or ISLAND OF DESOLATION, an island in the Antarctic Ocean; Lat. 49° 20′ S., Lon. 69° 30′ E.; *area,* abt. 3,000 sq. m. It was discovered by a Frenchman named Kerguelen, but received the latter name from Capt. Cook in 1779, on account of its desolate appearance. It is chiefly of a rocky surface, but is said to contain coal deposits.

Kerhonk'son, in *New York,* a post-village of Ulster co.

Keri-chetib, (*ke're-ket'ib,*) *n.* (*Philol.*) A term applied, in philology, to various readings in the Hebrew Bible. The signification of *keri* is, that which is read; while *chetib* means that which is written. When instances of such readings occur, the *chetib,* or false reading, is placed in the text, while the *keri,* or true reading, is placed in the margin with a Hebrew character under it. The number of *keri-chetibs* is estimated at a thousand, and most of them are attributed to Ezra; but as several corrections of this kind appear in his own writings, it is probable that many were made at some subsequent period.

Kerkouk', (*Corcura* of Ptolemy,) a large town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of a sandjak in Lower Kurdistan, 100 m. S.E. of Mosul, and 130 N. of Bagdad. Great quantities of naphtha are exported. *Pop.* est. at 13,000.

Kerl, *n.* See CARL.

Ker'man, (anc. *Caramania,*) a province of the Persian empire, bet. Lat. 25° 30′ N., and Lon. 54° 30′ and 60° 20′ E., having N. Khorassan, E. Afghanistan and Beloochistan, S. the Persian Gulf, and W. the provs. of Fars and Laristan. *Shape,* triangular; *extreme length,* 380 m.; *breadth,* 250 m.; *estim. area,* 65,000 sq. m. *Surface,* various: for the greater part mountainous. A great want of water exists. *Clim.* Unhealthy. *Soil,* in some parts highly productive, yielding wheat, maize, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, and madder in the highest perfection. Fruits and various gums and spices are also largely produced. Camels, sheep, and goats are extensively reared. *Min.* Iron, copper, and sulphur. *Manuf.* Fine woollen stuffs, carpets, goats' and camels' hair shawls, coarse linens, and matchlocks. *Cap.* Kerman. *Pop.* Estimated at 600,000.

KER'MAN, or SEA'JAN, (anc. *Carmana,*) cap. of the above province, is located 230 m. E. of Shiraz, and 340 S.E. of Ispahan. *K.* was formerly one of the most celebrated and opulent cities of the empire; but in 1794 it was besieged and nearly razed to the ground by Aga Mohammed Khan. It has still, however, a considerable trade, and is celebrated for its manufacture of shawls, carpets, and arms. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.

Kermanshah', a walled city, cap. of Persian Kurdistan, 82 m. W.S.W. of Hamadan, and 320 S.W. of Ispahan; Lat. 34° 20′ N., Lon. 47° 15′ 15″ E. *Manuf.* Cottons, carpets, and swords. Considerable advantages accrue to the town in consequence of its situation on the great caravan route connecting Persia, Cabul, and Asiatic Turkey. *Pop.* estimated at 30,000.

Kermes, (*ker'meez.*) [Ar., little worm.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Coccus ilicis* of Linnæus, an insect of the genus *Coccus,* produced in the excrescences of a small oak, the *Quercus coccifera,* and found in many parts of Asia and the South of Europe. The body of this insect is full of reddish juice, and when dead, and transformed into an apparent grain or berry, it is used for the purpose of dyeing a brilliant red color. They were long taken for the seeds of the tree on which they live, and hence called *grains of Kermes.* Kermes is now nearly superseded by the use of cochineal, but though much inferior in brilliancy to the scarlet cloths dyed with real Mexican cochineal, they retain the color better, and are less liable to stain. This is said to have been the celebrated Phœnician dye. The tapestries of Brussels, which have lost little of their original brilliancy, even after a lapse of 200 years, were dyed with kermes.

K. Mineral. (*Chem.*) A compound used in medicine, consisting of a mixture of teroxide and tersulphide of antimony. It is prepared by boiling finely-powdered sulphide of antimony with carbonate of soda and a large quantity of water. The liquid, as it cools, deposits the kermes, which is collected on a filter and dried at a low temperature. Its chemical composition may be represented by the formula $2SbS_3SbO_3$, according to Liebig; but crystals of the teroxide of antimony may be easily descried with a microscope.

Kern, *n.* An Irish foot-soldier; a boor. — A hand-mill consisting of two stones, by which corn is ground.

(*Printing.*) That part of a type projecting over the body or shank.

Kern, in *California,* a S. co.; *area,* abt. 5,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kern River, and numerous smaller streams. Kern Lake is situated in the S.W. part of the co. *Surface,* diversified, the Coast Mountains forming the entire S.W. boundary; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Havilah. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Kern'-baby, *n.* An image dressed up with corn, carried before the reapers at their harvest-home; called also *corn-baby.* — *Worcester.*

Ker'nel, *n.* [Sax. *cyrnel;* Ger. and Dan. *kern,* the core of anything, the seed of fruit; allied to *corn,* and to Lat. *granum.* See COAN and GRAIN.] The edible substance contained in the shell of a nut; anything included in a shell, husk, or integument; the seed of pulpy fruit. — The central part of anything: a small mass around which other matter is concreted; a nucleus; a hard concretion in the flesh.

—*v. n.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kerneled, Kernelled, (*ker'neld,*) *a.* Having a kernel.

Ker'nelly, *adv.* Full of kernels; resembling kernels.

Ker'nersville, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Forsyth co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Kern Lake, in *California,* a lake of Kern co., near the E. slope of the Coast Mountains, abt. Lat. 35° 10′ N., Lon. 119° 20′ W. It covers an area of abt. 120 sq. m. It receives the Kern River as its outlet, and communicates with Tule Lake. It is sometimes called UPPER TULE LAKE.

Kern River, in *California,* a river of Kern co., enters Kern Lake from the N.

Kerns'port, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Lehigh co., abt. 68 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Kerns'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Northampton co., abt. 105 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Ker'odon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent quadruped, of the genus *Cavia* or GUINEA-PIG, *q. v.*

Ker'ollte, *n.* [Gr. *keros,* wax, and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) A native hydrated silicate of manganese, which occurs in kidney-shaped masses of a white, yellow, or green color, in Harford co., Maryland.

Ker'osene, *n.* [From Gr. *keros,* wax.] (*Chem.*) A liquid hydro-carbon obtained from bituminous coal. Its properties will be examined under PETROLEUM, *q. v.*

Kerr, in *Texas,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guadalupe River and some smaller streams. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* in the valleys fertile. *Cap.* Kerrville. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Ker'rin, *n.* [In honor of William *Kerr,* a botanical collector who sent plants from China.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ.* They are slender shrubs, native of Japan, with leaves simple, ovate, accuminate,

Fig. 1476. — THE JAPAN GLOBE FLOWER, (*K. Japonica.*)

doubly serrate, without stipules; flowers terminal on the branches, solitary or few together, orange-yellow. *K. Japonica,* the Japan Globe-Flower, now common in our gardens, is distinguished by its numerous stems, with a smooth bark; leaves minutely pubescent, with a very sharp, slender point. Flowers double in cultivation.

Kerr's Station, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Washington co.

Kerr's Store, in *Pennsylvania,* a P.O. of Clarion co.

Kerrs'ville, in *Penna.,* a P. O. of Cumberland co.

Kerr'ville, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Kerr co., on the Guadalupe River, abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Austin.

Ker'ry, a maritime co., in the S.W. part of Ireland, prov. Munster, having N. the æstuary of the Shannon, E. and S. the counties of Limerick and Cork, and W. the Atlantic Ocean. *Area,* 1,159,350 acres, of which 552,862 are unimproved mountain and bog, and 14,669 water, including the lakes of Killarney (*q. v.*), so famous for their picturesque scenery. *Surface.* This county is particularly wild, rugged, and mountainous. Macgillicuddy's Reeks, the highest mountains in Ireland, lie to the W. of Killarney; and several other mountain ridges rise to above 2,000 feet in height. The coast is deeply indented by Tralee and Dingle bays, and the æstuary of the Kenmare River; Dunmore Head, between the bays now named, in Lat. 52° 7′ 30″ N., Lon. 10° 28′ W., is the most W. land in Ireland, and, consequently, in the United Kingdom. *Clim.* Mild, but extremely moist. *Soil.* Very fertile, producing the choicest and greenest herbage for large herds of the pure Irish breed of middle-horned cattle, and flocks of goats. *Agric.* There are some extensive dairy farms, but agriculture, generally, is at a low ebb. The cereals, dairy produce, cattle, and garden-stuffs, form the chief marketable commodities. *Min.* Though comparatively unworked, the minerals are of considerable value and importance; copper mines are worked near Killarney, and excellent slates are raised in Valentia Island. *Manuf.* Trifling. *Prin. towns.* Tralee (the cap.), Killarney, Kenmare, and Dingle. *Pop.* estimated at 201,826.

Ker'sey, *n.* [Ger. *kirsey;* — probably a corruption of *Jersey,* whence it originally came.] (*Manuf.*) A kind of coarse cloth, usually ribbed, and woven from long wool. It is chiefly manufactured in the N. of England.

Ker'seymere, *n.* [Ger. *kasimir;* Fr. *casimir;* — probably from the Indian town of Cashmere, celebrated for the stoffs of its looms.] A thin stuff, generally woven plain from the finest wools; cassimere. — See CASSIMERE.

Kerseynette', *n.* (*Manf.*) A thin woollen cloth; — also called *cassinette.*

Ker'shaw, in *S. Carolina,* a N.E. dist. *area,* about 756 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Wateree River, and Little Lynch's, Rice, and Pine creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Camden. *Pop.* 11,630.

Kertsch, (*kersh,*) a seaport of Russia in Europe, in the Crimea, on a spacious bay on the W. side of the Straits of Yenikale. The town occupies the site of the ancient *Panticapæum,* the seat of the Bosphorian kings, and once the residence of Mithridates. The quarantine for the Sea of Azoff has been established here; and it seems probable that it will, at no distant period, supersede Taganrog as the emporium for that outlet of Russian produce. *Exp.* Common salt and hides. The harbor is excellent. During the Crimean War, an allied Anglo-French squadron entered the bay, May 24, 1855, capturing 250 Russian vessels, and a large quantity of guns and stores. *Pop.* about 13,000.

Keshe'na, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Shawana co.; *pop.* about 200.

Kes'litah, *n.* [Heb., a lamb.] A Hebrew gold coin, weighing about 4 dwts. 22 grs. English weight.

Kes'mark, (Ger. *Kaisersmarkt,*) a royal free city of Hungary, co. Zips, on the Poprad, a tributary of the Vistula, at the foot of the Tatra Mountains, 130 m. N.E. of Pesth. *Manuf.* Linen. *Pop.* about 4,200.

Kes'lop, *n.* [A.S. *cese-lib,* curded milk.] The stomach of a calf prepared for rennet; rennet. (Local Eng.)

Kes'trel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of European falcon, common in England, and much resembling the American Sparrow-hawk.

Keswick, (*kez'zik.*) a town of England, co. Cumberland, on the Greta, at the foot of Skiddaw, 22 m. S. by W. of Carlisle. It is finely situated, and annually visited by thousands of tourists. *Pop.* about 3,000.

KESWICK LAKE, or DERWENTWATER, is abt. 3 m. in length, by rather more than a mile in breadth, extending over an area of 1,282 acres. It has numerous small islands, is embosomed among lofty mountains, and, from its exquisite scenery, is deservedly called the *gem of the English lakes.*

Kes'wick Depot, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Albemarle co., about 7 m. E. of Charlottesville.

Keszdi-Vasar'thely, [Ger. *Neumarkt.*] A town of Transylvania, in the Szekler-Land, 45 miles N.E. of Cronstadt. There is here a very celebrated military school, supported by the Austrian govt. *Manuf.* Hats, paper, cloth, and liquors. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Keszthely, a thriving market-town of Hungary, co. Szalad, near the west end of Lake Balaton, 58 m. S. W. of Veszprim, and 98 S. of Presburg. *Pop.* 4,227.

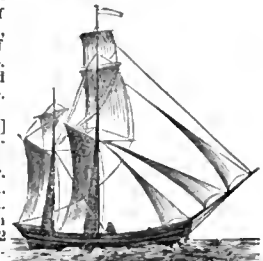


Fig. 1477. — A KETCH.

Ket, *n.* [Dan. *kiödt.*] Any sort of filth; carrion.

Ketch, (*kech,*) *n.* [Fr. *quatche;* Ger. and Dn. *kilz.*] A vessel of abt. 100 to 250 tons burden (Fig. 1477), carrying 2 masts, viz., a main- and a mizzen-mast; chiefly employed as yachts, but sometimes built very strong, and used as bomb-vessels.

Ketch'up, *n.* A sauce. See CATCHUP.

Ke'tones, Ace'tones, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) A term used by some chemists to designate a product of the dry distillation of the baryta, lime, or lead salts of the volatile acids. Among these products is a compound which has been termed the *ketone* of the acid, and which bears the same relation to the acid from which it has been obtained, as *acetone* does to *acetic acid.* — See ACETONE.

Kets'kemet, or **Kuz'kemet,** a market-town of Hungary, on the N. side of the Danube, co. Pesth, 50 m. S.E. the cap. *Manuf.* Leather, and soap. Stock-breeding is, however, the main employment of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 43,957.

Ket'tering, a market-town of England, co. Northampton, 14 m. N.E. of the town of Northampton. *Manuf.* Woollens and worsteds. *Pop.* 6,047.

Ket'tle, *n.* [A. S. *cetl, cetel,* or *cytel;* Dn. *ketel;* Icel. *ketill.*] A vessel of iron or other metal, used for heating and boiling water, or other liquors.

Ket'tle Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna River in Clinton co.

—A post-office of Potter co.

Ket'tle-drum, *n.* See DRUM.

Ket'tle-pins, *n. pl.* Nine-pins; kayles; skittles.

Ket'tle River, in *Minnesota,* a river rising in Carlton co., and flowing S. into the St. Croix River.

Keu'per, *n.* (*Geol.*) The German term for the upper portion of the new red-sandstone formation. — *Worcester.*

Kev'el, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Antilope kevella* of Pallas, a species of antelope resembling the Gazelle.

(*Naut.*) On shipboard, one of the timbers projecting at a small angle from the sides, to which are belayed the sheets and tacks by which the mainsail and the fore-

sail are extended; a kevel. — *Kevel-heads* are the ends of certain top timbers which, projecting above the ordinary line of gunwale, form bitts round which ropes can be made fast.

Kew, n village and parish of England, co. Surrey, on the S. bank of the Thames, 7 m. W. of London. Here is K. palace, a residence of the English monarchs, and the famous Kew Gardens, comprising 295 acres, and open to the public.

Kewas'kum, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Washington co., about 6 miles N. of West Bend; *pop.* of township about 1,056.

Kewanee', in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Henry co., about 32 m. N.E. of Galesburg; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Kewaunee, (*ke-wa'nee,*) in *Wisconsin,* a small river flowing into Lake Michigan from Kewaunee co.

—An E. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area,* abt. 460 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kewaunee and Red rivers. *Cap.* Kewaunee. *Pop.* (1870), 10,281.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Kewaunee co., on Lake Michigan, about 27 m. E. of Green Bay; *pop.* of township about 1,200.

Kewee'naw, in *Michigan,* an extreme N. co., washed on all sides but the S.W. by Lake Superior; *area,* about 330 sq. m. *Rivers,* small and unimportant. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* not very fertile. *Min.* Copper and iron in abundance. This tract, while forming a part of Houghton co., was called KEWEENAW POINT, a name still frequently given to the entire peninsula, though properly applicable only to the extreme N.E. part. *Cap.* Eagle River. *Pop.* (1870), 4,206.

Keweenaw Bay, (*ke-wee'naw,*) an inlet of Lake Superior, between Keweenaw Point and Houghton co. It is about 30 m. in length: greatest width 12 m.

Kex, *n.* A dry stalk of hemlock; kecksy.

Key, (*kē,*) *n.* [A.S. *cæg,* from *cæggien,* to shut up; allied to Gr. *kliis,* a key, from *kleio,* to close; Lat. *clavis,* from *claudo,* to shut; Fr. *clef.*] An instrument for shutting and opening a lock. See LOCK. — An instrument by which something is screwed or turned: as, the *key* of a watch. — An index, or that which serves to explain a cipher; that which serves to explain anything difficult to be understood.

(*Bot.*) Same as SAMARA, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) A piece of wood let into the back of another, in the contrary direction of the grain, to preserve the last from warping. The term is also applied to the portion of lime and hair rendering that forces its way between the joints of the laths, in plasterer's work, and serves to uphold the body of the work.

(*Mach.*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood or other material, which is driven into a mortise or seat prepared for it, in order to fix the parts of a machine firmly together; a jib. — *Worcester.*

(*Carpentry.*) The board of a floor which is last laid down.

(*Mus.*) A certain fundamental sound or tone to which the whole of a piece must have a certain bearing, and with which it usually begins, and always ends. There are only two principal keys, viz., the major, or that of C, and the minor, or that of A. From these two natural keys are deduced all the other keys in which we employ flats and sharps. The key in music is the same as the subject in an oration; in the latter, some principal person or thing, to which the discourse is referable, is always kept in view; so in every regular piece of music, there is one fundamental note, viz., the *key-note,* by which all the rest are regulated, and with which the piece begins and ends. Again, as in an oration there may be several distinct articles which refer to different subjects, at the same time having a visible connection with the principal subject, so in a musical composition there may be several keys to which the different parts belong, but they must all be under the influence of, and have a sensible connection with the principal key. — The term is also applied to one of those movable projecting levers, of ivory or wood, which are placed on the key-board of all such instruments as the pianoforte, organ, or harmonium, &c., to receive the fingers of the performer.

(*Her.*) A common heraldic bearing in the insignia of sees and religious houses, particularly such as are under the patronage of St. Peter. Two keys in saltire are frequent (Fig. 719), and the keys are sometimes *interlaced* or linked together at the *bows* (*i.e.* rings). Keys *indorsed* are placed side by side, the wards away from each other. In secular heraldry, keys sometimes denote office in the state.

(*Theol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the *Power of the Keys* denotes metaphorically the power by the Pope, successor of St. Peter, to inflict spiritual punishment, or to absolve of it, founded upon the saying of Jesus Christ to Peter: "I will give unto thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven." (*Matt.* xvi. 29.)

The key of a country is a pass, strait, or fortress whose possession gives the control of a country.

—[Lat. *cautes,* a cliff; Fr. *cayes;* Sp. *cayo.*] A ledge of rocks near the surface of the water; a general name given to the islets and reefs in the Gulf of Mexico and W. Indies. See BAHAMAS, FLORIDA KEYS, KEY WEST, and the names having the prefix CAYO.

—[Old Fr. *quai;* Ger. *kai,* from L. Lat. *kaia.*] Same as QUAY, *q. v.*

Key, *v. a.* To fasten with a key or wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron.

Key'age, *n.* Money paid for lying at the key or quay.

Key'-board, *n.* (*Mus.*) A name applied to that portion of a pianoforte, organ, harmonium, &c., upon which those pieces of wood or ivory, called *keys,* by means of which the sounds are produced, are placed. The key-board of a pianoforte presents various numbers of keys, according to the compass of the instrument to which it belongs; thus, one containing six octaves presents forty-three white keys and thirty black; the black keys representing the sharps and flats, and the white, the natural notes.

Key'ed, (*keed,*) *a.* Furnished with keys; set to a key, as a tune.

Key'-hole, *n.* An aperture in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Key'-note, *n.* (*Mus.*) See KEY.

Key Port, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Monmouth co., on Raritan Bay, about 22 m. S.S.W. of New York city.

Keys, or **Keyns,** *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A guardian, warden, or keeper.

Keys'burg, in *Illinois,* a village of Pike co., about 77 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

Keysburg, in *Kentucky,* a village of Logan co., about 160 m. N.W. of Frankfort.

Keysport, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Clinton co., on the Kaskaskia River, about 12 m. above Carlyle.

Key'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) The stone placed at the top or vertex of an arch to bind the two sweeps together. In the Tuscan and Doric orders it is merely a plain stone projecting a little; in the Ionic, it is cut and waved somewhat like consoles; and in the Corinthian and Composite orders, it is a console ornamented with sculpture. In making an arch, the length of the key-stone, or thickness of the archivolt at top, is allowed by the best architects to be about one-fifteenth or one-sixteenth of the span. — See ARCH.

Key'stone, in *Minnesota,* a post-office of McLeod co.

Keystone, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Jackson co.

Keystone, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Perry co.

Keys'ville, in *California,* a post-village of Tulare co., about 80 m. S.S.E. of Visalia.

Keysville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Charlotte co., about 73 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Keytesville, (*keets'vil,*) in *Missouri,* a post-village and township, cap. of Chariton co., about 90 m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* of township about 1,752.

Key'-way, *n.* (*Mech.*) The mortise made to receive a key. — *Ogilvie.*

Key West, in *Florida,* the most W. of the Pine Islands in the Florida Keys, about 60 m. S.W. of Cape Sable. It has an area of about 4 sq. m., and forms a part of Monroe co. It is of coral formation, with an elevation of about 20 feet above the sea, and has little available soil. It contains the city of Key West. The present name is a corruption of the Spanish *Cayo Hueso,* the Bone Island. There is a light-house on Whitehead's Point at the S.W. extremity of the island, exhibiting a fixed light 83½ feet above sea-level; Lat. 24° 32′ 58″ N., Lon. 81° 48′ 7″ W. — The town of KEY WEST, near the N.W. part of the island, has about 2,500 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbor, with about 25 feet water. A safe passage, about 60 m. in length, leads by *K. W.* from the Gulf-Stream to the Gulf of Mexico. It has 12 feet water at ebb-tide, and vessels from the N. bound for New Orleans or Mobile, or from the latter for the former, avoid the delay and danger of the more W. passage round the Tortugas. Owing to the frequent accidents to shipping from stranding on the banks and reefs in this dangerous vicinity, the U. S. govt. have organized an establishment at *K. W.* for the assistance of ships in distress, and made it the seat of an admiralty court for the adjudication of claims for salvage. The former consists of 15 licensed vessels, with crews of about 10 men each. These are kept continually cruising about, on the look-out for ships in distress or wanting pilots.

Khaliff, *n.* See CALIPH.

Khal'kas Country, in the Chinese Empire, N. part of Mongolia; Lat. between 47° and 53° N., Lon. 90° and 112° E., having on the N. Siberia, and W. Turkistan. The surface is mostly mountainous, but there are also vast and fertile plains. In the S. it comprises part of the desert of Oobi. The Yenisei, Selenga, and Orkleon rivers rise in this region, and it also contains many large lakes, the principal being Oebs Nor. It is divided into 4 khanats, governed by native chiefs, tributary to the Chinese. *Cap.* Oorga. The inhabitants are Mongol Tartars. *Pop.* unknown.

Kham'sin, *n.* A hot wind. See KAMSIN.

Khan, (*kän,*) *n.* A Tartar word, signifying sovereign or chief. It is a title adopted by the sovereign princes of Central Asia, and is one of the titles of the Turkish sultan. It was first assumed by Jenghis when he became supreme ruler of the Mongols and Tartars. In Persia the word is used in a more extended sense, being applied to governors of provinces and officers of a certain rank. Khan is also the Turkish name for a caravansary, a place for the accommodation of travellers. See CARAVANSARY.

Khan'ate, Khanat, *n.* The jurisdiction or the country governed by a khan.

Khar'koff, a govt. of European Russia, having N. Tchernigoff and Koursk, on the E. Voronetz, and on the W. Poltawa. *Area,* 20,931 sq. m. *Surface,* flat; *soil,* very fertile, with nearly 470,000 dessiatines of forests. *Rivers.* The Donetz, Orkol, Vorskla, and others; none of which are navigable. *Prod.* Great quantities of grain are raised, besides flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, and potatoes. The govt. is also prolific in cattle. *Manuf.* Leather and liquors. *Pop,* 1,590,926.

KHARKOFF, the cap. of the above govt., is situated on the Lopank, 295 m. W.N.W. of Odessa. This is a considerable city, containing a university, and a thriving commerce. *Pop.* 52,016.

Khatmandoo', CATMANDOO, or KATHMARO, the capital town of Nepaul, in a mountainous region, about 145 m. N.N.W. of Patna; Lat. 27° 42′ N., Lon. 85° 15′ E. *Pop.* 50,000.

Khe'lat, or KELAT, a fortified city of Beloochistan, of which it is the cap. It belongs to the British, and is situate on an elevated plain abt. 250 m. N. of the Indian Ocean, and 240 S. by W. of Candahar. Lat. 29° 1′ N., Lon. 65° 45′ E. The fortifications are strong, but the city, generally speaking, is a meanly built place. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* Estimated at 20,000.

Kher'son, or CHERSON, a S. govt. of European Russia, on the W. shore of the Black Sea, between the rivers Dniester on the W., and Dnieper on the E. *Area,* 28,305 sq. m. Besides the great boundary rivers, already specified, it is divided into two not very unequal portions by the Bug. *Surface.* In the N. part, *K.* is undulating and covered with immense forests; but elsewhere it consists mostly of an immense steppe, without trees, and covered with grass the height of a man. Generally, the soil on the W. side of the Bug is decidedly more fertile than that on the E. side. *Prod.* Agriculture is little practised,—the rearing of cattle and sheep forming the chief industry of the inhabitants. Among the horned cattle, buffaloes are common. *Manuf.* Leather, tallow, candles, and cloth. The commerce of the govt. centres entirely at Odessa and Kherson, and is very extensive. *Pop.* 1,331,992.

KHERSON, cap. of the above govt., is seated on an eminence on the right bank of the Dnieper, abt. 60 m. to the N. of Kinburn Fort, at the entrance to the æstuary of that river. It was founded in 1778, fortified in 1780, and is divided into 4 dists.; the citadel, the admiralty, and the Greek and military suburbs. The cathedral contains the tomb of Prince Potemkin (*q. v.*), the powerful favorite of the Empress Catherine II. A monument is also erected to the memory of John Howard (*q. v.*), the English philanthropist, who d. here in 1790. *Exp.* Hemp, corn, cordage, timber, tallow, wool. *Pop.* 42,167.

Khilaut, *n.* A robe of honor. (India.)

Khi'va, (anc. *Chorasmia,*) an independent khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, extending between 36° and 44° N. Lat., and 52° and 64° E. Lon., having E. the Karakalpack territories and Bokhara, S. Afghanistan and the Persian prov. of Khorassan, W. the Caspian Sea, and N. the Kirghiz Steppe and the Sea of Aral. The Oxus is the principal river. The surface, climate, and products are much the same as in Bokhara, (*q. v.*) Wheat, barley, millet, seramum, lentils, fruits, linseed, cotton, hemp, flax, rice, &c., are grown. The vine thrives well, but, the inhabitants being strict Mohammedans, little wine is made. Many of the fruits are good, and the melons are excellent. Horned cattle are few; sheep and goats are much more numerous, their flesh, with that of the horses, forming the chief animal food of the people. Agriculture and cattle-rearing occupy the bulk of the settled population. The inhabitants, consisting chiefly of Usbecks and Turcomans, are simply a race of nomad savages, or barbarous banditti. (See *Travels in Central Asia,* by A. Vambery, 8vo., London, 1864.) The Khan is a truculent despot, with a force of 10,000 irregular troops, and 9 pieces of ordnance. Of late years the Russians have made attempts to subjugate this territory, a "consummation devoutly to be wished," if it should result in exterminating this villainous people. *Pop.* Unknown.

KHIVA, a town of Central Asia, cap. of the above khanat, in a fertile plain near the Oxus, 290 m. W.N.W. of Bokhara, and 720 S.S.E. of Orenburg, on the high-road between these two places. *Trade.* Slaves, for which it is the largest market in Turkestan. *Pop.* Estimated at 12,000.

Khiver. See CAMEODIA.

Kho'i, a town of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, and cap. of a district 70 m. N.W. of Tabreez. It is situate on a tributary of the Kûr, about 25 m. N. of the lake of Urmiah, and is a handsome, well-built town, in much better repair than most others in Persia. A large and handsome BAZAAR, with a caravansary, furnishes ample accommodation to the merchants who carry on a considerable trade with Turkey and E. Persia. *Pop.* Estimated at 20,000.

Khod'jend, a town of Central Asia, in Independent Turkestan, khanat of Khokan, near its W. extremity, on the Jaxartes, 90 m. W. of Khokan, and said to be as populous as that city, or Samarcand, from which it is 150 m. N.E. The town is surrounded by wet ditches, and intersected by canals. *Monuf.* Coarse cotton goods. *K.* is the station at which the caravans entering the khanat from Bokhara pay toll. *Pop.* 25,000.

Khokan', or FERGHANA, an independent khanat of Turkestan, in Central Asia, between Lat. 40° and 45° N., and Lon. 67° and 75° E.; having N. the Kirghiz Steppe, E. and S.E. Chinese Turkestan, S. the table-land of Panere and Bokhara, and W. the desert territory of the Karakalpaks. *Gen. Desc. K.* is, for the most part, mountainous, comprising a portion of the region which forms the W. wall of the great table-land of E. Asia. The Jaxartes (*Sihoon*), which rises not far beyond the E. boundary, traverses it E. and W. about its centre, watering many fertile tracts. *K.* is divided into eight provs. or districts. Great extremes of climate are experienced at different seasons. The products are very similar to those of the countries to the S. and W. This khanat has a greater extent of cultivable and pasture land than Bokhara. In the S., corn and fruits, especially grapes and melons, grow in great perfection. This was the patrimonial kingdom of the Emperor Baber, who celebrates in lively terms its beauty and fertility. Cotton and the mulberry are articles of constant culture, silk being the chief staple, and one for which *K.* is famous. The pastures of the Jaxartes are excellent; sheep are the principal live-stock, and wool is an important product. The camel, horse, and ass are extensively used; and horse-flesh is a common article of food.

Game is very plentiful. Coal, iron, copper, jasper, and lapis lazuli are the chief mineral products. After agriculture, and the rearing of sheep and silk-worms, the chief occupation of the people is the manufacture of embroidered silks and cotton goods. The inhabitants are mostly Usbeeks; to which race, as in Bokhara and Khiva, the khan belongs. In religion they are fanatical Moslems. Government despotic; the khan maintaining an army of 10,000 cavalry. *Cap.* Khokan. *Pop.* Unknown. *Hist.* Besides giving birth to Baber, the conqueror of Hindostan, who ascended the throne of Ferghana in 1494, *K.* and its vicinity abound with localities intimately connected with the history of Jenghis Khan and Timour the Great.

Khokan', a city of Central Asia, cap. of above khanat, and seat of its govt., on the Jaxartes, 230 m. N.E. of Samarcand, and about the same N.W. of Cashgar. *Pop.* Estimated at from 30 to 50 thousand.

Kholoom', Khulm, or Tash-Kurghan, a walled town of the khanat of Koondooz, in Central Asia, on the Kholoom, a tributary of the Oxus, 40 m. E. by S. of Balkh, and 68 W. by S. of Koondooz. The inhabitants are chiefly Tadjiks and Usbeeks. It is a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* Estimated at 10,000.

Khou'sar, a town of Persia, prov. Irak-Adjimi, 82 m. N.N.W. of Ispahan; Lat. 30° 7′ N., Lon. 50° 26′ E. *Prod.* Fruit. *Pop.* Estimated at 12,000.

Khotan', or Illitst, a town of Chinese Turkestan, prov. Yarkand, on the high-road between that city and Lassa, 260 m. E.S.E. of the former; Lat. 37° 10′ N., Lon. about 78° E. It is inhabited chiefly by Usbecks, and is a place of considerable size, being the station of a Chinese governor and garrison. *Manuf.* Silk fabrics, leather, and paper. *Pop.* Unknown.

Khot'buh, *n.* [Arab.] A particular form of prayer used by the Mohammedans at the commencement of public worship in the great mosques on Friday, at noon. It was originally performed by the prophet himself, and by his successors, up to A. D. 906. At that time Mohammed VIII. appointed special ministers for the purpose, and that arrangement has been adhered to ever since. The khotbah consists of a confession of faith in the Mohammedan religion, and a general petition for its success. It is divided into two portions, between which the officiating priest makes a considerable pause, which is regarded by the worshippers as the most solemn part of the ceremony. The sultan of Turkey has always considered it one of his chief prerogatives to have his name inserted in the *K.*

Khuzistan', or Kuzistan', a prov. of Persia, in Lat. 30° and 37° 7′ N., Lon. 47° 45′ and 51° E. The N.E. portion is hilly; the S.W. is mostly composed of level plains, which are flooded during the rainy season, changing to an arid waste in summer. *Prod.* The usual eastern cereals, also silk, cotton, and indigo.

Khy'ber Pass. See Afreedis.

Khy'erpoor, or **Khy'erpur**, a town of Hindostan, in Scinde, 15 m. E. of the Indus; Lat. 27° 30′ N., Lon. 68° 48′ E.; *pop.* 16,500.

Ki, or **Key Islands**, in the Malay archipelago; Lat. 6° S., Lon. 133° E. *Prod.* Timber, tortoise-shell, and cocoanut-oil. *Pop.* 10,000.

Kiakhta, or **Kiachta**, (*ke-ak'ta*,) a town of Asiatic Russia, govt. and prov. Irkutsk, within the Siberian frontier, on a river of same name, a tributary of the Selenga; Lat. 50° 20′ N., Lon. 106° 35′ E. The Russians here exchange furs, sheep, and lambs. It is the centre of all the trade carried on between the Russian and Chinese empires. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock thither from every part of the Russian empire. They bring cloths, furs, beavers, Russia and Morocco leather; and receive in exchange nankeens, silk stuffs, tea, rhubarb, &c. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Kiamitia, (*ki-a-mish'e-a*,) in *Texas*, a village of Red River co., on Red River, abt. 35 m. N.N.W. of Clarksville.

Kiamitia River, in *Texas*, enters Red River in Red River co.

Kiang'-Se, a prov. of China, bet. Lat. 24° and 30° N., Lon. 113° 20′ and 118° 30′ E. *Prod.* Hemp, grass-cloth, porcelain, iron, tin, lead, and gold. *Pop.* 34,000,000.

Kiang'-Soo, a maritime prov. of China, between prov. Ho-nan, Shan-tung, Gan-hway, and Tche-kiang, having also on the E. the Yellow Sea; Lat. bet. 31° and 35° N., Lon. 116° and 122° E. *Surface*, level, and highly cultivated. *Pop.* 41,000,000.

Ki'antone, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* in 1870, 530.

Kib'bal, or **Kib'ble**, *n.* (*Mining.*) An iron bucket, in which the ore is raised from mines. — *Weale.*

Kibe, *n.* [From Ger. *kerb*, a notch.] An ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel caused by cold.

Kibed', *a.* Troubled with kibes; as, *kibed* heels.

Kib'lings, *n. pl.* A name given in Newfoundland to parts of small fish used for bait.

Ki'by, *a.* Having kibes; troubled with kibes.

Kick, *v. a.* [Sp. *cocear*, from Lat. *calcare*, to tread upon, from *cala*, the heel.] To strike with the foot.

—*v. n.* To practise striking with the foot or feet; to thrust out the foot or feet with violence, either in wantonness, resistance, anger, or contempt; to manifest opposition; as, to *kick* against oppression.

—*n.* A blow with the foot or feet; a striking or thrust of the foot.

Kickapoo', in *Illinois*, a post-township of Peoria co., about 12 m. N.W. of Peoria.

Kickapoo, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Leavenworth co., on the Mississippi River, about 5 m. above Leavenworth.

Kickapoo, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Vernon co., on the Kickapoo River, about 12 m. S.E. of Viroqua; *pop.* of township about 1,200.

Kickapoo' Creek, in *Illinois*, enters Salt Creek in Logan co.

Kickapoo Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Neches River in Henderson co.

Kickapoo River, in *Wisconsin*, enters the Wisconsin River about 18 m. above its mouth.

Kick'er, *n.* A person who, or animal which, kicks.

Kick'ing, *n.* The act of one who kicks.

Kick'shaw, *n.* [Corrupted from Fr. *quelque chose*, something.] Something fantastical or uncommon, or something that has no particular name.

(*Cooking.*) A dish so changed by cooking that it can scarcely be known; an entrée; a salmi, &c.

Kid, *n.* [Goth. *gaitei*; Ger. *kitze*; Gr. *aix*, *aigos*, from *aisso*, to dart, to spring.] A young goat. — A bundle of heath or furze. — A child. (Vulgar.)

—*v. n.* To bring forth kids.

Kid'ded, *a.* Fallen, as a young kid.

Kid'der, *n.* One who engrosses corn or other merchandise to enhance its value.

Kiddee, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Kidderminster, an important manufacturing town of England, co. Worcester, on the Stour, 4 m. above its junction with the Severn; 13 m. N. of Worcester, and 16 W.S.W. of Birmingham. *K.* is principally noted for its carpets, which have been manufactured there since 1735. *Pop.* 11,000.

Kid'dle, **Kid'el**, *n.* [L. Lat. *kidellus*.] A weir or dam in a river to catch fish.

Kid'dow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the Guillemot. See Uriné.

Kidd'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Clark co., about 55 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort.

Kidd'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co., on Flat River, about 6 m. S.E. of Greenville.

Kiddville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Kid'ei, *n.* See Kiddle.

Kid'ling, *n.* [Dim. of *kid*.] A young kid.

Kid'nap, *v. a.* [*Kid*, contracted from Ger. *kind*, a child, and *nap* or *nab*, to catch, to steal; Sw. *nappa*, to catch.] To steal, as a child; to steal, as a human being, man, woman, or child; or to seize and forcibly carry away any person whatsoever from his own country or state into another.

Kid'napper, *n.* One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

Kid'napping, *n.* (*Law.*) The forcible abduction and conveying away of a man, woman, or child, from their own country, and sending them to another. It is an offence at common law, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and formerly also by pillory. According to the Jewish law, "He that stealeth a man and selleth him, or if he be found in his hand, he shall surely be put to death," (*Exod.* xxi. 16.) By the civil law, likewise, the offence of spiriting away and stealing men and children, called *plagium*, was punishable with death.

Kid'ney, *n.* [Of uncertain etymol.] (*Anat.*) The name of a double gland having for its office the secretion of the urine. The form of the *K.* resembles that of a French bean, its average length being from 4 to 4½ inches, its breadth 2 inches, and its thickness 1 inch. The two kidneys are situated in the lumbar region, one on each side of the spine, on a level with the last two dorsal and the first two lumbar vertebræ; they are of a brownish-red color, flattened from before backwards, and grooved on the interior border for the great vessels. They are covered by a thin, firm, transparent cellular envelope, and internally are composed of two substances, — an exterior or cortical, and an interior or medullary. The cortical substance is the seat of the greater part of the secretory process, and is made up of a great number of uriniferous tubes, much convoluted, and inoculating with each other, and lined with epithelial cells of a spheroidal and projecting form. Scattered through the plexus formed by these tubes and the blood-vessels, are dark points, which have been called *corpora Malpighiana*, from their discoverer. These last are convoluted masses of minute blood-vessels included in flask-like dilations of the uriniferous tubes, forming a close relation between the circulating and secreting systems. The medullary substance is composed principally of tubes passing nearly straight inward to the central receptacle of the secretion. Both substances are imbedded in interlacing fibres, most abundant in the medullary. The *K.* are well supplied with blood-vessels and nerves, in accordance with the importance of their function. The renal arteries come directly from the aorta, and the large veins terminate in the vena cava. The nerves come from the renal plexus. The renal arteries divide, soon after entering the organs, into minute twigs, which pierce the capsule of the Malpighian tufts. From the convolutions of these tufts arise the efferent vessels, which surround the uriniferous tubes, and from which the renal veins are formed; and thus the urinary secretion is produced from blood which has passed through the Malpighian capillaries. The uriniferous tubes end in a number of conical bundles pointing towards the interior, and are there embraced by membranous ducts proceeding to the central reservoir or pelvis of the *K.*, from which arises the ureter, the membranous tube which conducts the renal secretion of the bladder.

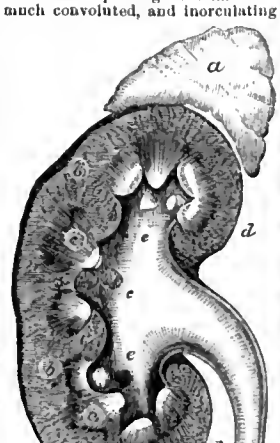


Fig. 1478.

VERTICAL SECTION OF THE KIDNEY.

a, supra-renal capsule; *b b*, cortical substance of kidney; *c c*, medullary substance of kidney; *e e e*, the sinus or pelvis; *f*, the ureter, proceeding to the bladder.

(*Med.*) The kidneys are subject to a variety of dangerous and painful diseases, arising from various causes. They may be arranged in two distinct classes, — those which are the result of some cause acting locally, as calculi, retention of urine, or a blow on the loins; and those which are the result of a constitutional cause acting upon the kidney by inducing an abnormal condition of the blood. (For disease of the *K.* arising from renal calculi, see Calculus.) In retention of urine, the ureter, pelvis, and infundibula become much dilated, and the cortical substance expanded and lobular on the surface. The mucous membrane frequently becomes ulcerated, inflammatory deposits occur in the substance of the *K.*, and the gland is destroyed by a slow atrophy, or more rapidly by suppurative inflammation. Both *K.* are usually affected, but in different degrees. Disease of the *K.* from external violence is not of frequent occurrence. Among the diseases resulting from a constitutional cause is scrofulous disease of the *K.*, which occurs in the form of small scattered deposits of tubercular matter, or it presents itself in the form of a thick curdy deposit, which leads to the formation of a large abscess. Cancer of the *K.* is a disease less uncommon than it was formerly supposed to be. In the great majority of cases, some of the neighboring parts are complicated, in one or other of which the disease obviously originated. Hydatids are occasionally formed in the *K.* They are generally numerous or multiplied, and contained in a mother-cyst, which frequently acquires a large size, forming a tumor which may be often felt externally. Inflammation of the *K.* (nephritis) is characterized by pain in the lumbar region, often extending anteriorly through the abdomen, or descending to the groin and testes, with retraction of the latter, disordered state of the urinary secretion and excretion, febrile disturbance, sometimes numbness of the thigh, and nausea or vomiting. The whole of these symptoms are not always present, except in some of the more severe cases. Inflammation of the *K.*, like other inflammatory diseases, results from cold, wet, intemperance, &c.; and its treatment requires to be very active, local depletion by leeches, and cupping, being freely employed, followed by warm fomentations. — See Bright's Disease.

Kid'ney-bean, *n.* A variety of the bean, shaped like a kidney. See Phaseolus.

Kid'ney-form, or Kid'ney-shaped, *a.* Formed like a kidney.

Kid'ron, [Heb., the turbid.] The brook, or winter-torrent, which flows through the valley of Jehoshaphat (as it is now called), on the E. side of Jerusalem. *The brook K.* is the only name by which *the valley* itself is known in Scripture; for it is by no means certain, nor even probable, that the name "valley of Jehoshaphat" in *Joel* (iii. 12) was intended to apply to this valley. The word rendered "brook" (2 *Sam.* xv. 23; 1 *Kings* ii. 37, &c.) may be taken as equivalent to the Arabic *Wady*, meaning a stream *and* its bed or valley, or properly the valley of a stream, even when the stream is dry. The Septuagint, Josephus, and the Evangelists (*John* xviii. 1), designate it a storm brook, or winter torrent. The brook *K.* derives all its importance from its vicinity to the Holy City, being nothing more than the dry bed of of a winter torrent, bearing marks of being occasionally swept over by a large volume of water. No stream flows

Fig. 1479.—Jerusalem and its Valleys, from the South, (the Kidron valley opening on the right, and Hinnom on the left.)

through it, except during the heavy rains of winter, when the waters descend into it from the neighboring hills. But even in winter there is no constant flow, and the resident missionaries assured Dr. Robinson that they had not during several years seen a stream running through the valley. The ravine in which the stream is collected takes its origin above a mile to the N.E. of the city. This ravine deepens as it proceeds, and forms an angle opposite the temple. It then takes a S.E. direction, and, passing between the village of Siloam and the city, runs off in the direction of the Dead Sea, through a singularly wild gorge, the course of which few travellers have traced. It is in this ravine that the celebrated monastery of Santa Saba is situated.

Kid'ron, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Coweta co., abt. 110 m. W. by N. of Milledgeville.

Kid'ron, in *Indian Territory*, a village and missionary station of the Cherokee Nation.

Kie, *o. pl.* [Cf. Kee.] Kine.

Kief, in Russia. See Kiev.

Kie'fekill, Keffekill, *n.* (*Min.*) An orgillaceous mineral; meerschaum.

Kiel, (*kil,*) a seaport-town of Prussia, and formerly belonging to the Danish duchy of Holstein, on the N. shore of the prov., at the bottom of a beautiful bay, and at the terminus of a line of railroad from Hamburg. Kiel is handsome, well built, and thriving. It possesses a flourishing university, founded in 1665. The harbor is safe, and has water sufficient for large ships. Since its recent acquisition by the Prussian govt., the latter has taken steps to form at Kiel a grand arsenal and naval station. A good deal of trade and ship-building is carried on. *Manuf.* Hats, starch, tobacco, and sugar. *Pop.* 24,547.

Kiel, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Manitowoc co., on the Sheboygan River, abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Kien'-Long, Emperor of China, distinguished for his love of literature, was born about 1710, and died at the end of the 18th century, aged 90, having reigned above 60 years. He carried on several successful wars, especially one against the Tartar tribes, which lasted about 6 years, and was terminated in 1760. It was during this war that Kien-Long published an edict against the Christian religion.

Kier, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Buchanan co.

Kie'sel-schiefer, *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) A peculiar siliceous schist of the lower division of the upper carboniferous series of the Rhine is thus named. This schist is often black, and loaded with carbon. It is found in other countries, not unfrequently in the same state and association.

Kiev, Kief, or Kiew, a large govt. of Russia in Europe, comprising a part of the Ukraine, and bounded by the provinces of Podolia, Volhynia, Minsk, Tschernigov, and Pultawa, from which last it is separated by the Dnieper; Lat. between 48° 30′ and 51° 50′ N., Lon. between 28° 40′ and 33° 25′ E. *Area*, 19,180 sq. m. In the N. portions, the surface is flat and marshy; the S. is covered with ranges of hills, branches of the Carpathian Mountains, running from N.W. to S.E. The chief river is the Dnieper, with its tributaries, the Pripet and the Peterev. The soil, chiefly loam, and partly clay and sand, is very fertile; so that, although agriculture is backward, the returns are considerable. The climate is exceedingly mild; everything is in blossom in April, and frosts do not set in till November. Agriculture and horticulture are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. Wheat is extensively exported to Odessa. There are numerous distilleries, and beet-root sugar, tobacco, cloth, china, and delft are manufactured. Large cargoes of timber and firewood are floated down the Dnieper to the ports of the Black Sea annually. *Pop.* in 1864, 2,012,069.

Kiev, the cap. of the above government, is situated on the Dnieper, in Lat. 50° 27′ N., Lon. 30° 27′ 45″ E. It consists properly of three towns, viz., the *Oldtown*; *Podole*, or the Lower town; and the fortress of *Petschersk*, the last regularly defended. It is 270 m. from Cherson, and has barracks for the garrison; also magazines, officers' houses, and several churches; likewise a government-house, beautiful public gardens, a gymnasium, and an endowed university, containing a library of 35,000 vols., with cabinets of medals, mineralogy, zoölogy, and botany. The church of St. Sophia, at Kiev, being the earliest Christian church in Russia, is an object of great interest, and of frequent pilgrimage to the followers of the Greek faith. *Pop.* in 1864, 68,424.—It is reported (1870) that the astute emperor, Alexander II., has resolved to transfer the capital of the empire from St. Petersburg to *K.* From this last town, Russia would act more directly on Austria and Hungary, and above all, on Constantinople.

Kieve, *n.* [See Keeve.] A vat or tub.

Kightaghook, (*kik-ta-gook',*) or Kightaohouk, in *Alaska*, a village on the Oonalaklik River.

Kikekunem'alo, *n.* A resin resembling copal. It forms an excellent varnish.—*Brande.*

Kil, or **Kill,** a prefix, signifying "a wood," and, also, "church," and connected with the names of numerous parishes in Ireland and Scotland.

Kilbir'nie, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 2 miles from Beith. *Manuf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 6,000.

Kil'bourn, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Van Buren co., about 48 m. N.W. of Keokuk.

Kil'bourn City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Columbia co., on the Wisconsin River, abt. 105 m. W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Kil'da, (St.,) a group of islands in Scotland, belonging to the Hebrides, the principal island giving its name to the rest; Lat. 57° 48′ 32″ N., Lon. 8° 32′ 2″ W.

Kil'dare, an E. co. of Ireland, in Leinster; *area*, abt. 651 sq. m.,—about 50,000 acres of which consist of the Bog of Allen. *Rivers.* Boyne, Barrow, and Liffey rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Prin. crops.* Wheat, oats, and barley. *Chief towns.* Athy, Kildare, and Naas. *Pop.* 90,946.

—A market-town, episcopal see, and parish of Ireland, in the above co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Dublin. The town is finely situated on an elevated plain, and presents a curious picture of ancient wealth and grandeur mingled with modern poverty and wretchedness. It contains an ancient cathedral,—the chapel of which is said to date from the 5th century,—a round tower, the ruins of a castle, and an abbey. *Pop.* of parish 2,600.

Kil'dare, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Juneau co., about 6 m. E. of Manston; *pop.* about 850.

Kil'derkin, *n.* A small barrel, containing 18 gals.

Kildow'ery, a town and parish of co. Cork, Ireland, about 25 m. N. of Cork; *pop.* 2,500.

Kild'wick, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 4 miles from Skipton. *Manuf.* Principally woollens. *Pop.* 13,000.

Kil'gore, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 25 m. W.N.W. of Steubenville.

Kil'gore, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.

Kilken'ny, a S.E. co. of Ireland, in Leinster; *area*, about 796 sq. m., of which nearly 40,000 acres are uncultivated. *Rivers.* Nore, Barrow, and Suir. *Surface*, diversified, in some parts rising to an elevation of 1,000 feet; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Anthracite coal, and a fine variety of black marble. *Cap.* Kilkenny. *Pop.* 124,515.

—A city, cap. of the above co., on the Nore River, about 62 m. S.E. of Dublin. It is built upon both sides of the river, which divides it into what is called the Irish and English towns. It contains many educational institutions, among which may be mentioned Kilkenny College, in which Swift, Congreve, Bishop Berkeley, Farquhar, and many other distinguished men received the earlier part of their education. *Pop.* 14,000.

Kilkenny, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Le Sueur co., about 19 m. W. of Faribault; *pop.* of township about 333.

Kilkenny, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co.

Kilker'ran Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, on the W. coast of Ireland, in Connaught, co. Galway.

Kill, *v. a.* [A. S. *cwellan.*] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to butcher; to slaughter for food.—To appease; to calm; to still; as, to *kill* pain.

Kill, *n.* [Du. *kil.*] A channel or arm of the sea; a stream;—also used in composition; as, Schuyl*kill*, Cats*kill*, &c.—*Bartlett.*

—A kiln. See Kiln.

Killal'a, or Killal'la, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. Mayo, on an inlet of the same name, about 7 m. N.N.W. of Ballina; *pop.* 1,450.

Killaloe, (*kil-la-loo',*) a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. Clare; *pop.* 2,800.

Killa'ney, a bay, fishing-village, and coast-guard station of Ireland, in Connaught, co. Galway.

Killar'ney, a town of Ireland, co. Kerry, celebrated for the fine scenery in its vicinity, 1½ m. from the E. margin of the lake of the same name, 162 m. S.W. of Dublin, and 44 E. by N. of Cork; *pop.* 5,000.

Killarney, (Lake of,) a lake of Ireland, renowned for the exquisite beauty of its surrounding scenery. It consists properly of three lakes connected by a winding channel, through which vessels pass from the one to the other. It lies at the E. extremity of the highest mountain range in Ireland, known as Macgillicuddy's Reeks. The largest division, or what is called the *Lower Lake*, occupies an area of about 3,000 acres; its W. shore is formed by the summits of Toomies and Glenna, respectively 2,150 and 2,090 feet above sea-level, having their

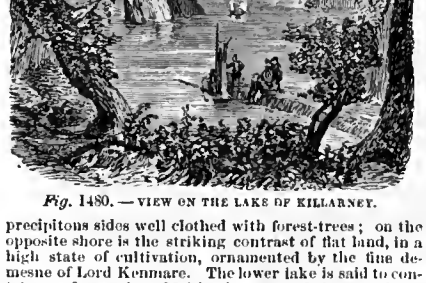


Fig. 1480.—VIEW ON THE LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

precipitous sides well clothed with forest-trees; on the opposite shore is the striking contrast of flat land, in a high state of cultivation, ornamented by the fine demesne of Lord Kenmare. The lower lake is said to contain no fewer than 33 islands, many of them, and one especially, Innisfallen, being extremely picturesque; in fact, the last-named islet has been pronounced to be the most beautiful spot in Europe. The *Upper Lake*, comprising about 720 acres, presents scenery of a wildly magnificent character, in some parts, however, softening into features kindred to those of the lower lake. The lake of *K.* connects with the Flesk, Lane, and other rivers, and is well stocked with fish and pearl oysters.

Killashan'dra, or Killesban'dra, a market-town of Ireland, co. Cavan; *pop.* 1,000.

Kill'buck, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., abt. 85 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Kill Buck, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cattaraugus co.

Kill'buck, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Holmes co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Kill'buck Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the W. fork of White River in Madison co.

Kill'buck Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Walholding River about 6 m. N.W. of Cosbocton, in Cosbocton co.

Kill'-cow, *n.* A butcher.—*Southey.*

Kill'-deer, or **Kill'-dee,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small bird of N. and S. America, the *Ægialitis*, or *Charadrius vociferus*, belonging to the Plover family. It takes its popular name from its peculiar note.

Kill'er, *n.* One who, or that which, deprives of life.

Kil'lesse, *n.* [Fr. *coulisse.*] (*Arch.*) A gutter, groove, or channel; a cullis.

Killiecrank'ie, a celebrated pass through the Grampian Mountains, in Scotland, co. Perth, abt. 15 m. N.W. of Dunkeld. The road which traverses it is cut out of the side of one of the contiguous mountains; and below it, at the foot of a high precipice, in the bottom of the ravine, the river Garry dashes along over rugged rocks, but so shaded with trees as to be hardly discernible. At the N. extremity, the Revolutionary army, under General Mackay, was utterly defeated, in 1689, by the Royalists, under Grahame of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (*q. v.*), who fell in the moment of victory.

Killikinick', *n.* See Kinnikinick.

Kil'lingly, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Windham co., adjoining Rhode Island; *pop.* (1870), 5,712.

Kil'lingworth, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., about 22 m. E. by N. of New Haven; *pop.* of township (1870), 856.

Killmal'lock, or Kilmal'loch, a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. Limerick, about 19 m. S.W. of Limerick; *pop.* 1,200.

Kill Mills, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Warren co.

Kil'lough, or St. Ann's Port, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Down, on a bay of the same name, about 1 m. W.S.W. of Ardglass; *pop.* 1,100.

Kil'low, *n.* [A corruption of *coal*, and *low*, a flame, from its resemblance to soot.] An earth of a blackish or deep-blue color. (*Woodward.*)—A Turkish dry-measure of very variable dimensions.—*Simmonds.*

Kil'lybegs, a seaport-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Donegal, abt. 14 m. W. of Donegal; *pop.* 700.

Killyleagh, (*kil-le-la',*) a seaport-town and parish of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Down, about 16 m. S.S.E. of Belfast; *pop.* 1,000.

Kilmaethom'as, a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. of Waterford, about 12 m. W.S.W. of Waterford; *pop.* 1,200.

Kilmar'nock, a town of Scotland, co. Ayr, 12 m. N.N.E. of Ayr. *Manuf.* Carpets, blankets, tartans, and other woollen cloths; also, silks, muslins, calicoes, gloves, &c. *Pop.* 22,620.

Kilmar'nock, in *Maine*, a township of Piscataquis co.

Kilmar'nock, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 90 m. E. by N. of Richmond.

Kiln, (*kil,*) *n.* [A. S. *cylu, cylene.*] A large stove or oven; a fabric of brick or stone, which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying anything; a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening; as, a lime-*kiln.*

Kiln'-dry, *v. a.* To dry in a kiln, as meal or grain.

Kiln'-hole, *n.* The mouth or chimney of a kiln.

Kil'ogram, Kil'ogramme, *n.* [Fr. *kilogramme.*] A French measure of weight, equal to 1,000 grammes = 2·2046 lbs. avoirdupois.

Kil'olitre, Kil'oliter, *n.* [Fr. *kilolitre.*] A French measure of liquids, equal to 1,000 litres = 35·3171 cubic feet, or about 264 wine-gallons.

Kil'ometre, Kil'ometer, *n.* A French measure of length, equal to 1,000 metres = 1,093⅓ yards nearly.

Kilostere, (*ke-lo-stär',*) *n.* A French measure of volume or solidity, equal to 1,000 cubic metres = 35,316·6 English, or 35,310·5 American cubic feet.

Kilroy', in *Iowa*, a village of Clayton co., on the Mississippi River, about 95 m. N.N.E. of Iowa City.

Kilrush', a town and watering-place of Ireland, in Munster, co. Clare, about 27 m. S.W. of Ennis.

Kilt, *n.* [Gael. *ceallt.*] A loose dress, extending from the waist to the knee, in the form of a petticoat, worn in the Highlands of Scotland by men, and by children in the Lowlands. The Highlanders designate the kilt as the *philibeg.* This singular national dress is now almost wholly confined to a few Highland regiments.

Kilt'ed, *a.* Wearing a kilt.

Kilt'er, *n.* See Kelter.

Kilwin'ning, a town of Scotland, co. Ayr, on the Garnock, 3 m. N.N.W. from Irvine, noted for having the first Masonic lodge in Scotland; *pop.* 4,000.

Kilworth', a market-town of Ireland, in Munster, co. Cork, on the Funcheon River, about 2 m. N.N.E. of Fermoy; *pop.* 1,700.

Kilworth', a village of Middlesex co., Upper Canada, about 114 m. S. of Toronto.

Kim'ball, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Kim'berton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 75 m. E. by S. of Harrisburg.

Kim'bo, *a.* [Celt. *cam*, crooked, bent.] Crooked; arched; bent.

"So that John was forced to sit with his arms a-*kimbo.*"*Arbuthnot.*

Kimbol'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Guernsey co., about 88 m. E. of Columbus.

Kim'mel, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Indiana co.
Kimmis'wick, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 21 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.
Kim'shaw, or KIM'SHEW, in *California*, a township of Butte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
Kin, *n.* [Sax. *cyn*, race, tribe, sort; Icel. *kyn*, race; Old Ger. *kind*, progeny; Lat. *genus*; Gr. *γενος*, root.] Relation, properly, by consanguinity or blood; relatives; kindred.
—Persons of the same race; a relation; the same generical class; a thing related. See KINDRED.
—*a.* Kindred; of the same nature; congenial.
—*n.* (*Mus.*) A Chinese instrument, having a body of thin wood, carved like the top of a violin, to increase the resonance, and having five silken strings of different sizes. — *Moore.*
Kin'ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of kinic acid with a base.
Kincar'dine, or the **Mearns,** a maritime co. of Scotland, having N. the co. Aberdeen, and river Dee; E. the German Ocean; S. and W. co. Angus; *area*, 394 sq. m. The surface is extremely diversified, and there are about 50,000 acres of level and fertile country. *Rivers.* Dee, N. Esk, Bervie-water, and Cowie. *Prod.* Mostly cattle. *Min.* Granite and sandstone. *Manuf.* Coarse linens, and wooden snuff-boxes. *Cap.* Stonehaven. *Pop.* 37,932.
Kincar'dine, a seaport-town of Scotland, co. Perth, on the N. side of Frith of Forth, 21 m. W.N.W. of Edinburgh. *K.* has a good harbor. *Pop.* 3,009.
Kinchafoo'na Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Flint River at Albany in Flint co.
Kind, *n.* [G. Ger. *kind*; Icel. *kynd*, progeny. See KIN.] Race; genus; generic class; sort, in a sense more loose than genus. — Sort or species; particular nature; natural state; produce or commodity. — Nature; natural propensity or determination.

"Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow-creature."—*Dryden.*

Kind, *a.* [A. S. cyn.] Congenial; having feelings or dispositions becoming the common nature or kind; humane; benevolent; beneficent; bounteous; disposed to do good to others, and to make them happy; having tenderness or goodness of nature, as persons or feelings; feeling for each other; compassionate; sympathetic; affectionate; loving; proceeding from tenderness or goodness of heart, as acts.
Kind'-hearted, *a.* Having kindness of heart or nature.
Kind'-heartedness, *n.* Benevolence; kindness of nature.
Kin'dle, *v. a.* [Icel. *kynda*, to kindle, *kyndr*, a fire, *kyndill*, a candle.] To set on fire; to cause to burn with flame; to light.— To inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke; to excite to action; to heat; to fire; to animate.
—*v. n.* To take fire; to begin to burn with flame. — To begin to rage or be violently excited; to be roused or exasperated; to become animated.
Kin'derhook, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Van Buren co.
Kinderhook, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Pike co., about 90 m. W. by S. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 2,000.
Kinderhook, in *Indiana*. See WEST KINDERHOOK.
Kinderhook, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co.; *pop.* about 850.
Kinderhook, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., about 16 m. S. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township in 1870, 4,055.
Kinderhook, in *Ohio*, a village of Knox co., about 9 m. E. of Mount Vernon.
Kinderhook Creek, in *New York*, enters the Hudson River about 5 m. above Hudson in Columbia co.
Kin'dler, *n.* One who kindles; one who inflames.
Kind'liness, *n.* The quality of being kindly; affection; affectionate disposition; benignity; as, *kindliness* of heart.
Kind'ling, *n.* The act of causing to burn, or of inflaming.
—*pl.* Materials for commencing a fire.
Kind'ly, *a.* Natural; homogeneal; congenial; kindred; of the same nature. — Kind; benevolent. — Mild; bland; softening.

"And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r."—*Pope.*

—*adv.* With good will; with a disposition to make others happy, or to oblige; benevolently; favorably.
Kind'ly-natured, *a.* Having a kind disposition or nature.
Kind'ness, *n.* Quality of being kind; good-will; benevolence; that temper or disposition which delights in contributing to the happiness of others; benignity of nature. — A by act of benevolence; beneficence; charity; hospitality; attention to the wants of others.
Kin'dred, *n.* [Sax. *cynryn*, *cynren*, a family course — *cyn*, kin, and *ryne*, a course of years.] Relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity. — Affinity; relatives by blood or marriage, more properly the former; the relation of persons descended from the same stock or common ancestor. — See CONSANGUINITY.
—*a.* Related; congenial; of the like nature, or properties; cognate.

"True to the *kindred* points of Heaven and Home." *Wordsworth.*

Kine, *n.* [Contracted from *cowen*, old pl. of *cow*.] Cows. (Now only used in poetry.)
Kinemat'ic, Kinemat'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to kinematics.
Kinemat'ics, Cinematics, *n.* [Gr. *kinema*, a motion.] The science of pure motion. It differs from geometry by the admission of the conceptions of *time* and *velocity*, and from dynamics proper by the exclusion of the conception of *force* as a cause of motion. Roberval's Method of Tangents, and Newton's Fluxions, are purely kinematical methods. From the kinematics of a point all the properties of curves may be deduced, and that frequently with great simplicity. A curve, in fact, may be conceived to be generated by a point moving along a line which at the same time incessantly turns around that point. The line is the tangent of the curve, and the relative velocities of translation and rotation determine its curvature.
Kinesip'athist, *n.* One who is skilled in, or practises, kinesipathy.
Kinesip'athy, *n.* [Gr. *kinesis*, motion, and *pathos*, disease.] A mode of treating disease by gymnastics or appropriate movements. — *Dunglison.*
Kinet'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *kineo*, to move.] Motory.
Kinet'ics, *n. sing.* The same as KINEMATICS, *q. v.*
Kine'toscope, *n.* [Gr. *kinetos*, moving, and *skopeo*, to view.] A movable panorama.
King, *n.* [A. S. *cyng*, *cynig*, *cyning*; Dan. *konge*; Du. *koning*; Icel. *konungr*; Ger. *König*; G. Ger. *kuning*.] The chief magistrate or sovereign of a nation; a monarch; a sovereign; a prince; a ruler. — There is some difference of opinion as to the origin of the word; probably, as *kon-ung*, *cyn-ing*, it expresses one chosen from the people to rule them, the termination appearing in such words as *atheling*, while the first syllable, connected with the Greek *γένος*, Latin *gens*, &c., appears also in *γυνή* and *queen*. It would therefore primarily mean one chosen from and by the people to represent and guide them; but it has passed through as many shades of meaning as there are states or nations to be governed. Thus it is applied equally to the constitutional monarchs of England and an absolute sovereign like Louis XIV.; to the chief magistrate of Poland in former times, who was *elected*, and to that of Holland, who succeeds by *hereditary* right; to the head of a savage tribe or barbarous horde, as well as to that of the most refined and civilized nation. It is expressed in Greek by the word *basileus*, and in Latin and its cognate languages by *rex*; but all the nations of Europe have adopted into their respective languages the equivalent terms in use among the people with whom they carry on intercourse. Thus we speak of the *Shah* of Persia, the *Grand Signior*, the *Pasha* of Egypt, the *Dey* of Algiers, &c. In countries where the kingly office is hereditary, some form has always been gone through on the accession of a new king, in which there is a recognition on the part of the people of his right; a claim from them that he should pledge himself to the performance of certain duties; and generally a religious ceremony performed, in which the anointing him with oil and placing a crown upon his head are conspicuous acts; the whole solemnity being styled the *coronation*. In modern Europe, the Pope and the Emperor of Germany assumed as a joint prerogative the right of conferring the dignity of king. Frederick I. of Prussia was the first sovereign who assumed the title, and had it acknowledged by the other states of Europe without their authorization.
(*Games.*) A card having the picture of a king. — The chief piece in the game of chess.
King, *v. a.* To supply with a king; to make royal; to raise to royalty. (England.)
King, RUFUS, an American statesman and diplomatist, was b. in 1755, at Scarborough, Me., entered at Harvard College in 1773, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1778, and elected a member of Congress in 1784. In 1796 he was appointed, by President Washington, minister plenipotentiary to the court of St. James, the functions of which office he continued to discharge till 1803, when he returned home. In 1813 he was a third time sent to the Senate, and his speech on the burning of Washington by the English was a most striking display of oratory. In 1819 he was once more reëlected, and continued until the expiration of the term in 1825. He then accepted the appointment of minister plenipotentiary at the court of London, but was taken ill, and returned home, and soon after died, aged 72, in 1827.
King, in *Washington Territory*, a W. central co., bordering on Admiralty Inlet; *area*, about 1,550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Dwamish, Cedar, and Snoqualmie rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the Cascade Mountains forming the E. border. *Soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Seattle. *Pop.* about 1,000.
King-and-Queen, in *Virginia*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* York, Mattapony, and Piankatank rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* King-and-Queen Court-House. *Pop.* about 11,000.
King-and-Queen Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of King-and-Queen co., about 49 m. E. by N. of Richmond.
King-at-arms, *n.* (*Her.*) An officer whose business is to preside over the chapters, and to direct the proceedings of heralds. See HEGALD'S COLLEGE.
King'-apple, *n.* A kind of apple.
King-becom'ing, *a.* That is appropriate to a king.
King'bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FLY-CATCHER.
King Charles' South Land, an island of Terra del Fuego. It is the largest island in the group, having a low and level surface, except in the S. part, where Mount Sarmiento rises to an elevation of 7,000 feet.
King'-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LIMULUS.
King'-craft, *n.* The craft of kings; the art of regal government.
King-cup, *n.* (*Bot.*) The crow-foot. See RANUNCULUS.
King'dom, *n.* [A. S. *cynedom*, *cyningdom*.] The quality and attributes of a king; government; rule; supreme administration. — The territory or country subject to a king; an undivided territory under the dominion of a king or monarch; the inhabitants or population subject to a king. — A primary division of plants, animals, or minerals; as, a mineral, or vegetable *kingdom*.
King'field, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., about 52 m. N. by W. of Augusta; *pop.* about 670.
King'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OPAH.
King'fisher, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCEDINIDÆ.
King George, in *Virginia*, an E. co., adjoining Maryland; *area*, about 176 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* King George Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 6,571.
King George Archipelago, in *Alaska*. See SITKA.
King George Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of King George co., abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Richmond.
King George's Islands, two islands in S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Byron in 1765; Lat. 14° 35′ S., Lon. 149° 2′ W.
King George's Sound, a capacious bay on S. coast of Australia; Lat. of entrance, 35° 6′ 15″ S., Lon. 118° E.
King'-killer, *n.* A regicide; a person who kills a king.
King'less, *a.* Without a king.
King'let, *n.* A petty king; a weak or insignificant king.
King'liness, *n.* State of being kingly.
King'ling, *n.* A kinglet; a petty king.
King'ly, *a.* Belonging to a king; suitable to a king; royal; regal; sovereign; monarchical; as, a *kingly* government.
—August; splendid; noble; becoming a king; as, "A *kingly* entertainment." — *Sidney.*
—*adv.* With an air of royalty; with superior dignity.
King'-post, *n.* (*Arch.*) The middle or *chief* post of a roof, standing on the tie-beam, and reaching up to the ridge; it is often formed into an octagonal column with capital and base, and small struts or braces, which are usually slightly curved, spreading from it above the capital to some of the other timbers. — See ROOF.
King of Prussia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 3 m. above Norristown.
King's, a N.W. co. of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Bay of Fundy, and Minas Basin; *area*, about 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Le Have and Annapolis rivers, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper, silver, and iron. *Cap.* Kentville. *Pop.* 20,000.
King's, a S. central co. of New Brunswick; *area*, about 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. John, Hammond, and Kenebekasis rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kingston. *Pop.* 20,000.
King's, an extreme E. co. of Prince Edward's Island, British N. America; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* 17,000.
King's, in *New York*, a S.E. co., forming the W. extremity of Long Island; *area*, about 70 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson and E. rivers. The S. shore is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Brooklyn. *Pop.* (1870), 419,927.
King's, or **Queen's Bench,** (COURT OF.) See BENCH.
Kings'berry, or KINGSBURY, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co.; *pop.* about 250.
Kings'borough, in *New York*, a post-village of Fulton co., about 50 m. N.W. of Albany.
Kingsborough, in *Texas*, a village of Kaufman co., about 225 m. N.N.E. of Austin.
King's Bridge, in *New York*, a village of New York co., at the N. end of Manhattan Island, about 13 m. N. of the City Hall.
Kings'bury, in *California*, a village of Lassen co., about 115 m. N.N.E. of Marysville.
Kingsbury, in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Porte co., about 5 m. S. of La Porte.
Kingsbury, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Washington co., about 55 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 4,277.
King's Corners, in *Ohio*. See NEW LONDON.
King's County, an E. central co. of Ireland, in Leinster; *area*, about 772 sq. m., about 156,000 acres of which are uncultivated. *Rivers.* Shannon, Brosna, Barrow, and Boyne rivers. *Surface*, slightly diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Chief towns.* Birr and Tullamore. *Pop.* 90,043.
Kings'court, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Cavan, about 5 m. S.W. of Carrickmacross; *pop.* 1,600.
King's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters Mad River in Champaign co.
King's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters Broad River in York district.
King's-cush'ion, *n.* A seat made by two persons crossing their hands.
Kingsess'ing, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township, now included within the limits of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, about 5 m. S.W. of the State House.
King's-evil, *n.* (*Med.*) A term applied to any severe scrofulous condition of the body, and for which, in the Middle Ages, the touch of the sovereign's hand was thought to be the only effective cure. Edward the Confessor, in the 11th century, was the first monarch who touched, as it was called, for the Evil; and George the First, at the beginning of the 18th, the last king who attempted it. Dr. Johnson, when a boy, was touched for the Evil by Queen Anne. — See SCROFULA.
King's Ferry, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cayuga co.
King'ship, *n.* The state, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.
King's Island, an island of S. Australia, the W. extremity of Bass's Straits; Lat. 35° 50′ S., Lon. 144° E.
King's Island, an island of British N. America, in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 52° 10′ N., Lon. 128° W.

Kings'ley, CHARLES, an English clergyman, novelist, and poet, chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria, b. at Holne Vicarage, Devon, 1819. After devoting some time to preparation for the profession of the law, he entered the Church, became curate at Eversley, a moorland parish in Hampshire, and that living becoming vacant, he was presented to it by the patron, the late Sir John Cope, Bart. Mr. K. has mixed much with workingmen, as may be inforred from his *Alton Locke*, and has taken part in the ragged-school movement, and in various efforts to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, to such an extent as to have earned the name of "Chartist Parson." He has distinguished himself as a dramatic and lyric poet, the *Saint's Tragedy* having been published in 1846, and is the author of several novels; *Alton Locke*, &c. He has written *Phaeton; Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers*, published in 1852; *Hypatia, or New Foes with an Old Face*, in 1853; *Alexandria and her Schools — Lectures*, in 1854; *Westward Ho!* in 1855; *Two Years Ago*, in 1857; *Miscellanies from Fraser's Magazine*, in 1859; *The Roman and the Teuton Lectures*, delivered at Cambridge in 1864; *Hereward, the Last of the English*, in 1866, &c. He was appointed Professor of Modern History in the university of Cambridge in 1859, and made Dean of Rochester, 1870.

Kings'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Venango co.; *pop.* about 600.

King's Mountain, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Gaston co., about 200 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh. It is the scene of an important victory won by the American militia over the British troops, Oct., 1780.

King's Point, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Dade co.

Kings'port, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 270 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

King's River, in *California*, enters Tule Lake in Tulare co.

King's River, in *Missouri*, enters the White River in Barry co.

King's Settlement, in *New York*, a post-office of Chenango co.

King's Spear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASPHODELUS.

Kings, (THE BOOKS OF.) (*Script.*) The name of two of the historical books of the Old Testament. Originally, they formed only one book, and were first divided by the Seventy, by whom they are entitled the third and fourth books of Reigns or Kingdoms, — the books of Samuel, which they divided in the same way, being the first and second. The Books of Kings take their name from their contents, being a history of the theocracy under the kings from the reign of Solomon till the dissolution of the state. They may be divided into three parts, — 1, giving an account of the reign of Solomon (i.–xi.); 2, the history of the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel (xii.–2 *Kings* xvii.); 3, the history of the kingdom of Judah after the disruption of Israel (xviii.–xxv.). The period embraced by the two books is 455 years. Great uncertainty exists as to the author and the time at which these books were written: some ascribe the authorship to Ezra, others to Jeremiah or Isaiah; but it is a mere matter of conjecture. Jewish tradition ascribes the authorship to Jeremiah, and there is present throughout a considerable resemblance to his style. The books, though compiled to a considerable extent from more copious annals, yet present a tolerable degree of unity and compactness. A definite plan is seen running through the whole, and there is a uniformity of style and method. The scope of the work is to show God's merciful dealings with His people, and His keeping promise with them. The kingdom is preserved to Solomon entire, and after it was divided, God endeavored to recall both Israel and Judah to a sense of their covenant-relation to him by admonitions and chastisements, though they were finally subverted because they continued rebellious and stiff-necked. But though severely punished, the seed of David was not allowed to perish, and the exiled king Jehoiakim is brought back to Judah, and set upon the throne of his ancestors, as an evidence of God's remembrance of His promise made to His servant David. The historical character and credibility of these books commend themselves to the reader by strong external and internal evidence; besides their being repeatedly referred to in the New Testament. The Jews have uniformly regarded them as divinely inspired.

Kings'ton, the chief commercial city and seaport of the island of Jamaica, W. Indies. It is finely situated on an excellent harbor of the same name, on the S. coast of the island, abt. 10 m. W. of Spanish Town; Lat. 17° 58′ N., Lon. 76° 47′ 30″ W. The harbor is secure and strongly fortified. *Pop.* 38,000.

Kings'ton, or **Kings'town,** a town on the S.W. coast of the island of St. Vincent, British W. Indies; *pop.* 5,200.

Kings'ton, an important city of Upper Canada, in the co. of Frontenac, cap. of the cos. of Frontenac, Lennox, and Addington. It is situated on the St. Lawrence River, at the head of Lake Ontario, and abt. 200 m. S.W. of Montreal. Lat. 44° 12′ N., Lon. 75° 41′ W. The city is built upon the site of old Fort Frontenac, built in 1672 by governor-general Frontenac. The harbor is secure for vessels of all kinds; and commerce is in a flourishing condition. It is the military and naval depot of the province, and is one of the strongest posts in British America, being defended at every practicable point by forts and batteries. *Pop.* about 16,000.

Kings'ton, a town of New Brunswick, cap. of King's co., on the St. John's River, abt. 25 m. N. of St. John's.

Kings'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Autauga co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

King'ston, in *Arkansas*, a post-office of Madison co.

Kings'ton, in *California*, a post-village of Fresno co., about 30 m. S.S.E. of Millerton.

Kings'ton, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Cass co., about 62 m. N.W. of Atlanta.

Kings'ton, in *Illinois*, a village of Adams co.

—A post-village and township of De Kalb co., abt. 200 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

—A village of Peoria co., on the Illinois River, abt. 20 m. below Peoria. The post-office is called KINGSTON MINES.

Kings'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Decatur co., about 6 m. N.E. of Greensburg.

Kings'ton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Madison co., about 45 m. S. by E. of Lexington.

Kings'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 118 m. S.S.E. of Annapolis.

Kings'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., abt. 33 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township in 1870, 1,605.

Kings'ton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Meeker co., about 8 m. E. of Forest City.

Kings'ton, in *Mississippi*, a village of Adams co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Kings'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Caldwell co., about 120 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Kings'ton, in *N. Carolina*. See KINSTON.

Kings'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Kings'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 13 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Kings'ton, in *New York*, a town and township, cap. of Ulster co., on the Hudson River, abt. 55 m. S. of Albany. The town contains numerous manufactories. Its foundation is almost contemporary with that of New York city, and the house is still standing in which the first constitution of the State was framed. In 1777 it was taken and burned by the British. *Pop.* of town (1870) 11,829.

—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,938.

Kings'ton, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., about 5 m. N. by E. of Urbanna.

—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

—A post-village of Ross co., about 10 m. N.E. of Chillicothe.

Kings'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co., about 6 m. E.N.E. of Carlisle.

—A post-village and township of Luzerne co., on the N. Branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Wilkesbarre; *pop.* of township about 3,500.

Kings'ton, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., about 27 m. S. by W. of Providence.

Kings'ton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Roane co., about 145 m. E. by S. of Nashville.

Kings'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Green Lake co., on Grand River; *pop.* of township about 1,200.

—A township of Sauk co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Kings'ton-upon-Hull. See HULL.

Kings'ton-upon-Thames, a town of England, co. Surrey, 12 m. S.W. of London. It is a place of great antiquity, and on the N. side of the church is a large stone on which, according to the traditions, the Anglo-Saxon monarchs were seated during their coronation. *Pop.* 14,500.

King'stone, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Angel-fish. See SQUALIDÆ.

Kings'town, or DUNLEARY, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Leinster, about 7 m. S.E. of Dublin; *pop.* 10,000.

Kings'tree, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Williamsburg dist., on the Black River, about 76 m. E. S.E. of Columbia.

Kings'ville, in *Maryland*, a village of Baltimore co., about 16 m. N.E. of Baltimore.

Kings'ville, in *Missouri*, a village of Johnson co., about 44 m. S.E. of Kansas City.

Kings'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., about 60 m. N.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township about 2,200.

Kings'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clarion co.

Kings'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Richland district, about 25 m. S.E. of Columbia.

King's Yellow, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment of a fine yellow color, which is a mixture of arsenious acid and tersulphide of arsenic, or orpiment.

King-tcheou, (*king'tchou,*) a fortified city of China, prov. of Hoo-pih, Lat. 30° 28′ N., Lon. 111° 37′ E. *Pop.* Unascertained.

King'-Te-Chi'ang, a large town of China, in Kiang-si, 95 m. from Nan-chang-foo. It is the principal seat of the porcelain manufacture in China, for which it is said about 500 furnaces are employed. *Pop.* 1,000,000. Lat. 29° 25′ N., Lon. 115° 56′ E.

King William, in *Virginia*, an E. co.; *area*, about 260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pamunkey and Mattapony rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* King William Court-House. *Pop.* about 9,500.

King William Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of King William co., about 27 m. N.E. of Richmond.

King William's Cataract, a fall of the Essequibo River, in British Guiana; Lat. 3° 14′ 35″ N., Lon. 57° 44′ W.

King'-wood, *n.* A beautiful hard wood exported from Brazil. It has violet-streaked tints, and is used in turnery and small cabinet-work.

King'wood, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Hunterdon co., about 7 m. W. of Flemington; *pop.* (1870) 1,946.

King'wood, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Somerset co.

King'wood, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Preston co., on the Cheat River, about 80 m. E.S.E. of Wheeling.

Ki'nic, or **Qui'nic, Acid,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar dibasic acid, occurring in cinchona-bark, in combination with lime and the cinchona alkaloids. It is prepared by mixing an aqueous decoction of the bark with milk of lime, until a faint alkaline reaction is perceived, the tannic acid and the alkaloids being precipitated, and kinate of lime remaining in the supernatant liquor. The salt is crystallized from the mother-liquor by evaporation, and decomposed by oxalic or sulphuric acid. Kinic acid crystallizes in colorless oblique rhombic prisms, freely soluble in boiling water, less so in cold water, and still less so in alcohol and ether. Most of the kinates are soluble in water, with the exception of the sub-kinate of lead.

Kink, *n.* In a rope or chain, a curvature reduced to a sharp bend by the too rapid drawing from a coil or twist. It is very dangerous on shipboard, causing a stoppage in the run of tackle through blocks, and weakening the rope by a sudden reversal of the direction of the strain. The best rope kinks very seldom.

—A fit of laughter, or of coughing.

—*v. n.* To be entangled; to set fast or stop, as a rope. — To be disentangled. (Local, Eng.) — To laugh immoderately. (Local.)

Kinkajou, or **Potto,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cercoleptes candivolvulus*, a singular carnivorous quadruped of South America, belonging to the family *Ursidæ*, and allied to the raccoons. It has a very long tail, which is prehensile at the end; the muzzle is short, the tongue slender and extensile; with two pointed molars before, and three tubercular ones behind. It eats like a squirrel, holding the food in its hands; is a nocturnous animal; climbs like a lemur, with agility; and is said to be a great destroyer of wild bee's nests. In captivity it is very mild, and climbs about the chairs, &c., if suffered to go at large.

Fig. 1481. — KINKAJOU. (*Cercoleptes candivolvulus.*)

Kin'kersville, in *Ohio*. See KIRKERSVILLE.

Kink'head, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Francis co.

Kin'kle, *n.* Same as KINK, *q. v.*

Kinmit'ty, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, in King's co., Leinster, abt. 13 m. S.W. of Tullamore; *pop.* 2,000.

Kin'mundy, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 24 m. N.E. of Centralia.

Kin'negad, a market-town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Westmeath, abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Mullingar; *pop.* 700.

Kin'nekuk, in *Kansas*. See KENNEKUK.

Kin'ney, in *Texas*, a S.W. co., adjoining Mexico; *area*, abt. 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande, and several of its tributaries. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 70.

Kin'ney's Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 6 m. S.S.W. of Oswego.

Kinnickin'nick, or KINNICK KINNICK, in *Wisconsin*, a small river, flowing into Lake St. Croix in St. Croix co.

—A post-village of St. Croix co., on the river of its own name.

Kinnikin'ic, KILLI KINNIC, *n.* (*Bot.*) A N. American Indian term applied to a composition of dried leaves and bark prepared for husking. — *Bartlett.*

Ki'no, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PETROCARPUS.

Ki'none, KINOÏLE, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline substance, obtained by heating one part of kinic acid, four parts of peroxide of manganese, and one part of sulphuric acid, diluted with water. It crystallizes in long needles, which fuse at 212° Fahr. It is sparingly soluble in water, but dissolves more freely in alcohol.

Kinross', a small county of Scotland, lying between the cos. of Perth and Fife; *area*, 78 sq. m. The middle part of this co. is occupied by the lake LOCH LEVEN, *q. v.* *Cap.* Kinross. *Pop.* 10,000.

Kinsale, (*kin-sail'*,) a town of Ireland, co. Cork, on a bay at the mouth of the river Bandon, 13 m. from Cork. The harbor, protected by a regular fort, is compact, secure, and capacious. *Pop.* 6,500.

Kin'scyville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Salem co., on the Delaware River, abt. 58 m. S.W. of Trenton.

Kin'ship, *n.* Kindred; relationship.

Kins'man, *n.*; *pl.* KINSMEN. A man of the same race or family; one related by blood; a relative.

Kins'man, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Kin'ston, or KINO'STON, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Lenoir co., abt. 80 m. S.E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Kins'woman, *n.*; *pl.* KINSWOMEN. A female relative.

Kin'tal, *n.* See QUINTAL.

Kint'ledge, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of ballast. See KENTLEDGE.

Kint'nersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Bucks co.

Kin'tyre. See CANTYRE.

Kin'tyre, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Winnebago co.

Kinvar'ra, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. Galway, abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Galway; *pop.* 959.

Kin'zers, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Kin'zua, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Warren co.

Kio'kee Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Savannah River in Columbia county.

Kiong-Tchou, (*ke-ong-tchou'*,) a maritime city of China, cap. of island of Hai-nan, on its E. coast; Lat. 20° N., Lon. 110° 22′ E. It is inclosed with strong walls, has two colleges, and a large public library; also an extensive trade with Siam, Macao, Assam, and Singapore. *Pop.* Estimated at 100,000.

Kiosk', *n.* [Turk.] A pavilion or summer-house, with a tent-shaped roof open on all sides, and isolated. It is generally square in shape, and supported by pillars, around the foot of which is a balustrade.

Ki'otome, *n.* [Gr. *kion*, a pillar, a support, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) An instrument invented by Desault, to cut any accidental *brides* or filaments in the rectum and bladder; also used for the removal of the tonsils. — *Dunglison.*

Ki'owee River, in *S. Carolina*. See SAVANNAH RIVER.

Kip, *n.* The hide of a young beast.

Kipe, *n.* [A. S. *cepan*, to catch.] An old basket for catching fish.—*Crabb.*

Kip'-leather, *n.* Leather made from the hide of a young ox or cow, being intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.—*Craig.*

Kip'per, *v. a.* To cure fish by salting, peppering, and drying them; as, *kippered* salmon.

—*a.* Amorous;—hence, lively; spirited; gay. (Prov. Eng.)

—*n.* A salmon during the spawning-season.—In Scotland, a salmon gutted, salted, and cured in smoke. (Often called *kippered salmon.*)

Kip'per-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as EARTH-NUT, *q. v.*

Kip'per-time, *n.* In England, the season of salmon-spawning, when angling is forbidden; it extends from the 3d to the 12th of May.

Kip'pure, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, abt. 11 m. S.S.W. of Dublin; height, 2,473 feet.

Kip'-skin, *n.* Same as KIP-LEATHER, *q. v.*

Kir'by, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wyandot co., abt. 9 m. W. of Upper Sandusky.

Kir'by, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Greene co.

Kir'by, in *Vermont*, a township of Caledonia co., abt. 38 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 600.

Kir'byville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Berks co.

Kirchentag, (*kirk'en-tâg.*) [Ger., church-diet.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Protestant association founded in Germany in 1848, and composed of ministers and laymen of the Lutheran, German Reformed, United Evangelical, and Moravian churches. It is of the nature of the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, *q. v.*, but takes a wider range of subjects, embracing questions of social reform, as well as those of a more strictly religious nature. The inner mission is specially patronized by it. Its doctrinal basis rests upon the confessions of the 16th century. It holds an annual meeting, the place of which is changed from year to year. The first meeting took place in 1848, at Wittenberg, in the church to which Luther affixed his theses. It is possessed of no legislative power.

Kir'ghеez, KIRGHIS, KIRGUIS, KIRGHIZ, KIAGHUISES, or KIRGHIS-KAISAKI (COSSACKS OF THE STEPPES). A numerous and widely extended people of independent Tartary, occupying a great part of the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia, between Lat. 44° and 55° N., and Lon. 53° and 82° E. The area over which they extend is estimated at 1,530,000 sq. m., chiefly composed of barren plains, and abounding in salt lakes, some of which are 100 m. in length. The *K.* are a Mongol race, divided into hordes, and numbering about 250,000.

Kiria, or **Kerrea,** (*keer'e-a,*) a town of Chinese Turkestan, 130 m. E.S.E. of Khotan; Lat. 37° N., Lon. 82° 50′ E. Near it are gold mines wrought by the Chinese government. *Pop.* Unknown.

Kirk, *n.* [Gr. *kyriakon*; Ger. *kirche.*] A church; a place for the worship of God;—used chiefly to designate the form of religion established in Scotland.

Kirk, JOHN FOSTER, an American historian, b. at Fredericton, New Brunswick, and educated in Nova Scotia. In 1842 he repaired to the U. States, of which country he became a naturalized citizen 20 years afterwards. During the last 11 years of the historian Prescott's life, *K.* acted as his secretary, and while thus engaged became a frequent contributor to the English reviews. His chief work, the *History of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy*, appeared in 3 vols., 1863–67.

Kirkcaldy, (*kir-ka'de,*) a town of Scotland, co. Fife, on N. shore of the Frith of Forth, 10 m. N. of Leith. The harbor consists of an inner and an outer basin. It is wholly artificial, being formed of 3 piers, and is dry at low water; still the town possesses considerable shipping, and carries on an extensive trade. *Pop.* 11,500.

Kirk'cudbright, or STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a mar. co. of Scotland, bounded on the E., N., and W. by the cos. of Dumfries, Ayr, and Wigtown, and S. by the Irish Sea and the Solway Frith. *Area*, 954 sq. m., one-fourth of which is arable. *Surface*, exceedingly diversified, but in general hilly. *Rivers.* Cree, Fleet, Dee, and the Orr or Urr; lakes are numerous. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, &c. *Pop.* 49,000.

KIRK'CUDBRIGHT, the chief town of the above county, on the Dee, 6 m. above its confluence with the Solway Frith, 24 m. S.W. of Dumfries. The harbor is the most commodious in the S. of Scotland. *Pop.* 4,000.

Kir'kersville, or KINKERSVILLE, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 22 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

Kirkintilloch, (*kir-kin-til'lok,*) a town of Scotland, co. Dumbarton, 6 m. N.N.E. of Glasgow. *Manuf.* Hats and cottons. *Pop.* 7,000.

Kirk-kilissa, (*kirk-ki-lis'sa,*) a decaying town of European Turkey, 30 m. E.N.E. of Adrianople. *Pop.* about 28,000.

Kirk'land, CAROLINE STANSBURY, an American authoress, born in New York city, about 1815. She is the daughter of a bookseller in New York; was married to Prof. William Kirkland of Hamilton College, who died in 1867; visited Europe in 1868, and since her return has lived in New York. Her principal works, for the most part characterized by an acute perception, richness of observation, and a light and somewhat sarcastic turn of thought, are *The New Home*, published in 1839; *Forest Life*, published in 1842; *Western Clearings*; *Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser*; *Holidays Abroad, or Europe from the West*; and *The Evening Book*; these latter appearing at intervals of about two years. She is also the authoress of a volume designed for youthful reading, entitled *A Book for the Home Circle.*

Kirk'land, in *Indiana*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 500.

Kirk'land, in *Maine*, a township of Penobscot co.

Kirk'land, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Cabarrus co., abt. 147 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Kirk'land, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co., abt. 10 m. W.S.W. of Utica; *pop.* (1870), 4,912.

Kirk'lin, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Clinton co., abt. 31 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Kirk'man, *n.* A person belonging to the Church of Scotland.

Kirk'-session, *n.* The lowest ecclesiastical court of the Kirk of Scotland.

Kirk's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Lancaster co.

Kirk's'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Adair co., abt. 120 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 658.

Kirk'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 13 m. E. of Syracuse.

Kirk'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Madison co.

Kirk'wall, a sea-port town of Scotland, cap. of co. of Orkney, on a neck of land projecting into the sea, 26 m. N.N.E. from John O'Groat's; Lat. 58° 59′ 2″ N., Lon. 2° 57′ 2″ W. *Manuf.* Linen and straw plait. *Pop.* 3,900.

Kirk'wood, in *Delaware*, a P. O. of New Castle co.

Kirk'wood, in *Iowa*, a village of Polk co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Des Moines.

Kirk'wood, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 14 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Kirk'wood, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Camden co.

Kirk'wood, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Broome co., abt. 216 m. N.W. of New York city. It is the birth-place of Joseph Smith the founder of Mormonism. *Pop.* of township (1870), 1,402.

Kirk'wood, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Belmont co., abt. 1 m. W. by S. of Wheeling, W. Virginia; *pop.* of township about 3,000.

Kirk'wood, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Kir-mo'ah. [Heb., the wall, stronghold, or citadel of Moab.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A fortified city of Palestine, in the territory of Moab, mentioned in *Isaiah* xv. 1, was noticed in an act of the Council of Jerusalem in 536. In 1131, Fulk, Count of Anjou, and Latin king of Jerusalem, erected a castle here, which successfully resisted a siege by Saladin in 1183.

Kirschenwasser, (*kĕrsh'ĕn-vâs-sĕr.*) *n.* [Ger., cherry-water.] (*Drinks.*) A spirituous liquor, obtained in Germany by fermenting the sweet and small black cherry. From the rude manner in which this beverage is obtained from the bruised fruit, and from the distillation of the cherry-stones (which contain prussic acid) with the liquor, it has frequently a nauseous taste, and is sometimes poisonous. When properly made and sweetened, it bears a close resemblance to noyeau in taste.

Kirt'land, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Lake co., abt. 160 m. N.E. of Columbus. The village was formerly inhabited by abt. 3,000 Mormons, whose temple is said to have cost $40,000. *Pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Kir'tle, *n.* [Sax. *cyrtel*; Dan. *kiortel*; Sw. *kjortel*, a woman's gown, mantle.] An upper garment; a gown; a short jacket; a mantle.—A quantity of flax weighing about 100 pounds.

Kir'tled, *a.* Wearing a kirtle.

Kir'wanite, *n.* [Named after Richard *Kirwan*, the mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and protoxide of iron, occurring in small nodules of a dark olive-green, in the basalt of the Mourne Mountains, Ireland.

Kisari'a, See CÆSAREA.

Kish, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance occasionally produced in iron-smelting furnaces. In appearance it resembles plumbago, but is said to consist chiefly of carbon and manganese.

Kish, *n.* In Ireland, a measure of fuel; as, a *kish* of turf.

Kish'enev, Kish'enau, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of the govt. of Bessarabia, situated on the Bulk, 49 m. N.W. of Odessa, Lat. 47° 8′ N., Lon. 28° 50′ E.; *pop* 94,124.

Kishlcoquil'las Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Juniata River near Lewistown.

Kish'me, Kismis, or **Kism,** called also JEZIRA DERAUX (Long Island), in the Persian Gulf, 15 m. S.W. of Ormus; Lat. 26° 57′ 30″ N., Lon. 56° 70′ E. *Area*, 700 sq. m. *Surface*, generally dry and barren. *Pop.* 5,500.

Kishwau'kee, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Winnebago co., on Rock River, abt. 90 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Kiskimin'etas, in *Pennsylvania*, a river flowing into the Alleghany River, abt. 30 m. above Pittsburg.

—A post-township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Kiss, *v. a.* [Sax. *cyssan*; Dan. *kysse*; Icel. *kyssa*, from *koss*, a kiss; Ger. *küssen.*] To salute with the lips.—To treat with fondness.—To touch gently.

"When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To salute with the lips.

"Let 's *kiss* before we part."—*Dodsley.*

Kiss, *n.* [See the verb.] A salute given by joining the lips; a smack; a buss.

"A long, long *kiss*, a *kiss* of youth and love."—*Byron.*

—A kind of confectionery.

(*Hist.*) Kissing, as a religious act, was practised in the time of the patriarch Job, a. c. 2130, who protests (*Job* xxxi. 26 and 27) that he had not kissed his hand to the sun or to the moon. This mark of devotion was paid to Baal (1 *Kings* xix. 18), a. c. 910. It passed to the Greeks, and from them to the Romans. Dr. Winsemius declares that the custom was unknown in England till 449, when the Princess Rowena, daughter of Hengist, King of Friesland, pressed her lips to the cup, and saluted Vortigern with a "little kiss." From a passage in Evelyn's Diary, it appears that men kissed each other in the streets of London towards the end of the 17th century. The Spanish conquerors found the custom prevalent in the New World.—The *kiss of peace* (osculum pacis) was anciently given by the faithful one to the other, as a testimony of cordial love and affection. After the priest had given the salutation of peace, the deacon ordered the people to salute one another with a holy kiss. It was also given before the Eucharist, until the 12th or 13th century, when the *Pax* (*q. v.*) was introduced. Towards the end of the 3d century the kiss of peace was given in baptism. Henry II. of England refused to give Becket the kiss of peace, at that time the usual pledge of reconciliation, in 1169.

Kiss'er, *n.* One who kisses.

Kis'ser, an island of the Malay Archipelago, N. of Timor; circumference 20 m.; *pop.* 8,000.

Kissimee', or **Kissimmee',** or **Kisshee',** in *Florida*, a lake in the S. central part of the peninsula, abt. 40 m. N. of Lake Okechobee, with which it is connected by Kissimee River.

Kiss'ing-comfit, *n.* Perfumed sugar-plums for sweetening the breath.—*Worcester.*

Kiss'ing-crust, *n.* Crust formed where one loaf touches another in the oven.

Kist, *n.* [A. S. *cyst.*] A chest. (Scotland.)—The amount of a stated payment.

Kist'na, or **Krish'na,** a river of Hindostan, rises in the W. Ghauts, near Lat. 18° N., and Lon. 74° E.; and flowing E., falls into the Bay of Bengal, after a course of 800 m., in Lat. 15° 50′ N., Lon. 81° E.

Kit, *n.* [Du. *kit.*] A large bottle; a vessel used for various purposes; as, a *kit* of milk, a *kit* of fish.

(*Mus.*) A small narrow-bodied violin, about 16 inches long, capable of being carried in the coat-pocket, used chiefly by teachers of dancing.

(*Mil.*) The equipment in necessaries, such as shirts, boots, brushes, &c., of a soldier, but not applicable to his uniform, arms, or accoutrements. The soldier has to replace necessaries, worn out or lost, at his own expense, but he obtains the articles at wholesale, and very low, prices. As these necessaries are so cheaply procured, it is held a very heavy military offence to make away with them, and is ordinarily punished with great severity.

—The whole of any set of things, as the bench and tools of a cobbler, a sailor's chest and contents, &c.—*Jamieson.*

Kit'-cat, *n.* A game played by boys, with a stick and a piece of wood called a cat. (Called also *tip-cat.*)

—*a.* (*Painting.*) Applied to portraits painted on canvas three quarters in length;—so called from the size adopted by Sir G. Kneller for painting the 48 portraits of the celebrated members of the *Kit-cat Club*, q. v.

Kit-cat Club. (*Eng. Hist.*) A celebrated association, formed about 1700, which held its first meetings at a small house in London, originally consisting of thirty-nine noblemen and gentlemen distinguished for the warmth of their attachment to the house of Hanover. The Duke of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Addison, Garth, and many famous men of the period, were members. The club is said to derive its name from Christopher Katt, a pastry-cook, at whose house in Shire Lane the members dined. It was dissolved in 1720.

Kitchen, (*kitsh'n,*) *n.* [A. S. *cycene*; Fr. *cuisine*; Sp. *cocina*; Lat. *coquina*, from *coquo*, to cook.] The room of a house appropriated to cookery; a cook-room.—The largest *K.* in the world is probably that which has been lately erected, as it is said, on the banks of the Uruguay River, in S. America, for the purpose of furnishing the world with Liebig's Extract of Meat. It covers 20,000 sq. feet; each of the boilers will contain 12,000 pounds of flesh, and 80 head of cattle must be slaughtered every hour to supply them.

Kitch'en-garden, *n.* A garden or piece of ground appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

Kitch'en-maid, *n.* A woman employed in the kitchen.

Kitch'en-stuff, *n.* The fat of meat gathered from the cooking-pots and dripping-pans.

Kitch'en-wench, *n.* The woman employed to clean cooking-utensils.

Kitch'en-work, *n.* Work done in the kitchen, as cooking, washing, &c.

Kite, *n.* [A.S. *cyta.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Falconidæ*, distinguished from the rest of the family by having a much weaker bill and talons, the wings larger, and the tail rather long and forked. They are remarkable for their gracefulness of flight, and power of sailing and wheeling about, or gliding in the air. The common *K.*, *Milvus vulgaris* (Fig. 1482), is found in almost all parts of

Fig. 1482.—KITE. (*Milvus vulgaris.*)

Europe, N. and centre of Asia, and N. of Africa. The American *K.*, *Milvus Mississippiensis*, is 32 inches long, and its entire plumage is dark-brown mixed with fulvous.

(*Sports.*) A well-known toy; first employed by Dr. Franklin to elevate a conductor into a thunder-cloud, whereby the identity of lightning with the electric spark was ascertained. It is formed of a slender frame of wood and pack-thread, rounded at one end and terminating in a point at the other, resembling in some measure a cross-bow, and covered with paper. A long string is attached to the frame, near its centre of gravity, by which it is held in the hand. In order that the kite may be capable of being raised, it is necessary that its flat surface be presented obliquely to the direction of the wind; a string or *tail*, carrying some light substance, is therefore attached to the sharp end of the frame, and serves by means of its gravity to maintain the proper inclination. The force of the wind, impinging obliquely on the surface, is resolved into two parts, one perpendicular, and the other parallel to the surface; the first of these parts is counterbalanced by the tension of the string held in the hand, and the second is expended in elevating the kite. The position in which the wind acts with the greatest effect is when the perpendicular to the surface is inclined to the direction of the wind (that is, to the horizon) in an angle of about 54 degrees.

—A name of reproach, denoting rapacity.—An accommodation note; a fictitious commercial paper; as, he is flying his *kites* on the market.

Kite, *v. n.* [Literally, to *fly a kite.*] To raise money, or sustain one's credit, by the use of mercantile paper which is fictitious; as, *kiting* transactions.—*Webster.*

Kite'-flyer, *n.* One who practises kite-flying.

Kite'-flying, *n.* The act of exchanging checks, notes, or drafts by way of accommodation, or for the purpose of raising money.—*Bartlett.*

Kite'-foot, *n.* A variety of the Tobacco-plant;—so called from its fanciful resemblance to a bird's foot. *Wright.*

Kith'ara, *n.* [Gr.] (*Mus.*) Same as CITHERN, *q. v.*

Kit'lsh, *a.* Resembling the bird *Kite.*

Kit-kat-roll', *n.* A bellied roller drawn by a horse, and used for rolling land.—*Forby.*

Kit'sap, in *Washington Territory*, a N.W. co., adjoining Admiralty Inlet and Hood's Channel, or Canal; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Small and unimportant. *Surface*, much diversified. *Cap.* Port Madison. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Kit'son, in *Dakota Territory*, an extreme N.E. co., adjoining Minnesota on the E., and British America on the N.; *area*, about 3,350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River on the North, Pembina, Park, Salt, and Turtle rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Chief towns.* Pembina, and St. Joseph.

Kittan'ning, in *Pennsylvania*, a manufacturing post-borough, cap. of Armstrong co, on the Alleghany River, about 45 miles above Pittsburgh. It is the seat of the university of Kittanning. In its vicinity are found one strata of cannel and 5 of bituminous coal, and 2 each of iron ora and limestone; also pure fine clay, and good building-stone. *Pop* about 2,000.

Kit'tatinny Moun'tains, or BLUE MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain range of the U. States, which, though subject to slight interruptions, and designated by various local names, constitute an important ridge, distinctly traceable from Ulster co., N. Y., through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia into Alabama. *Length*, over 800 m. *Elevation*, from 800 to 2,500 feet.

Kit'ten, *n.* [Ger. *kätzchen*, dim. of *katze*, cat, *q. v.*] A young cat, or the young of a cat.

—*v. n.* To bring forth young, as a cat.

Kit'tery, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* about 3,800.

Kit'ti-wake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the *Larus trydactylus*, a species of Gull. See LARIDÆ.

Kittoc'tan Creek, in *Virginia*, enters the Potomac in Loudon co., above the Point of Rocks.

Kitt's, (St.,) or SAINT CHRISTOPHER, an island of the Leeward group, W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, abt. 46 m. W.N.W. of Antigua; Lat. 17° 17′ 7″ N., Lon. 69° 42′ 2″ W. *Area*, about 100 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified, a mountainous ridge extending through the centre from N. to S., and at Mount Misery (an extinct volcano), rising to an elevation of 3,711 feet. The soil is very fertile, and produces all the tropical fruits. *Min.* Sulphur, and salt. The climate is dry and salubrious. *Prin. Exp.* Sugar. *Chief towns.* Basseterre (the cap.), and Sandy Point. Discovered by Columbus in 1493. *Pop.* 24,000.

Kiv'er, *v. a.* To cover. (Vulgar.)

Ki'wi, KIWI-KIWI, or KIVI-KIVI, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APTERYX.

Kiz'ilar, a town of Asiatic Russia, govt. of Stavropol, on the river Terek, 40 m. from its mouth; Lat. 43° 53′ N., Lon. 46° 43′ E. It contains a fortress, tanneries, silk-worm nurseries, &c. The climate is unhealthy. *Pop.* 9,000.

Kiz'ilirmak, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in the centra of that peninsula, flowing N., and emptying into the Black Sea S.E. of Sinope. *Length*, 500 m.

Kizilou'zen, Kiziloo'zen, or **Kizilu'zen,** a river of Persia, prov. Irak-ajemi, rising near Senna, and after a N.E. course of 300 m., flows into the Caspian Sea, 35 m. S.E. of Reshd.

Kjöbenhavn. See COPENHAGEN.

Klagenfurt. See CLAGENFURTH.

Klamath, (*klam'at,*) in *California*, a town of Klamath co., about 300 m. N.N.W. of San Francisco.

—A post-village of Siskiyou co.

—A N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 2,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Klamath, Trinity, and Salmon. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Orleans. *Pop.* about 2,500.

Klamath, in *Oregon Territory*, two lakes, called respectively UPPER and LOWER, or GREAT and LITTLE. They lie near the E. foot of the Cascade Range, about 5 miles apart, connected by a small river. They receive numerous small streams, and the Lower or Little gives rise to the Klamath River.

—A river rising in Lower Klamath Lake, and flowing S.W. into California, enters the Pacific Ocean between Klamath and Del Norte cos.

Klap'ka, GYÖRGY, an Hungarian general, b. at Temeswar, 1820. He entered the army at the age of 18; but, being sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he became disgusted with the profession, and resigned. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he resumed the profession of arms. Fighting against Austria, he took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was the chief of the staff of Gen. Kis, and after the defeat of Kaschau (Jan. 4, 1849), replaced Messaros at the head of his *corps d'armée.* Under Kossuth he was Minister of War, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Comorn, and vainly endeavored to reconcile Kossuth and Görgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (Aug. 13, 1849), *K.* maintained himself heroically in Comorn, and menaced Austria and Styria until he heard of the alleged defection of Görgei. In Sept., 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and Gen Haynau, and *K.* went into exile, first to London, and afterwards to Switzerland and Italy. His *Memoirs*, published at Leipsic in 1850, were followed by *The National War in Hungary and Transylvania*, in 1851. In the unfortunate arrangements set on foot by Garibaldi for the attempt on Rome, in 1862, when he sought to excite the Hungarians to take the field, a judicious counter proclamation from *K.*, pointing ont the headlong temerity and rashness of the undertaking, kept them quietly in their homes.

Klap'roth, HEINRICH JULIUS VON, a distinguished German Oriental scholar and critic, b. at Berlin, 1783, was the son of Martin Henry Klaproth, (*q. v.*) He was intended by his father to pursue the study of the physical sciences, but abandoned them in favor of the Oriental languages, in which he became one of the ablest modern scholars. In 1805 he was selected to accompany the Russian ambassador into China, and in 1807 the Academy of St. Petersburg commissioned him to visit the Caucasian provinces. Subsequently he settled at Paris, where he founded and organized the Asiatic Society. He has left many valuable works: *Asia Polyglotta; Travels in the Caucasus; Tableaux Historiques de l'Asie depuis la Monarchie de Cyrus; Mémoires relatifs à l'Asie; Tableau Historique, &c., du Caucase;* besides a large number of smaller works, memoirs, &c. Died in Paris, 1835.

Klap'roth, MARTIN HEINRICH VON, an eminent German chemist and mineralogist, was b. at Berlin in 1743; became chemical professor there; and d. in 1817. He was the discoverer of uranium, the earth zirconia, and mellitic acid; he also made interesting experiments on copal, and completed the discovery of tellurium and titanium. Among his works are, *A System of Mineralogy, Chemical Essays*, and, in conjunction with Wolf, a *Dictionary of Chemistry.*

Klat'tau, a town of Bohemia, on the Bradlenka, 70 m. S.W. of Prague. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, and stockings. *Pop.* 7,500.

Klausenburg, (*klöw'sen-burg,*) or **Clausenburg,** a town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Szamos, 72 m. N.N.W. of Hermannstadt. *Manuf.* Woollens, chinaware, and paper. *Pop.* 28,000.

Klaus'thal, or CLAUS'THAL, a celebrated mining-town of Prussia, in Hanover, on a bleak plateau of the Upper Harz Mountain, 25 m. N.E. of Göttingen. It is situated 1,792 feet above sea-level. In the vicinity are mines of silver, lead, zinc, copper, and iron. *Pop.* 15,400.

Kle'ber, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French general, b. at Strasburg, 1754. He was originally an architect, but preferred the military profession, and entered into the Austrian service, in which he remained from 1776 to 1783. When the French revolutionary war broke out, he entered as a grenadier into a volunteer regiment of his native department, and rose rapidly into command. He displayed great skill and bravery at the siege of Mentz, after which he was employed in La Vendée; but the sanguinary scenes there so disgusted him, that he obtained his recall, and was engaged in the army of the N., defeated the Austrians, took Mons, and drove the enemy from Louvain. He also captured Maestricht, and contributed to the splendid successes which distinguished the campaigns of 1795 and 1796 on the Rhine. The Directory gave him command of the army of the Sambra and Meuse, which he resigned to Hoche, and for a time retired from the service. Napoleon I., however, who well knew the value of his talents, prevailed upon him to join the expedition to Egypt. He was wounded at the battle of Alexandria, but he marched into Syria, where he commanded the corps of observation during the siege of Acre, and defeated the Turks in several actions. When Napoleon left Egypt, he appointed *K.* commander-in-chief of the army; and though, under the then existing circumstances, no situation could be more difficult or disheartening, yet he maintained himself successfully against the enemy, captured the city of Cairo, and made an alliance with Murad Bey; but in the midst of new preparations which he was making for securing possession of the country, he was assassinated by an Arab, June 14, 1800. Of all the military characters that figured during the æra of the French revolution, few of them surpassed *K.* for coolness, courage, humanity, and integrity.

Kleck'nerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Crawford co., about 9 m. N. of Meadville.

—A post-village of Northampton co.

Kleptoma'nia, *n.* [Gr. *klepto*, I steal, and *mania*, madness.] (*Med.*) A species of insanity, which manifests itself in an irresistible propensity to steal or pilfer

Klias'ma, or **Kliaz'ma,** a river of Russia, rising near Klin, in govt. of Moscow, and flowing E., joins the Oka at Gorhatof. *Length*, 350 miles, of which 150 are navigable.

Klick, *v. n.* To make a small, sharp noise; to click.—To steal or pilfer by taking away suddenly with a snatch.

—*n.* A small, sharp noise, made by striking two objects together.

Klick'er, *n.* One who clicks; that which clicks.

Klick'ing, *n.* A regular, sharp noise.

Klick'et, *n.* (*Fort.*) A small gate made through a palisade for the purpose of sallying forth.

Klik'itat, in *Washington Territory*, a small river rising in Skamania co., and flowing E. and S., enters the Columbia River in Klikitat co., abt. 12 m. below the Dalles.

—A S. co., adjoining Gregon Territory; *area*, about 1,900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Columbia, Klikitat, and Wowunchee rivers. *Surface*, mountainous.—Mount Adams, a peak of the Cascade range, in the N.W., rising to an elevation of 9,570 ft.; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Rockland. *Pop.* about 600.

Kline's Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northumberland co.

Klines'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co.

Klines'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

—A village of Lancaster co.

Kling'erstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Klink'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) See CLINKSTONE.

Klinom'eter, *n.* See CLINOMETER.

Klopema'nia, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as KLEPTOMANIA.

Klop'stock, FRIEDRICH, a celebrated German poet, b. at Quedlinburg, 1724. After receiving a regular education, and studying theology, he abandoned all professional views, and devoted himself entirely to literature. He shifted his residence from place to place, residing a considerable time at Copenhagen, whither he had been invited with a pension; and the last thirty years of his life were passed at Hamburg, where he died in 1803. His greatest work, the sacred epic called *The Messiah*, was published partly in 1748, but not completed till 1773. Its strained dignity, its overflow of feeling, and its artificiality of diction, have long ceased to receive the admiration which was once lavished on it. His odes, especially those of a religious cast, are still much valued by his countrymen, in spite of their frequent obscurity. He made himself respectably known also by philological writings. D. 1803.—His first wife, MARGARET, is author of a tragedy entitled *The Death of Abel*, and also of *Letters from the Dead.*

Knab, (*nǎb,*) *v. a.* To seize with the teeth; to apprehend. (Vulgar.)—*Webster.*

Knack, (*nǎk,*) *n.* [Ger. *knack*, from *knicken*, to crack, to snap.] A nice trick; dexterity in some slight operation.—Habitual facility of performance; adroitness.—A little machine; a petty contrivance; a toy.

—*v. n.* To make a sharp, quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

Knack'er, *n.* A maker of knacks or toys; a harness-maker.—A rope-maker.—One who buys old horses for slaughter, and cuts them up for dogs'-meat.

—*pl.* Two pieces of wood, struck by moving the hand.

Knack'-kneed, *a.* See KNOCK-KNEED.

Knack'y, (*nǎk'y,*) *a.* Having a knack; crafty; cunning.

Knag, (*nǎg,*) *n.* [Dan. *knag*, a crack, a wooden peg, a cog of a wheel.] A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot; a wart.—A peg for hanging things on.—The shoot on a deer's horns.—The rugged top of a rock or hill.

Knagged, (*nǎg'd,*) *a.* Full of knots; knaggy; as, a *knagged* branch.

Knag'giness, *n.* The state of being knaggy.

Knag'gy, *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; —hence, rough in temper.

Knap, (*nap,*) *n.* [See KNOB.] A protuberance; a hillock; the brow of a hill; nap.—A blow; a buffet.

—*v. a.* To strike so as to make a sharp noise.

—*v. n.* To make a short, sharp sound.

Knapsack, (*nǎp'sǎk,*) *n.* [Ger. *knappsack*—*knappern*, to crannch or crunch, to chew, and *sack*, a sack or bag; Fr. *canapsa.*] A frama of leather, or a sack for containing necessaries of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.

Knap'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to some species of plants of the genus *Centaurea.*

Knar, Knarl, (*nar, narl,*) *n.* A knot in wood. See GNARL, and KNARL.

Knaresborough, (*nârz'bro,*) a town of England, co. York, on the Nidd, 16 m. N.W. of York. *Manuf.* Chiefly linens. *K.* has a famous "dripping well," the waters of which have a singularly petrifying quality. *Pop.* 6,000.

Knarled, (*nârl'd,*) *a.* Same as GNARLED, and KNURLED.

Knar'ry, *a.* Knotty.

Knave, (*nāv,*) *n.* [Sax. *cnaper*; Ger. *knabe*, boy; Icel. *knapr*, *knapi.*] This word, in its original signification, denoted a boy: whence, a knave-child is used by several old writers to denote a boy, as distinguished from a girl. Afterwards it came to signify a servant-boy, and, at length, any male servant. It was also applied to the servant or officer that bore the weapon or shield of his superior. In its present use, it denotes a petty rascal; a villain; a false, deceitful fellow; a dishonest man or boy.

(*Games.*) One of a pack of playing-cards with the figure of a soldier or servant painted on it;—sometimes called the *jack*; as, the *knave* of clubs.

Knav'ery, *n.* The practices of a knave; dishonesty; deception in traffic; trickery; petty villany; fraud; mischievous pranks or practices.

Knav'ish, *a.* Partaking of knavery; dishonest; fraudulent.
—Waggish; mischievous.
"Cupid is a *knavish* lad." — *Shaks.*

Knav'ishly, *adv.* Dishonestly; fraudulently.
—Waggishly; mischievously.

Knav'ishness, *n.* Quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty; fraud.

Knead, (*nēd,*) *v. a.* [Sax. *cnedan;* Du. *kneden;* Ger. *kneten;* Icel. *knoda.* See KNOT.] To work and press, as ingredients into a mass, usually with the hands; particularly, to work into a well-mixed mass the materials of bread, cake, or paste.

Knead'er, *n.* One who kneads.

Kneading-trough, (*nēd'ing-trŏf,*) *n.* A trough or tray in which dough is worked and mixed.

Knee'bellies, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral composed of silica, protoxide of iron, and protoxide of manganese.

Kneck, (*nĕk,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The twisting of a rope or a cable. — *Crabb.*

Knee, (*nee,*) *n.* [A. S. *cneow;* Ger. *knie;* Lat. *genu;* Gr. *gonu;* Heb. *kanagh,* to bend the knee.] (*Anat.*) One of the most important joints of the human body, which is formed by three bones — the lower extremity of the *femur* or thigh-bone, the upper extremity of the *tibia* or larger bone of the leg, and the patella or *knee-pan,* which is situated in front of the joint, and serves to protect it from injury, as well as to afford leverage to the muscles of the thigh in moving the leg. It is a small, flat, triangular bone, anteriorly a little convex and rough, for the insertion of muscles and ligaments; posteriorly smooth, covered with cartilage, and divided, by a middle longitudinal ridge, into two slightly concave surfaces, corresponding with the two convex eminences or *condyles* of the femur. The entire joint is bound together by a number of ligaments.

(*Arch.*) A naturally or artificially bent piece of timber, on which another is received to relieve a weight or strain; the term is also applied to wrought-iron knees, for the same purpose.

(*Ship-building.*) An angle, formerly of timber, but in modern times nearly always of iron, for bracing together internally parts which form angles with each other. The principal knees are those supporting the beams, and fastened to them and to the ribs. There are, however, various other knees in different parts of the ship. They tend to bind the whole vessel into one hollow body, in which the parts are mutually dependent. The *knee of the head* sustains the figure-head and the projecting bow above the water-line; it is braced on to the stem.

Knee'-brushes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The tufts of hair on the knees of some antelopes. — Also, the thick-set hairs on the legs of bees, with which they carry the pollen to the hive. — *Maunder.*

Knee'-crooking, *a.* Obsequious; toadyish.

Kneed, *a.* Having knees; as, *in-kneed,* or *out-kneed.*
(*Bot.*) Having joints resembling the knee when bent; geniculate.

Knee'-deep, *a.* Rising to the knees. — Sunk to the knees.

Knee'-high, *a.* Rising or reaching up to the knees.

Knee'-holly, Knee'-holm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RUSCUS.

Knee'-joint, *n.* (*Anat.*) See KNEE. — (*Mach.*) Same as TOGGLE-JOINT, *q. v.*

Knee'-jointed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having joints resembling the knee when bent; kneed; geniculate.

Kneel, (*nēl,*) *v. n.* [Du. *knielen;* Dan. *knæler.*] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees; to rest on the bended knees.

Kneel'er, *n.* One who kneels.

Kneel'ing, *n.* The act of bending the knees, or of resting on the bent knees. — *K.,* as a posture in prayer, is recommended by numerous examples in Scripture; and prostration was occasionally practised as a sign of deep humility and contrition.

Kneel'ingly, *adv.* In a kneeling posture.

Knee'-pan, *n.* (*Anat.*) See KNEE.

Knee'-rafter, *n.* (*Arch.*) A rafter in the principal truss of a roof, the lower end or foot of which is crooked downwards so that it may rest more firmly on the walls.

Knee'-timber, *n.* (*Carpentry.*) A bent piece of wood formed out of a tree that has grown crooked, so that the fibres of the wood follow the curve.

Knee'-tribute, Knee'-worship, *n.* Genuflexion; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Knell, (*nel,*) *n.* [A. S. *cnyll;* Ger. *knall,* a strong, quick sound, a clap, an explosion.] The sound of a bell rung at a funeral; the stroke of a bell; the tolling of a bell.
"The curfew tolls the *knell* of parting day."—*Gray.*

Knell, *v. n.* To sound, as a funeral bell; to toll.
"*Knells* us back to a world of death."—*Coleridge.*

Knicker, (*nik'r,*) *n.* A small ball of earth or clay baked hard and oiled, used as a marble by boys in playing. (Prov. Eng. and U. S.) — *Webster.*

Knickerbocker, (*nĭk'er-bŏk'r.*) *n.* A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York.
—*n. pl.* Wide, baggy pants terminating at the knee. Also, a term given to spatterdashes or gaiters.

Knickerbocker, (Dietrich,) a pseudonym of Washington Irving, (*q. v.*)

Knick-knack, (*nik'nak,*) *n.* Any trifle or toy. (Colloq.)

Knick'-knackery, *n.* Knick-knacks; toys; bijouterie.

Knife, (*nīf,*) *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES. [Sax. *cnif;* Fris. *knuf;* Dan. *kniv;* Ger. *kneif.*] A cutting-instrument with a sharp edge, used in the household and by various trades; as, a table-*knife,* a chopping *knife,* a pen-*knife,* &c. — A sword or dagger.

Knife'-rest, *n.* An article for a dinner-table, to rest carving-knives on. — *Simmonds.*

Knife'-tray, *n.* A tray in which knives are deposited.

Knight, (*nit,*) *n.* [A. S. *cniht, cneoht;* Ger. *knecht;* O. Ger. *kneht.*] (*Her.*) A title of honor, which gives the person to whom it is applied precedence next to a baronet and above an esquire. In England, a *K.* takes the title of *Sir* before his Christian name; and the wife of a *K.* is styled *Lady,* although her legal appellation is that of *Dame.* The title seems to have been first adopted when the feudal system came into operation in Europe. It is now occasionally bestowed for services in the field, or for attainments in literature, and distinction in various branches of science and art. In addition to those who are simply *K.* by royal creation, there are others who are *K.* in virtue of belonging to the first and second class of some order of knighthood. There are also some who are styled *K.,* and belong to some inferior order which does not carry rank with it, and who do not in consequence prefix the title of *Sir* to their Christian names, such as the Naval *K.* of Windsor; and there are degrees of knighthood connected with Freemasonry which are merely nominal, and are not recognized except by the members of the society, although the recipients assume the *K.*'s helmet (*q. v.*), and wear it on their armorial bearings. The degrees of knighthood to which allusion has been made are those of *K.* Commander of the Templars, *K.* of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. The sovereign alone has the power of conferring knighthood, which is done by laying the blade of a sword on the shoulder of the recipient of the honor, and uttering a short form of words, by which he is declared to be a *K.* — See KNIGHTHOOD.

Knight, *v. a.* To create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with a sword, and bids him "Rise, *Sir.*"

Knight, CHARLES, an English publisher and author, b. at Windsor, 1791. While in partnership with his father, he, in 1811, established the *Etonian* newspaper, and in 1827 edited the *Plain Englishman,* the pioneer of cheap literature of an improving character. In the same year he settled in London, where he at once acquired reputation as a publisher of works of a high class, and started *Knight's Quarterly Magazine,* containing some of the earlier writings of Lord Macaulay. In 1827, *K.* became the editor and publisher of several of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, the *British Almanack,* and *Companion to the Almanack,* and the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge.* In 1832, he commenced the editorship and publication of the *Penny Magazine,* which he continued for 11 years; and, in 1838, he began the *Penny Cyclopædia,* a work on which he expended $200,000 for original contributions. *K.* is the author of *William Shakespeare, a Biography,* and, also, editor of the *Pictorial Shakespeare.* He published also two pamphlets, *The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation,* and *The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty;* the English public are also largely indebted to *K.* for his co-operation in obtaining the removal of that oppressive duty. *Once upon a Time* appeared in 1853, followed, two years later, by *Knowledge is Power* — the latter, a re-issue, with large additions, of two small vols., viz., *Results of Machinery,* and *Rights of Industry,* which had a large circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress, and to the proper union of capital and labor, was too common among the producing classes. A new edition of this book was called for in 1866. This indefatigable author next edited the *English Cyclopædia,* in 22 vols., based upon the *Penny Cyclopædia,* and was, at the same time, engaged on his *Popular History of England,* completed in 1862. New editions of both these works have lately been published. His other productions comprise the autobiographical *Passages of a Working-Life during Half a Century.* (1863–5); *Half-Hours with the Best Authors; Half-Hours of English History;* and, in 1866, *Half-Hours with the Best Letter-Writers,* &c.

Knight'age, *n.* The body, dignity, or fraternity of knights.

Knight-ban'neret, *n.* (*Her.*) A person who received the order of knighthood, under the royal standard, for some distinguished service in the field. Shakspeare (*King John,* I. 1) speaks of —

"A soldier by the honour-giving hand
Of Cœur de-Lion, knighted in the field."

The time and place at which the dignity was first conferred have excited much controversy. In 5 *Rich.* II., s. ii. c. 4 (1382), bannerets are mentioned among those summoned to Parliament. "No man," says Hallam (*Middle Ages,* iii. ch. 2, pt. 2), "could properly be a banneret unless he possessed a certain estate, and could bring a certain number of lances into the field. His distinguishing mark was the square banner, carried by a squire at the point of his lance; while the knight-bachelor had only the coronet or pointed pendant. When a banneret was created, the general cut off this pendant to render the banner square." Selden states that the first account of this dignity occurs in the reign of Edward I. Edmondson traces it as far back as 736. The Black Prince made Sir John Chandos a knight-banneret in 1367. The order was discontinued from 1642; the last, Sir John Smith, having been created by Charles I. after the battle of Edgehill. It was, however, revived by George II. after the battle of Dettingen, June 27, 1743; and Sir William Erskine was made a knight-banneret by George III. in 1764, for distinguished services in the war on the continent of Europe.

Knight-bar'onet, *n.* (*Her.*) An hereditary knight in Great Britain. See BARONET.

Knight-er'rant, *n.* [*Knight,* and Lat. *errans, erro,* to wander.] (*Chivalry.*) A knight wandering in search of adventures, sometimes under vows, for a certain period. Knight-errantry was not altogether a fiction of romance. It originated partly from the frequency of private war in feudal times, which made military aid constantly acceptable to the great barons; and as a knight had, for the most part, no other tie to the soil than his duties towards his feudal superior, he was at liberty to follow his own bent whenever his services were not needed by him. Such a mode of life peculiarly suited the tastes of the men of that age, and in some degree served the exigencies of society. Knights, therefore, were perpetually errant, or travelling in quest of adventures or employment; some, for the pleasures of the expedition, and some for its expected profits. They often succored the oppressed or the unsuccessful, and they cheerfully engaged themselves to redress those wrongs which laws were too feeble to remedy, and for redressing which, honor, plunder, or rich donations became usually their compensation. — Cervantes wrote *Don Quixote* in ridicule of knight-errantry.

Knight-er'rantry, *n.* The manner of wandering knights; the practice of wandering in quest of adventures.

Knight-errat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to knight-errantry.

Knight'-heads, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers on each side nearest the stern, and continued high enough to secure the bowsprit.

Knighthood, *n.* The character or dignity of a knight; a military order, honor, or degree of ancient nobility, conferred as a reward of valor or merit. — The whole body of knights.

(*Hist.*) The institution of *K.* originated in the honor anciently bestowed upon those who excelled in horsemanship. Hence the Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch words for knight are all derived from terms which signify "horse." Some zealous antiquaries consider that Pharaoh conferred the honor of *K.* upon Joseph when he put his ring on his finger and invested him in robes of dignity (*Gen.* xli. 42), B. C. 1715; but there is no evidence of the existence of any such institution until Romulus established the equestrian order at Rome. Modern *K.* did not originate in this order, but in the tenure which compelled feudal vassals to hold their lands by furnishing armed men for the service of the sovereign, the obligation to furnish one soldier constituting one *knight's fee.* The earliest mode of conferring the honor of *K.* in England was the consecration of the novitiate's sword by the priest at the altar. The first knight created by the stroke of a sword was Athelstan, who was dubbed by Alfred the Great in 900. The chivalric element was not introduced into *K.* until the period of the Crusades, when devotion to God and to the fair sex became the chief characteristics of all good knights. Ecclesiastics were prohibited from conferring *K.* by a council held in 1102. In the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth, all persons possessed of lands yielding a yearly income of £200 were compelled to receive *K.* or pay a fine; and in 1629 Charles I. recruited his exhausted exchequer by reviving this obsolete custom. The compensation exacted from those knights who declined to perform military service was abolished by Charles I. (1640), and the service itself was abolished by Charles II. (1660). About 180 orders of *K.* have been instituted at various periods since the 6th century, when the Order of the Round Table is said to have been instituted by the British king, Arthur. Among these are a few orders for females only; such as the Spanish order of *Maria Louisa,* the Austrian order of the *Star of the Cross,* and the German order of the *Slaves of Virtue.* Every European court possesses several orders of *K.* All the orders which present some historical interest are noticed under their respective titles. — See, also, CHIVALRY.

Knight'liness, *n.* Qualities of a knight.

Knight'ly, *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming a knight.
—*adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

Knight-mar'shal, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An officer in the royal household who has jurisdiction and cognizance of offences committed within the household and verge, and of all contracts made therein, a member of the household being one of the parties.

Knight of the Shire. (*Eng. Pol.*) The designation given to the representative in parliament of English counties at large, as distinguished from such cities and towns as are counties of themselves (which are seldom, if ever, called shires); and the representatives of which, as well as the members for other cities and towns, are called *citizens* or *burgesses.*

Knight's Bridge, in *California,* a village of Plumas co., about 30 m. N.W. of Quincy.

Knight's Fee, *n.* (*Feudal Law.*) See KNIGHTHOOD.

Knight's Service, (Tenure by.) (*Feudal Law.*) The most general method of holding land in England, from the time of the Conquest to the termination of the civil war. The whole country was supposed to be divided into knight's fees (of which William the Conqueror created 60,000), for each of which the owners of the land were obliged to furnish a knight, completely armed and equipped, for the service of the king in time of war. Thus every noble who owned a great extent of land, was obliged to serve the king in time of war, and for a certain period in each year, with as many knights under him as there were knight's fees upon his estate or estates; and such noble became, in turn, the feudal superior of a certain number of knights, who held land under him on the same conditions as the noble himself held his lands from the king, and were obliged to render him suit and service in a similar manner, and in pro-

portion to the extent of land in their occupation. There were also other burdens, besides military service, which fell heavily at times on those who held lands by this kind of tenure. The holder of a knight's fee was obliged to pay a sum of money towards the amount required for the ransom of his feudal superior when he was taken prisoner in battle, and towards the expenses that were incurred when his eldest son was made a knight, and when his eldest daughter was married. Such payments were termed "aids;" and, in addition to these, the tenant was obliged to contribute when the heir had to pay a compartition to the king for leave to enter on the enjoyment of property which had come to him after he had attained his majority. When any heir had inherited land during his minority, his feudal superior became his guardian, and was entitled to the management of his land, and the profits arising therefrom, until the rightful possessor became of age; and he also had a right to demand a sum of money from his ward, whether male or female, in case he or she refused the wife or husband that he might be pleased to select for him or her. Besides these, there were also rights arising from primer seisin, fines upon *alienation* and *escheat*, the first of which was the king's right to demand a sum equivalent to a year's profit of the land, from any heir who held land direct from the sovereign, when he happened to have attained his majority before the land descended to him from his father, or any other relative or connection. This system of tenure was virtually brought to an end during the time of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell, and finally abolished by Act of Parliament in the reign of Charles II.

Knight's Ferry, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Stanislaus co., on the Stanislaus River, about 36 m. E. by S. of Stockton; *pop.* about 700.

Knight's Island, an island of British N. America, in Hudson's Bay, off the coast of New N. Wales.

Knight's Island, in *Alaska*, an island in Prince William Sound, about Lat. 60° 13′ N., Lon. 148° W.

Knight's Landing, in *California*, a village of Yolo co., on the Sacramento River, about 25 m. S. by W. of Marysville.

Knights of Pythias. See PYTHIAS (KNIGHTS OF).

Knights of the Round Table. (*Lit.*) See ROUND TABLE (KNIGHTS OF).

Knightstown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., on Blue River, about 32 m. E. of Indianapolis.

Knightsville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., about 5 m. S.W. of Providence.

Knit, (*nĭt,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *cnyttan;* Sw. *knyta;* Dan. *knytte*, to tie in a knot.] To tie in a knot; to unite, as threads by needles; to connect in a kind of network; as, to *knit* stockings. — To join, or cause to go together, as bones. — To unite closely, as in love.

—To draw together; to contract, as one's brows.

—*v. n.* To unite or interweave by needles. — To unite closely; to grow together.

—*n.* Texture.

Knit'ster, *n.* A female who knits.

Knit'table, *a.* Capable of being knit.

Knit'ter, *n.* One who knits.

Knitting, (*nĭt'ting,*) *n.* The formation of network by knitting-needles or machinery; also, the network thus formed. — Union or junction.

Knit'ting-needle, *n.* A long needle which women use in knitting.

Knit'ting-sheath, *n.* A small sheath, fastened to a person's side, to receive the end of a knitting-needle.

Knit'tle, *n.* The string by which a purse or money-bag is opened or closed.

(*Naut.*) A small line used for seizings, hammock-clues, &c.

Knob, (*nob.*) [A.S. *cnæp;* Ger. *knopf;* O. Ger. *knoph*, from *knuphan*, to tie.] A hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; a round ball at the end of anything; a bunch; as, the *knob* of a door-lock.

—In the U. States, a circular knoll; a rounded hill or mountain.

(*Arch.*) See KNOP.

Knobbed, (*nŏbd,*) *a.* Furnished with knobs; comprising knobs; as, a *knobbed* deer-horn.

Knobbiness, (*nŏb'bi-nes,*) *n.* The state or condition of being knobby or protuberant.

Knobby, (*nŏb'bi,*) *a.* Full of knobs; characterized by protuberances; as, a *knobby* leaf. — Hilly; characterized by rounded hills. (American.)

Knob Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a spur of the Blue Ridge, in the N.E. part of Columbia co.

Knob'noster, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Johnson co., about 208 m. W. of St. Louis.

Knob'view, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 97 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Knock, (*nŏk,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *cnucian;* Sw. *knacka;* W. *cnociaw*, to beat, rap, or knock, from *cnoc*, a sudden rap.] To strike or beat with something hard, thick, or heavy; as, to *knock* at a door for admittance. — To drive or be flung against; to strike or be thrown against; to clash; as, one hard substance *knocks* against another.

To knock up, to become wearied, worn out, or fatigued; to fail of strength or power of further exertion; to give out; to become spent, as with labor. (Used in England colloquially.)

"The horses were beginning to *knock up* under the fatigue." *De Quincey.*

—To become advanced in pregnancy; as, his wife is *knocked up*. (Used in a vulgar sense in some of the U. States.)

To knock off, to cease; to desist; to abandon; as, the men *knock off* work at six o'clock. — *To knock under*, to submit; to own defeat; to yield; to cave, or cave in; as, after three rounds, Tom *knocked under*.

—*v. a.* To strike or drive against.

"When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together."—*Rowe.*

—To strike, rap upon, or beat, as for admittance; as, *I knocked* at the door in vain.

To knock down, to fell to the earth; to prostrate by a stroke or blow, or by a succession of such.

"A man who is gross in a woman's company ought to be *knocked down*."—*Richardson.*

To assign to one who seeks to purchase; as, to *knock down* goods at auction.

To knock on the head, to kill or make senseless by a blow on the head; — hence, by implication, to render abortive; to frustrate; to quash, as a scheme, design, project, or intention; as, premature discovery *knocked* the affair *on the head*. (Used colloquially.)

To knock off, to sell to a bidder by the blow or tap of an auctioneer's hammer. — To force off by blows; as, the prisoner's chains were *knocked off*.

To knock out, to beat out by a blow or series of blows; as, to *knock out* a man's brains.

To knock up, to awaken with noise; to cause to rise by making a knock or knocks, as on a door.

"A sober Englishman would *knock* his servants *up*, and rise by five o'clock."—*Pope.*

—To tire or weary beyond further effort or endurance; as, the last ten miles *knocked* all of us *up*.

(*Book-binding.*) To place in even order at the edges, as sheets of printed matter.

—*n.* A sudden stroke, or blow, with something hard or heavy.

"Ajax thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks*."—*Dryden.*

—A loud stroke, rap, or tap for admission; as, a "thrice-repeated *knock*." — *Dryden.*

Knock-down, (*nŏk'down,*) *a.* That which overthrows by one sudden act or stroke; as, a *knock-down* blow.

Knock-down argument, an unanswerable argument. (Colloq.)

"A *knock-down argument;* 'tis but a word and a blow."—*Dryden.*

—A blow which fells one prone to the ground.

Knocker, (*nŏk'er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, knocks; specifically, an instrument or kind of hammer, used for rapping upon a door for admittance into a house. — The *K.*, now generally superseded by the door-bell, was formerly an important article of iron-work connected with architecture, and was often finished with more

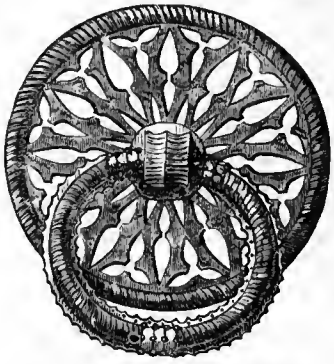


Fig. 1483. — KNOCKER — (15th century.)

care and accuracy than might be expected from such materials. Those of the early English and Decorated styles were usually in the shape of rings, with a spindle going through the centre of a circular escutcheon (Fig. 1483); and frequently they were of other forms, and adorned with animals' heads, leaves, flowers, &c.

Knock'ing, *n.* A striking repeatedly against; a rapping; a tapping; a beating.

Knock-kneed, (*nŏk'nēēd,*) *a.* Having the knees curved inward so that they touch or knock together in walking; — the opposite of *bow-legged*.

Knock'lade, a mountain in the co. of Antrim, Ireland, about 2 m. S. of Ballycastle; *height*, 1,695 feet.

Knockmel'edown Mountains, a mountainous range in Ireland, between cos. Waterford and Tipperary, Munster; *length*, about 18 m; highest point (Knockmeledown) 2,690 feet.

Knock'-stone, *n.* A block of stone used for shattering things upon.

Knoll, (*nōl,*) *v. a.* To ring a bell, generally for a funeral. See KNELL.

"His knell is *knolled*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To sound, as a bell.

"If ever you have been where bells have *knoll'd* to church?" *Shaks.*

Knoll, *n.* The ringing of a bell; a knell; as, the curfew *knoll*.

—[Sax. *cnoll;* Ger. *knollen*, a lump, a knot; W. *cnol*, the top, a round hillock.] The top or crown of a hill; but, more generally, a little round hill or mount; a small elevation of ground; a high mound; a knob.

Knoll'er, *n.* One who tolls a bell.

Knop, (*nŏp,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A boss; a foliated ornament. (Sometimes called *knob* or *knot*.)

Knoppern, (*nōp'pern,*) *n.* [Ger. *knopper.*] A kind of gall-nut.

Knop'-weed, *n.* See KNAP-WEED and HORSE-KNOP.

Knosp, (*nŏsp,*) *n.* [Ger. *knospe.*] The closed bud of a flower or leaf; — hence, a carved ornament resembling the same.

Knot, (*nŏt,*) *n.* [Ger. *knoten;* Icel. *knutr, hnutr*, from *hnyta*, to bind, to tie; Sw., Goth. *knut.*] A complicated arrangement of threads, cords, &c., made by knitting or tying; a union of strands of rope made by interweaving; a close tie; an entanglement; as, the Gordian *knot*. — The most useful knots, represented in Fig 1484, are: 1. *Thumb* or *over-hand knot*, tied at the end of a rope to prevent it from opening out, &c.; 2. *Right* or *reef-knot*, for securing all lashings where the ends of the rope meet together; 3. *Draw-knot*, which offers great facility in undoing; 4. *Running-knot*, used to bind or draw anything close; 5. *Sheepshank*, serving to shorten a rope without cutting it or unfastening the ends; 6. *Clove-hitch*, which binds with excessive force, and by which alone a weight can be hung to a smooth pole; 7. *Timber-hitch*, very useful in hauling to move a weight; 8. *Single bowline-knot*, difficult to undo, useful to throw over a post, &c., to haul on, used for the draw-loop of a slip noose; 9. *Double bowline-knot*, for slinging a cask; 10. *Running bowline-knot;* 11. *Woolding* or *packing-stick hitch*, used to tighten ropes; 12. *Men's harness hitch*, passing over the shoulder and under the opposite arm of men drawing a carriage, &c.; 13. *Stopper-hitch*,

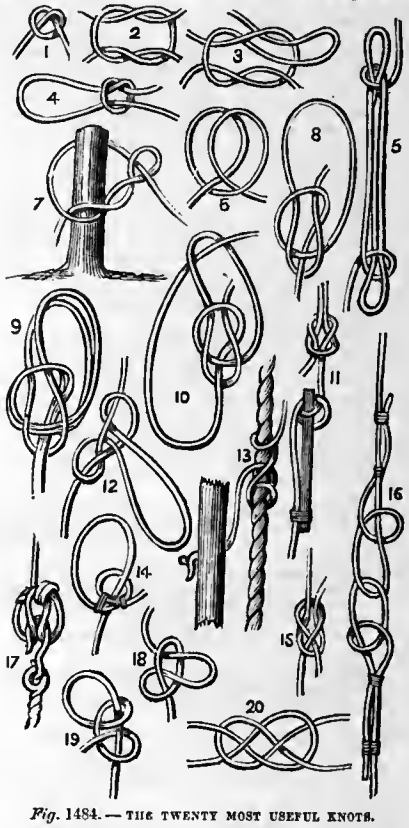


Fig. 1484. — THE TWENTY MOST USEFUL KNOTS.

for stoppering the fall of a tackle, &c.; 14. *Inside clinch*, for fastening a cable to the anchor-ring, &c.; 15. *Common* or *sheet bend*, a very secure method of joining two ropes, or fastening a rope to a loop; 16. *Hawser bend*, for joining two ropes, easily undone; 17. *Cat's paw*, the turn in the bight of a rope, for hooking a tackle to it; 18. *Drag-rope* or *lever-hitch*, used for fixing handspikes or capstan bars to the ropes attached to heavy carriages, &c., which have to be moved by men; 19. *Half hitch*, cast on the bight of a rope; 20. *Carrick bend*. A *wall-knot* is a knot made at the end of a rope to prevent it from passing through a hole. — Every knot in a rope weakens its power of resisting a sudden jerking strain. Such ropes which will resist the strain of 10 pounds falling 8 feet, will not resist it if there is a knot in any one of them, or even if the knots used in attaching them to the point of support, or to the weights, be roughly or carelessly made. Therefore, no knot which is not absolutely necessary ought to be allowed to remain on the rope; the tighter and harder a knot becomes, the worse it is; the more loose and open a knot is made, the better it is.

—A bond of association or intimate connection; a union.

"Confirm that amity with nuptial *knot*."—*Shaks.*

—Any figure of which the lines are frequently intersected in an involved or intricate manner; as, a true-lover *knot*.

"Flowers . . . in beds and curious *knots*."—*Milton.*

—A difficulty; an intricate matter; an intrigue or involved condition of affairs; a perplexity; a dilemma.

"A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problems of business." *South.*

—A cluster; a group; a collection; a band; a clique; a coterie; a confederacy; as, a *knot* of conspirators.

"I am now with a *knot* of the knight's admirers."—*Addison.*

—A hard protuberance in wood, caused by the outgrowth of a branch; a joint in the stem of a shrub or plant; a hard place grown in timber by the transverse direction of fibres against the grain.

(*Naut.*) A division of the log-line, which bears the same relation to a mile as half a minute bears to an hour. When a ship is said to be going eight *knots*, for instance, it signifies that she is progressing at the rate of eight nautical miles of 6,086 feet per hour.—See Log.

(*Mech.*) Same as Nose, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) Same as Knop, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To complicate, or tie in a knot, or knots; to form, as a knot.

"Here's a queen is always *knotting* threads."—*Sir C. Sedley.*

—To cohere; to unite closely; as, our opponents are again *knotted* together.—To complicate; to entangle; to involve; to perplex; as, "*knotted* law-like nets."

Buller.

—*v. n.* To form knots or joints, as in plants, thread, &c.—To knit knots for fringe.—To unite in sexual commerce.—*Shaks.*

Knot'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Rubus.

Knot'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name applied to several species of the genus *Polygonum*, q. v.

Knot'less, *a.* Free from knots; without knots; as, a *knotless* plank.

Knot'ted, *a.* Full of knots; having knots or knobs; as, *knotted* hair.

(*Geol.*) Noting rocks which have detached points, chiefly of mica, less decomposable than the other parts.

Wright.

(*Bot.*) Applied to a cylindrical body swollen into knobs at intervals.—*Gray.*

Knot'tiness, *n.* Quality of having many knots or swellings; fulness of knots.—Difficulty of solution; involution; complexity.

Knotts'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Daviess co.

Knotty, (*nŏt'te,*) *a.* Full of knots; as, *knotty* wood.—Having many knots.—Indrate; rugged; hard; as, "*knotty* heads." (*Rowe.*)—Complex; difficult; intricate; hard of solution; as, a *knotty* argument.

"A thousand *knotty* points they clear."—*Prior.*

Knot'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Polygonum.

Knot'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Spergula.

Knout, (*nowt,*) *n.* [Fr.; Russ. *knut.*] The name of the severest judicial punishment inflicted in Russia. The culprit is bound to two stakes, and receives on his bare back the specified number of lashes from a whip of plaited thongs interwoven with wire. From 100 to 120 lashes are the highest number inflicted, and are considered equivalent to a sentence of death. If the criminal survive, he is banished for life to Siberia. Formerly, the nose was slit, the ears cut off, and the letter *V* (for *vor*, rogue) branded on the forehead; but this aggravation was abolished by Alexander I. Although the punishment is still in use in the Russian army, it is now rarely resorted to, except in the infliction of a small number of lashes, usually from 3 to 10, and that more with the view of disgracing than of injuring the culprit.

—*v. a.* To inflict punishment with the knout.

Know, (*nō,*) *v. a.*, (*imp.* knew, *pp.* known.) [A. S. *cnawan;* O. Ger. *kannan;* Icel. *kenna;* Gr. *gignosko*, from the root *gno.*] To have a clear and certain perception, as of truth, fact, or anything that actually exists; to have full assurance of; to have satisfactory evidence of anything, though short of certainty.

"I *know* not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,
I but *know* that I love thee, whatever thou art."—*Moore.*

—To be informed of; to be taught or instructed; to learn; to possess experience of; as, he ought to *know* better than to act thus.—To distinguish; to recognize by recollection, remembrance, representation, or description.

"At nearer view, he thought he *knew* the dead."—*Flatman.*

—To possess a familiar acquaintance with; to enjoy more or less personal knowledge of; to be no stranger to.

"To *know* her was to love her."—*Rogers.*

—To take approving notice of; to countenance; to acknowledge; to view in a friendly manner; to recognize.

"The Lord *knoweth* the way of the righteous."—*Ps.* i. 6.

—To have carnal knowledge of, or sexual intercourse with.

"And Adam *knew* Eve his wife."—*Gen.*

To know how, or *how to.* To be acquainted with the manner of; to have competency sufficient for; as, he *knows how* not to do it.

—*v. n.* To have clear and certain perception; not to be doubtful; to be informed;—often before *of.*

"*Know* thou thyself, presume not God to scan."—*Pope.*

—To take cognizance; to examine;—preceding *of.*

Knowable, (*nō'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be known; that may be discovered, understood, or ascertained; as, "*knowable* by reason."—*Locke.*

Know'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being knowable.

Know'-all, *n.* One who knows, or is supposed to know, everything;—hence, a pedant; a wiseacre.

Know'er, *n.* One who knows; any learned person.

"A general *knower* of mankind."—*Southern.*

Knowing, (*nō'ing,*) *p. a.* Shrewd; acute; well-informed; astute, or highly intelligent; as, a *knowing* man.

Know'ingly, *adv.* With knowledge; understandingly.

Know'ingness, *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or intelligent.

Knowledge, (*nŏl'ej,*) *n.* [Sax. *cnawan*, to know, and *legan;* Icel. *leggia*, to lay, to play. See Lay.] Act or process of knowing; a clear and certain perception of that which is placed before the eye or the understanding; a clear and definite apprehension of that which exists, or of truth and fact; indubitable recognition of the affinity or agreement, or disagreement and repugnancy, of our ideas.—Learning; erudition; mental illumination; scholarship; intellectual instruction; acquisition gained and maintained by the act of knowing.

"*Knowledge* is power."—*Bacon.*

—A cognition; the object of the act of knowing;—generally in the plural.

"Mathematics . . . are the most abstracted of *knowledges.*" *Bacon.*

—Information; notice; cognizance; power of knowing; as, the facts of the case came to his *knowledge.*—Acquired skill; acquaintance with any fact or person gained by practical experience; as, he has a perfect *knowledge* of his business.—Sexual commerce; copulation;—generally after *carnal; as, carnal knowledge.*

(*Phil.*) According to Locke, *K.* is the perception of the connection and agreement, or disagreement and repugnance, of any of our ideas. *K.* is the possession of truth, and may be historical or empirical, philosophical or scientific, or rational. Historical *K.* is so named, because in it we know only the fact—only that the phenomenon is. It is also called empirical or experiential, if we may use the term, because it is given us by experience or observation, and not obtained as the result of inference or reasoning. In philosophical, scientific, or rational *K.*, we have the *K.* of the cause why or how a thing is. It is the *K.* of effects, as dependent on their causes, and is synonymous with science. The schoolmen divided all *K.* into two species,—*cognitio intuitiva*, and *cognitio abstractiva.* By intuitive *K.* they signified that which we gain by an immediate presentation of the real individual object; by abstractive, that which we gain and hold through the medium of a general term; the one being, in modern language, a perception, the other a concept.

Know'lersville, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., abt. 19 m. W. of Albany.

Knowles, (*nōls,*) Sheridan, an Irish dramatist and theologian, b. at Cork, 1784. His father was author of a "Dictionary of the English Language," and among his relatives were Sheridan the great orator, and Sheridan the lexicographer. At an early age he was taken to London, became acquainted with Hazlitt, Lamb, and Coleridge, and began writing dramatic pieces. He also appeared occasionally as an actor. His first really original play was *Caius Gracchus*, acted at Belfast, in 1815. This was followed by *Virginius*, *William Tell*, *Love*, *The Hunchback*, *The Love Chase*, and many others. He acted in some of these plays, but not with full success, and he frequently gave popular lectures. In his old age he became a Baptist preacher and polemical theologian; making speeches at Exeter Hall, London, and publishing *The Rock of Rome*, and *The Idol Demolished by its own Priests.* D. 1862.

Knowles'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 40 m. N.E. by N. of Buffalo.

Knowl'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Warren co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,691.

Knowl'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Marathon co.; *pop.* about 115.

Knowltonia, (*nōl-to'ni-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of S. African plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*, with flowers resembling those of *Adonis*, and succulent fruit. *K. vesicatoria*, which has bi-ternate leathery leaves, and flowers in few-flowered umbels, is remarkable for its acridity and blistering power. The bruised leaves are used at the Cape of Good Hope instead of cantharides; they raise a blister in half an hour, and it keeps open a long time. The sliced root seems to be still more powerful.

Knowl'ton Mills, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., about 10 m. N. of Belvidere.

Knowl'tonville, a village of Shefford co., Lower Canada, about 28 m. S.E. of Stanstead.

Known, (*nōn.*) *pp.* of Know, *q. v.*

Know'-nothings, *n. pl.* (*Amer. Pol.*) The name given to a formerly existing political party in the U. States, organized as a secret faction, whose principal tenets were opposition to the naturalization of foreigners, and to their right of eligibility for office. The most extreme members of the party also advocated uncompromising antagonism to Roman Catholicism. They published their "platform" of political principles, June 15, 1855. From members invariably replying "I don't know," when questioned as to the tendencies of the society, the name originated.

Know'-nothingism, *n.* The political principles of the Know-nothings. (U. States.)

Knox, Henry, an American general and statesman, b. in Boston, 1750. He received a common-school education, and was brought up to the business of a bookseller. By availing himself of the advantages afforded him by his opportunity of procuring and perusing military books, he became an adept in military science. At the battle of Bunker Hill he was actively engaged, as aide to Gen. Ward, in reconnoitring the enemy's movements, and upon his report Ward issued his orders. He soon attracted the attention of Gen. Washington as an engineer and artillerist, and at the recommendation of the latter he was promoted to the command of an artillery regiment then forming. In the winter of 1776 he was sent to the forts on the border for supplies of ordnance, and was successful, notwithstanding the severity of the season, and the watchfulness of the enemy, and was thus instrumental in procuring the evacuation of N. Y. He particularly distinguished himself in the repulse of Cornwallis at Assunpink in 1777, at Princeton,—on which occasion he received from Congress the appointment as Brigadier-General of Artillery,—and at the battle of Monmouth, in 1778, on which latter occasion Washington, in his general order after the battle, had "the satisfaction to inform Gen. Knox and his officers that the enemy had done them the justice to acknowledge that no artillery could have been better served than the American." For his signal service at Yorktown he was promoted to the rank of Major-General by Congress. He was appointed Secretary of War in 1785, to which dept. that of the Navy was at that time joined. He was the constant friend and adviser of Washington during his administration, and rendered him valuable service in disbanding the army, in Shay's rebellion, and in the conduct of Indian affairs. He resigned his position in the cabinet in 1795, and retired into private life. D. in 1806.

Knox, (*nŏks,*) John, the founder of Scottish Calvinism, was b. 1505, and educated at St. Andrew's. Becoming a convert from the Roman Catholic faith, he espoused the tenets of the Reformation with a zeal amounting to bigotry. In 1552, he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. of England, but soon relinquished the post, declining to conform to the liturgy of the English Episcopal Church. He then went to Geneva, and during his absence on the continent of Europe, the Scottish bishops passed sentence of death upon him for heresy. Against this sentence he energetically protested, and, returning to Scotland, after the accession of Mary, distinguished himself by the fury of his denunciations against both popery and prelacy. D. at Edinburgh, 1572. *K.* was the author of a *History of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland*, and other works.

Fig. 1485.—John Knox.

Knox, in *Illinois*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* Spoon River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Knoxville. *Pop.* about 41,000.

—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Knox, in *Indiana*, a S.W. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 516 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash and White rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Vincennes. *Pop.* (1870), 21,575.

—A township of Jay co.

—A post-village, cap. of Stark co., on the S. bank of Yellow River, abt. 100 m. N. by W. of Indianapolis.

Knox, in *Iowa*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 741.

—A township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 560.

Knox, in *Kentucky*, a S.E. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Columbia River and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Barboursville. *Pop.* about 8,500.

Knox, in *Maine*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Penobscot Bay; *area*, abt. 320 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. George and Medomac rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Rockland. *Pop.* (1870), 31,831.

—A post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Knox, in *Missouri*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 504 sq. m. *Rivers.* North, South, and Middle Fabius, and N. Fork of Salt River. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edina. *Pop.* (1870), 10,970.

Knox, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Albany co., abt. 22 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,656.

Knox, in *Ohio*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 528 sq. m. *Rivers.* Vernon and Walhonding rivers. *Surface*, gently undulating or hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Mount Vernon. *Pop.* about 42,000.

—A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

—A township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

—A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Knox, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clarion co.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Knox, in *Tennessee*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 510 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinch, Holston, and French Broad rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Knoxville. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Knox Cen'tre, in *Maine*, a village of Waldo co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

Knox Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Jefferson co.

Knox'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Sacramento.

Knox'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Crawford co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Macon; *pop.* abt. 2,009.

Knox'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Knox co., abt. 41 m. W. by N. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Knox'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Dubois co., abt. 48 m. E.S.E. of Vincennes.

Knox'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Marion co., abt. 140 m. E.S.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 4,586.

Knox'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Pendleton co., a few m. W. of Falmouth.

Knox'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Ray co., abt. 140 m. N.W. by W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* of township abt. 1,953.

Knox'ville, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co.

Knox'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 141 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

Knox'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 165 m. N. by W. of Harrisburg.

Knox'ville, in *Tennessee*, a city, cap. of Knox co., abt. 184 m. E. of Nashville. It occupies an elevated position on the N. bank of the Holston River, and is surrounded by a remarkably fertile region. The river is navigable at all seasons for steamboats, and trade is active. *K.* was formerly the cap. of the State. It is the seat of the University of East Tennessee, and of the State asylum for deaf mutes. — *K.* having been occupied by the Federals, Sept. 1, 1863, was entered by Gen. Burnside, Sept. 3. After the battle of Campbell's Station he was besieged here by the Confederates under Gen. Longstreet, Nov. 17 and 18. An assault was repulsed, Nov. 29, and the garrison relieved by Gen. Sherman, Dec. 3. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Knox'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village of Cherokee co., abt. 18 m. W. by S. of Henderson.

Knubs, (*nŭbz,*) *n. pl.* Waste silk from a cocoon.

Knuc'kle, *n.* [A. S. *cnucl;* Du. *kneukel;* Ger. *knöchel,* dimin. of *knee;* A. S. *hnigan,* to bow, to bend.] One of the small knee-like joints of the fingers. — The knee-joint of a calf; as, a *knuckle* of veal. — The joint-pieces penetrated by the rivets of a hinge.

—*v. n.* To knock.

To knuckle to, to exert one's self energetically; as, to *knuckle to* work. — *To knuckle to* or *under,* to yield; to confess to being vanquished; to submit; as, his adversary was compelled to *knuckle under.*

—*v. a.* To administer a blow with the knuckles of the fist.

Knurl, (*nŭrl,*) *n.* [Ger. *knorren.*] A knot; a hard substance.

Knurled', *a.* Full of knots; gnarled.

Knurl'y, *adv.* Full of knots; hard; knotty.

Knutsford, (*nuts'ford,*) ("Canute's ford,") a town of England, co. Chester, on the Bollin, 24 m. E.N.E. of Chester. *Manuf.* Cotton velvets, thread, worsted, and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

Koaho'ma, in *Mississippi.* See COAHOMA.

Koa'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHALANGISTIDÆ.

Kob, Ko'ba, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope, about the size of the European stag. — *Fischer.*

Ko'ball, *n.* (*Chem.*) See COBALT.

Ko'bellite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling Antimony Glance in general appearance, but with a brighter lustre and a radiated structure. It is a sulpho-bismuthate of lead, in which part of the lead is replaced by iron and copper.

Ko'blentz. See COBLENTZ.

Ko'bold, *n.* [Ger., a spirit.] (*Superstitions.*) A spirit, differing from the spectre in never having been a living human creature. It is the German correspondent of the English *goblin,* of which it is probably the origin. From it the metal *Cobalt* derives its name. The *K.* is said to be connected with a house or family, and always to appear in human shape. Among the superstitious peasantry, the *K.* are believed to be inclined to mischief and teasing, but, on the whole, more desirous of doing good than evil to men, except when irritated. In the mines they are believed to appear, sometimes in the form of a blue flame, sometimes in that of a dwarfish child, and to point out rich veins. The miners, however, are afraid of disturbing the underground kobolds.

Koch'ville, in *Michigan*, a township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* abt. 658.

Kock, CHARLES PAUL DE, a popular French novelist, son of a Dutch banker, b. at Passy, 1794. *K.* has composed upwards of 50 novels, besides a great number of vaudevilles and *vers de société.* For the last 30 years he has been a great favorite with the middle classes, not only of France, but, it may be said, of all Europe, being everywhere conventionally tabooed, but everywhere read with avidity. His novels, though displaying no great literary genius, are remarkable for fertility of humorous invention, the naturalness of the narration, and the liveliness of his pictures, though sometimes disfigured by the licentious freedom of their representations. D. 1870.

Ko'diak, in *Alaska*, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of the peninsula of Alaska; *area,* abt. 3,750 sq. m. *Surface,* mountainous. It has the harbor and station of St. Paul on the N. side.

Kolf, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small vessel. (Dutch.)

Ko'hath. (*Script.*) The son of Levi and father of the Kohathites, who was appointed to carry the ark and the sacred utensils of the tabernacle during the journeyings of the Israelites in the desert. (*Ex.* vi. 16–24; *Num.* iv. 4–15.)

Koh-i-noor', *n.* See DIAMOND.

Kohl, (*kōl,*) JOHN GEORGE, a German writer and traveller, b. at Bremen, 1808. After having studied science in his native town, and law in the universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Munich, he travelled over Livonia, visited a great part of Russia, and returning to Germany in 1838, settled at Dresden, whence he made those journeys to various parts of Europe which have since rendered his name popular as a traveller. Among the numerous works written by him may be mentioned *Sketches and Pictures in St. Petersburg,* and *Travels in the South of Russia,* published in 1841; *A Hundred Days' Travel in the Austrian States; Travels in Styria und Upper Bavaria;* and *Travels in England,* in 1842; *The British Isles and their Inhabitants,* in 1844; *Travels in Denmark, and in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein,* in 1846; *Remarks on the Danish and German Nationalities and Language as found in Schleswig,* in 1847; and *Travels in Istria, Dalmatia, and Montenegro,* in 1851. In 1854 he started for the United States, where he remained four years, and wrote *Travels in Canada,* published in 1855; *Travels in the North-western Parts of the United States,* in 1857; and *Kitahi-Gamis, or Tales from Lake Superior.* In 1857 he contributed to the Smithsonian Institute two treatises on the maps and charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote as a supplemental volume to Hakluyt's great work, a descriptive catalogue of all maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. In 1861 he published a *History of, and Commentary on, Two Maps of the New World, made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V.* *K.*, who has lectured before various learned societies, has written some works of a more purely scientific nature. His *History of the Discovery of America* was translated into English in 1862.

Kohlra'bi, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BRASSICA.

Ko'kan. See KHOKAN.

Koko'mo, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Howard co., about 54 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* about 2,000.

Ko'kam Butter, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GARCINIA.

Ko'la-nuts, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See STERCULIA.

Kolapoo, or **Kolapur,** (*kol-a-por',*) a rajahship of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bombay; Lat. between 15° 50′ and 17° 17′ N., Lon. between 73° 47′ and 74° 46′ E. *Area,* 3,445 sq. m. *Pop.* 550,000.

Kolemokee' Creek, in *Georgia.* See COLAMOKA.

Kölliker, RUDOLPH ALBERT, (*ke(r)l'le-ker,*) an eminent modern German physiologist and microscopical observer, b. in Zorich, 1817. He is professor of anatomy and physiology at the university of Würzburg, and has distinguished himself by his discoveries in science, chiefly by the aid of the microscope. In 1841 he put forth an important paper on the reproductive organs and fluid of invertebrate animals. His greatest effort is a work on the *Microscopic Anatomy or Histology of the Human Body,* the publication of which was commenced in 1850. Messrs. Busk and Huxley have translated the introduction of this important contribution to science, which, it is stated, has placed its author at the head of living histologists.

Köln. See COLOGNE.

Kolom'na, a town of European Russia, govt. Moscow, on the Moskwa, near its junction with the Oka, 62 m. S. E. of Moscow. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, and cotton-prints. *Pop.* 15,000.

Kolyma, or **Kovyma,** (*ko-lē'ma,*) a river of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, rising in the Stanovoy Mountains, Lat. 61° 30′ N. After a N.E course of 700 m., it flows into the Frozen Ocean, Lat. 69° 40′ N., Lon. 161° 30′ E.

Komorn'. See COMORN.

Kongsberg, (*kongs'bairg,*) a town of Norway, govt. of Aggerhuus, on the Louven, 40 m. S.W. of Christiania. *K.* is noted for its silver mines, which are the most important in the kingdom. *K.* has a school of mines, and a govt. manufactory of arms and powder. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ko'niah, or **Konieh,** (anc. *Iconium,*) a large town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the prov. of Karaman, situated in a rich, well-watered plain, in Lat. 37° 54′ N., and Lon. 32° 40′ E. It is surrounded by walls from two to three miles in circuit, built from the ruins of ancient Seljuk edifices, and surmounted by square towers. Its numerous minarets, and its mosques and other public buildings, give it an imposing appearance, but, like most of the towns of Asia Minor, it is now in a sadly ruinous condition. Many interesting remains of Saracenic architecture are to be met with, and some imposing ruins are found here. *K.* is the chief emporium for the products of the interior. Carpets and colored morocco leather are manufactured, and cotton, wool, and skins are exported to Smyrna.—Paul and Barnabas preached in this ancient city (*Acts* xiii. 51) in 45, from which they were compelled to flee, on account of a conspiracy against them (*Acts* xiv. 1–6). Councils were held here in 231 and in 378. The Saracens captured it in 1074. The Crusaders took it in 1097, and again under Frederick I. (Barbarossa), June 10, 1190. The Mongols seized it in 1244, and the Turks in 1486. Ibrahim Pacha won here a decisive battle over the Turks in Dec., 1832. *Pop.* 50,000.

Kön'igsberg, a walled town of Prussia, prov. Brandenburg, 41 m. N. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

Konigsberg, (*ke(r)'nigs-berg,*) a city of Prussia, prov. of E. Prussia, on the Pregel, 4 m. from its entrance into the Frische Haff, Lat. 54° 42′ 8″ N., Lon. 20° 30′ 2″ E. *K.* contains many beautiful edifices, among which the cathedral is conspicuous, which, besides its architecture and ornaments, is remarkable for its organ, erected in 1721, and containing 5,000 pipes. The university, founded in 1544, has connected with it a library of 106,000 vols., a botanical garden, and an astronomical observatory. *Manuf.* Woollens, silk, leather, and tobacco. A part of the town is built on an island formed by the Pregel. The houses have their foundations on piles, as at Venice and Amsterdam. *Pop.* 9,311.

Königsgrätz, (*ke(r)'neegs-gratz,*) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Elbe, at the confluence of the Adler, 64 m. E.N.E. of Prague. *Manuf.* Cloth, musical instruments, and shoes. *Pop.* 10,400. For the battle fought here in 1866, see SADOWA.

Kon'igsmark, PHILIP CHRISTOPHER, COUNT, a celebrated Swedish adventurer. He was descended from an ancient noble family of Brandenburg, a branch of which had passed into Sweden, where it had produced many distinguished soldiers. Philip went to Hanover, where the elector, Ernest Augustus, appointed him colonel of a regiment of dragoons. The electoral prince, George Louis, afterwards George I., king of Great Britain, had married his cousin Sophia-Dorothea, of Zell, a beautiful, witty, and accomplished princess. Alienated from her husband by his gloomy and jealous character, Sophia was naturally attracted by the friendship of *K.*, whom she had known when young, and gladly availed herself of his offer to aid her to fly from the court of Hanover, where she was most unkindly treated, to France. On the night of the intended elopement, 1694, the count was attacked in the street by four soldiers, and, after a desperate resistance, cut down and murdered, his body being burnt on the following morning. The guilty wife was shut up in the gloomy castle of Zell, where she was kept a close prisoner for 32 years.

KÖNIGSMARK, MARIA AURORA, COUNTESS VON, the sister of the preceding, and one of the mistresses of Augustus II., king of Poland, was b. about 1678. She was equally celebrated on account of her personal charms and extraordinary talents, and of the part which she played in politics. While a girl, she wrote and spoke Swedish, German, French, Italian, and English, read the classics in the original languages, had an extensive knowledge of history and geography, and composed poems in French and Italian. She played on several instruments, composed music, sang, and painted with great skill,—all which accomplishments were aided by a refined wit and superior conversational powers. Thus gifted and accomplished, she arrived, in 1694, in Dresden, with her two sisters. The elector fell in love with her at first sight; she yielded, appeared at court as his mistress, and bore him a son, the famous Marshal Saxe (*q. v.*), to whose training she gave up the remainder of her life. Though the passion of the fickle king cooled, and another favorite supplanted the countess, he always remained on terms of friendship with her, and by his influence she was appointed, by the court of Vienna, superintendent of Quedlinburg. D. 1768.

Konis'ka, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of McLeod co., on Hassan River, about 5 m. N. of Glencoe.

Ko'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CONITE.

Kon'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A compound of carbon and hydrogen, found with brown-coal in foliaceous or granular crystals. — *Dana.*

Kon'rad, Konradin. See CONRAD, CONRADIN.

Koo'doo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Striped Antelope, *Antilope strepsiceros,* a magnificent animal (Fig. 1486), superior to any other antelopes for size and height, and for bold and widely-spreading horns. It is 8 feet in length, and 4 feet in height at the shoulder; with ponderous horns beautifully twisted, having a prominent spiral ridge running obliquely from the base to the point, and extending to the length of about four feet. The color of the back and sides is a light-brown, with a narrow white

Fig. 1486. — KOODOO, OR STRIPED ANTELOPE.
(*Antilope strepsiceros.*)

band along the spine, and several similar stripes descending obliquely down the sides and hips; the belly and under parts being of a pale hue. The head is large, the ears broad, and the limbs thick and robust; yet, notwithstanding its heavy make, it takes long bounding leaps with surprising agility. It inhabits the woody parts of Caffraria, along the banks of the rivers; and when pursued takes to the water.

Koo'lo-kam'ba, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GORILLA.

Koom, Khoum, or **Kum,** a town of Persia, prov. Irak-ajamee, 80 m. S.W. of Teheran; Lat. 34° 45′ N., Lon. 50° 29′ E.; *pop.* 8,500.

Koordistan'. See KURDISTAN.

Koorll'lan, *a.* and *n.* (*Geog.*) See KURILIAN.

Kooskoos'kia River, in *Idaho Territory.* See CLEAR WATER RIVER.

Koos'kovine, KOUSKOVINE, KUSKOVINE, or KOUSKOGUIN, in *Alaska*, a river flowing into Behring's Sea, abt. 150 m. N. of Ilristol Bay.

Koo'tenai, or KOOTENAY, a river rising on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains in British N. America, and after flowing a S.W. course into Montana Territory, turns to the W., traversing a part of Idaho Territory, then N.W. into the British possessions again, emptying into Kootenai Lake.

Ko'peck, *n.* A Russian coin. See COPECK.

Kop'roli, or KUIPERLI MEHEMET, grand-vizier of Turkey during the minority of Amurath IV. He remained in power till his death. He was a sagacious governor, and filled the treasury, which had been emptied by the prodigality of the previous reigns. He was, however, cruel and relentless to those who gave him offence. D. 1661.

KOPROLI, *Achmet*, son of the preceding, succeeded his father as grand-vizier. He made war against Hungary in 1662, and lost, in 1664, the battle of St. Gothard, against Montecuculi, but concluded an advantageous peace at Temeswar. In 1669 he took Candia. D. 1675.

KOPROLI, *Mustapha*, son of the preceding, was grand-vizier under Soliman III. He made war in Hungary. He took Widdin and Belgrade, and was killed at the battle of Salenckemen, 1691.

KOPROLI, *Nuuhman*, son of the preceding, was nominated by Achmet III. grand-vizier in 1710. He remained in power only two months. He was the victim of a strange hallucination, believing that he had a fly constantly on his nose. A French physician cured him, by feigning to perform an operation upon the feature, and afterwards showing him a dead fly, with which he had previously provided himself.

Ko'ran, ALCORAN, *n.* [Ar. *Al-goran*, or, less frequently, *Korau* — root *kara*, to read.] The sacred book of the Mohammedans; which, according to their belief, was dictated to their prophet by the angel Gabriel, partly at Mecca, partly at Medina. One tradition has it that it was sent by God, through the agency of the angel, to the prophet, written on parchment made of the skin of that ram which was so providentially sent to Abraham. There is little doubt that it was originally preserved by oral tradition, or handed about, having been written on different fragments of parchment, or on palm-leaves, by the prophet's slave or scribe, Said-ben-Thabet, and that these were collected into a volume by Mahomet's successor, Abu-bekr, about two years after Mahomet's death. It is held in the greatest veneration among Mahometans, and they never touch it, it is said, with unwashed hands; and on the cover of it is written, "Let none touch but they who are clean." They swear by it, take omens from it, carry it in war, write its verses on their banners, and make it their companion throughout all troubles and dangers. The doctrine of the Koran is as ancient, they say, as the first prophets since God chastised Adam's children; that Noah repaired what the first had lost; then Abraham succeeded, then Joseph, then Moses; that Christ established, and Mahomet confirmed it. The principal articles of belief, are, that there is but one God, eternal and all-powerful, and that his divine law was fully declared by his prophets, and by Christ himself. Mahomet, however, is the last, and by far the most illustrious apostle; and as the Gospels have been maimed and altered, the Koran is to be revered as the only genuine revelation. Man is immortal, and will be judged at the last day. Sinners will be cast into hell. Moslems, true and virtuous, will be rewarded with everlasting happiness in a paradise enlivened by beautiful virgins. The hope of salvation, however, is not confined to the Mussulman; for all who believe in God, and do good works, will be saved. With reference to the description of the Mohammedan heaven, an old writer informs us that there are described in the Koran seven paradises: the first, they say, is of fine silver; the second, of gold; the third, of precious stones, where there is an angel, between whose one hand and the other is 70,000 days' journey, and that he is always reading on a book; the fourth is of emerald; the fifth, of crystal; the sixth, of the color of fire; and the seventh, a delicious garden, watered with fountains, and rivers of milk, honey, and wine; with divers sorts of trees, always green, and apples, whose kernels are changed into girls, so handsome and sweet, that if one of them should spit into the sea, the waters thereof would be no more bitter. They add that this paradise is guarded by angels, of which one has a cow's head with horns, which have 40,000 knots, and that there are 40 days' journey betwixt each knot. There are others which have 70 mouths, and every mouth 70 tongues, and each tongue praises God 70 times a day, in 70 different idioms. Before the throne of God there are 14 wax-candles lighted, which contain 50 years' journey from one end to the other; that all the apartments of heaven are garnished with all that may be conceived most pompous, rich, and magnificent; that the blessed are there fed with the most rare and delicious viands, and that they marry women who continually renew their beauty. They add, that their wives do not enter paradise, but behold the happiness of their husbands at a distance. One of the most weighty obligations imposed by the Koran is to propagate Islamism, *i. e.* Mohammedanism; and besides this, many practical duties are pointed out. Prayers at appointed periods, fasting, and charity, are indispensable. Cleanliness and religious ablutions are strongly urged, and, once in a man's life, a pilgrimage to Mecca, Mahomet's birthplace. In many usages the Koran restricts, while it indulges, the prejudices of Mohammedans; as, for instance, instead of unlimited polygamy, four wives are, at most, by it allowed. Murder, adultery, calumny, perjury, and pork, are sinful, and prohibited; and usury, gaming, and wine are forbidden. The Koran is, doubtless, the offspring of fraud and imposture; but its religion must surely have been a blessing to the Eastern world, substituting, as it did, the exercise of prayer and charity for the sacrifice of human victims, and breathing a spirit which was purity itself when placed in juxtaposition with the bloodthirstiness, rapine, and discord which prevailed when Mahomet produced his Koran.

Korat', a state of Asia, tributary to Siam, in Lat. 15° 40' N.; *pop.* about 60,000.

Kordofan', a country of E. Africa, subject to the sovereign of Egypt, between the kingdom of Darfur and that of Sennaar; Lat. bet. 11° and 15° N., Lon. 28° and 32° E. The Bahr-el-Ahiad (White Nile) traverses its S.E. part. The principal town is Obeid, or El Obeid. The climate is very unhealthy. The population, which consists of negroes, Arabs, and emigrants from Dongola, is estimated at 400,000.

Kör'ner, KARL THEODOR, an eminent poet, often called the *German Tyrtæus*, was b. at Dresden, 1791; and, after studying at Leipsic, became a dramatist, and secretary to the management of the court theatre of Vienna. Being an enthusiast for the liberty of Germany, he entered as a volunteer into the Prussian army, in 1813; signalized himself equally by his bravery and his martial songs; was promoted for his conduct at the battle of Lützen; was afterwards twice wounded; made a lieutenant; and fell in a skirmish with the French, in Mecklenburg, August 26, 1813. His lyrical poems were published after his death, under the title of *The Lyre and Sword*; but innumerable editions of his works, consisting of his dramas, poems, and other literary remains, have since been published in Germany; and many of his writings have been repeatedly translated into English.

Korn'thal, (Society of.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious community in the kingdom of Würtemberg, founded by one Hoffman, a burgomaster of Leonberg. Perceiving that a difference of religious belief led many of the inhabitants to emigrate to other countries, he thought that this would be prevented if dissenters were removed from under the jurisdiction of the Lutheran consistory, and were allowed the free exercise of their own religious worship. In 1819 he obtained a royal edict granting relief and toleration to about forty families of dissenters, who bought the lordship of Kornthal, about two leagues from Stuttgart, and formed themselves into a community somewhat after the Moravian model. Their numbers, for a period, rapidly increased. Their mode of worship nearly resembles that of the Protestant churches, and their discipline resembles that of the Moravian Brethren.

Körös, NAGY, (*ke(r)esh'*,) or GREAT KÖRÖS, a town of Hungary, co. Pesth, 49 m. S.E. of Pesth. Black cattle and sheep are extensively reared. *Pop.* 17,700.

Körös Kiss, or LITTLE KOROS, a small town of Hungary, co. Pesth, 38 m. S.W. of Koros Nagy; *pop.* 6,500.

Korot'cha, KOROTSCHA, or KAROTCHA, a town of European Russia, 68 m. S.E. of Kursk; *pop.* 11,000.

Kort'right, in *New York*, a village of Delaware co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,812.

Kos, *n.* Among the Jews, a measure of capacity, equivalent to 4 cubic inches.

Kosclus'ko, THADDEUS, a celebrated Polish general and patriot, was descended from an ancient and noble, though not wealthy, family in Lithuania, and was b. in 1756. He was educated at the military school of Warsaw, and completed his studies in France. On his return to Poland he had a commission given him, but being refused promotion, he went to America, where war was then carrying on against Great Britain. He was made a colonel of engineers, and aide-de-camp to Washington. At the conclusion of the war he returned to his native country, and lived in retirement; but when the Polish army was formed, in 1789, the diet appointed him a major-general. He declared himself for the constitution of May 3, 1791, and served under Prince Joseph Poniatowski. In the campaign of 1792 he distinguished himself against the Russians at Zieleneck and Dubienka. At the latter place, under cover of some works which he had thrown up in the course of 24 hours, he repulsed, with 4,000 men, three successive attacks of 18,000 Russians, who prevailed only after the loss of 4,000 men. When King Stanislaus submitted to Catharine, he, with 16 other officers, left the army, and was, therefore, obliged to retire from Poland. He went to Leipsic, and the legislative assembly of France, at this time, gave him the rights of a French citizen. The Poles becoming impatient under the oppression of Russia, all eyes were turned towards *K.*, whom they chose for their leader, and invested with the full powers of generalissimo. *K.* then advanced to meet the Russian forces. Without artillery, at the head of only 4,000 men, part of whom were armed only with scythes and pikes, he defeated 12,000 Russians at Raslavice, April 4, 1794. His army soon increased to 9,000 men, the insurrection extended to Warsaw, and in a few days the Russians were driven from that palatinate. But the enemy poured in on all sides, and at length, after having for six months delayed the fall of Poland, he was wounded and taken prisoner, Oct. 4, at the battle of Macejonice. He was sent to Russia, and confined in a fortress near St. Petersburg, till the accession of the emperor Paul, who set him at liberty. In 1797 he took his departure for this country, but returned to Europe the following year, and settled in France. D. at Soleure, in Switzerland, 1817.

Kosclus'ko, in *Indiana*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 558 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tippecanoe River, Turkey Creek, and several small lakes. *Surface*, mostly level or gently undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Warsaw. *Pop.* (1870) 23,930.

Kosclus'ko, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, capital of Attala co., abt. 70 miles N.N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 800.

Kosciusko, (Mount,) (*kos'ce-us'ko,*) a mountain of Australia, in Victoria, the most lofty of the Australian Alps, at the head of the river Murray. Height 6,500 ft.

Koshkonong', in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., near the lake of its own name; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Koshkonong' Creek, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Dane co., and flows into the lake of its own name.

Koshkonong' Lake, in *Wisconsin*, an expansion of Rock River in Jefferson co. It covers an area of abt. 25 sq. m.

Kosseir. See COSSEIR.

Kossuth', Louis, ex-Governor of Hungary, was b. Sept. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin, where his father was a small owner of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharasehpatack, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and in 1830 became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comitat Assembly. At the age of 27 he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and afterwards in MS. circulars. The government, which determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. With the commencement of the year 1841, *K.* brought out the first number of the *Pesti Hirlop* (Pesth Journal), which, at starting, was issued four times a week, and, soon after, daily. The success of the new journal was very great, the circulation at one period reaching the number of 10,000. About this time *K.* married. Throughout the ensuing six years the *Pesth Journal* was a bold and unceasing opponent of the Austrian design of substituting for the constitutional government of Hungary, one based on the Imperialist principles. In the Diet, the liberal opposition, headed by Count Louis Batthyany, was likewise very decided. In 1847 *K.* became the representative of the city of Pesth in the Diet, and in March, 1848, he proposed that a deputation should be sent to the king of Hungary (the emperor of Austria), asking that a new ministry, composed of Hungarians, together with certain constitutional reforms, should be granted. *K.* was a member of this deputation, which reached Vienna soon after the minister, Prince Metternich, had quitted it, and while the city was in a most excited state. The deputation was received by the emperor, who acceded to their request, and decreed that a new and liberal ministry should be formed, with Count Louis Batthyany as president, and *K.* as minister of finance. Many more reforms followed this decree, in the benefits of which the Servians and Croatians participated with the Hungarians. The Servians and Croats were, at the outset, greatly pleased with the new concessions, but were soon afterwards led to believe, by Austrian agents, that Hungary sought to enslave them, and to destroy their religion and nationality. Accordingly, in June, 1848, they rose against the Hungarians, being secretly provided by Austria with arms and stores, and commanded by disguised officers of the Austrian army. Several desperate encounters took place on the frontiers, and many villages were laid waste. *K.*, by his great eloquence and energy, roused his countrymen into fierce activity; ten battalions of Honveds, or defenders of home, were organized, and these, with some regiments of hussars and of the line, formed the nucleus of what was subsequently the great Hungarian army. Three months afterwards, Jellachich, Ban of Croatia, invaded Hungary at the head of 30,000 Servians and Croats. He was met by the Hungarians, under Guyon and other leaders, and defeated. About the same time, Field-Marshal Count Lamberg was sent from Vienna as commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army. He went to Pesth to assume his post; but the infuriated populace murdered him on the Buda-Pesth bridge. The rupture between Hungary and Austria was now complete, the parliament of the former addressing the nation in a "Remonstrance," which roused the entire population. In October, the Hungarian army crossed the frontier, and advanced to within a short distance of Vienna, but was there defeated. The Hungarian parliament now retired from Pesth to Debreczin, where they proclaimed the deposition of the house of Hapsburg, and the independence of Hungary. The measure, proposed by *K.*, is said to have led to that great division among the Hungarians which ultimately proved fatal to their cause. It certainly furnished to Görgei a pretext for surrendering unconditionally to the Russians. *K.* was nominated by the parliament provisional governor of Hungary. Meantime, the Austrians, under Prince Windischgrätz, invaded Hungary. The Austrians were defeated in several engagements; but, in May, 1849, a Russian army entered Hungary, and closely pursued Görgei to Arad. In the south, the Hungarians were defeated by the Austrian army, under General Haynau, in August, 1849. On receiving news of this disaster, *K.* resigned his civil and military power as dictator to Görgei, who, on the 14th of the same month, surrendered himself and his whole army to the Russians. The Hungarian struggle was thus terminated. *K.* was compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Shumla with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Guyon, and

5,000 men, and was allotted a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up, in which case they would probably have been executed. Through the intervention of France and England, the demand was refused. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutayieh, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until August 22, 1851, when, at the intervention of the U. States and England, *K.* was allowed to depart with his family and friends. He reached Southampton Oct. 28, sailed for the U. States Nov. 21, and making a tour, agitating in favor of Hungary, was enthusiastically received in all our principal cities. His designs having received a fatal blow by the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, *K.* soon returned to England, where he has since resided, occupying himself chiefly with writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the last occasions on which his name was brought prominently before the public, was in 1860, when the Austrian government instituted a successful process against Messrs. Day & Sons for lithographing several millions of bank-notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by *K.*, as governor of that country. In Nov., 1861, he published in the *Perseveranza*, an Italian journal, a long letter, setting forth the situation of Hungary, and urging the Italians to commence war against Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to develop their strength against that power; issued an inflammatory address to the Hungarians, June 6, 1866, and, after the close of the war of that year advised the Hungarians to reject the concessions offered by Francis Joseph. He was elected deputy for Waitzen, Aug. 1, 1867.

Kossuth', in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., abt. 90 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Kossuth', in *Indiana*, a village of Clay co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Terre Haute.

Kossuth', in *Iowa*, a N. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers*, Des Moines, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Algona. *Pop.* (1870), 3,360.

—A post-village of Des Moines co., abt. 15 m. N. of Burlington.

Kossuth', in *Michigan*, a post-office of Ionia co.

Kossuth', in *Mississippi*, a P. O. of Tishemingo co.

Kossuth', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Auglaize co., abt. 40 m. N. by W. of Piqua.

Kossuth', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Clarion co.

Kossuth', in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co.

—A village and township of Manitowoc co., abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Manitowoc; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

—A village of Racine co.

Kostro'ma, a town of European Russia, and cap. of govt. of same name, on the Volga, 200 m. N.E. of Moscow. *Manuf.* Leather, linen, Prussian blue. It is the capital of the Greek eparchie. *Pop.* 16,500.

Fig. 1487. — RUSSIAN INN, KOSTROMA.

Kostro'ma, a river of Russia, which, after a S. course of 130 m., joins the Volga at Kostroma.

Ko'tah, a town of Hindostan, cap. of a state of same name, under British protection, in Rajpootana. The town is in Lat. 25° 10′ N., Lon. 75° 52′ E., on the Chumbul.

Koth, *n.* [Ger., rubbish.] A sort of scoriæ thrown up by the volcanoes of the Andes.

Ko-tow', *n.* and *v.* See KOW-TOW.

Kot'zebue, AUGUST FRIEDRICH FERDINAND VON, a prolific German writer, b. 1761, at Weimar. At the age of 16 years he entered the university of Jena, where his inclination for the drama was confirmed by his connection with a private theatre. In 1781 he went to St. Petersburg, at the suggestion of the Prussian minister at that court, and became secretary to the governor-general, Von Bauer, who recommending him to the Empress, she became his patroness, and he was finally appointed president of the government of Esthonia. In 1795 he retired to a country place abt. 35 m. from Narva, but soon after went to Weimar, and from thence again to St. Petersburg. He had, however, scarcely arrived on the frontiers, before he was arrested and sent to Siberia, without any reason being assigned. A short drama of his, an indirect eulogy of Paul I., was translated into Russian, and laid, in manuscript, before the emperor, who was so delighted with it, that he recalled *K.*, and took him into favor. After the death of Paul, he again went to Germany, but, in 1806, revisited Russia, to avoid the French, and never ceased to write against Napoleon. Some subsequent years were spent in travelling, and the remainder of his life in pouring forth his innumerable literary productions. He is said to have written many of the Russian state papers and proclamations. In 1817 he received a salary of 15,000 roubles, with directions to reside in Germany, and to report upon literature and public opinion. This invidious office *K.* is said to have filled in a manner hostile to the freedom of his native land, and he was regarded with aversion by the liberals of Germany. His strictures on the conduct of the students of the German universities highly exasperated them, and the feeling was so strong in the case of a young enthusiast named Sand, that he went to *K.*'s house at Mannheim, and there deliberately murdered him, March 23, 1819, and then immediately gave himself up to justice. *K.* was author of 98 dramas, and his name appears to about 200 more, which are either translations, or were written by other persons and re-touched by him. Among his other numerous productions are, *A History of the German Empire*; *A History of Ancient Prussia*; and various *Recollections*, such as of Paris, Rome, Naples, &c.

Koughs'town, in *New Jersey*, a village on the line between Hunterdon co., abt. 4 m. S.E. of Flemington.

Koul, *n.* In Persia, a soldier of patrician birth.

Kou'miss, Ku'miss, *n.* [Mongol.] A Tartar beverage of fermented mare's milk.

Kou'pholite, *n.* [Gr. *kouphos*, light, and *eidos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A species of zoölite or prehnite, from the Pyrenees, occurring in small rhomboidal plates, of a pearly lustre, and of a yellowish or green color. — *Brande.*

Kou'rie, *n.* The name of a new gum, obtained from trees in New Zealand, the species of which are not ascertained. It is said to be an excellent strong and water-proof cement for caulking tanks, and cementing pieces of glass, stone, or wood together. Before using, it is fused, and mixed with one-third part of its weight of castor-oil.

Kouskovime, in *Alaska*. See KOOSSOVIME.

Koussoo', *n.* (*Bot.*) See BRAYERA.

Kout's Station, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Porter co.

Kowaree', or **Kwa'ra, River.** See NIGER.

Kow'-tow, KOU-TOU, *n.* [Chin.] A genuflexion; a profound obeisance by bowing the head, performed by the Chinese. (In English parlance, a cringing, obsequious salutation.)

—*v. a.* To perform the Chinese ceremony of bowing down to the ground; — hence, to bow to in a cringingly deferential manner; as, to *kow-tow* like a toady.

Koyl'tau, in *Michigan*, a township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Koz'lov, or KOSLOW, a town of European Russia, govt. of Lambov, 52 m. W.S.W. from Lambov. It has considerable trade in cattle and tallow. *Pop.* 23,000.

Kraal, (*krawl,*) *n.* [Du.] In S. Africa, a hut, or collection of huts; as, a Hottentot *kraal.*

Kra'ken, *n.* A fabulous sea-monster of enormous size.

Kra'ma, *n.* In Hindostan, a wooden sandal.

Krameria'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The same as POLYGALACEÆ, *q. v.*

Kramer'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from the roots of the *Krameria triandria*, or rhatany. See POLYGALACEÆ.

Krang, Kreng, *n.* The fleshy substance of a whale's carcass, after extraction of the blubber.

Kras'noyarsk, Kras'noiarsk, Kras'nojarsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, government Yeniseisk, on the river Yenisei; Lat. 6° N., Lon. 92° 57′ E. *Manuf.* Russia leather; and is the emporium of the extensive region between Irkutsk and Tobolsk. *Pop.* 7,500.

Krat'zerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Snyder co.

Kran'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) Green iron-stone.

Kreau'er, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Snyder co.

Kre'atine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CREATINE.

Kreat'inine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as CREATININE, *q. v.*

Krei'dersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Kremenetz, Kremenets, (*krem'e-nez,*) a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Volhynia, 36 miles W.S.W. of Ostrog; *pop.* 6,300.

Kreu'entchoog, KREMENTCHOUG, KREMENTCHUG, or KREMENTSCHUG, a town of Russia, govt., and 64 m. S.W. of Pultowa, on the river Dnieper. *Manuf.* Hats, sugar, nitre, and soap. *Pop.* 19,800.

Kreu'lin, *n.* [Russ. *kreml.*] A term applied in Russia to the citadel of a fortified town. See MOSCOW.

Kremnitz, CREMNITZ, (*krem'nits,*) a town of Austria in Hungary, co. Bars, 8 m. W. of Neusohl. *K.* is noted for its extensive gold and silver mines, which, however, are less productive than formerly. *Manuf.* Vitriol, paper, earthenware, and vermilion. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct 50 m. long. *Pop.* 7,000.

Krems, *n.* [From *Krems*, in Austria.] (*Min.*) A white carbonate of lead; Vienna-white.

Kreng, *n.* Same as KRANA, *q. v.*

Kre'osote, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CREOSOTE.

Kres'geville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

Kreutzer, (*kroit'ser,*) *n.* A German coin, worth about one cent.

Krick's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Kric'gia, *n.* [Dedicated to Dr. Daniel *Krieg*, a German botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Liguliflorœ*. They are small, acaulescent herbs, having solitary heads, with from 25 to 30 yellow flowers. *K. Virginica*, the Dwarf-dandelion, is found on sandy hills and roadsides, from Canada to Louisiana.

Kris, Krise, *n.* Same as CREESE, *q. v.*

Krish'na, *n.* (*Hindoo Myth.*) The eighth incarnation of *Vishnu*, (*q. v.*) He was remarkable for beauty, valor, and wisdom; and is said to have caused 16,800 women to become enamored of him. He was accidentally killed by the hunter Angada; whereupon all his female admirers voluntarily sacrificed themselves upon his funeral pile. His career is strikingly like that of Apollo and some other Greek divinities. The adventures of *K.* have given rise to a celebrated poem among the Hindoos, called the *Bhagavata Purana*, which is said to have been composed during the 13th century.

Krist'mah. See KISTNA.

Krokid'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CROCIDOLITE.

Kroo'man, *n.*; *pl.* KROOMEN. A negro of a race inhabiting a small section of W. Africa, who serve much on shipboard. — *Webster.*

Krotoszyn, Krotoschin, (*kro'to-shin,*) a town of Russian Poland, 54 m. S.S.E. of Posen. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, leather; and there is a large trade in wool. *Pop.* 7,425.

Kroya, Croya, (*kro'ya,*) a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 45 miles S.S.E. of Scutari. *Manuf.* Arms. *Pop.* estimated at 16,000.

Kru'dener, JULIANA WITTINGHOFF, BARONESS VON, a religious enthusiast, was the daughter of the governor of Riga, where she was b. in 1766. For some years she resided in France, and at the age of fourteen married Baron Krudener, appointed ambassador by Catharine II. to Berlin, and subsequently to Venice. Here the secretary of legation fell in love with her, and committed suicide; on which event she wrote a romance, entitled *Valérie*. Returning to Berlin, she enjoyed the friendship of the queen of Prussia, and on her death fell into a profound melancholy, which was succeeded by a religious enthusiasm. She became a follower of Jung Stilling, and wandered from state to state, preaching and prophesying. In 1814 she became acquainted with Alexander, emperor of Russia, who had already for some time shown a disposition to religious contemplations, and on whom her conversation had a great influence. In Paris, she had prayer-meetings, attended by distinguished personages, where she was seen in the background of a suite of rooms, in the dress of a priestess, kneeling in prayer. Her predictions excited much attention; and when the allied sovereigns quitted Paris, she retired into Switzerland, where she preached the coming of the millennium, and drew around her multitudes of the credulous mountaineers, who listened to, and believed in, her mission. At length the states interfered, and she removed to Germany; but wherever she arrived, she was under the surveillance of the police, who ultimately transported her to the Russian frontier. She was, however, ordered not to go to St. Petersburg or Moscow; she accordingly visited the Crimea, where she died in 1824.

Kru'ka, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of Russia, resembling the hedge-sparrow.

Krul'ler, *n.* [O. Eng. *crull.*] A crispy cake boiled in fat.

Krumm'horn, Krum'horn, *n.* [Ger.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of the cornet kind, now in disuse.

Kry'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) See CRYOLITE.

Krys'talline, *n.* [Gr. *krystallos*, clear ice.] (*Chem.*) A salifiable base which forms crystalline compounds with the acids, obtained from empyreumatic oil.

Ksar, (*zär,*) *n.* Same as CZAR, *q. v.*

K. T. Abbreviation of Knight of the Thistle.

Ktistol'atræ, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A branch of the Monophysites, which maintains that the body of Christ, before his resurrection, was corruptible.

Ku'ba, Kooba, or **Kouba**, a town of Russia, in the Caucasus, prov. of Daghistan, on the river Kuban, 55 m. S.S.E. of Derbend. *Pop.* 4,600.

Ku'ban, Koobau, or **Kouban**, a river of S. Russia, rising near Mount Elbrooz, and after a W. course of 380 m. falls into the Bay of Kooban, on the Black Sea, 20 m. N. of Anapa.

Kubla-Khan', [Chin. *Chi-Tsou.*] The founder of the 20th Chinese dynasty, that of the Mongols or Yen. He was the grandson of Jenghis-Khan, and was proclaimed emperor of the Mongols in 1260, in succession to his brother Mangou-Khan. He reigned, at first, only in Mongolia and the countries conquered by Jenghis-Khan; but he invaded China in 1267, captured the Chinese emperor in 1279, and thus overthrew the Song dynasty, which had ruled for 319 years. He extended his conquests over Thibet, Pegu, Cochin-China, and formed the greatest empire known in history, embracing the whole of Asia and part of Europe, from the Dnieper to Japan. He patronized letters, and encouraged agriculture, industry, and commerce. Marco Polo passed seventeen years at his court. D. 1294.

Kuck'ville, in *New York*, a post-office of Orleans co.

Ku'fic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to ancient Arabic; as, *Kufic* characters.

Kuil'enburg, Kui'emborgh, or **Cui'enborg**, a town of the Netherlands, prov. Guelderland, on the Leck, 10 m. N.W. of Thiel. *Manuf.* Arms, silks, and twist. *Pop.* 5,500.

Ku-Klux-Klan', *n.* A name assumed by a secret organization of marauders, who took advantage of the disturbed condition of the S. States of the Union, after the termination of the civil war, to commit murders and other outrages under the pretence of political motives. The name is still frequently assumed by parties of desperadoes which, here and there, infest parts of the country, and are mainly actuated in their doings by the desire of plunder, or the gratification of private revenge.

Ku'kupa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful species of wood-pigeon known by this name in New Zealand, where it is very plentiful.

Kul'luspelm Lake, or LAKE PEND OREILLES, in *Idaho Territory*, an expansion of Clark's River, abt. 100 m. above Columbia River. It covers an area of abt. 650 sq. m.

Kulps'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 12 m. N. of Norristown.

Kuma'on, or **Kemaon,** a prov. of N. Hindostan, presidency of Bengal; Lat. between 29° and 31° N., Lon. 78° and 81° E. It includes a portion of the S. slope of the Himalayas. *Area*, estimated 11,000 sq. m. Some of its mountains rise to an elevation of 25,000 feet. *Cap.* Almora. *Min.* Gold, copper, and lead. *Manuf.* Coarse woollen, hemp, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 184,800.

Ku'miss, *n.* See KOUMISS.

Kum'quat, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CITRUS.

Kun'ckle, or **Kunkle,** in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Luzerne co.

Kung-fu-tse, or **Confucius,** a celebrated Chinese philosopher, the Moses and the Plato of the Celestial Empire, B. in the prov. of Shantung, dept. of Yin-chau, B. C. 551. His family name was Kung, and his most commonly used nomenclature, Chong-ni. He was generally called by his disciples *Kung-fu-tse*, or "The Teacher Kung." This title was Latinized by the Jesuit missionaries, giving us the word *Confucius*, which has now become current among the W. nations. His parents were respectable, though poor. He manifested a taste for study when very young, and became a teacher at 22. His character as a learned man soon drew towards him a large number of admiring and devoted disciples. He was repeatedly applied to by the petty princes who ruled the small kingdoms, into which China was at that time divided, to take office and assist in the administration of government, and remarkable accounts are given of the salutary measures he introduced, and the beneficial results which followed. He was, however, so little a courtier, and his morality and theories of government and political economy were of so severe a type, that he generally remained but a short time in one place, his presence either becoming distasteful to his employers, or his sense of justice and propriety being shocked by constantly beholding what he could neither approve nor reform. Much of his long life was spent in journeying from province to province, vainly endeavoring to reform the abuses of the times, giving instruction to his followers, and prosecuting his studies. Greatly neglected, and imperfectly appreciated during his life, his people have, since his death, gone to the opposite extreme of exaggerating his merits and exalting him "above all that is called God or is worshipped," almost ascribing to him perfection of virtue and omniscience, in opposition to his clear and repeated acknowledgments of imperfections and ignorance. As is frankly stated by himself in many parts of his works, he was not the originator of any new doctrine or system of doctrines, but simply the expounder and perpetuator of the teachings of the sages who preceded him. At that early period he was already looking back into antiquity, and endeavoring to save its works from oblivion. The fact that Confucius made no marked advance on the knowledge of his predecessors, but was always referring to the golden age of the past, is calculated to produce a profound impression as to the moral and intellectual culture of those who laid the foundation of the Chinese civilization more than 3,000 years ago. Confucius, then, was rather the exponent and embodiment of the Chinese culture than the originator of it. The Chinese classics, in which the Confucian system is found, comprise what are called the *Wu-king* and the *S-shu* — "The five Classics and the Four Books." The former, with one exception, existed before the time of Confucius, and are frequently referred to in his teachings. They are the *Shu-king*, the most ancient historical work in China; the *Sking*, or "Book of Odes;" the *Yih-king*, or "Book of Changes" (an abstruse and incomprehensible system of philosophy, ontology, &c.); the *Li-kyē*, or "Book of Rites and Ceremonies," and the *Chuen-tsew*, "Spring and Autumn," — the last being an historical work written by Confucius himself, and covering a period of a few hundred years before his time. It is called "Spring and Autumn" because the commendations and examples presented in it for imitation are supposed to be life-giving like spring, and the criticisms and rebukes withering like autumn. Of the Four Books, the first and most important is that which contains the sayings and teachings of Confucius himself, as recorded by his disciples after his death. The 2d contains the teachings of Mencius, a celebrated philosopher who lived about 200 years after the time of Confucius. The other two works, called the "Great Learning" and the "Doctrine of the Mean," are considerably smaller than the preceding, with which they are associated as a part of the Four Books, though they really originated before the time of Confucius, and are found in the "Book of Rites." The books are emphatically and almost exclusively the text-books in all the schools of China, and are regarded as the *summum bonum* of knowledge and literary excellence. They have moulded the minds and characters of the Chinese race, and are the ultimate standard to which all moral, governmental, historical, and religious questions are referred. The contents of these books may be represented in general as made up of ethics, history, political economy, biography, and poetry. The religious element is almost entirely wanting. It is distinctly stated by the disciples of Confucius that he did not discourse on the gods. Silence on this subject was probably not owing to any contempt or disregard for it, but to ignorance. Confucius professed to teach positive truth, in opposition to what is vague, uncertain, and inferential; and when he could not speak clearly and authoritatively, he chose not to speak at all. When asked by one of his disciples about death, his sad answer was, — "Imperfectly acquainted with life, how can I know of death?" A correct general idea of his system may be obtained from the Five Relations, which form the basis of it, and the Five Virtues, which were the subject of his most frequent conversations. The Five Relations are those subsisting between emperor and officer, father and son, husband and wife, elder and younger brothers, and friends. The principles and duties connected with the first relation present, as they are developed and explained, the Chinese system of government and political economy, which forms a large part of Confucius's teachings. The next three relations belong to the family, which is justly regarded as the true foundation of the State. Here are to be inculcated lessons of respect, obedience, and regard for law. Here habits of subjection to lawful authority are formed which fit the individual for being a good citizen. Filial piety stands first in the category of human duties, and is an important part of the religion of the Chinese. Disrespect or disobedience to parents is sometimes punished with death. No stigma which could be attached to the character of a Chinaman is more dreaded than that of *Puh-hiao* — "undutiful." Children in their earlier years are required to be respectful, dutiful, and retiring; when their parents are advanced in life, they are expected to reverence and cherish them, to anticipate all their wants, and strive in every way to please them; and when their parents are dead, to worship and sacrifice to them. Men are exhorted to avoid intemperance and vice, lest they injure and debase the bodies derived from their parents. It is regarded as one of the strongest motives to a virtuous and honorable life to avoid disgracing and offending departed ancestors, and to live in such a manner as to reflect honor upon them. Respect for parents is also regarded as naturally connected with and leading to reverence for the Emperor, who is the Great Father of his people, as well as the Son of Heaven. The relation between husband and wife is not largely dwelt upon. Woman has an inferior position allotted to her, and is the servant rather than the companion of her husband. The duties of brethren are expressed in the oft-repeated maxim — "Huing ai, ti kin" — "The elder is to love, the younger to respect." There remains the wider relation subsisting between friends; which it is not necessary to dwell upon. The Five Relations cover the whole sphere of human duties. The relation between God and man is neglected and unknown, while almost divine honors are awarded to the Emperor and to ancestors. The Five Virtues of the Confucian system are *Jen*, *Yi*, *Li*, *Chi*, and *Sin* — "Benevolence," "Righteousness," "Propriety," "Knowledge," and "Faith." It is worthy of remark that in this system, as in the Christian, *Jen*, or Benevolence, stands first and foremost. Of this virtue and excellence Confucius seems to have had so high a conception or ideal, that he did not regard any contemporaries, and but few of the ancient worthies, to have fully attained to it. The following is his definition of it. When asked by one of his disciples, "Is there any word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life?" his answer was, "What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others." The one word for the government of the whole life is, "all the law" of the Confucian system, and is, to say the least, the nearest approximation to the Golden Rule of our Saviour which has ever been reached by any ancient sage. The next virtue, Propriety — outward forms and ceremonies — brings to view a characteristic feature of this system. Every inward state of feeling is supposed to have a proper outward expression. While the inner feeling naturally gives rise to its external manifestation, so the habitual cultivation of the outward forms of propriety tends to foster and develop the inner virtue. There are also certain forms or rules of propriety and conduct which should regulate the intercourse between men in different ranks and positions in society, and which naturally and necessarily belong to certain times, circumstances, and occasions. These rules of propriety are regarded as the great balance-wheel which gives harmony and unity to society, or as one of the chief corner-stones on which society and government rest, and without which mutual understanding and respect would give place to confusion, lawlessness, and anarchy. Confucius devoted much of his attention to the study of the rites and ceremonies of different kingdoms and states, and the importance which he attached to this matter has had much to do in developing and stereotyping those inflexible formalities and minute conventionalities which are everywhere seen in social and public life. *Knowledge* relates to general learning and intelligence, but especially to a knowledge of men, a knowledge of one's self, and practical wisdom in dealing with others. While Confucius refers to the sages of the past as the authors of his system, he rests its authority upon the verdict of conscience, and it was to this that he constantly appealed. He sought to interpret rightly and to follow carefully the suggestions and intimations of man's moral nature. The ultimate object of Confucius's teachings is the promotion of good government; and the instruction of his disciples relates principally to their preparation for successfully influencing and controlling others. It is to be regretted that, in adopting the views and following the examples of those who preceded him, he sanctioned and encouraged the worship of gods and ancestors, the pride and self-conceit of his nation, and the doctrine of revenge, as allowable and obligatory in the case of a son whose father has been murdered. To reproach Confucius, however, for these defects, and because his system, though excellent in many respects, is manifestly imperfect, is to find fault with him for being human. Would it not be unreasonable to expect him to approach nearer to the Christian standard of truth and worship than he has? While he was not, and did not, aspire to be great as a metaphysician or logician, he was rather the practical philosopher, thoroughly versed in the knowledge of his times; a close observer of men, earnest, sincere, and retiring in his spirit, and desiring to benefit his race, and to teach the truth. It is, perhaps, not too much to say of him that the system of ethics and morality which he taught is the purest which has ever originated in the history of the world independent of the divine revelation in the Bible, and that he has exerted a greater influence for good upon our race than any other uninspired sage of antiquity. — In our treatment of this article, we are much indebted to the excellent work on *China and the Chinese*, which records the missionary experiences of the Rev. John L. Nevius (New York, 1867).

Fig. 1488. — KUNG-FU-TSE, (*Confucius.*)
(Traditional likeness.)

Kun'kleiown, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

Kup'fernickel, *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) See CUPPER-NICKEL.

Kur, Kour, or **Koor,** (anc. CYRUS,) a river of Asiatic Russia, in Georgia, rising in the pashalic of Akhalzikh, flows E.S.E., and after a course of 500 m. falls into the Caspian Sea, 100 *m.* S.W. of Baku.

Kurd, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Kurdistan. (Sometimes written *Koord.*)

Kurd'ish, Koord'ish, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Kurds.

Kurdistan', or **Koordistan',** ("Country of the Kurds,") a region of W. Asia, divided between Turkey and Persia; Lat. between 32° and 38° N., Lon. 42° 47' E. *Area*, estimated 52,000 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous, hence cattle-raising forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. *Rivers.* Euphrates, Tigris, Zab-Ald, Zab-Asfal, and Dryalah. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, and tobacco. The Kurds are robust, hardy, temperate, and long-lived, are of a swarthy complexion, with dark hair, a large mouth, small eyes, and a ferocious and savage look. They are averse to a settled life, and war and rapine are their delight; they go constantly armed with a pistol, dagger, and falchion. In religion they are partly Christian and partly Mohammedan. *Pop* estimated at 1,000,000.

Ku'ril, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The black petrel.

Kurile, Kourile, or **Koorile, Islands,** a group of 25 islands at the E. extremity of Asia, in the N. Pacific Ocean, extending from Kamtschatka to Japan, to which latter the three most S. belong; the others belong to Russia. Lat. between 43° 40' and 57° N., Lon. between 145° and 156° E. *Area* of the whole estimated at 3,000 sq. m. The surface is very irregular, and there are many volcanic mountains, some rising to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The inhabitants, who live mostly by hunting and fishing, pay a tribute of furs and sea-calves to Russia. *Pop.* Unknown.

Kuril'ian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Kurile Islands. (Also written *Kourilian.*)

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or belonging to the Kurile, or Kourile, Islands.

Kurnool, Curnoul, or **Carnoul,** (*koor'nool,*) a district of Hindostan, presidency of Madras; Lat. bet. 14° 50' and 16° 15' N., Lon. between 77° 47' and 79° 15' E. *Area.* 2,640 sq. m. *Pop.* 300,000.

Kurrach'ee, or **Karachee,** the principal seaport-town of Scinde, on an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 20 miles from the W. branch of the Indus; Lat. 24° N., Lon. 67° E. K. is of considerable military importance. *Pop.* 22,200.

Kurshee, (*koor-shēē',*) a town of Central Asia, in Bokhara, in a fertile oasis, 100 m. S.E. of Bokhara. *Pop.* 11,000.

Kursk, or **Koursk,** a govt. of European Russia, bounded on the S. by Kharkov, on the E. by Voronetz, on the N. by Orel, and on the W. by Tchernigov. *Area*, 17,380 sq. m. *Desc.* Fertile, and extensively under the operations of agriculture. *Manuf.* Woollens, soap, saltpetre, leather, and pottery. *Pop.* 1,640,000. — The capital is of the same name, and is 280 m. from Moscow. It is the see of a Greek eparchie, and has a gymnasium, a theological seminary, and several schools. *Manuf.* Leather, wax, and tallow. *Pop.* 27,000.

Kus'kovime, in *Alaska.* See KOOSKOVIME.

Kus'sier, *n.* (*Mus.*) A Turkish musical instrument somewhat resembling the ancient lyre. It consists of five strings, stretched over a skin that covers a kind of basin.

Küs'trin. See CUSTRIN.

Kutee'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STERCULIA.

Kut'usoff-Smolen'skoi, MICHAEL, PRINCE, a celebrated Russian field-marshal, B. 1745, and educated at Strasburg. He entered the army in 1759; served in

Poland from 1764 till 1769; and afterwards against the Turks, under Romanzoff. He behaved with great gallantry at the siege of Oczakoff, where he was dangerously wounded; and on his recovery he rejoined Suwarrow at the storming and capture of Ismail, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the subsequent Polish war, he was particularly conspicuous during the memorable day of Praga. In 1805 the Emperor Alexander gave him the chief command of the first Russian corps against the French, and he headed the allied army at Austerlitz, where he was wounded. In 1810 and 1811 he obtained several advantages over the Turks; and, in 1812, when 70 years of age, the chief command of the Russian army, destined to oppose Napoleon, was bestowed upon him. To commemorate his victories, he received the surname of *Smolenskoi*. He d. in 1813.

Kutz'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., about 60 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 915.

Kwei-choo, (*kwi-choo'*,) a prov. in the S.W. of China. See CHINA.

Kyau', *n.* A pungent pepper;—more commonly written CAYENNE, *q. v.*

Ky'anite, *n.* See CYANITE.

Ky'anizing, *n.* [From the inventor, Mr. *Kyan.*] (*Applied Chem.*) A simple process by means of which timber, canvas, cordage, cotton, and woollens may be preserved from the effects of dry-rot, and seasoned in a very short time. The timber is prepared as follows: A wooden tank is put together so that no metal of any kind can come in contact with the solution when the tank is charged. The solution consists of corrosive sublimate and water, in the proportion of 1 lb. of corrosive sublimate to 10 gallons of water as a maximum strength, and 1 lb. to 15 gallons as a minimum, according to the porosity or absorption of the timber subjected to the process. Oak and fir timber absorb nearly alike, but the beech, pine, elm, &c., are more porous. An hydrometer will mark accurately the strength of the solution, water being 0 (*vide* diagram); then, when the hydrometer sinks to 6°, it denotes that the solution contains 1 lb. of sublimate to 15 gallons of water; when it rises to 17°, 1 lb. of sublimate to 5 gallons. As a general rule, when it stands midway between 5° and 10°, the solution will be the proper strength. The corrosive sublimate will dissolve best in tepid water. The period required for saturating timber depends on its thickness; 24 hours are required for each inch in thickness, for boards and small timbers. The timbers, after saturation, should be placed under a shed or cover from the sun and rain, to dry gradually. In about 14 days, deals and timber not exceeding 3 inches in thickness will be perfectly dry and seasoned, and fit for use. Large timbers will require a proportionate time, according to their thickness. The solution may be used *ad infinitum*, as its strength is not diminished; but it will be advisable to ascertain occasionally by the hydrometer that it contains the required proportions of corrosive sublimate and water.—*Burnettizing* (from the inventor, Sir W. *Burnett*) is another process, which consists in immersing the substance to be preserved in a solution of chloride of zinc and water in a wooden tank, in the proportion of 1 lb. of chloride of zinc to 4 gallons of water for wood, and 1 lb. of the chloride to 5 gallons of water for the remainder of the articles. Three-inch deals require to remain in the tank or cistern 6 days, and all other woods in the same proportion, or two days by inch. They are then taken out and put under a shed, on their ends, to dry, and require for this purpose from 14 days to 3 months, according to the thickness of the wood, when they are fit for use. The timber should be reduced to the scantling required for use before it is subjected to this process. Canvas, yarn for cordage, cottons, and woollens, require to be suspended in the solution for 48 hours. The process, however, with regard to timber, is much more expeditiously and effectually done by hydraulic pressure. There is a large wrought-iron tank, 52 feet in length and 6 feet in diameter, with a door 2 feet 6 inches × 2 feet at each end for loading. Timber of all sizes and descriptions is put into this cylinder, which contains about twenty loads. As soon as it is filled, and the doors well secured both against external and internal pressure, the air is exhausted in the cylinder, and also in the timber, by means of an air-pump worked by a small rotatory engine of 10-horse power, until the barometer stands at 27°: the valve leading to the air-pump is then shut, and the cock of a pipe leading from the tank, filled with the solution, to the cylinder, is turned; the solution rushes into the cylinder to fill up the partial vacuum, and about half fills it, when the cock is turned, and the air-pump again set to work until the barometer stands at 27½°, when the same process is repeated, and the cylinder nearly filled with the solution. A pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch is then obtained by means of a Bramah forcing-pump, connected with an iron or copper reservoir, filled with the solution, and communicating with the cylinder by means of a pipe. This is worked by hand until a valve placed on the top of the cylinder, and loaded to the required gauge, begins to lift. The timber is then left in the cylinder, subject to this pressure, for eight hours, which is considered sufficient for the largest logs, even in a rough state. The solution being then drawn off into the tank, and the timber taken out of the cylinder, it is re-loaded, and the process repeated; the same solution is used for two months, when fresh is prepared. Canvas, felt, yarn, &c., are not subjected to pressure. The felt is used as a lining to the magazines of men-of-war, between two thicknesses of wood; also to cover over the steam-boilers of steamships; it is said to be rendered much less liable to combustion by the process. It is stated that in tropical climates, more especially in Africa, the saturated canvas has stood the climate, while the unprepared, under similar circumstances, has rapidly decayed.—Both Burnettizing and Kyanizing offer great advantages to the engineer: 1st. Wood of every kind is rendered more durable, and is rapidly seasoned. 2dly. It brings into general use the pine and a variety of other indigenous woods, which, without the process, from being liable to rapid decay, are seldom used in public buildings.

Kyles of Bute, a narrow arm of the Frith of Clyde, in Scotland, between the N.W. part of the Isle of Bute and the co. of Argyle. Its shores are very picturesque.

Ky'ley, *n.* Same as BOOMERANG, *q. v.*

Ky'loes, *n. pl.* Hebridean cattle.

Ky'rie Elei'son. [Gr. *kyrie eléison*, "O Lord, have mercy upon us."] (*Eccl.*) An invocation used in the beginning of all masses in the Roman Catholic Church, and which, forming a part of the service of the mass, is chanted or intoned alternately by the *celebrant* and choir. The *K. E.* follows immediately after the Introit, and forms the introduction to the hymn of praise, "Gloria in excelsis Deo" (Glory to God on high).

Kyriolog'ic, Kyriolog'ical, *a.* [Gr. *kyriologikos.*] Designating objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters.

Ky'serike, in *New York*, a post-office of Ulster co.

Kyte River, (*kit,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., about 90 m. W. by N. of Chicago.

Kythe, *v. a.* To find out; to present to view. (Scot.)—To declare; to show; to exhibit.

—*v. n.* To put in an appearance; to present one's self to view. (Used in Scotland.)

Ky'thul, the chief town of a district of British India, about 1,000 m. to the N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 29° 49' N., Lon. 76° 28' E. The town is substantially built of brick; and the district comprises more than 500 villages.

L.

L, The twelfth letter of the English alphabet, and the first, in this and most other languages, called *liquids* or *semi-vowels*, is sounded by placing the tip of the tongue against the upper incisor-teeth, while the breath issues at its sides, and the larynx vibrates; whence it is called a *liqui-dental* letter. It is the same as the Greek *lambda*, and the Hebrew or Phœnician *lamed*, and is found in the languages of almost all nations, excepting those of some Brazilian and Japanese tribes. *L* bears the closest affinity to *r*: hence the numerous substitutions of the one sound for the other in languages derived from the Aryan stock: thus, Eng. *pilgrim*, Lat. *peregrinus*; Gr. *epistola*, Fr. *épître*. And the Latin termination *alis* becomes, after *l*, *aris*; as, *materialis*, *familiaris*. In certain cases, the Latin *l* becomes *i* in Italian; as, *Florentia*—*Firenze*. In English, it is often mute before consonants, as in *could*, *calm*, *psalm*, &c. At the end of a monosyllable it is often doubled, as in *full*, *fall*, *shall*, *still*, *till*, *bill*, etc.; but not after a diphthong or digraph, as *fowl*, *fool*, *prowl*, *growl*, *foal*, etc. In English words, the terminating syllable *le* is unaccented, the *e* being silent, and the *l* only feebly sounded, as in *noble*, *eagle*,—pronounced *abl*, *eagl*. In the Scottish dialect, *l* is mostly mute when it occurs as a terminant letter; as, *a'*, *fa'*, for *all*, *full*. Analogous to this elision is the frequent absorption of *l* into *u* in modern French; as, *chevals*, *chevaux*. In the ancient Greek, Hebrew, Phœnician, Celtic, and Latin languages, and in those derived from them, the letter *l* consists invariably of two strokes, though in every possible shape and combination. Thus, in the most ancient Greek alphabets, it is written AVA; in the Celtic, ⋖A; in Hebrew, ל; and in Latin, L. *L*, as an abbreviation, stands for *Lucius*, *Lepidus*, *Libertas*, *Libra*, *Ludos*, &c.; *LL.D.*, *Doctor of Laws*; and *LL.S.*, for a sestertium. The English £ (so written) stands for *libra*, a pound. *L* also signifies *liber*, a book. As a numeral, *L* represented, among the ancients, as at the present day, the number 50.

La. (*Mus.*) The syllable by which Guido denoted the last sound in the hexachord. It is now used by the French as synonymous with our note A.

La, *interj.* [A. S.] Lo; look; see; behold.

Laaland, (*la'land,*) or LOL'LAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea; Lat. 54° 38' N., Lon. 11° 50' E.; *area*, 466 sq. m. *Prod.* Corn, hops, hemp. It also yields excellent timber. *Cap.* Nykioping. *Pop.* 61,600.

Labad'die, or LABAD'IE, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., about 45 m. W. of St. Louis.

Lab'adists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of religionists, named after their founder, Jean de Labadie, a French mystic; b. 1610; d. 1674. He was originally a Jesuit, but joined the Reformed Church, and labored with acceptance in France, Switzerland, and Holland. Afterwards, he propounded a species of mysticism, laying great stress upon the internal light by which alone the outer revelation can be made intelligible, and maintaining that the contemplative life is a state of grace and union with God, and the very height of perfection. He likewise advocated a community of goods. His party assembled first at Middleburg, in Zealand, then at Amsterdam, and then at Hervarden, in Westphalia. They afterwards removed to Altona, where Labadie died. They do not now exist.

La Baie du Fe'bore, or ST. ANTOINE DE LA BAIE, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Yamaska, on Lake St. Peter, about 70 m. N.N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* 900.

La'ban. (*Script.*) A rich herdsman of Mesopotamia, son of Bethuel, and grandson of Nahor, Abraham's brother. (*Gen.* xxiv. 28–31.) His character is shown in the gladness with which he gave his sister Rebekah in marriage to the only son of his rich uncle Abraham, and in his deceitful and exacting treatment of Jacob, his nephew and son-in-law. When the prosperity of the one family and the jealousy of the other rendered peace impossible, Jacob secretly departed to go to Canaan. *L.* pursued him, but returned home after making a treaty of peace.

La'bansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lehigh co., about 68 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

La'barge City, in *Montana Territory*, a village of Deer Lodge co., about 100 m. N. of Bannock City.

Labarum, (*lăb'ă-rum,*) *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to the standard of Constantine, which he adopted in commemoration of the vision of the cross which he had seen in the heavens. It is described by Eusebius as a long gilt spear, with a cross-beam towards the top, and a golden crown on the summit inclosing the two first letters of the Greek name of Christ, intersecting each other and representing the form of a cross. From the cross-beam was suspended a silken banner, with images of the emperor and his children inwrought into it. It was preserved for a considerable time, and brought forward at the head of the imperial armies on important occasions, as the palladium or safeguard of the empire.

Labashee'da, a village of Ireland, in Munster, co. Clare, about 10 m. E. by S. of Kilrush.

Lab'lanum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LABANUM.

Labefaction, (*-fak'shun,*) *n.* Act or process of labefying or making weak; state of being weakened; deterioration; decay; as, "*labefaction* of principles."

Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

La'bel, *n.* [A. S. *læppa*, a hem, a border; D. and Ger. *lappen*, a shred, a patch; Saxsk. *lup*, to cut or break. See LAP.] A narrow shred or slip of paper, parchment, &c., containing a name or title, and affixed to anything, denoting its contents, ownership, address, &c.; as, the *label* of a bottle of medicine.—Any paper attached to a will by way of appendix, as a codicil.—A riband of silk, or slip of paper or vellum, attached to a diploma or legal instrument to secure the seal appending thereto.

(*Her.*) A figure, consisting of a fillet, with three or more pendants attached (see 1, *Fig.* 464), used chiefly to distinguish the arms of an eldest son during the life of his father; also employed to distinguish them from those of the younger son. The label is considered the most honorable of all differences, and is formed by a fillet generally placed in the middle and along the chief of the coat, without touching its extremities. Its proper width is a ninth part of the chief; when more than three pendants are employed, the number is specified in blazoning.

(*Arch.*) Same as DRIP-STONE, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To affix or attach a label to; as, to *label* a package of goods.

La Belle Riviere. See OHIO RIVER.

Label'lum, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *labium*, lip.] (*Bot.*) The odd petal in the *Orchidaceæ*.

La'bent, *a.* [From Lat. *labi*, to slide.] Sliding; gliding; slipping. (B.)

La'beo, QUINTUS, and ANTISTIUS, the name of two celebrated Roman jurists, father and son; the first, after the battle of Philippi, in which he fought for Brutus and Cassius, imitated his leader, and despairing of their cause, fell on his sword, and was buried under his tent. The second left behind him 400 treatises on forensic subjects; but being slighted by Augustus Cæsar, he only rose to the rank of prætor, and died with the reputation of a sound lawyer, A. D. 20.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family *Cyprinidæ*, distinguished by their thick and fleshy lips.

Laberius, DECIMUS JUNIUS, (*lai-beer'e-us,*) a Roman knight, and celebrated as an author of dramatic *mimes*, of which he is represented as having composed not less than forty-three, many of them embodying the follies and vices of the time. Julius Cæsar, to degrade the knightly order, of which Laberius was a worthy member, compelled him to appear on the stage and act in one of his own satirical pieces; and though he revenged himself by a cutting lampoon on the Dictator, who was present, this and some other indignities had such an effect upon his health, that he died soon after, outliving the fall of Cæsar ten months.

La'bial, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *labium*, a lip. See LIP.] Pertaining to the lips; as, *labial* veins. — Formed or pronounced by the lips; as, *labial* sounds, *labial* vowels.
—*n.* (*Gram.*) An elementary sound of speech, in which the voice is modified by the lips, as the sounds represented by the letters *b*, *p*, and *m*. — Also, a letter of the alphabet adopted to express such sounds. They are *b*, *p*, *v*, *f*, *m*, and *w*.

La'bially, *adv.* In a labial manner; by means of the lips.

Labi'atæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as LAMIACEÆ, *q. v.*

La'biate, La'biated, *a.* [Fr. *labié*, from Lat. *labium*.] (*Bot.*) Resembling, or having lips.

Labiatifloræ, (*lā-bē-ā-ti-flō'rē,*) *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A suborder of *Asteraceæ*, characterized by the division of the hermaphrodite florets, or at least the unisexual ones, into two lips. No important plants belong to this suborder. A few have aromatic and mucilaginous properties, and one, *Printzia aromatica*, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is said to furnish a substitute for tea.

Labio-den'tal, *a.* [Lat. *labium*, and *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as the letters *f* and *v*.

La'blum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) In insects, a movable organ, often bilarticulate, which, terminating the face anteriorly, covers the month from beneath, and represents the under lip.
(*Conch.*) The outer lip of a shell; or the edge of the aperture at the greatest distance from the axis.

Labiache, Louis, (*la-blāsh',*) a celebrated Italian singer, B. at Naples, 1794. At 12 years of age he commenced studying for his profession at the Conservatoire of Naples. About the age of 16 he made his first appearance on the Neapolitan stage as a bass singer. His reputation as a vocalist dated from his engagement at La Scala Theatre, Milan, in 1817. For a quarter of a cent. he was an established favorite at the Italian operas of Paris and London. He retired from professional life abt. 1855, and took up his residence at a villa near Naples. D. 1858.

La Boetie, (*bo'ai-te,*) a French author of the 16th century, chiefly noted as the friend of the celebrated essayist Montaigne; B. at Sarlat, 1530; D. 1563.

Labor, Labour, (*lā'ber,*) *n.* [Fr. *labeur*; It. *lavóro*; Lat. *labor*, akin to *labo*, to be ready to fall; Heb. *labat*, to fall, to be thrown down.] Fatiguing toil or exertion of body; physical work or effort; exertion of muscular strength; employment of bodily activity; — used in distinction from effort or exercise of a sportive or noncompulsory character.
"Crowns . . . a youth of *labour* with an age of ease."—*Goldsmith.*
—Intellectual exertion; application of the mind; exercise of the intelligence; effort of mental powers, united with bodily employment. — Heroic achievement; anything done, or to be done, which necessitates hard work, or requires wearisome exertion.
"So he with difficulty and *labour* hard
Mov'd on, with difficulty and *labour* he."—*Milton.*
—The pangs of childbirth; travail; as, a woman in *labor*.
—In Mexico, a land-measure, equal to an area of 177 acres.
(*Pol. Econ.*) According to the definition of Senior, "the voluntary exertion of bodily or mental faculties for the purpose of production." Nature spontaneously furnishes the matter of which commodities are made; but, independently of labor, matter is seldom of much use, and is never of any value. "Labor was the first price, the original purchase-money, that was paid for all things. It was not by gold or by silver, but by labor, that all the wealth of the world was originally purchased." (*Adam Smith.*) — The progress of the human race, at different times and in different countries, has generally been pretty much in proportion to their expertness in appropriating the raw products of nature and adapting them to their use. "Labor," says McCulloch, "is the talisman that has raised man from the condition of the savage, that has changed the desert and the forest into cultivated fields, that has covered the earth with cities and the ocean with ships, that has given plenty, comfort, and elegance, instead of want, misery, and barbarism." Labor is not creative of objects, but of utilities. All the labor in the world could not produce one particle of matter; it can only change what is useless into what is useful to men. The utilities produced by labor are, according to J. S. Mill, of three kinds: — "First, utilities fixed and embodied in ontward objects, by labor employed in investing external material things with properties which render them serviceable to human beings; this is the common case, and requires no illustration. Secondly, utilities fixed and embodied in human beings, the labor being, in this case, employed in conferring on human beings qualities which render them serviceable to themselves and others; to this class belongs the labor of all concerned in education, not only schoolmasters, tutors, and professors, but governments, so far as they aim successfully at the improvement of the people; moralists and clergymen, as far as productive of benefit; the labor of physicians, as far as instrumental in preserving life and physical or mental efficiency," &c. "Thirdly, and lastly, utilities not fixed or embodied in any object, but consisting in a mere service rendered, a pleasure given, an inconvenience or a pain averted, during a longer or a shorter time, but without leaving a permanent acquisition in the improved qualities of any person or thing, the labor being employed in producing a utility directly, not (as in the two former cases) in fitting some other thing to afford a utility; such, for example, is the labor of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter, and the showman." Some good, or it may be evil, may be produced beyond the moment, but it is the immediate pleasure that is the effect intended. — See POLITICAL ECONOMY.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *labore*, from *labor*.] To work; to toil; to exert muscular strength and bodily activity; to act or move with painful effort, particularly in servile occupations.
"The many still must *labour* for the one!" — *Byron.*
—To struggle; to contend, as with difficulties, or as if under a burden; — generally with *under*.
"The work *under* our *labour* grows." — *Milton.*
—To apply or exert one's physical or mental powers, or both, in the prosecution of any design or purpose; to strive; to move with circumspection or difficulty.
—To take pains.
"A fruitful mind should not so much *labour* what to speak, as to find what to leave unspoken." — *Bacon.*
—To be in travail; to endure the pangs of childbirth.
(*Naut.*) To pitch and roll heavily; to move irregularly, or with a rate of progress impeded by stress of weather, — said of a ship; as, she *labored* heavily in the trough of the sea.
—*v. a.* To till; to cultivate; to work at; hence, to arrive at by labor, or physical exertion. — To prosecute with effort; to finish with studied exactitude or scrupulosity.
—To fabricate with toilful exertion; to shape or form with attentive care.
"Th' artificer . . . commanded to *labour* arms for Troy." — *Dryden.*
—To beat; to belabor; to thrash.
"*Labour* him with many a sturdy stroke." — *Dryden.*
Laboring-oar. (*Naut.*) In rowing, the STROKE-OAR, *q. v.*

Lab'oratory, *n.* [Fr. *laboratoire*, from Lat. *labor*.] A place where labor, work, or exertion is carried on; as, the brain is called the *laboratory* of the mind. — A house or place where operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, pyrotechny, &c., are performed; also, a place where arms are manufactured or repaired.

Lab'or Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Apalachee River from Morgan co.

Labored, Laboured, (*lā'berd,*) *a.* Bearing marks of scrupulosity or constrained execution; — opposed to *free*, *flowing*, or *easy*.
"Such *labour'd* nothings, in so strange a style." — *Pope.*

La'borer, La'bourer, *n.* One who labors in a toilsome occupation; one accustomed to, or adapted for, severe physical exertion; a man who performs work requiring little skill or intelligence, as distinguished from an *artisan*. (Often called a *laboring man*.)
"The stone . . . mocking the *lab'rer's* toil." — *Granville.*

Labo'rious, *a.* [Fr. *laborieux*; Lat. *laboriosus*, from *labor*.] Full of labor; toilsome; wearisome; requiring labor, exertion, or continued effort; arduous; employing labor or diligence in any occupation; as, "*laborious* virtues." (*Addison.*) — Given to labor; using exertion; hence, diligent; industrious; assiduous; active; as, a *laborious* man.
"A cave . . . hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* toil." — *Dryden.*
Laborious labor. (*Obstetrics.*) Delivery attended with more difficulty and suffering than usual. — *Dunglison.*

Labo'riously, *adv.* With labor, toil, continued exertion, or difficulty.

Labo'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being laborious, or accompanied with toil, labor, or difficulty; toilsomeness; as, the *laboriousness* of the work. — Assiduity; diligence; industrious activity.

La'borless, *a.* Easy of execution; facile; not attended with labor.

La'bor-sav'ing, *a.* Adapted or calculated to lessen or supersede human labor: as, *labor-saving* machinery.

La'borsome, La'boursome, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a tendency to roll, pitch, or become cranky; as, a *laborsome* vessel in a cross sea.

Lab'rador, an immense peninsula of British N. America, opposite the island of Newfoundland, from which it is separated by the Strait of Belleisle, extending between the 50th and 64th parallels of N. Lat., and between Lon. 56° and 78° W.; being bounded S. by Canada and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, E. by the Atlantic Ocean, N. by Hudson's Straits, and W. by Hudson's Bay; *area*, estimated at 170,000 sq. m., with a fixed pop. of 5,000, consisting chiefly of Esquimaux, with but a few Europeans. *L.* is generally described as one of the most dreary and naked regions of the globe, exhibiting scarcely anything except rocks destitute of vegetation. But, though this be its appearance when seen from off the coast, on penetrating a little into its interior, the surface is found to be thickly clothed with pines, birches, and poplars, and with a profusion of delicate berries. It is everywhere most copiously irrigated by brooks, streams, ponds, and lakes. A chain of high mountains appears inland, but their height is not correctly known. Mount Thoresby, near the coast, is 2,730 feet high. The Labrador feldspar is found chiefly in the vicinity of Nain. The prevailing rock is gneiss, overlaid by a bed of sandstone, alternately red and white, and strongly marked with iron near the surface; above this, again, are varieties of secondary limestone, arranged in parallel strata, and full of shells. A few miles from the shore, the secondary formations disappear, leaving gneiss and mica-slate on the surface. The climate is extremely severe, the thermometer occasionally falling below zero of Fahr.; the summers are of short duration, with an average day-temperature of 58°. The prevailing winds, on the E. coast, are from W.S.W. to N.W.; there is less fog than on the neighboring island of Newfoundland, and the Straits of Belleisle are never frozen over. Corn will not ripen; but potatoes, cabbages, spinach, and turnips answer pretty well. The wealth of the country, however, consists chiefly in the abundance of fish on its coasts. Whales, cod, salmon, and herrings are extremely plentiful. The Labrador fishery is nearly confined to the S.E. tract, opposite Newfoundland; within a few years it has increased sixfold, and now rivals that of Newfoundland. During the fishing-season, abt. 300 schooners come down from the latter to the fishing-stations of Labrador, and about half the produce is sent to St. John's, the remainder being exported to England, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean. The American fishing-vessels average about 400, principally sloops and schooners, manned by crews varying from 9 to 13 hands, making a total of abont 6,000 men. Each man catches, at an average, about 100 quintals of fish during the season; and the oil is in the proportion of 1 ton to 200 quintals. They frequent chiefly the N. part of the coast, clean their fish on board, and leave *L.* early in September. From 16,000 to 18,000 seals are taken in the spring and autumn, producing about 350 tons of oil; and the export of furs of wolves, bears, foxes, and beavers, caught in the interior, averages $20,000 per annum. The European residents are English, Irish, or Jersey servants, left in charge of the property in the fishing-rooms, and who also employ themselves in catching seals. Their principal settlements are at Bradore Bay, l'Anse-le-blanc, and Forteau Bay, the last being by far the most considerable. *L.* was discovered by Cabot in 1496, and re-discovered by Hudson in 1610. The Moravians formed their first settlement in 1752. Their habits, and quiet, unobtrusive life, render them comparatively unknown. They trade with the native Esquimaux (Figs. 966, 967), bartering coarse cloths, powder, shot, guns, and edge-tools for furs and oils. Their influence is alleged to have been very beneficial to the natives, not only in changing their religious belief, but in improving both their moral and physical condition. Murder, and acts of violence, are much less frequent than formerly, and mutual comities have been removed. Their boats, houses, and fishing-implements are better constructed, and many of them have begun to exercise foresight and economy.

Lab'radorite, LABRADOR FELSPAR, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of felspar originally brought from the coast of Labrador. When viewed in certain directions, it exhibits a beautiful play of colors; and the mutable opalescent tints of blue, red, green, and yellow, which are reflected from the surface, vary according to the position in which the stone is viewed, so that the same spot exhibits various tints if held in different positions, violet and red being the most rare. It takes a fine polish, and when cut into thin slabs, it is employed in jewelry and for other ornamental purposes.

La'brax, *n.* [Gr.] (*Zoöl.*) See BASS.

Labrose', *a.* [Lat. *labrosus*, from *labrum*, lip.] Thick-lipped.

La'brum, *n.* [Lat.] A lip, edge, or rim, as of a cup.
(*Zoöl.* and *Conch.*) Same as LABIUM, *q. v.*

La'brus, *n.*; *pl.* **Lab'ridæ.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Acanthopterygious fishes, the species of which are very numerous in tropical seas; and even on our own shores they are abundant. The *Labridæ* family (Wrasses, or Rock-fish, as they are also called) are chiefly remarkable for their thick fleshy lips, their large and strong conical teeth, their oblong scaly body, and their brilliant colors. They are further generically distinguished by a single dorsal fin, extending nearly the whole length of the back, part of the rays spinous, and behind the point of each spinous ray a short membranous filament. To this family belongs the Black-fish, or Tautog, *Labrus Americanus* (Fig. 1022), 6 to 18 inches long, common on the coast of New England, and highly prized as food.

Labruyère, JEAN DE, a French novelist, B. in Normandy, 1644. After having been royal treasurer at Caen, he was appointed, on the recommendation of Bossuet, to give instruction in history to the duke of Burgundy, the grandson of Louis XIV. He remained attached to the court, and died in 1696. In regard to the details of his life very little has been recorded; but a prudent and unobtrusive reserve seems to have accompanied those habits of keen observation, on which mainly his literary fame was built. His *Characters*, published in 1687, but much augmented in following editions, placed him immediately in the highest rank as a master of French style; and they still entitle him to be named with Rochefoucauld and Montaigne, among those writers whom the French regard as most thoroughly acquainted with human nature.

Labur'num, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The common *L.*, or Golden Chain, (*Laburnum vulgaris,*) is a beautiful ornamental shrub common in gardens; only medicinally worthy of notice from yielding seeds of an acrid and extremely drastic nature, producing, when eaten, excessive vomiting, relaxation, cramps, and the characters of an irritant poison. The treatment, when they are accidentally eaten, is

Fig. 1489. — THE GOLDEN CHAIN, (*L. vulgaris.*)

to give an emetic of white vitriol, and afterwards support the body by ammonia, brandy, and cordials.

Lab'yrinth, *n.* [Fr. *labyrinthe;* Lat. *labyrinthus:* Gr. *labyrinthos.*] A building or place full of intricate ways, or winding passages, which occasion difficulty of egress from the interior; as, the Cretan *labyrinths.* — A maze; a series of hedges, mounds, or walls, forming an involved inclosure in a garden.

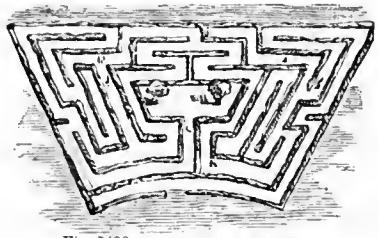


Fig. 1490. — GARDEN LABYRINTH.

—An inexplicable or bewildering difficulty. — Any contrivance, arrangement, or object of an intricate nature, or involved form.

(*Anat.*) That portion of the internal ear behind the tympanum.

"The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear." — *Donne.*

(*Metallurgy.*) A series of troughs attached to a stamping mill, through which a current of water passes for the purpose of washing away the suspended pulverized ore, and subsequently depositing it at different distances, depending upon its state of comminution.

(*Hist.*) Three famous labyrinths are mentioned in ancient history. The earliest and most renowned was that of Egypt, situated at Arsinoë, near Lake Mœris. Herodotus visited and described it. It had 3,000 apartments, 1,500 underground and the same number above it, the whole being surrounded by a wall. It was divided into courts, each of which was surrounded by colonnades of white marble. It was extant in the time of Pliny. Ruins at the modern village of Howara, in Faïoom, have recently been identified with those of the labyrinth. The second labyrinth was that of Crete, in the neighborhood of Cnassos, said to have been built by Dædalus, at the command of king Minos, as a place of confinement for the monster Minotaurus. It was built on the model of that of Egypt, but on a much smaller scale. None of the ancient authors who have left accounts of it seem to have seen it, and no traces of it are now to be found; hence modern writers generally deny its existence. A third labyrinth was that in Lemnos, commenced by Smilis, an Æginetan architect, and completed by Rhœcus and Diodorus of Samos, about the time of the first Olympiad. It was similar in structure to the Egyptian, from which it was distinguished only by a greater number of columns. Itemains of it were still extant in the time of Pliny. A similar structure was said to exist on the island of Samos, but no particulars of it are known.

Labyrin'thal, *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a labyrinth.

Labyrin'thian, *a.* Involved; winding; intricate; bewildering.

Labyrin'thic, Labyrin'thical, *a.* [Fr. *labyrinthique.*] Resembling a labyrinth.

Labyrin'thiform, *a.* [From Lat. *labyrinthus,* and *forma,* form.] Possessing the form of a labyrinth; mazy; intricate.

Labyrin'thine, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of the characteristic of, a labyrinth.

Labyrin'thodon, *n.* [Gr. *labyrinthos,* and *odous,* tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of gigantic Sauroid Batrachians, in which the head was defended, as in the *Ganocephala,* by a continuous casque of externally sculptured and unusually hard and polished osseous plates, including the supplementary *postorbital* and *supratemporal* bones, but leaving a *foramen parietale.* Two occipital condyles; vomer divided and dentigerous; two nostrils,

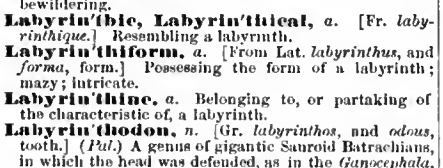


Fig. 1491. — LABYRINTHODON PACHYGNATUS.

vertebral bodies, as well as arches, ossified, biconcave; pleuropophyses of the trunk, long and bent; teeth rendered confiex by undulation and side branches of the converging folds of cement, whence the name of the order. This group, which is found in the carboniferous strata (*Baphetes*), is otherwise restricted to the carboniferous period.

Labyrin'thodont, *n.* A reptile of the labyrinthodon genus.

Lac, (*lăk.*) *n.* [Sp. *laca;* Ger. *lack;* Pers. *lac:* Sansk. *lag,* to stick.] (*Com.*) The computation of money in the East Indies. Thus, a *lac of rupees* is equal to 100,000, and, supposing them to be standard (*Sicca*), equivalent to $62,500.

(*Chem.*) *L.* is a resin which exudes from the branches of several trees in tropical climates, particularly from the *Ficus religiosa, Ficus Indica,* and *Rhamnus jujuba.* The resin is formed in consequence of the punctures made in the bark of the tree by the female of a small insect of the cochineal tribe, the *Coccus ficus.* The resinous juice which exudes hardens over the insects, fastening them to the twigs, which, when cut off, constitute the *stick-lac* of commerce. The crude *stick-lac* is bruised, the fragments of the twigs removed, and the resin digested in a weak solution of carbonate of soda. The alkaline solution dissolves out a red coloring-matter, known as *lac-dye.* The residue, which is insoluble in the alkaline lye, forms the *seed-lac* of commerce. *Lac-dye* is now extensively used in lieu of cochineal for dyeing scarlet. The pinks produced by it are, however, inferior. *Seed-lac,* when melted, forms *shell-lac,* which is used for various varnishes, as a stiffening for hats, and as the principal ingredient in sealing-wax. Mixed with half its weight of sandarac and a small quantity of Venice turpentine, and dissolved in alcohol, it forms lacquer, a varnish much employed to heighten the color of brass and bronze, and protects these alloys from tarnishing.

L'Acadie', a village of Huntingdon co., Lower Canada, about 21 m. S.E. of Montreal.

La Caille, NICOLAS LOUIS DE, an eminent French mathematician and astronomer, was b. at Rumigny, 1713, and became assistant to Cassini at the Observatory of Paris, and afterwards professor of mathematics at the College Mazarin. In 1750 he visited the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of studying the stars of the S. hemisphere, and he determined the position of 9,000 previously unknown. The table of eclipses for 1800 years, inserted in the *Art de Verifier les Dates,* was calculated by La Caille. His principal works are, *Astronomiæ Fundamenta; Cours de Mathématiques purs; Cœlum Australe stelliferum,* &c. D. 1762.

Lac Ammoni'acum. [Lat., milk of ammoniacum, from its resembling that fluid in appearance.] (*Med.*) A mixture prepared by rubbing, slowly and perfectly, down a certain quantity of the ammoniacum with water, till the whole, by steady and careful trituration, is suspended in the water. This makes one of the best expectorant mixtures in the pharmacopœia for coughs, colds, and hoarseness.

Lacan'tun, a river of Central America, rises abt. Lat. 15° 25′ N., Lon. 92° W., and enters the Gulf of Mexico at Lake Terminos. *Length,* about 430 miles.

Lac'cadives, an archipelago of low islands, lying abt. 150 miles off the Malabar or W. coast of India. There are 19 of considerable size, and of coral formation. The largest is about 7 m. in length and 2½ in breadth. *Prod.* Rice, sweet potatoes, cocoa- and betel-nuts. There are also some small cattle. *Pop.* In the whole, about 7,000. Lat. between 10° and 12° N., Lon. bet. 72° and 74° E.

Lac de la Pluie. See RAINY LAKE.

Lac de l'Esclave, in British North America. See GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

Lac des Bois, in British N. America. See LAKE OF THE WOODS.

Lac des Mille Isles, (*lak da mill eel.*) [Fr., Lake of the Thousand Islands.] An expansion in the SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER, *q. v.*

Lac des Montagnes. [Fr., Lake of the Mountains.] See ATHABASCA.

Lac du Buffle. See BUFFALO LAKE.

Lac du Grand Ours. See BEAR LAKE, (GREAT.)

Lace, *n.* [Fr. *lacet,* lace, braid, *lacer,* to lace; Sp. *lazo,* a lasso, a bow, a snare, from Lat. *laqueus,* a noose, a snare; perhaps from the same root as *lacio,* to entice.] That which catches, binds, or fastens; a string or cord, often plaited, or otherwise interwoven, in an ornate manner; a plaited string used as a fastening for women's clothes; as, a stay-*lace.*

"O cut my *lace,* lest my heart, cracking, it break too."— *Shaks.*

—Spirituous liquor used as a *soupçon* in tea, coffee, or other beverage. (Cant.)

"He drinks his coffee without *lace.*"—*Prior.*

(*Manuf.*) Properly signifying a network of gold, silver, flax, or cotton threads, forming a transparent texture. The origin of this delicate fabric is not known, but it appears to have been worn by the Grecian and Roman ladies. At Venice it was early in use, and it is said that Marie de Medici was the first to introduce it into France from Italy. In England, from a prohibition, in 1483, of the importation of foreign lace, the manufacture would seem to have been established there prior to that date. But as pins, which are required in lace-making, were not used till the 16th century, the lace produced must have been of a coarse kind. The original manufacture was called *pillow* or *bobbin lace,* and was usually made of thread or silk, woven into netting with hexagonal, octagonal, &c., meshes. Afterwards it was ornamented with a thicker thread, called *gimp,* so interwoven with the meshes as to form flowers, or curved designs. Lace of this kind was made on a hard-stuffed pillow or cushion, covered with parchment, on which the pattern was drawn. Each thread was wound upon a bobbin, and, to form the meshes, pins were stuck in the cushion, and the threads woven or twisted round them, (Fig. 1492.) The spots for the insertion of the pins were indicated by the pattern, and also showed the place for the insertion of the gimp. As many as from 50 to 60 bobbins are required for every inch of breadth, and only one mesh can be made at a time. A piece of lace, 1 inch wide, with 50 threads per inch, will have 25 meshes in the breadth, or 625 meshes in each square inch of length, or 22,000 meshes in the yard. The most celebrated laces are: — 1. *Brussels lace,* a hexagon mesh, the most valuable, which is divided into two classes, — *Brussels ground,* which is made of flax threads, and *Brussels wire ground,* which is made of silk. The pattern is worked separately in both these cases, and set on by the needle. 2. *Mechlin lace,* a hexagon mesh of three flax threads twisted and plaited to a perpendicular line or pillar, with the pattern worked in the net. 3. *Valenciennes lace,* an irregular hexagon, formed of two threads, partly twisted, and plaited at the top of the mesh, with the pattern worked in the net. 4. *Lisle*

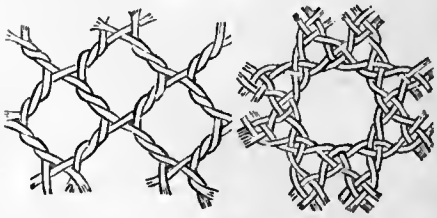


Fig. 1492. — PILLOW, CUSHION, OR BOBBIN-LACE.

lace, a diamond mesh, formed of two threads plaited to a pillar. 5. *Alençon lace,* also called *blond,* a hexagon mesh of two threads twisted similarly to Buckingham lace, and considered the most inferior of any cushion-made lace. 6. *Alençon point-lace,* formed of two threads to a pillar, with octagon and square meshes alternately. In the portraits painted by Vandyke during the reign of Charles I. (Fig. 438), and also in those painted afterwards by Sir Peter Lely and Sir Godfrey Kneller, and others, the lace represented is *Brussels point,* in which the network is made on the cushion with bobbins, and the pattern worked into the net with the needle. About 1777, a new ground was attempted by the lace-makers of Buckingham, which quickly superseded all others; this was the point-ground, which had, it is believed, been imported from the Netherlands. From the first appearance of this ground the origin of the modern pillow-lace trade may be dated. It was not, however, till the beginning of the present century that the most striking improvements were made. After 1812, at Honiton, the manufacture had arrived at that perfection, was so tasteful in design and delicate in workmanship, that the best specimens of Brussels lace did not excel it. During the war between France and England, veils of Honiton lace were sold in London at from 20 to 100 guineas. After that time, however, the effects of the competition of machinery began to be felt; and gradually the pillow-lace trade sank into insignificance. Lace is said to have been manufactured by machinery as early as 1768, by a stocking-weaver of Nottingham, named Hammond. Various other attempts in the same direction were made about the same time, and a few years afterwards the *warp-frame* for making *warp-lace* was invented. The invention of this machine has been ascribed to four persons, — Vandyke, a Dutchman; Mr. Clare, of Edmonton, near London; Mr. Marsh, Moorfields, London; and Mr. Morris, of Nottingham. By these machines, lace of an inferior kind was produced in large quantities, and Nottingham became the centre of the new trade. In importance, however, it was soon far eclipsed by the bobbin-net manufacture. In 1809, Mr. Heathcote, of Tiverton, took out a patent for a machine for making bobbin-net lace. This invention caused a complete revolution in the manufacture of the fabric. From that time, the onchine became the subject of frequent improvement, and was worked by steam-power in 1816. Lace became a general article of consumption, and that which had been sold at $5 a yard fell to 40 cts. The quality of bobbin-net lace depends upon the smallness of the meshes, their equality in size, and the regularity with which their hexagonal shape is displayed. At the present time its manufacture is largely carried on in France. Bobbin-net lace may be said to surpass every other branch of human industry in the complex ingenuity of its machinery.

—*v. a.* To fasten with a cord or string through eyelet-holes: as, to *lace* a pair of boots. — To adorn or decorate with lace or figured network; as, "a coat *laced* with silver." (*L'Estrange.*) — To embellish with variegated stripes.

"Four slices of pilaster . . . *lac'd* with bits of rustic." — *Pope.*

—To lash; to flagellate; to lay on or administer stripes.

"Go you, and find me out a woman that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for you." — *L'Estrange.*

—To add a modicum of ardent liquor to coffee, or other beverage; as, the ladies *laced* their tea with rum. (Cant.)

—*v. n.* To be fastened, tied, or ornamented with a lace, cord, or string.

Lace'-bark, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAGETTA.

Lace'-boot, *n.* A boot which is fastened with laces up the front, or at the side.

Laced, (*lāst',*) *a.* Fastened by a lace or laces; embellished with lace; as, a *laced* hat, a coat *laced* with silver, &c.

Laced tea, coffee, &c. Beverages medicated with a *soupçon* of brandy or other spirit.

Laced mutton. An old term for a prostitute. — *Shaks.*

Lacedæmon. (*Anc. Geog.*) See SPARTA.

Lace'man, *n.; pl.* LACEMEN. A man who vends lace; a dealer in lace.

Lacepède, BERNARD GERMAIN STEPHEN DE LA VILLE, COUNT DE, (*las'e-paid,*) a celebrated French naturalist, b. at Agen, 1756; was pupil of Buffon and Daubenton, and is the author of *Histoire naturelle des Quadrupèdes, Ovipares, et des Serpents; Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux; Histoire noturelle des Cétacés,* &c. D. 1825.

Lacerable, (*lăs'er-a-bl,*) *a.* That may be lacerated or torn; as, *lacerable* skin.

Lac'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *lacero, laceratus,* from *lacer,* mangled, torn to pieces; probably allied to Gr. *rhakos,* a tattered garment, and to Sansk. *rich,* to separate.] To tear; to rend; to separate by violence or tearing; as, to *lacerate* the flesh; — hence, by implication, to wound; to injure; as, to *lacerate* the feelings of another.

Lac'erate, Lac'erated, *a.* Rent; torn; mangled; as, *lacerated* flesh.

(*Bot.*) Having the edge notched or cut into jagged segments; as, a *lacerated* leaf.

Lacera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *laceratio.*] Act of lacerating, tearing, rending, or mangling. — The breach or rent made by lacerating.

Lac'erative, *a.* Having the power to tear or lacerate; as, "*lacerative* humors." — *Harvey.*

Lacer'ta, *n.* [Lat., a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) See LACERTIDÆ.

(*Astron.*) A constellation in the northern hemisphere, named by Helvetius. It is situated between the constellations Andromeda, Perseus, Cygnus, and Cepheus, and contains no star above the fourth magnitude.

Lacer'tian, Lacertil'ian, *a.* [From Lat. *lacerta,* a lizard.] Belonging to, or resembling, a lizard.

Lacer'tidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Lizard family. Under this title is included a family of reptiles belonging to the order *Sauri,* and characterized by having a round and very elongated body, the tail especially long, being sometimes four times the length of the trunk; four strong feet, with four or five unequal toes, armed with hooked claws; a quadrangular flat head covered with horny plates, and eyes furnished with a membranous expansion, resembling a third eyelid; a wide mouth, and a long, flat, forked tongue. Although they are usually found in the Old World, a small number of species is found in Australia. The *Lacertidæ* correspond with the genus *Lacerta* of Linnæus. They are very nimble in their movements, springing from one spot to another with great alacrity, and cling to and creep along rocks or walls with facility by means of their hooked claws.

Fig. 1493. — SIX-LINED LIZARD, (*L. six-lineata.*)

In their habits they are gentle and timid, and they live in holes in the sand. They are not sociable in their habits, but live in pairs. Great heat or great cold renders them torpid; and their general food consists of insects, worms, small mollusca, &c. The females lay between five and seven eggs, which they leave to be hatched by the warmth of the air. Some of the species are, however, viviparous, and the whole family is long-lived. The scaly lizard, *Zootica vivipara,* a native of England, is said to hatch its eggs within its own body if it be kept in a dry place, but to deposit eggs if retained in a damp one. The most common species of the *Lacertidæ* is the Green Lizard, *Lacerta viridis,* which is from 10 to 15 inches long, of a rich and varied green color, with spots and marks of brown and yellow. It is an active animal, feeding upon insects, and pursuing them with great agility. When the tail is broken off, the green lizard has the power of forming a new one. It is found in all the warmer portions of Europe and Asia Minor, and has been met with as far north as the Channel Islands.

Lacer'tiloid, Lacer'tine, *a.* After the form or manner of a lizard.

Lace'-winged, (*-wingd,*) *a.* Possessing wing-like processes resembling lace.

Lace'-woman, *n.; pl.* LACEWOMEN. A female maker or vender of lace.

La'cey, in *Illinois,* a post-village of De Kalb co., about 7 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Lacey, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Muscatine co.

La'ceyville, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Harrison co.

Laceyville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Wyoming co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, abt. 18 m. above Tunkhannock.

La'chaise, FRANCIS D'AIX DE, a French Jesuit, b. at Aix, was a provincial of his order when Louis XIV. selected him for his confessor on the death of Father Ferrier in 1675. His position was one of great difficulty, owing to the different parties at the court, and the strife between Jansenists and Jesuits. In the most important questions of his time, Father L. avoided extreme courses. A zealous Jesuit, and of moderate abilities, he yet sustained among his contemporaries the reputation of a man of mild, simple, honorable character. Madame de Maintenon could never forgive him the little zeal with which he opposed the reasons urged against the publication of her marriage with the king; but during the 34 years that he filled his office of confessor, he never lost the favor of the king. He was a man of some learning, and fond of antiquarian pursuits. He died January 20th, 1709. Louis XIV. built him a country-house to the W. of Paris, the large garden of which was, in 1804, converted into a burial-place, and is known as the *Père-la-Chaise.*

Lachâtre, a town of France, dep. Indre, on the Indre, 22 m. S.E. of Chateauroux. *Manuf.* Leather, serge, and coarse woollens are largely fabricated. *Pop.* 5,541.

Lache, Laches, *n.* [From Fr. *lache,* lax, supine, indolent.] (*Law.*) Negligence; laxity of performance; remissness; non-observance or non-performance.

Lachenal'ia, *n.* [After *De la Chenal.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ,* from the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of bulbous plants, with spotted orchis-like leaves, and spikes of pendulous tubular flowers, often yellow. They are ornamental spring-flowers for the green-house, but have no useful properties.

Lach'esness, *n.* Negligence; carelessness; — hence, culpable remissness.

Lachine, (*la-sheen',*) a village of Lower Canada, about 9 m. S. of Montreal, on the same island.

Lachlan, (*lak'lan,*) a river of E. Australia, rising in cos. King and Bathurst, in N. S. Wales, flows W. a course of 400 m., joining the Murrumbidgee to form the Murray River, near Lat. 34° 30′ S., Lon. 144° 10′ E.

Lach'mi, or **Lakchmi,** (*lak-mi.*) (*Hindoo Myth.*) A goddess, the favorite wife of Vishnu. The mangrove and the lotus are held sacred to her. She is generally represented with breasts charged with milk, bearing in her hand a lotus-flower, or scattering the riches of the soil over the earth.

Lachry'mæ Chris'ti, [Lat., tears of Christ.] The name of one of the best of the wines grown in Italy. It is of a dark red color, and, some critics say, of exquisite flavor. It is grown at Galitta, in Naples, although an inferior quality is grown around Vesuvius, which is exported as the genuine wine. The Lachrymæ Christi is said to be identical with the old Falernian wine frequently mentioned by Horace.

Lach'rymal, Lac'rymal, *n.* Same as LACHRYMATORY, *q. v.*

Lach'rymal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *lachryma;* allied to Gr. *dākryma,* a tear.] (*Anat.*) Applied to various organs in the neighborhood of the eye, and connected with the tears; as the lachrymal glands by which they are secreted, and the lachrymal duct by which they are conveyed away. See EYE.

Lach'rymary, *a.* Containing tears; as, "*lachrymary* vessels." — *Addison.*

Lachryma'tion, *n.* The act of weeping, or shedding tears.

Lach'rymatory, LACH'RYMAL, LACRYMAL, *n.* [L. Lat. *lacrymatorium.*] (*Antiq.*) A small vessel of glass or earthenware, generally having a long neck, and found in the tombs of the ancients. It was long the opinion of antiquaries, that these were intended to hold the tears of the relatives and friends of the deceased; but there is no ground for such an opinion; and it is more generally held now, that they were used for the purpose of containing perfumes.

Lach'rymose, *a.* [Lat. *lacrimosus.*] Educing tears; generating or having a tendency to shed tears; as, a *lachrymose* complaint.

Lach'rymosely, *adv.* In a lachrymose manner.

Lachute', a village of L. Canada, co. of Two Mountains, abt. 45 m. E. of Montreal.

Lacing, (*lās'ing,*) *n.* A fastening with a string, cord, or thong through eyelet-holes. — Also, the cord or string which so fastens.

(*Ship-building.*) A piece of compass or knee-timber, fayed to the back of the figure and the knee of the head of a ship, and bolted to each.

Lacin'ia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The blade of the maxillæ, being the fourth or apical portion.

Lacin'iate, Lacin'iated, *a.* [From Lat. *lacinia.*] Adorned with fringes or borders.

(*Bot.*) Slashed; iodented with deep, narrow, jagged lobes.

Lacistema'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Lacistema family, an order of plants, alliance *Violales.* — DIAG. Amentaceous scaly apetalous polygamous flowers, and unilateral stamens. — They are shrubby plants, with single alternate stipule; 3-leaved flowers in axillary catkins. They are natives of woody places in tropical America. Nothing is known of their properties and uses.

Lack, *v. a.* [D. *tegen,* to empty; Dan. *lak*; Swed., Goth. *lack,* fault, defect.] To want; to be destitute of; to need; not to have or possess; as, to *lack* courage.

—*v. n.* To be in want. — To be wanting.

"That which was *lacking* on your part, they have supplied." 1 *Cor.* xvi. 17.

—*n.* Want; deficiency; destitution; need; failure.

"They have a plentiful *lack* of wit." — *Shaks.*

Lack, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Lack-a-day', *interj.* [Abridged from *o-lack-a-day,* q. v.] Alas; — an exclamation denoting sorrow or disappointment.

Lackadai'sical, Lackadai'sy, *a.* Finical; affectedly nice or fastidious; prudishly sentimental; as, a *lackadaisical* young lady.

Lac'kawack, in *New York,* a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 80 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Lackawan'na, or LACKAWANNOCK, in *Pennsylvania,* a river rising in Susquehanna co., and flowing into the N. Branch of the Susquehanna River in Luzerne co.

—A post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,663.

Lackawan'nock Mountains, in *Pennsylvania,* a mountainous ridge, abt. 30 m. in length, extending N.E. from the Susquehanna River along the N.W. side of the Lackawanna River; average height abt. 800 ft.

Lackawax'en, in *Pennsylvania,* a small river, flowing into the Delaware River in Pike co.

—A post-village and township of Pike co., abt. 121 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Lack'brain, *n.* One who is deficient in brains; one who lacks wit or intelligence.

"What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid." — *Shaks.*

Lacker, *n.* and *v.* See LACQUER.

Lackey, Lacquey, (*lak'y,*) *n.; pl.* LACKEYS, LACQUEYS. [Fr. *laquais;* Sp. *lacáyo;* It. *lacche;* Swed. Goth. *lackere,* from *lacka,* to run.] A footboy or footman; a male domestic attendant.

"A fellow-counsellor 'mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys.*" *Shaks.*

—A sort of caterpillar.

—*v. a.* To attend servilely, or as a lackey.

"A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To act as a footman or footboy; to pay servile attendance.

"Our Italian translator of the Æneis is a foot-poet; he *lackeys* by the side of Virgil." — *Dryden.*

Lack'-linen, *a.* Wanting shirts.

Lack'-lustre, (*-lus-ter,*) *a.* Deficient in lustre or brightness; as, a "*lack-lustre* eye." — *Shaks.*

Lack'-lustre, *n.* A thing without brightness or lustre.

La Clair, in *Illinois,* a post-village of De Kalb co., abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

Lac'-lake, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment prepared from lac, of a rich, deep, transparent color, less brilliant and more durable than those extracted from cochineal and kermes, but inferior in both these respects to the color obtained from madder.

La Clede, in *Illinois,* a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 406.

La Clede, in *Missouri,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gasconade, Niangua, and Auglaize rivers. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Lebanon. — The former name of this co. was Kinderhook. *Pop.* (1870), 9,880.

—A post-village of Linn co., abt. 98 m. E. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—A village of St. Louis co., abt. 8 m. W. of St. Louis.

Lac Maskinonge, (*lak mas-kee-nong-zha',*) a village of Berthier co., Lower Canada, abt. 60 m. N. of Montreal; *pop.* 2,000.

Lacolle, (*la-kol',*) a village of Huntingdon co., Lower Canada, abt. 38 m. S.E. of Montreal.

La'con, in *Illinois,* a city, cap. of Marshall co., on the Illinois River, abt. 100 m. N. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,900.

La'con, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Maries co., abt. 28 m. S. by E. of Jefferson City.

La Con'damine, CHARLES MARIE DE, a French traveller, b. in Paris, 1701. Actuated by an indefatigable desire for knowledge, he travelled over almost the whole world, and studied nearly every science. In 1736 he was selected, with Bouguer, to make a voyage to the equator, for the purpose of determining the dimensions and the figure of the earth. In this expedition, he travelled over nearly the whole of South America, and was absent from France for ten years, during which he experienced the utmost fatigue and hardship. On his return he published his *Travels in South America; The Figure of the Earth, as determined by the Observations of Messieurs De la Condamine and Bouguer.* He also produced several works in English and Spanish; contributed to the scientific memoirs of Paris and Berlin; and maintained a correspondence upon scientific subjects with distinguished men in every European city. He was an amiable, learned, and witty man; and while his celebrity as a traveller made him many friends, his refined humor was usually successful in warding off the attacks of his enemies. He was a member of the Paris Academy of Sciences, of the Académie Française, and of the Royal Society of London. D. 1774.

Laco'nia, (*Anc. Geog.*) The country of the Lacedæmonians or Spartans. See SPARTA.

Laco'nia, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 13 m. S. of Corydon.

Laco'nia, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Belknap co., abt. 13 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Lacon'ic, Lacon'ical, *a.* [Lat. *laconicus;* Gr. *lakōnikos;* from *Laconia.*] Relating or pertaining to the Lacones, or inhabitants of Lacedæmonia. — Expressing much in few words, after the manner of the ancient Spartans; brief; terse; concise; sententious; pointed; pithy; as, a *laconic* reply.

—*n.* Laconism; a terse, sententious, concise method of speaking. — A pithy phrase or sentence; anything expressed in a terse and compact style.

Lacon'ically, *adv.* Briefly; concisely; pithily; in a laconic manner.

Laconicism, (*la-kŏn'i-sizm,*) *n* Same as LACONISM, *q. v.*

Lacon'ics, *n. sing.* (*Lit.*) A book written by Pausanias, treating of Lacedæmonia.

Lacon'icum, *n.* (*Antiq.*) Among the ancients, the semicircular end of a bath. Also a circular stove, for the purpose of heating the sudatories, or sweating-rooms, of a bath. The use of the dry bath is said to have been prevalent among the Lacedæmonians.

Lac'onism, *n.* (*Lit.*) A short, pithy, and pointed saying, for which the ancient Lacedæmonians were remarkable; whence the name, from *Laconia.* One of the most remarkable of the ancient laconisms was that of the Spartan mother to her son, on presenting him with his shield — "With it, or on it," — either bring it back, or be carried back upon it.

Lac'onize, *v. n.* To copy the manner of the ancient Spartans; — hence, to speak in a pointed, terse, concise style.

Lacordaire, JEAN BAPTISTE HENRI, (FATHER LACORDAIRE,) (*la'kor-dair',*) a distinguished French preacher, b. at Recey-sur-Ource, dep. Côte-d'Or, 1802. He studied at Dijon, and became an advocate, settling at Paris in 1821. He was at that time a believer in Voltaire, but neither the profession of the law nor the negations of Voltairism could satisfy his ardent passionate nature, and he soon renounced both, began to study theology at the seminary of St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest in 1827. He attributed his conversion to the influence of his friend Lamennais, which gave rise to the saying that

he was one of the finest works of Lamennais. After holding the office of almoner to the college of Henri IV., he became joint editor, with M. de Montalembert and Lamennais, of a new journal entitled "L'Avenir," organ of the curiously combined opposites,—ultramontanism and extreme liberalism. "L'Avenir" first appeared in 1830, and in 1832 the pope, Gregory XVI., published an encyclical condemning it. The editors submitted and discontinued the publication, Lacordaire having gone several times to Rome to defend his opinions. His association with Lamennais ceased from that time. Lacordaire soon after began to distinguish himself as a preacher, and the pulpit of Notre-Dame was opened to him. In 1839 he entered the Dominican order at Rome, ambitious of founding or reviving a monastic order; and immense excitement was produced by his reappearance at Notre-Dame in 1841, in the white dress of his order, and with the shaven head. His discourses were rather historical and political than theological, and his eloquence attracted and charmed crowds at Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and other great towns, where he was called to preach. He was chosen member of the Constituent Assembly of March, 1848, and appeared there in his Dominican habit, but he soon retired. He preached his last great sermon in Paris, in 1853, and was soon after appointed director of the college of Sorrèze. His reception at the French Academy took place in 1860. He was introduced by M. Guizot, and the ceremony attracted much attention as a political demonstration. The writings of Father Lacordaire consist chiefly of a *Vie de Saint Dominique*, and his numerous *Conférences* and *Éloges Funèbres*. D. at Sorrèze, 22d November, 1861. Memoirs of the Abbé Lacordaire have been written by the Count de Montalembert.

Lacquer, Lacker, (*lăk'er,*) *n.* [Fr. *laque*, a kind of rose or ruby color, a red-colored resin, lac.] A varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol.

—*v. a.* To varnish or smear over with lacquer, for the purpose of heightening color, or preserving from tarnish or decay.

Lac'quering, Lack'ering, *n.* Act or process of applying lacquer.—The coating of lacquer or varnish smeared over a thing. See JAPANNING.

Lacquey, (*lăk'e,*) *v.* and *n.* See LACKEY.

Lac-qui-Parle, (*lak'kee-parl,*) in *Minnesota*, an expansion of the Minnesota River, between Lac-qui-Parle and Redwood cos., abt. 140 m. W. of St. Paul.

—A W. by S. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Minnesota, Chippewa, and Pomme de Terre rivers. *Surface.* finely diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Pop.* abt. 150.

—A village of Lac-qui-Parle co., on a lake of the same name, abt. 140 m. W. of St. Paul.

Lacrimo'so, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) As if weeping;—indicating a plaintive movement.

La Cres'cent, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Houston co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 2 m. above La Crosse; *pop.* of township abt. 650.

La Croix, in *Michigan*, a township of Emmett co., on Lake Michigan; *pop.* about 700.

La Cross, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Laporte co., abt. 55 m. E. of Chicago.

La Crosse, *n.* (*Games.*) In Canada, a game played with a ball and racket.

La Crosse, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Hancock co.

La Crosse, in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into the Mississippi River from La Crosse co.

—A S.W. co. adjoining Minnesota; *area*, abt. 470 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, La Crosse, and Black rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* La Crosse. *Pop.* (1870), 20,295.

—A thriving city, cap. of La Crosse co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 125 m. N.W. of Madison. It contains many fine public and private edifices, and numerous manufactories. A U. S. land-office is here located. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Lacs d'Amour, *n.* (*Her.*) A cord of running knots used as an external decoration to surround the arms of widows and unmarried women; the *cordelier*, which differs but slightly from it, being used similarly with the shields of married women.

Lactage, (*lak'taj,*) *n.* [Fr. *litage*, from Lat. *lac, lactis*, milk.] Milk, and the lacteal products thereof.

Lactan'tius, LUCIUS CŒLIUS, or CECILIANUS FIRMIANUS, an eminent father of the Church, was by some esteemed an African, and by others a native of Fermo, in Ancona. He studied rhetoric under Arnobius, and by his *Symposium* he obtained such renown, that Diocletian appointed him to teach rhetoric in Nicomedia. Subsequently he was appointed tutor to Crispus, the son of Constantine, who dying not long after, *L.* was neglected. He wrote many works in vindication of Christianity, from the style of which he has been honored with the name of the "Christian Cicero." His principal work is the *Institutiones Divinæ*, in 7 books. D. about 325.

Lactarene', *n.* A preparation of curded milk, used in calico-printing.

Lac'tary, *n.* A dairy-house.

Lac'tate, *n.* [From Lat. *lactare*, to suckle.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lactic acid and a base.

Lactation, (*-la'shun,*) *n.* The act of giving suck; also, the time of suckling.

Lac'teal, Lac'teous, Lac'tean, *a.* [From Lat. *lac, lactis* = Gr. *gala, galaktos*, milk; probably allied to Ar. *halib*, Heb. *halab*, milk. The *ga*, in Gr. *galo*, is from Sansk. *go*, an ox or cow.] Belonging to, or partaking of, the properties of milk; milky.

(*Anat.*) Conveying chyle; as, a *lacteal* vessel.

—*n.* (*Anat.*) The name given to certain vessels of the human body, on account of their containing a milk-like fluid, the chyle. They serve to convey the chyle, or nutritious part of the food, from the intestines to the thoracic duct. They are very tender and transparent vessels, and are furnished with an infinite number of valves. They have their origin in the internal vellous coat of the small intestines, perforate the other coats, and then proceed through numberless converging branches, between the layers of the mesentery, to the thoracic duct, the main branch of the absorbent system, which, at the part where the chief lacteal branches join it, is dilated into what is called the *receptaculum chyli*. In their passage through the mesentery, the lacteals traverse numerous mesenteric absorbent glands, where they communicate with veins, and the fluid contained in them is exposed to the influence of the blood, from which it acquires coloring-matter and fibrin.—See DIGESTION.

Lac'teally, *adv.* Milkily; in the manner of milk.

Lac'tean, *a.* See LACTEAL.

Lac'teous, *a.* Of a white less intense than niveous; the color of chalk.

Lac'teously, *adv.* In a lacteous manner.

Lactes'cence, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *lactescens* = *lactesco*, to turn to milk.] Milkiness, or milky color.—Tendency to milk.

Lactes'cent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *lactescens.*] Producing milk, or a white juice; as, a *lactescent* plant.—Supplying a viscid, colored juice.

(*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Producing or abounding with milk or white juice.

Lac'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid produced by natural or artificial fermentation from milk and other animal matters containing lactose, or sugar of milk. Starch, cane-sugar, dextrin, and gum, also pass into lactic acid under certain circumstances. Thus, it is formed in *sauer-kraut*, in malt vinegar, and during the manufacture of wheaten starch. It is easily made by dissolving 8 parts of cane-sugar in 50 of water; to this solution are added one part of casein, or pure cheese, and three parts of chalk. The mixture is set aside in a warm place for two or three weeks, during which time the mass becomes gradually filled with crystals of lactate of lime. These crystals are purified by recrystallization, and treated with their exact equivalent of sulphuric acid. The residue is digested in alcohol, which dissolves the lactic acid and leaves the sulphate of lime. The lactic acid is obtained from the solution by evaporating the alcohol. In its pure state it forms a transparent, inodorous, uncrystallizable, syrupy liquid, with a sharp acid taste. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and may be distilled unchanged if air be excluded. Exposed to a heat of 266° it loses water, and is converted into a yellow, bitter, fusible substance, nearly insoluble in water. Heated to 500° Fahr. it changes to a volatile acid, the citraconic, and *lactide* distils over. Lactide dissolves in alcohol, crystallizing from it in brilliant rhombic prisms. At 255° it fuses, and may be sublimed unchanged. Dissolved in water it assumes four equivalents of that substance, and becomes converted into hydrated lactic acid. Lactide absorbs ammonia with great greediness, forming *lactamide*. The lactates are mostly soluble in water; a few of them may be crystallized. Lactic acid enters into the composition of the gastric juice, the perspiration, and, in cases of diabetes, of the saliva and the urine. *Form.* $2HO_1C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.

Lactiferous, *a.* [Lat. *lac, lactis*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding or conveying milk or white juice; as, a *lactiferous* duct.

—Producing a viscid, colored juice, as certain plants.

Lactific, Lactifical, *a.* [Lat. *lac, lactis*, and *facere*, to make.] Breeding milk.

Lac'tifuge, (*-fūj,*) *n.* [Lat. *lac, lactis*, and *fugare*, to drive out.] (*Med.*) A medicine which dispels milk.

Lac'tin, Lac'tose, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Sugar of milk. See SUGAR.

Lactom'eter, OALACTOMETER, *n.* [Lat. *lac, lactis*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) An instrument used for the purpose of ascertaining the proportion of cream contained in the milk of any particular cow, or of the general produce of a dairy. It is generally in the form of a glass tube set perpendicularly in a stand. The tube is about a foot high and half an inch in diameter, with a graduated scale marked on the outside. Milk fresh from the cow is poured into it, and allowed to remain in it till the cream separates and floats on the surface, when, by observing the marks on the scale, the proportions of milk and cream can easily be ascertained.

Lac'tone, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile liquid, with a strong pungent odor, boiling at about 198° F., found among the products of distillations of sugar of milk.

Lac'toscope, *n.* [Lat. *lactis*, and Gr. *skopein*, to view.] An instrument for ascertaining the opacity of milk, and thus estimating the richness of the fluid in cream; a kind of eye-glass.

Lactuca'rium, *n.* The Lettuce-opium. See LACTUCA.

Lactu'ca, *n.* [Lat. *lac*, milk; from its milky juice.] (*Bot.*) The Lettuce, a gen. of the ord. *Asteracea*. The species *L. sativa* is the common or garden lettuce, so largely cultivated as a salad. *L. virosa* is the wild or strong-scented lettuce. If the stem of the common lettuce, when it is coming into flower, be wounded with a knife, a milky juice exudes, which dries in the open air into a friable mass of a brown color. This inspissated juice is called *lactucarium*, or *lettuce-opium*, and is sometimes employed in medicine for its narcotic properties. *L. virosa* yields the best and the largest quantity of lactucarium. Professor Johnston says,—"The lactucarium is one of those narcotics in which many of us unconsciously indulge. The eater of green lettuce as a salad takes a portion of it in the juice of the leaves he swallows; and many, after this is pointed out to them, will discover that their heads are not unaffected after indulging copiously in a lettuce salad. Eaten at night, the lettuce causes sleep; eaten during the day, it soothes and calms, and allays the tendency to nervous irritability. And yet the lover of lettuce would probably take it very much amiss if he were told that he ate his green leaves, partly, at least, for the same reason as the Turk or Chinaman takes his whiff from the tiny opium pipe."

Lactu'cic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar acid, discovered by Pfaff in the juice of *Lactuca virosa*. It bears some resemblance to oxalic acid, but differs from it in giving a green precipitate with the protosalts of iron, and a brown precipitate with sulphate of copper.

Lacu'na, *n.*; *pl.* LACUNÆ. [Lat., a pit, or anything concave; Gr. *lakkos*, a tank.] A small gap, pit, or hiatus; a concave depression.

(*Anat.*) A small cavity in a mucous membrane;—sometimes used for *cryptæ*.

(*Bot.*) A term applied in describing lichens, to denote one of the small hollows or pits on the upper surface of the thallus.—Also a name given occasionally to the internal organ, commonly called an air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants.

Lacu'nal, Lacu'nar, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, lacunæ.

Lacu'nar, *n.* (*Arch.*) A panel or coffer in the ceiling of an apartment, and sometimes employed in the soffits of the corona of the Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

Lacu'nose, Lacu'nous, *a.* [Lat. *lacunosus.*] (*Bot.*) Presenting a pitted surface; comprising cavities; as, a *lacunose* leaf.

Lacus'tral, Lacus'trine, *a.* [From Lat. *lacus*, lake.] Belonging to lakes or swamps.

La'cy, in *Illinois*, a village of De Kalb co.

Lad, *n.* [W. *llawd*, probably from A. S. *lad*, to be boyish, to speak or act as a boy; Ar. *walad*, a youth. Akin to A. S. *leod*, a countryman.] A stripling; a young man, or boy; a growing youth;—opposed to *lass*.

"A Corinthian, a *lad* of mettle, a good boy."—*Shake.*

Ladakh', or **Middle Thibet,** a country of Central Asia, bounded N. by Chinese Turkestan, E. by Gr. Thibet, S. Cashmere, W. by Little Thibet; Lat. between 32° and 36° N., Lon. 76° and 79° E. *Area*, 30,000 sq. m. The country lies chiefly within the basin of the Upper Indus, being little better than a mass of mountains with narrow valleys between them. Notwithstanding its great elevation, which is equally unfavorable to soil and climate, the temperature is sometimes singularly high—a phenomenon attributed partly to the tenuity of the atmosphere, and partly to the absence of moisture. Pretty good crops of wheat, barley, and buckwheat are raised; while the mineral products are sulphur, iron, lead, copper, and gold. The transit-trade is extensive, being carried on mostly by mules and sheep. The inhabitants are very peaceful and industrious; they are excellent farmers, and their woollen manufactures are said to be important. The women are fresh and fair, but rather lax in their morals; among the lower classes, polyandry is common. The pop. is Mongolian, the language Thibetan, and the religion Lamaism. *Cap.* Le. *L.* was conquered in 1835 by Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere. *Pop.* about 150,000.

Lad'anum, Lab'danum, *n.* [Gr. *ladanon.*] (*Bot.*) See CISTACEÆ.

Lad'der, *n.* [A. S. *hlædder*; Du. *ladder*; Ger. *leiter.*] That which leads or conducts from a lower to a higher situation; hence, specifically, a frame of wood, or iron, consisting of two side-pieces, connected by rungs, and thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.—That by which a person ascends or rises;—hence, means of advancing in rank or position; gradual rise; elevation.

"Lowliness is young Ambition's *ladder*."—*Shake.*

Accommodation-ladder. (*Naut.*) A wooden staircase by which persons reach the gangway in a ship's side.

Side-ladder; Stern-ladder. A rope-ladder attached to the side or stern of a vessel.—*Ladder-work*, mechanical labor in which the use of a ladder is necessary, as in house-painting.

Lad'die, *n.* In Scotland a lad; a youth; as, a Highland *laddie*.

Lade, *v. a.* (*imp.* LADED; *pp.* LADED, LADEN.) [A.S. *ladan*, to load; Ger. *laden*. See LOAD.] To load; to place on or in, as a freight or burden;—generally preceding the direct object which receives the load.

"The heavy-*laden* vessels put to sea."—*Dryden.*

—To dip; to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a dipper or ladle; as, to *lade* water out of a bucket.

—*v. n.* To take in water through a leak or leaks, as a ship.

Lade, *n.* The embouchure or mouth of a river.

—A passage for water.

Lad'ed, Lad'en, (*pp.* of LADE, q. v.) Loaded; charged with a burden or freight.

—*a.* Oppressed; burdened; as, a *laden* camel.

La'diesburg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 80 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

La'dies'-traces, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPIRANTHES.

Ladi'ga, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Calhoun co., abt. 140 m. N. by E. of Montgomery.

Lad'ing, *n.* That which constitutes a load, freight, or cargo; burden; as, the *lading* of a ship.

Lading, (Bill of.) See BILL OF LADING.

Ladislas, or **Ladislaus I.,** king of Hungary, B. 1041, succeeded 1079, D. 1095, and was canonized for his piety by Celestin III., 1198.—LADISLAS II., called the Infant, succeeded and D. the same year, 1200.—LADISLAS III. succeeded 1272, assassinated, after a life of debauchery and a disgraceful reign, 1290.—LADISLAS IV.,

the same as Uladislas V., king of Poland, succeeded his father in the latter dignity, 1435, and was elected by the Hungarians, 1440, killed in battle by the Soltan Amurath, 1444. — Ladislas V. succeeded in the fifth year of his age, 1444, and D. suddenly 1458. — Ladislas VI., son of Casimir IV., king of Poland, and called, according to the Polish forta of his name, Uladislas II., became king of Bohemia 1471, and king of Hungary 1490, D. 1516.

Lad'islas, Ladislaus, or **Lancelot,** king of Naples, called the Liberal and Victorious, B. 1376, succeeded his father, Charles Duras, in 1386. He was previously count of Provence and king of Hungary. He obtained the latter crown in 1403, during the imprisonment of Sigismund, who compelled him to return to Italy. On the death of his father, he was opposed by Louis II., duke of Anjou, which occasioned some bloody wars. Pope John XXIII. at first espoused the cause of Louis, but afterwards took the part of Ladislaus, who, however, marched against Rome, and having taken it, turned his arms on the Florentines, whom he compelled to sue for peace, in 1413. D. at Naples, it is suspected of poison, 1414.

Ladislas, Uladislas, or **Vladislas,** kings of Poland. See Uladislas.

Lad'kin, *n.* A little lad; a boy. (R.)

La'dle, *n.* [A. S. *hlædle*, from *hladan*, to lade.] A utensil somewhat like a dish, with a long handle, used for lading, throwing, or dipping out liquor from a vessel; as, a soup-*ladle*. — The float of a mill-wheel; a ladleboard.

(*Gun.*) An instrument by which the charge of a heavy gun is drawn out.

(*Metall.*) A vessel in which molten metal is carried from the furnace to the mould.

—*v. a.* To use a ladle for dipping or serving out; as, to *ladle* out molten metal, or soup.

La'dle-board, *n.* The float of a mill-wheel; a ladle.

La'dleful, *n.*; *pl.* Ladlefuls. The quantity which a ladle contains.

Lado'ga, or **Lados'ka,** a lake in the N. of European Russia, lying between the Baltic and Lake Onega, and inclosed by govts. St. Petersburg, Viburg, and Olonetz; Lat. between 59° 81′ and 61° 46′ N., Lon. 30° and 33° E. *Ext.* 130 m. long and 75 broad; depth, from 12 to 1,000 feet. Forty rivers flow into it, and its surplus waters are discharged by the Neva into the Gulf of Finland. The shores are low, and it contains several islands.

Lado'ga, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 11 m. S.S.E. of Crawfordsville.

Lado'ga, in *Wisconsin*, a P. O. of Fond du Lac co.

Ladrone', *n.* [Sp.; from Lat. *latro*, a robber.] A pirate; a robber; — hence, by analogy, a scamp; a loafer; a rogue; a rascal.

Ladrones, or Mariana Islands, (*la-dronez'.*) a group of Islands belonging to Spain, in the N. Pacific Ocean, stretching 45 m. from N. to S.; Lat. bet. 13° and 21° N., Lon. 144° and 146° E. They consist of 20 islands, of which 5 are inhabited. *Soil*, densely wooded and fertile. *Climate*, temperate. The principal islands are, Guguan, Rota, and Linian. *Pop.* 11,000. Discovered by Magellan in 1521, and called *Ladrones*, from the extraordinary thievish propensities exhibited by the original inhabitants. They received the name of *Mariana Islands* from the Jesuits, who settled here in 1667.

Ladrones', 3 small islands in the Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Veragua, 8 m. S.E. of Cape Boruca; Lat. 8° 20′ N., Lon. 82° 16′ W.

Ladrones Isles, (*la-dronz'*,) a cluster of small islands off the S. extremity of China, opposite the entrance of the Canton River, 20 m. S.E. from Macao; Lat 21° 52′ N., Lon. 113° 44′ E.

La'dy, *n.*; *pl.* Ladies. [Goth. *hlaif*, loaf, and *dian*, to serve or distribute, — from the practice of the wives of the rich distributing bread to the poor or to their domestics. Tooke derives it from *hlifian*, to lift, *i. e.*, one raised to the rank of her husband.] (*Eng. Her.*) A title of honor, the correlative of *lord*. It belongs, of right to the daughters of all peers above the rank of viscount, and is extended by courtesy to the wives of baronets and knights. In common usage, the term is employed in speaking of the women of the upper classes generally, — then correlative to *gentleman*.

—A wife or spouse.

"I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful *lady*."—*Shake.*

Our Lady, the Madonna; the Virgin Mary.

La'dy-bird, Lady-bug, Lady-fly, Barnabee, &c., *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Coccinella.

La'dy-chapel, *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

La'dy-court, *n.* The court holden by a lady of the manor.

La'dy-day, *n.* The day of the Annunciation, *q. v.*

La'dy-fly, *n.* Same as *Lady-bird*. See Coccinella.

La'dy-killer, *n.* A male flirt; a man who is successful with the fair sex; — and, in a bad sense, a libertine; as, he is a professed *lady-killer*. (Cant.)

La'dykin, *n.* A little lady. (R.)

La'dy-like, *a.* Having the manner of a gentlewoman; genteel; well-bred; as, an exceedingly *lady-like* woman. —Soft; tender; delicate.

"Her tender constitution did declare
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear." —*Dryden.*

La'dy-love, *n.* A sweetheart; a mistress; a betrothed woman; a fiancée.

"I sing the praises of my *lady-love*." —*Lord Dorset.*

La'dy's-bedstraw, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Phansaceum.

La'dy's-bower, or Virgin's Bower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Clematis.

La'dy's-comb, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Scandix.

La'dy's-cushion, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Saxifraga.

La'dy's-finger, *n.* A variety of potato.

(*Confectionery.*) A kind of small sweet cake, about the length of a lady's finger.

(*Zoöl.*) One of the branchiæ of a lobster.

La'dy's-hair, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Briza.

La'dyship, *n.* The rank or social position of a lady; — used in a titular sense.

"Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring." —*Shake.*

La'dy's-mantle, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of *Alchemilla*, a genus of alpine plants belonging to the order *Sanguisorbaceæ*.

La'dy's-seal, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tannus.

La'dy's-slipper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cypripedium.

La'dy's-smock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cardamine.

La'dy's-traces, La'dy's-tresses, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Spiranthes.

Lae'ken, in Belgium, the palace of the kings of Belgium situated in the suburb of Brussels, was erected in 1782. Leopold I. died here Dec. 10, and was buried here Dec. 16, 1865.

Lælia'nus, a Roman emperor, proclaimed and killed A. D. 266.

Lælius, Caius, a Roman commander, companion-in-arms of Scipio Africanus, consul B. C. 190. — His son, of the same name, surnamed "The Wise," distinguished as an orator and man of letters, was consul B. C. 140.

Laemodip'oda, *n. pl.* [Gr. *laimos*, throat, *pous*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) In the classification of *Latreille*, an order of Crustaceans placed between the *Amphipoda* and the *Isopoda*.—In this work the *L.* are included in the Amphipoda, *q. v.*

Laennec, René Théophile Hyacinthe, (*lan'nek,*) a French anatomist and pathologist, B. at Quimper, 1781, inventor of the stethoscope and of the art of "mediate auscultation," obtained the degree of doctor of medicine in 1814. His literary acquirements were extensive, and he rapidly grew into fame as a lecturer and writer on medicine. In 1816 he became chief physician at the Hôpital Necker, and soon afterwards made known his important discovery in his *Treatise on Mediate Auscultation*. His health, which had been always delicate, now grew so infirm that he was compelled to resign his large private practice and his official appointments, to repair into Brittany. In 1821 he returned, with restored health, to Paris, and was appointed professor of medicine in the College of France. Five years later his health again gave way; and it was found, by means of the system he had himself invented, that he was attacked with consumption. He retired to Brittany, and there D. in 1827. His great invention of the stethoscope, as well as his valuable works, elucidated the pathology of diseases of the chest, which till his time had been involved in the greatest obscurity. His most invaluable work, the *Mediate Auscultation*, has been translated into English by Dr. Forbes. Besides this, he also produced a number of excellent treatises on medicine, and was altogether, in his time, one of the greatest advancers of medical science.

Laer'tes, according to Homer, a king of Ithaca, and the supposed father of Ulysses, whose real progenitor was Sisyphus. *L.*, however, resigned his crown to Ulysses when old enough to bear the responsibilities of office, and, retiring to a farm, enjoyed himself in the innocent pleasures of a rural life. After the absence of his son for ten years at the siege of Troy, and ten more expended in his return journey, Ulysses found his old and infirm father still employed in his fields and garden; and, having cautiously made himself known to the old king, they repaired together to the palace of the faithful Penelope, where, expelling the host of visitors, they discovered themselves to the delighted queen. *L.* in his youth had been one of the Argonauts.

Lætaré Sunday. (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the fourth Sunday in Lent, called also *Mid-Lent*. It is so named from the first word of the Introit of the mass, which is from *Isaiah* lxvi. 10. From this name the characteristic of the services of the day is joyousness, and the music of the organ, which throughout the rest of Lent is suspended, is on this day resumed.

Laevinus, Marcus Valerius, a naval commander of Rome, opposed to Philip of Macedon, whom he defeated B. C. 214; consul 210; D. 205.

Lævoracem'ic Acid, Lævotartaric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Racemic acid is a compound of two acids of the same composition, but having opposite effects on a ray of polarized light. One of these acids twists the ray to the right, and is hence called *dextroracemic acid*; the ordinary tartaric acid of commerce is this substance. The other twists it to the left, and is therefore termed *lævoracemic* or *tartaric acid*.

La Fage, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Vernon co.

La Fageville, (*la farj'vil,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 16 m. N. of Watertown.

La Fayette, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de, a general in the American war of independence, was also a French commander and statesman, and is one of the most illustrious names in the annals of modern history. He represented one of the oldest houses of the French noblesse, and was B. at the Chateau de Chavagnac, in Auvergne, Sept. 6, 1757. Left an orphan at a very early age, *L.* was educated at the College de Plessis, Paris, and, at 16, married, and entered the French Guards. Becoming acquainted with Franklin, Deane, and Lee, agents in Paris for the American revolutionists, *L.* imbibed their spirit, and resolved to draw his sword for the cause of their country. He accordingly fitted out a vessel at Bordeaux, and narrowly escaping arrest, sailed from a Spanish port, accompanied by several officers, among them Baron de Kalb, (*q. v.*) On the 25th of April, 1777, the Marquis arrived at Charleston, and proceeding to Philadelphia, where Congress was then sitting, made an offer to that body to serve as a volunteer in their army. This offer meeting acceptance, *L.* was, out of respect to his high rank, commissioned major-general, July 31st. He soon acquired the favor of Gen. Washington, and rendered distinguished services to the revolutionary cause at the battles of Brandywine and Monmouth. At the end of 1778, war having broken out between his own country and England, the Marquis (who still retained his commission in the French army) obtained leave of absence, and sailed for home in Jan., 1779. He was enthusiastically received by the French people (then full of revolutionary ideas themselves), and succeeded in obtaining from the govt. assistance both in men and money, for the American cause. Thereupon *L.* recrossed the Atlantic, and re-joined Washington in May, 1780. Shortly after his arrival, the French auxiliary force, commanded by Rochambeau, arrived. After obliging the army of Lord Cornwallis to surrender at Yorktown, *L.* again returned to France, and, in 1784, after the independence of the U. States had been recognized, he again revisited this country as the guest of Washington. Returning to Europe after a brief stay, *L.* assumed his public duties as a member of the Assembly of Notables, and stepped prominently forth as the champion of liberal, if not radical, ideas. After bringing about the convocation of the States-general in May, 1789, the Marquis was appointed commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris, in which capacity he saved the lives of Louis XVI. and his queen from a vile canaille who had taken possession of the palace of Versailles, on October 5-6. Upon the National Assembly passing a decree for the abolition of hereditary titles of nobility, *L.* was the first to lay down his rank of marquis. In March, 1792, war being declared against Austria, *L.* was appointed to the command of an army on the frontier, and won the battles of Philippeville, Maubeuge, and Florennes. On August 8th, he was denounced by the Jacobins as a traitor to his country; and, after escaping arrest at the hands of their emissaries, *L.*, whose immense hereditary fortune had been confiscated, fled into Germany, only to be captured there by the Austrians and imprisoned in the castle of Olmütz. After an unsuccessful attempt at escape, and after the futile intercession of the U. States, and also of Great Britain, the Marquis, after an imprisonment of 5 years, was liberated in 1797, on the special demand of Gen. Bonaparte, then victorious in Italy. Returning to France two years afterwards, he retired to his estate, and remained in privacy until 1818, when he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he manifested vigorous sympathy with the advanced liberal party. In 1824, Congress passed a resolution requesting President Monroe to extend an invitation to *L.* to visit the U. States once more. He complied, and landed at New York on the 15th of August. His tour throughout the country partook of the character of a triumphal progress, and Congress, in Dec., voted him a grant of $200,000 and a township, in recognition of his eminent services during the Revolution. In Sept., 1825, he returned to France. The unconstitutional ordinances of Charles X. in June, 1830, which caused his own expulsion, brought *L.* on the stage again. It was to him, idolized by the Parisians and intrusted with the power of a dictator, in his original character of commander of the National Guard, that Louis Philippe owed his elevation to the throne. Ever actuated by patriotic and disinterested motives, the qualities of the heart, in *L.*, were perhaps superior to those of the head. In raising Louis Philippe to the throne, *L.* believed to endow his country with "a monarchy surrounded by republican institutions" — an error which, as evidenced by the first acts of the new king, embittered the last days of the noble and ardent lover of liberty. *L.* died in 1834, and received the greatest public and most popular funeral of which French annals possess any record. He left behind him his *Memoirs*, which were pub by his family in 1837-40.

Fig. 1494. — La Fayette.

La Fayette', in *Alabama*. See Chambers Court-House

La Fayette', in *Arkansas*, a S.W. co., adjoining Louisiana and Texas; *area*, abt. 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers*, Red River, bayous Bodcau and Dauchite, and the Sulphur Fork of Red River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lewisville. *Pop.* about 9,500.

La Fayette', in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., abt. 22 m. E.N.E. of San Francisco.

La Fayette', in *Florida*, a co. in the N.W. part of the peninsula, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt.

1,100 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Suwanee River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* McIntosh. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,873.

La Fayette', in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Walker co., abt. 210 m. N.W. of Milledgeville. Its former name was Chattooga.

La Fayette', in *Illinois,* a township of Coles co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

—A township of Fulton co.

—A township of Ogle co.; *pop.* about 800.

—A post-village of Stark co., about 100 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

La Fayette', in *Indiana,* a township of Allen co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

—A township of Floyd co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* about 200.

—A thriving and handsome manufactnring town, cap. of Tippecanoe co., on the Wabash River, abt. 66 m. N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* about 13,000.

La Fayette', in *Iowa,* a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 1,052.

—A township of Bremer co.; *pop.* 799.

—A township of Keoknk co.; *pop.* 788.

—A post-vill. of Linn co., abt. 35 m. N. by W. of Iowa City.

—A village of Polk co., on the River Des Moines, abt. 13 m. below Des Moines.

—A township of Story co.; *pop.* about 400.

La Fayette', in *Kansas,* a post-village of Doniphan co., about 18 m. W.N.W. of St. Joseph, Missouri.

La Fayette', in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Christian co., about 218 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

La Fayette', in *Louisiana,* a S. central parish; *area,* about 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Vermilion River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Vermilionville. *Pop.* (1870), 10,389.

—A suburban village, now incorporated with New Orleans, (*q. v.*)

La Fayette', in *Michigan,* a post-township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 123.

—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

La Fayette', in *Minnesota,* a village of Clay co., on the Red River of the North, a few miles below Georgetown.

—A post-village and township of Nicollet co., about 26 m. W. of St. Peter; *pop.* abt. 300.

La Fayette', in *Mississippi,* a N. co., formerly called Lillard; *area,* about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallahatchie and Yocknapatalfa River. *Surface,* gently undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Oxford. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

La Fayette', in *Missouri,* a W. co.; *area,* about 612 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River, Snybar, Terre Beau, and other creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Limestone, sandstone, and coal in great abnadance. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* (1870), 22,800.

La Fayette', in *New Jersey,* a post-village and township of Sussex co., about 70 m. N. of Trenton; *pop.* of township (1870), 884.

La Fayette', in *New York,* a post-village and township of Onondaga co., about 12 m. S. by E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,233.

La Fayette', in *Ohio,* a village of Allen co., abt. 8 m. E. of Lima.

—A village of Ashland co., abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of Ashland.

—A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-village of Madison co., abt. 22 m.W. of Columbus.

—A township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A village of Richland co., about 13 m. N. by E. of Mansfield.

La Fayette', in *Oregon Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Yam Hill co., 28 m. N.N.W. of Salem; *pop.* abt. 800.

La Fayette', in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of McKean co., about 208 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 300.

La Fayette', in *Rhode Island,* a post-office of Washington co.

La Fayette', in *Tennessee,* a post-village, cap. of Macon co., about 55 m. N.E. of Nashville.

La Fayette', in *Texas,* a post-village of Upshur co., about 54 m. N. of Henderson.

La Fayette', in *Virginia,* a post-village of Montgomery co., about 190 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

La Fayette', in *Wisconsin,* a S.S.W. co., adjoining Illinois; *area,* about 660 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fevre, and the two branches of the Pekatonica River. *Surface,* broken; *soil,* mostly fertile. *Min.* Lead and copper. *Cap.* Darlington. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A post-township of Chippewa co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

—A township of Walworth co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

La Fère, (*fair,*) a fortified town of France, dep. Aisne, on an island in the Oise, 14 m. N.W. of Laon. An arsenal and a school of artillery are located here. *Pop.* 5,000.

Lafitte, (*la-feet',*) Jacques, a celebrated French banker and financier, b. at Bayonne, 1767. He was the son of a poor carpenter, and in 1787 walked to Paris, where he obtained the situation of assistant clerk in the banking-house of Perregaux, at a salary of $250 per annum. He became successively book-keeper, cashier, chief clerk, manager, junior partner, and in 1809 succeeded to the business, and thenceforth carried it on in his name. His eminently profound and practical talents for finance procured for him the posts of regent of the bank of France, and president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. During a monetary crisis, in 1815, Lafitte lent the government the sum of 2,000,000 francs. In the same year, Louis XVIII., on his departure for Ghent, deposited with the banker a very considerable sum, which Napoleon I. respected. Four months afterwards, the emperor himself, when leaving Paris for the last time, lodged in the same hands the sum of 5,000,000 francs. Lafitte wished to give Napoleon a receipt; but the latter replied: "It is nonecessary. I know you, M. Lafitte. You never liked my government; but you are an honest man." After the second restoration, he became one of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and enjoyed the highest popularity in Paris. When the revolution broke ont in 1830, he wrote to the Duke of Orleans, saying, "You have to make your choice between a crown and a passport." He freely supplied the money requisite on that occasion. He became one of the first ministry of the new king; and in November, 1830, was intrusted with the formation of a cabinet, the conservative character of which caused the loss of his popularity. In 1830, he was said to be possessed of a private fortune of upwards of $10,000,000; but in the following year the great European monetary panic took place, and the house of Lafitte fell, along with those whose creditor it was. At this junctnre, Lafitte sold off the whole of his private property, amounting to 10,000,000 francs; and subsequently, after the full discharge of his liabilities, he was ascertained to have a surplus of 8,000,000 francs. At his death, his remains were attended to the cemetery of Père-la-Chaise by the most emibent personages of Paris, and his funeral oration was prononnced by Arago. D. 1844.

Latitte', Jean, an American buccaneer and privateersman, b. in France, 1780. The events of his early life are involved in doubt and obscurity. He is believed, however, to have commanded a privateer in the French service, but is first authentically known as the chief of an orgaoized and formidable body of desperadoes, having their head-quarters on an island in Barataria Bay, about 40 m. W. of the delta of the Mississippi, in the Gulf of Mexico. Committing various piratical acts, the U. S. government sent out an expedition against them in 1814, which captured their stronghold and all vessels lying there at the time, but failed in making prisoners, *L.* and his companions escaping to the swamps and bayous of the main-land. At the commeocement of the war with the U. States in 1814, *L.* was offered by the British government $30,000, and a naval commission, to co-operate in their expedition against New Orleans. This offer he spurned, and communicating ite nature to Gov. Claiborne of La., he offered tho services of himself and men against the enemy, on the sole condition of pardon for their past offences. His offer wne accepted, and *L.* kept his word by rendering efficient aid to the Americans in the battle of January 8, 1815. *L.*'s after-career, and the time of his death, remain an unsolved mystery. *L.* is the hero of a romance by the American novelist, J. H. Ingraham.

La Flèche, (*flash.*) a town of France, dep. Sarthe, on the Loire, 24 m. S.W. of Le Mans. It is the seat of an Imperial military college. *Pop.* 7,784.

La Fontaine, Jean de, (*la-fŏn-tān',*) one of the classics of French literature, was b. in 1621, at Chateau-Thierry in Champagne. His characteristic indolence showed itself from childhood; and his education was very imperfect. He was about 22 years old when his

Fig. 1495.—Jean de la Fontaine.

literary ambition was awakened by the odes of Malherbe, from whose seriousness and dignity, however, he was soon diverted by the more congenial writings of Rabelais, Ariosto, Boccaccio, Horace, and Terence. One of Cardinal Mazarin's nieces, being banished to Chateau-Thierry, admired his verses, and carried him to Paris; and there, speedily welcomed into the best literary and aristocratic circles, he spent the last 35 years of his life. The first volume of his *Contes* appeared in 1664; a second was added in 1671. Notwithstanding their somewhat licentious turn, these tales, full of the finest touches of his genius, were eagerly read even by the most respectable ladies, the standard of morality being then far different from what it is now. The twelve books of his *Fables* were published in equal parts in 1668 and 1678. It is through them that La Fontaine is universally known. With no originality of invention, very little depth of reflection, and a total incapacity of consecutive thinking, he is yet one of the most interesting and attractive of writers. He is an inimitable teller of small stories. His short flights of fancy, his minute strokes of observation, his transitions from brief moods of pathetic seriousness to flashes of the gayest wit, are all set off by a diction the most gracefully and delicately refined, and breaking out incessantly into felicitous turns of novel expression. La Fontaine's personal character, strange mixture of childish simplicity and finesse which is perceptible in his poems, made him at once the pet and the laughing-stock of his friends and patrons. To him might be applied, with little injustice, the epithet wrongly thrown on Goldsmith, of "an inspired idiot." His freedom from all restraint, and his dreamy disposition, have given birth to innumerable anecdotes of his absence of mind. During the last two years of his life the religious sentiments of his early youth revived, and he performed severe penances for such of his works as strict morality could not approve of. The duchess of Bouillon styled him *mon fablier,* his friends *le bon homme,* and posterity has proclaimed him *l'inimitable.* He was admitted to the French Academy in 1684, conjointly with his friend Boileau. D.1695.

Laforme's Store, in *W. Virginia,* a post-office of Braxton co.

La Fourche', (**Bayou,**) in *Louisiana,* an outlet of the Mississippi River, commencing at Donaldsonville in Iberville parish, and flows S.E. through the parish of La Fourche Interior into the Gulf of Mexico.

La Fourche Inte'rior, in *Louisiana,* a S.E. parish, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area,* about 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bayon La Fourche, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* mostly low and level, in some places marshy; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Thibodeaux. *Pop.*(1870)14,747.

Lag, *a.* [W. *llag,* weak, slack, languid; *llegn,* to flag, to be sluggish. Allied to Lat. *langueo,* to be weary; Gr. *langgazō,* to slacken.] Coming behind; falling short; slnggish; slow; tardy; as, "*lag* souls." (*Dryden.*)—Last; long delayed; as, "the *lag* end of their lewdness."*Shaks.*

—*n.* That which is slack, loose, or sluggish.—One who lags, or that which comes in at the last.

"What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?"—*Pope.*

—The rump; the fag-end; the tail;—hence, the lowest order or class; as, "the common *lag* of people." (*Shaks.*)—In England, a convict. (Cant.)

—The amount of retardation of anything, as a valve in a steam-engine.—*Webster.*

—*v. n.* To walk with a slackened pace; to walk or move slowly; to stay behind; to loiter; to linger; to delay; to tarry.

"Superfluous *lags* the veteran on the stage."—*Dr. Johnson.*

—*v. a.* To slacken.—To cause to be convicted to penal servitude for a crime. (Eng. cant.)

(*Mach.*) To clothe, as a steam-boiler, to prevent the radiation of heat.—*Webster.*

La'gan, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) Goods found at such a distance from shore that it is uncertain what coast they would be carried to, and therefore belonging to the finder.

Lagar'to, a town of Brazil, about 70 m. W.S.W. of São Christovão.

Lagena'ria, *n.* [Lat. *lagena,* a bottle.] (*Bot.*) The Bottle- or Club-shaped Gourd, a genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ,* and consists of annual pubescent herbs, with heart-shaped leaves, white monœcious flowers, and flask-shaped fruit, which when mature become woody pepos. They are found in the warm parts of Asia and Africa.

La'ger-beer, *n.* [Ger. *lager,* a store-room, a frame, and *bier,* beer.] A German beer, so called from being, before use, kept for some months in casks on a frame placed for the purpose in a cellar.

La'ger-wine, *n.* Wine which has been stored for some time in a cellar.—*Simmonds.*

Lages, (*la'zhes,*) a town of Brazil, about 140 m. W. of Desterro.

Laget'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Thymelaceæ.* The species *L. lintearia* is the celebrated lace-bark tree. The bark, when macerated, may be separated into laminæ, the number of which depends upon the age of the specimen; these have a beautiful lace-like appearance, and possess great strength. It may be used for making ropes, and was at one time in great demand in the West Indies for making slave-whips. Sloane says that caps, ruffles, and complete dresses for ladies, have been made from the lace-bark. *L.* cloth is known in the trade under the name of *guana.*

Lag'gard, *a.* Lagging; slow; slnggish; backward; behindhand; as, a *laggard* lover.

—*n.* One who lags or loiters; an idler; one who moves slowly and falls behind; one who dilly-dallies.

Lag'ger, *n.* A laggard; a loiterer.

Lag'ging, *n.* (*Mach.*) The covering put round a cylinder of a steam-boiler, in order to prevent the radiation, and the consequent waste of heat.

Lag'gingly, *adv.* Idly; loiteringly; in a dilly-dallyish manner.

Lagides, (*ldj'i-dees,*) an Egyptian dynasty, the chief of which was Ptolemy, son of Lagus, a general of Alexander. It ruled in Egypt from the death of Alexander until the reduction of the country into a Roman province, 30 B. C., a period of 293 years.

Lag'omys, *n.* [Gr. *lagos,* hare, and *mys,* mouse.] (*Zoöl.*) The Rat-hare, or Pika (Fig. 1496), a genus of rodent animals, of the *Leporidæ* or Hare family. They differ from the hare proper in having moderate-sized ears, legs nearly equal, and no tail.

Fig. 1496.—The little chief hare, (*Lagomys princeps.*)

The species are peculiar to Siberia and other northern countries. The Little Chief Hare, *L. princeps*, found in the N. of the Rocky Mountains, is the only species met with in North America.

Lago'a, a town of Brazil, on the E. coast of the island of Santa Catharina, *q. v.*; *pop.* about 3,600.

La'go Maggio're. See Maggiore (Lago).

Lagon'da, or **Buck Creek,** in *Ohio*, enters the Mad River at Springfield.

La'go Ne'gro, or **Lagone'ro,** a town of S. Italy, prov. Potenza, 12 m. N.E. of Policastro; *pop.* 5,924.

Lagoon', Lagune', *n.* [Fr. *lagune;* It. *laguna;* Lat. *lacuna*, a ditch.] The name given particularly to those creeks along the coast of the Adriatic, which are formed by water running up into the land. In some places they are deep; but generally they are so shallow as to emit noxious exhalations. They contain many islands; on 60 of which the city of Venice is built.

Lagophthal'mia, *n.* [Gr. *lagos*, a hare, and *ophthalmos*, an eye.] (*Med.*) A disease in which the eye cannot be closed. Sometimes it is a paralytic affection; but sometimes it depends upon enlargement of the eye; it is also occasionally connate. The term has reference to the notion that hares sleep with their eyes open.

Lago'pus, *n.* [Gr. *lagos*, and *pous*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The generic name of those birds of the Goose family (*Anserinæ*), which have a round or square tail, and whose toes are feathered, as well as the legs.

La'gos, a town of Guinea, in an inlet of the Bight of Benin, 160 m. W. of Benin, and S.E. of Abomey. It was formerly the principal station of the slave-trade on the W. coast of Africa, which traffic was abolished in 1851. *Pop.* 5,500.

Lagos, (*la-gosc'*,) a seaport-town of Portugal, prov. Algarve, on a wide bay, 23 m. E.N.E. from the extremity of Cape St. Vincent, 100 m. S. from Lisbon; *pop.* 7,500.

La'gos, a river and bay of W. Africa; Lat. 6° 20′ N., Lon. 3° 30′ E.

Lagos, (*la-gosc'*,) a town of Mexico, about 100 m. E.N.E. of Guadalajara. In the vicinity are rich silver mines.

Lagos'tomus, Lagos'tomys, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of rodent mammalia, in which the forefeet are furnished with four toes, the hinder with three only, as in the Cavies, all of them armed with stout claws adapted for digging. The ears are of moderate size, and the tail comparatively short. Their three anterior molars of the upper jaw consist each of two double layers, and the last of three. The only known species, *Lagostomus trichodactylus*, is about the size of a hare, and inhabits Chili and Brazil; its general color is grayish; the fur of two sorts, one entirely white, and the other, which is coarser, black, except at the base; the under parts white. Its motions are quick, and resemble those of a rabbit; and it seeks its food by night, subsisting wholly on vegetables; it inhabits the level country, and is not esteemed as food. It has very generally obtained the name of *Viscacha*; and it has also been figured in Griffith's edition of Cuvier's "Regne Animal" under the name of the *Diana Marmot*.

Fig. 1497.—Lagostomus trichodactylus.

Lag'othrix, *n.* [Gr. *lagos*, and *thrix*, hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of S. American monkeys, characterized by their round head, a thumb on the anterior hand, (a characteristic which distinguishes them from the *Ateles*,) and the tail partly naked. The Grison, or Silver-haired Monkey, is a species of this genus.

La Grande, in *Oregon*, a post-village cap. of Union co.

Lagrange, Joseph Louis, (*la-granj'*,) a celebrated mathematician, a. at Turin, 1736; a man prevented only by the rivalship of *Laplace* from being held, by general consent, the most illustrious geometer of modern times. At the age of 16 he became a professor in the royal school of artillery, where he formed an association, which afterwards rose to the rank of an academy of sciences. Here he made many important discoveries, particularly in reference to the motion of fluids and of vibrations. He communicated to the society a number of papers, and some to the Academy of Paris, of which he was chosen a foreign member. While on a visit at Paris he wrote his celebrated work, *Mécanique Analytique*. In 1766 he removed to Berlin, where he was appointed director of the Academy; and in 1787 he settled at Paris, and became successively professor at the Normal and Polytechnic Schools. He pursued his labors till, his health giving way under this incessant fatigue, he died in 1813. The most important discovery of Lagrange is that of the calculus of variations. His works, besides the one above named, are the *Théorie des Fonctions Analytiques; Leçons sur le Calcul des Fonctions; Résolution des Équations Numeraires;* and very numerous memoirs in the transactions of the academies of Turin, Berlin, and Paris.

La Grange, in *Alabama*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 180 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery.

La Grange, in *California*, a post-village of Stanislaus co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Sonora.

La Grange, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Troup co., abt. 40 m. N. of Columbus.

La Grange, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co., adjoining Michigan; *area*, abt. 384 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pigeon River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* La Grange. *Pop.*(1870)14,146

—A post-village, cap. of La Grange co., abt. 170 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A vill. of Tippecanoe co., abt. 11 m. S.W. of La Fayette.

La Grange, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Lucas co.

—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

La Grange, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Oldham co., abt. 46 m. N.W. of Frankfort.

La Grange, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

La Grange, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Cass co., abt. 130 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

La Grange, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lewis co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 185 m. above St. Louis.

La Grange, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 90 m. W. of Raleigh.

La Grange, in *New York*, a township of Dutchess co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,744.

—A post-office of Wyoming co.

La Grange, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lorain co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

La Grange, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Wyoming co.

La Grange, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 50 m. E. of Memphis.

La Grange, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., on the Colorado River, abt. 65 m. E.S.E. of Austin.

La Grange, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Grand Isle co

La Grange, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Walworth co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

La Grange Bluff, in *Illinois*, a village of Brown co., abt. 65 m. W. by N. of Springfield.

La Grange Iron Works, in *Tennessee*, a village of Stewart co.

Lagrimo'so. [It.] (*Mus.*) Same as Lacrimoso, *q. v.*

La Gro, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Wabash co., on the Wabash River, abt. 6 m. above Wabash; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

La Guayra, (*la gwi'ra,*) the principal sea-port town of Venezuela, on the Caribbean Sea, abt. 10 m. N. of Caracas; Lat. 10° 36′ 42″ N., Lon. 66° 56′ 30″ W. The town, surrounded by a natural wall of rock on all sides save towards the sea, is very compact, but irregular, and badly built. Except for abt. three months in the year, the heat is excessive, fevers of a malignant and putrid character prevail, and residence here is very dangerous to strangers. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, indigo, and hides. *La G.* was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812. *Pop.* 8,000.

La Guéronnière, Louis Étienne Arthur, (Viscount de,) (*ger-ron'e-air,*) a French senator, chiefly noted as being the reputed literary "collaborateur" of Napoleon III. A scion of one of the most distinguished Legitimist families of France, and b. in 1816, *L.* entered life just at that period when France, impatient of the rule of Louis Philippe, was intent on reviving the glories of the first empire. Debarred by the traditions of his family from seeking a career under the Orleanist *régime*, he found in the columns of the *Avenir National*, a weekly paper of Limoges, a medium for the exposition of his somewhat mystic political views. While thus engaged, he attracted the attention of M. de Lamartine, and laid the foundation of a friendship which conduced to his literary success. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, M. de Lamartine gave him a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and having retired with his chief, he assisted in the direction of the *Bien Public*, and on its extinction, joined the staff of the *Presse*. The socialistic tendencies of its proprietor, M. Emile de Girardin, having caused differences which led to a separation, M. de la Guéronnière became editor of the *Pays*, where he was again associated with M. de Lamartine, its political director. This connection, however, was severed by a difference of opinion respecting the character and tendencies of Louis Napoleon, then president of the republic, of whom M. de la Guéronnière was an enthusiastic admirer; and during the dictatorship which followed the *coup d'état*, he was selected as the literary advocate and exponent of *Les Idées Napoléoniennes*. In addition to the official distinction which he enjoys as a member of the Senate and a Commander of the Legion of Honor, he is a member of the Council of State, and President of the Council-General of the Department of the Haute-Vienne. It is generally believed that the three pamphlets, *Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre, Napoléon III. et l'Italie*, and *Le Pape et le Congrès*, were the joint production of the Vicomte de la Guéronnière and his imperial master. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in Aug., 1852, was promoted Grand Officer soon after, and took direction of the journal "La France" Aug. 1, 1862.

Laguna, (*la-goo'na,*) a town of Brazil, about 60 m. S.W. of Nossa Senhora do Desterro; *pop.* 1,500.

Laguna, a town of Peru, cap. of the prov. of Maynas, on the Huallaga; Lat. 5° 10′ N., Lon. 75° 40′ W.

Laguna, a town of Yucatan, on the island of Carmen, at the mouth of Lake Terminos.

Laguna, or **St. Christobal de la Laguna,** cap. of Teneriffe, the principal of the Canary Islands, situated on a basaltic hill, 2,000 feet above sea-level; Lat. 28° 28′ N., Lon. 16° 20′ W.; *pop.* 7,500.

Laguna del Madre, (*mad're,*) in *Texas*, a large lagoon or shallow bayou in Nueces and Cameron cos., extending from Corpus Christi almost to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

La'gus, one of the heroes of classic history, a Macedonian by birth, who, having been married to Arsinoë, the mistress of Philip, and anxious to hide the consequences of his wife's former weakness, exposed her child, when born, in the woods. Having noticed an eagle feeding the infant, Lagus, struck with remorse, took back the child and reared him as his own, giving him the name of Ptolemy. The child thus preserved became, on the death of Alexander, king of Egypt, under the name of Ptolemy Lagus, and was the founder of the dynasty of the Lagides, *q. v.*

La Habana. See Havana.

La Hacha, (Rio,) a river of South America. See Rio Hacha.

Laharpe, Jean François de, (*la-arp'*,) a French critic and dramatic author, b. at Paris, 1739. In early manhood he became an author by profession. His strength lay in literary criticism, which at length became his chief employment. He was a useful and judicious critic, though not a profound one; and his analyses of celebrated works are especially instructive. Much may be learned as to modern literature, and a little as to that of Greece and Rome, from his voluminous *Lycée, ou Cours de la Littérature*, which contains lectures he delivered in Paris from 1786. D. 1803.

La Harpe, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 110 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Lahas'ka, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bucks co.

Lahn, a river of Central Germany, which, after a W. course of 100 m. empties into the Rhine near Lower Lahnstein.

La Hogue. See Cape La Hogue.

Lahore', the capital of the Punjab, in British India, situate on an affluent of the Ravee, Lat. 31° 34′ N., Lon. 74° 20′ E. It was formerly a great city, the occasional residence of the Great Moguls, all of whom expended

Fig. 1498.—The city of Lahore.

considerable sums on palaces, gardens, &c. It is surrounded by a brick wall, formerly 25 feet high, and by fortifications 7 m. in circuit (Fig. 1498). Of all its grandeur little now remains, except some handsome tombs, among which is that of the emperor Jehangir. This place has an educational establishment, in which European knowledge is taught through the vernacular language. After the defeat of the Sikhs, in 1849, *L.* was taken possession of by the British. *Pop.* 95,000.

La Ho'ya, a village of Mexico, about 100 m. N.W. of Vera Cruz.

Lahr, (*lar,*) a town of Baden, on the Shutter, an affluent of the Rhine, 53 m. S.S.W. of Carlsruhe. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, cottons, silks, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 7,000.

Laibach, or **Laybach,** (*li'bak,*) a city of Austria, Illyria, duchy of Carniola, on a river of same name, a tributary of the Save, 54 m. N.E. of Trieste; Lat. 46° 2′ 27″ N., Lon. 14° 30′ 49″ E. It carries on an extensive trade with Trieste, Croatia, and S. Germany. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, linens, cottons, oil, and leather; it has also several large sugar refineries. — *L.* is noted for the Congress of Monarchs held in 1821 to consult about the peace of Europe. *Pop.* 23,287.

Laïc, *a.* [Fr. *laïque;* Lat. *laicus;* Gr. *laïkos*, from *laos*, people.] Belonging to the laity or lay people; — used in contradistinction to *cleric.*

—*n.* A layman; one of the laity.

La'ical, *a.* Same as Laic, *q. v.*

Laid, *imp.* and *pp.* of Lay, *q. v.*

Laid paper, writing-paper which has a ribbed surface, as if inlaid with lines.

Laid, *a.* [Fr.] An English provincialism for ugly; unsightly; hideous.

Laid'ly, *a.* Repulsive in appearance; loathsome. (Prov. Eng.)

Laigle, (*lai'gl,*) a town of France, dep. of Orne, on the Rille, 18 m. N.E. of Montagne. *Manuf.* Needles, pins, and steel goods. *Pop.* 6,500.

Lain, *pp.* of Lie, *q. v.*

Laines, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Courses laid in the building of walls.

Laings'burg, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. of Shiawassee co.

Lair, (*lār,*) *n.* [Ger. *layer*, from *legen*, to lay. See Lay.] The bed or couch of a boar or wild beast; the place where any wild animal rests or lies. — Any resting-place.

"Mossy caverns for your noontide *lair*." — *Dryden.*

Laird. [A. S. *hlaford.*] In Scotland, properly the lord of a manor, a proprietor holding his lands immediately of the crown. In the common language it is used in a much wider sense, and applied to any proprietor of lands or houses.

"If you've *lairds* in the South, we have chiefs in the North." *Scott.*

Lairds'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., about 100 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Lairdsville, in *Pennsylvania*. See Funstonville.

—A post-office of Lycoming co.

La'is, the name of one or more, probably two, Greek ladies, more celebrated for the matchless beauty of their persons, than for the rectitude of their morals. The elder is believed to have been born at Corioth, and

flourished during the Peloponnesian War. She was reckoned to possess the most graceful figure of any woman of her time in Greece, but she was capricious, greedy of money, and in her old age became a tippler. —The younger appears to have been born in Sicily, but came to Corinth when still a child. She sat as a model to the painter Apelles, who is said to have recommended her to adopt the profession of a courtesan, in which she obtained a "bad eminence." She was stoned to death by some Thessalian women whom she had made jealous. Both of these women had temples erected to their memory.

La'ism, *n.* Same as LAMAISM, *q. v.*

La'ity, *n.* [From Fr. *lai*, lay; Gr. *laos*, people.] The body of people, as distinguished from the *clergy*.

La'ius, the son of Labdacus, succeeded his grandfather Myctens on the throne of Thebes, when he married Jocasta, the daughter of Creon, king of Corinth. The oracle having declared that he would be killed by the hand of his own son, he had his first child Œdipus exposed, but the man intrusted with this deed repented, and had him privately reared by a peasant. Many years afterwards, when the boy had grown to man's estate, he met his father in a narrow lane; Laius haughtily ordering the youth to make room, the latter refused, and, being ignorant of the dignity or relationship of the person he addressed, drew his sword, and in the scuffle that ensued, killed his father. — See JOCASTA and ŒDIPUS.

Lake, *v. a.* To make pastime; to play; to sport. (Used as an English provincialism.)

—*n.* [Fr. *lac*; Lat. *lacus*; Gr. *lakkos*, a hole, a pit, a pond.] A sheet of water occupying depressions on that part of the surface of the earth not covered by the waters of the ocean. Lakes differ from inland seas in not communicating with the ocean except by a river. They differ from pools and ponds not only in being larger, but in having definite banks and permanent limits. Lakes occur at all levels, from that of the Dead Sea, nearly 1,400 feet below the ocean, to that of Titicaca, 1,300 feet above it. They are for the most part only moderately deep, but there are important exceptions. They vary in dimensions from the small lake of St. George to Lake Superior with its area of upwards of 40,000 sq. m.

Lake, *n.* [From *lac*; O. Fr. *lacque*, a rose or ruby color.] (*Paint.*) The cognomen of a variety of transparent red and other pigments of great beauty, prepared for the most part by precipitating colored tinctures of dyeing-drugs upon alumina and other earths. The lakes are hence a numerous class of pigments, both with respect to the variety of their appellations and the substances from which they are prepared. The coloring-matter of common lake is Brazil wood, which, however, affords a very fugitive color. Superior red lakes are prepared from lac, cochineal, and kermes; but the best of all are those prepared from the root of the *rubia tinctoria*, or madder. —See LAC-LAKE.

Lake, in *California*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 750 sq. m. *Rivers*. Putah Creek, and some smaller streams, besides Clear Lake, which covers an area of about 100 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, and copper. *Cap.* Lakeport. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Lake, in *Colorado Territory*, a W. co., adjoining Utah Territory; *area*, about 19,500 sq. m. *Rivers*. Rio San Miguel, Grand Arkansas, Gunnison, and Bunkara (or Blue) rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Oro City.

Lake, in *Illinois*, an extreme N.E. co., adjoining Wisconsin on the N., and washed by Lake Michigan on the E. *Area*, about 390 sq. m. *Rivers*. Des Plaines and Fox rivers, besides about 50 small lakes, the average extent of which is about 1 sq. m. *Surface*, finely diversified; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Waukegan. *Pop.* about 27,000.

—A township of Cook co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Lake, in *Indiana*, an extreme N.W. co., adjoining Illinois on the W., and washed by Lake Michigan on the N. *Area*, about 480 sq. m. *Rivers*. Kankakee, Calumich, and Deep rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Crown Point. *Pop.* (1870), 12,352.

—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* about 951.

—A township of Newtoo co.; *pop.* about 300.

—A post-office of Spencer co.

Lake, in *Iowa*, a township of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop.* 741.

—A township of Monona co.; *pop.* 116.

—A township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* 843.

Lake, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

—A township of Berrien co.; *pop.* about 800.

Lake, in *Minnesota*, an extreme N.E. co., adjoining British N. America on the N., and washed by Lake Superior on the S.E. *Area*, about 3,500 sq. m. *Rivers*. Arrow and Manitou rivers, and many smaller streams, besides about 40 lakes. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Beaver Bay. *Pop.* about 300.

Lake, in *Mississippi*, a post-office of Scott co.

Lake, in *Missouri*, a township of Buchanan co.

Lake, in *Nevada Territory*. See ROOP.

Lake, in *New York*, a post-office of Washington co.

Lake, in *Ohio*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, about 220 sq. m. *Rivers*. Grand and Chagrin rivers. *Surface*, slightly undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron ore. *Cap.* Painesville. *Pop.* about 30,000.

—A township of Ashland co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

—A township of Logan co.; *pop.* about 4,200.

—A post-township of Stark co.; *pop.* about 3,100.

—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* about 800.

Lake, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* about 700.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 800.

Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Milwaukee co.; *pop.* about 4,000.

Lake Big'ler, a considerable lake on the boundary-line between Nevada Territory and California. It covers an area of abt. 200 sq. m., and the adjacent scenery is said to be of the grandest and most picturesque description. It is sometimes called LAKE TAHOE.

Lake Charles, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Calcasieu parish, abt. 140 m. W. of Baton Rouge.

Lake City, formerly ALLIGATOR, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Columbia co., abt. 60 m. W. by S. of Jacksonville; *pop.* abt. 659.

Lake City, in *Minnesota*, a village of Rice co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Faribault.

—A post-village and township of Wabashaw co., abt. 72 m. S.E. of St. Paul.

Lake City, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Stark co.

Lake City, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., abt. 80 m. N.W. of Des Moines.

Lake Como, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Wayne co.

Lake Creek, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Williamson co.

Lake Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Benton co.

Lake Creek, in *Texas*, enters the San Jacinto from Montgomery co.

Lake Forest, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 28 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

Lake Fork, in *Illinois*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,283.

Lake Fork, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ashland co.

Lake George, in *New York*. See GEORGE, (LAKE.)

Lake Kattakit'tekon, or VIEUX DESERT, a lake on the boundary line between Michigan and Wisconsin, at the head of Wisconsin River. It covers an area of abt. 30 sq. m.

Lake Klamath, in *Oregon Territory*. See KLAMATH.

Lakeland, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 17 m. E. of St. Paul.

Lakeland, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 50 m. E. of Brooklyn.

Lake'land, in *Texas*, a post-office of Gonzales co.

Lake Landing, in *North Carolina*, a post-village of Hyde co., abt. 170 m. E. of Raleigh.

Lake'let, *n.* A small lake; (principally used in poetry.)

Lake Maria, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green Lake co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Madison.

Lake Mills, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Winnebago co.

Lake Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., on Rock Lake, abt. 25 m. E. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Lake of the Thousand Islands. See ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Lake of the Woods, [Fr. *Lac des Bois*,] a lake of British N. America, Lat. 49° N., Lon. 95° W. It is abt. 300 m. in circuit, and studded with wooded islands. The shores are indented with bays and inlets, along which wild rice grows in abundance. It receives the Rainy River, and gives rise to Winnipeg River.

Lake of the Woods, in *Arkansas*, a village of Mississippi co.

Lake-ore Iron. (*Chem.*) Hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in large quantities by certain lakes in Sweden and Norway. It is similar in composition to the bog iron-ore found in other parts of Europe.

Lake Pleasant, in *New York*, a small lake of Hamilton co.

—A village and township of Hamilton co., on the above lake, abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 20,318.

Lake Pleasant, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Erie co.

Lake'port, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Lake co., abt. 90 m. N. by W. of San Francisco.

Lakeport, in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Clair co., abt. 12 m. N. of Port Huron.

Lakeport, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 120 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Lake Prairie, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Marion co., abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Iowa city; *pop.* of township 3,002.

Lake Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a township of Nicollet co.; *pop.* abt. 411.

Lake Providence, in *Louisiana*. See PROVIDENCE.

Lake Ridge, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Lenawee co.

Lake Ridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 16 m. N. by W. of Ithaca.

Lake River, in *Washington Territory*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Vancouver.

Lake Road, in *New York*, a post-office of Niagara co.

Lake Ta'hoe. See LAKE BIGLER.

Lake'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., abt. 95 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Lake'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Berrien co.

Lake'town, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Carver co.; *pop.* abt. 648.

Lake Valley, in *California*, a village of El Dorado co., abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Placerville.

Lake View, in *Illinois*, a township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Lakeview, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Montcalm co.

Lake View, in *New York*, a post-office of Erie co.

Lake Village, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Chicot co., abt. 125 m. S.S.E. of Little Rock.

Lake Village, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co., abt. 35 m. N. by E. of Concord.

Lake'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Sonora co., abt. 35 m. N. by W. of San Francisco.

Lake'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 50 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford.

Lake'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., abt. 14 m. S. by W. of South Bend.

Lake'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co.; *pop.* 461.

Lake'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., about 27 m. N. of Detroit.

Lake'ville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dakota co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township about 900.

Lake'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-office of Stoddart co.

Lake'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Livingston co., on Conesus Lake, abt. 24 m. S. by W. of Rochester.

Lake'-wake, *n.* Same as LICHE-WAKE, *q. v.*

Lake Zurich, (*zur'ik.*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., about 35 m N.N.W. of Chicago.

La'kin, *n.* An abbreviated form of LADYKIN, *q. v.*

Lak'y, *a.* Belonging to a lake; having the characteristics of a lake.

Lalande, JOSEPH JÉROME LE FRANÇOIS DE, a celebrated French astronomer, B. at Bourg, 1732. He showed an early preference for mathematical studies, but he was educated for the law. His intimacy, however, with astronomers and other men of science led him to pursue the only bias of his disposition, and it was not long before the Academy of Sciences deputed him to go to Berlin, to make observations for determining the parallax of the moon, and its distance from the earth. On his return home he was admitted to the Academy of Sciences, and turned his attention to gnomonics. In 1760, on the resignation of Maraldi, Lalande undertook the editorship and publication of the *Connaissance des Temps*. Shortly after, he succeeded Delisle as professor of astronomy at the College de France; when successive treatises, able and voluminous, proceeded from his pen, contributing to the advancement of astronomical science. Among these, mention must be made of the very valuable *Traité de l'Astronomie*. D. 1807.

Lal'lation, (*-la'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *lallatio*.] A corrupt pronunciation of the letter *r* like *l*. It prevails among the Chinese.

Lal'ly, THOMAS ARTHUR, COUNT DE, Baron of Tullendally, or Tollendal, in Ireland, was descended from one of those devoted adherents of the Stuarts who became naturalized in France, and who there acquired distinction in the service of the crown. He was born in Dauphiné, 1702, and began his military career in an Irish regiment, commanded by his uncle, General Dillon. After greatly distinguishing himself at the sieges of Kehl, Menin, Ypes, and Furnes, and particularly at the battle of Fontenoy (dating from 1733 to 1749), he was appointed (1756) commandant-general of the French possessions in the East Indies. On his arrival there, at the end of April, 1758, war was declared with the English, over whom he obtained a series of successes, but was at length defeated before Madras, and then besieged in Pondicherry, upon which he had been compelled to fall back. Here, with less than a thousand men, he resisted the whole English army for several months, and only surrendered when reduced to the last extremity, January 16, 1761. He now became the prisoner of the English, but was soon liberated, and, returning to France, was arrested on a charge of treason. All the perils and toils he had undergone were rewarded by the corrupt administration of that expiring monarchy by his judicial murder, in the vain effort to hide from the public eye their own factious dishonesty. He was dragged to the scaffold with a gag in his mouth to prevent him from addressing the people, and was executed May 9, 1766. — His son, the MARQUIS DE LALLY-TOLLENDAL, obtained a reversal of the sentence, and a grant of his father's estates in 1783.

La'ma, *n.* See LAMAISM.

(*Zoöl.*) See LLAMA.

La'maism, *n.* [Thibetian *lama*, a priest.] The prevailing religion of Thibet and other parts of Asia. It

Fig. 1499.— THE GRAND LAMA, OR DALAI-LAMA.

is an offshoot of Buddhism, which it very much resembles. The Dalai-Lama, or chief of this religion, is the successor, or rather a pretended incarnation, of Buddha. He is looked upon as an omniscient and eternal divinity, and hence his death occasions no visible grief or mourning, as it is only regarded as his disappearance, and his reappearance is patiently waited for in his successor. The Dalai sometimes points out his successor; at other times the books are consulted for that purpose. When

officiating, the Dalai sits cross-legged and statue-like upon magnificent cushions over the altar, dressed in splendid robes, noticing nobody, and moving only his hands to bless the people. Sometimes he distributes balls made of paste, clay, or other materials, which are regarded of infinite efficacy. The title of lama is given to the head of every monastery, and every lama is considered a vicar to the Deity, and requires implicit obedience to all his commands, like the Dalai-Lama himself. Their temples are in the Indo-Chinese form, square, fronting the east in Thibet, and the south in Mongolia. They have three gates and three interior divisions; viz.: the entrance-hall; the body of the edifice, with two parallel rows of columns; and the sanctuary, with the throne of the high lama. There are numerous statues, paintings of the gods, ornaments, and implements of all sorts. The walls and columns are inscribed with prayers, and there are also poles bearing flags with prayers. Prayer-wheels, the turning of which is supposed to be equally efficacious with vocal supplication, are to be seen everywhere. Festival days, ceremonies, and pageants of all kinds, varied with the performances of magicians, as well as fasts, sacraments, and noisy music, animate the zeal of the faithful. Dead lamas are commonly embalmed and preserved in pyramids. The bodies of rich laymen are burned, and their ashes preserved; while those of the common people are either exposed to be devoured by birds, or eaten by sacred dogs kept for the purpose. Rich persons about to die are assisted by lamas, who open a passage for the soul through the skull. The principal holy place in Thibet is Lassa, in and around which are an immense number of monasteries. The most renowned of the Lamaic schools is that of the Lhabrang, or cathedral of Lassa. In many of the monasteries are also schools of magic. The lamas also act as physicians, effecting their cures by prayers and some innocent medicaments.

La'maist, La'maite, *n.* One who worships the Grand Lama.

La Man'cha, in Spain. See MANCHA, (LA.)

La Manche', in France. See MANCHE, (LA.)

Laman'tin, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) The Manatee. See MANATUS.

Lamar', in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., about 220 m. N. of Jackson.

Lamar', in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Barton co., abt. 150 m. S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* about 800.

Lamar', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Clinton co., abt. 4 m. S. of Lock Haven; *pop.* about 1,600.

Lamar', in *Texas*, a N.N.E. co., adjoining Indian Territory; *area*, about 1,080 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River, and Sulphur Fork. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* about 12,000.

—A post-village of Refugio co., on the E. shore of Aransas Bay.

Lamar', MIRABEAU, second president of the republic of Texas, b. in Louisville, Ga., 1798. After some years experience in mercantile pursuits and farming, *L.* founded a newspaper, devoted to State rights, called the *Columbus Inquirer*, and, in 1835, removed to Texas, then on the verge of revolution. He at once threw himself into the cause of independence, and highly distinguished himself at the battle of San Jacinto. He afterwards became, successively, attorney-general and secretary-at-war to the new republic. In 1836 he was elected vice-president, and, in 1838, president, holding the latter office till 1841. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, *L.* (with the rank of major-general) served at the battle of Monterey under Gen. Scott. He was afterwards employed in operations against the Comanches, and eventually appointed United States envoy to Nicaragua and Costa Rica. D. at Richmond, Texas, 1859.

La Marche, in France. See MARCHE, (LA.)

Lamarck, JEAN BAPTISTE PIERRE ANTOINE DE MONET, CHEVALIER DE, (*la-mark'*,) a French naturalist, b. at Bazantin, in Picardy, 1744. A soldier in his youth, he had already begun to distinguish himself, when an accident compelled him to relinquish the army. Like many other naturalists, *L.*'s first study was botany. The first work he published was the *Flore Française*, which, appearing at a time when Rousseau had made botany fashionable, met with an astonishing degree of success. Other botanical works soon followed, and for some time *L.* seemed completely occupied with these, and works of a more speculative kind, which do not now add much to his reputation. In 1793 he was appointed to a chair attached to the museum of natural history at the Garden of Plants, which had for its object the history of insects and the lower animals, which Linnæus had arranged under the general name of Worms. At this time he was fifty years of age, and the study of zoölogy was nearly new to him. Such, however, were his zeal and assiduity in preparing himself for the duties of his chair, that in a few years he had made himself thoroughly master of the subject; and his great and excellent work, the *Histoire des Animaux sans Vertèbres*, will ever entitle him to take his place in the very first rank of zoölogists. As a conchologist, *L.*'s name stands pre eminent, and the Lamarckian arrangement of shells is still that of the present day. A sad affliction overtook him in his latter days. He gradually lost his sight, and for some years before his death he was totally blind, while an injudicious investment of his money in some swindling schemes reduced him in his old age to comparative poverty. D. 1829.

Lamartine, ALPHONSE DE, (*lá-mär-teen'*,) an illustrious French poet, who, as a diplomatist, historian, and statesman, has filled in his time no inconsiderable part in the pages of history, was b. at Macon, 1792. His father, the Chevalier de Lamartine de Prat, narrowly escaped with his life during the Reign of Terror; the death of Robespierre occurring most opportunely for his safety. The youthful *L.*, having received the rudiments of his education at home, was sent to complete his studies at Belley with the *Pères de la Foi*; on quitting that establishment, he proceeded for some time to Italy, from whence he returned to France and took up his residence at Paris, devoting himself to literature. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he embraced the military profession, and, for the few months between the first and second abdication of Napoleon, devoted his time with avidity to his martial duties, but after the return of Louis XVIII. he relinquished his new functions, and again assumed the pen; and, soon after, he once more repaired to Italy. In 1820 he published his first literary venture, a volume of poems entitled *Méditations Poétiques*,—an unpretending little work, that had an extraordinary sale, and the effect of immediately establishing the author's reputation. So highly was his fame advanced by this production, that the French government appointed him to a post in the embassy at Florence, which eventually led to the office of Secretary to the Legation at Naples, and finally at London. While attached to the embassy in London, the death of his uncle, who had bequeathed him his estate upon the condition of his assuming the name of Lamartine, led to the adoption of that title; about the same period, he married an English lady of fortune, and was transferred as *chargé d'affaires* to the ducal court of Tuscany. During *L.*'s residence in Italy, he wrote and published several new works, among the rest *Nouvelles Méditations, Mort de Socrate, Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses*, and some others of minor note, all breathing a strong religious sentiment and a spirit of loyalty for the Bourbons, as well as a bitter feeling towards the empire and the revolution. A misconception, taken by an Italian patriot to an expression in one of his poems, led to a duel with Colonel Pepe—since rendered celebrated for the part he has taken in the struggle for Italian liberty. In this duel, *L.* was very seriously wounded. He was recalled to Paris in 1829, elected a member of the French Academy, and appointed special envoy from the court of France to King Otho. The sudden breaking out of the Revolution of 1830, however, abruptly put a stop to his diplomatic functions, for, though the new government of the Orleans branch offered to continue his services in that capacity, he declined, and for a time retired from active occupation. Adopting a new field for the exercise of his talents, he once more assumed the pen, but rather as a prose and historical writer than as a poet; and, by devoting himself to the cause of the people, endeavored to link his name with that of his country. Having failed to obtain a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, he set out for the East with his wife and family, and had already reached Jerusalem when the news that he had been elected for the Bergues by the Legitimist party induced him to return; thereupon, in 1833–4, he took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, and became actively engaged in all the important discussions, especially in affairs connected with the East, and questions of education and literature. His pen, too, was busily employed at this time in works of size and importance, as well as smaller publications on special themes; his most important and popular works, however, were *Pictures of the East*—its translated English title—and a *History of the Girondins*. This latter work had not only a marked effect on the government of the day, which it was greatly instrumental in overthrowing, but largely enhanced the author's political influence; and, in the Revolution that drove the House of Orleans from the throne, *L.* rose to the highest eminence as chief and directing genius of the political storm. It was owing to his eloquence that the Chamber of Deputies refused a compromise between the revolutionists and the Orleans family. He risked his life in withstanding the demands of the leaders of the insurgents and their followers, that the red flag should be the colors of the new republic. "For myself," he said, "I will never consent to adopt it. The tricolored flag has

Fig. 1500.—ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.

waved all over the world. It is identified with your liberties and your glory. The red flag has never waved but over the Champ de Mars, and has only been imbued with the blood of the people." He became a member of the provisional government, and the foreign minister of the Republic. He did good service to his country in that capacity, by preventing a general war of revolutionary interference, which the more violent revolutionists desired. His popularity during several months was immense; he was the particular idol of the middle classes, who beheld in him a bulwark between themselves and anarchy. A revulsion of popular feeling afterward took place, upon the people discovering that the great poet was neither an energetic nor a practical statesman, but, in fact, a puppet in the hands of men of stronger will and more advanced views. So entirely had he become an object of public indifference, that it was with difficulty he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. When his name was announced with that of Louis Napoleon and Cavaignac for the office of president, he obtained by far the fewest votes of the trio. After the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, he retired from politics, and devoted himself exclusively to literature. Indeed his means had become so straitened that a most strenuous effort had to be made by him to ward off total pecuniary ruin. A French critic observes of this circumstance: "Notwithstanding the illusory wealth bestowed upon him by the Sultan in the shape of territorial grants, notwithstanding the enormous sales of his works, notwithstanding the vast subscriptions started for his benefit in France and abroad, the ruin of his fortune by public disturbances, and by his own life of princely munificence, have condemned him to a species of literary drudgery to which he has nobly submitted, but in which he has consumed, in a number of ephemeral productions, more force and power of intellect than would have been required to produce three or four great and immortal works." In obedience to the call of pressing necessity, he has been, since his retirement from political life, one of the most industrious authors in France. To particularize a few of his most important productions, there are *The History of the Revolution of* 1848; *Raphael; Les Confidences; Nouvelles Confidences*,—these three being autobiographical; *History of the Restoration; History of Turkey; History of Russia*; and *Later Travels in the East*. Most of these have been translated into English, and other European languages. He has been the proprietor and director of two newspapers, the "Bien Public," published at Macon, and the "Pays," published at Paris. His poetical and prose works have been collected and republished in several forms; but, in addition to these, he has produced quite a crowd of pamphlets and political effusions. M. de Lamartine's life has presented a remarkable instance of the instability both of riches and fame. After stirring to its centre the heart of his native country by his impassioned lyrics, and attaining, while yet a young man, to the pinnacle of popularity; after rendering incalculable services to the country that gave him birth, and preserving it from anarchy during the revolutionary crisis of 1848, and during which he was the cynosure of all eyes; after prodigious industry and talent, producing a vast number of excellent books, historical and political; after inheriting from his relative, and acquiring with his wife, a considerable fortune,—he was found, in his old age, poor and neglected, his means embarrassed, and his countrymen forgetful of the works they once hailed with enthusiasm. D. 1869.

La Marmo'ra, ALFONSO, MARQUIS DE, an Italian general, b. 1804. He early entered the military service of Piedmont, and attained the rank of major. His firmness in the midst of a popular agitation, which threatened to imperil the person of King Charles Albert, at Milan, caused *La M.* to be appointed gen. of brigade in 1848. On the accession of Victor Emmanuel, in the following year, he was made lieut.-gen., and appointed minister of war, and undertook the reorganization of the Sardinian army. In 1855, he commanded the Italian element of the allied armies in the Crimea, aided in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya, and at the close of the war received the English Order of the Bath and the Grand Cross of the French Legion of Honor. He again entered Count Cavour's ministry as war-minister, and in 1861, succeeded Gen. Cialdini as commander-in-chief of the Italian army. In 1864, he was chosen prime-minister, and again in 1865. In 1866, *La M.* held an important command in the campaign against Austria for the liberation of Venetia.

Lamartine, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Lamartine, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clarion co.

Lamartine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., about 7 m. S.W. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* of township about 1,600.

Lamas'co, in *Indiana*, a township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Lamas'co City, in *Indiana*, a former village of Vanderburg co., now incorporated with Evansville, *q. v.*

La'masery, *n.* A convent of Buddhic priests in Thibet.

Lamb, (*lăm,*) *n.* [A.S.; W. *llam*, a frisk; Ger. *lamm*; D. and Dan. *lam, lamm*, a lamb.] The young of the ovine kind of animals.—Any one resembling in meekness or innocence, a lamb.

(*Script.*) Typically, Jesus the Saviour, as being the accepted sacrifice for human sin.

—*v. n.* To bring forth young, as sheep; as, the *lambing* season.

Lamb, CHARLES, an English author, and the most charming essayist in the language, b. in London, 1775. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where the poet Coleridge (*q. v.*) was his schoolfellow. Debarred from entering the clerical profession, owing to an impediment of speech, he obtained an appointment in the South-Sea House, in 1789, which he quitted in 1792, to take a situation in the accountant's office of the East India Company, from which he retired in 1825, on a pension of £2,250 per annum. *L.*'s life was even, and comparatively uneventful. A confirmed bachelor, he resided

for the great part of his life with an accomplished sister, to whom he was devotedly attached. Their pleasant house at Islington was the resort of the most brilliant literary coterie of the first half of the 19th century, excepting only, perhaps, the famous Holland House clique. *L.*'s genial wit and hospitality drew around his tea-table the poets Coleridge, Lloyd, Southey, Wordsworth, Dyer, Barton, Leigh Hunt, Cary (the translator of Dante), Procter, and Hood; Godwin the novelist; Hazlitt the critic; Talfourd the accomplished judge and dramatist; De Quincey, the philosopher; Manning the theologian (now Archbishop of Westminster), and —*id genus omne*. Charles *L.* D. at Edmonton, near London, in 1834. Of his works the most eminent is undoubtedly the *Essays of Elia* (1823), which ranks as an English classic in its own peculiar style; our literature, indeed, contains few things so exquisite. This work was supplemented by the *Last Essays of Elia*, in 1833. *L.* was also the author of innumerable essays, poems, &c., contributed to the magazine literature of his day, among which desultory pieces we must not forget his famous *Farewell to Tobacco*.

Lamb-ale, (*lăm'ăl,*) *n.* A feast held during the shearing-time of lambs.

Lamballe, MARIE THÉRÈSE LOUISE DE SAVOIE-CARIGNAN, PRINCESS DE, whose fate forms one of the most piteous episodes of the French revolution, was D. at Turin, 1749. In 1767 she married the Prince de Lamballe, son of the Duc de Penthièvre, and the year following was left a widow at the age of 18. Her subsequent history is closely connected with that of Marie Antoinette, who made her the superintendent of her household, and the agent of her bounty. The queen and the princess were passionately attached to each other; and the latter, who had escaped to England at the commencement of the horrors of 1792, hastened back again when she heard that the queen was in prison, and with heroic fortitude asked, and obtained permission, to share her misfortunes in the Temple. This indulgence was thought too merciful by the commune of Paris, who ordered her, at the end of August, to be imprisoned separately in La Force. Immense sums of money, and many agents among the dangerous party, were set in motion to save her, but even Hébert and Lhuilier could not conduct her in safety through the ranks of the assassins at the outside of the prison, on the fatal 3d Sept., 1792. The circumstances of her murder are too horrible to repeat. Her head was afterwards paraded at the top of a pike before the windows of the Temple, as a ghastly warning of what the masters of such faithful servants might expect from the hands of a brutal and insensate people.

Lam'bative, *a.* [From Lat. *lambere*, to lick.] Received by licking; as, a *lambative* medicine.

—*n.* A medicine taken by the process of licking with the tongue.

Lambayeque, (*lam-be-ā'kā,*) a town of Peru, cap. of the prov. of its own name, on the Lambayeque River, near its mouth, abt. 120 m. N.W. of Trujillo; *pop.* 10,000.

Lambdacism, (*lăm'da-sizm,*) *n.* [Lat. *lambdacis aus.*] A corrupt or improper use of the letter *l*, in speech or composition. — A faulty pronunciation of the letter *l*, when used in a doubled form, by giving it a sound as if followed by a *y*, as *lli* in *million*. — Lallation; substitution of the sound of *l* for that of *r*, in speaking; a foolish fashion which prevailed in France under the Directory among the *incroyables*, or "lions," of the time, and which, from France, extended to other countries.

Lambdoid'al, Lamdoid'al, *a.* [Gr. *lambdoeidēs.*] Having the form of the Greek letter *lambda* (Λ).

M. suture. (*Anat.*) A suture that unites the occipital to the two parietal bones of the skull, and is so named from its resemblance to the *lambda*.

Lam'bent, *a.* [Lat. *lambens*, from *lambo*, to lick. Allied to *labial*, q. v.] Touching lightly, as with the lips or tongue; gliding over; playing about.

"From young Iulus' head a *lambent* flame arose."—*Dryden.*

—Flickering; glancing about; twinkling.

"*Lambent* dullness played around his face."—*Dryden.*

Lam'bert, JOHN, a general of the Parliamentary forces during the English civil war, B. about 1620, and chiefly remarkable for his opposition to the Protectorate, especially to that of Richard Cromwell. In the year of the counter-revolution he was preparing for a contest with Monk, as the chief of the extreme republicans, but was arrested, and after the restoration banished to Guernsey, where he became a Roman Catholic, and D. 1692.

Lam'berton, in *New Jersey*, a former village of Mercer co., now incorporated with the bor. of S. Trenton.

Lam'berton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-office of Racine co.

Lam'bertville, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. of Monroe co.

Lam'bertville, in *New Jersey*, a thriving post-town of Hunterdon co., on the Delaware River, abt. 15 m. above Trenton. It contains numerous manufactories, and commands a considerable trade. *Pop.* (1870), 3,845.

Lam'beth, a suburb of London, England, forming the W. portion of the metropolis which lies on the S. bank of the Thames; *pop.* 277,000.

Lam'beth Ar'ticles. (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to certain articles drawn up by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, at Lambeth, in 1595. They are decidedly Calvinistic in their form, but they were never imposed by authority. They are to the effect that God hath, out of his good pleasure, from all eternity, predestinated certain persons to life, others to inevitable condemnation; a true believer is one who is endowed with justifying faith, which faith doth not utterly fail nor vanish away in the elect; no man is able to come to Christ unless the Father draw him; and all men are not drawn by the Father, that they may come to the Son.

Lambkin, (*lăm'kin,*) *n.* A young lamb.

Lamblike, (*lăm'lik,*) *a.* Like a lamb; — hence, gentle; meek; mild; innocent.

Lambrequin, (*lăm'ber-kin,*) *n.* A veil or covering attached to a helmet as a protection.

Lamb's, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Venango co.

Lamb's Corners, in *New York*, a P. O. of Broome co.

Lamb's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Tioga co.

Lamb's-fry, *n.* The heart, liver, &c. of a lamb, prepared for frying as food.

Lamb'skinnet, *n.* (*Games.*) A corrupted form of LANSQUENET, *q. v.*

Lamb's-lettuce, (*-lĕt'tis,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See VALERIANELLA.

Lamb's-quarters, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Chenopodium*.

Lamb's-wool, *n.* Wool obtained from lambs by shearing.

—Ale mixed with the pulp of roasted apples.

Lamb'ton, a W. co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Huron; *area*, about 1,093 sq. m.; *pop.* 12,000.

Lambton, a village of York co., Upper Canada.

Lamdoid'al, *a.* See LAMBDOIDAL.

Lame, *a.* [A. S., Fris., Dan., and Swed. *lam*; Icel. *lama*, to break; Ger. *lahm.*] Crippled or disabled in a limb; injured so as to be unsound and reduced in strength; as, *lame* in one leg.

—Hobbling; not smooth; halting; — said of verses.

"The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*." — *Dryden.*

—Imperfect; unsatisfactory; impotent in efficacy; as, a *lame* excuse.

Lame duck, in Stock-Exchange parlance, a defaulter.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *lahmen.*] To make lame; to cripple or disable; to render unsound or incapacitated; as, to *lame* one's arm.

La'mech. (*Script.*) A descendant of Cain, in the fifth generation, and ancestor of a numerous posterity distinguished for skill in agriculture, music, and several mechanical arts. He is the first polygamist on record. His address to his two wives is the oldest specimen of poetry extant, and is a good illustration of Hebrew parallelism:

"Adah and Zillah,	And [or even] a young man
Hear my voice;	To my hurt
Ye wives of Lamech,	If Cain shall be avenged
Hearken unto my speech.	Seven-fold,
I have slain a man	Truly Lamech
To my wounding.	Seventy and seven fold."

Many explanations of this abrupt fragment have been suggested. The most satisfactory, perhaps, is that Lamech had accidentally, or in self-defence, killed a man, and was exposed to the vengeance of "the avenger of blood;" but quiets the fears of his wives by saying, that as God had prohibited the slaying of Cain under heavy penalties, much more would he guard the life of Lamech, who was comparatively innocent. — Another Lamech, son of Methuselah, and father of Noah, lived 777 years, and died only 5 years before the flood (*Gen.* v. 25–31).

Lamego, (*la-mai'go,*) a town of Portugal, prov. Beira, near the Douro, 46 m. E. of Oporto. It has many interesting Roman and Moorish remains. *Pop.* 10,000.

Lam'el, Lamel'la, *n.*; *pl.* LAMELS, or LAMELLÆ. [Lat. dim. of *lamina*, a thin plate.] A thin plate, scale, or film of anything.

(*Bot.*) One of the foliaceous erect scales appended to the corolla of many plants, as in *Silene*; also, the gills forming the hymenion of an agaric and the plate, or thin part found at the end of many styles.

(*Conch.*) One of the little plates of which the shells borne by crustaceous fishes are composed.

Lam'ellar, *a.* Consisting of thin or extended plates, layers, or scales; distributed or disposed in thin, filmy processes.

Lam'ellarly, *adv.* In thin plates, layers, or scales.

Lam'ellate, Lam'ellated, *a.* Composed of thin plates, or scales; disposed in thin layers or films; as, the *lamellated* antennæ of some insects.

Lamellibran'chiata, or Lamellibran'chiates, *n. pl.* [Lat. *lamella*, a small plate, and *branchiæ*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of acephalous molluscs, comprehending those which have the gills in the form of large semicircular layers disposed symmetrically on the

Fig. 1501. — SHELL OF A LAMELLIBRANCHIATE.
(*Genus Cardium.*)

sides, and protected by a shell (Fig. 1501) composed of two valves occupying similar positions, namely, right and left. There are more than 20 families.

Lamellicor'nes, *n. pl.* [Lat. *lamella*, and *cornu*, horn.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the sections into which the order *Coleoptera* is divided, in the system of Latreille. They have five joints to all the tarsi. The antennæ are inserted in a small hollow in front of the eyes, always short, and usually composed of 9 or 10 joints, the last of which are large and flat, and open out like a fan. The clypeus is generally very large, and the latrum small and hidden beneath it. The mandibles of several are membranous, a character observed in no other coleopterous insects. The family is numerous, and is noted for the brilliancy of the metallic colors which ornament those species which feed on living vegetables. The larva is soft, somewhat cylindrical in form, with a large vertical head. Six small legs are attached to the thoracic segments, and the body is always bent. Some of them require three or four years to become pupæ. When about to assume the pupa form, the larvæ inclose themselves in an oval case, or one resembling an elongated ball, composed of earth, rotten wood, or other surrounding substances, which they have gnawed and cemented together with a glutinous matter. Their food consists of the dung of various animals, mould, and the roots of vegetables. Some of them live in decayed vegetable and animal substances, upon which they feed. They sometimes destroy immense quantities of vegetables which are useful to man.

Fig. 1502. — A LAMELLICORN.
The Stag-Beetle, (*Lucanus cervus.*)

Lamelliferous, *a.* [Lat. *lamella*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Possessing a foliated structure.

Lamel'liform, *a.* [Lat. *lamella*, and *forma*, form.] Presenting the form of a scale or layer.

Lamelliros'trals, *n. pl.* [Lat. *lamella*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Cuvier, a tribe of swimming-birds, comprehending those in which the margin of the beak is furnished with numerous lamellæ or dental plates, arranged in a regular series, as in the swan, goose, and duck. This tribe corresponds to the ANATIDÆ, *q. v.*

Lamel'lose, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, plates.

Lame'ly, *adv.* With impaired strength; in a crippled or halting manner; imperfectly; without a complete exhibition of parts; as, to walk *lamely*, a story *lamely* narrated. — Weakly; feebly; poorly; unsteadily; as, a cause *lamely* maintained.

Lame'ness, *n.* State of being lame or disabled; an impaired state of the body or limbs; loss of natural soundness or strength, by a wound or by disease. — Weakness; feebleness; imperfection; as, the *lameness* of an argument.

Lamennais, ROBERT FELICITÉ, ABBÉ DE, (*lam'en-nai,*) a French theologian and political writer, born at St. Malo, 1782. Having from his earliest childhood shown a strong predilection for the Roman Catholic Church, he was allowed to follow his inclination; and his fiery spirit soon displayed itself in supporting the most extreme ultramontane views. Soon after Napoleon had concluded the "Concordat" with the Pope, *L.* published his *Reflections on the State of the Church*, which gave great offence to the Imperial govt., and was suppressed. In 1817 appeared the first volume of his *Essai sur l'Indifference en Matière de Religion*, which, to use the words of one of his disciples, "in one day invested an humble priest with all the authority once enjoyed by Bossuet." Soon afterwards he became connected with the *Conservateur*, a royalist journal; but his independent spirit rebelled against the party intrigues which everywhere prevailed; and after his return from a journey to Rome, where he was received with distinction by Leo XII., he published, in 1825, his *Religion considérée dans ses Rapports avec l'Ordre civil et politique*, in which he contended that the Pope should be placed, as in the Middle Ages, at the head of all temporal and spiritual matters. A change now came over him. Without abandoning his ultramontane views, he became a strenuous advocate of the separation of Church and State. These opinions were set forth with great power in his *Progrès de la Révolution*, published in 1829, which distinctly foretold the revolution that placed Louis Philippe on the throne in 1830; and, in conjunction with M. Montalembert and the Abbé Lacordaire, he then started the *Avenir*, with the view of effecting a Holy Alliance between the Papacy and Democracy. But these revolutionary sentiments found no echo at Rome; and after a short period passed in negotiation, and in a visit to the Pope, the *Avenir* was discontinued. *L.* then quitted Paris for some time; and in 1834 he sent forth the *Paroles d'un Croyant*, in which he boldly threw off his allegiance to the Pope, who, in return, issued an Encyclical Letter, in which the work was formally condemned. This work, written in the most sublime style that has ever illustrated the French language, produced an immense sensation (more than 100,000 copies having been sold in one year), and placed *L.* at the head of the republican party. We pass over various works of a similar tendency, which ema-

nated from his fertile pon, till 1810, when he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs, for a publication, entitled *Le Puys et le Gouvernement*, in which king Louis Philippe, his ministers, and the parliament were assailed with great vehemence. The next few years were occupied with the preparation of his *Esquisse d'une Philosophie*, of which 4 vols. have appeared. After the revolution of 1848, he was elected a member of the Constituent and legislative assemblies; and on the *coup d'état* he retired into private life. Towards the close of 1853, he was attacked by a fatal disorder; and strong efforts were made by his friends to induce him to be reconciled to the Church: but in vain. He died on Jan. 27, 1854, and in compliance with his will, his remains were cast into the common grave of the poor, no funeral ceremonies being performed over them. It cannot be denied that *L.* was guilty of many grave errors; but these errors are palliated, if not justified, by his ardent love of truth, and by the heavy sacrifices which the pursuit of it entailed upon him.

Lament', *v. n.* [Lat. *lamentor*, from *lamentum*, a wailing—*mentum*, a termin.—Fr. and Eng. *ment*, and Sansk. *glai*, to affect with sorrow, *g* disappearing before the liquid *l*.] To express grief or sorrow; to mourn; to grieve; to weep; to wail; to complain.—To regret deeply; to feel poignant sorrow.

"Where joy most revels, grief doth most *lament*."—*Shake.*

—*v. a.* To bewail; to mourn for; to deplore; to bemoan; to regret.

"One laughed at follies, one *lamented* crimes."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Grief or sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.—A mournful or elegiac ballad.

Lament'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *lamentabilis*.] Deserving sorrow; mournful; doleful; to be lamented; as, a *lamentable* change.—Adapted to awaken grief; expressing sorrow; pitiful.

"The victors . . . hear loud groans and *lamentable* cries." *Dryden.*

—Miserable; despicable; mean; pitiful; low;—used in the sense of ridicule or contempt; as, a *lamentable* refuge.—*Stillingfleet.*

Lament'ably, *adv.* Mournfully; with expressions or tokens of sorrow; so as to cause sorrow.—Miserably; pitifully; despicably.

Lamenta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *lamentatio*.] Act of lamenting or bewailing; expression of sorrow; cries of grief; mourning; complaint; wailing.

"All Israel made great *lamentation* for him."—*t. Macc.* ii. 10.

Lamenta'tions of Jeremiah, (Book of). (*Script.*) The name of one of the canonical books of the Old Testament. That this book is the work of the prophet whose name it bears, is attested by the most ancient and uniform tradition, and is confirmed by the subject of the book, and by its language and style. This book was evidently written in metre, and consists of a number of plaintive effusions, composed after the manner of funeral dirges. It is in our Bible divided into 5 chapters, and consists of 5 distinct elegies. According to Jahn, the book does not relate to a single subject; but in each of the poems a different calamity is bewailed. These are: 1, the carrying away of King Jehoiakim, with 10,000 of the principal Hebrews, (i.); 2, the assault of Jerusalem, (ii.); 3, the calamities undergone by the prophet, (iii.); 4, the overthrow of Jerusalem, the carrying away of King Zedekiah, and the slaughter of the Hebrews, (iv.); 5, the wretched condition of the people and of Jerusalem after the destruction of the city, (v.) Each elegy consists of 22 periods, according to the number of letters in the Hebrew alphabet; and in the first 4 chapters, the initial letters of each period follow the order of the alphabet, after the manner of an acrostic. In the third chapter, each period contains 3 verses, all having the same initial letter. The fifth chapter, likewise, has 22 verses; but the order of the initial letters is neglected. The style, as the poetic character of the composition required, is somewhat more elevated than that of the prophecies. The tropes correspond with the sorrowful nature of the subject. "Never, perhaps, was there a greater variety of beautiful, tender, and pathetic images, all expressive of the deepest distress and sorrow, more happily chosen and applied, than in the lamentations of this prophet; nor can we too much admire the full and graceful flow of that pathetic eloquence, in which the author pours forth the effusions of a patriot heart, and piously weeps over the ruin of his venerable country."

Lament'er, *n.* One who laments or audibly expresses sorrow.

Lamen'tin, *n.* Same as Lamantin, *q. v.*

Lament'ingly, *adv.* With lamentation.

La'mia, *n.* [Gr.] (*Superstitions.*) A monster said to inhabit the centre of Africa, with the face and upper part of the body like a woman, and the extremities like a serpent. The first *L.*, according to classic mythology, was the daughter of Neptune, who, having become insane through the jealousy of Juno, caught and devoured all new-born children she came across. The *L.*, however, of the ancients, were sometimes represented as a species of monstrous animal, or again as a vampire. This latter character is seized upon and carried out by Goethe, in his *Bride of Corinth*, where a young man is represented as marrying a *L.*, who sucks his life-blood at night. A tale, somewhat similar in construction, occurs also in Philastratus' *Life of Apollonius of Tyana*.

Lamia'ceæ, or **Labia'tæ**, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Echiales*.—Diag. Irregular, unsymmetrical flowers, and 6 distinct nuts or shrubby plants, usually with square stems; leaves opposite and exstipulate, commonly strong-scented; flowers irregular, generally in axillary cymes, which are arranged in a somewhat whorled manner, so as to form what are called verticillasters; calyx persistent; corolla more or less bilabiate; stamens didynamous, or, rarely, 2 by abortion; ovary deeply 4-lobed; style 1, basilar; stigma bifid; fruit containing from 1 to 4 achinæ, inclosed by the persistent calyx; seeds erect with little or no albumen. The order is a very large one, comprising 129 genera, or 2,350 species, mostly natives of temperate climates. The plants are altogether free from any deleterious qualities; they abound in volatile oil, and are

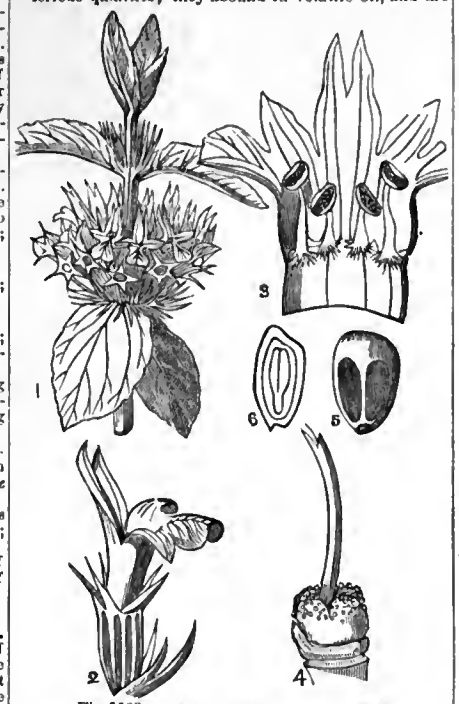


Fig. 1503.—Characters of the Lamiaceæ.

1, Marrubium vulgare; 2, flower; 3, an open corolla; 4, pistils; 5, achænium; 6, the same, vertically cut to show the embryo.

commonly aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. Several are used in perfumery on account of their sweet odors, as the species of *Lacandula* (lavender), and *Pogostemon* (patchouli); while many are employed in the culinary art for flavoring, as *Thymus vulgaris* (common or garden thyme), *Thymus citriodorus* (lemon thyme), *Salvia officinalis* (sage), *Origanum vulgare* (common marjoram), *Marjorana hortensis* (sweet marjoram), the species of *Mentha* (mint), *Satureja* (savory), and *Melissa* (balm).

Lam'ian War. (*Anc. Hist.*) Athens, in alliance with other Greek states, made war upon Antipater, governor of Macedon, B. C. 323. He fled to the city of Lamia, in Thessaly, where he was besieged by the allies, whom he finally defeated at the battle of Crannon, Aug. 7, 322 B. C.

Lam'ina, *n.*; *pl.* Laminæ. [Lat. See Lamel.] A thin slice; a flake; an attenuated plate or scale; a layer or coat lying over another.

(*Anat.*) The two plates or tables of the skull.

(*Bot.*) The broad and spreading part of the petal of a polypetallous corolla.

Laminabil'ity, *n.* Susceptibility of being formed into laminæ.

Lam'inable, *a.* (*Metall.*) A term applied to metal which may be extended by passing it between steel or hardened (chilled) rollers.

Lam'inar, *a.* [Fr. *laminaire*.] Forming, or consisting of, thin plates or layers.

Lamina'ria, *n.* [Lat. *lamina*, a plate or layer.] (*Bot.*) A genus of sea-weeds, order *Fricaceæ*. *L. saccharina* is remarkable for containing upward of 12 per cent. of the sugary matter called *mannite*. The young parts mixed with those of *L. digitata*, are eaten in Scotland, under the name of *tangle*. In China, *L. saccharina* is called *sea-tape*, and is a common article of food along the coast. *L. potatorum* is another edible species, used as a table vegetable in Australia.

Lam'inary, *a.* Laminated; composed of thin plates or layers.

Lam'inate, Lam'inated, *a.* (*Metall.*) Disposed in layers or plates. When metal can be readily extended in all directions, under the hammer, it is said to be *malleable*; and when in fillets under the rolling-press, it is said to be *laminable*.

Lam'inating, *a.* Separating into thin flakes, scales, or layers.

Lamina'tion, *n.* State or condition of being laminated.

La Mine, (*lah meen,*) in *Missouri*, a small river flowing into the Missouri from Cooper co.

—A post-village of Cooper co., on the above river, about 50 m. N.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

Lam'lington, in *New Jersey*, a small river flowing into the N. branch of the Raritan, about 6 m. N.W. of Somerville.

—A village of Somerset co., on the above river, about 10 m. N.W. of Somerville.

Laminif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *lamina*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Characterized by laminæ or layers.

Lam'ish, *a.* Somewhat lame; hobbling.

La'mium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. The Henbit, *L. amplexicaule*, is a small, slender herb, found in cultivated grounds; several stems of the same root ascending 6–10 high; flowers in dense verticils; calyx hairy; corolla, purple, downy, the lower lips spotted with white.

Lamm, *v. a.* To beat; to belabor; to bruise, as with a cudgel. (Vulgar.)

Lam'mas, *n.* [A.S. *hlavmæsse; hlafmæsse*, loaf-mass or feast.] The first day of August is thus denominated, but the origin of the term is involved in obscurity. It is the day of the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, or St. Peter in bonds, which was instituted in 317, and, accordlug to some authorities, received its title from the Divine commission to Peter, "Feed my lambs." Others state that it is a corruption of the Saxon *Loaf-mass*, because an annual feast was then celebrated to return thanks for the first-fruits of corn. Lammas-day is one of the four cross quarter-days of the year, Whitsuntide being the first, Lammas the second, Martinmas the third, and Candlemas the fourth.

Lam'mergeier, Lam'mergeyer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large European species of vulture. See Vulture.

Lam'mermuir, or **Lam'mermoor**, a range of mountains in Scotland, running in an E.N.E. direction, from the S.E. extremity of co. Edinburgh, through cos. Haddington and Berwick, to the North Sea in the parish of Coldingham. The principal summits have an elevation of 1,600 feet.

Lamoille, (*la-moil'*,) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., about 154 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Lamoille, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co.; on the Mississippi River, about 10 m. below Winona.

Lamoille, in *Vermont*, a river rising in Orleans co., and flowing a general W. course through Caledonia, Lamoille, Franklin, and Chittenden cos., into Lake Champlain.

—A N. co.; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lamoille, and several of its tributaries. *Surface*, much diversified, the Green Mountains traversing the centre of the co.; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Hyde Park. *Pop.*(1870)14,450.

La'moine, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Lamont', in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottawa county, about 14 m. W. by N. of Grand Rapids.

La'monte, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pettis co., abt. 75 m. W. of Jefferson City.

La Motte, (*mott'*,) in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jackson co., about 76 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

La Motte, Isle La Motte, or Vinetard, in *Vermont*, an island of Grand Isle co., in Lake Champlain. It is about 6 m. in length, and constitutes the township of Isle La Motte.

La Motte-Fouqué, Friedrich, Baron de, a German poet, historian, and novelist, was b. at Brandenburg, 1777. Entering the army, he served in the campaign of the Rhine, and had a share in the numerous engagements that were fought with the French for the liberty of Germany in the beginning of this century. His first works appeared under the name of *Pellegrin*; and the numerous productions of his pen contributed not a little to fan the flame of patriotic ardor which led his countrymen to final victory. On quitting the army, he retired to Neunhausen, the property of his second wife, Caroline, and on her death, in 1831, he removed to Halle, where he delivered lectures upon poetry and history. His beautiful fairy tale, *Undine*, has gained him a European reputation. Among his other works are *Sintram*, a fairy tale, and the poems *Sigurd*, *Corona*, *Bertrand du Guesclin*, &c. D. 1843.

Lamp, *n.* [Fr. *lampe*; Gr. *lampas*, from *lampō*, to shine; akin to Heb. *lāpid*, a lamp, from *lāpad*, to shine.] A vessel used for the combustion of liquid inflammable bodies, for the purpose of producing artificial light. The invention of the lamp is ascribed to the Egyptians. Its use

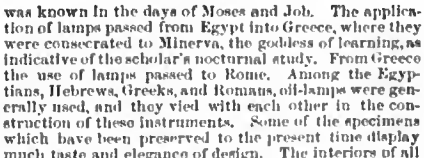


Fig. 1504.—Egyptian Lamps.

was known in the days of Moses and Job. The application of lamps passed from Egypt into Greece, where they were consecrated to Minerva, the goddess of learning, as indicative of the scholar's nocturnal study. From Greece the use of lamps passed to Rome. Among the Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, oil-lamps were generally used, and they vied with each other in the construction of these instruments. Some of the specimens which have been preserved to the present time display much taste and elegance of design. The interiors of all of them, however, are rough and meagre. The first person who is known to have published a collection of ancient lamps, is Fortunio Liceto, an Italian, whose chief design appears to have been to prove the possibility of constructing lamps that would burn forever. The sixth hall of the museum of Portici is now entirely filled with lamps and candelabra discovered in the houses of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It would appear that the an-

cients constructed their earliest lamps of baked earth; but subsequently of various metals, bronze especially. There are a few ancient lamps of iron extant; but they are rare, either because that metal was little used for the purpose, or on account of its rapid decomposition in the ground. There are four specimens in the museum of Portici, and one specimen of a glass lamp, which is entirely solid and in one single piece. A golden lamp in the temple of Minerva is mentioned by Pausanias; and St. Augustine speaks of lamps of silver. There was a strong belief among ancient writers that perpetual lamps existed. Instances have been cited by various authors, where lamps were found burning in ancient sepulchres, which were extinguished as soon as the air was admitted. The most remarkable instance is that of the tomb of Tulliola, daughter of Cicero, discovered at Rome in 1540. The notion, in most of those cases, probably arose from the inflammation of the hydrogen gas which escaped from the tombs when opened. The lamps or candles used by the Jews in their own houses were put into a high stand, raised from the ground. The lamps used by the wise and foolish virgins mentioned in the New Testament were of a different kind. Critics and antiquaries seem to agree that they were a kind of torches, made of iron or potter's earth, wrapped about with linen, and moistened from time to time with oil. It was customary among the Romans to have a lamp either hanging from the ceiling or placed on a stand in the room. These stands were often richly

Fig. 1505. — ROMAN LAMPS.

ornamented. (See CANDELABRUM.) It was also the Roman custom, on occasions of national rejoicing, to have public illuminations; on which occasions lamps were suspended at the windows. The practice of placing lamps in the sepulchres of the dead was probably meant to be allegorical of the cessation of earthly existence. Some of the sepulchral lamps are sculptured with the figure of a butterfly, in reference to the escape of the soul. The early Christians adopted this usage in their monuments; and lamps have been found in the tombs of many saints and martyrs. In treating of the construction of modern lamps, it is necessary to take into consideration the nature of the flame. By referring to the article on FLAME, it will be seen that, in order to insure a constant and steady flame, it is necessary that the supply of combustible matter be steady and uniform. It must, therefore, be either in a liquid or gaseous state, so that it may approach the flame in an uninterrupted current. The combustible substance may either be made to approach the flame by capillary attraction through wicks, or by mechanical pressure. A good lamp must have the following properties. It must be supplied with carbonaceous matter and with oxygen; it must convert the former into a gaseous state; and it must bring the gas so produced into contact with oxygen at such a temperature that the carbon will combine with oxygen in the highest degree without producing smoke. The simplest way in which a lamp can be formed is that practised in making night-lights to burn in sick chambers. A small quantity of water is poured into a glass tumbler, or other vessel, and above that a quantity of oil; a piece of cork is then pierced so as to admit a few threads of cotton to pass through it, and the cork being placed upon the oil, will float; the cotton threads will draw up the oil by capillary attraction, and a feeble, but clear light will be given. The antique lamps spoken of before, many of which possess great artistic beauty of form, cannot claim a higher construction than those of many rude nations. In general, they consist of a vessel, open or closed, with an unspun round wick, which is held by a nozzle at the beak. As combustion can only take place on the outside of the flame, more carbon is likely to be liberated from the oil than the oxygen in contact with the flame can consume. Hence all lamps of this sort give a dim light, easily go out, and possess a smoky flame. The old kitchen-lamp had the beak removed to a considerable distance from the reservoir, so as to lessen the shadow cast by the flame, and increase the illuminating power. Till 1789, however, all lamps continued to be dim, smoky, ill-made articles, soiling everything they came near, and filling the air with anything but an agreeable odor. The invention and introduction of the Argand lamp at that time, by Amié Argand, made a revolution in illumination. (See ARGAND LAMP.) Among the inventions which appear to indicate important progress in the history of lamp-illumination, may be enumerated the following: — The *Worms lamp*. This lamp is used and well known in the countries bordering on the Rhine. It is characterized by the shape of the wick. The fibres of the wick, instead of being collected into a round bundle, are placed in small bundles side by side, forming together a flat ribbon. The effect produced by this arrangement is that the edges of the flame are at no point so distant that a nucleus can form in the centre, which, from want of air, will burn incompletely and smoke. Another advantage possessed by this and other lamps to be described, is the movability of the wick. This is effected by means of screws. The wick is raised or lowered, according as the screws are turned, and a larger or smaller quantity of air is employed in the combustion. When the wick is high, a large quantity of oil is decomposed, and when low, a small quantity. — The *Study-lamp*. In the common study-lamp, the oil-vessel is more flat, and, instead of being situated below, is behind and at the side of the flame, so that its shadow falls much beyond the immediate vicinity of the flame, and in no way interferes with the person in front of the lamp. The greater part, too, of the light passing upward, is collected by a conical shade and reflected downward. — The *Astral lamp* was constructed by Bardier-Marcet, with the idea of making the sinking of the level of the oil as imperceptible as possible, and, at the same time, the diminution of the flame by means of a very flat oil-vessel, in which, therefore, a larger quantity of oil only occupies a very insignificant height. The principle of the astral lamp was applied to the Argand. — In the *Sinumbra-lamp* (*sine umbra*, without shadow), the shadow is greatly reduced by making the circular oil-vessel in such a way that its three surfaces meet in the form of a flat wedge, the sharp edge being directed toward the flame. The position of the flame in relation to the oil-vessel is such, that two tangents drawn from the base to the apex of the flame to the latter, meet a few inches behind it. Beyond this point the lamp can cast no shadow; but even in this small space, it is almost entirely destroyed by a ground-glass shade, which, resting upon the oil-vessel, surrounds the chimney and scatters the light in all directions around. In all these lamps one common evil is to be noticed; namely, that of having the oil-vessel at all events within a few lines of the level of the burner, in a position which, consequently, throws the most objectionable shadow. A large number of contrivances have been invented in order to remove the cistern, either to a considerable distance above the flame — when its shadow would fall on the ceiling — or to a position much below the flame, when it would fall at the foot of the lamp. In the former of these cases, from the peculiar arrangement of the oil-cistern, the height of the oil in the burner cannot be quite constant, but will alternately sink and immediately rise again to its former height; whilst in those lamps described previously, the suction of the wick is always rendered more difficult by the sinking of the oil. When the oil-cistern is transposed to the foot of the lamp, all shadow is avoided; but the advantage of the free flow of oil is lost; in all lamps of this sort, therefore, the oil must be raised. They are, therefore, interesting on account of their ingenious, but at the same time complicated, apparatus, which partly depends upon hydrodynamic, partly upon hydrostatic laws, and is partly also a mere mechanical arrangement. — In *Girard's lamp*, the oil is raised by the compression of air somewhat after the manner of water in a fire-engine, or as in Hero's fountain, where the pressure exerted in one vessel is transferred to another distant vessel by means of the compressed air. — The *Hydrostatic lamp*. The principle on which this lamp is constructed is as follows: When two different fluids are brought into tubes connected at the bottom, they will balance each other at different heights in the respective tubes, according to their densities. — In *Keir's lamp* the oil is raised and supported by a column of salt and water, sufficiently dense to support a column of oil four-thirds of its own height. Instead of the salt and water, other heavy liquids, such as syrup, honey, mercury, or a solution of sulphate of zinc, may be used. The zinc solution is 1·57 times denser than oil; hence a column 10 inches high will support a column of oil 15·7 inches in height. — In *Carcel's mechanical lamp* was first carried out the idea of pumping up the oil from the foot of the lamp to the wick by simple machinery, like that of clocks, and in such proportions as to exceed the quantity consumed during the whole period of burning. Carcel brought out his invention about 1800, and carried it to such perfection, that only unimportant points connected with the works and the pump were left for the improvements of his successors, Gegneau, Nicod, Careau, and others. The complex arrangement of the machinery in Carcel's lamp, and other similar instruments, soon caused them to fall into disuse. All the difficulties which encompassed these arrangements seem, however, to have been surmounted in Meyer's elliptic, and in the French moderator lamp. In the *elliptic lamp*, a spiral spring acting on a piston is the motive power, and the constant flow of oil to the wick is regulated in an ingenious manner by means of a tube of narrow bore. A lamp of this kind will yield a good light for eight or ten hours, and will allow of the combustion of crude vegetable oils. But the greatest improvement ever effected in oil-lamps was in the so-called *French moderator* (Fig. 1506), which combines the greatest amount of illuminating power with elegance of form, easy management, and general economy. Its body is a cylinder, B, usually about 8 inches in height by 5 inches in diameter, the lower part of which contains the store of oil. On the top of the oil rests a piston, P, which is constantly pressed down by a spiral spring situated between it and the top of the barrel. The piston is represented in the figure as resting on the bottom. Through the piston is inserted a small tube, which passes up to the burner at the top; and the pressure of the spring on the piston causes a constant stream of oil to rise up through this tube and feed the wick, C. What is not consumed, flows over the burner, D, and back into the barrel above the piston. It is above the piston also that fresh oil is introduced. When the piston has reached the bottom, it is wound up again by a rack and pinion, E; and a vacuum being thus formed, the oil above it is forced to the underside through a valve-kind of contrivance round its edge. It is obvious that in this machine the flow of oil will be greatest when the piston has been newly wound up, and the spring is at its greatest tension. This inequality is regulated, or *moderated* — hence the name of the lamp — by an extremely ingenious contrivance. The tube through which the oil ascends consists of two parts — a narrow, fixed to the piston, and rising with it, and a wide, fixed to the burner, and forming a sheath into which the other ascends; within the upper tube is placed a rod or wire, which descends so as to enter only a short way into the narrow tube, when the latter is drawn down to the full. Now, the effect of the rod within the narrow tube is to retard the passage of the oil; and it is evident that the effect will be greater the further the tube is pushed up, because the narrow part is then made longer. The obstruction thus increases and diminishes with the force of the spring, and the flow of oil is rendered equal. — Volatile oils, such as camphine, are applicable for illuminating purposes in lamps, when they can be obtained at a sufficiently low price; but they require special management and a well-regulated and abundant supply of air to consume completely the large amount of carbon which they contain. When employed instead of oil in ordinary lamps, they evolve a great quantity of smoke, and much of the oil escapes combustion. In many parts of the U. States and in Europe, *vapor lamps* are employed. In these lamps, which consume either spirits of wine, mixed with volatile oils rich in carbon, or the volatile hydrocarbon obtained from the products of the distillation of bituminous coals, the liquid is generally converted into vapor before it reaches the burner, and they are, therefore, distinguished as *vapor*, or *self-generating gas-lamps*. Since the discovery of oil-wells in this country, large numbers of inexpensive lamps have been manufactured for the purpose of consuming the paraffine produced from the distillation of the petroleum of America and elsewhere. The necessity for artificial light in mining operations below the surface, where explosive gases often impregnate the air, at an early period turned the attention of scientific men to the construction of lamps which could be safely used in an explosive atmosphere. In 1815, the discovery of the *safety-lamp* was made by Davy. Although many modifications of form have been made since that time, the modern safety-lamp is still similar in principle to the *Davy safety-lamp*, q. v.

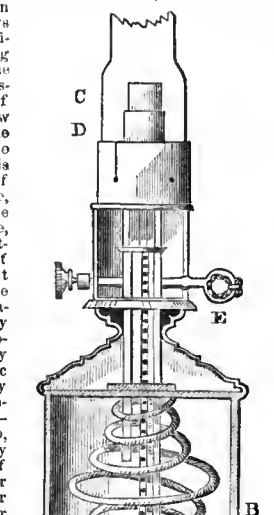


Fig. 1506. — MODERATOR LAMP.

Lam'pa, a town of Peru, cap. of the prov. of that name, dept. of Puno, about 155 m. S. of Cuzco; *pop.* of prov. 80,000.

Lamp'ad, *n.* [Gr. *lampas.*] An antique lamp or candlestick.

Lamp'adist, *n.* [Gr. *lampadistēs.*] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The winner of a prize in the lampadrome.

Lampas'as, in *Texas*, a small river flowing into Leon River in Bell co.

—A central co., *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers*. Colorado and Lampasas rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Lampasas. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 65 m. N.N.W. of Austin.

Lampa'drome, *n.* [Or. *lampas,* torch, and *dromos,* course.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) A race run by young men with torches or lamps in their hands.

Lam'pass, Lam'pers, *n.* [From Lat. *lampas.*] (*Farriery.*) A swelling of the fleshy part of the roof of a horse's mouth.

Lam'pate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of lampic acid with a base.

Lamp-black, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very fine description of infinitely divided charcoal, much used as a pigment in the arts. It is largely manufactured by heating in an iron vessel vegetable matters rich in carbon, such as resin and tar,—the vapors of which are burnt in a current of air insufficient for complete combustion. The hydrogen, consequently, burns away, leaving the carbon behind in a finely-divided condition on the walls of the chamber, which are hung with coarse cloths. The *L. B.* thus obtained generally contains certain quantities of unburnt resinous or fatty matters. Where very fine lamp-black is required in small quantities, it is best made by holding a cold plate over a gas flame until a sufficient deposit is obtained. This is ground up with gum, water, or oil, and forms an excellent pigment for the amateur artist. *L. B.* is one of the ingredients of which printer's ink is made.

Lampedusa, (*lam'pai-doo'sa,*) an island of the Mediterranean Sea, about midway between the coast of Tunis and Malta. It has a circumference of 13 m. and belongs to Italy.

Lam'per-eel, Lam'pern, *n.* See LAMPREY.

Lam'pers, *n. sing.* (*Farriery.*) Same as LAMPASS, q. v.

Lam'peter, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., about 5 m. S.E. of Lancaster.

Lam'pic, *a.* [Fr. *lampique,* from Lat. *lampas.*] (*Chem.*) An acid produced by the slow combustion of the vapor of alcohol and ether in the lamp without flame; it is acetic acid modified by the presence of a peculiar hydrocarbon.

Lamp'less, *a.* Without a lamp;—hence, gloomy, dull.

Lampoon', *n.* [Fr. *lampon,* a drinking or ribald song, from *lamper,* to drink, to guzzle.] (*Lit.*) A scurrilous or personal satire couched in writing; censure written to abuse and vex rather than to reform.

"A mouthy scribbler of some low *lampoon.*"—*Byron.*

—*v. a.* To abuse with personal censure or invective; to reproach in coarse or virulent written satire; to libel; to slander; to satirize; as, to *lampoon* a political opponent.

Lampoon'er, *n.* The writer or author of a lampoon; a scribbler of coarse satire.

Lampoon'ery, Lampoon'ry, *n.* Art or practice of lampooning.

Lam'prel, *n.* See LAMPREY.

Lam'prey, *n.* [Fr. *lamproie;* L. Lat. *lampetra—lambo,* to lick, and *petra,* a stone.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Chondropterygious fishes belonging to the *Petromyzonidæ.* The lamprey is distinguished by a cylindrical form compressed towards the tail, and without any scales. It has seven branchial openings on each side, and another small opening connected with them on the upper surface of the head, situated nearly between the eyes; its maxillary ring, or mouth, is supplied with strong teeth, and in the inner disc there are smaller, rasp-like tubercles; its tongue is so formed that, by a movement of the mouth, it acts like a piston, and enables the lamprey to attach itself to any foreign body by means of suction. It is usually about two feet in length, and of a yellowish color, mottled with brown irregular streaks. The two

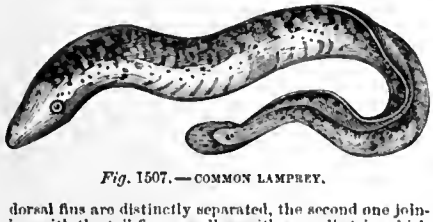


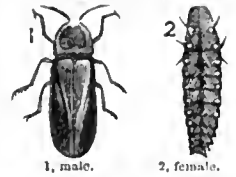
Fig. 1507.—COMMON LAMPREY.

dorsal fins are distinctly separated, the second one joining with the tail-fin, as well as with a small strip which represents the anal-fin. The lamprey generally quits the sea in the spring for the purpose of spawning, and then returns back to its element after an absence of a few months. It is a fish in high repute as an article of food, and it is, consequently, much sought after for the table. It is a fact that Henry I., king of England, died from the effects of a surfeit of lampreys. The most common of the American species is the *Petromyzon Americanus,* 2½ feet long, color olive-brown above, with blackish-brown confluent patches, and beneath uniform dull brown. It is not uncommon in the rivers of New England and New York, especially near their mouths.

Lam'pron, *n.* Same as LAMPREY, *q. v.*

Lamps'ville, in *Ohio,* a village of Belmont co., about 112 m. E. of Columbia.

Lampy'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, of the section *Malacodermi.* The *Lampyridæ* have five joints to all the tarsi; flexible elytra, with the body usually elongated and somewhat depressed. The head is more or less concealed by the thorax, the mandibles generally small and terminated in a sharp point; the penultimate joint of the tarsi is always bilobed, the claws simple, and the antennæ closely approximated at the base. The family of the *Lampyridæ* contains several genera, the most important of which are,—1. *Lycus,* the distinguishing characters of which are, that the fore part of the head is prolonged into a snout, the antennæ serrated, and the elytra usually dilated in the middle or near the posterior part. A species of this genus is found in England,—the *Lycus minutus;* in length it is about a quarter of an inch, and of a black color, except the antennæ, which are of a brilliant red.—2. *Omalisus.* This genus has the joints of the tarsi elongated and nearly cylindrical, with the penultimate joint heart-shaped; the head not sensibly prolonged in front; the antennæ simple; and the elytra tolerably firm.—3. *Omalisus sutularis,* a black variety, closely resembling the insect last described; it is found in France.—4. *Lampyris,* the Glow-worm, remarkable for the luminosity of some of the last segments of the abdomen. The common glow-worm, *Lampyris noctiluca,* has the antennæ short. The male has very large eyes. The female, which is larger than the male, is fully half an inch in length, of a blackish color, the legs dusky red, and the thorax and abdomen margined with that color. The female is perfectly destitute both of wings and elytra. The habits of the insect are nocturnal. The male emits a faint light, the female a soft but strong light, of which the use is supposed to be to attract and guide the male. The female *G.* is generally to be found, during the summer months, among grass, or on mossy banks. There is reason to think that the *G.* has the power of displaying and extinguishing its light at pleasure, so that it may not be unnecessarily exposed to enemies; but if the luminous portion of the abdomen be removed it retains its luminosity for some time. If placed in hydrogen gas, it sometimes detonates. The luminous matter is capable of being mixed with water, and warm water increases its brilliancy. Two spots on the last segment of the abdomen are more luminous than any other part, and a constant motion of this segment seems to be connected with the emission of the light. The two segments next to this are each surrounded by a band brighter than the rest of the segment. The larva of the *G.* is very similar to the perfect female insect, but is very faintly luminous. It is very voracious, attacking and devouring snails, whereas the perfect insect eats little, and is supposed to prefer the tender leaves of plants. The luminosity of the males of the genus *Lampyris,* and of other winged insects of the family *Lampyridæ,* has obtained for them the name of Fire-flies.



1, male. 2, female.

Fig. 1508.—THE GLOW-WORM.

Lampy'rine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A coleopterous insect of the LAMPYRIDÆ, *q. v.*

Lamsacus, or **Lam'saki,** (anc. **Lampsacus,**) (*lam'sa-kus,*) a marit. village of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, nearly opposite Gallipoli. It was in ancient times given by Xerxes to Themistocles.

Lam'son's, in *New York,* a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of Syracuse.

Lan'ark, LANARKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE, an inland co. of Scotland, bounded N. and N.W. by the cos. of Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Stirling; N.E. by the cos. of Linlithgow and Edinburgh; E. by Peebleshire; S. by Dumfriesshire, and S.W. by Ayrshire; *area,* 889 sq. m. In the N. the soil is very fertile, and produces excellent grain crops. The S. part is mountainous and barren, one summit rising to an elevation of 3,100 ft. above the sea. It is particularly noted for its breed of draught horses. Iron, lead, and coal abound, and there are extensive iron works. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, glass, pottery, &c. *Prin. towns.* Glasgow, Lanark, Hamilton, Airdrie, Kilbride, Carluke, Douglas, and Biggar. *Prin. Rivers,* Clyde, Mouse, Avon, Dee, Coulter, Methven, Douglas, &c. *Pop.* abt. 694,000.

LANARK, a town of Scotland, cap. of the above co., 33 m. S.W. of Edinburgh, and 23 S.E. of Glasgow. It is situated on a rising ground near the Clyde. *Manuf.* Muslins, and other cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,800. About 1 m. S. lies the manuf. village of New Lanark, celebrated as the scene of Robert Owen's experiment for the social improvement of the working classes. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Lan'ark, an E. co. of Upper Canada; *area,* abt. 1,180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clyde, Mississippi, and Rideau rivers, besides several lakes. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Perth. *Pop.* 30,000.

—A village of the above co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Perth.

Lan'ark, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Bradley co., abt. 75 m. S.E. of Little Rock.

Lan'ark, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 20 m. W.S.W. of Freeport.

Lan'ark, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lehigh co.

Lan'ark, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

La'nary, *n.* [Lat. *lanaria,* from *lana,* wool.] A magazine or storehouse for wool.

La'nate, La'nated, *a.* [Lat. *lanatus.*] Woolly. (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Covered with long, fine, soft hair; woolly.

Lanc'aster, the name of a royal English house, which flourished in two lines. The first commences with EDMUND, son of Henry III. and Eleonora of Provence, and brother of Edward I., employed by the latter as ambassador to Philip of France, and afterwards as commander in the expedition for the recovery of Guienne. Born in London, 1245; died at Bayonne, 1296.—THOMAS, his son and successor in the earldom, cousin-german to Edward II., headed the confederacy of barons against Piers Gaveston, and, finally, shared the responsibility of his death with Hereford and Arundel. He was at length taken in arms against the sovereign, and beheaded at Pomfret, 1322.—HENRY (previously earl of Leicester), brother and heir of Thomas, joined the conspiracy of Isabella and Mortimer against Edward II., and received the king into his custody at Kenilworth. He was freed from this charge on account of his too great humanity; and, when fortune changed, was appointed guardian and protector of the person of his son, Edward III. He died 1345.—HENRY, his son, (previously earl of Derby,) after vainly endeavoring to make peace with John, king of France, under the mediation of the Pope at Avignon, was sent with an army into Normandy, and took part in the victory of Poictiers, and the subsequent French wars. About this time his title was changed to Duke of Lancaster, this degree of nobility being then newly introduced into England. He died 1362.—The next duke of Lancaster commences a new lineage, that of the princes opposed to the house of York. The first in the line was JOHN OF GAUNT, or GHENT, third son of Edward III., born 1339. He was married successively to the daughter of Henry, the last duke, who died without male issue, and to the daughter of Peter, king of Castile. His name is one of the most celebrated in English history, and in the chivalry of the Middle Ages. Died 1399.—HENRY OF HEREFORD, the successor of John of Gaunt in the dukedom, was son to him by his first wife. He claimed the crown by descent, by the mother's side, from Edmund the first earl, who was popularly supposed to be the elder brother of Edward I., and to have been deprived of the succession by his father for personal reasons. He became king by deposing Richard II., 1399, and was a prince of great ability and valor. He reigned as Henry IV. till his death in 1422, and was succeeded by his son, Henry V. The son of the latter also inherited the crown as Henry VI., and in his reign the feuds of York and Lancaster broke out, which ended in the union of the two houses in the person of Henry VII.—See YORK.

Lan'caster, JOSEPH, an English educationist, *n.* in London, 1771. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1789, while yet a boy, opened a school for poor children at Southwark, whom he taught almost gratuitously. So great was the success attending his system that numerous schools founded upon it sprung up throughout the country. A rival, however, in the person of Dr. Bell, who claimed to have been the original introducer of *L.*'s system appeared, and, being patronized by the clergy, succeeded in throwing *L.* into the shade, who thereupon departed for the U. States. In this country, however, and also in Canada, *L.* was well received and assisted, but becoming involved in pecuniary embarrassments, his friends purchased for him an annuity, and he retired to New York, where he d. in 1838. He was the author of a work on *Improvement in Education,* (Lon. 1805,) and of various elementary school-books. His system forms the basis of popular education in many parts of England.

Lan'caster, or **Lancashire,** (*lan'ka-sheer,*) a N.W. co. of England, bordering on the Irish Sea; *area,* 1,806 sq. m. *Surf.* Level along the coast, but mountainous in N. and E., where the ridge called the "back-bone of England" separates it from Yorkshire. In the N. Coniston Fell attains the height of 2,600 ft. above the sea. *Rivers.* Mersey, Ribble, Myre, Duddon, and the Irwell. *Lakes.* Windermere, Coniston, and Esthwaite. *Soil* is various, being on the higher grounds rocky and barren, but on the coast and in the valleys fertile, producing large crops of oats and other grain. *Min.* Iron, copper, and coal, the latter of which is abundant. *L.* is famous for its cotton manufactures, which employ over 300,000 persons, also pins, needles, nails, watch-tools and movements, porcelain, silk, woollens, &c. *Prin. towns.* Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Blackburne, &c. *Pop.* abt. 3,000,000.

Lancaster, (*lan'kas-ter,*) a seaport-town of England, cap. of the above co., beautifully situated on the Lune, or Loyne, 20 m. N.N.W. of Preston. It contains numerous scientific and educational institutions. *Manuf.* Furniture, cotton, silk, table-baize cloth, and cast-iron wares. *Pop.* 17,500.

Lancaster, a village of Glengarry co., Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence River, abt. 65 m. E. of Montreal.

Lancaster, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

—A township of Stephenson co.; *pop* abt. 1,200.

Lancaster, in *Indiana,* a township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

—A village of Orange co., abt. 52 m. N.W. of New Albany.

—A township of Wells co.; *pop.* abt. 1,225.

Lancaster, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, formerly cap. of Keokuk co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township 1,510.

Lancaster, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Atchison co., abt. 11 m. W. of Atchison; *pop.* abt. 700.

Lancaster, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Garrard county, about 57 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* about 800.

Lancaster, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 19 m. N.N.E. of Worcester; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,845.

Lancaster, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Schuyler co., abt. 140 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.

Lancaster, in *Nebraska,* an E. by S. co.; *area,* abt. 576 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Saline, or Salt Creek, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Lincoln. *Pop.* abt. 300.

Lancaster, in *Nevada Territory,* a village of Humboldt co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Unionsville.

Lan'caster, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township, cap. of Coos co., abt. 100 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Lan'caster, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., abt. 10 m. E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township (1870), 4,336.

Lancaster, in *Ohio*, a post-town of Fairfield co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Lancaster, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. county, adjoining Maryland; *area*, abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Susquehanna River, and Octoraro and Conestoga creeks. *Surface*, diversified, a ridge called South Mountain or Conewago Hill extending along the N.W. border; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* (1870), 121,426.

—An important city, cap. of the above co., abt. 62 m. (by turnpike) W. of Philadelphia. It is well built, and contains many fine edifices. From 1799 to 1812 it was the seat of the State government, and for many years was the largest inland town of the U. States. *Pop.* (1870) 20,233.

—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Lancaster, in *S. Carolina*, a N.-district, adjoining N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wateree River, and Lynche's, Sugar, Waxsaw, and other creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster Court House. *Pop.* abt. 9,381.

Lancaster, in *Tennessee*, a village of Smith co., about 60 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Lancaster, in *Texas*, a post-village of Dallas co., abt. 15 m. S. of Dallas.

Lancaster, in *Virginia*, an E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay; *area*, abt. 108 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster Court House. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Lancaster, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Grant co., abt. 85 m. W.S.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 2,700.

Lancaster Court-House, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Lancaster dist., abt. 72 m. N.N.E. of Columbia.

Lancaster Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-vill., cap. of Lancaster co., abt 80 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Lancaster Gun, *n.* (*Gun.*) A name given to two weapons, so called from Mr. Lancaster, an English gentleman who introduced the system of elliptic rifling, which he applied to cannon as well as to small-arms. The transverse section of any part of the barrel would show the bore to be elliptical in shape; the eccentricity, however, is so slight that it can scarcely be discovered without the application of a gauge. Although the invention may be original as far as Mr. Lancaster is concerned, the method appears to have been practised in England many years ago, as the system is accurately described in an old work on gunnery, called *Sclopperia*, which was published in 1809, and is characterized as a "very old invention, quite obsolete." The oval form of bore tends to reduce the windage without increasing the friction or resistance of the air to the bullet when it is passing through it. The twist of the grooving, if it may be called so, is one turn in 32 inches. The diameter of the bore is ·498 inch, an eccentricity of ·01 inch in half an inch being sufficient to cause the bullet to rotate on its axis during the entire period of its flight. The bullet used is conical, elliptic in form, and made of the softest lead that can be procured. It should fit the barrel accurately, having a windage of 4- or 5-1000ths of an inch. From the peculiar formation of the bore, no other kind of bullet can be used in the *L.* rifle except those that are made expressly for the purpose. The *L.* guns are rifled on the same principle.

Lancasterite, *n.* [From *Lancaster* co., Pa.] (*Min.*) A native hydrate of magnesia.

Lancaster Sound, a passage in British N. America, connecting Baffin's Bay with Barrow's Strait, abt. Lat. 74° N., Lon. 80° W. It averages abt. 65 m. in width.

Lance, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *lancea*; Gr. *longhē* — probably from *elaunō*, to drive.] (*Mil.*) A warlike weapon, in the form of a long shaft, pointed with a spear-head, and adorned with a bannerol, much used by the nations of antiquity, and also by the moderns before the invention of gunpowder. The ancient *lancea* was a general term for missile weapons or javelins. The Macedonian phalanx and the Roman infantry, as well as the most barbarous nations, all considered the lance as one of the most effective weapons; and even at the present day, it is still considered of great value, though it is now borne by cavalry only. Almost all the regular armies have now regiments of *lancers*, so called from the lance being the chief offensive weapon with which they are armed.—A regiment of lancers was organized at Philadelphia during the late civil war; but being unsuited for the thick woods of Virginia, the lance was soon discarded. The lances in use have a shaft of ash- or beech-wood, 8, 12, or, in some cases, even 16 feet long, with a steel point 8 or 10 inches in length, adorned with a small pennon. In the Middle Ages, the terms *man-at-arms* and *lance* were synonymous. To each man-at-arms was allotted a certain number of horses and attendants, each warrior with his followers being then classed as a *lance fournie*. This establishment varied at different periods from 3 to 10 horses.

—A javelin; a spear.

"Their *lances* glittered in the morning ray."—*Aytoun.*

—*v. a.* To pierce or transfix with a lance or other sharp-pointed instrument.

"In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with knives."
Glanville.

—To puncture or open with a lancet; as, to *lance* a vein.

—To throw in the manner of a lance or javelin.—See LAUNCH.

Lance, GEORGE, the most distinguished still-life painter of the English school, b. 1802. He studied under Haydon, and became a yearly exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and British Institution. His favorite subjects, as fruit, flowers, dead game, &c., are painted with an elaborateness of detail and gorgeousness of color almost surpassing the old Dutch masters in this line of art. He restored the principal part of the celebrated picture, by Velasquez, the *Boar Hunt*, in the National Gallery, and D. 1864.

L'Anse, or LE ANSE, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Houghton co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Lance'-corporal, *n.* (*Eng. Mil.*) A private who performs the duties of a corporal. (Sometimes called *lancepesade.*)

Lance'gaye, *n.* A kind of spear anciently used.

Lance'-head, *n.* The head, point, or apex of a lance.

Lance'-knight, (*-nit.*) *n.* Same as LAN-QUENET, *q. v.*

Lan'celot of the Lake, (*Lit.*) The hero of a celebrated middle-age romance, which was originally written in Latin by an unknown author, and afterward translated into the Romance tongue by Chevalier Gautier Mapp. He was one of the Knights of the Round Table, and was inspired with a lively passion for the beautiful Guinevere, wife of King Arthur. Tennyson, in his *Idylls of the King*, has interwoven the adventures of this knight with those of Arthur, his kingly hero, and beautifully depicts the grief of Elaine, the maid of Astolat, who dies of unrequited love for Sir Lancelot.

Lan'ceolar, *a.* [Fr. *lancéolaire*, from Lat. *lanceola.*] (*Bot.*) Tapering toward each end, as a leaf.

Lan'ceolate, Lan'ceolated, *a.* [Lat. *lanceolatus.*] (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Oblong in form, and tapering by degrees towards the apex or outward end.

Lancepesade', *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) Same as LANCE-CORPORAL, *q. v.*

Lan'cer, *n.* One who carries or uses a lance.—See LANCE.

—*pl.* (*Dancing.*) The name of a certain set of quadrilles.

Lance'-rest, *n.* A sort of grooved projection on the right side of a breastplate, to assist in supporting a lance.

Lan'cet, *n.* [Fr. *lancette.*] (*Surg.*) A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in letting blood and in opening tumors, abscesses, &c.

(*Arch.*) Same as LANCET-ARCH, *q. v.*

Lan'cet-arch, *n.* An arch made in the form of a lancet, tapering to a point; a pointed arch, (Fig. 1509.)

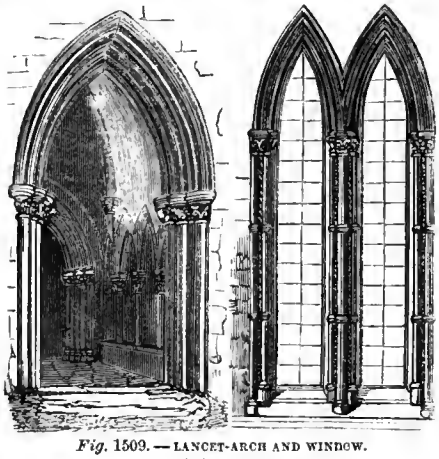


Fig. 1509.—LANCET-ARCH AND WINDOW.
(12th century.)

Lan'cet-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TEUTHIDÆ.

Lan'cet-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window (Fig. 1509) having a lancet-arch.

Lance'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree (*Gnatteria virgata*), indigenous to the West Indies, imported in long poles, from 3 to 6 inches in diameter; is of a paler yellow than box-wood, and much used in the fabrication of gig-shafts, archery bows and springs, surveyors' rods, billiard cues, &c.

Lanch, *v. a.* See LAUNCH.

Lan'cha Pla'na, in *California*, a post-village of Amador co., about 30 m. N.E. of Stockton.

Lanciano, (*lan-che-a'no,*) (anc. ANXANUM,) a town of S. Italy, prov. Abruzzo Citeriore, 6 m. from the Adriatic, and 13 S.E. of Chieti; *pop.* 16,500.

Lanciferous, *a.* Bearing a lance.

Lan'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *lancea*, and *forma*, form.] Formed like a lance.

Lan'ciate, *v. a.* To tear; to lacerate; to gash.

Lanciation, *n.* [Lat. *lancinatio.*] Laceration.

Land, *n.* [A. S., Icel., and Goth. *land*; W. *llan*, a clear place.] In a general sense, the earth, or the solid mass of terrene matter of which the earth is composed. In the more restricted and legal acceptation of the word, it signifies every species of ground or earth; as meadows, pastures, woods, moors, waters, marshes, furze, and heath. It also includes dwelling-houses, &c.; for, with the conveyance of land, the structures upon it pass also. Land is considered to extend indefinitely upward and downward to the centre of the globe. The relations of landed property are among the most complicated and most important in civil society. They lie at the basis of nearly all the relations and institutions of the state; and the strength and vigor of the government depend on their right direction. In them it is possible to trace the progress of a country's civilization;—from hunting and fishing to raising of cattle; from thence to agriculture, conducted by slaves and bondmen, or by freemen with or without a right in the soil. In nearly all modern constitutions, landed property has been taken as the foundation of the more important institutions, and a power has been given to the owners of property over the other members of society. In many modern states, it is so provided by the constitution that the representative body is composed entirely of landed proprietors; it is, however, a very grave question whether this principle is just or not; consequently, in many representative governments, arrangements are made for producing a variety in the condition and rank of the representatives.

—The inhabitants of a country, region, or territory; a nation, people, or community.

"The King himself divulged; the *land* believed."—*Dryden.*

—Ground; floor; surface of a place.

"He . . . roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land*."—*Pope.*

—The mainland or continent, as distinguished from an adjacent island.

NOTE. *Land* is often used in the compound form of words which are self-explanatory; as, *land*-agent, *land*-lord, *land*-owner, &c.

Land of the leal, abode of the loyal and free; place of the faithful and blest. (A Scotticism.) *To make land*, or *to make the land* (*Naut.*), to descry land from seaward; as, towards evening we *made the land*. *To set the land*, to fix the bearings of land by the compass. *To shut in the land*, to get out of sight of land sailed from, as by the intervention of a headland or promontory.

—*v. a.* To set on the land or shore; to debark; to disembark; as, to *land* passengers.

—*v. n.* To go on land or shore from a ship or boat; to disembark.

"To dis is *landing* on some silent shore."—*Garth.*

Land, *n.* See LANT.

Lan'daff, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Land'amman, *n.* [From Ger. *land*, country, and *amtmann*, bailiff.] The title-designate of the chief magistrate in some cantons of the Helvetic, or Swiss Confederation; also, the title assumed by the president of the Swiss diet.

Lan'dau, Landaw, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, beautifully situated on the Queich, 20 m. N.W. of Carlsruhe. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7,900.

Landau', *n.* [From *Landau*, a town in Germany.] A kind of carriage having a top or roof which may be opened out and thrown back.

Landaulet', *n.* A chariot, having a movable top like that of a landau.

Land'-breeze, *n.* A breeze or current air setting in seaward from the land; a land-turn.

Land'-carriage, *n.* Transportation or conveyance by land.

Land'-chain, *n.* (*Surveying.*) See GUNTER'S CHAIN.

Land'-crab, *n.* [CANCER, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Butruchinus*, comprising the genus *Gecarcinus*, which includes the species of crabs which in a mature state are not aquatic. They are now erected into a family or tribe, and divided into several genera. The species are numerous, and all inhabitants of warm countries. They very much resemble the common crabs of our shores, and are remarkable as animals breathing by gills, and yet not aquatic, some of them inhabiting very dry places, where they burrow in the sand or earth. But such presence of moisture is absolutely necessary to them as to prevent the desiccation of the gills. The Black-crab, or Mountain-crab (*Gecarcinus ruricola*), of the West Indies, usually resides in woods and on hills at a distance of at least 1 mile, often 2 or 3 miles, from the sea, which, however, it regularly visits in the months of April and May, when immense numbers may be seen

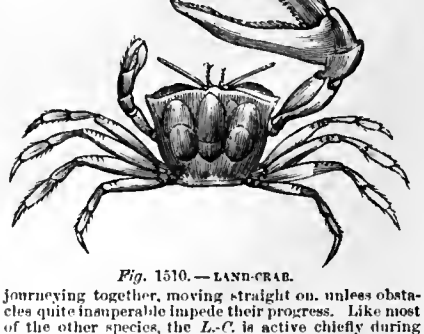


Fig. 1510.—LAND-CRAB.

journeying together, moving straight on, unless obstacles quite insuperable impede their progress. Like most of the other species, the *L.-C.* is active chiefly during the night: and except in rainy weather, it seldom leaves its burrow by day. It feeds chiefly on vegetable food. When in season, it is highly esteemed for the table, as some of the other *L.-C.* also are; and its spawn or roe, which before being deposited forms a bunch as large as a hen's egg, is accounted a delicacy. A *L.-C.* of Ceylon (*Ocypode*) is so troublesome on account of the burrows

which it makes in the dry soil of the equestrian promenade at Colombo, that men are kept in regular employment to fill them up.

Land-damn, (*länd'dam,*) *v. a.* To outlaw or banish from the land. (R.)

"Would I knew the villain, I would *land-damn* him." — *Shak.*

Land'ed, *a.* Having an estate in land; owning territorial possessions; *as, a landed* proprietor, the *landed* gentry, &c.

—Consisting in land; comprising real estate; as, *landed* interest, *landed* property.

Lan'den, a village of Belgium, 19 m. N.N.W. of Huy; *pop.* 750. Here, July 19, 1693, William III. was defeated by Marshal Luxembourg, with a loss of 12,000 men. It is called by the French the battle of Neerwinden.

Lander, Richard and John, two English brothers, whose names are indissolubly associated with African discovery, were natives of Cornwall, and born, the former in 1804, the latter in 1806. They were both apprenticed to a printer; but the elder abandoned his occupation to accompany Clapperton in his expedition to the Niger in 1825; and after his death, in 1827, he returned to England, where he submitted to government a plan for exploring the course of the Niger, which was adopted. Accompanied by his younger brother, he set out for Badagry in 1830; where, after encountering many dangers, they reached Kirree, but were taken prisoners at Eboe, and only, after the promise of a high ransom, succeeded in getting arrangements made for conveying them to the sea. This they reached by the channel called by the Portuguese, *Nun,* and by the English, *Brass* River; and thus was solved by their agency one of the grandest problems in African geography. This important discovery, opening a water communication into the very heart of the African continent, made a great impression on the mercantile world; and soon after the brothers' arrival in England, an association, of which Mr. Macgregor Laird was the head, was entered into for forming a settlement on the Upper Niger; but the expedition that was fitted out for this purpose at Liverpool, in 1832, unfortunately proved a failure; and the Landers, together with nearly all that joined it, fell victims either to the unhealthiness of the climate, or in combats with the natives, in 1833.

Land'er, *n.* One who lands; one who effects a landing.

(*Mining.*) A man who waits to receive the skips of ore at the mouth *of* a shaft.

Lan'der, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Frederick co.

Lan'der, in *Nevada Territory,* a N.E. county, adjoining Utah Territory on the E., and Idaho Territory on the N.; *area,* about 20,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Humboldt and Reese rivers. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* in some places fertile. *Min.* Silver. *Cap.* Austin.

Lan'der, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Warren co.

Lan'der City, in *Nevada Territory,* a village of Lander co., about 18 m. S. by W. of Austin.

Lan'derer, *n.* See Launderer, the more correct spelling.

Landes, (*länd,*) a dep. of France, and one of the largest, though the poorest, in the kingdom, region S.W., chiefly between Lat. 43° 30′ and 44° 30′ N., and Lon. 0° 7′ and 1° 32′ W.; having N. Gironde, E. Lot-et-Garonne and Gers, S. Basses Pyrenées, and W. the Bay of Biscay. Length and greatest breadth about 70 m. each. *Area,* 932,131 hectares; *pop.* 300,839 in 1861. The dep. derives its name from an extensive tract of heath, marsh, and other waste land, with a loose sandy soil, about 300 ft. above the level of the sea, termed the "Landes," which occupies 731,142 hectares, or nearly 4-5ths of its total surface, besides a considerable portion of the adjacent dep. of the Gironde. This extensive and almost desert plain is for the most part a dead flat, interspersed with patches of pasture or cultivated land, clumps of pines, scattered habitations of a miserable kind, and a few

Fig. 1511. — Landes.

wretched hamlets; and bounded towards the sea by a chain of *dunes* or sandy downs, inside of which is a succession of lagoons frequently communicating with each other, and occasionally with the sea by openings between the *dunes.* The *dunes* extend along the shore nearly from the mouth of the Gironde to the Pyrenees, forming a chain from 140 to 150 m. in length, by about 5 m. in width, and from 100 to 150 feet in height. They consist of loose shifting sand thrown up by the sea. They are continually changing in form and position, according to the prevalent winds, but have a general tendency to move easterly, in which direction they are said to advance about 25 yards a year; and in process of time they would infallibly overspread the whole country, unless arrested and fixed by planting them with pines or other trees, as is done in Holland. Occasionally immense masses of sand have shifted their position through the agency of tempests, as in the African and Arabian deserts. The church, and a considerable part of the village of Mimizan, was overwhelmed by an inundation of this sort. The increase of the *dunes* having prevented the egress into the sea of many small rivulets, the lagoons have been formed, the largest of which is 7 m. in length and about as many in width. These also continue to extend, since the shifting sands have been gradually shallowing the channels by which they communicate with the sea. The surface of the "Landes" is usually parched and arid, except for about 4 months of the year, when the rains form extensive pools in its depressed portions, varying to the depth of several feet. These are often covered with sand carried over them by the wind, when they are called *blouses,* and are exceedingly dangerous to strangers. To avoid such dangers, and to travel more speedily through the loose soil, the inhabitants use long stilts, having notches for the feet 1, 2, or 3 ft. above their lower extremity; so that a person of ordinary stature, when in walking order, has at a distance the appearance of a giant 8 ft. high (Fig. 1511). The inhabitants are very expert at the use of these singular helps to locomotion. The Adour, and its tributary the Midouze, bound the "Landes" to the S.E., and form the N. limit of the fertile portion of this dep. The soil is there light but productive. Maize, millet, wheat, rye, saffron, hemp, and flax, are grown: in the arrond. St. Sever, about 250,000 kilog. of linseed-oil are produced annually, and about 320,000 hectol. of wine, certain kinds of which, termed the *vins de sables,* rival some of the growths of the Gironde. The culture of the mulberry is on the increase. Agriculture in the Landes was in an exceedingly backward state till the year 1857, when, on the initiative of the Emperor Napoleon III., the French legislative assembly voted considerable sums for the drainage and general improvement of the soil. Since then, immense districts, which formerly were not only entirely unproductive, but frequently engendered disease, have been brought under cultivation. *Chief towns.* Mont-de-Marsan, the cap., St. Sever, and Dax. *Pop.* 306,593.

Land'fall, *n.* (*Naut.*) The first dim outline of land seen after a voyage; as, a good *landfall; i. e.* timely sight of land according to calculation of time and place.

(*Law.*) A sudden transferring of landed property by the death of its owner.

Land'-fish, *n.* A fish on land; — hence, any person or thing out of his, or its, proper place or element. (Called, generally, in England, *a fish out of water.*)

Land'-flood, *n.* An overflowing of land by water; an inundation; a freshet.

Land'-force, *n.* A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land; — in contradistinction to *naval force.* (Often used in the plural.)

Land'grave, *n.* [Ger. *land,* land, and *graf,* or *grave,* a count or judge.] A title which was formerly common among the rulers of petty German principalities and states, but which is now borne only by the prince of Hesse-Homburg, and a few German noblemen of high rank; among whom may be named the Landgrave Wilhelm of Hesse-Cassel, the grand-father, on her mother's side, of the Princess of Wales. The graves, in early times, were men of integrity and experience, who were chosen by the people of different districts to administer justice among them. The title was afterwards given to persons who were appointed by the sovereign, and were intrusted with the civil administration of a province, having judges under them, who were set over the different districts of which the province was composed. In course of time there were three classes of graves, distinguished as *palgraves, morgrares,* and *landgraves,* of whom the first acted as judges in the king's court, and settled all cases which it was not considered necessary to bring before the king in person; while the margraves guarded the frontiers of the land, and the *L.,* as it has been said, administered the government of extensive provinces. Subsequently, many of the *L.* asserted their independence, and became the sovereigns of the countries over which they had ruled as viceroys; and among these were the *L.* of Thuringia and Hesse. In the 16th century, Hesse was subdivided into the landgraviates of Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Homburg; but in 1803, the *L.* of Hesse-Cassel took the title of elector, and, three years later, the *L.* of Hesse-Darmstadt took the title of grand-duke, and by this they are still known.

Landgrav'iate, *n.* The territory possessed by a landgrave; as, the *landgraviate* of Hesse-Homburg.

—Rank, office, or jurisdiction of a landgrave.

Land'gravine, *n.* The title-designate of the wife of a landgrave.

Land'grove, in *Vermont,* a township of Bennington co.; *pop.* about 400.

Land-guard, (*-gärd.*) *n.* A river-fence, or bulwark, to protect land from floods; an embankment; a dike.

Land'-holder, *n.* A holder or proprietor of land; a land-owner or farm-tenant.

Land'-lee, *n.* A field of ice placed in juxtaposition with the coast.

Land'ing, *p. a.* Relating to the disposal of a vessel's cargo; as, a *landing-surveyor* of customs.

Landing charges. (*Naut.*) Dues or fees incurred during the landing of a ship's cargo. — *Landing-net,* a small, concave net, used by fly-fishers for landing a fish when hooked. — *Landing-surveyor,* a superior custom-house officer who has supervision over the landing-waiters. — *Landing-waiter,* a subordinate custom-house officer, who inspects goods landed from a vessel.

Land'ing, *n.* Act of going or setting on land or shore from a ship or boat. — A place for going or setting on shore; a water-stairs; a pier; a landing-place.

(*Arch.*) That part of a staircase which, being level, without steps, connects one flight with another.

Landing'-place, *n.* A pier; a slip; a water- or river-stairs; a landing; a place for the putting ashore of goods or passengers.

(*Arch.*) Same as Landing, *q. v.*

Lan'disburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Perry co., abt. 25 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.

Lan'dis' Store, in *Pennsylvania,* a P.O. of Berks co.

Landis Valley, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Lancaster co.

Lan'disville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Lancaster.

Land'-jobber, *n.* One who jobs or speculates in land; a land-agent; one who buys or sells land for others.

Land'lady, *n.* A woman who has property in land, and tenants holding from her; a landed proprietrix. — The mistress of an inn or boarding-house.

Land'leaper, *n.* See LandloupER.

Land'less, *n.* Without landed property; destitute of territorial possessions; as, a "*landless* knight."—*Shokz.*

Land'lock, *v. a.* To encompass or almost wholly encircle by land; as, a *landlocked* harbor.

Land'loper, *n.* Same as LandloupER, *q. v.*

Land'lord, *n.* [A. S. *landhlaford.*] The lord of a manor, or proprietor of a territorial or real estate; the owner of land or houses which are let to tenants. — The master of an inn or tavern.

"The *landlord's* laugh was ready chorus." — *Burns.*

Land'louper, Land'loper, Land'leaper, *n.* [D. *landloeper* — *land,* land, and *loopen,* to run. See Leap.] A land-runner; — hence, a vagabond; a vagrant; a lummer; one who has no settled habitation.

Land'louping, (*-looping,*) *n.* Vagrancy; vagabondism.

Land'-lubber, *n.* [Corrupted from Landlouper, *q. v.*] A landsman; one who passes his whole time on shore; — used by seamen as a term of contempt.

"Jack shoved the tar-brush into the *land-lubber's* mouth." *Cupples.*

Land'man, Lands'man, *n.; pl.* Landmen, Landsmen. A dweller upon land, — as opposed to *seaman.*

"List, ye *landsmen,* all to me!" — *Dibdin.*

Land'-mark, *n.* A mark to denote the boundary of land; any fixed object by which the extent of a farm, district, &c., is marked.

(*Naut.*) Any elevated object on land serving as a guide to mariners.

Land-measure, (*-mĕzh'ŭr,*) *n.* A table of square measure, according to which the superficial contents of portions of land are estimated.

Land'-measurer, *n.* One who measures land; a land-surveyor.

Land'-measuring, *n.* Art or process of determining by admeasurement and computation the superficial area and contents of portions of land, as fields, farms, &c.; land-surveying.

Land'-office, *n.* In the U. States, an office for the registration of saleable lands, and the locating of them to buyers.

Lan'dor, Walter Savage, an English poet, b. of an ancient family, in Warwickshire, 1775. He was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and after graduating at the latter university, published a volume of poems, being then in his 20th year. Shortly after succeeding to his patrimonial estates, he sold them, to relieve himself from the cares of a landed proprietor. During the Peninsular War, *L.,* raising a troop of cavalry at his own cost, fought for the Spanish cause until the restoration of Ferdinand VII. After his marriage, in 1811, he took up his abode in Florence, where he resided for several years, and where many of his works were written. He afterwards returned to England, and remained there for some years absorbed in literary occupations, but, his eccentric temper constantly involving him in difficulties and litigation, he went back to Italy, and died there, at Florence, in 1864. His principal poetical works are *Gebir, Count Julian, and other Poems; Hellenics; Pæmata et Inscriptiones; Dry Sticks;* and *Last Fruit of an Old Tree.* (1853.) His most important prose work is the *Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen,* which first appeared in 5 vols. between 1824 and 1829. *L.* neither sought nor won popularity. Haughty and of a savage independence, he probably despised his contemporaries, and was neglected by them. But the masculine intellect, lofty wisdom, and manly tenderness which reveal themselves in his works, most of them of exquisite finish, can hardly fail to secure to them a high place in the esteem of future generations. A very excellent *Life of Walter Savage Landor,* by John Forster (the biographer of Goldsmith, &c.), appeared in the early part of 1870.

Land'-owner, *n.* An owner or proprietor of land; — in Great Britain, opposed to *tenant,* or *tenant-farmer.*

Land'-pilot, *n.* A guide or pilot on land.

Land'-pirate, *n.* One who robs on land; a brigand; a highwayman; a bushwhacker.

Lands'berg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the Warta, 40 m. E. of Frankfort. It carries on a

brisk trade in woollens, leather, paper, and corn. *Pop.* 17,300.

Land'-rail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CRAKE.

Land'-reeve, n. An assistant land-steward on a large estate. (Eng.)

Land'-roll, *n.* A roller or clod-crusher, used in levelling the soil.

Land'scape, *n.* [Du. *landschap.*] In general language, a portion of country which the eye can comprehend in a single view, including mountains, rivers, lakes, and whatever else the land may contain.

(*Paint.*) A picture representing the form of a district of country as far as the eye can reach. The art of painting *L.* may be said not to have originated till the 14th or 15th century. From that time, however, it claimed the attention and admiration of artists, who, by imparting ideal beauty to the scenes which they depicted, elevated the art to the high position in which it now stands. — See PAINTING.

Landscape', *v. a.* To picture or represent in landscape, or as a landscape.

Land'scape-gar'dening, *n.* The art of laying out grounds so as to produce the effect of natural landscape. — See GARDENING.

Land'scapist, *n.* A lover of landscape, or landscape-pictures; a painter of landscapes.

Land'scrip, *n.* In the U. States, a certificate of payment of purchase-money by buyers of public lands.

Lands'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 22 m. N. by W. of Philadelphia.

Land's End, (anc. *Boleriam Promontorium,*) a celebrated headland of England, forming its W. extremity; Lat. 50° 4′ 4″ N., Lon. 5° 44′ 41″ W. It is formed of granite, 70 feet in height, and projects out into the Atlantic Ocean, at the W. extremity of co. Cornwall. About 1 m. W. are the dangerous rocks called the Longships, with a lighthouse and fixed-lights 88 feet above high-water.

Land'seer, SIR EDWIN, R.A., an eminent English animal-painter, B. 1802, in London. Among his finest works, which are very numerous, are: *The Stag at Bay; The Two Dogs; Deer-stalking; Dignity and Impudence; Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time; Flood in the Highlands; Sancho Panza and Dapple,* &c.

LANDSEER, CHARLES, R.A., elder brother of the above, is also well-known as a historical painter. Of his productions, we may mention, *The Battle of Langside; Plundering of Basing House; Clarissa Harlowe in the Prison-Room of the Sheriff's Officer* (now in the Vernon gallery), &c.

LANDSEER, THOMAS, elder brother of the two preceding artists, is one of the most distinguished engravers of the day. His finely executed plate of Rosa Bonheur's *Horse-Fair* (1861), added greatly to the reputation he had already earned.

Landshut, (*länt'shoot,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Iser, 40 m. from Munich. The castle of Trausnitz, long the residence of the dukes of Bavaria, is supposed to have been originally a Roman station. During the Thirty Years' War, and the War of the Austrian Succession, *L.* was an important fortress, and the scene of many conflicts. *Pop.* 14,246.

Land'skip, *n.* An old form of *landscape*, (q. v.) (Sometimes used in poetry.)

Land'-slide, *n.* A portion of a hill or mountain, or other elevated ground, which slips or slides down; also, the act of sliding down of such land.

Land'-slip, *n.* (*Geol.*) A portion of land which has been separated from the main body, or which has slid down, usually from the side of a mountain or hill, in consequence of disturbance by an earthquake, or from being undermined by long-continued rains, or from some other cause. *L.-S.* of considerable extent sometimes occur, and are occasionally attended with great injury. In Switzerland, and other mountainous countries, they are not unfrequent.

Lands'man, *n.*; *pl.* LANDSMEN. One who lives on the land; — in contradistinction to *seaman.*

(*Naut.*) A raw, inexperienced sailor; a novice in seamanship; a green hand on shipboard.

Land'-snail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HELICIDÆ.

Land'-spout, *n.* A tornado accompanied by a heavy down-pour of water; a water-spout on land.

Land'-spring, *n.* A spring of water bursting forth after heavy falls of rain.

Land'-steward, *n.* A person who has the care or superintendence of a landed estate; a bailiff; a land-agent.

Land'-tax, *n.* A tax assessed on real estate.

Land'-turn, *n.* A land-breeze.

Land'-waiter, *n.* See LANDING-WAITER.

Land'-surveying, n. Same as LAND-MEASURING, *q. v.*

Land'-surveyor, n. See LAND-MEASURER.

Land'ward, *a.* In the direction of the land; — opposed to *seaward;* as, the *landward* set of a current.

Land'-warrant, *n.* In the U. States, a warrant or official instrument of conveyance authorizing a person to take ownership or possession of a lot or tract of public land.

Landwehr, (*länd'vär,*) *n.* [From Ger. *land,* country, and *wehr,* defence.] In the Prussian States, and in Austria, the term applied to the militia, or defensive forces of the country. Many unsuccessful efforts were made by German sovereigns, during the wars of the last century, to organize bodies of troops which should be as cheaply raised as militia, and yet be serviceable in foreign war. Frederick the Great used such troops for garrison service. In Prussia every man who has served his three years, or a single year in certain cases, of lawful service in the standing army, belongs to the first class of the *L.* until his 30th year; and from that time until his 40th, to the second class.

Land'-wind, *n.* A wind blowing from off the land; a land-turn.

Lane, *n.* [D. *laan,* an alley; Gael. *lann,* an inclosure, hedge, fence.] A narrow way or passage between houses, hedges, etc. — A narrow street or public way; an alley between houses; as, Drury *Lane,* London. — A passage between lines of people standing on each side.

"The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane.*" — *Bacon.*

—A navigable channel in a field of ice.

—A Scotticism for alone; by one's self; as, his *lane;* i. e., himself alone.

Lane, EDWARD WILLIAM, an eminent English orientalist, B. 1801. He passed the earlier part of his life in Egypt and the East, and is known all over the world by his magnificent translation of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments* (1840), and by *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians* (3d ed., Lon., 1842.) His valuable *Arabic Lexicon* appeared in 1863.

Lane, JOSEPH, an American general, B. in N. Carolina, 1801. In 1821, *L.* settled on a farm in Indiana, and, the next year, was returned to the legislature. His representative career thenceforward extended over 25 years. In 1846, on war breaking out with Mexico, *L.* resigned his senatorial seat, and volunteered as a private soldier. He was almost immediately appointed colonel, and then directly afterward received from President Polk a brigadier-general's commission. At the battle of Buena Vista (where he was wounded), *L.* commanded the left wing of the Americans. Oct. 9, 1847, at the head of 3,000 men, he defeated Gen. Santa Anna at Huamantla. On the 19th, he took Atlixco, losing only one man, while the enemy lost 500. Nov. 22, *L.* took the strongly-fortified town of Matamoras, with a large quantity of military munitions. He afterwards took Orizaba. On the 24th, he defeated Gen. Jarauta at Tehualtapan. At the conclusion of the war, *L.* was brevetted a major-general, and, in Aug., 1848, was appointed governor of Oregon Territory, from which office he was removed by President Taylor. In 1859, on the admission of Oregon into the Union as a State, *L.* represented it as U. S. senator, and, in 1860, was nominated for the vice-presidency by the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

Lane, in *Oregon,* a W. co. bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area,* about 3,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Willamette and Siuslaw rivers. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Eugene City. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Lane-'end, now **Long'ton,** a town of England, co. Stafford, 3 m. S. E. of Stoke. *Manuf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 17,000.

Lanes'borough, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Berkshire co., about 5 m. N. of Pittsfield; *pop.* of township, (1870), 1,403.

Lanesborough, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Anson co., about 125 m. S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

Lanesborough, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Susquehanna co., about 185 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Lanes'burg, in *Minnesota,* a township of Le Sueur co.; *pop.* about 400.

Lane's Creek, in *N. Carolina,* enters the Yadkin River about 12 m. N.W. of Wadesborough.

Lane's Prairie, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Maries co., about 40 m. S.E. of Jefferson City.

Lanes'ville, in *Connecticut,* a P. O. of Litchfield co.

Lanesville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Harrison co., about 10 m. E.N.E. of Corydon.

—A village of Marion co., about 8 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Lanes ville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Floyd co., on the W. Fork of Big Sandy River, about 9 m. below Piketon.

Lanesville, in *Massachusetts,* a P. O. of Essex co.

Lanesville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of King William co., about 28 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Lan'franc, the first Norman archbishop of Canterbury, B. at Pavia, 1005. Being an ecclesiastic of great learning and piety, and having distinguished himself by several public disputations on church subjects, he was invited by William of Normandy to take up his residence in that country, the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen being offered for his acceptance. Complying with the invitation, Lanfranc removed in 1062 to Caen, where his learning and political wisdom strongly recommended him to William's regard and confidence; four years subsequently, when the duke obtained the crown of England, he installed Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, the cathedral of which city he rebuilt on a larger and much more splendid scale than any of the former buildings; he likewise founded two hospitals near his diocese, and was in all things a munificent patron of art and letters. Scarcely had he taken his seat, when he was involved in a vehement dispute with Thomas, archbishop of York, and the Pope, in regard to the primacy — York, backed by Rome, maintaining that the dignity of the primacy was vested in the archbishop of York, and not the younger see of Canterbury. After much argument, the point was at length settled by the archbishop of York taking the title of "Primate of England," and Lanfranc that of "Primate of *all* England." D. 1089.

Lan'gate, *n.* (*Surg.*) A kind of linen swathe used in the binding of wounds.

Lang'don, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* about 600.

Lang'don, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Crawford co., about 15 m. N. of Prairie du Chieo.

Langeland, (*lang'i-land,*) an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between Zealand, Laaland, and Funen; Lat. between 54° 43′ and 55° 20′ N., Lon. 10° 40′ and 11° E. *Length,* N.N.E. to S.S.W. 32 m.; average breadth 2½ m. *Area,* 80 sq. m. It consists of a ridge of low hills, which are very fertile, and produce excellent grain crops. *Climate,* healthy. *Pop.* 19,500.

Langenbielau, (*lan'gen-be-lou,*) a town of Prussia, prov. Silesia, 33 m. S.W. of Breslau. *Manuf.* Linen, cotton, woollen fabrics, and sugar. *Pop.* 14,000.

Lang'ford, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Lan'gite, n. (*Min.*) A sulphate of copper forming a crystalline crust on killas, from Cornwall

Lan'gola, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Benton co., about 18 m. N. by W. of Sauk Rapids.

Lan'grage, Lan'grel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of shot formed of bolts, nails, and other pieces of iron, tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder which corresponds with the bore of the cannon from which it is discharged. It was used chiefly to destroy the masts and rigging of the enemy's ships. The term is now obsolete.

Langres, (*langr',*) a town of France, dep. of Haute Marne, situated at an elevation of 1,408 feet above sea-level, 20 m. S.E. of Chaumont. It is noted for the fine quality of its cutlery, which is extensively manufactured. *Pop.* 13,000.

Langs'burg, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Camden co., about 170 m. S.E. by S. of Milledgeville.

Lang'-settle, *n.* In the N. of England, a long bench or settle, used as a seat.

Lang'-syne, *adv.* [Scot. *lang,* for long, and *syne,* since.] Long ago; in the olden time; former days. See AULD LANG-SYNE.

Language, (*läng'gwāj.*) *n.* [Fr. *langage,* from Lat. *lingua,* the tongue.] That which is spoken by the tongue; the expression of ideas and their various relations by words or significant articulate sounds for the communication of thoughts. Some writers contend that *L.* was revealed from heaven; others that it is of human invention. The best argument in favor of revelation is that without it the beginning of language cannot be conceived. *L.* is the external manifestation, and, as it were, the body of the thought; therefore the thought must exist before being spoken. We cannot speak if previously we do not know how to think: in one word, if man has invented *L.*, it has been forcibly with the help, and the impulse of thought. But this thought, which conducts to the invention of *L.*, what may it be, if not an *interior L.* of the mind talking with itself? and if that is so, how were the inventors of *L.* able to think, if they did not know previously how to speak? Should it be that *L.* had existence before thought? No; since we have seen that the invention of *L.* is inexplicable without the help and pre-existence of thought: — fatal circle from which we do not see the possibility of getting rid without admitting a divine revelation. Be it as it may, the only speaking animal is man; and from this fact it would seem to follow that the analysis of language must in the end determine the essential distinction between the mental constitution of man and that of brutes. The progress of physical science is constantly lessening the interval which was supposed to separate the bodily structure of man from that of brute animals; and a fold of the brain seems to be almost the only perceptible distinction between them. If, taking all his powers together, we may speak of man as the strongest or most enduring of all animals, yet in many individual attributes he is far surpassed by many; nor do we gain much by taking our stand on his higher moral or spiritual nature. The arguments which are urged to prove an inherent immortality in the human soul, go far to establish the same immortality for brutes. It is also clear that our senses differ in no respect from those of lower animals. With the memory of brutes is combined the power of distinction and comparison; while it is certain that they feel pleasure and pain, and exhibit the signs of love and hatred, shame and pride. They have a strength of will which may be not unfrequently matched with that of the human will; and if they are guided in part by instinct, the same must be said of man during the stage of infancy; but no mere instinct will account for the determination with which the spider proceeds to repair its injured web, or gives up its task when it is seen to be hopeless. It is clear also that brutes can communicate to each other their wants and their designs; and the mere power of imitating articulate sounds is possessed in a high degree by the parrot, mocking-bird, and other animals. But whatever their sensations or ideas may be, it is certain that they are not such as to compel the creature to give utterance to them in articulate speech. This defect or limitation, therefore, seems to mark the real distinction between the very highest brute creatures and man, and to result from the incapability of forming any *general ideas,* or of advancing beyond acts of particular perception. In wood, stone, and iron, men may see the common characteristic of hardness, or that of malleability in gold and iron, or of whiteness in snow and milk. This power of generalization seems to be wholly wanting in brutes. "If," says Locke, "it may be doubted whether beasts compound and enlarge their ideas that way to any degree, this, I think I may be positive in, that the power of abstracting is not at all in them, and that the having of general ideas is that which puts a perfect distinction betwixt man and brutes, and is an excellency which the faculties of brutes do by no means attain unto." But it is obvious that such a conclusion remains a mere deductive theory, until a complete analysis of language has shown that the elementary predicative roots of human speech are such expressions of general ideas. Hence the desire to obtain an answer to some of the most momentous questions, relating to the past history and the future condition of mankind, renders a classification of existing languages a matter of primary necessity — classification which is the department of PHILOLOGY, *q. v.*

—The word *L.* in a restricted sense, is also used to express words duly arranged in sentences, written, printed, or

engraved, and exhibited to the eye. — The speech or mode of expression of ideas peculiar to a particular people, race, or nation; dialect; idiom.

"Under the tropic is our *language* spoke."—*Waller.*

—Characteristic mode of parlance, or manner of written expression peculiar to an individual; style; diction; as, polished *language*, coarse *language*, &c. — The inarticulate sounds uttered by irrational animals, when expressing their feelings or wants.

"And with no *language* but a cry."—*Hood.*

—Any manner or method of expressing thoughts or sentiments by association with objects connected therewith; as, the *language* of flowers.

—A nation, race, or people, as exemplified by their speech.

Lan'guage, *v. a.* To express or state in language or articulate speech.

Languaged, (*lăng'gwojd,*) *a.* Possessing a language, or languages; expert or versed in speech; — chiefly used poetically

"He . . . many-*languaged* nations has surveyed."—*Pope.*

Lan'gungeless, *a.* Without speech or language; mute.

Lan'guage-master, *n.* A professional teacher of languages.

Lan'guage of Flowers, *n.* The name given to an emblematical mode of expressing and interchanging ideas by means of flowers. The origin of this practice was doubtless suggested by the natural characteristics of certain flowers. "Lovely as the rose," "Fair as the lily," and "Modest as the violet," are phrases that seem to come naturally into use. Acting upon this principle, several elegant little works have been drawn out, in which nearly every known flower is tabularly arranged, with the object which it is supposed to symbolize placed beside it. Among the best known are the carnation, signifying fascination; the dahlia, instability; the rose, love; the geranium, gentility; the forget-me-not, remembrance; the fuchsia, elegance; and the ivy, friendship.

Langued, (*lang'd,*) or **Lampasse,** *a.* (*Her.*) An animal whose tongue is of a different color from his body is said to be *langued* of that color. When a beast or bird is represented without teeth or claws, this is expressed in blazon *sans langue and arms.*

Lan'gue d'Oc, and **Lan'gue d'Oil,** (*French Hist.*) In the 11th cent., two languages were spoken in France; in the S., the Provençal or Romance, called *langue d'Oc;* and in the N., the *langue d'Oil,* or *oui* — because in the former the word *oc* (probably from the Teutonic *auch*) was used for *yes,* and in the latter, *oil* or *oui,* (Teutonic *wohl.*) The use of the langue d'oc began to decline towards the end of the 13th century.

Languedoc, (*lan'ge-dok.*) [So called from being the country where the *langue d'oc* was spoken.] An old prov. in the south of France, extending on the E. to the Rhone, and on the W. to the Garonne and the borders of Gascony, with Toulouse for its capital. It now forms the depts. Aude, Ardèche, Gard, Hérault, and Tarn, with parts of Haute-Loire, Haute-Garonne, and Tarn-et-Garonne.—The *Canal of Languedoc* connects the Garonne, near Toulouse, with Lake Thau, in the Mediterranean. It is over 150 m. in length.

Languen'te, *adv.* [It., from *languire,* to languish.] (*Mus.*) In a soft and languishing manner.

Languet, (*lăng'gwet,*) *a.* [Fr. *languette.*] Anything cut or fashioned in the form of a tongue. (B.)

Languid, (*lăng'gwid,*) *a.* [Lat. *languidus,* from *langueo,* to be faint or weary; allied to Gr. *langgazō, langgeō,* to slacken, and to Eng. *lag.* See LAG.] Faint; weary; weak; feeble; inert; heavy; dull; flagging; drooping; indisposed to effort or exertion through feebleness or exhaustion; without animation, spirit, or activity; as, a *languid* condition of body.—Sluggish; slow; tardy in progression; as, "a *languid* motion."—*Bentley.*

—Superinducing or betokening weakness or lassitude; as, *languid* ease, a *languid* market.

Languid'ly, *adv.* Feebly; slowly; dilatorily; droopingly.

Languid'ness, *n.* State of being languid; languor; lassitude; weakness from exhaustion of strength; indisposition to effort or activity; dullness. — Sluggishness; tardiness; slowness.

Lan'guish, *v. n.* [Fr. *languir;* Lat. *languesco,* from *langueo.*] To be, or become, faint, weary, or feeble; to lose strength or animation; to become dull, inert, or spiritless; to be or grow heavy; to pine.

"I . . . *languish'd* under the displeasure of an inexorable father." *Addison.*

—To droop; to fade; to wither; to lose the vegetating power, as plants. — To grow dull; to be no longer active or vigorous; to become deteriorated; as, business *languishes.* — To look with softness or tenderness; to glance amorously; as, a *languishing* lover.

"With *languishing* regards, and bending head."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* Act of languishing or drooping; languishment. — A glance of tenderness; a soft, amorous look.

"And the blue *languish* of soft Allis's eye."—*Pope.*

Lan'guisher, *n.* One who pines or languishes.

Lan'guishing, *a.* Having a languid appearance.

—*n.* Feebleness; pining.

Languish'ingly, *adv.* Feebly; weakly; inertly; slowly; tediously.

—Amorously; with pining tenderness; as, she looked at him *languishingly.*

Languish'ment, *n.* Act of languishing; state of pining or dissolving in languor.

"Years I have wasted to long *languishment."—Sir P. Sidney.*

—Tenderness of look; softness of mien or manner.

Langnor, (*lăng'gwur,*) *n.* [Lat. *langueur.*] Heaviness; dullness; lassitude of body; feebleness; weariness; laxity of the bodily system.

"My heart's deep *languor,* and my soul's sad tears."—*Shaks.*

—Intellectual dullness; enfeebled state of the mind; listlessness. — Laxity; tenderness; softness.

"Diffusing *languor* in the parting gales."—*Pope.*

Lan'guorous, *a.* [Fr. *langoureux.*] Heavy; tedious; calculated to inspire melancholy; as, "*languorous* hours."—*Tennyson.*

Lang'worthy, *in Iowa,* a post-village of Jones co., abt. 47 m. S.W. of Dubuque.

Laniard, Lanyard, (*lan'yard,*) *n.* [Fr. *lanière.*] (*Naut.*) A short piece of strong rope or cord, used to fasten and secure shrouds, stays, buoys, hammocks, &c., on board ship.

Laniari'form, *a.* [From Lat. *laniarium,* a canine tooth, and *forma,* shape.] Having the shape or form of a canine tooth.

Lani'ary, *n.* [Lat. *laniarium.*] A shambles; a place where slaughter is carried on. — One of the canine teeth.

Lan'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Shrike family, comprising Insessores, birds with a strong compressed bill, the tip abruptly hooked, both mandibles distinctly notched, the upper with a distinct tooth, the lower with the point bent upward, and the tarsi longer than the middle toe,

Fig. 1512 — THE BUTCHER-BIRD, OR GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE.

and strongly scutellate. This family comprises the *Shrikes* and the *Vireos.* The larger and stronger species, among which is the Great Northern Shrike (Fig. 1512), described under *Collyria* (q. v.), are predatory, and attack, slay, and devour smaller birds; whence the name *butcher-bird* given to them.

Lanier, Lanyer, (*lan'yer,*) *n.* [Fr. *lonière.*] The thong of a whip; a lash made of leather. (Used in some parts of England.) — A leathern strap used to fasten pieces of armor together.

Lanier', in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Macon co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Lanier', in *Ohio,* a towns'p of Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,738.

Laniferous, *a.* [Fr. *lanifère;* from Lat. *lana,* wool, and *ferre,* to bear.] Producing wool.

Lanifical, *a.* [Lat. *lanificus.*] Working in wool.

Lanigerous, (*-nij'e-rŭs,*) *a.* [It. *lonigero.*] Bearing or yielding wool.

Lani'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See LANIDÆ.

Lank, (*langk,*) *a.* [A. S. *hlanca;* D. *slank,* slender, thin; Ger. *schlank,* slender, thin.] Loose or lax; not spread or distended out; easily compressible; not plump, or stiff and firm by rotundity. — Spare; meagre; lean; slender; thin to tennity. — Drooping; languid; faint. *Milton.*

Fig. 1513. — THE LANNER, (*Falco lannarius.*)

Lank'ly, *adv.* Thinly; loosely; laxly; in a lank manner.

Lank'ness, *n.* State or condition of being lank or tenuous; laxity; leanness; flabbiness; slenderness; paucity of flesh or substance; — the counterpart of *plumpness.*

Lank'y, *a.* Slim; sleader; lank in a minor degree; as, a *lanky* youth.

Lannahas'see, in *Georgia,* a village of Stewart co., abt. 18 m. E. of Lumpkin co.

Lan'ner, Lan'neret, *n.* [Fr. *lanier,* from Lat. *laniarius.*](*Zoöl.*) A species of falcon, *Falco lannarius* (Fig. 1513), very common in France; also found in Ireland, and much valued in the days of falconry for flying at the kite. In the language of falconry, the female was called a *Lanner,* and the male, being smaller, a *Lannerel.*

Lan'nes, JEAN, DUC DE MONTEBELLO, and marshal of France, b. at Lectoure, 1769. He began life as a dyer, but at the commencement of the revolutionary war, in 1792, he entered the army, in which he was rapidly promoted. In 1795 he allied himself with General Bonaparte, and served with him at Paris against the Sections. He followed Bonaparte to Italy, and greatly distinguished himself at Millesimo, Lodi, and Arcola. In 1798 he took part in the expedition to Egypt, was named general of division, and especially displayed his impetuous courage at Aboukir. He returned to France with Napoleon, and contributed to the success of the campaign of Marengo. In 1801 he was sent as ambassador to Lisbon, but he had not the finesse of a diplomatist, and though he gained the points insisted on by the first consul, he was recalled in 1804. He was then created marshal, and, soon after, Duke of Montebello. *L.* next served, and with great distinction, in the campaign of Austerlitz; also, in Prussia, Poland, and Spain, conducting, in 1809, the famous siege of Saragossa. He was then called upon to serve in the campaign against Austria, and was mortally wounded at Essling, May 22, 1809, dying 9 days later, after very great suffering. Napoleon felt the loss of *L.* very keenly. His son was created a peer of France in 1815.

Lannion, (*lan'ne-ōne,*) a town of France, dept of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Guer, 35 m. W.N.W. of St. Brieuc. *Manuf.* Linen fabrics, and has an active trade in agricultural produce. *Pop.* 72,479.

Lanoraie, (*lan-no-ra',*) a village of Berthier co., Lower Canada, about 36 m. N. of Montreal.

Lanos. [Sp. *llanos.*] The same as PAMPAS, *q. v.*

La None, FRANÇOIS DE, one of the most distinguished French Calvinist captains of the 16th century, b. 1531, distinguished in the principal action fought with the League. He was killed at the siege of Lamballe, 1591.

Lan'quet, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mas.*) A piece of metal which separates the body of an organ-pipe from its foot. *Webs.*

Lan'seh, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LANSIUM.

Lan'sing, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, cap. of Allamakee co., abt. 33 m. above Prairie du Chien; *pop.* of township 2,643.

Lan'sing, in *Michigan,* a thriving city and township of Ingham co., cap. of the State, on Grand River, about 110 m. N.W. of Detroit; Lat. 42° 42′ 30″ N., Lon. 84° 28′ W. One of the cities of the State. *Pop.* (1870) 5,256.

Lan'sing, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Mower co., abt. 5 m. N. of Austin; *pop.* of township about 500.

Lan'sing, in *New York,* a township of Tompkins co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,875.

Lan'sing, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Outagamie co., abt. 125 m. N.N.E. of Madison.

Lan'singburg, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., on the Hudson River, abt. 10 m. above Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 6,804.

Lan'singville, in *New York,* a post-village of Tompkins co., about 12 m. N. of Ithaca.

Lan'sium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Meliaceæ,* inhabiting the East Indian Archipelago. They yield fruits which are much esteemed, and known under the names of the *langsat* or *lanseh,* and the *ayer-ayer.*

Lan'squenets, *n. pl.* [Ger. *lanzknecht,* from the *lance* or pike which they carried.] (*Mil.*) The name of the first infantry raised by the emperor Maximilian to confront that of the Swiss, towards the end of the fifteenth century. The lanzknechts were very irregularly armed; the greater part with pikes, but certain companies in every division had muskets. They were raised by voluntary enlistment, and their leaders passed with little reluctance into the service of any power which was willing to pay them. This infantry played a conspicuous part in the wars of Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century, after which the name fell into disuse.

(*Games.*) A game of chance at cards. (Sometimes called, vulgarly, *lambskinnet.*)

Lant, *n.* Urine. (An English provincialism.)

—*v. a.* To moisten or mix with urine. (Prov. Eng.)

Lan'tern, (often written LANTHORN,) *n.* [Fr. *lanterne,* from Lat. *lanterna, laterna;* Gr. *lamptēr,* a lamp, from *lampō,* to shine. See LAMP.] A common contrivance used for carrying a lamp or candle in, consisting of a case or vessel made of tin, with sashes of some transparent substance, such as horn or glass. *L.* are first spoken of by Theopompus, a Greek comic poet, and Empedocles of Agrigentum. *L.* were used by the ancients in augury. They were also carried before troops on the march by night, being then borne on the top of pikes, and so constructed as to throw lights only behind them. It is remarkable that the only trace of a *L.* which the Egyptian monuments offer, is that contained in our Fig. 1514. It did not probably differ sensibly from those of which it is spoken in St. John xviii. 3, where the

Fig. 1514. EGYPTIAN LANTERN.

party of men which went out of Jerusalem to apprehend Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane is described as being provided "with *lanterns* and torches." — *Dark L.* are provided only with a single opening, which can be closed up when the light is required to be hidden, or opened when there is occasion for its assistance to discover some object. (See BULL'S-EYE.)

(*Arch.*) A small structure on the top of a dome, or in other similar situations, for the purpose of admitting light, promoting ventilation, or for ornament, of which that on the top of the Capitol at Washington may be referred to as an example. In Gothic architecture the

Fig. 1515. — ST. HELEN'S LANTERN, (York, England.)

term is sometimes applied to *louvres* on the roofs of halls, &c., but it usually signifies a tower which has the whole height, or a considerable portion of the interior, open to view from the ground, and is lighted by an upper tier of windows; lantern-towers of this kind are common over the centre of cross churches, as at York, England, (Fig. 1515.)

Lantern, (*Magic.*) See MAGIC LANTERN.

Lan'tern, *v. a.* To provide or furnish with a lantern; as, to *lantern* a body of watchmen.

—To put to death by suspension from a lamp-post.

Lanterns, (Feast of.) A celebrated feast held in China on the 15th day of the first month of the year. It derives its name from the vast number of lanterns which are hung out of the houses and in the streets, the number of which has been stated to have exceeded even 200,000,000. The lanterns used are often of great value, some being estimated at 2,000 crowns. They are richly ornamented with gilding, painting, japanning, sculpture, &c. Some of them are of great size, reaching nearly 30 feet in diameter, and are so constructed as to resemble halls or chambers; hence, two or three together would make an elegant house. In this way the Chinese may be said to live, to receive visits, dance, and act plays in a lantern. When lighted up with torches, these lanterns have a beautiful effect at a distance. Besides the large lanterns, there are also a vast number of smaller ones, which usually consist of six faces or lights, each about four feet high and one and a half broad, framed in wood, finely gilt and adorned. Over these they stretch a fine transparent silk, painted with flowers, trees, and other objects: the colors are very vivid, and, when the lanterns are lighted up, the effect is lively and picturesque.

Lan'tern-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FULGORIDÆ.

Lan'tern-jawed, (*-jawd,*) *a.* Having a long, lank visage; thin in the chaps.

Lan'tern-jaws, *n. pl.* Long, lank, hollow jaws: — hence, a thin, weazened visage.

Lan'tern-pin'ion, Lan'tern-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) A kind of pinion having, instead of leaves, cylindrical teeth or bars, known as *trundles,* or spindles, in which the teeth of the main wheels act. The ends of the trundles being fixed in two parallel boards or plates, the lantern-wheel has the form of a box, or a lantern, whence the name; it is much used in horology, but is now seldom employed in mechanics, for which purposes toothed wheels have been substituted for it.

Lantha'nium, LANTHANUM, LANTANIUM, LANTANUM, *n.* [Gr. *lanthenein,* to lie concealed.] (*Chem.*) An extremely rare metal, found in small quantities in the minerals *cerite, yttro-cerite,* and one or two more, in company with cerium and didymium. It forms a gray, infusible, non-volatile powder, that becomes lustrous when burnished. It forms only one oxide, LaO, which is a white powder, soluble in acids, and in the salts of ammonia, from which it expels the alkali. Its salts have a sweet, astringent taste, and are unimportant. Lanthanium was discovered by Mosander, in 1839. *Equiv.* 47. *Symbol.* La.

Lan-Tsze, LAO-TSE, LAO-TSZU, or LAO-KIUN, a Chinese philosopher, who flourished in the 6th cent. B. C., and who is regarded as the founder or reformer of the Taoist Sect. See TAOIST.

Lantz Mills, in *Virginia,* a post-vill. of Shenandoah co.

Lanu'ginose, Lanu'ginous, *a.* [Lat. *lanuginosus;* Fr. *lanugineux.*] (*Zoöl.* and *Bot.*) Downy; covered with soft hair; flossy.

Lan'yard, *n.* (*Naut.*) See LANIARD.

(*Mil.*) A piece of strong cord, measuring 12 feet, and having an iron hook at one end. It is employed with a friction-tube in the firing of heavy guns.

Lanzarote, (*lan-za-ro'tai,*) the most N.E. of the Canary Isles, (*q. v.*); *area,* 300 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin and very fertile, yielding fine fruits, barilla, and orchil. *Cap.* Teguise. *Pop.* 19,500.

Laocoon, (*lai-ŏk'o-ŏn,*) *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) A celebrated Greek statue (Fig. 225), the production of the Rhodian sculptors, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus, who flourished in the reign of Titus, 79–81, was found among the ruins of the baths of Titus at Rome in 1506, and is preserved in the Vatican. The subject of the group is the death of the Trojan priest, Laocoon, and his two sons, by serpents, sent against them by Minerva (*Æneid,* ii. 200). It was carried to Paris, but restored to Rome in 1814.

Laodicea, (*lai'o-di-se'a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of several towns of Asia, the most important of which was a city of ancient Phrygia, near the river Lycos, so called after Laodice, queen of Antiochus Theos, its founder, built on the site of an older town named Diospolis. It was destroyed by an earthquake during the reign of Tiberius, but rebuilt by the inhabitants, who were very wealthy. Its luxury in the early times of Christianity is attested by the severe rebuke addressed to its inhabitants in the Apocalypse. It fell into the hands of the Turks in 1255, was again destroyed in 1402, and is now a heap of uninteresting ruins, known by the name of Eski-Hissar. Art and science flourished among the ancient Laodiceans, and it was the seat of a famous medical school. The number of Jews who were settled here at the rise of Christianity will account for its importance in the primitive history of the church. An important ecclesiastical council, the First Council of Laodicea, was held here in 363, which adopted resolutions concerning the canon of the Old and New Testaments, and referring to ecclesiastical discipline. A second council, 476, condemned the Eutychians.

Laodice'an, *a.* [From *Laodicea,* a city of Phrygia.] Supine, indifferent, or lukewarm in religious matters; — a quality characteristic of the people of ancient Laodicea.

Laodice'anism, *n.* Absence of religious zeal or fervor.

Laomedon, (*lai-om'e-don,*) son of Ilus, king of Troy, was father to Priam and Hesione. He built the walls of Troy, assisted by Apollo and Neptune. When the walls were finished, Laomedon refused to reward the labors of the gods, and, soon after, his territories were laid waste by the sea, and his subjects visited by a pestilence. Sacrifices were offered to the offended divinities, but nothing could appease the gods, according to the oracle, save annually to expose to a sea-monster a Trojan virgin. This victim was decided by lot, and when the calamity had continued for five or six years, the lot fell upon Hesione, Laomedon's daughter; but Hercules came and offered to deliver the Trojans from this calamity, if Laomedon would reward him with a number of fine horses. The king consented; but when the monster was destroyed, he refused to give them. Hercules was obliged to besiege Troy, and take it by force of arms. Laomedon was put to death, after a reign of 29 years, and his son Priam placed upon the throne.

Laon, (*la-on',*) a town of France, dept. Aisne, 20 m. N.E. of Soissons, 80 N.E. of Paris. *L.* has a large Gothic cathedral, with 5 lofty towers, consecrated in 1114; and a public library of over 20,000 vols. *Manuf.* Coarse cloth, leather, nails, and earthenware. Napoleon I. sustained a check at this place, from the Allies under Blücher, March 9 and 10, 1814. The French lost 6,000 men and 46 cannon in the conflict, and were compelled to retreat to Soissons. The Allies lost about 4,000 men.

Laona, in *New York,* a post-village of Chautauqua co., about 300 m. W. of Albany.

La'os, in India. See SHAN STATES.

Lao-Tse'. See LAN-TSZE.

Lap, *n.* [A. S. *læppe,* a hem; D. *lap,* a shred; Ger. *lappen,* a flap, a rag. Allied to FLAP, *q. v.*] That which flaps or hangs loose; — hence, the loose part of a coat; the skirts of a garment. — The part of a person's clothing that spreads over the knees when the wearer sits down; also, the portion of a person's body thus covered.

"I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap.*" — *Shaks.*

—That portion of any fixed body which lies over the edge of another; as, the *lap* of a piece of clinker-work. — A wheel used by cutters in polishing; a glazer.

—*v. a.* [Probably from the root of ENVELOP; Fr. *envelopper.*] To infold; to fold up; to lay over and over; as, to *lap* a roll of cloth. — To wrap or twist round.

"About the paper I *lapp'd* a slender thread of black silk."—*Newton.*

—To involve; to infold; to circumvest. — To place one thing partly over another; as, to *lap* tiles on a roof.

(*Mach.*) To cut or burnish with a lap, as precious stones, porcelain, cutlery, &c.

—*v. n.* To be spread or laid; to be turned over or upon.

"The upper wings are, where they *lap* over, transparent." *Grew.*

To lap boards, tiles, shingles, &c., to lay one partly over the other.

Lap, *v. n.* [A. S. *lappian;* D. *slabben;* Dan. *labe;* Fr. *laper;* Gr. *laptō,* to lick up, to suck greedily; allied to Lat. *lambo* — Sansk. *lih,* to lick.] To lick up; to take up food or liquor with the tongue; to feed or drink by sucking in with the tongue; as, a dog *laps* water. — To make a gurgling sound, like that which accompanies the taking up of drink with the tongue.

"I heard . . . the waters *lapping* on the crag." —*Tennyson.*

—*v. a.* To lick up with the tongue; to take into the mouth by sucking.

"They'll take suggestion as a cat *laps* milk." — *Shaks.*

Lap'agerin, *n.* [Named after Josephine Lapagerie, the first wife of Napoleon I.] A beautiful genus of twining undershrubs from Chili, belonging to the *Philesiaceæ. L. rosea,* with its great bell-shaped, rosy-crimson, lily-like flowers, is one of the most gorgeous creepers introduced for the ornamentation of our greenhouses.

Laparocele, (*lap'a-ro-sēl,*) *n.* [Gr. *laparokēle.*] (*Med.*) Rupture through the loins; lumbar hernia.—*Dunglison.*

La Paz, a town of Mexico, cap. of Lower California, in about Lat. 24° N., Lon. 110° W.

La Paz, a W. dept. of Bolivia, adjoining Peru, between Lat. 14° and 16° S., and Lon. 67° and 70° W; *area,* abt. 40,000 sq. m. It extends over the N. half of the Bolivian portion of the valley of the Desaguadero, and comprises those valleys of the Cordilleras, through which the head streams of the Beni (a principal affluent of the Amazon) flow. It is not much cultivated, although the lower parts of the valleys are very fertile. Lake Titicaca forms a part of the W. boundary. *Pop.* 330,000.

—A town, cap. of the above dept., about 125 m. N.W. of Sucre, and 12,226 feet above the sea-level. It was founded in 1548, and is the principal emporium of Bolivia. *Pop.* 85,000.

La Paz, in *Arizona Territory,* a post-town, cap. of Yuma co., on the Colorado River, about 150 m. above the mouth of the Gila River. Gold and quicksilver are found in this vicinity.

Lap'-dog, *n.* A little dog, fondled in the lap by ladies; a pet dog; a poodle; a King Charles spaniel.

"One of them made his court to the *lap-dog,* to improve his interest with the lady." — *Collier.*

Lapeer', in *Michigan,* a S.E. co., *area* about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint and Belle rivers, and Kearsley, Farmer's, and Mill creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Lapeer. *Pop.* (1870), 21,355.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Lapeer co., on Flint River, about 57 m. N. by W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township about 4,000.

Lapeer, in *New York,* a post-office of Cortland co.

—A post-township of Cortland co.; *pop.* (1870), 735.

Lapel', *n.* [From *lap.*] That part of a man's coat which laps over the facing.

Lapelled, (*lapeld',*) *a.* Having lapels, as a coat.

La Pérouse, JEAN FRANÇOIS GALAUP DE, (*pe-roos',*) a French navigator, b. at Albi, 1741. After serving as captain in the French navy, with much distinction, he was sent by Louis XVI., in 1785, on a voyage of discovery, — sailed with 2 frigates from Brest, and visited the coasts of Tartary, of Japan, and of New Holland, when, in 1788, he ceased to be heard of. Several expeditions were dispatched to discover traces of him; but in vain. In 1827, however, the wreck of his vessels was observed by Captain Dillon, at one of the Vanikoro islands. In 1828, a French captain visited the place, and discovered that La Pérouse and his men had been wrecked among the reefs surrounding the island.

Lap'ful, *n.; pl.* LAPFULS. As much as the lap can contain.

Lap'ham, in *Minnesota,* a village of Otter Tail co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Otter Tail City.

Lap'hamsville, in *Michigan,* a village of Kent co., about 50 m. W. by N. of Lansing.

Lapida'rian, *a.* Recorded on stone; as, a *lapidarian* inscription.

Lapida'rious, *a.* [Lat. *lapidarius.*] Containing or consisting of stones.

Lap'idary, *n.* [Fr. *lapidaire;* Lat. *lapidarius* — *lapis* = Gr. *lāas,* a stone.] One who cuts, polishes, and engraves gems or precious stones. — A dealer in precious stones. — A virtuoso or connoisseur in the nature and kinds of gems or precious stones. (Sometimes called *lapidist.*)

—*a.* Relating or belonging to the art of cutting stones.

L. Style. That style which is suitable for mortuary memorials.

L. Work. (*Arts.*) The employment of the lapidary consists in cutting and polishing gems and precious stones, and any description of hard mineral substance which may be used for ornamental purposes. *L. W.* is entirely performed by the friction of small metal or wooden wheels, which revolve with great rapidity, being frequently driven by means of a small steam-engine. For cutting gems and stones, the wheels are made of iron, and have a sharp edge, to which diamond or emery powder, moistened with water, is applied during the operation; but for polishing the same, wheels made of softer metal, or wood, are used, the edges of the wooden wheels being sometimes coated with buff-leather; but when the wheels are without a coating of leather, the stone is frequently held against the side, instead of the edge. Gems and precious stones differ greatly from each other in hardness, and require a different mode of treatment accordingly, although the means used for cutting and polishing are the same in all cases. The softest substances that are cut by the lapidary are alabaster, mother-of-pearl, coral, malachite, and glass. The emerald, agate, garnet, amethyst, opal, topaz, carbuncle,

and many kinds of ornamental stones, are considerably harder than the substances that have just been mentioned, but not so hard or difficult to cut as the diamond, sapphire, and ruby.

Lapidescence, (*-ĕs'ens,*) *n.* [Lat. *lapidesco,* to turn to stone.] The process of hardening into stone or a stony substance. — A stony concretion.

Lapides'cent, *a.* [Lat. *lapidescens.*] Growing or turning to stone; that has the quality of converting bodies into petrifactions.

Lapidific, Lapidifical, *a.* [Lat. *lapis, lapidis,* stone, and *facere,* to make.] Converting into stone.

Lapidifica'tion, *n.* Act of lapidifying; process or operation of forming or converting into stone or a stony substance.

Lapid'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *lapidifier* — Lat. *lapis,* and *facio,* to make.] To turn into stone.

—*v. n.* To become stony; to petrify.

Lap'idist, *n.* Same as LAPIDARY, *q. v.*

Lapilla'tion, *n.* Act of petrifying; also, state of being stony.

Lapil'li, *n.* [Lat. *lapillus,* dim. of *lapis.*] Volcanic scoriæ in the form of small stony particles.

Lap'is, *n.*; *pl.* LAP'IDES. [Lat.] A stone.

Lap'is Infernal'is, *n.* (*Chem.*) Fused nitrate of silver; — often called *lunar caustic.*

Lap'is Lazu'li, *n.* [Lat. *lapis,* and Arab. *azul,* heaven.] (*Min.*) A well-known mineral of an ultramarine or azure-blue color, formerly much used for the production of the pigment known as ultramarine. It varies considerably in composition, according to the locality in which it is found. It may be described chemically as a silicate of alumina and lime, colored with variable amounts of iron and sulphur. Since the introduction of artificial ultramarine, it is principally employed for ornamental purposes. — See ULTRAMARINE.

Lap'is Lydius, *n.* (*Min.*) The Lydian stone, a siliceous slate, used as a touchstone for trying the quality of gold and silver by the color of the streak.

Lap'ithæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *Lapithai.*] In mythical geography, a people of Thessaly, chiefly known to us from their fabled contests with the Centaurs. The battle between the Centaurs and the *L.* has been described by Hesiod and Ovid with great minuteness.

Laplace', PIERRE SIMON, MARQUIS DE, a celebrated French mathematician and astronomer, b. at Beaumont-en-Auge, near Honfleur, 1749, where, at the age of 17, he became professor of mathematics in the military school. He obtained letters of introduction to the celebrated philosopher D'Alembert, and went to Paris with the view of seeking an interview with him; but finding no notice taken of his letters, he wrote a short paper on some points of mechanical philosophy which immediately procured for him the attention to his claims that he desired. D'Alembert sent for him, and, about 1769, had him appointed professor of mathematics at the Paris Military School. By his treatises, memoirs, and larger works, *L.* rapidly obtained the reputation of the greatest living mathematician since Newton. Napoleon, when First Consul, appointed him minister of the interior; but as a politician he was very unsuccessful, and he was in a short time removed to the presidentship of the *Sénat Conservateur.* Napoleon afterwards related of his minister, that, "a mathematician of the highest rank, he lost not a moment in showing himself below mediocrity as a minister. He looked at no question in its true point of view. He was always searching after subtleties. All his ideas were problems; and he carried the spirit of the infinitesimal calculus into the management of business." He was created a count by Napoleon, and a marquis by Louis XVIII. His principal works were the *Mécanique Céleste,* the *Analytical Theory of Probabilities,* and an *Essay on Probabilities.* A complete edition of his writings was published by the French government in 1843. It is quite impossible, in any short notice of the life of *L.*, to convey a proper idea of the extent and value of the great *Mécanique Céleste.* To enumerate the bare contents thereof would require several pages. That inestimable contribution to science contained 4,000 quarto pages, and, it is said, might easily be expanded to thrice that number. The intention of the work was to deduce, from the discoveries of the great astronomers who had preceded *L.*, a complete and harmonious system, and to perfect the marvellous work commenced by Newton in his discovery of the law of gravitation. He subsequently wrote his *Exposition du Système du Monde,* as an explanation of what was abstruse in his *Mécanique.* Dr. Bowditch, an American writer, translated in part the *Mécanique Céleste.* The popular work of Mrs. Somerville is a selection from it; and no inconsiderable share of what was most attractive in the earlier portions of the popular *Vestiges of Creation,* was based upon the same source. Few will refuse to admit that *L.* was the greatest astronomer since Newton. D. 1827.

Lap'land, the most N. country of Europe, belonging partly to Russia, and partly to Sweden, between Lat. 64° and 71° N., and Lon. 10° and 42° E.; bounded N. by the Arctic Ocean, E. by the White Sea, S. by Sweden and Finland, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* 150,000 sq. m., about two-thirds of which belong to Russia. — *Phys. Geog.* That part of *L.* which lies along the N. shore of the Gulf of Bothnia is an extensive plain, abounding in immense forests of spruce and Scotch fir; but at the distance of 80 m. from the sea, the ground becomes gradually elevated, and culminates in lofty mountains, composed chiefly of primitive and transition rocks, very rich in copper and other metallic ores. These central mountains are the highest in *L.*, and between the Lat. of 67° and 68° 30′, rise to a height of from 5,500 to 6,200 feet, which, in this hyperborean region, is 2,700 feet above the limit of perpetual congelation. The ranges continue all the way to the N. Cape, but decline gradually in altitude. — *Rivers.* The principal rivers are the Tornea, with its affluents, and the Kemi, Lulea, and Pitea, all emptying into the Gulf of Bothnia; with the Tana and Alten, which disembogue into the Arctic Ocean. All these, like the rivers of Switzerland, are comparatively small in winter, and become mighty streams in summer, on the melting of the snows. This country abounds with lakes, some of which are of considerable size, as for instance, that of Enare, or Indiager, in Russian territory. — *Clim.* The climate of *L.* is noted for extreme coldness; but, in fact, it is milder than that of any other region under the same parallel. The coasts of Norwegian *L.*, and Finmark, are free from ice early in May, whereas the Sea of Siberia is never open till the end of July. The climate of one part of the country also differs very much from that of another. In the maritime districts the temperature is pretty uniform; the winters are not severe, but the summers are raw and foggy; while, in the interior, the winter is intensely cold, but the summer-heats are steady and fructifying. The mean annual temperature at the N. Cape (Lat. 71° 11′ 30″) is 6° higher than at Enontekis in the interior (in Lat. 68° 30′). Yet, at the latter the thermometer rises in July to 64°, while at the Cape it seldom reaches 50°. In both, the summer begins in May and ends in September, but in the valleys, among the mountains, corn ripens in the short space of three months. The sun being so many hours above the horizon, the heat is then intense, and the clouds of insects are exceedingly troublesome. The cold of winter, on the contrary, is frequently so intense as to freeze brandy or spirits of wine; and the rivers in the interior are covered with ice to the depth of several feet. Towards the N., the sun remains for many weeks below the horizon in winter, and in summer is as long without setting. During the long night of winter, however, the darkness is relieved by the brightness of the moon and stars, and the vivid corruscations of the aurora-borealis. The twilight is also such that during several hours each day, it is possible to read without a lamp or candle. — *Veg. Econ.* The vegetable productions of the maritime and mountainous districts differ as widely as the climate. In the low lands, particularly where skirting the Gulf of Bothnia, are large forests of spruce, Scotch fir, and other resinous trees; potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables are cultivated, and roses and carnations are reared during the brief summer months. In a colder region these disappear gradually, along with the birch, and nothing remains but a few lichens and mosses. The best agriculturists are the Finnish colonists, who have raised grain at Alten, in Lat. 70°, which may safely be pronounced the N. limit of husbandry; but tillage generally is in a very backward state. — *Zoöl.* The reindeer is the most valuable of the animals of *L.*, and thrives best in the cold, dry central regions, where numerous herds roam at large under the care of shepherds. This beast forms the chief wealth of the natives, the poorest having seldom less than from 50 to 200 head belonging to each person. Horses, oxen, goats, and sheep, are common; and, of the wild quadrupeds, there are found bears, wolves, elks, martens, &c. Game-birds are plentiful about the coast, and eagles and lammergeyers soar nearly to the line of perpetual snow. The rivers abound with salmon, herring, and other fish. — *Inhab.* The Lapps, or Laplanders, who call themselves *Same,* are most probably a tribe of Tschonde, or Finns, though difference of situation has, in the course of ages, produced a fundamental difference of character. The Finns, an industrious, though an unpolished race, were encouraged to form colonies in *L.* about a century ago, and their number has since increased rapidly, while that of the Lapps has been stationary, perhaps on the decline. Of the 27,000 inhabitants of Norwegian *L.*, there are not, it is thought, above 6,000 Lapps. They have swarthy complexions, short black hair, wide mouths, hollow cheeks, and long and pointed chins. They are strong, active, and hardy; but they suffer much from disease, and few live beyond fifty. Dishonesty is their leading trait, and dram-drinking is often carried to a fatal extent. They were not converted to Christianity till the 17th century. Those of the Russian prov. are professedly of the Greek Church, while those subject to Sweden are Lutherans. They are still, however, very ignorant, and retain many heathen superstitions. The *Reindeer Lapps* live almost wholly on the produce of their herds, building their rude huts during summer in the mossy pastures of the upper country, and in winter on the level tracts inhabited by other nations; but the *Fishing Lapps* confine their habitat to the banks of lakes and rivers, and catch fish and beavers, which, as well as skins and deer-meat, they exchange with the Swedes and Russians for spirituous liquors, meal, salt, and tobacco. — *Costume.* The clothing of these half-civilized tribes is abundantly coarse, consisting of a woollen cap, a sheepskin coat, with the wool inwards, and an overcoat, either of kersey or of reindeer skin, with the hair outwards. They wear no stockings, but a kind of pantaloons of coarse cloth, or tanned leather, fitting close to the legs; their shoes are of reindeer's skin, the sole being taken from the forehead, and the upper leather from the legs. In the winter the use of a kind of snow-shoes (see Fig. 1516) is universal. The women are attired much in the same manner, with the addition, however, of some rude ornaments, and, occasionally, a linen or cotton garment. — *Language.* The tongue spoken by the Lapps is a Finnish dialect, but so corrupted by admixture with foreign and obsolete words, as to be unintelligible to the Finns themselves; nor indeed can the Lapp tribes in one part understand the language spoken by those of another. — *Chief town.* Hammerfest. — *Pop.* Vaguely estimated at 60,000, of whom only about 9,000 are Lapps, the rest being Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, and Russians.

Fig. 1516. — A LAPLANDER.

Lap'land, in *North Carolina,* a village of Buncombe co., abt. 275 m. W. of Raleigh.

Lap'lander, Lapp, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Lapland.

Lap'landish, *a.* (*Geog.*) See LAPPISH.

La Pla'ta, See ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

La Plata, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Macon co., abt. 18 m. N. of Bloomington.

La Plata, (Rio de.) See PLATA, (RIO DE LA.)

La Platte, in *Nebraska,* a village of Sarpy co., on the Missouri River, about 30 m. below Omaha.

La Pointe, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Ashland co.; *pop.* about 319.

—A post-village of Bayfield co., on Madeline Island, about 6 m. E. of Bayfield.

La Porte, in *California,* a post-village of Sierra co., about 55 m. N.E. of Marysville.

La Porte, in *Colorado Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Larimer co., about 60 m. N. of Denver.

La'porte, in *Indiana,* a N.N.W. co., bordering on Michigan and Lake Michigan; *area,* abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kankakee River, and some smaller streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Laporte. *Pop.* (1870) 27,061.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., about 58 m. E.S.E. of Chicago; *pop.* about 9,000.

La'porte, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 37 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines.

La'porte, in *Missouri,* a village of Macon co., abt. 8 m. E. of Bloomington.

La'porte, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Lorain co., about 3 m. S.E. of Elyria.

La'porte, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village, cap. of Sullivan co., abt. 107 m. N. by E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 750.

Lapp, *n.* (*Geog.*) See LAPLANDER.

Lap'pa, *n.* [Lat., a burr; from Gr. *lobein,* to lay hold of.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ. L. major,* the Burdock, is common in waste and cultivated grounds, &c., in the N. Eng., Mid., and W. States. Each plant is a large, conical, ill-scented, and coarse looking mass of vegetation, surmounted by a branching, irregular panicle of ovoid heads with tubular corollas of an exceedingly delicate pink color. The leaves are very large, with wavy edges. This plant is such an instance of design in the dissemination of seeds, as cannot be mistaken. The scales of the involucre all end in a minute, firm hook, which seizes hold of everything that passes by. Thus men and animals are made the unwilling agents of scattering widely the seeds of this unsightly plant.

Lap'per, *n.* One who wraps or folds; as, "*lappers* of linen."—*Swift.*

—One who laps or licks with the tongue.

Lap'pet, *n.* [From *lap.*] A little lap or flap; a loose, hanging part of a robe or garment.

"*Lappets,* and ruffles, and mantuas."—*Swift.*

—*v. a.* To cover, as with a lappet.

Lap'ping, *n.* A kind of coarse wrapping used by calico-printers.

Lap'pish, Lap'landish, Lappo'nian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or belonging, or having reference to, Lapland, or to the Lapps.

Lap'pon's Cross Roads, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Washington co.

La Prai'rie, a village of Huntingdon co., Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence River, about 9 miles S.S.E. of Montreal.

La Prai'rie, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Adams co.

—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

La Prai'rie, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Rock co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Laps'able, *a.* That may lapse, fall, or relapse.

Lapse, (*laps,*) *n.* [Fr. *laps*; Lat. *lapsus,* from *labor, lapsus,* to slide, to fall.] A falling; a sliding, gliding, or flowing down; a smooth course; an easy descent or course of progression. — A slip; an error; a fault; an omission; a falling in duty; any slight deviation from the proper course or prescribed principle.

(*Eccl. Law.*) A slip or omission of a patron to present a clergyman to a benefice in his gift within six months after its vacancy, in which case the benefice lapses to the bishop; when, if he does not collate within 6 months, it lapses to the archbishop; and, if he neglect to collate within six months, it lapses to the crown.

Lapse, *v. n.* To fall; to slide; to slip down; to glide; to pass slowly, silently, or by degrees.—To fail in duty; to deviate from virtue or rectitude; to commit a fault; to slip, or commit an error by inadverteucy, mistake, or oversight. —To fall or pass from one proprietor to an-

other, by the omission or negligence of the patron; as, the advowson *lapsed* to the Crown.

(*Eccl. Law.*) See the noun.

Lapsed, *p. a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to such as in the time of persecution denied the faith of Christ. Much controversy arose in the Church in early times as to how such persons should be dealt with on their seeking to be re-admitted.

L. devise. (*Law.*) A devise which has lapsed, or does not take effect, because of the death of the devisee before that of the testator.

L. legacy. (*Law.*) A legacy which, on account of the death of the legatee before the period arrives for the payment of the legacy, lapses or deviates from the course prescribed by the testator, or falls into the residuum.

Lap'sided, *a.* Weighed down, or hanging over, on one side; — said of a ship. (Sometimes written *lobsided*, or *lopsided.*)

Lap'stone, *n.* A stone for hammering leather on; as, a cobbler's *lapstone.*

Lap-streak, (*-strāk,*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Made in the form of clincher-work; as, a *lap-streak* boat.—See CLINCHER-WORK.

La Puebla, a State of Mexico. See PUEBLA, (LA.)

Lapu'ta, in *Kentucky*, a village of Franklin co., about 10 m. N.W. of Frankfort.

La Purissima, (*la-poo-rees'se-ma,*) in *California*, a village of Santa Barbara co., about 247 m. S.E. of San Francisco.

Lap'wing, *n.* [A name derived from the sound which the wings of the bird make in flight.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds (*vanellus*, Linn.), belonging to the family *Charadidæ*. (Plovers, &c.) About half a dozen species are described in Europe, S. America, and N. Africa. The European species, Crested Lapwing, or Pewit (*V. cristatus*), is a very handsome bird, not quite so large as a pigeon, and has its head surmounted with a beautiful

Fig. 1517. — THE CRESTED LAPWING.

crest. The head and crest are black; the throat black in summer, and white in winter; the back is green, glossed with purple and copper-color. The *L.* is very plentiful in moors, open commons, and marshy tracts, in pairs during the breeding-season; and in winter in flocks, chiefly on the sea-shore. Its artifices to prevent the discovery of its nest are very interesting. The nest is little more than a mere depression in the ground, and the full complement of eggs is 4; but if some are taken away, the bird goes on laying — an instinct of which the egg-gatherers take advantage. The eggs are esteemed a great delicacy. The Feru-Fero of S. America (*V. cayanensis*), a species with spurs on the wings, abounds on the pampas of that continent, is noisy on the approach of travellers, like the common *L.*; and its eggs are likewise held in highest esteem as a delicacy.

Lap'-work, (*-wurk,*) *n.* Work in which one part overlaps another.

Laquais, *n.* [Fr.] See LACKEY.

Laque Mineraie, *n.* [Fr. *mineral lac.*] (*Painting.*) A French pigment, being a kind of chromic orange. This name is also given to orange-oxide of iron.

Laq'nering, *n.* See JAPANNING.

Lar, *n.*; *pl.* LARES. [Lat.] (*Roman Antiq.*) The Lares were a kind of domestic genii, good spirits, or household gods, worshipped in each dwelling, and regarded as the guardians or protecting deities of the family, and supposed to reside more particularly in the chimney-corner, literally the hearth; the whole fire-place being in fact consecrated to them. The Lares were distinguished from the *Penates*, the special protectors of the master of the house, his wife and children, as the Lares were of the servants, the housekeeping, and economy of the family generally. The Lares were usually dressed in short garments, to show their readiness to serve and dispense the gifts of hospitality, and often held a cornucopia in their hands, as symbolical of that virtue. There were generally two of those gods, and either with a dog between them, or some property or attribute of that animal about them, to denote honest and faithful service. Thus the Penates were often clothed in the skin of a dog, to signify the benefit they conferred on man by watching over his house. Besides the private Lares, there were several denominations of inferior divinities connected with the public; some who presided over cross-roads; others over travellers; special ones to protect cities and public institutions; and others, whose functions were less definite, such as the Hostilii, whose supposed duty was to avert the horrors of war. The Lares were originally human beings, who becoming pure spirits after death, loved still to hover round the dwellings and objects which their mortal affections had once made dear and memorable, and watch over their safety, and the welfare of those in whom, while living, they centred their human affections. In this pure and beautiful light, what Christian may not still acknowledge a household Lar! These Lares were usually images of wood or stone, and sometimes of metal, and stood upon the hearth in a kind of shrine, the *Lararium*; while, in more opulent houses, they were distributed in the study, bed-room, and other apartments, but, not like the Penates, into the more secret places of the household. — See PENATES.

Lar, a town of Persia, cap. of prov. Laristan, 60 m. from the Persian Gulf, and 180 m. S.S.E. of Shiraz; Lat. 27° 30′ N., Lon. 42° 35′ E. *L.*, formerly cap. of an Arabian kingdom, is situated on an extensive plain covered with palm-trees. Its bazaar is the finest and largest in Persia. *Pop.* 12,000.

Lara, a celebrated Spanish family, the founder of which was Ferdinand Gonzalez, count of Castile and Lara, a. 970.—In 1130, the family was divided into two branches, the *first* from MANRIQUE DE LARA, who took the title of viscount of Narbonne, for its stock; and the *second* deriving from ORDOGNO PEREZ, and preserving the title of count of Lara, until it became extinct in the latter half of the 14th century. The members of this family played an important part in the civil wars of Castile, under Alphonso X., Sancho IV., Ferdinand IV., and Alphonso XI., with whom they often disputed the crown.

Lar'ncor, a parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Meath, abt. 2 m. S.E. of Trim. It contains Dangan Castle, the birthplace of the Duke of Wellington.

Laranjeiras, (*la-ran-zha'ras,*) a town of Brazil, on the Cotindiba River, abt. 20 m. above its mouth; *pop.* 3,000.

Larbert, (*lar'bert,*) a parish of Scotland, co. Stirling, 2 m. N.W. of Falkirk. It was the birthplace of the celebrated traveller in Abyssinia, James Bruce (*q. v.*) *Pop.* 5,500.

Lar'board, *n.* [D. *laager*, lower, left, and *bord*, side.] (*Naut.*) The left-hand side of a ship when a person stands with his face to the head; port; — opposed to *starboard*, or right-hand side.

(NOTE. This term is now seldom used among seamen, the word *port* being substituted, in order to avoid mistakes consequent upon the similarity of sound between *larboard* and *starboard.*)

—*a.* Having reference or pertaining to the left-hand or port side of a vessel; as, she stood on the *larboard* tack.

Larcenous, (*lär'se-nŭs,*) *a.* Characterized by larceny; as, a *larcenous* act. — Prone to larceny; as, "the *larcenous* world." — *Sidney Smith.*

Lar'cenously, *adv.* In a manner characterized by larceny; thievishly.

Lar'cener, Lar'cenist, *n.* A person who commits larceny; a thief.

Lar'ceny, *n.* [Fr. *larcin*; from Lat. *latrocinium*, from *latro*, a hired servant, a robber, a freebooter; allied to Gr. *latris*, a hired servant, from *latron*, pay, wage, hire.] (*Law.*) Theft; the act of taking and carrying away the goods and property of another feloniously. *L.* is divided into two kinds, — *simple larceny*, or plain theft, when it is unaccompanied with any aggravating circumstances; and mixed, or *compound larceny*, when accompanied by circumstances which are considered as aggravating the offence. Formerly, larceny was distinguished as *grand* and *petty* larceny, which was determined by the value of the thing stolen, but the distinction is now abolished in almost all the States. *Simple L.* is defined to be "the felonious taking and carrying away of the personal goods of another." In *L.* there must be, — 1, a taking against the will of the owner; for wherever the owner is induced willingly to part with his goods, there is no *L.*; as where goods are delivered upon trust. If A lends a horse to B, and he rides away with him, this is not *L.* When possession is obtained in the first instance without fraudulent intention, *L.* is not committed. Where a finder of goods or money converts the same to his own use, and at the time of conversion knows, or has the means of knowing, the real owner, he is guilty of *L.*; but if he find it with the intent to restore it, but afterwards appropriates it to his own use, he does not commit *L.* A servant intrusted with his master's goods, as a butler with plate, a shepherd with sheep, and embezzling them, is guilty of *L.* at common law; but if the goods have never been in the possession of the master, as money or goods received by a servant from a third party, and embezzled, it is not *L.* If a guest robs his inn or tavern of a piece of plate, or if a lodger run away with goods from his lodgings, it is *L.*; for he had not the possession delivered unto him, but the use. Under some circumstances, a man may be guilty of *L.* in taking his own goods; as if he steals them from a pawnbroker. The distinction as to what constitutes *L.* will thus be seen to be often very nice; and hence various statutes have been passed in most of the States, providing for particular cases. — 2. There must not only be a taking, but a carrying away (*cepit et asportavit*), to constitute *L.* A bare removal from the place in which he found the goods, though he does not quite make off with them, is a sufficient asportation or carrying away; thus, where a thief, intending to steal plate, takes it out of a chest in which it was, and lays it down upon the floor, but is surprised before he can make off with it, it is *L.* — 3. The taking away must be felonious, that is, *animo furandi*, or, as the civil law expresses it, *lucri causâ.* The ordinary discovery of a felonious intent is where the party does it clandestinely, or, being charged with the fact, denies it; but there are numerous other circumstances that may be taken as evidence of a felonious intent, so complicated and mingled, that it is impossible for us to enter upon them in this place. — 4. The felonious taking and carrying away must be of the personal goods of another; for if they are things real, or savor of the reality, *L.* at common law cannot be committed of them. Lands, tenements, and hereditaments, cannot in their nature be taken and carried away; but even corn, grass, trees, and the like were regarded as part of the real estate, absolutely fixed and immovable, and, therefore, unable to be the subject of theft by the common law. Most of these cases are now made felonies by statutes. No *L.* can be committed of things which are not the subject of property; as of beasts that are *feræ naturæ* and unreclaimed, as deer, hares, and conies, in a forest, chase, or warren; fish in an open river or pond, or wild fowls in their natural liberty. But if they are reclaimed or confined, and may serve as food, it is otherwise. Of all valuable domestic animals, as horses and other beasts of draught, and of all animals, *domitæ naturæ*, which serve for food, as meat or other cattle, swine, poultry and the like, *L.* may be committed. But the stealing of dogs, cats, and ferrets, though tame and valuable, and of monkeys, bears, &c., though reclaimed or confined, does not amount to *L.* The penalty varies in the different States; but, generally, in ordinary cases, a person convicted of *L.* is liable to imprisonment with hard labor for not more than two years; and in case of a conviction after a previous conviction for *L.*, penal servitude for not more than ten, or less than four years. — *Compound L.* is such as has all the properties of the former, but is accompanied by circumstances which are considered as aggravating the offence and requiring an increase of punishment; as stealing from one's house or person. The stealing from any dwelling-house of any chattel, money, or valuable security, to the value of $25 or more, or counselling the commission thereof; the breaking any dwelling-house, and stealing therefrom any chattel, money, or valuable security, to any value whatever, are offences punishable with penal servitude for not less than seven or more than fifteen years. When the breaking of the house is by night, then it constitutes another offence, — namely, burglary. *L.* from the person is either by privately stealing, or by open and violent assault, usually called ROBBERY, *q. v.*

Larch, *n.* [Lat. *larix*; Gr. *laris*, *larikos.* Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Larix*, tribe *Abietineæ*, order *Pinaceæ*; this Lindley and other botanists consider wrongly as a sub-genus of *abies*, being essentially distinguished from the first by having the scales of the cones attenuated at the tip, and not falling off from the axis of the cone when fully ripe, and the leaves deciduous and in clusters, except on shoots of the same year, on which they are single and scattered. The common *L.*, *larix Europea*, is a beautiful tree growing wild on the mountains of the south and middle of Europe, and found also in Asia, where it extends much farther north than in Europe, even to the limits of perpetual snow. It attains a height of 60–100

Fig. 1518. — RED AMERICAN LARCH, (*Larix tenuifolia.*)

feet, and an age of 200 years. The male catkins are small and bright yellow, the female catkins generally purple and erect; the cones ovate-oblong, about an inch long, and erect. The *L.* grows rapidly, and is useful even from so early age; the thinnings of a plantation being employed for hop-poles, palings, &c.; the older timber for a great variety of purposes. It is very resinous, does not readily rot, even in water, is not speedily attacked by worms, and is much used in ship-building. It is, however, very apt to warp, and is therefore not well suited for planks. In Siberia, where large tracts of *L.* forests are not unfrequently consumed by accidental fires, the scorched stems yield, instead of a resin, a gum similar to gum-arabic, reddish, and completely soluble in water, which is known as *Orenburg Gum*, and is used for cementing, and, notwithstanding a somewhat resinous smell, as an article of food. — The Red American *L.*, or Hackmatack, *L. tenuifolia*, (Fig. 1518), distinguished by very small cones not quite half an inch in length, is common in the northern parts of North America, and on the Alleghany Mountains, often covering extensive tracts. It is a noble tree, much

resembling the European *L.*, and its timber is highly valued. The Pendulous *L.*, or Black American *L.*, *Larix pendula*, is another very fine N. American species, with large leaves.

Lard, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *lardum, laridum;* Gr. *larinos*, fatted, fat, from *laros*, dainty, sweet.] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh. In the pig, the fat differs from that of almost every other quadruped, as it covers the animal all over, and forms a thick layer between the flesh and the skin, not unlike the blubber in whales. Lard is applicable to various purposes, both in medicine and in cookery. In the former case it is known as *adeps*, and is specially useful in making ointments and cerates. It is generally prepared by melting it in a jar placed in a kettle of water, and in this state to boil it and run it into bladders that have been cleaned with great care. The lard keeps better in small bladders. That portion of the fat which adheres to the part connected with the intestines is used for greasing carriage-wheels, and differs from common lard. By the separating of the stearine and margarine from lard the fluid product called *Lard-oil* is obtained. The manufacture of this is carried on to an immense extent in Cincinnati and Chicago. Of the stearine are made candles, and other portions of lard enter into the production of soap. In this country, lard and its products form important items of exportation. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, there was exported: lard, 45,608,031 lbs., (against 28,000,000 in 1859), valued at $6,634,556; lard-oil, 144,158 gallons, valued at $176,363; candles, 3,298,038 lbs., valued at $566,472.

Lard, *v. a.* [Fr. *larder.*] To stuff with fat bacon or pork; to baste or smear with lard; to mix with lard, or other adipose matter; as, a *larded* capon.—To feed; to fatten; to enrich.

"Falstaff . . . *lards* the lean earth as he walks along." — *Shaks.*

—To interlard; to mix with another substance by way of improvement.

"He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue." —*Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To grow fat.

Lardaceous, (*-dā'shus,*) *a.* Forming lard; resembling lard; consisting of lard.

Lard'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *lardier.*] A pantry; a place where meats and other comestibles are kept prior to cooking.

Lard'erer, *n.* One who has charge of the larder.

Lard'ile, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Agalmatolite, *q. v.*

Lardizabalaceæ, (*lar-de-zăb-ā-lā'se-ē,*) *n.* [After Lardizabel, a Spanish naturalist.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Menispermales.* Diag. Parietal seeds and a minute embryo in abundant solid albumen.—They are twining shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate, compound leaves and unisexual flowers; carpels distinct superior. Two genera inhabit the cooler parts of South America, one is tropical, and the remainder are found in the temperate parts of China. The order has furnished our greenhouses with some pretty evergreen climbers.

Lard'ner, Dionysius, ll.d., an eminent Irish scientist, b. in Dublin, 1793. He was educated in his native city, and afterwards entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he devoted himself to scientific studies. In 1817 he obtained a b. a. degree, and for ten years remained at the university, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus, and subsequently on the steam-engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society, and his reputation being now established, he began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, and the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. *L.* accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and removing to London, he set on foot a scheme for the *Cabinet Encyclopædia*, which he gradually perfected, obtaining the coöperation of many eminent men, and himself contributing many of the scientific treatises comprised in that work. In 1840 he went to the U. States, and delivered, with much success, a series of lectures, which have since been published. After devoting much time to *Railway Economy*, and after writing a good deal on this and other subjects, he published his very useful *Handbook of Natural Philosophy*, and the serial, the *Museum of Science and Art*, which contain many of the best popular treatises on science which have ever been written. All his writings are marked by a clearness of exposition and a simplicity of style rarely to be met with in scientific works. D. 1859.

Lard'ner, Nathaniel, a learned English divine, b. 1684. He is the author of *Credibility of the Gospel History, Letter on the Logos, A Vindication of Three of our Saviour's Miracles, The Testimonies of the Ancient Jews and Pagans in Favor of Christianity, A History of Heretics*, &c. D. 1768.

Lard'-oil, *n.* The expressed oil of lard. See Lard.

Lar'don, *n.* [Fr.] A bit of fat bacon.

Lard'y, *a.* Containing lard; full of lard.

Laredo, (*lah-ra'do.*) in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Webb co., on the Rio del Norte, about 500 m. S.W. of Austin.

La'res, *n. pl.* (*Roman Antiq.*) See Lar.

Large, (*lārj,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *largus.* Etymol. uncertain.] Possessing great size; big; bulky; huge; great; abundant; ample; copious; plentiful; extensive; wide; diffusive; comprehensive; exceeding the usual or common number, size, &c.; of great bulk, extent, amount, capacity, population, style, &c.; — opposed to *small;* as, a *large* area, field, river, tree, ship, city, assembly, person, mind, heart, &c.

(*Naut.*) Crossing the course of a ship transversely; as, the wind was *large* on her quarter.

At large: free; at liberty; without restraint or confinement; as, he is permitted to go *at large;* diffusely; thoroughly; to the full extent; as, the subject was debated *at large.*

To go large, to sail large. (*Naut.*) To sail free, with the wind across the quarter.

Electors at large. (*Amer. Pol.*) Electors chosen to represent the whole of a State, in distinction from those chosen to represent one of the districts in a State. *Webs.*

Large-acred, (*-ā'kĕrd,*) *a.* Owning a large landed estate.

Large'-handed, *a.* Having large hands; — hence, grasping; rapacious; covetous.

Large'-hearted, (*-hartĕd,*) *a.* Possessing a large heart; — hence, liberal; munificent; generous; noble; beneficent; as, a *large-hearted* patron.

Large'-heartedness, *n.* Munificence; liberality of disposition.

Large'ly, *adv.* Widely; extensively; copiously; diffusely; amply; liberally; abundantly; bountifully.

—*a.* Boastingly; exultingly; ostentatiously; as, he talks *largely* of what he can do.

Large'ness, *n.* State or quality of being large; bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent.—Greatness; comprehension; as, *largeness* of mind.—Amplitude; liberality; generosity; as, *largeness* of heart, the *largeness* of an offer.

Largess, (*lär'jĕs.*) *n.* [Fr. *largesse*, from Lat. *largior, largitus*, to give bountifully, from *largus*, abundant.] That which is given freely, or out of liberality; — hence, a present; a gift; a donation; a bounty.

Larghetto, (*lar-gĕt'to,*) *n.* [Dim. of It. *largo*, q. v.] (*Mus.*) A movement a little quicker than *largo.*

Largish, (*lär'jish,*) *a.* Somewhat large; biggish.

Largo, *n.* [It., large.] (*Mus.*) A direction for the time, or, rather, the style, in which a piece of music is to be performed. It is generally understood to mean *slow;* but the real meaning is *wide, roomy* — a figurative expression for a broad, expressive style. — See Allegro.

Largs, a seaport-town and watering-place of Scotland, co. Ayr, beautifully situated on a bay of same name, 20 m. S.W. of Glasgow; *pop.* 3,500.

Lar'iat, *n.* [Sp. *lariata.*] Same as Lasso, *q. v.*

Lar'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gull family, belonging to the order of birds *Anseres* or *Natatores.* (In M. Cuvier's system, they belong to the longipennate division of *Palmipeds.*) The birds of this web-footed, well-known marine family are dispersed over every part of the globe, and in some places, at certain seasons of the year, are met with in multitudinous quantities. Their characteristics are as follows: — A strong, straight bill; the body clothed with a great quantity of down and feathers, which give these birds an appearance of greater bulk than their weight warrants; the legs are small, and naked above the knees, and the feet are webbed. The gulls which are seen on the different coasts mostly assemble in flocks, and are characterized by the greediness and gluttony which seems natural to all sea-birds.

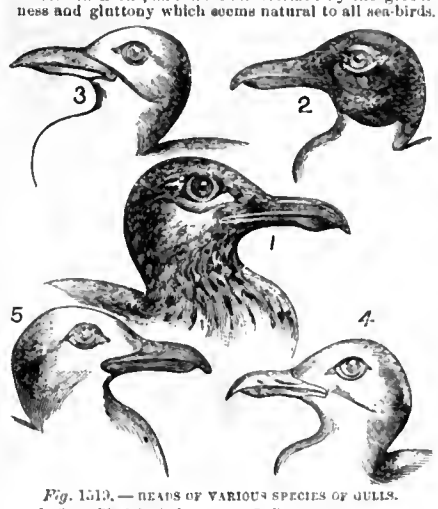


Fig. 1519. — Heads of various species of Gulls.
1. Great Black-backed.
2. Black-headed Gull.
3. Burgomaster.
4. The Kittiwake.
5. Herring, or Silvery Gull.

There are several genera, the genus *Larus* containing the largest and best-known species. The Herring or Silvery Gull (*L. argentatus*), of the Atlantic coast and interior of the U. States (5, Fig. 1519), is the most numerous by far of the different genera. It generally measures about 17 inches in length, by 36 in breadth; and it frequents the ledges of cliffs which overhang the sea round the coast. The bill is yellow; the back gray; the head, neck, tail, and under part of the body perfectly white; and the legs are a dull-white, tinged with green. It eats any sort of carrion which comes in its way; but its more general diet is fish, which it catches whenever in want of food. This gull is a great scourge to the herring-shoals which frequent the waters round our coasts. The gull is a very courageous bird; and there are many anecdotes related of the encounters witnessed between it and some large fish which it has selected for a prey, but which proves too strong for its assailant. The Great Black-backed Gull (*L. marinus*) (1, Fig. 1519), is about the size of a raven. The back and head, and upper parts of the body, are of a deep-brown color, the under parts pale ashy-gray; the legs black, and the talons very strong and hooked. It is found from the entrance of Baffin's Bay to Maine. In winter, it goes as far S. as Florida; and is rarely found at any season far from the sea. The Black-headed Gull (*L. ridibundus*) (2, Fig. 1519), about 23 inches long, is pretty common in all northern seas. The Glaucous or Burgomaster Gull (*L. glaucus*) (3, Fig. 1519), the largest of the gulls, is 30 inches long, with an *alar* extent of 5 feet. The general color is pure white, with a light greyish-blue tinge on the back and wings. It is an inhabitant of the Arctic seas, coming down occasionally as far as New York. The Kittiwake (*L. tridactylus*, or *risza*) (4, Fig. 1519), rather smaller than the above-named species, is found plentifully in all the northern parts of the world, wherever the coast is high and rocky, migrating southwards in winter, and extending its range as far south as the Mediterranean and Madeira. It is found on the Caspian Sea. Its young and eggs are among the chief objects of pursuit of the rock-towlers.

Lar'imer, in *Colorado Territory*, a N. co., adjoining Wyoming Territory; *area*, about 1,800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cache La Poudre River, and Big Thompson Creek. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* La Porte.

Lar'imer, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Laris'sa, called by the Turks, **Yenitschir,** a town of European Turkey, cap. of Thessaly, on the Salembria, or ancient Peneus, 75 m. from Salonica; Lat. 39° 48′ N., Lon. 21° 28′ E. It is the centre of a fertile oasis, and contains numerous beautiful mosques. It has an extensive trade in silk and cotton goods, and Turkey-red dyes. *Pop.* 27,500.

Laris'sa, in *Texas*, a post-village of Cherokee co., abt. 230 m. N.E. of Austin.

Laristan', a prov. of Persia, extending along the N. coast of the Persian Gulf; Lat. bet. 26° and 29° N., Lon. bet. 55° and 58° E.; *area*, 16,000 sq. m. It is mostly a sandy waste, interspersed with salt-steps. *Pop.* Unascertained, and mostly consisting of wandering tribes.

Lar'ix, *n.* [Lat., the larch.] (*Bot.*) See Larch.

Lark, *n.* [A. S. *lafere;* Ger. *lerche.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Alauda.

—A frolic; a sportive bout; a piece of fun or merriment, and, sometimes, a practical joke. (Colloquially used.)

"Now, boys, for a *lark!* "—*Dickens.*

Lark, *v. n.* To catch larks.—To frolic; to make sport; to play a prank, and, sometimes, a practical joke. (Colloquially used.)

Lark'er, *n.* One who catches larks.—One who plays a prank, or carries out a practical piece of fun.

Lark'Insville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Jackson co., about 15 m. W. by S. of Bellefonte.

Lark'spur, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Delphinium.

Larmes, *n. pl.* [Fr., tears.] (*Her.*) When the field is bestrewed with an indefinite number of drops of a blue color, it is said to be *gutté de larmes*, a nomenclature which, though French, is peculiar to British heraldry, the French blazoning such a shield *gutté d'azur.*

Lar'mier, *n.* [Fr., from *larme*, a tear, a drop.] (*Arch.*) See Corona.

(*Zoöl.*) A membranous pouch, which secretes a thick, blackish humor, situated at, or below, the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope. — *Webster.*

Larne, a seaport-town of Ireland, in the co. of Antrim, about 17 m. N.N.E. of Belfast; *pop.* 3,000.

La Rochefoucauld, François, Duke de, (Prince de Marsillac,) (*rosh'foo-kōld',*) a distinguished courtier and man of letters in the reign of Louis XIV., b. 1613. He acted a conspicuous part in the civil war of the Fronde, but he is chiefly remembered as the writer of *Réflexions et Maximes*, a work which has been extolled and criticised in no ordinary degree. Its distinctive characteristic is that hard, worldly wisdom which finds selfishness at the bottom of everything. He also wrote *Mémoires de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche*, and during the latter part of his life, his house was a resort of the most eminent wits and literati of France. D. 1680.

La Rochejaquelein, Henri du Vergier, Comte de, (*la-rosh'zhak'lăn,*) the heir of an old and noble family of France, and one of the most distinguished of the Vendean royalists, b. at Chatillon, in Poitou, 1772. The peasants of the neighborhood having risen in the royal cause in 1792, he placed himself at their head, and addressed them in the following pithy harangue: "I am young and inexperienced, but I have an ardent desire to render myself worthy of heading you. Let us march to meet the enemy; if I give way, kill me; if I advance, follow me; if I fall, avenge me." He was subsequently chosen commander-in-chief of the Vendeans, and displayed great military talent and the most daring valor. After gaining sixteen victories in ten months, he fell, at the age of 22 years, March 4, 1794, in a single combat with one of the republican soldiers, while defending the village of Nonaille. — The widow of Louis, his brother, Marie-Louise Victoire, Marquise de La Rochejaquelein (b. 1772 — d. 1857), published *Mémoirs of the War in La Vendée*, of which she was an eye-witness (Bordeaux, 1855), which are of great value, and have gone through many editions.

La Rochelle, (*la ro-shel',*) a fortified seaport of France, cap. of dept. Charente-Inférieure, on an islet of the Bay of Biscay, formed by the islands Ré and Oleron, 300 m. N.W. of Paris. The inner harbor, which has two basins, in which ships of any size may remain afloat, is surrounded by fine quays and commodious docks, close to which lie the principal streets and squares. The public

buildings most worthy of notice are the arsenal, the palace, the town-hall, the cathedral, and the great clock tower (Fig. 1520), an interesting remnant of the ancient fortifications. — By the marriage of Eleanor of Guienne with Henry Plantagenet, afterwards Henry II., May 18, 1152, this town came into the hands of the English, and was captured by Louis VIII. in 1224. In 1360 it was

Fig. 1520. — THE GREAT CLOCK TOWER.
(La Rochelle.)

ceded to England, but was recovered by Bertrand du Guesclin in 1372. The Huguenots held it from 1557 to Oct. 28, 1628, when it surrendered to Louis XIII., who razed it to the ground. They had sustained a siege from Dec., 1572 to 1573, when peace was made. It was again fortified by Vauban in the reign of Louis XIV. An attempt made by the English, in 1809, to destroy the French fleet here, was unsuccessful. *Pop.* 15,647.

La Roda, (*ro'dȧ,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Albacete, 24 m. N.W. of Albacete; *pop.* 5,000.

La'rone, in *Maine,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 28 m. N. of Augusta. It is sometimes called *Winslow's Mills.*

Lar'rabee's Point, in *Vermont,* a village of Addison co., about 50 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

Lar'rey, DOMINIQUE JEAN, BARON, a celebrated French military surgeon, b. 1766. He was first attached to the army of the Rhine, accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, and on his return to France, published an historical and medical narrative of the expedition. On the establishment of the empire, he was raised to the dignity of a baron; and in 1812, appointed surgeon-in-chief of the army. Napoleon pronounced him the most virtuous man that he had ever known. D. 1842.

Lar'rup, *v. a.* [Etymol. unknown.] To flagellate; to beat; to whip; to flog; as, to *larrup* a jackass.

Lar'ry's Creek, in *Penna.,* a P.O. of Lycoming co.

La Rue, in *Arkansas,* a post-office of Madison co.

La Rue, in *Kentucky,* a central co.; *area,* about 400 sq m. *Rivers.* Rolling Fork of Salt River, and Nolin Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Hodgenville. *Pop.* about 7,800.

Larue, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Marion co., about 14 m. W. of Marion.

Lar'um, *n.* [Ger. *lärm.* See ALARM.] An alarm-bell; a reveille; anything which sounds an alarm, or gives notice of danger.

"Æneas . . . stunn'd with his *larum* half the town." — *Dunciad.*

—Alarm; any noise significant of danger.

Larus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LARIDÆ.

Lar'va, *n.*; *pl.* LARVÆ, (*lär'vē.*) [Lat., a ghost, a mask; Fr. *larve.*] (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to an insect in its first state after leaving the egg, and previous to its assuming the chrysalis or pupa form. See INSECT. — The term is also applied to those reptiles which undergo a metamorphosis, as the frog, when at a corresponding period of existence.

(*Antiq.*) The spectre of a deceased person was so termed by the Romans. Larvæ were held to be mere empty forms or phantoms, as their name indicates, yet endowed with a sort of existence resembling life, since they were to be propitiated by libation and sacrifice. The *L.* of Caligula, according to Suetonius, was often seen in his palace after his decease. The larvæ are described by Seneca, and often represented in paintings and on gems under the figure of a skeleton; sometimes under those of old men, with shorn locks and long beards, carrying an owl in their hands.

Lar'val, Larve, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, a larva.

Lar'vated, Lar'vate, *a.* [Lat. *larvatus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Invested, as with a mask.

Larve, *n.*; *pl.* LARVES. (*Zoöl.*) Same as LARVA.

Larvi'form, *a.* Exhibiting the form of a larve.

Larvip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *larva,* and *parere,* to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Bringing forth young in larval form, as certain insects.

Laryngē'al, Laryngē'an, (*-jē-,*) *n.* [From Eng. *larynx.*] Belonging to the larynx.

Laryngismus, (*-jis'mus,*) *n.* (*Med.*) Spasm of glottis, giving occasion to contraction or closure of the opening

Laryngi'tis, *n.* [N. Lat., from *larynx,* q. v.] (*Med.*) An acute inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the larynx, particularly the *glottis* and *epiglottis.* This disease is characterized by a high degree of fever; the pulse is frequent and hard, and the patient manifests a considerable degree of restlessness and anxiety; he likewise complains of sore-throat; and among the earliest symptoms that bespeak danger is difficulty of deglutition, for which no adequate cause is visible in the fauces; and to this is presently added difficulty of breathing. The act of inspiration is protracted and wheezing, and the patient points to the *pomum Adami* as the seat of the disease. He speaks either hoarsely, or what is more common, all power of audible voice in the larynx is lost, and he speaks only by means of his lips and tongue in a whisper. As the disorder advances, the patient's general distress increases. His countenance, from being flushed, becomes pale or livid; his look anxious and ghastly; he struggles for breath, and if he does not obtain timely relief, dies strangled. Its course is generally rapid, terminating fatally before the fifth day, and even, in some cases, within twelve hours. Active remedies, therefore, require to be promptly applied. Blood-letting, both generally and locally, and blistering, are to be immediately resorted to during the periods of the fever; but if the powers are beginning to sink, blood-letting will be of little use. In such cases, however, tracheotomy may be resorted to with advantage, and the operation of breathing carried on by means of an artificial opening till the parts of the larynx recover. — See TRACHEOTOMY.

Laryngol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *larygx,* larynx, and *logos,* description.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the larynx.

Laryngoph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *larygx,* and *phonē,* sound.] (*Med.*) The sound heard, in health, when the stethoscope is placed over the larynx or trachea at the time a person speaks. The voice appears to pass immediately up to the ear of the auscultator. — *Dunglison.*

Laryn'goscope, *n.* [Gr. *larygx,* and *skopein,* to view.] (*Med.*) An instrument which, by means of a mirror, enables the larynx to be inspected.

Laryngot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *larygx.* and *temnein,* to cut.] (*Surg.*) An operation which consists in opening the larynx, either to extract a foreign body, or to remedy an obstruction of the glottis.

Larynx, (*lar'ingks,*) *n.* [Gr. *larygx,* gen. *laryggos.*] The organ of the voice situated at the upper and fore part of the neck, where it forms a considerable projection. It extends (Fig. 1521) from the base of the tongue to the trachea; is narrow and cylindrical below, but broad above, where it presents the form of a triangular box, being flattened behind and at the sides, whilst in front it is bounded by a prominent vertical ridge. It is composed of cartilages connected together by ligaments, moved by numerous muscles, lined by a mucous membrane, and supplied with vessels and nerves. The cartilages of the *L.* are 9 in number, 3 single, and 3 in pairs: viz., the *thyroid, cricoid, epiglottis,* the two *arytenoid,* the two *cornicula laryngis,* and the two *cuneiform.* The thyroid cartilage consists of two plates, of a dense, tough, fibro-cartilaginous substance, irregularly quadrilateral in form, and united at an acute angle in front, forming that prominence which is felt in front of the throat, called *pomum Adami.* The lower border is connected with the cricoid cartilage, so called from its resemblance to a signet-ring (Gr. *krikos, eidos,* like a ring.) It is smaller, but thicker and stronger, than the thyroid cartilage, and forms the lower and back part of the cavity of the larynx. The arytenoid cartilages are each of the form of an irregular triangular pyramid, and are placed upon the upper edge of the broad part of the cricoid cartilage, at the back of the *L.* The base of each cartilage is broad, and presents a concave smooth surface for articulation with the cricoid cartilage. The apex of each cartilage is surmounted by a small, conical-shaped cartilaginous nodule — the *corniculum laryngis.* The cuneiform cartilages are two small, elongated, cartilaginous bodies, placed one on each side in the fold of mucous membrane which extends from the apex of the

Fig. 1521.
CARTILAGES OF LARYNX AND EPIGLOTTIS, AND UPPER RINGS OF TRACHEA, SEEN FROM BEHIND (taken from Todd and Bowman).

a, arytenoid cartilages; *b,* superior cornua of thyroid cartilage; *c,* its inferior cornua; *d,* posterior surface of cricoid; *f,* epiglottis, with its perforations; *h,* its left inferior tubercle; *i,* upper margin of thyroid; *t,* trachea.

arytenoid cartilage to the side of the epiglottis. The epiglottis is a thin lamina of fibro-cartilage shaped like a leaf, and placed behind the tongue, in front of the superior opening of the larynx. During respiration, its direction is vertically upward, its free extremity curving

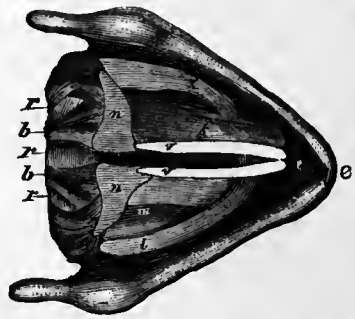


Fig. 1522. — VIEW OF LARYNX FROM ABOVE, (after Willis.)

b, ligamento uniting arytenoid and cricoid cartilages; *s,* thyroid cartilage in front; *k,* left thyro-arytenoid muscle, right removed; *t, r, x,* cricoid cartilage; *m,* right crico-arytenoid muscle; *n,* arytenoid cartilage; *f, v,* vocal cords.

forward toward the base of the tongue; but when the larynx is drawn up beneath the base of the tongue during deglutition, it is carried downward and backward, so as to completely close the opening of the larynx. The upper opening of the larynx is termed the glottis. The mucous membrane of the larynx is continuous with the lining of the mouth and pharynx, and is prolonged through the trachea and bronchi into the lungs. The vocal ligaments are two narrow bands of dense, fibrous, and highly elastic tissue, stretched between the anterior angle of the thyroid and the anterior surfaces of the arytenoid cartilages.

La Salle, (*lah'sall,*) in *Illinois,* a N. central co.; *area,* about 1,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois, Fox, and Vermillion rivers, besides Indian and other creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Ottawa. *Pop.* about 85,000.

—A thriving city of La Salle co., 110 m. N.N.E. of Springfield, is the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and junction of the Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island Railways. *La S.* has eight coal-mines near the city, five churches, and two newspapers. The Illinois Central Railroad here crosses the Illinois River on a bridge of 20 arches, 900 feet in length. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

La Salle, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

La Salle, in *New York,* a post-office of Niagara co.

La Salle, in *Texas,* a village of Calhoun co., on Matagorda Bay, about 165 m. S.S.E. of Austin.

Lascar', *n.* [Hind. *lashkur,* a coolie, a native sailor.] In the East India trade, the name given to a native sailor, or dock-laborer. The *L.* make good seamen, but they are excessively irritable and of a revengeful nature.

Lascaris, THEODORE (*las-kar'is,*) emperor of Nicæa, was a young Greek prince who married, in 1200, Anna, daughter of the elder Alexius, emperor of the East. On the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, in 1204, Theodore, having vainly attempted to save it, escaped into Anatolia, and under the title of despot ruled over part of the empire at Nicæa. In 1206 he took the title of emperor, and extended his dominion as far as the river Mæander. He was the greatest soldier and the best statesman of his time, and though placed between the Latins on the one hand and the Turks on the other, he resolutely and successfully held his ground, and reigned prosperously eighteen years. D. 1222. He left his vast dominions to his son-in-law, John Ducas (see JOHN III.), and his grandson, Theodore Lascaris, called the Young, who reigned from 1255 to 1259. This latter was succeeded by John Lascaris. (See JOHN IV.)

Lascaris, two learned Greeks, descended from the imperial family of this name, were among the fugitives who quitted Constantinople in 1454. The *first,* CONSTANTINE LASCARIS, died at Messina, 1493. He is the author of the first book printed in the Greek character. The *second,* ANDREW JOHN LASCARIS, of the same family, distinguished as a scholar and ambassador, was patronized by Leo X., and became principal of the Greek college founded at his own instance. Died at Rome 1535. Constantine Lascaris is generally called BYZANTINUS, and John, or Andrew John, RHYNDACENUS.

Las Ca'sas, BARTHOLOMEW DE, a Spanish prelate, distinguished for his generous and constant, though unavailing, exertions in favor of the natives of S. America. He was born in 1474, and in his 19th year accompanied his father, who sailed with Columbus, to the W. Indies. On his return to Spain, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, in order that he might act as a missionary in the western hemisphere, "there to spend his days in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their oppressors." Never did man more zealously endeavor to effect a great and good object. Twelve times he crossed the ocean, to plead at the foot of the Spanish throne the cause of the wretched Indians, and passed fifty years of his life in attempting, though with little effect, their amelioration. He was made bishop of Chiapa in 1544; but he resigned his see in 1551, returned to his native country, and died at Madrid, in 1566, in the 92d year of his age. Of the writings of Las Casas, the most valuable is his *General History of the Indies.*

Las Cases, Marin Joseph Emmanuel Auguste Dieudonné, Comte de, (*las'kaz,*) a French patrician, celebrated for his chivalrous devotion to Napoleon Bonaparte. He was born at the chateau of Las Cases, in the department of the Haute-Garonne, in 1766, and acquired distinction in several actions as a naval officer; among these, was the storming of Gibraltar by the combined fleets of France and Spain. At the outbreak of the French revolution, he joined the emigrants at Coblentz, and after sharing in the fruitless efforts of the Vendean war and the expedition to Quiberon, settled in England. He was among the first of the emigrants to return to France on the invitation of Napoleon; and having engaged himself as a volunteer under Bernadotte, when the English attacked Flushing in 1809, he became known to the emperor, and gradually rose high in his confidence. His loyalty to Napoleon shone the brighter for his reverses in 1814 and the year following, when he accompanied him to St. Helena, and remained in the closest intimacy with him for eighteen months. At the close of each day, Las Cases noted all that transpired, and every thought expressed by the emperor, in a journal, which has since been published as a *Mémorial de Sainte Hélène;* and in the perusal of which, it must be remembered, that it came under the eye of Napoleon, leaf by leaf, as it was written. This modern Bayard was at length sent a prisoner to England, and treated with every indignity, not to say petty spite, by the government of the time, under Lord Castlereagh. The Emperor Francis at last interfered in his favor, and he was allowed to pass the remainder of his days in peace in the vicinity of Paris. D. 1842.

Lascivious, *a.* [Fr. *lascif;* Lat. *lascivus,* from Sansk. *las,* to play amorously.] Wanton; lewd; libidinous; lustful; voluptuous.

"The loose encounters of *lascivious* mea."—*Shaks.*

—Having a tendency to excite wanton motions or salacious desires.

"He capers . . . to the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute."—*Shaks.*

Lasciviously, *adv.* In a lascivious or voluptuous manner; lewdly.

Lasciviousness, *n.* State or quality of being lascivious; salaciousness; voluptuousness; lewdness; wantonness.

—Tendency to foster sensuality and promote lustful indulgences.

Laser, Cyrena'icum, Asa Dul'cis, *n.* [Lat.] A gum-resin which was greatly esteemed by the ancients, and obtained from the north of Africa. It is described by Dioscorides (lib. iii., c. 48), and, under the name of *silphion,* by Theophrastus. Different names were given to different parts of the plant which affords it, the term *laser* being exclusively applied to the inspissated juice. From the representations of the plant upon the coins of Cyrene, it appears to have been one of the *Umbelliferæ;* and according to Lindley (*Flora Medica,* p. 52), was in all probability obtained from *Thapsia Silphion* or *Garganica.*

Laserpitium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The root of *L. glabrum,* the Laser-wort, is violently purgative, and even caustic.

Laser-wort, La'zar-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Laserpitium.

Lash, *n.* [Another form of *leash,* q. v.] The thong or plaited cord which forms the cutting part of a whip; a cord; a string.—A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; as, to inflict the punishment of the *lash.*—A stroke of trenchant sarcasm; a cutting satire; any expression or retort calculated to wound or give pain; as, his speech was a *lash* at vice.

—*v. a.* To strike with a lash or anything pliant and tough; to flagellate; to castigate; to scourge or whip.—To throw up with a sudden jerk; to move with a sudden spring; to kick out.

"He falls, and *lashing* up his heels, his rider throws."—*Dryden.*

—To beat or strike, as with something loose; to dash against.

"And big waves *lash* the frighted shores."—*Prior.*

—To bind or tie with a leash, or a rope or cord; to secure or fasten by tying a cord to; as, to *lash* a sailor to the rigging, to *lash* a broken chair.

—*v. n.* To ply the whip; to strike at.

"To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice."—*Dryden.*

To lash out. To be unruly or unmanageable; also, to fling or kick out; as, a horse *lashes out* his heels.

Lash'er, *n.* One who whips or castigates with a lash.

—In England, a salmon-weir.

—A cord for binding.—See Lashing.

Lash'ing, *n.* A rope or cord for binding or securing. (Sometimes written *lasher.*)—Flagellation; castigation; a flogging; a whipping.—Extravagance; unruly or unmanageable conduct.

Las'ket, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Latching, *q. v.*

Lass, *n.* [From *laddess,* the old feminine of *lad.*] A young woman or grown girl,—particularly a country girl.

Lassa, (*las'sa,*) or **H'lassa,** (*h'las'sa,*) [*i. e.,* "Land of the Divine Intelligence,"] a city of Asia, cap. of Great Thibet, on the Mourau River, an affluent of the Sampoo; Lat. 29° 30′ N., Lon. 90° 40′ E. It is a populous and commercial town, and distinguished by numerous handsome buildings, large numbers of convents, and the great temple of the Buddhist faith, a building situated in the centre of the town, and covering twelve acres of ground. The city, which is of an oval form, is about 4 miles long by 1½ in width, is entirely walled in, and entered by 5 strongly defended gates. *Pop.* Estimated at 24,000.

Lasselle', in *Wisconsin,* a village of Douglas co., about 22 m. E. by N. of Superior City.

Las'sellville, in *New York,* a post-village of Fulton co., about 58 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Las'sen, in *California,* a N.E. co., adjoining Nevada Territory; *area,* about 3,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Susan and Pitt rivers, besides several smaller streams and lakes. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* in the valleys, fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, and copper. *Cap.* Susanville. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Las'sen, in *Nevada Territory,* a mining-village of Humboldt co., about 20 m. N. of Unionville.

Las'sens, in *California,* a village and township of Tehama co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Red Bluff; *pop.* of township abt. 600.

Las'sen's Peak, in *California,* a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Shasta co.; *elevation* abt. 10,000 feet.

Las'sie, *n.* In Scotland, a lass; a country girl.

"*Lassie* wi' the lint-white locks, . . .
Wilt thou be my dearie, O?"—*Burns.*

Las'situde, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *lassitudo,* from *lassus,* faint, languid, weary, from *langueo,* to be faint, weary.] Faintness; heaviness; weakness; languor of body or mind; dulness.

"Lost to *lassitude* lay all the band."—*Pope*

Lass'lorn, *a.* Forsaken by his lass or mistress, as a lover.—*Shaks.*

Las'so, *n.* [Fr. *laisse;* Sp. *lazo.*] A long rope or cord, sometimes made of strips of leather, and used by the natives of the pampas of South America to catch wild horses, or any animal, though in full career. The Gauchos (*q. v.*) are so expert in the use of this article, that they can take the smallest animal with equal facility with a horse or bull, either by entangling the head,

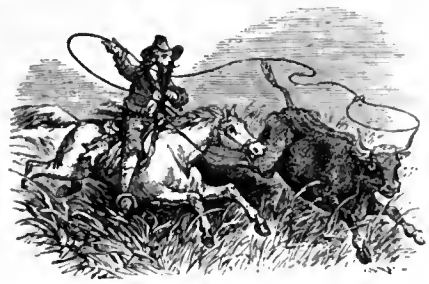


Fig. 1523.—Lassoing.

leg, or encircling the body (Fig. 1523); so that, whether in the peaceful occupation of the chase, or in the strife of battle, the S. American hunter, with his lasso, becomes a most formidable antagonist, as he can jerk his missile from a great distance, and drag the soldier as readily from his saddle as hurl him, steed and arms, in helpless defeat on the plain. In California and Mexico, the lasso is called a *lariat.*

—*v. a.* To catch with a lasso; as, to *lasso* a buffalo.

Lasswade, (*las'wad,*) a town and parish of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 5½ m. S.E. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Gunpowder and paper; also iron and brass foundries, and oatmeal mills. *Pop.* 6,600.

L'Assumption, a village of Lower Canada, about 24 m. N. of Montreal.

Last, *a.* [A. S.; Ger. *letzt;* O. Ger. *lezest.*] The latest; that comes after all the others in time; that follows all the rest; hindmost; that is behind all the others in place; beyond which there is no more; final; ultimate; as, the *last* day of the year.

"The *last* of all the Romans, fare thee well!"—*Shaks.*

—Next before the present; as, *last* week.—Utmost; that does not admit of increase, extension, or superiority.

"They are contending for principles of the *last* importance."
Rob. Hall.

—Meanest; lowest; as, to take the *last* prize.—Completed or finished with excellence derived from long practice; as, he gave his picture the *last* touches.—Most unlikely; least adapted; apparently not possessed of the necessary character or quality; as, she is the *last* woman to be trusted, he is the *last* man I would recommend, &c.

At last, or *at the last,* finally; at the end; in the conclusion.

"To return, and die at home *at last.*"—*Goldsmith.*

To the last, to the end, finish, or conclusion.

"Politicians . . . blunder on in business *to the last.*"—*Pope.*

On one's last legs, on the verge of failure, ruin, or death; in the last extremity of health, credit, or fortune.

—*adv.* The last time; the time immediately before the present; as, I saw her *last* at the opera.—Finally; in conclusion; ultimately.—Following all others in order, place, or time.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *læstan, gelæstan,* to fulfil, to follow, to endure, to continue; Ger. *leisten,* to do, to fulfil.] To continue to serve some purpose or end; to stay; to continue in time or progress; to endure; to maintain existence.—To continue without diminution or decay; to keep in an intact or unimpaired state; to hold out.

"The Latin volume . . . may *last* as long as books *last.*"—*Bacon.*

Last, *n.* [A. S. *læste,* a footstep.] A pattern or mould exhibiting the form of the human foot, made of wood, on which boots or shoes are shaped.

—[A. S. *hlæst;* Ger. *last;* Fr. *laste.*] (*Com.*) A load or burden;—hence, a certain weight or measure of capacity, varying in different countries, and also in application to different articles. The *ship last,* in Denmark, N. Germany, Norway, Russia, and Sweden, is equal to 2 tons English. In N. Germany and the Zollverein, the *grain last* measures about 11 imp. grs., and the *coal last* is equivalent to about 1½ tons. In Holland, the grain last comprises 10½ imp. grs. At the Cape of Good Hope, the last is equal to 10 muddens = 30·66 imp. bush.

—The burden or tonnage of a ship.

(*Eng. Law.*) A local court holden in Kent, for laying rates for the preservation of the marshes.

—*v. a.* To form with a last; to fit or adjust with a last; as, to *last* a boot.

Last'age, *n.* [Fr. *lestage,* from *lest,* ballast. See Last.] A duty levied in some markets, for permission to transport commodities.

(*Naut.*) Ballast; lading of a ship.—Stowage-room, in a ship.

Last'ing, *p. a.* Durable; that may last, continue, or endure; of long continuance; as, a *lasting* evil, a *lasting* color, a *lasting* peace.

—*n.* Endurance.—A sort of strong durable woollen stuff.

Last'ingly, *adv.* With continuance; durably; perpetually.

Last'ingness, *n.* Durability; state of long continuance.

Last'ly, *adv.* In the last place; in the end or conclusion.—At last; finally; at length.

Lastræ'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, order *Polypodaceæ.* The *L. filix-mas* has been used in medicine. The rhizome, when powdered, is considered an excellent vermifuge, especially in case of tapeworm. It is also used for tanning.

Las Vegas, (*las va'gas,*) in *New Mexico,* a post-village, cap. of San Miguel co., abt. 50 m. E. by S. of Santa Fé.

Latacunga, a town of Ecuador. See Tacunga.

Latakia, or **Ladakieh,** (*lăt-a'kē-ā,*) a decaying town of Syria, 90 m. N.W. of Aleppo, and 74 m. S. by E. of Iskanderoon; *pop.* from 6,000 to 10,000. It is the ancient Laodicea (ad Mare), *q. v.*

Lata'kia, *n.* A kind of fine Turkish tobacco, obtained from Latakia, in Syria.

Latania, *n.* [Fr. *latanier.*] A genus of African plants, order *Palmaceæ,* with fan-shaped leaves, and forming trees 20 or 30 feet high. The pulp of the fruit of *L. Commersonii,* though disagreeable in flavor, is eaten by the negroes. This species is a native of the Mascarenhas Islands, and is often cultivated in our hot-houses.

Latch, *n.* [From A. S. *læccan,* to seize, to take hold off; Gael. *glac,* to seize.] A small piece of wood or metal used as a fastening for a door.

(*Naut.*) See Hatching.

—*v. a.* To fasten or secure with a latch, as a door.

Latch'et, *n.* [From *latch;* Fr. *lacet.*] A shoe-string or fastening.

Latch'-key, *n.* A key employed in raising the latch of a door.

Latch'ing, Latch, Las'ket, *n.* (*Naut.*) On board ship, one of the loops formed on the line that is sewed to the head of the bonnet, and connecting it with the foot of the sail.

Late, *a.* (*comp.* later, or latter; *super.* latest, or last.) [A. S. *lat;* Du. *laat;* Icel. *latr,* slow, tardy; Goth. *lats,* sluggish; probably allied to *lassus,* weary. See Lassitude.] Coming after the usual time; slow; tardy; long delayed;—opposed to *early;* as, a *late* comer, a *late* spring.—Far advanced toward the end or close; as, *late* at night, *late* in the London season.—Last, or recently in any place, office, or character; existing not long ago, but now decayed, departed, or deceased; as, the *late* George Peabody, the *late* government, my *late* partner.—Occurring not long ago; not long past; hence, recent; new; novel; modern; as, the *latest* news.

—*adv.* After the proper time or usual season; after long delay; behindhand. "Better *late* than never." (*Tusser.*)—Recently; not long ago; lately.

"Words or deeds long past or *late.*" —*Milton.*

—Far into the night, day, week, or other particular period of time.

Of late, lately; in times past; near the present; as, business has been dull *of late.*—*Too late,* not in time; after the due or proper moment; as, it was then *too late* to take precautions.

Lateen'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A peculiar form of sail, (Fig. 1524,) usually of a triangular figure, extended by what is called a lateen-yard, which is swung about one-quarter the distance from the lower end, and is brought

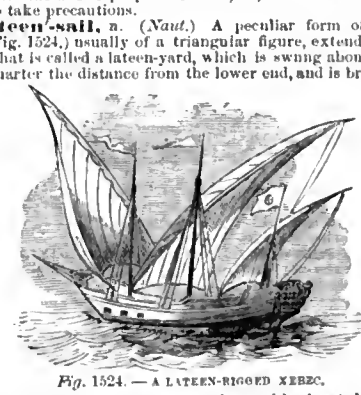


Fig. 1524.—A lateen-rigged xebec.

down at the tack, while the other end is elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees. Such sails are generally used in the Mediterranean waters, and form the rig of xebecs, polaccas, feluccas, and settees.

Lately, *adv.* Recently; not long ago; as, he has *lately* come from abroad.

Latency, *n.* State of being latent or concealed.

Lateness, *n.* State of being late or delayed, or of coming after the usual, proper, or appointed time; as,

the *lateness* of the harvest. — State of being out of time, or after the specified time; time far advanced in any particular period; as, *lateness* of the day, *lateness* in life.

La'tent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *latens*, from *lateo*, to lurk; Heb. *laat*, to muffle, to cover.] Hid; concealed; secret; not seen; not visible or apparent; as, *latent* talent.

L. bud. (*Bot.*) A bud which survives long without growing, and commonly without being visible externally. — *Worcester.*

L. heat. (*Phys.*) See HEAT.

L. operation. (*Surg.*) One of the methods of cutting for the stone.

L. period. (*Med*) A state of disease in which the symptoms are so concealed and obscure as to escape the observation of the physician. — *Dunglison.*

La'tently, *adv.* In a latent manner; secretly; invisibly.

Lat'er, *a.* [Comp. deg. of *late*.] After; posterior; subsequent.

"But He is risen, a *later* star of dawn." — *Wordsworth.*

Lat'eral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Pertaining to the side; springing from, or attached to the side; as, *lateral* branches. — Directed to or acting on the side; as, a *lateral* view, a *lateral* contingency.

L. equation. (*Math.*) An equation of the first degree.

L. stress or *pressure.* (*Mech.*) A pressure at right angles to the length, as of a beam; — in contradistinction to *longitudinal stress* or *pressure.*

Lat'erally, *adv.* By the side; sideways. — In the direction of the side.

Lateran, (*lat'e-ran.*) (*Eccl. Hist.*) This name, derived from the old Roman family of the Laterani, whose chief, Plautius, implicated in the Pise conspiracy, was executed by Nero in 65, was applied to their palace, presented by Constantine I. to the popes. The greater part of the Lateran palace was destroyed by fire in 1308. Gregory XI., on restoring the seat of the papacy from Avignon to Rome, in 1377, took up his abode at the Vatican. The church of St. John of Lateran, called "the Mother and Head of all the churches of the city and the world," built by Constantine I., was dedicated to the Saviour. Lucius II., who rebuilt it in the 12th cent., dedicated it to John the Baptist, (Fig. 1525,) and it

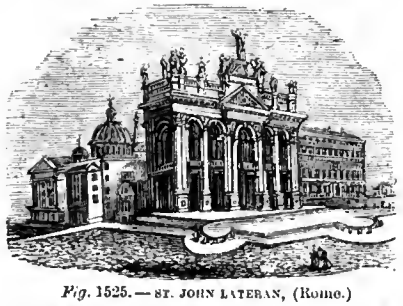


Fig. 1525. — ST. JOHN LATERAN, (Rome.)

is celebrated for the councils held in it, Oct. 5–31, 649; Nov. 1, 864; Aug., 900; Jan. 31, 993; Feb. 12, 1111; March 18–23, 1112; March 5, 1116; March 18 to April 5, 1123 (ninth general); April 20, 1139 (tenth general); March 5–19, 1179 (eleventh general); Nov. 11–30, 1215 (twelfth general); and May 3, 1512, to March 16, 1517, by some called the nineteenth general. Every newly elected pope takes possession of this church in great state, and bestows his blessings upon the people from its balcony. A new palace, adjoining the church, was built by Sixtus V. in 1586.

Laterifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *lateris*, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) That grows on the side of a leaf at the base, as a flower. — *Lindley.*

Lateritious, (*-ish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *lateritius.*] Resembling bricks; having the color of bricks.

L. sediment. (*Med.*) The name given to a dirty-red-colored precipitate, sometimes found in the water of persons laboring under disease; in other words, a brick-colored sediment of the urine.

Latescence, (*-es'ens,*) *n.* [From Lat. *latescere* — *latere*, to be hid.] A partial retirement from view or knowledge.

(*Zoöl.*) Tendency to milk; milkiness, or milky color.

Lat'est, *a.* [Super. of *late*, q. v.] That comes last of all; longest after the appointed time; tardiest; as, *latest* intelligence, the *latest* comer.

Late'-wake, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as LICH-WAKE, *q. v.*

Late'ward, *a.* Somewhat late; — opposed to *forward.* (R.)

La'tex, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A coagulable sap which circulates in the vessels of the lactiferous tissue of plants. The term is extended to any kind of viscid fluid conveyed in the lactiferous vessels, whether opaque or not.

Lath, *n.* [Fr. and Ger. *latte.*] (*Arch.*) A thin cleft piece of wood used in slating, tiling, and in plastering. Pantile laths are long square pieces of fir or oak, on which the pantiles hang. The term has also lately been applied to the wrought-iron strips that serve to fasten the slates or the sheets of metal on a roof; or to the strips that support the filling-in part of a fire-proof floor.

—*v. a.* To cover or line with laths.

Lath'am, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Pike co., about 24 m. S.S.W. of Chillicothe.

Lath'-brick, *n.* A long, narrow brick for drying malt upon in the kiln.

Lathe, (*lāth,*) *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; perhaps from W. *llathru*, to make smooth.] (*Mech.*) A machine for turning wood, ivory, metals, &c., by causing the material to be operated upon to revolve upon central points, and be cut by a tool fixed in a slide-rest or held by hand. The *L.* is of very ancient origin, and seems to have been known to the Greeks and Romans, but, till within the last half century, was a very rude and almost inoperative machine, compared with the elegant, very powerful, and well-constructed piece of mechanism now in use. The construction of the present *L.* is as follows: A long frame, called the *lathe-bed*, having a perfectly planed surface, and a slat or mortise from end to end, is fixed at each end upon two short standards, and upon one end of it a frame, called the *head-stock* or *mandril-frame*, is bolted; this frame carries the short shaft or *mandril*, upon which are the driving pulleys. The end of the mandril stands through the inner side of the frame, and is screwed so that a socket or *centre-chuck* may be fixed on it; this chuck acts as a centre for the work to rest upon, and has a projecting arm or *driver* to carry it round with it. Another frame called the *back-centre frame*, capable of being fixed upon the lathe-bed at any distance from the front centre, has a cylinder, with a pointed end or centre, at precisely the same height as the other, with two set-screws, one to adjust the centre-piece, the other to fix it. The work is placed between these two centres, and caused to revolve by a band passing over a pulley on the mandril, if the lathe be large, and by a treadle and band-wheel, if small. In small lathes, the rest, upon which the tool is held, is fixed in a socket cast on a small slide by a set-screw; the slide is for adjusting its position, and is capable of being fixed at any part of the lathe-bed between the centres. In large lathes the slide-rest is always used. See SLIDE-REST.

(*Eng. Hist.*) An Anglo-Saxon territorial division, of which the etymology is uncertain. Kent is the only county divided into lathes, each of which contains four or five hundreds. Each was originally under the jurisdiction of a lathe-reeve, subordinate to the sheriff of the county.

Lathe'-bed, *n.* (*Mech.*) That part of a lathe on which the poppet-head slides forward or backward to its required position.

Lath'er, *v. a.* [A. S. *lethrian*, to anoint; perhaps akin to Icel. *lödra*, to foam, from *lödr*, the foam of the sea.] To anoint or spread over with lather or foam of soap; as, to *lather* one's beard.

—To administer a severe flogging; as, to *lather* an unruly boy.

—*v. a.* To form a froth or foam with water and soap.

"Choose water pure, such as will *lather* cold with soap."—*Baynard.*

Lath'ering, *n.* A castigation; a flogging.

Lath'ing, *n.* A covering made with laths. — Art or practice of covering with laths.

Lathræ'a, *n.* [Gr. *lathraios*, concealed.] (*Bot.*) A curious genus of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, called Toothwort. The English name arose from the root, which is parasitic on the roots of trees, and is branched and clothed with numerous fleshy scales resembling teeth. On this ground the old herbalists considered it a specific for toothache.

Lath'-rending, *n.* Work or business of making or splitting laths.

Lath'rop, in *California*, a village of Lassen co.

Lathrop, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Lath'-work, *n.* Batten-work in the form of thin, narrow strips of wood, affixed to the sides of a room to receive a coating of plaster.

Lath'y, *a.* Thin, slender, and tall; resembling a lath; as, a *lathy* individual.

Lathy'rus, *n.* [Gr. *lathyros*, a vetching.] (*Bot.*) A considerable genus of herbaceous, climbing plants, order *Fabaceæ*, the most familiar species of which are *L. odoratus*, the Sweet Pea, *L. latifolius*, and *L. sylvestus*, natives of Europe, and cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. The tuberous roots of *L. tuberosus*, the Everlasting Pea (Fig. 1526), common in corn-fields in various parts of Europe, are eaten, boiled or baked, in the countries where they are abundant. *L. sativus*, grown in the S. of Europe under the name of Jesse or Jerusse, has been used for food; but it proves to be a slow poison both to man and beast, producing ultimately entire helplessness, by rendering the limbs rigid, but without pain. Some species are American, among which *L. palustus*, the Marsh Lathyrus, found in wet meadows and thickets from N. England to Oregon, and giving in June beautiful large drooping flowers, variegated with blue and purple.

Fig. 1526. — EVERLASTING PEA, (*Lathyrus tuberosus.*)

Latian, (*lā'shan,*) *a.* Belonging or having reference to the ancient *Latium*, a country of Italy, S. of the Tiber.

Latib'ulize, *v. n.* [From Lat. *latibulum.*] To hibernate; to lie burrowed or domiciled.

Latib'ulum, *n.*; *pl.* LATIBULA. [From Lat. *latere*, to lie concealed.] A burrow; a lair; a secret hiding-place or den.

Laticiferous, *a.* [Lat. *latex*, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Applying to the tissue conveying the *latex* of a plant.

Lat'iclave, *n.* [Lat., from *latus*, and *clavus.*] (*Roman Antiq.*) See CLAVUS.

Laticos'tate, *a.* [Lat. *latus*, broad, and *costatus*, ribbed.] Broad-ribbed.

Latiden'tate, *a.* [Lat. *latus*, and *dentatus*, toothed.] Broad-toothed.

Latifo'liate, Latifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *latus*, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Broad-leaved.

Lat'imer, Hugh, an English bishop and refermer, B. at Thurcaston, Leicestershire, abt. 1490. He was educated at Cambridge, and received the degree of M. A. in 1514. He was then, as he says himself, "as obstinate a Papist as any in England," but became a Protestant chiefly through the influence of Bilney. He strenuously promulgated the doctrines of the Reformation, and being an admired preacher, his influence on his hearers was consequently very great. His fame reaching Henry VIII., he sent for him, and was so pleased with his discourses as to confer on him the bishopric of Worcester. But Latimer was no time-server; on the contrary, he expostulated with the king on his cruelties. He afterwards resigned his bishopric; and, on the fall of Lord Cromwell, his patron, he was sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of Edward VI., who would have restored him to his diocese, but he refused. He then resided with Cranmer, whom he assisted in framing his homilies, and in completing the work of reformation. When Mary came to the throne, he was committed to the Tower, whence he was sent, with Ridley and Cranmer, to Oxford, to hold a conference with several doctors from the universities. He pleaded that he was old, sick, and had used the Latin tongue but little for twenty years; he was therefore permitted to give in a long profession of faith in writing, for which he was condemned as a heretic, and imprisoned for more than one year in Bocardo, the common jail of Oxford. He was then again summoned before the commissioners, but refusing to recant, he was sentenced to the stake, and was burned at the same stake with David Ridley, 1555. Latimer, after commending his soul to God, thus cheered his brother-sufferer: "We shall this day, my lord, light such a candle in England, as shall never be extinguished." His sermons have often been printed.

Lat'imore, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 1,197.

Lat'imore Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Conewago Creek in Adams co.

Lat'in, *a.* Relating or belonging to the Latins, or people of Latium, Italy; — hence, Roman; as, the *Latin* language.

—Belonging to, or written in the language of, the Latins or Romans; as, a *Latin* delectus, a Latin oration.

—*n.* The langnage of the people of ancient Rome. — See LATIN LANGUAGE.

(*Anc. Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Latium.

Lat'in Church, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name applied to the Roman Catholic Church and the churches in communion with it, as distinguished from the Greek Church.

Lat'in Cross, *n.* A cross with the lower limb considerably larger than the other three.

Lat'in Empire. (*Hist.*) The Crusaders captured Constantinople April 9, 1204, and founded the Latin Empire of the East, which was overthrown by Michael (VIII.) Palæologus, July 25, 1261, who restored the Eastern or Greek Empire.

Lat'inism, *n.* A Latin idiom or peculiarity of speech.

"Milton has made use of frequent *Latinisms*." — *Addison.*

Lat'inist, *n.* A Latin scholar or critic; one versed or skilled in the Latin language.

"He left school a good *Latinist*." — *Macaulay.*

Latinis'tic, *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to Latin; couched in a Latin style or idiomatic mode of expression.

Latin'itaster, *n.* A pretender to a knowledge of Latin; one who has a smattering of the Latin tongue.

Latin'ity, *n.* [Lat. *latinitas.*] The Latin tongue or style of speech; purity of the Latin style or idiom.

"If Shakspeare was able to read Plautus with ease, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him." — *Dennis.*

Latiniza'tion, *n.* Act of converting into Latin.

Lat'inize, *v. a.* [Fr. *latiniser.*] To give to foreign words Latin terminations, and so make them Latin.

—*v. n.* To use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

"I am liable to be charged that I *Latinize* too much." — *Dryden.*

Latin Language and Literature. The Latin language, the speech of the ancient Romans, derived its name from the country of Latium, the central region of Italy. Latium was surrounded, in the south, by colonies of Greeks, by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgi on the plain of the Po, by the Ligurians at the foot of the Alps, by the Umbrians, by the Ausonians on the Tiber, the Oscans at the foot of Vesuvius, and the Etruscans on the Arno. The territory of Latium, therefore, having Greeks on the one side and barbarians on the other, overrun in turn by both, and at last peopled by different

tribes, gave rise to a language partaking of various elements. Many of the Latin words are of Greek derivation, a number of which are probably simple transplantations adopted after the language was formed; but there are many others that have been more or less changed; and probably not a few that were originally Greek have come to lose all traces of their origin. The terms of husbandry and domestic occupation are mostly Greek, while those of warfare, on the contrary, are evidently not Greek. Hence it is concluded that the indigenous Pelasgi were subdued by victorious invaders. This view is confirmed by the fact that the terms for the simplest ideas are Greek; as, *sto*, I stand; *sedeo*, I sit; *maneo*, I remain; while the terms referring to government and laws do not appear to be Greek; as, *rex*, a king; *jus*, law; *civis*, a citizen. Words relating to religion are usually not Greek, and may have been furnished by the Etruscans. That the conquerors did not come by sea is indicated by the fact that most of the maritime terms are Greek. As the Romans became masters of Italy, the other languages of the country disappeared. During the period preceding the first Punic war, the Roman language was in no settled state. It was necessarily exposed to a mixture of various idioms, from the diversity of foreigners who composed the early population of Rome. It was not until the close of that period that any attention was paid to the regular settling of the principles and forms of the language, and not until a still later time that any approved author labored upon the cultivation of style. Traces of the old forms of the language are found in fragments of the earliest poets, and also in the comedies of Plautus. The Latin language has only twenty-three letters, corresponding to those of the English, except that *w* is entirely wanting, that *i* was used to represent both *i* and *j*, and *u* to represent both *u* and *v*. Distinctive forms for these letters were not introduced until the Middle Ages. The letter *k* seldom occurs, and *y* and *z* exist only in a few Greek words, and came late into use. *X* is also a letter of late origin; and, at an early period, *i* was used instead of *y*, and *ss* instead *s*. There is no article in the Latin language, a defect which frequently gives rise to ambiguity. The characters used in writing greatly resembled, in the earliest period of the language, those of the Greek. The Romans used only capital letters, and on account of the inconvenience in rapid writing, they formed abbreviations, by using the initial letters, or some of the principal letters of a word. Until the time of the poet Livius Andronicus, who flourished about 240 B. C., there exist few monuments of the Latin language. The oldest of them is a hymn, which was chanted at their annual festival, by the *fratres arvales*, a college of Roman priests. It was dug up at Rome in 1778, and is believed to be as old as the time of Romulus. It contains but few words that remained in the language. The next specimens belong to the time of Numa, and are the Salian hymn, which was unintelligible to Horace, and the laws of Numa; after which come the laws of the Twelve Tables, about B. C. 450. After the Romans had conquered the south of Italy and Greece, Greek terms and phrases were grafted on the old Latin stock, and the language lost much of its original form. What, however, it lost in originality, it gained in refinement and polish; so that its golden age dates nearly from this transformation, — from the death of Sylla through the reign of Augustus. The progress of the Romans in the arts and sciences during this period has excited the admiration of posterity, and secured them a rank among the distinguished nations of antiquity second only to the Greeks. They had seen their inferiority in these respects to the Greeks, and had been brought to admire and copy their poetry, oratory, and works of art. Much, too, was owing to the comparative tranquillity which they enjoyed during this period, and the protection and encouragement which was afforded to them. The language of the upper classes (*lingua nobilis, classica*) was distinguished from that of the common people (*lingua plebeia, vulgaris*), the latter of which is only preserved to us in a few phrases in the comic poets. There was also a *lingua urbana* distinct from the *lingua rustica*, as well as a *lingua provincialis*. After the death of Augustus, the language became more and more corrupt, by the introduction of foreign terms from almost every language with which the people came in contact. The degeneracy became more rapid after the time of the Plinys, as there was no writer capable of moderating it. The successive incursions of the Goths, Vandals, and Lombards flooded it with foreign words and forms. That the Latin language did not share the destruction of the Roman empire was due to Christianity, which had adopted it; and though it at first deteriorated it, it afterwards secured its perpetuity. It remained, in Europe, the ecclesiastical, political, and official language, long after it had ceased to be spoken, except in cloisters. At the revival of letters, Latin was the common language of the savans of Europe, and was written by many of them with great ease and purity. Bacon wrote the principal of his works in Latin, believing that it was destined to be the universal and common language of learned men. The Reformation was a great blow to the general use of the Latin language, by depriving it of its prestige and authority, and exalting the vernacular languages above it. Still, however, even in the present day, many learned works are produced in Latin, particularly in Germany and Holland. — The Romans being chiefly devoted to war, politics, and legislation, for five centuries were possessed of no literature worthy of the name. From the first it was an imitation of that of Greece, and hence its general characteristics are correctness and precision, with little of the buoyant vigor and various coloring of original genius. Even in its most cultivated period, the poets seem to have had little conception of originality, except as the importation of a new style from Greece. It was not till after the Romans had conquered Magna Græcia and Sicily, and had thus become intimately acquainted with Greek literature, that they began to turn their attention to that subject. Their first poet was Livius Andronicus, a Greek taken at the capture of Tarentum, and who produced Latin tragedies and comedies, translated from and modelled after the Greek. The poet Ennius (B. C. 239–169) was regarded by the Romans as the father of their poetry. He wrote tragedies, satirical and didactic poems, and the "Annales," an epic on Roman history, for which he was the first to use the Latin hexameter. Distinguished as tragic poets about this time, were Pacuvius, the nephew of Ennius, and his contemporary Attius. Next follows the comic poet Plautus, whose plays, though rather of a low and coarse nature, abound in genuine touches of wit and humor, and were much admired. Under Terence (195–159) Latin comedy rose to its highest, though not to Attic excellence. His comedies are all translated or adapted from Greek sources, chiefly Menander, and are distinguished for the elegance and purity of their style. He sought to delineate the pathetic as well as the ridiculous features of daily life; and though inferior to Plautus in native vigor, he surpassed him in constructive talent and depth of feeling. Nearly contemporary with him were Novius and Pomponius, authors of popular farces; Cæcilius Statius and Afranius, who introduced Roman instead of Greek manners upon the stage. Lucilius (148–103), a patrician by birth, gave to literature the advantage of his rank as well as genius, and was regarded by the Romans as the father of satire, a style of poetry in which he eminently distinguished himself. The Romans, after this period, had no distinguished dramatic writers; their pieces were mostly translations or imitations of Greek works. The later tragic writers of the Augustan age, Asinius, Pollio, Varius with his *Thyestes*, and Ovid with his *Medea*, are praised, but they were never very popular. The ten tragedies which are ascribed to Seneca were never acted, and are too bombastic and rhetorical to please cultivated minds. The first rude annalists of Rome were Q. Fabius Pictor and L. Cincius Alimentus, who were succeeded by the elder Cato (234–149), author of the *Origines* of Rome, a work now lost. The last historian of importance in the pre-Augustan period of Roman literature, was L. Cassius Hemina, who wrote five or six books of *Roman Annals*, fragments of which are still extant. Pre-eminent among the numerous other authors of this period were L. Cælius, Antipater, Cn. Gellius, Bablius, Sempronius, Asellio, C. Junius, Piso Frugi, Scaurus, Rufus, Catulus, Sylla, Valerius Antias. Distinguished among the orators who flourished before the time of Cicero were Sulpicius, the two Gracchi — whose speeches were stated to have been learned and majestic, — Catulus, Crassus, Hortensius, and Antonius. Jurisprudence, as well as oratory, was suited to the genius of the Roman people, and among those most distinguished for their legal acquirements were the elder Cato, the Scævolas, and Manilius. The Stoical philosophy had many partisans, the first famous disciples of which being Panætius and Rutilius Rufus. The golden age of Latin literature is usually reckoned from the death of Sylla to that of Augustus (B. C. 78–A. D. 14). It was then that the influence of Greek learning and Greek philosophy came most to be felt. A knowledge of Greek was an essential part of a liberal education, and it was usual for the young men of means to finish their education by a residence of some time in Greece. In this period was Virgil (B. C. 70–19), one of the greatest epic poets that ever lived, and whose great work, the *Æneid*, has ever been admired for its elegance and taste not less than for its genius. It represents the landing of Æneas and the foundation of his dominion in Latium; and although the poet did not live to give it his finishing touches, and desired it to be destroyed, yet it will ever remain a noble monument of his great genius. More perfect of its kind is his *Georgics*, a treatise of agriculture in the form of a didactic poem, and exhibiting his views and feelings respecting human life. His earlier Eclogues or pastorals manifest the same love for nature and a country life. Few writers have exerted so wide an influence upon æsthetic culture as Virgil. His contemporary and life-long friend was Horace (B. C. 65–8), whose odes and epodes are models of skill and taste, and who introduced a number of new lyric metres. This poet is also eminent in satire, a species of writing original with the Romans, and which appears to have had a decided influence on the character of their literature. The works of Horace abound with maxims of practical wisdom and happy philosophical apothegms; so that no classical author of antiquity is more frequently read or quoted from. Ovid (B. C. 43–A. D. 14) in imaginative power is scarcely surpassed by any other Latin poet. He was also possessed of a brilliant sportive wit, and great power of versification. Less generally and highly esteemed are Lucretius, the sublimest of didactic poets, whose *De Natura Rerum* served at once to illustrate the atomic theory of the world and the Epicurean system of morals, and to polish and enrich the Latin language; Catullus (B. 87 B. C.), who introduced lyric poetry into the literature of Rome, and whose elegies and epigrams are admired for their simplicity, beauty, and unaffected imagery. Tibullus, who gave to the elegy its highest degree of excellence; and his successor Propertius (B. about B. C. 51), an amatory poet, who is also learned, awkward, and obscure. The place of the legitimate drama was now occupied by the mime or melodramatic farce, in which the characters of common life were represented with the help of gesticulation and with low jests, for the entertainment of the populace. It was invented by Mattius, and acquired its greatest celebrity from Laberius and Publius Syrus, the latter of whom interspersed it with moral sentiments, expressed with great felicity; but it never reached the standard of an elevated class of poetry. The greatest master of Latin prose of this or any other period was Cicero, who, in fact, has given name to the purest Latin composition. He flourished B. C. 106–43, and distinguished himself as an orator, so as to dispute the first place with Demosthenes. The orations of Cicero are remarkable for their copiousness and luxuriance of expression. He is master at once of the impassioned, the sublime, the pathetic, the grave, and the simple style, and has the art of adapting to every subject the appropriate form and the fitting hue of expression. He also rendered most important service to the intellectual cultivation of his countrymen by the introduction to them of the more elevated moral philosophy of the Greeks. Originally a follower of Plato, he often adopted the ethical lessons of the Stoics, or, when their excessive austerities repelled him, embraced those of Aristotle. The doctrines of Epicurus he rejected as injurious to men, and especially in their relation as citizens. His works also afford much information in regard to the history of ancient philosophy; as, for example, his Tusculan questions. Poetry, also, history, and the epistolary style, he touched only to adorn. His letters are admitted to be the most perfect specimens which the literature of Greece or Rome can produce. Next to him, as orators, were the accomplished Hortensius, the obscure Cœlius Rufus, the cold, cautious, and accurate Lucinius Calvus, and especially Julius Cæsar (B. C. 100–44), whom his contemporaries believed to be capable of rivalling even Cicero in eloquence. Pollio, Carvinus, and Cassius Severus, were also distinguished in this walk. Cæsar was Cicero's rival, also, in improving and refining the language. His "Commentaries on the Gallican War" are but little inferior to Herodotus in charm of diction. The historian next to him, in respect of style, is Cornelius Nepos, whose "Lives" are models of style in biographical composition. Sallust, (B. C. 86–34) approximated to his model Thucydides in richness and vigor of thought and terseness of expression, though he marred his clear conception by an affectation of antiquated forms. His accounts of the Catilinarian conspiracy and the Jugurthine war are carefully prepared and ambitious works, always profound, though often partisan in their judgments. Livy (B. C. 59–A. D. 17), pre-eminently the general historian of Rome, excels in pictorial effect, surpassing even the Greeks in the liveliness and richness of his coloring, and the animation and spirit of his delineations. The work, however, is more picturesque than accurate, and marked more by patriotism than candor. His style commands the admiration of classical scholars; but circumstantial truth must be sought elsewhere. In what is termed the Silver age of Latin literature, from the death of Augustus to the accession of Hadrian (A. D. 14–117), everything is changed. Liberty has disappeared, and talent was made subservient to flattery, or to bombast and an affectation of wit. Every subject was rendered comic; prose and poetry were confounded, and new grotesque forms of expression were invented. The purity of the language was no longer maintained, and it became corrupted by barbarism. Seneca, who, with great talents, was ambitious of shining by the brilliancy of his wit, the structure of his antitheses, and the general terseness and point of his style, contributed not a little to the degeneracy of that period. His various prose writings abound in moral sentences and maxims, but reveal the pride of a Stoic in a style full of literary affectation. Eloquence was cultivated by Julius Flavus, by Domitius, and by Julius Africanus. Plays were produced by Pomponius Secundus, Varginius, and Martinus. The epic degenerated from poetry to history; the *Pharsalia* of Lucan, the greatest effort in this line, being rather declamatory than poetical. Valerius Flaccus, author of the *Argonautics*, a work neither original nor brilliant, introduced an affectation of learned display. To this period belong Silius Italicus, author of *Punica*; Statius, author of *Thebais*; and Manilius, author of *Astronomica*. In satire this period is more distinguished. Persius and Juvenal are the chief masters of this art, — the latter disputing the palm of superiority with Horace. Martial first gave to the epigram its present meaning, as a short poem, in which all the thoughts and expressions converge to a striking and unexpected conclusion. His twelve books of epigrams exhibit a singular flow of wit and fertility of imagination, and afford much information regarding the social habits of the people. In prose, Paterculus ranks among the best authors of this period. His work on Roman history is elegant and elaborate, and is conceived in an impartial spirit, though it manifests an opposition to republicanism, and a tendency in favor of the empire. The greatest of Roman historians, however, is Tacitus, who, to great power of observation, unites intellectual strength, and whose experience of men and affairs furnishes the most sombre colors and sagacious maxims. He displays great acuteness in penetrating into the inner nature of men, exposing their hidden motives of action, their cunning, servility, immorality. With eloquence derived from indignation, and with a skill in graphic representation, such as only Thucydides and Sallust have given us examples of, he wrote a narrative of his time. Not to be compared with him, are Suetonius, the arid biographer of the emperors; the florid panegyrist Florus; Valerius Maximus, a collector of anecdotes; and Quintus Curtius, the Roman historian of Alexander the Great. Quintilian (born A. D. 40), in his great work *Institutiones*

Oratoriæ, displays a highly cultivated mind and a polished and graceful style. He attempts to restore eloquence to its former position, and lays down rules for the training of the orator. The elder Pliny displayed a great love for the study of nature, and drew attention to the physical sciences, which previous to his time had been entirely neglected. The letters of the younger Pliny are of much value for the light they throw upon the period in which they were written; but many of them are ridiculously studied and elegant. The Brazen age, from the accession of Hadrian to the fall of the Western empire (A. D. 117–476), exhibits not only the decline of taste, but the corruption of the language. The intercourse of the Romans with barbarians became much more extended. Under the Antonines, especially, the language became overlaid with exotic words, phrases, and constructions. Literature was also cultivated at Byzantium, Alexandria, Milan, and the principal cities of Gaul, as well as at Rome. As the literature declined, and the language became corrupt, the number of grammarians increased; for classical Latin had become almost a dead language, to be learned only from the ancient models. Ausonius, a grammarian, rhetorician, and poet, wrote idyls and epigrams marked by learning and wit; Claudian wrote epical sketches; Aurelius Prudentius, the greatest of primitive Christian poets, wrote a great variety of hymns and lyrical and heroic pieces, portions of which are still employed in the service of the Catholic Church; St. Ambrose wrote Latin poems remarkable for their austere simplicity and sublimity. The decline of prose appears in the *Historia Augusta*, a collection of imperial biographies from Hadrian to Diocletian. The summaries of Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, and Sextus Rufus, succeeded. Almost the last noteworthy Roman history was that of Ammianus Marcellinus, extending to A. D. 378. The grammarian Cornelius Fronto, and the rhetoricians Apuleius and Ennodius, are the best of their class. The *Golden Ass* of Apuleius is almost the only example in Latin literature of anything like a prose novel, or romance. The Church Fathers, as Tertullian, Minucius Felix, St. Cyprian, Arnobius, Lactantius, St. Hilary, St. Ambrose, and St. Jerome, are generally more remarkable for theological vigor than literary grace. In the reign of Justinian was drawn up that admirable system of laws which bears the imperial name. (See JUSTINIAN CODE.) Aulus Gellius, Nonius Marcellus, Festus Donatus, Macrobius, Servius, Priscianus, Cæsariensis, and Isidore of Seville, continued to cherish its traditions by criticisms, analyses, and such like. Maternus wrote on mathematics, Frontinus and Vegetius on strategetics, Palladius on rural economy, and Solinus Publius Victor and Vibius Sequester on geography and cosmography.

Latiros'trous, *a.* [Lat. *latus*, and *rostrum*, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) Broad-beaked, as certain birds.

Lat'ish, *a.* [From *late.*] Somewhat late.

La'tis rec'tum. [Lat., the right side.] (*Math.*) In the lower sections, the double of the ordinate of a focus.

Latis'simus Dor'si, *n.* [Lat. *latissimus*, broadest, and *dorsum*, the back.] (*Anat.*) The name of a broad, flat muscle of the back and side of the thorax, and which, being inserted into the arm, has, on account of its great strength, considerable power in moving the arm downwards and backwards, in the action preparatory to delivering a blow; and when the hands and arms are fixed, this muscle assists greatly in drawing up the body to their level.

Lat'itancy, *n.* State of lurking or lying in wait; delitescence.

Lat'itant, *a.* [Lat. *latitans*, from *latere.*] Latent; lying lurking or concealed; as, "small *latitant* bubbles of air." — *Boyle.*

Lat'itat, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A writ or summons issued by the Queen's Bench against a debtor supposed to be in hiding.

Lat'itude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *latitudo*, from *latus*, broad, wide; same root as Gr. *platys*, broad, Ger. *platt*, and Eng. *flat.*] Breadth; width; extent from side to side. "Provided the length do not exceed the *latitude*."— (*Wotton.*) — Room; space; freedom from restraint or settled rules; — hence, laxity; looseness; untrammelled volition.

"This kind of verse allows more *latitude* than any other." *Dryden.*

—Breadth of meaning or construction; extent of deviation from a fixed rule or settled point.

—Diffusion; scope; extent; reach.

"Albertus . . . for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge surnamed Magnus." — *Sir T. Browne.*

(*Astron.* and *Geog.*) *L.* and *longitude* are the means by which the exact position of any place on the earth's surface, or any star in the field of the heavens, may be determined and described; but Lat. and Lon. in geography are not identical with Lat. and Lon. in astronomy, and the terms will require a separate definition, according to their acceptation in each science. — In *Geog.*, the position of any place on the earth's surface is indicated by the intersection of two imaginary circles at right angles to each other, one of which is a great circle passing through the place itself and the poles perpendicularly to the plane of the equator; and the other, the equator itself, if the place happen to be situated on that line, or a circle, the plane of which passes through the place in question in a direction parallel to the plane of the equator. Of these circles, the former shows the degree of Lon. on which the place is situated, and the latter the degree or parallel of Lat. Lon. is measured along the equator, E. and W. of the meridian of Washington, from 0° to 180°, while Lat. is measured N. and S. of the equator, from the equator to the poles, on any great circle that is perpendicular to the plane of the equator, from 0° to 90°. Lon. may also be described, in other words, as the angle contained between the plane of the meridian of any place and the plane of the meridian of Washington, which intersect in the earth's axis; and Lat. as the angle that is subtended at the earth's centre by the arc of the meridian, or great circle, which is intercepted between the position of any place on the earth's surface and the equator. This is not strictly true, however, as far as Lat. is concerned; as the earth is a spheroid in shape, and not an exact sphere (see EARTH, DEGREE, GEODESY); but, in the construction of maps and globes, and for all practical purposes of an ordinary nature, the difference is not appreciable; and as this angle, for any position on the earth's surface, would be equal to the altitude of the pole of the heavens at that place, the Lat. of any place is usually determined by ascertaining the altitude of the pole at the place in question, wherever it may happen to be. — In *Astron.*, the Lat. of any star is its angular distance from the ecliptic measured on a great circle, the plane of which passes through the star and the poles of the heavens; or it may be defined as the arc of this great circle that is intercepted between the position of the star and the ecliptic, while its Lon. is the angle made by the inclination of the planes of the two great circles which intersect in the axis of the heavens, one of which passes through the star and the poles of the heavens, and the other through the poles of the heavens and the intersection of the equator and the ecliptic at the vernal equinox; or, in other words, the arc of the ecliptic intercepted between the planes that pass through the star and the first point of Aries, and the poles of the heavens, at right angles to the plane of the ecliptic. In astronomy, therefore, the Lon. of heavenly bodies is measured along the ecliptic instead of along the equator as in geography; and celestial Lon. is reckoned all round the ecliptic eastward in one direction, from 0°, or the first point of Aries, to 360°. It should be said that, in astronomical writings and calculations, the Lon. of places on the earth's surface is reckoned and noted in the same manner, and not E. and W. of Washington, as in geography. The positions of the heavenly bodies are not now determined by latitude and longitude, but by their right ascension and declination. (See ASCENSION, (RIGHT;) DECLINATION.) The determination of Lat. and Lon. of any place on the earth's surface depends upon astronomical observations, the *modus operandi* of which is beyond the compass of the present work. The two simplest methods generally used by navigators and travellers are: — 1. For finding the *latitude* of a place, to observe the meridian altitude of a star whose declination or distance from the equator is known; or of the sun, whose declination at the time may be proved from the *Nautical Almanack;* the same or the difference (according to the direction of the declination) of the altitude and declination gives the meridian altitude of the equator, which is the co-latitude. 2. The method for the determination of the longitude consists merely in determining at what hour on the chronometer (which is set to the time at Greenwich, or some place of known Lon.) the sun crosses the meridian. It is evident, that, as the sun completes a revolution, or 360°, in 24 hours, he will move over 15° in 1 hour, or 1° in 4 minutes. Now, if the watch be set to Washington time — viz., point to 12 o'clock when the sun is on the meridian of Washington, and if at some other place, when the sun is on the meridian there, the watch points to 3 hours 52 minutes, the difference of Lon. is 58°, and the Lon. will be W., as the sun has arrived over the place *later* than at Washington; similarly, if the sun be over the meridian of a place at 9 hours 40 minutes A. M., the Lon. is 35° E. (by the chronometer). The accuracy of this method depends evidently upon the correctness of the chronometer.

(NOTE. We would here observe, that, in conformity with the general practice, and to avoid misconception and confusion, all the degrees of longitude given in this work are calculated from the meridian of Greenwich.)

Latitud'inal, *a.* Belonging to latitude; in the course of latitude.

Latitudina'rian, *a.* [Fr. *latitudinaire.*] Not restrained by rules; not confined by fixed or precise limits; as, "*latitudinarian* love." (*Collier.*) — Indulging in latitude of opinion; thinking or acting independent of prescribed principles or popular opinion; lax in views or principles in a moral or religious sense; as, *latitudinarian* ideas.

—*n.* One who indulges in latitude of thought or opinion; one who is not bound by prescribed or settled limits in thinking.

(*Eng. Eccl. Hist.*) This name was applied in the reign of Charles II. to a class of English divines who were opposed alike to the high tenets of the ruling party in the Church, and to the fanaticism which then distinguished many of the Dissenters. They were, of course, the objects of much attack; and one of their number, Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, explained their principles in his treatise entitled *The Principles and Practice of certain modern Divines of the Church of England rulgarly called Latitudinarians, truly represented and defended, by way of Dialogue*, 1670. Henry More, and the other Platonizing divines of the time, were sometimes comprehended under this appellation. The word has been since very generally used to designate those who hold opinions at variance with the more rigid interpretation of Scripture and English Church traditions, or merely as a term of party vituperation.

Latitudina'rianism, *n.* Undue freedom or laxness of opinion or belief, particularly in theology.

"Fierce sectarianism bred fierce *latitudinarianism.*" *De Quincey.*

Latitud'inous, *a.* Possessing latitude or wide extent.

Latium, (*lā'shi-um.*) (*Anc. Hist.*) A considerable division of central Italy deriving its name from the city Latium, said to have been founded by King Latinus B. C. 1240. Æneas, according to the legend, settled here with a colony of Trojans B. C. 1181, and the new colonists and aboriginal inhabitants, having united into one nation under his government, were known as the Latins. They formed a confederacy of towns, with Alba Longa at their head; and after the destruction of that town by the Romans, B. C. 665, the whole territory was reduced to subjection. The Latins rebelled B. C. 502, and a treaty was concluded between them and the Romans B. C. 493, by which their independence was acknowledged, and an alliance concluded between the two powers. They joined other states against Rome, and the last war waged against them commenced B. C. 340, and terminated B. C. 338 in the defeat of the Latins, after which time they ceased to exist as an independent people. The Roman franchise was, B. C. 91, bestowed upon all people of Italy who were allies of Rome.

Lato'na. (*Myth.*) The daughter of Cæus the Titan, and Phœbe, or, according to Homer, of Saturn. Jupiter having with his usual fatality fallen in love with Latona, Juno, enraged at this additional proof of his perfidy, sent the horrid monster Typhon to pursue her from place to place, and allow her not an instant's peace from mortal fear in heaven or earth. Neptune, moved with compassion, caused the island of Delos to rise out of the Ægean Sea; Latona there gave birth to Apollo and Diana. Juno obliged her to fly from Delos. After having wandered over the greater part of the earth, and experienced the violence of Niobe and Tityus, she at length, though exposed to the resentment of Juno, became a powerful deity, and saw her children receive divine honors. Her worship was generally established where her children received adoration, particularly at Argos, Delos, and other places where she had temples.

Lato'na, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., on the Sacramento River, about 15 m. S.E. of Shasta.

La Tortue, (*la-tor-tu'*,) a village of Huntingdon co., Lower Canada, abt. 15 m. S. of Montreal; *pop.* 500.

Latour d'Auvergne, THÉOPHILE MALO CORRET DE, a French officer, b. at Carhaix, Finistère, 1743, of an illegitimate branch of the family of the Dukes of Bouillon. On the outbreak of the revolution, he attached himself to the national cause. The army of the Alps, which operated against the Sardinians in 1792, contained no braver officer than Latour. He was the first to enter Chambery, sword in hand, at the head of his company. But he would not hear of advancement in military rank; and in the following year, though placed at the head of a column of 8,000 grenadiers in the army of the Pyrenees, he continued to wear the uniform of a captain. His corps obtained the name of the "infernal column," on account of the dread which its bayonet-charges inspired. When he was subsequently with the army of the Rhine in 1800, as he still refused all promotion, Bonaparte bestowed on him the title of "The First Grenadier of France." He was killed, on 27th June of that year, at Oberhausen, near Neuburg, in Bavaria. The heroism and magnanimity of *L.* were wonderful; and French biographies are full of instances of his daring valor, his Spartan simplicity of life, and his chivalrous affection for his friends.

La Trappe. See TRAPPISTS.

Latreille, PIERRE ANDRÉ, (*la-trail'*,) a French naturalist, born at Brives in 1762. At the age of 16 he was sent to Paris and educated for the Church, but the persecutions of ecclesiastics in the early years of the revolution led him to devote all his time and energies to the study of natural history, and especially of entomology, in which he had long delighted. He had already gained the friendship of many eminent men of science, among whom were the Abbé Haüy, Fabricius, Lacépède, Cuvier, and Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; and on the death of Lamarck he was appointed to the vacant chair of zoölogy. He was a correspondent of the Institute, member of the Academy of Sciences, and of most of the European academies, and chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Among the most important of his numerous works are *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum*, published in 4 vols. in 1808–9; *Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles; Histoire Naturelle des Crustacés et des Insectes*; the entomological portion of Cuvier's *Régne Animal;* and contributions to the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, and other scientific works. *L.* was also distinguished for his great geographical knowledge. D. 1833.

La'tria, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *latreia.*] Worship of the Almighty; — in the Roman Catholic Church, used in distinction from *dulia*, or the honors paid to the saints.

Latrobe', in *California*, a post-office of Eldorado co.

Latrobe', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., about 41 m. E. by S. of Pittsburg.

Lat'robite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of amorthite of a pale red color, found in Amitok Island, on the coast of Labrador. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, peroxide of iron, lime, potash, and magnesia.

Lat'tasburg, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Lat'ten, *n.* [D. *latoen*, from It. *latta*, tin-plate.] A mixed metal resembling brass, much employed in mediæval church-furniture, monumental brasses, &c. — Tin rolled into sheets; also, iron-plate coated with tin.

Black latten, braziers' brass, a composition of copper and zinc.

Roll latten, latten burnished on both sides for immediate use.

Shaven latten, a thinner sort of black latten.

Lat'ter, *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late.*] Later; coming or occurring after something else; — correlative of *former;* as, the former and *latter* occasion.

—Mentioned the last of two; as, he chose the *latter* alter-

native. — Modern; recently done or passed; as, in these *latter* days. — Latest; final; ending.

Latter-Day Saints. See Mormons.

Lat'terly, *adv.* Of late; lately; in time not long ago.

Lat'ter-math, *n.* (*Agric.*) Same as Aftermath, *q. v.*

Lattice, Lat'tice-work, (*lăt'tis,*) *n.* [Fr. *lattis,* from *latte,* lath. See Lath.] A network of wood or iron, made by forming open squares of crossed laths, rods, or bars; as, a window-*lattice.* — A reticulated window or window-blind.

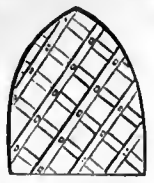
"*Lattice* windows give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye." — *Cleveland.*

Lat'tice-bridge, *n.* (*Engineering.*) The wrought-iron tubular bow-bridge, now in very common use in railway construction, being a combination of the tubular and the lattice principle. To avoid repetition, we refer the inquirer to the art. Tubular Bridge.

—*a.* Furnished with lattice-work; consisting of cross pieces.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a lattice.—To form with cross bars and open work.

Lattiçed, (*lăt'tist,*) *p. a.* Formed with cross bars or open squares, like net-work.



(*Her.*) Applied to a shield (Fig. 1527), covered with a decoration, differing from Fretty only in this respect, that the pieces do not cross over and under each other; these, directed from dexter-chief to sinister base, are placed uppermost and *cloué,* that is, have nails inserted at the joints. Such shield is also called *Fig.* 1527. — Latticed. *Treillé.*

Lat'ta's, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Ross co., about 15 m. W. of Chillicothe.

Lat'tice-leaf, Lat'tice-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ouvirandra.

Latude, Henri Mazers de, (*la-tood',*) a French courtier, b. 1724, was liberated from the Bastile in 1784, after an imprisonment of 35 years, occasioned by his intrigues against Madame Pompadour. He is the author of *Memoirs,* which have made his name celebrated throughout Europe. D. 1804.

Lau'bach, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Northampton co.

Lauban, or Luban, (*lau'ban,*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, situated on the Queiss, 40 m. W.S.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, linens, and tobacco. *Pop.* 7,500.

Laud, *n.* [Lat. *laus, laudis;* probably allied to Armor. *louen,* joyous, and to Heb. *alats,* to be joyful.] Commendation; honorable mention; an extolling in words.

"O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine." — *Pope.*

—Vocal or instrumental melody made in honor of any one.

—*pl.* [Lat. *laudes,* praises.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the prayers formerly used at daybreak, between those of *matins* and *prime.* In later times they have become generally confounded with *matins.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *laudo.*] To praise in words; to extol with words or music; to celebrate.

"We *laud* and magnify Thy glorious name."— *Bentley.*

Laud, William, an English prelate, Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Charles I., was born in 1573, at Reading, in Berkshire; was educated at the free school of his native place, and at St. John's College, Oxford; was ordained in 1601; became president of his college in 1611; accompanied James I. to Scotland, as one of his chaplains, in 1617; was installed prebendary of Westminster in 1620; and obtained the see of St. David's in the following year. On the accession of Charles I his influence became very great; and he was translated to the see of Bath and Wells, and, in 1628, to that of London. In 1630 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford; to which he was a great benefactor, and which he enriched with an invaluable collection of manuscripts, in a great number of languages, ancient, modern, and Oriental. In 1633 he attended Charles into Scotland, who went there to be crowned; on his return, he was promoted to the see of Canterbury, and during the same year he was chosen chancellor of the university of Dublin. The zeal which he displayed for conformity to the Church, and his endeavors to introduce the liturgy into Scotland, created him numerous enemies. At the commencement of the Long Parliament, therefore, he was impeached by the Commons, and sent to the Tower. After lying there three years, he was brought to his trial before the Lords, by whom he was acquitted, but the Lower House passed a bill of attainder, declaring him guilty of treason, which they compelled the Peers to pass; and the archbishop was accordingly beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 10, 1644-5. He was in the 72d year of his age, and met his fate with great fortitude. The works of Archbishop Laud consist of sermons, the Report of his controversy with the Jesuit Fisher in 1622, his speeches, diary, book of devotions, history of his troubles, and correspondence. His character has been depicted in exaggerated colors by opposite parties; some expressing, like Macaulay, unmitigated contempt, others almost unlimited reverence.

Laud, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Whitley co.

Laudabil'ity, *n.* Laudableness; commendableness.

Laud'able, *a.* [Lat. *laudabilis.*] Meriting laudation; commendable; praiseworthy.

"Affectation . . . has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing." *Locke.*

—Salubrious; healthy; wholesome; as, "*laudable* animal juices."—*Arbuthnot.*

Laud'ableness, *n.* Quality of being laudable, or deserving praise; praiseworthiness; commendableness; as, the *laudableness* of a motive.

Laud'ably, *adv.* In a manner worthy of praise.

Lau'danum, *n.* [Fr.; contracted from Lat. *laudandum,* to be praised, from *laudo,* to praise. Literally, a remedy to be praised.] (*Med.*) Tincture of opium. This, the strongest and most generally used of all the preparations of opium, is a simple spirit solution of the narcotic gum, and prepared by macerating opium, cut into small pieces, for a definite number of days in proof-spirit, in the proportion of 10 drachms of opium to 1 pint of spirits. The properties and uses of *L.* will be fully explained under the head of Opium, *q. v.* It will be sufficient to say here that, according to the dose given, *L.* acts as a diffusible stimulant, or antispasmodic, as an expectorant, anodyne, sedative, and narcotic. The full adult dose is from 20 to 25 drops as a sedative; from 7 to 10 drops, repeated every hour or two, as a stimulant; and as an anodyne from 15 to 20. *L.* should never be given to infants unless under the direction of a medical man. —Professional name, *tinctura opii* and *tinctura thebiace.*

Laudation, (*-dā'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *laudatio.*] Praise; commendation; honorable mention.

Laud'ator, *n.* [Lat.] One who lauds or praises. — An arbitrator.

Laud'atory, *a.* [Sp. *laudatorio;* L. Lat. *laudatorius.*] Containing, expressing, or tending to convey praise; as, a *laudatory* ode.

—*n.* That which conveys or expresses praise or commendation.

Laud'er, *n.* One who praises; a laudator.

Lau'derdale, a district of Scotland, co. Berwick.

Lau'derdale, in *Alabama,* an extreme N.W. co., adjoining Tennessee on the N., and Mississippi on the W.; *area,* about 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, and Cypress, Little Cypress, Shoal, and Blackwater creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Florence. *Pop.* about 19,000.

Lau'derdale, in *Mississippi,* an E. co., adjoining Alabama; *area,* abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* The head-waters of the Chickasawha River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Lau'derdale, in *Tennessee,* a W. co., adjoining Arkansas; *area,* abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Hatchee, and Forked Deer rivers. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Ripley. *Pop.* about 8,500.

Lauenburg, or Saxe-Lauenburg, (*lou'en-boorg,*) a duchy of Prussia, on the right bank of the Elbe. It is bounded on the N. by Lübeck, E. by Mecklenburg-Schwerin, S. by the Elbe, and W. by Holstein; Lat. between 52° 21′ and 53° 48′ N., Lon. between 10° 13′ and 11° 3′ E. *Area,* 455 sq. m. *Surface.* Flat; sandy in the centre, and marshy in the S. There are several lakes, the principal of which are, Ratzeburger See, and Schaal See. *Rivers.* Stecknitz and Delvenaue. *Pop.* 50,147.— This duchy, taken from the Wends by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony (1139-1180), passed by inheritance in 1689 to the Duke of Brunswick, through whom it descended to Hanover. Seized in 1803 by the French, it was included, in 1810, in the dept. of Bouches-de-l'Elbe. In 1815 it was restored to Hanover, which ceded it to Prussia, and it was given to Denmark in exchange for Pomerania and Rügen, June 4. By the convention of Gastein (*q. v.*), August 14, 1865, it was transferred to Prussia for 2,500,000 Danish dollars. William I. converted the inhabitants into Prussians by patent, Sept. 13, and took formal possession Sept. 15.

Lau'enburg, a town of Prussia, in duchy of the same name, on the Elbe, 28 m. S.E. of Hamburg. It carries on a considerable trade with Lübeck. *Pop.* 4,500

Lau'enburg, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 68 m. from Koslin. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 5,000

Laugh, (*laf,*) *v. n.* [A. S. and O. Ger. *hlahan;* Sax. *hlihan;* D. and Ger. *lachen;* Goth. *hlahjan;* Sansk. *klādayāmi,* to exhilarate. See Glad.] To make the peculiar involuntary noise which sudden merriment excites; to make the noise and exhibit the features which are characteristic of mirth in the human species; to express risible emotions.

"There's one did *laugh* in 's sleep." — *Shaks.*

—To appear gay, cheerful, pleasant, lively, or brilliant.

"Fair *laughs* the morn, and soft the zephyr blows." — *Gray.*

—To ridicule; to treat with some degree of contempt.

"There was a *laughing* Devil in his sneer." —*Byron.*

To laugh at, to ridicule; to express contempt for.

"No fool *to laugh at,* which he valued more." — *Pope.*

To laugh in one's sleeve, to laugh secretly, while preserving an apparent grave demeanor; to chuckle inwardly.

To laugh out of the other, or *wrong side of, the mouth,* to be made to weep, or exhibit signs of vexation, grief, or disappointment, especially after indulging in unwonted elation.

—*t. a.* To express or signify by laughing or hilarious emotion.

"Achilles . . . *laughs* out a loud applause." — *Dryden.*

—To ridicule; to deride; to scorn; — often before *out* or *down;* as, they *laughed* him *down,* she was *laughed out* of her gravity.

To laugh to scorn, to despise; to treat with derisive contempt or scornful mockery.

"Our castle's strength will *laugh* a siege *to scorn.*" — *Shaks.*

—*n.* The convulsive sound expressive of mirth peculiar to the human species; an explosion of risible emotion.

"The world's dread *laugh,*
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn." — *Thomson.*

Laughable, (*laf'a-bl,*) *a.* That may justly excite laughter; causing risibility; — hence, comical; ridiculous; mirthful; droll; ludicrous; as, a *laughable* scene.

Laugh'ableness, *n.* Quality of exciting laughter.

Laugh'ably, *adv.* In a manner to provoke laughter.

Laugher, (*laf'ẽr,*) *n.* One who laughs, or is fond of merriment.

Laughery, (*loh'her-e,*) in *Indiana,* a township of Dearborn co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Laughery Creek, in *Indiana,* enters the Ohio River in Dearborn co.

Laugh'ing, *n.* Act of expressing laughter.

Laugh'ingly, *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter or risibility; as, she spoke *laughingly.*

Laugh'ing-gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) Protoxide of nitrogen; so called from its effects upon the human body. See Nitrogen (Protoxide of).

Laugh'ing-stock, *n.* An object of ridicule, banter, or contempt; a butt for jokers.

"The *laughing-stock* of fortune's mockery." — *Spenser.*

Laughsome, (*laf'sum,*) *a.* Full of glee; mirthful; merry.

Laughter, (*laf'tẽr,*) *n.* [A.S. *hleahtor;* Icel. *hlātr;* Ger. *gelächter.*] (*Physiol.*) A well-known action, or emotion, peculiar to the human species. It is occasioned physically by a grateful titillation, rising suddenly and irresistibly, and manifests itself principally in the face, but extending also to the throat, thorax, and abdomen. As to the mental course of *L.*, much difference of opinion exists among philosophers. According to Aristotle, "the ridiculous implies something deformed, and consists in those smaller faults which are neither painful nor pernicious, but unbecoming." He is speaking, however, here only of the ridiculous in manners. Cicero says that the seat of *L.* "lies in a certain offensiveness and deformity, for those sayings are laughed at, solely or chiefly, which point out and designate something offensive in an inoffensive manner." Hobbes defines *L.* to be "a sudden glory arising from a sudden conception of some eminency in ourselves by comparison with the infirmity of others or with our own formerly." Dr. Campbell controverts this opinion, and maintains that *L.* "doth not result from the contempt, but solely from the perception of oddity, with which the passion is occasionally, not necessarily, combined;" as is manifest from the following considerations:—1. That "contempt may be raised in a very high degree, both suddenly and unexpectedly, without producing the least tendency to laugh;" and, 2. That "*L.* may be, and often is, produced by the perception of incongruous association, where there is no contempt." The proper object of *L.* is a curious and unexpected affinity, rightly expressed by the word oddity. Kant makes the source of *L.* to be a sudden conversion into nothing of a long-raised and highly-wrought expectation. In oratory, the power of exciting *L.* is often of the greatest advantage, and sometimes more powerful than the strongest arguments. It is resorted to either merely to divert by that grateful titillation which it excites, or to influence the opinions and purposes of the hearers.

Laugh'lintown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Westmoreland co., about 55 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburgh.

Laugh'terless, *a.* Without laughter; mirthless.

Lau'monite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of zeolite, named after Gillet-Laumont. It crumbles when exposed to air in consequence of loss of water. It is a silicate of alumina and lime with 16 per cent. of water.

Launce, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Ammodyte.

Launceston, (*lanx'ton,*) a borough town of Cornwall, England, on the Attery, 12 m. from Tavistock. *Pop.* 6,500.

Laun'ceston, a district of Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land, bordering on Bass's Strait; *area,* 3,800 sq. miles. *Surface.* Mountainous, and watered by the Tamar. *Pop.* 12,000. — The cap., of the same name, is situated at the junction of the Esk with the Tamar, 32 m. S.E. of Dalrymple, and is the second town in importance of Tasmania. It has an excellent harbor, and has a considerable trade with S. Australia and Victoria. *Pop.* 6,500.

Launch, (*lānsh,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *lancer;* It. *lanciare,* to hurl, to throw; Sp. *lance,* from Lat. *lancio,* a light spear.] To throw or send from the hand; to dart; to let fly; as, to *launch* a spear. (Sometimes written *lanch.*) — To send forth or dispatch; to rove at large.

"He *launched* out into a long oration." — *Broome.*

—To plunge into; to move or cause to slide from the land into the water; as, to *launch* a ship.

—*v. n.* To go forth, as a ship into the water; to rove at large; as, to *launch* into the world. — To expatiate; as, to *launch* into a course of argument.

—*n.* Act of launching; the sliding movement of a ship into the water along the ways. See Ship-building.

(*Naut.*) The largest boat belonging to a ship, having double banks of oars.

Launder, (*lân'dẽr,*) *n.* [From Fr. *lavandier.*] A washerwoman.— See Laundress.

(*Mining.*) A tube, gutter, or trough used by miners for receiving the ore from the box where it is triturated.

Laun'derer, *n.* A man who follows the occupation of washing linen, &c.

Laundress, (*lân'drĕs,*) *n.* [Fr. *lavandière.*] A female who washes clothes; a washerwoman; a launder.

Laundry, (*lân'dry,*) *n.* [Sp. *lavadero.*] A washing-place; the place or room where clothes are washed, and linens dried and ironed. — Act or operation of washing.

Lau'ra, *n.* [Gr.] A name applied to the enclosure of a monastery in the Greek Church. The well-known lauras in Palestine, &c., were collections of cells in which hermits lived, in strict seclusion, but without a common monastic rule.

Lau'ra, the name of a most perfect and beautiful woman, who was a. at Avignon in Provence, and lived in a castle not far from the Fountain of Vaucluse (Fig.

1528). She has been immortalized in the verses of Petrarch, who having accidentally seen her at church, became so violently attached to her, that she ever after remained the inspiration of his muse, the idol and sole excellence of his existence — that no indifference on her part, no time, not the searing effects of worldly trials, and the cares and anxieties of a large family, or the

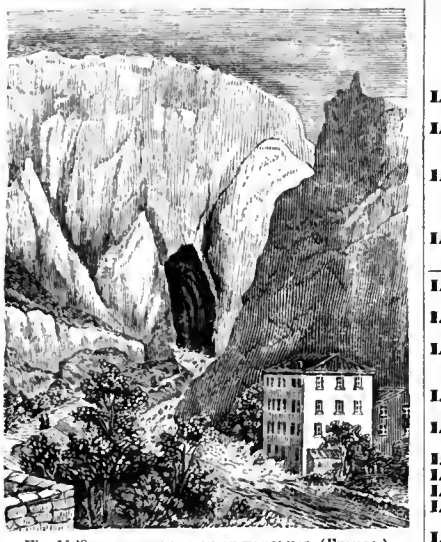


Fig. 1528. — THE FOUNTAIN OF VAUCLUSE, (France.)

decadence of her beauty, could ever cool or diminish, but endured with the same truth and fervor for the 21 years of his faithful adoration. *L.* was already a wife when Petrarch first saw her, in her 19th year; and though she could not but be proud to know that the first poetic genius of Europe was rendering her name immortal by the devotion of his poetry, her conduct as a wife and mother was ever irreproachable. *L.* was suddenly seized with the plague, and died after three days' illness, on her birthday, the 6th of April, 1348, when the light of Petrarch's existence may be said to have expired with the idol he had worshipped so long and faithfully.

Lauraceæ, (*law-rā'se-a,*) *n.* [Lat. *laurus,* a laurel.] (*Bot.*) The Laurel family, an order of plants, alliance *Daphnales.* DIAG. Anthers bursting by recurved valves, perfect leaves, and naked fruit.—They are trees or shrubs with exstipulate leaves, usually alternate and dotted. Flowers generally perfect, sometimes imperfectly unisexual; calyx inferior, deeply 4-6-cleft, colored in two whorls; stamens perigynous, definite; some always sterile; ovary superior, with 1 or 2 pendulous ovules. Fruit a berry or a drupe. Seeds exalbuminous; embryo with large cotyledons and a superior radicle. They are chiefly native of tropical regions; but a few

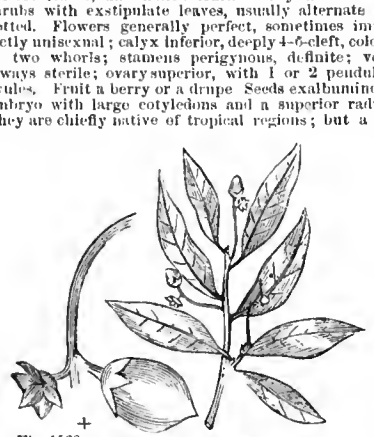


Fig. 1529. — THE CAROLINA LAUREL, OR RED BAY, (*Laurus Carolinensis*.)

occur in N. America, and one (*Laurus nobilis*) in Europe. The possession of aromatic properties, which are due to the presence of volatile oils, characterizes nearly all the plants of this order. Several have edible fruits, and many yield valuable timber. Among the useful products of this order are cinnamon, cassia, camphor, sassafras, and bibiru bark. The order includes 46 genera and 450 species. See LAURUS.

Lauramie, (*law'ra-me,*) in *Indiana,* a township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

Lau'raville, in *Maryland,* a P. O. of Baltimore co.

Laureate, (*law're-at,*) *a.* [Fr. *laurèat;* Lat. *laureatus,* from *laurus,* laurel. See LAUREL.] Crowned, decked, or invested with laurel.

"Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To honor with a wreath of laurel on taking a degree at college; — formerly customary at the great English universities.

Lau'reate, or POET-LAUREATE, *n.* In England, an officer of the court whose duty is to compose odes for royal birthdays and state occasions. The present poet-laureate is Alfred Tennyson.

Lau'reateship, *n.* Office or dignity of a laureate.

Laureation, *n.* Act of crowning with a wreath of laurel, as, formerly, when conferring degrees at the English universities.

Lau'rel, *n.* [Sp. *laurel;* Fr. *laurier;* Lat. *laurus,* a bay-tree; Ger. *lorbeer;* perhaps connected with Lat. *laus, laudis,* praise — the laurel being the emblem of triumph.] (*Bot.*) The common name for *Laurus.* The Cherry-laurel is the *Cerasus Laurocersus;* the American or Mountain-laurel is *Kalmia latifolia.* See CERASUS, KALMIA, LAURUS.

Lau'rel, in *Delaware,* a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 52 m. S. of Dover; *pop.* about 1,500.

Lau'rel, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Brookville; *pop.* of township, about 2,500.

Lau'rel, in *Kentucky,* a S.S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rockcastle River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* hilly or mountainous; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* London. *Pop.* about 7,500.

Lau'rel, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clermont co., about 25 m. E.S.E. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Hocking co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Lau'rel Factory, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Prince George's co., about 18 m. S.W. of Baltimore.

Laurel Hill, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Carrall co., about 15 m. S.W. of Carrollton.

Laurel Hill, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Springfield co., about 70 m. N.W. of Springfield. The post-office is called Table Grove.

Laurel Hill, in *Louisiana,* a post-office of W. Feliciana parish.

Laurel Hill, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Richmond co., about 95 m. W.N.W. of Wilmington.

Laurel Hill, in *Pennsylvania.* See PHILADELPHIA.

Laurel Hill, in *Tennessee,* a P. O. of De Kalb co.

Laurel Hill, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Lunenburg co.

Laurel Hill Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters Castleman's River from Somerset co.

Laurelled, (*-rĕld,*) *a.* Crowned with laurel; wreathed with bays; laureate; as, "*laurell'd* bards." — *Pope.*

Laurel Mountain, or LAUREL RIDGE, (sometimes LAUREL HILL,) in *Pennsylvania,* an elevated ridge beginning in Cambria co., and running S.W. into W. Virginia, where it receives the name of Chestnut Ridge. — Another ridge, called Chestnut Ridge in Pennsylvania, runs parallel to the other, at an average distance of 10 m., and after entering W. Virginia receives there the name of Laurel Ridge.

Lau'relton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Union co., about 24 m. W. of Sunbury.

Lau'relville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Blair co.

—A post-office of Westmoreland co.

Lau'rens, HENRY, an American statesman, born in Charleston, S. C., in 1724. Descended from a French Huguenot family, the early life of *L.* was passed in mercantile pursuits, from which he ultimately realized an ample fortune. On the outbreak of the American Revolution, *L.,* in 1776, was elected a delegate from his native State to the Continental Congress, and became its president, which office he held till the close of 1778. Next year, being appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Holland, he was captured on his way thither by a British frigate, and taken to London, where he was confined as a prisoner in the Tower; and his papers having proved the complicity of Holland in the colonial revolt, a war between Great Britain and Holland followed. Upon his release, after an imprisonment of 15 months, *L.* was appointed one of the commissioners for negotiating peace, in pursuance of which he proceeded to Paris, where, Nov. 30, 1782, he, conjointly with Franklin and Jay, signed the preliminaries of the treaty. After his return to the U. States, he passed the remainder of his life in privacy, and died at Charleston, 1792.

LAU'RENS, JOHN, an American military officer, son of the preceding, was B. in S. Carolina, in 1756, and after receiving his education in England, joined the American Continental Army, in 1777, becoming aid-de-camp and secretary to General Washington. *L.* so highly distinguished himself in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and in other operations of the War of Independence, as to earn for himself the title of the "Bayard of the Revolution." In 1780, he was sent to France to negotiate a loan, and succeeded in obtaining a grant both of money and supplies. Lieut.-Col. *L.* was killed in action at the Combahee River, S. C., in 1782.

Laurens, in *Georgia,* a S.E. central co.; *area,* about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee and Ohopee rivers, and Palmetto and Okewalkee creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Dublin. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Laurens, in *New York,* a post-township of Otsego co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,919.

Laurens, in *S. Carolina,* a N.W. central district; *area,* about 812 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ennoree, Saluda, Reedy, and Little rivers, besides several large creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Laurensville. *Pop.* in 1869, 22,386.

Laurens Hill, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Laurens co., about 132 m. W. by N. of Savannah.

Laurensville, in *New York,* a village of Otsego co., about 75 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Laurensville, sometimes LAURENS COURT-HOUSE, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village, cap. of Laurens dist., about 75 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Laurentia, (*lo-rĕn'shi-a.*) *n.* [From *M. de la Laurencie,* a French naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of rose-spored sea-weeds, order *Ceramiaceæ. L. pinnatifera* is sometimes eaten under the name of Pepper Dulce.

Laurentian Rocks, *n. pl.* [From the River *St. Lawrence,* near which they are developed.] (*Geol.*) An important group of rocks, anterior to those generally recognized as the oldest Silurian and Cambrian strata. Among the *L. R.* of Canada, very singular indications of the existence of organic bodies have been detected in Serpentine, Epidote, and other magnesian portions of the metamorphosed rock. Of the organic origin of these indications there can be little doubt; but it is not so clear to what group of organisms they may be referred. In appearance, they remind the naturalist of the *Rudista,* a group of which, however, very little is really known. They resemble *Foraminifera* in structure; but their size is gigantic. Some naturalists have referred them to the *Spongiadæ.* They have been described by Dr. Carpenter and others under the name *Eozoön Canadense.*

Laurestine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIBERNUM.

Laurette', or LAWRET, in *Colorado Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Park co., abt. 100 m. W S.W. of Denver.

Laurey's Station, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lehigh co., about 9 m. N.N.W. of Allentown.

Lauricocha, (*law-re-kō'cha,*) a lake of Peru, on the E. slope of the Andes, in Lat. 10° 15′ S., Lon. 76° 10′ W. It covers an area of abt. 35 sq. m., and forms the source of the Tunguragua or Marañon River.

Lauriferous, *a.* [From Lat. *laurus,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing or bringing laurel.

Laurine, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A fatty matter of an acrid taste, contained in the berries of the common laurel.

Laurinburg, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Richmond co., about 38 m. W.S.W. of Fayetteville.

Laurus, (*law'rus,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Lauraceæ. L. nobilis,* the Sweet Bay or Laurel, is probably the *Egrach,* or green Bay-tree of the Bible. It is a classic shrub, that furnished the heroes of antiquity with their laurel crowns. The fruit is officinal under the name of *bay* or *laurel berries,* and reputed to be aromatic, stimulant, and narcotic. By distillation with water, these berries yield the *volatile oil of sweet bay.* A substance called *expressed oil of bays,* or *laurel fat,* is also obtained from the fruits, both fresh and dry, by pressing them after they have been boiled in water. Laurel-leaves have somewhat similar properties to the fruit. They are used in cookery for flavoring. They must not be confounded with the poisonous Cherry-laurel, (see CERASUS.) *L. Carolinensis,* the Carolina laurel or Red Bay, (Fig. 1529,) found from Virginia to Louisiana, is an evergreen tree, 60 to 70 feet high; leaves oval, lanceolate, slightly glaucous beneath; and whitish flowers in peduncled axillary groups. *L. diospyrus,* the Diospyrus-like laurel, or Bay, found from Virginia to Carolina, in swamps, (Fig. 1530), is an evergreen shrub, 2 to 3 feet high; leaves oblong-oval, and entire, the under side veiny and pubescent, deciduous; flower-buds and pedicels villous; flower greenish-yellow.

Fig. 1530.—LAURUS DIOSPYROS.

Lausanne, (*lō'zann,*) a city of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Vaud, 480 feet above the level of the lake of Geneva, from the N. shore of which it is about 1 m. distant, and 30 m. N.E. of Geneva. The city is finely situated on three eminences, and their intervening valleys; but, from being an uneven ground, its streets are

Fig. 1531. — LAUSANNE.

steep and irregular. The church, formerly cathedral, a vast Gothic building, founded about A.D. 1000, is the finest religious building in Switzerland. *L.* is famous in literary history, from having been the residence of Haller, Pissot, Voltaire, and Gibbon. Byron wrote his *Prisoner of Chillon* at Ouchy, the port of *L.,* on the lake. *Pop.* 25,320.

Lausanne, in *Pennsylvania,* a village and township of Carbon co., on the Lehigh River, about 2½ m. above Mauch Chunk; *pop.* of township about 300.

Lauskraut, (*lous'kraut,*) *n.* [Ger. *läusekraut,* louse-wort.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus DELPHINIUM *q. v.*

Lau'ter, a river of Rhenish Bavaria, rising in the Vosges Mountains, and after a course of 45 m., joining the Rhine at the small French town of Lauterburg.

Lautrec', Odet de Foix, Seigneur de, one of the bravest captains of France in the 16th century, b. at the siege of Naples, 1528.

Lau'tu, *n.* [Peruv.] A kind of cotton turban, worn by the ancient incas of Peru, as a regal badge or emblem.

Lauzun, Antoine, Duke de, (*lō'zu(r)n,*) formerly Count Antoine Nompar de Caumont, a celebrated courtier of Louis XIV., b. 1632. He is the hero of an intrigue with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, ("La Grande Demoiselle,") the grand-daughter of Henry IV., to whom, it was alleged, he was secretly married; d. after a long imprisonment and exile, 1723. (See *Mémoires de Saint-Simon.*)

La'va, *n.* [Fr. *lave*, from Lat. *lavo*, to wash. See Lave.] (*Geol.*) A term of a somewhat vague signification, having been applied to all melted matter observed to flow in streams from volcanic vents. When this matter consolidates in the open air, the upper part is usually scoriaceous, and the mass becomes more and more stony as we descend, or in proportion as it has consolidated more slowly and under greater pressure. At the bottom, however, of a stream of lava, a small portion of scoriaceous rock very frequently occurs, formed by the first thin sheet of liquid matter, which often precedes the main current, or by contact with water in or upon the damp soil. The more compact lavas are often porphyritic, but even the scoriaceous parts (Fig. 1532) sometimes contain imperfect crystals, which have been derived from some older rocks, in which the crystals pre-existed, but were not melted, as being more infusible in

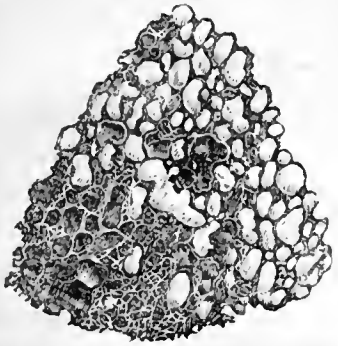


Fig. 1532. — SCORIACEOUS LAVA IN PART CONVERTED INTO AN AMYGDALOID.
(Puy de Dôme, France.)

their nature. Although melted matter rising in a crater and even that which enters rents on the side of a crater, is called lava, yet this term belongs more properly to that which has flowed either in the open air or on the bed of a lake or sea. If the same fluid has not reached the surface, but has been merely injected into fissures below ground, it is called *trap*. There is every variety of composition of lavas; some are trachytic, as in the Peak of Teneriffe; a great number are basaltic, as in Vesuvius and Auvergne; others are plutonic, as those of Chili; some of the most modern in Vesuvius consist of green augite, and many of those of Ætna of augite and Labrador-spar. — See Basalt; Volcano.

Lava'ca, or **Lavacca,** formerly La Baca, in *Texas*, a river rising near the N.W. border of Lavaca co., and flowing S.E. between Jackson and Victoria cos. into Lavaca Bay; *length*, about 70 m.

—A S.S.E. co.; *area*, about 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lavaca and Navidad rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hallettsville. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Lava'ca Bay, in *Texas*, an arm of Matagorda Bay, extending into Calhoun co.

La'val, a town of France, cap. of dep. Mayenne, on the river Mayenne, 42 m. E. of Rennes. Its linen manufactures are extensively exported. In the vicinity of *L.* the Vendeans, under La Rochejaquelein, gained a brilliant victory over the Republicans, who lost 12,000 men and 19 cannon in the engagement. *Pop.* 22,478.

Lavalle', in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Sauk co., about 20 m. W.N.W. of Baraboo; *pop.* of township about 650.

La Vallière, Louise Françoise de, Labaume Leblanc de, Duchess de, (*val'le-air',*) a mistress of Louis XIV. of France, b. at Tours, 1644, of a noble family. At an early age she lost her father, and was brought to court by her mother, who had married a second time. She was not a great beauty, and had a slight lameness; but her amiability and winning manners, and, above all, the extraordinary sweetness and tenderness expressed in her looks, rendered her very attractive. This singular creature was characterized by an extreme, we might almost say a morbid, delicacy and modesty. She really loved Louis, and bore him four children, of whom two died in infancy; but although she and they received wealth and titles of honor, she remained always extremely sensible of the disgrace of their birth. When Madame de Montespan became the royal favorite, she retired into a Carmelite nunnery in Paris, where she took the veil in 1674. D. 1710, after having spent more than 30 years in penances and religious austerities. She wrote a work entitled *Réflexions sur la Miséricorde de Dieu* (Paris, 1680).

Lavaltrie', a village of Berthier co., Lower Canada, about 30 m. N. of Montreal.

Lavan'dula, *n.* [Lat. *lavare*, to wash, because the distilled water of this plant is much used for washing.] (*Bot.*) The Lavender, a genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. They are perennial herbs, native of S. Europe, but cultivated more or less throughout the N. temperate regions. *L. spica* or *latifolia*, the French lavender, or Aspic, is a familiar species in our gardens, distinguished by its linear-oblanceolate leaves, tapering to the base, sessile, revolute at the edge, the upper ones linear-lanceolate; those crowded at the base of the branches, clothed with a whitish down; the highest shorter than the calyx; calyx villose; spike interrupted; bracts subulate; corolla much exserted and of a lilac color. It is well known as an aromatic of delightful fragrance, and yields the volatile oil called *Oil of Spike*, or *Oil of Lavender*. The whole plant possesses stimulant properties, and is used in medicine, but particularly the spikes of the flowers, as a tonic, stomachic, nervous stimulant, &c. They are much used in perfumery, as well as by painters on porcelain, and in the preparations of varnishes.

Fig. 1533.—LAVANDULA SPICA.

Lavansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 144 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Lavaret, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of salmon; the *Salmo lavaretus* of Linnæus. — *Crabb.*

Lavater, John Gaspard, a celebrated physiognomist, b. at Zurich, in 1741. He early devoted himself to the study of theology, and taking holy orders, became a Protestant divine in his native town. From his youth he had accustomed himself to read and speculate on the human face, and in time became so expert in describing the character of any person from the outward marks or features of his countenance, that, having condensed his ideas into form and system, he finally gave to the world his *Essays on Physiognomy*, and the *Art of Knowing Mankind by Physiognomy*, by which he maintained it was *possible* and *easy* to read the disposition of any one from an attentive perusal of the countenance; advancing as a leading position, *that the powers and faculties of the mind have representative signs in the solid marks of the face.* His theory was once very popular, but the modern science of Phrenology has in a great measure superseded the doctrine once so generally appreciated. *L.* was likewise the author of some other works; he was a pious man, of brilliant talents, with a considerable share of mysticism. He received a serious wound when the French took Zurich by storm, in 1799, from the effects of which he died about two years after, in 1801.

Fig. 1534. — LAVATER.

Lavatera, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Malvaceæ*, chiefly characterized by its calyx being surrounded at base with a 3-cleft involucel. *L. arborea*, the Tree-Mallow, from Europe, 6 ft. high, leaves 7-angled, flowers purple, is a splendid plant for borders or shrubberies.

Lavatic, La'vic, *a.* Resembling lava; consisting of lava.

Lav'atory, *n.* [L. Lat. *lavatorium.*] A place for washing.

(*Med.*) A wash or lotion for an inflamed or diseased part.

"*Lavatories* to wash the temples . . . and keep off the venom." — *Harvey.*

—A place where gold is washed.

—*a.* Washing; cleansing by ablutionary process.

Lavaur, (*la-vōr',*) a town of France, dep. of Tarn, on the Agout, 20 m. N.E. of Toulouse. *Manuf.* Silks, chiefly for furniture. In the 13th century *L.* was the stronghold of the Albigenses. *Pop.* 8,000.

Lave, *v. a.* [Fr. *laver*; Lat. *lavo*, to wash, to bathe; akin to Gr. *louō*, to wash.] To wash; to bathe. (Used principally in composition.)

"Her roomy decks . . . each mounting billow *laves.*" — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To bathe; to wash one's self

"In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves.*" — *Pope.*

—*n.* [A. S. *lāf*, the remainder.] The rest; the residue; the remainder; the others. (Scottish.)

Laveer', *v. a.* [Ger. *lavíren.*] (*Naut.*) To tack; to sail backward and forward. (s.)

Lave'ment, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *lavare*, to wash.] Ablution; a washing or bathing.

(*Med.*) A clyster.

La Vendée. See Vendée.

Lav'ender, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lavandula.

Lavender color, a grayish-blue color, resembling that of lavender, much affected by the members of the Society of Friends.

Lavender-water, *n.* (*Pharm.*) A perfume composed of the essential oil of lavender (see Lavandula), alcohol, and ambergris.

To lay in lavender, to pawn; hence, to carefully stow away anything. (o.)

Lav'er, *n.* [Fr. *lavoir*, from Lat. *lavo*, to wash.] A large basin or other vessel used for washing. — "In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodel." (*Milton.*) — The edible fronds of certain marine plants.

(*Script.*) A basin to contain the water used by the priests in their ablutions during their sacred ministrations. There was one of brass (fabricated out of the metal mirrors which the women brought from Egypt, *Exod.* xxxviii. 8). It had a "foot" or base, which, from the manner in which "the laver *and* its foot" are mentioned, must have been a conspicuous feature, and was, perhaps, separable from the basin itself for the purpose of removal. We are not informed of the size or shape of this laver; but it appears to have been large. It stood between the altar of burnt-offerings and the door of the tabernacle (*Exod.* xxx. 18–21; xl. 30–32). The water of this laver seems to have served the double purpose of washing the parts of the sacrifices, and the hands and feet of the priests. But in the temple of Solomon, when the number of both priests and victims had greatly increased, ten lavers were used for the sacrifices, and the molten sea for the personal ablutions of the priests (2 *Chron.* iv. 6). These lavers are more minutely described than that of the tabernacle. So far as can be made out from the description, they consisted of a square base or stand mounted upon rollers or wheels, and adorned with figures of palm-trees, cherubim, lions, and oxen (Fig. 1446). The stand doubtless formed a hollow basin for receiving the water which fell from the laver itself, and which appears to have been drawn from it by means of cocks (1 *Kings* vii. 27–39). Each of the lavers contained forty baths, or, according to the usual computation, about 300 English galls. In the second temple there appears to have been only one laver.

La Vergne, (*la-vèrn',*) in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Rutherford co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Laver'na, (*Myth.*) Among the Romans and Latins, *L.* was the patron goddess of thieves. A grove on the Via Salaria at Rome was sacred to her. The origin of the name is doubtful.

Lav'erock, *n.* See Lavrock.

La'vic, *n.* Same as Lavatic.

Lav'ish, *a.* [Formed from *lave*, to empty, to exhaust; from Fr. *lever*, Lat. *levo*, to raise, to lift up.] Exhausting; expending or bestowing with profusion; profuse; as, *lavish* of flattery.

"The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast." — *Rowe.*

—Prodigal; expending foolishly or without need or necessity; liberal to a fault; wasteful; extravagant.

"His jolly brother, . . . *lavish* of expense." — *Dryden.*

—Exuberant; wild; unrestrained; as, "his *lavish* spirit." *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To expend or bestow with profusion; as, to *lavish* compliments.—To squander; to expend without need or necessity; as, to *lavish* money on dress.

Lav'isher, *n.* A prodigal; one who lavishes.

Lav'ishly, *adv.* Wastefully; prodigally; with needless expense; as, he scatters his money *lavishly.*

Lav'ishment, *n.* Prodigality; profuse and needless expenditure.

Lav'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being lavish; prodigality; lavishment.

"Got with guile, and spent with *lavishness.*" — *Spenser.*

Lavoisier, (*là'rwa'zher,*) Antoine Laurent, a celebrated French chemist, b. at Paris, in 1743, was educated at the Mazarin College, and, on quitting it, devoted himself wholly to the sciences, but more particularly to chemistry. To obtain the means of more fully prosecuting which, he accepted, in 1769, the office of farmer-general. In 1768, he was made an academician; in 1776, discovered a way of greatly improving the quality of gunpowder; and made other beneficial discoveries in economics, and in the application of chemistry to agriculture. Availing himself of the discoveries of Black, Priestley, and Cavendish, and making many experiments and discoveries himself, he was led to connect the recently discovered gas, oxygen, with the phenomena of combustion and of acidity; and in 1783, he proved that water can be formed by burning oxygen and hydrogen together, and that it can be decomposed into the same elements. Another great contribution to science by *L.* was the chemical nomenclature which he is understood to have invented, and which is still retained, having served as the basis of all subsequent improvements in this important branch of the literature of the science in general; but notwithstanding his talents and virtues, he was condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal of Paris, on the frivolous charge of having adulterated the tobacco with ingredients obnoxious to the health of the citizens, and was guillotined, 1794. His principal work is his *Traité Élémentaire de Chimie* (2 vols., Paris, 1789).

Lavolt', Lavolta, *n.* [It. *lavolta.*] (*Dancing.*) A dance formerly in vogue, and resembling the modern waltz.

"I cannot sing, nor heel the high *lavolt.*" — *Shaks.*

Lavras-da-Funil, (*la-vras-da-fos-neel',*) a town of Brazil, abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Ouro-Preto.

Lav'rock, Lav'erock, *n.* A Scotticism for the lark.

"Nae *lavrock* sang on hillock green." — *Burns.*

Law, John, a celebrated financial projector, was b. at Edinburgh, son of a banking goldsmith there, about 1670; and being a clever mathematician and accountant,

was employed by his government to bring the accounts of the revenue into order. Thus initiated into the knowledge of finances and of public business, and possessing a reckless, scheming disposition, it appeared to him that the industry of the country was languishing for want of money to employ it. This led to his famous project for a *Land Bank*. A vicious commercial theory prevailed at that time, which took its rise from the recent introduction of bank-notes, and the supposition that a large currency constitutes the wealth of a country without regard to its commercial wants. The Bank of England, and the British banks generally, had acted upon this mistaken notion, and created great disappointments and irritation, by suddenly limiting their loans when they discovered the drain of gold that it created. It was at this juncture that *L.* came forward with his scheme for issuing paper money equal to the value of all the lands in the kingdom; and on his proposal being rejected by the parliament of Scotland, carried it to the Continent, and finally procured its adoption by the Duke of Orleans, regent for Louis XV., then in his minority. Hitherto bank-notes had not been seen in France. *L.* commenced his operations in 1717, and between that period and 1720, when the bubble burst, France was converted into one vast Stock Exchange, and at last covered with ruin. Our limits do not admit of particulars in matters so difficult of explanation as financial operations, but the basis of *L.*'s project was the idea that paper money may be multiplied to any extent, provided there be security in fixed stock; while the truth is, if the bulk of a currency is increased beyond the actual wants of commerce, all its parts or separate coins and notes, must depreciate in proportion. In the working out of *L.*'s scheme, a trading company was created which had conveyed to it the whole province of Louisiana, and the possessions of France on the banks of the Mississippi, which, besides, obtained by purchase the charters and property of the Senegal Company, the India Company, and the China Company, and became the sole public creditor by farming the whole of the taxes and revenues of the kingdom. The ruin of this vast machinery at that particular moment, and with the suddenness that it occurred, was produced by an edict of the regent, May 21, 1720, reducing the value of the notes, in defiance of *L.*'s protestations, to an equality with that of the French coinage, which, in former times, had frequently been altered by the government to suit its convenience. This edict instantly stopped the circulation of the billets, the deplorable result of which went nigh to produce an insurrection of the people. *L.* became an exile, and after wandering in England, Holland, and Germany, at last D. at Venice, fully convinced of the validity of his system, 1729.

Law, William, an influential English divine, B. at King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, in 1686; was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; and lived for the most part a retired life at the house of Mrs. Hester Gibbon, aunt of the celebrated historian to whom he had been tutor. He wrote against Bishop Hoadley, and was also the author of some valuable practical books, as, *A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life*; *A Treatise on Christian Perfection*, &c. In his latter days he fell into the mystic reveries of Jacob Behmen, whose works he intended to publish. D. 1761.

Law, *n.* [A.S. *lagu, lah*; Swed. *lag*; Icel. *lög*; Belg. *lauwe*. Akin to Gael, *lagh*, a law, *leag*, to place, to lay; and to Lat. *lex*, a law, from *lĕgo* = Gr. *legō*, to lay.] In its most general and comprehensive signification, the word law denotes a rule of action, and is applied indiscriminately to all kinds of action, whether animate or inanimate, rational or irrational. Thus we speak of the laws of *motion* or of *gravitation*, as well as that of *nature* and of *nations*. — It is, further, a rule of action, prescribed by some superior, and which some inferior is bound to obey. — In a more restricted sense, it is applied, not to rules of action in general, but of human action or conduct. Laws of human action are divided into divine and human — the *laws of God*, and the *laws of man*. The laws of God are either natural or revealed. The natural laws are such as God has implanted in the nature of man; the revealed laws, such as He has revealed to us in the sacred Scriptures. In the Bible, it often includes the whole of revelation, doctrinal as well as perceptive; but it is often also used, in a more restricted and somewhat conventional sense, to signify the books of Moses, — the whole Jewish Scriptures being comprehended under the twofold designation of "the law and the prophets." A very natural and common use of the term law is to denote the perceptive part of revelation, in contradistinction to the doctrinal, the one being designated as *the law*, and the other as *the gospel*. — If man were to live in a state of nature, unconnected with other individuals, there would be no occasion for any other laws than those of nature and of revelation. But man was formed for society; and hence the necessity for having another class of laws for his guidance, — the human. These are of various kinds, which are treated in the articles Civil Law and Roman Law; Code; Canon Law; Common Law; Merchant (or commercial) Law; Law (Criminal); Law (Positive or Municipal); Law of Nations; Martial Law, &c.

Law, (Criminal.) A crime or misdemeanor is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law either forbidding or commanding it. Crime and misdemeanor are, strictly speaking, synonymous terms, though in common usage the former is applied to greater offences; the latter to such as are of less consequence. All crimes ought to be estimated merely according to the mischief they produce in civil society; for human laws ought only to concern themselves with social and relative duties, being intended only to regulate the conduct of man, considered under various relations as a member of civil society. Hence, private vices, or breaches of mere absolute duties which man is bound to perform, considered only as an individual, cannot be the proper object of any municipal law, any further than their evil example or other pernicious effects may be prejudicial to the community. There are, however, some misdemeanors which are punished by the municipal law, that have in themselves nothing criminal, but are made unlawful by the positive constitution of the state, for public convenience. The offences which are either directly, or by consequence, injurious to civil society, and, therefore, punishable at common law, or by the select laws of the several states, are divided into the several classes: — 1st, such as violate or transgress the law of nations; 2d, such as more especially affect the sovereign executive power of the state; 3d, such as more directly infringe the rights of the public or commonwealth; 4th, such as derogate from those rights and duties which are owing to particular persons, and in the preservation and vindication of which the community is deeply interested. The principal offences against the law of nations are of four kinds: — 1st, violation of safe-conducts; 2d, infringements of the rights of ambassadors; 3d, piracy; 4th, offences connected with the prohibition of the slave-trade. The crime more especially affecting the supreme power of the U. States, or of the several states, is treason. Of crimes affecting the commonwealth there are: — 1st, offences against public justice, as falsifying records, perjury, bribery, and the like; 2d, offences against the public peace; 3d, offences against public trade; 4th, offences against public health; 5th, offences against the public police and economy. Of those crimes which in a more particular manner affect and injure private individuals, there are three classes, viz.: against their persons, their habitations, and their property. Of crimes against the persons of private individuals, are homicide, in its several kinds of justifiable, excusable, and felonious; mayhem, or the violent depriving another of the use of each of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself or to annoy his adversary; the forcible abduction of an heiress; rape; sodomy, &c.; abortion, assaults, batteries, wounding, false imprisonment, kidnapping. The offences against the habitations of individuals are arson and burglary. Against private property the offences are larceny, simple and compound, or petty and grand; malicious mischief and forgery. Crimes are further, as regards the mode of proceeding peculiar to each, divisible into 2 great classes, 1st, such as are punishable on indictment or information (the common-law methods of proceeding); and 2d, such as are punishable on summary conviction before a justice or justices of the peace, or other authorized persons, with the intervention of a jury. Indictable offences are distributed into 3 classes, viz.: treason, felonies, misdemeanors. Offences punishable on summary conviction are principally such as are against the laws of the excise, or other branches of the revenue; disorderly offences and petty assaults; petty thefts, not amounting to larceny; injuries to property, &c.

Law of Nations, or **International Law,** is defined "as consisting of those rules of conduct which reason deduces as consonant to justice from the nature of society existing among independent nations, with such modifications and deviations as may be established by general consent." (*Wheaton*). It depends entirely upon the rules of natural law, or upon mutual compacts, treaties, or leagues between communities, in the construction of which compacts, also, there is no other rule to resort to than the law of nature. International law is a science of modern origin. Among the Romans the *jus gentium* generally signified what is commonly called natural law; viz., the principles of right which are dictated by reason, and are common to all men. The *jus fetiale*, which regulated the ceremonies attending a declaration of war, or the mode of arranging terms of peace, &c., was of this nature, but under the emperors it fell into disuse. The first systematic treatise upon the practice of nations in the conduct of war was the *De Jure et Officiis Bellicis*, of Balthasar Ayala, which appeared in 1581. In 1625 appeared at Paris the celebrated treatise *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, by Hugo Grotius, who, according to Sir James Mackintosh, "was, without dispute, the first to give a new form to the law of nations, or rather to create a science, of which only rude sketches and undigested materials were scattered over the writings of those that had gone before him." This treatise is not limited to the law of war and of peace, but embraces, also, a view of the general principles which should govern the intercourse of nations. The sources of international law are, according to Grotius, natural law, divine law, customs, and compacts. The law of nations may, therefore, be divided into two great classes or principles, viz., those which arise from natural or universal law, and those which are of mere human institution, — the former being the universal, the latter the positive law of nations. The latter is again divisible into the customary law, or that which arises from the silent consent of nations, as evidenced by general usages and customs, and habits of intercourse; and the conventional law, which arises from express compacts or treatises between nations. Another division of international law is into the public and private law of nations, — the former regulating the rights, intercourse, and obligations of nations, as such, with each other, the latter regulating the rights and obligations more particularly belonging to their respective citizens; as the rights of the subjects of one state to property situated within the territory of another. States, then, are the proper and immediate subjects of this national law. To every state are ascribed the attributes of sovereignty, — independence, and equality with every other. Every nation which governs itself independently of any other nation is deemed a sovereign state. In respect to each other, nations possessed of sovereignty are deemed equals, and are entitled to the same general rights and privileges, whatever may be their relative strength or weakness. Every sovereign state may adopt whatever form of government and whatever political institutions it may prefer, free from the control of any foreign power. It may also form alliances, provide land and sea forces, build fortifications, or employ any other usual means for its defence. It is possessed of exclusive jurisdiction within its own territory over all persons and things therein. It possesses the power, in virtue of its sovereignty, to punish all crimes committed against it, and to enforce all civil obligations due to it from persons subjected to its authority. Among the duties incumbent upon a state are to provide for the safety, peace, and happiness of its own subjects; to redress wrongs; to promote industry and commerce. The basis on which all the rights and duties of nations in their intercourse with each other rests, is the fundamental maxims that they are all moral persons, and that each has a perfect equality in sovereignty and social rights with every other. They are regarded as moral persons possessed of a sense of right and wrong, and responsible to God for a proper discharge of their duties. They are thus bound not only to do justice, but to perform the offices of humanity, and to render mutual assistance to each other upon the same principles that individuals are bound to the like duties. Hence it is the duty of every state to cherish, as far as may be, an honest and frank intercourse with all others upon principles of reciprocal benevolence, to abstain from doing injury and wrong to others, and to succor and assist such as may be suffering from famine, pestilence, or other calamity. The rights and duties of nations towards each other may be divided into those which belong to a state of peace, and those which belong to a state of war. Among the rights which belong to a state of peace is that of the exclusive power of every state within its own domain; and consequently no nation can rightfully exercise any jurisdiction or sovereignty within the territories of another, either over persons or things, for, in respect to foreign nations, not only the public domain, but all the private property of the subjects of a nation situated within its limits is deemed the property of the nation. The state's exclusive jurisdiction extends, of course, over all rivers and lakes which are entirely within its own territory. Where a river forms the limit of conterminous states, the presumption is that both have the right of navigation of the whole river, though, according to the Roman law, the middle line of the river forms the strict limit between the two. By the general law of nations, a state's rights over the waters which wash its coasts extend to a marine league, or the distance measured by a cannon-shot from the shore at low water. The open ocean is the common territory of all nations. Though a sovereign state concedes no proper force to foreign laws, yet, upon the principles of reciprocity, complete or partial, or upon considerations of equity or international comity, they may be recognized and allowed their effect. But in no case will a state admit the operation of other laws than its own when that would prejudice the rights or interests of its citizens, or in any degree infringe its own sovereign authority. The jurisdiction of a state also extends so far as to exempt its ambassador, or its fleets and armies, from the operation of the laws of a country where they may be. Special conventions may also concede to consuls a certain authority over their countrymen residing in a foreign state. The judicial power of a state reaches all offences committed against its laws, whether by its own subjects or by aliens. If an offender against the laws of one state has escaped within the jurisdiction of another, the former may demand the surrender of the criminal. Murder, rape, arson, perjury, embezzlement by public officers, and the fabrication and circulation of counterfeit money, are usually enumerated as causes of extradition. In most of the European states, fraudulent bankruptcy is also included. Neither the United States nor England admit of the extension of this law to political refugees. Every nation has a right to regulate its own commerce and intercourse with other nations in such a manner as is most conducive to its own prosperity and interests, without depriving others of their just rights. The property held by foreigners within a country according to the laws ought to be protected in the same manner as that of natives. It is a general rule among nations to regulate the descent, distribution, and alienation of immovable property exclusively by the laws of the country wherein it lies. As to movable property, it is now a common custom, and seems most reasonable and just, to allow foreigners the liberty of disposing of it, by will or otherwise, according to the laws of their own country or of their permanent domicil. In order that the intercourse between nations may be beneficially carried on, public functionaries are necessary to represent a state at foreign courts, to promote its interests and adjust disputes. Hence the right of every nation to send and receive ambassadors and other public ministers. The privilege of continuous residence, however, rests in comity, and is not matter of right. The law regarding ambassadors occupies an important place in the law of nations. (See Ambassador.) Treaties and compacts are not generally deemed final till they have received the sanction of their respective governments. Treaties are to be understood and construed according to their obvious meaning and the intention of the contracting parties. Treaties may be

dissolved in various ways: as, 1. By the voluntary assent of the parties, or by their express limitation; 2. By a formal dissolution pronounced by one of the parties, acting upon its own responsibility, in the exercise of sovereign authority; 3. By operation of law, as in cases where the contracting parties lose their distinct sovereignty; 4. By implication, as where new treaties are formed between the parties upon the same subject, or where circumstances so change as to make the treaty utterly foreign to the existing state of things. Sovereign states being equal, it follows that there can be no supreme tribunal of appeal. Except, therefore, by submission of their wrongs to arbitration, nations can have no redress for them except by resorting to force. When these differences have arisen, and they cannot be composed by negotiation, or other peaceful means, the injured state may employ the forcible measures of retaliation, reprisals, embargo, or the sequestration of the goods of the offending party, or finally, of war. Embargoes or sequestrations are often declared, as preliminary measures to active hostilities. A declaration of war has a retroactive effect, and the property already seized is placed upon the same footing as that taken during the war. Reprisals are general or special. They are general when a state authorizes its subjects to capture the goods and attack the subjects of the offending power wherever they may be found. In modern practice, general reprisals are deemed synonymous with war, and are, indeed, the initiative step to hostilities. When wrong is done to particular individuals in time of peace, and justice is refused, or unreasonably withheld, letters of marque may be issued to the parties, or a public ship commissioned to avenge their wrongs. These are instances of special reprisals. The debt having been satisfied, or the injury compensated for, the surplus must be restored to the government of the subject against whom the right has been exercised. As to the mode of declaring war, it may be formal, as by public declaration, or informal, as by actual hostilities. In modern times, nations are accustomed generally to make a public declaration, and to justify themselves before the world by a manifesto of their reasons. A declaration of war puts the subjects of each of the states in a state of hostility to each other, and all public and private social intercourse are suspended between them. They are not at liberty to engage in trade or commerce, or contract with each other; yet, for good reasons, either power may, by express license, permit a partial intercourse. Forthwith all the enemy's property is, by the law of war, subject to confiscation; thus debts due from one state to the other may be sequestered, or property lying within the territory of the one may be seized by the other as prize of war. But, in the exercise of international comity, these rights are not usually enforced. The obligation of debt is, as it were, suspended during the war, but the right of recovery revives with the peace. The wanton destruction of the enemy's property, or the lives of his subjects, is, in the modern practice of nations, unjustifiable and illegal; and generally all those who are engaged in the merely civil duties of life are exempted from the direct effects of war. Property at sea, however, makes an exception to the usual indulgence shown to the goods of an enemy, and ships and their cargoes upon the ocean are liable, without exception, to seizure and confiscation. In general, each nation restrains the right to make captures and to carry on hostilities to such persons as are in the public employment, or to such as receive a public commission for that purpose. Mere private warfare is seldom allowed. Thus, the usual modes of carrying on war are by armies, navies, and privateers, acting under the immediate authority of the government. Privateering is held by some nations to be contrary to correct and liberal notions of modern warfare, but the U. States maintain the right of commissioning private armed vessels, and justify it by the necessity of utilizing her large mercantile fleet against an enemy possessed of a naval force superior to hers. The validity of all claims of prize and capture is determined by the prize courts of the captor's country. These exercise jurisdiction over captured property lying either in their own ports or in those of an ally or neutral. They adjudicate on all captures made by subjects of their sovereign exclusive of the tribunals of all other nations, excepting only in cases where the capture was made upon the territory of a neutral; or by vessels fitted out within a neutral's limits. These cases involve an invasion of the neutral's sovereignty, and must be adjudicated in his court. The decisions of the prize courts are final and conclusive upon the rights of property involved; and if their judgments work injustice to the subjects of other powers, their claims must be adjusted between the sovereigns of their respective states. The belligerent powers may enter into general or special conventions, either for the general conduct of the war, or for lightening its rigors. The former are often made at the beginning of a war, and may regard the abstaining from certain modes of warfare, the exchange or redemption of prisoners, passports, safe-conducts, and such like. Particular conventions are made during war, and concern either truces or partial suspensions of hostilities, or capitulations, that is, surrenders of particular forces or places. The power of concluding a truce is generally implied in the character of every high officer, as a general or admiral. While a truce lasts, all warlike acts and preparations must entirely cease, though it does not hinder acts which are allowable in time of peace. Though no state is bound to take part in the wars in which other states may be engaged, yet no independent state can retain the same complete independence which it enjoys in a time of general peace. Belligerents have a right to insist that neutrals shall conduct themselves with good faith towards both parties, and abstain from all interference in the contest. In matters which do not directly concern the war, a neutral must not refuse to one belligerent what it grants to the other. General trade with belligerents is not interdicted by war; but a neutral must not send his ships to blockaded ports, for that would be interfering directly with the measures of the belligerents. But, to subject a neutral to its operation, the blockade must exist in point of fact; there must be a squadron present, and strong enough to constitute an actual blockade of the port. A neutral must not carry goods contraband of war, as arms, ammunition, or the like; nor bear despatches, nor transport troops to either party, unless, indeed, it be bound to do so by previous stipulations. Contraband property is subject to confiscation by the captor. By a declaration, signed at Paris by the representatives of the chief European powers, in 1856, the principle that neutral ships may carry enemy's goods has been established. The same declaration sanctions the rule that neutral property, except contraband, is not subject to capture though laden in an enemy's ships, two measures whose adoption had been previously strongly advocated by the United States. The persons and property of enemies within the jurisdiction of a neutral are deemed inviolable, and entitled to neutral protection. The right of search exercised by belligerents over the vessels of neutrals for articles contraband of war is strictly confined to merchant-ships, and is never extended to ships of war belonging to the state. In the case of civil war, neutrals are bound to abstain from all active interference, either on the one side or the other; but if it gives rise to the formation of a new government, it is not an act of hostility to recognize it as an independent state, though to do so would be regarded as such, so long as the contest was dubious. When the objects of war are accomplished, peace has to be concluded. Generally a formal treaty of peace is entered into between the two parties, which takes effect from the day on which it is ratified. The treaty puts an end to the war, and puts at rest forever the debated matters which were the cause of it; conquered lands and fortresses remain with the conqueror, unless otherwise stipulated. The violation of one article is a breaking of the whole treaty, and ends the peace.

Law, (Positive or Municipal,) is the rule by which particular districts, communities, or nations, are governed. Municipal law, strictly speaking, denotes only the laws of a single *municipium*, or free town, yet, in common language, it is applied to the laws of a state or nation. It is defined to be "a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the supreme power in a state." The sovereign power is the power of making laws, which is sometimes vested in an aggregate assembly, consisting of all the free members of a community, when it is called a *democracy*; sometimes in a council composed of select members, when it is styled an *aristocracy*; and sometimes it is in the hands of a single individual, when it is termed a *monarchy*. All other species of government are either corruptions of, or reducible to these three. It is in the power of the legislature at any time to alter the law. The proper function of the executive is to administer the law, not to make it; to act upon its true construction, not to fix it. The legislative power of a government is generally employed in mere acts of amendment and supplement. Its office is not so much to create systems of laws as to supply defects and cure mischiefs in systems already existing. Frequent experiments have shown that laws at variance with the manners and religious views of a people cannot be forced upon them, however well meant, and however beneficial may have been their influence upon other people; and that by means of laws a legislator can no more elevate his countrymen to a higher degree of refinement, without passing through the intervening steps, than he can reduce them again to a condition above which they have risen in the natural course of events. The legislation of no country probably ever gave origin to its whole body of laws. In the very formation of society, the principles of natural justice and the obligations of good faith must have been recognized before any common legislature was acknowledged. Wherever we trace positive laws in the early stages of society, they are few, and not of any wide extent. The formation of codes or systems of general law for the government of a people, and adapted to their wants, is a business which takes place only in advanced stages of society. The Institutes, Pandects, and Code of Justinian were made in the latter ages of Roman grandeur, not by instituting a new system, but by embodying the maxims, the rules, and the principles which the ablest jurists had collected in different ages, and from the various lights of reason, experience, and juridical decision. Laws may be divided into declaratory, directory, remedial, and prohibitory or penal. *Declaratory* laws are such as declare what the law is or shall be. *Directory* laws are such as prescribe rules of conduct, or limit or enlarge rights, or point out modes of remedy. *Remedial* laws are those whose object is to redress some private injury or some public inconvenience. *Prohibitory* and *penal* laws are those which forbid certain things to be done or omitted, under a penalty or vindicatory sanction. Municipal law is also divided into *written* and *unwritten*, or *statute* and *common* law. *Statute-law* is the express written will of the legislature, rendered authentic by certain prescribed forms and solemnities. The *common law* includes those principles, usages, and rules of action, applicable to the government and security of person and property, which do not rest for their authority upon any express and positive declaration of the will of the legislature, but which have come into use by gradual adoption, and received from time to time the sanction of the courts of justice, without any legislative act or interference. The best evidence of the common law is to be found in the decisions of the courts of justice, and in the treatises and digests of learned men. This distinction between written and unwritten law is of great antiquity, having been in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans, though it does not seem to have been regularly made by the jurists.

Law-binding, Law'-calf, *n.* A plain style of leather binding, employed almost entirely for law-books.

Law'-book, *n.* A book which treats of a law or laws.

Law'-breaker, (*-brāk'er.*) *n.* A transgressor or violator of the law.

Law'-call, *n.* Same as Law-sitting, *q. v.*

Law'-day, *n.* A day on which open court is holden.
—A court-leet. (England.)

Lawe, *v. a.* To deprive of the claws and balls of a dog's fore-feet.

Law'ful, *a.* Conformable to law; allowed by, or agreeable to, legal enactment; legitimate; legal; constitutional. — Rightful; constituted and maintained by law; as, the *lawful* holder of property.

Law'fully, *adv.* Legally; agreeably to law; without violating law.

Law'fulness, *n.* Quality of being lawful or conformable to law; legality.

Law'giver, *n.* A legislator; one who makes a law or laws.

"Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation." — *Bacon.*

Law'giving, *a.* Legislative; making or enacting laws.

Law'ing, *n.* (*Eng. Forest Law.*) Same as Expeditation, *q. v.*
—In Scotland, a tavern-reckoning; payment for liquor.

"Landlady, count the *lawin*'." — *Burns.*

Law'less, *a.* Unrestrained by law; not subject to law.

"Men as *lawless*, and as wild as they." — *Roscommon.*
—Contrary to the civil or municipal law; illegal; unauthorized. — Not subject to the ordinary laws of nations; wild; uncontrolled.

"He, meteor-like, flames *lawless* through the void." — *Pope.*

Law'lessly, *adv.* In a manner contrary to, or defiant of, law.

Law'lessness, *n.* Quality or state of being unrestrained by law; disorder.

Law'-lore, *n.* Knowledge of law and legal history.

Law'-maker, *n.* A legislator; a law-giver; one who makes, enacts, or decrees laws.

Law'-making, *n.* Enacting or ordaining laws.

Law'-monger, (*-mŭng'ger,*) *n.* A pettifogger; a low-class lawyer.

Lawn, *n.* [W. *llan*, a clear open place, an area. See Land.] A piece of plain land; a clear place, area, or spot of ground; an open space between woods; a space of smooth level ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.
—[Fr. *linon*, from *lin*, lint, flax; Lat. *linum* = tir. *linon*, flax. See Linen.] A soft kind of fine linen or cambric, used in the sleeves of bishops' robes, and for other purposes; also, an imitation fabric of cotton.

"A saint to crape is twice a saint to *lawn*." — *Pope.*
—*a.* Made of lawn; as, a *lawn* sleeve.

Lawn Arbor, in *Oregon Territory*, a village of Polk co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Dallas.

Lawn'dale, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Lawn'y, *a.* Resembling a lawn; — hence, smooth; grassy; level, like a lawn. — Made of lawn.

Law'-officer, *n.* A functionary who is appointed to assist in the execution or administration of the law; one who is empowered by legal authority.

Lawrence, James, an American naval officer, b. in Burlington, N. J., in 1781. He entered the U. States navy as midshipman in 1798, and after passing his lieutenancy highly distinguished himself in the operations at Tripoli, in 1804. In 1810, *L.* was promoted to the command of the *Hornet* (18 guns), in which vessel he, in Feb., 1811, fought a severe action, off Demerara, with the British 18-gun sloop-of-war *Peacock*, ending with the sinking of the latter. In 1813, *L.* was made captain, and appointed to the command of the *Chesapeake* frigate, then lying in Boston harbor, ready for sea. June 1st, the British frigate *Shannon*, Capt. P. Vere Broke, appeared in the offing, and waited for the *Chesapeake*'s leaving the harbor, to engage her. Each ship possessed an armament of 48 guns, and about an equal complement of men. At noon the *Chesapeake* weighed and stood out to sea, while the *Shannon* hove-to, waiting her coming up. At 5.30 P. M., the two frigates were about 30 m. from Boston light-house, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards the *Shannon* opened fire upon the American. The latter promptly responded, and for several minutes both vessels kept up a furious succession of broadsides, in which the *Chesapeake*'s rigging was so badly cut up that she fell foul of the *Shannon*. The latter, grappling her antagonist, swept her decks by repeated rakings with grape and canister. In a few moments all was over. Capt. *L.* fell mortally wounded, and the *Chesapeake* surrendered, after a sanguinary action of 15 minutes. The American loss was 48 killed, and 98 wounded; that of the British 23 killed, and 56 wounded. Nearly the whole of the officers on both sides were either killed or wounded; among the latter, Capt. Broke had one of his legs shot away. Capt. *L.* lingered for four days, when he d., June 5. Every respect was paid by the British authorities at Halifax (whither both vessels had proceeded) to the remains of their gallant adversary, and he was interred with military honors, his pall-bearers being English officers.

Law'rence, Abbott, an American statesman and diplomatist, b. at Groton, Mass., 1792. In 1814, he engaged in business with his brother Amos, at Boston, and, in the course of years, amassed a considerable fortune. In 1834, he was returned to Congress, and, in 1848, was put forward as a candidate for vice-president by the Whig national convention, but failed to get his nomination by 6 votes. In 1850, he proceeded to England as U. States minister, representing his native country abroad till 1852, when he was recalled at his own request. Mr. *L.* won a high reputation by his extensive charities and genial disposition. D. in Boston, 1855.

Law'rence, Sir Thomas, R.A., a celebrated English portrait-painter, b. at Bristol, 1769. He obtained an early reputation at Bath as a portrait-painter in crayons, and as early as 1787 established himself as a portrait-painter in oils in London, where, four years afterwards, 1791, he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1795 an academician; he had previously succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as painter to the king. He was knighted by the Prince Regent in 1815, and in 1820 succeeded West as the president of the Royal Academy. He d. in London, 7th Jan., 1830. — Sir Thomas had perhaps, since the days of Vandyck, an unrivalled career as a portrait-painter; he, however, owed his chief success to the skilful flattery of his female portraits, the complexions of which left nothing to be desired; his male pictures, as a rule, bear no comparison with his female; besides being ill-proportioned, they are wanting in manly character; still his portraits of the emperor Francis, of Pius VII., and of the Cardinal Gonsalvi, are among the masterpieces of the art extant.

Law'rence, in *Alabama*, a N.N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 825 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River and several of its small affluents. *Surface*, diversified, in some parts mountainous, the Alleghany Mountains forming the S. boundary; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Cap.* Moulton. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Law'rence, in *Arkansas*, a N.N.E. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, about 1,330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black, Spring, and Cache rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Smithville. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Law'rence, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co., adjoining Indiana; *area*, about 325 sq. m. *Rivers.* Embarras and Wabash rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Lawrenceville. *Pop.* about 16,000.

—A post-vil. of McHenry co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Law'rence, in *Indiana*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* E. Fork of White River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bedford. *Pop.* (1870), 14,497.

—A village of De Kalb co., abt. 6 m. N. by W. of Auburn.

—A post-township of Marion co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

Law'rence, in *Kansas*, a city, cap. of Douglas co., on the Kansas River, about 32 m. S.S.W. of Leavenworth; Lat. 38° 56′ N., Lon. 95° 15′ W. It was founded in 1854, and for several years subsequent it was the scene of many of those conflicts between the parties opposed to, and those advocating slavery, which disturbed the early settlers of Kansas. On the 21st of Aug., 1863, the town was surprised by a party of guerrillas under Quantrell, when about 150 persons were massacred, and nearly 200 houses and stores burned. *Pop.* about 12,000.

Law'rence, in *Kentucky*, an E. by N. co., adjoining W. Virginia; *area*, abt. 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Sandy, W. Fork of Big Sandy, and Little Sandy rivers. *Surface*, uneven: *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron in abundance. *Cap.* Louisa. *Pop.* about 8,500.

Law'rence, in *Massachusetts*, a thriving city, semi-capital of Essex co., on the Merrimac River, abt. 26 m. N. of Boston. *L.* is remarkable for its rapid growth. In 1845 this vicinity was almost without inhabitants. A dam was built across the river by a private company; factories were established, dwelling-houses sprang up; and, in an almost incredibly short period, it became a populous and flourishing city. *Manuf.* Chiefly cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* (1870), 28,921.

Law'rence, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Van Buren co., abt. 79 m. W.S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Law'rence, in *Mississippi*, a S.S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* (1870), 6,720.

—A village of Monroe co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Aberdeen.

—A post-office of Newton co.

Law'rence, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sac and Spring rivers. *Surface*, diver-sified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Mount Vernon. *Pop.* (1870), 13,073.

Law'rence, in *New Jersey*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,255.

Law'rence, in *New York*, a township of St. Lawrance co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,577.

—A post-office of Schuyler co.

Law'rence, in *Ohio*, an extreme S. co., adjoining W. Virginia on the S.E., and Kentucky on the S.W.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, Symmes', Hale's, and other creeks. *Surface*, broken and hilly; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Min.* Iron ore and coal. *Cap.* Burlington. *Pop.* about 35,000.

—A village of Clarke co., abt. 7 m. N. of Springfield.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A township of Starke co; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

—A post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Law'rence, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mahoning, Shenango, and Beaver rivers, besides several considerable creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, coal, and limestone. *Cap.* New Castle. *Pop.* (1870), 27,298.

—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Law'rence, in *Tennessee*, a S. co., adjoining Alabama; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shoal and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, elevated table-land; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Lawrenceburg. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Law'rence, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* in 1870, 750.

—A village of Marquette co., abt. 27 m. N. by W. of Portage City.

Law'renceburg, in *Indiana*, a post-town, cap. of Dearborn co., on the Ohio River, abt. 88 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 3,599.

Law'renceburg, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Warren co.

Law'renceburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Anderson co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Law'renceburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., abt. 60 m. N. by E. of Pittsburg.

Law'renceburg, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co, abt. 75 m. S.S.W. of Nashville.

Law'rence Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Raritan River from Middlesex co.

Law'renceport, in *Indiana*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 86 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Lawrence, (St.,) a Christian martyr, was one of the deacons of Rome, in the pontificate of Sixtus I. (3d c.), and as such was especially charged with the care of the poor, and the orphans and widows. In the persecution of Valerian, being summoned, according to the legend, before the prætor as a Christian, and being called on to deliver up the treasures of the church, he mockingly produced the poor and the sick of his charge, declaring that "those were his treasures;" and on his persisting in his refusal to sacrifice, being condemned to be roasted on a gridiron, he continued throughout his tortures to mock his persecutors. He suffered martyrdom A. D. 258. His feast is celebrated on the 10th August.

Law'rence, (St.,) one of the principal rivers of N. America, and when considered, as it should be, in connection with the chain of great lakes or inland seas, of which it is the outlet, it is one of the largest rivers in the world, extending from W. to E. through about 27° of Lon., and abt. 8° of Lat. Regarding the *St. L.* from this point of view, or as a general name for the connecting line of that great water-system that unites with the Atlantic in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, its remotest source will be found to be the St. Louis, an affluent of Lake Superior, rising in the table-land of the Huron country, near the sources of the Mississippi, flowing S., and the Red River, flowing N. It receives different names in different parts of its course, being at first the *St. Louis*; between Lakes Superior and Huron, the *St. Mary*; between Lakes Huron and Erie, the *St. Clair* and *Detroit*; between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the *Niagara*, and from Ontario to Montreal, it is sometimes called the *Cataraqui* or *Iroquois*, its course from Montreal to the sea being the *St. Lawrence*, properly so called; but the latter is generally now given to it from Lake Ontario to the Atlantic. Considered in this point of view, its entire course from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in about Lon. 64° 30′ W., may be estimated at upwards of 2,000 m. Besides traversing Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the Lake St. Clair, and some smaller sheets of water, are mere enlargements of its bed. Lake Michigan also is included in its basin, which is roughly estimated to comprise an area of upwards of 500,000 sq. m.; including the largest collection of fresh water to be found on the surface of the globe. For considerably more than half its extent the *St. L.* forms the boundary-line between the U. States and the British N. American territories. This river varies greatly in breadth, in the middle part of its course inclosing a great many islands, and forming numerous rapids. In those parts of St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, and Niagara rivers, where no large islands are met with, the breadth of the stream is usually from ½ m. to 2 or 3 m. At the Sault of St. Louis, 5 m. above Montreal, the river narrows to 5 furlongs; and at Quebec it is not more than 1,314 yards across; but between those cities its average width is 2 m. From Quebec the width of the *St. L.* begins to increase rapidly. Immediately beyond the island of Orleans it is 11 m. broad; where the Saguenny joins it, 18 m.; at Point Pelee, upwards of 30 m.; at the Bay of Seven Islands, 70 m.; and at the island of Anticosti, abt. 350 m. From Quebec, it rolls a flood into the ocean nearly 100 m. across. The source of the St. Lawrence (St. Louis) being 1,192 ft. above sea-level, the average fall of the river will perhaps be somewhat more than 6 inches per mile. But this fall is very unequally distributed, on account of the many, and in one instance stupendous, cataracts, rapids, &c., interspersed along the river's course. The Niagara, between Lakes Erie and Ontario, has, within the short distance of 35 miles, a descent of at least 334 ft., and the rapids are so numerous and dangerous between Kingston and Montreal, that an extensive line of canal navigation has been cut, at a vast expense, to connect Lake Ontario with the Ottawa, and enable ships to avoid this portion of the river. (For a more detailed description of the water-system of the *St. L.* basin, see Niagara, Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, &c., and Welland Canal.) The principal affluents of the *St. L.* are the Ottawa on the N., uniting with it near Montreal, and the Saguenay, also from the N., emptying into it 120 m. below Quebec. The *St. L.* is the great commercial thoroughfare of both the N. States of the American Union, and the Canadian provs. Its banks, and those of its lower lakes, are studded with flourishing cities and towns, as Quebec, Montreal, Trois Rivières, Ogdensburg, Prescott, Cape Vincent, Kingston, Toronto, Buffalo, Oswego, &c. The rise of the tide is perceptible as high as Three Rivers (Trois Rivières), 432 m. up the *St. L.*, and nearly midway between Quebec and Montreal. The river is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for ships of 600 tons to Montreal, 580 m. from the sea, though the navigation is in some places obstructed by rocks and shoals. Beyond the latter point, however, a succession of rapids, particularly between Cornwall and Johnston, unfits it for the navigation of other than flat-buttomed boats of from 10 to 15 tons. A continued navigation for vessels of medium burden exists, via the portage of St. Mary, Detroit River, and the Welland Canal, from the head of Lake Huron to Kingston on Lake Ontario, and from Montreal to the mouth of the *St. L.* The water-communication between Kingston and Montreal is effected chiefly by a chain of canals, the principal being the Rideau Canal, constructed by the English govt., to connect Lake Ontario with the Ottawa. On the U. States side, the Erie, Oswego, and Chsmplain canals, unite the basin of the *St. L.* with those of the Hudson and Susquehanna. Strong tides prevent the *St. L.* being covered with compact ice below Quebec; but the enormous masses driven in every direction by the winds and currents render that portion of the river unnavigable for nearly half the year. Between Quebec and Montreal the water-traffic is totally suspended by the frost from the beginning of Dec. to the middle of April. The navigation of Ontario closes in Oct.

Law'rence, (St.,) or Clark Island, an island in Behring Sea; Lat. 63° N., Lon. 170° W.; *length*, E. to W., 80 m.; *breadth*, 30 m.

Lawrence, (St.,) in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Scott co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 40 m. S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 400.

Lawrence, (St.,) in *Missouri*, a post-office of Scott co.

Lawrence, (St.,) in *New York*, a N.N.E. co., and the largest in the State. It is bounded on the N.W. by the River St. Lawrence. *Area*, 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oswegatchie, St. Regis, Grass, &c. Several small lakes are also met with. *Surface*, for the most part hilly and heavily timbered; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Maple-sugar. *Min.* Iron ore, lead, and marble. *Cap.* Canton. *Pop.* (1870), 54,825.

—A post-office of Jefferson co.

Lawrence, (St.,) in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Chatham co., abt. 50 m. W. of Raleigh.

Lawrence, (St.,) in *Wisconsin*, a township of Wanpaca co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Lawrence, (Gulf of St.,) a great bay of the Atlantic Ocean, chiefly bet. 46° and 51° N. Lat., and 57° and 65° W. Lon.; bounded N. by Lower Canada and Labrador, E. by Newfoundland, S. by Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, and W. by New Brunswick and the peninsula of Gaspé (Lower Canada). At its N.W. extremity it receives the River St. Lawrence; and it communicates with the ocean on the N.E. by the Strait of Bellcisle, between Labrador and Newfoundland; on the S.E. by its principal outlet, the channel called St. Paul's, between Newfoundland and Cape Breton; and on the S. by the Gut of Canso, between Cape Breton and Nova Scotia. It contains the large islands of Prince Edward and Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands, a group in about 47° 30′ N. Lat., and between 61° 27′ and 62° W. Lon. The shores of the gulf are generally precipitous, barren, and inhospitable; and dense fogs are very prevalent. A powerful current sets continually from Hudson's Strait into the gulf, through the Strait of Bellcisle, and meeting the stream from the æstuary of the St. Lawrence, forms a dangerous race off the S. coast of Newfoundland.

Law'renceville, a village of Sheffield co., Lower Canada, abt. 21 m. S. of Melbourne.

Law'renceville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 7 m. N. of Abbeville.

Law'renceville, in *Arkansas*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Little Rock.

Law'renceville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Gwinnett co., abt. 90 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Law'renceville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., abt. 10 m. W. of Vincennes, Indiana; *pop.* abt. 600.

Law'renceville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Law'renceville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 90 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.

Law'renceville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Trenton.

—A village of Warren co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Belvidere.

Law'renceville, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 40 m. E. of Ogdensburg.

Law'renceville, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Alleghany co., on the Alleghany River, abt. 2 m. above Pittsburg.

—A village of Chester co., abt. 35 m. N.W. of Philadelphia.

—A post-borough of Tioga co., abt. 158 m. N. by W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 700.

Law'renceville, in *Virginia*, a post-vill., cap. of Brunswick co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 450.

Law'sonham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clarion co., about 15 m. N. of Kittanning.

Lawso'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lythraceæ*. *L. inermis* is the plant from which the *henna* or *alkanna* of Egypt, &c., is derived. It is used by the women of the East to dye the nails, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet an orange-brown color. It is likewise employed for dyeing skins and Morocco leather.

Law'-suit, *n.* A suit in law for the recovery of a supposed right; a process instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice; an action at law.

Laws'ville Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Law'ton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Van Buren co., about 16 m. S.W. of Kalamazoo.

Law'ton, in *New York*, a post-office of Orange co.
Law'tonville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Beaufort dist., about 120 m. S. of Columbia.
Law'yer, *n.* [Properly, *lawer*, contracted from *lawwer*, law-man.] One versed or skilled in knowledge of the laws, or a practitioner of law; one whose profession is to institute and conduct suits in courts of law, and to prosecute or defend the cause of clients; — a generic term, including attorneys or solicitors, barristers, special pleaders, counsellors or advocates, sergeants at law, &c.
Law'yer-like, Law'yerly, *a.* After the manner of a lawyer; resembling or becoming a professor of the law; as, *lawyer-like* effrontery or astuteness.
Law'yersville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., about 45 m. W. of Albany.
Lax, (*laks,*) *a.* (*Comp.* LAXER, *super.* LAXEST.) [Lat. *laxus.*] Loose; wide; open; flabby; soft; not tense, firm, or rigid; as, a *lax* membrane, *lax* flesh. — Slack; not tight; without tension; as, a *lax* rope. — Not rigidly exact; vague; not strict; unconfined; unrestrained; dissolute; licentious; as, a person of *lax* morals.
"Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses." — *Baker.*
—Thinly scattered; not crowded; as, *lax* vegetation. — Not firmly united or combined; of loose texture; as, "Gravel and the like *laxer* matter." — *Woodward.*
—Loose in the bowels, and having too frequent evacuations; — opposed to *costive.*
—*n.* A looseness of the bowels; diarrhœa.
Laxn, or LAJA, (*la'ha,*) a river of Chili, enters the Biobio a few miles below Leon.
Laxns, or LAJAS, (*la'has,*) a river of Central America, enters Lake Nicaragua about 16 m. S.E. of Nicaragua.
Laxation, (*-a'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *laxatio.*] Act of loosening or slackening; also, the state of being loose or slackened.
Lax'ative, *a.* [Fr. *laxatif.*] (*Med.*) Having the power of loosening the bowels, and relieving from costiveness.
—*n.* (*Med.*) One of a class of medicines which act mildly on the bowels; stronger than aperients, and less active than purgatives. Aperients and purgatives may be made laxatives by enlarging or modifying the dose. Treacle, honey, manna, and confection of senna, or the lenitive electuary, are among a few of the simple laxatives.
Lax'ativeness, *n.* Quality of loosening or relaxing.
Lax'ity, Lax'ness, *n.* [Fr. *laxité*; Lat. *laxitas.*] State or quality of being lax; — hence, openness; looseness, as of texture. — Want of exactness or precision; as, *laxity* of speech.—Defect of exactitude; as, *laxity* of morals.—Slackness, as of a cord or binding.—Looseness, as of the bowels.
Lax'ly, *adv.* Slackly; loosely; in a lax manner.
Lax'ness, *n.* See LAXITY.
Lay, *imp.* of LIE, *q. v.*
Lay, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* LAID.) [A. S. *lecgan, legan*; D. *leggen*; Ger. *legen.*] To cause to lie flat; to put or place down on a low surface; to deposit; as, to *lay* one's pen down; — also, to prostrate; to beat down; as, the heavy rain *laid* the crops. — To spread or set; to spread superficially; as, to *lay* mortar. — To settle; to fix and keep from rising; to still; to calm; to allay; to quiet; as, to *lay* the dust. — To place in order; to dispose with regularity; to arrange in proper rank or position; as, to *lay* a table-cloth.
"I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall." — *Dryden.*
—To spread and set in order; to prepare; to make ready; to station; to contrive, scheme, or plan; to set, as an ambuscade or snare.
"Yet still fresh projects *laid* the grey-ey'd dame."—*Chapman.*
—To place at hazard; to wager; to stake; to risk; as, to *lay* a bet.
"I dare *lay* mine honour he will remain so."—*Shaks.*
—To restrain from visible manifestation, as a spirit; to cause to vanish.
"The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil under his wife's petticoat." — *L'Estrange.*
—To put; to apply; to administer; as, to *lay* one's hands to anything.
—To exclude and deposit, as eggs.
—To impose, as a burden or penalty; to assess or charge, as a tax; as, to *lay* a duty on spirits.
"They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones." — *Locke.*
—To impute, or fix the responsibility for; to ascribe the origin or cause of.
"They *lay* want of invention to his charge." — *Dryden.*
—To enjoin, as a duty; to prescribe, as a rule of action; as, to *lay* commands on a person.
"Neglects the rules each verbal critic *lays*." — *Pope.*
—To exhibit, present, or offer.
"He *lays* his indictment in some certain country." — *Atterbury.*
(*Naut.*) To lose sight of by sailing from; as, the ship *laid* the land at sundown.
(*Law.*) To assert; to state; to allege; as, to *lay* damages.
To lay a rope or *cable.* (*Naut.*) To twist the strands; as, *to lay cordage.*
To lay down, to give up; to relinquish; to resign; as, *to lay down* a commission.
"The story of the tragedy . . . I take up where the history has *laid* it down." — *Dryden.*
To advance or put forward, as a proposition or argument.
"Plato *lays* it down as a principle."—*Addison.*
To quit; to give up the use of; to surrender; as, the rebels *laid down* their arms. — To deposit, as a pledge, surety, equivalent, or satisfaction.
"For her, my lord, I dare my life *lay down*." — *Shaks.*
To lay one's self down. To retire to rest; to commit to repose.
"We *lay us down*, to sleep away our cares." — *Granville.*
To lay along. To make to fall from the ground; to prostrate. — *To lay apart.* To put away; to reject.
"*Lay apart* all filthiness."—*James* i. 21.
To lay by. To put aside for future use; to hoard. — To put away; to renounce; to dismiss.
"Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*."—*Dryden.*
To put off; to remove.
"Dædalus his borrowed wings *laid by*."—*Dryden.*
To lay aside. To put away; not to retain.
"*Lay aside* the greatness of your crown."—*Waller.*
To cease to use; to discontinue; as, to *lay* one's pen *aside.*
To lay away. To reserve for future use or need; to put from one temporarily for preservation; as, his Sunday clothes are carefully *laid away.*
To lay bare. To denude; to expose; to open.
"And *laid* those proud roofs *bare* to summer's rains."—*Byron.*
To lay one's self out. To employ one's best efforts; to strive with earnest endeavor. — *To lay out.* To expend; to apply, as money in purchasing; as, to *lay out* one's spare cash.
"Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face." *Addison.*
To plan; to make orderly disposition or arrangement; as, to *lay out* a flower-garden. — To attire in cerements for the grave; as, to *lay out* a corpse. — To put forth; to exert; to exercise; as, to *lay out* all one's energies. — *To lay before.* To show; to display; to present or expose to view.
"That treaty hath been *laid before* the Commons."—*Swift.*
To lay damages. (*Law.*) To assess or fix the amount of damages; as, *damages* were *laid* at ten thousand dollars.
To lay heads together. To deliberate; to confer together; to compare opinions. — *To lay hold of* or on. To catch; to capture; to seize.
"Let seasons of aptitude and inclination be heedfully *laid hold of*."—*Locke.*
To lay together. To collect; to bring in one place or view.
"Useful hints *laid together* in a clear and concise manner." *Addison.*
To lay siege to. To beslege; to surround or beleaguer with an army; as, to *lay siege to* a fortified place.
"Cares . . . *lay siege* to my distracted soul."—*Philips.*
To address or court with pertinacity; to pester or bore with importunate solicitations or unwelcome attentions.
"Hearing that the lady's father was a nabob, Dick *laid siege* to her."—*Fielding.*
To lay in. To store in anticipation; to treasure; to make previous provision.
"An equal stock of wit and valour,
He had *laid in*, although a tailor."—*Hudibras.*
To lay on. To administer or apply forcibly or with violence, as blows. — *To lay open.* To discover; to expose; to reveal; as, to *lay open* the designs of conspirators. — To open; to uncover; to strip of mystery. — — *To lay over.* To incrust; to spread over the surface; to ornament with an outside coating; as, to *lay over* with gold. — *To lay the course.* (*Naut.*) To sail for the destined port without gybing.
To lay to. To impute; to charge upon. — To apply with vigor or energy; as, to *lay* one's self *to* a good dinner. — (*Naut.*) To retard the motion of a ship, and cause her to become stationary; as, she was signalled to back her topsail and *lay to.* — *To lay to heart.* To feel poignantly; to allow to touch the feelings acutely; as, she *laid* the loss of her child *to heart.* — *To lay under.* To subject to; as, to *lay* one *under* an obligation. — *To lay up.* To store for future use; to hoard; to treasure.
"The king must *lay up* treasures . . . against a time of extremity." *Bacon.*
To confine to the bed or private chamber; as, our friend is *laid up* with the gout. — (*Naut.*) To dock and dismantle a ship of her masts, rigging, and tackle; as, to *lay up* a ship in ordinary.
To lay upon. To solicit importunately; to lay siege to. — *To lay wait for.* To lurk in ambush for; to be in a position to attack by sudden surprise; as, the brigands *lay wait for* them. — *To lay waste.* To desolate; to ravage with fire and sword; to devastate.
"The wars have *laid* whole countries *waste*."—*Addison.*
Lay, *v. n.* To incubate, or bring forth eggs, as hens.
—To contrive; to devise a scheme. — *Johnson.* (R.)
(*Naut.*) To move in a certain direction; as, to *lay* aft.
To lay about. To strike on all sides; to act with celerity and vigor.
"He *laid about* in fight more busily
Than the Amazonian dame Penthesile."—*Hudibras.*
To lay at. To strike; to endeavor to strike or wound.
"Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*."—*Spenser.*
To lay in for. To make overtures; to endeavor to secure the possession of.
"I have *laid in for* these by rehating the satire."—*Dryden.*
To lay on. To strike; to deliver a succession of vigorous blows. — To act with vehemence; — used of expenses. — To overcharge; to exact more than the proper value. — *To lay out.* To take measures.
"I *laid out* for intelligence of all places."—*Woodward.*
To intend; to design; to purpose. — *To lay upon.* To bet upon; to wager; as, he *laid* five to two *upon* the favorite.
Lay, *n.* That which lies or is laid; a row; a layer; a stratum; one rank in a series reckoned upwards; as, "a *lay* of wood." (*Mortimer.*) — A moiety of the net proceeds of work, &c., entered into upon shares; as, to agree for a *lay.* — *Webster.*
—[A. S. *leag.*] A meadow; a tract of grass-land; a place for the grazing of cattle.
"A tuft of daisies on a flowery *lay*."—*Dryden.*
—[A. S. *legh*, or *ley*; Ger. *lied*, song.] A song; an air or tune, accompanied with words.
"Sung . . . . well attuned, . . . a joyous *lay*."—*Spenser.*
—A kind of narrative poem or metrical romance, among the ancient bards and troubadours; as, "the *Lay* of the Last Minstrel." — *Sir W. Scott.*
(*Weaving.*) See HATTEN.
Lay, *a.* [Fr. *lai*; Lat. *laicus*; Gr. *laïkos*, from *laos*, the people; A. S. *leod.*] Belonging or having reference to the laity, or general body of the people, as distinguished from the clergy; laic; not clerical; as, a *lay* preacher.
Lay'ard, AUSTEN HENRY, D.C.L., an English archæologist and author, B. 1817. In 1845, he undertook the excavations at Nimroud, which resulted in the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which enrich the British Museum; and in 1848–9, published *Nineveh and its Remains*, of which a second part appeared in 1853. This work was supplemented by *Monuments of Nineveh*, in 1849–53. In 1870, L. was appointed British ambassador to Madrid, after holding various official appointments in his own country.
Laybach, or **Laibach,** (*li'bak,*) a town of Austria, prov. Carniola, on the river Laybach, 28 m. N.E. of Trieste; Lat. 46° 1′ 48″ N., Lon. 14° 30′ E. *Manuf.* Linen fabrics, porcelain, paper, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 23,500.
Laybach, a river of Austria, rising near Adelsberg, under the name of Polk, and losing itself in the grotto of Adelsberg. It afterwards reappears, but is lost again until it arrives at Upper Laybach, where it becomes navigable.
Lay-brother, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one of the pious but illiterate persons who, in convents, devote themselves to the service of the monks. The institution of lay brothers began in the 11th century. They wear a different habit from the monks, and never enter the choir, nor are present at the chapters. The only vow they take is of obedience and constancy. There are also lay-sisters in the nunneries, who are retained for the service of the nuns.
Lay-clerk, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A layman appointed to lead the responses of the congregation in a cathedral, and otherwise to assist in the services of the church.
Lay'-days, (*Mar. Law.*) A term of days allowed to the owner, charterer, or broker of a ship, in which to load or discharge cargo.
Lay-elder, *n.* (*Presbyterian Church.*) See ELDER.
Lay'er, *n.* [From *lay.*] The person who, or thing which, lays, particularly, a hen which lays eggs. — One body laid or spread over the surface of another; a bed; a stratum; as, a *layer* of mould. — (*Building.*) A course, as of bricks, stones, &c. — (*Gardening*) A twig or shoot of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation; as, to give *layers* of fresh earth.
Lay'ering, *n.* (*Gardening.*) A mode of propagating plants by laying down shoots, and covering a portion of them with soil, so that the extremity of the shoot is left above ground, and the shoot itself not detached from the plant. In order to facilitate the rooting of such shoots, called *layers*, the portion buried in the soil is fractured by twisting or bruising, or cut with a knife immediately under a bud. This operation, by obstructing the return of the sap from the leaves, occasions its accumulation at the wounded part, when roots are there produced from the effort of nature to perpetuate life.
Lay'er-out, *n.* A disburser of money; a factor; a steward.
Lay'er-up, *n.* A cofferer; one who hoards money for future use.
Lay'-fig'ure, (*Painting.*) A figure made of wood or cork in imitation of the human body. It can be placed in any position or attitude, and moves at every joint, on the principle of the ball and socket. It serves, when clothed, as a model, to painters, for drapery and for fore-shortening. The dress of the person is generally placed on the lay-figure after the head is taken, by which means the artist finishes his entire portrait at leisure, without requiring further sittings from the original. (Sometimes called *layman.*)
Lay'ing, *n.* (*Building.*) The first coat spread by plasterers upon a framework of laths. — Time or operation of laying eggs; also, the number of eggs laid at once.
Lay'land, *n.* Meadow-land; fallow ground. See LAY.
Lay'man, *n.*; *pl.* LAYMEN. A man who is not a clergyman; one of the laity or people, as distinguished from the clerical body. — A figure used by painters; a lay figure. — See LAY.
Lay'man, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Washington co.
Lay'-race, *n.* (*Weaving.*) Same as SHUTTLE-RACE, *q. v.*
Lay'-stall, *n.* A place of deposit for dung, rubbish, &c. — In London, a shippen for milch-cows.
Lay'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Sussex co.
Layto'nia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Venango co.
Lay'tonsville, in *Md.*, a post-vill. of Montgomery co.
Laz'ar, *n.* [From *Lazarus*, in the parable.] One sick or afflicted with bodily sores; a person infected with a nauseous and pestilential disease.
Lazaret', Lazaret'to, *n.* [Fr. *lazaret*; It. *lazzeretto.*] A name given in Italy, and other parts of southern Europe, to certain public buildings for the reception of the poor, and such as are afflicted with contagious disorders. The name is derived from St. Lazarus, who is the patron saint of lepers; and during the Middle Ages, when leprosy was common in Italy and other parts, the hospitals in which the lepers were confined

received that name, and the lepers themselves were called *lazzari*. Howard wrote *An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe*, 1789. — Those buildings and inclosures attaching to seaport-towns chiefly on the Mediterranean, where the crews and passengers of ships from places where contagious disease is known to prevail, are also called *lazarettos*. These lazarettos consist generally of various detached buildings, with courts between, the whole being surrounded by a wall, and placed in an airy situation outside the town, or sometimes on a small island near the coast.—See QUARANTINE.

Lazaret'to Station, in *Penna.*, a P.O of Delaware co.

Laz'ar-house, *n.* Same as LAZARET, *q. v.*

Laz'arists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See PRIESTS OF THE MISSION.

Laz'arly, *a.* Leprous; resembling a lazar.

Laz'arus, (styled *St. Lazarus* by the Roman Catholics,) a friend and disciple of Christ, brother of Martha and Mary, with whom he resided at Bethany near Jerusalem. Our Saviour had a high regard for the family, and often visited them; and when Lazarus was dangerously ill, word was sent to Christ, "Lord, behold, he whom thou lovest is sick." The Saviour reached Bethany after he had lain four days in his grave, and restored him to life by a word, "Lazarus, come forth." — *L.* is also the name of the helpless beggar who lay at the rich man's gate, in one of Christ's most solemn and instructive parables.

Laz'arus, (St.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A military and religious order, established by the Crusaders at Jerusalem, for the purpose of affording relief to lepers, in 1119, and confirmed by Pope Alexander IV., in 1255. Louis VII. (1137–80) introduced the order into France, and it declined as leprosy disappeared. The Italian order was united with the Hospitallers in 1484, the Savoy branch with that of St. Maurice in 1572, and the French branch with the order of St. Michael in 1693.

Laz'ar-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as LASER-WORT, *q. v.*

Laze, *v. n.* To loaf about; to pass one's time in idleness; to dawdle. (Used colloquially.)

—*v. a.* To waste in idleness, as time; as, he *lazes* away the greater part of his life. (Colloq.)

La'zily, *a.* In a lazy manner; idly; sluggishly; indolently.

"He *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time." — *Locke.*

La'ziness, *n.* State or quality of being lazy; indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth; indisposition to labor or active exertion; slowness; tardiness; heaviness with regard to motion or action.

Laz'ing, *a.* Idling; wasting time in inaction and indolence.

"The sot lay *lazing* or lolling upon his couch." — *South.*

Laz'uli, or LAPIS LAZULI, *n.* (*Min.*) See LAPIS.

Lazu'lite, *n.* [Ar. *azul*, heaven, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) The name applied by Hatty and some other mineralogists to *Lapis lazuli*, q. v. By Werner, Dana, and others, the term is applied to a hydrous phosphate of alumina and magnesia from Styria and the Tyrol. It generally occurs granular or massive, of various shades of azure-blue, inclining to green or white, and is distinguished from lapis lazuli by never being accompanied by iron pyrites. It is also known as *azurite*, and *prismatic azure-spar*.

La'zy, *a.* [Ger. *lass*, weary; *lässig*, indolent.] Indisposed to action; disinclined to work or exertion; naturally slow; habitually slothful; averse to labor; heavy in motion. — Slow; sluggish; tedious; tardy; moving with apparent effort or difficulty; as, "a dull and *lazy* expedient." — *Clarendon.*

"The *lazy* waters without motion lay." —*Roscommon.*

Lazy weight, short weight.

Lazzaro'ni, Lazaro'ni, *n. pl.* [Pl. of It. *lazzarone*, from Lazarus, the sick man mentioned in the Gospel.] A name used to designate the lower orders of the people in Naples. The hospital of St. Lazarus is devoted to the service of the poorer classes or lazzaroni. They aided Masaniello in the revolution of 1647. They used to elect yearly a head or chief *lazzaro*, who was formally acknowledged by the government, which, by this means, was better able to control and wield at will his turbulent adherents, 50,000 or 60,000 in number.

Le, or **Leh,** (*lai,*) a city of Central Asia, cap. of Ladakh, or Little Thibet, on the right bank of the Upper Indus, 10,000 feet above the sea; Lat. 34° 10′ N., Lon. 77° 40′ E. It is the great entrepôt between Chinese Tartary and the Punjab, and is the chief mart for the famous shawl-wool of Thibet. *Pop.* 4,500.

Lea, Ley, *n.* [A.S. *leag.*] (*Agric.*) A term applied to lands which are kept under grass or pasturage for a short period. For example, in a rotation of fallow, wheat, clover and rye-grass, for three years. The ground, when under clover and rye-grass, is said to be in *lea*.

—Any meadow or sward land.

Lea, (*le,*) a river of England, rising near Luton, in Bedford co., and after a course of 40 m., joins the Thames at Blackwall.

Leach, *v. a.* (Sometimes written *leech* and *letch.*) To wash, by allowing water to percolate through, as ashes.

—*v. n.* To pass through by percolation.

—*n.* (Written also *letch.*) Wood-ashes through which water percolates to imbibe the alkali.

—A leach-tub.

Leach, *n.* (*Naut.*) See LEECH, the more correct spelling.

Leach'-tub, *n.* A wooden tub in which ashes are leached; a leach.

Leach'y, *a.* Permitting fluids to pass by percolation; as, a *leachy* soil.

Leach'man, in *Missouri*, a village of Buchanan co., about 50 m. N.W. of Independence.

Lea'cock, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Lead, (*led,*) *n.* [A.S.; Du. *lood*; Ger. *loth*, lead, also a weight.] (*Chem.* and *Min.*) A bluish-gray metal of considerable importance. *Sp. gr.* 11·44. *Equiv.* 103·67. *Symbol.* Pb, (from Lat. *plumbum.*) Lead owes its usefulness in the metallic state chiefly to its softness and fusibility. The former quality allows it to be easily rolled into thin sheets, and to be drawn into the form of tubes or pipes; it is indeed the softest of the metals in common use, and at the same time the least tenacious, so that it can only be drawn with difficulty into thin wire, and is then very easily broken. The case with which it makes a dark streak upon paper shows how readily minute particles of the metal may be abraded. Its fusibility it surpasses all the other metals commonly employed in the metallic state, except tin, for it melts at 617° F.; and this circumstance, taken in conjunction with its high sp. gr., particularly adapts it for the manufacture of shot and bullets. For one of its extensive uses, however, as a covering for roofs, it would be better suited if it were lighter and less fusible, for in case of fire in houses so roofed, the fall of the molten lead frequently aggravates the calamity. The chief ore of lead is *galena*, a sulphide of lead (PbS). This ore might, at the first glance, be mistaken for the metal itself, from its high specific gravity and metallic lustre. It is found forming extensive veins in Cumberland, Derbyshire, and Cornwall (England), traversing a limestone rock in the two first cos., and a clay-slate in the last. Spain also furnishes large supplies of this important ore. Galena presents a beautiful crystalline appearance, being often found in large isolated cubes, which readily cleave or split up in directions parallel to their faces. Blende (sulphide of zinc) and copper pyrites (sulphide of copper and iron) are frequently found in the same vein with galena, and it is usually associated with quartz (silica), heavy-spar (sulphate of baryta), or fluor-spar (fluoride of calcium). Considerable quantities of sulphide of silver are often present in galena, and in many specimens the sulphide of bismuth and antimony are found. Though the sulphide is the most abundant natural combination of lead, it is by no means the only form in which this metal is found. The metal itself is occasionally met with, though in very small quantity, and the carbonate of lead ($PbO.CO_2$), *white lead ore*, forms an important ore in the United States and in Spain. The sulphate of lead ($PbO.SO_3$) is also found in Australia, and is largely imported into England to be smelted. — "Extensive deposits of galena in the U. States exist in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The ores occur in stratified limestone, associated with blende, smithsonite, calcite, pyrite, and often an ore of copper and cobalt. Of the Upper Missouri lead region, five-ninths belong to Wisconsin, and the richest portion is in that part of the State adjoining Illinois and Iowa. The occurrence of calc-spar in the soil, or sink-holes in lines, are considered indications of lead. From a single spot, not exceeding 50 yards square, 1,500 tons of ore have been raised. Galena occurs also in Illinois, associated with fluoride; in New York, at Rossie, St. Lawrence co., and in Sullivan, Columbia, and Ulster cos.; in Maine, veins of considerable extent exist at Lubec Bay, Bingham, and Parsonsville; in New Hampshire, at Eaton, Haverhill, Bath, and Tamworth; in Vermont, at Thetford; in Connecticut, at Middletown; in Massachusetts, at Southampton, Loverett, and Sterling; in Pennsylvania, at Phœnixville and elsewhere; in Virginia, in Wythe co., Louisa co., and other places; in Michigan, in the region of Chocolate River and elsewhere, and Lake Superior copper districts; in California and territories E. of the Rocky Mountains, and many of the gold mines." (*Dana.*) — Many of these mines have been worked, but, with some exceptions, among which the mines (also producing silver) in Davidson co., N. C., all those enterprises have proved unprofitable, and the mines have been abandoned, although some of them would have justified continued operations.

(*Metall.*) The extraction of lead from galena is effected by taking advantage of the circumstance, that when a combination of a metal with oxygen is raised to a high temperature in contact with a sulphide of the same metal, the oxygen and sulphur unite, and the metal is liberated. The ore, having been separated by mechanical treatment as far as possible from the foreign matters associated with it, is mixed with a small proportion of lime, and spread over the hearth of a reverberatory furnace, the sides of which are considerably inclined towards the centre, so as to form a hollow for the reception of molten lead. During the first stage of the smelting process, the object is to roast the ore with free access of air, exposing as large a surface as possible, on which account the heat is kept below that at which galena fuses; indeed, during the first two hours, no fuel is thrown into the grate, sufficient heat being radiated from the sides of the furnace, which have become red-hot during the smelting of the previous charge of ore. The ore is stirred from time to time, to expose fresh surfaces to the action of the atmospheric oxygen. The effect of this roasting is to convert a portion of the sulphide of lead (PbS) into sulphate of lead ($PbO.SO_3$), while another portion loses its sulphur, which is evolved as sulphurous acid (SO_2), and acquires oxygen in its stead, becoming converted into oxide of lead (PbO). A large proportion of the galena, however, remains unoxidized. When the roasting is sufficiently advanced, some fuel is thrown into the grate, some rich slags from previous smeltings are thrown on to the hearth, the damper is slightly raised, and the doors of the furnace are closed, so that the charge may be heated to the temperature at which the oxide and sulphate of lead act upon the unaltered sulphide, furnishing metallic lead, while the sulphur is expelled in the form of sulphurous acid. During this part of the operation, the contents of the hearth are constantly raked up towards the fire-bridge, so as to facilitate the separation of the lead, and to cause it to run down into the hollow provided for its reception. It is also found that the separation of the lead from the slags is much assisted by occasionally throwing open the doors to chill the furnace. After about 4 hours, the charge is reduced to a pretty fluid condition, the lead having accumulated at the bottom of the depressed portion of the hearth with the slag above it; this slag consists chiefly of the silicates of lime and oxide of lead, and would have contained a larger proportion of the latter, if the lime had not been added as a flux at the commencement of the operation. In order still further to reduce the quantity of lead in the slag, a few more shovelfuls of lime are now thrown into the hearth, together with a little small coal, the latter serving to reduce to the metallic state the oxide of lead displaced by the lime from its combination with the silicic acid. But since silicate of lime is far less fusible than silicate of oxide of lead, the effect of this addition of lime is to *dry up* the slags to a semi-solid mass, and it will now be seen that if the whole of the lime had been added at the commencement of the smelting, the diminished fusibility of the slag would have opposed an obstacle to the separation of the metallic lead. During the last hour or so, the temperature is very considerably raised, and at the expiration of about six hours, when the greater portion of the lead is thought to have separated, the slag is raked out through one of the doors of the furnace, and the melted metal allowed to run out through a tap-hole in front of the lowest portion of the hearth, into an iron basin, from which it is ladled into pig-moulds. The rich slags, together with the layer of subsulphide of lead (Pb_2S) which forms over the surface of the metal, are worked up again with a fresh charge of ore. In the smelting of galena a very considerable quantity of lead is carried in the form of vapor; and in order to condense this, the gases from the furnace are made to pass through flues, the aggregate length of which is sometimes 3 or 4 miles, before being allowed to escape up the chimney. When these flues are swept, many tons of lead are recovered in the forms of oxide and sulphide. In the N. of England, the smelting of lead ores is now generally conducted in an *economico-furnace* (Fig. 1535), or small blast-furnace, instead of in the reverberatory furnace described above. Air is supplied to the furnace through 3 blast-pipes, A, and the lead ore and fuel being charged in at B, the lead runs into a cavity, C, at the bottom of the furnace, while the slag flows over into a reservoir, D, outside the furnace. The charge is sprinkled with water through the rose, E, fixed just above the opening into the chimney, F, to prevent it from being blown away by the current of air.

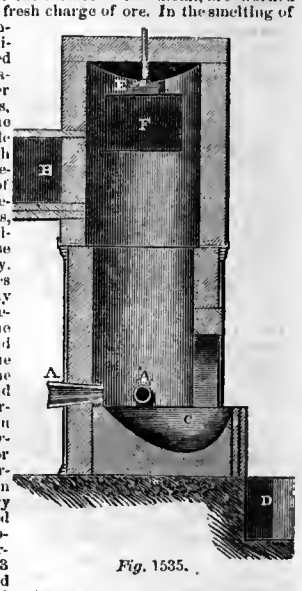


Fig. 1535.

Extraction of silver from lead. — The lead extracted from galena often contains a sufficient quantity of silver to allow of its being profitably extracted. Previously to the year 1829 this was practicable only when the lead contained more than 11 oz. of silver per ton; for the only process then known for effecting the separation of the two metals was that of cupellation, which necessitates the conversion of the whole of the lead into oxide, which has then to be separated from the silver and again reduced to the metallic state, thus consuming so large an amount of labor, that a considerable yield of silver must be obtained to pay for it. By the simple and ingenious operation known as *Pattinson's desilvering process*, a very large amount of the lead can be at once separated in the metallic state with little expenditure of labor, thus leaving the remainder sufficiently rich in the more precious metal to defray the cost of the far more expensive process of cupellation, so that 3 or 4 oz. of silver per ton can be extracted with profit. Pattinson founded his process upon the observation that when lead containing a small proportion of silver is melted and allowed to cool, being constantly stirred, a considerable quantity of the lead separates in the form of crystals containing a very minute proportion of silver, almost the whole of this metal being left behind in the portion still remaining liquid. 8 or 10 cast-iron pots, set in brick-work, each capable of holding abt. 6 tons of *L.*, are placed in a row, with a fire-place underneath each of them. Suppose that there are 10 pots numbered consecutively, that on the extreme left of the workman being No. 1, and that on his extreme right No. 10. About 6 tons of the lead containing silver are melted in pot No. 5, the metal skimmed, and the fire raked out from beneath so that the pot may gradually cool, its liquid contents being constantly agitated with a long iron stirrer. As the

crystals of lead form, they are well drained in a perforated ladle (about 10 inches wide and 5 inches deep) and transferred to pot No. 4. When about 4-5ths of the metal have thus been removed in the crystals, the portion still remaining liquid, which retains the silver, is ladled into pot No. 6, and the pot No. 5, which is now empty, is charged with fresh argentiferous lead, to be treated in the same manner. When pots Nos. 4 and 6 have received, respectively, a sufficient quantity of the crystals of lead and of the liquid part rich in silver, their contents are subjected to a perfectly similar process, the crystals of lead being always passed to the left, and the rich argentiferous alloy to the right. As the final result of these operations, the pot No. 10, to the extreme right, becomes filled with a rich alloy of lead and silver, sometimes containing 300 ounces of silver to the ton, while pot No. 1, to the extreme left, contains lead in which there is not more than ½ ounce of silver to the ton. This lead is cast into pigs for the market. The ladle used in the above operation is kept hot by a small *temper pot* containing melted lead. A fulcrum is provided at the edge of each pot, for resting the ladle during the shaking of the crystals to drain off the liquid metal. Any copper present in the lead is also left with the silver in the liquid portion. In order to extract the silver from the rich alloy, it is subjected to a process of refining, or *cupellation*, which is founded upon the oxidation suffered by lead when heated in air, and upon the absence of any tendency on the part of silver to combine directly with oxygen. The refinery, or cupelling furnace (Fig. 1536), in which this operation is performed, is a reverberatory furnace, the hearth of which

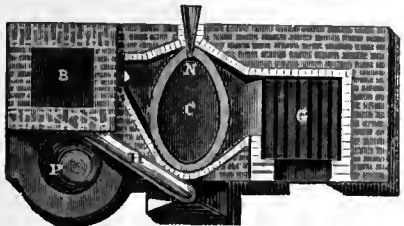


Fig. 1536.

consists of a *cupel* (C), made by ramming moist powdered bone-ashes mixed with a little wood-ash into an oval iron frame about 4 inches deep, and provided with four cross-bars at the bottom, each about 4 inches wide. When this frame has been well filled with bone-ash, part of it is scooped out, so as to leave the sides about 2 inches thick at the top, and 3 inches at the bottom, the bone-ash being left about 1 inch thick above the iron cross-bars. The cupel, which is about 4 ft. long by 2½ feet wide, is fixed so that the flame from the grate (G) passes across it into the chimney (B), and at one end, the nozzle (N) of a blowing apparatus directs a blast of air over the surface of the contents of the cupel. The latter is carefully dried by a gradually increasing heat, and is then heated to redness; the alloy of lead and silver, having been previously melted in an iron pot (P) fixed by the side of the furnace, is ladled through a gutter until the cupel is nearly filled with it; a film of oxide soon makes its appearance upon the surface of the lead, and is fused by the high temperature. When the blast is directed upon the surface, it blows off this film of oxide, and supplies the oxygen for the formation of another film upon the clean metallic surface thus exposed. A part of the oxide of lead, or litharge, thus formed is at first absorbed by the porous material of the cupel, but the chief part of it is forced by the blast through a channel cut for the purpose in the opposite end to that at which the blast enters, and is received, as it issues from A, in an iron vessel placed beneath the furnace. In proportion as the lead is in this manner removed from the cupel, fresh portions are supplied from the adjoining melting-pot, and the process is continued until about 5 tons of the alloy have been added. The cupellation is not continued until the whole of the lead has been removed, but until only 2 or 3 cwts. of that metal are left in combination with the whole of the silver (say 1,000 ounces) contained in the 5 tons of alloy. The metal is run out through a hole made in the bottom of the cupel, which is then again stopped up so that a fresh charge may be introduced. The fumes of oxide of lead, which are freely evolved during this process, are carried off by a hood and chimney (H) situated opposite to the blast of air. When 3 or 4 charges have been cupelled, so as to yield from 3,000 to 5,000 ounces of silver, alloyed with 6 or 8 cwts. of lead, the removal of the latter metal is completed in another cupel, since some of the silver is carried off with the last portions of the litharge. The appearances indicating the removal of the last portion of lead are very striking: the surface of the molten metal, which has been hitherto tarnished, becomes iridescent as the film of oxide of lead thins off, and afterwards resplendently bright; and when the cake of refined silver is allowed to cool, it throws up from its surface a variety of fantastic arborescent excrescences, caused by the escape of oxygen which has been mechanically absorbed by the fused silver, and is given off during solidification. The litharge obtained from the cupelling furnaces is reduced to the metallic state by mixing it with small coal, and heating it in a furnace similar to that employed in smelting galena. A new process of *extracting silver from lead by zinc*, patented in 1857, by Flack, of Prussia, is substantially as follows: The lead is placed in a pot furnished at the bottom with tube and cock, and heated to the temperature of 600° to 700° C., after which from ¾ to 1 per cent. of zinc, according to the amount of silver in the lead, is put in, and the metals are thoroughly incorporated by stirring. After three hours rest, and cooling, the alloy of lead, zinc, and silver floating on the top is taken off, and the operation is repeated two or three times, with the addition of a small amount of zinc. The following are the proportions of the total quantities of zinc used:

		Per cent. zinc.
1,000 grains silver in a ton of lead,	.....	1¼
1,500 " "	.....	1⅞
3,000 " "	.....	1¾
5,000 " "	.....	1⅞
6,000 " "	.....	2

If the alloy has been carefully taken off, the remaining lead will be entirely free from silver. The desilvered lead is then run down in a blast-furnace, with a silicious slag containing about 33 per cent. of silicious earth, after which it is melted in a pot, and green wood placed in it, whereby the last remaining trace of zinc and iron is removed. The alloy of lead, zinc, and silver is likewise run down in a small blast-furnace, with slag containing about 36 per cent. of silicious earth. The rich lead obtained is then, as usual, refined in the cupel, and the zinc oxide taken off by a comb or water apparatus. The separation of metal alloy may be accomplished in the wet way by means of sulphuric or muriatic acid, but the blast furnace process is considered preferable.—*In the laboratory*, lead may easily be extracted from galena by mixing 300 grains with 450 grains of dried carbonate of soda and 20 grains of charcoal, introducing the mixture into a crucible, and placing in it two tenpenny nails, head downwards. The crucible is covered and heated in a moderate fire for about half an hour. The remainder of the nails is carefully removed from the liquid mass, which is then allowed to cool, the crucible broken, and the lead extracted and weighed. To ascertain if it contains silver, the button is placed in a small bone-ash cupel (Fig. 1537) heated in a muffle, until the whole of the lead is oxidized, and absorbed by the bone-ash of the cupel, leaving the minute globules of silver. Small globules of lead may be conveniently cupelled on charcoal before the blowpipe, by pressing some bone-ash into a cavity scooped in the charcoal, placing the lead upon its surface, and exposing it to a good oxidizing flame, as long as it decreases in size. If any copper be present, the bone-ash will show a green stain after cooling. Pure lead gives a yellow stain. In the above process the sulphur of the galena is removed, partly by the sodium of the carbonate, and partly by the iron of the nails, the excess of carbonate of soda serving to flux any silica with which the galena may be mixed.—*Use of lead.* The employment of this metal for roofing, &c., has been already noticed. Its fusibility adapts it for casting type for printing, but it would be far too soft for this purpose; accordingly, *type-metal* consists of an alloy of 4 parts of lead with 1 of antimony. A similar alloy is used for the bullets contained in shrapnel shells, since bullets of soft lead would be liable to be jammed together, and would not scatter so well on the explosion of the shell. On the other hand, rifle-bullets are made of very pure soft lead, in order that they may more easily take the grooves of the rifle. *Small shot* are made of lead to which about 40 lbs. of arsenic per ton has been added. The arsenic dissolves in the lead, hardening it and causing it to form spherical drops when chilled. The fluid metal is poured through a sort of colander fixed at the top of a lofty tower (or at the mouth of a deserted coal-shaft), and the minute drops into which it is thus divided are allowed to fall into a vessel of water, after having been chilled by the air in their descent. They are afterwards sorted, and polished in revolving barrels containing plumbago. If too little arsenic is employed, the shot are elongated or pyriform; and if the due proportion has been exceeded, their form is flattened or lenticular.—*Common solder* is an alloy of equal weights of lead and tin, which is more fusible than either metal separately. Other alloys containing lead will be noticed in their proper places. Leaden vessels are much used in manufacturing chemistry, on account of the resistance of this metal to the action of acids. Neither concentrated sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, nor hydrofluoric acid will act upon lead at the ordinary temperature. The best solvent for the metal is nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·2, since the nitrate of lead, being insoluble in an acid of greater strength, would be deposited upon the metal, which it would protect from further action. Lead is easily corroded in situations where it is brought in contact with air highly charged with carbonic acid, when it absorbs oxygen, forming oxide of lead, which combines with carbonic acid and water to produce the basic carbonate of lead ($PbO.CO_2.PbO.HO$). The lead of old coffins is often found converted into a white earthy-looking brittle mass of basic carbonate, with a very thin film of metallic lead inside it. When lead is exposed to the joint action of air and the acetic acid contained in beer, wine, cider, &c., it becomes converted into acetate of lead or sugar of lead, which is very poisonous. Hence the accidents arising from the reprehensible practice of sweetening cider by keeping it in contact with lead, and from the accidental presence, in beer and wine bottles, of shot which have been employed in cleaning them. The action of water upon leaden cisterns has already been noticed. Contact with air and sea-water soon converts lead into oxide and chloride.

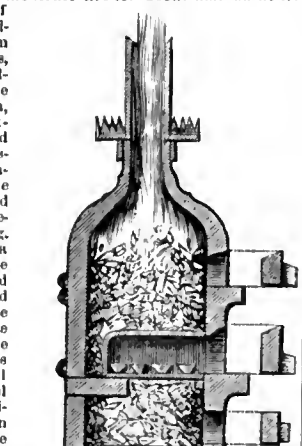


Fig. 1537.

(*Med.*) Though one of the most useful of all the metals in the arts, and forming, with the acids, preparations and pigments of the most opposite colors and properties, only one of its compounds is used in medicine, namely, the acetate (*acetas plumbi*, or sugar of lead), formerly called *saccharum saturni*, or the sugar of saturn, the alchemists giving the name of saturn to lead from its gravity, as that of mercury to quicksilver for its subtle properties. All the preparations of lead are active poisons, producing paralysis, and affecting even those who work in the mines, or are employed in smelting its ores, causing a nodding palsy, or constant tremor of the limbs or hands.—See PAINTERS' COLIC; SUGAR OF LEAD; POISONS.

Acetates of L. Acetic acid forms at least four compounds with lead; viz., the

Neutral acetate..... $PbO.C_4H_3O_3Aq.$
Subsesquiacetate. ..... $3PbO.2C_4H_3O_3Aq.$
Tribasic acetate..... $3PbO.C_4H_3O_3Aq.$
Hexacetate..... $6PbO.C_4H_3O_3Aq.$

The most important of these are the neutral acetate and the tribasic acetate. The former is made by dissolving litharge in excess of acetic acid and evaporating. With care it may be made to crystallize in fine right rhombic prisms; but its most usual form is a mass of confused crystals resembling loaf-sugar; from which circumstance, joined to its sweetish metallic taste, it has received the name of *sugar of lead*. It dissolves readily in water and alcohol. Exposed to the air it effloresces, and heated, it becomes anhydrous, and fuses into a clear liquid. Heated further, it gives off carbonic acid, acetone being formed. In this form it consists of the *subsesquiacetate of lead*, a salt having a distinct alkaline reaction, and crystallizing in pearly scales. *Triacetate of lead*, which forms the basis of *Goulard's water*, is prepared by digesting 7 parts of finely-powdered litharge with 6 parts of the neutral acetate dissolved in 30 parts of water. It has a strong alkaline reaction, and crystallizes in opaque needles.

Borate of L. Boracic acid unites mechanically when fused with oxide of lead, in all proportions. But little is known of the chemical borate of lead. It enters into the composition of Faraday's optical glass.

Carbonate of L. This salt, commonly known as *white lead*, forms, when ground with oil, one of our most important white pigments. The most usual method of manufacturing it in this country is that known as the Dutch method. It consists in exposing lead cast in thin gratings to the combined action of acetic acid vapor, moist air, and carbonic acid gas. The gratings are supported a little above the bottom of earthen pots, similar to flower-pots, in each of which a small quantity of weak acetic acid is placed. The pots are built up in alternate layers with spent tanner's bark, until a stack is formed, each layer of pots being covered with a board. Fermentation soon takes place in the tan, and serves the double purpose of generating heat and furnishing carbonic acid. After the lapse of six or eight weeks, the metallic lead is found converted into white masses of carbonate, mixed with hydrated oxide. It is then levigated, washed, dried, and ground with oil. About 16,000 tons of white lead are annually made in England by this process. Pure carbonate of lead, for chemical purposes, may be precipitated from pure nitrate of lead by an alkaline carbonate. *Form.* $PbOCO_2$.

Chlorides of L. Lead forms with chlorine a sparingly soluble white precipitate when a soluble chloride is mixed with a soluble salt of lead. It fuses into a semi-transparent horny mass, which may be volatilized at

high temperatures. Chloride of lead combines with the oxide to form oxychloride in several proportions. The most important of these ($PbClPbO$) is used as a white pigment, under the name of Pattinson's white. Another ($PbCl_2 7PbO$), known as patent yellow, or Turner's yellow, is also much used for the same purpose.

Chromates of L. Lead forms with chromic acid two chromates, — the neutral chromate, $PbOCrO_3$, and the dichromate, $2PbOCrO_3$. The former is the well-known, brilliant, yellow pigment chrome yellow, and is made by precipitating a solution of acetate or nitrate of lead with chromate or bichromate of potash. It is extensively used in the arts both as a pigment and in calico-printing. The dichromate is of a splendid scarlet color, and is made by adding to a solution of nitrate or acetate of lead a solution of chromate of potash, to which an equivalent of hydrate of potash has been added. It is much used as a pigment.

Iodide of L. This compound is easily obtained by throwing down the nitrate or acetate of lead by iodide of potassium. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, but more so in hot, from which it is deposited in brilliant yellow spangles. Iodide of lead forms double salts with the alkaline iodides and cyanides. *Form.* PbI.

Nitrates of L. Of these there are four, of which three are basic, containing one equivalent of nitric acid united to 2, 4, and 6 equivalents of oxide of lead. The neutral nitrate, which is an important salt used extensively in calico-printing, is prepared by dissolving the metal, its oxide or carbonate, in nitric acid, and crystallizing. Nitrate of lead crystallizes in hard anhydrous octahedra, which are sometimes opaque and sometimes transparent. It is somewhat sparingly soluble in water, requiring seven parts of cold water for solution.

Nitrites of L. There are several nitrites of lead. Basic nitrite of lead is prepared by boiling metallic lead in the solution of its nitrate. This gives rise to a pink basic nitrate containing four equivalents of base, from which a yellow neutral nitrate may be prepared by passing through it a current of carbonic acid.

Oxides of L. The principal oxides are the *saboxide*, Pb_2O; the *oxide*, PbO; and the *binoxide*, PbO_2. Several intermediate oxides also exist. Suboxide of lead is made by heating oxalate of lead in an oil-bath to 572° Fahr. as long as any gas is eliminated. It is a black powder, convertible by heat into the oxide. The oxide is known in commerce as *litharge* when obtained by fusion, and as *massicot* when amorphous. It is manufactured in very large quantities by exposing metallic lead to a current of heated air. It varies from the well-known brownish-red of litharge to a pure white, according to the state of aggregation of its particles. It forms numerous salts with the acids. It also forms compounds with the alkalies, which are regarded by some chemists as *plumbites*. It is slightly soluble in pure water. A solution of sugar is capable of dissolving a large quantity. It is employed commercially in the manufacture of white and red lead, in making glass, in assaying, and in glazing certain kinds of earthenware. The binoxide, peroxide, or plumbic acid, is of a dark purplish-brown, and is formed by heating the protoxide with some powerful oxidizing agent, such as chlorate of potash or nitric acid. It is, in itself, a powerful oxidizing agent, and has been much employed in making certain of the aniline colors. It acts as a true acid, forming a distinct plumbate with potash, crystallizing in colorless cubes. Red lead, or minium, is somewhat uncertain in its composition, but it is now generally regarded as a plumbate of oxide of lead. It is largely used in glass-making, and is one of the commonest of our mineral pigments. It is made by heating litharge, or massicot, in a reverberatory furnace. Miniums containing one equivalent of plumbic acid united with one, two, and three equivalents of oxide of lead, have been analyzed. They differ but slightly in color and physical properties.

Sulphate of L. This salt occurs in nature as *lead vitriol*, which is found crystallized in transparent octahedra. It is obtained in the laboratory as a white precipitate, by adding dilute sulphuric acid to a solution of a soluble salt of lead. It is very sparingly soluble in water and in dilute sulphuric acid. It is, however, soluble to a much greater extent in concentrated sulphuric acid; hence the chloride of sulphate of lead is thrown down when water is added to the ordinary oil of vitriol made in leaden chambers. It is obtained in large quantities as a by-product in the preparation of acetate of alumina for dyeing, by decomposing sulphate of alumina with acetate of lead.

Sulphide of L. The sulphide of lead occurs abundantly in nature, in the form of galena, which is the principal ore from which this metal is obtained. It may be obtained artificially by fusing sulphur with metallic lead, or by passing sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of the metal.

Tartrate of L. This salt is principally remarkable for forming the *lead pyrophorus* of the old chemists. Tartrate of lead is made by precipitating acetate of lead by tartrate of ammonia, washing and drying. If a little of the dry tartrate is heated in a test-tube until it is decomposed into finely-divided lead and carbon, and scattered on a piece of paper, it burns with a red flash.

Lead-tree. A piece of zinc twisted into a fanciful form, and suspended in a bottle containing a solution of acetate of lead, precipitates the metal in arborescent crystals, forming the well-known lead-tree, or Saturn's tree.

Lead, *n.* (*Printing.*) A thin plate of type-metal, used to form a division between printed lines.

(*Naut.*) A plummet or leaden weight, used in taking soundings at sea. See DEEP-SEA LINE.

—A slender cylindrical piece of black lead used in pencils.

(*Arch.*) Leaden sheets used as a covering for roofs of houses; — hence, a roof so covered; as, to walk upon the *leads*.

—*v. a.* To cover with lead; to supply and fit with lead.

"A carved window of glass *leaded* with gold." — *Bacon.*

(*Printing.*) To widen the space between the printed lines, by inserting a lead or leads.

Lead, (*led,*) *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* LED.) [A. S. *lædan*; D. *leiden*; Ger. *leiten*.] To guide or conduct by showing the way; to direct.

"Saints who taught and *led* the way to Heaven." — *Tickell.*

—To guide by the hand; to conduct to any place.

"*Led* by my hand, he saunter'd Europe round." — *Pope.*

—To conduct, as a chief or commander; to direct and govern; as, the general *led* his troops to victory.

"He *led* me on to mightiest deeds." — *Milton.*

—To precede; to introduce by going first.

"Hesperus *leads* the sun his way." — *Fairfax.*

—To guide to the attainment of any object; as, conscience *leads* him to make restitution.

—To allure; to entice; to draw; to induce; to prevail on; to bias or incline; to influence.

"What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to wish the continuance of the war." — *Swift.*

—To pass; to spend; as, he and his wife *lead* a cat-and-dog life together.

—To cause to pass or spend; as, he *leads* others to follow his example.

To lead astray, to seduce from the ways of truth and rectitude; to guide or conduct into error; also, to direct in a wrong way; as, to *lead* a woman *astray*, to *lead* a traveller *astray*.—*To lead captive*, to conduct into captivity.

"*Led captive* by thy glorious eyes." — *Prince.*

To lead the way, to act as guide; to show the way by going in advance.

—*v. n.* To go in advance and show the way. — To conduct, as a chief or commander. — To draw on; to have a tendency; to exercise dominion over; as, women often *lead* men to make fools of themselves.

To lead off or *out*, to go first; to act as leader.

Lead, *n.* Guidance; precedence; state of going before or in advance. — A navigable passage through a field of ice.

(*Mining.*) See LODE.

(*Mach.*) The width of aperture of the steam part of an engine for the evolving or admission of steam at the commencement of the piston stroke. When employed alone, it is understood to denote lead on the steam side, or *outside-lead*, in distinction from *inside-lead*, or lead on the exhaust side.

Leaded, (*led'ed,*) *a.* Set in lead; fixed or fitted in lead; as, a *leaded* casement.

(*Printing.*) Divided by leads, as lines of printed matter.

Leaden, (*led'n,*) *a.* Made of lead; containing lead; as, a *leaden* bullet.

—Heavy; torpid; dull; sluggish; averse to action.

"I'll take a nap; lest *leaden* slumber poise me down to-morrow." *Sh.*

Lead'en-hearted, *a.* Insensate; without liveliness of feeling.

Lead'en-heeled, Lead'en-stepping, *a.* Moving tardily or sluggishly.

Leader, (*led'er,*) *n.* One who leads or conducts; a guide; a conductor.—A chief; a commander; a captain; as, the *leader* of a forlorn-hope.— One who goes first, or in advance; as, the *leader* of the van.

—The ruling head or chief of a party, faction, clique, or cabal; as, the *leader* of the opposition, a *leader* of fashion. — The chief editorial article in the columns of a newspaper; as, the "Times" has a smart *leader* to-day. — One of the forward pair of horses in a four-in-hand team; the leading horse when driving tandem; as, he touched up the *leader* on his flank.

(*Mus.*) That performer who, in concerted music, plays on the principal violin, and receives the tone and style of the various movements from the conductor, and communicates them to the rest of the band. After the conductor, the leader holds the most important place in the orchestra, as all the other performers look to him for direction in the execution of the music, and the entire effect depends in a great measure upon his skill and judgment.

(*Mach.*) The chief wheel in any body of machinery.

(*Mining.*) A branch, rib, or string of ore, leading along to the lode.

—*pl.* (*Printing.*) A row of periods—sometimes of hyphens, — employed in tables of contents, indices, &c., for the guidance of the eye to the end of a line for the termination of the sense.

Lead'ership, *n.* State or condition of a leader.

Lead Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Davidson co.

Leading, (*led'ing,*) *p. a.* Principal; chief; capital; most prominent, important, or influential; as, a *leading* impulse, a *leading* politician, a *leading* characteristic.— Pointing out the way by going forward in advance; as, a *leading* example.

L. note. (*Mus.*) The sharp seventh of the diatonic scale, or the semitone below the octave, to which it leads. The majority of the German theorists have now relinquished the term *leading note*, as every note, when it is felt that another immediately above or below it should follow, may be said to be a leading note.

L. question. (*Law.*) A question so put to a witness as to suggest the answer that is desired or expected. Thus, if a witness is asked, "Was he dressed in a black coat?" it is supposed the witness will answer, yes; whereas the proper way of putting the question is, "How was he dressed?" or, "What kind of coat?" &c. The rule established in courts of justice as to the correct practice in such matters, is, that when a witness is examined in chief, *i. e.*, by the party who adduces such witness, leading questions are not allowed, except in one or two rare cases; whereas, when the witness is cross-examined, *i. e.*, by the opposing party, leading questions may be put; for the object is to make the witness contradict and stultify himself, so that the jury will disbelieve him. The above rule, however, only applies to material questions, for in immaterial questions leading questions may be put, so as to save time.

L. springs. (*Mach.*) The springs fixed upon the leading axle-box of a locomotive engine, bearing the weight above.

L. wheels. (*Mach.*) The small wheels placed in advance of the driving-wheels of a steam locomotive.

Leading, (*led'ing,*) *n.* Lead; leaden articles taken collectively.

Leadingly, (*leed'-*) *adv.* By leading or conducting.

Leading-strings, (*leed'-*) *n. pl.* Strings by which children are kept from falling when learning to walk.

To be in leading-strings, to be in a condition of subservience to the will of another; to be as a puppet in the hands of others; as, his mother still holds him in *leading-strings*.

Lead'ing-wind. (*Naut.*) A full fair wind.

Lead'ing Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River from Meigs co.

Leading Creek, in *Virginia*, a village of Lewis co., about 18 m. W. of Weston.

Lead-pencil, (*led'pĕn-sil,*) *n.* An instrument conveying lead for writing or drawing lines.

Lead'-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub of the genus Amorpha, *A. canescens*, 2 to 4 feet high, found in dry, sandy soil, from Wisconsin to Louisiana and Rocky Mountains; — so called because it is supposed to prefer localities of lead ore.

Lead-screw, (*led'skru,*) *n.* (*Mach.*) The principal screw in a lathe.

Leadsman, (*lĕdz'man,*) *n.*; *pl.* LEADSMEN. (*Naut.*) One who heaves the lead on board ship.

Lead-wort, (*led'wart,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See PLUMBAGO.

Leady, (*led'e,*) *a.* Of the color of lead; partaking of the properties of lead.

Leaf, (*lēf,*) *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES. (*lēvz.*) [A. S.; Du. *loof*; Ger. *laub.*] The thin, expanded, deciduous part of a plant or flower. — See below.

(*Bot.*) An organ which, in the higher orders of plants, is specially concerned in the elaboration of the various vegetable secretions. It invariably grows from the stem, and is generally a flat, expanded body, formed of *parenchyma*, or vegetable tissue, strengthened by a woody framework or skeleton. (Fig. 1538.) The parts of the stem from which the leaves spring are called *nodes*, and the spaces between such parts *internodes*. The leaf usually grows horizontally, so that one surface looks to the earth, and the other to the sky; but in some plants the leaves are placed vertically, with their edges directed to those points. The latter mode of growth is rare; and the terms *upper* and *lower* are generally applied to the two surfaces.

Fig. 1538.—LEAVES OF WILLOW.
A, blade; B, petiole; C, stipule.

The part of the leaf next the stem is called the *base*, the opposite extremity the *apex*, and the lines connecting these two points the *margins* or *edges*. The angle formed by the upper surface of the leaf with the stem is styled the *axil;* and everything which springs from this angle is said to be axillary. The leaf is sometimes articulated with the stem; and when it falls off, a scar remains. At other times, it is continuous with it, and then decays gradually, without dropping off. When leaves fall off annually, they are said to be *deciduous;* when they remain for two or more years, they are *persistent* or *evergreen*. A *L.* usually consists of 2 distinct parts (Fig. 1539)—a flat, expanded portion, called the *blade*, *lamina*, or *limb*, and a narrower portion, which joins it to the stem, and which is termed the *petiole* or *leaf-stalk*. The apex of the blade is the oldest part of such a leaf, and the base of the stalk the youngest. When a leaf has no distinct stalk, but consists of the flat portion only, it is said

Fig. 1539.
SESSILE LEAVES OF THE STRAWBERRY-BUSH.
(*Euonyma Americanus.*)

to be *sessile*. (Fig. 1539.) The occurrence of two little organs at the base of the leaf-stalk is frequent; and as these usually resemble the expanded part of the leaf, they have been termed *stipules* (C, Fig. 1539), or little blades. But though commonly of a leafy character, stipules sometimes take such curious forms that they can only be identified by their position at the base of the petiole, or the blade, if the leaf be sessile. In the rose, the stipules appear as little membranous parts adhering to the base of the leaf-stalk. In the common mallow, and in the geranium, they take the form of little leaves, and proceed, not from the leaf-stalk, but from the stem of the plant at either side of the base of the leaf-stalk. In the wild heart's-ease, they are extremely large, and are divided into several segments. In the robinia, they occur as sharp prickles, and in the smilax as delicate tendrils. Stipules, when present, whatever their form, are to be regarded as portions of the leaf, and not as distinct organs. They appear at a somewhat late period of the development of the leaf; but their growth is exceedingly rapid, owing to their close proximity to the stem. Leaves generally consist of vascular tissue in the form of *veins*, *ribs*, or *nerves*, and of soft cellular tissue, or *parenchyma*, filling up the interstices between the veins. The term *venation* has been applied to the distribution of the veins. In most leaves this can be easily traced; but in the case of some succulent plants the veins are obscure, and the leaves are said to be *hidden-veined*. Again, in the lower tribes of plants, as the mosses and sea-weeds, the leaves are not strengthened by vascular tissue; and from being destitute of true veins, they have been termed *veinless*. In an ordinary leaf, there may be observed a central vein larger than the rest, which is called the *midrib*. This gives off veins laterally, which either end in curvatures within the margin, as in the leaf of the lilac, or proceed directly to the edges, as in the oak-leaf. The veins give origin to smaller ramifications, which are distinguished by the term *veinlets*. Some leaves, as those of the common sycamore, have, in place of a midrib, three or more large veins, which proceed from the base to different parts of the margin, such veins being simply termed *ribs*. Leaves in which the veins form a sort of network are said to have a *reticulated* (Fig. 1540), or *netted venation*. The leaves of all our forest-trees, and most of our herbs, are examples.

Fig. 1540. RETICULATED LEAF OF OAK.

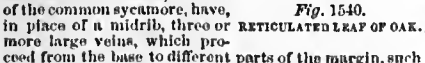


Fig. 1541. — PARALLEL-VEINED LEAF OF THE BANANA.

Those leaves in which the main veins are more or less parallel, and simply connected by unbranched veinlets (Fig. 1541), are said to have a *parallel venation*. The grasses, lilies, palms, and most monocotyledonous plants, furnish examples. Leaves have been divided into *simple* and *compound*. A leaf is simple if it has only one blade, however much this may be divided. The pear, the oak, the lilac, and the cabbage, have simple leaves. A leaf is compound when the blade is separated into two or more distinct portions, each of which bears the same relation to the petiole as the petiole itself bears to the stem from which it arises. The separate portions of a compound leaf are called *leaflets;* and these may either be sessile or furnished with stalks, called *petiolules*, or *partial petioles:* the main axis which supports them being termed the *rachis* or *common petiole*. The leaflets of a compound leaf may be distinguished at once from the separate leaves of a branch by their being all situated on the same plane; moreover, the entire leaf, when it dies, commonly falls off the stem in one piece, and not leaflet by leaflet. The leaves of the rose, clover, alder, and horse-chestnut are familiar examples. The margins of leaves are sometimes smooth and undivided, but more frequently indented or scalloped. A leaf is said to be *entire* when its margins are smooth, as in the garden-nasturtium and the whole orchis tribe. Of the *indented* or *toothed* leaves, botanists name several varieties, the following being the principal: — *Serrate*. Having teeth, like those of a saw, directed towards the apex, as in the common nettle and in the rose. (Fig. 1542.) — *Biserrate* With teeth which are themselves serrate, as in the nettle-leaved bell-flower. — *Serrulate*. Minutely serrate; that is, having very small teeth. — *Dentate*. With large, sharp teeth, not pointing in any particular direction. — *Crenate*. Having rounded projections in place of angular teeth, as in the ground-ivy and the horse-radish. — *Bicrenate*. With rounded projections which are themselves scalloped. — *Crenulated*. Minutely scalloped. — A simple leaf is sometimes more divided than in the above instances; and the segments produced receive different names, according to their nature. If the incisions reach about midway between the margin and midrib, or petiole, the leaf is said to be *cleft;* and its divisions are called *lobes*. If they extend almost as far as the midrib, or base, the leaf is *partite;* and the divisions are then called *partitions*. And if they quite reach the midrib, or base, *segments* are formed; and the leaf is said to be *dissected*. These segments differ from the leaflets of a compound leaf in never being articulated, and also in each being united to the midrib or petiole by a broad base. In describing incised leaves, such terms as *bifid*, or two-cleft, *trifid*, three-cleft, *multifid*, many-cleft, *tripartite*, *trisected*, and so on, are generally used. Special terms are applied to the various modifications of the compound leaf. It is *pinnate* when the leaflets, or *pinnæ*, as they are sometimes called, are arranged along the rachis in pairs. It is *abruptly pinnate* (Fig. 1543), when it ends with a pair of leaflets; and *unequally pinnate* when there is a single terminal leaflet. Sometimes the leaflets of a pinnate leaf are themselves so divided as to appear pinnate. Such a leaf is *bipinnate*. The secondary leaflets, or *pinnules*, as they are termed, may in like manner become pinnate, and so produce a *tripinnate* leaf. When the division extends beyond this point, a *decompound* leaf is the result. Examples are afforded by many umbelliferous plants. In many compound leaves, the leaflets proceed from the same point, instead of being arranged along each side of a common stalk. If such a leaf consists of three leaflets, it is *ternate*, as in the strawberry; *quadrinate*, if there are four, as in herb-paris; *quinate*, if there are five; *septernate*, if there are seven, as in the horse-chestnut; and *multifoliate*, if there are more than seven, as in lupin. These leaves, like those which are pinnate, may be again divided and subdivided. Thus, the common petiole may divide at its apex into three partial ones, each of which bears three leaflets, such an arrangement producing a *biternate* leaf. — For further information on leaves, see BOTANY, PHYLLOTAXIS, VERNATION, &c.

Fig. 1543. ABRUPTLY PINNATE LEAF.

Fig. 1544. TERNATE LEAF OF STRAWBERRY.

Fig. 1542.—THE CAUCASIAN DOG-ROSE, (*Rosa Indica.*)

—A part of a book, containing two pages.

—A side or part of a window-shutter or folding-door; — generally in the plural. — The movable side of a table.

—Something resembling a leaf in thinness and extension; a very thin plate; as, gold or silver *leaf*. — A quantity of fat, lying in a separate fold or layer; as, a *leaf* of lard. — One of the small teeth of a pinion.

(*Arch.*) A foliated ornament.

Leaf, *v. n.* To shoot out, or produce leaves; as, the trees begin to *leaf*.

Leafage, (*lēf'āj,*) *n.* Leaves taken collectively; a plenty of leaves.

Leaf-bridge, *n.* A drawbridge with a movable leaf or platform on each side.

Leaf-bud, *n.* (*Bot.*) A rudiment of young branches made up of scales imbricated over each other, the outermost being the hardest and thickest, and surrounding a minute axis, which is in direct communication with the woody and cellular tissue of the stem. When stimulated by light and heat it extends into branches; or if artificially removed from the plant that bears it, it is capable of multiplying the individual from which it has been taken.

Leaf-crowned, *a.* Covered with foliage; crowned with leaves.

Leaf-cutting Bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Leafed, (*lēf'd.*) *a.* Bearing leaves.

Leaf-fat, *n.* The fat distributed in layers in an animal body.

Leafiness, *n.* State or condition of being leafy.

Leaf-lard, *n.* Refined lard made of leaf-fat of hogs.

Leafless, *a.* Denuded of leaves; without foliage; as, a *leafless* tree.

Leaflessness, *n.* Want of leaves.

Leaflet, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small leaf formed by the petiole of a leaf branching out, and separating the cellular tissue of the lamina into more than one distinct portion, each of which forms a perfect lamina in itself.

Leaf-stalk, (*-stawk,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The petiole sustaining a leaf.

Leafy, *a.* [*Comp.* LEAFIER; *super* LEAFIEST.] Abounding with leaves; as, "the *leafy* month of June."

Coleridge.

Leaf River, in *Illinois*, a township of Ogle co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Leaf River, in *Mississippi*, rises in the S. central part of the State, and flowing a general S.E. course, joins the Chickasawha River in Greene co. to form the Pascagoula River.

League, (*leeg,*) *n.* [Fr. *ligue*, from Lat. *ligo*, to bind; Sansk. *lag*, to stick, to cleave.] A compact combination, or union between princes or states for purposes of mutual aid or defence, or for mutual aggression, termed, respectively, a *league* defensive or offensive. — An alliance; a confederacy; a combination; a compact; a covenant; any union of two or more parties carrying out designs of friendship or interest in concert.

"Let there be 'twixt us and them no *league* nor amity." *Denham.*

—*v. n.* To form a league; to unite as princes or states in a contract of amity for mutual aid, aggression, or defence; to confederate; to unite or combine, as private persons for mutual support.

League, (*leeg,*) *n.* [Sp. *legua*; Fr. *lieue*, from L. Lat. *leuca*, or *leuga*; Gael. *leac*, a flat stone; W. *llech*, a tablet. Originally, a stone erected on the public roads, at certain distances, in the manner of the modern mile-stone.] A measure of distance equal to three geographical miles, in Great Britain and the U. States; — used principally in noting distance at sea.

(*French Hist.*) A political association formed by the Roman Catholic party in France during the reign of Henry III., the object of which was at first only the overthrow of the Protestant power; but the princes of the house of Guise soon placed themselves at its head, and the leaders of the party were not slow in adopting the project of changing the succession, and placing the duke of Guise on the throne. In 1588, the citizens, under the impulse of the League, drove Henry III. from Paris on the Day of the Barricades, and formed the revolutionary government of "the Sixteen." But after the death both of the duke and the king, much division arose in the headquarters of the League at Paris as to the choice of a successor to the duke; and in 1591, the popular party, or that of the Sixteen, was put down by the citizens; which event in effect destroyed the power of this great association, although it still continued to exist, even after the abjuration of Henry IV.

—See UNION LEAGUE.

Leaguer, (*leeg'er,*) *n.* A confederate; an ally; one who unites in a league.

Leag'uer, *n.* [D. *leger;* Ger. *lager*.] The camp of a beleaguering army; sometimes, a camp in general.

"I have it in charge to go to the *leaguer* of our army." *W. Scott.*

—A siege; a beleaguering or investment of a defended place.

Leag'uerer, *n.* One who belongs to, or carries on, a leaguer; as, "Roman *leaguerers*." — *J. Webster.*

Le'ah. (*Script.*) The elder daughter of Laban, and the first wife of Jacob, though less beloved than her sister Rachel. She had through life the remembrance of the deceit by which her father had imposed her upon Jacob. She was the mother of seven children, among whom were Reuben — Jacob's first-born — and Judah, the ancestor of the leading tribe among the Jews, of the royal line, and of our Lord, (*Gen.* xxxi. 16–35; xxx. 1–21.) She is supposed to have died before the removal of the family into Egypt, (*Gen.* xxxix. 31.)

Leak, (*leek,*) *n.* [D. *lek*, a leak, *lekken*, to leak; Ger. *leck*, a leak; Icel. *lakr*, a dropping. Akin to Gr. *lakis*, a rent.] A crack, rent, crevice, fissure, interstice, or hole that admits water or permits fluid contents to ooze out. — The oozing, dropping, or passing of water or other fluid or liquor through a crack, fissure, or aperture in any vessel, whether *into* it, as into a ship, or *out of* it, as out of a barrel.

"The masts were gone, the *leak* increased." — *Byron.*

To spring a leak. (*Naut.*) To begin to let in water through a hole, crack, or crevice; as, the ship has *sprung a leak*.

—*v. n.* To let water or other fluid into or out of a vessel, through a hole, crevice, or other aperture.

"His shoes *leak*, and let in water." — *Locke.*

To leak out, to escape from secrecy; to find disclosure in an irregular manner; as, the truth is beginning *to leak out*.

Leakage, (*leek'aj,*) *n.* A leaking, or admitting or shedding water; the quantity of any liquid that enters or oozes out by leaking.

(*Com.*) An allowance made of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks, and the waste of contents caused thereby; as, *leakage* on a hogshead of molasses.

Leak'iness, *n.* State or condition of being leaky.

Leak'ing, *n.* The oozing or passing of a liquid through an aperture; as, the *leaking* of the vessel continued.

Leak'y, *a.* Having a leak or leaks, that admits water or other fluid to pass in or out; as, a *leaky* ship, a *leaky* tub.

"Life sook through you like a *leaky* sieve." — *Dryden.*

—Babbling; loquacious; tattling; apt to divulge secrets; not reticent or close.

"Women are so *leaky* that I have hardly met with one that could keep a secret." — *L'Estrange.*

Leake, (*leek,*) in *Mississippi*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl River and its branches. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Carthage. *Pop.* about 10,500.

Leakes'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Newton co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Leakes'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., on the Chickasawha River, about 50 m. N.W. of Mobile, Alabama.

Leaks'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Rockingham co., about 110 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Leaks'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Page co.

Leal, *a.* [O. Fr. and Scot. See LOYAL.] In Scotland, loyal; true; faithful; devoted.

"All mee true and *leal*, all women pure." — *Tennyson.*

Land of the leal, a Scotticism for heaven: and sometimes applied by patriotic Scotsmen to their own country.

Leam, *n.* [Fr. *lien*, from Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] A leading-string or leash for a hound.

Leaman Place, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Lancaster co.

Leam'er, *n.* [Fr. *limier*.] A dog or hound held by a leam.

Leam'ington, (*lēm'ming-tun,*) or **Leamington Priors,** a town of England, co. Warwick, 2 m. from Warwick. It is a fashionable watering-place, and noted for its mineral springs. *Pop.* 17,500.

Lean, (*lēen,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *hlynian*; D. *leunen*; Ger. *lehnen*; O. Ger. *hlinen*, to lean. Akin to Gr. *klinō*, to make to bend, and to Lat. *inclino*, to bend in or on.] To slope; to slant; to deviate or move, more or less, from a straight or perpendicular line; to be in a position or condition exhibiting such deviation; as, a *leaning* wall. — To incline; to tend toward; to conform in conduct; to have a propensity; — before *to* or *into*.

"A desire *leaning to* either side, blasses the judgment."— *Watts.*

—To bend or incline so as to rest on something; to be in a bending posture.

"The gods . . . came *leaning* from their stars." — *Dryden.*

—To depend or rely on for support, sustentation, and the like; — preceding *on* or *upon*; as, he *leaned upon* a mind stronger than his own.

—*v. a.* To incline; to cause to lean; to support or rest.

"And e'en his failings *lean'd* to virtue's side." —*Goldsmith.*

Lean, *a.* [A. S. *læne*, fragile; Du. *klein*, tiny, small; Ger. *klein*, small, mean.] Thin; slender; meagre; spare; lank; wanting flesh; — opposed to *fat* or *stout*; as, a *lean* woman.

"He was one of a *lean* body and visage." — *Fuller.*

—Bare; barren; sterile; weak and poor in good or substantial qualities.

"Yood' Cassius hath a *lean* and hungry look." — *Shaks.*

—Barren of thought; jejune; destitute of improving or instructive matter; as, a *lean* sermon. — Low; poor; mean; — in contradistinction to *rich* or *great*. (R.)

—*n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

"We eat . . . through rills of fat, and deloges of *lean*." *Farquhar.*

Lean'der, a young Greek of Abydos, who was drowned while swimming across the Hellespont to meet his mistress Hero.

Leander, (*le-an'der,*) in *Missouri*, a village of Gasconade co., about 70 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Lean'-faced, (*-fāst,*) *a.* Having a thin, weazened visage. (*Printing.*) Narrow; slender; tenuous; — said of some kinds of letter-type.

Lean'ly, *a.* Meagrely; sparely; without fat or plumpness.

Lean'ness, *n.* State of being lean; want of flesh; destitution of fat; meagreness; — opposed to *plumpness*; hence, want of solid matter; poverty; emptiness; insignificance.

"The poor blog's style agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse." *Shaks.*

(*Script.*) Want of spiritual endowments; lack of faith or good conscience.

"He . . . sent *leanness* into their soul." — *Ps.* cvi. 16.

Le Anse, in *Michigan*. See L'ANSE.

Lean'-to, *n.* (*Arch.*) A structure whose roof leans against another for support.

Lean'-witted, *a.* Scant of wit or intelligence; possessing little sense or mental capacity.

Leap, (*leep,*) *v. n.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* LEAPED, sometimes LEAPT.) [A. S. *hleapan*, to leap; D. *loopen*, to run; Ger. *laufen*, to run.] To spring or rise from the ground with both feet, as man, or with all the feet, as other animals; to jump; to vault.

"Look before you ere you *leap*." — *Hudibras.*

—To move quickly; to rush with violence; to spring: to skip; to bound.

"From peak to peak, the rattling crags amoog,
Leaps the live thunder." — *Byron.*

—To experience a tumultuous feeling of joy or exhilaration.

"My heart *leaps* at the trumpet's voice." — *Addison.*

—*v. a.* To pass over by leaping; to spring or bound from one side to the other; as, to *leap* a fence. — To cover; to practise coition; — said of the male of certain animals.

—*n.* A jump; a spring; a skip; a bound; act or practice of leaping. — Space passed by leaping; a sudden transition or passing.

"They have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*."—*L'Estrange.*

—A risky step; a hazardous or rash proceeding; as, to take a *leap* in the dark. — Covering of a female animal.

"The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny." — *Dryden.*

(*Mining.*) A sudden turn or shift in the course of a mineral lode.

(*Mus.*) Any disjunct degree; — generally used to signify a diatone composed of several intermediate intervals. — *Worcester.*

Leap, *n.* [A. S.] In some parts of England, a creel, or wicker-net for catching or carrying fish.

Leap'er, *n.* One who, or that which, leaps; as, that young horse is a good *leaper*.

Leap'-frog, *n.* A boy's play, in which one stoops down to allow others to jump over him.

"If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*,
I should quickly leap into a wife." — *Shaks.*

Leap'ing, *n.* Act of jumping or passing by a leap.

Leap'ingly, *adv.* Performed by leaping.

Leap'-year, *n.* (*Chron.*) A year containing 366 days; every fourth year which leaps over a day more than the ordinary year; the same as BISSEXTILE.

Lear, *a.* [Ger. *leer*, empty.] Vacant; empty; hollow; as, a *lear* belly. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Learn, (*lērn,*) *v. a.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* LEARNED, or LEARNT.) [A. S. *læran*, *gelæran*, to teach, from *lar*, lore; Ger. *lehren*; Du. *leeren*, to learn.] To be instructed in; to gain knowledge of; to acquire knowledge and ideas, as of something before unknown; to acquire skill in anything; to gain by application and practice a faculty of performing. — To teach; to impart knowledge to; — an improper application of *learn*, yet found in some good writers; which, while still frequently used in the sense of *teach*, is both erroneous and inelegant.

"Hast thou not *learn'd* me how to make perfumes?"—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To gain or receive knowledge; to derive instruction; to imitate, as a model; to take pattern; — followed by *of*.

"Birds will *learn of* one another." — *Bacon.*

—To receive intelligence; to acquire information; as, I *learned* the news yesterday. — To acquire a skilled knowledge of anything; to acquire, by practical application, a faculty of performing; as, to *learn* the sword-exercise.

Learn'able, *a.* That may be learned.

Learned, Learnt, *pp.* of LEARN, *q. v.*

—*a.* Versed in learning; skilled in literature or science; literate; as, a *learned* man.

—Versed in scholastic lore, as apart from other knowledge; as, a *learned* pundit. — Skilled; skilful; knowing; expert; — often with *in*; as, *learned in* diplomacy.

"The vulgar boil, the *learned* roast an egg." — *Pope.*

—Containing or revealing learning; as, "loads of *learned* lumber." — *Pope.*

The learned, erudite or learned men; literati; cognoscenti.

Learn'edly, *adv.* With erudition or learning; skilfully; expertly.

Learn'edness, *n.* State or condition of being learned or possessing erudition.

Learn'er, *n.* One who learns; one who is gaining learning or knowledge from instruction, from reading or study, or by other means; one who is in the rudiments of any science or art.

Learning, (*lērn'ing,*) *n.* The knowledge of principles, ideas, or facts acquired by rudimentary instruction and studious application; derived knowledge or ideas in any branch of literature, science, or art; erudition; scholarship.

—Knowledge obtained by experience, experiment, study, or observation. — Skill in anything, good or evil.

(*Lit. Hist.*) The golden period of Grecian learning was the age of Pericles, who D. B. C. 429. In Rome the reign of the emperor Augustus was so distinguished for learned men and great authors, that it is usual to characterize the æras most remarkable for learning as "Augustan Ages." During the 6th century, after the destruction of the Western empire, learning declined, and was restricted to ecclesiastics. Classical learning was revived in the Anglo-Saxon Church about 668. The 10th century is usually considered the darkest period of human history. The revival of learning after the period of depression known as the "Dark Ages," took place in the 15th century.

Leasable, (*lēs'abl,*) *a.* Susceptible of being leased; as, *leasable* land.

Leas'burg, or LEESBURG, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 85 m. W. of St. Louis.

Leasburg, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Caswell co., about 70 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Lease, *n.* [O. Fr. *leez*, a lease; L. Lat. *lessa*, from Fr. *laisser*, to leave, to let out = It. *lasciare*, to leave, from Lat. *laxare*, to relax; akin to Ger. *lassen* = Eng. *let*, to permit.] (*Law.*) A conveyance of lands and tenements (usually in consideration of rent or other annual recompense), made for life, for years, or at will, but always for a less time than the lessor, or party letting, has in the premises. The usual words of operation are, "demise, grant, and to farm let." The conveyance by a lessee of part of his interest is properly an under-lease; of the whole, an assignment.

—The contract legalizing such letting. — Any tenure by grant or implied permission.

—In some parts of England, a common, or lea of pasture.

Lease and release. (*Eng. Law.*) An obsolete mode of conveyance.

—*v. a.* To let; to demise; to grant, as the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments to another for a rent or compensation reserved; as, to *lease* a house or farm.

Lease'hold, *a.* Held by the tenure of a lease; as, *leasehold* property.

—*n.* A tenure of property held by lease.

Lease'holder, *n.* A tenant who holds under a lease.

Leas'er, *n.* A gleaner; one who gathers after a reaper.

Lease's Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Mason co.

Leash, (*leesh,*) *n.* [Fr. *laisse*; O. Fr. *lesse*, a thong to couple dogs together; It. *lascio*, from Lat. *laxare*, to open, prolong, extend.] A thong of leather, or long line with a slip-noose, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser his dog. — A band wherewith to tie anything.

(*Sports.*) A brace and a half; three game animals of any kind, particularly foxes, bucks, and hares; also, greyhounds; hence, tierce. — Three things generally; as, "a *leash* of languages." — *Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* To bind by a leash; to hold by a string; as, "*leash'd* in like hounds." — *Shaks.*

Least, (*leest,*) *a.* [Super. of A. S. *læs*, less, contracted from *læsest*.] Smallest; little beyond others, either in size or degree.

"Of two evils I have chose the *least*." — *Prior.*

—Of the most insignificance; of the smallest value or importance.

(NOTE. *Least* is frequently employed without the noun to which it is subjective, particularly in the expressions, *the least, in the least*; i. e., *in the least measure*, or *degree*, &c.; as, he was not *in the least* afraid.)

At least, or *at the least*, at the lowest degree; to say, ask, or claim no more; at the smallest estimate.

"He . . . at *least* on her bestow'd too much of ornament."—*Milton.*

Least, *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree; in a degree below all others; as, he *least* deserves forgiveness.

Least'ways, Least'wise, *adv.* At least; at all events; however; nevertheless.

Leas'ureville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Butler co.

Leat, *n.* [A. S. *lædan*, to lead.] A watercourse, or level trench, for the conveyance of water to or from a mill.

Leather, (*leth'er,*) *n.* A. S. *lether*; Ger. *leder*; Dan. *læder*; Icel. *ledr*, skin, hide; akin to W. *lledr*, and Armor. *lezr*, leather. See LID.] The skin or integument of an animal dressed and prepared for use.

"As proper men as ever trod upon *leather*."—*Shaks.*

—Dressed hides in general. — Undressed skin; — hence, skin, as a general term. (Used ironically.)

(*Manuf.*) The process by which the skin of any animal is rendered fit for making various articles of common use, such as boots, shoes, gloves, saddles, harness, coverings for books, belts for machinery, buckets, hose for fire-engines, &c. The skins of the larger animals, such as oxen, horses, and buffaloes, are called *hides*, while the skins of pigs, sheep, calves, lambs, goats, dogs, rats, and seals, are known in the leather-trade by the unaltered name. The hides which furnish the thickest *L.* in ordinary use are principally received from the West, and from South America, where they are taken from the cattle that roam in vast herds, and in an almost wild state, over the vast *pampas* of that continent. The hides of bulls are thicker than those of oxen, which are, in their turn, stouter and stronger than the hides of cows. The leather made from these hides is used for the soles of boots and shoes, soldiers' belts, and all purposes for which leather of a thick and durable kind is required. The hide of the American buffalo makes *L.* of inferior quality. The hides of horses are generally used for making harness. Calves' skins are used for the upper *L.* of boots and shoes, being thinner and more supple; they are also used in book-binding. The skins of sheep afford a still thinner and cheaper kind of *L.*, which is useful for a variety of purposes, such as *L.* aprons, the coverings of chairs, shoes, whiplashes, bags, &c. Wash-*L.* is also made from the skins of sheep, and leather for the inferior kinds of book-binding. The skins of dogs, lambs, goats, kids, and rats are chiefly used in glove-making; some furnishing materials for the finer kinds of ladies' shoes. Seal-skins supply a soft and durable *L.* for boots and shoes, and pig-skins are used entirely for making saddles. The appearance of the skins of various animals, when converted into *L.*, is widely different; but this is entirely due to the difference in the processes to which they have been subjected. There are three methods of preparing hides and skins for the uses above enumerated, which are known as tanning, tawing, and shamoying. Either operation prevents the decay of the skins, which would be a natural consequence if they were left in the state in which they have been stripped from the carcass. In *tanning*, the change is due to the chemical action of an astringent matter contained in many vegetable substances, but principally in the bark of the hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*) in this country, and of the oak, larch, and willow, in Europe; which barks convert the soluble skin, that consists entirely of gelatine after the hair and scarf-skin have been removed, into the hard and insoluble substance which is called *L.* When foreign hides are brought to the tanner, they require to be soaked and beaten, to make them as supple as possible, since they must necessarily be salted or dried previous to exportation, which renders them stiff and hard, and unfit to be subjected to the tanning process without the preliminary treatment that has been mentioned. Fresh hides are merely scraped to remove any pieces of fat or flesh that may still adhere to the inner side, and the horns and hoofs are removed. The hair and scarf-skin, a thin cuticle which covers the skin itself, are then loosened by soaking the hides in lime-water, or by suspending them in a place called the smoke-chamber, where they are subjected for some time to the constant action of moderate heat. After this the hair is easily removed by scraping, and the hides are next plunged into a weak solution of sulphuric acid and water, which has the effect of thickening the hide and opening the pores for the reception of the tannin. This part of the process is technically termed *raising*. All that now remains to be done is to soak the hides in a mixture of hemlock-bark, ground to small fragments in a bark-mill, and water, until they are found to be thoroughly impregnated with tannin, after which the hides are dried slowly, and subjected to heavy pressure by passing them through heavy rollers, or by beating, in order to give substance and firmness to the *L.* There are many different methods of applying the astringent solution that converts the hides into *L.*; but the process of soak-

ing the hides in an infusion of bark and water, which must be renewed as soon as the bark is found to have lost its strength, is considered to be the best. The time in which the process is effected varies considerably; ordinary leather, that is used for the soles of boots and shoes, requiring to be soaked for not less than six months, while thicker leather cannot be produced in less time than a year or eighteen months. Many processes have been invented for making *L.* more rapidly by filling the pores of the hide with the astringent solution by means of mechanical and hydrostatic pressure. Among other methods, and still one of the best, is the one invented by Prof. A. R. Eaton, of New York, consisting in the use of sulphate of potash, not as a substitute for tannin, but as a means of facilitating its combination with the gelatine. It is used with any of the ordinary tanning solutions, and so hastens the process that calf-skins, which by the old methods required from three to four months for their treatment, can be well tanned in ten days. The inner side of calf-skins, and all thin hides that are used for the upper leathers of boots and shoes, is always pared before they are immersed in the tanning solution, to render them thinner in substance, and better fitted for the purpose for which they are intended, and they are curried by the currier after they leave the hands of the tanner, to render them soft and supple. Thin skins, used for covering chairs, book-binding, and other ornamental purposes, are tanned with an infusion of sumach. Among these the most valuable is that which is known as *Morocco-L.*, which is made from goat-skins. In the manufacture of what is termed *sumached L.*, care is taken to remove the lime which has entered the skin while it has been soaking in lime-water, by plunging the skins in an alkaline solution, which acts in much the same way as the solution of sulphuric acid in which hides are plunged previously to their immersion in the mixture of bark and water. The skins are then sewn together so as to form bags, which are filled with a mixture of sumach and water, and distended as much as possible by the injection of air. After the opening has been secured, they are thrown into a shallow vessel containing sumach soaked in hot water, in which they float. When the process of tanning is complete, which is generally effected in a few hours, the skins are unsewn, and washed and dried, after which they are dyed, and the peculiar grain by which Morocco *L.* is distinguished, is produced on the surface by means of an instrument, the surface of which is furrowed by numerous grooves. The process by which skins are made into soft leather, chiefly for gloves, is called *tawing*. The skins are prepared in the same manner as those which are to be tanned; but instead of being immersed in the tanning liquid, they are put into a solution of alum and salt, flour and the yolk of eggs being added to this solution to prepare the skins which afford the better and more delicate kinds of leather. The skins and a quantity of the mixture are put into a cylinder, which is made to revolve with great rapidity, and this causes the skins to become thoroughly impregnated with the preparation in a short space of time. After this they are cleaned, dried, dyed, and worked by the hand over a piece of iron to render them soft and fit for use. Skins that are to be dressed with the wool or hair still on them, are prepared with a solution of paste, in which alum is the chief ingredient. The process of preparing *L.* which is termed *shamoying*, and by which chamois or *shamoy L.* is made, consists in impregnating the pores of the skin thoroughly with oil or grease. The grain surface, or the surface of the side from which the hair has been removed, is entirely taken off by rubbing it with pumice-stone. The skins are then soaked, first in lime-water and next in an infusion of bran and water, or very weak sulphuric acid and water, after which they are beaten in a mill with heavy hammers until no moisture whatever remains in them. Fish-oil is then poured on the skins, which are again subjected to the action of the hammers until the oil has been thoroughly beaten into them. This is repeated until the skins have imbibed a sufficient quantity of oil, after which they are hung for some time in a heated room to cause the oil to act completely in every part of the skin. The process is concluded by washing them in a solution of potash, which removes any superabundance of oil that may still remain about the *L.* Before any *L.*, except stiff hard *L.* for the soles of boots and shoes, can be used, it passes through the hands of the currier, who first soaks it in water and beats it to render it supple. It is then scraped on the inside with a two-handled knife something like a spoke-shave, and the grain on the outer side is rubbed with pumice-stone, the *L.* being frequently wetted during this part of the process. After this it is rubbed on both sides with a flat block called a *pommel*, the surface of which is cut into ridges. This has the effect of making the *L.* still more supple. It is finally dressed with a circular knife resembling a very flat bowl or saucer, with a hole in the centre, through which the currier inserts his hand in order to grasp the instrument; and with this the skin is pared and brought to a uniform thickness all over. *L.* intended for the upper-*L.* of boots and shoes is dressed with *dubbing*, a composition of a greasy nature. Among other kinds of *L.* used in the present day, and held in great estimation in times past, those known as *buff*, *Cordovan*, *Russia*, *shagreen*, and *patent* or *enamelled L.*, deserve notice. The buff *L.*, formerly used for military purposes, was very thick, and pistol-proof. It was made from the hide of the urus, which was common in Western Europe. This animal was called the *buffe*,—whence the name of the leather, which in turn gave its appellation to the color so called, from the tawny yellow hue which it always presented when new. The *Cordovan L.* was first made at Cordova, in Spain, from the hides of horses which were dressed to be used with the grain side outwards. The shoemaker derived his old title of *cordwainer* from this *L.* Russia *L.* is tanned with an infusion of willow-bark, and derives its peculiar odor from the aromatic sanders-wood with which it is dyed. *Shagreen*, which is not so much used now as formerly, is prepared by pressing the hard globular seeds of a plant called goose-foot into the *L.*, which causes it to become very hard and pitted all over with hemispherical indentations. The surface is then scraped until the holes have nearly disappeared, after which the *L.* is soaked, which causes the indentations to rise again and produce a rough granular surface. After this, the *L.* is dyed and dressed with oil. Shagreen was formerly much used for mathematical instrument-cases and the cases of watches. Patent *L.* and enamelled *L.* are prepared by covering the surface with a kind of japan, in which boiled linseed-oil and vegetable-black are the chief ingredients. The latter is the most pliant, and as it may be folded without cracking the surface that is put upon it, it is used for belts, boots, and various articles of dress. Although machinery cannot be made available to any great extent in tanning and currying *L.*, yet a machine has been contrived by which thin skins can be split into three parts, each of which is available for a different purpose; whereas, prior to its invention, a skin could only be reduced by paring, and as what was taken away by the knife was all in little pieces, it was only fit for making glue. The skin is passed through rollers, the upper one of which consists of a number of narrow discs arranged on an iron rod, that it may adapt itself to the varying thickness of the skin passing under it. It is split by the action of a very sharp horizontal knife, which oscillates backward and forward, through a short space, with great rapidity, and divides the skin which meets the edge as it emerges from between the rollers. There are many substitutes for *L.*, among the best of which are the American *L.*-cloth and vegetable *L.* Both are formed by spreading a preparation of India-rubber upon some textile fabric. The latter is made in pieces fifty yards long, and may be made of any desired thickness. Excellent harness is made from it, while the *L.*-cloth is much used for covering sofas and chairs. *L.* is often used for forming imitation carving in wood, by embossing, or by pressing it when moist into moulds; and of late years many pretty articles of ornamental furniture, such as flower-stands, vases, tables, and picture-frames, have been produced by attaching pieces of *L.*, cut in various shapes, to a foundation of stained wood, the whole being subsequently coated with a transparent varnish. Stamped *L.* was frequently used for the hangings of apartments in the Middle Ages.

Leath'er, *v. a.* To flog; to thrash, as with a leathern thong; as, to *leather* a boy's breech. (Vulgar.)

Leath'er-coat, *n.* The golden-russet apple.

Leath'er-dresser, *n.* One who dresses or prepares leather for use: a currier.

Leath'er-mouthed, *a.* Having a smooth mouth, or one without teeth; as, "a *leather-mouthed* fish." *Walton.*

Leathern, (*lĕth'ern.*) *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather; as, a *leathern* flask.

Leath'er-seller, *n.* One who vends or deals in leather.

Leath'ersford, in *Georgia*, a village of Lumpkin co., on the Chestatee River, abt. 11 m. below Dahlonega.

Leath'er-winged, (*-wingd,*) *a.* Possessing wings like leather, as a bat.

Leath'er-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIRCA.

Leatherwood, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Guernsey co.

Leatherwood, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clarion county.

Leath'ery, *a.* Tough; resembling leather; as, a *leathery* beef steak.

L'Eau Claire, (*lo-clare',*) [Fr., clear water,] in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into the Chippewa River from Chippewa co.

L'Eau qui Court, (*lo-kee-koor',*) [Fr., the running water,] in *Nebraska*, a N.E. co., adjoining Dakota Territory; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River and L'Eau qui Court or Rapid River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Niobrara. *Pop.* abt. 500.

Leave, (*leev,*) *n.* [A. S. *leaf*, *leova*, leave; *lyfan*, to permit; Low Ger. *lof*, *lêve*; Icel. *lof*, permission; *leyfa*, to permit; Ger. *erlauben*; Sansk. *li*, to loose.] Permission; allowance; license; liberty granted; removal of restriction or illegality; as, he left his duties without *leave*, absence on *leave*, &c.

—Farewell; adieu; a formal parting of friends; ceremony of departure; as, to take *leave* of one's family circle.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* LEFT.) [A. S. *loefan*; O. Ger. *leiba*; Gr. *leipō*, to leave; Lat. *linquo*, to depart from.] To withdraw or depart from; to quit for a longer or shorter time indefinitely, or for perpetuity.

"Must I thus *leave* thee, Paradise? thus *leave* thee, native soil?" *Milton.*

—To forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish.

"*Leave* meaner things to low ambition, and the pride of kings." *Pope.*

—To suffer to remain; not to remove or carry away. — To have in one's possession at time of death; as, to *leave* a good reputation; — hence, by implication, to give by will or bequest; to bequeath; as, to *leave* a legacy to a friend.

"That peace thou *leav'st* to thy imperial line." — *Dryden.*

—To intrust or commit to, as a deposit; or, to suffer to remain; as, he *left* the papers in the hands of his lawyer. — To forbear; to desist from; to cease from; as, to *leave* work.

—To refer; to commit for decision; to permit; to allow; as, I *leave* the matter entirely in your hands.

To leave off, to forbear; to quit; to cease from; as, to *leave off* drinking.

"As old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting." — *Addison.*

To forsake; to abjure; as, "He began to *leave off* some of his old acquaintance." (*Arbuthnot.*)—To give up wearing; as, to *leave off* a coat. — To *be left to one's self*, to be permitted to act according to the bent of one's inclination; to be forsaken or deserted; to be allowed full personal liberty of thought and action. — *To leave out*, to omit; to ignore; to neglect to mention; as, to *leave* one's name *out* in a will, or record.

—*v. n.* To cease; to desist.

"Let us not *leave* till all our owe be woe." — *Shak.*

To leave off, to stop; to desist; to cease.

"*Leave off*, and for another summons wait." — *Roscommon.*

Leave, *v. n.* To leaf; to throw forth, as leaves; — often preceding *out*.

Leaved, (*lēēvd,*) *a.* [From *leaf.*] Furnished with leaves or foliage. — Having a leaf or fold; as, a double-*leaved* table.

Leaven, (*lev'n,*) *n.* [Fr. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise; Lat. *levo.*] A piece of sour dough used for fermenting bread. By the law of Moses, leaven was strictly forbidden to the Jews during the Passover; hence, in a figurative sense, it is applied to anything that powerfully, but gradually, undermines right principles of heart and life, in opposition to the *unleavened*, denoting sincerity and truth. "The *leaven* of malice and wickedness." "The *unleavened* bread of sincerity and truth."

—*v. a.* To raise and make light, as dough or paste in the sponge; to excite fermentation in. — To taint; to imbue.

Leav'ening, *n.* Act of leavening or making light by process of fermentation. — That which leavens.

Leavenous, (*lĕv'n-us,*) *a.* Containing or consisting of leaven; tainted.

Leav'enworth, in *Kansas*, an E. by N. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Kansas rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Leavenworth. *Pop.* (1870), 32,372.

LEAVENWORTH, in *Kansas*, a city, capital of the above co., on the Missouri River, about 30 m. S. of St. Joseph, Missouri; Lat. 39° 16′ N., Lon. 95° W. *L.* is the largest and most populous city of the State. It is regularly laid out, well built, and occupies an advantageous position for traffic with the W. territories. *Pop.* (1870)17,849.

Leav'enworth, or LEVENWORTH, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Crawford co., on the Ohio River, about 125 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Leav'enworth, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Brown co., about 42 m. W. by N. of Mankato.

Leaver, (*leev'er,*) *n.* [From *leave.*] One who leaves, discards, or relinquishes.

Leaves, (*leevz,*) *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Foliated work introduced into ornamental capitals.

Leave'-taking, *n.* Taking leave; adieux; compliments at parting.

Leav'iness, *n.* Leafiness; abundance of leaves.

Leav'ings, *n. pl.* Remnants; relics; things left. — Refuse; debris; offal; garbage.

"With scraps and *leavings* to be fed." — *Swift.*

Leav'itt, or LEAVITTSVILLE, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 8 m. S.W. of Carrollton.

Leav'ittsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co., about 50 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland.

Le'ban, Leb'ban, *n.* Sour milk in an inspissated state, diluted with water. It forms a favorite beverage with the Arabs, and some nomad Eastern tribes.

Leb'anon, an extensive and very celebrated range of mountains in W. Asia, connected northward with the table-land of Anatolia, thence running S.S.W. in two nearly parallel chains through Syria and Palestine, and finally connecting itself with mounts Horeb and Sinai near the Gulf of Suez. The W. chain, called Djebel-Liban, the *Libanus* proper of antiquity, detaches itself from the mountains of Asia Minor at the Gulf of Iskanderoon; it is cut through by the deep channel of the Orontes, in Lat. 37° 7′, and as it proceeds southward, at an average distance of 24 m. from the Mediterranean, it increases in height, till, in Lat. 34° 12′, the culminating point of the chain, Djebel-Makmel, attains an elevation of 12,000 ft. above the sea. Many summits in this part rise considerably above the limits of perpetual snow; and even in Lat. 32° 50′ the ancient *Carmel* and the twin summits of *Ebal* and *Gerizim*, so famous in the history of the Israelites (*Deut.* xi. 29), are conspicuous from their towering height; but more southward the mountains sink much lower, and are traced with some difficulty S. of Gaza. The E. chain, now called Djebel-es-Sheikh, and identical with the *Anti-Libanus* of Strabo (lib. xvi.), detaches itself from the range of Taurus, abt. 60 m. E. of that last mentioned; it attains the extreme altitude of about 5,000 ft. in Lat. 33° 20′, under the ancient name of *Mount Hermon*, and after maintaining a considerable elevation as far S. as the 32d parallel, becomes lower and less regular as it skirts the Dead Sea on its E. side, and finally is connected with the sandy hills of Arabia: this chain, indeed, is much less defined throughout its course, and inferior in proportion to the chain running along the coast. The valley of Bakaah (anc. *Cœlo-Syria*), which separates these chains, is about 100 m. long, and varies from 10 to 20 m. in breadth, having an elevation near the sources of the Orontes exceeding 2,000 ft. above the sea; and southward is the valley of the Jordan, which may be traced through Arabia to the Gulf of Akabah. Besides the Orontes and Jordan, which are the two great rivers of this mountain system; a smaller stream, called the Leittanie, rises near Baal-

bec, and flows S.W. into the Mediterranean, a few miles N. of Tyre. The culminating peak is Jeb-el-Makhmel, 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The general formation of Mount *L.* consists of carboniferous and mountain-limestone, with greywacke and slate rising to the surface in the higher parts. The limestone in many parts is very porous, easily acted on by air and water, and rapidly worn into hollows of various shapes and sizes, which have been formed into sepulchres and caves, formerly the hiding-places of the persecuted Jews and Christians. Basalt, and other igneous rocks appear E. and S. of Lake Tiberias, and the heights skirting the Dead Sea present granite, gneiss, and dolomite. Iron and coal are abundant in some parts of the range. The former is worked in two districts; but, owing to the distance from which the fuel has to be brought for smelting the ore, the produce of the mines is scarcely sufficient for the consumption of the pashalic. The coal-mines which, during several years, have been worked by the government, are situated about 8 hours' distance from Beyrout, at an elevation of about 2,500 ft. above the sea. The seams vary from 3 ft. to 4½ ft. in thickness; but the coal, though abundant, is rather sulphurous. Iron pyrites are found mixed with the coal, and smelting-furnaces have been erected near the pits; but the returns are quite insignificant.—The *L.* is described by travellers as nearly barren. "From the sea," says Elliot, "the range forms a noble object for the eye to rest on; but when once the ascent is begun, few of the component elements of a beautiful prospect are discernible. Deep ravines, indeed, and rugged beetling precipices meet one at every turn, and render travelling both painful and hazardous; but there are neither glaciers nor waterfalls, neither lakes nor rivers, no verdant fields nor smiling valleys, no extensive forests, no floral richness, and no rural villages: even the cedars, once 'the glory of Lebanon' (*Isa.* lx. 13), have deserted it, and are replaced by the umbrella-topped fir. In one spot only called Bissharri, nearly opposite Tripoli, eight gigantic cedars, and a few of inferior size, attest the splendor of their by-gone race." (*Elliot's Travels*, vol. ii. p. 255.) "In fact," says another traveller, "it is impossible to view these patriarchs of the vegetable world, the remains of vast forests that once supplied Jerusalem with its finest timber and its choicest incense, without feeling the truth, aptness, and precision of the prophecies concerning them:—'The rest of the trees of his forest shall be few, that a child may write them. Lebanon is ashamed and hewn down. The high ones of stature shall be hewn down: Lebanon shall fall by the mighty one.'" (*Isaiah* x. 19, 33, 34; and xxxiii. 9.) It must not be supposed, however, from these sketches, that the *whole* mountain region is barren and uninteresting; for there are many fertile and well-peopled valleys, inhabited by an industrious people, occupied in the silk and dyeing trades, and in raising wine, corn, tobacco, and cotton.—See DRUSES, and MARONITES.

Leb'anon, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of De Kalb co., about 160 m. N. of Montgomery.

Leb'anon, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Searcy co., about 100 m. N.N.W. of Little Rock.

Leb'anon, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., abt. 27 m. E.S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township, (1870), 2,211.

Leb'anon, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Kent co.

Leb'anon, in *Georgia*, a village of Cobb co., about 100 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

—A village of Milton co., about 24 m. N. by E. of Atlanta.

Leb'anon, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., about 20 m. E of St. Louis, Missouri.

Leb'anon, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Boone co., about 26 m. N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* about 1,200.

Leb'anon, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Leb'anon, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., about 60 m. S. by W. of Frankfort.

Leb'anon, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* about 2,600.

Leb'anon, in *Michigan*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Leb'anon, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.; *pop.* about 300.

Leb'anon, in *Missouri*, a village of Boone co., about 42 m. N. by W. of Jefferson City.

—A post-village, cap. of Laclede co., about 80 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Leb'anon, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., about 65 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* of township about 3,000.

Leb'anon, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Hunterdon co., about 12 m. N. of Flemington; *pop.* of township(1870), 3,563.

Leb'anon, in *New York*, a post-township of Madison co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,559.

Leb'anon, in *Ohio*, a township of Meigs co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A village of Miami co., about 20 m. N.W. of Dayton.

—A village of Monroe co., about 18 m. N.N.E. of Marietta.

—A post-village, cap. of Warren co., about 30 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* about 3,200.

Leb'anon, in *Oregon Territory*, a post-village of Linn co., about 12 m. S.E. of Albany.

Leb'anon, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 300 sq. miles *Rivers.* Swatara River, and Little Swatara, Quitapahilla, Tulpehocken, and Indian creeks. *Surface*, diversified, the Kittatinny or Blue Mountains, and South Mountain or Conewago Hill, forming the N. W. and S.E boundaries respectively; *soil*, in the valley exceedingly fertile. *Min.* Iron, copper, and a fine variety of gray marble. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* (1870) 34,117.

—A post-town, cap. of the above co., about 25 miles E. of Harrisburg. It is a place of considerable importance, and contains many fine edifices, manufactories, &c. *Pop.* about 6,000.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* about 850.

Leb'anon, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Abbeville dist.

Leb'anon, in *Tennessee*, a post-town, cap. of Wilson co., about 30 m. E. of Nashville; *pop.* about 2,200.

Leb'anon, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Russell co., about 325 m. W. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* about 300.

Leb'anon, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* about 2,300.

—A township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* about 450.

Leb'anon Church, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Alleghany co.

Leb'anon Junction, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Bullitt co.

Le Bœuf, (*leh bef,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Erie co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Lebong', a mountain of India, a ridge of the main range of the Himalayas, in the district of Kumaon, Lat. 30° 20' N., Lon. 80° 39' E. The summit is nearly 19,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Lebrija, or LEBRIXA, (*la bree'ha,*) a river in the United States of Colombia, enters the Magdalena about 120 m. N.W. of Pamplona.

Lebrun', CHARLES, a celebrated painter, was B. at Paris in 1618. He studied under Vouet and Poussin, and, after his return from Rome, was made president of the new Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture. From 1661 he was principally employed in embellishing the residences of Louis XIV. and his nobles, with works of art, and in superintending the brilliant spectacles of the court. He D. in 1690. *L.* possessed a comprehensive genius, which was cultivated by the incessant study of history and national costumes. He wrote a treatise on the passions, and another on physiognomy.

Lebrun', CHARLES FRANÇOIS, duke of Placentia, B. at Coutances, 1739; came at an early age to Paris; and being nominated deputy to the states-general in 1789, he occupied himself, during the session, with affairs of police, finance, and domestic administration. In 1795 he was elected to the council of elders, and became president in 1796. He was appointed third consul in December, 1799; nominated arch-treasurer of the empire in 1804; and, in 1805, governor-general of Liguria and duke of Placentia. Having signed the constitution that recalled the house of Bourbon to the throne, he was created a peer of France by the king, and, in the beginning of July, was appointed president of the first bureau of the Chamber of Peers. After the return of Napoleon, he accepted the peerage from him, and likewise the place of grand-master of the university, a proceeding which rendered him incapable of sitting in the new Chamber of Peers, formed in August, 1815. In the early part of his life he translated the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, and Tasso's *Jerusalem.* D. 1824.

Lebrun', PIGAULT, a French novelist, B. 1742, who for humor, truth to nature, and graphic powers of description, particularly in scenes of low life, may be regarded as the Fielding of France. D. 1835.

Lecano'ra, *n.* [From Gr. *lekane*, a basin, in allusion to the form of the shields.] (*Bot.*) A genus of *lichens.* The species *L. tartarea* is the principal lichen used in the preparation of the dye called *cudbear.* *L. esculenta* and *affinis* form important articles of food to man and the lower animals in Persia, Armenia, Tartary, &c. They sometimes appear in such enormous quantities as to cover the ground to the depth of several inches. Dr. O'Rourke has endeavored to prove that *L. esculenta* formed the true *manna of the Hebrews*—that which supported them in the wilderness.

Lecanor'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained by digesting the lichen *Lecanora* for some hours with lime and water, and neutralizing the filtered solution with hydrochloric acid. *Form.* $C_{38}H_{14}O_{14}$.

Lec'ca Gum, *n.* [From *Lecca*, a place in Calabria.] A kind of gum which exudes from the olive-tree.

Lecce, (*letch'ā,*) a city of Italy, cap. of prov. of Terra di Otranto, 10 miles from the Adriatic, and 55 S.S.E. of Brindisi. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, silks, lace, thread, and has a large trade in olive-oil. *Pop.* 21,306.

Lech. (*lek,*) a river of Germany, rising in the Voralberg, and after a course of 150 m. falling into the Danube, 25 m. from Augsburg.

Lechea, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pin-weed, a gen. of suffruticose, branching plants, order *Cistaceæ.*

Lech'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *lecheor*, a glutton; It. *leccare*; Provençal, *lechar* Fr. *lécher*, to lick. See LICK. Originally, one who licks up greedily anything nice, dainty, or delicate.] A man given to excessive lewdness; a debauchee. (Sometimes written *lecherer.*)

—*v. n.* To practise lewdness, to grovel in lust.

"Gut eats all day, and *lechers* all the night."—*Ben Jonson.*

Lech'erous, *a.* Like a lecher; lustful; lascivious; lewd; addicted to debauched practices.—Exciting lust.

Lech'erously, *adv.* In a lecherous manner; lustfully; libidinously.

Lech'erousness, *n.* Lust, or ungovernable propensity to indulge the appetite for sexual commerce; lewdness.

Lech'ery, *n.* Lustfulness; lewdness; free indulgence in lust

Le Claire, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Scott co., on the Mississippi River, about 15 m. above Davenport; *pop.* of township 1,843.

Lecomp'ton, in *Kansas*, a post-town of Douglas co., on the Kansas River, about 12 m. above Lawrence.

Lecomp'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Monroe co.

Leconte's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Clearfield co.

Lec'tern, Lec'turn, Let'tern, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The desk or stand on which the larger books used in the services of the Roman Catholic Church are placed. They are often very ornamental in appearance. *L.* are made sometimes of stone or marble, but usually of wood or brass, and generally are tastefully and extremely well executed. They are now often used in Protestant churches.

Lecti'ca, *n.* (*Rom. Antiq.*) Among the Romans, a kind of litter or couch. They were of two kinds, the one for carrying living persons, the other for bearing dead bodies to the funeral pile. The bearers were called *lecticarii.*

Lection, (*lĕk'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *lectio*, from *lego*, *lectus*, to read.] A reading; a different or varied assortment in copies of a manuscript, book, &c.

(*Eccl.*) A portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Lec'tionary, *n.* [L. Lat. *lectionarium*; Fr. *lectionaire.*] The Roman Catholic Church rubric, or book of lections for divine service.

Lec'tor, *n.* [Lat.] In the early Christian churches, a Scripture-reader.

Lectoure, (*lek-toor',*) a town of France, dep. of Gers, on the river Gers, 20 m. from Auch. *Manuf.* Serges and coarse woollens. *Pop.* 7,000.

Lec'tual, *a.* [From Lat. *lectus*, bed.] (*Med.*) Causing confinement to the bed; as, a *lectual* sickness.

Lecture, (*lĕkt'yur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *lectura*, from *lego*, *lectus*, to read.] A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; usually, a formal or methodical discourse or dissertation intended for instruction; as, a *lecture* on anatomy;—sometimes, a familiar and extemporized discourse, in distinction from a sermon or set homily.—A magisterial exordium; a formal or judicial reproof; as, his father gave him a *lecture* on the impropriety of his conduct. (See CURTAIN-LECTURE.)—In the English universities, a rehearsal of a lesson or thesis.

—*v. a.* To read or deliver a lecture to; to instruct by discourses.—To instruct dogmatically or authoritatively; to rebuke; to reprove;—generally with *for.*

—*v. n.* To read or deliver extemporaneously a formal discourse or dissertation.—To pursue the practice of delivering lectures for instruction; as, he *lectures* on chemistry to-night.

Lect'urer, *n.* One who lectures, or who reads or delivers lectures; a professor, or other instructor, who utters formal discourses for the mental enlightenment of others; as, a *lecturer* on history.

—A preacher in a church, hired by the parochial authorities to assist the rector, vicar, incumbent, or curate.

Lect'ureship, *n.* The office or vocation of a lecturer.

"He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year."—*Swift.*

Lec'turn, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See LECTERN.

Lecythida'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Brazil-nut or Monkey-pot order; alliance *Lecythidaceæ.* DIAG. Plurilocular ovary, polypetalous flowers, a valvate or imbricated calyx, 00 stamens in part collected into a fleshy hood, oblong anthers, and dotless leaves.—They consist of large trees, with small deciduous stipules. Flowers large and showy; calyx superior; petals 6, imbricated, distinct, or sometimes united at the base; ovary inferior, 2- to 6-celled; placentas axile. Fruit woody, either indehiscent or opening in a circumcissile manner. Seeds several, large, and without albumen. The *L.* are principally natives of Guiana and Brazil. They are remarkable for their large, woody fruits, the pericarps of which are used as drinking-vessels, &c. Their seeds are frequently eaten.—See BERTHOLLETIA; LECYTHIS.

Lecythis, (*les'e-this.*) [From Gr. *lecuthas*, an oil-jar.] In Bot., the typical genus of the natural order *Lecythidaceæ.* The fruits of *L. ollaria* and other species are termed *monkey-pots*, and contain large edible seeds, some of which have lately been imported under the name of *Sapucaya nuts.* The bark of some species of lecythis separates into thin papery layers, which are used as wrappers for cigarettes by the Indians.

Led, *imp.* and *pp.* of LEAD, *q. v.*

Le'da. (*Myth.*) Daughter of king Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta. Being seen bathing in the river Eurotas by Jupiter, the god, struck with her beauty, resolved to deceive her. He persuaded Venus to change herself into an eagle, while he assumed the form of a swan, and, after this metamorphosis, Jupiter, as if fearful of the cruelty of the bird of prey, fled to the arms of Leda, who willingly sheltered the trembling swan. The caresses with which Leda received the swan enabled Jupiter to avail himself of his situation, and, in nine months after, she brought forth two eggs, from one of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra. The two former were deemed the offspring of Jupiter, and the others claimed Tyndarus for their father.

Ledbury, (*led'ber-re,*) a town of England, co. Hereford, 14 m. E.S.E. of Hereford. *Manuf.* Ropes, and sacks, and has also large marble quarries in the vicinity. *Pop.* 5,500.

Led'-captain, *n.* [*Led* and *captain.*] An obsequious follower or attendant; a toad-eater.

Led'erachsville, or LEDEROCKSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 10 m. N. by W. of Norristown.

Ledge, (*lej,*) *n.* [A.S. *leger*, from *lecgan*, to lay.] A layer; a stratum; a row; as, a *ledge* of bricks.—A prominent row or ridge, as of rocks; a regular part rising or projecting beyond the rest.

"Beneath the *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides."—*Dryden.*

—A shelf or projecting cornice; as, a window *ledge.*—A small moulding.

—A cross-bar for securing a gate. (Used in some of the English counties.)

(*Naut.*) A cross-piece of timber placed under the deck of a ship athwart-wise under the beams.

Ledge Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Wayne co.

Ledge'ment, Ledg'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) A string-course or horizontal suit of mouldings, such as the base-mouldings of a building.

Ledger, (*lej'er*,) *n.* [Same derivation as *ledge*, q. v.] (*Com.*) The principal book of accounts kept by merchants and traders; the book into which the journal-entries are carried in a summarized form. — See BOOK-KEEPING.

—A title sometimes given to newspapers; as, the Philadelphia Public *Ledger*.

(*Arch.*) A large flat stone laid over a tomb. — An horizontal timber used in constructing a scaffolding.

Ledg'er-line, *n.* (*Mus.*) See LEGER.

Ledg'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) See LEDGEMENT.

Ledg'y, *a.* Characterized by ledges; as, a *ledgy* cliff.

Led'-horse, *n.* A sumpter-horse; a pack-horse.

Led'ru Rol'lin, ALEXANDRE AUGUSTE, minister of the interior in the French provisional government of 1848, and one of the leaders of the ultra-democratic movement in Europe, was B. of good parentage at Paris, Feb. 2, 1808. He was educated carefully, and with a view to the Bar, becoming an advocate in 1830. An ardent liberal from early youth, after the émeutes of 1832, which made the government declare a state of siege in Paris, *L. R.* published a spirited *Consultation* against the supersession of the ordinary legal by military tribunals, and the protest which it made was confirmed by the *cour de cassation*. A still bolder pamphlet, which he published after the insurrection of April, 1834, secured him popularity with the advanced liberal party. For many years afterwards he was constantly retained as counsel for the defence of newspaper editors and agitators compromised by their revolutionary zeal. Among the accused of 1834 was Cavaignàc, whom *L. R.* defended before the Chamber of Peers, and who was one of his colleagues in the provisional govt. of 1848. In the meantime, *L. R.* published some works on jurisprudence, and edited more than one legal periodical. After an unsuccessful attempt to enter the Chamber of Deputies, he was elected in 1841, and reëlected in 1842 and 1846. In the Chamber of Deputies *L. R.* was one of the very small minority who advocated with persistent fervor, not only the most extensive political reforms, but broached new social theories, and proclaimed themselves the friends of the working-class. On the breaking out of the revolution of 1848, he, and the more moderate Lamartine, *q. v.*, were foremost in proclaiming the new republic, of which *L. R.* became at once Minister of the Interior. In this position he sent his revolutionary emissaries through the length and breadth of the land, supporting them by the issue of his famous terrorist circulars and the *Journal-Placard*, also, the *Bulletin de la République*, the editorship of which he intrusted to George Sand. Yet as Lamartine lost caste by his junction with *L. R.*, so did the latter wane in popularity after his association with Lamartine. By his vehement opposition to the policy of the prince-president, now emperor of the French, especially by his denunciation of the expedition to Rome, he regained, however, some of his old popularity, and five departments returned him to the Legislative Assembly. He was one of the promoters of the unsuccessful attempt at insurrection on the 13th of June, 1849; when it failed, he escaped to England. In 1850 he published his *Décadence de l'Angleterre*, predicting and attempting to trace the fall of a country which clung to monarchic and aristocratic institutions. With Kossuth, Mazzini, and Ruge, he founded the revolutionary committee sitting in London to direct the ultra-democratic party throughout Europe, whose cause he had endeavored during his residence in England to promote, by writing and action. In 1857, for alleged complicity in the affair of Orsini, he was condemned in his absence, by the French tribunals, to transportation for life. After the general amnesty of 1870, his political friends urged him to avail himself of it and return to his country, to take his share in the republican agitation against Napoleon III., but *L. R.*, who has the eloquence but not the courage of a tribune, does not seem disposed to leave the hospitable country from whence he can launch his bold invectives without personal risk.

Le'dum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by having leaves alternate, evergreen, entire, ferruginous-tomentose beneath, coriaceous; white flowers, in terminal corymbs. *L. palustre*, the Labrador tea, found from Penn. to Labrador, possesses narcotic properties, and has been sometimes used as a substitute for China tea.

Led'yard, JOHN, a celebrated American traveller, B. in 1751, at Groton, in Connecticut. He lost his father at an early age, and had considerable difficulty to obtain the means of education. He was originally intended for the law, but abandoned that pursuit, and at the age of 19 entered Dartmouth College in order to qualify himself to become a missionary among the Indians. His restless disposition, however, made him suddenly quit college and spend several months among the Red Indians — a good school of training for his future career. On quitting these savages he returned to college and resumed his studies, but soon grew weary of his quiet life; and on receiving a rebuke for his unsettled habits, he returned home in a canoe, which, with the help of some fellow-students, he had fashioned out of a large tree. He made several hair-breadth escapes in the course of his voyage of 150 m., but ultimately reached Hartford in safety. *L.* next became a student of divinity, then a common sailor on board a vessel bound for Gibraltar, where he enlisted in a British regiment, but was released at the entreaty of his captain, who was an old friend of his father. He returned home, but could not settle, and in 1771 worked his passage from New York to London, in the hope that some wealthy relatives there would extend to him their patronage. They received him, however, so coldly that he quitted them in indignation, and would never after accept of any assistance from them. In 1770, he sailed with Capt. Cook on his third voyage, as corporal of marines, and was with him when he was murdered at Owhyhee. After planning several daring, but abortive projects, he resolved to explore the unknown regions of America from Nootka Sound to the E. coast, and about the close of 1786 he set out from England with only one guinea in his pocket. He reached Stockholm about the end of Jan.; and as the Gulf of Bothnia could not at that time be crossed either by ships or sledges, he was forced to march 1,200 m. by land over trackless snows, and to encounter the most dreadful hardships, in order to reach St. Petersburg, where he arrived on the 20th of March. After remaining there nearly three months before he could obtain a passport, he commenced his journey to Siberia, in company with a Scotch physician. Through innumerable difficulties he succeeded in reaching Yakutsk; but there, under some frivolous pretext, he was arrested by order of the Empress Catharine, in Jan., 1788, and conducted with all speed to the frontiers of Poland, with the intimation that he would be hanged if he ventured to re-enter that Russia. After suffering dreadful hardships, he found his way back to England, "again disappointed, ragged, and penniless, but with a whole heart," and at once eagerly accepted an offer from the African Association to explore the interior of Africa, expressing his readiness to start next day. He set out in high spirits, and with the fairest prospects, 30th June; but on reaching Cairo, his active and enterprising career was cut short by a bilious disorder, aggravated by an overdose of vitriolic acid, 17th Jan., 1789, in the 38th year of his age. Ledyard's extraordinary enthusiasm, keenness of observation, indomitable resolution, and power of endurance, had excited great expectations as to the result of his explorations, and his premature death caused a strong feeling of regret. He kept a private journal of his voyage with Capt. Cook, which, in accordance with a general order of the govt., was taken from him on the return of the expedition to England. Subsequently he wrote out from recollection, assisted by a brief sketch issued under the sanction of the Admiralty, an account of the expedition, which was published in Hartford, in 1783. For capacity of endurance, resolution, and physical vigor, he was one of the most remarkable of modern travellers.

Led'yard, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., on the Thames River, abt. 45 m. S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,392.

Led'yard, in *New York*, a post-township of Cayuga co., abt. 160 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 2,221.

Lee, *n.* See the plural, LEES.

Lee, *n.* [A. S. *hleo*, a shade, a shelter; D. *lawte*, a sheltered place; Scot. *lythe*, a calm and warm shelter.] (*Naut.*) A calm place; a place sheltered or defended from the wind; — hence, the side of the hemisphere opposite to the wind, as opposed to that from which it blows.

"If we, in the Bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee* . . . we had taken the Indian fleet."—*Raleigh*.

By the lee. (*Naut.*) Having a vessel's course so much altered that the wind takes the sails aback from windward.

Under the lee of. (*Naut.*) On the side opposite to that from which the wind blows; sheltered from the wind by; as, to be *under the lee of* the land; — said of a ship.

Lee, *n.* Same as LYE, *q. v.*

Lee, *a.* (*Naut.*) Lying under, or to the lee of a ship: — opposed to *weather*; as, the *lee* side.—*Lee-board*, a framework of planking fastened to the side of a flat-bottomed vessel, as a preventive to its falling to leeward, when close-hauled. — *Lee gage*, a term denoting a greater distance from the point whence the wind blows than is possessed by another vessel. — *Lee lurch*, a lurch to leeward in a heavy sea. — *Lee shore*, the land under a ship's lee, or that toward which the wind blows.

"The Hollanders were before Dunkerque with the wind at north-west, making a *lee shore* in all weathers."—*Raleigh*.

Lee tide, a tide running in the same direction that the wind blows.—*On the lee beam*, due to the leeward, or in a line at right angles to the vessel's length, and to the leeward. — *Tide under the lee*, a tide running dead against the wind.

Lee, RICHARD, the ancestor of a distinguished Virginian family holding an historical position in the annals of the United States, was the representative of an old English cavalier race. Emigrating to Virginia in the reign of Charles I., he settled in Northumberland co., between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, and remained a steadfast adherent of the royal cause. He, in fact, displayed such resolute opposition to the Protectorate of Cromwell, as to secure for the colony of Virginia her status as an "independent dominion" under English protection. *L.* took a prominent part in the restoration of Charles II., and proclaimed him king in Virginia two years before his triumphal entry into London. Charles showed his gratitude to Virginian loyalty by ordering the arms of the colony to be quartered on the armorial bearings of England. *L.* died just as his commission as governor was being made out, leaving five sons, all of whom achieved distinction.

L., RICHARD HENRY, an American patriot and statesman, great-grandson of the foregoing, was B. in Westmoreland co., Va., in 1732. After an education acquired partly at home, and partly in England, he commenced the practice of the law. This he pursued with much success, and, in his 25th year, was appointed President of the Court of Justices. He soon after became a member of the House of Burgesses, and, in conjunction with Patrick Henry, became the centre of opposition to the obnoxious British Stamp Acts of 1764–5. In 1774 *L.* was appointed delegate from Va. to the first American Congress, holden at Philadelphia, where he speedily became one of the acknowledged leaders in the cause of American rights, and secured the passing of the Militia Bill. As chairman of the Committee of Defence, *L.* drew up the commission and instructions of Gen. Washington as commander-in-chief. He next signalized himself by writing his famous address of the American colonists to the British nation. In June, 1776, *L.* introduced in Congress, during a brilliant exordium, a resolution declaring that the "United Colonies shall be free and independent States, and absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown." This resolution, after a stormy debate, was referred to a committee, of which Mr. Jefferson was appointed chairman. Ultimately, owing to his being called away from his public duties by sickness in his family circle, *L.* lost the honor of the authorship of the Declaration of American Independence. In 1784, Mr. *L.* was elected President of Congress, and, upon the establishment of the Federal Constitution, he was returned to the U. S. Senate as representative of Va., where he gave Gen. Washington's administration a steady and active support. In 1792 he retired into private life, and D. in 1794.

L., ARTHUR, an American diplomatist, and younger brother of the preceding, B. in Va., 1740. He was educated in England for the medical profession, which he practised for some time after his return home. In 1766, he again went to England, where he, this time, studied law. In 1776, he was appointed one of the commissioners sent to France to act as agents for the American Congress. He successively held similar appointments in Spain and Prussia, and returned to the U. States in 1780. Two years afterwards, he was elected to Congress from his native State, from which position he retired in 1785, and D. in 1792.

L., HENRY, a distinguished American general, second cousin of the two preceding members of his house, was B. in Va., in 1756. He early embarked upon a brilliant military career, as captain of one of the 6 companies of light cavalry raised in Va., after the inauguration of the War of Independence. In this capacity he showed such dashing courage, skill, and energy, as to acquire the soubriquet of "Light-Horse Harry," together with the rank of major, and the command of an independent corps. In Gen. Greene's famous retreat into Va., before the advance of Cornwallis, *L.*'s legion of light-horse formed the American rear-guard, and continually presented such a front to the enemy as to keep the latter at proper distance. Gen. *L.*'s services throughout the war — too numerous for detail here — were of the most brilliant and valuable character. On the establishment of his country's independence, *L.* was appointed governor of Virginia in 1792, and in 1799, member of Congress; retaining his seat until Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency, when he retired into private life. D. 1818.

L., ROBERT EDWARD, an American Confederate general, commander-in-chief of the Southern forces in the field, and the son of the preceding, was B. in Va., in 1808. After receiving a liberal education, he graduated at West Point in 1829, and entered the U. S. army as 2d lieut., becoming 1st lieut. in 1836, and captain two years later. In 1846 *L.* was appointed engineer-in-chief to the U. S. army in Mexico; was brevetted major in

Fig. 1545. — ROBERT E. LEE.

April of that year for "gallant conduct at the battle of Cerro Gordo"; lieut.-colonel in Aug., 1847, for distinguished bravery in the actions of Contreras and Cherubusco; and colonel (Sept. 13, 1847,) for eminent services at Chapultepec. After the close of the war, Col. *L.* was re-appointed a member of the U. S. Board of Engineers, and, in 1852, was made superintendent of West Point Military Academy, which he held till March, 1855, when he was appointed lieut.-colonel of cavalry. In 1861 he received his colonelcy, but resigned his commission within a month afterward, and offered his sword to his native State, Va., which had just seceded from the Union, and was then threatened by the National forces. His offer being promptly accepted, Col. *L.* was appointed commander-in-chief of the Virginia troops, with the rank of general in the Confederate army. He occupied himself with the placing of his troops in a state of perfect

organization and equipment, until May, 1862, when he superseded Gen. J. E. Johnston in the command of the army intrusted with the defence of Richmond, at that time threatened by a formidable Union army under the command of Gen. McClellan, his old companion-in-arms, and co-associate in the commission sent by the U. States government, in 1854, to the Crimea, to report on the Allied operations there. In the sanguinary campaign that ensued, the object of which was the capture of the Confederate capital, a series of desperate attacks on the part of the Nationals (known as the *Seven Days of Richmond,*) were repulsed by Gen. *L.*, who, moreover, aided by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, completely baffled all Gen. McClellan's strategical efforts, and compelled him to retreat. In Aug. of the same year, Gen. *L.* forced the Union army under Gen. Pope to fall precipitately back upon Washington. The campaigns he conducted in Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1862–3, were, however, not so fortunate. After fighting a hotly-contested and drawn battle at Antietam, 17th Sept., 1862, *L.* was obliged to retreat across the Potomac; and although victorious in the first day's battle at Gettysburg, (July 1, 1863,) he met with a disastrous repulse two days afterward, and was again compelled to retire across the Potomac. Previous to this, however, Gen. *L.* had signally defeated Gen. Burnside's army at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12–16, 1862, and also under Gen. Hooker, at Chancellorsville, May 1–4, 1863. From Aug., 1863, till May, 1864, Gen. *L.* was engaged in operations along the line of the Rappahannock, and fought a succession of desperate battles in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, after which he retired to his old position on the James River, on the 7th and 8th. On Feb. 5, 1865, Gen. Lee was appointed commander-in-chief of all the Confederate armies in the field, and until April, in that year, held the defences of Petersburg and Richmond, fighting several battles to retain them. On the 2d of April, he was at last dislodged from his intrenchments by superior forces, compelled to retreat from Petersburg, and eventually to surrender himself and army to General Grant, on the 9th, after a long and gallant contest with his resolute and able adversary. Gen. Lee was installed President of Washington College, Va., Oct. 2, 1865. Judging of acts from a military point of view, it must be admitted that during this campaign Gen. Lee had earned a foremost place among the first captains of the age; and to have compelled such an opponent to surrender, will be perhaps the best title of General Grant to glory as a commander. D. 1870.

Lee, ANNE. See SHAKERS.

Lee, a river of England, co. of Chester, which flows into the Weaver.

Lee, a river of Ireland, in Munster, rises in Lake Gougane-Barra, and flows E. into Cork harbor.

Lee, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* about 500.

Lee, in *Georgia*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 380 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River and Muckalee Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Starkville. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Lee, in *Illinois*, a N. co.; *area*, about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock and Green rivers, and Bureau Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Dixon. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Lee, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Warrick co.

Lee, in *Iowa*, an extreme S.E. co., adjoining Illinois on the S.E. and Missouri on the S.W.; *area*, about 486 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Des Moines, and Skunk rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Fort Madison. *Pop.* (1870), 37,252.

—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 318.

—A township of Polk co; *pop.* 5,406.

Lee, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Lee, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., about 11 m. S. of Pittsfield; *pop.* of township (1870), 3,806.

Lee, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

—A township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Lee, in *Minnesota*, a township of McLeod co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Lee, in *Missouri*, a township of Platte co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lee, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Strafford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Lee, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Utica; *pop.* of township (1870) 2,656

Lee, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Athens co., about 68 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 1,900.

—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Lee, in *Virginia*, an extreme S.W. co., adjoining Kentucky on the N.W. and Tennessee on the S.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Powell's River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified, Cumberland Mountain forming the N.W. boundary; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Iron, saltpetre, and limestone. *Cap.* Jonesville. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Lee Centre, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Lee co., abt. 100 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 763.

Lee Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Oneida co.

Leech, Leach, *n.* [L. Ger. *leik.*] (*Naut.*) The border or hem of a sail.

Leech-line. (*Naut.*) A line belonging to the leech-ropes, and passing through yard-blocks to haul the leeches by.

Leech-rope. (*Naut.*) That part of a bolt-rope to which the leech or border of a sail is secured.

Leech, *v. a.* See LEACH.

Leech, *v. a.* To heal; to treat medicinally; as, to *leech* wounds.—To practise phlebotomy.

Leech, *n.* [A. S. *læce, lece;* Lat. *hirudo*, from *haurio*, I draw.] (*Zoöl.*) A family (*Hirudinidæ*) of red-blooded worms, order of *Thematoda.* They are of aquatic habits, and provided with a sucker at both ends of the body: the greater part are inhabitants of fresh water; some, however, are only found in the sea; while others live in moist situations near stagnant water, pursuing earth-worms, &c. Many of them accumulate their eggs into cocoons, enveloped by a fibrous excretion, at first sight so closely resembling sponge in structure as to have been once mistaken by a distinguished naturalist for a new genus of that family. The species which principally deserves our attention is the common *L.* (the *Hirudo medicinalis* of Linnæus.) This species, which is usually about the length of the middle finger, bears a considerable resemblance to the earth-worm in its general structure, but differs as to the conformation of its mouth and digestive apparatus. Its skin is composed of from ninety to a hundred or more soft rings, by means of which it acquires its egility, and swims in the water. It has a small head; a black skin, edged with a yellow line on each side, and some yellowish spots on the back; and the belly, which is of a reddish color, is marked with pale-yellow spots. But the most remarkable part is the mouth, which is situated in the middle of the cavity of the anterior sucker; and three little cartilaginous bodies, or jaws, are seen to be disposed around it, in such a manner that the three edges form three radii of a circle. Each of these has two rows of minute teeth at its edge, so that it resembles a small semicircular saw. It is imbedded at its base in a bed of muscle, by the action of which it is worked, in such a manner as to cut into the skin —a sawing movement being given to each piece separately. It is in this manner that the tri-radiate form of the leech-bite is occasioned; each ray being a separate little saw, this apparatus enabling the leech to penetrate the skin without causing a dangerous wound. The lacerated character of the wound is very favorable to the flow of blood; which is further promoted by the vacuum created by the action of the sucker. The alimentary canal consists of an œsophagus, a long stomach, with cæcal sacs, and an intestine. The operation of digestion is extremely slow, notwithstanding the rapid and excessive manner in which the *L.* fills its stomach; a single meal of blood will suffice for many months; nay, more than a year will sometimes elapse before the blood has passed through the alimentary canal in the ordinary manner, during all which period so much of the blood as remains undigested in the stomach continues in a fluid state. This accounts for the reluctance of the *L.*, after being used to abstract blood, to repeat the operation; it not only being gorged at the time, but provided with a sufficient supply for so much longer. Indeed, the true medicinal *L.* does not seem to take any solid aliment, but subsists on the fluids of frogs, fish, &c. *L.* are furnished with 8 or 10 simple eyes, which may be detected with a magnifying-glass as a semicircular row of black points, situated above the mouth upon the sucking surface of the oval disc; and to these visual specks it is supposed they are indebted for whatever sight they possess. *L.* derive their principal interest from the use that is made of them as a remedial agent; but it should be observed that there are only two species so employed, and these are principally derived from the south of France, Sweden, Poland, and Hungary. The Swedish *L.* are now generally considered the best. The American species *Hirudo decora* (SAY), especially abundant in Pennsylvania, is extensively used in the Middle States. It is common for the leech-dealers to drive horses and cows into the ponds, that the *L.* may fatten and propagate more abundantly by sucking their blood. Children are also employed to catch them by the hand; and grown persons wade into the shallow waters in the spring of the year, and catch the *L.* that adhere to their naked legs. In summer, when they have retired to deeper waters, a sort of raft is constructed of twigs and rushes by which a few are entangled. They are also taken by laying baits of liver, to which the *L.* resort, and are then caught; but this last method is thought to make them sickly. A *L.* may be known to be in good health if it be active in the water, and plump when taken out. The most certain method of inducing *L.* to bite, is to cleanse the skin thoroughly; and they should be exposed to the air for a short time previous to their application, as by this means they will bite more freely If they are voracious, they may be applied to the part by being held lightly in the fingers, or they may be placed in a leech-glass, which is a preferable mode.—The HORSE-LEECH (*Hæmopis sanguisorba*) is much larger than the medicinal species, but its teeth are comparatively blunt, and it is little of a blood-sucker—notwithstanding the popular notion—and useless for medicinal purposes. It feeds greedily on earthworms, which issue from the banks of the ponds or sluggish streams which it inhabits. In many parts of India, as in the warm valleys of the Himalayas, the moist grass swarms with *L.*, some of them very small, but very troublesome to cattle and to men who have occasion to walk through the grass. The land-leech of Ceylon, as described by Tennent, is about an inch in length, and as fine as a common knitting-needle, but capable of distention to the thickness of a quill, and a length of nearly two inches. It can insinuate itself through the meshes of the finest stocking. It is always ready to assail a passing traveller or quadruped. Horses are driven wild by these pests, "and stamp the ground in fury, to shake them from their fetlocks, to which they hang in bloody tassels." Their numbers have often occasioned the death of men compelled to spend days where they abound. The moist valleys of Java, Sumatra, Chili, and other tropical countries, swarm with land-leeches as much as those of India and Ceylon.

Fig. 1546. HIRUDO DECORA.

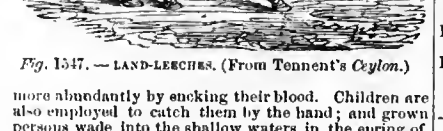


Fig. 1547. — LAND-LEECHES. (From Tennent's *Ceylon.*)

Leech'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.

Leech's Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Mercer co.

Leech'-craft, *n.* The art of healing. (o.)

Leech'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Beaufort co., abt. 120 m. E. by S. of Raleigh.

Leeds, a large and important manufacturing town and borough of England, W. Riding of co. of York, on the Aire, 23 m. W.S.W. of the city of York, and 170 W. by N. of London. This is a finely-built place, containing many handsome public buildings. *Manuf. L.* is one of the principal centres of the English woollen manufacture; the spinning of flax and worsted is also a leading branch of industry. Machinery, chemicals, glass, pottery, soap, and tobacco are also manufactured on an extensive scale. *Pop.* 253,110.

Leeds, an E. co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 805 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence River, and some smaller streams, besides numerous lakes. *Pop.* 35,000.

Leeds, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Leeds, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Hampshire co.

Leeds, in *New York*, a post-village of Green co., about 33 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Leeds, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Columbia co; *pop.* about 1,600.

Leeds Centre, in *Maine*, a village of Androscoggin co., about 20 m. S.W. of Augusta.

Leeds Corners, in *Wisconsin*, a vill. of Columbia co.

Leeds Point, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Atlantic co, about 15 m. E. of May's Landing.

Leeds Station, in *Maine*, a post-vill. of Androscoggin co.

Leeds'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Atlantic co, abt. 11 m. S.E. of May's Landing.

—A post-village of Monmouth co., about 11 m. E.N.E. of Freehold.

Leeds'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., about 60 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Leeds'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Randolph co., about 112 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Leek, *n.* [A. S. *leac;* Ger. *lauch;* Icel. *laukr;* probably allied to Gr. *lachanon*, green herbs, and to Heb. *lach*, green.] (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Allium*, the *Allium porrum*, a native of Europe. Although the leek attains perfection in size and for culinary purposes in the first year, it does not run to seed until the second, the perfecting of which it also survives. The whole of the plant is eaten, being used in soups, &c., and by some persons is boiled and eaten with meat. This vegetable is not extensively used in America.

To eat the leek, to be compelled to retract or swallow one's own words; — applied in a contemptuous sense.

Leek, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 12 m. from Macclesfield. *Manuf.* Silks and ribbons. *Pop.* 14,500.

Lee'lenaw, in *Michigan*, a N.W. co. of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan and Grand Traverse Bay; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Carp and Platte rivers, besides several lakes. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Northport. *Pop.* (1870), 4,576.

Lee'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, colored of a deep flesh-red by a percentage of manganese. It occurs compact and massive, with a peculiar wax-like texture, and a lustre and translucency like that of horn, at Gryphythan, in Sweden.

Lee'man, in *Nebraska*, a village of Pawnee co., abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Nebraska City.

Leer, *n.* [A. S. *hleor*, a face or countenance.] An oblique or askant view.

"I spy entertainment . . she gives the *leer* of invitation."—*Shake.*

—A smirking, affected look, or cast of countenance.

"With shameless visage, and perfidious *leer.*"—*Swift.*

—An annealing oven in a glass-works.

—*v. n.* To look with the cheek presented at the object; to glance obliquely; to look archly or smirkingly, as in solicitation or affectation.

"I wonder whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court." *Swift.*

—*v. a.* To attract with smiles or blandishments.

"Gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin."—*Dryden.*

Leer, *a.* [A. S. *gebær.*] Empty; vacant; wanting sense or substance; as, *leer* words, a *leer* stomach.

Leer, a town of Hanover, on the Leda, 18 m. from Aurich. *Manuf.* Hosiery, linens, iron wares, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 7,500.

Leer'ingly, *adv.* With an arch, askant look.

Leer'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of rough grasses, 7-5 feet high, common in swamps, damp woods, &c., belonging to the order *Graminaceæ*. The American species are the cut grass, *L. oryzoides*; the white grass, *L. virginica*; and the catch-fly grass, *L. lenticularis*.

Lees, *s. pl.* [Fr. *lie*, from Lat. *limus*, slime, mud.] The slime or sediment of liquor; the grosser parts of any liquid, which have settled on the bottom of the vessel; dregs.

Lees'burg, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Cherokee co., about 150 m. N. of Montgomery.

Lees'burg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko co., about 116 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.

Lees'burg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Harrison co., about 27 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Lees'burg, in *Missouri*. See LEASBURG.

Lees'burg, in *N. Carolina*, a village of New Hanover co., about 35 m. N. of Wilmington.

Lees'burg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cumberland co., about 11 m. S. of Millville.

Lees'burg, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Carrollton.

—A post-village of Highland co., about 11 m. N. of Hillsborough.

Lees'burg, in *Ohio*, a township of Union co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Lees'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co., about 17 m. S.W. of Carlisle.

—A village of Lancaster co., abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Lancaster.

—A post-village of Mercer co., about 8 m. S. of Mercer.

Lees'burg, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Washington co., about 270 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

Lees'burg, in *Virginia*, a post-borough, cap. of Loudon co., about 150 m. N. of Richmond; *pop.* about 2,200.

Lees'burg Heights, (BATTLE OF.) Same as BALL'S BLUFF, *q. v.*

Lee's Cove, in *Alabama*, a village of Shelby co., about 60 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Lee's Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., about 16 m. S.W. of Carlisle.

Lees'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., about 8 m. N. of Reading.

Lees'ville, in *Connecticut*, a P. O. of Middlesex co.

Leesville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Boone co.

Leesville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Lawrence co., about 12 m. E. of Bedford.

Leesville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Hart co., about 90 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Leesville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Choctaw co., about 100 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Leesville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Henry co., about 65 m. S.S.W. of Booneville.

Leesville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Robeson co., about 100 m. S.S.W. of Raleigh.

Leesville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., about 50 m. W. of Albany.

Leesville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Carroll co.

—A village of Crawford co., abt. 10 m. E. of Bucyrus.

Leesville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Lexington dist., abt. 30 m. W. by S. of Columbia.

Leesville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Campbell co., about 110 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Leesville Cross Roads, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Crawford co., about 70 m. N. by E. of Columbus.

Leet, *n.* [L. Lat. *leta*; It., Sp., and Pg. *lita*.] A denomination given to the fish called whiting. (Used in the N. of England.)

(*Eng. Law.*) The court-leet, or view of frank-pledge, was an ancient Anglo-Saxon institution answering a double purpose: 1. The administration of justice in the trial of offences and the abatement of nuisances. 2. The preservation of the peace, and the prevention of crime, by the reception and enrolment of the pledge which each man was obliged to give by becoming a member of some tything. The possession of a court-leet was the characteristic of the hundred, of which the proper leet was distinct from, and subordinate to, that which was held by the sheriff on his tourn. The court-leet of the hundred was usually held by a bailiff or steward of the sheriff; but it was sometimes granted, as well as the leet of a smaller jurisdiction, to private lords. A court-leet also properly belonged to a borough, which ranked as a hundred; but such private and borough leets were, like the leet of the hundred, subordinate to the county leet of the tourn.

Leet'-man, *n.*; *pl.* LEET-MEN. One who is subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet.

Lee'town, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 165 m. N. of Richmond.

Leets'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Alleghany co.

Leeuwarden, (*loi-var'den,*) a town of the Netherlands, cap. of prov. of Friesland, on the Ee, 28 m. from Gröningen. *Manuf.* Linen, paper, and it has several printing establishments. *Pop.* 30,800.

Lee Valley, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hawkins co., about 256 m. E. of Nashville.

Leeward, (pron. *lu'ard,*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Pertaining or having reference to the quarter toward which the wind blows; — as, a *leeward* ship.

—*adv.* Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows; — opposed to *windward*; as, to fall to *leeward*, said of a ship.

Lee'ward Islands, a name applied to those W. India islands of the Caribbee group lying N. of Lat. 15° N. They consist of the islands of Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Anguilla, and the Virgin group belonging to Great Britain; and Guadaloupe and Marie Galante, belonging to France; together with all the Danish, Swedish, and most of the Dutch possessions in this Archipelago. Those N. of Lat. 15° N. are called the WINDWARD ISLANDS. The terms Leeward and Windward, applied to the W. India islands, were given them from their situation, in a voyage from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello.

Lee'way, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lateral drifting of a ship to the leeward of her course, or the angle which the line of her way makes with her keel when she is close-hauled.

Lefebvre, FRANÇOIS JOSEPH. (*le(r)fail'r,*) Duke of Dantzic, a French marshal, b. at Rufach, dep. of Haut-Rhin, 1755. He entered, when young, into the French guards; was a sergeant at the beginning of the revolution, reached the rank of adjutant-general in 1793, and in 1794 was a general of division. In June, the same year, he distinguished himself at the battle of Fleurus; and, after the death of Hoche, was raised to the command of the Meuse and Sambre. Being wounded at the battle of Stockach, in 1799, he retired to Paris, where he assisted Napoleon in seizing the supreme power, and was rewarded by him with the dignities of senator, marshal of the empire, and grand cross of the Legion of Honor. At the battle of Jena he commanded the imperial guard; but his greatest exploit was the taking of Dantzic, May 24, 1807; after which he was raised to the dignity of a duke. He subsequently commanded in Spain and Germany, where he contributed greatly to the success of the French at Eckmühl and Wagram. After the restoration of the Bourbons he was made a peer. D. 1820.

Le Fe'vre, in *Indiana*, a village of Bartholomew co., about 5 m. W. of Columbus.

Lefko'sia, the capital city of the island of Cyprus. *Manuf.* Carpets and red leather. *Pop.* 16,500.

Leflore, in *Mississippi*, a village of Carroll co., about 18 m. W. of Carrollton.

Lefort, FRANÇOIS, (*le(r)-for',*) noted as the favorite of Peter the Great, was the son of a merchant of Geneva, where he was born in 1656. Having an inclination for a military life, he entered the French army when a mere boy, and afterwards went into that of Holland; which he left to go to Moscow, by the way of Archangel, in 1675. Here he became secretary to the Danish ambassador; and a fortunate accident gave him an opportunity to gain the favor of the young czar, which he retained till his death. Peter felt that he needed an instructor and assistant, and *L.* possessed talents fitted for both offices. The first great service which he rendered the czar was in a rebellion of the Strelitzes (1688). *L.* quelled the insurrection, and saved the prince from the danger which threatened his life. This exploit gained for him the unbounded confidence of the czar, who was now become the absolute master of Russia. *L.*'s influence increased daily. He established the military system of Russia, and laid the foundation of her navy, which Peter afterwards carried to such a degree of perfection. *L.* had a comprehensive and cultivated mind, a penetrating judgment, much courage, and an uncommon knowledge of the resources of the Russian empire. D. 1699.

Left, *imp.* and *pp.* of LEAVE, *q. v.*

Left, *a.* [Lat. *lævus*; Gr. *laios*, left; probably from the root of *leave*, Gr. *leipō*.] Denoting the part opposed to the *right* of the body; being on the left hand; sinistrous; as, the *left* arm.

Left bank of a river or *stream*, that bank lying on the *left* hand of a person looking down, or towards the mouth of the river, &c.

—*n.* That part of a body which is on the left side; — correlative of *right*.

(*Polit.*) That part of a legislative assembly situated at the left side of the speaker, where the opposition ordinarily sits; hence, the opposition or radical element or wing of a political body or party. — *Webster.*

Over the left, a cant colloquialism for *on the contrary*; on the other hand; the other way about. (Used expressive of derision or dishelief.)

Left'-hand, *n.* The hand on the left-side; the hand sinister.

—*a.* Relating to the left hand; left-handed; sinistrous.

Left'-handed, *a.* Having more power or dexterity in the left hand or arm than the right; using the left hand or arm with more ease and facility than the right; sinister; sinistrous; — hence, awkward; clumsy; ungraceful; as, a *left-handed* blow, a *left-handed* bowler, a *left-handed* penman. — Inauspicious; unpromising; unseasonable; also, deceptive; sinister; perfidious; as, "*left-handed* commendations." — *Landor.*

Left-handed marriage. See MORGANATIC.

Left-handed screw. (*Mech.*) A screw whose convolutions wind from left to right.

Left'-handedness, Left'-handiness, *n.* State or quality of being left-handed; habitual use of the left hand, or rather the ability to use the left hand with more ease, strength, and dexterity than the right; — hence, clumsiness; awkwardness.

Left'-off, *a.* That which is thrown aside as done with; as, *left-off* garments.

Left'ward, *a.* On the left hand or side; toward the left.

"Rightward and *leftward* rise the rocks."—*Southey.*

Leg, *n.* [Probably from A. S. *underlec-gan*, to support; Swed., Goth. *lägg*, a stalk, a stem, a leg; Icel. *leggr*, a stalk, a stem, a leg.] The name commonly applied to the whole of the lower limb from the hip to the ankle, but which properly belongs to that portion which extends from the knee to the ankle, the upper portion being the thigh. The leg proper is formed of two bones, —the *tibia* and *fibula*. The former of these is the larger, and articulates above with the os femur, or thigh-bone, presenting for that purpose two articulating surfaces,—an external and internal, known as the *condyles* of the tibia, and separated from each other by a large bony prominence termed the *spine*, and two rough surfaces, one in front the other behind the spine. Below the articulating surface, and in front, is a large eminence termed the *tubercle*, which gives insertion to the *ligamentum patellæ*. On the outer side of the tibia is a projection marked inferiorly by a smooth surface for articulation with the upper extremity of the fibula. The body or shaft of the tibia is large and triangular above, but becomes smaller and more circular inferiorly to the inferior or tarsal extremity, where it expands and assumes a quadrilateral form. Internally it descends farther than in any other direction, forming a projection termed the internal malleolus; externally is a rough triangular surface which gives lodgment to the fibula and attachment to the ligaments which connect these bones together. It articulates below with the *astragalus*. The superior extremity, or head of the fibula, is round and irregular, and presents, on its inner side, a smooth cartilaginous surface for articulation with the tibia. The *tarsal* extremity is large, and more prominent than the superior, and forms a large irregular projection of a triangular shape, termed the external malleolus. It articulates with the astragalus. The principal muscles of the leg are the tibialis anticus, extensor digitorum longus, extensor pollicis proprius, peroneus tertius, peroneus longus, peroneus brevis, gastrocnemius, plantaris, soleus, popliteus, flexor longus digitorum perforans, tibialis posticus, flexor pollicis longus. Anything which resembles a leg in form or application; particularly, the long or slender support on which any object rests; as, the *leg* of a chair. — *To make a leg*, to bow; to make an obeisance by bending the head forward, and drawing back the leg. (R.)

"He *made his leg* and went away." — *Swift.*

On one's legs, standing in an attitude to speak; as, we left the honorable member *on his legs*. — *To stand on one's own legs*, to support one's self; to act without aid or assistance.

"Persons of their fortune and quality could well have *stood upon their own legs*." — *Collier.*

Legs of a triangle. (*Math.*) The sides of a triangle. (R.)

Leg, *v. a.* (*Games.*) In cricket, to strike in the leg with the ball.

Legacy, (*leg'a-se,*) *n.* [Sp. *legado*; Lat. *legatum*, from *lego*, *legatus*, to leave or bequeath.] (*Law.*) A gift by will of personal property, as goods and chattels; a testamentary gift of real property being called a *devise*. Legacies are *general*, such as a gift of a sum of money out of the general estate of the deceased; or *specific*, as a gift of a particular bank-note or coin, or of any other individual chattel, as a horse or a jewel; or *residuary*, as a gift of the residue of the estate remaining after all the debts of the deceased and general and specific legacies have been satisfied. General legacies are subject to an equal ratable abatement, if the estate is not sufficient for payment of them in full; but a specific legacy is not subject to abatement, unless it be necessary for the payment of debts. A specific legacy is, however, subject to what is called *ademption*, which is the consequence of the subject-matter of the legacy being one identical thing in specie; thus, if a testator bequeath a particular horse, which he afterwards disposes of in his lifetime, the legacy is said to be adempt, or taken away, because the horse bequeathed has no longer any existence as part of his property, and the legatee will not be entitled to another horse of the testator's in lieu of it. This identity of corpus is so inherent in the notion of a specific legacy, that if £100 in consols were bequeathed, and the same sum were afterwards transferred by the testator to another stock, the transfer of itself would adeem the legacy. The mode of compelling executors to pay a legacy is by suit in equity for the administration of the testator's assets: courts of common law have not, in general, any jurisdiction over such matters. Executors cannot be compelled to pay a legacy until the expiration of a year after the testator's death: they are allowed that period for ascertaining and discharging his debts; and even after a legacy has been paid, the legatee must refund if it should be necessary for the payment of creditors who come in, although after the period above mentioned. The party to whom a legacy is bequeathed is termed *legatee*.

Leg'acy-hunter, *n.* One who courts or toadies in the hope of receiving a legacy.

Le'gal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, a law. See LAW.] According or pertaining to, created by, or in conformity with, law; as, a *legal* procedure, a *legal* enactment, the *legal* profession. — Lawful; legitimate; permitted or authorized by law; as, a *legal* transaction.

(*Law.*) Controlled or adjudicated by the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules of equity; as, *legal* assets.

L. fiction. (*Law.*) See FICTION.

Le'galism, *n.* Rigid adherence to law; as, the spirit of *legalism*.

Le'galist, *n.* One who adheres to the true spirit of law.

(*Theol.*) One who esteems salvation attainable by conformity to law.

Legal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *legalité*.] Lawfulness; conformity to law. —Status or condition of a *legalis homo*.

(*Theol.*) A reposing of faith in the letter of the law, while ignoring its spirit.

Legaliza'tion, *n.* Act or process of making legal. — Also, the acts by which a judge or competent officer authenticates a record, or other matter, in order that the same may be lawfully read in evidence.

Le'galize, *v. a.* [Fr. *légaliser*.] To make legal or lawful; to render conformable to law; to authorize by legislative process. — To sanction by posteriority of legal authorization; as, to *legalize* an informal marriage.

(*Theol.*) To interpret in a legal sense or spirit.

Le'gally, *adv.* Lawfully; according or conformably to law; in a manner sanctioned by law.

Le'gal Ten'der, *n.* (*Law.*) That currency which has been made suitable by law for the purposes of a tender in the payment of debts. The following descriptions of currency are *L. T.* in the U. States: — *all the gold coins, the silver dollar*, and the *silver coins* below the denomination of the dollar coined prior to 1854, are *L. T.* to their nominal value, for all sums whatever. The *silver coins below the dollar*, of the date of 1854, and of subsequent years, are a *L. T.* in sums not exceeding five dollars. The *three-cent silver coins* of the date of 1851, 1852, and 1853 are a tender in sums not exceeding 30 cents. Those of subsequent dates are a tender in sums not exceeding five dollars. The *cent* is not a *L. T.* The Treasury notes issued from 1862 are *L. T.* for all debts public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The law at one time in force making certain coins a *L. T.* was repealed by the Act of Feb. 21, 1857. — *Bouvier.*

Legaré, Hugh Swinton, an American statesman and literateur, b. in Charleston, S. C., 1797. He graduated at the college of S. Carolina, in 1814, with the highest honors, and, in 1818, proceeded to Europe, where he went through a course of studies at Edinburgh University. After a tour in Europe he returned home, was returned to the S. Carolinian Assembly in 1820, and two years later entered upon the practice of law. In 1821, he represented his native city in the State legislature, and in 1830, was elected attorney-general. He shortly afterwards established the *Southern Review* in conjunction with Stephen Elliott. His forensic talents having attracted the notice of the govt., Mr. *L.* was, in 1832, appointed charge d'affaires at Brussels. In 1836, he returned to America, and was at once elected to the lower house of Congress, but while there he failed to please his constituents, and was not re-elected. In 1840, Mr. *L.* was appointed attorney-general of the U. States, and d. 1843. A selection of his principal works, embracing essays, orations, and sketches of foreign life and travel, was published at Charleston, in 1846, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Leg'atary, *n.* A legatee. (a)

Leg'ate, *n.* [It. *legato*; Fr. *légat*; Lat. *legatus*, from *lego, legatus*, to send with a commission.] Roman ambassadors were so called, and the term was also applied to officers who accompanied the Roman generals in their expeditions to render advice and assistance. After the division of the provinces of the empire by Augustus, B. C. 27, the imperial provinces were governed by legates. During the Middle Ages the term was applied to ambassadors of the popes being cardinals. Other papal ambassadors of high rank were called nuncios. In the latter constitution of the Church, three classes of legates are distinguished: 1. *Legati a latere*, "legates dispatched from the side" of the pontiff, who are commonly cardinals; 2. *Legati missi*, called also "apostolic nuncios," and including a lower grade called "internuncios;" 3. *Legati nati*, "legates born," whose office is not personal, but is attached by ancient institution or usage to the see or other ecclesiastical dignity which they hold. The legate, in the modern Church, is little other than the ambassador, mainly for spiritual purposes, of the Pope. He is held as belonging to the diplomatic body, and by the usage of Catholic courts enjoys precedence of all other ambassadors. The legates at the second-rate courts have the title of *internuncio*. Legates are commonly bishops or archbishops, in *partibus infidelium*. The establishment of a nunciature at Munich, in 1785, led to an animated controversy.

Legatee', *n.* [See Legacy.] (*Law.*) The recipient of a legacy; one to whom a bequest is left by will or testament; a legatary; as, a residuary *legatee*.

Leg'ateship, *n.* Rank, office, or dignity of a legate.

Leg'atine, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power. — Made by a legate; as, a *legatine* constitution.

Legation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *legatio.*] The sending forth of an envoy, ambassador, legate, or commissioner; as, "the Divine *Legation* of Moses." (*Bp. Warburton.*) — An embassy; a deputation; the person or persons sent as envoys or ambassadors; a minister-plenipotentiary and suite. — The official residence of a minister accredited to a foreign court, as the American *Legation*, London. — A Roman province, governed by a legate.

Lega'to, *a.* [It., from Lat. *ligare*, to bind.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the movement is to be performed in a close, smooth, and gliding manner; — represented by a slur under or over the notes; — opposed to *staccato*.
Worcester.

Legator', *n.* [O. Fr *legateur*, from Lat. *legare*. See Legacy.] A testator; one who makes a bequest; the bequeather of a legacy.

Legatu'ra, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A binding note.

Leg'-bail, *n.* A colloquialism for flight; fleeing; running away; skedaddling. — *To give leg-bail*, to escape from custody by running away and evading pursuit; as, to *give* a sheriff's officer *leg-bail*.

Lege, (*lēj,*) *v. a.* [Contracted from Allege, *q. v.*] To allege; to assert. (a.)

Lege'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as Ledgement, *q. v.*

Legend, (*lej'end,*) *n.* [It. *leggenda*; Lat. *legendum*, from *lego*, to read.] (*Lit.*) A book originally used at divine service. In it were recorded the lives of saints and martyrs, portions of which were selected and read for the edification of the people. These legends were studiously perused in the refectories of cloisters, and were earnestly recommended to the perusal of the laity, as so many evidences of the truth of the Roman Catholic faith. Among these the *Golden Legend* (q. v.), which is a collection of the lives of the saints, maintained its ground in the Church for two hundred years. But although many of the legends consist of tasteless and unmeaning fictions, some are of a highly poetical and striking character, and throw much light on the diffusion of myths.

— Any story or narrative handed down from past times, which partakes of the marvellous and incredible; a tradition.

"*Legends* that record mere idle tales." — *Blackmore.*

— The motto or words inscribed round the edge of a coin, medal, coat of arms, or piece of blazonry.

Legend, Golden. (*Lit.*) See Golden Legend.

Leg'endary, *a.* Consisting of, or characterized by, legends; strange; marvellous; fabulous. — Resembling a legend; false; extravagant; problematical.

— *n.* A book of legends; a mythical tale or narrative.

— A relater of legends or marvellous stories.

Legendre, Adrien Marie, a French mathematician, b. in Paris, 1752, obtained, in 1774, a professorship of mathematics in the military school at Paris, and in 1783 was admitted a member of the Academy. In 1787, he was employed by the French government, along with Cassini and Mechain, in measuring a degree of latitude, and was chosen to perform the calculations after the work of observation had been finished. In 1808, he was appointed by the imperial government president for life of the university, and after the second Restoration, an honorary member of the Commission for Public Education, and chief of the committee of Weights and Measures. But because in an election to a place in the Academy he did not vote for the ministerial candidate, he was deprived, in 1824, of his pension of 3,000 francs. He died 9th January, 1833. *L.* is the author of *Théorie des Nombres* and *Eléments de Géométrie*, and particularly distinguished himself by his investigation of the difficult subject of the attraction of the elliptic spheroid, and of a method for determining the paths of comets.

Leger, Lieger, (*lēj'er, lē'jer.*) *n.* A minister resident at a foreign court. (a.) "Thou art Heaven's *lieger* here." (*Herbert.*) — A leger. See Ledger.

— *a.* [Fr.] Slim; slender; buoyant; — hence, airy; trifling; immomentous. — Fixed or resident in a place.

Leger ambassador, or *minister*. See the noun.

Leger line. (*Mus.*) One of these short lines above or below the staff which are used to express those notes which extend beyond the five lines of the staff.

Legerdemain', *n.* [Fr. *léger*, light, nimble, active, from Lat. *levis*, and *de main* — *de*, of, and *main* = Lat. *manus*, hand.] Sleight of hand; a deceptive act of manipulative skill performed with dexterity of illusion; a trick of manual art, done so adroitly that the manner or mode of performance eludes perception; jugglery; prestidigitation.

Legerdemain'ist, *n.* One who practises or professes the art of legerdemain; a prestidigitator; a juggler; a conjurer.

Legged, (*lēgd,*) *a.* [From *leg.*] Having legs: — employed in composition; as, a three-*legged* stool, a one-*legged* veteran.

Leg'giadro, (*lej-jī-ä'dro.*) [It.] (*Mus.*) In a rattling, lively manner.

Leg'gins, Leg'gings, *n. pl.* A garment to enclose the legs; gaiters; spatterdashes; knickerbockers; as, *leggings* of deerskin.

Leg'horn. [It. *Livorno*; Fr. *Livourne.*] A walled city and sea-port of Italy, prov. Pisa, on the Mediterranean Sea, 62 m. W.S.W. of Florence. It is, in general, a neat, clean, and well-built place; the N. part of the city, called *Venezia Nova*, is intersected by canals, and comprises wharves, warehouses, and other commercial edifices. *L.* has an outer and inner harbor, and a good roadstead. The outer harbor, protected by a fine mole, is unfit for vessels of more than 400 tons burden, and the inner is only adaptable to still smaller craft. The roadstead outside is, however, suited to the anchorage of large ships, although exposed to heavy seas during winds from the south. A light-house, 170 ft. above sea-level, commands the harbor. Among the chief articles of manufacturing industry are woollen caps, straw hats, glass, paper, soap, starch, rope, leather, &c. Ship-building is extensively engaged in. It has besides a large export and import trade with the principal commercial countries of Europe. *L.* was made a free port about the middle of the 16th cent., and owes much of its eminence and prosperity to the fostering care of the Medici family, and the subsequent rulers of Tuscany. *Pop.* 83,543.

Leg'horn-fowl', *n.* An elegant and useful variety of fowl, developed by American breeders, and much resembling the Hamburg. — See Fowl.

Leg'horn-plait', *n.* A kind of straw plait used in the making of hats and bonnets; — originally made at Leghorn, Italy.

Legibility, (*lej-i-bil'i-ta,*) *n.* Legibleness; state or quality of being legible.

Leg'ible, *a.* [Lat. *legibilis*, from *lego*, to read.] That may be read; possessing letters or figures that may be distinguished by the eye; as, a *legible* handwriting. — That may be deciphered or comprehended by apparent marks or indications.

"People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances." — *Collier.*

Leg'ibleness, *n.* Legibility; state or quality of being legible.

Leg'ibly, *adv.* In such a manner as may be read; as, a letter *legibly* written.

Legion, (*lē'jun.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *legio, legionis*, from *lego*, to gather, to select, to choose from.] (*Roman Hist.*) The name given to a division of the Roman army, which corresponded, to a great extent, both in numbers and constitution, to a brigade of the American army. The legion was first instituted by Romulus, shortly after the foundation of Rome. As the rising State was chiefly composed of fugitives from various parts of Italy, and men who were proscribed in their own country for criminal and political offences, and as its rapid growth soon provoked the jealousy of the surrounding States, it was necessary to give a military organization to the inhabitants of the new city, and Romulus accordingly enrolled three bodies of 3,000 men each for active service, each of which was levied from one of the three tribes into which he had divided his people. These bodies he called legions, and each was commanded by an officer of high rank, styled a *prefect* (from *præficere*, to set before or over) or *tribune*, whose rank may be considered as equivalent to that of a general officer in our own service. The legion was originally divided into smaller bodies of 100 men each, called *maniputi*, or maniples; but, subsequently, when the strength of the legion was increased, each legion was divided into ten coborts, each cohort into three maniples, and each maniple into two *centuriæ*, or centuries. Considering a Roman legion to correspond to a brigade in our own army, each cohort would be equivalent to a regiment, though not equal to it in point of numbers, and each century would be equivalent to a company. Each century, which varied in numbers at different times, but which consisted of 100 men, like the original maniple, when at its maximum strength, was commanded by a centurion, who had under him two sub-centurions and a standard-

Fig. 1548. — A Roman Legionary.

bearer, besides decurions. In these we find the equivalents to our own captain, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers of a company. Two centuries composed a maniple, and the senior centurion of the maniple, styled *centurio prior*, probably took command of the entire body, as the senior captain takes the command of two or three companies of volunteers enrolled in the same town, whose complement is not sufficient to entitle them to have a major in command, under the title of captain-commandant. Three maniples composed a cohort. Thus, a legion consisted of ten cohorts, which were divided into thirty maniples, and again subdivided into sixty centuries; and as each century consisted of 100 men, the maximum strength of a legion was 6,000. Each centurion carried a vine rod as the emblem of his authority, and the senior centurion of the entire legion was called *centurio primi pili*, and took rank as a knight, or one of the *equites* (see Equites), in virtue of his position. To his care the principal standard, or eagle of the legion, was confided. In addition to the main body of infantry, about 300 horse-soldiers were attached to each legion, who were drawn up on the wings when the legion was about to enter into action. These were divided into ten *turmæ*, or troops of thirty men each. The foot-soldiers composing a legion were also distinguished as *hastati, principes*, and *triarii*, of which the last named were veteran troops. When the legion was drawn up in order of battle, the hastati occupied the first rank, in ten bodies, each consisting of ten ranks of sixteen men each. The principes were drawn up in rear of the hastati, in bodies of similar extent, the triarii being in the rear of the principes, but in six ranks of ten men each. Thus, the hastati were first engaged in the battle, the principes forming, as it were, the supports, and the triarii the reserves. Each cohort had its regular number of these three classes of troops. When in battle-array, the Roman soldiers were drawn up in open order, that each man might have room to use his weapons. Besides these, who were armed with sword and javelins, a long buckler, helmet, cuirass, and greaves, each cohort had a certain number of *velites*, or light-armed troops, who had no particular station, but acted as skirmishers, being sent in any direction whence they might harass the enemy during his advance. These were armed with slings, light darts, short swords, and circular bucklers. The number of men comprising a legion seems to have varied at different times, but its strength appears to have been as mentioned above, dur-

ing the most famous wars of the Roman empire. Up to the time of Marius, service in a legion was sought as an honorable occupation, and men of some means were alone eligible; but Marius enlisted slaves, and turned the legions into corps of a purely mercenary army. At the same period, the manipular formation was abolished, the three lines were assimilated, and the legion was divided into 10 cohorts, each of 3 maniples. Soon the cohorts were raised to 600 men, making the legion 6,000 infantry, besides cavalry and velites. It was ranged in 2 lines of 5 cohorts each; but Cæsar altered the formation to 3 lines, of respectively 4, 3, and 3 cohorts each. During the latter empire, the legion became complex and unmanageable; many sorts of arms being thrown together, and ballatæ, catapults, and onagers added by way of artillery. Having so degenerated from its pristine simplicity and completeness, the legionary formation was soon overthrown amid the incursions of the victorious barbarians.

—A military force; military bands.—A multitude; a great number.

Legion of Honor, (*Her.*) An order instituted by Napoleon I., when First Consul of France, for merit, both military and civil. The order consisted, under the empire, of grand crosses, grand-officers, commanders, officers, and legionaries. They were divided into sixteen cohorts, each of 407 members; but the total number was afterwards much increased. Pensions, from 250 to 5,000 francs per annum, were attached to these distinctions. After the restoration of Louis XVIII., the order underwent some modifications in its constitution, and its members were reduced to a smaller scale. But among the first acts of the present emperor was the reconstitution of this celebrated order on an extended basis. This was effected by the law of April 19, 1852. The legion now consists (beginning with the lowest grade) of knights, who may in four years become officers, of whom there are 4,000; grand-officers, 500, after an interval of three years; grand-crosses, 80, after five years. But in all cases a campaign (or rather a campaign year) counts for two years. The highest functionary is the grand chancellor. As now worn, the decoration consists of a cross of ten points of white enamel edged with gold; the points are connected with a wreath of laurel proper, and in the centre, within an azure circle charged with the words "Napoléon III., Empereur des Français," is a head of the emperor. The cross is ensigned by the Imperial crown of France, and worn attached to a red ribbon. The grand-officers also wear on the right breast a silver star charged with the Imperial eagle. The same star is worn on the left breast by the knight's grand cross, and their cross is attached to a broad red ribbon, which passes over the right shoulder.

Fig. 1549.

Le'gionary, *a.* [Fr. *légionnaire.*] Relating to a legion or legions; comprising a legion or legions; as, a *legionary* force.—Containing a great or indefinite number.

"Too many . . . make up the *legionary* body of error."
Sir T. Browne.

Le'gionary, *n.* One who belongs to a legion.

Le'gionry, *n.* A force or body of legions. (R.)

Legislate, (*lĕj'is-lāt,*) *v. n.* [Lat. *lex, legis,* a law, and *fero, latum,* to bear, to carry, to bring, to produce.] To make, enact, or pass a law or laws.

Legisla'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of legislating; act of making or passing a law or laws; the enacting of laws.

Leg'islative, *a.* [Fr. *législatif.*] Making, giving, or enacting laws; as, a *legislative* body or assembly.—Relating or pertaining to the passing of laws; suitable to laws.

"The poet is a kind of law-giver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style."—*Dryden.*

—Performed by enacting; as, a *legislative* decree.

Leg'islatively, *adv.* In a legislative or law-giving manner.

Legislative Assembly, *n.* (*French Hist.*) See National Assembly.

Leg'islator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *législateur.*] A law-giver; the law-maker of a sovereign state or kingdom; one who makes and passes laws for a state or community.—A member of a legislature.

Legislato'rial, *a.* Having reference or pertaining to a legislature.

Leg'islatress, Leg'islatrix, *n.* A female law-maker.

Legislature, (*lĕj'is-lāt-yur,* *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *legislatura.*] The legislative body forming the supreme power of a constitutional state; the body or assembly of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to enact and repeal laws.—By the Constitution of the U. States, art. i., § 1, all legislative powers granted by it are vested in a National Congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives. It requires the consent of a majority of each branch of the legislature in order to enact a law, and then it must be approved by the President of the United States, or, in case of his refusal, by two-thirds of each House.

Le'gist, *n.* [Fr. *légiste.*] One skilled in the laws.

Legitimacy, (*le-jit'i-ma-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *légitimité.*] Conformity to or accordance with law.—Lawfulness of birth; —in contradistinction from *bastardy* or *illegitimacy.*—Genuineness; reality; purity;—opposed to *spuriousness*; as, "the *legitimacy* of marine bodies." (*Woodward.*)—Logical sequence; necessary or natural deduction; as, the *legitimacy* of an inference.—Conformableness of an object, action, or institution with established laws; as, the *legitimacy* of a government.

Legit'imate, *a.* [Fr. *légitime*; Lat. *legitimus,* from *lex, legis,* a law.] Conformable to, or accordant with, law.—In accordance with established law; as, a *legitimate* treaty.—Real; genuine; veritable; not false or spurious; as, a *legitimate* line of succession.—Born in wedlock; lawfully begotten; as, a *legitimate* heir, a *legitimate* child;—in contradistinction to *bastard* or *illegitimate.*—Followed by logical deduction or regular sequence; as, a *legitimate* effect.—Accepted and established as in accordance with rule or custom; as, a *legitimate* dogma.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *légitimer.*] To render legitimate; to invest any one with the rights of a lawful heir; to legitimize; also, to convey the rights of a legitimate child to one that was not born in wedlock.—To legalize; to make lawful.

Legit'imately, *adv.* In a lawful or legitimate manner; genuinely.

"Difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great."—*Dryden.*

Legit'imateness, *n.* State or quality of being legitimate; legality; lawfulness.

Legitimation, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *legitimatio.*] Act of rendering legitimate, or of investing an illegitimate child with the rights of one born in wedlock.—Legitimate birth. (R.)

Legit'imatist, *n.* See Legitimist.

Legit'imist, *n.* [Fr. *légitimiste.*] An upholder of legitimate power or authority; a supporter of divine or hereditary right.

(*French Hist.*) In France, an adherent of the legitimate line of kings, represented by the elder branch of the Bourbons, dethroned in the person of Charles X., in 1830, and whose present heir-male is the Duc de Bordeaux, (*q. v.*)

Legit'imize, *v. a.* To make lawful; to render legitimate.

Leg'less, *a.* Having no legs.

Le'go-lit'erary, *a.* Having reference to the literature of law.

Le Grand, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Marshall co.; *pop.* 1,540.

Legulei'an, *a.* [Lat. *leguleius,* lawyer, from *lex,* law.] Legal; lawyer-like; as, "*leguleian* barbarism."—*De Quincey.*

Legume', **Legu'men,** *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *legumen,* from *lego,* to gather.] (*Bot.*) A one-celled, one- or many-seeded, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscing by a suture along both its face and its back, and bearing its seeds on the ventral suture only. It differs from the follicle only in dehiscing by two valves. Sometimes it is indehiscent, as in *Cassia fistula,* &c.; but the line of dehiscence is in such species indicated by the presence of sutures. Fig. 1550 represents a legume of a Sweet Pea, already dehiscent.

Fig. 1550.

—*pl.* Pulse; peas; beans, &c.

Legu'men, *n.* Lat. *pl.* Leguminæ; Eng. *pl.* Legumens. [Lat.] See Legume.

Legu'mine, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *legumen.*] (*Chem.*) An albuminoid matter existing in leguminous plants. It is an important flesh-forming constituent of peas, beans, and other leguminous or *pod* vegetables.

Legu'minous, *a.* [Fr. *légumineux.*] Pertaining to legumes or pulse; consisting of pulse.

(*Bot.*) Applied to plants bearing legumes or pods.

Legu'minosæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The name given by de Jussieu to the order of plants called *Fabaceæ* by Lindley.—See Fabaceæ.

Lehi. (*Script.*) A place in Judah, where Samson was enabled to slay one thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass, and where, in answer to his petition, a fountain sprung up to relieve his thirst. (*Judg.* xv. 9–19.)

Lehi City, in *Utah Territory,* a post-village of Utah co., about 110 m. N.E. of Fillmore City.

Lehigh, (*le'hī,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a river formed by several branches rising in Monroe, Pike, and Luzerne cos., and flowing a general S. and S.E. course, enters the Delaware River at Easton. Its Indian name was *Lechay. Length,* about 90 m.

—An E. co.; *area,* abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lehigh River, and Little Lehigh, Jordan, Copley, and Saucon creeks. *Surface,* finely diversified; *soil,* in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Allentown. *Pop.* (1870) 56,792.

—A township of Northampton co.; *pop.* about 4,000.

Lehigh Gap, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Carbon co., about 80 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Lehighton, (*le-hi'ton.*) in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Carbon co., about 36 m. W.N.W. of Easton.

Lehman, (*lee'man,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* about 900.

—A township of Pike co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Lehunt'ite, *n.* [From Capt. *Lehunt,* the discoverer.] (*Min.*) A compact variety of Natrolite, found at Glenarm in Antrim.

Leib'nitz, Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von, an eminent German philosopher, theologian, and mathematician, b. at Leipsic, in 1646. He was educated at the university of that city, and early gave evidence of that genius which was to render him so distinguished. His studies were very varied, law and mathematics for a time holding the chief place; but philosophy and theology gradually attracted him, and engaged his most earnest attention. He first appeared as an author at the age of 18, and two years later graduated LL.D. at Altdorf, where he refused the offer of a professorship. He then lived for a short time at Nürnberg, and was secretary to a society of alchemists. He then removed to Frankfort on being appointed councillor to the elector of Mentz, a post which he held till 1676. Visiting Paris and London in 1672, he became acquainted with the leading men of science of the age, among them Sir Isaac Newton, Robert Boyle, Henry Oldenburg, Huyghens, Malebranche, and Cassini. In 1676 he was appointed aulic councillor and librarian to the duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. About this period he invented an arithmetical machine, and made the discovery of the Differential Calculus; Newton at the same period inventing his similar method of Fluxions. Having undertaken to write the history of the House of Brunswick, he made extensive travels for the purpose of collecting materials, and soon after published several historical and political works. In 1682 *L.* took a leading part in a project of union of the Catholic and Protestant churches, and had a correspondence with Bossuet respecting it. But the scheme was found impracticable. Some years later he was called to Berlin, and named president of the newly founded Academy of Sciences. He was consulted by Peter the Great on his plans for the advancement of civilization in his empire, and received from him a pension with the title of councillor of state. Similar honors were bestowed upon him by the German emperor Charles VI. *L.* passed the last years of his life at Hanover. The writings of *L.* are very numerous, and treat of a wide variety of subjects. The most important are, in mathematics—*Theoria Motus Abstracti et Motus Concreti,* which was written against the views of Descartes; *Régles du Calcul Différentiel,* published in 1684; in philosophy—*De Arte Combinatoria*; the *Essai de Theodicée,* in which he builds up his system of Optimism, maintaining that the world as it is constituted is the best of all possible worlds; the *Monadologie,* or exposition of his original theory of Monads, *q. v.*, the central point of his system of philosophy; *Principia Philosophica*; *Harmonie Pre-établie*; *Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement Humain,* his answer to Locke's essay on the same subject; and *Meditationes de Cognitione, Veritate et Ideis*; and in history and law —*Quæstiones Philosophicæ ex Jure Collectæ*; *Nova Methodus docendi discendique Juris*; *Scriptores rerum Brunsvicensium,* and *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus.* There are also large collections of letters of *L.*, who carried on a very extensive correspondence. Among these are his letters to John Bernoulli, in 2 vols. 4to., and his correspondence with Dr. Clarke on the principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion. The aim of *L.* was to apply to philosophy the method of demonstration, and to reconcile philosophy and theology; he maintained the existence of innate ideas and necessary truths, and our capacity of discovering them; and though he did not present his system as a whole, he became the founder of a new school of philosophy, and gave an extraordinary stimulus to metaphysical studies by "the infinitude of bright ideas, hints, and conjectures which were perpetually scintillating from his brilliant mind." He d. at Hanover in 1716, and was buried at Leipsic, his monument there bearing the inscription—"Ossa Leibnitii."

Leicester, (*les'ter,*) Robert Dudley, Earl of, an English noble and favorite of Queen Elizabeth, b. 1531. On the accession of Elizabeth to the throne, Dudley met with rapid preferment, winning the queen's regard by his courtly address and handsome person. In 1560, his first wife, Amy Robsart, died, not without suspicion of violence. (See Sir W. Scott's *Kenilworth.*) In 1564 Dudley became Chancellor of Oxford University and Earl of Leicester. In 1575 he entertained Elizabeth at his castle of Kenilworth (*q. v.*) with almost royal magnificence. In the year following *L.* secretly married the widow of the earl of Essex, a step never forgiven by Elizabeth. In 1588, on the threatened invasion of the Spanish Armada, *L.* was appointed lieutenant-general of the kingdom. D. in the same year.

Leicester, (*les'ter,*) a co. of England, nearly in its centre, immediately S. of cos. Derby and Nottingham; *area,* 803 sq. m., or 514,164 acres, of which about 480,000 are arable, meadow, and pasture. It is noted for its breed of cattle, sheep, and horses. It also produces extensive crops of barley, wheat, and oats. *Manuf.* Consists principally of wool, which is converted into hosiery, shirts, &c. *Min.* Iron, lead, coal, and lime. Principal towns, Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley. *Rivers.* Trent, and Soar. *Pop.* about 268,000.

Leicester, a town of England, cap. of the above co., on the Soar, 100 m. N.N.W. of London. It is the centre of the finest wool district in England. *Manuf.* Woollen and hosiery, laces, boots, and shoes. *Pop* 75,000.

Leicester, (*les'ter,*) in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Worcester co., about 54 miles W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* of township (1870) 2,768.

Leicester, in *New York,* a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,744.

Leicester, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Leichlingen, (*lishelling-en,*) a village and district of Rhenish Prussia, on the Wupper, 12 m. S.E. of Düssel-

dorf. *Manuf.* Cutlery and woollen cloths. *Pop.* about 13,000.

Lel'dy, Joseph, M. D., LL.D., a physician, naturalist, and teacher of anatomy, was b. in Philadelphia, Penn., September 9, 1823. He studied medicine, and graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1844. In 1853 he was appointed professor of anatomy in that institution, in which he still holds the position. For many years he has taken an active interest in the Academy of Natural Sciences, of his native city, and since 1846 has held the position of its chairman of curators. Prof. L.'s investigations have been mainly in the departments of anatomy, zoölogy, and palæontology. The catalogue published by the Royal Society of London gives a list of 777 of his scientific papers up to 1860, since which he has largely added to the number. Most of them are published in the *Contributions to Knowledge of the Smithsonian Institution*, the *Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences*, and the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*. The most important of his works are, *A Flora and Fauna within Living Animals*; *Memoires on the Extinct Sloth, Ox, and Peccary Tribes of North America*; *The Ancient Fauna of Nebraska*; *The Cretaceous Reptiles of the United States*; and recently *The Extinct Mammalian Fauna of Dakota and Nebraska, together with a Synopsis of all the Extinct Mammals of North America*, a quarto of 472 pages, accompanied with 30 plates.

Leldy, (*lĕ'dĕ,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 600.

Leigh, (*lā,*) a town of England, Lancaster co., 13 m. W. of Manchester. *Manuf.* Fustians, cambrics, and muslins. There are also extensive coal-mines and flour-mills in the vicinity. *Pop.* about 29,700.

Leighton Buzzard, (or, more properly, Leighton-Beau-desert,) (*lai'tŭn buz'zard,*) a town of England, co. Bedford, near the Ouse, 35 m. N.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Lace, and straw-plait, and it has considerable trade in corn and timber. *Pop.* estimated at 7,700.

Leigh'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Colbert co.

Leighton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahaska co., abt. 50 m. E.S.E. of Des Moines.

Leighton, (*lā'tŏn,*) in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* about 676.

Leighton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Hennepin co., about 20 m. W. by N. of St. Anthony.

Lein'bach's, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Berks co.

Leinster, (*lens'ter,*) the E. prov. of Ireland, bordering on the St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea. *Area*, 4,876,211 acres. At the period of the invasion by England (in 1170), this prov. formed the kingdoms of *L.* and Meath. It now comprises the cos. of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's and Queen's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Wicklow, and Wexford. The country is generally level, but in some places along the coast rugged and craggy. The best harbors are Dublin, Drogheda, Dundalk, and Carlingford. *Rivers.* Shannon, Barrow, Nore, Boyne, Liffey, and Slaney. It contains also large tracts or peat fields, the principal being known as the Bog of Allen. The soil, which is considered the most fertile in Ireland, produces the usual cereals, also flax. *Min.* Copper, lead, sulphur, and coal; also some silver and gold. *Pop.* about 1,457,412.

Lein'ster, a W. co. of Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 6,090 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified. *Pop.* 29,690.

Leinster, (Mount,) a mountain of Ireland in Leinster, about 5 m. S.W. of Newtonbarry. *Height*, 2,610 ft.

Leiophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *leios*, smooth, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ*. They are small, smooth shrubs with erect branches; leaves alternate, entire, oval, coriaceous; corymbs terminal; flowers white.

Lei'persville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 12 m. S.E. of Philadelphia.

Leipo'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Rasores birds, family *Megapodidæ*, the only known species of which is *Leipoa Ocellata*, the "Native Pheasant" of the colonists of Western Australia; which in its habits is very like the domestic fowl. It deposits its eggs in a mound of sand about three feet high, the inside being lined with layers of dried leaves, grasses, &c. The bird never sits on the eggs, but leaves them to be hatched by the heat of the sun's rays. The natives are very fond of the eggs, and rob the mounds twice or thrice in a season. These mounds resemble ant-hills; and, indeed, ants often abound in them. Captain Grey observes that the nests are at least nine feet in diameter and three feet high. By the natives this bird is named *Ngnwoo*.

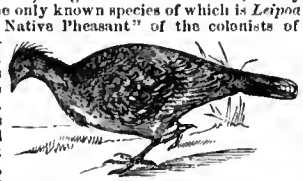


Fig. 1551.
OCELLATED LEIPOA, (*L. ocellata.*)

Leipothym'ic, *a.* See Lipothymic.

Leippa, or **Leipa,** (*lipe'pa,*) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Polzen, 24 m. E.N.E. of Leitmeritz. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 7,500.

Leipsig, (*lip'zik.*) [Ger. *Leipzig.*] A celebrated commercial city of N. Germany, kingdom of Saxony, on the White Elster (a tributary of the Saale), 60 m. W.N.W. of Dresden, and 20 S.E. of Halle. The appearance of the city at a distance is not imposing; it stands in a wide plain, which, though fertile, is unvaried by a single eminence to relieve its sameness. It occupies but a small extent of ground compared with its population, the houses being very lofty; many of them six stories high, independent of three or four additional in the pyramidal roof. Few cities exhibit so much of the carved masonry which characterized the old German style of building, joined with so much stateliness. The streets are narrow, but the various markets and squares are large, clean, and neat. *L.* is far inferior in elegance and beauty to Dresden; but is better built than Frankfort, and has a decided air of comfort and respectability. The great market-place, in the centre of the city, is rendered one of the most striking squares in Europe, by the quaint architecture of its surroundings. *L.* is pre-eminently a literary centre; besides possessing a noble university and various fine libraries and scientific institutions, it is the grand emporium of the German book-trade. It is the custom for every European house dealing in German books to have its agent at *L.* The great sale of new works takes place at the Easter fair. *L.* is the great mart of Central Europe for all kinds of merchandise. Among its chief manufactures are silk goods, stockings, leather, hats, playing-cards, paper hangings, tallow-chandlery, gold and silver wares, liqueurs, &c. *Pop.* 91,230. — This place and vicinity was, in Oct., 1813, the scene of one of the most tremendous battles of modern times. Napoleon I. having concentrated at this point an army of about 135,000 men, was attacked on the 16th by the allies under Prince Schwartzenberg, Blücher, and other generals, accompanied by the emperors of Russia and Austria and the king of Prussia. The allied force amounted to at least 250,000 men. The struggle, which was fierce, obstinate, and bloody, terminated at nightfall without advantage to either party. The next day passed over with the same results. On the 18th, shortly after the renewal of the fighting, a Saxon brigade deserted the French, and went over to the allies, which, combined with their superior force, gave the latter an advantage that all the genius of Napoleon, seconded by the valor and devotion of his troops, could not counteract. Though the French maintained their ground during the day, a retreat became indispensable; and owing to the accidental blowing up of the bridge, a part of the French army was cut off; thus, Napoleon lost 25,000 men, who fell into the hands of the allies as prisoners, exclusive of the far greater number who fell in the previous battles. Prince Poniatowski ("the last of the Poles"), after displaying prodigies of valor, lost his life in the retreat on the 19th, having been drowned in attempting to cross the Elster. This great battle completely emancipated Germany from the French yoke.

Leipsic, (*leep'sek,*) in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., about 8 m. N.N.E. of Dover.

Leipsic, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Orange co.

Leipsic, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Putnam co., about 45 m. S.S.W. of Toledo.

Leipzig, in Saxony. See Leipsic.

Leisure, (*lē'zhur,* or *lēzh'ur,*) *n.* [Fr. *loisir*, from O. Fr. *loist*, it is allowed, from Lat. *licet*, it is permitted.] Freedom from labor, occupation, or business; time free from employment; spare or vacant time.

"You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have the *leisure* of thinking."—*Dryden.*

—Time which may be employed in any specific manner; opportune convenience; ease.

At leisure, not busy; having one's time unoccupied; as, he is *at leisure* always in the afternoons. — In a leisurely manner; opportunely.

"Married in haste, we may repent at *leisure*."—*Congreve.*

Leis'urely, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as, a *leisurely* walk.

—*adv.* At leisure; not in haste or hurry; slowly; deliberately; as, to move *leisurely*.

Lei'tersburg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., about 107 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Leith, (*leeth,*) a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Leith, 2 m. N. of Edinburgh; Lat. 55° 58′ 9″ N., Lon. 3° 10′ 5″ W. *L.* is one of the most important seaports of Scotland. It carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, and other countries of Europe; also with the W. Indies and America. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 35,000.

Leiths'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Northampton co.

Leit'meritz, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Elbe, 34 m. N.N.E. of Prague; *pop.* 8,200.

Leitrim, (*lē'trim,*) a co. of Ireland, prov. of Connaught, bordering on the Bay of Donegal; *area*, 613 sq. m., or 392,363 acres, of which about 25,000 acres are covered with water, including Lough Allen near the source of the Shannon. *L.* is wild, and generally mountainous, but in the valleys and low lands the soil is very fertile. *Rivers.* Shannon, Blackwater, and Bonnet. *Lakes.* Allen, Melvin, and Gill. *Prod.* The usual cereals, especially oats. *Min.* Iron, lead, and copper. *Pop.* 104,744.

—A village of Ireland, in the above co., on the Shannon, about 3 m. N.E. of Carrick; *pop.* 406.

Lekain, (*leh-kăn',*) Henri Louis Cain, a French tragedian, b. in Paris, 1728, was the son of a goldsmith, and studied in the College Magazin, where he imbibed a taste for the dramatic art. Voltaire aided him liberally with money and advice, and he appeared on the stage of the *Théâtre Français*, where he secured such a popularity that his death was looked on by the patrons of the drama as a public calamity. His *Mémoires* were published by his son in 1801, and reprinted in 1825 under the supervision of Talma.

Le'land, Charles Godfrey, an American literateur, b. in Philadelphia, 1824. After graduating at Princeton Coll., N. J., and subsequently studying at the European universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris, Mr. *L.* studied law in his native city, a pursuit which he soon relinquished for that of literature. He has contributed largely to modern American journalism and serial literature, and made a decided hit, in 1869, with the series of grotesque (or, rather, burlesque) *Hans Breitmann Ballads*; the earlier instalments of which proved highly successful both in this country and in Europe.

Le'land, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., abt. 68 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

Le'land, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Leelenaw co., about 22 m. N. by W. of Traverse City.

Le'land, in *Oregon Territory*, a post-vill. of Josephine co., about 40 m. N.N.E. of Kerbyville.

Lely, Sir Peter, a painter, b. at Soest, Westphalia, 1617. He studied under Grebber, at Haarlem, after which he went to England, where he, at first, painted landscapes and historical subjects; but, finding more encouragement given to portrait-painting, he turned his attention to that branch of his art, and became unrivalled in the graceful rendering of heads; the hands of his portraits were remarkably fine and elegantly turned. He was in great favor with Charles I. and Charles II., by the latter of whom he was knighted, and for whom he painted the voluptuous beauties of his court. D. in England, 1680.

Le Maire, a strait of S. America, separating Staten Island from Terra del Fuego. It is 20 m. wide, and free from obstructions. Discovered in 1616, by Le Maire, a Dutch navigator.

Le'man, *n.* [O. Eng. *levemon.*] A sweetheart of either sex; a gallant, but, more frequently, a mistress;—generally used in a bad sense.

Le'man, (Lake of.) See Geneva, (Lake of.)

Lem'berg, a city of Austria, cap. of prov. of Galicia, on the Peltew, 185 m. S.E. of Cracow; Lat. 49° 50′ N., Lon. 24° E. It is one of the finest towns of Austria, and contains many beautiful churches and buildings, besides a university, with a library of 40,000 vols. Here is also another institute founded by Ossolinski, containing a library of 60,000 vols., and 1,200 MSS., chiefly of Polish literature. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, with dye-works, jewelry, &c. It is the chief trading-town of Galicia, and its position renders it the emporium for much of the produce of S. Russia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, in its transit to central Europe. *Pop.* abt. 77,500.

Lem'go, a town of Prussia, in Westphalia, on the Bega, 16 m. N.E. of Minden. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and meerschaum pipes. *Pop.* 4,900.

Lem'ing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Lemming.

Lem'ington, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* about 300.

Lem'ma, *n.* [Gr., a thing taken or assumed.] (*Math.*) A term used to denote a preliminary proposition taken as demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of a subsequent proposition. Thus propositions in geometry may be taken as lemmas to prove some proposition in mechanics. In logic, a premise taken for granted is sometimes called a lemma.

Lem'ming, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Myodes Norvegiens*, is a native of Norway and Finland. It belongs to the *Muridæ*, or Rat family (Fig. 1552). It is about five inches in length, with a tail about half an inch long, and is of a tawny color, variegated with black. In its habits the *L.* is extremely peculiar. It subsists entirely on vegetable food, and lives in shallow burrows under ground, in summer, and makes long passages under the snow in winter. In Baird's "Cyclopædia of the Natural Sciences," its peculiar habits are thus described:—"The most remarkable feature in the history of the *L.* is the periodical emigration the animals make from one part of the country to another. They descend in great bands from the mountains which divide Norland and Finmark, eating up everything before them. They pursue their course in a straight line, climbing walls and houses, and not avoiding man himself, should he stand in the way, but attempting to climb over him. Rivers and lakes are swum across, the band forming again on the other side, and corn and hay stacks are gnawn through. Like an army of locusts, they pass on, leaving a desolate track behind them, nor do they stop till they reach the sea, where thousands are drowned. During their march great numbers are destroyed by hawks, owls, weasels, &c.; and so great is the havoc thus committed, and by their being swept away in crossing rivers, and by similar casualties, that but few ever reach their native haunts again. The cause of these migrations is not well known, but it is supposed to arise from want of food. They appear to take place at irregular intervals; but, upon an average, about once in ten years. In former times, the lemmings were superstitiously regarded by the peasants of the countries they went over, the popular belief being that they fell from the clouds; and in such dread were they held, that it used to be the custom for priests to exorcise them with bell, book, and candle."

Fig. 1552. — LEMMING.

Lem'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order Pistiaceæ, *q. v.*

Lemnian Earth, or **Sphragide,** (*lem'ne-an,*) a species of bole, or kind of earth, found in the Island of Lemnos, in the Ægean Sea. Among the ancients this substance was celebrated as a sovereign remedy against poisons and the bites of venomous reptiles. It was also much used in medicine, not only as an alexipharmic, but also as an astringent, sudorific, vulnerary, &c. There were three varieties of Lemnian earth,—the white, the red, and the yellow; of which the two former were considered the most valuable. They were brought

from the Levant, mostly in the shape of small cakes, bearing the impression of a seal, from which circumstance it gained the name of *terra sigillata*. In external appearance it resembles a clay, with a smooth surface like agate, especially in recent fractures. It is of a fatty consistence, and has a soapy feel, adheres slightly to the tongue, and falls to pieces when immersed in water. When analyzed, it is found to consist of silica 66, alumina 14·5, soda 3·5, oxide of iron 6, water 8·5, with slight traces of magnesia and lime. Till within the present century, the Turks and Greeks believed that the Lemnian earth was possessed of imaginary virtues. The cups and goblets used by the sultan and chiefs were invariably made of this substance. The alexipharmic and astringent properties of this and other boles are now held in little or no esteem; but, used in the same manner as soap, it is still employed in order to remove impurities.

Lemnisca'ta of Hernoulli, *n.* [Lat. *lemniscatus.*] (*Math.*) In geometry, a curve in the form of the figure 8, with both parts symmetrical, generated by the point in which a tangent to an equilateral hyperbola meets the perpendicular on it drawn from the centre.
Webster.

Lem'nos, Stalimene, or **Limye,** an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian Archipelago, 40 m. W. of the entrance of the Hellespont; Lat. 39° 53′ 46″ N., Lon. 25° 8′ 32″ E. *Area*, 150 sq. m. It is of an irregular quadrilateral shape, being nearly divided into two peninsulas by two deep bays or indentations of the sea, Port Paradise on its N., and Port St. Antonio on its S. side. The latter is a capacious harbor for the largest vessels. *Surf.* Irregular, and bears the strongest marks of volcanic action at an early period, which probably gave rise to the ancient pagan myth of Vulcan falling upon this island when hurled from heaven by Jupiter. The principal product of *L.* is the *Lemnian earth*, q. v. It is also fertile in oil, wine, corn, and fruit. *Pop.* estimated 13,500. *L.* is said to have been peopled by a Thracian tribe, whose descendants were expelled by the Tyrrhenian Pelasgians. It fell under the Persian yoke B. C. 505, and was subjected to Athens by Miltiades, B. C. 489. The Macedonians obtained possession for a short time, and it again passed under the Athenian yoke. It was celebrated for its labyrinth. See STALIMENE.

Lem'on, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CITRUS.

Lemonade', *n.* [Fr. *lemonade.*] A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Lem'on, in *Ohio*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Lem'on, or **Lemoni',** in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., about 6 m. N. of Tunkhannock; *pop.* of township about 550.

Lemond', in *Minnesota*, a township of Steele co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Lem'onfair River, in *Vermont*, a small stream flowing into Otter Creek in Addison co.

Lem'on-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANDROPOGON.

Lemon Place, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co., abt. 12 m. E. of Lancaster.

Lemont', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cook co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Lemont, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Van Buren co.

Lemonwier, (*lem'on-weer.*) in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Wisconsin River in Juneau co.

—A post-village and township of Juneau co., about 3 m. S.E. of Manston; *pop.* of township about 1,200.

Lem'on-yel'low, *n.* (*Painting.*) A beautiful light and vivid color. In body and opacity it is nearly equal to Naples yellow and masticot, but much more pure and lucid in color and tint, and, at the same time, not liable to change by damp, sulphurous, or impure air, or by the action of light, or by the steel palette-knife, or by mixture of white lead or other pigments, either in water or oil.

Lem'pa, a river of Central America, enters the Pacific Ocean abt. 35 m. S.E. of San Salvador.

Lemp'ster, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Le'mur, Lemu'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family including several of the lower quadrumanous animals of different structure and habits. However, it is now restricted to such as have the inferior incisors long, compressed, and sloping forward, and the lower canines approximated and of similar form and direction. "Each of the four extremities is provided with an opposable thumb; but the index digit of the hinder hand has its nail developed into a long, curved, sharp-pointed claw." The lemurs are natives of Madagascar.

Fig. 1553. — LEMUR, (*L. catta.*)

Lemures, (*lēm'yu-reez,*) *n. pl.* (*Roman Myth.*) A term applied to the ghostly souls of the dead, that tormented men in the night-time; whence they are also called *nocturnal* or *black*. A ceremony, called indifferently either *lemuria*, *lemuralia*, or *remuria*, used to be observed on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May; and was thus celebrated on account of its supposed efficacy in laying the souls of the departed. The ceremony of the lemuralia is thus described in the "Popular Encyclopædia:" — "About midnight, when everybody was asleep, the head of the house arose, and went, barefooted, softly, and in silence, to a fountain; with a snap of the fingers, still keeping silent, he protected himself from the spectres. Having washed his hands at the fountain, he returned, took some black beans in his mouth, and, without looking round threw them nine times over his head, repeating each time — *Hæc ego mitto; his fabis me meoque redimo*, (These I send; with these beans I redeem me and mine.) He then washed his hands again, struck a hollow copper vessel, saying nine times, during the operation, in a supplicating tone — *Manes, ex ite, paterni*, (Ye souls of my ancestors, depart.) He now looked round, and the ceremony was finished. It was believed that the spirits came and collected the beans."

Lena, (*le-na',*) a river of Russia, in Siberia, rising in the mountains N.W. of Lake Baikal, govt. of Irkutsk; Lat. 42° 30′ N., Lon. 106° E. It flows first in a N.E. direction to the town of Yakootsk then N. to the Arctic Ocean. The entire length of the *L.* is 2,100 m., and it is the principal artery of trade of E Siberia. Russian and Chinese goods, as well as Siberian furs, are exported from this river. Navigation is open on the *L.* from May till November. Near the town of Jakutsk its breadth is 6¼ m. Its tributaries are the Kirenga, Vitiro, Olemka, Aldan, and Bilui.

Le'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stephenson co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Freeport.

Len'apes, LENNI-LENAPES, or DELAWARES, one of the Algonquin tribes of American Indians, which about the early part of the 16th century occupied the valleys of the Delaware and Schuylkill. From a very early date, they were, according to tradition, preëminent for wisdom and valor, exerting a powerful influence over the neighboring tribes from the Hudson to the Chesapeake. This influence and power they upheld, till, by the rise of the Iroquois power, they lost their ascendency, and in a manner their independence; and at an assembly of the tribes, in 1774, near Lancaster, the Iroquois denied them the right to alienate their lands. They soon after removed to the banks of the Susquehanna. In 1751, they are found at Shamokin and Wyalusing, on the Susquehanna, where they became exposed to the violence both of the Iroquois and the whites. The English disregarded their peaceful attitude (they having been taught the principles of peace and non-resistance by Penn and Zinzendorf), considering them under French influence; and the Iroquois, offended at their neutrality, plundered their crops and devastated their villages. In 1781, nearly 400 Moravian Delawares, being driven from their settlement on the Muskingum by hostile Indians, were permitted to return the following year, when, their movements being considered hostile by the British frontiersmen, about 100 of them were massacred. In 1778, they made a treaty of amity with the U. States at Fort Pitt, in which the latter agreed to build a fort for their protection, which is the origin of Fort McIntosh. In 1795, they were parties, with the Wyandots, Shawnees, and other W. tribes, in the general pacification of Fort Grenville. These were further strengthened by the treaties of Fort Wayne, in 1803, and Vincennes, in 1804; and the frontiers were unmolested until the movement of Tecumseh, in 1811. They gradually continued westward, stopping for a time at White River, Indiana, and afterwards crossing the Mississippi, finally settled on fertile tracts in Kansas. They possess 375,000 acres of land at the mouth of the Kansas River, and three times that amount at higher points on this river. In 1850, they numbered 1,500. They cultivate the soil, raise horses, cattle, &c., and dress in many respects in civilized costume. The U. States holds in trust for them a school-fund of $7,806, and a general fund of $915,375. They number about 2,500. *New Am. Cyclop.*

Len'awee, in *Michigan*, a S.E. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, about 730 sq. m. *Rivers.* Raisin, Little Raisin, and Macon rivers, and Tiffin's, Evans, Bear, and Beaver creeks. *Cap.* Adrian. *Pop.* in 1870, 45,635.

L'Enclos, (*lăng'klo,*) NINON DE, a celebrated French beauty, b. at Paris, 1615. *N.* lost her parents at the age of 15, and possessing great charms and a lively temper, she was followed by some of the greatest men, but would never unite herself in marriage. She was the friend of Molière and Fontenelle, and had a fine understanding; but it was truly observed of her, that, though she thought like Epicurus, she lived like Lais. She is, however, represented to have been perfectly unmercenary in her amours; and her wit and behavior were such, and so low the moral tone of the time, that even virtuous ladies courted her acquaintance. The rigid Mme. Scarron (afterwards Mme. de Maintenon) was her constant friend, and the queen Christina of Sweden, during her stay in Paris, was warmly attached to her, and wished her to take a place in her little court, but Ninon preferred independence. She was held in great respect by men of genius, who consulted her upon their works. There are a few genuine letters by her in the works of St. Evremond, but those under her name, addressed to Villarceaux, De Sévigné, &c., are fictitious. She had the extraordinary good fortune of retaining her beauty till the most advanced age. D. 1705.

Lend, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* LENT.) [A. S. *lænan*, to lend; Ger. *leihen*, to lend, to borrow; Icel. *lêna*. Akin to Heb. *lāvā*, to borrow.] To grant to another for temporary use, on the express or implied condition that the thing shall be returned; to grant a thing to be used, on the condition that its equivalent in kind shall be returned; as, to *lend* money.

"They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend*." — *Dryden.*

—To afford; to grant; to furnish, in general, as aid; to permit to use for another's benefit, as one's name on a note.

"Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience." — *Addison.*

—To let out on hire; to grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and an ultimate return of the thing, or its full value.

Lend'able, *a.* That may be lent.

Lend'er, *n.* One who lends, or lets out on hire; one who makes a trade of putting money to interest; — correlative of *borrower*.

"Neither a borrower nor a *lender* be." — *Shaks.*

Lend'ing, *n.* Act of lending. — That which is lent or supplied.

Le'ne, *a.* [From Lat. *lenis*, smooth.] (*Gram.*) Applied to a consonant of which it is not possible to prolong the sound.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A name given to the consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*, *s*, *z*, in contradistinction to *aspirate*, because their sound cannot be prolonged.

Length, *n.* [A. S. *lengthe*, from *leng*, long. See LONG.] Longitude; the extent of anything material from end to end; the longest line which can be drawn through a body, parallel to its sides; as, the *length* of a ship. — A superficial measure; a certain extent; extension; as, the horse won by three *lengths*. — Duration or space of time; long or indefinite continuance of time.

"May Heaven augment your bliss with *length* of days." — *Dryden.*

—Reach or extent; distance; as, to walk the *length* of a city. — Detail; full extent; amplification; as, he carries his spite to great *lengths*. — *At length*, in complete extent; diffused; as, to insert a notice *at length*; at last; in conclusion; finally.

Length'en, *v. a.* To elongate; to extend in length; to make longer; as, to *lengthen* a garment. — To draw out or extend in time; to protract; to continue in duration.

"Mirth and merriment *lengthens* life." — *Shaks.*

—To expand; to extend in amplitude; as, to *lengthen* a paragraph. — To protract or draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a syllable; — sometimes preceding *out*.

—*v. n.* To grow longer; to extend in length.

"Life . . . drags at each remove a *lengthening* chain." *Goldsmith.*

Length'ily, *adv.* In a lengthy manner; at great length or diffused extent.

Length'iness, *n.* State or condition of being lengthy; prolixness.

Length'ways, Length'wise, *adv.* In a longitudinal direction; in the direction of the length.

Length'y, *a.* (*Comp.* LENGTHIER; *super.* LENGTHIEST.) Being long or immoderately long; prolix; not short or brief; as, a *lengthy* discourse.

Len'hartsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Berks co.

Le'nience, Le'niency, *n.* State or quality of being lenient; gentleness; mildness; clemency; lenity.

Le'nient, *a.* [Lat. *leniens*, from *lenio*, to make smooth, soft, or mild, from *lenis*, akin to Gr. *leios*, smooth.] Softening; mollifying; mitigating; assuasive; — sometimes before *of*.

"*Lenient of* grief and anxious thought." — *Milton.*

—Laxative; emollient.

"Oils . . . are *lenient*, balsamic, and abate acrimony in the blood." — *Arbuthnot.*

—Clement; merciful; mild; gentle; as, a *lenient* master.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An emollient; an assuasive medicine.

Le'niently, *adv.* In a lenient manner; mildly; assuasively.

Len'itive, *n.* [Fr. *lénitif.*] That which softens or mitigates; a palliative; that which abates or assuages passion.

(*Med.*) A medicine or application that has the quality of easing or mollifying pain.

Len'ity, *n.* [Lat. *lenitas.*] Mildness of temper; tenderness; kindness; merciful treatment; — opposed to *severity*.

Lenkeran', Lankeran, or **Lenkoran,** a seaport-town of Russia, on the Caspian Sea, govt. of Baku. It is a town of considerable commercial importance for the trade between Russia and Persia, but the harbor is somewhat defective. *Pop.* 6,500.

Lenni Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Delaware co.

Lenoir, (*le-noré',*) in *N. Carolina*, an E. by S. co.; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neuse River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Kinston. *Pop.* about 11,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Caldwell co., about 180 m. W. of Raleigh; *pop.* about 400.

Lenoir, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Roane co., about 22 m. W.S.W. of Knoxville.

Leno'ra, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Fillmore co., about 13 m. S.E. of Preston.

Len'ox, a S.E. co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, about 170 sq. m. *Pop.* 8,500.

Lenox, in *Illinois*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Lenox, in *Iowa*, a township of Iowa co.; *pop.* 444.

Lenox, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township, cap. of Berkshire co., about 6 m. S. of Pittsfield. *Pop.* of township (1870) 1,966.

Lenox, in *Michigan*, a township of Macomb co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Lenox, in *New York*, a post-township of Madison co.; *pop.* (1870), 9,816.

Lenox, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Lenox, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

Lenox Basin, in *New York*, a village of Madison co., about 120 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Len'ox Fur'nace, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Berkshire co.

Len'oxville, a village of Sherbrook co., Lower Canada, about 98 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Lenoxville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.

Lens, (lĕnz,) *n.*; *pl.* LENSES. [Lat. *lens*, a lentil.] (*Opt.*) The name given to a piece of glass, or other transparent medium, which, from the curvature of their surfaces, have the property of causing the luminous rays which traverse them either to converge or diverge. According to their curvature, they are either spherical, cylindrical, elliptical, or parabolic. Those used in optics are always spherical. They are usually made either of *crown-glass*, which is free from lead, or of *flint-glass*, which contains lead, and is more refractive than crown-glass. The combination of spherical surfaces, either with each other or with plane surfaces, gives rise to 6 kinds of lenses, sections of which are represented in Fig. 1554. 4 are formed by 2 spherical surfaces, and 2 by a plane and a spherical surface. In Fig. 1554, A is a *double-convex*, B is a *plano-convex*, C is a *converging concavo-convex*, D is a *double-concave*, E is a *plano-concave*, and F is a *diverging concavo-convex*. The lens C is also called the *converging meniscus*, and the lens F the *diverging meniscus*. The arrow shows the direction in which the light is supposed to fall upon the lenses. The first 3, which are thicker at the centre than at the borders, are *converging*; the others, which are thinner in the centre, are *diverging*. In the first group, the double convex

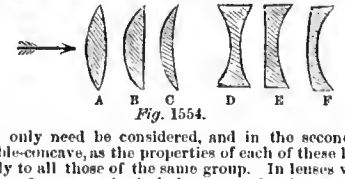


Fig. 1554.

lens only need be considered, and in the second the double-concave, as the properties of each of these lenses apply to all those of the same group. In lenses whose two surfaces are spherical, the centres for these surfaces are called *centres of curvature*, and the right line which passes through these two centres the *principal axis*. In the plano-concave or plano-convex lens, the principal axis is in the perpendicular let fall from the centre of the spherical face on the plane face. It was observed at an early period, that a transparent body of a spherical form had the property of collecting at the focus the parallel rays of light which fall on its surface. But it was remarked, at the same time, that the illumination at these foci was extremely feeble, in consequence of the thickness of the glass through which the light had to pass. This inconvenience is removed by taking only two small segments instead of the entire sphere; by which means, as the refraction takes place only at the surfaces, and not in the interior of the glass, the very same refraction of the rays is produced as when the whole sphere is used; and the thickness of the glass being greatly diminished, the rays pass through it in much greater number; and the intensity of the light in the focus is much more considerable. The rules for finding the focal distances of the different sorts of lenses

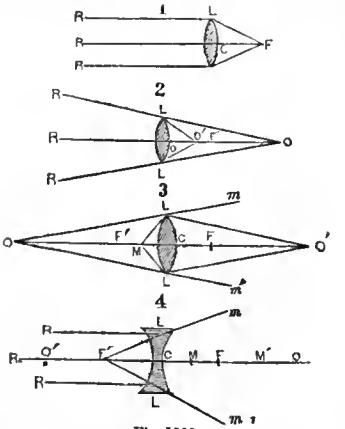


Fig. 1555.

are the following. They depend in some measure on the refracting power of the glass. We shall here suppose the index of refraction to be 1·500.—1. Rays of light R L, R L (1, Fig. 1555), falling on a convex lens in directions parallel to the axis, are refracted to the point F, which is called the principal focus. In a *double* and *equally* convex lens, the distance of F from C, the centre of the lens, is equal to the radius of the spherical surface. If the lens is *plano-convex*, the focal distance is equal to twice the radius of the spherical surface. If the lens is unequally convex, its focal distance is found by this rule:—Multiply the two radii of its surfaces, and divide twice that product by the sum of the radii. The quotient will be the focal distance required.—2. When the rays falling on a convex lens (2, Fig. 1555), whose principal focus is F, converge towards a point, O, their convergency will be hastened, and they will be refracted to a point, O', which is nearer the lens than the principal focus, F. The two points O and O' are called *conjugate foci*; and they are related to each other in such a manner that C O' is a fourth proportional to C O + C F, C O, and C F. Hence, when the point O is given, the conjugate focus O' will be found by this rule:—Multiply the principal focal distance C F by C O, and divide the product by the sum of those numbers. It is obvious, that, as the distance of O becomes greater, O' approaches to F; and when O is at an infinite distance, O' coincides with F.—3. Suppose diverging rays, issuing from a point O (3, Fig. 1555), to fall on a double-convex lens, of which the principal focus is F. In this case, they will be refracted to a point O'; and the conjugate foci O and O' are so related that C O' is a fourth proportional to C O — C F, C O, and C F. Hence, O' is found by the following rule:—Multiply the principal focal distance C F by C O, and divide the product by the difference between C O and C F. As the point of divergence O recedes from the lens, the point O' approaches nearer to F; and when O is at an infinite distance, O' coincides with F. As O approaches the lens, O' recedes from it. When O is at F', the focal distance, the refracted rays become parallel to the axis; and when O is between F' and C, as at M, the refracted rays diverge in the directions Lm Lm'.—4. The focal distance of a concave lens is the same as that of a convex one whose surfaces have the same curvature; and the rules for finding the conjugate foci are precisely the same. But the rays, instead of being collected, are scattered by passing through a concave lens; and the principal focus is on the same side as the point from which the rays proceed. Parallel rays R L, R C, R L (4, Fig. 1555), falling on the concave lens L L in the direction of the axis, become divergent, as if they proceeded from F', the principal focus. When the rays which fall on a concave lens converge towards the point F, they are refracted in the direction parallel to the axis. When the incident rays converge to a point O, beyond F, the refracted rays diverge as if they proceeded from a conjugate point O', also further from the lens than F'. And when the incident rays converge towards a point *m*, between C and F, the refracted rays will be convergent, and meet in a conjugate point M', on the same side of the lens with M. These conjugate foci are determined by the rules which have been given for convex lenses. Lastly, when incident rays diverge from a point, O', further from the lens than the principal focus, the refracted rays will be more divergent, and proceed as if they emanated from a point between the principal focus and the lens. The rule is, in this case, also the same as for convex lenses. The effect of a meniscus is the same as that of a convex lens of the same focal distance; and that of a concavo-convex lens, the same as that of a concave lens of the same focal distance. The principal focal distance is found by this rule:—Divide twice the product of the two radii by the difference of the radii. In deducing the above rules, it has been assumed that the focus into which the rays are refracted is a mathematical point; but this is not strictly true, unless the rays only fall on the lens very near its centre, by reason of the *spherical aberration*.—See ABERRATION, ACHROMATISM, LIGHT, OPTICS, and REFRACTION.

Lens, a town of France, dept. of Pas-de-Calais, 9 m. N.E. of Arras; *pop.* abt. 11,000. Near this town the Austrians and Spaniards were defeated by a French army under Condé, Aug. 20, 1648. The French captured 100 colors and 38 pieces of cannon.

Lent, *imp.* and *pp.* of LEND, *q. v.*

Lent, *n.* [A.S. *lenten*, spring, *lencten fæster*, spring fast; D. *lente*; Ger. *lenz*. Perhaps allied to Sansk. *lî*, to melt, to dissolve.] (*Eccl.*) The fast of forty days, observed by the Roman Catholic and other churches before Easter, in commemoration of our Saviour's fasting in the Wilderness. The name is derived from the Saxon *leng*, spring, from the time of the year in which it is observed. It is used as a preparation for Easter, and begins on Ash-Wednesday. The observance of Lent is of great antiquity, for from the first ages of Christianity it was usual to set aside some time for humiliation and special exercises immediately before Easter. At first this fast extended only to forty hours, then to thirty-six days; and four additional days were added in the 9th century.

Lent, Lentement. (*Mus.*) Same as LENTE, *q. v.*

Lentan'do. [It.] (*Mus.*) The same as *rallentando* or *ritardando*, meaning a gradual decrease in the speed of the movement.

Lente, Lento, Lentamenta. [It.] (*Mus.*) Slow; gentle.—According to the best authorities, the movement implied by one of these terms is quicker than *adagio*, or between it and *andante*.

Lent'en, *a.* Used in or pertaining to Lent; hence, spare; poor; lean; not rich or abundant.

"She . . . with a *lenten* salad cooled her blood."—*Dryden.*

Lentibularia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Butterwort family, a small order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales*. DIAG. Free central placenta, minute seeds without albumen, and cotyledons much smaller than the radicle.—They consist of herbs growing in water, marshes, or wet places. The leaves are radical, entire, or divided into thread-like filaments, bearing little pouches or air-vesicles. The flowers are irregular, with persistent 2-lipped calyx, and a 2-lipped corolla. The species *Pinguicula vulgaris* is termed butterwort, from the property its leaves possess of coagulating milk.

Len'ticel, Len'ticelle, *n.* [Fr. *lenticelle*, from dim. of Lat. *lentis*.] (*Bot.*) A small lens-shaped spot on the back of many plants.—*Brande.*

Lentic'ula, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *lentis*, lentil.] (*Bot.*) Same as lenticel.—(*Bot.*) A small lens.—(*Med.*) A freckle; lentigo.

Lentic'ular, *a.* [Lat. *lenticularis*, from *lens*, *lentis*, a lentil.] Resembling a lentil.—Lentiform; having the form of a double convex lens; as, a *lenticular* figure.

Lentic'ularly, *adv.* With a curve; in a lenticular manner.

Len'tiform, *n.* Lenticular.

Lentiginous, (*len-tij'i-nus,*) *a.* [Lat. *lentiginosus*.] Relating or pertaining to lentigo; furfuraceous; freckly; scurfy.

Len'tigo, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A freckly or scorfy eruption upon the skin;—so called from its resemblance to lentil-seeds.

Len'til, *n.* [Fr. *lentille*; Lat. *lens*, *lentis*.] (*Bot.*) See ERVUM.

Lentini, (*len-te'ne,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, near a lake of the same name, 15 m. S.S.W. of Catania. It contains a gunpowder-mill, and derives a considerable revenue from the fisheries of Lake *L. Pop.* 5,700.

Lentis'cus, or LENTISK, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PISTACIA.

Len'to, *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as LENTE, *q. v.*

Len'tor, *n.* [Fr. *lenteur*, from Lat. *lentus*.] Viscosity; tenacity.—Slowness; tardiness; sluggishness; as, the "*lentor* of eruptions."—*Arbuthnot.*

Len'tous, *a.* [Lat. *lentus*.] Viscous; tenacious; ropy; as, "*spawn* of a lentous and transparent body."—*Browne.*

Len'tulus, the surname of a branch of the famous Cornelian family of Rome, the principal of whom are:—PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, an accomplice of Catiline, consul 71 B. C., strangled in prison 66.—LENTULUS SPINTHERUS, a friend of Cicero, and a partisan of Pompey.—CNEIUS CORNELIUS LENTULUS, surnamed Gætulicus, consul A.D. 26.—LUCIUS, son of the latter, put to death for conspiracy in the reign of Caligula.—LENTULUS, a supposed proconsul of Judæa, to whom a letter, describing the Saviour, has been attributed, but which is pronounced a fabrication.

L'envoi, L'envoy, (*long-wah',*) *n.* [Fr. *le*, the, and *envoi*, a sending, from *envoyer*, to send, to dispatch.] A finale; a result; an end; a conclusion.

Len'zinite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina, allied to Halloysite. There are two kinds, found at St. Gall in the Eifel (the opaline and the argillaceous), both of which are white, and translucent, and fall into small hard grains when put into water.

Le'o, *n.* [Lat. *leo*, the lion.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, which gives its name to the fifth sign of the zodiac. It is situated between the constellations Ursa Major, or the Great Bear Virgo, and Cancer. The most conspicuous stars in this group are Regulus, or *a* Leonis, of the first magnitude, and Denep, or β Leonis, of a magnitude midway between the first and second, which is intersected by a straight line drawn through the polar star and the star γ in Ursa Major.

LEO MINOR. [Lat., the little lion.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, formed and named by Helvetius, lying immediately to the south of the Great Bear, and between Lynx, Leo, and Cancer. It is composed of small stars, all of them being less in apparent size than stars of the fourth magnitude.

Leo I., or *the Elder*, emperor of Constantinople, ascended the throne in 457. He was a Thracian of obscure birth, but attained the highest military rank, and was proclaimed emperor by the soldiers in succession to Marcianus. He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon against the Eutychians, and renewed the war against the Vandals; but was unfortunate, through the treachery of his general Aspar, whom he put to death with his family in 471. The Goths, to revenge the fate of Aspar, poured into the empire, which they ravaged to the walls of Constantinople. D. 474.

LEO II., or the *Younger*, was the son of Zeno and of Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. He succeeded his grandfather in 474, under the guardianship of his father, who caused himself to be proclaimed emperor a few months afterwards. *L. II.* is said to have been put to death by his own father, after reigning only 10 months.

LEO III., called the *Isaurian*, from the country of his birth, where his parents were poor mechanics. *L.* entered into the army, and became general-in-chief of the army of Asia, under Justinian II. In 716 he marched against Theodosius III., who had been proclaimed emperor on the deposition of Justinian II.; and Theodosius resigned his crown to him in the following year. The Saracens, having ravaged Thrace, laid siege to Constantinople, which was bravely defended by *L.*, who compelled them to retire. His reign, however, was tyrannical, and he drove the patriarch Germanus from his seat, in which he placed Anastasius. He was also guilty of burning the library at Constantinople, containing a quantity of medals and above 30,000 volumes. The popes Gregory II. and Gregory III. having excommunicated him, he prepared an armament to invade Italy; but the ships were destroyed by a storm. D. 741.

LEO IV., the son of Constantine Copronymus, and grandson of Leo III., B. 751, and succeeded his father in 755. In his time the controversy raged between the Iconoclasts, or image-breakers, and their adversaries, both of whom he protected by turns. He repulsed the Saracens in Asia. D. 780.

LEO V., or the *Armenian*, from the country of which he was a native. He rose to the rank of general by his valor; but, being accused of treason, the emperor Nicephorus disgraced him, and imprisoned him in a convent. Michael Rhangabus, on ascending the throne, in 811, restored him to his rank; but *L.*, profiting by the misfortunes of his master, headed a military revolt, and was elected emperor by the troops in 813. He was one of the most violent of the Iconoclastic princes. Assassinated, 820.

LEO VI., styled the *Philosopher*, B. 865, was the son and successor of Basilius, the Macedonian, and ascended the throne in 886. The Hungarians, Saracens, and Bulgarians, having united against the empire, he called to his assistance the Turks, who entered Bulgaria, which

they ravaged with fire and sword. *L.* drove the patriarch Photius from his seat; and Nicholas, one of the successors of Photius, excommunicated the emperor; for which *L.* deposed him. He wrote some books, the most interesting of which is a treatise on Tactics, printed at Leyden in 1612. D. 911.

Leo I., (St.,) surnamed *The Great*, Pope, succeeded Sextus III. in 440. He took a very decided part against the Manichæans and other schismatics, held a council at Rome against Eutyches in 449, and presided by his legates at the General Council of Chalcedon 2 years later. When Attila invaded Italy, *L.* was sent by the Emperor Valentinian to dissuade him from his threatened march on Rome, and Rome was saved. *L.* afterwards saved the city from being burned by Genseric. *L.* is the first pope of whom we possess any written works. D. 461.

Leo II., a native of Sicily, succeeded Agathon in 682. He pretended to have authority over the Eastern Church, and was succeeded by Benedict III. D. 683.

Leo III., Pope, b. at Rome, succeeded Adrian I. in 795. His first act was to acknowledge the suzeraluty of Charles the Great (Charlemagne) by sending him the keys of St. Peter's, and the standard of the city of Rome In 790 a conspiracy was formed against him by two of the Roman clergy, and he was attacked and shamefully treated while assisting at the procession of St. Mark. Through the aid of some faithful attendants, he escaped to Paderborn, to seek the protection of Charles, who, the same year, sent him back with a powerful escort to Rome. In the following year, 800, Charles visited Rome, and was there crowned by the Pope emperor of the Romans. A fresh conspiracy against *L.* was discovered in 815, the authors of which were among the leading citizens of Rome, and were condemned to death. *L.* d. the following year.

Leo IV., Pope, a Roman, succeeded Sergius II. in 847. The Saracens having invaded the Ecclesiastical States, he marched against them, and obtained a complete victory; after which he put the city of Rome in a state of defence, and founded the town of Leopolis. D. 855.

Leo V., Pope, a Benedictine monk, who, in 903, succeeded Benedict IV., but was deposed by his chaplain Christopher. The annals of the papacy during the 10th cent. are very confused, and there is no mention of *L.'s* subsequent life.

Leo VI., Pope, succeeded John X. in 928. He is said to have been put to death by Marozia, *q. v.*

Leo VII., Pope, was elected in succession to John XI., son of Marozia. He negotiated a peace between Hugo, king of Italy, and Alberic, duke of Rome, the son of the celebrated Marozia. He is said to have been an irreproachable man and zealous ecclesiastic, and was succeeded by Stephen VIII. D. 959.

Leo VIII., Pope, was elected to the papal chair on the deposition of John XII., in 963, under the patronage of Otho I. On Otho's withdrawal, John re-entered Rome, and drove away *L.*, but John dying soon afterwards, Benedict V. was chosen pope. The emperor Otho subsequently took Rome, and exiling Benedict, reinstated *L.*, who d. about 965.

Leo IX., Pope, previously named *Bruno*, was b. in Alsace, 1002. He was cousin to the Emperor Conrad the Salic, and was made bishop of Toul at the age of 22. Through the influence of the Emperor Henry III., son of Conrad, and also by the counsel of the monk Hildebrand, he was elected at the Diet of Worms, in 1048, to succeed Damasus II. as pope. Well received at Rome, he applied himself zealously to the reform of discipline in the Church, visiting France, Italy, and Germany, and holding several councils against simony and concubinage. In 1053, he led an army against the Normans in Italy, but was defeated and taken prisoner by their leader, Robert Guiscard, at the battle of Civitella. He was confined at Benevento about ten months, and falling ill, was allowed to return to Rome, where he d. in 1064. During his pontificate, the schism between the Greek and Latin churches was widened by the writings of Michael Cerularius, patriarch of Constantinople. The pope and patriarch excommunicated each other.

Leo X., (*Giovanni de Medici*,) Pope, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent, sovereign of Florence, was b. at Florence in 1475, eight years before the birth of Luther. His father had him dedicated to the Church, and made a cardinal by Innocent VIII. at the age of 13 years. Exiled from Florence, with the rest of his family, in 1494, he spent some years in travel in Germany, France, and Flanders, and made acquaintance with many eminent men. In 1503 he returned to Rome, and applied himself to the cultivation of science and the fine arts. He was appointed by Julius II. legate with the Papal army, and on the 11th of April, 1512, he was taken prisoner by the French at the battle of Ravenna, and only regained his liberty after the evacuation of Milan by the French. The Medici were restored to their supremacy at Florence by the arms of the Spaniards. In the following year, 1513, Cardinal de Medici was elected pope on the death of Julius II., and made his entry into Rome on April 11, the anniversary of his capture at Ravenna. His pontificate of nine years is one of the most momentous of modern history, in relation to great political changes, to the revival of literature and art, and, above all, to the Reformation. *L. X.* succeeded in terminating the disputes between Louis XII. and the court of Rome; he continued and brought to a close the Council of the Lateran; and, at a conference held at Bologna, concluded a concordat with Francis I. of France. In 1517, he discovered a conspiracy formed against him by two cardinals, one of whom was hung, and the other imprisoned for life. The same year, he created the unexampled number of 31 cardinals, among whom were Cajetan, Campeggio, Trivulzio, and other learned and eminent men. He formed the project of a great war against the Turks, and resolved about the same time to complete the church of St. Peter at Rome. To raise the necessary money for these schemes he resorted to the sale of indulgences, the preaching of which in Saxony became the occasion of Luther's great enterprise. *L.* published

Fig. 1556.— Leo X.

his first bull against Luther in June, 1520; Luther appealed to a general council, and publicly burned the bull at Wittenberg. A second bull appeared against the great heretic in January, 1521, and the papal anathema was echoed by the doctors of Sorbonne. At the same epoch, war broke out afresh between the Emperor Charles V. and Francis I., the pope allying himself first with Francis, and soon after with Charles. In the midst of these political and religious agitations, *L.* d. 1521. The patron of literature and the fine arts, he was surrounded with many of the most distinguished men of his time; encouraged the study of Greek and the collection of ancient manuscripts; restored the Roman University and the great Laurentian Library of Florence; and gained the name, universally conceded, of "Restorator of Letters." — See *Life and Pontificate of Leo X.*, by William Roscoe.

Leo XI., Pope, was of the family of the Medici, and was elected to the papal chair in 1605, at a very advanced age, and d. in less than a month afterwards.

Leo XII., (Annibale della Genga,) Pope, was b. at Genoa, in 1760, and succeeded Pius VII. in 1823. By the remission of many taxes, as well as by his benevolence and personal attention to the hospitals, prisons, and public institutions for the poor, he obtained the love of the people; he also endeavored to free the States of the Church from robbers and banditti, as well as to suppress the remains of Carbonarism. D. 1829. — Pius d. Dec., 1830, and was succeeded by Cardinal Capellari as Gregory XVI.

Leo I., prince or king of the Armenians, established in Cilicia, began to reign 1123, was taken prisoner by John Comnenus in 1137, and d. in prison 1141. — Leo II., called *The Great*, grandson of the preceding, obtained the permission of the emperor, Henry VI., and the pope, Celestine III., to take the title of king, and reigned 1185–1219. — Leo III., who greatly aggrandized his kingdom, reigned 1269–1289. — Leo IV., succeeded 1305, and was dethroned and slain by a Mongul general 1308. Leo V., who saw his kingdom devastated by civil wars and the invasion of the Mamelukes and Turcomans, reigned 1320–42. — Leo VI., proclaimed king 1361, was chased from his kingdom by the sultan of Egypt, 1375, and, retiring into France, d. there, 1393.

Leogane', a town of Hayti, on the W. coast, abt. 20 m. W. of Port-au-Prince.

Leo'ta, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 155.

Leominster, (*lem'ster,*) a town of England, co. of Hereford, on the Lug, 12 m. N. of the city of Hereford. The immediate vicinity of *L.* is one of the finest cattle-breeding districts in the world. *Pop.* abt. 6,200.

Leominster, (*lem'in-ster,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., about 46 miles W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township (1870), 3,894.

Le'on, formerly a kingdom, and subsequently a province of Spain, now sub-divided into the smaller provinces of Salamanca, Zamora, and Leon, is situated in the northwest of Spain, south of Asturias, and bordering on Portugal. The country, which is intersected by the Douro, is mountainous, generally fertile, but miserably cultivated. It affords pasturage to vast flocks of merino sheep. The inhabitants are, for the most part, uneducated and lazy, but are very high-spirited, rich in peculiar customs, of pure Spanish descent, sincere, hospitable, and brave. It is said that in the high districts, south of Salamanca, remnants of the pure Gothic tribes exist, and at Astorga, remnants of the Old Celtiberi, called *Maragatos*. The area of the old prov. is about 15,000 sq. m., and the pop. 878,194. The area of the actual prov. is 5,894 sq. m., with a pop. of 348,437, in 1864.

Leon, the cap. of the above prov., is situate at the confluence of the Bernesga and the Torio, 59 m. S. of Oviedo, and 170 m. N.W. of Madrid. Its cathedral is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture; *pop.* 10,068. Founded prior to the reign of the emperor Galba, Leon was called by the Romans *Legio Septima Germanica*, and received its present name on its capture by the Visigoths, in 586. It was afterwards seized by the Moors, from whom it was taken in 722, and became the capital of the Christian kingdom of Leon, which was founded in 913. The city was taken by the Caliph Al-Mansur in 996, and remained in his power until his defeat at Calatanazor, in 998. In 1037 the kingdom of Leon was annexed to Castile, and, with the exception of the intervals from 1065 to 1072, and from 1157 to 1230, did not recover its independence.

Leon, (Isle of,) an insulated tract on the S.W. coast of Spain, containing Cadiz, on a promontory which projects from it. It is separated from the mainland by the channel of Santé Petri. *Ext.* 8 m. long, and 2 broad.

Leon, a town of Spain, in the above island, 11 m. from Cadiz; *pop.* 10,714.

Leon, Managua, or Matiares, a lake of Central America, in the State of Nicaragua, about Lat. 12° 15′ N., Lon. 86° 15′ W. It covers an area of about 500 sq. m. Its surface is 25 feet above that of Lake Nicaragua, from which it is distant about 25 m., and with which it is connected by the river Tipitapa.

Leon, a river of Central America, entering the Caribbean Sea about 75 m. W. of Trujillo.

Leon, a river of the United States of Colombia. See Guacuba.

Leon, a city of Central America former cap. of the State of Nicaragua, abt. 21 m. E. by S. of Realjo; Lat. 12° 25′ N., Lon. 86° 57′ W. It stands on a fertile plain upon the site of an ancient Indian town called Subtiaba. The town is regularly laid out, and contains some of the finest public edifices in Central America; as a massive cathedral, and the Episcopal palace. *Manuf.* Chiefly cutlery, leather, &c. *Pop.* 35,000.

Leon, a town of Mexico, about 30 m. W.N.W. of Guanajuata. It occupies a position 600 feet above sea-level, and contains many fine churches. *Pop.* 6,000.

Leon, in *Florida*, a N. co., adjoining Georgia; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocklockonnee River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tallahassee, which is also the seat of the State government. *Pop.*(1870) 17,743.

Leon, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Whiteside co.

Leon, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Decatur co., abt. 60 m. S. by W. of Des Moines.

Leon, in *Minnesota*, a township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* about 550.

Leon, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., abt. 40 m. S. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township (1870) 1,204.

Leon, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ashtabula co.

Leon, in *Texas*, an E. central co., *area* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity and Navasoto. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Centreville. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Leon, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Madison co., about 160 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Leon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

—A township of Waushara co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Leo'na, in *Texas*, a post-village of Leon co., abt. 120 m. E.N.E. of Austin.

Leonard, (*lèn'nărd,*) in *Michigan*, a township of Mecosta co.; *pop.* abt. 313.

Leonardstown, (*len'ards-town,*) in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of St. Mary's co., abt. 55 m. S. by W. of Annapolis.

Leon'ardsville, in *N. Jersey*, a P.O. of Monmouth co.

Leon'ardsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 88 m. W. of Albany.

Leon'ia, in *Indiana*, a village of Miami co., abt. 6 m. S of Peru.

Leonese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Spanish province of Leon.

—*a.* Having reference or belonging to Leon.

Leon'hardite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina and lime, resembling laumonite. It is found in Hungary.

Leon'idas, king of Sparta, a celebrated hero, who opposed Xerxes when he invaded Greece, and fought the whole Persian host at the Straits of Thermopylæ with such bravery as to check the progress of the invader. At

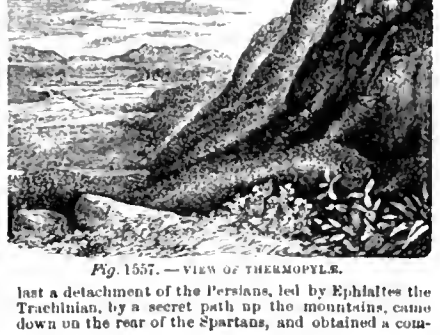


Fig. 1557. — View of Thermopylæ.

last a detachment of the Persians, led by Ephialtes the Trachinian, by a secret path up the mountains, came down on the rear of the Spartans, and obtained a com-

plete victory. Out of the 300, only one man escaped, and he was treated with ignominy by his countrymen, for leaving so glorious a field, where death was more honorable than life. A monument was afterwards erected upon the spot, with this inscription: "Stranger, tell the Lacedæmonians that we lie here, obeying their laws." This battle happened 480 a. c.

Leon'idas, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., abt. 125 m. W. by S. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Leonil, (*la-o-neel',*) a village of Brazil, on the Guapore, abt. 30 m. above Fort Principe de Beira.

Le'onine, *a.* [Lat. *leoninus*, from *leo, leonis*, a lion. See LION.] Belonging to a lion; resembling a lion, or partaking of its qualities; as, *leonine* strength.

Leonine verse. (*Lit.*) A species of poetry much in fashion during the Middle Ages, and consisting of the introduction of rhyme into Latin verse. The term is said to be derived from a poet Leo, or a monk Leoninus. An instance is the famous song of Walter de Mapes:

"Mihi est propositum in taberna mori;
Vinum sit appositum morientis ori."

Sometimes the rhymes fall in the same line, the end rhyming to the middle; as —

"Dæmon languebat, monachus tunc esse volebat;
Ast ubi convaluit, mansit ut ante fuit."

Le'oninely, *adv.* In the manner of a lion.

Leon River, in *Texas*, rises in Eastland co., and enters the Brazos River from Milam co.

Le'ontice, *n.* [Gr. *leon*, a lion; the leaf is likened to a lion's foot-track.] (*Bot.*) The Lion's-leaf, a genus of plants, order *Berberidaceæ*. *L. thalictroides*, the Pappoose Root, is a smooth, handsome plant, found in woods from Canada to Kentucky. Stem 1 to 2½ feet high, round, and dividing above into two parts, one of which bears a racemose panicle of greenish flowers.

Leon'todon, *n.* [Gr. *leon, leontos*, a lion, and *edous, edontos*, a tooth.] (*Bot.*) The Dandelion, or lion's-tooth, a genus of perennial, herbaceous plants, the leaves of which are cut at the edges into segments resembling teeth.

Leontopo'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Lion's-foot, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, which owes its name to its soft, tufted, silky heads, resembling the foot of the lion.

Leonu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *leon*, a lion, *oura*, tail; from the appearance of the spikes of the flowers.] (*Bot.*) The Lion's-tail, a gen. of plants, ord. *Lamiaceæ*. *L. cardiica*, the motherwort, is a perennial plant, native of Tartary, and introduced from Europe to America, where it is now common, especially about rubbish, stone walls, and waste places. Stem 3 to 5 ft. high, downy, square, purplish. Flowers in many whorls. It has a strong and pungent smell, and has considerable reputation as an ingredient in herb drinks for colds, coughs, &c.

Leopard, (*lep'ard,*) *n.* [Lat. *leo*, lion, and *pardus*, panther.] (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to the larger spotted cats, *Felis leopardus*, family *Felidæ*, which are found both in the Old and New worlds. In the Old World, the *L.* appears to have its most perfect development but the American *jaguar*, q. v., far excels the *L.* of Asia and Africa in size, strength, and sturdiness of make. There is much discrepancy of opinion among naturalists as to whether the *L.* and panther (*Felis pardus*) are distinct species or only varieties. Cuvier separated the panther from the *L.* specifically. He describes the panther as being yellow above and white beneath, with six or seven rows of black spots, formed by a cluster of five or six simple spots on each side. He speaks of the species as being found all over Africa, in the warm countries of Asia, and in the Indian Archipelago. The *L.* is referred to as differing from the panther in having ten rows of smaller spots. Linnæus, however, could not see sufficient grounds of distinction between them, and referred both names to one and the same animal (*Felis leopardus*). The *L.*, properly so called, is a beautiful but savage animal, and is spread over the African continent as widely as the lion. Over this vast extent he varies little, and that merely in magnitude and in the size and form of his markings, and their depth of color. Everywhere, however, he is the same in respect to form and structure, disposition and character. The general color of the *L.* is yellowish fawn, which grows paler in the sides till it merges into the white of the under part of body. Over the head, neck, back, and limbs are scattered black spots of various sizes; while the sides are covered with numerous rose-shaped spots. The *L.*'s general aspect is fierce, and its disposition is characterized by all the fierceness and craftiness which is noticed in the rest of the cat tribe. He preys upon antelopes, monkeys, and the smaller quadrupeds; but avoids man except when closely pursued, when he fights obstinately. *L.* have been known to attack solitary travellers. When they fall in with a flock of sheep, they commit almost incredible slaughter. Two *L.*, a male and female, with three young ones, have been known to enter a sheep-fold near the Cape of Good Hope, when the old animals killed nearly a hundred sheep. After having gorged themselves, they fed their young, and each seizing a whole carcass tried to carry it away; they were waylaid, however, and killed. The mode by which the negroes capture the *L.* is by digging pitfalls and slightly covering them with hurdles, over which a piece of meat is laid as a bait. From the great flexibility of the limbs of this animal, he is able to ascend trees with great ease, and when pursued, is in the habit of taking refuge among the branches. He can be somewhat tamed when taken very young. According to the accounts of African travellers, the flesh of the *L.* is excellent, resembling veal in flavor. The skins are valuable for making rugs, &c., and are sold in Europe at from $25 to $50. Among the larger spotted cats of the Old World is the *riman-dahan*, which partakes, in some measure, of the markings of the tiger and *L.*, though it seems to be more allied to the former than to the latter. Its probable size, when full-grown, will be about four feet from the nose to the root of the tail; and its height, at the shoulder, about one foot ten inches. Its color is brownish-gray, with no yellow or red tints. Its spots and stripes are large, dark, irregular, and oblong in form; the larger ones being marked by lines of velvety black. It inhabits Sumatra. According to Sir Stamford Raffles, who made personal observations on two individuals of the species, while young, these *L.* are very gentle and playful. He brought one specimen alive to England; but it died shortly after its arrival, during the process of dentition. "On board the ship," he relates, "there was a small musi dog, who used to play round the cage and with the animal; and it was amusing to observe the playfulness and tenderness with which the latter came in contact with his inferior-sized companion." This specimen was taken very young in the forests of Bencoolen. The natives assert that the rimandahan never attacks man, but lives principally upon poultry, birds, and the smaller kind of deer; and that it sleeps, and often lays in wait for its prey, on trees, from whence it derives the name of *dahan*, which signifies the fork formed by the branch of a tree. One of the most interesting forms of division of the *Felidæ* is the *chetah*, or hunting *L.* (*Cynielurus jubatus*); it is inferior in size to the *L.* proper, not being more than 32 inches high; besides which, his limbs are not so graceful nor his fur so sleek as those of the majority of the cat tribe. The claws of the chetah are not retractile, or, at most, so slightly that naturalists have found a difficulty in agreeing as to the animal's genus. The chetah is of much lighter build than the panther, shows better fight when hunted with dogs, and commonly inhabits the lower branches of the great trees of the forest, where the female brings forth her young. It is common with the European inhabitants of Ceylon to style the *L.* there found, chetah; but the true breed of hunting-leopard does not there exist. Whether the chetah is taken as a cub and trained to the business of deer-hunting, or whether, as a full-grown animal, it may be trapped and broken in, does not seem clear; it would, however, seem most probable that the former system was adopted; for although we have instances of *L.* and panthers becoming so far docile as to tolerate the society of man, it requires the utmost care that they do not relapse to their naturally ferocious habits. When the trained chetah is required for a day's sport, he is placed in a sort of cart, drawn by a horse, and accompanied by the hunters and the usual company that belong to the chase in India. When an antelope is started, it is shown to the chetah in the tumbril, who, as soon as his leash is slipped, leaps after it. The speed of the deer is much greater than that of the chetah; but it invariably happens, that as soon as the former becomes aware of its terrible pursuer, it becomes panic-stricken, and its swift and regular paces change to spasmodic leaping and stumbling, while the chetah, eager for the sanguinary reward for his service, increases his speed, and is presently on the back of the struggling animal, with its fangs buried in its throat. The hunters hasten up with the chetah's hood and chain, and after he has been enticed from the deer by the offer of pieces of meat, the hood is slipped over his eyes, and he is led back to the tumbril and held till fresh game is started. The behavior of the chetah in confinement is that of an ordinary savage dog. The chetah in its external form and habits presents a mixture of the feline and canine tribes; from whence it derives its name of *Cynailurus*, from the Greek *kunos*, a dog. — See JAGUAR.

Fig. 1558. — THE AFRICAN LEOPARD,
(*Felis leopardus.*)

Leop'ard, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Chester co.

Le'opold I., Emperor of Germany, son of Ferdinand III., b. 1640. Destined for the Church, he was educated by the Jesuits, and became well versed in metaphysics and theology, but not at all in the art of government. At the age of 15 he was crowned king of Hungary, in the following year king of Bohemia, and was elected emperor in 1658. His long reign of 49 years is marked by many events of European importance, but Leopold, personally, had little influence — he was led by his ministers. There were wars with Sweden, with Turkey, with Hungary, and three with France, and the peace of Oliva, the peace of Nimeguen, the League of Augsburg, the Grand Alliance, the peace of Ryswick, and the peace of Carlowitz, are landmarks of this period. The severities exercised by the emperor occasioned the junction of the Hungarians with the Turks, in 1683, and the besieging of Vienna. It was on this occasion that John Sobieski, the heroic king of Poland, interposed, won a great victory over the Turks, and saved the empire, for which *L.* gave him very cold thanks. Sobieski withdrew his army, declaring he would still fight the Turks, but never the insurgent Hungarians. *L.* then adopted more severe and merciless measures in Hungary. The war of the Spanish succession began in 1700, and while it was still going on, *L.* died, 1705.

LEOPOLD II., emperor, the second son of Francis I. and Maria Theresa, b. 1747. He became grand-duke of Tuscany in 1765, and his government was marked by wisdom and moderation, and by the establishment of important reforms, both civil and ecclesiastical. He succeeded his brother Joseph in the Austrian hereditary dominions in 1790, and the same year was chosen emperor. Very grave political difficulties beset him, and the Netherlands were in revolt, disaffection was growing to insurrection in Hungary and Bohemia, and the principal states of Europe were unfriendly. By wise measures he established tranquillity, recovered the Netherlands, and pleased his subjects by restoring with modifications the form of government which had existed before the innovations of his brother. The French revolution made fresh and greater difficulties. In 1791 he concluded the treaty of Pilnitz with the king of Prussia, and d. in March, 1792.

Le'opold I., (LEOPOLD, GEORGE CHRISTIAN FREDERICK,) prince of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, king of the Belgians, b. 1790, was the youngest survivor of the 9 children of Duke Francis, and the brother of the duchess of Kent, consequently uncle to Victoria, queen of England, and also to her consort, Prince Albert. In 1810, while Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, he married the Princess Charlotte Augusta, only child of the prince-regent, afterwards George IV. The highest hopes were formed of that union; and, as the husband of the heiress apparent to the throne of Great Britain, Leopold obtained the highest esteem. After the sudden death of the Princess Charlotte, in 1817, he continued to live in retirement at Claremont, and was created by the king field-marshal and member of the privy council. In 1830 the Belgian provinces were lost to the crown of Holland, in consequence of the revolution of Brussels. A provisional government was formed, and the throne of Belgium was offered to the duke de Nemours, son of Louis Philippe. That prince declining it, Leopold was next solicited to accept the crown. After at first refusing, he was induced to ascend the throne of Belgium in 1831. Leopold promised, in his opening speech to the Belgian parliament, to encourage industry, and to rule according to the principles of civil and religious liberty: a promise which he has fully redeemed. In 1832 he contracted a matrimonial alliance with Louise-Marie-Thérèse, princess of Orleans, and eldest daughter of Louis Philippe; and, the same year, Antwerp, besieged by the allied French army, capitulated. From that time Belgium, enjoying a liberal constitution, a wise ruler, and freedom from foreign embroilments, advanced in prosperity: an army was organized and well disciplined; railways were constructed; a National Bank established; manufactures and commerce flourished; and no history has to be written of it except a social and parliamentary one. Tranquility was preserved by the prudence of the king during the revolutionary movements of 1848. He met the leading statesmen, and offered to resign the crown if the nation wished it; the nation had no other wish than that he should keep it. The chief difficulty of the king lay in the passionate conflict of the Catholic and Protestant parties for supremacy; and in his successful dealing with this difficulty he especially displayed the wisdom and sagacity of a statesman. But Leopold held a position in Europe, by his character and influence far more important than mere royalty would have been. He was generally recognized as the calm, impartial judge to whose decision governments and kings might always safely appeal; the trusted *Juge de Paix de l'Europe*. His mediation was frequently of the greatest value to France and England. His family alliances with the principal sovereign houses of Europe gave him immense advantages in this respect. Son-in-law to George IV., and to Louis Philippe, uncle to Queen Victoria and also to the Prince Consort, he was connected by the marriage of his sister with the reigning house of Russia; his eldest son married the Archduchess Maria of Austria; his daughter, the Archduke Maximilian, who died in Mexico; and his great-nephew is king of Portugal. After suffering severely at intervals for several years from heart-disease, and a still more distressing malady, he died at the palace of Laeken, 9th of December, 1865, after a reign of 34 years. *L.* left 2 sons: the duke of Brabant, who succeeded him; and the count of Flanders, b. 1837, lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium.

LEOPOLD II., son of the preceding, ascended the throne at the death of his father, Dec. 10, 1865. He was married in 1853 to Marie, Archduchess of Austria, b. 1836, the daughter of Archduke Joseph of Austria. Offspring of the union, three children: Princess Louisa, b. 1858; Prince Leopold, count of Hainault, b. 1859, d. 1870; and Princess Maria, b. 1864.

Leopold, (*lee'o-pold,*) a port of British N. America, near the N.W. entrance of Prince Regent's Inlet; Lat. 73° 50′ N., Lon. 90° 10′ W.

—A cape of British N. America; Lat. 75° 47′ N., Lon. 78° 10′ W.

Leopold, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Perry co., about 14 m. N. of Rome; *pop.* of township 758.

Leopoldin'ia, *n.* [So called after the empress of Brazil.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*. *L. piassaba* is a very interesting and useful plant. Its persistent petiole bases terminate in long pendulous beards of bristle-like fibres; these are cut off from the young plants after having been previously combed out

by means of a rude comb, and now form an important article of commerce in Brazil. These fibres are known under the names of Piassaba or Piaçava, paragrass and monkey-grass, and are used for brooms, cleaning-brushes, &c. The pulpy envelope of the fruit yields a delicious drink resembling cream.

Le'opold Island, an island of British N. America, in Barrow's Strait; Lat. 74° 3′ N., Lon. 89° 53′ W.

Lepadogas'ter, *n.* [Gr. *lepas, lepados,* a shell-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small Malacopterygious fishes, which have the power of attaching themselves to rocks and other hard substances, by means of their disc. They have large pectorals reaching to the under side of the body; head broad and depressed; snout curved and protractile; body without scales; gills with little openings, and four or five rays; they have no air-bladder, but they swim briskly.

Le'pal, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sterile stamen. (R.)

Lepanto, (*le-pân'to,*) (anc. NAUPACTUS,) a town of Greece, nomarchie of Ætolia Acarnania, situated on the N. shore of the Gulf of Lepanto, 25 m. E. of Missolonghi. Anciantly it was of considerable importance, but at present the trade is very small, and the pop. not above 3,000.

Lepanto, (Gulf of.) This arm of the Adriatic, anc. known as the Gulf of Corinth, lies between the northern shore of the Peloponnesus, or Morea, on the S., and the southern shore of the mainland of Greece, and is entered on the W. by a narrow strait from the Gulf of Patras, where it is defended by two castles, one on either shore. The Gulf of Lepanto is about 70 m. in length, by a width of from 8 to 13. This narrow sea has been made celebrated as the scene of one of the most sanguinary naval battles of modern times. Philip II., the Pope, and the Venetians, having formed a league against the Ottoman, intrusted their combined fleet of 210 ships and galleys, with a large body of land forces, to the generalship of Don John of Austria, who, on the 7th of October, 1571, encountered in these waters the Sultan Selim's armament of 300 sail, commanded by Ali Pasha; when, after a long and most obstinate battle, the Turk was totally defeated, losing his admiral, and 25,000 men in the action, besides the greater number of his ships, and 10,000 men made prisoners. The great Spanish wit and author of *Don Quixote,* Cervantes, served with distinction in this battle, and was so severely wounded, that he ever after lost the use of one of his hands.

Lepas, *n.* [Gr., a limpet.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Linnæus, a genus containing all the Cirrhipeds or Multivalves.

Lepe, (*lā'pā,*) a sea-port town of Spain, in prov. of Huelva, 12 m. W. of Huelva city; *pop.* 3,400.

Lep'er, *n.* [Fr. *lepre,* leprosy, from Gr. *lepra,* leprosy, from *lepos,* a scale — *lepō,* to peel or bark.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lepered, (*lep'erd,*) *a.* Tainted with leprosy.

Lep'erous, *a.* See LEPROUS.

Lep'id, *a.* [Lat. *lepidus.*] Jocose; chatty; amusing. (R.)

Lepid'ium, *n.* [Gr. *lepis,* a scale; from the resemblance of the silicle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ.* They are annual plants with white flowers. *L. sativum,* the Pepper-grass, is a well-known garden salad, native of the East; stem 1 to 3 feet high, very branching; leaves variously divided and cut; branches without spines. It has a warm and pungent taste.

Lepidoden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *lepis, lepidos,* and *dendron,* tree.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil plants, abundant in the coal-measures. Some species were of small size, but the greater number were large trees, 40 or 50 feet long, and more than 4 feet in diameter. They taper upwards, and branch generally in a dichotomous manner.

Lep'idoids, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *lepis,* and *eidos,* shape.] (*Pal.*) A family of extinct fossil fishes belonging to the oölite formation, remarkable for their large rhomboidal bony scales.

Lepid'olite, *n.* [Gr. *lepidos,* and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) The Lithia-Mica, a mineral of a granular and foliated texture, of a peach-blossom color. It is a silicate of lithia, alumina, and iron, together with fluoride of potassium. The *L.* of N. America contains the new metals Cæsium and Rubidium.

Lepidop'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the LEPIDOPTERA, *q. v.*

Lepidop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lepis, lepidos,* a scale, and *pteron,* a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of insects which contains those generally known by the name of butterflies and moths. They have four membranous wings, covered on both sides with minute generally colored scales, which appear to the naked eye like a quantity of fine dust scattered over them. They possess also a long proboscis, or trunk, rolled up spirally; and two antennæ, generally long, of variable form. The Lepidoptera undergo perfect metamorphosis. In general, the females are rather larger than the males, and their color less brilliant. In the *imago* state they are very short-lived; the males die shortly after the act of generation is accomplished, and the female soon after she deposits her eggs. The nectar of flowers forms their principal food, and they suck it up from the depths of the narrowest blossoms by means of their proboscis, which is wonderfully adapted for the purpose. The females of different species lay their eggs upon different plants, according to the proper food required for the young caterpillar. Thousands of eggs are sometimes laid by one insect, and they are made to adhere to the surface of the leaf on which they are deposited. The larvæ of the *L.* are well known by the name of caterpillar. When ready to be hatched, they come out in a worm-like form, the body being cylindrical and composed of 13 segments. They have 3 pairs of simple articulated feet, which serve the purpose of walking, and from 2 to 5 pairs of false legs, short and thick, armed at the end with hooks, which enable the animal to fasten itself on leaves, branches, &c. Most of these larvæ move forwards, but some walk backwards, with a sort of leaping

Fig. 1559. — MORO-SPHINX CULLING ON A PETUNIA.

motion; while others draw the body into a loop-form, then suddenly straightening, spring forwards with an energetic bound. During this state of their existence, they do considerable damage to trees, shrubs, &c., and change their skin several times. They then cease feeding, and change into the chrysalis or pupa state. (See CATERPILLAR, and INSECT.) When the perfect insect emerges, the wings are at first moist and unexpanded; it then appears weak; but, soon after being exposed to the air, its wings become dry and expand, and the insect seems full of life and activity. There are supposed to be about 12,000 species of Lepidoptera, or nearly one-sixth of all the insect tribe. More than 2,000 are said to be natives of Britain. They present many points of interest to the entomologist, especially in their larva and their pupa state; while the beauty and elegance of the forms of the perfect insects are admired by all. The value of the silk cocoons of the pupæ of certain species is almost equal to the damage done by the larvæ of others. The Lepidoptera have been divided into three large classes: the *Diurna, Crepuscularia,* and *Nocturna;* their popular designations respectively being, *Butterflies, Hawk-moths,* and *Moths.*

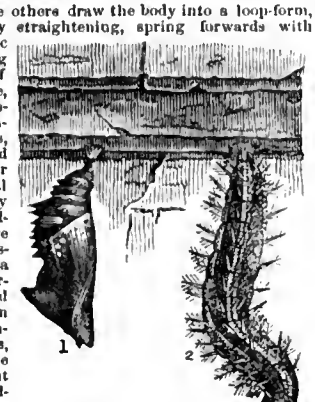


Fig. 1560.
1, chrysalis; 2, larva of the butterfly Vulcano.

Lepidop'teral, Lepidop'terous, *a.* Having scaly wings, as butterflies belonging to the lepidoptera.

Lepidosir'en, *n.* [Gr. *lepidos,* and *seiren,* siren.] (*Zoöl.*) The Mud-eel, an animal which in late years has given rise to much discussion among naturalists, as to whether

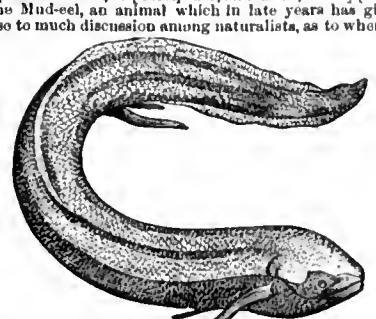


Fig. 1561. — LEPIDOSIREN.

it belongs to the class of reptiles or fishes. It is one of the most perfectly amphibious of all animals. Its organs of respiration are twofold. As in all fishes, it has well-organized gills on the inner edge of the branchial arches, and a regular gill-cover, with a small oblong aperture in front of the base of the inferior members. Besides these, it has two well-developed cellular lungs of nearly equal size. The body is elongate and fish-like in form, covered with oval imbricated scales, and furnished with dorsal and caudal membranes resembling fins, strengthened with soft-jointed rays. According to the supporters of the reptilian theory, these members are feet; while those who regard the animal as a fish look upon them as fins. Two species of Lepidosiren are known, — the *L. paradoxa* and the *L. annectans:* the former is found in the Amazon, and the latter in the Gambia. Several living specimens of the animal found in the Gambia have been brought to this country. During the inundations of the river, large portions of country are flooded; upon the retreat of the waters, the lepidosirens that are left behind burrow into the mud. The sun soon converts this into a hard cake, and they remain cased up into a sort of cocoon of dried mud. They remain torpid, and covered with a thick secretion of mucus, till the rainy season again commences, and the flooded river releases them. The natives eat the lepidosirens, and it is said that, when fried, they closely resemble eels in taste, and have a rich oily flavor.

Lepido'sis, *n.* [Gr. *lepis,* a scale.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by an efflorescence of scales on the body; a scaly disease. — *Dunglison.*

Lepidos'teus, *n.* [Gr. *lepis,* and *osteon,* bone.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family *Sauridæ,* containing the bony pike, gar-pike, or GAR-FISH, *q. v.*

Lep'idote, Lep'idoted, *a.* [Gr. *lepidotos.*] (*Bot.*) Scurfy, or covered with membranous scales.

Lepido'tus, *n.* [Gr. *lepis.*] (*Pal.*) A fossil fish, distinguished by its large thick rhomboidal enamelled scales, and its hemispherical or obtusely conical teeth; its remains are widely diffused through the Wealden formation.

Lep'idus, MARCUS ÆMILIUS, the Triumvir, was a member of a distinguished patrician family of Rome. In B. C. 49 he held the office of prætor, and at the outbreak of the civil war he joined the popular party. Left præfect of the city while Cæsar was in Spain, he procured the appointment of Cæsar as director. He became master of the horse, and in 46 consul with Cæsar; was at Rome at the time of the murder of the latter, and succeeded him as pontifex maximus; had the government of Narbonnese Gaul, and Hither Spain; joined Antony, and was declared an enemy to the state. In Oct. 43, the first triumvirate was formed, and the Roman world was divided between Octavianus, Antony, and *L.* He was again consul in 42; was made governor of Africa after the defeat of Brutus and Cassius at Philippi; attempted afterwards unsuccessfully to make himself independent, and lost his provinces and his office. D. 13 B. C.

Le'pis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A scale or scurf, consisting of a thin transparent membrane attached by its middle, and having a lacerated irregular margin, owing to the imperfect union, towards its circumference, of the cellular tissue of which it is composed.

Lepodac'tyle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEPTODACTYL.

Lepor'idæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *lepus,* a hare.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of rodent quadrupeds of which the genus *Lepus* is the type. See LEPUS.

Lep'orine, *a.* [Lat. *leporinus,* from *lepus, leporis,* a hare.] Belonging to a hare; having the characteristic qualities of a hare.

Lep'ra, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Leprosy.

Lepros'ity, *n.* The state of being leprous. (R.)

Lep'rosy, *n.* [From Lat. *lepra.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by the formation of scaly patches on the skin, of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form. Physicians distinguish three varieties of this disease, — *Lepra vulgaris,* or common leprosy; *Lepra alphos,* or white leprosy; and *Lepra nigricans,* or black leprosy. Leprosy first manifests itself in small distinct reddish elevations of the cuticle, which enlarge till they sometimes attain the size of a crown-piece. They are covered with scales, which accumulate and form a thick prominent crust, and are quickly reproduced as they fall off. This disease usually makes its appearance first about the knee or elbow, and extends by degrees along the extremities, till sometimes the whole body becomes affected with it. Its progress is, in general, very slow, and it may continue in the same state for years. The general health of the patient is but little disturbed by this disease. In *lepra alphos* the scaly patches are smaller than in *lepra vulgaris,* and have also their central parts depressed or indented. The *lepra nigricans* differs from the others chiefly in the color of the patches, which are dark and livid. This disease sometimes makes its appearance without any apparent cause, sometimes it may be induced by exposure to cold or damp, and sometimes it is evidently hereditary. It is generally tedious of cure. The diet should be light and moderate, and all heating and stimulating liquors avoided. Externally, warm baths, sulphur-baths, and preparations of tar or creosote, are useful. The constitutional treatment will depend upon the condition of the body; if weakly, tonics, as quinine and iron, are to be administered. A solution of arsenic is often of advantage; but, of course, it can only be used under medical superintendence. This disease appears to have been much more prevalent, and of a severer type, in ancient than in modern times, if, indeed, this is the same disease, — many being of opinion that the *L.* of ancient times resembled rather what is now known as elephantiasis. — See ELEPHANTIASIS.

(*Hist.*) This contagious disease originated in Egypt and Arabia at a very early period. It is frequently alluded to in the Scriptures; and special regulations were prescribed concerning those afflicted with it by

the Mosaic law, B. C. 1491, (*Lev.* xiii.) Christ healed a leper in Galilee in 28. It was known to the Greeks and Romans, and is described by Hippocrates (B. C. 460–357) and Galen (130–200). The crusaders introduced the disease into Europe, where it raged with such virulence during the Middle Ages, that almost every town had its lazar-house for the reception of lepers. In 1225, during the reign of Louis VIII., there were in France no less than 2,000 of these institutions. Since the commencement of the 17th century the disease has almost entirely disappeared from Europe, where it is now limited to the most northern and southern countries. It was very prevalent in the Faroe Isles in 1676, and five persons were affected with it in Great Britain in 1736. The last case mentioned here was described by Dr. Edmonston in 1809.

Lep'rous, Lep'erous, *a.* [Fr. *lépreux.*] Infected with leprosy; covered with white scaly sores.

Lep'rously, *adv.* In a leprous manner.

Lep'rousness, *n.* State or condition of being leprous; leprosy.

Leptodac'tyl. (Sometimes written LEPTODACTYLE.) [Gr. *leptos*, thin, and *dactylos*, finger.] (*Zoöl.*) A bird or other animal having slender toes. — *Hitchcock.*

Leptodac'tylous, *a.* Characterized by slender toes; relating or pertaining to the leptodactyls.

Leptol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *leptologia*] A detailed and prolix discourse on trifles or matters of no moment.

Leptop'odn, *n.* [Gr. *leptos*, slender, and *pous*, foot; — alluding to the elongated peduncle.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. They are perennial N. American herbs, with the habits of HELENIUM, *q. v.*

Leptosper'meæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *leptos*, slender, and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) A tribe of the order *Myrtaceæ*, characterized by having capsular fruit. The typical gen. is *Leptosperonum*, 2 species of which, *L. scoparium* and *thea*, have leaves which are used in the Australian colonies as a substitute for tea.

Le'pus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of rodent quadrupeds, fam. *Leporidæ*, peculiarly distinguished by having their superior incisors double, *i. e.*, each of them has a smaller one behind it. The molar teeth are also more numerous than in most other Rodentia, there being 6 on each side of the upper jaw and five on each side of the lower jaw; the ears are very long, the tail short and turned up. The species of this genus are called *hares* and *rabbits*. The eyes are large and prominent, and, with the well-developed ears, serve to announce to these timid and defenceless animals remote objects and sounds of peril; the strength and proportions of the limbs, of which the

Fig. 1562. — THE COMMON HARE, (*Lepus timidus.*)

hind pair is much longer than the fore, enable them to escape by rapid flight. The smaller species, as the rabbit, add to their means of safety by burrowing in the soil. Among the anatomical characters of the gen. *L.* may be reckoned the rudimental condition of the clavicles, and the reticulate bony structure of the infra-orbital spaces. There are many species very similar to each other. N. America produces a number of them, some of which inhabit the swamps of the S. States.

(*Astron.*) One of the original constellations of Aratus and Ptolemy, situated in the N. hemisphere, to the S. of Orion. Its most considerable stars are of the third and fourth magnitude.

L'Erable, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Iroquois co.

Le Ray, in *New York*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* about 3,159.

Le Rays'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 12 m. E.N.E. of Watertown.

Le Rays'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 16 m. E. by N. of Towanda.

Lere, *a.* See LEAR, and LEER.

Lerici, (*ler'e-che.*) a seaport of Italy, island of Sardinia, on the Gulf of Spezzia, 5 m. E.S.E. of Spezzia. The town is walled, and protected by a castle. *Pop.* 5,800.

Lerida, (*ler'e-da.*) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre, 86 m. W.N.W. of Barcelona. It is considered as one of the most important military points in Spain, being the key to Aragon and Catalonia, and is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 21,500.

Lerins Isles, (*ler'ăz.*) a group of Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to France, dep. of Var, consisting of the islands of St. Marguerite and St. Honorat. The first is noted as having been the prison of the "man with the iron mask."

Le Roi le vent, (*le(r) rwaw le(r) vuh(r.)* [Fr., the king wills it.] (*Eng. Law.*) A form of words by which the royal assent is intimated by the clerk of parliament to the passing of public bills. To private bills the royal assent is expressed by *Soit fait comme il est désiré.* The dissent of the sovereign to the passing of any measure is signified by the words *Le roi s'avisera.*

Leroux', PIERRE, a French socialistic writer, b. at Rennes in 1798, found employment at Paris as a compositor and corrector of the press. In 1814 his old schoolfellow, M. Dubois, met him in the printing-office in which he intended to bring out the *Globe*. This led to his being associated with him in his labors, in which he had De Broglie, Guizot, and Cousin for fellow-workers. In 1831 he became a St. Simonian, abandoned the communion when the late Father Enfantin proposed the question of the emancipation of women, and afterwards contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and pursued with ardor his attacks on the religion and philosophy then prevailing. Since 1843, *L.* has chiefly occupied himself with philosophy applied to socialism, and has had Prondhon for an opponent. In the Legislative Assembly of 1848, of which he was a member, he distinguished himself by an amendment which bears his name, to the effect that all parties found guilty of adultery should lose their civil rights. After the *coup d'état* of Dec., 1851, he withdrew to Jersey, and applied himself to literature and philosophy. He has led an active literary life, and written many works, the best known being *De l'Humanité, de son Principe et de son Avenir*, published in 1849.

Le Roy, in *Illinois*, a post-towoship of McLean co.; *pop.* abt 900.

Le Roy, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,676.

—A post-township of Bremer co.; *pop.* 296.

Le Roy, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Coffey co., abt. 75 m. S. of Topeka; *pop.* of township abt. 900.

Le Roy, in *Michigan*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—A village of Genesee co., 2 m. S.E. of Flint.

—A village of Ingham co., abt. 17 m. E. of Lansing.

—A township of Oceana co., abt. 36 m. N. by W. of Grand Haven.

Le Roy, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Mower co., abt. 36 m. S. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 500.

Le Roy, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 46 m. E. by N. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township (1870) 4,627.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,862.

Le Roy, in *Ohio*, a township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A post-village of Medina co., abt. 37 m. S.S.W. of Cleveland.

—A village of Trumbull co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Warren.

Le Roy, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Bradford co., abt. 140 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Le Roy, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Le Roy, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Le Roy Springs, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Mecklenburg co.

Lerwick, (*ler'rik.*) a town of Scotland, and chief town of the Shetland Islands, on Brassey Sound, 20 m. N.N.E. of Sumborongh Head. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the herring and whale fisheries. *Manuf.* Straw-plaiting and woollens. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Le Sage, ALAIN RÉNÉ, a distinguished French novelist and dramatist, was b. in Brittany, 1668, and studied at the Jesuit's College at Vannes. In 1692 he went to Paris, where his talents and manners procured him admission into the best society, and he soon adopted the profession of an author. He studied the Spanish language, and produced a multitude of translations, or imitations, of Castilian dramas and romance. His comedy of *Crispin the Rival of his Master*, first attracted the public notice, but his success as a novelist has most contributed to make him known to foreigners. *Le Diable Boiteaux*, known in England by the title of *The Devil upon Two Sticks*, became extremely popular; the comedy of *Turcaret* added to his fame, and that fame was soon rendered imperishable by his admirable *Gil Blas*. Le Sage was endowed with great literary fertility. He composed 24 dramatic pieces, and had a share in the composition of 76 others. Among his novels are, *The Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache; The History of Estovanille Gonzales*, &c. D. 1747.

Les'bos. See MITYLENE.

Lese-majesty, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as LEZE-MAJESTY, *q.v.*

Lesina, (*les'e-na.*) (Anc. PHAROS.) An island of Austria, in the Adriatic, prov. Dalmatia, 23 m. S.E. of Spalatro. *Ext.* 40 m. long, and average breadth bet. 2 and 6 m. *Soil*, fertile; producing wine, figs, rosemary-oil, &c.; also marble. *Pop.* estimated 14,000. — Its principal town, Lesina, has a pop. of abt. 2,500.

Lesion, (*lē'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *læsio, lædo, læsus*, to hurt, to injure.] (*Surg.*) A surgical term for any structural burst or injury to an internal organ. Any wound, breach, or loss of substance, caused by disease or accident to a part, is called a lesion.

(*Scot. Law.*) A term to denote injury or prejudice sustained by a minor or by a person of weak capacity, sufficient to be a ground of action to reduce or set aside the deed which caused the lesion.

Les'lie, CHARLES ROBERT, a distinguished modern painter and author, b. in London, of American parents, in 1794. In 1799 his father quitted England and settled in Philadelphia. After receiving the ordinary school education, young *L.* was apprenticed to a bookseller in Philadelphia; but the occupation was from the first distasteful to him; and eventually he was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination, and returned to London in 1813, with the view of becoming an artist. His first instructors in England were both American-born artists — the venerable president, West, and Washington Allston. The first picture which gained him fame was *Anne Page and Slender*, exhibited at the British Institution in 1819. This was followed at the succeeding exhibition of the Royal Academy by *Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church*, a work which excited general interest and admiration; and from this time forward his pictures steadily displayed increasing power. Most of his productions are illustrative of the works of Shakspeare, Addison, Fielding, Goldsmith, Cervantes, Molière, &c., &c.; but he has taken subjects suggested rather than described by them; and to use the words of a contemporary, it may be doubted whether the passages of quaint humor in any of these writers were ever represented with so genial a feeling, so much regard for the author, and so much respect for the spectator. In 1821 Leslie was elected Associate of the Academy; and in 1826, R. A. In 1833 he was appointed by the United States Government professor of drawing in the Military Academy at West Point; which post, after a trial of five months, he resigned, and returned finally to England. Mr. Leslie used with success the pen as well as the pencil. In 1845 he published a life of his friend Constable, the painter. From 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of professor of painting at the Academy, and his lectures have been published, with additions, as a *Handbook for Young Painters*. At the time of his death he was engaged on the *Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds*, which has been since published under the editorship of Mr. Tom Taylor. D. 1859.

Les'lie, SIR JOHN, a Scottish mathematician and physicist, b. in Largo, Fifeshire, 1766. After completing his education at the universities of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, and travelling as tutor in the United States, he returned to Scotland, and, obtaining letters of introduction to individuals of literary and scientific celebrity, set out for London, where he for some time gained a subsistence by translating and compiling scientific works. In 1805 he became professor of mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. In 1809 he obtained the chair of natural philosophy, upon the death of Professor Playfair; and from that period until his death he produced a succession of valuable works on subjects connected with natural philosophy. In 1832 he was knighted. He contributed treatises on Achromatic Glasses, Acoustics, Climate, Cold, Dew, Meteorology, &c., to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and also furnished the "Edinburgh Review" and the "Edinburgh Transactions" with many excellent papers. Among his larger works may be cited *The Elements of Geometry*, *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, and an *Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relation of Heat to Moisture*. He was also the inventor of the differential thermometer. D. 1832.

Les'lie, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Ingham co., abt. 22 m. E.S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Les'lie, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Van Wert co.

Lesmahago, (*les-ma-hā'go,*) or **Abbey Green,** a village and parish of Scotland, in Lanark co., on the Clyde, 6 m. W.S.W. of Lanark. The celebrated falls of the Clyde are in this parish. *Pop.* about 8,800.

Lespede'za, *n.* [In honor of *Lespedez*, governor of Florida.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. They are perennial plants, with leaves palmately trifoliate, reticulate-veined. *L. capitata*, the Bush Clover, is an erect, hairy, half shrubby plant, found in dry soils from Canada to the Carolinas. Stem, 2 to 4 feet high; leaves numerous.

Less. A terminant syllable of many nouns and a few adjectives. It is a privative term, denoting lack or deprivation; as, child*less* (without children), money*less*, wit*less*, &c.

Less, *a.* [Irregular comp. of *little*. A. S. *læs:* Goth *lans*, empty, blank, *fralinsan*, to lose utterly; akin to Gr. *lēō*, to lose.] Bereft of part of that indicated by little; smaller; inferior; not so large or great.

"'Tis *less* to conquer than to make wars cease."—*Lord Halifax.*

—*adv.* Not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.

"Happy, and happy still she might have prov'd,
Were she *less* beautiful or *less* belov'd."—*Pope.*

—*n.* Not so much; a smaller portion.

"Feelings . . . with *less* of earth in them than heaven."—*Scott.*

—The inferior; the younger; as, St. James the *Less*.

Lessee', *n.* [From *lease.*] (*Law.*) The person to whom a lease is given, or who holds land or real-estate on lease; as, the *lessee* of a theatre.

Lessen, (*les'n,*) *v. a.* [From *less*. Goth. *galanjan*, to take off, to separate.] To make less in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to make smaller; to diminish; as, to *lessen* an indemnity. — To make less in degree, state, or quality; to diminish in value; as, to *lessen* a punishment. — To reduce in dignity or estimation; to degrade; to abate; to weaken; to lower.

"St. Paul chose to magnify his office when evil men conspired to *lessen* it."—*Atterbury.*

—*v. n.* To become less in bulk, quantity, number, or amount; to be diminished or reduced. — To become less in degree, quality, or intensity; to decrease; to shrink; to contract; as, public faith in the government is daily *lessening*.

Les'sen, a town of Germany, in Brunswick, dist. of Wolfenbüttel; *pop.* 4,500.

Les'seps, VICOMPTE FERDINAND DE, a French diplomatist and engineer, b. at Versailles, 1805, was appointed, in 1828, attaché to the French consulate at Lisbon; and after holding various consular offices in Europe and the East, was made consul at Barcelona, in 1842, during the bombardment of which town he zealously devoted himself to protect French life and property, besides affording an asylum to Spaniards and others on board French

ships. His celebrity, however, rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the Isthmus of Suez by means of a canal, and in carrying it out successfully through the most formidable opposition and difficulties. — See SUEZ (CANAL OF).

Lesser, (*lĕs'r,*) *a.* [A. S. *læssa, lassc.*] Less; smaller; inferior. (Of infrequent use.)

"The *lesser* breaches of the law."—*Locke.*

Lesser Cross-Roads, in *New Jersey,* a post-office of Somerset co.

Les'ses, *n. pl.* [Fr. *laissés.*] The voided excrement of animals.

Lessines, (*les-seen',*) a town of Belgium, in Hainault, on the Dender, 20 m. N.N.W. of the Mons. *Manuf.* Chicory and salt. *Pop.* 5,500.

Les'sing, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, a distinguished German critic, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, b. at Kamenz, in Lusace, 1729. He was educated at the public-school of Meissen and the university of Leipsic, and was from the first an ardent and laborious student. He was attracted to the stage; and his first essays in literature were dramatic compositions. After various literary attempts at Berlin, he went to Wittenberg, where he graduated M.A.; and on his return to Berlin, in 1753, he became the intimate friend and coadjutor of Moses Mendelssohn and the publisher Nicolai. Under their joint care appeared the journal entitled *Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften.* L. remained at Berlin, zealously pursuing his chosen tasks, till 1760, when he removed to Breslau, having been named secretary to the Prussian general in command there. After five years, he again returned to the capital, and in 1770 was appointed librarian to the prince of Brunswick, at Wolfenbüttel. He made a short visit to Italy two years later, lost his wife in 1776, and after a long decline of health, spirits, and mental power, he died in 1781. L.'s great aim was to infuse a new spirit into the literature of his country, and to refine and polish its style; and he succeeded. His writings are among the classics of German literature, and are especially distinguished for masterly criticism, forcible reasoning, and clear, nervous style. "He thinks," says Carlyle, "with the clearness and piercing sharpness of the most expert logician; but a genial fire pervades him — a wit, a heartiness, a general richness and fineness of nature, to which most logicians are strangers." Among his dramatic works are, *Miss Sara Samson, Minna von Barnhelm, Emilia Galotti,* and *Nathan the Wise* (his last work, which was not published till 1779). Of his prose works may be named, *Fabeln, Litteratur-Briefe, Dramaturgie* (which first made Shakspeare really known to the Germans), and *Laocoon.* The celebrated *Wolfenbüttel'sche Fragmente,* in which so bitter an attack was made on Revelation, first appeared in 1774, in the work entitled *Beiträge zur Geschichte und Litteratur aus den Schätzen der Herzoglichen Bibliothek zu Wolfenbüttel.* They were long attributed to L., but were in fact written by the elder Reimarus, and only annotated by L. Coleridge was a diligent student of L.'s works; and some passages in the *Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit* were made the ground of a charge of plagiarism from L.

Less'ley, in *Missouri,* a village of Benton co., about 70 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Lessoe, or **Lassoe,** (*les-so',*) an island of Denmark, in the Cattegat, 12 miles N.E. of Jutland; *area,* 42 sq. m. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing and agricultural pursuits. *Pop.* 2,700.

Lesson, (*lĕs'sn,*) *n.* [Fr. *leçon;* Lat. *lectio, lectionis,* from *lego, lectum,* to pick up, gather, or collect, to read.] A reading; a reading out or aloud; anything read or recited to a teacher, by a pupil or learner, for improvement, or such a portion of a book as a pupil learns and repeats at one time; a task.

"I but repeat that *lesson* I have learned of thee."—*Denham.*

—A portion of Scripture read in divine service; as, here endeth the second *lesson.* — A portion of a book or manuscript assigned by a preceptor to a pupil to be learned, or for an exercise; — hence, anything to be learned; precept, doctrine, or notion inculcated. — A severe lecture; rebuke; reproof; instruction, truth, or example taught by experience; as, the *lessons* of adversity.

"She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late."—*Sidney.*

(*Mus.*) A musical composition picked out or copied for an instrument.

"Good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune."—*Davies.*

—*v. a.* To instruct; to teach; to impart knowledge.

"Even in kind love, I do conjure thee to *lesson* me."—*Shaks.*

Lessor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who grants a lease; — opposed to *lessee.*

Lest, *conj.* [A. S *læs,* abatement, privation, or taking away.] That not; for fear that; — a word denoting privation, prevention, or a separating or taking away.

"*Lest* they falot at the sad sentence rigorously urg'd."—*Milton.*

Les'ter, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Marion co.

Les'ter, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 803.

L'Estrange, SIR ROGER, a partisan of Charles I., born 1616, famous as a political writer and translator from the learned languages. D. 1704.

Les'tris, *n.* [Gr., a plunderer; strictly applied to a pirate ship.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the *Laridæ,* or Gull family, distinguished from the true Gulls by having their large, membranous nostrils opening near the point and edge of the beak, and their tail being pointed. They pursue the small gulls with singular pertinacity and boldness, to rob them of their food; — hence their name.

Lesueur, EUSTACHE, (*les-soo'er.*) a French painter, b. in Paris, 1617, and surnamed the "Raphael of France." He studied under Vouet, and early in life attracted the notice of Poussin. Displaying great disregard of court patronage, he worked only for private individuals and for religious establishments, and, while still young, retired to a cloister. He was the first painter in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and surpassed Lebrun, his rival, in grace and vigor. Among the most important of his works were the *Life of St. Bruno,* in twenty-two subjects; *St. Paul Preaching at Ephesus,* and *The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence.*

Le Sueur, in *Minnesota,* a S.S.E. central co.; *area,* abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Peter's, or Minnesota, and Le Sueur. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Le Sueur. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Le Sueur co., on the Minnesota River, about 50 m. S.W. of St. Paul.

Let, *v. a.* [A. S. *lætan, letan;* O. Sax. *lâtan;* Ger. *lassen;* Icel. *láta;* Goth. *letan,* to permit to depart, to set free; Sanak. *lŕ,* to loose.] To permit; to allow; to suffer; to give leave or power by a positive act; or, negatively, to withhold denial or restraint; not to prevent.

—To lease; to grant possession and use for a specified compensation; as, to *let* a house. (See below, § *Let out.*)

"She *let* her second floor to a very genteel man."—*Tatler.*

NOTE. — *Let,* in the imperative mood, is employed as an auxiliary to denote resolution, fixed purpose, ardent desire, expressed wish.

"*Let* these describe the indescribable."—*Byron.*

—Exhortation; incitement.

"Liberty 's in every blow! *let* us die or die!"—*Burns.*

—Permission; command.

"'*Let* us worship God,' he says, with solemn air."—*Burns.*

—Concession; allowance; license.

"O'er golden sands *let* rich Pactolus flow."—*Pope.*

Let-alone principle. [Fr. *laissez-faire,* let alone.] (*Pol. Econ.*) The doctrine of non-interference of the state with the interests of social economy. — *To let alone,* to leave; to suffer to remain without molestation or interference; as, *let* me *alone.*

"This action might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless, unintelligible enthusiasm."—*Rogers.*

To let blood, to phlebotomize; to bleed; to puncture a vein in order that blood may flow.

"Let's purge this choler without *letting blood.*—*Shaks.*

To let down, to lower; to cause to sink, fall, or be depressed.

"*Let down* thy pitcher, that I may drink."—*Gen.* xxiv. 14.

To reduce in tempering; to soften in malleability; as, *to let down* steel articles in process of manufacture.

"You must *let* it *down,* that is, make it softer by tempering it."—*Moxon.*

To let drive, or *fly,* to send forth with violent impulsion; as, *to let fly* an arrow.

"He *let drive* at his antagonist with a blow straight out from the shoulder."—*Egan.*

To let in, or *into,* to admit; to suffer to come in or enter; as, *to let in* a visitor.

"What boots it at one gate to make defeace,
And at another to *let in* the foe."—*Milton.*

To insert, as an extraneous adjunct; as, *to let in* a wedge.

To let loose, to suffer to depart; to allow to go at large; to remove restraint from.

To let out, to allow to escape, as a bird or animal. — To loosen by extending; to enlarge; as, *to let out* the tuckers of a dress. — To lease; to let on hire; as, *to let out* a farm, *to let out* a vehicle.

To let off, to discharge, as the arrow of a bow, or the charge of a gun.

"Charging my pistol with powder, I *let* it *off* in the air."—*Swift.*

To release, as from a promise or engagement; to suffer to evade, or escape from, as a punishment; as, I *let* him *off,* it being his first offence.

—*v. n.* To be leased, or let; as, he has a house *to let.*

Let, *v. a.* [A. S. *lettan;* D. *letten.*] To impede; to keep back; to obstruct; to retard; to withhold.

"Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their objects."—*Sidney.*

—*n.* Hinderance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment. (R.)

"Secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings."—*Hooker.*

Let, a termination of diminutive words; as, wave*let,* a small wave; stream*let,* ring*let,* tart*let,* rivu*let,* &c.

Letart', in *Ohio,* a township of Meigs co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Letart Falls, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Meigs co., abt. 110 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Letch, *n.* A leach-tub. See LEACH. — In some parts of England, an oblong swamp.

—*v. a.* Same as LEACH, *q. v.*

Letch'er, in *Kentucky,* an E. by S. co., adjoining Virginia; *area,* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* The head-waters of the Kentucky River, and some other small streams. *Surface.* Diversified with mountains and valleys, the Cumberland Mountains forming the S.E border. *Soil.* Moderately fertile. *Min.* Coal, in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Whitesburg. *Pop.* about 4,500.

Letch'-tub, *n.* Same as LEACH-TUB, *q. v.*

Le'thal, *a.* [Lat. *lethalis, from letum,* death, as implying forgetfulness of all our earthly cares, from Gr. *lē-thē,* forgetfulness, from *lanthano, lithein,* to escape notice.] Causing oblivion; — hence, deadly; mortal; fatal.

Lethargic, Lethurgical, (*le-thär'jik,*) *a.* [Lat. *lethargicus;* Gr. *lethargikos.* See LETHARGY.] Dull; drowsy; preternaturally disposed to be sleepy; heavy; torpid; as, a *lethargic* constitution.—Resembling, or belonging to, or caused by lethargy; as, a *lethargic* sleep.

Lethar'gically, *adv.* In a lethargic manner; heavily; drowsily.

Lethar'gicalness, Lethar'giceness, *n.* Disposition to lethargy; morbid inclination to sleep; preternatural drowsiness; heaviness.

Leth'argize, *v. a.* To make lethargic; to deaden.

Leth'argy, *n.* [Fr. *léthargie;* Lat. *lethargia;* Gr. *lēthargia,* from *lēthargos,* forgetting, forgetful, from *lē-thē,* forgetfulness.] (*Med.*) A state of unnaturally profound and continuous sleep. It is intermediate between heavy sleep and a state of complete coma, and may result from severe exertion of the body or mind; but it is also frequently produced by congestion of the blood in the vessels of the brain; and hence it is often a symptom of great danger, frequently preceding an attack of apoplexy. It may also be caused by the action of any narcotic substance, or of alcoholic liquors. In general, the cure is effected by the removal of the cause by which it has been brought about. If the result of a determination of blood to the head, then topical bleedings by cupping, and purgatives, are required; but if, on the other hand, it proceed from nervous weakness, then tonics, stimulants, and a generous diet, are necessary. — See APOPLEXY, COMA.

—Dulness; inaction; unnatural quietude.

"Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy.*"—*Atterbury.*

Lethe, (*lē'thē,*) *n.* [Gr. *Lē-thē,* the river of oblivion.] (*Gr. Myth.*) One of the rivers of Hell, whose waters the souls of the dead drank after they had been confined for a certain space of time in Tartarus. The draught caused them to forget whatever they had done, seen, or heard before, as the name implies.

—Oblivion; forgetfulness; a draught of oblivion.

"The conquering wine hath steept our sense
In soft and delicate *lethe.*"—*Shaks.*

—Death; eternity. — *Shaks.* (B.)

Le'thean, *a.* [Gr. *lēthaios.*] Causing forgetfulness; superinducing obliviousness; as, a *lethean* draught.

Le'theon, *n.* [Gr. *lē-thē.*] (*Med.*) A name formerly given to sulphuric ether when inhaled as an anæsthetic agent. — *Dunglison.*

Le'theonize, *v. a.* To place under the influence of letheon; hence, to cause to become oblivious or unconscious.

Lethif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *léthifere.*] Deadly; fatal; occasioning death or destruction; as, a *lethiferous* drug.

Let'ter, *n.* [From *let.*] One who lets, allows, or permits. — One who retards, obstructs, or hinders. — One who gives vent; as, a blood-*letter.*

Let'ter, *n.* [Fr. *lettre;* Lat. *litera,* from *lino, litum,* to daub, lay on, smear upon; as the early mode of writing was by greving the characters upon tablets smeared over with wax.] A mark or character, written, printed, engraved, or painted, used as the representative of a sound, or of the articulation of the human organs of speech. — One of the elements of syllabic speech. — See ALPHABET; PHILOLOGY; WRITING.

—An epistle; a written or printed message or despatch; an inscribed missive. — Verbal expression; literal definition of sense or meaning.

"In obedience to human laws, we must observe the *letter* of the law."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

—*pl.* Erudition; learning; intellectual lore or accomplishments; as, a man of *letters,* the world of *letters.*

(*Printing.*) Type; a character formed of metal or wood (usually of metal), and used in printing books, &c.; also, type, in a collective sense; as, black-*letter.*

Dead letter, and *Dead-letter Office.* See DEAD-LETTER; DEAD-LETTER OFFICE.

—*v. a.* To impress with letters: to form letters on; as, to *letter* the binding of a book.

Let'ter-board, *n.* (*Printing.*) A board on which paged type is laid, previous to electrotyping or distribution.

Let'ter-box, *n.* A box or receptacle for letters.

Let'ter-case, *n.* A case, book, or portfolio, for the deposition of letters.

(*Printing.*) The case in which types are kept for use.

Lettered, (*lĕt'terd,*) *a.* Literate; educated; erudite; versed in science or literature; as, a *lettered* man, a *lettered* education. — Pertaining to letters or learning; suitable to letters. — Furnished with, or demonstrated by letters; as, *lettered* cuts.

Let'ter-founder, *n.* A type-founder; one who casts letters for printing.

Let'tering, *n.* Act or process of impressing or imprinting letters.

—The type or letters so impressed.

Letterkenny, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 2,700.

Let'tern, *n.* Same as LECTURN, *q. v.*

Letter of Advice, (*Com.*) A letter usually written by the drawer of a bill of exchange to the drawee, as well to prevent fraud or alteration of the bill, as to let the drawee know what provision has been made for the payment of the bill.

Letter of Attorney, a letter or instrument by which one person authorizes another to do some act for him, such as to sign a deed, collect rents, &c., the party so authorized to act being called the attorney of the other. The terms of the letter must be strictly adhered to, for the principal is only bound for the acts of his agent to the extent that he authorized him to act. It includes, however, an authority to do everything that is absolutely necessary in carrying out the orders of the letter. The authority to act ceases on the death of the person granting it.

Letter of Cachet. See CACHET (LETTRE, DE.)

Letter of Credence. See CREDENTIAL.

Letter of Credit. (*Com.*) An order given by a banker, or other person, at one place, to his agent in another, authorizing him to pay to a particular individual a certain sum of money. A letter of credit is not a negotiable instrument, and therefore only the person named in it can legally demand payment.

Let'ter-office, *n.* A post-office; a place for the depositing and distribution of letters.

Letter of License. (*Law.*) An instrument by which

creditors allow to a party who has failed in his trade time for payment of debts and management of affairs.

Letter-of-marque. See MARQUE.

Letter-paper, *n.* Writing-paper; post-paper; — particularly as distinguished from *foolscap.*

Let'ter-press, *n.* Print; letters or words impressed or imprinted on paper or other material by means of types; — sometimes used in contradistinction to *engraving.*

Letters Close. (*Eng. Law*) Letters sealed up, containing grants of the king, and, being of private concern, they are thus distinguished from *Letters-patent.*

Letters-Patent. (*Law.*) The name of an instrument granted by the government to convey a right to the patentee, as a patent for a tract of land; or to secure to him a right which he already possesses, as a patent for a new invention or discovery. *L. P.* are matter of record. They are so called because they are not sealed up, but are granted open.

Letters Testamentary. (*Law.*) An instrument in writing granted by the judge or the officer having jurisdiction of the probate of wills, under his hand and official seal, making known that at a certain date the last will and testament of —— was duly proved before him; that the probate and grant of administration was within his jurisdiction; and he accordingly certifies "that the administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased was granted to ——" (the executor named in the will), "he having been already sworn well and faithfully to administer the same . . . . and also to render a just and true account thereof."

Let'ter-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plant, genus *Brosimum*, native of Guiana. The wood is very hard, of a beautiful brown color, variegated with black spots resembling hieroglyphics.

Let'ter-writer, *n.* A correspondent; one who writes letters.

—A press or apparatus for copying letters.

Letter-writing. (*Lit.*) A branch of literature which, unfortunately, is but little studied. It is to be regretted that more pains are not taken to excel in an art which is so commonly and so universally practised. There are comparatively few persons that can write a good letter; and yet it is an attainment that may be reached by comparatively little pains and study. A good letter requires to be easy, natural, and well expressed, suited to the circumstances, and to the character of the person to whom it is addressed. It is exceedingly doubtful whether epistolary communication was known in the Homeric age, which is assigned by various chronologists to different periods between B. C. 1184 and 684. David wrote a letter to Joab, and dispatched it by Uriah, B. C. 1035 (2 *Sam.* xi. 14, 15), and Jezebel wrote letters in Ahab's name, and sealed them with his seal, B. C. 899 (1 *Kings* xxi. 8). The classical authors regarded Atossa, queen of Darius I. (Hystaspes), who flourished in the 6th cent. B. C., as the inventor of letter-writing.

Let'tic, Let'tish, *n.* or *a.* (*Philol.*) The name for that branch of the Aryan family of languages which includes the old Prussian and the living dialects of Lithuania, Courland, and Livonia.

Let'ting, *n.* The letting out on lease, as a house or farm.

—The allotting or placing out work to be done by contract; as, the *letting* of a length of railroad.

Lettuce, (*lĕt'tis,*) *n.* [Fr. *laitue*; Lat. *lactuca*, from *lac, lactis*, milk. See LACTEAL.] (*Hort.*) A smooth, herbaceous, annual plant, containing a milky juice, which has been cultivated from very early times. It is much used as a salad. There are many varieties of cultivated lettuce, which are divided into two families — the *cos*, and the *cabbage*. The cos varieties are distinguished by being of an upright growth, and are more grown in summer than winter. The cabbage lettuce is grown at all seasons, but more especially in winter, on account of its superior hardihood. It grows close to the ground, and produces a blanched heart, like the cabbage, without assistance. When young, the cabbage varieties are generally sweeter than those of the cos at the same age, but at full growth this is reversed; hence, the latter are preferred for salads, and the former for soups — See LACTUCA.

Le Tun'breville, in *Ohio*, a village of Marion co., about 55 m. N. of Columbus.

Leuaniline, (*lu-an'e-leen,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A base obtained from aniline by acting on a salt of rosaniline with sulphide of ammonium. It is a dazzlingly white crystallins solid, soluble in water, and forming well-defined salts with the acids. It differs from rosanilins, in containing two equivalents of hydrogen less than that alkaloid; In other words, leuaniline seems to bear the same relation to rosaniline that white indigo does to the blue variety.

Leuca, (Capo di.) (*lat'co-ka,*) the most S.E. extremity of Italy, 25 m. S.E. of Otranto; Lat. 39° 48′ 6″ N., Lon. 18° 22′ 5″ E.

Leucan'themum, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, *anthos*, flower: the heads have large, white, conspicuous rays.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. They are perennial herbs, with alternate leaves. *L. vulgare*, the White-weed, or Ox-eye Daisy, is a great annoyance to farmers, rapidly overspreading pastures and neglected fields throughout N. America.

Leuce, or **The Isle of Serpents,** (*loo-se',*) a high islet of the Black Sea, 22 m. E. of the delta of the Danube.

Leu'eine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance formed during the decomposition of cheese, muscle, or gluten, in the presence of water. It forms crystalline salts with several of the acids. It is somewhat cholesterine in appearance. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, but readily so in hot. It has an unctuous feel, and sublimes at 340° in woolly flocculi.

Leucip'pus, a Greek philosopher, who lived between the 4th and 5th centuries B. C., and to whom the first idea of the atomic system is attributed, which was afterwards perfected by his disciple Democritus. Kepler and Descartes were much indebted to the ancient doctrines of these masters for the explanation of the planetary vortices. Bacon remarks that Democritus and Leucippus were so much taken up with the particles of things as to neglect their structure.

Leu'cite, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *leukos.*] (*Min.*) A crystallized silicate of alumina and potash, of a gray or white color, generally opaque, and resembling garnet in form. It usually occurs in lava, especially in that of Vesuvius; hence it is also termed *Vesuvian* and *Volcanic garnet.*

Leucit'ic, *a.* (*Min.*) Containing or resembling leucite.

Leucocythæ'mia, *n.* [Gr. *leukos, kytos*, cell, and *aima*, blood.] (*Med.*) A condition of the blood which consists in the superabundant development of the white corpuscles.

Leuco-ethiop'ic, *a.* [Gr. *leukos*, and *aithiopos*, swarthy.] White and black, as the albino of the negro race.

Leuco'ma, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white.] (*Med.*) A white opacity of the cornea of the eye. It is occasioned by acute inflammation, causing a deposition of lymph either upon the surface or into the substance of the cornea. When merely superficial, it often passes away with the cessation of the inflammation, but when deep-seated, it is often incurable. Astringent lotions are generally recommended.

Leucop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, and *pathos*, condition.] The state or condition of an albino, or of a white offspring of black parents.

Leucophane, (*lū'ko-făn,*) *n.* [From Gr. *leukophanēs.*] (*Min.*) A silicate of glucina and lime with fluoride of sodium, found in the syenite of Norway.

Leucophlegmacy, (*lū-ko-fleg'ma-se,*) *n.* [Gr. *leukophlegmatia*, from *leukos*, white, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] (*Med.*) A pallid, flabby state of body.

Leucophlegmatic, *a.* [Fr. *leucophlegmatique*, from Gr. *leucophlegmatos.*] Affected with a dropsical habit of body; with a white, bloated skin.

Leucop'yrite, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, and Eng. *pyrite.*] (*Min.*) An ore of iron, color between silver-white and steel-gray. *Comp.* Arsenic 72·8, iron 27·2.

Leucorrhœ'a, *n.* [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *rheo*, to flow.] (*Med.*) The fluor albus.

Leucoth'ea, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Luther in 1855.

Leuco'thiop, *n.* An albino of black parents.

Leu'eous, *a.* [Gr. *leukos*, white.] White; applied particularly to the albino class of people.

Leuctra, (*luk'tro,*) a village of Greece, in Bœotia, 6 m. from Thebes, famous for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedæmonians, B. C. 371.

Leuk, or **Loueche,** (*look,*) a village of Switzerland, canton of Valais, on the Rhone, at its confluence with the Dala, 15 m. E.N.E. of Sion, and 4,500 feet above the sea; *pop.* 600. — It is noted in connection with the *Baths* of Leuk, situated 8 m. northward, at the head of the valley of the Dala, and the foot of the ascent over the Gemmi Pass. At this place, which is 4,500 feet above the sea, there is a hamlet of 300 inhabitants, and several lodging-houses and hotels for the accommodation of patients and travellers. The springs have a high temperature (120° F.), are slightly saline, chalybeate, and sulphureous, and are used both for drinking and bathing. They are chiefly useful in diseases of the skin; and one peculiarity is the length of time the patients remain in the baths — as long as eight hours a day. For this purpose there are several apartments of 20 feet square, in which as many as 15 or 20 persons of both sexes, clad in long woollen dresses, bathe in common; sitting up to their necks in water, they beguile the time with conversation, chess, reading the newspapers, &c. There appears to have been a bathing establishment here as early as the 12th century.

Leu'then, or LISSA. (*Hist.*) The Prussians, under Frederick II., after an obstinate contest, defeated the Austrians, led by Prince Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Daun, at the village of Leuthen, near Lissa, in Silesia, Dec. 5, 1757. The Austrians withdrew through Lissa.

Levan'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., about 14 m. S.W. of Auburn.

Levan'na, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., on the Ohio River, about 52 m. above Cincinnati.

Levant, (*lē'vant,*) *a.* [Fr., the Levant, the East, from *lever*, to raise or rise; Lat. *levo*, to raise. See LEVER.] Denoting the part of the hemisphere where the sun rises; eastern; — opposed to *ponent.*

—*n.* A term applied to that part of the Mediterranean Sea which is bounded by Asia Minor on the N., Syria and Palestine on the E., Egypt and Barca on the S., and by the island of Candia and the rest of the Mediterranean on the W.

Levant', *v. a.* To flee one's creditors; to decamp in a discreditable manner; as, he *levanted* with his friend's wife. (English cant.)

Levant', in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., about 75 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 1,301.

Levant', in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., about 18 m. E.S.E. of Mayville.

Levant'er, *n.* A strong wind in the Mediterranean, blowing from the eastward. — One who decamps from a race-course without paying his losses in betting; a defaulter; — hence, any one who elopes or runs away in a disgraceful manner. (Eng. cant.)

Lev'antine, *a.* [Fr.] Having reference or pertaining to the Levant; as, the *Levantine* trade. — A sort of silk cloth.

Levant'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCCULUS INDICUS.

Lava'ri-fa'cias, *n.* [Low Lat., cause to be levied.] (*Law.*) A writ of execution issued at common law.

Leva'tor, *n.* [From Lat. *levare*, to raise.] (*Anat.*) The name given to certain muscles which serve the purpose of lifting the parts to which they are attached.

(*Surg.*) A surgical instrument used in raising a depression in the skull.

Levee, (*lĕv'e,*) *n.* [Fr. *levée*, from *lever*, to raise.] The assembly of persons who visit a sovereign or great personage in the morning; — opposed to *couchée.* — A *matinée*, as opposed to *soirée.*

"None of her sylvan subjects made their court,
Levees and couchees pass'd without resort." — *Dryden.*

—A stated public reception when a sovereign receives visits from such of his or her subjects as are entitled, by rank, fortune, or position, to the honor.—In England, the term *levee* is applicable to the presentation and reception of gentlemen only; that of ladies being styled the DRAWING-ROOM, (*q. v.*) — In the U. States it is also used for an evening party or assembly; as, "The President's *levee*," and, in this sense, it is frequently pronounced *le-vee'.*

—A causeway, dike, or embankment, raised along the sides of a river as a barrier against inundation; as, the *levee* at New Orleans.

Levee en masse. See LEVY.

—*v. a.* To attend at a levee. — To confine within a proper channel by means of levees; as, to *levee* a river.

Lev'el, *n.* [A. S. *læfel, læfyl*; It. *livella*, a line, level, plummet; *livellare*, to level; Lat. *libella*, a water-level, from *libra*, a balance, a plummet, a level.] (*Physics.*) An instrument which shows the direction of a straight line parallel to the plane of the horizon. The plane of the sensible horizon is indicated in two ways: by the direction of the plummet or plumb-line, to which it is perpendicular; and by the surface of a fluid at rest. Accordingly, levels are formed either by means of the plumb-line, or by the agency of a fluid applied in some particular manner. They all depend upon the same principle, namely the action of terrestrial gravity. *L.* in which the plumb-line forms the essential part are those most usually employed for the common purposes required by bricklayers, masons, carpenters, &c. They are constructed under many different forms (Fig. 1563); but the general principle is as follows: A frame or board is prepared, having one edge perfectly straight, and a straight line is drawn on the frame at right angles to the straight edge. To some point of this straight line a thread carrying a plummet is attached; consequently, when the frame is placed in such a position that the thread of the plummet, hanging freely, coincides with the straight line, the straight edge of the frame, which is perpendicular to it, must be horizontal. — *Spirit Level.* By far the most convenient and also the most accurate level is the spirit level, (Fig. 1564.) It consists of a closed glass tube, A B, very slightly curved on the upper side. It is filled with spirit, with the exception of a bubble of air which tends to rise to the highest part of the tube. It is set in a case, C D; and when it is placed on a perfectly level surface, the bubble is exactly in the middle of the tube, as in the figure.

Fig. 1563. — LEVELS.

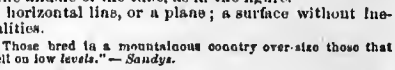


Fig. 1564. — SPIRIT LEVEL.

—An horizontal line, or a plane; a surface without inequalities.

"Those bred in a mountainous country over-size those that dwell on low *levels.*" — *Sandys.*

—Usual elevation; customary height; rate; standard; degree; as, the ordinary *level* of human intelligence. — Equal elevation with something else; state of equality.

"Providence, for the most part, sets us upon a *level.*" — *Addison.*

—Line of sight or direction in which a missile or projectile weapon is aimed.

"Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun." — *Shaks.*

—Rule; plan; scheme; method. — State of rest or fixity; state of quiescence.

(*Mining.*) A gallery excavated horizontally in a mine, at different fathoms of depth below the adit.

Lev'el, *a.* Horizontal; coinciding with the plane of the horizon. — Even; flat; smooth; plane; not having one part higher than another; not ascending or descending; as, a *level* floor, the *level* ground. — Of the same height; even with anything else; on the same line or plane with another thing.

"The knowledge of our Creator lies *level* to human understanding." — *Tillotson.*

—Equal in rank or degree; having no gradation of superiority.

"So sways she *level* in her husband's heart." — *Shaks.*

Lev'el, *v. a.* To make horizontal; to make to coincide with the plane of the horizon. — To make smooth, plane, or even; to reduce or remove inequalities of surface in; as, to *level* a pathway. — To reduce to an even plane or surface; to lay flat; to bring to the same height with something else.

"He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains." — *Dryden.*

—To bring or reduce to equality of condition, quality, state, or degree. — To aim; to point, in taking aim or

sight; to raise or depress, so as to direct a missile or projectile weapon to an object; as, to *level* a gun. — To aim; to direct; to point. — To place on a par or level with; hence, to adapt suitably to the capacity or comprehension of; as, *level* one's language to the intellectual calibre of another person.

Lev'el, *v. n.* To aim at; to point a missile or projectile weapon to the sight or mark. — To aim; to direct the aim, intent, or purpose; — usually before *at*.

"Ambitious York did *level at* thy crown." — *Shak.*

Lev'elism, *n.* The doctrine of bringing down all social castes and distinctions to one common level. — See SOCIALISM.

Levelliza'tion, *n.* Act or operation of levelling; equallization.

Lev'eller, *n.* One who levels or makes smooth or even. — One who seeks to destroy distinctions, and reduce to one common equality.

Lev'ellers, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The name of a party which arose in the army of the Long Parliament, and whose professed object was to level all ranks of society, and to establish equality in titles and estates throughout the country. When Cromwell departed for Ireland in 1649, they raised mutinies in various quarters, and were put down, not without bloodshed, by Fairfax.

Lev'elling, *n.* The reduction of an uneven surface to a level or plane.

(*Surveying.*) The art, process, or practice by which the heights and depths of rising ground and hollows may be estimated above or below a curved surface, corresponding to the curvature of the globe when the distance is considerable, or above or below an horizontal plane passing through a certain point in the earth's surface when the distance is short. In geodetic surveys, where the operations extend over a great part of the earth's surface, great nicety is required, and the measurements must be made with reference to the actual spheroidal shape of the earth; but in levelling a piece of ground for a railway or canal, it is sufficient to consider the surface to which the measurements are referred as being perfectly spherical. If it be desired to find the heights of a successive series of points in a line, straight or curved, running along the surface of the earth, it is manifest that the heights of these points can only be determined by referring them to other points, which are called level-points, and which are themselves equidistant from the centre of the earth, its form being assumed to be spherical. Such points are found by the aid of a spirit-level and by an instrument called a the-

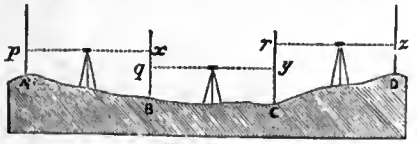


Fig. 1565.

odolite. (See THEODOLITE.) Suppose that it is desired to determine the relative heights of the points A, B, C, D, along the surface of the ground, in a line proceeding direct from A to D. When the most convenient stations have been determined at intervals along the line between its extremities, which in the present instance are assumed to be at B and C, and the distances between them have been ascertained by measurement, the operator proceeds to place the theodolite midway between the first and second stations A and B, and, by the aid of the spirit-level, brings the telescope into such a position that the line passing through the centres of its lenses (called the line of collimation) may remain perfectly parallel to the plane of the horizon when the instrument is turned about its vertical axis. All points, therefore, in distant objects, which would be intersected by the line of collimation produced, would be level-points, since they are in a plane passing through that line, provided always that they are equidistant from the vertical axis of the telescope; and if any two points in a straight line with each other and the axis of the instrument be determined, the relative heights of any points above or below these may be readily ascertained. The surveyor having brought his instrument into a position parallel to the horizon at a point midway between the stations A and B, looks towards the station-staff at A, and gives signals to the assistant standing there, to move the index up or down the staff as may be requisite, until it comes directly in the plane in which the line of collimation lies, which is ascertained by means of the coincidence of the point in question with the point of section of two wires, fixed within the telescope at right angles to each other, in the line of collimation, and crossing in the centre of the field of view. Turning the telescope towards the station at B, he goes through the same operation, and as the staves are divided into feet and inches, the distance between the index and the surface of the ground at each station is known, and the relative heights of the points A and B are determined; the difference between the numbers shown on each staff denoting the number of inches that the point B happens to be below the point A. As the heights are successively taken from positions midway between each pair of stations, they are registered in a field-book, the heights Bx, Cy, Dz being entered in one column as fore-sights, while the heights Ap, Bq, Cr are entered in another as back-sights. By the aid of these heights, and a table of the distances between each station, an accurate sketch of the profile of the ground along the whole extent of the line can be made according to scale, the distances between the stations being drawn on a less scale than the heights, for the sake of clearness, as they are so very long in proportion to the extent of the heights. This enables the engineer to regulate the extent of the embankments and cuttings that must be made in the construction of a railway canal along the line that has been thus determined by levelling.

Levelling-staff, a graduated staff used in land-surveying.

Lev'elly, *ade.* In a level manner; evenly.

Lev'elness, *n.* State of being level; evenness; equality of surface; equality with something else.

Lev'en, *n.* Same as LEVIN, *q. v.* — A glade. (Scottish.)

Lev'en, (Loch.) a lake of Scotland, co. Kinross, about 12 m. in circumference. It contains 4 islands, on one of which stood the castle of Loch Leven, anc. a royal residence. Here Queen Mary was confined in 1567–8, and was forced to sign her abdication of the Scottish crown. On May 2, 1568, after a previous unsuccessful attempt, she succeeded in effecting her escape, by the aid of George Douglas, the governor's brother, and of Willie Douglas, "a foundling," supposed to be a relative of the family.

Le'ver, *n.* [Fr. *levier*, from *lever*, to lift up; Lat. *lera*, to raise.] (*Mech.*) The most simple and common, but, at the same time, most important of the seven mechanical powers, consisting of an inflexible right line, rod, or beam, movable about a fulcrum or prop, and used for the raising of weights, being either without weight itself, or at least having such a weight as may be conveniently counterbalanced. The lever is the first of the mechanical powers, and on account of its simplicity was the first that was attempted to be explained. Its properties are treated of by Aristotle, and also by Archimedes. When a workman wishes to raise a large stone, he places an iron bar under it (1, Fig. 1566), with a block under the bar near the stone, and then presses down upon the other end of the bar; or else he places the end of the bar under the stone (2, Fig. 1566), so that one end of it rests upon the ground, and then lifts upon the other end. The bar thus used constitutes a *lever*. The mass to be raised is called the *weight*. The moving force applied to the other end of the bar is called the *fulcrum*. The parts between the fulcrum and the points where the power or weight act are the *arms* of the lever. In the first case, the fulcrum moves between the weight and the power; in the second case, the weight was between the fulcrum and the power. In the fishing-rod (3, Fig. 1566), one hand, F, is the fulcrum; the other hand, P, is the power; and the fish is the weight. Here the power is applied between the fulcrum and the weight. There are, then (Fig. 1567), 3 kinds of lever: 1, that with the fulcrum between the weight and power; 2, that with the weight between the fulcrum and power; 3, that with the power between the fulcrum and the weight. — In the lever of the first kind, if the fulcrum is just half-way between the weight and power, then the weight and power will move through equal distances. In this case, the weight and power must be equal in order to balance each other, or to be in equilibrium. If the power were twice as far from the fulcrum as the weight, then the weight would move through only half the distance that the power does, and in this case the power need be only half the weight in order to balance it. Thus we see that, in the case of the lever, the weight and power will balance each other when the power, multiplied by the distance through which it moves, equals the weight multiplied by the distance through which it moves; that is, if the fulcrum of a lever be so placed that one end of the lever will move through a thousand inches while the other end moves one inch, then a power of one pound on the former will balance a weight of a thousand pounds on the latter. — Sometimes two or more levers are combined. Suppose that P (Fig. 1568) be five times as far from the fulcrum, *f*, as A is, the point P will then move five times as fast as the point A, and a pull of one pound on P will exert a pull of five pounds on A. If B is five times as far from the fulcrum F as W is, the five pounds of pull on B will exert twenty-five pounds of pull at W. In this case, one pound of pull exerted at P will balance twenty-five pounds at W. But it will be found on trial that by pulling P down one inch, W will be raised only one twenty-fifth of an inch. Such combination of levers is called a *compound lever.* — A *bent lever* is that in which the arms of the lever are bent (Fig. 1569). In such a lever, the lengths of the arms are straight lines drawn from the fulcrum at right angles to the lines which showed the direction in which the power and weight act. The common claw-hammer, as used for drawing nails, is an illustration of this kind of lever. — *Universal lever* (Fig. 1570), is the name given to a machine formed of a combination of the lever with the wheel and axle, the object of which is to give a continued rectilinear motion to a heavy body by means of the reciprocating motion of the lever. F G H is a straight line, whose centre of motion is at G. At the extremity of its shorter arm hang two bars, the former of which has a hook to catch into the teeth of the wheel A C D, while the latter has its end bent in order to slide over the outer parts of those teeth. The axle A has a cord wound round it, to the end of which is attached the weight W. Now suppose the end H of the lever to be raised from H to I, while the other end descends from F to B; the bar F E will then push the tooth E of the wheel to C, while the hook D slides over an equal space on the other side of the wheel. On bringing down again the end of the lever from I to H, the other extremity ascends through B F, and the hook D raises up the left-hand side of the wheel through a space equal to E C. Thus the reciprocating motion of the lever is made to communicate a continued rotatory motion to the wheel, and consequently to lift the weight W suspended from its axle by the cord. The universal lever has long been employed in saw-mills, for the purpose of drawing along the logs to the saw.

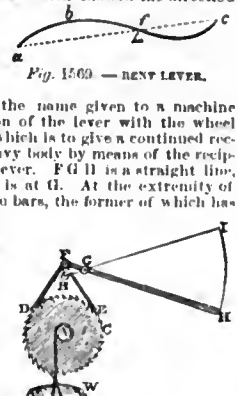


Fig. 1566.

Fig. 1569. — BENT LEVER.

Fig. 1570. — UNIVERSAL LEVER.

Lever-valve. (*Mach.*) A safety-valve kept in its seat by the pressure of a lever with an adjustable weight. In locomotive-engines a spring is used at the end of the lever, instead of the weight; and the pressure is regulated by a screw, and indicated on a brass plate.

Lever, CHARLES JAMES, an Irish novelist, b. at Dublin, 1809. At an early age he was destined for the medical profession, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, attended lectures, and eventually took his degree in medicine, — afterwards passing through a course of study at Göttingen, where he also obtained a degree. When the cholera broke out in Ireland, in 1832, *L.* was appointed medical superintendent of an extensive district. In this position he rendered good service, and when the disorder had abated, was attached to the British Legation at Brussels, in the capacity of physician. While occupying this post, he produced *Harry Lorrequer*, commenced as a serial, a novel of Irish life and character, the success of which led to his writing other novels, mostly in a serial form. Of these the best-known are — *Charles O'Malley, Jack Hinton, Our Mess, The O'Donoghue, St. Patrick's Eve, Roland Cashel, The Knight of Gwynne, The Daltons, The Dodd Family Abroad,* and *Arthur O'Leary.* He has been very successful in these and many others, touching chiefly on the various phases of Irish military life, which were illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Hablot Browne. *L.* was appointed vice-consul at Spezzia, 1858, and was transferred to Trieste in 1867. Among the best of his works published anonymously is *Diary of Horace Templeton,* and *Con Cregan,* an Irish Gil Blas; and his more recent productions are, *One of Them, Barrington, Luttrell of Arran, A Day's Ride,* and *Sir Brook Fosbrooke.* D. June 3d. 1872.

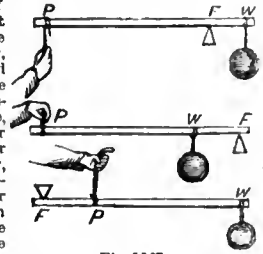


Fig. 1567.

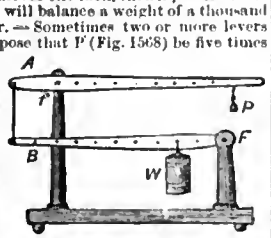


Fig. 1568. — COMPOUND LEVER.

Lev'erage, *n.* Operation of a lever. — Mechanical power obtained by the application of the lever.

Lev'eret, *n.* [Fr. *leveret*, dim. of *tierre*; Lat. *lepus, leporis*, a hare.] A young hare; a hare in its first year.

Lev'eritt, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Franklin co., about 28 m. N. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township (1870), 897.

Lev'erling, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Knox co., about 60 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Lever'rier, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH, a French astronomer, b. at St. Lô, 1811, was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office of engineer to the administration of tobaccoes, that he might be able to reside in Paris to continue his studies. Though he made one or two important discoveries in chemistry, astronomy became the study in which he achieved a high reputation. After for many years silently carrying forward works of enormous extent, he one day astonished the scientific world by the announcement that, in an indicated point of space, and at a specified instant, they would see a star until then unknown. The sensation caused by this discovery was immense; honors and places were heaped upon Leverrier from all sides, and the electors of the department of La Manche returned him as their representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Royal Astronomical Society of London voted him, in 1848, a testimonial "for his researches in the problem of inverse perturbations, leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune." *L.*, who succeeded M. Arago in the

Observatory of Paris, in the Legislative Assembly contributed greatly to forward the cause of education in France. He is a senator, officer of the Legion of Honor, professor of the Faculty of Sciences, &c. His personal character is not on a par with his scientific reputation. Partial and despotic, he has managed the Observatory in a way so prejudicial to the advancement of science, that, in 1870, as a satisfaction given to public opinion, the Emperor asked for his dismission from the directorship of that establishment.

Le'vi, (*Script.*) The third son of Jacob and Leah, a. in Mesopotamia; and father of three sons, and of Jochebed, the mother of Moses, (*Gen.* xxix. 34; *Ex.* vi. 16–20.) For his share in the treacherous massacre of the Shechemites, (*Gen.* xxxiv.,) his father, at his death, foreloaded evil to his posterity; but as they afterwards stood forth on the Lord's side, Moses was charged to bless them. (*Ex.* xxxii. 26–29; *Deut.* xxxiii. 8–11.) The tribe of Levi was, according to Jacob's prediction, scattered over all Israel, having no share in the division of Canaan, but certain cities in the portions of other tribes. It was not the worse provided for, however, since God chose this tribe for the service of the temple and priesthood, and bestowed on it many privileges above the other tribes. See LEVITES.

Le'vi, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Lev'iable, *a.* That may be levied; that may be assessed and collected.

"The sums . . . were to be *leviable* by course of law." — *Bacon.*

Levi'athan, *n.* [Heb. *livyāthan*, a serpent, a seamonster.] (*Script.*) An aquatic animal, described in the Book of Job (xli.), and by some supposed to be the crocodile, by others a whale, by others a serpent, and, by others again, an animal now extinct.

—A large whale.

Lev'igable, *a.* That may be levigated or triturated.

Lev'igate, *v. a.* [Lat. *levigo, levigatus*, from *levis*, akin to Gr. *leios*, smooth.] To rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to triturate; to comminute. — To make fine, soft, or smooth.

—*a.* Rendered smooth, as if by polish.

Leviga'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The process of rubbing down or pounding minerals into a paste with water. Camphor, for instance, is easily reduced to powder by levigation with a few drops of alcohol: whereas, if it is pounded in the dry state, great difficulty is experienced in reducing it.

Lev'in, Lev'en, *n.* [From A.S. *legen.*] Lightning. (Principally used in poetry.)

Levin-brand, a thunder-bolt.

Lev'irate, Levirat'ical, *a.* [From Lat. *levir*, a brother-in-law.] Pertaining or having reference to the old Jewish law of marrying a woman, without issue, to her deceased husband's brother; as, "a *Leviratical* marriage." — *Dean Alford.*

Levira'tion, *n.* Among the early Hebrews, the act of marrying a childless widow to her late husband's brother; — and, in a secondary sense, and in ecclesiastical jurisprudence, the marriage of a man with his sister-in-law generally.

Lev'is, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Clark co.; *pop.* abt. 93.

Levis'ticum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIGUSTICUM.

Levita'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *levis*, light.] Buoyancy; lightness; act or property of making light or airy.

Le'vite, *n.* [From *Levi.*] One of the LEVITES, *q. v.*

—A priest; — applied in derision or contempt.

Le'vites, *n. pl.* (*Script.*) The descendants of LEVI, *q. v.* The Mosaic law commanded the tenth of the vegetable produce of the land, and also of the cattle, to be given to them; of this a tenth was set apart for the priests, whose assistants the Levites were. The priests were to be confined to the family of Aaron, who with Moses his brother were both of the tribe of Levi. The classes of which the Levites were composed, their offices, privileges, &c., are enumerated in *Num.* iii., iv., viii.; also 1 *Chron.* xxiii.–xxvi. On this subject the following conclusions are maintained by several recent writers. The historical books of the Old Testament apparently give no evidence of the actual existence of a privileged and powerful sacerdotal caste before the days of the later kings. In the Book of Judges, only two Levites are mentioned, the one being spoken of as belonging to the family of Judah, and wandering about in great poverty until he is appointed by Micha, an Ephraimite, to keep his idols. The other, who seemingly exercises no priestly function, is noticed only in the narrative which describes an almost complete destruction of the tribe of Benjamin. In the first Book of Samuel, Eli, and his sons Hophni and Phinehas, who are spoken of as priests, belong apparently to the tribe of Ephraim; and their sacerdotal offices are afterwards discharged by Samuel, who seems also to have been an Ephraimite; and although Samuel rebukes Saul for presuming to offer sacrifice, it is not on the ground that by so doing he was invading the office of an established priestly order. The right of offering sacrifice and praying for the people is further exercised by David and Solomon; and even under their successors the Levites have no great power or pre-eminence. The full development of their sacerdotal privileges seems to have followed their return from the Babylonish captivity.

Levit'ic, Levit'ical, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to the Levites, or descendants of Levi. — Priestly; sacerdotal.

Levitical degrees. Degrees of relationship within which marriage is forbidden in the Book of Leviticus.

Levit'ically, *adv.* After the manner of the ancient Levites.

Levit'icus, *n.* (*Script.*) The name of the Third Book of the Old Testament Scriptures, which treats principally of the rites, ceremonies, and sacrifices of the Hebrew religion. That this Book was written by Moses is proved not only by Jewish tradition, but by passages in the Book itself, and other parts of Holy Scripture where it is attributed to Moses. It contains the history of one month, viz., from the erection of the tabernacle to the numbering of the people who were fit for war; that is, from the beginning of the second year after the children of Israel's departure from Egypt to the beginning of the second month of the same year, 1490 B. C. The four leading topics of this Book are: — The laws concerning sacrifices, in which the different kinds of sacrifices are enumerated, together with their concomitant rites (i.–vii); 2, the institution of the priesthood, in which the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the sacred office is related, together with the punishment of Nadab and Abihu (viii.–x.); 3, the laws concerning purification, both of the people and the priests (xi.–xii.); 4, the laws concerning the sacred festivals, vows, things devoted, and tithes, (xxiii.–xxvii.) These were all "shadows of good things to come;" and this Book is of great use in explaining numerous passages of the New Testament, especially in the epistle to the Hebrews, which, in fact, would be unintelligible without it.

Lev'ity, *n.* [It. *levità*; Lat. *levitas*, from *levis*, light.] Lightness; buoyancy; the deficiency of weight in a body as compared with another of greater weight; — opposed to *gravity*; as, "the *levity* of a bubble." (*Bentley.*) — Lightness of temper or conduct; easy frivolity of manner; inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; disposition to trifle; want of steadiness or sobriety of demeanor. "Our graver business frowns at this *levity*." (*Shaks.*) — Ease; buoyancy; hence, frivolity of mind or manner; vanity; airiness of temper.

"A spirit of *levity* and libertinism."—*Atterbury.*

Levogy'rate, *a.* Tending or turning to the left.

Lev'y, *v. a.* [Fr. *lever*; Lat. *levo.*] To raise; to collect; to bring together; as, to *levy* a body of troops.—To raise, collect, or gather by assessment; as, to *levy* a rate or tax.

To levy war. (*Law.*) To assemble a body of men for the purpose of effecting by force a treasonable object; and all who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are leagued in the general conspiracy, are considered as engaged in levying war, within the meaning of the Constitution.—*Bouvier.*

—*n.* Act of raising or collecting men for military or other public service, as by enlistment, enrolment, conscription, or other means.—The army raised, or body of troops so collected.—Act of collecting money for public use by tax or other imposition.

(*Law.*) A seizure; the raising of the money for which an execution has been issued. In order to make a valid levy on personal property, the sheriff must have it within his power and control, or at least within his view; and if, having it so, he makes a levy upon it, it will be good if followed up afterwards within a reasonable time by his taking possession in such manner as to apprise everybody of the fact of its having been taken into execution. The usual mode of making levy upon real estate is to describe the land which has been seized under the execution, by meter and bounds, as in a deed of conveyance.

Levy in mass. [Fr. *levée en masse.*] A raising of all men capable of bearing arms for the public service. (In Germany, called *landsturm.*)

Le'vy, in *Florida*, a N.W. co. (of the peninsula) bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, about 1,000 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Suwanee, Wacasassa, and Withlacoochee rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Levyville. *Pop.* (1870), 2,018.

Le'vyville, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Levy co., about 150 m. S.E. of Tallahassee.

Levyne, (*lev'in,*) *n.* [From the English mineralogist *Levy.*] (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina; a variety of chabazite.

Lewd, (*lūd,*) *a.* [A.S. *læwd*, from *leod*, the laity. Originally, laical; pertaining to the common people.] Lascivious; libidinous; lustful; licentious; sensual; given to the unlawful indulgence of carnal desires. — Resulting from impure gratifications. — Dissolute; profligate; despicable; contemptible; as, "a *lewd* custom."

Sir J. Davies.

Lewd'ly, *adv.* Wantonly; wickedly; profanely. — Libidinously; lustfully; with unlawful indulgence of lust.

Lewd'ness, *n.* Unlawful gratification of lust; fornication or adultery; lasciviousness; unchastity; debauchery.

"Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach."—*Dryden.*

Lewes, (*lōo'es,*) a town of England, co. Sussex, on the Ouse, 8½ m. N.E. of Brighton. *Manuf.* Paper; but the principal trade consists in corn and malt. *Pop.* about 10,500.

Lew'es, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., on Delaware Bay, opposite the breakwater, abt. 45 m. S.S.E. of Dover; *pop.* about 1,100.

—See REHOBOTH.

Lew'is, ANDREW, an American revolutionary general, B. in Ulster, Ireland, 1730, son of John Lewis, who emigrated to America in 1732, and settled at Bellefonte, Augusta co., Va., being the first white resident of the county. *L.* was held in high estimation by Washington; but, though distinguished for his military abilities, he was chiefly remarkable for his great bodily vigor and commanding presence. Upwards of 6 ft. in height, clad in his fringed hunting-shirt, and carrying his long rifle, with a countenance calm and almost stern, *L.* was an accurate type of a race of men who, in the obstinate struggle of the Revolution, bore the heat and burden of the day. At Fort Stanwix, the governor of New York said that "the earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along." His statue fills one of the six pedestals around the Washington monument at Richmond. Died 1780.

Lew'is, MATTHEW GREGORY, (familiarly styled "Monk" Lewis,) an English popular romance-writer and dramatist, was born in London, in 1773, and was the son of the under-secretary of war. He was educated at Westminster school; after which he travelled on the Continent, and imbibed, while in Germany, that taste for the marvellous and romantic which characterizes most of his writings. His first novel was *The Monk*, a work which, however open to the charge of licentiousness, is a production of most extraordinary ability, and attained an immense popularity. He also wrote *Feudal Tyrants*, 4 vols.; *Romantic Tales*, 4 vols.; *Tales of Terror*; *The Castle-Spectre*, a drama; and many others. He was a member of Parliament, but undistinguished by any oratorical powers. D. 1818.

Lew'is, MERIWETHER, an American soldier and explorer, B. near Charlottesville, Va., 1774, was employed by the govt. with Clarke to make discoveries in the N. parts of the American continent, with a view to the extension of commerce to the Pacific Ocean. In 1805 they undertook a journey for the purpose of discovering the source of the Missouri; and they passed the winter in an icy region, 4,000 miles beyond its confluence. *L.* was soon after made governor of Louisiana, and Clarke a general of its militia, and agent of the United States for Indian Affairs. In a fit of hypochondria he put an end to his life, 1809.

Lew'is, KINGS OF FRANCE. See LOUIS.

Lew'is, *n.* [From *Louis* XIV., during whose reign the invention was made or first employed.] (*Mech.*) An ingenious contrivance for securing heavy blocks of stone to the tackle for hoisting. In the blocks to be raised, quadrangular cavities are made, spreading out at the bottom on two opposite sides, as in dovetailing. Into this hole 3 slips of iron are inserted to fill it, altogether forming a wedge in shape, the head of which is at the bottom of the cavity. The 3 ends projecting out of the stone present each an eye for a bolt, which is passed through the whole, and forms a handle for raising the block. To liberate the *L*, the bolt is removed, and the middle slip, which is a straight, rectangular piece of iron, is readily taken out, setting free the other two. The chain, or double lewis, has been much used in this country; and in constructing the dry-dock at Brooklyn, stones were suspended by it weighing from 500 to 10,000 lbs.

Lew'is, with Harris, an island of Scotland, one of the largest and most N. of the Hebrides, abt. 30 m. N.W. of Ross co., from which it is separated by the Minch. An arm of the sea divides the island into 2 parts: the N., called *L.*, belongs to Ross co., and the other portion, Harris, to Inverness co. Lat. between 57° 40′ and 58° 32′ N., Lon. between 6° and 7° W. Entire length 60 m., greatest breadth 30 m. The surface is rugged, with tracts of swamp, a portion being covered with peat. *Prod.* Barley, potatoes, and cattle. *Pop.* 26,000.

Lew'is, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kendall co.

Lew'is, in *Indiana*, a township of Clay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

—A post-office of Vigo co.

Lew'is, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Cass co., abt. 50 m. E of Council Bluffs; *pop.* about 500.

Lew'is, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, billy; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Cap.* Clarksburg. *Pop.* about 9,500.

Lew'is, in *Missouri*, a N.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Wyaconda, North Fabius, Middle Fabius, and South Fabius rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* (1870) 14,662.

Lew'is, in *New York*, a N.N.E. central co.; *area*, about 1,200 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Black and Oswegatchie rivers. *Surface*, mostly hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and lead. *Cap.* Martinsburg. *Pop.* (1870) 28,700.

—A post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,724.

—A township of Lewis co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,152.

Lew'is, in *Ohio*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Lew'is, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

—A township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* about 2,200.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* about 900.

Lew'is, in *Tennessee*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Buffalo and Duck rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gordon. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lew'is, in *Washington Territory*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chehalis and Cowlitz rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly or mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Claquato. *Pop.* abt. 600.

Lew'is, in *W. Virginia*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* West Fork of Monongahela River, and many smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly or mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Weston. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Lew'isberry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., about 10 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Lew'isborough, in *New York*, a post-township of Westchester co.; *pop.* about 2,800.

Lew'isburg, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Conway co., on the Arkansas River, abt. 60 m. above Little Rock.

Lew'isburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 8 m. E. of Logansport.

—A village of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. N. of Greenfield.

Lew'isburg, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 12 m. W. of Corydon.

Lew'isburg, in *Kentucky*, a village of Mason co., abt. 7 m. S. of Maysville.

—A village of Muhlenburg co., abt. 160 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Lew'isburg, in *Missouri*, a village of Dallas co., about 45 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Lew'isburg, in *New York*, a twp. of Westchester co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,601.

Lew'isburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Urbana. — A post-village of Preble co.

Lew'isburg, or **Derrs'town,** in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town, cap. of Union co., on the W. Branch of the Susquehanna River, abt. 60 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* about 3,400.

Lew'isburg, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Marshall co., abt. 55 m. S. of Nashville; *pop.* about 600.

Lew'isburg, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Greenbrier co., abt. 165 m. S. by W. of Wheeling; *pop.* about 1,100.

Lew'is Creek, in *Vermont*, flows into Lake Champlain from Addison co.

Lew'isham, a town of England, co. Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 m. S.E. of London. It abounds with handsome villas, inhabited by opulent families retired from business. *Pop.* 15,500.

Lewisia, (*lu-is'e-ă,*) *n.* [In honor of Meriwether *Lewis*, *q. v.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Mesembryaceæ*. The root of *L. rediviva* is said to be eaten by the Indians of Oregon, who call it Spatlum. It is sometimes called Tobacco-root, from the smell which it acquires by cooking. M. Geyer states that it is the *racine amère* (bitter-root) of the Canadian voyageurs. When cooked, it is agreeable and wholesome.

Lew'is Island, in the Dampier Archipelago, on the N.W. coast of Australia; Lat. 20° 30′ S., Lon. 116° 30′ E.

Lew'isport, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Hancock co., about 11 m. W. of Hawesville.

Lew'isport, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Doddridge co., about 57 m. E. of Parkersburg.

Lewis River, or SNAKE RIVER, the largest tributary of the Columbia River, is formed by several small streams rising in the S.E. part of Idaho Territory. Flowing N.W. to Fort Boisée, it turns to the N., and continues along the W. border of the territory as far as Lewiston, whence it enters Washington Territory, and flowing a general S.W. course, joins the Columbia River a few miles above Walla Walla. *Length*, abt. 900 m.

Lew'iston, a seaport of Prince Edward's Island, co. of Prince, on the N. side of the entrance of Hollaud Bay, about Lat. 46° 51′ N., Lon. 64° 7′ W.

Lew'iston, in *California*, a post-village of Trinity co., about 225 m. N.N.W. of Sacramento.

Lew'iston, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Nez Percé co., on the Lewis River (or Fork) of the Columbia River, abt. 200 m. N. by W. of Boisée City. *Pop.* about 2,000.

Lew'iston, in *Kentucky*, a village of Muhlenburg co., about 44 m. W.N.W. of Bowling Green.

Lew'iston, in *Maine*, a manufacturing town of Androscoggin co., on the Androscoggin River, abt. 33 m. S. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 12,000.

Lew'iston, or **Lew'istown,** in *Nebraska*, a village of Cass co., abt. 13 m. S. of Plattsmouth.

Lew'iston, in *New York*, a post-town and township of Niagara co., on the Niagara River, abt. 7 m. from Lake Ontario. It is the port of entry of this co., and commands an active trade. *Pop.* of township (1870), 2,959. *L.* suffered severely during the second war with Great Britain, being once entirely destroyed by the enemy.

Lewiston, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Columbia co., about 45 m. N.N.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Lew'istown, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Fulton co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Lewistown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., about 10 m. N. of Frederick.

Lewistown, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Dakota co., about 22 m. S.W. of Hastings.

Lewistown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 66 m. N.W. by W. of Columbus.

—A village of Mahoning co., abt. 166 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Lewistown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town, cap. of Mifflin co., on the Juniata River, abt. 60 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Lew'isville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of La Fayette co., abt. 160 m. S.W. of Little Rock.

Lewisville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 42 m. E. of Indianapolis.

Lewisville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clinton co.

—A village of Coshocton co., abt. 70 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 300.

—A post-village of Monroe co., abt. 110 m. E. of Columbus.

—A village of Ross co., abt. 9 m. N. by W. of Chillicothe.

Lewisville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., about 22 m. S.W. of Chester.

—A village of Indiana co., abt. 167 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Lewisville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Chester dist., abt. 60 m. N. of Columbia.

Lewisville, in *Virginia*, a village of Brunswick co., abt. 78 m. S.S.W. of Richmond.

Lew-Kew Islands. See Loo-Choo.

Lex, *n.* [Lat., law, from *legere*, to read.] The law. A law for the government of mankind in society. Among the ancient Romans this word was often used as synonymous with right, *jus*. When put absolutely, it means the Law of the Twelve Tables.

Lex Fori. [Lat., the law of the Forum.] The law of the country, to the tribunal of which appeal is made.

Lex loci contractus and *actus.* [Lat., the law of the place of making the contract, or of the thing done.] It is the doctrine that all contracts made, or obligations incurred, have an implied reference to the laws of the place where the transaction occurred, unless it appear otherwise on the face of the contract.

Lex mercatoria. See MERCHANT LAW.

Lex talionis. [Lat., law of retaliation.] A mode of punishing crime, by doing to the criminal the same hurt which he has done to his neighbor. Among the Jews, as well as among the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Egyptians, &c., the law of retaliation was frequently enforced; as we read of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," &c. In general, however, retaliation cannot be a proper measure of justice, for the difference of persons, place, time, provocation, or other circumstances, may enhance or mitigate the offence. There are, besides, many crimes that will not admit of retaliation without manifest absurdity and injustice.

Lex'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a lexicon, or to lexicography; determined by lexicography; as, the *lexical* definition of a phrase.

Lex'ically, *adv.* According to a lexicon; by means of a lexicon.

Lexicographer, (*lĕks-i-kŏg'ra-fer,*) *n.* One versed or skilled in lexicography; the author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicograph'ic, Lexicograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to lexicography, or to the writing or compiling of a dictionary.

Lexicog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *graphō*, to write.] The act or art of writing or compiling a lexicon or dictionary. — Systematic rules which should guide the construction of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of words; that branch of learning which treats of the derivation, proper signification, and just application of words.

Lex'icon, *n.* [Gr. *lexikon*, from *lexis*, a speaking, a word, from *lego*, to say, to speak.] A word-book; a dictionary; a vocabulary, or book, containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition or signification of each. The term is more particularly applied to dictionaries in the Greek or Hebrew language.

Lex'iconist, *n.* One who writes or compiles a lexicon. (n.)

Lexigraph'ic, *a.* [Fr. *lexigraphique.*] Relating or pertaining to lexigraphy.

Lexig'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *lexis*, a speaking, diction, style, and *graphō*, to delineate.] The art or practice of defining words; a representation of the signification of words by the combination of other words.

Lex'ington, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Florence.

Lex'ington, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Clara co., abt. 12 m. S.S.W. of San José.

Lexington, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Oglethorpe co., abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Augusta.

Lexington, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McLean co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Bloomington; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Lexington, in *Indiana*, a village of Lagrange co., about 50 m. N. by W. of Fort Wayne.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Scott co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Lexington, in *Iowa*, a village of Taylor co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Bedford.

Lexington, in *Kansas*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Lexington, in *Kentucky*, a city, cap. of Fayette co., on the Town Fork of Elkhorn River, abt. 25 m. S.E. of Frankfort; Lat. 38° 6′ N., Lon. 84° 18′ W. After Louisville, *L.* is the most populous and wealthy city of the State. It is beautifully located, regularly laid out, well built, and very clean. The State Lunatic Asylum is here located. *L.* commands an active and extensive trade, and has numerous manufactures. *Pop.* abt 11,000.

Lexington, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Lexington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Boston. This place is memorable as the scene of the first conflict of the War of Independence, between the Americans and British, April 19, 1775. A monument has been erected with an appropriate inscription commemorating the patriotism of the 8 Americans who fell in the encounter. *Pop.* of township (1870), 2,277.

Lexington, in *Michigan*, a village of St. Clair co., about 70 m. N.E. of Detroit.

—A post-village and township, port of entry, and the cap. of Sanilac co., on Lake Huron, abt. 80 m. N.N.E. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

—A village of Washtenaw co.

Lexington, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Le Sueur co., abt. 10 m. E. of Le Sueur; *pop.* of township about 300.

Lexington, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Holmes co., about 70 m. N. of Jackson.

Lexington, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township, cap. of La Fayette co., on the Missouri River, abt. 120 m. W. of Jefferson City. *L.* commands an active trade, especially in hemp, grain, and live-stock. In Sept., 1861, *L.* was besieged and taken by the Confederate forces under Gen. Price. *Pop.* of township about 4,500.

Lexington, in *North Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Davidson co., abt. 12 m. W. of Raleigh. Rich mines of silver and lead have been opened in the vicinity.

Lexington, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,371.

Lexington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richland co., about 8 m. S.W. of Mansfield.

—A township of Starke co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

Lexington, in *Oregon*, a village of Clatsop co., about 9 m. S.W. of Astoria.

Lexington, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Lancaster co.

Lexington, in *S. Carolina*, a W. central district; *area*, abt. 080 sq. m. *Rivers.* Saluda, Broad, Congaree, and Edisto rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lexington Court-House. *Pop.* abont 14,055 in 1869.

Lex'ington, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Henderson co., abt. 122 m. W.S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 800.

Lex'ington, in *Virginia*, a fine post-village, cap. of Rockbridge co., abt. 146 m. W. of Richmond. It is situated in a fertile valley, and is the seat of Washington College, founded in 1798, and endowed by General Washington. Its library contains about 5,000 volumes. The Virginia Military Institute, established by the State Legislature in 1839, is also here located. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lex'ington Court-House, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Lexington dist., abt. 12 m. W. of Columbia.

Lexiphanic, (*-făn'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *lexiphanes.*] Stilted or affected in style; pretentious; inflated; bombastic; bumptious.

Lexiphanicism, (*-făn'i-sizm,*) *n.* Ridiculous affectation in style or diction; pretentious empiricism in speech or writing; bombast; euphuism.

Lexipharmic, (*-făr'mik,*) *a.* (*Med.*) See ALEXIPHARMIC.

Ley, (*lā,*) *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) Law; for example, *Termes de la Ley*, Terms of the Law.

(*Chem.*) A technical term for the solution of an alkali: — (also written *Lye.*)

Ley, *n.* A standard of metal; contents in pure metal.

Ley, *n.* (A different orthography of *Lay* and *Lea.*) A meadow; a grassy flat; pasture-land; as, a *ley* for cattle.

Ley'den, JOHN OF, leader of the Anabaptists of Munster, was born at the Hague about the close of the 15th century. Brought up at Leyden to the trade of a tailor, he spent several years in travelling, stayed four years in England, visited Flanders, Portugal, and other countries, and then settled at Leyden as an innkeeper, and married. In his leisure hours he indulged his natural taste for literature, composed verses, played the comedian, and discussed theology. He went to Munster in 1533, and there adopted the opinions of the Anabaptists, and after a short visit to his own country he returned to Munster with Mathison. Crowds flocked to hear them, and looked on them as prophets, but Catholics and Protestants alike feared and hated them. At length, at the close of 1534, the prince-bishop of Munster resolved to regain his lost sovereignty by arms. All who were on his side left the town, and the Anabaptists were left masters of it. The siege began, vigorous defence was made, a government being organized — twelve "ancients of the new Israel," with John of Leyden as prophet at their head, — the people armed, provisions stored, and the fortifications repaired. John was soon named king. After a successful defence, protracted for more than six months, the bishop's troops were admitted by treachery, in June, 1535; most of the people perished, John and two of his companions were taken alive, and for eight days the town was sacked by the soldiers. In January, 1536, John of Leyden and his two friends were publicly tortured with red-hot pincers, stabbed and mutilated, and their bodies hung up in iron cages on the tower of a church. — The life of John of Leyden has furnished the plot of the *libretto* of the admirable opera by Meyerbeer, "The Prophet."

Leyden, (*lī'den,*) a city of the Netherlands, in S. Holland, on the Rhine, 22 m. S.W. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52° 9′ 5″ N., Lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. The town is traversed by canals, which by their various intersections form upwards of 50 small islands, connected by not less than 150 bridges, mostly of stone. The streets are broad, well paved, and remarkably clean, whether with or without canals. The Broad Street, in which the Stadthouse or town-hall is situated, is considered among the finest in Europe. The town-hall contains many valuable paintings. The university, founded by the Prince of Orange in 1575, to reward the inhabitants for their bravery, and as some compensation for the sufferings they sustained during the siege of their city by the Spaniards, was for a long period one of the most celebrated in Europe. Among its pupils were Arminius, Grotius, Descartes, Goldsmith, &c. Though no longer so celebrated as formerly, it is still well conducted, and has a valuable library of 100,000 printed volumes, with 14,000 MSS., about 2,000 of which are Arabic, besides many scientific collections. The chief trade of *L.* is in agricultural produce. Printing, especially of classical books, was formerly a great branch of trade, but it is now much reduced. *Pop.* estimated at 39,000.

Ley'den, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co.; *pop.* about 2,100.

Ley'den, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 800.

Ley'den, in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co; *pop.* (1870), 2,048.

Leyden Jar, or ELECTRICAL JAR, *n.* (*Physics.*) A jar or phial used in electrical experiments. It is an example of a solid dielectric between two conducting substances. By means of this instrument the electric fluid can be accumulated and preserved in large quantities. The author of this great invention is not distinctly known; the merit appears to be claimed for three persons independently, — a monk of the name of Kleist; a person of the name of Cuneus; and Professor Muschenbrock, of Leyden; all of whom lived about 1745. The invention, however, was called the *Leyden Jar*, because it was either invented or applied principally in that city. Muschenbrock had observed that excited electrics soon lost their electricity in the open air, and that their loss was accelerated when the atmosphere was charged with moisture or some other conducting material; he, therefore, conceived the idea that the electricity of bodies might be retained by surrounding them with bodies which were not conductors. In order to test this idea by experiment, some water was electrified in a glass bottle; an assistant held the bottle, and while trying to disengage the communicating wire, he received a sudden shock in the arms and breast. This is said to have

been the origin of the Leyden jar. Fig. 1571 represents a *L. J.* of the ordinary French shape in the process of being discharged. It consists of a glass bottle of any convenient size, the interior of which is either coated with tin foil or filled with leaves of copper, or with gold leaf. Up to a certain distance from the neck the outside is coated with tin foil. The neck is provided

Fig. 1571.

with a cork, through which passes a brass rod, which terminates at one end with a knob, and communicates with the metal in the interior. The metallic coatings are called, respectively, the *internal* and *external coatings*. The jar is charged by connecting one of the coatings with the ground, and the other with the source of electricity. When it is held in the hand by the external coating, and the knob presented to the positive conductor of the machine, positive electricity is accumulated on the inner, and negative electricity on the outer coating The reverse is the case if the jar is held by the knob, and the external coating presented to the machine. The positive discharge acting inductively across the dielectric glass, decomposes the electricity of the outer coating, attracting the negative, and repelling the positive, which being free escapes by the hand to the ground. The *L. J.* may be discharged either slowly or instantaneously. For the latter, it is held in the hand by the outside coating (Fig. 1571), and the two coatings are then connected by means of the simple discharger. Care must be taken to touch *first* the external coating with the discharger, otherwise a smart shock will be felt. To discharge it slowly, the jar is placed on an insulated plate, and first the internal, and then the external coating touched, either with the hand or with a metallic conductor. A slight spark is seen at each discharge. Fig. 1572 represents a very pretty experiment for illustrating the slow discharge. The rod terminates in a small bell, *d*, and the outside coating is connected with an upright metallic support, on which is a similar bell, *e*. Between the two bells a light copper ball is suspended by a silk thread. The jar is then charged in the usual manner, and placed on the support *m*. The internal coating contains a quantity of free electricity; the pendulum is attracted and immediately repelled, striking against the second bell, to which it imparts its free electricity. Being now neutralized, it is again attracted by the first bell, and so on for some time, especially if the air be dry, and the jar pretty large.

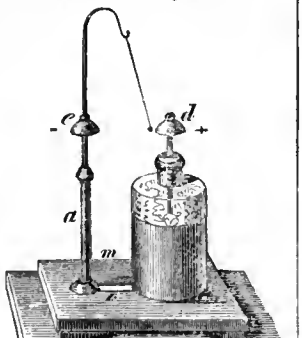


Fig. 1572.

Leyte, (*lai'e-tai,*) an island of the Malay Archipelago, lying to the S. of Samar. *Ext.* 130 m. long, and average breadth 35 m. *Prod.* Cotton, rice, ebony, and other fine woods. *Pop.* abt. 95,000.

Leytha, (*lī'ta,*) a tributary of the Raab, in Germany, and forming part of the boundary between Austria and Hungary. After a course of 90 m., it joins an arm of the Danube, at Altenburg.

Leze-maj'esty, Lese-maj'esty, *n.* [Fr. *lèse-majesté*, from Lat. *læsus — lædere*, to hurt, and *majestas*, majesty.] (*Law.*) Any crime committed against a crowned head or monarchical power.

Lher'zolite, *n.* [From *Lherz*, a locality in the Pyrenees.] (*Min.*) A variety of crystallized or lamellar pyroxene, of a deep-green or olive-green color.

L'hôpital, MICHEL DE, chancellor of France, b. in Auvergne, 1504. He was made president of the Court of Accounts in 1554, and chancellor of France in 1560. To him were due the edict of Romorantin, 1560, which prevented the introduction of the Inquisition in France; the edict of pacification, 1562, which authorized the free exercise of Protestant worship; and the ordinance of Moulines, 1566, to reform the administration of justice. Distinguished for his integrity and moral courage, L'hôpital aimed to moderate the parties, and he opposed violence in politics, and intolerance in religion. He gave up the seals of office in 1568, and resided in his château of Bellebat, near Etampes, where he died, 1573.

Li, *n.* A Chinese copper coin, worth about $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cent. —Also, a Chinese itinerary measure, equal to 0·36 of a mile.

Liability, *n.* Responsibility; state of being bound in a legal or customary point of view; as, he would be glad to be released from his *liability*. — Tendency; predisposition; state of being subject or exposed to; as, a *liability* to accidents.

—*pl.* Debts; monetary obligations; as, he discharged all his *liabilities* in full.

Li'able, *a.* [From Fr. *lier*, Lat. *ligo*, to bind; L. Lat. *ligabilis*.] Bound; obliged in law or equity; responsible; accountable; answerable, as for debt. — Subject; exposed; not exempt; — preceding *to*; as, mankind is *liable to* error.

Li'ableness, *n.* Liability; state or condition of being liable.

Liaison, (*lē-a-zōng',*) *n.* [Fr.] A bond of union; intimacy; but, more particularly, an illicit understanding or intimacy between a man and a woman; a clandestine attachment.

Lia'na, *n.* [Sp.; Fr. *liane.*] (*Bot.*) A term first used in the French colonies, but afterwards adopted by English, German, and other travellers, to designate the woody, climbing, and twining plants which abound in tropical forests, and constitute a remarkable and ever varying feature of the scene. Such plants are comparatively rare in colder climates, although the honeysuckles and some species of *Clematis* afford familiar examples of them; but as these often overtop the hedges or bushes on which they grow, and fall down again by the weight of their leaves as their stems elongate, so the *L.* of tropical countries overtop the tallest trees, descend again to the ground in vast festoons, pass from one tree to another (see Fig. 1573), and bind the whole forest to-

Fig. 1573. — LIANAS.

gether in a maze of living network, and often by cables as thick as those of a man-of-war. Many parts of the forest — as in the alluvial regions of the Amazon and Orinoco — thus become impenetrable without the aid of the hatchet, and the beasts which inhabit them either pass through narrow covered paths kept open by continual use, or from bough to bough far above the ground. Many *L.* — as some of the species of *Wrightia* — become tree-like in the thickness of their stems, and often kill by constriction the trees which originally supported them; and when they have decayed, the convolutions of the *L.* exhibit a wonderful mass of confusion, magnificent in the luxuriance of foliage and flowers. No tropical flowers excel in splendor those of the *L.* Among them are found also some valuable medicinal plants, as sarsaparilla. The rattans and vanilla are lianes. Botanically considered, *L.* belong to natural orders the most various. Tropical plants of this description are seldom to be seen in our hot-houses, owing to the difficulty in their cultivation. — *Ch. Encyc.*

Li'ar, *n.* One who tells a lie or lies; one who knowingly utters falsehood; one who declares to another as a fact what he knows to be not true, and with an intention to deceive.

Li'ard, *a.* [O. Fr. *liarde.*] In Scotland, gray-haired; as, a *liard* old man.

Liard, (*le-ăr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A French copper coin of trifling value.

Li'as, *n.* (*Geol.*) A term applied to a peculiar formation, consisting of thick argillaceous deposits, which constitutes the foundation on which the oölite series rests. The word *lias* is believed to have had its origin in a provincial mode of pronouncing the English word *layers*. To a considerable depth, the upper portion of these deposits consists of beds of deep-blue marl, containing a few irregular beds of limestone. In the lower portion, however, the limestone beds increase in frequency, and assume the characteristic aspect of lias presenting a series of thin stony beds, separated by narrow argillaceous partings, so that the quarries of this rock assume a striped or ribbon-like appearance when viewed from a distance. When in their purest state, these limestone beds contain about 90 per cent. of lime, the other constituents being alumina, iron, and silica. The lime afforded by the blue lias is strong, and is distinguished by having the property of setting under water. The lias clay often occurs in the form of soft slate or shale, which divides into thin laminæ, and is frequently impregnated with bitumen and iron pyrites. In consequence of this, when laid in heaps with fagots and set on fire, it continues to burn till the pyrites is decomposed. It also ignites spontaneously when it falls in large masses from the cliffs on the sea-shore and becomes moistened. The alum slate of Whitby is of this kind. The whole of the lias formation is rich in fossils, and is remarkable for its numerous remains of chambered univalves and bivalves, and certain species of fish and vertebral animals allied to the order of lizards, some of which are of enormous size. The ichthyosaurus and plesiosaurus were among these. (See ICHTHYOSAURUS, and PLESIOSAURUS.) The lias crosses England from Whitby, in Yorkshire, to Lyme, in Dorsetshire. Its most valuable productions are water-setting lime and alum shale. A similar formation is found in France, in the Alps, and in the Jura. The nearest representatives of that formation in the U. States are found in the coal-fields of S.E. Virginia and N. Carolina; and the middle secondary sandstones of the Connecticut River valley and of New Jersey; though it may be that these correspond more closely to the Oölite.

Lias'sic, *a.* Pertaining to the lias; having reference to the lias formation.

Lia'tris, *n.* [Gr. *li*, an emphatic prefix, *otros*, invulnerable; used as a vulnerary.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. They are perennial herbs or shrubs; root tuberous; stem simple; flowers cyanic. The principal American species are *L. squarrosa*, the Blazing Star; *L. scariosa*, the Oby Feather; *L. graminifolia*, the Grass-leaved Liatris; *L. spicata*, the Slender-spiked Liatris; and *L. pycnostachya*, the Thick-spiked Liatris.

Libanius, (*li-bai'ne-us,*) a celebrated Greek rhetorician, b. at Antioch in 314. He studied at Athens, and afterwards became famous as a teacher of eloquence at Constantinople, till, the jealousy of the other professors being excited by his success, he was accused of magical practices, and banished. He afterwards became preceptor to Basil and John Chrysostom, so celebrated in the Christian Church; and on the accession of Julian, he was honored with his friendship, and is supposed to have assisted the emperor in some of his compositions. Many of his orations and declamations are extant, but they are verbose and pedantic.

Li'bant, *a.* [From Lat. *libare.*] Sipping; hence, skimming or touching lightly. (R.)

Lib'anus, the modern name of the ancient LEBANON, *q.v.*

Libation, (*li-bai'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *libo*, I pour.] In the religious worship of the ancients, the pouring of wine or some other liquid on the altar or on the ground during sacrifice. Libations were also in use among the Hebrews, who poured a hin of wine on the victim after it was killed. It was also a custom among the Greeks and Romans at their feasts to pour out a small quantity of wine by way of libation to the gods.

—The wine, or other liquor, poured out in honor of a deity.

Li'batory, *a.* Belonging to, or partaking of the character of, a libation.

Liban, (*li-ban',*) a sea-port town of European Russia, in Courland, on the Baltic, 105 m. S.W. of Mittau. It possesses a secure harbor. The chief industry is ship-building. *Pop.* 11,000.

Lib'bet, *n.* A club; a cudgel. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Li'bel, *n.* [Fr. *libelle*, bill, lampoon; Lat. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, the inner bark or rind of a tree, used for paper; a book.] (*Law.*) A malicious defamation of any person, made public by either printing, writing, signs, or pictures, in order to provoke him to wrath or expose him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule. Libel, which is written slander, is looked upon, in law, as a greater offence than mere slander, being regarded as committed with greater deliberation, and as usually inflicting more extensive and permanent injury. Every libel is viewed as a public offence, as having a direct tendency to a breach of the public peace, by provoking the person libelled. In order to constitute a libel, it must be published; but the communication of it to any person is a sufficient publication in the eye of the law. There is, perhaps, no branch of the law which is so difficult to reduce to exact principles, or to compress within a small compass, as the requisites of a libel. It is allowed to a defendant, in pleading to an indictment for a libel, to allege the truth of the matters charged, and that it was for the public benefit that they should be published. The truth of the libel may then be inquired into at the trial; but it shall not amount to a defence, unless it was for the public benefit that the matter charged should be published. If, after such plea, the defendant shall be convicted, the court may, in pronouncing sentence, consider whether the guilt of the defendant is aggravated or mitigated by the plea. In a civil action, however, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous; for, if the charge be true, the plaintiff has received no private injury, and has no ground to demand compensation for himself, whatever offence it may have been against the public peace; and therefore, upon a civil action, the truth of the accusation may always be pleaded in bar of the suit The sending an abusive pri-

vate letter to a man does not constitute publication so as to support a civil action. The publishing, or threatening to publish, a libel, or proposing to abstain from publishing anything, with intent to extort money, and the publication of any defamatory libel, knowing the same to be false, are punishable with imprisonment. The printer of a libel is liable to prosecution, as well as the writer; and so also is the person who sells it. In an action for a libel in a newspaper or other periodical, the defendant may plead that it was inserted without malice, and that he made, or offered to make, an apology before the action was commenced, or as soon thereafter as possible. There are certain kinds of communications that are regarded as privileged, and cannot be viewed as libellous, unless malice be proved, or may be inferred from the circumstances. Such are charges made by a master against a servant in giving his character to a party inquiring after it.

(*Admiralty Practice.*) A written statement by a plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks to obtain in a suit.

—*v. a.* To frame or publish a libel against; to defame by publishing a writing or picture calculated to expose to public hatred, contempt, or derision; to lampoon.

"Some wicked wits have *libell'd* all the fair." — *Pope.*

(*Law.*) To exhibit a charge against in a court of chancery.

Li'bellant, *n.* One who libels; one who brings forward a suit in an ecclesiastical or admiralty court.

Li'beller, *n.* One who libels or defames by injurious writing or pictures; a lampooner.

"Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality." — *Dryden.*

Li'bellous, *a.* Containing a libel; defamatory; exhibiting that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, or derision; as, a *libellous* pamphlet.

Libel'la, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *libra*, a balance.] A small balance.

(*Building.*) A level used by carpenters and masons to test flat surfaces. (n.)

Li'ber, *n.* [Lat., bark.] (*Bot.*) The interior lining of the bark in Exogenous plants. In this part of the bark only the woody or longitudinal tissue occurs. In many instances it is very abundant, and exceedingly tough and thick-sided, in consequence of which it is of great value for many useful purposes. When freed from the cellular tissue adhering to it, it is often manufactured into cordage, especially in trees and shrubs of the natural order *Malvaceæ*. The useful articles commonly called Russia mats are made from the thin laminæ into which the *endophlœum* of the lime-tree (*Tilia Europæa*) readily separates. The lace-bark of Jamaica, remarkable for its beautiful lace-like appearance when pulled gently in a lateral direction, and for its great toughness, is the laminated liber of *Lagetta lintearia:* in consequence of its latter quality, it is twisted into whiplashes. The liber appears to be formed annually, at the same time as the concentric zones of wood, and is intended by nature to convey downwards the secretions elaborated in the bark and leaves. The term *bass*, or *bast*, is applied by gardeners to the liber of the lime-tree, which is used for making packing-mats, and also for binding up bunches of flowers, &c.

(*Myth.*) The name given by the Latins to the Greek Dionysus or Bacchus. Originally, the Latin Liber was a distinct god, presiding over the fertility of fields, and worshipped along with Libera and Ceres. The name seems connected with *liberare* and *libertas*.

Lib'eral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *liberalis*, from *liber*, free, from *libere*, infin. of *libet*, *lubet*, it is agreeable; Sansk. *lubh*, to desire.] Free by birth; of gentle manners and breeding; polished; refined.

—Becoming a freeman or a gentleman; befitting an elevated station in life; as, the *liberal* arts.

"To love her was a *liberal* education." — *Sir R. Steele.*

—Free; frank; generous: open-hearted; cordial; free to give or bestow; as, a *liberal* donor.

"The *liberal* are secure alone." — *Granville.*

—Given with a free hand and open heart; bounteous; ample; munificent; beneficent; and, sometimes, profuse; extravagant; as, a *liberal* bequest, a *liberal* construction of words, a *liberal* discharge of pus, &c. (In this sense, *of* is used before the thing given, and *to* before the person or object on which anything is bestowed.) — Catholic; tolerant; enlarged in spirit; embracing other interests than one's own; not selfish, narrow, bigoted, or contracted; as, a *liberal* mind.

—Licentious; regardless of law or moral obligation; not literal or strict; diffuse. — Untrammelled by orthodoxy or doctrinal conservatism in political or religious matters; broad and catholic in mental views and judgment; independent in opinion; progressive; not reactionary; evincing a disposition to allow great freedom in administrative and legislative polity and government; friendly to needful reforms in church or state; as, a *liberal* statesman, a *liberal* thinker, the *liberal* party, a *liberal* speech, &c.

Liberal Arts. Those arts which depend more upon the employment of the mind than upon manual exertion; — hence, grammar, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, are liberal arts; — the correlative is termed *mechanical arts.*

—*n.* A name which, since 1815, has been applied to the party in each country which advocates constitutional institutions where they do not exist, or their extension into a more popular character where they do. As a party name, this word was perhaps first adopted in Spain, when the party of the Cortes assumed the title of *Liberales*, and nicknamed their adversaries by that of *Serviles.*

Lib'eral-hearted, *a.* Having a large, generous heart.

Lib'eralism, *n.* [Fr. *libéralisme.*] Liberal ideas, principles, or feelings; freedom from narrow political bias, and from religious bigotry and sectarianism; — opposed to *conservatism.*

Lib'eralist, *n.* A person of liberal opinions; a liberal.

Liberalis'tic, *a.* Characterized by liberalism; pertaining to liberal views and principles; acting in accordance with liberal or progressive ideas and tendencies.

Liberal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *liberalité*; Lat. *liberalitas.*] Disposition to give freely or largely; munificence; bounty; beneficence; generosity.

"Why should he despair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality*." — *Shaks.*

—A particular act of munificence or bounty; a gratuity; a donation; a gift;—frequently in the plural. — Catholicism; largeness of mind; breadth of affinity, toleration, or sympathy; absence of prejudice; impartiality; as, *liberality* of views or opinions.

Lib'eralize, *v. a.* [Fr. *libéraliser.*] To free from the trammels of prejudice, intolerance, or bigotry; to broaden or enlarge; to render liberal or catholic; as, to *liberalize* the constitution of a state.

Lib'erally, *adv.* In a liberal manner; bountifully; munificently; largely; beneficently.

"God giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not."—*James* i. 5.

—With enlarged ideas, views, or principles; with freedom from selfishness, prejudice, or intolerance; in a catholic and comprehensive manner; as, to act *liberally* in judging of others. — Freely; with scope or latitude; not strictly or literally; as, to construe words *liberally.*

Lib'eral-minded, *a.* Possessing broad principles of liberality, justice, and toleration; high-minded; magnanimous.

Lib'eral-souled, (*-sōld,*) *a.* Having a free, generous soul; open-hearted.

Lib'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *libero, liberatus*, from *liber*, free.] To free; to deliver; to redeem from restraint or bondage; to release from slavery or oppression; to set at liberty; to manumit; as, to *liberate* a prisoner, to *liberate* public opinion when stifled by tyranny.

Liberation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *liberatio.*] Act of delivering, or of liberating from restraint, bondage, or slavery; state of being so liberated; emancipation.

Lib'erator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *libérateur.*] One who liberates, delivers, or redeems; a manumitter; an emancipator.

Lib'eratory, *a.* Having a tendency to liberate or set free. (n.)

Liberia, a republican state of W. Africa. Its territory extends along the Guinea coast for about 500 m., with a breadth inland of 40 or 50 m., chiefly between Lat. 4° 20′ and 7° 20′ N., Lon. 6° 50′ and 12° 50′ W. *Area*, abt. 30,000 sq. m. The coast is generally low, but the country gradually rises toward the interior, and at about 20 or 30 m. from the sea, the hills are of considerable elevation. Several rivers fall into the Atlantic within the republic, — as the St. John, St. Paul, and Mesurado; but they are navigable only by small vessels for short distances. The soil is fruitful, and the climate better, or rather less destructive, than in most other parts of the coast. Rice, cotton, coffee, sugar, indigo, bananas, yams, and cassava, are raised; and camwood, palm-oil, ivory, hides, wax, and pepper are among the exports. The republic is divided into four cos., called Sinoe, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, and Maryland. The capital is Monrovia, at the mouth of St. Paul's River. There are also about 20 considerable towns and villages in the territory. Rich metallic deposits are said to exist, but as yet the industry of the inhabitants has been directed almost exclusively to trade and commerce, they having built and manned 30 coast-traders, besides a number of large vessels engaged in commerce with the U. States and Great Britain. — *Govt.* The government of *L.* is formed on the plan of that of the U. States, and consists of a president, a vice-president, a senate and a house of representatives. Every male citizen possessing real estate has the right of suffrage. None but citizens may hold real estate in the republic. None but persons of color are admitted to citizenship. The law excluding white persons from the right of citizenship is intended to be of temporary duration. The president is elected by the people for a term of 2 years. The judicial power is invested in a supreme, and several subordinate courts — *Finance.* The finances of this young republic, though not on a very extensive scale, show a care and management on the part of officers which deserve commendation. The total indebtedness of the government is $66 636.94, mostly held by the citizens themselves. According to the report of the secretary of the treasury, the receipts of the year ending Sept. 30, 1868, from all sources, were $81,691.24; and the disbursements for the same period were $68,332.50. There are in *L.* several schools supported by the government, besides a college and an excellent academy at Monrovia, maintained by voluntary contributions. Two newspapers are published weekly at Monrovia. — *History.* The idea of colonizing in some parts of Africa the free negroes of the U. States had long occupied the attention of many eminent American statesmen and philanthropists; but no definite movement was taken until Jan. 1, 1817, when the *American Colonization Society* was organized at Washington, including among its officers and members some of the leading men of the day. On Jan. 21, 1820, the society sent out its first company of colonists, 86 in number, under the guidance of the Rev. Samuel Bacon. After an unsuccessful attempt to settle on Sherboro Island, in which many lives were lost, and an attempt to purchase a locality in the Bassa country, which was defeated by the natives, who were unwilling to relinquish the slave-trade, Cape Mesurado, some 300 m. S. of Sierra Leone, was purchased, Dec. 15, 1821. Some new colonists arrived Jan. 7, 1822, and were landed on a low island in the river, from which, in April of the same year, they removed to the cape, and laid the foundation of the city of Monrovia, and of the republic of Liberia. A nucleus having thus been formed, other emigrants were sent out to the number of 200, in the 2 following years, and in the 7 years ending with 1828 about 1,000 colored people had been sent thither. In 1847, with the consent of the society, *L.* declared itself an independent republic; and in the following year was formally recognized as such by Great Britain and France. In 1857, the Maryland colony, which had maintained a separate though friendly government, united with *L.*, and since then their career has been one of prosperity. *Pop.* about 600,000, of which about 20,000 are colonists from the U. States, and the remainder natives.

Libe'ria, in *Virginia*, a village of Prince William co.

Libertad, an extreme N.W. dept. of Peru, bounded partially on the E. and N.E. by Ecuador, and on the W. by the Pacific Ocean. It is divided into 8 provinces. *Cap.* Trujillo. *Pop.* 300,000.

Liberta'rian, *a.* [See LIBERTY.] Having reference or belonging to liberty, or to the doctrinal character of free-will, as opposed to *necessity.*

—*n.* An upholder of the doctrines of free-will;—opposed to *necessitarian.*

Liberta'rianism, *n.* The philosophical tenets held by libertarians.

Libertas, *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) The goddess of freedom. By the Greeks she was invoked by the synonymous title Eleutheria. At Rome, her most famous temple, built by T. Gracchus, was situated on the Aventine Mount. She was represented under the figure of a woman, holding in one hand a cap, the symbol of Liberty, and two poniards in the other. In modern times, a cap is also used as a symbol of Liberty; thus, in France, a red cap formed the badge of the Jacobin Club. In England, a blue cap with a white border is used as a symbol of the constitutional freedom of the nation, and Britannia sometimes bears it on the point of her spear.

Lib'erticide, *n.* [From Lat. *libertas*, and *cædere*, to destroy.] The destruction or death of liberty. — A destroyer or extinguisher of liberty.

Lib'ertinage, *n.* [Fr.] See LIBERTINISM.

Lib'ertine, *n.* [Fr. *libertin*; Lat. *libertinus*, from *libertus*, one set free.] One who is at liberty or free from restraint.

"The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still." — *Shaks.*

—One who allows his passions to act without restraint; one who indulges his lust with freedom; one who leads a dissolute, libidinous life; a debauchee; a rake; a seducer; a voluptuary.

"Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex." — *Richardson.*

—*a.* Uncontrolled; acting with entire freedom; — hence, dissolute; licentious; irreligious; as, *libertine* morals.

Lib'ertines, *n. pl.* (*Script.*) Considerable controversy has been excited respecting the synagogue of the Libertines, said to have been in existence at Jerusalem in 37 (*Acts* vi. 9). Some writers believe it refers to the Libertini, or the children of freedom; and other authorities believe the Libertines to have been the inhabitants of Libertina, a city near Carthage.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of that name, who defended impure morals with a profession of Christian faith, appeared in Flanders in the 14th and 15th centuries. The sect spread into France, and received encouragement from Margaret, Queen of Navarre, in 1533. James Gruet, a member of this sect and an opponent of Calvin, was put to death at Geneva, in 1550.

Lib'ertinism, *n.* State of a freedman, or manumitted serf.

—Licentiousness of opinion and practice; libertinage.

—Unrestrained indulgence of lustful appetites; debauchery; lewdness.

Lib'erty, *n.* [Fr. *liberté*; Lat. *libertas*, from *liber*, free. See LIBERAL.] Freedom or power to do as one desires or pleases; freedom from restraint, either of body or mind; — in contradistinction to *slavery.*

"Give me a crust of bread, and *liberty*." — *Pope.*

—Power of acting without any restraint or control except from the laws of nature, or from such laws as are necessary and expedient for the safety and interests of society.

"The God who gave us life gave us *liberty* at the same time."
Jefferson.

—The freedom of a nation or state from all unjust abridgment or non-recognition of its rights and independence by another nation; privilege; exemption; immunity.

"His majesty gave not an entire country to any, much less did he grant any extraordinary *liberties*." — *Davies.*

—A space in which one is permitted to pass without hinderance, and beyond whose limits he may not lawfully pass; as, the *liberties* of a prison. — The free right of adopting and enjoying opinions on religious subjects, and of worshipping the Supreme Being according to the dictates of conscience, without external or magisterial control. — The power of an agent to do or forbear any particular action, according to the determination or thought of the mind, by which either is preferred to the other; as, *liberty* of choice or selection.

"I must have *liberty* . . . to blow on whom I please." — *Shaks.*

—Privilege; leave; license; permission granted; relaxation of restraint; as, the *liberty* of the press.

"License they mean when they cry *liberty*." — *Milton.*

—Territorial or municipal jurisdiction within whose limits certain immunities are enjoyed or privileges exercised; as, the *liberties* of the city of London.

—Freedom of action or speech beyond the bounds of con-

ventional civility or decorum; violation or non-observance of the standard rules of social etiquette or propriety; as, to take a *liberty*.

(*Man.*) An arch in the middle of a bit, to give place to the tongue. — *Crabb.*

At liberty, without restraint or confinement. — *Religious liberty*, or *liberty of conscience*, freedom to worship God according as one's own conscience dictates. — *Liberty of the press*, freedom to print or publish without governmental supervision or control. — *Moral liberty*, entire elective freedom in affinity to moral responsibility. — *Liberty party.* (*Amer. Pol.*) The designation given, during the Revolutionary period, to that party which advocated severance from the mother-country. — *Liberty pole*, a long pole, or flag-staff, displaying the cap of liberty at its summit.

Civil, or *political liberty*, may be defined, in a general sense, a state of freedom, in contradistinction to slavery or restraint. It is either natural or civil: the former consists properly in the power of acting as one thinks fit, without any restraint or control, unless such as the law of nature imposes, being a right inherent in us by birth, and one of the gifts of God to man at his creation, when he endowed him with the faculty of free will. But every man, when he enters into society, necessarily gives up a part of his natural liberty, and, in consideration of receiving the advantages of protection, commerce, &c., he is obliged to conform himself to those laws which the community has thought fit to establish. Civil liberty, therefore, is no other than natural liberty restrained by human laws as far as is necessary and expedient for the common weal. Hence, the law which restrains a man from doing mischief to his fellow-citizens, though it diminishes the natural, increases the civil liberty of mankind; but every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether by a monarch or popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny. Even laws which regulate or constrain our conduct in matters of indifference, without any good end in view, are destructive of liberty. Laws, when prudently framed, are by no means subversive, but rather conducive to liberty; for, "where there is no law there is no freedom." Civil liberty, rightly understood, consists in the power of doing whatever the laws permit. The rights and liberties enjoyed in this country are, in the law books, divided into three classes: — 1. The right of personal security, which accords to each individual legal and uninterrupted enjoyment of his life, his limbs, his body, his health, and his reputation. 2. The right of personal liberty, or the power of moving one's person to whatsoever place his own inclination may direct, without imprisonment or restraint, unless by due course of law. 3. The right of private property, which consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land.

(*Phil.*) The power to will, or not to will, a certain act. — See FREE-WILL.

Lib'erty, in *Arkansas*, a village of Izard co., abt. 100 m. N. of Little Rock.
—A post-office of Onachita co.

Liberty, in *California*, a township of Klamath co.; *pop.* abt. 800.
—A post-vill. of San Joaquin co., abt. 20 m. N. of Stockton.

Liberty, in *Florida*, a N. co.; *area*, about 475 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocklockonnee and Appalachicola rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Bristol. *Pop.* (1870), 1,052.

Liberty, in *Georgia*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Altamaha, Medway, and Newport. *Surface*, level; *soil*, mostly sterile. *Cap.* Hinesville. *Pop.* abt. 9,400.

Liberty, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., abt. 90 m. W. by N. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.
—A village of Randolph co.

Liberty, in *Indiana*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 750.
—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—, " Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.
—, " Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—, " Howard co.; *pop.* abt. 200.
—A village of Johnson co., abt. 8 m S.W. of Franklin.
—, " Lawrence co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Bedford.
—A township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 600.
—, " St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—, " Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Tipton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—A post-village and twp. cap. of Union co., abt. 70 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.
—A village and township of Wabash co., abt. 36 m. W. by S. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.
—A towosbip of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Wells co; *pop.* abt. 900.
—, " White co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Liberty, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 1,328.
—A post-village and township of Clarke co., abt. 33 m. S. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township abt. 736.
—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 806.
—, " Dubuque co.; *pop.* 953.
—, " Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,062.
—, " Johnson co.; *pop.* 651.
—, " Keokuk co.; *pop.* 969.
—, " Lucas co.; *pop.* 551.
—, " Marion co.; *pop.* 1,500.
—, " Marshall co.; *pop.* 646.
—, " Ringgold co.; *pop.* 222.

Lib'erty, in *Iowa*, a township of Scott co.; *pop.* 1,121.
—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* 744.
—A township of Wright co.; *pop.* 245.

Lib'erty, in *Kansas*, a town'p of Linn co.; *pop.* abt. 200.
—A post-township of Woodson co.; *pop.* about 250.

Liberty, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Casey co., about 69 m. S. of Frankford.

Liberty, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* about 2,600.

Liberty, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Liberty, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Blue Earth co., about 22 m. S. by W. of Mankato.

Liberty, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Amite co., about 100 m. S.S.W. of Jackson; *pop.* about 600.

Liberty, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Clay co., about 200 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 3,200.
—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Stoddard co.; *pop.* about 1,200.
—, " Washington co.; *pop.* about 1,050.

Liberty, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., about 16 m. N.W. of Bath.
—A post-village and township of Sullivan co., about 100 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* of township(1870)3,389

Liberty, in *Ohio*, a town'p of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—, " Clinton co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Crawford co.; *pop.* about 2,600.
—, " Delaware co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Fairfield co.; *pop.* about 4,000.
—A village and township of Guernsey co., about 80 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 1,500.
—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* about 1,150.
—, " Hardin co.; *pop.* about 1,600.
—, " Henry co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Highland co.; *pop.* about 6,000.
—, " Jackson co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Knox co.; *pop.* about 1,700.
—, " Licking co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—, " Logan co.; *pop.* about 2,100.
—, " Mercer co.; *pop.* about 700.
—A post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 7 m. W. of Dayton.
—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—, " Ross co.; *pop.* about 2,000.
—, " Seneca co.; *pop.* about 2,200.
—, " Trumbull co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Union co.; *pop.* about 2,100.
—, " Van Wirt co.; *pop.* about 1,300.
—, " Washington co.; *pop.* about 1,900.
—, " Wood co.; *pop.* about 900.

Liberty, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A township of Bedford co.; *pop.* about 1,100.
—, " Centre co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A vill. of Clinton co., abt. 110 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.
—A township of McKean co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Mercer co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—, " Montour co.; *pop.* about 1,800.
—, " Susquehanna co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A post-township of Tioga co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Liberty, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of De Kalb co., abt. 54 m. E. of Nashville.

Liberty, in *Texas*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, about 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity River, and E. fork of San Jacinto River, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, in the N. part moderately fertile. *Cap.* Liberty. *Pop.* about 4,500.
—A post-village, cap. of Liberty co., on Trinity River, about 60 m. N. of Galveston.

Liberty, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Bedford co., about 25 m. W. of Lynchburg.

Liberty, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* about 644.
—A township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* about 1,600. Its former name was BUCHANAN.
—A township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* about 250.
—A post-towoship of Vernon co.; *pop.* about 300.

Liberty Corner, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., about 8 m. N.N.E. of Somerville.

Liberty Corners, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Liberty Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Bradford co.

Liberty Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., about 100 m. N.W. of New York city.

Liberty Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Door co.; *pop.* about 128.

Liberty Hill, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Dallas co.

Liberty Hill, in *California*, a village of Nevada co., about 12 m. E. by N. of Nevada City.

Liberty Hill, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., about 35 m. E. by S. of Hartford.

Liberty Hill, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Pike co., about 13 m. S.E. of Griffin.

Liberty Hill, in *Mississippi*, a village of La Fayette co., about 17 m. S.E. of Oxford.

Liberty Hill, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Iredell co.

Liberty Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a vill. of Edgefield dist.
—A post-office of Kershaw dist.

Liberty Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., about 100 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.

Liberty Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Orange co., about 79 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Liberty Square, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co.

Lib'ertytown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., about 70 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Lib'ertyville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Lake co., about 34 m. N. of Chicago.

Libertyville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 60 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Libertyville, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Sussex co.

Libertyville, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., about 70 m. S. by W. of Albany.

Libeth'enite, *n.* [From *Libethen*, Hungary.] (*Min.*) A phosphate of copper, of a dark olive-green color.

Libid'inist, *n.* [See LIBIDINOUS.] A fornicator; one given to lechery.

Libid'inous, *a.* [Fr. *libidineux*; Lat. *libidinosus*, from *libido*, pleasure, desire, — *libet*, it is agreeable; Sansk. *lubh*, to desire.] Given to sensual pleasure; full of animal desire or appetite; calculated to inspire lustful wishes; lewd; lascivious; as, "wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts." — *Bentley.*

Libid'inously, *adv.* Lustfully; in a libidinous manner; with lewd desire.

Libid'inousness, *n.* State or quality of being libidinous or lustful; inordinate appetite for sexual intercourse.

Libourne, (*le-boorn'*,) a town of France, dept. of Gironde, on the Dordogne, at its confluence with the Isle, 18 m. E.N.E. of Bordeaux. The town is regularly and well built. Its streets are wide and clean, its houses elegant, and it is surrounded with walls and agreeable promenades. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, cordage, nails, and glass. It has also docks for ship-building. *L.* is the entrepôt for salt and agricultural produce destined for Bordeaux. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000.

Li'bra, *n.* [Lat., a balance.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A balance: a pair of scales. — Also, a pound, or As, *q. v.*

(*Astron.*) A constellation which gives its name to the seventh sign of the Zodiac. It seems to have once formed a part of the constellation Scorpio, which then occupied two signs of the Zodiac, the body being in one part, and the claws, now called Libra, in the other. It lies between Scorpio, Virgo, the Centaur, and Lupus. Its largest stars are of the second magnitude. The sun enters Libra at the commencement of the vernal equinox, and the name was probably given to this constellation and sign of the Zodiac in allusion to the equality that exists at that time between day and night.

Libra'rian, *n.* [Lat. *librarius*, from *liber*, a book.] The keeper of a library; one who has charge of a collection of books. — One who transcribes or copies books. (R.)

Libra'rianship, *n.* Office or condition of a librarian.

Li'brary, *n.* [Lat. *librarium*; Fr. *librairie.*] A collection of books belonging to a private person, community, public institution, or joint-stock company.
—A room, or suit of rooms, appropriated to the arrangement and safe-keeping of books, fitted up with shelves to hold them, or articles of furniture called book-cases, in which shelves are affixed for the same purpose. — The most ancient library on record was founded by Osymandyas, king of Egypt, a contemporary of David, king of Israel. At a very early date the Jews attached collections of books to most of their synagogues; and we are told that Nehemiah founded a public library at Jerusalem. In the recent discoveries in Assyria, a vast collection of clay tablets, bearing cuneiform inscriptions, was found in the palace at Nineveh, forming what has been termed a "library in clay." Pisistratus of Athens is said to have established the first public library in Greece, and to have collected, at great trouble and expense, the works of Homer. Aristotle is the first person on record who was possessed of a private library. After the death of Alexander, the love of science and literature generally passed from Athens and Greece to Alexandria, where was formed the most magnificent library of ancient times; it is said to have contained no fewer than 700,000 volumes. (See ALEXANDRIAN LIBRARY.) Next to the Alexandrian library, that of Pergamus was the most renowned, and is said to have contained 200,000 volumes. The first library established at Rome was probably that founded by Paulus Æmilius, B.C. 167. Having defeated Perseus, king of Macedonia, he brought his library to Rome; and this collection was subsequently augmented by the library of Apellicon the Teian, brought by Sylla from Athens. From the intercourse of the Romans with the Greeks, the passion for forming libraries rapidly increased, and individuals began to pride themselves on their private collections. Among the illustrious Romans who have been noted for their magnificent libraries, are Asinius Pollio, Crassus, Cæsar, Lucullus, and Cicero. Among the projects formed by Cæsar was the establishment of a public library; and the duty of selecting and arranging it was assigned to Varro; but the design was frustrated by the assassination of the emperor. Among the benefits conferred by the emperor Augustus upon Rome was the erection of two public libraries, — the Octavian and the Palatine. The successors of Augustus, though they did not equally encourage learning, were not altogether neglectful of its interests. Tiberius founded a library in the new temple of Apollo; Vespasian established a library in the new temple of Peace; and even Domitian, in the early part of his reign, restored, at vast expense, the libraries in the Capitol which had been burned; and to this end both collected MSS. from various countries, and sent scribes to Alexandria expressly to make copies of works there. The most magnificent library, however, founded by the emperors at Rome was that of the emperor Ulpius Trajan, from whom it received the name of the Ulpian library. Constantine the Great, after removing the seat of his empire to Constantinople, is said to have given a large share of his attention to the formation of a library, and to have bestowed especial pains in the rescue, as far as possible, of those Christian works which had been doomed to destruction by his predecessor, Diocletian. The task was continued by his son Constantius, Theodosius II., and others, until it comprised, according to some accounts, upwards of 100,000 volumes. The em-

peror Leo III. is stated to have burnt a considerable library at Constantinople, in 730; and between this time and the capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders, several such casualties are related to have occurred. This last calamity, however, eclipsed all previous losses, and, two hundred and fifty years later, it was followed by the final destruction of the empire; the imperial library, however, was preserved by the express command of Mohammed, and was kept in some apartments of the seraglio. Whether it was destroyed by Amurath IV., as is commonly supposed, or allowed to fall into decay, is uncertain; but there are not a few scholars of eminence who still believe that ancient and valuable MSS. are concealed in the seraglio of the Sultan, though it has been repeatedly asserted that the library of the Sultan does not contain any Greek or Latin MSS. of any importance. The manner in which the ancient books were written (upon rolls) greatly increased the number of volumes; and it is said that "the largest libraries in ancient times might be represented by the contents of a modern library containing from 50,000 to 100,000 volumes." (*Edwards.*) Comparatively little is known of the libraries of the Middle Ages. It is usual to speak of these as "the dark ages," and to look upon them as a period when learning and intellectual culture were almost extinct. Among the people generally, this may have been the case; but they still had an abiding-place in the monasteries, to an extent that those unacquainted with the inner history of the period would scarcely credit. Many of the monks gave themselves not only to the study, but to the transcribing of books; and to their care and labor we are indebted for many of the ancient works that have come down to us. Foremost among the cultivators of learning and the arts stands the Order of St. Benedict, which had the good fortune to include a number of men remarkable for mental vigor and force of character. Many of these religious houses had considerable libraries attached to them, catalogues of several of which have been printed in recent times. In Alexandria, the Arabians had a considerable collection of Arabian books; and Al Mamoun collected many Greek manuscripts in Bagdad. In the West, libraries were formed in the second half of the 8th cent. by the encouragement of Charlemagne. In France, one of the most celebrated was that in the abbey of St. Germain des Près, near Paris. In Germany, the libraries of Fulda, Corvey, and, in the 11th cent., that of Hirschau, were valuable. In Spain, in the 12th cent, the Moors had 70 public libraries, of which that of Cordova is said to have contained 250,000 volumes. In England and Italy libraries were also founded with great zeal, particularly in the former country by Richard Aungerville, in the latter by Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others. The revival of learning is usually dated from the middle of the 15th century. On the fall of Constantinople in 1453, many of its inhabitants immigrated into Italy, and were the means of awakening an interest in classical learning. The appetite for books was revived and quickened, and no labor or expense was spared in acquiring them, learned men being dispatched in all directions to collect manuscripts. The invention of printing was of great service, as enabling collections of books to be made at less trouble and expense. Several of the great libraries of Europe date their beginnings prior to 1450, when the art of printing had been established, but without having, as yet, materially affected the labors of the copyists; as the imperial libraries of Paris and Vienna, the Laurentian library at Florence, and the library of the Vatican. Town libraries had also begun to be formed in various parts, particularly of Germany and France. In this respect England stands in striking contrast to other countries, being centuries behind them. In 1570, Sir Humphrey Gilbert in vain pressed upon the attention of Queen Elizabeth the importance of establishing a public library, after the pattern set us by "the more civilized nations, as Germany, Italy, and France." In fact, it was not until the reign of James I. that Great Britain could boast of even a royal library worthy of the name. The Bodleian library was founded in 1597, and down to 1753, when the British Museum library was formed, it continued to be the only one of national importance. The most celebrated modern library is the *Bibliothéque Impériale* of Paris. It was commenced in the middle of the 14th century, with *ten* volumes; and has been augmented by subsequent kings to the enormous number of 1,100,000 printed volumes and 84,000 manuscript vols. The libraries of Munich, and of London (British Museum), are also very numerous and valuable. In Italy, the Ambrosian at Milan, and the Vatican at Rome, are peculiarly rich in MSS. In this country, though there are no libraries equalling those of the first rank in Europe, there are still not a few of considerable magnitude and value. Among the largest and most ancient, we may quote those of Harvard College; Smithsonian Institution, and Congressional, at Washington; Astor, and Mercantile, at New York; Library Company and Loganian library, and the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences, at Philadelphia; Athenæum, and Public Library, at Boston. Statements of the number of books contained in public libraries, both in America and Europe, will be found under the heads of the cities or establishments to which they belong.

Li'brate, *v. a.* [Lat. *libro, libratus,* from *libra,* a pound, a balance.] To poise; to balance; to hold in equipoise. —*v. n.* To be poised; to move, as a balance.

Libra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *librotio.*] Act of librating or balancing; state of being balanced; state of equipoise, with equal weights on both sides of a centre.

"Their pinions still in loose *libration* stretch'd."—*Thomson.*

L. of the Moon. (*Astron.*) The term applied to an irregularity in the moon's motion, through which the moon does not at all times present the same face to an observer on the earth's surface. The moon accomplishes her revolutions about her axis and in her orbit in the same *mean* time. Now, if the moon's motion in her orbit were uniform at all times during the period of revolution, and if the plane of her equator passed through the centre of the earth, the moon would always exhibit the same face to an observer in that position; but as this is not the case, and as the moon's orbital motion is irregular, the axis of the moon does not always preserve the same inclination to an observer on the earth, but appears to have a slight oscillatory motion, through which very small crescent-shaped portions of the moon's surface, at all parts of her circumference, N., S., E., and W., are alternately presented and withdrawn from view at regular periodic times.

Li'bratory, *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, while tending to its equipoise.

Libret'to, *n.*; It. *pl.* LIBRETTI; Eng. *pl.* LIBRETTOS. [It. dim. of *libro.*] (*Mus.*) A book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, or other extensive piece of music; also, the words themselves.

Lib'ya. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name given by the oldest geographers to Africa. In Homer and Hesiod, it denoted the whole of this quarter of the globe, except Egypt; in Herodotus, occasionally, the entire continent; but it is also applied by others, in a more restricted sense, to the northern part of the country, from Egypt and the Arabian Gulf westward to Mount Atlas. The great sandy tract of which the Sahara forms the principal part, was called the Libyan Desert. To what extent it was known to the ancients is not very clearly ascertained.

Lien'ta. See ALICATA.

Lice, *n. pl.* of LOUSE, *q. v.*

Li'censable, *a.* That may be licensed; susceptible of being permitted by legal grant; as, a *licensable* play.

License, (*li'sens,*) (old spelling LICENCE,) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *licentia,* from *licet,* it is permitted.] Freedom, liberty, or leave to do or act as one pleases; leave; permission; formal authorization accorded to do or to forbear any act; as, a *license* to retail certain commodities, a *license* to act stage-plays, a *license* to practise a certain profession. — A certificate giving permission or authority; a permit; as, a spirit *license.* — Excess of freedom; abuse of rational liberty; freedom used exorbitantly, or in defiance of law or propriety; as, he gives his tongue too much *license.* — Voluntary divergence from orthodox rules or established custom; as, poetical *license.*

—*v. a.* To grant a license to; to authorize by permissive grant; to remove legal bar or restraint from by official sanction; to authoritatively allow to act in a particular character; as, to *license* a preacher, to *license* one to sell certain articles.—To tolerate; to tacitly permit or sanction.

"The press groaned with *licensed* blasphemies."—*Pope.*

Licensee', *n.* (*Law.*) One to whom a license is granted.

Li'censer, *n.* One who grants a license or permit; a person authorized to grant permission to others.

Li'censure, *n.* A granting a license. (a.)

Licentiate, (*li-sèn'shi-āt,*) *n.* [Fr. *licencié,* from Lat. *licentia.*] One who has a license to practise any art or faculty, or to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology. — In France, Spain, and some other European countries, a degree between that of bachelor and that of doctor.

Licentiation, (*li-sèn-shi-a'shun,*) *n.* Act of licensing or permitting. (a.)

Licentious, (*li-sen'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *licencieux*; Lat. *licentiosus,* from *licentia,* license, freedom.] Full of freedom or license; over-free; using license; — not necessarily in a bad sense; as, a *licentious* abuse of language.

—Exceeding the limits of law or propriety, as acts; unrestrained by morality or sense of decorum; dissolute; loose; profligate; lascivious; wanton; — used invariably in a bad sense; as, a *licentious* woman.

Licen'tiously, *adv.* In a licentious manner; loosely; laxly; without proper restraint; dissolutely.

Licen'tiousness, *n.* Quality or state of being licentious; excessive indulgence of freedom from restraint; contempt of law, morality, or decorum; lasciviousness.

Lichen, (*lik'en,* and sometimes, *li'ken,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *leichēn,* from *leichō*; Sansk. *lih,* to lick, to lick up.] (*Bot.*) A plant of the alliance *Lichenales,* q. v.

(*Med.*) A disease of the skin. There are two species, viz., *L. simplex* and *L. agrius,* the latter of which may be regarded as a very aggravated form of the former. *L. simplex* consists in an eruption of the minute papulæ of a red color, which never contain a fluid, and are distributed irregularly over the body. They appear first on the face and arms, then extend to the trunk and lower extremities, and are accompanied with a sense of heat, itching, and tingling. In a mild case, the disease is over in a week, but sometimes one crop of papulæ succeeds another for many weeks or months. In *L. agrius,* the papulæ are more pointed at the summit, and are of a bright-red color, with more or less redness extending round them. In this form of the disease, the general health is usually affected, in consequence of loss of sleep and general irritation. It is often hard to say what is the cause in lichen. The simpler form is often dependent in children on intestinal irritation, while in other cases it may frequently be traced to exposure to heat or errors of diet. The severe form is also occasioned by extreme heat and by the abuse of spirituous drinks. In ordinary cases, an antiphlogistic diet, a few gentle aperients, and two or three tepid baths, are all that is required. When the disease assumes a chronic character, a tonic treatment (bark and the mineral acids) is necessary; and in very obstinate cases, small doses (three to five minims, well diluted) of Fowler's Arsenical Solution may be given with advantage.

Coloring-matter of L. — All the lichens contain definite crystalline substances which become colored on exposure to a moist warm atmosphere containing ammonia. Tropical lichens are especially rich in these matters, and are largely imported into Europe for the purpose of making the well-known lilac-blue, violet, and purple dyes known as *archil, cudbear,* and *litmus.*

Lich'enales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Thallogens.* DIAG. Cellular flowerless plants, nourished through their whole surface by the medium in which they vegetate; living in air; propagated by spores usually inclosed in asci, and always having green gonidia in their thallus. They commonly present a dry, shrivelled, more or less lifeless appearance. About 2,400 species, grouped in 58 genera, are known, but they have not been, until now, separated in well-defined orders. They are distributed over all parts of the world, and form a considerable proportion of the vegetation of the polar regions and of mountain-tops. Many species possess nutritive properties, from containing starchy matter, such being also emollient and demulcent. Others contain bitter principles, which render them tonic and astringent. Several, again, are important as dyeing agents. None are known to be poisonous. See CETRARIA, GROPHORA, LECANORA, ROCELLA.

Lich'enin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance closely allied to starch, extracted from the *Cetraria Icelandica,* or Iceland moss.

Lichened, (*li'kend,* or *lich'end,*) *a.* Pertaining to lichens; covered with lichens.

Lichen'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid peculiar to some species of lichens. It appears to be the *malic acid.* *Brande.*

Lichenograph'ic, Lichenograph'ical, *a.* Belonging to lichenography.

Lichenog'raphist, *n.* [Fr. *lichenographe.*] One learned in lichenography.

Lichenog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *leichēn,* and *graphein,* to write.] A description of, or treatise on, lichens; the science which demonstrates the natural history of lichens.

Lichenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *leichēn,* and *logos,* treatise.] The science which treats of lichens.

Lich'enous, *a.* Of, belonging to, or resembling lichens; possessing lichens.

Lichfield, (*lich'feld,*) a town of England, in Stafford co., 16 m. N. of Birmingham. It has a free grammar school, in which Addison, Ashmole, Johnson, and Garrick were educated. *Pop.* 8,000.

Lich'-gate, (*litch-,*) *n.* [A.S. *lic,* corpse, and Eng. *gate.*] (*Arch.*) A gate to a church-yard covered with a porch,

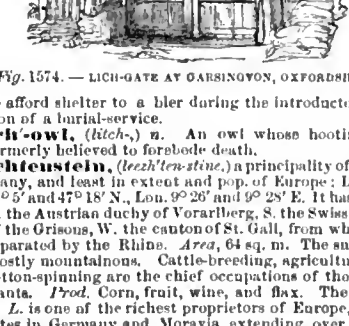


Fig. 1574. — LICH-GATE AT GARSINGTON, OXFORDSHIRE.

to afford shelter to a bier during the introductory portion of a burial-service.

Lich'-owl, (*litch-,*) *n.* An owl whose hooting was formerly believed to forebode death.

Lichtenstein, (*leezh'ten-stine,*) a principality of S. Germany, and least in extent and pop. of Europe; Lat. bet. 47° 5′ and 47° 18′ N., Lon. 9° 26′ and 9° 28′ E. It lies on the E. the Austrian duchy of Vorarlberg, S. the Swiss canton of the Grisons, W. the canton of St. Gall, from which it is separated by the Rhine. *Area,* 64 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous. Cattle-breeding, agriculture, and cotton-spinning are the chief occupations of the inhabitants. *Prod.* Corn, fruit, wine, and flax. The prince of *L.* is one of the richest proprietors of Europe, his estates in Germany and Moravia extending over nearly 2,200 sq. miles, with an annual revenue estimated at 1,200,000 florins, or $600,000. The cap. and principal town is Vaduz or Lichtenstein, with a pop. of abt. 1,000. *Pop.* of principality estimated at 7,865.

Lich'tenstein, a town of Prussia, 42 m. from Leipsic; *pop.* 4,000.

Lich'tenstein, JOHANN JOSEPH, PRINCE VON, an Austrian general and diplomatist, b. in Vienna, in 1760. He entered the army, and made his first campaign in the Turkish war. He was engaged in the principal campaigns of the war with France, was taken prisoner with Mack at Ulm, negotiated the armistice of Austerlitz, and assisted in the treaty of Presburg, and was made, in 1809, governor of Upper and Lower Austria. He greatly distinguished himself by his valor at the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram. He enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, and was employed by him on various occasions. D. 1836.

LICHTENSTEIN, *Joseph Wenceslaus,* Prince of, an Austrian general and diplomatist, b. in Vienna, 1696. He had the chief command of the Austrian army in Italy, with the title of field-marshal, in 1746, when he gained the victory of Placentia. From that time he was chiefly employed in diplomatic affairs, and the duties of his office, as director-general of the artillery. He was a patron of the arts and artists, and founder of the Lichtenstein Gallery at Vienna. D. 1772.

Lichtervelde, (*leezh'ter-veld,*) a town and parish of Belgium, 12 m. from Bruges; *pop.* 6,712.

Lich'-wake, *n.* The time of watching with a dead body before its interment.

Lich'-way, *n.* The path traversed by a funeral procession.

Licin'ius, CAIUS, a Roman tribune, of a plebeian family, who rose to the rank of tribune, when he obtained the surname of Stolo, or Useless Sprout, on account of the law which he enacted forbidding any one to possess more than 500 acres of land; alleging as his reason, that when they cultivated more, they could not pull up the useless shoots (*stolones*) which grew from the roots of trees. He also made another law, which allowed the plebeians to share the consular dignity with the patricians; and he himself became one of the first plebeian consuls, B. C. 364.

Licin'ius, CAIUS FLAVIUS, a native of Dacia, of obscure origin, who was born about 263, and became emperor of Rome in 312. He was defeated by Constantine, 323, and put to death the year following. — His son, FLAVIUS VALERIUS, who had been declared Cæsar in 317, was put to death at Constantinople in 326.

Licit, (*lit'it,*) *a.* [Lat. *licitus,* from *licet,* it is lawful.] Lawful; legal; legitimate; — correlative of *illicit.*

Licita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *licitatio.*] Act of offering for sale to the highest bidder.

Lic'itly, *adv.* Legally; lawfully; legitimately.

Lic'itness, *n.* Legality; lawfulness.

Lick, (*lik,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* LICKED.) [A. S. *liccian;* D. *likken;* Ger. *lecken;* Dan. *slikke;* Fr. *lecher;* Ir. *lighim;* Lat. *lingo;* Gr. *leicho;* Heb. *lâkak.*] To touch with the tongue; to pass or draw the tongue over the surface.

"He *licks* the hand just raised to shed his blood." — *Pope.*

—To lap; to take in by the tongue; to suck.

"Let them not *lick* the sweet which is their poison." — *Shaks.*

—To castigate; to chastise with blows; to flog. (Colloq.)

To lick the dust, to fall in battle; to be slain.

"His enemies shall *lick the dust.*" — *Psalms* lxxii. 9.

To grovel; to find abasement.

"Pride that *licks the dust.*" — *Pope.*

To lick the spittle of, to toady; to fawn upon; to humble one's self to; to act the part of a sycophant. — *To lick up,* to devour; to consume utterly.

"Luxury has *licked up* all thy pelf." — *Pope.*

—*n.* Act of licking; that which is licked up. — A blow; a stroke; a smack. (Colloquial.)

"He turned upon me . . . and gave me a *lick* across the face." *Dryden.*

—In some of the W. States, an efflorescent deposit of salt, resorted to by cattle which lick the surface of the ground to obtain it.

Lick, in *Ohio,* a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lick Creek, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Union co.

Lick Creek, in *Indiana,* enters the E. Fork of White River from Martin co.

Lick Creek, in *Iowa,* a twp. of Davis co.; *pop.* 1,270.

—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* 1,099.

Lick Creek, in *Missouri,* enters Salt Riv. from Ralls co.

Lick Creek, in *Ohio,* enters Tiffin's Riv. in Defiance co.

Lick'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, licks.

Lick'erish, Liq'uorish, Lic'orous, *a.* [A. S. *liccera;* D. *lekker;* Ger. *lecker,* from *lecken,* to lick, to lick up.] Nice in the selection of food; dainty; apician; epicurean; as, "a *liquorish* palate." — *L'Estrange.*

—Eager to taste or enjoy; craving gustation; having a keen goût or relish. — Choice; dainty; tempting the appetite; nice; delicate; savory.

"*Lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute." — *Milton.*

—Salacious; voluptuous; fond of venery.

Lick'erishly, *adv.* Daintily; in a licorous manner.

Lick'erishness, Lic'orousness, *n.* Niceness of taste; delicacy or daintiness of palate; goût; relish; also, salaciousness.

Lick Fork, in *Missouri,* a village of Daviess co.

Lick'ing, *n.* A lapping with the tongue; a drawing the tongue over the surface. — A castigation; a thrashing; a flogging. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Lick'ing, in *Indiana,* a township of Blackford co.; *pop.* about 1,425.

Lick'ing, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Texas co., abt. 95 m. S. by E. of Jefferson City.

Lick'ing, in *Ohio,* a central co.; *area,* about 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* Licking River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Cannel coal, sandstone, and freestone. *Cap.* Newark. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.

—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Lick'ing, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Clarion co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Lick'ing Creek, rises in Fulton co., Pennsylvania, and flowing S. into Maryland, enters the Potomac River in Washington co.

Lick'ing Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* about 1,350.

Lick'ing River, in *Kentucky,* rises on the N.W. slope of the Cumberland Mountains, in Floyd co., and flowing a general N.W. course of about 200 m., enters the Ohio River at Newport, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio. It receives numerous smaller streams, the most considerable of which is the South Licking River, which rises in Montgomery co., and joins the main stream at Falmouth, in Pendleton co.

Lick'ing River, in *Ohio,* rises in Licking co., and flowing S.E., enters the Muskingum opposite Zanesville, in Muskingum co.

Lick'ing Station, in *Kentucky,* a vill. of Morgan co.

Lick'ingtown, in *Ohio,* a village of Licking co., abt. 6 m. E. of Newark.

Lick'-penny, *n.* In Scotland, a miserly person; a covetous hunks.

Lick'shillett, in *Georgia,* a village of Floyd co., on the Etowah River, opposite Rome.

Lick'-spigot, *n.* A tapster; a drawer of liquor.

Lick'spittle, *n.* A toady; an abject sycophant; a mean parasite; one who cringes to another.

Lick'ville, in *S. Carolina,* a village of Greenville district, about 100 m. N. of Columbia.

Licordia, (*le-kor'de-a,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, 7 m. S.E. of Caltagirone; *pop.* 7,700.

Licorice, (sometimes written LIQUORICE,) (*lik'o-ris,*) *n.* [It. *liquirizia;* Gr. *glykyrrhiza* — *glykys,* sweet, and *rhiza,* a root.] (*Bot.*) See GLYCYRRHIZA.

—The extract from the licorice-root, much used as a demulcent.

Lic'orous, *a.* Another spelling of LICKERISH, *q. v.*

Lic'orousness, *n.* See LICKERISHNESS.

Lictor, (*lik'ter,*) *n.* [Lat., from *ligo,* to bind; Fr. *licteur.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman officer of state (Fig. 994), who attended on the early Roman kings, and afterwards on the chief magistrates of the republic — the consuls, decemvirs, dictators, and masters of the horse. Each bore on his shoulder a bundle of rods bound about an axe, which was emblematical of the power of the magistrate to inflict punishment by death and by scourging. (See FASCES.) It was the duty of the lictors to carry out the orders of the magistrate with regard to those who were found guilty of any offence against the state or private individuals; and it is supposed that they derived their name from having to bind criminals before inflicting capital or corporal punishment on them.

Licuʹla, *n.* [Its Macassar name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ,* from India and the Indian Archipelago, one species of which, *L. acutifida,* yields the walking-sticks known by the name of *Penang lawyers.* The stems average about an inch in diameter, and five feet or more in height.

Lid, *n.* [A. S. *hlid, gehlid;* D. *lid;* G. Ger. *hlit,* a lid; Sansk. *lud,* to cover.] A cover; that which closes the opening of a vessel or box. — The cover of the eye, or eyelid.

"Violets . . . sweeter than the *lids* of Juno's eyes."— *Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) A calyx, which falls off from the flower in a single piece. — *Loudon.*

Lid'less, *a.* Without lids; having the eyes uncovered; — hence, wakeful, watchful.

"A *lidless* watcher of the public weal."— *Tennyson.*

Lie, *n.* See LYE.

Lie, *n.* [A. S. *lig, lyg;* D. *logen;* Ger. *lüge;* Icel. *lygd.* See the verb.] An intentional violation of truth; a criminal falsehood; an untruth; a false statement or assertion, uttered with a view to deceive.

"Dare to be true; nothing can need a *lie.*"— *Herbert.*

—A fiction; a fabrication or fable; — in a ludicrous sense.

"The moral is truth, though the tale a *lie.*"— *Dryden.*

—False doctrine; an idolatrous picture of God, or a false god.

—Deception; that which deceives and disappoints confidence.

To give the lie to. To impute falsehood to; to accuse of lying.

"Then *give* them back *the lie.*"— *Queen Elizabeth.*

Lie, *v. n.,* (*imp.* LAY, *pp.* LYING, LAIN.) [A. S. *liegan;* D. *liggen;* Ger. *liegen;* Dan. *ligge;* Icel. *liggia;* akin to W. *lle,* and Corn. *leh.*] To lay one's self in an horizontal position; to be in an horizontal position, or nearly so, and to rest on anything lengthwise, and not on the end; to lean; to rest in an inclining posture; to be prostrate or stretched out; to rest on a bed or couch; to rest in the grave; — frequently before *down* in reference to human beings.

"He maketh me to *lie down* in green pastures."— *Ps.* xxiii. 2.

—To be situated or placed; to occupy a fixed position; as, Europe *lies* east of the Atlantic Ocean.

"What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity."— *Locke.*

—To remain; to abide; to stay; — generally followed by some phrase implying or expressing a state or condition; as, to *lie* under a wrong imputation, to *lie* concealed, to *lie* waste, to *lie* at the mercy of another, &c.

"This England . . . never shall *lie* at the proud foot of a conqueror."— *Shaks.*

—To consist; to be in the power of, or dependent; to belong; to pertain; — used with *in;* as, he does all that *lies in* his ability. — To lodge; to take temporary habitation.

"Mr. Quiolon *lay* at our house that night."— *Dickens.*

(*Law.*) To be susceptible of being maintained; feasibility of sustainment; as, a reference will *lie* in this case.

To lie at the heart. To be fixed or persistent, as an object of solicitude or eager desire.

"The recovering of Jamaica has ever *lain at* (the Spaniards') *hearts.*"— *Sir W. Temple.*

To lie by. To rest; to remain quiescent; to take rest or breathing-time. — To remain with, as in a depository; as, I have the work referred to *lying by* me. — *To lie down.* To retire to repose; to assume a recumbent posture on the ground, &c. — *To lie hard or heavy.* To burden; to oppress; to weight; as, the crime *lay heavy* on his conscience.

"*Lie heavy* on him, earth; for he
Laid many a *heavy* load on thee."— *Epitaph on Sir J. Vanbrugh.*

To lie in, to be in child-bed; to undergo parturition.

To lie in one, to be in the power or capacity of.

"Endeavor as much as *in thee lies* to preserve the lives of all men." *Duppa.*

To lie in the way, to be an obstacle, obstruction, impediment, or difficulty. — To be opportune or convenient. — *To lie in wait,* to lurk in ambush; to watch privily for; as, a highwayman *lay in wait* in the coppice. — *To lie on* or *upon,* to be a matter of duty, obligation, or necessity.

"The charge of souls *lies upon* them." — *Bacon.*

To lie on hand, to remain in keeping; to await disposition; as, they have a quantity of goods *lying on hand.* — *To lie on the hands,* to remain unoccupied or inactive; to be tedious, or productive of inertia.

"They are at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie upon* their *hands.*" — *Addison.*

To lie on the head of, to be judicially imputed to.

"What he gets more out of my wife than sharp words, let it *lie on my head.*"— *Shaks.*

To lie over, to be postponed or deferred to some future occasion; as, the resolution before the House was ordered to be *laid over.*—To remain unliquidated after the specified date of payment, as a bill of exchange. — *To lie to.* (*Naut.*) To be stopped in progress, as by backing the topsail or counterbracing the yards; —said of a ship. — *To lie under,* to suffer; to be subject to; to be oppressed by; as, he *lay under* a great disadvantage. — *To lie with,* to sleep with; hence, to have sexual commerce with.

"Pardon me, Bassanio, for by this ring she *lay with* me." *Shaks.*

To belong to; to be responsible for; as, the onus *lies with* you.

Lie'berkuhn, *n.* (*Optics.*) A silver concave reflector fixed on the object-glass end of a microscope to bring the light to focus on an opaque object.

Lieberkühnian Glands, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) Simple secerning cavities, having the form of blind tubular depressions of the intestinal mucous membrane, thickly distributed over the whole surface of the large and small intestines. They are so called after their discoverer Lieberkühn, who observed them in the small intestines, where they are visible only with the aid of a lens, their orifices appearing as minute dots scattered between the villi. They are larger in the large intestine.

Liebig, JUSTUS, BARON VON, (*le'big,*) an eminent German chemist, B. at Darmstadt, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 till 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the grand-duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 till 1824, and read at the Institute his first paper on *Fulminic Acid,* which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist, that he procured his appointment, in 1824, as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826, as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen, where, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised its small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1845 the grand-duke of Hesse bestowed upon him an hereditary barony; in 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as president of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. He has composed numerous works, which have been translated into most European languages. His researches are recorded in his own journal (*Annalen*); in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique;* and in the *Handbook of Chemistry,* commenced in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's *Handbook of Pharmacy,* of which a corrected edition appeared at Heidelberg in 1839, and of which his section may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. His *Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture,* published at Brunswick in 1840, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who studied under Liebig at Giessen. In a series of *Familiar Letters,* he developed his views on chemistry and its relations to commerce, physiology, and vegetation, with such success that the appearance of the work had the effect of inducing the foundation of several new chemical professorships in Germany. He was named foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences, 1861.

Liechtenstein, (PRINCIPALITY OF.) See LICHTENSTEIN.

Lief, (*leef,*) *adv.* [From A. S. *leaf,* beloved, from *lufian,* to love; D. *lief;* Ger. *lieb;* Goth. *luibs,* loved. See LOVE.] Gladly; freely; cheerfully; willingly; — used in familiar discourse; as, I had as *lief* not go.

"I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom as the morality of imprisonment." — *Shaks.*

Lief, (*leef,*) *a.* [A. S. *leof.*] Beloved; dear; — used in poetry.

"You have stirred up my *liefest* liege to be mine enemy." *Shaks.*

Lie'-fraught, (*-frawt,*) *a.* Characterized by lies; full of lies.

Liegance, Ligeance, (*le'jens,*) *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) Allegiance; reciprocal relation of sovereign and subject.

Liege, (*leej,*) *a.* [Fr. *lige,* from L. Lat. *litus, lidus, ledus,* one attached to the soil and transferred with it; a man who owed fidelity and other duties to his lord.] Bound by a feudal tenure; a being compulsorily faithful and loyal to a superior, as a vassal to his lord; — hence, faithful; devoted; as, a *liege* man. — Sovereign; controlling duty and allegiance; as, our *liege* lord, the king.

"Cupid . . . *liege* of all loiterers and malcontents." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* A liegeman; a vassal; a subject owing allegiance.

—A sovereign; a feudal lord or superior.

"For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt." — *Shaks.*

Liege, (*le'aizh.*) (Fr.; Ger. *Lüttich*; Fl. *Luyk.*) The most easterly province of Belgium; *area*, 1,106 sq. m. The southern part of the province is hilly, rocky, heathy, and much covered with wood, in some places yielding, however, great quantities of coal and iron; but the part called the *Herveland* (north of the Weeze) is extraordinarily fertile and well cultivated, and has also splendid pasturage for cattle. The valley of the Weeze is very beautiful, and exhibits an endless diversity of scenery. The railway from Aix-la-Chapelle to *L.*, which passes through this valley, has had immense difficulties to overcome in the nature of the ground, and is consequently regarded as a *chef-d'œuvre* of the kind. Nearly a sixth of the whole road had to be artificially constructed. The inhabitants are Walloons. *Pop.* 580,277.

Liege, a town of Belgium, cap. of the above prov., on the Maese, 54 m. S.E. of Brussels. It is divided into upper and lower towns. The latter stands at the confluence of the Maese and Ourthe, and is intersected by many branches of the first-named river, which are enclosed by stone walls, and crossed by numerous bridges. *L.* has some broad streets, neat squares, quays, and promenades; but, in general, it is poorly built, and lacks that cleanliness for which most towns of the Netherlands are noted. *L.* is one of the largest manufacturing towns of Europe, owing principally to its situation in a district abounding with coal, iron, lead, copper, and marble. *Manuf.* Cannons, and fire-arms of every description, steam-engines and machinery, hardware of every kind; watches, jewelry, bronze and other ornaments; woollens, cottons, &c. *Pop.* 101,594.

Liegnitz, (*leeg'nitz,*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, at the confluence of the Katzbach, Schwartzwasser, and the Neisse, 40 m. N.W. of Breslau. *L.* was formerly strongly fortified, but at present it has gates without walls, and the former ramparts serve as gardens and public walks. It is an old, but well-built town, and contains many handsome edifices. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, Prussian-blue, &c., and has a considerable trade in the agricultural produce of the country adjacent. The gardeners of this vicinity are considered the most expert of the prov. *Pop.* 20,528.

Lie'-ley, *v. n.* [*Lie* and *ley.*] To lie in grass or pasture. (Prov. Eng.)

Lien, (*le'en,*) *n.* [Fr., bond.] (*Law.*) The right of a creditor to retain the property of his debtor until his debt has been paid. Liens are either general or specific. A general lien is a right to retain certain goods until all the claims of the holder against the debtor are satisfied. This sort of lien is not favored by the law. A specific lien is the right to retain certain goods for claims arising from these goods. Thus, in the sale of any article, the vender has a right to retain it until the price agreed be paid. As a general rule, a workman may retain any article which he has improved for the price of his labor; as a tailor who has received cloth to make into a coat may retain the coat until he is paid for the labor of making it. An innkeeper may retain the goods of his guest until the amount of his bill is paid. Liens are implied by law, or authorized by custom; or they may be created by express compact. The custom, however, to be legal, must be reasonable; but this does not apply to special contract, which is good, though it may also be foolish or hard. Lien can exist only where the possession of the goods has been legally obtained, and ceases to exist the moment they are parted with. A lien can only be based upon a present existing claim. It is not affected by the lapse of time, like a simple debt; for the lien exists so long as the creditor continues to retain the goods in his possession. — *Maritime lien* applies to ships, freight, or cargo, and differs from the other in not depending upon possession, and requiring a legal process for its enforcement. It may arise by law or by special contract. Seamen have a lien on the vessel for their wages. Bottomry is also a lien established by special contract, on a vessel for repairs or necessaries supplied to her to enable her to complete her voyage.

Lienter'ic, *a.* [Lat. *lienticus*; Fr. *lientérique.*] (*Med.*) Belonging to a lientery.

Li'entery, *n.* [Gr. *leinteria*, from *leios*, smooth, and *entera*, bowels.] (*Med.*) A term formerly applied to a form of diarrhœa in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels in an apparently undigested state. Lubricity of the intestines.

Li'er, *n.* One who lies down, or rests, or remains.

"There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city." *Josh.* viii. 14.

Lierre, (*le'air,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Antwerp, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nathe, 10 m. S.E. of Antwerp. *L.* has noted breweries, extensive manufactures of linens, silk, lace, and musical instruments are carried on, and there are several sugar refineries, and also oil-mills, rape-seed being largely cultivated in its vicinity. *Pop.* estimated at 16,000.

Lieu, (*lū,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *locus*, place.] Place; room; stead; — following *in.*

"*In lieu* of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade."—*Addison.*

Lieut. Abbreviation of Lieutenant, *q. v.*

Lieutenancy, Lieutenantry, Lieutenant-ship, (*lev-ten'an-se,*) *n.* Office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant: as, the *lieutenancy* of a county, a *lieutenancy* in the army. — The collective body of lieutenants.

"The list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis." — *Felton.*

Lieutenant, (*lev-ten'ant,*) *n.* [Fr., from *lieu*, place, and *tenir*, to hold.] (*Mil.* and *Navy.*) One who supplies the place and discharges the duty of his immediate superior in his absence. — In the *Army*, this officer ranks next below, and is subordinate to the captain, in whose absence he takes command of his company. In the British service, *L.* in the Horse Guards, Life Guards, and foot-guards have the rank of *captain*, and the price of a commission in these regiments is respectively £1,600, £1,785, and £2,050. A lieutenancy in the Cavalry costs £1,190, and in the Line but £700. In the United States army the annual pay of a 1st *L.* is $1,449.96 in the Cavalry and Corps of Engineers, and $1,410 in the Infantry. — In the *Navy*, a *L.* has relative rank with a captain in the army. In the British service it is the next rank below commander, but in the United States it is two grades below. The number of lieutenants appointed to ships of war varies with their rate. The annual pay of a *L.* in the United States navy is $1,875 when at sea, $1,500 when on shore duty, $1,200 on leave or waiting orders, $1,000 when placed upon the retired list.

Lieutenant-Commander. In the United States navy, an officer ranking next below the grade of commander. This grade was made to assimilate with that of major in the army, and is equivalent to lieutenants of eight years' standing in the British navy. Officers of this grade are usually appointed *first lieutenants* (sometimes called Executive Officers) and *navigators* of ships of war. Annual pay $2,343 when at sea, $1,875 when on shore duty, $1,500 on leave or waiting orders, $1,300 on the retired list.

Lieutenant-General. An officer next in rank to a general, who is instructed with the command of the whole or principal part of an army.

Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. A dignity equivalent to that of regent, which has been occasionally held in France on temporary emergencies. It was last held in 1830 by the Duke of Orleans, who retained the title until he was proclaimed king on the 7th of August following.

Lieutenant-Governor. In the U. States, an officer next in rank below the governor of a State, and performing the duties of governor in the absence, sickness, or death of the latter functionary.

—In England, a deputy-governor.

Lieuten'antry, Lieuten'antship, *n.* See Lieutenancy.

Life, *n.*; *pl.* Lives. [A.S. *lif, lyf*; Icel. *lif*; Dan. *liv*; Goth. *libains*, life. See Live.] State of living or of being alive; that state of animals and plants in which the natural functions and motions are or may be performed; animation; vitality; also, the time or duration of such state, whether generally or individually; as, the *life* of a dog, or a flower. — That state of being, in man, in which the soul and body are united; present state of existence; the time from birth to death; and, sometimes, the lasting existence of the soul in the present and future state.

"While there is *life* there's hope, he cried." — *Gay.*

—Condition or circumstance attendant upon the period of human existence, as prosperous or miserable; conduct; deportment, in regard to moral manifestation of life; manner of living, with respect to virtue or vice.

"*Lives* of great men all remind us
We can make our *lives* sublime." — *Longfellow.*

—Blood, as the supposed vehicle of animation; — used in a poetical sense.

"The warm *life* came issuing through the wound." — *Pope.*

—Animal being; animated existence. — System of animal nature; animals generally or collectively.

"Full nature swarms with *life*." — *Thomson.*

—A living person; a human being: as, a number of *lives* were lost. — The person or thing forming the centre of spirit, energy, or enjoyment; the nucleus or originating vehicle of success or persistent prosecution; as, he was the *life* of the company.

"Reason is the *life* of the law." — *Sir E. Coke.*

—The real or original form or person; living state; — in contradistinction from *copy*; as, a sketch drawn from *life*. — History of the events of a lifetime; biographical narration; as, Boswell's *Life* of Johnson. — General state of man; occurrences belonging to human affairs; course of things.

"There's nothing half so sweet in *life* as love's young dream." *Moore.*

—Social position; worldly status; rank, as determined by manner of living; as, high *life*, low *life*.

"Each change of many-coloured *life* he drew." — *Johnson.*

—Spirit; resolution; animation; briskness; vivacity; nerve; vim.

"The fire and *life* with which he kiss'd Amphytrion's wife." *Prior.*

—Eternal happiness in another state; heavenly existence, as opposed to eternal death.

—A pet; a darling; that which is fondly endeared to one; —used as a term of fondness.

(Note. *Life* enters into the construction of many compound words, as *life*-preserving, *life*-ending, *life*-assurance, &c.)

To the life, so as to present a close resemblance of the original; perfectly; inimitably; exactly.

"Every figure *to the life* express'd the godhead's power."—*Dryden.*

(*Physiol.*) Life is defined to be that "state or condition of a being that exhibits vital actions;" and it is thus placed in opposition to the term *death*, which implies the state of a being in which those actions have altogether ceased, and whose structure is subject to no other forces than those of inorganic matter, which speedily effect its decomposition. The class of phenomena to which we apply the term *vital*, and which differs in its character both from those of physics and chemistry, is only manifested by bodies of that peculiar structure which we term *organized*. It was long regarded as sufficient to attribute to the vital principle all those actions of a living body which cannot be referred to the laws of chemistry or physics. The laws of vital phenomena, however, are, in fact, as open to investigation as those which comprehend the phenomena of gravitation, electricity, or chemical affinity. A strict examination into their character will show that, although not identical with physical phenomena, they are analogous to them, in so far as they take place according to a regular plan, and present themselves under fixed conditions, a definite acquaintance with which would give to physiological science the same kind of precision and comprehensiveness as it is the aim of the physical philosopher to attain in his branch of study. The intricacy, however, of the combinations under which the vital phenomena are usually presented to our observation renders a knowledge of their laws more difficult of attainment; but the success which has attended the philosophical method of inquiry of late pursued by scientific physiologists, is a most satisfactory proof that they are not beyond the reach of persevering and well-directed search. Life commences with the first production of the germ; it is manifested in the phenomena of growth and reproduction; and it terminates in the death of the organized structure, when its component parts are disintegrated more or less completely by the operation of the common laws of matter. Life is thus "the sum of the actions of an organized being." It includes all those phenomena which it is the province of the physiologist to consider. The changes exhibited by any one living being, in its normal condition at least, have one manifest tendency, — the preservation of its existence as a perfect structure. By these it is enabled to counteract the ever operating influence of chemical and physical laws, and to resist to a greater or less extent the injurious effects of external agencies. In the investigation of vital phenomena, the fact has been too much overlooked, "that we always find a similarity of action when the organized structure on the one hand, and the stimuli which call its properties into activity on the other, are identical; and a difference in either of these conditions always produces a difference in the result." We do, indeed, occasionally find variations in the result, without being able to detect any change in either of the conditions; but knowing how very imperfect our powers of discovering minute changes at present are, and bearing in mind that every increase of our means of observation has gone to strengthen the force of our rule, we cannot look upon them as exceptions. In attempting to reduce the mass of phenomena presented to us by vital actions to distinct classes, we find that all living beings introduce into their own structure alimentary substances derived from external sources: and likewise that all submit their fluid ingredients to the influence of the element which they inhabit, so as to produce a reciprocal change between them. Thus, the function of respiration is essentially the same throughout the whole organized world. Hence we conclude that the action of each particular organ is dependent upon the excitation of its properties by agents external to it. When these stimuli are withdrawn, vital action ceases. Further, every class of organs in the living body may be said to require its particular stimulus for the display of its properties. There are also other conditions of a more general nature necessary for the support of vital actions. All vital actions require a certain amount of heat for their performance, and this amount varies in different cases. Light, again, is essential to many others, especially in the vegetable kingdom. Electricity is also an important agent in the vital economy; but our knowledge of its operations is still very imperfect. Many physiologists argue for the existence of a distinct set of vital affinities, from the fact that the tissues and fluids which maintain a certain composition when possessed of vitality, rapidly resolve themselves into new combinations when this has become extinct; but there appears to be more reason to infer that the preservation of the normal constitution of organic compounds in the living body is dependent on the continuance of the vital actions of the economy, rather than due to its mere possession of the property of vitality. In fact, it may be reasonably maintained "that the vitality of each tissue, that is to say, its possession of vital properties, is dependent on the perfect condition of its organization; and that, so far from preserving the organism from decay, it merely remains until decay has commenced." There are many organized beings, at particular periods of whose existence all vital action seems to be suspended; and this may result either from the absence of the stimuli necessary to maintain it, or from some change in the organism itself, by which it is, for a time, less capable of responding to these stimuli. The former is manifested in a remarkable manner in the case of seeds of plants, which have been found to preserve their vitality during many centuries; the latter, in the case of certain animals which pass the winter in a state of torpor.

Life'-assur'ance, Life-Insurance, *n.* See Insurance.

Life'-belt, *n.* A belt, generally made of cork and inflated with air, used to sustain a person above the water. — See Life-buoy.

Life'-blood, *n.* The blood necessary to life; the vital fluid. — That which constitutes the essence or vitalizing principle of anything; that which makes strong or energetic.

"Money (is) the *life-blood* of the nation." — *Swift.*

Life'-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A boat constructed for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other destruction at sea of a ship or steamer. The boat represented in the accompanying diagram (Fig. 1575) receives its name of life-boat from the air-cases with which it is furnished, to prevent it from being sunk through overload-

ing: A A are the end, and B B the side air-cases; C C are relieving tubes, six inches in diameter, through which any water that is shipped is got rid of; D D is the deck. In the longitudinal section, the dotted lines show the position and dimensions of the air-chambers and tubes within board.

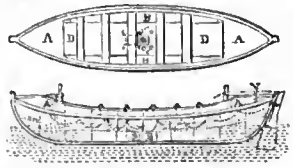


Fig. 1575. — LIFE-BOAT.

Life'-buoy, (*boi,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) An apparatus carried on shipboard, piers, &c., for the purpose of throwing to a person who has fallen into the water, to enable him to sustain himself until the arrival of assistance. The commonest form is a zone of about thirty-one inches in diameter, six inches wide, and four inches thick. It is formed of about twelve pounds of cork in thin layers; the whole being held together by a painted canvas case. Such a buoy will sustain six persons. Some life-buoys comprise a short mast to carry a flag, for daylight, or a composition, which at night burns for some minutes with a powerful light. The object of this arrangement is to attract the attention of the drowning person.

Life'-drop, *n.* A vital particle of blood.

Life'-estate, *n.* An estate held by an individual during his life, but not descendable to his heirs.

Life'-everlast'ing, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GNAPHALIUM.

Life'ful, *a.* Lively; inspirited; full of life and energy.

Life'-giving, *a.* Bestowing life, spirit, or energy; invigorating; inspiriting.

"Klodied from heaven's *life-giving* fire."— *Spenser.*

Life'-guard, (*-gärd,*) *n.* A guard of the life or person; a body-guard.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) In England, the designation given to two regiments of heavy cavalry belonging to the Household Brigade of Guards; they correspond with the French cuirassiers.

Life'-guardsman, *n.* An officer or private of one of the English regiments of Life-guards.

Life'-hold, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as LIFE-LAND.

Life'-land, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) Land held by lease for a life or lives.

Life'less, *a.* Dead; defunct; deprived of life.

"Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier."—*Prior.*

—Wanting power, force, energy, and spirit, as a discourse; dull; heavy; inactive.

"A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay." — *Prior.*

—Vapid; spiritless; insipid; flat; dead; tasteless, as a liquor. — Destitute of physical energy; inert; torpid; sluggish.

Life'lessly, *adv.* In a lifeless or lethargic manner.

Life'lessness, *n.* State of being lifeless; want of life, vigor, energy, and spirit; listlessness; inactivity.

Life'like, *a.* Resembling a living original; as, a *life-like* portrait or sketch.

Life'-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line passed along the external bulwarks of a ship for the safety and security of the seamen.

Life'long, *a.* Continuing through the duration of life.

Life'-preserver, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term applied to an apparatus or arrangement for rendering the human body buoyant in the water. The weight of the human body is a little less than that of an equal bulk of water, so that it naturally floats in that liquid. When, however, a man floats on his back on the water, his mouth will most probably sink under the surface, unless he use some strong muscular effort, so as to throw the head back. It is a well-known fact, that many persons unable to swim, who fall into still water, might be saved, if they retained their presence of mind, so as to preserve a proper position. By attaching to the chest some buoyant substance, it becomes an easy matter to keep the upper part of the body above the surface of the water. The arrangements for effecting this purpose are not large in bulk, and are generally known by the name of life-preservers. They are principally made of cork, in the form of jackets and belts, or of India-rubber cloth belts or cylinders, which, when inflated, are able to sustain a person above the surface of the water. — The term life-preserver has been also applied to a small weapon, about a foot long, made of twisted whalebone, and heavily loaded at each end. Although originally intended for protection against attack, it seems to have become the special weapon of burglars and other ruffianly characters.

Life'-rent, *n.* The rent of an estate or property payable during life.

Life'-spring, *n.* The spring, fountain, or source of life.

Life'-string, *n.* A nerve, ligament, or string, that is imagined to be essential to vitality.

"The arteries, the undecaying *life-strings* of those hearts." *Daniel.*

Life'-table, *n.* A statistical table of probabilities concerning the duration of life.

Life'time, *n.* Duration of life; time during which life continues.

Life'-weary, *a.* Tired of life.

Liffey, (*liff'e,*) a river of Ireland, in Leinster, on whose banks stands the city of Dublin. It rises in the mountains of Wicklow, about 12 m. from Dublin, and after a course of 50 m. falls into the Bay of Dublin.

Lifford, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, cap. of the co. of Donegal, abt. 14 m. S.S.W. of Londonderry; *pop.* 800.

Lift, *v. a.* [A. S. *hlifian,* to raise up; Ger. *lüften,* to air, to lift, from *luft,* air, atmosphere; Swed. *lyfta;* Dan. *löfte;* Icel. *lopta;* It. and Lat. *levare;* Fr. *lever.* The origin of the Teut. fam. is the Goth. *luftus,* air. See LOFTY.] To raise; to elevate; to raise from a lower to a higher position; to upheave; to hoist; to erect; — used with reference to material things; as, to *lift* a load.

"Take her up tenderly, *lift* her with care." — *Hood.*

—To raise intellectually or spiritually; to elevate in fortune, estimation, dignity, or rank; to exalt; — with *up.*

"The Roman virtues *lift up* mortal man." — *Addison.*

—To raise in spirit; to elate; to exhilarate; to cause to swell, as with pride or vanity; — frequently with *up.*

"Our hearts have been too much *lifted up* by our successes." *Atterbury.*

—To shift or remove from one place to another; — hence, to sequestrate; to carry off by theft; to pillage; to remove by stealing.

"Night-robbers *lift* the well-stored hive." — *Dryden.*

(*Script.*) To raise for the act of crucifying.

"When ye have *lifted* up the Son of man." — *John* viii. 28.

To lift up the eyes, to look steadily; to raise the eyes. To turn one's appeal to God in prayer. — *To lift up the face* or *countenance,* to look with confidence, comfort, or gratification.

"Your guests are coming; *lift* up your countenance."—*Shaks.*

To lift up the feet, to come quickly to one's succor. *Psalms* lxxiv. 3.

To lift up the hand, to swear upon oath. — To elevate the hands in supplication or prayer. — To rise in revolt; to assault. — To cast aside sloth and become industrious. *Heb.* xii. 12.

To lift up the hand against, to injure; to crush; to destroy. — *To lift up the head,* to raise from a low condition to a higher.

"The eye of the Lord *lifted up* his *head* from misery." *Ecclesiastes.*

To exalt; to rejoice; to glorify.— *To lift up the heel against,* to treat with arrogance or contumely. — *To lift up the voice,* to cry aloud; to call out, as expressing feelings or emotions.

"And she . . . *lifted up* her *voice,* and wept."—*Gen.* xxi. 16.

—*v. n.* To endeavor to raise something heavy; to apply one's strength for the purpose of raising or bearing.

"Like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy." *Locke.*

—To be raised, upborne, or elevated; as, the fog is beginning to *lift.* — To show an apparent rise, as the land viewed from a ship approaching it.

Lifting-bridge. See DRAWBRIDGE.

Lifting-gear. (*Mach.*) The apparatus for lifting the safety-valves from within a boiler; it consists of levers connected to the valve and to a screw worked by a handle outside the boiler.

Lift, *n.* A lifting; act of raising or bearing up.

"In races, it is not the large stride, or high *lift,* that makes the speed."—*Bacon.*

—That which is to be raised or elevated.

—Assistance in lifting; hence, help in general; as, to give a person a *lift.*

"The goat gives the fox a *lift,* and out he springs."—*L'Estrange.*

—That which lifts or raises; a lifter; an elevator.

—A movable gate removed by lifting; a lift-gate. (Used as provincial English.) — In Scotland, the sky; the firmament.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Ropes connecting the yard-arm with the mast, used to make the yards hang lower or higher as required.

Dead lift, an effort to raise something at an extreme disadvantage; hence, figuratively, something to be done which calls forth one's utmost energies.

"Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift.*" — *Hudibras.*

Lift'able, *a.* That may be lifted or raised.

Lift'er, *n.* He or that which lifts or raises; a thief; as, a shop-*lifter.* — A contrivance for hoisting goods, &c.; as, a grain-*lifter.*

(*Founding.*) A tool for dressing the mould. — Also, a contrivance attached to a cope to hold the sand together when the cope is lifted. — *Webster.*

(*Mach.*) In a steam-engine, the arm on a lifting-rod that lifts the puppet-valve.

Lift'-gate, *n.* See LIFT.

Lift'ing, *n.* The act of one who lifts. — Assistance; help; aid.

Lift'ing-jack, *n.* A simple mechanical arrangement for raising one end of the axletree of a carriage, and so lifting the wheel from the ground; the wheel can then be removed, or turned round for the purpose of being cleaned.

Lift'-lock, *n.* A lock of a canal.

Lift'-wall, *n.* The cross wall in the lock-chamber of a canal. — *Webster.*

Lig'ament, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ligamentum,* from *ligo, ligatus,* to bind; Sansk. *lag,* to cleave to.] That which binds, ties, or unites one thing or part to another; a band; a bandage; a bond; a chain.

(*Anat.*) The name of a particularly tough, elastic, fibrous substance or texture among the solids of the animal body. Ligaments, sometimes called tendons or sinews, are of various sizes, shapes, and thicknesses; thus, when thinly expanded, like the inner skin that envelops the different sections of an orange, it is called a *ligamentous sheath,* and covers each muscle of the body in a separate surrounding; when bound together in bundles of white, glistening threads, and forming the two extremities of a muscle, it is called a *tendon* or sinew, the substance commonly known as paxwax; the upper tendon serving for the origin of the muscle, or its place of attachment, and the lower, and always the longer, for its insertion. The next important use of ligaments is to bind one bone to another, and all the bones of the skeleton together; they also connect cartilages with bones, as exemplified in the case of the false ribs with the continuation of the breast-bone. The manner in which the various bones are individually connected with each other, more particularly those composing perfect and imperfect joints, is one of the most beautiful provisions in the human anatomy, combining both strength and neatness. The third general use of ligaments is when they are expanded in fibrous layers, like parchment, to close up large apertures across bones, as in the *pelvis,* to prevent the escape of the organs within. Ligaments are round or flat, broad or narrow, and are named sometimes according to their shape, very frequently after their position, and sometimes from some specialty of their duty; or else they are called after the name of some distinguished anatomist.

Ligament'al, Ligament'ous, *a.* Composing a ligament binding; having the nature of a ligament; as, a *ligamentous* membrane.

Li'gan, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) Same as LAGAN, *q. v.*

Ligarius, QUINTUS, (*li-gair'e-us,*) proconsul in Africa, who conducted himself so well in that station, that, at the desire of the people, he was appointed perpetual governor. He opposed Cæsar, who pardoned him after the defeat of Scipio. Not thinking himself safe, he absented himself from Rome, on which account Tubero accused him; but Ligarius was defended by Cicero and acquitted. He was one of the conspirators with Brutus and Cassius against Cæsar.

Liga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ligatio.*] The act of binding; also, the state of being bound.

"Slumber of the body . . . is the *ligation* of sense."—*Addison.*

—A bond; a bandage; a ligature.

Lig'ature, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ligatura,* from *ligo,* to bind.] (*Surg.*) Any tight-fitting string or cord. A term in surgery implying a thread tied round a bleeding artery; a bandage; a tape drawn tightly round a limb, to stop the circulation in the main artery, like a *tourniquet,* or to prevent the absorption of some *virus,* as from a reptile's sting. Ligatures for arteries are generally fibres of strong, fine silk, or unbleached thread.

—The act or process of binding; as, stoppage by strong *ligature* or compression. (*Arbuthnot.*) — State of being bound; stiffness.

"Sand and gravel grounds . . . contract us *ligature.*"—*Mortimer.*

(*Mus.*) The tie which binds several notes of like length together, by which they appear in gronps. Thus

four qnavers, by means of a ligature at top or bottom, assume the form

, the line connecting them being the ligature.

(*Print.*) Two or more letters cast on one piece or shank. They are also called *logotypes* (*wood types*). The ligatures now in use are few in number, having been reduced to æ, œ, ff, ffi, ffl, fi, and fl; but within the last forty years we had also the ct, fb, fh, fi, fk, fl, and ft, now discarded mainly in consequence of our confining ourselves entirely to the short *s.* The & is the modern form of the &s, the *e* and *t* joined together for *et.* Earl Stanhope proposed to abolish the present ligatures by making the f more upright without being kerned, so as to admit an i or an l or another f after it, and to introduce others which occur more frequently, viz., th, in, an, re, se, to, of, and on. — In former times, Greek was printed as written in the Middle Ages, with an immense number of ligatures, some easily decipherable, but most of them not intelligible even to good Greek scholars of the present day.

Lige'ance, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) Same as LIEGANCE, *q. v.*

Lige'ment, *n.* See LEDGEMENT.

Light, (*lit,*) *n.* [A. S. *leoht, leht, liht;* D. and Ger. *licht;* Icel. *lios;* Dan. *lys;* Lat. *lux;* W. *llüg,* light; Sansk. *ruc,* to shine, *lôk, lôc,* to shine, to see, *l* and *r* being interchangeable.] That which produces vision; that by which objects are made perceptible to the sight; that flood of luminous rays which flows from the sun and constitutes day. (See below, *¶ Optics.*) — Day; the dawn of day; that which constitutes day; as, he rose with the *light.* — Anything which illumines, or gives light, as a lamp, candle, taper, or pharos, a star, the sun, and the like; any luminous body.

"Put out the *light,* and then — put out the *light.*" —*Shaks.*

—Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge; particularly, the source of mental or religious enlightenment.

"*Light* after *light* well used they shall attain." —*Milton.*

—A visible state; public view or notice; publicity; popular observation; as, the truth comes to *light* at last.

"Why am I ask'd, what next shall see the *light?*" — *Pope.*

—A place or object which permits light to enter; a window or pane of glass; as, a sky-*light.*

(*Paint.*) The medium by which objects are discerned. In a picture it means the part which is most illuminated. This may happen from *natural light,* as the sun or moon; or from *artificial light,* as a fire, candle, &c. The principal light is generally made to fall on the spot where the principal figures are placed, and generally near the centre of the picture. A reflected light is that which a body in shadow receives from a contiguous light object.

(*Optics.*) Light is the natural agent by which objects are rendered perceptible to the sense of seeing. The study of the nature and properties of light has been an object of philosophical disquisition from ancient times; but it must be acknowledged that the subject is as little understood at the present day as any of the most abstruse subjects of philosophical inquiry

Among the earliest speculations on the subject are those of Pythagoras, who considered that vision was caused by particles continually emanating from the surfaces of bodies and entering the pupil of the eye. Plato and his followers, however, believed that vision was the result of the emission of particles from the eye meeting with certain emanations from the surfaces of things. Notwithstanding this improbable hypothesis, the Platonists seem to have detected several properties of light; such as its propagation in straight lines, and the equality of the angles of incidence and reflection when it falls on a reflecting surface. The ancients were also acquainted with the fact that the sun's rays could be concentrated by means of a concave mirror. Light was regarded by Aristotle as a mere quality of matter, and Ptolemy the geographer wrote a treatise on optics, which has not been handed down. After this æra of speculation, a long period of darkness occurred, till the Arabians began to cultivate the learning of the Greeks, and several of their philosophers treated on optics. The earliest Arabian work on this subject was written by Alhazen; it contains a description of the eye, and details many experiments on reflection and the refracting power of air. The work of Alhazen was commented upon by Vitello, a native of Poland, in 1270; and from a passage in Roger Bacon's works, it would appear that spectacles were used about the same time. There is, however, no absolute certainty as to the discoverer of spectacles. After the revival of letters, Maurolycus of Messina, one of the earliest cultivators of mathematics, made optics his study. Baptista Porta, and afterwards Lord Bacon, also made light a subject of investigation. The latter philosopher complained that the *origin* and *form* of light had been too much neglected. Antonio, bishop of Spalatro, first gave the true theory of the rainbow. The next important step was the discovery of the telescope, by Zacchias Jansen, a spectacle-maker of Middleburg, in Walcheren, in 1590. This valuable invention was immediately applied, by Galileo, to physical astronomy with great success. In a short period of time he discovered by its means the satellites of Jupiter, the structure of the Milky Way, the phases of Venus, the spots on the sun's disc, and a number of stars hitherto unknown. The invention of the compound microscope seems also to belong to Jansen. After a number of philosophers had given their attention to the subject, the interesting discoveries of the century were crowned by the researches of Newton concerning the optical properties of light. Notwithstanding the brilliant discoveries that have been made in this branch of science, very little is known concerning the nature of light. Philosophers are agreed, in so far that they acknowledge that the phenomena of vision depend upon the agency of a subtile, extremely attenuated matter, set in motion by the sun and other luminous bodies. That it is material, is inferred from its deflection from its rectilinear course in passing near various bodies; from its being arrested by some substances, while it passes freely through others; from its capability of condensation and dispersion; from its producing chemical changes in certain compounds; and from its seemingly entering into the composition of certain substances, from which it can be again extracted. Thus far, philosophers agree; but with regard to the propagation of light, and the mode in which it makes itself perceptible to our senses, there are two hypotheses, — the hypothesis of *emission*, and the hypothesis of *undulation*. The hypothesis of emission supposes that light consists of a highly attenuated fluid, the particles of which are not affected by gravity, but are endowed with a great self-repulsive force, and are actually projected from luminous substances in straight lines with inconceivable velocity. In the hypothesis of undulation, on the contrary, the whole universe, including the interstitial spaces of all matter, is conceived to be filled with a highly elastic rare medium, which possesses the property of inertia, but not gravitation, to which the name of *ether* has been given. This medium is not light, but light is produced in it by the excitation, on the part of luminous bodies, of an undulatory motion, analogous to the waves of water. By this theory, luminous bodies are supposed to act on the universally diffused fluid somewhat in the same manner that sonorous bodies do on air in the production of sound. Whichever hypothesis be adopted, it seems that the propagation of light is a process of the most astonishing rapidity. It was observed by Roemer that the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites happened sometimes sooner and sometimes later than the times given by the tables of them, and that the observation of them was before or after, according as the earth was nearer to, or further from Jupiter. It was therefore concluded that this circumstance depended upon the distance of Jupiter from the earth. Subsequent observations showed that planetary light requires about fourteen minutes to cross the earth's orbit. Whether light, therefore, be looked upon as an emanation or an undulation, it must be regarded as travelling with a velocity of 200,000 miles per second. The following extract from Sir J. Herschel's "Discourse" may give some conception of this velocity: — "A cannon-ball would require seventeen years, at least, to reach the sun, supposing its velocity to continue uniform from the moment of its discharge; yet light travels over the same space in seven minutes and a half. The swiftest bird, at its utmost speed, would require nearly three weeks to make the tour of the earth; light performs the same distance in much less time than is required for a single stroke of its wing." The origin of light, like that of heat, may be traced to various sources. The sun is not only the great fountain of heat, but also of light, which it imparts to the earth and to the other members of the solar system. Light emanates, also, from terrestrial matter in different states of activity. It is thrown off when certain homogeneous substances act upon one another by the mechanical force of friction; thus, when two pieces of quartz or rock-crystal, or two pieces of loaf-sugar, are rubbed together, they emit flashes of light in a dark place. Flashes of light have also been observed when bodies suddenly change their state under the force of crystallization. It is generated in still greater abundance when heterogeneous substances act upon one another under the force of chemical affinity. All the common means of artificial illumination by lamps, candles, and gas-lights, are dependent upon this action. When solid bodies are heated to a temperature of 800°, they begin to shine in the dark; and if a current of air at 900°, which is in itself non-luminous, be made to strike upon pieces of metal, earth, &c., it will speedily communicate to them the power of radiating light. The passage of electricity excites it with a degree of intensity only surpassed by that of the solar ray, while in the glow-worm and fire-fly we see that the processes of life are capable of evolving it. When bodies are in this state of activity, they are said to be self-luminous; but by far the greatest number possess no such property at ordinary temperatures. Although unable to be luminous themselves, all substances are capable of becoming so when placed in the presence of a self-luminous body, since a process of secondary radiation commences from them. A lamp, for instance, brought into a dark room, is not only visible itself, but renders all the objects in the room visible. A sunbeam admitted into a dark chamber only renders luminous the objects directly in its course; but if any of these be white, as a sheet of paper, the whole apartment will become illuminated by this secondary radiation. Among the heavenly bodies this fact is illustrated on a splendid scale. The sun is the great self-luminous source of the system; the moon and the planets possess no such inherent property; but those parts of them on which the sun's light falls become for the time luminous, and perform all the offices of self-luminous bodies. It is, therefore, evident that the communication which we call *light* not only subsists between luminous bodies and our eyes, but between luminous and non-luminous bodies, or between luminous bodies and each other. The investigation of the properties of light constitutes the peculiar province of optics. This science is completely mathematical (see Optics); but its basis, like that of all other branches of natural knowledge, must be experiment. The physiological relations of light will be found described in the article Eye; it is only further necessary to say here, that the radiant force produces the sensation of light by striking against the expanded nerve of vision — the retina of the eye — and that the effect is persistent during a definite portion of time. Hence it is, that winking with the eyelids forms no impediment to correct vision. Experiment has also shown that the impression received by the mind lasts for about the eighth part of a second, but varies with the intensity of the light; so that a luminous point, revolving with a velocity sufficient to complete a circle in that time, will not appear as a fiery point, but a fiery circle. One of the first relations of light to ponderable matter is, that most bodies possess the property of intercepting it in its progress, while a few allow it to traverse their substance. From this circumstance arises the distinction of bodies into opaque, transparent, and diaphanous. The light of the sun reaches us freely through a plate of glass, but is entirely excluded by a plate of metal. A sheet of white paper, or a piece of porcelain, also allows light to pass through it; but not in straight lines parallel to its first direction, — the rays become broken up, as it were, and radiated again from a new, self-luminous centre. When an opaque screen is placed between a luminous body and another object, such as a sheet of paper, a shadow is cast which is similar in outline to the section of the body producing it; from this phenomenon we learn that the rays of light are transmitted in straight lines. When a pencil of light traverses space, or a perfectly homogeneous medium, its course is rectilinear and its velocity uniform; but when it encounters an obstacle or enters a different medium, it undergoes certain modifications; it separates itself into several portions: one of these is *reflected*, that is, turned aside, after which it pursues a course wholly exterior to the obstacle or new medium; a second portion enters the medium and is *refracted*, or bent out of its original direction; a third portion is *absorbed*, or lost; and a fourth portion is *radiated*, or repelled in all directions from the surface. In reflection, the primary law is, that the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection. It is thus that the images are formed in a looking-glass; and as we always see objects in the direction in which the ray of light arrives at the eye, we judge the image to be as much behind the surface of the glass as the object is before it. Every known substance, not excepting air, the most diaphanous of all, reflects some portion of light. It is calculated that if a person were plunged 150 feet in the clearest water, he would find the light of the sun no more than that of the moon. When objects are looked at through glass, they become more dim in exact proportion to its thickness. There is, indeed, no such thing in nature as perfect transparency. On the other hand, also, there is no substance possessing the property of perfect reflection; a piece of leaf-gold held up between the eye and any strong light, permits bluish rays to pass through. Light may be so reflected from regular curved concave surfaces that all the rays may converge to a point or focus. In these cases the direction of each ray is the same as if it had been reflected at the point of incidence from a plane surface tangent to the curve. When a ray of light is admitted into a dark room, it may be almost wholly turned aside by reflection from a metallic mirror in any direction, according to the angle at which the mirror is presented to it. If it be made to fall on any object, it will affect that object as the original ray, a portion of it becoming irregularly repelled or scattered. It is this portion that renders an object visible in all directions. When this scattered light falls upon other bodies, it is again reflected and dispersed from them, making them visible, but in a less degree, on account of the partial absorption which is continually taking place, and the whole apartment is lighted. If the ray falls on a sheet of white paper, the room will be well lighted; but if upon black velvet, the room will remain dark; since nearly the whole of the light will be absorbed. To ordinary vision this property is of the highest importance. All bodies on the earth possess it in various degrees, and the atmosphere which surrounds it, in a remarkable manner. The sun's light, by this means, is diffused, and that milder radiance maintained which is so agreeable to the eye, and which renders objects visible when the rays do not fall upon them. Without this property, all objects shaded from the sun would be totally invisible, and without an atmosphere the sun would appear as a fiery disc in a black sky. Travellers state that on lofty mountains, where the atmosphere is rare, the sun's rays are painfully intense, and the sky of the darkest blue, almost amounting to black. When a pencil of light, that is an assemblage of rays passing from a luminous point, falls on the surface of any transparent uncrystallized medium, a portion pursues its course through it. If it enters perpendicularly, it passes through in a straight line; if at an angle, it is bent from its course, and is said to be *refracted*. In refraction, each different medium has its own action on light, some turning a ray incident at a given angle more out of its way than others. As a general rule, the refractive power of substances is in some degree proportional to their densities; for instance, water acts more powerfully than air, and has its power increased by the solution of different salts; and glass, again, is superior to either. The effect of refraction is familiarly illustrated if a stick be held obliquely in water, when it appears bent at the point of immersion. The direction of a ray of refractive light depends not only upon the surface where it enters, but also at its point of exit. Thus, by modifying the surfaces of reflecting media, the rays of light transmitted can be diverted almost at pleasure. (See Lens.) Since the deflecting power acts at the surfaces of bodies, the original deviation of a ray entering a piece of glass may be doubled at its emergence by a proper adjustment of surfaces. In the case of a triangular prism, the light which falls upon one of the faces is refracted at the first surface, and also at the second; but the second refraction does not bring the ray into a direction parallel with the incident ray, as is the case when the surfaces of the glass are parallel; but they are bent permanently in another direction. If a pure ray of white light from the sun be admitted into a dark room through such a prism, instead of being refracted altogether, and appearing still as a white ray, it is divided into several rays of very vivid colors. In this state it is said to be analyzed, or decomposed into its elementary rays. Seven distinct colors can be distinguished, namely: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The red ray is the least bent, and the violet the most. If these colored rays be again collected by refraction through a convex lens, or by reflection from a concave mirror, they reproduce white light at the respective foci. The space illuminated and colored by a pencil of rays from the sun thus analyzed is called the solar spectrum. (See Spectrum, Solar.) This analysis of white light, however, is not wholly dependent upon the refractive power of a transparent medium, but from an effect called *dispersion*. The mean refractive and dispersive powers of bodies are not proportional to each other. If a hollow glass prism be filled with oil of cassia, the spectrum produced will be two or three times longer than that of a solid glass prism. Different substances not only exhibit a difference of dispersive power generally upon all the rays of light, but are found to act unequally on the different rays. Thin plates or scales of different substances, or substances divided by fine regular lines, or consisting of minute fibres, have also the property of decomposing light which falls upon them; but the phenomena which they represent are totally different, and depend upon different principles. The simplest case of this property occurs when a beam of divergent light enters a dark room by an aperture not more than 1-40th part of an inch in diameter, and a thin rod, such as a pin, is placed in its course. On examining the shadow, fringes of colored light will be found on both sides. (See Diffraction of the Rays of Light.) These fringes are caused by the *interference* of the rays bent into the shadow on one side of the body, with the rays bent into the shadow on the other. Interference is accounted for by the undulatory hypothesis; and the alternate cessation and increase of sound produced by two musical notes nearly in unison, known by the name of *beats*, presents a marked analogy with the alternate luminous and black fringes arising from the interference of light. Thin plates of different substances, such as mica, produce similar phenomena of color; and the same effects are seen in the splendid colors exhibited in soap-bubbles, and also when a small quantity of oil is poured on the surface of water. The iridescent tints in mother-of-pearl, the beautiful and varied plumage of many birds, and the color of many shells and fishes, are all dependent upon the same cause. The law of ordinary refraction is far from general. Rays of light, in traversing

the larger number of crystallized bodies, are commonly split into two pencils: one of these, called the *ordinary ray*, follows the common laws of refraction; while the other, called the *extraordinary ray*, obeys very different laws. This phenomenon is observed in all crystallized bodies which do not belong to the tessular system, or that class which may be supposed to be constructed of spherical particles; such as the regular cube, octohedron, &c. According to the nature of the crystal, and the direction in which it is cut, the division of the beam is greater or less. The best exemplification of this mode of refraction is to be found in a substance called *Iceland spar*, the crystallized carbonate of lime. If a small illuminated object be looked at through a rhombohedron of this substance in certain positions, two images of the object will appear; and on turning the crystal round in its own plane, so as to make a complete revolution, the two images will assume a regular movement with regard to each other, and one will fall upon the other, or coincide with it, twice in the revolution. If the rays of light separated by passing through Iceland spar be passed through another crystal placed similarly to the first, no further sub-division of the light will take place. If, again, the crystals be so placed that the principal sections are at right angles, there will still be but two images; but the ordinary and extraordinary rays of the first will become reversed in the second; at all intermediate positions, however, there will be a sub-division of each ray, and, consequently, four images. Each ray has then suffered a physical change, which has been called *polarization*, a term which indicates, according to Dr. Whewell, "opposite properties in opposite directions, so exactly equal as to be capable of accurately neutralizing one another." Many crystallized minerals, when cut into parallel plates, are sufficiently transparent to allow of abundance of light to pass through them, which, in consequence, is found to be polarized. Through a well-polished plate of *tourmaline*, cut from a crystal of a brown color, in a direction parallel to the axis of the prism, a candle may be seen as through a piece of colored glass, and no change will be observed on turning it round. If another similar plate be interposed between the first plate and the eye, and made to revolve slowly in its own plane, the candle will appear and disappear alternately at every quarter revolution; passing through every degree of brightness, to total, or nearly total, evanescence, in each quadrant. If the rays separated by a crystal of Iceland spar be examined by means of a plate of tourmaline, it will be seen that the *ordinary* image is most intense when the axis of the tourmaline is perpendicular to the principal section of the rhombohedron, and that it becomes extinct in the opposite direction. When the axis of the tourmaline lies in the principal section itself, the *extraordinary* image presents similar phenomena. The polarization of a ray of light may also be effected by reflection. When a ray of light falls upon a polished glass surface at an angle of 56° 45′, if the reflected ray be examined through a plate of tourmaline, it will exhibit the same series of phenomena as if it had passed through another plate of the same substance. The light is invisible when the axis of the tourmaline is parallel to the plane of reflection. Different substances polarize light by reflection at different angles; water at 53° 11′, and the diamond at 68° 1′. The most interesting, as well as the most splendid phenomena of polarized light, are the brilliant and gorgeous colors which, under certain conditions, are developed by crystallized plates. If a ray of light which has been polarized be made to traverse a thin plate of mica, or sulphate of lime, which is colorless to common light, and then examined through a plate of tourmaline in that position where, without the plate, it would disappear, the ray will be seen, but splendidly colored with tints depending upon the thickness of the plate and its inclination. The polarization of light has been made useful in detecting the nature of substances which elude the direct process of chemical examination, and also for the purpose of detecting rocks and shoals at the bottom of the sea. By viewing objects at the bottom of the sea through a polarizing tube, nearly the whole of the glare of the reflected light is extinguished. Every instrument for investigating the properties of polarized light consists essentially of two parts, one for polarizing the light, the other for ascertaining or exhibiting the fact of light having undergone polarization. The former part is called the *polarizer*, the latter the *analyzer*. The most simple but complete instrument for polarizing light is that invented by M. Norremberg. It may be used for repeating most of the experiments on polarized light. It consists of two brass rods, *b* and *d* (Fig. 1576), which support an unsilvered mirror, *n*, of ordinary glass, movable about an horizontal axis. A small graduated circle indicates the angle of inclination of the mirror. Between the feet of the two columns there is a silvered glass, *p*, which is fixed and horizontal. At the upper end of the columns there is a graduated plate, *i*, in which a circular disc, *o*, rotates. This disc, in which there is a square aperture, supports a mirror of black glass, *m*, which is inclined to the vertical at the polarizing angle. An annular disc, *k*, can be fixed at different heights on the columns by means of a screw. A second ring, *a*, may be moved around the axis. It supports a black screen, in the centre of which there is a circular aperture. When the mirror, *n*, makes with the vertical an angle of 35° 25′, which is the complement of the polarizing angle for glass, the luminous rays, S *n*, which meet the mirror at this angle, become polarized, and are reflected in the direction *n p* towards the mirror *p*, which sends them in the direction *p n r*. After having passed through the glass *n*, the polarized ray falls upon the blackened glass, *m*, under an angle of 35° 25′, because the mirror makes exactly the same angle with the vertical. But if the disc, *o*, to which the mirror, *m*, is fixed, be turned horizontally, the intensity of the light reflected from the upper mirror gradually diminishes, and totally disappears when it has been moved through 90°. This position is that represented in the diagram: the plane of incidence on the upper mirror is then perpendicular to the plane of incidence, S *n p*, on the mirror, *n*. When the upper mirror is again turned, the intensity of the light increases until it has passed through 180°, when it again reaches a maximum. The mirrors *m* and *n* are then parallel. The same phenomena are repeated as the mirror *m* continues to be turned in the same direction, until it again comes into its original position; the intensity of the reflected light being greatest when the mirrors are parallel, and being reduced to zero when they are at right angles. If the mirror *m* is at a greater or less angle than 35° 25′, a certain quantity of light is reflected in all positions of the plane of incidence. — For many years it has been known that solar light is capable of producing powerful chemical changes. One of the most striking of these is its power of darkening the chloride of silver. This effect takes place slowly in diffused light, but very rapidly in the direct rays of the sun. It was at first thought that this effect was caused by the luminous rays; but through later observations it appears that solar light may be divided into three parts, — the light-giving rays, the heat-giving rays, and the chemical rays. It is by the latter rays that the salts of silver are decomposed. The greatest chemical action, it has been observed, takes place just beyond the violet rays of the spectrum, and the property gradually diminishes till the green division is reached; beyond which it does not exist. (See PHOTOGRAPHY.) Light is of great importance in the vegetable kingdom; when deprived of it, plants grow white and contain an excess of aqueous and saccharine particles. To the influence of the sun's rays, flowers owe all the variety, beauty, and intensity of their colors; and to man and all the superior animals, the light of the sun is necessary for life, health, and strength. — See ABERRATION; CHROMATICS; INTERFERENCE; OPTICS; REFLEXION; REFRACTION, &c.

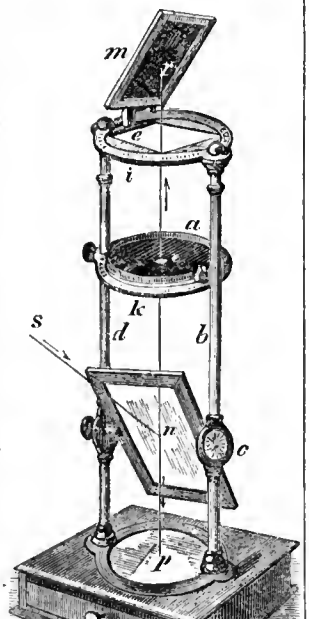


Fig. 1576.
NORREMBERG'S APPARATUS FOR POLARIZING LIGHT.

Light, (*lit,*) *a.* [Sax. *leoht, liht;* Du. *ligt;* Ger. *leicht;* Lat. *levis.*] Not tending downward or to the centre with great force; having little weight. — Not heavy; not burdensome; easy to be lifted, borne, or carried by physical strength. — Not oppressive; easy to be suffered or endured; easy to be performed; not difficult. — Easy to be digested. — Active; swift; nimble; unembarrassed. — Not laden; not sufficiently ballasted. — Slight; not important. — Not dense; small; inconsiderable. — Moderate, as a breeze. — Inconsiderate; easily influenced by trifling considerations. — Unsteady; unsettled; volatile. — Gay; airy; indulging levity; trifling. — Wanton; unchaste. — Loose; sandy; wanting depth, as a soil.

Light, *v. n.* [Sax. *lihtan, alihtan,* to descend, alight, — from *liht,* not heavy.] To descend or alight, as from a horse or carriage. — To settle; to rest; to stoop from flight, as a bird. — To fall on; to come to by chance; to happen to find. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

Light, *adv.* Lightly; cheaply.

Light'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) A case filled with a composition that ignites readily and burns with a brilliant flame, which is thrown from mortars to illumine any position in which a party of the enemy is supposed to be working. They are chiefly used by the besieged in order to discover the troops that are engaged in tracing and forming the trenches at the commencement of operations against a fortified town, and in case of an assault, when the balls are thrown by the hand into the ditches on either side of the breach and on the debris of which it is composed, that the light proceeding from them may enable the defenders to direct a fire with precision against their assailants. The composition that is used consists of 10 parts of saltpetre to 3 of rosin, and 4 of sulphur. These ingredients are first powdered, and passed through a sieve, and then mixed into a stiff paste by the addition of a little boiling linseed-oil. This is placed in a spherical case of cartridge-paper, or canvas made of gores sewn together, or in cylinders formed by two hemispherical ends of metal kept apart by a few strong wires fastened at either end to the rims of the metal-cups, the framework thus formed being covered with canvas or stout paper. The case made in this manner is about half as long again as it happens to be in diameter, and the diameter varies in accordance with the calibre of the piece from which it is to be discharged. Either kind of case is filled with the composition through a hole made for the purpose, which also serves as a fuse-hole for the introduction of a piece of quick-match that ignites the mixture as soon as the case is discharged from the morter. These cases are sometimes filled with a composition that emits a dense smoke when it is set alight. They are then used to mask the operations of troops, or to compel men who are working in the galleries of mines to abandon them in order to escape suffocation from the smoke and stifling odor that issue from them. The composition that is used in making these consists of 10 parts of mealed powder, 2 of saltpetre, 3 of coal-dust, 4 of pitch, and 1 of tallow. The powder, saltpetre, and coal-dust are pulverized and sifted, after which they are mixed with the pitch and tallow in a melted state.

Light'-barrel, *n.* (*Mil.*) An empty powder-barrel pierced with holes, and filled with shavings soaked in pitch, used to light up a ditch or breach. — *Webster.*

Light'-boat, *n.* Same as LIGHT-SHIP, *q. v.*

Light'-brain, *n.* An empty-headed person.

Light Cav'alry, *n.* See CAVALRY.

Light'en, *v. n.* [Sax. *lihtan,* from *liht;* O. Ger. *liuhtjan.*] To flash; to burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine with an instantaneous illumination; to shine, like lightning.

—*v. a.* To dissipate the darkness of; to fill with light; to spread over with light. — To illuminate with knowledge. — To free from trouble and fill with joy.

Light'en, (*lit'n,*) *v. a.* [Sax. *lihtan;* O. Ger. *lihtjan.*] To make less heavy; to reduce in weight. — To alleviate; to make less burdensome or afflictive. — To cheer; to exhilarate.

Lighter, (*lit'er,*) *n.* One who lights or kindles. — A large, open, flat-bottomed boat, used to lighten ships of their burden, as well as in loading them.

Lighterage, (*lit'er-aj,*) *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats.

—The act of unloading into lighters.

Lighterman, (*lit'er-man,*) *n.; pl.* LIGHTERMEN. A boatman; one who manages a lighter.

Light'-fingered, *a.* Dexterous in taking and conveying away; thievish; addicted to petty thefts.

Light'-foot, or **Light'-footed,** *a.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Light'ful, *a.* Full of light.

Light'-handed, *a.* (*Naut.*) That is short of men, as a ship.

Light'-headed, *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; weak; volatile; unsteady. — Dizzy; delirious.

Light'-headedness, *n.* Deliriousness; dizziness. — Disorder of the mind.

Light'-hearted, *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Light'-heartedly, *adv.* With a light heart.

Light'-heartedness, *n.* The state of being free from care or grief; cheerfulness.

Light'-heeled, (*lit'heeld,*) *a.* Lively in running or walking.

Light'-horse, *n.* (*Mil.*) Light-armed cavalry.

Light'-house, *n.* A building (Fig. 906) erected on any part of the coast, or on islands at a little distance from it, to enable the sailor to determine the position of his vessel when it is approaching land at night, and to shape his course so that he may avoid any dangerous shoals, reefs, or headlands that may lie in its vicinity. Light-houses are generally built in the form of a cylindrical tower, the lower chambers of which often afford accommodation for the keeper of the light and his family, while the uppermost story constitutes a gigantic lantern, being a room with glazed sides, and having a lamp in the centre. This is lighted at nightfall by the keeper, and burns with a brilliant flame, the light of which is reflected seawards for some miles by the aid of a combination of highly polished reflectors. There is generally some peculiarity in the appearance of the light shown by every light-house, which enables it to be readily identified. In some a steady light is exhibited, which may be made to appear to be colored by transmitting it through a colored glass; while in others the light is intermittent, the light appearing at certain intervals of longer or shorter duration, or a flash of one color being sometimes succeeded by a flash of another color. The obscuration of the light for any fixed interval of time, or a change of color, is effected by bringing an opaque screen, or screen of colored glass, before the lamp, and withdrawing it successively, the revolution of the screen or colored medium being effected by machinery which is attached to it, and which is similar in its nature to clock-work. In places where the navigation is intricate on account of sandbanks and shoals, as it is at the entrance of any large tidal river, vessels are moored in the necessary positions on which the lights are displayed. Every vessel is provided with instructions respecting the peculiar way in which the light is exhibited from any light-house or floating-light, and its bearings with regard to other parts of the coast

and headlands in its immediate vicinity, that the captain or master may be enabled to recognize the light, and so determine the position of his vessel. The distance at which any light can be seen, depends, of course, on the height of the tower, and varies with the state of the atmosphere. The greatest recorded distance at which an oil-light has been visible is that of the holophotal light of Allepey at Travancore, which has been seen from an elevated situation at a distance of 45 miles. The holophotal revolving-light at Baccalieu, in Newfoundland, is seen every night in clear weather at Cape Spear, a distance of 40 nautical miles. — The use of lights for directing the mariner is of very high antiquity; but their early history is involved in much obscurity. In the ancient world, there were light-houses at Ostea, Ravenna, Puteoli, Capri, Rhodes, on the Thracian Bosphorus, &c.; but by far the most celebrated light-house in antiquity was that erected by Ptolemy Soter on the small island of Pharos, opposite to Alexandria — "nocturnis ignibus cursum navium regens." (*Pliny*, lib. v., c. 31.) Its extraordinary height, which some authors have estimated at 500 feet and upwards, procured for it a place among the wonders of the world; and according to Josephus, its "beaming summit" could be seen at a distance of 300 stadia — about 42 English miles. It is said to have cost 800 talents; and its celebrity was such that Pharos rapidly became, and still continues to be in many countries, a generic name equivalent to *light-house*. The most celebrated light-houses of modern times are the Eddystone light-house (see EDDYSTONE), and the Tour de Cordouan at the entrance of the Gironde, in France, which was begun in 1584, and finished in 1611. It is 186½ feet (English) in height; and besides being of the highest importance to the sailor on so dangerous and frequented a coast, it is at the same time a splendid architectural work. The early history of light-houses in the U. States is not well known; but it is certain that before 1789 the principal capes and ports of the Atlantic coast were lighted. A new impulse was given to light-houses about the year 1845, and the lens of Fresnel system of light-house illumination has been generally adopted. On March 31, 1868, there were on our coasts 480 light-stations, with 695 keepers and assistants, directed and controlled by 12 inspectors, as many engineers, and 10 members and clerks of the Board in the office at Washington. The whole force is maintained, according to the report of Controller Brodhead of the Treasury Department, at the annual cost of about $2,194,651, or about $1,500 per light.

Light'-in'fantry, *n.* (*Mil.*) See INFANTRY.

Light-legged, (*lit'legd,*) *a.* Nimble; swift.

Light'less, *a.* Wanting light; dark.

Light'ly, *adv.* With little weight. — Without deep impression. — Easily; readily; without difficulty. — Without reason, or for reasons of little weight. — Cheerfully. — Wantonly. — Nimbly; with agility. — Gayly; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

Light'-minded, *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; volatile; not considerate.

Light'ness, *n.* Want of weight or oppressiveness; levity, as of air or animal spirits. — The quality of mind which disposes it to be influenced by trifling considerations; inconstancy; unsteadiness; giddiness. — Wantonness; lewdness. — Agility; nimbleness. (*Fine Arts.*) The quality of being free from weight or clumsiness.

Light'ning, *n.* (*Electricity.*) The sudden and vivid flash that precedes thunder, produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity. When a thunder-storm commences, light clouds with jagged edges are observed, the motions of which are often opposite and variable. At the surface of the earth, the atmosphere is still and calm, with a slight elevation of temperature and considerable barometric and hygrometric changes; producing sensations of closeness, faintness, and oppression. Low murmurings of distant thunder are then heard, after which the lower region of the air is refreshed by cooler, but light breezes of uncertain direction. The thunder-clouds appear nearer, larger, and blacker, and the sensations of uneasiness increase. At short intervals, flashes of lightning are observed. Their course is sometimes zigzag, when it is called *forked lightning*; the breaking up of its course shows that it is dangerous, since the lightning must be near terrestrial objects. After the discharge heavy showers of hail or rain descend, and the atmosphere is again cooled. The blackness then becomes universal, and the thunder is heard in a loud burst, almost instantaneously with each brilliant flash of lightning. The color of lightning varies, being generally a changeable yellow, and sometimes red, blue, or violet, according to the density of the atmosphere. The identity of lightning with the discharge of ordinary electricity was discovered by Benjamin Franklin in America, and Romas in France. Franklin, in June, 1752, having perceived a thunder-cloud approaching, sent up a silk kite attached to a dry hempen cord. Soon afterwards he noticed that the loose threads of the cord stood erect, and upon approaching his finger to the cord, he drew sparks. A little rain falling, the conducting power of the cord was increased, and the violence of the shocks received from the sparks warned him that it was dangerous to continue the experiment. The experiments were repeated in Europe, and atmospheric electricity became a favorite study, till it was checked by the death of Professor Richmann, of St. Petersburg. He had attached a simple species of electrometer to his apparatus for measuring the intensity of the electricity in a thunder-cloud. After a loud clap of thunder, he proceeded to read off the degree indicated by his instrument, when a globe of electric fire was discharged through his body, and killed him on the spot. The causes which produce atmospheric electricity are not well known. In general, when a flash of lightning occurs, the earth and the cloud may be looked upon as the terminal planes of a highly-charged system of di-electric air, the tension of which goes on increasing until any further increase causes it to give way, when the opposite electricities rush together with violence, producing equilibrium by disruptive discharge, or a flash of lightning. There are several varieties of lightning, known by different names. — *Forked lightning*, the only kind probably that strikes terrestrial objects, frequently divides into two or more zigzag ribbons or lines of light. When forming a long rippling line of light, it is called by the sailors *chain lightning*. *Sheet lightning* seems to be spread over an immense surface, and varies in color, being often red, but sometimes blue and violet. When lightning of this kind appears without thunder, it is called *summer lightning*, and is generally considered to be the reflection of some very far-distant storm. — *Globular lightning* appears like a luminous ball or globe of fire, and travels comparatively slowly, while those mentioned previously are almost instantaneous. This variety of lightning, in a milder form, is known to the French and Spaniards as St. Elmo's fire; to the Italians, as the fires of St. Peter and St. Nicholas; and to the Portuguese, as corpus santos, which has been corrupted by English sailors into *comazants*. In this form it appears as tufts of fire on the top of ships' masts, the tips of bayonets, on the alpenstocks of Alpine travellers, or on the tips of the outspread fingers, when the atmosphere is in a peculiar state of electrical excitement. When lightning strikes the earth, it has generally been remarked that the flash is succeeded by a suffocating odor, often compared to that of burning sulphur. To others, the odor appears to resemble that of phosphorus or nitrous acid. It seems probable that the smell is in reality due to the presence of ozone, generated by the action of the electric fluid on the air. One of the commonest effects of lightning is the fusion of metals. There is an instance on record of an iron chain being converted into a solid rod by the passage through its length of a flash of lightning. It has also been known to fuse sand and other silicious minerals into a kind of glass or enamel. When solid imperfect conductors are struck by lightning, they are torn and scattered to pieces. The masts of ships have in this way been shattered to fragments in an instant. Lightning is very fatal to human life. Between 1835 and 1852, no less than 1,308 persons were killed by lightning in France. In all cases, accidents from lightning are more frequent in elevated situations than in the plains, and in villages in the open country than in populous cities. When lightning strikes any person, it is particularly attracted by any metal that may be worn at the time. The best place for timid persons, who may be in a house unprotected by a lightning-conductor, is the middle of the room, and at a distance from all walls, and especially from the fire and chimney.

Light'ning-conduct'or, *n.* A bar of metal, or a collection of wires or bars of metal, attached in a particular manner to a building or a ship, and extending from below the level of the ground, or from below the sheathing of the ship, to a point several feet above the highest part of the building or ship. The object of these contrivances is to conduct the electric fluid to the earth without doing any damage. — See CONDUCTORS and NON-CONDUCTORS OF ELECTRICITY.

Light'ning-rod, *n.* A metallic rod to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

Lighis, (*lits,*) *n. pl.* The lungs generally of animals, — so called from their comparative lightness.

Light'some, *a.* Luminous; not dark; not obscure. — Gay; airy; exhilarating; cheering.

Light'someness, *n.* Quality of being light; luminous. — Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

Light Street, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 2 m. N.E. of Bloomsburg.

Ligne, CHARLES JOSEPH, PRINCE DE, (*leen,*) a Belgian general in the service of Austria, famous for his wit, the graces of his person, and his military talents. B. at Brussels, 1735. He distinguished himself under the Austrian standard during the Seven Years' War, and in the subsequent campaigns, becoming, in 1771, lieutenant-general. He was a favorite with Maria Theresa, and particularly with Joseph II., who, in 1782, sent him to Russia on a mission to Catharine II. He became the intimate friend of Catharine, and was charged to participate with the Russian general Potemkin in acting against the Turks. In 1789 he greatly contributed to the taking of Belgrade. He subsequently fell under the displeasure of the successors of Joseph II., but was, nevertheless, created field-marshal by Francis II. in 1808. De Ligne's reputation as a wit was of the highest order in Continental society. He was an industrious writer, and left behind some thirty volumes of journals, military memoirs, &c. A selection from these, under the title of "Letters and Opinions of the Prince de Ligne," was published by Madame de Staël in 1809. D. 1814.

Lig'neous, *a.* [Lat. *ligneus*, from *lignum.*] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood.

Ligniferous, *a.* Producing or bearing wood.

Lignifica'tion, *n.* The process of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

Lig'uiform, *a.* Resembling wood; like wood.

Lig'nify, *v. a.* [Fr. *lignifier*; Lat. *lignum*, and *facio*, to make.] To convert into wood.

— *v. n.* To become wood.

Lig'nin, *n.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood.] (*Chem.*) The incrusting matter contained within the cellular tissue, giving hardness to the wood and other parts of plants. At one time it was supposed that lignum was a true chemical principle; but the researches of Payen and others prove that it is not always constant in composition. It is, however, always characterized by being soluble in weak alkalies and insoluble in water.

Lignip'erious, *a.* [Lat. *lignum*, wood, and *perdo*, to destroy.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to insects that destroy wood.

Lig'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to those varieties of brown-coal which show distinct marks of having been formed of trunks of trees. The most remarkable lignites are those of the Rhine, and the best passages from the one mineral fuel to the other are seen in Styria. — See BROWN-COAL.

Ligni'tic, *a.* Resembling lignite.

Lig'nose, Lig'nous, *a.* Woody; ligneous.

Lig'num-vi'tæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) [Lat., wood of life.] The wood of Guaiacum officinale. — See GUAIACUM.

Ligny, (*leen'yee,*) a village in Belgium, prov. of Namur, about 10 m. N.E. of Charlerol, famous on account of the battle fought here by the French under Napoleon, and the Prussians under Blücher, 16th of June, 1815, the same day on which the French, under Marshal Ney, were engaged with the British, under Wellington, at Quatre-Bras. Napoleon had formed a plan for overpowering his antagonists in detail ere they could concentrate their forces; and, contrary to the expectations both of Wellington and Blücher, began his operations by assailing the Prussians. The battle took place in the afternoon. The possession of the villages of *L.* and St. Amand was hotly contested; but the Prussians were at last compelled to give way. The Prussians lost in this battle 12,000 men and 21 cannons; the French, 7,000 men. A mistake prevented a corps of the French army, under Erlon, from taking the part assigned to it in the battle, and led to Ney's encountering the Belgians and British at Quatre-Bras, instead of uniting his forces with those engaged against the Prussians at Ligny.

Ligonier', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Noble co., abt. 108 m. W. by S. of Toledo.

Ligonier', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Westmoreland co., abt. 52 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg. *Pop.* of township about 3,500.

Ligor, (*le-gor',*) (Siamese SAKOR, *sa-kor',*) a town of Lower Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula, on the Ta-yung, near its mouth in the Gulf of Siam; Lat. 8° 17' N., Lon. 100° 12' E. *Pop.* 5,000.

Lig'ula, *n.* [Lat. *lingula* or *ligula*, a little tongue.] (*Bot.*) A membranous appendage at the apex of the sheathing petiole of grasses, and analogous to the corona of some silenaceous plants. — The term *ligula* is also applied to certain bodies proceeding from the base, and alternate with the horns, of the organ called the *orbiculus* in Asclepiadaceous plants.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied by Latreille to the lower lip, or *labrum*, of insects.

Lig'ulate, or **Lig'ulated,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Strap-shaped; having a ligula.

Lig'uliform, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the mouth of an insect when it emerges from the labium, and when it is short, flat, and not concealed within the mouth, as in *Vespa* and many *Hymenoptera*.

Liguo'ri, ALFONSO MARIA DE, a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, and founder of the congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, B. at Marianella, near Naples, 1787. He belonged to a noble family, and embraced the profession of the law, which, however, he suddenly relinquished for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to a religious life. He received priest's orders in 1725; and in 1732, in conjunction with 12 companions, founded the association of the REDEMPTORISTS, *q. v.* In 1762, he was appointed bishop of Sant' Agata dei Goti, in the kingdom of Naples, and his life as a bishop is confessed by Protestant as well as Catholic historians to have been a model of the pastoral character; but shrinking from the responsibilities of such an office, he resigned his see in 1775, after which date he returned to his order, and continued to live in the same simple austerity which had characterized his early life. Having survived his retirement twelve years, he died at Nocera dei Pagani, Aug. 1, 1787, and was solemnly canonized in 1839. *L.* is one of the most voluminous and most popular of modern Catholic theological writers. His works, which extend to 70 volumes 8vo., embrace almost every department of theological learning, divinity, casuistry, exegesis, history, canon law, hagiography, asceticism, and even poetry. His correspondence also is voluminous, but is almost entirely on spiritual subjects. *L.'s Theologia Moralis* (8 vols. 8vo.) has been reprinted numberless times, as also most of his ascetic works. The most complete edition of his works (in Italian and Latin) is that of Monza, 70 volumes. They have been translated entire into French and German, and in great part into English, Spanish, Polish, and other European languages.

Li'gure, *n.* The name of a stone mentioned as worn in the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest. (*Ex.* xxviii. 19.) It was, probably, the same as the Jacinth, or Hyacinth, of the moderns.

Ligu'ria. (*Anc. Geog.*) A district of N. Italy, the whole territory of Genoa and Nice, and which, according to the division of Augustus, was bounded N. by the Padus (Po), E. by the Macra (Magra), separating it from Etruria, S. by the Ligurian Sea (Gulf of Genoa), and W. by the Varus (Var) and the Maritime Alps, separating it from Transalpine Gaul. It was inhabited by an ancient people called the Ligures (see GENOA), of whose origin nothing authentic has been recorded. They first came into collision with the Romans B. C. 241, and P. Lentulus Caudinus celebrated a triumph over them B. C. 236. The Ligurians, allied with the Carthaginians, commenced hostilities by attacking Placentia and Cre-

mona, Roman colonies, B. C. 200. A long series of wars, extending over a period of 80 years, ensued between the Romans and the Ligurians. Several tribes were reduced to subjection before B. C. 173; others held out, and one tribe in the Maritime Alps was not reduced to obedience until B. C. 14. The Lombards overran the country in 569.

Ligu'rian Repub'lic. (*Hist.*) The French created a revolution in Genoa early in 1797, and by a convention signed at Montebello, June 5 and 6, this republic placed itself under the protection of France. Napoleon Bonaparte gave it the name of the Ligurian Republic, June 14, which was incorporated with France by a convention concluded at Milan, June 4, 1805. The Ligurian Republic was dissolved in 1814, and Genoa was annexed to Sardinia. The inhabitants revolted, and proclaimed the restoration of the republic, April 3, 1849. The revolt was suppressed April 11.

Ligus'ticum, *n.* [One of the species was said to be native of *Liguria;* hence the name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Apiaceæ*. They are perennial plants; leaves ternately divided; involucels many-leaved; flowers white. The principal American species is *L. Scoticum*, the Sea Lovage.

Ligus'trum, *n.* [Lat. *ligo*, to bind; from the use made of the shoots.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Oleaceæ*. They are shrubs with simple leaves; flowers in terminal panicles, tetramerous. The species *L. vulgaris*, the Privet or Prim (Fig. 1577), found in woods from Virginia to Mississippi, is commonly used for hedges in England, and its purplish-black berries are said to be used, among others, for coloring inferior port-wine.

Fig. 1577.
THE COMMON PRIVET,
(*Ligustrum vulgaris.*)

Like, *a.* [Sax. *lic, gelik;* Du. *gelijk;* Ger. *gleich.*] Equal in quantity, quality, or degree. — Similar; having resemblance; resembling. — Probable; likely, that is, having the resemblance or appearance of an event; giving reason to expect or believe.

—*adv.* In the same manner. — In a manner becoming. — Likely; probably.

—*v. a.* [Sax. *lician, gelician*, to be pleased with; Icel. *líka*, to please; Goth. *leikan, galeikan*, to be well pleased, or content.] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to regard with approbation; to approve.

—*v. n.* To be pleased; to choose.

—*n.* Some person or thing resembling another; an equal.

Like'hood, *n.* Probability; likelihood.

Like'lihood, *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; verisimilitude; probability.

Like'liness, *n.* Probability; the qualities that please.

Like'ly, *a.* Probable; that may be rationally thought or believed to have taken place in time past, or to be true now or hereafter; such as is more reasonable than the contrary. — Such as may be liked; pleasing; handsome; well formed.

Like'ly, *adv.* Probably.

Like'minded, *a.* Having a like or similar disposition or purpose.

Liken, (*lik'n,*) *v.* [Goth. *leikon, galeikon.*] To compare; to represent as resembling or similar.

Like'ness, *n.* Resemblance in form; similitude; similarity; guise or external appearance; one who resembles another. — An image, picture, or statue, resembling a person or thing; a portrait; an effigy.

Lik'ening, *n.* The forming of resemblance.

Like'wise, *adv.* In like manner; also; moreover; too.

Lik'ing, *n.* Delight in; pleasure in. — State of trial.

"A while on *liking* here." — *Dryden.*

—Inclination; as, this entertainment is to your *liking*.

Li'lac, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYRINGA.

—*a.* Of a color resembling the flowers of the lilac.

Lil'acine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A bitter crystallizable principle contained in the leaves of the *Syringa vulgaris*. It has also been called *Syringine*.

Lila'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *lilium*, the lily.] (*Bot.*) The Lily family, an order of plants, alliance *Liliales*. They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, with bulbs, rhizomes, tuberous or fibrous roots, and parallel-veined, sessile, or sheathing leaves. Flowers regular; perianth green or petaloid, inferior, 6-leaved or 6-parted: stamens 6, inserted in the perianth or rarely into the thalamus; anthers introrse; ovary superior, 3-celled; style 1; stigma simple, or 3-lobed. Fruit a loculicidal capsule, or succulent and indehiscent, 3-celled. Seeds with fleshy albumen, numerous. The *L.* are widely distributed throughout the temperate, warm, and tropical regions of the globe. There are 147 genera, and about 1,200 species. Among the useful plants of this order are the onion, leek, asparagus, squill, and aloe; and among the valuable products yielded by them are fibres used for twine and cordage, edible seeds, and balsamic resins.

Fig. 1578. — LILY OF THE VALLEY, OR MAYFLOWER,
(*Convallaria majalis*)

Lilesville, (*lilz'vil,*) in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Anson co., about 140 m. S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

Liliaceous, (*lil-i-ā'she-us,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to lilies; lily-like.

Lil'iales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens*. DIAG. Hypogynous, bisexual, hexapetaloid, with copious albumen. The alliance is divided into 4 orders, viz. — GILLIESIACEÆ, MELANTHACEÆ, LILIACEÆ, and PONTEDERACEÆ, *q. v.*

Lil'ian, or LILLIAN, in *Minnesota*, a township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Lil'ied, *a.* Embellished with lilies.

Lil'iput. See LILIPUTIAN.

Liliput'tian, *n.* An inhabitant of the imaginary kingdom of Liliput, described by Swift in *Gulliver's Travels*, of which the natives are not greater in size than an ordinary man's finger; — hence, anything very diminutive.

Lil'ium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The Lily, the typ. gen. of the ord. *Liliaceæ*. *L. candidum*, the White Lily, has always been considered the emblem of purity; and this and

Fig. 1579. — TURK'S-CAP LILY, (*Lilium chalcedonicum.*)

many other species form beautiful border-flowers. *L. martagon*, *L. chalcedonicum* (Fig. 1579), and their varieties, are known as Turk's-cap lilies, from the turban-like form of their flowers. The bulbs of some species, as those of *L. tenuifolium*, *kamschaticum*, and *spectobile*, are commonly eaten in Siberia.

Lil'lecash, in *Illinois*, a village of Will co., abt. 160 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Lil'ley's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mifflin county.

Lillooet, a village of British Columbia, on a lake of the same name, abt. 60 m. N. by E. of New Westminster.

Lil'y, *n.*; *pl.* LILIES. [Gr. *leilan;* Lat. *lilium;* Ger. *lilie;* Fr. *lis;* It. *giglio;* Sp. *lirio.*] (*Bot.*) See LILIUM.

Lil'y, (GIGANTIC,) *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Doryanthes excelsa*, (Fig. 1580,) a plant of the ord. *Amaryllideæ*, with flowering stem 10 or 14, sometimes 20 feet high, bearing at top a

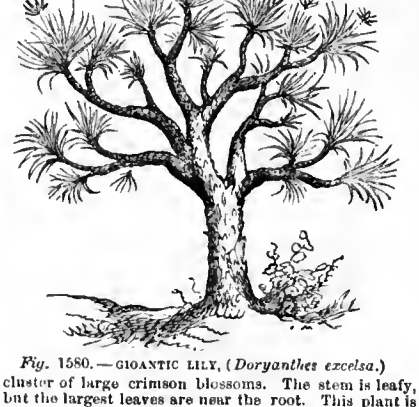


Fig. 1580. — GIGANTIC LILY, (*Doryanthes excelsa.*)

cluster of large crimson blossoms. The stem is leafy, but the largest leaves are near the root. This plant is found both on the mountains and the sea-coast of New South Wales. It is of splendid beauty. The fibra of its leaves has been found excellent for ropes and for textile fabrics. — *Ch. Encyc.*

Lil'y-handed, *a.* Having delicate, white hands.

Lily of the Valley, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CONVALLARIA, and Fig. 1578.

Lille, or **Lisle,** (*leel,*) a city of France, dept. of Nord, on the Deule, 62 m. S.E. of Calais, and 140 m. N.N.E. of Paris; Lat. 50° 38′ N., Lon. 3° 2′ W. The city has an imposing appearance, and few cities of France can compare with it in the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and its neatness. It has 32 squares and market-places, the largest, the Grands Place, being 170 yds. long, by 80 broad. The houses are mostly modern, and in a solid, plain style, built chiefly of brick. *L.* has many large and conspicuous public buildings and beautiful churches. It also contains many benevolent institutions, a communal college, a public library of over 21,000 vols., a gallery of paintings comprising some admirable works of Vandyke, Vuez, Rubens, and other masters, academies of music, drawing, architecture, a botanic garden, and various learned societies. Lille is one of the chief seats of French cotton manufacture. The manuf. of table-linen, thread, lace, woollens, velvets, serges, leather, paper, &c., are very extensive. The government has also here a tobacco manufactory, and saltpetre refinery; and the neighborhood is studded with bleaching-grounds and oil-mills. Near the city are some very extensive beet plantations. *Pop.* 154,749.

Lima, (*lee'ma,*) *n.* [Lat., a file.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Lamellibranchiate Bivalves, of the tribe *Ostreidæ*, characterized by the length of their shells as compared with those of the nearly allied genus *Pecten*, and their more regular oval form. The ridges of the shell are often relieved with scales. The *Limæ* swim with rapidity by means of their valves, but in the young state they secure themselves by means of a byssus.

Li'ma, an important city, cap. of Peru and of a department and province of its own name, on the river Rimac, abt. 7 m. from the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 12° 3′ S., Lon. 77° 6′ W. It is built in a delightful valley on both sides of the river, and at an elevation of about 600 feet above sea-level. Next to Mexico, *L.* is considered the most magnificent city in the countries formerly comprised in Spanish America. It is for the most part regularly laid out, and substantially built; but the streets, though spacious, are badly paved, and not kept very clean. It contains many fine churches and other edifices, among which the cathedral is most prominent. *L.* was made an archbishop's see in the 16th century, and was long the grand entrepôt for the trade of all the W. coast of S. America; but a considerable part of the foreign trade of Peru is now carried on through Buenos Ayres, and the former is also in the habit of importing European goods at second-hand from Valparaise, and other parts of Chili. It is still, however, the great emporium of Peru. Its chief exports are bullion and specie, vicuña, and sheep's wool, bark, chinchilla skins, copper, tin, saltpetre, and sugar. Its imports are principally woollen and cotton stuffs, cutlery, hardware, silks, spirits, tobacco, flour, lumber, tea, and perfumery. *L.* was founded by Pizarro in 1535, under the title of *Ciudad de los Reges*, "City of Kings." It suffered severely from the earthquakes of 1678 and 1746, the latter leaving only 20 houses standing out of 3,000; and again by those of 1764, 1822, and 1828. San Martin entered it on the 12th of July, 1821, and proclaimed the independence of Peru in Lima on the 28th of the same month. *Pop.* estimated at 80,000.

Lima, (*li'ma,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,100.

—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 750.

Lima, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Lagrange co., abt. 32 m. E. of Elkhart; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Lima, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 33 m. S.W. of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

Lima, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Tammany par.

Lima, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., abt. 50 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township about 1,500.

Lima, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., about 18 miles S. of Rochester; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,912.

Lima, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Allen co., abt. 98 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—A post-village of Mahoning co., abt. 170 m. N.E. of Columbus. — *North Lima* is the name of the post-office.

Lima, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Rochester.

Lima, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A township of Pepin co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

—A township of Rock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lima Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., abt. 56 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Lima'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *limax*, a slug.] Belonging to the naked snail.

Limaci'na, *n.* [Lat. *limax.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Molluscs, order *Tetrabranchiata*, existing in considerable numbers in the northern seas, and forming, with

Fig. 1581. — LIMACINA ARCTICA.

the *Clio borealis* and other small marine animals, the food of the whalebone-whale. The body terminates in a spirally convoluted tail, and is lodged in a very thin shell, by one whorl and a half, umbilicated on one side and flattened on the other. The animal uses its light shell as a boat, and its wing-like fins as oars, and thus navigates in countless fleets the surface of the tranquil deep.

Limari, (*le-ma-ree',*) a river of Chili, flows into the Pacific Ocean abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of Coquimbo; *length* abt. 100 m.

Lima'tion, *n.* [Lat. *limo*, to file.] The act of filing or polishing.

Li'mature, *n.* Filings of any metals; the particles rubbed off by a file.

Li'maville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., about 140 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Li'max, *n.*; **Lima'cidæ,** *n. pl.* [Lat. *limax*, a slug.] A genus and family of Molluscs, of the order *Gasteropoda*, of which the common Slug is the type. The species are naked, but they have a small scutiform rudimental shell developed in the substance of the mantle, and protecting the heart. The orifice of respiration in the true slugs (*Limax*, Cuv.) is on the right side, and not so far forward as in *Arion*. The rudimental shell is marked with fine and concentric striæ, and is calcified internally. The species of this genus are the pests of gardens and cultivated grounds. Young plants may be protected from slugs by having a coarse horse-hair rope coiled around their stems, or by being plentifully sprinkled with soot; or they may be watered morning and evening with strong and fresh lime-water.

Limb, (*lim,*) *n.* [Sax. *lim;* Icel. *lim*, *lima*, to divide limb by limb.] A jointed and divisible part of animals; one of the extremities of an animal body; a member; a projecting part, as the arm or leg.— The branch or bough of a tree.

(*Astron.*) The name given to the border or edge of the disc of the moon or any planet, and also further applied to the edges of circles that form part of any astronomical instrument. The term is used more particularly in reference to the moon in descriptions of lunar eclipses.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to petals, to denote that portion which is supported by the unguis or claw; it is the same organ in a petal as the lamina in a leaf, and is what constitutes the broad thin colored part which renders many flowers so beautiful.

—*v. a.* To dismember; to tear off the limbs.

Lim'bat, *n.* A cooling periodical wind, in the island of Cyprus, which blows from the N.W. from 8 o'clock A.M. till noon.— *Buchanan.*

Lim'bate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bordered; having one color surrounded by an edging of another.— *Loudon.*

Limbed, (*limd,*) *a.* Having limbs; (used in composition;) as, large-*limbed.*

Lim'ber, *a.* [Dan. *lempe*, to adapt, suit, accommodate to.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; yielding.

Lim'ber, *n.* [Of uncertain derivation; possibly connected with *limp*, Swiss *lampen*, to hang loose; wedgewood.] (*Mil.*) A two-wheeled carriage, carrying ammunition-boxes, to which the trail of the gun-carriage is attached when the latter has to be moved. It thus forms with the gun-carriage a four-wheeled carriage.— To *limber up* is to attach the gun to the limber.

(*Ship-building.*) One of the gutters running along each side of the keelson, receiving the hose of the pumps, and all the internal drainage of the vessel. They are emptied from time to time by the pumps.— *Limber-boards*, are short pieces of plank fitted from the limber-strake to the keelson of a ship, butting at the sides of all the bulk-heads, that they may be easily taken up.— *Limber-strake*, is the strake of wood waling nearest the keelson, from the upper side of which the depth in the hold of a vessel is measured.

Lim'berness, *n.* Quality of being limber, or easily bent; flexibleness; pliancy.

Limb'less, *a.* Without limbs.

Lim'bo, Lim'bus. [Lat. *limbus*, an edge, a border; Ital. *limbo.*] (*Theol.*) In the creed of the Roman Catholic Church, a place for the souls of good men until the coming of our Saviour, and also for the souls of unbaptized infants.

—A place of restraint or confinement.

(*Bot.*) See Limb.

Lim'burg, a prov. of Belgium, bounded by Antwerp, Brabant, Liege, and Dutch Limburg, from which it is separated by the Meuse. *Area*, 929 sq. miles. The surface is level, and in a large portion barren, but in the S. and centre the soil is fertile. There is excellent pasturage along the banks of the Meuse, and large herds of cattle and swine are reared. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens, leather and tobacco. *Pop.* 203,009.

Limburg, a prov. of the Netherlands, in the S.E. part of the kingdom, contiguous to the Belgian prov. of same name. *Area*, 896 sq. m. Its surface is generally level, and the soil poor, a large portion of it consisting of moors and marshes. However, in the valleys of the Meuse, and its tributaries, excellent crops of grain, hemp, flax, &c., are raised, though the rearing of live-stock forms the principal branch of rural industry. *Min.* Iron, coal, and calamine. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 225,326.

Lim'burg-on-the-Lahn, a walled town of Germany, 32 m. from Mentz; *pop.* 4,000.

Lime, *n.* [Sax. *lime*, that which causes adhesion; Dn. *lijm*, glue, *leem*, clay.] (*Agric.* and *Building.*) A substance termed in chemistry oxide of calcium (see Calcium), which is used in the former as a manure, and in the latter as the principal ingredient in making mortar, by means of which stones and bricks are bound together in a compact and solid mass. It is also used in making plaster and cement for giving a smooth and uniform surface to the walls of buildings internally and externally. It is obtained by burning limestone, chalk, marble, or any stone which contains carbonate of lime, in kilns, in order to produce calcination. The process of burning expels the water and carbonic acid gas from the stone, which falls to pieces on exposure to the air after removal from the kiln, and crumbles into a white flaky powder, which is called quicklime, and is possessed of highly caustic properties. When it is required for building purposes, it is slaked, as it is technically termed, or caused to go to pieces by throwing as much water upon it as it will imbibe, and allowing it to remain in the air for a considerable period. This treatment destroys its caustic properties in a great measure, and it is then known as slaked lime. Limes are divided into three classes, and distinguished as *rich*, *poor*, or *hydraulic*, according to the constituents of the various limestones from which they are produced. Rich limes contain very little of silicate of lime in proportion to pure carbonate of lime, being composed of about 1 part of the former to 19 parts of the latter. They are so called because the stones from which they are procured imbibe a considerable quantity of water when they are slaked after calcination, and, consequently, increase to a great extent both in bulk and weight. The mortar made from limes of this description never becomes thoroughly hard; and they should not, therefore, be used in making mortar or plaster which is likely to be exposed to the action of the weather. They are, however, well suited for making plaster for the internal surfaces of walls, and for manures. Chalk affords a lime of the purest and richest kind after calcination. The poor limes, of which class the lime produced from oölitic limestones is a fair specimen, are obtained from stones which contain a large percentage of metallic oxides and insoluble flinty grit, and are so called because they do not increase in volume to any extent when they are slaked. They are similar to hydraulic limes in this respect, but they are distinguished from them in not possessing the property of setting or hardening rapidly under water, which is an eminent characteristic of the hydraulic limes. The limestones from which hydraulic limes are made, such as the blue lias and greystone lime, are those which contain a quantity of silicate of alumina in conjunction with pure carbonate of lime. When water is mixed with *hydraulic* lime after calcination, hydrated silicate of lime and alumina is formed, which gives the mortar thus made the power of hardening under water and resisting its influence. The hydraulic limes are classed according to the proportion of silicate of alumina that they contain; limes which contain 1 part of silicate of alumina to 2 or 3 parts of carbonate of lime being termed *eminently hydraulic*, as they are most capable of resisting the action of water; while those which contain a less proportion of silicate of alumina are known as *hydraulic* and *moderately hydraulic* limes. The best limes, however, for resisting the action of water are those which are made artificially by burning clay which contains soluble silicate of alumina and pure carbonate of lime together. (See Cement.)— Rich lime, or pure carbonate of lime, when mixed with a quantity of water, forms an opaque white fluid termed *whitewash*, used for coating the walls of houses within and without. Colored washes may be produced by the addition of any colored earth, such as red or yellow ochre. A little glue or size should be added to the whitewash or wash of any color, to bind it and cause it to adhere to the walls without coming off on anything that may touch them. Lime is also valuable as a disinfectant, and is used in tanning for removing the hair from the skins of animals that are to be converted into leather.

L., (*Chloride of.*) See Calcium (Chloride of).

L., (*Phosphate of.*) See Phosphate of Lime.

L., (*Sulphate of.*) In combination with water ($CaO.SO_3.HO+Aq.$) it is met with in nature, both in the form of transparent prisms of *selenite*, and in opaque and semi-opaque masses known as *alabaster* and *gypsum*. It is this latter form which yields *plaster of Paris*, for when heated to between 300° and 400° F., it loses its water, and if the mass be then powdered, and again mixed with water, the powder re-combines with it to form a mass of hydrated sulphate of lime, the hardness of which nearly equals that of the original gypsum. In the preparation of plaster of Paris, a number of large lumps of gypsum are built up into a series of arches, upon which the rest of the gypsum is supported; under these arches the fuel is burnt, and its flame is allowed to traverse the gypsum, care being taken that the temperature does not rise too high, or the gypsum is *overburnt*, and does not exhibit the property of re-combining with water. When the operation is supposed to be completed, the lumps are carefully sorted, and those which appear to have been properly calcined, are ground to a very fine powder. When this powder is mixed with water to a cream, and poured into a mould, the minute particles of anhydrous sulphate of lime ($CaO.SO_3$) combine with 2 eqs. of water to reproduce the original gypsum ($CaO.SO_3.HO+Aq.$), and this act of combination is attended with a slight expansion, which forces the plaster into the finest lines of the mould.

Lime, *n.* [Fr. See Lemon.] (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Citrus limetta* (Fig 1582), which is a native of Asia, but is now largely cultivated in the W. Indies, where it grows to the height of 7 to 8 feet, and is employed to form hedges, for which purpose its prickly branches are admirably adapted. The fruit, of which it bears a large quantity, resembles the lemon, only being smaller, and having a nipple-like projection in the centre of each. It is largely cultivated for the sake of its acid juice, which, being more abundant and cheaper than that of the lemon, is extensively employed as an antiseptic in scurvy, for which it is now universally used. Its medicinal efficacy

Fig. 1582.— Lime.

depends on the large amount of citric acid contained in its juice. The dose is from one to two tablespoonfuls, with sugar, two or three times a day, according to the nature of the disease.

Lime, *v. a.* To smear with lime, or with a viscous substance.— To entangle; to ensnare.— To manure with lime.— To cement.

Lime, Lime'-tree, or **Lin'den,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tilia.

Lime, in *Minnesota*, a township of Blue Earth co.; *pop.* about 232.

Lime Creek, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Cerro Gordo co.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,381.

Lime Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bradford co.

Lime'-burner, *n.* One who prepares lime for cement, &c., in a kiln.— *Simmonds.*

Lime'-kiln, (*-kil,*) *n.* [A.S. *cyln*, from *cylene*, a furnace.] The pit or species of oven in which limestones are burnt or calcined, in order to obtain lime for building and other purposes. Lime-kilns are built of brick, with an interior lining of fire-bricks, or of hard stone, that is calculated to resist the action of fire for a long period of time. When the fuel that is used in burning the limestone is placed in a mass by itself at the bottom of the kiln, and the stone above it, the kiln is termed an intermittent kiln, as the fire must be let out, and the kiln cooled, before the lime can be withdrawn. Kilns of this description are square or cylindrical in shape, while running kilns are in the form of an inverted cone, or funnel, the diameter of the pit being larger at the top than at the bottom. They are so called because the fuel and limestone are thrown in in alternate layers, and the lime is withdrawn from the bottom of the pit, as it is burnt, so that the operation of burning can be kept up for some time by throwing in fresh limestone and fresh fuel at the top, as the lime is taken out at the bottom. Either wood, peat, or coal, may be used for burning lime in an intermittent kiln; but only coal can be used in a running kiln. It appears that when limestone is burnt in a running kiln, less coal, in proportion, is required to effect the process of calcination, than when it is burnt in an intermittent kiln. On approaching a lime-kiln when alight, a shimmering vapor will be seen ascending from the top of the pit, which is carbonic acid gas disengaged from the stone while burning. Fig. 1583 represents a form of kiln, in which the limestone is supported upon an arch built with large lumps of the stone above the fire, which is kept burning for above three days and nights, until the whole of the limestone is decomposed.

Fig. 1583.— Lime-kiln.

Lime'-light, or **Drum'mond-light,** *n.* A light of extreme brilliancy, invented by the English Lieut. Drummond, consisting of a jet of oxygen and hydrogen, mixed in the proportions to form water, directed upon a cylinder of lime. The lime, which is infusible, becomes white-hot, and emits a pure white brilliant light, of such intensity, that it has been distinctly seen at a distance of one hundred and twelve miles. The lime-cylinder is generally placed on a rotating pin, as part of the earth volatilizes from the intense heat. The Drummond-light, or lime-light, as it is more frequently called, is much used in exhibiting the magic-lantern and the reflecting microscope. It has been applied also to light-houses, but has been abandoned, the principles upon which the illuminators are constructed requiring a broad, flat light; whereas the lime-light is extremely minute in proportion to its wonderful brilliancy.

Lime'-mound, *n.* A limner, or large dog, led by a leam or string, used in hunting the wild boar. *Worcester.*

Limen'itis, or **Sybil'la,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Honeysuckle Butterfly. See SYBILLA.

Lime'-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) The May-apple, or Wild Mandrake. See PODOPHYLLUM.

Lime'-rod, *n.* The same as LIME-TWIG, *q. v.*

Lime'-sink, *n.* A hole in the ground formed of limestone.

Lime Point, in *California*, a promontory of Mariu co., on the N. side of the Golden Gate.

Lime'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lehigh co.

Limerick, (*lim'e-rik,*) a county of Ireland, prov. of Munster, separated from Clare by the river Shannon, and having N.E. and E. Tipperary, S. Cork, and W. Kerry. *Area*, 1,064 sq. m., a portion of which is unimproved mountain and bog. The surface, though diversified, is not, generally speaking, mountainous, excepting on the S.E., where it is bounded by the Galtees, a lofty ridge, which extends into Tipperary, and on the borders of Kerry, where the ground rises and forms a grand amphitheatre of low but steep hills. The soil is generally fertile, especially the dist. called Golden Vale, comprising 150,000 acres; also, a portion of the left bank of the Shannon, below *L. Prin. towns.* Limerick, Newcastle, and Rathkeale. *Rivers.* Shannon, Maig, Deale, and Blackwater. *Min.* Iron, copper, lead, and coal; also, brown and black marble. At present, no mining or manufactures of any consequence are carried on. *Prod.* The usual crops of cereals; the dairy and stock farms are extensive. Large quantities of corn, butter, and cider are exported. *Pop.* 217,251.

LIMERICK, cap. of the above co., on the Shannon, 60 miles from its mouth, and 120 W.S.W. of Dublin; Lat. 52° 40' N., Lon. 8° 35' W. *L.* is divided into three portions, viz.: Englishtown, on King's Island, formed by a detached arm of the Shannon, now old and decayed; Irishtown, immediately S. of the above; and the New-town, to the W. of the latter, called also Newtown-Pery, from Pery, the family-name of the earl of Limerick, on whose estate it was built. In all the old parts of the town the streets are narrow and gloomy, but the new town is regularly built, with handsome houses, the streets being wide, and running at right angles. *L.* is particularly noted for the beauty of its women. *Manuf.* are unimportant; the principal are lace and fishing-hooks. There are, however, numerous flour-mills, foundries, tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. Considerable ship-building is also carried on. The principal support of *L.* is her trade, which is very extensive, being the great mart for the country traversed by the Shannon; the exports being mostly corn and provisions, including beef, butter, and

Fig. 1584. — VIEW OF LIMERICK.

other agricultural produce. — *Hist. L.* was formerly fortified, and from its situation was considered an important military station. It was occupied after the battle of Aghrim by the troops of James II.; it capitulated to the English army under Ginkell, afterwards earl of Athlone, in 1691. The capitulation, better known as the "Treaty of Limerick," was very favorable to the besieged; but it was afterwards most shamefully violated by the conquering party, and its most important stipulations openly set aside and trampled upon. The remains of its fortifications add considerable beauty and interest to this ancient city. The so-called "Treaty-stone," where the treaty was said to have been signed, still marks the spot, near the entrance of the suburb of Thomond Gate, on the Clare side of the Shannon. *Pop.* 44,476.

Lim'erick, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Bureau co.

Limerick, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of York co., about 30 m. W. of Portland; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Limerick, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 6 m. W.N.W. of Watertown.

Limerick, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Limerick Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Lime Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Columbia co.

Lime Rock, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., about 40 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford.

Lime Rock, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Providence.

Lime Spring, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Howard co.

Lime'stone, *n.* (*Min.* and *Geol.*) A general term applied to a great variety of rocks which contain a certain quantity of lime. Chalk is an earthy, massive, opaque variety, generally soft and without lustre. (See CHALK.) In nature, carbonate of lime is found more or less pure, both perfectly crystallized, as in calc-spar and arragonite; imperfectly, as in granular limestone; and in compact masses, as in common limestone, chalk, &c. *Concretionary L.*, generally called *stalactitic carbonate of lime*, is formed by the filtration of water through rocks containing lime, which is dissolved out; and as the water drips slowly out in cavernous recesses, it parts with its carbonate of lime, which is deposited in zones, more or less undulated, which have a fibrous structure. These fibres are very beautifully shown in the long fibrous pieces called stalactites. The stratified variety called *stalagmites* shows a similar structure, varied only by the circumstances under which it was produced. — *Incrusting concretionary L.* is similar to the above. It is found in calcareous springs in many countries. It is a common practice to place vegetable substances in these springs, when they become incrusted with carbonate of lime, and present all the appearance of fossils. There are several remarkable wells of this kind in volcanic districts, in some of which the water flows in almost a boiling state. — *Spongy L.* is found at the bottom of those lakes the water of which is impregnated with lime. — *Travertine* was a *L.* deposited by the waters of the Anio and the Solfaterra of Tivoli. Most of the monuments in ancient Rome were constructed of it. — *Compact L.* has a close texture, usually an even surface of fracture, and dull shades of color. — *Granular L.* includes statuary and architectural marble, and has a texture somewhat resembling that of loaf-sugar. (See MARBLE.) — *Oölite* consists of rounded particles of *L.*, like the roe or eggs of a fish. Coarse lias is sometimes called *coarse-grained L.* — *Marly L.* is found in lake and fresh-water formations; its texture is fine-grained, its color is white or pale-yellow, and it is apt to crumble in the air. — *Silicious L.* is a combination of silica and carbonate of lime; and *stinkstone* is a carbonate of lime combined with sulphur and organic matter, which emits the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen when struck or rubbed. All *L.* seem to have been the result of deposition effected by chemical changes. The vast space of time required to accumulate the great limestone ranges of this country cannot be estimated. *L.* of all kinds are found in rocks of all geological ages; but it is generally fancied that the more crystalline varieties occur with the more ancient or the more distinctly metamorphic rocks. Thus in England the carboniferous limestones pass into marble. In the Alps, however, the oölitic rocks, and in the Carpathians cretaceous rocks, assume this form, and not unfrequently even tertiary rocks are altogether crystalline. On the other hand, the Silurian *L.* are mere mudstones, and quite uncrystalline, so that there is no real law on the subject. Whenever *L.* are not distinctly metamorphic, they bear traces of organic structure. This is so much the case as to justify the assumption by geologists that all *L.* is the result of organic action at some period or other. The indication of life is of various kinds, often microscopic. Corals, shells, and even bones make up in some cases the entire mass of large deposits. In other cases the *L.* consists of minute particles of such bodies so cemented and combined into a solid, that it is scarcely possible, without minute investigation, to discover the secret.

Lime'stone, in *Alabama*, a N. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area*, abt. 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Elk rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Athens. *Pop.* (1870), 15,063.

Lime'stone, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Kankakee co., about 60 m. S.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 646.

—A township of Peoria co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Lime'stone, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Lime'stone, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co.

Lime'stone, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Armstrong co., about 151 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

—A post-township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A village of Columbia co.

—A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A township of Montour co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Lime'stone, in *Texas*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* Navasoto River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level prairie; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone in great abundance; hence the name of the co. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Lime'stone Springs, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Spartanburg dist., about 93 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Lime'stoneville, in *Penna.*, a P.O. of Montour co.

Lime'-twig, *n.* A twig smeared with bird-lime.

Lime'-twigged, *a.* Smeared with lime.

Lime'-water, *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

Lime'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Pink, genus *Dianthus*, (q. v.)

Lim'ing, *n.* The act of manuring with lime.

Lim'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of York co., about 70 m. W.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Lim'it, *n.* [Lat. *limes, limitis*, from *limus*, transverse, oblique, askew.] The bound; boundary; border; utmost extent; the part that terminates a thing: the thing which bounds; restraint; restriction; hinderance; check. —*pl.* The extent of the liberties of a prison.

(*Math.*) A given or determinate quantity, to which some other variable quantity continually approaches in value, but never reaches. Thus, if we suppose a polygon to be inscribed in a circle, by increasing the number of sides of the polygon its area is increased. But the area can never exceed that of the circle within which the polygon is inscribed; and it is only when the number of its sides are conceived to be infinitely great that its area becomes equal to that of the circle. The circle is thus said to be the limit of the area of the inscribed polygon.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *limito.*] To bound; to set bounds to. — To confine within certain bounds; to circumscribe; to restrain. — To restrain from a lax or general signification; to restrict.

Lim'itable, *a.* That may be limited, circumscribed, bounded, or restrained.

Lim'itar, in *New Mexico*, a post-village, cap. of Socorro co., on the Rio Grande, abt. 120 m. S. by W. of Santa Fé.

Limita'rian, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who holds that a part only of the human race are to be saved; — opposed to *universalist.* — *Craig.*

Lim'itary, *a.* Placed at the limits or boundaries, as a guard or superintendent. — Kept or confined within limits.

Limita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *limitatio.*] The act of limiting, or of bounding or circumscribing. — Restriction; restraint; circumscription; confinement.

(*Law.*) The limited time allowed to parties to commence their suits or actions, or other proceedings, so as to shorten litigation. In all civilized countries, some period is prescribed by statute (called statutes of limitation or prescription) with this view, though few countries adopt the same limit; and the States differ much from each other in this point. The most general rule, however, is, that suits to recover land must be brought within twenty years, and to recover debts, including bills of exchange, and damages, within six years. Actions for assault or battery must be brought within four years, and for slander within two years.

Lim'ited, *a.* Narrow; circumscribed; confined; restricted.

Lim'ited Liabil'ity. (*Law.*) See PARTNERSHIP.

Lim'itedly, *adv.* With limitation.

Lim'itedness, *n.* State of being limited.

Lim'iter, *n.* He who, or that which, limits.

Lim'itless, *a.* Having no limits; boundless; unlimited; unbounded; infinite; immense; vast.

Limmat, (*lim'ma,*) a river of Switzerland, rising in Lake Zurich, and, after a course of 18 m., joins the Aar at Brugg.

Lim'mer, *n.* A hunting-dog led by a leam or string, and let slip at the game; a lime-hound. — A still-horse. — An idler. (Local Eng.)

Limn, *v. a.* [Fr. *enluminer*; Lat. *illumino.* See LUMINOUS.] To draw or paint, or to paint in water-colors.

Limnanthe'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *limne*, a marsh; *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, included by Lindley in the TROPÆOLACEÆ, *q. v.*

Limnan'themum, *n.* [Gr. *limne*, a lake, *anthos*, a flower; from its aquatic habitat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ.* They are perennial plants, generally submerged in stagnant water; leaves floating, on long petioles. The most common American species is *L. lacunosa*, the Lake-flower.

Lim'ner, *n.* [Fr. *enlumineur*; Lat. *illuminator.*] One who colors or paints on paper or parchment; a portrait-painter.

Lim'ning, *n.* [From Lat. *lumen*, light.] (*Paint.*) The art of painting in water-colors; in which sense it is used to distinguish it from painting in oil-colors. The term was originally applied to the decoration or illumination of MSS.

Limoges, (*le-mozh,*) a town of France, dep. Haute-Vienne, on the Vienne, 110 m. from Bordeaux. It is the seat of a university, academy, and of several learned societies. Its manufactures of porcelain are celebrated. *Pop.* 56,158.

Lim'onite, *n.* (*Min.*) Brown iron-ore. It is a hydrated peroxide of iron.

Limo'sa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Godwits, a genus of Grallatores birds, family *Scolopacidæ*, frequenting marshes and the sea-shore. They are characterized by a long straight beak, slightly bent at the extremity; and by the ex-

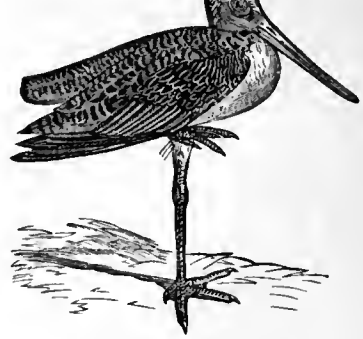


Fig. 1585. — THE MARBLED GODWIT, (*Limosa fedoa.*)

ternal toes, which are long and slender, being palmated at the base. The godwits are represented in N. America by the Marbled Godwit, *L. fedoa* (Fig. 1585), which is 18 inches long and the wing 9 inches; and by the Hudsonian Godwit, *L. Hudsonicus*, of northern N. America.

Limosel'la, *n.* [Lat. *limus*, mud; the plant grows by the edge of puddles and in muddy places.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ.* They are minute aquatic, annual herbs. *L. tenuifolia*, the Mudwort,

is found throughout the Middle and New England States. It is about an inch in height, with very small blue and white flowers.

Limo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger.] (*Med.*) A disease distinguished by excessive or defective appetite.

Limotherape'ia, *n.* [Gr. *limos*, hunger, and *therapeia*, cure.] (*Med.*) Cure by fasting; hunger-cure. *Dunglison.*

Li'mous, *a.* [Lat. *limosus*, from *limus*, slime, mud.] Muddy; slimy; thick.

Limou'sin. This ancient province of France, inhabited by the Lomovices, was wrested from the Visigoths by Clovis I., king of the Franks, in 507. It was included in Guienne, and afterwards made a separate province for the possession of which the kings of France and England waged frequent war. Richard I. lost his life from a wound received while besieging the castle of Chalus-Chabrol, in Limousin, March 26, 1199. Philip II. seized it in 1203, but Louis IX. restored it to the English in 1259, and it was united to France in 1370. It was united to the French crown by Henry IV. in 1589. It is now distributed into the depts. of Corrèze, Creuse, Haute-Vienne, and Dordogne.

Limoux, (*le-moo'*,) a town of France, dep. Aude, on the river Aude, 13 m. S.S.E. of Carcassonne. It is known for its sparkling white wine called *Blanquette de Limoux*. *Pop.* 7,630.

Limp, *v. n.* [Sax. *lemp-healt*, limping-halt.] To be stopped or stayed in the free action of the limbs; to halt; to walk lamely.

—*n.* A halt; act of limping.

—*a.* Flexible; limber; lacking stiffness.

Limp'er, *n.* A person who limps.

Lim'pet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Patella*, a genus of Oasteropodous molluscs, the type of the family *Patellidæ*. In all this family, the shell is nearly conical, not spiral, and has a wide mouth, and the apex turned forwards. The animal has a large round or oval muscular foot, by which it adheres firmly to rocks, the power of creating a vacuum being aided by a viscous secretion. Limpets live on rocky coasts, between tidemarks, and remain firmly fixed to one spot when the tide is out, as their gills cannot bear exposure to the air, but move about when the water covers them; many of them, however, it would seem, remain long on the same spot, which in soft calcareous rocks is found hollowed to their exact form. They feed on algæ, which they eat by means of a long ribbon-like tongue, covered with numerous rows of hard teeth. *P. testudinalis* (Fig. 1586) is a species common on the coast of New England.

Fig. 1586. — LIMPET, (*Patella testudinalis.*)

Lim'pid, *a.* [Lat. *limpidus*, for *liquidus*, liquid, clear, transparent. See LIQUID.] Clear; transparent; lucid; crystal; pure; pellucid.

Limpid'ity, or **Limpidness,** *n.* [Fr. *limpidité*.] Clearness; purity; transparency.

Limp'ingly, *adv.* In a lame, halting manner.

Lim'ulus, *n.*; *pl.* LIMULI. [Lat. dim. of *limus*, sideways.] (*Zoöl.*) The King-crab, a genus of large Crustacea, order *Entomostraceæ*, represented in N. America by the Horse-shoe Crab (Fig. 1587), which sometimes attains the length of 2 feet. The Limuli are of a very singular form and structure; their bodies are divided into two parts,—of which the anterior, covered by a large semicircular shield, bears the eyes, the antennæ, and six pairs of legs, which surround the mouth, and are used both for walking and for mastication; while another shield of a somewhat triangular shape covers the posterior portion of the body, which supports five pairs of swimming-legs, and terminates in a long pointed process. The Limuli are almost confined to the shores of tropical Asia, the Asiatic Archipelago, and tropical America. Their habits do not appear to be very well understood; it seems, however, that they prefer the neighborhood of sandy shores; and it is said that, in order to avoid the violent heat of the sun, which becomes fatal to their existence, they bury themselves in the sand. The long horny process is used by some of the Malays as a point for their arrows; the wound it makes being dangerous, like those made by the jagged spines of certain fishes.

Fig. 1587. HORSE-SHOE CRAB, or KING-CRAB.

Lim'y, *a.* Viscous; glutinous. — Containing lime. — Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

Linaceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *linum*, flax.] (*Bot.*) The Flax family, an order of plants, alliance *Geraniales*. DIAG. Symmetrical flowers, distinct styles, carpels longer than the torus, and seeds with little or no albumen. They are herbs, or, very rarely, shrubs, with exstipulate, simple, entire leaves. Flowers hypogynous, and regular; sepals, petals, and stamens, 3, 4, 5, each, the sepals persistent and imbricate; the petals deciduous and twisted in æstivation; the stamens united at their base, and having little, tooth-like, abortive stamens alternating with them; ovary, 3-, 4-, 5-celled; styles distinct; stigmas capitate. Fruit capsular, many-celled, each cell more or less divided by a spurious dissepiment, and each division containing one seed. The *L.* are chiefly natives of the S. of Europe and N. of Africa. There are four genera, and 90 species. They are generally remarkable for the tenacity of their liber-fibres, and also for the mucilage and oil contained in their seeds.

Linares, (*le-na'rais*,) a town of Spain, 22 m. from Jaen, near the Guarrogus; *pop.* 7,500.

Linaria, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SNAPDRAGON.

Linch, *n.* A prominence or rising part; a rectangular projection. — *Jennings.*

Linch'-pin, *n.* [Sax. *lynis*, an axle-tree; Du. *lunz*; Ger. *lünse*.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

Lin'coln, ABRAHAM, 16th President of the U. States, b. in Hardin co., Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. His family were of Quaker and Pennsylvanian origin. In 1816 his father settled in what is now Spencer co., Indiana: and for 10 years the future President was employed in hard manual labor on the paternal farm. The whole time spent by him at school, to which he went at intervals, did not amount to more than a year. A *Life of Washington* is recorded as among the few books which he early read with interest. At 19 he was 6 feet 4, and his physical capabilities were remarkable. When, in 1830, his father removed to Macon county, Illinois, Abraham not only helped to build the family log-hut, but with a single assistant split rails enough to fence ten acres of land. In 1831 he worked to New Orleans a flat-boat which he had assisted in building. He became then for a time a clerk in the New Salem store of the owner of the boat; and in 1832 entered, and was made captain of, a company of volunteers raised on the breaking out of the Black Hawk war. After a three months' campaign, he was supported by the electors of his own district as a candidate for a seat in the State legislature; but his principles being Whig, he was rejected by the county in favor of a Democrat. Unsuccessful in the country store which he then opened, he was appointed postmaster of New Salem, and — borrowing from a neighbor practitioner law-books, to be returned in the morning—spent his evenings in the study of law. In 1834 he was elected a member of the State legislature, and he continued to be reëlected until 1840. In 1836 he had been licensed to practise as a lawyer, and in 1837 commenced business at Springfield, his residence until he was elected President.* As a lawyer he became rapidly successful,

Fig. 1588. — ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

especially in cases where a jury adjudicated; and in politics he rose to be a prominent leader of the Whig party in Illinois. In 1844 he canvassed the State, making speeches almost daily on behalf of Henry Clay, when that well-known statesman was a candidate for the Presidency. In 1846 he was himself delegated to the Congressional House of Representatives by the central district of Illinois, and took his seat on the 6th of Dec., 1847. In Congress he distinguished himself as an active opponent of the annexation of Texas, and of the extension of slavery, and as a supporter of its abolition in the District of Columbia. He advocated a protective tariff, the sale of public lands at a low price, and the system of grants for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The first Congress in which he sat came to an end in the March of 1849, and he was unsuccessful as a candidate for the representation of his State in the Congressional Senate. He pursued his professional career until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise recalled him to active political life. Through his exertions a Republican senator — the Whig party having become extinct — was returned by Illinois. In the Presidential election of 1856 he worked strenuously for Fremont, and his own name was mentioned in connection with the Vice-Presidency. In 1858 he ran against Mr. Douglas as Republican candidate for a seat in the Senate; and after a spirited contest, *L.* secured a large majority of the popular vote — the State legislature, however, returning Douglas. The struggle with Douglas placed *L.* in the foremost rank of his party; and the Republican national convention which met at Chicago on the 11th May, 1860, nominated him their candidate for the Presidency by a considerable majority over Mr Seward. On the 6th of Nov., 1860, the election took place, and *L.* received 180 electoral votes out of 303. No sooner was his election known, than the insurrection which led to the Civil War burst out in the South, and nearly a month before his taking the official oath, six States had separated themselves from the Union. On the 4th of March, 1861, *L.* took the oath of office, and delivered his inaugural address. In that plain, straightforward talk with the nation he declared that he took the oath to support the Constitution "with no mental reservation." He argued, briefly, the question of secession, averring that, in spite of all that had been done at the South, the Union was unbroken, and he should, to the extent of his ability, take care "that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States;" that in doing this there would be no bloodshed, "unless it be forced upon the national authority," but that the power of the govt. would be used "to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties and imposts;" and he closed his address with an earnest appeal to all who really loved the Union, to pause and consider "before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes." "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen," said he, "and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to *preserve, protect, and defend it*." The history of the President's remaining years is that of the Civil War, which lasted four years, and ended with the submission of the Confederates. President *L.* had been reëlected in 1864 to the Presidential chair, and lived just long enough to see the triumph of his policy. On the evening of April 14, 1865, while present at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, he was shot by Wilkes Booth, an actor and fanatical secessionist, who was himself shot in the act of being arrested. *L.* died the next morning, and the tidings of it were received with deep sorrow and indignation in all civilized countries. The funeral honors paid to the deceased chief magistrate surpassed in magnificence, as well as in the manifestations of the intensity of real sorrow, those ever bestowed on any President who had deceased either in or out of office, and have hardly been equalled in the funeral pomp of the obsequies of any monarch of ancient or modern times. President *L.* was an honest man in the best and most extensive sense of the word. He had a deep sense of religion, great good-nature, considerable humor, and cordial, pleasant manners. Perhaps somewhat slow in arriving at conclusions, when once settled in them, he was firm to his convictions. He discharged the arduous duties of his office with great good sense, moderation, and wisdom. His tragic end, combined with his many virtues and patriotism, will ever render his name venerated.

* In the art. ILLINOIS, by some inexplicable mistake, Springfield was named as the *birthplace*, instead of the *residence* of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln, (*link'on*,) a marit. co. of England, bordering on the North Sea, divided from York co. on the N. by the river Humber, having on the S. the cos. Rutland, Northampton, and Cambridge, and W. York, Nottingham, and Leicester; *area*, 2,776 sq. m. *L.*, though but little diversified in its aspect and surface, yet presents three great natural divisions,—the Wolds, the Heaths, and the Fens. The *Wolds* commence near Spilsby, and extend, in a N.W. direction, to Barton-on-the-Humber. They are, on an average, nearly 8 m. in breadth. The *Heaths*, N. and S. of *L.*, extend from the Humber to Grantham, and were formerly barren, but are now chiefly inclosed and cultivated. Along the foot of the Wolds is a low land, which forms a district called the Marsh, a long and rather narrow strip, extending from Wainfleet, on the Walsh, to the Humber. To the S. of this is the district of the *Fens*, which forms the northern termination of the great fenny district, which extends so widely over the counties of Norfolk, Cambridge, Bedford, and Huntingdon. *Rivers.* The principal are the Trent, Welland, Witham, Glen, and Ancholme. *Prod.* The Fens form one of the richest tracts in the kingdom. They are adapted to all the ordinary crops, especially oats, which are raised in great quantities; but they are chiefly devoted to grazing. *L.* has been long famous for its breed of horses. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 453,470.

LINCOLN, the cap. of the above co., on the Witham, 47 m. from Derby. It is a place of great antiquity, but it has lost much of its ancient importance. Its cathedral, an elegant specimen of Gothic architecture, has three towers, and the central one rises 303 feet above the floor. *Pop.* 20,906.

Lin'coln, a S. co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, abt. 306 sq. m. *Rivers.* Niagara River, and some smaller streams. *Pop.* 25,000.

Lincoln, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Sacramento.

Lincoln, in *Colorado Territory*, a mining post-town of Summit co., abt. 90 m. W.S.W. of Denver. The post-office is called LINCOLN CITY.

Lincoln, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Sussex co.

Lincoln, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co. adjoining S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savannah, Broad, Little Broad, and Little rivers, besides many creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance and granite. *Cap.* Lincolnton. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Lincoln, in *Illinois*, a post-town and township, cap. of Logan co., abt. 28 m. N.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 8,000.

Lincoln, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Logansport.

Lincoln, in *Iowa*, a township of Adair co.; *pop.* 197.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* 81.

—A township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 556.

—A township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 294.

Lin'coln, in *Iowa*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* 315.
—A township of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop.* 214.
—, " Dallas co.; *pop.* 112.
—, " Grundy co.; *pop.* 201.
—, " Harrison co.; *pop.* 84.
—, " Iowa co.; *pop.* 310.
—, " Madison co.; *pop.* 858.
—, " Mitchell co.; *pop.* 336.
—, " Monona co.; *pop.* 215.
—, " Montgomery co.; *pop.* 89.
—, " Page co.; *pop.* 452.
—, " Plymouth co.; *pop.* 179.
—A post-village of Polk county, abt. 16 m. N.W. of Des Moines.
—A township of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 572.
—, " Scott co.; *pop.* 868.
—, " Storey co.; *pop.* 138.
—, " Tama co.; *pop.* 81.
—, " Union co.; *pop.* 416.
—, " Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 704.

Lincoln, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Nemaha co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of Seneca.

Lincoln, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Dick's River, and the head-waters of the Green River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Stanford. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Lincoln, in *Maine*, a S. by W. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 475 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kennebec, Damariscetta, and Sheepscot rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. The coast is deeply indented with bays and inlets, and the industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to navigation and fishing. *Cap.* Wiscasset. *Pop.*(1870), 25,670.
—A post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Lincoln, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., about 17 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township, (1870), 791.

Lincoln, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Mason co., about 60 m. E. of Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

Lincoln, in *Mississippi*, a village of Yazoo co., about 40 m. N.W. of Jackson.

Lincoln, in *Missouri*, an E. co. adjoining Illinois; *area*, about 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Cuivre or Copper rivers, besides several considerable creeks. *Surface*, undulating or hilly; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* (1870), 15,987.

Lincoln, in *N. Carolina*, a W. by S. co.; *area*, about 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Catawba and South Catawba rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance and gold. *Cap.* Lincolnton. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Lincoln, in *Nebraska*, a post-vill., cap. of State and of Lancaster co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Omaha city.

Lincoln, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* about 150.

Lincoln, in *New York*, a post-office of Wayne co

Lincoln, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.
—A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* about 4,000.

Lincoln, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lancaster co.

Lincoln, in *Tennessee*, a S. co. adjoining Alabama; *area*, about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elk River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* about 24,000.

Lincoln, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

Lincoln, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Loudon co.

Lincoln, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 600. — A township of Eau Claire co. — A township of Kewaunee co. — A township of Monroe co.

Lincoln Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Bangor.

Lincoln-green, *n.* The color of a kind of cloth believed to have been originally made at Lincoln, England.

Lincolnton, (*link'on-ton,*) in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Lincoln co., about 90 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Lincolnton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Lincoln co., abt. 170 m. W. by S. of Raleigh. *pop.* abt. 900.

Lincolnville, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Pulaski co.

Lincolnville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* about 2,600.

Lincolnville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Crawford co.

Line'ture, or **Line'tus,** *n.* Anything to be licked up with the tongue. A term used in the Pharmacopœia to designate any soft confection or mixture, as the conserve of roses, jams, or jellies. A vehicle for any medicine to correct the state of the mouth,— such as borax and honey, which would be called a *borax linctus.*

Lind, JENNY, a Swedish vocalist, b. at Stockholm, 1821. At three years of age she could sing correctly any piece she had once heard, and at nine she was placed, by the advice of Madame Lundberg, a celebrated actress at Stockholm, under Croelius, a famous teacher of music. Count Pücke, manager of the Court Theatre, felt disinclined to act on Croelius's recommendation of his youthful pupil, on account of her want of personal attractions; but after hearing her sing, he caused her name at once to be entered at the Musical Academy, where she made rapid progress. She acted repeatedly in children's parts on the Stockholm stage until her twelfth year, when her upper notes lost their sweetness. For four years she studied music theoretically, until on one occasion, when the fourth act of Meyerbeer's *Robert le Diable* was to be performed at a grand concert, and the humble part of Alice was declined by the female vocalists of the city, Berg, the director of the academy, applied to Jenny Lind. Her performance showed that every note of her register had recovered its power and purity, and she was greeted with enthusiasm. Her next success was in the part of Agatha, in *Freischütz,* and for a year and a half she continued the star of the opera at Stockholm. Having, by a series of concerts in the principal towns of Norway and Sweden, obtained the means of going to Paris, she studied, not without some previous discouragement, under Garcia. A year after her arrival in Paris, she was introduced to Meyerbeer, who was anxious to engage her for Berlin, but she preferred returning to her native city, where she enjoyed a great triumph on her re-appearance. In 1844 she went to Dresden, and afterwards to Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She first appeared before a London audience in May, 1847, as Alice, in *Robert le Diable,* followed by a series of unparalleled triumphs in the *Somnambula, La Figlia del Reggimento, Puritani,* &c. She visited New York in 1850, under the auspices of Mr. Barnum, and was enthusiastically received, but dissolved the engagement prematurely in 1851, was married to M. Otto Goldschmidt, a skilful pianist and conductor, and retired from the stage. She reappeared in 1855, in 1861, in 1863, and in 1864, for a limited period. She has shown a generous disposition, and has been instrumental in adding many thousand dollars to the charitable institutions of every country which she has visited.

Lind, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Lin'da, in *California*, a township of Yuba co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Lin'den, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Marengo co., abt. 100 m. W. of Montgomery.

Lin'den, in *California*, a post-village of San Joaquin co., abt. 12 m. E. of Stockton.

Lin'den, in *Illinois*, a village of Warren co., abt. 7 m. W.S.W. of Monmouth.

Lin'den, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 18 m. S. of La Fayette.

Lin'den, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Dallas co.

Lin'den, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Genesee co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Detroit.
—A township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Lin'den, in *Minnesota*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Lin'den, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Atchison co., abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of St. Joseph.
—A village of Ozark co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Lin'den, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Union co., *Pop.* 1,401.

Lin'den, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co., abt. 40 m. E. of Buffalo.

Lin'den, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lycoming co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, abt. 8 m. above Williamsport.

Lin'den, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Perry co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 550.

Lin'den, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Cass co., abt. 20 m. N. of Jefferson.

Lin'den, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 8 m. E. of Front Royal.

Lin'den, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Iowa co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Mineral Point; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Lin'den-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TILIA.

Lin'denville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashtabula co., abt. 155 m. N.E of Columbus.

Lin'denville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Sheboygan co.

Lin'denwood, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Ogle co., abt. 1,200 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Lindi'na, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lind'ley, JOHN, a celebrated English botanist, b. at Catton, near Norwich, 1799. He was the son of a gardener, and was thus early led into the path which he steadily pursued through life. In his twentieth year he began his career as a writer by a translation of Richard's *Analyse du Fruit,* and after publishing several other works he came to London, and was for some time engaged in the heavy task of writing the descriptive portion of the *Encyclopædia of Plants,* projected by Mr. Loudon, which appeared in 1829. The same year he was appointed Professor of Botany at the London University, the duties of which office he very successfully discharged for a long course of years. He was for some time lecturer on botany at the Royal Institution and at Chelsea Botanic Gardens. His services as secretary to the Horticultural Society were of great value, many new plants and new methods of cultivation being introduced under his management. But it is as the able and earnest advocate of the natural system of botany, in opposition to the artificial system of Linnæus, that Dr. Lindley earned his high reputation. As early as 1830 he announced his views of its importance and advantages, in the essay accompanying his *Introduction to the Natural System of Botany;* and to establish and illustrate it was the chief aim of his life. His works are very numerous, and among the most important are— *The Vegetable Kingdom,* published in 1846; *Flora Medica; Fossil Flora of Great Britain,* in which he was assisted by Mr. Hutton; *The Genera and Species of Orchidaceous Plants,* a family in which he took enthusiastic interest; *Folia Orchilacea;* and *Theory of Horticulture.* From 1841 till his death, Dr. Lindley was editor of the *Gardener's Chronicle.* He wrote a large number of the botanical articles in the "Penny Cyclopædia," and contributed to the "Botanical Register," in which he first made known some of our famous garden-flowers: Fuchsias, Verbenas, and Calceolarias. Dr. Lindley was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and received their medal in 1858, for his services to science. He was also a Fellow of the Linnæan and Geological societies, and member of many foreign scientific societies. He received the degree of Pn. D. from the University of Munich. In 1860, he was appointed Examiner in Botany in the university of London; but he had to resign his professorship several years ago from injured health. The last literary work on which he was engaged was the *Treasury of Botany,* recently published as a companion volume to "Maunder's Treasuries." D. at Acton Green, near London, November 1, 1865.

Lind'ley, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Grundy co., abt. 25 m. N. by E. of Chillicothe.

Lind'ley, in *New York*, a village and township of Steuben co., abt. 12 m. S. of Corning; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,693.

Lind'ley's, in *Kentucky*, a village of Ohio co., abt. 165 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Lind'leytown, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 190 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Lindly's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Washington co.

Lindsay, (*lin'zee,*) a vill. cap. of Victoria co, Upper Canada, abt. 20 m. N.W. of Peterborough.

Lindsay's Mill, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Trigg co.

Lind'seyville, in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Worcester co.

Lind'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 110 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Line, *n.* [Lat. *linea,* from *linum,* flax.] A slender string; a small cord or rope. — Lineament; a mark in the hand or face. — Delineation; sketch; contour; outline; exterior limit of a figure.—The words and letters in printing, &c., which stand on a level in one row, between one margin and another. — A verse in poetry, or the words which form a certain number of feet, according to the measure. — A short letter; a note; as, a *line* from a friend. — A rank or row of soldiers; the disposition of a fleet prepared for engagement; or anything extended in length. — Method; disposition. — Limit; border. — A series or succession of progeny, or relations descending from a common progenitor. — The twelfth part of an inch. — Occupation; employment; department or course of business.

(*Moth.*) That which has length without breadth or thickness. — A thread, string, or cord extended to direct any operation. — A right line or curve which continually approaches, but never meets, a given curve, is called an *asymptote.* A curve whose ordinates, M N, are inversely proportional to the corresponding abscissæ, O N, will clearly approach both axes incessantly, but never intersect either, however far it may be produced. A second curve, similarly constructed, but having its ordinates, M' N, twice as long as before, will approach but never meet either the axes or the first curve. Under such circumstances either curve would be called an asymptote of the other, and both would have the axes for *rectilinear* asymptotes. Two curves, neither of which have infinitely distant points, may also be asymptotic. For instance, suppose a radius, O A, of a circle to rotate incessantly in the same direction, and in every position a portion, A B, cut off inversely proportional to the angle it has described. The point B once inside the circle will never be able to leave it again, or even to reach the circumference, which it will incessantly approach. In this case the circle is said to be asymptotic to the spiral described by B.

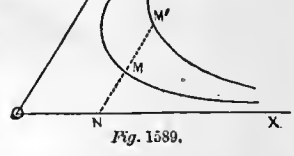


Fig. 1589.

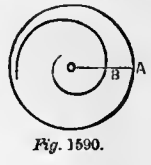


Fig. 1590.

(*Mus.*) One of those members of the stave between and upon which the notes are placed. The stave itself consists of five lines only, but other and smaller lines, called *ledger-lines,* are placed above and beneath, for the reception of all notes that are too high or too low to come within the stave. The invention of lines is attributed to Guido. At their first introduction the spaces between them were not used.

(*Geog.* and *Navigation.*) It is used for the equator; as, equinoxial *line.*

(*Mil.*) The regular infantry of an army, as distinguished from the militia, guards, volunteer corps, cavalry, artillery, &c. — Troops are said to be in *line* when their formation is of considerable frontage but little depth, — as opposed to *column.*

(*Fort.*) Any extended defence, as a ditch with its parapet, a row of gabions, &c.

L. of battle. (*Naut.*) The line formed by the ships of the fleet when ranged ahead and astern of each other, at equal distances, and close-hauled or nearly so. It could be formed accordingly upon either tack. The line used to be composed of ships of not less than two decks, thence called *line-of-battle ships.* The invention of steam, and the introduction of long-range guns, with iron-sided ships, and their adaptation as rams, render it probable that in future the line of battle will give way to rapid evolutions by which the vessels will seek to out-manœuvre each other.

L. of bearing. (*Naut.*) The line of bearing is formed by the ships of the fleet when ranged on a line six points from the wind, at equal distances, and with their heads in any direction whatever. The line is called by the name of that tack upon which, if the ships were to haul to the wind together, they would form the line ahead. For example: suppose the wind N., and the ships in a line W.N.W. and E.S.E. of each other; this is the *starboard* line of bearing, whether the ships are going free, or close-hauled upon the *port tack.*

L. of Defence. (*Fort.*) The line of the top of the scarp

of any work receiving flank defence; or that line together with its prolongation to the flanking work.

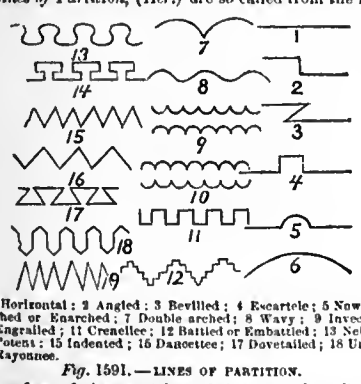
L. of Dip. (*Geol.*) The strata which form the crust of the globe are rarely horizontal, but incline to some point of the horizon, and rise to the opposite point; a line drawn through these points is called the line of their *dip*.

L. of Fire. (*Gun.*) The line formed by the axis of the piece produced. Whenever the gun is not laid point-blank, the line of fire forms an angle with the line of sight. This is called the *angle of elevation*.

L. of Intrenchment. (*Fort.*) When an army is encamped for a brief space of time in the open field, or engaged in offensive operations against a beleaguered town, it is not considered necessary to construct a continuous series of works, which are termed lines of intrenchment, for its defence; but a few redoubts and breastworks, thrown up here and there, are deemed sufficient for the protection of any weak part of the position that may be easily approached and assailed by the enemy's forces. Circumstances, however, may occur, under which an army is compelled to remain entirely on the defensive, when continuous lines of intrenchment, or a series of redoubts skilfully disposed, must, of necessity, be thrown up for its protection. All field-works of this kind consist of a parapet of earth about seven or eight feet high, with a banquette behind it, and a ditch in front of it; the earth which is taken out of the ditch being used in making the parapet. This part of the work should be three or four feet thick at least, if required for a protection against musketry only; but if it is intended to withstand a fire from field-pieces, it should be 12 feet in thickness. The inner and outer slopes of the parapet should be revetted with turf; and a row of palisades or sharpened stakes should be fixed at the foot of the counterscarp. The outline of the work depends entirely on the nature of the ground along which the intrenchments are to be thrown up. The best form for a continuous breastwork of great length in an open country is that of a series of redans, each formed by 2 faces about 150 ft. in length, meeting in a salient angle of 60°, the extremities of the adjacent faces of each pair of redans being connected by a curtain extending about thrice their length on 2 faces, which meet in a point a little in advance of the straight line along which the curtain would otherwise be constructed, forming an angle of 135° or 140°. When the lines of intrenchment run along the side of a river or road, and it is consequently impossible to construct them after the manner just described, from want of room to throw out the salient angles of the redans so many feet in advance of the curtains that connect them, a breastwork, resembling a set of steps in form, and consisting of a long face and a short face successively, inclined to each other in salient and reëntering angles of 100°, may be thrown up. Care must be taken to dispose the lines of direction of the faces of the works in either case in such a manner that it may be difficult for the enemy to obtain positions from which they could enfilade them with artillery. In the form of intrenchment first described, the entrances should be in the centre of the curtains; and in the zig-zag lines of breastwork they should be formed in the reëntering angles. Detached works, constructed on any elevations that can be secured about the position occupied by an army, are considered better for its defence, provided that they are not at too great a distance from each other than a continuous line of parapet, as the troops are able to issue readily from them to form an extensive front for offensive operations against the enemy, and to retreat with equal facility and safety, if compelled to do so; while it is a matter of great difficulty to do either when the only means of ingress and egress are afforded by the narrow entrances in the curtains connecting the redans or the reëntering angles of the zigzag line of parapet, on which the fire of the enemy would be immediately concentrated. In addition to this, if the enemy penetrate a continuous line of intrenchments at any point, the whole line is at once turned; but they cannot advance between detached redoubts without being exposed to a galling and destructive cross-fire from them.

L. of Operation. (*Mil.*) In strategy, the line of communication from the original sources of supplies or base of operations to the army.

Lines of Partition, (*Her.*) are so called from the field



1 Horizontal; 2 Angled; 3 Bevilled; 4 Escartele; 5 Nowy; 6 Arched or Enarched; 7 Double arched; 8 Wavy; 9 Invected; 10 Engrailed; 11 Crenelice; 12 Battled or Embattled; 13 Nebuly; 14 Potent; 15 Indented; 16 Dancettee; 17 Dovetailed; 18 Urdee; 19 Rayonnee.

Fig. 1591.—LINES OF PARTITION.

or surface of the escutcheon being *parted* or divided by them, (Fig. 1591.) They are 19 in number, and are most frequently used to diversify in various manners the boundaries of ordinaries or charges. Thus, an ordinary bounded by serrated lines is said to be *indented*; if by undulating lines, *wavy*, &c. When an ordinary has two sides, and is only varied on the upper, it is said to be *super-ingrailed, super-invected*, &c.; if only on the lower, *sub-ingrailed*, &c.

Line, *v. a.* [Lat. *linum*, flax, lint, linen.] To cover on the inside with linen or other suitable material; to put in the inside. — To place along by the side of anything for guarding; to strengthen by additional works or men. —To cover; to add a covering; to strengthen with anything added.

Lineage, (*lin'e-aj,*) *n.* [Fr. *lignage*, from *ligne*, line; Lat. *linea*.] Descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; progeny; family; house.

Lin'eal, *a.* [Fr. *lineal*; Lat. *linealis*, from *linea*, a line.] Composed of lines; delineated.
—In a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors.
—Allied by direct descent.

"For only you are *lineal* to the throne."—*Dryden.*

—In the direction of a line; as, *lineal* measurement.

Lineal'ity, *n.* State of being lineal, or in the form of a line.

Lin'eally, *adv.* In a direct line.

Lin'eament, *n.* [Fr. *linéament*; Lat. *lineamentum*, from *linea*, a line.] One of the lines which mark the features or countenance; feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

Lin'ear, *a.* [Fr. *linéaire*; Lat. *linearis*, from *linea*, a line.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

(*Bot.*) Like a line; slender; as, a *linear* leaf.

(*Math.*) A term applied in various (more or less technical) ways, but usually to magnitude of one dimension or to functions of the first degree in a certain set of variables or facients.

Linear Advance. (*Steam-engine.*) The amount by which the stroke of the piston has made the valve to travel. — *Linear perspective.* See PERSPECTIVE.

Lin'ear-en'sate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Longsword-shaped.

Lin'ear-shaped, *a.* In the form of a line.

Lin'eate, Lin'eated, Lined, *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked with lines.

Linea'tion, *n.* See DELINEATION.

Lin'ed-gold, *n.* Gold lined with copper or some other metal; gold-leaf affixed to a leaf of some other metal. *Simmonds.*

Line Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Whitewater Creek between Coweta and Fayette cos.

Line Creek, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Pulaski co.

Line Creek, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Laurens dist.

Line Lex'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., adjoining Bucks co., abt. 13 m. N.N.E. of Norristown.

Lin'en, *n.* [Fr. *lin*; Ital. *lino*; Ger. *lein*; Lat. *linum*; Gr. *linon*, flax, lint.] (*Manuf.*) A general name for a cloth of very extensive use, made of flax, and differing from cloths made of hemp only in its fineness. The manufacture of linen is of so ancient a date that its origin is unknown. At a very early period linen cloths were made in Egypt, the cloth wrappings of the mummies being all composed of this substance. In the time of Herodotus linen was exported from Egypt; it also formed the dress of the Egyptian priests, who wore it at all their religious ceremonies; hence they were called *linen wearing* by Ovid and Juvenal. Linen passed from Egypt to the Romans, but not until the time of the emperors, when the Roman priests began to wear linen garments. Linen was also used as a material for writing; the Sibylline books, and the mummy bandages covered with hieroglyphics, are instances of this use of the fabric. Linen and woollen cloths formed the only material for dresses during the Middle Ages; and fine linen was held in very high estimation, the manufacture being carried to the greatest perfection in Germany and Brabant. Cotton, on account of its cheapness, has taken the place of linen for many purposes; but the best paper cannot be manufactured without linen. In the process of manufacture, the flax-fibres are first steeped and freed from woody particles. (See FLAX.) Very little machinery was used in the manufacture of linen cloth till recently. After being freed from the woody particles, the distaff and spinning-wheel were used in order to make the thread or yarn, and the hand-loom was employed for the purpose of weaving the cloth. About the middle of the 18th cent., the inventions of Hargreaves and Arkwright were first applied to the manufacture of linen, at Leeds. (See COTTON MANUFACTURE.) When brought to the spinning-mills, the flax is in small bundles, weighing a few pounds each. The first process is called *scutching*, by which the fibres are subjected to a sort of combing action, in a machine. They are next *heckled*, an operation by which they are cleaned, the coarser parts being removed and the rest arranged in a parallel direction to each other. This used to be done with the *heckle*, a sort of large comb with iron teeth; but the operation is now effected by a rotating machine, on the outer circumference of which the flax is fixed, and drawn against or between a series of sharp teeth. The fibres pass through six heckling-machines in succession, each of which has finer teeth than the one preceding it. After being heckled, the flax is divided into portions, selected according to their fineness, &c. The next process is that of *drawing*, similar to the carding process in the cotton manufacture. (See CARDING-MACHINE.) In this operation the flax is doubled and carded repeatedly, till it presents the appearance of a smooth glossy band, about an inch in width, called a *sliver*. All the good portion of the flax at this point is called *line*, and all the irregular short fibres, *tow*. This tow is not the rough substance generally known by the name: the latter is the refuse of hemp. Flax tow can be drawn, doubled, carded, and spun into yarn of coarse quality. The principal object in drawing the heckled fibres is to form a sliver of uniform thickness, or such that a foot in length taken at any one place will be equal to a foot in length taken at any other place, or as nearly so as possible. The drawn sliver is next taken to the *roving-frame*. The use of this machine is to give the sliver another drawing, also a slight twist, and to wind it upon a bobbin. These processes are all preparatory for the spinning of the yarn. This is effected on the bobbin-and-fly principle, and the flax spinning-frame acts similarly to the *throstle* used in cotton-spinning. Flax, however, differs from cotton, wool, and silk, as it is required to be wet while under the process. Formerly it was wetted with cold water, but it is now found that finer yarn can be produced when warm water is used. In general, the rove or twisted sliver, before it passes through the retaining rollers, is led through a trough of water kept hot by steam. The spun yarn is applicable either for making thread, or for weaving into linen cloth. The quality of flax is denoted by numbers expressing the number of *leas* in a pound weight, — a lea being a measure of 300 yards. Thus, No. 50 has 50 leas, or 15,000 yards. Flax is seldom spun finer than No. 200, which contains 60,000 yards. No. 200 is applicable for making cambric of fine quality. The manufacture of linen was introduced into the U. States by the establishment of a large mill in 1834 at Fall River, Mass., and the industry, since that time, has become largely extended.

Lin'en, *a.* Made of linen; as, a *linen* blouse. — Resembling linen cloth; white; pale.

Lin'en-draper, *n.* He who deals in linen.

Lin'en-scroll, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament used to fill panels, and so called from its resemblance to the convolutions of a folded napkin. It was much used during the 16th century.

Lin'eolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Marked with fine or obscure lines.

Lin'er, *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.

Line Port, in *Tennessee*, a village of Stewart co.

Line'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clarion co., about 16 m. E.S.E. of Oil City.

Line'ville Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.

Ling, *n.* [Du. *leng.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Lota molva*, a valuable European fish, belonging to the *Gadidæ* (Cod-fish family). In addition to the generic characters of the family, it possesses the following especial one, namely, that it has a chin with one or two barbules upon it. The body of the ling is a little more elongated than the hake, being usually from three to four feet long. The back and sides are of a gray color, somewhat inclining to olive, although occasionally cinerous; the under portion of the body silvery; ventrals, white; dorsal and anal fins, edged with white; and, lastly, the caudal marked near the end with a transverse black bar, the extreme tip, like the other fins, being white. The ling is naturally an inhabitant of the northern seas, like the rest of its family. Great quantities of them are taken round the Western Islands, in the Orkneys, and on the Yorkshire and Cornish coasts. The mode of fishing for ling is by means of hand-lines and long-lines; and besides a portion that is consumed fresh, the fish are split from head to tail, cleaned, salted in brine, washed, and dried. The demand, however, often falls short of the quantity cured; and thus the fishermen are poorly requited for their toil and outlay. The ports of Spain are the markets generally supplied; and so important an article of commerce was it considered, that an Act for regulating the price of ling, cod, hake, &c., was passed. The air-bladders of the ling are, like those of the cod, prepared separately, and are sold under the name of *sounds*. When in season, the liver abounds with a fine oil. In 1864 it was calculated that the take in Scotland

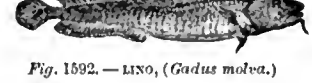


Fig. 1592.—LING, (*Gadus molva.*)

of cod and ling amounted to 3,523,269 fish, of which 1,385,599 were from the Shetland Islands. Of these, 109,684 cwt. were cured and dried, and 6,166 barrels were cured in pickle; while 58,042 cwt. were disposed of fresh; making a total of 167,726 cwt., cured or fresh; of which large quantity 19,577 cwt. were exported. Mr. Yarrell observes of it: "In Zealand, the principal fishing for ling is from May to August. On the Yorkshire coast, the young are called *drizzles*. In Cornwall, they are caught in January and February, and their favorite haunts are about the margins of the rocky valleys of the ocean. The ling is exceedingly prolific, and of most voracious appetite, feeding on young fish, not sparing anything that has life, and the prey is swallowed whole; so that no great art is required to catch it. It is tenacious of life, and survives great injury."

(*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Calluna*. The name is also applied in China to *Trapa bicornis*.

Linganore', in *Maryland*, a P. O. of Frederick co.

Linganore' Creek, in *Maryland*, enters the Monocacy River in Frederick co.

Lin'gard, John, the Roman Catholic historian of England, was b. at Winchester, in 1771. He was educated at the college of Douay, in France, and on its removal to England, during the French revolution, accompanied it thither. He commenced his laborious literary career in 1805, by a series of Letters on Catholic Royalty, con-

tributed to a north-of-England newspaper. The work on which his fame rests, is his *History of England, from the first Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary, in* 1688; the first edition of which appeared between 1819–1825. It was subsequently considerably enlarged, and has now passed through six editions, having deservedly attained the rank of a standard work. Based, for the most part, on original researches; abounding in solid learning and acute suggestion; written in a lucid, manly, unaffected style, it is esteemed one of the best text-books on English history yet written. While looking at ecclesiastical affairs and persons from the Roman Catholic point of view, Dr. *L.* has the merit of not overpassing the limits of fairness and moderation in his treatment of controverted matters. He was author also of the *History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church.* The dignity of cardinal was offered to Dr. *L.*, and declined. D. at Hornby, where he had lived since 1811, in July, 1851.

Lin'gel, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *lingua,* the tongue.] A little tongue, or thong of leather.

Lin'gen, or Lin'ga Isle, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.E. coast of Sumatra, 100 m. from Singapore, on the equator; Lat. 0° 20′ S., Lon. 101° 40′ E. *Ext.* About 50 m. long, and 30 m. at its greatest breadth. It has a healthy climate, and produces fruit and poultry in abundance. The inhabitants are Malays. *Pop.* 3,000.

Lin'ger, *v. n.* [Sax. *langian,* to draw out; Old Ger. *lengian,* from *lang,* long.] To remain or wait long; to be slow; to delay; to loiter; to tarry. — To be slow in deciding; to be in suspense; to hesitate. — To remain long in any state.

Lin'gerer, *n.* One who lingers.

Lin'gering, *a.* Drawing out in time; remaining long; protracted.

—*n.* A delaying; a remaining long; tardiness; protraction.

Lin'geringly, *adv.* With delay; slowly; tediously.

Lin'get, *n.* [Fr. *lingot.*] A mass of unwrought metal; an ingot. (a.)

Lin'glestown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Dauphin co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Lin'go, *n.* Language; tongue; speech. (Vulgar.)

Lingua, (*lin'gwa,*) *n.* [Lat., a tongue.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of an organ situated within the labium or emerging from it, by which insects, in many cases, collect their food and pass it down the pharynx, which is situated above its root.

Lin'gua-den'tal, *a.* [Lat. *lingua,* a tongue, and *dens, dentis,* a tooth.] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, as the letters *d* and *t.*

—*n.* A sound formed by the tongue and teeth.

Lin'gua Franc'a, *n.* (*Philol.*) The dialect spoken chiefly along the European and African coast of the Mediterranean. It is a species of corrupt Italian, mingled with words of other languages, and may be termed the Creole tongue of the Mediterranean.

Lingual, (*lin'gwal,*) *a.* [Lat. *lingua,* a tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue.

—*n.* A sound pronounced by the tongue, as *l.*

Lin'guiform, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the tongue of an insect, when it is quite distinct from the labium, usually retracted within the mouth, short, and shaped something like a vertebrate tongue.

Lin'guist, *n.* [Fr. *linguiste.*] A person skilled in languages.

Linguis'tic, or Linguis'tical, *a.* [Fr. *linguistique.*] Pertaining to linguistics.

Linguistics, (*lin-gwis'tiks,*) *n. sing.* The comparative and philosophical study of languages; the science which treats of the origin, various senses, and application of words.

Lin'gulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Linguiform.

Ling'worts, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as Heathworts. See Ericaceæ.

Lin'gy, *a.* Strong; active; tall. — Idle; loitering. — Supple; flexible. (Local Eng.)

Linhares, (*leen-ya'rees.*) a town of Brazil, on the river Doce, abt. 30 m. above its mouth in the Atlantic.

Lin'iger'ous, *a.* [From Lat. *linum,* flax, and *gero,* to bear.] Bearing or producing flax.

Lin'iment, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *linimentum,* from *lino, linitum.*] (*Med.*) An oily substance of a consistence intermediate between an ointment and oil, but so thin as to drop. The term is also applied to a spirituous or other stimulating application for external use.

Lin'ing, *n.* The covering of the inner surface of anything, as of a garment or a box. — That which is within. —Act of drawing lines upon, or of marking with lines.

Link, *n.* [Ger. *gelenk,* a joint, a ring, a link, from *lenken,* to bend; Sw., Goth. *lanka,* to connect, to join together.] A single ring or division of a chain. — Anything doubled and closed like a link. — A chain; anything connecting. — Any single constituent part of a connected series, as of an argument. — A torch made of tow or hards, &c., and pitch.

(*Steam-engine.*) One of the flat or round pieces of iron, with round holes at each end, which are used to connect together, by bolts, different parts of the mechanism of the engine. — *Link-motion* and apparatus for reversing steam-engines: it is used in locomotive engines instead of the reversing forks, and consists of a link with a slot from end to end, into which a guide-block fits, and is connected to the slide-valve rod: the rods of the two eccentrics are connected one to each end of the link, which is raised or lowered, or held in a central position, by apparatus attached to the centre of it, moved by the reversing lever. When the link is in a central position with regard to the slide-valve rod, the guide-block remains stationary, as it is then at the centre upon which the link vibrates. When the link is up, the guide-block is at the lower end, and the slide receives motion from the backward eccentric. When the link is down, it receives motion from the forward eccentric.

Link, *v. a.* To join or connect, as by links; to complicate. — To unite or connect by something intervening or in another manner.

"*Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To be connected.

Link'boy, or Link'man, *n.* A boy or man that carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

Link'inson, in *New York,* a post-office of Franklin co.

Linklaen, (*link-lān',*) in *New York,* a post-township of Chenango co.; *pop.* (1870), 926.

Linköping, (*lin'che(r)-ping,*) a town of Sweden, and cap. of dist. of the same name, on the Stoeng, which here flows into Lake Roxen, 110 m. S.W of Stockholm. It is regularly built, with fine market-places and public squares, but the houses are mostly of wood. The cathedral, a Gothic edifice, is one of the finest in Sweden, and contains many monuments of illustrious personages. *L.* also possesses a library of over 30,000 vols. Its trade is considerable. *Pop.* estimated at 6,300.

Linlithgo, in *New York,* a post-office of Columbia co.

Linlithgow, or West Lothian, (*lin'lith-go,*) a co. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth, and having the cos. Mid-Lothian, Lanark, and Stirling on the E., S., and W.; *area,* 127 sq. m., of which three-fourths are arable. It is triangular in shape, and though the surface is varied, there are no hills of any consequence. In the S. part of the co. the ground is marshy, but elsewhere the soil is fertile. *Rivers.* Almond and Avon. *Towns.* Linlithgow, Queensferry, Bathgate, are the principal. *Min.* Coal, limestone, lead, freestone, and ironstone. *Prod.* The usual cereals; also turnips and potatoes, of which extensive crops are raised. The chief articles of traffic are salt, lime, freestone and coal. *Pop.* estimated at 42,500.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, cap. of the above co., on a lake of the same name, 18 m. W. of Edinburgh. It was founded in the 12th century, and contains the ruins of the palace in which queen Mary Stuart was born in 1542. *Pop.* 4,000.

Linn, in *Illinois,* a township of Woodford co.; *pop.* about 750.

Linn, in *Iowa,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cedar and Wapsipinicon rivers, and several considerable creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* remarkably fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* (1870), 28,818.

—A township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 527.

—A township of Dallas co.; *pop.* 665.

—A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 1057.

Linn, in *Kansas,* an E. co. adjoining Missouri; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Osage River and Sugar Creek. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Mound City. *Pop.* (1870), 5,204.

Linn, in *Kentucky,* a village of Greenup co., abt. 120 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Linn, in *Missouri,* a N. co.; *area,* abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River, and Locust, Yellow, Wolf, and Elk creeks. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Linneus. *Pop.* (1870), 15,556.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Osage co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Linn, in *Oregon,* a N.W. central co.; *area,* about 2,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Willamette, Santiam, and Mackenzie rivers. *Surface,* diversified, the Cascade Range forming the E. boundary; *soil,* very fertile, especially along the streams. *Cap.* Albany. *Pop.* about 18,000.

Linn, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Walworth co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Linnæ'a, *n.* [In honor of *Linnæus,* the celebrated Swedish naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caprifoliaceæ.* They are trailing evergreen herbs, widely disseminated throughout the N. temperate zone. *L. Borealis,* the Twin-flower, is a solitary species. It has long, creeping, filiform stems, rooting and branching their whole length, and covering the ground in large pods. Its flowers are rose-colored and very fragrant.

Linnæ'an Sys'tem, *n.* (*Bot.*) The order or methodical arrangement of plants adopted by Linnæus, the Swedish naturalist, early in the 18th century. This system had the most surprising success, on account of its extreme simplicity, and the singular facility which it affords for attaining a knowledge of the names of plants. Up to that time each species was named by a characteristic phrase, in which the distinctive characters were frequently not included. These phrases were so long, that it was very difficult to retain any number of them in the mind. By the Linnæan system, a proper or generic name was given to each group or genus; and each species of these genera was designated by a specific name added to the generic. By this ingenious contrivance, the study of botany, then very extensive, was quickly simplified. — See Botany.

Linnæ'us, Charles, or Carl Von Linné, one of the greatest systematic botanists and naturalists the world has ever seen, was s. in Sweden in 1707. Sweden is justly proud of having given birth to Linnæus. His father was a poor clergyman in a rural district, who could scarce afford to give his son an education for a profession, and was at one time nearly apprenticing him to a shoemaker; and yet we see this son in after-years, by dint of his own genius and talents, rising to the rank of a nobleman, and exercising, even while alive, a most extraordinary and universal influence over the whole science of Natural History. During the earlier years of his life he endured many privations and much poverty; but his extensive acquirements procured him numerous friends, and, in 1741, at the age of 34, he succeeded in being appointed to the professorship of medicine at the university of Upsala, where he had studied in his youth; Rosen was professor of botany, a chair which Linnæus would have preferred, but by an amicable arrangement the former lectured on medical subjects, while the latter taught Natural History. Previous to his appointment to this chair Linnæus had travelled through Lapland, where he had been sent by the Academy of Sciences for the purpose of exploring the natural history of that arctic region; he had visited and examined the great mines of Sweden, where he acquired a good knowledge of mineralogy; he had explored the natural history of Dalecarlia, for which purpose he had been sent by the governor of that province; he had visited Denmark, Germany, Holland, and England, and had thus laid up a vast store of knowledge in all the three kingdoms of nature. The extent of this knowledge may be judged of from his *Systema Naturæ,* a work which has now been before the world for more than a century; and which, notwithstanding that our acquaintance with the objects of nature has increased a hundred-fold since his time, is almost indispensable to every naturalist even at the present day. His acquirements in Natural History were universal; still it is in Botany that he has obtained most success and his greatest glory. His arrangement of plants by the sexual system, or by the number, disposition, &c., of the stamina and pistils, maintained the pre-eminence over all rival systems till very lately; and even now, though superseded in a great measure by the natural method of Jussieu, retains a most useful place in the study of Botany. The binomial nomenclature which he introduced into Botany and Zoölogy, or the use of trivial or specific names appended to the generic, to distinguish the different species of animals and plants, is one of the most important helps to the advancement of the study of Natural History that has ever been discovered, and which alone would have immortalized the name of Linnæus. In 1747 *L.* was appointed physician to the king; in 1753 he was created a Knight of the Polar Star; and in 1757 he was raised to the rank of nobility. D. 1778.

Linn City, in *Oregon,* a village of Clackamas co., on the Willamette River, opposite Oregon City.

Linn Creek, in *Missouri,* a post-vill., cap. of Camden co., abt. 50 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Lin'net, *n.* [Fr. *linot;* A.S. *linetwege.*] A genus of small birds of the family *Fringillidæ,* nearly resembling the true finches, gold-finches, &c. The bill is short, straight, conical, and pointed; the wings long, and somewhat pointed; the tail forked. The species are widely distributed in the northern, temperate, and arctic regions, but much confusion has arisen concerning them, from the difference between the plumage of the breeding-season and that of the greater part of the year. The common *L.* (*L. cannabina*), or Greater Redpole, is common in almost every part of Europe, and extends over Asia to Japan. In size it is about equal to the chaffinch. In its winter plumage, its prevailing color is brown, the quill- and tail-feathers black with white edges; in the nuptial-plumage, the crown of the head and the breast are bright vermilion color, and a general brightening of color takes place over the rest of the plumage. This change of plumage causes it to be designated the brown, gray, or rose *L.*, according to the season of the year and the sex. The sweetness of its song makes it everywhere a favorite. It sings well in a cage, and readily breeds in confinement; but the brightness of the nuptial-plumage never appears. The *L.* abounds chiefly in somewhat open districts, and seems to prefer uncultivated and furze-covered grounds. Its nest is very often in a furze-bush or hawthorn-hedge; is formed of small twigs and stems of grass, nicely lined with wool or hair; the eggs are four or five in number, pale bluish-white, speckled with purple and brown. Linnets congregate in large flocks in winter, and in great part desert the uplands, and resort to the sea-coast. — The Mealy Redpole (*L. canescens*) is also a widely distributed species, and is found in N. America, as well as in Europe and Asia, chiefly in very northern regions. In size, it is nearly equal to the Common Linnet. By some it is regarded as a larger variety of the Lesser Redpole or Common Redpole (*L. linaria,* or *Ægiothus linaria*). The forehead, throat, and lore, are black; in the spring-plumage, the crown of the head is deep crimson; the general color is brown of various shades. This species is common in all the northern parts of the world. Audubon says few birds exhibit a more affectionate disposition than this; and he enjoyed the pleasure of seeing several on a twig feeding each other by passing a seed from bill to bill, and one individual actually receiving food from two of his companions at the same time.

Fig. 1593.
LINNET, OF LESSER REDPOLE OF AMERICA.

Lin'neus, in *Maine,* a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Linneus, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Linn co., abt. 116 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Linn Grove, in *Indiana,* a post-office of Adams co.

Linn Grove, in *Iowa.* See Lynn Grove.

Linnhe, (Loch.) (*lin'he,*) an arm of the sea on the W. coast of Scotland, between the cos. of Argyle and Inverness. *Ext.* 20 m. long; breadth 8 m. It has several branches, which take the names of Lochs Etive, Leven, and Creran.

Linn's Valley, in *California*. See LYNN'S VALLEY.
Linn'ville, in *Missouri*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of St. Louis.
Linnville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 37 m. E. of Columbus.
Linnville River, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Catawba River from Burke co.
Lin'seed, Lint'seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed of the flax-plant. See LINUM.
Lin'seed-oil, *n.* See LINUM.
Lin'sey, *n.* Linsey-woolsey.
Lin'sey-wool'sey, *a.* Made of linen and wool; — hence, vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.
—*n.* A stuff made of linen and wool mixed.
Lin'stock, *n.* A staff of wood with a match at the end of it, used by gunners in firing cannon.
Lint, *n.* [Sax. *linet*; Lat. *linteum*, a linen cloth, from *linum*, flax.] Flax. — Linen scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.
Lin'tel, *n.* [Fr. *linteau*; Sp. *lintel*, from O. Lat. *limentum*, from *limen*, a threshold, the head- or foot-piece of a door.] (*Arch.*) The head-piece of a door-frame or window-frame; the part of the frame that lies on the side-pieces.
Lin'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 88 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.
—A township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
Lin'ton, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 656.
—A village of Des Moines co., abt. 21 m. N. by W. of Burlington co.
Lin'ton, in *Ohio*, a township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,634.
Lin'ton, in *Oregon*, a village of Multnomah co., on the Willamette River, abt. 5 m. below Portland.
Lin'ton Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Coshocton co.
Lin-tsing', a city of China, province of Shan-tung, 70 m. W. of Tse-nan-foo. It has numerous mosques and temples, one of the latter containing 9 towers, besides a colossal golden idol. It is said to be quite a commercial city. *Pop.* unknown.
Li'num, *n.* [Lat., flax.] (*Bot.*) The most important genus of the ord. *Linaceæ*. The liber-fibres of *L. usitatissimum*, when prepared in a certain way, constitute *flax*, of which linen fabrics are made. Linen, when scraped, forms *lint*, which is so much used for surgical dressings. The short fibres of flax which are separated in the course of its preparation, constitute *tow*. The seeds of the flax-plant are called *linseed*. The seed-coat contains much mucilage, and the nucleus of the seed oil. The oil may be readily obtained from the seeds by expression; the amount depends on the method adopted, and varies from 18 to 27 per cent. *Linseed-oil* is especially remarkable for drying rapidly when applied to the surface of any body exposed to the air, and thus forming a hard transparent varnish. This property of drying quickly is much developed by previously boiling the oil, either alone or with some preparation of lead. The cake left after the expression of the oil is known as

Fig. 1594. — PERENNIAL FLAX, (*Linum perenne.*)

oil-cake, and is much used as food for cattle. When powdered it is commonly sold as *linseed-meal*, which is much used for making poultices and for other purposes. The linseed-meal, however, as directed to be used in the Pharmacopœia, is merely linseed powdered; hence it contains the oil, which is not present in ordinary meal.
Lin'ville Grove, in *Missouri*, a village of Madison co.
Lin'wood, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of St. Louis.
Linwood, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hamilton co.
Linwood, or LINWOOD STATION, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 4 m. S.W. of Chester.
Linwood, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 274.
Linz, or **Lintz,** the capital of Upper Austria, on the Danube, 100 miles W. of Vienna. It is well built on both sides of the Danube, connected by a bridge, and fortified by a circle of 32 forts. The houses are handsomely built and ornamented, and the streets are wide though poorly paved. Among its institutions are the Lyceum, to which is attached a public library of 40,000 vols., a provincial academy of arts, military schools, &c. *L.* has a large imperial factory of broad-cloths, carpets, and other woollen stuffs. *L.* has many other factories for manufacturing woollens, cottons, silks, gold-lace, &c. The navigation of the Danube brings a lively trade to *L. Pop.* estimated at 30,390.
Li'on, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *leo, leonis*; Gr. *leon, leontos.*] (*Zoöl.*) This rapacious animal, erroneously described by the ancients as the king of beasts, belongs to the family of the *Felidæ*, of which it is the type. The dental formula of the lion may be thus scientifically expressed:

$$\text{Incisors}\ \frac{6}{6}, \text{canines}\ \frac{1-1}{1-1}, \text{molars}\ \frac{4-4}{3-3}; \text{total } 30.$$

When called into action, these teeth act like the antagonistic blades of a pair of scissors upon the substance submitted to their cutting edges. The canine teeth are very long and large. The feet of the lion, like the rest of the cat family, exhibit one of the most beautiful conformations of nature. In walking, only the soft parts touch the ground; and hence their tread is noiseless. The lion thus glides along with a stealthy pace until it crouches within proper distance, when it springs with fearful velocity and force upon its unsuspecting prey. Another adjunct of terror with regard to this animal is the fearful roar which it emits at the moment it pounces on its prey; its unhappy victim being deadened, as it were, with fright at the same moment as it feels its

Fig. 1595. — THE LION.

enemy's talons and murderous teeth. The other generic characteristics of the animal will be found given under the article FELIDÆ. Formerly only one species of the lion was admitted by zoölogists; but of late, as discovery has opened fresh fields for investigation, it would appear that there are several degrees and varieties of this animal. At one time they must have been, from the frequent allusions made to them in Scripture, tolerably abundant in Syria, Palestine, and Egypt; but at the present day they have totally disappeared from those countries. Of all the different varieties which have been observed by naturalists, the African lion (*Leo Africanus*) is by far the finest, most powerful, and the most ferocious. Of this there are three different specimens, which may be thus enumerated,—the Barbary lion, from Barbary and North Africa; the Senegal lion, from Senegal and the west of Africa; and, lastly, the Cape lion, from S. Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The general prey of the African lion consists of the larger herbivorous quadrupeds; and there are few of these which it is unable to master. When aroused, lions retreat slowly; and if no cover is near, when they have got to a sufficient distance, they bound away at a prodigious rate. They seldom, if ever, invite conflict with man, always trying to retreat; but when they are shot at, and are wounded, they then turn on their pursuer with fearful ferocity. The color of the African lion is generally a tawny yellow, like the general class *Leo*; the only exception being the Cape lion, which is of a more brownish color. Of Asiatic lions there are three varieties,—the Bengal, the Persian, and the maneless lion of Guzerat. The first of these is smaller in size, with a less extensive mane, and it is usually of a lighter color than the African. It also does not possess the same degree of courage which distinguishes the latter. The Persian lion is characterized by the pale-yellow color of his fur. The maneless lion of Guzerat is distinguished from the other species of lions by its being nearly destitute of that appendage, the mane, which is a striking feature of the African and Bengal lions. This variety is found in Guzerat, along the banks of the river Sombermuttee, near Ahmedabad, extending through a large tract of country about 40 m. in length. See FELIDÆ.
(*Astron.*) See LEO.
(*Her.*) A beast, of which the figure is very commonly borne as a charge. The attitudes in which the lion is represented are very various. See COUCHANT, GARDANT, PASSANT, RAMPANT, REGARDANT, SALIENT, SEJANT, &c.
—An object of peculiar interest or curiosity; as, "the *lion* of the day." — *Worcester.*
Li'on-ant, *n.* The ant-lion. See MYRMELEON.
Lioneed, (*Wunst.*) *a.* (*Her.*) Adorned with lion's heads, as a cross. — *Ogilvie.*
Li'oncel, *n.* (*Her.*) A young lion.
Li'oncel, *n.* A young lion.
Li'oness, *n.* The female of the lion kind.
Li'onet, *n.* A young or a little lion.
Li'onism, *n.* The act of attracting notice, as a lion.
Li'onize, *v. a.* To make a lion of; to cause to be an object of interest or curiosity. — To exhibit the objects of curiosity to. — *Worcester.*
Li'on's-foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEONTOPODIUM.
Li'on's-leaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEONTICA.
Li'on's-tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEONURUS.
Li'on's-tooth, *n.*; *pl.* LION'S-TEETH. (*Bot.*) See TERAXACUM.
Li'onville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 31 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia.
Lip, *n.* [A. S. *lippa*; Lat. *labium.*] (*Anat.*) The outer edge or border of the mouth. The lips are formed by muscular fibres, glands, and cellular tissue, covered by mucous membrane. They owe their extremely red color to the thinness of the covering membrane, and their sensitiveness to an abundant supply of minute nervous fibres. They are not unfrequently affected with cancer. (See CANCER.) The lips form part of the organs of speech, and are necessary to the pronunciation of certain letters, which are hence called *labials* or *lip-letters.*
(*Bot.*) Same as LABELLUM, *q. v.*
—*v. a.* To kiss; to touch with the lips.
Lipari Islands, (*lip'a-re,*) a group of volcanic islands in the Mediterranean, 12 in number, on the N. coast of Sicily, prov. of Messina; Lat. between 38° 20′ and 38° 55′ N., Lon. 14° 15′ and 15° 15′ E. There are 7 principal islands, — Lipari, Vulcano, Stromboli, Salini, Panaria, Felicudi, and Alicudi. They are all mountainous, rising abruptly on the W. side, and shelving gradually towards the E.; and in addition to this uniformity, each island has a high, isolated rock off the N. shore. The climate is salubrious, and air refreshing, though storms and earthquakes are frequent. Where the volcanic substances have become decomposed so as to form soil, it is very fertile. *L.*, the principal island, and from which the group takes its name, is about 18 m. in circumference, and is much cultivated, producing grapes, figs, and olives in large quantities. *Min.* Pumice-stone, which it sends to all parts of the world, sulphur, soda, and nitre. *Pop,* 16,000. Its principal town is of the same name, and has a population of about 1,000.
Lipar'is, *n.* [Gr. *liparos*, elegant, shining; a term characteristic of these plants.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. The principal American species is *L. liliifolia*, the Tway-blade, found in wet woods from Canada S. to the Carolinas, and W. to Ohio; flowers from 10 to 20, in a terminal, rather showy raceme.
Lipar'ocele, *n.* (*Med.*) A fatty tumor.
Lip'-devo'tion, *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips without the desires of the heart.
Lipetzk, (*le-petzk'*,) a town of European Russia, govt. Tamboy, on the Voronetz, 80 m. W. of Tambor, and founded by Peter the Great in 1700. It contains mineral springs, and is a great resort for visitors during the summer months. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* abt. 13,500.
Lip'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of four fixed fatty acids remaining in the retort when oleic acid is distilled with nitric acid.
Lip'-good, *a.* Good in words, but not in practice. (R.)
Lip'-labor, *n.* Labor or action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.
Lip'less, *a.* Without lips.
Lip'let, *n.* A little lip.
Lip'ogram, *n.* [Gr. *leipo*, to leave out, and *gramma*, a letter.] (*Lit.*) A species of verse characterized by the exclusion of a certain letter, either vowel or consonant. The earliest author of lipogrammatic verse was the Greek poet Lasus (born 538 B. C.); and it is recorded of one Tryphiodorus, a Græco-Egyptian writer of the same period, that he composed an Odyssey in 24 books, from each of which, in succession, one of the letters of the Greek alphabet was excluded. Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius, a Christian monk of the 6th century, performed a similar feat in Latin. In modern times, the Spaniards have been most addicted to this laborious frivolity, and Lope de Vega has written five novels, from each of which one of the vowels is excluded.
Lipogrammat'ic, *a.* See LIPOGRAM.
Lipo'ma, *n.* [Gr. *lipos*, fat.] (*Surg.*) A soft, indolent tumor, arising from a luxuriance of fat in the cellular membrane.
Lipothym'ic, *a.* Tending to swoon or faint.
Lipoth'ymous, *a.* Swooning; fainting.
Lipoth'ymy, *n.* Swoon; fainting-fit.
Lip'pe, a river in Germany, rising 3 m. N.E. of Lippspring, and after a W. course of 100 m., joining the Rhine at Wesel.
Lipped, (*lipt.*) *a.* Having lips; having a raised or round edge like a lip.
(*Bot.*) Same as LABIATE.
Lip'pe-Det'mold, a state of N. Germany, between Lat. 51° 47′ 30″ and 52° 11′ N., Lon. 8° 35′ and 9° 20′ E., bounded on the W. and S. by Westphalia, on the E. and N. by Hanover, Brunswick, Waldeck, and Hesse Cassel; *area*, 445 square miles. The country is generally hilly, especially in the S.W., where the Teutoburger Wald separates the basins of the Rhine and the Weser. The climate is one of the mildest and most agreeable in N. Germany, and the soil is very fertile in the valleys. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture and the rearing of cattle, sheep, and swine. The chief towns are Detmold, the cap., and Lemgo. *Rivers.* Weser and the Werra. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, glass, paper, &c. *Min.* Iron, marble, lime, and salt. *L.* has also a large export trade in timber. The Teutoburger Wald is famous as the region where the Roman legions of Varus were annihilated by Arminius, the German chief, A. D. 10. *Pop.* 111,352. — DETMOLD, cap. of the above state, situated on the Werra, 47 m. S.W. of Hanover, consists of an old and new town, the latter of which is well built, and adorned with gardens and public walks. Among its public buildings are the palace, a fine castellated edifice, and the public library. *Pop.* 6,209.
Lip'pe-Schaum'burg. See SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

Lip'pi, Fra Filippo, one of the greatest Italian painters, was the son of Tommaso Lippi, a butcher of Florence, where he was b. about 1412. Early left an orphan, he was placed in the monastery of the Carmen in 1420, and lived there twelve years. He showed great taste for drawing, and probably studied the great works of Masaccio in the Brancacci chapel. He is said to have painted in the cloister a companion fresco to one of Masaccio's, but whatever he did there has since perished. The usual story of his life is that he left the monastery in 1430 and went to Ancona; was there captured by pirates and sent as a slave to Africa; by his skill in drawing obtained his liberty in 1435, and went to Naples, and shortly after returned to Florence; that he executed great works at Florence, Arezzo, Prato, and Spoleto; that at Prato he seduced a young maiden, Lucrezia Buti, who was being educated in the convent, and sat to him for a Madonna, and carried her off; that this brought him into endless trouble, and that at last he was poisoned. Considerable doubt is now thrown upon many of the gravest points of this story. It is certain that Fra Filippo did not leave the Carmelite monastery till 1432, and that throughout his life he retained the appellation of Fra, or Frater; his capture is believed to be a myth; there is no evidence of his living at Ancona or at Naples; the tale of the seduction rests solely on the testimony of Vasari, as does that of the poisoning. It is certain that, although he had more commissions as a painter than he could execute, he was almost constantly struggling with poverty in consequence of having a number of female relatives dependent on him. In 1442 he was appointed chaplain to the convent at San Giovannino at Florence, and five years later rector of San Quirico at Legnaia. As an artist he belongs to the school of Masolino, Angelico, and Masaccio, and his works show that he was incessantly active and progressive to the last. Among his most famous works are the altarpiece of the Barbadori chapel; a Coronation of the Virgin, painted in 1441, and now in the Academy of Arts, Florence; frescoes of scenes from the lives of St. Stephen and John the Baptist, in the Duomo of Prato, painted in 1456–65; the Transit of St. Bernard, in the same church; and frescoes in the cathedral of Spoleto. There are many fine pictures of Fra Filippo in the galleries of Florence, Munich, Berlin, and in the British National Gallery. Died at Spoleto, 1469. A monument was there erected to him by Filippino Lippi, his reputed son by Lucrezia Buti, at the expense of Lorenzo the Magnificent.

Lip'pia, *n.* [In honor of *Augustus Lippi*, a French physician.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Verbenaceæ*. They are shrubs or prostrate herbs, with opposite leaves; heads on axillary peduncles. The principal American species is *L. nodiflora*, the Fog-fruit, a perennial plant, with small purplish-white flowers, found throughout the Middle, S., and W. States.

Lip'pitude, *n.* [Lat. *lippitudo*, from *lippus*, bleareyed.] (*Med.*) The disease commonly called *bleareyes*, consisting in a puriform exudation from the margin of the eyelids, which often causes them to adhere together after sleep.

Lipp'stadt, a town of Germany, 38 m. from Munster; *pop.* 5,000.

Lip'-wisdom, *n.* Wisdom in talk without practice; wisdom in words not supported by experience.

Lip'-work, *n.* Lip-labor.

Lip'yi, (Oxide of.) (*Chem.*) An hypothetical body, supposed by Berzelius to form the base of oils and fats, and to unite with two equivalents of water to form glycerine at the moment of decomposition. *Form.* C_3H_2O.

Liq'uable, *a.* That may be melted.

Liqua'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *liquatio*, from *liquo*, *liquatus*, to make liquid, to melt.] Act or operation of melting; liquefaction. — The capacity of being melted.

(*Metal.*) The act or process of separating for fusion two metals unequally fusible; eliquation.

Liquefa'cient, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicinal agent, which seems to have the power of liquefying solid depositions. To this class mercury, iodine, &c., have been referred by some. — *Dunglison.*

Liquefaction, (*lik-we-fāk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *liquefactio*. See Liquefy.] (*Chem.*) The act or operation of melting or dissolving, or the conversion of a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat. When heat is applied in sufficient quantity to any solid body, it changes its form and becomes liquid. In the case of ice, this change is called liquefaction; but in the case of metals it is more frequently called *fusion*. Under the combined influence of pressure and cold, nearly all the gases have been liquefied. Bodies require very various degrees of temperature for liquefaction. Mercury, for example, fuses at 39° below zero; while wrought-iron requires a temperature as high as 3280°.

Liq'uefiable, *a.* That may be melted.

Liq'uefier, *n.* That which liquefies or melts any solid substance.

Liq'uefy, *v. a.* [Fr. *liquefier*, from Lat. *liquefacio* — *liqueo*, to be fluid or liquid, and *facio*, to make.] To melt; to dissolve; to convert from a fixed or solid form to that of a liquid; to melt by the sole agency of heat. —*v. n.* To become liquid; to be melted.

Liques'cence, Liques'cency, *n.* [Lat. *liquescentia.*] Aptness to become liquid, or to melt.

Liques'cent, *a.* [Lat. *liquescens*, from *liquesco*, to become fluid.] Becoming liquid; melting.

Liqueur, (*lik-yure',*) *n.* [Fr.] A palatable spirituous cordial composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion extracted from fruits, seeds, &c. Different liqueurs vary according to the proportions of sugar and alcohol contained in them. Among the French they are divided into three classes. First, the *ratafias*, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substance are in small quantities. Among these are anise-water, noyau, and the apricot, cherry, and other ratafias. The second division consists of the oils, or fine liqueurs, with more saccharine and spirituous matter, as anisette, curaçoa, &c. The third are the creams, or superfine liqueurs, such as rosoglio, maraschino, Dantzic water, &c. In some cases, the same aromatic infusion may give its name to two different liqueurs, according to the proportion of their constituent materials; as *eau de noyau* and *crême de noyau*.

Liq'uid, *a.* [Lat. *liquidus*, from *liqueo*.] Fluid; not fixed or solid; watery; in the form of water. — Soft; clear; smooth, as melody. — Pronounced without a jar; smooth, as certain letters.

—*n.* A letter which has a smooth, flowing sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute, as *l* and *r* in *blu*, *bru*. *M* and *n* are also called liquids.

(*Phys.*) A fluid; a material substance the particles of which have a perfect freedom of motion, without any sensible tendency to approach to or recede from one another, except by the action of some external power. Liquidity, as a condition of matter, is therefore comprehended in the condition of fluidity. (See Fluid.) The particles of a liquid are held together with considerable force, notwithstanding their freedom of motion, since a small quantity of a liquid has a tendency to take a spherical form when at a distance from any substance for which its particles have greater affinity than for one another. This is particularly apparent in mercury, oil, and water. The first of these, upon being allowed to drop on a table, separates itself into globules; and the two others take a similar form when a small quantity of either is suspended from the extremity of a pointed object. The form of the dew-drop is also another familiar instance.

Liquidambar, (*lik'wid-ăm'bar,*) in Bot., a genus of balsamiferous trees, constituting the nat. ord. *Altingiacex*, or *Balsamiflux*. There are three species, which are natives of the warmer parts of India, N. America, and the Levant. *L. Orientale* yields the *liquid storax* of the shops; this is obtained from the inner bark, which is afterwards used by the Turks for the purpose of fumigation, and is the *cortex thymiamatis*, or *storax-bark* of pharmacologists. In Cyprus the tree is called *xylon effendi*, the "wood of our Lord." *L. styraciflua*, an American tree, yields by incision a fluid balsamic juice, called *liquidambur*, or *copalm balsam*. *L. altingia* (Fig. 96), a native of Java, yields a similar fragrant balsam. In their effects and uses, these products resemble the balsams of Peru and Tolu, benzoin, &c.

Liq'uidate, *v. n.* [Fr. *liquider*; It. *liquidare*; L. Lat. *liquido*, *liquidatus.*] To dissolve; to clear from all obscurity; to diminish or lessen; to settle; to adjust. — To ascertain or reduce to precision in amount; to pay; to settle, adjust, and satisfy, as a debt.

Liquida'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of liquidating; act of settling and adjusting debts, or ascertaining their amounts, or the balance due.

Liq'uidator, *n.* [Fr. *liquidateur.*] He or that which liquidates or settles.

Liquid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *liquidité.*] Quality of being fluid or liquid; thinness.

Liq'uidize, *v. a.* To reduce to the liquid state.

Liq'uidly, *adv.* In a liquid manner; smoothly.

Liq'uidness, *n.* The quality of being liquid; fluency.

Liq'uor, *n.* [Fr. *liqueur*; Lat. *liquor*, from *liquo*, to be liquid.] A liquid or fluid substance; — commonly applied to spirituous fluids. — See Liqueur.

Liquor Am'nii, *n.* (*Chem.*) The liquid contained in the membrane enveloping the fœtus of most mammiferous animals. It contains mucus, albumen, grape-sugar, and the chlorides, sulphates, and phosphates of sodium and potassium in aqueous solution.

Liquor of Cadet, Alcassin, Oxide of Cacodyl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile and very poisonous liquid formed on heating arsenious acid with acetate of potash. It has an extremely disagreeable odor, and its vapor is a powerful irritant to the eyes and nose.

Liq'norice, *n.* See Glycyrrhiza.

Li'ra, *n.* [Lat. *libra.*] An Italian silver coin of greater or less value according to time and place. The Tuscan lira was equal to 80 French centimes; the Austrian lira, or *zwanziger*, was about the same value. The present Lira Italiana, or Lira nuova, of the Italian kingdom is equal to the French franc, and is divided into 100 centimes = 20 cents.

Liria, (*ler'e-a,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, 20 m. N.W. of Valencia. It is situated between two hills, and has a neglected appearance. *Manuf.* Linens, earthenware, and brandy. The marble quarried near *L.* is celebrated for its whiteness and fine grain. *Pop.* estimated at 9,800.

Lir'icon-fan'cy, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Lily of the Valley. See Convallaria.

Lirioden'dron, *n.* [Gr. *leirion*, a lily; *dendron*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Magnoliacex*. They are trees with large and fragrant flowers. The principal American species is *L. tulipifera*, the Tulip-tree, White Wood, or Poplar, a fine tree, and one of the most remarkable of the American forests. It flourishes in all parts of the U. States, and in the W. usually attains the height of 125 feet, with a perfect straight and cylindrical trunk. Leaves dark-green, smooth, truncate at the end, with two lateral lobes, 3 to 5 inches in length and breadth, on long petioles. In May and June it puts forth numerous large and brilliant flowers, greenish-yellow, orange within, solitary. The wood is valuable as a substitute for pine.

Liroc'onite, *n.* [Gr. *leiros*, pale, and *konis*, dust.] (*Min.*) A hydrated arseniate of copper, occurring crystallized in obtuse rectangular pyramids of a sky-blue or verdigris-green color, in Cornwall, at Wheal Multrell, WhealGorland, and WhealUnity, and also in Hungary. The name has reference to the paleness of the streak yielded by the mineral, compared with its natural color.

Lis'bon, [Portuguese, Lisboa (*lees-bo'a*); anc. *Olisipo.*] The capital of Portugal, province of Estremadura, on the Tagus, near its mouth; Lat. 38° 42′ 26″ N., Lon. 9° 8′ 25″ W. The city is partly built on the shores of the Tagus, and on several small hills, and presents a magnificently picturesque appearance from the river. Including the suburbs, it extends abt. 6 m. along the river. The E., and older, part is composed of narrow, crooked streets, badly paved, with high, old-fashioned and half ruined houses, monuments of the earthquake of 1755; though this portion suffered least on that occasion. The most beautiful part is called the New Town, stretching along the Tagus, and is crowded with palaces. The principal public squares are, the Praco do Commercio, 565 feet long, and 520 broad; and the Praco do Rocio, 1,800 feet long, and 1,400 broad. The churches are profusely decorated, and some of them are built of marble. Among other architectural curiosities the most important is the Alcantara Aqueduct, which supplies all the public fountains and wells of the city. It brings water from springs abt. 3 leagues N.W. of the city. Its course is partly underground, but as it crosses the deep valley of the Alcantara near Lisbon, it is carried over 35 marble arches for a length of 2,400 feet. In one place it is 260 feet high, and remained uninjured at the great earthquake in 1755. *L.* contains a large number of educational and scientific institutions, among which are the royal academy of sciences, founded in 1778, a naval academy, and an academy of engineering; also a society for the promotion of national industry. The national public library of *L.* contains 150,000 vols.; the library of the Cortes, 50,000 vols., and a theological library of San Vincente de Fora, of 18,000 vols. The harbor, or road, of *L.* is one of the finest in the world; and the quays, which extend nearly 2½ m. along the banks, are at once convenient and beautiful. The foreign trade of Lisbon, formerly of considerable importance, has rapidly declined since the emancipation of Brazil. Indeed, the produce of Portugal now sent to foreign countries is almost entirely conveyed in foreign ships. The exports comprise wine, oil, fruit, and salt; among the imports are woollens, cottons, silks, metals, colonial produce, and furs. The manuf. of *L.* are inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of silk fabrics, jewelry, paper, and soap; there are also sugar-refineries, tanneries, and potteries; and its jewellers and goldsmiths are among the most expert in Europe; but its backwardness is owing principally to a want of energy and industry. The climate of *L.* is variable, but, on the whole, healthy and genial. *Pop.* 224,063.

Lis'bon, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Union co., abt. 12 m. E. of El Dorado.

Lis'bon, in *California*, a village of Placer co., about 14 m. N.E. of Auburn.

Lis'bon, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., about 20 m. N. by E. of New London; *pop.* of township (1870), 503.

Lis'bon, in *Georgia*, a village of Lincoln co., about 105 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Lis'bon, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kendall co., about 51 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Lis'bon, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Noble co., about 135 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Lis'bon, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Linn co.

Lis'bon, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of Claiborne co.

Lis'bon, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Lis'bon, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Howard co., about 40 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Lis'bon, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Kent co., about 16 m. N.N.W. of Grand Rapid.

Lis'bon, in *Missouri*, a post-village of La Fayette co., abt. 13 m. W.S.W. of Lexington.

Lis'bon, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., abt. 81 m. N. by W. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,300.

Lisbon, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt. 22 m. S.S.E. of Trenton.

Lisbon, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,475.

Lisbon, in *Ohio*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 11 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Lisbon, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Venango co., abt. 14 m. S. of Franklin.

Lisbon, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Darlington dist.

Lisbon, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Bedford co., abt. 150 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

Lisbon, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A township of Wankesha co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Lis'bon, *n.* A sort of sweet wine exported from Lisbon, Portugal.

Lisbon Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 9 m. E. of Ogdensburg.

Lisbon Falls, in *Maine*, a P. O. of Androscoggin co.

Lisburn, (*liz'burn,*) a town of Ireland, co. of Antrim, prov. of Ulster, on the Lagan, 8½ m. S.S.W. of Belfast. *L.* is one of the handsomest, best-built, and cleanest towns of the N. of Ireland. *Manuf.* Linens, damask, &c. *Pop.* 11,000.

Lisburn, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Sampson co., abt. 113 m. S. of Raleigh.

Lisburn, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Lish, *a.* Active; strong. (Local Eng.)

Lisieux, (*le'ze-u(r,)* a town of France, dep. Calvados, on the Orbec and the Classey, 28 m. from Caen. *Manuf.* Cottons, linens, flannels. *Pop.* 13,123.

Liskeard, (*lis-kard',*) a town of England, in Cornwall, 16 m. from Plymouth. *Manuf.* Serges and tanning. In the neighborhood are tin, copper, and lead mines. *Pop.* 7,000.

Lisle, (*leel,*) a town of France, dept. of Vaucluse, on an island in the Sorgues, a tributary of the Rhone, 12 m. S.E. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Woollen fabrics and silks. *Pop.* 7,168.

Lisle, the cap. of the French dep. of Nord. — See Lille.

Lisle, (*Ille,*) in *Illinois,* a twp. of DuPage co.; *pop.* abt 1,800.

Lisle, in *Missouri,* a village of Osage co., abt. 12 m. S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

Lisle, in *New York,* a post-township of Broome co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,525.

Lisle Station, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Du Page co.

L'Islet, (*lee-la',*) a S.E. co. of Lower Canada, adjoining Maine on the S.E., and washed by the St. Lawrence River on the N.W. *Area,* abt. 1,220 sq. m. *Cap.* L'Islet. *Pop.* 21,000.

—A village of Lower Canada, cap. of the above co., on the St. Lawrence River, about 48 m. below Quebec.

Lis'more, one of the Western Islands, on the coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 7 m. from Oban; *pop.* 1,600.

Lismore, an episcopal city of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on the Blackwater, 26 m. from Cork. Its castle is a magnificent pile. It is the birthplace of Congreve the dramatist, and Boyle the philosopher. *Pop.* 2,300.

Lisnaskea, (*lis-nas'ka,*) a market-town of Ireland, co. Fermanagh, abt. 10 m. S.E of Enniskillen; *pop.* 900.

Lisp, *v. n.* [Sax. *wlisp, wlips.* lisping; Ger. *lispeln,* to whisper, to lisp.] To speak with a vicious utterance, as in pronouncing *th* for *s.*

—*v. a.* To pronounce with a lisp.

—*n.* The act of lisping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s.*

Lisp'er, *n.* One who lisps.

Lisp'ingly, *adv.* With a lisp.

Lis'sa, a town of Prussian Poland, near the borders of Silesia, 44 m. from Posen. *Manuf.* Woollens, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 10,840, of whom nearly half are Jews. The Russians, under Peter I. (the Great), defeated the Swedes near this town, in Posen, at the junction of the Punca and the Sossa, Oct. 8, 1708. The Swedish general Löwenhaupt, with inferior numbers, repulsed the Russians at the first charge, Oct. 7. The battle was continued Oct. 8; the Russians advanced no less than five times; numbers at last prevailed, and Löwenhaupt passed the Sossa during the night, having with 10,000 men maintained an arduous conflict with 40,000 Russians during two days.—See Leuthen.

Lissa, (anc. *Issa,*) a mountainous island in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Austrian Dalmatia, 33 m. from Spalatro. Off this island, July 20, 1866, the Austrian fleet, commanded by Admiral Tegethoff, defeated the Italian fleet with great loss.

Lis'som, Lis'some, *a.* Lithesome; supple; strong; agile. (Local Eng.)

List, *n.* [Sax. *list;* It. *lista,* selvedge, or border; Fr. *lice, lisse;* L. Lat. *lichia,* an enclosure.] A strip of cloth; a fillet; the outer edge, border, or selvedge of cloth. — A roll, register, or catalogue.

—*pl.* The inclosed field, or piece of ground, wherein the ancient knights held the jousts and tournaments. It was so called from being surrounded with pales, barriers, or stakes, as with a list or border, like a piece of cloth. Some of these were double, one for each cavalier, separating them from each other, so that they could not approach within a spear's length. Hence, to enter the lists is used figuratively to denote engaging in a contest.

(*Arch.*) A narrow moulding; a Fillet, *q. v.*

(*Naut.*) The inclination of a vessel to one side, as when laden heavier on that side than the other.

"A *list* to port, or a *list* to starboard." — *Dana.*

(*Navy.*) The Binnacle-list, or Sick-list, is a report containing only the names and grades of officers and men excused from duty by the surgeon of a naval vessel or station. It derives its name from its being usually affixed to the binnacle, and is intended for the information of the 1st lieutenant and officer of the deck. The sick report is made out every morning for the information of the commanding officer, and contains the names, grades, diseases, and conditions of all officers and men who by reason of physical disability have been excused from duty by the surgeon.

List, *v. a.* To register in a list or catalogue; to enroll. To enlist; to engage in the public service, as soldiers. To inclose for combat; as, to *list* a field. — To sew together, as stripe of cloth, so as to make a parti-colored show; to form a border to. — To cover with a list, or with strips of cloth. — To listen.

—*v. n.* To engage in the public service by enrolling one's name in a list or register; to enlist. — To incline; to be propense; to desire or choose. — To listen; to hearken.

List, (Civil.) See Civil List.

List'ed, *n.* (*Arch.*) The same as List, Annulet, or Fillet, *q. v.*

List'en, *v. n.* [A. S. *hlystan* or *gehlystan;* Icel. *hlusta,* to listen.] To attend closely, with a view to hear; to hearken; to give ear to; to listen secretly. — To obey; to yield to advice; to follow admonition.

List'ener, *n.* One who listens; a hearkener.

List'er, *n.* One who makes a list or roll.

Lis'tera, *n.* [From Mr. *Lister,* an English naturalist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ.* The American species, *L. cordata,* the Tway-blade, is a delicate little plant, with minute, greenish-purple flowers, growing in woods and sphagnous swamps, among mountains, &c., throughout the northern U. States and British N. America.

List'ing, *n.* The act of one who lists. — A strip of cloth; a list. — The act of cutting away the sappy edge of a board. — *Brande.*

List'less, *a.* Indifferent; heedless; careless; inattentive; uninterested; languid; weary.

List'lessly, *adv.* Without attention; heedlessly.

List'lessness, *n.* State of being listless; inattention; heedlessness; indifference to what is passing and may be interesting.

Listowel, a market-town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, abt. 17 m. N.N.E. of Tralee; *pop.* 2,500.

Liszt, (*list,*) Franz, a celebrated pianist, b. in the village of Raiding, Hungary, 1811, made his first public appearance in a concert in his ninth year, and was afterwards placed under Czerny, Salieri giving him lessons in harmony. After eighteen months of zealous study, he played in a concert with success, and was taken to Paris, where he performed before the Duke of Orleans, and soon became a great favorite in that capital. In 1825 an opera of his was produced, but did not attract. Having made several successful tours through France and England, he, in 1825, produced an opera, *Don Sanche, ou le Château des Amours,* which did not command success. He at last heard Paganini, and resolved he would become the Paganini of the pianoforte. His compositions are chiefly valuable for having contributed to raise the art of piano-playing to a height of brilliancy before unattained, while his own creative powers on that instrument are so marvellous as to place him in the highest rank of great performers. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honor in 1861. Although in June, 1861, he wrote a letter contradicting the report that he had entered a convent, he took orders and received the tonsure, April 25, 1865. *L.* is reported to have in hand three new works, viz., *Saint Stanislaus, Le Baptisme du Feu et du l'Eau,* and a cantata in honor of Beethoven, to be sung in Weimar, Dec., 1870, when the great master's hundredth birthday will be celebrated.

Lit'any, *n.* [Gr. *litania,* a supplication.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic and some other Christian churches, a general supplication for the removal of any calamity by which a church, community, people, or nation may be afflicted. As to the form in which litanies are made, namely, in short petitions by the priest, with responses by the people, St. Chrysostom derives the custom from the primitive ages, when the priest began and uttered by the spirit some things fit to be prayed for, and the people joined in the intercessions, saying, "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord." Several of these forms were afterwards written down, and were the original of the present litanies. About A. D. 400, litanies began to be used in processions, the people walking barefoot, and repeating them with great devotion. — In the Roman Catholic Church, three litanies are especially in use — the *L. of the Saints* (which is the most ancient), the *L. of the name of Jesus,* and the *L. of Our Lady of Loretto.* Of these, the first alone has a place in the public-service books of the church, on the rogation-days, in the ordination service, the service for the consecration of churches, the consecration of cemeteries, and many other offices. Although called by the name of *L.* of the saints, the opening and closing petitions, and indeed the greater part of the *L.*, consist of prayers addressed directly to God; and the prayers to the saints are not for their help, but for their intercession on behalf of the worshippers. The *L.* of Jesus consists of a number of addresses to our Lord under his various relations to men, in connection with the several details of his passion, and of adjurations of him through the memory of what he has done and suffered for the salvation of mankind. The *L.* of Our Lady of Loretto resembles both the above-named litanies in its opening addresses to the Holy Trinity, and in its closing petitions to the "Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world;" but the main body of the petitions are addressed to the Virgin Mary under various titles, some taken from the Scriptures, some from the language of the Fathers, some from the mystic writers of the mediæval Church. Neither this *L.* nor that of Jesus has ever formed part of any of the ritual or liturgical offices of the Catholic Church, but there can be no doubt that both have in various ways received the sanction of the highest authorities of the Roman Church. — In the Prayer-Book of the English Church, the *L.* is retained; but although it partakes of ancient forms, it differs from that of the Roman Church, and contains no invocation of the Virgin or the saints. It is divided into four parts, — invocations, deprecations, intercessions, and supplications, in which are preserved the old form of alternate prayer and response. It is no longer a distinct service, but, when used, forms part of the morning prayer.

Litch'i, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nephelium.

Litch'field, in *Connecticut,* an extreme N.W. co., adjoining Massachusetts on the N. and New York on the W.; *area,* abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Housatonic, Shepang, and Farmington rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* broken and in some places mountainous; *soil,* moderately fertile. There is much excellent grazing-land, however, and this county generally produces more butter than any other in the State. *Min.* Iron ore in abundance. *Cap.* Litchfield. *Pop.*(1870)48,732.

—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., abt. 31 m. W. of Hartford; *pop.* of township (1870), 3,113.

Litch'field, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 46 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Litch'field, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Grayson co., abt. 110 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Litch'field, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Kennebec co., abt. 11 m. S.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Litch'field, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., abt. 12 m. N. W. of Hillsdale; *pop.* of township abt. 2,700.

Litch'field, in *New Hampshire,* a township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Litch'field, in *New York,* a post-township of Herkimer co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Litch'field, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Medina co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Medina; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Litch'field, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Bradford co., abt. 14 m. N.N.E. of Towanda; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Lit de Justice. (*Fr. Hist.*) See Bed of Justice.

Lit'eral, *a.* [Old Fr. *literal;* It. *litterale,* from Lat. *litera,* a letter.] According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical. — Following the letter or exact words; not free, as a translation. — Consisting of letters.

Lit'eralism, *n.* That which is in accordance with the letter or the exact words.

Lit'eralist, *n.* One who adheres to the letter or exact words.

Literal'ity, *n.* Original meaning. (R.)

Lit'eralize, *v. a.* To render literate. (R.)

Lit'erally, *adv.* In a literal manner; according to the primary and natural import of words; not figuratively. — With close adherence to words; word by word.

"I have performed the episode too *literally.*" — *Dryden.*

Lit'eralness, *n.* Quality or state of being literal.

Lit'erary, *a.* [Lat. *literarius,* from *litera,* a letter.] Pertaining to letters or literature; respecting learning or learned men; derived from erudition, as reputation. — Furnished with erudition; versed in letters. — Consisting in letters, or written or printed compositions.

Lit'erary Property, *n.* See Copyright.

Lit'erate, *a.* [Lat. *literatus.*] Lettered; learned. — Literary.

—*n.* One who has received an education at a university or college; a man educated but not graduated.

Worcester.

Litera'ti, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *literatus,* learned; It. *litterati.*] In general, learned men, or men of letters.—In China, it is applied to all such as are able to read and write their own language; and is also the name of a particular sect, composed principally of the most learned men of that country, and called the *jukias,* or learned. The literati alone are capable of being made mandarins.

Litera'tim, *adv.* [L. Lat., from *litera,* a letter.] Letter for letter.

Litera'tor, *n.* A teacher of letters or literature; a schoolmaster.

Lit'erature, *n.* [Old Fr.; Fr. *littérature;* Lat *literatura,* from *literæ,* letters.] In a general sense, the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; but, in the narrower use to which ordinary custom restricts it, we draw a distinction between literature and positive science, thus exempting from the province of the former one extensive branch of our studies. And, in a still more restricted sense, the word *literature* is sometimes used as synonymous with *polite* literature, or the French *belles-lettres.* — Taken in its widest signification, it is usual to divide *L.* into several distinct parts, according to periods or countries, or its different kinds. Thus we have the literature of the ancient world, of the Middle Ages, and of modern times; the literature of Greece, Rome, &c.; prose literature; poetical literature, and so on. Under the names of the different countries will be found an account of their literature. The history of *L.* is a subject of vast extent and importance, and demanding for its execution a union of some of the highest faculties. It demands an extensive and minute acquaintance with books on the greatest variety of subjects; a power of critically discerning their various merits; a knowledge of their different authors; and a power of tracing the dependence or bearing of one work upon another. To *L.,* "in the most especial manner, belongs poetry, and, next in degree, narrative and descriptive history; then reasoning and pure speculation, in so far as they influence the actions of human life; finally, wit and eloquence, provided they do not evaporate in the fleeting breath of words, but display themselves in the enduring form of written productions" (*Schlegel.*)— The main object of literary history is to show the general progress and phases of intellectual development, and of æsthetic and moral culture. Political history deals chiefly with events, literary history with thought; each merges into the other, and they are necessarily connected in any complete narrative. If we contemplate the tree of collective knowledge and art, with its branches ramifying through all ages and tongues, through all gradations of mental culture, we find that it may be traced more particularly to ten nations. Our eye is first captivated by the flowery fields of Greek literature and art, the conspicuous beginning of all mental culture. On examining it more closely, we are carried back into Oriental regions, where the stupendous monuments of Hindostan, the gigantic ruins of which stand forth as the relics of a former world, meet our wondering gaze on the firmest rock of this primordial world. Moses laid the foundations of the temple of Hebrew prophecy, the glory of which irradiated the olden poetic and sacred traditions of Persia with a kindred refulgence as far as it can be discerned amid the impure admixtures of Arab creeds. Both elements of mental culture, Greek and Oriental, after passing through the earnest Roman world, flow into Christian ages, in which a new living stem of noble intellect, grafted on the old northern stock, has shot forth with great vigor among the four most cultivated nations of the west, — the Italians, French, Spaniards, and English,— in poetry and criticism, in arts of every kind, and in philosophy,

both true and false. The German mind forms the connecting bond of this intellectual development of the four great Romanic nations; inasmuch as it has been the cause and main stay of the great intellectual burst throughout Europe. "The spiritual culture of those four nations rests on what we have already more than once characterized as the four elementary powers of common objective perception; accordingly, we see in the Italians imagination and a love of art; in the French, reason and oratory; in the English, keen perception and historic powers; and in the Spaniards, intense nationality and poetical feeling. But the German mind explores the more profound hidden springs of the inner life, where those elementary forces no longer appear disunited, but the entire power of living consciousness, both in thought and art, proceeds from one common root." (Schlegel's *History of Literature.*)—From the difficulty of the undertaking, it is not to be wondered at that works on general *L.* are so rare. Even to take up the *L.* of a particular people, or time, or science, is a labor that few are equal to; but some excellent works on these departments exist, and those on the *L.* of the different countries are referred to in these articles. The classical and mediæval writers have rendered scarcely any service to this department, except by leaving materials. The classics contain only scattered and detached materials for a literary history, partly in biographies of poets, philosophers, orators, &c.; partly in criticisms and extracts from their writings. The nearest approach to a history of *L.* among the ancients occurs in a single chapter of Quintilian (B. x. c. i.), in which he passes rapidly over the names and characters of the poets, orators, and historians of Greece and Rome. Paterculus, also, in a remarkable passage, shows from historical instances how great men are found to cluster together at particular times and in particular places. The father of literary history is the celebrated Conrad Gesner, whose work, *Bibliotheca Universalis* (1545–55), contains vast stores of knowledge on the subject of authors and their writings, arranged, however, not in chronological, but in alphabetical order. An Italian Jesuit, Possevin, made a somewhat nearer approach to a work of this kind in his *Bibliotheca Selecta*, published at Rome in 1593. Still, notwithstanding these works, Bacon might with justice deny that, up to his time, any real history of letters had been written; and he compares the world lacking this to a statue of Polyphemus deprived of his single eye. He gives the outlines of a scheme which should contain "the antiquities and originals of knowledges, and their sects, their inventions, their traditions, their divers administrations and managings, their flourishings, their oppositions, decays, depressions, oblivions, removes, with the causes and occasions of them, and all other events concerning learning throughout the ages of the world." Such a history, he says, would "make learned men wise in the use and administration of learning." No one has presumed to fill up the outline which Bacon himself could but sketch. The *Prodromus Historiæ Literariæ* of Peter Lambeck, which was published in Hamburg in 1659, was an attempt to frame a universal history of letters; but he was unable to carry it farther than the times of Moses and Cadmus. In 1688, Daniel Morhof, professor at Kiel, in Holstein, published his well-known *Polyhistor*, a work of great erudition and judgment, and which in the next age received considerable additions at the hands of Fabricius. "In his review of books," says Hallam, "in every province of *L.*, Morhof adopts a sufficiently chronological order; his judgments are short, but usually judicious; his erudition so copious that later writers have freely borrowed from the *Polyhistor*, and in many parts added little to its enumeration. But he was more conversant with writers in Latin than the modern languages; and in particular shows a scanty acquaintance with English literature. Another century elapsed before another great work of this kind appeared. The *Origine, Progressa, e Stato attuale d'ogni Letteratura* of Andrés, a Spanish Jesuit, was published at Parma (1782–99), in five vols. 4to. It is an extraordinary performance, embracing both ancient and modern literature in its full extent. His learning is very extensive, but not, generally speaking, profound, and his style is rather diffuse and indefinite; but his taste is correct, and his general views not injudicious. The work of J. G. Eichhorn—*Geschichte der Literatur von ihrem Anfange bis auf die neuesten Zeiten* (1805–11), (2d edition, 12 volumes, Göttingen, 1818)—is more methodical and specific than any that had preceded it, but shows a less thorough acquaintance with science and the modern languages than with Oriental and theological literature. Of subsequent general literary histories, the most important are Wachler's *Handbuch der Geschichte der Literatur* (3d edition, 4 vols., 1833), and Grasse's *Handbuch der Allgemeinen Literaturgeschichte* (1837–55). The first great work on the literary history of any particular country is that of Tiraboschi, of Italy. It appeared in 1772–82, in 12 vols. 4to., and comes down to the close of the 17th century. In full and clear exposition, in minute and exact investigation of facts, Tiraboschi has few superiors; and such is his good sense in criticism, that we must regret the sparing use he has made of it." (*Hallam.*)—A writer, inferior in reputation, but who devotes more attention to the analyzing of works than Tiraboschi, is Corniani, whose *Secoli della Letteratura Italiana dopo il suo Risorgimento* was published in 9 vols. (1804–13). The French author Ginguéné has also written a history of Italian *L.* (1811–19). Sismondi's *History of the L. of Southern Europe* is a pleasing and popular work, yet by no means superficial or unsatisfactory. There is no esteemed complete history either of French or English *L.* The colossal literary history of France, undertaken by the Benedictines in 1733, is still unfinished. In 1857, Demogeot published a brilliant summary in 1 vol. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, extending only to the reign of Elizabeth, has remained a favorite book. Hallam's *Introduction to the L. of Europe in the 15th, 16th, and 17th Centuries* is a work hardly surpassed, in respect of learning and philosophical criticism, by any literary history. In Germany, Brucker, Tennemann, Buhle, and others, have written histories of philosophy. Vilmar is the principal general historian of German *L.*; Bouterwek, of modern poetry and eloquence (1801–19); Wilhelm von Schlegel, of dramatic *L.* (1800–11); and Ferdinand Wolf, of Spanish and Portuguese *L.* (1859). The most authoritative history of Spanish *L.* is that by George Tickner (3 vols., 1849).—The love of *L.* is one of the most marked characteristics of an advanced civilization; and it exercises an important influence on practical life, on the destiny of nations, and on the progress of ages. As civilization becomes diffused, the *L.* of a country comes more and more into sympathy with ordinary life. Nor does *L.* lose anything by being thus brought into contact with common life; for those works are over the best and most useful which speak to the feelings and sympathies of the great mass of the people. Too frequently and too long have *L.* and life been completely alienated from each other, like two distinct worlds, having no interests, no sympathies in common, to the great injury of both. *L.* has been despised in the eyes of the world; and the world has been too much overlooked by men of letters. "The isolation of the learned as a distinctive body," says Fred. Schlegel, "from the great mass of the people, is the most formidable object in the way of national civilization. The various innate inclinations, nay, the very conditions and circumstances of men, should, to a certain extent, coöperate, if the productions of the mind are to be perfected or appreciated." . . . "The products of the mind cannot really be said to have any other fertile soil in which to take root than those sentiments common to all noble-minded and God-seeking men; and with these, the genuine patriotism and national reminiscences of a people whose accents they breathe and whose welfare they are intended to promote." (*Dictionary.*) One effect of this great spread of *L.* in the present day is to be regretted. The great demand upon the powers of distinguished men of letters, and the temptation to satisfy the cravings of the public, lead to the production of works not thoroughly matured; and hence there is in the *L.* of the present day a lamentable amount of loose thinking and careless writing. Nor is there that proportion of works of an enduring nature that might be expected. The remarks that have been levelled at *L.* as a profession are no longer applicable to it. In this, as in any other walk of life, talent will invariably command success.

Litera'tus, *n.*; *pl.* LITERATI. [Lat.] A man of letters; one of the learned; a man of erudition,—generally used in the plural.

Lith'arge, or **Litharg'yram,** *n.* [Gr. *lithargyros*, from *lithos*, a stone, and *argyros*, silver; probably from its silvery appearance.] (*Chem.*) Fused oxide of lead. See LEAD, (OXIDE OF.)

Lith'ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of lithic with a base.

Lithe, (*lith.*) *a.* [Sax. *lith*, *hlith*; Old Ger. *lind*, soft, tender, gentle.] Pliant; flexible; limber.

Lithe'ness, *n.* Flexibility; pliability; limberness.

Lithe'some, *a.* Flexible; pliant; nimble; limber.

Lith'gow, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 75 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Lith'ia, *n.* [Gr. *litheios*, of stone.] (*Chem.*) The oxide of LITHIUM, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) Same as LITHIASIS, *q. v.*

Lith ia-mi'ca, *n.* (*Min.*) See LEPIDOLITE.

Lithi'asis, *n.* [From Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Med.*) The formation of stone, gravel, or concretions in the human body. (See CALCULUS.)—Also an affection in which the eyelids are edged with small, hard, and stone-like concretions.—*Dunglison.*

Lith'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining to a stone in the bladder.

L. Acid. (*Chem.*) Same as URIC ACID, *q. v.*

Lith'ium, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone;—from having been found in the mineral kingdom only.] (*Chem.*) One of the alkaline groups of metals, of which potassium, sodium, casium, and rubidium are the other members. It closely resembles these metals in most of its properties, forming an alkali by its union with oxygen, decomposing water at ordinary temperatures, and having so low a specific gravity that it will float in the lightest known fluid. It is found in nature, in available quantities, in triphyline, petalite, and lepidolite; and from the experiments of Messrs. Bunsen and Kirchhoff, it appears to be very widely distributed in minute quantities in mineral springs, soils, and the ashes of plants. The oxide lithia, LiO, forms a hydrate like potash and soda. It differs from them by being less soluble in water, by not deliquescing in air, and by acting on platinum at a high temperature. The salts of lithia are colorless. The *nitrate* is very soluble and deliquescent; the sulphate is soluble, and forms fine crystals; the carbonate is sparingly soluble, giving an alkaline reaction. The chloride of lithium crystallizes in cubes, and is very deliquescent and soluble in alcohol; therein differing from the chlorides of potassium and sodium. The salts of lithia, when exposed on platinum wire to the inner blowpipe flame, color the outer flame a brilliant red. It will be seen from the above brief description, that lithia forms the connecting link between the alkalies and the alkaline earths. Lithia, and its salts, have remained without any practical value from the time of their discovery, in 1817, by Arfwedson, until a few years since, when Dr. Garrod introduced its use in cases of gout and stone. Its action on the uric concretions is much more rapid than that of the salts of potassium and sodium. It is generally exhibited in the form of aërated carbonate or effervescing citrate. *Equiv.* 6·5; *sp. gr.* 0·59; *symbol*, Li.

Litho'bius, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of chilopod Myriapoda, distinguished by the orbicular head, long forty-jointed antennæ, and sixteen rings. They feed upon insects and worms, run rapidly, and are found everywhere under rubbish. They are called Earwigs in this country—a name more generally applied to the *Forficularia*, q. v. *Tenney.*

Fig. 1596. AMERICAN EARWIG, LITHOBIUS.

Lithobib'lion, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *biblion*, a book.] Same as LITHOPHYL, *q. v.*

Lith'ocarp, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *karpos*, a fruit.] (*Pal.*) Petrified fruit.

Lithocol'la, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *kolla*, glue.] A cement for stone-work.

Lithocrom'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *chroma*, color.] The art of painting in oil upon stone, and taking impressions upon canvas.

Litho den'dron, *n.* [Gr., from *lithos*, and *dendron*, a tree.] A name sometimes given to coral on account of its resembling a petrified branch.

Litho der'mic, *n.* [Gr. *lithodermos*, with strong skin.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Cuvier, a genus of Apodal Echinoderms, characterized by an oval body compressed posteriorly, of which the surface is covered with a layer of calcareous granules which form an extremely indurated crust.

Lithogen'esy, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *genesis*, origin.] (*Nat. Hist.*) The science of the origin of minerals, and of the causes of their forms, qualities, &c.—*Smart.*

Litho'genous, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *gennao*, to produce.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to polyps which form coral.

Lith'oglyph, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *glypho*, to engrave.] The art of engraving on gems; lithoglyptics.

Litho'glyphite, *n.* (*Geol.*) A fossil which presents the appearance of being engraved.—*Smart.*

Lithoglyp'tics, *n. pl.* Same as LITHOGLYPH, *q. v.*

Lithograph, (*lith'o-graf,*) *v. a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *grapho*, to write.] To trace letters or figures on stone, and transfer them to paper, &c.

—*n.* A print from a drawing on stone.

Litho'grapher, *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lithograph'ic, or **Lithograph'ical,** *a.* Pertaining to lithography.

Lithograph'ically, *adv.* By lithography.

Litho'graphy, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *graphē*, a writing, from *graphō*, to write.] The art of tracing letters, figures, or other designs, on stone, and of transferring them to paper by impression. The process is a chemical one, based entirely on the antipathy which exists between water and oil, or grease of any kind, and which prevents them from entering readily into combination. This will be seen from the description of the method by which lithographic printing is effected; and as the impressions are taken from a plain and even surface, which is prepared to receive printers' ink in some parts and to reject it in others, it differs entirely from ordinary printing from movable type and wood-engravings, on the one hand, in which the impression is derived from projecting pieces of the original surface, between which spaces have been cut away by the graver,—and from printing from steel and copper plates on the other, in which the impression is obtained from hollow lines that are sunk below the surface by the corrosive action of acid and by the etching-needle and engraver. The invention of the art is due to a German, Alois Senefelder, who first practised it about 1795, and introduced it into Germany two or three years after. The stone on which designs for lithographic printing are drawn is brought principally from Bavaria. It is a kind of calcareous slate, soft and porous, and of a pale gray or yellowish color. It is dug from the quarries in large blocks, which are sawn or split into layers, varying from one inch to three inches in thickness; but great care is required in the operation, as the stone is of a brittle nature. To render them fit for the artist's use, the surface of the slabs must be made perfectly level and even, and this is done by rubbing or grinding the face of one stone on that of another,—a little fine sand moistened with water having been placed between them to facilitate the operation. Stones treated in this manner are said to be grained, a granulation having been produced on the surface which can be made either fine or coarse, as may be required. These are used in the production of prints, in imitation of drawing in chalk and pencil; but for the imitation of writing and etching, in which sharp and well-defined lines are required, and the production of prints in *chromo-lithography*, the surface of the stone must be rendered as smooth as possible, and polished, by rubbing it with pumice-stone and water. The lithographic chalk and ink which are used in the execution of drawing and writing on the stone, are both made of a mixture of tallow, white wax, soap, and shell-lac, which is colored by the addition of a little lampblack, to allow the artist to see the effect of his work while the drawing is in progress. A little Venice turpentine is generally added to these ingredients when it is desired to produce lithographic ink, and there is some little difference in the proportions in which they are mixed for each composition respectively. The whole

is melted and blended together over a slow fire, and the mixture is then poured into moulds, in which it is allowed to dry and harden for use. The chalk is moulded in the form usually adopted for crayons, and it is used in its dry state; but the ink is rubbed on a palette, like any ordinary water-color, and applied to the stone by means of a pen or camel-hair pencil. The soap which is used in the above compositions causes them to be soluble in water, and when the design is completed, it must therefore be fixed on the stone. This is done by pouring a weak solution of nitrous acid over it, which has the effect of destroying the soluble nature of the composition by combining with the soap and neutralizing its properties, so that the chalk or ink is no longer liable to injury from the application of water to the stone. After this the stone is delivered to the printer, who damps the surface with water rendered slightly acidulous by the addition of a very small quantity of nitrous acid. As the stone is porous, all the parts which are untouched by the greasy ink or chalk imbibe the water readily; but the design remains perfectly dry, on account of the greasy nature of the composition with which it has been executed; since grease and water will not combine. A roller charged with printing-ink is now passed over the stone, and as oil enters largely into the composition of printing-ink, the ink will be absorbed immediately by every part of the design; but it will have no effect whatever on the wetted portions of the stone which are untouched by the chalk or ink, and will pass over them, leaving them perfectly clean and unsoiled. A piece of paper which has been previously damped is then laid on the stone, and an impression of the drawing or writing is obtained in the usual manner by the aid of a printing-press. Another method of preparing a stone for lithographic printing is to cover the surface with a coating of gum-water colored with a black or red pigment. The design is then executed with an etching-needle, which scrapes away the coating of colored gum wherever it is applied, and allows the surface of the stone to appear through it, giving the drawing or etching the appearance of having been executed in white on a black or red ground, as the case may be. Oil is then applied to the stone, which readily imbibes it through the openings made in the ground by the etching-needle. After this the ground is washed off, and impressions are taken from the stone in the manner already described. Drawings executed in black and white on a tinted ground, or in three tints, as it is usually termed, are imitated in lithography by printing two impressions on the same piece of paper from two different stones. From one of these the design, which is drawn upon it with chalk in the usual manner, is obtained, and the tint is produced from the other by means of coloring-matter, the parts which are to appear white in the impression having been scraped out before any impressions are taken from the stone. In printing from two or more stones, the printer must take care that the impressions register accurately, or fit exactly together; that is to say, that the imprint of the second and following stones, if more than two be used, as in chromo-lithography, may fall exactly on that part of the surface of the paper on which the imprint of the first has been received. In chromo-lithography (from the Greek *chroma*, color) the process is similar; but each color and tint required in the picture is imprinted from a separate stone. In the first place the design is traced on stone, in outline, and from this impressions are taken, which are transferred to other stones, and serve to guide those who are employed in preparing them for the work in hand in placing the various colors in their proper positions, so that the successive imprints may blend and harmonize together, and so produce a picture that is pleasing in its general effect when the whole have been applied to the paper. Accurate copies of the outline having been transferred to as many stones as may be required, the lights and shadows of the drawing are produced on two of them, in what may be termed washes of sepia and neutral gray, and these form the second and third stones from which imprints are taken. Others are charged in the requisite parts with the primary tints that appear in the drawing, and those that are necessary to modify these and blend them together. The sharp, dark, finishing touches, and the final coat, consisting of a sort of glaze or wash which softens and subdues the tints that have been already laid on, are placed on others, and the whole are applied to the paper in succession in the order required. It will be seen that the process is one which demands great nicety in its execution, and that the greatest skill and care are necessary in preparing the stones and insuring perfect accuracy of register, without which the picture produced would be entirely spoiled, as the edge of one color would lap over and encroach on the space allotted to another, and the work would be blurred in tint and indistinct or ill-defined in outline. Trade circulars, and specimens of MS. and handwriting, which are often given in biographical works, are written in lithographic ink, on what is called transfer-paper, and the writing is afterwards transferred from the paper to the stone. The paper is unsized, but a thin coating of gum, prepared in a particular manner for the purpose, is spread over the side which is intended to be written upon. When the ink is dry, the paper is damped on the reverse side, and laid with the writing downwards on a polished stone. The moisture that has been applied to the back of the paper partially dissolves the gum, and the paper can be removed, leaving the gum and the writing beneath it upon the stone. The next step in the process is to wash away the gum, after which impressions can be taken from the stone in the usual manner. Impressions of maps, charts, armorial bearings for book-plates, and designs of a similar nature, are taken from engravings executed on steel or copper plates in lithographic ink, and transferred to polished stone while the ink is still wet. Maps printed in this manner are but little inferior to those which are printed from the plate itself, and they can be produced at a far cheaper rate, owing to the tediousness of the process of printing from plates compared to that of printing from stone. When the engraving is of small size, several impressions can be ranged side by side, in rows, and taken off at once by a single stroke of the press. When the work is very large, the transfer may be made to a plate of zinc instead of stone, as stones of considerable size are liable to break under the pressure that is brought to bear on them. The transfer is made, and impressions are taken from zinc plates in the same way as from stone. On account of the substitution of zinc plates for stone, the term zincography is applied by some to this kind of printing from a plane metal surface. With regard to the preparation of drawings on stone, it should be remarked that stones ought to be selected that are perfectly free from flaws, and of a sufficient degree of hardness. They should also be free from scratches; and to secure similarity of texture throughout the work, the granulation of the stones should be uniform all over the surface for drawings in imitation of chalk and pencil. While executing the drawing, the artist should be careful to prevent anything whatever from falling on the stone, as many instances have occurred in which a good picture has been injured by allowing fragments of the chalk to fall on the stone while sharpening the crayon, or even specks of saliva, while some have been irretrievably destroyed by the imprint of the thumb or finger incautiously placed on the surface in handling the stone while the hand was warm. Stones that have been already used can be made available a second time by scraping off the original drawing and rubbing down the surface.

Lith'oid, Litholdi'al, *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a stone.

Lith'olabe, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *lambaneo*, *labein*, to seize.] (*Surg.*) An instrument for holding fast the stone in the bladder while lithontriptic instruments act upon it. — *Dunglison.*

Litholog'ic, Litholog'ical, *a.* Relating to lithology.

Lithol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *logos*, a discourse.] The natural history of stones.

(*Med.*) A treatise on concretions.

Lith'omarge, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and Lat. *margo*, marl.] (*Min.*) Stone-marrow. A hydrous silicate of alumina of various colors, generally associated with magnesian minerals. The term has, however, been applied by mineralogists to several substances, some of which are mere products of the decomposition of other minerals.

Litho'nia, in *Georgia*, a village of De Kalb co., about 20 m. E. of Atlanta.

Lithontrip'tic, *n.* and *a.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *tribo*, I wear away.] (*Med.*) A term which was used to denote certain medicines which were believed to have the power of dissolving calculi in the bladder. They were chiefly preparations of alkalies, which, by correcting the acid state of the urine, tended to alleviate the pain; but experience has abundantly proved that they possess no power of breaking up or dissolving the stone. The term is now generally applied to such medicines as are useful in counteracting the formation of calculi.

Lithontrip'tor, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument for breaking calculi in the bladder, so as to reduce them to small particles which may admit of being passed along with the urine, and thus render the operation of lithotomy unnecessary.

Lithoph'agi, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *phago*, I eat.] (*Zoöl.*) Molluscous animals which bore into stones.

Lithoph'agous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Eating stones or gravel, as the ostrich.

Lithophos'phor, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *phosphoros*, giving light.] A stone which becomes phosphoric by heat.

Lithophotog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, *phos* — *photos*, light, and *graphō*, to engrave.] The art of producing prints from lithographic stones, by means of photographic pictures developed on their surface. — *Worcester.*

Lith'ophyl, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Pal.*) A fossil leaf, or the figure of a leaf on fossils; lithophilion. *Wright.*

Lith'ophyte, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *phyton*, a plant.] A polyp which has a stony axis, — as distinguished from the keratophytes, or horny polyps.

Lithoph'ytous, Lithophyt'ic, *a.* (*Geol.*) Belonging to lithophytes.

Lithop'olis, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co., about 18 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Lithosper'mum, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *sperma*, seed; the seeds being hard and shining like little pebbles.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. They are annual or perennial herbs, or shrubs, generally with a thick, reddish root; flowers spiked or racemed, bracted, white or yellow. The most important American species are, the *L. officinale*, the Officinal Gromwell; *L. latifolium*, the Broad-leaved Gromwell; *L. arvense*, the Corn Gromwell, or Wheat-thief, bearing white flowers; and *L. canescens*, the Puccoon, bearing yellow flowers.

Lith'otint, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and Eng. *tint*.] A stone tint, dye, or color. — A process by which the effect of a marked or tinted drawing can be obtained on stone by the aid of lithography. — *Fairholt.*

Lith'otome, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *tome*, a cutting.] (*Surg.*) An instrument used in lithotomy, to cut the bladder. *Dunglison.*

(*Nat. Hist.*) A stone so formed naturally as to have the appearance of having been cut artificially.

Lithotom'ic, or **Lithotom'ical,** *a.* Pertaining to lithotomy.

Litho'tomist, *n.* One who practises lithotomy.

Litho'tomy, *n.* (*Surg.*) [Gr. *lithos*, and *tome*, a cutting, *temnō*, *tamein*, to cut.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract one or more stones or calculi from it. In the article URINARY ORGANS we shall give an account of the nature and formation of these substances; while here we shall notice shortly the operation that is generally had recourse to in order to remove them. It is first of all necessary to ascertain the actual existence of the stone in the bladder, and that it is not encysted, or adherent to any portion of its substance. This is done by introducing a metallic instrument, called a *sound*, through the urethra into the bladder, by which the stone may be felt, and a sound produced by striking it. Several methods have been recommended of extracting the stone; but there are only two of them that can be adopted with any propriety; one of these is called the "high operation," from being performed immediately above the pubes. There are, however, several objections to this mode of operation, and it is now rarely adopted, except for some special reason, as where there is disease of the urethra. The other is called the "lateral operation," on account of the prostrate gland and neck of the bladder being cut laterally. In this case the incisions are made in the perinæum, and the neck and lateral part of the bladder laid open, so as to allow of the extraction of the stone; it is to be removed by the finger, if possible, and if not, by a forceps. Where large, it is sometimes necessary to crush the stone, and take it away piecemeal; in every instance the cavity of the bladder ought to be examined with the finger, to ascertain that there is no other stone present. Where numerous, they may be removed with a scoop; and if broken down, tepid water should be injected, so as to remove every portion of the calcareous matter, and prevent a nucleus remaining for the formation of a future stone. The after-treatment is simple; the wound is left open or only covered with some simple ointment, and in a dependent position, that the urine may flow freely through it. The patient is to be kept quiet, and on a low regimen, and diluted drinks administered; and any symptoms of inflammation are to be met by prompt antiphlogistic treatment. In the course of two or three days the urine begins to flow by the urethra, and is soon wholly discharged in that way.

Lith'otriptist, *n.* One who breaks or extracts stones from the bladder.

Lith'otriptor, or **Lith'otritor,** *n.* (*Surg.*) See LITHOTRITY.

Lithot'rity, (sometimes LITHOTRIPSY.) *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, a stone, and *teirō*, I break into pieces.] (*Surg.*) The operation of breaking into pieces a calculus in the bladder by means of instruments passed into that organ through the urethra, so that the fragments may be discharged through the latter, and thus the performance of the operation of lithotomy rendered unnecessary. This is one of the great triumphs of modern surgery, and although the importance of such an operation has been recognized from the earliest time, Civiale, a French surgeon, who commenced his researches in 1817, but did not perform his first operation till 1824, is entitled to be regarded as the discoverer of lithotrity. The operation consists in passing a pair of strong sliding forceps, furnished with teeth, through the urethra into the bladder, and laying hold of the calculus, when the lower limb of the forceps is fixed in a vice, and the upper struck smartly with a hammer, so as to break the stone. The instrument is then withdrawn, and the fragments are afterwards voided with the urine. Instead of being hammered, the stone may be crushed, as it is the mode of operation which is now the most approved, the stone being grasped by the blades of the instrument shown in Fig. 1597, called the *lithotriptor*, one blade acting on the other by means of a screw. If fragments remain in the bladder, the operation is repeated from time to time. This operation is so simple, attended with so little danger, and productive of so little pain, as to render it, where it can be used, immeasurably preferable to lithotomy. When the calculi are very large or very hard, it cannot be adopted.

Fig. 1597.

Lith'otype, *n.* A stereotype-plate obtained by the process of LITHOTYPY, *q. v.*

— *v.a.* To stereotype plates by the process of LITHOTYPY, *q. v.*

Lithot'ypy, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *typos*, type.] The act or process of making a peculiar kind of stereotype-plates, by pressing into a mould taken from a page which has been set up, a composition of gum-shellac and sand of a fine quality, together with a little tar and linseed-oil, all in a heated state. A plate is thus formed, which, though soft at first, becomes, when thrown into cold water, as hard as stone, and having, from the sand which it contains, a stony texture; — hence the name. *Webster.*

Lith'oxyle, *n.* [Gr. *lithos*, and *xylon*, wood.] Petrified wood.

Lithuania, (*lith-u-ai'ne-a.*) The former name of an extensive tract of country lying between Poland and Prussia, and now comprised in the Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It is very flat, generally sandy, and intersected by vast marshes and bogs. Occupied in 1009 by a savage people, whose origin is un-

known, *L.* was conquered by the Sword-bearers and the Knights of Jerusalem, in the 13th century. Having united the independent tribes, and concentrated his power, Itingold assumed the title of grand-duke in 1230, and was succeeded by his son, Mendog, who embraced Christianity in 1255, though he abjured it in 1255. Witenes acquired the supreme power in 1282, which he transmitted to his son Ghedemin in 1315. Jagellon came to the throne in 1381; and on the condition of receiving in marriage Hedwige, daughter of the king of Poland, together with the crown of that country, he consented to become a Christian, and was baptized, with his nobles and many of his subjects, Feb. 14, 1380. By the treaty of Lublin, in 1569, the two countries were formally united. Part of it passed with Poland under the sway of Russia, Feb. 17, 1772, and the remainder in March, 1794. An insurrection, which was soon suppressed, occurred in 1831. The peasants took part with Russia during the Polish revolt of 1848.

Lit'igable, *a.* Subject to litigation.

Lit'igant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *litigans.*] Contending in law; engaged in a law-suit.

—*n.* A person engaged in a legal contest or law-suit.

Lit'igate, *v. a.* [Lat. *litigo, litigatus — lis, litis,* strife, dispute.] To contest in law; to debate by judicial process.

—*v. n.* To carry on a law-suit.

Litign'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *litigatio.*] The act or process of litigating, or of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity for the recovery of a right or claim; a judicial contest.

Litigious, (*li-tij'jus.*) *a.* [Fr. *litigieux*; Lat. *litigiosus,* from *litigium,* a dispute. See LITIGATE.] Wrangling; contentious; inclined to judicial contest; given to the practice of contending in law. — Disputable; controvertible; subject to contention.

Litig'iously, *adv.* In a contentious manner.

Litig'iousness, *n.* Quality of being litigious; a disposition to engage in or to carry on law-suits; inclination to judicial contests.

Litiz, (*lit'its.*) in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 8 m. N. of Lancaster; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Lit'mus, *n.* (*Chem.*) A blue coloring-matter obtained from the *Roccella tinctaria,* and moistened with a solucion of carbonate of potash. The chemical character of this convenient test deserves investigation. It is much used by chemists as a rough test for the presence of free acid or alkali in a solution or gaseous mixture. It is generally used in the form of litmus-paper, which is prepared in the following manner: — Common commercial litmus is digested in water until a deep-blue solution is formed. It is then filtered, and pieces of bibulous paper are dipped into it and dried. It often happens that litmus itself contains alkaline matter; in which case it will be necessary to add dilute acid until the blue color just begins to burn, when a few drops of the alkaline litmus solution should be added to restore the balance. Blue litmus-paper is burnt red by acids. Reddened by being suspended for a few seconds over the fumes of acetic acid, it serves as a test for alkalies, which restore it to its original color. It is hardly necessary to direct the student to keep litmus-paper out of the reach of the light and acids or alkaline fumes. — See ROCCELLA.

Li'totes, *n.* [Gr. *litos,* plain.] (*Rhet.*) A figure, according to the Greek and Latin rhetoricians, in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of the contrary; it is, therefore, a species of irony in the ancient sense of the word, in which less is expressed than what is intended to be conveyed to the mind of the reader or hearer. Thus, "a citizen of no mean city" means "of an illustrious city." It is a figure constantly employed to soften what might otherwise appear obnoxious in self-commendation.

Litram'eter, *n.* [Gr. *litra,* and *metron,* a measure.] An instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids.

Li'tre, Li'ter, *n.* [Fr. *litre,* from Gr. *litra,* a measure of capacity.] The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal system. The litre is a cubic decimetre; that is, a cube, each of the sides of which are 3·937 English inches; it contains 61·027 English cubic inches. Four and a half litres are a close approach to the English imperial *gallon.*

Lit'ter, *n.* [Fr. *litiere,* from *lit,* a bed, contracted from Lat. *lectus,* a bed or couch.] A bed of straw, fern, or other dry substance which is placed under horses and cattle, in the stables, cow-houses, farm-yards, &c., for the purpose of keeping the animals clean and warm, and providing a supply of manure. For this latter object all sorts of dry materials ought to be carefully collected and stacked for winter use.

—A brood of young pigs, puppies, kittens, and other quadrupeds.

—A vehicle formed with shafts, supporting a bed between them, in which a person may be borne by men or by a horse, is called a litter. In the latter case it is usually called a *horse-litter;* and a similar carriage in India is called a *palanquin,* when borne by men, and *howdah* when borne by elephants. Litters or palanquins were in use among the ancient Egyptians. They were borne upon the shoulders of men (Fig. 1598), and appear to have been used for carrying persons of consideration short distances on visits, like the sedan chair of aftercenturies in Europe. In *Cant.* iii. 9, we find a word which occurs nowhere else in Scripture, and is applied to a vehicle used by king Solomon. This word is rendered "chariot" in the English version, although unlike any other word so rendered in that version. It literally means a *moving couch,* and is generally conceived to denote a kind of sedan, litter, or rather palanquin, in which great personages and women were borne from place to place. The name, as well as the object, immediately suggests that it may have been nearly the same thing as the *moving throne* or *seat* of the Persians.

Fig. 1598. — EGYPTIAN LITTER.

It consists (Fig. 1599) of a light frame fixed on two strong poles, like those of our sedan-chair. The frame

Fig. 1599. — PERSIAN LITTER.

is generally covered with cloth, and has a door, sometimes of lattice-work, at each side. It is carried by two mules, one between the poles before, the other behind. These conveyances are used by great persons when disposed for retirement or ease during a journey, or when sick or feeble from age. But they are chiefly used by ladies of consideration in their journeys. In Arabia, or in the countries where Arabian usages prevail, two camels are usually employed to bear the *takht-ravan,* or litter, and sometimes two horses. When borne by camels, the head of the hindmost of the animals is bent

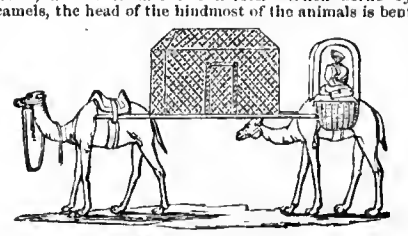


Fig. 1600. — ARABIAN LITTER.

painfully down under the vehicle. This is the most comfortable kind of litter, and two light persons may travel in it.

Lit'ter, *v. a.* To strew or scatter straw, hay, &c., as a bed for horses, &c.; to supply with litter; to cover with straw or hay. — To scatter over carelessly with shreds, fragments, and the like.

—*v. n.* To bring forth young, as swine and other small quadrupeds.

Litterateur, (*lē-tā-rā-tur',*) *n.* [Fr.] One who makes literature his principal occupation; a literary man.

Lit'terings, *n. pl.* (*Weaving.*) Sticks used to keep a web stretched on a weaver's beam. — *Crabb.*

Littermore', or LETTERMORE, an island of Ireland, in Kilkinan Bay, off the coast of Connaught.

Littermul'lin, an island of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, about 27 m. W. by S. of Galway.

Lit'tery, *n.* Covered with, or consisting of, litter.

Lit'tle, *a.*, (*comp.* LESS, LESSER, *sup.* LEAST.) [A. S. *lytel;* Du. *luttel.*] Small in size or extent; not great or large; diminutive; as, a *little* house. — Short in duration; as, a *little* rest, a *little* sleep. — Small in quantity or amount; as, a *little* food. — Of small dignity, power, or importance.

"He was a very *little* gentleman." — *Clarendon.*

—Of small force or effect; slight; inconsiderable.

—*n.* A small portion, quantity, or amount; a small space; anything small, slight, or of inconsiderable importance; not much.

—*adv.* In a small degree; not much; in a small quantity or space of time; in small degree; slightly; — sometimes preceded by *a.*

Lit'tle Bea'ver, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Lit'tle Bea'ver Riv'er, in *Ohio,* enters the Ohio River from Columbiana co., near the borders of Pennsylvania.

Lit'tle Black Riv'er, rises in Ripley co., in *Missouri,* and enters Current River in Randolph co., Arkansas.

Lit'tle Blue Creek, in *Missouri,* flows into the Missouri River from Jackson co. In Oct., 1864, a force of Confederates, under General Stirling Price, was here attacked by a body of Union troops, commanded by Gen. Curtis, and after a contest of several hours were compelled to fall back to Big Blue Creek, another small affluent of the Missouri in Jackson co. Here they took a strong position, but were soon driven from it with heavy loss by Gen. Pleasanton's cavalry, and then retreated into Arkansas.

Lit'tle Blue Riv'er, in *Indiana,* enters Blue River in Shelby co.

Lit'tle Bra'zos, in *Texas,* enters the Brazos River from Robertson co.

Lit'tle Brewster Island, in *Massachusetts,* an island and light-house at the N. side of the entrance to Boston Harbor. It exhibits a revolving-light 82 feet above sea-level. Lat. 42° 19′ 48″ N., Lon. 70° 53′ 30″ W.

Lit'tle Brit'ain, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 1,822.

Lit'tle Bro'kenstraw Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the Big Brokenstraw Creek from Warren co.

Lit'tle Bush'kill Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters Bushkill Creek in Pike co.

Lit'tle Cha'zy Riv'er, in *New York,* enters Lake Champlain from Clinton co.

Lit'tle Chuck'y, in *Tennessee,* a P. O. of Greene co.

Lit'tle Chute, (*shoot,*) in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Outagamie co., abt. 105 m. N.N.E. of Madison.

Lit'tle Clear'field Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters Clearfield Creek in Clearfield co.

Lit'tle Coal Riv'er, in *W. Virginia,* formed in Boone co. by the union of the Pond and Spruce forks, enters Coal River in Kanawha co.

Lit'tle Comp'ton, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 18 m. S S.W. of La Clede.

Lit'tle Comp'ton, in *Rhode Island,* a post-township of Newport co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,116.

Lit'tle Coo'ley, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Crawford co.

Lit'tle Catawba Riv'er, in *N. Carolina,* enters the Catawba, or Great Catawba River, in Gaston co.

Lit'tle Creek, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Lit'tle Creek, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Pike co.

Lit'tle Creek Lodge, in *Delaware,* a post-office of Kent co.

Lit'tle Cum'berland Island, in *Georgia,* an island and light-house at the S. side of the mouth of Santilla River. It exhibits a fixed-light 53 feet above sea-level. Lat. 30° 58′ 30″ N., Lon. 81° 37′ W.

Lit'tle Cuyahoga Riv'er, (*kī-a-ho'ga,*) enters Cuyahoga River in Summit co.

Lit'tle Dar'by Creek, in *Ohio,* enters Darby Creek abt. 14 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Lit'tle Detroit', in *Illinois,* a post-village of Tazewell co., abt. 70 m. N. of Springfield.

Lit'tle Doe, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Johnson co.

Lit'tle Ea'gle, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Scott co.

Little Eau Claire Riv'er, (*o-klair',*) in *Wisconsin,* enters the Wisconsin River from Marathon co.

Lit'tle Egg Har'bor, in *New Jersey,* a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,777.

Lit'tle Egg Har'bor Bay, in *New Jersey,* an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between New Inlet and Barnegat Bay.

Little Egg Harbor River, in *New Jersey,* rises in the S. central part of Burlington co., and flows S.E. between Burlington and Atlantic cos., into Little Egg Harbor.

Little Elk'hart Creek, in *Indiana,* enters the St. Joseph River in Elkhart co.

Little Falls, in *Minnesota,* a post-village, cap. of Morrison co., abt. 35 m. N. by W. of St. Cloud; *pop.* abt. 400.

Little Falls, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Passaic co., abt. 4 m. S.W. of Patterson. *Pop.* (1870), 1,283.

Little Falls, in *New York,* a post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Albany. It is a place of considerable manufacturing importance, and contains many handsome public and private edifices. *Pop.* (1870)5,614. It is sometimes called ROCKTON.

Little Falls, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Little Flat, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Bath co.

Little Flat Rock Creek, in *Indiana,* enters the Flat Rock River, abt. 7 m. N.W. of Greensburg.

Little Fort, in *Illinois.* See WAUKEGAN.

Little Gap, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Carbon co.

Little Genesee', in *New York,* a post-village of Alleghany co., about 250 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Little George'town, in *W. Virginia,* a post-office of Berkeley co.

Little-go, *n.* In the English universities, a cant word applied to a public examination about the middle of the course; so called because it is less strict than the final one.

Little Grant, in *Wisconsin,* a post-twp. of Orant co.

Little Green Lake, in *Wisconsin,* a lake of Marquette co., abt. 4 m. S. of Green Lake. It covers an area of abt. 2 sq. m. The waters are very deep, and remarkably pure, and the surrounding scenery is extremely fine.

Little Gun'powder, in *Maryland,* a post-office of Baltimore co.

Little Guyandotte, (*ghi-an-dott',*) in *W. Virginia,* a river rising in the mountains of Wyoming co., and flowing N.W. into the Ohio River in Campbell co.

Little Hick'man, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Jassamine co.

Little Hock'hocking, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Washington co.

Little Juniata, in *Pennsylvania.* See JUNIATA.

Little Kanaw'ha River, in *W. Virginia,* rises in the mountains of Webster co., and flowing a general N.W. course through Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wright, and Wood cos., enters the Ohio River at Parkersburg.

Little Lake, in *California,* a post-village and township of Mendocino co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Ukiah; *pop.* of township abt. 600.

Little Lake, in *Louisiana,* a lake on the boundary line between Jefferson and La Fourche Interior parishes, connected with Barataria Bay.

Little Lot, in *Tennessee,* a post-office of Hickman co

Lit'tle Loy'alsock Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Loyalsock Creek in Sullivan co.
Little Ma'honey, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co.
Little Ma'honing Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Mahoning Creek in Indiana co.
Little Marsh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 110 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.
Little Meadows, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Susquehanna co.
Little Mi'ami River, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River abt. 6 m. above Cincinnati.
Little Mid'dy, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 140 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.
Little Missou'ri River, rises in the N.E. part of Wyoming Territory, and traversing a portion of Montana Territory, enters Dakota Territory, and joins the Missouri River abt. Lat. 47° 30′ N., Lon. 102° 15′ W.
Little Missouri River, in *Arkansas*, rises in Elk co., and flowing S.E., enters the Washita River abt. 15 m. N. of Camden.
Little Mount, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Spencer co.
Little Moun'tain, in *Pennsylvania* a mountainous ridge in Columbia co., S. of and parallel to Catawissa Mountain.
Little Mun'cy Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters Muncy Creek in Lycoming co.
Little Mus'kingum River, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River abt. 8 m. above Marietta.
Lit'tleness, *n.* State or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; meanness; want of grandeur or dignity; penuriousness.
Little Obl'on River, in *Kentucky*, enters the Mississippi River from Hickman co.
Little Ocmul'gee, in *Georgia*. See OCMULGEE.
Little Ogee'chee, in *Georgia*. See OGEECHEE.
Little Os'age, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Vernon county.
Little Otter, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Braxton co.
Little Pigeon River, (*pij'un,*) in *Tennessee*, enters the French Broad River from Sevier co.
Little Pi'ney Creek, in *Missouri*, enters the Gasconade River from Pulaski co.
Little Placentia, (*pla-sen'she-a,*) a seaport of Newfoundland, on the S.E. extremity of the island, abt. Lat. 47° 18′ N., Lon. 53° 58′ W.
Little Plym'outh, in *Virginia*, a post-village of King and Queen co.
Little Port, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Clayton co.
Little Prairie Ronde, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Cass co.
Little Raccoon' Creek, in *Indiana*. See RACCOON RIVER.
Little Rai'sin River, in *Michigan*, enters the Raisin River in Monroe co.
Little Red River, in *Arkansas*, rises in Van Buren co., and flowing a general S.E. course, enters White River in White co.
Little Rest, in *New York*, a post-office of Dutchess co.
Little River, in *Alabama*, enters the Alabama River from Monroe co.
Little River, in *California*, a P. O. of Mendocino co.
Little River, in *Florida*, a village of Columbia co., abt. 95 m. E. by S. of Tallahassee.
Little River, in *Georgia*, enters the Ocunee River in Morgan co.
—Enters the Savannah River, bet. Lincoln and Columbia cos.
—Enters the Withlacoochee River in Lowndes co.
Little River, in *Indiana*, rises in Allen co., and flowing S.W., enters the Wabash in Huntingdon co.
—A post-office of Allen co.
Little River, in *Kentucky*, enters the Cumberland River in Trigg co.
Little River, in *Louisiana*, enters the Washita River at Harrisonburg, in Catahoula par. Abt. 25 m. above its mouth it expands into Catahoula Lake, which covers an area of about 50 sq. m.
Little River, in *N. Carolina*, enters Cape Fear River in Cumberland co.
—Enters the Yadkin River in Richland co.
—Enters the Neuse River in Wake co.
Little River, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Savannah River in Abbeville dist.
—Enters Broad River in Fairfield dist.
—Enters the Saluda in Newberry dist.
Little River, in *Tennessee*, enters the Holston River from Blount co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Knoxville.
Little River, in *Texas*, formed by the confluence of the Leon and Lampasas rivers, in Bell co., and flows S.E into the Brazos, near Nashville.
Little River, in *Virginia*, enters Goose Creek in Loudon co.
—A post-office of Floyd co.
Little River Harbor, in *Maine*, an arm of Machias Bay. On the N. side is a fixed light, abt. 23 ft. above sea-level. Lat. 44° 33′ N., Lon. 67° 6′ W.
Little River Village, in *Maine*, a village of Androscoggin co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Augusta.
Little Rock, in *Arkansas*, a town, seat of justice of Pulaski co., and the cap. of the State, on the Arkansas River, abt. 300 m. from its mouth, and 1,065 m. W.S.W. of Washington; Lat. 34° 40′ N., Lon. 85° 10′ W. The town is finely located on a bluff, or headland, which rises 50 ft. above the river, and is surrounded by a fertile and prosperous region. It contains many fine and substantial buildings, besides the State Arsenal and State Penitentiary. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.
Little Rock, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kendall co., about 27 m. W.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 2,500.
Little Rock, in *S. Carolina*, a P. O. of Marlon dist.
Little Sa'ble, in *Michigan*, a township of Mason co.; *pop.* about 500.
Little Saint Joseph's River, rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and flowing S. into Ohio, enters the St. Joseph's River of the Maumee, in Fulton co.
Little Salt Creek, in *Indiana*, enters Salt Creek in Monroe co.
Little Sandus'ky, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wyandot co., about 54 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.
Little Sau'dy Creek, in *New York*, enters Lake Ontario from Oswego co.
Little Schuylkill River, (*skool'kil,*) in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Schuylkill River at Port Carbon.
Little Scio'to River, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River about 8 m. above Portsmouth.
Little Sew'all Moun'tain, in *W. Virginia*, a post-office of Greenbrier co.
Little Sioux, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 563.
Little Sioux River, in *Iowa*. See INYAN YANKEE RIVER.
Little So'dus, in *New York*, a village of Cayuga co., about 30 m. N. of Auburn.
Little Sodus Bay, in *New York*, an inlet of Lake Ontario, in Cayuga co. It receives the Little Sodus River.
Lit'tlestown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., about 30 m. S.W. of York.
Little Stur'geon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Door co., about 10 m. W. of Sturgeon Bay.
Little Suami'co, in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Green Bay from Oconto co.
—A post-village of Oconto co.
Little Thib'et, or **Bul'ti,** a territory lying on the Upper Indus beyond the Himalaya, and forming a sort of debatable land between India and Tartary. It is immediately to the north of the Valley of Cashmere, with which it has been politically connected by conquest. It occupies about 8,000 sq. miles, extending in N. Lat. bet. 34° 30′ and 36°, and in E. Lon. bet. 75° and 77°. With an average elevation of about 7,000 ft. above the sea, *B.* is surrounded by mountains of nearly the same height above its own level. Hence the temperature is such that only snow falls in what ought to be the rainy season, though in summer the thermometer ranges at noon from 70° to 90° F. European fruits are said to be plentiful. The inhabitants are of the Mongolian race, and chiefly Mohammedans. The only town of importance is Iskardoh, which sometimes gives its name to the whole country.
Little Tallapoo'sa, rises in Carroll co., Georgia, and flowing S.W. into Alabama, joins the Tallapoosa in Randolph co.
Little To'by, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Clearfield co.
Little Toby's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters Clarion River from Elk co.
Lit'tleton, or **Lyt'telton,** THOMAS, a celebrated English judge, and writer on law, was a. at Frankley, in Worcestershire. He studied at the Temple, was appointed one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in 1466, and continued to enjoy the esteem of his sovereign, Edward IV., and the nation, until his death, at an advanced age, in 1481. The memory of Judge *L.* is preserved by his celebrated treatise on *Tenures*, which is written in Norman-French, and is esteemed the principal authority for the law of real property in England. This work has been commented on by Coke, Sir M. Hale, Lord Chancellor Nottingham, and other eminent lawyers.
Lit'tleton, in *Iowa*, a small village of Buchanan co., 10 m. N.W. of Independence.
Littleton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., about 66 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 1,600.
Littleton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* about 700.
Littleton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., about 31 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township (1870), 983.
Littleton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Halifax co., about 78 m. N.E. of Raleigh.
Littleton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., about 90 m. N. by W. of Concord; *pop.* of township about 3,000.
Littleton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., abt. 5 m. N. of Morristown.
Littleton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Sussex co., about 55 m. W. of Norfolk.
Littleton Depot, in *N. Carolina*, a vill. of Warren co.
Little Truv'erse, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Emmett co., on the N. shore of Little Traverse Bay, about 215 m. N. of Lansing; *pop.* about 500.
Little Traverse Bay, in *Michigan*, an inlet of Lake Michigan, in Emmett co.
Little Tur'key, in *Iowa*, a P. O. of Chickasaw co.
Little Utica, in *New York*, a P. O. of Onondaga co.
Little Val'ley, in *Illinois*, a village of Jo Daviess co., about 160 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.
Little Valley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., about 38 miles E. of Dunkirk; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,108.
Littleville, in *New York*, a village of Livingston co.
Little Wabash' River, in *Illinois*, rises in Effingham co., and enters the Wabash River between White and Gallatin cos.
Little Walnut Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Scioto in Pickaway co.
Little Waraju', in *Minnesota*, enters St. Peter's or Minnesota River from Blue Earth co.
Little Watts Island, in *Maryland*, an Island and light-house in Chesapeake Bay, at the W. extremity of Pocomoke Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 40 ft. above sea-level.
Little Wolf, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* about 400.
Little Wolf River, in *Wisconsin*, enters Wolf River in Waupaca co.
Little Yad'kin, in *N. Carolina*, a P. O. of Stokes co.
Little Yadkin River, in *N. Carolina*. See YADKIN.
Little York, in *California*, a post-village and township of Nevada co., abt. 40 m. E. of Marysville; *pop.* of township about 1,500.
Little York, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Warren co., about 110 m. N.W. by N. of Springfield.
Little York, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Meade co.
Little York, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Meade co.
Little York, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Hunterdon co.
Little York, in *New York*, a P. O. of Cortland co
—A village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 30 m. S. of Ogdensburg.
Little York, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., about 70 m. W.S.W. of Columbus.
Lit'toral, *a.* [Lat. *littoralis.*] Belonging to the shore.
Littorale, or **Litorale,** (*lit'to-ral,* or *lit'to-ru-lai,*) a district of the Austrian empire, extending along the N. coast, from Fiume to Dalmatia; *area*, 150 sq. m. It includes the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re.
Litur'gic, or **Litur'gical,** *a.* Pertaining to liturgy.
Litur'gics, *n. sing.* The doctrine or theory of liturgies.
Lit'urgist, *n.* One versed in or attached to a liturgy.
Lit'urgy, *n.* [Gr. *leitourgia — leitos,* public, from *laos,* the people, and *ergon,* work, service.] A form of public devotion; a form of prayer and thanksgiving to be used in public worship.
Lit'uus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Geom.*) The name given by Cotes to a spiral, of which the characteristic property is that the squares of the radii vectores are reciprocally proportional to the angles which they respectively make with a certain straight line given in position, and which is an asymptote of the spiral.
(*Roman Antiq.*) A crooked staff, resembling a crozier, used by the augurs in quartering the heavens. The origin of the word is uncertain.
Liudprand, bishop of Cremona in the 10th century., is distinguished as a diplomatist and historian. He was sent on two embassies to Constantinople; first in 940 by Berengarius, then regent of Italy, and again, in 969, by the Emperor Otho I. to the usurper Phocas. He was also employed by Otho in 962 on a mission to the Pope, John XII., and assisted at the council of Rome, at which John was deposed. *L.* was one of the most learned men of his time, and has left a very amusing narrative of his embassy to the East, besides a history of the Emperor Otho the Great, and a history of Italy between 862–964. D. at Cremona, probably about 970. The works of *L.* form part of the great series of Pertz, entitled *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica*, and have been recently republished in a separate form. They are our chief authority for the period they treat of.
Liv'ingston, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Lancaster co.
Livadia, (*le-rai'de-a,*) (anc. *Libadria,*) a town of Greece, nomarchies of Attica and Bœotia, on the little stream Hercyno, 60 m. N.W. of Athens, and 3 m. W. of the Copaic Lake. Here are the famous cave and oracle of Trophonius, and the fountains of Lethe and Mnemosyne.
Live, *v. n.* [A. S. *lybban, leofian;* Du. *leven;* Ger. *leben.*] To have existence or being; to exist; to be in a state of animation; to be alive. — To subsist; with *on* or *by.* — To remain; to continue. — To abide; to dwell; to have settled residence in any place; to be permanent. — Not to perish: to have the principles of vegetable life. — To pass life or time in a particular manner with regard to habits or condition; as, to *live* up to the dictates of reason. — To continue in life. — To enjoy life; to be in a state of happiness. — To feed; to be nourished and supported in life; to be maintained in life; to be supported, as by one's labor. — To remain undestroyed. — To float; not to sink or founder, as a ship.
—*v. a.* To lead; to pass; to continue in, constantly or habitually. — To act habitually in conformity to; as, to *live* one's prayers.
—*a.* Having life, having respiration and other organic functions in operation, or in a capacity to operate; not dead; having vegetable life. — Containing fire; ignited; not extinct; as, a *live* coal. — Vivid, as color. — Quick; active: in earnest; as, a *live* man.
Live'lihood, *n.* Means of living; maintenance; support; subsistence; sustenance.
Live'liness, *n.* Quality or state of being lively or animated; sprightliness: vivacity; animation; spirit. — An appearance of life, animation, or spirit.
"That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear." *Dryden.*
—Briskness; activity; effervescence, as of liquors.
Live'long, (*liv'long*), *a.* Tedious; long in passing; as, the *livelong* day.
(*Bot.*) See SEDUM.
Live'ly, *a.* Vivacious; brisk; active; alert; nimble. — Sprightly; animated; spirited; gleeful; airy; gay; jocund. — Representing life; as, a *lively* imitation of nature in poetry or painting. — Vivid; as, the *lively* colors of the prism.
—*adv.* Briskly; vigorously. — With strong resemblance of life.
Livenza, (*le-vain'dza,*) a river of North Italy, rising in Udine, and, after a course of 70 m., falling into the Adriatic Sea, 28 m. N.E. of Venice.
Live'-oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) See QUERCUS.
Live Oak, in *Texas*, a S. by E. co; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Trio, San Miguel, and Nueces rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Oakville. *Pop.* about 1,000.
Liv'er, *n.* [A. S. *lifer;* Ger. *leber;* Dan. *lever.*] (*Anat.*) The greatest gland in the body; it is the secreting organ

by which the bile is formed. It is situated in the right hypochondriac and epigastric regions, below the diaphragm, and is of a reddish-brown color. Its form is irregular, being convex on the upper surface, and, irregularly concave below, very thick behind, and very thin in front, and in the adult it generally weighs from three to four pounds. It is divided into two principal lobes, the right and left — the former of which is by much the larger. They are divided on the upper side by a broad ligament, and below by a considerable depression, or fossa. Between and below these two lobes is a smaller lobe, called *lobulus Spigelii*. To the left it has the fissure for the lodgment of the ductus venosus; on the right, the fissure for the vena cava. The lobulus caudatus is a tail-like process of the liver, stretching downwards from the middle of the right lobe to the lobulus Spigelii. The liver, like the other viscera of the abdomen, receives an investment from the lining membrane of that cavity, — the peritoneum, which being reflected from it at different points, forms broad bands, connecting the liver with the surrounding parts. An investment of areolar tissue is also spread over the organ, extending into the interior, and forming thin but dense sheaths to the vessels and canals, called the capsule of Glisson. The blood-vessels of the liver are the hepatic artery and veins, and the vena portæ; the

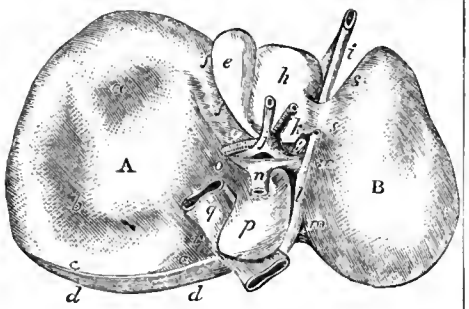


Fig. 1601. — THE LIVER.

A, right lobe; B, left lobe; *a*, depression for colon; *b*, depression for right kidney and capsule, *cc*, coronary ligament, inferior layer; *dd*, surface uncovered by peritoneum; *e*, gall-bladder; *ff*, fissure for gall-bladder; *gg*, transverse fissure; *h*, lobulus quadratus; *i*, umbilical vein; *j*, hepatic duct; *k*, hepatic artery; *l*, ductus venosus; *mm*, fissure for ductus venosus; *n*, vena portæ; *o*, lobulus caudatus; *p*, lobulus Spigelii; *q*, inferior vena cava; *r*, fissure for inferior vena cava; *ss*, longitudinal fissure.

lymphatics are numerous, and the nerves are supplied from the pneumogastric and phrenic, and the hepatic flexus. The proper tissue of the liver is composed of a great number of granular bodies, of the size of millet, and called lobules, of a foliated appearance. The liver thus receives two kinds of blood, — arterial, by means of the hepatic artery, in small quantity, destined principally for the nourishment of the glands; and venous, by the vena portæ, in much larger quantity, from which the bile is principally formed. The tributary branches, by the junction of which the main trunk of the portal vein is formed, comprise the veins which receive the blood from the stomach and intestinal canal, the spleen, pancreas, and gall-bladder. From these various sources, then, venous blood is poured into the liver up the vena portæ, which divides and subdivides, like an artery, till it reaches the interlobular spaces, forming a freely anastomosing network throughout the organ, and constituting the interlobular veins. From these interlobular veins proceed, on every side, minute capillaries, which form dense networks, that seem to make up nearly the whole substance of the lobules. Through the capillaries the blood passes into *intra*-lobular veins, of which one, with its outspread branches, occupies the centre or axis of each lobule; and these intra-lobular veins, by successive junction and conflux, make up the trunks of the hepatic veins by which the blood of the portal vein, after secreting the bile, is carried from the liver. The secretion of bile (see BILE), through the chief and most obvious of the functions of the liver, is not the only one which it has to perform; for recent discoveries have shown that important changes are effected in certain constituents of the blood, in its transit through this gland, whereby they are rendered more fit for their subsequent purposes in the animal economy. From the labors of M. C. Bernard, it appears that the low form of albuminous matter conveyed from the alimentary canal by the blood of the portal vein, requires to be submitted to the influence of the liver before it can be assimilated by the blood. The liver also possesses the remarkable property of forming sugar out of the principles in the blood which contain no trace of saccharine or amylaceous matter. The excretory apparatus of the liver consists of the hepatic, common, and cystic ducts, and the gall-bladder. The biliary ducts commence by small twigs in each lobule, and join, forming, where they emerge from the gland, the hepatic duct. This duct, after passing down for a short distance, is joined at an angle by the cystic duct from the gall-bladder. The common duct thus formed is called the *ductus communis coledochus*, and empties itself into the duodenum. The retention of the materials of the bile in the blood acts like a poison upon the nervous system, and if the suspension of secretion is complete, death soon takes place. Much of the cerebral disturbance accompanying dyspepsia, some forms of which are popularly known as "liver complaint," is doubtless due to deficiency of the biliary secretion, and the non-elimination of certain deleterious constituents. For diseases of the liver, see BILE, DYSPEPSIA, HEPATITIS, &c.

Liv'er, *n.* One who lives. — One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery; as, a Christian *liver*, a loose *liver*.

Liv'er-color, *a.* Of the color of the liver; dark red.

Liv'ered, *a.* That has a liver; — chiefly used in composition; as, white-*livered*.

Liv'er-grown, *a.* Having a large liver.

Liveried, (*liv'er-id*,) *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

Liv'er-leaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as LIVERWORT.

Liv'ermore, in *California*, a village of Alameda co., abt. 30 m. N. by E. of San José.

Liv'ermore, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of McLean co., abt. 22 m. S. of Owensborough.

Liv'ermore, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Liv'ermore, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Greensburg.

Liv'ermore Cen'tre, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 21 m. W. by N. of Augusta.

Liv'ermore Falls, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co.

Liv'er of Sul'phur, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown-red mass, sometimes used in medicine, prepared by fusing two parts of carbonate of potash with one of sulphur. It is a compound of tersulphide of potassium, hyposulphite of potash, and sulphate of potash.

Liv'erpool, a fortified seaport of England, and, next to London, the most populous town of the British islands, in the co. Lancaster, on the Mersey, about 4 m. from the Irish Sea, 32 m. W. by S. of Manchester, 202 m. N.N.W. of London by railway; Lat. 53° 24′ 48″ N., Lon. 3° 0′ 1″ W. It has a length of about 8 miles, and a breadth of about 3½ at its widest points. *L.* stretches along the river, and has docks and basins having an aggregate water-area of nearly 200 acres, and extending for 9 m., erected at a cost of $55,000,000. Among the largest of the docks are the Brunswick, Albert, Waterloo, Prince's, Clarence, Nelson, Victoria, Trafalgar, Collingwood, Wellington, Stanley, Huskisson, Sandon, Salisbury, Canada, &c. The streets are mostly spacious, airy, and some of them elegant. The older parts of the town have been greatly improved, while the public buildings are formed in a style of elegance and splendor suitable to the taste and opulence of its inhabitants. The principal of these are the Town-Hall, erected at a cost of upwards of $550,000 (occupying the side of a square, the other three sides being formed by the Exchange Buildings, the lower story of which is an arcaded walk), Corn-Exchange, Lyceum, Athenæum, Wellington Rooms, Infirmary, Workhouse, Bluecoat-School, Dispensary, and Asylum for the Blind. Besides these, there is St. George's Hall, built

Fig. 1602. — LIVERPOOL.

in the Corinthian order, and containing the assize-courts, a concert-room, and a hall for public meetings. The churches and chapels are numerous, and many of them of great architectural beauty. There are also places of worship for almost every denomination. The charitable institutions are also numerous and well conducted. Among these may be noticed the Dispensary for distribution of medicines to the poor sick; an hospital for decayed seamen and their widows and children; the Sailor's Home; a ladies' charity for the relief of poor married women in childbed; a penitentiary for unfortunate women; the Strangers' Friend Society, and several others. The institutions established for literary and scientific purposes are, the Royal Liverpool Institution, where public lectures are given; to this institution are attached a philosophical apparatus and a museum of natural curiosities. A botanic garden was also established in 1801; the Liverpool College, a fine building in the Gothic style, and the Mechanics' Institute. In the centre of the area before the town-hall is a group of bronze statuary, supposed to be the largest in England, to commemorate the death of Lord Nelson. There is also a statue erected to the Duke of Wellington. The Custom-House is a plain building. The Corn-Exchange is spacious, fronted with stone. The commerce of Liverpool is most extensive; and it is to this, rather than to manufactures, that it owes its importance. It has, however, sugar-refineries, breweries, roperies, glass-works, brass and iron foundries, soda-works, and manufactures of watches and jewelry. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The trade of Liverpool to all parts of the globe is very great, and has been largely extended by the construction and arrangement of the docks. Nearly all the raw cotton imported into Great Britain is brought into it; and from it an immense emigration takes place every year. *L.* possesses 5 noble public parks, which have a very striking appearance. *L.* is by railway connected with all the great towns of England and Scotland; by steam with the principal ports of Europe, America, Africa, India, and Australia, and with the principal sea-ports of Ireland and Scotland; while its canal-system also gives it connection with the principal inland towns of England. *Pop.* 509,552.

Liv'erpool, a seaport-town, capital of Kent co., New Brunswick, on Richibucto Harbor, abt. 120 m. N.E. of St. John.

Liv'erpool, a seaport-town, cap. of Queen's co., Nova Scotia, on the Mersey River, where it enters Liverpool Harbor, abt. 75 m. S.W. of Halifax.

Liv'erpool, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Fulton co., on the Illinois River, about 38 m. below Peoria; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Liv'erpool, in *Indiana*, a village of Lake co., abt. 155 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Liv'erpool, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., on Onondaga Lake, abt. 5 m. N.N.W. of Syracuse.

Liv'erpool, in *Ohio*, a village of Madison co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Columbus. It was formerly called ROSEDALE. — A post-village and township of Medina co., abt. 120 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 2,700.

Liv'erpool, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Perry co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 29 m. above Harrisburg — A village of York co., about 6 m. N. of York.

Liv'erpool, (Cape,) the name of two headlands of British N. America: 1, at the S. side of the entrance of Lancaster Sound, abt. Lat. 74° N., Lon. 78° W.; 2, is in the Arctic Ocean, immediately S.W. of Cape Bathurst, Lat. 70° N., Lon. 129° W.

Liv'er-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HEPATICA.

Liv'ery, *n.* [Fr. *livrée*, from *livrer*, to deliver up; In L. Lat. *liberata*, that which is given; It. *livrea*, and Sp. *librea*, livery, from Lat. *libero, liberatus*, to free, deliver, or release a debt.] The distinctive dress given by masters to their male servants. It is said to be derived from the custom of the early kings of France of presenting to the servants throughout the palace particular sets of clothes at the royal expense. In the days of chivalry, livery was not any mark of degradation; for the duke's son wore a prince's livery; the earl's son a duke's; and so on. Cavaliers distinguished themselves at tournaments by wearing the livery or badges of their mistresses. For a considerable period, the "retainers" of noblemen wore their masters' livery. Their service lasted for one year, but so formidable did this body become, that no nobleman was at length allowed to retain such followers without license. Licenses and retainers were alike abolished in the reign of Charles II., and, since that period, livery has only been worn by the lower class of male household servants. The coachman is the recognized chief of the liveried corps. A servant in livery is addressed by his Christian name; but when promoted from the servant's hall to the steward's room company, he is distinguished by his surname. The word livery is also applied to the ninety-one companies of the city of London, the members of which wore habiliments in form and color resembling those of the Lord-Mayor and sheriffs.

(*Eng. Law.*) The delivery of possession of lands to those tenants who held of the king *in capita* or by knight's service. — The name of a writ which lay for the heir of age to obtain possession of the services of his lands at the king's hands.

— *v. a.* To clothe in livery.

Liv'ery-man, *n.*; *pl.* LIV'ERYMEN. One who wears a livery, as a servant. — A freeman of the city of London, who, having paid certain fees, is entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company or guild to which he belongs, and also has certain other privileges.

Liv'ery-stable, *n.* A stable where horses are kept or stabled for hire; a mews.

Lives, (*livz*,) *n.*; *pl.* of *life*. See LIFE.

Live Well, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Anderson county.

Liv'ia-Drusil'la, a Roman empress of the Claudian family, who was first married to Tiberius Claudius Nero, and forcibly taken from him by Augustus, who divorced his own wife in order to marry her. Having no children by the emperor, he adopted her sons by her first husband, one of whom, Tiberius, became his successor. Livia died in the eighty-sixth year of her age, 29.

Liv'ia-Livil'la, grand-daughter of the preceding by her other son, Drusus Germanicus, married her cousin, Drusus, son of Tiberius, and having poisoned her husband in concert with Sejanus, died in a dungeon, 35.

Liv'id, *a.* [Fr. *livide*; Lat. *lividus*, from *liveo*, to be black and blue.] Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored, as flesh by contusion.

Livid'ity, *n.* (*Med.*) A discolored appearance of the skin, either the result of external violence, or of internal disease. When caused by external means, the lividity is called *ecchymosis*. When the result of drowning, or of venous or impure blood getting into the circulation, inducing lividity round the eyes, lips, and on the fingers, the discoloration is called *asphyxia*.

Liv'idness, *n.* State or quality of being livid, or of a black and blue color; lividity.

Liv'ing, *a.* Issuing continually from the earth; run-

uing; flowing; as, *living* springs. — Producing action, animation, and vigor; quickening; as, a *living* faith.

—*n.* Means of subsistence; estate; livelihood. — Power of continuing life.

"There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other in some cases." — *L'Estrange.*

—A benefice, or an ecclesiastical estate, which is granted to some priest or clergyman for term of life, to be enjoyed by him on account of his ministry.

Liv'ingly, *adv.* In a living state.

Liv'ingness, *n.* The state or quality of being alive.

Liv'ingston, Robert, an eminent American politician, b. in New York, 1746; in which city he practised the law with great success. He was one of the committee to prepare the Declaration of Independence; was appointed secretary of foreign affairs in 1780; and, throughout the war of the Revolution, signalized himself by his zeal and efficiency in the cause. He was afterwards chancellor of the State of New York; and, in 1801, was appointed by President Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary to France, where, during a residence of several years, he was treated with marked attention by Napoleon, who, on his quitting Paris, presented to him a splendid snuff-box, with a miniature likeness of himself, painted by Isabey. D. 1813.

Livingston, Edward, a distinguished American statesman and the legislator of Louisiana, b. in New York State in 1764. He was a brother of Robert Livingston, chancellor of that State, was educated at Princeton College, and was called to the Bar in 1785. In 1794 he was elected member of Congress, and distinguished himself by his opposition to the Alien and Sedition Bills. He belonged to the party then called Republican, and since Democratic. In 1801 he retired from Congress, and accepted the two offices of Mayor of New York, and attorney-general for the district of New York. In consequence of pecuniary difficulties in the latter office, occasioned by his own negligence and the fraud of an agent, he quitted New York in 1804, thus losing his fair prospects of advancements; and having given up his property to the State, settled at New Orleans. He soon took a high place at the Bar, served under Gen. Jackson against the English, in 1814; and, in 1820, became a member of the legislature of Louisiana, and was employed to revise the municipal law. His next task was to draw up a new code of criminal law for the State, the existing laws being a confused mass of French, Spanish, and English. On this code his fame rests. His manuscript was burnt the night it was finished, and he did the work over again, at the cost of two years' labor. In 1829 he became Senator of the United States, Secretary of State under President Jackson, and, in 1833, ambassador to France; when he succeeded in recovering long-delayed compensation for injuries to American commerce during the empire. While at Paris he was chosen Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences. D. 1836.

Liv'ingston, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Sumpter co., abt. 68 m. S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Livingston, in *Georgia*, a post-office of Floyd co.

Livingston, in *Illinois*, a N. by E. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Vermilion and Mason rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Pontiac. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A post-village and township of Clarke co., abt. 14 m. W. of Terre Haute.

Livingston, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish; *area*, about 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tickfah and Amité. Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain wash its S E. border. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* (1870), 4,052.

Livingston, in *Michigan*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shiawassee, Red Cedar, and Huron rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron-ore and salt. *Cap.* Howell. *Pop.* (1870), 19,339.

—A village of Livingston co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Detroit.

Livingston, in *Mississippi*, a village of Madison co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Jackson.

Livingston, in *Missouri*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River of the Missouri, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Chillicothe. *Pop.* (1870), 10,135.

Livingston, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 10 m. W. by N. of Newark; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,158.

Livingston, in *New York*, a W. co.; *area*, about 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Genesee River, and numerous smaller streams, besides several considerable lakes. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, fertile, especially along the streams. It generally produces more wheat than any other co. in the State, except Oneida. *Cap.* Genesee. *Pop.* (1870), 8,310.

—A post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,014.

Livingston, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Overton co., abt. 100 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

Livingston, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Polk co., abt. 250 m. E. by N. of Austin.

Liv'ingstone, David, a Scottish traveller and missionary, born at Blantyre, near Glasgow, about 1817. Though descended from a respectable line of Highland ancestors, his parents were in humble circumstances; and his father, who kept a small tea-dealer's shop at Hamilton, is represented by his son, in the autobiographical sketch prefixed to his *Travels*, as having been much too honest and conscientious to become a wealthy man. He died in 1856, having lived to witness the fruits of that love of honest industry, active exertion, and benevolence which he early instilled into the breast of his son. David *L.*, sent as a youth to earn his livelihood in the cotton-mills of Blantyre, was, even at that time, possessed with a genuine love of learning. Enabled by hard labor to purchase the means of gratifying his thirst for information, he pursued his studies at Glasgow during the winter months, resuming his occupation at the mills during the summer vacation of the classes. In this way he contrived to pick up some acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of 17 could repeat portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to missionary life, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labors. His wishes in this respect were realized; for after having studied medicine a few years, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he soon after left England for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, whose daughter he eventually married; and she accompanied him in his travels until her premature death in 1862. From 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he labored perseveringly as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society at Kuruman, Mabodsen, and other stations in S. Africa, and made several expeditions into the interior. He became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent a little S. of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal, was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geographical Society, for having "traversed S. Africa from the Cape of Good Hope by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the W. coast, in 10° S. Lat." In 1855, Dr. *L.* retraced his steps eastward; and having again traversed those regions as far as Linganti, followed the Zambesi down to its mouths upon the shore of the Indian Ocean, thus completing the entire journey across S. Africa. He returned to England at the close of 1856, having been absent 16 years, during which, while endeavoring to spread the blessings of Christianity among the savages, he had made many important geographical discoveries. In all his various journeyings, Dr. *L.* had travelled over no less than 11,000 miles of African territory; and he had come back laden with sound and useful knowledge; for by his astronomical observations he had determined the sites of

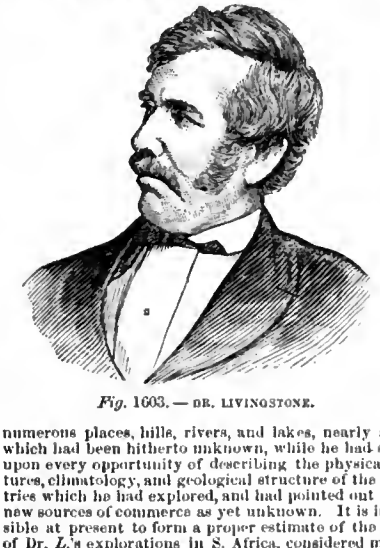


Fig. 1603. — DR. LIVINGSTONE.

numerous places, hills, rivers, and lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown. It is impossible at present to form a proper estimate of the value of Dr. *L.*'s explorations in S. Africa, considered merely in a commercial point of view. He propounded his views on the question of African civilization by recommending the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior of that continent, and the opening up of commercial relations with the S. African tribes, as measures likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave-trade, and to advance the cause of civilization. In March, 1858, he returned to Africa, accompanied by a small band of assistants, sent out by the British government. He entered Lake Nyassa, Sept. 2, 1861, and made further explorations. His wife, who had accompanied him in many of his perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862; and what was termed the Zambesi Expedition was recalled in July, 1863. Dr. *L.* reached London July 20, 1864; and after giving interesting particulars respecting his discoveries, and making arrangements for other explorations, again quitted England in April, 1865. In March, 1867, it was reported that Dr. *L.* had fallen in a skirmish with the natives near Lake Nyassa; but in 1869, a letter dated July, 1868, was received from him, in which he claims to have made several new and important discoveries. This letter, besides giving many very interesting details concerning the regions through which he had travelled, states that the real springs of the Nile rise about 400 m. S. of the most southerly portion of Victoria Nyanxa, — in fact, S. of all the lakes, except Bangwealo; and that on April 2, 1867, he discovered Lake Liemba, bet. Lat. 11° and 12° S. Since the receipt of the above letter nothing positive is known of him; and though numerous rumors have been received of his death, they are so various and conflicting in character, that at the present time his fate is still a matter of uncertainty. Dr. *L.* wrote *Travels and Researches in South Africa* (1857), and *Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries* (1865).

Liv'ingstone, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Appanoose co., abt. 46 m. S.W. of Ottumwa.

Livingstone, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennessee. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Smithland. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Liv'ingstoneville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Liv'ius. See Livy.

Livonia, (*li-vōl'ni-a.*) [Russ. Liflandĕa; Ger. Livland, or Liefland.] A maritime govt. of European Russia, on the Baltic, having N. the govt. of Revel, E. Lake Peipus, separating it from the govts. of St. Petersburg, Pskov, and Vitebsk, S. Courland, and W. the Gulf of Livonia; Lat. bet. 56° 30' and 58° 20' N., Lon. bet. 24° and 28° E. Length, N. to S., 150 m., average breadth, 117 m.; *area*, including the Island Ösel in the Baltic, 17,500 sq. m. The coast and the greater part of the surface is flat and marshy, except in the districts of Venden and Dorpat, where there are some hills of considerable elevation; Eierberg, one of these, being nearly 1,100 feet high. The soil is only of moderate fertility, but being abundantly watered, by proper manuring it is rendered very productive. There are several lakes, the principal, Virtserf, 24 m. long, by from 2 to 6 m. in breadth, communicates with Lake Peipus by the Embach. *Rivers.* Dwina, Evst, Bolder-Aa, and Embach. *Prod.* Rye, wheat, barley, and oats. The rearing of cattle is carried on to a large extent. *Manuf* Cotton and woollen stuffs, glass, sugar, and tobacco. The forests also are an important source of wealth, and supply excellent timber. The fisheries, both on the coast and in the fresh waters, are important. Chalk, alabaster, and other calcareous materials are abundant. *L.* was visited by some Baltic traders from Bremen in 1158. A mission of German monks converted the natives to Christianity in 1186. The Sword-bearers subdued the country in 1237. Kettler, the last grand-master of the order, abdicated his power in favor of Poland in 1561. It was transferred to Sweden by the treaty of Oliva, May 3, 1660. Peter I. (the Great) of Russia, made himself master of the country in 1710, and it was annexed to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, Aug. 30, 1721. Alexander II. liberated the serfs of Livonia Sept. 24, 1818.

Livo'nia, or Riga, (Gulf of,) an Inlet of the Baltic Sea, between Courland and Livonia: Lat. bet. 57° and 58° 30' N., Lon. bet. 22° and 24° E. *Ext.* 100 m. long, and 80 broad.

Livo'nia, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 100 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Livonia, in *Michigan*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* about 1,652.

Livonia, in *New York*, a post-township of Livingston co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,705.

Livonia Station, in *New York*, a P.O. of Livingston co.

Livorno, (*le-vor'no,*) a town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Po, 17 m. W.S.W. of Vercelli. It has a trade in cattle and wool. *Pop.* 4,500.

Livraison, (*lĕv-rā-zŏng',*) *n.* [Fr.] A more or less considerable part of a book published separately; a part; a number. — Delivery of goods by the seller to the buyer.

Livre, (*leev'(r,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *libra*, a pound.] (*Numis.*) An ancient French coin. There were livres of different values, the most important being the *Livre Tournois* (of Tours), which was considered the standard, and the *Livre Parisis* (of Paris), which was equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ths of a livre Tournois. In 1795, the livre was superseded by the franc (80 francs = 81 livres Tournois. — *L.* was also the ancient French unit of weight, and was equal to 17·267 oz. avoirdupois. The kilogramme, of which the gramme is the unit, has taken its place.

Livu'ma, a considerable river of Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean near Cape Delgado.

Liv'y, (Titus Livius Patavinus,) an illustrious Roman historian of the Augustan age, b. at Patavium (now *Padua*), a town of N. Italy, a. c. 59, according to Varro, or in 61 according to Cato. The records of his life, like those of many others of the literary men of antiquity, are meagre and unsatisfactory — the materials necessary to form a connected narrative having been supplied by the imaginations of some of his biographers. After passing the early portion of his life, perhaps in his native town, he appears to have gone to Rome during the reign of Augustus, where his literary talents soon obtained for him the favor and patronage of the emperor. As an admirer of the ancient institutions of his country, Livy attached himself in opinion to the party of Pompey, and considered him as the greatest of statesmen and heroes; but Augustus, entertaining a sincere regard for the historian, did not allow his friendship and patronage to be affected by political opinions, though they seemed to call in question the right by which he ruled the destinies of Rome. Having spent the greater part of his life in the metropolis, he returned in old age to the town of his birth, and there died A. D. 18, in the 77th year of his age. The preceding short statement contains all the authentic facts which have descended to us in connection with the personal history of Livy. Many other particulars are related by writers who profess to record the life of the Roman historian; but these are either altogether illusory, or rest upon evidence which will not bear examination. Livy has erected for himself an enduring monument in his *History of Rome.* This great

work, which he modestly designated *Annales* (Annals), contained the history of the Roman state from the earliest period till the death of Drusus B. c. 9, and originally consisted of 142 books. Only 35 of these have descended to us; of the others, with the exception of two, we possess *Epitomes*, or short summaries, but the

Fig. 1604. — LIVY. (From an antique bust.)

books themselves have been entirely lost. The existing books were brought to light at various times; some of them towards the middle of the sixteenth century, and a fragment of the ninety-first book appeared for the first time in 1772. The hope, so long entertained by the learned, that the lost books would yet be recovered, seems now to have yielded to despair. From internal evidence there appears to be reason for believing that the history was divided by the author into *decades*, or portions each containing ten books. The first *decade*, which embraces the history till B. c. 294, is entire; the second is lost; the third, fourth, and the first five books of the fifth, containing the history from B.C. 219 to B.C. 167, also remain to us. Of the other books nothing has been preserved except some inconsiderable fragments. Livy makes no pretensions to the character of a critical historian, and thus, in some degree, escapes from the charge which may be fairly alleged against him, of not consulting the public records. His style may be pronounced almost faultless; and a great proof of its excellence is, that the charms with which it is invested are so little salient, and so equally diffused, that no one feature can be selected for special eulogy, but the whole unite to produce a form of singular beauty and grace.

Lix'iv'iate, *v. a.* To convert into lye by lixiviation.

Lixivia'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The process of washing or steeping certain substances in a fluid, for the purpose of dissolving a portion of their ingredients, and so separating them from the insoluble residue. Thus, wood-ash is lixiviated with water to dissolve out the carbonates of soda and potash from the insoluble parts.

Lix'iv'ium, *n.* [Lat., lye.] (*Chem.*) A solution formed by the process of lixiviation: a lye. (*o.*)

Lixuri, (*leex-oo're.*) a town of Greece, in the island of Cephalonia, 5 m. N. of Argostoli. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and the commercial rival of Argostoli. *Pop.* 6,500.

Liz'ard, *n.* [Fr. *lézard*; Lat. *lacerta.*] (*Zoöl.*) See LACERTIDÆ.

(*Astron.*) See LACERTA.

(*Naut.*) A piece of rope, sometimes with two legs and one or more iron thimbles spliced into it; — used for various purposes. — *Worcester.*

(*Her.*) The reptile usually so called; or, a beast somewhat resembling the wild-cat, and said to be found in several countries of Northern Europe, represented with brown fur, and large spots of a darker shade.

Liz'ard, in *Iowa*, a township of Pocahontas co ; *pop.* 334.

Lizard Island, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying off the E. coast of Australia; Lat. 14° 40′ S., Lon. 145° E.

Lizard Point, the most S. promontory of England, co. Cornwall, on the British Channel, 23 m. E.S.E. of Land's End; Lat. 49° 57′ 55″ N., Lon. 5° 11′ 17″ W. (Fig. 621.) The Lizard is famous in navigation, from its being the point whence ships take their departure from the Channel. It is surmounted by two light-houses, near each other, with fixed lights, the lantern of one being 225 feet, and the other 221 feet above sea-level.

Lizard River, in *Iowa*, enters the River Des Moines near Fort Clark.

Lizard Tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAURURUS.

Llama, (*lä'ma,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of ruminant animals, family *Camelidæ*. It bears a strong resemblance to the camel, and may be looked upon as the representative of that animal in this hemisphere, being confined to S. America. Their teeth are very similar to those of camels, but their backs are not furnished with humps; their tails are short and hairy, their toes slender, and their soles narrow and separated in front. In Peru, where they are principally found, they live in a wild state, in herds of sometimes one or two hundred. The ancient Peruvians, however, completely subdued and domesticated the llama as a beast of burden; and to them it answered all the purposes of the camel or dromedary of the Old World. In a wild state, the herd keeps a careful look-out, and when disturbed gallops off with great rapidity. There are two distinct species found in South America — the *Llama vicuna*, and the *Lloma guanacu*. They both inhabit the Peruvian Alps, the Pampas, and the mountains of Chili, extending as far as the Straits of Magellan. The former animal, the vicuna, is principally found in the most elevated land and mountains of Bolivia and Chili. This species is quite wild, and hitherto has defeated all attempts of the aborigines to domesticate it; and has an awkward habit of jumping and kicking with its hind legs. The guanacu is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia, and is very common over the whole of the temperate parts of South America. They live in herds, but are easily domesticated after being caught. In their habits they resemble a flock of sheep, and, when caught, appear to have no idea of defending themselves. Two other species of llama, which are thoroughly domesticated, are also mentioned by travellers, — the *L. glauca*, which is of a whitish color, and has long slender legs; and the *L. pacos*, which is of a blackish hue, and has

Fig. 1605. — LLAMA.

short legs. The wool of llamas is made into cords and sacks, as well as into stuffs for ponchos, &c.; and in Mexico the bones are converted into instruments for weaving the wool. The dung is also used for fuel. The llama is, however, rapidly disappearing, and its place is being supplied by the more useful and profitable European sheep.

Llanbadarn Fawr, (*lan-bad-arn'vour,*) a town of Wales, co. Cardigan, 1 m. from Aberystwith; *pop.* 13,000.

Llandeilo Fawr, (*lan-di'lo vour,*) a town of England, in S. Wales, co. Caermarthen, on the Towy, 13 m. E.N.E. of Caermarthen; *pop.* 6,000.

Llandei'lo Farma'tion, or Flags, *n.* (*Geol.*) This division, forming the base of the Silurian system, consists of hard, dark-colored flags, sometimes slightly micaceous, frequently calcareous, and especially distinguished by containing the large trilobites *Asaphus Buchii* (Fig. 1606), and *A. tyranus*. There are also several genera of mollusca in this deposit; and it is an interesting fact, that, with many extinct forms of testacea peculiar to the lower Silurian rocks, such as orthoceras, pentemerus, spirifer, and productus, others are associated belonging to genera still existing, as nautilus, turbo, buccinum, turritella, terebratula, and orbicula. The *L.* flags are represented in this country by the Utica slates, but it is chiefly in Wales that they exhibit that fissile character which has given them the name of flags.

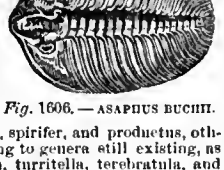


Fig. 1606. — ASAPHUS BUCHII.

Llanelly, (*lan-eth'le,*) a seaport-town of Wales, county Caermarthen, at the mouth of the Bury River, 13 miles S.E. of Caermarthen. *L.* is situated in the midst of the rich mineral basin of S. Wales. In the neighborhood are several large collieries, which supply excellent coal, large quantities of which are exported to France, Spain, and the Mediterranean. It contains also large copper-works and iron-foundries. *Pop.* 12,500.

Llangollen, (*lan-goth'len,*) a town of North Wales, co. Denbigh, picturesquely situated on the Dee, 22 m. S.W. of Chester. It is a great resort for tourists, on account of the beauty of the famous vale of Llangollen. *Manuf.* Flannels. *Pop.* 6,500.

Lla'no, in *Texas*, a river rising on the N. slope of the Comanche Mountains, and after a general E., N.E., and S.E. course through Kimble and Mason co., enters the Colorado River from Llano co.

—A S. central co.; *area*, about 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Llano and Colorado rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Llano. *Pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Llano River, about 70 m. N.W. of Austin.

Lla'nos. [Sp., from Lat. *planus*, level.] The name given to the tropical plains of S. America, continuations northward of the forest plains of the Amazon. Their area is about 350,000 sq. m., and the whole are destitute of trees. They consist of low table-lands, nearly barren for the most part, sloping at first, and then ranging at a dead level between the Amazon and the Caribbean Sea. These are called the *Llanos altos*. The larger plains are lower, but also nearly barren, the soil being sand over calcareous rock, without rocks or pebbles. Although without cultivation, grasses and a few bushes cover parts of these plains. — See PAMPAS.

Llanrwst, (*lan-roost',*) a town of N. Wales, co. Denbigh, on the Conway, 12 m. from Conway; *pop.* 4,000.

LL.D. Letters standing for Doctor of Laws, the title of an honorary degree.

Llerena, (*l-yai-rai'na,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Estremadura, 63 m. from Seville; *pop.* 7,000.

Llewellyn, (*lew-el'len.*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Schuylkill co., about 5 m. S.W. of Pottsville.

Lloyd, or LOYD, (*loid,*) in *New York*, a post-township of Ulster co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,658.

Lloyd, or LOYD, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co., about 10 m. N.N.E. of Richland Centre.

Lloyd's List, (*loidz.*) An English periodical publication, which contains a full account of shipping intelligence. It derives its name from Lloyd's coffee-house, in London, long celebrated as the resort of all classes connected either with the mercantile or shipping interest; and is of great importance in supplying full, trustworthy, and early maritime information. It has been in existence since 1716.

Lloyd's Neck, in *New York*, a peninsula of Long Island, between Huntingdon Harbor and Oyster Bay.

Lloyds'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Belmont co.

Lloyd'town, a village of York co., Upper Canada, abt. 36 m. N. of Toronto.

Llumayor, (*l-yoo-ma'yor.*) a town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, 18 miles from Palmas; *pop.* 8,000.

Lo, *interj.* [A.S. *la*, from *locian*, to look.] Look; see; behold; observe.

Lo'a, a seaport-town of Peru, at the mouth of a river of the same name; Lat. 21° 30′ S., Lon. 70° W.

Loach, (*lōch,*) *n.* [Fr. *loche.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Cobitis*, including soft-rayed fishes of the family *Cyprinidæ*. The common Loach of Europe, *C. barbatula* (Fig. 1607), is a small fish, often found secreted under stones in small, shallow, clear streams, and which swims rapidly away when disturbed by moving the stone. It seldom exceeds four inches in length; has six barbules about the mouth; feeds on worms and aquatic insects; and the flesh is accounted excellent. The head, back, and sides are clouded, and spotted with brown on a yellowish-white ground; the fins spotted with dark-brown; and the belly and under surface white.

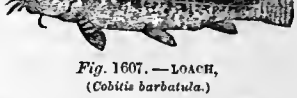


Fig. 1607. — LOACH, (*Cobitis barbatula.*)

Load, (*lōd,*) *n.* [A. S. *hlad, lad.*] A burden; weight; freight; cargo. — A large quantity borne or sustained; as, a cart-*load*. — That which is borne with pain or difficulty; a grievous weight; an incumbrance; as, a *load* of guilt, a *load* of care. — Oppression or violence of blows.

"And Muestheus laid hard *load* upon his helm."—*Dryden.*

—A quantity of food or drink that oppresses, or as much as can be borne.

—*v. a.* [Sax., Icel., and O. Ger. *hladen.* to load. See LADE.] To lade; to burden; to freight; to put on or in something to be carried, or as much as can be carried. — To encumber; to lay on or put in that which is borne with pain or difficulty. — To make heavy by something added or appended; as, to *load* a whip. — To bestow or confer on in great abundance; as, to *load* with favors. — To charge, as a gun.

Load'er, *n.* He who loads.

Load'ing, *n.* A cargo; a burden. — Also, anything that makes part of a load.

Load'-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) The supposed line of deepest immersion, when a ship is fully laden. Vessels are usually so built that the immersion shall be deeper aft than forward.

Load'-star, *n.* The pole-star; the cynosure; the leading or guiding star.

Load'stone. See MAGNET, (NATURAL.)

Loaf, (*lōf,*) *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES, (*lōvz.*) [Sax. *hlaf, laf*; Goth. *hlaifs*, bread, food.] A mass of bread, as it is formed by the baker; a mass or lump, as of sugar; any thick mass.

—*v. n.* To spend time in idleness; to be idle; to lounge. (Low.)

Loaf'er, *n.* [Ger. *läufer*, a runner, from *laufen*, to run.] An idler; an idle lounger; a mischievous parson; a vagrant. (An American word.)

Loaf-sugar, *n.* Refined and compact sugar, discolored by draining, and made in a mould.

Loam, *n.* [A. S. *lum*; Du. *leem*; Lat. *limus*, slime, mud, from its sticky quality related to lime, *q. v.*] (*Agric.*) A term generally applied to a dark-colored, rich mould, principally composed of dissimilar particles of earth and decomposed vegetable matter. *L.* is moderately cohesive, and therefore neither retentive of moisture, like clay, nor too ready to part with it, like a sandy soil. It is a continued source of carbonic acid, as almost every particle of it is surrounded by an atmosphere of that gas, which is absorbed by the roots of plants, and replaced by atmospheric air, to be again converted into carbonic acid. Upon this transformation, the influence of loam on vegetation may be readily understood; it does not itself nourish plants, but it presents to them a slow and lasting source of carbonic acid, which is absorbed by the roots.

—*v. a.* To cover with loam.

Loam'y, *a.* Consisting of loam; partaking of the nature of loam, or resembling it.

L. Soil. (*Agric.*) A soil in which clay exists; it is

called *heavy* or *light*, as the clay may be more or less abundant; and *sandy*, *gravelly*, or *calcareous*, as these earths predominate respectively in the composition. In general, loamy soils are more fertile than sand or chalk; but the fertility of one soil is always to a certain extent relative to the nature of the subsoil, and to the local climate.

Loami, or **Lagmi,** in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Sangamon co., about 15 miles S.W. of Springfield.

Loan, (*lōn.*) *n.* [A. S. *læn*, a loan, gift; Du. *leen*; Ger. *lehen*; Icel. *len*, lien, feudal tenure. See Lend.] Act of lending; a lending. — That which is lent. — Permission to use; grant of the use.

(*Law.*) A contract by which the use of anything is given under condition of its being returned to the owner. A loan is said to be gratuitous when the borrower receives the thing for his own benefit, without payment of hire or reward to the lender. There are two kinds of gratuitous loans, — the one called *mutuum*, for use and consumption, an equivalent in kind to be returned; the other a *commodatum*, which is the loan of a specific thing, to be used and returned *in individuo*. In loan by way of mutuum, the parties stand in the relation of debtor and creditor to each other; in loan by way of commodatum, they are known in law as *borrower* and *lender*. A loan of money is a mutuum; of a horse or book, a commodatum. It is of the very essence of a commodatum, that the loan be gratuitous; for if anything be paid for the use of the chattel, then the contract is one of letting and hiring. In a loan by way of mutuum, the chattel lent becomes the absolute property of the borrower, to do what he pleases with it, and to use it in any way he thinks fit; but in loan by way of commodatum, the temporary right of possession and user only is transferred, and the borrower is consequently obliged to render back the identical thing lent. As regards the borrower, he has a right to receive and hold the thing borrowed; but only as the property of the lender. For many purposes he is, in the eye of the law, in the position of owner; and certain of the rights of an owner are conferred upon him, as against every one but the owner. The borrower has a right to use the article borrowed, but only to use it. He has no more right to lend it than he has to give it away or sell it. He is expected to take as much care of it as if it were his own property under the like circumstances, and is liable for any damage arising from even slight negligence. He is, however, not liable, if the thing be lost through no imprudence or negligence of his. The borrower is not liable for such injury as naturally results from the use of a thing; but, on the other hand, he is bound to pay all the expenses or charges which naturally result from or accompany the use. A lender has no right to compensation for loss through want of the care or skill which he had no right to expect. If he lends a thing for an illegal act, he is no longer a lender in the eye of the law, but an accomplice in the wrong done. If the thing lent be used according to the purpose for which it was lent, and is lost or perishes, not through the default of the borrower, then the owner shall bear the loss. If it be used in any other manner than according to the lending, then, in whatever manner it may perish, if it be not by default of the owner, the borrower shall be liable for the loss. Thus, if a horse is lent for an ordinary ride along the high road, and the borrower takes it off the high road into wet and slippery ground, and the horse slips and breaks his knees, or is otherwise injured, then the borrower must make good the loss. If the borrower keeps the thing borrowed after it is his duty to return it, or after a reasonable time after it has been demanded, then his relation to the lender changes totally, and he becomes liable for any loss or injury that may occur, although wholly without his fault. The borrower has no right to detain the thing borrowed for any antecedent debt due to him, nor can he set up a right to detain the chattel for payment of necessary expenses incurred by him in the keeping and preserving it. In the case of a mutuum, the borrower is bound to restore at a time agreed upon, or within a reasonable period after request, an article of the same kind and quality as the one originally lent to him. This is essential to the character of a mutuum, for if by agreement an article of different kind is to be returned, then the contract is not a mutuum, but an exchange or sale. As the right of property is transferred by mutuum, so is also the risk of loss; and hence if the thing borrowed is destroyed before it can be used, the borrower is nevertheless bound to pay to the lender the equivalent which he owes at the time appointed. Such is loan in its strictly legal signification; but, in common phraseology, the term is used even when compensation is included, which legally comes under the designation of hiring. Money lent at so much per cent. is also called a loan. A loan of money to be used for hire is a loan for use and consumption, the identical thing lent not being intended to be returned, but its equivalent in value and kind.

Public loan, is the name given to money borrowed by the State, which constitutes the National Debt, *q. v.*

Loan'able, *a.* That may be lent. (R.)

Loan'-office, *n.* An office in which loans are negotiated. — *Simmonds.*

Loan'er, *n.* A lender. (R.)

Loan'da, or **Loando,** an island of Africa, immediately off the W. coast of Angola. *Ext.* 20 m. long, average breadth 1 m.

Loang'o, a maritime kingdom of S.W. Africa, extending from Cape Lopez, in Lat. 0° 44′ S., to the river Congo or Zaire, which separates it on the S. from the country of Congo. Forests cover a large portion of the country, which is mountainous in the S.E. On the coast the surface is level and fertile; the interior is not well known. Formerly the slave-trade was carried on. Now its chief exports are ivory and wax. The inhabs. are skilled in manufacturing baskets, variously dyed mats, grass cloth, &c. At the town of Kabinda, excellent boats and canoes are built. Trade is free to all nations. The principal towns are Loango and Kabinda. *Pop.* Unknown.

Loang'o, the cap. of the above kingdom, is situated near the coast, 130 m. N. of the mouth of the Congo; Lat. 4° 40′ N., Lon. 12° 30′ E. It is 4 miles in circuit. *Pop.* estimated at 20,000, including the villages in the vicinity.

Loasa'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Chili-nettle family, an order of plants, alliance *Cactales*. Diag. Distinct sepals and petals, scattered stamens, confluent pendulous ovules, and albuminous seeds. — They are herbaceous plants with stiff hairs, which are sometimes stinging. Leaves without stipules; calyx superior, 4- or 5-parted, persistent; petals 5 or 10, in 2 whorls, often hooded; stamens numerous, in several whorls; ovary inferior, 1-celled, with several parietal placentæ, or 1 axile placenta; style 1. Fruit capsular or succulent. Seeds having an embryo lying in the axis of fleshy albumen. The *Loasaceæ* are all natives of North and South America. Several species are cultivated on account of the beauty of their flowers. A Mexican species, *Mentzelia hispida*, possesses a purgative root, which has been used medicinally.

Loath, (*lōth.*) *a.* [A. S. *lath*, hateful, evil.] Disliking; hating; detesting; unwilling; not inclined; reluctant.

Loathe, *v. a.* [A. S *lathian*, to loathe; O. Ger. *leidlihon*, to abominate.] To hate; to look on with hatred or abhorrence; to abominate. — Particularly, to feel disgusted at food or drink.

Loath'er, *n.* One who loathes.

Louth'ful, *a.* Hating; abhorring.—Abhorring through disgust.

Loath'ing, *n.* Aversion or repugnance to food. — Aversion; abhorrence; disgust.

Loath'lingly, *adv.* In a fastidious or repugnant manner.

Louth'ly, *a.* Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.
—*adv.* Unwillingly; without liking or inclination. — In a disgusting manner.

Loath'ness, *n.* Unwillingness.

"The *loathness* to depart would grow."—*Shaks.*

Loath'some, *a.* [O. Ger. *leidsam.*] Hateful; abhorred; detestable. — Disgusting; exciting disgust; causing fastidiousness.

Loath'somely, *adv.* In a loathsome manner.

Loath'someness, *n.* The quality of being loathsome, or of exciting disgust, hatred, or abhorrence.

Loaves, (*lōvz,*) *n. pl.* of Loaf, *q. v.*

Lob, *n.* Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.

(*Zoöl.*) A lob-worm. — See Lug-worm.
—*v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.

Lo'bate, or **Lo'bated,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into lobes.

Lobau, George Mouton, Count de, (*lob'ou,*) a general of the French empire, distinguished for his gallantry and his adherence to Napoleon, who called him "the best colonel that ever commanded a French regiment," was born 1770. In the campaign of 1809, he defended the little island of Lobau, from which he took his subsequent title, against the Austrians, completely beat them off, and took his troops, comparatively unhurt, across the Danube. Being wounded at Waterloo, he was sent prisoner to England, where he remained till 1818. Having returned to France, he took part in the revolution of 1830, and was the successor of Lafayette as commander of the National Guard. He was made a peer and marshal of France in 1831. D. 1839.

Lobau, (*lob'ou,*) a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, 13 m. E.S.E. of Bautzen. In its neighborhood, crystals, known by the name of "Lobau diamonds," are found. *Pop.* 4,500.

Lob'au, an island in the Danube, a few miles below Vienna, at the place where the French passed that river to fight the memorable battle of Aspern, 1809.

Lob'by, *n.* [Ger. *laube*, an arbor; L. Lat. *lobia, loubia, lobium.*] A covered walk or place. — An opening before a room, or an entrance into a principal apartment; a small hall or waiting-room; a small apartment taken from a hall or entry.

(*Naut.*) In a ship, a small cabin adjoining the bread-room, and appropriated to the use of the surgeon.
—*v. n.* To frequent the lobbies of a house of legislation, for the purpose of influencing the action of the members, or of securing their votes for some favorite bill. (Amer. Law.) — *Worcester.*

Lob'-cock, *n.* A lob. (Low.)

Lobe, *n.* [Fr. *lobe*; Gr. *lobos*, from *lepo*, to peel.] (*Anat.*) The lower soft part of the ear; a part or division of the brain, or of the lungs, liver, &c.

(*Bot.*) A division of a simple leaf; the cotyledon of a seed.

(*Mech.*) The larger or more prominent part of a cam-wheel. — *Ogilvie.*

Lobed, (*lōbd,*) *a.* Having a lobe or lobes.

Lo'belville, in *Tennessee*, a post-office of Perry co.

Lobenstein, (*lō'ben-stine,*) a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, on the Lemnitz, 12 miles S.S.W. of Schleitz. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 5,500.

Lob'lolly, *n.* (*Naut.*) Burgoo or burgoo.—See Burgou.

Lob'lolly-bay, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Gordonia*, q. v.

Lob'lolly-boy, *n.* (*Naut.*) A name applied on board ship to the man who assists the medical officers in the *sick-bay* or hospital.

Lob'lolly-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Varronia.

Lobe'lia, *n.* [In honor of *Lobel*, a botanist.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*. The most important species is *L. inflata* (Indian Tobacco), a native of this country, where it is found in fields and woods. The flowering herb and seeds have been extensively employed, especially in America, for their sedative, antispasmodic, emetic, and expectorant effects. *L.* resembles tobacco in its action, but requires to be used with care, as several fatal cases of poisoning have resulted from its empirical use. *L. syphilitica* is reputed to be efficacious in syphilis. *L. urens* has blistering qualities. To this gen. belongs also the beautiful N. American species called Cardinal-flowers (*L. cardinalis, L. fulgens*, &c.), the Buck's-horn (*L. coronopifolia*), and *L. gracilis* (Fig. 1609).

Fig. 1608. — Indian tobacco, (*L. inflata.*)

Lobella'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Lobella family, an order of plants, alliance *Campanales*. — Diag. 2- or more-celled ovary; syngenesious anthers; a stigma surrounded by hairs; and a valvate, irregular corolla. — They are herbs or shrubs, with a milky juice. Leaves alternate and exstipulate; calyx superior; corolla monopetalous; stamens 5, syngenesious; ovary inferior; placentas axile or parietal; style 1; stigma surrounded by a fringe of hairs. Fruit capsular, dehiscing at the apex. Seeds numerous, albuminous. The plants of this order should generally be regarded with suspicion, as many act as acrid poisons. They are chiefly natives of tropical and sub-tropical regions. There are 29 genera and 375 species.

Fig. 1609. — Lobelia gracilis.

Lo'bos, an island of S. America, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the S. coast of Uruguay; Lat. 35° 1′ S., Lon. 54° 39′ W.

Lo'bos, an island of Mexico, in the Gulf of California; Lat. 27° 15′ N., Lon. 110° 46′ W. — Another island, in the Gulf of Mexico, belonging to the prov. of Vera Cruz; Lat. 21° 26′ N., Lon. 97° 8′ W.

Lo'bos Islands, of Peru. See Seal Islands.

Lob'scouse, or Irish Stew, *n.* (*Naut.*) A stew composed of small pieces of meat minced with potatoes, onions, &c.

Lob'sided, *a.* See Lapsided.

Lobs'pound, *n.* A prison. Probably a prison for idlers or vagrants. — *Hudibras.*

Lob'ster, *n.* [A. S. *loppestre*, or *lopystre* — *loppe*, a flea, from *hleapan*, to leap, and *stre*, probably for *stree*, strong, mighty.] (*Zoöl.*) A crustaceous decapod animal, belonging to the genus *Astacus*, q. v., (genus *homarus* of Milne-Edwards.) When alive, its general color is a bluish-black, beautifully variegated with paler spots and clouds. Its thorax is smooth, its snout short and serrated, and it has very long antennæ, with two shorter bifid ones between them. The claws and fangs are large, the greater being tuberculated, and the lesser serrated on their anterior edges. It has four pairs of legs; the tail has six joints, and the caudal fin is rounded. The two great claws of the *L.* form its instruments of provision and weapons of defence; they open and close like a pair of nippers, and are very strong. The head of the *L.* is small, and furnished with two eyes, which are projectile or retractile at will. The mouth resembles that of an insect, opens longitudinally, and is furnished with two teeth for the mastication of its food, and between them is a fleshy substance shaped like a tongue. When the young leave the parent lob-

sters, they seek the minute crevices of the rocks and other secure places, and in a few weeks they acquire hard, firm shells. *L.*, like crabs, change their shells every year; previous to this process they appear sick, languid, and restless, and lie torpid and motionless. Three or four days are required before they acquire their new shells, and during that period they are defenceless, and become the prey, not only of fish, but also of such of their own species as are not in a similar condition. While in a soft state, *L.* increase in size; and in comparing the dimensions of an old shell with a new, the latter is found to be one-third larger than the former. When boiled, the *L.* becomes red. In a commercial point of view, the *L.* is perhaps the most important of all the crustaceans, on account of the esteem in which it is held as an article of food, though the meat is rather indigestible. According to most accounts, they are very stationary in their habits, and differ in color and appearance in the different places where they are taken. They are caught in pots, similar to those used in the capture of crabs. *L.* very readily part with their large claws, and when seized by one of them, the animal gives it up at once. When suddenly alarmed by a peal of thunder, or the report of a cannon, they shoot their claws immediately. Considerable time elapses before the lost member is restored, and attains the size of the old one. Our *L.* (*A. Americanus*) has claws much larger in proportion than the European species (*A.*, or *homaris vulgaris*, or *gammarus*). It is found from the coast of New York northward; the best are taken on the rocky shores of New England, N. of Cape Cod.

Lob'ule, *n.* [Fr.] A small lobe.

Lob'-worm, *n.* A thick, sluggish worm, used in angling.

Lo'cal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *localis*, from *locus*, a place.] Pertaining to a place, or to a fixed or limited portion of space. — Limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.

Localé, *n.* [Fr.] Locality. (R.)

Lo'calism, *n.* State of being local; affection for a place. — A word or phrase limited to a particular place.

Local'ity, *n.* [Fr. *localité.*] State of being local; existence in a space, or in a certain portion of space. — Limitation to a county, district, or place. — Position; situation; place; particularly, geographical place or situation.

Localiza'tion, *n.* Act of localizing.

Lo'calize, *v. a.* To make local.

Lo'cally, *adv.* With respect to place; in place.

Locarno, (*lo-kar'no,*) a town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Ticino, on the Lago Maggiore, near its N. extremity, 8 m. S.W. of Bellinzona; *pop.* 3,500.

Lo'cate, *v. a.* [Lat. *loco*, *locatus*, from *locus*, a place.] To place; to set in a particular spot or position.

Loca'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *locatio.*] Act of locating or placing. — Situation with respect to place.

(*Law.*) A contract by which a hire is agreed to be given for the use of anything, or for the labor of any person.

Lo'cative, *a.* (*Gram.*) That case which is expressive of locality.

Loch, (*lok,*) *n.* [Gael. *loch*; Ger. *loch*, a hole; Lat. *locus.*] A lake; an arm of the sea. (Scotland.)

(*Med.*) A lambative.

Lochäber-axe, Lochäber-ax, (*lok-ä'ber-aks,*) *n.* A formidable weapon of war, formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.

Lochapo'ka, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Macon co., about 53 m. N.E. of Montgomery.

Lochar-Moss, (*lok'ar-moss,*) a bog or morass in Scotland, co. Dumfries, beginning at the Solway Frith, and running into the parish of Dumfries; extent 10 m. long, with a breadth of from 2 to 3 miles.

Loch Broom, (*lok',*) an extensive arm of the sea, in Scotland, between the counties of Cromarty and Ross; Lat. 58° N., Lon. 5° 15' W. It contains numerous islands.

Loche, *n.* See LOACH.

Loches, (*losh,*) a town of France, dept. Indre-et-Loire, 24 m. S.E. of Tours. Its castle was a strong fortress in the time of Louis XI.; and the portion that still remains is used as a prison. *Pop.* 5,793.

Lo'chia, *n.* [Gr. *lochria*, *lochia.*] (*Med.*) A sero-sanguineous discharge following delivery. During the first two or three days it is bloody, but afterwards becomes green-colored (*green waters*), and exhales a disagreeable peculiar odor. The *L.* in different stages have received the names *L. cruenta*, *L. serosa*, and *L. alba* seu *mucosa* seu *lactea*. Its duration, quantity, and character vary according to numerous circumstances. It flows from the part of the uterus which formed a medium of communication between the mother and fœtus, and continues usually from 14 to 21 days. — *Dunglison.*

Lo'chial, *a.* Belonging to the lochia.

Lochie, (*lok'e,*) a town of Scotland, co. of Forfarshire, 2 m. from Dundee; *pop.* 4,000.

Lochle'ven Castle. See LEVEN (LOCH).

Lochnagar, (*lok-na-gar',*) one of the Grampian Hills, Scotland, in Aberdeen co.; *height*, 3,777 ft. above the level of the sea. It is celebrated in Byron's song of "Loch-na-gar."

Loch Sheldrake, in *New York*, a P. O. of Sullivan co.

Lochy, (*lok'e,*) a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which, after a course of 15 miles, falls into Loch Tay. — Also one in Inverness-shire, falling into the sea near Fort William. — Also a lake, forming one in the chain of the Great Caledonian Glen. *Ext.* 9 m. long, by 1 broad.

Lock, (*lok,*) *n.* [A.S. *loc*, *locc*; Dan. *lukke*, a fastening, *lukke*, to shut, close.] A well-known instrument, used for fastening doors, chests, &c. It may be defined as a kind of fastening, which is only intended to be opened by one particular instrument, called the *key*, or by some secret mode of manipulation. In smith-work the *L.* is considered the masterpiece, as a great deal of art and delicacy is required in contriving and varying the wards, springs, bolts, &c., and adjusting them to the places where they are to be used, and to the several occasions for using them. The earliest *L.* of which the construction

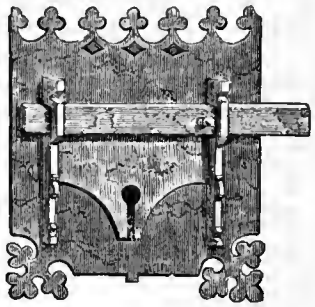


Fig. 1610. — LOCK OF WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL, (ENGLAND.)

is known, is the Egyptian, which was in use 4,000 years ago. It was so made that three pins were dropped into three holes in the bolt, when it was pushed in, and so held fast. They could be raised again by putting in the key through a large hole in the bolt, and raising it a little, so that the pins in the key pushed the locking-pins up out of the way of the bolt. This *L.* had very little security, for it was easy to find the places of the pins by inserting a piece of wood covered with clay or tallow, on which the holes marked themselves; and the depth could be easily ascertained by experiment. The Chinese *L.* is very superior to the Egyptian, and is founded on the same principles as the Bramah *L.*, which was regarded for a long time as the most secure *L.* ever invented. During the Middle Ages, very complicated and ingenious *L.* of various kinds were made, and as much artistic taste was expended upon the ornamentation of their external metal-work (Fig. 1610), as there was skill in the interior mechanism. Such *L.*, however, were not adapted to general use, and they were only found on the caskets of the wealthy. Until comparatively recent times the *L.* in common use were simply a mere bolt, held in its place, either shut or open, by a spring, which pressed it down, and so held it at either end of a convex notch. The only impediments to opening these *L.* were the wards, which the key had to pass before it could turn in the keyhole. The shape of these wards, however, could always be ascertained by inserting a blank key, covered with wax. Thus, a small collection of skeleton keys was all that the lock-picker required. The principle of all modern *L.* is the application of a lever to an interior bolt, by means of a communication from without; so that, by means of the latter, the lever acts upon the bolt, and moves in such a manner as to secure firmly the door or lid from being opened by any push or pull from without. The security of *L.*, therefore, depends upon the number of impediments which can be interposed between the lever, — that is, the *key*, and the bolt. These impediments are generally known by the name of *wards*; but, as we have observed above, they can be opened by a mechanic of equal skill with the lockmaker without the key, unless some further obstacles be added. Various complicated and difficult *L.* have been invented within late years. The first step in advance was the use of the *tumbler-lock*. In this, (Fig. 1611,) instead of the spring-piece and of the notches and curves on the under side previously used, the bolt, A, has two notches on the upper side, which are exactly as far apart as the distance moved by the bolt in locking or unlocking. Behind the bolt, partly seen only — the covered parts being indicated by dotted lines — is the *tumbler*, B, a small plate moving on the pivot, *d*, and having projecting from its face a small square pin, *e*,

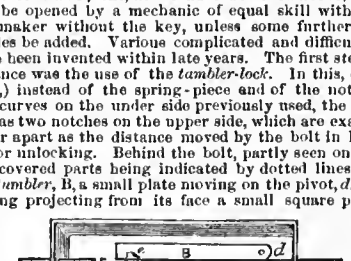


Fig. 1611. — TUMBLER-LOCK.

which, when the bolt is locked or unlocked, falls exactly into one or the other of the small notches, *f*, *f*. It will also be seen that there is in the key a notch, *g*, which corresponds to the outline of the tumbler, as indicated by the dotted lines. This acts upon the tumbler when the key is turned, and raises it so as to lift the pin out of the notch in the bolt, and allows the latter to be moved freely forward until the other notch comes under the pin, when the latter falls into and immediately stops its further progress, and the action of the key must be reversed in order to relieve it again. This very simple application of the tumbler is sufficient to explain the principle which may be, and is varied to an almost endless extent. After the introduction of the tumbler lock, and its improvements by Barron, the first *L.* was the celebrated *L.* originally patented by Joseph Bramah, (q. v.) In the *Bramah lock*, the tumblers are used in a new manner, and the use of wards is entirely abandoned. The ordinary method of shooting the bolt by the action of the bit of the key is also abandoned; a stud attached to the end of a cylindrical barrel mounted in the lock, performs the office of the end of the bit. The Bramah *L.* consists of an outer barrel, which is screwed to, or cast with, the lock-plate, with a cylinder or inner barrel turning within the other. The security of the *L.* depends upon a number of sliders made of plates of steel doubled and sprung open a little, so as to make them move with a little friction in the slits of the cylinder or revolving barrel in which they lie; they are pressed up against the cap of the *L.* by a spiral spring. A deep groove is cut round the barrel, and in each of the sliders is a deep notch which can be pushed down to that place in the barrel by a key slit to the proper depth. When all the sliders are pushed down to that position, the barrel presents the appearance of having no sliders in it. At the place where the groove is, a steel plate made in two pieces, so as to get it on, embraces the barrel; it is provided with notches corresponding to the sliders, and is affixed to the body of the *L.* by screws. When pushed up by the spring, the sliders fill the notches in the plate, and prevent the barrel from turning; but when they are pushed down by the key, the notches in the sliders all lie in the plane of the plate, and so the barrel can turn with the key, and the pin in the end of it turns the bolt. For many years the construction of Bramah's *L.* remained the same, and it was long considered a lock that could not be picked. It was clearly proved, however, that by the tentative process, as it is called, any *L.* can be picked, — that is, by cautiously trying one tumbler after another till they are all freed. Proceeding in this way, Mr. Hobbs, at Boston, in 1851, opened the challenge *L.* with 18 sliders or guards, which had hung in the window of Messrs. Bramah's establishment for years, in the short space of 19 hours; and he would have done it sooner had not one of his instruments broken in the *L.* He afterwards repeated the operation three times within the hour, before the arbitrators. It is a mistake to suppose that impressions cannot be taken from a Bramah *L.* Cotterill's *L.* is on the same principle as Bramah's, the difference being that the sliders, in Cotterill's, are pushed out radially by a very thick key with inclined slits in it. *Letter-locks*, which were in use some years ago, could only be opened by setting a number of rings or discs to a particular combination of letters. It was generally supposed that these *L.* could not be opened by anybody; they were also called *puzzle-locks*. Afterwards it was found that they, too, could be readily opened by the tentative process. The success of Chubb's *L.* arose partly from their superior workmanship, and the use of more tumblers than usual, and from having applied the name "detector" to a certain part of the machinery; thus captivating the public with the idea of discovering whether any one had been tampering with the locks. The "detectors," however, were not able to withstand Mr. Hobbs's mode of picking locks. Among the principal inventions in tumbler-locks, since 1851, may be mentioned the ingenious one of Mr. Hobbs. This beautiful and complicated piece of mechanism, which must be preferred when the most perfect security is required, cannot be described within the limits of this article. Another series of locks are those in which the tumblers or sliders are not moved one way by strings, and the other way by the key. The tumblers, or sliders, or discs, which stop the bolt, are kept in their places by friction only, and will stand anywhere, having their plates lying between them, and being pushed or turned one way in locking, and the other way in unlocking. Among these may be named Andrew's and Robert Newell's American *L.* on the disc principle. A set of *L.* is frequently so arranged for convenience, that the key of one will open none of the others, yet there may be one master-key which is able to open them all. In his *Treatise on Locks*, Mr. Denison, the famous clock-maker of London, remarks that "the casting of the locks of Mr. R. Newell and of Mr. Hobbs of Boston (which have all their heavy parts of cast-iron) is vastly superior to any iron casting we have ever made in England; and on the whole the U. States are evidently far ahead of us in the manufacture of both good and cheap locks." If not limited by the exigencies of this work, the description of many ingenious contrivances lately invented would prove the fact, generally conceded, that we still retain the lead in the art of lock-making.

(*Internal Navigation.*) The parts of a canal included between two flood-gates, by means of which a vessel is transferred from a higher to a lower level; or from a lower to a higher. It is also applied to the contrivance by which vessels are maintained at the level of high-tide in harbors exposed to variations of level. See CANAL.

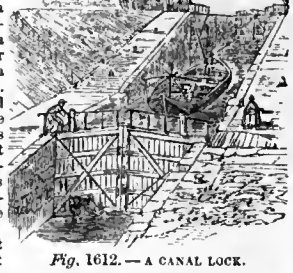


Fig. 1612. — A CANAL LOCK.

(*Gun.*) That part of a musket or fowling-piece which has to do with the ignition of the charge by percussion.

Lock, *n.* [A. S *loce, loca;* Ger. *locke.*] A tuft or ringlet of hair; a tuft of wool, hay, or other like substance.

Lock, *v. a.* To fasten with a lock, as a door. — To fasten so as to impede motion, as wheels. — To shut up or confine, as with a lock; as, *locked* up in jail. — To close fast; as, the frost *locks* up the river. — To encircle or inclose; to embrace closely. — To furnish with locks, as a canal; to confine; to restrain. — To seize the sword-arm of an antagonist by a peculiar movement.

—*v. n.* To become fast. — To unite closely by mutual insertion.

Lock'age, *n.* The materials for the construction of locks on a canal; also, the construction itself. — Tolls for passing the locks of a canal. — The quantity of water necessary for enabling a vessel to pass through a lock. — The amount of elevation and descent made by the locks of a canal.

Lock Berlin, in *New York,* a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 4 m. E. of Lyons.

Lock'bourne, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 11 m. S. by E. of Columbus.

Lock'bridge, in *Iowa,* a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,654.

Lock'-chamber, *n.* The space between two lock-gates.

Lock'-down, *n.* A term applied by lumbermen in the United States to a contrivance used to fasten logs together in rafting.

Locke, (*lŏk,*) John, an eminent English philosopher, b. at Wrington, in Somersetshire, 1632. He was educated at Westminster and Christchurch College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his general proficiency; and finally applied himself to the study of medicine. In 1666 he was introduced to Lord Ashley, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he became serviceable in his medical capacity, and who formed a high opinion of

Fig. 1613. — John Locke.

his general abilities, and introduced him to the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Halifax, and other distinguished men. He also confided to him the superintendence of his son's education; and when, in 1672, Lord Shaftesbury was appointed lord-chancellor, he made *L.* secretary of presentations, and at a later period, secretary to the Board of Trade. On his patron retiring to Holland, to avoid a state prosecution, *L.* accompanied him, and remained there several years. So obnoxious was he to James's government, that the English envoy demanded *L.* of the States, on suspicion of his being concerned in Monmouth's rebellion, which necessitated his temporary concealment. At the revolution he returned to England, and was made a commissioner of appeals, and in 1695 a commissioner of trade and plantations. He resided the last few years of his life with his friends, the Mashams, at Oates, in Essex, and there d., 1704. As a philosopher, *L.* stands at the head of what is called the

Fig. 1614. — Birth-place of Locke.

Sensational School in England. His greatest work is the *Essay on the Human Understanding,* in which he endeavors to show that all our ideas are derived from experience, that is, through the senses, and reflection on what they reveal to us. He also investigates the general character and the association of ideas; the reality, limits, and use of knowledge; the influence of language, and the abuses to which it is liable. This essay was first published in 1690, and became immediately popular. It passed through numerous editions in rapid succession, and was translated into French and Latin. Whatever may be thought of Locke's theories, his Essay has a solid and permanent worth, and will not cease to attract and charm inquirers and lovers of truth. His other works are the *Treatise on Civil Government; Letters on Toleration; On the Conduct of the Understanding; Vindication of the Reasonableness of Christianity.* The grave of *L.*, in the parish of High Laver, (in which the mansion of Oates is,) after long lying neglected and in decay, was repaired and restored in 1865. Among the eminent men who contributed to the cost of this genial tribute to his memory were the French MM. Victor Cousin and Barthélemy St. Hilaire. His Life, by Lord King, was published in 1829. The best complete edition of his works is in 10 vols. (London, 1801 and 1811.) A good edition of the *Essay on the Human Understanding,* and of the treatise on the *Conduct of the Understanding,* has been published in Philadelphia by T. Ellwood Zell, 1 vol., 8vo.

Locke, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* of township abt. 650.

Locke, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Ingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Locke, in *New York,* a township of Cayuga co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,077.

Locked'-jaw, *n.* (*Med.*) See Tetanus.

Locke'ford, in *California,* a post-village of San Joaquin co., abt. 16 m. N. by E. of Stockton.

Lock'er, *n.* One who, or that which, locks. — Anything closed with a lock, as a drawer, a chest, a cupboard, &c. (*Naut.*) A sort of box or chest made along the sides of ships, for the purpose of stowing away various articles. They are built, as it were, into the ship, and have their various names; as *bread-locker,* &c. The shot-lockers are racks made of strong plank, and put in the hold near the pump-well, where the shot is kept.

Locke's Mills, in *Maine,* a post-office of Oxford co.

Lock'et, *n.* [Fr. *loquet,* a latch; It. *lucchetto.*] A catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament. — A little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair.

Lock'hart, in *Indiana,* a township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,117.

Lockhart, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Caldwell co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Austin.

Lock'hart, John Gibson, a Scottish poet and novelist, b. 1794, was auditor of the duchy of Lancaster, and married Sophia, daughter of Sir Walter Scott. He is the author of *Spanish Ballads, Valerius, Adam Blair, Reginald Dalton,* and a *Life of Sir Walter Scott.* D. 1854.

Lock Haven, in *Pennsylvania,* a thriving city, cap. of Clinton co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, abt. 107 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.*(1870)6,985.

Lock'ington, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Shelby co.

Lock'ist, *n.* A follower of John Locke in metaphysical philosophy. — *Stewart.*

Lock'-jaw, *n.* The same as Locked-jaw.

Lock'-keeper, *n.* One who attends the locks of a canal.

Lock'land, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 11 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Lock'less, *a.* Destitute of locks.

Lock'nia, in *Kansas,* a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Lock'-paddle, *n.* A small sluice giving way to water for filling or emptying the locks of a canal.

Lock'port, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Will co., abt. 32 m. S.W. of Chicago. It is a place of considerable activity, and is growing rapidly; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Lock'port, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Carroll co., abt. 75 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 200.

—A village of Fayette co., abt. 60 m. E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Vigo co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Terre Haute.

—A village of Wayne co., abt. 16 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Lockport, in *Kentucky,* a village of Butler co.

—A post-village of Henry co.

Lockport, in *Louisiana,* a village of La Fourche Interior parish, on Bayou La Fourche.

Lockport, in *Michigan,* a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lockport, in *Minnesota,* a village of Andy Johnson co., abt. 33 m. W.S.W. of Otter Tail City.

Lockport, in *New York,* a flourishing town, cap. of Niagara co., abt. 306 m. W. by N. of Albany; Lat. 43° 11′ N., Lon. 78° 46′ W. *L.* is admirably situated for extensive inland trade, and is surrounded by a fertile agricultural region. It is well built, and contains some very handsome and substantial edifices. *Pop.*(1870)15,458.

Lockport, in *Ohio,* a village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A post-vill. of Williams co., abt. 143 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Lockport, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Clinton co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, opposite Lock Haven.

—A village of Lehigh co.

—A village of Mifflin co.

—A post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Greensburg. It is sometimes called Lockport Station.

Lock'ram, *n.* [Fr. *locrenan, locronan.*] A kind of coarse linen.

Lock'-stud, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A binding course.

Lock'-sill, *n.* An angular piece of timber, against which the gates shut at the bottom of a lock. — *Wright.*

Lock's Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Mifflin co.

Lock'smith, *n.* An artificer who makes or mends locks.

Lock's Village, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 75 m. W. by N. of Boston.

Lock'town, in *New Jersey,* a P. O. of Hunterdon co.

Lockville, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Chatham co.

Lock'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Lock'-up, *n.* A place where persons under arrest are temporarily confined.

Lock'wood, in *New Jersey,* a village of Sussex co.

Locle, (Le,) (*lokl,*) a town of Switzerland, on the French frontier, canton of Neufchâtel, 10 m. N.W. of the town of that name. *Manuf.* Watches and lace. *Pop.* 9,365.

Lo'co-descrip'tive, *a.* [Lat. *locus,* a place, and *descriptive.*] Describing a particular place or places.

Lo'co-fo'co, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *loco foci,* instead of a fire.] A lucifer-match. — See Lucifer.

—A cant term formerly applied to the ultra-democratic party in the U. S. The application of the word to this particular political party arose thus: — In 1831, a certain number of the extreme democratic party met at Tammany Hall, New York, and there happening to be a great diversity of opinion, the chairman left his seat, and the lights were extinguished, with a view to dissolve the meeting; but those in favor of extreme measures produced loco-foco matches, rekindled the lights, continued the meeting, and accomplished their object.

Locomo'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *locus,* a place, and *motio,* motion.] Act or power of removing from place to place.

Locomo'tive, *a.* [Fr. *locomotif.*] Relating or pertaining to locomotion. — Moving from place to place; changing place, or able to change place.

—*n.* A locomotive-engine or steam-carriage.

Locomo'tive-Engine. See Steam-Carriage.

Locomo'tive Power, *n.* A term denoting, in contradistinction to *stationary power,* any kind of motive force applied to the transport of loads on land, and travelling with the load which it draws. Horses employed to draw carriages or carry loads are locomotive power.

Locomo'tiveness, Locomotivity, *n.* [Fr. *locomotivité.*] Locomotion.

Lo'cris. (*Anc. Hist.*) A small state of Greece, which was enclosed between the Gulf of Corinth on the S., Ætolia on the W. and Phocis on the E.; and extended N. and S. for a little more than 12 m. The Locrians, according to Clinton, were a tribe of Leleges who existed before the time of Amphictyon (B. C. 1521), but derived their name from his grandson Locrus. They soon became intermingled with the Hellenes, and in historical times are distinguished into Eastern and Western Locrians. The eastern Locrians are mentioned by Homer as accompanying Ajax to the Trojan war, but the western Locrians do not appear till the Peloponnesian war, when they were in a semi-barbarous condition. They promised to assist the Athenians against the Ætolians, B. C. 426, but afterwards submitted to Sparta, and joined the Ætolian League. The Fourth Sacred war was undertaken against them B. C. 339, and they, with their allies the Thebans and Athenians, were defeated by Philip II. of Macedon, at Chæronea, Aug. 7, B. C. 338.

Loc'ulament, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Loculus.

Loc'ular, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a cell.

Loculicid'al, *a.* [Fr. *loculicide;* Lat. *loculus.*] (*Bot.*) Dehiscent through the centre of the back of each cell.

Loc'ulose, Loc'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *loculosus.*] (*Bot.*) Partitioned internally into shells.

Loc'ulus, *n.* [Lat.] A cell or cavity. The term is usually applied to the cells of the ovary.

Lo'cum-te'nens, *n.* [Lat., a place-holder.] A deputy or substitute; one who fills the position of another, and discharges his duties.

Lo'cus, *n.; pl.* Loci. [Lat., place.] (*Geom.*) The curve described by a variable point, and the surface generated by a variable curve. Thus the locus of a right line which rests upon three fixed right lines, not in the same plane, is a hyperboloid of one sheet. — The *locus of an equation,* in algebraic geometry, is the curve or surface upon which are situated all the points whose co-ordinates satisfy that equation. In this manner loci are distinguished into *orders;* the order of a locus being simply the degree of the corresponding equation.

Locus in quo, (*lo'kus in kwo.*) [Lat., the place (locality) in which.] A term applied in law to the locality which has been the scene where any event in a case takes place. — *Locus partitus* is another term used to signify the division made between two towns or counties, in order to make trial where the land or place in question lies.

Locusta'rie, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Locust family of insects, embracing grasshopper-like Orthoptera which have very long, slender antennæ, four-jointed tarsi, and the females have a long ovipositor. The family contains several genera and many species. Locusts are spread all over the globe, and generally appear in great numbers. The produce of whole countries has been destroyed by them, on account of the rapidity with which they multiply. The species found in Europe are rather small, but some of the exotic varieties are large. Their principal food consists of leguminous plants. During spring and beginning of summer they are in their larval state, without wings; but in the latter part of summer they become perfect insects. Locusts, like many other insects belonging to the order *Orthoptera,* have the faculty of producing sounds. They produce a harsh, creaking noise, by acting upon their elytra, or wing-covers, with their hind-legs. On account of the veins being considerably elevated in the elytra, and the inner edge of their thighs being rugose with spines, the rubbing of the one

against the other produces the noise. Of all the locusts, the migratory (*Locustu migratoria*), which belongs to the closely-allied family *Acridii* (Fig. 27 and 1615), although a small insect, is one of the most destructive to man. Its powers of destruction are immense, and as they are produced in great numbers, they soon destroy the vegetation where they are born. After consuming all within their reach, they take flight in swarms to some adjoining district. At times the number of locusts is so great that the sky is absolutely darkened during their passing, and the spots where they alight assume the appearance of a barren waste almost in an instant. These insects appear periodically in several parts of central Europe, in Egypt, Syria, and almost all the S. of Asia, and spread terror and dismay before them. Rewards are offered for the collection of both the eggs and the perfect insects in the S. of Europe. It is on record that in 1613, at Marseilles, 20,000 francs were paid for this purpose. A similar plan is adopted in Turkey and in China. A large species of locust, beautifully colored, (*Locusta cristata,*) is common in Southern Africa, and is very destructive at certain seasons. The inhabitants of some countries make use of the large species of locusts as food. They pull off their wings, and fry them in butter or oil, or pickle them.

(*Script.*) There are ten different names in the Hebrew Bible for insects of this kind; but some of these probably designate different forms or stages in the life of the same species. The Bible represents their countless swarms as directed in their flight and march by God, and used in the chastisement of guilty nations. (*Deut.* xxviii. 38–42; 1 *Kings* viii. 37; 2 *Chr.* vi. 28.) A swarm of locusts was among the plagues of Egypt; they covered the whole land, so that the earth was darkened, and devoured every green herb of the earth, and the fruit of every tree which the hail had left. (*Ex.* x. 4–19.) But the most particular description of this insect, and of its destructive career, in the sacred writings, is in *Joel* ii. 3–10. This is one of the most striking and animated descriptions to be met with in the whole compass of prophecy; and the double destruction to be produced by locusts and the enemies of which they were the harbingers, is painted with the most expressive force and accuracy. We see the destroying army moving before us as we read, and see the desolation spreading. It should also be mentioned, that the four insects specified in *Joel* i. 4, the Palmer-worm, the Locust, the Canker-worm, and the Caterpillar, are strictly, according to the Hebrew, only different forms of locusts, some perhaps without wings.

Fig. 1615. — MIGRATORY LOCUST.

Locus'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to that form of spike which consists of flowers destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is occupied by bracts, and has a flexuose rachis that does not fall with the flowers. The Graminaceæ (Fig. 1616) afford examples. Each part of the inflorescence so arranged is called a *locusta*, the structure of which is as follows: at the base are two opposite empty bracts called *glumes*, one of which is attached to the rachis a little above the base of the other; above the glumes are several florets sitting in deoticulations of the rachis; each of these consists of one bract called a *pole*, sometimes with the midrib quitting the lamina a little below the apex, and elongated into a bristle; and of another bract facing the first, with its back to the rachis, bifid at the apex, with no dorsal vein, but with its edges inflexed, and a rib on each side at the line of inflexion; and lastly, within these pales are situated two extremely minute fleshy scales (*lodicula*), which are sometimes connate, and stand at the base of the sexual organs.

Fig. 1616.

Lo'cust, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Lo'cust Creek, in *Missouri*, rises in Putnam co., on the borders of Iowa, and flowing S. through Sullivan and Linn cos., enters Grand River from Chariton co.

Lo'cust Creek, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Louisa co.

Lo'cust Dale, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Madison co.

Lo'cust For'est, in *Kentucky*, a village of Butler co.

Lo'cust Fork, in *Alabama*. See BLACK WARRIOR RIVER.

Lo'cust Grove, in *Arkansas*, a village of Scott co.

Lo'cust Grove, in *Georgia*, a village of Henry co., abt. 9 m. S S.E. of McDonough.

Lo'cust Grove, in *Illinois*, a P. O. of Williamson co.

Lo'cust Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,413.

Lo'cust Grove, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Callaway co.

Locus'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from the locust, and differing little from acetic acid.—*Ogilvie.*

Lo'cust Moun'tain, in *Pennsylvania*, a mountain in the N.E. part of Schuylkill co., forming a part of Broad Mountain.

Lo'cust Spring, in *Illinois*, a village of Macoupin co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Lo'cust Val'ley, in *New York*, a P. O. of Queen's co.

Lo'cust Val'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Lehigh co.

Lo'cust-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYMENÆA.

Locu'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *locutio.*] Discourse; speech.

Loc'utory, *n.* The apartment in a monastery in which monks were allowed to converse; — hence, sometimes, a room for conversation.

Lo'da, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Iroquois co.; *pop.* abt. 906.

Lode, *n.* [A. S. *lædan*, to lead.] (*Min.*) The technical term for a metalliferous or ore-producing vein. In mining-districts, ore occurs either in mineral veins or in beds. If in the former, the veins are almost invariably found to have one of two or three principal directions, being either nearly parallel to the axis of elevation of the district, at right angles to that direction, or making an angle of 45° with it. The first series are generally called by miners *right-running veins* or *lodes;* the second are *cross courses;* and the third *contra lodes*, sometimes called *counters*. Lodes differ, almost without limit, in length, width, and depth, and also in the nature of their mineral contents.

Lode'-ship, *n.* A kind of fishing-vessel.

Lodes'man, *n.* A pilot for harbor and river duty.

Lode'star, *n.* [Icel. *leidar-stierna*, leading-star.] A name for the pole-star; — written also *loadstar.*

Lode'stone, *n.* Same as loadstone. — See MAGNET (NATURAL).

Lodève, (*lo'daiv,*) a town of France, dept. of Herault, on the Ergue, 30 m. W.N.W. of Montpellier. In *L.* and vicinity, between 7,000 and 10,000 work-people are engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloths for the army. At least three fourths of the population belong to weavers' families. *Pop.* 12,000.

Lodge, (*loj,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *logian*, to place, lodge; Fr. *loger*, from Lat. *locare*, to place.] To set, lay, or deposit for keeping or preservation for a longer or shorter time. — To plant; to infix; to fix; as, to *lodge* an arrow. — To settle in the heart, mind, or memory. — To furnish with a temporary habitation, or with accommodation for one night; to entertain; to harbor. — To cover; to contain for keeping.

—To beat down so as to entangle, as grain.

—*v. n.* To reside; to dwell; to rest in a place. — To rest or dwell for a time. — To fall down and become entangled, as grain.

—*n.* [Fr. *loge, logis*; It. *loggia.*] A small house or habitation in a park or forest; a temporary habitation; a small house or tenement appended to a larger; a den; a cave; any place where a wild beast dwells. — A meeting of Freemasons, Odd-Fellows, or other secret society; the place where they meet, or the association itself.

Lodged, *a.* (*Her.*) Lying down.

Lodge'ment, *n.* The same as LODGMENT.

Lodg'er, *n.* One who lodges or who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night. — One who resides in any place for a time.

Lodg'ing, *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time; a temporary habitation; apartment; rooms hired in the house of another; a part of a house let to another, usually termed *lodgings.* — Place of residence; harbor; cover; place of rest.

Lodg'ment, *n.* [Fr. *logement.*] Act of lodging, or the state of being lodged; a being placed or deposited at rest for keeping for a time, or for permanence. — Accumulation or collection of something deposited or remaining at rest.

(*Mil.*) An encampment made by an army; a work cast up by besiegers during their approaches, in some dangerous post.

Lodi, (*lo'de,*) a town of Italy, province of Milan, on the Adda, 18 m. S.E. of Milan. The church, *della Incoronata*, is said to have been designed by Bramante. *Manuf.* Silks, linens, porcelain, chemicals; it has also an active trade in Parmesan cheese, on account of which an immense number of cows are fed in the vicinity. Lodi is famous for the victory achieved by Napoleon I. against the Austrians in 1790, in which the bridge over the Adda was carried at the point of the bayonet, though swept by Austrian cannon. *Pop.* 18,000.

Lo'di, in *Illinois*, a village of Clarke co.

Lo'di, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Wabash co.

Lo'di, in *Michigan*, a township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lo'di, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Bergen co.: *pop.* (1870), 3,238.

Lo'di, in *New York*, a village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 20 m. E. of Dunkirk.

—A post-village and township of Seneca co., abt. 3 m. S. of Ovid; *pop.* of township (1870), 1,820.

Lo'di, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

—A post-village of Medina co., about 100 m N.N.E. of Columbus.

Lo'di, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Abbeville dist., about 55 m. N. of Augusta.

Lo'di, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co.

Lo'di, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Washington co.

Lo'di, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Calumet co., abt. 2 m. E. of Chilton.

—A post-village and township of Columbia co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Lo'di Bar, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Sumter dist.

Lodi Centre, in *New York*, a post-office of Seneca co.

Lodi Station, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Kane co.

Lo'diville, in *Indiana*, a village of Parke co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Rockville.

Lodoic'ea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ*, to which belongs the Coco de Mer, or Double Cocoa-nut, *L. Sechellarum*, only found in the Seychelles.

Lodome'ria. See GALICIA.

Lodomill'lo, in *Iowa*, a township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 952.

Lodore', in *Virginia*, a post-office of Amelia co.

Lo'ess, *n.* [Ger. *lössz.*] (*Geol.*) A local deposit of fluviatile origin, consisting of a finely comminuted sand or powdery loam of yellowish-gray color. This sand is chiefly argillaceous matter, with about fifteen per cent. of carbonate of lime and as much quartzose or micaceous sand. It often contains hard calcareous concretions in parallel layers. It is unsolidified, and easily washed away. It contains land-shells, and sometimes freshwater species. *Succinea elongata* is characteristic of it. It rarely shows signs of stratification, being perfectly homogeneous. It chiefly occupies the valley of the Rhine, and is newer than any regularly deposited rock in the district. It is sometimes 70 feet thick. Near Basle it caps hills 1,200 feet above the sea.

Lofloden Isles, (*lo-fō'den,*) a group of islands on the coast of Norway, between Lat. 67° 40′ and 69° 30′ N., Lon. 11° 40′ and 16° 20′ E. There are 5 large and several smaller islands. The principal are Andöen, Langöen, and Hindöen, which is the largest of the group, and, with 6 others, form on the side of the Norwegian continent the Gulf of West Fiord. The coasts of these islands are extremely irregular, and rise into lofty and rugged mountains, covered with perpetual snow, and in many places with glaciers. There are no trees, and only a few stunted shrubs and grass. The only importance of these islands is in their fisheries, which are extensive and very valuable. In the beginning of Feb. the cod-fish set in from the ocean, and occupy the banks in West Fiord. These banks are from 3 to 10 m. out on the Fiord, at a depth of from 60 to 80 fathoms; and the fish crowd so much together while depositing their spawn, that it is said a deep-sea lead is often interrupted in its descent to the bottom through these fish-hills. The fishermen assemble in the month of January at the different stations, and the fish are caught with nets and long lines, set at night and taken up in the morning. This important winter-fishing ends in the middle of April. During the fishing-season these islands are visited by immense numbers of boats from Norway and Finmark. They are exposed to severe tempests, and near the S. of the group is the Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool occasioned by the swell of the ocean during the N.W. winds. *Pop.* 4,000.

Loft, *n.* [A. S. *lyft;* Dan., Sw., Ger. *luft;* Icel. *lopt*, the air, the atmosphere, from *lopta*, to raise.] That which is lifted up, raised, or elevated; specifically, a room or space next under the roof; a floor or story above another; a gallery or small chamber raised within a larger apartment, or in a church.

Loft'ily, *adv.* In a lofty manner; on high; in an elevated place. — Proudly; haughtily; with elevation of language, diction, or sentiment; sublimely; in an elevated attitude.

Loft'iness, *n.* State or quality of being lofty; height; elevation in place or position; altitude.—Pride; haughtiness; elevation of attitude or mien; dignity; sublimity; elevation of diction or sentiment.

Loft'y, *a.* [O. Ger. *lufftlih*, heavenly, *luftig*, aërial.] Lifted up; high; elevated in place. — Elevated in condition or character. — Proud; haughty; puffed up. — Elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime. — Stately; majestic.

Log, *n.* [Du. *log*, heavy, slow, unwieldy.] A bulky piece or stick of wood, or timber, unhewed.

(*Naut.*) A machine used to measure the rate of a ship's velocity through the water. The apparatus used is a piece of thin board, forming the quadrant of a circle, about six inches radius, and balanced by a small plate of lead nailed on the circular part, so as to swim perpendicular in the water with the greater part immersed. The *log line* is then fastened to the log by means of two ends, one of which is knotted through a hole in the corner, while the other is attached to a pin fixed in a hole at the other corner, so as to draw out occasionally. The line has previously been divided into certain spaces, which are in proportion to an equal number of geographical miles, as a half or quarter minute is to an hour of time; it is then wound round a reel. The reel being held by one man, and the half-minute glass by another, the mate of the watch fixes the pin, and throws the log over the stern or bows, which then, ceasing to feel the ship's motion, becomes stationary, while the vessel, sailing on, the check, of course, unwinds the line from the reel, and the log, being left stationary behind, continues to draw out more line. At the same instant that the log touched the water the other man turned the glass, so by the time the sand has run through the glass, the amount of line paid out is noted by the previous marks on it; and, according to that, the rate at which the ship is sailing is at once ascertained by merely calculating how many fathoms have passed out in the half-minute. The length between each knot or mark on the line being so proportioned to the time of the glass, that the number of knots unwound while the glass is running down determines the number of miles the ship is sailing in an hour.

Lo'gan, in *Illinois*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 625 sq. m.

Rivers. Salt, Kickapoo, and Sugar creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Lincoln. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.
—A post-office of Edgar co.

Lo'gan, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township. of Dearborn co., about 24 m. W.N.W. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of township about 1,300.
—A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—A township of Pike co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Lo'gan, in *Kentucky,* a S.S.W. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River, and Muddy and Whippoorwill creeks. *Surface,* agreeably diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Russellville. *Pop.* about 14,000.

Lo'gan, in *Nebraska,* a village of Dakota co., about 6 m. S.W. of Iowa City, Iowa.
—A post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 150.

Lo'gan, in *New York,* a post-village of Schuyler co., about 24 m. W. by N. of Ithaca.

Lo'gan, in *Ohio,* a W. central co.; *area,* abt. 457 sq. m. *Rivers.* Miami River, and Darby, Mill, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* level or slightly undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Bellefontaine. *Pop.* about 35,000.
—A township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* about 1,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Hocking co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* about 2,100.

Lo'gan, in *Penna.,* a twp. of Blair co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.
—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Lo'gan, in *Utah Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Cache co., abt. 92 m. N. by E. of Salt Lake City.

Lo'gan, in *W. Virginia,* a S.W. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area,* abt. 835 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guyandotte River, and Tug Fork of Big Sandy River. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Logan Court-House. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Lo'gan, *n.* See ROCKING STONE.

Lo'gan, the English name of a celebrated chief of the Cayuga Indians, b. in 1725. In 1770, he removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, where, in 1774, his family were massacred by a party of whites. *L.* thereupon initiated a war of vengeance against the settlers of the Far West, in which fearful atrocities were committed. Killed near Lake Erie in 1780.

Lo'gan, JAMES, b. in Ireland, 1674. In 1699 he accompanied W. Penn to Penna., as secretary. He afterwards was chief justice and president of the council, discharging in the latter capacity the duties of governor of the province for two years after the demise of Gov. Gordon in 1736. He bequeathed his collection of 2,000 books to the Philadelphia library, and n. 1751.

Lo'gan Court-House, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Logan co., about 50 m. S.S.W. of Charleston.

Logania'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Spigelia or Strychnos family; an order of plants, alliance *Gentianales.* DIAG. Opposite leaves with intervening stipules. They are tropical shrubs, herbs, and trees, with the following characters: — Leaves entire, with stipules, the latter occasionally existing only in the form of a raised line or ridge; calyx 4- to 5-parted; corolla regular, 4- to 5- or 10-cleft; æstivation valvate or convoluto; stamens sometimes anisoherous; anthers 2-celled; pollen 3-lobed; ovary 2-, 3-, or 4-celled; style simple below, and with as many divisions above as there are cells to the ovary; stigma simple. Fruit capsular or drupacco-baccate; placentas axile, ultimately detached. Seeds usually peltate, sometimes winged, with fleshy or cartilaginous albumen. This order is almost universally poisonous, acting on the nervous system, and producing frightful convulsions. The ord. includes 22 genera and 162 species.

Lo'ganite, *n.* [Named after W. E. *Logan,* an English mineralogist.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, and protoxide of iron, occurring in the Laurentian limestones of Canada.

Lo'gan Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a P. O. of Clinton co.

Lo'gan's Creek, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Reynold's co., about 125 m. S.E. of Jefferson co.

Lo'gan's Ferry, in *Penna.,* a village of Allegheny co., on the Alleghany River, abt. 18 m. above Pittsburg.

Lo'gansport, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Hamilton co.

Logansport, in *Indiana,* a thriving city, cap. of Cass co., at the mouth of Eel River, about 70 m. N. by W. of Indianapolis. It commands an active trade, and contains several manufactories. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Logansport, in *Kentucky,* a post-office of Butler co.

Logansport, in *Louisiana,* a post-village of De Soto parish, about 45 m. S.S.W. of Shreveport.

Lo'gansville, in *New Jersey,* a village of Morris co.

Lo'ganville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Logan co.

Loganville, in *Penna.,* a post-village of York co.

Log'arithm, *n.* [Fr. *logarithme,* from Gr. *logos,* ratio, and *arithmos,* number.] (*Math.*) The *logarithms* of numbers may be briefly stated to be the exponents of a series of other numbers, which render the powers of the latter, denoted by the exponents, equal to the former series. In most elementary mathematical works, the definition of the word is thus given: The logarithm of a number, *y*, is such a value of the index *x*, of a *fixed* magnitude, *a*, as will satisfy the equation $y = a^x$: that is, *x* is *defined* to be the logarithm of *y* in a *System of Logarithms* whose *base* is *a*; and the logarithm of *y* will therefore depend entirely upon the quantity *a*, which may be assumed to be any finite magnitude whatever, — *unity* only excepted, on account of every arithmetical power or root of 1 being only 1, which thus prevents that number from obeying the conditions stated above. In order, therefore, to constitute a logarithm, it is necessary that the exponent should refer to a system, or series of numbers, in arithmetical proportion, corresponding to as many others in geometrical proportion. If we take, for example, the series of 10, we have, $10^1 = 10$; $10^2 = 100$; $10^3 = 1{,}000$; $10^4 = 10{,}000$; we thus attain the results that the logarithm of $10 = 1$; the logarithm of $100 = 2$; of $1{,}000 = 3$; and of $10{,}000 = 4$. This can be thus explained, by saying that a logarithm is a mathematical term for a number, by which the magnitude of a certain fundamental ratio is expressed in reference to a fixed fundamental ratio. Thus, in the two runs of arithmetical and geometrical proportion, the numbers thus proceed:

Ar. Pro.	0,	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6, &c.
Geo. Pro.	1,	2,	4,	8,	16,	32,	64, &c.

Consequently, if we add 1 and 3 together in the first line, 4 corresponds to 16 (standing under it), which is identical with the multiple of 2 and 8, which stand under the 1 and 3. The upper line is arithmetical proportion forms the logarithms of the lower, in geometrical proportion, and logarithmic tables furnish these intermediate fractions, corresponding with the intermediate numbers in the lower line. A table of logarithms, made according to an assumed basis or fundamental ratio of all numbers to a certain limit, is called a *logarithmic system.* Logarithms were first invented by Lord Napier, Baron of Merchistoun, in Scotland; and were first made known by him in a work published in 1614, under the title, *De Mirifici Logorithmorum Canonis Constructione.* This system was varied by Henry Briggs (a contemporary of Lord. Napier), who constructed another system, having for its base the number 10, which, corresponding with our system of numeration, has many advantages over that constructed by Napier, being much more convenient for ordinary purposes of calculation. Briggs calculated his on the fundamental basis of the ratio 10 to 1; consequently, the logarithm of 10 is 1; of 100, 2; of 1,000, 3; and so on. It is, therefore, evident that all logarithms of numbers between 10 and 1 must be more than 0, but less than 1; in other words, must be fractions;—thus, the logarithm of 6 is 0·7781513. Again, all logarithms of numbers between 10 and 100 must be greater than 1, but less than 2; or, that is to say, must be whole numbers, *plus* a fraction; for instance, the logarithm of 95 is 1·9777236. The properties and advantages of logarithms are very great by their utility in facilitating the arithmetical operations of multiplication and division, which, when large numbers are concerned, usually take up much time. If the multiplication of two large numbers has to be effected, it is only necessary to take from the logarithmic tables the logarithms of the numbers in question, add these together, and the result will be the logarithm of the required product. In division, logarithms of the numbers have merely to be deducted from each other and the result will be the *L.* of the dividend. If numbers have to be raised to powers, then *L.* are multiplied; if roots are to be extracted, the logarithms are merely to be divided by the exponent of the root. The integral part of a logarithm is called its *characteristic,* because it shows at once of how many digits the natural number corresponding to the logarithm to which it is prefixed is composed. If, therefore, we know the logarithm of any number, we need only add 1, 2, 3, &c. to its characteristic, in order to obtain the logarithm of a number 10 times, 100 times, or 1,000 times as great. For instance,

log.	7·3594	= 4·8668 424
log.	73·594	= 3·8668 424
log.	735·94	= 1·8668 424
log.	7·3594	= 0·8668 424
log.	·73594	= $\overline{1}$·8668 424

In this last example, the negative sign is only placed over the characteristic, as that alone is negative; but the general mode of procedure with regard to these minor logarithms is to give them their arithmetical complements, substituting the real value in the final result. In the Napierian system, the *modulus,* or basis, of the tables is 1; and consequently the Napierian logarithm is easily found from the common logarithms (those of Briggs), by multiplying the modulus of the latter by $1 \cdot \frac{1}{1 \cdot 0}$. The Napierian logarithms are often called *natural logarithms,* on account of the modulus of their system being unity; while the common logarithms of Briggs are called *tabular logarithms,* in contradistinction to the former. The method which was first employed to compile logarithmic tables was founded on the successive extraction of roots, and consequently calculations arose of vast difficulty and tedium; in the present day, however, the method is far more simple, and the computations are thus rendered much more expeditiously. Suppose, for instance, it be required to find the logarithm of any number *x*, by means of converging series. In the first place it must be assumed that $\log.(1+x) = Ax + Bx^2 + Cx^3 + Dx^4$, &c. (1), in which A, B, C, D, &c., are coefficients, like determinates. (See INDETERMINATE COEFFICIENTS.) Therefore, taking another number, *z*, we have, in a simple manner, $\log.(1+z) = Az + Bz^2 + Cz^3 + Dz^4$, &c. (2); then subtracting the second equation (2) from the first (1), we shall have the result:

$$\log.(1+x) - \log.(1+z) = A(x-z) + B(x^2-z^2) + C(x^3-z^3) + \&c. \quad (3)$$

But from the properties possessed by logarithms we know that $\log.(1+x) - \log.(1+z) = \log.\frac{1+x}{1+z} = \log.\left(1+\frac{x-z}{1+z}\right)$; and on our bringing out the equation by the same means as $\log.(1+x)$ was treated in the first equation, we obtain the result that $\log.\left(1+\frac{x-z}{1+z}\right) = A\frac{x-z}{1+z} + B\left(\frac{x-z}{1+z}\right)^2 + \&c.$ Substituting, therefore, this development for $\log.(1+x) - \log.(1+z)$ in the third equation (3), and dividing both by $(x-z)$, there results,

$$A\frac{1}{1+z} + B\frac{x-z}{(1+z)^2} + C\frac{(x-z)^2}{(1+z)^3} + \&c. = A + B(x+z) + C(x^2+xz+z^2) + \&c.$$

Now, as this equation is true independently of any particular values of *x* and *z*, let us suppose that $x = z$, and it becomes

$$A\frac{1}{1+z} = A + 2Bx + 3Cx^2 + 4Dx^3 + \&c.;$$

which, on expanding the quantity $\frac{1}{1+x}$ by division, gives

$$A(1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + x^4 - \&c. = A + 2Bx + 3Cx^2 + 4Dx^3 + \&c.$$

Therefore, by the theory of indeterminate coefficients, we must have the separate equations $A = A$, $-A = 2B$, $+A = 3C$, $-A = 4D$, &c.; and on substituting the resulting values of B, C, D, &c., in terms of A in equation (1), we get,

$$\log.(1+x) = A\left(\frac{x}{1} - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \&c.\right)$$

The quantity A, which is still indeterminate, being the modulus; and assigning to it any particular value, we can at once characterize the system which we wish to consider. It would be impossible in the present article to enter at length upon the different theorems for the compilation of logarithmic tables, and nearly as useless, as the tables at present in existence are amply sufficient for all practical purposes. The history and theory of logarithms will be found in Hutton's "Mathematical Tracts," which enter upon the subject at length. The best tables extant are those of Babbage, which are most carefully collated and compiled. For navigation and astronomy, Farley's "Tables of Six-figured Logarithms" are the best. The use and application of logarithms in trigonometry will be found under *Trigonometry.*

Logarithmet'ic, Logarithmet'ical, *a.* The same as LOGARITHMIC.

Logarith'mic, Logarith'mical, *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

Logarithmic curve. (*Math.*) A curve in the higher branches of analytical geometry, which possesses the property of having its *abscissa* proportional to the logarithms of the corresponding *ordinates.*—See CONIC SECTIONS, and GEOMETRY.

Log'-board, *n.* (*Naut.*) A board or tablet on which is noted the rate of motion of a vessel, as ascertained by the log, together with the course of the moment, the direction of the wind, &c. — *Worcester.*

Log'-book, *n.* (*Naut.*) A book in which the contents of the log-board are daily transcribed at noon, together with every circumstance deserving notice that may happen to the ship, or within her cognizance, both at sea and in harbor.

Log'-cabin, *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on each other.

Log'ger, *n.* One whose business is to get, carry, or pile logs; a log-man. (U. S.)

Log'gerhead, *n.* [Du. *logheid,* unwieldiness.] A dunce; a dolt; a thick-skull.

(*Naut.*) A spherical mass of iron with a long handle, used for heating tar.

To be at loggerheads, to come to blows; to quarrel.

Loggia, (*lod'ja,*) *n.* [It., from Lat. *locus.*] (*Ital. Arch.*) An open arcade, enclosing a passage or open apartment. It is a favorite class of building in Italy and other warm countries. The Loggia de' Lanzi at Florence is one of the finest examples extant; and the Loggia of the Vatican, which are arcaded passages round the interior of the cortile of the palace, ornamented with beautiful paintings and arabesques by Rafaelle and his pupils, are well-known specimens.

Log'-glass, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sand-glass for measuring the rate at which the log-line runs.

Log'-heap, *n.* A pile of logs for firing, in the clearance of land.

Log'-house, Log'-hut, *n.* The same as LOG-CABIN.

Logic, (*loj'ik,*) *n.* [Fr. *logique,* from Gr. *logike.*] Considered in its most catholic relations, *L.* is the science of formal and material reasoning. In its strictly formal aspect, logic is the science of the necessary laws of thought; in its material aspect, again, it is the science of the laws of thought applied to practice. In the former sense it is a Science, in the latter it is an Art. In the one sense, thought is regarded as complete, perfect; in the other, it is regarded as limited, imperfect. The formula for material logic is *some is all,* the formula for pure logic is *all is all.* The latter, or *deduction,* is always explicative of the contents of a thought; the former, or *induction,* is always ampliative or adding to the contents of a thought. As it is usual to consider those two phases of human reasoning apart, in the following brief outline, *pure logic,* or Deduction, will first be treated of, and next *applied logic,* or Induction.—1. *Pure Logic,* or *Deduction.* It is necessary to observe that no progress in logic can be made without the preliminary assumption of the facts of psychology. In other words, the existence of sense, perception, memory, association, and so forth, lies at the basis of every process of reasoning. Pure logic is an *d priori* science, not an d *posteriori* one, for it deals exclusively with those truths on which all experience depends, rather than those truths which form the substance of experience itself. This system of doctrine owes its existence to Aristotle, who not only indicated its outlines, but he virtually created the science. In the progress of its history it has received various minor modifications and additions from various philosophers; but until Sir William Hamilton's time no logician made material improve-

ments on it from the days of the Stagyrite himself. It is usual to divide formal logic into three parts: — 1. *Concepts* or *notions*; 2. *Judgments*; 3. *Reasonings*. In other words, the formation of general notions, the decision whether these concepts agree or not, and the drawing of one such judgment from another. These parts in their order; and first of *Concepts*. This, by the way, is the most important part of logic, and one on whose laws the entire science may be regarded as in a great measure depending. What, then, is a concept? It is the result of an act, known as *conception*, which includes the comprehension of the various qualities of an object up to unity. Notions, again, are rather the apprehension of these qualities than the final building up of them, which belongs exclusively to conception. The two terms, however, are frequently used synonymously. When the mind, after surveying a series of objects, draws away (*abstrahère*), or abstracts a number of qualities from those objects, and classifies them, arranges them into orders or genera, generalizes them, in short, and gives a name to each class so formed, the process of conceiving or forming concepts may be said to have been gone through. It is obvious that a considerable variety will take place in the character of the concepts so formed; some will be more general, some will be less general, though all will be reducible to genera and species. Thus, the individual or single objects, as *this horse*, *that man*, being the names of so many facts or things on which logic is supposed to operate, belong neither to genus nor species, and are properly beyond its domain altogether. The lowest species (*infima species*) can never be a genus. The highest genus (*summum genus*) can never be a species. The subaltern genera (*genus subalternum*) are genera to those beneath them, and species to those above them. Thus, *Socrates* is an infima species, *being* is a summum genus, and *man* is a subaltern genus to Socrates and being. If we regard the *Quantity* of a concept, we recognize the classes or things of which it may be predicated, or the characters of which it is made up. In the former case, we regard the Extensive Quantity of concepts; in the latter, their Intensive Quantity. Thus, in the expression *man*, or *rational animal*, if I abstract the *rational* from *animal*, I thereby diminish the intensive or internal quantity of the concept, but increase its extension. For the term *animal* covers a much greater number of objects than *man*. The leading words that are employed in designating the quantity of concepts are, for their extension, *class* or genus; for their intension, *mark*, note, attribute, character. We amplify the extension of concepts by abstraction or generalization; we amplify their intension or comprehension by determination. We resolve the extension of a notion by division; we resolve its intension by definition. Hence an individual notion cannot be divided (*in-dividuum*), and a simple, or definite notion (*de-finitum*) cannot be defined. Again, as the characters of a concept may be more or less firmly seized by consciousness, more or less perfectly grasped, we have the logical *Quality* of concepts, or their relative clearness or distinctness, and their obscurity or indistinctness. The peculiar form which a concept assumes when recalled by the mind, brings us abreast of the most important controversy in all speculation, — that of Nominalism and Realism. Leibnitz's answer to this question is the one now adopted by all intelligent logicians. It is, that when concepts are recalled, we either comprehend the essential marks contained under the notion, or we only comprehend a few of those marks at the time, though we assume we know them. In the former case it is *intuitive* or notative knowledge we have of the notion, in the latter case it is *symbolical*. In the third place, concepts may be mutually compared as to their *Relation*, which consists in the reciprocal comparison of their various attributes. That is to say, that notions can only be compared as to their mutual extension, and as to their mutual comprehension one with another. So much for the doctrine of Concepts. We proceed now to the second part of logic; namely, *Judgments*. A judgment is the affirmation that two concepts can or cannot be reconciled, or (more correctly, that two concepts, a concept and a thing, or two individual things) agree or disagree. As we have just recognized a certain quantity, quality, and relation among Concepts, so we must now recognize a quantity, quality, and relation as affecting Judgments. This is why it was remarked some time ago, that the thorough comprehension of the doctrine of Concepts may be regarded as the thorough comprehension of the master principle of logic. In the judgment, *Socrates is rational*; *Socrates* is called the subject, *rational* the predicate, and *is* the copula. But in numerous propositions the copula is not expressed, it is merely understood. The first great distinction of judgments is taken from their quantity, or their relation of subject and predicate, as reciprocally whole and part. Is the predicate viewed as the containing whole? The judgment is pronounced an extensive one. Is the subject regarded as the containing whole? The judgment is an intensive or comprehensive one. Thus, in the proposition, *All plants grow*, if we view *grow* as the containing whole, we have a proposition in extension, as *All plants belong to the class of growing objects*. And if, in the same proposition, we view *plants* as the containing whole, we have a proposition in Comprehension, as, *The attribute or mark of growing belongs to all plants*. But judgments have a certain quality as well as quantity, according as the subject and predicate reciprocally agree or disagree, affirm or deny, in the quantities of extension and intension. In reference to their quantity and quality together, propositions are usually designated by the vowels A, E, I, O. The Universal Affirmative are denoted by A, the Universal Negative by E, the Particular Affirmative by I, and the Particular Negative by O. Or, to employ the mnemonic lines of Petrus Hispanus:

Asserit A, negat E, sed universaliter ambæ;
Asserit I, negat O, sed particulariter ambæ.

But these four species of proposition are obtained solely by determining the *quantity of the subject alone*, together with the quality of both subject and predicate. Now this is where the importance of Sir William Hamilton's "thorough-going quantification of the predicate" comes in. He proposes *not only to quantify the subject, but the predicate also*. Eight species of proposition are thus evolved, which, taking A and I for universal and particular, as in the Aristotelic notation, but extending them to either quality, and marking affirmation by an *f*, and negation by an *n*, we have the following sets of propositions:

Affirmatives.

1. Toto-total = AfA = All X is all Y.
2. Toto-partial = AfI = All X is some Y. (A)
3. Parti-total = IfA = Some X is all Y.
4. Parti-partial = IfI = Some X is some Y. (I)

Negatives.

5. Toto-total = AnA = Any X is not any Y. (E)
6. Toto-partial = AnI = Any X is not some Y.
7. Parti-total = InA = Some X is not any Y. (O)
8. Parti-partial = InI = Some X is not some Y.

Of all these judgments, 6 and 8 are the weakest, yet it is always possible to allege that *any man is not some brute*, or that *some man is not some brute*. Yet it must be acknowledged, that, though these propositions are conceivable, they are of little practical utility. The third great division of judgments is their relation, or the coincidence or non-coincidence of subject and predicate. This relation is either simple or conditional. On the former alternative the proposition is *Categorical*, on the latter — inasmuch as the condition lies either in the subject alone or in the predicate alone, or in both the subject and predicate — it is *Hypothetical*, *Disjunctive*, or *Dilemmatic*. So there are four kinds of relation between the subject and predicate of a proposition, which may be exemplified as follows. *A is B* is the formula for a categorical judgment; *If B is, A is*, is an hypothetical one; *D is either B or C or A* is a disjunctive one, and *if X is A, it is either B or C*, is a dilemmatic one. We may remark in conclusion, on this part of our subject, that the Aristotelic doctrine of the categories and of the predicables, as properly extra-logical, of course finds no place here. The third grand division of logic is *Reasoning*, or Syllogism, or the process by which one judgment is derived from another or more. And as in Concepts and in Judgments, we have here recurring again the old relations of quantity, quality, relation, it must not be forgotten that the essence of syllogism consists in the production of a new and distinct judgment, not in the *truth* of any one of the given judgments. The *Premises* are the two given propositions or the antecedent, and the *Conclusion* is the proposition sought, or the consequent. The premise which announces the general rule is called the *Major*, the one which announces the application of the general rule is called the *Minor*, and the *Middle term* is that with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. The three propositions of a syllogism are frequently correctly expressed by the *Sumption*, *Subsumption*, and the *Conclusion*. Now there are two kinds of inference, — immediate and mediate. When we can decide at once, as soon as we understand the terms of the two propositions involved, whether they agree or disagree, the inference is termed *immediate*; but when we require to go in quest of a third or *middle* judgment or term with which each of the other judgments may be compared, the inference is called *mediate*. For example, — All good rulers are just, therefore no unjust rulers can be good, is a specimen of immediate inference; and, — All consumptions are mortal; this disease is a consumption, therefore this disease is mortal, is an example of mediate reasoning. The different sorts of immediate inference can be pursued no further here. There is a general canon for conducting Mediate reasoning, which may be thus expressed. The agreement or disagreement of one judgment with another is ascertained by a third judgment, inasmuch as this, wholly or by the same part, agrees with both or with only one of the conceptions to be compared. There are a number of general rules for the proper construction of syllogisms, which may be conveniently condensed as follows. Distribute the middle term (*i. e.*, take it in its widest signification), let there be no fourth, and both premises must be neither particular nor negative. The conclusion then will follow the worst part (as "some flowers are blue"), and will neither distribute nor deny unless when the premises do so. All mediate influence is properly one, — that often called by logicians the categorical, for the conditional and hypothetical syllogisms are all reducible by immediate inference. The regular syllogism, then, regarded as to its essential form, comes now to be considered. And first of the *figure*, or the position of the middle term in the premises, and of the *mode* or mood, or the formal value of the three judgments of a syllogism as to their quantity, quality, and relation. There is only one figure according to some logicians, three according to others, and four according to a third party. These are as follows: where S represents the subject, P the predicate of the conclusion, and M the middle term. Fig. I. — MP, SM, ∴ SP. Fig. II. — MP, SM, ∴ SP. Fig. III. — MP, MS, ∴ SP. Fig. IV. — PM, MS, ∴ SP. The terms alone being here stated, the quantity and quality, indeed the Mood of the whole of the syllogisms, remain to be filled up; in other words, between M and P, for example, we may place either a negative or affirmative copula, and we may prefix either a universal or a particular sign to P. The Moods are ordinarily applied to each figure by the three letters which severally denote the quantity and quality of each judgment. Thus, AII, Fig. I., reads as follows, which can be readily verified by turning back to the mnemonic lines which were given under Judgments. All M is P; some S is M; therefore some S is P. And EIO, Fig. II., reads, — No P. is any M; some S is M; therefore some S is no P. IAI, Fig. III., reads, — Some M is some P; all M is some S; therefore some S is some P; and so on. A few mnemonic lines of considerable convenience have been invented which serve to point out the various moods in each of the four figures, according to the old notation. They are as follows: — Fig. I. — bArbArA, cElArEnt, dArIi, fErIOque prioris. Fig. II. — cEsArE, cAmEstrEs, fEstInO, bArOkO secundæ. Fig. III. — tertia, dArAptI, dIsAmIs, dAtIsI, fElAptOn, bOkArdO, fErIsO, habet; quarta insuper addit. Fig. IV. — brAmAntIp, cAmEnEs, dImArIs, fEsApO, frEsIsOn. There will be found 19 legitimate modes in the whole of these figures, but 62 according to Sir W. Hamilton's extended notation, (for which see above to his extended judgments.) Before leaving this part of the subject, it may be well to state that the first figure is the most perfect, that is to say, it exemplifies best the Aristotelic dictum *de omni et nullo*, or whatever is affirmed or denied of a class may be affirmed or denied of any part of that class. To take an example. All plants need light; sunflowers are plants; therefore sunflowers need light. Some logicians, as Aristotle, Kant, and Sir William Hamilton, throw overboard all the figures but the first, and with them of course annihilate reduction. Reduction is the process by which the other figures are brought under the form of the first figure. This is usually effected by changing the order of the terms, or, where that cannot be done, by substituting a privative conception (as "unwise," for example) for a positive judgment, and then changing the order of the terms by conversion as it is called. As often occurs, many a piece of reasoning, being without subjects or predicates expressed, belongs properly to no figure. There have been, in all, three peculiar schemes of syllogistic notation, — those of Lambert, Euler, and Sir William Hamilton. The last is by far the simplest and most complete, but cannot be exhibited here. A conditional or hypothetical syllogism contains, of course, a conditional or hypothetical judgment; and a disjunctive syllogism contains a disjunctive judgment. These have all been disposed of as belonging properly to immediate inference. When syllogisms are taken in their external form, we have three species of reasoning, which require some elucidation. There is first the *Epicheirema*, or reason-rendering syllogism; there is secondly the *Sarites*, or chain-argument, as the Germans call it; and there is thirdly the *Enthymeme*, with one premise suppressed. To illustrate, the Epicheirema is — B is A, but C is B, for it is D; therefore, C is also A. The Sarites is — A is B, B is C, C is D, D is E; therefore A is E; — reduced to B is C, A is B; therefore, A is C; — C is D, A is C; therefore, A is D; — D is E, A is D; therefore, A is E. The Enthymeme, as a kind of colloquial argument, needs but little illustration here. All these species of reasoning have various forms. Besides these, there are the *Monosyllogisms*, where the reasoning is viewed as an independent whole; the *Prosyllogisms*, whose conclusion is a premise in a given syllogism; and the *Episyllogism*, whose premise is a conclusion in a given syllogism. These arguments very frequently occur in life. It should not be forgotten, however, that the syllogism is the type of all reasoning. So much for formal logic. — II. *Material Logic*, or *Induction* (the Epagoge of Aristotle), signifies, properly, the drawing of a general law from a sufficient number of particular cases. It is distinguished from pure logic by caring wholly for the *matter*, or facts, or truth of its objects; while the former is occupied entirely with the correctness of the *form* of thought. And here, at the outset, it is necessary to take a distinction, which may be of great use afterwards. There is what is called a *perfect* Induction, and an *imperfect* one. The perfect one is when the investigator has been able to examine *all* the particular instances on which this law is founded. The imperfect induction, again, forms ninety-nine one-hundredths of all inductive reasoning, and mounts at once from the *some* cases in which the law holds to the *all*. Perfect induction was denominated by Bacon *res puerilis*, as it on very few occasions can *add* anything to what one is already in possession of. Indeed, it is often taken up under the formal syllogism. The latter, again, *imperfect* induction, is the peculiar kind of all ordinary scientific induction. And the great canon or principle, which is itself a principle of induction, on which this form of material science rests, is the constancy and uniformity of nature's laws; or, more articulately expressed, it runs thus, — *under the same circumstances, and with the same substances, the same effects always result from the same causes*. Material, or applied logic, to fulfil its aim, must have attained: 1, to as true statements as possible respecting the objects with which it deals; 2, it must be able to define those objects with as much clearness and precision as possible; 3, it must be able to indicate the extent of those objects; and, 4, it must exhibit its results in a systematic manner. These preliminary obligations being imposed upon it, it requires, in the second place, to be able to answer the following four leading questions: — 1. How are the causes of phenomena to be distinguished among a multitude of other phenomena, all open to observation? 2. How are causes to be discovered which are less open to observation than the effects produced by them? 3.

When should an incomplete enumeration of facts be deemed sufficient, and on what principle? 4. How should new laws be expressed and recorded? These questions in their order. — How the causes of phenomena are to be distinguished. It must be here observed, respecting causation, what the scholastic writers never forgot, that it is properly all the associated causes, the con-causes, as it is sometimes phrased, that make up what is ordinarily denominated "the cause" of a thing. And every event has more than one cause when strictly analyzed. Yet men, nevertheless, inquire for "the cause" of a phenomenon, and justly enough; for what they want is the most influential agent in the production of the result. It requires no labor, beyond "simple enumeration," to enable one to discover such very uniform and regular laws as the recurrence of the tides, and the law that all weighty bodies fall. But it requires a great degree of patient observation and research to discover that the one phenomenon is connected with the moon's influence, and that the other depends on the higher law of gravitation. All men open to the observation of these phenomena had a rude notion of the tides and of falling bodies, but it required a Newton to complete the theory of both the phenomena. The chief rules which regulate the inquiry after causes are the following:—1. While the same effect may sometimes arise from different causes, yet the cause must always be sought among the invariable concomitants of the effect. 2. If an effect is not produced under certain circumstances, this either indicates the absence of the cause, or the presence of a counteracting one. 3. The cause is often suggested by analogy. 4. The cause is often indicated by the variation of degree of the effect. 5. The more forms of the effect that are studied, the greater is the probability of finding out the cause. 6. A suspected cause may be tested by allowing it to operate under less complicated circumstances. 7. Where complications exist, every cause should be noted and registered down to the minutest detail. So much for the answer to the first question. — 2. Causes are sometimes discovered which are not obvious, even after careful observation and detailed experiment, by what is called Anticipation. Such was Oken's discovery of the vertebrate character of the skull of the reindeer, which he stumbled over during an excursion to the Hartz Mountains. Such, too, was Goethe's discovery of the morphology of plants, — that the various parts of a plant are only metamorphosed leaves. The facts of an induction being given, a "Conception," as it is sometimes called, must step in, in order to afford a provisional support or temporary cause to the phenomena. Again, Conceptions not wholly correct may often serve for a Colligation of facts until a better Colligation is afforded those facts. Thus, the *circular* motion of the heavenly bodies was for a long time only a conception; now it is known they move in elliptical orbits. — 3. This third question has in a great measure been answered by the preliminary observations on the laws of nature. As soon as a process of induction has been completed, it then forms the ground for a legitimate induction. Analogy depends upon the principle that the same qualities may be assigned to distinct but similar objects, provided those qualities can be shown to accompany the points of resemblance in those objects, and not their points of difference. Thus, if we remark the analogy between man and tree, and observe that they both grow gradually to a certain height, after which they both decay, and that both depend for their subsistence on receiving appropriate food, moisture, and air, we have noted those qualities which belong to them in common. But if we proceed further with our analogy — "carry out our analogy," as the phrase is — we go wrong; for man is not stationary like a tree, neither does he grow up conically, and has no "bravery" of leaves. Reasonings involving chance may likewise be admitted into inductive philosophy, for chance is just the amount of probability with which we expect one or other out of two or more uncertain events. The laws that govern this department of "probabilities" are various, and cannot be entered upon here. — 4. New laws may be expressed, — 1. by applying fresh definitions to old words; 2. names possessing an explanation of their own may have new ideas attached to them; 3. entirely new names may be invented, but accompanied always with a precise definition; 4. chemistry affords excellent examples of the mode of forming new names. The principles of inductive reasoning are afforded (*a*) by the senses, (*b*) by instruments, which constitutes properly observation, (*c*) by the testimony of others, (*d*) by the aggregate observations of men. No logical principle can be put into practice without the possibility of conscious or unconscious *Error*. Where error is consciously unfolded, it is for the purpose of deceiving others, and is properly a Sophism; where it is unfolded unconsciously, we deceive ourselves and fall into a Paralogism. In either case we commit what logicians denominate a *Fallacy*. The causes and occasions of error arise as follows: — 1. In the general circumstances which govern the intellectual character of the individual; 2. in the constitution and habits of his powers of thought, feeling, and desire; 3. in the language which he employs; 4. in the nature of the objects upon which he is engaged. Again, the fallacies which men are guilty of are properly of two classes, — formal and material. The formal fallacy most frequently occurs in the regular syllogism, and usually arises from the vice of having four instead of three terms. Under this genus are comprised three species. The material fallacy is the most frequent. It arises from making a universal conclusion where we are not warranted to do so by the premises, or from a notion which is not in reality a middle term, we infer a conclusion. Some five or six fallacies belong to this genus. The various degrees of belief, according to Aristotle, are, 1. problematical, 2. assertory, or 3. demonstrable, — in other words, are the results of opinion, belief proper, and science. 1. The problematical judgment is neither subjectively nor objectively true; it is neither maintained with complete certainty by the mind, nor can the object about which we judge be truly represented. Meanwhile, it is mere opinion, but it may afterwards become matter of proof, and then this opinion is elevated to demonstrable truth. Every great discovery is at first a problem, or a thing to be proved; and it depends on the sagacity and genius of the investigator whether it is to take its place among the proven theorems of knowledge. The best course of conduct for us under doubtful circumstances, historical records about which there is conflicting testimony, and so forth, are all of this problematical character. — 2. In the next place, the assertory kind of knowledge is one of which we are fully persuaded ourselves, but cannot lay down the grounds for our belief so as to compel men to side with us. It is subjectively true, but not objectively certain. We have what is called "a moral persuasion" of it, but cannot exhibit the common grounds of our conviction. — 3. Demonstrative knowledge, again, is either subjectively or objectively true, or both. It may either be certain in itself, as an axiom in mathematics, or conditionally certain, as, The sun will rise to-morrow, if the laws of nature maintain their constancy.

Log'ical, *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic; as, *logical* subtilties.

—According to the rules of logic, as a conclusion.

—Skilled in logic; versed in the art of thinking and reasoning; discriminating; rational; relating to reason; according to reason.

Log'ically, *adv.* According to the rules of logic.

Logician, (*lo-jish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *logicien.*] A person skilled in logic.

Logis'tic, Logis'tical, *a.* [Fr. *logistique.*] (*Math.*) Belonging to logistics, or sexagesimal arithmetic.

Logis'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *logistikos,* skilled in arithmetic.] (*Math.*) The Sexagesimal Arithmatic, *q. v.*

Log'-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) See Log.

Log'-man, *n.* See Logger.

Logoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a discourse, and *krateo,* to rule.] A government in which words are the ruling power. — *Worcester.*

Log'ogram, *n.* A word-letter, phonetically used to represent a word by way of brevity, as *t* for *it.*

Logog'rapher, *n.* One who practises logography, or is skilled in it.

Logograph'ic, Logograph'ical, *a.* Belonging to logography.

Logog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *logos,* a word, *grapho,* I write.] A method of reporting speeches without having recourse to short-hand. It was put in practice during the French revolution. About twelve reporters arranged themselves round a table, each of them having a long slip of paper numbered before him. The first three or four words were taken down by the writer of No. 1; and as soon as they were spoken, he gave notice to his neighbor by touching his elbow, or some other sign. No. 2 then passed the sign to No. 3; and so on till the first line of each slip was completed, when No. 1 commenced the second line. When filled up, all the slips were placed parallel to each other, and formed a single page. Logography was not found to answer in practice; it required too great attention and quickness for correctness. It was first employed in the National Assembly, in Oct., 1790, and continued till the 10th August, 1792, when Louis XVI., with his family, took refuge from the insurrection in the Assembly, and occupied the box of the logographers; from that time it was discontinued.

(*Printing.*) A mode of printing with types expressing entire words or common radicals and terminations, instead of single letters. It was used for a short time in the English *Times* printing-office, but soon abandoned. It is described in a book published by H. Johnson in 1783.

Log'ogriph, *n.* [Gr. *logos,* and *griphos,* a riddle.] A species of riddle in vogue among the French (whose language is peculiarly adapted to it), in which the original word (whole) is to be discovered by guesses at other combinations of letters included in it. Thus, the word *plate* includes the various combinations tale, teal, pate, peat, peal, pale, leap, &c.

Logomachist, (*lo-gom'a-kist,*) *n.* One who contends on, or about words.

Logomachy, (*lo-gom'a-ky,*) *n.* [Gr. *logos,* word, speech, and *mache,* battle, strife.] A war of words; contention in words merely, or rather, a contention about words.

Logom'eter, *n.* (*Chem.*) A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logomet'ric, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting, or relating to, a logometer.

Lo'gos, *n.* [Gr., the word.] (*Theol.*) In theological language, Logos, or the Word, is applied to the Son of Man. The Jews used the term *memra,* which corresponds to logos, or word, but as synonymous with Jehovah, or as denoting the mere token or symbols of the Divine presence. There are eminent critics, however, who are of opinion that the Targumists employed this word to denote the future Messiah. The term 'logos,' as used by Plato, is rather ambiguous. It is uncertain whether by it he means to denote a distinct intelligent being, or merely the divine attributes of deity. "St. John," says Professor Burton, "was as far as possible from being the first to apply the term logos to Christ. I suppose him to have found it so universally applied, that he did not attempt to stop the current of popular language, but only to keep it to its proper channel, and guarded it from extraneous corruptions." He holds that it is one of the peculiar objects of St. John's Gospel to show in what sense the term *logos* can properly be applied to Christ. Mystical notions regarding the logos were derived, by the Christian Platonists, from the school of Alexandria, and hence many of the Fathers maintained that the Logos was an attribute of God, and that this attribute became the person of the Son, and was afterwards united to Jesus Christ. The Unitarians consider the word logos to be applied either to God himself, or to certain of his attributes, as reason or intelligence. The Arians look upon the Logos as an emanation from the Supreme Being, superior to all other created beings, and which supplied the place of a human soul in Christ. Dr. Lardner, in his *Letter on the Logos,* states that he was at first favorable to the doctrine that the Logos was the soul of Christ; but being at a loss to conceive how that high being, the highest of God's creatures, should gain any exaltation by receiving, after his resurrection and ascension, a bright resplendent human body, and being made lord and king of men, the judge of the world, and higher than the angels, to whom he was vastly superior before, abandoned this hypothesis as throughout inconceivable and irreconcilable to reason. Trinitarians regard the term as being specially appropriate to Christ, who is a revelation of God the Father unto men.

Log'otype, *n.* (*Print.*) Two or more letters cast in one piece, as ff, fl, æ, &c. — *Francis.*

Log'-rolling, *n.* The act of rolling logs; — mutual assistance in rolling logs to the river after they are felled and trimmed; — as practised by the lumbermen of Maine. — A cant term for a system of manœuvring or mutual coöperation in legislating, &c., to carry favorite measures. (U. S.) — *Worcester.*

Logrono, (*lo-grone'yo,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Logrono, on the Ebro, 60 m. E. of Burgos, and 158 m. N. E. of Madrid. It is surrounded by walls, and has a college, manufactures of leather, hats, &c., besides several tanneries and distilleries. It has also a good trade in rural produce. *Pop.* 11,500. Edward the Black Prince defeated Henry of Trastamara, brother of Peter I. (the Cruel), of Castile, at this place, April 3, 1367. Before the battle the Castilians encamped at Najara, and the allies at Navarrette, and it is sometimes named after these two places.

Log'town, in *California,* a mining village of El Dorado co., abt. 10 m. S. by W. of Placerville.

Log'town, in *Georgia,* a village of Upson co., abt. 9 m. S.S.E. of Thomaston.

Log'wood, a very valuable dyestuff, consisting of the cuttings or raspings of the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum,* a tree growing in Mexico and the neighboring countries. It is extensively employed for dyeing black with alum; but acids change the color to red immediately. Its dyeing properties are due to its containing a crystalline matter called *hæmatoxylon,* which is straw-yellow in its pure state, but assumes a brilliant red under the influence of oxygen and alkalies.

Loir, (*lore,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Maine, 20 m. N. W. of Würtemberg. *Manuf.* Paper; and there are also iron-works. *Pop.* 4,000.

Loim'ic, *a.* [Gr. *loimos,* contagious.] (*Med.*) Relating to the plague, or to contagious disorders.

Loin, *n.* [A. S. *lend,* a haunch, *lendenu,* the loins; Ger. *lenden;* Fr. *longe;* Lat. *lumbus.*] (*Anat.*) The loins are the region of the kidneys, the space on each side of the back bone, between the lowest of the false ribs, and the upper portion of the haunch bones, or the lateral portions of the lumbar region; called also the reins. — The back of an animal cut for food; as, a *loin* of pork.

Loing, (*lwang,*) a river of France, rising at St. Colombe, dept. of Yonne, and after a course of 70 m., falling into the Seine at Moret. It feeds the canals of Briare and Loing, by means of which the Seine communicates with the Loire.

Loire, (*lwaw,*) [anc. *Liger,*] the principal river of France, which flows through the centre of it in a W. direction, and falls into the Bay of Biscay, 40 m. below Nantes. It rises in Mount Gerbier de Jonc, on the W. declivity of the Cevennes, in the dept. of Ardèche, about Lat. 44° 38′ N., Lon. 4° 30′ E., at an elevation of 4,593 ft. above the sea. Its general direction is N.N.W. to near Orleans, after which it flows W.S.W. to its mouth, near Paimbœuf, in Lat. 47° 15′ N., Lon. 2° 15′ W. Its entire course is estimated at 670 m., of which 512 are navigable. Below Nantes it is between two and three miles wide; but its navigation in the lower part of its course is rendered difficult by shallows and numerous islands. Its rate of descent averages 4 ft. a mile. Its current is everywhere rapid, and its inundations are frequently productive of much damage; to prevent which, extensive embankments have been erected below Orleans. The tide of the *L.* rises to about 5 miles below Nantes. At one time the depth of the water at its mouth was 18 ft. at ebb-tide; now it is only from 6 to 9 ft. The lower course of the *L.* is adorned by wooded islets. It receives about 40 affluents, of which the principal are the Loir, on the right; and the Allier, Cher, Indre, and the Vienne on the left.

Loire, a dept. in the S.E. of France, adjoining the depts. of the Rhone and Isère. *Area,* 1,920 sq. m. *Desc.* It is generally mountainous, being partly traversed by the Cevennes, and partly by the mountains of the Forez. The basin of the Loire, which flows through this dept., is rather an unfruitful valley, but the mountains are rich in iron and lead, and the coal-fields of the dept. are the richest in France. *Prod.* Corn, potatoes, and hemp. There are also some excellent mineral springs. *Manuf.* Silk, iron, steel, glass, cottons, laces, &c. *L.* is also

noted for the rearing of silk-worms. The chief towns are St. Etienne, Roanne, Rive de Gier, and Montbrison. *Pop.* 557,108.

Loire, (Haute, or Upper,) a dept. in the S.E. of France, situated to the S. of the preceding, and adjoining the depts. of Puy-de-Dôme, Ardèche, and Lozère; Lat. bet. 44° 45′ and 45° 24′ N., Lon. 3° and 4° 40′ E. *Area*, 1,805 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous, covered by the Cevennes, — Mount Mazan, one of its peaks, rising to an elevation of 5,793 ft. The soil is generally unfertile, and agriculture is very backward. Sufficient produce, chiefly wheat and rye, is grown for home consumption; also wine, but the latter is of an inferior quality. Bees are kept, and silk-worms are extensively reared. *Min.* Coal, gypsum, antimony, and potter's clay. *Manuf.* Lace, silks, paper, and leather. *Principal rivers.* Loire and Allier. *Chief towns.* Le Puy, the cap., Brioude, and Yssingeaux. *Pop.* 312,661.

Loire, (Inférieure, or Lower,) a dept. in the W. of France, formerly included in the prov. of Brittany, bordering on the Atlantic, having N. the depts. of Morbihan and Ile-et-Vilaine, E. Maine-et-Loire, S. Vendee; Lat. between 46° 50′ and 47° 50′ N., Lon. 1° and 2° 30′ W. *Area*, 2,730 sq. m. The river Loire has its mouth in this dept., which it intersects from E. to W. near its centre. *Desc.* The interior is, on the whole, flat, but the N.E. and S.E. is somewhat hilly. The country, on the S. bank of the Loire, is much more fertile than that on the N., and it is nearly all under culture. There are also some fine forests. Salt marshes are numerous in the W. *Rivers.* Indre, Sevre-Nantaise, Maine, and Moine, all affluents of the Loire. *Prin. towns.* Nantes, the cap., Châteaubriant, Ancenis, Paimbeuf, and Savenay. *Prod.* Grain, and pale wines. Bees are largely kept, and cattle extensively reared. *Min.* Coal, iron, salt, and turf. The coast-fisheries and general export trade of the dept. is very extensive. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, rope, glass, porcelain, &c. *Pop.* 598,598.

Loiret, (*lwaw'rai,*) a river of France, in dept. of Loiret, rising 2 m. from Orleans, and after a course of 10 m. joining the Loire near Orleans. It is navigable for boats almost to its source.

Loiret, a central dept. of France, having N. Eure-et-Loire, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine-et-Marne; E. Yonne; S. Nievre and Cher; W. Loir-et-Cher; Lat. between 45° 13′ and 46° 18′ N., Lon. 3° 42′ and 4° 45′ E. *Area*, 2,640 sq m. *Surface*, for the most part level; but in the N. there is a chain of hills separating the basins of the Loire and the Seine. The Loire traverses the S. half of the dept., generally in a W. direction. S. of the Loire the country is marshy, uncultivated, and unfertile; but in other parts it is very productive, particularly in the W. districts. Agriculture is in a forward state. *Prod.* Grain, wine, saffron, and timber. Apples are largely cultivated; bees and fowls are abundant; and the herds of sheep and cattle are excellent. *Manuf.* Cloths, woollen caps, cottons, leather, paper, and beet-root sugar. *Rivers.* Loire, Loiret, Cosson, Beuvron. *Prin. towns.* Orleans, Gien, Montargis, and Pithiviers. *Pop.* 357,110.

Loir-et-Cher, (*lwaw'a-shair',*) a dept. of France, between Lat. 47° 15′ and 58° 10′ N., Lon. 0° 30′ and 2° 15′ E., having N. Eure-et-Loire, E. Loiret and Cher, S. Indre and Indre-et-Loire, W. Sarthe. Length, N.W. to S.E., 80 m.; breadth varying from 20 to 45 m. *Area*, 2,360 sq. m. The Loire intersects the dept. from E. to W. nearly in its centre. The dept. is almost uniformly level, broken only by vine-hills of trifling elevation The N. part is more fertile than the S., three-fourths of which is occupied by marshes, heath, and forests, the last of which cover ⅙th of the entire surface. The principal towns are Blois, Romorantin, and Vendomil. *Rivers.* Loire, Cher, Bouncheure, and Cosson. *Prod.* Corn, fruits, hemp, wine, and vegetables of all sorts. Sheep and horses are reared, and are both numerous and excellent. *Min.* Iron, turf, and alabaster; but the most valuable mineral is flint, of which the most extensive beds in France are in this dept. *Manuf.* Woollens, leather, glass, paper, gloves, &c. *Pop.* 275,757.

Lol'ter, *v. n.* [Du. *leuteren*, to linger.] To tarry; to saunter; to be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly.

—*v. a.* To consume in idleness, carelessness, or inaction.

Lol'terer, *n.* A lingerer; one who delays, or is slow in motion; an idler; one who is sluggish or dilatory.

Lol'teringly, *adv.* In a loitering manner.

Loja, or Loxa, (*lo'ha,*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of Granada, 26 m. W. of Granada, and 92 S.E. of Seville. The town stands on the S. of the Sierra Nevada. It was formerly of great military importance, being the key to Granada. On the S. extremity are the ruins of a Moorish castle, once of great strength and celebrity. *L.* is at present quite a thriving place, and has 21 woollen factories, and 3 paper-mills. *Pop.* 25,900.

Loja, or Loxa, (*lo'ha,*) a town of Ecuador, dept. of Assuay, on the Tapotillo River, abt. 280 m. S. by W. of Quito; Lat. 4° S., Lon. 79° 24′ W.; *pop.* 12,000.

Lok, Lo'ki, *n.* [Ger. *locken*; Icel. *loki*, from *locka*, to allure, to entice.] (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A malevolent deity, corresponding to the Ahriman of the Persians, who is represented to be at war with both gods and men, and originating all the evil with which the universe is desolated. In the *Edda* (the great poem of the Norwegian nation) he is described as the great serpent which encircles the earth, and as having given birth to Hela, or Death, the queen of the infernal regions.

Loke, *n.* A private road or path.— The wicket or hatch of a door. (Local Eng.)

Lokeren, (*lo'ker-en,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of E. Flanders, on the Deurne, 12 m. N.E. of Ghent. *L.* is a well-built town, with numerous schools and benevolent institutions. It is celebrated for its linen fabrics, and has also manufactures of cottons, flannels, lace, and tobacco. It has also a considerable trade in corn, flax, and linens. *Pop.* 16,912.

Lola Montez, Maria Dolores Porris Y Montez, b. 1820, at Limerick, Ireland; was the daughter of a Spanish lady and of an Irish officer. Lola made an unsuitable marriage, and, leaving her husband, appeared as a dancer on the Paris stage. She became the mistress of the king of Bavaria, and for 2 years, until his abdication, lived in royal magnificence, being made Countess of Landsfeld. She then married an English gentleman; deserted him; exhibited herself in America; married again in California; opened a theatre in Australia; lectured in London on her own adventures; and d. an outcast in the U. States, 1861.

Lol'igo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Squid.

Lol'ium, *n.* [Celtic, *lolwa*; a name applied to one of the species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. The principal American species are *L. perenne*, the Darnel Grass; and *L. temulentum*, the Poisonous Darnel.

Loll, *v. n.* [Icel. *loll*, *lolla*, sloth, *lolla*, to do sluggishly.] To lean idly or listlessly; to recline; to lean; to lie at ease: as, to *loll* on a couch. — To hang out, said of the tongue.

—*v. a* To thrust out, as the tongue.

Lollards, *n. pl.* [Ger. *lollard*, *lollhard*.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The origin of this term, applied to a religious sect of the 14th century, is by some authorities derived from the German *lallen*, *lollen*, or *lullen*, "to sing in a low voice;" and by others is referred to Walter Lollard, who was burned alive at Cologne in 1322. The early Lollards tended the sick and followed the dead to the grave, chanting in mournful tones. They were constituted a religious order through the influence of Charles, Duke of Burgundy, in 1472. Julius II. conferred further privileges upon them in 1506. The term was afterwards applied by the partisans of the Church to the heretics and schismatics of the day generally; and the followers of Wickliffe in England are frequently stigmatized under the name of *Lollards*.

Lollardism, *n.* The principles of the Lollards.

Lollers, *n. pl.* The same as Lollards.

Lol'lipop, *n.* A kind of sweetmeat easily dissolved in the mouth. — *Wright.*

Lom'bard, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Lombardy. — A term anciently used in England for a banker or money-lender. The name is derived from the Italian merchants, the great usurers or money-lenders of the Middle Ages, principally from the cities of Lombardy.

Lombard'ic, *a.* Of, or relating to Lombardy, or to the Lombards.

L. Architecture. See Romanesque Architecture.

Lombard'o-Venet'ian Kingdom. See Lombardy.

Lombardy, (*lum'bar-de.*) [Ital. *Lombardia.*] A country of N. or Upper Italy. The name, though properly applicable only to the vale of the Po, is commonly given to the whole tract of country between the frontiers of Switzerland and Tuscany. The plains of *L.*, always remarkable for their fertility, were originally peopled by the Siculi, who were expelled by a tribe of the Celtæ about B. C. 1400. The Etruscans established their authority over the country about B. C. 1000, and retained it until expelled by the Gauls B. C. 506, when it received the name of Gallia Cisalpina. It was ravaged by Attila in 452, became subject to the Heruli in 476, was conquered by the Ostrogoths in 489, by the troops of the E. empire under Narses in 554, and by the Longobardi, from whom it received its name, in 568. The empire of the Longobardi was terminated by Charlemagne in 774, when *L.*, with the rest of the peninsula, was annexed to his territories, and in 843 formed the Frankish kingdom of Italy, which was ruled by its own kings till it submitted to Otho I. (the Great) in 961. The cities gradually adopted independent forms of government, each possessing separate laws and customs. In 1002 they elected Ardouin, Marquis of Ivrea, as king, in opposition to the Germans, who nominated Henry II., and the country was in consequence involved in war till the death of Ardouin in 1015. On the death of Henry II. (the Holy), in 1024, the Lombards again made fotile efforts to obtain an independent sovereign. A civil war between the "gentlemen" of Lombardy and Eribert, Archbishop of Milan, commenced in 1035, and lasted till Conrad the II. (the Salic) promulgated his feudal edict in 1037. Milan became a republic in 1107, and Lodi, Cremona, Verona, Genoa, Pavia, and other cities, soon followed her example, and asserted their new-born independence by rushing into civil war. During the 11th and 12th centuries they united to form the Lombard leagues against the German emperors, and were afterwards desolated by the contentions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, which they sought to escape by purchasing protection from Charles of Anjou, king of Naples (1266–1285). The history of *L.* is, after this period, the history of the several republics of which it was composed, until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, by which the greater part of the country was attached to the house of Austria. In 1796, Bonaparte erected *L.* into the Transpadane republic, which was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic in 1797, and formed part of the Italian republic in 1802, and of the kingdom of Italy in 1805. The *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom* was created by the allies, and given to Austria, in lieu of her Flemish territories, by the treaty of Paris, 1815. In 1848 *L.* revolted from Austria, and joined the king of Sardinia, but it was reduced to subjection by the battles of Custoza, in 1848, and of Novara, in 1849. By the peace of Villa-Franca, in 1859, the emperor of Austria ceded nearly all Lombardy to the emperor of the French, who transferred it to Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia, and the remainder was incorporated with Italy in 1866. There is now no official division called *L.*, the country having been parcelled out into the provs. of Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. *Pop.* 3,394,180.

Lom'bardy, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Columbia co., about 75 m. E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

Lom'bardy Grove, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co.

Lom'blem, an island in the Malay Archipelago, lying to the E of Flores; Lat. 8° 20′ S., Lon. 123° 40′ E. *Ext.* 40 m. long, with an aver. breadth of 16. *Pop.* Unknown.

Lom'bok, an island of the Malay Archipelago, in the group known as the Sunda Islands. It is separated from the island of Bali by the Straits of Lombok, and from the Sumbawa by the Straits of Allas. Lat. bet. 8° 12′ and 9° 1′ S., Lon. 115° 41′ and 116° 40′ E. *Area*, estimated at 1,400 sq. m. The N. and S. coasts are each traversed by a chain of mountains, some of which are volcanic, and covered with forests. The peak of *L.*, in the N., reaches an elevation of 8,000 ft. The interior is a fertile valley, populous, and well cultivated. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, coffee, and maize, about 20,000 tons of the former being annually exported; and abundant supplies of cattle, hogs, poultry, and vegetables are exported from Ampannam on the W. coast. A considerable trade is carried on with Java, Borneo, and other Malay islands. *Chief towns.* Lombok, Ampannam, and Mataram; the last is the residence of the rajah, who is tributary to the sultan of Bali. *Pop.* 250,000.

Lom'ent, *n.* [Lat. *lomentum.*] (*Bot.*) A fruit similar to a legume, excepting that it is contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separates into distinct pieces; or is indehiscent, but divided by internal spurious dissepiments, whence it appears at maturity to consist of many articulations and divisions, as in the Tick-trefoil or Desmodium, (Fig. 1617.)

Fig. 1617.

Lomenta'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a plant whose fruit is a loment; belonging to, or resembling a loment.

Lomi'ra, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dodge co.; *pop.* about 1,781.

Lomond, (Loch,) (*lo'mond, lok,*) a lake of Scotland, between the cos. Dumbarton and Stirling, its most S. extremity being 6½ miles N. of the town of Dumbarton. It is the largest lake in Scotland, and is of triangular shape, about 24 m. in length N.N.W. and S.S.E., and from 7 to 8 miles in its widest part along its S. coast. In the N. it is only 1 m. in breadth. *Area*, 45 sq. m. Its depth varies from 60 to 600 feet, and its surface is only 22 feet above sea-level. It contains 30 islands, some of which are of considerable size, and well wooded. The scenery of the lake is varied and magnificent. Around the N. portion of the loch are high, wild, and picturesque mountains. Ben Lomond on the E., and the Grampian Hills on the W. The glens between the mountains are well wooded, and contain many elegant residences. At the S. the country is low, and very fertile. It receives several streams, of which the Endrick is the largest. The river Leven carries off its own superfluous waters, and discharges them into the Frith of Clyde near Dumbarton.

Lo'monite, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as Laumonite, *q. v.*

Lomonosof, (*lo'mo-no-sov',*) Michael, a Russian poet, and the father of modern Russian literature, b. at Kholmazov, 1711, was the son of a fisherman, and, having fled from his father, took refuge in a monastery, where he received his education, which he afterwards improved at a German university. In 1741 he returned to his native country, and became member of the Academy of Petersburg, and professor of chemistry. In 1761 he was honored with the title of councillor of state. The odes of *L.* are greatly admired for originality of invention, sublimity of sentiment, and energy of language; and compensate for the turgid style which, in some instances, has been imputed to them, by that spirit and fire which are the principal characteristics in this species of composition. Pindar was his great model. He enriched his native language with various kinds of metre. His works, in 3 volumes 8vo., consist of pieces in verse and prose, the last being chiefly philosophical dissertations. Died 1765.

Lomza, (*lom-za',*) a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Augustovo, on the Narev, a tributary of the Vistula, 85 miles N.E. of Warsaw. It contains a college and an arsenal. *Manuf.* Cloths, linens, and paper. *Pop.* 6,043.

Lonacon'ing, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Alleghany co., about 16 m. W. by S. of Cumberland.

Lonado, or **Lonato,** (*lo-na'to,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Brescia, 13 m. E.S.E. of Brescia. It is walled, and defended by a castle. *Manuf.* Silk twist, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 7,000. It is remarkable as the scene of a victory gained by Napoleon I. over the Austrians in 1796.

Londerzeel, (*lone'dair-zail,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 12 m. from Brussels; *pop.* 5,000.

London, (*lŭn'dŭn.*) [Lat. *Londinium*; Fr. *Londres.*] The metropolis of the British empire, and the most populous, wealthy, and commercial city of the world. It is situated partly and principally on the N. bank of the Thames, in the co., of Middlesex, and partly on its S. bank in the co. of Surrey, abt. 45 m. above the river's mouth at the Nore, and 15 below the highest tide-way. The site on the N. side is high and dry, but on the S. it is so low as to be under the level of the highest tides, though, by a well-constructed system of drainage, it is kept perfectly free from wet. The sub-soil is a hard clay, known to geologists by the name of *London clay*,

lying in the middle of the great chalk basin, extending from Berkshire to the E. coast. In several places the clay is covered by thick beds of gravel. Exclusive of the City of London (properly so called) the metropolis comprises the city and liberties of Westminster, the parliamentary boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Hackney, Marylebone, Southwark, Lambeth, Kensington, Chelsea, and Greenwich, and other contiguous districts, which, though formerly distinct, are now combined to form the huge agglomeration of streets and houses called LONDON. To attempt in this article more than a brief sketch of the leading features of this "Modern Babylon" would exceed our just limits. Its length E. from Plumstead in Essex, to its W. boundary Hammersmith, in Middlesex, on the N. bank of the Thames, may be estimated at 19 m.; its breadth, N. to S., or from Hampstead, in Middlesex, to Camberwell, co. Surrey, at 14 m.; while its circumference is not less than 40 m. The united area of the city proper, Westminster city and liberties, &c. (excluding the divisions of Greenwich, Chelsea, and Kensington,) is 31,408 acres. The N. and S. portions of London are connected by bridges, viz., those of London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Hungerford, Westminster, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Wandsworth, Putney, and Hammersmith, besides several railway bridges. Communication is also maintained subterraneously by the Thames Tunnel and subway. The city proper is divided into 108 parishes, and contains about 300 churches belonging to the Anglican communion, irrespective of several hundred others belonging to various denominations. This, the E. central division of the metropolis, may be termed the centre of commerce not only of the British empire, but of the world at large. What is legally termed the port of *L.* extends about 7 m. below London Bridge beyond Blackwall; though the *actual* port, consisting of the upper, middle, and lower pools, does not reach beyond Limehouse. Independent of the river accommodation thus afforded for shipping, a series of vast inland docks extends from the Tower to nearly opposite Greenwich. The *West India Docks*, the largest of these, (opened in 1802,) comprise about 295 acres, a fourth part of which is water area, the rest being occupied with quays and warehouses of great magnitude. There is, also, here an export and import dock, with ample room for 500 large merchantmen. The *London Docks*, abt. 1½ m. below London Bridge, cover about 100 acres of ground, of which nearly a third part is water. The vaults beneath the warehouses have cellarage for 65,000 pipes of wine, and one of them has an area of 7 acres. The tobacco warehouses are, also, very extensive. The *E. and W. India Docks*, smaller than the before-mentioned, and situate further down the river, have a depth of 23 feet, with a water-area of 30 acres. The *Commercial Docks*, on the S. side of the river, contain a water-surface of 40 acres; and the *St. Katharine's Docks*, just below the Tower, enclose 24 acres, all being surrounded by extensive warehouses. The shipping frequenting the port ranks next in extent to that of Liverpool. The city proper was formerly walled, with large entrances or gates, one only of which—Temple Bar, dividing the cities of London and Westminster—yet remains. The more noticeable public buildings of the city are the Tower of London (*q. v.*); the Royal Mint; St. Paul's Cathedral (*q. v.*); the General Post-Office; the Guildhall; Mansion House; the halls of the various livery companies, or trade guilds; the Bank of England (covering 8 acres); Royal Exchange; Stock Exchange; Corn Exchange; Coal Exchange; Custom-House; East India House, &c. The city is intersected with railroads both above and below ground. In a radius of one mile round the Bank of England is found, perhaps, the busiest, and certainly, during business-hours, the most densely crowded spot on the globe. Proceeding W., and

Fig. 1618.—BANK OF ENGLAND.

arrived at Temple Bar at the E. extremity of the great thoroughfare, the Strand, we find on the right the Temple, with its beautiful gardens extending to the river's edge, and on the left, the other great Inns of Court, Lincoln's Inn Fields, &c. Further on, into Westminster, is the grand division of the metropolis known as the *West-End*, the court, fashionable, and literary quarter—the *London* of polite society. Here are the Houses of Parliament, the various government offices, National Gallery, theatres, opera-houses, palaces of the royal family and the nobility, the parks, club-houses, picture-galleries; the British Museum, Westminster Abbey, (*q. v.*), Kensington Gardens, &c. Further north, the Regent's Park, Zoölogical Gardens, London University, Royal College of Surgeons, and literary institutions and public edifices greet the eye in numbers. Markets, hospitals, asylums, &c., are spread over this metropolis in great profusion; and it is estimated that not less than 4,000 churches, chapels, and places devoted to divine worship, flourish within its precincts. A magnificent roadway of granite, called the Thames Embankment, from 100 to 200 feet wide, extending on both sides of the river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, was commenced in 1861, and is expected to be completed in 1870, at an estimated outlay of $20,000,000. The city proper is under the jurisdiction of a lord-mayor and courts of aldermen and common council, together forming the richest municipal corporation in the world,—and exercising supreme jurisdiction within the liberties.—*Manuf. L.* presents itself under too many aspects to be called a manufacturing city; yet it is the seat of many, and of some very extensive, manufactures, several of which have their distinct quarters. Among the principal are those of silk, engines, machinery, sugar, liquors, soap, chemicals, leather, gold and silver ware and jewelry, coach-building, ship-building, &c. The brewing of ale and porter is conducted on a gigantic scale, the yearly consumption of these articles in the metropolis alone averaging 44,000,000 gallons. *L.* ranks still higher as a literary even than as a commercial centre. It is, essentially, the focus of British art, science, and civilization. *Pop.*, in 1869, 3,170,754.—Nothing is known of *L.* previous to the invasion of the Romans; but we learn from Tacitus (*Annal.*, lib. xiv., cap. 33) that so early as the reign of Nero it was an important emporium. After the establishment of the Saxon dominion, *L.* is supposed to have become the capital of the E. Saxon kingdom. Eventually it became the capital of the entire kingdom, and, after the Norman conquest, received a charter, the original of which is still preserved as the palladium of the city's liberties. The history of *L.* thenceforward is one of continual progression, although at different periods severely visited by fires, pestilence, &c. In 1381, Wat Tyler's rebellion was suppressed by the citizens, commanded by Sir William Walworth, then lord-mayor. In the 15th century, *L.* began to make marvellous strides, and in the 16th, it vied with Venice, Genoa, and Amsterdam, both in extensive foreign commerce and in the opulence of its citizens. During the reign of Charles II., the city was partly desolated, first by the ravages of the Great Plague, and shortly after, in 1666, by what is known in history as the *Great Fire of London*, which destroyed 13,200 houses, 90 churches, and many public buildings; the property destroyed being estimated at the enormous sum, in those days, of $50,000,000. After this calamity, ancient *L.* being a thing of the past, the modern city arose upon its ruins. In 1780, the metropolis was the scene of dreadful riots, incited by a fanatic nobleman, Lord George Gordon, against the Roman Catholic inhabitants, which was, after some days' disorder, effectually put down. Peace, prosperity, and a gigantic extension in size, population, and wealth, form the salient points of its later history.

Lon'don, a thriving town, cap. of Middlesex co., Upper Canada, on the Thames River, abt. 81 m. W. of Hamilton. It is a place of importance, and commands an extensive trade. *Pop.* 12,500.

Lon'don, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Lon'don, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, capital of Laurel co., abt. 100 m. S.S.E. of Frankfort.

Lon'don, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Lon'don, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Merrimac co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Lon'don, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 25 m. W. by S. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A village of Richland co.

Lon'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 142 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Lon'don Bridge, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Princess Anne co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Richmond.

Lon'don Brit'ain, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870), 660.

Lon'don City, in *Illinois*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 14 m. E. of Vandalia.

London Clay, *n.* (*Geol.*) See LONDON.

Lon'donderry, CHARLES WILLIAM STEWART, MARQUIS OF, b. at Dublin, 1778; served under Sir R. Abercrombie, and under Sir John Moore and Sir A. Wellesley, in the Peninsula. He was English ambassador at Vienna, and minister-plenipotentiary at its Congress. By his marriage with Miss Vane he succeeded to immense estates in Durham, and devoted himself to their improvement and to the welfare of his tenantry. He wrote the *Story of the Peninsular War* and some other works. D. 1854.

LONDONDERRY, ROBERT STEWART, MARQUIS OF, an Irish statesman, b. 1760, distinguished himself in the Irish parliament; and, on his father's creation as Earl of Londonderry, became Viscount Castlereagh. As such he took a prominent part in Irish politics, and especially in the matter of the Union, after which he represented his native county, Down, in the Imperial Parliament. Under Pitt he became secretary of war, fought a duel with Canning, and became secretary for foreign affairs. He, as well as his brother Charles, represented England at the Congress of Vienna. He ended his life by suicide, 1822.

Londonderry, or **Derry,** (*lun'dun-der-re,*) a marit. co. in the N. of Ireland, prov. of Ulster, having N. Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean; E. Antrim, and Lough Neagh; S. Tyrone; W. Donegal. *Area*, 819 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous and irregular, particularly in the centre and S., Sawell on the S. border being 2,236 feet high. Elsewhere it is generally low. The soil is of a mixed character, the greater part, with the exception of the alluvial spots on the banks of the several rivers, and of a considerable open district which stretches S. to Tyrone, being ill suited for wheat, or indeed for any cereal crop. Agriculture has of late years been much improved; in fact, it is considerably in advance of the majority of Irish cos. *Rivers.* Foyle, Bann, and Roe. *Prod.* Potatoes form the principal crops. In some parts oats, barley, wheat, and flax are cultivated, and rye on the higher soils. *Manuf.* Linen is the great staple of this co. There is a considerable export and import trade at the towns of Derry and Port Rush, which is the seaport of Coleraine. The principal towns are Londonderry, Coleraine, and Newtown-Limavady. This co. is almost wholly owned by London livery companies, to whom it was granted by James I. of England after the rebellion of its chiefs. Hence the prefix of *London* to its ancient name. *Pop.* 184,209.

LONDONDERRY, the capital of the above county, is pleasantly situate on the Foyle, 120 m. from Dublin; Lat. 54° 59′ 6″ N., Lon. 7° 19′ W. It contains, within the walls, four main streets, which cross at right angles, and form, with the smaller streets and lanes, a sort of parallelogram. The ground on which the town stands is hilly. The old walls, flanked with bastions, which were built in the year 1614, still remain in fine repair, and are an ornament to the place. The principal buildings are the cathedral, a Gothic structure, built in the year 1633, and having a tower and a spire 178 feet high; a bishop's palace, a deanery, various places of worship, schools, a mechanics' institute, jail, an infirmary, a small theatre, a linen-hall, town-hall, district lunatic asylum, union workhouse, custom-house, and barracks; also, a Doric column, surmounted by a statue, erected in honor of the Rev. G. Walker, who defended the city during its memorable siege. It has an extensive trade with the West Indies and the United States. The harbor is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. This town is of great antiquity, and has often suffered from the effects of war. In 1688 it was besieged by king James II. from December, 1688, till August, 1689, when the siege was raised. *Pop.* 20,875.

Lon'donderry, a seaport-town of Colchester co., in Nova Scotia, on the N. side of Cobequid Bay, abt. 55 m. N. of Halifax.

Lon'donderry, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., abt. 6 m. S. of Manchester; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Lon'donderry, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Guernsey co., abt. 90 m. E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.—A village of Ross co.

Lon'donderry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* (1870), 714.
—A post-township of Chester co; *pop.* abt. 850.
—A township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—A township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Lon'donderry, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Lon'don Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,804.

Lon'don-pride, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of SAXIFRAGA, *q. v.*

Lon'doner, *n.* A native of London.

Lon'donism, *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to London.

Lon'donize, *v. a.* and *v. n.* To conform to the manners and characteristic usages of London.

Lone, *a.* [Icel. *lon*, a breaking off, intermission, neglecting, *latalon*, to leave off, to neglect.] Single; solitary; having no company.—Retired; unfrequented;—Standing by itself; not having others in the neighborhood; as, a *lone* house.—Single or unmarried, or in widowhood.
—*n.* A lane. (Local Eng.)

Lone Jack, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Independence.

Lone Rock, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co., abt. 43 m. W. by N. of Madison.

Lone Star, in *California*, a village of Placer co., abt. 6 m. N. of Auburn.

Lone Tree, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., abt. 110 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Lone'liness, *n.* Solitude; retirement; seclusion from company.—Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Lone'ly, *a.* Solitary; at a distance from company or neighbors; without society.—Retired; unfrequented; sequestered.—Addicted to solitude or seclusion from company; as, a *lonely* bachelor.

Lone'some, *a.* Solitary; secluded from society.

Lone'somely, *adv.* In a dismal or lonesome manner.

Lone'someness, *n.* State of being lonesome or solitary; solitude.

Long, *a.* [A.S. and Ger. *lang*, long; Lat. *longus*; Fr. *long.*] Extended; produced; drawn out in a line, or in the direction of length.—Drawn out or extended in time; as, a *long* while, *long, long* ago.—Extended to any certain measure; as, a yard *long*, a mile *long.*—Tedious; as, a *long* tale.—Dilatory; as, he is *long* in coming.—Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a *long* line of ancestors.—Protracted; as, a *long* note, a *long* syllable.—Lingering or longing; extensive; extending far in prospect or into futurity.

"Many a *long* look for succor."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A character of this form ▭, the length of which in common time is equal to four semibreves or eight minims.
—*v. n.* [A. S. *langian*, to draw out, to long, to crave; Icel. *langa*, to yearn, to wish for.] To desire earnestly or eagerly;—followed by *for* or *after*, or by an infinitive.
—To have a preternatural craving or eager appetite.

Long-a-com'ing, in *New Jersey*, a village of Camden co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Camden.

Lon'gan, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pulpy fruit of the *Nephelium longan*. — See NEPHELIUM.

Longanim'ity, *n.* [Lat. *longanimitas*; Fr. *longanimité.*] Forbearance; patience; equanimity.

Long Bar, in *California*, a village and township of Yuba co., about 14 m. E. by N. of Marysville; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Long'-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large and strong boat, formerly the largest carried by a ship; but it has now generally given place to the launch.

Long Branch, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Long Branch, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 33 m. S. of New York.

Long'-breathed, *a.* That is not easily exhausted of breath; long-winded.

Long Cane Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Chattahoochee River from Troup co.

Long Cane Creek, in *South Carolina*, enters Little River in Abbeville dist.

Long Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 651.

Long Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters Catawba River from Mecklenburg co.

—Enters Rocky River from Stanley co.

Long Creek, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Louisa co.

Long Dick's Creek, in *Iowa*, enters the Shikagua or Skunk River in Jasper co.

Longe, *n.* Same as LUNGE, *q. v.*

Long Ed'dy, in *New York*, a post-office of Sullivan co.

Lon'ger, *n.* One who desires or longs for earnestly.

Longer, (*lŏng'ger,*) comp. of LONG, *q. v.*

Longev'ity, *n.* [Fr. *longévité*, from Lat. *longa vita*, long life.] Length or duration of life. — Great length of life; long life. — The antediluvians attained an extraordinary age, some nearly a thousand years. Methuselah, who lived the longest, was 969 years old when he died. Noah was 500 years old when Shem, Ham, and Japheth were born (*Gen.* v. 32); and some of his descendants exceeded what are now considered the ordinary limits of human existence, though no one born after the Deluge passed the age of 464 years, or one-half of that attained by some of the antediluvians. Terah, the last who exceeded 200, died a. c. 1921; and since his time, but few instances are recorded of men living beyond the term mentioned in Scripture as the ordinary limit of human existence. "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Alison, referring to modern times (*Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, vol. v. p. 408), states that the oldest inhabitants of the globe known to authentic history have been found among the slaves of the West Indies, and speaks of one in Jamaica who attained the age of 180 years; and lately, Jan. 27, 1866, a man called Joseph Creb, of Caledonia, Wisconsin, died, it is said, at the age of 141 years. The evidence, however, in such cases, is by no means conclusive; and it evidently rests generally on uncertain tradition, and on the very fallible memories of illiterate old men. There is every reason to believe that as civilization extends, as the laws that affect health are understood and acted upon, the duration of life will be much increased. Instances of longevity show what the human frame is capable of attaining to; and as the laws of health come to be more observed, healthier parents will give birth to healthier children from generation to generation. Indeed, there are not wanting those who look upon the natural duration of life as a hundred years, and who literally receive the language of the prophet, that "there shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days; for the child shall die a hundred years; but the sinner being an hundred years old shall be accursed. And they shall build houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands." (*Isa.* lxv. 20–22.)

Longe'val, *a.* [Lat. *longus*, and *ævum*, age, life.] Long-lived.

Longe'vous, *a.* [Lat. *longævus.*] Living a long time; of great age.

Long Falls Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of McLean co.

Long'fellow, HENRY WADSWORTH, an American poet, b. in Portland, Me., 1807, son of Stephen *L.*, a distinguished member of the bar in that city. At the age of 14, he entered Bowdoin College, where he graduated in 1825. During his college life he wrote several pieces, some of which possessed in great perfection the characteristics which have rendered him so universal a favorite. Among them are, the *Burial of the Minnesink*, and the *Hymn of the Moravian Nuns of Bethlehem at the Consecration of Pulaski's Banner*. After leaving college, a short season was spent by the poet in the law-office of his father; but he was speedily appointed to a professorship of modern languages, in Bowdoin College, and travelled several years in Europe to prepare himself more perfectly for its duties. His travels included Spain and Germany; and an essay on the *Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain* was published on his return, in which he inserted his translation of Manrique's Spanish poem on the death of his father. In 1833 these productions were published in a volume in Boston, along with translations of the sonnets of Lope de Vega and other poets. The sketches of his foreign travels, published in the work called *Outre Mer*, were also the fruit of these wanderings. In 1839 the poet transferred his residence to the university of Cambridge, near Boston, where he had been chosen as the successor of Professor Ticknor in the professorship of modern languages and literature. A second visit to Europe, and a considerable residence abroad, followed upon this appointment. That he might return more eminently fitted for it, he visited Denmark, Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland. *Hyperion*, a romance, was one of the prose-poetical fruits of this period of foreign travel, — a work combining truths and realities of personal experience and history, with much imaginative and romantic illustration. It was not, however, till 1839 that any of Longfellow's poetical productions were given to the public in a volume — *The Voices of the Night* — published at Cambridge, and containing his early poems, some translations from the Spanish, and some of the very finest of all the productions of his

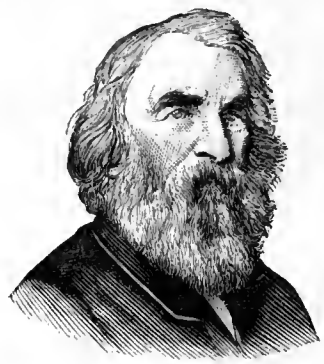


Fig. 1619. — LONGFELLOW.

genius, such as *The Psalm of Life*, and especially the *Excelsior*. This is certainly one of the most beautiful poems in the English language. In 1842 *L.* published a little volume of ballads and other poems, and a few pieces on slavery. The *Spanish Student* was published in 1843; the *Belfry of Bruges*, in 1846; *Evangeline*, one of the most beautiful of his poems, in 1847. The *Belfry of Bruges* contained those very beautiful pieces entitled *Sea-weed*, and the *Rain in Summer*. In 1850 appeared *The Seaside and the Fireside*, containing the beautiful poem *Resignation*, and that on *The Building of the Ship*, closing with an apostrophe of admiration to the American Union, and of confidence in its perpetuity. In 1851 *L.* published the very beautiful poem, illustrating so richly, quaintly, and with so much tender feeling, the Middle Ages in Europe, entitled *The Golden Legend*. The play has much of the sweetness and tenderness of sentiment and character exhibited in *Evangeline*, and the highest lessons and impulses of the legends of the early and later monastic ages are drawn out in the characters and incidents. The manners of the olden times are exquisitely sketched; saints, scholars, singers, students, doctors, princes, peasants, monks, priests, devils, revellers; the cathedral, street, and town and country life; the plays of sacred festivals and miracles; all the striking elements and features of the ages of superstition passing into faith — are revealed and relieved in exquisitely beautiful language, verse, and imagery. Deep and earnest lessons of piety and moral wisdom are set like fountains welling in a quiet meadow, sprinkled with violets and daisies. In 1855 *L.*'s genius revealed itself in an entirely new and original production, entitled *The Song of Hiawatha*, founded on the scenery, traditions, characteristics, manners, and life of the aboriginal Indian tribes of America, viewed indeed in their most poetical light, but yet illustrated with exceeding beauty of truth as well as fiction. The ruder, coarser, savage traits of character and life are not drawn, or are transfigured with the beauty of poetic language and ideal sentiment; and the poem is a singularly beautiful combination of Indian idylls, aboriginal Arabian Nights' Entertainments, a Greek Homeric Odyssey of Indian story, with a human being of supernatural endowments, but a human heart and feelings, and a social loving life; and the growth of an Indian love, and the course of an Indian wooing and wedding, and years of happy domestic enjoyments, with tragedies of life and death intermingled,—all exquisitely blended in an atmosphere of imagination and of feeling, so pure, so elevated, so lovely, with lights so strangely rich and glowing, that it is as if an Aurora Borealis of shining incidents and creatures were passing before the vision. The genius that indited the rhyme of the *Ancient Mariner*, and the poem of *Christabel*, might have been employed upon these pages; but, with wonderful art and beauty, the natural and supernatural are so mingled together, in such childlike simplicity of narrative, and with such sweet beguiling melody, that the reader is carried along as in a delightful dream of wonder, quite willing to believe the story true. In the hands of an inferior poetical artist, the measure of this poem must have been monotonous without rhyme; but the style is so artless, the rhythm so true and perfect, the language so pure and chaste, the imaginative quality so constant, the images of natural and rural scenery so lovely and attractive, and the changes of the poem in landscape, event, and character so original, varied, and novel, that the absence of the music and melody of rhyme only gives scope to other elements of beauty, while music and melody are in every line. The genius of the poet Collins, in the *Ode to Evening*, could hardly have thrown into language more beautiful pictures, or with sweeter melody, or in a higher style of pure poetical imagination. Gentleness and tenderness of feeling, an uninterrupted sympathy with all the cheerfulness and joy of nature, a familiar interpretation of its meaning, a quiet ease, truthfulness, and accuracy in description, minuteness of detail, along with the perpetual light of imagination, characterize the whole poem — a poem of legends and traditions, wild and wayward, with the odors of the forest upon them, and the dew of meadows, and the smoke of wigwams ascending, and the human heart interpreted. Hiawatha's childhood, Hiawatha's fasting, Hiawatha's friends, Hiawatha's sailing, Hiawatha's wooing, the Son of the Evening Star, the Ghosts, the Famine, are exquisitely wrought portions of a work which certainly has no rival in the volumes of modern poetry; there being no other attempted poem of the kind in existence. In 1858 *L.* published *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, a poem in hexameters, full of character and beautiful description, accompanied with a number of shorter poems, entitled *Birds of Passage*. Of these, the *Prometheus; The Ladder of St. Augustine; The Two Angels; Daylight and Moonlight*; and *The Warden of the Cinque Ports*, are perhaps the most strikingly beautiful, and the best examples of the characteristic qualities of *L.*'s productions. The poet resides at Cambridge, in a fine old country house, surrounded by a beautifully cultivated landscape—the house once celebrated as Washington's head-quarters in the Revolutionary War.

Long'ford, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, having N. Cavan and Leitrim; S. and E. Westmeath; W. Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon; *area*, 421 sq. m. *Desc.* Generally fertile, though much interspersed with morasses and fens. There is a slightly elevated central range, the highest summit being 912 feet. *Rivers.* Shannon, Inny, Camlin, and the Fallen. *Lakes.* Lough Gawnagh is the largest *Prod.* Oats, potatoes, and butter. Grazing farms are numerous. *Min.* Marble, lead, and ironstone. *Chief towns.* Longford, Granard, and Ballymahon. *Pop.* 71,694.

LONGFORD, the cap. of the above co., on the Camlin, 65 m. N.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 4,535.

Long Glade, in *Virginia*, a P. O. of Augusta co.

Long Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Long'-headed, *a.* Far-seeing; sagacious; clear-sighted.

Long Hill, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Morris co.

Lon'gicorn, *n.* [Lat. *longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Latreille, one of a tribe of Coleopterous insects, or Beetles (Figs. 16, and 1620), which are readily distinguished by the great length of the antennæ, and by the first three joints of the tarsi being furnished with a brush. The larvæ mostly reside in the interior of trees, or under the bark; and are either wholly destitute of feet, or have them very small. Both

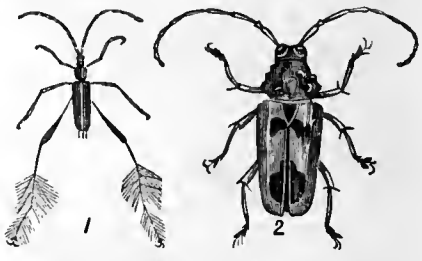


Fig. 1620. — LONGICORNES.

1, Cerambyx birtipes; 2, Trachyderes rigrofasciatus.

in their larval and perfect state, but particularly in the former, they do much injury to vegetation. Some of the tropical species are brilliantly colored; and some are remarkable for exhaling an agreeable musky odor.

Longiman'ous, *a.* [Fr. *longimane.*] Having long hands.

Longim'etry, *n.* [Lat. *longus*, long, and Gr. *metron*, a measure.] The art or practice of measuring distances.

Long'ing, *n.* An eager desire; a craving, or preternatural appetite.

Long'ingly, *adv.* With eager wishes or appetite.

Lon'ginus, DIONYSIUS, a celebrated Greek critic and philosopher of the 3d cent., but whether b. at Athens, or in Syria, is uncertain. In his youth he travelled for improvement to Rome, Athens, and Alexandria, and attended all the eminent masters in eloquence and philosophy. At length he settled at Athens, where he taught philosophy, and where he also published his inimitable *Treatise on the Sublime*. His knowledge was so extensive, that he was called *the living library*; and his fame having reached the ears of the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, she invited him to her court, intrusted to him the education of her two sons, and took his advice on political affairs. But this distinction proved fatal to him; as after the surrender of Palmyra, Aurelian basely put him to death, for having advised Zenobia to resist the Romans, and for being the real author of the spirited letter which the queen addressed to the Roman monarch. His death took place in 273. He met his fate with calmness and fortitude, saying to his friends, "The world is but a prison: happy therefore is he who gets soonest out of it, and gains his liberty."

Longipen'nes, *n. pl.* [Lat. *longus*, and *penna*, wings.] (*Zoöl.*) Cuvier's name for a fam. of aquatic birds, whose wings are remarkably long, their powers of flight proportionally great, and their habits entirely marine. The beak is hooked at the top, and the hind toe is wanting. The *Albatross* furnishes an example.

Longiros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *longus*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to a tribe of wading-birds, divided into families and genera, and distinguished principally by the length and tenuity of their bills.

Long'ish, *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

Long Is'land, one of the Bahama Islands; Lat. 23° 41′ N., Lon. 75° 19′ W. *Area*, about 200 sq. m.

Long Island, an island of British North America, in Hudson's Bay; Lat. 55° 5′ N., Lon. 79° W.

Long Island, an island and coast-guard station of Ireland, in Roaring-water Bay, abt. 6 m. N.N.W. of Cape Clear.

Long Island, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Jackson co.

Long Island, in *New York*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, between Lat. 40° 33′ and 41° 0′ N., and Lon. 72° and 74° 2′ W. Long Island Sound separates it from Connecticut, as does East River from New York. It is about 115 m. in length, by a maximum breadth of 20 m. *Surface*, broken and hilly, without any great elevations. The coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, of which Gardiner's and Great Peconic bays, in the N.E. part of the island, extend 30 m. inland. *Soil*, very fertile. It is divided into King's, Queen's, and Suffolk cos., (*q. v.*) At the village of Flatbush, August 27, 1776, the American forces, under Gen. Putnam, were defeated by the English, under Gen. Howe.

Long Island City, in *New York*, a post-office of Queen's co.

Long Island Light, in *Massachusetts*, a light-house of Boston Harbor, on Long Island; Lat. 42° 20′ N., Lon. 70° 58′ 58″ W.

Long Island Sound, a large body of water lying between Long Island and New York, and Connecticut, abt. 110 m. long, and varying from 2 to 20 m. wide. On the W. it is connected with the Atlantic by a strait called the East River, New York Bay, and the Narrows, and on the E. by a narrow passage called the Race. The principal rivers flowing into the Sound from the mainland are the Housatonic, Connecticut, and Thames. It is in the route of a very large and important trade between the city of New York and the East, and is navigated by numerous regular lines of packets and steamers. There are 15 light-houses on its coasts.

Longis'simus Dor'si, *n.* [Lat., the longest (muscle) of the back.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the back, which rises from the posterior surface of the os sacrum and transverse and oblique processes of the lumbar vertebræ, and is inserted by small double tendons into the posterior and inferior part of all the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the back, sending off also bundles of fibres to all the ribs between their tubercles and angles. Its use is to support the spine, and bend it backwards and to one side.

Lon'gitude, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *longitudo*.] See LATITUDE.

Longitud'inal, *n.* A railroad-sleeper lying in a parallel line with the rails.

—*a.* [Fr. and Sp. *longitudinal*.] Running lengthwise, as distinguished from transverse or across; extending in length.

Longitud'inally, *adv.* In the direction of length.

Long John, in *Illinois*, a village of Will co., abt. 33 m. S.W. by W. of Chicago.

Long Keys, the name of three small islands in the Bay of Honduras; Lat. 17° 10′ N., Lon. 88° 48′ W.

Long Keys, one of the Bahama Islands, at the E. side of the S.W. entrance to Crooked Passage; Lat. 22° 35′ N., Lon. 74° 20′ W.

Long King Creek, in *Texas*, enters Trinity River in Polk co.

Long Lake, in *Minnesota*, a P. O. of Faribault co.

—A township of Crow Wing co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Long Lake, in *New York*, a post-township of Hamilton co.; *pop* in 1870, 280.

Long-legged Plover, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HIMANTOPUS.

Long-legs, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of insects. See PHALANGITA.

Long (Loch), a loch in the W. of Scotland, extending N. from the Frith of Clyde for about 20 m., between the cos. Dumbarton and Argyle. Its average breadth is from 1 to 2 m., and its banks, consisting for the most part of steep acclivities, abound in striking and picturesque scenery.

Long Marsh, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Queen Anne co.

Long Meadow, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., abt. 4 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* of township 1,342.

Long'-measure, *n.* The measure of length; lineal dimensions.

Longobar'di, (*Hist.*) The name of this German tribe of barbarians is derived either from the length of their beards or from the circumstance of their inhabiting the plains beside the Elbe — *börde*, or *bord*, signifying a "fertile plain by the side of a river." They are stated by the ancient authors to have been a branch of the Suevi; but Paul Warnefrid, who wrote in the time of Charlemagne, and was himself a Longobard, asserts that they originally migrated from Scandinavia. They first appeared in history during the reign of Augustus, when they were settled between the Elbe and Oder, and but little more was heard of them until the reign of Justinian I. (527–565), by whom they were invited into Noricum and Pannonia. Under their chief, Alboin, they invaded Italy in 568, and speedily reduced the greater portion of the country to subjection, establishing the kingdom of Lombardy, which composed the modern states of Venice, the Tyrol, the Milanese, Piedmont, Genoa, Mantua, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, a large portion of the Papal States, and the greatest part of the kingdom of Naples. — See LOMBARDY.

Longobucco, (*lon-go-book'ko,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Calabria Citeriore, 19 m. E.N.E. of Cosenza. The town lies in a deep valley, very little cultivated, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in working metals and burning charcoal. *Pop.* 9,887.

Longo'ta, in *Minnesota*. See LANGOLA.

Long Parliament. (*Eng. Hist.*) It was summoned by Charles I., met at Westminster, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1640, and continued its sittings until it was dissolved by Cromwell, April 20, 1653. The journal of this Parliament terminates Tuesday, April 19. It was said of this Parliament, that "many thought it would never have a beginning, and afterwards that it never would have an end."

Long Plain, in *Massachusetts*, a post-office of Bristol county.

Long Point, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 105 m. N.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 564.

Long Point, or LONG POINT SHOALS, in *Massachusetts*, a point of land and light-house, at the entrance of Provincetown Harbor. It exhibits a fixed light, 25 feet above sea-level; Lat. 42° 2′ 10″ N., Lon. 70° 10′ 35″ W.

Long Point Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Cumberland co.

Long Pond, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of Caldwell co.

Long Prai'rie, in *Illinois*, a post-office of Wayne co.

Long Prairie River, in *Minnesota*, rises in Douglas co., and flowing E. and N. enters the Crow Wing River in Todd co.

Long Prim'er, *n.* (*Print.*) A kind of printing-type, of a size between small pica and bourgeois.

Long's Bar, in *California*, a mining village of Yuba co., on the Yuba River, abt. 110 m. N.N.E. of Benicia.

Long'shore-man, *n.* [An abbreviated form of *along-shoreman*.] A lumper or stevedore employed in loading and discharging ships. — Also, any laborer employed on a wharf.

Long'-sight, *n.* Long-sightedness.

Long'-sighted, (*-sit'ed,*) *a.* Able to see clearly at a great distance, but not objects near at hand.

—Having the faculty of seeing things afar off; hence, acute; penetrating; far-seeing; sagacious.

Long'-sightedness, *n.* The faculty of perception of things at a distance.

(*Med.*) A visual defect, wherefrom objects near by are seen dimly and confusedly, while those at a far distance are perceived distinctly.

Long's Mills, in *North Carolina*, a post-office of Randolph co.

Long's Peak, in *Colorado Territory*, a peak of the Rocky Mountains; Lat. 40° 10′ N., Lon. 106° W.; *height*, abt. 12,000 feet.

Long'-stop, Long'-stopper, *n.* (*Games.*) In Cricket, one who is stationed behind the wicket to stop balls impelled to a long distance.

—*v. n.* To stop a ball driven to a long distance.

Longs'town, in *Pennsylvania*. See NEW BERLIN.

Long'street, JAMES, an American Confederate general, b. in South Carolina, about 1821, after receiving a college education, entered West Point Academy as a cadet in 1838, and after graduating, entered the U. S. army. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, participating in the battles of Monterey and Contreras, in 1847, and after obtaining his captaincy, was brevetted major after the battle of Molino del Rey and the assault upon Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded. After serving for some time in Texas, *L.* was appointed, in July, 1858, paymaster in the regular army, which position he held till the outbreak of the Civil War. Resigning his commission and joining the Confederates, June 1, 1861, *L.* was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of Gen. Beauregard's 1st corps, near Centreville, and was present at the defeat of the National army at Bull Run, July 21st. During the early part of 1862, he was made maj.-gen., and earned great celebrity under Gen. Lee, in the campaigns against Gens. Pope, McClellan, and Burnside. After the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, Gen. *L.* was given the command of a corps d'armée, with the rank of lieut.-gen. With this force he took an active part in the battles of Chancellorsville (May 2–5, 1863) and Gettysburg (July 1–3); and the gallantry and skilful generalship he displayed on all occasions, caused him to be regarded as one of the leading generals in the Confederate army. In the battle of the Wilderness (May 5, 6, 1864), Gen. *L.* was dangerously wounded, occasioning his retirement for some months from active service. After the fall of Richmond he surrendered, and lived in comparative retirement until 1869, when he was appointed Collector of Customs at New Orleans.

Long Street, in *Georgia*, a village of Pulaski co., abt. 45 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Long Street, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of De Soto co.

Long Street, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Moore co.

Long Street, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Lancaster district.

Long'-sufferance, *n.* Patience; forbearance; resignation.

Long'-suffering, *a.* Patient under difficulties or provocations; submitting to trials; bearing crosses with fortitude.

—*n.* Patient endurance for a long time; meekness under provocation.

Long Swamp, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,217.

Long'-tail, *n.* A dog having his tail uncut; hence, *cut-* and *long-tail*, a cant term for one or other, taken from dogs which belonged to men not qualified to hunt, having their tails cut.

Long-tongued, (*long'tungd,*) *a.* Babbling; tattling; loquacious; garrulous.

Long Town, in *Oregon*, a post-precinct of Lane co.; *pop.* abt. 240.

Longué, (*lon'gai,*) a town of France, dept. of Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. S. of Baugé. *Manuf.* Linen cloth. *Pop.* 4,700.

Longueil, (*long-gul',*) a village and parish of Chambly co., Lower Canada, abt. 4 m. N.E. of Montreal.

Longue Pointe, or LONG POINT, (*long pwant',*) a village of Montreal co., Lower Canada, about 6 miles N. of Montreal.

Longueville, (*lŏng-vĕl',*) the name of a noble French family, the principal of whom are — FRANCIS D'ORLEANS, son of the celebrated Dunois, died 1491. His son, of the same name, at whose instance, in 1505, the county of Longueville was erected into a dukedom by Louis XII., died 1512. His brother, LOUIS, a combatant at the battle of the Spurs and at Marignano, died 1516. — CLAUDE, killed at the siege of Pavia, 1525. — LEONARD, at whose instance the dukes of Longueville were allowed the title of princes of the blood royal by Charles IX., died 1571. — HENRY, who commanded against the Leaguers, and in 1589 won the battle of Senlis, died 1595. His son, of the same name, served under Louis the XIII., and was afterwards imprisoned with Condé and Conti, as partisans of the Fronde, died 1663. — The wife of the latter, ANNE GENEVIEVE, sister of the great Condé, distinguished for her part in the wars of the Fronde, died in a religious retirement. — The last of the family were two sons of Henry and Anne, the eldest of whom died in a convent, 1694; and the second, C. PARIS, was killed at the Rhine, 1672.

Lon'gus, a Greek author, of whom we have four books of pastorals in prose, entitled *The Loves of Daphnis and Chloë*, much admired for their elegance and simplicity. He is supposed to have lived about the 4th or 5th century.

Lon'gus colli, [Lat., the long (muscle) of the neck.] (*Anat.*) A muscle situated close to the anterior and lateral parts of the vertebræ of the neck. It rises from the three superior vertebræ of the back, and also connected by tendons with the four last vertebræ of the neck, being inserted into the fore part of the second vertebræ of the neck, near its fellow. Its use, when acting singly, is to move the neck to one side; but when both act, they serve to bring the neck directly forward.

Long Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Monroe co.

Long View, in *Arkansas*, a village of Bradley co.

Long View, in *Kentucky*, a P. O. of Christian co.

Long'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Plumas co., abt. 34 m. N. of Quincy.

Long'-waisted, *a.* Having a long waist; — used of persons.

—Long from the shoulder to the lower extremity of the waist; — said of dress; as a *long-waisted* coat.

Long'ways, *adv.* Same as LONGWISE.

Long'-winded, *a.* Long-breathed; — hence, prolix; tedious; tiresome; boring; as, a *long-winded* speech, a *long-winded* orator.

Long'wise, Long'ways, *adv.* Lengthwise. (a.)

Long'wood, the place in St. Helena, 6 m. from James's Town, assigned by England to Napoleon I., and one of the most unhealthy in the island. Napoleon died there, May 5, 1821.

Longwood, a locality in Upper Canada, on the River Thames, where the English were defeated by a body of American troops under Capt. Holmes, March 4, 1814.

Longwood, in *Kentucky*, a village of Union co.

Longwood, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pettis co., abt. 27 m. W.S.W. of Booneville.

Longwood, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Rockbridge co.

Longwy, (*lawng're,*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Moselle, on the Belgian frontier, 32 m. N.N.W. of Metz. It was, in 1792, taken by the Prussians, and again by the Allies in 1815. *Pop.* 3,800.

Lonicera, or HONEYSUCKLE, *n.* [In honor of Adam *Lonicer*, a physician of Frankfort, in the 16th century.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caprifoliaceæ*. They are erect or climbing shrubs, with opposite and often connate leaves. The species grow in any common soil, and are readily increased by cuttings taken off in autumn and planted in a sheltered situation. The principal American species are, *L. hirsuta*, the Hairy Honeysuckle; *L. parviflora*, the Small-flowered Honeysuckle; *L. grata*, the Evergreen Honeysuckle; and *L. ciliata*, the Fly Honeysuckle. *L. periclymenum*, the Woodbine Honeysuckle, is a native

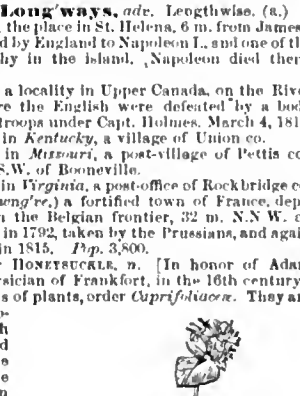


Fig. 1621. — LONICERA PARVIFLORA.

of Europe, but much cultivated here. It bears beautiful yellow and red flowers, which are very fragrant and succeeded by red berries.

Loulay Labbdye, (*lon'lai-lab'bai,*) a town of France, dept. of Orne, 5 m. N.W. of Domfront; *pop.* 4,400.

Lons'dale, in *Rhode Island,* a P. O. Providence co.

Lons-le-Saulnier, (*lawngs-ler-sole'ne-ai,*) a town of France, dept. of Jura, on the Solvan, 50 m. S.E. of Dijon. It is the entrepôt of the agricultural produce, iron, timber, and wines of the dept. *Pop.* 10,848.

Loo, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] (*Games.*) A game at cards divided into *limited* and *unlimited* loo. It is a game the complete knowledge of which can easily be acquired; it is played in two ways, both with 5 and 3 cards, dealt from a whole pack, either first 3 and then 2, or by one at a time. It is a good round game, at which any number may play, especially at the 3-card game. After 5 cards have been dealt to each player another is turned up for trump; the knave of clubs generally, or sometimes the knave of the trump suit, as agreed upon, is the highest card, and is styled *pam;* the ace of trumps is next in value, and the rest in succession, as at Whist. Each player has the liberty of changing his cards for others from the pack. He may exchange any of the 5 cards dealt, or throw up the hand, in order to escape being looed. They who play their cards, either with or without changing, and do not gain a trick, are *looed;* as is likewise the case with all who have stood the game, when a flush or flushes occur; and each, excepting any player holding *pam,* of any inferior flush, is required to deposit a stake, to be given to the person who sweeps the board, or is divided among the winners at the ensuing deal, according to the number of tricks made by each. For instance, if every one at dealing stakes half a dollar, the tricks are entitled to 10 cents each; every player who is looed paying half a dollar, which, together with the dealer's stake, forms the next pool. But sometimes it is arranged that each person looed shall pay a sum equal to what happens to be on the table at the time. Five cards of a suit, or 4 with *pam,* compose a *flush,* which sweeps the board, and yields only to a superior flush, or the elder hand. When the ace of trumps is led, it is usual to say, "*Pam be civil*;" the holder of which last-mentioned card is then expected to let the ace pass.

—*v. a.* To win at loo; as, to *loo* every trick.

Loo'bily, *adv.* In an awkward, clumsy, gauche manner; like a looby.

—*a.* Clumsy; lubber-like; awkward.

Loo'by, *n.* [Icel. *lubbi.* See LUBBER.] A lubber; an awkward, clownish, clumsy fellow; a dolt.

Looch, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to allay cough; a lambative or linctus. (Also written *loch.*)

Loo-Choo, Lew-Kew, or **Lieou-Kieou Islands,** (*loo-tchoo',*) a group of isles tributary to China, in the N. Pacific Ocean, S. of Japan, midway bet. the latter place and Formosa, and abt. 400 m. E. of China. Lat. between 26° and 28° N., Lon. 127° 129° E. There are in all about 36 islands; but excepting the Great Loo-Choo Island, they are mostly of very inferior dimensions. *Ext.* About 80 m. in length, and between 12 and 15 miles in average breadth. In beauty of landscape, as in attention to agriculture, especially in the Great Loo-Choo, which looks like a vast enchanting garden, few places anywhere could surpass these islands. They have a delightful climate, and very fertile soil, and produce many of the fruits and vegetables of more civilized countries. *Prod.* Rice, millet, sugar, cotton, tobacco, indigo, and tea; also bananas, oranges, peaches, &c. The inhab. are mostly Japanese. Their religion is a species of Buddhism, and their govt. is despotic. These islands formerly belonged to Japan, but were conquered by China abt. 1372. The inhab. are diminutive in stature, though strong, well-made, and athletic. Kiut-ching, the cap., is about 5 m. from its port Nap-kiang, near the S.W. extremity of Great Loo-Choo. *Pop.* Unknown.

Loo Christy, (*loo-kris'te,*) a town of the Netherlands, 5 m. from Ghent; *pop.* 4,500.

Loodianah, a town of British India, cap. of the dist. Sumnora, 110 m. from Lahore, in Lat. 30° 5ā' N., Lon. 75° 54' E. *Pop.* abt. 47,200.

Loogoo'tee, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Martin co., abt. 34 m. E. of Vincennes.

Loof, *n.* and *v. n.* (*Naut.*) See LUFF.

Look, *v. n.* [*imp.* and *pp.* LOOKED (*lookt,*).] [A. S. *locian, glocian;* Ger. *lugen,* (dial.); allied to *light;* Ger. *leuchten,* to light; Lat. *luceo;* Sansk. *ruch,* to shine. See LIGHT.] To seem; to appear to have a particular appearance; as, she *looks* well, the weather *looks* threatening. — To direct the eye toward an object with the intention of seeing it; — with *to, at, on,* or *upon, after, for,* or *toward.*

"We shall not *look upon* his like again." — *Shaks.*

—To direct the intellectual eye; to apply the mind or understanding; to consider; to examine; — preceding *on, to,* or *at*; as, to *look at* a subject in its proper light. — To endeavor to see; to strive to keep the eye on; hence, to expect; to watch; to take care; — used with *for* and *after;* as, to *look after* one's own interests. — To direct the eye into and beyond; hence, to solve; to penetrate to determine; — with *through.* — To direct the sight round and about, or on all sides; hence, to watch closely; to act warily; to be cautious and circumspect; — often with *about* or *before.*

"*Look before* you ere you leap." — *Butler.*

—To expect; to anticipate, as the appearance of any thing; as, to *look* for death to come. — To examine; to investigate; to inspect narrowly; — before *into;* as, to *look into* the state of political affairs. — To examine piecemeal, or one by one; to observe with close scrutiny; preceding *over;* as, to *look over* the items of an account. — To have a particular direction or situation; to front; to face; to present, as a point of view; as, the garden *looks* to the south. — Behold; observe; see; take notice; — used in an imperative sense to direct attention.

"*Look,* how the floor of heaven is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold." — *Shaks.*

(NOTE. *Look* is used with *on* or *at,* when the present object is mentioned; if it is absent, with *for;* if distant, *after.*)

To look about, to look around on all sides, or to various directions.

"I *look about* to see how few friends I have left." — *Pope.*

To look about one, to be vigilant or on the alert; to be guarded, watchful, or circumspect.

"It will import those men who dwell careless to *look about them.*" *Decay of Piety.*

To look after, to attend; to take care or charge of; to act as protector or guardian of; as, to *look after* children. — To expect; to anticipate; to be in an expectant or waiting state. — To search; to seek; to go in quest of; as, to *look after* a gold mine.

To look down on, or *upon,* to view with superciliousness; to treat with indifference, contempt, or disdain; as, a well-dressed woman *looks down upon* a meanly clad one.

To look for, to await; to expect; as, to *look for* an answer by return of mail. — To seek; to search; to attempt to find; as, to *look for* a needle in a haystack.

To look into, to examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe or scrutinize narrowly.

"It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way." — *Addison.*

To look on, to respect; to esteem; to regard; as, *I look on* you as a friend.

"If a maid ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would *look on* her the worse." — *Prior.*

—To consider; to conceive of; to think; to view.

"I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer." — *Dryden.*

—To be a mere idle spectator or bystander.

"I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on.*" — *Shaks.*

To look out, to be on the watch; as, a sailor *looks out* for land.

"Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself?" — *Collier.*

—To search; to seek; as, a merchant *looking out* for customers.

To look to or *unto,* to watch; to take care of.

"Let this fellow be *look'd to;* . . . have a special care of him." *Shaks.*

—To depend upon with confidence of receiving something; to rely upon with expectation of getting profit or satisfaction; as, *to look to* a husband for payment of his wife's debts.

To look through, to see or comprehend with accuracy; to penetrate and solve with the visual or intellectual eye; as, *to look through* a piece of humbug.

—*v. a.* To see; to behold; to have the sight or view of.

"*Look* here, upon this picture, and on this." — *Shaks.*

—To influence by looks or presence; as, to *look down* an upstart.

"A spirit fit . . . to *look* the world to law." — *Dryden.*

—To express, unfold, or convey by a look.

"She sigh'd, and *look'd* unutterable things." — *Thomson.*

To look in the face, to front, face, or meet with open courage; as, he *looked* his peril *in the face.* — *To look out,* to discover by quest or seeking; to search for; to select; to pick out; as, to *look out* a good crew or company. — *To look up a thing,* to seek for it and find it; as, to *look up* the vouchers of an account; to *look up* a person's house.

—*n.* Sight; gaze; glance; cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect; mien; manner; appearance; as, a high-bred *look,* a hang-dog *look.*

"Her modest *looks* the cottage might adorn." — *Goldsmith.*

—Act of looking, seeing, or beholding.

"Then on the crowd he cast a furious *look.*" — *Dryden.*

—Watch; view; observation.

Look'er, *n.* One who looks. — *Looker-on,* a mere spectator; an idle observer; a bystander; one who looks on without being concerned.

Look'ing, *n.* Seeking; searching; investigating.

Looking for, expectation; anticipation; as, a "*looking-for* of judgment." — *Heb.* x. 27.

Look'ing-glass, *n.* A mirror; a glass which reflects the form of the looker in it. See MIRROR.

Looking-glass River, in *Michigan,* rises in Shiawassee co., and flowing W., enters Grand River in Ionia county.

Look'out, *n.* A vigilant watching for any object or event. — The place whence such watch is directed. — One who is engaged in looking for; a sentry; a patrol; a vidette; a watchman.

Lookout, in *Missouri,* a village of Cole co., abt. 15 m. W. of Jefferson City.

Lookout Creek, rises in Dade co., Georgia, and flowing N. into Tennessee, enters the Tennessee River a few miles below Chattanooga.

Lookout Valley, in *Georgia,* a dist. of Walker co.

Lool, *n.* (*Metal.*) A kind of cupel or vessel used as a receptacle for the washings of metallic ores.

Look'out Mountain, in *Georgia,* a high eminence overhanging the Tennessee River, a few miles from Chattanooga. The Confederate force, under Gen. Bragg, holding this mountain, was attacked, Nov. 24, 1863, by a strong National corps, commanded by Gen Hooker, who, after desperate fighting, succeeded in dislodging the enemy; the latter retreating, leaving behind them their camp equipage. On the 25th, the Union flag was hoisted on Pulpit Rock, (Fig. 1622,) on the summit of the mountain. This important advantage secured to the National army the unimpeded navigation of the river to Chattanooga.

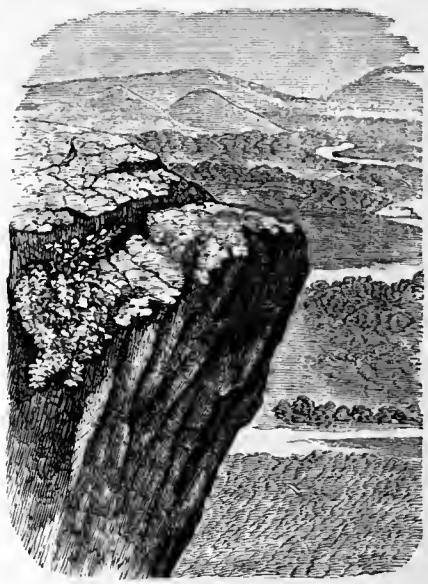


Fig. 1622. — PULPIT ROCK, LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Loom, *n.* [A. S. *geloma, loma;* O. Ger. *lomi, luomi,* tools, utensils; A. S. *gelôme,* frequently, *lomlic,* frequent, *gelomlæcan,* to use frequently. Allied to Ir. *lamh,* the hand; Gr. *lambanō,* to take hold of.] A frame or machine in which a weaver works out threads into cloth. See WEAVING.

(*Naut.*) That part of an oar which turns within the row-lock.

—The dim outline of anything far distant; as, the *loom* of the land, seen far out at sea.

—In some English counties, a lum; a hearth; a chimney-corner.

(*Law.*) A personal chattel. See HEIRLOOM.

Loom'ing, *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of general objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere. See MIRAGE.

Loo'mis, in *Indiana,* a village of Whitley co., abt. 26 m. W.N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Loon, *n.* [A. S. *lun,* poor; Fr. *luin, liuin,* idle, lazy; Scot. *loon.*] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

(*Zoöl.*) The great northern Diver, Colymbus glacialis. See COLYMBIDÆ.

Loonee, (*loo-ne',*) a river of W. India, rising in Lat. 26° 37' N., Lon. 74° 46' E.; and after a course of 320 m. falling into the Runn of Cutch, in Lat. 24° 42' N., Lon. 71° 11' E.

Loop'-head, a promontory and light-house of Ireland, in Munster, at the N. side of the entrance of the Shannon. It has an elevation of 232 feet, and exhibits a fixed light; Lat. 52° 33' 39" N., Lon. 9° 36' W.

Loos, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Sandusky co.

Loosahatch'ee River, in *Tennessee,* rises in Fayette co., and flowing W. and S.W. through Shelby co., joins the Wolf River N. of Memphis.

Loosascoo'na, or **Lususcoo'na,** in *Mississippi,* a small river flowing into the Yallobusha River in Yallobusha co.

Loos Creek, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Osage co., abt. 18 m. E.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Loos'ing Creek, in *N. Carolina,* enters the Chowan River from Hertford co.

Loo'neyville, in *New York,* a post-office of Erie co.

Loop, *n.* [Ir. *lub,* a loop; Gael. *lub, lubh,* a bend, a noose; Du. *loopen,* to run.] A folding or doubling of a string, or a noose through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening. — A small, narrow opening; a loop-hole.

(*Iron-works.*) A part of a block of cast-iron melted off for the forge or the hammer.

Loop'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of caterpillar; canker-worm; span-worm.

Loop'-hole, *n.* (*Mil.* and *Fort.*) A small opening in the walls of a fortification or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms or other weapons are discharged at an enemy.

—A hole or aperture that gives a passage; a passage for escape; means of escape.

Loop-holed, (*loop-hōld,*) *a.* Full of holes or openings for escape, or for discharges of missiles.

Loop'le, Loop'y, *a.* Deceitful; crafty. (Scotland.)

Loop'ing, *n.* (*Metall.*) The running together of the matter of an ore into a mass when the ore is heated only for calcination.

Loose, *v. a.* [A. S. *lysan;* Du. *verlossen;* Ger. *erlösen;* Gr. *luo, luso,* to let loose, deliver, redeem.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening. — To relax. "The joints of his loins were *loosed.*" (*Daniel.*) — To release from imprisonment; to liberate; to set at liberty. — To free from obligation, or from anything that binds or shackles. — To relieve; to free from anything burdensome or afflictive. — To disengage; to detach.

—*v. n.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbor.

Loose, *a.* [A. S. *leas;* Du. and Fris. *los;* Icel. and Goth. *laus.*] Unbound; untied; unsewed; not fastened or confined. — Not tight or close, as clothes; as, a *loose* fit. — Not close or compact.

"With horse and chariots rank'd in *loose* array." — *Milton.*

—Not dense, close, or compact. — Not concise; lax. — Not precise or exact; vague; indeterminate. "If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style." (*Felton.*) — Not strict or rigid; as, *loose* morality. — Unconnected; rambling; as, a *loose* argument. — Unengaged; not attached or enslaved — with *from* or *of*. — Lax of body; not costive. — Wanton; unrestrained in behavior; dissolute; unchaste; as, *loose* company. — Containing unchaste language; as, a *loose* print or conversation.

To break loose, to gain liberty by violence or force.

To let loose, to free from any restraint; to put at liberty; to set at large.

Loose'ly, *adv.* Not fast; not firmly; that may be easily disengaged. — Without confinement; without bandage. — Without union or connection. — Irregularly; wantonly; dissolutely; unchastely. — Negligently; carelessly; heedlessly.

Loos'en, *v. a.* [Old Ger. *lôsjan;* Goth. *lausjan.*] To make loose; to free from tightness, tension, firmness, or fixedness.

—To render less dense or compact.

—To free from restraint.

—To remove costiveness from; to relax, as the bowels.

—*v. n.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact.

Loose'ness, *n.* The state of being loose or relaxed. — A state opposite to that of being tight, fast, fixed, or compact. — State opposite to rigor or rigidness; laxity; levity; irregularity; habitual deviation from strict rules. — Habitual lewdness; unchastity. — Flux from the bowels; diarrhœa.

Loose'-strife, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYTHRACEÆ.

Loos'ish, *a.* Somewhat loose.

Loov'er, n. (*Arch.*) The same as LOUVER.

Lop, *v. a.* [W. *llab,* a stroke; Du. *labben,* to cut.] To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything; to shorten by cutting off the extremities; to cut off, as exuberances; to separate, as superfluous parts. — To cut partly off and bend down. — To let fall; to drop; as, a horse *lops* his ears.

—*n.* Branches cut from trees.

Lope, *n.* A stride; a leap. (Local, U. S.)

Lo'pe de Ve'ga, whose full name was LOPE FELIX DE VEGA CARPIO, was born at Madrid in 1562. Lope, a man of adventurous disposition, led a very active life till he had attained middle age. After having been secretary to the duke of Alva, he was obliged to conceal himself for a time in consequence of a duel; he next served as a soldier, and narrowly escaped shipwreck in the Armada. On the death of his second wife, he took holy orders; but this step, though it removed him from business, did not slacken his literary activity. He was one of the most prolific of all authors, composing with a rapidity which, while it implied extraordinary talents, made it impossible that his works should possess high merit, either in design or in execution. Besides writing epics and many other kinds of poems, he produced a number of dramas, so great as to be almost incredible. He himself states it at upwards of fifteen hundred; and more than five hundred plays attributed to him are actually in print. They embrace all the varieties of kind which are to be found among the works of his successor Calderon; and they abound both in snatches of wit and poetical fancy, and in ingenuity of dramatic invention. Though Lope was not the founder of the Spanish Drama, he was the first who made its romantic irregularities attractive through force and originality of genius. While Cervantes, who was fifteen years his senior, was neglected and starving, the writings of Lope procured for him overflowing wealth, and a popularity such as hardly ever was gained by any other living poet. D. 1635.

Lo'pez, FRANCISCO SOLANO, Dictator of Paraguay, b. 1827, was the son of Don Carlos Antonio Lopez, ex-president of that country. After receiving a thorough education, which was completed in England, *L.*, in 1853, was sent by his father to Europe to ratify treaties of commerce which had been concluded by Paraguay with England, France, and Sardinia. After leading a dissipated life in the French capital, he returned to his native country, bringing along with him a Madame Lynch, an Irishwoman, who had become his mistress. His father dying in Sept., 1862, *L.*, on the 16th of the month following, was proclaimed his successor. Having been trained in the odious school of political despotism founded by the tyrant Francia, and faithfully followed by his successor, *L.* set about governing Paraguay after the fashion of an Oriental autocrat; or, on the principle that the interests of his native country meant simply the interests of Lopez. Conspiracies soon arose, superadded to by his arrogant interference with neighboring powers, which involved him in constant difficulties. On the 11th Nov., 1864, *L.* initiated the struggle which ended so unhappily for himself, by authorizing the capture by a Paraguayan war-vessel of a Brazilian mail-steamer, declaring its passengers to be prisoners of war. This outrage was speedily followed up by the entry of a Paraguayan force into the Brazilian prov. of Matto Grosso, on the 14th of Dec. of the same year, which succeeded in capturing several towns, and, on April 10, 1865, Cuyaba, the cap. of the province. Meanwhile, Gen. Flores, president of the republic of Uruguay, had on the 23d of Feb. concluded an alliance with Brazil against Paraguay. Whereupon, *L.*, without awaiting a formal declaration of war, seized an Argentine vessel near Asuncion. A few days after, the Paraguayans entered the Argentine territory, and captured the city of Corrientes, 14th of April. Two days later, the Argentine government issued a declaration of war, which was responded to by Paraguay on the 18th. A long and fluctuating war followed, marked with sanguinary episodes and desperate fighting on both sides. During the early part of 1870, *L.* met with reverse after reverse, and finally, on the 1st of March, after being utterly vanquished by a Brazilian force on the Aquidavan River, he was slain while attempting to escape, by a Brazilian lancer. Shortly afterwards, his mistress, the notorious "Madame" Lynch, with her 4 sons, and the mother and sisters of *L.*, were also captured. *L.* was a man of limited information, and brutal instincts. He found Paraguay a paradise, and left it a desert. His career throughout was a "Reign of Terror." Cruelties the most detestable were committed on his own family, subjects, and foreigners alike. He was essentially a ferocious despot, and a mean one. Saving physical courage, he had not a redeeming quality. On the very day of his death, his mother thanked God for the mercy He had vouchsafed in ridding the world of such a monster, — she and her daughters having been repeatedly flogged by his orders, an iniquity intended to be further perpetrated on the day on which he died.

Lophide, (*lŏf'i-de,*) *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Angler family, embracing acanthopterygian fishes that are usually without scales, or these are replaced by bony plates, or grains bearing spines, and whose carpal bones are elongated, forming a sort of arm to support the pectorals. Eight genera and about forty species have been described. — The genus *Lophius* has the head and mouth enormously large, two dorsals, the anterior rays distant, and forming long filaments bearing fleshy slips. — The American Angler, Fishing-frog, or Goose-fish, (*L. Americanus,* Cuv.), of the Atlantic, is from two to three feet long, and attains a weight of 70 pounds in some instances. It is exceedingly voracious, and its enormous mouth enables it to swallow fishes about as large as itself. Large seabirds, as gulls, are frequently found whole in its stomach. *Tenney.*

Lophiodon, *n.* [Gr. *lophos,* a crest, and *odous,* tooth.] A genus of fossil Perissodactyle Mammalia, remains of which have been found in the Eocene strata. The teeth present annectant affinities between *Tapirus* and *Rhinoceros.* The last two premolars are more simple in Lophiodon than in *Tapirus;* the inner side exhibiting one cone in the former, and two in the latter genus. It was, however, more nearly allied to *Tapirus* than to *Palæotherium* and *Rhinoceros.*

Lophio'la, *n.* [Gr. *lophos,* a crest; alluding to the crested petals.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ.* Leaves ensiform; flowers, corymbose. *L. Americana,* the Golden Crest-flower, is found in sandy swamps and pine barrens in New Jersey.

Loph'ius, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LOPHIDÆ.

Lophobran'chiates, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lophos,* and *bragchia,* gills.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of osseous fishes, comprehending those in which the gills are in the form of small tufts, and disposed in pairs along the branchial arches; as in the pipe-fish and the hippocampus (Fig. 1292).

Lop'per, *n.* One who lops.

—*v. n.* To coagulate: to turn sour, as milk.

Lop'ping, *n.* That which is cut off; the act of cutting off; the cutting off of all the branches of a tree, except the crop, or leading shoot.

Lop'sided, *a.* See LAPSIDED.

Loquacious, (*lo-kwa'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *loquax, loquacis,* from *loquor, loqui,* to speak.] Talkative; garrulous; given to continual chatter. — Speaking; noisy. — Apt to blab and disclose secrets; tattling.

Loqua'ciously, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.

Loqua'ciousness, *n.* Loquacity; talkativeness.

Loquacity, (*lo-kwas'ity,*) *n.* [Fr. *loquacité;* Lat. *loquacitas.*] Quality of being loquacious; talkativeness; garrulity; the habit or practice of talking continually or excessively.

Lo'quat, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Eriobotrya japonica,* a rotaceous plant.

Lora'do, in *Arkansas,* a village of Greene co.

Lorain', in *Ohio,* a N. co. bordering on Lake Erie; *area,* abt. 485 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black, Rocky, and Vermilion rivers. *Surface,* divorsified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Elyria. *Pop.* abt. 29,744.

—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,362.

Lorraine, in *Illinois,* a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Loraine', in *New York,* a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,687.

Lor'amies, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Shelby co.

Lor'amie's Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Miami River abt. 3 m. above Piqua.

Lor'an, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Stephenson co.

Loranthaceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Mistletoe family, an order of plants, alliance *Asarales.* — DIAG. A 1-celled ovary and definite ovules, with a naked nucleus. They are parasitic shrubby plants; leaves commonly opposite, exstipulate, greenish; flowers perfect or dicœious; calyx superior, with 3–8 divisions, æstivation valvate, — sometimes the calyx is absent; stamens equal in number to, and opposite the lobes of the calyx; ovary inferior, 1-celled, with 1–3 ovules, erect or suspended, and a free central placenta; fruit commonly succulent, 1-celled, with a solitary seed; embryo in fleshy albumen, with radicle remote from the hilum. The plants of this order are more remarkable for their curious mode of growth than for their useful properties. One species, *Loranthus tetrandus,* native of Chili, produces a black dye. The order includes 23 genera and 412 species.

Loran'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order LORANTHACEÆ, *q. v.*

Lor'ate, *a.* [Lat. *loratus.*] (*Bot.*) Shaped like a thong or strap. — *Gray.*

Loranca-de-Tajuña, a small town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 m. from Guadalajara; *pop.* 2,000.

Lorca, (anc. *Ilucroca,*) (*lor'ka,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Murcia, on the Guadalentin, a tributary of the Segura, 42 m. W.S.W. of Murcia, 116 miles E.N.E. of Granada. Lat. 37° 25′ N., Lon. 1° 22′ W. The vale of *L.* is remarkable for picturesque beauty and great fertility. The town is divided into Upper and Lower. The former is the old or Moorish town, and is irregular and mean in appearance, but the Lower or new town is much more regularly laid out, and better built. Next to Murcia, *L.* is the most important town of the prov. *Manuf.* Saltpetre, linens, thread, and soap. In 1802 the town was almost destroyed by the bursting of the reservoir which supplied the vale of *L.* with water, 6,000 lives being lost on that occasion, besides 24,000 cattle, 600 houses, and other property destroyed. *Pop.* 40,000.

Lorchu, (*lorch'a,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The name of a coasting vessel in the Chinese seas.

Lord, *n.* [A. S. *hlaford, laford,* nourisher, guardian, master, from Goth. *hlaifs,* bread, and *vardjan,* to keep, to guard.] (*Feud.* and *Eng. Law.*) In feudal times, the lord (*seigneur*) was the grantor or proprietor of the land, who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the fend or fee; and the grantee, who had only the use or possession of the land, was styled the feudatory or vassal. A person who has the fee of a manor, and consequently the homage of his tenants, is called the *lord of the manor.* The superior lord is styled *lord paramount;* and his tenants, if they grant a portion of the land to other tenants, while they remain tenants in reference to the lord paramount, are lords in reference to their own tenants, and are hence styled mesne or middle lords. *Lord in gross* is one who is lord, not by reason of any manor, as the king in respect to his crown. *Very lord* is he who is immediate lord to his tenant; and very tenant he who holds immediately of his lord. Thus, where there is a lord mesne, he is very lord to his tenant, and not the lord paramount. Lord is also a mere title of dignity attached to certain official stations, which are sometimes hereditary, but sometimes only official or personal. All who are noble by birth or creation, otherwise called *lords of parliament,* and peers of the realm, are styled lords. The five orders of English nobility constitute the lords temporal, distinguished from the prelates of the Church, who constitute the lords spiritual in the House of Lords. (See PARLIAMENT.) Lord is also applied to persons holding certain offices; as, the Lord Chief-Justice, the Lord-Mayor, &c. It is likewise given by courtesy to the younger sons of dukes and marquises, and to the eldest sons of earls.

(*Script.*) In the translation of the Scriptures, Lord is used, without much discrimination, for all the names applied to God; but when it represents the great name of Jehovah, it is printed in small capitals. In the New Testament it is applied to Jesus Christ, the term in the original Greek being *kurios* (owner or master).

—*v. a.* To invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

—*v. n.* To act as a lord; to domineer; to rule with arbitrary or despotic sway; — generally followed by *it* or *over.*

Lord Hood's Island, in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 21° 30′ S., Lon. 135° 33′ W.

Lord Howe's Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 5° 30′ S., Lon. 159° 24′ E. — The name of another group in the Pacific; Lat. 31° 30′ S., Lon. 159° 10′ E. — Also, the name of one of the Sandwich islands.

Lord'liness, *n.* Quality of being lordly; dignity; high station; pride; haughtiness.

Lord'ling, *n.* A little or diminutive lord.

Lord'ly, *a.* Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord.

—Proud; haughty; imperious; despotic; domineering; arrogant.

—*adv.* Proudly; imperiously; despotically.

Lordo'sis, *n.* (*Anat.*) A name given to curvatures of the bones in general, and particularly to that of the vertebral column forwards. — *Dunglison.*

Lord's Day, *n.* See SABBATH.

Lord'ship, *n.* State or quality of being a lord; a title of honor given to noblemen under the rank of duke; a titulary compellation of judges and certain other persons in authority and office. — Dominion; power; authority. — Domain; the territory of a lord, over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor.

Lord's Supper, *n.* (*Eccl.*) One of the sacraments of the Christian religion, so called from its being instituted at supper by Jesus Christ, whom his disciples styled the Lord or Master. It receives also the names of Eucharist and Communion, (*q. v.*) With the exception of the Friends, all sects of Christians, however different their views as to its nature, agree in celebrating it as one of the most sacred rites of religion.

Lords'town, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Lord's Valley, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Pike county.

Lord'ville, in *New York,* a post-office of Delaware co.

Lore, *n.* [A. S. *lar;* Du. *leer;* Ger. *lehre,* learning.] Learning; doctrine; instruction; also, tradition.

(*Zoöl.*) The space between the bill and the eye, which in some birds is bare, but is more generally covered with feathers.

Lorena, (*lo-ra'na,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 130 m. N.E. of São Paulo.

Loren'try Store, in *West Virginia,* a post-office of Upshur co.

Loren'zo de Med'lci. See MEDICI.

Loreto, (*lo-ra'to,*) a town of Bolivia, abt. 36 m. S.E. of Trinidad.

Loreto, (*lo-ra'to,*) a town of Mexico, capital of Lower California; Lat. 26° 12′ N., Lon. 112° 7′ W.

Loreto, (*lo-rui'to,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Abruzzo Ulteriore, 3½ m. S.E. of Civita di Penare; *pop.* 7,000.

Loret'ta, or LORETTEE, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Houston co., abt. 10 m. W. of La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Lorette', *n.* [Fr.] An appellation given to a female belonging to a class of Parisian intriguantes who exist by prostitution, being usually maintained by wealthy lovers. The name has been given to this class from their usually residing near the Church of Nôtre Dame de *Lorette.* They are often confounded with the *Grisettes* (q. v.); but the latter form a totally distinct class.

Loret'to, a town of Italy, province of Ancona, on an eminence, 3 m. from the Adriatic, and 12 m. S.E. of Ancona. This place is chiefly celebrated as the site of the sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, called the *Santa Casa,* or Holy House. The Santa Casa is reputed to be the house, or a portion of the house, in which the Virgin lived in Nazareth, which was the scene of the Annunciation, of the Nativity, and the residence of our Lord with his mother and Joseph, and which, after the Holy Land had been finally abandoned to the infidel on the failure of the Crusades, is believed to have been miraculously translated, first, in 1291, to Fiume in Dalmatia, and thence, Dec. 10, 1294, to Recanati, whence it was finally transferred to its present site. Its name (Lat. *Domus Lauretana*) is derived from Laureta, the lady to whom the site belonged. Although numberless pilgrims resort to the sanctuary, and although indulgences have been attached by Julius II., Sixtus V., and Innocent XII. to the pilgrimages, and to the prayers offered at the shrine, yet the truth of the legend is no part of Catholic belief, and Catholics hold themselves free to examine critically its truth, and to admit or to reject it according to the rules of historical evidence.

Loret'to, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Marion co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Louisville.

Loret'to, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cambria co., abt. 6 m. E.N.E. of Ebensburg.

Loret'to, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Essex co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Lorgnette, (*lorn-yet',*) *n.* [Fr.] An opera-glass. (R.)

Lorgnes, (*lorg,*) a town of France, dept. of Var, on the Argens, 6 m. S.W. of Draguignan. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and hempen cloth. *Pop.* 5,500.

Lori'ca, *n.* (*Anc. Armor.*) A cuirass or crest of mail, made of leather and set with plates of metal in various forms, chiefly in rings like a chain, used by the Roman and Greek soldiers. (See Figs. 194 and 1623.)

Fig. 1623.—LORICA, AS WORN BY THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

Lor'icate, *v.a.* [Lat. *lorico, loricatus,* from *lorica,* a leather cuirass, from *lorum,* a thong.] To clothe in mail; to harness; to plate over; to spread over, as a plate for defence.—To cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel.

—*a.* Covered or plated over; covered with a dull series of oblique scales like a coat of mail.

Lorica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *loricatio.*] The act or operation of covering anything with a coating or crust for defence.

L'Orient, (*lor'e-a*), a seaport-town of France, dept. of Morbihan, at the confluence of the Scorff, with the Blavet at the head of the bay of Port Louis, about 3 m. from the Atlantic, and 29 N.W. of Vannes. The harbor is ample, secure, and of easy access, and bordered by fine quays, on which are large and commodious buildings. Like Brest, it is a natural dockyard; as a port of war it ranks third, and as a port of construction it ranks first. More ships of war are now built at L'Orient than at any other port in France, and the greater number of the imperial iron-clads were constructed here. The town is clean and regularly built; the streets are wide, straight, and well paved; and the houses well constructed and handsome. L'Orient has a school of naval artillery, a school of hydrography, established in 1771, a large commercial coll., an agricultural society, and several other literary and scientific institutions. *Manuf.* Chiefly hats, linen, gold-lace, and earthenware. Its trade has lately begun to increase. The chief exports are wax, honey, butter, corn, cattle, and pilchards, the latter being taken in great quantities on the adjacent coast. *Pop.* 37,655.

L'Original, (*lo-reen'yal,*) a village of Prescott county, Upper Canada, cap. of the united cos. of Prescott and Russell, on the Ottawa River, abt. 60 m. W. of Montreal.

Lor'imer, *n.* [Fr. *lormier.*] A word, now obsolete, which signified a bridle-maker, or one who made bits, spurs, and metal mounting for military bridles and saddles.

Lor'in, in *Illinois,* a village of Stephenson co.

Lo'riot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ORIOLE.

Loris, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of quadrumanous animals, allied to Lemurs. They have a short muzzle, slender body, no tail, large approximating eyes, and rough tongue. Two species only are known, both of which are natives of the East Indies, the SHORT-LIMBED LORIS (*Lemur tardigradus*) (Fig. 1624) and the SLENDER LORIS (*Lemur gracilis*) (Fig. 1625); the latter is remarkable for the disproportionate length of its limbs, and especially of its fore-arms. They are nocturnal and arboreal in their habits; they subsist on insects, occasionally on small birds or quadrupeds, and have an excessively slow gait. During the day they sleep clinging to a branch; at night they prowl among the forest boughs in quest of food. Nothing can escape the scrutiny of their large glaring orbs, or the tenacity of their grasp; and when they have marked their victim, they cautiously and noiselessly approach it till it is within their reach.

Fig. 1624. SLOW-PACED LEMUR, (*Loris tardigradus.*)

Fig. 1625.—SLENDER LORIS, (*Lemur gracilis.*)

Lorn, *a.* [A. S. *loran,* to pass, to depart. See FORLORN.] Lost; forsaken; lonely; desolate.

Lorraine. (*Hist.*) Originally a portion of the German Empire. It was conquered by Clovis I. in 491, and apportioned to Lothaire II., receiving from him the name of Lotharingia, or Lothair-regne, the kingdom of Lothaire, in 855. It was erected into a duchy in 916. France and Germany contended for its possession, and, in 959, agreed to divide it into Lower and Upper Lorraine. Lower Lorraine, which formed part of the Netherlands, is divided between Belgium and Holland. The Alsatian line of dukes in Upper Lorraine, founded by Albert of Alsace in 1044, continued in power till the duchy was annexed to the French crown. By the treaty of Vienna, concluded Nov. 18, 1738, the duchy of Tuscany was exchanged for the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, which were ceded to Stanislaus I. (Leczinski) during his life. He died Feb. 23, 1766, when Lorraine was reunited to France. It is now subdivided into the departments of the Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, Vosges, and some of the cantons of the Lower Rhine. The inhabitants are of German origin, but speak the French language, with the exception of the district lying between Metz and the Vosges, which is called *German Lorraine.* The latter territory, after having been occupied by the German armies in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870–71, was, by the treaty of peace of May, 1871, ceded to Germany.

Lorraine, in *N. York,* a vill. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,377.

Lo'ry, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of birds composed of several genera, closely allied to the Parrots; remarkable for their very soft beaks. They are to be found in most of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in Australia.

Fig 1626. BLACK-CAPPED LORY.

Los'able, *a.* That may be lost.

Los A'lamos, a town of Mexico. See ALAMOS.

Los'ange, *n.* The same as LOZENGE, *q. v.*

Los An'geles, a town of Chili, abt. 96 m. E. of Concepcion; Lat. 71° 31′ W.

Los Angelos, (*loce an'jeh-les,*) in *California,* a S.E. co. bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area,* abt. 6,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Gabriel, Rio de Los Angelos, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* finely diversified, the Coast-range intersecting the S.W. part; *soil,* fertile, and the climate is remarkable for its salubrity. Corn and cottoo are cultivated to great advantage, and the co. contains over 100 extensive vineyards, which produce more wine than any other co. in the State. *Min.* Silver, salt, lime-stone, and building rock. Abont 6 m. from Los Angelos there is a remarkable spring covering abt. 2 acres, from which pitch boils up in great abundance. *Cap.* Los Angelos. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

—A post-town, cap. of the above co., on a small river of its own name, abt. 350 m. S.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 5,500. It was originally called PUEBLO DE LOS ANGELOS, *City or Habitation of the Angels,* from its delightful climate and the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

Los Angelos River, or RIO DE LOS ANGELOS, in *California,* flows into the Pacific Ocean from Los Angelos co.

Lo'santville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Lose, (*looz,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *losian, losigan,* to lose; Du. *verlies;* Dan. *forliis,* loss, losing.] To part or be separated from a thing, so as to have no knowledge of the place where it is; to mislay.—To forfeit by unsuccessful contest; not to gain or win, as a victory.—To be deprived of; to forfeit, as a penalty; as, to *lose* money by gambling.—To suffer diminution or waste of.—To ruin; to destroy, as by shipwreck.—To wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find; to bewilder.—To possess no longer; to be deprived of; not to employ or enjoy.—To waste; to squander; to throw away.—To suffer to vanish from view or perception.—To fail to obtain.

—*v. n.* To forfeit anything in contest; not to win.—To decline; to fail.

Loser, (*looz'er,*) one who loses or is deprived of anything by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

Los'ing, *a.* Bringing or causing loss.—Incurring loss.—*n.* Loss; deprivation.

Los'ingly, *adv.* In a losing manner.

Losini, (*la-se'ne,*) an island of Austria, in the Gulf of Quarnero, Adriatic Sea, immediately S. of Cherso; *ext.* 20 m. long, with a breadth of 3 m. The principal town is *L.* Piccolo, or Little *L.*, having a fine harbor and an active trade, with a *pop.* of 7,800.

Los, (Isles of,) (*los,*) a group of 3 islands off the W. coast of Africa, belonging to England.

Loss, *n.* [A. S. *los.* See LOSE.] A parting or separation from something; deprivation of that which was once possessed.—Detriment; damage; destruction; ruin.—Failure to succeed; defeat.—Waste; useless application.

To be at loss, to be unable to proceed or determine; to be puzzled or perplexed.—*Worcester.*

Los San'tos, a town of New Grenada. See SANTOS.

Lossnitz, (*loss-nitz',*) a town of Saxony, 17 m. S.S.W. of Chemnitz, 50 m. S.W. of Dresden. It is inclosed by walls. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 5,800.

Lost, *a.* Separated or parted from; let go; gone from one's hold, possession, view, &c.; mislaid, or left in a place unknown or forgotten; that cannot be found.—Ruined; destroyed; wasted or squandered; employed to no good purpose.—Forfeited; as, a *lost* prize, a *lost* battle.—Not able to find the right way, or the place intended; bewildered; perplexed; being in a maze; as, *lost* in the woods.—Alienated; insensible; hardened beyond sensibility or recovery.—Not perceptible to the senses; not visible; as, *lost* in the darkness.

Los'tant, in *Illinois,* a post-village of La Salle co., abt. 14 m. S. of La Salle.

Lost Creek, in *Alabama,* enters the Mulberry Fork from Walker co.

Lost Creek, in *Indiana,* a township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Lost Creek, in *Ohio,* a township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Lost Creek, in *W. Virginia,* a P. O. of Harrison co.

Lost River, in *Indiana,* a small river rising in Washington co., and flowing W. joins an affluent of White River in Martin co. During its course it enters a subterranean channel and continues "lost" for several miles, after which it reappears upon the surface.

—A township of Martin co.; *pop.* abt. 596.

Lost River, in *W. Virginia,* a post-office of Hardy co.

Lot, *n.* [A. S. *hlot, gelot;* Du. and Fr. *lot.*] A distinct portion or parcel; proportion or share.—A piece or division of land.—That which is called chance, hazard, fortune; that by which the fate or portion of one is determined.—Something which is used to decide what is yet undecided.—The part, division, or fate which falls to one by chance, that is, by Divine determination.

—*v. a.* To assign by lot; to allot; to assign; to distribute; to portion; to sort; to catalogue.

Lot. (*Script.*) The son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham, by whom he was brought up. He afterwards settled at Sodom, where he was taken prisoner by the king of Edom, but rescued by Abraham. When Sodom was about to be destroyed, two angels came to Lot and obliged him to quit the place with his wife and daughters, when the former, for looking back, was turned into a pillar of salt. By his daughters he became the father of two sons, named Moab and Ammon, from whom sprung the Moabites and Ammonites.

Lot, (*lo,*) a river in the S. of France, one of the largest tributaries of the Garonne, rises at Mount Lozère, in the Cevennes, about Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 3° 45′ E. It flows in a W. direction through the depts. of Lozère, Aveyron, Lot, and Lot-et-Garonne, joining the Garonne near Aiguillon, after a course of 270 m. It is navigable for four months of the year, for nearly 190 m.

Lot, a dep. in the S. of France, corresponding to the anc. dist. of Quercy, in Guienne: having N. Corrèze, E. Cantal and Aveyron, S. Tarn-et-Garonne, W. Lot-et-Garonne and Dordogne. *Area,* 1,530 sq. m. The dept. is mountainous, a range of the Cantal Mountains running from E. to W. in the shape of a semi-circle, its highest elevation being in the E., 2,500 feet above the sea. *Rivers.* Lot and Dordogne. The soil is generally fertile, but agriculture is backward. *Prod.* Corn and fruit. Wine is abundant, and tobacco is grown to some extent. *Min.* Iron and coal, but both mining and manufacturing industry are little attended to. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen cloths, paper, &c.; also, flax mills, and there are nearly 1,000 flour mills in the dept. *Cap.* Cahors. *Pop.* 288,919.

Lo'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Burbots, a genus of fishes, family *Gadidæ,* having two dorsal fins, one anal, and barbels on the chin. The Spotted Burbot, *L. maculosa* (Fig. 1627), of our northern lakes and rivers, is 24 inches long. *Tenney.*

Fig. 1627.—BURBOT, (*L. maculosa.*)

Lotbiniere, (*lo-bren'e-air,*) a S.E. co. of Lower Canada; *area,* abt. 735 sq. m. *Rivers.* River du Chien, St. Law-

rence, and Beaurivage rivers. *Chief town.* Lotbiniere. *Pop.* 10,657.
—A village of Lower Canada, in the above co., on the St. Lawrence River, abt. 45 m. S. of Quebec; *pop.* 3,200.

Lot-et-Garonne, (*ga-ron'*,) a dept. in the S.W. of France, formerly included in Guienne, having N. Dordogne, E. Tarn-et-Garonne and Lot, S. Gers, W. Gironde and Landes; Lat. between 44° and 44° 40′ N., Lon. 1° E. *Area,* 1,852 sq. m. The surface is mostly level. The Garonne intersects the dept. from S.E. to N.W., and receives about its centre the Lot, from the E. The banks of these rivers may be considered among the most productive portions of France; about one-half consists of a chalky soil, and about ⅓ part of the W. of the dept. is composed of *Landes,* or sandy plains, sprinkled with marshes. The dep. is principally agricultural. *Rivers.* Garonne, Lot, Gers, and Baise. *Prod.* Corn, wine, hemp, fruit (the *prunes d'entes of Agen* being particularly celebrated), and tobacco, the latter considered the best in France. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, cottons, sail-cloth, brandy, &c. *Chief towns.* Agen (the cap.), Marmande, Nerac, and Villeneuve d'Agen. *Pop.* 327,963.

Lote'-tree, Lote'-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lotus.

Loth, *a.* See Loath.

Lothaire I., (*lo-thair'*,) Emperor of Germany, eldest son of Louis-le-Débonnaire. In 817 he was associated with his father in the empire, and named king of the Lombards in 820. He afterwards dethroned his father, and imprisoned him in a monastery, upon which Louis and Charles, his brothers, joined their forces, and defeated *L.* at Fontenay, in 841. Two years afterwards, the three brothers entered into a treaty by which *L.* retained the title of emperor, with Italy, and some French provinces beyond the Rhine and the Rhone. Charles became king of France, and Louis had a tract of country bordering on the Rhine. Lothaire died 855.

Lothaire II., Emperor of Germany, and Duke of Saxony, between 1125 and 1137. He died in Italy, on his return from an expedition against Roger, king of Sicily.

Lothaire, King of France, succeeded his father, Louis IV., 954. He made war against the emperor Otho II., and D. 988.

Loth'ian. (*Geog.*) A name common to that part of Scotland which stretches along a considerable part of the S. shores of the Frith of Forth, and comprehends 3 counties, Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire; otherwise called East, Mid, and West *L.* The etymology of the word is doubtful. *L.* was taken possession of by the Saxon invaders A. D. 450, and became the scene of contest between the Saxon-Gaels and Scoto-Irish, and was at length ceded to Malcolm II., in 1020. *L.* was considered as a country wholly distinct from Scotland in the reign of David I., and the period of its incorporation with the rest of the country is assigned to the 11th or 12th century.

Loth'ly, *a.* Hateful; disgusting; detestable.

Lotion, (*lō'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *lotio,* from *lavo, lotum,* to wash.] A washing; particularly, a washing of the skin for the purpose of rendering it fair. — A liquid preparation for washing some parts of the body to cleanse it of foulness or deformity.

(*Med.*) A medical preparation, used as an outward application to reduce the heat in an inflamed part, or to stimulate some indolent sore or unhealthy ulcer. Collyriums, or eye-waters, are also included under the name of lotion. Lotions are of various kinds, such as refrigerating, sedative, stimulating, astringent, or evaporating, according to the effect they are employed to produce. — *Refrigerating* or cooling lotions are made either with sal-ammoniac and cold water, or iced water, and may be dropped in a continuous stream on the part, or else applied on cloths wetted in the liquid used. — *Sedative lotions* are prepared by rubbing down opium in cold water, or using a strong decoction of poppyheads, either warm or cold. — *Stimulating lotions* may be made by adding to half a pint of camphor-water an ounce of spirits of wine, or 3 grains of sulphate of copper to 1 ounce of water. — *Astringent lotions* are prepared by dissolving 30 grains of white vitriol, and the same quantity of sugar of lead, in 8 ounces of water, or by dissolving 1 drachm of alum, and 1 drachm of sugar of lead, in a pint of cold water. — *Evaporating lotions* may be made by dissolving 2 drachms of sal-ammoniac in a pint of camphor-water, and adding one ounce of spirits of sulphuric-ether.

Lotoph'agi, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lotophagos,* a lotus-eater.] (*Homeric Myth.*) The name of the people inhabiting a country to which Ulysses was carried (*Odyss.* ix. 82), while trying to double Cape Malea in the Peloponnesus. According to the legend, those who ate its fruit forgot their friends and country, and wished only to remain idle in the land of the Lotus.

Lo'tos, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lotus.

Lot'tery, *n.* [Fr. *loterie*; Sp. *loteria,* from *lot.*] A game of hazard, in which, by payment of a small sum, one has the chance of obtaining a considerable prize. The origin of *L.* may be found in the custom inaugurated by the Roman emperor Augustus, of distributing at his feasts sealed pockets (*sortis convivials*), similar in appearance, but containing orders for articles of very different value. In the middle ages, the same mode was adopted by the Italian merchants in the disposition of their wares. A money *L.*, called the *lotto,* was instituted in Florence in 1530, for the benefit of the state; and in Venice, a half century later, lotteries existed under public control. From that time many of the European states resorted to *L.* as a means of raising a revenue. The first *L.* was established in France in 1539; in England in 1569; in Würtemberg in 1699; and in Berlin in 1763. They were abolished in England in 1826, and in France in 1836. In the United States, the *L.* was from the earliest settling of the country a familiar means of raising funds; and it must be said that the state lotteries were generally fairly managed, and used for many important and beneficial purposes. But the multiplicity of private lotteries, and the scandalous abuses to which they gave rise, aroused public opinion against the principle itself. In 1833, a society was formed in Pennsylvania, which advocated the suppression of *L.*, and to the efforts of that society may be attributed the acts of most of the States in prohibiting the further establishment of lotteries. Actually, in most, if not all, of the United States, lotteries not especially authorized (and in some States the Constitution especially forbids the legislature to authorize them) are prohibited, and the people concerned in establishing them are subjected to a heavy penalty. Such is especially the case in Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and, since 1869, in Louisiana.

Lott's Creek, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Humboldt co.
—A township of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 610.

Lotts'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Warren co., about 20 miles W.N.W. of Warren.

Lo'tus, *n.* [Lat. *lotus*; Gr. *lotos.*] (*Bot.*) The name given by the ancients to a rich fruit, concerning which much dispute now exists, no fewer than 11 distinct species of plant being enumerated under this name by Fée, in his *Flore de Virgile,* during 1822. One of the most notable of them is the Lote-tree or Lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus,* a native of the N. of Africa and S. of Europe, belonging to the order *Rhamnaceæ.* It is a shrub two or three feet high, and its fruit, which is produced in great abundance, is a drupe of the size of a wild plum, with an almost globose kernel. This fruit is somewhat farinaceous, and has a pleasant, sweetish, mucilaginous taste. It is called by the Arabs *Nabk* or *Nabka;* and has, from the earliest times, served as an article of food to the inhabitants of the north of Africa, where it is still a principal part of the food of the poor. Probably it was on this fruit that Homer's *Lotophagi* (q. v.) lived. — The fruit of the *Diospyrus Lotus,* or Date Plum, was sometimes called the lotus. The name *L.* was also given to several beautiful species of water-lily, especially to the blue water-lily, *Nymphæa cærulea,* to the Egyptian water-lily, *N. lotus,* and to the Nelumbo, *Nelumbium speciosum,* (Fig. 1628), which grows in stagnant and slowly running water in the south of Asia and north of Africa. The *Nymphæa lotus* was called by the Egyptians *Skuin* or *Seshin,* and is called by the Arabs *Beshnin.* It grows in the Nile and adjacent rivulets, and has a large white flower. The root is eaten by the people who live near the lake Menzaleh. The rivulets near Damietta abound with this flower, which rises two feet above the water. It was the rose of ancient Egypt, the favorite flower of the country, and is often seen made into wreaths or garlands, placed on the foreheads of females, or held in their hands, and smelled for its fragrance. It frequently appears in the hieroglyphs, where it represents the Upper Country or Southern Egypt, and entered largely into works of art — the capitals of columns, prows of boats, heads of staves, and other objects being fashioned in its shape. In the Egyptian mythology the *Nelumbium speciosum* was sacred to Osiris and Isis, and regarded in Egyptian delineations as signifying the creating of the world. In the mythology of the Hindoos and Chinese, it plays also a distinguished part. The Hindoo deities of the different sects are often represented seated on a throne of its shape, or on the expanded flower. The color in Southern India is white or red, the last color fabled to be derived from the blood of Siva, when Kamadeva, or "Cupid," wounded him with the love-arrow. Lakshmi, also, was called the "lotus-born," from having ascended from the ocean on its flower. It symbolized the world; the *Meru,* or residence of the gods; and female beauty. Among the Chinese, the *L.* had a similar reputation and poetic meaning, being especially connected with Fo, or Buddha, and symbolizing female beauty, the small feet of their women being called *kin-lèn,* the gold lilies.

Fig. 1628. — SACRED LOTUS. (*Nelumbium speciosum.*) About one-tenth to one-fifteenth natural size.

Loud, *a.* [A. S. *hlud, lud*; Du. *luid*; Ger. *laut*; Gr. *klumi.*] Having a great sound; striking the ear with great force; uttering or making a great noise; noisy. — Vociferous; making a great clamor; turbulent. — Emphatical; impressive.
—*adv.* With loudness; loudly.

Loud'ly, *adv.* With great sound or noise; noisily; clamorously; with vehement complaints or importunity.

Loud'-mouthed, *a.* Having a loud voice; talking or sounding noisily or clamorously. — *Webster.*

Loud'ness, *n.* Quality of being loud; great sound or noise.
—Clamor; clamorousness; turbulence; uproar.

Lou'don, John Claudius, a Scottish horticulturist and author, b. at Cambuslang, in Lanarkshire, 1783. Between the years 1820–43 he produced a number of works of the highest importance to the scientific farmer, the gardener, and the botanist. The *Encyclopædias of Gardening, Agriculture, Plants, Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture,* may be quoted as examples of his great industry and usefulness. D. 1843. — His wife, Jane *L.*, wrote several valuable works, chiefly connected with botany, such as *The Ladies' Flower-garden; Botany for Ladies; The Ladies' Country Companion,* &c. D. 1818.

Lou'don, in *Illinois,* a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

Loudon, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Merrimac co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop* of township about 2,000.

Loudon, in *Ohio,* a twp. of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Loudon, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 14 m. W. of Chambersburg.

Loudon, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Roane co., abt. 18 m. W.S.W. of Knoxville.

Loudon Ridge, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village of Merrimac co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Concord.

Loudoun, in *Virginia,* a N.E. co., adjoining Maryland; *area,* abt. 490 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac River and Goose Creek. *Surface,* hilly, the Blue Ridge forming the N.W. border; *soil,* in some parts very fertile. *Min.* Limestone, marble, granite, and gneiss. *Cap.* Leesburg. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Lou'donville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Hanover co., Hanover co., about 78 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Louds'ville, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Habersham co., abt. 21 m. W. of Clarksville. There are said to be rich gold-mines in the vicinity.

Loudun, (*lou'du(r'*,) a town of France, dept. of Vienne, 31 m. N.N.W. of Poitiers. This town was formerly of considerable importance, but its inhabitants being principally Protestants, it suffered much from the revocation of the edict of Nantes, from the effects of which it has never recovered. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and lace. *Pop.* 5,000. This place is famous for being the seat of the Protestant Synod held in 1611 and 1612.

Loud'-voiced, *a.* Having a loud voice; sonorous.

Lougan, (*loo'gan,*) a river of Norway, rising by many heads in the Langefjeld Mountains, and, after a S.E. course of 200 m., falhog into the Glommen, 30 m. N.E. of Christiania.

Lough, (*lŏk.*) *n.* [Ir.] The same as Loch, *q. v.*

Loughborough, (*luf'bru(r,*) A town of England, in Leicester co., 10 m. N. of Leicester. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton hosiery, lace, and machinery. *Pop.* 11,900.

Loughbrickland, (*lok,*) a market-town of Ireland, in the co. Down, Ulster, abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Newry; *pop.* 647.

Loughrea, (*lok-ra',*) a town of Ireland, prov. Connaught, co. Galway, on a lake of same name, 21 m. S.E. of Galway. This town, which was formerly fortified, consists of several irregular streets and lanes. *Manuf.* Linens. *Pop.* 4,000.

Louhous, (*loo'hau,*) a town of France, dept. of Saone-et-Loire, 30 m. N.E. of Macon; *pop.* 4,200.

Louis I., (*loo'e,*) surnamed *le Débonnaire,* emp of Germany and king of France, succeeded his father, Charlemagne, in 814. In 817 he associated his eldest son, Lothaire, with himself in the empire, and gave to his other two sons, Pepin and Louis, the kingdoms of Aquitaine and Bavaria. This division gave such offence to Bernard, king of Italy, the illegitimate son of Pepin, eldest son of Charlemagne, that he raised an army against the emperor, who put himself at the head of his troops, and marched into Italy. On his approach the soldiers of Bernard fled, and the king was taken prisoner by his uncle, who deprived him of his eyes, Bernard dying during the operation. In 829 *L.* created his younger son, Charles, whom he had by Judith of Bavaria, king of Germany; on which his other sons arose against him, depriving him of his crown, shut him up in a monastery, where he D. 840.

Louis II., surnamed *the Young,* B. about 822, was only son of Lothaire I., and was created king of Italy in 844, and ascended the imperial throne in 855. D. 875.

Louis III., called *the Blind,* was the son of Boson, king of Provence, and Ermengarde, daughter of the emperor, Louis the Young. He succeeded his father at the age of 10, and in 900 contested the imperial throne with Berenger, who, having surprised him at Verona, deprived him of his eyes. D. about 923.

Louis IV., the son of the emperor Arnulphus, whom he succeeded in 899. The empire was a scene of desolation during his reign, being constantly ravaged by the Hungarians. He was the last prince in Germany of the Carlovingian race. D. 911.

Louis V., commonly called *Louis of Bavaria,* was the son of Louis the Severe, duke of Bavaria. He was elected

emperor in 1314, and at the same time Frederick le Bel was chosen at Cologne by another party of electors, which occasioned a war between them. Frederick was taken prisoner, but gained his liberty by renouncing his claim in favor of his rival. Pope John XXII. being opposed to that arrangement, in 1322 issued his bull of deposition against *L.*, who, in return, appealed to a general council, and marched into Italy, where he procured the election of Peter de Corbiere (Nicholas V.), and by whom he was crowned at Rome. Five electors, on the other hand, chose Charles of Luxemburg to be emperor; on which the civil war was about to be renewed, when *L.* was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1347.

Louis I., king of France.—See Louis I., emperor of Germany.

Louis II., *the Stammerer*, so called from a defect in his speech, was the son of Charles the Bald, b. 846, crowned king of Aquitaine in 867, and succeeded his father as king of France in 877. He was obliged to deliver up Provence to Boson, by whom it was erected into a kingdom. His children were Louis and Carloman, who divided the kingdom between them, and a posthumous son, who was afterwards known as Charles the Simple. D. at Compiègne 879.

Louis III., the son of the preceding, and brother of Carloman, enjoyed the kingdom with his brother. He defeated Hugh the Bastard, son of Lothaire, marched against Boson, king of Provence, and opposed the progress of the Normans. D. without issue 882.

Louis IV., surnamed *d'Outremer*, was the son of Charles the Simple, b. 921, and ascended the throne in 936. He invaded Normandy, but was defeated and taken prisoner in 944. He regained his liberty the following year, after being obliged to concede Normandy to Richard, son of Duke William, and Laon to Hugh, father of Hugh Capet. He afterwards recovered the latter territory, and d. of a fall from his horse, 954.

Louis V., surnamed the *Fainéant (do-nothing)*, succeeded his father Lothaire in 986, and soon after took the city of Rheims. He was preparing to march to the assistance of the count of Barcelona, who was pressed by the Saracens, when he is said to have been poisoned by his queen, 987. After his death, the crown devolved by right to his uncle Charles, Duke of Lower Lorraine; but that prince being disliked by the French, it was conferred on Hugh Capet.

Louis VI., called the *Big*, the son of Philip I., succeeded to the throne in 1108. His reign was disturbed by wars with the Normans, and also by feuds among his vassals. He also quarrelled with Henry I. of England, and thus was commenced the wars between the English and French, which lasted during 3 centuries. He was a good and wise monarch, and was ably supported by his minister, Abbé Suger. D. 1137.

Louis VII., was the son and successor of the preceding. B. 1120. He had a dispute with Pope Innocent II., on the right of presenting to benefices, and was excommunicated by that pontiff, who also laid his kingdom under interdict. Thibault, Count of Champagne, being devoted to the pope, *L.* declared war against him, and ravaged his country. A reconciliation afterwards took place between them, and *L.*, by the persuasions of St. Bernard, engaged in a crusade, but was defeated by Saladin, and, on his return to Europe, was taken at sea by the Greeks, and delivered by the general of Roger, King of Sicily. Having divorced his queen, Eleanor, she married Henry of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, to whom she brought, as her dower, the provinces of Poitou and Guienne. This produced a new war between England and France, which lasted, with little intermission, for 21 years. D. 1180.

Fig. 1629.—Louis VII.

Louis VIII., named the *Lion*, was the son of Philip Augustus and his queen Isabella of Hainault. B. 1187. In 1216 he accepted the call of the barons of England, provoked to revolt by the tyranny and treachery of King John, and, though prohibited by the papal legate, sent them aid, and soon after landed in England himself. He took Rochester and Winchester, besieged Dover unsuccessfully and received the homage of the barons at London; but, after the death of John, was abandoned by most of his adherents, and was excommunicated by the legate; his troops were defeated by the Earl of Pembroke, at *The Fair* of Lincoln; and *L.* besieged in in London, made terms with Pembroke, and withdrew to France in Sept., 1217. He succeeded his father in 1223, and in the following year recovered most of the English possessions in France, in spite of papal excommunications. In 1226 he undertook a crusade against Raymond, count of Toulouse, and the Albigenses; took Avignon after a 3 months' siege; overran Languedoc; and d. in Auvergne, Nov. of the same year. He had married in 1200, Blanche of Castile, by whom he had 7 sons and one daughter.

Louis IX., or *Saint Louis*, was b. in 1214, and succeeded his father, Louis VIII., in 1226. Being then only in his 12th year, he was placed under the guardianship of his mother, Blanche of Castile, who was made regent of the kingdom. He was declared of age in 1236. A severe struggle was going on between the crown and some of the great feudal nobles, in which the latter were assisted by Henry III. of England. In 1243 *L.* defeated the English in several engagements, and a truce for five years was concluded. Having made a vow, in the event of recovering from a dangerous disease, to march against the infidels in the Holy Land, he made preparations for doing so, and, in 1248, embarked at Aigues-Mortes with an army of 50,000 men, accompanied by his queen, his brothers, and almost all the chivalry of France. The particulars of his disastrous campaign, which led to his surrender, and that of the remains of his army, cannot be recorded here: but we may remark, that a greater union of fortitude, punctilious honor, humanity, and personal bravery, has seldom been witnessed in the conduct of a prince than was displayed by *L.* throughout this expedition. The town of Damietta, which had been taken by the French, was demanded as the price of the monarch's freedom, and a vast ransom was also claimed for his followers. These terms being fulfilled, *L.* embarked with about 6,000 men, the sole remains of his fine army, for Acre, and spent 4 years more in Palestine. On his return to France, he applied to the govt. of his kingdom with exemplary diligence, and ruled with impartiality and moderation. Notwithstanding the disasters of his crusade, he undertook a new one, the object of which was the conquest both of Egypt and Palestine. Tunis, however, was the first point of attack; but while engaged at the siege of that place, a pestilence broke out among the French troops; and, after seeing one of his sons, and a great part of his army, perish, he was himself one of its victims, Aug. 24, 1270. *L.* was canonized by Boniface VIII. in 1297, and his life was written by his friend, the Sire de Joinville.

Louis X., surnamed *Hutin* (an old French term for *quarrelsome*, was b. at Paris, 1289, and succeeded Philip the Fair, his father, in 1314, being king of Navarre before, in right of his mother. He recalled the Jews to his kingdom, and made successful war against the count of Flanders. D. at Vincennes, 1316.

Louis XI., was the son of Charles VII., and born at Bourges, in 1425. Active, bold, and cunning, he was in all respects unlike his father, of whose ministers and mistress, Agnes Sorel, he soon showed himself a decided enemy. In 1440 he left the court, and put himself at the head of an insurrection. Charles defeated the rebels, and executed some, but pardoned his son, whom he even trusted with a command against the English and Swiss. *L.* conducted himself with valor and prudence, and his father became entirely reconciled to him; but having soon entered into new conspiracies, he was obliged to take refuge first in Dauphiné and afterwards in Burgundy, and lived there five years in a dependent condition. On the death of his father, in 1461, he dismissed the former ministers, and filled their places with obscure men, without character or talents to recommend them. Insurrections broke out in various parts of his dominions; but they were soon quelled, and followed by many executions. In everything he did, his crooked policy and sinister views were evident. Whilst he pretended to reconcile contending parties, he secretly instigated them against each other; and when he had a negotiation with a foreign govt., he corrupted its courtiers by bribes, and established secret correspondences with them. He became involved in a war with Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, which lasted from 1465 to 1472.

Fig. 1630.—Louis XI. and Charles the Bold at Peronne.

In the course of the war *L.* having requested a passport from the duke, went to visit him at Peronne, though he had just before secretly instigated the people of Liége to rise, and promised them aid. Charles, having discovered this act of treachery, was furious with rage, and hesitated 3 days (during which he kept the king in prison) as to what course he should adopt. Nothing but the aversion of Charles to take the life of a king, and the greatest persistency in falsehood on the part of the latter, who asserted his innocence under the most solemn oaths, saved him. He was obliged to accompany Charles to Liege, and to witness the pillage and slaughter of which he had been the cause. A peace was concluded on favorable terms for Charles and his allies; but when *L.* returned to Paris he used every artifice to evade its fulfillment. The great object of *L.* was the establishment of the royal power, and the overthrow of the feudal aristocracy; but it is almost impossible to convey a just idea of his character, so contradictory were its qualities. He was at once confiding and suspicious, avaricious and lavish, audacious and timid, mild and cruel. D. 1483.

Louis XII., surnamed *the Father of his People*, was the son of Charles, duke of Orleans, and b. in 1462. On ascending the throne, in 1498, he pardoned the wrongs he had suffered before his accession. "The king of France," said he, "must not revenge the injuries done to the duke of Orleans." His reign was a continued course of warfare. He conquered the Milanese, Genoa, and Naples; but after ravaging Italy for 15 years, the French were expelled in 1513. The Emperor Maximilian, Henry VIII. of England, and the Swiss, attacking Louis in his own dominions, he was obliged to sue for peace, and d. in 1515. About three months before his death he had married the young princess Mary, sister of Henry VIII. She was his third wife, and after his death was married to her first lover, Charles Brandon, duke of Suffolk. *L.* XII. possessed many of the qualities of a good ruler; he was honest, kind-hearted, and magnanimous; he was also a friend to science, and France enjoyed under him a high degree of prosperity and security.

Louis XIII., was the son of Henry IV., and b. in 1601. Being only 9 years old at the death of his father, the care of him and the kingdom was intrusted to his mother, Mary de Medicis. During the early part of his reign France became the prey of civil dissensions, which Marshal d'Ancre, prime minister at that time, was utterly unable to suppress; and when the king, in 1615, married a Spanish princess, the disturbances grew still more alarming. At length the Huguenots rose in arms, with Rohan and Soubise at their head; and a great part of the kingdom rebelled against the king, who now delivered himself up to the guidance of Cardinal Richelieu. After victory had inclined, sometimes to one side and sometimes to the other, and both parties felt deeply the necessity of repose, peace was concluded in 1623. But it was of no long duration. La Rochelle, the headquarters of the Huguenots, revolted, and was supported by England. The king drove the English to the sea, conquered the island of Rhé, and at last took La Rochelle, which had sustained all the horrors of a siege for 12 months. After this event, fatal to the Protestant interest in France, *L.* assisted the duke of Mantua against the emperor, and entered on the campaign in person, in which he showed skill and bravery. In 1631 a treaty was concluded, by which the duke was confirmed in his estates. The year following Gaston of Orleans, only brother of the king, revolted, out of dislike to Richelieu, and was assisted by the duke of Montmorency, who being wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Castelnauderi, in 1632, was beheaded at Toulouse. *L.* and the cardinal were attacked by a mortal disease nearly at the same time; the latter died in December, 1642, and the king in May following.

Louis XIV., called the *Grand Monarque*, son of the preceding, was born 1638, and only 5 years old on the death of his father, the regency being in the hands of the queen-mother, Anne of Austria, under whom Mazarin acted as prime minister. The nation was then involved in a war with Spain and the emperor, which was maintained with glory to the French arms by the Prince of Condé and the famous Turenne; but although *L.* was successful abroad, his kingdom was distracted by internal divisions; the Parisians, irritated against Mazarin and the queen, took up arms; and the king, his mother, and the cardinal, were obliged to fly. The Spaniards, profiting by these troubles, made several conquests in Champagne, Lorraine, and Italy. In 1651 the king assumed the government, but Mazario returning to power the year following, the civil war was renewed. On the war breaking out between England and Holland, *L.* joined with the latter; after a few naval actions, the peace of Breda was concluded in 1667. In 1672 the French king made an attack on Holland, and reduced some of its provinces in a few weeks. This invasion produced a new confederacy against *L.*, between the emperor, Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, in which the allies were unsuccessful, and which was terminated, in 1678, by the treaty of Nimeguen. Amidst all his glory, *L.* committed an act of impolitic cruelty, by the revocation, in 1685, of the Edict of Nantes, granted by Henry IV. in favor of the Protestants—a measure which drove from France a vast number of ingenious mechanics and others, who settled in England and Holland. About this time another league was formed against France by the prince of Orange, the duke of Savoy, and the electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg. To this league were afterwards added the German emperor and the king of Spain. The dauphin had the command of the French army, and he opened the campaign by taking Philipsburg in October, 1688,

but he was soon forced to retreat before a superior force. In 1690 Luxembourg gained the battle of Fleurus, and Catinat took Nice, and gained a victory over the troops of the duke of Savoy; this was followed by the taking of Mons in Flanders, Valencia in Spain, and Carmagnola and Montmelian in Savoy. These successes were counterbalanced by the defeat of Tourville's squadron off La Hogue, by Admiral Russell, June 2, 1692. *L.* in person took Namur, and Luxembourg gained the battles of Steenkirk and Neerwinden. In 1690, Savoy made a separate peace with France, which was followed by a general one at Ryswick, in 1697. The tranquillity of Europe, however, was again broken by the death of Charles II., king of Spain, in 1700. He left his crown to Philip of France, duke of Anjou, who assumed the title of Philip V. In opposition to him the Archduke Charles laid claim to the throne; and he was supported by the emperor, Holland, and England. Prince Eugene had the command of the imperial forces, with which he took Cremona. In 1704, Eugene and Marlborough gained the great battle of Hochstet, or Blenheim; the year following, Nice and Villa-Franca were taken by the French, who also gained a dear victory at Cassano over Eugene; on the other hand, Barcelona surrendered to the archduke, and Gironne declared in his favor; the battle of Ramillies was gained by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene saved Turin by defeating the duke of Orleans. In 1708, Lille was retaken by the allies, who also gained the battle of Oudenarde, and the imperialists made themselves masters of Naples. The year following the French lost Tournay, and suffered a great defeat at Malplaquet. In 1713 a treaty of peace was signed at Utrecht by France, Spain, England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland; and the next year peace was concluded with the emperor at Rastadt. Louis, though aged and reduced to stand at bay, still retained vigor enough to save France from the dismemberment threatened by the allies, and to leave to his successor his most valuable conquests. The internal administration of his govt. during this long period had been marked by the highest magnificence, and conduced to the most splendid results. The favorite motto of *L.*, *L'état c'est Moi*, was quite as much the expression of a principle as of personal pride, and it meant the extension and consolidation of the state from its own centre, in place of the distraction of government occasioned by the feudal system. He carried this principle into effect immediately after the death of Mazarin, by dispensing with any future prime minister; and the issue of it (besides its results in his political wars) was to humble the noblesse, and raise the talent of the middle classes to places of trust — as in the person of Colbert. The domestic history of *L.*, for the greater part of his life, is far more open to censure than any part of his public conduct. His succession of mistresses, La Vallière, Montespan, Fontange, and others, exhibits him in the character of a sensualist, and we can only say that he was not an unrepentant one for at least the last twenty years of his life. To Madame de Maintenon, aided by the eloquence of Bossuet, belongs the credit of reforming him in this particular, and the most sceptical of historians have not been able to show that Madame owed her influence to any sacrifice of honor, or that she was not really married to him in 1684, about a year after the death of his queen, Maria Theresa. Apart from all this, Louis XIV. was distinguished by high qualities of heart and mind, and his self-command and moderation in all that pertains to the sovereign character cannot be doubted. He most completely realized the idea of a monarchy at a period when the habits of thought, and the manners of a people, naturally fickle, and tired of his long reign, were taking a new direction; and if he loved warlike enterprise too much, as indeed he deplored on his deathbed, he also loved France, and did all in his power to develop the resources of commerce, industry, literature, and art, and to discover the efficient instruments of a wise administration. D. 1715.

Fig. 1631. — LOUIS XIV.

Louis XV., great-grandson and successor of the preceding, was b. in 1710; and Louis XIV. dying when he was only five years of age, the kingdom was placed under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans. *L.* was crowned in 1722, and declared of age the following year. The beginning of his reign was rendered disastrous by the Mississippi scheme of Law (*q. v.*), the famous financier, which ruined thousands of people. On the death of the duke of Orleans, in 1723, he was succeeded as prime minister by the duke of Bourbon, who was displaced in 1725, and was succeeded by Cardinal Fleury. The same year the king married the daughter of the king of Poland. On the death of the last-mentioned monarch, in 1733, *L.* supported the election of his father-in-law, Stanislaus, against the elector of Saxony, which occasioned a war between France and the emperor; Stanislaus, however, was forced to abandon the throne; but the French were successful in Italy, and a peace was concluded in 1738. The death of the emperor Charles opened a new scene. The succession of the house of Austria was disputed by four persons, and *L.* declared himself against Maria Theresa, daughter of the late emperor, contrary to his own engagements. He supported the pretensions of the elector of Bavaria, who called himself Charles VII. That prince took Prague, where he was crowned king of Bohemia; but in 1742 that city was retaken, and the allies, under the king of England, gained the battle of Dettingen. In 1744 *L.* took the field in person, and captured Courtray, Menin, and Ypres; he was also present at the battles of Fontenoy and Lawfeld. These advantages were accompanied by the taking of Ghent, Ostend, Brussels, Bergen-op-Zoom, and other places. On the other hand, the troops of the duke of Saxony, and of the queen of Hungary, ravaged Provence, and the English completely ruined the French commerce at sea, and negotiations were opened which ended in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In 1755 a new war broke out between France and England, in which the latter power had Prussia for an ally, while Austria leagued with France. At first the French were successful, taking Port Mahon, defeating the duke of Cumberland at Hastinbeck, and forcing the English general and his army to capitulate at Closter-Seven. The electorate of Hanover was conquered; but in 1757 the French and Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great at Rossbach; this was followed by other losses, both by land and sea, particularly by the conquest of Canada by the English, and *L.*, humiliated, despised by his subjects, and given up to the grossest immoralities with his mistresses, and his *Parc aux Cerfs*, v. in 1774. He was polite, affable, and naturally humane; but want of strength of character, and sensual indulgences, degraded him equally as a monarch and a man. The storm which burst on the head of his devoted successor was fully expected by him; but he selfishly congratulated himself that, bad as things were, they would last his time.

Fig. 1632. — FRENCH COSTUMES, 1770.

Louis XVI., son of Louis the dauphin, and Maria Josephine, daughter of Frederic Angustus, king of Poland, was b. in 1754, and immediately created duke of Berri. On the death of his father, in 1765, he became the heir to the throne; and in 1770 he married Marie Antoinette, an Austrian princess of great beauty and accomplishments. In 1774 he succeeded to the crown. France was in a deplorable state; her finances were nearly exhausted, her trade diminished, her navy destroyed, and the nation groaned under a weight of debt. In this state of things the people looked to their young king to recover their lost greatness, and he seconded their hopes by calling around him those persons whom he thought most likely to redeem the errors of the late administration. He chose Turgot and Malesherbes for his first ministers. His first act was very popular; he dispensed with the customary tax paid by the people at the beginning of every new reign. In 1774 the parliament was recalled, and affairs began to assume a favorable aspect, when the war of the American Revolution broke out, and the agents of the U. States, Franklin and Deane, arrived in Paris to solicit aid for the struggling colonies. *L.*, though sympathizing with the Americans, was averse to embarking in a war on their account; but his pacific inclination was at length overcome by the urgency of his ministers and of the queen, and on Feb. 6, 1778, he concluded the treaty of alliance with the United States, which in a few months resulted in the declaration of hostilities between France and Great Britain. The war cost France 1,400,000,000 livres; and beside the irreparable deficit it produced in the already disordered finances, it tended greatly to weaken the monarchy by diffusing republican and revolutionary ideas. Necker became, by his attempts of reform, so obnoxious to the court and the aristocracy that he was obliged to resign in 1781. The sanguine Calonne took the post, and strove as vainly against the overwhelming embarrassments of the government; and the Cardinal de Brienne, who succeeded Calonne, laid such intolerable burdens upon the people that their parliament refused to register them. For this the members were exiled to Troyes, but were afterwards recalled by *L.*, who, at the suggestion of Necker, again in office, convened the states-general. This assembly met in May, 1789. The public mind was agitated. Mirabeau was the leader of the popular party. At his voice the people of Paris arose, and on the 14th of July that year stormed the Bastile. Revolution had begun; and in October the armed mob, with a prodigious number of women, marched to Versailles, forced the palace, murdered the guards, and searched in vain for the queen, who would have shared the same fate had she not escaped from her bed, which the miscreants pierced with their sabres. The result of this insurrection was, the leading of the king and his family in triumph to Paris, amid the insults of a lawless rabble. In February, 1790, *L.* was forced to accept the new constitution; but, notwithstanding all his concessions, finding himself a mere prisoner at Paris, and exposed daily to new injuries, he resolved to escape. Accordingly, on the night of June 21, 1791, he and his family quitted the Tuileries; but at Varennes he was recognized, and conducted back to Paris, where he became a prisoner in his own palace. War was declared against France by the emperor and the king of Prussia; and the duke of Brunswick marched into the country, but was forced to retreat. In the meantime, the people were wrought up to a pitch of savage ferocity, and assaulted the Tuileries, in storming which, they murdered the brave and loyal Swiss guards. The king and royal family sought refuge in the National Assembly, which ordered them to be sent to the Temple. The Legislative Assembly gave way to the National Convention, which brought *L.* to trial. His defence was conducted by Malesherbes, Tronchet, and Deseze; and his own deportment was, as it had uniformly been during his confinement, firm and modest, dignified and resigned. Jan. 17, 1793, he was adjudged to death for conspiring against the public good. His separation from his family was uncommonly affecting; yet in every scene he manifested the spirit of a Christian, and employed the short interval allowed him in preparation for death. On Jan. 21st he was led to the scaffold, where he showed the calm fortitude which had distinguished him through all the scenes of suffering and indignity to which he had been exposed. He declared his innocence to the surrounding crowd, but was interrupted while addressing the people by the noise of drums and the interference of his executioners. He was accompanied by his confessor, the Abbé Edgeworth, who, as the monarch laid his head on the fatal block, exclaimed, "Ascend, O son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven!" His body was thrown into a pit filled with lime, and no vestige left of the

Fig. 1633. — LOUIS XVI.

Fig. 1634. — THE TEMPLE.

place of his interment. *L.* XVI. was one of the most moral and best-intentioned sovereigns of France; and in spite of all the prejudices to which the misrule of his ancestors had subjected him, was allowed to possess an amiable heart, an upright mind, and a refined and enlarged understanding.

Louis XVII., second son of the preceding, was B. in 1785, and was at first styled Duc de Normandie, and after the death of his elder brother, Louis-Joseph, in 1789, became dauphin of France. Imprisoned in the Temple with his relatives, he was, after his father's death, styled monarch by the Royalists and foreign powers. A cobbler, named Simon, was appointed his gaoler, with the derisive title of tutor. He D. in 1795, it is suspected of poison; but it is more probable that his life was brought to a premature close by the harsh treatment to which he had been subjected in prison. Many impostors have sought to pass for the veritable Louis XVII., but have succeeded in obtaining but a small number of dupes.

Louis XVIII., *Stanislas Xavier*, surnamed *Le Desiré*, second son of the dauphin (the son of Louis XV.), was B. in 1755, and was originally known as the Count de Provence. At the accession of his brother, Louis XVI., in 1774, he received the title of *Monsieur*; and after the death of his nephew, in 1795, from which time he reckoned his reign, he took the name and title of *L.* XVIII., king of France and Navarre. As a boy, he is said to have manifested a disposition tinctured with much timidity and reserve, but to have exhibited a far more decided turn for literary pursuits than either his elder or his younger brother Charles X., with whom he was educated; and he early acquired the character of a good classical scholar. When Louis XVI., attempting to escape to the frontiers of the kingdom, took the road to Montmedy, and was arrested at Varennes, Monsieur took that of Mons, and reached Brussels in safety; and in 1792, he and the Count d'Artois joined the Prussian army, at the head of six thousand cavalry. The progress of the republican arms, however, compelled them to make a retreat, first to Turin, and afterwards to Verona, where he assumed the name of Count de Lille, a title which he retained till his accession to the French throne. He now led a wandering life, supported by foreign courts, especially the British, and by some friends of the house of Bourbon. In 1796 he joined the army of the prince de Condé, on the Rhine. After this he went to Blankenburg, where he lived under the protection of the duke of Brunswick, and carried on a correspondence with his friends in France, especially with Pichegru. Being invited to Russia by the Emperor Paul, he took up his residence for a while in the ducal castle of Mittau, in Courland. The versatility of his new ally, however, soon put an end to his continuance there, and he received peremptory orders to quit Russia in a week. The Russian govt. then allowed him to reside at Warsaw; and while there, in 1803, Bonaparte, at that time first consul, attempted to induce him to renounce his claims to the throne. To which he replied: "I do not confound M. Buonaparte with his predecessors; I esteem his valor, and his military talents, and thank him for all the good he has done my people. But faithful to the rank in which I was born, I shall never give up my rights. Though in chains, I shall still esteem myself the descendant of St. Louis. As successor of François I., I will at least say, like him — 'We have lost all except our honor.'" In 1805, *L.*, with the consent of the emperor Alexander, returned to Mittau; but the peace of Tilsit obliged him to leave the Continent, and, as a last resource, he took refuge in England. Here he was hospitably received; and Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, a seat belonging to the Marquis of Buckingham, was assigned as his residence, where he remained till the fall of Napoleon, in 1814, drew him from his retreat to reascend the throne of his ancestors. On the 3d of May he made his entry into Paris; on the 30th he caused a constitution to be drawn up; on the 4th of June it was formally accepted; and the Chamber of Deputies, which was established by this instrument, requested the king to take the surname of "The Desired," *Louis le Desiré*. But the disgrace which the French arms had received was too deeply felt by the soldiers who had fought under Napoleon to make them satisfied with the Bourbons, and the prevalence of ultra-liberal opinions rendered a great portion of the people disaffected to the monarchy; and when Napoleon made his reappearance in France, March 1, 1815, his presence roused every latent feeling, and inspired his former followers with tenfold courage and enthusiasm. *L.* was compelled to flee from Paris on the 26th, and seek refuge in Belgium. The duke and duchess d'Orleans, the old prince de Condé, the count d'Artois, and the duke de Berri, also hastily left Paris; and proceeding to La Vendée and the S. of France, they endeavored to awaken popular sympathy in favor of the royal cause. The ministers, together with several officers of distinction, followed the king; and Talleyrand, in particular, was actively engaged in his cause at Vienna. Great events now followed in rapid succession. The battle of Waterloo, fought on the 18th of June, broke the power of Napoleon; Wellington and Blücher marched to Paris; and Fouché, who had already induced the emperor to leave France, put a stop to the shedding of blood by the capitulation of Paris, July 3d. Thus was *L.* once more restored to the throne of France. On the 7th of July the British and Prussians occupied Paris; on the 9th the king entered the capital, under the protection of the Duke of Wellington; and he immediately appointed his new ministry, at the head of which was Talleyrand, and in which Fouché was minister of police. Among the most decided measures by which the king sought to support his throne, was the ordinance of July 16, disbanding the army, according to the wishes of the Allies; and another, dated July 24, excluding from the general amnesty those who were there denominated "rebels," and whose punishment, for the most part, consisted in exile, or degradation from the peerage. All the relations of Napoleon were, under pain of death, banished from France; as were also those who had voted for the death of Louis XVI., and those who had, in 1815, received offices or honors from the "usurper." During the last few years of his reign, *L.* was much enfeebled by disease; a dry erysipelas in his legs had deprived him of the power of walking; while his attachment to the pleasures of the table increased his natural tendency to corpulence, and a paralysis of the lower limbs taking place, he died, Sept. 16, 1824, having survived his second restoration nine years.

Louis Philip'pe, King of the French, the eldest son of the duke d'Orleans, better known in the revolutionary times as *Philippe Egalité*, and of Marie, only daughter of the duke de Penthièvre, was B. in Paris, Oct. 6th, 1773. His education, which was intrusted to the celebrated Madame de Genlis, was directed equally to the development of his physical, moral, and intellectual nature. Without neglecting the ancient and modern languages, and the usual branches of learning and science, *L. P.* and his brothers were inured to bodily fatigue; and gardening, turnery, basket-making, and carpentry ranked among the number of their accomplishments. At the age of 17, his father introduced him to the Jacobin Club; in 1791, having received the command of a regiment of dragoons, he set out to join it at Valenciennes; and war being declared against Austria, he made his first campaign in 1792, fighting at Valmy at the head of the troops confided to him by Kellermann, Sept. 20th, and afterwards, Nov. 6th, gaining great distinction at Jemappes under Dumouriez. Meanwhile the revolution was hastening to its crisis. In 1793, Louis XVI. was carried to the scaffold, and a few months afterwards, when the duke of Orleans, notwithstanding his connection with the revolutionary cause, shared the same fate, *L. P.*, duke de Chartres, had all his worst apprehensions of a reign of terror realized, by a summons to himself to appear before the Committee of Public Safety. He instantly fled to the French frontier, escaped into the Austrian territories, and refusing an invitation to enter into that service, proceeded as a traveller toward Switzerland, where he met with his sister Adelaide and Mad. de Genlis, who had also fled thither for safety. The wanderings of *L. P.* in Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and America have been often narrated and will be long remembered. While he remained in Europe, *L. P.* refused several invitations to take up arms against France; and on the 24th of Sept., 1796, he sailed from the Elbe for the U. States, where he arrived in safety, and was soon after joined by his brothers, Montpensier and Beaujolais. His residence and travels in America continued until 1800, in the beginning of which year he arrived in England, and took up his abode on the banks of the Thames at Twickenham. His brother, the duke de Montpensier, died in England in 1807, and on returning in the following year from the burial of his other brother, the Count de Beaujolais, in Malta, *L. P.* received an invitation from the king of Naples to visit the royal family at Palermo. During his residence at the Neapolitan court he gained the affections of the Princess Amelia, the second daughter of the king, to whom he was married in Nov., 1809, his mother, the duchess d' Orleans, who had been released from her confinement in Spain, being present at the nuptials. Palermo now became the residence of *L. P.* and the scene of a domestic tranquillity to which he had long been a stranger. The abdication of Napoleon in 1814 introduced a new change in his fortunes, and he returned to Paris after an absence of 21 years. The return of Napoleon from Elba scattered the Bourbons once more, and *L. P.* returned to England, till the expiry of the Hundred Days, when he repaired to France, and entered into all the honors due to his rank. A coldness which arose between him and the administration led to his temporary retirement to England; but in 1817 he took up his permanent abode in France, and, while abstaining from politics, devoted himself to the education of his family and the patronage of literature and the arts, until the revolution of July, 1830, and the deposition of Charles X. placed him on the throne. The events of that period and his subsequent reign would ask more space than we can give to them. Suffice it here to say, that the first few years after his accession were spent in repressing the republican spirit that still lingered among the descendants of the *first* French revolutionists, and in consolidating the throne upon a purely constitutional basis. The various conspiracies that were entered into for overthrowing his government were detected and suppressed; repeated attempts to assassinate the king himself had proved abortive; and the speculator on probabilities might have justly anticipated that *L. P.* would have spent the remainder of his days in peace, and have bequeathed his kingdom to his family. But this was not to be. The close of 1847 and the beginning of 1848 had been signalized in France by strenuous efforts, on the part of the opposition, to wrest from the government a measure of "electoral reform." But the Guizot administration turned a deaf ear to their appeals, and went so far as to interdict a banquet, which had been fixed to be held in Paris, in honor of this movement, on Feb. 21, 1848. A slight riot, which took place on that day, soon swelled into a formidable insurrection. In vain the king now offered to change his ministry, and to yield to the popular demands. Even his abdication in favor of his grandson, on Feb. 23, came too late; he found himself compelled to take flight. Hastily quitting Paris with the queen, who had shared with him so many dangers, he made his way to the sea-shore, whence he escaped, in disguise, to England, and landed at Newhaven, in Sussex, March 3, 1848. He then took up his residence at Claremont, with an occasional sojourn at Richmond or St. Leonard's, and for a time appeared to bear up manfully under the disasters which had befallen him. But in the spring of 1850 a change suddenly came over him; his naturally strong constitution gradually gave way; and, after lingering a few months in great physical debility, he expired at Claremont, Aug. 26. *L. P.* had 8 children. — 1, Ferdinand, duke d'Orléans, B. 1810, married princess Hélène de Mecklenburg, and D. 1842, leaving two sons, Louis Philippe, count de Paris, B. 1838, and Ferdinand, duke de Chartres, B. 1840; 2, Louise, B. 1812, married Léopold, king of the Belgians, and D. 1850; 3, Marie, B. 1813, married the Prince Alexandre de Würtemberg, D. 1839; 4, Louis Charles, duke de Nemours, B. 1814, and married to a princess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; 5, Clementine, B. 1817, married to a princess of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary; 6, François Ferdinand, prince de Joinville, B. 1818, married to a princess of Brazil; 7, Henri Engéne, duke d'Aumale, B. 1822, married to a princess of Naples; 8. Antoine-Philippe, duke de Montpensier, B. 1824, married to princess Louise, sister of the ex-queen of Spain Isabella, and one of the actual pretenders to the crown of Spain.

Louis I. and **II.**, kings of Bavaria. See BAVARIA.

Louisa, (*loo-ee'za,*) in *Illinois*, a village of Stephenson co., abt. 135 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Louisa, in *Iowa*, an E.S.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Iowa rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone and coal. *Cap.* Wapello. *Pop.* 12,219.

Louisa, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., abt. 135 m. E. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 400.

Louisa, in *Virginia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* North Anna, South Anna, and Little rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Gold has been mined to a small extent. *Cap.* Louisa Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 16,700.

Louisa Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Louisa co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Louisa Fork, in *Virginia*. See SANDY RIVER.

Louisburg, or LOUISBOURG, (*loo'is-burg,*) formerly an important fortified seaport-town on the S.E. coast of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, abt. 20 m. S.E. of Sidney. It was taken from the French June 17, 1745, by a troop of American volunteers. The fortifications, which cost the French $6,000,000, were demolished by the British at a cost of $50,000, and the town is now in ruins; occupied only by a few fishermen. A light-house has been erected on the site of the former one, exhibiting a fixed light 15 feet high.

Louis'burg, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Louisburg, in *Penna.*, a village of Schuylkill co.

Louis-d'or. [Fr., Louis of gold.] (*Numis.*) A piece of money, first coined in France in 1641, during the reign of Louis XIII., ceased to be a legal coin in 1795. Louis XVIII. re-established this gold coin on his return to Paris in 1814. It has been replaced by the Napoleon.

Louisiade Archipelago, (*loo-is'i-ad,*) an extensive group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, lying to the S.E. of New Guinea, and extending about 400 m. in length, by about 160 in breadth, where broadest; Lat. of the centre, 10° S., Lon. 152° 25′ E. The inhabitants are of the Papuan race.

Louisiana, (*loo-ee-ze-ah'na,*) one of the most southerly States of the American Union, having Arkansas and Mississippi on the N., Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico on the E., the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and Texas on the W. It lies between Lat. 28° 50′ and 33° N., and Lon. 88° 40′ and 94° 10′ W., being 292 m. in length from E. to W., with an average breadth of 250 m., and having an area of 41,346 sq. m., or 26,461,440 acres. *Gen. Desc.* The surface of this State, never more than 200 feet above the level of the Gulf, is in many places so low that extensive districts, especially in the S., are submerged during the stages of high water in the rivers. W. of the Mississippi basin the land rises in hills towards the N.W. part of the State, broken, however, by the marshes along the several arms of the Red River. The delta of the Mississippi, including both the river Atchafalaya and the main stream, and embracing about one fourth of the area of the State, is nowhere more than 10 feet above the sea, and is subject through its entire extent to annual inundations. The coast-line of 1,256 m. is indented with numerous bays and inlets, the principal of which are Barataria, Timbalier, Caillou, Atchafalaya, Cote-Blanche, and Vermilion bays; but owing to their insufficient depth, it has few good harbors. There is, however, a good roadstead on the W. side of the Chandeleur Islands. Besides the latter, sundry other islands are scattered along the coast. These are more elevated than the mainland, being from 30 to 100 feet above the

Fig. 1635. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

sea-level, and are covered with dense forests abounding in deer and other game. — *Rivers, Lakes, &c.* Besides the Mississippi, which forms the E. boundary of the State for 150 m., and traverses it for 220 m. more, the chief rivers are the Red River, Ouachita, or Washita, and Teche, tributaries of the former; and the Pearl, Atchafalaya, and Sabine, — the Pearl River forming a part of the E., as does the Sabine a part of the W. border of the State, — all flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. — *Min.* The geological features of *L.* show the emersion of the tertiary strata over abt. two-fifths of its surface, in the N.W. part; underlying this formation is a saline bed; the residue of the State being alluvial and diluvial. In the tertiary series are found coal, lead, salt, lime, iron, soda, ochre, copperas, gypsum, and marl. Iron is especially frequent in the tertiary strata, and is of good quality. The coal is not equal to that of some other parts of the western coal-field, but the marl is rich, and the gypsum of the very best quality. The western range of the Mississippi alluvion is marked by precipitous hills of freestone, from 80 to 200 feet high. In the neighborhood of Harrisonburg, quartz, crystals, agates, jasper, sardonyx, carnelians, onyx, selenites, chalcedony, and other precious stones have been found in unusual size and abundance. — *Climate.* Situated S. of Lat. 33° N., the temperature of *L.* rarely sinks below the freezing-point, and as all parts of the State are daily fanned by the refreshing breezes from the Gulf, the temperature of midsummer seldom rises as high as in places more remote from the sea in the upper valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The mean temperature in all parts of the State is abt. 82° F.; that of winter 50° in the N. part, and 55° on the parallel of New Orleans. The average temperature for the year is about 70° in the southern, and 65° in the northern portions of the State. The summers are long, but seldom or never oppressive, and the nights are always cool and refreshing. In the neighborhood of swamps and marshes miasmatic influences prevail during the fall of the year, occasioned by the evaporation of the stagnant waters left by the annual overflow of the rivers, and producing the various types of fever incident to such localities. The uplands, however, are remarkably salubrious, and many invalids from the North, especially those predisposed to consumption, derive great benefit from the mild and healthy atmosphere of these regions. The yellow fever, which seems so identified with New Orleans and the other towns along the river, always makes its appearance first in some of the W. India islands, or at some point along the coast of Mexico or Central America, and hence may be considered more as an imported disease than as having its origin here, though the natural lowness and moisture of certain localities undoubtedly favor its dissemination. When not visited by an epidemic, New Orleans is as healthy as any city of similar size, and there is little doubt that proper sanitary measures, and the complete draining of the marshes in the vicinity, will render this city as healthful as Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, at all seasons of the year, as it is during the winter and spring. — *Soil, Vegetation, &c.* In the N. and W. parts, the soil is frequently thin and sandy, and covered with pine forests, but even here it is easily brought to a high state of fertility by the application of marl and gypsum, which is found in great abundance and of the best quality in this portion of the State. Every part of *L.* is traversed by numerous streams, bordered by valleys of greater or less width, always exceedingly fertile. The soil of the prairies is rich and productive, covered at all seasons with indigenous grasses, supporting vast herds of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, which are raised here with as little trouble and expense as in any other part of the United States. The delta of the Mississippi is a sedimentary accretion many hundred feet in depth. It is abt. 200 m. in length, with an average breadth of 60 or 70 m., containing an area of from 12,000 to 14,000 sq. m., being about as large as the whole valley of the Nile from the cataract of Syene to the Mediterranean. It is also equal in fertility to that far-famed valley, and will render bountiful returns to its cultivators for generations, without manure, and without dependence upon the overflowing of the river by which it was formed. The husbandman of the Nile rejoice in the inundation of that river, because the clouds furnish no moisture to the thirsty soil; while the planters of the valley of the Mississippi resist the inundation of their lands, and confine the river to its channel, because the rains are abundant for the most successful agriculture. It may be safely stated with regard to *L.*, that all, or nearly all, its marshy and swamp lands are capable of reclamation, and that when so reclaimed, there will be few, if any, States in the Union that will contain an equally large proportion of the very richest land, or any so admirably adapted to the production of some of the most valuable staples that enter into the commerce of the country. The vegetable products of *L.* comprise the walnut, oak, ash, sassafras, hickory, poplar, locust, mulberry, magnolia, cottonwood, huckeye, papaw, cypress, pine, elm, maple, willow, hackberry, pecan, dogwood, and persimmon, among its forest-trees; while the peach, quince, plum, and fig, with the apple in the N., are the principal fruits. The wild cane flourishes here, attaining to a height of 30 feet. *Agriculture.* The great staples of *L.* are cotton, sugar, and rice. Indian corn and tobacco come next in order; but the raising of these has been somewhat neglected for that of cotton, and the culture of indigo is now almost entirely abandoned. The aggregate sugar crop of 1868 was 84,256 hhds., or 95,051,225 lbs., besides 6,081,907 gallons of molasses, an increase of nearly 50,000 hhds. over the yield of 1867, notwithstanding a total loss of 8,000 acres of cane destroyed by a severe storm, and many other unusual circumstances which combined to diminish the year's product. The latest statistics concerning the cotton crop exhibited an aggregate yield of 777,738 bales, or 11,000,000 lbs., ranking as third State in the amount produced. At the same time 6,331,257 pounds of rice were raised. The following table of the principal farm crops will show their relative importance:

Products.	*Amount of Crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*No. of Acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels.	17,397,000	22·0	790,772
Wheat .... do.	50,000	7·3	6,849
Rye..... do.	21,000	11·5	1,826
Oats ..... do.	57,000	15·0	3,800
Potatoes..... do.	325,000	162·0	2,006
Tobacco.....pounds.	22,000	700·0	31
Hay .....tons.	41,000	2·0	20,500
Total	.....	.....	825,784

The values of the above crops are as follows: — For Indian corn, 75c.; for wheat, $2.50; for rye, $1.90; for oats, $1.60; and for potatoes, $1.75 per bush.; for tobacco, 30c. per lb.; and for hay $10 per ton. Total value of farm crops for 1868, $14,289,200. In connection with the above, it should be remembered that the State had only 2,707,108 acres of land improved in farms; that some of this land had been cultivated continuously without manure, according to the rude system of slave husbandry, for more than a century, and that none of it, in fact, has ever yet been treated according to the advanced principles of modern agriculture. When all this is considered, it must be conceded that the natural resources of *L.* rank very high, and that when fully developed will be exceeded in few if any of the States of the Union. The district producing the most cotton is that part of the bottom-lands of the Mississippi and Red rivers north of Lat. 31°; and those producing sugar, south of said parallel in the low-lands of the Mississippi, the Bayou La Fourche, the Atchafalaya and its branches, and the Vermilion River. These are the lands subject to overflow, and which have been rescued from the floods by a system of dykes called *levees*. The total value of live-stock in *L.* is $15,102,289, proportioned as follows: 34,216 horses; 57,346 mules; 127,529 oxen and other cattle; 52,451 milch cows; 57,720 sheep; and 170,255 hogs. — *Improvements.* It must be observed that originally fully one-third of what is now the State of *L.* was in a condition of swamp or inundated land. The system of levees was commenced prior to 1727, by the early French settlers, and in 1735 extended from English Bend, 12 m. below, to 30 m. above New Orleans, on both sides of the river. They were constructed by the planters, each building a levee the length of his river front. In 1752 they extended 20 m. below the city, and continued to advance slowly on the Mississippi, on the Bayou La Fourche, the Bayou Plaquemine, and on the Atchafalaya and Red rivers, and in 1844 were nearly continuous on the W. bank from New Orleans to the mouth of the Arkansas River; and since the passage of certain acts of Congress granting swampy and overflowed lands to the State to aid in their reclamation and improvement, have been extended with interruptions, to Cape Girardeau in the State of Missouri; and on the E. bank from the upper part of Coahoma co. to the lower part of Issaquena co., in Mississippi, from Vicksburg to Baton Rouge, and from the latter city nearly to Point La Hache. This State, not realizing any special need of artificial routes in the face of such an immense water-communication, has not been engaged extensively in railroad building. Yet, at the present time there are over 400 m. of road in operation, while much more is in process of construction. — *Counties, Towns, &c.* *L.* is divided into the 48 following districts, called parishes, viz.:

Ascension,	De Soto,	Natchitoches,	Saint Landry,
Assumption,	E. Baton Rouge,	Orleans,	Saint Martin,
Avoyelles,	East Feliciana,	Ouachita,	Saint Mary,
Bienville,	Franklin,	Plaquemine,	Saint Tammany,
Bossier,	Iberville,	Point Coupee,	Tensas,
Caddo,	Jackson,	Rapides,	Terre Bonne,
Calcasieu,	Jefferson,	Sabine,	Union,
Caldwell,	La Fayette,	Saint Bernard,	Vermilion,
Carroll,	La Fourche,	Saint Charles,	Washington,
Catahoula,	Livingston,	Saint Helena,	W. Baton Rouge,
Claiborne,	Madison,	Saint James,	West Feliciana,
Concordia,	Morehouse,	St. John Baptist,	Winn.

The chief cities are New Orleans (the cap.), Baton Rouge (the former cap.), St. Landry, Donaldsonville, Algiers, Jefferson, Carrollton, Plaquemine, Thibodeaux, Alexandria, and Homer. — *Education.* Under the new school-law passed in 1869, the Board of Education consists of the State Superintendent of Schools, and six other members appointed by the Governor. This Board has the general supervision of the educational interests of the State, and appoints boards of directors for the different cities and country districts. These directors are authorized to obtain sites for new school-houses, erect the necessary buildings, and, in general, carry into practical effect the provisions of the law. All children of the State, between the ages of 6 to 21 years, are to be admitted to the public schools and other institutions of learning established and sustained by the State, "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition." The law requires that in every school "there shall be taught orthography, reading, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, the history of the U. States, vocal music, and loyalty to the national government." A fund for the support of the public schools is to be raised by a poll-tax of one dollar by each male adult citizen, and a tax of two mills upon every dollar of taxable property in the State. An attempt was made to organize a system of schools under this law, but not with entire success. The Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1870, speaks of the "impracticable character of the present law." "The machinery," he says, "is cumbrous and expensive; so much so, that it has proved a failure." He then suggests that "the plan be simplified, the districts enlarged, and the powers and discretion of the State Board increased." At present there are in *L.* about 15 colleges, 713 public schools, and over 150 academies and other schools, besides two theological seminaries. There are about 70 libraries; upwards of 50 of which are public, containing nearly 107,000 vols. — *Public Institutions.* There is a State Penitentiary and an Asylum for Deaf Mutes at Baton Rouge, and a Charity Hospital at New Orleans, besides many other benevolent and educational institutions in different parts of the State. — *Industry.* The industry of *L.* has hitherto been directed to agriculture and commerce, rather than to manufactures, though there is no reason why that class of enterprise should not be profitably conducted. The commerce of the State, both foreign and domestic, has been very extensive, and its admirable system of internal navigation will yet place the State in the front rank of the world's commercial communities. To the direct navigation of the Mississippi, extending northward to the Falls of St. Anthony, some 2,000 m., its greatest tributary, the Missouri, adds 3,000 m., stretching up to the Rocky Mountains, the Ohio and its tributaries 2,500 m. more, reaching the heart of the Alleghanies, and tapping the rim of the northern lake-basin. To these aggregates, adding the numerous large affluents further S., with their branches, we obtain a sum total approaching, in round numbers, 17,000 m., pouring the products of 14 States into the magazines of New Orleans for foreign exportation. — *Finance.* The credit of *L.* has been somewhat injured by the financial embarrassments of her treasury. Although the bonded indebtedness of the State at the beginning of 1869 was less than $7,000,000, no adequate means were provided by the Legislature of that year for the payment of interest, and the State bonds have, hence, materially depreciated in value. — *Govt.* According to the constitution of 1868, the State elections of *L.* shall be held on the first Monday of November, and the General Assembly meet on the first Monday in January. The Governor holds his office for 4 years, and is ineligible for a second term immediately following the first. The members of each branch of the

Fig. 1630. — STATUE OF HENRY CLAY, (New Orleans.)

Legislature are chosen for two years, and their eligibility to office is thus set forth: "*Art.* 18. Every elector, under this constitution, shall be eligible to a seat in the House of Representatives; and every elector who has reached the age of 25 years, shall be eligible to the Senate; *Provided*, that no person shall be a Representative or Senator, unless at the time of his election he be a qualified elector of the representative or senatorial district from which he is elected." The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, District courts, Parish courts, and Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court, except in certain specified cases, has only an appellate jurisdiction. It is composed of a chief-justice and four associate-justices, appointed by the Governor for a term of eight years. The judges of all lower courts are elected by the people. — *Religion.* There are nearly 600 churches in *L.* The most numerous religious denominations are the Methodist, the Baptist, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, and the Episcopalian. The total value of Church property is about $3,200,000. — *History.* Although the Spaniards had navigated the Gulf of Mexico for two centuries, exploring its shores in almost every direction, they appear to have taken little interest in this territory; ignorant, doubtless, that it formed the mouth of one of the largest rivers in the world, and it was not until after the French had become established in Canada, and had explored the Mississippi to the sea, in 1682, that the real history of Louisiana commences. In 1699, Iberville founded his first colony near the mouth of the river. In 1712, Louis XIV. of France granted a charter to M. Crozart, which included the whole of the territory of *L.*; and in 1718 the city of New Orleans was founded. About this time was originated the gigantic financial scheme, known as the *Mississippi Bubble*, the collapse of which rendered the name of John Law so notorious. In 1762, the French

ceded *L.* to Spain, and from that time until 1800, the territory made very little advance either in population or wealth, and Bonaparte, then First Consul, succeeded in having it retroceded to France. It remained nominally a French colony until 1803, when the United States purchased it for $15,000,000. The territory comprehended in this purchase included not only the present State of *L.*, but also all the country now occupied by the States of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Territory, Dakota Territory, and the greater part of Minnesota. The American flag was first raised in New Orleans on Dec. 20, 1804. By the Act of Congress of March 26, 1804, the territory was divided into two govts., that of Orleans including the present State of *L.*, and that of *L.* all the country N. and W. of it. In 1810, the U. States dispossessed Spain of a large part of West Florida, extending from the Mississippi River to the Perdido River, S. of Lat. 31° N., and subsequently annexed that part of it W. of Pearl River to the new territory. On Feb. 11, 1811, an Act of Congress enabled the inhabitants to form a constitution and State govt.; and by a subsequent Act of April 8, 1812, the territory of Orleans was admitted to the Union, under the title of the State of Louisiana. On June 4 of the same year, the territory theretofore known as Louisiana had its designation altered to Missouri. The share that *L.* took in the war of 1812 is familiar to all. The great battle fought at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, in which the British sustained so signal a defeat, was the crowning event of the period, and virtually ended the war. The State seceded from the Union, Jan. 25, 1861, and became the theatre of important military operations during the ensuing Civil War. On the 25th June, 1868, *L.* was re-admitted to representation in the Federal Congress. *Pop.* abt. 775,000. For further information, see NEW ORLEANS.

Louisia'na, in *Missouri*, a town of Pike co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 115 m. above St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Louis Napo'leon. See NAPOLÉON III.

Lou'lson, *n.* See GUILLOTINE.

Louis, (St.,) in *Missouri*. See ST. LOUIS.

Louis, (St.,) (*loo'ee,*) a town of W. Africa, cap. of the French possessions of Senegambia, on an island of its own name in the river Senegal, 7 m. from its mouth; Lat. 16° 21′ N., Lon. 16° 13′ 45″ W. The town is about 1 m. long by 200 yds. wide, is regularly built, most of the houses being of brick. There is good anchorage in the river, especially in the E. channel. As there are neither brooks nor public fountains in *St. L.*, the water for daily use has to be brought from the river, and is brackish. Boat-building and weaving are the principal branches of industry. *Pop.* 12,000.

Louis, (St.,) a town of the Island of Bourbon in the Indian Ocean, 20 m. from St. Paul; *pop.* 11,000.

Louis, (St.) (*Her.*) Louis XIV. of France instituted an order of this name in 1693, as a reward of military merit. It was enlarged in 1779 by Louis XVI., and having been suppressed at the revolution, was restored in 1815. No knights have been created since 1830.

Louisville, (*loo'is-vil,* or, more properly, *loo'e-vil,*) in *Alabama*, a post-village of Barbour co., abt. 85 m. S.E. of Montgomery.

Louis'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co.

Louis'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Clay co., abt. 110 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Louis'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Henry co., abt. 42 m. E. of Indianapolis.

Louis'ville, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Pottawattomie co., on Rock Creek, about 36 m. W.N.W. of Topeka.

Louis'ville, in *Kentucky*, an important city, port of entry of the State, and the cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio River, abt. 53 m. W. of Frankfort. Lat. 38° 3′ N., Lon. 85° 30′ W. The city is beautifully located at the Falls of the Ohio, upon a level plain 75 ft. above low-water mark. The streets are generally spacious, well-paved, straight, and cross each other at right angles. *L.* contains many handsome and substantial edifices, both public and private, among the former of which the most prominent are the Court-House, erected at a cost of over $1,000,000; the Medical Institute, founded by an ordinance of the city council, and averaging 300 students; the Asylum for the Blind, established by the State: the County Prison, and the Custom-House, besides many large and elegant churches. The city is well lighted and abundantly supplied with water. Dupont's Artesian well is one of the deepest in the world, being 2,086 ft. in depth, with a diameter of 3 inches. It supplies 330,000 gallons of water in 24 hours, to an elevation of 170 ft. above the surface. An immense bridge, 1 m. in length, completed in 1870, has been constructed over the Ohio River and Portland Canal. It consists of 19 spans, averaging 240 ft. each, and two great ones of 400 ft. each. The industry of *L.* is devoted to commerce rather than manufactures, although the latter are quite extensive. By means of the Ohio River it has uninterrupted intercourse, during the greater part of the year, with all the important cities and towns of the W. and S., and is connected by railroads directly with all points North, South, East, and West. The chief exports are tobacco, pork, hemp, and flour. The imports are dry-goods, groceries, hardware, and cutlery; and the manufactures consist principally of iron, tobacco, furniture, rope, flour, leather, &c. Settled in 1778, and named in honor of Louis XVI., whose troops were then aiding the Americans in their Revolutionary struggle. *Pop.* abt. 100,000.

Louis'ville, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Scott co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 174.

Louis'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, capital of Winston co., abt. 95 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Louis'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 75 m. N.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

Louis'ville, in *Nebraska*, a village of Cass co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Omaha City.

Louis'ville, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co., on the St. Lawrence River, abt. 28 m. N.E. of Ogdensburg. It is the port of entry for the district of Oswegatchie. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Louis'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., about 126 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Louis'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Potter co.

Louis'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Orangeburg district.

Louis'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Blount co., on the Holstein River, abt. 20 m. below Knoxville.

Louis'ville Land'ing, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 28 m. N.E. of Ogdensburg.

Louté, (*loo'tai,*) a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 9 m. N. of Faro; *pop.* 5,500.

Lounge, (*lownj,*) *v. n.* [O. Fr. *longis*; O. Eng. *lungis*, a heavy, awkward fellow; from Lat. *longus*, long.] To spend time lazily; to move idly about; to stroll.—To recline at ease; to loll.

—*n.* An idle gait or stroll.—Act of reclining at ease.—A place for lounging.

Loun'ger, *n.* A loiterer; an idler; one who dallies away his time in indolence.

Lour, *v. n.* The same as LOWER.

Lourdes, (*loord,*) a town of France, dept. of the Hautes Pyrénees, 6 m. N.E. of Argates. It is commanded by a strong castle, now used as a prison. This place has extensive Roman remains, and was fortified by Julius Cæsar. *Pop.* 4,900.

Louse, *n.*; *pl.* LICE. [A. S. *lus*, pl. *lys*; Du. *luis*; Ger. *laus.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of parasitic insects, order *Anoplura*, (q. v.)

—*v. a.* To clean from lice.

Lousewort, (*lows'wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See PEDICULARIS.

Lous'ily, *adv.* In a mean, paltry manner; scurvily. (Low.)

Lous'iness, *n.* The state of abounding with lice.

Lous'y, *a.* [Ger. *lausig.*] Swarming with lice; infested with lice.—Mean; low; contemptible. (Low.)

Lout, *n.* A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Louth, (*lowth,*) a maritime co. of Ireland, on its E. coast, being the most N. of the prov. of Leinster, having E. the Irish Sea, N. Carlingford Bay, which separates it from Down and Armagh, W. and S. Monaghan and Meath. *Area*, 315 sq. m. The surface is flat, with the exception of the lofty range at the N., which stretches E. and W., and terminates at an elevation of 1,935 feet in Carlingford Mountain, overlooking the bay of that name. The soil is generally fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* Boyne and Dee. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. *Manuf.* Linens, to a great extent. The chief towns are Drogheda, Dundalk, and Ardee. *Pop.* 115,000.

—A decayed town of Ireland, in the above co., about 5 m. S.W. of Dundalk; *pop.* 700.

Louth, a town of England, in Lincoln co., 22 m. E.N.E. of Lincoln. *Manuf.* Carpets, paper, and soap, which, however, are unimportant. *Pop.* 11,600.

Lou'tre (or OT'TER) **Riv'er,** in *Missouri*, enters the Missouri River from Montgomery co.

Lout'ish, *a.* Clownish; rude; awkward.

Lout'ishly, *adv.* In an awkward manner; like a clown.

Lout'ishness, *n.* Clownishness.

Louvain, (*loo'va.*) [Du. *Leuven.*] A town of Belgium, prov. of Brabant, on the Dyle, 16 m. E.N.E. of Brussels. Its walls, which are of brick, have a circuit of nearly 7 m., a portion of which is now converted into boulevards. A large part of the inclosed area consists also of fields and gardens. The town-hall, begun in 1440, and completed in 10 years, is one of the finest specimens of the florid Gothic in Europe. The university of Louvain was founded in 1426. It had, in its most prosperous days, more than forty colleges. This famous university, after being suppressed by the French in 1797, was reëstablished in 1817. In the 14th century, *L.* was noted for its woollen and linen manufacture, which supported, it is said, 150,000 employees. It has still some manufactures of woollens, lace, cotton yarn, &c.; but it is principally celebrated for its beer. It has also a considerable trade in corn, flax, hemp, and the produce of the surrounding country. *Pop.* 32,976.

Louvau, (*loo'van,*) a river of Norway, rising in the district of Christiania, and after a S.S.E. course of 100 m., falling into the Skager-rack, near Laurvig.

Louvat, (*loo'va,*) a river of Russia, rising in the Witepsk marshes, and flows through the governments of Pskov and Novgorod into Lake Ilmen. Its total length is 267 miles, and it is navigable for barges of 50 tons as far as Kholm, more than 80 m. from its mouth.

Louviers, (*loo've-ai,*) a town and parish of France, dept. of Eure, on the river Eure, 16 m. S.E. of Rouen. It consists of an old and new town. The former is built chiefly of wood; the latter has a broad and elegant street, with well-built brick and stone houses. *L.* was formerly a fortress of some strength. It is now, however, distinguished for its industry, and ranks as one of the chief seats of woollen manufacture in France. *Manuf.* Fine broadcloths and woollen yarns chiefly; also, cotton yarn, linen thread, and machinery. The woollen manufacture employs about 7,000 hands. *Pop.* 11,925.

L'Ouverture, TOUSSAINT, (*loo'vair-toor,*) a negro, b. at St. Domingo, 1748. He assisted the French general Laveaux in driving the English and Spanish from the island of St. Domingo, subsequently became commander-in-chief of the army of St. Domingo, and, in 1800, caused himself to be named president. In 1812 he refused to recognize General Leclerc, who was sent to reëstablish French authority, but was compelled to capitulate, and was transported to France, where he died, 1803.

Louvre, Louver, (*loo'ver,*) *n.* [Fr. *louvert*, the opening, from *ouvrir*, to open.] (*Arch.*) A turret, or small lantern (Fig. 1637), placed on the roofs of ancient halls, kitchens, &c., to allow of the escape of smoke, or to promote ventilation; originally, they were entirely open at the sides, or closed only with narrow boards, placed horizontally and sloping, and at a little distance apart, so as to exclude rain and snow without impeding the passage of the smoke. When, as was formerly by no means uncommon, fires were made on open hearths, without flues for the conveyance of the smoke, louvres were indispensable, and when not required for use they were very frequently erected for ornament, but in the latter case were usually glazed, and many which once were open have been glazed in later times. Similar in structure to *lanterns*, they were used only for allowing the smoke to escape, while the lantern was especially for admitting light.

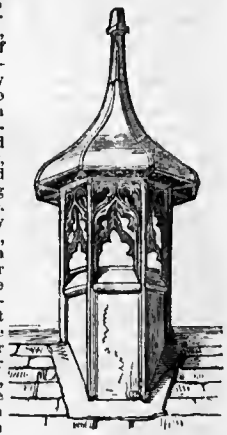


Fig. 1637.
LOUVRE AT LINCOLN COLLEGE, (Oxford.)

Louvois, (*loo'rwdh,*) FRANÇOIS MICHEL LETELLIER, MARQUIS DE, minister of war to Louis XIV., b. at Paris, 1641. After 1666, he had the whole management of the ministry of war, and soon exercised a despotic control over the king and the army. His extensive knowledge, his decision, activity, industry, and talents, rendered him an able minister; but he was regardless of the rights of human nature, lavish of the blood and treasure of France, and too much of a despot to deserve the appellation of a great statesman. He caused the Palatinate to be wasted by fire and sword in 1674. For some time he was, after the king himself, the most powerful man in France. After the death of Colbert, financial affairs came under his control; and the system of extortion and borrowing which he pursued was among the causes of the Revolution. He partially lost favor with the king by counselling him against his marriage with Madame de Maintenon, but afterwards instigated the persecution of the Protestants, and involved France in the long war with the German empire, 1688–97. In 1689, with the alleged view of securing the confines of the kingdom, he again caused the Palatinate to be desolated. Madame de Maintenon directed the attention of the king to these atrocities, who thereupon forbade the burning of Troyes; but *L.* declared that, to save trouble to the king's conscience, he had already issued orders for reducing that city to ashes. The king, upon hearing this reply, seized the tongs from the fireplace, and would have struck his minister with that rendy weapon, if Madame de Maintenon had not stepped between. Such scenes were repeated from time to time, and the health of the vain and ambitious minister gave way. He died suddenly, in 1691. Louis is said to have rejoiced at his death.

Louvre, (*loo'v(r.*) The name of a celebrated public building of Paris, situated in the N. part of the city, near the right bank of the Seine. In the time of Dagobert, a hunting-seat existed here, the woods extending over all the space which is now occupied by the northern part of the city down to the banks of the Seine. It was converted into a stronghold by Philip Augustus in 1214, and used as a state prison. Charles V. (1364–80) added some embellishments to it, and brought thither his library and his treasury; and Philip I., in 1528, erected that part of the palace which is now known as the gallery of Apollo. Henry IV. laid the foundation of the gallery which connects the Louvre on the south side with the Tuileries. Louis XIII. erected the centre; and Louis XIV., according to the plan of the physician Perrault, the elegant façade toward the east, together with the colonnade of the *L.* That monarch afterwards chose the palace at Versailles, and from that time to the middle of the 18th century the works were interrupted. They were again commenced, under the direction of M. de Marigny, but were again interrupted by the Revolution, when the *L.* was declared to be national property, and its contents roughly handled by the populace. When the great number of works of art seized in Italy by the armies of Napoleon made it necessary to assign a proper place for their reception, the architect Raimond was selected to conduct the work; and Percier and Fontaine, who, in 1803, were charged by Napoleon with its resumption, built the great staircase of the museum proper, the museums of ancient art, the Egyptian museum, &c. After the Restoration, the work was again brought to a stand-still; and nothing was done until after the revolution of 1848. Two million francs were devoted by the provisional government to the repairs of the old *L.*, under the direction of M. Duban, who restored the Apollo gallery. A resolution having been passed by the provisional government in favor of the completion of the whole building, the foundation-stone

of the new *L.* was laid on the 25th of July, 1852, and the work completed in 1857, at a cost of nearly six million francs. The *L.* now consists of two parts, — the *old* and *new Louvre*. The former is nearly a square, 576 feet long and 538 wide, and inclosing a quadrangle of about 400 feet square; its eastern façade, looking towards the church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, is a colonnade of 28 Corinthian columns (Fig. 645), and one of the finest works of architecture of any age or country. The new Louvre consists of two vast lateral piles of buildings, projecting at right angles from the two parallel galleries, which join the old *L.* with the Tuileries, and forming the eastern boundary of the Place du Carrousel. Turning into the Place Napoléon III., they present on each side a frontage of 590 feet, intersected by three sumptuous pavilions, intended to accommodate the minister of state, the minister of the interior, and the library of the *L.* Some of the galleries on the upper stories are set apart for permanent and annual exhibitions of works of art. In the central part of the building is the council-chamber, to be used as an assembly-room for the public bodies of the empire on the opening of the legislature, and on other solemn occasions. The Tuileries and the *L.*, both now completed and harmonized, may be regarded as forming together a single palace, of a magnitude and splendor which can be paralleled nowhere else. The total space covered or inclosed by the entire structure is nearly 60 acres.

Lov'able, *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

Lovage, (*luv'ej*,) *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIGUSTICUM.

Love, (*luv*,) *n.* [A. S. *lufian*, *lufigean*; Ger. *liebe*.] An affection of the mind excited by beauty or worth of any kind, or by the qualities of an object which communicate pleasure, sensual or intellectual; ardent or passionate affection.—Courtship. — Strong or fond attachment; the tender passion between the sexes.—Patriotism; the attachment one has to his native land. — Benevolence; good-will.—The object beloved; — a word of endearment. — Cupid, the god of love.

(*Ethics.*) One of the primary passions of the human mind. It has been defined to be the internal feeling of good-will and kindness which one intelligent being bears to another, and the expression of that benevolence in words and acts which gratify and benefit another. In its full and proper sense, the inward emotion and the outward act are united; for neither the doing good nor wishing good to another can, of itself, in strict propriety, be termed love. Reciprocity is almost an essential element of love; all durable love is mutual. This passion forms one of the most prominent features of the Christian religion; and hence the incomparable superiority of Christianity to any other system of religion or morals. The sum of the Christian religion is love to God and love to our fellow-man. "If a man say that he love God and hate his brother, the truth is not in him."—On what is commonly termed *Platonic love*, very mistaken ideas prevail. It is generally regarded as a pure spiritual affection, abstracted from all carnal desires, and terminating in itself. The dialogue in which Plato treats of love is indeed very mystical and allegorical; but the thing principally intended to be brought out by him, and consequently that which ought to be understood by Platonic love, evidently is the ascent of the soul unto God by the steps of inferior and subordinate beauties,—from the many beauties to the chief beauty, that is, to God. The steps thereof are, according to his idea, as follows; from the beauty of bodies to the beauty of the soul; from the beauty of the soul to the beauty that is in the offices of life and laws; and from thence to the beauty that is in the sciences; and lastly, from the beauty of the sciences to the immense ocean of beauty, that is, God, of whom he gives a noble and magnificent description, and details the happiness of him that shall enjoy Him. — Love is also used to denote that affection which becomes the bond of attachment and union between individuals of the different sexes, and makes them feel, in the society of each other, a kind of happiness which they experience nowhere else.

—*v. a.* To desire; to long after; to wish for; to regard with affection, on account of some qualities which excite pleasing sensations or desire of gratification; to have a strong, a tender, or a dutiful regard for. — To regard with passionate affection; to be enamored of. — To have benevolence or good-will towards.

—*v. n.* To delight; to take pleasure in.

Love-apple, (*luv'-ap'pl*,) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Tomato. See LYCOPERSICUM.

Love'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given to a beautiful and diminutive group of birds, comprising the genus *Psittacula*, fam. *Psittacidæ*, common in all warm parts of the world. They are distinguished by the tail being slightly graduated, and by having no furcula.

Love, (Court of.) [Fr. *cour d'amour*.] In mediæval France, a tribunal composed of ladies illustrious for their birth and talents, whose jurisdiction, recognized only by courtesy and opinion, extended over all questions of gallantry. Such courts existed from the 12th to the 14th century, while the romantic notions of love which characterized the age of chivalry were predominant. Some of the troubadours were often present to celebrate the proceedings in verse, and the songs of these minstrels were not unfrequently reviewed and judged by this tribunal.

Love, (Family of.) (*Eccl.*) A sect of religious fanatics that originated in Holland about the middle of the 16th century, holding tenets resembling those of the early Anabaptists.

Love'-favor, *n.* Something given to be worn in token of love; a gage d'amour.

Love'-feast, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A kind of religious social meetings, held periodically among the Methodists, and to which only members of their Church are admitted. They are evidently in imitation of the *agapæ* or love-feasts of the early Christian Church.

Love'-feat, *n.* The gallant act of a lover.—*Shak.*

Love'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERAGROSTIS.

Love-in-i'dleness, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of violet.—See VIOLA.

Love-knot, (*luv'not*,) *n.* A knot of ribbon, &c., used as a token of love, or as representing mutual affection.

Love'lace, RICHARD, an English poet, b. in Kent, 1618, was a zealous Royalist, and suffered much for his attachment to Charles I. His poems are elegant, and he also wrote 2 plays,—*The Scholar*, a comedy, and *The Soldier*, a tragedy. D. 1658.

Love'laceville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Ballard co., about 250 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Love'land, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 23 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.

Love'-lass, *n.* A sweetheart; a mistress.

Love'less, *a.* Void of love; without tenderness. —Unattractive.

Love'-letter, *n.* A letter professing love; a letter of courtship; a billet-doux.

Love'-lies-bleed'ing, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AMARANTHACEÆ.

Lovelily, (*luv'li-ly*,) *adv.* Amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Love'liness, *n.* Quality of being lovely; amiableness; qualities of body or mind that may excite love.

Lov'ell, in *Maine*, a post-twp. of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,339.

Lovell's Sta'tion, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Erie co.

Love'-lock, *n.* A curl, or lock of hair so called, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. of England.

Love'-lorn, *a.* Forsaken by one's love.

Lov'ell'on, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wyoming co., about 15 m. W. by S. of Tunkhannock.

Lovely, (*luv'ly*,) *a.* Lovable; that may excite love; possessing qualities which may invite affection; amiable; pleasing; beautiful; charming; delectable; delightful; enchanting.

Lov'er, *n.* One who loves; a friend; one who regards with kindness.—One who has a tender affection, particularly for a female; a suitor; an admirer; a wooer.—One who likes or is pleased with anything.

Lo'ver, *n.* (*Arch.*) The same as LOUVER.

Lov'er, SAMUEL, an Irish novelist, poet, musician, and artist, b. in Dublin, 1797. Starting in life as a painter, his early success secured his election, in 1828, as an academician of the Royal Hibernian Society of Arts. While still engaged as painter, he turned his attention to literature, and produced his celebrated *Legends and Tales Illustrative of Irish Character*. Removing to London, in 1827, he published his popular novels, *Rory O'More*, *Handy Andy* (his best work), and *Treasure Trove*. In addition to these labors, he devoted himself to music, composed the comic operas of *Rory O'More*, the *Happy Man*, and the *White Horse of the Peppers*, and a collection of songs and ballads, some of which, as *Molly Carew*, *Rory O'More*, *The Angel's Whisper*, *Molly Bawn*, *The Four-leaved Shamrock*, &c., have achieved a world-wide popularity. In 1847 he visited the U. States, returning to England in the following year. In 1858 appeared his *Lyrics of Ireland*. This gifted and genial man d. in 1870.

Love'-sick, *a.* Sick or languishing with love or amorous desire.—Dictated by a languishing lover, or expressive of overpowering love.

Love'sickness, *n.* The state of being love-sick.

Love'-suit, *n.* Courtship.

Love'-trick, *n.* Art of expressing love.

Lov'ettsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudon co., about 166 m. N. of Richmond.

Love'ville, in *Delaware*, a post-vill. of New Castle co.

Lovi'lia, or LOVEL'IA, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Monroe co., about 90 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Lov'ing, *a.* Kind; affectionate; as, a *loving* wife.

Lov'ing-kind'ness, *n.* Tender regard; mercy; favor.

Lov'ingly, *adv.* With love; affectionately.

Lov'ingness, *n.* Kindness; affection.

Lov'ingston, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Nelson co., about 118 m. W. of Richmond.

Lov'ington, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Moultrie co., about 50 m. E. of Springfield.

Low, *a.* [Dn. *laag*; Dan. *lae*, low; Icel. *lag*, a place depressed, *lægdr*, placed, *lagreistr*, low.] Laid, placed, or having place beneath some other thing or things; as, a *low* fence. — Laid prostrate; dejected; as, in *low* spirits. — Sunk; depressed below any given surface or place; as, a *low* valley. — Not high or elevated; not rising to the usual height; as, *low* in stature. — Declining near the horizon; deep; descending far below the adjacent ground. — Sunk to the natural level of the ocean by the retiring of the tide. — Below the usual rate or amount, or below the ordinary value; as, a *low* price. — Not high or loud, as, a *low* tone; grave; depressed in the scale of sounds. — Depressed in vigor; wanting strength or animation. — Depressed in condition; in an humble state; inferior in rank; as, *low* life.—Mean; abject; grovelling; base; dishonorable; vulgar; as, *low* tricks.—Not elevated or sublime; not exalted in thought or action; common. —Submissive; reverent.—Weak; exhausted of vital energy; feeble; without force. — Moderate; not intense; as, a *low* fever. — In reduced circumstances; plain; simple. — Not rich, high-seasoned or nourishing.

—*adv.* Not aloft; not on high. — Under the usual price; at a moderate cost. — Near the ground. — In a mean condition. — In times not remote. — With a depressed voice; not loudly. — In a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *hlowan*; Dn. *loeijan*; formed from the sound.] To bellow, as an ox or cow.

—*n.* The voice of a bovine animal; moo.

Low'-bell, *n.* [Dn. *laeye*.] A bell used in a kind of fowling in the night, to awaken the birds, and by a flame or light, lure them into the net. — A term of familiarity; as, "peace, gentle *low-bell*."

—*v. a.* To scare as with a low-bell.

Low-Church, *a.* (*Theol.*) A term commonly applied in the Church of England to those who form the more moderate party in the Church, having less ambitious notions of its authority and power, and being more tolerant in their conduct towards dissenters, — opposed to *High-Church*, q. v.

Low Countries, *n. pl.* A term frequently applied, in Europe, to portions of the country now constituting Belgium and Holland.

Low'den, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Cedar co., about 42 m. E.S.E. of Cedar Rapids.

Low-Dutch and **High-Dutch,** are terms somewhat improperly used for Dutch and German. The confusion seems to have arisen from *Deutsch* signifying German in the language of that country.

Lowe, SIR HUDSON, the English jailer of Napoleon I. at St. Helena. The inflexible and unintelligible severity with which he discharged his odious duty, has been strongly denounced by Dr Barry O'Meara, and in the *Mémorial de St. Hélène*. The impressive and irrefutable protest of the Great Captive will attach to the name of *L.* an indelible stigma. On the death of Napoleon, *L.* returned to England, where he was very coldly received. He defended himself by producing the instructions of the British govt., which were very minute, strict, and severe, and left but little to the discretion of the governor; but was unable to escape the odium which naturally attached to the execution of such instructions. He d. in London, in very poor circumstances, 1844, in the 65th year of his age.

Low'ell, (*lo'el*,) the patronymic of an eminent family of Mass., descended from an old English stock, and of which the following members are the most noticeable:

L., JOHN, LL.D., an American statesman and jurist, b. at Newburyport, 1743. (O. S.) He graduated at Harvard College in 1760, and after being admitted to the practice of law, settled in Boston in 1777, and became a member of the convention which framed the constitution of Massachusetts, in 1780. Dr. *L.* was one of the earliest advocates of the abolition of slavery, and aided its extinction in his State, in 1783. In 1781, he entered Congress, and, in 1801, was appointed Chief Justice of Massachusetts. D. 1802.

L., FRANCIS CABOT, son of the preceding, b. 1775, has acquired celebrity as being the first to establish the cotton manufacture in the United States, and, also, as the founder of the town which bears his name, and which has since become the chief seat of textile manufactures in this country. D. 1817.

L., JOHN, son of the preceding, b. at Boston, 1799, founded the Lowell Institute in that city, bequeathing $250,000 for its maintenance, and d. in India, 1836.

L., JAMES RUSSELL, a distinguished American poet, grandson of Judge Lowell, b. at Cambridge, Mass., in 1819, graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and studied the law, which, however, he has never practised. He embarked in authorship before leaving college, by the publication of a class poem. A volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled *A Year's Life*, appeared in 1841; a new collection containing a *Legend of Brittany*, *Prometheus*, and others, in 1844; *Conversations on some of the Old Poets*, containing a series of well-studied criticisms, both in prose and verse, giving indications of *L.*'s interest in the various practical and philanthropic questions of the day, in 1845; a third collection of poems, and *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, founded on a legend of the Search for the Holy Grail, in 1848; *A Fable for Critics*, in which he satirically passes in review the literati of the United States; and his most remarkable work, the *Biglow Papers*, a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, in 1848. The latter has been frequently reprinted in England. The *Fireside Journal*, including graphic papers on Cambridge in old times, and a second series of the "Biglow Papers," appeared in 1864. *L.*, who was for several months editor of a magazine called the "Pioneer," and was afterwards connected with the "Anti-Slavery Standard," is editor of the "North American Review," to which, as well as to other periodicals, he has long been a contributor. He succeeded Mr. Longfellow as professor of Modern Literature at Harvard, in 1854.

Lowell, in *Georgia*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 170 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Lowell, in *California*, a village of Nevada co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Nevada City.

Lowell, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Ottawa.

Lowell, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Lake co.

—A village of St. Joseph co., on St. Joseph's River, opposite South Bend.

Lowell, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 65 m. S. by E. of Iowa City.

Lowell, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Gerrard co., abt. 38 m. S. of Lexington.

Lowell, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* about 700.

Lowell, in *Massachusetts*, a city of Middlesex co., at the confluence of the Merrimac and Concord rivers, about 25 m. N. by W. of Boston; Lat. 42° 38′ 46″ N., Lon. 71° 19′ 2″ W. *L.* is one of the most important manufacturing cities of the United States. It is regularly laid out, considering the unevenness of its site, for the most part substantially built, and contains many fine edifices. The Merrimac River has here a fall of 33 feet, which, by means of canals or feeders, has been utilized to the

extent of over 12,000 horse-power. The cotton and woollen manufactures alone represent a total capital of $13,650,000, running 457,512 spindles, employing 13,717 hands, and producing, weekly, 2,328,000 yards of cotton cloth; 19,500 yards of woollen cloth; 35,000 yards of carpet; 2,500 shawls, and 6,000 dozen of hosiery. The other principal manufactures are machinery, locomotives, cutlery, dye-stuffs, and chemicals, furniture, fire-arms, &c. Previous to 1821, this locality was known as Pawtucket Falls, and the only improvement was a canal abt. 1¼ m. in length, constructed to raft lumber around the Falls. At this period the great advantages of such an immense water-power attracted the attention of certain Boston capitalists; they purchased the adjoining lands, together with the interest in the canal; laid out town-lots, established factories, and the result of their enterprise is a large, populous, and wealthy manufacturing city. The population, which in 1822 did not amount to 200, is now upwards of 50,000.

Low'ell, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Kent co., abt. 18 m. E. by S. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* of township abt. 500.

—A vill. of Washtenaw co., abt. 5 m. E. by S. of Ann Harbor.

Lowell, in *Minnesota*, a township of Renville co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Lowell, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Johnson co., abt. 37 m. E.S.E. of Raleigh.

Lowell, in *New York*, a post-office of Oneida co.

Lowell, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 10 m. N. of Marietta.

Lowell, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Lowell, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 38 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,400.

Lowell Mills, in *Indiana*, a P. O. of Bartholomew co.

Lo'wellville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Mahoning co., abt. 12 m. E. of Canfield.

Low'enberg, or **Lumberg,** (*loom'bairg,*) a town of Austria, prov. of Silesia, on the Bober, 16 m. S.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and cottons. *Pop.* 5,500.

Lower, (*lō'er,*) *v. a.* To cause to descend; to let down; to take or bring down; to depress; to suffer to sink downward. — To bring downward as in rank or feelings; to humble; to degrade; to debase. — To bring down, as in value or amount; to lessen; to diminish; to reduce.

—*v. n.* To fall; to sink; to grow less. — To let down the brows; to look sullen; to frown. — To appear dark or gloomy; to be clouded; to threaten a storm.

Low'er, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cape May co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Lower Al'len, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lower Alloway's Creek, in *New Jersey*, a township of Salem co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lower Augus'ta, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Lower Bank, in *New Jersey*, a P. O. of Burlington co.

Lower Bartlett, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Concord.

Lower Blue Lick, in *Kentucky*, a village of Nicholas co., abt. 58 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort. It is noted for the mineral springs in the vicinity.

Lower (or **Ol'o**) **California,** a dept. of Mexico, forming a peninsula of the S.W. coast of N. America, which extends N.W. from Lat. 22° 52′ N., Lon. 109° 53′ W., to Lat. 32° 30′ N., Lon. 117° 30′ W. It is abt. 750 m. in length by an average breadth of 90 m. *Area,* abt. 70,000 sq. m. The peninsula is of volcanic origin, and is traversed throughout its entire length by a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, which averages an elevation of 3,000 feet, and culminates at Cerro de la Giganta, a peak 4,900 feet in height. *Rivers.* Few, small, and unimportant, two falling into the Gulf of California, and three into the Pacific. There are, however, numerous copious springs along the interior; but they seldom form streams, their waters being either absorbed by the arid sandy earth, or are lost in the subterranean channels among the rocks. This scarcity of water renders the soil almost uniformly sterile, and consequently the vegetation is very scanty even in the lower regions, while the more elevated are absolutely bare and desolate. There are some spots, however, which have an extraordinary fertility, and produce maize, wheat, peas, manioc, grapes, oranges, and other tropical fruits; but such tracts are very rare. The native vegetation consists merely in briers, small shrubs, or dwarf-trees, and a gigantic species of cactus. The chief towns are La Paz (the capital), Loretto, and Rosario. *L. C.* was discovered by Fortuno Zimenes, in 1534. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Low'er-case, *n.* (*Print.*) The case containing the small letters, usually placed at the bottom of the frame, — whence its name.

—*a.* (*Print.*) Applied to small letters, in opposition to *capitals.*

Lower Chance'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Lower Chich'ester, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Lower Dick'inson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Lower Em'pire. (*Hist.*) The designation applied to the Roman Empire in its decline, commencing, according to some historians, with the reign of Constantine I., and, according to others, with its separation into the Eastern and Western empires at the death of Theodosius I., in 395. The term is applied more particularly to the Eastern Empire (*q. v.*). Its history, (*L'Histoire du Bas Empire,*) by Lebeau and Ameilhou, appeared at Paris, in 29 vols., in 1757.

Lower Eves'ham, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co.

Lower Gil'manton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-office of Belknap co.

Lower Heid'elberg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Lower Lake, in *California*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Lakeport.

Lower Law'rence, in *Ohio*, a village of Washington co., abt. 100 m. E.S.E. of Columbus.

Lower Len'cock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Lower Macungy, (*ma-kung'hee,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 3,700.

Lower Mahantan'go, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Schuylkill co.

Lower Maho'noy, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Lower Make'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Lower Marl'borough, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Calvert co., abt. 26 m. S.S.W. of Annapolis.

Lower Mer'ion, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 5,800.

Lower Mil'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* 2,200.

Lower Mount Beth'el, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,300.

Lower Naz'areth, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.

Lower New'port, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Lower O'kaw, in *Illinois*, a township of Coles co.

Lower Ox'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lower Pax'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Lower Penn's Neck, in *New Jersey*, a township of Salem co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lower Prov'idence, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Lower Peach-tree, in *Alabama*, a post-office of Wilcox co.

Lower Sag'inaw, in *Michigan*, the former name of Bay City, *q. v.*

Lower Sag'inaw, in *Michigan*, a village of Saginaw co., abt. 112 m. N.N.W. of Detroit.

Lower Saint Clair, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.

Lower Sa'lem, in *Ohio*, a P. O. of Washington co.

Lower Sal'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lower Sandus'ky, in *Ohio.* See Tremont.

Lower Sau'con, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,800.

Lower Smith'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Monroe co.

Lower Squan'kum, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Monmouth co.

Lower Swata'ra, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Lower Three Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Savannah River from Barnwell dist.

Lower Towamen'sing, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lower Tur'keyfoot, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Lower Uwchlan, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Lower Valley, in *New Jersey*, a post-office of Hunterdon co.

Lower Wa'terford, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Montpelier.

Lower Wind'sor, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Low'eringly, *adv.* With cloudiness or threatening gloom.

Low'ermost, *a.* Lowest.

Low'ery, *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Lowestoft, (*lōs'toft,*) a town of England, on the E. coast of Suffolk co., 20 m. S.E. of Norwich. It is a resort for visitors as a watering-place during the summer season. Being built on the most E. land of England, it has two light-houses, and its harbor, which is spacious, though of somewhat difficult access, is defended by forts and batteries. *Manuf.* China-ware, and ropes. But the chief consequence of L. as a port is owing to its herring, cod, mackerel, and sprat fisheries. *Pop.* 11,729.

Loweville, (*lō'vil,*) in *Alabama*, a village of Madison co., abt. 180 m. N. of Montgomery.

Low-German, *n.* [Ger. *Platt-deutsch,* or *Niederdeatsch.*] (*Philol.*) That softer German dialect which was formerly spoken over a great part of Germany, and which is even now the language of the common people in most parts of North or Lower Germany. It has also maintained itself in some legal forms; thus the Hamburg oath of citizenship is in *L. G.* It is not, as is sometimes supposed, a corrupt language, but a distinct dialect as much as the High-German, though circumstances have caused the latter to become the language of literature and of the educated classes. — See German Language and Literature.

Low Haup'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co.

Low Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Lowicz, (*lo'viks,*) a town of Russian Poland, 44 m. W. S.W. of Warsaw, on the Bzura, an affluent of the Vistula. *Manuf.* Linen-weaving and tanning. *Pop.* 8,200.

Löwigite, *n.* (*Min.*) A var. of alum-stone found at Tolfa in Italy and Tabrze in Siberia, and differing from ordinary alum-stone only in containing a less amount of water.

Low'ing, *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Low'land, *n.* Land which is low with respect to the neighboring country; a low or level country.

Low'lander, *n.* An inhabitant of the Lowlands.

Low'lands, *n. pl.* A term applied to the southern parts of Scotland, in contradistinction to the *Highlands,* which comprise the northern and north-western parts.

Low'lihood, Low'lihead, *n.* A lowly state.

Low'lily, *adv.* Humbly; without pride. — Meanly; without dignity.

Low'liness, *n.* State or quality of being lowly: freedom from pride; humility; humbleness of mind. — Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

Low'ly, *a.* Not high; not elevated in place. — Having a low esteem of one's own worth; free from pride; modest; humble. — Wanting dignity or rank; low; mean. — Not lofty or sublime; humble.

"These rural poems and their *lowly* strains." — *Dryden.*

—*adv.* Humbly; meekly; modestly.

—Meanness; in a low condition; without grandeur or dignity.

Low Moor, in *Iowa*, a village of Clinton co., abt. 9 m. E. of De Witt.

Lowndes, (*lowndz,*) in *Alabama*, a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alabama River, and Pintelala, Letohatchee, and other creeks. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Haynesville. *Pop.* abt. 29,000.

Lowndes, in *Georgia*, a S. co., adjoining Florida; *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Withlacoochee and Little rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Troupville. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Lowndes, in *Mississippi*, an E. co., adjoining Alabama; *area,* abt. 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee and Oktibbeha rivers, and Luxapalilla and other creeks. *Surface,* gently undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

Lowndes, in *Missouri*, a village of Wayne co., abt. 160 m. S.E. of Jefferson City.

Lowndes'borough, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Lowndes co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Montgomery.

Lowndes'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Abbeville dist., abt. 110 m. W. of Columbia.

Low'ness, *n.* The state of being low or depressed; state of being less elevated than something else. — Meanness of condition, mind, or character. — Want of dignity. — Want of sublimity in style or sentiment. — Submissiveness. — Depression of mind; want of courage or fortitude; dejection. — Depression in fortune; a state of poverty. — Depression in strength or intensity. — Depression in price or worth. — Graveness or softness of sound.

Low'-pressure, *a.* (*Steam-engine.*) A pressure only equal, or inferior, to that of the atmosphere.

Low Pressure steam-engine, is where the steam-engine is worked at a low pressure of steam, when the steam is drawn off into a condenser apparatus.

Low'rence's Mills, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Lincoln co.

Low'ry, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Bedford co.

Low'ry's Ferry, in *Georgia*, a village of Murray co.

Low'ry's Turnout, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Barnwell dist.

Low'rytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Carbon co., on the Lehigh River, abt. 12 m. above Mauch Chunk.

Low'-spirited, *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed; not lively or sprightly.

Low'-spiritedness, *n.* State of low spirits; dejection of mind.

Low Spirits, *n.* Depression or dejection of mind; hypochondriasis. — *Dunglison.*

Low Sunday, *n.* The first Sunday after Easter; — so called because it is a lower festival than Easter-day, and that some part of the services proper to Easter-day is repeated on that day.

Lowt, *n.* The same as Lout, *q. v.*

Low'ville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Lewis county, abt. 55 m. N. by W. of Utica; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Low'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Erie.

Low'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia county, abt. 22 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Lox'a. See Loja.

Loxodrom'ic, *a.* [Fr. *loxodromique.*] Pertaining or relating to loxodromics; as, *loxodromic* tables.

Loxodrom'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *loxodromie;* Gr. *logos,* and *dromos.*] The art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you sail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them; hence the table of rhombs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called loxodromics. — *Johnson.*

Loxod'romism, *n.* The act of moving or sailing in a loxodromic line or curve.

Loy, *n.* (*Agric.*) A long, narrow spade, used in stony lands.

Loy'al, *a.* [Fr. *loyal;* Norm. *loial;* from Lat. *legalis,* pertaining to the law, from *lex, legis,* a law. See Law.] Faithful and obedient to the laws. — Faithful to a prince or superior. — True to plighted faith, duty, or love; not treacherous.

Loyalhan'na, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.

Loyalhan'na Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, joins the Conemaugh near Salzburgh to form the Kiskiminetas River.

Loy'alist, *n.* A person who adheres to his sovereign; one who maintains his allegiance to his prince, and defends his cause in times of revolt.

Loy'ally, *adv.* With fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

Lo'yal Le'gion, (THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE.) An association formed by officers and honorably discharged officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, April 9, 1865, to "cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defence of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in arms; to advance the best interests of soldiers and sailors of the U. S.; to extend all possible relief to unfortunate officers and their families; to foster the cultivation of military and naval science; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the general Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain national honor and independence." The principles which form the basis of the order are "true allegiance to the U. States, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason, or rebellion, or in any manner to impair the efficiency and permanency of our Free Institutions." The organization consists of State Commanderies and a National Commandery known as the Commandery-in-chief. The members or companions of the order are of 3 classes: "1st. Commissioned officers of the U. S. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, — Regular and Volunteer, — who have been actually engaged in the National service during the late rebellion. 2d. The eldest male lineal descendants of Companions of the First (1st) Class, or collateral relations. 3d. A limited number of honorary members under certain restrictions of gentlemen in civil life, who during the late rebellion have been specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and who have been active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same." The insignia of the order (Fig. 1638) consists of a badge pendent by a link and a ring of gold, from the ribbon. — The badge of the order is: — *obverse* — a cross of 8 points gold; cantoned with rays of gold, — forming a star. The cross enamelled azure (blue); charged with a smaller cross of like proportions, enamelled white and edged with gold. In the centre thereof, within a circle, enamelled gules (red), the National eagle displayed in gold. On the circle, gold, the motto—"*Lex Regit, Arma Tuentur.*" — In relievo, *reverse* — the star as above described. In the centre thereof, within a circle enamelled gules (red), two sabres in saltire, their points in base; surmounted by a faces pale-wise, ensigned with the Phrygian cap: environed in chief with an arch of 13 stars; in base, a wreath of laurel: — all in gold. On the circle, gold, the legend — "*M. O. Loyal Legion U. S. MDCCCLXV.*" — In relievo. — It is worn in the centre of the left breast, suspended by the ribbon of the order, which is for Companions of the First (1st) Class, a red ribbon $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch wide, bordered with white and edged with blue, each $\frac{7}{20}$ of an inch wide; — for Companions of the Second (2d) and the Third (3d) Class, a blue ribbon $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch wide, bordered with white and edged with red, each $\frac{7}{20}$ inch wide.

Fig. 1638.

Loy'alsock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Loy'alsock Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River below Williamsport.

Loy'alty, *n.* [Fr. *loyauté*, from L. Lat. *legolitas.*] Faithful adherence to the laws or to allegiance; fidelity to a prince or sovereign, or to a husband or lover.

Loy'alty Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, E. of New Caledonia, consisting of 2 large and 3 small islands, the 3 largest being inhabited. — LIFU is the most N., and the largest; Lat., at the N. extremity, 20° 27′ S., Lon. 167° E. It is 37 m. long, from 10 to 20 broad, is of coral formation, and has no harbor. It is about 250 ft. in elevation, level on the top, and thickly wooded. *Pop.* Estimated at 3,000. — MARÉ, discovered in 1841, is about 20 m. long and 10 broad. It is of coral formation, level, and thickly wooded. It is densely populated by a wild race of small stature, the number of which is not ascertained.

Loyd. See LLOYD.

Loyds'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co. abt. 16 m. W. of Wheeling, W. Va.

Loyo'la, (ST. IGNATIUS DE,) founder of the Society of Jesuits, was a. in 1491, of a noble family, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa. He was at first in the army, and served with distinguished bravery; but having been severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, he beguiled his time with books; and on reading the Lives of the Saints, his imagination became highly excited, and he determined to devote himself from that time to works of piety. He began by making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, not from a mere wish to see those places which had been hallowed by the presence of our Lord, but in the hope of converting the infidels, who were masters of the Holy Land, or of gaining the palm of martyrdom in the attempt. Having accomplished this painful and perilous journey, he returned to Spain, more unprovided even than he had left it. In 1526, he went to the university of Alcala, where he found some adherents; but the Inquisition imprisoned him for his conduct, which appeared strange, and rendered him suspected of witchcraft. He was not delivered from the prison of the Holy Office until 1528, when he went to Paris to continue his studies. Here he became acquainted with several Spaniards and Frenchmen, who were afterwards noted as his followers. They were Pierre Favre, Francis Xavier, Lainez, Salmeron, Robadilla, and Rodriguez. They conceived a plan of an order for the conversion of heathens and sinners, and, on Ascension Day, in 1534, they solemnly pledged themselves to this great work in the subterranean chapel of the abbey of Montmartre. They met again, in 1536, at Venice, whence they proceeded to Rome, and received the confirmation of their fraternity from Pope Paul III., as *Clerks of the Society of Jesus.*

Fig. 1639. — ST. IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA.

In 1541, Ignatius was chosen general of the society, invested with absolute authority, and subject only to the Pope; he continued his abstinence and penances during life; and died in 1566. *L.* was in person of a middle stature, and of olive complexion, with a bald head, eyes full of fire, and an aquiline nose, majestic air, and noble countenance. He is often described as a fiery enthusiast; but nothing could be further from the truth. Though by nature of an ardent temperament, his actions were so entirely under his control that during his life he was commonly thought cold and phlegmatic. His outward bearing gave no sign of the religious zeal which burnt in his heart. Obedience, humility, and resignation amounting to indifference, were among the virtues that he practised and loved to inculcate. To him are due, not alone in the general spirit, but even in most of their details, all the rules and constitutions of his order. From him also originated several works of great charity and benevolence, the germs of great institutions still maintained in Rome. But the great source of his influence upon the spiritual interests of the world is his well-known *Exercitia Spiritualia.* He died at Rome, it may well be believed, prematurely, being worn out by his long-continued austerities, July 31, 1556. He was solemnly canonized as a saint by Gregory XV. in 1622. His life has been written in almost every European language. The biographies of Ribadaneira, of Maffei, of Bartoli, and Bonhours are the best known and most popular among Roman Catholics.

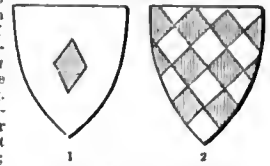
Lozère, (*lo'zair.*) a dept. in the S. of France, bet. Lat. 44° and 45° N., Lon. 3° and 4° E., having N. Haute-Loire and Cantal, E. Gard and Ardèche, S. Gard, W. Cantal and Aveyron; *area*, 1,973 sq. m. This dept. lies chiefly on the N.W. slope of Cevennes. The surface varies from 2,500 to 5,000 feet above the sea; but the average elevation is 3,800 feet. It derives its name from the Lozère Mountain in the S.E., one of the principal summits of the Cevennes, 4,888 ft. in height. *Rivers.* Allier, Tarn, Lot, and Gard, all of which have their sources in this dept. The soil is stony in the N. and S., and calcareous in the centre. Agriculture is very backward. Sheep are reared in large numbers, and the greater portion of the inhabitants subsist on potatoes and chestnuts. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, antimony, and silver. *Chief towns.* Mende (the cap.), Florac, and Marvejols *Pop.* 137,263.

Lozenge, (*loz'enj,*) *n.* [Fr. *losange*; Gr. *loxos*, slanting, oblique, and *gonia*, an angle; Lat. *angulus.*] (*Geom.*) An oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhombus; a figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; something in the shape of a rhomb.

—A small cake or cube of sugar, &c.

(*Pharmacy.*) A medicinal substance made up into a small cake, to be gradually dissolved in the mouth. Sugar, gum, and starch are the usual inert parts of lozenges; and minute quantities of active substances are added, according to the purposes for which they are intended: such as ipecacuanha or squills, for pectoral *L.*; extract of poppies or opium, for sedative *L.*; cayenne pepper as a stimulant; oil of peppermint as an antispasmodic, &c.

(*Her.*) A shield in the shape of a parallelogram, with two obtuse and two acute angles, in which the arms of maidens and widows are especially borne; or a charge of such shape (1, Fig. 1640) that the horizontal diameter must be at least equal to the sides; otherwise it is not a *L.*, but a *fusil.*


1 2
Fig. 1640. — LOZENGE.

Lozenged, Lozenge-shaped, (*loz'enjd,*)*a.* Shaped or formed like a lozenge.

Loz'engy, *a.* (*Her.*) Having the field or charge covered with lozenges of alternate tinctures. (2, Fig. 1640.)

Lu, *n.* and *v. o.* The same as Loo.

Lub'bard, *n.* A lazy, sturdy fellow.

Lubben, (*lob'ben.*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 40 m. S.W. of Frankfort, on an island formed by the Spree and the Birste. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, tobacco, beer, and brandy. *Pop.* 5,500.

Lub'ber, *n.* [W. *llabi*; Icel. *lubbi.*] A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown; a contemptuous name given by sailors to those who know not the duties of seamen.

Lub'ber's-hole, *n.* (*Naut.*) An opening to the top, by which it is reached without passing over the futtock shrouds. It is the easier though slower way, and is regarded by sailors as only worthy of a lubber.

Lub'berly, *a.* Bulky and heavy; clumsy; lazy.

—*adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Lub'bub Creek, in *Alabama*, enters the Tombigbee River from Pickens co.

Lu'bec, in *Maine*, a post-village, seaport, and township of Washington co., abt. 230 m. N.E. of Portland; *pop.* of township abt. 2,555.

Lü'beck, a city and republic of N. Germany, on the Trave, abt. 10 m. from Travemunde, at its mouth in the Gulf of Lubeck, in the Baltic, 36 m. N.E. of Hamburg; Lat. 53° 52′ N., Lon. 10° 45′ 5″ E. *Area* of state, 127 sq. m. The city is built on a ridge between the Trave and the Wackenik. The environs are well wooded, and enlivened with cheerful villas. The streets are wide, the houses generally old, built of stone, and have their gable ends towards the street. They are generally very lofty, six or seven stories being quite common. *L.* has schools of surgery, navigation, &c., a public library of 60,000 vols., a society of useful sciences and arts, and several benevolent institutions. *L.*, though not so prosperous and important as formerly, is still a thriving commercial town. Its trade is principally confined to the N. and W. of Europe. Upwards of 1,600 vessels annually enter and leave its port. It has also an extensive commission and transit trade, and considerable markets for wool, cattle, and horses. *Manuf.* Woollens, silk, cotton, paper, gold-lace, tobacco, &c. The territory sub-

Fig. 1641. — GATE-WAY OF LUBECK.

ject to *L.* consists of a district of 82 sq. m., immediately adjacent to the city, surrounded by the territories of Mecklenburg, Holstein, and Oldenburg, and the Baltic; of numerous small portions of surface enclosed by Holstein, and of the Vierländer, and town of Bergedorff, the sovereignty of which it shares with Hamburg. The land is very productive, yielding good crops; but rearing of cattle is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. — *Hist.* Its date of foundation is uncertain, but it existed in 1140, was ceded to the dukes of Saxony in 1158, and

taken by the Danes in 1201; it was made a free, imperial city in 1226, when the Danish garrison was expelled. It became the head of the Hanseatic League in 1241. The dissolution of the League marked the epoch of the decline of *L.* Blücher threw himself into the town, to avoid the French army, when it was carried by assault, and suffered a three days' pillage, in 1806. It was annexed to the empire in 1810, and regained its freedom after the battle of Leipsic in 1813. *Pop.* of the city, 36,938; of the state, 48,538.

Luben, (*loo'ben,*) a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Kalterbach, 14 m. N.N.E. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 4,700.

Lublin, (*loob'lin,*) a town of Russian Poland, in a prov. of same name, on the Bistritza, 97 m. S.E. of Warsaw. *L.* dates back as early as the 10th century, and was formerly fortified. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 20,000.

Lublin, a prov. of Russian Poland, having E. Volhynia, S. Galicia, W. and N. the provs. of Siedlec and Sandomir; *area,* 11,975 sq. m. *Principal rivers.* Wieprz, Bug, and Vistula. *Pop.* 1,000,000.

Lubny, or **Lubnu,** (*loob-noo',*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Poltova, or Poltowa, on the Sula, 80 m. from Poltowa; *pop.* 6,500.

Lu'bric, Lu'brical, *a.* [Lat. *lubricus.*] Slippery; smooth on the surface.
—Uncertain; unsteady; as, "the deep and *lubric* waves of state." —*Wotton.*
—Wanton; lewd; as, "this *lubric* and adulterate age." *Dryden.*

Lu'bricant, *n.* He or that which lubricates.

Lu'bricate, *v.a.* [Lat. *lubrico, lubricatus,* from *lubricus,* slippery, smooth.] To make smooth or slippery.

Lubrica'tion, *n.* Act or process of making smooth or slippery.

Lu'bricator, *n.* He or that which lubricates.
(*Mach.*) The arrangement by which the bearings of an engine are preserved from the effects of friction by means of oil or grease. It has always been found difficult to lubricate machinery exposed to a high temperature, as most of the materials used for such purposes decompose and become viscid, thus interfering considerably with the motion that they ought to assist. Hitherto, finely pulverized plumbago has been the most effective lubricator under such circumstances, as heat has no effect whatever upon the plumbago itself, though it so far changes the relations of the metals to it as to interfere with its usefulness. More recently it has been proposed to use melene, a hydro-carbon of the olefiant series.

Lubri'cious, *a.* [Lat. *lubricus.*] Slippery; smooth.
—Uncertain.

Lubric'ity, *n.* [Fr. *lubricité.*] Smoothness of surface; slipperiness; smoothness. —Aptness to glide over anything, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction. —Figuratively, slipperiness; instability; uncertainty. —Wantonness; lewdness.

Lubrifica'tion, Lubrifac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lubricus,* and *facio.*] The act of smoothing or lubricating.

Lucan, a village of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Dublin, abt. 6 m. W. of the city of Dublin; *pop.* 800.

Lucan'idæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lucos,* a wolf,—and also the name of an insect.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of Coleoptera, beetles which have the body hard, oblong, and rounded behind, head large and broad, thorax short and as wide as the abdomen, upper jaws large, and in some cases curved, in others branched, antennæ bent in the middle, and composed of ten joints, the last three or four of which are leaf-like, and project on the inside. They fly only at night, spending the day upon the trees, and feeding upon the leaves. The grubs of the larger kinds are six years in coming to their growth, living all the time in the trunks and roots of trees. Fig. 1642 represents the *Lucanus ibex,* a very common Brazilian species; but we may rather refer to the common Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), a highly characteristic species of the group, which is seen flying about in the evening, in the middle of summer, especially around oaks, upon the wood of which the larva feeds; remaining in that state for several years, before undergoing its final transformation.

Fig. 1642.
LUCANUS IBEX.

Lucan'us, MARCUS ANNÆUS, a celebrated Roman poet, was born at Corduba, in Spain, A. D. 37. He was a nephew of Seneca; and being taken early to Rome, he studied there under the best masters. Before he was of the legal age he was made a quæstor; and he was also admitted into the college of augurs. He excited the anger of Nero for having had the effrontery to recite one of his compositions, in a public assembly, in competition with the emperor, and was ordered never more to recita in public. This induced Lucan to join Piso and others in a conspiracy against the tyrant, for which he suffered death, A. D. 65. His "Pharsalia," a poem in ten books on the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey, contains passages of great beauty, but also much that is strained and artificial. There are several English translations of the *Pharsalia.*

Fig. 1643.—LUCANUS.
(From an ancient medal.)

Lucanas, (*loo-ka'nas,*) a prov. of Peru, dept. of Ayacucho; *pop.* 20,000.

Lu'cas, in *Iowa,* a S. by E. co.; *area,* abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Whitebreast and Chariton rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Chariton. *Pop.* 9,185.
—A post-office of Lucas co.
—A village of Muscatine co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Iowa City.

Lucas, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Henry co., abt. 50 m. S. of Lexington.

Lucas, in *Ohio,* a N. by W. co., adjoining Michigan and partly washed by Lake Erie; *area,* abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maumee River, Ottawa and Swan creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Toledo. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.
—A post-village of Richland co., about 7 miles S.E. of Mansfield.

Lu'casville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Scioto co., abt. 13 m. N. of Portsmouth.

Lucay'os Islands. See BAHAMAS.

Lucca, (*luk'ka,*) a prov. of Italy, in Tuscany, bordering on the gulfs of Genoa and Massa; Lat. between 43° 45′ and 44° 47′ N., Lon. 10° 12′ and 10° 42′ E. *Area,* 512 sq. m. The surface is very diversified, and very fertile, and the superiority of its agriculture serves as a model for the other provs. of Italy. Principal river, the Serchio. *Prod.* Grain, olives, chestnuts, and vegetables. The marshy flats along the coast afford excellent pasturage for cattle. *Manuf.* Silk, glass, paper, linens, cottons, &c.; also oil, the latter esteemed the best in Italy, and the principal export. *L.* was erected into a duchy by the Lombards in 1035. In 1370 it became an independent republic, and was erected into a principality by Napoleon in 1805, for his sister's husband Bacchiochi. It was ceded to Tuscany in 1847, and, in 1860, was annexed to Sardinia. *Pop.* 256,161.

Lucca, (anc. LUCA,) a city of Italy, in prov. of the same name, on the Serchio, 11 m. N.E. of Pisa. The city is surrounded with walls. The towers of the churches have a fine effect in the rich and beautiful landscape, interspersed with vine-clad hills, spotted with villas, behind which rise the Apennines. Many of the public buildings are curious specimens of architecture. Most of the churches are built of Carrara marble. The cathedral, mostly constructed in the 11th century, has much carved, inlaid, and mosaic work, a rich display of stained-glass, and several old and valuable paintings. Among the public buildings may be mentioned, the Palazzo Publico, the residence of the gonfalonieri in the days of the republic, is an immense and noble edifice, as is also the former ducal palace, now converted into the seat of the provincial govt. *L.* is in general well built; many of its private houses are very fine, though the pointed roofs and gabled ends give it the appearance of a Flemish, rather than an Italian city. The streets, though crooked, are broad and well paved. It contains several colleges, a ducal library of 21,000 vols., also a university library of 16,000 vols. *L.* enjoys the title of *l'Industriosa,* and is one of the principal inland commercial towns of Italy. *Manuf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. It has a considerable trade in olive-oil. In the vicinity of *L.* are hot springs, picturesquely situated, and frequented by numerous visitors. *Pop.* 24,162.

Luce, a river of Scotland, in Wigtown co., which falls into the Bay of Luce.

Luce, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) PIKE.

Luce, in *Indiana,* a township of Spencer co., *pop.* about 1,622.

Luce, (Bay of,) or **Glenluce' Bay,** a broad and deep inlet of the Irish Sea, on the S.W. coast of Scotland, co. of Wigtown. *Ext.* About 10 m. broad at its entrance, and 7 at its head, where it receives the river Luce. Its length is 17 m. The quicksands of this bay have often proved destructive to shipping.

Lucena, (*loo-thai'na,*) a city of Spain, prov. of Cordova, 31 m. S.E. of Cordova, and 82 E. of Seville, stands on the slope of a hill, is well built, and has agreeable suburbs. *Manuf.* Linen and cloth; and it has salt-works in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 15,500.

Lu'cent, *a.* [Lat. *lucens,* from *luceo,* to shine.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

Lucera, (*loo-chair'a,*) (anc. *Luceria,*) a city of S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, 12 m. W.N.W. of Foggia; *pop.* 16,000.

Lu'cern, *n.* [Fr. *luzerne.*] (*Bot.*) See MEDICAGO.
(*Zoöl.*) A sort of hunting-dog; probably so called as coming originally from Lucerne.

Lucer'nal, *a.* [Lat. *lucerna,* a lamp.] Relating to a lamp.

Lucerna'ria, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Polypi, which affix themselves by a slender peduncle to sea-weeds and other substances. The upper part expands like an inverted parasol, and is surrounded by numerous tentacula; and between these are eight cæca, proceeding from the stomach, and containing a red granulated matter. *L. auricula,* here figured, has the border octagonal, with a bundle of tentacula in each division.

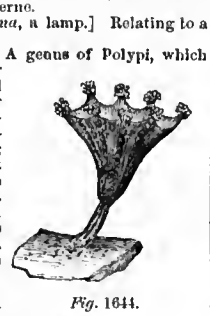


Fig. 1644.
LUCERNARIA AURICULA.

Lucerne, or **Luzern,** (*loo-zairn',*) a cant. of Switzerland, ranking third in the Confederation; Lat. between 46° 47′ and 47° 17′ N., Lon. 7° 50′ and 8° 29′ E. It is bounded N. by Solothurn and Aargau, E. Zug, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, S. and W. Berne. *Area,* 587 sq. m. The surface in the N. is generally plain, undulating in the centre, and rising gradually towards the S., where are several mountain ranges of considerable height. The principal of these is Mount Pilate, between *L.* and Unterwalden, its highest summit, the Tomlishorn, being estimated at 7,128 ft. above the sea. The soil is generally fertile, but the husbandry is not nearly so active as in the neighboring cants. of Berne and Zurich. *Rivers.* The principal is the Emmen. *Lakes.* The Baldegg, Sempach, Lucerne, and Zug, the two latter forming part of its E. limits. *Prod.* Fruits and wine; but cattle-rearing and dairy husbandry are the principal branches of industry. *Pop.* 143,500. —This is the chief of the Swiss Roman Catholic cantons.

Lucerne', a town of Switzerland, cap. of the above cant., on the Reuss, where it issues from the W. extremity of the lake of Lucerne, 25 m. S.S.W. of Zurich, 43 m. E.N.E. of Berne. Its situation is highly picturesque. The town is surrounded by a circle of watch-towers, and on the land side is inclosed by a continuous wall. It is well built, and has several fine public edifices. The cathedral, said to be founded in 695, has a painting of Christ on the Mount of Olives, by Lanfranc. The most remarkable objects in *L.* are the four bridges over the Reuss, connecting the great and little towns. Some of these are of considerable length, and ornamented with pictures illustrative of Swiss and Scripture history, or copied from the old painting styled the *Dance of Death. L.* contains a lyceum, public library, and communal college. The institutions for the intellectual and moral improvement of the inhabitants are on a scale of great liberality, though, in general, education is far from being widely diffused, either in the cant. or city. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, flax, hemp, gloves, &c. *Pop.* 12,600. *L.* was sold in the 13th century to Austria, but the citizens rebelled in 1332, and joined the Swiss confederacy. It was taken by the French in 1798, but was retaken by the Federal force in 1813. Toleration was granted to the Protestants in 1828.

Fig. 1645.—LUCERNE.

Lucerne', a lake of Switzerland, in nearly the centre of that country, between the cantons of Lucerne on the W., Schwytz on the N., Uri E., and Unterwalden S. It is the largest and finest in Switzerland, and one of the most picturesque in Europe. It is of a singular cruciform shape, with an addition to its E. end, termed the Lake of Uri. Its greatest length is 25 m.; but the breadth of any of its arms are seldom more than 2 or 3 m. *Area,* 43 sq. m.; height of its surface above the sea 1,380 feet; depth varying from 300 feet near Lucerne, to 900 feet near the E. extremity. Its banks exhibit every gradation of scenery. On the E. and S. it is surrounded by mountains, the principal being Mounts Pilate and Righi, rising to many thousand feet above the sea. At the N. extremity of what is called the Lake of Uri, is the little town of Brunnen, where, in 1315, a treaty was entered into by Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden, which gave birth to the Helvetic confederation. Like mountain lakes, it is subject to violent tempests.

Lucerne', in *Iowa,* a village of Wayne co., about 60 m. S. by E. of Des Moines.

Lucerne', in *Ohio,* a post-village of Knox co., about 50 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Luces'co, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Westmoreland co.

Lucia (St.), (*lu'she-a.*) one of the British West India islands, belonging to the Windward group, 20 m. N.N.E. of St. Vincent, and 25 m. S. of Martinique; Lat. 14° N., Lon. 61° W. It is of an oblong shape, being nearly 32 m. long, by 12 m. in its greatest breadth. *Area,* 300 sq. m. This island is of volcanic origin. The country exhibits a variety of hills, two of which are remarkably high, said to be volcanoes. At the foot of them are fine valleys having a good soil and well watered. The elevated parts are covered with thick forests. The climate is generally considered unhealthy, being characterized by extreme variableness. *St. L.* has several good harbors, the chief being the Carenage on the W. coast, within which, it is stated, 30 ships of the line may lie in

perfect security without being moored. The principal exports are sugar, cocoa, rum, and molasses.

Lucia'nus, a celebrated Greek author, distinguished for his ingenuity and wit, was b. at Samosata, the capital of Commagene, during the reign of Trajan. He was of humble origin, and was placed, while young, with an uncle, to study statuary; but being unsuccessful in his first attempts, he went to Antioch, and devoted himself to literature and forensic rhetoric. In the reign of Marcus Aurelius, he was made procurator of the province of Egypt, and died when 85 or 90 years old. The works of Lucian, of which many have come down to us, are mostly in the form of dialogues; but none are so popular as those in which he ridicules the pagan mythology and philosophical sects. Many of them, however, though written in an elegant style, and while abounding with witticisms, are tainted with profanity and indecency.

Lu'cid, *a.* [Lat. *lucidus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; glittering; bright; resplendent.
—Clear; transparent; pellucid.
—Bright with the radiance of intellect; marked by the regular operations of reason.
—Clear and distinct; presenting a clear view; easily understood.

Lucid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *lucidité.*] Splendor; brightness; lucidness. (R.)

Lu'cidly, *adv.* In a lucid manner; clearly.

Lu'cidness, *n.* State or quality of being lucid; brightness; clearness.

Lu'cifer, *n.* [Lat., from *lux*, *lucis*, and *fero*, to bear, to carry, to bring.] The Morning-star. A name given to the planet Venus when she appears in the morning before sunrise. When Venus follows the sun, or appears in the evening, she is called *Hesperus*, the Evening-star. These names no longer occur except in the old poets.—A name commonly, though unappropriately, given to the prince of darkness; Satan.—A term originally applied to matches tipped with a mixture of chlorate of potash, and sulphuret of antimony, which were inflamed by friction upon a piece of emery paper. These have been superseded by a variety of mixtures containing phosphorus. The manufacture of lucifers now forms a vast trade, which in this country alone consumes upwards of eight tons of phosphorus and twenty-six tons of chlorate of potash in tipping them. The process of making them is almost wholly performed by machinery.

Lucife'rinus, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect which arose in the 4th century, being founded by Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, who was banished by the emperor Constantius for having defended the Nicene doctrine of three persons in the Godhead. The persecutions he had undergone made him bitter and irascible, and his zeal on behalf of orthodoxy alienated even Athanasius against him. He was particularly opposed to the Arians. The Luciferians spread mightily for a time in Gaul, Spain, Egypt, &c.; but they disappear in the following century.

Lucif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *lucifere*; Lat. *lucifer.*] Giving light; affording means of discovery.

Lucif'erously, *adv.* In a luciferous manner.

Lucif'ic, *a.* [Fr. *lucifique*; Lat *lucificus*, from *lux*, and *facio.*] Making light; producing light.

Lu'ciform, *a.* Having the nature of light.

Lucil'ius, Caius, a Roman satirist, who served under Scipio in his expedition against the Numantians. He has been called the first Roman satirist, which probably means that he first gave satire the form adopted by the great writers of a later age, who were much indebted to him. Numerous fragments remain of his works. He d. at Naples, b. c. 103.

Lucim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *lux*, light, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensities of light; a photometer.

Luci'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Lamellibranchiate mollusca, comprising many species, both recent and fossil, and very universally diffused. The shell is nearly round, inequilateral, and radiately striated; bosses small and pointed; the outer surface sculptured, the interior often punctured with small holes; cardinal and lateral teeth distinct, but variable in number. The foot of the animal is long and cylindrical.

Lu'cius I., Pope, succeeded Cornelius, 252, and suffered martyrdom under Gallus, 253.

Lucius II., succeeded Cœlestine II., 1144. led out his troops to suppress a disturbance, and was killed by a paving-stone, 1145.

Lucius III., Pope from 1181 to 1185, was the first pope elected solely by the cardinals, in consequence of which his reign was very turbulent. D. an exile at Verona.

Luck, *n.* [Du. *luk*, fortune, happy chance, *geluk*, fortune; Ger. *glück*; Icel. *lucka.*] That which one gets or obtains; that which happens to a person; an event, good or ill, affecting a man's interest or happiness, and which is deemed casual; chance; accident; hap; fortune.
—Good fortune; a favorable issue.

Luckau, (*look'ow*,) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 50 m. S.W. of Frankfort. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and powder. *Pop.* 5,600.

Luckenwald, (*look'en-vald*,) a town of Prussia, govt. of Potsdam, on the Nathe, 30 m S.S.W. of Berlin. One of its suburbs, called Little Gera, is inhabited by Russian colonists. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, leather, iron goods, &c. Its cloth manufactories are among the largest in Prussia. *Pop.* 9,364.

Luckipoor, (*look-e-por'*,) a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, near the mouth of the Brahmapootra, 156 m. E.N.E. of Calcutta; Lat. 22° 56′ N., Lon. 90° 43′ E. *Manuf.* Coarse cotton cloths; and the neighborhood is so fertile and productive, that *L.* is one of the cheapest towns of British India.

Luck'ily, *adv.* Fortunately; by good fortune; with a favorable issue.

Luck'iness, *n.* State of being lucky or fortunate; good fortune; a favorable issue or event.

Luck'less, *a.* Unfortunate; meeting with ill success; producing ill or no good.

Luck'lessly, *adv.* In a luckless manner; unfortunately.

Lucknow, (*luk'now*,) a city of Hindostan, cap. of the former kingdom of Onde, on the Goomtee, a tributary of the Ganges, 150 m. N.W. of Benares, and 205 S.E. of Delhi. The city, viewed from a distance, presents a confusion of gilded cupolas, minarets, arches, and turrets, bounded by the Goomtee, and interspersed with tropical foliage, as apparently to realize the most fantastic visions of Oriental splendor. It does not, however, appear to so much advantage at a nearer approach. The city is divided into 3 parts. The first is the city, properly so called, containing the shops and private dwellings of the inhabitants. The streets here are very narrow and sunk below the level of the houses, and are very filthy. The 2d quarter is near the Goomtee toward the S.E., and consists of handsome streets, and houses built after the English style. The market-place has a lofty gateway at each extremity, one presenting a Grecian, and the other a Moorish front. In this quarter are also the buildings of the British Residency. The 3d quarter of the city adjoins the Goomtee on the N.W., and consists chiefly of religious buildings, the styles of which are more purely Oriental. The magnificent pile of *Imaum-*

Fig. 1646.—CHUTTER-MUNGIL PALACE.

bara, or tomb and mosque of Asoph ud Dowlah, with its noble gateway, called Rounni-Derwassch, so called from being supposed a copy of the gates at Constantinople, built in a light and elegant though fantastic style, and a mixture of Gothic and Moorish architecture; the splendid palace of Chutter-mungil (Fig. 1646), and other edifices, ornament this portion of *L.* There are also many stately khans, and handsome mosques and pagodas. *Pop.* 300,000. *L.* is remarkable for the defence made by 300 British soldiers while besieged in the Residency of that city for 4 months in 1857 during the Sepoy rebellion.

Luck'penny, *n.* In Scotland, a small sum given back by a person who receives money in consequence of a bargain.

Luck'y, *a.* Meeting with good success or luck; successful; fortunate.
—Producing good by chance; prosperous; auspicious.

Lucky Hit, in *Alabama*, a village of Limestone co.,

Lucon, (*loo'thon*,) a town and parish of France, dept. of La Vendée, 16 m. W. of Fontenoy. *Manuf.* Linen and porcelain, and has an active export trade. *Pop.* 5,500.

Lu'gon, Lu'zon, or **Luco'nia,** the principal of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern or Malay archipelago, between the Chinese Sea on the W., and the N. Pacific Ocean on the E.; Lat. between 12° 30′ and 18° 40′ N., Lon. 119° 45′ and 124° 10′ E. Its greatest length is 550 m., and greatest breadth 130 m. *Area*, estimated at 56,000 sq. m. *Desc.* The country is for the most part mountainous, being intersected in its whole length by an elevated ridge, from which other ridges diverge, and spread over the whole island. The principal of these mountains, the Sierra Madre, attain a height of 7,000 feet, and several others, between 4,000 and 7,000 feet; and, being situated near the coast, are conspicuous objects at sea. The climate is moist but temperate, considering the situation of the island within the tropics, and the soil is fertile. *Rivers.* Aparri, or Cagayan, or Tago, Pasig, Abra, Agno, Pampanga, and Calmeao. *Prod.* Cotton, indigo, tobacco, &c., besides all sorts of tropical produce. *Min.* Iron, gold, copper, and rock salt. *Manuf.* Cotton, and silk tissues, cordage, leather, &c. The natives are also expert in building boats and even ships. There are several volcanoes in this island. The inhabitants are mostly Malays, but under the dominion of Spain. The cap. is Manilla. *Pop.* 2,000,000.

Lu'crative, *a.* [Lat. *lucrativus*, from *lucror*, *lucratus*, to gain, from *lucrum.*] Gainful; profitable; making increase of money or goods.

Lu'cratively, *adv.* In a lucrative manner; profitably.

Lucre, (*lu'ker*,) *n.* [Fr. *lucre*; Sp. *lucro*; Lat. *lucrum.*] Gain in money or goods; profit; emolument;—usually in an ill sense, or with the sense of something base or unworthy.

Lucre'tia, one of the noblest names in Roman history, was the wife of Collatinus, a near relation of Tarquin the Proud, king of Rome. The story, as related by Livy, is to the effect that Sextus Tarquinius, the king's eldest son, was inspired with a passion for her, moved by her extreme beauty; and becoming a guest at her house during the absence of Collatinus, succeeded in dishonoring her person. Entering her chamber in the night with a drawn sword, and finding himself resolutely repulsed, he threatened to slay her, and place the body of a slave in her bed, to make it appear that he had killed them both in the act of adultery. The dread of being thought so infamous induced Lucretia to yield, but with a resolve that the honor of her husband and her own innocence should be avenged. She summoned her father and her husband from the camp, who came accompanied by their kinsmen, Valerius Publicola and Brutus, and having recounted the events of the night, she suddenly stabbed herself to the heart with a concealed dagger. The bloody poniard was snatched from the wound by Brutus, and the witnesses of this sad tragedy swore by the "once pure blood" of Lucretia, not to rest till they had expelled the Tarquins from Rome. This event, which occurred B. C. 509, was the signal of Roman freedom, the kingly government being abolished, and a republic established by the conspirators, of whom Junius Brutus became chief. Poets and artists have vied with each other in celebrating the heroism of Lucretia; and her name, like that of Penelope, has furnished the most significant expression for all that is noble and chaste in the female character.

Lucre'tius, Titus Carus, one of the greatest Roman poets, was born, according to Clinton, B. C. 95, and died B. C. 55. He is alleged to have committed suicide. He was author of the poem entitled *De Rerum Natura*, in which he explains the atomic theory of Leucippus, and the moral and religious doctrines of the philosophy of Epicurus; leading to the conclusion that the world exists, and things go on, without any divine guidance or interposition. This theme, so unpromising for a poet, he succeeded in making attractive, interspersing the exposition of doctrines with many digressions of the most majestic and splendidly poetic character. The poem has been translated into most European languages, and several times into English. The best recent English accounts of Lucretius are to be found in a volume of the *Oxford Essays*, and in Professor Sellar's *Roman Poets of the Republic*. The Commentary on Lucretius by Lachmann is esteemed one of the greatest monuments of modern classical scholarship. The most recent English edition of Lucretius is that of Mr. Munro, which has been highly praised for its "varied learning, philosophical power, fine scholarship, taste, and good sense."

Fig. 1647.—LUCRETIUS.
(From an ancient gem.)

Luc'to, in *Kentucky*, a village of Mercer co.

Lu'cubrate, *v. n.* [Lat. *lucubro*, *lucubratus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp; to study by night.
—*v. a.* To watch; to work by night; to accomplish a study or work by night

Lucubra'tion, *n.* [Fr. *lucubration*; Lat. *lucubratio.*] Study by a lamp or by candle-light; nocturnal study.—That which is composed by night; that which is produced by meditation in retirement.

Lu'cubrator, *n.* A person who studies by night, or by candle light.

Lu'cubratory, *a.* [Lat. *lucubratorius.*] Composed by candle-light.

Lu'culent, *a.* [Lat. *luculentus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Bright; lucid.—Clear; transparent.—Evident; luminous.

Lucul'lite, *n.* [Lat. *lucullus*, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A black limestone, used for ornamental purposes.

Lucul'lus, Lucius Licinius, a Roman consul and commander, celebrated for his military talents and luxurious style of living, was born about B. C. 115. He first distinguished himself in the social war, and afterwards defeated Hamilcar in two naval battles. He was in great favor with the dictator Sulla, who made him guardian to his son and editor of his Commentaries. In B. C. 74 he obtained the consulship and the command of the expedition against Mithridates. He was engaged in this war with varying success for 8 years. In B. C. 71 he finally broke up the hostile army, and Mithridates himself sought protection in Armenia, where Tigranes refusing to surrender him to the Romans, *L.* attacked that monarch, and completely subdued him. On an occasion of a mutiny of his soldiers, who accused him of avarice and covetousness, he was deprived of the chief command, and recalled. From this time, *L.* remained a private individual, spending in magnificent feasts, splendid gardens, parks, and fishponds, and all kinds of luxurious indulgence, the immense riches which he had brought with him from Asia, without, however, abandoning the more noble and serious occupations of a cultivated mind. D. abt. B. C. 57.

Lud. (*Script.*) A son of Shem, and ancestor, it is thought, of the Lydians in Asia Minor.

Lu'dicrous, *a.* [Lat. *ludicrus*, from *ludo, ludere*, to play.] Adapted to raise laughter, without scorn or contempt; laughable; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous.

Lu'dicrously, *adv.* Sportively; in burlesque; in a manner to raise laughter without contempt.

Lu'dicrousness, *n.* Quality of being ludicrous; sportiveness; quality of exciting laughter without contempt; drollery.

Ludifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ludificatio*, from *ludificare*.] The act of mocking, or making sport with another.

Lud'low, a town of England, co. Salop, on the Teme, 24 m. S. of Shrewsbury. It is an old, but well-built town, with wide and well-paved streets, and dates from the reign of Edward III. On a rock overhanging the river at the N.W. of the town stands the castle, formerly an important strooghold, the walls and towers of which are now but a mass of magnificent ruins. *Manuf.* Gloves; but the principal business is malting and tanning. *Pop.* 6,000.

Lud'low, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 737.

Lud'low, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Kenton co., on the Ohio River, abt. 2 m. below Covington.

Lud'low, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Lud'low, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., abt 5 m. N. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Lud'low, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., abt. 70 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.

Lud'lowville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Ithaca.

Lud'wick, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Westmoreland co.

Ludwig'ia, *n.* [In honor of *C. D. Ludwig*, prof. of botany at Leipzig, abt. 1750.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbs, order *Onagraceæ*, growing in wet grounds, and including the American species, *L. alternifolia*, the Seed-box, or Bastard Loose-strife, and *L. palustris*, the Water Purslane.

Ludwigsburg, (*lood'wigs-boorg,*) a town of S. Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 7 m. N. of Stuttgart. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton cloth, earthenware, and buttons. *Pop.* 12,321.

Luff, Loor, *n.* [Du. *loef*; Fr. *lof.*] The palm of the hand.

(*Naut.*) The weather-gage, or part toward the wind. The sailing of a ship close to the wind.

—*v. n.* [Du. *loeven.*] (*Naut.*) To put the helm so as to turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail near the wind.

Luffa, *n.* [From *louff*, its Arabic name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ*, or Gourd fam. *L. purgans* and *drastica* have fruits which are violently purgative. They constitute the drug commonly called *American colocynth.* The fruit of *L. fœtida*, termed the *sponge-gourd*, consists of a mass of fibres entangled together; these fibres are used for cleaning guns.

Lug, *v. a.* [A. S. *geluggian*, to pull, to lug; Sw., Goth. *lugga*, to draw.] To haul; to drag; to pull with rugged violence; to pull with force, as something heavy and moved with difficulty.

—To carry or convey with labor.

—*n.* The ear, and more especially the pendent part of the ear. (Local Eng.) — A rod, twig, or pole. (Local Eng.) — A sea-worm, *Lumbricus marinus*, used for bait. — A heavy load; anything difficult to be carried. (Colloq. and Vulgar.)

(*Founding.*) A projecting slip of a mould or flask.

(*Com.*) A designation used in classifying the kinds of American tobacco.

"There are factory *lugs* and planters' *lugs.*"—*Worcester.*

Lugano, (*loo-ga'no,*) **(Lake of.)** A lake of Switzerland, principally within the cant. of Tessin, but partly also in Italy, between Lago Maggiore and Lago di Como. It is of an extremely irregular figure, its greatest length being 16 m. and average breadth 2 m. In addition to its main body, it has two great arms, one stretching S.S.E. to Lago, and the other N. to Agno. It is surrounded by high mountains, overhanging woods, and bold abrupt precipices. One of the mountains, San Salvadore, rising to the height of nearly 2,000 feet above its level, presents a fine appearance from the lake, and commands from its summit a magnificent and varied prospect. The scenery around the lake is very fine. Its waters are quite transparent and very deep. It is 190 feet above the level of the lakes of Como and Maggiore, into the latter of which the Tresa conveys its surplus waters. Along its shores an active transit trade is carried on.

Luga'no, a town of Switzerland, on Lake Lugano, cant. of Tessin, 15 m. N.N.W. of Como. It is a well-built, handsome town, surrounded by hills having their slopes studded with villas, gardens, and forests, while in the distance can be seen the snowy Alps. *L.* derives its principal support from being the entrepôt of a considerable trade between Italy, Switzerland, and Germany. *Pop.* 6,000.

Luggage, (*lug'gej,*) *n.* That which is dragged heavily along: a traveller's trunks; packages; baggage.

Lug'ger, *n.* [Du. *logger.*] (*Naut.*) A small vessel (Fig. 1648) carrying two or three masts and a running bowsprit, upon which *lug-sails*, and two or three jibs, are set. Topsails are sometimes adapted to them.

Lug'-mark, *n.* A mark cut in the ear of a sheep or a dog to identify it.—*Simmonds.*

Lugnaquil'la, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Wicklow, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Donard. *Height*, 3,039 feet.

Lu'go, a town of Spain, prov. of Galicia, on the Minho, 47 m. E.S.E. of Corunna, 142 N.N.E. of Oporto. *Manuf.* Morocco leather and thread stockings. In the time of the Romans, the mineral baths of *L.* were famous. *Pop.* 8,500.

Lugo, a town of Italy, prov. of Ferrara, on the Senio, 32 m. S.S.E. of Ferrara. It has a large annual fair, and is an important place of trade. *Pop.* 9,000.

Lug'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail hoisted occasionally on the mast of a boat or small vessel; (1, Fig. 1648.)

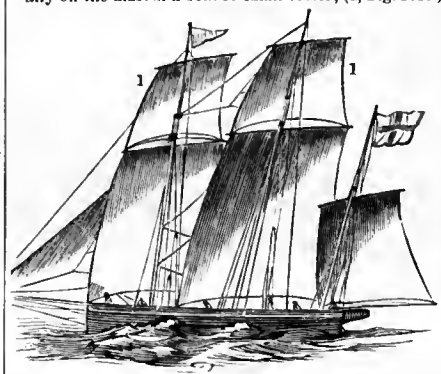


Fig. 1648. — LUGGER.

Lugu'brious, *a.* [Fr. *lugubre*; Lat. *lugubris*, from *lugeo*, to mourn or lament.] Mournful; indicating sorrow.

Lugu'briously, *adv.* In a mournful manner; dismally; dejectedly.

Lug'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LUG.

Luitprand, (*lwe'pran,*) a Lombard historian, B. at Pavia, early in the 10th century, was secretary of Berengarius, regent of the kingdom of Italy, who also employed him as his ambassador to Constantinople. He afterwards became bishop of Cremona. He wrote the history of the affairs of Europe in his time, and other works valuable for their historical information. D. abt. 970.

Luis de la Paz, a town of Mexico, abt. 36 m. N.N.W. of Queretaro. There are productive silver mines in the vicinity.

Luiz-Alves, (or MANOEL-ALVES, or MERIDIONAL,) (*loo-ees-al'ves,*) a river of Brazil, rises in the Sierra do Duro, and joins the Tocantins, abt. Lat. 9° 20′ S.

Lujan, or LUXAN, (*loo-han',*) a river of the Argentine Republic, flowing into the Plata æstuary from the W., abt. 23 m. N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

Luke, (St.,) the evangelist, probably the same person who is called by St. Paul, "the beloved physician," (*Col.* iv. 14.) The name Luke, or Lucas (*Phile.* 24), is the same as Lucanus in Latin. Luke was the writer of the gospel which bears his name, and of the Acts of the Apostles, having been the friend and companion of St. Paul in most of the journeys recorded in the latter book. Thus, in *Acts* xvi. 11, he first uses the word "we," and shows that he was with Paul at Troas and in his first Macedonian tour. After they reached Philippi, an interval of separation occurs; but they are again together at Philippi when Paul sails thence for Jerusalem, and from that time he continues with the apostle in his labors, voyages, and sufferings, to the close of his first imprisonment at Rome, (*Acts.* xvii. 1; xx. 5, 6, 13–16; 21–28; *Phile.* 24; 2 *Tim.* iv. 11.) His personal history before and after this period of his companionship with Paul is unknown, or rests on uncertain traditions.

Luke, (Gospel of St.) (*Script.*) The third of the four Gospels of the New Testament. The genuineness and authenticity of this gospel are confirmed by the unanimous testimony of ancient writers. It is repeatedly cited by Justin Martyr; and all admit that, at the time of Irenæus and Tertullian, it was accepted throughout the whole Church in its present form. These testimonies are confirmed by a host of later writers, whose evidence has been collected by Dr. Lardner. Notwithstanding this, there have not been wanting German critics to call in question the authenticity of this gospel, or particular parts of it. Luke was probably a physician, of Gentile descent, and a frequent companion of the Apostle Paul. That this gospel was specially written for the benefit of the Gentiles is evident, both from its general tenor as well as from its being dedicated to Theophilus, one of his Gentile converts. He thus condescends to many particulars, and notices various points, for the benefit of those who were remote from the scene of action and ignorant of Jewish affairs. Hence, also, he is particularly careful in specifying various circumstances of facts that were highly conducive to the information of strangers, but which the Jews could supply from their own knowledge; on this account, he begins his history with the birth of John the Baptist, and traces Christ's lineage up to Adam, showing that he is the seed of the woman promised for the redemption of the world. He has likewise introduced many things not noticed by the other evangelists, tending to encourage the Gentiles to hearken to the gospel; as the parables of the publican praying in the Temple, the lost piece of silver, and the prodigal son, Christ's visit to Zaccheus, and the pardon of the penitent thief upon the cross. This gospel is divided by Rosenmüller and others into five distinct parts, viz.—1. Containing the narrative of the birth of Christ, together with all the circumstances that preceded, attended, and followed it (i.–ii. 40); 2. comprising the particulars relative to our Saviour's infancy and youth (ii. 41–52); 3. including the preaching of John, and the baptism of Jesus Christ, whose genealogy is annexed (iii); 4. comprehending the discourses, miracles, and actions of Jesus Christ during the whole of his ministry (iv.–ix. 50); 5. containing an account of our Saviour's last journey to Jerusalem, with all the circumstances relative to his passion, death, resurrection, and ascension (ix. 51–62, x.–xxiv.) The style of this gospel is pure, copious, and flowing, and bears a considerable resemblance to that of his great master Paul. From his medical knowledge he has described, with singular accuracy and skill, the various diseases which he had occasion to notice. With regard to the time when this gospel was written, some difference of opinion exists, but the majority of critics are now agreed in judging it to have been about the year 63 or 64.

Lu'kens, in *Illinois*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Luke'-warm, *a.* [A. S. *wlaco*, warm, tepid, slack; *wlacian*, to be or make warm or tepid.] Moderately warm; tepid.—Not ardent; not zealous; cool; indifferent.

Luke'warmly, *adv.* With moderate warmth.—With indifference.

Luke'warmness, *n.* State or quality of being lukewarm; a mild or moderate heat.—Indifference; want of zeal or ardor; coldness.

Lull, *v. a.* [Dan. *lulle*; Ger. *lullen*; Lat. *lallo*, to sing lullaby.] To sing to, as a nurse to a child; to sing a lullaby to; to quiet; to compose; to cause to rest.

—*v. n.* To subside; to cease; to become calm.

—*n.* Power or quality of soothing.—A season of quiet or cessation, as of wind, &c.

Lull'aby, *n.* A song to lull or quiet babes; that which soothes or disposes to slumber.

Lull'er, *n.* A person who lulls.

Lully, or **Lulli,** JEAN BAPTISTE, (*lool'le,*) a musical composer, B. at Florence, 1634. Having discovered a passionate fondness for music when quite a child, he was sent to Paris in his 12th or 14th year, to be page to Mdlle. de Montpensier. He rose rapidly, till he obtained the appointment of musician to the court; and, in 1670, was made joint director of the French opera, which situation he filled till his decease. *L.* contributed much to the improvement of French music, composed 19 operas, and was much admired by his contemporaries. D. 1687.

Lul'ly, RAYMOND, a great theurgist and philosopher of the Middle Ages, was of Catalonian descent, and was B. at Palma, the cap. of Majorca, 1235. He commenced life as a courtier and man of pleasure, but was converted when about 30 years of age to the religious life, chiefly by the exhortations of a married lady, to whom he had professed the most ardent devotion. For about 10 years, 1265–1275, he lived more or less in a solitary place, and became the subject of remarkable ecstasies and visions — the end being, that his prayers for wisdom to convert the heathen were answered, he says, by a singular illumination of his mind, in which the principles of things became manifest to him. In this light, with the aid of his investigations in Arabian philosophy, he conceived a new system of dialectics, which may be consulted in his *Ars Generalis Ultima*, first published 1480; the *Ars Brevis*, published 1481; and the *Arbor Scientiæ*, 1482. The first of these (of which the second is an abridged method) proposes a universal art, or science of sciences, in the principles of which all others are supposed to be comprehended, and by the aid of which *L.* maintained they could all be demonstrated. The general object of all his works is to demonstrate, by an infallible method, all the primary truths of religion; and they embrace in their scope, the physical and metaphysical sciences, and, as a necessary consequence, the doctrines of the alchemists, who claim *R. L.* as one of their greatest masters. Disappointed after the most indefatigable efforts to procure the adoption of his system, *R. L.* embarked for Tunis, to commence his apostleship single-handed, and there, it is believed, he found the death of a martyr, 1315.

Lum, *n.* The chimney of a cottage. (Local Eng.)

Lu'machel, Lumachel'la, *n.* [It. *lumachella*; Fr. *lumachelle.*] (*Min.*) Shell marble; the fragments having a pearly lustre, it is sometimes termed *fire marble.* The finest specimens are from the lead mines of Bleiberg, in Carinthia.

Lumbag'inous, *a.* Pertaining or relating to lumbago.

Lumba'go, *n.* [Lat. from *lumbi*, the loins.] (*Med.*) See RHEUMATISM.

Lum'bal, *a.* The same as LUMBAR.

Lum'bar, *a.* [Lat. *lumbus*, a loin.] Pertaining to or near the loin.

L. Abscess. (*Med.*) One of the largest and most serious collections of matter to which the body is liable. *L.*, sometimes called *psoas abscess*, is a collection of pus formed in the *L.* region of the abdomen, adjoining the spine, which, burrowing under the psoas muscle, after a long period of exhaustion and suffering, at length points at the groin, where, when opened, an immense amount of matter is occasionally discharged.

Lum'ber, *n.* Anything useless or cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

—Logs to be sawed, or timber sawed or split for use, as beams, joists, planks, boards, shingles, laths, &c.—*Worcester.* (U. S.)

—*v. a.* To fill with lumber.—To heap together in disorder.

—*v. n.* To move heavily, as if burdened by one's own bulk.

—To cut or procure logs in the forest, to be made into lumber or timber. — *Chandler.*

Lum'ber, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Lum'ber City, in *Georgia*, a village of Telfair co., abt. 100 m. S.S.E. of Milledgeville.

Lum'ber City, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co.

Lum'berer, Lum'berman, *n.* One employed in procuring lumber from the forest. (U. S.)

Lum'berland, in *New York*, a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Lum'berport, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 210 m. N.W. of Richmond, Virginia.

Lumber River, rises near the N.E. corner of Richmond co., N. Carolina, and flowing S.E. through Robeson co., turns S.W., and entering S. Carolina, joins the Little Pedee in Marion co.

Lum'ber-room, *n.* A room or place for useless articles or lumber.

Lum'berton, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Gates co., abt. 25 m. W. by N. of Gatesville.

—A post-village, cap. of Robeson co., abt. 91 m. S.S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lum'berton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and part of entry of Burlington co., abt. 2 m. S. of Mount Holly. It has an active trade, and several manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lum'berton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Lum'berville, in *New York*, a P.O. of Delaware co.

Lum'berville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co.

Lum'bric, *n.* [Fr. *lombric*; Lat. *lumbricus.*] A worm.

Lum'brical, *a.* [Fr. *lombrical*; It. *lumbricale.*] Resembling an earth-worm.

L. muscles. (*Anat.*) Small muscles of the hand which assist in bending the fingers; — so called from having the form of a worm.

—*n.* A lumbrical muscle.

Lumbri'cidæ, *n. pl.* [From *Lumbricus.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Earth-worm, a family of *Annelides*, of which the common earth-worm (*Lumbricus terrestris*) (Fig. 1649) may be given for the type. Its outward appearance is a body composed of numerous narrow rings closely approximated to each other: the color of the body is reddish or purplish; of a cylindrical form, somewhat pointed at the anterior extremity, and usually a little flattened at the tail. It is without the organs of sight. The organs of motion consist of a double row of bristles running down the lower surface of the body, and which are capable of being withdrawn within small hollows when not in use. The mouth is unarmed, and the intestine runs straight through the body. The vascular system consists of two longitudinal vessels running along the ventral and dorsal regions of the body, and united by numerous branches. The blood is red. Like the leeches, this worm is furnished with ciliated canals, which have been supposed to serve as organs of respiration; but their real destination appears to be still uncertain. As far as relates to its appearance above the ground, the earth-worm may be regarded as a nocturnal animal. In the night, and at early morning, hundreds may be seen in localities where, during the daytime, not one is to be seen. They are of immense utility in improving the soil. The organs of the earth-worm's locomotion prevent its moving backwards, while the expansion of the rings, as it contracts the anterior segments and draws forward the hinder parts, widens a passage for it through the earth, whose particles were close together before. They are thus, in their multitudes, of incalculable utility in constantly loosening and stirring the soil, and accumulating on the surface those little hillocks of earth known as "worm-casts." On this subject, Mr. Charles Darwin, who seems to have given it long and careful attention, remarks: — "The burrowing of earth-worms is a process exceedingly useful to the gardener and agriculturist; and these animals are far more beneficial to man in this way than they are injurious by devouring the vegetables set in the soil. They give a kind of under-tillage to the land, performing the same below ground that the spade does above the garden, and the plough for arable land, and loosening the earth so as to render it permeable to air and water. It has been shown, too, that they will even add to the depth of the soil, covering barren tracts with a layer of productive mould. Thus, in fields which have been overspread with lime, burnt marl, or cinders, these substances are in time covered with finely divided soil, well adapted to the support of vegetation. That this result, which is commonly attributed by the farmers to the 'working down' of the materials in question, is really due to the action of the earth-worms, appears from the fact that in the soil thus formed large numbers of worm-casts may be distinguished. These are produced by the digestive process of the worms, which take into their intestinal canal a large quantity of the soil through which they burrow, extract from it the greater part of the vegetable matter it may contain, and eject the rest in a finely divided condition. In this manner a field manured with marl has been covered in the course of 80 years with a bed of earth averaging 13 inches in thickness." Besides their usefulness in the manner above described, the earth-worms are of importance as food for birds, fish, &c. Their value as bait for fishes is well known to every angler. The power of reproducing parts after mutilation is very great in this animal, as in the whole of the order. It is generally supposed that the earth-worm may be propagated by division; but this scarcely appears to be the case. It is said, however, that if it be divided across the middle, the part bearing the head will develop a new tail, although the tail will soon die; and that if the head be cut off, the body will form a new head; but it appears that both portions never survive the mutilation.

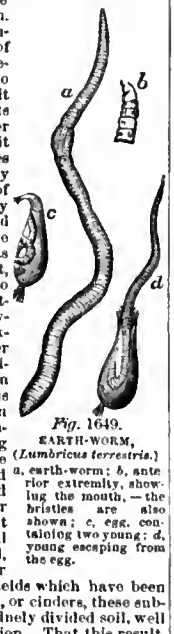


Fig. 1649.
EARTH-WORM, (*Lumbricus terrestris.*)
a, earth-worm; *b*, anterior extremity, showing the mouth, — the bristles are also shown; *c*, egg, containing two young; *d*, young escaping from the egg.

Lumbric'iform, *a.* [Lat. *lumbricus*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Shaped like a worm.

Lum'briens, *n.* [Lat., a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the LUMBRICIDÆ, q. v.

Lu'minary, *n.* [Fr. *luminaire*, from Lat. *lumen, luminis*, light, for *lucmen*, from *luceo*, to shine.] Any body that gives light, but chiefly one of the celestial orbs. — One who illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

Luminif'erous, *a.* Producing light; luminous; lucif'erous.

Luminos'ity, *n.* State or quality of being luminous; luminousness.

Lu'minous, *a.* [Lat. *luminosus*, from *lumen, luminis.*] — Shining; emitting light; illuminated. — Bright; shining; as, *luminous* colors. — Figuratively, clear; lucid; perspicuous.

Lu'minously, *adv.* With brightness or clearness.

Lu'minousness, *n.* Quality of being luminous; brightness; clearness; perspicuity.

Lump, *n.* [Ger., Dan., and Sw. *klump*; Icel. *klumpr*, a mass, a lump.] A small mass of matter of no definite shape. — A mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction. — A cluster; a galaxy.

—*v. a.* To throw into a mass; to unite in a body or sum without distinction of particulars.—To take in the gross.

Lum'per, *n.* One who lumps; — a laborer employed to load or unload a ship. — *Ogilvie.*

Lump'fish, *n.* [Ger. and Du. *lump*; It. and Sp. *lompo.*] (*Zoöl.*) A malacopterygious fish, the different species of which compose the family *Cyclopteridæ*. It derives its name from the clumsiness of its form, its height being about half its length, and its thickness about half its height. The names *Lumpsucker* and *Cock-paddle* are also given to it. These fish are very remarkable for the manner in which their ventral fins are arranged.

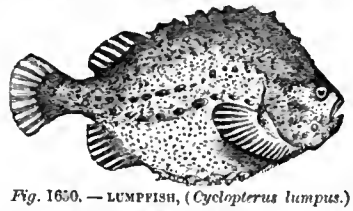


Fig. 1650. — LUMPFISH, (*Cyclopterus lumpus.*)

They are united by a membrane so as to form a kind of oval and concave disc, by means of which they are enabled to adhere with great force to any substance to which they apply themselves. This, the largest of the genus, sometimes weighs seven pounds. The back is arched and sharp, of a blackish color, variegated with brown; the body is covered over with sharp, black tubercles, and on each side there are three rows of large bony scales, and another on the back. The great resort of this species is on the northern seas, about the coast of Greenland. It is also caught in many parts of the British seas during the spring season, when it approaches the shore for the purpose of depositing its spawn. In the northern seas great numbers of them are devoured by the seals, who swallow all but the skins, quantities of which, thus emptied, are seen floating about in the spring months; and it is said that the spots where the seals carry on their depredations can be readily distinguished by the smoothness of the water. Its power of adhesion is truly wonderful. Pennant says, "That on placing a fish of this species, just caught, into a pail of water, it fixed itself so firmly to the bottom, that on taking it by the tail, the whole pail by that means was lifted, though it held some gallons, and that without removing the fish from its hold."

Lump'ing, *a.* Bulky; heavy; in a mass or lump.

Lump'ish, *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; bulky; — hence, dull; inactive.

Lump'ishly, *adv.* Heavily; with dulness.

Lump'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being lumpish; heaviness; dulness; stupidity.

Lump'kin, in *Georgia*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 460 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chestatee and Etowah rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the Blue Ridge forming the N.W. border; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Min.* Gold in considerable quantities, besides copper, silver, magnetic iron, lead, and granite. *Cap.* Dahlonega. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Stewart co., abt. 160 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Lump'kin's Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Flint River in Dooly co.

Lump'sucker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The same as LUMPFISH.

Lump'y, *a.* Full of lumps or small compact masses.

Lu'na, *n.* [Lat.] The moon.

Luna cornea. (*Chem.*) Fused chloride of silver; so called from its horn-like appearance, luna being the term by which the old chemists designated silver.

Lu'nacy, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon.] (*Law.*) "A lunatic," says Blackstone, "is one that hath had understanding, but by disease, grief, or other accident, hath lost the use of his reason; he is, indeed, properly, one that hath lucid intervals, sometimes enjoying his senses, and sometimes not, and that frequently depending upon the change of the moon." The common belief in the connection between the accessions of madness and the phases of the moon, from which the name is derived, has long since been exploded; and in medical science, the terms of insanity and mental alienation have taken the place of lunacy, but in law it is still a common term, and is applied to all persons of unsound mind and incapable of managing their own affairs. Some law-writers prefer the phrase *non compos mentis* (Lat., not of sound mind) as a generic appellation to include the various conditions of mental disease, as fatuity, and the English equivalent *of unsound mind*, is also sometimes employed; but *L.* is still the ordinary term, and may be fitly taken as the title under which to treat of the legal relations of insanity (which, physiologically, has been already treated under INSANITY). In the United States it belongs to the legislature to exercise a protective authority over idiots and lunatics. The statutes of the different States provide that such persons may be put under guardianship; and if a competent judicature have found the fact of *L.* in the prescribed mode, and have appointed a guardian, the fact of *L.* is held to be conclusively proved. Until the contrary be shown, either upon an inquisition of *L.*, or upon special testimony in a given case, every man is presumed to be of sane mind. Persons of insane mind may inherit or succeed to land, or personal property, but they cannot be executors or administrators, or make a will, or bind themselves by contract. An insane person is competent to purchase, and also to retain what he purchases; but he cannot be compelled to retain it; the transaction (if found to be disadvantageous to him) being liable to subsequent voidance on account of his insanity. In criminal cases, *L.* are not chargeable for their own acts, if committed when laboring under defect of understanding, not even for treason itself. By the common law, if a man in his sound memory commits a capital offence, and before arraignment for it becomes mad, he ought not to be arraigned for it, because he is not able to plead with that caution that he ought; if after he has pleaded he should become mad, he shall not be tried; for how can he make his defence? If after he be tried and found guilty, he loses his senses before judgment, judgment shall not be pronounced; and if after judgment he becomes of non-sane memory, execution shall be stayed; for, peradventure, he might have alleged something to stay judgment or execution. It is not, however, every kind or degree of insanity that will exempt a man from responsibility for his act; and in general, a partial unsoundness will form no excuse. But the entire law on this subject is in a painful state of uncertainty, and it is impossible to lay down any general rules as to what may be regarded as partial or perfect insanity, or what degree of insanity will exculpate a man from his acts. Generally speaking, however, if it is of such a nature as to render the person incapable of exercising self-control, he will not be held responsible.

Lu'nar, *a.* [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] Pertaining to the moon. — Measured by the revolutions of the moon; resembling the moon; orbed.

L. bone. (*Anat.*) One of the bones of the wrist.

L. caustic. (*Chem.*) A term applied to nitrate of silver, cast in sticks, and used by surgeons for cauterizing purposes. A great improvement has been lately made in its manufacture by melting with it a certain proportion of chloride of silver, which has the effect of rendering the stick flexible instead of brittle.

L. cycle. (*Calendar.*) The period of time after which the new moons return on the same days of the year.

L. distance. (*Naut.*) The distance of the moon from the sun, or from a fixed star or planet, by means of which the longitude of a place is found.

L. evective. (*Astron.*) A term applied to an inequality in the longitude of the moon, caused by the disturbing force of the sun. Its occurrence depends on the variable eccentricity of the lunar orbit and the movable position of the apsides. The discovery of lunar evection is attributed to Ptolemy, the celebrated astronomer of Alexandria.

L. method. (*Astron. and Naut.*) The method of determining the longitude of a place or ship by the operation of *lunar distance.*

L. month. (*Astron.*) The time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth, and returns to the same position relatively to some celestial body, or point in space, with which her motion is compared. But the moon's period may be determined in relation to several objects — as the sun, the equinoxial points, a fixed star, the perigee or nodes of her orbit; and accordingly there are as many different lunar months as there are assumed points of comparison, provided these points have different motions in the heavens. 1. The proper *lunar month* is the same as the *lunation* or *synodic month*, and is the time which elapses between two consecutive new or full moons, or in which the moon returns to the same position relatively to the earth and sun. — 2. The *periodic month*, or *synastic month*, is the revolution with respect to the movable equinox. — 3. The *sidereal month* is the interval between two successive conjunctions with the same fixed star. — 4. The *anomalistic month* is the time in which the moon returns to the same point (for example, the perigee or apogee) of her movable elliptic orbit. — 5. The *nodical month* is

the time in which the moon accomplishes a revolution with respect to her nodes, the line of which is also movable.—The exact *mean* lengths of these different lunar months are as follows:

	d.	h.	m.	s.
Synodic month, . .	29	12	44	2·84
Tropical month, . .	27	7	43	4·71
Sidereal month, . .	27	7	43	11·54
Anomalistic month, .	27	13	18	37·40
Nodical month, . .	27	5	5	35·69

L. year. (*Calendar.*) The period of twelve synodic lunar months, containing consequently 354 days; the lunar months in the calendar being alternately 29 and 30 days. The exact period of 12 lunar months is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 min., 34 sec.; so that the lunar year of the calendar requires to be adjusted by intercalation every third year.

Luna'ria, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon; from the broad, round silicles.] (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. *L. rediviva*, the Perennial Satin Flower, or Honesty, is a handsome perennial, with light purple flowers. *L. biennis*, Honesty, is a large hairy plant with lilac-colored flowers.

Luna'rian, *n.* An inhabitant of the moon.

Lu'nary, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LUNARIA.

—*a.* Lunar; pertaining to the moon; resembling or measured by the moon.

Lu'nate, Lu'nated, *a.* [Lat. *lunatus*, from *luna*.] (*Bot.*) Formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

Lu'natic, *a.* [Fr. *lunatique*; Lat. *lunaticus*, from *luna*.] Affected by a species of madness, formerly supposed to be influenced by the moon; mad; insane; demented; crazy.

—*n.* A person affected by insanity; a madman.

L. asylum. A hospital for insane persons.

Luna'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *lunatio*, from Lat. *luno*, *lunatus*, from *luna*.] A lunar month; the time from one new moon to the next.

Lunch, *n.* [Probably corrupted from O. Eng. *noonshun*, the refreshment taken at *noon*, when laborers desist from work to shun the heat.] A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; a luncheon.

—A place for taking a luncheon; an eating-house.

—*v. n.* To take a lunch.

Luncheon, (*lunsh'on,*) *n.* A meal taken between breakfast and dinner; a lunch.

Lund, (*loond,*) a town of Sweden, prov. of Malmæ, 20 m. N.E. of Malmæ, and 24 m. E. of Copenhagen; Lat. 55° 42′ 26″ N., Lon. 13° 12′ 42″ E. It is chiefly noted for its university, founded in 1666, and containing a library of 50,000 vols. and 1,000 MSS. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and tobacco; and it has also tanneries, sugar refineries, and some foreign trade. *Pop.* 10,255.

Lun'dy Island, an island lying at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, abt. 10 m. from Hartland Point. It is defended, except on its E. side, by lofty rocks, and has a light-house. Formerly it was a noted stronghold of pirates.

Lundy's Lane, a locality in Upper Canada, near the Falls of Niagara. Here, July 25, 1814, an obstinate and undecisive engagement was fought between an American force, numbering 3,000 men, under Gen. Brown, and a body of abt. 4,000 British troops commanded by Gen. Drummond. The loss of the Americans was 743 men; that of the British 878 men. In this battle, fought against the best disciplined English soldiers, the troops of Brown fought with a valor which did much to disabuse the country of the idea, then prevalent, that American troops could not cope with the trained veterans of Europe.

Lune, *n.* [Lat. *luna*, the moon.] (*Geom.*) That portion of the surface of a sphere which is inclosed between two great circles.

Lune, (*lune,*) a river in England, rising in Westmoreland co., and running through Lancaster co., falling into the Irish Sea at Sunderland Point. It is 50 miles long.

Lunenburg, (*loo'ne-boorg,*) a dist. of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, formerly a principality of the German empire, on the Elbe, and forming part of the N.W. frontier of Hanover; *area*, 4,355 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Elbe, Aller, Ilmenau, Oker, Jetze, and the Fuhr. *Pop.* 381,712.

Luneburg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, in a dist. of same name, on the Ilmenau, 67 m. N.E. of Hanover, and 27 S.E. of Hamburg. It is inclosed by walls and entered by 6 gates. The streets are dark and narrow. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, tobacco, paper, &c. It has also a large trade in horses, and a transit trade between Hamburg and the Elbe. *Pop.* 15,691.

Lunel, (*loo-nel',*) a town of France, dept. of Hérault, 14 m. E.N.E. of Montpellier. Its territory produces the best quality of Muscadel wine. *Pop.* 7,400.

Lu'nenburg, a S.E. co. of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Le Have River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, broken; *soil*, in some parts fertile. The coast is deeply indented with bays and inlets, of which Margaret's Bay and Mahone Bay are the largest. *Cap.* Lunenburg. *Pop.* 20,000.

—A seaport-town, cap. of the above co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Halifax. The harbor affords excellent anchorage, and at the entrance is a light-house exhibiting 2 lights, one revolving, and 30 feet above the other. It is sometimes called MALAGUASH.

Lu'nenburg, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Lunenburg, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Essex co., about 45 m. E.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township about 1,400.

Lunenburg, in *Virginia*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nottaway and Meherrin rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lunenburg Court-House. *Pop.* about 13,000.

Lu'nenburg Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Lunenburg co., about 91 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Lunette', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *luna*.] A kind of convex-concave lens, used for spectacles.—A felt pad or blinker to cover the eyes of a vicious horse.

(*Farriery.*) A horse-shoe without a sponge.

(*Fortif.*) A detached work consisting of two faces and two flanks. It is especially applicable to the defence of a fortress when its faces can be directed so that its glacis can receive flank defence from the fortress, or other detached works within moderate range. It is in general the best form of detached work.

(*Arch.*) An aperture for the admission of light in a concave ceiling.

Luneville, (*loon'veel,*) a town of France, department of Meurthe, on the Vezouze, near its junction with the Meurthe, 16 miles S.E. of Nancy. *Manuf.* Cotton and worsted goods, embroidery, and earthenware. *L.* is noted for the treaty concluded here in 1801, between France and the German Confederation, by which the former acquired the territory on the left bank of the Rhine. *Pop.* 17,000.

Lu'ney's Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Grant co.

Lung, *n.* [A. S. *lungen*; D. *long*; Fris., Ger., and Dan. *lunge*; Icel. *lúnga*; Sansk. *laghu*, light. See LIGHT.] (*Anat.*) One of the 2 large conical bodies placed one in each of the 2 lateral cavities of the chest, and separated from each other by the heart and large vessels, and by two layers of the pleura, which form the mediastinum, or median partition. They occupy by far the larger portion of the cavity of the chest, and during life accurately adapt themselves to its varying dimensions. Each lung is invested by an exceedingly delicate serous membrane, termed the pleura. Each pleura forms an independent shut sac quite distinct from the other, inclosing the corresponding lung as far as its root, and then reflected back upon the inner surface of the thorax. The portion investing the surface of the lung is called the *pleura pulmonalis*, while that which lines the inner surface of the chest is called the *pleura costalis*. The root is that part of the lung which is connected to the heart and the trachea; being formed by the bronchial tube, the pulmonary artery and veins, the bronchial arteries and veins, &c.; all of which are inclosed by a reflection of the pleura. Each lung is of conical shape, with a broad, concave base resting upon the convex surface of the diaphragm. The apex forms a blunted point, which extends into the root of the neck about an inch above the level of the first rib. The outer, or thoracic, surface is smooth, convex, and of considerable extent, corresponding to the form of the cavity of the chest, and of greater depth behind than in front. The inner surface is flattened or concave, presenting in front a depression corresponding to the convex surface of the pericardium, and behind a deep fissure (the *hilum pulmonis*) which gives attachment to the root of the lung. The posterior border is obtuse or rounded, and is received into the deep groove formed by the ribs at the side of the vertebral column. The anterior border is thin and sharp, and overlaps the front of the pericardium. The anterior portion of the right lung corresponds to the medium line of the sternum, and is in contact with its fellow, the pleuræ being interposed, as low as the fourth costal cartilage, below which they are separated by an irregularly shaped interval formed at the expense of the left lung. Each lung is divided into two lobes, a lower and an upper, by a long and deep fissure, which commences upon the upper portion of the posterior border of the lung, about 3 inches from the apex, and extends obliquely downwards, and forward to the lower part of the anterior border, penetrating nearly to the root of the organ. The upper lobe is smaller than the lower, and is conical, with an oblique base, while the lower lobe is more or less quadrilateral. In the right lung, the upper lobe is partially divided by a second and shorter fissure, extending from the middle of the principal fissure forwards and upwards to the anterior margin of the organ, and marking off a small triangular portion, called the middle lobe. The right lung has thus three lobes, and is larger and broader than the left. The weight of the lungs varies much, according to the quantity of blood, mucus, or serous fluid that they may contain; but in general they are found to be between 36 and 42 ounces,—the right lung being about two ounces heavier than the left. The lungs are heavier in the male than in the female, being in the former in proportion to the body as 1 to 37, in the latter as 1 to 43. The substance of the lung is of a light, porous, spongy texture, and when healthy, is buoyant in water; but in the fœtus, before respiration has taken place, and also in cases of congestion or consolidation from disease, the entire lungs, or portions of them, will sink in that fluid. The specific gravity of a healthy lung after death varies from 345 to 746, water being 1,000. At birth the lungs are of a pinkish-white color; but as life advances they become darker, and are mottled or variegated with patches of a dark slate-color, assuming at length a dark black color. The pulmonary tissue is endowed with great elasticity, in consequence of which the lungs collapse by atmospheric pressure, when the thorax is opened, to about ¼ of their bulk. The lungs are composed of an external or serous coat, a subserous areolar tissue, and the pulmonary substance. The serous coat is derived from the pleura, as already mentioned, beneath which is a thin layer of subserous areolar membrane, containing a large proportion of elastic fibres. It invests the entire surface of the lung, and extends inwards between the lobules. The substance of the lung itself is composed of numerous small lobules, which, although closely connected together by an interlobular areolar tissue, are quite distinct from one another, and are easily separable in the fœtus. These lobules are of various sizes, those on the surface being large, and of a pyramidal form, with the base turned toward the surface; those in the interior being smaller, and of various forms. Each lobule may be regarded as a lung in miniature, the same elements entering into its composition as go to form the lung itself. Each is composed of one of the ramifications of the bronchial tube and its terminal air-cells, of the ramifications of the pulmonary and bronchial vessels, lymphatics and nerves; all being connected together by areolar fibrous tissue. Each bronchus, on entering the substance of the lung, divides and subdivides dichotomously throughout the entire organ. Sometimes three branches arise together; and occasionally small lateral branches are given off from the sides of a main trunk. Each of the smaller divisions of the bronchi enters a pulmonary lobule, and again subdividing, ultimately terminates in the intercellular passages and air-cells of which the lobule is composed. After entering the substance of the lobules, each lobular bronchial tube is said to divide and subdivide from four to nine times, according to the size of the lobule, diminishing in size until they attain a diameter of 1-50th to 1-30th of an inch, when they become changed in structure, lose their cylindrical form, and are continued onwards as irregular intercellular passages through the substance of the lobule. Within the lungs, the bronchial tubes are not flattened behind like the bronchi and trachea without, but form completely circular tubes. The air-cells are small polyhedral alveolar recesses, separated from each other by thin septa, and communicating freely with the intercellular passages. They vary from 1-200th to 1-70th of an inch in diameter, and are larger on the surface than in the interior. The pulmonary artery conveys the venous blood to the lungs. It divides and subdivides into branches, which accompany the bronchial tubes, and terminates in a dense capillary network upon the walls of the intercellular passages and nerves. From this network, the radicles of the pulmonary veins arise, and, coalescing into large branches, at length accompany the arteries and return the blood, purified by its passage, through the capillaries to the heart. In their course through the lung, the branches of the pulmonary artery are usually found above and in front of a bronchial tube, and the vein below. The pulmonary arteries and veins differ from the same vessels in other parts of the body, inasmuch as the former convey dark blood, the latter red blood. The pulmonary veins are also destitute of valves. The bronchial arteries and veins are much smaller than the pulmonary vessels, and are designed for the nourishment of the substance of the lungs. The lungs are supplied with nerves from the pulmonary plexuses, formed chiefly by the par vagum, together with filaments from the sympathetic. The absorbents are deep-seated and superficial. They pass to the bronchial glands at the roots of the lungs, and then proceed partly to the thoracic duct on the left side, and partly to a corresponding vessel on the right. The lungs are the great organs of respiration. The air passes through the bronchial tubes until it reaches the minute air-cells, on the walls of which the blood circulates in a network of capilleries in such a way that it is brought into immediate connection with the atmospheric air, which is drawn in by each inspiration. In the act of breathing, the capacity of the chest is increased by the action of certain muscles, when the air rushes in to fill the vacuum, and expansion of the lungs takes place; and then, the muscular movement ceasing, the ribs, by their weight and elasticity, contract and force out the air. From fifteen to twenty-two is the average number of respirations in a minute; but this number may be very greatly increased by excitement, exercise, or disease. The lobules are not all distended with air in ordinary inspiration, nor by the most powerful efforts that can be made. Those of the upper parts of the lungs seem to be most filled, and are most constantly in action. The average quantity of air contained in the lungs is estimated at about 200 cubic inches. In each ordinary act of inspiration, or expiration, a change of from 20 to 30 cubic inches is supposed to take place. The lungs, from their highly-organized structure and their incessant exercise, are, perhaps, more liable to disease than any other part of the body. The diseases to which they are mostly liable are, in their first stages at least, of an inflammatory character, and are mostly produced by exposure to damp and cold, sudden atmospheric changes and transitions of temperature, want of proper nourishment, &c. The state of the lungs can now be ascertained with tolerable certainty by means of auscultation, which see. For particular diseases of the lungs, see ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMOPTYSIS, PLEURITIS, PNEUMONIA, PHTHISIS.

Lunge, LONGE, or ALLONGE, (*lunj,*) *n.* [Fr. *allonge.*] (*Fencing.*) The third mode of attack, which is executed by first making the movement termed the "extension," and afterwards advancing the right foot forward, as far as can be done with ease, towards the opponent. The right foot is firmly planted on the ground, the body quite erect, resting equally upon both legs, the height of the shoulders equal, the right thigh nearly horizontal with the ground, and the leg perpendicular. The thrust of the weapon proceeds from the wrist, the point of the foil being elevated, and advanced towards the breast of the adversary.

Lunged, (*lungd,*) *a.* Having lungs, or the nature or resemblance of lungs; drawing in and expelling air.

Lungeous, (*lunj'us,*) *a.* Ill-tempered; quarrelsome; irritable. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Lung'-grown, *a.* (*Med.*) Having lungs attaching to the pleura.

Lung'less, *a.* Without lungs.

Lung'wort, (*-wart,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See PULMONARIA.

Lu'niform, *a.* [Lat. *luna,* moon, and *forma,* form.] Moon-shaped; resembling the moon.

Luni-so'lar, *a.* [Fr. *lunisolaire,* from Lat. *luna,* and *solaris,* of the sun.] (*Astron.*) Having reference to the mutual action or connection of the sun and moon. — A lunisolar period is that after which the eclipses again return in the same order. (See CYCLE.) The Dionysian period of 532 years, formed by multiplying together the solar and lunar cycles of 28 and 19 years, has sometimes been called the lunisolar year.

Lunitl'dal, *a.* Belonging or having reference to tidal movements dependent on the moon.

Lun'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Phosphocalcite, or hydrated phosphate of copper, occurring in radiating fibrous matter of a beautiful emerald-green color.

Lunt, *n.* [D. *lont;* Ger. *lunte.*] The match-cord with which a cannon is fired.

Lu'nula, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *luna.*] (*Anat.*) The white, semi-lunar mark at the base of the nails.

Lu'nular, *a.* [From Lat. *lunula.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing the form of a new moon or crescent.

Lu'nulate, Lu'nulated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the shape of a small crescent.

Lu'nule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *luna.*] (*Conch.*) A crescent-shapeil spot on some bivalve shells. — *Worcester.*

(*Geom.*) See LUNE.

Lu'nulet, *n.* [Dim. of *lune,* q. v.] (*Zoöl.*) A crescent-shaped spot on insects, differing in color from the rest of the body.

Luper'cal, *a.* Belonging to the Lupercalia.

Luper'cal, *n.*; *pl.* LUPERCALIA. [Lat. *lupercalis.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) A Roman festival held in honor of PAN Augustus endeavored to restrain the license of this festival, which was altogether abolished in 496.

Lupinas'ter, *n.* [Lat. *lupinus,* lupine, and Gr. *aster,* star.] (*Bot.*) A species of bastard lupine.

Lupine, (*lu'pin,*) *n.* [Lat. *lupinus.*] (*Bot.*) See LUPINUS.

Lu'pine, *a.* [Lat. *lupinus,* from *lupus;* Gr. *lukos,* a wolf.] Like a wolf; wolfish.

Lu'pinus, *n.* [Lat. *lupus,* a wolf; because it overruns the field and devours its fertility.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabiaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, with palmately 5–15-foliate leaves. The principal American species are *L. perennis,* the Common Lupine; *L. polyphyllus,* the Many-leaved Lupine; *L. Nootkatensis,* the Nootka-Sound Lupine; and *L. arboreus,* the Tree Lupine.

Lu'pous, *a.* Wolfish; having the characteristics of a wolf.

Lu'pulus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HUMULUS.

Lu'pus, *n.* [Lat., the wolf.] (*Astron.*) A constellation of the southern hemisphere, which originally formed part of the constellation Centaurus, according to Aratus and Ptolemy. It lies to the S. of Scorpio, having Centaurus on one side of it, and Ara on the other. The largest star is one of the third magnitude.

(*Med.*) A peculiar and malignant skin-disease which attacks the wings of the nose, the lips, and other parts of the face, slowly eating away the part by a spreading ulcer called *lupus,* or the wolf, from its chief characteristic; the eating ulcer.

Lu'ra, in *Minnesota,* a township of Faribault co.; *pop.* abt. 20.

Luray', in *Indiana,* a post-village of Henry co., abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Luray', in *Ohio,* a village of Licking co., abt. 24 m. E. of Columbus.

Luray', in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Page co., abt. 136 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Lurch, (*lerch,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *lourche, ourche,* the game at tables called *lurch; il demeura lourche,* he was left in the lurch.] (*Naut.*) A sudden roll of a ship to one side. — *Lee lurch,* the sudden rolling of a ship to the lee side. — *To leave in the lurch,* to leave in a forlorn or deserted condition; to leave in a state of embarrassment, or without help or power of extrication.

"Though then 'rt of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch.*" — *Hudibras.*

—*v. n.* To shift about: to dodge; to play tricks.

"I myself . . . am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and *to lurch.*" — *Shak.*

—To lurk; to lie in wait or ambush. — To roll suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea.

—*v. a.* To filch; to pilfer; to rob; to steal. — To defeat; to disappoint; to frustrate.

"This is a sore rule, that will never *lurch* the sincere communicant." — *South.*

Lurch'er, *n.* [See LURK.] One who lies in wait or ambush; a lurker; one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap; a poacher.

"Swift from his prey the scudding *lurcher* flies." — *Gay.*

—A sort of hunting-dog, resembling a mongrel greyhound, with pricked ears, a shaggy coat, and generally of a yellowish-white color. It runs very swiftly, so that, if it gets between the burrows and the rabbits, it seldom misses taking them; in hunting, this is its usual practice. The lurcher is much used by poachers.

—[Lat. *lurco,* a glutton.] One who is addicted to gluttony.

Lurch'-line, *n.* The line of a fowling-net used for ensnaring birds.

Lur'dly, Lur'gy, *a.* Heavy; listless; indolent. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Lure, *n.* [O. Fr. *leurre,* a falconer's lure; Fr. *leurre,* a decoy; Ger. *luder,* carrion, bait; Swed.-Icoth. *lura,* to entice.] Something held out to call a hawk. — Any sutticement; anything that promises gratification or advantage.

"Luxury held out her *lure* to his superior eye." — *Kadden.*

Lure, *v. n.* To call a hawk or other bird or animal.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *leurrer.*] To draw to the lure. — To attract; to entice; to induce by anything which promises pleasure or profit.

Lur'gan, a town of Ireland, county of Armagh, prov. of Ulster, 3 m. from the S. border of Lough Neagh, and 18 W.S.W. of Belfast. *Manuf.* Linens and muslins, particularly linen-diapers and damasks; also tobacco. *Pop.* 8,000.

Lur'gan, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600

Lu'rid, *a.* [Lat. *luridus,* from *lorum,* a whip, a thong of leather.] Sallow; wan; ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal; overcast.

(*Bot.*) Dingy-brown.

Lurk, *v. n.* [W. *llercian,* to loiter about, to lurk.] To lie hid; to lie in wait or ambush; figuratively, to lie concealed or unperceived; to retire from public observation; to keep out of sight

Lurk'er, *n.* One who hides or lurks; one who keeps out of sight.

Lurk'ing-place, *n.* A place where one lies in wait or ambush; a hiding-place.

Lur'ry, *n.* A confused heap or mass. (R.) — A jumbled utterance; as, a *lurry* of words.

Lus, a province of Beloochistan, bounded on the S. by the Indian Ocean, and on its other sides by Mukran, Jhalawan, and Scinde; Lat. between 25° and 26° N., Lon. 65° 30′ and 67° E. *Area,* 5,200 sq. m. *Desc.* Generally mountainous; but fertile along the banks of its rivers. *Pop.* 60,000.

Lusatia, (*lu-sa'she-a,*) an anc. prov. of N. Germany, with the title of a margraviate, lying between the Elbe and Oder, and surrounded by Brandenburg, Bohemia, Silesia, and a part of Saxony. It now forms a part of the provs. of Potsdam, Liegnitz, and Frankfort, in the kingdom of Prussia.

Luscious, (*lŭsh'us,*) *a.* [Ar. *laziz,* sweet, full of juice; *lazat,* pleasures; Hind. *luzzat,* the sweets.] Sweet to excess; delicious; toothsome.

"Raisins keep their *luscious* native taste." — *Dryden.*

—Sweet or rich, so as to cloy or nauseate; hence, fulsome, as flattery. — Smutty; obscene; exotic. (R.)

Lusciously, (*lŭsh'us-li,*) *adv.* With sweetness or richness that cloys or nauseates; in a luscious manner.

Lusciousness, (*lŭsh'us-nes,*) *n.* State or quality of being luscious; immoderate sweetness or richness that cloys or offends.

Lu'sern, *n.* [Lat. *lupus cervarius,* deer-wolf.] (*Zoöl.*) The lynx.

Lush, *a.* [From *luscious.*] Full of juice and vitality; succulent.

"The year grows *lush* in juicy stalks." — *Keats.*

Lush, *n.* Drink; liquor; grog; as, "he is fond of his *lush.*" (Vulgar.)

Lu'siad, *n.* (*Lit.*) The name given to the great epic poem of Portugal, written by Camoëns, and published in 1571. As the Italians boast of Tasso, so do the Portuguese of Camoëna; and, indeed, the two poets were contemporary, but the *Lusiad* appeared before the *Jerusalem.* The subject of the *Lusiad* is the first discovery of the East Indies by Vasco da Gama, an enterprise, splendid in its nature and extremely interesting to the author's countrymen, as it laid the foundation of their future wealth and consideration in Europe. The poem opens with Vasco and his fleet appearing on the ocean between the island of Madagascar and the coast of Ethiopia. After various attempts to land on that coast, they are at length hospitably received in the kingdom of Melinda. Vasco, at the desire of the king, gives him an account of Europe, recites a poetical history of Portugal, and relates all the adventures of the voyage which had preceded the opening of the poem. This recital takes up three cantos or books. It is well imagined, and contains a great many poetical beauties, its only defect being an unreasonable display of learning to the African prince in frequent allusions to the Greek and Roman histories. Vasco and his companions afterwards set forth to pursue their voyage. The storms and distresses which they encounter; their arrival at Calicut on the Malabar coast; their reception and adventures in that country, and at last their return homeward, fills up the rest of the poem. Both the subject and the incidents of the Lusiad are magnificent, and, joined with some wildness and irregularity, there appear in the execution much poetic spirit, strong fancy, and bold description; but the machinery of the poem is perfectly extravagant. It consists of a singular mixture of Christian ideas and heathen mythology, and is so conducted that the pagan gods appear to occupy the chief place. The great protector of the Portuguese is Venus, and their great adversary Bacchus, whose displeasure is excited by Vasco's attempting to rival his fame in the Indies. It contains, however, some fine machinery of another description; as, for instance, when the genius of the river Ganges is made to appear to Emanuel, king of Portugal, in a dream, inviting him to discover its secret springs, and acquainting him that he was the monarch for whom the treasures of the East were reserved; and when the huge and monstrous phantom appeared to them, rising out of the sea, at the Cape of Good Hope, which had never been doubled by navigator before, menacing them for daring to explore these seas, and foretelling the successive calamities that were to befall them. This poem has been frequently translated into foreign tongues. There are two English translations, one by Fanshaw, the other by Mickle.

Lu'signan, GUY DE, a celebrated French nobleman, who went to the Holy Land in the time of the Crusades, and espoused Sibylla, daughter of Amaury, king of Jerusalem, whom he succeeded; but he afterwards conceded that title to Richard I., king of England, and received the Isle of Cyprus in return. D. 1194.

Lusk'ish, *a.* Somewhat inclined to laziness or indolence.

Lusk'ishly, *adv.* Lazily; indolently.

Lust, *n.* [A. S., D., Flem., Ger., and Sw. *lust;* Icel. and Dan. *lyst;* Sansk. *lash,* to desire, to seek or grasp after.] Longing desire; inordinate eagerness to possess or enjoy.

"Ring out the narrowing *lust* of gold." — *Tennyson.*

—Concupiscence; carnal appetite; unlawful desire of carnal pleasure; depraved affections or desires.

"This our court, infected with . . . epicurism and *lust.*" — *Shake.*

—*v. n.* [A. S. *lustan.*] To desire ardently; to long for; preceding *after;* as, to *lust after* liberty. — To desire carnally; to seek the gratification of sexual appetite; — followed by *after.* — To have irregular or inordinate desires.

"The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy." — *James* iv. 5.

Lust'er, *n.* One who lusts.

Luster, *n.* See LUSTRE, the more correct orthography.

Lust'ful, *a.* Libidinous; lewd; having eager desire of carnal gratification; sensual; licentious. — Inciting to lust; provoking to sensuality; exciting carnal desire; as, "*lustful* orgies." — *Milton.*

Lust'fully, *adv.* With concupiscence or carnal desire; in a lustful manner.

Lust'fulness, *n.* State of being lustful or of having carnal desires; libidinousness; lewdness.

Lust'head, Lus'thood, *n.* Vigor of the animal functions; corporeal ability; state or quality of being lusty or hearty.

"His May of youth, and bloom of *lusthood.*" — *Shake.*

Lust'ily, *adv.* With vigor of body; stoutly; heartily; sturdily.

"I determine to fight *lustily* for him." — *Shake.*

Lust'iness, *n.* State or quality of being lusty; bodily vigor; stoutness; strength; robustness; sturdiness.

"Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness.*" — *Dryden.*

Lus'tral, *a.* [Lat. *lustralis,* from *lustrum,* an expiatory or purifying sacrifice, from *luo,* to atone for; Gr. *lūō,* to ransom, to redeem.] Used in purification.

"His better parts by *lustral* waves refin'd." — *Garth.*

—Pertaining to lustration; as, *lustral* days.

Lus'trate, *v. a.* To cleanse or purify by the medium of a propitiatory sacrifice. — To behold; to survey; to view; to examine.

Lustra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *lustratio,* from *lustrum.*] Act or operation of making clean or pure; a cleansing or purifying by water.

"By ardent pray'r, and clear *lustration.*" — *Prior.*

(*Antiq.*) Among the Greeks, *L.* followed the commission of some crime, which it was to expiate. With the Romans it was simply an act to win the favor of the gods; as on fields after the crops were sown, and on armies before beginning a campaign.

Lustre, (*lus'ter,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *lustro,* to make light, illumine, from *luceo,* to shine. See LUCID.] Brightness; brilliancy; polished splendor of surface; gloss.

"Time adds fresh *lustre* to her beauty still." — *Davies.*

—Splendor of birth, of deeds, or of fame; renown; distinction. — A candlestick or candelabrum ornamented with pendent drops of cut-glass.

—The space of five years. See LUSTRUM.

Lus'treless, *a.* Without lustre or brilliancy; dull; dim.

Lus'trical, *a.* [Lat. *lustricus.*] Belonging to, or employed in, purification.

Lus'tring. (Often corruptly written LUTESTRING.) *n.* [Fr. *lustrine;* It. *lustrino,* from Lat. *lustro.*] A species of stout, glossy, bright silk stuff, used for ladies' dresses.

Lus'trous, *a.* Full of lustre; bright; shining; luminous; as, *lustrous* eyes.

Lus'trously, *adv.* In a lustrous or luminous manner.

Lus'trum, *n.*; *pl.* LUSTRA. [Lat. probably from *luere,* to wash or expiate.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A name which was given to each successive period of five solar years, at the close of which a census of the people was taken, which was followed by a solemn expiatory sacrifice of a sow, a sheep, and a bull. The sacrifice was made under the direction of the censor, and the animals were slain in the Campus Martius, or Field of Mars, near Rome, after having been led three times around the people that had assembled there to witness the ceremony. It was afterwards used to denote any period of five years; a man who had commenced his 36th year being said to have completed his seventh *L.,* and to have entered on the eighth. After the establishment of the Julian calendar, and the adoption of the solar year of 365 days, the old Roman year of 304 days was still retained for religious purposes; and Niebuhr considers the *L.* to mean the periods of time at the conclusion of which the commencement of the Roman civil and religious years again coincided; six religious years of 304 days being just equal to five civil or solar years of 365 days.

Lust'-stained, *a.* Defiled by lust; as, a *lust-stained* bed.

Lust'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Drosera.* See DROSERACEÆ.

Lust'y, *a.* (*comp.* LUSTIER; *super.* LUSTIEST.) [Ger. *lustig;* O. Ger. *lustac.*] Vigorous; strong; robust; healthful; hearty; sturdy; as, a *lusty* fellow.

"Last moon beheld them full of *lusty* life." — *Byron.*

—Full-sized; bulky; burly; large; corpulent. — Pregnant; enceinte. (Used colloquially.)

Lust'yhood, *n.* Same as LUSTHEAD, *q. v.*

Lu'sus natu'ræ. [Lat., from *lusus*, sport, and *natura*, nature.] A sport, freak, or whim of nature; hence, an abortive or unnatural production.

Lut'anist, Lut'enist, *n.* [From Lat. *lutana*, a lute. See LUTE.] A performer on the lute. (R.)

Luta'rious, *a.* [Lat. *lutarius*, from *lutum*, mud.] Mud-colored.

"A scaly tortoise-shell of the *lutarious* kind."—*Grew.*

—Living in mud; having the characteristics of mud.

Luta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of luting vessels.

Lute, *n.* [Fr. *luth*; Ger. *laute*, from *lauten*, to sound. See SOUND.] (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument of the guitar kind, somewhat resembling in shape the section of a pear, and consisting of four parts: viz., the table; the body, which has nine or ten sides; the neck, containing as many stops or divisions; and the head or cross, in which the screws are inserted. It is played upon by striking the strings with the fingers of the right hand, and regulating the sounds with those of the left. Its origin is unknown, but generally believed to have been very ancient; it was, in all probability, derived from the ancient lyre. Vincentio Galilei ascribes its invention to the English, among whom, according to Burney, the first author who mentions it is Chaucer. Until the end of the 17th century, a knowledge of this instrument was considered an almost indispensable part of a good education; after that time, however, it became gradually superseded by the guitar. It is said to have gone out of fashion from its being considered to occasion deformity in ladies.

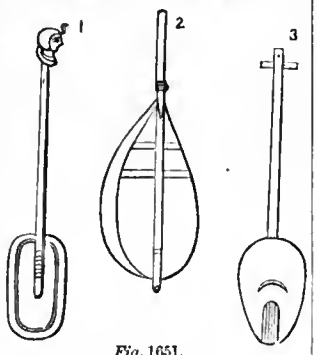


Fig. 1651.
EGYPTIAN INSTRUMENTS OF THE LUTE KIND.

—*v. a.* To play on a lute.

Lute, Lut'ing, *n.* [Lat. *lutum*, mud.] (*Chem.*) The general name for a variety of compounds used for securing the junctures of vessels, or protecting them from the action of heat. Slips of wetted bladder; linseed meal made into a paste with gum-water; white of egg and quicklime; glazier's putty, which consists of chalk and linseed-oil; and *fat lute*, composed of pipe-clay and drying-oil, are useful for retaining vapors; but to withstand the action of a high temperature, earthy compounds are required. Loam, or a mixture of clay and sand well beaten into a paste and then thinned with water, and applied by a brush in successive layers to retorts, tubes, &c., enables them to bear a high temperature; if a thick coating is required, care should be taken that the cracks are filled up as the lute dries; a little tow mixed with it renders it more permanent. If the lute is intended to vitrify, as, for instance, to prevent the porosity of earthenware at high temperatures, a portion of borax, or red lead, may be mixed with it.

—*v. a.* To close, coat, or smear with lute.

Lute'-backed, (*-bākt,*) *a.* Possessing a curved spine.

Lu'ton, a town of England, Bedford co., on the Lea, 16 m. W.N.W. of Hertford, and 28 N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Straw hats and laces. *Pop.* 16,800.

Luteocobal'tic, *n.* (*Chem.*) See COBALT.

Lute'tia, [The Lat. name of Paris.] (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered in 1852, by Goldschmidt.

Lu'teous, *a.* [Lat. *luteus.*] Of a deep golden or orange-yellow color.

Lut'er, *n.* One who performs on a lute; a lutanist.

Luteule'line, Lu'teoline, *n.* [Fr. *luteoline*, from Lat. *luteolus*, yellowish.] (*Chem*) A yellowish coloring-matter obtained from the wood of *Reseda luteola*, or Weld. — *Brande.*

Lutescent, (*-tĕs'sent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *luteus*, yellow.] Of a yellowish color; resembling yellow.

Lute'string, *n.* The string of a lute.
(*Manuf.*) See LUSTRINO.

Lu'ther, MARTIN, the leader of the German Reformation, B. in 1483, at Eisleben, in Lower Saxony. His father, Hans Luther, was a poor miner, and soon after his son Martin's birth, settled with his pious and industrious wife, Margaret, at Mansfeld. At the age of 14 he was sent to the school of Magdeburg, from which he removed to Eisenach, and thence to the university of Erfurt, (Fig. 958,) where, in 1503, he received his first degree, and, two years later, having obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, he delivered lectures on the physics and ethics of Aristotle. He was destined by his father for the legal profession; but the impression produced on him by the fate of his friend Alexis, who was struck dead by lightning while walking by his side on their road from Mansfeld to Erfurt, uniting with the effect of his early religious education, induced him to devote himself to the monastic life, and he entered the monastery of the Augustines in 1505, submitting patiently to all the penances which the superior of the order imposed upon novices. During his residence in the monastery he studied with great enthusiasm the writings of St. Augustine, and passed through severe mental conflicts, seeking vainly guidance or consolation. In 1507 he was ordained priest, and in 1508 he was made professor of philosophy in the new university of Wittenberg. In this sphere of action his powerful mind soon showed itself; he threw off the fetters of the scholastic philosophy, asserted the rights of reason, and attracted a large number of disciples. He was called by the Senate to preach, and it was with very great reluctance and timidity that he made his first attempts in the pulpit. In 1510 he visited the court of Pope Leo X., at Rome. After his return, in 1512, he was made doctor in theology. His profound learning, his intimate acquaintance with the Bible, together with the fame of his eloquence, soon made *L.* known to the principal scholars, and esteemed as a powerful agent for the reformation of the Church. Great, therefore, was the attention excited by his 75 Propositions, affixed to the church of Wittenberg castle, Oct. 31, 1517, and intended to put an end to the sale of indulgences by the Dominican Tetzel. They were condemned as heretical and burnt; but neither menaces nor persuasions could induce him to recant, and he maintained the invalidity of indulgences, and denied the papal supremacy. In 1518 *L.* had a controversy with Doctor Eck, and the same year met the cardinal-legate Cajetan at Augsburg. In 1520 the Pope issued a bull of excommunication, which Luther publicly burnt before an immense assembly at Wittenberg. Luther's separation from Rome was now complete. Leo X. urged the new emperor, Charles V., to apprehend and punish the turbulent and daring heretic, but by the influence of the elector of Saxony, the reformer's cause was tried at Worms. On his way to Worms, Spalatin, apprehensive for his safety, dispatched a messenger to forewarn and dissuade him from continuing his journey; but the daring champion replied, "Go tell your master, that, though there were as many devils in Worms as tiles upon the house-tops, I will enter it." On the 16th of April he reached this city, attired in his friar's cowl; multitudes met him, and he entered it attended by two thousand persons. Before his 204 august judges, the emperor and his nobility, his courage did not fail, and he steadily appealed to the authority of Scripture. The result was, that Charles issued a rescript "against the evil fiend in human form," "the fool," and "the blasphemer," and put him under the ban of the empire. On his return from Worms, he was seized, at the instigation of his friend, the Elector of Saxony, and safely lodged in the old castle of the Wartburg. The affair was made to assume an aspect of violence, but in reality it was designed to secure him against the destruction which his conduct at Worms would perhaps have provoked. For a whole year he remained in this shelter, while his friends and relatives mourned over his absence or death. But his powerful patrons had in this way provided for his safety. This period of forced retirement was not misspent, and though he had to wrestle with morbid and nervous sensations, produced by his confinement and sedentary life, he translated the New Testament into German, which was published in 1522. Leaving his Patmos, and returning to Wittenberg, his undaunted energy carried all before it, the Reformation was ushered in, and in 1524 Luther abandoned the monastic dress — the last symbol of his connection with Rome. He crushed his fanatical opponents in the party of the Reformists, gallantly entered the lists with Henry VIII. of England, and fought stoutly with Erasmus on the Freedom of the Will. In 1525, Luther married Catharine von Bora, a nun, who had escaped from a convent; on which his enemies accused him of immorality and impiety; but Luther defended his act on Scriptural ground. In 1529 the emperor convened a diet at Spires, to procure aid from the German princes against the Turks, and to devise means for allaying religious disputes. In this assembly it was ordered that the mass should be universally observed throughout the empire. Against this decree the electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, and other princes, entered their protest; on which account the reformed party acquired the name of *Protestants.* These princes then entered into a league for their mutual defence against the emperor. In 1530 was drawn up by Melanchthon, the Confession of Augsburg, which was received as the standard of the Protestant faith in Germany. In 1535 Luther's translation of the Bible into German was published. In 1537, Luther was attacked with a dangerous illness, but recovered, and went on writing books, and laboring to promote the great work of reformation. The mind of Luther was ardent and impetuous, but honest. His manners were becoming his profession, and his whole life evinced a zeal for the discovery of truth, and the welfare of man. He was a multifarious and voluminous writer; a complete edition of his works, in 26 vols., was published at Erlangen, in 1833. A translation of Luther's *Table-Talk* was published in London, 1849. D. 1546.

Fig. 1652. — MARTIN LUTHER.

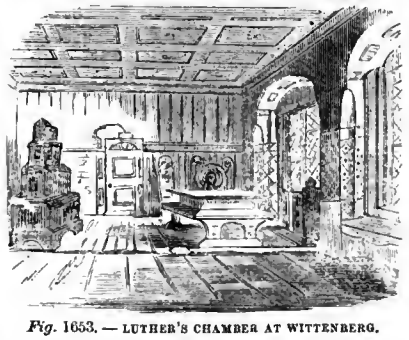


Fig. 1653. — LUTHER'S CHAMBER AT WITTENBERG.

Lu'theran, *a.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Springing from, or having reference to the Protestant reformer Luther; as, the *Lutheran* religion.

—*n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A disciple of Luther; a member of the Lutheran doctrine of religion.

Lu'theranism, Lu'therism, *n.* The religious doctrines promulgated by Martin Luther. The Lutheran Church professes no other rule of faith than the Holy Scriptures. The Confession of Augsburg (see AUGSBURG CONFESSION), with Melanchthon's defence of it, the Articles of Smalcald, the larger and smaller Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula Concordiæ, are generally received as containing the principal points of doctrine; but these books have no authority but what they derive from Scripture. Luther reduced the number of sacraments to two, — Baptism, and the Lord's Supper; but he maintained the doctrine of impanation or consubstantiation. He maintained the mass to be no sacrifice; opposed the adoration of the host, auricular confession, monastic vows, indulgences, purgatory, meritorious works, the worship of images, celibacy of the clergy, &c. There are, however, certain religious rites and institutions of the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded by Lutherans as tolerable, and some of them as useful; as the distinguishing vestments of the clergy, the use of wavers in the administration of the eucharist, the forms of exorcism in the celebration of baptism, the private confession of sins, the use of images of incense, and of lighted tapers in their churches, with a crucifix upon the altar. Some of these, however, are not general, but confined to particular parts. Hence, Lutheranism is regarded as more nearly allied to the Roman Church than any other reformed system of worship. Some of the doctrines which were warmly maintained by Luther are now generally abandoned by his followers; as, for instance, the doctrines of absolute predestination, human impotence, and irresistible grace, which are so distinct from Lutheranism now, that they are generally known as Calvinistic doctrines. The Lutherans now maintain, with regard to the Divine decrees, that they respect the salvation or misery of men in consequence of a previous knowledge of their sentiments and characters, and not as free and unconditional, and as founded on the mere will of God. Towards the close of the 17th century, the Lutherans began to entertain a greater liberality of sentiment than they had before adopted; and their teachers now enjoy an unbounded liberty of dissenting from the decisions of those symbols or creeds which were once deemed almost infallible rules of faith and practice, and of declaring their dissent in the manner they deem most expedient. The constitution of the Church is simple, and in every country where it is established, the head of the state is acknowledged as the supreme visible ruler of the Church. It is governed by a consistory composed of divines and civilians, frequently appointed by the sovereign himself. The German Lutherans reject episcopacy; but as the Reformation extended, and Sweden and Denmark embraced the Lutheran faith, these countries retained the episcopal form of government, and are governed by bishops and superintendents under the authority of the sovereign. The forms of worship vary in different countries. Every country where Lutheranism prevails has its own liturgy, which is the rule of proceeding in all that relates to external worship and the public exercise of religion. The liturgies used in the different countries agree in all the essential branches of religion, but differ widely on matters of an indifferent nature regarding which Scripture is silent. Festivals in commemoration of the great events of gospel history were once observed, as well as a few saints' days; but these are now suffered to pass almost unnoticed. At present Lutheranism is most powerful in Denmark and Sweden. In the Protestant states of Germany and in Holland the Lutheran is, upon the whole, the prevailing faith, though the proportion

of Roman Catholics is often great. In France, Russia, Poland, Hungary, there are also a number of Lutheran churches. The number of members of the Lutheran Church throughout the world is estimated at 30,000,000. Various attempts have been made to unite the Lutherans and Calvinists, but with little success. A sort of mechanical union of the two churches was effected in Prussia in 1817, on the basis of a declaration promulgated by a synod convened by royal authority at Berlin. The united Church forms what is known as the *Evangelical Church of Prussia*, a Church in which the Lutheran is not compelled to embrace Calvinism, nor the Calvinist Lutheranism. The two confessions are thus held within the pale of the same Church, and not unfrequently preached by collegiate ministers within the same walls. The difference between the two systems are of such a nature as to have hitherto presented insuperable obstacles to an efficient union. The Lutheran Church was introduced in the United States in 1637, by the settlement of Swedish emigrants on the Delaware river. The colony was part of a plan for a religious settlement, for the purpose of planting Protestant colonies in the new country, in which Gustavus Adolphus had taken much interest. The missionaries who came with the colony gave immediate attention to efforts to evangelize the Indians. They translated Luther's Smaller Catechism into the native language, and were translating the Bible at the same time that Eliot was performing a similar work in New England. Previous to this settlement, a few Lutherans had settled with the Dutch in New Amsterdam, but met little favor till 1661, when, the colony having fallen into the hands of the English, the Duke of York gave them their first permission to worship publicly. But the great foundation of the Lutheran Church was laid by the German emigrants to Pennsylvania and adjacent States, who began to come over in large numbers about 1710. Mühlenberg arrived in 1742, and visiting the churches, gathering scattered members, and using other means, brought the Church under organization. The first synod was formed in 1748. There were then eleven Lutheran ministers in the country, of whom six attended this meeting. These early Lutherans, says Professor Brown, of Gettysburg, in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, while adhering to the faith and usages of their Church, "encouraged and practised the most enlarged catholicity of spirit and action among Evangelical churches. There were frequent interchanges of visits among them with ministers of other churches, and the meetings of their ecclesiastical bodies witnessed the mutual esteem in which each other was held. We find the most friendly relations existing between Lutherans, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and others, and such names as Mühlenberg and Tennant and Whitefield associated in the work of the Lord." During the latter part of the last and the early part of this century, from various causes, the Lutheran Church grew but slowly, till the General Synod was organized in 1820. At that time there were 5 synods, with about 140 ministers, and 30,000 members. Four of these joined the General Synod. In 1823, the Synod of Pennsylvania, with over half the membership of the Church, withdrew, leaving 3 synods, 61 ministers, and 10,000 members in the General Synod. At the beginning of the war there were nearly thirty synods connected with this body. By the loss of the Southern synods, and other causes, the number was reduced to twenty-three in the General Synod of 1867. At that time the entire strength of the Lutheran churches in the U. States was estimated at 44 synods, 1,725 ministers, 3,000 congregations, and 350,000 members. One of the first acts of the General Synod was the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, in 1825. This gave the Church ministers educated within its own body, and was the beginning of a system of education which is now carried on by means of numerous flourishing schools and colleges in different sections. The five or six Southern synods which were separated from the General Synod by means of the civil war, united and organized the "Evangelical Lutheran General Synod of North America." Since then, several synods and parts of synods have withdrawn from the General Synod, insisting on a stricter adherence to the Confession of Augsburg than the General Synod would enforce, and uniting with other synods that were not in the General Synod; — in all, eleven synods have organized the "General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America." The Parent Education Society of the General Synod was organized in 1835; the Foreign Missionary Society in 1837, and sustains missions in India and Africa; the Home Missionary Society in 1845; the Church Extension Society in 1853; the Historical Society in 1845, and the Publication Society in 1851. There are about thirty Lutheran periodicals published in the U. States, of which over one-half are in German, Swedish, and Norwegian. There are also in this country 9 Lutheran theological institutions; 17 colleges; 8 seminaries for females; 12 academies; 15 orphans' homes, and other eleemosynary institutions. *The Lutheran Almanac*, published at Baltimore by T. Newton Kurtz, gives for 1869 the following statistics of the Lutheran churches in the U. States: 1. 21 synods are connected with the *General Synod of the U. States*, numbering 572 ministers, 956 churches, and 86,770 communicants. 2. 12 synods are connected with the *General Synod*, numbering 550 ministers, 1,030 churches, and 133,296 communicants. 3. 6 synods are connected with the *Southern General Synod of North America*, numbering 120 ministers, 214 churches, and 17,112 communicants. 4. 12 synods are not connected with any general synod or council; they number 550 ministers, 982 churches, and 112,910 communicants. Grand total of the Lutheran churches: 51 synods, 1,792 ministers, 3,182 churches, and 350,088 communicants.

Lu'thera, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as DORMER, *q. v.*

Lu'thersburg, in *Penna.*, a post-vill. of Clearfield co.

Luther's Mills, in *Penna.*, a P.O. of Bradford co.

Lu'thersville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Meriwether co., abt. 100 m. W. by N. of Milledgeville.

Lu'thersville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Rowan co.

Lut'ing, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LUTE.

Lut'ist, *n.* A player upon the lute.

Lutose', *a.* [Lat. *lutosus.*] Miry; muddy; besprent with clay.

Lu'tulence, *n.* Muddiness; state or condition of being lutulent or miry.

Lützen, (*lout'sen,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Saxony, 12 m. S.W. of Leipsic. The Swedes, commanded by Gustavus II. (Adolphus), who lost his life in the battle, gained an important victory over the Austrians, under Wallenstein, near *L.*, in 1632. In 1813, Napoleon I. defeated the Russians and Prussians in an engagement at the neighboring village of Gross Görschen. *Pop.* 2,900.

Lux'an, in the Argentine Republic. See LUJAN.

Luxapatil'la Creek, rises in Marion co., Alabama, and flowing S.W. into Mississippi, enters the Tombigbee River in Lowndes co.

Luxate, Lux, (*luks'āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *luxo, luxatum*; Fr. *luxer*, from Gr. *loxo-ō*, to make slanting, to cast sideways, from *loxos*, slanting.] To put out of joint; to dislocate; to remove from its proper place, as a joint.

Luxa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *luxatio.*] Act of moving or forcing a joint from its proper place or articulation. — State of being thus put out of joint; a dislocation; that which is disjointed.

(*Surg.*) *L.*, or dislocation, is divided into complete and incomplete: *complete*, when the displacement is perfect, or when the head of one bone is *completely* drawn out of the socket in the other, or when the articulation has been thoroughly disunited; *incomplete*, when the joint has only been started, and the bones are merely sundered, but not absolutely separated. *L.* are characterized according to their situation — as a *L. upwards, backwards, forwards*, and *downwards*; and are yet further distinguished into simple and compound. A *simple L.* is when no injury is inflicted on the skin or muscles; a *compound L.*, when the integuments and flesh are ruptured. *L.* are accidents of very frequent occurrence, and may happen to almost every bone in the body, and are usually effected by sudden falls or severe blows. It sometimes happens that *L.* are accompanied with a fracture of the same bone, when, if the fracture is near the head of the bone, it is generally impossible to reduce the *L.* till the fracture has been first reunited. — *Symptoms.* All *L.* are characterized by the same symptoms; these are: pain and immobility of the member, with shortening of the limb, accompanied with great pain if moved; a depression in one place, and an enlargement or swelling in another; a turning in or out of the foot or hand, according as to whether it is the leg or arm that is displaced. When the injury occurs to the hip-joint, the knee is drawn up and pressed on the thigh of the sound leg, while if it is the shoulder-joint, the patient invariably grasps the injured member by the elbow with the opposite hand. It should be always remembered, that when elderly people meet with heavy falls or blows, the chances are, from the greater brittleness of their bones, that they have sustained a fracture, and not a dislocation. It is in what are called the ball and-socket joints, and next in the hinge, or *ginglymus* articulation, that *L.* occur most frequently. — The *general treatment* of *L.* consists in their *reduction*, or pulling the displaced bone back into its place. Its return is opposed by the muscles attached to it, which are stimulated to contraction by the pain of the operation, which requires, of course, a good deal of force to be employed. It is desirable to remove this spasm of the muscles, which is the great obstacle to the reduction of a *L.*; and in former days bleeding from the arm, emetics, the warm bath, &c., were generally made use of; at present, chloroform or other attains the same ends, and renders the

Fig. 1654. — REDUCING A LUXATED SHOULDER.

treatment of *L.* much more simple and humane than before the introduction of anæsthetics. When the surgeon is about to reduce a *L.* requiring any degree of force, he fastens the part of the limb above the displaced bone or the trunk, so as to afford him *counter*-extension: he then pulls on the limb, either with his hands, or with a bandage or handkerchief attached to it. The best way of fastening this is to roll a bandage, wetted to prevent slipping, around the limb; and then taking the thing with which he wishes to extend in both hands, he casts it into two loops, forming what is called a *clove-hitch*, and then slips the double noose up the limb till it rests on the wet bandage previously applied. In old-standing cases, the hands grow weary before the extension has been kept up sufficiently long, so it is well to adapt pulleys to draw upon the clove-hitch, as with them the traction can be regulated as the surgeon desires. Sudden, forcible pulling is useless and hurtful, the object being merely to tire out the muscles which resist the attempts at reduction; when they are exhausted, the bone will generally slip back into its place with an audible snap.

Luxe, (*lüks,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *luxus*, pomp.] Luxury; sumptuousness.

"The various *luxe* of costly pride." — *Prior.*

Luxembourg, FRANÇOIS HENRI DE MONTMORENCI, DUKE of, (*loox'em-bourg,*) a famous general and marshal of France, b. in 1628, was the posthumous son of the Count de Bouteville, who was beheaded in the reign of LOUIS XIII. for fighting a duel. He served when young under the prince of Condé; was made a duke and peer of France in 1662; was a lieutenant-general at the taking of Franche Comté in 1668; commanded during the invasion of Holland, in 1672; and having gained the battle of Senef in 1674, was created a marshal. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Fleurus, Leuze, Steenkirk, &c., and d. in 1695.

Lux'emburg, (GRAND-DUCHY AND PROVINCE,) a territory of W. Europe, between Lat. 49° 25′ and 50° 28′ N., and Lon. 5° and 6° 30′ E.; having N. the Belgian prov. of Liege, W. that of Nassau, E. Rhenish Prussia, and S. France. Greatest length and breadth about 65 m. E.; *area*, 2,700 sq. m. A chain of hills, branching from the Ardennes, traverses the country from S.W. to N.E., forming the dividing line between the basins of the Meuse and the Moselle. The valleys are fertile, but the rest of the country has mostly a stony and barren soil; and in some parts a good deal of the surface is occupied with marshes, heaths, and poor waste land. The chief branch of rural industry is the rearing of cattle for exportation. Horses are good. There are few countries where iron is more abundant, and abt. 9,200,000 kilog. of metal are produced annually. The inhabitants, generally of Saxon origin, are all Roman Catholics. *L.* was ceded to Siegfried by the monastery of Trèves, and created a county in 965. In the 12th century it came into the possession of the Counts of Limburg, who took the title of Counts of Luxemburg. The Emperor Charles IV. erected it into a duchy in 1354. It came to Philip of Burgundy by his marriage with Isabella, daughter of the king of Portugal, in 1443, and through him passed to the house of Spain, with whom it remained till the peace of the Pyrenees, when part of it was ceded to France, Nov. 7, 1659. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Campo-Formio, Oct. 17, 1797, and it passed to Holland in exchange for certain German principalities in 1814, and became a grand-duchy. In consequence of the Belgian revolution, *L.* was dismembered, and a portion was assigned to Belgium by the conference of London, Oct., 1831, and a fresh division was made in 1839, the king of Holland retaining the title of Grand-Duke of *L.* The whole territory is divided into the district of *L.* (identical with the Dutch prov.) and the districts of Diekirch and Grevenmacher, belonging to Belgium. The Dutch prov. has an independent constitution and administration; the governor is appointed by the king of Holland. The Belgian districts are governed as the other provinces of that kingdom.

Luxor, (*luks'or,*) a village of upper Egypt, on the Nile, 2 m. S. of Carnac. It stands on a portion of the site of

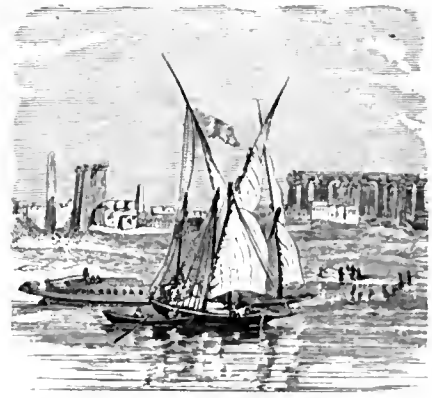


Fig. 1655. — LUXOR. (From the river Nile.)

anc. Thebes, and has one of the most magnificent anc. temples extant. The celebrated obelisk, known as that of Luxor, was transported to Paris, and placed in the Place de la Concorde.

Luxemburg, [Ger. *Lutzelburg,*] a town belonging to the kingdom of Holland, the cap. of the above grand-duchy, and formerly one of the strongest fortresses of Europe, on the Alzette, a tributary of the Sur, 22 m. S.W. of Trèves. Since 1815 the fortress was garrisoned by about 3,000 Prussian troops, but on the protestation of France, and by a clause of the treaty of London, May 11, 1867, the grand-duchy was rendered neutral, and it was agreed

that the town of *L.* shall cease to be a fortified place. The fortress was evacuated the following month by the Prussians, and the works razed in the course of the year. *Pop.* 14,634.

Luxeuil, (*loox'e(r)*,) a town of France, dept. of the Haute-Saone, 15 m. N.E of Vesoul. It is chiefly remarkable for its hot springs, annually frequented by large numbers of visitors. *Pop.* 4,200.

Luxuriance, Luxuriancy, (*lugz-yū'ri-ans,*) *n.* [Formed from Lat. *luxurians.*] State or quality of being luxuriant; excessive or superfluous growth; rank abundance; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance; wanton diffusion or plenty.

Luxu'riant, *a.* [Lat. *luxurians — luxurio, luxuriatum,* from *luxuria.* See LUXURY.] Excessive or exuberant in growth or development; abundant; as, *luxuriant* herbage. — Superfluous; in abundance; in excessive plenty.

"If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so." *Pope.*

Luxu'riantly, *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; with exuberant growth.

Luxuriate, (*lugz-ū'ri-āt,*) *v. n.* [Lat. *luxurio, luxuriatum.*] To exceed ordinary limits in growth; to grow to rank or superfluous abundance; to shoot with vigorous life and exuberant plenty. — To live or feed luxuriously; as, to *luxuriate* in pleasure. — To expatiate or enlarge on with unction or delight; as, to *luxuriate* in poetical fancy.

Luxuria'tion, *n.* Act or process of growing exuberantly, or beyond ordinary limits; superfluous growth.

Luxu'rious, (*lugz-yū'ri-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *luxurieux*; Lat. *luxuriosus.*] Indulging freely or excessively the gratification of the appetite, or in expensive dress, equipage, and surroundings; addicted to luxury; voluptuous; sensual; as, a *luxurious* sybarite. — Supplied with luxurious dainties, and sumptuous appointments; as, a *luxurious* table. — Administering to free or extravagant indulgence in diet, dress, and equipage; contributing to luxury and sumptuousness; as, *luxurious* wealth, *luxurious* tastes. — Softening by pleasure, or free indulgence in luxury.

"Protect the Ladies in *luxurious* ease." — *Dryden.*

—Lustful; libidinous; lewd; salacious; concupiscent.

"She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed." — *Shaks.*

Luxu'riously, *adv.* In a luxurious manner; voluptuously: sumptuously.

Luxu'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being luxurious; a condition of luxury or of great abundance.

Luxury, (*lŭk'shu-re,*) *n.* [Fr. *luxe, luxure*; It. *lussuria*; Lat. *luxuria,* from *luxus,* excess, debauchery. See LUXATE.] A free or immoderate indulgence in the pleasures of the table, or in the gratification of appetite; voluptuousness; sensuality; addictedness to pleasure; also, the free indulgence in costly dress and equipage.

"O *Luxury!* thou curst by Heaven's decree." — *Goldsmith.*

—Delicious fare; dainty living; that which gratifies a nice and fastidious palate; anything which affords pleasure to the senses.

"Weep no; . . . I 'll taste the *luxury* of woe." — *Moore.*

Luynes, CHARLES D'ALBERT, (DUKE DE,) constable of France and first minister of Louis XIII., was a. in 1578. Introduced at the court of Henry IV., he was attached to the person of the dauphin Louis; became his favorite, and on the accession of Louis to the throne, was named first gentleman of his chamber. He procured the exile of the queen, Mary of Medicis, and roused a revolt by his counsel to besiege her in the château to which she had retired. In 1621 he was named Constable, but his arrogance and avarice made his administration at length intolerable even to the king. D 1621.

Luzern, a canton of Switzerland. See LUCERNE.

Luzerne, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Lucern. See MEDICAGO.

Luzerne, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Benton co.

Luzerne, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Luzerne, (*lu-zern',*) in *Pennsylvania,* a N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. Branch of the Susquehanna and Lehigh rivers, and Lackawanna, Nescopek, Huntingdon, Wapwallopen, and other creeks. *Surface,* pleasantly diversified, several ridges of the Alleghanies range traversing the co., and receiving various local names, as Wyoming Mountain, Moosic Mountain, Nanticoke Mountain, and Lackawanna Mountain; *soil,* very fertile, especially in the beautiful Wyoming Valley, through which flows the Susquehanna River. *Min.* Coal, in immense quantities. *Cap.* Wilkesbarre. *Pop.* abt. 175,000.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Luzon. See LUCON.

Lu'zula, *n.* [It. *lucciola,* a glow-worm; from the dew glistening upon its flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Juncaceæ.* They are herbs, with jointed, leafy stems; leaves flat, grass-like, and generally pilose; flowers terminal. *L. campestris,* the Field-rush, and *L. pilosa,* the Hairy Wood-rush, are the most common American species.

Ly. [G. Eng. *lich.*] A termination of adjectives and adverbs.

Lycæ'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Azure-Butterfly fam., embracing very small and very beautiful butterflies, which in the caterpillar state much resemble wood-lice, and whose legs are so short that they seem to glide over surfaces, and whose chrysalides are short, thick, with the under side flat and the upper very convex. The genus *Chrysophanus* contains the Copper Butterflies. The American Copper Butterfly, *C. Americanus* (Fig. 1656), (D'Urban,) expands over 1 inch; the fore wings are coppery-red above, with about 8 square black spots, and the hind margins bordered with dusky brown; hind wings with a few small black spots on the middle, and a coppery-red band on the hind margin. It flies all summer.

Fig. 1656. — AMERICAN COPPER BUTTERFLY, (*Chrysophanus Americanus.*)

The caterpillar is green, and lives upon sorrel. The genus *Lycæna* contains the Azure Butterflies, small and delicate species, which expand about an inch, and which are generally of some shade of blue or brown above, and grayish dotted with black below. The genus *Thecla* has generally two thread-like tails on each hind wing. In some cases the hind wings are merely notched. The species expand over an inch. — *Tenney.*

Lycan'thrope, *n.* One who labors under the delusion that he is a wolf; also, one who has a morbid propensity to exhume dead bodies and rend them to pieces.

Lycan'thropy, *n.* [From Gr. *lykos,* a wolf, and *anthrōpos,* man.] A kind of morbid humor, in which a person imagines himself a wolf, and imitates its actions. Herodotus says that, according to the Scythians, every Neurian once a year changes himself for some days into a wolf, and afterwards resumes his own shape; but adds, "they cannot make me believe such stories, though they not only tell them, but swear to them." A similar superstition is noticed by Virgil in his *Eclogues,* Pliny, Pausanias, and other writers. A belief in *L.* appears to have been extremely prevalent in the 16th century, and numerous authentic narratives remain to us of victims committed to the flames for this practice, for the most part in consequence of their own confessions. They were called *loups-garous* by the French, *were-wolves* by the Anglo-Saxons, *wihr-wölfe* by the Germans, and were believed to be extremely ferocious, devouring not only beasts, but human beings. From the prevalence of this superstition, many persons were led to believe themselves wolves, and to imitate the howl and actions of these animals, — a species of insanity to which the term lycanthropy was also applied. It was said to manifest itself "by the patient's going out of doors at night and imitating the actions of wolves, and in the daytime wandering in burial-grounds."

Ly'caon, (*Greek Myth.*) A son of Pelasgus, who is said to have first civilized Arcadia, and to have built the town of Lycosura. The number of his sons is given as 22 or 50; their impiety led Zeus to visit them in the guise of an old man, and when they placed before him a meal of human flesh, they were by him, according to Pausanias, changed into wolves; but Apolloderus (iii. 8. 1) merely says that they, with their father, were killed by a thunderbolt.

Lycaon'ia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country in Asia Minor, bounded on the E. by Cappadocia, on the N. by Galatia, on the W. by Pisidia, and on the S. by Isauria and Cilicia. Its cap. was Iconium.

Lyceum, (*lī-se'um,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *lykeion*; Fr. *lycée.*] It was the name of an academy at Athens, so called from its position near the temple of Apollo Lyceus. Here Aristotle and his disciples taught, and were called Peripatetics, from their habit of walking up and down its porches while delivering their lectures. In the present day, in France, the name is given to preparatory schools for the universities, as in them the Aristotelian philosophy was formerly taught. In 1868 there were 70 lyceums. The payment to be made by the children is fixed by laws made in 1853 and 1857, and varies according to the classes or *divisions,* of which there are three: elementary, of grammar, superior. A *pensionnaire* in a lyceum at Paris pays 950, 1,050, 1,150 francs per annum in these three classes respectively. There are also *demi-pensionnaires,* and *externes* or day-boarders. — In the U. States the name is applied to an academy or literary seminary between the common school and a college; — also to a literary association designed for the object of mutual improvement.

Lych'-gate, *n.* [A. S. *lic,* or *lice,* a body, corpse.] (*Arch.*) A church-yard gate covered with a roof, under which the bodies of persons brought for burial are set down under the shelter of the roof while the service is read. They are common in England, and are also called *corpse-gate.* — See LICH-GATE.

Lych'nis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, ord. *Caryophyllaceæ.* The Red Campion, *L. diurna,* and the Scarlet Lychnis, *L. chalcedonia,* are cultivated in gardens.

Lych'nobite, *n.* [Gr. *lychnos,* lamp, and *bios,* life.] A worker by night and worker by day.

Lych'noscope, *n.* [Gr. *lychnos,* and *skopos,* viewing.] (*Arch.*) A narrow window, just above the ground.

Lycium, *n.* [From *Lycia,* q. v.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ. L. barbarum,* the Matrimony vine, is a long, slender, trailing shrub with greenish-purple flowers, native of Barbary, but cultivated and almost naturalized in this country.

Ly'cia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country on the S. coast of Asia Minor, extending toward Mount Taurus, and bounded on the W. by Caria, on the N. by Phrygia and Pisidia, and on the E. by Pamphylia. The most ancient inhabitants are said to have been two Semitic races called the *Solymi* and *Termilæ,* the former of whom were driven from the coast to the mountains in the north by adventurers from Crete, under the command of Sarpedon, a brother of Minos, who first gave the country the name of Lycia. *L.* shared the vicissitudes of the other states of Asia Minor, becoming subject to the Persian and Syrian monarchies, and then to Rome. During the time of its independence it consisted of 23 confederate cities, of which the principal were Xanthus, Patara, Pinara, Olympus, Myra, and Tlos. Many monuments and ruined buildings (temples, tombs, theatres, &c.), exquisite

Fig. 1657. — REMAINS OF AN IONIC TEMPLE IN LYCIA.

sculptures, coins, and other antiquities, testify to the attainments of the Lycians in civilization and the arts, in which they rivalled the Greeks themselves.

Lycoming, (*lī-kom'ing,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a N.E. central co.; *area,* about 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* W. Branch of the Susquehanna River, and Muncy, Loyalsock, Lycoming, and Pine creeks. *Surface,* mountainous, the main range of the Alleghanies traversing this co. under the name of the North Mountain; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Williamsport. *Pop.* abt. 100,000.

—A township of Lycoming co.: *pop.* about 607.

Lycoming Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna River above Williamsport.

Lycoperda'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Fungales,* distinguished by having spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores; hymenium inclosed in a peridium.

Lycoper'don, *n.* [Gr. *lykos,* wolf; *perdomai,* I break wind, because supposed to spring from wolf's dung.] (*Bot.*) The Puff-ball, a gen. of Fungi, order *Lycoperdaceæ.* When the species *L. giganteum* is submitted to combustion, fumes arise which are powerfully narcotic. In this way the fungus has been employed to stupefy bees when removing honey from the hive. Lately, the vapor has been proposed as an anæsthetic agent instead of chloroform.

Lycoper'sicum, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polemoniaceæ,* distinguished by the anthers being connected with a thin membrane prolonged upwards, and by their cells opening by a long slit instead of by two pores at the top. The Tomato or Love-Apple, *L. esculentum,* is an annual plant, native of S. America, and long introduced into most warm or temperate countries, where it is cultivated for the sake of its wholesome fruit, which, either green or ripe, is eaten in various ways.

Lyc'ophron, a Greek poet, was b. at Chalcis, in Eubœa. He flourished in the age of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and was one of the seven poets included in the so-called Pleiad. He wrote tragedies, a satirical drama, and other works; but his only extant production is a poem relating to the predictions of Cassandra, daughter of Priam, king of Troy.

Lycop'odales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Acrogens.* DIAG. Axillary or radical, one- or many-celled spore-cases, and spores of two sorts. The alliance is divided into 2 orders, viz., *Lycopodiaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ,* q. v.

Lycopodia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *lykos,* wolf; *pous,* foot.] (*Bot.*) The Club-moss fam., an ord. of plants, alliance *Lycopodales.* They are herbaceous plants, usually resembling mosses, with creeping stems and forked ramification; or aquatic plants, with corn-like stems. The order includes six genera and about 200 species, which occur in cold, temperate, and warm climates.

Lycopodiaceous, (*-ā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *lycopodiaceus.*] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the *Lycopodiaceæ.*

Lycop'odite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil plant, found in the coal deposits and oölitic formations, and allied to the *Lycopodiaceæ.*

Lycop'odium, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *lykos,* and *podos,* foot.] (*Bot.*) The Club-mosses, a genus of plants, order *Lycopodiaceæ.* The seeds of one species, *L. claratum,* which are very minute, and resemble an impalpable yellow powder, are used in theatres to imitate lightning; when thrown across a flame, they produce a sudden flare. They contain a peculiar oil. *L. complanotum,* the Ground Pine, is a trailing evergreen, common in woods and shady grounds throughout the U. States.

Lycop'sis, *n.* [Gr. *lykos,* a wolf, and *ops,* the eye; a name suggested by the small blue flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ.* They are annual plants distinguished from Anchusa only by the curved corolla tube. *L. arvensis,* the Wild Bugloss, grows in fields and roadsides in the Northern States; corolla sky-blue, with white scales within.

Lyco'pus, *n.* [Gr. *lycos,* a wolf, *pous,* a foot; a fanciful name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* The principal American species are *L. sinuatus,* the Water Hoarhound, and *L. Virginicus,* the Virginian Water Hoarhound or Bugle-weed, both perennial plants growing in damp grounds. The former yields a permanent black dye, and the latter is a reputed remedy for blood-spitting.

Lyco'sa, *n.* [Gr. *lycos.*] A genus of spiders, of which the famous Tarantula spider may be taken as the type. See TARANTULA.

Lycur'gus, the celebrated Spartan legislator, whose existence, however, like that of Homer, is doubted by some modern critics, and whose story must be read as mythical or semi-mythical, is usually said to be the son of Eunomus, king of Sparta, and to have lived in the 9th cent. B. C. His elder brother, Polydectes, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, soon after D. and left the kingdom to him; but *L.* forbore to assume the sceptre, and fulfilled the office of guardian to the posthumous child of his brother. He travelled for the purpose of investigating the institutions of other lands, returned to his own country, and established those laws by which Sparta was so long governed. Having bound the king, senate, and people, by a solemn oath, not to alter any of the laws he had made until his return, he left Sparta with the avowed intention of visiting the oracle of Delphi, but he secretly determined never to see it again. Plutarch affirms that he put himself voluntarily to death by starvation, while Lucian asserts that he died naturally, at the age of 85. The legislation of *L.* was intended to make public principle predominate over private interest and affections. Children were not to be the property of their parents, but of the state; which directed their education, and even determined on their life or death. The severest penalties were imposed on debauchery and intemperance; and it was enjoined that the people should take their meals in public. They were allowed to possess neither gold nor silver; iron was used for money; the theatres were abolished; and nothing but the most indispensable knowledge was allowed to be acquired; in short, all that tends to soften and humanize mankind was prohibited, while everything that could promote a hardy life and personal bravery was encouraged. The Spartans, under the laws of *L.*, consequently became a nation of warriors, who, for ages, proved the bulwark of their friends, and the dread of their foes.

Fig. 1658. — LYCURGUS. (From an ancient statue.)

Lycur'gus, in *Iowa,* a post-office of Alamakee co.

Ly'den, in *Illinois,* a township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,505.

Lyd'ia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia Minor, bounded on the W. by Ionia, on the S. by Caria, on the E. by Phrygia, and on the N. by Mysia. It is said to have been originally inhabited by a people called Mæonians, of Semitic or Indo-Pelasgic origin, who were subdued or expelled by the Lydians (about 720 B. C.), a Carian race. The country was celebrated for its fruitful soil, and for its mineral wealth, particularly for the gold of the river Pactolus and of the neighboring mines, but was infamous for the corruption of morals which prevailed among its inhabitants, and especially in Sardis, its capital. *L.* attained its highest prosperity under the dynasty of the Mermnadæ (*circa* 700–546 B. C.). The first of this dynasty was the half mythical Gyges; the last was the famous Crœsus, celebrated for his prodigious wealth. The subsequent history of *L.* is unimportant.

Lydian, (*lid'i-an,*) *a.* [Lat. *Lydius,* from anc. *Lydia.*] Relating or belonging to Lydia, a former country of Asia Minor, or to its people; — hence, soft; languid; effeminate; delicate; as, "*Lydian* airs."

"Softly sweet in *Lydian* measures." — *Dryden.*

L. Mode. (*Mus.*) One of the ancient Greek authentic modes in music, which was retained as one of the old church modes, the notes being F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, the same as in our modern diatonic scale. Since the 16th century, the melodies in the *L. M.* have entirely disappeared, and the *L. M.* is used only occasionally in modulation from other modes.

L. Stone. (*Min.*) A silicious slate or flinty jasper, of a velvet-black color, used as a touch-stone for testing the quality of gold and silver.

Lye, *n.* [A. S. *leah;* Ger. *lauge;* Fr. *lie;* Sp. *lia,* from Lat. *lix, licis,* ashes.] Water impregnated with alkaline salt imbibed from wood-ashes.

—*n.* (*Railway Engineering.*) One of the sidings or short offsets from the main line into which trucks may be run for the purpose of loading or unloading; — also, one of the sets of rails at a terminus on which trucks stand while being loaded or unloaded. — *Ogilvie.*

Ly'ell, SIR CHARLES, an English geologist, B. at Kinnordy, co. Forfar, 1727, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was president of the Geological Society in 1836–7, and again in 1850–1; was knighted in 1848, received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855, and was created a baronet, 1864. *L.*, who is the author of several important geological works, and of many papers in scientific journals, has written *The Principles of Geology,* published in 1833; and *Elements of Geology,* in 1838, reprinted under the title of *A Manual of Elementary Geology.* The principal object of these treatises is to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevalent belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments is to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. *Travels in North America,* a narrative of a visit which he paid to North America for the purpose of examining the geological structure of that continent, appeared in 1841; *A Second Visit to the United States,* in which he treats of the social as well as of the geological characteristics of America, in 1845; and a treatise on *The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man, with Remarks on Theories of the Origin of Species by Variation,* in 1863.

Ly'ell's Store, in *Virginia,* a P. O. of Richmond co.

Lygor'dium, *n.* [Gr. *lygodes,* flexible, slender; from the slender, climbing habit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polypodiaceæ. L. palmatum,* the Climbing Fern, is found from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania. It is one of the few ferns with climbing stems, and the only one found in the U. States.

Ly'ing, *ppr.* of LIE. Recumbent. See LIE.

Lying along. Lying prostrate, or on all fours; recumbency.

Lying-in, (*a.*) Being in parturition. — (*n.*) Act of child-bearing.

Lying panel. (*Arch.*) A panel with the wood horizontally grained.

Lying to. (*Naut.*) Position of a ship when the topsails are laid flat aback to counteract the ship's headway motion.

Ly'ingly, *adv.* Falsely; in a manner conveying untruth.

Lyke'na, in *Ohio,* a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Ly'kens, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Dauphin co., at the base of Bear Mountain, abt. 38 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,700.

Lyle, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Mower co., abt. 10 m. S. of Austin.

Lym, Lym'-hound, *n.* A blood-hound. See BRACH.

Ly'man, in *Maine,* a post-township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,307.

Lyman, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Grafton co., abt. 17 m. N.N.E. of Haverhill; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,000.

Ly'man Centre, in *Maine,* a village of York co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Portland.

Ly'mansville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Potter co., abt. 183 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Lyme, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of New London co., abt. 34 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,600.

Lyme, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Grafton co., abt. 55 m. N.W. by N. of Concord; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,000.

Lyme, in *New York,* a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Lyme, in *Ohio,* a township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Lyme-Regis, (*lime-re'gis,*) a sea-port town of England, co. Dorset, 20 m. S.S.E. of Taunton, and 132 W.S.W. of London; *pop.* 4,000.

Lymington, (*lim'ing-ton,*) a sea-port town of England, in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Lymington River, where it flows into the English Channel, 18 m. S.W. of Southampton.

Lym'iter, *n.* Same as LIMITER, *q. v.*

Lymnæ'a, *n.*; **Lymne'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Pond-snails, a genus and family of gasteropod mollusca, inhabiting a thin, oval, or oblong shell; and having two triangular tentacula, with eyes at the base; foot oval and thin. Like the Physæ, which they much resemble in appearance, they are abundantly found in our rivers and ponds, particularly the latter. They feed on aquatic plants, to the under side of the leaves of which they adhere, and come to the surface of the water for air; the number of their eggs is very great, and they are deposited on stones, stems of vegetables, &c., in long masses enveloped in a glairy substance.

Fig. 1659. — LYMNÆA STAGNALIS.

Lymph, (*limf,*) *n.* [Fr. *lymphe;* Lat. *lympha;* allied to *limpidus,* clear, limpid. See LIMPID.] A fountain or spring of pellucid water.

(*Anat.*) A thin, transparent, colorless fluid, which is found in the lymphatic or absorbent vessels abundantly distributed over the body. (See LYMPHATIC.) Its taste is saline, and it has a faint, scarcely perceptible smell. When examined with the microscope, it is seen to consist of a clear liquid, with corpuscles floating in it, which agree entirely with the pale corpuscles of the blood. The liquid part bears a strong resemblance in its physical and chemical constitution to the plasma of the blood. The constituent parts of lymph are as follows:

Water	96·926
Fibrin	·520
Albumen	·854
Omazome	·312
Fatty matters	·264
Salts	1·544
	100·

Lymph is a nutritious fluid, and not excrementitious, as was maintained by Hewson and Hunter.

Lymphatic, (*lim-fat'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *lymphatique.*] Pertaining to, or having the nature of lymph; as, the *lymphatic* glands.

—Frantic; morbidly zealous; insanely enthusiastic.

Lymphat'ic, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of a class of vessels in the human body, so termed from their containing lymph. They are also called *absorbents,* from their property of absorbing certain materials for the replenishing of the blood, and conveying them into the circulation. The lymphatics are found in all animals which have a lacteal system, the two forming one set of vessels; and, indeed, under the head of lymphatics, in works on anatomy, are generally included the lacteals. The lacteals differ from the lymphatics proper only in containing a milk-like fluid — the chyle, which they take up in the intestines during the process of digestion, and convey into the blood through the thoracic duct. The lymphatics are exceedingly delicate vessels, their coats being so transparent that their fluid contents are readily seen through them. They are found in nearly all the textures and organs of the body which receive blood, with the exception of the substance of the brain and spinal cord. In the different regions of the body, and in the several internal viscera, they are arranged into a superficial and a deep set, — the former running immediately beneath the skin, or under the membranous coats enveloping organs internal; the latter usually accompanying the deep-seated blood-vessels. The origin of the lymphatics may be either superficial or deep, and most commonly is in the form of networks or plexuses, out of which single vessels emerge at various points, and proceed directly to lymphatic glands, or to join larger lymphatic trunks. The fluids imbibed by these plexuses must pass into them by transudation. The lymphatics of any part or organ exceed in number the veins, but in size they are much smaller. They are interrupted at intervals by constrictions, which give to them a knotted or beaded appearance; and these constrictions correspond to the presence of valves in their interior. Like the veins and arteries, the lymphatics are composed of three coats, — an internal, middle, and external. The lymphatic, or absorbent glands, named also conglobate glands, are small solid bodies, situated in the course of the lymphatic and lacteal vessels, and through which their contents pass to their course towards their union with the blood. A lymphatic vessel may pass through two, three, or more of these bodies in its course, while, on the other hand, there are some which reach the thoracic duct without encountering any. Their size is very various, some being not much bigger than a hemp-seed, others as large or larger than a kidney-bean. They are collected in numbers along the course of the great vessels of the neck, also in the thorax and abdomen, especially in the mesentery and alongside the aorta, vena cava inferior, and iliac vessels; also in the axilla and groin, and on the popliteal vessels. A lymphatic or lacteal, previous to entering a gland, divides into several small branches, which are named afferent vessels. As they enter, their external coat becomes continuous with the capsule of the gland, and the vessels, much thinned, divide and subdivide while pursuing a tortuous course, and, finally anastomosing, form a plexus. The vessels composing this plexus unite to form two or more afferent vessels, which, on emerging from the gland, are again invested with their external coat. Capillary vessels are abundantly distributed on the walls of the lymphatics in the glands. The absorbent system discharges its contents into the veins at two points, — namely, at the junction of the subclavian and internal jugular veins of the left side by the thoracic duct, and in the corresponding part of the veins of the right side by the right lymphatic trunk. The openings are guarded by valves.

Lym'phoduct, *n.* [Lat. *lympha,* and *ductus,* duct.] (*Anat.*) A lymphatic. (B.)

Lymphog'raphy, *n.* [Lat. *lympha,* and Gr. *graphein,* to depict.] A treatise on, or description of, the lymphatic vessels and their uses.

Lymph'y, *a.* Containing lymph; resembling lymph.

Lyn'cean, *a.* [From Lat. *lynx, lyncis.* See LYNX.] Belonging to the lynx.

Lynch, *v. a.* [*imp.* and *pp.* LYNCHED, (*lincht.*)] To administer capital punishment, or inflict severe bodily maltreatment, upon an individual by non-judicial process, as by a mob, or body of regulators, or other unauthorized persons. (American.)

Lynch'burg, in *California,* a village of Butte co., abt. 27 m. N. of Marysville.

Lynch'burg, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Centralia.

Lynch'burg, in *Kentucky,* a village of Marion co.

Lynch'burg, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Stokes co.

Lynch'burg, in *Ohio,* a village of Columbiana co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of New Lisbon.

—A post-village of Highland co., abt. 50 m. E. by N. of Cincinnati.

Lynch'burg, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village of Sumter dist., abt. 18 m. N.E of Sumterville.

Lynch'burg, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 78 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Lynch'burg, in *Texas,* a post-village of Harris co., on Buffalo Bayou, opposite San Jacinto, and abt. 18 m. E. of Houston; *pop.* about 2,200.

Lynch'burg, in *Virginia,* a post-town of Campbell co., on the James River, about 120 m. W.S.W. of Richmond; Lat. 37° 36′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ W. It is connected by canal and railroad with the state capital, has an active trade, and contains some extensive manufactories, particularly of tobacco. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Lynch'-law, *n.* [Said to be derived from one *Lynch*, who took the law into his own hands.] A term used in the United States to denote the practice of administering capital (or minor) punishment, by unauthorized persons, without the sanction of a judicial process.—Primitive law attending a mock trial.—In England, *L. L.* is called *Lidford Law.*

Lynch's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, rises near the N. border of Lancaster co., and flowing S.E. enters the Great Pedee River, between Marion and Williamsburg co.

—A post-village of Marion dist.

Lynch'wood, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Kershaw district.

Lyndeborough, (*lind'bur-ruh,*) in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* about 823.

Lyn'den, or LYNDON, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Juneau co., abt. 112 m. W.N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township, about 600.

—A township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* about 1,489.

Lynden-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LINDEN.

Lyn'don, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whiteside co., about 150 m. N. of Springfield.

Lyn'don, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* about 400.

Lyn'don, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Lyn'don, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., about 7 m. N. of St. Johnsburg; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Lyn'don Centre, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., about 42 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

Lyn'don Corner, in *Vermont*, a village of Caledonia co., about 40 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

Lyn'don Station, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ross co.

Lyn'donville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., about 250 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Lyn'donville, in *Vermont*, a P. O. of Caledonia co.

Lyne, (*line,*) a river of Scotland, co. of Peebles, rising on the borders of Edinburgh co., and after a S. course of 20 m. falling into the Tweed above Peebles.—Another, of England, in Stafford co., which falls into the Trent.—Another, of Northumberland county, which falls into the sea.

Lynes'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Granville co., about 54 m. N. of Raleigh.

Lynn, in *Indiana*, a village of Adams co., abt. 33 m. S. by E. of Fort Wayne.

—A village of Martin co., about 45 m. E. of Vincennes.

—A township of Posey co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

—A post-village of Randolph co., abt. 8 m. S.S.E. of Winchester.

Lynn, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Warren co., about 14 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 819.

Lynn, in *Michigan*, a post-township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* about 400.

Lynn, in *Massachusetts*, a city and seaport of Essex co., on the N.E. shore of Massachusetts Bay, about 9 m. N.N.E. of Boston; Lat. 42° 27′ 51″ N., Lon. 70° 57′ 27″ W. *L.* is finely situated, regularly laid out, and generally well built. It contains many handsome edifices, and has long been noted for its extensive shoe manufactories. There are at present nearly 200 establishments engaged in this branch of industry, employing about 17,200 persons, of whom over 11,000 are females, and manufacturing, on an average, 10,000,000 pair of ladies' and children's shoes annually, valued at $14,000,000. The other principal manufactures are leather, calico, glue, machinery, &c. *Pop.* about 35,000.

Lynn, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* about 3,400.

—A post-office of Susquehanna co.

Lynn'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Lynn'field Centre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Essex co., about 15 m. N. of Boston.

Lynn Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,238.

Lynn Regis, or **King's Lynn,** (*lin,*) a seaport-town of England, co. of Norfolk, near the mouth of the Ouse, 38 m. N.W. of Norwich, and 90 m. N.E. of London; *pop.* 17,700.

Lynn'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

—A township of Ogle co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Lynn'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Warwick co., about 145 m. S.W. by S. of Indianapolis.

Lynn'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Jasper co.

Lynn'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., about 83 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Lynn'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Giles co., about 60 m. S. by W. of Nashville.

Lynx, (*lingks,*) *n.* [Fr., Lat., and Gr.; Ger. *luchs.*] The name given to certain species of the family *Felidæ*, which differ slightly from others of the cat tribe, in having the ears tufted with hair, in the greater elevation of the body at the haunches, and in having a shorter tail. They are less courageous than the other felines, and show a sullen and suspicious disposition; they live upon small quadrupeds and birds, pursuing the latter to the tops of trees; and some of them also resort to the water, to feed on fishes. *Felis cervaria*, the largest and most beautiful, is found in Asia and Europe. *Lynx virgatus*, the European lynx (Fig. 1660), has become rare, and is only found in the Pyrenees and part of the Apennines. In length this animal is about three feet, and is very destructive to the smaller quadrupeds. Among the ancients it was celebrated as having been harnessed to the car of Bacchus when he made his Indian conquest. Great quickness of sight was also attributed to it, and it was supposed that its urine was converted into a precious stone. The skin of the male is spotted, and is more valuable in winter than in summer. Another species of lynx is the *caracal*, which is slightly larger than a fox. It derives its name from the black color of its ears, *caracal* being a Turkish word signifying black. In North America there are several species of

Fig. 1660.—LYNX VIRGATUS.

these animals, the best known of which is the northern or Canada lynx, distinguished by the name of *loup-cervier*, and *le chat* among the French Canadians. In the region round Hudson's Bay it is found in great abundance, about seven to nine thousand skins being annually exported. Although a timid creature, and incapable of attacking the larger quadrupeds, it is very destructive to rabbits and hares, on which it chiefly preys. When brought to bay by a hunter, it makes but a slight resistance; for, though it spits and erects the hair on its back like a cat, it is easily killed by a blow with a slight stick. In appearance it is clumsy and awkward, on account of its large paws, slender loins, and long but thick hind legs, with large buttocks, scarcely relieved by a short, thick tail. It moves in straightforward bounds, with the back a little arched, and lighting on all four feet at once. It is not swift on land, but swims well. Its flesh is eaten, and somewhat resembles the rabbit in flavor. It breeds once a year, and has two young ones at a time. There are three other American species, named, respectively, *L. rufus*, the American Wild-cat; *L. rufus maculatus*, the Texas Wild-cat; and *L. fasciatus*, the Reed-cat.

(*Astron.*) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, formed and named by Helvetius. It is surrounded by the Cameleopard, the Great Bear, Leo Minor, and the modern constellation called Herschel's Telescope. Its largest stars are of the fourth magnitude only.

Lynx Sap'phire, *n.* A name given by jewellers to dark grayish or greenish-blue varieties of Sapphire and Iolite.

Lynx'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Crawford co., abt. 12 m. S. of Lansing, Iowa; *pop.* of township abt. 400.

Lyons, (*Eng. lī'on; Fr. le'awng,*) a large city of France, cap. of the department Rhône, and the second of the kingdom in population and commercial importance, situate chiefly on a peninsula between the rivers Rhône and Saône, 275 m. E.N.E. of Bordeaux, 172 m. N.N.W. of Marseilles, and 245 m. S.E. of Paris; Lat. 45° 45′ 44″ N., Lon. 4° 49′ 34″ E. It is the seat of an archbishop, and is the *chef-lieu* of the seventh military division. Many of the public buildings are interesting at once for their architecture, extent, and antiquity. Of these, the cathedral and church of St. Nizier, the Hotel-de-Ville (town-hall), the finest edifice of the kind in the empire, the hospital, the public library with 130,000 volumes, and the Palais des Beaux Arts, are perhaps the most notable among numerous and important institutions. There are also a university-academy, an imperial veterinary school—the first founded in the country, and still the best,—schools for agriculture, medicine, and the fine arts, &c. The two rivers are crossed by 19 bridges; 12 over the Saône, and 7 over the Rhône. The quays, 28 in number, are said to be the most remarkable in Europe. The principal are St. Clair, St. Antoine, and Orleans. There are several large and important suburbs—La Guillotière, Les Brotteaux, La Croix-Rousse, &c.; several fine squares, of which the *Place Bellecour* is one of the largest in Europe. The fortifications extend in a circle of 13 miles around the city. From its situation on two great rivers, and on the Paris and Marseille and other railways, *L.* has become the great warehouse of the south of France and of Switzerland. The principal manufactures of *L.* are silk stuffs of all kinds, which have long been held in the highest esteem. An immense number of establishments, giving employment directly or indirectly to 100,000 hands, are engaged in the manufacture of silk fabrics.—*L.*, the anc. *Lugdunum*, was founded about 42 years before the Christian æra, and suffered greatly during the revolution from the conflicts of hostile parties. It is the birthplace of Germanicus, the emperors Claudius, M. Aurelius, and Caracalla; of Jussieu, Jacquard, and Camille Jourdan; and is connected by railway with Marseille, Paris, and the Loire at Roanne. *Pop.* 323,954.

Lyon, in *Iowa*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 121.

Lyon, in *Kansas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neosho and Cottonwood rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Emporia. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Lyon, in *Kentucky*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, slightly diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Eddyville. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Lyon, in *Michigan*, a township of Oakland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Lyon, in *Nevada*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Carson River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Silver in great abundance. *Cap.* Dayton.

Lyon, (Gulf of,) the N.W. part of the Mediterranean Sea, extending along the S. coast of France, from the coast of Catalonia to the Gulf of Genoa.

Lyon King-at-Arms. See HERALD'S COLLEGE.

Lyon'nais, a former province of France, was bounded on the W. by Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. Its territory coincides nearly with the present departments of Rhone, Loire, Haute-Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme.

Ly'ons, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., about 13 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

Ly'ons, in *Iowa*, a post-town and township of Clinton co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 40 m. N.E. of Davenport; *pop.* of township 4,042.

—A township of Mills co.; *pop.* 1,400.

Ly'ons, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Ionia co., abt. 31 m. N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Ly'ons, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Wayne co., abt. 36 m. E. by S. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 7,500.

Ly'ons, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fulton co.

Ly'ons, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 180.

—A post-village of Walworth co., about 9 miles E.S.E. of Elkhorn.

Ly'onsdale, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 120 m. N.W. of Albany.

Lyon's Station, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Reading.

Ly'onsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Ly'onsville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Manitowoc co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Lyon Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Lehigh co.

Lyon-verses, *n. pl.* (*Pros.*) Verses differing from *Palindromes* (q. v.) in that each word, and not each letter, is reversed in order to ascertain the double reading, which frequently assumes the nature of question and answer. They were invented by Caius Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, who was a. at Lyons about 431, and d. Aug. 21, 482 or 484. The following epitaph in Cumwallow churchyard, Cornwall, is an English Lyon-verse:

"Shall we all die?
We shall die all;
All die shall we—
Die all we shall."

Ly'ra, *n.* [Lat. *lyre.*] (*Anat.*) A portion of the brain, between the posterior crura of the fornix of the cerebrum, and marked with prominent medullary fibres, so as to give it the appearance of a lyre.

(*Astron.*) One of the 48 constellations of Ptolemy, supposed to represent the lyre that was carried by Mercury. It is situated in the N. hemisphere to the S. of the constellation Draco, having Cygnus on one side and Hercules on the other. The name Vega is given to its largest star, which is one of the first magnitude.

Ly'rate, Ly'rated, *a.* [From Lat. *lyra.*] (*Bot.*) Lyre-shaped; as, a *lyrate* leaf.

Lyre, (*līr,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. and Gr. *lyra.* Etymol. uncertain.] (*Mus.*) The most primitive of all stringed instruments, invented, according to the traditions of the Egyptians, by Mercury, in the year of the world 2,000.

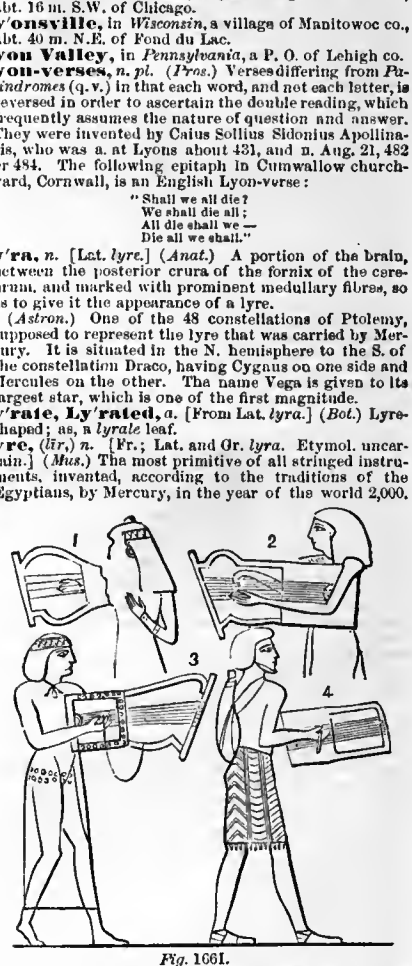


Fig. 1661.

Egyptian figures of lyres. 1, 2, played without, and 3, 4, with the plectrum; 4 is the supposed Hebrew lyre.

We find it first spoken of under this name by Aristophanes; it is also mentioned by Aymeric in the Life of Charlemagne. The Greeks, in all probability, derived their lyre from the Egyptians, (Fig. 1661; see also Fig. 290.) It was at a very early period of its existence undoubtedly capable, even with a very few strings, of producing a great variety of sounds differing in pitch. At first it possessed only three strings; to these, however, one was afterwards added by the Muses, and one each by Orpheus, Linus, and Thomyris; thus forming it into a heptachord: this number was at last increased to 11. The *L.* was of a very graceful form, possessing a hollow body to swell the sound, and was played upon with a *plectrum*, or *L.*-stick, of ivory or polished wood. Some *L.* are said to have been constructed of tortoise-shell.

One was invented by Leonardo da Vinci, in the shape of a horse's skull. The ancient names for this instrument were, *lyra phorminx*, *chelys*, *barbitos*, *barbiton*, *cithara*.

Lyre'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of an Australian bird, the different species of which compose the family *Menuridæ*, order *Insessores*. They are nearly as large as a pheasant, and are distinguished by the remarkable tail of the male, which is composed of three sorts of feathers; — 12 very long, and with very fine and widely separated barbs; two more in the middle, only one side of which is furnished with barbs; and two more external, curved into the form of the arms of a *L.*, and whose internal barbs, large and thickly set, form a sort of broad ribbon, while the external barbs are very short.

Fig. 1662.
LYRE-BIRD, (*Manura superba.*)

Lyr'ic, Lyrical, (*lir'ik, lir'ik-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *lyricus*; Fr. *lyrique.*] Pertaining to, or having the qualities of a lyre, lute, or harp.

Lyric Poetry. (*Lit.*) Under this term is commonly understood the poetry intended to be sung or accompanied with music. This distinction was not at first peculiar to any particular species of poetry, for, originally, music and poetry were always joined together. After a time the bards began to compose pieces which were to be recited or read, not to be sung; such poems as were still designed to be joined with music were, by way of distinction, called odes. The ode was that form of poetry under which the original bards poured forth their enthusiastic strains, praised their gods and their heroes, celebrated their victories, and lamented their misfortunes. It was chiefly in the spirit and manner of its execution that it was distinguished from other kinds of poetry. The subject being of a lofty and transporting nature, justified a bolder and more passionate strain than belonged to the simple narrative. Hence the enthusiasm that belongs to it, and the liberties it is allowed to take beyond any other species of poetry. Hence, too, that neglect of regularity, those digressions, and that disorder which it is supposed to admit of. The term *L. P.* is commonly applied to all kinds of verse that partake in any degree of the characteristics of that to which it was first applied. Thus we have lyrical ballads, which might with equal propriety be termed epical; and hear of the lyrical measures of Horace, where we have no ground to suppose that they were sung, and which have no fitness for musical rehearsal. The ancient Greeks speak of nine as the principal of their lyric poets; viz., Alcmæon, Alcæus, Sappho, Stesichorus, Ibycus, Anacreon, Simonides, Pindar, and Bacchylides; but, with the exception of Anacreon and Pindar, nothing remains to us of the works of these authors but a few fragments. To these two, however, the judgment of all has ascribed the palm of pre-eminence in *L. P.* Each of these excels in his particular line. Anacreon sings of women and roses and wine; Pindar, of heroes, of public contests, of victories, and laurels. The one melts away in amatory softness; the other is ever like a foaming steed of the race, vaulting in the pride of conscious strength, or the furious warhorse, dashing fearlessly on over every obstacle. Under these masters, Grecian lyrics were advanced to their greatest perfection. Among the Romans, who principally followed the Greek models, Horace stands almost alone as the representative of Greek poetry. To him even the Greeks themselves can present a superior only in the bold and lofty Pindar. That Horace borrowed freely from the Greeks has been clearly shown, yet the universal admiration that his odes have awakened is manifest proof of the power of his genius. The most important branch of the Roman lyric is satire. English *L. P.*, strictly so called, is late in its full development. Scarcely any poems occur before the time of Milton that are worthy of the name of lyrical. In "Lycidas," "Il Penseroso," and "L'Allegro," we have, perhaps, the most beautiful examples of which our language can boast. In Dryden, Pope, Gray, and Cowley, we meet with some good specimens of lyrics. The works of Wordsworth and Coleridge are eminently lyrical in their character, and, in our time, Tennyson has produced a number of beautiful specimens of the art. *L. P.* is said, from its nature, to have "flourished better at court than the dramatic and epic, both of which, like history, require liberty, because they must represent truly the character of man, in his manifold strivings, which cannot be done but by viewing life impartially, and depicting it freely; while the lyric poet, in most of his highest efforts, aims to express his adoration, — be it of a hero, or his mistress, or nature, or God; and this tone coincides well with the adulation of courts. Hence, when the drama and epic have gone down with the decay of national independence and spirit, and genius, debarred from action, lives only in contemplation, *L. P.* continues, and not unfrequently even flourishes; because man always *feels*; — adoration, love, and hatred cannot die."

Lyr'ic, *n.* A lyrical poem; — opposed to *epic.* — A composer of lyric poems.

"After the manner of the old Grecian *lyrics.*" — *Addison.*

— A verse of the kind commonly used in lyric poetry; — generally in the plural.

"Those *lyrics* sweeter than Ausonian airs." — *Dacier.*

Lyricism, (*lir'i-sizm,*) *n.* A lyric composition.

Lyrist, (*li'rist,*) *n.* [Gr. *lyristès*; Fr. *lyriste.*] A musical performer on the harp, lute, or lyre.

"His tender theme the charming *lyrists* chose." — *Pope.*

Lys, or **Leye.** [Du. *Lice.*] A tributary of the river Scheldt, rising in France near the little town of Lysbourg, dept of Pas-de-Calais, and flowing in a N. direction, joins the Scheldt at Ghent in Belgium, after a course of 100 m. The *L.* once formed the boundary between France and Germany.

Lysan'der, a celebrated Spartan naval and military commander, lived in the 4th century B. C. He had the command, B. C. 407, of the Spartan fleet off the coast of Asia Minor, where he defeated the Athenians under Antiochus, and gained great influence, both among the Greeks and the Persians. His great exploits were the victory of Ægos-Potami, in 405, which virtually closed the Peloponnesian War; the capture of Athens in the following year, and the establishment there of the government of the Thirty Tyrants; and securing the succession of Agesilaus to the Spartan kingdom, in 397. The new king, however, slighted him, and crossed his plans. *L.* fell at the battle of Haliartus, 395.

Lysan'der, in *Illinois*, a township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* about 1,100.

Lysander, in *New York*, a post-township of Onondaga co.; *pop.* about 8,500.

Lysias, (*li'se-ăs,*) a celebrated Greek orator, the son of a Syracusan, was B. at Athens, B. C. 458. He wrote, it is said, 230 orations, but of these we possess only 35. The style of *L.* is admired for its clearness and elegance, and his language for its purity.

Ly'sias, general of Antiochus Epiphanes, king of Syria, who sent him against Judas Maccabæus, by whom he was surprised and defeated, with the loss of 5,000 men. *L.* saved himself by flight, and, after the death of Epiphanes, returned to power, as regent, under Antiochus Eupator. He laid siege to Jerusalem; but learning that Philip, who disputed the regency with him, had taken possession of the capital of Syria, he raised the siege, marched against Philip, and defeated him. Both Eupator and himself were subsequently abandoned by their partisans, and slain by their guards, B. C. 162.

Lysimachia, (*-mă'ke-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. They are mostly perennial herbs, with opposite or verticillate, entire leaves. The principal American species are *L. ciliata*, the Fringe-stalk, Loosestrife, or Heart-leaved Loosestrife; *L. hybrida*, the Hybrid Loosestrife; *L. quadrifolia*, the Four-leaved Loosestrife; *L. heterophylla*, the Various-leaved Loosestrife; and *L. longifolia*, the Prairie Money-wort.

Lysimachus, (*li-sim'a-kŭs,*) one of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, was a Macedonian of low origin, early remarkable for physical strength and courage. On the death of Alexander, B. C. 323, Thrace and the neighboring countries were the share of *L.*, who became also king of Macedonia in 286. The murder of his son Agathocles, a great favorite of the people, at the instigation of his wife Arsinoe, provoked a revolt in Asia; Seleucus took up the cause of the widow Lysandra, and *L.* was killed in the battle which ensued, B. C. 281. *L.* had assumed the title of king in 306. He was founder of a city on the Hellespont, named after him Lysimachi.

Lysip'pus, a celebrated Grecian sculptor, who worked with such extraordinary diligence, that he is said to have left behind him 1,300 pieces, every one of which evinced marks of superior genius. He received from Alexander the Great the singular privilege of exclusively making his effigy in cast metal; and he accordingly executed a series of figures of that prince, from childhood to maturity. He greatly improved the art of statuary, and gave to the human figure a degree of symmetry and beauty unattained by his predecessors.

Lys'sa, *n.* [Gr., rage, fury.] (*Med.*) Hydrophobia.

Lyte'rian, *a.* [Gr. *lyterios.*] (*Med.*) Denoting the termination of a disease.

Lythe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In Scotland, a denomination for the whiting.

Lytho'nia, in *Georgia*, a post-village of DeKalb co., abt. 24 m. E.S.E. of Atlanta.

Lythra'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *luthron*, blood mingled with dust, because of its color.] (*Bot.*) The Loosestrife family, an order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales*. Diag. Consolidated styles, a tubular permanent calyx with the petals in the margin, opposite leaves, and no albumen. — They are herbs or shrubs, with entire, exstipulate, and usually opposite leaves. Calyx tubular, ribbed, persistent, bearing deciduous petals and stamens, the latter being inserted below the petals; anthers 2-celled, adnate, bursting longitudinally; ovary superior, with axile placentation; style 1. Fruit membraneous, dehiscent, surrounded by the non-adherent calyx.

Lyth'rum, *n.* [Gr. *lythron*, black blood; referring to the color of the flower.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Lythraceæ*, q. v.

Ly'tle Cit'y, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Iowa co.

Lyt'tlesville, in *Illinois*, a village of McLean co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Lyt'ton, (Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton,) Lord, D.C.L., a distinguished English man of letters, B. 1805. He graduated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in 1825, and at once appeared as an author, having from his earliest childhood evinced a decided taste for literature. In 1827 he published anonymously *Falkland*, a love-story in one vol. At the close of the same year, his first great novel, *Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman*, stamped its author as a consummate master of his art. This brilliant success was well sustained by the following novels: — *The Disowned* (1828); *Devereux* (1829); and *Paul Clifford*, in 1830. A satirical poem, entitled the *Siamese Twins*, was the fruit of his literary activity in 1831, associated with which in the same vol.

Fig. 1663. — Lord Lytton.

was the charming poem of *Milton*. In 1832 *L.* gave to the world his celebrated novel of *Eugene Aram*; and in 1833, *Godolphin*. About this time he assumed the editorship of the "New Monthly Magazine," succeeding the poet Campbell. A series of papers, contributed to this serial, were collected and republished, in 1835, under the title of *The Student*. In 1833, also, appeared his *England and the English*, a series of witty and caustic kaleidoscopic sketches of national character, &c. This was followed by *The Pilgrims of the Rhine*, and by the brilliant classic fiction called *The Last Days of Pompeii*. In 1835, *L.*'s splendidly picturesque historical novel, *Rienzi, the Last of the Roman Tribunes*, achieved universal popularity. Entering parliament in 1831, *L.* joined the Whig party, publishing, in 1835, his celebrated political pamphlet, *The Crisis*. In the same year, he gave to the world *Leila, or the Siege of Granada*; and, in 1836, *Athens, its Rise and Fall*, a work abounding in historical research, acumen, and elegant scholarship. In 1837–8, his novels of *Ernest Maltravers*, and its sequel, *Alice, or the Mysteries*, were published. In 1838 *L.* was created a baronet "in recognition of his eminent literary merits." Turning his attention to dramatic literature, he successively produced the popular plays of *The Lady of Lyons*; *Richelieu*; and *Money*: all of which successfully keep the stage. In 1851 he wrote a fine comedy entitled *Not so Bad as we Seem*, "for the benefit of the Guild of Literature and Art." In 1841, Sir Edward brought out another novel — *Night and Morning*, followed, the year after, by his "well-loved" work, *Zanoni*. In 1843 the grand historical romance, bearing the name of *The Last of the Barons*, appeared from the pen of this indefatigable author, and, in 1844, a spirited translation of the *Poems and Ballads of Schiller*. About 1845 Sir Edward joined the Conservative party in Parliament, and in the same year published his remarkable satire of modern London, the poem. *The New Timon*, *Lucretia*, and his celebrated novel, *The Caxtons*, were his next efforts, and, again next, his historical romance of *Harold, the Last of the Saxon Kings*. In 1849, *King Arthur*, an epic, in Twelve Books, appeared; in 1853, *My Novel, or Varieties in English Life*; in 1857–8, *What will He Do with It*; and in 1862, *A Strange Story*, — all highly successful novels. He has since produced *Caxtoniana*, and *The Lost Tales of Miletus*. Besides the foregoing, *L.* is the author of voluminous critical articles and essays in the "Quarterly," "Edinburgh," "Westminster," and "Foreign Quarterly Review." While ranking among the most popular authors in Britain since Scott, *L.* is, perhaps, of recent English writers, the one whose works are best known on the Continent of Europe. His novels are read, or translated, not only in France, Germany, &c., but in the remote parts of Hungary; while in the U. States they are highly and popularly esteemed. On Lord Derby's accession to power in 1858, Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies, and, in 1866, was raised to the peerage as *Lord Lytton*. As a parliamentary speaker, Lord *L.* may be classed as one of the most finished orators of his time.

L., Edward Robert Bulwer a popular English poet, known under the *nom de plume* of "Owen Meredith," is the only son of Lord Lytton, and was born in 1831. He entered the diplomatic service, and successively belonged to the British legations at Washington Florence, Paris, Copenhagen, Vienna, Athens, and Lisbon, in which last-named cap. he acted as chargé d'affaires, 1864–5. His first work, *Clytemnestra, and other Minor Poems*, a production which betokened hereditary literary genius, and was warmly received by the critics, appeared in 1855; *The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands*, followed in 1859; and a novel, in verse, entitled *Lucile*, in 1860. In 1861, Mr. *L.* published a collection of the national songs of Servia, under the title of *Serbski Pesme*; and the *King of Amasis* appeared in 1863.

Lyt'ton, a mining-village of British Columbia, on Fraser River, about 90 m. N.E. of New Westminster.

M.

M. The thirteenth letter and the tenth consonant of the English language. It is the labial letter of the liquid series, and in all positions has one uniform, well-known sound, as in *mine, camp, jam.* It is pronounced with a kind of humming inward, the lips closed, open and full in the beginning, obscure in the end, and mainly in the midst. It is one of the easiest to articulate, and is therefore one of the first uttered by children, and in most languages it forms a prominent letter in the words for mother. The letter *m* has a place in all known languages, and the English sound of it is that which it has also in most of the European tongues. In French and Portuguese, however, at the end of a word, and in most cases at the end of a syllable, it loses its proper sound, and serves only to give a nasal sound to the vowel which generally precedes it. Among the ancient Romans, too, *m* was but faintly pronounced, being rather a rest between two syllables than an articulation; and hence it was subject to elision. *M* passes easily into other letters, losing itself in the preceding or succeeding letter,—a circumstance which the etymologist must bear in mind in seeking the derivation or connection of words having that letter in their root. *M* interchanges with *n, b, p, v,* and *w,* and frequently disappears altogether. Like other liquids, it also not unfrequently changes its position with regard to the vowel of a root. In writing two *m*'s successively, the Germans frequently drop one and replace it by a stroke over that which they retain; thus, *mm.* As an abbreviation, M. stands for Marcus, Manlius, Martius, and Mucius; M.A. for *Magister Artium* (Master of Arts), MS. for manuscript, and MSS. for manuscripts. M, or more properly a symbol somewhat resembling it, was used by the Romans to denote 1,000; and the moderns have also adopted that letter. In medical prescriptions, M stands for *misce,* or *mix:* also for *manipulus,* a handful.

(*Typog.*) See EM.

(*Law.*) A brand or stigma formerly impressed, in England, on the brawn of the thumb of persons convicted of manslaughter.

Ma, (*mäh,*) *n.* An abbreviated form of *mamma;* — used as a term of fondness.

Ma, *adv.* [It., but.] (*Mus.*) Employed in cautionary phrases; as, "Vivace, *ma* non troppo presto,"—Lively, *but* not too quick.—*Moore.*

Ma'acah, or MAACHAH. (*Script.*) A city or region of Syria, or Aram, somewhat near the foot of Mount Hermon, and Geshur.—A wife of David, and the mother of Absalom.—The wife of Rehoboam and mother of Abijah, kings of Judah.—Six others of the same name are mentioned in Scripture.

Maad, (*mad,*) a town of Austria, in Hungary, in the Ilegyalla Mountains, 6 miles N.W. of Tokay. It is celebrated for its vineyards. *Pop.* 6,000.

Ma'am, *n.* [A colloquial, and very common contracted form of *madam.*] Madam; my lady.

Maas. The river MEUSE, *q. v.*

Maash'a, *n.* (*Numis.*) An East-Indian coin, in value rather more than one anna.

Maastricht. See MAESTRICHT.

Mab, *n.* [W. *mæban,* a baby.] A slattern; an untidy, careless person; sometimes, a simpleton. (Used in some parts of England.)

(*Fairy Myth.*) The name of a fairy celebrated by Shakspeare, and other English poets. The name has been variously derived; but the most probable derivation of it is from the Cymric *mab,* a child. According to Voss and others, Mab was not the queen of the fairies, that dignity having been ascribed to her from a mistaken use of the old English word *queen,* or *quean,* which meant only a woman.

—*v. n.* To act as a sloven; to dress untidily.

Mab'bettsville, in *New York,* a post-vill. of Dutchess county.

Mab'by, *n.* An ardent spirit distilled in Barbadoes from potatoes.

Mabillon, (*mä-bē'yon,*) JEAN, a learned French Benedictine, famous as a writer on ecclesiastical antiquities and the science of diplomatics, was b. in 1632, at Pierremont, in Champagne, and studied at the college of Rheims. He published several laborious works, among which are, *De Re Diplomatica,* the *Museum Italicum* (2 vols.), and *Annals of the Order of St. Benedict.* D. 1707.

Ma'bly, GABRIEL BONNET DE, a French abbé, eminent as a political and historical writer, was the brother of Condillac, and b. at Grenoble, in 1709. He was educated by the Jesuits at Lyons, but soon abandoned theological studies for Thucydides, Plutarch, and Livy. His works include *Parallele des Romains et des Français, Le Droit public de L'Europe, Observations sur les Grecs, Observations sur les Romains, Observations sur l'Histoire de la France, Sur la Constitution des Etats Unis de l'Amérique,* &c., forming altogether 15 vols. D. 1785.

Mac, (abbreviated *Mc.,*) a prefix to Scottish nomenclature, signifying *son,* and equivalent to the English *Fitz,* Irish *O,* and Welsh *Ap;* as, *Mac*Donald, *i. e., son* of Donald.

Macabre Dance, or DANSE DES MORTS. [Fr., the dance of death: Lat. *chorea machabæorum;* Ger. *todtentanz.*] A name given to a certain class of allegorical representations, illustrative of the universal power of death, dating from the 14th century, and long a favorite subject of painting and poetry, in which persons of all ranks and ages were represented as dancing together with the skeleton form of Death, which led them to the grave. The dance and the drama being at that time intimately connected, the grotesque allegory soon assumed a dramatic form. This drama was most simply constructed, consisting of short dialogues bet. Death and 24 followers, and was undoubtedly enacted in or near churches by religious orders in Germany during the 14th century, and at a rather later period in France. It would appear that the seven brothers, whose martyrdom is recorded in the 7th chapter of the 2d Book of *Maccabees,* either played an important part in the drama, or the first representation, which took place at Paris in the Cloister *aux Innocents,* fell upon their festival, and hence the origin of the ancient name, Chorea Machabæorum, or La Danse Macabre. As early as 1400, the dramatic poem was imitated in Spain, and appears there in 79 strophes of 8 lines each (*La Danca General de los Muertos*), but it did not spread; while the French, having a love for pictorial representation, very early affixed an illustration to each strophe, and in 1425 painted the whole series on the churchyard-wall of the Cloister of the Innocents, where the Dance of Death was habitually enacted. From Paris, both poem and pictures were transplanted to London (1430). But nowhere was the subject so variously and strikingly treated as in Germany. The celebrated Dance of Death on the cloister-walls of the Klingenthal, a convent in Basle, departs somewhat from the original form; but a picture in one of the chapels of the Marienkirche, at Lübeck, still, in spite of repeated re-paintings, bearing the unmistakable impress of the

Fig. 1664.
A LINK OF THE DANCE OF DEATH AT LÜBECK, 14TH CENTURY.

14th century, exhibits the very simplest form of the drama, and has some genuine Low-German verses attached to it. Here we see 24 figures, partly clerical, partly lay, arranged in a descending scale, from the pope himself down to a little child, and between each of them a dancing-figure of Death, not in the form of a skeleton, but a shrivelled corpse, the whole being linked in one chain, and dancing to the music of another Death (Fig. 1664). This representation is almost the same as a very ancient one at La Chaise-Dieu, in Auvergne, and points to the identity of the original dramatic spectacle in both countries.—In the 15th century, the *D. M.,* or Dance of Death, became only a subject of pictorial representation; and, descending from the walls of the quiet convent into public places, it gave a new impulse to popular art. But Holbein has the credit of availing himself most effectually of the original design, and giving it a new and more artistic character. Departing from the idea of a dance, he illustrated the subject by 53 distinct sketches for engravings, which he called *Imagines Mortis,* in which Death assumes various ironical costumes, while meeting with and overcoming persons in every condition of life.

Macacu, (*ma-ka-koo',*) a river of Brazil, rises in the Organ Mountains, and flows into the bay of Rio Janeiro.—A town of Brazil, abt. 10 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro.

Maca'cus, Macaque, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Old World monkeys, characterized by having a fifth tubercle on their last molars; ischial callosities and cheek-pouches; comparatively short and thick limbs; a projecting muzzle, and prominent superciliary arches. They have generally a pendent tail. When they cry out, they inflate a membranous sac, which communicates with the larynx above the thyroid cartilage.

Macadamiza'tion, Macad'amizing, *n.* [See the verb.] (*Engineering.*) A method of making roads entirely of angular pieces of stone, without any kind of binding material. The stones used for this purpose must be hard and tough, such as the whinstones, basalts, granites, and beach-pebbles, so that they may resist the action of the wheels. Hardness alone is not sufficient, for flintstones are hard but brittle, and are soon crushed into powder, as are also the softer sandstones. The angular stone fragments used in macadamizing must be of such a size as to pass freely, by their largest dimensions, through a ring $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

Macad'amize, *v. a.* [From James *MacAdam,* the originator, b. in Scotland, 1756; d. 1836.] To cover, as a road, with small, fractured stones, in order to form a hard, even, durable surface.

Macad'am-road, *n.* A road or way made hard and smooth with a superficial covering of small, broken stones.

Macahe, (*ma-ka'hā,*) a river of Brazil, flowing into the Bay of St. Anna.—A town of Brazil, at the mouth of the Macahe River, abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Cape Frio.

MacAle'vy's Fort, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-office of Huntingdon co.

MacAl'listerville, in *Pennsylvania.* See CALHOUNSVILLE.

Macao, (*ma-kaï'o.*) a seaport-town and settlement of the Portuguese in China, province of Kwang-tung, on a peninsula projecting from the S.W. corner of the island Macao, on the W. side of the æstuary formed at the mouth of the Tigre or Canton River, 84 m. S.W. of Canton. Lat. 20° 11′ 30″ N., Lon. 113° 32′ 30″ E. The town has a very imposing appearance from the sea. It is built chiefly on the declivity of two hills, meeting each other at a right angle, in front of a small semicircular bay forming the harbor. At one extremity of the town is a mansion called the *Casa;* in the grounds belonging to which is the Cave of Camoens (Fig. 1665). In this sequestered retreat Camoëns is said to have composed the greater part of the *Lusiad,* while holding at Macao the post of Portuguese judge. Macao was given to the Portuguese by the Chinese emperor in 1586, in return for assistance afforded by them against pirates that had infested the coast.

Fig. 1665.
CAVE OF CAMOENS, AT MACAO.

Maca'o, *n.* (*Games.*) A game at cards formerly in vogue.

(*Zoöl.*) See MACAW.

Macapa, (*ma-ka-pa',*) a town of Brazil, on the river Amazon, abt. 200 m. N.W. of Para. The town is strongly fortified, and commands an extensive commerce. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Maca'rius, St., (*the Elder,*) a celebrated anchoret of the 4th century, who passed 60 years in a monastery on Mount Sceta, in Egypt, and d. 387.—ST. MACARIUS (*the Younger*), and a contemporary of the preceding, was a monk of Alexandria, who being persecuted by the Arians, and banished to an island, converted its inhabitants to Christianity. D. 393.

Mac'arize, *v. a.* [Gr. *macarizein,* to confer a benediction.] To congratulate; to wish joy to, on account of some auspicious event.

Macaro'ni, *n.* [Fr., from It. *maccaroni, maccheroni,* from *maccare,* to bruise or crush. *M.* consisted originally of lumps of paste and cheese squeezed together.] A peculiar manufacture of wheat, which for a long time was peculiar to Italy, and, in fact, almost to Genoa; it is now, however, made all over Italy, at Marseille in France, and in this country at Philadelphia and other places. Strictly speaking, the name *M.* applies only to wheaten paste in the form of pipes, varying in diameter from an ordinary quill up to those now made of the diameter of an inch; but there is no real difference between it and the fine threadlike vermicelli, and the infinite variety of curious and elegant little forms which, under the name of *Italian pastes,* are used for soups.—Only certain kinds of wheat are applicable to this manufacture, and these are the hard sorts, which contain a large percentage of gluten. At present, the Italian manufacturers prefer the wheats of Odessa and Taganrog; but they also employ those of their own country grown in Sicily and in Apulia. The wheat is first ground into a coarse meal, from which the bran is removed—in that state it is called *Semola* (see also SEMOLINA); during the grinding, it is necessary to employ both heat and humidity, to insure a good semola. The semola is worked up into a dough with water; and for *M.* and vermicelli, it is forced through gauges, with or without mandrels, as in wire and pipe-drawing; or for *pastes,* it is rolled out into very thin sheets, from which are stamped out the various forms of stars, rings, &c.—The manufacture of this material is of great importance to Italy, where it forms a large article of home consumption, and is exported to all parts of the world. In Genoa alone, nearly 170,000 quintals of wheat are annually consumed in this manufacture. The finest qualities of *M.* are those which are whitest in color, and do not burst or break up in boiling; it should swell considerably, and become quite soft; but if it does not retain its form when boiled, it has not been made of the best wheat. Some makers flavor and color it with saffron and turmeric, to suit certain tastes, but this is limited to very few.

(*Costume.*) The year 1772 introduced into England a new style for gentlemen, imported by a number of young men of fashion who had travelled in Italy, and who formed an association called the Macaroni Club, in contradistinction to the Beef-steak Club of London. Hence these new-fashioned dandies were styled Macaronis, a name that was afterwards applied to ladies of

the same genus. The name gave place, toward the beginning of the century, to the term of *Dandy*. The true *M.*, as delineated in Fig. 1666, was an exquisite, usually dressed in the extreme of fashion, with an abundance of finery, jewels, perfumes, and an assumption of airs and graces. The perfect *M.* was generally distinguished by two watches, one in either fob, and by huge rings. The hair was dressed in an enormous toupee, with very large curls at the sides; while behind, it was gathered and tied up into a large club, or knot, that rested on the back of the neck like a porter's knot; upon this an exceedingly small hat was worn, which was sometimes lifted from the head with the cane, generally very long, and decorated with extremely large silk tassels; a frilled white handkerchief was tied in a large bow around the neck; frills from the top of the shirt-front projected from the top of the waistcoat, reaching very little below the waist, and being without the flap-covered pockets. The coat was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn; it was edged with lace or braid, or decorated with frog-buttons, tassels, or embroidery; the breeches were tight, of spotted or striped silk, with large bunches of strings at the knee.

Fig. 1666. — A MACARONI.

(*Amer. Hist.*) The term applied, during the Revolutionary war, to the men of a Maryland regiment, on account of the showy colors (scarlet and buff) of their uniform.

Macaro'nian, Macaron'ic, *a.* [Fr. *macaronique.*] Resembling or pertaining to a macaroni; hence, frivolous; fribble trifling; foppish; affected; vain. — Consisting of a mixture or jumble of words of different languages.

Macaron'ic, *n.* A jumble or medley of things thrown pell-mell together. — A kind of burlesque poetry, in which words of different languages are intermixed, and native words are made to end in Latin terminations, or Latin words are modernized; — as in the following book inscription, the author of which seems resolved, at all hazards, to maintain his right of property:

"Si quisquis furetur
This little libellum,
Per Phœbum, per Jovem,
I'll kill him! I'll fell him;
In ventrem illius
I'll stick my scalpellum,
And teach him to steal
My little libellum."

Macaroon', *n.* [Fr. *macaron.* See MACARONI.] A small cake, compounded of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar.

—A fop; an exquisite; a fribble; a macaroni.

MacArthur, in *Ohio*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-village, cap. of Vinton co., abt. 60 m. S.S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Macarthy Island, (*mak-ärth'e,*) an island off the W. coast of Africa, in the river Gambia, 130 m. from its mouth; *area*, 3 sq. m. It belongs to Great Britain. *Pop.* 2,000, mostly liberated Africans.

Macas'sar, the chief settlement of the Dutch in the island of Celebes, 250 m. S.E. of Borneo. The harbor is safe and convenient, but difficult of access. The town is situated on the S.W. coast, and is mostly inhabited by the Chinese, who carry on an extensive trade, principally with China. The exports are chiefly rice, sandal-wood, ebony, tortoise-shell, gold, spices, &c. *Pop.* of town 12,000.

Macas'sar Oil, *n.* [From *Macassar*, a town in the island of Celebes.] (*Toilet.*) A kind of hair-oil, used in the toilet, and originally brought from Macassar. The name has been given in modern days to a popular preparation for the hair, invented by Rowland, a celebrated London perfumer, and immortalized by Byron:

"In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her,
Save thine 'incomparable oil,' *Macassar.*"

Macas'sar, (Straits of,) the channel or arm of the sea which separates the islands of Borneo and Celebes. *Ext.* 350 m. long, and from 100 to 140 broad.

Macauba, (*ma-kow'ba,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 370 m. W.S.W. of Bahia.

Macau'lay, THOMAS BABINGTON, LORD, a celebrated English historian, orator, essayist, and poet. He was the son of Zachary Macaulay, a Scottish Presbyterian of stern principles and life, and was b. at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, 1800. His mother, whose maiden name was Mills, had been a schoolmistress at Bristol, was the daughter of a Quaker, and had been trained under the care of the celebrated Hannah Moore. His father's sister having been the wife of Thomas Babington, a merchant, the future historian received those names at the baptismal font. From his birth he exhibited signs of superiority and genius, and more especially of that power of memory which startled every one by its quickness, flexibility, and range. From school he went to the university of Cambridge, where he earned reputation by his verses and his oratory, and by his youthful contributions to Charles Knight's "Quarterly Magazine." He graduated A. B. in 1822, and M. A. in 1826. He had already entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, and been called to the bar. His real entry into literature was through the gates of the "Edinburgh Review," his first effort being the brilliant essay on Milton. During twenty years this first contribution was followed by many others, some from books, some from life, of which

Fig. 1667. — LORD MACAULAY.

the best were unquestionably those on Hastings and Clive. His political career commenced in 1830, under the auspices of Lord Lansdowne, who, seeing an article on the ballot by the young barrister, at once sought him out, and introduced him to Parliament as member for Calne. The government soon made him secretary of the Board of Control for India, and thus secured his talents for the service of the Whigs. In 1834 he went to India as member of the Supreme Council of Calcutta, in two years and a half made a very considerable addition to his fortune, and came back to England to acquire fame. For a few years he united both politics and letters, representing Edinburgh in the House of Commons, and writing articles for the "Edinburgh Review." A quarrel with his constituents severed his connection with the House of Commons, and restored him to literature. It is true, the citizens of Edinburgh again chose him as their representative in 1852; but he was little more than a nominal member, for he only spoke once or twice, and then on questions of no public moment. During the last twelve years of his life his time had been almost solely occupied with the *History of England*, four volumes of which were completed and published. Although he was generally believed to be closely engaged with the continuation of his History, he frequently turned aside for other literary tasks; such as the memoirs of Oliver Goldsmith, William Pitt, and others, given — literally given, to Mr. Black for his edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." At the time of his death he had nearly completed the fifth volume of his History, which was shortly afterwards published, though in an incomplete form; indeed, the whole work, as we have it, can only be regarded as a magnificent fragment. Of his History, a literary journal of influence remarked: "The verdict of mankind on the merits of this very considerable contribution to the history of England is not likely to be unanimous; the taste of contemporaries is never decisive. Lord Macaulay's ambition was to stand in the same rank with Hume. The Messrs. Longman, publishers, have paid to him the revenues of a prince, a single one of their checks to the historian being for $100,000." Besides the "History" and the *Essays*, he wrote a collection of beautiful historic ballads, the well-known *Lays of Ancient Rome*. His parliamentary and miscellaneous speeches have also been given to the world in a more accessible form than the pages of Hansard. In 1849 he was elected Lord Rector of the university of Glasgow; about the same time he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. In 1850 he was appointed honorary professor of ancient history in the Royal Academy; three years later, he was rewarded with the Prussian order of Merit, and, in 1857, his honors culminated in his creation as Lord Macaulay. A distinguished French critic paid the following tribute to the English historian: "Lord Macaulay's history is well adapted to exalt our souls. On beholding the struggles, the efforts, and — why should we not add — the weaknesses of the men who have founded the greatness and the liberties of England, we have learned not to despair of generations which seem to be the most debased. We do not doubt that men of all times and of all countries will thus find in the writings of Lord Macaulay an inexhaustible source of information. He combined with the exact knowledge of facts, which is but the smallest part of the historian's talent, an astonishing variety of judgment, of ingenious parallels, and of elevated considerations, of which the fruit will never be lost. He brought to the study of events, and to the estimate of character, the constant application of those moral laws with which genius itself cannot dispense, and which avenge themselves in a late triumph on those who have disregarded them. It is by this that he has his place among those who have not merely charmed humankind, but who deserved to instruct them. It is to the honor of our age that the loss of such men is deplored not only in the country in which it occurs. The death of Lord Macaulay has been felt wherever there are men who know how to honor noble talent, a life without a stain, and the love of liberty based upon laws." D. 1859.

Macaw', MACAO, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ARARINÆ.

Macaw'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Cocos fusiformis*, a palm of the genus *Cocos*, native of the West Indies and of the warm parts of America. It is called *Macoya* in Guiana, and *Macahuba* in Brazil. It is from twenty to thirty feet high, and with pinnated leaves from ten to fifteen feet long. The fruit yields an oil, of a yellow color, of the consistence of butter, with a sweetish taste, and an odor of violets, used in the native regions of the tree as an emollient in painful affections of the joints, and extensively imported into Britain, where it is sometimes sold as *Palm Oil*, to be used in the manufacture of toilet-soaps.

Macayo, or MACEIO, (*ma-si'o,*) a town of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, abt. 125 m. S. by W. of Pernambuco.

MacBean, in *Georgia*, a village of Richmond co.

MacBean's Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Savannah River between Richmond and Burke cos.

Mac'beth, the hero of Shakspeare's tragedy of that name, was a Scottish chief related to the reigning king Duncan, whom he assassinated in order to usurp his power, 1040. He fell in battle by the hand of Macduff, 1057.

Mac'cabaw, Mac'caboy, *n.* [Fr. *macouba.*] A choice kind of brown snuff.

Maccabe'an, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the Maccabees.

Maccabees, (*mäk'ä-bees.*) [Etymology unknown.] (*Script.*) As a family, the Maccabees commenced their career of patriotic and religious heroism during the persecution of Antiochus Epiphanes, abt. the year B. C. 167. At this time the aged Mattathias, a descendant of the Asmoneans, and his five sons, inhabited the town of Modin, to which place Antiochus sent certain of his officers with instructions to erect an altar for heathen sacrifices, and to engage the inhabitants in the celebration of the most idolatrous and superstitious rites. The venerable Mattathias openly declared his resolution to oppose the orders of the tyrant, and one of the recreant Jews approaching the altar which had been set up, he rushed upon him and slew him with his own hand. His part thus boldly taken, he called his sons and his friends around him, and immediately fled to the mountains, inviting all to follow him who had any zeal for God and the law. Their number soon increased; and not long after, they were able to make descents into the adjacent villages and cities, where they circumcised the children, and restored everywhere the ancient religion of Jehovah. At the death of Mattathias (166 B. C.), Judah Makkabi (166–161 B. C.) took the command of the patriots, and repulsed the enemy, notwithstanding his superior force, at Mizpah (6,000 against 70,000), Bethsur (10,000 against 65,000), and other places, reconquered Jerusalem, purified the temple (Feast of Reconsecration—Chennka), and reinaugurated the holy service (164 B. C.). Having further concluded an alliance with the Romans, he fell in a battle against Bacchides (161 B. C.). His brother Jonathan, who succeeded him in the leadership, renewed the Roman alliance, and taking advantage of certain disputes about the Syrian throne, rendered vacant by the death of Antiochus, acquired the dignity of high-priest. But Tryphon, the guardian of the young prince Antiochus Theos, fearing his influence, invited him to Ptolemais, and had him there treacherously executed. Simon, the second brother, was elected by the Jewish commonwealth to assume the reins of the national government, and was formally recognized both by Demetrius, Tryphon's antagonist, and by the Romans, as "chief and ruler of the Jews." He completely re-established the independence of the nation, and the year after his succession (141 B. C.) was made the starting-point of a new æra. The almost absolute power in his hands he used with wise moderation; justice and righteousness flourished in his days, and "Judah prospered as of old." But not long (seven years) after his accession to the supremacy, he was foully murdered (136 B. C.) by his own son-in-law, Ptolemy, who vainly hoped to succeed him. For the subsequent history of this family, see JEWS; and HYRCANUS. — The Feast of the Maccabees — *i. e.*, both of the sons of Mattathias, and of the seven martyr children (2 *Macc.* vii.) — is found in the Roman martyrology under the date of the first of August.

Mac'cabees, (Books of,) (*Script.*) The name given to certain apocryphal books of the Old Testament, containing principally the details of the struggles of the Jews against the civil and religious tyranny of the Syrian kings in the heroic period of the Maccabees. The books are connected only by their subjects, being by different authors, and of widely unequal literary merit. The two first in order were declared canonical by the councils of Florence and Trent, and are also contained in the original translation of Luther. The first book of Maccabees contains a history of the Jews from the reign of Antiochus Epiphanes till the death of the Jewish priest Simon, *i. e.* from 175 to 135 B. C. It may be divided into four parts; viz., — 1. From the commencement of Antiochus Epiphanes's reign till the death of Mattathias (i. ii.); 2. the history of the presidency of Judas Maccabeus (iii.–ix. 22); 3. the government and high-priesthood of Jonathan (ix. 23–xii. 53); 4. history of the high-priest Simon (xiii.–xvi.) The Greek text of the Septuagint version is the original of all the others; but there is little doubt that it was written originally in Hebrew. Of the author nothing is known; but he must have been a Palestinian Jew, and have lived some time after the events recorded in the book. Though in some instances unsatisfactorily defective and uncritical, and occasionally extravagant, it

is upon the whole entitled to credit for general accuracy. The second book of Maccabees is inferior in many respects to the first in simplicity, credibility, naturalness, correctness, &c. It professes to be an abridgment of an earlier historical work by a Jewish writer of Cyrene, named Jason, relating the principal events of Jewish history in the reigns of Seleucus IV., Antiochus Epiphanes, and Antiochus Eupator. It partly goes over the same ground with the first book, but commences 10 or 12 years earlier, and embraces in all a period of fifteen years. The precise age, either of the author or his predecessor Jason, is unknown. The two letters with which the book begins are generally regarded as spurious, and the other parts abound with inaccuracies, and even self-contradictions. The third book of Maccabees is prior in time to the first and second, and, indeed, does not touch on the time of the Maccabean heroes. It gives an account of a sacrilegious attempt of Ptolemy Philopator, after his victory over Antiochus the Great, at Raphia (217 B. C.), to enter the Holy of Holies at Jerusalem, which was baffled by a miracle. Upon his return to Egypt he resolved to avenge himself upon the Jews there; and those of them who would not consent to be initiated into the orgies of Bacchus, he caused to be chained in the great circus at Alexandria, in order to be trampled to death by elephants. Two angels appeared, in a terrible form, between the Jews and the elephants, when the latter went backwards and crushed the soldiers. The king caused the Jews to be released, appointed a festival, and made an edict that none of his subjects should injure a Jew on account of his religion. The author and his age are both unknown; and, indeed, the entire history is nothing else than a most absurd Jewish fable. The fourth book of Maccabees is generally supposed to be the same with the "Supremacy of Reason," attributed to Josephus by Jerome, Eusebius, and others. It contains an ascetic treatise on the dominion of right reason over the passions, as illustrated by the history of the martyrdom of Eleazar, the seven brothers, and their mother; being an inflated amplification of that history as given in 2 Macc. vi. vii. The author makes many historical blunders, and the whole manner and diction disprove it to be the work of Josephus. Nothing is known of its author, and it is believed not to be earlier than the 2d century of our æra. The fifth book of Maccabees is now extant only in the Arabic. It comprises a history of Jewish affairs from the attempt on the treasury at Jerusalem by Heliodorus, and brings it down to the extermination of the house of the Maccabees by Herod the Great. The work was originally written in Hebrew, but who the translator was it is impossible to say; but he seems to have lived after the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem by Titus.

MacCall's Ferry, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of York co.

MacCam'eron, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Martin co.; *pop.* about 1,200.

MacCan'mish, in *Kansas*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

MacCand'less, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
—A post-office of Butler co.

MacCar'lysville, in *California*, a village of Santa Clara co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of San José.

MacCar'lyville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Mount Holly.

Macchiavelli, or **Machiavel,** NICCOLO, (*mak-e-a-vail'le,*) a celebrated Florentine statesman and historian, was b. of an ancient family in 1469. As secretary of the council named "The Ten," a post which he held for fourteen years, 1498–1512, he was one of the most prominent actors in the foreign and diplomatic affairs of the republic during that period. The great capacity for business and diplomacy which he showed led to his being employed on a great number of political missions, the most important of which were those to the king of France, to whom he was sent on four occasions; to the popes Pius III. and Julius II.; to Cæsar Borgia, in whose camp he passed three months; and to the Emperor Maximilian. On the restoration of the Medici, in 1512, *M.* was banished, and in the following year he was arrested and subjected to the torture on the charge of conspiracy against the Medici, but was soon pardoned and liberated. The next 8 years he spent in retirement and literary labors, was then again employed as ambassador, and died at Florence, June 22, 1527. The principal works of *M.* are: *Il Principe*, the famous treatise in which are expounded the obnoxious principles and system of policy ever since designated *Macchiavellism*, and which was probably written to gratify the Medici; it was published in 1532; *Storie Florentine; Discourses on the First Decade of Titus Livius; Seven Books on the Art of War;* and valuable Reports of his negotiations. Letters, Comedies, and other writings complete the 6 vols. 4to. of his works, which, both in point of matter and of style, stand in the highest rank of Italian literature. The intellectual tendencies of *M.* were for the unity and progress of Italy,—hence, the republicans of modern Italy consider him as their precursor; which explains the extraordinary enthusiasm manifested during the celebration of his centenary at Florence, in May, 1869.

Fig. 1668. — MACCHIAVELLI.

MacClain's'ville, in *California*, a village of Humboldt co., abt 12 m. S. by W. of Eureka. It was formerly called HOOKTOWN.

MacClear'y, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Noble co.

MacClel'lan, GEORGE BRINTON, major-general in the U. S. army, b. at Philadelphia, 1826, was educated at West Point, which he quitted in 1846 as Second Lieut. of Engineers, served in the Mexican War of 1846–8, and greatly distinguished himself at the battles of Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec. For his gallant conduct in the latter engagement he was advanced to the brevet rank of Captain, and placed in command of a company of sappers and miners; and on the conclusion of the war returned to West Point, where he remained on duty with his company until 1851. During this portion of his career he introduced the bayonet exercise into the United States army, and translated and adapted a military manual, which is the authorized textbook for the service. In the latter part of 1851 he superintended the construction of Fort Delaware, and in the spring of 1852 served under Major Marcy in the expedition for exploring the Red River. Soon after this he went to Texas on the staff of Gen. Persifer Smith as senior engineer, and was engaged for some months in surveying the rivers and harbors of the State. In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific coast in command of the western division of the survey of the North Pacific Railroad route; returned in 1854, received a commission in the cavalry in 1855, and was soon after appointed, with Col. (the Confederate general) Robert Lee, a member of the commission sent by the U. S. Government to the seat of war in the Crimea. As the result of his observations, he drew up a critical report on the *Organization of European Armies, and the Operations of War,* which enhanced his reputation as a scientific soldier. He quitted the army in 1857 to become Vice-President and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi line. On the breaking out of the civil war, he received a commission as Maj.-Gen. of Volunteers, with the command of the department of Ohio, took the command of the Union troops in Western Virginia, June 21, 1861, and distinguished himself by defeating a Confederate force at Rich Mountain, July 11; and after the disastrous defeat of Gen. McDowell at Bull Run, July 21, the President appointed McClellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief, having been allowed, by reason of his great age, to retire in Nov., Gen. McClellan was appointed to succeed him, but resigned this post, when he took the immediate control of the Army of the Potomac, in March, 1862. Meanwhile he had been actively occupied for several months in organizing that army, and left Washington in March for a forward movement on Richmond. As the Confederate army had fallen back upon that city, Gen. McClellan resolved to land on the peninsula between the York and James rivers, and march upon Richmond, drawing his supplies as he required them from either river. Unfortunately for the Federal commander, his plan of the campaign was betrayed to the Confederates, while his most important arrangements were marred by the interference of President Lincoln, who, being afraid that Washington would be attacked, impeded the active cooperation of Gen. McDowell and his army, whose task was to have been the turning of the Confederate flank. After fighting his way, with much loss, to the Chickahominy, and taking possession of Yorktown, Gen. McClellan gradually advanced northwards, until his troops approached Richmond. The Confederate commander, Gen. Joseph Johnston, having been wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862, Gen. Lee was appointed to succeed him, and Gen. McClellan found in his old associate a more skilful and powerful opponent. After the desperate combats, known as the "Seven Days before Richmond," McClellan found it necessary to withdraw his army to the protection of his gunboats. Gen. Halleck, having been appointed General-in-chief of the land forces of the U. States, ordered Gen. McClellan to evacuate the peninsula of Virginia; and this he did under protest, arriving with the portion of the army under his immediate command at Alexandria, and taking charge of the defences of Washington. The larger portion of the troops he had commanded were placed under Gen. Pope, who, after a series of manœuvres, was disastrously defeated by Gen. Lee on the ill-omened field of Bull Run, Aug. 30. Hoping to retrieve his reverse, Gen. McClellan put his troops in motion early in Sept., and attacked the Confederate forces at South Mountain, sustaining considerable loss, without checking the advance of the enemy, who within a few days captured Harper's Ferry, and were enabled to invade Maryland. Their onward progress was, however, checked by Gen. McClellan at the hotly-contested and important battle of Antietam, Sept. 17. After various minor operations, Gen. McClellan was relieved, Nov. 5, 1862, from his command of the Army of the Potomac, which was transferred to Gen. Burnside. In Sept., 1864, McClellan was chosen by the Chicago Convention as the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party; but he was left in a minority at the polling-places, and President Lincoln was re-elected. Gen. McClellan resigned his commission to the army, Nov. 8, 1864, and soon after left the U. States, with his family, on a tour through Europe. In Oct., 1868, immense processions were organized in New York and Philadelphia, by the Democratic party, for greeting his return home.

MacClel'landstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 8 m. W. of Uniontown.

Mac'clesfield, a town of England, co. Chester, on the Bollin, 16 m. S.E. of Manchester, and 163 N.W. of London. It is pleasantly situated, and well built. Within the present century it has rapidly advanced as a seat of textile industry. The silk manufactures of *M.* afford employment to the greater portion of the inhabitants. *Pop.* 36,101.

MacClin'tock, SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD, F. R. S., LL.D., a British naval officer and Arctic explorer, b. in Dundalk, Ireland, 1819. At an early period of his career, Capt. *Sir F. McC.* devoted his attention to the problem of the Arctic N.W. passage, and succeeded, in the course of several voyages to the N. Pole, in making many and important discoveries, besides ascertaining the fate of Sir John Franklin, (*q. v.*) Sir Francis is the author of the *Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions,* London and Boston, 1860.

MacClu'ney, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Perry co.

MacClure', an Irish navigator. See NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

MacClure, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* about 1,365.

MacComb', in *Ohio*, a post-office of Hancock co.

MacCon'nellsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Fulton co., abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 800.

MacCon'nell's Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stephenson co., abt. 140 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

MacCon'nellstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 95 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.

MacCon'nellsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Morgan co., abt. 27 m. S.S.E. of Zanesville; *pop.* abt. 2,200. There is an artesian salt well here, which throws up brine and hydrogen gas. The gas is collected in a holder and led by a pipe under the boiler; the flame caused by ignition of the gas supplies heat enough to evaporate all the salt produced by the well. The well, about 200 ft. in depth, was bored about 40 years ago, and was one of the first artesian wells made in the country.

MacCoys'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Juniata co.

MacCrack'en, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., adjoining Illinois; *area,* about 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, Tennessee, and Clark's rivers. *Surface,* low and level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Paducah. *Pop.* about 12,000.

MacCul'loch, JOHN RAMSAY, a Scotch political economist and statistician, b. in Wigtownshire, 1789. In 1828 he was appointed prof. of political economy in London University, but he filled that chair only a short time. In 1838 he was made comptroller of the Stationery Office, and remained in that post till his death. His principal works are, the *Statistical Account of the British Empire,* first published in 1837, since enlarged, and several times republished; the *Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,* annually reprinted; the *Geographical Dictionary;* his *Principles of Political Economy;* and a work on *Succession to Property vacant by Death.* He contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica,* and to various periodical works, and published a work on the bibliography of political economy. He was a member of the Institute of France. D. 1864.

MacCutch'eonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wyandot co., abt. 78 m. N. by W. of Columbus.

MacCutch'eonville, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Vanderburgh co.

MacCutch'eon's Landing, in *Louisiana*, a post-office of St. Charles parish.

MacDan'iel's, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Gallia co.

Macdon'ald, ETIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDRE, Duke of Tarentum, a marshal of France, b. in Sancerre, 1765. Descended from a Scottish family, he entered the French army in 1784, and embracing the revolutionary cause, served on the staff of Dumouriez at Jemappes, and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign in the Low Countries under Gen. Pichegru. In 1796, as general of division, he took the command of the army of the Rhine; he then joined the army of Italy, where he became governor of Rome, and having soon afterwards been sent against Naples, his skilful retreat saved the French army from the utter ruin with which it was menaced by Suwarrow. During the 18th Brumaire, he commanded at Versailles. In 1800 he was appointed to the command of the army in Switzerland, and immortalized his name in military annals by his celebrated passage of the Splugen. In 1802 he was appointed French ambassador at the court of Copenhagen; but there he incurred the displeasure of Napoleon, and was withdrawn from active service. In 1809, nevertheless, he took part in the Italian campaign, shared the glories of the victories at Laybach, Raab, and Wagram, his gallant conduct in the last earning for him a marshal's baton at the emperor's hands, and was appointed governor of Gratz, where his humanity gained him "golden opinions from all ranks of people." In 1810 he was created duke of Tarentum, and appointed to the command in Catalonia. He subsequently shared in the Russian campaign, and distinguished himself in the battles of Bautzen and Lützen; but met with a severe reverse at Katzbach, where he had imprudently engaged Marshal Blücher with a greatly inferior force. After the fall of Napoleon, he was called to the Chamber of Peers, and made chancellor of the Legion of Honor; but he took little or no part in politics. D. 1840.

Macdon'ald, FLORA, the courageous young Scotchwoman, who, after the defeat of the young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, at Culloden, in April, 1746,

risked her own life that she might aid his escape from his pursuers. She had the prince dressed as a woman, and giving him out as her maid-servant, succeeded in conveying him safely to the Isle of Skye, whence, after many wanderings, perils, and hardships, he ultimately escaped to France. Flora was afterwards imprisoned for a short time in the Tower of London. She died in 1790.

MacDon'ald, in *Alabama*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 161 m. E. of Tuscaloosa.

MacDonald, in *Georgia*, a village of Wilkinson co., abt. 18 m. S. of Milledgeville.

MacDonald, in *Missouri*, an extreme S.W. co., adjoining Arkansas on the S., and Indian Territory on the W.; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elk or Cowskin River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Rutledge. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A vill. of Barry co., abt. 165 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

MacDonald, in *Ohio*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 784.

MacDonald's Mill, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

MacDonaldsville, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Stark co.

MacDonough, (*mak-don'o,*) in *Delaware*, a post-office of New Castle co.

MacDonough, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Henry co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

MacDonough, in *Illinois*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 575 sq. m. *Rivers.* Crooked, Downing's Fork, Turkey, and Grindstone creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Macomb. *Pop.* abt. 41,000.

MacDonough, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of Norwich; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

MacDow'ell, Irvin, an American brigadier-general, b. in Franklin co., Ohio, 1818, was educated in France, and on his return to the United States entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, and was appointed to the artillery. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command the Federal troops at Alexandria; and the Union army, which had been hastily got together in July, 1861, to oppose Beauregard, and had been concentrated at Manassas, was placed under his command. Unfortunately, the troops were still undisciplined, and the disgraceful defeat and flight of Bull Run, July 21, followed. Gen. McClellan took the command after that battle, and Gen. McDowell was placed in charge of the troops at Arlington. He was made a Major-Gen., March 14, and commander of the Department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by Gens. McClellan and Pope in June and Aug., 1862, but was relieved from his command Sept. 5, at his own request.

MacDow'ell, in *N. Carolina*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Catawba River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified, the Blue Ridge forming the W. and N.W. boundary of the co., and attaining the height of 6,000 feet above sea-level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* abt. 7,120.

MacDowell, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Highland co.

MacDowell, in *W. Virginia*, an extreme S. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 525 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tug Fork of Sandy River, and Camp Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Perrysville. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mace, in *Indiana*, a post-office of Montgomery co.

Mace, *n.* [It. *mazza*, a club; Lat. *massa*; Fr. *masse.*] A club of metal used in warfare from the most remote times. The gradual course of improvement having rendered armor impenetrable by edged weapons, the mace was used as an instrument of effectual demolition. In its simplest form the mace was only a short strong iron club, and its shape varied among different nations and at different times: sometimes a ball was attached to the end by a triple chain. At present the mace, in a more ornamental form (Fig. 564), is used in England as an ensign of authority borne before magistrates: of this kind is the mace placed before the Speaker of the House of Commons while that officer presides at the sittings of the House.

—The heavier rod employed in the game of billiards.

Mace, *n.* [It. *mace*; Fr. *macis*; from Lat. *macir, macis.*] A well-known spice, forming the aril or inner envelope of the growing nutmeg. When the capsule of the nutmeg bursts — which it does, like the husk of a filbert, when the fruit is nearly ripe — it discloses a bright scarlet net-work, investing the whole nut in a thin, fibrous membrane. This inner coat or tunic is the mace, which is eventually peeled off and dried, when it loses its bright color, and becomes of a reddish-yellow. Mace is regarded as the most choice of all the spices, and accordingly always realizes a high price. It contains a very large proportion of essential oil, on account of which mace is never employed alone in medicine, though in its properties possessing the usual carminative character of other spices.

Mace'-ale, *n.* Ale spiced with mace.

Mace'-bearer, *n.* An officer who carries the mace in state or judicial proceedings; a macer.

Mac'edon, a name applied by English writers to the empire of the Macedonians; while *Macedonia*, q. v., is used by them to designate the land, or country.

Macedon, (*mas'se-don,*) in *New York*, a post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Macedon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Celina.

Macedon Cen'tre, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 200 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Macedo'nia. (*Anc. Geog.* and *Hist.*) A celebrated country, which originally was confined to a small district called Emathia, gradually extended until, in the time of Philip, father of Alexander, it reached, on the N., the Scardian Mountains, a portion of the Hæmus (mod. Balkan) Range; on the W., the frontiers of Epirus and Illyria; on the E., the river Nestus (mod. Karasu); and on the S., Thessaly. The country is on the whole mountainous, especially in the south and west, but there are several large plains of great fertility. The principal rivers were called the Strymon, the Axius, and the Haliacmon. It contained a number of flourishing cities, of which the names are well known in ancient history, particularly Pella, the capital, Pydna, Thessalonica, Potidæa, Olynthos, Philippi, and Amphipolis. The history of *M.* is involved in much obscurity till about 490 B. C., when the Persians subdued it, so that the Macedonian king, Alexander I., was compelled to take part with Xerxes in his invasion of Greece. On the retreat of the Persians after the battle of Platæa in 479 B. C., *M.* again recovered its independence. Under the wise and vigorous reign of Archelaus, who died 399 B. C., it greatly increased in prosperity and power; but after his death, a period of civil wars and contests for the throne ensued, which ended in the accession of Philip II. (359 B. C.), who not only seated himself firmly on the throne, but greatly extended his dominions. His son, Alexander III., surnamed The Great, brought half the then known world under his empire; but after his death, the Macedonian empire was broken up, and at the end of a period of 22 years of incessant wars, formed into four principal kingdoms under his greatest generals. *M.* itself fell to the lot of Antipater, after whose death ensued another period of civil wars and contests for the throne, of which the Greeks endeavored to take advantage for the recovery of their ancient independence. But the Athenians having called in the assistance of the Romans against Philip V. of *M.*, by whom their city was besieged, the Macedonians were defeated by the Romans in the great battle of Cynocephalæ (197 B. C.), and both Greece and *M.* became subject to the Roman power. Perseus, the successor of Philip, was finally defeated at Pydna (168 B. C.), and adorned the triumph of Æmilius Paulus. In B. C. 148, *M.* became definitely a Roman province, in which Thessaly and part of Illyria were included.

Macedo'nia, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 223.

Macedonia, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Bradford co.

Macedonia, in *Tennessee*, a village of Carroll co.

Macedonia Depot, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Summit co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Cleveland.

Macedo'nian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Macedonia.

—*n.* A native or an inhabitant of Macedonia.

Macedo'nians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given to the sect of the Semi-Arians is derived from Macedonius, a deacon who was made bishop of Constantinople by the Arians in 341, and was acknowledged as Patriarch in 342. When the Arians separated into the Arians and the Semi-Arians, in 359, Macedonius took part with the latter, and he was expelled from the see in 360, after which time the Semi-Arians were called Macedonians. They were condemned by the 2d general council, held at Constantinople May–July 30, 381. They are also called Pneumatomachians, or Adversaries of the Spirit.

MacElhat'tan, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Clinton co.

MacElroy, in *W. Virginia*, a P. O. of Doddridge co.

MacElwains, in *S. Carolina*, a village of York dist.

Mace'-proof, *a.* Exempt from arrest.

Mac'er, *n.* A mace-bearer.

"*A macer*, or officer in attendance on the Supreme Court." *W. Scott.*

Macerata, (*ma-chai-ra'ta,*) a town of Italy, cap. of a prov. of the same name, 21 m. S.W. of Ancona. It is finely situated on an eminence in the midst of hills, and commands picturesque views of the sea and the Apennines. *M.* contains a university of great repute, besides other literary institutions. *Pop.* 20,000.

Macerate, (*mās'er-āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *macero, macerotus*, to soften by steeping. The meanings of *macerate* are divided between *macer*, lean, meagre, and *marceo*, to be drooping, feeble.] To make lean; to wear away; to attenuate; to cause to droop; to mortify; to fret. (R.)

—To steep almost to solution; to soften and disintegrate the parts of a substance by saturation, or by the digestive process; as, to *macerate* a drug.

Macera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *maceratio.*] Act or process of macerating, or of making lean and attenuate by wearing away, or by mortification. (R.)

(*Chem.*) The infusion of substances in cold liquids. The term is usually employed with regard to vegetable substances, when they are reduced to powder and exposed to the action of water, or any other liquid, without the assistance of heat, in which last respect it differs from *digestion*. Maceration is useful either when it is required merely to soften the parts of the substance operated on, as when cinnamon and cloves are macerated in water before distillation, or in cases where heat would be injurious, as when volatile or aromatic substances are used.

Mace'-reed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The great Cat's-tail. See Typha.

MacEw'ensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., abt. 75 m. N. of Harrisburg.

MacFar'land, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dane co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Madison.

MacGil'licuddy's Reeks, a mountain-range of Ireland, in the co. Kerry, Munster. It is abt. 10 m. in length, the most elevated on the island, and extends between lakes Killarney on the E. and Carra on the W. It culminates in the peak of Curran Tual, 3,404 feet in height.

MacGil'livray's Koo'tanie, or Kootenay, a river rising in the Rocky Mountains of British N. America, and flowing S.E. into Montana Territory, turns to the W. and then N.W., flows back into the British possessions from Idaho Territory, and joins the Columbia River. It is sometimes called the Flat Bow River.

MacGraw'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Cortland co., about 140 m. W. of Albany.

MacGreg'or, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clayton co., on the Mississippi River, about 61 m. above Dubuque; *pop.* 2,291.

Machair'odus, *n.* [Gr. *machairo*, a dagger, and *odous*, tooth.] (*Pal.*) An extinct mammal, allied to the existing Felidæ, in which the upper canines were much elongated, trenchant, sharp-pointed, and sabre-shaped. Species varying from the size of a lion to that of a leopard have been found in miocene, pliocene, and cave-deposits in Auvergne, Eppelsheim, the Val d'Arno, Devonshire, the Pampas, the Brazilian bone-caves, and the Sewalik tertiaries of India.

Machete, (*mā-tchā'to,*) *n.* [Sp.] A large, heavy knife, used by the Hispano-Americans both as a weapon and hatchet.

MacHen'ry, in *Illinois*, a N. by E. co., adjoining Wisconsin; *area*, about 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pishtaka or Fox, and Kishwaukee rivers, and Nippersink and Piskashaw creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Woodstock. *Pop.* about 35,000.

—A post-village of MacHenry co., about 52 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Machiana, (*ma-che-a'na,*) an island of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon River; Lat. 0° 5′ S., Lon. 49° 40′ W.

Machias, (*match-i'as,*) in *Maine*, a post-town, township, and port of entry, and the cap. of Washington co., on the Machias River, near its mouth, about 205 m. N.E. of Portland. The inhabitants are principally engaged in ship-building, and trading along the coast. *Pop.* of township about 2,800.

Machi'as, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Machi'as Port, in *Maine*, a post-village, township, and seaport of Washington co., at the mouth of Machias River, about 200 m. N.E. of Portland; *pop.* of township about 1,800.

Machi'as River, in *Maine*, rises in the central part of Washington co., and flowing S.E., enters Machias Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 200 m. N.E. of Portland.

Mach'iavel. See Machiavelli.

Machiavelian, (*māk'i-a-vēl'yan,*) *a.* [From *Machiavel*, q. v.] Relating or pertaining to Machiavel, or to his ascribed doctrines; — hence, diplomatically crafty; politically astute; jesuitical; ambidextrous; practising deception or bad faith in public affairs; as, a *Machiavelian* policy.

—*n.* One who adopts the principles of Machiavel; a crafty intriguer; an unscrupulous politician.

Machiavel'ism, Machiavel'ianism, *n.* [It. *Macchiavellismo.*] The principles imputed to Machiavel, as set forth more particularly in his work *Il Principe.* The meaning and object of this work have been much discussed; but from a letter of the author's, not discovered until 1810, in which he speaks of being then engaged upon it, there can be little doubt that it was written with a view to recommend himself to the Medici. The *Principe* is an account of how tyrannical power is to be acquired and preserved — by overlooking every law, and making use of any means, however criminal, to promote its purposes. Some have regarded the work as satirical; others, that its object was to make tyrants odious; others, that he was desirous of seeing a free and united Italy, and that he believed any means to be lawful for the attainment of that object. In judging of the work, we must take into account the circumstances and character of the times in which it was written. Had his book taken the form of a commentary upon history, all that he says would have only been matter of fact; but whatever may be the character of the book, the term Machiavelianism is used to denote whatever is infamous and perfidious in politics.

Machic'olated, *a.* Possessing machicolation.

Machicolation, (*mā-shik-o-lā'shan,*) *n.* [Fr. *mâchecoulis*, from *mâcher*, lighted materials, and *couler*, to pour down.] A term bestowed on those openings in the parapet of a fortified building through which ignited substances, or melted lead, stones, &c., were poured or hurled down at the besiegers. Machicolations were made in the soffit, or under-surface of the projecting parapet, which was supported on corbel-stones, the perforations themselves being in the soffit between those stones. By means of these arrangements, the besieged, while protected by the parapet, were enabled to harass the attacking party in a most formidable manner.

Machinal, (*mā'i-nal,* or *ma-shēn'al,*) *a.* [Lat. *machinalis.*] Pertaining or having reference to machines.

Machinate, (*māk'i-nāt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *machiner.*] To plan; to plot to scheme; to contrive, as a conspiracy.

Machina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *machiner, machinatus*, to contrive, devise, design, or invent skilfully; from *machina*. See Machine.] Act of planning or devising a scheme for the carrying out of some design: — generally in a bad sense. — A hostile or malicious scheme; a subtle or offensive contrivance; a design artfully and deliberately conceived and conducted.

Machina'tor, *n.* An evil intriguer; an insidious plotter or contriver.

Machine, (*ma-shēn',*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *machina*; Gr. *mēcha-nē*, from *mēchos*, a means, expedient, remedy.] Any artificial means or contrivance for performing any kind of work; any thing or contrivance which serves to increase or regulate the effect of a given force, or to produce or regulate motion; a complex structure, consisting of a combination or peculiar modification of the mechanical powers. Machines are either *simple* or *com-*

pound. The simple machines, otherwise called the *simple mechanical powers*, are usually reckoned six in number; namely, the *Lever*, the *Wheel and Axle*, the *Pulley*, the *Wedge*, the *Screw*, and the *Funicular Machine*. Compound machines are formed by combining two or more simple machines. They are classed under different denominations, according to the forces by which they are put in motion, as *hydraulic* machines, *pneumatic* machines, *electrical* machines, &c.; or the purposes which they are intended to serve, as *military* machines, *architectural* machines, &c.

—Any organized combination of principles by which power is intensified or made effective; the complete and complicated system by which any institution or organized combination or structure is founded or carried into practical operation; as, "the whole *machine* of government." (*Landor.*) — Supernatural agency in a poem, or a superhuman actor introduced therein to act the part of hero.

"The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods."—*Pope.*

Machine', *v. a.* To effect or operate on by means of machinery; to subject to the action of machinery, particularly to imprint by a printing-machine. (R.)

—*v. n.* To tend machinery; to perform work by the action or co-operation of machinery. (R.)

Machin'ery, *n.* [Fr. *machinerie.*] Machines in a general or collective sense; as, *machinery* of war. — The component parts of a complex machine; as, the *machinery* of a watch. — Superhuman beings or agency introduced by a dramatic poet to solve difficulties, or perform some exploit which exceeds human power — The *modus operandi* which governs or sustains the action of any thing; as, the *machinery* of state.

Machine'-shop, *n.* A place or manufactory in which machinery is constructed or fitted.

Machine'-tool, (sometimes called ENGINE-TOOL,) *n.* In England, a machine used for shaping metallic substances by cutting.

Machin'ist, *n.* [Fr. *machiniste.*] One who constructs or fits together the parts of engines or machinery; an adept in the principles of machinery.

Macigno, (*mā-chēn'yo,*) *n.* [It., from Lat. *machina.*] (*Min.*) A hard, silicious sand-stone.

Mac'Indoe's Falls, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 29 m. E. by S. of Montpelier.

MacIn'terfer's Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Stony Creek in St. Joseph co.

Mac'Intosh, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of La Fayette co., abt. 109 m. S.E. of Tallahassee.

Mac'Intosh, in *Georgia*, a S.E. co. bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. *Rivers.* Altamaha and Sapelo rivers, besides several creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, in some places exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Darien. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Mac'Intyre, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

MacKay, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Ashland co.

MacKean, in *Ohio*, a township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

MacKean, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.N.W. co., adjoining New York; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alleghany River, and numerous creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Smethport. *Pop.* abt 13,000.

—A post-township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

MacKeans'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Schuylkill co., abt. 10 m. E. of Pottsville.

Mackee', in *Illinois*, a twp. of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Mackee, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., about 60 m. S.S.E. of Lexington.

Mackee's Half Falls, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Snyder co.

MacKees'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Alleghany co., on the Monongahela River, about 15 m. above Pittsburg.

Macken'zie, HENRY, a Scottish author, b. in Edinburgh, 1745. His popularity, speaking in a literary sense, rests upon his first and best novel, *The Man of Feeling*, published anonymously in 1771. D. 1831.

Macken'zie, ROBERT SHELTON, D.C.L., an English and American journalist and man of letters, b. in Ireland, 1809. After a highly successful journalistic experience in England, Dr. *M.* became a citizen of the U. States, in 1852, where he undertook the literary and foreign editorship of the Philadelphia *Press*, a position which he ably continues to hold. Dr. *M.* is the author of *Titian*, an art novel; a *Romance of Venice; Tressilian and his Friends*, &c.; he has edited a choice edition of Kit North's *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and has been, generally, a prolific and reliable author. He is at the present time (June, 1870), understood to be engaged upon a *Life of Charles Dickens*, a theme to which his well-known knowledge and taste will doubtless do ample justice.

Mackenzie, (*mak-ken'zee,*) an important river of British N. America, and including the Athabasca, one of the largest in the world. The Athabasca River rises on the N.E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, in about Lat. 52° N., Lon. 116° 30′ W., and flowing a general N.E and N. course of 800 m., enters Athabasca Lake. Thence under the name of Slave River it continues N. to Great Slave Lake, from the extreme W. part of which issues Mackenzie River proper. From this point to Mackenzie Gulf, in the Arctic Ocean, the course is N. and N. by W., receiving several large rivers besides the superfluous waters of Great Bear Lake, and flowing through a vast level plain except where it approaches the Rocky Mountains. It was discovered and navigated in 1789 by Alexander Mackenzie, a Scottish traveller, who D. in 1820, after whom it is named. Total length abt. 2,500 m.

Macken'zie, in *Oregon*, a village of Lane co., about 4 m. N.E. of Eugene City.

Macken'zie Point, in *Alaska*, a cape on the N. shore of Cook's Inlet.

Mack'erel, *n.* [D. *makreel*; Ger. *makrele*; Fr. *maquereau*; allied to Lat. *macula*, a spot, a stain.] (*Zoöl.*) A well-known member of the *Scombridæ*, a family of acanthopterygious fishes, in which it composes the genus *Scomber*. It is a native of the European and American seas, generally appearing at stated seasons, in vast shoals, round particular coasts. The European *M.*, *Scombo scomber*, distinguished by the brilliancy of its colors, is about 14 inches long. Its color on the upper parts, as far as the lateral line, is a rich deep blue, accompanied by a varying tinge of green, and marked by numerous black transverse streaks, which in the male are nearly straight, but in the female beautifully undulated; the jaws, gill-covers, and abdomen are of a bright silvery hue, with a slight varying cast of gold-green along the sides. The scales are small, oval, and transparent; the pinnules or spurious fins are small, and five in number both above and below; the nose is pointed; the under jaw the longest; the teeth are alike in both jaws, curving slightly inward; and the tail is crescent-shaped. Beautiful as are the colors of the *M.* when alive, no sooner is it caught than its lustre begins to disappear. It is a voracious feeder, and its growth is rapid; but the largest is not accounted the best for the table. Those taken in May or June are considered superior in flavor to such as are caught either in the spring or autumn. There are various modes of fishing for *M.*; but the way in which the greatest numbers are taken is by drift-nets. The common *M.* of our coasts, *S. vernalis*, is from 16 to 18 inches long, dark steel-blue above, becoming lighter on the sides, and with 24 to 30 vertical deep-blue half-bands; beneath silvery, with smaller reflections. They are caught in the waters of Massachusetts Bay from the 10th of May through the summer, sometimes in immense quantities, sometimes almost wanting. The *M.* makes another visit in autumn, but the quantity then taken is generally smaller. From 8,000 to 10,000 barrels are sold

Fig. 1669. — MACKEREL, (*Scomber vernalis.*)

fresh every year in Boston, and 200,000 to 300,000, worth about $1,500,000, are exported, the poorest quality to the West and East Indies, and the better qualities to New York, Philadelphia, and other towns of the Union. In some years the number of vessels from Massachusetts alone has been nearly 1,000, employing in the various processes of catching, salting, and packing, more than 5,000 persons.

Mackerel-gale, a state of wind and weather peculiarly favorable to the catching of mackerel. — *Mackerel-sky.* (*Meteor.*) Same as CIRRO-CUMULUS, *q. v.*

Mack'erel-guide, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GAD-FISH.

Mack'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Green Lake co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Madison; *pop.* of township about 2,100.

Mackinac', in *Michigan.* See MACKINAW.

Mackinaw', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Tazewell co., abt. 55 m. N.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Mackinaw', or MACKINAC, or MICHILIMACKINAC, in *Michigan*, a S.E. co. of the upper peninsula, bordering on the Strait of Mackinaw and lakes Huron and Michigan, which separate it from the lower peninsula; *area*, abt. 1,275 sq. m. *Rivers*, few and of little importance. *Surface*, broken and uneven; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Cap.* Mackinaw. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on a small island in the extreme N.W. part of Lake Huron, abt. 320 m. N. N.W. of Detroit; Lat. 45° 54′ N., Lon. 84° 30′ W. *M.* is beautifully situated upon a safe and capacious harbor. It is defended by a strong fort 150 ft. above the village. An Indian agency is here located. *Pop.* abt. 1,300.

Mackinaw City, in *Michigan*, a village of Emmet co., abt. 230 m. N. of Lansing.

Mackinaw Creek, in *Illinois*, enters the Illinois River in Tazewell co.

MacKin'ney, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Collins co., abt. 235 m. N. of Austin.

MacKin'stry's Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-office of Carroll co.

Mack'intosh, SIR JAMES, a British statesman and historian, b. in Inverness, in 1766. His father, Capt. Mackintosh, intended him for the medical profession, and conferred on him an excellent education. In 1787, after taking his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, he visited the Continent of Europe. He preferred however, the study of law to that of medicine; and, after the death of his father, devoted himself entirely to study for the bar. The French Revolution, which had just then commenced, gave a new impulse to his mind, and politics and legislation became the paramount objects of his attention. In conjunction with other partisans of reform, he published several works in advocacy of this cause, especially his *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*, or defence of the French revolution, against the strictures and accusations of Edmund Burke. In 1799 he was appointed lecturer of Lincoln's Inn, where, in his splendid course of lectures on the Law of Nature and Nations, he exhibited himself as an uncompromising censor of the doctrines he had approved in the *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*. In 1803 he was appointed recorder of Bombay; and his administration there rendered him highly popular, especially his able protection of the rights of native and British subjects. On returning to England, he was elected member of Parliament for Nairn, and from this time coöperated with the popular party. During the Canning administration of 1827, Sir James acted in concurrence with the premier, and held office for a short time, but went out on its dissolution; and on the fall of the Wellington ministry in 1830, joined Lord Grey's, which succeeded it, as President of the India Board. Besides the *Vindiciæ Gallicæ* and other political works, Sir James published a *History of England*, of which he completed only 2 vols. Continued by Wallace and Bell, it forms 10 vols. of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia. D. 1832.

Mack'intosh, *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A water-proof outer garment; an oil-skin coat.

MacKis'sack's, or MACKISSACK'S GROVE, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Fremont co.

Mackle, (*mak'l,*) *n.* (*Printing.*) See MACULE.

—*v. a.* To contrive. — To sell to tradesmen; — said exclusively of weavers' goods.

Macks'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Randolph co., abt. 69 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Vigo co., abt. 2 m. W. of Terre Haute.

Macks'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-office of Guthrie co.

Macks'ville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Clarke co.

Mack'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 35 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort.

MacLanghlinsville, (*mak-loh'lins-vil,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt 20 m. E. N.E. of Pittsburg.

Ma'cle, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as ANDALUSITE, *q. v.*

MacLean', in *Illinois*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1,150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mackinaw, Kickapoo, Salt, and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Bloomington. *Pop.* abt. 75,000.

—A post-village of McLean co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Bloomington.

MacLean, in *Minnesota*, a township of Ramsey co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

MacLean, in *Kentucky*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 325 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green and Pond rivers, with several smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Calhoun. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

MacLean, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 150 m. W. of Albany.

MacLean, in *Ohio*, a township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

MacLeans'borough, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Hamilton co., abt. 160 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

MacLean's Corners, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Crawford co.

MacLeans'ville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 80 m. N.E. by E. of Nashville.

MacLemores Cove, in *Georgia*, a village of Walker county.

MacLemoresville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 114 m. W. by S. of Nashville.

MacLen'nan, in *Texas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos, Baeque, Middle Basque, and South Basque rivers. *Surface*, mostly level or undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Waco. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

MacLeod, (*-lowd',*) a lake and fort of British North America; Lat. 55° N., Lon. 122° 15′ W.

MacLeod, in *Minnesota*, a S. central co.; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hassan and Crow rivers, and Buffalo Creek. *Surface*, almost level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Glencoe. *Pop.* about 8,000.

MacIise', DANIEL, a British artist, b. in Cork, 1811. In childhood he showed great talent for drawing, and became, in 1828, a student at the Royal Academy, where he received the gold medal twice successively. His fine pictures, *A Love Adventure of Francis I. with Diana of Poictiers*; and *Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock*, established his fame, and in 1835 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. These pictures were followed, in 1838, by *Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion*; *Salvator Rosa painting Masaniello*; *Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall*, and several others, including the *Banquet Scene in Macbeth*, in 1840; *Gil Blas dressed en Cavalier*; *Scene from Twelfth Night*; and the *Sleeping Beauty*; and in 1841 he was elected R. A. He became then one of the most popular of English painters, though, from the widely different character of his style from that of most other public favorites, he had to endure his share of adverse criticism. *The Play Scene in Hamlet*; *The Return of the Knight*; and *The Origin of the Harp*, were painted in 1842; *Actor's Reception of the Author Gil Blas*, in 1843; *The Lady released by Sabrina from the Enchanted Chair*, a scene from Milton's *Comus*, in 1844; *Ordeal by Touch*, in 1846: *The Sacrifice of Noah*, and his famous design of Shakspeare's *Seven Ages*, in 1847. His later pictures include *The Spirit of Chivalry*, and *The Spirit of Justice*, both painted in oil and fresco for the House of Lords; certain cartoons of various subjects, such as *Alfred in Guthrum's Tent*, and a different treatment of the same subject in oils; *Caxton showing Edward IV. his first Proof-sheet in the Almonry in Westminster*; *Prospero and Miranda*; the wrestling scene in *As you like it*; *Peter the Great working as a Shipwright in Deptford Dockyard*; *The Marriage of Strongbow and Eva in Ratification of the Conquest of Ireland under Henry II.*, his largest and most important picture; and *Othello, Desdemona*, and *Emilia*, and *A Winter Night's Tale*, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1867. D. 1870.

Maclu'ra, *n.* [In honor of W. *Maclure*, an American geologist.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of the natural order *Moraceæ*. The wood of the species *M. tinctoria*, a native of the West Indies and South America, is of a golden-yellow

rector, and is much employed in this country and elsewhere as a dyeing agent. It is commonly known as *fustic*, or *old fustic*, to distinguish it from *young fustic*. (See RHUS.) The fruit is edible. Another species, *M. aurantiaca*, supplies the fruit called the *Osage orange*, the juice of which is used by some of the Red Indians as a yellow war-paint.

Mac'lurite, Maclu'reite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CHONDRODITE, *q. v.*

MacMa'hon. See MAGENTA (DUKE DE).

MacMa'hon's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River from Belmont co.

MacMan'us, in *Mississippi*, a village of Greene co.

MacMeek'ins, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Fairfield district.

MacMinn', in *Tennessee*, a S.E. co., with a small portion bordering on N. Carolina. *Area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hiawassee River, and several considerable creeks. *Surface*, almost level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Athens. *Pop.* abt. 14,500.

MacMinn'ville, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Yam Hill co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of La Fayette.

MacMinnville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Warren co., abt. 75 m. S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 900.

MacNab', a village and township of Renfrew co., Upper Canada, on the Ottawa River, abt. 85 m. N. of Kingston. *Pop.* of township, 1,800.

MacNairy, (*mak-na'ree,*) in *Tennessee*, a S.W. co., adjoining Mississippi. *Area*, about 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hatchie River, and South Fork of Forked Deer River, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, elevated tableland; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Purdy. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

MacNean', the name of two lakes of Ireland, called UPPER and LOWER, in the cos. Fermanagh and Leitrim respectively, abt. 10 m. S.W. of Enniskillen.

MacNeil's Harbor, (*mak-neelz',*) an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Vancouver's Island; Lat. 50° 39′ N., Lon. 127° 10′ W.

MacNutt', in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Sun Flower co., abt. 90 m. N. of Jackson.

Macomb, (*ma-koom',*) in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of McDonough co., abt. 210 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* about 4,500.

Macomb', in *Michigan*, a S.E. co., separated from Upper Canada by Lake St. Clair; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinton River, and several of its affluents. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Mount Clemens. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A post-township of Macomb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,358.

Macomb, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Mac'on, NATHANIEL, an American statesman, b. in Barren co., N. C., 1757. He was educated at Princeton, N. J. In 1777 he left college, served for some time as a private in a company of volunteers, and at the expiration of this first service enlisted again as a volunteer, and served as a common soldier under the command of his brother, Col. John Macon, till the provisional treaty of peace in 1782, refusing any pay or military distinction. While yet in the army, in 1780, he was elected, in his 24th year, a member of the Senate of N. Carolina; and when the Constitution of the U. States was submitted to the vote of the people of that State, he firmly opposed it, as conferring too much power to the new government, as making it in effect independent of the State, and so of the people, and tending to corruption. He retained till the end of his life this dislike to the Constitution, and his unlimited confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government; his favorite saying being, that "if left alone they would always do what was right." He was elected a member of the U. S. House of Representatives in 1791, and continued in that office by successive re-elections till 1815. In 1816 he was elected to the Senate, where he served till 1828, when he resigned his seat, having been then a member of Congress for 37 successive years, the longest term of service that has fallen to the lot of any other legislator in our country. Though he was in no sense an orator, few men in Congress were listened to with more respectful attention. Mr. Jefferson called him "the last of the Romans;" and Mr. Randolph pronounced him "the wisest man he ever knew." D. on his plantation, in the same county where he was born, 1837.

Macon, (*ma'kon,*) in *Alabama*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallapoosa River and Eufaukee Creek, with some less important streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tuskegee. *Pop.* abt. 29,000.

—A vill. of Clarke co., abt. 134 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

—A village of Marengo co., abt. 56 m. S. of Tuscaloosa.

Macon, in *Georgia*, a W. by S. central co.; *area*, abt. 366 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River and Buck's, Juniper, and Whitewater creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Lanier. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

—An important city, cap. of Bibb co., on the Ocmulgee River, abt. 191 m. W.N.W. of Savannah, and 100 m. S.E. of Atlanta. *M.* is one of the leading cities of the State, and contains several eminent educational institutions. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Macon, in *Illinois*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* North branch of the Sangamon River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level prairies; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

—A post-village of Macon co., abt. 10 m. S. of Decatur.

—A village and township of Bureau co., abt. 14 m. N. of Peoria. *Pop.* of township abt. 900.

Macon, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Macon, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Noxubee co., abt. 125 m. E. of Jackson.

Macon, in *Missouri*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 830 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chariton River, and the South Fork of Salt River, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Macon City. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Ma'con, in *N. Carolina*, a W. co., adjoining Tennessee on the N.W., and Georgia on the S.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified, the Iron or Great Smoky Mountains forming the N.W. border; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Macon, in *Tennessee*, a N. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Few, and of little importance. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally level. *Cap.* La Fayette. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

—A post-village of Fayette co., abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Macon, in *Virginia*, a village of Powhatan co., abt. 38 m. W. of Richmond.

Mâcon, (*ma'kawng,*) a town of France, dept. of Saône-et-Loire, on the Saône, 38 m. N. of Lyon. It is pleasantly situated, and contains extensive manufactures of watches, jewelry, copper, and earthenware. It has also a considerable trade in wines, corn, cattle, &c. *Pop.* 19,800.

Macon Bay'ou, rises in Chicot co., Arkansas, and flowing S. and S.W., joins the Tensas River on the W. border of Tensas co.

Macon City, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Macon co., abt. 70 m. W. of Hannibal.

Macon De'pot, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Warren co., about 67 m. N.N.E. of Gaston.

Macon Riv'er, in *Michigan*, formed by the union of several branches in Monroe co., and flows into the river Raisin, abt. 12 m. W. of Monroe City.

Macon Station, in *Alabama*, a P. O. of Hale co.

Macoupin, (*ma-koo'pin,*) in *Illinois*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Macoupin, Otter, and Cahokia creeks. *Surface*, somewhat diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Carlinville. *Pop.* abt. 48,000.

—A village and township of Macoupin co., abt. 27 m. N.N.E. of Alton.

Macoupin Creek, in *Illinois*, enters the Illinois River at the N.W. corner of Jersey co.

Macpher'son, JAMES, a Scottish poet, b. at Inverness, 1738. Having, in 1760, produced *Fragments of Ancient Poetry, translated from the Gaelic or Erse Language*, they were so well received, that a subscription was formed to enable the author to collect additional specimens of national poetry. The result of his researches was *Fingal, an Ancient Epic Poem*, in six books, together with several other poems (professedly translated from originals), by Ossian, the son of Fingal, a Gaelic prince of the 3d century, and his contemporaries. Dr. Johnson treated him as an impostor, and a violent controversy ensued concerning their authenticity. From the evidence of the contending parties, it may be concluded, that Macpherson's prose epics were founded on traditional narratives current among the Highlanders; but the date of the oldest of their lays is comparatively modern; and it is now impossible to ascertain the precise extent of his obligations to the Gaelic bards of former ages. In 1764 he accompanied Governor Johnstone to Florida, as secretary. After his return he translated the "Iliad" into Ossianic prose; wrote a *History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hanover;* and also employed his pen in vindicating the measures of government during the American war. He was afterwards appointed agent to the nabob of Arcot, became a member of Parliament, and D. 1796.

MacPher'son, JAMES BIRDSEYE, a major-general of U. States volunteers, b. in Sandusky co., Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828. He entered West Point in 1849, graduated at the head of his class in 1853, and was immediately appointed brevet second lieutenant of engineers and assistant instructor of practical engineering at the academy, a compliment never before awarded to so young an officer. He was soon raised to the full rank of second lieutenant of engineers, and appointed assistant engineer on the defences of New York harbor, and on the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River. In 1857 he was placed in charge of the construction of Fort Delaware, and subsequently of the fortifications on Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, California, being at the same time connected with the survey of the Pacific coast. In 1858 he was promoted as first lieutenant, and in 1861 placed in charge of the fortifications of Boston harbor. During the same year he was made captain, and upon Maj.-Gen. Halleck being assigned to the command of the Department of the West, he was appointed aide-camp to that general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was chief engineer of the army of Tennessee in the expeditions against Forts Henry and Donelson, and subsequently participated in the events of Shiloh. Still on the staff of Gen. Halleck, and with the rank of colonel, he had charge of the approaches to Corinth, which ended in its evacuation. In May, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and in the following June was appointed general superintendent of military railroads in the district of West Tennessee. Soon after he held a position on the staff of Gen. Grant, and was promoted major-general for his gallantry at Corinth, and his subsequent conduct until the fall of Vicksburg was such as to elicit the highest praise from his commanding general, and to well earn for him the rank of brigadier-general in the regular army. In the expedition to Meridian he was second in command to Gen. Sherman, and during the first Atlanta campaign, his command was the Department of Tennessee, and included the entire 15th, 16th, and 17th corps. He distinguished himself at Rasaca, Dallas, Allatoona, Kulp House, and Kenesaw. In the battles before Atlanta, Gen. *Mac P.*'s grand division held the left of the line, and in the engagement of July 22, having superintended in person the advance of his skirmish line, and while in the act of ordering a brigade to fill up a gap in his troops, made by a charge of the Confederate general Hardee, he was shot by one of the enemy's sharp-shooters. Gen. Mac'Pherson is described as an officer of indefatigable energy, tireless industry, and a bravery which almost amounted to recklessness. As a just tribute to his memory the citizens of Cincinnati are now engaged in erecting an equestrian bronze statue of him, the execution of which is intrusted to the able artist T. M. Jones, of Cincinnati.

Macquarie, (*mak-war're,*) a river of E. Australia, formed by the junction of the Fish and Campbell rivers, 80 m. W. of Sydney, and after a N.W. course of 230 m., losing itself in marshes, whence issue tributaries of the Darling, in Lat. 30° 45′ S., Lon. 147° 10′ E.

Macquar'ie Island, in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 52° 41′ S., Lon. 160° E. *Ext.* 25 m. long, and 4 broad. It is mountainous, but well wooded.

Macranche'nia, *n.* [Gr. *makranchen*, long-necked.] (*Pal.*) A genus of colossal Perissodactyle (three-toed) mammalia, which exhibits the character peculiar to the existing camels and llamas, of having the cervical vertebra not perforated by the usual arterial foramina. Its fossil remains have been found in Patagonia and Bolivia.

Macrobiot'ic, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] Long-lived.

Macrobiot'ics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and *bios*, life.] The science of prolonging life.

Macro'bius, AURELIUS AMBROSIUS THEODOSIUS, a Latin author in the reign of the emperor Theodosius. He held the consular dignity, and was the author of a miscellaneous work, entitled *Saturnalia*, curious for its criticisms, and valuable for the light it throws upon the manners and customs of antiquity. He wrote other works, of which his commentary on Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*, and an epitome of a grammatical work, have come down to us.

Macrocephal'ous, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, and *kephalē*, the head.] Having a large head.

Ma'cracosm, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, far-extending, and *kosmos*, the world.] The great world; the universe, or the visible system of worlds; — in contradistinction to *microcosm*, or the small world constituted by man.

Macrodac'tylic, Macrodac'tylous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Long-toed; — applied to tribes of wading-birds.

Macrodiag'onal, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, and Eng. *diagonal*.] The longer of two diagonals.

Macrol'ogy, *n.* [From Gr. *makros*, and *logos*, speech.] Prosy talk; empty, discursive rant; senseless verbiage; fustian; twaddle.

Macrom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance of inaccessible objects by means of two reflectors. — *Hamilton.*

Mac'ron, Mac'rotone, *n.* [From Gr. *makros*, long.] (*Pron.*) A mark [-] noting the long, open sound of a vowel, as *ā* in *fāte*, and *ō* in *tōne*. — *Worcester.*

Macroom', a town of Ireland, in Munster, co. Cork, about 20 m. W. of Cork; *pop.* 4,500.

Macroph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *makros*, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Long-leaved.

Macropi'per, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, long, and Lat. *piper*, pepper.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Piperaceæ*. The species *M. methysticum* is the celebrated Ava Pepper-shrub, from the rhizome of which the South Sea Islanders prepare an intoxicating and narcotic drink, called *ava* or *cava*. The plant has been used medicinally in chronic rheumatism and venereal affections.

Macrop'odal, *a.* Having long or large feet.

(*Bot.*) Possessing a highly distended radicle, as wheat.

Macropod'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See KANGAROO.

Mac'ropus, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, and *pous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The generic name of the kangaroo.

Macrothe'rium, *n.* [Gr. *makros*, and *therion*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of Bruta, which was originally founded on a single ungual phalanx, discovered in the miocene deposits at Eppelsheim. The conclusions of Cuvier, drawn from an examination of this toe-bone, were, that it belonged to an animal allied to the existing Pangolin (*Manus*), and this induction has been verified by the discovery of similar bones, in deposits of the same age at Sansan, in the S. of France. The discovery of two molar teeth, the humerus, ulna, and femur, leads to the conclusion that it also offered much analogy to the existing *Orycteropus*.

Mac'rotone, *n.* (*Pron.*) Same as MACRON, *q. v.*

Macrot'ypous, *a.* (*Min.*) Having a long form.

Macru'ral, MACRU'ROUS, MACROU'RAL, MACROU'ROUS, *a.* Pertaining to the MACRURANS, *q. v.*

Macru'rans, MACROU'RANS, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *makros*, and *oura*, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A section of decapod Crustaceans, including Lobsters, Prawns, Shrimps, &c. At the end of the tail is a sort of fin, expanded laterally, which serves, by its vertical strokes, to propel the animals through the water.

MacSher'rystown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., about 12 m. E. of Gettysburg.

MacSher'rysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of York co.

Mac'tra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Lamarckian genus of bivalve shells, in which the ligament is attended on both sides with a lateral tooth, which locks within two lamina of the opposite valve.

Mac'ula, *n.*; *pl.* MACULÆ. [Lat., blot.] A spot on the surface of the sun. See SUN.

(*Med.*) Any spot or blotch upon the skin.

Mac'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *maculo, maculatus*, from *macula*, a spot.] To spot; to stain; to smear; to blotch.

—*a.* Spotted; blotched; besmirched; — hence, stained with impurity; blemished.

Macula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *maculatio.*] Act of spotting. A blotch, spot, blur, or stain.

Mac'ule, Mack'le, *v. a.* To maculate; to blot; — specifically, in printing, to blur an impression from type. —*n.* (*Typog.*) A blur, caused by a double impression of type; a mackle.

Mac'ulose, *a.* Maculate; spotted: blotched; blurred.

Macun'gy, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township of Lehigh co., now divided into the townships of Lowza and Upper Macungy, *q. v.*

MacVey'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Mifflin co., on the Juniata River, abt. 10 m. above Lewistown. It was formerly called Waynesburo.

Mad, *a.* [A. S. *gemaad*, trouble in mind; Goth. *mods*, *moths*, wrath, anger; Ir. *amad*, a madman; Sansk. *mad*, to be mad or drunk; probably akin to Ar. *majrun*, mad.] Insane; disordered in intellect; demented; deranged; crazy; lunatic.

"She was just not ugly, and was just not *mad*." — *Pope.*

—Proceeding from disordered intellect, or denoting it; proceeding from folly or infatuation; exhibiting distraction; as, a *mad* idea or attempt. — Frenzied; inflamed or excited with excessive rage, passion, appetite, or desire; infatuated with folly; having the mind thrown from its balance with excitement, trouble, or anxiety.

"The world is running *mad* after farce." — *Dryden.*

—Angry; raging; furious; full of wrath or bitterness.

"Holy Writ represents St. Paul as . . . being exceedingly *mad* against them." — *Decay of Piety.*

—*v. a.* To madden; to make furious or enraged.

"This will witness . . . to the *madding* of her lord." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To be mad, furious, or intensely excited.

"The *madding* wheel of brazen chariots raged." — *Milton.*

Mad. Made, n. [A. S. *madha.*] An earth-worm.

Madagas'car, a large island of the Indian Ocean, off the E. coast of Africa (from which it is separated by the Mozambique channel), between Lat. 12° 2′ and 25° 40′ N., and Lon. 44° 20′ and 51° 30′ E. Length, 930 m.; average breadth, 300 m. *Area*, estimated at abt. 234,400 sq. m., being somewhat greater than that of France. *Desc.* The coast is, for the most part, flat and low; but the interior is considerably diversified, and though it is not traversed by any continuous chain, many parts, especially the E., N., and S. districts, may be called mountainous. The highest point, Ankarntra, in Lat. 19° 40′ N., Lon. 47° 20′ E., is about 11,000 ft. above sea-level. These mountains consist of granite, sienite, and quartz, covered in the lower parts with clay-slate, primitive limestone, and old red sandstone; volcanic rocks occur in several places, and coal strata, abounding with iron, are widely distributed throughout the island. Rock-salt and nitre occur near the coast; and iron pyrites, oxide of manganese, and plumbago have been found in some districts. The rivers of *M.* are numerous, and many of considerable size, the greater number flowing into the sea on the W. side; but most of them are choked with sand, have frequent falls and rapids, and are almost entirely unnavigable. There are likewise

Fig. 1670. — BETSIMASARAKA WOMAN AND CHILD.

numerous lakes, not only in the central parts of the island, but also in the low alluvial districts near the sea, some of which are remarkable for their size and beauty. The most fertile parts are the valleys, most of which produce rice or other grains, or else are clothed with a rich and luxuriant verdure. — *Meteor.* The climate of *M.* is exceedingly diversified, that of the coast being oppressively hot, while in the interior the temperature seldom exceeds 85° Fahr. The heat at Antananarivo, the cap., fluctuates between 40° and 85°; the middle of the day in summer is often extremely sultry, but the mornings and evenings are always pleasant. From May to Oct. (the winter months of this island) the ground is often covered with hoar-frost, and the heat seldom exceeds 44°. At other seasons, however, the fluctuations between heat and cold are extreme and sudden, the temperature in the morning being seldom more than 40°, whereas, in the same day, the afternoon heat often exceeds 80°. The climate of *M.* is, on the whole, generally considered to be prejudicial to people belonging to the temperate zones, in consequence, chiefly, of the effluvia arising from stagnant bayous and swamps near the coast; but in the central parts, and especially in Ankora, the metropolitan province of the island, the malaria does not exist. The weather on the coast is usually hot and damp or rainy; but in the interior the rains are periodical, in a great measure regulating the divisions or seasons of the year. The trade-winds from the E. and S.E. prevail during the greater part of the year; but the rains are often accompanied by violent gales from the N.W., W., and S.W. Earthquakes are occasionally felt, and the cap. has more than once suffered considerable damage from such visitations. — *Zoöl.* Among the animals peculiar to this island are 5 varieties of the monkey, foxes, wild dogs and cats, hogs, goats, and a peculiar kind of cattle and sheep similar to the breeds of Cape Colony. Crocodiles swarm in nearly all the rivers and lakes, and are objects of great dread to the natives; serpents also, some of large size, abound in the woods; and lizards, scorpions, and centipedes are very numerous and troublesome. Birds also, of various kinds, are found in the forests, the principal of which are the paroquet, flamingo, falcon, kite, turtle-dove, pigeon, turkey, and different varieties of land- and water-fowls. The sea abounds with fish of various kinds, and oysters are numerous on the coast. *Soil and Veget.* The soil in many parts is highly prolific, but still largely susceptible of improvement, and

Fig. 1671. — PANDANUS TREES.

the island produces numerous and highly valuable plants. The forests yield abundance of timber, of varied durability and value; some used as dye-woods, others in building, with ebony, betel, the pandanus (see Fig. 1671), mangrove, dragon-tree, bamboo, sugar-cane, locust-tree (*Urania speciosa*), caoutchouc-tree, plantain, banana, zabana (*Bignonia articulata*), hibiscus, mimosa, castor-oil plant, longoza (*Curcuma zedoaria*), cotton, indigo, and tobacco plants, allspice, pepper, ginger, turmaric, and rice. Various other vegetable exotics have been introduced, such as the cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, yam, manioc, lemon, orange, beech, mulberry, quince, fig, and pomegranate. Several varieties of the Cape vine have been found to thrive well, the coffee-plant has been brought from the Mauritius, and the potato is largely cultivated as well as highly esteemed; but the common European cerealia have met with little encouragement. The flora of *M.* is luxuriant; but the brilliant aspect peculiar to the gardens of tropical countries is here missed, in consequence of the quick alternations of heavy rains and extreme drought. The husbandry of *M.*, pursued by a distinct class, consists, in a great measure, in the cultivation of rice, which is conducted with great care and success. — *Ind.* Besides rice, cotton is cultivated to a considerable extent; the rearing of the silk-worm also flourishes. Iron is, too, an important industrial element in the constitution of the commercial economy of this island; it is variously manipulated into warlike weapons and domestic utensils. The weaving of silk, cotton, and linen fabrics also obtains, and the art of dyeing textile goods is very successfully carried on. The markets are great places of resort for all classes; and not only is there a daily general market at Antananarivo, but 4 or 5 large markets are held in different parts of the province, and well attended by a vast concourse of people from the adjoining districts. Animal and vegetable productions, native and foreign manufactures and cattle, are exposed promiscuously; and in no nation are there more clever and persevering bargainers than in Madagascar. The greater part of the trade is carried on by barter. Most goods are sold by measure; rice by the bushel, meat by the *eye*, snuff by the spoon, fuel by the bundle. An intercourse has long been carried on with Madagascar by Arabs from Muscat, Indians from

Fig. 1672. — MALAGASY WIDOW.

the presidency of Bombay, Europeans from the Cape of Good Hope, and Americans from Brazil and the United States. The taste of the people for foreign goods is also on the increase; and horses, saddles, and bridles, scarlet cloth, gold lace, red satin, purple, green, and yellow silk, silk handkerchiefs, sewing-silk, calico, and printed goods, hosiery, gloves, finger-rings, watches, and musical boxes, hardware, salt, and, above all, arrack and rum, are sought after in the markets of Ankova. The great obstacle to trade, however, is an entire want of roads. Owing to an idea, which has long been entertained by the Hovas, that the best means of preserving their country from foreign invasion is to have no roads, none have ever been made. Travellers, as well as merchandise for the interior, have, therefore, to be conveyed over extensive tracts on men's shoulders. The pop. of *M.* consists of 4 chief political divisions, the numbers of which are estimated to be as follows:

The Ovahs or Hovas (in the central table-land)	800,000
Sakalavas (W. side of the island)	1,200,000
Betsileos (S. of the Ovahs)	1,500,000
Betanimana and Betsimasaraka (on the E. coast (Fig. 1670)	1,200,000
	4,700,000

The inhabitants differ materially in appearance and character; nor is there any doubt, though the people are nominally comprised in one political empire, and speak one language, that they include several distinct and peculiar nations. The distinction of color separates the

BETSILEOS. HVAHS.

Fig. 1673.

pop. into two great classes, — the Ovahs, and a few other tribes, having olive complexions, handsome features, graceful persons, and lank dark hair (Fig. 1673); whereas the inhabitants of the shore, and indeed the majority of the people, greatly resemble the Papuans, being short

and stout, almost black, with low foreheads, broad flat faces, large eyes and mouth, and long crisped hair (Fig. 1672). There are differences also in the languages spoken by various sections of the pop., and many of their customs vary so much, as to make it clear that, however amalgamated, they are not one nation, but a combination of several distinct races. With the exception, however, of the Ovahs, they are little better than barbarians, are extremely superstitious, and practise most of the vices so generally prevalent among the savages of the neighboring continent. Circumcision is universal; marriages are formed in very early life, and divorces are very common, and easily effected. The law permits polygamy, restricting the husband to 12 wives; but few have more than two, or at most three. Fidelity to the marriage engagement, however, forms no part of the female character, and modesty is a virtue almost unknown. Their houses are usually of rude construction, except in the capital of the Ovah country, where European improvements have been partially introduced. The diet of the people consists, in great part, of rice and manioc, with smaller portions of beef and poultry, and the cookery is extremely simple. The practice of holding slaves appears to have existed from the earliest times. Slaves are derived from three or four different sources, viz., captives taken in war; persons condemned to slavery, together with their families, for crimes and political offences; and people who are sold for debts, as well as the descendants of all these. Malagasy slavery does not often occasion cruelty and hardship. It has much of a patriarchal family character, and the condition of the servile population is often far more comfortable than that of the poorer classes of free people. *M.* is divided into twenty-eight provinces, all of which have their separate chiefs, but for years past the Ovahs have been reckoned the prevailing tribe, the chief of which is, in effect, the king of the island, receiving tribute from, and exercising sovereignty over, all the rest. The govt. is

Fig. 1674.—SLAVE-GIRLS DRAWING WATER.

despotic, and the succession to the throne is commonly hereditary, the monarch having the right not only to appoint his immediate successor, but also to settle the line through future generations. He is the father of his kingdom, appoints every subordinate officer, enacts laws and orders their execution, decides cases and raises armies; but he often convokes assemblies of the people, for the purpose of obtaining information or advice on matters requiring mature deliberation, or in cases where the wishes of the aristocracy have to be consulted. The royal family is highly honored, and tenacious of etiquette, and the respect due to their rank. The judges, who rank next to the blood royal, hear causes, decide disputes, and are exclusively privileged to communicate between the sovereign and people. Subordinate to these are the *farantsa*, the police and tax-gatherers of the country; the *amboun-jats*, or local magistrates; the *maroserana*, or military governors of provinces, a very powerful and important body; and the *vadintany*, or royal courtiers, who not only carry govt. despatches, but constitute a general patrol for the country. The king receives tithes of all produce, enjoys the monopoly of timber, and is exceedingly rich both in slaves and cattle, receiving also a considerable *ad valorem* duty from the possessors of these valuable articles. The sovereign is also high-priest of the realm, and presides over the great national sacrifices. The religion of the country is a rude species of polytheistic idolatry, and the people almost without exception believe in witchcraft and the efficacy of charms. Christianity was introduced with success by English and French missionaries, in 1818–1830; but on March 1, 1835, Christian worship and instruction was forbidden by the cruel queen Ranavalona I. After the accession of her successor, Radàma II., in 1862, however, the Christian religion began again to be tolerated; and the baptism of the actual queen, Ranavàlona II., in 1869, seems to indicate the positive triumph of Christianity over idolatry throughout the island.—*M.*, the earliest accounts of which were given by Marco Polo, from the narrative of others, was discovered in 1506 by the Portuguese, who established a settlement close to the S. end of the island, and soon after tried, though with little success, to introduce the Roman Catholic religion. It was at first resorted to merely as a place of refuge and provisioning station for ships; but in 1642 an attempt was made by the French to make it one of their colonies, which, however, proved futile, in consequence of its extreme unhealthiness; and in 1664 most of the colonists removed to the neighboring island of Bourbon. In this century various attempts were again made to establish a permanent settlement, and since the general peace of 1815, they have formed 4 small colonies on the E. coast, as well as on the contiguous island of Madame St. Mary. The Malagay govt. has not as yet any representatives in foreign countries; but consuls accredited by the U. States, British, and French govts. are resident at Tamatave and the capital. A treaty with this country was completed in 1867, but it is purely commercial.

Madale'na, an island of Chili in the Pacific Ocean, off the S. coast of the island of Chiloe.

Mad'am, *n.* [Fr. *madame*—*ma*, my, and *dame*.] My dame; my lady; a gentlewoman;—an appellation or complimentary title given to matrons and elderly ladies, or chiefly to females of a certain age.

Mad'ame, *n.*; *pl.* MES'DAMES, a French title, originally applied only to female saints and ladies of quality, but which is now common to all married women, of whatever rank or condition. Under the old French monarchy, the daughters of the sovereign received this title; the eldest being simply Madame, the others Madame Elizabeth, &c. More strictly, however, it belonged to the wife of the king's eldest brother, the sister of the king's father or mother, or the eldest daughter of the dauphin, by only one of whom could the title be borne at the same time. Mesdemoiselles was the title of honor borne by the daughters of the king's younger sons, and of his brothers and uncles; the one taking precedence of the others in rank or birth being Mademoiselle.

Mad'-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Madaro'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Loss of the hair, particularly of the eye-lashes.—*Dunglison.*

Madawas'ka, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Mad'brain, Mad'brained, *a.* Hot-headed; distempered in mind; hasty; rash; as, a *mad-brained* action.

Mad'brain, *n.* A rash person; one who is hot-headed or reckless.

Mad'bury, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Strafford co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Mad'cap, *n.* A wild, hot-brained, reckless person; sometimes playfully applied to a romp, tomboy, or frolicsome youth.

Maddale'na, (La,) an island off the N. coast of Sardinia, 10 m. from Cape Longo-Sardo. It has a small town, with a good harbor. *Pop.* 1,500.

Maddalo'ni, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Caserta, 14 m. N.N.E. of Naples. It is situated in a fertile district, and enjoys a salubrious climate. It is an industrious and thriving place, with several fine palaces and churches. *Pop.* 16,946.

Mad'den, *v. a.* To make mad; to drive deranged or distracted; to excite with violent anger or passion.

"Now melt into sorrow, now *maddee* to crime."—*Byron.*

—*v. n.* To become mad; to act as if mad.

"They rave, recite, and *maddee* round the land."—*Pope.*

Mad'der, *n.* [A.S. *mæddere, mæddre.* Etymol. unknown.] (*Bot.*) See RUBIA.

Madder Carmine, or *Field's Carmine.* (*Painting.*) A pigment prepared from madder, and differing from the rose lakes of madder principally in texture, and in the greater richness, depth, and transparency of its color, which is of various hues, from rose-color to crimson.—*Madder orange*, or *Orange lake*, is a madder lake of an orange hue varying from yellow to rose-colored brown.—*Madder purple, purple rubiate*, or *Field's purple*, is a very rich and deep carmine, prepared from madder. Though not a brilliant purple, its richness, durability, transparency, and superiority of color, have given it the preference to the purple of gold-purple, and to burnt carmine.—*Madder yellow* is also a preparation from the madder-root. The best is of a bright color, resembling Indian color, but more powerful and transparent, though hardly equal to it in durability of hue; metallic, terrene, and alkaline substances acting on and reddening it as they do gamboge; even alone, it has by time a natural tendency to change in appearance.

Made, *imp.* and *pp.* of MAKE, *q. v.*

Made, *n.* See MAD.

Made'cass, Madecas'see, Madegas'sy, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Madagascar; a Malagasy.

Madecas'see, Madegas'sy, *a.* (*Geog.*) Of, or belonging to Madagascar or to its inhabitants.

Mad'efy, *v. a.* [Lat. *madefacere.*] To moisten; to make wet. (R.)

Madeira, (*mad-deer'a,*) a celebrated island in the N. Atlantic Ocean, belonging to Portugal; Funchal, its cap., on its S.E side, being in Lat. 32° 38′ N., Lon. 16° 54′ 26″ W.; length of *M.* abt. 46 m.; breadth abt. 7 m.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. It consists altogether of a collection of lofty mountains, the highest upwards of 6,000 feet. On the declivity of these mountains all the productions of the island are raised. Vines form the chief object of cultivation, but small quantities of wheat, barley, oats, coffee, and arrowroot are produced. Goats and hogs abound, and the rabbit is very common in the mountainous districts. Bees are plentiful, and the honey they produce is very delicate. The peasants, like most mountaineers, are healthy and vigorous, but wretchedly poor; while the Portuguese gentry live in a proud and retired manner, associating little with strangers. The cap. abounds in churches; and in the country, at every fifty yards is found a chapel. The commerce of the island consists almost entirely in the export of its wine. On account of the salubrity of its climate, the island is much resorted to by invalids. In 1431 this island was settled by the Portuguese. Adjacent to Madeira is Porto Santo, a small island, and the Desertas, which, with Madeira itself, as we have said, compose the group of the Madeiras *Pop.* 110,741.

Madeira, MADERA, or CAYARI, (*ma-da'ra,*) a river of S. America, formed by the Beni, Mamore, Branco, and Guapore rivers, all of which rise in Bolivia and unite at various points along the W. border of Brazil; thence, flowing N.E., it joins the Amazon River in Lat. 3° 30′ S., Lon. 58° W. *Length*, including its longest branch, the Mamore, abt. 2,000 m.

Madei'raville, in *Indiana*, a village of White co., abt. 44 m. S. of Michigan City.

Madeira Wine, or MADEIRA-MALMSEY, *n.* A rich and well-known wine made in the island of Madeira. It has been for long a very fashionable wine; but every sort of deception was practised with respect to it, and such large quantities of spurious trash were disposed of for the genuine vintage of the island, that it has fallen into disrepute.

Madeley, (*mād'le,*) a town of England, co. Salop, on the Severn, 13 m. E.S.E. of Shrewsbury. It is noted for its mining and manufacturing industry. *Pop.* 9,000.

Made'lia, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Watonwan co., abt 27 m. W.S.W. of Mankato; *pop.* abt. 300.

Mademoiselle, (*mād-mwah-zĕl',*) *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES, (*mād-mwah-zĕl'.*) [Fr., from *ma*, my, fem. of *mon*, and *demoiselle*, young lady.] An appellative title given in France, and among French-speaking people, to a young woman. (Its English equivalent is *Miss*, and it is written, in an appreviated form, *Mlle.* and *Mdlle.*) See MADAME.

Made'ra, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 25 m. N. of Altoona.

Madge, Madge-howlet, (*măj',*) *n.* An owl.

"I 'll sit in a barn with *Madge-howlet*, and catch mice first."
B. Jonson.

Mad'house, *n.* A house or institution where mad or insane persons are confined for cure or for safe custody; a lunatic asylum; a bedlam.

Mad'ia, *n.* [Gr. *mados*, bald.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, of which the only species, *M. sativa*, a native of Chili and California, is there cultivated for the oil extracted from its fruit.

Mad'id, *a.* [From Lat. *madere*, to be wet.] Moist; wet; humid; as, a *madid* eye.—*B Disraeli.* (R.)

Mad'ison, JAMES, 4th President of the U. States, b. in King George co., Va., 1751, was the son of James *M.*, of Orange, a planter of ample means and high standing. He was intended for the bar, but deserted law for politics when the struggle for independence began, and does not seem to have ever followed any profession. A zealous asserter of the rights of America, he became a member of the Virginian legislature; in 1780, of Congress; and in 1787, of the convention which framed the Constitution of the U. States. In this last body he was very prominent, and his share in framing the Constitution was considerable. At this time he was a decided Federalist, and wrote about a third of the celebrated papers afterwards known as the *Federalist*, in which the new Constitution was supported and recommended. In

Fig. 1675.—JAMES MADISON.

the absence of its original author, it was *M.* who successfully fought the battle in Virginia of Jefferson's bill for the establishment of so-called religious freedom, by which all endowments for religious purposes were abolished in their native State. Afterwards (1798) he headed the opposition in the Virginia legislature to the alien and sedition laws of the administration, defending "state-rights" from what he alleged to be the encroachments of Congress. When Jefferson was elected President in 1801, he appointed *M.* his secretary of state; and at the

close of Jefferson's second Presidency, *M.* was chosen his successor. Although the inheritor of Jefferson's general policy, *M.* seems to have been indisposed to indorse the entire policy of his predecessor. In conducting continued discussions with France and England on the rights of neutrals, in which he had already taken an active part as secretary of state, he was inclined to conciliation; and on assuming power, he substituted a non-intercourse for the embargo policy of Jefferson. When, after frequent collisions between the ships of the two countries, Madison at last recommended to Congress the declaration of war with England, which it voted on the 18th of June, 1812, he is said to have been himself in favor of peace, and to have been induced to take that course by a pressure from without, and by menaces of a withdrawal of support at the coming Presidential election. He was rewarded by being elected in 1813 President for a second term. *M.* acquiesced in the commencement of hostilities with unfeigned reluctance, but afterwards he displayed considerable energy in organizing and employing the resources of the States. When, after the glorious victory at New Orleans, the contest was closed by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, though one of the chief questions which had produced the war was still left unsettled — namely, the right of impressment — the country, tired of the war, hailed the treaty with acclamation, and in this general joy no one shared more heartily than *M.* At the expiration of his second Presidential term, *M.* retired from active public life, and died in his 86th year, 1836. His *Papers*, purchased and published by Congress, appeared in 1841. They contain his contemporary diary of the debates in the important convention of 1787, by which the Constitution of the U. States was framed. After Washington, no public man of his time was more widely respected and beloved by the people; and it was his rare good-fortune to have a whole nation for his friends. *M.* had married, in 1794, Mrs. Todd, a Virginian lady, and the widow of a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia; but their union was not blessed with children.

Mad'ison, in *Alabama*, a N. co. adjoining Huntsville; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, Flint and Paint Rock creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Huntsville. *Pop.* abt. 28,000.

Madison, in *Arkansas*, a N.W. co. adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 1,030 sq. m. *Rivers.* White, War Eagle, and King. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, mostly fertile. *Cap.* Huntsville. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

—A post-village, cap. of St. Francis co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Memphis, Tennessee.

—A township of Servier co.

Madison, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., abt. 21 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 2,300.

Madison, in *Florida*, a N. co. adjoining Georgia; *area*, abt. 2,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Suwance and Ocilla. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Madison. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

—A post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 60 m. E. of Tallahassee; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Madison, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* North Fork and South Fork of Broad River, besides several less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in the S.E. part, fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, and granite. *Cap.* Danielsville. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

—A post-village of Morgan co., abt. 103 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Madison, in *Illinois*, a S.W. co. adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 690 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and several creeks. *Surface*, elevated and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edwardsville. *Pop.* abt. 58,000.

—A village of Macon co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Decatur.

—A village and township of Madison co., on the Mississippi River, nearly opposite the mouth of the Missouri River.

—A post-township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Madison, in *Indiana*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* West Fork of White River, and Fall and Pipe creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Abundance of marble and limestone of superior quality. *Cap.* Anderson. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
—, " Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—, " Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,550.

—A city and township, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio River, abt. 86 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis; Lat. 38° 46′ N., Lon. 85° 21′ W. *M.* is for the most part regularly laid out, handsomely built, and contains some fine edifices. It is also conveniently located for trade, which is carried on extensively. *Pop.* of township abt. 20,000.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Pike co.
—, " Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Tipton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Madison, in *Iowa*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* North and Middle. *Surface*, mostly level prairie-lands; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Winterset. *Pop.* 11,817.

—A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 541.
—, " Butler co.; *pop.* 211.
—, " Clarke co.; *pop.* 347.
—, " Fremont co.; *pop.* 888.
—, " Hancock co.; *pop.* 110.
—, " Johnson co.; *pop.* 788.

—A post-village and township of Jones co., abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Anamosa; *pop.* of township 830.

—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* 4,242.

Madison, in *Iowa*, a township of Madison co.; *pop.* 788.

—A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 719.
—, " Polk co.; *pop.* 1,308.
—, " Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 637.
—, " Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 739.

Mad'ison, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Greenwood co., abt. 20 m. S. of Emporia.

Mad'ison, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky River, Silver and Paint Lick creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Richmond. *Pop.* abt. 18,500.

Mad'ison, in *Louisiana*, a N.E. co. adjoining Mississippi; *area*, abt. 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tensas and Bayou Macon. *Surface*, low and level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Richmond. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Mad'ison, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Mad'ison, in *Michigan*, a village of Ingham co., about 130 m. W.N.W. of Detroit.

—A township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

—A post-office of Livingston co.

Mad'ison, in *Mississippi*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 740 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl and Big Black rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Canton. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Mad'ison, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis River and Castor Creek, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, moderately level. *Min.* Lead, iron, and limestone. *Cap.* Fredericktown. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

—A township of Johnson co.

—A post-village of Monroe co., abt. 12 m. W. of Paris.

Mad'ison, in *N. Carolina*, a W. co. adjoining Tennessee; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* French Broad River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous, the Bald Mountain forming the N.W. boundary; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

—A post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 116 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Mad'ison, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Mad'ison, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt. 14 m. W. of Newark. It was formerly called Bottle Hill.

Mad'ison, in *New York*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Unadilla and Chenango rivers, besides several smaller streams. Oneida Lake washes a portion of its W. border. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone, iron, salt, and sulphur. *Cap.* Morrisville. *Pop.* abt. 75,000.

—A post-village and township of Madison co., abt. 95 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,200.

Mad'ison, in *Ohio*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Miami River, and Deer, Darby, and Little Darby creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* London. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 3,600.
—, " Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
—, " Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
—, " Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 4,300.
—, " Guernsey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A village of Hamilton co., abt. 8 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—, " Highland co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.
—, " Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A post-village and township of Lake county, on Grand River, abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A village of Mercer co., abt. 10 m. N. by E. of Celina.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
—, " Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—, " Pickaway co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
—, " Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.
—, " Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—, " Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
—, " Vinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—, " Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mad'ison, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.
—, " Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—, " Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
—, " Montour co.
—, " Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A post-village and township of Westmoreland co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Greensburg.

Mad'ison, in *Tennessee*, a W. by S. co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* North Fork and South Fork of Forked Deer River. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.

Mad'ison, in *Texas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity River, Bidais Creek, and several smaller streams. *Cap.* Madisonville. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A village of Orange co., abt. 112 m. E. by N. of Houston.

Mad'ison, in *Virginia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, about 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rapidan, Robertson's, and Hazel rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the Blue Ridge forming the N.W. boundary of the co.; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Copper is said to exist in large quantities. *Cap.* Madison Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Mad'ison, in *Wisconsin*, a city, seat of justice of Dane co., cap. of the State, is finely situated on a neck of land between Third and Fourth Lakes (Monona and Mendota), abt. 80 m. W. of Milwaukee; Lat. 43° 5′ N., Lon. 89° 20′ W. *M.* is regularly laid out, the State capitol occupying a central part of the city, in the midst of a public park, 70 ft. above the level of the lakes, and the main streets diverging towards the cardinal points of the compass. It contains, besides the capitol, which cost $500,000, many other handsome and substantial edifices, both public and private. About 1 m. W. of the capitol, and 125 ft. above the lakes, is located the University of Wisconsin. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in commerce and manuf. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Mad'ison Bridge, in *Maine*, a village of Somerset co., abt. 38 m. N. of Augusta.

Mad'isonburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 5 m. N. of Wooster.

Madisonburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a P. O. of Centre co.

Madison Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 40 m. N. of Augusta.

Madison Court-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 900.

Madison Mills, in *Ohio*, a post-office of Fayette co.

Madison Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-vill. of Madison co.

Mad'ison Run Station, in *Virginia*, a post-office of Grange co.

Mad'ison's River, in *Montana Territory*, rises by several branches near the N.E. slope of the Wind River Mountains, in the S.W. part of the territory, and flowing N., unites with the Jefferson River, being one of the three main branches which form the Missouri River.

Mad'ison Springs, in *Georgia*, a village of Madison co., abt. 95 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Mad'isonville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Hopkins co., abt. 200 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Mad'isonville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, abt. 35 m. N. of New Orleans.

Mad'isonville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Madison co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Mad'isonville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ralls co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Mad'isonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 6 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Mad'isonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a P.O. of Luzerne co.

Mad'isonville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., abt. 172 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Mad'isonville, in *Texas*, a post-village, capital of Madison co., abt. 145 m. N.N.W. of Galveston.

Madjicosl'ma Islands. See Babuvanes.

Madjoun, Majoun, *n.* A narcotic preparation resembling hashish, used in Oriental countries.

Mad'ly, *adv.* In a mad or insane manner; without reason or understanding; furiously; rashly; wildly.

—With infatuation, folly, or misguided zeal.

" He, . . . *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train."—*Dryden.*

Mad'man, *n.*; *pl.* Madmen. A man who is mad, raving, or furious with disordered intellect; a distracted man; a maniac; a man without understanding; a lunatic; one inflamed with extravagant passion, and acting contrary to reason.

Mad'ness, *n.* State of being mad; a condition of disordered reason or intellect, in which the person raves or is furious; derangement; insanity; lunacy; dementia; mania; craziness; distraction; headstrong passion end rashness that act in opposition to reason; infatuate folly. — See Lunacy, Insanity.

—Fury; rage; vehemence or wildness of passion; concentrated anger.

" He raved with all the *madness* of despair." — *Dryden.*

Mad'oc, a village of Hastings co., Upper Canada, about 12 m. N. of Belleville.

Mado'nian Moun'tains, a group in the island of Sicily, between the rivers Grande and Pollina.

Madonna, *(mă-don'nă,) n.* [It., my lady.] A word originally used in Italy, like *madame* in France, as a title of honor and dignity, but now exclusively applied to the Virgin Mary, as in other languages she is called *Our Lady.* It is also applied to a number of celebrated pictures, in which the Virgin forms the sole or principal object, as the Madonnas of Raffaelle.

Madras', (Presidency of,) an extensive division of British India, being the second in rank and the most S. of the three presidencies. It comprises the whole of Hindostan S. of the river Krishna, the N. Circars and Canara, extending from 8° to 20° N. Lat., and from 74° to 85° E. Lon. It is of triangular shape, the base of the triangle being formed by a line drawn from Ganjam, on the coast of Coromandel, to Sadasharagur, near Lat. 50°, on the coast of Malabar, the sides by their coasts, and the apex by Cape Comorin, at the S. extremity of the Indian peninsula. It is consequently bounded on two of its sides, the E. and W., by the ocean, while on the third, or N., it has the dom. of the Nizam, and the rajah of Berar, parts of the presids. of Bengal and Bombay, and the Portuguese territory of Goa. Its greatest length, N. to S., is about 950 m. — *Area*, 140,917 sq. m. — *Gen. Desc.* The surface consists of a central tableland, surrounded on all sides by an undulating country, gradually diminishing in elevation as it approaches the sea. The mountain-ranges in the interior are the E. and W. Ghauts, the Neilgherry Hills, averaging 5,000 to 6,000 feet elevation, &c. The principal rivers are the Godavery and Krishna, with their numerous tributaries. The Lake of Colair, in Masulipatam, is the only considerable inland water-expanse. There are, however, along the coast, numerous salt-lagoons or inlets of the sea, but they are of little navigable use; and the whole of the Coromandel coast has a shelving shore, and is beat by so heavy a surf as to be at all times difficult to reach, and during the monsoon it is quite unapproachable. The Malabar coast within this presidency is also very destitute of good harbors. — *Clim.* Generally very hot and dry. Excessive rains fall during the S.W. monsoon, while the country above the Ghauts is decidedly salubrious. — *Geol.* The geological features of S. India have been noticed in the art. Hindostan, *q. v.* The upper

soil on the coasts is usually sandy, and not very productive, but in the valleys of the interior it frequently consists of a rich alluvium or loam.—*Min.* Iron is found in rich quality and abundance; copper, diamonds, and salt are also met with.—*Zoöl.* The zoölogical character of this presidency presents much the same variety as that of India generally.—*Prod.* Teak, sandal-wood, ebony, and other valuable timber-trees thickly clothe large tracts of the surface. The toddy-palm, cocoanut-tree, and other palms, the sugar-cane, areca, yam, plantain, and other fruits, ginger, turmeric, cotton, and hemp grow luxuriantly. Pepper is an important article of cultivation, and rice, paddy, wheat, maize, &c., form staple agricultural products. Excellent tobacco and sugar are also staple growths.—*Manuf.* Cottons, muslins, silks, &c.; iron, salt, &c. The principal trade arises from the large exports of rice, pepper and other spices, areca, &c.—*Railroads.* Three great lines of railway, connecting with the Indian main lines, extend throughout the presidency.—*Govt.* The executive is in the hands of a governor, subordinate to the governor-general of India. He is assisted by a council of three members, and by three secretaries, placed over the revenue and judicial, political and military departments.—*Pop.* Estimated at 23,200,000.

Madras', a maritime city, and cap. of above presidency, on the Coromandel coast, 650 m. S.E. of Bombay, and 870 S.W. of Calcutta by road. The city is not well situated, being almost unapproachable by sea, on account of the heavy surf on the bar of the harbor. It is, however, a noble city, and contains many fine streets. The principal public buildings are the Government Offices, the Arsenal, Custom-house, Exchange, Council-house, some fine churches, and the Mohammedan mosque. Many schools, asylums, and literary and philanthropic institutions maintain a lively existence. *M.* is not so hot as Calcutta; the mean annual temperature being 81·7° Fahr. Provisions and wages are high, and fuel scarce and dear. The cantonment of the Royal Artillery here is considered one of the best military stations in S. India. The territory to which *M.* is situated formed the first acquisition made by the British on the continent of India, being obtained by a grant from the rajah of Bijnagur in 1639, with permission to erect a fort thereon. The latter, which was forthwith built, was besieged in 1702, by one of Aurungzebe's generals; and, in 1744, by the French under M. de la Bourdonnais, to whom it surrendered after a bombardment of three days. Restored to the English at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it sustained with success a memorable siege by the French under Lally-Tollendal, in 1758–9. *Pop.* Estim at 725,000.

Madrepo'ral, *a.* Pertaining, resembling, or having reference to, the madrepores.

Mad'repore, *n.* [Fr. *madrépore*, from *marbré*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A term first employed by Imperati to designate a genus of coral-building animals, in which the calcareous axis has its whole surface beset with small lamellate and stellate depressions. The genus was adopted by Linnæus, who ranked it among his *Vermes Zoöphita*, and characterized it as follows: "Animal resembling a medusa; coral with lamellate star-shaped cavities."

Mad'reporite, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of columnar carbonate of lime, found in Norway and Greenland.

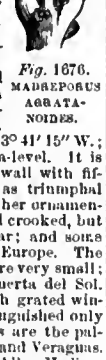


Fig. 1676. MADREPORUS AGGATANOIDES.

Madrid, (*mad-rid'*,) a celebrated city, and the cap. of Spain, on the Manzanares, a tributary of the Tagus, 39 m. N. by E. of Toledo, 320 m. E.N.E. of Lisbon, and 240 m. S.W. of Bayonne; Lat. 40° 24′ 57″ N., Lon. 3° 41′ 15″ W.; on a table-land nearly 2,000 feet above sea-level. It is of an oblong form, surrounded by a high wall with fifteen gates, three of which are erected as triumphal arches, with trophies, inscriptions, and other ornamental work. The old streets are narrow and crooked, but many others are wide, straight, and regular; and some of them equal those of the finest cities in Europe. The squares are numerous, but most of them are very small; the best are the Plaza Mayor and the Puerta del Sol. The private houses are generally low, with grated windows; those of the first grandees are distinguished only by their magnitude. The only exceptions are the palaces of the families of Berwick, Altamira, and Veraguas. The houses of the dukes of Infantado, Alba, Medina-Cœli, and some others, possess valuable collections of paintings. The churches are also distinguished by the same simplicity. The most remarkable churches are St. Jerome's, with a portal richly ornamented with Gothic sculpture; the church of St. Isidore, with a fine front; that of the Mendicant Friars, which is one of the largest in the city; the church of the Incarnation; that of the Visitation, or Las Salesas, a large building, richly ornamented with paintings, statues, and marble pillars. The monument of the bishop of Placencia, in the chapel called Del Obispo; the silver tabernacle in the church of St. Martin; the altar and monument of Don John of Austria, in the church of the Franciscan nuns, are worthy of notice. Of the other public buildings, one of the most remarkable is the Saladero, a large and handsome edifice, also the quarters of the Guards, the largest building in Madrid; the Custom-house, Post-office, Prison, and the Council-house. The Royal Armory contains a valuable collection of the armor of different ages. There are several theatres, a bull-ring, and two palaces on a large scale,—the Palacio Real, at the western extremity of the city, and the Buen Retiro, founded by Philip IV., at the eastern. Both are insulated buildings; the Palacio Real is of a square form, and contains a large collection of paintings by the best masters of Flanders, Italy, and Spain; also the crown-jewels and other regalia. The Buen Retiro has very extensive gardens, and also a large collection of paintings. Of the public walks, the principal is the Prado, which runs along a great part of the E., and part of the N. side of the city. It forms a broad walk, planted with trees, for carriages, and an

Fig. 1677.—FOUNTAIN OF CYBELE, IN THE PRADO, (MADRID.)

alley on each side for pedestrians. *M.* enjoys almost always a cloudless sky, and a pure and serene atmosphere; but the air is extremely keen, from its elevated site and the vicinity of the snowy mountains of Guadarrama. The great school of *M.* occupies a building which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. There is a botanical garden; also a chemical school, classes for engineering, for anatomy, and the practice of medicine; academies for the study of history, painting, sculpture, and architecture; also for the Spanish language. The charitable institutions are numerous. The principal industrial establishments are manufactories of carpets and porcelain. Paper, jewelry, hats, and silks are also extensively made. *M.* occupies the site of the ancient *Mantua Carpetanorum.* It was afterwards called *Majoritum;* and was taken and sacked, in 1109, by the Moors, who gave it its present name. Philip II. made it the cap. of Spain. It was occupied by the French from 1808 till 1812; and was again, in 1823, visited by the French army, under the Duke d'Angoulême.

Madrid', in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 650.

Madrid', in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Madridejos, (*ma-dre-dai'hose,*) a town of Spain, in New Castile, 40 m. N.E. of Toledo, 65 m. S. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Sugar and woollens. *Pop.* 7,500.

Madrileñian, *n.* [Sp. *Madrileño.*] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Madrid, the Spanish capital

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Madrid, or to its inhabitants.

Mad'rier, *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *madero.*] (*Mil. Engineering.*) A thick plank covered with plates of iron, and having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied against a gate or any other obstacle intended to be broken down. Also, the flat beams laid in the bottom of a moat or ditch to support the wall. There are also madriers lined with tin and covered with earth, to form roofs over certain portions of military works, in order to afford protection against fires in lodgments, &c.

Madrigal, (*mâd're-gal,*) *n.* [Sp. and Fr.; It. *madrigale;* O. It. *mandriale*, perhaps from Lat. *mandra*, a herd of cattle = Or. *mandra*, a fold, an enclosed place.] (*Poetry.*) A kind of short poem, having generally fewer verses than the sonnet, and admitting of greater liberty in the arrangement of the rhymes and verses. It expresses in simple language some tender and delicate thoughts, generally of an amatory or pastoral character, though occasionally it ventures upon a higher strain. The earliest madrigals were those of Lemmo of Pistoia, set to music by Casella, who is mentioned by Dante. They were generally cultivated in Europe from the latter part of the 15th to the end of the 18th century. In England, they obtained a high degree of excellence during the reign of Elizabeth, and are said to be in no way inferior to those of Italy the best known among English madrigal-writers being Orlando Gibbons. The madrigals of Tasso are among the finest specimens of Italian poetry.

(*Mus.*) An elaborate vocal composition, commonly in five or six parts, much in fashion in Italy and England in the 16th and 17th centuries.—*Moore.*

Mad'rigaller, *n.* A composer of madrigals.

Mad River, in *California*, rises in Trinity co., and flows into the Pacific Ocean between Humboldt and Klamath cos.

Mad River, in *Connecticut*, enters the W. branch of Farmington River from Litchfield co.

Mad River, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Pemigewasset River from Grafton co.

Mad River, in *Ohio*, enters the Miami River at Dayton.

—A township of Champaign co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Mad River, in *Vermont*, enters the Onion River abt. 7 m. below Montpelier.

Madu'ra, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, immediately adjacent to the N.E. coast of Java, with which island it is politically included under the Dutch government. It is separated from Java by a narrow channel called the Strait of Madura. *Area*, 1,320 sq. m. *Desc.* The country throughout is fertile and tolerably cultivated; but it is inferior in this respect to Java. *Pop.* 300,000.

Madu'ra, a marit. dist. in the S. of British India, presidency of Madras, near the S. extremity of Hindostan, between Lat. 9° and 10° 45′ N., Lon 77° 10′ and 79° 10′ E.; *area*, 7,656 sq. m. The N. and W. parts are mountainous, the S. and E. level. The hilly parts are interspersed with fertile valleys, the principal being that of Dindigal. It is intersected by the Vighey, which rises in this district, and after an E. course of 145 m., falls into the Gulf of Manaar. The climate is healthy. *M.* is celebrated for its piece-goods, and its dyers; and its artisans in gold and silver are very expert *Pop.* 1,756,791.

Madura, a city, cap. of the above dist., on the Vighey, 136 m. N.N.E. of Cape Comorin, and 270 S.W. of Madras. It contains some of the most extraordinary specimens of Hindoo architecture extant. The principal attractions are the palace and the great temple. The latter, with its spacious porticoes, pyramids, &c., covers an extent of ground almost sufficient for the site of a town. *Pop.* 20,000.

Mieander, Mendere, or **Meluder,** (*me-an'der,*) a river of European Turkey, rising near Celænæ, in Phrygia, and flowing in a S.W. direction into the Icarian Sea at Miletus. It is noted for its numerous windings, which has caused its name to be used as a common term both in ancient and modern times.

Mece'nas, Caius Cilnius, whose name is imperishably associated with the Augustan literature of Rome, was descended from the ancient kings of Etruria, and flourished in the 1st century B.C. He was the companion of Augustus in nearly all his campaigns, and his most trustworthy counsellor in political matters. For the three years 18–15 B. C., he was invested with the government of Italy, and he was always sent to Rome on any emergency, either with the senate or the people, in case he was absent with Augustus. His great glory, however, was the happy influence that he exercised over the emperor as a patron of learning, and his own munificence and taste in the same direction. Virgil, Horace, and Propertius are best known to us as the guests of his hospitable mansion on the Esquiline Hill; but many others enjoyed his protection and friendship. Some poetical fragments of his remain to this day. D. B. C. 8.

Maelar, (Lake of,) (*mal'lar,*) a lake of Sweden, running inland from the Baltic. It is about 81 m. in length, and average breadth 13 m. *Area*, 525 sq. m. It contains upwards of 1,200 islands. Its E. end is closed by Stockholm, where its waters are poured into the Baltic, the difference of level being about 6 feet. It is surrounded by the districts of Stockholm, Nykioping, Upsal, and Westeras.

Maelstrom, (*mâl'strum,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A famous whirlpool on the Norwegian coast;—hence, any vortex or eddying gulf.

Maese. See Meuse.

Maeseyck, (*mar'sai-eek,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Limburg, on the Meuse, 17 m. N.E. of Maestricht. It is the birthplace of the brothers Van Eyck, the inventors of painting in oil. *Pop.* 4,500

Maesto'so, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer that the music to which the word is prefixed is to be performed majestically and with grandeur.

Maestricht, or **Maastricht,** (*maise'treecht,*) a town of Holland, cap. of prov. of Limburg, on the Meuse, 14 m. N.E. of Liege. It is one of the strongest towns in Holland, being defended by numerous bastions and trenches. The industry of the town comprises the manufacture of woollen cloths and flannels, cotton and woollen yarns, fire-arms, tobacco, &c. A considerable trade is carried on on the Meuse. On the other side of the river, in the suburb of Wyk, is the citadel or fortress of Petersburg, famous for its subterranean stone quarry, containing many intricate galleries and passages abounding in curious marine and saurian fossils. *M.* was taken by the French in 1794. *Pop.* 28,679.

Maes'tro, *n.* [It., master.] A master in any art, particularly in music.

Magadox'o, or **Mukdi'sha,** a town of the E. coast of Africa, on the Somali coast, in Lat. 2° 2′ N., Lon. 45° 25′ E. It was built by the Arabs in 924, for the purposes of trade, and was formerly very flourishing. It exports dhourra, beans, peas, cattle, cotton, &c. *Pop.* 5,000.

Magal'lanes. See Magellan.

Maga'lia, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., about 24 m. N. of Oroville.

Magazine, (*mag-a-zeen',*) *n.* [Fr. *magasin;* Sp. *magacén, almagacén;* It. *magazzino*, from Ar. *makhan, almazun*, a shed.] A store-house; a depôt; a repository for arms, ammunition, or provisions; a warehouse; a granary; any receptacle for the storage of goods or merchandise.—The powder-room in a ship or fort.

(*Lit.*) A book, in pamphlet-form, published periodically, containing a miscellany of literary matter; as, the Gentleman's *Magazine.*

—*v. a.* To store up and set apart for future use.

Magazin'er, Magazin'ist, *n.* A writer for magazines.

Magdala, a strongly fortified city of Abyssinia, stormed by the British, under Lord Napier, 10th June, 1868, on which occasion the emperor Theodorus was killed.

Magda'la, (*Anc. Geog.*) The ancient Migdal-el, in the border of Naphtali (*Josh.* xix. 38); now a small Turkish village called Medjel. It lay near the shore of the sea of Galilee, at its most westerly point, 3 m. N.W. of

Tiberias; in the S. part of a small plain on which stood also Capernaum at the other end, and Dalmanutha in its immediate vicinity, (*Matt.* xv. 39; *Mark* viii. 10.) Mary Magdalene was born, or resided, at Magdala; and it was the seat of a Jewish school after Jerusalem was destroyed.

Mag'dalen, *n.* [From Mary *Magdalene.*] A repentant, fallen woman.

Magdale'na, Bsanco, Uraby, or San Miguel, a river of Bolivia, rises about Lat. 17° S., Lon. 60° W., and flowing N.W., enters the Madeira River about Lat. 12° 50′ S., Lon. 65° W.

Magdale'na, a lake of Bolivia, about Lat. 14° 5′ S., Lon. 64° 25′ W. It covers an area of about 60 sq. m.

Magdale'na, a town of Bolivia, on the river Magdalena, about Lat. 13° 51′ S., Lon. 64° 31′ W.

Magdalena, (*mag-da-lee'na,*) in the United States of Columbia, a river which rises on the N.E. slope of the Eastern Andes, about Lat. 2° N., and flowing N. enters the Caribbean Sea by several embouchures, about Lat. 11° N., Lon. 74° W.

—An extreme N. dept., adjoining Venezuela on the E., and washed by the Caribbean Sea; *area*, about 54,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Magdalena, Sagomogo, and Cezar rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, two ranges of the Andes traversing it. *Cap.* Cartagena. *Pop.* 275,000.

Magdale'na, a town of Mexico, on a branch of the Sonora River, about 900 m. N.W. of the city of Mexico.

Magdale'na, (Santa,) a bay on the N.E. coast of Malta, 4 m. from Valetta.

Mag'dalene, Mary. See Mary Magdalene.

Mag'dalen Islands, a group of islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about 54 m. N.W. of Cape Breton, and about 100 m. W.S.W. of Newfoundland. The chain extends about 56 m. in length, and includes several considerable islands. Aggregate pop. about 2,000.

Mag'dalen Sound, an arm of the Strait of Magellan, in Terra del Fuego, between Clarence and Dawson islands. There is a good harbor on the W. side, and near the coast is Mount Sarmiento, 6,800 ft. in height.

Magda'leon, *n.* [Gr. *magdalia*, a loaf-crumb.] (*Med.*) A plaster or any other medium rolled into the form of a cylinder. — *Dunglison.*

Mag'deburg, a city of Prussia, prov. of Saxony, on the Elbe, 74 m. S.W. of Berlin, and 50 E.S.E. of Brunswick; Lat. 52° 8′ N., Lon. 11° 40′ E. *M.* is a fortress of the first class, and from the recent improvement in its defences may be considered one of the strongest in Europe. This city, one of the most important commercial places of Prussia, is divided into 5 parts: the Old Town, the New Market, and the Friedrichstadt, or tower fort, the New Town, and the quarter called Sudenburg. The most remarkable among its public buildings are, the Cathedral, containing the tomb of Otho the Great, the ducal palace, and the town-hall. The citadel, on an island in the Elbe, serves also as a state prison, Baron Trenck and Lafayette having, among others, been confined in it. *Manuf.* Considerable, consisting of silk, linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, oil-cloth, gloves, leather, tobacco, &c., with numerous tanneries, distilleries, &c. A large quantity of salt is made in the neighborhood. The transit and commission trade is very considerable. *M.* is a city of old date, having been mentioned as early as the reign of Charlemagne. It suffered greatly in the wars of the 16th and 17th cent. In 1806 it was taken by the French, and was annexed to the new kingdom of Westphalia by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807. It was restored by the treaty of Paris in 1814. *Pop.* 56,054.

Mag'deburg Cent'uries. See Centuries of Magdeburg.

Magé, (*ma-zha'*,) a town of Brazil, abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Rio-de-Janeiro.

Magel'lan, the incorrect but generally received name of **Magalhaens,** Ferdinand, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who, in 1520, discovered and passed the straits which have since been called by his name, and was the first to circumnavigate the world. His services not being valued by his own country, he offered them to Charles V. of Spain, who intrusted him with a fleet destined to attempt a westward passage to the Moluccas: hence his discovery. He was slain in 1521, in a skirmish with the natives of one of the Philippine Islands.

Magel'lan, or **Magalhaens, (Strait of,)** a strait separating the islands of Terra del Fuego from the continent of S. America. It extends between Lat. 52° 10′ and 55° S., and Lon. 80° 20′ and 75° W. It is abt. 300 m. in length, and of difficult navigation. The tides here rise 50 ft. Discovered by Magellan in 1520.

Magellan'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Magellan, the circumnavigator.

Magendie, Francois, (*ma-zhen'de,*) an eminent French physician, b. at Bordeaux, 1783. He was a pupil of the anatomist Boyer, but subsequently devoted his attention chiefly to medicine and physiology. About 1804 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Faculty of Medicine, and later, physician to the Hôtel Dieu. He contributed greatly to the progress of physiology by his numerous and laborious experiments; investigating the functions of the brain and special nerves, the absorption and action of poisons, the properties of certain kinds of food, absorbing power of the veins, &c.: and making some important discoveries. He practised vivisection to a great extent, and was restrained by the French government. Among his works are: *Formulaire pour la Préparation et Emploi de plusieurs Nouveaux Médicaments; Elémens de Physiologie; Leçons sur les Phénomènes Physiques de la Vie; Leçons sur le Sang,* &c. He was chosen professor of anatomy at the College of France in 1831; was also a member of the Academy of Sciences and a commander of the Legion of Honor. He was founder and editor of the *Journal de Physiologie Expérimentale*, and contributed to various medical and other dictionaries. D. 1855.

Magen'ta, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, province of Pavia, 12 m. S. of Milan. It was the scene of a desperate battle in which the French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians, in 1859. *Pop.* 4,000.

Magen'ta, *n.* The name given to one of the red or crimson dyes derived from aniline. — See Rosaniline.

Magen'ta, Marie Edme Patrick Maurice de McMahon, Duke de, a marshal of France and a senator, b. at Sully, 1808, is the descendant of a noble Irish family. He entered the military service of France in 1825, at the school of St. Cyr; was sent to the Algerian wars in 1830; while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Achard, took part in the expedition to Antwerp in 1832; attained to the rank of captain in 1833; and after holding the post of aide-de-camp to several generals in Africa, and taking part in the assault of Constantine, was nominated major of foot-chasseurs in 1840, lieut.-colonel of the Foreign Legion in 1842, colonel of the 41st of the line in 1845, and general of brigade in 1848. When, in 1855, Gen. Canrobert left the Crimea, General McMahon, then in France, was selected by the emperor to succeed him in the command of a division; and when the chiefs of the allied armies resolved on assaulting Sebastopol, Sept. 8, they assigned to Gen. McMahon the perilous post of carrying the works of the Malakoff. For his brilliant success on this occasion he was made grand cross of the Legion of Honor, and in 1856 was nominated a knight grand cross of the Bath. General McMahon, who took a conspicuous part in the Italian campaign of 1859, received the bâton of a marshal, and was created duke of Magenta in commemoration of that victory. He represented France at the coronation of William I. of Prussia, in Nov., 1861, was nominated to the command of the 3d *corps d'armée*, Oct. 14, 1862, and appointed governor-general of Algeria, in 1864.

Mageroe, (*ma'ge-ro,*) an island at the N. extremity of Norwegian Lapland, and lies close to the coast of Finmark, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 71° 11′ 30″ N., Lon. 26° 0′ 45″ E. *M.* is 22 miles in extreme length, and 15 in breadth.

Magerville, a town, cap. of Sunbury co., New Brunswick, abt. 12 m. S.E. of Fredericton.

Maggiore, (Lake of,) (*mȧd-jo'rā.*) or Lake of Locarno, (anc. *Lacus Verbanus.*) [It. *Lago di Maggiore.*] A famous lake of N. Italy, lying partly in the Italian kingdom and partly within the Swiss canton of Tessin. It is long and narrow, stretching above 40 miles from Magadino, at its N., to Sesto-Calende, its S. extremity, while in its widest parts, opposite to the mouth of the Toce, it is about 6 miles across, though its ordinary breadth does not exceed from 2 to 3 miles. Its general direction is S.S.W. and N.N.E., and it may, in fact, be considered as an expansion of the Tessino, which enters it at its N., and leaves it at its S. extremity. In addition to the waters of the Upper or N. Tessino, it receives on its W. the waters of the Toce, and on its E. side those of the Tresa, flowing from the Lake of Lugano. Its only outlet is the Lower or S. Tessino. It is in some places not less than 300 fathoms deep. Its waters, which are clear and of a greenish tinge, are well stocked with fish; and, like all Alpine lakes, its navigation is dangerous from sudden squalls. The scenery of the lake is very varied. That of the upper part is bold and mountainous, its N. branch opening into one of the most beautiful valleys of the Rhætian Alps, which form a magnificent theatre in the background. Toward the E. and S. the mountains gradually decline to the plain of Lombardy; and the lower part of the lake is of a more quiet and dreamy character, yet still very beautiful. Its immediate shores are richly fringed with wood, occasionally broken by picturesque crags, crowned with castles and churches, and with numerous villages dotted along the margin. Though inferior in wildness and sublimity to the Lake of Como, and perhaps, also, to that of Lugano, the softer beauties of *M.* are generally allowed to be the more attractive, contrasted as they are with the distant grandeur of the Alpine chain. The Borromean Islands, from which this lake has derived a great portion of its celebrity, are situate in a bay on the W. side, opposite to the mouths of the Toce. Of these, the *Isola Bella* and *Isola Madre* are the most famous. They are of small size, and previously to the middle of the 17th century were little better than bare rocks; but being the property of Count Vitaliano Borromeo, a descendant of the celebrated San Carlo Borromeo, he resolved to make them his residence, and to convert them, according to the taste of the time, into a sort of Italian paradise. They were consequently covered with earth brought from the adjacent mainland, formed, especially the Isola Bella, with splendid terraces, lined with trees and statues, and ornamented with superb palaces.

Maggiore, (*mad-jō'ra,*) *a.* [It., from Lat. *major.*] (*Mus.*) Major, as opposed to *minor.*

Mag'got, *n.* [W. *macai*, pl. *macriod*, *magiod*, *magu*, to breed. See Moth.] (*Zoöl.*) The fly-worm, which breeds or is generated in meat, vegetables, &c.; a grub; a worm.

—A whimsey; a caprice; an odd fancy. (Vulgar.)

"Unite our brethern and their diff'rent *maggots.*"—*Hudibras.*

Mag'gotiness, *n.* State or condition of being maggoty.

Mag'gotish, *a.* Maggoty; full of whims or fantastic notions.

Mag'goty, *a.* Full of maggots; as, *maggoty* cheese.—Capricious; whimsical; fantastic; as, "a *maggoty* unsettled head." —*Norris.* (Vulgar.)

Ma'gi, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *magos;* Lat. *magnus*, great.] A sect of priests among the ancient Medes and Persians. They formed one of the six tribes into which the Medes were originally divided, and on the downfall of the Median empire they continued to retain a great degree of power and authority with the conquerors, being the recognized ministers of the national religion. The great apostle of their religion was Zoroaster. They were so celebrated for their enchantments, that they have given name to the art of magic or enchantment. They were also learned as astrologers, and their name was applied to any one celebrated for wisdom: hence, the wise men of the East who came to see Jesus are simply called magi. — See Guebre.

Ma'gian, *a.* Pertaining to the Magi (*q. v.*), or to the æra in which they flourished; as, the *Magian* age.

—*n.* One of the sect of the Persian Magi, or priests of the religion of Zoroaster; a Zoroastrian worshipper.

Ma'gianism, *n.* The philosophical doctrines or religious tenets of the Magi.

Magic, (*măj'ik,*) *n.* [Lat. *magia.*] In its ancient sense, this word signified the science and doctrine of the Magi, or wise men of Persia; in a more modern sense, *M.* is a science which teaches how to perform wonderful and surprising feats, or to produce unexpected effects. Originally, the word *M.* carried with it an innocent and praiseworthy meaning, being used to signify the study of wisdom and the more sublime parts of knowledge. When, however, the ancient magi engaged themselves in astrology, divination, sorcery, and other similar branches of the occult sciences, the term *M.* became in time of bad repute, and was only used to signify an unlawful and diabolical art, depending on the assistance of the devil and the spirits of the dead. The possession of magical powers has formed a portion of superstitious belief among all nations at all times; but of all people, the ancient Romans were the most superstitious in this and other respects. They placed the utmost belief in auguries and divinations. It is also a remarkable fact, that while their religion decreed these rites, they were always searching after fresh excitement from others, which were not only unauthorized but condemned by their own laws. Among these may be mentioned the magical practices of the Thessalian witches, of the Persian Magi, and of the sorcerers of Egypt and Phrygia, and the numberless other foreign nations with whom they were brought in contact by their conquests. The emperors were constantly issuing and renewing edicts against these practices in the most ineffectual manner, and it is probable from this circumstance that *M.* began to be looked upon as a black and unholy art, — an idea which became rooted in the minds of the inhabitants of Southern Europe. In the North, supernatural power was looked upon with high respect; and in the East, the favorite land of sorcery and magic, the professors have been looked upon as venerable rather than as hateful, from time immemorial. According to Cornelius Agrippa, *M.* may be divided into three kinds, — natural, celestial, and ceremonial or superstitions. *Natural M.* is simply the application of natural active causes to passive subjects, by means of which many surprising, but yet natural, effects are produced. Without doubt, such have been some of those miracles wrought by ancient magicians, whose knowledge of the various powers of nature, there is reason to believe, was much greater than the self-sufficiency of modern vanity is willing to admit. Among the Crusaders and other Christian warriors of the Middle Ages, *M.* was looked upon as a peculiar ally of the infidels, with whom they were in contact. In their imagination, also, the inhospitable North was peopled with enchanted castles and spectral illusions. In the romances of the period, founded on historical encounters, there is usually a good magician, who sides with the Christian party: while necromancers, who work evil, back up with the Infidels. *Celestial M.* closely resembles judicial astrology. It attributes to spirits a kind of rule or dominion over the planets, and to the planets a rule over the destinies of men. On this foundation, a ridiculous kind of system was built up. *Superstitious M.* consists in the invocation of devils. Its effects are usually evil, but surpassing the powers of nature, being supported by some supposed compact, either tacit or express, with evil spirits. There is every reason to believe that this species of *M.* originated in Egypt. The first magicians mentioned in history were Egyptians; and that people, so famed for their wisdom, not only believed in the existence of demons, but also that different orders of these spirits presided over the elements of fire, air, earth, and water, as well as over the persons and affairs of men. Consequently, every disease which flesh is heir to was laid to the charge of some particular demon. When a person was seized with a fever, or other complaint, they never thought of searching for the natural cause of the disease, and so curing it; but, attributing the complaint to the possession of some demon, they endeavored to drive it forth by means of incantations and charms. These notions spread from the Egyptians to the Hebrews, among whom we find a belief that nearly every disease was due to the agency of demons or devils. Superstitions of a similar stamp were also brought from Egypt and Chaldea by Pythagoras, and transmitted by him and his followers to the Platonists of Greece. The advance of the Christian religion, the revival of learning, and the progress of natural science, long ago banished this kind of superstition from all the enlightened European nations.

Mag'ic, Mag'ical, *a.* Pertaining to magic; used in, resembling, or performed by, magic, spiritual, or occult agency, or by the invisible powers of nature: hence, wonderful, or seemingly superhuman and startling in performance.

"By *magic* numbers and persuasive sound."— *Congreve.*

—Belonging or having reference to the secret wisdom accredited to the Magi; necromantic; sorcerous; pertaining to the occult arcana of nature, and the phenomena produced by their agency.

Mag'ically, *adv.* By the arts, or according to the rules, of magic; by enchantment.

Magician, (*ma-jish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *magicien.*] One skilled in magic; a sorcerer; a necromancer; an enchanter; a conjurer; a professor or practiser of the black art or diablerie.

Magic Lantern, *n.* A species of optical instrument,—chiefly made use of as a toy,—the object of which is to obtain an enlarged representation of figures on a screen in a darkened room, by means of light issuing from a lamp or candle, and passing through a convex lens. The principle of its construction is very simple. A lamp, L (*Fig.* 1678), with a powerful Argand burner, is placed within a closed lantern, and in the locus of a concave mirror, M N. At the opposite side of the lantern is fixed a tube, A B, containing an hemispherical illuminating lens, A, and a convex lens, B; and between A and B is a slit, C D, through which the sliders of painted

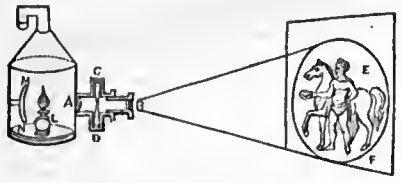


Fig. 1678.—MAGIC LANTERN.

glass are introduced. In this manner the picture is placed in the axis of the tube, and strongly illuminated, in consequence of the light being concentrated upon it by the mirror. The picture being also in one of the conjugate foci of the lens, B, an enlarged image of it is formed upon a wall or screen, E F, at some distance behind. The tube, A B, is made to pull out, so that the distance of the lens, B, from the slider, can be increased or diminished at pleasure, and consequently an image formed of any size within moderate limits, by increasing or diminishing the distance between the lantern and the screen. The magic lantern was invented by Athanasius Kircher.

Magic Square, *n.* A term used to denote a series of numbers in arithmetical progression, arranged in the equal cells of a square in such a manner that the vertical, horizontal, and diagonal columns give the same sum. For example, let the first sixteen numbers be arranged, as in the annexed table, and a magic square will be produced: for the numbers in each vertical column, in each horizontal column, and in the two diagonal columns, being added together, give the same sum, namely, 34. This is, however, only one of a great number of ways in which the same numbers may be arranged so as to fulfil the conditions. Frenicle (*Divers Ouvrages,* Paris, 1693) has shown that there are 878 such arrangements.—*Brande.*

1	16	11	6
13	4	7	10
8	9	14	3
12	5	2	15

Magilp', Magilph', Megilp', Megilph', *n.* (*Painting.*) A gelatinous compound produced by the mixture of linseed oil and mastic varnish. It is used by artists as a vehicle for colors.

Mag'ilus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Montfort to a genus of Tubulibranchiate Gastropods in the system of Cuvier, chiefly remarkable for the form, length, and solidity of their shell. There is but one species.

Magindanao, or **Mindanno,** (*ma-hin-da-na'o,* or *min-da-na'o,*) the most S. of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago; Lat. between 5° 40′ and 9° 55′ N., Lon. 119° 30′ and 125° E.; *area,* estimated at 36,000 sq. m. *Desc.* The interior is intersected by lofty chains of mountains, with intervening plains, which afford pastura for vast herds of cattle. The country is well wooded, and in many parts towards the sea-coast is covered with impenetrable jungle and forests. In the interior, near the Bay of Illano, is a considerable lake, which is between 15 and 20 m. in width. Of the rivers only 2 are known, one on the N. side flowing into the Bay of Butnan, and the other called Pelangy, flowing W. into the Bay of Illano, opposite the island of Bunwat. Great numbers of cattle, hogs, goats, and horses are reared; the latter are of small breed, but remarkable for their spirit. *Prod.* Rice, wax, cassia, tobacco, and rattans. The principal town is Magindanao, situated on the Pelangy, in Lat. 7° 9′ N., Lon. 124° 40′ E. It is the residence of the sultan of Mindanao. *Pop.* of the island, 74,560.

Magister, (*maj-,*) *n.* [Lat., master, head.] Master; sir;—a compellation used during the Middle Ages, corresponding with the modern designation of *doctor.*

Magiste'rial, *a.* [L. Lat. *magisterialis.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a master; such as suits a master; authoritative; dogmatic;—hence, imperious; pompous; characterized by pride or arrogance; haughty; domineering; as, *magisterial* authority, *magisterial* opinions. (*Chem.*) Having reference or belonging to magistery. See MAGISTERY.

Magiste'rially, *adv.* Arrogantly; authoritatively; dogmatically.

Magiste'rialness, *n.* Air and demeanor of a master; imperiousness; haughtiness; authoritativeness; peremptoriness; as, a "*magisterialness* in matters of opinion." —*Govt. of the Tongue.*

Mag'istracy, *n.* [Lat. *magistratus,* from *magister.*] The office or dignity of a magistrate.

"Dueling is an insult upon *magistracy* and good government." *Richardson.*

—The collective body of magistrates.

Mag'istral, *a.* [Lat. *magistralis.*] Magisterial; befitting a magistrate; authoritative; peremptory.

Magistral line. (*Fortif.*) See the noun.

—*n.* (*Fortif.*) The line of the tops of the scarp of a work. (*Metallurgy.*) The roasted and pulverized copper of pyrites added to the ground ores of silver for the purpose of decomposing the horn-silver present.—*Ure.*

Mag'istrate, *n.* [Lat. *magistratus,* from *magister,* master; Sansk. *manh,* to increase, when also Lat. *magnus,* great; Lith. *macnus,* powerful.] One placed in power or authority, as a public civic functionary; a public civil officer, invested with executive governing powers, especially in so far as concerns the maintenance and enforcement of legal authority. The term is also frequently applied to the chief officer of a state or government, and also to officials, as governors, mayors, prefects, &c.

Mag'ma, *n.* [Lat.] Any crude mixture of mineral or organic matters, in the form of a thin paste.—*Ure.*

—A confection; a sweetmeat; a bonbon.

(*Med.*) The thick residuum, obtained after expressing certain substances to extract the fluid parts from them. —The grounds which remain after treating a substance with water, alcohol, or any other menstruum.—Also, a salve of a certain consistence.—*Dunglison.*

Magna Charta, (*mag'na-kar'ta,*) *n.* [Lat., the great charter.] (*Eng. Hist.*) "The Great Charter of Liberties" extorted from king John in 1215. This charter is usually regarded as the constitutional basis of English liberties; but in many of its provisions it seems only to have been a declaration of the rights which had been enjoyed in England before the Conquest. The Anglo-Saxons' institutions and usages, which were very favorable to liberty, had been almost entirely suppressed by the Norman conquerors. Henry I., when he first seized the crown, to the exclusion of his elder brother Robert, being desirous to win the favor of the Saxons as well as the Norman inhabitants of the country, granted a charter, restoring many of the ancient liberties, and removing many of the feudal oppressions to which the military tenants of the crown were liable at the hands of the king. To the weakness or imbecility of king John is owing the possession of the Magna Charta, which, if it did not found the liberties of the English nation, at least defined and settled them. The barons, by the illegal and violent measures of the king, were driven to take measures for their own defence. At length a conference was held at Runnymede, on the Thames, between Staines and Windsor, on the 15th of June, 1215, and after a long discussion the Magna Charta was signed. To secure the execution of the charter, John was compelled to surrender the city and Tower of London, to be held by the barons till August 15, or until he had completely executed the charter. Further, the barons chose 25 of their number to be guardians of the liberties of the realm, with power to make war upon the king if he should violate the charter. The Magna Charta redressed many grievances incident to feudal tenures; prohibited unlawful amercements, distresses, or punishments, and restrained the royal prerogative of purveyance and preemption; it regulated the forfeiture of lands; established the testamentary power of the subject over part of his personal estate; laid down the law of dower; enjoined a uniformity of weights and measures; gave new encouragement to commerce; forbade the alienation of lands in mortmain; guarded against delays and denials of justice; fixed the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, and brought the trial of issues within the reach of all freemen by means of assizes and circuits; confirmed and established the liberties of the city of London, and other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports of the kingdom; and protected every individual of the nation in the enjoyment of his life, liberty, and property, unless declared to be forfeited by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. The *M. C.* was confirmed by the guardians of the youthful king Henry III at Bristol, Nov. 12, 1216, and subsequently by other kings so frequently, that Sir Edward Coke counted 32 confirmations, additions, or renewals, about the year 1600.

Mag'na Græ'cia, or MAJOR GRÆCIA. (*Anc. Hist.*) This name was applied by Greek writers to their colonies formed on the southern shores of Italy, Cumæ having by general consent the precedence in point of antiquity, although the date of its foundation, B. C. 1050, is not to be relied upon. There is much uncertainty as to the precise dates of the various settlements; but the greater number of them were probably made between B. C. 735 and A. C. 685. Sybaris, B. C. 720, and Crotona, B. C. 710, the two most powerful cities, were founded by the Achæans. Tarentum, a Spartan colony, was established about B. C. 708; Metapontum by the Achæans, B. C. 700–680; and Locris by the Locrians, abt. B. C. 700.

Magnanim'ity, *n.* [Fr. *magnanimité*; Lat. *magnanimitas.*] Greatness of soul or mind; that elevation of soul or dignity of character which invests its possessor with equanimity in encountering danger and difficulty, raises him above the ignoble spirit of revenge, causes him to scorn and repudiate injustice, spleen, and meanness, and urges him to, and sustains him in, acts of self-sacrifice, self-control, and devotion.

Magnan'imous, *a.* [Lat. *magnanimus*—*magnus,* great, and *animus,* mind.] Great of soul or mind; elevated in soul or in sentiment; brave; disinterested; self-sacrificing; of high and noble spirit; raised above mean, sordid, unjust, or ungenerous thoughts or actions.—Prompted or dictated by magnanimity; exhibiting noble spirit and elevation of soul; generous; honorable; just; liberal; not narrow-minded, sordid, mean, or selfish.

"Great in youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts." *Milton.*

Magnan'imously, *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with greatness of mind or elevation of soul; bravely; nobly; disinterestedly.

Mag'nase, *a.* (*Painting.*) Denoting a color of intense body, which dries readily with an admixture of oil.

Magnase Black, *n.* (*Paint.*) The best of black pigments for drying in oil without addition, or preparation of the oil; it is a color of immense body and tinging power.

Mag'nate, *n.*; *pl.* MAGNATES, (*mag-nā'tēz.*) [Fr. *magnat,* from Lat. *magnus.*] A person of elevated rank; a great noble; a grandee; a person of superior wealth or position; a person of prominent note or distinction in any circle of society; as, a political *magnate.*

—The title of the noble estate in the national representation of Hungary, and formerly of Poland. The Hungarian magnates are divided into greater and lesser; certain high state officers belonging to the first class, the counts and barons of the kingdom to the second.

Magnesia, an ancient city of Lydia, near the Mæander, south-east of Ephesus.—Also, another in the same kingdom near the junction of the rivers Hermus and Hyllus, and celebrated for the victory gained by the two Scipios over Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, B. C. 190.

Magnesia, (*mág-nē'she-à,*) *n.* [From *Magnesia,* a city of Lydia, near which it was originally found.] (*Chem.*) One of a group of alkaline earths, of which baryta, strontia, and lime form the other members. It is the oxide of the metal magnesium, *q. v.*, and is generally prepared by calcining the carbonate at a high heat, until it glows with a peculiar luminous appearance, called brightening. It is much used in pharmacy, under the name of *calcined magnesia.* For the laboratory, it may be procured in a state of purity by igniting the pure nitrate. It is a white powder, varying in density according to the source from which it is obtained. It is unalterable by heat, and has never been fused. It slowly absorbs carbonic acid and water from the air; moistened with water, it combines with it, raising the temperature during the union, and giving rise to *hydrate of magnesia.* Crystallized hydrate of magnesia occurs in nature as the mineral brucite. It forms a white powder, which slowly absorbs carbonic acid from the air. Its water is easily expelled by heat. It is sparingly soluble in water, forming a solution exhibiting an alkaline reaction. It is used in pharmacy as an antacid and cathartic.

Carbonates of M. There are three carbonates of magnesia,—the bicarbonate, monocarbonate, and subcarbonate. The monocarbonate is found in nature in a hydrated condition, as the mineral magnesite. The anhydrous salt may be prepared by placing a tube containing a solution of carbonate of soda in a strong glass tube containing a solution of sulphate of magnesia, sealing the outer tube hermetically, heating it to 320° Fahr., and inverting the whole, so that the solutions may mix—crystalline grains of anhydrous carbonate being deposited. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in acids. Heated, it becomes converted into magnesia. It dissolves in water saturated with carbonic acid, forming bicarbonate of magnesia. The subcarbonate is prepared by boiling a solution of the sulphate with excess of carbonate of potash or soda, and filtering and washing until the washings give no precipitate with chloride of barium. Prepared thus, it forms a bulky white powder, and is known as *light carbonate of magnesia.* The *heavy carbonate* has the same composition, and is prepared by mixing hot solutions of carbonate of soda and sulphate of magnesia. It is much less bulky than when prepared in the preceding manner. Both forms are extensively used in medicine as a cathartic and antacid. Carbonate of magnesia is capable of combining with other carbonates to form double salts. The double carbonates of magnesia, potash, soda, ammonia, and lime, are instances of this.

Citrate of M. This salt is much used in pharmacy as a gentle aperient. It is prepared by mixing powdered carbonate of magnesia and citric acid into a paste with a small quantity of water, and granulating. A teaspoonful in water forms a pleasant effervescing cathartic of a gentle character.

Nitrate of M. It occurs in the mother-liquors of the sulphate refiners. It may be prepared by evaporating a solution of the carbonate in dilute nitric acid to crystallization. The salt forms deliquescent prisms of the formula $MgNO_3+6Aq$. Exposed to a temperature of 482° Fahr., it is converted into a baric nitrate, and all the nitric acid is expelled by a red heat.—*Phosphate of M.* The bibaric salt may be obtained by mixing hot concentrated solutions of the sulphate with phosphate of soda. It crystallizes in hexagonal needles, containing fourteen equivalents of water, which are entirely expelled at a high temperature, giving rise to pyrophosphate of magnesia. Phosphate of magnesia is only interesting from entering into the composition of bones of animals. It is also found in combination with ammonia, as a constituent of urinary calculi.—*Silicates of M.* Numerous examples of these occur in the mineral kingdom. Meerschaum, steatite, chrysolite, olivine, and peridote, are all silicates of magnesia. Augite, amphibole, asbestos, and hornblende, are double silicates of lime and magnesia, more or less colored by oxide of iron. Serpentine is a mixture of the silicate and hydrate, colored with metallic oxides; and talc is a hydrated silicate.

Sulphate of M. This salt occurs in nature as *hair salt*, as an efflorescence on certain magnesian minerals. It exists in sea-water and certain spring-waters in considerable quantity. The springs of Epsom and Seidlitz are especially famous for the amount of this salt they contain. The sulphate of magnesia of commerce, so extensively used in medicine as a cathartic, is prepared in several ways; the most common of which is to dissolve dolomite, or magnesian limestone (carbonate of lime and magnesia), in dilute sulphuric acid; by which means sulphate of lime is precipitated, and the sulphate of magnesia may be obtained by evaporating to crystallization. Its other sources are the mother-liquor of sea-salt, and refuse alum-liquors. This salt crystallizes in rectangular four-sided prisms, containing six equivalents of water, which effloresces slightly in dry air. It is very soluble in water, 100 parts of water dissolving 68 parts of the salt at ordinary temperatures, and 150 parts at boiling-point. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol. It is employed in the laboratory as a re-agent; in which case it should be made by dissolving the pure carbonate in sulphuric acid, as the commercial salt is largely adulterated with sulphate of soda. Its water of constitution is capable of being replaced by alkaline sulphates, giving rise to double salts.

Magnesian, (*-nē'zhan.*) *a.* Pertaining to, containing, resembling, or partaking of the properties of magnesia.

Magnesian Limestone. (*Geol.*) A marine deposit found in vast masses in Thuringia and in England, and forming a component element in the new red sandstone system, and frequently above the coal-measures; its aggregation, however, differs greatly, — in some places it is a soft powdery substance, in others a hard compact stone, frequently traversed by spiral veins, and full of singular crystallized cavities. It is generally white below, or yellow, brown, or reddish, and of a grayish or purple hue above.

Mag'nesite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native carbonate of magnesia, occurring in serpentine, in compact, hard, amorphous masses.

Magnesium, (*-nē'zhi-ŭm,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of the alkaline earth magnesia, first isolated by Bussy, who obtained it by decomposing the chloride with potassium at a high temperature. It is a white malleable silvery metal, constant in dry air, but becoming covered with a white film of magnesia in the presence of moisture. It decomposes water at the boiling-point, eliminating hydrogen. Heated to dull redness in air or oxygen, it burns with a bright light, and is converted into magnesia. It fuses at a red heat, and may be distilled out of contact with the air. It forms only one oxide — magnesia. The best method of preparing magnesium is that lately patented by Mr. E. Sonstadt, which consists in evaporating a mixed solution of the chlorides of magnesium and sodium to a dry mass, which, when heated with sodium in an iron vessel, yields the metal in a state of comparative purity. This process promises to yield magnesium in quantities, at a price that would secure its common use. In many of its characters, metallic magnesium resembles zinc. It is the lightest known metal that remains constant in the air at ordinary temperatures. *Equiv.* 12; *sp. grav.* 1·743; *Symbol*, Mg.

Chloride of M. This salt is found in large quantities, in company with the iodide and bromide, in the mother-liquors of salt-works; but the pure salt is best prepared by dissolving the carbonate in hydrochloric acid, evaporating and crystallizing. The anhydrous chloride is made by saturating hydrochloric acid with carbonate of magnesia, and adding excess of chloride of ammonium, evaporating to dryness, and heating in a platinum-dish. The double chloride is decomposed, the whole of the chloride of ammonium being expelled, and the anhydrous chloride of magnesium remaining behind. The anhydrous chloride forms white deliquescent needles, containing six equivalents of water. It forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkaline metals.

Sulphide of M. This compound is obtained with difficulty by precipitating sulphate of magnesia with sulphide of barium. Its properties have not been much investigated.

Maguet, (Natural.) [See MAGNESIA.] A body endowed with magnetic polarity. The *natural magnet*, or *loadstone*, is a species of iron ore found in various parts of the earth, in irregular or crystalline fragments, and occasionally in beds of considerable thickness. Its property of attracting small pieces of iron was recognized at a very early date by the Greeks, and its wondrous directive power has been known to the inhabitants of China from time immemorial. If a piece of this magnetic iron ore be carefully examined, it will be found that the attractive force for ferruginous particles is greater at certain points of its surface, while elsewhere it is much diminished, or even altogether absent. The attractive points are called the *poles* of the magnet, (Fig.

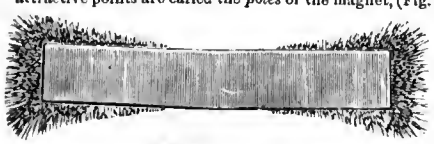


Fig. 1679. — MAGNET.

1679.) If one of the pole surfaces of a natural load-stone be rubbed in a particular manner over a bar of hardened steel, its characteristic properties will be communicated to the bar, which will then be found to attract iron-filings like the loadstone itself. Further, the attractive force will appear to be greatest at two points situated very near the extremities of the bar, and least of all towards the middle. The bar of steel so treated is said to be *magnetized*, or to constitute an *artificial magnet*. For general purposes, artificial magnets are made from straight bars, or from bars bent into a curvilinear form, resembling a horse-shoe. The latter are particularly well adapted for displaying the attractive force, as the two poles can be brought into contact with the object to be lifted. Straight bars must, of course, be used in experiments upon the directive power. Many artificial magnets, either straight or curved, may be combined together so as to form a *compound magnet*. The poles of a compound horse-shoe magnet are generally armed with pieces of very soft iron, to which a movable piece of soft iron, called a *keeper* or *lifter*, may be conveniently applied. This keeper is found to preserve and increase the force of the poles in a very remarkable manner. A natural magnet may be armed in a similar manner. An *electro-magnet* is a bar of soft iron in which magnetism is temporarily induced by a circulating current of electricity.—See MAGNETISM, ELECTRO-MAGNETISM, and MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY.

Maguet'ic, *n.* Any metal susceptible of receiving the properties of the loadstone.

Maguet'ic, Maguet'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the magnet; having the properties of the magnet, or their equivalents; as, a *magnetic* needle, a *magnetic* body.—Belonging or referring to terrestrial magnetism; as, the *magnetic* amplitude. — Attractive; having the power of drawing to a focus; as, *magnetic* influence.

M. Iron Ore. See MAGNETITE.

M. Iron Pyrites. (*Min.*) A variety of iron pyrites having magnetic properties, found in hexagonal prisms of a bronze color. The composition of magnetic pyrites may be represented by the formula F_7S_8.

Maguet'ical Island, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off Porto Puebla, Guatemala; Lat. 8° 4′ 6″ N., Lon. 81° 47′ W. — Another, in Halifax Bay, off the E. coast of Australia; Lat. 19° 8′ S., Lon. 146° 45′ E.

Maguet'ically, *adv.* By the influence of attraction; by means of magnetism.

Maguet'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being magnetic.

Magnetician, (*-tish'an,*) *n.* One versed in magnetic science; a magnetist.

Maguet'ics, *n. sing.* The science of magnetism.

Magnetiferous, *a.* [Lat. *magnes, magnetis*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or imparting magnetism.

Mag'netism, *n.* [Fr. *magnétisme.*] (*Physics.*) Literally, the attractive and repulsive power of the loadstone; generally, that peculiar property possessed by many mineral bodies, and by the whole mass of the earth, through which, under certain circumstances, they mutually attract and repel one another, according to determinate laws. When a magnetized bar, or natural magnet, is suspended at its centre in any convenient manner, so as to be free to move in an horizontal plane, it is always found to assume a particular direction with regard to the earth, one end pointing nearly north, and the other nearly south. If the magnet be moved from this position, it will tend to reassume it, and, after a few oscillations, settle at rest as before. The extremity which points towards the astronomical north (*a*, Fig. 1680) is usually distinguished as the *north pole* of the magnet, and that which points southward (*b*) as the *south pole*. Every magnet, whether natural or artificial, has two poles; and as these are the points of greatest attraction, their position can be readily ascertained by plunging the magnet into fine iron filings. A suspended bar magnet serves to exhibit certain phenomena of attraction and repulsion in the presence of a second magnet, which deserves particular attention. When a north pole is presented to a south pole, or a south pole to a north, attraction ensues between them, the ends of the bars approach each other, and, if permitted, adhere with considerable force. When, on the other hand, a north pole is brought near a second north pole, or a south pole near another south pole, mutual repulsion is observed, and the ends of the bars recede from each other as far as possible. Poles of an opposite name attract, and of a similar name repel each other. A small bar, or needle of steel, properly magnetized and suspended, and having its poles marked, thus becomes an instrument fitted not only to discover the existence of magnetic powers in other bodies, but to estimate the kind of polarity affected by their different parts. — When a magnetic substance is placed in contact with a magnet, the two fluids of the former become separated; and so long as the contact remains, it is a complete magnet, having its two poles and its neutral line. For instance, if a small cylinder of soft iron, *a b* (Fig. 1681), be placed in contact with one of the poles of a magnet, the cylinder can in turn support a second cylinder; this in turn a third, and so on, to as many as seven or eight, according to the power of the magnet. Each of these little cylinders is a magnet; if it be the north pole of the magnet to which the cylinders are attached, the part *a* will have south, and *b* north magnetism; *b* will in like manner develop in the nearest end of the next cylinder south magnetism, and so on. But these cylinders are only magnets so long as the influence of a magnetized bar continues. For, if the first cylinder be removed from the magnet, the other cylinders immediately drop, and retain no trace of magnetism. The separation of the two fluids is only momentary, which proves that

Fig. 1681. — MAGNETIC INDUCTION.

the magnet yields nothing to the iron. Hence we may have *temporary* magnets as well as *permanent* magnets; the former of iron and nickel, the latter of steel and cobalt. How this difference in action is explained will be shown directly. This action, in virtue of which a magnet can develop magnetism in iron, is called *magnetic induction* or *influence*. When steel is substituted for iron, the inductive action is hardly perceptible at first, and only becomes manifest after the lapse of a time. The steel bar, on being removed from the magnet, does not entirely lose the induced polarity. It becomes, indeed, a permanent magnet, similar to the first, and retains its peculiar properties for an indefinite period. Magnetic attractions and repulsions are not in the slightest degree interfered with by the interposition of substances destitute of magnetic properties. Thick plates of glass, shell-lac, metals, wood, &c., may be placed between a magnet and a suspended needle, or a piece of iron under its influence, the distance being preserved, without the least perceptible alteration in its attractive power or force of induction. One kind of polarity cannot be exhibited without the other. If a magnetized bar of steel be broken at its neutral point, or in the middle, each of the broken ends acquires an opposite pole, so that both portions of the bar become perfect magnets; and if the division be carried still further, if the bar be broken into a hundred pieces, each fragment will be a complete magnet, having its own north and south poles. The direction spontaneously assumed by a suspended needle indicates that the earth itself has the properties of an enormous magnet, whose south magnetic force is concentrated in the northern hemisphere. A line joining the two poles of such a needle or bar indicates the direction of the so-called *magnetic meridian* of the place. This is not usually coincident with the geographical meridian of the place, but makes with it a certain angle, called the *declination* of the needle. The amount of the declination of the needle from the true north and south not only varies at different places, but in the same place is subject to daily, yearly, and secular fluctuations, which are called the *variations of declination*. If an unmagnetized steel bar be supported on an horizontal axis passing exactly through its centre of gravity, it will of course remain equally balanced in any position in which it may happen to be placed; if the bar so adjusted be then magnetized, it will be found (in the latitude of London) to take a permanent direction, the north pole being downwards, and the bar making an angle of about 68° 32′, with an horizontal plane passing through the axis. This is called the *dip* or *inclination* of the needle, and shows the direction in which the force of terrestrial magnetism is most energetically exerted. The amount of dip is different in different latitudes; near the equator it is very small, the needle remaining nearly, or quite, horizontal; as the latitude increases, the dip becomes more decided, and over the magnetic pole the bar becomes completely vertical. The mariner's compass (see COMPASS) is nothing more than a suspended needle attached to a circular card marked with points. Probably every substance in the world contributes something to the magnetic action of the earth; for, according to the discoveries of Faraday, *M.* is not peculiar to those substances which have more especially been called magnetic, such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, but is rather to be considered as a universal agency. Faraday divides all bodies into two classes, calling the first *magnetic*, or, better, *paramagnetic*, and the other *diamagnetic*. The matter of which a paramagnetic body consists is attracted by both poles of a powerful horse-shoe magnet; on the contrary, the matter of a diamagnetic body is repelled. When a small iron bar is hung by untwisted silk between the poles of the magnet, so that its long diameter can easily move in an horizontal plane, it arranges itself axially, that is, parallel to the straight line which joins the poles. A diamagnetic bar formed of bismuth, for instance, arranges itself equatorially, that is, at right angles to the magnetic axis. — For a concise exposition of the chief phenomena of magnetism we may refer the reader to the elementary treatise on physics, translated from Ganot by A. Atkinson, New York, 1869.

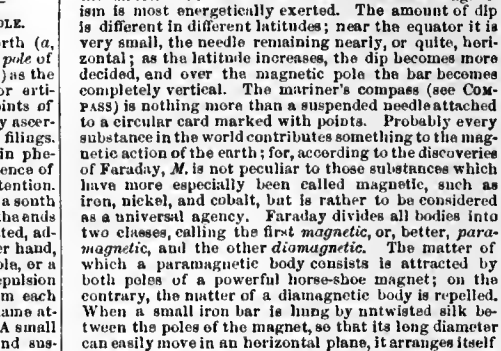


Fig. 1680. — MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

M., Animal—See MESMERISM.

M., Terrestrial—See MAGNETISM.

Mag'netist, *n.* A magnetician; one versed in magnetism.

Mag'netite, *n.* (*Min.*) Magnetic iron-ore, or oxidulated iron. One of the richest and most important of the ores of iron, and that from which the finest kinds of steel are made. It is a widely diffused metal, occurring

crystallized in iron-black octahedrons and dodecahedrons, also massive and in the form of sand.

Mag'netizable, *a.* That may be magnetized.

Magnetiza'tion, *n.* Act of magnetizing.

Mag'netize, *v. a.* [Fr. *magnétiser.*] To render magnetic; to communicate magnetic properties to; as, to *magnetize* a bar of iron.

—To attract as if by a magnet; to influence irresistibly.

"The calmy depths of her pellucid eyes
Repel, the more to *magnetize.*"—*Davies.*

—*v. n.* To receive magnetic properties; to become magnetic. (R.)

Magnetizee', *n.* One who is subjected to the attraction of animal magnetism. (R.)

Mag'netizer, *n.* The person who, or thing which, conveys magnetism.

Magneto-elec'tric, Magneto-elec'trical, *a.* Relating or belonging to magneto-electricity.

Magneto-electric'ity, *n.* An important branch of electrical science which has sprung from Faraday's discovery of the development of electrical currents by the action of magnetism. If two extremities of the coil of an electro-magnet be connected with a *galvanometer*, and the iron temporarily magnetized by the application of a permanent steel horse-shoe magnet to the ends of the bar, a momentary current will be developed in the wire, and pointed out by the movement of the galvanometer-needle. It lasts but an instant, the needle returning, after a few oscillations, to a state of rest. On removing the magnet whereby the polarity of the iron is at once destroyed, a second current or wave will become apparent, but in the opposite direction to that of the first. By employing a very powerful steel magnet, surrounding its iron keeper or armature with a very long coil of wire, and then making the armature itself rotate in front of the faces of the magnet, so that its induced polarity shall be rapidly reversed, magneto-electric currents may be produced of such intensity as to give bright sparks and powerful shocks, and exhibit all the phenomena of voltaic electricity. Many powerful arrangements of this kind have been devised for the medical application of current electricity. Our figure (1682) represents the simplest, in which N S is a fixed permanent magnet; and B B is a soft iron plate, to which are attached two cylinders of soft iron, around which the coils C and D are wound. C B B D is thus the revolving armature of the magnet. A A is a brass rod rigidly connected with the armature, and also serving as the rotating axle. F is a cylindrical projection on A A, and is pressed upon by two fork-like springs, H and K, which are also the poles of the machine. The ends, *m*, *n*, of the coil are soldered to two metal rings on F, insulated from each other. When the armature revolves, A A and F move with it. F, H, and K are so constructed as to act as a commutator, reversing the current at each semi-revolution. By this arrangement, the opposite currents proceeding from the coil at each semi-revolution are transmitted to H and K in the same direction, so that these, which constitute the poles of the battery, so to speak, remain always of the same name. But for this, the effect of the current derived from one semi-revolution would be neutralized by that proceeding from the next. When the armature is made to revolve with sufficient rapidity, a very energetic and steady current is generated. Compared with the galvanic battery, the magneto-electric machine is a readier, steadier, and cleanlier source of electricity, and is, in consequence, extensively used instead of it. Magnectic-electric machines may be made of any strength by increasing the number of magnets and the mechanical force employed.

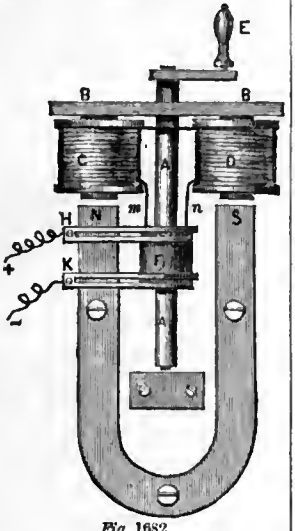


Fig. 1682
MAGNETO-ELECTRICAL MACHINE.

Magnet'ograph, *n.* [Eng. *magnet*, and Gr. *grapho*, to write.] An instrument for taking photographic impressions to show the variations of the magnet.

Magnetom'eter, *n.* [From Gr. *magnêtes*, magnet, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of terrestrial magnetism.

Magnetomet'ric, *a.* Belonging to, or used in, the measurement of magnetic forces; received by means of a magnetometer; as, *magnetometric* measurements.

Magnetomo'tor, *n.* [Gr. *magnêtes*, and Lat. *motor*, a mover.] A voltaic series of two or more large plates, which, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, is well adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena.

Mag'nifiable, *a.* That may be magnified; that merits being magnified.

Magnific, Magnifical, *a.* [Fr. *magnifique*; Lat. *magnificus—magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious; great; noble.

"These are thy *magnific* deeds, thy trophies."—*Milton.*

Magnifically, *adv.* In a grand or magnificent manner.

Magnificat, *n.* [Lat., it magnifies, from *magnificare*, to magnify.] (*Eccl.*) The song of the Virgin Mary,—so styled from its commencing with this word in the Latin Vulgate.

Magnificence, (*-nif'i-sens,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *magnificentia*, from *magnificus*, great, noble, distinguished.] State, condition, or quality, of being magnificent; greatness; grandeur of appearance; pomp; splendor of show or state; munificence.

Magnificent, *a.* [L. Lat. *magnificens*, corrupted from *magnifico.* See MAGNIFY.] Great; grand in show or appearance; splendid; pompous; imposing; munificent; liberal.

"It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe."
Locke.

—Exhibiting pomp or grandeur; stately.

Magnificently, *adv.* In a magnificent, splendid, or stately manner; with grandeur of appearance, or pomp of show.

Magnifico, *n.*; *pl.* MAGNIFICOS. [It.] A title of courtesy given to a Venetian noble of former days.

"The duke . . . and the *magnificoes* of greatest port."—*Shake.*

—In Germany, a rector of a university.

Mag'nifier, *n.* One who, or that which magnifies; that which has the power of amplifying apparent size; one who vaunts or extols; an encomiast.

(*Optics.*) An optical instrument or lens which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

Mag'nify, *v. a.* [Lat. *magnifico—magnus*, great, and *facio*, to make. See MAGISTRATE.] To make great or greater; to amplify the apparent dimensions of a body; to enlarge; to augment; to expand; as, an object is *magnified* to the eye when looked at through a convex lens.—To make great in representation; to raise high in description or praise; to extol; to exalt; to raise in estimation; to elevate in consideration; to uplift in pretension.

"He shall *magnify* himself in his heart."—*Dan.* viii. 25.

—*v. n.* To enlarge the apparent dimensions of an object or body; to possess the power of giving any thing an illusive degree of magnitude.

Magnifying-glass. (*Optics.*) A double convex lens.

"The greatest *magnifying-glasses* in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person."—*Pope.*

Magnil'oquence, *n.* [Lat. *magniloquentia.*] Elevated language, or a lofty manner of speaking; tumid or bombastic words or style.

Magnil'oquent, *a.* [Lat. *magnus*, great, and *loquens*, speaking, from *loquor*, to speak.] Using bombastic or high-flown language; speaking pompously and loftily; practising a tumid style of speech.

Magnil'oquently, *adv.* With loftiness or pomposity of speech; in a bombastic or magniloquent manner.

Mag'nitude, *n.* [Lat. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great. See MAGISTRATE.] Greatness; size; bulk; extent or dimension of part;—said of anything which has length, breadth, and thickness.—Greatness, in reference to influence or effect; importance.

"He was . . . a liar of the first *magnitude.*"—*Congreve.*

—Greatness; grandeur.

"He with plain heroic *magnitude* of mind."—*Milton.*

—That which permits a greater or less degree of predication, as time, weight, force, &c.

(*Math.*) Every kind of quantity that admits of exhibition or mensuration, or of which greater or less can be predicated.

Magno'lia, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Columbia co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Camden; *pop.* abt. 450.

Magnolia, in *Delaware*, a post-office of Kent co.

Magnolia, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Putnam co., abt. 100 m. N. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Magnolia, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Leavenworth.

Magnolia, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Harrison co., abt. 35 m. N. by E. of Council Bluffs; *pop.* of township 437.

Magnolia, in *Kentucky*, a post-office of La Rue co.

Magnolia, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Harford co., abt. 19 m. E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Magnolia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Pike co., abt. 88 m. S. by W. of Jackson.

Magnolia, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Duplin co., abt. 49 m. N. of Wilmington.

Magnolia, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Mayaville.

Magnolia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co.

Magnolia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Rock co., abt. 15 m. W. of Janesville; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Magno'lia, *n.* [Named after the French botanist, *Magnol.*] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order MAGNOLIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Magnolia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Ranales.* DIAG. Distinct carpels, (usually) large convolute stipules, an imbricated corolla, and homogeneous albumen.—They are trees or shrubs with alternate leaves. Sepals and petals with a ternary arrangement of their parts, hypogynous, the former deciduous, the latter with an imbricated æstivation. Carpels distinct. The plants of this order are remarkable for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers and foliage; hence they are favorite objects of culture in this country, either as hardy plants, as several magnolias and the tulip-tree (*Liliodendron tulipifera*), or as stove and greenhouse plants. *M. grandiflora* (Fig. 1683), native of the

Fig. 1683.—MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.

Southern States, is the noblest species of the genus *Magnolia.* Its great height (80 feet), its shining, dark-green leaves, its fragrant, white flowers a foot in diameter, form a combination of rare magnificence. Medicinally, the plants are chiefly remarkable for their bitter, tonic, aromatic properties. The bark of *Magnolia glauca*, the swamp-sassafras, or beaver-tree, resembles cinchona in its action. The unripe fruits of other species of the typical genus, as *M. Fraseri* and *acuminata*, have similar tonic and aromatic properties. The majority of the order are found in N. America. Some also occur in the West Indies, Japan, China, India, S. America, and Australia. There are 12 genera and 168 species.

Mag'nus, ALBERTUS. See ALBERTUS MAGNUS.

Mag'nus Bay, (St.,) a bay of Shetland. It runs 7 m. inland, and has a width of from 8 to 11 m.

Magoffin, in *Kentucky*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 425 sq. m. *Rivers.* Licking River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, in some places fertile. *Cap.* Salyersville. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Magoffinsville, in *Texas*, a town of San Antonio co., on the Rio Grande, opposite El Paso.

Magog. See GOG AND MAGOG.

Ma'gog, a village of Stanstead co., Lower Canada, abt. 80 m. E. of Montreal.

Mag'ot, BARBARY APE, PIGMY APE, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of monkey, the characters of which agree with those of the genus *Macacus*, except that the tail is reduced to a mere tubercle. It is interesting as the only one of the monkey-race which is found in Europe. The only European locality, however, in which it occurs is the Rock of Gibraltar, and it is said to have been originally brought from the north of Africa. It is gregarious, and large numbers are often seen together, the females carrying their young upon their backs. In some parts of the north of Africa the Magot is extremely abundant, inhabiting rocky mountains and woods. It displays great agility in passing from tree to tree, and its bands often plunder gardens, one of their number keeping careful watch.

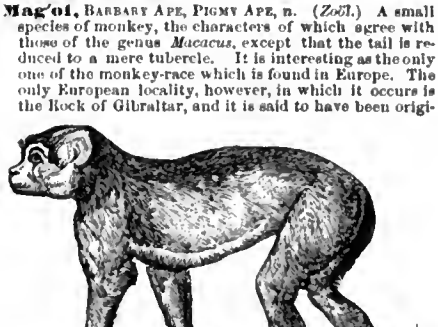


Fig. 1684.—MAGOT, OR BARBARY APE.

Mag'pie, *n.* [W. *piog*; Lat. *pica*, with the prefix *mag*, for Margaret, Madge, or Maggie.] (*Zoöl.*) A common species of the *Corvidæ* or Crow family, *Corvus Pica* of Linnæus; now the type of a distinct genus, *Pica caudata.* They continue in pairs throughout the year, and prey on a variety of food, chiefly animal, as the young of hares, rabbits, and feathered game, young poultry, eggs, carrion, and insects; lastly, fruit and grain. The *M.* is easily tamed, becomes impudently familiar, and learns to articulate a few words. Both in a wild and tame state it has a propensity to seize and carry off bright or glittering articles. It abounds in most parts of Europe and the north of Asia. The American spe-

cies, *Pica Hudsonica*, though closely allied to the European *M.*, differs from it in some respects. It is of larger size, being 19 inches long, and having, it is said, a different voice and habits. Its general color is black; the belly, scapulars, and inner webs of primaries white, and the neck spotted with white. It is found in the U. States from the high central plains to the Pacific, N. of California.

Fig. 1685. — MAGPIE, (*Pica caudata.*)

Mag'pie-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ABRAXAS.

Maguey, (*mag'wā,*) *n.* [Mex. *maguei.*] (*Bot.*) See AGAVE.

Maguire's Bridge, (*ma-gwīrz',*) a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, abt. 7 m. S.E. of Enniskillen.

Magyar, (*mŏd'yor,*) *n.* An Hungarian. See HUNGARY.

Mahabharata, or **Bharata,** (*ma-hab-a-ra'ta.*) (*Hindoo Lit.*) The most celebrated epic poem of the Hindoos, after the Ramayana. This poem is chiefly devoted to an account of a long civil war between two dynasties of ancient India,—the Kurus and the Pandus; but around this history an immense collection of ancient traditions, moral reflections, and popular stories have been gathered. The earlier sections of the book are chiefly occupied in solving theogonical and cosmogonical problems, while in the last chapters are didactic and moral episodes on religious duties and sacrifices, forming an almost complete system of Hindoo ethics, and a compendium of the Brahminical faith. As compared with the Ramayana, the Mahabharata is wanting in unity and internal coherence; but, at the same time, it contains a greater variety of pleasing scenes and attractive situations. The poem is a work of great antiquity, but neither the time of its composition nor the period in which it assumed its present shape can be ascertained. The great war is, undoubtedly, an historical event, and is supposed to have taken place in the 12th cent. B. C.; and the entire poem is a valuable mine of antiquarian lore on the early history of the Hindoos. A complete edition of the Mahabharata, in the original Sanskrit, has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal; and a number of detached fragments and stories have been translated by Sir Charles Wilkins, Prof. Wilson, and Mr. Milman.

Mahade'va. (*Hindoo Myth.*) A deity who shares the attributes of Siva in the latter Indian Trimûrti, or Trinity. These attributes vary greatly, Mahadeva being regarded as a generator as well as a destroyer.

Maha'diah. See AFRIKIAH.

Maha'leb, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of cherry, whose expressed juice forms the base of a fermented liquor resembling Kirschwasser. It is used by some Eastern nations.

Mahana'im. [Heb., two hosts.] (*Script.*) A place so named because a host of angels here met the host of Jacob, on his return from Padan-aram (*Gen.* xxxii. 2). It lay north of the Jabbok, and near Penuel, and afterwards became a Levitical city in the tribe of Gad (*Josh.* xxi. 38). It was apparently a town of some strength; for Ishbosheth lived there during his short reign, and David took refuge there during Absalom's rebellion (2 *Sam.* ii. 8; xvii. 24, 27).

Mahanoy' City, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town of Schuylkill co., abt. 13 m. N. by E. of Pottsville; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Mahanoy Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the North Branch of the Susquehanna River from Northumberland co.

Mahanoy Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a ridge of the Alleghanies, traversing the N. part of Schuylkill co.

Mahanoy Plane, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-office of Schuylkill co.

Mahantan'go Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River from Schuylkill co.

Mahanuddy, (*ma-ha-nud'de.*) a river of Hindostan, having its source in the prov. of Gundwana, in Lat. 21° 30′ N., Lon. 81° E., and flowing mostly E. to the Bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths. It is 500 m. in length, and during the rainy season it is navigable for 300 m.

Maharajah, (*mäh-ăh-rä'jăh,*) *n.* [Hind., great king.] The title-designate of certain East India potentates; as, the *Maharajah* of Lahore.

Maharanee, (*mäh-ăh-rän'nee.*) [Hind., great queen.] An appellation borne by a female sovereign in Hindostan.

Mahas'ka, in Iowa, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines, and North Fork and South Fork of Skunk River, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, level or undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Oskaloosa. *Pop.* 20,076.

Mahavelliganga, (*ma'ha-vel-le-gan'ga,*) the principal river of Ceylon, rising in the centre of the Island, and entering the Indian Ocean by several mouths at Trincomalee.

Mahl-stick, (*mal'stik,*) **Maul-stick,** *n.* (*Painting.*) A painter's stick, upon which he leans his hand when at work.

Mah'mound (or MOHAMMED) **I.,** sultan of Turkey, and son of Mustapha II., was B. at Constantinople in 1696. After the deposition of his uncle, Achmet II., in 1730, *M.* was raised, by the aid of the janissaries, to the vacant throne, on the condition that he should continue the war begun against the ruler of Persia, Nadir Shah. After a disastrous campaign, a peace was concluded in 1736. Meanwhile, in 1734, the Russians had commenced hostilities against the Ottoman empire, and obtained several successes; their Austrian allies at the same time invading the Turkish prov. of Wallachia. The latter, however, being badly defeated by the Moslems at Krotska, on the Danube, in 1739, were forced to make peace, and also surrender Belgrade. The Russians also effected a treaty, but one more advantageous, they retaining their previous conquests. In 1743, renewed hostilities broke out between Persia and Turkey, in which the latter power was the sufferer. *M.* D. in 1754.

MAHMOUD II., sultan of Turkey, B. 1789, succeeded his brother Mustapha IV. in 1808, and shortly afterwards, during an insurrection among the janissaries, caused the former monarch and his infant to be put to death. The janissaries, however, getting the upper hand, obliged *M.* to submit to their demand. He continued to carry on the war with Russia and Servia until 1812, when a treaty of peace was effected, by which the Pruth was made the boundary of the two empires. This able ruler next successively crushed the Arabian Wahabees, and the revolt of Ali Pasha (*q. v.*), in 1822. A rebellion of his Greek subjects, in 1821, was put down with such relentless severity that Great Britain, France, and Russia found it their duty to interfere, when mediation proving unavailing, their united squadrons annihilated the Turkish fleet at Navarino, in 1827. Having organized his army on European principles, *M.* after a fierce struggle destroyed the power of the janissaries, and next undertook a war against Russia, but being defeated by the latter under Diebitsch, he was induced by the representations of England, France, and Prussia, to sign the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829. In 1832, *M.*, endeavoring to drive the rebellious Mehemet Ali (*q. v.*) out of Syria, was defeated by Ibrahim Pasha, son of the latter. In 1839 a second attempt to reduce his formidable vassal again subjected the Turkish arms to defeat by Ibrahim. *M.* was an able and enlightened monarch, and one who contributed more to the civilization of his country than any of his predecessors. He D. in 1839.

Mahog'anize, *v. a.* To give to any wood the appearance of mahogany.

Mahog'any, *n.* [Carib. *mahogani.*] (*Bot.*) The timber of the tree known as *Swietenia mahogani*. See SWIETENIA.

Mahom'edan, Mahom'etan, *n.* Same as MOHAMMEDAN, q. v.

Mahom'et. See MOHAMMED.

Mahom'et, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Champaign co.

Mahom'etanism, *n.* Same as MOHAMMEDISM, q. v.

Mahom'etanize, *v. a.* To convert to Islamism; to proselyte to the Mohammedan religion.

Mahom'etism, *n.* See MOHAMMEDISM.

Ma'hon, in *Indiana*, a village of Huntington co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Mahone', *n.* (*Naut.*) A large Turkish vessel.

Mahone Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, on the S.E. coast of Nova Scotia, extending into Lunenburg co., abt. 35 m. W.S.W. of Halifax.

Mahon'ing, in *Ohio*, a river rising in Ashtabula co., and flowing S. and S.E., enters Beaver River from Mahoning co.

—An E. co., adjoining Pennsylvania; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mahoning, and Little Beaver rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Canfield. *Pop.* abt. 45,000.

Mahon'ing, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

—A township of Carbon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A township of Indiana co. See EAST, NORTH, and WEST MAHONING.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

—A township of Montour co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Mahon'ing Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Allegheny River above Kittanning.

Mahoning Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, an elevated range in Carbon co.

Mahonton'ga (or MAHANTANGA) **Mountains,** in *Pennsylvania*, extend along the N. border of Dauphin co.

Mahoo'peny, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 828.

Mahoopeny Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River from Wyoming co.

Mahoopeny Mountains, in *Pennsylvania*, two spurs of the Alleghanies, one in the S.W. and the other in the N.W. part of Wyoming co., and called, respectively, BIG and LITTLE MAHOOPENY.

Maho'pac, in *Michigan*, a post-office of Oakland co.

Mahopac, in *New York*, a post-village of Putnam co., on a small lake of the same name, abt. 50 m. N. by E. of New York city.

Mahout', *n.* In Hindostan, one who tends and drives an elephant.

Mai'a, Mal'au, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OXYRHYNCHA.

Maid, Maiden, (*mād'n.*) *n.* [A. S. *mæden, mægden*; D. *meid*; Ger. *magd, mädchen*; Icel. *mey*; Gael. *maighdean*, a maid; Lett. *meita*, a maid, a daughter; Hind. *moogdha*, a virgin.] An unmarried woman; a virgin; a damsel.

"*Maidens* like moths are ever caught by glare." — *Byron.*

—A female servant; as, a waiting-*maid*, a lady's *maid*, a dairy-*maid*, a kitchen-*maid*, &c.

(NOTE. *Maid* is sometimes used in composition in a compound sense; as, a *maid*-servant, a *maid*-child, &c.)

Maida, (*mī'da,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Catanzaro, 8 m. S.E. of Nicastro. It is noted for the defeat of the French by the British, in 1806. *Pop.* 4,500.

Maid'en, *n.* A contrivance for washing linen.

—A machine for decapitating criminals, &c., formerly used in England, and later in Scotland. It closely resembled the modern guillotine, and was also called HALIFAX GIBBET and WIDOW.

Maid'en, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to an unmarried or young woman or virgin.

"Nor mark . . . her blush of *maiden* shame." — *Bryant.*

—Consisting of young women or virgins. — Fresh; new; unused; untarnished; pure; virgin; as, a *maiden* effort.

"He fleshed his *maiden* sword." — *Shaks.*

Maiden assize. (*Eng. Law.*) An assize at which there is no criminal business to be transacted. It is customary on such rare occasions to present the judge with a pair of spotless white gloves.

Maiden speech, the first speech delivered by any one before an audience.

Maid'en Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Schuylkill River from Berks co.

—A post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

Maid'en-hair, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ADIANTUM.

Maid'enhead, Maid'enhood, *n.* [A. S. *mægdenhad, mædenhad.*] State or quality of being a maid or virgin; virginity; virginal purity.

"The modest love of *maidenhood*." — *Fairfax.*

—Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state or condition.

Maid'enhead, a town of England, co. of Berks, on the Thames, 27 m. W. of London; *pop.* 4,000.

Maid'enliness, *n.* Maidenhood; quality of being a maiden; modesty; purity.

Maid'en-lip, *n.* An herb or plant. — *Ainsworth.*

Maid'enly, *a.* Befitting a maid; gentle; modest; retiring; coy.

"What a *maidenly* man-at-arms are you become." — *Shaks.*

—*adv.* In a maiden-like manner.

Maid'en-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of Dianthus.

Maid'ens, a cluster of rocky islets off Ireland, in the Irish Sea, about 6 m. E.N.E. of Larne. The two highest rocks have each a light-house (84 ft. and 94 ft. high), exhibiting fixed white lights; Lat. 54° 55′ 6″ N., Lon. 5° 44′ W.

Maid'hood, *n.* [A.S. *mægdhad.*] Maidenhood; virginity.

"*By maidhood*, honor, and everything, I love thee." — *Shaks.*

Maid Mar'ian, *n.* A title given to a May-queen; the lady of the May-games in a morris-dance. — A kind of old English dance. — A character impersonated by a man in feminine attire.

Maid of Honor, *n.* An attendant of high rank on the person of a queen. — Also, in England, a kind of cake.

Maid of Or'leans. See JOAN OF ARC.

Maid'-pale, *a.* Pale, like a sick maiden.

Maid'-servant, *n.* A female domestic or servant.

Maid'stone, a town of England, co. Keat, on the Medway, 30 m. S.E. of London. *Manuf.* Paper, linens, felt, and blankets. *Pop.* 25,317.

Maidstone, in *Vermont*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* about 259.

Malgre-food, (*mā'ger,*) *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, an appellation for food permitted to be eaten upon fast-days.

Mai'hem, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as MAYHEM, *q. v.*

Mail, (*māl,*) *n.* [Fr. *maille*, mesh; It. *maglia* Sp., Port., and Prov. *malla*, from Lat. *macula*, a mesh in a net.] A coat of steel net-work, formerly worn for defending the body against swords, poniards, &c.; chain-armor; any defensive covering for the body; as, a shirt of *mail*.

(*Naut.*) A square contrivance, resembling ringed network, used on shipboard for rubbing off the loose hemp on white cordage.

(NOTE. *Mail* forms a compound in *mail*-clad, *mail*-sheathed, &c.)

—*v. a.* To arm defensively; to cover, as with armor or mail.

"The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit." — *Shaks.*

Mail, *n.* [Fr. *malle*, a trunk; Norm., O. Fr., a portmanteau, from Lat. *manticula*, dim. of *mantica*, a wallet, from *manus*, the hand.] A bag for the conveyance of letters, papers, &c., transmitted by the public postal service. — The letters, &c., sent in a mail-bag; mailed matter, as letters, books, papers, &c.

—The person who carries, or the vehicle which conveys, the mail or public post.

—*v. a.* To send by mail; to post; to prepare for transmission by the mail from one post-office to another; as, to *mail* letters.

Mail'able, *a.* That may be mailed by public post; suitable for transmission by mail; as, *mailable* matter.

Mailage, (*māl'aj,*) *n.* Charge for postal transmission of letters, &c.

Mail'-boat, *n.* A boat by which the public mail is transmitted.

Mail'-coach, *n.* A coach that carries the public mail.

Mailed, (*māld,*) *a.* Spotted; speckled; mottled.

(*Zoöl.*) Protected by a scaly coat or covering.

Mail'-guard, (*-gärd,*) *n.* In England, an officer who has charge of the public mail during its transmission from one place to another.

Maillechort, *n.* (*Chem.*) See ARGENTANE.

Mail'-route, (*-rōōt.*) *n.* A road over which the public mail is regularly carried.

Mail'-service, *n.* Act of carrying the public mail; postal duty.

Mail'-stage, *n.* In the U. States, a mail-coach or stage for carrying the mails.

Mail'-steamer, *n.* A steamship employed on postal service.

Mail'-train, *n.* A railroad train upon which the public mail is conveyed.

Maim, (*mām,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *mehaigner*, to maim; Prov. *maganhar*; It. *magagnare*, to mutilate.] To mutilate; to deprive of the use of a limb, so as to render a person less competent, whether for aggressive or defensive action. — To lame; to cripple; to disfigure; to disable; to deprive of a necessary part.

—*n.* [See MAYHEM.] The privation of the use of a limb

or essential member of the body. — A crippling; mutilation; a laming; injury; privation of an essential part; as, "a *maim* in history." —*Hayward.*

Maim'edness, *n.* A state or condition of being maimed or crippled.

Main, *n.* [A. S. *mægn*, power, strength, from *magan*, to be strong or able.] Strength; force; power; might; violent effort.

"With might and *main*, he hasted to get up again."—*Hudibras.*

—That which is principal or chief; gross; bulk; major part; greater portion; — hence, the ocean; the high or great sea, as distinguished from bays, straits, rivers, &c.

"She looked and saw the heaving of the *main*." — *Byron.*

—The mainland or continent, as distinguished from an island.

"In the pleasant isle of Alves, upon the Spanish *Main*."—*Kingsley.*

—A principal pipe conducting from a meter or reservoir; as, a gas-*main*, a water-*main*.

(*Naut.*) In a vessel with three masts, the centre mast, hatchway, &c. If she have but two masts, it is the aftermast; unless the vessel be a yawl or ketch, when the mast nearest the bow is the mainmast. In one-masted vessels, if the mast be given a name, it is the mainmast. In all rigs, the main or mainmast is the principal and tallest mast.

Forcing-main, the supply-pipe of a pump. — *In the main*, for the most part; principally; on the whole; as, he is a good fellow *in the main*.

Main, *a.* [See above.] Mighty; huge; vast; powerful; as, "the *main* abyss." (*Milton.*)—Chief; principal; foremost; leading; first in size, quality, rank, importance, &c.

"Be careful still of the *main* chance, my son." — *Dryden.*

—That has most power in producing an effect.

"*Main* reason to persuade immediate war."—*Milton.*

Main, *n.* [Fr., hand, from Lat. *manus.*] A hand at dice; as, to throw a *main* in the game of hazard.

(*Sports.*) A match fought by two cocks.

Main'-beam, *n.* (*Mach.*) See BEAM

Main Body, *n.* (*Mil.*) The principal body of an army.

Main'-boom, *n.* (*Naut.*) A spar for extending the mainsail of a vessel of small size.

Main'-couple, (*-kŭp'l,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The chief truss in a roof.

Main'-deck, *n.* (*Naut.*) The deck immediately below the spar-deck in frigates and line-of-battle ships.

Maine, the most easterly State of the American Union, extends between 42° 57′ and 47° 30′ N. Lat., and 5° 45′ and 10° 10′ E. Lon. from Washington, having N.W. and N. Lower Canada, E. New Brunswick, W. New Hampshire, and S. and S.E. the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length in a diagonal line from the mouth of Piscataqua River to the N. Angle is 320 m.; its maximum width from the sea to the Canada line is 160 m.; and, on a straight line from the embouchure of the Piscataqua to Quoddy Head, 250 m. *Area*, 31,766 sq. m. GEN. DESC. *M.* has a greater extent of coast, and more good harbors, than any other State of the Union. Its shores are all along indented by deep bays; and the opposite sea is studded with numerous, fine, and considerable islands, one of the largest of which, Mount Desert, is noted for its 13 mountain peaks, the highest being upwards of 2,000 feet above sea-level. Near the seaboard, the surface is level, but it rises on proceeding inland, and most part of the State is hilly. In the N.W. a mountain-chain forms the watershed between the streams that join the St. Lawrence and those that fall into the Atlantic; and a lateral branch from this chain, between Lat. 46° and 46° 30′, separates the Kennebec, Penobscot, &c., on the S., from that of the St. John's on the N. Several of the summits in *M.* reach an elevation of 4,000 feet; and Mt. Katahdin, near Lat. 46°, which attains an altitude of 5,335 feet, is reckoned the highest ground between the Atlantic and the St. Lawrence. It has been estimated that one-sixth part of the surface of the State consists of water; there are numerous lakes, chiefly in the N., the largest of which, Moosehead, is 50 m. in breadth. Other considerable sheets of water are the Chesuncook, Millinoket, Schoodic, Umbagog, and Lebago. The principal rivers are the St. John's, Penobscot, Kennebec, Androscoggin, and St. Croix, all having a generally S. direction, emptying into bays on the Atlantic coast. Several of these rivers are navigable for the greater part of their course.—*Meteorol.* The climate is cold; ice and snow last, in the N. and central parts, from Oct. to April, and the summer is short; but the atmosphere is generally clear, the weather uniform, and the country salubrious. — *Soil and Veget.* The soil on or near the coast is sandy and poor; but it improves greatly as it recedes inwards, especially along the banks of the rivers, and is especially adapted to grazing. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with dense forests of fine fir and birch. In the S., and some of the central districts, these have been mostly cleared, but they are still nearly unbroken in the N., and the value of the lumber cut down annually is estimated at $10,000,000. The cereals, pulse, edible roots, and flax are among the principal agricultural products. Apples and pears grow to perfection; and cherries, plums, and grapes mature in the woods. E. of the Kennebec, and along that river, are some excellent arable lands; and between it and the Penobscot are some of the finest grazing lands in New England. *Agric.* The vegetable products of this State are chiefly required to supply the home demand; hay, potatoes, apples, and hops, are, however, largely exported. The following figures illustrate the statistical view of the agricultural economy of *M.* for the year 1868:

Fig. 1686. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cultiv.*	*Aggregate value.*
Indian corn .....bush.	1,590,000	53,355	$2,194,200
Wheat..... "	168,000	16,800	403,200
Rye..... "	145,000	9,666	233,450
Oats..... "	1,862,000	84,636	1,526,840
Barley..... "	560,000	34,782	705,600
Buckwheat..... "	348,000	15,150	334,080
Potatoes..... "	5,560,000	42,307	4,200,000
Hay .....tons.	1,228,000	1,203,921	14,736,000
Total.....	.....	1,460,597	$24,423,370

The returns of live-stock during the same period exhibit the following numbers and values: horses, 53,252 = $6,398,227; oxen and other cattle, 165,013 = $8,366,159; milch cows, 131,189 = $6,740,490; sheep, 602,033 = $1,848,241; hogs, 32,037 = $448,197; total value $23,801,314. Till quite recently the rearing of sheep has been the most important branch of rural industry, the annual value of the wool-clip being estimated at $2,000,000. *Min.* Good marble is found in some districts, and lime-burning is largely carried on. Iron ore is abundant, and some lead has been discovered. — *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen cloths, hats, shoes, leather, cordage iron-wares, spirits, and maple-sugar. Ice forms a considerable item of exportation. As before stated, the grand staple and source of wealth is lumber, which is cut in the great forests of the N. in winter, floated down the rivers in the spring, prepared for market in the extensive saw-mills near the coast, and thence largely exported. Dried fish, pickled salmon, beef, pork, dairy produce, hay, pot and pearl ashes, and marble also form important articles of shipment. In shipbuilding, *M.* is far in advance of all the other States in the Union. The annual amount of tonnage built is equal to one-third of the entire of the U. States; during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the total tonnage aggregated 89,014. Extensive fisheries of cod, mackerel, herring, and salmon employ a very considerable amount of labor and capital. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 16 counties, as follows:

Androscoggin,	Hancock,	Oxford,	Somerset,
Aroostook,	Kennebec,	Penobscot,	Waldo,
Cumberland,	Knox,	Piscataquis,	Washington,
Franklin,	Lincoln,	Sagadahoc,	York.

Chief towns. Augusta (cap.), Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Bath, Belfast, Rockland, Saco, &c. — *Govt., &c.* The legislative power is vested in a senate of 31 members, and a house of representatives of 151 members, who, together with the governor, are chosen annually by all male citizens, other than paupers, who have resided in the State during the three months immediately preceding the election, and paid taxes. The governor is assisted by an executive council of 7 members, elected by the legislature. The general assembly of the two houses convenes annually at Augusta. The supreme judicial court has all the usual powers of a court of chancery. The judges are appointed by the governor with the consent of the council, and hold office during good behavior. All judicial offices are, however, vacated at the age of 70 years. Each town is required by law to raise annually a sum equal to 40 cents for each head of population, which is distributed among the town schools in the ratio of the number of scholars for each. In 1869 the number of public schools established in the State was 4,019, supported by an aggregate expenditure of $1,082,106. The scholastic system pursued is excellent, and education very generally prevails. A State Normal School is in flourishing existence. Waterville College at Waterville, Bowdoin College at Brunswick, and Bates College at Lewistown, promote the diffusion of higher educational advantages. The State sends 5 members to Congress. 57 newspapers (many of which are dailies) supply the intelligential pabulum of the citizens; while 62 national banks, 7 State, and 30 savings-banks satisfactorily vouch for their monetary vitality.—*Finances.* The estimated receipts for the year 1870 present a total of $1,336,698.86, as against an estimated expenditure figuring $1,220,940.47; total value of resources, $1,330,708.08; public debt and State liabilities, $2,882,082.96. — *Hist.* The first discovery of the coast of *M.* was made by the Northmen as early as the year 900. They made occasional visits to it until the middle of the 14th cent., but made no attempt to settle upon it. From that time until the second voyage of Cabot, in 1498, no evidence exists that the coast was seen by any European until the French expedition under Verrazano, in 1524, of Gomez, the Spaniard, in 1525, and of Rut, under the English, in 1527, which were simply cursory visits without any results. In 1556, André Theret, a Jesuit priest, sailed in a French ship along the entire coast, entered Penobscot Bay, where he spent five days, and had numerous conferences with the natives. This is the last notice we have of *M.* to the close of the 16th century. The first attempt to settle upon the territory was made by the French, under De Monts, who, having received a patent from the French king, planted a large colony on Neutral Island, in the River St. Croix, to which he gave that name in 1604; but the location being unfavorable, it was abandoned the next year. In 1605, the coast in the neighborhood of the River St. George was visited by Capt. Weymouth and partially explored, which led to the well-appointed expedition to the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1607, under command of Capt. George Popham as president, and Capt. Raleigh Gilbert as admiral, sent forth by Sir John Popham and Sir Ferdinando Gorges, with a view to colonize this portion of the coast, for which, and the whole country from 34° to 44° N. Lat., a charter had been obtained from James I., in 1606. But owing to various unfortunate circumstances, the colony became discouraged, and returned to England in the following year. In 1613, French Jesuits established a mission on Mt. Desert Island, which was expelled by the English the next year. In 1616, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, a leading promoter of colonization in *M.*, sent his agent, Richard Vines, with a small company, to Saco, to remain during the winter, explore the country, and test the climate. A company of fishermen was also established at Monhegan Island at the same time, under Capt. John Smith, who took possession of it in 1614, and thence ranged the whole coast to Cape Cod, and prepared a map upon which he affixed the name of *New England*. In 1620, he made a division of the grand charter of 1606, and granted to the Plymouth Company, in England, the whole country lying between 40° and 48° N. Lat., and to the Virginia Company, the S. portion of the original patent. This gave a new impulse to commercial operations, and numerous vessels were fitted out for the fisheries and fur trade. In 1622, Gorges and Capt. John Mason obtained of the Plymouth Company a grant of the territory lying between the Merrimac and Kennebec rivers, and the next year planted a colony at the mouth of the Piscataqua, which was the first permanent occupation of the mainland in Maine. Gorges and Mason divided their possessions, the former taking all E. of the Piscataqua, Mason all W. In 1624, Gorges established a colony at York. In the next year, Pemaquid was occupied, under grants from the Plymouth Company. From 1630 to 1632 settlements were commenced in Saco, Biddeford, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, and Portland, all of which continued to prosper until the Indian war of 1625, when they were all overthrown, as well as those between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers. E. of the Penobscot the French had possession, and very little improvement was made there till after the revolution of 1775, although Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, had a grant of the whole country to Pemaquid, including Nova Scotia. On the division by the Plymouth Company of their patent among the proprietors, the portion lying between Piscataqua and Kennebec rivers was awarded to Gorges, in 1635, confirmed by the king in 1639, and he forthwith established a regular govt. over it, under his deputy, assisted by an assembly of delegates chosen by the people; and by the royal patent of confirmation it received the name which is now extended over the whole territory. His govt. continued under himself and heirs, with occasional interruption, during the period of the Commonwealth in England, and the usurpation of Massachusetts, until 1677, when the heirs, wearied of the conflicts with Massachusetts for jurisdiction, sold their interest to that persistent colony for $6,250. The prov. between the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers was granted by Charles II., in 1664, to his brother the Duke of York (afterwards James II.), who had the year before purchased the territory awarded to the Earl of Stirling in the division of the country, of his heirs, and immediately established a seat of govt. there at the city of Pemaquid, where a strong fort was built. This country was surrendered to Mass. in 1686, who took possession, exercised govt. over it as far E. as Penobscot, which, with all the territory E. to the St. Croix and Nova Scotia, was confirmed to her by the Provincial charter of 1691. She afterwards relinquished Nova Scotia, but all the remainder was secured to her by the treaty of 1783, which established the independence of the U. States, and she retained possession and jurisdiction until the separation of 1820 took place, which constituted *M.* a separate and independent member of the Federal Union. *Pop.* Estimated, in 1868, at 694,534, chiefly in the S. and central parts; a few Indians are found on the Penobscot River and Passamaquoddy Bay.

Fig. 1687. — PORTLAND.

Maine, Main, or **Mayn,** a river of Central Germany, formed by the junction of the White and Red Maine, in Bavaria, 24 m. N.W. of Bayreuth. The *M* flows generally W., a course of 300 m., falling into the Rhine opposite Mentz. It is navigable for the last 220 m.

Maine, an ancient prov. in the W. of France, now comprised in the depts. of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maine, a river of Ireland, flowing into Castlemain Harbor.

Maine, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,142.

Maine, in *Iowa*, a township of Linn co.; *pop.* 894.

Maine, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Broome co., abt. 70 m. S. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 1,609.

Maine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 529.

Maine Prairie, in *California*, a post-village of Solano co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Suesin City.

Maine Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Stearns co.

Maines'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 42 m. N. of Williamsport.

Maine-et-Loire, (*main-at'lwawr,*) a dept. of France, formed from the old prov. of Anjou, in Lat. between 47° and 47° 50′ N., Lon. 0° and 1° W., having N. the depts. Mayenne and Sarthe, E. Indre-et-Loire, S. Vienne, Deux-Sevres, and Vendee, W. Loire-Inférieure. *Area*, 2,784 sq. m. The surface is generally undulating. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated. The principal rivers are the Loire, which intersects it from E. to W., the Anthion, Maine, Thonet, and Layon. *Prod.* Hemp, flax, fruits, grain, and cattle. *Min.* Granite, marble, flint, and slate. *Manuf.* Linens, ginghams, calicoes, sailcloth, &c. The chief towns are Angers, the cap., Bauge, Beaupreau, Saumur, and Segré. *Pop.* 532,325.

Main'-hamper, *n.* [Fr. *main*, hand, and Eng. *hamper.*] A hamper portable by the hand; a hand-basket for carrying grapes to the wine-press.

Main'-keel, *n.* (*Naut.*) The chief or inner keel of a vessel, as distinguished from the *false keel.* See KEEL.

Main'-land, *n.* The continent; the principal land, as distinguished from an *island.*

Main'land of Shetland, or **Zetland,** the largest of the Shetland islands. *Ext.* 60 m. long from N. to S., and from 6 to 18 broad. *Desc.* The interior is mountainous and barren; but along the shores the soil is only moderately fertile, and interspersed with marshy plains. *Pop.* 16,000.

Main'-links, *n.* (*Mach.*) The links in the parallel motion which connect the piston-rod to the beam of a steam-engine.

Main'ly, *adv.* Chiefly; principally; cardinally.

"A vice inductive *mainly* to the sin of Eve."—*Milton.*

—Greatly; to a high degree; mightily; absolutely.

Main'mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal mast in a ship or vessel.

Main'or, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) See MANNER.

Main'pernable, *a.* (*Law.*) Bailable; admissible to mainprise; permitting the giving of surety of mainpernors.

Main'pernor, *n.* (*Law.*) A surety or bail for appearance at a specified day.

Main'prise, *n.* [Fr. *main*, the hand, and *pris*, taken.] (*Eng. Law.*) The taking or receiving of a person into friendly custody, who might otherwise be committed to prison, upon security given that he shall be forthcoming at a time and place assigned. Mainprise differs from bail in that he who is mainprised is said to be at large until the day of his appearance; but he that is bailed is not said to be at large, or at his own liberty, but may be confined by his sureties. The writ of mainprise is directed to a sheriff, commanding him to take sureties for the prisoner's appearance, usually called mainpernors, and to set him at large.

—*v. a.* (*Law.*) To allow to go at large, on surety of mainpernors; —said of a prisoner.

Main'sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) The principal sail of a ship.

Main'sheet, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sheet of the mainsail.

Main'spring, *n.* The chief spring or fountain; the principal spring of any mechanical contrivance, as a watch or timepiece; —hence, the governing motive; the ruling cause of action.

Main'stay, *n.* (*Naut.*) The stay reaching from the foot of a ship's foremast to the maintop. —Chief reliance; main dependence; principal support.

Maintain', *v. n.* [Fr. *maintenir*; Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *teneo*, to hold.] To hold, preserve, or keep in any particular state, position, or condition; to sustain; to support; to keep or bear up; to uphold; to keep; not to suffer to fail or to decline; as, to *maintain* one's present reputation, to *maintain* the blood in a state of richness, to *maintain* a certain head of steam. —To hold or defend; to keep possession of; to hold out; not to surrender, lose, or relinquish.

"This place, these pledges of your love *maintain.*"—*Dryden.*

—To justify; to vindicate; to support argument; to sustain by intellectual force; to stand to as being just or defensible; as, his claim cannot be *maintained* by law. —To continue; to keep up; to persist in; not to suffer to cease or fail; as, to *maintain* secrecy.

"Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain.*"—*Dryden.*

—To support; to keep up; to bear or sustain the expense of; to supply with things needful and necessary; as, to *maintain* a family.

—*v. n.* To assert, as a tenet; to affirm a position.

Maintain'able, *a.* That may be maintained, supported, preserved, or sustained; that may be defended or kept by force or resistance; vindicable; defensible; justifiable.

Maintain'er, *n.* One who maintains; one who supports, defends, preserves, justifies, sustains, or vindicates.

"The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion."—*South.*

Maintain'or, *n.* (*Crim. Law.*) One who maintains or seconds a cause depending between others by furnishing money, &c.

Main'tenance, *n.* Act of maintaining; sustenance; sustentation; support by means of supplies of food, clothing, and other conveniences; defence; vindication; protection; security from failure or decline.

"God assigned Adam *maintenance* of life."—*Hooker.*

—That which maintains, upholds, or supports; that which supplies conveniences; means of sustenance or protection; as, a bare *maintenance*, a separate *maintenance.*

(*Crim. Law.*) An officious intermeddling in a suit that in no way belongs to one, by maintaining and assisting either party with money, or otherwise to prosecute or defend it.

Cap of Maintenance. (*Her.*) In England, a cap of honor formerly worn by dukes, as indicative of their rank. —A fur cap of office worn by the Lord-Mayor of London in state pageants.

Main'tenon, FRANÇOISE D'AUBIGNÉ, MARCHIONESS DE, who rose to share the throne of France, was b. 1635, in the prison of Niort, where her father, Constant d'Aubigné, was confined for having killed his first wife and her lover, whom he had taken in adultery. On his release, he went with his family to Martinique, and died there in 1646, leaving his widow so poor that she returned to Europe without this child, who was sent after her to France, and there taken under the protection of her aunt, Madame Villette, who brought her up in the Protestant persuasion, from which, owing to the interference of her mother, a strict Catholic, she was afterwards converted. Subsequently, being left in very reduced circumstances, she married the celebrated poet and novelist Scarron. On his death, in 1660, she obtained the continuance of his pension through the intercession of Madame de Montespan, who also appointed her governess of the children which she had by Louis XIV. This connection brought her under the notice of the monarch, who increased her pension, and in 1679 changed her name to *M.*, giving her an estate with that title. Becoming fond of her society, he gradually passed from intimacy to love; Montespan was supplanted, and La Chaise, his confessor, having advised him to sanction his wishes by a secret but formal marriage, it was solemnized in 1685. After her elevation, she lived in a sort of retirement from the world. Louis visited her several times a day, and transacted business with his ministers in her apartments, while she read or otherwise employed herself. The king, who sometimes teased her with his ill-humor, endeavored to atone for this by proofs of his esteem such as he had never shown to any other woman. But she feared to attract the notice of the nation, and would receive nothing more than the estate of *M.*, with a pension of 48,000 livres. Having founded the school of St. Cyr, for the education of poor girls of good family, she retired to it after the death of the king, and there passed the remainder of her life. She D., generally respected, in 1719. Her *Memoirs* and *Correspondence* have been printed, —the former in three volumes, the latter in nine.

Main'top, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of a ship's mainmast.

"From their *maintop* joyful news they hear."—*Dryden.*

Main'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Warren co.

Main'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Columbia co.

Main'yard, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard which holds the mainsail, supported by the mainmast.

Mairwar'ra, a mountainous tract of Rajpootana, India, in Lat. bet. 25° 25′ and 26° 10′ N., Lon. bet. 73° 50′ and 74° 30′ E. *Ext.* About 100 m. long, with an average breadth of 15 miles. *Min.* Iron, antimony, copper, and lead. *Pop.* 40,000.

Mais'tre, JOSEPH, (COUNT DE,) a distinguished supporter of absolutism and the papacy, was B. at Chambery, in Savoy, 1755. Driven by the invasion of the French from his native country, he went to Turin, whence, after publishing his first work, he was sent by the king of Sardinia as minister plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, where he remained until 1817, when he was recalled to Piedmont, where he became minister of state in 1818. His literary career began in 1796, with his work entitled, *Considérations sur la France*, in which he combated the revolutionary doctrines then in vogue. In 1810 appeared his *Essai sur le Principe Générateur des Institutions Politiques*, and ten years later he published his most celebrated work *Du Pape*, the best defence, perhaps, of papal infallibility that has appeared in modern times. Besides these, he wrote *Soirées de Saint Pétersbourg*, and *Examen Critique de la Philosophie de Bacon*, both posthumous publications. D. 1821. —His younger brother, XAVIER, who also went to St. Petersburg during the revolutionary period, gained great celebrity by his *Voyage autour de ma Chambre*, *Le Lépreux de la Cité d'Aoste*, *Le Prisonnier du Caucase*, and *Prascovie*, the last being an interesting narrative of filial devotion on the part of a young Siberian girl. D. 1852.

Maixent, (St.,) (*maix'a,*) a town of France, dept. of Deux-Sevres, on the Sevre-Niortaise, 36 m. from Poictiers. *Manuf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

Maize, (*māz,*) *n.* [Sp. (from the Haytian) *maiz*; Ir. *maise*, food.] (*Bot.*) See ZEA.

Maize'na, *n.* A fine flour prepared from maize or Indian corn.

Majes'tic, *a.* Exhibiting majesty; possessing dignity of mien or person: of august, stately, or imposing presence or manner; regal; princely; of lofty port or carriage.

"And forth he moved, *majestic* as a god."—*Pope.*

—Splendid; grand; magnificent; pompous; stately.

"Get the start of this *majestic* world, and bear the palm."—*Shaks.*

—Sublime; devoted; lofty; dignified; stately.

"His face yet shone *majestic*, though in ruin."—*Milton.*

Majes'tical, *a.* Majestic; elevated. (R.)

Majes'tically, *adv.* With majesty, dignity, or grandeur; loftily; imposingly.

Majes'ticalness, *n.* State, quality, or manner of being majestic.

Maj'esty, *n.* [Fr. *majesté*; Lat. *majestas*, from *magnus*, great. See MAGISTRATE.] Greatness of appearance; grandeur; stateliness; imposing dignity of aspect, manner, or bearing; exalted loftiness of mien or demeanor; generally used in reference or application to regal or sovereign rank.

"The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majesty.*"—*Psalm* xciii. 1.

—Dignity of presence; elevation of manner; loftiness of style or action.

"The might — the *majesty* of loveliness."—*Byron.*

—A title of highest honor, derived from the Romans, by whom it was first used to designate the supreme power and dignity of the people collectively (*majestas populi Romani*). The majestas was also ascribed to the highest chosen representatives of the people; as dictators, consuls, and the senate. On the overthrow of the republic, this title and dignity was assumed by the Roman emperors, and after them it was adopted by the emperors of the West. The attribute of majesty was not given to kings till a much later period. The courtiers introduced the title in France under Henry II., and in England it was first adopted by Henry VIII. It is now generally borne by all emperors and kings of Europe, except the sultan of Turkey, who is styled highness. The official title of the emperor of Austria is imperial-royal Majesty (*kaiserlich-königliche Majestät*). On the continent of Europe, majesty is used also to denote the royal dignity and privileges derived therefrom, even in the case of princes who have not personally the title; and it has sometimes also been retained in the case of abdicated monarchs. The Pope conferred the title of Apostolic Majesty on Stephen, the first king of Hungary, and this is still borne by the emperor of Austria, as his representative. At a later period the papal see conferred the title of Catholic Majesty on the kings of Spain, of Most Christian Majesty on the kings of France, and of Most Faithful Majesty on the kings of Portugal.

Majol'ica, *n.* A name given by the Italians to FAIENCE, *q. v.*

Ma'jor, *a.* [Lat. comp. of *magnus*, from O. Lat. *majus*, great, from *mago*, Sansk. *manh*, to increase.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent; as, the *major* part of the audience, the *major* part of one's income, &c. — Of greater dignity, value, or importance.

"Full Greek, full fame . . . my *major* vow lies here."—*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) A term noting that of the two modern modes in which the third is four semitones above the tonic or key-note. It is also employed to indicate those intervals which contain the greatest number of semitones under the same denomination; as, a third consisting of four semitones instead of only three, is called a *major third*; or a sixth, containing nine instead of eight semitones, is termed a *major sixth.*

(*Logic.*) It is applied to the first proposition of a regular syllogism, because it has a more extensive sense than the minor proposition. Thus, no unholy man is qualified for happiness in heaven (*major*); every man in his natural state is unholy (*minor*); therefore, no man in his natural state is qualified for happiness in heaven (conclusion or inference).

—*n.* One who is greater, particularly in years.

(*Mil.*) In the British army, the field officer next in rank above a captain, and immediately inferior to a lieutenant-colonel. This class of field officers was not known before the beginning of the 17th century, and even at the present time the grade does not exist in the artillery or engineers. In the United States army the grade of major is co-ordinate with that of lieutenant-commander in the navy.

Brigade Major is a staff-officer who performs for a brigade, or in garrison, duties equivalent to those of a major in a regiment or battalion.

Major-General. See GENERAL.

(*Log.*) The first proposition of a regular syllogism.

Majora'na, *n.* [Probably a corruption of the Ar. *maryamych.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* The species *M. hortensis* (*Origanum Majorana* of Linnæus) is the sweet marjoram of the gardens, so much used as a flavoring herb by the cook. It is retained in the materia medica as a stimulant and carminative, but is scarcely ever used medicinally. The common marjoram belongs to the genus *Origanum.*

Majorat, (*mā-zho-ra',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *major.*] A term applied in some of the states of continental Europe to the right of succession to an estate according to age.

Ma'jorate, *n.* Rank or office of a major.

Major'ca, (Sp. MALLORCA, *mol-yor'ka,*) the largest of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Spain, from the E. coast of which it is 110 m. distant. Its greatest length is 48 m., breadth 42 m. *Area*, 1,340 sq. m. The surface is extremely uneven, and is divided by a range of mountains, the highest of which, the Silla de Forillos, rises 5,114 ft. above the sea. The rivers, or rather torrents, of *M.* are short, rapid, and very numerous, and afford great facilities for irrigation. The climate is very mild and salubrious, the thermometer in winter seldom falling below 48°, and generally averaging 65°; while in summer the temperature varies from 84° to 88° Fahr.; but the heat is not oppressive, owing to the constant sea-breezes. Agriculture is very backward; still large quantities of fruit and vegetables are raised, chiefly olives, oranges, &c.; also saffron. *Min.* Granite, sienite, porphyry, coal, and iron. There are also salt marshes. The trade of *M.*, relatively to its size, is very considerable, chiefly with Spain, France, and England. The principal towns are Palma, the cap. (sometimes also called Majorca), Linmayor, Compos, Santenay, Felaniche, and Soller. *Pop.* about 250,000.

Majorcan, (*mal-yôr'kan,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Majorca.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or having reference to Majorca, or its people.

Ma'jor-Do'mo, *n.* [Lat. *major-domus*, greater officer of the house.] (*Hist.*) In the courts of those kingdoms which were formed out of the fragments of the Western Empire, three different offices seem to be designated by this title: 1. The maître d'hôtel, or chief officer of the prince's table, *præfectus mensæ, architriclinus, dapifer*, &c.; 2. The mayor of the palace (*æconamus*, steward); 3. The first minister, prefect of the palace, count of the palace, &c. Charles Martel is termed major-domus by some ancient historians. This title became in later times confounded with that of seneschal. In Germany, under the Othos and the house of Suabia, the dapifer was an officer of high rank, who bore, among other duties, the standard of his sovereign. The count-palatine was dapifer of the empire; the elector of Bavaria, arch-dapifer. In England he was a personage of less distinction, and his superscription generally appears last among the attesting witnesses to ancient charters.

Majo'rianus, JULIUS VALERIUS, a Roman emperor, was raised to the throne in 457. He made war against the Vandals with success, and drove Genseric from Italy. But the great fleet which he prepared for the invasion of Africa was burnt by the Vandals. He governed with equity and prudence, made excellent laws, and might probably have longer averted the fall of the Western Empire, had he not been deposed and murdered in 461, after a reign of less than 4 years.

Majo'rity, *n.* [Fr. *majorité*, from Lat. *major*, greater.] The greater number of persons constituting any body or corporation, by the opinions of whom their acts are generally determined; as, a *majority* of votes.—The state of being of full age.—The office of a major; majorate.

Maj'oun, *n.* Same as MADJOUN, *q. v.*

Majus'cule, *n.* A capital letter employed in ancient Latin MSS.

Makallah, or **Macullah,** (*mak-al'la,*) a seaport-town on the S. coast of Arabia, 300 m. E.N.E. of the port of Aden; Lat. 14° 30′ N., Lon. 49° 6′ E. *M.* has a commodious and well protected harbor, and is much frequented by vessels for the purpose of obtaining supplies. It has a trade in gums, hides, senna, coffee, and other native produce. *Pop.* 4,500.

Make, *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* MADE.) [A. S. *macian*; Ger. *machen*; D. *maken*; Dan. *mage*; Swed.-Goth. *maka*. Perhaps from Sansk. *manh*, to grow, the origin of Lat. *magnus*, great, and Goth. *mag*, to be able, the idea of the form being suggested by growth.] To bring into being or existence; to cause to be or to exist; to create; to form; to fashion; to model; to frame;—hence, to fabricate; to construct; to mould; to give existence to in a certain form.

"God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men."—*Acts.*

—To form or devise that which is artificial or unnatural; as, *made* dishes, in cookery.

"T' excel the natural with *made* delights."—*Spenser.*

—To cause to have any quality; to bring into any state or condition; to do; to perform; to execute; to accomplish; to put into practice;—frequently employed with a noun to present a phrase equivalent to the simple verb agreeing with such noun; as, to *make* representation, for to represent, to *make* a note of, for to note.

"To hope to merit Heaven by *making* earth a hell."—*Byron.*

—To raise, as perfect; to gain or get, as the fruits of exertion; to collect; to gather acquisitively; to have accrue to one; as, he has *made* his fortune, to *make* a profit out of the transaction, &c.;—and infrequently, to suffer; to incur; to result in loss or distress.

"The loss was private that I *made*."—*Dryden.*

—To find the number or amount of by computation, measuring, weighing, &c.; to discover by enumeration; to determine by calculation; as, they *made* the sum-total above the estimate.—To travel over; to pass over the distance of; as, we *made* the land at nightfall, they *made* the journey in a short space of time.

—To render thriving or prosperous; to put in a safe, profitable, or favorable condition; to render auspicious; as, the business *makes* him rich.

"Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown."—*Dryden.*

—To bring into any state or condition which is denoted by a qualifying noun, verb, or adjective; to constitute; as, to *make* public, to *make* a fool of one's self, &c.

"Obedience . . . *makes* slaves of men."—*Shelley.*

—To cause to do, act, or assume to be; to compose or form subjectively; to represent; to show; to esteem.

"He is not that geese and ass that Valla would *make* him."—*Baker.*

—To force; to compel; to constrain; to require; to demand; to cause; as, he was *made* to apologize.—To constitute, as parts united in a whole; to make up; to settle; to establish; to cause to conform or cohere; to form; to compose, as parts, materials, or ingredients.

"A Persian's Heaven is eas'ly *made*,
'Tis but black eyes and lemonade."—*Moore.*

—To reach; to arrive in sight of, as land; to attain; to approach, so as to come within observation.

"I've *made* the port, and laugh securely at the lazy storm."—*Dryden.*

—To perform; to execute, as the functions of; to turn to use; to serve or answer for; to become; as, she *made* him an excellent wife.

"A fellow-feeling *makes* one wondrous kind."—*Garrick.*

To make away, to kill; to destroy; to remove from one's way.

"These were they that *made away* his brother."—*Shaks.*

To transfer; to alienate; to make over; to convert; as, *to make away* with an estate.—*To make a bed*, to prepare a bed for lying on.—*To make account of*, to esteem; to regard; to be favorably inclined to; to have a good opinion of.—*To make amends*, to afford redress, compensation, or satisfaction; to make good, as loss or detriment; to replace with an equivalent.

"Oh, doth not a moment like this *make amends*?"—*Moore.*

To make believe, to act as if; to assume; to pretend.—*To make choice of*, to select; to choose; to take, by way of preference or election; as, he *made choice of* a woman who proved a vixen.—*To make default.* (*Law.*) To neglect to answer; to fail to put in appearance.—*To make free with*, to treat without ceremony; to take freedoms with; as, to *make free* with a person's reputation.—*To make good*, to maintain; to defend; to justify; to vindicate; to uphold.

"I 'll either die, or I 'll *make good* the place."—*Dryden.*

To fulfil; to execute; to accomplish; to redeem.

"This letter doth *make good* the friar's word."—*Shaks.*

To afford compensation for; to render by an equivalent; as, to *make good* any damage.—*To make light of*, to consider as of no consequence; to deem as immaterial; to esteem as of small moment or value; to regard with indifference or contempt.

"They *make light of* it, and went their ways."—*Matt.* xx. 5.

To make love to, to address in language of affection or tenderness; to court; to seek to gain the affections of; to play the gallant.

To make merry, to feast; to revel; to carouse; to be jovial; to partake of a festive entertainment.

"A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal."—*Shaks.*

To make much of, to cherish; to foster; to treat with esteem or high consideration; to consider as of great worth or value; to cocker. "It is good discretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the first." (*Bacon.*)—*To make no difference*, to possess no weight, influence, or efficacy; to be a matter of unimportance or indifference.—*To make no doubt*, to be confident; to entertain no doubt.—*To make no matter*, to make no difference; to be productive of no weight or importance.—*To make nothing for*, to be of no value or efficacy for; to have no cogent or operative effect; as, his denial *makes nothing for* his case.—*To make oath.* (*Law.*) To swear according to judicial form.—*To make of*, to understand; to comprehend.

"I could not *make* anything *of* his book."—*Addison.*

To effect; to produce from; to obtain, as a result; as, to *make* the most *of* one's opportunity.—To consider; to account; to esteem; to view.

"*Makes* she no more of me than a slave?"—*Dryden.*

To make out, to learn; to elucidate; to obtain a lucid explanation or understanding of; as, I cannot *make out* your meaning.

To prove; to evince; to establish by testimony or argument; as, to *make out* a clear case.

"I dare engage to *make* it *out*, that they will have their full principal and interest at six per cent."—*Swift.*

To afford; to furnish; to supply; to find; as, he had a difficulty to *make out* the money.—To fare; as, he *made out* a capital dinner.—*To make over*, to convey; to transfer the title of; to alienate; as, to *make over* a property by deed of gift.

"Age and youth cannot be *made over*."—*Collier.*

To make sail. (*Naut.*) To set an additional quantity of sail.—*To make sternway*, to move with the stern foremost.

To make strange, to scruple; to cavil; to raise objection to.—*To make suit to*, to court; to curry favor with.—*To make sure of*, to consider as certain.

"They *made as sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal."—*Dryden.*

To secure to one's possession.

"*Make sure of* this day, and hang to-morrow."—*Dryden.*

To make up, to collect or bring together into a sum, mass, or volume; as, to *make up* a package, to *make up* a betting-book.

"How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent to-day?"—*Locke.*

To reconcile; to compose.

"I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel."—*Shaks.*

—To supply a deficiency or want; as, we required ten dollars to *make up* the difference.—To repair; to reconstruct; as, to *make up* a hedge.—To compose, as ingredients, parts, or quantities.

"Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and absurdities."—*Addison.*

To shape, mould, or fabricate; as, "a medicine commonly *made up* in pills." (*Arbuthnot.*)—To adjust; to settle; to arrange with a view to establishment or settlement; as, to *make up* accounts.—To bring to completion; to determine conclusively; to accomplish; as, to *make up* a match, to *make up* one's mind.—To *make water*, to urinate; to piss.—(*Naut.*) To leak; as, the ship *made water*.—*To make way*, to advance; to get ahead; to progress.—To clear the way; to open a path or passage.—*To make words*, to add or multiply words.

(NOTE. *Make* is a word used with so much latitude, that its complete extent is not easily comprehended, nor are all its attennated and fugitive meanings easily caught and retained. The original sense, involving either *formation* or *production*, may be traced through all its various modes of application.)

Make, *v. n.* To tend; to move; to proceed; to go;—preceding *at* or *toward*; as, he *made toward* home.

"The bull . . . *making at* him with a furious bound."—*Dryden.*

—To contribute; to have effect; to operate as a cause, proof, or argument; as, this testimony *makes* no material change.

—To augment; to increase; to accrue; to add to.

To make against, to tend to harm or disadvantage; to produce a bad effect; as, this proceeding *makes against* my plans.—*To make as if*, to pretend that; to assume that; to make appear that.

"It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you make *as if* you hanged yourself."—*Arbuthnot.*

To make away with, to destroy; to kill; to remove out of the way.—*To make bold*, to venture; to dare; to risk; to take liberty; to presume; as, to *make bold* to question a man's veracity.—*To make for*, to favor; to incline to profit or advantage; as, competition between rival tradesmen *makes for* the benefit of the public. To tend or move toward; to direct a course or way toward; as, the ship being in distress *made for* a port.—*To make out*, to accomplish; to be finally successful; as, he *makes out* to live somehow.—*To make up*, to compose; to combine for a purpose; as, let us *make up* a rubber at whist.—To draw nigh; to approach; as, he impudently *made up* to the lady.—To become amicable; to cause to be reconciled; as, *making up* a disagreement.—*To make up for*, to compensate; to atone; to set instead of; to furnish by an equivalent; as, nothing can *make up* his loss to her.—*To make up with*, to adjust differences or dissensions with; to become friendly to; as, he has *made up with* his wife.—*To make with*, to concur, agree, or coincide with; to join issue with.

"Antiquity . . . *making with* that which law doth establish."—*Hooker.*

Make, *n.* Constitution of bodily parts; form; shape; structure; build; construction; texture.

"Delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality."—*Glanville.*

Make'-bate, *n.* A breeder of quarrels or dissensions; a mischief-maker.

"*Make-bates* inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories."—*Swift.*

Make'-believe, *n.* A sham; a mere pretext or pretence; an act of simulation.

Mak'ee, in *Iowa*, a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 1,785.

Make'less, *a.* Without a make.—*Shaks.*

Make'peace, *n.* A peacemaker; one who reconciles antagonists, opponents, or persons at loggerheads.

"To become a *make-peace* shall become my age."—*Shaks.*

Mak'er, *n.* One who makes, forms, constructs, shapes, moulds, or builds; a manufacturer; a fabricator; and frequently, the Creator of all things.

(*Law.*) He who makes or signs a promissory note.

Make'shift, *n.* That which serves a turn; an expedient adopted to serve a present purpose or object; a temporary substitute.

Make'-up, *n.* Effective appearance; costume; paraphernalia; as, an actor's *make-up*.

Make'-weight, (*-wāt,*) *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight; that which contributes to something not sufficient of itself; anything added to supply a deficiency.

"The glimmering light of *make weight* candle."—*Phillips.*

Maki, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as LEMUR, *q. v.*

Mak'ing, *n.* Act of forming, causing, or constituting; fabrication; construction; workmanship; as, a trouble of one's own *making*.—Composition; structure; arrangement.

Mak'ing-iron, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A caulker's finishing-tool.

Mak'ing-up, *n.* Act of becoming reconciled; act of adjusting differences or dissensions; as, a *making-up* of an old quarrel.

—Act or operation of causing distilled liquors to become of that degree of strength called *proof*.

(*Print.*) The operation of forming columns of type into pages.

Ma'ko, a town of Hungary, on the Maros, 16 m. E.S.E. of Szegedin; *pop.* 25,595.

Makoqueta, (*ma-ko-ke'ta,*) in *Iowa*, a river rising in Fayette co., and flowing S.E., enters the Mississippi River from Jackson co.

—A village and township of Jackson co., abt. 60 m. N.E. by E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township, 2,225.

Mal, Male. [Fr., from Lat. *malus*, ill.] A prefix employed in composition, indicative of *ill* or *evil*; as, *malformation, malevolent*.

Mala, (*ma'la,*) a river of Peru, flowing into the Pacific Ocean at Porto-Mala, abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Lima.

Ma'la, a decayed town of Peru, on the above river, abt. 4 m. from its mouth, and 48 S.E. of Lima.

Ma'la, (Punta,) in S. America. See PUNTA MALA.

Malabar, a province of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, extending between Lat. 10° 12′ and 12° 15′ N., Lon. 75° 10′ and 76° 50′ E. It is bounded N. by the province of Canara, S. by Cochin, E. by a chain of lofty mountains denominated the W. Ghauts, and W. by the N. Indian Ocean. *Area*, 6,262 sq. m. *Desc.* The country consists mostly of undulating hills, except on the W., which is flat. Nearly all of the rivers have a W. course. The chief are, the Cochin, the Beypoor, Baliatam, and Ponany. The soil on the coast is sandy, but well adapted for the culture of cocoanuts, plantain, pepper, coffee, the sweet potato, and other farinaceous roots and vegetables. In the interior the soil is of the red kind common in S. India, favorable for the production of rice. The rest of the surface, especially in the uplands, is chiefly covered with forests, among which the teak-tree is very prevalent, and an important source of wealth to the province, the teak of *M.* being considered superior to every other variety. *Prod.* Teak-timber, sandal-wood, cocoa-nuts, black-pepper, tobacco, cotton, rice, ginger, coffee, and sugar. *Min.* Iron, and gold is also found in small quantities. *Manuf.* Coarse cotton cloth, coir, and oil from the cocoa-nut. The chief exports consist of the products of the cocoa-palm, also pepper, betel-nuts, and cloth. *Chief towns.* Calicut, Tellichery, Cananore, and Ponany. *Pop.* 1,140,916.

Mal'abar, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or relating to the W. coast of Hindostan, or to its people.

Malacatune', *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as MALOCOTON.

Malac'ca, a British settlement on the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, between Lat. 2° and 3° N., Lon. 102° and 103° E., having N.W. the territory of Sangalore, N.E. Rumbowe and Johole, S.E. Johore, S.W. the Straits of Malacca; *area*, 875 sq. m. The surface is mostly undulating; the hills are covered with jungle, and the valleys are rendered swampy by the rain. *Chief town*, Malacca. *Pop.* 55,000.

MALACCA, the cap. of the above prov., at the mouth of the river of the same name, 100 m. N.W. of Singapore; Lat. 2° 14′ N., Lon. 102° 12′ E. *M.* was formerly a place of considerable trade, but owing to the superior advantages of Penang and Singapore, its commerce has rapidly decreased, and is now very limited. *Pop.* 12,000.

Malacca, (Straits of,) a channel of the E. Seas, extending from Lat. 1° to 6° N., Lon. 98° to 104° E., between the Malay Peninsula on the N.E. and the island of Sumatra on the S.W. Its length, N.W. to S.E., may be estimated at about 520 m.; its breadth varies from 25 m. opposite the Naning territory, to nearly 200 m. at its N. extremity.

Malac'ca Cane, *n.* A clouded or mottled cane, obtained from a species of cane growing in Sumatra.

Malachi, (Book of,) (*măl'a-kī.*) (*Script.*) The last of the canonical books of the Old Testament. The name denotes "my angel," or rather, "angel of Jehovah;" and hence some have been led to the opinion that the author of the book was an angel; others hold that the word is not a proper name, but only an appellative, and ascribe its authorship to Ezra, Nehemiah, and others. At all events, nothing is known definitely concerning the author. That Malachi flourished after the time of Zechariah is evident from the fact that he is not mentioned along with him in the book of Ezra; and, from the contents of the book itself, he is judged to have been contemporary with Nehemiah, and therefore to have lived from about B. C. 420. The book is a connected prophetic discourse respecting the relation of Jehovah to his people, and may be divided into three parts: — 1. Setting forth the loving, fatherly, and merciful providence of God toward his covenant people, reproving them for not honoring him as a father, and denouncing the priests for not teaching the people their duty (i. ii. 9); 2. censuring intermarriages of Jews with women of another country (ii. 10–16); 3. announcing the approach of the Messiah, "the messenger of the covenant," and of his forerunner, John the Baptist, under the name of Elijah, to purify the priests, and smite the land with a curse, unless there be repentance; declaring, also, the distinction that shall be finally made between the righteous and the wicked, and concluding with an impressive assurance of approaching salvation to those that feared God, and a solemn injunction to the people to observe the law of Moses while expecting the promised Messiah (ii. 17–iv. 6). The language of this book wants the fire and force of the earlier prophets, indicating clearly the decay of the prophetic spirit. The authenticity of it is established by various allusions to it in the New Testament.

Malachite, (*măl'a-kīt,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *malachē*, a mallow.] (*Min.*) A mineral chiefly found in the Ural Mountains, in concretionary masses, consisting of carbonate of copper. When cut and polished, it shows its structure in series of concentric circular markings of different shades of green, corresponding to the concretions. It is much admired as an ornamental stone for inlaying purposes, the fitting together of the circular markings affording much scope for artistic treatment. The amorphous and less regular masses form an important ore of copper. *M.* is also called *velvet copper-ore.*

Malac'oderms, *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, and *derma*, cuticle.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of a tribe of Serricorn beetles, including those with a soft and flexible body.

Malac'olite, *a.* (*Min.*) A variety of PYROXENE, *q. v.*

Malacol'ogist, *n.* One versed in malacology.

Malacol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *malacologie*, from Gr. *malakos*, and *logos*, treatise.] The science which treats of the structure and characteristics of molluscs. See MOLLUSCA.

Malacopteryg'ians. *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *pterux*, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, including those in which the ventrals are suspended to the under part of the abdomen, and behind the pectorals, without being attached to the bones of the shoulder. It contains the greatest part of the fresh-water fishes.

Malacopterygious, (*-kŏp-ter-ij'i-us,*) *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, and *pterux*, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, the malacopterygians.

Malacos'teon, *n.* [Gr. *malakos*, and *osteon*, bone.] (*Med.*) A softness of the bones (*Mollities ossium*). A disease of the bones, wherein they can be bent without fracturing them, in consequence either of the inordinate absorption of the phosphate of lime, from which their natural solidity is derived, or else of this matter not being duly secreted and deposited in their fabric. In rickets, the bones only yield and become distorted by slow degrees; but in the present disease they may be at once bent in any direction. The mollities ossium is rare, and its causes not well understood. All the cases of mollities ossium yet on record have proved fatal, and no means of cure are yet known.

Malacos'tomous, *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, and *stoma*, mouth.] Possessing soft, toothless jaws, as certain fishes.

Malacos'traeans, *n. pl.* [Gr. *malakos*, and *ostrakon*, a hard shell.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustaceans, including those which are covered with a crust softer than the shell of the Molluscs, but firmer than the covering of the *Entomostracans*: as the crab, the lobster, &c.

Malacostracol'ogy, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The science which relates to the Malacostracans.

Malacos'tracous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the Malacostracans.

Mal'ade City, in *Idaho*, a post-village, cap. of Oneida co., about 348 m. E. of Boise City; *pop.* about 600.

Maladjust'ment, *n.* [Lat. *male*, badly, ill, wrongly, from *malus*, evil.] An evil or wrong adjustment.

Maladministra'tion, MALEADMINISTRA'TION, *n.* Bad or faulty administration; bad management of public affairs; vicious or defective conduct in administration.

Maladroit', *a.* [Fr.] Clumsy; inexpert; awkward; unskilful; unready; of a quality or character the opposite of adroitness; as, *a maladroit* proceeding.

Maladroit'ly, *adv.* In a maladroit or unskilful manner.

Maladroit'ness, *n.* State or quality of being maladroit; want of skill, expertness, or readiness; awkwardness; clumsiness.

Mal'ady, *n.* [Fr. *maladie;* It. *malattia*, from Lat. *malum*, anything bad.] Any sickness or disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder; indisposition, or distemper. — Moral disorder or corruption, or defect of the mind of understanding; depravity of the heart.

Mala fides, (*mā'lā fī'deez.*) [Lat., bad faith.] (*Law.*) The opposite of *bona fides*, or good faith.—Questions of bad faith must be referred to a jury.

Mal'aga, a seaport-town of Spain, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Mediterranean, 68 m. N.E. of Gibraltar, and 254 S.W. of Madrid; Lat. 36° 43′ 5″ N., Lon. 4° 26′ E. The town is commanded by an old Moorish fortress, called the Gibralfaro, and is of circular form, surrounded by a double wall, with a number of stately towers. The city is of Moorish construction, and combines a number of contrivances for mitigating the extremes of heat, and for enjoying the tranquillity of retirement. The streets are narrow, the houses are large, and, in general, each has a court into which the windows open. The public buildings are obscured by private houses, and the city does not even contain a good square. The harbor of Malaga is capable of containing about 450 merchant-vessels. A fine mole, of 700 yards in length, runs out into the sea, and two smaller ones have been subsequently built. The rivers Guadalmedina and Guadalforce discharge their waters at this place into the ocean. The chief exports are fruit and wine. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, sailcloth, paper, rope, hats, leather, and soap. Malaga was founded by the Phœnicians. It fell into the hands of the Moors in 714, and was not wrested from them until 1487, when Ferdinand the Catholic took it. In 1810 it was taken by the French, and remained in their possession till the year 1812. *Pop.* 94,732.

Mal'aga, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Woodbury co., about 110 miles E. by S. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

Malaga, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloucester co., about 20 m. S.S.E. of Woodbury.

Mala'gasy, *n.* A native of Madagascar.

Mal'aga Wine. A well-known, sweet Moscatel wine, grown on the heights in the vicinity of the town of Malaga, and the richest of which are called *Mountain* and *Lacrimas*.

Malagri'da, GABRIEL, an Italian Jesuit and missionary to Brazil, born 1581. He was accused of conspiring against the king of Portugal, and finally condemned by the Inquisition as a heretic, and burnt alive in 1761. *M.* laid claim to visions, and published *The Life of St. Anne, composed with the assistance of the Blessed Virgin and her Most Holy Son.*

Mala in se. [Lat., evils in themselves.] (*Law.*) Murder, perjury, robbery, &c., are wrongs of themselves; while treason, forgery, &c., are *mala prohibita*, i. e., not wrongs of themselves, but prohibited by human laws.

Malam'bo Bark. See CROTON.

Mal'anders, Mal'lenders, *n. pl.* [From It. *malandare*, to go badly.] (*Farriery.*) A dry scab or scurfy eruption found on the pastern of a horse. See SALLENDERS.

Mal'apert, *a.* [Lat. *mal*, and Eng. *pert*, *q. v.*] Pert or quick to an evil excess; saucy; quick, with impudence; sprightly, without respect, decency, or decorum; bold; forward; impudent.

> "I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* A pert, saucy, ill-tongued person.

Mal'apertly, *adv.* In a pert, saucy, or malapert manner; with cool impudence.

Mal'apertness, *n.* Condition or quality of being malapert; impudent pertness or forwardness; sauciness; sprightliness of reply, without decency; cool, lively impudence.

Mala praxis, (*prăk'sis.*) [Lat.] (*Law.*) Bad or unskilful practice. If the health of an individual be injured by the unskilful or negligent conduct of a physician, surgeon, or apothecary, an action for compensation may be sustained.

Malapropos, (*măl-ăp-ro-pō',*) *a.* [Fr. See APROPOS.] Unseasonably; unfitly; unsuitably; unhappily.

Malapteru'rus, *a.* [Gr. *malakos*, soft, *pteron*, wing, and *oura*, tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family SILURIDÆ, *q. v.*

Ma'lar, *n.* (*Anat.*) The bone which in man forms the prominence of the cheek.

—*a.* [Fr. *malaire*, from Lat. *mala*, cheek.] Relating, or belonging to the cheek, or to the malar bone.

Malaria, (*mā-lā're-ă,*) *n.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air.] (*Med.*) A term now generally used to designate a certain effluvium or emanation from marshy ground — the word *miasm* being used in the same sense, but with the adjunct of *marsh*, miasma, or miasm, by itself, denoting simply contagion. This poison is not cognizable by the senses, nor can it be detected by chemical tests. It is known only by its effects upon the system. The observation of centuries, however, has rendered us well acquainted with the effects of this subtle poison. Marshes, whether salt or fresh, are prolific sources of malaria, especially in a certain stage of the drying process, under a hot sun. But this poison is the product also of various sorts of soil, as wet meadows, grounds alternately flooded and drained, the mud left by the retiring tide in seaports and æstuaries, parts covered with low and dense brushwood, or with reeds and grass, a country nearly cleared of its wood, — all these, particularly in warm climates, are fertile sources of malaria. The concurrence of vegetable matter susceptible of decay, of moisture, either on the surface or a short distance below it, and of a certain elevation of temperature, is necessary for its evolution; and of these, long-continued heat has the greatest influence in increasing the intensity of the poison. Comparatively harmless in the northern parts of the temperate zone, it becomes malignant and deadly in places equally favorable to its production just in proportion to the increase in he mean annual temperature. It is not necessary that the amount of vegetable matter be great, or its growth recent, since malarious diseases are often caused by the drainage of ponds and lakes; neither is the quantity of water required to be large for the generation of malaria. In tropical countries, it is remarked that the evolution of malaria commences immediately on the falling of the rain; and the sickness abates as the ground gets thoroughly wetted. A marsh completely covered with water is innocuous. It is only when the moisture is being dried up under a hot sun that it becomes pestilential. In the case of inundations, it is at their subsidence that sickness prevails. It of seems to be a rule without exception, that in climates high temperature the only condition indispensable to the production of the marsh-poison on all surfaces capable of absorption is the paucity of water where it had previously recently abounded. Heat is the agent most active in the production of malaria, in all soils and situations capable of engendering it; hence, in this country, even the milder forms of malarious diseases are rarely seen before the vernal or after the autumnal equinox; and wherever they exist, their prevalence is terminated by the cold of winter. It has often been observed that a summer of unusual warmth, especially if occurring after a wet spring, causes intermittent and remittent fevers to reappear in districts whence they had long been banished by the improvement of agriculture. As a general rule, malaria is more pernicious in proportion to the proximity to its source; but to this rule there are various exceptions. Places at some distance, especially if situated upon an eminence, are sometimes affected with the same, if not greater intensity, than places in the vicinity. The distance to which many emanations may extend by gradual diffusion has been calculated to be 1,400 to 1,600 feet in elevation, and from 600 to 1,000 feet in an horizontal direction; and these limits, it is said, cannot be exceeded in Europe; but in equatorial regions the activity of the poison is greater, and in the West Indies, vessels 9,000 feet from the marshy coast have felt the effects of its baneful influence. But when winds are in operation, the extent to which the poison may be transported is unknown; but instances are recorded of its being conveyed three or four miles. Though malaria is principally owing to heat, it is not in the hottest part of he day that its influence is most pernicious, but in the evening or night. Besides the more familiar effects of malaria, intermittent and remittent fevers, there are a number of organic affections of the spleen, liver, stomach, intestines, and mesenteric glands, also dropsy, palsy, apoplexy, and idiocy, that are traced to its long-continued application; while cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa are referred to its more brief agency. Natives of marshy districts, who constantly reside in them, have their whole bodily and mental constitution contaminated by the poison which they inhale. Their aspect is sallow and prematurely senile, their muscles flaccid, hair lank, stature stunted, and their intellectual and moral character low and degraded. The progress of civilization and of agriculture is the principal means in diminishing the domain of malaria.

Mala'rial, Mala'rious, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or infected by, malaria.

Ma'late, *n.* [From Lat. *malum*, apple.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed of malic acid and a base.

Malatesta, Malatesti, Lords of Rimini, (*mal-a-tais'ta,*) a great Italian family during the Middle Ages, and the head of the Guelph party at Rimini. The tragedy which occurred in the household of one of this family forms one of the finest episodes in Dante's "Inferno." After being despoiled of their possessions by Pope Clement VII., in 1528, the family retired to Venice, and their names were afterwards recorded in the annals of that republic.

Malaxa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *malaxatio.*] Act of kneading, or moistening and softening. — Operation of kneading ingredients into a paste for pills or plasters.

Malay Archipelago. See ARCHIPELAGO (EASTERN).

Malay Peninsula, (*ma-lā'.*) a long, narrow territory, forming the most S. portion of Continental Asia, and the S.E. portion of Further India; Lat. bet. 1° and 13° N., Lon. between 98° and 104° E. The isthmus of Kraw connects it on the N. with Siam; on the E. it has the Gulf of Siam, and on the S. and W. the Straits of Malacca. *Area*, 45,000 sq. m. It is traversed through its centre by a chain of mountains rising between 3,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea. Numerous rivers descend to either coast, forming in their course marshes and lakes, some of which are of considerable size.

Between the mountains and the coast, the surface is undulating, covered by dense forests, or fertile plains, the latter being more frequent towards the N. The climate is remarkable for its continual moisture to which the perpetual verdure of the peninsula is mainly owing. *Prod.* Fine timber, areca, bamboos, sago, coffee, sugar, cloves, indigo, &c. *Min.* Tin, granite, porphyry, and limestone. The trade is principally with the British and Dutch settlements in the East, Siam, China, and the adjacent parts of the E. Archipelago. The articles of export are tin, gold-dust, spices, timber, and an immense variety of fruits; the imports are opium, salt, cotton cloth, and some European manufactures. The northern portion of the *M. P.* is subject to the kings of Siam; the central portion is under the government of a number of independent chiefs tributary to the Siamese. On the east, of the remaining portion of the centre, the peninsula is divided into the kingdoms of Calantan and Tringano, and on the west the state of Quedah. The southern extremity, as well as the portions east and west, are divided into the British colony of Malacca and several petty states under British protection. Estimated pop. 300,000.

Malay'an, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Malacca, or to the Malay archipelago and people.

Malays', *n. pl.* A nation of southern Asia, inhabiting the countries and islands between Hindostan and China, and one of the most civilized and warlike nations of modern Asia. The Malayans are a bold, roving, and energetic race of people, strongly addicted to war, plunder, emigration, adventure, and gallantry. Their residences, whether on the Malayan peninsula or the larger islands, are always on the coast, driving the natives, who look on them with dread, wherever they colonize, from the sea-board, and in a measure shutting them up in the centre of the land, while in the smaller isles they have exterminated the original possessors. In the north of the Malay peninsula, they were mixed with the Siamese, and in other places where the natives are more numerous and resolute, with the Burmese and Celebese. Physically considered, the Malays are rather below the ordinary stature, well formed, but slight, and

Fig. 1688.—MALAYS OF BORNEO.

with remarkably small wrists and ankles; the face round, mouth large, teeth fine, jaw square, and prominent cheek-bones. The nose is short and small, but never flat; the eyes black, hair long, harsh, and shiny, and of a deep black, and the complexion tawny. They practise agriculture, have some knowledge of the mechanical arts, and a limited acquaintance with medicine. They are the greatest boasters of all the Asiatic nations, talk incessantly of their truth and honor, and yet in all the purposes of life are the most false, ferocious, and treacherous people alive; while the soft and musical language in which they express their ideas—in these respects the most pleasing in Asia—makes their treachery seem more hateful from the gentle tones in which their sinister projects are clothed. The religion of the Malayans, though a mixture of Mahommedanism of the Soonnee sect, is the most tolerant and liberal of all the creeds and opinions of Asia. They never forgive an affront, but sooner or later take a cruel revenge. They live by plunder, and are naturally pirates, darting out from their back streams and hidden rivers in their manned *proas* upon any vessel that approaches too near their coast, or in fleets lying in wait on the open sea, for any rich prize on her homeward or outward voyage. The Malay nation is supposed not to exceed 400,000.

Malay'sia. (*Geog.*) A name given to the Malay or Eastern Archipelago.

Mal'chin, a town of N. Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 24 m. E.S.E. of Gustrow. *Manuf.* Chiefly weaving and tanning. *Pop.* 4,000.

Mal'colm, the name of four kings of Scotland, the *first* of which succeeded 943, and was killed in an insurrection, 958.—The *second* reigned about 1003–1033.—The *third*, called St. Malcolm, son of Duncan, who was murdered by Macbeth, recovered his throne 1057, and was killed in battle with the English, 1093.—The *fourth* reigned 1153–1165.

Mal'colm, SIR JOHN, a British military officer, diplomatist and author, b. near Langholm, Scotland, 1769. He was governor of Bombay from 1827 to 1831; and is author of a *History of Persia*, *A Sketch of the Sikhs*, and other works relating to Indian affairs. D. 1833.

Malcolm, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 26 m. E.N.E. of Natchez.

Malcolm, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 566.

Malconforma'tion, Malconformation, *n.* Badness or imperfection of conformation or form; disproportion, and want of symmetry of parts.

Mal'content, Male'content, *n.* One who feels or expresses discontent; specifically, one who murmurs at or opposes the laws and administration; a discontented subject of a state or government.

Mal'content, Malcontent'ed, *a.* Discontented with the laws or the administration of government; dissatisfied with executive or legislative rule; uneasy; unquiet; as, "mutinous and *malcontented* subjects." *Bacon.*

Malcontent'edly, *adv.* In a malcontented spirit or manner; with dissatisfaction and uneasiness.

Malcontent'edness, *n.* Discontentedness; want of affection to, or confidence in, the laws or government; dissatisfaction.

"They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malcontentedness*."—*Spectator.*

Mal'dah, a dist. of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, between Lat. 24° 30′ and 25° 25′ N., Lon. between 87° 50′ and 88° 30′ E.; *area*, 1,000 sq. m. It is fertile and well-watered, and produces wheat, barley, rice, and oil seeds. *Pop.* 435,000.

Maldeghem, (*mald'gem,*) a town and parish of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 17 m. N.W. of Ghent. *Manuf.* Tobacco, cotton-printing, beer, and oil. *Pop.* 7,000.

Mal'den, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Mendota.

Malden, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 5 m. N. of Boston. It contains extensive manufactories of boots, shoes, tinware, &c. *Pop.* of township abt. 7,500.

Malden, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., on the Hudson River, abt. 42 m. below Albany.

Malden Bridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 16 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Mal'dive Islands, a chain of islands in the Indian Ocean, between Lat. 0° 45′ and 7° 6′ N., Lon. 72° 48′ and 73° 48′ E., abt. 300 m. from the S.E. coast of Hindostan. They are of coral formation, and divided into groups, separated by narrow channels, which form safe harbors for small vessels. They are seldom visited by Europeans, the climate being intensely hot and unhealthy. *Prod.* Millet, fruit, and poultry. The islands carry on a considerable trade with each other, and also with Hindostan and Sumatra. *Pop.* estimated at 200,000.—The principal island is Male, or Mohl, abt. 5 m. in circumference. It is the residence of the sultan, who pays an annual tribute to the British government at Ceylon. *Pop.* 2,000.

Mal'don, a town of England, co. Essex, on the Chelmer, 14½ m. S.W. of Colchester, and 37 E.N.E. of London. It carries on a considerable trade in coal, iron, chalk, and timber. *Pop.* 5,000.

Maldonado, (*mal-do-na'do,*) a seaport-town of Uruguay, on the N.E. shore of the Plata æstuary, abt. 60 m. E. of Montevideo.

Male, *prefix.* See MAL.

Male, *n.* [O. Fr. *masle*; Fr. *mâle*, from Lat. *masculus*, male, from *mas, maris*, a male.] Pertaining to the sex that begets young, and applied to animals of all kinds, as contradistinguished from the female, which conceives and gives birth; masculine; as, a *male* child, a *male beast.*—Characterized by, or pertaining to, qualities applicable and appropriate to a masculine animal, as strength, courage, hardiness;—hence, best; superior; exalted; preëminent; as, "*male* incense."—*Herrick.* (B.) (*Bot.*) Pertaining to flowers which bear stamens, or organs of fecundation, but not pistils; staminate.

Male screw. (*Mech.*) That screw which is inserted into the grooves of the corresponding or female screw.

Male-system. (*Bot.*) That division of a flower which is staminate.

—*n.* A he-animal; one of the sex which procreates young;—opposed to *female.*

Maleadministra'tion, *n.* Same as MALADMINISTRATION, *q. v.*

Male'branche, NICOLAS, a celebrated French philosopher, was b. at Paris, 1638; and at the age of 22, being determined to embrace the monastic life, was admitted into the congregation of the Oratory. His attention was first directed to metaphysics by perusing Descartes' *Treatise on Man*, and he immediately became a devoted partisan of the Cartesian philosophy. His famous treatise *On the Search after Truth*, was first printed in 1673, and is principally distinguished by the maintenance of a mysterious union between God and the soul of man, and the doctrine that the human mind immediately perceives God, and sees all things in him. *M.* also wrote several other works, among which are a *Treatise on Nature and Grace*, *Christian Conversations*, and *Dialogues on Metaphysics and Religion.* He was highly venerated for his elevated genius, and nothing could be more amiable and simple than his conversation and manners. D. 1715.

Maleconforma'tion, *n.* See MALCONFORMATION.

Male'content, Maleconten't'ed, *a.* Same as MALCONTENT, MALCONTENTED.

Malecontent'edly, *adv.* See MALCONTENTEDLY.

Maledi'ction, (*-dik'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *maledictio*—*male*, badly, ill, and *dictio*, a speaking, from *dico, dictum*, to speak.] Denunciation of evil; execration; imprecation; a curse or cursing; anathema.

"My lifelong time, the last, worst *malediction*."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Malefac'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *male*, and *facere*, to make.] A criminal act or offence; a crime; a heinous misdeed. (R.)

"Guilty creatures have proclaim'd their *malefactions*."—*Shaks.*

Malefac'tor, *n.* [Lat. *male*, and *factor*, a maker, a doer, from *facio*, to make, do, perpetrate.] One who commits a crime; a culprit; a felon; a criminal; a heinous offender against the law.

"Th' commander'd *malefactor* is arraign'd."—*Dryden.*

Malefea'sance, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as MALFEASANCE, *q. v.*

Male'-fern, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Aspidium Felix-mas*, a fern used in medicine as an anthelmintic.

Maleficence, *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance*, from Lat. *maleficentia.*] State or quality of being maleficent; maleficence; evil-doing.

Maleficent, *a.* [Lat. *maleficus.*] Mischievous; committing harm or evil.

Malefi'cience, (*-fish'ens,*) *n.* The doing of wrong, evil, or mischief.

Maleforma'tion, *n.* See MALFORMATION.

Male'lic, *a.* [Fr. *malélique.* See MALIC.] (*Chem.*) An acid resulting from the decomposition of malic acid by heat.

Male'-odor, Male'-odour, *n.* See MAL-ODOR.

Male'practice, *n.* Same as MALPRACTICE, *q. v.*

Male'sherbes, CHRÉTIEN GUILLAUME DE LAMOIGNON DE, an eminent French statesman, b. at Paris, 1721. He succeeded his father as president of the Court of Aids; besides which he had the superintendence of the press, in which office he acted with great lenity and justice. In 1771, on the abolition of the parliaments, *M.* was banished to his country-seat; but he was recalled three years afterwards, reinstated as president, and made minister of state, which post he soon resigned, and then went to Switzerland. In 1787 he was again called to the councils of his sovereign, Louis XVI., when he drew up two memoirs, *On the Calamities of France*, and the *Means of Repairing Them*; but his advice was rejected, and he retired to his country-house, where he employed himself in agricultural pursuits. He, however, hastened, of his own accord, to plead the cause of his sovereign, in 1792; and he was one of the last who took leave of him before his execution. This generous attachment to a fallen master excited the jealousy of the French rulers, and caused his destruction. Shortly after his return home, his daughter, Madame de Rosambo, and her husband were arrested, and conducted to Paris; and his own arrest, with that of his grandchildren, soon followed. Almost his whole family were extirpated by the merciless proscription of his persecutors. *M.* was beheaded, April 22, 1792, and bore his sufferings with a spirit worthy of his virtuous and honorable life. He was admitted to the Academy of Sciences in 1750, later to the Academy of Inscription, and in 1775 to the French Academy. He left several works on topics of the time, and on agriculture and natural history.

Malesherbio'ceæ, *n. pl.* [In honor of *Malesherbes*, q. v.] The Crownwort family, a small order of plants, allianee *Violales.* DIAG. Polypetalous coronetted flowers, perygynous imbricated petals, stamens on the stalk of the ovary, single dorsal styles, seeds without arils, and leaves without stipules. They consist of herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plants, much resembling *Passifloraceæ.* There are but two genera, *Malesherbia*, and *Gynopleura*, which include four species, all natives of Chili and Peru.

Male't'reat, *v. a.* Same as MALTREAT, *q. v.*

Malev'olence, *n.* [Lat. *malevolentia.*] State or quality of being malevolent; active personal hatred; evil disposition toward another; proneness of inclination to inflict injury; enmity of heart; maligniy; malicious enelty.

Malev'olent, *a.* [Lat. *malevolens*—*male*, ill, and *volens*, willing, from *volo*, to will, to be willing.] Ill-disposed; having an evil disposition toward another or others; wishing evil to others, or disposed to injure others; evil-minded; malicious; spiteful; malignant; malicious; hostile; unpropitious; bringing calamity.

Malev'olently, *adv.* Malignantly; with ill-will or enmity; in a malevolent spirit or manner; with the wish or intention to injure or afflict.

Malexecu'tion, *n.* Bad or imperfect execution; evil or wrong administration.

Malfeasance, Malefeasance, (*-fē'sans,*) *n.* [Fr. *malfaisance.*] (*Law.*) The unjust performance of some act which the party had no right, or which he had contracted not to do.

Malforma'tion, (seldom written *maleformation,*) *n.* [Lat. *mal*, and Eng. *formation.* See FORM.] Any deviation from the natural formation of the body, which may either consist in a deficiency or a redundancy of parts. The deficiencies are sometimes very extraordinary, children being occasionally born without hands or feet, and even arms and legs; cases have occurred where the heart itself has been found to be absent; the head, also, is very frequently found malformed in a singular manner, and sometimes of such an immense size as to prevent its delivery, unless reduced by surgical means. It would take up too much space to give even a list of the malformations occasionally met with in practice, and would be of little or no use

to the reader if given; it will be sufficient if we refer to a few of the most general disfigurements. Those connected with the spine arise from a deficiency in some part of the column, caused by the absorption of the cartilages or the spinous process of one or more of the vertebral bones, or the entire absence of one of the vertebræ. Such a malformation may occur in the bones of the neck (cervical vertebræ); between the shoulders (dorsal vertebræ); at the loins (the lumbar), or at the bottom of the spinal colum (the sacrum), a soft tumor filling up the cavity left; this tumor, on whatever part of the spine formed, is called a *spina bifido*, a disease that may result in a distorted spine, and the elevating of one shoulder higher than the other. A by no means unfrequent malformation is an imperforated anus, while in both male and female infants the urinary passage may be equally closed; on this account the surgeon should always satisfy himself that both passages are open before yielding up the infant to the nurse, or at least before taking his leave. The malformations resulting from a redundancy or superfluity of parts are most frequently met with in the form of five fingers or toes on either of the hands or feet, a second cartilage to the ear, or a rudimentary hand. Such malformations should be removed as early as possible. The disfigurements arising from moles, warts, and excrescences, will be referred to under MOTHER'S MARKS. For the malformations of the feet met with under so many forms of club-foot, modern science has in many instances found a remedy in the orthopædic treatment. See ORTHOPÆDY.

Malgoo'zaree, *n.* In Hindostan, land liable to assessment.

Malherbe, FRANÇOIS DE, a French poet, b. at Caen, abt. 1555; bore arms in the troops of the League, was pensioned by Henry IV., and d. in 1628. His works consist of paraphrases on the Psalms, sonnets, odes, and epigrams. He also translated some of Seneca's letters; and may be considered as one of the first who gave to French poetry its polish and regularity.

Malheur, (*mal-oor',*) in *Oregon*, a river rising in Lake Syllanilles, in the S.E. part of the State, and flowing N.E. into Snake River.

Mal'ibran, MARIA FELICIA, one of the most highly gifted vocal performers of modern times, was the eldest daughter of Manuel Garcia, a Spanish tenor singer, and was born in Paris, 1808. She made her *début* in 1825 at the opera in London, and the following year went to New York, where she married M. Malibran, a French banker, from whom she was divorced by the French courts in 1836, and shortly after married the celebrated violinist, M. de Beriot. She died the same year, during her engagement at the Musical Festival in Manchester, regretted by all classes both for her fine endowments and her generous disposition.

Malic Acid, (*mal'lik,*) *n.* [Lat. *malum*, an apple.] (*Chem.*) A vegetable acid found abundantly in most acidulous fruits, especially in unripe apples, gooseberries, and currants. The footstalks of the ordinary garden rhubarb also furnish large quantities of it; but it is most usually obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash. To prepare it, the juice of berries of the ash, or the footstalks of the garden rhubarb, are neutralized with milk of lime, a quantity of chloride of calcium being also added, to decompose the malate of potash that is always present. The liquid, which contains bimalate of lime, is filtered and boiled for several hours, until neutral malate of lime separates as an insoluble powder. The malate of lime is washed with water, and added to dilute nitric acid until it ceases to be dissolved. The liquid thus obtained is filtered and set aside to crystallize; well-defined crystals of bimalate of lime being formed. The solution of the bimalate is then decomposed with acetate of lead, and the resulting malate of lead with sulphuric acid. The syrupy solution of malic acid being set aside, deposits radiated masses of crystals, composed of four- and six-sided prisms, deliquescent in moist air. Malic acid is dibasic, exhibiting a strong tendency to form acid salts. The bimalate of ammonia and bimalate of lime may be obtained in large well-defined crystals. The only use to which malic acid has yet been applied is in the manufacture of succinic acid by the fermentation of neutral malate of lime. Impure malate of iron has also been used in medicine. Malic acid appears to exist under two modifications, one of which exercises an influence on a ray of polarized light, the other being destitute of any such action. *Form.* $2HO.C_8H_4O_8$.

Ma'lic, *a.* [Fr. *malique*, from Lat. *malum*, apple.] (*Chem.*) Expressed from the juice of apples; belonging to apples; as, *malic* acid.

Malice, (*mal'is,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *malizia*; Lat. *malitia*, from *malus*, evil.] Ill-will; grudge; spleen; spite; rancor; pique; extreme enmity of heart; depraved disposition to injure, afflict, or annoy others without cause; unprovoked malignity.

(*Criminal Law.*) In its common acceptation, *M.* implies a desire of revenge, a settled anger against a particular person; but in its legal sense, it implies little, if anything, more than merely without just cause or excuse. In murder, it is malice which makes the crime, and the words *ex malitia præcognitata* (of malice aforethought, or malice prepense) are necessary to an indictment of murder. *M.* prepense is either express or implied: express, when the design is evidenced by external circumstances, or even if, upon a sudden provocation, one beats another in a cruel and unusual manner, so that he dies, even though he did not intend his death; implied, as where a man wilfully poisons another, or a man kills another suddenly without any, or without a considerable provocation. In general, all homicide is malicious, and thus murder; unless justified by command or permission of the law, excused on account of accident or self-preservation, or alleviated into manslaughter by extenuating circumstances, the burden of proving any of these to the satisfaction of the court and jury being incumbent upon the prisoner.

Mal'icho, *n.* [Sp. *malhecho.*] Mischief. (R.)

Malicious, (*-lish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *malicieux*; Lat. *malitiosus*, from *malitia.*] Full of malice; exercising or exhibiting malice; rancorous; malignant; spiteful; harboring ill-will or enmity without provocation malevolent; as, a *malicious* foe, a *malicious* lie. — Proceeding from, or actuated by, ill-will, rancor, or spleen; dictated by malice or malignity; as, a *malicious* proceeding, a *malicious* story.

Mali'ciously, *adv.* In a malicious or malign manner; with extreme rancor, enmity, or ill-will; with deliberate intention to annoy or injure.

Mali'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being malicious; extreme rancor, enmity, or ill-will; active disposition to annoy or injure; malignity; spleen.

Malign, (*-lin',*) *a.* [Fr. *malin*, fem. *maligne*; Lat. *malignus*, for *maligenus* — *malus*, evil, and *genus*, nature, kind.] Having an evil or malicious disposition toward others; harboring violent ill-will, rancor, or enmity; malignant; — opposed to *benign*; as, "the *malign* spirits." (*Bacon.*) — Unfavorable; unpropitious; inauspicious; having a tendency to harm or injure; as, *malign* aspect of the planets. — Malignant; infectious; as, a *malign* ulcer. — *Bacon.*

—*v. a.* [L. Lat. *maligno*, from *malignus.* See the adjective.] To traduce; to vilify; to asperse; to libel; to defame; to utter great evil of.

"To be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling." — *South.*

Malig'nance, Malig'nancy, *n.* State or quality of being malignant; extreme malevolence; rancor, enmity; bitter malice.

— Unfavorableness; unpropitiousness.

"The *malignancy* of my fate might distemper yours." — *Shaks.*

(*Med.*) Virulence; tendency to a fatal issue; the *malignancy* of a fever.

Malig'nant, *a.* [Lat. *malignans*, from *maligno* — *malignus.*] Malicious; having extreme malevolence, rancor, or enmity; bent on evil; intending or effecting malignancy.

"To good *malignant*, to bad men benign." — *Milton.*

—Unpropitious; exerting pernicious influence; inimical to life.

"O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!" — *Shaks.*

(*Med.*) Applied to certain diseases when they assume a grave and dangerous character, such as the worst form of typhus, or *typhus gravior*, or *malignant* typhus; *cynanche maligna*, malignant sore-throat; and some other diseases.

—*n.* A man of extreme enmity, or malevolent intentions. (*Eng. Hist.*) A term of reproach applied by the Puritans to the Royalists during the Civil War; a cavalier.

Malig'nantly, *adv.* Maliciously; rancorously; with bitter spleen, or extreme malevolence. — With pernicious influence; mischievously.

Maligner, (*ma-lin'er,*) *n.* One who maligns, traduces, vilifies, or defames.

Malig'nity, *n.* [Fr. *malignité*; Lat. *malignitas*, from *malignus.* See MALIGN.] Quality of being malign; extreme enmity, or evil disposition of heart toward another without provocation, or with baseness of heart; active malevolence; bitter rancor; maliciousness. — Destructive tendency; virulence; pernicious quality.

"There is an invincible *malignity* in his disease." — *Hayward.*

—Extreme sinfulness; heinousness; as, "the high *malignity* of fraud." — *South.*

Mal'in, a village of Ireland, co. Donegal, abt. 10 m. N. by E. of Londonderry.

Malines, a town of Belgium. See MECHLIN.

Mal'in Head, a promontory and signal tower of Ireland, co. Donegal; Lat. 55° 22′ N., Lon. 7° 24′ W.

Malinger, (*-lin'jer,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *malingre*, weakly.] (*Mil.*) To feign sickness, or to prolong disease, in order to avoid duty; to sham illness.

Malin'gerer, *n.* (*Mil.*) A soldier who makes a pretence of being sick to shirk duty.

Malin'gery, *n.* (*Mil.*) A feigning of sickness, or prolongation of disease, in order to avoid duty.

Malison, (*mal'i-zn,*) *n.* [O. F. See MALEDICTION.] Malediction; execration; imprecation; curse; ban.

"God's *malison* on his head who this gainsays."—*Sir W. Scott.*

Mal'kin, Mau'kin, (*maw'kin,*) *n.* [For *Mal*, from *Mary*, and term. *kin.*] A mop for sweeping ovens; hence, a dirty wench; a drab.

Mall, (*mawl,*) *n.* [Fr. *mail*; It. and Sp. *maglio*; Lat. *malleus*, hammer; probably akin to Heb. *halam*, Sansk. *mi*, to strike, to beat.] A large, heavy, wooden beetle; a maul; an instrument for driving anything with force.

—*v. a.* To beat with a mall, or with something heavy; to pound; to bruise; to batter; to maul.

Mall, *n.* [See PALL MALL.] A public walk; a boulevard; a level shaded with trees; as, the *Mall*, St. James' Park, London. — A court; a place for pleading; as, "diets and *malls*." — *Dean Milman.*

Mal'lard, *n.* [Fr. *malart.*] A drake.

(*Zoöl.*) The common wild duck. See ANAS.

Malleabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *malléabilité*: from Lat. *malleus*, a hammer.] (*Physics.*) A property possessed by some bodies, especially metals, which renders them capable of being beaten out with the hammer or converted into plates between rollers. Gold is extremely malleable; it can be beaten 1,200 times thinner than ordinary writing-paper. Iron has been rolled into sheets the 2-500th of an inch in thickness, and a square inch of the leaf only weighed three-quarters of a grain.

Mal'leable, *a.* [Fr. *malleable*, from Lat. *malleus*, a hammer.] (*Metall.*) Capable of being spread by beating or by rolling; reducible to a laminated form by hammering; — said of certain metals.

Mal'leableness, *n.* Same as MALLEABILITY.

Mallea'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From MALLEUS, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, regarded by many as a sub-family of *Aviculidæ*, and of which the typical genus, *Malleus*, is remarkable — in an adult state — for the elongation of the ears of the shell, the other part of which at the same time assumes a curiously elongated, wavy, or crumpled form. The shell thus acquires the name of *Hammer Shell.* The species are natives of the East and West Indies, and of the South Seas.

Mal'leate, *v. a.* [From L. Lat. *malleare.*] To hammer; to flatten or spread by beating.

Mallea'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *malleatio.*] The act of hammering into a plate or leaf, or metal; expansion by beating.

Mal'lemock, Mal'lemoke, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MOLLEMOKE.

Mal'lenders, *n. pl.* (*Furriery.*) See MALANDERS.

Malleo'lar, *a.* [Lat. *malleolus.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging, or having reference, to the ankle.

Mal'let, *n.* [Fr. *maillet*, dim. of *mail*; Lat. *malleus*, hammer.] A wooden hammer, club, or instrument for beating, or for driving chisels, pins, &c.

Mal'lett Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Medina co., abt. 115 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Mal'leus, *n.* [Lat., hammer.] (*Anat.*) One of the small bones of the internal ear, attached to the *membrana tympani*, somewhat in shape resembling a hammer.

(*Zoöl.*) See MALLEACÆ.

Mallicol'lo, an island of the New Hebrides group, in the S. Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 16° 25′ 20″ N., Lon. 167° 57′ 23″ E. *Area*, 600 sq. m.

Mallor'ca, an island of the Mediterranean. See MAJORCA.

Mallorquine, (*măl-lor-keen,*) *n.* and *a.* (*Geog.*) See MAJORCAN, *q. v.*

Mal'lory, in *Iowa*, a township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 1,037.

Mal'lorysville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Wilkes co., abt. 76 m. N.N.E. of Milledgeville.

Mal'lotus, *n.* [Gr. *mallotos*, fleecy.] (*Zoöl.*) See COPELAN.

Mal'low, *n.* [Lat. *malva.*] (*Bot.*) See MALVA.

Mal'low, a town of Ireland, co. Cork, prov. of Munster, on the Blackwater, 37 m. S. of Limerick. It is a great place of resort in summer, on account of its mineral springs. *Pop.* 4,841.

Malm, Malm-brick, (*măm,*) *n.* A kind of light, yellow brick.

Malmai'son. (*French Hist.*) A castle near Versailles, which was the retreat of the Empress Josephine after her divorce from Napoleon I., and the scene of her death, May 29, 1814.

Malmedy, (*mam'de,*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, dist. of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Warge, 20 m. S. of Aix-la-Chapelle. *Manuf.* Woollens, lace, muslins, and leather. It also contains mineral springs. *Pop.* 4,400.

Mal'mo, a seaport-town of Sweden, cap. of dist. of same name, on the Sound, nearly opposite Copenhagen, and 110 m. S.W. of Christianstadt. It is strongly fortified, and carries on a brisk trade in corn. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, carpets, skins, gloves, stockings, &c. *Pop.* 25,526.

Malm-rock, (*mām'-,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of firestone.

Malmsey, (*mām'zy,*) *n.* [Fr. *malvoisie*, from *Malvasie*, a town in Greece.] See MADEIRA WINE.

Mal-o'dor, Mal-o'dour, *n.* [Lat. *mal*, and Eng. *odor.*] A rank or offensive odor.

Mal'o-Jaros'lawitz, a town of Russia, govt. of Kaluga. It is noted as the scene of a most sanguinary battle in 1812, between the French army under the command of Napoleon I. and the Russians, in which the latter were defeated.

Mal'o, (St.,) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the British Channel, 40 m. N.N.W. of Rennes, and 209 S.W. of Paris. It is built on the peninsula of Aron, connected by a causeway with the mainland, and strongly fortified. The port on the S side is commodious and secure, but rather difficult of entrance. *Manuf.* Rope, fishing-nets, blocks, and other marine fittings. It has a considerable trade in provisions with the French colonies, a brisk coasting-trade, and numerous vessels engaged in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. *Pop.* 12,000.

Malone', in *Illinois*, a township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* abt. 915.

Malone, in *New York*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 60 m. E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* abt 6,565.

Malone, in *Wisconsin*, a township of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 358.

Malpighi, MARCELLO, (*măl-pig'e,*) an eminent Italian physician and anatomist; born 1628. He was professor of medicine at Bologna and Pisa, and became first physician to Pope Innocent XII. in 1691. His discoveries in anatomy were considerable, particularly respecting the structure of the skin and the secreting glands; and his merit was very high as a vegetable physiologist. D. 1694.

Malpigh'ian, *a.* Having reference or pertaining to Malpighi.

Malpighia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [In honor of MALPIGHI, *q. v.*] An order of plants, alliance SAPINDALES. DIAG. Complete, partially symmetrical flowers, an imbricated calyx, naked stalked petals, ovules hanging by cords, single stigmas, and usually a convolute embryo. They are trees or shrubs with simple, stipulate leaves. Flowers perfect or polygamous. Calyx and corolla with five parts; the sepals have usually large glands at the base, and imbricated or very rarely valvate; the petals unguiculate, without appendages, hypogynous, and convolute. Stamens usually 10, sometimes 15, with a fleshy prolonged connective. Ovary usually composed of 8 carpels (rarely

2 or 4) partially or wholly combined; ovules solitary, pendulous from long stalks. The plants of this order are confined to tropical climates. Some have edible fruits, as the species *Malpighia glabra* and *punicifolia*, which yield the Barbadoes cherries; others are chiefly remarkable for their large and showy flowers; while some are interesting to the botanist on account of their anomalous stems, the peculiarity of which consists in the presence of several woody axes without annual zones. The order, including 43 genera and 556 species, is generally characterized by astringency.

Malpighian, *a.* (*Anat.*) A term applied to certain parts, especially of the kidney, in allusion to the anatomist Malpighi, *q. v.*, by whom they were discovered or first definitely described. Thus the numerous secreting tubes (*tubuli uriniferi*), where they are collected into conical bundles, form the *Malpighian* cones or pyramids; the more tortuous parts of the tubes, which pass towards the surface of the kidney, terminate in, or bear on small pedicels appended to their walls, flask-shaped sacculi, named *Malpighian capsules*. The arteries of the kidney, before dividing into capillaries, form, by tortuous convolutions, little balls, called *Malpighian corpuscles* or *glomerules*.

Malplaquet, (*mal'pla-kai',*) a village of France, dept. Nord, 9 m. from Mons, in the plain of which, near the river Sart, the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugène, at the head of an allied English and German army, defeated the French under Marshal Villars, Sept. 11, 1709. The allies lost 18,000, and the French 15,000, in killed and wounded.

Malposition, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* A bad or wrong position.

Malprac'tice, Maleprac'tice, *n.* Practice contrary to established rules; illegal or immoral behavior; particularly, professional misconduct of a medical man.

Mal'strom, Mos'koestrom, (*mail'strom,*) a violent whirlpool on the coast of Norway; Lat. 68° 8′ N., Lon. 10° 40′ E.

Malt, (*mawlt,*) *n.* [A. S. *mealt*, malt; D. *mout*; Dan., Swed. and Icel. *malt*; Ger. *malz*; probably akin to A. S. *miltan*, to be fluid or liquid. See Melt.] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln and ground. It is used in brewing ale, beer, and porter, and also in the distillation of whisky.

—*a.* Containing, consisting of, made with, or pertaining to malt; as, *malt* liquors.

Malt drink, or *liquor*, a beverage prepared by infusion of malt, as ale, beer, porter, &c. — *Malt-dust*, sweepings or refuse of malt. — *Malt-floor*, a floor on which malt is placed to dry. — *Malt-house*, a building for the preparation of malt. — *Malt-kiln*, a kiln for drying malt. — *Malt-mill*, a mill for grinding malt. — *Malt-whisky*, whisky distilled from malt: as, Scotch *malt-whisky*.

—*v. a.* To make into malt; as, to *malt* barley or rye.

—*v. n.* To be converted into malt.

Mal'ta, (anc. *Melita,*) an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Great Britain, 62 m. S.W. of Cape Passaro in Sicily, and 198 m. N. of Tripoli in Africa; Valetta, its port and cap., being in Lat. 35° 54′ 6″ N., Lon. 14° 31′ 10″ E. Extreme length 17 m., breadth 9 m. *Area*, 95 sq. m. The island is of an irregular oval shape, rising precipitously from the water's edge on the S. and S.W. The surface presents the appearance of an inclined plane, sloping gradually from its highest elevation in the S.W. to the more level land on the N.E. The 2 small islands, Gozo and Comino, are separated from it only by a narrow channel. Every spot is cultivated with the greatest care, and the soil, when deficient, is supplied in ship-loads from Sicily. The climate is healthy, though, from being exposed to the winds blowing from the African and Syrian deserts, it is unusually hot during the summer months, when the heat almost equals that of the tropics. Frost and snow are unknown. *Prod.* Are chiefly wheat and cotton, though most of the productions, both of Europe and the tropical climates which have been tried

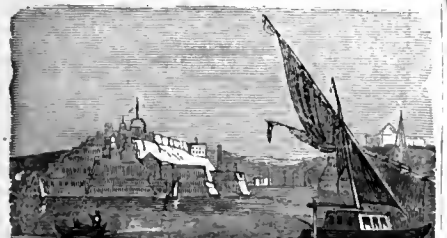


Fig. 1689. — MALTA.

here, have succeeded. The honey and fruit of *M.* is in great repute. *Manuf.* Coarse cottons, jewelry, and cabinet-work. The central position, excellent harbor, and great strength of *M.* make it an admirable naval station, both for war-vessels and merchant-ships, and renders it of material importance to Great Britain. It carries on an extensive commerce with the various towns on the Mediterranean. *Chief towns.* La Valetta, the cap., and Citta Vecchia. *Hist.* This island, the anc. *Melita*, was first colonized by the Phœnicians, and afterwards by the Carthaginians. The Romans laid it waste B. C. 257. The Apostle Paul was wrecked here on his voyage from Palestine to Rome, in 59. It fell under the power of the Vandals, and was wrested from them by Belisarius in 533. It was conquered in 870 by the Arabs, who were expelled by the Normans, under Count Roger, in 1090, and they held the island till 1189, when it passed under the sway of the German emperors. It was in the possession of France from 1258 till 1282, when it passed to the house of Aragon. The emperor Charles V., who inherited it as king of Aragon, made a grant of it to the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, in 1530. Soliman I. assailed Malta with a fleet of 159 vessels carrying 30,000 troops, in 1565; but the knights, under their Grand-Master, John de Lavalette, succeeded in repelling all their attacks, and compelled them in the end to retreat with immense loss. The city, called La Valetta, after the Grand-Master, who had distinguished himself in that memorable siege, was commenced in 1566, and completed in 1571. The Turks failed in another attack upon the island in 1601. The French expedition to Egypt arrived off the island in 1798, and the Grand-Master, Ferdinand Hompesch, surrendered without striking a blow. After Napoleon pursued his course to Egypt, the same year, the inhabitants revolted and waged war against the French, in which they were assisted by an English squadron, until 1800, when the French commander surrendered the whole island to the English. By the 10th art. of the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, England engaged to restore *M.* to the Hospitallers, and its independence was to be placed under the guaranty and protection of Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Prussia, and Russia; but, when in possession, the English government refused to give up the island, and hostilities were renewed. *M.* was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Paris in 1815. *Pop.* 146,852. In no fortress in Europe are the defences more imposing.

Malta, (*mawl'ta,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of De Kalb co., abt. 64 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 620.

Mal'ta, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* about 1,240.

Mal'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Morgan co., abt. 75 m. E.S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 1,815.

Mal'taville, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., abt. 30 m. N. of Albany.

Maltese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Malta; — plurally, the people of Malta.

—*a.* Belonging or having reference to Malta, or to its people.

Maltese' Dog, *n.* A small kind of Spaniel (Fig. 1690) with roundish muzzle, and long, silky, generally white hair. It is altogether useless, and fit only for a lap-dog.

Fig. 1690. — MALTESE DOGS.

Mal'te-Brun, Conrad, one of the most celebrated geographers of modern times, was b. in 1775, in Jutland, Denmark. After studying theology a short time at the university of Copenhagen, he devoted himself to literature and politics. Having given offence by his writings in favor of the liberty of the press and the enfranchisement of the peasants, he was banished to Sweden in 1796. After having resided for a time at Stockholm, he went to Paris, where he soon acquired great reputation, particularly as a geographer. He edited the foreign political department of the *Journal des Débats*, was a contributor to the *Biographie Universelle*, and produced various works. Among these the greatest is the well-known *Précis de la Géographie Universelle* (8 vols. 8vo.), the first volume of which appeared in 1810, and the last after his death, in 1829. The first six volumes only were completed by *M.* Among his other works are *Tableau de la Pologne Ancienne et Moderne*; *Annales des Voyages*; and the valuable treatise, published in conjunction with Mentelle, *Géographie Mathématique, Physique, et Politique* (16 vols. 8vo.) D. 1826.

Mal'tha, *n.* [Lat.] A kind of bitumen.

Malt'-horse, *n.* A horse for working a malt-mill; — hence, a dull or stupid fellow.

Mal'thus, Thomas Robert, F. R. S., a celebrated English political economist, B. at Albury, Surrey, 1766, and educated at Cambridge. He was appointed, about 1805, professor of history and political economy in the college of the East India Company at Haileybury, and continued to hold that situation till his death, which occurred in his 70th year. His best-known work, the *Essay on the Principle of Population*, which gave rise to so much discussion, and excited so much ignorant indignation against its author, first appeared in 1798. It was subsequently enlarged, and passed through many editions. The Malthusian system is founded on the hypothesis that population increases in a geometrical, while provisions only increase in an arithmetical ratio. It proposes to remedy or alleviate the consequent evils and miseries of poverty by a *preventive check* — the moral restraint on marriage, dictated by reason and reflection, and adhered to by deliberate and benevolent choice. *M.* was author also of an important *Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent*, and numerous other works. D. 1835.

Malthusian, (*-thū'zhan,*) *a.* Belonging or having reference to Prof. Malthus, or to his doctrine of economics. — See Malthus.

—*n.* A disciple of Malthus; one who is opposed to early and hasty marriages.

Malt'man, *n.*; *pl.* Maltmen. A maker of malt; a maltster.

Mal'ton, (New,) a town of England, co. York, on the Derwent, 16 m. N.E. of York, and 181 N.W. of London. New Malton Bridge is made available for the shipment of large quantities of corn, hams, bacon, and other produce. Malting and tanning are carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 8,900.

Maltreat', Maletreat', *v. a.* To abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with ill-usage.

Maltreat'ment, *n.* Ill-usage; abuse; rough treatment.

Malt'ster, *n.* A maltman.

Ma'lum, *n.* [Lat.] An evil.

Malum in se, and *malum prohibitum*. [Lat.] (*Law.*) See Mala in se.

Mal'va, *n.* [Lat., the mallow.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Malvaceæ*. The species *M. sylvestris* is the common Mallow, a handsome plant, with large, purplish flowers, growing at roadsides and in waste

Fig. 1691. — THE COMMON MALLOW, (*Malva sylvestris.*)

places. The French name for the plant, *Mauve*, has of late been applied to a delicate shade of purple. The bark of the Mallow yields strong fibres. The root and leaves have similar properties to those parts of the Marsh-mallow. (See Altheæ.) The petals of the species *M. alcea* have astringent properties, and yield a black dye.

Malva'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From *Malva*, the typical genus.] (*Bot.*) An order of mucilaginous plants, alliance *Malvales*. — Diag. Columnar stamens all perfect, and 1-celled anthers turned inwards. They are herbaceous plants, trees, or shrubs, with polypetalous flowers and monadelphous stamens. The species are found all over the temperate and tropical parts of the world, especially the latter. Their flowers are in many cases large and handsome; but the order is chiefly interesting from containing the *Gossypium* or Cotton-plant. Another species is the Marsh-Mallow, *Althæa officinalis*. Some yield a fibre fit for manufacture into cordage, and *Hibiscus cannabinus* yields Indian Hemp. The order includes 39 genera and 1,000 species.

Malvaceous, (*-vā'shus,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining, or having reference to plants of the order *Malvaceæ*.

Mal'væ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Malvaceæ*.

Mal'vales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Hypogynous Exogens*. — Diag. Monodichlamydeous flowers, axile placentæ, valvate calyx, an imbricated or twisted corolla, definite or indefinite stamens, and embryo with little or no albumen. The alliance is divided into 6 orders, viz.: Sterculiaceæ, Byttneriaceæ, Vivianiaceæ, Tropæolaceæ, Malvaceæ, and Tiliaceæ, (*q. v.*)

Mal'vern, (Great,) a town of England, co. of Worcester, 8 m. S.W. of the city of Worcester. It is noted for its mineral springs, and is a great resort for invalids and others. *Pop.* 4,900. — Little Malvern, a village of 100 inhabitants, lies 3 m. to the S. of the above.

Malvern, (*mawl'vern.*) in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 137 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Mal'vern Hills, an elevated range in England, in the cos. of Worcester and Hereford. From N. to S. they extend about 9 m. Near the centre is an ancient British fortress, called the *Herefordshire Beacon*, 1,444 feet above sea-level.

Mal'vern Hills, in *Virginia*, a locality in Henrico co., near the James River, abt. 12 m. S.S.E. of Richmond. It was the scene of a severe engagement, July 1, 1862, between the Union and Confederate forces, in which the latter were the attacking party, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Malversa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *male*, and *versatio — verso*, to turn, wind, twist, or whirl about often or violently. See VERSION.] Evil conduct or behavior; improper or wicked acts; mean artifices, or fraudulent tricks; malfeasance in office.

Malvoisie, (*mal-vwah-zē'*,) *n.* Malmsey wine. See MADEIRA WINE.

Mal'wah, or **Malwa,** an anc. kingdom of Hindostan, chiefly between Lat. 22° and 26° N., Lon. 74° and 80° E. having N. Rajpootana and Agra, E. Allahabad, S. Gundwana and Candcish, W. Oujerat. It is now divided into a number of states under British protection, except Scindia's dom., which is now the only independent country in Hindostan.

Mal'wan, or **Soonderoog,** an island and fortified town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, 50 m. N.W. of Goa; Lat. 15° 52′ N., Lon. 73° 47′ E. It was formerly a great resort of pirates.

Mam, *n.* [Abbreviation of *mamma*.] Mamma; mother; — opposed to *dad*. See MAMMA.

Mamaka'ting, in *New York*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* 6,000.

Mamangnape, (*ma-man-gwa'pa*,) a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic abt. 25 m. N. of Paraïba.

Mamangua'pe, or MONTEMAR, a town of Brazil, abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Parahiba; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Mamaroneck, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., about 23 m. N.E. of New York; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mambuca'ba, a town of Brazil, abt. 78 m. W. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Mam'elon, *n.* A knob or hillock of land; an elevated piece of ground in the form of a hemisphere.

Mam'elukes, MAMLOURS, MAMELUCS, or MEMLOOKS, (*mam'a-looks.*) [Ar. *mematik*, a slave.] (*Hist.*) A body of soldiery who ruled Egypt for several centuries. They were introduced into that country by the Sultan Malek Salech, about the middle of the 13th century, being Asiatic youths, chiefly from the Circassian region, purchased as slaves from Genghis Khan, whose captives they were. These were trained to military exercises, and formed into a corps of 12,000 men, called *Memlooks*. They soon exhibited a spirit of insubordination, and, in 1254, assassinated the sultan, Tuvan Shah, successor of Malek Salech, and raised Eybek, one of their own number, to the throne. A line of sultans, known as the *Bahree*, or Turkish dynasty, now followed, all of whom were raised to power by the *M.*, and many of them deposed and slain. This dynasty conquered Syria, took Damascus, and put an end to the domination of the Abassides caliphs. In 1382 the Bahree dynasty was overthrown by a new band of *M.*, called *Borghee*. The Caucasian element predominated in the first dynasty, the Tartar element in the second. In general they formed able and energetic rulers, and Egypt under their sway arrived at a degree of prosperity and power to which she had been a stranger from the days of Sesostris. Selim I., who overthrew the *M.* kingdom in 1517, was compelled to permit the continuance of the twenty-four *M.* beys as governors of the provinces. This arrangement subsisted till the middle of the 18th century, when the number and wealth of the *M.* gave them such a preponderance of power in Egypt, that the pasha named by the Porte was reduced to a merely nominal ruler. The number of them scattered throughout all Egypt was between 10,000 and 12,000 men. They were all massacred at Cairo by Mehemet Ali, March 1, 1811.

Mamers, (*ma'mair,*) a town of France, dept. of Sarthe, on the Dive, 24 m. N.N.E. of Le Mans. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, and hempen goods. *Pop.* 6,500.

Manilla, (*ma-mēēn'ya,*) a large Indian town of Peru, in abt. Lat. 20° 4′ 48″ S.

Mamma', (sometimes written MAMA,) *n.* [Lat. *mamma*, a mother's breast or pap; W. *mam*; Arm. *manrun*; Gr. *mammē*; formed from the sound.] A child's attempt to articulate mother; a familiar word to express *mother*, used by children and young persons; — correlative of *papa*.

Mam'ma, *n.*; *pl.* MAMMÆ. [Lat., the heart; *pl.* the breasts.] (*Anat.*) The two secreting glands which, situated on the front of the thorax, constitute the female bosom, and the organs which supply the infant with nutrition.

Mam'mal, *n.*; *pl.* MAMMALS. [Lat. *mammalis*, pertaining to the breasts, from *mamma*, the female breast or pap.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal that suckles its young; a female animal having breasts or paps; one of the mammalia.

Mammalia, (*măm-mai'le-ă,*) *n.* [From Lat. *mammæ*, the breasts.] (*Zoöl.*) This important class, which has been placed by Linnæus at the head of the vertebrated series in the animal kingdom, includes all such animals as are provided with organs for suckling their young. Even excluding man, who necessarily belongs to the class, we find among the *mammalia* the greatest number of faculties, the most delicate sensations, the most varied action, and an extraordinary aggregate of properties for the production of intelligence; there is every reason, therefore, for Linnæus having classed the mammalia as first among animals. They are most fruitful in resources, least subject to mere instinct, and, finally, most susceptible of progressive improvement. With but a moderate amount of respiration, they are generally intended for locomotion by walking with strength and continuity; and hence all the articulations of their skeletons have the forms very exact; thereby determining, with unvaried precision, the nature of their movements. Some fly through the air by means of membranes affixed to their limbs, although typically adapted for walking on the earth; while others have the extremities so short that they move with ease only in the water; both of these exceptions retain, however, in all other respects, as a rule, the general characteristics of their class. It may be here stated that all mammalia are endowed with warm blood, which results from the great development of their respiratory apparatus, the heart being double, and containing four cavities; that is to say, an auricle and ventricle on the right side, and the same on the left. The circulation is carried on in the following manner. The venous blood passes through the cavities on the right side, and is distributed through the lungs, where it combines with the oxygen or vivifying portion of the air; it is then conveyed by the pulmonary veins to the left auricle, from whence it flows into the ventricle, and is propelled through the arterial system. (See HEART.) The females suckle their young with milk secreted in breasts or *mammæ*, and are viviparous, or ovo-viviparous; they are consequently placental or implacental; the placental including the higher order of mammals, from man to the last true rodent, and the implacental composing the marsupialia and monotremata. Both of these divisions have the upper jaw fixed to the skull, and the lower is formed of but two pieces only, and is articulated to the temporal bone. The neck (to pursue our investigation) is composed of seven vertebræ; but in different descriptions of animals some of these bones are either more or less in number; the anterior ribs are affixed to the sternum, or breast-bone, by cartilaginous processes. The anterior extremities of these commence with a shoulder-blade which is not articulated, but rests between the muscles, and often, indeed, leans on the sternum by means of the clavicle on each side. This is continued by an arm, forearm, and hand. The latter is formed of two rows of bones, called the *carpus*, a third row, called the *metacarpus*, and fingers, each consisting of two or three joints. With the exception of the cetacea, or whale family, all mammalia have the pelvis attached to the spine; the pubes forming the anterior, and the ilia, ischia, sacrum, and coccyx, the lateral or posterior parts. At the point where the first three mentioned bones unite, on each side, is the articulation of the femur, or thigh-bone, to which are attached the leg-bones, tibia and fibula, which are in most cases distinct; and

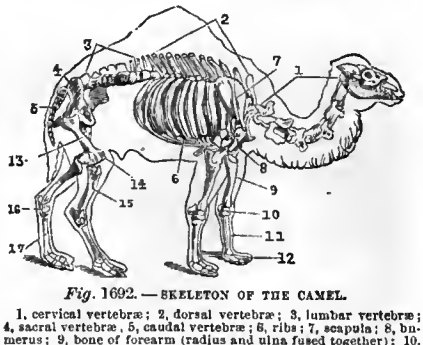


Fig. 1692. — SKELETON OF THE CAMEL.

1, cervical vertebræ; 2, dorsal vertebræ; 3, lumbar vertebræ; 4, sacral vertebræ, 5, caudal vertebræ; 6, ribs; 7, scapula; 8, humerus; 9, bone of forearm (radius and ulna fused together); 10, carpus, or wrist-bone; 11, metacarpus; 12, phalanges; 13, femur; 14, patella; 16, tarsus; 17, metatarsus.

are succeeded by those composing the foot, which correspond to the bones of the hand; namely, a tarsus, metatarsus, and toes. In different orders and genera of animals, the extremities vary considerably; in some, those of the fore parts are considerably lengthened, so as to form the supporters of a wing, — as in bats; in others, they are shortened, as is evinced in the jerboa and kangaroo; while in both of these last-mentioned varieties the posterior extremities are enlarged in the apparently greatest disproportion. The cetacea and similar animals, which have been briefly alluded to, have no pelvis whatever; their hinder extremities are likewise wanting; they are, however, supplied, instead of these, at the end of the spine or vertebral column, with cartilaginous bodies forming a kind of feet, or the flukes of the tail, which, in this species, is always horizontally placed. The fore-foot (*metatarsus*) usually counts as many bones as there are toes present. The metatarsus in the ruminant and solid ungulate animals is conformable to the metacarpus. In the genus Dipus (the jerboa), among the rodents, the three middle metatarsal bones unite, so as to form a single bone, which terminates below in three processes, to which the three large toes are connected, and which thus resembles the principal bone at the root of the foot in birds. The digits of the foot in the ruminants, the solid ungulates, and commonly, also, in the pachyderms, correspond in number and form to those of the hand. Such, also, is the case in most of the carnivorous animals, although in the genera *Felis* and *Canis* the thumb (pollex) of the hind foot is not developed, of which a trace is only observed in the fore-foot. In the monkeys the thumb is shorter; but the other digits are longer than in the human foot. The head is, in all mammalia, articulated by two condyles upon their atlas or first vertebra; as the seat of intelligence, it has excited the greatest interest in all ages; and it has been remarked, that the approach to reason observed in animals bears some relation to the size and configuration of the head. The brain is the centre or origin of the nervous system, and will be found fully described under an article bearing that name. (See EAR and EYE.) The tongue of the mammals is always fleshy, and is attached to a bone termed the *os hyoides*, which is composed of several pieces, and suspended to the cranium by ligaments. The lungs are two in number, and are divided into lobes, which are composed of an immense quantity of small cells; they are suspended without adhesion in a cavity formed by the ribs and diaphragm, and lined by the pleura. The skin of mammalia is, as a rule, usually covered with hair. Some exceptions, however, have horny plates, as the tribe *Manis*, or bony plates, as the armadilloes (the genus *Dasypus*); and, indeed, some have spines. The sense of touch is variously developed in the extremities of the limbs in the different species, according as the feet move only for progression, for standing, or for seizing alone. In the apes, which appear to be in this respect one of the most privileged, the hand is much less adapted for feeling than in man, who, in his erect position, can move and apply his fore limbs for the sense of touch more easily. The whiskers which are attached to the lips serve also, like the fleshy appendages attached to the jaws of some fishes, to give warning of external obstacles, on account of branches from the fifth pair of nerves being attached to their roots. The motions of mammals consist principally in progressing. Some are able to spring to great heights; others, again, are formed for swimming. In the cetaceans, or whales, swimming is the sole means of motion. Other mammals are able to fly, as was stated before, by means of a membranous substance below the elongated fingers of the four limbs; like the bats, for instance. With regard to the physical distribution of this class of animals much might be said. Some reside entirely in the sea, as the cetaceans and most of the seals. (See SEAL FAMILY.) Although some species, especially of the animals last named, live in fresh water, many varieties of the genus *Sorex*, the otters, beavers, and the duck-mole, reside in lakes and rivers. Others, again, live under-ground, as the family *Talpa* and *Bathyergus*. The greater part, however, live on land, — some on high mountain-tops, as the antelope, ibex, &c.; others on trees, as the apes, squirrels, and monkeys; and some resort, by flying and flapping in part, even to the air (the *Galeopithecus* and *Cheiroptera*). This difference of resort is naturally in relation with the general bodily form of the animal, and the constitution of its various parts, especially of the organs of motion and sense. In the geographic distribution of the mammalia, it may be as well stated that the numbers of its various classes increase from the pole to the equator, — as well the various classes as the sub-genera; although the cetaceans and seals must be excepted from the rule. There are species in the north polar regions common to the Old and New World; as *Canis lagopus*, *Ursus maritimus*, and *Cervus tarandus*; without the polar circle, also, some species are found in the northern countries of both hemispheres, as *Mustela Martis*, *Mustela erminea*, and *Castor Fiber* (some writers, indeed, maintain that the beaver of America is specifically different from that of the Old World). In the temperate parts of North America, almost all the species are such as do not appear in the eastern hemisphere; while in South America no single species is found which also lives in the Old World, — nay, even the genera differ for the most part from those of the Old World. South American genera, of which no species in the Old World are hitherto known, are the following, — *Dicotyles*, *Auchenia*, *Dasypus*, *Myrmecophega*, *Bradypus*, *Cavia*, *Loncheres*, *Nasua*, the genera of the Bat tribe; *Glossophaga*, *Phyllostoma*, *Molossus*, *Noctilio*, and many genera of Quadrumanes; namely, *Callithrix*, *Ateles*, *Mycetes*, *Pithecia*, and *Hapale*. *Procyon* is peculiar to the New World in the northern and southern hemispheres. *Fiber* is an animal form of North America. Other genera are peculiar to the eastern hemisphere; as *Sus*, *Equus*, *Camelus*, *Rhinoceros*, *Manis*, *Myoxus*, *Spalax*, *Cricetus*, *Viverra*, *Herpestes*, *Erinaceus*, the genera of bats; *Megaderma*, *Nycteris*, *Rhinolophus*, *Pteropus*, the family of the *Lemurids*, the genera of the apes; *Cercopithecus*, *Semnopithecus*, *Inuus*, *Cynocephalus*, *Hylobates*, *Simia*. To Africa, in particular, are peculiar the genera *Camelopardalis*, *Hippopotamus*, *Orycteropus*, *Cercopithecus*; while in a similar manner to the island of Madagascar are peculiar the *Centetes*, *Lemur*, *Lichanotus*, and the genus *Cheiromys*, a sciurean rodent which approaches the *Lemurids* in form. Most of the species of antelopes are also exclusively African. Most of the *Marsupial* species are found in Australia and the adjoining islands; while the genus *Didelphys* alone is American, — Africa, as well as Europe, not possessing a single species of this division. If we take into consideration the entire class of mammals, exclusive of the *Cetaceans* and *Phocæ*, then the *Rodents* will be found to form one-third of the entire number of species, the *Carnivores* and *Cheiropters* together about one-third also, while the remaining third is formed, for the greater part, of the Quadrumanes and Ruminants; and especially of the Marsupials and insectivorous *feræ*. With the exception of some species of bats and of the true whales, Mammals are not tied, like birds of passage, to make strictly limited migrations; but inhabit the same districts in winter and summer both. On the other hand, different species hibernate, and pass a greater or less portion of the year without food in caves and hiding-places. Among such in Europe are, for example, the Bat, the Hedgehog, the Hamster, the Marmot, and various other species of Rodents forming the gen.

Myoxus; and in the N., the bears. With reference to the classification and division of animals of the section *M.* that proposed by Cuvier is undoubtedly one of the best, if not the best *par excellence*, as it possesses many advantages over that adopted by Linnæus. In the present article, therefore, Cuvier's system has been followed; and the great naturalist himself gives an outline of his object and reasons in the last edition of his *Animal Kingdom*. The following are his words: "The characters by which Mammalia differ most essentially, one from another, are derived from the organs of touch, from which results their degree of dexterity, and from the organs of mastication, which determine the nature of their food; and upon these very closely depends not only everything which is connected with the digestive functions, but a variety of other circumstances relative even to their degree of intelligence. The perfection of the organs of touch is estimated by the number and mobility of the digits, and the extent to which they are inclosed in a claw or hoof. A hoof which completely inclases that part of the digit which touches the ground, precludes the exercise of it as an organ of touch or prehension. The opposite extreme is where the nail, in the form of a single lamina, covers only one side of the end of the digit, leaving the other side in possession of all its delicacy of touch. The kind of food is indicated by the molar teeth, to the form of which the articulation of the jaws invariably corresponds. For cutting flesh, the molar teeth must be trenchant and serrated, and the jaws fitted together so as to move like the blades of a pair of scissors, simply opening and closing in the vertical direction. For bruising grains and roots, the molar teeth must have flattened crowns, and the jaws a horizontal motion; and further, that the grinding-face may be always unequal, like a mill-stone, the teeth must be composed of substances of different degrees of density, and consequently wearing down in different proportions. (With regard to this last-mentioned peculiarity, see art. Horse.) Cuvier's arrangement is as follows:

Class. — Mammiferes.

Order I. *Bimana*. — Man.

Order II. *Quadrumana*. — Two families. 1. Apes and Monkeys; and 2. *Macaucas* (*Lemur*, according to Linnæus).

Order III. *Carnassiers*.—Family I. *Cheiroptera* (Bats). 2. *Insectivora* (Hedgehogs, Temecs, *Tupaia*, *Shrews*, *Mygale*, *Chrysochloris*, *Talpa*, *Condylura*, *Scalops*). 3. *Carnivora*. Tribe 1. *Plantigrades:* Bears, Racoons (Procyon), *Panda*, *Benturongs*, Coatis (Nasua Storr), Kinkajous, Badgers, Glattons, Rateis. Tribe 2. *Digitigrades:* Martens, Skunks, Otters, Dogs, Civets, Genets, *Paradoxurus*, *Ichneumons* (*Herpes tes*, Illiger), Suricates, *Crossarchus*, *Proteles*. The last division of the Digitigrades is composed of the Hyænas and the Cats, in which last the sanguinary development is at its height. Tribe 3. *Amphibia:* The Seals (*Phocæ*, Linn.), and the Walruses (*Trichecus*, Linn.)

Order IV. *Marsupialia*. Subdivision 1. Opossums, Dasyurus, *Perameles*. Subdivision 2. *Phalangista*. Subdivision 3. The Kangaroo-rats (*Hypsiprimnus*, Illiger), the Kangaroos, the Koalas, and the *Phascolomys*.

Order V. *Rodentia*. The Squirrels (*Pteromys* and *Cheiromys*, Cuvier), *Echimys*, *Hydromys*, Capromys, the Rats proper, the Jerbilles, *Meriones*, the Hamsters, *Cricetus* and *Arvicola*, the Rats, the Sourlik, *Myoxus*. Also the Field-mice and -rats, the Lemmings, the Jerboas (*Dipus*), the Beavers, the Porcupines, the Hares (*Lepus*, Linn., including the *Lagomys* of Cuvier), the *Capybara*, the Guinea-pigs, the Agoutis (*Chloromys*), the Pacas, and the Chinchillas.

Order VI. *Edentata*.—Tribe 1. *Tardigrades:* The Sloths (*Bradypus*, Linn.) Tribe 2. Ordinary *Edentata:* the Armadilloes (*Dasypus*, Linn.), and the sub-genus *Chlamyphorous*, the Aard-Vark, and the Ant-eaters, the Pangolins, (*Manis*, Linn.) Tribe 3. The Monotremes, the *Echidna*, and the *Ornithorhynchus*, (*Platypus*, Shaw.)

Order VII. *Pachydermata*. — Family 1. *Proboscidians:* Elephants and Mastodons. Family 2. Ordinary *Pachydermata:* The Hippopotami, the Hogs, the Rhinoceroses, the Damus, *Hyrax*, and the Tapirs. Family 3. *Solipeda;* The Horses, (*Equus*, Linn.)

Order VIII. *Ruminantia*.—1. No Horns: The Camels, including the Llamas, and the Musks. 2. True Horns, shed periodically: The Stags, or Deer, (*Cervus*, Linn.) 3. Persistent Horns: The Giraffe. 4. Hollow Horns: The Antelopes, the Goats, the Sheep, and the Oxen.

Order IX. *Cetaceæ*. — Family 1. Herbivorous *Cetaceæ:* the Manatees, the *Dugongs*, and the Rytina, (Illiger.) Family 2. Ordinary *Cetaceæ:* The Dolphins and the Porpoises, the Narwhals (*Monodon*, Linn.), the Cachelots; and, finally, the Whalebone Whales, (the *Balæna* of Linnæus, including the *Balænoptera* of Lacépède.)

The above is a digest of the classes, as given in Cuvier's last edition of the *Règne Animal*. Among the ungulate animals, according to Cuvier, the first is Man, and the order which comes nearest to Man is termed the *Quadrumana*, i. e., has hands on the four extremities. Another order, termed the *Carnivora*, has not the thumb free. Those animals whose digits are much sunk, and which are distinguished by the absence of incisor teeth, are called *Edentata*. The *Ruminantia*, by their cloven feet, their want of upper incisor teeth, and by their complicated stomach, form an entirely separate class to themselves. All other quadrupeds with hoofs might be united into a single order, which, according to the French naturalists, might be called *Pachydermata*, or *Sumata*, the Elephant alone excepted, having some remote affinities to the order Rodentia. In the last degree of the scale of mammals come those which have no hinder extremities, and whose fish-like form and entirely aquatic habits would lead us to place them in some separate class, were it not that their domestic economy is in all respects perfectly similar to the class in which they are catalogued. These are the warm-blooded fishes of the ancients, and the *Cetaceæ* of our naturalists, and they combine the powers of other Mammalia with the faculty of suspending themselves in or upon the sea; they consequently appear to possess double advantages. In the affinities between the various classes of Mammalia, the different species will be seen to descend in a corresponding ratio as they diverge from the *Quadrumana*; so, as it is well observed in an article on the subject in Brande's Dictionary, "the scheme may be likened to a cone, of which Man is the culminating pinnacle."

Mamma'lian, *a.* Pertaining to the mammalia.

Mammalif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *mammalia*, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Geol.*) Containing mammalian remains, as certain strata.

Mammal'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *mamma*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] (*Zoöl*) The science of mammals; the doctrine of their organization, habits, properties, and classification. — See Mammalia.

Mam'mary, *a.* [Fr. *mammaire.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the breasts or paps; as, the *mammary* arteries.

Mamme'a, *n.* [From *mammey*, the aboriginal name. (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Guttiferæ*. The species *M. Americana* produces the fruit called the *mammee apple*, or wild apricot of S. America, which has a most delicious flavor. From the flowers a kind of brandy is distilled, and the sap when fermented forms a wine. The seeds are anthelmintic.

Mammelle Creek, (*mam-mell'*,) in *Arkansas*, enters the Arkansas River a few m. below Little Rock.

Mam'met, *n.* [From *mam*, mother.] A puppet; a figure dressed up.

"Kate, this is no world to play with *mammets*."—*Shaks.*

Mam'mifers, *n. pl.* [Lat. *mamma*, and *fero*, I bear.] (*Zoöl.*) A term synonymous with mammals or Mammalia, *q. v.*

Mammif'erous, *a.* Having breasts or paps, and suckling young therewith.

Mam'miform, *a.* [Lat. *mamma*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of paps or teats.

Mam'millary, *a.* [From Lat. *mamilla*, a breast, pap, or teat; dim. of *mamma*.] Pertaining or having reference to the breasts or paps; resembling a teat or dug.

(*Anat.*) Applied to a small protuberance on the vermiform process of the *cerebellum*, or little brain.

Mam'millated, *a.* Having small nipples, or little globe-like processes.

(*Conch.*) Formed like a nipple, as the apex of certain shells.

Mam'milloid, *a.* [Lat. *mamilla*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Presenting the form or shape of a teat or nipple.

Mam'mock, *n.* A large shapeless mass or piece.

"The ice was broken into large *mammocks*."—*James' Voyage.*

—*v. a.* To tear; to break; to pull to pieces.

"I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and oh, I warrant, how he *mammock'd* it."—*Shaks.*

Mam'modis, *n.* [From Hind. *mahmūdi*.] Plain India muslin of coarse texture.

Mam'mola, a town of Italy, prov. of Calabria, Ulteriore I., 8 m. N. of Gerace; *pop.* 8,300.

Mam'mon, *n.* [Syr. *mamuna*.] The Syrian God of riches, mentioned in the teachings of Christ as a personification of worldliness.

Mam'monish, *a.* Bent on the acquisition of wealth; mercenary; characterized by devotion to the spirit of mammon.

Mam'monism, *n.* Devotion to the acquisition of riches.

Mam'monist, *n.* A worldling; a person devoted to the pursuit of money-getting.

Mam'monite, *n.* A mammonist; a seeker after riches.

Mammoniza'tion, *n.* Act, process, or operation of mammonism.

Mammose', *a.* [From Lat. *mamma*, breast.] (*Bot.*) Breast-shaped.

Mam'moth, *n.* [A word of Samoïede origin, applied in Siberia to burrowing animals.] (*Pal.*) An extinct species of elephant, the bones of which resemble those of the existing Asiatic species, but whose grinders have the ribands of enamel narrower and straighter, the alveoli of the tusks longer in proportion, and the lower jaw more obtuse. The *M.* was thickly covered with hair of three different kinds: one consisting of stiff black bristles a foot in length; another of coarse, flexible hair; and the third, of a kind of wool. The bones and tusks of the *M.* are found throughout Russia, and more particularly in Eastern Siberia and the Arctic marshes, &c. The tusks form an article of commerce, and are much used in making the inferior kinds of ivory goods. The *M.* is more completely known than most other extinct animals by reason of the discovery of an entire specimen, preserved in the frozen soil of a cliff at the mouth of the river Lena, in Siberia. The skin was clothed with a reddish wool, and with long black hairs. It is now preserved at St. Petersburg, together with the skeleton, to which parts of the skin of the head, the eyeball, the strong ligament of the nape, which helped to sustain the heavy head and teeth, and the hoofs, remain attached (Fig. 1693). The *M.* seems to have enjoyed a wider geographical range than any other extinct elephant. Its remains have been found in the British Isles, France, the Mediterranean, Siberia, and in many parts of the U. States and Canada. It is, nevertheless, generally admitted that the American *M.* is a different species. So, while in Europe the remains of the *M.* occur chiefly, if not exclusively, in post-pliocene deposits, the N. American fossil elephant is imbedded in strata above the drift of a distinctly more recent age, and was contemporary of the *mastodon giganteus*, their bones being found together in the marshy alluvium of Big Bone Lick.

Fig. 1693. — THE MAMMOTH RESTORED.
(*Elephas primigenius.*)

Mam'moth, *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; colossal; huge; gigantic as, a *mammoth* ox, a *mammoth* fraud.

Mam'moth Cave. See Cave.

Mam'moth Ledge, in *Nevada*, a village of Douglas co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Genoa.

Mam'my, *n.* [Corruption of *mamma*.] Mother; mamma; — a child's familiar colloquialism.

Mamore, Marmore, or Rio Grande, (*ma-mo-ra'*,) a river of Bolivia, formed by the Guassey and Chaparé, or Chapari, rivers, and flowing N. abt. 500 m., joins the Beni to form the Madeira.

Man, *n.*; *pl.* Men. [A. S. *man*, *mann*, *mon*; D. and Swed. *man*; Ger. *mensch*, *mann*; Goth. *man*, *manna*; Icel. *mannr*. Derived by Müller, after Graff, from Sansk. *man*, to think; by Bopp from *mánava*, sprung from *manu*.] An individual of the human species; a human being; a person. — A male individual of the human race, of adult growth or years; a grown male, as distinguished from a woman or boy. — The species of living beings distinguished by the power of abstract thought; mankind; the human race; the whole species of human beings; sometimes, the male sex collectively, in contradistinction from *woman*. — A male adult possessing the distinctive qualifications and attributes of manhood; a male, according to a standard of superior virtues and properties demonstrative of manliness. — A servant or an attendant of the male sex; a dependant; — invariably with a possessive pronoun; as, go call *my man*. — A husband; a married man.

"Every wife ought to answer for her *man*."—*Addison.*

—Sir; — used as a familiar word of address, frequently with impatience or petulance, and in a contemptuous or depreciatory sense.

"We speak no treason, *man*."—*Shaks.*

—A piece, with which a game, as chess, draughts, or backgammon, is played.

(Note. *Man* is frequently used in composition as a compound term, having meanings generally obvious and self-explanatory, as *man*-eating, *man*-servant, &c.)

Man of straw, a puppet; an insolvent, moneyless person; one who is controlled by another; a nominee.

Man-of-war, a ship of war of the larger size.

To be one's own man, to have entire control of one's self.

(*Zoöl.*) Linnæus was the first who ventured to class Man in a scientific system with the rest of animated nature; nor did he wholly escape censure for degrading the dignity of the human race by such an approximation; but whether considered as the head of the animal creation, and a part of it; or as a sole genus and sole species, distinct from others, and lord of all; it is not merely correct, but absolutely necessary, to define Man — if viewed solely in a physical light, and setting aside his divine reason, and his immortal nature — as a being provided with two hands, designed for prehension, and having fingers protected by flat nails; with two feet, destined for walking; with a single stomach; and with three kinds of teeth, — incisive, canine, and molar. His position is upright, his food both vegetable and animal, his body naked. Man is the only animal truly *bimanous* and *biped*. His whole body is modified for the vertical position. His feet furnish him with a larger base than those of other mammalians; the muscles which retain the foot and thigh in the state of extension are more vigorous, whence results the swelling of the calf and buttock; the flexors of the leg are attached higher up, which permits of complete extension of the knee, and renders the calf more apparent. The pelvis is larger, which separates the thighs and feet, and gives to the trunk that pyramidal form favorable to equilibrium; the necks of the thigh-bones form an angle with the body of the bone, which increases still more the separation of the feet, and augments the basis of the body. And the head, in this vertical position, is in equilibrium with the trunk, because its articulation is exactly under the middle of its mass. Man thus preserves the entire use of his hands for the arts, while his organs of sense are most favorably situated for observation. His two eyes are directed forwards; which produces more unity in the result of his vision, and concentrates his attention more closely on objects of this kind. He has a particular preëminence in his organ of voice: of all mammalians, he can alone articulate sounds. Hence results his most invaluable mode of communication; for of all the signs which can be conveniently employed for the trans-

mission of ideas, variations of sound are those which can be perceived at the greatest distance, and in the most various directions simultaneously. The ordinary produce of the human species is but one child at a birth; the period of gestation, nine months. The fœtus grows more rapidly as it approaches the time of birth. The infant, on the contrary, increases always more and more slowly. It has reached upwards of a fourth of its height when born; attains the half of it at two years and a half; and the three-fourths at nine or ten years. By the eighteenth year the growth almost entirely ceases. Man rarely exceeds six feet, and seldom remains under five. Woman is ordinarily some inches shorter. Scarcely has the body attained its full growth in height, before it commences to increase in bulk; fat accumulates in

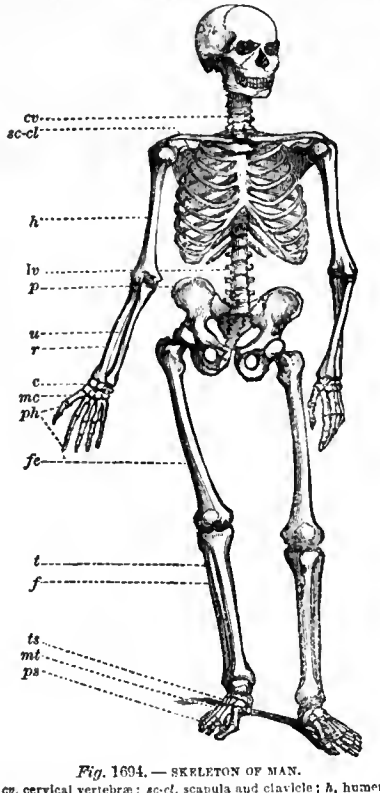


Fig. 1604. — SKELETON OF MAN.

cv, cervical vertebræ; *sc-cl*, scapula and clavicle; *h*, humerus; *lv*, lumbar vertebræ; *p*, pelvis; *u*, ulna; *r*, radius; *c*, carpus; *mc*, meta-carpus; *ph*, phalanges; *fe*, femur; *t*, tibia; *f*, fibula; *ts*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *ps*, phalanges.

the cellular tissue. The different vessels become gradually obstructed; the solids become rigid: decrepitude and decay follow in their turn; and most of the species, either from disease, accidents, or merely old age, perish ere they are "threescore years and ten." Occasionally one lives upwards of a hundred years; but long before that patriarchal age is reached, the survivor needs no monitor to tell him that "all is labor and sorrow." It has been made a subject of dispute, whether there is more than one species in the human race; but it is merely a dispute of words; and if the term *species* is used in its common scientific sense, it cannot be denied that there is but one species. There are, however, certain and constant differences of stature, physiognomy, color, nature of the hair, or form of the skull, which have given rise to subdivisions of this species. Blumenbach reduces these varieties to five: The first variety, usually called the *Caucasian*, occupies the central parts of the old continent, namely, W. Asia, E. and N. Africa, Hindostan, Europe, and a great part of America. Its characters (already given, but this we must repeat here, as a term of comparison) are the color of the skin, more or less white or brown, the cheeks tinged with red; long hair, either brown or black; the head almost spherical; the face oval and narrow; the features moderately marked, the nose slightly arched; the mouth small; the front teeth placed perpendicularly in the jaws, the chin full and round. The regularity of the features of such a countenance, which is that of the European, causes it to be generally considered (by them at least) as the most agreeable. 2. The second variety has been called the *Eastern* variety. The color in this race is yellow; the hair black, stiff, straight, and rather thin; the head almost square; the face large, flat, and depressed; the features indistinctly marked; the nose small and flat; the cheeks round and prominent; the chin pointed; the eyes small. This variety comprises the Asiatics to the E. of the Ganges and of Mount Beloor, except the Malays. 3. The *American* variety resembles that last described in several points. Its principal characters are the coppery color; stiff, thin, straight black hair; low forehead; eyes sunk; the nose somewhat projecting; cheek-bones prominent; the face large. This variety comprises all the Americans, excepting the Esquimaux. There are several branches, however, which differ considerably. 4. The fourth variety is called by Blumenbach the *Malay*, and described as of a tawny color; the hair black, soft, thick, and curled; the forehead a little projecting; the nose thick, wide, and flattened; the mouth large; the upper jaw projecting. This variety comprehends the islanders of the Pacific Ocean. 5. The remaining variety is the *Negro*. Its characters are: color black; hair black, and woolly; head narrow; forehead convex and arched; cheek-bones projecting; nose large, and almost confounded with the upper jaw; the upper front teeth obliquely placed; the lips thick; the chin drawn in; the legs crooked. This race is found in W. and S. Africa, and the great islands of the Pacific, generally in the interior. There are very great differences in the tribes included in this variety: the Negro, with the complexion of jet, and wool; the Caffre, with a copper complexion, and long hair; the sooty Papuans, or New Guinea-men; the natives of Van Diemen's Land, &c. Within each of these varieties are included numerous smaller divisions, which are certainly, though less prominently, distinct in their features. The varieties of national appearance between the English, French, and Germans, for example, are, in general, distinguishable, though it would be difficult to define their differences. Similar subdivisions of character exist among all the varieties, and so fill up the intervals between the extreme specimens of each as to form a regular and nearly perfect series, of which the Esquimaux and Negro might occupy the extremities, and the European the middle place, between the broad and high features of the one, and the narrow, elongated, and depressed skull and face of the other. Those writers who have gone deeply into the subject, and attempted to account for *all* the causes which have contributed to the diversity of the human species, have generally been led into a more discursive field than they had anticipated; while the result, perhaps, has been both inconclusive and unsatisfactory. In such a work as this, where brevity is scarcely less essential than precision, we are constantly warned not to exceed our limits. We shall, therefore, not pretend to describe here minutely the anatomical structure of Man (each part of the human body being the object of a special article), neither shall we attempt to follow him from his entrance into life to his mortal exit; but shall endeavor to lay before the reader such of our "gleanings" as we conceive will best illustrate the subject, without extending the art. to an unwarrantable length. In the economy of the human body there are peculiarities not less marked than those in its structure. Perhaps the most characteristic is the ability which Man enjoys of living on almost any part of the globe, and of thriving alike in either extreme of natural temperature. Thus the Greenlanders and Esquimaux have reached between 70° and 80° of north latitude, while the negro of Africa and the red men of America live under the equator. But even Europeans, accustomed to a temperate climate, can bear either of these extremes of cold and heat, as has been sufficiently proved by the numerous instances in which those who have gone on the Arctic expeditions have been obliged to winter in high northern latitudes; and, on the other hand, by the slight degree in which European settlers in the hottest parts of Africa are influenced by the temperature. "In adaptation with his ability to inhabit almost every climate, Man can subsist on the most varied food. In the northern regions, where the earth is covered through the greater part of the year with snow, and vegetables of any kind can be procured only in the smallest quantity, the Esquimau and Samoiede subsist as well on animal food alone as the European does on the most carefully mixed diet; and on the other hand, the inhabitant of the torrid zone is not more inconvenienced by his daily subsistence on the cocoa-nut, banana, yam, rice, and other farinaceous and acid vegetables. In the temperate climates, where animal and vegetable food can be procured with equal facility, Man is truly omnivorous; towards the poles animal food or fish becomes more exclusively his diet; and towards the equator his food is chiefly composed of vegetables: and there is no doubt that in each case that food which is most universally adopted is that which is best adapted for the health of the inhabitants. There is not a proof in the whole history of animals that any species or individual has ever made an advance towards an improvement, or an alteration in its condition: whether solitary or living in herds, the habits of all remain the same; all of the same species appear endowed with the same faculties and dispositions, and each is in mental power the same throughout his life. Contrast with these the progress of Man. In his origin weak, naked, and defenceless, he has not only obtained dominion over all the animate creation, but the very elements are made to serve his purpose. Of the earth he has built his houses, and constructed weapons and the implements of art; he uses the wind to carry him in ships, and to prepare his food; and when the wind will not suit him, he employs fire and water to replace or to resist it. By artificial light he has prevented the inconvenience of darkness; he has stopped and made rivers, and has forced deserts, marshes, and forests alike to bear his food; he has marked out and measured the course of the celestial bodies, till he has discovered from them the size and form of the earth that he himself inhabits." A comparison between the strength of Men and other animals may be estimated by various modes. First, by the weight they are able to carry. It is affirmed that the porters of Constantinople carry burdens of nine hundred pounds weight: and Desguliers tells us that, by means of a certain harness, by which every part of a Man's body was proportionably loaded, the person he employed in this experiment was able to support in an erect posture, a weight not less than two thousand pounds. A horse, about seven times our bulk, would be thus able to raise a weight of fourteen thousand pounds, if his strength were in the same proportion. But the fact is, a horse cannot carry on his back above two or three hundred weight; while a Man can support two thousand pounds. But if we reflect for a moment, the reason of this will be apparent: a load on a Man's shoulders is placed to the greatest advantage; while, on the contrary, on the back of a horse it is placed to the greatest disadvantage. Suppose a Man to be standing as upright as possible under this before-mentioned enormous weight; then all the bones may be compared to pillars supporting a building, and his muscles will have very little employment in this dangerous duty; however, they are not absolutely inactive, as Man, let him stand ever so upright, will have some bending in different parts of his body. The muscles, therefore, give the bones a partial assistance, and that with the greatest possible advantage. The greatest force of a horse, and of other quadrupeds, is exerted when the load is placed in such a position that the column of the bones can be properly applied, which is lengthwise. When, therefore, we estimate the comparative strength of a horse, we must not regard what he can carry, but what he can draw: and in this case his amazing superiority over Man is easily discovered; for one horse can draw a load which ten men would be unable to move. — Every object in nature has its improvement and decay. The human form no sooner arrives at maturity, than it instantly begins to decline. The waste is at first insensible, and frequently several years revolve before we perceive any considerable alteration: but we ought to feel the weight of our years better than their number can be estimated by strangers; and as those are seldom deceived who judge of our age by external signs, we might be more sensible of the truth, were we more attentive to our feelings, and did not suffer ourselves to be deceived by vanity and fallacious hopes. When the body has acquired its full stature, and is extended to its just dimensions, it begins to increase in thickness; and this augmentation is the first step towards a decay, being merely an addition of superfluous matter, which inflates the body, and loads it with a useless weight: this matter, which is denominated *fat*, about the age of thirty-five or forty, begins to cover the muscles and interrupt their activity: every action then requires a greater exertion to perform it; and the increase of size is at the expense of ease, activity, and strength. The bones also become every day more solid. In the embryo they are almost as soft as the muscles and the flesh; by degrees they harden and acquire their natural vigor; but the circulation is still carried on through them; and how hard soever the bones may seem, the blood holds its current through them, as through all other parts of the body. Like the softer parts, they are furnished, through all their substance, with their proper canals, although in the different stages of existence they are of very different capacities. In infancy they are capacious, and the blood flows through the bones with almost the same facility as through the other channels. In manhood their size is greatly diminished; the vessels are almost imperceptible, and the circulation through them is proportionably slow. But in the decline of life, the blood which meanders through the bones no longer contributing to their growth, of necessity tends to increase their rigidity. In proportion as we advance in years, the bones, the cartilages, the membranes, the flesh, the skin, and every fibre of the body, becomes more solid, hard, and dry: every part shrinks, every motion becomes more slow; the circulation of the fluids is performed with less freedom; perspiration diminishes; the secretions alter; the digestion becomes slow and laborious; and the juices no longer serving to convey their accustomed nutriment, those parts may be said to live no longer when the circulation ceases. Thus the body dies by little and little; all its functions are weakened by degrees; life is driven from one part of the frame to another; universal rigidity prevails; and death at last closes the scene. When the natural stamina are good, life may perhaps be prolonged for a few years, by moderating the passions, by temperance, and by abstemiousness: but no human art can prolong the period of life to any considerable extent. It is apparent, indeed, that the duration of life has no absolute dependence either on manners, customs, or the qualities of particular food: much, it is true, is to be ascribed to the quality of the air; but we may rely upon it that, if luxury and temperance be excepted, nothing can alter those laws of mechanism which regulate the number of our years. Well may it be said, that Man is a compound being — the link between spiritual and animal existence; partaking of both their natures, but having also something peculiar to himself. His intellectual faculties prove his alliance to a superior class of beings: his sensual appetites and passions show his affinity to the brute creation. — A question involving both great interest and difficulty of solution, is that of the history of Primeval Man. Investigations have, of late years, been pushed far beyond the limits of the written data of the ancients. The following lines, on this topic, are borrowed from the *Sketches of Creation* (New York, Harper & Brothers, 1870), a very excellent work from the pen of Dr. Alex. Winchell, professor of geology, zoölogy, and botany in the University of Michigan, one of our most eminent scholars, whose comprehensive and attractive style will contribute largely to the diffusion of science in this country. "The history of our race, traced back a few thousand years, loses itself in traditions and myths. We coma

down out of a cloud of obscurity, in which we can just discern the rude forms of men clad in skins, frequenting the caves of wild beasts, fashioning rude pottery, and practising in the chase with the primeval bow and arrow. Out of the haze which hangs over the verge of antiquity come sounds of conflict in arms, pæans of peace, hymns to religion, and the hum of barbaric industry. Our written history does not extend back to the origin of man. The Mosaic records, which are undoubtedly the oldest of our authentic documents, represent the western portion of Asia as swarming with a population tolerably advanced in the arts at a period 2,000 or 3,000 years antecedent to our æra. There was, consequently, a long interval of human history still anterior to this date. What destinies befell our race — how did they live, whither did they wander, during that prolonged infancy of which — Revelation aside — we have no information than such as we have gleaned of the Mastodon, the Megatherium, or the Zeuglodon? The quickened intellectual activity of the modern age has started new and interesting inquiries in this direction. The chief sources of our information respecting the earliest periods of human history are: 1st. The remains of man himself, which have been found in caves or buried in deposits of gravel or peat. 2d. Human works, of which we have the so-called Druidical remains of Great Britain and other countries, known as dolmens or cromlechs — rude megalithic monuments of unhewn stone, which we now know to be ancient tombs. Other human works more abundant and more universally distributed are implements of war, of the chase, of industry, or of ornament. These are found in gravel-beds along the valleys of rivers, or at their mouths; in peat-beds; in caves, and among the refuse piles contiguous to the camping or dwelling-places of tribes which have subsisted partly upon molluscs. As in the history of organic life in general, so in the geological history of man, we find him mounting from lower to higher manifestations in the progress of the ages. There seems, however, to be a fundamental difference in the two kinds of progress. With the lower animals it is a structural advance; with man, an education. With the former the steps of the advance are marked by successive species; with man, by successively higher attainments of the intelligence. With the other vertebrates the highest is structurally different; with the succession of human races, the highest and lowest are structurally identical. Archæologists distinguished three ages in the history of man — the Age of Stone, the Age of Bronze, and the Age of Iron. In the Age of Stone, the uses of the metals had not been discovered, and human implements were constructed of flint, serpentine, diorite, argillite, and other suitable rocks. In the Age of Bronze, implements of bronze began to be introduced, and we descend to the verge of historic times. The Age of Iron is characterized by the use of that metal, and the arts and industries of the most advanced civilization. Most anthropologists are inclined to subdivide the Age of Stone into 2 or 3 epochs. Vogt, Lartet, and Christy, divide it into 2. 1st, the Cave-bear Epoch, or epoch of hewn stone implements; 2d, the Reindeer Epoch, or epoch of polished stone implements, carved and artfully decorated bones, and other evidences of 'a very intelligent, art-endowed race of men.' It is not by any means certain, however, that these two epochs were successive. The more skilled workmen of the Reindeer Epoch may have lived contemporaneously with the Cave-bear men, as natives of all degrees of civilization have co-existed upon the earth in all ages. Neither is it supposed that the 3 ages represent 3 stages of human civilization, each of which, in turn, has been world-wide. We find simply that in the history of every race there is a Stone Age; and if the race advances, this is followed by an Age of Bronze, and this by an Age of Iron. Some Eastern nations passed out of their Stone Age 3,000 years or more before the Christian æra. Some of the peoples of Central and Northern Europe were in their Stone Age when Cæsar subjugated Gaul. The Sandwich Islanders were in their Stone Age when first visited by Captain Cook, while the Esquimaux, and the N. American Indians generally are still in their Stone Age. The Age of Stone is simply the stage of infancy. Different peoples have emerged at different epochs from the state of normal infancy. When man first made his advent in Europe, that continent was still the abode of quadrupeds now long extinct. The contemporaries of man in the hewn-stone epoch were the Cave-Bear, *Ursus spelæus*, followed by the Cave-Hyena, *Hyena spelæa*, and the Cave-Lion. These gradually gave place to gigantic herbivores — the Hairy Mammoth, *Elephas primigenius*, the Hairy Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, and the Reindeer. The mammoth roamed in herds over the whole of Europe, N. Asia, and N. America. The hairy, or two-horned rhinoceros, in company with another two-horned species, thundered through the forests, or wallowed in their jungles and swamps. The rivers and lakes of S. Europe were tenanted by hippopotami and beavers — the former as huge and unwieldy, and with tusks as large, as any which terrify the African bushman. Three kinds of wild oxen, two of which were of colossal strength, and one of these 'maned and villous like the Bonassus,' grazed with the marmot and wild goat, and chamois, upon the plains which skirt the Mediterranean. The musk-ox and the reindeer browsed in the meadows of Perigord, in the S. of France, while a gigantic elk, *Megaceros Hibernicus*, ranged from Ireland to the borders of Italy. That these animals lived as the contemporaries of Man is proven by two classes of evidence. In the first place the bones of Man and the relics of his industry are found preserved in the same situations as the bones of these extinct quadrupeds. Examples conclusive of this have been found at different times in various portions of Europe. In the United States we detect also some evidences of the coexistence of man and extinct species of quadrupeds. Dr. Koch, the reconstructor of the Tertiary Zeuglodon, insisted long ago that he had found in Missouri such an association of mastodon and Indian remains as to prove that the two had lived contemporaneously. More recently Professor Holmes, of Charleston, has informed the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia that he finds upon the banks of the Ashley River a remarkable conglomeration of fossil remains in deposits of post-tertiary age. Remains of the hog, the horse, and other animals of recent date, together with human bones, stone arrow-heads, hatchets, and fragments of pottery, are there lying mingled with the bones of the mastodon and extinct gigantic lizards. Contemporary with these American animals, but not yet found associated in their remains with the relics of the human species, lived, in N. America, horses much larger than the existing species, grazing in company with wild oxen, and herds of bisons (*Bison latifrons*), and shrub-loving tapirs (*Tapirus Americanus*). The streams were dammed by the labors of gigantic beavers (*Castoroides Obiensis*), while the forests afforded a range for species of hog (*Dicotyles*), and a grateful dwelling-place for numerous edentate quadrupeds related to the Sloth, but of gigantic proportions. Of the animals thus shown to have lived contemporaneously with primeval man upon the continent of Europe, the cave-bear, cave-hyena, tiger, mammoth, mastodon, and others of less importance, became extinct before the date of written history; but these extinct quadrupeds had lived contemporaneously with others which have come down to historic times. The reindeer, referred to by Cæsar in his "Commentaries," is thought to have survived in North Scotland as late as the 12th cent.; the Irish elk existed up to the 14th cent.; the reindeer continued in Denmark till the 16th cent.; the urus lingered in Switzerland up to the 16th cent.; the bison still survives in Lithuania, and the wild boar is abundant in Central Europe. The geological status of the continents on Man's first appearance was unique. They had just emerged from the reign of ice. The glaciers had begun to retreat, but, except in South Europe and Middle Asia, the climate was still rigorous. The hairy elephant and rhinoceros, clad in winter furs, as well as the fur-clad bear and hyena, found a fitting abode upon the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean. The marmot, the wild goat, and the chamois, now confining themselves to the cold peaks of the Alps and the Apennines, lived then upon the lowlands of France and Spain. The musk-ox, in our day restricted to the regions beyond the 60th parallel of latitude, grazed in the cold marshes of Dordogne. On the American continent, the subsidence which terminated the reign of frost was not arrested till a large portion of the United States had been again submerged; and on the Oriental continent the indications of northern depression are equally unmistakable and equally extensive. The moment that the last revolutionary visitation had come to an end — while yet the lands had become scarcely stable in their places — Man seems to have suddenly made his appearance among the beasts of the earth, and to have moved among them and controlled them with a conscious and uncontested superiority. Primeval man, it must be admitted, was a barbarian, but he was by no means the stepping-stone between the apes and modern man. There is not a particle of evidence that he was not possessed of the faculty of speech, and did not exercise the same intellectual and moral powers as the citizen of the United States. Few human crania or other bones have ever been discovered, upon which the judgment of the comparative anatomist could be brought to bear. Considerable diversity appears; but the skulls belong to the brachycephalic (or round-head) type, which, according to respectable ethnologists, was the type of the ancient Ligurian head. Primeval man used the spear and the bow in his conflicts with the tiger, the bear, and the hyena, and in the wars which he waged with his fellow-man; he chased the elephant, the goat, and the musk-ox over the plains of S. Europe, and fished with single- and double-pointed barbed hooks in the cool streams of Scandinavia. That he dwelt in caves we know. These were Nature's provision for the houseless. But there is no reason for supposing that he did not soon devise more comfortable dwellings. He seems to have resided at times upon the banks of rivers and by the ocean's shore. Whole villages, it would seem, must have cast into one common pile the refuse of their tables. These accumulations are sometimes several hundred yards in length, and from 3 to 9 feet in height. The flint folk, whose household-ware is mingled with the kitchen-rubbish, must have dwelt in huts above the ground. At a somewhat later epoch, we know that they drove piles in the lakes of Central Europe, and constructed platforms on which their dwellings were built. From these habitations they cast into the lake the refuse of their houses. By dredging we recover stores of broken pottery, and implements of stone, for cutting and for skinning, together with the bones of quadrupeds known to have inhabited Europe in the Age of Stone. The dolmens of the same epoch prove also that primeval man understood the art of rough masonry. The man of the Stone Age was not, therefore, as some have asserted, a sort of perfected monkey. He had the structure of a man; without doubt, he was capable of speech; he supplied his wants with a kind of skill which became improved and educated by experience — a characteristic only of intelligence; he admired beauty; he manifested a perception of the ideal; his thoughts strayed forward into another world; and, with his other religious sentiments, he undoubtedly felt a vague, strange sense of a superintending Intelligence and a moral Governor. Does the unwritten history of this race reach back to an antiquity incompatible with prevalent views upon the age of man? Here, as elsewhere, the enemies of Revelation have sought materials for the use of unbelievers. They have sought in vain. There is more in the history of primeval man that confirms our Scriptures than there is of conflict with them. We have popularly held the race to be about six thousand years old; but our researches show that man lived with the bear, hyena, mammoth, and other animals now extinct, and some of which became extinct on the decline of the glacial epoch. It is not claimed that man lived before the glacial epoch, and the evidences of his contemporaneous existence with the reign of ice have been shown to be fallacious. The remains of man reputed to have been found in the glacial drift of the valley of the Somme, are in truth buried in deposits of much later date, as has been shown by Dr. Andrews of Chicago as well as by others. Man had no place till after the reign of ice. But it has been imagined that the close of the reign of ice dates back perhaps 100,000 years. There is no evidence of this. The cone of drift material accumulated at the mouth of the Tiniere, in which have been found human remains, was estimated by Marlot to be from 96,000 to 143,000 years old; but Dr. Andrews has exposed a curious arithmetical blunder, the correction of which reduces the time to 5,000 years. We have no rule for the measurement of post-tertiary time which necessitates the admission of so high antiquity to our race. If we have been accustomed to think of the extinction of the cave-bear as dating back to high antiquity, we now discover that he lived with man, and the reindeer, and other animals which still survive. The existence of even the cave-bear may not have been so very remote. What are the reasons assigned for the prevalent opinion that it was many ages ago that the glaciers began to disappear from Europe? Simply the existence at that time of quadrupeds now extinct, together with the presumption, unsupported, as it seems, by the facts, that no animals have co-existed with man except those of the recent fauna. The fact is, that we came ourselves upon the earth in time to witness the retreat of the glaciers. They still linger in the valleys of the Alps, and along the N. shores of Europe and Asia, while the disappearance of animals once contemporaries of man is still continuing. Not only did the contemporaries of man become extinct during the Age of Stone; some survived to the 12th, 14th, and 16th centuries, as already stated; the Moa of New Zealand, and Epiornis of Madagascar, have become extinct within the epoch of tradition, as indeed has the Mammoth of N America; the Dodo of Mauritius disappeared in the 17th century; the Great Auk of the Arctic regions has not been seen for half a century; and every one must be convinced that the beaver, elk, panther, buffalo, and other quadrupeds of N America are approaching extinction by perceptible steps. The fact is, we are not so far out of the dust, and chaos, and barbarism of antiquity as we had supposed. The very beginnings of our race are still almost in sight. Geological events which, from the force of habit in considering geological events, we had imagined to be located far back in the history of things, are found to have transpired at our very doors. Our own race has witnessed the dissolution of those continental glaciers which we have so long talked of as incidents of pre-Adamic history. Our own race has witnessed the submergence of S. Europe; the detachment of the British Islands and Scandinavia from the Continent; the wanderings of the great rivers of Eastern Asia; the submergence of thousands of square miles of the coast of China, so that the seats of the ancient capitals are now rocky islets far out at sea; the emergence of the ancient country of Lectonia; the drainage of the vast lake which once overspread the prairies of Illinois; the alternations of forests, and many other events which were once associated with high antiquity. It is the opinion of Hooker and Gray that the Falkland Islands, and others in the vicinity, have formed a part of the continent of S. America during recent times, and that during this connection they acquired the continental fauna and flora. The Straits of Behring may even have been cut through since the early migrations of man and his contemporaries, the mammoth and reindeer,— as in some distant future age the Isthmus of Darien, which now connects N. and S. America, may become a strait separating them. There is no more reason in this day than fifty years ago to claim 100,000 years for the past duration of our race."

Man, v. *a.* To furnish with men, or with a number competent to any service; to guard with men.

' They had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men-of-war."
Arbuthnot.

—To strengthen; to fortify; as, to *man* one's drooping energies. — To tame, as a hawk. (B.)

Ma'na, a town of British India, in the district Kumaon, N.W. provinces. It is nearly 10,500 feet above the sea, and is deserted by its inhabitants in winter, when it is buried by the snow. Its trade is principally with Chinese Tartary, through the Mana Pass, which has an elevation of 18,000 feet.

Mana', a river of S. America, in French Guiana, enters the Atlantic Ocean about 125 m. N.W. of Cayenne.

Manaar, (*man-ar',*) an island off the N.W. coast of Ceylon; Lat. 9° 6' N., Lon. 79° 58' E. *Ext.* 18 m. long, by 2½ broad.

Manaar', (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Indian Ocean, dividing Ceylon from the S. extremity of Hindostan, extending between Lat. 7° 30' and 9° N., and Lon. 78° and 80° E. It is about 120 m. wide at its entrance, but

in general too shallow to be navigated by vessels larger than a sloop.

Manacle, (*măn'a-kl,*) *n.* (Generally used in the plural.) [Fr. *manicles*; Lat. *manicæ*, from *manus*, the hand.] An iron instrument for confining the hands; a shackle; a handcuff; a fetter.

—*v. a.* To put manacles, handcuffs, or other fastening, upon, for confining the hands; — hence, to shackle; to confine; to restrain the action of the limbs or natural powers.

Man'acor, a town in the island of Majorca, in a fertile plain, 30 m. E. of Palma. *Manuf.* Brandy, wine, oil, and verdigris. *Pop.* 11,000.

Manage, (*măn'aj.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ménoger*; It. *maneggiare*, from Lat. *manus*, Fr. *main*, the hand.] To handle; to conduct; to carry on; to direct or superintend the concerns of; to administer; to treat.

"What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain."—*Pope.*

—To treat with caution or judgment; to govern with address or adroitness; to have under command; to make subservient.

"It was his interest to *manage* his Protestant subjects." *Addison.*

—To husband; to conduct with frugality or economy; to treat with caution, or sparingly. — To govern gracefully in riding; to train a horse, as in the manege.

"He rode up and down, gallantly *managing* his horse." *Knolles.*

—*v. n.* To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on concerns or business.

—(*măˊnăzh.*) *n.* Same as MANEGE, *q. v.*

Manageabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being manageable.

Man'ageable, *a.* That may be managed, directed, or controlled; easy to be used or applied to its proper purpose; not difficult to be moved or wielded; governable; tractable; as, a *manageable* horse. — That may be made subservient to one's views or designs; as, a *manageable* voter.

Man'ageableness, *n.* State or quality of being manageable; manageability; quality of being susceptible of government and control; tractableness; easiness to be governed.

Man'ageably, *adv.* In a manageable or tractable manner.

Man'ageless, *a.* Unmanageable; intractable.

Man'agement, *n.* Act of managing; conduct; administration; manner of treating, directing, or carrying on; as, the *management* of an estate, the *management* of an impeachment. — Cunning or artful practice: some course directed by art, design, or adroitness; skilful treatment; — generally in a bad sense. — Modulation; variation, as of the compass of the voice. — A body of managers; collective number of persons engaged in any enterprise.

Man'ager, *n.* One who manages, or who has the conduct or direction of anything; a controller; as, the *manager* of a business or theatre. — A good economist; a person who conducts a business or household with prudence, economy, or frugality; as, his wife is an excellent *manager*.

Manage'rial, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a manager or management; as, *managerial* talents.

Man'agery, *n.* Conduct; direction; administration; control.

"Conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that affair."—*Clarendon.*

—Husbandry; frugality; prudent economy. — Moral conduct. — Manner of using.

"Teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons." *Decay of Piety.*

Manahoc'king, or MANAHAWKIN, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Ocean co.

Man'akin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PIPRA.

Manal'apan, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* of township abt. 2,374.

Manal'apan Brook, in *New Jersey*, rises in Monmouth co., and flowing N. enters the Raritan River a few m. below New Brunswick. It is sometimes called SOUTH RIVER.

Man'an, in *Maine*. See MENAN.

Manan'ah, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Meeker co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Forest City.

Manan'tico Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters Maurice River from Cumberland co.

Manas'quan River, in *New Jersey*, enters the Atlantic Ocean from Monmouth co.

Manas'sas, (Battle of.) See BULL RUN.

Manas'sas Gap, in *Virginia*, a pass through the Blue Ridge, on the boundary line between Fauquier and Warren cos.

Manas'sas Junction, in *Virginia*, a railroad station in Prince William co., abt. 27 m. W. of Alexandria.

Manas'seh. (*Script.*) The eldest son of Joseph, born in Egypt. His descendants constituted a full tribe. This was divided in the promised land; one part having settled east of the Jordan, in the country of Bashan, from the river Jabbok northward; and the other west of the Jordan, between Ephraim and Issachar, extending from the Jordan to the Mediterranean.—A king of Judah, who succeeded his father, Hezekiah, at the age of 12 years. The commencement of his reign was disgraced by a series of crimes and idolatrous abominations, and "innocent blood filled Jerusalem from one end to the other." In 677 B. C. Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, invaded his dominions, and carried Manasseh captive to Babylon, where his misfortunes produced repentance. After a long captivity, the king of Babylon gave him his liberty, and restored him to his kingdom. On his return to Jerusalem, he established the worship of the true God. There is a fine prayer by him in the Apocrypha. D. 643 B. C.

Manatee', Manati', Man'atin, *n.* [Sp. *manati.*] (*Zoöl.*) See MANATUS.

Mana'tus, *n.*; *pl.* MANATI. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of herbivorous marine animals, familiarly called Cow-whales or Sea-cows, order *Ruminantia*. The body of the Manatus is of an oblong shape, terminated by a lengthened oval fin; it generally measures six or seven feet in length, but sometimes grows to an enormous size; and its paddles or fins exhibit rudiments of nails, by the aid of which the unwieldy animal drags its body along on the shore, to browse on the herbage that grows on and near the banks of the great rivers to which it resorts. The skin of the Manatus is of a blackish color, very tough and hard, and full of inequalities, like the bark of an oak; and on it are sprinkled a few bristly hairs, about an inch in length. The eyes are exceedingly small in proportion to the size of the animal. It has no external ears, but only two orifices, scarcely large enough to admit a quill; the tongue is pointed, and extremely small; the mouth is destitute of teeth, but furnished with two solid white bones, extending the entire length of both jaws, which serve instead of grinders; the lips are double; and near the junction of the two jaws the mouth is full of white tubular bristles, answering the same purpose as the laminæ in whales, to prevent the food from issuing out with the water. The lips are also thick-set with bristles, serving, instead of teeth, to cut the strong roots of the marine plants, which, floating ashore, point out the vicinity of these animals. — The Manatus forms in some classifications the typical genus of a family, *Manatidæ*, including all the herbivorous whales, and especially the Dugong or Halicon, which much resembles the Manatus.

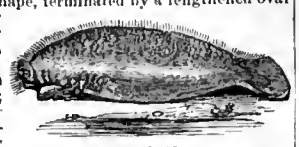


Fig. 1695.
THE MANATEE, (*Manatus Australis.*)

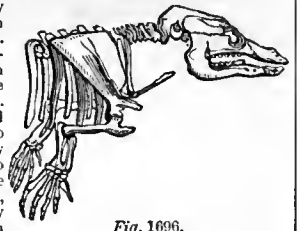


Fig. 1696.
SKULL AND PART OF SKELETON OF THE MANATEE.

Manawah', in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waupaca co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Oshkosh.

Manaynnk', in *Pennsylvania*, a town of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill River, abt. 7 m. N.N.W. of the State House. It is pleasantly located, has abundant water-power, and contains numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments.

Man'-bote, *n.* (*A. S. Law.*) The compensation to be paid for killing a man. In King Ina's laws, certain rates are fixed for the expiation of this crime, according to the quality of the person slain.

Man'cha, (La,) an old province of Spain, now called Ciudad Real, in the S. part of New Castile, bounded S. by Granada, E. by Cuenca and Murcia, and W. by Estremadura. *Area*, 7,500 sq. m. It is almost entirely surrounded by mountains, and consists chiefly of lofty and barren plains, upwards of 2,000 feet above the sea. *Prod.* Corn, wine, olives, and saffron. The cap. is Ciudad Real, once a flourishing city, but now decayed. The description of Cervantes in his "Don Quixote," has given to La Mancha a worldly celebrity.

Fig. 1697.
COSTUME OF LA MANCHA.

Man'chac, in *Louisiana*, a village of East Baton Rouge parish, on the Mississippi River, abt. 14 m. below Baton Rouge.

Manchac Bayou, in *Louisiana*, a small stream connecting the Amite River with the Mississippi River, and forming the S. boundary of E. Baton Rouge parish. It is sometimes called IBERVILLE BAYOU.

Mancha Re'al, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 m. E. of Jaen. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,000.

Manch'ang, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 47 m. S.W. of Boston.

Manche, (La,) (*manch.*) a marit. dept. of the N.W. of France, formerly included in the prov. of Normandy. Lat. between 48° 40′ and 49° 40′ N., Lon. between 0° 40′ and 2° W. It is bounded N. and W. by the English Channel, S.E. by the dept. of Calvados, and S. by Ille-et-Vilaine. *Area*, 2,617 sq. m. The surface is irregular, with marshes in parts of the interior; but it is nevertheless very fertile. The chief rivers are, the Vire, Taute Douve, Merderet, and Selune, all navigable. The coast is mostly abrupt and rocky, especially in the N., but it has several good roadsteads and commodious harbors, of which Cherbourg is the finest. *Prod.* Flax, hemp, and fruit are extensively cultivated; immense quantities of apples are grown, from which over 40,000,000 gals. of cider are made annually. The breed of horses reared in *M.* are considered the most superior in France; cattle and sheep are also numerous. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, zinc, marble, coal, and granite. *Manuf.* Linens, cottons, cutlery, glass, paper, &c. The chief towns are St. Lô, the cap., Cherbourg, Coutance, Avranches, Valognes, and Mortain. *Pop.* 573,899.

Man'chester, a city of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Irwell, an affluent of the Mersey, 31 m. E. of Liverpool, and 163 m. N.N.W. of London. *M.*, including Salford, a suburban town on the W. bank of the Irwell, stands in a large plain, covering over 3,000 acres, surrounded with hills except on the W., and is the centre of the cotton trade of Great Britain, and the principal manufacturing city in the world. The Irk and the Medlock join the Irwell near the town, and are of the greatest advantage to it. The streets are narrow and irregular, but of late years great improvements have been made, and many fine houses erected. Factories and warehouses are numerous and of gigantic proportions. The principal among its public buildings are, the Exchange, built in the Doric style, the Town Hall, an elegant building of Ionic architecture, formed on the model of the Temple of Erectheus at Athens, and the Corn Exchange. It has also several educational institutions, one of which, the college founded by Humphrey Chatham in 1665, contains a library of 30,000 vols. There are, besides, several public libraries, possessing collectively over 100,000 vols.; and a number of associations for promoting literature and science. But it is as a manufacturing city that *M.* derives its importance, being the grand centre of the cotton manufacture of England, which, next to agriculture, forms the principal occupation of the country, absorbing with its neighborhood for 10 m. round, fully three fourths of the trade, and comprising, besides spinning-mills, most extensive power-loom factories, and large dyeing and printing establishments. The manufacture of silk goods, which was introduced in 1816, has generally flourished since 1826, producing every description of fabrics from the rich brocade to the flimsy Persian, and employing 4,000 hand-looms, besides 3,000 persons in the throwing-mills, and 600 in dyeing and printing houses. In some cotton-factories the process of spinning only is carried on. Many of them are buildings of extraordinary size, comprising 7 or 8 stories. Several thousands of spindles are at work in each of the principal factories, and in many of them upwards of 600 power-looms are in action, each producing from 15 to 20 pieces of fabric, of 24 yds. each, per week. Besides the pop. connected with the factories, which almost absorb the plain goods' trade, upwards of 9,000 hand-loom weavers are employed in weaving cotton, silk, and mixed goods. The principal articles manufactured are velvets, fustians, dimities, calicoes, checks, tickings, jeans, shirtings, ginghams, quiltings, handkerchiefs, nankeens, diapers, muslinets, muslins, cambrics, and almost every kind of fancy cotton and silk goods. The spinning trade is extensive, and considerable quantities of yarn are annually exported. There are about 60,000 persons employed in the cotton mills, besides 7,000 skilled mechanics engaged in the production of steam-engines, looms, and other machinery. *M.* derives considerable advantages from the almost inexhaustible coal field in its neighborhood, and from the canals and railways which connect it with different parts of the country, and the E. and W. seaboard. The climate of *M.* is very healthy, despite the disadvantage of the prevalence of smoke, arising from the immense number of factories, &c. *Pop.* 338,722.

Man'chester, a village of Hastings co., Upper Canada, about 8 miles N. of Trentport. It was formerly called FRANKFORD.

Man'chester, a seaport-town of Sydney co., Nova Scotia, abt. 120 m. E.N.E. of Halifax.

Man'chester, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., abt. 8 m. E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Man'chester, in *Illinois*, a township of Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A post-village of Scott co., abt. 45 m. S.W. by W. of Springfield.

Man'chester, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., abt. 85 m. S.E. by E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

—A village of Wabash co., abt. 37 miles W. by S. of Fort Wayne.

Man'chester, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 50 m. W. of Dubuque; *pop.* 1,375.

Man'chester, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Clay co., abt. 110 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Man'chester, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Man'chester, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Annapolis.

Man'chester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village, seaport, and township of Essex co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Beverly; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Man'chester, in *Michigan*, an incorporated village of Washtenaw co. on the river Raisin, 22 m. from Ann Arbor. It possesses one of the best water privileges in the State, and has 6 churches, a large union school, and several manufactories. *Pop.* of village abt. 1,100; of township abt. 3,500.

Man'chester, in *Minnesota*, a township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Man'chester, in *Missouri*, a village of Putnam co.
—A post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 20 m. W. of St. Louis.
—A village of Scott co., abt. 20 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Man'chester, in *New Hampshire*, a city of Hillsborough co., on the Merrimac River, about 18 m. S.S.E. of Concord. The city is finely located upon an elevated plain nearly 100 feet above the river, and owes its growth and prosperity almost entirely to its manufacturing enterprise. It is regularly laid out, well built, and contains many handsome and substantial edifices. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, machinery, locomotives, paper, &c. *Pop.* Abt. 30,000, of which abt. 10,000 work in factories.

Man'chester, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Ocean co., abt. 58 m. E. by N. of Camden.
—A township of Passaic co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Man'chester, in *New York*, a village of Dutchess co.
—A village of Oneida co.
—A post-village and township of Ontario co., abt. 8 m. N. N.E. of Canandaigua; *pop.* of township abt. 6,000.

Man'chester, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Adams co., on the Ohio River, abt. 72 m. above Cincinnati.
—A village of Lorain co., abt. 22 m. E. by S. of Sandusky.
—A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
—A village of Stark co., abt. 12 m. N. by W. of Massillon.

Man'chester, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Alleghany co., on the Ohio River, abt. 2 m. below Pittsburg. The post-office is named WEST MANCHESTER.
—A township of Wayne co ; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—A post-township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Man'chester, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Sumter dist., abt. 36 m. E.S.E. of Columbia.

Man'chester, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Coffee co., abt. 62 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Man'chester, in *Vermont*, a post-village, township, and semi-capital of Bennington co., abt. 96 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Man'chester, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Chesterfield co., on the James River, opposite Richmond. It has large manufactories of tobacco, cotton, and flour. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Man'chester, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Green Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,048.
—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 400.
—A village of Sauk co., on the Baraboo River, near Baraboo: *pop.* abt. 200.

Man'chester Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Rochester.

Man'chester Village, in *Vermont*, a village of Bennington co.

Man'chet, *n.* A small loaf of fine, white bread. (R.)

Manchineel', *n.* [Sp. *manzanillo.*] (*Bot.*) See HIPPOMANE.

Manchoo', *n.* and *a.* Same as MANTCHOO, *q. v.*

Man'clulite, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown silicate of zinc, from Mancino, near Leghorn.

Man'ciple, *n.* [Lat. *mancipium.*] A steward; a purveyor; a furnisher; especially, the restaurateur or butler of a college.

Man'co Ca'pac, the founder and legislator of the Peruvian empire, supposed to have flourished in the 12th century.—Another inca of Peru, named Manco, succeeded his brother, who was put to death by Pizarro, 1533, and after some years of warfare was killed by the Spaniards.

Man'cus, *n.* [A. S.] (*Numis.*) An old English coin of the value of half a crown, or 2*s.* 6*d.* sterling.

Mandn'mus, *n.* [Lat., from *mandare*, to command.] (*Law.*) A high prerogative writ, usually issuing out of the highest court of general jurisdiction in a state, in the name of the sovereignty, directed to any person, corporation, or inferior court of judicature within its jurisdiction, requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified, and which appertains to their office or duty. In the U. States, the writ is generally issued by the highest court of judicature having jurisdiction at law. *Bouvier.*

Manda'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., about 21 m. S.W. of Syracuse.

Man'dans, *n. pl.* A tribe of N. American Indians whose principal village was on the Missouri, in Lat. 47° 20′ N. (See Fig. 1376.) They are a branch of the Sioux, and had a fairer complexion than any other of the Indian tribes. In 1838 they were almost entirely destroyed by the small-pox; and since that time the few remaining are located near Fort Clarks.

Manda'ra, a state of central Africa, lying to the S. of Bornou. It is a mountainous country inhabited by Mohammedans.

Mandarin, (*mdn-da-reen',*) *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Lat. *mandare*; Pg. *mandarim*; Chin. *kuan.*] A Chinese official or functionary, of the civil or military class; also implying a certain degree of nobility. They are all men of learning who have passed certain examinations and had their names inscribed on a register. When an office in the administration is vacant, a list of those that stand foremost on the register is presented to the emperor, who nominates one for the vacant office. The origin of the system of competitive examinations in the bestowment of government offices thus belongs to the Chinese.

Mandarin'ic, *a.* Befitting or peculiar to a mandarin.

Mandarin'ing, *n.* (*Dyeing.*) The process of giving an orange color to goods formed of animal tissues, as silk and wool, not by coloring matter, but by producing a certain change in the fibra by the action of dilute nitric acid.—*Webster.*

Mandarin'ism, *n.* Characteristic peculiarities of the mandarins; executive power maintained by mandarins.

Man'datary, Man'datory, *n.* [Fr. *mandataire*, from L. Lat. *mandatarius*, from *mandator*—*mando*, to command.] One to whom a mandate, command, or charge is given; especially, a priest to whom the Pope has issued a beneficiary mandate.

(*Law.*) See MANDATE.

Man'date, *n.* [Fr. *mandat*; Lat. *mandatum*, from *mando*—*manus*, the hand, and *do*, to give.] An authoritative charge or command; an order, precept, or injunction; a judicial commission; as, "Juno's mighty *mandate.*"—*Dryden.*

(*Law.*) Generally, a judicial command, charge, or commission. More particularly it denotes a bailment, (delivery) of goods to a person who is to do something with or about the things bailed, entirely without compensation. The person delivering the goods is called *mandator*, the person receiving them and undertaking the service is styled *mandatary*. The essential element in the contract lies in the service rendered not being to be paid for. Hence, as the act or service is wholly for the benefit of the mandator, it follows that a mandatary is only responsible for the loss of, or injury done to, a thing when it is caused by his gross negligence. The mandator may recall the thing delivered at any time; but if the mandatary has rendered the service in part, and will suffer damage if it be not completed, the mandator cannot rescind it without indemnity to the mandatary. The contract may also be dissolved either by the renunciation by the mandatary at any time before he has entered upon its execution, or by his death. A mandator contracts to reimburse a mandatary for all expenses and charges reasonably incurred in the execution of the mandate, and also to indemnify him for his liability on all contracts which arise incidentally in the proper discharge of his duty. In the canon law, a mandate is a rescript of the Pope, commanding an ordinary collator to put the person therein named in possession of the first vacant benefice in his collation.

Manda'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) See MANDATE.

Man'datory, *n.* Same as MANDATARY, *q. v.*

Man'der, *v. a.* and *n.* See MAUNDER.

Man'deril, *n.* Same as MANDREL, *q. v.*

Man'deville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Tammany parish, about 30 m. N. of New Orleans.

Man'deville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Carroll co., about 20 m. N.N.E. of Lexington.

Man'dible, *n.* [Lat. *mandibulum*, from *mando, mandĕro*, to chew.] (*Zoöl.*) A jaw, more especially the jaw of a bird. In Fig. 1698, *a* is the upper, and *b* the lower mandible. In mammals it is only applied to the under jaw, and in insects to the upper or interior pair of jaws. The mandibles of insects are two strong corneous hooks, which move horizontally, and cut objects by crossing their edges like the blades of a pair of scissors.

Fig. 1698.

Mandib'ular, *a.* Belonging to the mandible or jaw; resembling a mandible.

Mandib'ulate, Mandib'ulated, *a.* Furnished with mandibles, as certain insects.

Mandibu'liform, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Exhibiting the form of a mandible, or mandibles;—said of the lower jaws of certain insects.

Mandin'go, or **Mand'ing,** a mountainous territory of W. Africa, between Lat. 10° and 14° N., Lon. 13° and 16° W.; bounded N. by Fooladoo, E. by Bambarra, S. and W. by Gadou and Jallonkadoo. *Desc.* Rocky and barren, and contains no towns of consequence, except Kamalia. The whole region is watered by the Niger in its early course. It is supposed to be the original seat of the Mandingoes now spread over a great part of Africa.

Mandition, (*-dil'yun,*) *n.* A sleeveless jacket; a soldier's loose coat.

Mand'lment, *n.* Behest; commandment. (R.)

Man'dioc, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as MANIOC. See MANOIFERA.

Man'dlestone, *n.* [Ger. *mandelstein.*] (*Min.*) Same as AMYGDALOID, *q. v.*

Mandolin, (*mdn'do-leen,*) *n.* [Fr. *mandoline*; It. *mandola.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of the lute species. The body of the *M.* is shaped like a shell, formed of a number of narrow pieces of different kinds of wood, bent into shape, and glued together. On the open portion of the body is fixed the sounding-board, with a finger-board and neck like a guitar. The Neapolitan *M.*, which is the most perfect, has four double strings, which are tuned, beginning with the lowest, G, D, A, E. The Milanese *M.* has five double strings, tuned G, C, A, D, E. The sound of the *M.* is produced by a plectrum in the right hand, while the left hand produces the notes on the finger-board. The *M.* is chiefly used for accompaniment; in the beauty and quality of its sound, it is different from all other stringed instruments.

Man'dore, *n.* [See BANDORE.] (*Mus.*) A kind of mandolin.

Man'drake, *n.* See MANDRAGORA, and BRYONA.

Man'drel, Man'deril, Man'dril, *n.* [Fr. *mandrin*, probably from Lat. *mandru*, a stall.] (*Mach.*) The spindle which carries the centre-chuck of a lathe, and communicates motion to the metal to be turned. In small lathes it is driven by a pulley.

Man'drel-frame, *n.* (*Mech.*) The head-stocks or frame bolted to the end of a lathe-bed, for the purpose of supporting the mandrel.

Mandrago'ra, *n.* [Lat. *mandragorus.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Atropaceæ*. *M. officinalis* is the true Mandrake, the Devil's-apple of the Arabs, and probably the *dudaim* of Scripture. Its root has a fancied resemblance to the human form, and is connected with many absurd superstitions. It must not be confounded with the root of *Bryonia dioica*, which is often called Mandrake. The Mandrake is an acro-narcotic poison, and was used by the ancients as an anæsthetic.

Fig. 1699.—MANDRAKE.
(*Mandragora officinalis.*)

Man'drill, *n.* [Sp. *mandril*; Fr. *mandrille.*] (*Zoöl.*) See BABOON.

Man'ducable, *a.* Masticable; that may be chewed; hence, fit to be eaten. (R.)

Man'ducate, *v. a.* [Lat. *manduco, manducatum*, from *mando*, to chew.] To masticate;—to chew; hence, by implication, to eat. (R.)

Manduca'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *manducatio.*] Act of chewing, masticating, or eating. (R.)

"*Manducation* is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food."—*Quincy.*

Man'ducatory, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to chewing, or employed in mastication. (R.)

Mandu'cus, *n.* [From Lat. *manducare*, to chew.] (*Antiq.*) A comical mask representing a person chewing, used by the ancients as a provocative to laughter, in their histrionic performances.

Mandu'ria, a town of S. Italy, province of Terra-di-Otranto, 22 m. E.S.E. of Taranto. During the Middle Ages, and until 1790, it was called Casalnuovo, when it resumed the ancient name of the city upon the site of which it was supposed to be built. *Pop.* 8,568.

Mane, *n.* [D. *mean*; Ger. *mähne*; Dan. *man*; Icel. *mön*; W. *mwng*, from *mwn*, a neck; Gr. *mannos*, a necklace.] The hair growing on the upper side of the neck of a horse or other animal, usually hanging down on one side.

"A lion shakes his dreadful mane."—*Waller.*

Maned, *a.* Possessing a mane.

Manege, (*ma'năzh,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *maneggio*, from *mano*; Lat. *manus*, the hand. See MANUAL.] The art or practice of managing horses with the hand; act or art of horsemanship, or of training horses; equitation.—A riding-school; a school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

Ma'neh, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew weight of 60 shekels. *Ezek.* xiv. 12.

Mane'rial, *a.* Same as MANORIAL, *q. v.*

Manes, (*ma'nēz,*) *n. pl.* [Lat., from O. Lat. *manus*, good.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The general name given by the Romans to the spirits of the dead. They were commonly identified with the lares (see LAR), and to receive the name of *Dii Manes.* In the month of February, annually all the Manes were propitiated in the Feralia or Parentalia during twelve days. The stones in the Roman burial-places, and their funeral urns, were generally inscribed with the letters D.M.S. (*Dis Manibus Sacrum*).

Ma'nes, MANI, or MANICHÆUS. See MANICHÆANS.

Mane'-sheet, *n.* A covering for the upper part of a horse's head.—*Dryden.*

Manenvre, (*ma-nū'vĕr,*) *n.* and *v.* See MANŒUVRE.

Manen'vrer, *n.* See MANŒUVRER.

Man'fred, king of Naples and Sicily, was a natural son of the emperor Frederick II. After the death of his brother Conrad, he became regent of the kingdom, during the minority of Conradin, his nephew. Pope Innocent IV. exciting a revolt against him, he was driven from his kingdom; but he reconquered it a year afterwards, and caused himself to be crowned in 1258. Pope Urban IV. excommunicated him, and offered his kingdom to Charles of Anjou. Manfred perished in a desperate battle with the latter near Benevento, 1266.

Manfredonia, (*man-frai-do'ne-a,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, on the bay of the Adriatic, 20 m. N.E. of Foggia. It has a safe harbor, but for small vessels only, owing to the shallowness of the water. *Pop.* 8,934.

Manfredonia, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Adriatic, bordering on the provs. of Capitanata and Terra-di-Bari, and is 15 m. long, and 30 broad at its entrance.

Man'ful, *a.* Becoming or befitting a man, or one arrived at years of maturity and discretion; having the spirit of a man; bold courageous; manly; brave; daring; noble; honorable.

Man'fully, *adv.* Boldly; courageously; honorably; in a manful spirit.

Man'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being manful; courageousness; boldness; manly spirit; stoutness.

Man'gaby, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A monkey of the W. coast of Africa, genus *Cercocebu.*

Mangalore, or **Coreal Bundea,** (*man-ga-lor',*) a seaport-town of Hindostan, prov. of Canara, on a sandy promontory between Salt Lake and the Indian Ocean, 440 m. S.E. of Bombay; Lat. 12° 53′ N., Lon. 74° 57′ E. *Prod.* Black pepper, sandal wood, cassia, and turmeric. The imports are principally raw silk, sugar, and oil. *Pop.* 12,000.

Man'ganate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of manganic acid and a base.

Manganese', *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat., from *manganesium.*] (*Chem.*) One of the heavy metals of which iron may be taken as the representative. It is of a grayish-white color, presents a metallic brilliancy, is capable of a high degree of polish, is so hard as to scratch glass and steel, is non-magnetic, and is only fused at a white heat. As it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to the atmosphere, it should be preserved under naphtha. It occurs in small quantity in association with iron in meteoric stones; with this exception, it is not found native. The metal may be obtained by the reduction of its sesquioxide by carbon at an extreme heat. *M.* combines with carbon and silica, forming unimportant compounds. Its principal use is chemical, under the form of oxide. It is employed in this state for decomposing hydrochloric acid, in the manufacture of chlorine, as a cheap source of oxygen, and as a coloring material in the manufacture of glass and enamels. Mixed with iron, it gives that metal increased hardness and elasticity; — hence its use in the manufacture of steel. *Equiv.* 27·57; *Sp. gr.* 8·013; *Symbol,* Ma.

Carbonate of M. The anhydrous carbonate occurs in nature as manganese spar, and frequently accompanies spathose iron ore. The famous Siegen ore, from which the celebrated German *spiegel-eisen* is made, contains a certain proportion of this mineral, which renders the iron made from it peculiarly hard and tough. The artificial carbonate may be obtained in a hydrated condition by precipitating the chloride by an alkaline carbonate.

Chlorides of M. Manganese forms three chlorides. The *protochloride,* $MnCl + 4aq$, occurs as a waste product in the manufacture of chlorine; by acting on the black oxide with hydrochloric acid, it crystallizes in delicate pink tables, which are slightly deliquescent. The *sesquichloride* is formed by acting on the sesquioxide with hydrochloric acid in the cold. It is of a dark-brown color, and can only be obtained in a solid form by evaporation in vacuo. The *perchloride,* Mn_2Cl_7, is a greenish-yellow gas, which condenses at 0° Fahr. into a greenish-brown fluid. It is obtained by dissolving permanganate of potash in sulphuric acid, and adding chloride of sodium in small portions at a time. It is supposed by some chemists that this compound is an oxychloride of the metal, corresponding to chloro-chromic acid.

Ores of M. The principal ores of manganese are *pyrolusite,* the anhydrous binoxide, and black wad, which is the hydrated binoxide. Both these ores are worked extensively in different parts of the world.

Oxides of M. The combinations of manganese and oxygen are principally five in number: — 1. The *protoxide,* MnO; 2. the *sesquioxide,* Mn_2O_3; 3. the *binoxide, peroxide,* or *deutoxide,* as it is sometimes erroneously called, MnO_2; 4. *manganic acid,* MnO_3; and 5. *permanganic acid,* Mn_2O_7. The *protoxide* may be obtained as an olive-green powder, by igniting carbonate of *M.* in a current of hydrogen. It is also procured as a white hydrate by decomposing any salt of *M.* with an alkali. It is soluble in ammonia, especially if any ammoniacal salt be present. It unites with acids, forming characteristic salts. The *sesquioxide* is found in nature as *braunite,* and in a hydrated condition as *manganite.* It is obtained as a brown hydrate by passing chlorine through the protocarbonate suspended in water, and afterwards removing the excess of carbonate by nitric acid. Sulphuric acid dissolves it slowly, forming a deep-red solution; and hydrochloric acid in the cold also forms with it a soluble compound, both of which are decomposed when the solutions are heated. The *binoxide* or *peroxide* is the most important of the oxides of manganese. It is the black oxide of manganese of commerce, and is found in nature as a *pyrolusite* or *psilomelane.* Black-wad is a hydrated form of this oxide. When ignited, it gives off one third of its oxygen, leaving the red oxide ($MnOMn_2O_3$) behind. It is used in commerce for the production of oxygen, and in the manufacture of chlorine, permanganic acid, and violet glass. *Manganic acid* is not known in an isolated condition. When peroxide of manganese and caustic potash are fused together, and the mass heated with a small portion of water, a green solution is obtained, from which crystals of manganate of potash may be procured by evaporation in vacuo over sulphuric acid. The manganates are very unstable, being decomposed by boiling, and even by remaining in dilute solution. The green solution of manganese of potash, when largely diluted, gradually changes to a deep claret color, and forms the well-known material called *mineral chameleon. Permanganic acid* is described under its proper heading.

M., (*Sulphate of.*) This salt, the formula of which is MnO,SO_3+5aq, is obtained by dissolving the binoxide in sulphuric acid. It forms large transparent crystals of a pinkish hue, varying in shape and composition, according to the temperature at which they are deposited and the number of equivalents of water which they contain. The salt is extensively used in dyeing and calico-printing, and occasionally in medicine. It forms double salts with potash and soda, and an alum with sulphate of alumina, which must not be confounded with the alums formed by the sesquisulphate of manganese with the sulphates of the alkalies. The formulæ of these alums will help to explain this matter:

$Al_2O_3 3SO_3, MnOSO_3+24aq$, manganese-alumina-alum.

$Mn_2O_3 3SO_3, KO,SO_3+24aq$, manganese-potash-alum.

It will be seen from this that in one case the protomanganic salt replaces the alkaline sulphate, while in the other the aluminous sesquisulphate is replaced by the corresponding sesquisulphate of manganese. The sulphate of the sesquioxide is formed by dissolving the sesquioxide in sulphuric acid at a gentle heat. It crystallizes with difficulty, the solution being instantly decomposed by heat.

M., (*Sulphides of.*) Protosulphide of manganese occurs native in black masses in manganese blende. The anhydrous sulphide may be obtained as a dark-green powder by treating together a mixture of sulphur and binoxide of manganese. The hydrated salt is obtained as a flesh-colored precipitate when a solution of a salt of manganese is decomposed by an alkaline sulphide. An oxysulphide of manganese has been formed by passing hydrogen over sulphate of manganese at a red heat. Sulphide of manganese forms compounds with the sulphides of potassium and sodium, containing three equivalents of the former to one of the latter.

Manganesian, (*nē'zhī-an,*) *a.* Pertaining to manganese; consisting of, or partaking of the qualities of, manganese.

Manganic'sic, Mangan'ic, *a.* [Fr. *manganesique, manganique.*] (*Chem.*) Extracted from manganese; as, *manganesic* acid.

Manganic'sium, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Manganese.

Manganic'sous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having reference, or belonging to, or obtained from, manganese.

Mangan'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Manganese (Oxides of).

Man'ganite, *n.* (*Min.*) See Manganese (Oxides of).

Mangan'ja, a tribe of African negroes, inhabiting a country on the river Shire, a tributary of the Zambesi. They are an industrious race, being good workers in metal, growing cotton, making baskets, and cultivating the ground, in which occupation both sexes equally share. They are very hospitable, and live in good union, though every village is governed by an independent chief. The women are distinguished by the very singular ornament called the *pelele,* and fixed into the upper lip, which gives them the most repulsive appearance. It is a ring made of ivory, metal, or bamboo, nearly an inch in thickness, and variable in diameter, sometimes measuring two inches across. When the girl is very young the upper lip is pierced close to the nose, and a small pin inserted to prevent the orifice from closing.

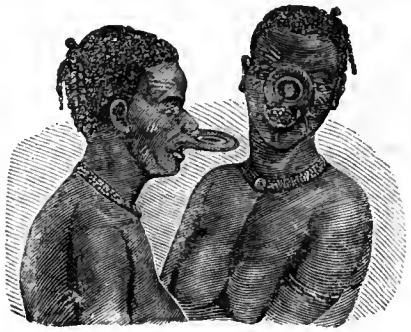


Fig. 1700. — pelele, or lip-ring.

When the wound is healed, the small pin is withdrawn, and a larger one introduced; and the plan is carried on for years, until at last the full-size pelele can be worn. The commonest sort of pelele is made of bamboo, and is in consequence very light. When the wearer of the pelele smiles, or rather tries to smile, the contraction of the muscles turns the ring upwards, so that its upper edge comes in front of the eyes, the nose appearing through its middle. The whole front teeth are exposed by this motion, so as to exhibit the fashionable way in which they have been clipped, so that, as Livingstone says, they resemble the fangs of a cat or crocodile. An old lady had a pelele so heavy and wide that it hung below her chin. How this frightful ornament came to be first introduced is unknown. The reason which they give for wearing it is rather amusing. A man, say they, has whiskers and a beard, whereas a woman has none. "What a kind of creature would a woman be without whiskers and without the pelele? She would have a mouth like a man, and no beard!" As a natural result of wearing this instrument, the language has undergone a modification as well as the lips. The labial letters cannot be pronounced properly, the under lip having the whole duty thrown upon it.

Mangaraf'iba, a seaport-town of Brazil, on the Bay of Angra dos Reis, abt. 53 m. W.S.W. of Rio de Janeiro.

Mange, (*mānj,*) *n.* [From Fr. *démanger,* the itch.] (*Farriery.*) An eruptive disease which attacks several domestic animals, especially the dog. It is said to resemble the itch, and, like that disease, to be produced by a minute species of acarus which burrows beneath the cuticle. It is stated that the fluid discharged from the eruption of mange in horses and dogs has produced the itch upon the human skin. It is produced by confinement, want of cleanliness, and bad food.

Man'gel-wurzel, or **Man'gold-wurzel,** *n.* (*Bot.*) See Beta.

Mang'corn, *n.* [A. S. *mengan;* Du. *mengen,* to mingle.] Mixed grain, as wheat and rye. (An English provincialism.)

Manger, (*mān'jer,*) *n.* [Fr. *mangeoire,* from *manger;* Lat. *mando,* to eat.] A trough, case, or box, in which fodder, corn, &c., is placed for cattle or horses; or, the place in which such animals are fed.

(*Naut.*) The space near the hawse holes, bounded on the after side by a partition across the hews, called the *manger-board,* to receive any water which may enter the hawse-holes. This water, instead of being allowed to flood the deck, is forced to return through the scuppers.

Mangifera, *n.* [From *mango,* and Lat. *fero,* I bear.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anacardiaceæ. M. indica* produces the Mango, a fruit which is highly esteemed in tropical countries. This fruit (Fig. 1701) is a drupe, large, flattened like a lens, and kidney-shaped. When ripe, it is yellow or reddish, with soft and pulpy flesh, filled with juice. The *M. indica,* or common mango, is a spreading tree of rapid growth, 30–40 feet high, the stem only rising 8–10 feet before it divides into branches; the foliage so dense as to be impenetrable to the burning rays of the sun, affording a most grateful shade. Several varieties of the mango-tree are cultivated, which yield fruits differing greatly in size and flavor. Unripe mangoes are used for making the pickle called in India *chutney.*

Fig. 1701. — common mango. (*Mangifera Indica.*)

Mangily, (*măn'jĕ-li,*) *adv.* Meanly; paltrily; vilely. (a.)

"O, this sounds *mangily* . . . in a soldier's mouth." *Beau. and Fl.*

Man'giness, *n.* Scabbiness; state or condition of being mangy; infection with the mange.

Mangle, (*măng'gl,*) *v. a.* [L. Lat. *mangulare,* to mutilate, from Lat. *mancus,* maimed, mutilated.] To maim; to mutilate; to lacerate; to cut with a dull instrument, and tear, or to tear in cutting; to cut in a bungling manner, or in a way to cause jagged wounds; to hack; to butcher.

"Swords . . . *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame."—*Prior.*

—To curtail; to dock, to take by piecemeal; to make a botch of.

"Most of the books we see nowadays, are full of those *manglings* and abbreviations." — *Swift.*

Man'gle, *n.* [Ger. *mange, mangel.*] (*Mach.*) A machine for smoothing linen and cotton articles. In its usual form it consists of an oblong rectangular wooden chest, filled with stones, which load it to the degree of pressure which it is required to exert upon two cylinders on which it rests, and which, by rolling backwards and forwards over the linen spread upon a smooth surface beneath, render it smooth and level. It is worked by the hand, the moving wheel being furnished with teeth upon both surfaces of its periphery; and, having a notch cut out at one part, allows a pinion, uniformly driven in the direction, to act alternately upon its outside and inside, so as to cause the reciprocating motion of the chest. There are several varieties of patent mangles; among which may be mentioned one in which the linen is rolled round a cylinder revolving in stationary bearings, and pressed downwards by heavy weights hung upon its axis, against a curved bed made to slide backwards and forwards, or alternately from side to side.

—*v. a.* To smooth, as linen, by means of a mangle; to calender.

Man'gler, *n.* One who tears in cutting; a hacker.

"Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine." — *Tickell.*

—One who works a mangle; a smoother of linen.

Mango, (*măng'go,*) *n.* [Malay, *mangga.*] (*Bot.*) See Mangifera.

—A pickled green musk-melon.

Mango-fish, *n.* See Polynemus.

Man'gonel, *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Mil.*) An ancient engine of war, similar to the Taebuchet, *q. v.*

Man'gosteen, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Garcinia.

Man'go-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Mangifera Indica.* See Mangifera.

Mangrove, (*măng'grōv,*) *n.* [Probably an abbreviation of *mangle* grove, the former being the Malay name.] (*Bot.*) A tree inhabiting the shores of the tropical parts of the world in either hemisphere, and well known to

navigators on account of the dense groves which it forms, even down into the water itself. It belongs to the genus *Rhizophora* (its name being *Rhizophora Mangle*), and is principally remarkable for its seeds germinating before they leave the case in which they were generated on the branches. The young radicle grows downwards through the humid air, till it reaches the mud, in which it fixes itself, and then the leaves and new stem unfold at the opposite end. The White Mangrove is *Laguncularia racemosa*, and the Black Mangrove, *Avicennia tomentosa*.

(*Zoöl.*) The mango-fish. See POLYNEMUS.

Man'gouste, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the ICHNEUMON, *q.v.*

Mangueira, (*man-ga'e-ra,*) a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio Grande, between Lake Mirim and the Atlantic Ocean.

Mangy, (*mān'ji,*) *a.* Infected with the mange; scabby; as, a *mangy* dog.

Manha'den, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MENHADEN, *q. v.*

Manhas'set, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of New York city.

Manhat'tan, in *Illinois*, a township of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Manhattan, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Manhattan, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Riley co., abt. 50 m. W. by N. of Topeka; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Manhattan, in *Minnesota*, a village of Wright co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 4 m. below Monticello.

Manhattan, in *Nebraska*, a village of Dodge co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Omaha City.

Manhat'tan, in *Ohio*, a vill. and township of Lucas co., abt. 3 m. N.E. of Toledo; *pop.* of township abt. 788.

Manhat'tan Island, in *New York*. See NEW YORK CITY.

Manhat'tanville, in *New York*, a village of New York co., abt. 8 m. N. of the City Hall.

Manheigan Island, (*man-hee'gan,*) in *Maine*, an island and light-house, S. of the mouth of George River. It exhibits a revolving light, alternately red and white, at an elevation of 170 ft.; Lat 43° 44′ N., Lon. 69° 15′ W.

Man'heim, or **Mann'heim,** a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, circle of the Lower Rhine, of which it is the cap., at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine, 37 m. S.E. of Mayence. The principal public buildings are the palace, containing museums of antiquities, natural history, &c., and a library of 70,000 vols.; the observatory, a noble building, with a curious tower 108 feet in height, and the custom-house. *Manuf.* Tinsel-ware resembling gold, carpets, linen, and silk goods, tobacco, ribbons, shawls, &c. Its neighborhood produces hops and garden stuff in large quantities, and besides its traffic in cattle and agricultural products, it has a considerable transit trade by the Rhine and the Neckar. *Pop.* 94,185.

Manheim, (*man'hime,*) in *New York*, a township of Herkimer co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Man'heim, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Lancaster co., abt. 33 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 3,300.

—A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Man'heim Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 68 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Man'-hole, *n.* (*Mach.*) An opening in the top of a boiler, used as an entrance when the boiler requires cleaning; it is covered by a strong plate bolted to the boiler-plating, so as to be steam-tight.

Man'-hole Cover, *n.* (*Mach.*) A strong iron plate bolted over the man-hole, so as to be removable when required.

Man'hood, *n.* The state of being an adult male, or one who is advanced beyond puberty, boyhood, or childhood; virility; human nature, as distinguished from the animal creation.

"Thy pride of *manhood*, daring, bold, and venturous." — *Shaks.*

—Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude; manliness.

Manhu-açu, (*man-hoo-a-soo',*) a river of Brazil, tributary of the Doce, from the S.W.

Ma'ni, Ma'nes or **Manichæ'ans.** See MANICHEANS.

Mani, (*ma-nee'.*) an Indian village of Yucatan, abt. 97 m. E.N.E. of Campeachy. It is surrounded by the ruins of a large ancient city.

Ma'nia, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.; from Gr. *mainomai*, to rage, to be furious, from *maō*, to strive after, to attempt eagerly; Fr. *manie.*] (*Med.*) Violent insanity; madness. Mania is defined to be delirium, unattended by fever. The emotions are especially disordered in the form of insanity. Violent expressions of passion attend the disease when acute. See INSANITY.

—Uncontrollable appetite or raging desire for anything; passion with dementia; as, a *mania* for collecting autographs.

Mania a potu. [Lat., madness from drinking.] (*Med.*) See DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Ma'niac, Mani'acal, *a.* [Lat. *maniacus.*] Affected with mania; mad; raving with dementia; raging with disordered intellect or violent desires; as "*maniacal* lunacy." — *Grew.*

Ma'niac, *n.* A madman; a lunatic; an insane person.

Mani'acal, *a.* Maniac; insane.

Maniago, a town of Austria, 25 m. W.N.W. of Udine. *Manuf.* Iron and steel. *Pop.* 4,000.

Man'icate, *a.* [From Lat. *manica*, sleeves.] (*Bot.*) Covered with hairs or a pubescent tissue, as certain plants.

Manichæ'an, *a.* Pertaining to the Manicheans.

Manicheans, MANICHÆANS, MANICHEES, or MANI, (*man-i-kē'ănz,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect founded towards the close of the 3d cent., by one Mani, or Manes. He was a Persian by birth, educated among the Magi, and his system was an attempt to blend Christianity and the religions of ancient Asia. The system is based upon dualism, there being supposed to be two distinct opposing principles from which all things proceed; the former being presided over by a good being — God; the latter by an evil being — Hyle. God, the father of light, is described as being all splendor, truth, holiness, goodness, and happiness, and surrounded by twelve sons, or worlds of light, which, as a heavenly zodiac, preside over the great year of the world. These, however, are not emanations from God, but God is one with the kingdom of light, the whole forming one substance. Opposed to the kingdom of light is that of darkness, which is divided into five regions, and in which the prince of darkness sustains the same relation to his inferiors as the God of light occupies in his kingdom. By an inroad made by the powers of darkness into the kingdom of light, the primitive man, the first-born of God, was overthrown and imprisoned. He was subsequently delivered; but a portion of the light remained imprisoned in the darkness. God then brought into existence the present universe, that it might be a receptacle for this lost light; and two new heavenly powers, Christ and the Holy Ghost, proceeded from God to redeem the detained light. The man Adam is then formed by the prince of darkness after the image of the primitive man, comprising, as in a microcosm, the clearest light with the grossest darkness. From him proceeded the human race, each member of which presents a mixture of the two elements — light and darkness; and in each succeeding generation the power of the light is weakened by the ascendancy of the darkness. To break this dominion, Christ himself appeared in order to reveal again the lost truth; but his life upon earth, his sufferings and death, were a mere semblance, for the essentially pure light of his being could not unite itself to gross matter. The statements of the New Testament were only partially true; the full truth regarding Christ was first revealed by the Paraclete (Manes). They denied the genuineness of the Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles; the Epistles were regarded as interpolated; while many apocryphal writings, especially the Acts of Thomas, were made use of by them. The work begun by Christ required for its completion Manes, the Paraclete promised by Christ, to lead men to a knowledge of the complete truth, by revealing the secret relations of the universe, and securing the means of human freedom. The redemption of man they held to consist in a knowledge of the revelations made by Christ and Manes, respecting the character of the two empires, the soul and its relation to the body, and a corresponding mode of life. Their system of ethics was thus of a severely ascetic nature, based on the convictions of the intrinsic evil of the body, from the fetters of which their great aim was to set the soul free. For their higher class of members, the *electi* or *perfecti*, a rigorous system of asceticism was prescribed. They were forbidden to eat any kind of food which might increase the power of the body over the spirit; in particular were they to abstain from flesh, which, as the product of Hyle, and as being entirely destitute of light, could only depress the soul. Every kind of work through which man cultivates this world, which is the kingdom of darkness, or makes it a pleasant home, was forbidden. Abstinence from sexual intercourse was regarded as a moral duty, as it was a continuing of the first sin and a preparing of new prisons for the soul. The *auditares*, or lower class of members, were permitted to eat meat, to marry, to occupy themselves with material and industrial pursuits, and to fill public offices; but were also bound to supply the elect with all the necessaries of life. Manes sent out twelve apostles, and these were afterwards represented in the church by twelve magistri, with a thirteenth invisible one, doubtless Manes himself, at their head. After these were seventy-two bishops, who had under them presbyters, deacons, evangelists, and the other electi. They had no temples, and their worship consisted chiefly in hymns and prayers. After the death of Manes, his adherents in Persia were subjected to a long persecution, and many of them are said to have fled to Hindostan. In Syria, Egypt, Palestine, and other countries, they early made their appearance, and the northern coast of Africa became one of their principal seats. Under Constantine they enjoyed toleration; but the succeeding Christian emperors issued severe decrees against them. Nevertheless, they continued to prosper for a long time. Their congregations were numerous, and had many able leaders. In Italy, and especially at Rome, they were very numerous, and maintained intimate relations with the congregations in other countries. Pope Leo I. took severe measures against them; Valentinian III. punished them with exile, and Justinian ordered them all to be put to death. By these persecutions the sect gradually became extinct, although traces of it are found in later centuries in Gaul and Spain; and its influence is to be traced in many of the new sects of the Middle Ages. Augustine was for nine years a member of this sect, but left them when he found not among them the thoroughness of learning nor the purity of character that he had expected; and he became afterwards their most zealous opponent.

Manichæ'ism, *n.* [Fr. *manicheisme.*] The doctrinal system propounded by the Manicheans.

Manichæ'ist, *n.* Same as MANICHEAN, *q. v.*

Man'ichord, Manichord'on, (*-kord,*) *n.* [Fr. *manichordion*, from Gr. *monos*, single, and *chordē*, string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument sounded by the hand, like a spinet. — *Todd.*

Man'icon, *a.* [Lat., from Gr. *manikos.*] Pertaining to madness.

Manicouagan, (*man-e-kwa'gan,*) a river of Lower Canada, rising in a lake of the same name, and flowing S. into St. Lawrence River.

Manidowish', in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Chippewa River, in Chippewa co.

Man'ifest, *a.* [Fr. *manifeste*; Lat. *manifestus* — *manus*, the hand, and Sansk. *pash*, to grasp, to hold.] Palpable; apparent; open; clear to the understanding; evident; obvious; conspicuous; plain; not obscure or difficult to be seen or comprehended; as, a *manifest* truth, a *manifest* lie, &c.

"Thus *manifest* to sight the god appeared." — *Dryden.*

—Detected; convicted; revealed; — with *of.*

"Callisthe there stood *manifest of* shame." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* (*Com.*) A list of the goods forming the cargo of a ship, containing a particular description of each article or package, for inspection by the custom-house authorities.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *manifester*; Lat. *manifesto.*] To reveal; to make to appear; to render public; to show plainly and palpably; to disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to display, or exhibit more clearly to the view; as, to *manifest* esteem for a person.

"The glory of God's wisdom *manifested* in the creation." — *Ray.*

—To declare a ship's lading at the custom-house; to exhibit the list of particulars of a vessel's cargo.

Man'ifestable, Man'ifestible, *a.* That may be manifested; easy to be made evident; as, a *manifestable* method.

Manifesta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *manifestatio.*] Act of manifesting or disclosing what is secret, unseen, vague, or obscure; discovery to the eye or to the understanding; exhibition of anything by evidence; palpable display or revelation.

"This public *manifestation* (of acts of mercy)." — *Atterbury.*

Man'ifestible, *a.* See MANIFESTABLE.

Man'ifestly, *adv.* Clearly; evidently; plainly; palpably; in a manner to be easily seen or understood.

Man'ifestness, *n.* State or quality of being manifest; clear evidence; obviousness; perspicuity.

Manifes'to, *n.*; *pl.* MANIFESTOES. [Fr. *manifesto*; It. *manifesto*, from Lat. *manifestus*, manifest.] A public declaration, generally proceeding from a ruler or sovereign, showing or setting forth his intentions, or proclaiming or explaining his opinions or motives.

Man'ifold, *a.* [*Many* and *fold.*] Of divers kinds; many in number; numerous; multiplied, as varieties.

"The productions of the mineral kingdom are various and *manifold*." — *Woodward.*

—Presented or appearing on divers occasions or in various ways, as goodness.

"The *manifold* in sin deserved to fall." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To fold in many convolutions or thicknesses. — To multiply by one process, as copies of a written letter or account.

Man'ifolded, *a.* Having many complications or doublings.

Man'ifoldly, *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many or various ways.

Man'ifoldness, *n.* State of multiplicity, or complicated numbers.

Man'ifolds, *n. pl.* The third stomach of a ruminant animal. (Local, U. S.) — *Webster.*

Man'iform, *a.* [Lat. *manus*, hand, and *forma*, form.] Hand-shaped.

Maniglion, (*ma-nil'yon,*) *n.* [From It. *maniglia*, handle.] (*Ordnance.*) Either one of two handles on the back of a heavy gun.

Man'ihot, MANIOC, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Cassava, a gen. of plants, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. The species *M. utilissima*, the bitter cassava, is an important food-producing plant. Cassava-meal, which is largely employed in the making of the cassava bread or cakes in common use among the inhabitants of tropical America, is obtained by grating the washed roots, and then subjecting the pulp to pressure and heat. The roots and expressed juice are virulent poisons, owing chiefly to the presence of hydrocyanic acid; but their poisonous qualities are removed by the washing and heating. Cassava-starch, tapioca-meal or Brazilian arrow-root, and tapioca, are likewise prepared from the roots. The starch is deposited from the expressed juice, and is purified by washing with water. Tapioca is prepared by heating this starch, while moist, on hot plates: it is largely employed as a dietetic substance. The sauce called *cassareep* in the West Indies is the juice concentrated by heat and flavored with aromatics. The species *M. aipi*, the sweet cassava, has none of the poisonous properties of the former species. Its root is a common article of food in the West Indies and some parts of S. America. It is as mealy as the potato when boiled. Cassava-meal, bread, and starch, as well as tapioca, are prepared from the sweet root in small quantities.

Man'ikin, *n.* [*Man*, and term. *kin*, a dimin. of *man.*] A little man; a dwarf; a pigmy.

"This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby." — *Shaks.*

—An artificial preparation, made with pasteboard, plaster, &c., exhibiting the various aggregated parts of the human frame.

Man'il. *n.* See MANILLO.

Mani'la, or **Manil'la,** a seaport-town of the island of Luzon, cap. of the Spanish settlement of the Philippines, on the river Passig, near its mouth, in the bay of Manila; Lat. 14° 36′ 8″ N., Lon. 120° 53′ 30″ E. *M.* comprises the city proper and 10 suburbs, the principal of which is Binondoc, the seat of most of its trade, and connected by a bridge over the Passig. It has suffered severely from the frequency of earthquakes; the last in 1863 nearly destroyed the town, on which occasion over 2,000 lives were lost. The bay and harbor of *M.* are excellent, and the river Passig is navigable for 10 m. The

trade of *M.* is chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, Australia, and China. The principal exports are sugar, hemp, coffee, rice, tobacco, cotton, copper, and

Fig. 1702. — HARBOR OF MANILA.
(From Vaillant's *Travels round the World.*)

cochineal. The imports are chiefly woven goods, lead, ironware, silks, oankeen, vermilion, &c. The climate is generally healthy. *Pop.*, including the suburbs, about 150,000.

Manil'a, Manil'la, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Manila, one of the Philippine Islands.

Manila hemp, the fibrous integuments of the *Musa textilis*, a plant growing in the Philippine Islands, and of which superior cordage and ropes are made. — *Manila rope*, or *cordage*, rope or cordage made from Manila hemp, and extensively used on shipboard.

Manil'la, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Rush co., abt. 10 m. W.S.W. of Rushville.

Manil'lo, Man'il, Manil'la, Manille', *n.* [Sp. *manilla.*] A bangle, or arm- or leg-ornament worn by native Africans. — A copper coin of horse-shoe form, circulating among certain tribes on the Guinea coast, Africa.

Man'in, DANIELE, a distinguished Italian patriot, b. at Venice, 1804, was educated for the bar, and soon gained great distinction as a pleader. The ardor of his political sentiments had marked him out as one of the leaders of the national party. In 1847 he took an active part in promoting the national movement; for this he was, with his friend, Tommaseo, cast into prison, but while awaiting his trial the revolution of 1848, that burst out at Paris, Naples, and Vienna, found an echo at Venice, and the two prisoners were set at liberty by the people and borne in triumph. The expulsion of the Austrians and the proclamation of the republic immediately followed. During the siege which commenced in the autumn of the same year, and lasted twelve months, *M.* was at the head of the civil government, and to his counsels and patriotic spirit it was mainly owing that the Venetians maintained so long and brilliant a defence. After the capitulation, *M.* retired to Paris, where he maintained himself by giving lessons in Italian, and continued in various pamphlets, and through the press, to advocate the cause of Italian independence. D. 1857.

Man'ioc, Man'dioc, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MANIHOT.

Man'iple, *n.* [Lat. *manipulus*, a handful.] A handful. — A company of Roman soldiers. — A stole or fanon worn on the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest.

Manip'ular, *a.* [Lat. *manipularis.*] Relating or pertaining to a maniple.

Manip'ulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *manipular*, from Lat. *manipulus*, a handful — *manus*, the hand, and *ple*, root of *plenus*, full. See PLENARY.] To treat or operate upon with the hands.

—*v. a.* To employ the hand in; to perform handiwork.

Manipula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of manipulating; work performed manually; labor by hand.

(*Chem.*) The term *M.* embraces the manual and mechanical operations of the laboratory; and in the delicate details of analysis, as well as in the exhibition of class experiments, great skill and practice in *M.* are required. The processes of weighing, measuring, filtering, distilling, precipitating, dissolving, using the blowpipe, &c., all come within the meaning of *M.*

(*Mining.*) A peculiar manner of digging silver or other ores.

Manip'ulative, *a.* Relating to manipulation; performed by handiwork.

Manip'ulator, *n.* One who manipulates; one who practises handiwork.

Manip'ulatory, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to manipulation.

Ma'nis, *n.* [From Lat. *manes*, shades of the departed.] (*Zoöl.*) See PANGOLIN.

Man, (Isle of,) (anc. *Mona*, *Monapia*, or *Monæda*,) an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, nearly equidistant from the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; Lat. between 54° 4′ and 54° 27′ N., Lon. 4° 17′ and 4° 34′ W. *Ext.* About 30 m. long, and between 10 and 13 m. broad, terminating in a sharp point towards the N. *Area*, 280 sq. m. On the S. is a small island called the Calf of Man. The interior and central part is mountainous. The towns and villages (Castletown, the cap., and Douglas) are almost all situated along the coast. The soil is rather unproductive. Liverpool is the port of England in which nearly all the trade of the Isle of Man centres. The Isle of Man was formerly the property of the dukes of Atbole. Though sold by them to the English government, the island still forms a separate territory, with its own legislature and laws. It is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of a bishop, who is styled bishop of Sodor and Man, is the sole baron of the isle, and possesses many privileges. This island was a great station of the Druids, of whose circles it conserves numerous remains. In the schools, the Manx, a branch of the Celtic, as well as the English, is taught. *Pop.* 53,000.

Manis'tee, or MANISTIC, in *Michigan*, a river rising in Crawford co., and flowing S.W. through Kalcaska, Wexford, and Manistee cos., into Lake Michigan. *Length*, about 150 m.

—A N.W. co. of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan. *Area*, about 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Manistee River, and several smaller streams. The soil, generally fertile, and well adapted for grain and all kinds of produce, is especially favorable to fruit, which here is never killed by frost. *M.* is well timbered, and abounds in hard woods. *Cap.* Manistee. *Pop.* about 8,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 75 m. N. by W. of Muskegon. Finely situated on a river of same name, between Lake Manistee and Lake Michigan, *M.* is one of the most promising places in that region, and its harbor, which is never closed by ice, affords unequalled facilities for commerce and manufacture. *Pop.* about 4,000.

Man'ito, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Havana.

Manito'ba Lake, a lake of British N. America, a few m. S.W. of Winnipeg Lake, with which it is connected by the Dauphin River; Lat. 51° N., Lon. 99° W. It covers an area of about 2,000 sq. m.

Manitoowoc', [Indian, *River of Spirits,*] in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Lake Michigan from Manitoowoc co.

—An E. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 590 sq. m. *Rivers.* Manitoowoc, Sheboygan, East Twin, and West Twin rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Manitoowoc. *Pop.* about 40,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Manitoowoc River, where it enters Lake Michigan, abt. 93 m. N. by E. of Milwaukee. It has an excellent harbor, and the inhabitants carry on an active trade in lumber. *Pop.* about 5,000.

Manitoowoc Rapids, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Manitoowoc co., on the Manitoowoc River, about 4 m. above its mouth.

Manitou, (*mân'i-too,*) *n.* [Ind.] A name applied by certain N. American Indian tribes to any object of worship.

Manitou'lin, a group of islands of Upper Canada in Lake Huron. The principal ones are, Great Manitoulin, or Sacred Isle, *area*, about 1,000 sq. m.; Little Manitoulin, or Cockburn, *area*, abt. 100 sq. m.; and Drummond, *area*, about 168 sq. m. The surface of all are generally elevated and rugged, and the coasts, especially those of Great Manitoulin, are deeply indented with bays and inlets.

Manitoulin Lake, or GEORGIAN BAY, an arm of Lake Huron in Upper Canada, between Lat. 44° 30′ and 46° N., and Lon. 80° and 81° 30′ W., being about 20 m. long by 50 m. in width, and covers an area of abt. 6,000 sq. m. The shores are generally low and deeply indented by the months of the numerous rivers which flow into it. It is interspersed with many islands, some of which are quite large.

Man'itou River, in *Wisconsin*, enters the Fox River in Brown co.

Man'itrunk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) In insects, the anterior segment of the trunk, in which the head inosculates, or on which it turns.

Manit'ta, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.

Manka'to (or BLUE EARTH) **River,** in *Minnesota*, rises near the S. border of the State, and flowing N., enters the Minnesota River from Blue Earth co. — A post-village, cap. of Blue Earth co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Mankind', *n.* [*Man* and *kind.*] The race or species of human beings; the order of man taken collectively; man.

—A male, or the males of the human race, in contradistinction to *womankind.*

Manks, *n.* and *a.* (*Geog.*) See MANX, the more correct orthography.

Man'less, *a.* Not manned, as a ship; without men. (a.)

Man'like, *a.* Having the form, appearance, and natural characteristics of a man, as distinguished from a woman. — Possessing the distinguishing mental or moral qualities of a man; manly.

Man'liness, *n.* State or quality of being manly; characteristic quality of the male sex; dignity; moral courage; bravery; fortitude; magnanimity.

"In all the silent *manliness* of grief." — *Goldsmith.*

Man'lius. Four illustrious Romans of this name are mentioned: — 1. MARCUS MANLIUS CAPITOLINUS, a patrician general, who saved the capitol when surprised by the Gauls about 390 or 392 a. c., and was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock, 370 b. c. — 2. LUCIUS MANLIUS IMPERIOSUS, named dictator, and compelled to abdicate for his despotism, a. c. 363. — 3. TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, son of the preceding, famous for his magnanimity and courage, was appointed military tribune b. c. 362, and dictator 352, and again 348, without passing through the intervening dignity of consul. The latter office, however, he filled in 347, 344, and 340, but finally lost his popularity by the rigor of his administration. — 4. A second TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS, who was appointed consul b. c. 235 and 224, and, in the latter period, closed the temple of Janus after subjugating Sardinia. He refused a third consulate, but in 212 was appointed censor.

Man'lius, in *Illinois*, a township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

—A township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Man'lius, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Man'lius, in *Missouri*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 8 m. E. of Carrollton.

Man'lius, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 9,000.

Man'lius Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 9 m. E. of Syracuse.

Manlun'kus, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Man'ly, *a.* (*comp.* MANLIER; *super.* MANLIEST.) Manlike; possessing qualities befitting a man; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately; magnanimous; resolute; not boyish or womanish. — Also, pertaining to the adult age of man.

"He moves with *manly* grace." — *Shaks.*

—*adv.* With courage; like a man; as, "a *manly* foe." *Canning.*

Man-mid'wife, *n.* A male accoucheur.

Man'-mil'liner, *n.* A man who makes millinery; hence, one who busies himself with frivolous or finical occupations, or takes concern in matters of frippery.

Mann, HORACE, an American statesman and educationalist, b. at Franklin, Mass., 1796, graduated at Brown University at Providence. *M.* was elected in 1827 to the legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1836 to the State Senate, of which he became president. In 1837 he was elected Secretary of the Board of Education, and giving up business and politics, he devoted his whole time to the cause of education, and, in 1843, made a visit to educational establishments in Europe. His report was reprinted both in Europe and in the U. States. In 1848 he was elected to Congress; at the end of his term, he accepted the presidency of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. D. 1859. *M.* was a strong advocate of temperance, and an energetic opponent of the institution of slavery. His principal works are, *Slavery; Letters and Speeches*, and numerous educational reports.

Man'na, *n.* (*Script.*) The miraculous food given by God to the Israelites during their wanderings in the desert. It was a small grain, white like hoar-frost, round, and of the size of coriander-seed (*Exod.* xvi.; *Num.* 11.) It fell every morning with the dew, about the camp of the Israelites, and in such great quantities during the whole forty years of their journey in the wilderness, that it was sufficient to serve the entire multitude instead of bread (*Ex.* xvi. 35; *Deut.* xxix. 5, 6; *Josh.* v. 12). It is nowhere said that the Israelites had no other food; and that numerous flocks and herds accompanied the camp of Israel is clear from many passages. When manna was first sent, the Israelites "knew not what it was," and "said one to another, MAN-HU," which means, What is it? Most interpreters think that from the frequent repetition of this inquiry the name MAN, or manna, arose.

(*Med.* and *Bot.*) See FRAXINUS.

Man'na-croup, *n.* A granular preparation of wheat, deprived of bran, used as an article of food for children and invalids; semolina. — *Brande.*

Man'ner, *n.* [Fr. *manière*, from *manier*, to handle, from *main*, Lat. *manus*, the hand.] Form; method; plan; way of performing or executing; style; fashion; mode of action.

"Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare." — *Dryden.*

—Mien; characteristic mode, way, or service of acting, conducting, deporting one's self, &c.; peculiar carriage or cast of countenance; method of service or worship; particular artistic mode of managing colors, lights, and shades; peculiar style of authorship, &c.; deportment; general action of behavior, mien, conduct, or carriage; — in the *plural*, habitual course of ceremony, or method of acting; customary habit.

"Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*." *Richardson.*

"*Manners* must adorn knowledge." — *Lord Chesterfield.*

—Sort; kind; style; species; description; as, all *manner* of benefits.

"What *manner* of man art thou?" — *Coleridge.*

—Certain degree or measure; as, he is after a *manner* imprudent.

"We have rul'd in a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth." *Milton.*

In a manner, in a certain sense; to a certain extent.

"It is *in a manner* done already." — *Shaks.*

To be taken in, or *with the manner*, to be taken in the act of commission.

"If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall *be taken in the manner*." — *Donne.*

To make one's manners, to present one's salutation, greeting, or expression of courtesy.

Mannered, (*mân'nerd,*) *a.* Possessing manners, deportment, or mien.

"He was the mildest *mannered* man
That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." — *Byron.*

—Characterized by mannerism; distinguished by excess of some peculiar trait or feature.

"His style is in some degree *mannered* and confined." *Hazlitt.*

Man'nerism, *n.* Adherence to a uniform manner; a characteristic sameness of style or method; tasteless conformity to one settled mode, pattern, or standard; a

reducing everything to the same level of manner, without the freedom and variety of a natural treatment.

"His style, in spite of his *mannerism*, nay, partly by reason of its *mannerism*, is well suited for . . . desultory Ana."—*Macaulay.*

Man'nerist, *n.* [Fr. *maniériste.*] One who is addicted to mannerism; one who performs his work in a peculiar and unvaried manner; a copyist of peculiarities other than his own.

(*Painting.*) An artist whose pictures bear no resemblance to the beautiful varieties of nature, but discover an unpleasing and tasteless sameness.

Man'nerliness, *n.* Quality or condition of being mannerly, or civil and respectful in deportment; good breeding; civility; complaisance; ceremonious behavior.

Man'nerly, *a.* Exhibiting good manners; decent and civil in external behavior; civil; respectful; well-bred; complaisant; not rude, brusque, or vulgar.

—*adv.* Civilly; respectfully; complaisantly; without rudeness, vulgarity, or brusquerie; with becoming courtesy.

Man'ners-bit, *n.* A morsel left in a dish for the sake of good manners, and to avoid the imputation of greediness.

Mann'heim. See MANHEIM.

Man'ning, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Clarendon dist., about 70 m. N. by W. of Charleston.

Man'ningham, a town of England, co. of York, 1 m. from Bradford. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 10,000.

Man'ningham, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Butler co., about 130 m. S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Man'ningsville, in *W. Virginia*, a vill. of Kanawha co., about 16 m. W.S.W. of Charleston.

Man'nington, in *New Jersey*, a township of Salem co.; *pop.* about 2,393.

Man'nington, in *W. Virginia*, a post-vill. of Marion co.

Man'nington Hill, in *New Jersey*, a village of Salem co., about 4 m. E.N.E. of Salem.

Man'nish, *a.* [A.S. *mennisc*; Ger. *männisch.*] Human; possessing the nature of man.—Presenting the aspect or appearance of a man; bold; masculine;—ad, in a bad sense, not befitting a woman; impudent; tomboyish; not feminine.

"A woman, impudent and *mannish* grown." — *Shaks.*

Man'nishly, *adv.* In a mannish or masculine manner.

Man'nite, *n.* (*Chem.*) When manna is dissolved in boiling alcohol, the solution, as it cools, deposits it in flaky and acicular crystals, often arranged in concentric groups. Manna, thus purified, has been chemically designated by the term *mannite.* Mannite is found in variable quantities in a great variety of plants, and is a product of the vinous fermentation of sugar. *Form.* $C_{12}H_{14}O_{12}$.

Manns'borough, in *Virginia*, a village of Amelia co., about 30 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Mann's Mill, in *Iowa*, a village of Linn co., about 25 m. N. by E. of Iowa City.

Manns'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 52 m. N. by W. of Rome.

Man'ny, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Sabine parish, about 150 m. W.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Manoel'-Al'ves, the name of two small rivers of Brazil, called GREAT and LITTLE, respectively, entering the Tocantins in the province of Goyaz.

Manoel'-Illa, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic Ocean, near the mouth of the Appodi.

Manœuvre, MANEUVRE, (*ma-nū'ver*,) *n.* [Fr. *manœuvre* = *main*, from Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *œuvre*, from Lat. *opera*, work; L. Lat. *manopera.* See OPERATION.] Anything done in a handy, adroit, or dexterous manner; management; specifically, a dexterous movement or evolution performed in naval or military operations.—Stratagem; artful method of proceeding; adroit manner of performance; skilful artifice; intrigue; management with dexterity and address.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *manœuvrer.*] To do anything dexterously or adroitly; to manage with address or art.—To move or change positions among troops or ships, for the purpose of advantageous strategical attack or defence, or for the requirements of discipline; to perform warlike evolutions.

—*v. a.* To alter or change, as the positions of troops, or ships in a fleet or squadron.

Manœu'vrer, MANEUVERER, *n.* One who designs or practises manœuvres.

Man'-of-war', *n.* A ship of war; a vessel of war employed in government service.

Man-of-war bird. (*Zoöl.*) See FRIGATE-BIRD.

Maño'la, *n.* [Sp.] A young Madrid-lenian girl, who is addicted to gallantry. This is the original sense; but in common parlance, the name is applied also indiscriminately to the laboring girls of Madrid, without implying necessarily bad conduct.

Fig. 1703.—A MAÑOLA.

Mano'min, in *Minnesota*, an E. by S. co.; *area*, abt. 10 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Manomin. *Pop.* about 230.

—A post-village, cap. of Manomin co., on the Mississippi River, about 17 m. N.W. of St. Paul.

Manom'eter, *n.* [From Gr. *manos*, thin, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument intended to measure the rarefaction and condensation of elastic fluids in confined circumstances, whether occasioned by variation of temperature, or by actual destruction, or generation of portions of elastic fluids. (Also called *manoscope.*)

Manomet'rical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or acted upon by, the manometer.

Man'or, *n.* [Fr. *manoir*, from L. Lat. *manerium*, *maneo* = Gr. *menō*, to abide.] A residence or dwelling with a certain portion of land annexed to it.

(*Eng. Law.*) A tract of land originally granted by the king to a person of rank, part of which (*terre tenementales*) was given by the grantee, or lord of the manor, to his followers; the rest he retained, under the name of his demesnes (*terra dominicales*). That which remained uncultivated was called the lord's waste, and served for public roads, and commons or pasturage for the lord and his tenants. The whole fee was called a lordship or barony, and the court appendant to the manor the court-baron. The tenants, in respect to their relation to this court and to each other, were called *pares curiæ*; in relation to the tenure of their lands, *copyholders*, as holding by a copy of the record in the lord's court. No new manors were created in England after the prohibition of subinfeudation in 1290.

(*Amer. Law.*) A tract held of a proprietor by a fee-farm rent, in money or in kind, and descending to the oldest son of proprietor, who, in New York State, is called a *patroon.*—*Bouvier.*

Man'or, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A post-village and township of Lancaster co., about 6 m. S.W. of Lancaster; *pop.* of township about 5,500.

Man'or-Ham'ilton, a market-town of Ireland, co. Leitrim, about 12 m. E. of Sligo; *pop.* 1,500.

Man'or-house, Man'or-seat, *n.* The house or residence belonging to a manor.

Mano'rial, Mane'rial, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, a manor or manors; as, *manorial* rights, a *manorial* lord, *manorial* influence.

Man'orville, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of New York city.

Manorville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., abt. 2 m. S. of Kittanning.

Man'oscope, *n.* Same as MANOMETER, *q. v.*

Manos'copy, *n.* [Gr. *manos*, thin, rare, and *skopein*, to view.] The science of determining the density of vapors and gaseous exhalations.

Manosque, (*ma'nosk.*) a town of France, dept. of Basses-Alpes, 30 m. S.W. of Digne; *pop.* 5,200.

Mano'very, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An illegal manœuvre to snare game.

Manoressa, (*man-rai'sa.*) a town of Spain, prov. of Barcelona, 34 m. N.W. of Barcelona City; *pop.* 16,670.

Man'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of the side-ropes aiding a person to ascend to the gangway of a ship

Mans, (**Le,**) a town of France, dept. of Sarthe, on the river Sarthe, 50 m. N.E. of Angers, and 120 S.W. of Paris. *Manuf.* Linens, sail-cloth, flannels, serge, and druggets, leather, gloves, &c. Le Mans is famous for its poultry. *Pop.* 45,230.—In 1793 it was the scene of the destruction of the Vendean army, when upwards of 10,000 persons were slaughtered.

Man'sard, FRANÇOIS, a French architect, b. 1598; d. 1666. He built several churches, and other public edifices at Paris.—His nephew, Jules-Hardouin *M.*, b. 1645, was also an excellent architect, and the superintendent of the royal edifices. He built the palaces of Versailles, Marly, and the Great Trianon, the Hospital of the Invalides, &c. D. 1708.

Man'sard-roof, *n.* [From F. *Mansard*, a celebrated French architect.] (*Arch.*) Same as CURB-ROOF, *q. v.*

Mause, *n.* [Lat. *mansio*, from *maneo*, *mansum*, to stay or abide anywhere.] A house or habitation; specifically, in Scotland, a Presbyterian minister's abode; a parsonage house.—A farm.

Capital mause, a manor-house.

Mans'feld, ERNST, COUNT VON, a celebrated soldier of fortune, b. at Mechlin, 1585. He greatly distinguished himself in the Thirty Years' War; but was defeated by Wallenstein in 1625; and d. 1626.

Mans'field, a town of England, Nottingham co., on the river Mann, 14 m. N.W. of Nottingham. *Manuf.* Cotton spinning, hosiery, and lace. *Pop.* 11,225.

Mans'field, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co., abt. 24 m. E. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mans'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., abt. 25 m. N.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Mans'field, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Linn co., abt. 30 m. N. by W. of Fort Scott.

Mans'field, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of De Soto parish, abt. 32 m. S. of Shreveport.

Mans'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Bristol co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.

Mans'field, in *Minnesota*, a township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Mans'field, in *New Jersey*, a village and township of Burlington co., abt. 7 m. N. of Mount Holly; *pop.* of township abt. 4,800.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Mans'field, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Mans'field, in *Ohio*, a post-town of Richland co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Columbus. It is well built, commands an active trade, and is increasing rapidly in population and importance. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

Mans'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Elmira, New York.

Mans'field, in *Vermont*, a township of Lamoille co.

Mans'field, in *Virginia*, a village of Louisa co., abt. 52 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Mans'field Centre, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., abt. 35 m. N. by W. of New London.

Mans'field Depot, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., abt. 38 m. N.W. of New London.

Mans'field (or **Mansell**) **Island,** an island of British N. America, in Hudson's Bay, S.E. of Southampton Island; *area*, abt. 2,100.

Mansion, (*mān'shon.*) *n.* [Lat. *mansio.* See MANSE.] Any place of abode; a residence; a house; an habitation; particularly, a house with pretensions to size or elegance of structure and appointments.

"In my Father's house are many *mansions.*"—*John* xiv. 2.

—The dwelling-place of a lord of a manor; a manor-house.

Man'sionary, *a.* Residentiary; abiding; as, a *mansionary* canon.

Man'sion-house, *n.* A house of habitation; specifically applied to the official city residence of the Lord Mayor of London, England.

Manslaughter, (*-slaw'ter,*) *n.* The killing of a man or men; murder; homicide.

"Bring home spoils with infinite *manslaughter.*"—*Milton.*

(*Law.*) The unlawful slaying of a man without malice or forethought, express or implied. See MURDER.

Man'son, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 54 m. N.N.W. of Raleigh.

Mansou'ra, a town of Lower Egypt, on the Nile, 31 m. S.W. of Damietta. It was built by the Saracens, as a bulwark against the Christians, but at present is almost in ruins. *Pop.* Unknown.

Mansu'ra, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, abt. 66 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Mantalagoose', a lake of Lower Canada, abt. lat. 48° 15′ N., lon. 74° 30′ W. It receives a river of the same name from the S.

Mantchoo', Manchoo', *n.*; *pl.* MANTCHOOS. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Mantchooria.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to Mantchooria.

Mantchooria, (*man-choo're-a.*) [Chin. *Kerin-oola.*] An extensive region of N.E. Asia belonging to China, and the original seat of the present ruling dynasty (Tatsing) of the Chinese empire; lat. between 41° and 57° N., lon. 117° and 140° E. It is bounded N. by the Russian govt. of Yakutsk, E. by the Gulf of Tartary and Sea of Japan, S. China proper, and W. by the Russian govt. of Irkutsk, and Mongolia; *area*, estimated at

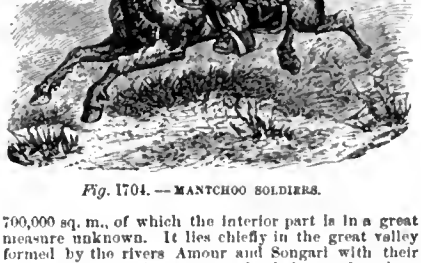


Fig. 1704.—MANTCHOO SOLDIERS.

700,000 sq. m., of which the interior part is in a great measure unknown. It lies chiefly in the great valley formed by the rivers Amour and Songari with their numerous tributaries, a mountain-chain running along the coast. The principal river is the Amour, several of whose tributaries afford pearls; but the principal pearl-fishery is on the east coast, in the Gulf of Tartary. The principal lakes are, the Hinkai-nor, the Hoorun, and Pir. *Prod.* Corn, peas, and ginseng, rhubarb, and timber. *Pop.* Unknown, being principally nomads.

Man'tel, (sometimes written MANTLE,) *n.* [See MANTLE.] (*Arch.*) The work, or shelf, over a fireplace in front of a chimney, serving as a lintel or breast-summer to support the masonry above, which is called the chimney-breast. (Also, called *mantel* (or *mantle*)-*piece*, -*shelf*, and -*tree.*)

Mantelet', Mant'let, *n.* [Dim. of *mantle.*] A small mantle or cloak worn by women; a mantilla.

(*Fort.*) A movable shield used as a protection to the sappers in carrying bags towards a besieged place, or to protect the gunners at an embrasure.

Man'telo, (Cape,) the S.E. extremity of the island of Eubœa, Greece; lat. 37° 57′ N., lon. 24° 34′ E.

Man'teno, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kankakee co., abt. 47 m. S. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Man'teno, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Harlan.

Mantes, (*mants.*) a town of France, dept. of the Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 29 m. N.W. of Paris; *pop.* 4,500.

Man'ti, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Fremont co., abt. 14 m. E. by S. of Sidney.

Man'ti, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village, cap. of San Pete co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Fillmore City.

Man'tic, *a.* [Gr. *manticos*, making prophecy.] Prophetic; ominous; characterized by the occult spirit of divination. (R.)

Man'tichor, Man'ticor, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MANTICORE.

Man'tiger, *n.* [Lat. *mantichora.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large baboon or monkey.

"The man-mimicking *mantiger.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

Mantil'la, *n.* [Sp.; Fr. *mantille.* See MANTLE.] A woman's silk or velvet cloak. — A veil worn by females, (especially in Spanish-speaking countries,) covering the head, and hanging down upon the shoulders.

Mantine'a, an ancient city of Greece, in Arcadia, 7 m. N. of Tripolizza, and 17 S.W. of Argos. Mention is made of *M.* about B. C. 540; and an indecisive battle was fought between Mantinea and Tegea, B. C. 423. The Spartans, under Agis II., defeated the combined army of Argives, Mantineans, and Athenians, near this place in June, 418, B. C. They were defeated by the Spartans, B. C. 385, and compelled to retire from their city, the walls of which were destroyed. They returned after the battle of Leuctra, July, 371 B.C., and began to rebuild their city. Epaminondas, the Theban general, defeated them at the second battle of Mantinea, June 27, B. C. 362. He was mortally wounded in the action, and died exclaiming, "I have lived long enough, for I die unconquered." The city was taken and pillaged, and the inhabitants were sold as slaves, by Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, B. C. 222. It was rebuilt, and called Antigonea, after Antigonus Doson, and did not resume its former name until the time of Hadrian. In addition to the afore-mentioned battles, the defeat of Archidamus and the Spartans by Demetrius Poliorcetes, B. C. 295; the defeat of the Spartans under Agis IV. by Aratus and the Achæans, B. C. 242; and the defeat of the Spartans by the Achæan forces under Philopæmen, B. C. 207, are all known as battles of Mantinea, because they were fought in a plain near that city. It is now called Palæopoli.

Mantiqueira, (*man-te-ka'ra,*) a mountain range of Brazil, extending along the S. part of the province of Minas-Geraes, and containing some of the highest summits in the interior of the empire.

Man'tis, *n.*; MANTIDÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr., a prophet; applied by Theocritus (*Idyl* x. 18) to the Cicada.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Orthopterous insects, whose singular appearance, and the grotesque forms they usually assume when lying in wait for their prey, have not only attracted great attention, but have given rise to the most superstitious notions among the vulgar. The *Mantidæ* are characterized by having a narrow and elongated body; the anterior legs of enormous length; short palpi, terminating in a point; the tarsi five-jointed, and the wings plaited longitudinally. These insects frequent trees and plants; and the forms and colors of their wings and bodies are so like the leaves and twigs which surround them, as to give them remarkable power to elude observation. The Praying Mantis (*Mantis religiosa*) is of a beautiful green color, nearly three inches in length, of a slender shape, and in its general sitting posture holds up the two fore-legs, slightly bent, in an attitude resembling that of a person when at prayer, in which position it will sometimes remain motionless for several hours. It is termed by the French *Prie-Dieu.* Its food consists of flies and other insects, which it is exceedingly dexterous in catching and retaining. The American variety, (*Fig.* 1705) is common throughout the United States.

Fig. 1705. — MANTIS RELIGIOSA OR CAROLINA.

Mantis'sa, *n.* [Lat., a make-weight.] (*Math.*) The decimal parts of a logarithm, in contradistinction to the integral part, or *characteristic.*

Mantle, (*man'tl,*) *n.* [A. S. *mentel, mæntel*; Fr. *manteau*; It. *mantello*; Lat. *mantellum.*] A covering; that which conceals; — hence, a kind of cloak, or loose garment, to be worn over other garments; — also, by implication, anything which serves to envelop. The spume, or frothy scum upon a liquid.

"The green *mantle* of the standing pool."—*Shaks.*

(*Her.*) See MANTEL.

(*Arch.*) Same as MANTEL, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) The external fold of the skin of mullusca.

—*v. a.* To cloak; to cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to overspread: to hide or disguise.

—*v. n.* To unfold and spread the wings like a mantle; to expand; to be spread, expanded, or extended. — To joy; to revel in pleasure or luxury. — To gather over and form a cover or coating; to collect on the surface as a covering; to become frothy or spumous. — To rush to the face and cover it with a crimson color, as blood; to ferment visibly.

"When *mantling* blood flow'd in his lovely cheeks."— *Smith.*

Man'tle-piece, MANTLE-SHELF, MANTLE-TREE, *n.* See MANTEL.

Mant'let, *n.* Same as MANTELET, *q. v.*

Mant'ling, or **Lam'brequin,** *n.* (*Her.*) An ornament depicted as hanging down from the helmet, and behind the escutcheon. It is considered to represent either the cointise, an ornamental scarf which passed around the body, and over the shoulder; or the military mantle, or robe of estate. When intended for the cointise, it is cut into irregular strips and curls of the most capricious forms, whose contortions are supposed to indicate that it has been torn into that ragged condition in the field of battle. When the mantling is treated as a robe of estate, the bearings of the shield are sometimes embroidered on it. A mantling adjusted so as to form a background for the shield and its accessories, constitutes an *Achievement of Arms.* — *Ch. Ency.*

Fig. 1706. — MANTLING.

Man'torville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of Dodge co., abt. 16 m. W. by N. of Rochester. *Pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

Man'-trap, *n.* A trap, snare, or gin for catching trespassers or interlopers; — hence, by implication, a bushband-seeking female.

Mantua, (*măn'tu-a.*) [It. *Mantova.*] A town of N. Italy, cap. of a province of same name, on the Mincio, 21 m. S.W. of Verona, and 37 N.E. of Cremona; Lat. 45° 9′ 34″ N., Lon. 10° 48′ 1″ E.; is situate partly on two islands formed by the waters of the Mincio, and partly on the mainland. *M.* is both by nature and art one of the strongest places in Europe. It is entered by bridges, flanked with redoubts, and is built on a plain of tolerable regularity, divided by a canal into two nearly equal parts. Most of the streets are broad, regular, and well paved; the houses are of stone, and in general well built; and the public squares both spacious and elegant. Of the latter, the most noted is the Piazza di Virgilio, used as a promenade. In its centre stands Virgil's monument, a column of marble. The principal public edifices at Mantua are the cathedral; the Corte, with its hall; the Palazzo della Giustizia; the palace of the Gonzaga family, and the one which, from its shape, bears the singular name of the Palazzo di T; the University buildings, the arsenal, the Jewish synagogue, and the public library, containing over 80,000 volumes. *M.* contains likewise several valuable collections of paintings, and a gallery of antiquities belonging to the Academy of Arts and Sciences. *Manuf.* Silk, woollen and linen fabrics, &c. *M.* claims an antiquity equal to that of Rome. It passed under the Roman power B. C. 197, and was the birthplace of Virgil, B. C. 70. After numerous reverses of fortune, *M.* passed into the hands of Louis I., duke of Gonzaga, in 1328, and under his rule attained great importance. It continued in the Gonzaga family until 1708, when it was taken by the Austrians. It was taken by Napoleon I. in 1796, and erected into the chief town of the department of the Mincio, but was restored to Austria in 1814. By the treaty of Zurich, in 1859, *M.* and Peschiera were the only towns of Lombardy left to the house of Austria, and these were surrendered in October, 1866. *Pop.* 28,197.

Man'tua, in *Iowa*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,133.

Man'tua, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Gloucester co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Man'tua, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Portage co., abt. 30 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Man'tua, in *Tennessee*, a village of McMinn co., about 165 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Man'tua, in *Texas*, a village of Collin co., about 30 m. S.W. of Bonham.

Man'tua, *n.* [Fr. *manteau*, a cloak, a mantle — perhaps from *Mantua*, in Italy.] A lady's gown or upper garment.

"A new *mantua* of genuine French silk."—*Sir W. Scott.*

Man'tua Cen'tre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Portage co., abt. 30 m. S E. of Cleveland.

Man'tua Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River from Gloucester co.

Mantua-maker, (*măn'tu-māk'er,*) *n.* A dressmaker; a woman's tailor.

Man'ual, *a.* [Fr. *manuel*; Lat. *manualis*, from *manus*, hand.] Relating or belonging to the hand; executed by the hand, as labor; as, *manual* operations. — Used or made by the hand.

"A declaration under his majesty's sign-*manual.*"—*Clarendon.*

—*n.* A small, portable book; a compendium; a vademecum; a handy-book; as, a *manual* of etiquette. — The service-book of the Roman Catholic Church.

(*Mus.*) In church-organs, a row of keys for the hand, as distinguished from the *pedal.* — *Dwight.*

(*Mil.*) An exercise with the musket or rifle, through which recruits are drilled, to give them a free use of their limbs, and of the weapon regarded merely as a pike. It comprises the first course of instruction after the rifle has been placed in the learner's hands.

Man'ually, *adv.* With the hand.

Manuel Comne'nus, (*măn'u-el,*) emperor of Constantinople, B. 1120, was the younger son of the Emperor John Comnenus, whom he succeeded, to the prejudice of his brother Isaac, in 1143. His long reign was almost a continual succession of wars. He obtained several victories over the sultan of Iconium in the year of his accession; the next year carried on war with Raymond, prince of Antioch; and, in 1147, on the arrival of the crusaders at Constantinople, under the Emperor Conrad and Louis VII. of France, he is charged with having flattered the Germans with promises, and by treacherous guides led them on to destruction. The French were received with great honors. Roger II., king of Sicily, having invaded Greece and carried off immense spoil, *M.* made war on him, and took Corfu. Revolts of the Servians and Hungarians afterwards occupied him, and in 1168 he made an unsuccessful expedition to Egypt. In 1175, he was again at war with the Turks, with alternate defeat and victory. D. 1180. Like his predecessors, *M.* assumed to be arbiter in theological controversies, and deposition or exile was the common penalty of resistance to his will.

Man'uel Palæol'ogus, emperor of Constantinople, B. 1348, was the son and successor of John Palæologus. The Turks having invaded his dominions, he applied to the Latins for succor, but without effect, on which he resigned his sceptre to John Palæologus II., his son, and took a religious habit. D. 1425.

Man'uel, JEAN ANTOINE, a famous leader of the opposition in the French Chamber after the restoration, was born in Provence, 1755, and after serving with distinction in the republican armies raised by levy *en masse*, adopted the profession of the bar. He was a member of the Chamber convoked by Napoleon during the Hundred Days, 1815, and with all his eloquence and power resisted the reëstablishment of the Bourbons by the allied armies. Returning to the Chamber in 1818, his patriotic fervor in the tribune, his high spirit, and his brilliant oratory, marked him out as the champion of French liberty, and kept the party of the ministers in continual terror. D. 1827.

Manu'tius, or MANUZIO, (*ma-nu'she-us,*) the name of an Italian family, famous in the history of printing for their beautiful editions of learned works, and the invention of the *Italic* or *Aldine* letter, said to have been formed in imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch. — ALDO PIO MANUZIO, the elder, flourished at Venice, 1447–1515. — PAOLO, his son, distinguished like his father both as a classical scholar and printer, 1512–1574. — ALDO, the younger, son of Paolo, distinguished like his progenitors, and greatly favored by the Pope, Sextus Quintus, who gave him apartments in the Vatican, was born at Venice, 1547, and died childless, 1597.

Manufac'tory, *n.* A factory; a house or place where goods are manufactured.

—*a.* Employed in manufacture.

Manufactural, (*-fakt'yūr-al,*) *a.* Relating or belonging to manufactures; as, *manufactural* interests.

Manufac'ture, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *facio*, to make.] The act or process of making or forming anything by the hand; operation of reducing raw materials, of whatsoever kind, into a form suitable for use; fabrication. — Anything made from raw materials, by the hand, by machinery, or by art; as, the cotton *manufacture.*

—*v. a.* To make, found, or fabricate from raw materials, by the hand, by art, or machinery, and work into forms suitable and adapted for use; as, to *manufacture* pottery. — To work or work up, as raw materials, into utilizable form; as, to *manufacture* iron.

—*v. n.* To be engaged in manufactures; as, a *manufacturing* people or district.

Manufac'turer, *n.* One who manufactures; one who works raw materials into wares suitable for use; one who employs workmen for fabricating goods; the owner or worker of a manufactory.

Manumission, (*măn-u-mish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *manumissio.* See MANUMIT.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The form by which slaves were released from their condition; so called because they were sent, as it were, out of the hand or power of their master. There were three ways in which slaves were manumitted, — by *vindicta*, census, or will. The first of these was the most ancient, and in it the slave was brought before the magistrate, who laid his wand, *vindicta*, on his head, and declared him to be free. The manumission by census was effected by the name of the slave, with his master's consent, being inserted in the census or public register of the citizens. By will, a slave could be made free conditionally or unconditionally, or free and an heir of the testator. By *M.* the relationship of patron and freedman was established between the parties.

Manumit', *v. a.* [Lat. *manumitto* — *manus*, the hand, and *mitto*, to send. See MISSION.] To liberate from personal bondage or servitude; to set free, as a slave; to redeem from slavery or serfdom.

Manumo'tive, *a.* [Lat. *manus*, and *movere, motum*, to move.] Movable by hand; portable.

Manumo'tor, *n.* [Lat. *manus*, and *motor*, mover.] A small wheel-carriage, worked by hand.

Manur'able, *a.* Susceptible of benefit from manure; capable of cultivation; as, *manurable* land.

Manure', *v. a.* [Fr. *manœuvrer*. See MANŒUVRE.] (*Agric.*) To apply to land, as any fertilizing matter; to enrich with compost or any nutritive substance; to dung.

—*n.* (*Agric.*) Any vegetable, animal, or mineral matter introduced into the soil, either for the purpose of improving its texture, or for directly nourishing the plants which grow in it. Thus, if the soil be too stiff with clay, sand is used; if, on the contrary, it be too loose with excess of sand, it will be benefited by the addition of clay. *Marl*, a natural mixture of clay and lime, sometimes containing a little silica and bitumen, is very useful as a *M.* in the improvement of soils. Its great advantage is, that it dilates, cracks, and is reduced to powder by exposure to moisture and the atmosphere, and it operates by subdividing the soil and hastening decomposition. *Quick-lime*, especially that derived from fossil or living shells, is a very excellent manure. In cold, marshy soils, abounding in organic matter, it is particularly efficacious in converting animal and vegetable matters into nourishment for plants. In consequence of the alkali which *ashes* contain, they attract moisture from the atmosphere, and thus accelerate vegetation. The most universal mineral *M.* known is *gypsum*, or sulphate of lime; but chemists are not agreed as to the way in which it acts upon vegetation. Ordinary *M.* consists of organized bodies, either animal or vegetable, in a state of decomposition. Decomposing animal matter of every description forms one of the most active *M.*, and in many cases accelerates the decomposition of inert vegetable matters mixed with it, as in the mixture of dung and straw, which forms the ordinary refuse of the stable. Those bodies which are subject to the most rapid decomposition are most generally employed as *M.* All animal excrements are powerful *M.*, and when properly applied to the soil, soon show their action by the improved appearance of the crops. Esculent vegetables, however, soon acquire a coarse and rank flavor if they are over-manured. In the use of animal *M.*, it is very important that they should be applied as soon as they begin to decompose, or as soon as possible afterwards, and not suffered to rot and exhale their best constituent parts while lying in the farm-yard. The drainings and evaporations of a dung-heap contain its most valuable component parts. Animal *M.*, which decompose slowly, generally operate most effectually. Of these the best is ground bones, the effects of which are long-continued; the earthy matter contained in bones is frequently beneficial to many crops. Among excrementitious solid substances, one of the most powerful is the dung of birds which feed on animal food, especially the dung of sea-birds. Guano is a *M.* of this kind. (See GUANO.) Vegetable manures are often effective, especially in the case of ploughing in a green crop. Sea-weeds, consisting of various species of *fuci*, *algæ*, and *confervæ*, are considerably used in Europe, in the countries near the coast. The effect of sea-weed *M.* is transient, and does not last for more than a single crop. *Soot* is also a powerful *M.*; it requires no preparation, but is thrown into the ground with the seed. The most ordinary *M.* used consists of a mixture of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. It is better to manure land in the spring than in the autumn, lest the winter rains should dissolve it too much, and endanger its sinking below the roots of the crop. As the stock of *M.* is generally limited, it is the study of agriculturists to discover some means of compensation for a deficiency. In a judiciously arranged rotation of crops, this compensation is obtained.

Manure'-distrib'utor, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement used for distributing manure easily and at regular distances. It is usually combined with the ordinary corn-drill, so that the corn and manure are delivered together. The machine is generally so arranged that the manure can, at the pleasure of the cultivator, be deposited, not only from 2 to 3 in. deeper in the ground than the seed, but from 10 to 12 in advance of it, so as to give the soil time to cover the manure before the next coulters deposit the seed. The progress of the manure-drill has been very slow, although the advantages arising from its use are many and palpable. By placing the seed in direct contact with manure in the process of germination, it is well nourished at that period of its growth when it most needs assistance, in order to develop its fibres and to extend its roots.

Manur'er, *n.* One who applies manure to land.

Manu'rial, *a.* Belonging or having reference to manures. (a.)

Manur'ing, *n.* A dressing or spread of manure on land; art or operation of applying fertilizing substances to land.

Manu'script, (abbreviated MS.; plural MSS.,) *a.* [Lat. *manuscriptum* — *manus*, the hand, and *scribo, scriptum*, to write. See SCRIBE.] Written with the hand; calligraphic; not printed; as, a *manuscript* book, a *manuscript* copy.

—*n.* A book or paper written with the hand; a written, in contradistinction to a printed, document. See PALÆOGRAPHY.

Manville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., abt. 12 m. N. of Providence.

Man'-worthy, *a.* Befitting, or becoming a man.

Manx, *n.* The language of the natives of the Isle of Man, Great Britain; — a dialect of the Celtic. (Often incorrectly written *Manks*.)

—*a.* Belonging or having reference to the Isle of Man, or to its inhabitants.

Manx Cat. (*Zoöl.*) One of a species of the cat kind born without tails, and peculiar to the Isle of Man.

Manx'man, *n.* A native of the Isle of Man.

Many, (*mĕn'y,*) *a.* [A. S. *manig, mani*; Dan. *mange*; Flem. *manig*; Russ. *mnogii*; Sansk. *manuju*, a man — the idea of many being probably suggested by a company of men.] Pertaining to, or comprising a number of persons or things; consisting of a great number of individuals; numerous; multitudinous; manifold; multiplied; frequent; various; divers; — correlative of *few*.

"For many are called, but few are chosen." — *Matt.* xxii. 14.

(NOTE. *Many* forms the prefix of a great number of compound words which are self-explaining, and too numerous for specification. It is also frequently used by way of comparison.)

"So *many* laws argue so *many* sins." — *Milton.*

Many a. Each one of many, or of a collective number.

"There 's *many a* slip 'tween the cup and the lip." — *Proverb.*

—*n.* A multitude; a great number of individuals; the people; — used chiefly in the phrases *a great many*, *a good many*, denoting a repetitive sense.

"The vulgar and the *many* are only fit to be led or driven." — *South.*

Man'y-colored, (*-kŭl'erd,*) *a.* Parti-colored; exhibiting various colors or hues.

Man'y-cornered, (*-kor'nerd,*) *a.* Polygonal; having many corners.

Man'y-headed, *a.* Having many heads; hydra-like.

Man'ytch, a river of Russia, rising in the S. of Astrakan, and after a course of 300 m. joining the Don near Tcherkask.

Man'y-times. [An adverbial phrase.] Often; frequently.

"The device and legend are both *many-times* taken out of the Scriptures." — *Addison.*

Man'y-ways, Man'y-wise, *adv.* In various ways.

Manzanares, (*man'tha-na'raiz.*) in Spain, a river of New Castile. After a course of 40 m. it joins the Henares, 8 m. below Madrid.

—A town, prov. of La Mancha, 24 m. N.E. of Ciudad Real, and 100 m. S. of Madrid. It stands in the loftiest and bleakest portion of the prov. The neighborhood is celebrated for the production of saffron, and Val de Penas wine, which is highly esteemed. *Pop.* 11,275.

Manzana'res, a river of Venezuela, entering the Caribbean Sea near Cumana.

Manzanilla, (*man-tha-neel'ya,*) the name of 3 promontories: 1, on the Isthmus of Panama, extending into the Caribbean Sea; Lat. 9° 39′ N., Lon. 79° 32′ W.; — 2, in Venezuela, extending in the Caribbean Sea; Lat. 11° 31′ N., Lon. 69° 22′ W.; — 3, on the E. coast of the island of Trinidad; Lat. 10° 31′ N., Lon. 61° 4′ W.

Manzanil'la Bay, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, on the N.W. coast of the island of Hayti; Lat. 19° 45′ N., Lon. 72° W. — An arm of the Pacific Ocean, on the S.W. coast of Mexico, abt. 130 m. S.S.E. of Cape Corrientes; Lat. 19° 3′ 5″ N., Lon. 104° 16′ W.

Manzanilla Limon, (*lee-mon',*) a bay of the United States of Colombia, on the Isthmus of Panama, E. of the mouth of the Chagres River. It has a spacious and secure roadstead, and from being the favorite resort of ships of war and steamers visiting that part of the coast is often called NAVY BAY.

Manzanil'lo, a seaport-town on the S.E. coast of the island of Cuba, abt. 85 m. W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba; Lat. 20° 22′ N., Lon. 77° 15′ W. It has an excellent harbor, and commands an active trade. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Manzo'ni, ALESSANDRO, Conte, an Italian poet and novelist, b. at Milan, 1784, studied at Milan and Pavia with great distinction, and adopted at an early age Voltairian doctrines. When he repaired with his mother, the daughter of the celebrated Beccaria, to Paris, in 1805, her name being sufficient introduction to the best literary society. His first production, a poem in blank verse, entitled *In Morte di Carlo Imbonati*, Paris, 1806, was inspired by the sudden death of a friend, and he soon afterwards became a devoted and sincere Roman Catholic, to which faith his wife had been converted. *M.* may be said to be the founder of a new school in Italy. His first tragedy, *Il Conte di Carmagnola*, produced in 1820, made him celebrated in Europe. The work, however, on which rests his fame is his historical novel, *I Promessi Sposi* — a Milanese story of the 17th cent., translated into German, English, French, and other tongues — (3 vols. Milan, 1827), by which a new æra may be said to have been created in the fictitious literature of his country. The tale abounds in interesting sketches of national and local Italian customs and modes of life, portrayed with unflagging spirit and humor, while various grave historical events are narrated with force and grandeur of style, especially the episode of the plague in Milan. *M.*, who lost his first wife in 1838, has married again. He was named Senator of the Italian kingdom in 1860, and his birthday was celebrated with much enthusiasm by his countrymen in 1864. He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1840.

Maouna, or MASSACRE ISLAND, (*ma-oo'na,*) one of the Navigator's Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 14° 22′ S., Lon. 171° W. This island takes its name from the massacre of 11 of the companions of La Perouse, the French navigator, by the savages.

Maoris. [A New Zealand word, signifying *native*, or *indigenous*.] The name given to themselves by the inhabitants of New Zealand, and that by which they are often designated by ethnologists. See NEW ZEALAND.

Map, *n.* [Sp. *mapa*; Lat. *mappa* (a Punic word), a table-cloth or towel; probably the material on which maps were originally drawn.] A representation of the earth's surface, or of any part of it, drawn on paper, or other material; exhibiting the lines of latitude and the relative positions of countries, mountains, seas, rivers, &c. For the construction of maps different mathematical hypotheses have been adopted. *Projection* is one method of construction, in which the boundaries of countries and their more remarkable features are represented according to the rules of perspective, on the supposition of the eye being placed on some point of the sphere, or at some given distance from it, which may be increased indefinitely. This method answers very well when the surface to be represented is of small extent and the point of view nearly over the centre; but when the surface is of great extent, places near the border of the *projection* are much distorted. *Development-maps* are constructed on the supposition that the spherical surface of the earth to be represented is a portion of a cone, the vertex of which is situated somewhere in the polar axis produced, and the conical surface is supposed either to touch the sphere in the middle parallel of the map, or to fall within the sphere at the middle parallel, and without it at the extreme parallels. The surface of the cone is then supposed to be spread out into a plane. Another method of constructing maps depends upon the development of a cylindrical surface, by which means they have the parallels of latitude and circles of longitude respectively represented by parallel straight lines. Terrestrial maps of this description are usually called *Mercator's Charts*. *Celestial maps* are representations of the positions of the stars on a plane surface, constructed on similar principles.

—*v. a.* To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, to sketch or represent with vividness.

"*Map* me no maps." — *Fielding.*

Mapilca, (*ma-peel'ka,*) a village of Mexico, in the State of Vera Cruz. In the vicinity are the ruins of an ancient city.

Mapini, (*ma-pee'nee,*) in Mexico, a lake on the boundary between the States of Durango and Cohahuila. It is also called *Cayman Lake*, from the immense number of alligators which inhabit it.

—A town, abt. 130 m. N.N.E. of Durango; *pop.* 2,400.

Mapiri, (*ma-pee-ree',*) a river of Bolivia, uniting with the Chuquenpo to form the Beni.

Ma'ple, Ma'ple-tree, *n.* [A. S. *mapulder*. Etymol. uncertain.] See ACER.

Ma'ple, in *Iowa*, a township of Monona co.; *pop.* 256.

Ma'ple Creek, in *Penna.*, a vill. of Washington co.

Ma'ple Grove, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Ma'ple Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Ma'ple Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Manitoowoc co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Ma'ple Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Wright co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of St. Anthony; *pop.* of township abt. 200.

Ma'ple River, in *Michigan*, rises in Shiawassee co., and enters Grand River from Ionia co.

Ma'ples, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Allen co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Ma'ples, or MAPLES, in *Minnesota*, a township of Faribault co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Ma'plesville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Bibb co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Montgomery.

Ma'pleton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Monona co.; abt. 40 m. S.E. of Sioux City.

Ma'pleton, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Bourbon co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Fort Scott.

Ma'pleton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Blue Earth co., abt. 19 m. S. by W. of Mankato; *pop.* of township abt. 500.

Ma'pleton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Mercer co.

Ma'pleton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 125 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Ma'pleton, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Abbeville dist., abt. 100 m. W. of Columbia.

Ma'pleton Depot, or MAPLETON, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 43 m. E.S.E. of Altoona.

Ma'pletown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Greene co.

Ma'ple Valley, in *Michigan*, a township of Sanilac co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Ma'pleville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., abt. 20 m. N.W. by W. of Providence.

Map'-mounter, *n.* One who mounts maps on canvas, &c.

Mapo'cha, or MAPO'CHO, a river of Chili, enters the Maypu abt. 35 m. S.W. of Santiago.

Maquon', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Knox co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Galesburg; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Mar, *v. a.* [A. S. *myrran, amyrran*, to spoil, defile; Sansk. *mri*, to grind, bruise, pound; probably allied to Gr. *maraino*; Lat. *marceo*, to wither, to waste, to decay.] To spoil or injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding or making defective; to damage; to hurt; to harm.

"Striving to do better, oft we *mar* what's well." — *Shak.*

—To disfigure, as the countenance; to deform.

"Ire, envy, and despair *marr'd* all his borrowed visage." *Milton.*

—*n.* A mark, bruise, or blemish.

Mar'abou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The proper name of several birds of the genus *Leptoptilus*, natives of Asia and Africa, whose delicate vent feathers were formerly highly esteemed as ornaments. See ADJUTANT.

Marabout, (*măr'a-boo.*) [Arab. *morbouth*, or *morabeth*, saint, or hermit.] A name given to a class of religious devotees among the Mohammedans of the Barbary states. They frequently affect to work miracles, and some of them are held in high estimation; but most of them are little better than vagabonds.

Maracay, (*ma-ra-ke',*) a town of Venezuela, abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Caracas; *pop.* 1,000.

Maracai'bo, or MARACAYBO, in Venezuela, a fortified seaport-city, cap. of a prov. of same name, on Lake Maracaibo, about 330 m. W. of Caracas; Lat. 10° 40′ N., Lon. 71° 45′ W.; *pop.* about 10,000.

—A gulf formed by the Caribbean Sea, between the peninsulas of Paraguana and Goajira. It is about 150 m. in length, by abt. 75 in breadth, and contains numerous islands.

—A large lake, or rather bay, connected with the above gulf by a strait abt. 20 m. in length, and from 5 to 10 in breadth. It covers an area of abt. 7,000 sq. m., and although of sufficient depth for the largest ships, the entrance is obstructed by a shifting bar. It receives the rivers Zulia, Chama, Perija, and several others.

Marco'tis, (Lake,) a lagoon of Lower Egypt, lying to the S.E. of Alexandria. It communicates on the N. with Lake Madieh. *Ext.* 40 m. long, and 18 broad.

Mara'ga, or **Mara'ghа,** a city of Persia, prov. Azerbijan, 50 m. S.W. of Tabreez, and 305 W.N.W. of Teheran; Lat. 37° 20′ N., Lon. 46° 25′ E.; *pop.* 17,000.

Maragogipe, (*mar-ra-go-zhee'pa,*), a town of Brazil, abt. 25 m. S.W. of Cachoeira; *pop.* about 4,000.

Marais, (*ma-rai',*) a natural division of the dept. Vendée, in France. It comprises all that part of the coast formerly covered by the sea, and has a fertile soil, but an unhealthy climate.

Marais, (*ma-ra',*) in *Missouri,* a creek flowing into the Osage River from Osage co.

—A village of Osage co., abt. 23 m. S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Marajo, or JOANNES, (*mă-rā-ho',*) an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the prov. of Para, and between the æstuaries of the Amazons and the Para rivers; Lat. 2° 20′ S., Lon. from 48° 30′ to 57° 30′ W. *Area,* about 9,000 sq. miles. It is intersected by several navigable rivers. *Pop.* 25,000.

Marambaya, (*ma-ram-bī'a,*) an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Angra dos Reis, abt. 27 m. W. of Rio de Janeiro; *area,* about 27 sq. m.

Mar'amec, or MEARIMAC, in *Missouri,* a river rising in Dent co., and flowing a general N.E. course through Phelps, Crawford, and Franklin cos., into St. Louis co., and then turning to the S.E., enters the Mississippi River on the border of Jefferson co. It is commonly pronounced and often written MEB'RIMAC. *Length,* abt. 800 m.

—A post-vill. of Phelps co., abt. 70 m. S.E. of Jefferson City.

—A village of St. Louis co., abt. 19 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Mar'amec Iron Works, in *Missouri,* a village of Phelps co., abt. 15 m. E. of Rolla.

Marana'tha, *n.* [Syriac.] A form of anathematizing among the Jews, which was viewed as a tremendous denunciation. (1 *Cor.* xvi. 22.) It signifies, "the Lord will come;" *i. e.,* to take vengeance.

Maranhão, or MARANHAM, a rich prov. of Brazil, including the island of that name, and part of the adjacent continent. It is bounded E. by the prov. of Seara, N. by the Atlantic, W. by the prov. of Para, S. by Goyaz; *area,* 72,921 sq. m. It is mountainous but fertile, although it is to a large extent covered with dense forests. *Prod.* Cotton, rice, gums, dye-woods, and fruit. *Pop.* 260,000.

MARANHÃO, or SÃO LUIS DO MARANHÃO, a city, cap. of the above prov., on an island of the same name, abt. 290 m. E. of Para; Lat. 2° 31′ 42″ N., Lon. 44° 18′ 42″ W. It is regularly laid out, and substantially built. *M.* is remarkably clean, gay, hospitable, and prosperous. There is an excellent harbor, and the trade is extensive; *M.* being the entrepôt for the provinces of Para, Ceara, Piauhy, Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and Goyaz. *Pop.* 35,000. —The island of *M.* is 20 m. long, and is separated from the continent by a narrow channel called the Rio do Mosquito, while on either side of it are the bays of São José and São Marcos, the embouchures of the Maranhão and Itapicuro rivers.

Mara'no, a town of Italy, prov. of Naples, 6 m. N.W. of Naples; *pop.* 7,500.

Mar'añon. See AMAZONS.

Marans, (*ma'ra,*) a town of France, dept. of Charente Inférieure, 11 m. E. of La Rochelle; *pop.* 5,500.

Maran'ta. [After *Maranti,* a Venetian physician and botanist.] (*Bot.*) The typical gen. of the ord. *Marantaceæ.* The species *M. arundinaceæ* (Fig. 198) yields West-India arrowroot, one of the most pure and best-known of the amylaceous substances used as food. This is extracted from the rhizomes and tubers of the plant; it forms a very firm jelly, and is the most palatable and digestible starch known. The name arrowroot was originally applied to the rhizome of this plant from the fact of its being employed by the native Indians to form a sort of poultice for wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows. The species *M. ramosissima* also yields arrowroot, and is largely cultivated in the East Indies.

Maranta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Anomales.* DIAG. One stamen, half an anther, and no vitellus. —They consist of herbaceous plants having a close resemblance to *Zingiberaceæ.* There are 7 genera and 160 species, all natives of tropical regions. The rhizomes of some species contain starch, which, when extracted, is extensively used as food. See ARROWROOT, CANNA, and MORANTA.

Maraschi'no, MARASQUINO, (*mâr-as-kē'no,*) *n.* [It.] An Italian liqueur, made of brandy, a peculiar kind of Damascus cherry, and liquorice, the whole being distilled, and then sweetened with lump-sugar.

Ma'rash, a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, inclosed by the pashalics of Sivas, Adana, Kuramania, Aleppo, and Diarbekr; Lat. between 36° 3′ and 38° 30′ N., Lon. 36° and 38° 40′ E. It is traversed by the principal chain of the Taurus Mountains. — *M.,* its cap., stands 60 m. from the Gulf of Scanderoon.

Maras'mus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *marasmos,* emaciation; Fr. *marasme.*] (*Med.*) A term often used by older writers to denote a wasting of the body for which no particular cause could be discovered. It is now rarely used, as the nature of these diseases has come to be better understood, and they are attributed to their proper causes.

Marat, JEAN PAUL, (*ma-ra',*) a French revolutionist, b. 1744, at Baudry, canton of Neufchâtel, Switzerland. In his youth he applied himself to the study of medicine and anatomy; and settling in Paris, attracted notice as an empiric and vender of medicines. But his ambition led him to desire a more extensive popularity, and he wrote a work, in 1775, which had for its title, *Man, or the Principles and Laws of the Influence of the Soul and the Body on each other.* When the revolution began, he savagely supported it, denouncing aristocrats and preaching massacre. He joined Danton's Club of the Cordeliers, and published a daily paper, called "L'Ami du Peuple," in which he disseminated his hatred towards royalty, and insulted the nobility and the most distinguished members of the National Assembly. He was chosen deputy to the National Convention, where his violence and extravagance led to his arrest, but he was acquitted. He was also president of the Jacobin Club, and first suggested the creation of the Committee of Public Safety and the passing of the law of the "suspects." He denounced the generals of the French army as traitors to their country, and put the members of the Convention under arrest. The fall of the Girondists was a triumph for him and his friends, but it led quickly to his own end. It was at this time that Charlotte Corday resolved to rid the world of this monster, and he was stabbed by her, July, 1793. — See CORDAY.

Mar'athon, a village of Greece, on the E. coast of Attica, 20 m. N.E. of Athens. *M.,* mentioned as a place of importance in the Homeric poems, is famous for the

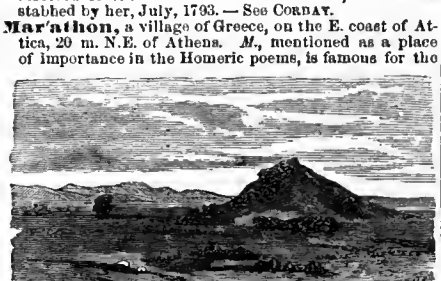


Fig. 1707. — PLAIN AND TUMULUS OF MARATHON.

victory of the Greeks, under Miltiades, over the Persian hordes of Xerxes, B. C. 490, which secured the independence of Greece. — The Greeks, during the war of independence, defeated 2,000 Turks at *M.,* July 18, 1824.

Marathon, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Lapeer co., abt. 7 m. N.N.W. of Lapeer; *pop.* of township abt. 900.

Marathon, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cortland co., abt. 50 m. S. by E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Marathon, in *Wisconsin,* a N. co. adjoining Michigan; *area,* abt. 5,452 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wisconsin River, and many smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally level. *Cap.* Wausau. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

—A township of Marathon co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Maraud', *v. n.* [Fr. *marauder,* from *maraud,* a rogue, a scoundrel, a beggar, a vagabond; perhaps connected with Saosk. *mrag,* to search through, to examine.] To rove in search of plunder; to harry; to make an excursion for booty.

—*n.* An excursion in quest of plunder.

Maraud'er, *n.* A rover in quest of plunder or booty; one who plunders or harries; a depredator.

Maravaca, (Mount,) (*ma-ra-va'ka,*) a peak of the Parune Mountains, Venezuela, in Lat. 3° 40′ N., Lon. 65° 50′ W.; *height,* 10,000 or 11,000 ft.

Marave'di, *n.* [Ar.] (*Numis.*) A Spanish copper coin, of Moorish origin and now disused. Its value was less than a farthing, or half a cent.

Maravi, (*ma-ra'vee,*) a seaport on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba, W. Indies, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Mar'ble, *n.* [Fr. *marbre;* Lat. *marmor;* Gr. *marmaros,* from *marmairo,* to flash, to gleam, to sparkle, strengthened from obsol. *mairō,* to sparkle.] (*Min.*) A term properly limited to the varieties of carbonate of lime, which have a granular and crystalline texture. In the ordinary parlance of the mason, it means almost any rock which may be polished; such as steatite, serpentine, breccia, &c. The use of *M.* for ornamental and artistic purposes dates from the remotest antiquity. Italy is the principal *M.*-producing country in the world; the far-famed quarries of Carrara having supplied statuaries with this beautiful material from time immemorial. The principal quarries of the district are at Carrara, Massa, and Seravezza, and produce between 40,000 and 50,000 tons per annum of white and colored *M.* La Spezzia, Moriti, Pisani, Campiglia, Elba, Sienna, and Cerfalco, also produce *M.* of great excellence and beauty, but in comparatively small quantities. The principal Italian *M.* are *Carrara* (often miscalled Sicilian), pure white *Giallo antico,* yellow, more or less veined; *Rosso antico,* blood-red, and speckled with white; *Portoro,* black, with gold rings and veins; *Bardiglio,* dove-colored, and veined; *Lamachello,* dark brown, with iridescent particles; *Cipalin,* white, with green rings and veins; *Mandelulo,* red, with yellow spots; *Brocatello di Siena,* yellow, with purple spots; and *Verde antico,* clouded green. Parian *M.* occurs in the island of Paros, and is almost as celebrated as that from Carrara. The former has a more waxy look than the latter; for which reason it is preferred by many sculptors for nude statues. Of variegated *M.* there are many sorts found in this country and of singular beauty, but generally not fit for sculpture. The pure white *M.,* nevertheless, is not uncommon, and, in Vermont especially, the quarries of Rutland furnish *M.* of exceedingly delicate texture and purity of whiteness, the blocks being large and sound, and quite as beautiful as the statuary *M.* of Carrara. The objections to it are that it is harder and more brittle than the foreign. *M.* is largely employed in the U. States for public buildings and the fronts of stores in the cities. Among the most important structures of it are the Capitol of Washington, Girard College in Philadelphia, the Custom-house at Charleston, S. C., that of New York, and the City Hall of New York.

—Anything made of, or resembling, marble; a stone remarkable for some inscription or sculpture; a little ball or marble or other stony substance, used by boys in play.

—*pl.* A collection of antique works of art in marble; as, the Elgin *Marbles.*

—*a.* Made of marble; stained or veined like marble; variegated in color.

"Pygmalion's *marble* love took flesh and blood." — *Waller.*

—Having the characteristic properties of marble; cold; hard; insensible.

—*v. a.* To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in color; to cloud.

Mar'ble Creek, in *Kentucky,* a village of Jessamine co.

Mar'ble-edged, *a.* Having the edges variegated or mottled with different colors, as a book.

Mar'blehead, in *Massachusetts,* a seaport-town of Essex co., on a rocky peninsula of the same name, abt. 18 m. N.E. of Boston. It is well located upon one of the finest harbors along the coast, and has an extensive commerce. There are also many manufactories, and considerable cod-fishing is carried on by the inhabitants. There are two light-houses at the S.E. side of the E. entrance to the harbor known as the MARBLEHEAD LIGHTS; Lat. 42° 30′ 18″ N., Lon. 70° 50′ 30″ W. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Mar'ble-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted; cruel; pitiless; insensible.

Mar'ble Hill, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Bollinger co., 132½ m. S. of St. Louis. *M. H.* is built on an eminence, the foundation of which is said to be a solid bed of marble, almost equal in quality to that of Vermont.

Mar'ble Island, an island of British N. America, in Hudson's Bay, Lat. 62° 30′ N., Lon. 92° W.

Mar'bleize, *v. a.* To stain after the manner of marble; to marble.

Mar'ble-paper, *n.* Paper having its surface variegated with colors in imitation of marble.

Mar'bler, *n.* A worker upon marble. (R.) — One who stains or mottles after the manner of marble.

Mar'bletown, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Ulster co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Kingston; *pop.* of township abt. 5,800.

Mar'bling, *n.* Art or practice of variegating in color, in imitation of marble. — A streaky intermixture of fat and lean in flesh-meat, presenting a marbled appearance.

Mar'bly, *adv.* After the manner of marble.

Mar'burg, a town of N. Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Lahn, a tributary of the Rhine, 50 m. S.W. of Cassel, and 58 N.E. of Coblentz. Its university was founded in 1517, and contains a library of 70,000 vols. *Pop.* 8,723.

Mar'burg, a town of Austria, prov. of Styria, on the Drave, 36 m. S.E. of Gratz. *Manuf.* Leather and rosoglio. *Pop.* 9,000.

Marc, *n.* [Fr.] The refuse or debris of grapes after extraction of the pulp.

Marc, Mark, *n.* [A. S. *marc;* Ger. *mark.*] In Austria, a weight (for gold and silver) equal to 9 oz. troy. In N. Germany, a weight equivalent to 3,608 grains troy, or about 7½ oz.

—In Germany, a coin (generally called the *Mark Current*) worth about 32 cents.

Mar'casite, *n.* (*Min.*) A bisulphide of iron. The term *M.* includes several varieties of Iron Pyrites, which have been named after the form they present: viz., Cellular Pyrites, Cockscomb Pyrites, Hepatic Pyrites or Leberkies, &c. It is used in the manufacture of sulphur, sulphuric acid, and sulphate of iron; but not to so great an extent as the ordinary sulphids.

Marcasit'ic, Marcasit'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling marcasite.

Marcas'sin, *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A young wild boar.

Marceau, (*mar-sō',*) FRANÇOIS SEVERIN DESGRAVIERS, a celebrated French republican general, B. at Chartres, 1769, whose military talents were only equalled by his generosity and humanity in the Vendean war. He fell in action with the Austrians, 1796.

Mar'cel, ETIENNE, the patriotic defender of Paris after the battle of Poictiers, 1356. He was assassinated in 1358.

Marcel, (St.,) a bishop of Paris. D. 440.

Marcellene, (*mar-sel-leen',*) in *Illinois,* a post-village of Adams co., abt. 14 m. N. of Quincy.

Marcelli'nus, a pope and saint, succeeded Caius in 296. He signalized himself by his courage in a severe persecution. The Donatists charged him with having sacrificed to idols; from which accusation he was vindicated by Augustine. D. 304.

Marcellon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Marcellus I., POPE, succeeded Marcellinus, 304. The emperor Maxentius banished him from Rome for excommunicating an apostate. D. 310.

MARCELLUS II., succeeded Julius III. in 1555, but died a few weeks after his election.

Marcellus, the name of several noble Romans. — 1. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, famous for his victories over Hannibal and the Gauls, slain in battle against the former 208 B. C.—2. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, of the same family, an opponent of Cæsar in the senate, consul B. C. 51, assassinated 46. — 3. MARCUS CLAUDIUS MARCELLUS, called the Younger, son of Caius Marcellus and Octavia, the sister of Augustus. He was adopted by the latter and married to his daughter, Julia, but died aged eighteen, 23 B. C.

Marcellus, in *Indiana*, a village of Rush co., abt. 5 m. E. of Rushville.

Marcellus, in *Iowa*, a village of Washington co.

Marcellus, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Marcellus, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 15 m. E. by N. of Auburn; *pop.* of township, abt. 4,000.

Marcellus Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 140 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Marces'cent, *a.* [Lat. *marcescens, marcesco*, to decay.] (*Bot.*) Withering; fading; decaying.

Marces'ible, *a.* [Fr.] Having a tendency to wither, fade, or decay.

Maregravia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Maregravia* family, a small order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales*. DIAG. Oblique glandular petals, numerous naked seeds, and long distinct styles. — There are four genera and 26 species, generally natives of equinoctial America. Little is known of their properties. *Maregravia umbellata* is said to be diuretic and antisyphilitic. Curious pitcher-like bracts occur in some of the genera.

March, (*marsh,*) *n.* [Lat. *Martius*, Mars.] (*Calendar.*) The name of the third month of our year, containing thirty-one days. It was so named, according to tradition, by Romulus, in honor of his father Mars, and was the first month of the Roman year; and, indeed, till the alteration of the style in 1752, the legal year in England commenced on the 25th of March.

March, *v. n.* [Fr. *marcher*; Sp. *marchar*; It. *marciare*. The Fr. is from *marche*, step, limit, confine; L. Lat. *marca*, short, limit, bound; Sansk. *mârg*, to go in quest of.] To move by regular or measured steps; to move by steps and in order, as soldiers; to move in a military style. — To walk or move in a grave, stately, or deliberate manner.

—*v. a.* To cause to move, as an army; to cause to move in order or regular procession.

"*March* them again in fair array." — *Prior.*

—*n.* [Fr. *marche*.] The walk or movement of soldiers in regular order from one place to another. It consists of three cadences: 1, slow time, in which 75 paces are taken in a minute; 2, quick time, in which 110 paces are taken in a minute; 3, double time, in which 150 steps are taken in a minute. In slow or quick time a pace is 30 inches, in double time 36 inches. — Also a signal for troops to move; a particular beat of drum.

—A grave, solemn, stately, or deliberate walk, gait, or movement; measured and regular advance; progression; as, the *march* of intellect. — Distance traversed; as, a *march* of six leagues.

(*Mus.*) A military air in double time, played by pulsatile and inflatile instruments, to regulate the steps and enliven the spirits of soldiers. A march ought always to be written in common time, beginning with a broken bar with an odd crotchet or quaver. On parade occasions, it is played in slow, but for ordinary marching in quick time. Although properly belonging to martial music, the march has long since obtained admission into all kinds of music, and is adapted to every kind of instrument. Thus, we find it in the compositions of the greatest masters; as, for instance, the march in "Wilhelm Tell;" the religious march in Mozart's "Zauberflöte," and in Gluck's "Alceste," the "Wedding March" of Mendelssohn; the "Dead March" in Handel's oratorio of "Saul," and the admirable "Funeral Marches" of Beethoven.

March, or **Mora'va,** a river of Austria, flowing through Moravia, and after a course of 180 m. joining the Danube 8 m. W. of Presburg. It is navigable 50 m. from the Danube to Presburg.

March, a town of England, co. of Cambridge, on the Nene, 25 m. N.W. of Cambridge; *pop.* 6,900.

Marchantia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Liverwort fam., a small order of plants, alliance *Muscales*. DIAG. Sporecases valveless, or bursting irregularly, without operculum, but with elaters. The order includes 15 genera and 20 species, natives of damp, shady places in all climates, and generally useless.

Marche, (*marsh,*) an old prov. of France, now forming the dept. of Creuse.

Marchena, (*mar-chai'na,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Seville, 33 m. S.E. of Seville city. *Manuf.* Woollens. In the vicinity are sulphur baths much resorted to by invalids. *Pop.* 14,000.

March'er, *n.* One who marches. — The governor or officer defending the marches of a territory; as, "the lords *marchers* had royal liberties." — *Davies.*

March'es, *n. pl.* [Norm. *marches*, frontier. See MARK.] Marks by which boundaries, limits, &c. are indicated; borders, particularly the confines of England on the side of Scotland or Wales. — See BORDER (TUE).

March'field, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Marchiali, or **Marchialy,** (THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.) (*French Hist.*) A mysterious state prisoner in France, who always wore a black velvet mask, which completely concealed his face. He was at first confined at Pignerol in 1679; thence removed to Exilles in 1681; to the island of St. Marguerite in 1687; and finally, Sept. 18, 1698, to the Bastile, where he died NOV. 19, 1703. He was everywhere attended by M. de St. Mara; and although the slightest attempt on his part to reveal his real name would have met with instant death, he was uniformly treated with the greatest courtesy and indulgence. Various attempts have been made to ascertain the identity of the Man with the Iron Mask. Some affirm that he was the Duke of Vermandois (who died in camp in 1683), a natural brother of the dauphin. Voltaire published an account of him in 1751. In 1759 it was announced that he was the Duke of Beaufort; and in 1768 St. Foix suggested that he was the Duke of Monmouth, who had been executed in England. He was also reported to be an illegitimate son of Anne of Austria, by Cardinal Mazarin, or the Duke of Buckingham. He is again said to have been an elder and also a twin brother of Louis XIV. The last theory on the subject appeared in 1837, and suggested that he was the statesman Fouquet, whose death was believed to have occurred just before the mysterious prisoner arrived at Pignerol. It is now generally admitted, though without very satisfactory evidence, that the mysterious prisoner was, as announced in a letter by a Baron d'Heiss in 1770, Count Matthioli, minister of the Duke of Mantua. Having broken faith with Louis XIV., Count Matthioli was lured to the French frontier, arrested, May 2, 1679, and imprisoned at Pignerol. This opinion is sustained by M. Marius Topin, in his book "The Man with the Iron Mask," published in 1870.

March'ing, *a.* Pertaining to a march; as, in *marching* order.

Marching Regiment. (*Mil.*) A regiment placed in active service.

Marchioness, (*mär'shun-es,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *marchionissa, marcionissa*; Fr. *marquise*. See MARQUIS.] The wife or widow of a marquis; a lady having the rank and dignity of a marquis.

March'-mad, *a.* Fool-hardy; excessively rash.

March'-pane, *n.* A kind of sweet bread or biscuit.

March'-ward, *n.* A marcher.

Marcianus, (*mar-shi-ai'nus,*) emperor of Rome after the death of Theodosine II., 450, was a Thracian of obscure origin. His reign, which lasted but 6 months, was marked by peaceful and energetic measures. D. 457.

Mar'cion, a Gnostic teacher of the 2d cent., b. at Sinope, in Pontus. His father, according to some reports, not, however, well authenticated, was a bishop of the Church in that place. His belief in Oriental and dualistic gnosticism, incrusted with other and similar speculations, was deemed by him compatible with belief in Christianity, and he attempted to form an heterogeneous theology out of both materials. He assumed as articles of his creed, the eternity of matter — the existence of a benign and holy Deity — and of a Demiurge little less than God in might, but dark and malignant, and having his appropriate sphere in an attempted dominion over matter, for he created man, was the actual God of the Jewish race, and was to be finally overcome by the Messiah. Jesus, according to Marcion, had not, and could not have a real humanity, for all matter is essentially sinful. These notions are the crude effects of an earnest mystic mind to resolve inscrutable mysteries by the creation of figments not only incomprehensible, but inconsistent and baseless. Marcion received as canonical only the writings of the apostle Paul, though he had a gospel which appears to have been an interpolated copy of that of Luke. To this heresy was joined an austere and vigorous asceticism, by which victory over appetite was to be finally secured.

Mar'cionists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A branch of the Euchites, or Massalians, and a distinct sect from the Marcionites, were thus named from Marcianus Trapezita, who, in the time of Justinian I., (527–565), observed the Sabbath as a fast.

Marcid, (*mär'sid,*) *a.* Pining; lean; withered; as, "*marcid*, dying herbs." — *Dryden.*

Marcid'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *marciditas.*] Extreme attenuation; meagreness.

Mar'cionites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of heretics founded by Marcion, (*q. v.*)

Marcomanni, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The name Marco-manni, *i. e.*, Men of the Marches or Frontier, or Borderers, was given by the Romans to various tribes on the confines of Germany. Some hordes under this name were driven out of Gaul by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 58. Marobodnus formed a league against these tribes, and concluded a treaty with Tiberius (afterwards emperor), in the year 6. The Cherusci defeated the Marcomanni in 17, and a peace was mediated between them by Drusus. Domitian made war upon them, and was defeated in 90. In alliance with other tribes they invaded the Roman empire in 166, when a war commenced which was not brought to a close until 180. They ravaged Italy in 270. The last notice of the Marcomanni is in 451, when they formed a contingent of the army with which Attila invaded Gaul and Italy.

Mar'co Po'lo, See POLO.

Marco'sians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Marcus and Calarbasus, who adopted the Valentinian system, and are said to have anointed their dead, across in the 2d century.

Marcouf, (St.,) (*mar-koof',*) two small islands off the N. coast of France, dept. of Manche, defending the roadsteads off Cape La Hogue.

Mar'cus Anto'nius, the triumvir, b. about B. C. 85, was the grandson of Marcus Antonius, a Roman consul, who was slain during the civil war between Marius and Sulla, B. C. 87. He was early a profligate. After gaining distinction as a soldier in Syria and Egypt, he joined Julius Cæsar in Gaul, and remained his warm partisan. He was made quæstor, augur, and tribune, contributed to the victory of Pharsalia, became consul with Cæsar in B. C. 44, and offered him the kingly title. After the murder of Cæsar, Antony was opposed by Octavius (Augustus), who defeated him at Mutina. Soon after, the two rivals came to terms, and, with Lepidus, formed the first triumvirate. In the proscription which followed, Cicero was sacrificed to the long-standing hatred of Antony. The republican army, led by Brutus and Cassius, was defeated at Philippi, and the leaders fell. Passing into Greece, and thence into Asia, Antony met the famous Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, whose charms detained him long from Italy. On the death of his wife, Fulvia, in 40, he married Octavia, the sister of Augustus, whom in a few years he shamefully divorced for the sake of Cleopatra. The triumvirate was renewed in 37. After invading Parthia and Armenia, Antony assumed the airs of a despot, and provoked the war which ended with his total defeat at Actium, and the triumph of Augustus, B. C. 31. Killed himself in Egypt, B. C. 30.

Mar'cus Hook, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Delaware co., about 18 m. S.W. of Philadelphia.

Mar'cy, RANDOLPH B., an American brigadier-general of volunteers, father-in-law to General McClellan, b. in Massachusetts about 1813, graduated at West Point, entered the U. S. Army, 1832, and rose by successive steps to the rank of major before the civil war broke out. He was appointed inspector-general of the Army of the Potomac, Aug. 9, 1861, and a brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 23. When General McClellan was removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, General Marcy, who belonged to his personal staff, returned to his former position of inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, and has since lived in retirement with his family.

Mar'cy, in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Grange co., abt. 40 m. N. by W. of Fort Wayne.

Mar'cy, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Boone co., abt. 38 m. N.N.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 1,707.

Mar'cy, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Mar'cy, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waukesha co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Mar'disville, in *Alabama*, a village of Talladega co., abt. 110 m. E. by N. of Tuscaloosa.

Mardo'nius, a celebrated Persian general, son of the satrap Gobryas, and cousin of Xerxes, commanded the first Persian armament sent against Greece, B. C. 492, when a storm at Mount Athos destroyed his fleet, and his army was beaten in Macedonia. He accompanied Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, of which he had been the chief promoter; and after the battle of Salamis, and the return of Xerxes to Asia, Mardonius was left in occupation at Athens, which he held for ten months. He was defeated by Pausanias, and killed at the battle of Platæa, B. C. 479.

Mare, *n.* [A. S. *myre, mere*; Ger. *mähre*; Swed. *märr*; Armor. *march*, a horse.] The female of the horse. — See EQUIDÆ, and HORSE.

Mare's nest. Anything exceedingly absurd or improbable; a hoax; as, to find a *mare's nest.*

Mare's tail. (*Meteor.*) A cloud resembling a horse's tail, and portending rain.

(*Bot.*) See HIPPURIS.

Mare, *n.* [A. S. *mara*, incubus.] (*Med.*) Same as NIGHTMARE, *q. v.*

Ma're, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Bahia (All Saints' Bay), at the mouth of the Pitunga, about 15 m. N. by E. of Bahia.

Mare, in *California*, an island of Solano co., in the Bay of San Pablo. A U. States Navy Yard is here established.

Maremme (*ma-raim'meh,*) the name given in Italy to certain unhealthy strips of marshy and fenny land, where the exhalation so contaminates the surrounding air as to induce fever and many dangerous maladies. One of these, about 10 m. in breadth, runs along the coast from the north of Lucca, as far as the River Pescia; this is called the *Tuscan* Maremma. The *Roman* begins at the other bank of the Pescia, and runs for 120 miles south of Terracina on the Neapolitan frontier. Though much has of late years been done to drain these deadly marshes, they are still fraught with a fearful amount of sickness and death.

Maren'go, a village of N. Italy, prov. of Alexandria, near the Bormida, 3 m. S.E. of Alexandria. *M.* was the scene of a memorable battle, in which a French army, commanded by Bonaparte, and numbering somewhat more than 20,000 men, defeated and routed 32,000 Austrians under General Melas, on June 14, 1800.

Maren'go, in *Alabama*, a W. by S. co.; *area*, abt. 1,060 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers, besides several creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Linden. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

Maren'go, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McHenry co., abt. 65 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Marengo, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Iowa co., abt. 85 m. W. by N. of Davenport; *pop.* of township 2,133.

Marengo, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Calhoun co., abt. 6 m. E. of Marshall; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Marengo, in *Minnesota*, a village of Faribault co., abt. 40 m. S. by E. of Mankato.

Marengo, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Geneva.

Marennes, (*ma-ren'*,) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Charente Inférieure, 25 m. S. of La Rochelle; *pop.* 5,000.

Marco'tis, a lake of Egypt. See MARÆOTIS.

Maresehal, (*mär'shal.*) *n.* [Fr.] A military officer of the highest rank; a marshal; as, a *maresehal* of France.

Margal'laway River, rises on the S. slope of the Green Mountains in Oxford co., Maine, and flowing S. by W. into New Hampshire, receives the Waters of Lake Umbagog, and then takes the name of *Androscoggin*, q. v.

Mar'garate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of margaric acid and a base.

Mar'garet, queen of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, who is often called "the Semiramis of the North," was the daughter of Waldemar III., king of Denmark, and was born at Copenhagen, 1353. In 1363 she was married to Haco, king of Norway, youngest son of Magnus Ericson, in whose person the governments of Sweden, Norway, and Scania had been invested many years before. The marriage of Haco with *M.* took place under circumstances of great political difficulty, and it occasioned the banishment of twenty-four of the most powerful of the Swedish barons, by whom Magnus and his son were afterwards deposed, and Albert of Mecklenburg placed on the throne. While the country was suffering from the oppression of this foreign government, Margaret lost, in 1375, her father, Waldemar; in 1380, her husband, Haco; and in 1387, her son, Olave — events which left her queen regnant in Norway, regent in Denmark, and in a situation to receive overtures from the Swedes. With a spirit and ambition natural to her, Margaret at once furnished her adherents with troops, and supplies of war, and the victory of Falkoiping, won by the high marshal of Sweden, Eric Kielson, Sept. 21, 1389, threw open the kingdom to her. The union of the three kingdoms was concluded by the treaty of Calmar, where the spiritual and temporal barons assembled for that purpose, on the 20th of July, 1397; Eric of Pomerania, the grand-nephew of Margaret, being elected her successor as the future sovereign of Sweden. She died in the port of Flensburg, on board a vessel in which she had embarked for Denmark, Oct. 28, 1412. Her memory has been execrated in Sweden, where the union was never popular, and in about the same measure that her political virtues have been extolled in Denmark.

Mar'garet of Anjou, daughter of Réné, king of Sicily, and wife of Henry VI. king of England, b. abt. 1425, and was married to Henry in 1445. In the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, she displayed the character of a heroine. Her husband being taken prisoner, in 1455, by the Earl of Warwick, she levied forces, set Henry at liberty, and entered London in triumph. But, in 1460, her army was defeated at Northampton, and Henry again became a prisoner; the queen, however, escaped into Scotland, and collected another army, with which she marched against the Duke of York, who fell in the battle of Wakefield. She next defeated Warwick at the second battle of St. Albans; but being routed at Towton, she fled to France, to implore succor from Louis XI., who refused her any assistance. This intrepid woman then returned to England, where she was joined by several of her party, but was defeated at Hexam. In 1471 she was taken prisoner, and, in 1475, she purchased her liberty by a large ransom. She then returned to France, where she died, in 1482.

Mar'garet of Navarre, daughter of Henri II. of France, was b. in 1552, and ranked as one of the greatest beauties of her age, with talents and accomplishments corresponding to the charms of her person. She married, in 1572, Henry, then prince of Béarn, but afterwards Henri IV. of France. It was at the time of the celebration of this marriage at Paris that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was perpetrated, and *M.* narrowly escaped. It was a marriage of policy, and not of affection; *M.* was gay and fond of dissipation, and on Henri's accession to the throne, he proposed to dissolve their marriage, to which she consented, on condition of receiving a suitable pension; and, having returned to Paris, lived in great splendor and dissipation till her death, in 1615, at the age of 63. Some very agreeable poems by her are extant, and her *Mémoires* are extremely curious.

Mar'garet of Valois, Queen of Navarre, and sister to Francis I., king of France, b. 1492, was the daughter of Charles of Orleans, duke d'Angoulême. In 1509 she married Charles, duke d'Alençon, two years after whose death she became the wife of Henri d'Albret, king of Navarre, by whom she had Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henri IV. Margaret assisted her husband in improving his dominions, and she greatly encouraged the Protestants. Besides other works, she wrote the *Heptameron*, a collection of tales, after the manner, and with more than the license of Boccaccio. D. 1549.

Mar'garetsville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Northampton co., about 150 m. N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

Margaret'ta, in *Illinois*, a village of Clarke co., about 110 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Margaretta, in *Nebraska*, a village of Lancaster co., about 50 m. S.W. of Omaha City.

Margaretta, in *Ohio*, a township of Erie co.; *pop.* about 1,892.

Mar'garetville, or MARGARETTSVILLE, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 11 m. E. of Delhi.

Margar'ic Acid, *n.* [From Gr. *margaron*, a pearl.] (*Chem.*) A fatty acid, supposed at one time to be distinct, but ascertained by Heintz to be a mixture of one part of stearic acid and nine or ten of palmitic acid. It is a singular fact, that, although the melting-point of stearic acid is 159° Fahr., and that of palmitic acid 143·6° Fahr., yet the mixture of the two melts at 140° Fahr. *Form.* $C_{34}H_{34}O_4$.

Mar'garin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral fat, at one time supposed to be distinct, but now ascertained to be a mixture of stearine and palmitin. It is so called on account of its crystallizing in pearly scales.

Margari'ta, a town of European Turkey, 5 m. N. of Parga; *pop.* 5,500.

Margari'ta, (Santa,) a town of Italy, in Sicily, 42 m. N.W. of Girgenti; *pop.* 7,000.

Margarita, (*mar-ga-ree'ta,*) an island of Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea, about 30 m. N. of Cumana; Lat. 11° N., Lon. 64° W. It has an area of about 600 sq. m., and consists properly of two elevated portions of unequal size, connected by a long, low isthmus. The soil along the coasts is sandy and sterile, but the interior is very fertile, and, besides the usual tropical fruits, produces maize, sugar, coffee, and cotton in abundance. The chief towns are Assumption (the capital), in the interior, and Pampatar, on the S. coast. The latter has a good harbor, and the inhabitants have an active trade with the W. India Islands, as well as along the adjacent coast. The island receives its name from the pearls formerly procured there in large numbers. Discovered by Columbus in 1498.

Margari'ta, an island of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Lower California; Lat. 24° 18′ N., Lon. 111° 14′ W. *Area*, about 300 sq. m.

Margaritaceous, (*-tā'she-us,*) *a.* Resembling pearl; belonging to pearl; pearly.

Mar'garite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, lime, and soda; — so named from its pearly lustre.

Margarit'ic, *a.* [Fr. *margaritique.*] Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, pearl.

Margaritiferous, *a.* Yielding pearls.

Margaro'dite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated variety of mica, with a pearly lustre.

Mar'gate, a seaport-town of England, co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, 16 m. E.N.E. of Canterbury, and 65 m. E. of London; *pop.* 9,700.

Mar'gay, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Felis tigrina*, a species of wildcat, native of S. America.

Marge, (*märj,*) **Mar'gent,** *n.* A margin, brink, edge, or verge.

Mar'gent, *v. n.* To margin, as the pages of a book. (R.)

Mar'gin, (*jin,*) *n.* [Fr. *marge*; It. *margin*; Lat. *margo, marginis*, akin to Ar. *marz*, a margin.] That which bounds or borders anything; the edge, border, brink, verge, brim, rim; as, the *margin* of a river. — The edge of the leaf or page of a book left blank, or filled with notes.

(*Com.*) The differential value of an article between cost-price and salable value; as, to leave a *margin* for profit.

(*Arch.*) The flat part of the stile and rail of framed work. (Sometimes called *lock-rail.*)

(*Bot.*) See LEAF.

(*Printing.*) The arrangement of the pages in a sheet at proper distances from each other, according to the size of the paper; so that when the sheet is printed and folded, the border of white paper round them shall be regular and uniform in every leaf of the book.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a margin; to border; to leave space to be filled up by anticipated profit.

—To enter in the margin of a page.

Mar'ginal, *a.* [Fr.] Relating or pertaining to a margin. — Written, printed, or entered in the margin; as, *marginal* notes.

Marginal'ia, *n. pl.* Marginal notes or memoranda.

Mar'ginally, *adv.* In the margin of a page.

Mar'ginate, Mar'ginated, *a.* [Lat. *marginatus.*] Possessing a margin.

Mar'got, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American fish of the perch kind. — *Wright.*

Mar'gravate, Mar'graviate, *n.* [Ger. *markgrafschaft.*] The territorial jurisdiction of a margrave.

Mar'grave, *n.* [Ger. *markgraf*, count of the mark.] (*Her.*) A title originally bestowed on a commander intrusted with the protection of a *mark*, or country on the frontier. Marks and margraves begin to appear in history as early as the reign of Charlemagne. In rank, margraves stood next to the kings and emperors, and above the dukes in whose country the margraviate was established. In some cases, however, several margraves were dependent upon the dukes. In the 12th century margraviates became hereditary, and the rank of margrave was equal to that of the prince of the empire, standing between counts and dukes in the German empire.

Mar'gravine, *n.* [Ger. *markgräfin.*] The wife or consort of a margrave.

Mar'guerite, the French name correspondent to the English MARGARET.

Mari'a Christi'na, queen-dowager of Spain, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, b. at Naples, 1806, was married to Ferdinand VII. of Spain, 1829. Ferdinand d. 1833, and by his testament his widow was appointed guardian of her children — the young Queen Isabella and the Infanta Maria Louisa, now Duchess de Montpensier — and also regent, till the young queen should attain the age of eighteen years. A civil war broke out, the adherents of Don Carlos seeking to place him on the throne. The event of this war, which continued till 1840, was long doubtful, and Spain was fearfully desolated by contending armies; but the queen-mother seemed indifferent to everything except the company of Don Fernando Muñoz, one of the royal bodyguard, whom she made her chamberlain, and with whom she was united, in 1833, in a morganatic marriage, which, however, was kept hidden, while her connection with him was no secret. She has had ten children by him. A conspiracy, which broke out on the night of August 13, 1836, exposed Muñoz to great danger, and led the queen-mother to concede a constitution to Spain. Her practice as regent was to adopt the course agreeable to the minister of the day, and thus her government was despotic under one ministry and liberal under another. A popular commotion, caused by the law respecting the Ayuntamientos, obliged her to give to the prime minister Espartero, October 10, 1840, a renunciation of the regency, and then to retire to France; but she continued to interfere from her place of retirement in the affairs of Spain. After the fall of Espartero, she returned to Madrid, in 1843, and in October, 1844, her marriage with Muñoz, who was now made Duke of Rianzares, was publicly solemnized. In July, 1854, a new revolution expelled her from the country, and she again took refuge in France, but returned to Spain some time after.

Mari'a da Glo'ria, queen of Portugal, daughter of the emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro I., by his first consort, the archduchess Leopoldine of Austria, was born at Rio de Janeiro, 1819. On the death of her grandfather, John VI., she was designated successor to the crown of Portugal, by virtue of the act of renunciation executed by Pedro, one of the provisions of which was, that, upon coming of age, she should marry her father's brother, Dom Miguel, whom it was desirable to satisfy by such arrangement. When Dom Miguel had accepted of this arrangement, and received the regency, the young queen left Brazil, in 1828, to sail for Europe. Miguel had, meanwhile (June 30, 1828), declared himself absolute king of Portugal, and forbade the queen to land. She was now compelled to retire to England, where she was received by the court as lawful queen of Portugal, but found no actual support, the ministry of the day secretly favoring the usurper. In 1829 she returned to Rio Janeiro, with Amelia of Leuchtenberg, her subsequent stepmother, and lived there until 1831, when her father found himself compelled to resign the crown of Brazil to his son Pedro II. She then resided in Paris, while her father waged war for her rights in Portugal; and after the taking of Lisbon, in September, 1833, she made her entry into that city. Pedro now administered the government as regent and guardian of his daughter. His power, however, was soon exhausted: and when, on September 18, 1834, he announced to the Cortes that he was no longer able to conduct the government, that assembly declared the queen of full age, by which means the intrigues of the competitors for the regency were defeated. In 1834 she was married to Duke Charles-Auguste-Eugène-Napoleon, of Leuchtenberg, who was made commander of the army, and was likely to become popular, when he died suddenly, March 28, 1835. On April 9, 1836, she was married a second time, to Duke Ferdinand, son of Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, who, upon the birth of a crown-prince, was named king. In the course of the next ten years the corruptions of the government, which had fallen into the hands of the Cabrals, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the increase of taxes, irritated a large portion of the nation. In May, 1846, civil war broke out in the Upper Minho, and was only finally suppressed by the intervention of a British fleet. In 1851, when the Duke de Saldanha carried out a military revolution, Donna Maria yielded with a very bad grace to the necessities of her position. Though of the royal blood of Portugal, she never secured the affections of her people, and her troubled career was an unremitting scene of paltry intrigues at court, and of discontent rising into rebellion throughout the country. D. 1853.

Mari'a del Occiden'te, (MARIA BROOKS,) an American poetess, b. at Medford, Mass., abt. 1795. Her maiden name was Gowen, and she married Mr. Brooks, a Boston merchant; but she is chiefly known under the name of "Maria del Occidente," which she first received from Mr. Southey. Her best poem is *Zophiël, or the Bride of Seven.* D. in the island of Cuba, 1845.

Mari'a Loui'sa, Empress of the French, wife of Napoléon I., was the eldest daughter of Francis I., emperor of Austria, and of his second wife, Maria Theresa of Naples, and was b. 1791. In 1810 she was married to the emperor, then in the zenith of his power; in 1811 she presented her husband with a son — afterwards called King of Rome — to the great joy of the French nation; and, in 1813, on his departure to the army, she was nominated regent. In 1814 she refused coldly to accompany Napoleon to Elba, on the plea of ill-health; and having obtained, by treaty with the allied powers, the duchies of Parma and Placentia, &c., she repaired thither with her chamberlain, Count Neipperg, for whom she had conceived an attachment, and whom she subsequently married. D. 1847.

Mariam'ne, an unfortunate Jewish princess, granddaughter of Aristobulus, and of Hyreanus the high-priest, and wife of Herod the Great. Her history is related by Josephus in his *Antiquities*, commencing at Book XV., from which it appears that Herod was excessively fond of her. She was condemned to death, by the machinations of Salome, her husband's sister, on a false charge of adultery, b. c. 28. She met her fate with an air of grandeur and intrepidity worthy of her noble ancestry, and was bitterly lamented by the king after her decease. — Another MARIAMNE, wife of Herod, was the daughter of Simon, the high-priest, and mother of Herod-Philip, who married Herodias.

Ma'rian, *a.* Belonging or having reference to the Virgin Mary, or to Mary, Queen of England; as, a *Marian* martyr. — *Fuller.*

Maria'na, JUAN, a celebrated Spanish historian, was b. at Talavera, 1536, and, at the age of 17, entered the order of Jesuits. His best work is *The History of Spain*, the style of which, says Ticknor, is unrivalled among Spanish prose compositions. D. 1623.

Maria'na, or MARIAN'NA, a city of Brazil, abt. 45 m. N.E. of Onre Preto; *pop.* 6,500.

Marian'na, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 72 m. W.N.W. of Tallahassee.

Marianne' Islands. See LADRONES.

Mari'a's, an island in the Southern Ocean, lying 3 m. off the coast of Van Diemen's Land; Lat. 42° 42' S., Lon. 148° 29' E.

Mari'as (Las Tres.) (*The Three Marys.*) Three islands of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Jalisco, between Lat. 21° and 22° N., and Lon. 106° and 106° 30' W. The largest has an area of abt. 120 sq. m. They were discovered by Diego de Mendoza in 1532.

Mari'a's River, in *Montana Territory*, enters the Missouri River below Fort Benton, from the N.W.

Maria Theresa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, archduchess of Austria, and empress of Germany, daughter of the Emperor Charles VI., was born at Vienna, 1717, and, in 1736, married Duke Francis Stephen of Lorraine, who, in 1737, became grand-duke of Tuscany. The day after her father's death, in 1740, she ascended the throne of Hungary, Bohemia, and Austria, and declared her husband joint ruler. The elector, Charles Albert of Bavaria, supported by France, laid claim to the Austrian hereditary territories, and the Elector of Cologne and the Elector-Palatine would likewise not acknowledge her succession. Her states were invaded at the same time by Frederick the Great and by the Elector of Bavaria; and being compelled to fly to Presburg, she convoked the diet, and there threw herself upon the sympathy of her Hungarian subjects; to whom, — according to the beautiful poetic story universally circulated for more than a century, but now, like so many others, believed to be a myth, — with her child in her arms, she made this pathetic address: "Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no other resource than in your fidelity, your courage, and your constancy; I commit to your hands the child of your king." The youth, the beauty, and the misfortunes of the queen made a deep impression. The magnates drew their sabres, and exclaimed, "Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresia." Till then she had preserved a calm, majestic demeanor; but their fidelity and courage overcame her feelings, and she gave way to them in tears. Such is the well-known tale; and though it may no longer pass, as it stands, for truth, yet the main statement is true, that the queen did meet the Hungarian Diet — that her babe was brought in — and that the uprising in her favor was voted with enthusiasm, and became a fact. The troops furnished by Hungary, by their mode of warfare and their ferocity, spread terror at first through the German and French armies. In the meantime the allies quarrelled among themselves, and the king of Prussia made a separate peace with the empress. The general opinion that the balance of power in Europe depended upon the continuance of the house of Austria, induced England to arm for *M. T.*; Holland paid her subsidies; and after the death of Cardinal Fleury, in 1743, the cause of Austria triumphed throughout Europe. Reverses, however, followed; and all the belligerents becoming desirous of peace, the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle was concluded in 1748, by which Maria Theresa was secured in her rights. In 1756 this claim was disturbed by the king of Prussia, who, having discovered that secret plans were being formed for a combined attack on him, resolved to be beforehand with his foes, and marched into Saxony and Bohemia, and began the Seven Years' War. In 1765 the Emperor Francis died, which caused the empress deep and lasting distress. In 1772 she joined the king of Prussia and the Empress Catharine in the dismemberment of Poland. By the death of Maximilian Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, in 1777, war was rekindled between Austria and Prussia, but was terminated in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, which added to the former state a small portion of Bavaria. Maria Theresa founded and improved schools, universities, and academies, and granted prizes to the students. She rewarded, also, those who made any important improvements in the arts, and turned her attention particularly to agriculture. She also reformed many abuses in the Church; suppressed the Inquisition at Milan, abolished the order of Jesuits, and prohibited the admission of individuals of both sexes as members of convents before the age of 25 years. She also abolished the rack in all her states, and D. 1780, aged 63, with a just claim to the reputation of many royal and domestic virtues.

Maria Theresa, (Order of.) (*Her.*) A military order of Austria, founded in 1757.

Mari'atown, a village of Upper Canada, abt. 29 m. S.W. of Prescott.

Mari'aville, in *Maine*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Mari'aville, in *New York*, a post-village of Schenectady co., abt. 27 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Mariazell, or **Zell,** (*ma-re-a-tsel'*,) a market-town of Styria, near the limits of Austria, 59 miles from Vienna. It is noted for a shrine containing an image of the Virgin, which attracts thither about 100,000 pilgrims annually. *Pop.* 1,000.

Marica, (*ma-ree'ka,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 20 m. E. of Rio de Janeiro.

Marie, ALEXANDRE THOMAS, a celebrated French advocate, b. 1797, at Anxerre, Yonne. After the revolution of 1848, *M.*, who was a member of the Chamber of Deputies since 1842, was the first to declare, in the sitting of Feb. 24, the illegality of the proposed regency, and to suggest a provisional government, in which he took part, becoming Minister of Public Works, and organizing the national workshops. After the insurrection of June he was chosen President of the National Assembly. *M.*, who belonged to the more moderate section of the Republican party, supported the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidière. After the election of Dec. 10 he united himself more closely with the Democratic party; but, not being re-elected to the Legislature in 1849, he resumed his place at the Bar, securing a largely increased amount of practice. In 1860 he was re-elected a member of the council of his order for the thirtieth time, and in 1863 was returned to the Corps Législatif as Opposition candidate by a large majority of votes. D. 1870.

MarieAntoinette', archduchess of Austria and queen of France, b. at Vienna, Nov. 2, 1755, was the daughter of the Emperor Francis I., and the celebrated Maria Theresa. To a beautiful person, and a cultivated mind, she added the charms of gentleness and feminine grace; not, however, without a large measure of courage and decisive energy, making her the worthy daughter of her imperial mother; and when she left Vienna for Versailles, in 1770, when only 15 years of age, to give her hand to the young duke of Berri, afterwards Louis XVI. of France, the capital of her native land was filled with sorrow. When her husband ascended the throne, in 1774, she gained the affections of the people by repeated acts of generosity. It was, however, soon observed that her natural liveliness and freedom of manner brought upon her the scandal of her enemies about the court.

Fig. 1708. — MARIE ANTOINETTE.

An extraordinary occurrence added fresh force to calumny, and tarnished the fair name of the queen. This was the affair of the "Diamond Necklace," in which the Cardinal Louis de Rohan, the great quack Cagliostro, and a certain Countess de Lamotte were the chief actors. The jewellers demanded the payment of an immense price for the necklace, which had been purchased in the name of the queen. In the examination which she demanded, it was proved that she had never ordered it. A lady of her size and complexion had passed herself off for the queen, and at midnight had a meeting with the cardinal in the park of Versailles. Notwithstanding this, the enemies of the queen succeeded in casting a stigma on her; and the credulous people laid every public disaster to her charge. It was certain that she had great influence over the king, and that she constantly opposed such measures of reform as had been proposed. Her unpopularity increased, and the general indignation was raised to the highest pitch by the enthusiastic reception given her at the Guard's ball, on the 1st Oct., 1789, where the white Bourbon cockades were worn, and the national cockade was trampled under foot. The insurrection of women, and the attack on Versailles followed in a few days. To put a stop to the scene of outrage, the king and queen showed themselves, with both their children, in the balcony. This spectacle made a momentary impression; but soon the cry resounded, *No children! the queen — the queen alone!* She instantly put her son and daughter into the arms of the king, and returned to the balcony alone. This unexpected courage pacified the mob; and their threats were followed by shouts of *Vive la Reine.* It was the queen who advised the flight of the royal family from Paris in June, 1791, which ended in their capture and return. At length came the fatal 10th of August, 1792. Prepared for the worst, the queen exerted all her power to induce the king to meet death sword in hand; but he thought resistance was in vain, and was led with his consort before the Legislative Assembly, where she heard his deposition announced, and then accompanied him to the prison of the Temple. There, deprived of every semblance of royalty, and bereft of every comfort, she displayed the magnanimity of a heroine, and the patient endurance of a martyr. In Jan., 1793, she had a parting interview with her husband, on whom sentence of death had been passed by the Convention. In Aug. following she was removed to the Conciergerie, and in October she was brought before the revolutionary tribunal. She was charged with having dissipated the finances, exhausted the public treasury, corresponded with the foreign enemies of France, and favored its domestic foes. She replied with firmness and decision, and a just indignation; and she heard her sentence pronounced with perfect calmness. On the following morning, when she ascended the cart which conveyed her to the scaffold, it was observed that grief had distorted her features, and in the damp, unwholesome prison she had almost lost one of her eyes. Troops lined the road, a priest accompanied her, but she spoke little. There were shouts of *Vive la République*, and *A bas la tyrannie*, but she was unmoved. A glimpse of the Tuileries, however, keenly touched her. Her head was quickly severed by the guillotine, and shown to the people, who redoubled their diabolical shouts of exultation. Thus perished M. Antoinette in the 38th year of her age, Oct. 16, 1793. Collections of her letters have recently been published by the Comte de Hunolstein, and M. Feuillet de Conches. But it is quite certain that many of the letters included in these collections are forgeries.

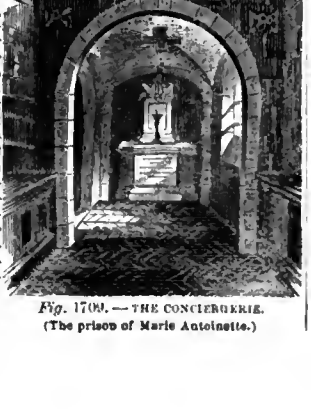


Fig. 1709. — THE CONCIERGERIE.
(The prison of Marie Antoinette.)

Marie-Aux-Mines, (*-o-meen'*,) a town of France, dept. Haut-Rhine, 14 m. from Colmar. *Manuf.* Cotton goods and hosiery. *Pop.* 12,000.

Marie de Médicis, [It. *Maria de' Medici,*] (*me'dees'*,) Queen of France, b. at Florence, 1573, was daughter of Francis I., grand-duke of Tuscany, and married Henry IV. of France, in 1600. The union was rendered unhappy in consequence of the jealous, obstinate, and violent character of the queen; but although she was constantly quarrelling with Henry, the most reliable historians acquit her of the odious charge with which some writers have sought to brand her — that of being privy to the king's murder. On the death of Henry IV., in 1610, she was named regent; but her administration was disgraced by the countenance she afforded to unworthy favorites. She even quarrelled with her son, afterwards Louis XIII., who was compelled to quit the court. A reconciliation was, however, effected between them by Richelieu. That minister subsequently forced her to leave France. The remainder of her life was spent in exile. In 1642 her death took place at Cologne, where she had resided almost without the common necessaries of life.

Marie Galante, (*ga-lont'*,) a French W. India Island, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. *Area*, abt. 60 sq. m. *Chief products.* Coffee, sugar, cotton, and cocoa. *Chief town*, Basseterre. *Pop.* 14,000.

Mariel, (*ma-re-el'*,) a seaport-town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, abt. 20 m. W. of Havana; Lat. 23° 2' N., Lon. 82° 47' W. *Pop.* 1,600.

Mari'enberg, a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, 35 m. from Dresden. *Manuf.* Lace and linens. *Pop.* 5,000.

Mari'enburg, a town of Prussia, prov. of W. Prussia, on the Nogat, 27 m. S.E. of Dantzic. It was the seat of the grand-masters of the Teutonic Order for nearly two centuries. *Pop.* 7,900.

Marienwerder, (*-en-rair'der,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of W. Prussia, on the Nogat, 44 m. S.E. of Dantzic. *Manuf.* Woollens, &c. *Pop.* 10,500.

Maries, in *Missouri*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gasconade River, and several large creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Copper, lead, and iron. Cap. Vienna. *Pop.* about 6,000.

Marie, (St.,) (*ma're,*) a town of France, dept. of Basses-Pyrenees, near Oleron; *pop.* 4,000.

Marietta, (*ma-re-et'ta,*) in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Cobb co., abt. 20 m N.W. of Atlanta; *pop.* abt. 2,680.

Mariet'ta, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Lewistown.

Mariet'ta, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Mariet'ta, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Marshall co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 932.

Mariet'ta, in *Kansas*, a village of Marshall co., on the Big Blue River, abt. 9 m. below Marysville.

Mariet'ta, in *Mississippi*, a village of Itawamba co., abt. 33 m. S. of Corinth.

Mariet'ta, in *Missouri*, a village of Holt co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of St. Joseph.

—A village of Worth co., abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Mariet'ta, in *Nebraska*, a village of Otoe co., on the Missouri River, abt. 3 m. below Nebraska City.

Mariet'ta, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 145 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Mariet'ta, in *Ohio*, a post-town, cap. of Washington co., on the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, abt. 115 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 8,000. It is the oldest town in the State, having been settled in 1788 by New Englanders, under Gen. R. Putnam, and named in honor of Marie Antoinette.

Mariet'ta, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Lancaster co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 2,186.

Mariet'ta, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 680.

Mariet'ta Fur'nace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Marigenous, (*mâ-rij'e-nus,*) *a.* [Lat. *mare*, the sea, and *genere*, to generate.] Produced by the sea.

Marignano, (*ma-reen-ya'no,*) a town of N. Italy, in Lombardy, on the Lambro, 10 m. S.E. of Milan; *pop.* 6,000. Francis I. defeated an allied German, Italian, and

Swiss army, under the command of Maximilian I., at this village, Sept. 13 and 14, 1515. After this victory, Bayard (*q. v.*) was knighted by the French king, on the field. It is sometimes called the battle of the Giants and of St. Donato.—A second encounter, near the same place, is better known as the battle of Pavia.—The French and Sardinians defeated the Austrians here, June 8, 1859.

Mar'igold, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CALENDULA.

M. Window. (*Arch.*) A rose-window.

Marigot, (**Le.**) (*leh-ma-ree-go'*,) a village on the N.E. coast of the island of Martinique, W. Indies.

Marigot', (**Le.**) a village on the N. coast, and cap. of the French portion of the island of St. Martin, W. Indies.

Marigot' des Roseaux, (*da-ro-zo'*,) a village on the W. coast of the island of St. Lucia, W. Indies.

Marigua'na, an island of the Bahama group, W. Indies; Lat. 22° 23′ N., Lon. 72° 55′ W.; *area*, abt. 80 sq. m. The strait between this island and that of Acklin is known as *Mariguana Passage*.

Marilla, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., abt. 18 m. E. by S. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Mar'igraph, *n.* [From Lat. *mare*, sea, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] An apparatus for making permanent registry of the height of the tides.

Marimon'da, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ATELES.

Marin, (*ma-reen'*,) a W.N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean and San Pablo. *Area*, abt. 500 sq. m.

Marin, in *California*, a W.N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean, San Pablo Bay, and San Francisco Bay. *Area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Corta Madera, San Antonio, San Geronimo, and some other small streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* San Rafael. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Marin, (**Le.**) (*leh-ma-rang'*,) an island on the S. coast of the island of Martinique, abt. 16 m. S.E. of Port Royal; *pop.* 3,500.

Mari'na, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Marathon co.; *pop.* 331.

Marine, (*ma-reen'*,) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *marinus*, from *mare*, the sea = Ger. and A. S. *meer*; Sansk. *vâri*, water.] Pertaining or having reference to the sea; transacted at sea; done on the ocean; naval; nautical; as, *marine* shells, the *marine* Department, *marine* affairs, &c.

(*Geol.*) Formed by the action of currents, or tidal waves; as, *marine* deposits.

Marine Corps. See MARINE, (the noun.)

Marine Engine. (*Mach.*) A steam-engine to propel a ship. There are various kinds,—as the beam, direct-acting, trunk, oscillating, high-pressure, &c.

Marine Soap, a kind of soap prepared for washing with sea-water.

—*n.* A soldier who serves on board a ship of war, and fights naval engagements.—The collective shipping of a country; the sum of naval or nautical affairs or interests; as, the minister of *marine*, the mercantile *marine*, &c.

Marine, (*ma-reen'*,) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 22 m. E. by S. of Alton.

Marine, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Washington co., on the St. Croix River, abt. 11 m. above Stillwater; *pop.* of township abt. 451.—The name of the post-office is MARINE MILLS.

Marine Mills, in *Minnesota*. See MARINE.

Marine Mills, in *Wisconsin*, a village of St. Croix co., abt. 18 m. N. of Hudson.

Mar'iner, *n.* [Fr. *marinier*, from Lat. *mare*, the sea.] A seaman; a sailor; a voyager; one whose occupation is to assist in navigating ships.

Maringouin, (*ma-rang-gwang'*,) in *Louisiana*, a small bayou flowing into Grand River from Iberville parish.

Marinilla, (*ma-ra-neel'ya*,) a town of the United States of Colombia, abt. 50 m. S.E. of Antioquia; *pop.* abt. 4,915.

Mari'no, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, near lake Albano, 12 m. from Rome; *pop.* 5,000.

Mari'no Faliе'ro. See FALIERO.

Marinora'ma, *n.* [Lat. *marinus*, and Gr. *orama*, view.] A sea-piece; a representation or view of the sea.

Mari'no, (**San.**) one of the smallest and most ancient states of Europe, situate in Central Italy, province of Urbino, 15 miles S.W. of Rimini, and 26 miles N.W. of Urbino; Lat. 43° 50′ N., Lon. 12° 21′ 24″ E. It consists of a capital and several villages, situated on a plateau 2,000 feet in height, while the small territory that surrounds it only covers an area of 27 square miles. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is agriculture, but the manufacture of silk is carried on to some extent. The government is a republic, composed of 300 Anziani, or elders, who choose the members of the executive to the number of 12, the whole being elected by the people, and they in turn choose their president, or Gonfaloniere, who continues in office for only three months. A foreigner is always chosen to administer justice, and continues in office for three years, never again being elected. The army consists of 80 men, sufficient only to form a body-guard for the Gonfaloniere. *Pop.* 7,244.

Mar'io, GIUSEPPE, (MARQUIS DE CANDIA,) a singer, b. at Turin, 1808, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army as an officer in 1830, resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice gained him his first engagement at the opera, at 1,500 francs per month. The Marquis de Candia, on accepting it, changed his name to Mario, and after two years' study at the "Conservatoire," made his debût, Dec. 2, 1838, in the opera of "Robert le Diable." His career has been most triumphant; he has taken a principal part in all the great operas of the time, and has become extremely popular all over Europe. In his private capacity he is esteemed for his large-handed liberality to the poor, and his noble assistance to struggling artists. He was the husband of Giulia Grisi, (*q. v.*)

Mariol'ater, *n.* A worshipper of the Virgin Mary.

Mariol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *Maria*, and *latreia*, adoration.] (*Theol.*) A name given by Protestant writers to the worship paid by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary. This name is intended to imply that the Catholic worship of the Virgin is the supreme worship of *latreia*, or adoration, which Catholics earnestly disclaim; although, from her relation to our Lord, they hold her worship, which they style *hyperdulia*, to be higher than that of all other saints.

Mar'ion, FRANCIS, an American Revolutionary general, b. near Georgetown, S. C., in 1732. His education was very limited, and he was brought up as a farmer. In 1759, he joined the militia of S. Carolina as a volunteer cavalry-man, in the war with the Cherokees, lasting 3 years, and in which he particularly distinguished himself. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in 1775, *M.* was elected to Congress, but did not shine in that political arena. *M.* shortly afterwards obtained the command of a company in the regiment of Col. William Moultrie, taking a conspicuous part in the capture of Fort Johnson, and in the defence of the forts at Dorchester and Sullivan's Island. In 1777, he was dispatched with 600 men to the defence of Georgia, where he served until that State was overrun by the British. During the time that elapsed after the ill-advised attack of the American forces on Savannah, and the subsequent capture of Charleston, S. Carolina, by the British, *M.*, now an invalid, owing to the accidental breaking of a leg, was conveyed from place to place to avoid capture. But when he grew able for service, he gathered a band of young patriots about him, and formed that brigade which afterwards became so famous for its partisan exploits. With these he offered his services to Gen. Gates, and assisted to rescue from the British the remnants of that general's force, as also the prisoners captured at the disastrous battle of Camden, in 1780. *M.* was now promoted to brigadiership; but his command varied, according to the emergencies of the times, from 20 to 1,200 men. From this period, and with such soldiers that wholly devoted themselves to the cause of their country, dates the long series of adventurous marches, forays, surprises, and sharp encounters which distinguished *M.*'s brigade during the continuance of the war. He succeeded in baffling the pursuit of the British general Tarleton, who was sent with an overwhelming force after him. In 1781, Gen. Greene superseding Gates, and appreciating the courage and services of *M.*, acted in coöperation with the latter, and permitted his brigade to join the main army or act separately, as occasion required, capturing convoys, cutting off detachments, and skirmishing with bodies too numerous to attack in a pitched battle. When General Greene was driven from the State by Cornwallis, *M.* still remained, carrying his predatory warfare even to the gates of Charleston. In this campaign, he defeated several detachments sent by Cornwallis in pursuit of him. He also rendered efficient service in the battle of Eutaw, and pursued the British in their retreat to Charleston; and by his untiring vigilance kept the latter's army in Charleston until the termination of hostilities. He disbanded his brigade after the evacuation of the British, in 1782, and taking a tender leave of his followers, by whom he was beloved, returned in almost a state of poverty to his original avocation of a farmer. He was subsequently elected to the State Senate, and in 1790 was a member of the convention for framing a new State constitution. D. in 1795.

Fig. 1710.—GEN. MARION.

Marion, (*mar'e-on,*) in *Alabama*, a N.W. co., adjoining Mississippi; *area*, abt. 1,180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Buttahatchie and Sipsey rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Pikeville. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Mar'ion, in *Arkansas*, a N. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River, and several of its tributaries. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Lead in great quantity, and a very beautiful quality of yellow, variegated marble. *Cap.* Yellville. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Crittenden co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Memphis.

—A township of White co.

Mar'ion, in *Florida*, a N. central co. of the peninsula; *area*, abt. 2,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocklawha and Withlacoochee rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile, producing more sugar than any other co. in the State. *Cap.* Gcala. *Pop.* abt. 9,200.

Marion, in *Georgia*, a W. by S. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Buck, Cedar, Kinchafoonee, Juniper, and Whitewater creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Buena Vista. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Twigge co., abt. 35 m. S.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Marion, in *Illinois*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Skillett Fork of Little Wabash River, and other small streams. *Surface*, mostly level prairie; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

—A village of Dewitt co., abt. 26 m. S.S.E. of Bloomington.

—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—, " Madison co.

—, " Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A post-village, cap. of Williamson co., abt. 172 m. S. by E. of Springfield.

Mar'ion, in *Indiana*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* West Fork of White River, and several large creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Indianapolis, (which is also the seat of the State government.) *Pop.* abt. 90,000.

—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—, " Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—, " Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Grant co., abt. 68 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

—A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—, " Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—, " Jenniegs co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—, " Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 3,600.

—, " Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

—, " Gwen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—, " Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

—, " Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A village and township of Shelby co., abt. 4 m. N. of Shelbyville; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Marion, in *Iowa*, a S.S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines and Whitebreast rivers, and Cedar and English creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Knoxville. *Pop.* 23,440.

—A township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 811.

—, " Davis co.; *pop.* 756.

—, " Hamilton co.; *pop.* 491.

—, " Henry co.; *pop.* 1,347.

—, " Lee co.; *pop.* 1,343.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Linn co., abt. 75 m. W.S.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* of township 4,010.

—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* 912.

—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,046.

Marion, in *Kansas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cottonwood River, and numerous less important streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Marion Centre. *Pop.* abt. 200.

—A township of Doniphan co.; *pop.* abt. 665.

—A village and township of Douglas co., abt. 16 m. S.S.W. of Lawrence; *pop.* of township abt. 600.

Marion, in *Kentucky*, a central co.; *area*, about 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rolling Fork of Salt River, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Crittenden co., abt. 230 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

—A village of Owen co., abt. 15 m. E.N.E. of Louisville.

—A village of Scott co., abt. 12 m. N. of Lexington.

Marion, in *Louisiana*, a village of Union parish, abt. 18 m. N.E. of Farmersville.

Marion, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 275.

Marion, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Bristol co.

—A post-township of Plymouth co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Marion, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A township of Sanilac co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Marion, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Olmstead co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Marion, in *Mississippi*, a S. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, about 1,570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* about 5,500.

—A village of Carroll co., about 80 m. N. of Jackson.

—A post-village, cap. of Lauderdale co., about 110 m. E. of Jackson.

Marion, in *Missouri*, a N.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, North Fabius, South Fabius, North Two, South Two, and Salt rivers. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal and saltpetre. *Cap.* Palmyra. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.

—A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—A post-vill. of Cole co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Marion, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of McDowell co., about 220 m. W. of Raleigh.

Marion, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., about 12 m. N.W. of Lyons; *pop.* of township about 3,500.

Marion, in *Ohio*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, about 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto and Olentangy rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* about 26,000.

—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* about 2,800.

—, " Clinton co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

—, " Fayette co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—, " Hancock co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

—, " Hardin co.; *pop.* about 900.

—, " Henry co.; *pop.* about 300.

—, " Hocking co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Marion co., about 44 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* about 2,800.

—, " Morgan co.; *pop.* about 3,000.

—, " Noble co.; *pop.* about 2,400.

—, " Pike co.; *pop.* about 1,500.

Marion, in *Oregon*, a N.W. co.; *area*, about 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Willamette River, and numerous less important streams. *Surface*, much diversified, the Cascade Range forming the E. boundary of the co.; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, copper, and iron. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* about 19,000.

Marion, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co.; *pop.* about 700.

—A township of Berks co.; *pop.* about 2,300.

—A township of Butler co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Mar'ion, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 850.
—A post-village, cap. of Forest co., about 80 m. S.E. of Erie. It is sometimes called MARIONVILLE, from the name of the post-office.
—A post-village of Franklin co., about 51 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.
—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* about 1,400.
—A village of Indiana co., about 167 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.
Marion, in *S. Carolina*, an E. dist., adjoining N. Carolina; *area*, about 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Pedee, and Little Pedee or Lumber rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Marion Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 11,955 (in 1869).
Marion, in *Tennessee*, a S. co., adjoining Georgia and Alabama; *area*, about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Sequatchie rivers. *Surface*, uneven, and in the E. mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* about 7,000.
Marion, in *Texas*, a N.E. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, about 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Cypress Bayou, and Caddo, or Soda Lake. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jefferson. *Pop.* about 5,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Angelina co., about 160 m. N. by E. of Galveston.
Marion, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Smythe co., about 160 m. W.S.W. of Lynchburg; *pop.* about 500.
Marion, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* about 508.
—A township of Juneau co.; *pop.* about 500.
—A township of Waushara co.; *pop.* about 900.
Marion, in *W. Virginia*, a N. by E. co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Monongahela, West Fork, and Tygart's Valley rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron ore in abundance. *Cap.* Fairmont. *Pop.* about 14,000.
—A post-village, cap. of Perry co., about 78 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* about 1,600.
Marion Centre, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., about 119 m. W.S.W. of Topeka.
Marion Court-House, in *S. Carolina*, a post-vill., cap. of Marion dist., about 110 m. E. by N. of Columbia.
Marionette', *n.* [Fr.] A puppet; one of the figures in a mechanical puppet-performance.
Mariotte, (*mar'e-ot,*) EDME, a French natural philosopher, b. in Burgundy during the first half of the 17th century, who was admitted a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1666, and enriched hydraulics and pneumatics with a multitude of discoveries. His principal works are, *A Treatise on Philosophy*; *On the Motion of Waters*; *On the Movement of Pendulums*; *Experiments on Colors*; *Treatise on Levels.* The whole were published in a collected form at Leyden, in 1717. D. 1684.
Mariotte's Law, *n.* (*Pneumatics.*) A general property of elastic fluids, namely, that the elasticity or pressure is directly proportional to the density; or, which is the same thing, inversely proportional to the space which the fluid occupies. This law may be held to be substantially correct within a considerable range of pressure. But the labors of Regnault have made it evident that atmospheric air and most other gases, especially under very high pressures, are really more compressed than if they followed the law. The discovery of Mariotte's law is claimed by the English, of course, in the name of Boyle.
Maripo'sa, in *California*, a river rising on the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing S.W. into the San Joaquin River.
—A central co.; *area*, abt. 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Joaquin, Mercedes, Mariposa, and Fresno rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the Sierra Nevada forming the E. boundary. *Soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold and a variety of other metals abound, besides a superior quality of marble. *Cap.* Mariposa. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.
—A post-town, cap. of Mariposa co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Sonora. In this vicinity is the well-known Fremont grant, said to be one of the richest mineral regions in the State. *Pop* abt. 1,500.
Mariposa, in *Iowa*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 500.
Maripoen, (*ma-re-po-koo',*) a village of Brazil, abt. 35 m. W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 2,000.
Marippi, (*ma-rip'pee,*) a town of Brazil, on the Japura, abt. 40 m. above its entrance into the Amazons.
Mar'iput, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of weasel, *Viverra zorilla.*
Mariquita, (*mar-e-kee'ta,*) a town of the U. States of Colombia, abt. 10 m. W. of Honda.
Mar'ish, *n.* [A.S. *mersc.*] A marsh; a bog; a fen; a swamp; a morass; a piece of low, wet ground. (R.)
—*a.* Fenny; boggy; marshy; swampy; as, a *marish* tract of country.
Maris'sa, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of St. Louis.
Mar'ital, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *maritalis*, from *maritus*, a husband, from *mas, maris*, a male.] Pertaining or having reference to a husband; as, *marital* rights, *marital* authority.
Mar'itated, *a.* Having a husband; wedded; — said of females. (R.)
Mar'itime, *a.* [Lat. *maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Marine; relating or pertaining to the sea or ocean; as, *maritime* law, *maritime* affairs, &c. — Performed on the sea or ocean; naval; as, *maritime* exploits. — Bordering on, or situated near the sea; having a naval or commercial prestige; connected with the sea; as, a *maritime* nation or power, a *maritime* town.
Maritime Law, as a branch of international law, is that collection of principles and usages that pertains to the rights, duties, and obligations of nations with respect to the sea. (See LAW OF NATIONS.) It forms also an important branch of the commercial law of all maritime countries, relating more especially to individuals, to the property of ships, the rights and duties of masters and seamen, contracts of affreightment, average, salvage, &c. Besides the general maritime law, every commercial state has certain admiralty regulations of a municipal character peculiar to itself; as navigation acts, laws with respect to harbors, obstructions in rivers, wrecks, &c. To Rhodes belongs the honor of having framed the first authoritative code of maritime jurisprudence of the Romans. Fragments of this code are preserved in the Digest of Justinian, under the title *De Lege Rhodia de jactu*; and these fragments, together with a few brief rules of the Roman law, embraced in the works of Justinian, are all that remain to us of the maritime law of the ancients. These, nevertheless, constitute the basis of modern maritime law in some of its most important principles. The earliest code of modern sea laws was compiled for the republic of Amalfi towards the end of the 11th century, and is known as the Amalfian Table. Though mentioned by authors as being in existence as late as the 16th century, it has since been entirely lost. The next work of this nature is the *Consolato del Mare*, a collection of the maritime laws and usages observed by the commercial cities of the Mediterranean at the time of its compilation. Its origin is involved in some obscurity, the Spaniards claiming the honor of its paternity for Barcelona, where it appeared about the middle of the 13th century; while others contend that it was the production of the Pisans about two centuries earlier. The earliest maritime code of Western Europe is known as the *Laws of Oleron*, the origin of which, like that of the Consolato, is involved in obscurity. Earlier English writers contend that these laws were compiled by Richard I. at the Isle of Oleron, on the coast of France; while French writers maintain that they were prepared by order of Queen Eleonora, duchess of Guienne, and mother of Richard I. Recent authors reject both stories, and now the general opinion seems to be that they were compiled in France in the reign of Louis IX. They were the established regulations of the early commercial states of Western Europe, and are still respected in England, France, and the United States. *The Laws of Wisbuy*, or *Wisby*, once an important city of trade in the island of Gothland, were promulgated about the year 1288. They are still observed in their fundamental principles by the nations of the Baltic. The Hanse towns compiled and adopted a system of their own, based principally upon the laws of Oleron and Wisbuy, in 1591. It was afterwards corrected and enlarged at a general assembly of the deputies at Lübeck in 1614, and became the rule of decision in every contested point. In France, under the reign of Louis XIV., and at the instigation of his minister Colbert, the marine ordinances of 1673 and 1681 were issued, enlarging the foundations of maritime law, arranging its parts, and out of various materials constructing an harmonious system. The former of these ordinances treats largely of bills of exchange and negotiable paper; the latter embodies, in systematic order, the subjects of navigation, shipping, insurance, and bottomry. The present commercial code of France, adopted in 1807, is substantially but a republication of the ordinances of 1673 and 1681. In this country, as in England, no system or code of maritime law has ever been issued by authority. The laws and practices that guide us in reference to maritime affairs are founded principally on the practices of merchants, the principles laid down in the civil law, the laws of Oleron and Wisbuy, the judicial decisions of our own and foreign countries, &c.
Maritti'mo, (anc. HIERA,) an island of the Mediterranean Sea, situated off the W. coast of Sicily. *Extent.* 4 m. long and 2 broad.
Mariupol', a town of European Russia, on the Sea of Azof, 140 m. from Ekaterinodar; *pop.* 5,000.
Mu'rius, CAIUS, one of the greatest soldiers and dictators of the Roman republic, was born of parents in humble circumstances, probably at Cerretinum, about 157 B.C. Having entered the army, he became known to Scipio Africanus, and acquired so much repute that he was elected tribune B.C. 119 or 120, prætor 116, and governor of Spain, 115. In 109 he joined Metellus as one of his lieutenants in the Jugurthine war, and two years afterwards supplanted him in the command of the army. He brought the war to a close in 106, when Jugurtha, the king of Numidia, was treacherously delivered into his hands by his ally, Bocchus. *M.* remained in Africa a year longer, and was then recalled to take the field against the Cimbri and Teutones, at that time menacing the Roman empire. These barbarians numbered 300,000 men in arms, and had defeated the consul Manilius, and the proconsul Cæpio, at a cost to the Romans of 80,000 soldiers and 40,000 camp-followers. *M.* had been appointed consul in 107, when the conduct of the Jugurthine war was intrusted to him, and in sight of this new danger was not only re-elected, but continued in the consulate four successive years, though contrary to law, B.C. 104–100. In 102 he defeated the combined forces of the Ambrones and Teutones, near Aix; and in 101, having joined his forces with those of Catulus, he obtained an equally decisive victory over the Cimbri, in the neighborhood of Vercellæ. He was now hailed "The Third Founder of Rome," and rewarded with a fifth consulate, — followed by a sixth, which, it is said, was gained by corrupt practices, as the possession of power had become too sweet to be easily laid down. Perhaps another and more patriotic reason also influenced him. *M.* was the avowed chief of the plebeians — the natural successor of the Gracchi, who had shed their blood that the rights of Roman citizens might be extended to the rest of Italy. In B.C. 90, this social war broke out afresh, provoked by the murder of Drusus, which renewed the contest. and *M.* and Sylla became the respective chiefs of the plebeians and patricians. The latter, flushed with his recent success against the army of Mithridates, refused to yield the command to Marius, but marched against his party in the capital, and disputed the city street by street. Marius was defeated, and finally lodged in prison, where a Cimbrian soldier was sent to behead him, but let the sword fall from his hand on meeting the stern glance of the captive, who demanded of him *how he dar'd to kill Caius Marius!* The magistrates of Minturnæ, where this occurred, impressed by the strange circumstance, favored the flight of Marius, and he sought refuge in Africa, from whence, in 87 B.C., he was recalled by Cinna, at that time consul, to take arms against his old adversary. The combined forces of Marius, Cinna, Sertorius, and Carbo soon entered Rome, and the bloody proscriptions which have consigned the name of Marius to infamy, now took place, exceeding all that was previously recorded in Roman history. Caius Marius now served as consul for the seventh time, with his new ally; and the same year, B.C. 86, on hearing that Sylla was approaching, he endeavored to drown care in wine, and is supposed to have killed himself with excess. His character marks him out as the type of the class for whom he acted as the armed chief in the social war, as that of Sylla places him in the foremost rank of the patricians. They were equally relentless and guilty of bloodshed.
Mariz'za, or **Maritz'a,** (anc. *Hebrus,*) a river of European Turkey, prov. of Roumelin, rising in the N.E. of the Balkan, in Lat. 42° N., Lon. 24° E., and after a course of 260 m. falling into the Gulf of Enos, in the Ægean Sea.
Mar'joram, *n.* [Fr. *marjoraine.*] (*Bot.*) See MAJORANA, and ORIGANUM.
Mark, St., (Gospel of.) (*Script.*) The second in order of the four gospels of the New Testament. St. Mark was not an apostle or companion of Jesus Christ, during his ministry; but he is said, by tradition, to have been secretary of Peter, and to have written his gospel according to the discourses of that apostle. Some assert that a number of those who had publicly listened to Peter's preachings at Rome had entreated Mark — as he had been a long time the apostle's companion, and had a clear understanding of what he had delivered — that he would commit the particulars to writing. The minuteness with which the various circumstances are recorded shows that the person who dictated them must have been an eye-witness of what has been recorded, while the great humility with which Peter is always introduced, his weakness and fall being fully exposed, give color to the tradition that it proceeded principally from him. Some critics have maintained that this gospel is merely an abridgment of that of Matthew; and there certainly occur many striking coincidences between them, both in style and words; but the frequent deviations of Mark from the order, in time and arrangement of facts observed by Matthew, as well as the introduction of many things not noticed by the latter, are opposed to this view. This gospel was originally written in Greek; but from the number of Hebraisms discoverable in it, there can be little doubt that its author was, by birth and education, a Jew; while, on the other hand, its numerous Latinisms show that it was composed by a person who had lived among the Latins. The authenticity of this gospel is proved by the unanimous testimony of the early fathers. Some critics have thought that the last twelve verses of the 16th chapter were not written by the evangelist, as they are not to be found in some of the ancient manuscripts; but there is nothing to oppose the view that they may have been written by him at a later period, and thus some copies have been in circulation without them. Considerable difference of opinion exists as to the time when this gospel was written; some placing it as early as 56, others after Peter's death, as late as 65. The probability seems to be that it was written about 63 or 64. It consists of sixteen chapters, and may be divided into three parts, viz.: — 1. Containing an account of the transactions from the baptism of Christ to his entering on the more public part of his ministry (i. 1–13). 2. The discourses and actions of Christ from his going up to Jerusalem to the fourth and last passover (i. 14 to x). 3. The passion, death, and resurrection of Christ (ix.–xiv). From the style and character of the book, there can be little doubt that it was written for Gentile Christians. The explanations that are introduced would have been unnecessary if it had been written exclusively for Hebrew Christians, as, where he uses the word *corban*, he adds, "that is, a gift." This gospel is characterized by clearness, exactness, and conciseness, combined with an almost picturesqueness of narration. Indeed, it has been said that, considering the copiousness and majesty of the subject, the variety of great actions which it relates, the surprising circumstances that attended them, and the numerous and important doctrines which it contains, it is "the shortest and clearest, the most marvellous, and at the same time the most satisfactory, history in the whole world."
Mark, a pope and saint, succeeded Sylvester I. in 336, and died the same year. There passed under his name an epistle addressed to St. Athanasius.
Mark, *n.* [A.S. *mearc*; Ger. and Dan. *mark*; It. *marca*; Fr. *marche*, a limit.] An impress or impression; a stamp; a trace; a track; a spot; a print; a vestige; a visible sign or line made by drawing one substance on another; a point or figure to attract the attention and convey information.
—A line, groove, or depression made by stamping or cutting; an incision; a channel. — Any visible effect of

force or agency; any apparent or intelligible result; proof; evidence; notice taken; token; indication; as, to make one's *mark*. — Anything to which a missile or weapon may be pointed; any object used as a guide, or to which the mind may be directed; anything visible, by which knowledge of something may be obtained.

"Be made the *mark* for all the people's hate." — *Dryden.*

—A license of reprisals. See MARQUE. — Superiority of personal distinction; preëminence of social position; as, a man of *mark*. — A character made by a person who is unable to write his name, and intended as a substitute for it. — A certain note which a merchant or manufacturer puts upon his goods, or upon that which contains them, in order to distinguish them from others; as, a trade-*mark*. — Badge or sign of distinction; characteristic notice or token of honor, rank, or official station.

(*Logic.*) A differential or essential attribute.

(*Numis.*) See MARC.

Mark, *v. a.* [A.S. *meurcian*; Ger. *marken*; Fr. *marquer*.] To note; to spot; to set a print or stamp upon; to imprint or impress; to brand; to draw or make a visible line or character; to make a palpable impression, figure, or indenture upon; to make an incision in; to lop off a part from; to form, as a name, or the initials of a name, for distinction.

—To notice; to take particular observation of; to have regard to; to observe; to heed; to show; to indicate; to point out; as, to *mark* a boundary.

To mark out, to designate; to specify; to point out; to notify, as by a mark; as, he was *marked out* as the ringleader. — *To mark time.* (*Mil.*) To denote by the foot, the rate of step at which a body of troops march; as, to *mark* double-quick *time.*

—*v. n.* To note; to observe critically; to remark; to take especial notice.

"Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miss." *Bacon.*

Mark, in *Ohio*, a township of Defiance co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Markan'da, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 48 m. N. of Cairo.

Mark An'tony. See MARCUS ANTONIUS.

Markesan', in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green Lake co., abt. 20 m. S. of Berlin.

Mar'kee, *n.* See MARQUEE, the more customary orthography. — *Bacon.*

Mark'er, *n.* One who puts a mark, sign, or brand on anything. — One who notes, or takes notice; the person or thing which serves to indicate; as, a billiard-*marker*. — A counter used in card-playing; as, ivory *markers.*

(*Mil.*) The soldier who forms the pivot of a wheeling column.

Mar'ket, *n.* [D. and Ger. *markt*; Lat. *mercatus*, from *mercor*, to traffic, from *merx*, *mercis*, goods, wares, merchandise; Heb. *mākar*, to sell.] A public place in a town or city where provisions are exposed for sale: a public place instituted for private purchase and vendition. — in contradistinction to an auction or public vendue; a mart. — A public building in which provisions, &c., are exposed for sale; a market-house; a place of sale. — A place, region, or country in which a demand exists for trading in a commodity by sale or barter: — hence, sale; exchange of goods and provisions for money or wares; disposal of money or commodities; as, a foreign *market*, to seek a *market*. — Marketable price or value; worth of vendible articles; rate; price.

"Blood and life at a low *market* sold." — *Dryden.*

(*Eng. Law.*) The privilege of holding a public market.

(MARKET assists in the formation of various compound phrases, all of which explain themselves; as, *market*-basket, *market*-woman, &c.)

—*v. a.* To deal in a market; to buy or sell; to bargain for provisions or wares.

—*v. n.* To make a market for; to exhibit for sale in a market. (R.)

"Industrious merchants . . . *market* there
The world's collected wealth." — *Southey.*

Mar'ketable, *a.* Suitable to be offered for sale; that may be sold: salable; as, *marketable* goods.

—Current in market; as, *marketable* rates.

Mar'ketableness, *n.* State or quality of being marketable.

Mar'ket-Drayton, a town of England, co. of Salop on the Tern, 18 m. N.E. of Shrewsbury; *pop.* 5,000.

Mar'keter, *n.* One who exposes goods or wares for sale in a market; one who attends a market.

Mar'ket-gar'den, *n.* A garden devoted to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables for market.

Mar'ket Hill, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Armagh; *pop.* 1,400.

Mar'keting, *n.* Supply of a market. — Attendance at market; as, to go *marketing.*

Mar'ket-town, *n.* A town possessing the privilege of holding a stated public market.

Mark'ham, a village of York co., Upper Canada, abt. 20 m. S. of Toronto; *pop.* 650.

Mark'ing, *n.* A stamp or mark made upon anything.

Marking-ink, n. See INK.

Marking-nut, n. See SEMECARPUS.

Mark'leeville, in *California*, a post-village of Alpine co., abt. 60 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

Mark'lesburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Huntingdon co., abt. 100 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Mark'leville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Marks'borough, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 14 m. N.N.E. of Belvidere. It is sometimes called MARKSVILLE.

Mark's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Cadklo River from Richmond co.

Marks'man, *n.*; *pl.* MARKSMEN. One who is expert in hitting a mark; a good shot; one who is handy at shooting.

"This is the *marksman*, safe and sure." — *Herbert.*

—A person who, unable to write his name, makes his mark in lieu thereof.

Marks'manship, *n.* Skilful practice of a marksman.

Mark's Mills, in *Arkansas*, a locality of Washita co., near Camden, where, on April 23, 1864, Lieut.-Colonel Drake, in command of a brigade of infantry, four guns, and a small number of cavalry, was attacked and defeated by a Confederate force under General Fagan. Lieut.-Col. Drake was wounded, and 250 of his men killed. The Confederate loss was estimated at 600.

Marks'ville, in *New Jersey*. See MARKEBOROUGH.

Marks'ville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Avoyelles parish, abt. 255 m. W.N.W. of New Orleans.

Marks'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Page co., abt. 100 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Marl, *n.* [W.; Lat. *margu*, from the same root as A. S. *merg*; D. *marg*, marrow. See MARROW.] (*Geol.*) *M.* is a mixture of carbonate of lime and clay in various proportions, and of different degrees of compactness and friability. In some marls the proportion of clay is small, in which case it acts on soils much in the same manner as chalk; but where clay is the predominant ingredient, it acts principally by altering the texture of the soil. Hence sandy soils are improved by *M.*, in consequence of its increasing their compactness and capacity for retaining moisture; while argillaceous marls applied to clays are of little or no use. From these long-established facts has arisen the old adage:

"Who *marls* sand shall buy the land,
Who *marls* clay throws all away."

M. is found in almost every country; not like limestone, in protruding rocks, but (from its friable nature, which causes it to moulder down into a comparatively earthy mass) under or near the surface of the soil, whence it is dug out and spread on the surface. Hence, while limestone is quarried, chalk and marl are dug out of pits. *M.* has been in use in Europe since the time of the Romans. It is very generally used as a manure in France and Germany. — The use of *M.* as a fertilizer is now attracting the attention of agriculturists in this country, it having been demonstrated by a practical test that it can be made as active and lasting a fertilizer as the best super-phosphates sold in the markets, and at a cost so trifling as to defy competition. HON. Benj. T. Biggs, member of Congress from Delaware, a careful and practical farmer, made a trial of ammoniated marl, which had been treated and nitrogenized by a new patented and cheap process, with entire satisfaction. This process can be put into use without expensive works; and ammoniated marl, equal in value to Coe's, Phillips', or Baugh's best phosphate of lime, can be sold at less than one-fourth the cost to the farmer.

—*v. a.* To overspread or manure with marl.

(*Naut.*) To weave or wind a small line around another; as, to *marl* a bolt-rope.

Marlaceous, (*-ā'shus*,) *a.* Resembling or containing marl; possessing the characteristic properties of marl, as certain soils.

Marl'borough, JOHN CHURCHILL, (DUKE OF,) one of the greatest generals and diplomatists of England, born at Ashe, in Devonshire, in 1650. He was the son of Sir Winston Churchill, a devoted adherent of Charles I. After receiving a defective education he was placed, at the age of 12, as page in the household of the Duke of York. His passion for the life of a soldier was not long in showing itself, and in the defence of Tangier against the Moors, he had the first opportunity of distinguishing himself. The Duchess of Cleveland is said to have conceived a passion for him, and to have presented him

Fig. 1711. — THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

with £5,000. During the five years, from 1672-77, Churchill served in the auxiliary force sent by Charles II. to Louis XIV., and so greatly distinguished himself, especially at the sieges of Nimeguen and Maestricht, that Turenne predicted his future eminance, and Louis XIV., after the latter siege, gave him the highest praise at the head of the army. He was at once raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Continuing in the service of the Duke of York, Churchill married, about 1680, the beautiful and accomplished Sarah Jennings, favorite of the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne. He was created a baron by Charles II. in 1682, and three years later was made brigadier-general, and sent to France to announce the accession of James II. On his return he was raised to the English peerage by the title of *Baron Churchill of Sandridge*. He contributed greatly by his vigilance and skill to the suppression of the insurrection in favor of Monmouth. At the revolution, Churchill, with a duplicity and treachery deserving the severest condemnation, abandoned his master, while professing still to serve him, and entered the service of the Prince of Orange. He was created *Earl of Marlborough* and privy councillor, and assisted at the coronation of William III. In 1689 he received the command of the English forces in the Netherlands, and after a brief service in Ireland, was recalled to Flanders in 1691. Suspected of a traitorous correspondence with James II., he was deprived of his command, and imprisoned in the Tower; and though shortly released, was not restored to the favor of the king till 1697. On the breaking out of the war of the Spanish succession, in 1700, he received the chief command of the forces in the United Provinces, and was named ambassador to France. *M.* was now to enter upon that career of military achievement which established his reputation as a general. As commander-in-chief of the allied forces he took several places in the Netherlands in 1702; with the Imperialists, under Prince Eugene, gained the victory of Blenheim (or Hochstädt) in 1704, for which he was made a duke, and a sum voted to build the palace of Blenheim (Fig. 1712), on the demesne of Woodstock, which had been bestowed on him by Queen Anne. *M.* afterwards defeated Marshal Villeroi at Ramillies in 1706, and closed the brilliant series of his victories by those of Oudenarde in 1708, and Malplaquet in 1709. A national thanksgiving was appointed for the latter victory. But a reverse of fortune was at hand. The popular discontent occasioned by heavy taxation, the belief that the war was prolonged chiefly by *M.*'s influence, and for selfish ends, and the increasing power of the Tory party, led to his dismissal from all his offices at the beginning of

Fig. 1712. — BLENHEIM PALACE.

1712. An unfavorable report had been given by the commission appointed to examine the charge of peculation brought against him, and to escape the disquietude of a life at home, he went abroad with his duchess, who had also been displaced at court. Returning in 1714, George I. restored him to his offices, but he was soon after compelled by an attack of apoplexy to withdraw from public life, and he died at Windsor Lodge in 1722. The character of *M.* presents a perplexing combination of noble and base qualities, which have served as the groundwork of extravagant eulogy and fierce invective. His rare ability as a general, his skill and success as a diplomatist, are unquestionable. Not less so are his vast ambition, his avarice, and his treachery.

Marl'borough, a town of England, co. of Wilts, on the Kennet, 27 m. E. of Bath, and 70 m. W. of London; *pop.* 5,700.

Marlborough, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Hartford co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Marlborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* abt. 7,500.

Marlborough, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., 43 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Marlborough, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* abt. 7,500.

Marlborough, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., abt. 80 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

Marlborough, in *Ohio*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

—A post-township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Marlborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Marlborough, in *S. Carolina*, a N.E. district, bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 504 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Pedee and Little Pedee rivers, and several creeks. *Surface*, somewhat diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bennetsville. *Pop.* abt. 11,588 (in 1869).

Marlborough, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Bellow's Falls; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Marlborough Depot, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Cheshire co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

Marled, (*mārld,*) *n.* [Scot.] Variegated; dotted; mottled.

Marl'field, or ABBEY, a village of Ireland, co. Tipperary, abt. 2 m. W.S.W. of Clonmel; *pop.* abt. 900.

Mar'lin, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Falls co., abt. 95 m. N.N.E. of Austin City.

Marline, (*mär'lin,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A small line used for winding round ropes or cables, to prevent abrasion by blocks, &c.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *merliner.*] (*Naut.*) To marl; to twine marline around; as, to *marline* a stay.

Mar'line-spike, *n.* (*Naut.*) An iron instrument, tapering to a point, used on shipboard for opening the strands of rope in splicing.

Mar'low, (Great,) a town of England, co. of Buckingham, on the Thames, 29 m. W. of London. *Manuf.* Paper, lace, and silk. It has a trade in coal, timber, meal, and malt. *Pop.* 7,000.

Marlow, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., abt. 38 m. W. by S. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Marl'-pit, *n.* A pit from which marl is dug.

Marl'stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) A sandy, calcareous, and irony stratum, which divides the upper from the lower lias clays.—*Worcester.*

Marl'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., abt. 0 m. S.S.W. of Mount Holly.

Marl'y, *a.* Consisting in, or partaking of the qualities of, marl; resembling marl; abounding with marl; as, a *marly* bottom.

Mar'malade, *n.* [Fr. *marmelade.*] The pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar; also, a confection of oranges, apricots, quinces, &c., boiled with sugar.

Marmande, (*mar'mand,*) a town of France, department Lot-et-Garonne, on the Garonne, 30 m. from Agen; *pop.* 9,000.

Marma'ta, in *Minnesota*, a village of Lake co., abt. 32 m. N.E. of Superior City.

Mar'matite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of blende in which iron, and sometimes cadmium, takes the place of a part of the zinc. It is found at Marmato, in South America.

Mar'miton, a river rising in the S.E. part of Kansas, and flowing E. into Missouri, joins the Little Osage abt. the centre of Vernon co.

Marmiton, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Bourbon co., abt. 10 m. W. of Fort Scott.

Mar'molite, *n.* (*Min.*) [Gr. *marmairo*, to shine.] A foliated variety of serpentine, from Hoboken, in New Jersey.

Mar'mont, (MARSHAL.) See RAGUSA (DUKE OF).

Mar'mora, or MARMARA, (anc. *Propontis,*) a small sea between European and Asiatic Turkey, communicating with the Ægean Sea by the Strait of the Dardanelles (anciently *Hellespont*), and with the Black Sea by the Strait of Constantinople (anciently *Bosporus*). It is of an oval form, and about 135 miles in length, by 45 in breadth, but has, besides, a large gulf, the Gulf of Isnikmid, or Ismid, which extends about 30 miles eastward into Asia. Its depth is great. There is a current from the Bosphorus through it and the Hellespont to the archipelago; but its navigation is by no means difficult. It contains many islands, of which the largest is Marmora, or Marmara, famous for its quarries of marble and alabaster, and which gives its name to the sea. The scenery around the Sea of *M.* is soft and beautiful.

Mar'mora, a village of Upper Canada, about 32 m. S.S.W. of Belleville; *pop.* 250.

Marmoraceous, (*-ā'shus,*) *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or resembling, marble.

Mar'morate, Mar'morated, *a.* [From Lat. *marmor*, marble.] Variegated or speckled like marble; incrusted with marble.

Marmora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *marmoratio.*] Act of incrusting or surfacing with marble.

Marmora'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) A cement composed of powdered marble and lime, thoroughly mixed and incorporated.

Marmo'real, Marmo'rean, *a.* [Lat. *marmoreus*, from *marmor.*] Made of marble; belonging to, or resembling marble.

Marmarice, (*mar'mo-reece,*) a seaport-town of European Turkey, in Anatolia, 28 m. N. of Rhodes; Lat. 36° 52′ N., Lon. 28° 31′ E.

Mar'mose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Opossum, *Didelphis murina* of Linnæus, inhabiting S. America.

Mar'mot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Arctomys*, order *Rodentia*. There are several species, characterized by a large, thick, depressed body, rudimentary cheek-pouches, rudimentary thumb armed with a small, flat nail, and naked soles. They pass the winter in a state of torpor, concealed in deep holes, the entrance of which they close with a heap of dried grass.

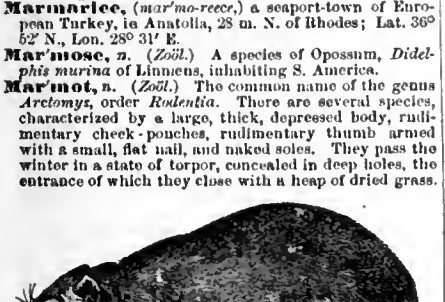


Fig. 1713.—MARMOT, (*Arctomys Alpinus.*)

They are natives of Europe and North America, live in societies, and are easily tamed.—To this genus belongs also the Woodchuck, or Ground-hog (*A. monax*), of the Northern States and southward, which is 15 to 18 inches long to the tail, which again, is about half as long as the head and body. Color varying from black all over to grizzled above, and bright chestnut-red beneath; the feet always black or dark-brown. They often commit great havoc in fields of clover, upon which they like to feed.—The Prairie-dog (*Cynomis ludivicianus*) is often, but wrongly, confounded with the marmots. It forms the type of a distinct genus, which will be noticed under PRAIRIE-DOG, (*q. v.*)

Marmozet', Marmoset', *n.* [Fr. *marmouzet*, dim. of *marmote.*] (*Zoöl.*) A name often applied to the monkeys of the genera *Hapale* and *Midas*, also called *Jacchus*, (q. v.) The name Marmozet is also sometimes restricted to the fine little Striated Monkey or Striated Ouistite (*Hapale Jacchus*, or *Jacchus vulgaris*) (Fig. 1714), a native of Guiana and Brazil, a species often brought to Europe, and a favorite pet whenever it can be obtained. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, exclusive of the tail, which measures a foot. Its fur is long and soft, of a fine dark-gray or reddish-yellow color, banded with black; a long tuft of white hairs on each side of the black head.

Fig. 1714.—THE MARMOZET.

Marne, a river of France, rising in the dept. of Haute-Marne, and after a N.W. course of 200 miles, joining the Seine at Charenton, 4 m. above Paris. It is navigable for 140 miles.

Marne, a dept. of the N.E. of France, formerly included in the prov. of Champagne, between Lat. 48° 30′ and 49° 20′ N., Lon. 3° 30′ and 5° E., having N. Ardennes and Aisne, E. Haute-Marne and Meuse, S. Aube, and W. Aisne and Seine-et-Marne. *Area*, 3,214 sq. m. About two thirds of the dept. has an arid and barren soil; but on the borders of this sterile tract are the vineyards which produce the celebrated Champagne wine, and surrounding it is a country with a deep and rich alluvial soil. The principal rivers are the Seine and Marne. *Prod.* The usual cereals, but principally wine. *Min.* Stones for making millstones, potters' clay, and iron. *Manuf.* Woollen and silk goods, paper, glass, earthenware, cordage, leather, &c. The chief towns are Chalons-sur-Marne, the capital Epernay, Rheims, St. Menehould, and Vitry-le-Francais. *Pop.* 390,809.

Marne, (Haute,) a dept. of the N.E. of France, bet. Lat. 47° 35′ and 48° 40′ N., Lon. 4° 40′ and 6° E., having N. the depts. of Marne and Meuse, E. Vosges and Haute-Saone, S. Haute-Saone and Cote-d'Or, W. Cote-d'Or and Aube. *Area*, 2,460 sq. m. The surface is elevated and mountainous. More than one half is under cultivation, and it has a considerable amount of forest. The principal rivers are the Marne, Meuse, and the Aube. *Prod.* Grain, wine, and timber. *Min.* Iron, the mines of which are among the most important in France. *Manuf.* Cutlery, linen and cotton thread, leather, brandy, &c. The chief towns are Chamont (the cap.), Langres, and Vassy. *Pop.* 259,096.

Maro'a, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Macon co., abt. 13 m. N. of Decatur.

Maroc'co. See MOROCCO.

Marochetti, (*măr-ro-ket'te,*) CHARLES, BARON, a celebrated sculptor, b. of French parents, 1805, at Turin, where stands his first work, the *Equestrian Statue of Emanuel Philibert*, was educated in the Lycée Napoléon, and afterwards entered the studio of Bosio. He returned to France in 1827, and exhibited a *Young Girl Playing with a Dog*, and gained a medal; and in 1831 exhibited his *Fallen Angel*, for the Academy of Arts of Turin. Soon after the revolution of Feb., 1848, he took up his residence in England. His best works, besides those already named, are *The Tomb of Bellini*, in Père la Chaise, and the *Altar*, in the Church of the Madeleine, at Paris.

Marone', *n.* [See MAROON.] (*Painting.*) One of a class of impure colors composed of black and red, black and purple, or black and russet pigments, or with black and any other denomination of pigments in which red predominates.—*Weale.*

Marone lake, a preparation of madder of great depth, transparency, and durability of color; it works well in water, glazes and dries in oil, and is in all respects a good pigment; its hues are easily given with other pigments, but it is not much used.

Maro'ni, or **Mar'owyne,** a river of S. America, flowing into the Caribbean Sea, between French and Dutch Guiana; *length*, abt. 400 m.

Mar'onites, *n. pl.* (*Ecc. Hist.*) A sect of Christians in Asiatic Turkey, dwelling principally about Mount Lebanon. Their origin, and the derivation of their name, are matters of some uncertainty; but the prevailing opinion is, that they were called either after a hermit Maro, who lived in the 5th century, or after their first patriarch, John Maro, who flourished two centuries later. The general opinion is, that the Maronites are sprung from the Monothelites, who arose in the 7th century, and held the opinion that Christ, though he united in himself the divine and human nature, had but one will. They were supported by several emperors, particularly Heraclius; but they were condemned and banished by Anastasius. In the country of Lebanon they became a warlike mountain people, and defended their freedom first against the Greeks, and subsequently against the Saracens. At length, in 1182, they renounced Monothelitism, and recognized the authority of the Roman Church. Nevertheless, although united with Rome, they are permitted to retain their distinctive national rites and usages. They administer communion in both kinds; they use the ancient Syriac language in their liturgy; their clergy, if married before ordination, are permitted to retain their wives; and they have many festivals and saints not recognized in the Roman calendar. In 1584, Pope Gregory XIII. founded at Rome a Maronite college, from which they have since received most of their priests. Their head is the patriarch of Antioch, whose residence, however, is the convent of Dair-al-Shafee, on Mount Lebanon. Every tenth year he has to give an account of the condition of the Church to the Pope at Rome. Subordinate to the patriarchs are bishops and several other orders of clergymen. In the district of Lebanon there were upwards of 200 religious houses under the rule of St. Anthony; but in consequence of the recent war with the Druses, many of these have been destroyed. Their political constitution is that of a military commonwealth; the supreme government being in the hands of four chief sheiks, who are also their leaders in time of war. Their dependence on the Ottoman empire is little more than nominal, consisting merely in the payment of an annual tribute. In 1841, a fierce war raged between the Maronites and the neighboring Druses, in which the former suffered greatly. In May, 1860, the war again broke out with unprecedented fierceness, the Druses being aided and excited by the Mohammedan population, and even by Turkish troops. The Maronites were soon overpowered; about 160 towns and villages were destroyed, and nearly their entire territory laid waste. Many of the people were cruelly massacred. At length peace was concluded; and to prevent the return of similar atrocities, the European powers, at a conference held at Paris, agreed upon an intervention in Syria for the protection of the Christians. The number of the Maronites is about 20,000.

Maroon', (sometimes improperly written *marroon,*) *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *cimarron*, headstrong, unruly.] The name that was formerly given to a runaway slave.

—*v. a.* To set ashore and leave on a desolate island, as a seaman, by way of punishment for some presumed flagitious crime.

Marooning party. A kind of picnic party in the Southern States, who make an excursion of some days to the shore, or to some retired spot or islet.

Maroon', *a.* [From Fr. *marron*, a large chestnut.] Claret colored; brownish-crimson. See MARONE.

Mar'os, a river of Austria, in Transylvania, rising near the frontier of Moldavia, and after a W. course of nearly 400 m., joining the Theiss opposite Szegedin.

Marozia, (*mă'roth'ya,*) a patrician lady of Rome, who married, about 906, Alberic, count of Tusculum and marquis of Camerino. Becoming a widow while still young, she exercised, by her beauty and intriguing spirit, great influence over the most powerful nobles of Rome, and during many years set up or deposed popes almost at her mere whim. She made herself mistress of the city, and caused, in succession, the election of Sergius III. in 904, Anastasius III. in 911, and Lando in 913. In 928 she deposed John X., who had been elected through the influence of Theodora, her sister and rival, and put him to death, with the assistance of Guido, duke of Tuscany, her second husband. In 931 she seated in the pontifical chair her son, under the title of John XI. In the following year she married her third husband, Hugh of Provence, who became king of Italy; but that monarch having struck Alberic, eldest son of Marozia, he, out of revenge, roused the Roman youths and massacred the guards of his father-in-law, who sought safety in flight. Marozia was imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo, where she died.

Mar'ple, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Mar'plot, *n.* [*Mar* and *plot.*] One who, by officious meddling, interferes with the carrying out of a plot or design; a mischief-maker.

Marque, (*märk,*) *n.* [Fr., from the same root as *march*, *marches*, borders, frontiers.] A ship commissioned to make reprisals on an enemy's commerce and marine. (Sometimes written *mark.*)

(*Law.*) A license, or extraordinary commission by a sovereign or ruler to his subjects or fellow-citizens, to pass the frontiers of another state for the object of making reprisals.

Letters of Marque. Letters of reprisal granted by a sovereign, or head of a state, for the purpose of making reprisals on the shipping or commerce of another state, under pretence of indemnification for presumed injuries received. By the law of nations they are grantable whenever subjects of one state are oppressed and injured by those of another, and justice is denied by that state to which the oppressor belongs.

Marquesas Isles, (*mar-kai'sas,*) a name which, properly speaking, designates the southern group of the Mendaña Archipelago, in Polynesia, the northern group bearing the name of the Washington Islands; but the name is also applied to the whole archipelago. The

M. I., in Lat. 7° 30′—10° 30′ S., Lon. 138°—140° 20′ W., were discovered by Mendaña de Neyra, a Spanish navigator, in 1596; the Washington Isles were discovered in 1791 by Ingraham, an American. Area of the group, as under the French protectorate, 500 sq. m. The *M. I.* were named after the viceroy of Peru, Marquesas de Mendoza. The islands are of volcanic origin, and are in general covered with mountains, rising in some cases to about 3,500 feet above sea-level; the soil is rich and fertile, and the climate hot, but healthy. The coasts are

Fig. 1715.—TATTOOED CHIEFS OF THE MARQUESAS ISLES.

difficult of access, on account of the surrounding reefs and the sudden changes of the wind. Cocoa-nut, breadfruit, and pawpaw trees are indigenous, and bananas, plantains, and sugar-cane are cultivated. The inhabitants are of the same race as those of the Society and Sandwich Islands. They are well-proportioned and handsome (*Fig.* 1715), but degraded in their religion, and in many of their customs. On some of the islands there are missionary stations; but although cannibalism has been abolished, the efforts of the missionaries have not otherwise met with much success. In 1842, the *M. I.* submitted to the French, and they are now governed by independent chiefs, under the protection of France. Under Napoleon III. some political convicts were sent for a short time to the island of Nukahiva.

Marquee, (*mar-kē'*,) *n.* (Sometimes written MARKEE.) [From Fr. *marquise*.] A large field-tent.

Mar'quess, *n.* Same as MARQUIS, *q. v.*

Marquetry, (*mar'ket-ry,*) *n.* [Fr. *marquéterie*, from *marque*, sign.] A peculiar kind of inlaid cabinet-work, in which thin slices of different colored woods, and sometimes of gold, silver, copper, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl, ivory, horn, &c., are inlaid and put on a ground. These substances, after being reduced to laminæ of proper thinness, are cut out into the required form by punches, which produce at once the full pattern, or mould, and the empty does which inclosed it; and both serve their separate purposes in marquetry. This species of inlaid work, when executed in glass, precious stones, or marble, is more commonly called *mosaic*.

Marquette, (*mar-kett'*,) in *Indiana*, a village of La Salle co.,

Marquette, (*mar-kett'*,) in *Michigan*, a N.W. co., adjoining Wisconsin on the S.W., and partly washed on the N.E. by Lake Superior. *Area*, abt. 3,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Michigamig, Esconawba, Maquacumecum, and Sturgeon rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min.* Iron in immense deposits, with granite, slate, and marble. *Cap.* Marquette. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on Lake Superior, abt. 300 m. N.W. of Lansing; Lat. 46° 30′ N., Lon. 87° 40′ W. Its importance and prosperity is mainly due to the extensive iron mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Marquette, in *Wisconsin*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox River, and several smaller streams, besides many lakes. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Montello. *Pop.* about 11,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Green Lake co., about 50 m. N.N.E. of Madison; *pop.* about 700.

Marquis, Marquess, (*mar'kwis,*) *n.* [Fr. *marquis*; Sp. *marqués*; Pg. *marquez*; It. *marchése*; L. Lat. *marchio, marchisus*, the prefect of a frontier province. (See MARCHES.) Originally, one who possessed land on the borders of an enemy's country, and was bound to defend the frontiers.] (*Her.*) A title of nobility next below that of duke, and above that of earl or count.

Mar'quisate, Mar'quessate, *n.* [Fr. *marquisat*; Sp. *marquesado*.] Rank, dignity, or seigniory of a marquis.

Marquise, (*mär-kēz'*,) *n.* [Fr.] In France, the title borne by the wife of a marquis, corresponding with the English *marchioness*.

Mar'rer, *n.* One who spoils, mars, or obstructs.

"Makers or *marrers* of all men's manners."—*Ascham.*

Mar'riable, *a.* [Fr. *mariable*.] That may be wedded; marriageable. (R.)

Marriage, (*măr'rĭj,*) *n.* [Fr. *mariage*, from Lat. *marito, maritutus*, to marry, to give in marriage, from *maritus*, a husband. See MARITAL.] The act of marrying or uniting a man and woman for life; the legal union of a man and woman for life; matrimony; marital bond of union; wedlock.

"The reason why so few *marriages* are happy, is because ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages."—*Swift.*

—A feast held on the occasion of a wedding.

Marriage-favors, wedding-knots of white ribbon, or bouquets of flowers, worn on the occasion of a marriage.

(NOTE. *M.* is frequently employed in the construction of various self-explanatory compound words.)

(*Hist.* and *Law.*) *M.* is a solemn contract, dictated by nature, and instituted by Providence, between two persons of different sexes, with a view to their mutual comfort and support, and for the procreation of children. The importance of regulating the nuptial alliance has been recognized in all civilized countries. In Old Testament history, we find intermixed marriages of the worshippers of God with the heathen nations around them, strictly forbidden by Divine authority. The ancient Greek legislators considered the *M.*-relation as not merely of private, but also of public or general interest. By the laws of Lycurgus, criminal proceedings might be taken against those who married too late or unsuitably, as well as against those who did not marry at all. The great object of *M.* they regarded as being the rearing of healthy progeny for the state. Among the Romans, *M.* proper, *connubium*, by which the children became Roman citizens, could only take place between a Roman citizen and the daughter of a Roman citizen. Between a Roman citizen and a female slave there was no *connubium*; and, in consequence, the children were not Roman citizens. Children were in the power of the father only when the fruit of a legal marriage. The Roman notion of *M.* was that of a complete personal unity of husband and wife; for the dissent of either party, when formally expressed, could dissolve the relation. The Roman matron was in a much more favorable position, socially, than the Greek wife; for she shared in the honors and respect shown to her husband, presided over her household, and watched over the education of her children. In all Christian communities, the *M.* relationship is regarded as the most solemn of contracts, and in the Roman Catholic Church it is regarded as a sacrament.—In this country, all persons are able to contract *M.*, unless they are under the legal age, or unless there be other disability. The age of consent at common law is 14 in males, and 12 in females. When a person under this age marries, such person can, when he or she arrives at the age above specified, avoid the marriage; or such person, or both, may, if the other is of legal age, confirm it. If either of the parties is under 7, the marriage is void. If either party has a husband or wife living, the *M.* is void. Consanguinity and affinity within the rules prescribed by law in this country render a marriage void. The parties must each be willing to marry the other. If either party acts under compulsion, or is under duress, the marriage is voidable. Where one of the parties is mistaken in the person of the other, this requisite is wanting. But a mistake in the qualities or character of the other party will not void the *M.* If the apparent willingness is produced by fraud, the *M.* will be valid till set aside by a court of chancery or by a decree of divorce. Fraud is sometimes said to render a *M.* void; but this is incorrect, as it is competent for the party injured to waive the tort and affirm the *M.* Impotency in one of the parties is sometimes laid down as rendering the *M.* void, as being a species of fraud on the other party; but it is only a ground for annulling the contract by a court, or for a divorce. The parties must actually make a contract of *M.*; the form and requisites of it will depend on the law of the place. At common law, no particular form of words or ceremony was necessary. Mutual assent to the relation of husband and wife was sufficient. Any words importing a present assent to being married to each other were sufficient evidence of the contract. If the words imported an assent to a future marriage, if followed by consummation, this established a valid marriage by the canon law, but not by the common law. At common law, the consent might be given in presence of a magistrate, or of any other person as a witness, or it might be found by a court or jury from the subsequent acknowledgment of the parties, or from the proof of cohabitation, or of general reputation resulting from the conduct of the parties. In the original U. States the common-law rule prevails, except where it has been changed by legislation. In civil cases, the *M.* can generally be proved by showing that the parties have held themselves out as husband and wife, and by general reputation founded on their conduct. There is an exception, however, in the case of such civil suits as are founded on the marriage relation, such as actions for the seduction of the wife, where general reputation and cohabitation will not be sufficient. In most of the States, the degree of relationship within which marriages may not be contracted are prescribed by statute. This limit in cases of consanguinity is generally, though not always, that of first cousins. In some of the States, a violation of the rule renders, by statute, the marriage absolutely void. In others, no provision of this kind is made. Various statutes have been passed to guard against abuse of the marriage ceremony. Such of them as require license, or the publication of banns, or the consent of parents or guardians, are regarded as directory, and, unless explicitly declaring the marriage to be void, if not complied with, do not render it void.—See HUSBAND AND WIFE; WIFE.

Validity of marriages contracted in foreign countries. The question of the validity in one country of marriages good according to the laws of another, is one of the most complicated, and it may be added, one of the most unsettled, which remains in international jurisprudence. If married citizens of one country transfer their domicil to another, their marrieges are, of course, valid in the country of their adoption, whether in accordance or not with the law thereof. But when the citizens of one country marry in another country, questions of great difficulty, and which, as has been said, no general agreement of jurisprudence has settled, are apt to arise; and these are still further complicated when the parties contracting *M.* are of different nationalities. As a general rule, *M.*, like other contracts, is to be judged of by the *lex loci*. Consequently, two American citizens marrying in France, according to the formalities of the French law, contract a *M.* valid in this country. In that respect the English law is the same as ours; and, on this principle, the so-called *Gretna Green marriages* by English persons in Scotland were valid until abolished by Act of Parliament in 1856. French jurisprudence appears to be more jealous of the maintenance of its own special marriage-law in the case of marriages contracted by Frenchmen in foreign countries, than is our own.

M. ceremonies.—In almost every country, *M.* is regarded as a season of rejoicing among the friends and relatives, and is celebrated with certain ceremonies. Respecting the customs of the ancient Persians, Babylonians, Indians, and other inhabitants of Asia, ancient writers have left us little or no information. A curious custom is said to have existed in Assyria of disposing of the marriageable girls by public auction; the money received for the best favored of them being given as portions with those whose charms were not sufficient to attract purchasers. Usually with the ancient inhabitants of the East, the bride was obtained by presents made or services rendered to her parents,—a practice which still prevails in some parts of that region. With the ancient Hebrews, an interval of ten or twelve months usually intervened between the betrothment and the celebration of the marriage. On the day of the wedding, the bridegroom proceeded, anointed and ornamented, accompanied by a friend (*paranymph*), and followed by several companions, into the house of the bride, and conducted her, veiled and followed by her companions, with songs and music (at a later period also with torches), into his or her father's house, where the wedding feast was celebrated at his expense. It generally lasted for seven days; but if a widow was married, only for three. The bride and bridegroom were each adorned with crowns, and the conversation was enlivened by songs and enigmas. The duty of the paranymph was to play the part of the host at the feast. The men and women indulged themselves in feasting and conviviality in separate apartments. At length the nuptial blessing, viz., a numerous offspring, was implored upon the parties concerned (which appears to have been anciently the only ceremony performed in constituting the marriage), and the bride and bridegroom were led, the former still veiled, into the bridal chamber, where the bridesmaids accompanied them with torches and song. The wedding ceremonies of the modern Jews deviate considerably from those of their forefathers, though the rabbis maintain that they strictly follow the ceremonies observed at the wedding of Tobias. The Jews marry very young, and hold it to be a direct sin against the commandment given to our first parents if they are not married by their eighteenth or nineteenth year. Marriage is permitted to males at the age of thirteen years and a day,—to females at twelve years and a day. Barrenness is esteemed a great misfortune among them. After the suitor has obtained the consent of the girl and her guardians, the betrothment takes place with certain ceremonies, the bridegroom paying, or at least was formerly wont to pay, a so-called "morning gift," a remnant of the custom of buying the daughter from her father. The ceremony of the wedding generally takes place in the open air, seldom in a room, and usually on Wednesday. The couple sit under a canopy generally carried by four boys. A large black veil covers both, besides which, each of them has a black cloth (*taled*) with tassels at the four corners, upon the head. The rabbi, precentor of the synagogue, or nearest relative of the bridegroom, offers the couple a cup of wine, saying, "Praised be thou, O God, that thou hast created man and woman, and hast ordained matrimony." Both then drink. The bridegroom puts a gold ring, without a stone, on the finger of the bride and says, "With this ring I take thee as my wedded wife, according to the custom of Moses and the Israelites." The matrimonial contract is then read, and the bridegroom shakes hands with the parents of the bride. Wine is again brought, prayers are spoken, the couple drink, and the cup is then broken. The company then proceed to the house of the bridegroom, where the marriage-feast is held.—Among the ancient Greeks marriage was accompanied by numerous ceremonies. It was usually preceded by a formal betrothment, when the bridegroom bestowed a present on the bride as a pledge of his honor. A dowry was usually given with the bride. At the nuptials, the betrothed pair, as well as the place of festivity, were adorned with flowers and garlands.—The Romans had three different ways of concluding a marriage,—*confarreatio, usus*, and *coemtio*. The first of these was the most solemn, and was always preceded by a ceremonial betrothment, which often took place

many years before the marriage of the parties. In fixing the day of marriage, care was taken to select what was esteemed a lucky day; the month of May, the calends, nones, and ides, and the days following them, the feast of the Salarians, &c., were esteemed *atri dies* (black, or unlucky days). The *confarreatio* was when a man and woman were joined together in marriage by the *pontifex maximus*, or *flamen dialis*, in presence of at least ten witnesses, by a set form of words, and by partaking of a cake called *far* or *farreus panis*. There were certain offices in the priesthood that could only be held by the sons of parents who had been married in this way. *Usus*, or usage, was when a woman, with consent of her parents or guardians, lived with a man for a whole year without interruption, when she became his lawful wife by prescription. If the wife wished to avoid the legal consequences of a marriage, absence for three nights during the year from her husband was regarded as a sufficient legal interruption. *Coemtio* was a kind of mutual purchase, the marriage being effected by one delivering to the other a small piece of money, and repeating certain words.

M. articles. (*Law.*) Articles of agreement between parties contemplating marriage, in accordance with which the *M.* settlement is afterwards to be drawn up. They are to be binding in case of *M.* They must be in writing.

M., (*Promise of.*) See PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

M. settlement. (*Law.*) A conventional arrangement, usually made before marriage, whereby a jointure is secured to the wife, and portions to the children, in the event of the husband's death. It is based on what is called the "marriage consideration," which is the highest consideration known to the law, and may be made good against the husband's estate, and satisfied before any other debts. If made after marriage, it will, as a general rule, be fraudulent and void against all persons who are creditors of the husband at the time of the settlement, unless such settlement contain a provision for debts, or be made in pursuance of articles entered into before marriage.

M. portion. (*Law.*) The dower, dot, or portion given with a woman upon her marriage, in contradistinction to *marriage-settlement*, or money settled upon a wife by her husband.

Marriageable, (*măr'rij-a-bl,*) *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit for wedlock; arrived at years of puberty; as, a *marriageable* girl. — Capable of union.

"The vine . . . about him twines her *marriageable* arms." *Milton.*

Mar'riageableness, *n.* State or condition of being marriageable.

Mar'riage-bed, *n.* The nuptial couch of a husband and wife; — hence, lawful sexual commerce.

Mar'riage-bell, *n.* A bell, or peal of bells, rung in honor of a marriage.

"And all went merry as a *marriage-bell.*" — *Byron.*

Mar'riage-certificate, *n.* The legal voucher or written testimony validating and authenticating a marriage. (Often called *marriage-lines.*)

Mar'riage-con'tract, *n.* Contract of affiance; preliminary instrument of marriage.

Mar'ried, *a.* Resulting from marriage; wedded; conjugal; connubial; as, the pains and pleasures of *married* life.

Mar'rier, *n.* One who weds or marries.

Marrinette', in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Oconto co., on the Menomonee River, abt. 1 m. above its mouth; *pop.* of township about 700.

Mar'riotsville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Howard co., abt. 27 m. W. of Baltimore.

Mar'ron, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Altoona.

Marron, (*ma-roōn',*) *n.* [See MAROON.] Chestnut-color.

Marroon', *n.* and *a.* Same as MAROON, *q. v.*

Mar'row, *n.* [A.S. *mearh, mearg*; D. *merg*; Ger. *mark.*] (*Anat.*) A light fatty substance lodged in the interior of the bones. Like ordinary adipose tissue, it consists of vesicles containing fat, with blood-vessels distributed to them. It is usually of a yellow color, with 96 parts of fat, 3 of water, and 1 of areolar tissue, in 100 parts. In some parts it is of a reddish color. In birds, for the sake of lightness, the larger bones, instead of being filled with marrow, contain air, which passes into them from the lungs. In the fœtus the bones do not contain marrow, but a transparent reddish fluid like bloody serum, only more consistent. — The marrow of sheep and oxen is highly esteemed by perfumers for the manufacture of pomatums, and other applications for the human hair, but it is doubtful if any grease or oil surpasses castor-oil for that purpose.

—The essence; the choicest part.

"The pith and *marrow* of an attribute." — *Shaks.*

—[From Fr. *mari*, husband.] A Scotticism for a comrade; a boon-companion; an intimate associate; as, "a thief and his *marrow*." (*Tusser.*) — It also implies an equal match; as, he met with his *marrow*.

—*v. a.* To fill with fat or marrow.

Mar'row-bone, *n.* A bone containing marrow; a bone boiled for the sake of its marrow. — (*pl.*) The knees; the joints of the knees; — used in a burlesque or ludicrous sense.

"Down on your *marrow-bones* . . . and make acknowledgment of your offences." — *Dryden.*

Mar'row-fat, *n.* A rich variety of pea, appearing late in season.

Mar'rowish, *a.* Fat; unctuous; possessing the nature of marrow.

Mar'rowless, *a.* Void of marrow; lacking fatty matter.

"Avaunt! thy bones are *marrowless.*" — *Shaks.*

Mar'row-pud'ding, *n.* A pudding made with the marrow of beef-bones, or of the cucurbitaceous plant called *vegetable-marrow.*

Mar'row-squash, *n.* (Called also *vegetable-marrow.*) (*Bot.*) See CUCURBITA.

Mar'rowy, *a.* Full of marrow; fatty; pithy.

Marrs, or **Mars,** in *Indiana*, a township of Posey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,740.

Marrubium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*, including the Horehound, an erect branching grayish-looking herb, with roundish wrinkled leaves, and whitish flowers crowded in the axils. It is found wild throughout Northern Asia and Europe, and has bitter tonic properties. It is a favorite domestic remedy in chest complaints.

Mar'ry, *v. a.* (*Imp.* and *pp.* MARRIED.) [Fr. *marier*, from *mari*, husband; Lat. *maritus; maritare*, to marry.] To unite in wedlock, marriage, or matrimony; to join, as a man or woman, for life; to perform the connubial rite.

"Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself." — *Gay.*

—To dispose of in marriage; to bestow as wife. — To take for husband or wife; as, a man may not *marry* his aunt. — To unite in immediate or most intimate connection; — used in a figurative sense.

—*v. n.* To enter into the conjugal state; to participate as one of the principals in the rite of matrimony; to take a husband or a wife; to be united as husband and wife by the connubial bond.

"Choose not alone a proper mate, but proper time to *marry.*" *Cowper.*

Mar'ry, *interj.* [*i. e.*, by the Virgin Mary!] Indeed! in truth! is it possible! verily! — an old form of exclamation, indicative of surprise or incredulity.

Mar'ryat, FREDERIC, a British naval officer and well-known novelist, was b. in London, 1792, and at the usual age for the sea-service entered the navy as midshipman in the "Impérieuse," a 44-gun frigate, sharing during the first three years of his new profession, from 1806 to 1809, in not less than 50 actions. During this term he obtained a reputation for courage and daring that his after-career fully bore out and confirmed. In 1815 he was made a commander, and in 1823, when in command of the "Sabine," 18-gun sloop, he took part in the attack on Rangoon, receiving the thanks of the Governor-General, and the honor on his return home of C. B. From 1828 to 1831 he served with the Channel fleet, and in 1837 wrote a work on Naval Signals for the Commercial Marine; for this valuable work the King of the French bestowed on him the order of the Legion of Honor. The system or code of signals there suggested is now generally adopted by the merchant-services of Europe. Two years after quitting the Channel fleet, he adopted literature as a profession, and produced a series of nautical stories, that for vigor of dialogue and graphic description have not been surpassed by the most gifted author of the present time. Of these works the most celebrated were *Peter Simple, The King's Own, Jacob Faithful, Newton Foster, Japhet in Search of a Father, Midshipman Easy.* and *Rattlin the Reefer.* For his courage in saving the lives of several seamen, the Royal Society conferred on him its gold medal. D. 1848.

Mars, (*Myth.*) The god of war, was son of Jupiter and Juno, or, according to Ovid, of Juno alone. The amours of Mars and Venus are greatly celebrated. In the wars of Jupiter and the Titans, Mars was seized by Otus and Ephialtes, and confined for 15 months, till Mercury procured him his liberty. During the Trojan war, he took the side of the Trojans, and defended the favorites of Venus with uncommon activity. His temples were not numerous in Greece; but in Rome he received unbounded honors, and the warlike Romans were proud of paying homage to a deity whom they esteemed as the patron of their city, and the father of the first of their monarchs. Mars was generally represented in the naked figure of an old man, armed with a helmet, a pike, and a shield. He generally rode in a chariot drawn by furious horses, which the poets called Flight and Terror. The Greeks called him *Ares*, and he was the *Enyalus* of the Sabines, the *Camalus* of the Gauls, and the *Mamers* of Carthage. Mars was the father of Cupid, Anteros, and Harmonia, by the goddess Venus. He was also the reputed father of Romulus. He presided over gladiators, and was the god of hunting, and of every manly and warlike exercise.

(*Astron.*) One of the principal planets in our system, the fourth in the order of distance from the sun, and consequently the next above our earth. The mean distance of Mars from the sun is 140,000,000 miles; it performs its sidereal revolution in 1 year, 10 months, and 21·98 days; and revolves on its axis in 24 hours, 39 minutes, 21 seconds. At the mean distance of the earth from the sun, the apparent diameter of Mars would amount to 8·9 seconds, an arc indicative of a real diameter of 3,976 miles. Of all the planets known in ancient times, Mars is the one which has the greatest eccentricity. When the planet begins to emerge from his conjunction with the sun, his disc appears perfectly round; at the time of opposition, for some days before and after, he exhibits the same form; at a greater distance, however, from the opposition, he exhibits a sensible phase, which never imparts to the planet the aspect of a crescent, nor even that of the moon at her first quarter, but attains its maximum at the quadratures. On the surface of Mars, permanent spots can be perceived, by means of which it has been proved that the planet revolves on an axis inclined at an angle of 59° 27′ to the plane of the ecliptic, or 61° 18′ to the plane of his orbit. In Mars there must be two different seasons analogous to those we observe on the earth. In proof of this may be mentioned a singular phenomenon which manifests itself towards the north and south poles of Mars. At these points are two whitish spots, the brilliancy of which is more than double that of the other parts of the planet. The north spot diminishes in size during the spring and summer of that hemisphere, and increases during the two following seasons; the contrary takes place at the south pole. From these facts it may be concluded that these form round the poles of Mars

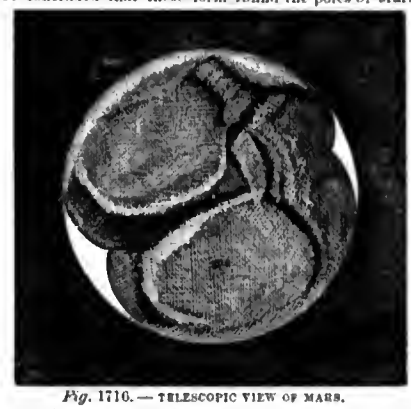


Fig. 1710. — TELESCOPIC VIEW OF MARS.

extensive coverings of a whitish substance similar to the snows which fall from our atmosphere. Among the Jews, the planet Mars bore a name which signifies fiery; the Greeks also, who called the planet *Hercules*, applied to it the epithet *purocis*, incandescent. Even at the present day, Mars is the object in the heavens which exhibits the most intense tinge of red. This color, however, appears more intense to the naked eye than through a telescope. It is generally supposed that Mars possesses an atmosphere similar to our own.

Marsa'la, (anc. LILYBÆUM,) a seaport-town of Italy, in the W. extremity of the island of Sicily, 16 m. S.S.W. of Trapani. It exports wine, oil, wheat, and barilla. The *M.* wine is one of the best among the Sicilian wines. *Pop.* 25,000. — *M.* was the anc. cap. of the Carthaginian dominions in Sicily. Its present name of *M.* was derived from the Saracens, who esteemed its harbor so highly that they called it Marsa Alla, *i. e.*, the port of God. In the 16th cent. the harbor was blocked up with a mound of sunken rocks, by order of Charles V., to protect it from the Barbary corsairs. Garibaldi selected it as a landing-place on his invasion of Sicily, in 1860.

Marseillan, (*mar'sa-yon,*) a town of France, dept. Hérault, on the lagoon of Thau, 15 miles E. of Béziers; *pop.* 4,000.

Marsde'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asclepiadaceæ*. *M. tinctoria* produces a kind of indigo; *M. tenacissima* has very tenacious fibres, which are used for bowstrings by the mountaineers of Rajmahal.

Marseillais, Marseillaise, (*măr-sāl-yēz',*) *n. m.* and *f.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Marseilles, France.

Marseillais', Marseillaise', *a. m.* and *f.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or pertaining to Marseilles, or to its people.

Marseillaise', or MARSEILLAISE HYMN, (*mar-sale-yaize',*) *n.* A celebrated national song of France. It was composed by Rouget de l'Isle, an officer in the engineer corps at Strasburg, early in the French revolution. It was first called *L'Offrande à la Liberté*, and soon became very popular throughout the country, contributing in no small degree to the success of the revolutionary arms. It received its present name from being sung for the first time in Paris by a band of men who were brought from Marseilles by Barbaroux, to aid in the revolution of Aug. 10, 1792. It has since continued to be the favorite song in all popular movements in France.

Marseilles, (*mar-sailz',*) the chief seaport of France, cap. of the dept. of Bouches-du-Rhône, on the E. side of a bay of the Gulf of Lyons, 30 m. N.W. of Toulon, and 420 S.E. of Paris; Lat. 43° 17′ N., Lon. 5° 22′ 2″ E. It is situated in the centre of a plain about 7 m. broad, bounded by lofty hills extending in the form of a crescent until each extremity reaches the sea. The city is divided into the Old and New Town; the former, on the N. side of the harbor, is poorly built; the latter, situate on the S. and E., is constructed on the modern style, with wide and regular streets, and handsome squares and houses. *M.* has numerous public buildings, the principal of which are the Cathedral and the Hotel-de-Ville. It contains also several literary and scientific institutions, the most worthy of mention being the Imperial College, formerly a Bernardine convent, the Imperial Society of Science, Literature, and Art, (a gallery of paintings comprising works by Carracci, Salvator Rosa, Reubens, Vandyk, and other eminent artists,) the Observatory, and the public library of over 50,000 vols., besides 1,050 MSS. *M.* has two harbors. The first, known as the *Vieux Port*, is a fine basin of over 70 acres, stretching about 1,000 yards from W. to E. into the centre of the city, and capable of accommodating 1,200 vessels. The entrance, which does not exceed 100 yards in width, is defended by 2 forts, the tower of St. John on the N., and the fort of St. Nicholas on the S. The 2d harbor, constructed in 1855, is called the *Port-de-la-Joliette*, formed by a break-water 1,224 yards long, thrown out into the sea, running parallel to the shore. Among the docks, the most notable are the *Bassin du Lazaret*, the *Bassin d'Arenc*, and the *Bassin Napoléon*. The trade of *M.* is very extensive, and is rapidly increasing. The

city is the grand emporium of the S. of France, and the centre of the most of her commerce with countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The exports consist principally of silk stuffs, woollens and linens, wines, brandies, and liqueurs, madder, oil, verdigris, perfumery, stationery, gloves, and all kinds of colonial products. The principal imports are sugar, coffee, corn, cotton, coal, timber, &c. It has also an extensive trade with Holland, England, the Baltic, the U. States, and W. Indies. *Manuf.* The most important are soap, coral articles, silk stuffs, woollens, cottons, linens, hats, leather, sail-cloth, china, alum, sulphur, vitriol, salt, &c. There are, besides, refineries for sugar, and manufactures of vinegar and liquors. Another branch of industry is the pickling and preparing for exportation of capers, olives, and other fruits, as well as large quantities of fish. It has also a great variety of trades connected with the building and fitting out of ships and steamers. *Pop.* 300,131. — *M.* is one of the most ancient towns of France, having been founded by a colony from Phocæa, a city of Ionia, about 600 B. C. The inhabitants distinguished themselves by their skill as seamen, and the extent of their commerce, and were celebrated for the wisdom of their institutions. They became at an early period allies of Rome; but espousing the party of Pompey, their city was besieged, and after an obstinate resistance, taken by Cæsar. After the fall of the Roman empire, *M.* underwent many vicissitudes. It was finally united to the crown of France in 1481. During the Middle Ages, *M.* rivalled Venice and Genoa in the trade with the Levant. In 1720 it suffered dreadfully from the plague, which carried off about 40,000 inhabitants. Since 1830 the commerce and industry of *M.* has vastly increased, and it is now an important and flourishing city.

Marseilles, (*mar-sailz'*,) in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Salle co., abt. 76 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

—A vill. of Noble co., abt. 136 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Marseilles, in *Minnesota*, a village of Sherburne co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of St. Cloud.

Marseilles, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Wyandot co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Marsh, *n.* [A. S. *mersc*; Fr. *marais*. See MORASS.] A morass; a tract of low land usually or occasionally inundated with water, or generally very wet or miry, and overgrown with coarse grass or with detached clumps of sedge; a swamp; a fen; a bog. (Sometimes written MARISH.)

Marsh, GEORGE PERKINS, LL.D., an American philologist and author, b. at Woodstock, Vt., 1801. After graduating at Dartmouth College, in 1820, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1835 he was elected a member of the supreme executive council of the State, and, in 1842, was returned as representative to Congress, retaining his seat in that body till 1849, when he was appointed American minister at Constantinople. During his sojourn abroad, he made the tour of Europe and the East, returning home in 1853. After filling various offices in his native State, Mr. *M.* was, in 1861, appointed minister to Italy, which office he still retains. His chief works are, *A Compendious Grammar of the Old Northern or Icelandic Language* (1838); *The Camel, his Organization, Habits, and Uses, considered with reference to his Introduction into the United States* (1856); and *Lectures on the English Language*, in 1860, in which year he received his doctor's degree from his "alma mater." Mr. *M.* is understood to be a collaborator in the Dictionary of the English Language in course of preparation by the London Philological Society.

Marsh, JAMES, an American philosopher and author, b. at Hartford, Vt., in 1794. Entering Dartmouth Coll. in 1813, he graduated there four years later, and after various vicissitudes he was appointed, in 1826, president of the University of Vermont, where he effected important scholastic reforms. D. 1842. His chief works are a preliminary essay to the first American edition of the English poet and philosopher Coleridge; a volume of selections from the Old English divines, and a translation of Herder's *Spirit of Hebrew Poetry*.

Mar'shal, *n.* [Fr. *maréchal*; L. Lat. *marschalcus, marescallus*; Ger. *marschall*; O. Ger. *marach*, a horse, and *schalk*, servant.] Originally, a servant or official who had charge of horses.

—The chief officer of arms who regulates combats in the lists, or tilt-yard.

"Nor *marshal* by, as kingly rights require." — *Dryden.*

—A herald; a harbinger; a pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to announce his coming, and provide entertainment.

"Her face . . . a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind." *Sidney.*

—One who regulates the ceremonial of rank and order at a feast, or any other assembly, or conducts the order of precedence, procession, &c.

"A jolly yeoman *marshal* of the hall." — *Faerie Queene.*

(*Mil.*) In France, England, &c., the highest rank of military officer; as, a *marshal* of France, a field-*marshal*.

(*Amer. Law.*) An officer of the United States, whose duty is to execute the process of the courts of the U. States. His duties within the district for which he is appointed are very similar to those of a sheriff. *Bouvier.*

—*v. a.* To arrange in order and regularity; to set in proper rank or style of precedence; to place in suitable form; as, to *marshal* a procession. — To lead, as a harbinger; to conduct the way of.

"Thou *marshallest* me the way that I was going." — *Shaks.*

Mar'shall, JOHN, an American statesman and jurist, b. in Fauquier co., Va., in 1755. His father was a man of intelligence, and early perceived the talents of John; but, owing to a want of means, was able to give him only a limited education, first under the care of a clergyman at a distance from home, and at the end of a year, under another clergyman from Scotland, then an inmate of his father's house. *M.* early took part in the military service of the Revolutionary War, beginning with the action of the Virginia militia at the Great Bridge, under Lord Dunmore. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1777, and was present at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, continuing with his company till the expiration of its term of service. In the midst of these affairs, he obtained his first knowledge of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1780, but returned to the army to assist in repelling the invasion of Arnold. He made rapid progress in the legal profession, and in 1782 was elected to the legislature of his State, where he continued until 1796. He was a member of the Virginia Convention in 1788, when that body ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1799 he was sent as minister to France, in company with Pinckney and Gerry, but was unsuccessful in his negotiations with the French Directory. On his return to America, in 1799, he was elected to Congress, where he displayed remarkable ability, particularly in his speeches on the Robbins case, in vindication of the government. He was appointed to the chief-justiceship of the Supreme Court of the U. States in 1801, in which he displayed great legal ability by his decisions. He d. at Philadelphia, in 1805.

Mar'shall, in *Alabama*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 677 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Paint Rock rivers. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Warrenton. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

—A village of Marshall co.

Mar'shall, in *Illinois*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 445 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois River, Sand and Crow creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lacon. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Clarke co., abt. 130 m. E.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Mar'shall, in *Indiana*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 440 sq. m.; *Rivers.* Yellow and Tippecanoe rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Plymouth. *Pop.* abt. 32,000.

—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Mar'shall, in *Iowa*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Iowa River, Timber Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Marshalltown. *Pop.* 15,514.

—A township of Louisa co.; *pop.* 949.

—A post-vill. of Henry co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Muscatine.

—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* 4,081.

—A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 207.

Mar'shall, in *Kansas*, a N.E. co., adjoining Nebraska; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Blue and Little Blue rivers, Vermilion and several other small creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Marysville. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Marshall, in *Kentucky*, a W. co., bordering on Illinois; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Clarke's rivers. *Surface*, moderately hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Benton. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

—A post-office of Bath co.

Marshall, in *Michigan*, a post-town, cap. of Calhoun co., abt. 43 m. S.W. of Lansing. It is finely situated on the Kalamazoo River, and contains extensive manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Marshall, in *Mississippi*, a N. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area*, abt. 860 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallahatchie, Tidpah, and Coldwater rivers. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Holly Springs. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

Marshall, in *Missouri*, a township of Platte co.; *pop.* abt. 2,450.

—A post-village, cap. of Saline co., abt. 30 m. W.N.W. of Booneville; *pop.* abt. 500.

Marshall, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 280 m. W. of Raleigh.

Marshall, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Marshall, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Highland co., abt. 68 m. E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Marshall, in *Tennessee*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Duck River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating and hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Lewisburg. *Pop.* abt. 15,500.

Marshall, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Harrison co., abt. 250 m. N. by E. of Galveston.

Marshall, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dane co., abt. 20 m. E. by N. of Madison.

—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Marshall, in *W. Virginia*, a N. co., adjoining Pennsylvania on the E., and Ohio on the W.; *area*, 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, Fishing and Grave creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Monndsville. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Clay co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of Charleston.

Mar'shaller, *n.* One who marshals, or disposes in due order. (R.)

"Dryden was the best *marshaller* of English words." — *Trapp.*

Mar'shalling, *n.* Act of arranging in proper rank or order.

(*Her.*) The arrangement and distribution of several coats of arms, belonging to distinct families, in the same escutcheon or shield, together with their ornaments, parts, and appurtenances, so as to denote the several marriages and alliances of the families.

Marshalling of assets. (*Law.*) Disposition of assets in proper order of administration.

Mar'shall's Point, in *Maine*, a promontory and lighthouse, at the E. entrance of Herring Gut, on the coast of Lincoln co. It exhibits a fixed light 30 feet above sea-level. Lat. 43° 50′ N., Lon. 69° 9′ 30″ W.

Mar'shallsville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Macon co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Mar'shallsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mar'shallton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 30 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Mar'shalltown, in *Iowa*, a post-town, cap. of Marshall co., abt. 69 m. W. of Cedar Rapids; *pop.* 3,172.

Mar'shallville, or CUMBERLAND WORKS, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co.

Mar'shalsea, *n.* A prison formerly existing in London, Eng., belonging to the marshal of the royal household.

Court of Marshalsea, a judicial court formerly held before the Lord Steward and Marshal of the Household to the English monarchs, to decide differences among the domestics of the palace.

Mar'shalship, *n.* Rank, office, or vocation of a marshal.

Mar'sham, or MARSHAN, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Marsh'bog, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Freehold.

Marsh Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Monocacy River from Adams co.

Marsh-el'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) See IVA.

Marsh'field, in *Indiana*, a village of Scott co., abt. 31 m. N. of Jeffersonville.

—A post-village of Warren co., about 33 m. S.W. of La Fayette.

Marsh'field, in *Iowa*, a village of Jones co., about 38 m. S.S.W. of Dubuque.

Marsh'field, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 328.

Marsh'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., on Massachusetts Bay, abt. 28 m. S.E. by S. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Marsh'field, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Webster co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 600.

Marsh'field, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., abt. 7 m. W. of Athens.

Marsh'field, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Washington co., about 11 m. E.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Marsh'field, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Fond du Lac co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Marsh'-gas, FIRE-DAMP, LIGHT CARBURETTED HYDROGEN, HYDRIDE OF METHYL, *n.* (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon which is found in nature, being produced wherever vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition in the presence of moisture. The bubbles rising from stagnant pools, when collected and examined, are found to contain marsh-gas mixed with carbonic acid; and there is reason to believe that these two gases represent the principal forms in which the hydrogen and oxygen respectively were separated from wood during the process of its conversion into coal. This would account for the constant presence of this gas in the coal-formations,

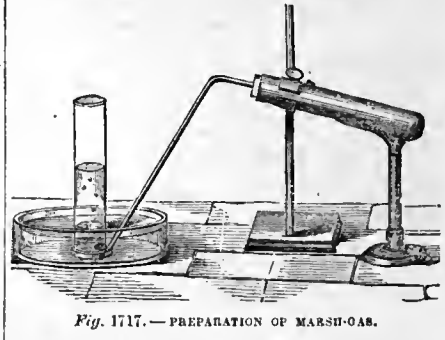


Fig. 1717. — PREPARATION OF MARSH-GAS.

where it is usually termed *fire-damp*. It is occasionally found pent up under pressure between the layers of coal; and the pores of the latter are sometimes so full of it that it may be seen rising in bubbles when the freshly hewn coal is thrown into water. Perhaps a similar origin is to be ascribed to the liquid hydrocarbons chemically similar to marsh-gas, which are found so abundantly in Pennsylvania and Canada, and are known by the general name of *petroleum*. Marsh-gas is obtained artificially by the following process: — 600 grains of dried acetate of soda are finely powdered and mixed in a mortar, with 200 grains of solid hydrate of potash, and 300 grains of powdered quick-lime — or with 500 grains of the mixture of hydrate of lime and hydrate of soda, which is sold as *soda-lime*. The mixture is heated in a Florence flask, or better, a copper tube, for the alkali corrodes the glass, and the gas collected over water, (Fig. 1717.) The *M.-G.* will be easily recognized by its burning with a pale illuminating flame, far inferior in brilliancy to those of olefiant gas and acetylene, but unattended with smoke. The properties of this gas deserve a careful study, on account of the frequent fatal explosions to which it gives rise in coal-mines, where it is often found accumulated under pressure, and discharging itself with considerable force from the fissures or *blowers* made in hewing the coal. Marsh-gas has no characteristic smell like coal-gas, and the miner thence receives no timely

warning of its presence; it is much lighter than air (*sp. gr.* 0·5596), and therefore very readily diffuses itself through the air of the mine, with which it forms an explosive mixture as soon as it amounts to one-eighteenth of the volume of the air. The gas issuing from the blower will burn quietly on the application of a light, since the marsh-gas is not explosive unless mixed with the air, when a large volume of the gas is burnt in an instant, causing a sudden evolution of a great deal of heat, and a consequent sudden expansion or explosion exerting great mechanical force. The most violent explosion takes place when one volume of marsh-gas is mixed with two volumes of oxygen, since this quantity is exactly sufficient to effect the complete combustion of the carbon and hydrogen of the gas, and therefore to evolve the greatest amount of heat. The calculated pressure exerted by the exploding mixture of marsh-gas and oxygen amounts to 37 atmospheres, or 555 lbs. upon the square inch. Fortunately, marsh-gas requires a much higher temperature to inflame it than most other inflammable gases; thus a solid body at an ordinary red heat does not kindle the gas, contact with flame, or with a body heated to whiteness, being required to ignite it. *Form.* C_2H_4.

Marsh-har'rier, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CIRCUS.

Mars Hill, in *Maine*, an isolated eminence near the E. boundary of Aroostook co. It terminates in two peaks, one 1,506 feet, and the other 1,363 feet above the level of St. John's River.

—A post-village and township of Aroostook co., abt. 135 m. N.N.E. of Bangor.

Marsh Is'land, in *Louisiana*, an island and light-house at the entrance to Vermilion Bay. It exhibits a revolving light 90 feet high.

Marsh'iness, *n.* State of being marshy or swampy.

Marsh'-mallow, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Althea officinalis.* See ALTHEA.

Marsh'-mar'igold, *n.* (*Bot.* See CALTHA.

Marsh'-rosemary, *n.* (*Bot.*) See STATICE.

Marsh'-samphire, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Salt-wort. See SALICORNIA.

Marsh's Appara'tus, *n.* (*Chem.*) See ARSENIC.

Marsh'-trefoil, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Menyanthes trifoliata.* See MENTANTHES.

Marsh'y, *a.* Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy; resembling a marsh or morass; as, *marshy* ground. — Belonging to marshes; produced in marshes; as, *marshy* weeds.

Marsh'y Hope, a small river, rising in Kent co., Delaware, and, flowing S.W. into Maryland, joins the Nanticoke from Dorchester co.

Mar'si, or **Mar'sians,** *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) A nation of central Italy, first mentioned in Roman history, B. C. 340, at which time they were on friendly terms with the Romans, against whom they leagued with the Samnites, B. C. 308. They concluded a treaty with the Romans 304 B. C., but again took up arms B. C. 301, when, having been defeated, they were compelled to purchase peace by the cession of part of their territory. They became faithful allies of Rome, and were among the first to offer volunteers to the fleet and army of Scipio, B. C. 205. In the Social, sometimes called the Marsic war, B. C. 91, they took a prominent part, and gained several victories over the Romans; but in the next campaign, B. C. 89, after repeated defeats, they were compelled to sue for peace. The Marsi received the full rights of Roman citizens, and from that time ceased to exist as a separate nation.

Marsi'co Nuo'vo, a town of Italy, prov. of Naples, 18 m. S. of Potenza; *pop.* 7,500. In 1857 *M.* was nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

Marsilea'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Pepper-wort family, a small order of plants, alliance *Lycopodales.* DIAG. Many-celled radical spore-cases, and the reproductive bodies of two different kinds. — They consist of aquatic herbs with small floating or creeping stems. They are widely distributed, but are most abundant in temperate regions. There are 4 genera and about 20 species. Their properties are unimportant.

Mar'ston, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Mars'ton Moor. (*Eng. Hist.*) A plain in Yorkshire, where a decisive battle was fought between the Royalists under Prince Rupert, and the Parliamentary army under Lord Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, July 2, 1644. It commenced about 7 o'clock in the evening, and the left wing of the king's army totally routed the right wing of the Parliamentarians; but Cromwell with his "Ironsides" managed to defeat the king's right wing. After a severe struggle, victory declared in favor of the Parliamentarians, the Royalists losing all their artillery, ammunition, and baggage.

Marsu'pial, MARSUPIALIAN, MARSUPIAN, *a.* [Fr., from Gr. *marsupion*, a purse.] (*Zoöl.*) Possessing a pouch for the carrying of callow young, as the *Marsupialia.* — Belonging to the marsupialia.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the MARSUPIALIA, *q. v.*

Marsupialia, or MARSUPIALA, (*mar-su-pi-a'le-a,*) *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammalia, which differ altogether from others, both by their organization and by the different varieties of nourishment which they consume. As a necessary consequence to these peculiarities, we find their structure altered accordingly, and we find among them the organs of progression, prehension, and digestion so adapted to their various wants and habits, that we may trace in them some of the prominent characteristics of the carnivorous, insectivorous, herbivorous, and rodent forms of other mammalia. Scaliger christened the first species of marsupialia brought under the notice of zoölogists, by the name *Animalia crumenata*; that is, in other words, purse-bearing animals. The leading feature in these mammals is the premature birth of their young, which, in most instances, are received into a peculiar pouch on the abdomen of the mother, where they are nourished till they have acquired a degree of development corresponding to that

Fig. 1718.— SKELETON OF KANGAROO.

in which other mammals are born. The young, after they are able to walk, also resort to the pouch of the mother for safety in times of danger. With the exception of the Opossum family, or DIDELPHIDÆ, (*q. v.*) found in America, the Marsupials are all confined to Australia and islands immediately adjacent; and it is a singular fact, that all the mammals of Australia, over a hundred species of which are known, belong to this order. The great type of this order is the KANGAROO, *q. v.*

Marsupiate, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the marsupials.

Mar'supite, *n.* [From Lat. *marsupium.*] (*Pal.*) One of a genus of fossil echinoderms, shaped like a purse. *Mantell.*

Marsu'pium, Marsu'pion, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., purse.] (*Zoöl.*) The pouch in which marsupian animals convey their callow brood.

—A muscle in the eye of hawks, which enables them to flatten the cornea, so as to see to a great distance. *Brewer.*

(*Med.*) A sac or bag with which any part is fomented.

Marsyas, (*mar'si-ăs,*) a celebrated piper of Celenæ, in Phrygia. He was so skilful in playing on the flute, that he was generally deemed the inventor of it. Marsyas was enamored of Cybele, and he travelled with her as far as Nysa, where he had the imprudence to challenge Apollo to a trial of his skill as a musician. The god accepted the challenge; and it was mutually agreed that he who was defeated should be flayed alive by the conqueror. Each exerted his utmost skill, and the victory, with much difficulty, was adjudged to Apollo. The god, upon this, tied his antagonist to a tree, and flayed him alive. Marsyas is often represented on monuments as tied, his hands behind his back, to a tree, while Apollo stands before him with his lyre in his hands. At Celenæ, the skin of Marsyas was shown to travellers for some time. It was suspended in the public place, in the form of a bladder or a football.

Mart, *n.* [An abbreviation of *market*, q. v.] A market; a place of public sale or traffic; an emporium.

Martaban', a town of British Burmah, prov. of Martaban, on the San-lnen, near its mouth, 10 miles N.W. of Moulmein, and 92 E.S.E. of Rangoon; Lat. 16° 28′ N., Lon. 97° 30′ E. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mar'tagen, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Turk's Cap (*Lilium martagen*).

Mar'tel, CHARLES. See CHARLES MARTEL.

Mar'tel-de-fer', *n.* [Fr., iron hammer.] An instrument, being a combination of hammer and pick, used by troopers, in former times, to break and pull armor to pieces.

Martell', in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Pierce co.; *pop.* abt. 534.

Mar'ten, *n.* [A. S. *mearth*; Ger. *marder*; Fr. *marte*; Lat. *martis.*] (*Zoöl.*) See MUSTELA.

Mar'-text, *n.* A blundering preacher.

Mar'tha. (*Script.*) The sister of Lazarus and Mary, at Bethany. (See *John* xi. 5, 20–28, xii. 11; *Luke* x. 38–42.)

Martha Fur'nace, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Mar'tha's, or MARTHA'S FURNACE, in *Illinois*, a village of Hardin co.

Mar'tha's Vine'yard, in *Massachusetts*, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, off the S. coast, separated from the mainland by Vineyard Sound; *area*, abt. 120 sq. m. It comprises a part of Duke's co. (*q. v.*)

Mar'thasville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 65 m. E. by N. of Jefferson City.

Martial, (*mär'shal,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *martialis*, from *Mars, Martis.*] Military; pertaining or belonging to war; adapted for war; as, a *martial* appearance or display, *martial* preparations.—Warlike; brave; valorous; full of military spirit or ardor; given to war; as, a *martial* nation. — Partaking of the nature or spirit of war; belonging to an army or navy; as, *martial* law, a court-*martial.* — Having reference to iron, called *Mars* by the old alchemists.

Mar'tial, (MARCUS VALERIUS MARTIALIS.) a Latin epigrammatist, b. about 40 A. D., in the present Aragon in Spain. His poems, which consist of some 1,500 pieces, are interesting for their allusions to the persons and manners of the times, but abound with indelicacies. In the Delphine edition of 1680, these were omitted from the body of the work, and published all together at the end. *M.* went to Rome when about 20 years of age, and obtained the favor of Domitian. D. 104.

Martialize, (*mor'shal-īz,*) *v. a.* To cause to become warlike; as, to *martialize* a nation.

Mar'tial Law, *n.* [From Lat. *martialis*, pertaining to war.] This sentence, which has no definite legal meaning, is used to express the suspension of the ordinary, and the substitution of arbitrary tribunals for the trial of criminal and (if need be) civil cases, by the authority of the President, sanctioned by Congress, in consequence of rebellion, invasion, or insurrection. It is usually carried out by putting under the cognizance of courts-martial a great variety of subjects, which by ordinary military law do not appertain to them, to be tried in a summary way.

Mar'tially, *adv.* In a martial, military, or warlike manner.

Mar'tialness, *n.* State or quality of being martial or warlike.

Mar'tick, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* about 2,300.

Mar'tickville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., about 8 m. S. of Lancaster.

Martigues, (Les,) (*mar-teeg',*) a town of France, dept. Bouches-du-Rhône, on an island in the channel between the lagoon of Berre and the Mediterranean, 18 m. W.N.W. of Marseilles. *Pop.* 9,000.

Mar'tin I., POPE, succeeded Theodore in 649, but was deposed by the Emperor, and banished, after suffering great indignities, to the Sarmatian Chersonese, where he died in 655, being afterwards numbered, for his sufferings, among the saints.

MARTIN II. succeeded John in 882, but died within 18 months of his election.

MARTIN III. ascended the papal chair on the death of Stephen IX., in 943, and died three years after.

MARTIN IV., (*Nicolas de la Brie,*) a Frenchman, succeeded Nicholas III. in 1281. Having been, from the time of his election, a devoted adherent of Charles of Anjou, he supported that monarch with all his influence, and even by the spiritual censures which he had at his command, in his effort to maintain French domination in Sicily; and it is to his use of the censures of the Church in that cause that many Catholic historians ascribe the decline and ultimate extinction of the authority in temporals which the Papacy had exercised under the distinguished pontiffs who preceded him. It is in his time that took place the memorable tragedy known as *Vêpres Siciliennes.* D. 1285.

MARTIN V., (*Otto Colonna,*) was elected after the abdication of Gregory XII., and the deposition of John XXIII. and Benedict XIII., his election finally extinguishing the great *Western Schism.* *M.* presided at the last sessions of the Council of Constance, and the Fathers having separated without discussing the questions of reform, at that period earnestly called for in the Church, *M.* undertook to call a new council for the purpose. The council was summoned accordingly, after several years, to meet at Siena, and ultimately assembled at Basel in 1431. *M.* D. in the same year.

Mar'tin, BON LOUIS HENAI, a French historian, B. in St. Quentin, 1810, has devoted his life to the publication of an *Histoire de France*, whose third edition, greatly enlarged (16 vols., 1855–1860), is the best and most complete work ever published on French history. Several parts of his great work have been honored with peculiar distinction. Henri *M.* having received the first Gobert prize of the Academy of Inscriptions for the volume devoted to religious wars, and the first Gobert prize from the French Academy, for the period of his history relating to the reign of Louis XIV.

Martin, JOHN, an English painter, B. in Northumberland, 1789. He evinced in early life so sincere a desire to become an artist, that he was apprenticed to a coach-maker for the purpose of studying herald-painting; but after a short time he was placed with Bonifaccio Musso, an enamel-painter. He went with his master to London in 1806, and obtained employment in the firm of Mr. C. Muss, and by great industry and perseverance soon gained that knowledge of perspective and architecture, which was so valuable to him in after-life. In 1812 he painted a large picture, *Sadak in Search of the Waters of Oblivion*, which obtained a place in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and for a period made him the most popular artist of his country. He produced a number of striking works; among the most attractive of these pictures are: *Belshazzar's Feast, The Seventh Plague, The Fall of Nineveh, The Eve of the Deluge*, and the *Destruction of Herculaneum.* D. 1854.

Martin, (St.,) was the son of heathen parents, and B. about 316, in Hungary. After embracing the Christian faith, his rise in ecclesiastical preferments was rapid, being in 374 elected bishop of Tours; through this and other dignities, he preserved the same simplicity of the monk, in manners as well as dress. He was the founder of the monastery of Marmoutier; and is considered, from his special labors in that direction, as the apostle of the Gauls. He is also reputed to be the author of a Confession of Faith in the doctrine of the Trinity. Many miracles are attributed to him. D. 397, or 400.

Martin, THEODORE, an English poet and critic, B. in Edinburgh, 1816. In 1846 he established himself at London in legal practice, and speedily made a figure in the literary world, as one of the authors (in conjunction with Prof. Aytoun, *q. v.*) of the famous *Bon Gaultier Ballads*, and by his splendid translations into English verse of the poems, ballads, and dramas of Göthe and Oehlenschläger. *M.*'s translation of the *Odes of Horace*, with notes, appeared in 1860, and was immediately republished in the U. States; his translation of Catullus, in 1861. His fine renderings into English verse of Dante's *Vita Nuova*, and Göthe's *Faust*, were given to the world in 1862. Mr. *M.* is married to Miss Helen Faucit, the

celebrated tragedienne, and is understood to be engaged in the editing of Queen Victoria's new work, *Life in the Scottish Highlands.*

Mar'tin, *n.* [Fr. *martinet.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds of the Swallow family. The best known of the American species is the Purple-martin, *Progne purpurea*, the largest of the swallows. It arrives in February at New Orleans, and in Boston towards the end of April. The color of the male is a rich deep purplish-blue, with the wings and tale brownish-black; the female is of a more dusky appearance, and has the under surface of the body varied with yellowish stains. The Purple-martin feeds on the larger-winged insects, as wasps, bees, &c. Their flight is graceful, easy, and swift; they are expert in catching their insect prey, in bathing and drinking while on the wing, and in performing aerial evolutions to the annoyance of their bird enemies; they are very bold, and hesitate not to attack crows and hawks, which, from their superior powers of flight, they drive away; even the fierce little king-bird (sometimes called field martin), with similar fighting propensities, has to yield to the strong and swift martin. They perch easily upon trees, and, notwithstanding the shortness of their legs, walk well upon the ground. It builds its nest of sticks and grass about 10 days after its arrival, and lays from 4 to 6 eggs. Audubon the naturalist observes of this bird, with regard to the estimation in which it is held: "I had a large and commodious box built and fixed on a pole for the reception of the martins, in an inclosure near my house, where, for some years, several pairs had

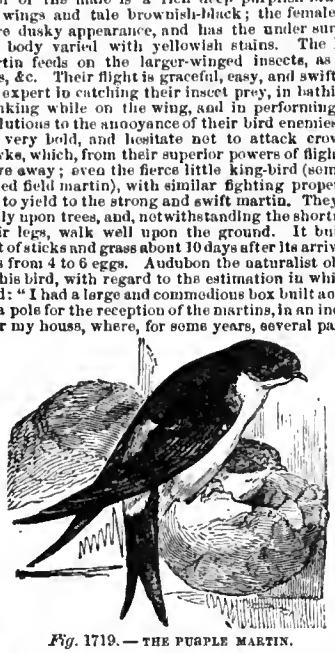


Fig. 1719. — THE PURPLE MARTIN.

reared their young. The erection of such houses is a general practice, the Purple-martin being considered as a privileged pilgrim, and the harbinger of spring."

Mar'tin, in *Indiana*, a S.S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* East Fork of White River, Lick, and other creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Dover Hill. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Mar'tin, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Mar'tin, in *Minnesota*, a S. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chanyuska River, and some smaller streams, affluents of the Blue Earth River, besides several lakes. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fairmount. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Mar'tin, in *N. Carolina*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Roanoke and Tar rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Williamston. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

Mar'tindale Creek, in *Indiana*, enters Whitewater River from Wayne co.

Mar'tindale Depot, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 35 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Martineau, (*mdr-tin-ō'*,) HARRIET, an English author and political economist, b. 1802, and descended from an old Huguenot family. Miss *M.* early entered upon a literary career, and has been a most prolific and popular writer. Besides a number of educational and devotional works of smaller pretensions, Miss *M.* is the author of *Traditions of Palestine* (1831); *Illustrations of Taxation*, and *Poor Laws and Paupers* (1832); *Society in America* (1834); *Retrospect of Western Travel* (1838); *Deerbrook*, a novel (1839); and *The Hour and the Man* (1840); *Forest and Game-law Tales* (1844); *Eastern Life, Past and Present* (1848); *The Laws of Man's Nature and Development* (1851); a condensed version of Comte's *Positive Philosophy* (1853). *History of England during the Thirty Years' Peace; British India; Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft*, &c., form her principal later works. In 1869 appeared from her pen *Biographical Sketches*, being her reminiscences of some of the most distinguished characters of the last half-century.

Martinet', *n.* [Fr.] A precise, punctilious, or strict disciplinarian; — said to be so called from a Colonel Martinet, of the army of Louis XIV. of France, who was notorious for his rigorous conduct, and who invented a peculiar whip, called by his name, for the purpose of military punishment.

Martinet', Mart'net, *n.* [Fr. *martinet.*] (*Naut.*) A small line fastened to the leech of a ship's sail, to bring that part of the leech lying next to the yard-arm close to the yard, preparatory to the sail being furled.

Mar'tinetism, *n.* Stringent application of discipline.

Martinet'ta, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* 243.

Martinez, (*mar-tee'nez,*) in *California*, a town, cap. of Contra Costa co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of San Francisco co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Martinez de la Ro'sa, FRANCISCO, a Spanish statesman, diplomatist, and man of letters, b. in Granada, 1789. After taking an active part in the Peninsular struggle against Napoleon, he went to England to study the principles of constitutional government, and on his return in 1813 became a member of the Cortes. After the restoration of Ferdinand, in the following year, *M.* was imprisoned for 6 years on account of his liberal opinions. The revolution of 1820 setting him at liberty, he became Secretary of State, and after the downfall of the Constitution through French interference, retired to Paris, and there engaged in literary pursuits. After the French revolution of 1830, *M.* returned to Spain, and became premier, when he established a new constitution, the famous *estatuto real.* In 1840 he went as ambassador to Paris, and in 1842–3, to Rome. In 1851, returning home, he was appointed president of the senate, and, in 1858, president of the council of state. D. 1862. *M.* was the author of many highly-esteemed novels, lyrical pieces, and dramas, the most popular of the latter being the *Conspiracy of Venice.* He also wrote a review of the French revolutionary period entitled *Espiritu del Siglo*, 10 vols., Madrid, 1835–41.

Mar'tingale, Mar'tingal, *n.* [Fr. *martingale*; Sp. *martingata*, a martingale, an old kind of breeches.] (*Manuf.*) A strap or thong fastened to the girth under a horse's belly, and, at the other end, to the muzrole passing between the fore-legs.

(*Naut.*) (Sometimes called *dolphin-striker.*) A short vertical spar depending from the bowsprit, used for reeving the stays.

Martini'co, in the West Indies. See MARTINIQUE.

Martin'leus Island, in *Maine*, an island in the S. part of Penobscot Bay; Lat. 43° 46′ 30″ N., Lon. 68° 49′ W. It bears two fixed lights, 40 ft. apart, and 82 ft. above the sea.

Martinique, (*mar-tin-eek'.*) [Sp. *Martinico.*] The most N. of the Windward group of the Caribbee Islands, W. Indies, belonging to France. It is abt. 30 m. S. by E. of Dominica, and 20 m. N. of St. Lucia. Lat. (of Mount Pelee) 14° 48′ N., Lon. 61° 10′ W. *Area*, about 380 sq. m. The surface is much diversified with mountains and vallsys, the latter of which are exceedingly fertile, and produce sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton, besides the usual tropical fruits. The island is evidently of volcanic origin, there being six extinct craters, while the interior is traversed by immense masses of igneous rock, which, in some places, are covered with primeval forests, and in others rise to great elevations. The streams are numerous but small, and are only navigable for boats within a few miles of their mouths. There are several excellent harbors, the best of which is Port Royal, on the S.W. side. The chief town is St. Pierre, on the N.W. coast. The administration of *M.* consists

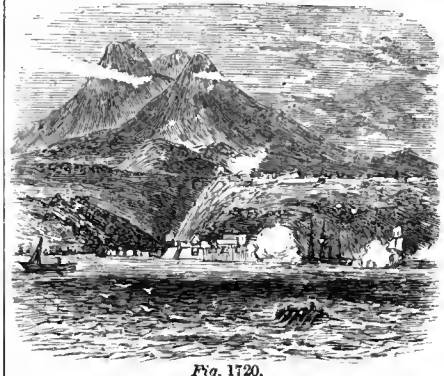


Fig. 1720.

MARTINIQUE DURING THE ENGLISH ATTACK IN 1794.

of a governor and privy council of 7 members, aided by a colonial council of 30 members. It was discovered in 1493 by the Spaniards, and settled by the French, 1635, the aboriginal race becoming eventually extinct. In 1794 it was taken by the British; but restored to the French in 1802. Subsequently, it again fell into the hands of the British (1809), and was again (1814) restored to France. Slavery was abolished in 1848. *Pop* 125,000.

Mar'tinmas, *n.* [*Martin* and *mass.*] (*Eccl.*) The feast of St. Martin, held on the 11th November. (Sometimes written *martlemas.*)

Martino, (*mar-tee'no,*) a village of Brazil, abt. 170 m. W. of Natal; *pop.* 2,000.

Mar'tinsburg, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Pike co., abt. 45 m. S.E. of Quincy; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Mar'tinsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 12 m. S.S.E. of Salem.

Mar'tinsburg, in *Missouri*, a village of Ripley co., abt. 190 m. S.E. by S. of Jefferson City.

Mar'tinsburg, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Lewis co., abt. 130 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Mar'tinsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Mar'tinsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Blair co., abt. 112 m. W. of Harrisburg.

—A village of Butler co., abt. 18 m. N.N.E. of Butler.

Mar'tinsburg, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap of Berkeley co., abt. 100 m. W. of Baltimore, Maryland; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Martin's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, flows into the Delaware River from Northampton co.

—A post-office of Northampton co.

Mar'tinsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 85 m. E. by N. of Vandalia.

Mar'tinsville, in *Indiana*, a post-vill., cap. of Morgan co., abt. 31 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Mar'tinsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 15 m. N. of Buffalo.

Mar'tinsville, in *Ohio*, a village of Belmont co., on the Ohio River, abt. 2 m. above Wheeling, W. Virginia.

—A post-vill. of Clinton co., abt. 10 m. S. of Wilmington.

Mar'tinsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Northampton co., abt 115 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Mar'tinsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Henry co., abt. 207 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Mar'tintown, a village of Olengarry co., Upper Canada, abt. 75 m. S.W. of Montreal.

Martin Vas Islands, a cluster of rocky islets in the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 940 m. E.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro.

Martirios, (*mar-tee're-oce,*) a village of Brazil, abt. 450 m. N.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro.

Mart'let, *n.* [From Fr. *martinet.*] A martinet, a kind of house-swallow.

(*Her.*) A fanciful bird, shaped like a martin or swallow, but depicted with short tufts of feathers in the place of legs. It is the difference or distinction of a fourth son.

Mart'ly, *a.* Resembling, or belonging to a mart. (R.)

Mart'net, *n.* (*Naut.*) See MARTINET.

Martos-y-Fuensanta, (*mar'tose-e-foo-ain-san'ta.*) a town of Spain, prov. of Jaen, 16 m. S.W. of the city of Jaen. It is much resorted to for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 12,000.

Mart'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 175 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Martyn'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Pedaliaceæ*, including the Unicorn Plant, *M. proboscidea*, native along rivers from Pennsylvania to Louisiana; stem 1 to 2

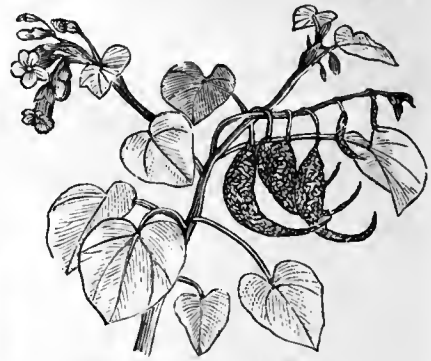


Fig. 1721. — MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA.

ft. long; leaves paler beneath; corolla pale, dull-yellow, very large, the limb nearly as broad as the leaves, spotted with brownish-purple. It is a hardy annual plant of strong growth, with curious seed-pods, very highly prized for pickling. They should be used when tender — about half grown.

Martyr, (*mar'tur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *martir*; It. *martire*; Gr. *martyr*; perhaps akin to Heb. *marē*, sight, vision; from *raa*, to see.] One who suffers death or persecution on account of his religious belief. — One who, for the sake of a great cause or ruling principle, makes sacrifice of life, estate, or worldly station.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the early Church, many Christians suffered death at the hands of the Romans, bearing witness to the truth of Christianity with their blood. Many of these underwent, with astonishing fortitude, the most cruel tortures, and doubtless in this way contributed greatly to the spread of Christianity. Those who suffer persecution on account of their faith, but short of death, were called *confessors.* The martyrs were supposed to enjoy very peculiar privileges. According to some, they passed at once to the full enjoyment of heaven, for which others had to wait till the day of judgment. Martyrdom was thought so meritorious that it was called the second baptism, or baptism in blood; and in any case in which a catechumen was apprehended and slain for the name of Christ before he could be admitted into the Church by baptism, his martyrdom was deemed sufficient to answer all the purposes of that sacrament. The day of martyrdom, as being held to be the day of the martyrs' entering into eternal life, is called, by the Roman Catholic Church, *natal* or *birth-day*, and as such is celebrated with peculiar honor, and with special religious services. Their bodies, clothes, books, and the other objects which they had possessed are honored as *relics*, and their tombs are visited for the purpose of asking their intercession. Stephen, the proto-martyr, was stoned in Jerusalem (*Acts* vii. 58–60) in May, 31; Polycarp, the last of the Apostolic Fathers, suffered death in 169. Eusebius, who wrote in the beginning of the 4th century, is the first writer who gives an account of the early martyrs.

—*v. a.* To sacrifice to death for adherence to religious faith, or any great cause which one believes to be the truth; to martyrize. — To torment; to torture; to persecute, with acute mental or bodily pain.

"*Martyred* with the gout." — *Pope.*

Mar'tyrdom, *n.* The doom or death of a martyr; the suffering of violent death on account of adherence to religious faith; loyalty, or devotion to any great principle of truth or belief.

Martyriza'tion, *n.* Act of martyring; state of martyrdom; torment; torture.

Mar'tyrize, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *martyrizare.*] To cause to

suffer martyrdom; to make a martyr of; as, "*martyrized* society." — *E. B. Browning.*

Mar'tyrly, *adv.* After the manner of a martyr.

Martyrolog'ic, Martyrolog'ical, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to martyrology; registered in a catalogue or book of martyrs.

Martyrol'ogist, *n.* A writer of martyrology, or record of martyrs.

Martyrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *martyr*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A catalogue or list of those who have suffered martyrdom in the cause of Christ, with an account of their lives and sufferings. The *M.* of Eusebius was celebrated in the early Church, and was translated into Latin by Jerome; but it is now lost. The so-called *Roman M.* is designed for the entire Church, and was published by authority of Gregory XIII., with a critical commentary by the celebrated Cardinal Baronius in 1586. A still more critical edition was issued by the learned Jesuit, Herbert Rosweid.

Maru'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. They are European herbs, well alternate, much divided leaves. The May-weed, *M. cotula*, is an ill-scented plant, naturalized in all waste places, especially by roadsides, in patches of great extent, presenting almost a uniform whitish surface when in blossom.

Marvno, (*mar-vowng'*,) a town of Brazil, about 150 m. N.E. of Ceiras; *pop.* 4,000.

Mar'vel, *n.* [Fr. *merveille;* It. *maraviglia*, from Lat. *mirabilis* — *miror*, to look on with wonder; akin to Heb. *marĕ*, vision, from *rāā*, to see.] A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; that which enchains the attention, or excites wonder, admiration, astonishment, or unqualified surprise. —Wonder; astonishment; admiration, accompanied with awe.

—*v. n.* To wonder; to feel unqualified amazement or astonishment, mingled with admiration.

"Harry, I only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time."—*Shaks.*

Mar'vel, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Bates co., about 150 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City.

Mar'vell, Andrew, an English patriot and publicist, b. at Hull, 1620, and educated at Cambridge University. After spending several years in foreign travels, he was appointed secretary of embassy at Constantinople, and after his return to England, in 1657, became secretary to the poet Milton. After the Restoration, he represented his native town in Parliament, and soon became distinguished as the most disinterested and incorruptible man of his day. As a political writer, and as a poet and satirist, his merits were of the highest order. Charles II. delighted in his wit and conversation, although obnoxious to the government, by reason of his outspoken denunciation of political chicanery and jobbery. The latter, indeed, sought to make an ally of the opponent it feared; but *M.* steadily refused to sacrifice his personal and political integrity, and on one occasion being sent a present of £1,000, "as a mark of the king's private esteem," he rejected the gift without hesitation, although obliged, after the envoy's departure, to send to a friend for the loan of a guinea. "Honest Andrew Marvell" d. in 1678.

Mar'vellous, *a.* [Fr. *merveilleux.*] Causing wonder, or a great degree of surprise; wonderful; amazing; strange; astonishing. — Surpassing credit or belief; incredible; having the appearance of something superhuman or preternatural; as, a *marvellous* story.

The marvellous. (*Rhet.*) That which is characterized by occult or preternatural powers or qualities; — correlative to *the probable.*

Mar'vellously, *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite wonder or surprise.

Mar'vellousness, *n.* Quality of being marvellous; wonderfulness; strangeness.

Mar'vel of Peru, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Mirabilis.

Mar'vin, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 280 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Mar'vins, in *Iowa*, a village of Adair co., about 170 m. W.S.W. of Iowa city.

Mar'war, Joudpoor, or Joodpoor, a State of N. Hindostan, tributary to the British, between Lat. 24° and 28° N., and Lon. 70° and 75° E.; *area*, 34,132 sq. m. Marwar may be taken as the type of the old Rajpoot States of N.W. India. The country consists generally of open plains, the hills being almost confined to the S. The

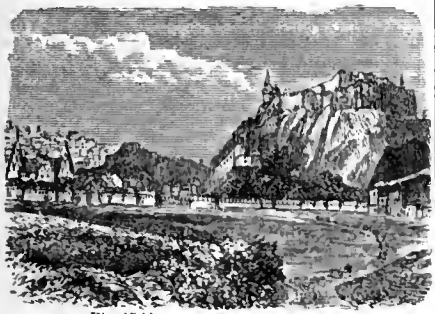


Fig. 1722. — Marwar, or Joodpoor.

soil, almost everywhere watered by torrents and affluents of the Loonee, or Salt River, produces heavy crops of barley and other kinds of grain. The inhabitants are chiefly Rajpoots. Within the limits of *M.* there are several thousand towns and villages, many consisting of from 500 to 1,000 houses. *Pop.* 1,783,600. — Joodpoor, the cap. of *M.*, is 100 m. W.S.W. of Ajmeer; *pop.* 80,000.

Ma'ry, The Blessed Virgin, (Heb. *Miriam,*) called in the New Testament *The Mother of Jesus*, is held in high honor by all Christians, and her intercession is invoked with a higher religious worship and a firmer confidence than that of all the other saints, not only in the Roman Church, but in all the Christian Churches of the East — the Greek, the Syrian, the Coptic, the Abyssinian, and the Armenian. The incidents in her personal history recorded in Scripture are few in number, and chiefly refer to the Annunciation, and to her relations with our Lord. Many theological questions respecting the Virgin Mary have been raised among Christians of the various Churches, which would be quite out of place here. See, among other works, *Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, translated from the French of the Abbé Orsini, by Mrs. J. Sadlier (8vo., New York).

Mary, the mother of Mark the Evangelist. She had a house in Jerusalem, where the followers of Jesus were wont to convene. Hither Peter, when delivered from prison by the angel, came and knocked at the gate. (*Acts* xii. 12.)

Mary, the wife of Cleophas, and mother of James the Less and Joses, (*Matt.* xxvii. 56, 61; *Luke* xxiv. 10; *John* xix. 25.) This last passage leaves it uncertain whether this Mary was sister to Mary, our Lord's mother, or not. Some suppose that four persons are there named: Christ's mother, his mother's sister, Mary of Cleophas, and Salome. She believed early in Jesus Christ, and accompanied him in some of his journeys, to minister to him; followed him to Calvary, and was with his mother at the foot of his cross. She was also present at his burial; prepared perfumes to embalm him, and was early at his sepulchre on the morning of his resurrection.

Mary, the sister of Lazarus, whom our Lord raised from the dead. Her character presents a beautiful companion-picture to that of her more active and impulsive sister Martha. Contemplative, confiding, and affectionate, it was like heaven to her to sit at the feet of her adored Teacher and Lord. (*Luke* x. 39–42.) The character of the two sisters was well contrasted at the supper in Bethany, after the resurrection of Lazarus. No service was too humble for Martha to render, and no offering too costly for Mary to pour out, in honor of their Saviour. (*John* xi, xii. 1–8.) This occurrence should not be confounded with that described in Luke vii. 37–50.

Mary, the Magdalene, or native of Magdala, on the sea of Galilee. She was foremost among the honorable women who ministered unto Christ and his disciples. (*Matt.* xxviii. 1–10; *Mark* xv. 47, xvi. 1–10; *Luke* xxiv. 1–12; *John* xx. 1, 2, 10–18.) She was especially devoted to Christ for his mercy in casting out from her seven evil spirits. (*Luke* viii. 2, 3.) She was early at his tomb; and lingering there when the disciples had retired, she was the first to throw herself at the feet of the risen Saviour. There is no evidence that she was ever a profligate.

Mary I., Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and his first queen, Catherine of Aragon, was b. at Greenwich Palace, 1516. Being educated in the Roman Catholic faith, she early espoused her mother's cause during the proceedings for divorce then pending, and

Fig. 1723. — Tomb of Mary in Westminster Abbey.

thereby became estranged from her father. After the death of queen Anne Boleyn, (*q. v.*,) in 1539, *M.* was induced to acknowledge the king as head of the Reformed Church of England, and yielded an outward conformity to the successive changes of religion during Henry's reign, thereby securing to herself the succession (after her brother), by Act of Parliament passed in 1544. During the reign of her half-brother, Edward VI., *M.* steadfastly refused to conform to the Protestant religion; which led to the attempt to transfer the succession to the crown to her cousin, Lady Jane Grey (*q. v.*), to her own exclusion. This proceeding failed, although Lady Jane was actually proclaimed on Edward's death in 1553, and *M.* entered London in triumph. She immediately set herself to the task of undoing the work of the preceding reign, and re-establishing the Roman Catholic faith. She liberated the imprisoned Roman Catholic prelates, substituting Archbishop Cranmer, Bishop Latimer, and other leading Protestant divines in their stead; sent Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley, to the block on a charge of treason; and on the instigation of Gardiner (*q. v.*), proclaimed the repeal of all the laws of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. for the maintenance of the Reformed religion. An insurrection, headed by Sir Thomas Wyat, having for its object the prevention of her union with Philip II. of Spain, was suppressed after considerable bloodshed, and the marriage took place at Winchester in 1554. The remainder of *M.*'s reign is but a record of relentless persecution of the adherents of the Reformation; her chief advisers being her husband, Philip, Cardinal Pole, and Bishop Gardiner. In 1557, war being renewed between France and Spain, and *M.* taking sides with Spain, Calais was lost to the English nation, — (after being held by them for about 250 years,) — a blow so keenly felt by *M.* that she is stated to have declared on her dying-bed that, "after I am dead, you will find Calais lying at my heart." *M.*, whose health had never been good, died in 1558, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Mary, Queen of Scots. See Mary Stuart.

Mary Ann, in *Ohio*, a township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 999.

Mary Ann Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

Ma'ryborough, a borough and town, cap. of Queen's co., Ireland, abt. 53 m. S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 3,633.

Ma'ry-bud, *n.* (*Bot.*) The marigold.

"Twinkling *mary-buds.*"—*Shaks.*

Ma'ryland, the most northern of the S. division of States forming the American Union, is situated between Lat. 38° and 39° 43′ N., and Lon. 75° 3′ and 79° 32′ W. from the meridian of Greenwich, or 2° 31′ W., and 1° 58′ E. from Washington. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, W. and S.W. by Virginia and W. Virginia, E. by Delaware, and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its outline is extremely irregular, except on the N. and E., where it is separated from the adjoining States of Pennsylvania and Delaware by Mason and Dixon's line. On the S., the Potomac River, with its circuitous course, is its limitary stream, and divides it from Virginia. The main body of the E. section of *M.* is bounded by the Delaware State-line; but a narrow strip, projecting eastward to the Atlantic, intrudes itself between that State and the Virginia portion of the Chesapeake peninsula. The extreme length of the State is 196 miles, and its greatest width 120 miles, although at one point it does not exceed 5 miles. The periphery of the State is estimated to be about 766 miles, containing within its outline a superficies of 11,124 sq. m., or 7,119,360 acres, of which, however, only 9,356 sq. m., or 5,987,840 acres, belong to *terra firma*, the residue being covered by the waters of the Chesapeake Bay, and its numerous creeks and inlets. — *Gen. Desc.* That division known as the *tide-water section* of the State is separated by Chesapeake Bay into 2 parts, viz. — that known as the *Eastern Shore*, comprising portions of Harford and Baltimore cos., and the 5 most S. cos. W. of the Bay, with the exception of the narrow strip between Baltimore and Havre de Grace. The other division (*Western Shore*) of this section is in the general form of a triangle, whose base is the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and its apex Point Lookout, the distance between these points being abt. 70 m. in a direct line; while the two sides of the triangle are formed by the Patapsco River and Chesapeake Bay, and the Potomac River on the W. The latter river is navigable along its entire border, in this section, for vessels of the largest class, varying in breadth, as it does, from about 7½ miles, at its embouchure, to about 1 mile at Washington, the head of the tidal stream. Numerous creeks, inlets, and small bays, branching both from this estuary and from the still larger expanse of the Chesapeake, afford safe harbors and convenient landing-places. The Patuxent River, also emptying into Chesapeake Bay, traverses this section of the State, running parallel to the Potomac, with safe navigation for steamers and small craft for about 40 miles from its mouth. The W. division of the tide-water section embraces Anne Arundel, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary's cos., together with portions of those of Baltimore and Harford. This division has for its boundaries Chesapeake Bay on the W., and the Potomac on the E., and possesses a gently rolling surface, having neither abrupt nor broken elevations, nor any considerable area of level, flat land, or swamps. It is, also, both well wooded and amply supplied with excellent water. The E. shore of the tide-water division of *M.* actually includes that part of the State E. of the Chesapeake Bay, and S. of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, and comprises all that portion of Cecil county S. of the above road, together with the cos. of Kent, Queen Anne, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. Its E. frontier is Mason and Dixon's line, separating it from Delaware at its N. extremity, while its S. limit is found in the Atlantic Ocean in Worcester co. With Chesapeake Bay skirting it on the W., it is bounded on the S. by the outlying segment of Virginia, forming a length of about 125 miles, with an average breadth of about 30. The cos. lying in this division are intersected by numerous rivers, small bays, and inlets, permitting, generally, a considerable navigable water-system. The principal

Fig. 1724. — Seal of the State.

streams are the Pocomoke, Choptank, Wye, Chester, and Sassafras rivers. The soil of this section is, for the most, highly fertile and alluvial. — The second grand section of this State is the *Blue Ridge division*, including all that part of *M.* between the tide-water division on the E., and the Mountain or Alleghany division on the W., extending entirely through the State from the Pennsylvania line on the N., to the Potomac separating it from Virginia on the S. Commencing at the head of tide-water of the streams emptying into Chesapeake Bay, it expands into a broad belt of country to the foot of the Alleghanies, becoming known thereby as a slope of the Alleghany range. This tract is formed principally of parallel plateaux of gently progressive elevation, with fertile valleys nestling between. Through these valleys, at nearly right angles, a riparian system, finding its many outlets in the Chesapeake, effectually drains the basin of the country, besides affording abundant water-power for manufacturing purposes. The hilly spurs, generally parallel with the ocean, culminate first in a well-defined crest known as Parr's Ridge, in the W. part of Montgomery, Howard, and in Carroll cos., whence a gradual slope extends to the Monocacy River, and meeting the Monocacy Valley, proceeds W. to the foot of Catoctin Mountain, between which and the South Mountain lie the beautiful dales known as the Middletown and Harbaugh's valleys. Between the Blue Ridge and the foot of the Alleghanies, in the W. part of Washington co., is the famous Hagerstown Valley. This section embraces the same varieties of soil, improved to an equal extent, as the best of the famous wheat-lands of Pennsylvania and N. Y. State, with all the advantages of a milder climate. It is a region, indisputably, of the highest salubrity, with the best class of soils for the production of all the staple cereals and vegetables, abounding in almost unlimited water-power, with numerous quarries of granite, marble, roofing-slate, soapstone, and other building-materials of capital quality, with large deposits of iron-ore, besides some good mines of copper and asbestos, and with chrome deposits, whose extent may supply all that is needed of the article in commerce. The soils in this region are of variable productiveness, and hence bear a corresponding ratio in value, being worth from $10 to $200 per acre, according to improved quality and convenient location. Formed as they are from the same kind of geologic strata as the soils of the corresponding region in the neighboring States N., they have the great advantage of being less influenced by rigor of climate than is the case in the latter States, and are, accordingly, far more valuable, as a longer period of time for profitable farm-labor is obtained, and a less consumption of domestic material required, than where there is a somewhat prolonged winter. These soils are all cheaply and readily improved, retain their amelioration with much tenacity, and have easy access to limestone — one of the permanent aids to fertility — at cheap rates. The climate is most favorable, the resources for agricultural industry largely diffused and easily attainable, and the means of transportation to and from its markets quite handy and convenient. Finally, the whole belt is as well timbered as it is watered. — The third, and last, territorial section, called the *Mountain* or *Alleghany Division*, (consisting of Alleghany co.,) embraces by far the largest area of any of the counties, forming the long and narrow segment of country impinged upon by W. Virginia on the S., and bounded on the N. by the Pennsylvanian border; presenting a maximum length of abt. 43, with, in its widest part, a breadth of abt. 30 m. The Potomac River, here barely navigable at high-water for flat-bottomed boats, forms its entire S. limit of demarcation. The surface of this division is much broken by spurs of the Alleghany chain which surround it. One of the most striking and curious features of this district is the *glades* — large, level, swampy bodies of land interspersed between the higher ridges of the mountains. This tract is sometimes for miles found as level as any of the marshes bordering the sea-board, and is covered with a luxuriant covering of wild grass without timber or dendritic growths of any kind. They accordingly form fine pasturage for large flocks of cattle, which are brought hither from Virginia, during the summer months, for feeding. The soil descends to the depth of many feet, contains a large proportion of vegetable matter, and, from this cause, is dark, thin, and chaffy, resembling very much the Black Gum Swamp soils of the lower cos. of the E. Shore. The Little Savage Mountain, an offset of the Alleghanies, divides the E. — which flow into the Potomac — from the W. waters, that find their outlet in the Ohio. The summits of the mountains range from 1,500 to 2,700 feet above high-water mark; and though the climatic temperature in summer is pleasant, the seasons are backward and the winters of long duration and great severity. The crops most generally grown are oats and buckwheat, rye, wheat, and Indian corn. The alluvial bottoms yield, principally, corn; buckwheat and rye are confined more especially to the higher elevations of the country, while wheat is almost exclusively restricted to the clay-limestone lands in the E. part. — *Min.* The mineralogical aspect of *M.* carries with it a certain degree of importance. In the Alleghany Division, especially, its resources of coal, iron ore, and fire-brick clay are very great. What is called the Eastern coal-field embraces an area of coal-formation of 120 sq. m. The average thickness of workable coal suited to commercial purposes is, by approximation, about 11 ft., and the mineral from this coal-field alone is sufficient to supply the whole Union for centuries, and, practically, may be said to be inexhaustible. The middle Alleghany coal-field produces a fine compact article, approaching nearest in its composition to the Pittsburg coal. The total coal yielded in 1868 amounted to 1,900,000 tons. Large quantities of iron ore are diffused almost throughout the State, and the bog-ore worked on the E. Shore yields, on an average, from 40 to 50 per cent. of metal. Limestone is everywhere found in abundance, and sulphuret of copper, chrome and alum earths, sand-stone, soapstone, gneiss, copper, kaolin, green vitriol, and various fine marbles are among the other mineral products. — *Agric. and Nat. Prod.* *M.* is, essentially, an agricultural State, having, on the whole, an exceedingly fertile soil, though patches of poor land occur here and there towards the coast. Large quantities of excellent wheat, of a variety supposed to be peculiar to this State, are raised, especially on the E. Shore; the crop, however, is somewhat precarious, and Indian corn is the main reliable product. Tobacco is another great staple, and is grown almost exclusively within a belt of country on the W. Shore. *M.* ranks as the third tobacco-growing State in the Union, as far as absolute quantity is concerned, while, *pro rata* to its population, it stands second. The chief varieties of the cereals and pulse of the more N., and some common to the more S. States, are produced. Sorghum flourishes in great perfection. The cultivated grasses are clover, timothy, rye-grass, herd-grass, — all growing luxuriantly; and there are, besides, many indigenous grasses which afford an almost constant good pasturage for cattle and other stock. Cotton is raised chiefly for domestic purposes; and hemp and flax are cultivated in the W. part of the State. Hemp, dairy-produce, hops, wine, bees-wax, maple-sugar, and molasses also form considerable items of field and farm production. The cultivation of the silk-worm obtains, but is, comparatively, as yet undeveloped. Fruits and vegetables of the choicest qualities yield a prolific harvest; of the pomological class, melons, cantaloupes, peaches, apples, pears, apricots, nectarines, various kinds of berries, grapes, plums, figs, and pomegranates, afford an abundant supply from the earliest part of the season to the latest. Many of the forest-trees, especially the oak, hickory, and beech, by their abundant mast, furnish copious food for hogs. The forests, and fields too abound with many excellent wild fruits, of the nut and berry varieties. Agricultural statistics present the following summary of the principal staples cropped in this State during the year 1868:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under tillage*	*Value.*
Indian corn .....bushels	12,349,000	445,812	$10,743,630
Wheat .... do	5,706,000	559,411	11,925,540
Rye ..... do	503,000	41,570	679,050
Oats..... do	6,096,000	338,666	3,901,440
Barley ..... do	23,000	978	28,060
Buckwheat ..... do	188,000	10,053	225,600
Potatoes ..... , do	1,205,000	12,819	1,120,650
Tobacco.....pounds	16,404,000	29,292	1,771,632
Hay..... tons	219,000	171,093	3,672,630
Total.	.....	1,609,694	$34,068,232

Thus exhibiting an average yield of farm products per acre, of corn (bush.) 27·7; wheat (bush.) 10·2; rye (bush.) 12·1; oats (bush.) 18; barley (bush.) 23·5; buckwheat (bush.) 18·7; potatoes (bush.) 94; tobacco (lbs) 560; hay (tons) 1·28, — altogether, averaging a cash value of $21·16 per acre. In the same year, too, the breadth of Indian corn sown exhibited an increased average of 35,601 acres; while returns of farming-stock gave the following figures, viz.: horses, 85,951, value $9,018,838; mules, 11,057 = $1,582,477; oxen and other cattle, 113,310 = $3,562,466; milch cows, 90,785 = $4,125,270; sheep, 261,764 = $1,088,938; hogs, 331,860 = $2,800,808, — representing a valuation, in the aggregate, of $22,178,887. — *Meteorol.* The climate of the hilly part of *M.* is healthy and agreeable; but along the coast-line the summer heats are frequently oppressive, and fatal fevers often prevail; the mean summer temperature of the State may be stated as 73° 4′, while the mean annual temp. at Baltimore is about 53° Fahr. The winters are often cold, which weather is intensified and protracted, particularly around Baltimore and Washington, by the large bodies of fresh ice-water brought by the Potomac and Susquehanna from their mountain-sources. This cold influence materially retards the advent of spring; thus, summer-fruits and spring-flowers are from 10 to 14 days earlier at Annapolis, and parts adjacent, than in the neighborhood of the before-mentioned cities, although not half a degree S. of them. — *Zoöl.* The fauna of *M.* much resembles that of the surrounding States: the forests abound with game — pheasants, partridges, snipe, woodcocks, wild pigeons, racoons, opossum, deer, &c. — and for sport-log-needs the red and gray fox. The feathered tribe is also represented by innumerable quantities of wild geese, ducks, swans, ortolans, &c. The fisheries are numerous and important, those of shad and herring in Chesapeake Bay, and its tidal arms, surpassing in quantity and excellence all other in the U. States. Rock-fish, sturgeon, mullet, tailor, trout, sunfish, &c., are caught in great numbers, besides molluses and crustacea, in the shape of oysters, crabs, turtles, and that epicurean *bonne-bouche*, the diamond-black terrapin. Pisciculural industry, indeed, furnishes employment to millions of capital, and thousands of hands, yearly. *M.* is estimated to possess some 370 sq. m. of oyster-beds, producing annually abt. 10,000,000 bush. of oysters, and may, therefore, be said to divide with the neighboring State of Va. the monopoly of the American oyster traffic. — *Com., Manuf., &c.* The ruling manufactures consist, principally, of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, salt, hardware, earthenware, pig-, cast-, and wrought-iron, leather, and bread-stuffs. The principal articles of export are, flour, tobacco, salted and cured provisions, canned fruits, and oysters; after these come lumber, iron, Indian corn, flax-seed, and beans. As regards foreign commerce, *M.* takes the sixth place in the Union, and is on a par with Pennsylvania. *Railroads and Inland Navigation.* The canals and railroads of *M.* are on a scale commensurate with its wealth and commercial importance. The *Chesapeake and Ohio Canal*, constructed to unite Georgetown, D. C., with Pittsburg, on the Ohio, was commenced in 1828, and completed in 1845. It is, for the greater part, from 60 to 70 ft. in width, though in places it is contracted to 50 and expanded to 150 ft.; its depth is 6 ft. The rise to Williamsport, 105 m. from Georgetown, is 353 ft., which is overcome by 44 locks, 100 ft. long by 15 wide. There are in this distance 119 culverts and 6 aqueducts, one of which is 1,714 ft in length; culverts, aqueducts, and locks are all built of solid stone masonry. In 1870 there were in this State 493 m. of railroad open, irrespective of sectional lines; of these railways, the *Baltimore and Ohio* is one of the most stupendous works of the kind

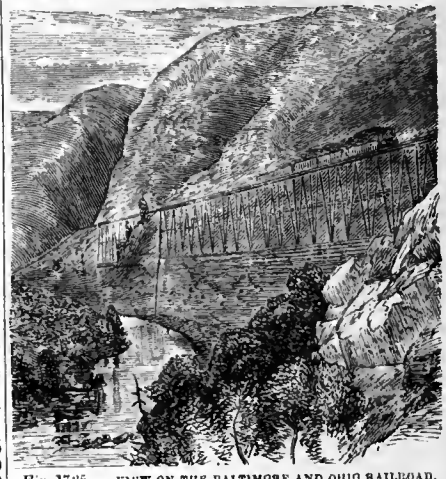


Fig. 1725. — VIEW ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

ever undertaken on the American continent. Other lines traversing this State are the *Western Maryland; Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; Northern Central;* and the *Annapolis and Elkridge.* The *Baltimore and Ohio* line is now completed, and the *Metropolitan, Frederick, and Pennsylvania* line; *Parkton and Manchester; Kent County; Southern Maryland;* and *Central Maryland* roads have been surveyed and partially commenced. The cost of construction and equipment of the running lines in 1870, is reported as being $31,815,000. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 22 counties, as follows:

Eastern Shore.		*Western Shore*	
Caroline,	Somerset,	Alleghany,	Harford,
Cecil,	Talbot,	Anne Arundel,	Howard,
Dorchester,	Wicomico,	Baltimore,	Montgomery,
Kent,	Worcester.	Calvert,	Prince George,
Queen Anne,		Carroll,	St. Mary's,
		Charles,	Washington.
		Frederick,	

Prin. Cities and Towns. Baltimore, Annapolis (State cap.), Havre de Grace, Port Tobacco, Elkton, Frederick, Ellicott's Mills, Chesapeake City, Chestertown, Easton, Hagerstown, Cambridge, Boonsborough, &c. — *Govt.* The government of this State is founded on the Constitution of July 4, 1851. The legislative power is vested in a Senate of twenty-two members, elected for four years (one-half every second year), and a House of Delegates, consisting of 74 members, chosen every second year by the votes of all male citizens above 21 years of age, who have resided a year in the State, and six months in the co., for which the franchise is tendered. Members of both houses must possess a residential State qualification of 3 years, and a district one of 12 months, besides which, the eligibility of senators does not attach under the age of 24, nor that of delegates under 21. The legislature convenes on the first Wednesday of each biennial January, and is directed in the Senate by a *president*; in the House, by a *speaker*. *M.* is divided into 3 gubernatorial sections, E., N., and Central, from each of which the governor is elected, in rotation, by a plurality of votes, for 4 years, and receives a salary of $3,600 per annum. The governor, as chief of the executive, appoints the subordinate State officers, as the secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller, &c. The judiciary comprises a court of appeals, presided over by a chief-justice and 3 puisne judges, elected by popular vote for a period of 10 years, or until 70 years of age; and of 8 circuit courts, each under the jurisdiction of a judge, also elected for 10 years. There are, in addition, local courts of minor importance. County attorneys are elected by the people for a term of 4 years, and all judicial and legal functionaries hold office only during good behavior. — *Finances.* The report of treasury receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868, exhibited a total of $3,002,090.58, which, added to the floating balance of the previous year, brought up the aggregate to a grand total of $3,481,641.59. During the same period the disbursements were, *per contra*, $3,039,301.18, leaving in the Treasury, Sept. 30, 1869, a surplus balance of $445,340.41. The consolidated State debt bearing interest, presented,

at the same date, an aggregate of $12,692,938.96; on the other hand, as an offset toward the liquidation of this debt, the State is the holder of stocks and bonded securities bearing paid-up interest and dividends to the amount of $7,228,413.13, leaving a balance of State indebtedness of $5,464,525.74. Tending to the reduction of this, however, the State holds (inoperative for the time being) stocks and bonds in Public Works, amounting, including minor liabilities, to a maximum of $21,238,783.97. Taking into consideration, therefore, anticipated returns into the Treasury, it may be pretty safely assumed, that the actual State debt over and above its productive assets is something less than $4,500,000. — *Religion and Educ.* The Roman Catholic and Methodist communions form the predominant religious element among the Marylanders. As regards education, *M.* has recently made a radical alteration in its system of public teaching, that of 1864 having been abolished, and a new and improved one substituted. The present law does away with the State Superintendent and Board of Education, and transfers their duties to the Trustees and Professors of the State Normal School. It also gives every county control over its school system, by each county electing triennially its School Commissioners, and each school district, annually, its own Trustees. A State tax of 10 cents on the $100, is levied for the exclusive use of the schools, and each county is required to have a local tax to make up the amount required by the county. County Examiners take the place of the old County Superintendents. Separate taxes are authorized for the support of grammar schools. In 1869, no fewer than 1,347 schools were in active operation throughout the State, mustering 75,402 pupils. The total disbursements for scholastic purposes during the year were $751,310, or $239,504 in excess of the expenditure of 1867. Educational progress is, indeed, highly satisfactory since the adoption of the new system, and great results may be anticipated therefrom. The State possesses several large and important colleges, including Maryland University, and St. Mary's College, with a library of 12,000 vols., and Baltimore and Loyola colleges, all at Baltimore; St. John's College, at Annapolis; Mount St. Mary's, at Emmetsburg; and Washington College, at Chestertown. Numerous private seminaries also exist. For the colored element of the pop. there are provided 123 schools, having an enrolment of 5,448 scholars, of which 65 schools, counting 2,489 pupils, are under the charge of the Baltimore Association. At Baltimore there is a flourishing Normal School for persons of color, with an average attendance of 210 scholars.

Hist. The earliest settlement in *M.* occurred in 1631, in which year a party of English, from Virginia, under Capt. William Clayborne, established themselves on Kent Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The main colonization of this region, however, was made in 1634, by a body of English Roman Catholic cavaliers, under a charter granted to the 2d Lord Baltimore (*q. v.*) by Charles I., bearing date June 20, 1632. The province covered by the terms of this charter had been, to a certain extent, explored (four years previously) by Sir George Calvert, father of the grantee, and was denominated in the grant *Terra Mariæ*, or "Mary's Land," in honor of Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I. The expedition, numbering about 200 persons of social position and fortune, under command of Leonard Calvert (*q. v.*), brother of the Lord-Proprietary, sailed from England, in 2 vessels, in Nov., 1633, landed on St. Clement's Island in March, 1634, and, two days afterwards, founded their maiden settlement at St. Mary's, on the mainland. Leonard Calvert was thereupon elected first governor of the new colony, and a House of Assembly established in 1639, which, eleven years later, was divided into two houses, — the one consisting of members chosen by the Proprietary, and the other by the Freemen. Troubles arose, shortly after the formation of the govt., through the recalcitrant conduct of Clayborne and his settlers, who, refusing allegiance to the established constitution, were expelled the province. In 1642, fresh difficulties supervened from the introduction of the Puritan element into the province in the shape of a body of non-conformists, who had been exiled from Virginia. The latter, true to their natural instincts of bigotry and intolerance, soon manifested a spirit of insubordination toward the executive of their newly adopted country; Clayborne also returned from Virginia, and uniting with the malcontents, succeeded in temporarily subverting the governmental authority, and made themselves masters of the province in 1644. Two years later, however, Gov. Calvert returning at the head of a considerable military force, succeeded in reëstablishing his authority. In 1649 an Act passed the legislature decreeing perfect toleration for all religious denominations, and conferring upon the colony the noble title of "Land of the Sanctuary." The Puritans, however, who were at this time settled at Providence, still manifested their characteristic turbulence, so that, as a measure of conciliation, their settlement was, in 1650, formed into a distinct county, under the name of Anne Arundel, and to this territory Charles co. was shortly afterwards added. On the overthrow of the Royal authority in England, and the substitution of the Commonwealth and Puritan rule, the partisans of the latter, who had by this time obtained a considerable footing in the prov. of *M.*, demanded an instant recognition of the new form of government. The Proprietary and executive, however, proclaimed Charles II., but were compelled, in 1652, to abdicate their functions, which were usurped by commissioners dispatched from the Puritanical home government. In 1654 Lord Baltimore made a resolute attempt to restore his authority, and a civil war ensued, in which the Puritans were eventually victorious, in 1655. At length, after the restoration of Charles II., the power of the Proprietary was reinstated, and his brother, Philip Calvert, elected governor. From 1662 to 1685 the Hon. Charles Calvert held the gubernatorial position, being succeeded, on his coming into his hereditary rights as Lord-Proprietor, by Sir Thomas Notley. In 1691 Sir Lionel Copley was appointed governor, and during his tenure of office removed the cap. to Providence, changing the name of the city to that of Annapolis. In 1714 the Hon. Benedict Calvert succeeded to his patrimonial heritage; and having been educated a Protestant, the authority of the Proprietary was restored in his person, after being dormant for 24 years, consequent upon the Roman Catholic disabilities accruing from the Revolution of 1688. In 1729 Baltimore was founded, and in 1745 the *Maryland Gazette*, the first journal printed in the prov., was published at Annapolis, maintaining its existence for 94 years afterwards. Frederick City was laid out in 1751, and the colony progressed rapidly in wealth and population. In 1774 the Stamp Act, and the Act levying a duty on tea, met with resolute and active opposition from the Marylanders, who, assembled in convention, abolished the Proprietary government, and substituted therefor a Committee of Public Safety. In 1776 a convention of the people adopted a Bill of Rights, and a Constitution (Aug. 14); in Feb. of the following year, the first elected legislature was convened at Annapolis, and on the 13th, Thomas Johnson, the first republican governor, was elected. During the revolutionary struggle which followed, the Marylanders bore a highly distinguished part, participating in nearly every battle of the war. During the campaign of 1812, *M.* suffered severely from the naval operations of the British; Havre de Grace, Fredericktown, and other places being plundered and burned. The militia of the State as vainly opposed the march of the English army to Washington in 1814. In the same year occurred the battles of Bladensburg and North Point; in the former of which the enemy was successful, while in the latter the British Gen. Ross was killed, and the Americans gained a slight advantage. An attack (Sept. 14–16) on Baltimore by the enemy's fleet was successfully repelled. At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, the Marylanders, sympathized with the Confederates, but were debarred from active coöperation with them by the State being occupied by a strong National force, and kept under martial law. During a series of Confederate invasions from Virginia during the protraction of the war, the State became the theatre of important military operations and sanguinary engagements. *M.* is one of the few States of the Union that rejected the ratification of the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. *Pop.* abt. 850,000.

Ma'ryland, in *Illinois*, a township of Ogle co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Ma'ryland, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., about 65 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Ma'ry'e's Hill, in *Virginia*, a locality of Spottsylvania co., in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, which during Gen. Burnside's attack on that town (Dec. 13, 1862) was held by a force of Confederates under Gen. Longstreet. Gen. French, aided by Gen. Hancock, attempted to carry the post by storm, but they were repulsed with a loss of nearly half of their men. Soon afterwards Gen. Hooker made a similar attempt, and was also driven back, leaving 2,013 men dead on the field. Gen. Howard's division then came to the assistance of Gens. French and Hancock, but met with similar ill-fortune. The whole afternoon had now been spent, to no other effect than the loss of over 5,000 Union soldiers, when Gen. Burnside, in spite of the advice, and even entreaty of many of his officers, declared that, "That crest must be taken tonight." Gen. Humphreys, therefore, with 4,000 men, followed in the fatal track of his predecessors, and was also repulsed, with a loss of 1,700 killed, and many wounded. The approach of darkness only ended the awful conflict. Subsequently, during the battle of Chancellorsville, *M'e. H.* was taken by Gen. Sedgwick, May 3, 1863.

Ma'ryport, a seaport-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Solway Frith, close to the mouth of the Ellen, 25 m. S.W. of Carlisle. *Manuf.* Iron, glass, and salt. Ship-building is also carried on. It is a great resort for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 6,500.

Ma'rysburg, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Le Sueur co., about 10 m. E.N.E. of Mankato.

Mary's Creek, in *Texas*, rises in Cook co., and enters Stewart's Fork of Trinity River in Tarrant co.

Ma'ry Stu'art, QUEEN OF SCOTS, b. at Linlithgow Palace, 1542, was the daughter and only child of James V. of Scotland, by his queen, Mary of Lorraine. Her birth occurred at a gloomy period of Scottish history, the nation being in a state of turmoil, and, indeed, almost anarchy; the Scots having been defeated in several battles by the English, and the nobles (true to their natural proclivities) — while at feud and discord among themselves — combining in antagonism to the throne. James, dying of chagrin a few days after *M.*'s birth, is said to have uttered on his death-bed the words — in allusion to the Scottish crown — "It came wi' a lass, and 'twill gang wi' a lass." After his demise, the parliament made James, Earl of Arran — head of the great house of Hamilton, and heir-presumptive to the throne — regent of the kingdom. *M.* was crowned queen of Scotland, at Stirling, in 1543, and shortly afterwards Henry VIII. of England demanded her hand for his son (later, Edward VI.), with the politic view of uniting the two kingdoms by marriage. A treaty to this effect was accordingly made, but it shortly fell through, the French and Catholic party in Scotland triumphing over the English and Protestant party, and bringing about the young queen's betrothal to the Dauphin, son of Henry II. Upon this the English again made war upon Scotland, and defeated the Scots, with disastrous loss, at the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. *M.* was thereupon taken to the monastery of Inchmahome for protection from the invaders, and succeeded in sailing to France in 1548. Her arrival in that country was welcomed by the French court, at that period a compound

Fig. 1726. — MARY STUART, WHEN 17 YEARS OF AGE.

of learning and licentiousness, and *M.* was not slow to profit by the advantages which it afforded. George Buchanan (*q. v.*) taught her Latin; Ronsard, poetry. The marriage of the Dauphin with *M.* took place in 1558. On the death of Henry II., and her husband's accession to the throne as Francis II., *M.* became queen of France, a position which lasted not quite 17 months, her husband dying in Dec., 1560. Fresh suitors for her hand were speedily forthcoming; and *M.*, now coldly treated in France, where Catherine de Medicis, her enemy, reigned supreme, resolved to return to her native country. In Scotland, at this time, the Roman Catholic party had been overthrown, and the Protestants, aided by Elizabeth's forces, assumed the rule. By the treaty of Edinburgh, July 5 and 6, 1560, it had been provided, that the French should leave Scotland, and that the Scottish monarchs should cease to bear the arms, cognizance, and title of the English sovereigns. *M.* refused to ratify this treaty, and, accordingly, on applying to Elizabeth for a safe-conduct through England on her return home, was refused permission. She, notwithstanding, embarked at Calais in Aug., 1561, and safely arrived at Leith, after eluding the vigilance of the English cruisers. She found Scotland ruled by her (illegitimate) brother, James Stuart, Earl of Murray, one of the ablest and most unscrupulous men of that age, and a stanch upholder of the Reformed doctrines. Though unpalatable to *M.*, she for some time accepted the situation, and being wisely counselled by Murray, succeeded in pacifying the rebellious Gordons and other great Highland feudatories, and also in coming to a good understanding with Elizabeth. *M.*'s marriage becoming an object of national importance, Elizabeth desired her alliance with her heir-presumptive, the Earl of Arran; but to this, he being a Protestant, *M.* objected, preferring a union with the Spanish prince Don Carlos, her co-religionist. But this, however, the Scottish nation would by no means permit; and, accordingly, fresh candidates put forth their pretensions. The dukes of Nemours and Ferrara, the Archduke Charles, and Elizabeth's favorite, the great Earl of Leicester (*q. v.*), successively offered themselves, only to be rejected. *M.* finally made choice of her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, son of the Earl of Lennox, descended from the blood-royal of both Scotland and England. Darnley was a handsome, accomplished, dissipated youth, not particularly noteworthy for strength of character or liveliness of intellect. On July 29, 1565, Darnley was created *Duke of Albany*, and 9 days after the marriage was solemnized; Darnley being created, also, king-consort on the day preceding. Her brother, the Earl of Murray, after bitterly opposing this union, headed a rebellion against the Crown, but was defeated. Mary and her husband soon found that they had not been made for each other. Darnley's vices soon extinguished what little love the queen had ever felt toward him; while he, on his part, complained of the indiscreet (to use the mildest term) partiality expressed by his wife for one Rizzio, an Italian musician in her service. Believing that *M.* had dishonored him, Darnley determined to avenge his wrong by the murder of the minion; and accordingly he, in conjunction with several of the great Scottish nobles, burst into the queen's apartment in Holyrood Palace, where she was supping with Rizzio and others, March 9, 1566, and dragging the Italian from the queen's presence, dispatched him on the stairs. They next imprisoned *M.*; but she, effecting her escape, reconciled herself with Murray, and pursued her vengeance on Rizzio's murderers, excepting Darnley, with implacable fury. June 19th of the same year, her only child, afterwards James VI. of Scotland and James I. of England, was born. Shortly after this, her liaison with James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, (a true type of the great Scottish noble, handsome, accomplished, fierce and unscrupulous,) commenced. A plan was now entered into between the earls of Murray and Bothwell,

and other nobles, for the assassination of Darnley, then lying ill at Kirk-of-Field, a house near Edinburgh. It is not clear what part, if any, *M.* took in this conspiracy, the question of her complicity even at this day finding advocates both for and against. Certain it is, however, that the house containing the sick Darnley was blown up by gunpowder on the night of February 9, 1567, while the queen was attending a masquerade at Holyrood Palace. Public opinion at once denounced the queen as privy to this foul murder, a popular judgment which *M.* herself strengthened by showering honors and favors on Bothwell, one of the prominent actors in the tragedy. His trial was demanded and took place, but merely as a farce, the whole weight of influence of queen and government being employed in his behalf. April 24, while journeying from Stirling to Edinburgh, *M.* was seized by Bothwell, at the head of a strong body of retainers, and conveyed to his castle of Dunbar; but, being permitted to return to Edinburgh, she there created her lover *Duke of Orkney*, and married him, May 15, to the universal disgust and indignation of the whole nation. The great nobles at once formed a combination against the queen, supported by the burghers of the principal cities, and seized the castle of Edinburgh. June 15, the two armies met at Carberry Hill, where the royal troops at once surrendered. Bothwell fled, and the queen was taken to Lochleven Castle (*q. v.*), and there placed in confinement. On the 25th of the same month, she forcibly signed her abdication of the crown in favor of her infant son, with her brother, the Earl of Murray, as regent. Parliament had just previously passed an Act dethroning *M.*, and denouncing her as being privy to Darnley's murder. On the 9th of May, 1568, she succeeded in escaping from Lochleven, and assembling some adherents, encountered the regent Murray's army at Langside, near Glasgow, May 13, where she was utterly defeated, and her cause irretrievably lost. *M.* fled to England, and was at first considerately treated by Elizabeth; but her old spirit of intrigue leading her into various plots against that queen's government, and, in addition, seeking to marry Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the first subject of the English crown, Elizabeth committed her to prison. Her place of duress was frequently changed; but nearly through her entire term of confinement, lasting about 13 years, her chief custodian was Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. It is believed that while in prison she contracted a secret marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, and that a child was born, resulting from the union. The Babington conspiracy against the government, and for the liberation of *M.*, determined her fate. She was removed to Fotheringay Castle, in Northamptonshire, Sept. 25, 1586, where a commission of 46 persons of high rank and eminence assembled to try her. *M.* was the object of both the fear and the hatred of the Reformers, and her death was asked by them through the ministers of Elizabeth, and through the Parliament; therefore, despite a skilful defence, *M.* was declared guilty of treason against the State, and condemned to death. Fruitless efforts were made by the Scottish and French governments to save her life. On the 8th of Feb., 1587, she was brought to the block, and died with a courage worthy of her ancient race. After the accession of her son, James I., to the English throne, 25 years afterwards, her remains were removed to Westminster Abbey.

Ma'rysville, in *California*, a city, cap. of Yuba co., about 100 m. N.N.E. of Benicia. Its fine location on the Yuba River, at the head of navigation, affords almost unsurpassed facilities for trade, as well as manufactories. It is well laid out, neatly and substantially built, and contains many handsome structures. *M.* was settled in 1849, and now ranks as third city in the State in point of population. *Manuf.* Machinery, flour, &c. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Ma'rysville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Vermilion co., about 18 m. N.N.W. of Danville.

Marysville, in *Iowa*, a village of Benton co., about 40 m. N.W. by N. of Iowa city.

Marysville, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Marshall co., about 90 m. N.W. of Topeka; *pop.* about 1,100. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* about 600.

Marysville, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Wright co., about 16 m. S.S.W. of Monticello.

Marysville, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Union co., about 30 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* about 1,500.

Marysville, in *Oregon*, a village of Benton co., about 40 m. S. by W. of Salem.

Marysville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Blount co., about 18 m. S. by W. of Knoxville.

Marysville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Campbell co., about 115 m. S.W. by S. of Richmond. — A post-village, cap. of Charlotte co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Ma'ryville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Nodaway co., abt. 48 m. N. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 600.

Masaccio, Tommaso Guidi, (*ma-sach'e-o,*) one of the greatest Italian painters, b. in San Giovanni, between Florence and Arezzo, about 1402. He is believed to have studied under Masolino, and went while very young to Rome, where he painted in the church of San Clemente a remarkable series of frescoes, the finest of which represents St. Catherine and the doctors before Maxensius. In 1421 he was admitted into the guild of the Speziali at Florence. The greatest works of Masaccio are the famous frescoes in the Brancacci chapel of the Carmine, among which are the *Expulsion from Paradise*; *St. Peter's Sermon*; the *Tribute*, the grandest composition in the series; *St. Peter Baptizing*; and the *Resuscitation of the King's Son*; the last of which was partly painted by Filippino. Masaccio by his bold rejection of conventionalism, and his independent study of nature, gave a powerful impulse to the art of painting, and made an epoch in its progress. He introduced the same plastic boldness into painting which Donatello did into sculpture, and was a great master of perspective and color. A mystery hangs over his last days, but it is known that he d. at Rome about 1429.

Masaniello, (*ma-san-e-el'lo,*) the commonly received name of Tommaso Aniello, a fisherman of Naples, who headed the populace in their revolt against the Spanish viceroy, 1647, when only twenty-five years of age. His career lasted but nine days, in which time he had 150,000 men under his orders, and was elevated to sovereign authority. He was murdered by four assassins armed with arquebuses; and as the resistance he commenced never ceased till the Spanish yoke was broken, he has since been venerated as the liberator of his country.

Masar'dis, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.

Masaya, a town of Nicaragua, Central America, at the foot of a volcano of the same name, abt. 40 m. N.W. of Nicaragua.

Masbate, (*mas-ba'tai,*) one of the Philippine Islands, lying S. of the island of Luzon. *Extent.* 70 m. long, with an average breadth of 20 m.

Mascag'nin, *n.* [Named after its discoverer, Paolo *Mascagni*, an Italian anatomist, b. 1732, d. 1815.] (*Min.*) A native hydrous sulphate of ammonia, found in the fissures of the lavas of Ætna, Vesuvius, and the Lipari Islands.

Masca'li, a town of Italy, in Sicily, at the E. base of Mount Ætna, 2 m. from the sea, and 10 m. S.W. of Taormina. It was formerly very flourishing, but is now very much decayed. *Pop.* 4,000.

Mascaren'has, or Mascarens Isles, a collective name given to the islands of *Bourbon*, and of Isle-de-France or *Mauritius*. The island of Rodriquez, 360 m. further E., is sometimes reckoned as one of them.

Mascat', or **Muscat',** (Imaumat of,) an extensive and powerful state of E. Arabia, prov. of Oman, between Lat. 22° and 27° N., Lon 53° and 57° 50′ E. Its authority also extends over the S.E. coast nearly as far as Aden, and over parts of Persia on the Persian Gulf, and that part of S. Africa from the equator S. to Cape Delgado. The Imaun, or sovereign, has unrestricted power, possessing a standing army of 20,000 men, and a navy of 87 war-vessels, numbering 730 guns. The merchant-vessels number about 2,000 of 37,000 tons. *Pop.* 1,600,000.

Mascat', or Muscat', a seaport-town, cap. of the above state, about 96 m. N.W. of Cape Ras-el-had; Lat. 23° 38′ N., Lon. 58° 37′ 30″ E. It is walled around, and strongly fortified. The harbor which is commodious, is defended by forts. *M.* has a large trade with the British settlements of India, the Malay peninsula, the Red Sea, and the coast of Africa; also by caravans with the Arabs of the interior, and is resorted to as a sort of magazine for goods, from all parts of Persia and Arabia. The exports are chiefly drugs of every description, ivory, gums, hides, ostrich-feathers, &c. The principal imports are cotton, rice, sugar, coffee, timber, &c. It is also the centre of the pearl-trade of the Persian Gulf. *Pop.* 60,000. — *M.* was captured by Albuquerque in 1507, and held by the Portuguese until 1648, when the Arabs gained possession. A treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded with the United States at *M.* in 1833.

Mas'cle, *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing in the form of a lozenge perforated, and showing a narrow border; supposed to represent the meshes of a net.

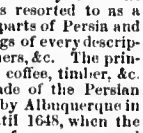


Fig. 1727.—MASCLE.

Mascomy River, in *New Hampshire*, flows into Mascomy Pond in Grafton co.

Mascontah, (*mas-koo'tah,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., abt. 25 m. E S E. of St. Louis.

Mas'culine, *a.* [Fr. *masculin*; Lat. *masculinus*, from *masculus*, male, from *mas*, a male.] Male; not female. — Having the qualities of a man; strong; robust; resembling man; coarse; bold; brave. (*Gram.*) It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

Mas'culinely, *adv.* Like a man; in a masculine manner.

Mas'culineness, Masculin'ity, *n.* The quality or state of being masculine; resemblance to man in figure or behavior.

Ma'ser, *n.* The same as Mazer.

Mash, *v. a.* [Ger. *meischen*, to mash, stir, mix; Lat. *misceo.*] To beat into a confused mass; to bruise; to crush by beating or pressure.—To mix, as malt and water together, in brewing.

—*n.* A mixture or mass of ingredients beaten or blended together in a promiscuous manner; a mixture for the food of domestic animals. — A mixture of ground malt and warm water.

Mash'ing-tub, *n.* A tub for holding or containing the mash; a mash-vat; a mash-tub.

Mash'y, *a.* Of the nature of a mash; produced by crushing or bruising.

Masinis'sa, king of Massilia, in Numidia, b. abt. 240 B. C., received a superior education at Carthage, and for some time attached himself to the Carthaginian arms. Leaving his father's army, he ronted Syphax, king of the Massæsylians; and afterwards crossing over to Spain, he gallantly fought with the Carthaginian generals, the Numidian horse greatly contributing to the final defeat of the brothers Cneius and Publius Scipio, until the arrival of the son of Publius, afterwards known as Scipio Africanus the elder, who, not less able as a diplomatist than as a general, obtained the defection of the young Numidian prince. *M.* became an ally of the Romans, to whom he remained faithful. Returning to Africa with Scipio, *M.*, conjointly with the Roman general Lælius, took Cirta, the capital of Syphax; Sophonisba, the beautiful daughter of Hasdrubal, became his captive, and soon his wife. Scipio, fearing the influence of Sophonisba, whose patriotism equalled her charms, over her new consort, disapproved the marriage, and asked the surrender of the Carthaginian woman as a captive of Rome. Unable to defend the freedom of his wife, *M.* sent her a cup of poison, which she drank without hesitation. *M.* contributed materially to the success of the battle of Zama, for which he was rewarded with the kingdom of Syphax, and part of the Carthaginian territory. D. 148 B. C.

Mask, *n.* [Fr. *masque*; It. *maschera*; Sp. and Port. *mascara*, a mask.] A sportive cover for the face; that which conceals the face ludicrously, especially a cover with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor. — A festive entertainment of dancing or other diversions, in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade. — That which disguises; any pretence or subterfuge.

(*Hist.*) The kings and priests of Egypt wore, upon certain occasions, masks of papyrus, representing the heads of hawks, lions, and other birds and animals, and from them the knowledge of masks passed to the Greeks and Romans, by whom they were employed in dramatic exhibitions. The tragic masks of the Greek stage were frequently very beautiful; but in comedy a grotesque

Fig. 1728.—GREEK MASKS.

effect was produced by representing the mouth opened and the features distorted. The custom of the use of masks by public executioners is mentioned in 1295. They were first worn by French, and afterwards by English ladies toward the end of the 16th century; and in the 17th and 18th centuries they were worn by ladies on horseback, being suspended to the side by a string.

(*Arch.*) A kind of corbel, the shadow of which bears a close resemblance to the human face. It was common in works of the 13th and 14th centuries, and is also called *notch-head*.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *masquer.*] To cover, as the face with a mask; to conceal with a mask or visor. — To disguise; to cover; to hide.

—*v. n.* To revel; to play the fool in masquerade. — To be disguised in any way.

Mas'kallonge, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Muskallonge.

Masked, (*maskt,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as Personate, *q. v.*

M. battery. (*Mil.*) A battery concealed from the enemy's view.

Mask'er, *n.* One who wears a mask; one who plays the fool at a masquerade.

Maskinonge, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Muskallonge.

Mas'lach, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine much used by the Turks, and in which the opium enters. It is excitant. *Dunglison.*

Mas'lin, *n.* [Also *meslin*, *mislin*, *mastlin.*] A mixture composed of different materials, as wheat and rye.

Mas'lin, *a.* Composed of various kinds; as, *maslin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

Ma'son, *n.* [Fr. *maçon*; L. Lat. *macio*, *makkio*, *machio*, *machionis*, from Lat. *machina.*] A builder in stone or brick; one who prepares or cuts stone, and constructs the walls of buildings, &c.

—A member of the fraternity of Freemasons.

—*v. a.* To build in stone or brick.

Mason, in *Illinois*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois and Sangamon rivers, with numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, low and level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Havana. *Pop.* abt. 38,000.

—A post-village and township of Effingham co., abt. 39 m. S. by W. of Matoon.

Mason, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop.* 795.

—A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 524.

Mason, in *Kentucky*, a N.E co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, North Fork of Licking River, and Lee's and Limestone creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Mason, in *Michigan*, a W. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Notipeskago or Marquette, Great Sable and Little Sable rivers. *Surface*, somewhat uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lincoln. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A village of Branch co., abt. 85 m. S.S.W. of Lansing. — A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A post-village, cap. of Ingham co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Lansing.

Ma'son, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Ma'son, in *Ohio*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-village of Warren co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Ma'son, in *Texas*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Llano and San Saba rivers, besides many less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Mason. *Pop.* about 1,500.

—A post-village, cap. of Mason co., about 105 m. W.N.W. of Austin.

Ma'son, in *W. Virginia*, a W. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, about 300 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Ohio and Kanawha rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, pleasantly diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal, iron, and salt. *Cap.* Point Pleasant. *Pop.* about 10,000.

Mason'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Ma'sonry, *n.* [Fr. *maçonnerie.*] The science of combining and joining stones for the formation of walls, and other parts, in the construction of buildings. There are many different methods of constructing the walls of a building, which vary according to the materials employed, and also according to the date and the country. At first sight it may be thought that the best and cheapest mode of employing any given material would be soon discovered, and continued ever after in the same district; and this is true to a certain extent; nevertheless, it is certain that the mode of construction is often a very useful guide to the age of a building,—sometimes the best and safest guide. The earliest buildings of which we have any record, are the Tower of Babel, and the walls of Babylon (Fig. 258); these were built of sun-dried bricks, cemented with bitumen or pitch; they have nothing to correspond with them in modern times. The next in order of date are probably the Pyramids of Egypt. These are built of enormous masses of stones in the form of a parallelogram, and the stones are split off the rocks, not cut, and are put together without cement of any kind, arranged in alternate courses, being thrown in cross-wise, and supported by their own enormous weight only (Fig. 751). This kind of construction is called Cyclopean masonry, and is used in all early buildings in the East, where such rocks are found as admit of the stone being split in this manner, such as tufa and sandstone. The walls of the Etruscan cities are built in the same manner, wherever the same materials are found. The later buildings have the stones of smaller size, but the change is very gradual, and in the latest buildings of this class the stones are cut, not merely split, and the joints are then extremely fine. The early temples of Greece are, for the most part, built in this manner, as are the temples at Pæstum. In Rome the wall earliest in character is that called, by tradition, the wall of Romulus (Fig. 1729); this belongs to the earlier class of Etruscan or Cyclopean masonry. The next class are the walls of the *later* kings. These are of more regular character than the wall of Romulus, and agree pretty nearly with the temples of Pæstum. Simultaneously with these, in other districts, where the material is a hard stone that will not split, and cannot be easily cut into square blocks, such as the hill limestone, basaltic stones, and lava, we find a different kind of construction, popularly called Phœnician, and probably used by that people. In this the stones are much smaller, and often polygonal (Fig. 1730); these are closely fitted together, but without cement, and when the stones cannot be made to fit closely, small chippings of stone are wedged in between the joints to make all firm. This construction being the easiest and cheapest with these materials, is also continued at all periods, even to our own day. The next class is where *lime mortar* is used. The art of burning stone into lime and making mortar does not appear to have been invented, or at least brought into use by the Romans, until about three centuries before the Christian æra. It is not found in the temples of Greece, nor at Pæstum. The earliest dated example is the Emporium, on the bank of the Tiber (Fig. 1731), about two cent. before the Christian æra. When men understood the advantages of lime mortar, it was used in profusion, and even excess, and from that time forward the body of a Roman wall was almost universally built of concrete or rough stone *rubble*, well jointed together with lime mortar, the lime being always burnt on the spot, and used quite fresh, before the cooling and crystallization had taken place. These massive, concrete walls were faced in various ways, at first with small pieces of tufa, diamond-shaped on the surface, and wedge-shaped behind, which were driven into the concrete mass while it was wet, and held so firmly by the crystallization of the lime that it is almost impossible to separate the ornamental smooth surface of a Roman wall from the mass of rough concrete behind it. This mode of facing the wall occurs first in buildings of the time of Sylla, the Dictator. Bricks burnt in kilns probably came into use about that period.

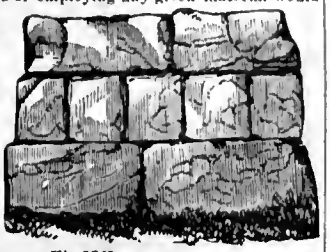


Fig. 1729.—OPUS QUADRATUM.
(Wall of Romulus, on the Palatine, B. C. 750.)

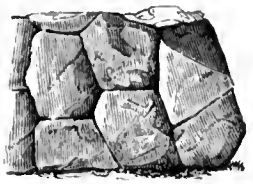


Fig. 1730.—POLYGONAL. B. C. 500.

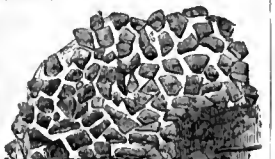


Fig. 1731.
OPUS INCERTUM. CONCRETE.
(The Emporium, B. C. 175.)

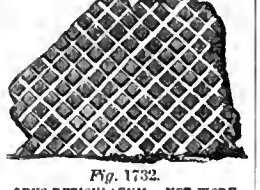


Fig. 1732.
OPUS RETICULATUM. NET-WORK.
(Palace of the Cæsars, A. D. 10.)

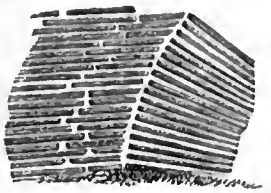


Fig. 1733.
OPUS LATERITIUM. BRICK-WORK.
(Arches of Nero, A. D. 60.)

In the time of Augustus, brick was generally used sparingly, in thin layers, separating the tufa surface, called *opus reticulatum* (Fig. 1732), into panels, and this fashion was continued to the time of Hadrian. In the time of Tiberius the walls are generally faced entirely with the excellent brick-work called *opus lateritium* (Fig. 1733), and this style was imitated in Rome for many centuries. In the earlier brick-work, that is, in the first century of the Christian æra, the bricks are better than at any other period; they are large, flat, and thin, commonly two feet square and one inch thick, what we call *Roman tiles*, but used for building walls, and not merely for roofing or pavement. The facing tiles are commonly triangular, with the broad side outwards. The bricks gradually became thicker and smaller, until in the 4th century they are often only four to a foot on the surface of the wall, as in modern walls. Simultaneously with these brick walls (that is, walls *faced* with brick), stone walls continued to be used, and these are frequently built of the large blocks of stone, like the walls of the kings, but the material is travertine; that of the early walls in Rome is tufa only, and they either have mortar, or are wedged together with wooden wedges, or clamped with metal. In the arcade of the Aqueduct of Claudius, the arches are built of very large stones, which extend right through the width of the arcade from one side to the other, about fifteen feet. These large stones are well cut, and fitted closely, and held together by wooden tenons let into hollows cut for them in the surface of each stone. From the first century to the tenth, a gradual decay took place in the art of building, until the latter period, the masonry of which, it would appear, was barely able to stand at all. In the 11th century the great revival of the art of building began; but it began in the west, in rude imitations of the remains of Roman buildings left in Gaul and Britain; and Rome itself was the last place for the revival to reach. The buildings of the 11th century in France and England are generally very massive, and built of large stones, where they could be had, with wide joints of mortar, which are generally characteristic of this period. The walls being built with good fresh lime, like those of the earliest Roman, are equally lasting, and were commonly suffered to remain as what is called the *gross construction* of the building, even when the whole ornamentation of the building was entirely altered according to the fashion of the later periods, when it was required to adapt it to the fashion of the day. This change of outward appearance mainly took place in the 12th century. The different species of masonry now in use may be reduced to five:—1. Bond masonry, *la pierre de taille*, wherein the stones of each succeeding course are laid so that the joint that mounts and separates two stones always falls directly over the middle of the stone below. 2. Coursed masonry, called by the French masons *moëllon smillé*, in which the rubble masonry is inserted in joints whose bond is carefully broken, and which has all the courses of the same height. 3. Rubble masonry, known by the French masons as the ordinary *moëllon* masonry, which consists of rubble masonry, of small dimensions, laid without much reference to bond. 4. The masonry known in France by the name of *maçonnerie de libage*, which consists in the employment of large stones also, without regard to bond, in the horizontal direction at least. 5. The masonry of *brickwork*, where the bodies and projections of stone enclose square panels or spaces formed of brick.

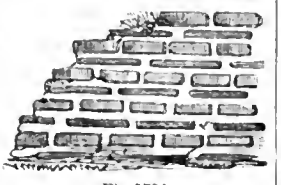


Fig. 1734.
OPERA DELLA DECADENZA.
THE DECADENCE.
(Circus of Maxentius, A. D. 310.)

Fig. 1735.
OPERA SARACENESCA. WORK OF THE SARACENS.
(Palace of the Savelli, A. D. 1200.)

Masonry, (Free.) See FREEMASONRY.

Ma'son City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 32 m. N. of Springfield.

Mason City, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Cerro Gordo co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Cedar Falls.

Ma'son Grove, in *Tennessee*, a village of Madison co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Jackson.

Ma'son Island, an island of Ireland, off the coast of Galway, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Clifden.

Ma'son River, in *Illinois*, enters the Illinois River in Grundy co.

Ma'sonsville, in *Connecticut*, a village of Windham co., abt. 37 m. N. by W. of Norwich.

Ma'sontown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 195 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

Mason Village, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Hillsborough co.

Ma'sonville, in *Alabama*, a village of Lauderdale co., abt. 200 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Ma'sonville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 54 m. W. of Dubuque.

Ma'sonville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., abt. 95 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 3,200.

Maso'ra, [Heb. *Masorah.*] (*Jewish Theol.*) A critical work, containing remarks on the verses, words, letters, and vowel-points of the Hebrew text of the Bible. As the sacred books were originally written without any breaks or divisions into chapters or verses, or even words, the Jews found it necessary to establish a canon to fix and ascertain the reading of the Hebrew text. This rule, or canon, is designated *Masora*, or tradition, in which the verses, letters, words, &c., are all numbered; and by this means the slightest variations can be detected. The Jewish rabbis who drew up this work are styled *Masorites.*—*Brande.*

Maso'via, a former palatinate in the interior of Poland, bounded N. and E. by the Vistula, S. by the palatinates of Sendomir and Kolisch, and W. by Prussian Poland. It is now named the province of Warsaw.

Masque, (*mask,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Lit.*) A species of dramatic performance at one time greatly in vogue. It appears to have originated from the custom in processions and other solemn occasions of introducing personages in masks, in order to represent different characters. Many of these, even in the religious shows of Italy, were of a grotesque nature, and the performance was often mingled with buffoonery. On the introduction of the masque into this country, a dramatic character was added to the exhibition. During the progresses of Queen Elizabeth, monologues or dialogues in verse were often recited by masked performers; and in the reign of James I. masques had assumed all the forms of dramatic compositions. With the exception of Milton, who wrote the magnificent masque of "Comus," the only classical English writer who devoted much labor and taste to this class of exhibition was Ben Jonson. His productions were acted at court, and the queen of James I. and Queen Henrietta Maria took part in some of them. During the reign of Charles I., the taste for masques died out, and never came into fashion again after the Commonwealth.

Masque de Fer. [Fr.] See MARCHIALI.

Masquerade, (*mask-er-aid',*) *n.* [It. *mascherata*; Fr. *mascarade.*] A species of amusement, in which persons of both sexes mask or disguise themselves, and engage in dancing, festivities, or miscellaneous conversation. Masquerades are said to have been the invention of Granacci, an Italian, who lived in the beginning of the 16th century. In Italy they were fashionable in 1512, and during the reign of Henry VIII. they were first introduced into England, in 1513; into the French court by Catherine de Medicis (1519–1589); and into Germany towards the end of the 17th century.

—*v. n.* To assemble in masks.

—To go in disguise.

—*v. a.* To conceal with masks; to disguise.

Masquerad'er, *n.* A person wearing a mask; one disguised.

Mass, *n.* [Fr. *masse*; Lat. *massa*, from Gr. *maza*, from *massō*, to squeeze or work with the hands.] A lump; a body of matter concreted, collected, or formed into a lump; a collective body of fluid matter; a heap; a great quantity collected.—Bulk; magnitude.—An assemblage.—A collection of particulars blended, confused, or indistinct; gross body of things considered collectively; the body; the bulk; the quantity of matter in any body.

—*v. a.* To bring together into masses; to assemble.

Mass, *n.* [Fr. *messe*; It. *messo*; Sp. *misa*; L. Lat. *missa*, from Lat. *mitto, missus*, to send—the people being dismissed at the end of the service.] (*Eccl.*) The office or prayers used in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches in the celebration of the Eucharist; or, according to the definition of the Roman Catholic theologians, the true sacrifice of the new law—an offering instituted by Christ, in which, by the consecration and consumption of his body and blood under the form of bread and wine, Christ himself is mystically slain and offered to God the Father, in recognition of his sovereign dominion. The prayers of the Mass are all in Latin in the Roman Catholic Church, and in ancient Greek in the Greek Church. Mass is performed entirely by the officiating priest, standing before the altar, and attended by a clerk, who says the responses. It consists of: 1. an *Introductory Prayer* composed of the 43d Psalm, together with the "general confession;" 2. the *Introit*, which is followed by the thrice-repeated petition, "Lord, have mercy," "Christ, have mercy," and the hymn, "Glory to God on high;" 3. the *Collect*, or public and joint prayers of priest and people, followed by a lesson either from the Epistles or some book of the Old Testament, and by

the Gradual; 4. the *Gospel*, which is followed by the Nicene Creed; 5. the *Offertory*, after the reading of which comes the preparatory offering of the bread and wine, and the washing of the priest's hands, in token of purity of heart, and the "secret," a prayer read in a low voice by the priest; 6. the *Preface*, concluding with the trisagion, or "thrice holy"—at which point, by the primitive use, the catechumens and penitents retired from the church; 7. the *Canon*, which is always the same, and which contains all the prayers connected with the consecration, the elevation, the breaking, and the communion of the Host and of the chalice, as also the commemorations both of the living and of the dead; 8. the *Communion*, which is a short scriptural prayer, usually appropriate to the particular festival; 9. the *Post-communion*, which, like the collect, was a joint prayer of priest and people, and is read or sung aloud; 10. the *Dismissal* with the benediction, and, finally, the first chapter of St. John's gospel. A great part of the above prayers are fixed, and form what is called the *ordo*, or *ordinary*, of the Mass. The rest, which is called the *proper of the Mass*, differs for different occasions; some masses being "of the season," as of Lent, Advent, Passion-tide, Quarter-time, &c.; others, of "Mysteries," as of the Nativity, the Circumcision, the Resurrection; others, again, of saints, as of an Apostle, a Martyr, or a Confessor; others, again, "votive," as "of the Passion," "of the Dead," "for Peace," &c. In all these various classes, as well as in the individual masses under each, the "proper" portions of the mass differ according to the occasion, and in some of them certain portions of the "ordinary," as the "glory to God on High," the "Gradual," or the "Nicene creed," are omitted.—A *high* or solemn mass is celebrated by a priest or prelate, attended by a deacon and subdeacon, and is sung by choristers, accompanied by the organ and other musical instruments; but the principal mass on Sundays and festivals is also called high mass, though often there are neither deacons, subdeacons, nor choristers present. A *low*, or ordinary mass, is one in which no part is sung, and at which the priest has no assistant but his clerk. The ordinary duration of a low mass is half an hour; the high mass is a long and pompous service. In the high or low masses, the service, as regards the form of prayers, is the same. Every member of the Roman Church is bound, under pain of mortal sin, by one of the precepts of the Church, to attend mass every Sunday, and on certain holidays called days of obligation, unless prevented by sickness or other grave impediment. In every parish church mass is said daily, and the priest must not break his fast from the previous midnight until he has said mass. The officiating priest is dressed in various-colored garments, according to the festival or ecclesiastical season of the year.

Mas'sac, in *Illinois*, an extreme S. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 140 sq. m. *Rivers*, Ohio River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and lead. *Cap.* Metropolis. *Pop.* abt. 12,000. —A village of Massac co., on the Ohio River, a few m. from Metropolis.

Mas'sa-Carrara, a former duchy of central Italy, situated on the S. side of the Apennines, and inclosed on its respective frontier by Modena, Tuscany, Lucca, and the Mediterranean. It was given to the archduchess Maria Beatrice in 1814, and at her death, in 1829, reunited to Modena. It now forms a prov. of the new kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* 140,733.

Massachu'setts, one of the Eastern or New England States of the American Union, having Vermont, New Hampshire, and the Atlantic Ocean on the N.; the Atlantic Ocean on the E.; Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic Ocean on the S.; and New York on the W. It lies between Lat. 41° 10′ and 42° 53′ N., and Lon. 69° 56′ and 73° 30′ W., and is about 160 m. in length from E. to W., with a width varying from 47 to 110 m.; *area*, 7,800 sq. m., or 4,992,000 acres, of which nearly one half is improved.—*Desc.* The surface of *M.* is much diversified. Generally speaking, the country ascends according to the distance inland, the slope being from W. to E. A sandy, and in some parts marshy plain, skirts the S.E. coast, extending several miles inland; this is abruptly succeeded by a hilly country, which occupies all the central parts of the State, and abounds in valleys of various extent, numerous rivers, and extensive pine barrens. The valley of the Connecticut River separates this region from a third, or mountainous region, which occupies the extreme W. part of the State. The coast presents a capacious, deep, and admirable bay, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; from which the State derives its name.—*Rivers*, &c. Though well watered in every part, *M.* has no large rivers rising within its boundaries. The Connecticut River crosses the W. part of the State in an almost direct line from N. to S., through Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden cos. The Merrimac enters the State in Middlesex co., and flows N.E. through Essex co into the Atlantic Ocean. The other principal rivers are the Housatonic, Taunton, Blackstone, Deerfield, Nashua, Chicopee, and Westfield.—

Fig. 1736. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Climate. The climate varies according to elevation; but is generally dry and healthy, except on the coast, where the winters are very severe, and the springs subject to chilling N.E. winds, very unfavorable to delicate lungs. The thermometer, it is said, in the plains, during summer, often exceeds 77°, and sometimes rises to 100° F.—*Min.* The rocks of *M.* are mostly primary, covered in some places with the older secondary formation. In many localities in Bristol and Plymouth cos. beds of anthracite exist, some of which, as at Mansfield, have been worked many years. They prove, however, of little or no value, the coal always being very friable, and the beds most irregular in their production. Gneiss, and talcose, and mica slate in broad belts, traverse the State from N. to S., from the E. portion to the waters of the Housatonic in Berkshire. Among these rocks are interspersed a few beds of metamorphic limestone, but no minerals or ores of value. Along the Connecticut River, the middle secondary red sandstone is met with in one or several belts, in the northern termination of this group of rocks, which is thence traced S. as far as Virginia. Trap-rocks are associated with it, and near the contact of the sandstone and trap, or of the sandstone and gneiss, are found veins of metallic ores, as of copper, lead, and zinc, none of which, however, have repaid the money spent in their exploration. The principal locality of these ores are at Southampton, Leverett, Montague, Whately, &c. Along the Housatonic, and on the high lands which traverse the State from N. to S., are the regions of the altered silurian sandstones and calcareous formations. This is the most important mineral region in the State, numerous beds of iron ore having been worked to advantage, and the quartz rocks affording in their disintegrated beds bodies of glass-sand of unusual purity. —*Soil. M.* is naturally the least fertile of the New England States, but by careful and laborious cultivation large tracts have been improved. In some of the central and W. districts, particularly in the valleys of the Connecticut and Housatonic rivers, the soil is deep and rich; but a large portion of the more elevated lands, and the long, sandy coast, do not repay the labor of the husbandman.—*Agriculture.* In no part of the Union have greater advances been made in agriculture, against greater disadvantages, and by sheer cultivation. Almost every acre of arable land has been improved, so that every variety of grain, fruit, and vegetables common to the temperate region thrives well, and yields an abundant return. The relative importance of the principal farm crops for 1868 will be seen by the following table:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Av. yield per acre.*	*No. of Acres.*
Indian corn.....bush.	2,292,000	37·	61,945
Wheat..... "	166,000	15·5	10,709
Rye..... "	445,000	16·1	27,639
Oats..... "	1,261,000	24·1	52.323
Barley..... "	138,000	20·1	6,865
Buckwheat..... "	73,000	13·2	5,530
Potatoes..... "	4,050,000	116·	34,913
Tobacco..... lbs.	4,161,000	1300·	2.200
Hay .....tons.	1,207,000	1·37	881.021
Total	.....	.....	1,084,145

The value of the above products are—for Indian corn, $1.34; for wheat, $2.26; for rye, $1.43; for oats, 75 cts.; for barley, $1.44; for potatoes, 60 cts.; and for buckwheat, 96 cts., per bushel; for tobacco, 23 cts. per pound; and for hay, $18.37 per ton. There are also considerable quantities of peas, beans, hops, flax, and hemp raised, besides the usual garden vegetables. Great quantities of cider and maple-sugar are annually made. The total value of live-stock in 1869 was $22,807,568, proportioned as follows: 50,463 horses; 107,036 oxen and other cattle; 137,483 milch-cows; 162,888 sheep; and 38,016 hogs. *Industry.* In manufacturing enterprise, *M.* compares favorably with any portion of the world. According to an abstract prepared by the Secretary of State in 1866, the aggregate amount of industrial products for the year ending May 1, 1865, was $517,240,613; the amount of capital employed, $174,499,950; the number of persons engaged, 271,441. The principal productions were cotton goods, after which follow woollen goods, calico, and mousseline de laine, paper, clothing, leather, and boots and shoes. The cod and mackerel fishery, which at one time formed one of the most important branches of industry on the coast of *M.*, has greatly decreased, and soon, it is predicted, will cease to be even a profitable employment in New England.—*Counties, Towns, &c.* The State is divided into the following 14 counties:

Barnstable,	Essex,	Middlesex,	Plymouth,
Berkshire,	Franklin,	Nantucket,	Suffolk,
Bristol,	Hampden,	Norfolk,	Worcester.
Duke's,	Hampshire,		

In proportion to extent and population, *M.* has more large towns than any State in the Union. The principal of these are Boston (the capital), Lowell, Cambridge, Roxbury, Charlestown, Worcester, New Bedford, and Salem.—*Education.* To *M.* is due the honor of first establishing the system of public schools, which has since spread throughout the U. States, and into Europe. The colony as early as 1636 appropriated $2,000 to the establishment of the celebrated HARVARD COLLEGE, *q. v.* The educational article in the Constitution of 1780 was one of the first ever adopted in the organic law of a State. It is made the duty of the legislature "to cherish the interest of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them, especially the university at Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in the towns." Ability to read and write in the English language is requisite to the right of suffrage in the State. During the year 1868 there was appropriated $2,635,774.06 for the support of public schools. (For further information concerning education, literature, &c., see BOSTON.)—*Public Institutions.* The State of *M.* maintains a high reputation for the large number and efficient management of its charitable institutions. The most prominent of these are, the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind; the three State lunatic hospitals located at Worcester, Taunton, and Northampton; the three State almshouses at Bridgewater, Monson, and Tewkesbury; the Rainsford Island hospital

Fig. 1737.
STATUE OF FRANKLIN, FRONT OF CITY HALL, (BOSTON.)

on Boston Harbor; the State Reform School for juvenile offenders at Westborough; the State Industrial School for girls at Lancaster; the Massachusetts School for idiotic and feeble-minded youth; besides numerous local benevolent and educational establishments.—*Religion.* There are no official religious statistics since the census of 1860. At that time there were 1,636 churches in the State, proportioned as follows: 270 Baptist, 501 Congregationalist, 296 Methodist, 88 Roman Catholic, 158 Unitarian, 118 Universalist, 73 Episcopalian, 36 Friend, 28 Christian, 16 Free-will Baptist, 13 Unionist, 10 Adventist, 8 Presbyterian, 10 Swedenborgian, 4 Spiritualist, 2 Shaker, and 6 minor sects. The total value of church-property was $15,393,607.—*Govt.* The executive department of the government of *M.* consists of a governor (elected for 1 year), a lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, receiver-general, auditor, attorney-general, heads of bureaux; and an executive council (composed of 8 members,) also elected annually. The legislative department consists of a Senate of 40 members, and a House of Representatives of 240 members, elected annually. The judiciary comprises a supreme judicial court, consisting of a chief-justice and 5 inferior justices. This has exclusive cognizance of all capital crimes, exclusive chancery jurisdiction, so far as chancery powers are given by statute, and concurrent original jurisdiction in civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds $4,000 in Suffolk, and $1,000 in other counties.—*Finance.* The total amount of the State debt on Jan. 1, 1870, was $30,823,380.02, an increase of $2,087,509.97 over that of the preceding year. The sinking-fund established for the liquidation of this debt amounted at the same time to $11,476,351.27, which, with cash on hand to the amount of $1,054,710.51, and the Back Bay Lands' fund in the treasury applicable also to this purpose, leave an indebtedness of the State of $18,055,395.56. This, however, may be further reduced by deducting the loan to the Western Railroad of $1,621,232.30; to the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad of $2,832,154; to the Norwich Railroad of $146,864; and to the Eastern Railroad of $125,000, none of which are provided for in the sinking-fund, and which leaves to be provided for by the State, principal and interest, the sum of $13,330,145.26. The revenue receipts for the year 1869 were $18,213,681.55, an increase of $612,458.68 over those of 1868; while the expenses during the same period were reduced $459,451.01. The value of the taxable property of the State in 1869 was $1,548,456,164, having increased $140,985,134 in value since 1868.—*Hist.* The history of *M.* begins properly with the landing of the first colony of English settlers at Plymouth, in 1620, although it is more than probable that portions of its coast were known to, and even temporarily settled by, different parties of Norwegian navigators as early as A.D. 1000. In 1628, 8 years after the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers, another colony was established at Salem, and

both were united under one government with Maine in 1692. Meantime, the natives had not quietly submitted to this invasion of the white man, and many fierce and sanguinary contests occurred between the settlers and the savages. In 1675, an Indian chief, named Philip of Pokaneket, or King Phillip, having aroused many of the neighboring tribes, and collected a large army, began a war which had for its object the entire extermination of the English. This war lasted for 3 years, attended with severe loss on both sides, and only ended by the death of King Philip himself. From this time until the War of Independence, *M.* enjoyed a period of comparative peace and prosperity. The colony had now a population of 250,000, an extensive commerce, and was far advanced in many other departments of industry. When the oppressive measures of the British Parliament finally brought about the rupture with the colonies, none took a more active or more prominent part than *M.* in the national cause. Her course was plain and decided from the first, her leading men uttered the boldest sentiments, which her people indorsed with corresponding actions. Meetings were held, resolutions passed, protests enunciated, and a correspondence with the other colonies invited. The Colonial govt., however, did not entirely sustain the part of the people, and advised milder measures. The passage of the Stamp Act aroused the wildest excitement; and its repeal the following year was received with demonstrations of joy which might have brought the mother-government to a sense of the coercive policy she was pursuing. The arrival of the "Romney" man-of-war renewed the excitement, and *M.* issued another circular letter to the colonies, which the ministry in vain commanded them to rescind. Then followed the Boston massacre in 1770, the destruction of the tea in 1773, and the Port Bill of 1774. Throughout the Revolutionary War, *M.* nobly sustained her former reputation for patriotism and public spirit, buying the independence of the country with the blood and the gold of her sons. In 1780, a constitution was framed for the State, and adopted by the popular vote. In 1786, the tranquillity of the State was again disturbed by a party of rioters, who, under the leadership of one Daniel Shays, attempted to resist the authorities. After several trifling contests, the revolt was suppressed at the commencement of the following year. Upon the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, *M.* was among the first to offer assistance to the national cause; and, until the final success of the Federal army, continued to perform a patriotic and liberal part. *Pop.* The 26th registration report of the secretary of the commonwealth, for 1867, gives the following statistics:

	Total.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Born	35,062	17,891	17,171
Married	28,902	14,451	14,451
Died	22,772	11,376	11,396

Of the marriages, 8,438 were between parties altogether of American birth; in 5,878, one or both of the parties were of foreign birth; and the nativity of 135 couples was unknown. The number of births increased by 977 over the year 1866, and was up to the average of the 6 years preceding the war. The marriages increased by 23, and were the most numerous ever recorded. The deaths were 865 less than during the preceding year, and were less than in 1860. The natural increase of the population during the year was 12,290. The average age of those who died was 30·05 years, which was somewhat less than in 1865. The present population is about 1,400,000.

Massachu'setts Bay, an indentation on the E. coast of Massachusetts, between Cape Cod and Cape Ann, 70 m. long and 25 m. wide, but including in its irregular form Plymouth Bay, Cape Cod Bay, and several others, with numerous small islands.

Massacre, (*mas'sa-kér,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. lat. *mazacrium;* from Ger. *metzgern,* to butcher.] The murder of an individual, or the slaughter of numbers of human beings, with circumstances of cruelty; the indiscriminate killing of human beings, without authority or necessity, and without forms, civil or military; as, the *massacre* of St. Bartholomew.

—*v. a.* To murder human beings with circumstances of cruelty; to kill men with indiscriminate violence.

Massacre Island. See MAOUNA.

Mas'sacrer, *n.* One who massacres.

Massa di Carrara, or MASSA DUCALE, cap. of Massa Carrara, 3 m. from the Mediterranean, 28 m. N.W. of Lucca, and 58 S.W. of Modena. It is distinguished for the beauty and salubrity of its situation. *Manuf.* Silk; and it has also a trade in oil, agricultural products, and the celebrated marble of Carrara. *Pop.* 15,068.

Mas'safra, a town of Italy, prov. of Terra-di-Otranto, 10 m. N.W. of Taranto; *pop.* 10,000.

Massage'tæ, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) An Asiatic tribe, by some supposed to be Scythians, drove the Cimmerians from the Araxes B. C. 635, and penetrated into Media B. C. 632, whence they were expelled by Cyaxares, B. C. 609. Cyrus the Elder was killed in battle against them B. C. 529. Alexander III. (the Great) defeated them B. C. 328. Ammianus Marcellinus calls the Alani "the ancient Massagetæ." Niebuhr considers them Mongols, and Humboldt assigns them to the Indo-European family.

Mas'sa Lombar'da, a town of Italy, 30 m. S.S.E. of Ferrara; *pop.* 4,900.

Massa Lubren'se, a town of Italy, prov. of Naples, 17 m. S. of the city of Naples; *pop.* 8,500.

Mas'saroomy, Maz'arumi, a river of British Guiana, rising near Lat. 4° N., Lon. 60° W. and emptying into the estuary of Essequibo. Length abt. 400 m. It has numerous rapids.

Mass'-book, *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a book of divine service; a missale, or missal.

Masséna, ANDRÉ, (*mas-sai'na,*) PRINCE OF ESSLING, DUKE OF RIVOLI, and marshal of France, B. at Nice, 1758. He went through the regular gradations in an Italian regiment, commencing his military career at the age of 17. After 14 years' service he obtained his discharge; but, in 1792, the revolution presented an enviable field for the display of military talents, and his natural sentiments in favor of liberty caused him to enter the service of the French republic, and he obtained rapid promotion. Napoleon, who was quick to discover genius, formed an intimate friendship with *M.*, and after the successful battle of Roveredo, in 1796, against Beaulieu, called him the favored child of victory. He had the chief command in Switzerland in 1799, when he finished the campaign by completely routing the Austro-Russian army under the archduke Charles and General Korsakoff. In 1800 he commanded in Italy, but with less success than in his former campaigns. He was, however, again successful in the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, taking possession of Naples, and signalizing himself in the campaign of Poland, which terminated by the treaty of Tilsit. He was afterwards employed in Germany, and eminently distinguished himself in the memorable battles of Essling and Wagram. In 1810 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army in Portugal, but his campaign did not answer to the expectation of Napoleon. Overpowered by the climate, and quite a confirmed invalid during the whole campaign; seeing his army decimated by sickness, and — owing to the jealousy of Soult — not receiving the reinforcement indispensable to carry the position in which Wellington had fortified himself, *M.* began, March 5, 1811, his celebrated retreat in Spain, entering Salamanca in the latter part of April, after having lost 30,000 men within 6 months. On May 5, he fought the bloody but indecisive battle of Fuentes d'Onoro; and soon after, on account of ill-health, he resigned his command and returned to France, where Napoleon left him without active employment. He gave in his adhesion to the Bourbons after the restoration; became commander-in-chief of the National Guard of Paris, and D. 1817.

Masse'na, in *New York,* a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* of township abt. 2,925.

Masse'na Centre, in *New York,* a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 42 m. N.E. of Ogdensburg.

Mass'er, *n.* A priest who celebrates mass.

Mas'sera, an island off the S.E. coast of Arabia; Lat. 20° 30' N., Lon. 58° E. *Ext.* 40 m. long, with an average breadth of 15 m.

Mas'seter, *n.* [From Gr. *massamai,* to chew.] (*Anat.*) A short thick muscle which raises the lower jaw, and assists in moving it backwards and forwards in the act of chewing.

Mas'sey's Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Little Miami River from Greene co.

Mas'sicot, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A protoxide of lead, prepared by the oxidation of the metal in a current of air at a temperature below that necessary for the fusion of the oxide. It is a yellow powder, much used as a pigment.

Mas'sie, in *Ohio,* a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Massillon, JEAN BAPTISTE, (*mas'see-yawng.*) a French prelate, B. 1663, at Hières, in Provence. He entered into the congregation of the Oratory, and became so celebrated for his eloquence, that the general of his order called him to Paris, where he drew crowds of hearers. Louis XIV., who knew the value of a kingly compliment, and seldom passed a bad one, observed to him, "When I hear other preachers, I go away much pleased with them; but when I hear you, I go away displeased with myself." In 1717 he was made Bishop of Clermont, was admitted two years later to the French Academy, and he D. in 1742. His discourses were published in 14 vols. 8vo, and are distinguished for simplicity, a graceful flow of eloquence, great knowledge of the human heart, and a richness of ideas.

Mas'sillon, in *Indiana,* a village of Allen co., abt. 17 m. S.E. of Fort Wayne.

Massillon, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Cedar co., abt. 40 m. N.E. by E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township 987.

Massillon, in *Ohio,* a handsome town of Stark co., abt. 112 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Massi'ness, Massive'ness, *n.* State of being massy or massive; great weight, or weight with bulk; ponderousness.

Mas'sive, *a.* Having the nature of a mass; heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

Mass'ively, *adv.* In a mass or bulk.

Mass'-meeting, *n.* A large meeting of the masses of the people, or of the multitude. — *Worcester.*

Mas'son, DAVID, an English critic and author, B. 1822, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. He early adopted literature as a profession, and became a regular contributor to "Fraser's Magazine" and other leading serials. In 1852, he was appointed Professor of English Language and Literature at University Coll., London, which post he resigned in 1865, to take the chair of Rhetoric and English Literature in Edinburgh University. In 1859, he accepted the editorship of "Macmillan's Magazine." Of his numerous works, the most valuable are his papers on *Carlyle, Dickens,* and *Thackeray; Rabelais Literature,* and the *Labor Question; Pre-Raphaelism in Art and Literature; Theories of Poetry; De Quincey and Prose-writing; Essays, Biographical and Critical, on the English Poets; Life of Milton; British Novelists and their Styles; a Critical Sketch of the History of British Prose Fiction* (1859); and *Recent British Philosophy.*

Massou'ah, Massow'ah, MASUAH, or MUSSOUAH, the principal seaport-town of Abyssinia, on the Red Sea, on an island separated from the continent by the narrow but deep channel of Adowa, 250 m. N.E. of Gondar, and 420 S.E. of Djedda; Lat. 15° 36' 45" N., Lon. 39° 24' E. It has a considerable trade with Mocha, Djedda, and Bombay. The imports consist principally of velvets, silks and satins, glass-ware, arms, &c. The exports are gold-dust, ivory, rhinoceros-horn, and corn. The harbor is safe and of easy access, though the entrance is narrow, and can accommodate about 50 vessels. The island belongs to the viceroy of Egypt. *Pop.* 12,000.

Mas'sy, *a.* Having the nature of a mass; massive; heavy.

Mast, *n.* [A. S. *mast;* Du., Ger., Dan., and Swed. *mast*]. (*Naut.*) A long, round piece of timber, composed either of one continuous pole, or of a series of such, and placed nearly perpendicularly to the keel of a ship, extending upwards above the surface of the deck, for the purpose of supporting the yards and sails of a ship. The trunk of the mast is called the *lower-mast,* the next piece the *top-mast,* the third the *topgallant mast;* and should there be a fourth, as there is in barques and full-rigged ships, it is called the *royal mast.* Each mast is supported on the one next below it by means of cheeks placed a little below the head; on these cheeks are placed, horizontally, two short pieces of wood, fore and aft, called *trestle-trees,* and across them are the *cross-trees,* while on the masthead is a *cap.* The topmast is then raised perpendicularly along the mainmast below the trestle-trees, and through the foremast hole in the cap; and when the *heel* of the mast is nearly on a level with the cross-trees, a piece of iron bolt, called a *fid,* is pushed through a hole in the same; and on the fid, whose ends are supported on the trestle-trees, the topmast rests. When the mast is to be taken down, it is first raised, in order to pull out the fid, and then it can be lowered to the deck. The supports of the masts of a ship are strong ropes, extending on each side, and also forward and aft. The one leading forward is called the *stay,* and those aft are termed respectively *backstays;* while the side supports are called either *shrouds* or *breast-stays.* The *mizzen-mast* is that which is nearest the stern of a ship; the *mainmast* is the centre one; and the *foremast* is nearest the bows. Of these the main is the largest, the foremast the next in size, and the mizzen the smallest. The length of the lower mainmast, according to the old rule on the subject, ought to be one-half of the sum of the breadth and length of the ship, and the other masts to be on a reciprocal scale: but as the rule is merely for purposes of convenience, more than practical principles, it is not often followed. Masts in the present day, for ships of the navy, and indeed for many mercantile vessels, are constructed of iron, on a tubular plan, and on the same scale as those last mentioned.

—[A. S. *maste;* Ger. *mast.*] The fruit of the oak and beech, or other forest-trees: nuts; acorns.

—*v. a.* To fix masts in; to supply with a mast, or masts.

Mast'ed, *a.* Furnished with a mast, or masts.

Mas'ter, *n.* [Fr. *maître;* O. Fr. *moistre,* from Lat. *magister,* master.] A person of distinguished rank, station, or consequence; one possessing power, authority, or superior importance; a leader; a chief; — used, for the most part, as a compellation of respect, and sometimes as a term of familiar address to an inferior or juvenile person. (As a word of appellation, it is almost invariably pronounced *mister.*)

"Stand by, my *masters;* bring him near the king."—*Shaks.*

"Where there are young *masters* and misses in the house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants."—*Swift.*

—One who rules, governs, or exercises authority; a ruler, director, governor, head, or chief manager or controller; — hence, specifically, an owner, a proprietor, a possessor.

"Thou *master* of the poet and the song."—*Pope.*

—One who has supreme control or dominion; a ruler; a chief; a principal: one who has the power of directing and enforcing at pleasure; — correlative of *serf, slave, servant, assistant, apprentice.*

"Cæsar, the world's great *master* and his own."—*Pope.*

"Men at some time are *masters* of their fates."—*Shaks.*

—The principal superintendent or director of a school or college; an instructor; a preceptor; a tutor; a teacher; and, in a burlesque sense, a pedagogue; — opposed to *pupil* or *scholar;* as, a head *master,* a French *master,* &c.

"He that was only taught by himself had a fool for his *master.*" *Ben Jonson.*

—A man eminently or perfectly skilled in any avocation or branch of learning, science, or art; an adept; an accepted or esteemed authority; one who has a thorough knowledge of any subject; as, a *master* of the violin, a painting by one of the old *masters,* &c.

(*Naval.*) A superior officer belonging to a ship of war, taking rank next below the lieutenants, and whose duty is to navigate the ship under the immediate direction of the captain. (Also termed *sailing-master.*)

(*Maritime Law.*) The person intrusted with the care and navigation of a merchant-ship, usually styled captain. He is the confidential agent of the owners, who are bound to the performance of every lawful contract entered into by him relative to the usual employment of the vessel. The master has power to pledge both ship and cargo for repairs executed in foreign parts, but not for repairs executed at home. The master of an American ship must be a citizen of the U. States. In Europe generally, their qualifications in point of skill and experience must be attested by examination by proper authorities; but in the U. States the civil responsibility of the owners for their acts is esteemed sufficient. He is liable to the owners by whom he is selected; and he and they are liable to all others whose interests are affected by his acts, for want of reasonable

skill, care, or prudence in the navigation or management of the vessel. He has a right to control and direct the efforts of the crew, and to use such force as may be necessary to enforce obedience to his lawful demands. He may even take life to suppress mutiny.

Little Masters. (*Fine Arts.*) A term given to certain German engravers of the 16th cent., on account of the peculiar smallness of their prints.—*Master in Chancery.* (*Law.*) An officer acting in courts of equity as assistant to the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—*Master of Arts.* One who gains the second degree conferred by a university; also, the degree itself, indicated by the abbreviation M.A. or A.M. suffixed to the recipient's proper name. (See DEGREE.)—*Master of the Horse.* In England, the title borne by the third great officer of state attached to the royal household. He has the exclusive control of the royal stud, stables, &c.; and on grand state occasions, as in royal cavalcades, &c., immediately precedes the sovereign, mounted.

Master of the Rolls. (*Eng. Law.*) A high, legal functionary in England, who has charge of the State records, and all documents, patents, &c., that have passed the Great Seal; he also acts as assistant-judge of the High Court of Chancery.—*To be master of one's self,* to be in possession of perfect self-control; not liable to be swayed by passion or any sudden impulse.

(NOTE. *Master,* in a sense implicative of *superiority, pre-eminence,* or *governing quality,* is employed in the construction of numerous compound words, all, for the most part, self-explaining; as, *master-spirit, master-gunner, master-builder, master-passion, master-pilot, master-mind, master-touch,* &c.)

Mas'ter, *v. a.* To obtain dominion, power, or authority over; to conquer; to overpower; to subdue; to bring under control.

—To make one's self master of; to executa with skill; as, to *master* a science.

Mas'terdom, *n.* Dominion; rule.

Mas'terful, *a.* Possessing the power or skill of a master.

Mas'terfully, *adv.* In a masterly manner; imperiously.

Mas'ter-hand, *n.* A man eminently skilful.

Mas'ter-key, *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence, figuratively, a general clue to lead out of many difficulties.

Mas'terless, *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

Mas'terlessness, *n.* The quality of being masterless; ungovernableness.

Mas'terliness, *n.* Eminent skill; the quality of being masterly.

Mas'ter-lode, *n.* (*Mining.*) The principal lode of ore.

Mas'terly, *a.* Suitable to a master; formed or executed with superior skill; most excellent; skilful; imperious; as, a *masterly* air or manner.

—*adv.* With the skill of a master; as, a *masterly* performance.

Mas'terpiece, *n.* A capital performance; anything done or made with extraordinary skill.—Chief excellence or talent.

Mas'tership, *n.* Office of a master; headship; dominion; rule; supreme power; superiority; pre-eminence.

Mas'ter-sinew, *n.* (*Far.*) A large sinew that surrounds the hough of a horse, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are usually seated.

Master-singer, *n.* [Ger. *meistersänger.*] See GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Mas'ter-stroke, *n.* Capital performance.

Mas'terwork, *n.* A master-piece; a skilful performance.

Mas'terwort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PENCEDANUM.

Mas'tery, *n.* Dominion; power of governing or commanding.—Superiority of competition; pre-eminence.—Victory in war.—Eminent skill; superior dexterity. Attainment of eminent skill or power.

Mast'ful, *a.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chestnut.

Mast'-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) The top of a mast.

Mastic, Mastich, (*mas'tik,*) *n.* [Fr. *mastic;* Gr. *mastiche,* from *mastichao,* to chew.] The exudation of a shrubby tree, the *Pistachia lentiscus.* It is used in the arts as a varnish, and the Eastern ladies chew it constantly, to give whiteness to the teeth, a purpose which it unquestionably effects. The name of *M.* is also given to oleaginous cements, composed of about 7 parts of litharge and 93 of burnt clay, reduced to fine powder, made into a paste with linseed oil.

(*Bot.*) The *Pistachia lentiscus.* See PISTACIA.—Also, the *Thymus mastichina.* See THYMUS.

Mastl'cable, *a.* That can be masticated.

Mastica'tor, *n.* [Sp., from *masticar,* to chew.] The slavering-bit of a bridle.

Masticate, *v. a.* [Lat. *mastico, masticatus;* Gr. *mastichao.*] To grind with the teeth, and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew.

Mastica'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *masticatio.*] Act of chewing food.

(*Physiol.*) *M.* is one of the most important of all the operations connected with the function of digestion, as on the effectual manner in which the food is ground depends the completeness with which the stomach can soften and prepare what is received, and allow of the entire elimination of the chyle.

Mastl'catory, *a.* Chewing; adapted to perform the office of chewing food.

—*n.* (*Med.*) One of a class of drugs which, when chewed, purify the breath, clean the teeth, benefit the condition of the mouth, or induce a copious flow of saliva; and in this last respect they are supposed to afford relief in cases of toothache. Of these substances the chief are orris-root, mastich, myrrh, and pellitory-root.

Mas'tich, *n.* (*Chem.*) That part of mastic which is insoluble in alcohol; it has some of the characters of caoutchouc. The part of mastic soluble in alcohol is termed *masticic acid.*

Mas'tiff, *n.*; *pl.* MASTIFFS. [Old Fr. *mestiff,* a mongrel, also *mastin;* Fr. *mâtin;* It. *mastino.*] (*Zoöl.*) A large variety of dog, distinguished by large head and broad muzzle, ears of moderate size and dependent, a heavy brow, thick drooping lips, a well-proportioned, strong body, and a full tail. The strength of the *M.* is immense, and its vigilance and faithfulness as a house-dog and guard are unrivalled; and whilst it faithfully protects the property intrusted to it, shewing a disposition the very reverse of that of the bull-dog, it has the merit of refraining from the infliction of personal injury on the invader. It becomes much attached to its master, although not very demonstratively affectionate; it is excelled by many kinds of dog in sagacity. The English *M.* is usually of some shade of buff color, with dark muzzles and ears. The *M.* of Thibet (Fig. 1738), is still larger than the English; the head is more elevated at the back; the skin, from the eyebrow, forms a fold which descends on the hanging lip; the hair is very rough, and the tail bushy; the color mostly a deep black. It was known and much appreciated by the Greeks and the Romans for the combats in the amphitheatres.

Fig. 1738.—MASTIFF OF THIBET.

Mastigoph'erous, *a.* [Gr. *mastix,* a whip, and *phero,* to bear.] Carrying a wand, scourge, or whip.

Masti'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the breast in women; it commonly terminates in suppuration.

Mast'less, *a.* Bearing no mast.

Mast'lin, *n.* See MASLIN.

Mas'todon, *n.* [Sp., It., and Fr., *mastodonte;* from Gr. *mastos,* a nipple, and *odons, odontos,* a book.] (*Pal.*) A gen. of extinct quadrupeds, the remains of which in a fossil state show that it was a pachydermatous animal allied to the elephants. It has received its name from the conical projections on the surface of the molar teeth. Some of these were natives of the Old World; but by far the largest in size have been found in this country, chiefly in the States of New York, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and as far as Lat. 65° N. The finest of the skeletons of this stupendous animal is that discovered at Newburg, N. Y., 1845, (Fig. 1739), now in the city of Boston, and described by Dr. Warren (*The Mastodon Giganteus of N. America,* 2d edit., Boston, 1855.) This skeleton is 11 ft. high, 17 ft. from end of face to beginning of tail, the latter being 6⅔ ft.; circumference around ribs 16 ft. 5 in.; tusks about 11 feet, of which 8⅔ project beyond the sockets. There are no traces within the period of tradition or history of the existence of these animals as a living gen.

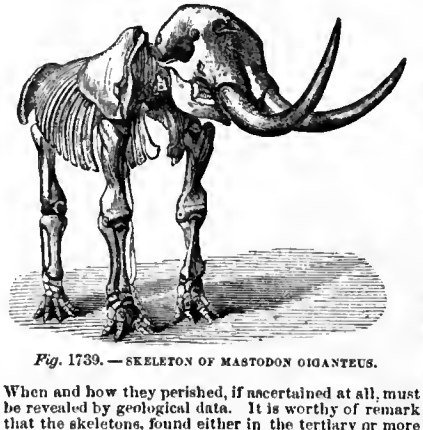


Fig. 1739.—SKELETON OF MASTODON GIGANTEUS.

When and how they perished, if ascertained at all, must be revealed by geological data. It is worthy of remark that the skeletons, found either in the tertiary or more recent deposits, seem to have been unmoved since the death of the animal; some, in fact, which were found near the banks of the great rivers, appearing in a vertical position, as if they had sunk down or been imbedded in the mud.

Mastodon'tic, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a mastodon.

Mas'toid, *n.* [Gr. *mastos,* a nipple, and *eidos,* form.] (*Anat.*) Resembling the nipple or breast; as, the *mastoid processes,* the name given to certain nipple-like protuberances of the bones, and more especially to a process situated at the interior and posterior part of the temporal bone.

Mastoid'eal, *a.* Relating to the mastoid process.

Mastol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *mastos,* and *logos,* a discourse.] (*Zoöl.*) The natural history of the mammalia; mammalogy.

Masturba'tion, *n.* [Fr.: from Lat. *manus,* hand, and *stupro,* I ravish.] Self-pollution; onanism.

Mast Yard, *n.* in *New Hampshire,* a post-village of Merrimac co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Concord.

Masulipatam', a seaport-town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, cap. of the dist. of same name, on the Coromandel coast, 230 m. N.E. of Madras; Lat. 16° 15′ N., Lon. 81° 14′ E. It formerly carried on a considerable trade with China, Calcutta, Persia, and Arabia, but latterly it has very much fallen off. The principal exports are piece-goods, tobacco, indigo, and cotton. *Pop.* 28,000.

Mat, *n.* [A. S. *meatta;* Ger. and Dan. *matte;* Du. *mat.*] A texture of sedge, rushes, flags, husks, straw, or other material used for various purposes of cleanliness and protection from injury.—A web of rope-yarn, used in ships to secure the standing rigging from the friction of the yards, &c.

—*v. a.* To cover or lay with mats; to twist together; to interweave like a mat.

—*v. n.* To grow thick together; to become matted, as hair.

Ma'ta, a lake of Brazil, abt. 170 m. S.S.W. of Maranhao. It gives rise to the river Codo.

Mat'ador, Mat'adore, *n.* [Sp., a slayer.] (*Sports.*) In Spanish bull-fighting, the man whose office is to give the dead-blow to the bulls wounded.

(*Games.*) One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always two *black aces* and the deuce of spades and clubs, and the seven of hearts and diamonds.

Matagor'da, in *Texas,* a S.E. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and Matagorda Bay; *area,* abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado, and Cany Bayou. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Matagorda. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A town, cap. of the above co., on the bay of that name, at the mouth of the Colorado River, abt. 250 m. S.E. of Austin. It has an active trade. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A bay of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Colorado River, washing Calhoun and Matagorda cos. It covers an area of abt. 385 sq. m.

Matamo'ra, in *Tennessee,* a village of Hardeman co., abt. 67 m. E. of Memphis.

Matamor'as, or MATAMOS'OS, a town and river-port of entry of Mexico, on the Rio Grande, abt. 40 m. above its mouth, in the Gulf of Mexico, and abt. 450 m. N. by E. of the city of Mexico. The chief exports are specie, hides, wool, and horses, and the imports are mostly manufactured goods from the U. States and Great Britain. *Pop.* 20,000.

Matamor'as, in *Indiana,* a village of Blackford co., abt. 85 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Greene co., abt. 5 m. E. by N. of Bloomfield.

Matamor'as, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Dauphin co., abt. 13 m. N. of Harrisburg.

—A post-village of Pike co.

Matan', an island of the Philippines, lying E. of Zebu, where Magellan, in a skirmish with the natives, was killed, in 1520.

Matanzas, (*ma-tăn'thas,*) a seaport-town on the N.W. coast of the island of Cuba, abt. 52 m. E. of Havana; Lat 23° 3′ N., Lon. 81° 40′ W. It is finely situated on both sides of the San Juan River, and is strongly fortified. It ranks next to Havana in commercial importance. *M.,* though situated in one of the most fertile districts of the island, was an inconsiderable place till within the last 40 years. Under the old colonial govt. it was merely a subsidiary port to Havana; but all restrictions being removed in 1800, *M.* has since rapidly grown in prosperity. *Exp.* Sugar, coffee, tobacco, honey, wax, and fruits. *Imp.* Machinery, &c. *Pop.* 30,000.

Matapan', (**Cape,**) the S. extremity of the Morea, Greece; Lat. 36° 23′ N., Lon. 22° 29′ E.

Matapas, (*ma-ta'pas,*) a town of Central America, abt. 65 m. E.S.E. of Guatemala.

Matarieh, (*ma-ta-ri'a,*) a village of Lower Egypt, prov. of Ghiveh, on the site of the anc. Heliopolis, 6 m. N.E. of Cairo; Lat. 30° 48′ N., Lon. 31° 58′ E. Here the Turks were defeated by the French under Gen. Kleber in 1800.

Matar'o, a seaport-town of Spain, prov. of Barcelona, 20 m. N.E. of the city of Barcelona. *Manuf.* Calicoes, lace, silk and cotton-stuffs, velvets, ribbons, canvas, and leather. *M.* is celebrated for its red wine and brandy, much of which is exported to the U. States. *Pop.* 17,500.

Mataruna, (*ma-ta-roo'na,*) a village of Brazil, abt. 70 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Mat'awamkeag, or MATTAWAMKEAG, (*mat-a-wom'keg,*) in *Maine,* a river rising in Aroostook co., and flowing into the Penobscot River in Penobscot co.

Mat'awan, or MATAVAN, in *New Jersey,* a township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Match, *n.* [Fr. *meche,* wick of a candle; Lat., from Gr. *myxa,* the lamp-nozzle.] A small stick of combustible material, furnished with some very inflammable composition, and used for prodncing fire. The manufacture of these useful and marvellously cheap articles marked a curious stage in the progress of civilization, when luxuries first became conveniences, and afterwards necessaries. The friction of two pieces of dry wood we now regard as a barbarous mode of procuring light; yet it is a scientific one, when the materials for a quicker process are wanting. The flint and steel were long the only means of getting fire, and we are not very far from the time when the sulphur-tipped match, arranged in bundles, spread out in a fan-like manner, formed the stock in trade of many an itinerant dealer. As mechanical ingenuity supplied the flint and steel, and tinder-box, to supersede the rubbing-sticks, so has chemical ingenuity made a wide step in advance, by shewing how to tip the little splints or matches with a composition which will kindle by slight friction. Whether called *Congreves, Lucifers,* or *Instantaneous lights,* these small but valuable articles are now made in almost inconceivable quantities, furnishing employment in this country to large

numbers of men, women, and children. It has been calculated that in the United States about 7,000 gross of boxes are daily manufactured, containing 35,700,000 matches, and worth $3,000. American matches are largely exported to the East and West Indies, Australia, China, Mexico, S. America, &c. Hand-cutting has long been insufficient to produce the splints in sufficient quantities; nothing less than steam-power can do this. The best wood for matches is clear white pine. It is first sawed into blocks about 12 inches long, 5 or 6 wide, and 3 thick. Several of these blocks are placed in a machine, where a number of revolving cutters, worked with great rapidity, slice the blocks up into layers, and cut the layers into splints. One machine will cut up two million splints in a day. The splints, as liberated from the machine, slide down into another room, where women and girls tie them up in boxes, the boxes in parcels, and the parcels in bundles. These splints are sold by the *hogshead* to the match-makers, each hogshead containing perhaps two million splints. To the *Instantaneous light box*, which consists of a small tin box containing a bottle, in which was placed some sulphuric acid, with sufficient fibrous asbestos to soak it up and prevent its spilling out of the bottle, and a supply of properly prepared matches, succeeded the Lucifer (*q. v.*), and in its turn superseded by the *Congreve*, which is the one generally used at present. The body of the match is usually of wood, but some, called *Vestas*, are of very thin wax-taper. The composition consists of phosphorus and nitre, or phosphorus, sulphur, and chlorate of potash, mixed with melted gum or glue, and covered with vermillion, red-lead, umber, soot, and other coloring material. The proportions are almost as varied as the manufacturers are numerous. The Congreve match requires only a slight friction to ignite it, for which purpose the bottom, or some other part of the box, is made rough by attaching a piece of sand-paper, or covering it, after wetting it with glue, with sand. Amadou, or German tinder, is largely made into Congreve matches or fusees, as they are often called, for the use of smokers, to light their pipes or cigars. One of the latest introductions is the *Special Safety Match*, invented in Sweden. Its only essential difference from the Congreves is in leaving out the phosphorus from the composition applied to the match, and instead, mixing it with the sand on the friction-surface, thus separating this highly inflammable material from its intimate and dangerous connection with the sulphur and chlorate of potash. This simple invention, though removing all the objections from the use of chemical matches, has not become popular in this country.

(*Gun.*) A material employed in firing mines, &c. *Slow-match* consists merely of hempen rope loosely twisted, and dipped in a solution of saltpetre and lime-water. It burns at the rate of one yard in three hours. *Quick-match* is merely cotton coated with a composition of mealed powder, gum, and water. When not confined, it burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds.

Match, *n.* [A. S. *mæca*, a mate, wife; Icel. *maki*, an equal, a wife.] A person who is equal to another in strength or other quality; one able to cope with another; one who suits or tallies with another, or anything that equals another.—Union by marriage; sometimes, a contract of marriage.—One to be married.—A contest on equal grounds; competition for victory, or a union of parties for contest.

—*v. a.* To show an equal to.—To be equal to.—To oppose as equal; to set against, as equal in contest.—To suit; to make equal; to proportion.

—To marry; to give in marriage.

—*v. n.* To be united in marriage.—To suit; to correspond; to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally.

Match'able, *a.* Fit to be matched, joined, or compared; suitable; equal.

Match'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being matchable.

Matchapo'nix Brook, in *New Jersey*, enters South River in Middlesex co.

Match'-cloth, *n.* A coarse woollen cloth, for the Indian trade.

Match'-coat, *n.* A large, loose coat made of match-cloth.—*Washington.*

Match'er, *n.* One who matches or joins.

Match'less, *a.* That cannot be matched; having no equal.

Matchless'ly, *adv.* In a manner not to be equaled.

Match'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being matchless, or without an equal.

Match'-lock, *n.* Formerly, the lock of a musket, containing a match for firing; the musket itself.

Match'-maker, *n.* One who contrives marriages.—One who makes matches to burn.

Match'-making, *n.* Act of making matches.

—*a.* Employed in making matches.

Match'-planes, *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) Planes used in joining boards by grooving and tonguing; one plane, called the plough, being used to form the groove, and the other to form the corresponding tongue.—*Ogilvie.*

Mate, *n.* [Du. *maat*, a comrade; Fr. *mat.*] An equal; a match.—A companion; an associate; one who customarily associates with another.—A husband or wife.—The male or female of animals which associate for propagation and the care of their young.—One who eats at the same table.

(*Naut.*) An officer in a merchant-ship, or ship-of-war, whose duty is to assist the master or commander, and to take, in his absence, the command. There are sometimes only one, and sometimes two, three, or four mates in a merchantman, according to her size, denominated *first, second, third*, &c. mates. The law, however, recognizes only two descriptions of persons in a merchantman—the master and mariners, the mates being included in the latter, and the captain being responsible for their proceedings.

—*v. a.* To match; to marry.—To oppose; to equal.

Maté, *n.* A South American drink. See Ilex.

Mate'less, *a.* Having no mate or companion.

Matel'ica, a town of central Italy, in the Marches, 23 m. W.S.W. of Macerata. *Manuf.* Coarse woollen cloths. *Pop.* 7,500.

Mate'lote, *n.* [From Fr. *matelot*, sailor.] A kind of fish chowder, prepared by stewing in wine.

Mat'er, *n.* [Lat., mother.] (*Anat.*) See Dura Mater, Pia Mater, and Brain.

Alma-mater. This name, originally used as an epithet for the earth, is now applied by students to the college or university in which they have been educated.

Mate'ra, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Potenza, 37 m. W. N.W. of Taranto. *Manuf.* Leather, and arms. *Pop.* 13,300.

Mate'ria, *n.* [Lat.] Substance; matter; body.

Mate'ria Med'ica. [Lat., medicinal materials or agents.] (*Med.*) A general name for the substances and agents which are employed for the relief or cure of disease. The term is also applied to that branch of study which elucidates the nature and properties of such substances and agents. In medical schools it is customary to connect Materia Medica with Therapeutics, and to expound both departments of science in one course of lectures. Therapeutics may be described as that branch of study which treats of the application of the Materia Medica for the prevention and cure of the various diseases. These allied branches of professional study are of the utmost importance; for before a thorough knowledge of the nature and action of medicines is obtained, it is impossible to know how and when to prescribe them. Medicines have been defined as "all substances which have the power of modifying the actual state of one or more of our organs, and which possess this property independent of their nutritive qualities." It is not easy to define medicines or remedies as distinct from poisons, for there are many substances that act either as remedies or poisons, according to the quantities in which they are applied to our organs. The Materia Medica may be classified in two ways; the first being according to their natural history, and the second according to their physiological and therapeutic effects. In the natural history arrangement, remedies obtained from the inorganic kingdom (mineral and chemical substances) form the first class; remedies yielded by the vegetable kingdom (herbs, fruits, roots, leaves, principles separated from plants, &c.,) form the second class; and remedies yielded by the animal kingdom (insects, fats, animal secretions, &c.,) form the third class. Many classifications, based upon the effects of remedies, have been proposed, but they are all more or less imperfect, as several remedies produce very different effects, and many diseases are curable by different modes of treatment. The following comprehends the principal features of all the best schemes of classification.

A.—Mechanical Remedies.—Diluents, Demulcents, Emollients.

B.—Chemical Remedies.—Escharotics, Acids, Alkalies, Antilithics, Disinfectants, Astringents, Antidotes.

C.—Vital Agents.—1. *Evacuants or Local Stimulants.* Alteratives, Errhines, Sialagogues, Emetics, Expectorants, Diaphoretics, Diuretics, Cathartics, Anthelmintics, Emmenagogues, Rubefacients. 2. *General Stimulants.* Tonics, Stimulants, and Aromatics. Diffusible and Special Stimulants. 3. *Depressants, or Contra-Stimulants.* Narcotics, Antispasmodics, Refrigerants, Sedatives.

The groups of medicinal agents ranged under the head of "Mechanical Remedies," are supposed to act only as ordinary physical agents, or by their simple mechanical properties. *Diluents* are remedies which are supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood: their general effect is to allay thirst and to diminish the heat of the skin; to promote transpiration from the skin, as well as to increase the flow of urine. *Demulcents* and *Emollients* are substances which are calculated to soften and lubricate the parts to which they are applied. The former term is restricted to such as are intended for internal exhibition, and the latter to such as are intended for external application: thus, arrow-root, calves'-feet jelly, and liquorice, are demulcents; while liniments, embrocations, and cataplasms, are emollients.—Under the head of "Chemical Remedies" are placed those agents which seem to act chiefly by producing chemical changes in the solids or fluids of the body. *Escharotics*, usually called *caustics*, are substances employed for destroying the vitality of the part to which they are applied. *Acids* and *Alkalies* act upon the secretions as they act upon substances out of the body, and respectively counteract alkalimity and acidity. *Antilithics* are medicines which counteract the tendency to the deposition of urinary sediments or calculi. *Disinfectants* are substances suited to free the air of buildings, and infected bodies in general, of the invisible particles which propagate disease; while *Antiseptics* are those chemical agents which prevent the decomposition of organic structures, whether vegetable or animal. *Astringents* are remedies which have the power of corrugating, or of producing a contraction, of the muscular fibres of the part to which they are applied, as well as of coagulating or precipitating albuminous fluids. *Antidotes* are agents which counteract the effects of poisons.—The division "Vital Agents" includes those groups of medicines which are considered to act in a more special manner upon the living structures,—upon the muscular, sanguineous, and secerning systems, and all as dependent upon the nervous system. The groups placed in the first subdivision, *Evacuants*, cause increased secretion or evacuation from the different organs. *Alteratives*, according to the usual interpretation of the term, are remedies which, when taken in comparatively small doses, and continued for some time, by degrees, and almost without any perceptible effect, produce changes in the secretions and in disordered actions. *Errhines* are medicines which are applied to the mucous membrane of the nostrils: those which cause sneezing are sometimes distinguished by the term *Sternutatories*. *Sialagogues* are medicinal agents which increase the secretion of saliva; *Emetics*, those which evacuate the stomach by vomiting; *Expectorants*, those which favor the expulsion or secretion of mucus from the organs within the chest; and *Diaphoretics*, those which increase exhalation from the surface, and the natural function of perspiration: to the latter, when acting so as to produce sweating, the term *Sudorifics* is applied. *Diuretics* are medicines which are considered to have the power of augmenting the secretion of urine; *Cathartics* increase the peristaltic movements of the intestinal canal, evacuate its contents, and usually augment its mucous secretions. These were formerly divided into *Hydragogues*, causing watery evacuations, and *Cholagogues*, favoring the secretion of bile. Cathartics are also often distinguished according to their energy of action; as *Laxatives*, which merely evacuate the intestinal contents, and *Purgatives*, which stimulate secretion and accelerate evacuation. The more violent purgatives are further distinguished as *Drastics* and *Hydragogue Cathartics*. *Anthelmintics* are medicines which are prescribed against the production of worms, also to destroy or prevent them. Those which destroy or expel worms are also termed *Vermifuges*. *Emmenagogues* are medicines which are considered to have the power of promoting the menstrual discharge, when either retained or suspended. *Rubefacients*, as their name indicates, produce redness of the skin, with warmth and increased sensibility. These are also known as *Counter-irritants*, and when concentrated, as *Epispastics*, or *Vesicants*. The second subdivision, *General Stimulants*, includes those remedies which excite all the principal functions of life, by directly influencing the nervous system. *Tonics* are those which possess the power of gradually increasing the tone of the muscular fibre when relaxed, and the vigor of the body when weakened by disease. *Stimulants* or *Excitants* are medicines which exalt nervous power. *Aromatics*, are those stimulants which are grateful in odor and taste, as the spices, &c.; and *Diffusible stimulants* those which excite the whole system with great rapidity through the medium of the brain. Of the latter group, alcohol and ether are examples. The subdivision *Depressants* includes those medicines which are employed to subdue inordinate action; the *Narcotics*, which, by acting on the brain or spinal marrow, assuage pain, control restlessness, and procure sleep; the *Antispasmodics*, which allay the irregular muscular contractions called spasms; the *Refrigerants*, which diminish the force of the circulation, and so reduce the heat of the body; and the *Sedatives*, which directly and primarily depress the powers of life without previously exciting nervous action or increasing the circulation.

Mate'rial, *a.* [It *materiale;* Fr. *materiel*, from Lat. *materia*, matter.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; bodily; substantial; physical;—opposed to *spiritual;* as, "The *material* elements of the universe."—*Whewell.*—Relating, pertaining to, or influencing man's physical being, as distinguished from the moral or religious nature; having reference to the physical necessities, interests, and aliments of mankind.—Having importance or effect; weighty; essential; momentous; consequential; indispensable.

"In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others."—*Swift.*

(*Logic.*) Pertaining or having reference to the matter or substance, as opposed to the form of anything. See Matter.

—*n.* Anything composed of matter; the substance or matter of which anything is made, or may be made.

Mate'rialism, *n.* [Fr. *matérialisme.*] (*Phil.*) That metaphysical theory which is founded on the hypothesis that all existence may be resolved into a modification of matter, including, of course, the conscious subject. The most celebrated materialists were, among the ancients, Democritus and his later disciples, Epicurus and his sect, to whom may be added, though in a somewhat different sense, the Stoics; among the moderns, Gassendi, Hobbes, Hartley, and Priestley. From the loose and general way in which the term *M.* is used, it embraces systems that differ widely from each other. A very modified system of *M.*, if, indeed it ought to be called *M.* at all, is one which, while admitting the existence of a soul, attempts to account for the various mental phenomena by physical causes. Then there is what we may term the *M.* of Priestley, which denies the existence of a soul in man capable of surviving the body, but yet believes in the resurrection of the body, and a future state of rewards and punishment. Again, there are those materialists who deny the existence of anything in this world but matter, and consequently do not believe in the existence of Deity, or in a future state. The last of these are strictly and purely atheists. (See Atheism.) Priestley has more clearly and fully than any other person expounded the principles of materialism in the pure and proper sense of the word. He denies the existence of an immaterial principle in man, because he thinks that it could not exist in union with a material body; and because he thinks that all the mental phenomena may be explained by "medullary vibrations," and other supposed movements of the material parts. The corporeal and mental faculties are inherent

in the same substance; grow, ripen, and decay together; and whenever the system is dissolved, it continues in a state of dissolution till it shall please the Almighty Being, who called it into existence, to restore it to life again. In this view the question of *M.* is not, perhaps, of so much consequence as some may imagine. Its advocates deny that their doctrine militates against the hope of a resurrection; on the contrary, they maintain that it points out "more fully the necessity and value of a resurrection from the dead," on which alone they say that the sacred writers build all their hopes of a future life; for the apostle Paul says, "If the dead rise not, then is not Christ risen," &c. (*1 Cor.* xv. 16.) These views were at one time held by Robert Hall, though he afterwards saw reason to change them. *M.* almost of necessity involves the doctrines of Socinianism and philosophical necessity. The great objection to it is that it is unphilosophical. It rests entirely upon hypothesis and conjecture. We have no evidence for the assertion of some Materialists, that "medullary matter thinks." Much as it is known that mind depends upon matter for its development in man, every property of mind, and every property observable in matter, are so essentially different, that the idea of homogeneity in the two substances is difficult to be admitted, except on much stronger evidence than Materialists have yet been able to bring forward. Until it can be inductibly established that the modes of *extension* and the modes of *thought* are alike ultimately referable to one common substance, the laws of a sound philosophy demand the ascription of the one class of phenomena to one substance, termed *matter*, and of the other class of phenomena to another substance, termed *mind*. Much mischief is often done to philosophy by mixing up the results of observation with what can only be matter of conjecture. The true philosopher, setting aside all speculation regarding the ultimate nature of matter or spirit, will set out from these as fixed principles, and apply himself to observing their qualities, capabilities, and laws.

Mate'rialist, *n.* [Fr. *materialiste.*] One who asserts that all existence is material; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that man's psychological development is the result of a peculiar organization of bodily matter.

Materialist'ic, Materialis'tical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or partaking of, materialism; as, *a materialistic* thinker.

Material'ity, *n.* [Fr. *matérialité.*] State or quality of being material; material existence; corporeity. — Importance; signification; tangibility; moment; as, the *materiality* of direct evidence.

Mate'rialize, *v. a.* [Fr. *matérialiser.*] To reduce to a state of matter; to view or appreciate as matter. — To treat by the recognized rules or principles which are relevant to matter. — To characterize with materialistic powers or influences; to subserve material, rather than moral or religious interests; as, to *materialize* one's best of thinking.

Mate'rially, *adv.* In the state of matter; corporeally. —Not formally; in its essential nature; substantially. —In an important sense, degree, or manner; essentially; momentously; weightily; as, this affair concerns him *materially.*

Mate'rialness, *n.* State or quality of being material; materiality; importance; momentousness.

Mate'rials, (Strength of.) (*Phys.*) The power which any substance, such as a rod, bar, beam, rope, or chain, possesses, so as to enable it to resist any attempt made to sever the adhesion of the various parts of which it is composed. The strength of materials consequently depends, in the first place, on the relative disposition of the particles of the substance to each other; secondly, on the intensity of the force by which the particles adhere to each other; and lastly, on the manner in which the straining power is applied. The relative properties of a beam between its strength and the strain to which it is subjected, can only be made the subject of mathematical investigation by supposing the material to consist of an infinite number of threads, or fibres, arranged in lines parallel to each other in the direction of its length. These particles must also be supposed to cohere together by means of powers exerted in that direction, and also to cohere laterally by powers which may be either equal or unequal to the powers that act along its length. In glass, and some metals — in fact, in the generality of homogeneous bodies, the particles are disposed of symmetrically through the substance, and attract each in every direction with equal force. In timber, however, the lateral cohesion of the particles is less than the longitudinal cohesion of the various particles in each fibre. In trying, therefore, the load which a piece of timber will sustain, we must first find out the weight that will suffice to break it, and anything less than that will be the weight which it can bear. The stiffness of a beam is the proportion that exists between its deflection and its length, and the deflection is the extent to which it sinks, when loaded, below a horizontal line. The deflection of beams of the same timber, similarly loaded, varies as the weight applied and the cube of the length directly, and as the breadth and cube of the depth inversely; and this deflection, according to an eminent authority on the subject, should never be permitted to extend beyond $\frac{1}{448}$ part of the length, or $\frac{1}{40}$ part of an inch to the foot. The lateral strength of a beam is less than its absolute longitudinal strength, either against compression or extension, from the causes stated above with regard to the cohesion of the particles. Timber will bear considerable weight if it is suspended to it perpendicularly, or when pressing in the direction of its length, provided the timber is prevented from bending; and, therefore, in using timber, a lateral strain should be avoided where a longitudinal one can be substituted. The fibres of ropes have no lateral cohesion, and the strength must necessarily depend on the twisting of the fibres together, and the cohesion of all the particles in any transverse section must be destroyed before a disruption can take place. In an article in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, the writer observes, that in a rod of any material consisting of parallel fibres, as supposed above, being placed in a vertical position and strained by a weight applied at the lower extremity, the particles in every fibre will be separated from each other by the action of the weight, and consequently, its length will be increased. The cohesive power by which the particles are kept together will, in most cases, be lessened by the separation; and if the weight be heavy enough, or if it be allowed to act long enough, the cohesive power will be altogether overcome; that is to say, the rod will be torn asunder in some part or other. The elongation of a rod, when strained by a weight, and the amount of the weight necessary to produce fracture will, of course, depend considerably on the nature of the material. The following is the table of breaking-weights in pounds avoirdupois, taking the area of a transverse section of each rod to be one square inch: oak, 8,000 to 12,000 lbs.; fir, 11,000 to 13,488; beech, 11,500; mahogany, 8,000: teak, 15,000; cast-steel, 134,256; iron wire, 93,964; Swedish bar-iron, 72,061; best malleable iron, 60,000; cast-iron, 18,656 to 19,488; wrought-copper, 33,702; platinum wire, 52,987; silver wire, 38,257; gold wire, 30,888; zinc wire, 22,551; tin wire, 7,129; lead wire, 3,146; and rope of one inch circumference, 1,000 to 12,566. A piece of timber has been proved to be of the greatest strength when cut out of a round tree, by dividing the diameter into three equal parts, raising perpendiculars upon them, and prolonging these until they cut the circumference; a rectangle uniting these points shows the form of the strongest beam that can be obtained. The strain upon a beam fixed at one end in a wall, and loaded at the other, is four times greater than when the same weight is hung upon the middle of the same beam, and the latter is supported at both extremities. When a beam is fixed at both its extremities, and is loaded in the middle, its strength is to that when only supported at its two ends as 3 to 2; and when a weight is uniformly distributed over a beam, its mechanical action to produce fracture is only one-half of what it is when collected in the middle. If a body is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibres, the points of support being very near together, and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied, the strain to which the body is subjected has been called the *force of detorsion.*

Materiel, (*ma-tā're-ĕl,*) *n.* [Fr. See MATERIAL.] That which constitutes the collective system of materials, appliances, or instruments employed in the formation, operation, or transaction of anything, in contradistinction to the *personnel*, or staff of men engaged in conjunction therewith; as, the baggage, munitions, commissariat of an army, &c.

Mater'nal, *a.* [Lat. *maternus*, from *mater;* Ir. *mathair;* Slav. *mati;* Gr. *meter;* Saosk. *mâtri*, a mother. See MOTHER.] Motherly; pertaining or having reference to a mother; peculiar to, or becoming, a mother; as, *maternal* duties, *maternal* love.

Mater'nally, *adv.* In a maternal or motherly manner.

Mater'nity, *n.* [Fr. *maternité;* L. Lat. *maternitas.*] The state, condition, character, or relation of a mother.

Mat'felon, *n.* [W. *y fad felen*, the basilisk.] (*Bot.*) A common name applied to some species of the genus *Centaurea.*

Mathemat'ic, Mathemat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *mathématique;* Lat. *mathematicus.*] Pertaining to, or used in, mathematics; as, *mathematical* instruments, *mathematical* science.

—According to the principles of mathematics; demonstrated by mathematics; — hence, theoretically exact; precisely accurate.

"I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness."—*Bentley.*

Mathemat'ically, *adv.* According to the laws or principles of mathematical science; demonstrably; with mathematical exactness of proposition and solution.

Mathematician, (*-tish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *mathématicien.*] One versed in mathematics.

Mathemat'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *mathématiques;* Gr. *mathematike*, from *mathesis*, learning.] The science which investigates the consequences which are logically deducible from any given or admitted relations between magnitudes or numbers, without being descriptive of their subject-matter. Mathematics is divided into two classes; namely, *pure* and *mixed.* Pure mathematics embrace such subjects where magnitude is only considered in the abstract. From the fact of this branch being founded on the simplest notions of quantity, the conclusions which are deduced from it have the same evidence and certainty as the elementary principles from which they are obtained. Pure *M.* consequently comprehends *Arithmetic*, treating of the properties of numbers; *Geometry*, treating of extension as dependent on the three qualities of length, breadth, and thickness, without considering any physical qualities with which bodies may be endowed; *Algebra*, which compares together all quantities, whatever may be their value; and lastly, the *Differential* and *Integral Calculus*, which operations consider magnitudes as of two kinds — constant and variable; the variable magnitudes being generated by motion, the operations of the calculus being to determine the values of these quantites from the velocities of the motions with which they are generated. On the other hand, *mixed mathematics* consider the application of *pure mathematics* to certain established physical principles; and this branch comprehends all the mathematical sciences which appertain to physics; as *mechanics, hydrodynamics, optics, astronomy, acoustics, electricity*, and *magnetism.* A writer in the "English Cyclopædia" observes: "The unavoidable certainty and definite character of mathematical conclusions have obtained for *M.* the name of *exact science;* but to this name it has not exclusive right. The laws under which we must think are the foundation of a science which has an equal claim with *M.* to any epithet which indicates either necessity or precision. Accordingly, logic and *M.* are separate branches of exact science. There are but three things of which we cannot divest ourselves, so long as we imagine ourselves to retain both existence and consciousness of existence — they are thought, space, and time. With everything else there is a possibility of dispensing; that is, the imagination can conceive everything got rid of and out of existence, except its own consciousness in some kind of activity, and the space and time, without which it cannot conceive existence. The necessary laws of thought are the subject-matter of logic; the necessary properties of space and time are the subject-matter of *M. Number* is an offspring of the notion of time; enumeration is a succession in time: in no other way can *number* be distinguished from *multitude.* And geometry is, without need of illustration, the offspring of the notion of space." The rise of *M.*, from the days of Thales and Pythagoras, will be found given under the head GEOMETRY, and it need not be commented upon here. Mathematical science may be either used as a discipline of the mind, or it may be applied as an instrument in the advancement of the arts, and in studying the wonderful panorama of the world around us. Taken in the former point of view, the object of *M.* is to strengthen, by frequent examples, the power of logical deduction; to put forth a view of the difference between reasoning on probable premises and on certain ones, by constructing a body of results which do not involve, in any case, the uncertainty arising from the introduction of that which might have been false. *M.* also tends to form the habit of concentrating the attention closely to difficulties which can possibly be only overcome by thought, and over which victory is certain, so that the right means be used. As an instrument in advancing the arts and investigating the laws of nature, *M.* enables us to acquire vast knowledge; and without its aid most of the physical and other sciences would still be in a state of embryo. This knowledge, therefore, is gained by our applying abstract truths and tried formulæ in order to obtain results before hidden; and, by advancing fictitious premises, to arrive at the real truth, which custom might endeavor to conceal. It would be impossible, in the present article, to enter at length upon the metaphysical discussion of the subject, neither is it necessary to our purpose so to do. The various branches of *M.*, however, will be found given under their respective headings, and to those articles the reader is referred for further information. — See FLUXIONS, GEOMETRY, INTEGRAL CALCULUS, &c., &c.

Math'er, COTTON, son of the following, b. in Boston, in 1663. After graduating at Harvard College, in 1678, and early manifesting a truly Puritan spirit of austerity, he devoted himself to theological studies, and, in 1684, was ordained as his father's colleague in the pastorate of the North church, Boston. In this avocation he displayed a singular fervency of sectarian religious zeal, and strove to maintain the declining ascendency of the Puritan clergy in civil affairs. More notably, however, did he distinguish himself as the self-called exterminator of witchcraft; in relation to which delusion he published, in 1685, his *Memorable Providences relating to Witchcraft and Possessions*, a work redolent of the bigoted superstitious spirit of the period. Following this diatribe against demonology, appeared, in London, a discourse from his pen, pronouncing witchcraft "the most nefandous high treason against the Majesty on high," — with a preface by Richard Baxter (*q. v.*) In 1692, he produced his *Wonders of the Invisible World*, and from this time forward till his death, wrote voluminously, his chief work being *Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures.* Falling into public odium through his many eccentricities and self-delusion, the latter years of his life were passed in comparative obscurity. In 1713, for his work, *Curiosa Americana*, he received the diploma of F. R. S. of London, being the first American to receive this distinction. D. 1728.

Math'er, INCREASE, an eminent American divine, born at Dorchester, Mass., 1635, was educated at Harvard College, where he took his degree, in 1656. In the following year he went to England, where he obtained preferment, and was greatly distinguished for his urbanity and integrity; but in consequence of his Nonconformist opinions was obliged to return to his native colony, where he was appointed minister at Boston; in 1684, was elected president of Harvard College, and created D. D. D. in 1723. He was the author of many theological works, a *History of the Indian War*, and a *Discourse on Comets and Earthquakes.*

Math'erton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co., abt. 28 m. N.N.W. of Lansing.

Mathe'sis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] The mathematical branch of learning. (R.)

Math'ew, THEOBALD, the Irish *Apostle of Temperance*, was an illegitimate son of the Lladaff family, born in Tipperary, 1790, and was educated at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, for the Roman Catholic priesthood. He was afterwards appointed missionary, and became president of a temperance association in Cork, where he instituted religious societies for visiting the sick and

poor, and devoted himself to the task of inducing spirit-drinkers to take the "*pledge*," a solemn promise to abstain from alcoholic liquors; and in a few months converted 150,000 persons in the co. of Cork alone. He afterwards visited Dublin, Liverpool, Manchester, and London, attended with the same success. In recognition of his services he was granted a pension of $1,500 a year. D. '88-6, deservedly respected by all classes.

Mathil'de, (Princess) Mathilde Letitia Wilhelmine Bonaparte, daughter of the late ex-king Jerome by the Princess Catharine of Wurtemburg, and cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III., was b. at Trieste, in 1820, and married at Florence, 1841, a Russian millionaire, Prince Anatole Demidoff. This union proved unhappy, and in 1845 they separated by mutual consent, her husband being compelled by the Czar to allow the Princess an annuity of 200,000 roubles. From 1849 till the marriage of Napoleon III., Princess *M.* did the honors of the presidential court, and on the reëstablishment of the empire was comprised among the members of the French Imperial family, receiving the title of Imperial Highness. The Princess is a clever amateur artist, having on several occasions exhibited her pictures at the *Salon de Peinture*. She is also eminent as a patroness of literature, and as the friend of savans and men of letters generally, her *salons* being the focus of all that is distinguished in French art and literature.

Mati'co, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dried leaves of *Piper augustifolium*, a shrub of the order *Piperaceæ*, which are imported from Peru, and are used for stanuching wounds. They are also useful as an aromatic stimulant in mucous discharges of various kinds.

Matil'da, a village and township of Upper Canada, abt. 15 m. N.N.E. of Prescott.

Matilda Furnace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mifflin co.

Matil'daville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clarion co., on the Clarion River, a few m. above its mouth.

Matin, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *matutinus*.] Pertaining or having reference to the morning; used in the morning.

"I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee." — *Pope.*

—*n.* Morning.

"The glow-worm shows the *matin* to be near." — *Shaks.*

Matina, (*ma-tee'na,*) a river of Costa Rica, Central America, flowing into the Caribbean Sea, abt. Lat. 10° N., Lon. 83° 25′ W. There is a village of the same name at its mouth.

Matinée, (*mät-i-nā',*) *n.* [Fr., from *matin*.] A mid-day reception, theatrical performance, or musical entertainment; — correlative to *soirée*.

Matines, *n. pl.* [From Matin, *q. v.*] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the earliest of the canonical hours of prayer.

Mat'lock, a village of England, co. of Derby, on the Derwent, 16 m. N.W. of Derby. It is chiefly noted for its romantic scenery, and hot springs. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ma'to-Gros'so, a prov. of Brazil. See Matto-Grosso.

Matou'chin, in *New Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co.

Mat'rass, *n.* [Fr. *matras*, from Lat. *materis*.] (*Chem.*) A glass vessel formerly used in the chemical laboratory, for distilling or digestive purposes; it was generally egg-shaped in form, and sometimes tapering into a conical figure, with an orifice at the top of the neck. In modern experiments and processes it has been superseded by the Cucurbit, *q. v.*

Mat'ress, *n.* An unusual spelling of Mattress, *q. v.*

Matrica'ria, *n.* [From Lat. *matrix*, womb.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. The species *M. chamomilla* bears flowers which have similar properties to those of the true chamomile plant. See Arthemis.

Mat'rice, *n.* See Matrix.

Mat'ricidal, *a.* Pertaining to, or concerning, matricide.

Matricide, (*mät'rĭ-sīd,*) *n.* [Lat. *matricidium—mater*, and *cædo*, to kill.] The felonious killing or murder of a mother. — One who feloniously kills his mother.

Matric'ulate, *v. a.* [It. *matricolare*, to matriculate, from Lat. *matricula*, a roll, list, or catalogue, from *matrix*, a public register.] To enter or admit to membership in a body corporate or society, especially in a college or university, by inscribing the name in a register; to enroll.

—*n.* One enrolled in a register; specifically, one who is matriculated to the membership of a university body; as, "the *matriculates* of that famous university."

Arbuthnot.

Matriculation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *matriculatio*.] Act of matriculating; act of registering or enrolling a name, and thus admitting to membership.

Matrimo'nial, *a.* [Fr.; It. *matrimoniale*.] Relating or pertaining to matrimony or marriage; connubial; marital; nuptial; hymeneal; as, *matrimonial* duties, *a matrimonial* imbroglio, *matrimonial* felicity, &c. — Springing from marriage; occasioned by marriage.

Matrimo'nially, *adv.* According to the manner or laws of matrimony.

Mat'rimony, *n.* [Lat. *matrimonium*, from *mater*, a mother.] That state of conjugal union in which women become lawful mothers; marriage; wedlock; the nuptial state, or connubial condition; marital tie.

M. vine. (*Bot.*) A climbing plant of the gen. *Lycium*.

Ma'trix, *n.*; *pl.* Matrices, *n.* [Lat., womb, from *mater*, mother.] (*Anat.*) The mother's womb; the cavity in which the fœtus of an animal is formed and nourished till the time of parturition.

—That which forms, generates, or modifies anything.

(*Mech.*) A mould; the cavity in which anything is formed, and which gives it shape; as, the *matrix* of a type.

(*Min.*) Same as Gangue, *q. v.*

(*Osteology.*) The productive organ of the teeth.

Ma'tron, *n.* [Fr. *matrone*; Lat. *matrōna*, from *mater*.] An elderly married woman; a spinster or elderly unmarried female; the female head of a household, or family-circle.

—In a hospital, a female superintendent or nurse; as, the *matron* of an asylum for the blind.

Ma'tronage, *n.* State, quality, or condition of a matron. — The body of matrons taken collectively.

Ma'tronal, *a.* [Lat. *matronalis*.] Pertaining, or having reference, to a matron; suitable to a married woman or to an elderly female; motherly; sedate; as, "*matronal* years."—*Bacon.*

Ma'tronhood, *n.* State or condition of a matron.

Ma'tronize, *v. a.* To make to appear matronly; to render matron-like.

Ma'tronly, *a.* Advanced in years; elderly; as, a *matronly* woman. — Becoming or beseeming a matron; sedate; grave; motherly; as, a *matronly* deportment.

Matross', *n.* [D. *matroos*.] (*Mil.*) The name formerly given to an artillery soldier next in rank to a gunner; — perhaps, corresponding with the modern *bombardier*.

Mats'mai, a town of Japan, cap. of the island of Jesso, or Yesso, at the mouth of a river on its S. coast; Lat. 41° 30′ N., Lon. 140° E.; *pop.* 50,000.

Mattamiscon'tis, in *Maine*, a township of Lincoln co.; *pop.* abt. 31.

Mat'tamore, *n.* [From Sp. *matar*, to kill, and *Moro*, a Moor.] A vault or cellar underground used as a depository for grain.

Mattapoi'sett, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., on Buzzard's Bay, about 60 m. S. by E. of Boston.

Mattapo'ny, in *Virginia*, rises in Spottsylvania co., and flowing S.E. unites with the Pamunky to form the York River.

Mattawan', in *Michigan*, a post-village of Van Buren co., abt. 156 m. W. of Detroit.

Matte, (*mät,*) *n.* [Sp. *mate*; Ger. *matt*, dull, dim — said of metals.] Crude black copper reduced, but not refined from sulphur, &c. — *Webster.*

Matteawan', in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 90 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3 000.

Mat'ten, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Kanawha co., on the Kanawha River, abt. 5 m. above Charleston.

Mat'ter, *n.* [Fr. *matière*; Lat. *materia*, from *mater*, a mother, a producing cause, origin, source; Icel. *mâttr*, force, power.] The substance of which all bodies is constituted; that of which anything is made, formed, or composed; constituent elements, material or substantial part of anything; essential nature; embodiment. — Body; extended substance; that which is visible or tangible to the perceptive senses; that which fills space, and of which the macrocosm of nature, and all essential bodies consists. — Purulent humor discharged from living animal bodies; substance excreted or thrown out in a boil, tumor, or abscess; pus; as, vaccine *matter*. — Subject; concern; affair; thing treated; business in hand. — That which employs thought or discussion, or excites emotion; theme; subject of argument, action, consideration, and the like — Thing of moment or consequence; importance; consequence; significance; import; — principally, as applying in the phrases *no matter, what matter?* &c.

"When Bishop Berkeley said 'there was no *matter*,'
And proved it — 'twas *no matter* what he said." — *Byron.*

—Cause of any event or occurrence, as of any disturbance, of a disease, or of a difficulty; subject of complaint, suit, debate, or demand; trouble; as, what is the *matter?*

"Slender, I broke your head: what *matter* have you against me?"
Shaks.

—Space, time, or quantity indefinitely computed.

"Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of five miles."
L'Estrange.

(*Printing.*) Copy; written manuscript prepared for setting up in type; also, type set up preparatory to being used in printing; as, a full page of *matter*.

(*Physics.*) That which possesses the properties whose existence is revealed to us by our senses; that part of the universe which is neither mind nor force; — substance. We know nothing of the essential or intimate nature of matter, and are only acquainted with its existence through its *essential properties*, which are; Divisibility, Impenetrability, Porosity, Compressibility, *q. v.*; to which may be added Extension, and Figure, *q. v.*, which belong also to space, and form the subject of geometry. The contingent properties of matter are Mobility and Weight, *q. v.* Matter in every form is capable of being moved from one place to another; and every substance is subject to the attraction of gravitation. But motion has reference to space, and weight to the attraction of other *M.* The above are the general properties of *M.*, upon which physical investigations depend. There are, however, various other qualities belonging to particular substances, or to *M.* in particular states, the consideration of which is important in mechanical philosophy. Among these the principal are Elasticity, Fluidity, Hardness, Rigidity, Solidity, *q. v.*

Dead-matter. (*Printing.*) Type ready for distribution into case after printing. — *Live-matter*, type set up, but which has, as yet, not been printed from. — *Upon the matter*, considering the whole; taking all into account; with respect to the main.

"The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave the title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to support it." — *Clarendon.*

—*v. n.* To bear significance; to import; — generally with *it, this, that, what*, or *no!*; as, what *matters it?* — To generate pus or matter by suppuration.

Mat'terless, *a.* Destitute of matter.

Mat'ter-of-fact, *n.* A real or actual existence or event, in contradistinction from anything imagined or supposed; a palpable occurrence; a veritable cause or occasion.

—*a.* Abiding by facts; unimaginative; indisposed to deviate from realities; dry; hard; and, often, prosaic; as, a *matter-of-fact* person.

Mat'tery, *a.* Purulent; generating pus or suppurated matter; as, a "*mattery* cough." — *Harvey.*

Mat'teson, or Mat'tison, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., abt. 28 m. S. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mat'teson, or Mat'tis-n, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Mat'teson, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Shawana co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

—A township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Mat'thew Cantacuzenus, (*kăn ta-ku-zē'nus,*) the son of John, emperor of Constantinople, and his associate in the empire in 1354. John abdicated the throne some time after, on which Matthew remained emperor, with John Palæologus. These princes at length disagreed, and had recourse to arms. A battle was fought between them in Thrace, and Matthew being taken prisoner, was compelled to renounce the throne to his rival. He then retired to the monastery of Mount Athos, where he composed commentaries on the Song of Solomon.

Mat'thew, (Gospel of St.) The first in order of the four Gospels of the New Testament, and generally believed to have been first also in point of time; but the exact date is unknown. Opinion is divided as to whether this Gospel was originally written in Greek or Hebrew, or whether Matthew did not write it in both languages. On the genuineness and authenticity of St. Matthew's Gospel we have the most satisfactory evidences, though there have not been wanting critics to call them in question. The Gospel of St. Matthew, as compared with the other Gospels, is characterized by the clearness and particularity with which many of our Saviour's discourses and moral instructions are related; as in the Sermon on the Mount, &c. In general, it may be said that the narration of our Lord's actions is commonly made subservient to his instructions, which are introduced. The style is everywhere plain and perspicuous. This Gospel was evidently primarily written for Christians of Jewish descent in Palestine. Every circumstance is carefully pointed out which might tend to strengthen the faith of that people, and every unnecessary expression is avoided that might tend to obstruct it. Everywhere there is kept in view the evolution of the twofold title of the first verse, "son of David," "son of Abraham." This Gospel consists of four parts: — 1. On the infancy of Jesus Christ (i. ii.); 2. the discourses and actions of John the Baptist preparatory to our Saviour's commencing his public ministry (iii.–iv. 11); 3. the discourses and actions of Christ in Galilee, by which he demonstrated that he was the Messiah (iv. 12–xx. 16); 4. containing the transactions relative to the passion and resurrection of Christ (xx. 17–xxviii.).

Mat'thew, (St.,) or Levi, the son of Alphæus, an apostle of Jesus Christ, before which he had been a publican (*i. e.* a tax-gatherer, or receiver of tribute). His gospel is supposed to have been written A. D. 64. Matthew is said to have been put to death in Parthia, where, and in Persia, he had propagated Christianity with zeal and success.

Matthews, (*math'ūz,*) in *Virginia*, an E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay; *area*, abt. 90 sq. m. *Rivers.* Piankatank River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Matthews. *Pop.* abt. 7,091.

—A post-village, cap. of Matthews co., abt. 70 m. E. of Richmond.

Matth'ewsville, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Pocahontas co., abt. 150 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Matthias, (*măth-thī'as.*) (*Script.*) One of the seventy disciples of Jesus Christ who was chosen by lot, in preference to Joseph Barsabas, into the number of the apostles, to supply the deficiency caused by the treachery and suicide of Judas (*Acts* i. 23–26). Nothing is known of his subsequent career.

Mat'thias, emperor of Germany, son of Maximilian II., b. in 1557. At the age of 21 he was sent by the Emperor Rudolph II. to take the government of the Low Countries, then in revolt against Spain, but he was unequal to the task, and in a few years returned. In 1592 he commanded the army against the Turks in Hungary, and three years later became heir presumptive by the death of his brother Ernest. He was elected king of Hungary in 1607, king of Bohemia in 1611, and on the death of Rudolph in the following year he was chosen emperor. He resigned the crown of Bohemia to his cousin Ferdinand in 1617, and the persecution of the Protestants in that country by the latter occasioned the Thirty Years' War. *M.* died broken down by the sense of the calamities impending over his dominions, 1619.

Mat'thias Cor'vinus, called the Great, king of Hungary and Bohemia, b. 1443, was the son of John Hunniades. The enemies of his father confined him in prison in Bohemia: but, on regaining his liberty, he was elected king of Hungary, in 1458, when only 15 years of age. His election, however, was opposed by many of the Hungarian magnates, who offered the crown to Frederick III. The Turks, profiting by these divisions, invaded the country, but were expelled by Matthias, who compelled Frederick to yield to him the crown of St. Stephen, of which he had obtained possession. The war was afterwards renewed, and Matthias, overrunning Austria, took Vienna and Neustadt; on which the emperor was obliged to make a peace, in 1487. Matthias reformed many abuses, particularly with respect to duels and lawsuits, and was preparing an expedition against the Turks, when he died of an apoplexy, in 1490.

Matthio'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Stock, or Stock-gilly

flowers, a gen. of plants, order *Brassiaceæ*, having cylindrical or compressed pods, and a stigma consisting of two upright appressed plates, the outer side of which often rises into a knob or horn. The species are herbaceous, or half-shrubby, natives of south Europe, most of them thickly clothed with white or grayish stellate hairs: the flowers in racemes, and generally beautiful and fragrant. The Ten-weeks' Stock, *M. unimus;* the Purple July-flower, *M. incanas;* the Window July-flower, *M. fenestralis;* and the Grecian Stock, *M. Græcus*, are cultivated in our gardens.

Mat'ting, *n.* A texture composed of rushes, flags, grass, straw, &c., used in packing various articles, and also for covering the floors of houses; also, the materials used in the weaving of mats; as, India *matting.* — A decorative margin of thin beaten brass, fixed between the plate and glass of a daguerrotype picture, as a preventative against damage.

Mattituck', in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., about 8 m. E. of New York City.

Mat'tock, *n.* [A. S. *mattuc;* Ir. *mudóg;* W. *matog;* Gael. *madag*, a pickaxe.] An implement for penetrating the earth; a kind of pickaxe, having one end flat, after the form of an adze.

Mat'to-Gros'so, or Mato-Grosso, ("great or dense forest.") the most W., and after Para, the largest prov. of Brazil. It adjoins Bolivia on the W. and Paraguay on the S., and lies mostly between Lat. 7° and 22° S., and Lon. 51° and 65° W. *Area*, about 673,526 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Paraguay, the Guapore, the Tapojos, and the Cuyaba, besides numerous less important streams, and many lakes. The surface is comprised of every variety, from the highest mountains to extensive tracts of swamp-lands — the former prevailing in the N.W. and the latter in the S., while the N.E. is comparatively level, and adapted to agriculture. The soil is almost uniformly fertile, though a comparatively small portion is under cultivation. *Min.* Gold is found in every part of this prov., and iron is abundant. Diamonds are also found, and in sufficient numbers to form a large item in the revenue of the govt. *Cap.* Cuyaba. *Pop.* about 145,000.

Mat'to-Gros'so, or Villa-Bella, a city of Brazil, in the above prov., on the Guapore River, about 300 m. W. of Cuyaba.

Mat'tole, in *California*, a township of Humboldt co.; *pop.* about 282.

Mat'tole River, in *California*, flows into the Pacific Ocean from Humboldt co.

Mat'toon, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Coles co., abt. 173 m. S. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 1,965.

Mat'tress, (sometimes written Matress,) *n.* [W. *matras;* Ger. *matratze.* See Mat.] A kind of mat, made smooth to form a couch; a quilted bed; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other floccose material, and quilted.

Matu'rant, *n.* [From Lat. *maturare.*] (*Med.*) A medicine or liniment to superinduce suppuration.

Matu'rate, *v. a.* [Lat *maturare.*] To bring to maturity; to cause to ripen; as, to *maturate* a plant. — To bring to a state of complete suppuration, as an abscess, &c.

—*v. n.* To suppurate completely.

Matura'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *maturatio.* See Mature.] Act or process of ripening or coming to maturity; as, the *maturation* of fruits.

(*Surg.*) The period at which an abscess is ripening, or progressing to maturity; or the time when it will be fit to open, and allow the escape of the purulent matter or pus.

Matura'tive, *a.* [Fr. *maturatif.*] Ripening; conducive to ripeness or maturity. — Conducive to the formation of matter in an abscess.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A maturant; a medicine or application to promote suppuration.

Mature', *a.* [Lat. *maturus.*] Perfected by time or natural growth; ripe; brought to perfection; full-grown.

"A man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience." *Addison.*

—Brought to a state of maturity; thoroughly digested; completed; fit for execution; ready; as, a *mature* project. — Come to suppuration, as an abscess or tumor.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *maturo*, from *maturus.*] To ripen; to hasten to a perfect state; to promote the ripeness of; to advance toward perfection. — To bring into a state of ready application for a special use.

—*v. n.* To advance toward ripeness or perfection; to become ripe or perfect; as, the judgment *matures* by experience, wine *matures* by keeping. — To become due; as, a promissory note or bill of exchange.

Mature'ly, *adv.* In a mature manner; ripely; perfectly; completely. — Early; soon. — (A Latinism, rarely used.)

Mature'ness, *n.* Same as Maturity, *q. v.*

Matures'cent, *a.* [Lat. *maturescens.*] Advancing to maturity.

Maturin, (*ma-too-reen',*) in Venezuela, a N.E. dept., comprising the provs. of Barcelona, Cumana, and Margarita. *Cap.* Cumana. *Pop.* 130,000.

—A town, near the Gulf of Paria, Lat. 9° 30′ N., Lon. 62° 50′ W.

Matur'ing, *a.* Approaching to maturity; as, *maturing* fruits, *maturing* bills.

Matur'ity, Mature'ness, *n.* [Lat. *maturitas.*] State of being mature; ripeness; state of perfection or completeness; as, the *maturity* of age or wisdom, *maturity* of wine or fruits, *maturity* of a scheme, &c. — A becoming due; time of arrival of a specified time for payment; as, three days are allowed beyond the time of *maturity* of a bill of exchange.

Matutinal, Matu'tine, *a.* [Lat. *matutinus.*] Belonging or having reference to the morning; early; as, breakfast is the *matutinal* meal.

Mat'y, *n.* In Hindostan, a native domestic.

Mau'ban, a town on the E. coast of Luzon, one of the Philippine Islands, lying to the S.E. of Manile; *pop.* 6,000.

Maubeuge, (*mo'be(r)ge,*) a town of France, dept. Nord, on the Sambre, 13 m. from Mons. *Manuf.* Firearms, and iron and steel goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

Mauch Chunk, in *Pennsylvania*, a thriving town, cap. of Carbon co., on the Lehigh River, abt. 100 m. N.E. of Harrisburg. It is situated in a rugged, mountainous region, abounding in coal and iron. The inhabitants carry on an active trade, particularly in coal and lumber. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Mauck'port, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 135 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Maud, *n.* In Scotland, a gray, striped, tartan plaid.

Maud'lin, *a.* [Corrupted from *Magdalen*, who is represented by painters with eyes red and swollen with weeping.] Disposed to shed tears from the effects of intoxication; crying drunk; fuddled; sentimentally stupid.

"*Maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes."—*Roscommon.*

—Sickly sentimental; rhapsodical; sillily lugubrious.

"A *maudlin* poetess, a rhyming peer." — *Pope.*

Mau'gre, Mau'ger, *adv.* or *prep.* [Fr. *malgré*—*mal*, ill, and *gré*, will.] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding; — used only in burlesque.

Mau'kin, *n.* Same as Malkin, *q. v.*

Maul, *n.* A heavy wooden mallet. See Mall.

Maul, *v. a.* [Fr. *mailler;* Sp. *majar;* It. *mugliare*, from Lat. *mallens*, a hammer.] To beat or bruise with a maul, or with a heavy stick or cudgel; hence, to wound in a coarse or brutal manner; as, to *maul* an adversary. — To damage or deform to a serious extent; to greatly harm or deteriorate.

Maule, (*mow'la,*) in Chili, a river flowing into the Pacific Ocean, abt. 100 m. N.E. of Concepcion.

—A prov. lying between the dept. of Concepcion and Colchagua. *Area*, 3,990 sq. m. *Pop.* 102,000. (?)

Maul'ing, *n.* A sound, vigorous cudgelling, or a bruising with the fist; as, to give a fellow a *mauling.*

Maul'main, or **Moul'mein,** a seaport-town of India beyond the Ganges, cap. of the British prov. of Martaban, on the S.E. of the Bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Salween, opposite the Burmese town of Martaban, 28 m. N.E. of Amherst; Lat. 16° 30′ N., Lon. 97° 43′ E. *Pop.* 20,000.

Maul'-stick, *n.* (*Painting.*) Same as Mahl-stick, *q. v.*

Maumee, (*maw-mee',*) a river formed by the junction of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's rivers, at Fort Wayne, in Allen co., Indiana, and flowing N.E. into Ohio, enters Maumee Bay of Lake Erie, abt. 4 m. below Toledo.

Maumee', in *Indiana*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 164.

Maumee' City, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lucas co., on the Maumee River, abt. 8 m. S.W. of Toledo; *pop.* abt. 691.

Maunch, (*mänsh,*) Manche, *n.* (*Her.*) A sleeve.

Maunch, *v. a.* Old spelling of Munch, *q. v.*

Maund, *n.* [A. S. *mund;* D. *mande.*] In Scotland, a hand-basket.

—[From Hind. *mun.*] A weight used in the East Indies, varying in quantity; the *M.* of Bengal (containing 40 seers) is equal to 2,054 lbs avoirdupois; that of Bombay, =28 lbs.; of Madras, 25 lbs. 20 *M.*, also, form 1 *candy*, equivalent to 24·3 bushels Eng.

Maun'dy Thurs'day, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of Lat. *mandati* (*dies mandati*, day of the commandment), in allusion to the commandment which Christ gave on this day, after washing his disciples' feet, to love one another. Others suppose that the name is from the *maunds*, or baskets of gifts, which Christians were in the habit of presenting to each other on this day, in token of mutual affection.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday, on which it was customary for sovereigns, bishops, &c., to wash the feet of twelve poor persons, which act was followed by a distribution of *doles.* In England, and down to Elizabeth's reign, it was usual for the sovereign to wash and kiss as many feet of old women and men as he or she was years old. It is still customary in many countries to distribute alms to the poor on that day.

Maun'der, *v. n.* [From Fr. *mendier*, to supplicate alms. See Mendicant.] To mumble; to murmur; to beg in a whining, muttering manner. — To talk incoherently or irrationally; to speak loosely, or in a wandering manner.

Maun'derer, *n.* A murmurer; a grumbler; an idle, incoherent prater.

Maund'ering, *n.* Rambling, discursive, incoherent talk.

Maun'drill, *n.* (*Mining.*) A bl-shanked pick, used in the coal measures.

Maur, (Congregation of St.) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A learned body of religious of the Benedictine order; so called from a village near Paris, where they were established in 1618. On the request of Louis XIII., Gregory XV. gave this order his approval by an apostolical brief, 1621; and it obtained new privileges from Urban VIII., 1627. The fame of this body attracted the attention of many other religious orders, several of which were induced to submit to its rules; and at last it numbered upwards of 100 religious houses. The literary world owes to them a series of very valuable editions of ancient Greek authors, chiefly Fathers, during the 17th century. Broken up by the French revolution, the congregation attempted unsuccessfully its re-establishment in 1815.

Maur, (St.,) an abbot of Glianseuil, in Anjou, and a disciple of St. Benedict. D. 584.

Maurepas, Jean Frederic Philippeaux, Count de, (*mor'pa,*) a French statesman, b. 1701, flourished at the court of Louis XIV. from 1715 to 1749, when he was banished by the intrigues of Madame de Pompadour. He was recalled to the ministry by Louis XVI., in 1774, and it was by his advice that the French government took part against England in our War of Independence. D. 1781.

Maurepas, (*mo're-pa,*) in *Louisiana*, a lake surrounded by Livingston, Ascension, St. James, and St. John Baptist parishes. It receives the Amite River, and communicates with Lake Pontchartrain by a channel abt. 3 miles long.

Mauresque', *a.* and *n.* Same as Moresque, *q. v.*

Maurice, (*maw'ris,*) John Frederick Denison, M.A., an eminent English theologian and divine, b. 1805, and educated at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1846 he was appointed Professor of Theology in King's College, London, where he distinguished himself by the breadth and Catholicism of his religious views. Besides being for sometime editor of the "Athenæum," *M.* is author of *Lectures on the Apocalypse*, or *Book of Revelation* (1861); *Claims of the Bible and of Science* (1861); *The Commandments as Instruments of National Reform*, &c. In 1866, he was elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in Cambridge University.

Maurice of Nassau, Prince of Orange, one of the most famous generals of modern times, was the youngest son, by his second marriage, of William I., Prince of Orange, b. at Dillenburg, 1567, and was studying at Leyden, 1584, when his father was assassinated. The provs. of Holland and Zealand, and, soon after, Utrecht, immediately elected the young prince stadtholder; and 3 years afterwards he was appointed captain-general of the United Provinces. His task was to conquer the Spaniards, and recover from them the large portion they still occupied of the Low Countries. Previous to the truce of 12 years, concluded in 1609, about 40 towns and several fortresses had fallen into his hands. His life was an almost unbroken series of battles, sieges, and victories. He had foes worthy of him in the celebrated Duke of Parma, and the Italian general Spinola. Like Montecuculi, he possessed the rare art of conducting a march and pitching a camp; like Vauban, the genius of fortification and defence; like Eugene, the skill to support the most numerous armies in the most unproductive and exhausted country; like Condé, that unerring *coup d' œil* which determines the issue of a battle; like Charles XII., the power of rendering the troops insensible to cold, hunger, and sufferings; like Turenne, that of sparing human life. In the opinion of Tolard, *M.* was the greatest infantry general that had existed since the time of the Romans. The moral qualities of *M.* were not worthy of his renown as a soldier; and most of all is his name stained by his base treatment of the noble old Pensionary, Barneveldt, who saw and fearlessly opposed his selfish aims. *M.* also took part in the war in 1621, and d. in 1625. He was succeeded by his brother, Frederick Henry.

Maurice of Sax'ony. See Saxe, (Marshal.)

Maurice, in *Indiana*, a village of Decatur co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Cincinnati.

Maurice (or Prince Maurice) **River,** in *New Jersey*, flows into Delaware Bay from Cumberland co.

—A township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Maurice, (St.) (*Her.*) This military order, established in Savoy in 1434, by Duke Amedeus VIII., was renewed by Emanuel Philibert, and joined to that of St. Lazarus in 1572. It was reorganized and extended to civilians in 1816.

Mauricetown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 36 m. S.E. of Salem.

Mauricius, emperor of Constantinople, b. in Cappadocia, A. D. 539. He rendered great services to the empire under Justin and Tiberius, especially in his four campaigns in Persia, 578–581; and on his return to Constantinople, in 582, was declared Cæsar, and soon after crowned emperor, and married the daughter of Tiberius. His reign of 20 years was occupied almost constantly with wars; — wars with the Persians, terminated by the defeat of Bahram, and the restoration of Chosroes in 591; and wars with the Avars, which lasted from 592–599. These were, however, mostly carried on by his generals. In 599 Comentiolis was defeated, and an immense number of his troops captured by the Avars, who, on the refusal of *M.* to ransom them, put them all to death. In 602 a mutiny broke out in the army on the Danube. Phocas was proclaimed emperor, and *M.*, with his five sons, was murdered at Chalcedon. Three years later his wife and daughters were put to death by Phocas.

Mauritania, (*Anc. Hist.,*) a country or kingdom of Northern Africa, embracing nearly all the points now known as Fez, with part of Algeria and Morocco. It was bounded on the north by the Mediterranean; south, by Getulia or Libya; east, by Numidia; and west, by the Atlantic Ocean. It was divided by Claudius into two provinces, Mauritania Cæsariensis and Mauritania Tingitana. That the country was originally inhabited by a people from Phœnicia, is borne out by a passage in the writings of Procopius, a Greek historian of the 6th century, who says that in his time there were standing two white pillars, bearing the following inscription in the Phœnician characters: — "We are the Canaanites who fled from Joshua, the son of Nun, that notorious robber." The early history of Mauritania has afforded abundant material for Greek and Roman mythological tables. Neptune, Atlas, and Antæus were some of their earlier kings. From the defeat of the last named monarch, little is known of Mauritania, till it fell under the dominion of the Romans, who doubtless succeeded the Carthaginians as masters of the country. *M.* was

subdued by the Mohammedan Arabs in the latter part of the 7th century.

Mauritius, (*maw-rish'yus,*) or the **Isle of France,** an island of the Indian Ocean, situate bet. Lat. 19° 58′ and 20° 32′ S., Lon. 57° 17′ and 57° 46′ E., 75 m. N.E. of the Isle of Bourbon, and 500 m. E. of Madagascar. It is 36 m. long from N.E. to S.W.; breadth varying from 18 to 27 m. *Area,* 676 sq. m. The surface consists of rugged and irregular mountains, rising usually into points or pinnacles, and well wooded. The soil, in many parts, is exceedingly rich. The whole coast is surrounded by coral reefs, with the exception of a few openings, through which vessels can approach the shore, and at these points military posts have been established. The climate is remarkably fine, the thermometer ranging from 70° to 90°, and in the elevated districts about 8° lower. *Prod.* Principally sugar, a large amount of which is annually exported to England, France, and Australia. It also produces wheat, maize, and yams. Besides sugar, the principal exports are ebony, tortoise-shell, &c. The chief towns are, Port Louis, the cap., and Grande Port or Mahebourg, the S. port, the latter difficult of access. *Pop.* 340,661. —*M* was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1505. The Spaniards called it Cerne,

Fig. 1740. — MODE OF TRAVELLING IN MAURITIUS.

and in 1598 it was seized by the Dutch, who named it Mauritius, in honor of their stadtholder, Maurice; but they formed no settlement till 1644. They abandoned the colony in 1712, and it was neglected until the French formed a settlement in 1715, and took possession of the island in 1721. It was captured by the English in 1810, and has remained in their possession ever since. *M.* has been made interesting as the scene of the tale of *Paul and Virginia,* by Bernardin de St. Pierre.

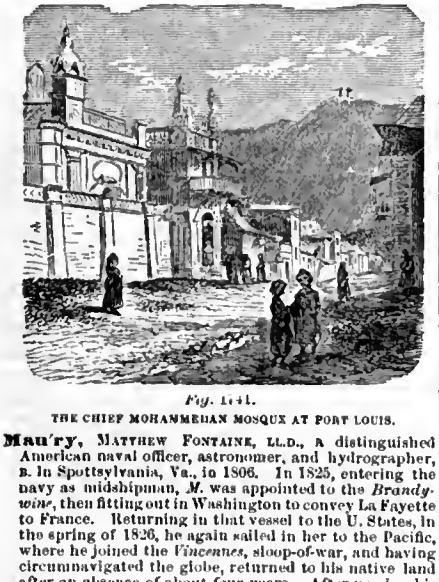


Fig. 1741.

THE CHIEF MOHAMMEDAN MOSQUE AT PORT LOUIS.

Mau'ry, MATTHEW FONTAINE, LL.D., a distinguished American naval officer, astronomer, and hydrographer, b. in Spottsylvania, Va., in 1806. In 1825, entering the navy as midshipman, *M.* was appointed to the *Brandywine,* then fitting out in Washington to convey La Fayette to France. Returning in that vessel to the U. States, in the spring of 1826, he again sailed in her to the Pacific, where he joined the *Vincennes,* sloop-of-war, and having circumnavigated the globe, returned to his native land after an absence of about four years. After passing his examination, *M.* was ordered to the Pacific station as master of the *Falmouth.* He commenced his work on navigation while serving in the *Vincennes,* and completed it in the frigate *Potomac,* to which he was appointed as acting-lieutenant when the *Falmouth* was about to return to the U. States. On his arrival home, he was regularly promoted to a lieutenancy, and received the appointment of astronomer to the South Sea Exploring Expedition, under Com. Ap-Catesby Jones; on whose retirement from the command of the expedition, *M.* withdrew also and was placed in charge of the depôt of charts and instruments, which has served as a nucleus for the National Observatory and Hydrograph Office of the U. States, of both of which he became the sup't. His labors in organizing the Observatory, as well as his investigations with regard to the winds and currents of the sea, are familiar to all who take an interest in such subjects. In 1854, *M.* visited England, where he drew public attention to his important inquiry into the ocean currents, local winds, &c., in illustration of which he published his well-known work, *The Physical Geography of the Sea,* with charts and diagrams, which has gone through many editions, and also been translated into many foreign languages. The king of Prussia presented to *M.* a gold medal for these investigations, accompanied with one of the gold medals struck in honor of the publication of Humboldt's *Cosmos;* and the emperor of Austria bestowed on him the large gold medal of the Arts and Sciences, "as a recognition of his long and useful labors." On the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, *M.* gave up his appointments, and embraced the Confederate cause.

Mau'ry, in *Tennessee,* a S.W. central co; *area,* abt. 600 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Duck River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap* Columbia. *Pop.* about 19,000.

Mausole'an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mausoleum, (*maw-so-le'um,*) a magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument. The name is derived from Mausolus, king of Caria, to the memory of whom his queen, Artemisia, erected a splendid monument at Halicarnassus, B.C. 353. The *M.* is described by Pliny. Its site was discovered at Boodroom, in 1856, by Mr. C. T. Newton, keeper of the Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum, and extraordinary statues and sculptures were obtained from the excavations made under his direction.

Maus'ton, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village, cap. of Juneau co., about 68 m. E. of La Crosse; *pop.* about 1,500.

Mauth'er, Mawth'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. burlesque rendering of *mother.*] In some districts of England, an ironical term for a clumsy wench, or awkward girl.

Mauvaise (or MUSHKEE) **River,** (*mo-rarz',*) in *Wisconsin,* enters Lake Superior from Ashland co.

Mauvaiseterre, (*-tair',*) in *Illinois,* a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* about 2,600.

Mauve, (*mōv,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. MALVA, *q. v.*] (*Dyeing.*) A purple dye obtained from aniline and from benzol, 2 of the constituents of coal-tar. This coloring matter was discovered in 1861 by Mr. Perkin, and is made by oxidizing aniline with chromic acid. Heated together, sulphate of aniline and bichromate of potash yield a precipitate which is crude mauve. If this be dissolved in alcohol and the solution evaporated, the pure dye is obtained. Silk and wool readily take up mauve dye, while cotton and calicoes require mordanting with tannin or a basic lead-salt.

Mauvi'la, in *Alabama,* a village of Mobile co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Mobile.

Mayer'ic, in *Texas,* a S.W. county, adjoining Mexico; *area,* abt. 2,250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande, Nueces River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Eagle Pass. *Pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ma'vis, *n.* [Fr. *mauris;* L. Lat. *malvisum;* It. *matoigia,* from Lat. *malis,* evil.] The throstle or song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*); so-named from being injurious to ripe grapes.

Mavrocorda'to, or **Maurocorda'tos,** ALEXANDER, PRINCE, a Greek patriot and statesman, b. at Constantinople, 1787, was the descendant of a distinguished family, several members of which officiated, at various periods, as hospodars of Moldavia or Wallachia. *M.*, whose father and mother became victims of the Moslems of Constantinople at the outbreak of the Greek revolution, took an active part in the contest for independence, prepared the declaration of independence and the plan of a provisional government, and was elected president of the executive body; and being appointed commander-in-chief, undertook, in 1822, an expedition to Epirus, which ended in the unsuccessful battle of Peta; but he delivered the Peloponnesus by his bold and resolute defence of Missolonghi (1823). Notwithstanding the opposition of the party of Colocotronis with Dimitrios and Ypsilanti, he was able afterwards to render important services to his country — as, for instance, by the heroic defence of Navarino and Sphacteria; but his endeavor to promote British influence made him at times very unpopular. After the accession of King Otho, he was at various times a cabinet minister and ambassador at different courts. D. 1865.

Maw, *n.* [A. S. *maga;* D. *moog;* Ger. *magen;* Dan. *mave;* Hind. *mia;* probably from Sansk. *manth,* to agitate.] The stomach, especially of animals, the paunch; the craw of fowls. — Appetite; propensity; inclination. (B.)

Mawk'ish, *a.* [Probably from *maw* = A. S. *maga.*] Apt to cause satiety or loathing; tasteless; insipid; nauseous.

"So sweetly *mawkish,* and so smoothly dull."— *Pope.*

Mawk'ishly, *adv.* In a mawkish or insipid way.

Mawk'ishness, *n.* Aptness to cause or induce loathing.

Mawks, *n.* [Scot. *mauk,* a slattern.] A hoyden; a big, gauche, awkward, badly-dressed girl. (Vulgar.)

Mawk'y, *a.* Maggoty. (An English provincialism.)

Maw'-worm, *n.* A hypocrite. [Derived from a celebrated character in Bickerstaff's comedy, *The Hypocrite.*]

Maxatawn'ey, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Maxentius, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, (*mȧx-en'-she-us,*) a Roman emperor, was the son of Maximianus Herculius, and declared himself emperor in 306. He was opposed by Galerius Maximianus, who was defeated, and slew himself. *M.* then marched into Africa, where he became odious by his cruelties. Constantine afterwards defeated him in Italy, and he was drowned in crossing the Tiber, in 312.

Max'ey, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Oglethorpe co., abt. 95 m. W. by N. of Augusta.

Max'field, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Bremer co., about 15 m. N.E. of Cedar Falls; *pop.* of township 475.

Max'field, in *Maine,* a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt 250.

Maxil'la, *n.*; *pl.* MAXIL'LÆ. [Lat. See MAXILLARY.] (*Anat.*) The jaw. The upper jaw consists of the two maxillary bones, the largest, with the exception of those of the lower jaw, of all the bones in the face. The superior, or upper maxillary bones, assist to form the orbit, the nose and the cheek being attached to the nasal, ethmoid, lachrymal, and malar bones, and articulating with the zygomatic process. The lower jaw, or inferior maxillary bones, are too well known to require any description. Each jaw is furnished with a row of alveolar processes, or cases between which the teeth project, and are, in a measure, supported; for only the fangs or roots of the teeth are embedded in the substance of either jaw.

(*Zoöl.*) The upper jaw in *vertebrata;* and one of the second or lower pair of jaws in insects, distinguished by bearing feelers.

Max'illar, Max'illary, *a.* [Lat. *maxillaris,* from *maxilla,* the jaw-bone, the jaw; dim. of *mala,* the cheek-bone, the jaw; akin to *mando,* to chew; Sansk. *mad,* to grate, to grind.] (*Anat.*) Belonging to the jaw or jaw-bone; as, the *maxillary* bones.

Maxil'liform, *a.* [Lat. *maxilla,* and *forma,* form.] Having the form of a jaw or cheek-bone.

Maxil'liped, *n.* [Lat. *maxilla,* and *pes, pedis,* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the outermost or feet-like jaws of decayed *crustacea.* —*Clarke.*

Max'im, *n.* [Fr. *maxime;* L. Lat. *maxima,* from Lat. *maximum,* super. of *magnus,* great. See MAGISTRATE.] An established principle or proposition; a principle generally received or admitted as true; an axiom; an aphorism; an adage; a proverb.

Maxima and Minima, (*mȧk'e-mȧ, min'e-mȧ.*) [Lat., the greatest and least.] (*Math.*) Terms employed not to signify the absolute greatest and least (as the words imply) values of a variable quantity, but the values it has on the instant when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease, or *vice versâ.* A variable quantity may, therefore, have several *maxima* and *minima.* The theory of the *maxima* and *minima* will be found given in most elementary works on the differential calculus.

Maximianus, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, (*mȧx-im-i-ai'nus,*) surnamed HERCULIUS, a Roman emperor, who, from being a common soldier, was associated in the government by Diocletian. When that emperor abdicated the crown, in 304, he compelled *M.*, much against his will, to do the same; but about a year afterwards the latter resumed the dignity, and opposed his son Maxentius. The troops, however, mutinied against *M.*, who fled into Gaul, where he was put to death by order of Constantine, in 310, aged 60.

Maximin'us, GALERIUS VALERIUS, emperor of Constantinople, was originally a shepherd in Dacia, afterwards a soldier, and was raised to the imperial dignity by Diocletian, who also gave him his daughter in marriage. In 305 he compelled Diocletian to abdicate the throne; but his cruelty soon rendered him odious to the Romans, who raised Maxentius to the throne. D. 311.

Maximilian I., (*mȧx-i-mil'yan,*) emperor of Germany, son of Frederick III., b. 1459. At the age of 18 he married Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, and was involved in a war with France. Mary dying in 1482, he obtained the promise of the hand of Anne, heiress of Brittany, but she was afterwards married to Charles VIII. of France. In 1486, *M.* was elected king of the Romans, and in 1493 he succeeded his father in the empire. He was the first who took the title of emperor without being crowned at Rome. For the sake of a large dowry, he married Blanche, daughter of Lodovico Sforza, whom he made duke of Milan; and soon after married his son Philip to Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and thus brought Spain into the power of the House of Hapsburg. He invaded Burgundy, but was abandoned by the Swiss, who formed part of his army; he then made war on the Swiss, but was several times defeated, and had to make peace with them. In 1508 he set out for Rome, was refused a passage through the Venetian territories, and, attempting to force his way, was defeated. The same year he joined in the famous league of Cambray against the Venetians; from which he withdrew in 1513, and formed another league against France. He served in the English army as a volunteer at the siege of Terouenne, and contributed to the victory of Guinegate. In 1516 he made an unsuccessful attempt on the Milanese. Two years later he assembled the diet of Augsburg, at which Luther appeared on citation, and appealed to the Pope. *M.* was not only ambitious of dominion, and successful in his schemes of aggrandizement, but he had the desire to be pope, and to be canonized. D. 1519

Maximilian II., the son of the Emperor Ferdinand I., was b. in 1527, elected king of the Romans in 1562, and was soon after advanced to the thrones of Hungary and Bohemia; and on the death of his father, in 1564, was crowned emperor. The twelve years this monarch reigned were chiefly devoted to the internal welfare of the country and happiness of his people. D. 1576.

Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, b. 1581, was named, on account of his courage and success, the "Defender of Germany," and, for his singular prudence, he acquired the name of "Solomon." He zealously opposed the Protestants, and was considered as one of the principal supporters of the Catholic religion. In 1620 he gained the battle of Prague, against Frederick, Prince-Palatine, who had been elected king of Bohemia. For these services *M.* was named an elector of the empire. D. 1651.

Maximilian, Ferdinand Joseph, emperor of Mexico, b. at Schönbrun, Austria, 1832, was son of Francis Charles Joseph, archduke of Austria and younger brother of Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria. In 1854 he was made admiral of the Austrian navy, and was appointed, in 1857, viceroy of Lombardy and Venice. A perfect gentleman, an accomplished scholar, endowed with a noble and generous heart, and liberal in his views, the fascinating young ruler became a favorite with the Italians, hostile though they were to the Austrians. But his popularity displeased the emperor, his brother, and in 1859, *M.* was removed from the viceroyalty. Returning to his former position as admiral of the Austrian navy, *M.*, with his beloved wife, Maria Carlotta, daughter of Leopold I, King of the Belgians, was spending quietly his hours in study at his castle of Miramar, on the Adriatic, when, at the instance of the French emperor, Napoleon III., (who, then at war with Mexico, did not know how to conquer that turbulent country, or how to get rid of it,) *M.* was elected by the Assembly of the Notables of Mexico as the head of their new form of government, with the title of emperor. *M.* was at first adverse to the acceptance of the imperial crown; but, after long hesitation, yielding to the counsel of his

Fig. 1742. — MAXIMILIAN.

friends, and believing to be called by the great majority of the people, he embarked for Mexico with his wife, and landed at Vera Cruz, June 12, 1864. He at once applied himself to set in order the country of his adoption, rent and distracted by a long term of civil wars and foreign intervention. He met, however, with considerable opposition and inextricable difficulties. The departure of the French expeditionary troops, which was completed in Jan., 1867, was followed by an entire collapse of the empire, and the republican troops, victorious on all sides, were besieging *M.* in his last refuge in Quaretaro, when the unfortunate prince, owing to the treachery of a Col. Lopez of his staff, was taken asleep in his tent. After a quick trial, *M.* was sentenced to death, and, the sentence being confirmed by Juarez, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the U. States government and that of Great Britain, he was shot, along with two of his generals, June 19, 1867. *M.*, whose short govt. was perhaps not exempt from faults, was personally one of the best of men, and possessed a noble mind. In the words of his last letter to the empress, he fell gloriously as a soldier; as a monarch vanquished, but not dishonored. Since that time, his most accomplished wife, the Empress Carlotta, who was in Europe, making unsuccessful entreaties to Napoleon III. and other sovereigns in favor of her husband, became insane from despair, a condition from which she has not recovered.

Maximilian, Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria, b. 1662. He signalized himself at the siege of Neuhäusel, in 1685; at that of Buda, in 1686; and, the year following, in the battle of Mohacz. He commanded, about this time, the army of Hungary, and took Belgrade, sword in hand, in 1689. He was afterwards governor of the Low Countries; but, taking part with France in the war of the Spanish succession, he was put under the ban of the empire, and, in 1706, deprived of his estates, regaining them, however, at the general peace. D. at Munich, 1726.

Maximilian, Joseph, King of Bavaria, b. 1756, succeeded his uncle, Charles-Theodore, in 1799. Attaching himself to the fortunes of Napoleon, he gave his daughter in marriage to Eugene Beauharnais, in 1806. In the same year his duchy was erected into a kingdom. In 1813, however, he formed a member of the league against the emperor, and, by that proceeding, retained his throne after the fall of Napoleon. His reign was marked by a great number of reforms in the administration of his kingdom. D. 1825.

Maximili'an, *n.* (*Numis.*) A Bavarian gold coin, equivalent to about $3.25.

Maximin'us, Caius Julius Verus, a Roman emperor, was of barbarian origin, and was at first a shepherd in Thrace. He was a monster in size, strength, voracity, and ferocity, and when about 20 years of age became a soldier in the Roman armies. His capacity for fighting procured him rapid advancement, and under Alexander Severus he had the command of a legion, with which he served on the Rhine. In A. D. 235 he took part in a conspiracy against Alexander, and on his murder by the soldiers, was proclaimed emperor. He continued the war in Germany, and devastated a large tract of country. The Gordiani having been proclaimed in Africa, *M.* hastened to Italy, and laid siege to Aquileia, which made heroic resistance to the hated tyrant. He was there murdered by his soldiers, together with his son, 238. It is said that *M.* was eight feet high, that he could eat 40 pounds of meat a day, and could break the leg of a horse with a kick.

Maxim'inus, *Caius Galerius Valerius*, an Illyrian peasant, known by the name of *Daia*, or *Daza*, who was named Cæsar by the influence of his uncle Galerius, 305, and proclaimed emperor when five others had already assumed the purple, 308, poisoned himself after his defeat by Licinius, 313.

Max'imist, *n.* One who deals in, or quotes, maxims.

Maximiza'tion, *n.* Act or operation of multiplying to the highest degree.

Max'imize, *v. a.* [From Lat. *maximus.*] To increase or multiply to the maximum degree or extent.

Max'imum, *n.*; *pl.* Maxima. [Lat., from *magnus*, great.] The greatest quantity or number attainable in any given case: the highest price of any article, as fixed by some law or regulation: — correlative to *minimum*.

Maximum thermometer. See Thermometer.

Max'imus, Clodius Pupienus, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor by the Senate along with Decimus Cælius Balbinus, in opposition to Maximinus, 237; was killed along with Balbinus, 238.

Maximus, *Magnus*, a Roman emperor, a Spaniard, was general of the Roman army in Britain, when he proclaimed himself emperor, in 383. Gratian marched against him, but was defeated, and assassinated. Maximus having made himself master of Gaul, Britain, and Spain, fixed the seat of his empire at Treves. He next marched into Italy, where he committed dreadful cruelties, but was at last besieged in Aquileia, by the emperor Theodosius. His soldiers delivered him up to Theodosius, who caused him to be beheaded, in 388.

Maximus, *Petronius*, a noble Roman, who became emperor in 455. In less than three months afterwards he was wounded in the streets, for attempting to fly on the appearance of the fleet of Genseric, king of the Vandals.

Maximus of Tyre, a Platonic philosopher, who visited Rome in 146, but died in his own country, in the reign of Commodus. Forty-one of his discourses are extant, the best edition of which is that of Reiske, 1774. They have been translated into French by Fortney, but have never been reproduced in English.

Maximus the Cynic, tutor of Julian the Apostate, was a native of Ephesus. He professed magic, initiated Julian into the Eleusinian mysteries, and assured him of success in his Persian expedition; he also flattered that prince by saying that the soul of Alexander had passed into his body. Maximus was put to death by the emperor Valens, in 366.

Max'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Spencer co., about 140 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Max'ville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Washington co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort.

Max'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Buffalo co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Max'welltown, a town of Scotland, co. of Kircudbright, on the Nith, opposite Dumfries; *pop.* 4,000.

May', *n.* [Lat. *Maius.*] (*Calendar.*) The fifth month of the year, having thirty-one days. It was second in the old Alban calendar, third in that of Romulus, and fifth in that of Numa Pompilius. In the Alban calendar it only had twenty-six days, in the calendar of Romulus thirty-one days, and in that of Numa thirty days. The odd day of which Numa deprived it was restored by Julius Cæsar. The etymology of the word is doubtful. It was called *Maius* by Romulus, in respect to the senators and nobles of his city, who were called *Majores*, as the month following was called *Junius*, in honor of the youth of Rome who served him in war, and were named *Juniares*. Some etymologists are of opinion that it was called *Maia*, from the goddess of that name, the mother of Mercury, to whom they offered sacrifices on the first day of the month. The sun enters Gemini during May, and the plants of the earth generally begin to flower.

(*Bot.*) See Cratægus.

—*v. n.* To gather flowers on May morning.

"With merry maids a *Maying* go."— *Sir P. Sidney's Arcadia.*

May, *n.* [Scot.; A. S. *mäg.*] The blush or early part of life.

"His *May* of youth, and bloom of lustihood." — *Shake.*

—An English colloquialism for the hawthorn-flower.

"Enwreathing garlands of the balmy *May*." — *Davies.*

May, *auxiliary v.* (*imp.* might.) [A. S. *magan*; D. *mogen*; Ger. *mögen*; Dan. *maa*; Icel. *megna*; Sansk. *manh*, to increase, to grow.] It qualifies the signification of another verb by expressing:

—Ability; availability; possibility; competency.

"This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do; for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible." —*Bacon.*

—Moral power or suasion; permission; license; allowance; liberty; as, you *may* have the money. — Chance; contingency; liability of hap or occurrence.

"Her pure blood . . spoke in her cheeks . . so distinctly wrought, That one *might* almost say her body thought." — *Donne.*

—Courtesy; civility; concession; a seeking to soften an abrupt inquiry.

"How old *may* Phillis be, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?" — *Prior.*

—Desire or hope expressed, as in prayer, objurgation, invocation of happiness, &c.; as, *may* you be happy.

"*May* your shadow never grow less." — *Oriental Proverb.*

(Note. — *Maybe*, *it may be*, *mayhap*, are phrases corresponding with *perhaps*, *it is possible*, *by chance*.)

May, a small island of Scotland, in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 6 m. E S E. of Fifeness; Lat. 56° 11′ N., Lon. 2° 33′ W. It is 1 m. long, and has a lighthouse 240 feet above the sea.

May, a river of Wales, co. of Caernarvon, falling into the Irish channel.

May, in *Illinois*, a township of Lee co.; *pop.* abt. 680.

Maya'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Mayaca family, a small order of plants, alliance *Tyridates*, consisting of a single genus of small moss-like plants closely allied to *Commelynaceæ*. They are found from Brazil to Virginia. They are of no known use.

Mayaco, (*mi-a'ko.*) a town on the N. coast of the island of Hayti, abt. 25 m. N.E. of Cape Engano.

Mayagna'na, an island of the Bahama group, in abt. Lat. 22° 25′ N., Lon. 72° 50′ W.

Mayagnez, (*mi-a-wes'*,) a seaport-town on the S.W. coast of the island of Porto Rico, W. Indies, abt. 70 m. S.W. of San Juan de Porto Rico.

May'-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Podophyllum.

Mayari, (*mi'a-ree.*) a seaport-town on the N. coast of Cuba; Lat. 20° 45′ N., Lon. 75° 30′ W.; *pop.* 3,000.

Mayas, (*mi'as.*) a nation of American Indians, once numerous and powerful, inhabiting the territory of Tabasco and Yucatan. They were conquered by the Spaniards and are now nearly extinct.

May'-beetle, May'-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cockchafer, *q. v.*

May'bilton, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Newberry dist., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Columbia.

May'-bloom, *n.* The bloomy flower of the hawthorn.

May'-day, *n.* The 1st of May. From an early period it was the custom for all ranks of people in England, France, and other European countries, to go out "a Maying," as it was called, early on the 1st of May. In all parts of England, at the dawn of May-day, the lads and lasses left their towns and villages and repaired to the woodlands with music and singing. They gathered the *May*, or blossoming branches of the trees, and bound them with wreaths of flowers. Returning home by sunrise, they decorated the lattices and doors of their dwellings with their scented spoils, and spent the rest of the day in sport and pastimes. According to Bourne, the after-part of May-day was chiefly spent in "dancing round a tall pole, which is called a Maypole, which, being placed in a convenient part of the village, stands there, as it were, consecrated to the goddess of flowers, without the least violation offered to it in the whole circle of the year." At one time, as we can see from the writings of Chaucer, Shakspeare, Browne (author of *Britannia's Pastorals*), and others, the customs of May-day were not only observed by the vulgar, but also by royal and noble personages. The Maypole became very popular, and was raised in every town and village; and Robin Hood, Friar Tuck, Maid Marian, and the Morris-dancers, together with other fantastic masquers and revellers, performed their antics round the May-day pole in every town and city. These customs gradually fell into disuse, till the celebration of the day was left entirely to the chimney-sweepers, with their "Jack in the Green," who still go about on May-day in their tawdry finery, merely to beg money from the street spectators. In some country villages, however, a feeble attempt at "going a Maying" is made at the present day. The celebration of May-day probably had its origin in the worship of Flora, who was supposed to be the goddess of flowers, and whose rites were solemnized at that season by the ancients. The earliest notice of the celebration of May-day in England was by the Druids, who used to light large fires on the summits of the hills in honor of the return of spring.

May'-dew, (*-dū.*) *n.* The dew of May; — supposed to have the property of whitening linen, of preserving beauty, and of affording a red, odoriferous spirit by distillation. — *Wright.*

May'en, a town of Prussia, prov. of the Lower Rhine, 15 m. W. of Coblentz. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, leather, paper, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,500.

Mayence, or **Mentz,** (*mainz.*) a city of S. Germany, in the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, prov. of Rhenish Hesse, on the Rhine, near its junction with the Main, 18 m S W. of Frankfort, and 38 S.E. of Coblentz; Lat. 49° 59′ 44″ N., Lon. 8° 16′ 32″ E. It is surrounded by walls, and defended by several forts and outworks. The principal among the public buildings and monuments are the ancient electoral palace, now used as a custom-house, the palace of the Teutonic knights, now the residence of the governor, the churches of St. Ignatius, and of St. Stephen; the colossal statue of Güttenburg, in bronze, from a model by Thorwaldsen, and the statue of Schiller, also in bronze. The public library contains 110,000 vols. *M.* derives celebrity from its having been the residence of Güttenberg, and the cradle of the art of printing. *M.* is the chief commercial city of the grand-duchy, and next to Cologne, the principal mart for Rhenish produce in Germany. *Manuf.* Leather, soap, hats, tobacco, musical and philosophical instruments, &c.: and it has a considerable trade in corn, wine, and timber. *Pop.* 43,108. — The site of *M.* was occupied by the Romans as a military position. In the 13th and 14th century, it was a place of some note for literature and the arts. In 1631 it was taken by the

Swedes, and in 1688 by the French, who lost it in 1689. It was again seized by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793. It was ceded to France by

Fig. 1743. — MAYENCE. (See also Fig. 1285.)

the treaty of Campo Formio in 1797, and erected into the chief town of the dept. of Mont Tonnerre; and in 1814, finally ceded to the Grand-Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Mayenne, CHARLES DE LORRAINE, DUKE OF, (*may'yen,*) second son of Francis of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, was born in 1554. He displayed great courage at the sieges of Poitiers and Rochelle, and at the battle of Moncontour. He also defeated the Protestants in Guienne and Dauphiné. In 1580 he entered Paris, and, as the head of the famous League (*q. v.*), exercised almost sovereign power for a time, with the title of lieutenant-general of the state and crown of France. He carried on war with Henry IV., and was defeated by him at the battles of Arques and Ivry. Disappointed in his hope of being elected king in 1593, and seeing Paris reduced, he kept up a resistance for some time in Burgundy, but at last made his peace with Henry in 1596. Died, 1611.

May'enne, in France, a river rising in the dept. of Orne, joining the Loira near Angers. *Length,* 125 m., of which 55 are navigable.

—A N.W. dept., formerly comprised in the prov. of Maine, between Lat. 47° 45′ and 48° 34′ N., Lon. 0° 5′ and 1° 20′ W., having N. Manche and Orne, E. Sarthe, S. Maine-et-Loire, W. Ille-et-Vilaine. *Area,* 2,010 sq. m. The surface is generally level, except on the N.E. and E. boundary, which is mountainous. The soil is only partially fertile, being occupied in many dist. by extensive sandy heaths. The climate is mild. *Rivers.* The Mayenne, Calmont, and Oudon. *Prod.* Flax, hemp, and fruits, and the forests afford excellent timber for shipbuilding. *Min.* Iron, and marble. *Manuf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, and paper. The iron trade of *M.* is of considerable importance. *Chief towns.* Laval, the cap., Mayenne, and Chateau-Gontier. *Pop.* 367,855.

—A town in the above dept., on the river Mayenne, 18 m. N.N.E. of Laval; Lat. 48° 14′ N., Lon. 0° 35′ W. *Manuf.* Linen, thread, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 11,000.

May'field, in *California,* a post-village of Santa Clara co., abt. 38 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco.

May'field, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Warren co., abt. 54 m. W. by S. of Augusta.

May'field, in *Illinois,* a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

May'field, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Greaves co., abt. 275 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

May'field, in *Maine,* a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

May'field, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Fulton co., abt. 47 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,200.

May'field, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

May'field, in *Virginia,* a village of Isle of Wight co., abt. 72 m. S.E. of Richmond.

May'field, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Washington co., abt. 5 m. S. of West Bend.

May'field's Creek, in *Kentucky,* rises in Graves co., and enters the Mississippi from Ballard co.

May'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) In Europe, the Hawthorn, *Cratægus oxyacanthea;* in the U. States, the Trailing Arbutus, *Epigea repens.*

May'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See EPHEMERIDÆ.

May'-game, *n.* A sport or diversion practised on the first of May; hence, by derisive implication, a bagatelle; a trifle; a frivolous thing or matter.

"Lovers . . . the *May-game* of malicious arts." — *Dryden.*

May'hem, *n.* (*Crim. Law.*) The deprivation of a member proper for defence in fight, and which is not only an arm, leg, finger, eye, or a fore-tooth, but also some others; yet not a jaw-tooth, or the ear, or nose, because they have been supposed to be of no use in fighting. *M.* is punished by the Coventry Act, which has been re-enacted in several of the States. *M.* is not an offence at common law, but only an aggravated trespass.

May'ing, *n.* The gathering of flowers on May-day.

May'-lady, *n.* (*Sports.*) See MAY-QUEEN.

May'lardville, or **Maybardville,** in *Minnesota,* a village of Le Sueur co., abt. 6 m. E. by S. of Le Sueur.

May'-lily, *n.* (*Bot.*) The lily of the valley. See CONVALLARIA, and Fig. 1578.

May'-morn, *n.* Freshness; youthfulness of life and vigor.

"My liege is in the very *May-morn* of his youth." — *Shaks.*

May'nardsville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village, cap. of Union co., abt. 25 m. N.N.E. of Knoxville; *pop.* abt. 250.

May'nooth, a market-town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. of Kildare, abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 2,129.

May'o, a marit. co. of Ireland, prov. of Connaught, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, having N.E. and S. Sligo, Roscommon, and Galway; *area,* 2,131 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous; but there are many level and fertile tracts in the interior. The soil is, however, better adapted to grazing than tillage. The principal rivers are, the Moy, Guishden, Deal, Owenmore, and Robe. The lakes are Loughs Mask, Carra, Raheen, and Conn. The coast is lined with islands, and possesses excellent harbors and bays; such as Killala, Newport, and Blacksod bays. *Prod.* Flax, oats, and potatoes. *Min.* Iron, marble, and slate. It has also valuable fisheries. The chief towns are Castlebar, Ballina, Westport, and Ballinrobe. *Pop.* 250,000.

May'o, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, off the W. coast of Africa, lying E. of Santiago; Lat. 15° 10′ N., Lon. 23° 8′ W. *Ext.* 21 m. in circumference. It abounds in salt, but water is extremely scarce. *Chief port.* Pinosa. *Pop.* Unknown.

Mayo, (*mi'o,*) a river of Mexico, flowing into the Gulf of California from the state of Sonora. *Length,* abt. 130 m.

Mayo, a small river rising in Patrick co., Virginia, and entering the Dan River in Rockingham co., N. Carolina.

Mayor, (*mā'er;* often, colloquially, *mēr,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *maieur;* Fr. *maire,* from Lat. *major,* comp. of *magnus,* great.] The chief magistrate of a city or town corporate; the presiding officer of a municipal body. The power and authority which mayors possess being given to them by local regulations, vary in different places.

Mayor of the Palace. See MAJOR-DOMO.

May'orally, (colloq. *mēr'al-ty,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *majoratus.*] Office of a mayor; mayorship.

May'oress, (colloq. *mēr'es,*) *n.* The wife of a mayor.

May'orship, (colloq. *mēr'ship,*) *n.* Same as MAYORALTY.

Maypocha, (*mi-po'cha,*) a river of Chili, tributary of the Maypu, which it joins abt. Lat. 33° 40′ S. *Length,* about 60 m.

May'-pole, *n.* A high pole, crowned with garlands of flowers, erected to dance round at rural festivals on May-day.

Maypu, or MAYPO, (*mi-poo',*) a river of Chili, flowing W. through the dept. of Santiago into the Pacific Ocean, about 40 m. S. of Valparaiso.

Maypu, a peak of the Andes, in Chili; Lat. 33° 50′ S. *Height,* about 15,000 feet.

May'-queen, (sometimes termed MAY-LADY,) a young female selected for her grace and beauty, and crowned with flowers as queen of the May-day festival. (Otherwise written *Queen of the May.*)

May's Landing, in *New Jersey,* a post-village, cap. of Atlantic co., on Egg Harbor River, about 65 m. S. of Trenton.

May's Lick, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Mason co., about 12 m. S.W. of Maysville.

Mays'ville, in *Arkansas,* a post-village of Benton co., about 25 m. W. of Bentonville.

Mays'ville, in *Illinois,* a village of Clay co., about 122 m. S.E. Springfield.

Mays'ville, in *Indiana,* a village of Daviess co., about 110 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.—A village of Fountain co., about 7 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Mays'ville, in *Kentucky,* a city of Mason co., on the Ohio River, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Lexington. It is for the most part regularly laid out, compactly and substantially built, has an active trade, and numerous manufactories. *Pop.* 4,500.

Mays'ville, in *Maine,* a township of Aristook co.; *pop.* about 800.

Mays'ville, or MAYVILLE, in *Minnesota,* a township of Houston co.; *pop.* 450.

Mays'ville, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of De Kalb co., about 30 m. E.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Mays'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Columbiana co., about 75 m. S.E. of Cleveland.—A vill. of Montgomery co.

Mays'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Mercer co., about 25 m. S.W. of Meadville.

Mays'ville, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Buckingham co., about 87 m. W. of Richmond.

Mays'ville, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Greenbrier co., about 165 m. S. of Wheeling.

May'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., about 25 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

May'ville, in *New York,* a post-village, cap. of Chautauqua co., abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Buffalo. It is beautifully situated at the head of Chautauqua Lake, and is a very popular place of resort for tourists and pleasure-seekers. *Pop.* about 1,200.

May'ville, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Juneau; *pop.* about 1,300.

May-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MARUTA.

Maz'agan, *n.* [From *Mazagan,* a town of Morocco.] (*Bot.*) A kind of bean; *Faba vulgaris.*

Mazagão, (*ma-za-gowng',*) a town of Brazil, about 190 m. W.N.W. of Para.

Mazalteuan'go, a town of Central America, about 110 m. W. of Guatemala.

Mazamet, (*ma'za-mā',*) a town of France, dept. of Tarn, on the Arnette, 10 m. S.E. of Castres. *Manuf.* Woollen weaving and cloth fabrics. *Pop.* 10,500.

Mazanderan, or **Mazaunder'dou,** a prov. of N. Persia, bordering on the Caspian Sea, having Khorassan on the E., and Irak-Ajemi on the S.; Lat. between 36° and 37° N., Lon. 50° and 54° E.; *area,* estimated at 10,000. The surface along the Caspian Sea is low and marshy; in the interior it is elevated, and the soil fertile. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, sugar, and a variety of fruits. It exports silk, cotton, and rice to Russia, and imports woollen goods, tobacco, cutlery, &c. *Cap.* Sari. *Pop.* 150,000.

Maz'ard, *n.* An old term for the jaw; also, applied to the skull.

"Knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade."—*Shaks.*

—A kind of cherry. See MAZZARD.

Mazarin, JULES, (*maz'a-rĭn,*) cardinal, and first minister of Louis XIV., was born of a noble family, in Italy, 1602. He studied at Alcala, in Spain, after which he went to Rome, and became attached to the service of Cardinal Sachetti, whom he accompanied on a mission into Lombardy. Mazarin rendered important assistance in the negotiations which effected a peace between the French and Spaniards. This procured him the esteem of Cardinals Richelieu and Barberini, by the latter of whom he was recommended to the Pope, who sent him, in 1634, as nuncio-extraordinary to the court of France. Recalled two years later, he entered the service of the French king in 1639, and was sent ambassador to Turin. In 1641 he was made a cardinal, and on the death of Richelieu, at the end of the following year, succeeded him as prime-minister. *M.* had to support the crown and the camp of Anne of Austria, during the miserable war of the Fronde, and he was at one juncture obliged to fly for personal safety. Had he been even as able a man as his predecessor, it could not have been expected that he should govern as a native Frenchman could, and perhaps nothing better proves how effectively Richelieu had subdued the discordant elements in France, than that an Italian should be able to govern the country. Under *M.*, nevertheless, the influence of France among the nations was increased, and in the internal government of the country those principles of despotism were established on which Louis XIV. afterwards acted. The administration of justice, however, became very corrupt, and the commerce and finances of the country sunk into deep depression. It is admitted that as a financial administrator he was far inferior to Richelieu. *M.* was privately married to Anne of Austria. He was very niggardly and avaricious, and had acquired in various ways, fair and foul, an immense fortune, amounting to $60,000,000, which he offered to the king shortly before he died; afraid, it is thought, that it might be rudely seized from his heirs. Louis declined the restitution, which was perhaps what the wily minister expected. D. March 9, 1661.

Mazarin, (*măz-a-reen',*) *n.* (Named after Cardinal *Mazarin.*) A fine deep-blue color. — (*Cookery.*) A mode of preparing fowls for the table. — A small dish set within one of larger size.

Mazatlan', a seaport-town of Mexico, at the mouth of a river of the same name, and on the Gulf of California, abt. 183 m. S.E. of Cinaloa; Lat. 23° 11′ 48″ N., Lon 106° 23′ 45″ W. In commercial importance *M.* is one of the first cities in Mexico. It is well built, comparatively clean, and contains many fine edifices. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Maze, *n.* [A. S. *mase,* a whirlpool.] A perplexing and intricate network of passages or ways; a labyrinth; an involved system of winding paths.

"O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground."—*Thomson.*

—Hence, confusion of thought; perplexity; state of mental embarrassment or uncertainty.

"They lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses." *Hooker.*

—*v. a.* To bewilder; to confuse; to confound with intricacy or perplexity; as, a *mazed* conscience. — *South.*

Mazep'pa, hetman of the Cossacks, born about the middle of the seventeenth century, was the son of a Polish gentleman, and page at the court of Casimir, King of Poland; after his return to Podolia, he is said to have engaged in an intrigue with the wife of a neighboring lord or count, who surprised him at one of his clandestine interviews, and caused him to be bound naked upon the back of a wild horse. The frightened animal galloped till it reached the country of the Cossacks of the Ukraine, where Mazeppa was found, released, and restored to health. Adopting their course of life, he rose by degrees to attain the rank of their *hetman,* or chief; and displaying great talent and energy in that capacity, he succeeded in gaining the notice and esteem of the Czar Peter, who created him Prince of the Ukraine. He was, however, desirous of rendering himself and his adopted country independent, and accordingly enlisted his forces under the banner of Charles XII. of Sweden, and fought against the Czar at the fatal battle of Pultawa. After the defeat of the Swedish king, he sought refuge in Wallachia, and afterwards at Bender, and ultimately died in Turkey, 1709. His extraordinary life forms the subject of one of Lord Byron's poems.

Mazep'pa, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Wabashaw co., about 18 m. N. by W. of Rochester. *Pop.* of township abt. 534.

Maz'er, *n.* [From O. D. *maeser,* a knot of maple; W. *masorn,* sycamore.] A cup, bowl, or goblet, used for festive purposes, and originally made of maple-wood.

"Virgil . . . describes a bowl, or *mazer,* curiously carved." *Dryden.*

Ma'zi, *n. pl.* The Turkish denomination for galls.

Maz'ily, *adv.* In a mazed, confused, or perplexed manner.

Ma'ziness, *n.* Confusion; perplexity; state or quality of being mazed.

Mazolog'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to mazology.

Mazol'ogist, *n.* One versed in mazology.

Mazol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *mazos,* breast, and *logos,* treatise.] That branch of zoölogical science which treats of the *mammifera.*

Mazamanie, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dane co., abt. 23 m. W. by N. of Madison.

Ma'zon, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Grundy co., abt. 7 m. S. of Morris.

Mazourka, Mazurka, (*-zŭr'kă,*) *n.* (*Dancing.*) A dance originally brought from Poland, in which country it is nationalized; also, the music accompanying it, somewhat resembling that of the *Polacca.*

Ma'zy, *a.* Full of mazes; winding; intricate; characterized by innumerable and perplexing turnings and windings; as, the *mazy* waltz.

Mazza'ra, a town of Italy, in Sicily, on the S.W. coast, 26 m. S. of Trapani. It has a considerable trade in cotton, grown in the neighborhood. *Pop.* 8,000.

Mazza'ra, (Val di,) an old prov. of Sicily, formerly comprising the W. part of the island, now subdivided into the provinces of Girgenti, Trapani, Palermo, and Catanisetta.

Maz'zard, *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *merise,* wild-cherry.] A variety of small black cherry.

Mazzarino, (*mat-sa-re'no,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, 15 m. S.E. of Catanisetta; *pop.* 11,600.

Mazzini, (*mät'zē-nē,*) JOSEPH, an Italian author and revolutionist, b. 1808, at Genoa, where his father was a medical practitioner and university professor. Young *M.* was educated for the law at the same university; and to awaken his fellow-countrymen to his notions of political life, established the *Indicator* at Genoa, in which he discussed questions touching the future of Italy. The Italian governments, having been much troubled by the machinations of Carbonarism, united in a league against liberal opinions; and although *M.* did not truly sympathize with the partisans of secret societies, he joined the Carbonari, for which connection he was arrested, and after six months' imprisonment in the fortress of Savona, tried, and though acquitted, sent to exile. He thereupon took up his abode at Marseilles, where he became the founder of *La Giovine Italia,* and conducted the journal of that name, devoted to the cause of the unity and independence of Italy, and a republican form of government. On the application of the Sardinian ambassador, he was eventually ordered to quit the French territory. For nearly twelve months he succeeded in evading the vigilance of the police, and brought out his journal, which was easily distributed from Marseilles into Italy, and went to Switzerland for the purpose of organizing the expedition into Savoy, in 1833, which failed through the treachery of Ramorino, to whom the military command had been given. Driven out of Switzerland, he repaired to London, in 1837, where he supported himself by his pen, and established a school, and a journal called the *Apostolato Popolare,* for Italian workingmen. After the French Revolution, in Feb., 1848, *M.* went to Paris to concert measures with the Republican party there, and shortly afterwards took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy. He remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrian army forced him to take refuge in the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intolvi, he was again expelled. Rome having declared itself a republic, *M.* was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he repaired to the "Eternal City," and from that moment became the leading spirit of the Roman republic, having been, with Armelli and Saffi, appointed, March 30, 1849, a triumvir, and receiving with his colleagues the full powers of the infant State. He organized an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the republic, and for a time maintained the contest against Gen. Gudinot and his army. A cessation of hostilities having been agreed upon, he protested against it, and resigned his post of triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the assembly, he left Rome, and a second time took up his residence in England, keeping up a correspondence with the Republican party in Italy. In 1857, he organized an expedition to revolutionize Naples; but the scheme proved abortive, and he returned to England. Although an advocate of Italian unity, he opposed the present settlement of the kingdom. In the beginning of 1864, an endeavor was made to implicate him in the attempt of four Italians to assassinate Napoleon III.; and one of the accused, on his trial, affirmed that the arch-conspirator *M.* had given him money and explosive bombs. Among other works, *M.* has written *Italy, Austria, and the Pope* (1845); *Royalty and Republicanism in Italy* (1850); *Italian Question and the Republicans* (1851); *Duties of Man* (1862); *Life and Writings* (1864–6); and *Address to Pope Pius IX.* (1865), all of which were published in England, where he still resides.

Mazzuoli, FRANCESCO, (*mat-soo-o'le,*) a celebrated painter, known by the name of "Parmegiano," was b. at Parma, in 1504. He became acquainted with Correggio, and studied his works; and in 1523 he went to Rome. There he studied the works of Michael Angelo and Rafaelle, and was employed in the Vatican. He narrowly escaped with his life at the sack of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon. One of his most famous frescoes is *Moses breaking the Tables of the Law,* in a church at Parma. His reputation as a painter was very great, but in his last years he wasted his energies in the delusive labors of alchemy. D. 1540. Parmegiano is chiefly remarkable for the inimitable grace and sweetness of his figures.

M. B., (*Medicinæ Baccalaureus,*) an abbreviation of Bachelor of Medicine.

M. D., (*Medicinæ Doctor,*) a contraction of Doctor of Medicine.

Me, *prom. pers.;* the objective case of *I.* [A. S. and Lat.; Ger. *mich;* Sansk. *mâ.*] Myself; the person speaking. It is occasionally employed as a Indicrous expletive; as, "I goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs." (*Shaks.*)

Me, when preceding *think,* as in *methinks,* belongs purely to the dative case, and in conjunction with an impersonal verb, is equivalent to *it appears to me.*

Meach, *v. n.* To skulk; to lurk; to cower; to sneak.

Meach'ing, *pp.* and *a.* Skulking; cowering; sneaking.

Mea'co, or **Mia'ko,** a large city of Japan, in the S.W. of Niphon, 240 miles from Jeddo, in Lat. 35° 24′ N., Lon. 153° 30′ E. It was formerly the metropolis of the whole empire, and is still the residence of the Mikado, or spiritual sovereign. It is situated in a large plain, inclosed by mountains. Some of its temples are of extraordinary magnificence, and the imperial palace looks like a city by itself. *M.* is the centre of the literature, science, and art of the empire. *Manuf.* Japan-work, painting, carving, &c. *Pop.* Variously estimated from 500,000 to 1,000,000.

Mead. [Sax. *medo, medu.*] A vinous liquor extracted from honey. It is formed from a solution composed of one part of honey to three of boiling water, flavored with spices, a portion of ground malt and a piece of toast being added, in order that fermentation may ensue. There is no doubt that mead formed the favorite beverage for centuries of the northern people; it is also frequently mentioned in Ossian.—In the U. States, the name is applied to a drink composed of syrup, with sarsaparilla, or other flavoring extract, and water, sometimes impregnated with carbonic acid gas.

—[A. S. *mæd.*] A meadow. This term is seldom used, except in poetry.

Mead, in *Ohio,* a town'p of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Mead, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Meade, GEORGE GORDON, a major-general in the U. States army, born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816, graduated at West Point, July 1, 1835; entered the regular army as second lieutenant of the 3d Artillery; served in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians, 1835–6; resigned his commission in Oct., 1836, and lived in retirement for 6 years. He was appointed 2d lieutenant of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842, and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey, and after passing through the intermediate grades, attained the rank of major in June, 1862, and that of brig.-gen. of volunteers in Aug., 1862. Gen. Meade took part in the battles of Mechanicsville, June 26, of Gaines's Mill, June 27, a few days after which he was wounded, but not seriously; of Antietam, Sept. 17, in which he was again slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; and of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, when the Union forces,

Fig. 1744.—GEN. MEADE.

under Gen. Burnside, were defeated, with much slaughter. Two days after this disastrous repulse he superseded Gen. Butterfield in the command of the 5th army corps; was appointed commander-in-chief of the army of the Potomac, June 28, 1863; and on July 1–3, 1863, fought the battle of Gettysburg, for which, on Jan. 28, 1866, he received the thanks of Congress. On July 3, 1863, he was raised to the rank of brig.-gen. in the regular army. He took part in the engagement at Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863, and the many less important conflicts of the same year, including the operations at Mine Run, Nov. 26 to Dec. 3. During the Richmond campaign, as commander of the army of the Potomac, he signally distinguished himself, taking a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness, May 5, 6; Spottsylvania, May 8–20; North Anna, May 23–26; Cold Harbor, May 31, and June 1; and the assaults on Petersburg, June 16–18. On Aug. 18, 1864, he was made maj.-gen. in the regular army, and in July of the following year, was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic, and in 1866, to that of the East, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Gen. Meade has been a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania since 1863, and of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences since 1865. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College, Mass., in 1865.

Meade, in *Kentucky,* a N.W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Salt rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Cavernous limestone. *Cap.* Braudenburg. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Meadow, (*med'ō,*) *n.* [A. S. *mæd, mædewe,* from *mawan,* to mow.] (*Agric.*) A flat surface under grass, generally on the banks of a river or lake; but so far above the surface of the water as to be considerably drier than marsh land, and, consequently, to produce grass and herbage of a superior quality. The soil of *M.* lands, if the term be confined strictly to river-side pastures, is generally alluvial, and more or less mixed with sand; it is kept in a state of fertility by the depositions made on its surface, in consequence of being occasionally overflowed by the adjoining river or lake. The produce of *M.* is generally made into hay, which, though not equal in quality to that produced on drier grass lands, is yet superior to that which is obtained from marshes. Such *M.* are called *bottoms* in most of the U. States.—*Water M.* are such as receive generally during the winter months, though occasionally also in the summer time, the waters of an overflowing stream, which, by a suitable arrangement of the land in alternate ridge and furrow, are made to traverse the surface without stagnating anywhere. The result is a rapid and early growth of grass in spring time, which, though not very nutritious, is useful for cows, ewes, and lambs, at a time when green food is not abundant.—The term is also applied generally to grass-land that is mowed at certain times; land appropriated to the production of hay; land unploughed (usually a level tract), green with grass and variegated with flowers. This class of land is called, in American parlance, *bottoms,* or *bottom-land.*

"*Meadows* trim with daisies pied."—*Milton.*

Mead'ow, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a meadow; as, *meadow*-land.

Mead'ow-foxtail, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ALOPECURUS.

Mead'ow-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POA.

Mead'ow-lark, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A beautiful American species of lark, *Orlanda Magna* (Wilson), found in the eastern United States to the high central plains. It is abt. 11 inches long, and the tail 5 in. The body is thick and stout, the legs large; the bill is nearly straight, and three times as long as high; inner lateral toe longer than the outer; feathers of head stiffened, the shafts above extended into a black bristle. The upper parts are brown, marked with brownish-white, and the exposed portions of the wings and tail with transverse dark-brown bars; the under parts yellow, with a black pectoral-crescent.

Mead'ow-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Conchoidal bog iron-ore. *Ure.*

Mead'ow-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Dianthus.*

Meadow River, in *W. Virginia,* rises in Greenbriar co., and flows N.W. into Ganley River, between Fayette and Nicholas cos.

Mead'ow-rue, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THALICTRUM.

Mead'ow-saffron, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COLCHICUM.

Mead'ow-sage, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SALVIA.

Mead'ow-sweet, Meadow-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPIRÆA.

Meadowy, (*med'ō-ȳ.*) *a.* Belonging to, resembling, referring to, or consisting of a meadow, or meadows.

Mead'ville, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 80 m. S.S.W. of Jackson.

Mead'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a thriving borough, cap. of Crawford co., on French Creek, abt. 236 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg. It is regularly laid out, well built, and contains many fine edifices. *Manuf.* Paper, oil, edge-tools, &c. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Mead'ville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Halifax co., abt. 136 m. S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 600.

Meagre, Meager, (*mē'gĕr,*) *a.* [Fr. *maigre;* Lat. *macer;* Sansk. *mlai,* to become lean or flaccid; Chald. *muk,* to become attenuated.] Thin; spare; lean; wanting flesh, or having little flesh; attenuated; scraggy.

"Fierce famine with her *meagre* face."—*Dryden.*

—Poor; barren; sterile; destitute of fertility, richness or any valuable quality, as soil; wanting force or strength of diction, or expression; deficient in amplitude of ideas or vigor of imagery, as a sketch or description; scanty of definition; defective in quantity, or poor in quality.

"His education had been but *meagre.*"—*Motley.*

Mea'grely, Mea'gerly, *adv.* Poorly; thinly; starvedly.

Mea'greness, Mea'gerness, *n.* Condition or quality of being meagre or attenuated; spareness; leanness; poverty of flesh.—Want of fertility; barrenness, as of soil.—Scantiness; barrenness; destitution, as of income or value.

Meal, (*mēl,*) *n.* [A. S. *mæl, mal;* D. and Dan. *maal;* Ger. *mahl;* Icel. *mál,* a repast.] A repast; a refection; a portion of food consumed at one time. See FOOD, GASTRONOMY, &c.

—[A. S. *melew, meluw;* Ger. *mehl;* Lat. *mola,* to grind in a mill. See MILL.] The substance of edible grains or farinaceous seeds ground to fine particles, and not bolted or sifted; the finer part of pulverized grain; coarse flour, as of maize or oats.

—*v. a.* To sprinkle, mix, or mingle with meal.—To pulverize; as, *mealed* gunpowder.

Meal'-beetle, MEAL'-WORM, *n.* See TENEBRIONIDÆ.

Meal'iness, *n.* State or quality of being mealy or pulverized; smoothness or softness to the taste or touch.

Meal'-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PYRALIOÆ.

Meal'-mouthed, *a.* See MEALY-MOUTHED.

Meal'-time, *n.* The customary time when a meal is taken.

Mealy, (*mēl'ȳ,*) *a.* [Comp. *mealier;* super. *mealiest.*] Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth to the feel; as, the *mealy* parts of plants. (*Arbuthnot.*)—Farinaceous; dry and friable; resembling meal; as, *mealy* potatoes.—Besprinkled with something that appears like meal; as, the *mealy* wings of a butterfly.

Meal'y-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Coccus adonidum,* a red-

dish insect, covered with a white powdery substance. It is very injurious to pine-apples and other plants in hothouses. See Coccus.

Meal'y Mountains, an elevated ridge of British N. America, near the S.E. coast of Labrador. Height abt. 1,480 feet.

Meal'y-mouthed, MEAL-MOUTHED, *a.* Having a soft mouth; — hence, unwilling to tell the truth in plain language; inclined to speak of anything in softer terms than the truth will warrant; finical or affected in utterance.

"She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature spoke so plain." — *L'Estrange.*

Meal'y-mouthedness, *n.* State or quality of being mealy-mouthed.

Mean, (*mēn,*) *a.* [A. S. *mæne;* D. *gemeen;* Ger. *gemein,* common, vulgar.] Wanting station or dignity; low in rank or position; ignoble; vulgar; low; common; humble; poor; lacking eminence or distinction; as, a *mean* condition. — Low-minded; void of dignity of character; destitute of honor; base; spiritless; sordid; as, a *mean* disposition. — Contemptible; despicable; low in worth or estimation; worthy of little or no regard; of little value or account; not costly or elegant.

"Great Cæsar found our fathers no *mean* foes. — *Philips.*

—[O. Fr. *meane;* Fr. *moyen;* Lat. *medium;* Gr. *mesos,* for *medjos;* Sansk. *madhya,* middle.] Middle; at an equal distance from the extremes; intervening; intermediary; as, in the *mean* time. — Intermediate; coming between; moderate in quality or degree of excellence.

(*Math.*) Having an intermediate value between two or more quantities which are formed according to any assigned law of succession; average; as, *mean* distance.

(NOTE. *Mean* is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compound words; as, *mean*-born, *mean*-spirited, *mean*-looking.)

—*n.* The middle point, place, rate, or degree; that which is mediate between two extremes; medium; mediocrity; moderation; measure. — Intervening period; interval of time; interim; meantime. (R.)

"Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchsafe her honourable tomb."—*Sidney.*

—Instrument; that which is used to effect or accomplish an object; intermediate agency; the medium through which something is done; — most frequently used in the *plural.*

"The end must justify the *means.*" — *Prior.*

"Philosophical doubt is not an end, but a *mean.*" *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*pl.* Income; revenue; resources; substance or estate; instrumental agent of action or performance; as, a man of *means,* he lives above his *means.*

(*Math.*) A quantity which possesses an intermediate value between several others which are formed according to any assigned law of succession. The *Arithmetical M.* is the *average* of any series of numbers, and is found by adding the values of the quantities together and dividing by their number. The arithmetical mean a and b, any two quantities, therefore is $\frac{a+b}{2}$; if $a+b+c$ $=\frac{a+b+c}{3}$; and so on. The *Geometrical M.* between any two quantities, or the mean proportional, is the quantity which forms the middle term of a duplicate ratio, or, in other words, is the continued proportion of those terms; so that the first quantity is to the number sought as the number sought is to the third term. To find the geometrical mean between a and b, any two quantities as before, let x be the required mean,—

$$\therefore a : x = x : b;$$

and consequently, $x = \sqrt{a\,b}$. Therefore, the geometrical mean between any two quantities equals the square-root of their product. The *Harmonical M.* is such a number, that the first and third terms being given, the first is to the third as the difference of the first and second is to the difference of the second and third. The harmonical *M.*, therefore, between a and c may be, say b; and b, as the mean required $= \frac{2\,a\,c}{a+c}$.

By all means. Certainly; of course; without doubt; without fail; without hesitation; at any rate; assuredly; as, come and see me *by all means.* — *By any means.* In any way possible; as, if you can *by any means* assist me. — *By no means,* or *by no manner of means.* Certainly not; not at all; not in any degree; as, this wine is *by no means* as good as the last.

Mean, *v. a.,* (*imp.* and *pp.* MEANT, *mĕnt.*) [A. S. *mænan;* D. *meenen;* Ger. *meinen.*] To have in the mind, view, or contemplation; to intend; as, he *means* to reform. — To design, with reference to a future act. — To denote; to indicate; to imply; to import.

"While poor John Bull, bewildered with the scene,
Stares, wondering what the devil it can *mean.*"—*Byron.*

—*v. n.* To have thought or ideas; to have meaning.

Mean'der, *n.* [From Lat. *Mæander,* the name of a winding river in Phrygia.] A serpentine or winding course; a flexuous path or passage; a maze; a labyrinth; — hence, intricacy; perplexity.

"Through all the *meanders* of the law."—*Arbuthnot.*

—An intricate, tortuous, or involved course or movement.

—*v. a.* To wind, turn, or circumvolve; to make flexuous or serpentine.

—*v. n.* To be intricate, tortuous, or perplexing; to wind or turn in a course or passage.

Mean'der Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Mahoning River about 7 m. below Warren.

Mean'dering, *n.* A winding, serpentine course.

Mean'drian, Mean'drous, Mean'dry, *a.* [Lat. *mæandrius.*] Winding; flexuous; serpentine; having many turns or involutions.

Meandri'na, *n.* [Fr. *méandrine.*] (*Zoöl.*) See BRAIN-STONE.

Mea'nel, *n.* A black or a red spot on a white horse. *Crabb.*

Mean'gis Islands, a group in the Eastern Archipelago, 90 m. S.E. of Mindanao; Lat. 5° N., Lon. 127° E. Its principal island is Nanusa.

Mean'ing, *a.* Significant; important; as, a *meaning* look.

—*n.* That which exists in the mind, view, or contemplation, as a settled aim or purpose, though not directly expressed; intention; purpose; aim, with reference to a future act. — Signification; import; the sense of words or expressions; that which is to be understood; that which the speaker or writer intends; force. — Sense; power of thinking.

"No *meaning* puzzles more than wit."—*Pope.*

Mean'ingless, *a.* Without a meaning; as, a *meaningless* answer.

Mean'ingly, *adv.* With meaning; significantly.

Mean'ly, *adv.* In a mean manner; without dignity of character or elevation of mind; without honor; with a low mind or narrow views; niggardly; sordidly; as, he acts *meanly* towards every one. — Poorly; in a manner indicating a low origin or condition. — Disrespectfully; disparagingly; ungenerously; unworthily; as, to think *meanly* of one's poor relations.

Mean'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mean; want of dignity, or rank, or excellence of any kind; lowness of origin or condition; want of dignity and elevation; poverty of mind; lack of honor or generosity of feeling; rudeness; sordidness; niggardliness.

"The name of servant has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition."—*Swift.*

Means, *n. pl.* Resources; also, agency toward the attainment of an end. — See MEAN.

Meant, (*mĕnt,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of MEAN.

Mean'time, Mean'while, *adv.* In the interim, or intervening time; during the interval. — See MEAN.

Mear, *n.* (*Mining.*) In English lead-mines, 32 yards of ground in a vein of ore.

Mease, (*mēz,*) *n.* [Ger. *mass,* a measure.] The number of five hundred; as, a *mease* of herrings. — *Johnson.*

Measled, (*mē'zld,*) *a.* Infected or speckled with measles.

Measledness, (*mē'zld-nes,*) *n.* State or condition of being measled; — used, specifically, of swine.

Measles, (*mē'zlz,*) *n.,* with a plural termination. [D. *mazelen;* Ger. *maser,* spot, speck, pl. *masern,* the measles.] (*Med.*) A contagious fever of an inflammatory type, attended with a characteristic eruption, and all the symptoms of a violent cold, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, dry cough, hoarseness, &c. It commences with the ordinary symptoms of fever, — chilliness, loss of appetite, lassitude, and is almost invariably attended with inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air-passages. The eruption commonly appears on the fourth day; at first about the head and neck, then the trunk and arms, and finally reaching the lower extremities. It takes two or three days to complete its course, and when it reaches the feet and legs, it has usually begun to disappear from the face. At the end of six or seven days from their first appearance, the papules have again disappeared. The eruption consists of little papules somewhat resembling flea-bites, of a dark-red color. When the eruption is fully out, the cough, at first dry and troublesome, generally becomes softer and less frequent. All ages are liable to attack, though infants at the breast are not so liable as those somewhat older. It is not commonly a dangerous disease, though sometimes it has proved exceedingly fatal. Where danger occurs, it is from inflammation of the air-passages, when the disease may become complicated with croup; or in subjects predisposed to consumption, the seeds of that disease may be developed. In general, a simple diet, and the maintenance of an equable temperature, is almost all that is required, with, perhaps, the exhibition of a mild diaphoretic or expectorant. Sometimes the application of a mustard cataplasm to the chest is of advantage.

—A disease engendered in swine from impurity of the blood.

"The swine died of the *measles,* and the sheep of the rot."
Ben Jonson.

—A disease of trees.

"Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles.*"—*Mortimer.*

Measly, (*mē'zly,*) *a.* Infected with measles, blotches, or eruptions; as, *measly* pork.

Measurable, (*mĕzh'ur-a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr. *mesurable;* Lat. *measurabilis.*] That may be measured; susceptible of mensuration or computation. — Moderate; in small degree, extent, or quantity; as, a *measurable* share of the world's goods.

Meas'urableness, *n.* Quality of being measurable or computable.

Meas'urably, *adv.* In a measurable or computable manner; in a limited degree; moderately.

Measure, (*mĕzh'ur,*) *n.* [Fr. *mesure;* Sp., from Lat. *mensura* — *metear, mensus,* to measure; Gr. *metron,* a measure; Heb. *madad,* to measure.] That by which extent or dimension is ascertained, either length, breadth, thickness, capacity, or amount; the whole magnitude, extent, or dimensions of a thing, including length, breadth, and thickness, ascertained by comparison with a fixed standard; estimated extent or content. — A limited or definite quantity: portion allotted; determined extent or length; due proportion. — A rule or standard by which anything is adjusted or proportioned; a fixed unit of quantity, dimension, or extent; hence, a criterion by which anything is estimated or judged.

"God's goodness is the *measure* of his providence."—*Sir T. More.*

—Moderation; due bounds; degree or extent without excess; — particularly, in the phrases *in measure, with, without,* or *beyond measure.*

—Indefinite quantity, extent, or degree.

"There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession."—*Taylor.*

—An instrument for determining the measurement of quantity or dimensions, as a graduated line, rod, vessel, &c. — Stated or fixed quantity, dimensions, degree, or amount, as settled by a rule or standard; contents of a vessel by which quantity is determined; as, a *measure* of corn.

(*Mus.*) The quantity of notes which are placed in the bar, and which is generally called the *time,* of which there are but two kinds, viz., *common time,* containing an equal quantity of notes in the bar, and *triple time,* containing an unequal quantity. Common time is generally marked with a C at the beginning, which means that every bar contains four crotchets, or their value in other notes. There are also other kinds of common time which are marked $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$. Triple time is marked $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{4}$. Sometimes, in common time, we have $\frac{12}{4}$, $\frac{12}{8}$. The lower figure indicates the parts of the semibreve, and the upper figure shows how many of these parts there are in the bar.

(*Rhet.*) The manner of ordering or combining the quantities, or the long and short syllables in poetry; rhythm; metre; — hence, a foot, as, the Alexandrine *measure.*

(*Dancing.*) The intervals between steps in dancing corresponding to the interval between notes in music; harmonious regulation of pedal movement and action. — A grave, stately dance resembling the minuet, formerly in vogue.

"Now tread we a *measure,* said young Lochinvar."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—*pl.* Acts, means, steps, or proceedings toward the accomplishment of an end or object; — a term of extensive comprehension; as, fiscal *measures,* legislative *measures,* political *measures,* public *measures,* effectual or inefficient *measures,* stringent or lax, or prudent or rash *measures,* &c.

"*Measures,* not men, have always been my mark."—*Goldsmith.*

Standards of measure. See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, and METRIC SYSTEM.

Meas'ure, *v. a.* [Fr. *mésurer;* Lat. *mensurare.*] To compare with a fixed standard; to compute or determine extent, quantity, dimensions, or capacity, by a certain rule or established criterion; to ascertain, as the degree of anything; hence, to judge, as of distance, extent, or quantity; to estimate; to value; to appraise.

"Jehovah! what thought can *measure* thee, or tongue relate thee?"
Milton.

—To pass through or over; to determine extent by marching off and on.

"We must *measure* twenty miles to-day." — *Shake.*

—To adjust; to proportion. — To allot or distribute by measure.

"With what *measure* ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again."
Matt. vii. 2.

—*v. n.* To have a certain or limited extent; as, one English mile *measures* 1,760 yards.

Meas'ured, *a.* Regulated or determined by a rule or standard; — hence, equal; uniform; steady; as, she gave him a *measured* look of scorn.

—*a.* Limited, circumscribed, or restricted.

"Choice word and *measured* phrase." — *Wordsworth.*

Meas'ureless, *a.* Without measure; boundless; vast; illimitable; infinite; immense; immeasurable.

Meas'urement, *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration. —Amount, extent, or quantity determined by measuring; area; content; as, the *measurement* of a ship.

Meas'urer, *n.* One who measures anything.

Meas'uring, *a.* Employed in measuring; as, a *measuring* tape, rod, or line.

Measuring cast. (*Sports.*) In the game of bowls, a term applied to a cast whose length cannot be distinguished from that of another, except by measuring.

Meat, (*meet,*) *n.* [A. S. *mate, mett;* N. Fris. *mit,* flesh; Icel. *mata;* Swed. *mat;* Dan. *mad,* food; Corn. *methia,* to nourish; Lat. *mando,* to masticate.] Food in general; anything eaten for nourishment, either by man or beast. See FOOD. — The flesh of animals used as food; flesh-meat; animal muscle.

"God sends *meat,* and the Devil sends cooks."—*Ray's Proverbs.*

To sit at meat, to sit at table during meals.

Meat-biscuit, (*-bis'kit,*) *n.* Concentrated essence of meat extracted by boiling, which, when thickened with flour, is formed into the shape of biscuit, for use on a long voyage, journey, &c.; preserved or canned meat.

Meat'ed, *a.* Containing meat; consisting of meat; — used principally in composition; as, full-*meated.*

Meath, (*meeth,*) a marit. co. of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, bordering on the Irish Sea, and having N. the cos. Cavan, Monaghan, and Louth, S. Kildare, and W. Westmeath. *Area,* 906 sq. m. The surface is generally level, rising slightly towards the N. and N.W. The soil is a rich loam, and very fertile, but for the most part given to pasture. The principal rivers are the Boyne and Blackwater. *Prod.* The usual cereals. *Manuf.* Linens. The chief towns are Trim, Navan, and Kells. *Pop.* 140,000.

Meat'iness, *n.* State or quality of being meaty; fleshiness.

Meat'less, *a.* Destitute of food; having no meat or flesh.

Mea'tus, *n.* [Lat., a passage, from *meare,* to go.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to different parts of the body, particularly to channels leading from the external parts to an internal organ, as in the ear, where the external tube or passage is called *meatus auditorius externus,* &c.

Meat'y, *a.* Abounding in meat; fleshy; as, a *meaty* pie, a *meaty* carcass.

Meaux, (*mo,*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Marne, on the Marne, 24 m. N.E. of Paris. Among the objects of interest is the Cathedral, a fine Gothic structure containing the tomb of Bossuet, formerly bishop of Meaux. *Manuf.* Cotton stuffs, earthenware, and glue. *Pop.* 11,700.

Meaw, (*mâ,*) *v. n.* See MEW.

Meawl, (*mâl,*) *v. n.* Same as MEWL, or MIAOUL, *q. v.*

Meazling, (*mēz'ling,*) *a.* Mizzling; pattering; mistling; sprinkling.

"*Measling* and soaking rain." — *Arbuthnot.*

Mc'can, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Marquette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

—A river which rises in Waushara co., and flowing S.E. enters Fox River from Marquette co.

Mecca, (*mek'ka,*) a city of Arabia, prov. of El-Hedjaz, 51 m. E. of Djedda, on the Red Sea, and 270 m. S.E. of Medina; Lat. 21° 28′ 17″ N., Lon. 40° 15′ E. *M.*, meaning literally "the place of assembly," but called by the Arabs, Om-el-Kora, "mother of towns," and Beled-al-Ameyn, "region of the faithful," is situate in a long, narrow, sandy valley, running N. and S., called in the Koran "the valley without seeds." It is 2 m. long, and about 1,500 feet wide. The houses, which are handsome, follow the windings of the valley, being built partly on the declivities on both sides. The streets are wide and regular. The only public building of consequence is the Beitullah, or El-Haram, the famous mosque of *M.* (Fig. 1745), in the interior of which is the Caaba, or Holy House. The mosque is about 350 feet long and 300 feet in breadth, and is formed by colonnades, roofed with numerous small cupolas supported by 450 pillars, about 20 feet in height, of marble or Mecca stone. The walls,

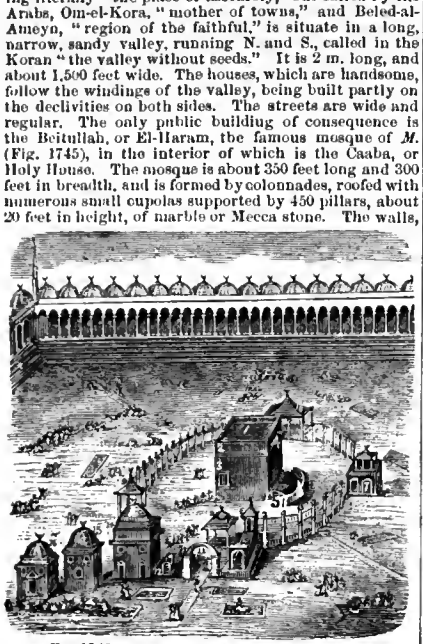


Fig. 1745. — THE HOLY MOSQUE OF MECCA.

1. Al-Caaba. 2. The band of gold. 3. The black stone. 4. The golden spout. 5. The sepulchre of Ishmael. 7. The station of the Hanfsites. 8. The place of Abraham and the Shafsites. 9. The station of the Hanbalites. 10. The station of the Malekites. 11. The old gate. 12. The steps moving on wheels to mount up to the door of the Caaba. 13. The inner inclosure, which at night is illuminated with lamps. 14. The building over the well Zemsem. 15. The treasury. 16. The cupola of the Abbas.

arches, and minarets are gaudily painted in stripes of red, yellow, and blue. The Caaba is an oblong massive structure, abt. 45 feet in length and 35 feet in breadth, and from 35 to 40 feet in height, its doors being coated with silver, embellished with gold ornaments. At the N.E. corner is the celebrated "black stone," said to have been brought by the angel Gabriel to form the foundation. It forms part of the sharp angle of the structure 4 or 5 feet above the ground. It is oval-shaped, 7 inches in diameter, of a dark-brown color resembling lava, and surrounded by a border of silver and cement, to prevent its being worn away by the kisses and touches of the pilgrims. Round the building is a broad pavement of marble, and the sides of the Caaba are covered with a curtain of embroidered black silk stuff, called the Kesona, annually brought from Cairo at the time of the Hadj or pilgrimage. The Holy Well of Zem-zem, said to have been found by Hagar when her son Ishmael was dying with thirst, supplies the city with water for drinking and ablution, its use for other purposes being forbidden. There are no manufactures of any consequence, but there is a large trade during the month of Dhabhadja (the latter end of June and the beginning of July), owing to the pilgrims from the different countries exposing articles for sale, as well for gain as to defray the expenses incurred by the journey. The climate of *M.* is sultry and unwholesome. About 15 m. E. of *M.* is the hill of Arafat, where Mohammed used to retire to pray, and which is much frequented by pilgrims, whose numbers amount annually to about 70,000. *M.* is celebrated as the birthplace of Mohammed, in 570, who was expelled in 622, and captured it in 630. In 692 it was captured by Abd-el-melik, and in 929 it was plundered by the Carmathians. In 1184, Renaud de Chatillon failed in an attempt upon *M.* In 1803 it was seized by the Moslem sect of the Wahabees, from whom it was taken in 1818 by Ibrahim Pasha. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Mec'ca, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Trumbull co., abt. 11 m. N.N.E. of Warren; *pop.* of township abt. 930.

Mecca, (BALSAM OF.) See BALSAMODENDRON.

Meccawee', *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Mecca, the Holy City of the Mohammedans.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or relating to Mecca, Arabia, or to its inhabitants.

Meccjana, (*mo-sa-zha'na,*) a village of Brazil, abt. 12 m. E. of Ceara; *pop.* 3,000.

Mechanic, (*me-kăn'ik,*) **Mechanical,** (*me-kăn'i-kl,*) *a.* [Lat. *mechanicus;* Gr. *mēchanikos,* from *mēcha-nē,* any contrivance, from *mēchos,* a means, expedient, remedy.] Skilled in mechanics, or in the art of making machines; pertaining to mechanics, or to machines, or to the art of constructing machines; relating or belonging to the art or craft of making wares, goods, instruments, furniture, &c.; constructed or performed by the rules or laws of mechanics; governed by the laws of motion; depending upon mechanism; as, *mechanical* operations, *mechanical* appliances, *mechanical* forces. — Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the philosophical principles of mechanics; acting by physical power; noting performance without design or reflection, from the mere force of habit; as, *mechanical* action, the *mechanical* arts, *mechanical* movements. — Bred to manual labor; pertaining to artisans or mechanics; belonging to the artisan class. — Servile; vulgar; ill-bred; low.

"*Mechanic* slaves
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers." — *Shake.*

—Performed and made by mechanical power, and not by chemical action; as, *mechanical* deposits.

Mechanical philosophy. The science of mechanics applied to physical inquiries. — *Worcester.*

Mechanical forces. See MECHANICS.

Mechanical work. The exertion of force through space. It is estimated in foot-pounds, the unit being the work performed in raising one pound avoirdupois, against gravity, to a height of one foot. In the modern mechanical theory of heat, the utmost mechanical work that can be accomplished by the expenditure of a quantity of heat sufficient to raise one pound of water one degree (F.) in temperature is called the *mechanical equivalent of heat.* According to Joule's experiments it is equal to 772 foot-pounds.

Mechan'ic, *n.* One who constructs machines, or fabricates goods, wares, instruments, furniture, and the like; one skilled in a mechanical occupation or art; an artificer; an artisan.

Mechan'ic, in *Ohio,* a township of Holmes co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Mechan'ically, *adv.* According to the laws of mechanism and accurate workmanship; by the laws of regulating motion, without intellectual application or design, or by the force of habit; by physical force or power.

Mechan'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being mechanical, or controlled by the power of mechanism; conformity to the laws of mechanics.

Mechanician, (*mĕk-a-nish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *mécanicien.*] One skilled in mechanics; a machinist.

Mechan'ico-chem'ical, *a.* A term applied to the sciences connected with mechanics and chemistry, as magnetism, electricity, and galvanism. — *Smart.*

Mechan'ics, *n. pl.* The science which treats of forces and their applications. The tendency of force acting upon matter is to produce motion, but two such tendencies may oppose one another, as the direction of the motions which they seek to produce may differ. When two do not completely counteract one another, it is possible that three or four or any number of forces — so many of them acting in general direction and so many in another, so many for instance trying to produce motion eastward, and so many motion westward — may produce no motion whatever. From the application of any number of forces there may be rest produced, and it is quite evident that there may be motion. The science of *M.* treats those two cases, embracing in its sphere the theory, as well as practice, of motion and equilibrium, both with and without the aid of machinery. The theory of mechanics properly comprehends: — 1. dynamics; 2. the motion of projectiles; 3. the theory of simple machines, or the mechanical forces; 4. the theory of compound machines, and their maximum effects; 5. the doctrine of the centre of gravity; 6. the doctrine of the centre of oscillation, gyration, &c.; 7. the collision of bodies; 8. the theory of rotation; 9. the theory of torsion; 10. the strength of materials; 11. and lastly, the equilibrium of arches and domes. The elementary machines, or mechanical powers, properly speaking, are six in number, and may be thus enumerated: — the *lever,* the *wheel* and *axle,* the *pulley,* the *inclined plane,* the *wedge,* and the *screw;* all of which will be found duly described under their usual appellations. Under the articles Statics, Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, and so on, the description of the elements of mechanics will be found fully given, and consequently they need not be treated of in the present article, which only has for its object the uniting of the several component parts of this branch of natural philosophy under one head. — *Hist.* From the remnants left us of the customs and exploits of the ancients, there can be no doubt that mechanics and mechanical powers were known many years prior to the birth of Christ. The stupendous pyramids of Egypt are striking evidences of the wonderful mechanical aids which the Egyptians must have been acquainted with, — powers so vast, that even in the present day, with our amount of theoretical and practical knowledge, they could not be equalled, much less eclipsed. Aristotle is the first author about whom we have any proof of having written on mathematics, and he describes the simple powers of forces clearly, but somewhat erroneously. The first great machinist is, however, undoubtedly, Archimedes, and he did much, not only for geometry, but also for hydrostatics, of which he discovered and explained the general principles. Archimedes also discovered the centre of gravity (see GRAVITATION), and many useful and important machines which have not descended to our own times. Water-mills are the oldest of mechanical inventions that have come down to us from the ancients; although hand-mills for grinding corn were well known to the Romans. The inclined plane was invented by Cardan. Simon Stevens, of Bruges, discovered and applied the theory of the parallelogram of forces; and the centre of gravity, as applied to solid bodies, was modelled, *in extenso,* from the early theory of Archimedes, by Lucas Valerius. Galileo was the first modern mathematician who did much for mechanics, for under his hands that science assumed perfectly different proportions from what it had done before. Toricelli, his pupil, further enlarged the theories which Galileo had started. The names of Popin, the Marquis of Worcester, Huygens, Wallis, and Wren, may likewise be added as illustrating mechanics in the 17th century. One of the greatest inducements, however, to the prosecution of this study was the publication of Newton's *Principia* (see PRINCIPIA). The steam-engine may be said to be the greatest of discoveries which have been made in this path, and a full description will be found given of it under articles headed STEAM-CARRIAGE, and STEAM-ENGINE. Euler's treatise on mechanics is one of the best works on the subject extant, and the student would do well likewise to consult Lagrange's *Mécanique Analitique,* and also Wood's, Whewell's, and Moseley's works.

Applied mechanics, the practical application of the laws of matter and motion to the construction of machinery, &c.

Mechan'icsburg, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Sangamon co., abt. 15 m. E. of Springfield.

Mechanicsburg, in *Indiana,* a village of Boone co., abt. 7 m. N. of Lebanon. — A post-village of Henry co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Richmond. — A village of Marion co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Mechanicsburg, in *Iowa,* a village of Van Buren co., abt. 8 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Mechanicsburg, in *Missouri,* a village of Macon co., abt. 105 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

Mechanicsburg, in *Ohio,* a village of Carroll co. — A post-vill. of Champaign co., abt. 10 m. E. of Urbana.

Mechanicsburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Allegheny co., abt. 10 m. E. of Pittsburg. — A post-borough of Cumberland co., abt. 8 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A village of Indiana co., abt. 38 m. W. of Altoona. — A village of York co., abt. 45 m. S.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Mechanicsburg, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Bland co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Lynchburg.

Mechan'ic's Falls, in *Maine,* a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 37 m. N.N.W. of Portland.

Mechan'icstown, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 20 m. N. of Frederick.

Mechan'icsville, in *Georgia,* a village of Jasper co., abt. 46 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Mechanicsville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Vanderburg co., abt. 3 m. N. of Evansville.

Mechanicsville, in *Iowa,* a village of Clayton co., abt. 22 m. E. by S. of Cedar Rapids; *pop.* 581.

Mechanicsville, in *Maryland,* a village of Montgomery co., abt. 18 m. N. of Washington, D.C.

Mechanicsville, in *New Jersey,* a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Flemington.

Mechanicsville, in *New York,* a post-village of Saratoga co., abt. 12 m. N. of Troy.

—A village of Westchester co., abt. 45 m. N.N.E. of New York city.

Mechanicsville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 100 m. E. of Harrisburg. — A village of Lehigh co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Allentown.

Mechanicsville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Cannon co.

Mechanicsville, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village of Sumter district.

Mechanicsville, in *Vermont,* a post-village of Rutland co., abt. 8 m. S. by W. of Montpelier.

Mechanicsville, in *Virginia,* a village of Hanover co., abt. 7 m. N.N.E. of Richmond. Here, on June 26, 1863, a terrible but indecisive battle was fought between the Union forces under Gen. McClellan, and the Confederates under Gen. A. P. Hill. — A village of Louisa co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Mechanism, (*mĕk'an-izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *mécanisme.*] Motion depending upon mechanical laws; mechanical action. (a.)

"All must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident." *Bentley.*

—The structure or construction of a machine, engine, or instrument; the parts composing a machine, &c.: action of a machine according to the laws of mechanics; any mechanical contrivance; as, an ingenious piece of *mechanism.*

Mech'anist, *n.* [Sp. *maquinista.*] One skilled in mechanics; a machinist, or maker of machines.

Mech'anize, *v. a.* [Fr. *mécaniser.*] To form by, or make subject to skilful contrivance, art, or design

"Power . . . makes the human frame a *mechanized* automaton." *Shelley.*

Mechanograph'ic, *a.* Treating of, or describing, mechanics.

Mechanog'raphist, *n.* An artist who reproduces copies of artistic works by mechanical process.

Mechanog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *mechanē,* machine, and *grapheio,* to write.] Art or process of multiplying or reproducing a writing or work of art by mechanical means.

Mechanurgy, (*mĕk'an-ur-ji,*) *n.* [Gr. *mechanē,* and root *ērgein,* to work.] That branch of science which treats of moving machines.

Mechitarists, or **Mekhitarists,** (*mek'hi-tar-ists,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A congregation of Armenian Christians named after Peter Mechitar, or Mekhitar, who was born at Sebaste in 1676. He repaired to Constantinople in 1700, and having in vain endeavored to unite the Armenians, was compelled to quit the city, and took refuge in the Morea, founding at Modon, in 1708, an Armenian monastery. On the conquest of the Morea by the Turks in 1717, Mechitar repaired to Venice, and the island of St. Lazaro was granted to him, and here he established a printing-press, and formed the society that bears his name, for the diffusion of a knowledge of the Christian Armenian literature. Mechitar D. at Venice, 1749. The society have branches at Constantinople, Paris, Vienna, and other places, and their publications find a large circulation in the Levant.

Mechlin, (*mek'lin,*) *n.* A kind of fine, gauzy lace, originally made at Mechlin, Belgium.

Mechlin, or **Malines,** (*mek'lin,* or *ma-leen',*) a city of Belgium, prov. of Antwerp, on the Dyle, a tributary of the Scheldt, 14 m. S.E. of Antwerp, and 14 N.E. of Brussels. It was formerly a very flourishing place, but it has latterly fallen behind most of the Belgian cities in commercial enterprise and activity. The most remarkable among its public buildings are the Cathedral, a Gothic structure, and the Church of the Récollects, both of which contain many fine paintings by Rubens, Vandyke, and other great artists. *Manuf.* Fine Brabant lace and linen, besides damask, silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, gilt-leather chairs, tobacco, &c. It has an extensive trade in corn, flax, and oil. *Pop.* 35,529.

Mecho'acan, a state of Mexico. See MICHOACAN.

Mecho'acan, or **Micho'acan,** *n.* The root of the Mexican plant *Convolvulus mechoacan.* It is a mild purgative.

Mecklenburg, a territory of N. Germany, between Lat. 53° 7′ and 54° 20′ N., and Lon. 10° 35′ and 13° 57′ E., having N. the Baltic, E. and S. the Prussian dominions, and W. Hanover, Denmark, and Lübeck; *area,* 5,820 sq. m. It is divided into:

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, (GRAND-DUCHY OF,) a state of N. Germany, between Lat. 53° 7′ and 54° 20′ N., Lon. 10° 37′ and 13° 15′ E., having N. the Baltic, E. Pomerania and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, S. the prov. of Brandenburg, W. Luneburg and Lauenburg, and part of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; *area,* 4,833 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. The principal rivers are the Rechnitz, Warnow, Stepnitz, the Elde, a tributary of the Elbe, and others. *Prod.* Wheat, corn, hemp, flax, tobacco, &c. The horses and horned cattle, which are both numerous and excellent, find a ready sale in every part of Germany, and are a source of great profit to the landed proprietors. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, cotton, paper, and glass. *M.* is famous also for its distillation of corn-spirits. It has an extensive trade in farm produce. — The government of M.-Schwerin is intimately connected with that of M.-Strelitz. Each grand-duchy has its separate diets, which also meet separately; but the diets of both grand-duchies assemble once a year, alternately at Sternberg and Malchin. The joint assembly has the right, in conjunction with the grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to make laws and impose taxes for the whole of Mecklenburg; it consists of the landed proprietors among the nobility, and of deputies from towns, in all amounting to between 500 and 600 members. The executive power is intrusted to a *directorium,* consisting of eight grand-ducal councillors, 3 heads of noble families (*Erb-Landmarschälle*), and a deputy from the town of Rostock, which is itself a sort of little republic, or *imperium in imperio.* Justice is administered in primary courts in the towns and villages; in patrimonial courts on the estates of the nobility, with courts of secondary jurisdiction at Schwerin, Güstrow, and Rostock, and a high-court of appeals at Parchim, which is the supreme legal tribunal for both grand-duchies. With the exception of between 3,000 and 4,000 Jews, the inhabitants are nearly all Lutherans. The public revenues of the grand-duchy amount to nearly $2,500,000 per annum, and the public debt is about $7,500,000. *M.-S.* furnishes a contingent of 5,967 men to the army of the Confederation. The only commercial towns and ports of consequence are Schwerin, Rostock, Wismar, and Ludwigslust. Schwerin is the political capital, but Ludwigslust is the usual summer-residence of the grand-duke. *Pop.* 560,618.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, (GRAND-DUCHY OF,) a state of N. Germany, consisting of two separate territorial divisions: the first and largest, or the duchy of Stargard, lying between Lat. 53° 9′ and 53° 47′ N., and Lon. 12° 40′ and 13° 57′ E., having W. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and surrounded on all other sides by the Prussian territories; the second, or principality of Ratzeburg, between Lat. 53° 40′ and 53° 51′ N., and Lon. 10° 39′ and 11° E. *United area,* abt. 997 sq. m. The general features of the country are the same as those described in the above article. Its mean elevation is, however, somewhat less than that of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, though the Helpterburg, near Woldeyk, rises to 640 ft. above the sea. The chief river in Stargard is the Havel, and in Ratzeburg the Stepnitz. The land is divided among the sovereign, the nobility, and the towns, in the proportion of about 7-10ths to the first, 2-10ths to the nobles, and 1-10th to the municipalities. Nearly ¼th part of the grand-ducal property consists of forest-lands. Agriculture and cattle-breeding are the chief branches of industry here, as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The manufactures are even more insignificant than in the latter grand-duchy. The government is a feudal monarchy, as in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Justice is administered in eight courts of primary jurisdiction, the superior court of Ratzeburg, and the court of chancery in New Strelitz, from which appeal lies to the supreme tribunal at Parchim. Neu-Strelitz is the capital and residence of the grand-duke. The other chief towns are Neu-Brandenburg, Friedland, and Old Strelitz. *M.-S.* furnishes 1,197 men to the army of the Confederation. *Pop.* 98,770. *Hist. M.-S.* was originally peopled by the Heruli and the Vandals, who were expelled by the Obotrites in 782. Charlemagne failed in his attempts to reduce this tribe to subjection; but in 1159, Henry the Lion subdued its chief, Niclot, and seized his territories. The two lines of Mecklenburg and Werle were founded by John the Theologian, and Niclot, on the death of their father Henry Burwin II., in 1236. The latter became extinct in 1436. The entire duchy was conferred upon Wallenstein by the emperor Ferdinand II., March 4, 1628; but in 1631 it was again restored to Adolphus Frederick and John Albert, the then existing representatives of the lines of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Güstrow. The division of the entire duchy between the grand-duchies of Strelitz and Schwerin was effected March 8, 1701. In 1815, the dukes assumed the title of grand-duke.

Meck'lenburg, in *N. Carolina,* a S.W. co., adjoining S. Carolina; *area,* about 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Catawba River, and McAlpin's and Sugar creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Charlotte. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Mecklenburg, in *New York,* a post-village of Schuyler co., abt. 13 m. W. of Ithaca.

Mecklenburg, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Knox co., abt. 185 m. E. by S. of Nashville.

Mecklenburg, in *Virginia,* a S. by E. co., adjoining N. Carolina; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Roanoke and Meherrin rivers, and Allen's and Bluestone creeks. *Surface,* finely diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Boydton. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Mecom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *mēkos,* length, and *metron,* measure.] (*Med.*) A kind of graduated compass used to measure the length of new-born infants.

Mec'onate, *n.* [Lat. *meconatum.*] (*Chem.*) A salt obtained from meconic acid by association with a base.

Mecon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *méconique,* from Gr. *mekōnikos.*] Belonging or relating to, or obtained from poppies; as, *meconic* acid.

Mecon'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A tribasic acid existing in opium. It is soluble in hot water, and crystallizes, on cooling, in plates which contain six equivalents of water of crystallization. It gives a blood-red color with solution of perchloride of iron. *Form.* $3HO.C_{14}HO_{11}$.

Meco'nium, Mec'onine, Meco'nia, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white, neutral, fusible substance, procured from opium. About 2 grains of it are said to be contained in a pound of opium.

Meco'nium, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *mekōnion,* from *mekōn,* poppy.] The first fæces of infants.

Meconop'sis, *n.* [Gr. *mekōn,* a poppy, and *opsis,* resemblance.] A gen. of plants, ord. *Papaveraceæ.* They are herbs, with a yellow juice, a species of which, *M. diphylla,* is 12 to 18 inches high; leaves pinnately divided, glaucous beneath; petals, deep yellow; — found in woods in the U. States.

Mecos'ta, or NECOSTA, in *Michigan,* a W. central co. of the lower peninsula; *area,* about 840 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Maskegu River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* somewhat diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Big Rapids. *Pop.* about 8,500.

Med'al, *n.* [Fr. *medaille;* Lat. *metallum,* a metal.] (*Numis.*) The name applied to those coins that are cast on some especial occasion to celebrate some important or remarkable event or personage; the first, strictly speaking, medals of antiquity being, undoubtedly, the medallions of the Romans. The greatest difference that exists between the medals of ancient and modern times is owing to the fact that those of the latter period have often portraits of illustrious personages who are not of regal origin, while those of the former never bear any but royal or imperial celebrities. The study of this branch of science and art is indispensable to archæology, and, indeed, to a thorough acquaintance with the fine arts. Medals indicate the names of provinces and cities, while determining their position, and they also present pictures of many places celebrated in history. They also fix the period of events, determine occasionally their character, and at the same time enable us to trace the different races of sovereigns who at various times have governed particular parts of the world. They also show us the different metallurgical processes: they enable us to discover the various alloys, the mode of gilding and plating practised by the ancients, the metals which they used, and their weights and measures; their different modes of reckoning, the names, titles, and orders of their various magistrates and princes, while also giving us their portraits; their different characters, modes of worship, with all their attributes and ceremonies, are likewise disclosed, and in fact everything that pertains particularly to civil, military, and religious usages. The ancient medals were either struck or cast; some, however, were first cast and then struck. Medals have two sides: the obverse side, (*pars adversa, antica, l'avers,*) which contains a portrait of the person in whose honor it was struck, or other figures relating to him. This portrait consists either of the head alone, or the bust, or of a half- or full-length figure. The reverse of the medal (*pars adversa, postica, le revers*) contains mythological, allegorical, or other figures. The words which are around the border form what is termed the *legend,* while those in the centre are the *inscription.* Of all medals those from Egypt are the most ancient; and next to these rank those of Greece, the latter far surpassing the former in beauty of design and clearness of execution. Those of ancient Rome are extremely beautiful, the engraving being fine, the taste unexceptionable, and the invention simple. These latter are divided into two classes — *consular* and *imperial.* Of these the former are the most ancient, for the copper and silver ones do not go further back than the 484th year of the Roman period, while those of gold do not extend further back than to the year 546. The imperial medals first commenced under Julius Cæsar, and continued until the year A. D. 260, the Lower Empire containing a space of 1,200 years, ending with the capture of Constantinople. In the arrangement of medals, it is observed, in an article in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," that a general uniformity is no slight gain, and may reconcile us to partial defects. These defects must be remedied, in large collections, by the use of cross references from one cabinet to another, and by the formation of independent series to illustrate the general one. The latter suggestion is well worthy of careful consideration. A series illustrative of Greek art, and another of Roman art, might be formed. A series of portraits, and another of groups, would be equally valuable. Others might be made to show the changes of states, by the weights and values of the materials used in their construction, while illustrating the history of the particular country or city in question.

Med'alet, *n.* A small medal.

Medal'lic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a medal or medals; as, "*medallic* history."—*H. Walpole.*

Medallion, (*me-dal'yon,*) *n.* [Fr. *médaillon,* from *medaille,* medal.] (*Numis.*) A name given to coins struck in Rome and in the provinces under the empire, which, in gold or silver, exceed in size the largest coins of which the name and value are known in their respective metals; viz., the *aureus* in gold, and the *denarius* in silver. It has been doubted whether they were intended for the purpose of circulation, or merely struck, like modern medals, to commemorate persons or events.

(*Arch.*) Any circular tablet, resembling a medal, on which figures are embossed. — *Weale.*

Med'allist, *n.* [Fr. *médailliste.*] One who is skilled in medals; a virtuoso in medals. — One who has gained a medal as the reward of merit; as, a guild-*medallist* at the English universities.

Medal'lurgy, *n.* [Eng. *medal,* and Gr. *ergein,* to work.] The art of making or striking medals.

Meda'ry, in *Dakota Territory,* a village of Minnehaha co., on Big Sioux River, abt. 200 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Meda'ry, in *Ohio,* a village of Putnam co.

Meda'rysville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Pulaski co., about 46 m. N. of La Fayette.

Meddle, (*med'dl,*) *v. n.* [Belg. *middelen,* to intervene; Ger. *mittler;* Goth. *mildumonds,* a mediator. Allied to MIDDLE, *q. v.*] To interfere; to interpose or intervene inopportunely or officiously; to thrust one's self into a matter which does not concern one; to mix one's self in a prying, offensive, or improper manner; to make mischief; to handle, as the business of another; — usually preceding *with,* and frequently *in.*

"Every fool will be *meddling.*"—*Prov.* xx. 3.

To meddle and make, to thrust one's self forward officiously into the concerns of another.

Med'dler, *n.* One who meddles; an intrusively officious person; a busybody: one who pokes his nose into other people's business; one who interferes in matters with which he has no concern.

Med'dlesome, *a.* Given to meddling; apt to interpose in the affairs of others; prone to officiously interfere with others; as, a *meddlesome* woman.

Med'dlesomeness, *n.* Quality of being meddlesome; disposition of a busybody.

Med'dling, *a.* Officious; busy in other persons' affairs. —*n.* Officious interposition.

Med'dlingly, *adv.* Officiously; interposingly; pryingly; interferingly.

Mede'a, (*Fabulous History.*) A celebrated magician, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, and the niece of Circe. When Jason came to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Medea became enamoured of him, and it was to her arts that the Argonauts owed their preservation. (See JASON.) Medea had an interview with her lover in the temple of Hecate, where they bound themselves by the most solemn oaths, and promised eternal fidelity. No sooner had Jason overcome all the difficulties which Æetes had placed in his way, than Medea embarked with the conquerors for Greece. To stop the pursuit of her father, she tore to pieces her brother Absyrtus, and left his mangled limbs in the pass through which Æetes was to pass. When Jason reached Iolchos, the return of the Argonauts was universally celebrated; but Æson, the father of Jason, was unable to assist at the solemnity, on account of the infirmities of his age. Medea, at her husband's request, removed the weakness of Æson, and, by the juice of certain herbs, restored him to the vigor of youth. Her conduct, however, to the daughter of Pelias, and her refusal to bring Pelias to life after they boiled his flesh in a caldron, greatly irritated the people of Iolchos, and Medea, with her husband, fled to Corinth, to avoid the resentment of an offended populace. Here they lived for ten years; but the love of Jason for Glauce, the king's daughter, soon interrupted their mutual harmony, and Medea was divorced. Medea revenged the infidelity of Jason by causing the death of Glauce and the destruction of her family. (See GLAUCE.) This act was followed by another more atrocious. Medea killed two of her children in their father's presence, and when he attempted to punish the barbarity, she fled through the air upon a chariot drawn by winged dragons. From Corinth Medea went to Athens, where she married king Ægeus. From her connection with Ægeus, Medea had a son,

who was called Medus. She fled at length from Athens, after having attempted to poison Theseus at a feast, and went to Colchis, where, according to some, she was reconciled to Jason, who had sought her in her native country, after her sudden departure from Corinth. The story of Medea's life has furnished a subject for both ancient and modern tragic writers; Euripides, Seneca, and Corneille being the principal.

Medeah, (*me'de-a,*) a fortified town of Algeria, 40 m. S.S.W. of Algiers; *pop.* 4,000.

Med'eba, (*Script.*) A town east of the Jordan, in the tribe of Reuben, (*Josh.* xiii. 9, 16.) Near it the army of David gained a great victory, (1 *Chr.* xix. 7.) Long afterwards, it fell again into the hands of the Moabites, its ancient masters, (*Num.* xxi. 30; *Isa.* xv. 2.) Its ruins, on rising ground a few miles S.E. of Heshbon, still retain the old name.

Medellin', (*ma-del-yeen'.*) a city of the U. States of Columbia, abt. 48 m. S.E. of Antioquia. It has an elevation of 5,030 ft. above sea-level, and is the principal entrepôt for the produce of the surrounding territory. *Pop.* 15,000.

Medellin', a river of Mexico, flows through the State of Vera Cruz into the Gulf of Mexico.

Medeo'la, n. [Named after *Medea*, from its supposed medicinal virtues.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*, including the Cucumber Root, or Indian Cucumber, *M. Virginica*, 1-2 feet high, and remarkable for the symmetry of its form, and its root shaped like a cucumber. It is common in woods in the U. States, and is said to possess diuretic properties.

Med'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Med'ford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Med'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 5,500.

Med'ford, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Steele co., abt. 9 m. S. of Faribault; *pop.* of township abt. 700.

Medford, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Burlington co., abt. 7 m. S. of Mount Holly; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Medford, in *New York*, a village of Suffolk co., abt. 55 m. E. of Brooklyn.

Me'dia. [Heb. *Madai.*] (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia, which extended on the W. and S. of the Caspian Sea, from Armenia and Assyria on the N. and W., to Farsistan or Persia proper on the S.; and included the districts now called Shirvan, Aderbeitzan, Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Irak Adjemi. It covered a territory larger than that of Spain, lying between 32° and 40° of N. Lat., and was one of the most fertile and earliest cultivated among the kingdoms of Asia. It had two grand divisions, of which the N.W. was called *Atropatene*, or *Lesser Media*, and the S., *Greater Media*. The former corresponds to the modern Aderbeitzan, now, as formerly, a province of the Persian empire, on the W. of the Caspian, surrounded by high mountains of the Tauritic range, except towards the east, where the river Kur, or Cyrus, discharges its waters into the Caspian. The Greater Media corresponds principally to the modern Irak Adjemi, or Persian Irak. Ecbatana was the ancient capital. Media is one of the most ancient independent kingdoms of which history makes mention. Berosus states that the Medes had conquered Babylon B.C. 2,000, and that the dynasty lasted 224 years. Rawlinson (*Anc. Monarchies*, iii. ch. vi.), who ranks Media third among the five great monarchies of the ancient world, declares that Median history from B.C. 2234 to B.C. 835 is a blank. The Medians were in language, religion, and manners very nearly allied to the Persians. After they had shaken off the yoke of the Assyrians, their tribes united about 708 B.C., according to the common account, and chose Dejoces (Kai-Kobad) for their chief. His son Phraortes, or Arphaxad, subdued the Persians. Cyaxares (Kai-Kaous), the son of Phraortes, in alliance with Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, overthrew the Assyrian empire about 604 B.C., and spread the terror of his arms as far as Egypt. He was succeeded by his son Astyages (Asdehak), who was deposed (560 B.C.) by his own grandson Cyrus (Kai-Khûsru), king of Persia; and from this time the two nations are spoken of as one people. Ecbatana, the capital of *M.*, became the summer residence of the Persian kings. After the death of Alexander the Great (324 B.C.), the N.W. portion (*Atropatene*) became a separate kingdom, and existed till the time of Augustus; the other portion, under the name of *Great Media*, forming a part of the Syrian monarchy. Media was on several occasions separated from Persia. In 152 B.C., Mithridates I. took Great Media from the Syrians, and annexed it to the Parthian empire, and about 36 B.C. it had a king of its own, named Artavasdes, against whom Mark Antony made war. Under the Sassanian dynasty, the whole of Media was united to Persia.

Media, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village, cap. of Delaware co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Mediæ'val, Medie'val, *a.* [Lat. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age. See AGE.] Pertaining or having reference to the Middle Ages: as, *mediæval* history, *mediæval* architecture.

Mediæval or Gothic Architecture. Before the reign of Constantine, Christian architecture can scarcely be said to have had any existence; and when, at his conversion, the empire became nominally Christian, the existing temples were found unsuited to the requirements of the faith which he professed. But the basilica, or secular hall of justice, furnished a type as susceptible of development as it was preëminently adapted for the accommodation of large bodies of worshippers. An oblong area, broken by two rows of columns into three divisions, the central being the widest, furnished a plan which might be amplified to any extent, while the tribunal of the magistrate and

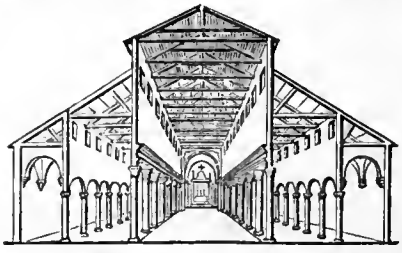


Fig. 1746. — BATHS OF DIOCLETIAN. (Now used as a church.)

his assessors presented the model for the arrangement of the altar with the seats of the bishop and presbyters. In this form we have the genuine precursor of the most complicated Gothic buildings; and the type of the Roman basilica is reproduced uninjured in Cologne. In the construction of these basilicas the architecture of the entablature is seen combined with that of the arch. Their columns were frequently the spoils of ruined heathen temples; but the greater difficulty of procuring architraves led to a larger employment of the arch, and this in its turn to the construction of groined vaults. Here the Christian architects had only to revert to the forms presented by earlier Roman buildings. The Temple of Peace at Rome exhibited the profound knowledge of the Romans in the practice of vaulting; nor was this knowledge lost in the decline of Roman architecture down to the days of Diocletian. In the baths of this emperor are to be seen not only groined vaults in three divisions, whose span is nearly seventy feet, but at the back of each springer a buttress, precisely of the nature of a flying-buttress, is contrived to counteract the thrusts of the vaulting. If a comparison be made between this large hall (now used as a church) of the baths of Diocletian (Fig. 1746) with the nave of a Gothic church, the contrast will be found to be more such as must result from the nature and employment of the materials, than from difference of style. The full development of Gothic vaulting, which was the forerunner of the whole style, was first carried out in the royal domain in France about the middle of the 12th century. The Normans had settled in the north of France more than a century before this, and had applied their talents and the fruit of their conquests to the building of splendid temples in honor of their victories. In doing

Fig. 1747. — LATE NORMAN DOORWAY.
(From Middleton Stoney, Oxon, England, 1160.)

so, they followed out the round-arched style, and brought it forward by a great stride towards true Gothic. (See NORMAN ARCHITECTURE.) South of the royal domain, in Burgundy, there had existed for centuries great establishments of monks, famous for their architecture. The Abbey of Cluny was their central seat, whence they sent out colonies, and built abbeys after the model of the parent one. The style in which they worked was also an advanced Romanesque, but different from that of the Normans. Between these two provinces lay the royal domain. Owing to the weak state of the kingdom, architecture had hitherto made little progress in the Isle of France. About the beginning of the 12th cent. the monarchy revived, and for the next two centuries was governed by wise and powerful monarchs, who succeeded in reëstablishing the royal supremacy. A new impulse was thus given to the literature and arts of the country, by which architecture profited largely. From the state of ruin into which the kingdom had fallen, there were almost no churches existing worthy of the new state of things. New and great designs were formed: hitherto, almost all the important churches of France were abbey churches; now, under the royal patronage, cathedrals were to be built. The bishops, envious of the power of the monks, lent their powerful aid, and the whole of the laity joined heartily in the work. With such a universal impulse, no wonder that architecture took a great stride, and new forms were introduced. It is to this period and people that we owe the development of the true or pointed Gothic style. The earliest example we have of the fully developed Gothic style is the Cathedral of St. Denis, in which are deposited the remains of the kings of France. It was founded by the Abbé Suger in 1144. The Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris soon followed, and almost contemporary with it arose the magnificent cathedrals of Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, Beauvais, Bourges, and a host of others. Another cause which tended much to hasten the progress of the style was the invention, about the same time, of painted glass. The Romanesque architects had been in the habit of decorating their churches with frescoes and other paintings; but this new mode of introducing the most brilliant colors into their designs was at once seized upon by the northern architects. The small circular arched windows, which were still in many instances retained long after the pointed arch had become usual in the vaulting, no longer sufficed to light the churches when filled with stained glass. They were therefore enlarged, two or three even were thrown into one, divided only by mullions; this compound window was again increased until the compartment of the clere-story became almost wholly absorbed. The architects were then forced to conform the arches of

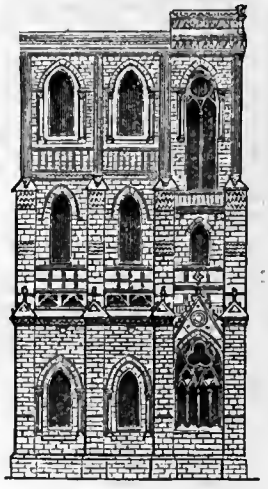


Fig. 1748.
FROM NÔTRE DAME, (Paris).

their windows to the pointed outline of the side-arches of the vaulting. This desire for more and more space for stained glass was the origin of the window-tracery, which forms so beautiful a feature of the style. It is the last attenuated remains of the wall-space of the clere-story, which was at last entirely absorbed. Figure 1748, from Nôtre Dame, is a good illustration of the progress of the French-Gothic. The left-hand portion of the elevation shows the mode of fenestration adopted. The clere-story windows are small; and, in order to give more light, the vault of the gallery next the window is kept very high. This was the original design; but during the construction of the cathedral, the importance of stained-glass had become so great, that the design was altered to give larger windows for its display, as shown on the right-hand portion of the elevation. These windows also show the simple early forms of tracery; that in the aisle windows being later and more advanced. Fig. 1749 shows two bays from Tournay Cathedral, and is a good specimen of the mode in which the whole space of the side-walls was made available for window tracery and stained glass. The further history of Gothic architecture in France is simply the following out, to their furthest limits, the principles above indicated, on which the early architects had unconsciously been working when they originated the style. So long as the Gothic architects worked on these principles, they advanced and improved their architecture. When, however, the style had become fully developed and matured (about 1300 A. D.), the spirit of progress died. No new features were developed. The architects seemed to think that in its main elements their style was complete, and contented themselves with continuing the traditional style of their forerunners, pushing to their extremest limits the principles handed down to them. Thus, the height of the cathedrals was extended till, at Beauvais, it exceeded the power of the architects to prop up the vaulting. The system of buttresses and pinnacles was developed with the utmost skill, till at last the original simplicity and repose of the designs were lost, and the exteriors presented an elaborate system of scaffolding and propping-up in stone. Tha

Fig. 1749.
From the Cathedral of Tournay.

beautiful forms of the early tracery became distorted into all manner of flowing curves, graceful but unmeaning, of the Flamboyant period; and, in short, the art became lost in mere cleverness of design and dexterity of execution, and the architect's place was usurped by the mason. It is in the cathedrals of the 12th and 13th centuries, above referred to, that we find the noblest development of the Gothic style. Everything tended to make them so. The nation was united in the effort — all the science, all the arts, all the learning of the times were centred in the Church. In it, and that almost exclusively, the sculptor, the painter, the historian, the moralist, and the divine, all found scope for the expression of their ideas on the sculptured walls, porches, and niches, or the painted windows of the cathedrals — the churches of the people. The progress of this style in other countries is no less remarkable. At no time in the world's history did any style of architecture ever spread so wide, or give rise, in so short a time, to so many splendid buildings. No sooner had the style been invented in the central provinces of France, than it immediately spread over the whole of the west of Europe, superseding all other styles, and producing similar splendid buildings wherever it went. The Germans were nearly a century in adopting the pointed style after its invention in France; and when it was introduced, it retained the appearance of a foreign importation. It was nowhere so completely naturalized as in England, where the Gothic style lasted even longer than in France. The so-called beauties of the German-Gothic are, for the most part, to be regarded rather as excellent specimens of masonry than as artistic developments of the style. The open-work spires, for example, are fine pieces of construction, and have a striking effect; but from the first there is a tendency to commit the work to masons, who rejoice in displaying their manual dexterity. The later Gothic in Germany is the most splendid development of the stone-cutter's art and the draughtsman's ingenuity; these run riot, while the artist is entirely wanting. The Gothic style might be traced in all countries of Western Europe; but it is only in France and England that it had a complete existence,—there it was born, arrived at maturity, and died, leaving architecture in the hands of trade-corporations, who acted independently of the directing mind. In their hands, architecture became masonic skill, and Gothic was finally superseded by the revival of classic architecture in the 16th century.—*Ch. Ency.*

Mediæ'valism, Medie'valism, *n.* Spirit of the institutions, manners, and practices of the Middle Ages.

Mediæ'valist, *n.* One who is skilled in the history, manners, and character of the Middle Ages; one who advocates the customs and practices of the Middle Ages.

Me'dial, *a.* [Fr. *médial;* L. Lat. *medialis*, from Lat. *medius*, mid, middle. See MEAN.] Noting a mean or average; mean; middle.

Medial alligation. (*Arith.*) The method of finding the price or quality of a compound of several simple ingredients, each of which has a known price or quality.

Me'dian, *a.* [Lat. *medianus.*] Traversing the middle; as, a *median* channel.

Median line. (*Anat.*) A vertical line, supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts. *Dunglison.*

Me'diant, *n.* [From Lat. *medius*, middle.] (*Anat.*) The space left in the median line of the chest by the non-approximation of the two lungs. It extends from the sternum in front to the spine behind, and contains all the thoracic viscera excepting the lungs.

Medias'tine, Medias'tinum, *n.* [L. Lat. *mediastinum*, from Lat. *medius*, middle.] (*Anat.*) The membranous septum, formed by the duplicature of the pleura, that divides the cavity of the chest into 2 parts. It is divided into an anterior and posterior portion.

Me'diate, *a.* [Fr. *médiat;* L. Lat. *mediatus*, from *medius*. See MEAN.] Middle; interposed; intervening; being between two extremes.

"We hover in a *mediate* state betwixt infinity and nothing."—*Prior.*

—Acting by a mean, or through an intervening agent, cause, or instrument. — Obtained by a medium; as, "*mediate* knowledge." — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

—*v. a.* To come into or be in the middle or midst, or between two. (R.) — To interpose between parties as the common friend of each; to act indifferently between contending parties with a view to reconciliation; to intercede: to interpose; to arbitrate; to play the part of go-between; to act as umpire; as, to *mediate* between husband and wife.

—*v. n.* To effect by mediation, interposition, or arbitration between parties; as, to *mediate* a peace.

Me'diately, *adv.* By means, or by a secondary cause, acting between the first cause and the effect; in a mediate manner.

Me'diateness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being mediate.

Media'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *mediatio.*] Act of mediating; interposition; intervention; arbitrative agency. —Agency interposed for reconciliation or adjustment of differences; intercession; entreaty on behalf of another.

Mediatiza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *médiatisation.*] Act of mediatizing.

(*Hist.*) The annexation of the smaller German sovereignties to larger contiguous states, which took place on a large scale, after the dissolution of the German empire in 1806. The same thing had been done on various occasions during the continuance of the empire; and the dominions so annexed were said to be mediatized, *i. e.* made *mediately* instead of *immediately* dependent on the empire. The term was retained when the abolition of the German union had rendered it in strictness inappropriate. A few more were mediatized after the peace of 1815. After the victory of Sadowa, Prussia mediatized Hanover and many principalities of Northern Germany.

Me'diatize, *v. a.* [Fr. *médiatiser.*] To make mediately instead of immediately dependent; to annex.

Me'diator, *n.* [Fr. *médiateur;* L. Lat. *mediator*, from *medio*, *mediatus*, from Lat. *medius*. See MEAN.] One who mediates or interposes between parties at variance, for the purpose of reconciling them; an intercessor; an advocate; a propitiator;—hence, in the highest sense, Christ, as our advocate and intercessor with God the Father, is called the *Mediator.*

Mediato'rial, Me'diatory, *a.* Belonging or befitting a mediator; pertaining or having reference to mediation or interposition; as, "Christ's *mediatorial* office." — *Fiddes.*

Mediato'rially, *adv.* In the manner of a mediator; by intercession.

Me'diatorship, *n.* The office of a mediator.

Me'diatory, *a.* Same as MEDIATORIAL, *q. v.*

Me'diatress, Me'diatrix, *n.* [Fr. *médiatrice;* Lat. *mediatrix.*] A female mediator.

Med'ic, *a.* Medical; having reference to medicine. (R.)

Med'icable, *a.* [Lat *medicabilis*, from *medicare.*] That may be medicated, cured, or healed.

Medica'go, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Papaceæ.* The None-such, *M. lupulina*, is common in fields from Canada to Florida. Its leaves resemble those of clover; it gives from May to Oct. yellow flowers in small spikes; and its pods are somewhat spiral, a form which characterizes the genus. — The Lucern Medick, *M. sativa*, is a deep-rooting, perennial plant, sending up numerous, tall and slender, clover-like shoots, with spikes of blue or violet flowers. It is a native of Europe, where it is highly valued as a forage-plant. It has been naturalized and cultivated to some extent in this country, but has hitherto proved of less value than clover. — *M. intertexta*, the Hedge-hog, *M. scutellata*, the Snail, and other species, natives of Europe, are cultivated in our gardens more for the curiosity of their pods than for the beauty of their flowers.

Med'ical, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *medicalis* — *medicus*, pertaining to healing, a healer, physician, from *medeor*, to heal, to cure; probably allied to Gr. *mêdos*, care, and *mêdomai*, to take care of.] Relating or pertaining to medicine, or the art of curing or healing diseases; having to do with medicine: as, the *medical* profession, *medical* knowledge, a *medical* book. — Containing that which medicates, cures, or heals; medicinal; tending to cure; restorative; as, the *medical* virtues of quinine. — Originated, adapted, or promoted to instruct in the knowledge of medical science; as, a *medical* class, a *medical* school, a *medical* degree.

Medical rubber, a coarse towel used for drying and applying friction to the body after a bath.

Medical Jurisprudence, is that department of science in which medical knowledge is called in to the aid of legislation, and consists in the application of the principles of medical science to the administration of justice, and the preservation of the public health. Even as early as the institution of the Mosaic economy, we find traces of a medical jurisprudence, when the judges were enjoined to consult the priests, who were then the only physicians, on the modes of distinguishing leprosy from other diseases, &c. In ancient Greece, though the principles of medical science were successfully cultivated, they seem to have been little employed in legislation. In the Justinian code, we find very obvious traces of the relation between medicine and law. But the origin of medical jurisprudence as a science cannot be considered to date farther back than the middle of the 16th century, when the celebrated Carolinian criminal code was published in Germany. The code of Charles V. enjoined the magistrate, in all cases of doubt respecting arrested pregnancy, infanticide, the means of homicide, and other cases of death by violence, to consult the opinion of living medical men; for, singularly enough, the Justinian code referred the decision of medical questions, not to living witnesses, but to "the authority of the learned Hippocrates." During the latter part of the 16th and the earlier part of the 17th century, medical jurisprudence made marked progress. Ambrose Paré, the first writer on this subject in France, wrote on monstrous births and simulated diseases; in 1602, Fortunatus Fidelis published, at Palermo, his system of legal medicine, and about twenty years later, Paulus Bracchias commenced the publication of his celebrated *Quæstiones Medico-legales*, which, for completeness and learning, was the first great work on the subject. In France, in 1609, Henry IV. authorized the appointment of two persons, skilled in medicine and surgery, in every considerable town, to make examinations, and report in all cases of wounded or murdered persons; and from the middle to the end of the 17th century, various decrees of the parliament of Paris were directed to the improvement of legal medicine. Bartholin, Swammerdam, and Jan Schreyer, are distinguished names in this science in the latter half of the 17th century. About the middle of that century, Michaelis gave the first course of lectures on it in the university of Leipsic; these were soon after followed by the lectures of the celebrated Bohn. The 18th century teems with important works on this science; among the more important of which may be mentioned the *Pandectæ Medico-legales*, of Valentine (1722); *Systema Jurisprudentiæ Medicæ*, of Alberti (6 vols., Halle, 1725-47); *Institutiones Medicinæ Legalis et Forensis*, of Tiachmeyer; *Elementa*, of Plenck (1781); *Systema*, of Metzger (1795); and the *Collectio Opusculorum*, of Schlegel. The celebrated lectures of Haller were published after his death, in 1782-84; and just before the close of the century, Fodère published his *Les Lois éclairées par les Sciences Physiques.* Among the other distinguished names in this science during the period are Ploucquet, Daniel, Portal, Camper, Loder, Antoine Louis, and Chaussier. The short elementary treatise of Dr. Samuel Farr (1788) may be said to be the only work that had yet appeared in the English language. The most important accessions to medical jurisprudence during the present century are derived from our increased knowledge of the nature of mental disease, and the nature and effects of poison, with the means of detecting them. In 1813, Federé issued a new and much enlarged edition of his treatise, and in the following year appeared the valuable work of Orfila on toxicology (*Toxicologie générale*), followed, five years later, by his *Leçons de Médecine légale.* Devergier, Briand, Capurori, Ricsy, Esquirol, and Marc, are authors of learned treatises, or of dissertations on single subjects. Among the Germans, Schmid, Müller, Rose, Willberg, Gmelin, Remen, Bernt, Henkle, and many others, have made various and valuable additions to the science. The first respectable English work on this subject was by Dr. Male, in 1816, entitled *Epitome of Juridical or Forensic Medicine for the use of Medical Men, Coroners, &c.* In 1818, Dr. Haslane published his *Medical Jurisprudence, as it relates to Insanity*, and Dr. Gordon Smith, his *Principles of Forensic Medicine*, in 1821. Two years later appeared the formal and elaborate work of Messrs. Paris and Fonblanque (a lawyer and physician), in 3 volumes 8vo. The works of Prof. Christisson on poisons, of Drs. Rand, Beck, Tradl, Taylor, and of Messrs. Wharton and Stillé, may be referred to, as in their latest editions, being the most able and complete treatises in our language. Medical jurisprudence is usually divided into forensic medicine, and medical police; the first comprising — (1) questions affecting the civil rights or social duties of individuals; (2) injuries to property; and (3) injuries to the person; the latter (1) questions affecting the preservation of individuals; (2) what relates to the health of men collected in communities. Under the head of questions affecting the civil or social rights of individuals come to be considered — (*a*) the development of the human frame, with the periods of growth, maturity, and decay; (*b*) duration of human life; (c) personal identity; (*d*) marriage, with the physical circumstances affecting its legality, or which may justify divorce: (*e*) impotence and sterility, with the causes and marks of; (*f*) pregnancy, its signs and limits; (*g*) parturition; (*h*) monsters and hermaphrodites; (*j*) paternity and affiliation; (*k*) presumptions of survivorship, as where a mother and new-born infant are found dead together, it is often of importance to find out which survived the other; (*l*) mental alienation, and the means of distinguishing between real and affected cases of insanity; (*m*) the rights of the deaf and dumb; (*n*) maladies exempting from public duties; and (o) simulated diseases. Under injuries to property are included — (*a*) nuisances from manufactories, &c.; (*b*) arson; (c) forgery and falsification of documents; (*d*) coining of false money. Injuries against the person include—(*a*) defloration; (*b*) rape; (*c*) mutilation; (*d*) criminal abortion; (*e*) infanticide; (*f*) homicide, including drowning, hanging, strangling, &c.; (*g*) death from starvation; (*h*) death from extremes of temperature; (*j*) wounds; (*k*) toxicology, comprising a knowledge of the various kinds of poisons, their action upon the human body, and the means of their detection. In the second department of the science, or medical police, the circumstances affecting the health of individuals are — (*a*) cleanliness; (*b*) aliment; (c) the regulation of apothecaries' shops; (*d*) clothing; (*e*) temperance; (*f*) exercise; (*g*) prostitution; (*h*) celibacy and marriage; (*j*) lactation and care of offspring; (*k*) effects of profession and trade upon health. The circumstances affecting the health of communities are — (*a*) climate; (*b*) the sites of towns and habitations; (*c*) drains and sewers; (*d*) paving of streets and care of public ways; (*e*) cemeteries; (*f*) hospitals; (*g*) schools; (*h*) prisons; (*j*) lazarettos and quarantine establishments; (*k*) punishments. — These various subjects will be found treated of under their respective names in other parts of this work.

Med'ically, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; according to the rules of the healing art, or for the purpose of curing or healing: in relation to the medical art, or to the practice of healing.

Med'icament, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *medicamentum*, from *medicor*, to heal, to cure.] Anything used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

Medicament'al, *a.* Pertaining or referring to healing applications; possessing the curative virtues of medicaments; relating to medicine, internal or topical.

Medicament'ally, *adv.* After the manner of medicaments or healing applications.

Med'icaster, *n.* [Fr. *médicastre.*] A quack; a charlatan; an empiric. (R.)

Med'icate, *v. a.* [Lat. *medico, medicatus*, from *medicus*, healing, curative.] To heal or cure; to treat with medicine. — To tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal; as, *medicated* waters.

Medica'tion, *n.* [Late Lat. *medicatio.*] Act or process of medicating, or of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal substances or ingredients; infusion of medicinal qualities. — Use of medicine.

Med'icative, *a.* Curative; tending to heal.

Medicæ'an, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the Florentine family of the Medici; as, the *Medicean* Venus.

Medici, (*med'e-che,*) a distinguished Italian family of Florence, whose historical fame begins in 1351 with GIOVANNI DE MEDICI, who with a small body of 100 men forced his way through a Milanese army which was besieging the fortress of Scarperia, and relieved the place.

— His son, SALVESTRO, who enjoyed the rank of gonfaloniere from 1378 to his banishment in 1381.— GIOVANNI, his son and successor, distinguished for his commercial enterprise, and for promoting the interest of the republic, flourished 1360–1428. — COSMO, one of the sons of the latter, surnamed "Father of his Country," b. 1389. He early took part in the important commercial concerns of his father, and also in the government of the republic. He attended Balthasar Cossa, elected pope as John XXIII., to the council of Constance in 1414; and Cossa being there deprived of the papal dignity, found a home at Florence. In 1433, Rinaldo de Albizzi, head of a party opposed to the Medici, obtained the chief magistracy, and C. was banished for ten years. He settled at Venice, and there founded the library in the monastery of St. George. After one year he was recalled, and his life was thenceforth peaceful and prosperous. As chief magistrate C. acted with consummate prudence; always aiming to rule without seeming to do so. He employed his influence and wealth in the patronage of literature and art, and had among his friends the most distinguished authors and artists of his age. He formed a large and valuable collection of manuscripts in various languages, which became the basis of the library known as the Laurentian. After the fall of Constantinople he welcomed many learned Greeks who sought refuge there. His influence on the political movements of Italy was immense. He once saved Florence from a war with Naples and Venice by calling in debts from these two States, and so incapacitating them for making war. In his latter years he applied himself to study, especially of the Platonic philosophy, and to farming. D. 1464.— PIERO I., his son and successor, b. 1414, became the victim of a revolt in 1469. — LORENZO, usually styled *The Magnificent*, b. 1448, and the son of Piero, was carefully educated, and early initiated in state affairs. In 1466 he visited the court of Rome, and afterwards the principal States of North Italy, thus forming relations afterwards of importance to him. At the age of 21 he married Clarice, a noble lady of the Orsini family, and the same year, 1469, succeeded his father as head of the Florentine republic. His policy,

Fig. 1750. — LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT.
(By Michael Angelo.)

eloquence, and fascinating manners succeeded, where ambition less artfully disguised would probably have failed, and the liberties of Florence were charmed away. His will was supreme and almost unquestioned, and a general license and corruption of morals made it easy for him to be tyrant. In 1471 Galeazzo Sforza, duke of Milan, with his duchess and court were entertained at Florence, and the gaieties, pageants, and luxurious habits with which the people were then gratified, demoralized them still more. The next year a revolt broke out at Volterra, which *L.* suppressed by force, and allowed his troops to pillage the town. Literature, philosophy, and art engaged the attention of *L.* no less than political affairs; he patronized scholars and artists; collected manuscripts at great expense; assisted in founding a Platonic academy at Florence; restored the Academy of Pisa; and made great additions to the Laurentian Library. The quiet of his reign was interrupted, in 1478, by the conspiracy of the Pazzi, to which Pope Sixtus IV. was a party, and which had for its object the overthrow of the Medici. The conspirators attacked *L.* and his brother Giuliano in the Duomo, when the latter was killed, and Lorenzo narrowly escaped. The chiefs and many of the associates of the conspiracy were executed. The Pope then excommunicated *L.*, allied himself with the king of Naples, and declared war against Florence. Lorenzo, with happy boldness, went as his own ambassador to Naples, and succeeded in detaching the king from the papal alliance; fear of the Turks induced the Pope soon after to make peace. The influence of *L.* in Italy became greater than ever, and the rest of his administration was unmarked by any important event. In the spring of 1492 he fell ill and retired to his villa at Careggi. On his death-bed he was attended by two of his most intimate friends, Politiano and Pico della Mirandola; he was also visited by the famous monk, Savonarola, the circumstances of whose interview with him are differently related by two contemporary writers. He died at Careggi, 1492. *L.* was author of numerous lyrical and other short poems, many of them of a licentious character, and some devotional. His Life by Roscoe is well known; and is admitted now to be far too eulogistic, and therefore untrustworthy as a history. The darker side of the case is shown in Signor Villari's

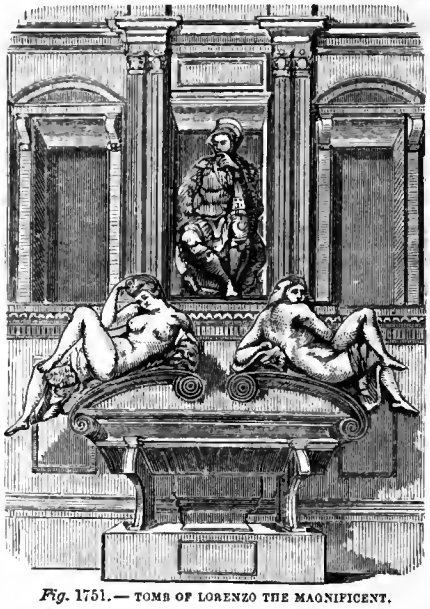


Fig. 1751. — TOMB OF LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT.
(By Michael Angelo.)

admirable *Life and Times of Savonarola*. The story is also more fairly and very ably told by Mr. T. A. Trollope, in his *History of the Commonwealth of Florence*. — He had three sons: Giovanni, who became pope as LEO X., *q.v.*, Giuliano, and Piero.—The latter, PIERO II., succeeded Lorenzo, and was deprived of his estates when the French invaded Italy in 1494. He finished his career in France, leaving two sons, Lorenzo and Cosmo. — GIULIANO, brother and successor of Piero, abdicated in favor of Lorenzo, 1513, and became duc de Nemours by his marriage with the aunt of Francis I. He died 1516. — LORENZO II., eldest son of Piero II., came to power by the abdication of his uncle, and governed under the influence of Leo X., who invested him with the duchy of Urbino. He died 1519, leaving an only daughter. (See CATHERINE DE MEDICI.) — After some reverses we find the family re-established in the sovereignty of Florence, under the influence of Charles V., with the title of *dukes*. The first was ALESSANDRO, proclaimed duke 1532, stabbed by his relative Lorenzino, after poisoning his cousin Hippolytus, 1537. — LORENZINO, murderer of Alessandro, was assassinated at Venice by order of Cosmo I., 1548. — COSMO I., called "The Great," duke of Florence, and grand-duke of Tuscany, was the son of Giovanni, the "Invincible," descended from Lorenzo, and was born 1519. He was raised to power by the influence of Charles V., and abdicated in favor of his son, 1564. In 1569 he became grand-duke of Tuscany, and D. 1574. — FRANCESCO MARIA, son and successor of Cosmo, flourished 1541–1587, and left only a daughter. (See MARIE DE MEDICI.) — FERDINANDO I., brother and successor of the latter, was also cardinal and grand-duke of Tuscany, 1551–1609. — COSMO II., son and successor of Ferdinando I., 1590–1621. — FERDINANDO II., son and successor of Cosmo II., 1610–1670. — COSMO III., son and successor of Ferdinando II., 1642–1723.—GIOVANNI GASTON, son and successor of the latter, was the last of the Medici who reigned over Tuscany, being compelled to abdicate and make way for Francis II., duke of Lorraine, by the great Powers. He flourished 1671–1737. — His daughter, ANNA, wife of John William, elector-palatine, was the last of the family. She D. 1743.

Medicinable, (*-is'in-a-bl,*) *a.* Medicinal; having the curative properties of medicine. (R.)

Medic'inal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *medicinalis*, from *medicina*, medicine.] Having the property of healing, or of mitigating disease; curative; applicable to the cure or alleviation of bodily ailments; as, *medicinal* waters, *medicinal* herbs. — Pertaining or having reference to medicine.

"Learn'd he was in *medicinal* lore." — *Butler.*

Medic'inally, *adv.* In the manner of medicine; with medicinal or curative properties. — With a view to healing or assuaging.

Medicine, (*med'i-sin*, colloquially *méd'sn,*) *n.* [Fr. *médecine;* Lat. *medicina*, from *medeor*, to heal.] The art and science of curing disease. From the accidents and infirmities to which human nature is liable, we may readily suppose this art to be almost as old as the human race. Even among the most rude and barbarous people of the present day, we find some kind of appliances to wounds and injuries, and some means adopted to overcome internal disease. In the earliest ages of civilization, we find medicine in the hands of the priests, perhaps from the idea that disease was occasioned by the anger of the gods; and hence its treatment was accompanied with many superstitious rites. The Egyptians must have been possessed of a considerable knowledge of the human body and the nature of disease, from the high degree of perfection to which they had brought the art of embalming; and hence, probably, Moses, who was learned in all the knowledge of the Egyptians, may have acquired that practical knowledge of the nature of disease which appears in his writings. In the *Odyssey* of Homer, mention is made of a drug "that frees men from grief and from anger, and causes oblivion of all ills." The early history of *M.* in Greece is involved in obscurity; but it must have made considerable progress before the time of Hippocrates (born about B. C. 460), who collected the scattered knowledge of his time, and added to it by his own genius and observation. The improvements which he made in *M.* appear to have been so considerable that for many centuries his successors were content to follow him in reverential imitation. The great merit of Hippocrates lies in his descriptions of disease; and, bearing in mind the limited scope of his inquiries, we cannot but admire the sagacity of his observations. Soon after its foundation, Alexandria became the centre of the science and learning of the time, and *M.*, in particular, was assiduously cultivated, and a knowledge of the human body was acquired by dissection, particularly by Herophilus and Erasistratus; for up to that time the knowledge of the human body had been drawn by analogy from dissections of the lower animals. For some centuries after this time, physicians were divided into two classes, — the *Dogmatics*, or followers of Hippocrates, who maintained that, to treat disease, we must be acquainted with its occult as well as excitant causes, and with the natural actions of the human body; while the *Empirics*, on the other hand, held that such knowledge was unattainable and unnecessary, and that experience ought to be the sole guide in practice. During the early period of the Roman empire, medical science appears to have been but little cultivated. The first physician of note who practised at Rome was Asclepiades of Bithynia, who was a contemporary of Cicero. His pupil, Themison of Laodicea, was the founder of the sect of the *Methodists*, who were intermediate between the Dogmatists and Empirics; and while the Dogmatists regarded the fluids as the seat of disease, the Methodists believed that the solids were first affected, and that the derangement of the fluids was but secondary. The most distinguished succeeding physicians of the Methodists were Soranus and C. Aurelianus. Celsus, who flourished probably towards the end of the 1st century, has, in his work *De Medicinâ*, given us a digest of all that was known on the subject up to his time. This work takes almost equal rank with the Hippocratic writings, and shows the great progress which *M.* had made through the labors of the anatomists of Alexandria. He treats of most of the great operations of surgery, of wounds in the intestines, injuries of the brain, the use of ligatures, &c. Aretæus of Cappadocia, who flourished probably in the early part of the 2d century, has left a treatise on diseases, which is one of the most valuable of ancient medical works, and is remarkable for its accuracy and spirited description. The next individual of note in medical science is Galen, a native of Pergamus, who came to Rome at the invitation of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, about A. D. 165. Having mastered all the theories and knowledge of his times, he gave his talents and labor to constructing a summary of them. His works are therefore very voluminous, and constitute a perfect encyclopædia of the medical science of the day. For many centuries after his time physicians were content with rigidly following him. His writings were regarded as the ultimate authority on all points; and everything that seemed opposed to them was at once rejected. The only writers of note were Oribasius (A. D. 360), Aëtius (525), Alexander of Tralles, Procopius (540), and Paulus Ægineta (600–640). The last of these, a learned and talented physician, was a voluminous compiler, and may be said to have brought the science of *M.* in the Eastern empire down to his own time. From that time down to the 12th century, the Arabians were the only people among whom *M.* made any progress. On the taking of Alexandria, they became acquainted with the writings of Hippocrates, Galen, and others, whose works were soon after translated into Arabic, and diligently studied. One of the most distinguished of the Arabian school was Rhazes, who flourished at Bagdad towards the end of the 9th century. He was a voluminous writer; but his works are chiefly compilations from the Greeks, though he also wrote some original treatises, particularly one on smallpox and measles. But the most distinguished author of this school was Avicenna (born 980), who has been styled the Galen of the Arabian empire. His great work, the *Canon*, became the text-book of Arabian commentators and teachers during the 12th and 13th centuries. Avenzoar and Averrhoes, who flourished in Spain in the 12th century, were also distinguished members of the Arabian school. During the rest of the Middle Ages there existed a sort of Galeno-Arabian science of *M.*, mostly fostered by ignorant monks, and suffering, perhaps more than any other science, from every superstition and misconception of nature. Two of the principal medical authors were Albertus Magnus and Roger Bacon, — the one a prelate in high favor with the papacy, the other a Franciscan monk. In the 12th century the medical school of Salerno was established, and followed by several others; and in the beginning of the 14th century, the study of practical anatomy was restored by Mondini at Bologna. With the fall of Constantinople in 1453, and the consequent dispersion of a number of learned men, who established themselves as teachers in Italy and other parts, and thus gave a new impulse to the cultivation of Greek medical science and literature, the study of Hippocrates

was revived, and faith in Galen began to be shaken. In the beginning of the 16th century medical science in England derived great assistance from Linacre, who gave lectures on physic at Oxford, and founded the College of Physicians. With Paracelsus, in the 16th century, began the sect of chemical physicians, who, contemning the learning of the Galenists, devoted themselves to the study of chemistry, maintaining that the operations of the human body are subject to the same laws as govern inorganic matter. In the 17th century, a number of very distinguished names appear in medicine; as Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, Asellius, Sydenham, Malpighi, Riolan, Pecquet, Bartholin, Fabricius, Sylvius, Willis, Fallopius. The beginning of the 18th century was characterized by the establishment of clinical medicine, or bedside teaching on a systematic plan, by Boerhaave, who was appointed lecturer on the theory of medicine at Leyden, in 1701, and four years later became physician to St. Augustine's Hospital, when he commenced a systematic course of clinical lectures. He was, besides, a man of extensive erudition, and brought order and system out of the vast mass of materials that had been accumulating during the preceding century. He likewise advanced practical medicine in all its departments. Among his pupils were Van Swieten and Haller, the former of whom followed his master too closely to add much of real value to the science; but the latter greatly improved it, particularly in the department of physiology. In England, William and John Hunter laid the foundation of the English school of physiology. Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, with his varied knowledge and great original powers, rendered eminent service in systematizing the study of practical medicine. In the present century, medical knowledge has made great advances. A much more minute and accurate knowledge of the human body has been obtained; the nature of many of its vital processes has come to be understood; and the characteristics of the different diseases, and the means of counteracting or controlling them, are much better known. The various branches into which medicine is now commonly divided are: *Anatomy*, or a knowledge of the structure of the human body, including histology, which treats of the minute structure of parts discernible only by the microscope; *Practical Anatomy*, which applies a knowledge of structure to a right performance of the operations of surgery; and *Pathological Anatomy*, which points out the aberrations from the normal or healthy structure of the organs or tissues of the human body; *Physiology*, or a knowledge of the vital actions; *Pathology*, comprising the nature, cause, and cure of disease; *Nosology*, which treats of the various kinds of diseases, and tries to arrange them systematically; *Surgery*, treating of mechanical injuries, and the modes of relieving diseases and derangements by mechanical means; *Obstetrics*, or *Midwifery*, dealing with the modes of facilitating delivery, and the diseases of children; *Materia Medica*, or the science of medicines, their nature, composition, and effects; *Pharmacy*, or the preparation of medicines; *Therapeutics*, the application and administration of every kind of remedy; *Hygiene*, treating of the laws of health; *Dietetics*, dealing with the rules of diet; *Medical Jurisprudence*, or the application of the science of medicine to the administration of law; *Clinical Medicine*, or the instruction communicated at the bedside of the patient; *Psychological Medicine*, or the nature and treatment of mental diseases. Intimately connected with medicine are the sciences of *Natural Philosophy*, *Chemistry*, *Zoölogy*, *Botany*, *Mineralogy*, *Meteorology*, &c.

—Any substance that has the property of curing or mitigating disease, or that is used for the purpose; a remedial agent; a drug; physic.—Anything mysterious, marvellous, or which cannot be accounted for;—a term used by the N. American Indians; as, big *medicine*.

Medicine-bag, a mystery-bag; supposed to possess charms or occult properties;—a term employed by the N. American Indians.—*Medicine-man*, one supposed by the N. American Indians to possess occult powers; one who practises charms; a diviner.

Med'icine, *v. n.* To cure; to remedy; to operate on, as medicine. (R.)

Med'icine Creek, in *Missouri*, rises near the N. border of the State, and flowing S. through Mercer and Grundy cos., enters Grand River in Livingston co.

Med'ico-le'gal, *a.* Having reference or pertaining to law operated on by medical facts or testimony.

Medieta'tis Lin'guæ. [Lat., half-tongue.] (*Law.*) A term denoting that a jury is to be composed of persons, one-half of whom speak English, and one-half a foreign language.

Medie'val, *a.* See MEDIÆVAL.

Medie'valism, Medie'valist, *n.* Same as MEDIÆVALISM, MEDIÆVALIST, *q. v.*

Me'din, Medi'no, *n.* [Ar. *meidi.*] In Egypt, a small coin in value the 40th part of a piastre;—in modern parlance, generally termed *para*.

Medi'na, or **Medinet-el-Nabi,** "the town of the prophet," one of the sacred cities of Arabia, prov. of El-Hejaz, 260 m. N. of Mecca, and 100 N.E. of the port of Yembo on the Red Sea; Lat. 25° 13′ N., Lon. 40° 3′ 15″ E. It is, next to Mecca, the great centre of attraction to Mohammedan pilgrims, from its connection with the founder of the Mohammedan faith. This celebrated city stands in a plain, close to a chain of hills which bounds the great desert W. It is of an irregular oval form, within a walled enclosure of 35 or 40 ft. high, flanked by 30 towers, which render *M.* the chief stronghold of Hedjaz. Its most prominent building is the great mosque, Al-Harem, supposed to be erected on the spot where Mohammed died, and to inclose his tomb, as also the tombs of Abou-Beker and Omar, his immediate successors. This mosque, founded by the prophet, is said to be very magnificent, being supported by 400 columns, and containing 300 lamps burning. *Pop.* Estimated at 18,000.

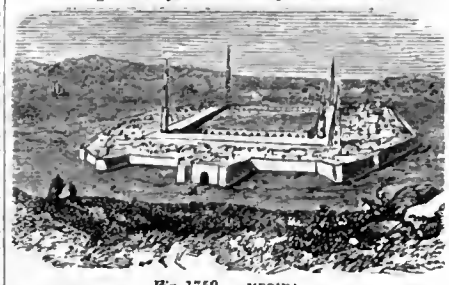


Fig. 1752. — MEDINA.

Medi'na, in *Illinois*, a township of Peoria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A village of Winnebago co., abt. 100 m. N.W. by W. of Chicago.

Medi'na, in *Indiana*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Medi'na, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Medi'na, in *Minnesota*, a township of Hennepin co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Medi'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co.; abt. 30 m. N.E. of Buffalo.

Medi'na, in *Ohio*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black and Rocky rivers, besides Killbuck, Chippewa, and several smaller creeks. *Surface*, undulating or hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Medina. *Pop.* abt. 34,000.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Medina co., about 28 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Medi'na, in *Texas*, a river rising in Edwards co., and flowing S.E. through Bandera to Bexar co., where, after receiving several considerable streams, it acquires the name of SAN ANTONIO RIVER, *q. v.*

—A S. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Medina River, and several creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Castroville. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Medi'na, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Medi'na-del-Cam'po, a town of Spain, prov. of Valladolid, on the Zapardiel, a tributary of the Douro, 27 m. S.S.W. of Valladolid and 83 N.W. of Madrid; *pop.* 4,000.

Medina-del-Rio Seco, (*-del-rē'o-sa'ko,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Valladolid, on the Sequillo, a tributary of the Douro, 25 m. S.E. of Leon, 122 N.W. of Madrid; *pop.* 5,000.

Medina Sidonia, (*se-do'ne-a,*) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of Cadiz, 22 m. S.E. of Cadiz, and 65 m. S. of Seville. It was anciently a very flourishing town, but is now much decayed. *Pop.* 11,000.

Me'diocral, *a.* Ordinary; middling; not above the average. (R.)

Mediocre, (*mē'dī-ō-kr,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *mediocris*, from *medius*, middle. See MEAN.] Being in a middle state, being too much or too little; of moderate degree; of medium quality; middle rate; middling; ordinary; commonplace.

"A very *mediocre* poet."—*Pope.*

—*n.* A person of ordinary quality, talents, or merit; a commonplace person.

Me'diocrist, *n.* A person possessing only ordinary qualifications.

Mediocrity, *n.* [Fr. *médiocrité*; Lat. *mediocritas.*] State, quality, or condition of being mediocre; a middle state or degree; a moderate rate or quantity.

Medi'tate, *v. n.* [Lat. *meditor*; Fr. *méditer.*] To consider with deep thought; to dwell on anything in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to cogitate; to study; to contemplate; to intend; to have in contemplation.—To plan by turning about in the mind; to revolve mentally; to contrive; to scheme; to purpose.

"Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war."—*King Charles I.*

Medita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *meditatio.*] Act of meditating; deep, close, or continued thought; earnest reflection; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; serious contemplation.

Med'itatist, *n.* One who meditates; a thoughtful, serious person.

Med'itative, *a.* [Fr. *méditatif*; L. Lat. *meditativus.*] Addicted to meditation; as, a person of *meditative* temperament.—Expressing meditation, contemplation, or design; as, a *meditative* mood.

"Self-disparagement affords to *meditative* spleen a grateful feast." *Wordsworth.*

Med'itatively, *adv.* With meditation.

Med'itativeness, *n.* State or quality of being meditative.

Mediterra'nean, Mediterra'neous, *a.* [Lat. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, earth, land. See MEAN, and TERRENE.] Middle; inland; situated in the midst of the earth or land; as, "mountains and *mediterraneous* parts." *Browne.*

—Inclosed or nearly encircled by land; as, the *Mediterranean* Sea, between the continents of Europe and Africa.

(*Geog.*) Relating or pertaining to, or living on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterra'nean Sea, a large and important inland sea, bounded N. by Europe, E. by Asia, S. by Africa, and communicating at its W. extremity by the Straits of Gibraltar with the N. Atlantic Ocean; and at its N.E. extremity, by the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, with the Black or Euxine Sea. It extends from Lat. 30° to nearly 46° N., and from Lon. 5° 54′ W. to 36° 5′ E. Greatest length, 2,300 m.; greatest breadth, from Venice to the Bay of Sidra, 1,200 m. *Area*, estimated at 690,000 sq. m. It is of an oblong, but irregular shape, especially on the N., where the large peninsulas of Italy and Greece project S. It includes several other seas, as the Adriatic, Ionian, Tyrrhenian, and the sea of the Grecian Archipelago, besides several smaller inlets, such as the gulfs of Tarento in Italy, Lepanto in Greece, Cadea, and Sidra, the ancient *Syrtes* in Africa, the bays of Lyon, Genoa, and Naples, &c. The coast of the *M.* is as remarkable for the difference of altitude as for variety of outline. In the N., with the exception of Italy, it is bold and rugged. On the E. and S. the country presents a low uninteresting flat, with rocky reefs and shoals projecting from 5 to 7 m. from the shore, and which, not less than the roving piratical habits of the Moors, render the navigation near these shores both difficult and dangerous; and in this respect the S. side presents a striking contrast to the N., where, generally speaking, deep soundings may be had close to the shore; while in parts, particularly between Nice and Genoa, and near Gibraltar, no soundings can be found under 1,000 fathoms and upwards. The temperature averages from 72° to 76°, or 3½° Fahr. higher than that of the Atlantic Ocean. The principal rivers which flow into the *M.* are the Ebro, Rhone, Po, and Nile. The evaporation from the surface of the *M.* is greater than in the Atlantic Ocean, owing to the heat which proceeds from the African deserts, and the shelter which the mountains afford from the cold winds of the N. In consequence of this evaporation, it contains 1-6th per cent. more salt than the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. The *M.* was long considered tideless, but this is untrue, as in the Adriatic, as well as between that sea and the coast of Africa, the tide rises from 5 to 7 feet. The prevalent winds vary during the spring between S.E. and S.W.; at other times, from N.W. to N.E. The most formidable of these winds is the *sirocco*, or *solano*, which is very destructive. The shores of the *M. S.* are in many places subject to earthquakes. There are also the active volcanoes of Ætna, Vesuvius, and Stromboli, and many evidences of volcanic action, as the sudden upheaving of islands, and their equally sudden disappearance. Water-spouts are of frequent occurrence, especially along the coast of Asia Minor. Several springs of fresh water rise in different parts of the *M.*; the largest being in the port of Tarento, near the mouth of the Galesus, where the fresh water ascends with such impetuosity, and in such a volume, that it may be taken up at the surface without the least impregnation of salt. The shores of the *M.* include some of the most interesting countries of the civilized world. They possess many harbors and ports, and the shores are picturesque in the highest degree.

Me'dium, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* MEDIUMS; Lat. *pl.* MEDIA. [Lat., from *medius*, middle. See MEAN.] The middle place or degree; the mean; the space or substance through which a body moves or passes to any point.

"A generous friendship no cold *medium* knows." — *Pope.*

—The means or instrument by which anything is accomplished, conveyed, or carried on;—hence, vehicle of communication; agency of transmission; intervening or pervading condition, causative of motion or action.

(*Magnetism.*) In animal magnetism, spiritual manifestations, &c., a person through whom is transmitted the action of another being.

(*Spiritualism.*) A person in direct communication with the spirits.

(*Logic.*) The mean term of a syllogism or argument by which extremes of propositions are connected; any ratiocinative agency.

(*Painting.*) The liquid vehicle with which dry colors are ground and intermixed, preparatory to use.

—A kind of middle-sized printing-paper.

Circulating medium, currency; coin; bank-notes, or other paper-money convertible into specie on demand.

Ethereal medium. (*Phys.*) Same as ETHER, *q. v.*

Me'dius, *n.* [Lat.] The middle or longest finger of the hand.

Medlar, (*mĕd'lẽr,*) *n.* [A. S. *mæd*; Lat. *mespilus.*] (*Bot.*) See MESPILUS.

Med'ley, *n.* [From obsol. *meddle*, to mix = O. Fr. *mesler*, Fr. *mêler*, to mix. See MIX.] A mixture; a miscellany; a jumble; a mingled and confused mass of ingredients; a hodge-podge.

"This *medley* of philosophy and war."—*Addison.*

(*Mus.*) A pot-pourri of instrumental music; also, a vocal composition of snatches or passages taken from other compositions; a musical mosaic or mélange.

Mednoi', an island belonging to Russia, in Behring Strait. It is 30 m. long, and 5 broad. Copper is found on the W. coast.

Me'do, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of São Marcos, abt. 4 m. W. of Maranhão.

Medoc', *n.* The first class of the French Bordeaux wines, grown in a peninsula of the dept. of the Gironde, called Le Medoc.

Medo'ra, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 106 m. W. by S. of Cincinnati.

Medora, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Osage co., abt. 100 m. W. of St. Louis.

Medris'sa, *n.* [Ar.] A high-school among the Mohammedans.

Medul'la, *n.* [Lat. See MEDULLAR.] (*Anat.*) The white substance of the brain.

(*Bot.*) The pith or central column of an exogenous plant. See PITH.

Medulla oblongata. (*Anat.*) The mass of gray and white neurine which forms a portion of the small brain or cerebellum (Fig 407), and descending through the occipital bone, enters the spinal sheath, and becomes the SPINAL MARROW, *q. v.*

Medul'lar, Med'ullary, *a.* [Fr. *médullaire*; Lat. *medullaris*, seated in the marrow, from *medulla*, marrow, which is situated in the middle of the bones; also, the pith of plants, from *medius*, middle.] Pertaining to the marrow of bones; consisting of, containing, or resembling marrow; as, a *medullar* part, *medullary* substance.

(*Bot.*) Pithy; containing a spongy marrow, as in exogenous plants.

Medullary rays. (*Bot.*) The vertical plates of cellular tissue which radiate from the centre of the stem of exogenous plants, through the wood to the bark. They cause that appearance in timber which carpenters call *silver grain*, or flower of the wood.

Medullary sheath. (*Bot.*) A thin layer of vessels which surround the pith of exogenous plants, and thence extend into the leaves and parts of fructification.

Medullary substance. (*Anat.*) Same as MEDULLA, *q. v.*

Medul'line, Medul'lin, *n.* (*Bot.*) The PITH, *q. v.*

Medu'sa, *n.*; *pl.* MEDUSÆ. [Lat.; Gr. *medousa*, from *medein*, to rub.] (*Myth.*) The mortal GORGON, *q. v.*; according to Hesiod, the daughter of Keto and the sea-god Phorkys, whose face turned all who looked upon her into stone. She was slain by Perseus, who placed her head on the ægis of Minerva, where it retained its petrifying power.

(*Zoöl.*) The genus *Medusa* of Linnæus, and the order of *Medusæ* of more modern naturalists, includes marine animals belonging to the branch *Radiata*, class *Acalephæ* or *Acalephs*. The Medusæ present to the eye, when floating in their native element, an umbrella-shaped disc (Fig. 1753), from beneath which a number of tentacula or filaments depend. In the central part of the concave side of this disc is the stomach, in the middle of which is the mouth, opening downwards, and

Fig. 1753. — MEDUSA, OR JELLY-FISH.
(*Pleurobranchia cyanella.*)

surrounded by four leaf-like tentacula. The *Medusæ* are commonly known by the name of *sea-blubber, jelly-fish, carvel*, &c. They receive nutriment by means of innumerable minute pores; and in their stomachs are found small crustacea, molluscs, and even fishes. At certain seasons many of them sting and inflame the hand that touches them; and their tentacula seem to possess considerable muscular power, capable of drawing towards the mouth almost anything that comes within their reach. They swim by muscular contraction of the margins of the disc. Many of the Medusæ are phosphorescent, and give that luminous appearance to the sea which has been so often described and variously accounted for. In the classification of Agassiz the Medusæ are divided into two orders: 1. The *Cenophoræ*, or Beroid Medusæ, containing more or less spherical or ovate jelly-fishes, which have the body built of eight homologous segments bearing eight rows of locomotive appendages more or less distinctly indicated. 2. The *Discophoræ*, or Medusæ proper, comprising jelly-fishes which have the form of an hemispheric disc spreading uniformly in all directions. They abound in all seas, and the species are numerous. — See ACALEPHÆ.

Medu'sian, Medu'sidan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A medusa; one of the *Medusæ*.

Medvieditza, (*med-ve-ai-dit'sa,*) a river of Russia, in the country of the Don Cossacks, and after a S.W. course of 300 m. joining the Don 15 m. below the influx of the Khoper. Many German colonies occupy its banks.

Med'way, a river of England, rising near the N. boundary of the co. of Sussex, and after a N.E. course of 50 m. falling into the Thames at Sheerness. It is navigable for 40 m. to Penshurst.

Medway, in *Georgia*, a small river flowing into the Atlantic Ocean between Bryan and Liberty cos.

Medway, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Med'yhemps, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Meech, *v. n.* [See MICHE.] To hide; to skulk; to sneak; hence, to act the part of a mean, servile, despicable spy or tale-bearer.

Meech'ing, *ppr.* and *a.* Skulking; sneaking; mean; servilely parasitical. See MICHING.

Meed, *n.* [A. S. *med*, reward, benefit; Ger. *miethe*.] Reward; recompense; gratification; that which is bestowed or rendered in recognition of merit.

"A rosy garland was the victor's *meed*." — *Faërie Queene.*

Meek, *a.* [Dan. *myg*; Sp. *mego*, soft; D. *muik*, gentle.] Mild; yielding; gentle and placable of temper and disposition; not easily disturbed, provoked, or irritated; given to forbearance under injury or wrong; humble; patient. — Submissive to the divine will; not proud, self-sufficient, or refractory.

"Sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*." — *Milton.*

(NOTE. *Meek* is often used to form compounds whose meanings are obvious; as, *meek*-eyed, *meek*-hearted, *meek*-spirited, &c.)

Meek'er, in *Minnesota*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Crow River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Forest City. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Meek'ly, *adv.* In a meek manner; softly; mildly; gently; patiently; submissively; humbly; not proudly or roughly.

Meek'ness, *n.* State or quality of being meek; softness of temper; mildness of disposition; gentleness; forbearance under provocations and injuries; humility; resignation or submission to the divine will, without murmuring or pevishness.

Meeme, (*meem,*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Meer, *a.* Simple; unmixed; natural. See MERE.

Meer, *n.* A lake; a boundary. Same as MERE, *q. v.*

Meer'schaum, (*-shawm,*) *n.* [Ger., from *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, spume; literally, sea-foam.] (*Min.*) A peculiar silicated magnesian mineral found in several parts of Europe, but mostly in Greece and Turkey. In the last-mentioned country it is extensively used as fullers' earth; but in Austria and Germany it is adapted to the manufacture of tobacco-pipes, which are prepared for sale by being first soaked in tallow, afterwards in wax, and then finally polished with shave-grass. The true meerschaum always turns from a pure milk-white to a brownish-black color when smoked for some time, by reason of the influence on it of the tobacco-oil; and to connoisseurs this is a true criterion between true and false meerschaum, the latter of which is also extensively manufactured.

Meer'poor, a town of Hindostan, in Scinde, near the Pingaree, a branch of the Indus, 45 m. S. of Hyderabad; *pop.* 10,000.

Meer'ut, a dist. of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, between Lat. 28° 30′ and 29° 30′ N., Lon. 77° and 78° E.; *area*, 2,250 sq. m. The chief towns are Meerut, Sirdhuma, Katouli, and Hastinapoor. *Pop.* 900,000.

MEERUT, the cap. of the above district, 30 m. N.E. of Delhi; Lat. 28° 59′ N., Lon. 77° 46′ E. *M.* is noted for the breaking out here of the Sepoy insurrection in 1857, when the native troops massacred every European, of both sexes, found in the town. *Pop.* 30,000.

Meet, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MET.) [A.S. *metan, gemittan*; D. *gemoeten*.] To come together, approaching in opposite or different directions; to come face to face; to come together in any place; to fall in with; to fall in; to encounter unexpectedly.

"Our sire to *meet* his godlike guest walks forth." — *Milton.*

—To come in contact with in a hostile manner; to confront; to encounter; to engage; to join issue. — To receive, as a welcome; to have befall one; to find; to be treated with; to light on.

"Your labours *meet* a prosp'rous end." — *Granville.*

—To make concession; as, he *met* my wishes in all respects. *To meet half-way*, to make equal concessions to.

—*v. n.* To come together, or to approach near or into company with; to come face to face; hence, to join, as lines. —To come in contact, with hostile views; to engage in conflict.

"When Greek *meets* Greek, then comes the tug of war."—*Addison.*

—To assemble; to congregate; to begin a session; as, the Senate *met* at noon.

"The materials of that building happily *met* together." *Tillotson.*

—To come together by mutual concessions; — hence, to harmonize; to cohere; to assimilate; to agree.

"And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes." — *Byron.*

To meet with, to light upon; to find; sometimes including the idea of something unlooked for.

"And we *meet with* champagne and a chicken at last."
Lady M. W. Montagu.

To join; to blend in company.

"Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us." — *Shaks.*

To suffer unexpectedly; as, he *met with* an accident. — To encounter; to be engaged with.

"Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury." — *Rowe.*

To obviate; — a Latinism, rarely used; as, to *meet with* an objection. —*Bacon.*

Meet, *a.* [A. S. *gemet*, fit, proper; *gemet*, a measure, from *metan*, to measure; Heb. *madad*; Sansk. *mâ.*] Fitting; proper; convenient; appropriate; suitable; qualified; expedient; adapted, as to a use or purpose.

"O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child."—*Sir W. Scott.*

Meet, *n.* (*Sports.*) A meeting of sportsmen for fox-hunting or coursing.

Meet'er, *n.* One who meets, accosts, or comes in contact with another.

Meet'in, *v. a.* To make meet, fit, or suitable for. (R.)

Meet'ing, *n.* A coming together; an interview; an assembly; as, let us drink to our next merry *meeting*. —A congregation; a convention; a gathering or collection of people; as, a crowded *meeting*, to hold a *meeting*, &c. — A religious congregation; a conventicle; in England, distinctively applied to an assembly of dissenters from the Established Church; as, to go to *meeting*. — A conflux of rivers; a junction; a union, as of lines; as, "the *meeting* of the waters." — *Moore.*

Meet'ing-house, *n.* A place of worship; — in England, specifically, a place of worship for dissenters; as, a Friends' *meeting-house*.

Meet'ly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly; appropriately.

Meet'ness, *n.* Fitness; appropriateness; suitableness.

Meg'acosm, (*-kôzm,*) *n.* [Gr. *megas*, great, and *kosmos*, universe.] The universe; the great world. the macrocosm.

Meg'achile, *n.*, **Megachili'dæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Megalesian, (*-le'zhan,*) *a.* [Lat. *Megalesius*, from Gr. *Megalê*, the Exalted, a denomination of the goddess Cybele.] Pertaining or referring to, or held in honor of, Cybele; as, the *Megalesian* games.

Magalesian games. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A scenic and calisthenic festival held in honor of Cybele.

Megalich'thys, (*-lik-,*) *n.* [Gr. *megale*, great, and *ichthys*, fish.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of ganoid fishes, including species of great size.

Megalith'ic, *a.* [Gr. *megas*, and *lithos*, stone.] Consisting of large stones.

Mega'lo-Kas'tro, the cap. of the island of Crete.

Megalon'yx, *n.* [Gr. *megale*, and *onyx*, claw.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of large sloth-like animals, so named in allusion to its large claws, the first species of which was found in Virginia, in Greenbrier co.; but it has since been found at Big Bone Lick, and in S. America over the Pampas as far as the Straits of Magellan.

Megalophonous, (*-lôf'o-nŭs,*) *a.* [Gr. *megale*, and *phone*, voice.] Possessing a loud or deep voice.

Meg'alosaur, Megalosau'rus, *n.* [Fr. *mégalosaure*, from Gr. *megale*, and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of gigantic saurians, measuring from 40 to 50 feet in length; discovered by Dr. Buckland in the oölitic slate of Stonesfield, near Oxford, England.

Megan'tic, a S.E. co. of Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Becancour River, and some smaller streams, besides several lakes. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Inverness. *Pop.* 15,000.

Megaphyton, (*-gaf',*) *a.* [From Gr. *megas*, great, and *phyton*, plant.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of gigantic plants, allied to *Sigillaria*.

Megapod'idæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *megas*, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The Mound-bird family, including Rasores birds, natives of India and Australia, and allied to the Curassows. The feet are large, and have large blunt claws. To this family belong the Jungle-fowl, the Brush-turkey, &c.

Mega'ra, (*Anc. Geog.,*) a once flourishing city of Græcia, cap. of a district named Megaris, abt. 210 stadia N.W. of Athens. It was almost destroyed by Ptolemy Soter, and Demetrius, son of Antigonus Gonatus; and its destruction was completed by Alaric.

Mega'rian, or **Megar'ic School.** (*Philos.*) A school of philosophy, founded at Megara by the disciples of Socrates, who retired thither after his death, which was distinguished by its logical subtlety. Its most celebrated names are those of Euclides, Eubulides, and Stilpo.

Megass', *n.* Same as BAGASSE, *q. v.*

Megathe'rium, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *mégathére*, from Gr. *megas*, and *therion*, beast.] (*Pal.*) The name given by Cuvier to an extinct genus of gigantic quadrupeds, several remains of which have been found in S. America. The one described by Cuvier was in a fossil state, and found a hundred feet below the surface of a sandy soil, in the vicinity of the river La Plata; other specimens, however, have since been found on the same continent, but not in so complete a state. The haunches of the *M.* must have exceeded 5 feet in width, while its body was about 12 feet long and 8 high. Its feet were a yard in length, and terminated in formidable compressed claws of great size: its tail was also of great length and thickness, exceeding the size of that member in either living or extinct quadrupeds. The head of the megatherium was of comparatively small size, and the cranium presents many of the peculiarities of the sloth, from which circumstances it has been termed the *giant sloth*. Not much — indeed, to say truly, nothing — is known of the habits of this immense animal, except that it must have, according to the authority of eminent naturalists, possessed a scaly armor, whence it must also have been closely allied to the Armadillo fam.

Fig. 1754.
SKELETON OF THE MEGATHERIUM.

Me'geree, in *Michigan*, a township of Antrim co.; *pop.* about 300.

Megilp', Megilph', *n.* (*Painting.*) Same as Magilp, q. v.

Me'grim, *n.* [Fr. *migraine*, corrupted from Gr. *hemicrania* — *hemi*, half, and *kranion*, skull.] A neuralgic affection, in which the chief symptoms are an acute pain in the temples and forehead, with a remarkable depression of spirits. The disease is generally found in persons of a melancholic temperament and of a weakly habit of body, and often existing with great debility. The pains in the head, though remittent, are, for the time they continue, long and severe, and most generally occur at the decline of the day, or towards evening. This distressing malady is more a symptomatic affection, depending on a general functional derangement of the system, than a disease proceeding from any intelligible chain of causes. An apathetic state of the stomach, and a torpid condition of the liver, will, in general, be found existing in all such cases. When it is associated with anæmia (paleness and general debility), it should be treated with the preparations of iron, the shower-bath, nourishing food, and plenty of exercise in the open air. When it is strictly periodical, quinine in full doses should be tried (the bowels being previously well cleared out); and if the quinine fails, Fowler's solution of arsenic, given in small doses (three minims in a wine-glassful of water), 3 times a day, after meals, will be almost sure to remove it.

—A fantastic idea; a freak; a whimsey; an odd humor.

"These are his *megrims* and melancholies." — *Ford.*

Me'hemet A'li, Pasha of Egypt, and one of the most remarkable men of the age, was b. at Cavalla, in Roumelia, in 1769; the same year that witnessed the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte, and that of the Duke of Wellington. He commenced life as a tobacconist; but afterwards volunteered in the army, to which his taste was more congenial. In his new career he soon obtained high favor with the governor of Cavalla. In 1799, the period of the French invasion of Egypt, he raised a large body of men for the service of the Sultan; and gave such proofs of his military capacity as led to his elevation to a higher command. By intrigue, combined with the attachment of his followers, he was enabled to seize the pashalic of Egypt, and was then prepared to set the Sultan at defiance, had the latter attempted to overthrow him. But the Sultan resolved to compromise by exacting an annual tribute from Mehemet Ali as an acknowledgment of his subjection. In this arrangement, which virtually constituted Mehemet Ali the independent ruler of Egypt, he had the prudence to acquiesce, and he directed himself steadily to the consolidation of his newly acquired power, — no easy task in a country which had been distracted by invasion, and at best loosely governed. One great obstacle to his becoming the sole ruler and regenerator of the country, lay in the presence of the Mamelukes, a privileged body-guard, jealous of their power, and ever ready for revolution when it was threatened. He succeeded in breaking their power; and by treacherously inviting them to a festival as friends, he

Fig. 1755. — Mehemet Ali.

obtained an opportunity, of which he mercilessly availed himself, to massacre the last of these formidable cavaliers in 1811. He carried on, by his sons, several campaigns in behalf of the Sultan against the Wahabite rebels in Arabia; and he afterwards sent troops under his son, Ibrahim Pasha, to the Morea, who gave important aid to the Turks in the Greek war of independence. In 1830, he obtained from the Sultan the government of the island of Candia; and he next endeavored to make himself master of Syria, which Sultan Mahmoud had refused him. He sent a large army to that important province, and was thereupon declared a rebel by the Porte, and the Turkish armies were sent against him. Mehemet Ali's troops had been carefully trained by European officers, and they beat the Sultan's in every encounter. Peace was made between the powerful viceroy of Egypt and his humiliated sovereign in 1833, by the intervention of the chief states of Europe. Hostilities broke out again between them in 1839; and, as before, the Egyptian forces were uniformly victorious over the Turkish. The armed interposition of the English, and the capture of Acre and the other fortresses on the Syrian coast by the English fleet, under the guidance of Admiral Napier, compelled Mehemet Ali to come to terms again with the Porte. He was obliged to give up Syria; but the hereditary pashalic of Egypt was secured to him and his children. — *M. A.* was free from bigotry; he was an earnest admirer of European civilization, and he strove to introduce it among his subjects; a principle steadily adhered to by his successors.

Meher'rin, a river, rising in Charlotte co., Virginia, and flowing S.E. into N. Carolina, joins the Nottowny River in Hereford co., to form the Chowan. *Length*, about 150 m.

Mehul, Etienne Henri, (*me(r)l,*) an eminent musical composer, was b. at Givet, in France, in 1763; and was an excellent organist when only 10 years old. He settled at Paris in 1779, where he studied with great advantage under Gluck; became inspector at the Conservatory of Music; professor of composition at the royal school; member of the Academy and Institute, and knight of the Legion of Honor. He produced the operas of *Stratonice; Irato; Joseph; Cora et Alonzo*, &c., besides the ballets of *The Judgment of Páris; Perseus and Andromeda*, &c. D. 1817.

Melaponte, (*ma-e-a-pon'ta,*) a town of Brazil, about 65 m. E. of Goyaz.

Meibo'mian Glands, Ciliary Follicles. (*Anat.*) A series of small glands, named after their discoverer, Melbomius, which, like minute pins-heads, are situated at the margin of each eyelid, a duct from every gland supplying nourishment to each eyelash. These glands are in children, and some persons of a scrofulous habit, liable to a state of acute and chronic enlargement. In children this enlargement is called a *sty*, and in the adult produces the disease known as *blear eye.*

Meigs, (*mēgz,*) in *Ohio*, a S.S.E. co. adjoining W. Virginia. *Area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Hockhocking rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Coal in great quantities, and salt. *Cap.* Pomeroy. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 2,800.

—A township of Muskingum co; *pop.* about 2,600.

Meigs, in *Tennessee*, an E. by S. central co.; *area*, abt. 160 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee River, and several of its small affluents. *Surface*, elevated and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* about 5,600.

Meigs Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Muskingum River in Morgan co.

Meigs'ville, in *California*, a village of Mendocino co., about 140 m. N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Meigs'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Morgan co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Mein'ingen, a town of Central Germany, grand-duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, on the Werra, 31 m. N.E. of Fulda. Its principal public building is the ducal palace. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and mixed fabrics. *Pop.* 8,219.

Mel'onite, *n.* [Gr. *meion*, less.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime, found in grains or small crystals of a whitish or grayish-white color at Monte Somma near Vesuvius. The name implies that the terminating pyramids of the crystals are lower than in Idocrase, and consequently that the axis of the primary form is shorter.

Melo'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *meis-ō*, to lessen.] (*Rhet.*) Diminution; a figure of rhetoric, hyperbolically representing a thing less than it is.

Meissen, (*mīs'en,*) a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, on the Elbe, 14½ m. N.W. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Porcelain, known as Dresden china, hosiery, leather, and colors. *Pop.* 9,806.

Meissonnier, Jean Louis Ernest, (*mi-son'e-air,*) a French painter, of the style termed in France *genre*, b. at Lyon, 1815. His most celebrated works are, *The Painter in his Studio, Le Corps-de-Garde*, and *A Barricade — June*, 1848. All his works were painted with Flemish care and finish, but were, nevertheless, thoroughly original in their treatment. His pictures, although generally of small size, obtained very large sums, and he stood at the head of a crowd of enthusiastic imitators. He was likewise very successful as a designer of book illustrations. The best of these last were the sketches for *Paul and Virginia*, Balzac's novels, and *The French People painted by Themselves.*

Mekong', or Cambodia, one of the principal rivers of S.E. Asia, rising in Thibet, where it bears the name of Lan-Thsang-Kiang, and, after traversing several provs., falling into the China Sea by several mouths, in Lat. 10° N., Lon. 106° 40′ E.

Mekran', or Mukran', a prov. of Beloochistan, bordering on the Arabian Sea, and extending from Scinde on the E. to Kerman on the W.; Lat. between 25° and 28° N., Lon. 58° and 66° E. *Area*, estimated at 100,000 sq. m. It is divided into a great number of petty districts held by separate chiefs. The inhabitants are principally engaged in pastoral pursuits. *Pop.* 200,000.

Mela'da, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *mel*, honey.] Crude, undrained sugar.

Mela'na, *n.* [Gr. *melaina*, fem. of *melas*, black.] (*Med.*) A hæmorrhage from the bowels, and popularly known as Black Jaundice. — The peculiarity of this disease is that it is seldom attended with pain, though it generally attacks persons of weak or exhausted constitutions, and those suffering from chronic dyspepsia. The cause of the thick, pitchy evacuations, which form what may be called the distinctive feature of the disease, is supposed to be a hæmorrhage from the minute branches of the vena porta, charged with the impure blood from the bowels, on its way to the liver to secrete the bile.

Melaleuca, (*mel-ăl-lu'kă,*) *n.* [Gr. *melas*, black; *lukas*, white, because the trunk is black and the branches white.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Myrtaceæ.* The species *M. minor*, or *Cajeputi*, is a small tree of the Moluccu Islands. Its leaves, when allowed to stand so as to undergo a species of fermentation, and then distilled with water, yield a volatile oil of a limpid nature and a light-green color. This product, which is called cajeput-oil, was formerly much employed as a remedy in cholera, but without any success. It has been used internally as a diffusible stimulant, and is spasmodic and diaphoretic; and externally, when mixed with olive-oil, as a stimulant embrocation. It has the property of dissolving caoutchouc. In Australia the leaves of the species *M. scoparia* and *genistifolia* are used as substitutes for tea.

Mel'anin, *n.* [From Gr. *melas*, black.] The inky matter of the liquid exuded by the cuttle-fish.

Me'lam, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance formed during the distillation of a mixture of sal-ammoniac and sulphocyanide of potassium.

Mel'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless crystalline salifiable base derived from melam, by boiling with strong solution of potash.

Melam'pyrum, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, and *puros*, wheat, the seeds blackening the flower of wheat if ground with it.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Verbenaceæ.* The Cow-wheat, *M. pratense*, an American species found in woods, has a stem 8–10 inches high; leaves linear and lanceolate, opposite; flowers in the axils of the upper leaves, yellowish, slender; capsules acute, declined, 4-seeded.

Melancholic, (*mĕl-an-kŏl'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *melancholique.*] Affected with gloom or melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected; hypochondriac; mournful; unhappy; unfortunate; as, a *melancholic* temperament.

—*n.* A desponding, gloomy state of mind. (R.)

Mel'ancholily, *adv.* In a melancholy manner; dispiritedly.

Mel'ancholiness, *n.* State or condition of being melancholy or dejected; disposition to indulge in mental depression.

Melancho'lious, *a.* Melancholy; hypochondriac. (R.)

Melancholy, (*mĕl'an-kŏl-y,*) *n.* [Fr. *mélancholie*; Gr. *melas, melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile; Lat. *melancholia.*] A gloomy, desponding state of mind, that is often of some continuance or chronic; dejection of spirits occasioned or induced by grief; hypochondria.

(*Med.*) *M.* is correctly designated a form of insanity when it continues for an inordinate period after any given cause of grief has been removed. It is undoubtedly so when it arises without the operation of any mental cause. We find it connected with dyspepsia, with constipation, and other signs of physical disease. Systematic writers speak of various forms of melancholic insanity, such as the religious, the nostalgic, &c.

Mel'ancholy, *a.* Atrabilious; depressed in spirits; affected with mental gloom; dejected; hypochondriac; dismal.

"Sweet bird . . . most musical, most *melancholy.*"—*Milton.*

—That may or does produce great evil or sorrow; inducing gloom or dejection; calamitous; afflictive; sad; as, *a melancholy* accident.

Melanchthon, Philip, (*me-lănk'thon,*) coadjutor with Luther in the Reformation, b. at Bretten, or Bretheim, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in 1497. His family-name was *Schwarzerde*, of which *M.* is intended to be the Greek equivalent. While studying at Pforzheim he became acquainted with the great scholar, Johann Reuchlin, who remained his friend. He next studied at Heidelberg and Tübingen, and in 1518 was appointed Greek professor at Wittenberg, where he became the friend of Luther, and a convert to his doctrines. Luther was at that time professor of divinity there. In the following year he took part with Luther in the disputation with Dr. Eck at Leipsic. Their personal characters, however, were widely different — *M.* being as remarkable for suavity of manners as Luther was for impetuosity and unbending firmness. *M.*'s judgment, ripened by classical study, his acumen as a philosopher and critic, the uncommon distinctness and order of his ideas, and the steadfast zeal with which he held and defended his opinions when formed, contributed greatly to the progress and success of the Reformation. The Augsburg Confession was drawn up by *M.* in 1530, and, under the sanction of the elector of Saxony, he aided in framing a code of ecclesiastical constitutions. He wrote numerous theological treatises, Latin poems, works on history, philosophy, &c., and died at Wittenberg, in 1560.

Mélange, (*mā-lŏngzh',*) *n.* [Fr.] A mixture; a medley; a miscellany; a jumble; an olio.

Melan'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An amorphous black substance derived from hydride of salicyl.

Melan'iline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline base, produced by the action of chloride of cyanogen upon aniline. *Form.* $C_{36}H_{15}N_3$.

Mel'anite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) A variety of Iron-lime Garnet, occurring in black dodecahedrons in the older lavas of Vesuvius. Those found at Frascati, near Rome, are locally called *Black Garnets of Frascati.*

Melanoch'rolite, *n.* [Gr. *melas*, and *chroa*, color.] (*Min.*) Chromate of lead, found massive and in tabular rhombic prisms, of a color between cochineal and hyacinth red, at Beresow, in Siberia. The name has reference to the change of color which the mineral undergoes before the blow-pipe.

Melano'sis, *n.* [Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, and *osis.*] (*Med.*) An organic affection in which the tissue of the parts is converted, owing to a *melanic* deposit, into a black, hard, homogeneous substance, near which ulcers or cavities may form. —*Dunglison.*

Melanot'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to melanosis.

Melantha'ceæ, or Colchicaceæ, *n. pl* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Liliales.* Diag. A marked perianth, flat when withering, anthers turned outwards, distinct styles, and fleshy albumen. — They are herbs with bulbs or corms, and tuberous or fibrous roots. Flowers regular, usually

hermaphrodite, rarely unisexual; perianth inferior, white, green, or purple, petaloid, 6-parted or 6-leaved; stamens 6; anthers extrorse; ovary superior or nearly so, 3-celled; style 3-parted. Fruit 3-celled, 3-valved, septicidal, or rarely loculicidal dehiscence. Seeds with a membranous testa. The plants of the order are generally diffused, but most abundant in Europe, North America, and Northern Asia. There are 31 genera, which include 130 species. They are generally poisonous, owing to the presence of powerful alkaloids. In proper doses, however, several are valuable medicines. See COLCHICUM, VERATRUM.

Melas, (*mel'a,*) *n.* (*Med.*) A disease endemic in Arabia, consisting in the formation of dark brown or black spots upon the skin.

Me'las, BARON VON, an Austrian general, who, in 1796, commanded against the French in Italy, and uniting with Suwaroff, in 1799, defeated Championnet at Genola, but was himself beaten by Napoleon at Marengo, in the following year. D. 1807.

Melas'ma, *n.* [Gr. *melasma*, black spot.] (*Med.*) A black spot or ecchymosis, occurring on the lower extremities, of old people especially. — Also, a cutaneous affection analogous to chloasma, differing from it only in the dark color of the morbid pigment. —*Dunglison.*

Melas'ses, *n.* See MOLASSES.

Melas'sic, *a.* (*Chem.*) An acid produced, together with glucic acid, by the action of potash on grape-sugar.

Melastoma'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *melas*, black, and *stoma*, the mouth; the black berries of some of the species are eaten by children, whose mouths they stain black.] (*Bot.*) The Melastoma family, an order of plants, alliance *Myrtales.* — DIAG. A plurilocular ovary, polypetalous flowers, an imbricated calyx, definite stamens, rostrate anthers, and usually dotless leaves. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, with opposite leaves, almost always ribbed. Calyx 4-, 5-, or 6-lobed, more or less adherent to the ovary; petals equal in number to the divisions of the calyx, twisted in æstivation; stamens equal in number, or twice as many as the petals, filaments curved downward in æstivation; anthers long, 2-celled, usually dehiscing by two spores at the apex, or sometimes longitudinally, in æstivation lying in spaces between the ovary and sides of the calyx; ovary more or less adherent. Fruit either dry, distinct from the calyx, and dehiscent, or succulent, united to the calyx, and indehiscent. Seeds very numerous, minute, exalbuminous. The plants of this order are principally natives of tropical regions, but a few are also extratropical. They are generally characterized by astringency. Many produce edible fruits, and some are used for dyeing black and other colors. Some of the species are cultivated on account of the beauty of their flowers. The order includes 165 genera and 2,000 species.

Melbourne, (*mĕl'burn,*) WILLIAM LAMB, VISCOUNT, an English statesman, b. in London, 1779. After graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Glasgow University, and being called to the bar in 1804, he, in the following year, entered Parliament as a member of the Whig party, then under the leadership of Mr. FOX, remaining throughout his political career a consistent adherent to that party. In 1827, he was appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, and the next year took his place in the House of Lords, succeeding his father, the first viscount. In 1830 he joined Earl Grey's cabinet as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, in 1834, became prime minister of England, retaining that position with one brief interruption (1834–5) till 1841, when he was succeeded by Sir Robert Peel. Lord *M.*'s tenure of the premiership, though marked by no prominent political events, obtained popular esteem from the tact, suavity, and other high personal qualifications he exhibited. D. 1848. Lord *M.*'s wife, (best known as LADY CAROLINE LAMB,) a woman of singular beauty and accomplishments, obtained celebrity through the romantic passion she conceived for Byron, an attachment unreciprocated by the noble poet.

Mel'bourne, the capital of the British colony of Victoria, in Australia, on the Yarra-Yarra, about 9 miles from its mouth, in the basin of Port Phillip; Lat. 37° 48′ 6″ S., LON. 144° 57′ 7″ E. *M.* occupies the first rank among the ports of the British colonies, and is the most important trading town of the S. hemisphere. It was founded in 1837, and during the gold mania of 1853 the population increased immensely. It is well built, the streets are regular and wide, and the public buildings, stores, and warehouses are constructed of stone. *M.* likewise contains extensive iron-foundries, and flour-mills. The trade of *M.* represents very nearly that of the whole colony of Victoria, which is at present in a very flourishing condition. *Pop.* 140,000. — PORT PHILLIP, the harbor of *M.*, is a spacious and beautiful inlet of the S. Pacific Ocean, on the S.E. coast of Australia. It is 35 m. long, by 25 broad. Its entrance, which is only 2 m. in width, is formed by 2 promontories, called the Heads, upon which strong fortifications are erected.

Melchisedec'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Melchisedec was a king of Salem, and priest of the most high God, who met Abraham after his victory over Chederlaomer, king of Sodom, and presented to him bread and wine, with his benediction. St. Paul having said, in his Epistle to the Hebrews, that Melchisedec was without father and without mother, led some ancient heretics to assert that he was a celestial being, superior to angels, and even to Jesus Christ. These were called Melchisedecians. Many divines of later times have entertained the belief that the Son of God appeared to Abraham under the form of Melchisedec.

Mel'chites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The Eutychians, when condemned by the council of Chalcedon, gave this name (royalists, imperialists) to the orthodox, who endeavored to put this order of the emperor Marcian into execution against them. Among Oriental Christians it now designates in a general manner all those who are neither Jacobites nor Nestorians, including the Maronites, Catholic Greeks, and non-Catholic Greeks, of the three Eastern patriarchates.

Mele'ager, [Gr. *Meleagros.*] (*Homeric Myth.*) A chieftain of the Ætolian Calydon, son of Æneus and Althæa, and husband of Cleopatra. A part of the myth connected with the name of *M.* is repeated by Phœnix to Achilleus in the tenth book of the *Iliad*, but this part relates only the war between the Ætolians and the Curêtes, in which *M.*, angry on account of a curse laid on him by his mother for the slaughter of her brothers, refuses to aid his countrymen, until prevailed upon to do so by his wife Cleopatra. The character of *M.*, as here depicted, exhibits the same readiness to take offence, the same sullen moodiness, and alternate energy and inaction which characterize both Achilles and Paris. A passing reference to his death is the only notice taken in the *Iliad* of his later history; but in the other versions the tale ran, that while he was a child, the Mœræ appeared to his mother, and said that he should live only while a brand which lay burning on the hearth should be unconsumed; that Althæa immediately extinguished the flame, and put the wood carefully away; but when afterwards irritated by the death of her brothers, she threw the wood into the fire; that *M.* died as its last spark flickered out; and that his death was followed immediately by that of his mother and his wife. Like Achilles and Paris, like Balder and Sigurd in northern mythology, *M.* dies young; like them, he is invincible in the field; like Theseus, Perseus, and Bellerophon, he is the destroyer of noxious beasts; in the hunt of the wild boar of Calydon, Atalanta exhibits the swiftness and strength of Daphnê, Arethusa, and Kyrênê, while the chase itself is paralleled by the exploits of Heracles and other heroes against the beasts of the field. With him die his mother and his wife, as the death of Heracles and Paris is followed by that of Deianira and Œnônê; and as Achilles falls at the close of day, so *M.* dies when the torch of day is burnt out. Like those heroes again, he can only be slain one way, or in one vulnerable spot, and his sisters weep for his death, until they are changed into guinea-hens, as the sisters of Phaethon shed amber tears over his dead body and are changed into poplars.

Mele'ager, a Greek poet who flourished in the 2d cent. His epigrams are in the collection of Greek poetry called the "Anthologia." The latest and best edition of his works was that of Græfe (Leipsic, 1811).

Melen'gris, *n.* [Lat., a guinea-fowl.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, order *Rasores*, containing the turkey. See TURKEY.

Melec'tidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Mele'da, an island of Austria, in Dalmatia, in the Adriatic Sea, 19 m. W.N.W. of Ragusa. It is 23 m. long, and 4 broad. The surface is generally mountainous. *Prod.* Corn, fruit, wine, and oil. The harbor of Palazzo on the N. side is considered the best on the Dalmatian coast. *Pop.* 1,000.

Mêlée, (*mĕ-lĕ',*) *n.* [Fr., from *mêler*, to ruin.] A confused hand-to-hand fight; a bloody conflict; a battle; a contest; an affray. — *Worcester.*

Mele'tians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The partisans of Meletius, bishop of Lycopolis in Egypt, deposed in a synod at Alexandria abt. 306, on the charge of having sacrificed to idols during the persecutions of Diocletian. He was supported by numerous adherents; and thus a schism began, which was partially concluded by the submission of Arsenius, chief of the party, to Athanasius in 333, but does not seem to have been wholly extinct for 150 years.

Mel'fi, a town of Italy, prov. of Basilicata, near the Ofanto, 34 m. S. of Foggia. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1851. *Pop.* 9,500.

Melgaço, (*mel-ga'so,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 168 m. S.W. of Pará; *pop.* 4,000.

Melia'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *meli*, honey, from its aromatic flavor.] (*Bot.*) The Melia family, an order of plants, alliance *Rutales.* DIAG. Consolidated berried or capsular fruit, deeply monadelphous stamens, a few wingless seeds, and dotted leaves. — They are trees or shrubs, with usually alternate, simple, or pinnate exstipulate leaves. Flowers hypogynous and generally symmetrical; calyx and corolla with 3, 4, or 5 divisions; stamens twice as many as the petals, anthers sessile; disc hypogynous and often surrounding the ovary like a cup; ovary 2–5, rarely 10- or 12-celled; style 1; ovules 1, 2, or 4, attached to axile placentas. Fruit with loculicidal dehiscence; albumen of seeds fleshy, or altogether absent. The order is very nearly allied to *Cedrelaceæ*, the Mahogany family, and are found more or less in all tropical regions. Some produce edible fruits, others have valuable oil-yielding seeds, and some are remarkable for their medicinal properties, which in general are bitter, tonic, and astringent, but in some cases purgative and emetic. The most interesting member of this order is *Melia azedarachta*, the Neem-tree or Pride of India, or, as it is sometimes called, the Margosa-tree. It possesses febrifugal properties. The pericarp yields, by expression, a fixed oil, which is used for burning. The tree also yields a kind of toddy, which is employed as a stomachic. The order includes 33 genera and 156 species.

Melian'thus, *n.* [Lat. *mel*, honey, *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Zygophyllaceæ.* The flowers of the species *M. major* contain much saccharine matter, which is extracted and used as food by the natives of the Cape of Good Hope, where the plant abounds.

Melic'eris, *n.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Med.*) An encysted tumor, the contents of which resemble honey.

Melic'erous, *a.* Consisting of matter resembling honey; — said of a tumor.

Melicer'ta, (*Myth.*) A son of Athamas and Ino, was saved from the fury of his father by his mother, who threw herself and him into the sea. Neptune, out of compassion, changed both into sea-deities. Melicerta was known among the Greeks by the name of *Palæmon*; and the Isthmian games were instituted in his honor.

Melicoton', *n.* The same as MELOCOTON, *q. v.*

Mel'ilite, *n.* [Gr. *meli*, honey, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, peroxide of iron, lime, magnesia, soda, and potash, found in small square prisms of a yellowish color, and generally coated with oxide of iron, in the fissures and cavities of lava, at Capo di Bove near Rome.

Melil'la, a seaport-town on the N. coast of Morocco, belonging to Spain, 46 m. E.N.E. of Beni-Botoya; *pop.* 3,000.

Melilo'tus, *n.* [From Lat. *mel*, honey, and *lotus*, lotus.] (*Bot.*) The Melilot, a genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* The flowers and seeds of *M. officinalis*, and other species, possess a peculiar fragrance, which is due to the presence of *coumarine.* They are used to flavor *Gruyère* and other kinds of cheese.

Mel'iorate, *v. a.* [Fr. *méliorer*; lt. *migliorare*, from Lat. *melior*, better, comp. of *bonus*, good.] To make better; to improve; to soften.

—*v. n.* To grow better.

Meliora'ter, *n.* The same as MELIORATOR.

Meliora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *melioratio.*] Act or operation of meliorating or making better; improvement.

Meliora'tor, *n.* A person who meliorates.

Melipha'gidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Honey-eaters, a family of Australian birds, order *Insessores*, allied to the Sun-birds and to the Humming-birds. They have a long, curved, sharp bill, not so slender as in humming-birds and sun-birds; the tongue terminates in a pencil of delicate filaments, the better to adapt it for sucking honey from flowers, or juices from fruits. These are a principal part of the food of the Honey-eaters; but they also devour insects in great numbers. They are birds of elegant form, and generally of gay plumage. Most of them have a long and broad tail. They may be observed fluttering and darting among trees and shrubs when in blossom; and are very abundant in all parts of Australia. They are extremely vivacious and active, and keep up a continual chattering. One of the most splendid species, *Meliphaga*, or *Ptiloris paradiseus* (Fig. 1756), is called the Riflemen, or Rifle-bird, by the Australian colonists.

Fig. 1756.—MELIPHAGA. (The Rifle-bird.)

Mellpilla, (*ma-le-peel'ya,*) a town of Chili, on the Maypu River, abt. 38 m. S.W. of Santiago.

Melis'sa. The ancient name of MALTA, *q. v.*

Melis'sa, *n.* [Gr. *melissa*, a bee.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ. M. officinalis*, the common Balm, possesses mild stimulant properties, and its decoction is used as a diaphoretic in fevers, as an exhilarating drink in nervous affections, and as an emmenagogue. The bees obtain a great deal of honey from the balm.

Melita'a, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Butterflies, family *Nymphalidæ*, distinguished by their antennæ (Fig. 1757), which have a wide, flat club. The eyes are naked.

Fig. 1757. MELITÆA SELENE.

Melk'sham, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 26 m. N.W. of Salisbury, and 86 m. of London. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 6,300.

Mel'lay, *n.* The same as MELEE.

Mel'lenville, in *N. York*, a village of Columbia co., abt. 9 m. E. by N. of Hudson.

Mel'lic, *a.* (*Chem.*) The same as MELLITIC, *q. v.*

Melliferous, Mellific, *a.* [Lat. *mel, mellis*, honey, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing honey.

Mellifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mellificatio.*] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

Mellifluence, *n.* [Lat. *mel, mellis*, honey, and *fluo, fluens*, to flow.] A flow of honey or sweetness; a sweet, smooth flowing.

"He was rather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures."—*Warton.*

Mellifluent, *a.* [Lat. *mellifluens.*] Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Mellifluently, *adv.* Smoothly; softly.

Mellifluous, *a.* Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Mellifluously, *adv.* Smoothly; flowingly.

Mellig'enous, *a.* That has the qualities of honey.

Melliloquent, *a.* Speaking sweetly.

Mel'lit, *n.* (*Fur.*) A dry scab on the heel of a horse's fore-foot.

Mel'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native hydrous mellate of

alumina. It occurs in yellowish octohedrons, and was first observed in the brown-coal of Arten, in Thuringia.

Mellit'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Characterized by saccharine secretions; as, *mellitic* diabetes. — Obtained from honeystone; as, *mellitic* acid.

Mel'lon, *n.* (*Chem.*) A lemon-yellow substance, composed of six equivalents of carbon and four of nitrogen, obtained by heating dry sulphocyanogen. It is a compound radical, and combines with metals to form mellonides.

Mel'lonsville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Lawrence co., on the Levica River, abt. 15 m. above Louisa.

Mel'louville, in *Florida*, a post-village, capital of Orange co., abt. 240 m. S.E. of Tallahassee.

Mel'low, *a.* [A. S. *mearu, mearwu*, soft, tender; Lat. *mollis*; Gr. *malakos*, soft.] Soft with ripeness or maturity; easily yielding to pressure; as, a *mellow* apple. — Soft to the ear; as, *mellow* notes. — Soft and smooth to the taste; as, *mellow*-tasted wine. — Soft or easy to the eye; as, *mellow* light. — Soft with liquor; intoxicated; merry.

—*v. a.* To soften by ripeness or age; to soften; to ripen; to bring to maturity; to mature; to bring to perfection. — To soften; as, the earth is *mellowed* by frost.

—*v. n.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection.

Mel'lowly, *adv.* In a mellow manner.

Mel'lowness, *n.* Softness; the quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit. — Maturity; softness or smoothness from age, as of wine.

Mel'low-toned, *a.* Having soft, smooth tones.

Mel'lowy, *a.* Soft; smooth; delicate.

Mel'more, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Seneca co., abt. 8 m. S.S.E. of Tiffin.

Me'lo, a town of Uruguay, about 200 miles N.E. of Montevideo.

Melocac'tus, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) The Melon-cactus, a genus of plants, order *Cactoceæ*. The fleshy stems of this genus have been likened to large green melons, to turbans, and to hedgehogs. In the dry districts of S. America they are eaten by cattle on account of their juice.

Melocoton', Melocotoon', MELICOTOON', *n.* [Sp. *melocotone*; Lat. *malum cotoneum*.] (*Bot.*) A quince; — also, a large kind of peach.

Melo'deon, *n.* (*Mus.*) A name which has been applied to musical instruments of different kinds, but is now restricted to the instrument invented, in 1836, by Mr. Jeremiah Carhart, of Dutchess co., N. Y., and now extensively manufactured in the U. States and in England. As in the piano, the notes are determined by touching the keys of a finger-board. Each key, lifting a valve, allows a current of air from a bellows, worked meanwhile by the foot on a pedal, to agitate the corresponding one at a series of metallic free reeds. The *rocking M.*, constructed on the same principle, was known in America since 1825, but it was so unsightly, so tardy in sounding, and of so harsh a tone, that the improvements introduced by Mr. Carhart may be said to constitute a new invention.

Melod'ic, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to melody.

Melod'ics, *n. sing.* (*Mus.*) That department of the science which treats of the laws of melody.

Melo'dious, *a.* [Fr. *melodieux*.] Containing melody; musical; agreeable to the ear by a succession of sweet sounds.

Melo'diously, *adv.* In a melodious manner.

Melo'diousness, *n.* Quality of being melodious; sweet sounds.

Mel'odist, *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

Mel'odize, *v. a.* To make melodious.

—*v. n.* To compose, or to sing melodies.

Melodra'ma, *n.* [Fr. *mélodrame*; Gr. *melos*, a song, a strain, and *drama*, a drama.] (*Dram. Lit.*) A dramatic performance in which music is intermixed; or that species of drama in which the declamation of certain passages is interrupted by music. If only one person acts, it is a *monodrama*; if two, a *duodrama*. It differs from the opera and operetta in this, that the performers do not sing, but declaim, and the music only fills the pauses, either preparing or continuing the feelings expressed by the actors. *M.* are generally romantic and extravagant.

Melodramat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a melodrama; as, a *melodramatic* performance.

Melodram'atist, *n.* One skilled in melodramas, or who prepares them.

Mel'odrame, *n.* The same as MELODRAMA.

Mel'ody, *n.* [Gr. *melōdia*, from *melos*, a strain, an air, and *ōdē*, a lay, an ode.] (*Mus.*) An air; a succession of simple sounds, so arranged as to produce a pleasing effect upon the ear. It may be defined as a series of sounds more fixed, and generally longer than those of common speech, arranged with grace, and of proportionate lengths, such as the mind can easily measure and the voice express. Of the relative importance of melody and harmony it is useless to speak, as they may be said to generate into each other, the one being the selection of single sounds from an harmonic source, and the other a union of two melodies simultaneously heard. Thus they are closely connected and of equal importance, the one being necessary to the other. See HARMONY.

Me'loë, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of beetles, family *Cantharidæ*, including the Narrow-necked Oil-beetles, an American species. Latreille thinks that the modern meloës were the *Bubrestes* of the ancients, insects to which they attributed very noxious properties, supposing them to be fatal to the oxen that swallowed them. In this genus the antennæ are composed of short and rounded joints, the intermediate of which are the largest, and sometimes so disposed that these organs present at this point, in several males, an emargination or crescent. The wings are wanting; and the elytra, oval or triangular, with a portion of the inner margin, crossing each other, only partially cover the abdomen, particularly in the females, in which this segment of the body is extremely voluminous. The meloës crawl along the ground, or upon low plants, on the leaves of which they feed. A yellowish, or reddish, oleaginous liquid exudes from the articulations of their legs. In some districts of Spain these insects are used in the place of the true blister-flies (*Cantharides*); they are also employed by the farrier.

Fig. 1758.
Meloë proscarabæus.

Mel'on, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *melon*; It. *melone*; Lat. *melo*, from Gr. *melos*, an apple.] (*Hort.*) The fruit of several plants of the genus *Cucumis*, q.v. The principal species is *Cucumis melo*, the Musk-melon. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, some of them distinguished by a thick and warty rind, some by a rind cracked in a net-like manner, some by ribs and furrows, some by a perfectly smooth and thin rind; they differ also in the color of the *flesh* of the fruit, which is green, red, yellow, &c.; and in the size of the fruit, which varies from 3 or 4 inches to a foot or more in diameter. The *M.* is either eaten by itself, or with sugar, and sometimes with pepper or ginger. The *M.* can be grown in the open air

Fig. 1759. — ORZEN CITRON MUSK-MELON.

in the Southern and Middle States. Its cultivation in hotbeds is extensively carried on in all parts of the U. States, but not generally with the care bestowed on it in Europe. A loamy soil is best suited to it. The *setting* of the fruit by dusting the female flower with the pollen of the male flower, is constantly practised by French and English gardeners. Warmth and bright sunshine are requisite to the production of fruit of good quality. — The Water *M.*, or Citrul, *Cucumis citrullus*, is highly esteemed and much cultivated in almost all warm countries. It is a native of the warm parts of the old world. It has deeply lobed and gashed leaves, and a large round fruit, with smooth dark-green spotted rind, and pink or white flesh, less sweet than the *M.*, but much more juicy or watery, and therefore much prized in many warm countries, not merely as an article of food, but for quenching thirst and allaying fever.

Mel'on-thistle, (*-thisl*,) *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Cactus melocactus*. See CACTACEÆ.

Melopœla, (*mel-o-pe'ya*,) *n.* [Gr. *melopoia*.] (*Mus.*) The art of melody. — A melodic passage.

Melo'ria, an island in the Mediterranean, off the coast of Tuscany, 4 m. W. of Leghorn.

Me'los, the ancient name of the Greek island MILO, *q. v.*

Melo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *melē*, a probe.] (*Surg.*) The act of probing a wound, ulcer, &c. — *Dunglison.*

Melospi'za, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Fringillidæ*, comprising the LONG-SPARROW, *q. v.*

Mel'otype, *n.* A daguerreotype process, valuable to tourists for the reason that the dark chamber is not needed in the field, because the pictures can be developed at any subsequent time. — *Webster.*

Mel'pine, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Muscatine co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Iowa City.

Melpom'ene. [From Gr. *melpo*, a reciter of heroic verse.] (*Myth.*) One of the nine muses who presided over tragedy. She is represented as having the form and face of a woman still young, with a commanding mien, and richly dressed. On her feet is the cothurnus; in one hand she holds a poniard, and in the other a tragic mask.

Fig. 1760. — MELPOMENE.

Mel'rose, a village of Scotland, co. of Roxburgh, beautifully situated on the Tweed, 31 m. S.E. of Edinburgh. It is celebrated for possessing the finest monastic ruin in Scotland. Melrose Abbey, originally founded by David I., in 1136, was destroyed by Edward II. of England in 1322. In 1336 it was rebuilt by Robert Bruce, and completed in the reign of James IV., about 1488–1513. It was again destroyed by the English in 1545. It was of Gothic style, and the ruins (Fig. 5) still attest its grandeur and magnificence. *Pop.* 1,141.

Mel'rose, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

—A post-village and township of Clarke co., abt. 9 m. W. S.W. of Darwin; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Mel'rose, in *Iowa*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 346.

Mel'rose, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 7 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Mel'rose, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Stearns co., abt. 38 m. W.N.W. of St. Cloud.

Mel'rose, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 28 m. W. of St. Louis.

Mel'rose, in *Texas*, a post-village of Nacogdoches co., abt. 260 m. N.E. of Austin.

Mel'rose, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Melt, *v. a.* [A. S. *meltan*; Du. *smelten*; Icel. *melta*, to dissolve; Gr. *meldo*, to make liquid.] To reduce from a solid to a liquid or flowing state by heat. — To mollify; to soften; to overpower with tender emotion. — To waste away; to dissipate.

—*v. n.* To be changed from a fixed or solid to a flowing state. — To be softened to love, pity, tenderness, or sympathy; to become tender, mild, or gentle. — To be dissolved; to lose substance. — To be subdued by affliction; to sink into weakness; to faint; to be discouraged or disheartened.

Melt'able, *a.* That may be melted. (R.)

Melt'er, *n.* One that melts.

Melt'ing, *p. a.* Dissolving; mollifying; softening. — Making tender; affecting.

Melting-point. (*Chem.*) The exact amount of heat at which metals, and other substances, become fused, and lose their identity.

Melt'ing, *n.* Act of softening; the act of rendering tender.

Melt'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to melt or soften; like something melting.

Melt'ingness, *n.* The quality of being melting.

Melt'ing-pot, *n.* A vessel used for melting anything; a crucible.

Mel'ton Mow'bray, a town of England, co. of Leicester, on the Wreak, a tributary of the Soar, 14 m. N.E. of Leicester, and 92 m. N.W. of London; *pop.* 4,500.

Melun, (*me-lu'*,) a town of France, cap. of dept. of Seine-et-Marne, on the Seine, 25 m. S.E. of Paris. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods, and glass; and it has a considerable trade in corn and other products destined for the Paris market. *Pop.* 12,000.

Melu'sine, *n.* (*Mediæval Myth.*) A beautiful nymph or fairy, whose history occupies a large space in the popular superstitions of France. She is represented as the daughter of Helmas, king of Albania, and the fairy Persine; and as having married Raymond, count of Toulouse, who built the magnificent castle of Lusignan (originally called Lusineem, the anagram of Melusine). Like most of the fairies of that period, she was doomed to a periodical metamorphosis, during which the lower part of her body assumed the form of a fish or a serpent. On these occasions she exerted all her ingenuity to escape observation; but having been once accidentally seen by her husband in this condition, she swooned away, and soon afterwards disappeared, none knew whither. But her form is said to be seen from time to time on the tower of Lusignan, clad in mourning, and uttering deep lamentations; and her appearance was universally believed to indicate an impending calamity to the royal family of France.

Mel'ville, ANDREW, a Scottish theologian and reformer, b. 1485. After completing his education at St. Andrew's University, he was appointed, in 1574, principal of Glasgow College, and took a leading part in the establishment of Presbyterianism in Scotland. In 1582, being then principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, *M.* was the first to sign the well-known Remonstrance of the Presbyterian divines against the royal policy in ecclesiastical affairs. He was then summoned before the Privy Council on a charge of treason, and sentenced to imprisonment. He evaded the latter, however, by escaping into England, returning to Scotland, eventually, in 1585. In 1595, *M.* was elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University. After the accession of James I. to the English throne, *M.* having indited a biting epigram upon certain ceremonies of divine worship at Whitehall, he was brought before the privy council, found guilty of *scandalum magnatum*, and committed to the Tower of London, whence he was released in 1611, on the intercession of the French ambassador. Expatriated to France, *M.* was made professor of theology at the university of Sedan. D. at Sedan, 1622.

Mel'ville, HERMAN, an American author, b. of Scottish descent, in the city of New York, 1819. In his 18th year, young *M.* shipped as ordinary seaman in a voyage to England, and after his return home, he, in 1841, engaged in a whaler, on a voyage to the South Seas. In 1842, he abandoned his ship at one of the Marquesas Islands, and was held by the natives in captivity for 4 months. Rescued from this condition by a Sydney whaler, he successively visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, finally shipping at Honolulu as an ordinary seaman in the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, in which vessel he returned to Boston, reaching there toward the close of 1844. Shortly after his return he made his début as an author by the publication of *Typee*, — a narrative of his adventures in the Marquesas Islands, — brought out simultaneously in London and New York. This work being favorably received, others of a similar stamp have

since followed; as, *Omoo, a Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas; Mardi, and a Voyage Thither; Redburn; White Jacket, or the World in a Man-of-war; Moby Dick, or the Whale; Life and Adventures of Israel Potter*, &c.

Mel'ville, in *Missouri*, a village of Dade co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Bolivar.

Mel'ville, an island off the N. coast of Australia, in Lat. 11° 28′ S., Lon. 131° E. It is 70 m. long, and 30 broad.

Melville, an island of British N. America, in the Arctic Ocean; Lat. 75° N., Lon. 110° W. It was first discovered by Captain Parry, in 1819, and the coast afterwards (in 1851) partly explored by Lieut. McClintock.

Mel'ville Bay, an inlet of Baffin's Bay, on the N.W. coast of Greenland; Lat. 76° N., and Lon. abt. 62° W.

Mel'ville Village, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Concord.

Mem'ber, *n.* [Fr. *membre*; Lat. *membrum.*] A part or portion of a whole body; a limb; a part appendant to the body of an animal. — Part of a discourse, or of a period or sentence; a clause; a part of a verse. — An individual of a community or society, secular or religious; a representative in a legislative body; one of a body corporate; as, a *member* of Congress, Parliament, &c.

(*Arch.*) A subordinate part of a building, as a cornice.

(*Math.*) One of the parts of an equation which are separated by the sign of equality.

Mem'bered, *a.* Having limbs.

(*Her.*) Noting the beak and legs of a bird, when of a different tint from the body. — *Todd.*

Mem'bership, *n.* State of being a member. — Community; society; companionship.

Mem'brane, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *membrana*, from *membrum*, a member.] (*Anat.*) The expansion of any of the tissues of the body into a thin layer. Anatomists generally enumerate three kinds of membranes; namely, the *mucous*, the *serous*, and the *fibrous*. The mucous membranes are those which line the canals of the body which are exposed to the action of air or foreign matters, such as the lining of the nose, trachea, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, &c. The serous membranes form the lining of the sacs or closed cavities, as of the chest, abdomen, &c. The fibrous membranes are tough, inelastic, and of a tendinous character; such as the dura mater, the pericardium, the capsules of joints, &c.

Membrana Tympani. [Lat.] The membrane which separates the internal from the external ear. — The drum of the ear. See EAR.

Membrana'ceous, Membra'neous, Mem'branous, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a membrane; consisting of membranes.

(*Bot.*) Thin and soft, like a membrane. — *Grey.*

Membrani'ferous, *a.* Having membranes.

Membra'niform, *a.* [Fr. *membraniforme.*] Of the form of a membrane.

Membranol'ogy, *n.* The science relating to membranes.

Mem'el, a seaport-town of Prussia, dist. of Königsberg, on the Baltic, on the N.E. side of the entrance to the great salt lake or lagoon called the Frische Haff, 50 m. N.W. of Tilsit, and 74 N.E. of Königsberg; Lat. 55° 42′ 15″ N., Lon. 21° 5′ 20″ E. *M.* is divided into Old Town, New Town, and Frederick's Town, and is strongly fortified. The harbor is spacious and safe, and capable of accommodating 300 vessels. *Manuf.* Woollens and soap. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. *M.* is the great entrepôt of the country watered by the Niemen. *Pop.* 20,000.

Memen'to, *n.*; *pl.* MEMENTOS. [Lat., from *memini*, remember.] A hint, suggestion, notice, or memorial to awake memory.

Mem'mingen, a town of Bavaria, dist. of Suabia, on the Iller, 40 m. S.W. of Augsburg. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, hosiery, ribbons, oil-cloth, copper and iron wares. It has also an active trade in salt, corn, wool, &c., with Switzerland and Italy. *Pop.* 7,300.

Mem'non, *n.* (*Myth.*) A son of Eos (the morning) and Tithonis(=Titan, a name for the sun), represented in the legend as a son of Laomedon and brother of Priam. As Tithonis was a prince of Troy, his son, the Ethiopian *M.*, had to take part in the Trojan war, in which he was slain by Achilles; but his mythical character is again shown by the tears of morning-dew, which his mother sheds on his death, just as the big drops fall from the sky when Zeus weeps for the untimely fate of his son Sarpedon. At the intercession of Eos, Zeus raised *M.* from Hades to Olympus. The name *M.* is by some supposed to be a general appellation or epithet, Mei-amun, *beloved of Ammon.* The famous statue called by the Greeks *M.*, in the sepulchral quarter of Thebes called *Memnoneia*, which possessed the real or imaginary property of emitting a sound like that of a harp at the rising of the sun, is supposed to have been in the building called by Champollion the *Rhamesseion*, from its reputed founder Rhameses, or Sesostris, of which the stupendous ruins are still seen between Medinet-Habou and Kournah. The Vocal *M.* (Fig. 914) is the northernmost of two colossal sitting figures, each of whom is about 60 feet high, including the pedestal upon which they rest. Upon the Vocal *M.* there are 72 inscriptions in Greek and Latin by the emperor Hadrian, the empress Sabina, several governors of Egypt, and distinguished travellers, testifying that they have visited the *M.* and heard his voice at sunrise.

Memoir, (*mem-woar'*,) *n.* [Fr. *memoire*, from Lat. *memoria*, faculty of remembering, memory, from *memor*, mindful.] (*Lit.*) A short biographical notice of an individual, or a short essay on a particular subject (especially to accompany and explain a map, view, fac-simile, or other representation of any object in art, &c.); — more especially, a paper read before a scientific or literary society.

—*n. pl.* (*Lit.*) A species of history, written by persons who had some share in the transactions they relate; answering to what the Romans called *commentarii* (commentaries). They furnish the reader with interesting individual anecdotes, and often expose the most secret motives, or disclose the whole character of events, which may be barely hinted at in books of general history. These qualities, when the writer is to be relied on for his veracity and judgment, give them an advantage over every other kind of historical writings, since they satisfy the mere reader for amusement, as well as the student; but when undertaken by a person whose love for the wonderful is greater than his regard for truth, their tendency is in the highest degree pernicious. The French appear to excel all other nations in characteristic and piquant memoirs. — The name is also applied to the journals and proceedings of a society; as, the *Memoirs* of the Historical Society.

Mem'oirist, *n.* A writer of memoirs.

Memorabil'ia, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *memorabilis.*] Things worthy of record or remembrance.

Memorabil'ity, *n.* The condition of being memorable.

Mem'orable, *a.* [Fr. *mémorable*; Lat. *memorabilis*, from *memoro*, to bring to remembrance.] Worthy to be remembered; signal; extraordinary; remarkable; famous; illustrious; celebrated.

Mem'orableness, *n.* The state or quality of being memorable.

Mem'orably, *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered.

Memoran'dum, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* MEMORANDUMS; Lat. *pl.* MEMORANDA. [Lat., from *memoro, memoratus*, to bring to remembrance.] Something to be remembered; a note to help the memory.

(*Law.*) An informal instrument recording some fact or agreement; so called from its beginning when it was made in Latin. It is sometimes commenced with this word, though written in English; as, "*Memorandum*, that it is agreed;" or it is headed by the words, "Be it remembered that," &c. The term *M.* is also applied to the clause of an instrument. — *Bouvier.*

(*Insurance.*) A clause in a policy limiting the liability of the insurer.

Memo'ria, *n.* [Lat.] Memory.

Memo'rial, *a.* [Fr. *mémorial*; Lat. *memorialis*, from *memoria*, memory.] Pertaining to memory or remembrance; preservative of memory. — Contained in memory; as, *memorial* possessions.

—*n.* Anything that serves to keep in memory; a monument; a remembrancer. — A written representation of facts, made to a legislative or other body, as the ground of a petition, or a representation of facts accompanied with a petition.

M. of St. Helena. (*Lit.*) The name of a celebrated book written by the Comte de Las Casas, giving an account, day by day, of the life of Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

Memo'rialist, *n.* One who writes a memorial.

—One who presents a memorial to a legislative or any other body, or to a person.

Memo'rialize, *v. a.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial.

Memor'iter, *adv.* [Lat.] By memory; by heart.

Mem'orize, *v. a.* To record; to cause to be remembered. — To commit to memory; to learn so as to be able to repeat from memory.

Mem'ory, *n.* [Fr. *mémoire*; Lat. *memoria*; Gr. *mneme.*] The power or capacity of having what was once present to the senses, or the understanding, suggested again to the mind, accompanied by a distinct consciousness of past existence; remembrance; reminiscence; recollection.

(*Phil.*) *M.* is one of the most important of all our faculties. It is obviously the great foundation of all mental improvement, being that which enables us to treasure up for future use the knowledge we acquire, and without which no advantage could be derived from the most enlarged experience. Memory, perhaps more than any other faculty of the mind, is dependent upon the physical condition of the body. We may smile as we read in the old writers on memory, of plasters and powders and perfumes for strengthening the memory; but even at the present day, Sir B. Brodie has said that it is possible, that, by accurate observation, the proper means may be discovered of preserving that temperament of the brain which is favorable to memory; all indicating a belief in the dependence of memory upon physical conditions. The term memory implies two things; namely, *retention* and *reproduction* — the capacity of retaining knowledge, and the power of recalling it to our thoughts when we have occasion to use it. These vary greatly in different individuals, some having good retention but a bad recollection; others, a good recollection but a bad retention. Though apparently so different in character, yet we are inclined to regard them as the result of one principle — that of association; the man of recollection having his ideas so connected that the one readily calls up the other; the man of retention having them so intermixed and interwoven that it is only after a time or by some lucky chance that the right idea comes up. Indeed, so far as retention is concerned, it is held by many philosophers that whatever has once been the object of consciousness is ever after retained, its being recollected or not depending entirely upon the laws of association. In support of this doctrine, we have numerous instances of persons recollecting, in the delirium of a fever, things which had long since been forgotten, or even speaking in a language — that of their childhood — which had otherwise long passed from the mind. Not the least singular feature of memory is the way in which it is affected by certain diseases of the brain. Sometimes the patient loses the whole stock of his knowledge acquired previous to the disease, the faculty of acquiring and retaining new information remaining entire. Sometimes he loses his memory of words and retains that of things, or he may retain his memory of nouns and lose that of verbs, or *vice versâ*. But, perhaps, the most singular case — and it is not very uncommon — is when one language is taken entirely out of his retention without affecting the memory of others. Memory, then, as we have said, depends upon the association of ideas, by which one thought, feeling, or emotion tends to recall or reproduce another. Ideas that have been in the mind together, or in close succession, ever after manifesting a tendency to recall or reproduce one another. Hence it follows, as a general rule, that the closer two or more ideas are brought together in the mind, the more strongly will they be associated, and the greater will be their power of reproducing one another. Where any interval takes place between ideas which we wish to associate together, irrelevant ideas will be apt to intervene and weaken their adhesion. Hence the importance of *M.* to sound health and a mind free from anxieties. The objects of *M.* are either things external to us, or internal states and modes of consciousness. There are different kinds of memory — as for figures, names, places, events, and so on; some persons being distinguished for one kind of memory, others for another. The circumstances which have a tendency to increase the retention or recollection of anything are chiefly vividness, repetition, and attention. Ideas that make a vivid impression on the mind are readily recalled, as also, on the same principle, those to which the attention has been specially directed. The longer an idea is before the mind, or the more frequently it is recalled, the better it is remembered. See MNEMONICS.

Mem'phian, *a.* Pertaining to Memphis; a term expressive of something very obscure; a sense borrowed from the intellectual darkness of Egypt in the time of Moses.

Mem'phis. [Egyptian *Menfis*, or *Mennofre*, good abode.] (*Anc. Geog.*) A celebrated city of Egypt, on the W. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S. from the modern city of Cairo; Lat. 30° 6′ N., Lon. 31° 15′ E. Herodotus ascribes the foundation of this place, the *Moph* of the Old Testament, to Menes, first king of Egypt; B. C. 3893, according to Lepsius; B. C. 3643, according to Bunsen; B. C. 2412, according to Hales; and B. C. 2320, according to Wilkinson. Some fix as the date of its foundation B. C. 2188; and Diodorus Siculus ascribes it to Uchoreus, one of the successors of Osymandyes, king of Thebes, B. C. 2100. In order to reconcile the discrepancy in these statements, some historians ascribe its foundation to Menes, and its completion and extension to Uchoreus, who first made it a royal city. Memphis was taken by the Persians under Cambyses, B. C. 525, when many of its temples and palaces were destroyed. Alexander III. (the Great), who wintered here B. C. 332, did it much injury by founding Alexandria. Memphis, made capital B. C. 272, was taken by Antiochus Epiphanes B. C. 171, and was visited and restored by Septimius Severus, in 202. In the 7th century it passed under the dominion of the Arabs, and gradually fell into decay, Cairo being built from its ruins. The Arabian traveller Abd-al-latif visited it in the 12th century. The ruins were discovered and excavated by M. Mariette, between 1850 and 1854. The most celebrated of its sacred buildings were, the temple of Ptah, or Hephæstos, — the elementary principle of fire, — said to have been co-eval with the foundation of the city, and improved and beautified by several monarchs: the temple of Proteus, said to have been founded by the Phœniciane about the æra of the Trojan war; the temple of Isis, founded at an early period, and completed by Amasis A. C. 564; and the temple of Apis, called the cathedral of Egypt, founded by Psammetichus. The position of Memphis was such as to command the whole inland trade of Egypt, ascending or descending the Nile; it was the chief seat of learning and religion in Egypt. It ceased to be the metropolis of Egypt on the foundation of Alexandria, A. C. 332. It soon after fell into such obscurity and decay, that, till lately, even its site, overwhelmed with drifted sand, was disputed.

Memphis, (*mèm'fis,*) in *Alabama*, a village of Pickens co., on the Tombigbee River, a few m. below Columbus.

Memphis, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 15 m. N. of Louisville, Kentucky.

Memphis, in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Clair co., about 45 m. N.N.E. of Detroit.

Memphis, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Scotland co., about 130 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Memphis, in *Tennessee*, a city and port of entry of Shelby co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 209 m. W.S.W. of Nashville. It is beautifully situated on the Fourth Chickasaw Bluff, 30 feet above the highest floods; and is one of the most important and populous cities on the river. The city is well built, and contains some very fine edifices. The river is navigable for the largest vessels, and the admirable facilities afforded to transshipment by the long landings at the foot of the bluff render it the principal depôt for the cotton raised in the neighboring cos. *Pop.* abt. 45,000. On June 6, 1862, a Confederate fleet of 8 vessels, under the command of Com. Montgomery, was attacked within sight of the city by a Union fleet of 14 vessels (5 gun-boats and 9 rams), under Colonel Ellet. Four of the Confederate vessels were sunk, and three run on shore and abandoned. The National loss was comparatively trifling; — one ram, the *Monarch*, was disabled, and several other vessels more or less injured, but not a single man, it is said, was killed.

Memphremag'og, a lake of N America, extending from Orleans co., Vermont, N. into Canada. It is about

30 m. in length, and from 1 m. to 4 m. in breadth.. It receives the surplus waters of several small lakes, and discharges its own by the St. Francis River into Lake St. Peter, an expansion of the St. Lawrence River.

Men, *n. pl.* of MAN. [See MAN.] Two or more males; individuals of the human race; males of a brave spirit; persons; people; mankind.

Menac'canite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Titaniferous iron occurring in grains and small angular fragments of an iron-black color in Cornwall, in the bed of a stream near Menaccan.

Men'ace, *v. a.* [Fr. *menacer*, from Lat. *minor, minatus*, to threaten.] To threaten; to express or show a disposition or determination to inflict punishment or other evil upon. — To show or manifest the probability of future evil or danger to.

—*n.* [Fr. *menace;* Lat. *minatio.*] A threat or threatening; the declaration or show of a disposition or determination to inflict an evil; the show of a probable evil or catastrophe to come.

Men'acer, *n.* A threatener; one who intimidates or menaces.

Men'acingly, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

Men'ado, a town in the N. part of Celebes, cap. of an important and rich Dutch residency. The town is neatly built, has a church, a school for the children of Europeans, and others for those of the natives. *Pop.* of the residency, 240,000; of the town, 7,000.

Menage, (*men-azh'*) *n.* [Fr. *ménage.*] A collection of brute animals; a menagerie. — Horsemanship; manege.

Menagerie, (*men-azh'er-y,*) *n.* [Fr. *ménagerie.*] A yard or place in which wild animals are kept. — A collection of such animals.

Men'agogue, *n.* (*Med.*) The same as EMMENAGOGUE.

Men'ahem, (*Script.*) The 16th king of Israel, previously general of the army of Zachariah. He was at Tirzah when he heard of his master's murder; and immediately marching against Shallum, who had shut himself up in Samaria, he captured and slew him, and then ascended the throne. He reigned in Samaria ten years, 771–760 B.C., and was a tyrannical and cruel idolater. He seems to have died a natural death; but his son and successor, Pekahiah, reigned only two years, and was the last of that dynasty. (2 *Kings* xv. 13–22.)

Menai Strait, (*mā'nă,*) a strait or channel of N. Wales, separating the island of Anglesea from the co. of Carnarvon. It runs N.E. and S.W. about 14 miles, varying in width from 200 yards to 2 miles. (See Fig. 419.)

Menal'len, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Adams co.; *pop.* about 1,680.

—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 1,412.

Menam', or **Meinam',** ("mother of waters,") a large river of S. Asia, rising in the table-land of China, and which, after a S. course of 800 m., traversing the centre of Siam, enters the Gulf of Siam by 3 months.

Menan'der, one of the most celebrated of the Greek comic poets, was born at Athens, 342 B.C., and is said to have drowned himself on account of the success of his rival Philemon, though some accounts attribute his death to accident, B.C. 291, in the harbor of the Piræus. He composed 108 comedies; but there are only a few fragments remaining of them. *M.* was the disciple of Theophrastus, and, like him, excelled in the delineation of character. He was also the friend of Epicurus, whose philosophy he adopted. He was self-indulgent to the degree of effeminacy, and of immoral habits. The plays of Terence are, for the most part, imitated or translated from Menander.

Fig. 1761. — MENANDER.

Men'ard, in *Illinois*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sangamon River, Salt Creek, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Petersburg. *Pop.* about 18,000.

Menash'a, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Winnebago co., about 33 m. N. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* about 2,500.

Men'cius, the Latinized name of MENG-TSE, *q. v.*

Mend, *v. a.* [Fr. *amender;* Lat. *emendo.*] To repair, as a breach; to amend; to supply a part broken or defective in anything.—To correct; to set right; to alter for the better; to restore to a sound state. — To help; to advance; to make better; to improve. — To hasten, accelerate, or quicken; as, to *mend* one's pace.

—*v. n.* To grow; to advance to a better state; to improve.

Mend'able, *a.* Capable of being mended.

Mendacious, (*men-da'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *mendax*, from *mentior*, to lie.] Lying; false; deceitful.

Mendac'ity, (*-dăs-*) *n.* [Lat. *mendacitas.*] Deceit; untruth; habitual falsehood; lying.

Men'delssohn, MOSES, a celebrated Jewish philosopher, commonly called the "Socrates of the Jews," was B. of an honest but poor family, at Dessau, in 1729. He was bred to merchandise, but devoted himself to literature, in which he acquired a distinguished reputation. In 1742 he settled at Berlin, where subsequently he enjoyed the friendship of Lessing. In 1755, he published his first piece, entitled *Pope ein Metaphysiker;* it was written in conjunction with Lessing. His best known work is the *Phædon*, a Discourse on the Immortality of the Soul. He also wrote *Briefe über die Empfindungen; Morgenstunden; Jerusalem*, &c. At one time he was associated with Lessing, Ramler, Abbot, and Nicolai, in conducting a periodical work, entitled *Bibliothek der Schönen Wissenschaften.* He was remarkable for the philosophical mildness of his disposition, and for the excellence of his character; and he was esteemed by persons of the most opposite opinions. D. 1786.

Men'delssohn-Bartholdy, FELIX, a celebrated musical composer, born at Berlin, 1809, was the son of a rich banker, and the grandson of the above philosopher. The precocity of his talent surpassed even that of Mozart. Before he was 8 years of age, the accuracy of his ear, the strength of his memory, and, above all, his incredible facility in playing music at sight, excited the wonder of his teachers — Zelter and Berger. In his ninth year he performed at a public concert in Berlin, to the admiration of his audience. The following year the boy-artist accompanied his parents to Paris; and when he was 12 years old, he composed his pianoforte quartette in C minor, which is still found to be full of interest and originality. His first compositions were published in 1824. These were soon followed by many others, among which was an opera, called *The Marriage of Gamacho;* which, though betraying inexperience, has much character and many beauties. Three years afterwards he made a musical tour through Italy, France, and England; and gave, in London, his first symphony, and his overture to the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, which produced an electrical effect. In 1833, he was appointed to the directorship of the concerts and theatre of Düsseldorf, where, in 1835, he produced his great oratorio of *Paulus;* and 10 years afterwards he accepted the same office at Leipsic, where he died, 1847. As a composer, *M.* travelled over a wide field of art. But his genius, as it reached maturity, became more and more profound and lofty; and his two oratorios, *Paulus*, and *Elijah*, will form his most enduring monuments. His symphonies are ranked only second to those of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven. *M.* was singularly happy in every character and relation of life. Born to affluence and ease, he pursued art with an ardor and activity scarcely ever paralleled; and his artist-life was an unbroken career of triumph. As a man, he enjoyed the love and esteem of every one who knew him, so that it would scarcely be too much to say, that he had not an enemy in the world.

Mende, (*mend,*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Lozère, on the Lot, 48 m. E.N.E. of Rodez. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth called *serges de Mende. Pop.* 7,000.

Mend'er, *n.* One who mends or repairs.

Men'dez-Pin'to, FERDINAND, a celebrated traveller, B. in Portugal of a respectable family. He departed for the Indies in 1537, and, on the voyage, the ship was taken by the Moors, who carried her to Mocha, where he was sold for a slave; but after some adventures he arrived at Ormuz, and afterwards pursued his original object. In 1558 he returned to his native country, and published a very curious relation of his voyages, which was translated into French and English. Congreve, in his *Love for Love*, called *M.* "a liar of the first magnitude," and from that time his narrative was considered as a romance; but his good faith and veracity are now generally admitted.

Mend'ham, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Morris co., abt. 7 m. W. by S. of Morristown; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,600.

Men'dicancy, *n.* State of being mendicant; beggary; a state of begging.

Men'dicant, *a.* [Sp. *mendicante;* Lat. *mendicans*, from *mendico.*] Begging; poor to a state of beggary.

—Practising beggary; as, a *mendicant* friar.

—*n.* A beggar; one who makes it his business to beg alms.

Men'dicants, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name formerly assumed by numerous religious associations in the Roman Church, which, carrying out the principle of religious poverty and self-humiliation to its fullest extent, made it a part of their profession to denude themselves of all property, whether real or personal, and to subsist upon alms. By a decree of the 2d council of Lyon, 1274, the mendicant orders were limited to four — the DOMINICANS, FRANCISCANS, CARMELITES, and AUGUSTINIANS, AUSTIN FRIARS, or AUGUSTINES, *q. v.*

Mendica'tion, *n.* The state or condition of being a mendicant; mendicancy.

Mendicity, (*men-dis'i-ty,*) *n.* [Sp. *mendicidad;* Lat. *mendicitas.*] State of begging; the life of a beggar.

Men'dip Hills, a range in the N. of the co. of Somerset, England. Length, 25 m. Height, 1,800 feet. It is noted for its lead and calamine mines, called *grooves*, which were in operation before the dawn of history.

Men'dipite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxychloride of lead found in the above mountains, in white crystalline masses, sometimes with a yellowish or reddish tinge.

Men'don, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., abt. 116 m. W. by N. of Springfield; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,200.

Mendon, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Clayton co., abt. 100 m. N.N.E. of Iowa city; *pop.* of township, 1,728.

Mendon, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,650.

Mendon, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., abt. 140 m. W. by S. of Detroit; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,500.

Mendon, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., abt. 12 m. S.S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township, abt. 4,600.

Mendon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Greensburg.

Mendon, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Cache co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Logan.

Mendon, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Mendocino, (*men-do-see'no,*) in *California*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 3,600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Eel, Russian, Big, Navarro, and Garcia rivers. *Surface*, mostly mountainous, the Coast Range Mountains forming the E. boundary. *Soil*, not generally fer-

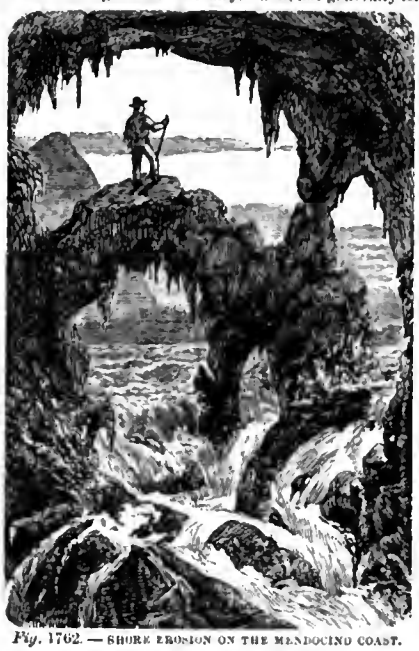


Fig. 1762. — SHORE EROSION ON THE MENDOCINO COAST.
(From Winchell's *Sketches of Creation.*)

tile. In the W. part are dense forests of red-wood, similar, it is said, to the cedar of Lebanon, some of which attain a height of 300 feet with a diameter (at base) of 20 feet. *Cap.* Ukiah city. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

—A post-village and port of the above co., on the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of Big River, abt. 130 m. N.N.W. of San Francisco.—A twp. of Sonoma co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mendo'ta, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of La Salle co., abt. 15 m. N. of La Salle; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,000.

Mendota, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Dakota co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 7 m. above St. Paul.

Mendota, or FOURTH LAKE, in *Wisconsin.* See FOUR LAKES.

Mendota, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Grant co., abt. 18 m. W. of Lancaster.

Mendoza, DIEGO HURTADO, (*men-do'tha,*) a distinguished Spanish statesman, soldier, and historian, born at Granada, 1503. He was employed by Charles V., in Italy, both as a diplomatist and general, with equal success. He at last fell under the displeasure of Philip II. of Spain, and in 1567 was banished. He spent his last years in literary labors, and wrote his great work, the *Guerra de Granada contra los Moriscos*, the noble truth and fearless impartiality of which prevented its publication for many years. *M.* was author of many poems, some of which were published in 1610, the year in which his History first appeared. D. 1575.

Mendoza, in the Argentine republic, a river which rises on the E. slope of the Andes, near the volcano of Aconcagua, and flowing N. for abt. 200 m., enters Lake Guanacache in abt. Lat. 32° 5′.

—A S.W. province adjoining Chili, and lying between Lat. 32° and 34° 30′ S., and Lon. 66° and 68° W.; *area*, 54,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mendoza, Bevedero, Salado, and numerous less important streams, besides several considerable lakes. *Pop.* 58,000.

—A city, cap. of the above prov., on a slope of the Paramillo range, 2,891 feet above the sea-level, and about 55 m. E.S.E. of Aconcagua volcano; Lat. 32° 53′ S., Lon. 69° 6′ W. It is compactly built, contains several fine edifices, and commands considerable trade. *Pop.* 15,000.

Mene, he is numbered; TE'KEL, he is weighed; UPHAR'SIN, and they are divided. (*Script.*) The Chaldee words supernaturally traced on the wall at Belshazzar's impious feast, and significant of his impending doom. (*Dan.* v.) The astrologers could not read them, perhaps because they were written in antique Hebrew characters; still less could they explain, even if they had dared to do it. Daniel, however, received skill to understand, and courage to declare their awful meaning; and the same night witnessed their fulfilment.

Meneghi'nite, *n.* [After the Italian professor *Meneghini.*] (*Min.*) A double sulphide of lead and antimony, discovered in the silver-lead mines of Bothino, Tuscany.

Menehould, (**St.,**) (*men'hoold,*) a town of France dept. Marne, on the Aisne, 25 m. N.E. of Chalons. *Manuf.* Glass. *Pop.* 4,500.

Menelaus, (*men-e-lai'us,*) one of the Greek heroes, a king of Sparta, brother of Agamemnon, and the unfortunate husband of the lovely but faithless Helen, whose flight with Paris, the youthful envoy from Priam, led

to the Trojan war. In the tenth year of the Trojan war, Helen, by perfidiously introducing Menelaus into the chamber of Deiphobus, obtained his forgiveness, and she returned with him to Sparta, after a voyage of eight years. He died some time after his return.

Menenius Agrippa. See AGRIPPA.

Me'nes. [Egyptian, the conductor.] The first king of the first Egyptian dynasty, who built Memphis, made foreign conquests, introduced luxury, and was devoured by a hippopotamus. His name marks a great chronological epoch, being placed by chronologists 3643, 3892 B. C., or even 5702 B. C. Stricter chronologists make his accession 2717 B. C.

Men'gite, *n.* (*Min.*) An iron-black colored mineral, occurring in short prisms in granite veins in the Ilmen Mountains, imbedded in albite. *Comp.* Zirconia, oxide of iron, and titanic acid. — *Dana.*

Mengre'lians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of the Greek Church.

Mengs, ANTON RAPHAEL, a distinguished painter, who has been called the Raphael of Germany; b. at Aussig, Bohemia, 1728. He studied under his father, who was painter to Augustus III., king of Poland, after which he went to Rome, where he was patronized by Charles III., king of Spain, for whom he executed a number of pictures. The most celebrated of these is the *Apotheosis of Trajan*, in the royal palace of Madrid. *M.* wrote several works on his art, which were translated into English, and d. at Rome, 1779.

Meng-Tse, (*i. e.* the teacher MENG,) a Chinese philosopher, B. in the beginning of the 4th cent. B. C., in the present prov. of Shan-tung. *M.* is the greatest of the early Confucians. His conversations with rulers and state functionaries, with his disciples and acquaintances, form the *Hi-tsi*, the fourth of the four Books, the best translation of which is the Latin version of Stanislas Julien, 12 vols., Paris, 1824. The name of *M.* has been Latinized by the Jesuits into *Mencius*. See KUNG-TU-TSE.

Menha'den, MANHADEN, HARDHEAD, MOSSBUNKER, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A N. American fish of the Herring family, gen. *Alausa*, differing from the common herring in having a deep notch in the centre of the upper jaw.

Me'nial, *a.* [O. Fr. *meynal*, a menial, or *mesnie*, family, household.] Belonging to a retinue or train of servants; pertaining to the service of a household. — Low, with regard to office or employment.

—*n.* One of a train of servants; a domestic servant.

Men'ilite, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown and opaque variety of Opal, found in irregular nodules, which have sometimes a slaty structure in tertiary strata near Paris.

Menin, (*men'a,*) a fortified town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, on the Lys, 6½ m. S.W. of Courtrai. *Manuf.* Table-linen, lace, and silk fabrics, soap, linseed and other oils. *Pop.* 9,500.

Menin'geal, *a.* Relating to the meninges, or merely to the *dura mater*. — *Dunglison.*

Meninges, (*me-nin'jeez.*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *meninges*, from *meninx.*] (*Anat.*) The three membranes which envelop the brain — the *dura mater*, *arachnoid*, and *pia mater*. *Dunglison.*

Meningi'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow, particularly those of the *dura* and *pia mater*. Some physicians profess to be able to decide which of the three membranes of the brain is the seat of the inflammation, and have given the name *arachnitis* to inflammation of the arachnoid membrane; but the symptoms are almost precisely similar, whether the whole three or only one membrane is affected; and on a broad principle they are the same as those of inflammation of the brain. — See BRAIN.

Menis'coid, *a.* [Gr. *meniskos*, a crescent, and *eidos*, form.] Concavo-convex; crescent-shaped, as a meniscus.

Menis'cus, *n.*; *pl.* MENIS'CUSES. (*Opt.*) A lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

Menisperma'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *mene*, the moon, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) The Moon-seed family, an order of plants, alliance *Menispermales*. — DIAG. Amphitropal seeds, and a large embryo in a moderate quantity of solid albumen. — They are trailing or climbing shrubs, with alternate, simple, and exstipulate leaves, and usually dicecious flowers. The sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels have a ternary arrangement. The carpels are distinct, and supported on a gynophore. The fruits are drupaceous, curved around a central placental process, and 1-celled; seed solitary, curved; embryo curved. The plants of this order are chiefly found in the forests of the tropical regions of America and Asia. None occur in Europe. They are remarkable for their narcotic and bitter principle. The order includes 44 genera and 302 species. — See COCCULUS, and COCCULUS INDICUS.

Menisper'males, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Diclinous exogens*. — DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, superior disunited carpels, and embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. — The alliance is divided into six orders, viz., MONIMIACEÆ, ATHEROSPERMACEÆ, MYRISTICACEÆ, LARDIZABALACEÆ, SCHIZANDRACEÆ, and MENISPERMACEÆ, (*q. v.*)

Menisper'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained from the berries of the *Cocculus Indicus* when it exists in combination with *picrotoxin*.

Menisper'mine, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *menispermum.*] (*Chem.*) See COCCULUS INDICUS.

Men'iver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MINEVER, *q. v.*

Men'no, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Men'nonites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Anabaptists founded by Menno, surnamed Simonis, in 1536. Born at Witmarsum, in Friesland, in 1505, and commencing life as a Roman Catholic, he became a convert to the Anabaptists in 1536, and was allowed to settle in the United Provinces by William I., Prince of Orange, toward the close of the 16th century. Menno died in Holstein, Jan. 13, 1561. In 1630 and 1649, conferences of the Anabaptists of Germany, Flanders, and Friesland were held at Amsterdam, when the rigorous laws of their founder were mitigated. Persecuted in Europe since their foundation till the beginning of the present century, they were obliged to fly from one country to another; and many of them, on the invitation of William Penn, transported themselves and families to Pennsylvania as early as 1683. Those who came in that year, and in 1698, settled in Germantown, where they erected a school and meeting-house in 1708. In 1709, other families from the Palatinate emigrated to America, and settled in Pequea Valley, Lancaster co. Their religious views were at an early date, and since, misrepresented, and no small degree of prejudice was excited against them. To allay such prejudices, they had the *Christian Confession of Faith*, &c., containing the chief doctrines held by them, translated into English, and printed in Philadelphia, in 1727. In 1811, a number of *M.* separated from the main body, which they believed to have fallen off from the original faith, and founded the Reformed Mennonite Society. There is also another body of rigid *M.*, called the *Omish* or *Amish* Church, after their founder Jacob Amen, who was a Mennonite preacher in Switzerland in the 17th century; or *Hooker M.*, because they wore hooks on their clothes instead of buttons. The doctrines and usages of the *M.* are generally alike with those of the other Baptist Churches; the chief difference consisting in their being formally averse to oaths, to war, and to capital punishment, and in their mode of administering baptism — not by immersion, but by sprinkling. They observe the ordinance of feet-washing, and forbid their members to be married to any except believers. In America, where they are more numerous than in any other country, they number about 150,000.

Menobran'chus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family *Sirenidæ*, having the head and mouth large, two spiracles on each side of the neck, and these covered with three branchial tufts; tail compressed; feet four, and four-toed. To this genus belongs the Mud-puppy of lakes Erie and Champlain, 12 inches long, and considered by fishermen as poisonous.

Menolo'gium, Menol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *ménologe*, from Gr. *mēn*, month, and *logos.*] A register of months.

(*Gr. Church.*) A calendar of the diurnal lives of the saints.

Menom'onee, or MENOM'INEE, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Jo Daviess co., abt. 9 m. W.N.W. of Galena; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Menom'onee, in *Michigan*, an extreme S. co. of the Upper peninsula, adjoining Wisconsin on the S.W., and washed by Green Bay on the S.E.; *area*, abt. 2,000 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Menomonee. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on Green Bay, abt. 52 m. N.N.E. of Green Bay city, Wisconsin.

Menom'onee, in *Wisconsin*, a small river rising in Washington co., and flowing into the Milwaukee River at Milwaukee. — Another river, in the N.W. part of the State. See RED CEDAR RIVER.

—A post-village and township, cap. of Dunn co., abt. 85 m. N.N.W. of La Crosse; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

—A village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 15 m. N. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Menopo'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PROTONOPSIS.

Menorrhagia, (*-rā'jĭ-a,*) *n.* (*Med.*) An excessive monthly flux; an immoderate flow of the menses.

Menos'tasis, Menosta'tion, *n.* [Gr. *mēnes*, menses, and *titanai*, to stand.] (*Med.*) Suppression of the menses.

Menouf, (*me-noof',*) a town of Lower Egypt, 30 m. N. W. of Cairo. *Manuf.* Mats, and there are indigo works.

Men'ow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MINNOW, *q. v.*

Men'sa, *n.* (Lat.) A table.

A mensa et thoro. [Lat., from table and bed.] (*Law.*) A partial divorce which does not dissolve the marriage, and does not change the relation of the parties as to property; its only effect being in the facility granted to the parties to live apart until they mutually come together again, in which case no new marriage is required — the reconciliation, by itself, annulling the sentence of separation. In England this partial divorce is only granted for adultery or cruelty. In this country it is generally granted also for wilful desertion, and, in some States, for other causes.

Men'sal, *a.* [Lat. *mensalis.*] Pertaining to, or occurring at, the table.

"Conversation either mental or *mensal*." — *Richardson.*

—[From Lat. *mensis*, month.] Monthly; happening once in the month.

Mense'ful, *a.* An English provincialism for hospitable; urbane; disposed to civility.

Mense'less, *a.* Destitute of hospitality or good manners. (Prov. Eng.)

Men'ses, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) The Catamenia, a natural healthy secretion of the uterus, to which that organ is subject, usually from the age of puberty to the 44th or 48th year of age; though there are many cases in which, from precocity, certain habits of body, and other causes, it begins much earlier, and continues even as late as 50 years of age; in others, again, it commences early and ceases at an equal premature period. The age at which the catamenia begins and terminates varies also considerably according to the climate in which women are born and live, the period of puberty occurring much earlier in warm countries than with women of northern latitudes. The distinctive feature of this sanguineous secretion is that it does not contain fibrin, and consequently never coagulates. The purpose it serves in the system is to keep the womb in a state of active health during the most vigorous years of life. Until this periodic discharge has been established, the womb is passive, and becomes so again when the secretion has finally ceased, the female from that period being said to be past bearing. So necessary is the menstrual secretion to the health of the female, constitutionally and locally, that if from any cause its first appearance should be prevented, or if, after being once established, it should be suppressed or retained, the system immediately suffers, and often very seriously, — as in *chlorosis*, or the green sickness, menorrhagia, and some other painful diseases, — till the natural drain is again established.

Men'strual, *a.* [Fr. *menstruel*; Lat. *menstrualis*, from *mensis*, a month.] Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month; as, the *menstrual* orbit of the moon. — Pertaining to a menstruum.

(*Astron.*) Forming a complete monthly cycle of changes; having reference to the moon's position with regard to the earth and sun; as, the *menstrual* argument of latitude.

Men'struant, *a.* Subject to monthly flowing.

Men'struate, *v. n.* To discharge the menses.

Menstrua'tion, *n.* The discharge or flowing of the menses: catamenia; state or period of menstruating.

Men'struous, *a.* [Lat. *menstruus*; Fr. *menstrueux.*] Having the catamenia, or monthly menstrual discharge. — Catamenial; having reference to women's courses.

Men'struum, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* MENSTRUUMS; Lat. *pl.* MENSTRUA. [From Lat. *mensis*, month; the old chemists supposing that the moon had great influence in the preparation of dissolvents.] (*Chem.*) A solvent; any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body.

"All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents." *Quincey.*

Mensurabil'ity, *n.* Capability of being measured.

Men'surable, *a.* [Sp., from Lat. *mensura.* See MEASURE.] That may be measured; measurable.

Men'sural, *a.* [Lat. *mensuralis.*] Relating or pertaining to measure.

Mensura'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mensura*, measure.] (*Geom.*) That art or science which treats on the measurement of the surfaces, areas, and solidity of different figures or bodies. As mensuration, properly considered, embraces geometry and trigonometry, on which subject separate articles will be found given, the present article will be only devoted to the consideration of a few simple formulas which relate more particularly to arithmetical mensuration, if the science can be so designated. Any quantity is always measured by some other quantity of the same kind, of a known magnitude, called the *measuring unit*. Thus, for example, a line is measured by a straight line of a known length, as 1 inch, 1 foot, 1 yard, and so on. In like manner a plane surface is measured by a *square*, of which the side is 1 inch, 1 link, 1 foot, &c.; and the number of such squares that any plane surface is found to contain is called the *area*, or *content*, of the surface in question. The area of a parallelogram, or rectangle (see GEOMETRY), is found by multiplying the height by the length. Thus, if we want to find the area of a piece of wood 10 inches long and 5 wide, we multiply 5 by 10, and the content will be 50 *square* inches. In the mensuration of land, the unit of measure is generally the link, in order to render the result less intricate, by means of the imperial chain. Thus, if the content of a piece of ground 575 links long, by 425 links broad, is desired to be known, 575 is multiplied by 425, and the result is 244,375 links. But 100,000 square links are equivalent to an acre; and, consequently, dividing by that number, we find that the field contains 2·44375 acres, the decimal of which, on being reduced, will be found to contain 1 rood, 31 perches; therefore the field contains 2 acres, 1 rood, 31 perches. The area of a triangle is found by multiplying the base by half the perpendicular height, and the half of this product will be the area. The reason of this may be thus deduced: The area of every parallelogram has been shown to be equal to its length multiplied by its breadth or height; and it is well known that every parallelogram is double a triangle of the same height or the same base; consequently, the area of a triangle is equal to half the product of its base and height. To find the area of any quadrilateral or four-sided figure, it is only necessary to divide it into two triangles, and by proceeding according to the rule last given, the result will be obtained. The area of a regular polygon is found by multiplying half the perimeter by the perpendicular, drawn from the centre to one of the sides, and the product will be the area of the polygon. The following table, which is usually given in works on this subject, will be found extremely useful, as it will save the complex calculation which would otherwise be required. In order to use it, multiply the square of a side of any regular polygon by the corresponding area in the table, and the product will be the area of the polygon in question.

Name of Polygon.	*No. of Sides.*	*One-half angle of Polygon.*	*Area when the side is* 1.	*Perpendicular when the side is* 1.
Equilateral Triangle	3	30°	0·4330127	0·2886751346
Square	4	45°	1·	0·5
Pentagon	5	54°	1·7204774	0·6881909602
Hexagon	6	60°	2·5980762	0·8660254038
Heptagon	7	64 2/7°	3·6339124	1·0382606984
Octagon	8	67½°	4·8284271	1·2071067812
Nonagon	9	70°	6·1818242	1·3737387097
Decagon	10	72°	7·6942088	1·5388417686
Undecagon	11	73 7/11°	9·3656399	1·7028436194
Dodecagon	12	75°	11·1961524	1·8660254038

For example: what is the area of a pentagon whose side is 20 feet? We find from the table that the area of a pentagon whose side is 1 foot equals 1·7204774; therefore, by multiplying this number by 20^2, or 400, we find the area will be 688·1909 feet,— the answer of the question. With regard to the circle, it has been shown, in art. GEOMETRY, that the circumference is nearly equal to the diameter multiplied by 3·14159, &c.; and this must be remembered when we want to find the area or surface of a circle; the rule for obtaining which is as follows: —1. Multiply half the circumference by the radius, and the product will be the area. 2. Multiply the square of the diameter by ·7854, and the result will also be the area. 3. Multiply the square of the circumference by ·0795775, and the product will likewise be the area. By any of these rules the result arrived at will be true, and the area of the circle be obtained. The solid content of a rectangular figure is obtained by multiplying together its length, height, and breadth. Thus the solid content of a cube 3 feet long, 4 high, and 2 broad, will be 3×4×2=24 solid feet. The solidity of a pyramid or cone is found by the multiplication of the area of the base into the perpendicular height, and taking one-third of the product. The area or surface of a sphere, or solid circle, is obtained by multiplying its circumference by its diameter; thus, the surface of a sphere whose diameter is 36 inches will be 36×3·1415926=4071·504 sq. inches. The total content of a globe or sphere is found by multiplying,—1, the cube of the diameter by 0·5236; or, 2, by multiplying the surface or area by one-sixth of the diameter. Thus, the solidity of a sphere whose diameter is 36 inches, and whose area in that case has been just shown to be 4071·504 square inches, would be 4071·504×1/6×36=4071·504×6=24429·024 solid inches; or, by the first rule given, will be 36^3×·523592, &c. = the same as before, 24429·024 solid inches. The method of measuring land, briefly touched upon at the commencement of this article, will be found fully given under the head of SURVEYING. In artificers' work there are many varieties of measurement used, although the usual calculations on the same are brought out by duodecimal multiplication. In order to find the solid content or squared timber, the mean breadth is multiplied by the mean thickness, and the product by the length: the result being the solid content. In round or unsquared timber, the content is obtained by multiplying the square of a quarter of the mean circumference, or of the mean quarter girth by the length. When a tree tapers regularly, according to writers on the subject, the girth may be taken at the middle for the mean girth, or it may be taken at both ends, and half the sum will be the mean girth. When a tree tapers irregularly, however, that is to say, when it is thick in some places and small in others, the girth may be taken at the ends and at equal intervals; in such cases, then, half the sum of the extreme girths, added to the intermediate girths, and then divided by the number of intervals between them, will be the *mean girth* required. When hard-wood trees are sold by the cubic foot while growing, along with the body of the tree, only such of its branches as are 4½ inches or more in quarter girth are measured: if the purchaser has to pay for the cutting down of the trees, then he is generally allowed the wood from the branches below that size to meet his expenses. With reference to masonry, brick-work is measured by the *square rod* in England, containing 272¼ square feet. When the thickness of a wall contains the length of one brick and the breadth of another, that is to say, when it is about 14 inches, it is reckoned of standard thickness, and it is paid for by the rod in *square* measure. Painters' work is paid for by the square yard; but in mouldings and panellings of lines and shades, by the lineal foot. The measurement of casks, or of substances liable to excise duties, is termed ganging. The content of a cask is usually calculated by the measurement of its length, and the diameter of its middle and end. The rule which is generally applied is as follows: — Multiply the length of the cask by the sum of the squares of the bung and head diameters, and twice the middle diameter, and the whole product of these numbers by ·000472. For instance, suppose the gauge of a cask whose bung and head diameters are respectively 32 and 24, the middle diameter being 30·2, and the length of the cask being 40, is required. Then proceeding according to the above formula, $40\times[(42.)^2\times(24)^2\times(2\times39\cdot2)]\times\cdot000472$ =99·1 gallons, the answer sought. It would be impossible, within the narrow limits of the present article, to dilate at length upon the subject of mensuration, or even to furnish the reader with a comprehensive *précis* of the matter embraced under this designation.

Men'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *mens, mentis;* Sansk. *mâti,* the mind.] Relating or pertaining to the mind: existing in the mind; performed in the mind; intellectual; ideal; as, the *mental* faculties, *mental* operations, *mental* arithmetic, &c.

Men'tal, *a.* [From Lat. *mentum,* the chin.] Belonging or having reference to the chin; as, the *mental* region.

Men'tally, *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; in idea; in thought or meditation.

Mentchikoff, Menzikoff, or **Menschikoff,** (*men'shi-kof,*) the name of a Russian family of which the following were the most distinguished members:

M., ALEXANDER DANILOVITCH, PRINCE, b. in Moscow, 1672, was the son of poor parents, and after being brought up without education, was apprenticed to a pastry-cook. Having the good fortune to attract the notice of Lefort, the favorite of Peter the Great, *M.* entered the Czar's service, and gained his favor by discovering a conspiracy brewing among his guards. Having been placed in the army, *M.* served in the campaign of Azoff, accompanied Peter in his travels to Holland and England, and after Lefort's death, became his master's prime favorite and confidential adviser. The Czar, besides creating him prince and field-marshal, appointed him regent of the empire during the various absences of the former. In 1706, *M.* gained the victory of Kalish over the Swedes, and in 1709 greatly contributed to the decisive battle of Poltowa, (*q. v.*) He, however, through his excessive arrogance and cupidity, fell into disgrace, and was sentenced to death, only preserving his life by the payment of a heavy fine. After the accession of Catharine I., *M.* regained his influence at court, and, till her death, acted as the virtual ruler of the empire. Nevertheless, after the commencement of the reign of Peter II., he was overthrown and banished to Siberia. D. 1729.

M., ALEXANDER SERGEVITCH, PRINCE, great-grandson of the foregoing, was b. in 1789. Entering the imperial service in 1805, he became attached to the Russian embassy at Vienna, and, subsequently, in the campaigns of 1812–15, served as aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander I., attaining, at the close of the war, general's rank. Under Nicholas he acted as ambassador-extraordinary in Persia. Negotiations for the legalization of a claim to a portion of the Shah's dominions which the Czar had usurped, were abruptly broken off, and *M.*'s arrest attempted. Escaping, *M.* then commenced hostilities, took Anapa in 1828, and undertook the siege of Varna, where he was severely wounded, which prevented him from further participation in active service. After this, he was appointed governor-general of Finland, admiral of the Russian navy, and minister of marine, in which capacity he successfully devoted himself to the creation of a navy for the Baltic. In 1853, being appointed ambassador to Turkey, his arrogant demands of that power brought about the Crimean war, during which, while in command of the land and sea forces, he was utterly defeated at the battle of the Alma (Sept., 1854), by the French and English allied army, and again at Inkermann, in the Nov. following. He distinguished himself, however, by his able defence of Sebastopol, (*q. v.*) Upon the death of Nicholas, and the succession of Alexander II., *M.* was relieved of all his commands; he being the recognized head of the so-called *Muscovite,* or old Russian party, which advocated a line of policy inimical to the liberal measures intended by the Czar. D. 1869.

Men'tha, *n.* [*Mintha,* the daughter of Cocytus, is fabled to have been changed into one of these plants.] (*Bot.*) Mint, a genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* They are mostly perennial plants, growing in wet soils. Several species are used in medicine, and as sweet herbs for flavoring, &c. Three are officinal, as *M. viridis,* Spearmint; *M. Piperita,* Peppermint; and *M. pulegium,* Pennyroyal,—all of which possess stimulant and carminative properties. *M. Canadensis,* Horse-mint; *M. aquatica,* Bookmint; and *M. arvensis,* Cornmint, or Fieldmint, are also familiar species, the latter plant smelling like decayed cheese.

Fig. 1763. — THE PEPPERMINT. (*Mentha Piperita.*)

Men'thene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid hydrocarbon obtained by distilling the crystallizable portion of peppermint oil, or *peppermint camphor,* with anhydrous phosphoric acid. Its formula is $C_{20}H_{18}$.

Mentieult'ural, *a.* Belonging or relating to mental culture; aiding the resources of the mind.

Mention, (*men'shon,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *mentio,* from *memini,* to remember, to be mindful of.] A calling to mind; a putting in mind; a hint; a suggestion; a brief notice or remark expressed in words or writing; — employed particularly in the expression *to make mention of.*

"*Make mention of* me unto Pharaoh." — *Gen.* x. 7, 14.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *mentionner.*] To call to the mind of; to speak; to name; to utter, as a brief remark; to state, as a particular fact, or to express it in writing.

Men'tionable, *a.* That can or may be mentioned.

Mento'ne, a town of N. Italy, situate on the W. shore, or "Riviera," of the Gulf of Genoa, in a nook surrounded on three sides by mountains. The town presenting, in its architectural aspect, nothing remarkable, has long been famous among tourists for the picturesque beauty of its location, embowered, as it is, among lemon and orange groves. Its celebrity has been further increased, of late years, from its climate having been pronounced by an eminent English physician, Dr. Bennet, to be highly efficacious to pulmonary invalids; it has, accordingly, become quite a haunt for valetudinarians, whose irruption will, doubtless, disenchant the place of that peaceful solitude and dreamy quiet, which formed hitherto its most peculiar charms. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Men'tor, the fabulous friend of Ulysses, who confided to him the education of his son, while he was absent at the siege of Troy. He was celebrated for his wisdom, and, according to the Greek tradition, Minerva took his shape, in order to bring up the son of Ulysses. This last view has been adopted by Fénélon in his *Télémaque.*

Men'tor, *n.* [See above.] A wise and true counsellor, monitor, or adviser.

Men'tor, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Bremer co., about 20 m. N.E. of Waverly.

Men'tor, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* about 2,400.

Men'tor, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Sheboygan co.

Mento'rial, *a.* Containing advice or counsel; conveying admonition.

Men'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The chin.

(*Zoöl.*) The anterior part of the gula of insects, immediately adjoining the labium.

Mentz, a city of Germany. See MAYENCE.

Mentz, in *New York,* a township of Cayuga co.; *pop.* about 2,232.

Mentze'lia, *n.* [In honor of *C. Mentzel,* a German physician.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Loasaceæ.* They are branching herbs with alternate leaves. *M. Lindleyi,* the Golden Bartonia, is a handsome annual, native of California, distinguished by its large golden-yellow flowers, with innumerable thread-like, yellow stamens.

Menu'. (*Hindoo Myth.*) A deity, the supposed son of Brahma, and the first created man; he is also regarded as a legislator, and the author of a code of laws and morality written in verse in the Sanskrit language. The Hindoos ascribe the laws of Menu to the remotest age; and many of the most learned Europeans are of opinion that of all known works there is none which carries with it more convincing proofs of high antiquity and perfect integrity. The Institutes of Menu embrace all that relates to human life; the history of the creation of the world and man; the nature of God and spirits; and a complete system of morals, government, and religion. The most striking features by which they are distinguished are the rigor and purity of their morals. Many of their maxims have all the sublimity of the precepts of Christianity; to which, in fact, they bear a close resemblance, not only in the style of thought, but of expression.

Ménu, *n.* [Fr.] The *carte,* or bill of fare, for a dinner or banquet.

Menurid'ie, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See LYRE-BIRD.

Menyanthes, (*men-e-an'thez,*) *n.* [Gr. *men,* a month; *anthos,* a flower, in allusion to the duration of the flowers.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ. M. trifoliata* is known commonly by the names Buckbean, Bog-bean, or Marsh-trefoil. The leaves and rhizome are tonic and astringent, and, in large doses, cathartic and emetic. In some parts of Germany it is employed as a substitute for hops in beer.

Menzaleh, (*men-za'le,*) an extensive lagoon of Lower Egypt, extending along the coast to the E. of the Damietta branch of the Nile. It is 60 m. in length, and 25 in breadth, and is separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow strip of land, through which, however, there are 3 openings. An extensive and thriving fishery is carried on.

Menzie'sa, *n.* [After *Menzies,* companion of Vancouver.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ericaceæ.* They are low, heath-like, shrubby plants, with evergreen leaves. *M. taxifolia,* the Mountain-heath is a small shrub found on the summit of the White Mountains, resembling a heath in drooping, purple flowers, and some of the fir-tribe in its leaves.

Mephitic, Mephitical, (*me-fit'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *méphitique,* from Lat. *mephitis.*] Poisonous; pestilential; malarious; foul; possessing odors or properties injurious to life; as, *mephitic* exhalations.

Meph'tis. (*Myth.*) A Latin goddess or sibyl who was invoked by the Romans as their protectress against noxious vapors.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Skunks, a genus of carnivora. See SKUNK.

Mephit'tis, Meph'titism, *n.* Foul, noisome, or offensive exhalations from putrefying substances, garbage, filth, &c.; malaria.

Mep'pel, a town of the Netherlands, prov. of Drenthe, on the Havelter, 25 m. S.W. of Assen. *Manuf.* Linens, sail-cloth, and coarse woollen fabrics. It has also a great trade in cattle, and farm produce. *Pop.* 7,000.

Mequanu'igo, or MILKWAN'AGO, in *Wisconsin,* a village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 25 m. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 1,373.

Mequinez, (*mat'ke-naith*), a city of Morocco, 70 m. E. of Sallee, and 235 m. N.N.E. of Morocco, in Lat. 33° 56′ N., Lon. 5° 59′ W. It is situated in a beautiful and well-watered valley, and is surrounded by walls. The principal public building is the imperial palace, a very extensive quadrangular edifice. *Pop.* estimated at 100,000.

Mequon, (*meh-kwon',*) in *Wisconsin,* a village and township of Ozaukee co., abt. 13 m. N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 3,368.

Mer, (*mair,*) a town of France, dept. of Loire-et-Cher, 11 m. N.E. of Blois; *pop.* 4,300.

Mer and **Ser,** two contiguous summits of the Himalayas, in the N. of the Punjab, between the Indus and the Sutlej rivers; Lat. 34° N., Lon. 76° 10′ E. Mer is generally white with snow, and the other uniformly black and bare.

Mer'cantile, *a.* [Fr.; It. *mercantile, mercatantile,* from Lat. *mercator, mercatus,* to trade, to traffic. See MARKET.] Pertaining or relating to merchandise, commerce, or trade; carrying on commerce; trading; commercial; as, *mercantile* interests.

Merap'tan, *n.* (*Chem.*) A name given to a charac-

teristic series of compounds derived from the alcohols by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen, of which ethylic mercaptan may be taken as the type.

Ethylic alcohol. C_4H_5HO. Ethylic mercaptan. $C_4H_5S.HS$.

Ethylic mercaptan is a colorless, transparent, mobile fluid, with an intensely alliaceous smell, boiling at 96°, and freezing at —8°. It is very inflammable, burning with a blue flame; it is sparingly soluble in water, but readily so in ether and alcohol. It forms compounds with the metals, corresponding closely to the hydrosulphates.

Mercap'tine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound formed of mercaptan and a metallic oxide.

Mercā'tor, GERARD, a mathematician and geographer, b. in Flanders, 1512, distinguished especially for the method of laying down charts and maps which goes by his name. This plan, useful in navigation, presents the surface of the earth projected on a plane, so that all the meridians and parallels are straight lines. D. 1594.—See MAP.

Mereed, or **Mercede,** (*mer-sad'*,) in *California*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 1750 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Joaquin, Merced, and Mariposa rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly mountainous, the Coast Range forming the S.W. border; *soil*, along the rivers fertile. *Cap.* Snelling. *Pop.* abt. 1,141.

Merced' Falls, in *California*, a post-village of Merced co., abt. 6 m. E. of Snelling.

Merced River, in *California*, rises on the S.W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, in Tuolumne co., and flowing S.W. enters the San Joaquin River from Merced co.

Mer'cenarily, *adv.* In a sordid or mercenary manner.

Mer'cenariness, *n.* State or quality of being mercenary or venal.

Mer'cenary, *a.* [Lat. *mercenarius*, from *merces*, hire, wages, salary, reward, from *mereo*, to deserve, to merit, to earn.] That works or acts for the sake of payment, reward, or gain; hired; purchased for money; hireling; venal.—Hence, in a bad sense, actuated by the hope of reward; moved by the love of money; greedy of gain; mean; sordid; selfish; contracted from motives of gain.

—*n.* One who works or acts for the sake of reward or gain; hence, specifically, a soldier that is hired into foreign service; a hireling.

Mercer, (*mér'sér,*) *n.* [Fr. *mercier*, from Lat. *merx*, *mercis*, goods, wares, merchandise. See MARKET.] A dealer in silks and woollen cloths.

Mer'cer, in *Illinois*, a N.W. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, Edward's and Pope's creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Aledo. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

Mercer, in *Iowa*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* 70.

Mercer, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky, Dick's, and Salt rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Harrodsburg. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Mercer, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Mercer, in *Missouri*, a N. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Weldon River, and Crooked and East Forks of Grand River, besides some less important streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

—A post-vill. of Mercer co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of St. Joseph.

Mer'cer, in *New Jersey*, a central co., adjoining Pennsylvania; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware and Millstone rivers, and Stony and Assumpsink creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Trenton (also the seat of State government). *Pop.* abt. 65,000.

Mercer, in *Ohio*, a W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area*, abt. 468 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash and St. Mary's rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Celina. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

—A post-village of Mercer co., abt. 9 m. N. of Celina.

Mercer, in *Pennsylvania*, a W. by N. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 775 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shenango River, and French, Neshannock, Sandy, and Pymatuning creeks. *Surface*, undulating or hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone and iron. *Cap.* Mercer. *Pop.* abt. 65,000.

—A village and township of Butler co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Butler.

—A post-borough, cap. of the above co., abt. 60 m. N. by W. of Pittsburg.

Mercer, in *W. Virginia*, a S.E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha and Blue Stone rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified, and in the S.E. and N.W. mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Princeton. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Mer'cersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Franklin co., abt. 62 m. S.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Mer'cership, *n.* The business of a mercer.

Mer'cerville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Gallia co., abt. 45 m. E. of Portsmouth.

Mer'cery, *n.* [Fr. *mercerie.*] The goods or commodities in which a mercer deals; the trade of mercers.

Mer'chandise, *n.* [Fr. *marchandise*, from *marchand*, a merchant.] Trade; traffic; commerce.—Goods, wares, or commodities of a merchant, the objects of commerce; whatever is usually bought or sold in trading operations.

—*v. n.* To trade; to carry on commercial operations.

Mer'chant, *n.* [Fr. *marchand*, from Lat. *mercator*, from *mercor*, *mercatus*, to trade, to traffic, from *merx*. See MARKET.] One who traffics or carries on trade with foreign countries, or who exports or imports goods and sells them by wholesale; any trader, or one who deals in the purchase and sale of goods on a large scale.

—*a.* Related to, or having connection with, trade or commerce; as, a *merchant*-ship, *merchant* seamen, the *merchant* service, &c.

Merchant-bar, certain sizes of wrought iron and steel bars.

Merchant service, the mercantile marine belonging to a country.

Merchant tailor, a tailor who deals in materials for the garments made by him.

Mer'chantable, *a.* That may be bought and sold; marketable; fit for market; such as is usually sold in market, or such as will bring the ordinary price.

Mer'chant Law, *n.* [Lat. *lex mercatoria.*] (*Law.*) In a general sense, the body of usages and customs which, among civilized countries, regulate matters relating to commerce. In this general sense of the term, the subject is very indefinite, for different countries have different customs, and the mercantile usages common to all of them, are few in number. In this country, it is applied to that system of laws which applies to mercantile contracts, and is based upon the custom of merchants. The law merchant is frequently referred to in the early English statutes as a well-known system, and distinct from the ordinary law. The principal subjects embraced within it are the laws of shipping, including that of marine insurance; the law of negotiable bills of exchange and promissory notes; and the law of sales;—all of which are treated specially in other parts of this work.

Mer'chantman, *n.; pl.* MERCHANTMEN. A ship or vessel employed in the transportation of goods; a trading-vessel, as distinguished from a ship-of-war.

Mer'chantry, *n.* The collective body of merchants belonging to a country.

Mer'chantville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., about 4 m. E. of Camden.

Mercia, (*mer'she-a,*) one of the old kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, comprising the modern counties of England between the Thames on the S., Yorkshire and Lancaster on the N., Wales on the W., and the kingdoms of E. Anglia and Essex on the E. Its cap. was Leicester.

Mer'ciful, *a.* Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy; disposed to pity offenders; unwilling to punish for injuries.

"Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people." — *Deut.* xxi. 18.

—Compassionate; tender; mild; kind; unwilling to give or inflict pain; not cruel; as, a *merciful* man.

Mer'cifully, *adv.* In a merciful manner; pityingly; compassionately; tenderly; mildly.

Mer'cifulness, *n.* State or quality of being merciful; tenderness toward offenders; willingness to forbear punishment; readiness to spare or forgive.

Mer'ciless, *a.* Destitute of mercy; unfeeling; pitiless; hard-hearted; cruel.

"So mean, so *merciless* a tyrant to obey." — *Dryden.*

—Severe; not sparing; relentless, as a storm or tempest.

Mer'cilessly, *adv.* In a manner void of mercy; pitilessly; cruelly.

Mer'cilessness, *n.* Quality of being merciless; lack of pity or mercy.

Mercu'rial, *a.* [Lat. *mercurialis.*] Formed under the influence of the fabled deity Mercury;—hence, full of fire, spirit, or vigor; alert; active; sprightly; lively; as, a *mercurial* temperament.—Having reference to Mercury as the god of trade;—hence, money-making; acquisitive of gain; subtle.—Pertaining, or relating to, or containing quicksilver; consisting of, or comprising mercury; as, *mercurial* ointment, *mercurial* medicines or treatment.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicinal preparation containing mercury.

(*French Customs.*) The first Wednesday after the great vacation of the parliaments, under the old French régime. On that day they met to discuss grievances and deficiencies, and to reprimand members for misconduct. Hence, an harangue of reproof is popularly termed in French a *mercuriale.*

Mercu'rialist, *n.* One under the influence of the god Mercury, or resembling him in many-sided character.

(*Med.*) A medical practitioner accustomed to prescribe the use of mercury in excess.

Mercu'rialize, *v. a.* (*Med.*) To impregnate or affect with mercury.

(*Fine Arts.*) Among photographers, to treat with mercury, as a picture.

Mercu'rially, *adv.* In a mercurial or lively manner; with sprightliness or activity.

Mercurifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of mixing anything with quicksilver.

(*Metal.*) Act or process of extracting the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid state.

Mercu'rify, *v. a.* To procure mercury from, as metallic minerals.

—To mercurialize; to impregnate or mix with mercury.

Mer'cury, *n.* [Lat. *Mercurius*, the Roman divinity of commerce and gain, from *merx*, *mercis*, goods, wares. See MARKET.] (*Myth.*) A Latin god, called *Hermes* by the Greeks. There were no less than five of this name, according to Cicero. Some add a sixth; but to the son of Jupiter and Maia the actions of all the others have been probably attributed. Mercury was the messenger of the gods, and Jupiter in particular; also, the patron of travellers and shepherds. He conducted the souls of the dead into the infernal regions, and not only presided over orators, merchants, and declaimers, but was also the god of thieves, pickpockets, and all dishonest persons. His name is derived from *a mercibus*, because he was the god of merchandise among the Romans. On the day of his birth, he gave proof of his craftiness in stealing away the oxen of Admetus, which Apollo tended. He gave other tokens of his thievish propensity, by taking the quiver and arrows of Apollo; and he increased his fame by robbing Neptune of his trident, Venus of her girdle, Mars of his sword, Jupiter of his sceptre, and Vulcan of many of his mechanical instruments. Jupiter then took him as his messenger, interpreter, and cup-bearer. He delivered Mars from the long confinement which he suffered from the superior power of the Aloïdes. He purified the Danaïdes of the murder of their husbands; he tied Ixion to his wheel in the infernal regions; he destroyed the hundred-eyed Argus; he sold Hercules to Omphale, the queen of Lydia; he conducted Priam to the tent of Achilles, to redeem the body of his son Hector. Mercury had many surnames and epithets. His amours were also numerous. His worship was well established, particularly in Greece, Egypt, and Italy. Some of his statues represent him (Fig. 465) wearing a round cap with two small wings, and the same appendage on each instep, and armed with a winged rod, wreathed with two snakes, called the *caduceus.*

—A news-boy; a messenger; a letter-carrier;—hence, by implication, a newspaper.

(*Astron.*) The planet nearest the sun, from which it is distant about 36,470,000 miles, or somewhat more than a third of the earth's distance. Its mean sidereal revolution is performed in 87·96926 mean solar days. Mercury being an inferior planet, always appears in the neighborhood of the sun, and is very seldom visible to the naked eye. During the interval which elapses between the disappearance of Mercury in the evening, and its reappearance in the morning, a beautiful black spot is sometimes observed on the sun, which enters at the eastern margin of the disc, passes over the centre, and then vanishes. This spot is Mercury passing between the sun and the earth, and producing a veritable partial eclipse of the sun, which is called a *transit.* The mean distance of Mercury from the earth is about 29,500,000 miles. The apparent diameter of Mercury oscillates between 4·4″ and 12″; its real diameter is 3,082 miles, or a little more than a third of the diameter of the earth.

Fig. 1764. — PHASES OF MERCURY.

Mercury is the densest of the planets, its density being 1·234, that of the earth being taken as unity. The light of Mercury is bright and twinkling; and when observed through a telescope with a high magnifying power, in the evening, regular phases may be observed. When it emerges from the rays of the sun, its form almost resembles a complete circle (Fig. 1764); as it recedes from the sun, the western part preserves its circular form, while the eastern region becomes elliptical; gradually it changes its form, and grows more hollow, till it finally plunges into the rays of the sun, resembling a very slender crescent. If the planet is observed on the day when it emerges in the morning from the rays of the twilight, and on the following days, the same series of phenomena will be perceived, only occurring in a reverse order. From these facts, it is affirmed that the planet derives the whole or greater part of its light from the sun, and that it revolves round that body in a curvilinear orbit.

(*Chem.*) One of the seven metals known to the ancients, and is, with the exception of bromine, the only element fluid at ordinary temperatures. It is found in nature in the form of cinnabar, or sulphide, in the clay-slate and red-sandstone underlying the coal-measures. The most famous cinnabar mines are those of Almaden in Spain, Idria, in Transylvania, and New Almaden in California. It is also found in large quantities in China and Japan, and at Huancavelica in Peru. The extraction of the metal from the ore is effected in two ways—either by simple distillation, after having first burnt off the sulphur, or by mixing the cinnabar with iron-filings or lime, in which case the sulphur forms a fixed sulphide with the iron or calcium, and the metal distils over nearly pure. The former process is pursued at Almaden; but great waste is common, owing to the imperfect method of condensation adopted. Mercury also occurs native as an amalgam with gold and silver, as an iodide, and as horn-mercury, or subchloride. As imported into this country, it is nearly pure. The presence of foreign metals may be detected by shaking up a few drachms in a bottle, and allowing it to remain exposed to the air for a day or two. Should lead or any other metal be present, it may be detected by forming a film of oxide on the brilliant surface of the mercury. Any metallic impurity may be removed by digesting the metal in cold dilute nitric acid for several days. The economic uses of mercury are numerous. It is principally employed in extracting gold and silver from quartz and other matrices in which these metals occur. It forms with them an amalgam or pasty mass, from which it may be separated by distillation. The great increase it undergoes in volume between the freezing and boiling points of water renders it useful for thermometric purposes: and its great specific gravity has caused its employment in barometers. It is used as a developing agent in the daguerreotype. The chemist uses it, instead of water, for collecting gases which would be absorbed by the latter fluid. With many metals, it forms a pasty mass, termed an *amalgam.* This property is taken advantage of in the extraction of gold and silver from their matrices, as stated above; also, in the manufacture of mirrors and in gilding. An amalgam of 2 parts of zinc and

four parts of mercury is used to give a partial metallic surface to the rubbers of frictional electric machines. It readily unites with zinc, and is rubbed on the plates of that metal in voltaic batteries to protect them from the action of the acids in which they are immersed. The amalgams formed with other metals are unimportant. Mercury freezes into a malleable mass at —40°, and boils at about 660° Fahr. It was supposed at one time to be non-volatile at ordinary temperatures; but the experiments of Karsten prove that even at 32° the volatilization of the metal is perceptible. When pure, it is not tarnished by exposure to the air, and does not decompose water at any temperature. Heated in a current of air to 700° or 800°, it becomes gradually converted into the red oxide. Hydrochloric acid does not act upon it, either hot or cold. Sulphuric acid does not affect it in the cold; but when heated, sulphurous acid gas is formed, which passes away, leaving the subsulphate of the metal behind. Strong nitric acid dissolves it readily, nitrate of mercury and deutoxide of nitrogen being formed. In combination with sulphur, it is used in the arts as the pigment vermilion. It is extensively employed in medicine as a cathartic and alterative. By trituration with saccharine or oleaginous substances, it admits of being minutely divided, and a small portion becomes oxidized, to which the properties of mercurial ointment appear to be owing. *Equiv.* 100; *sp. gr.* at —40° F. 13·39, at 60° F. 13·59; *symbol* Hg (hydrargyrum).

Chlorides of M. Mercury forms two chlorides, — the subchloride, or calomel, Hg_2Cl, and the protochloride, HgCl, or corrosive sublimate. These two compounds are often mentioned in old text-books as the protochloride and the bichloride of mercury respectively. In fact the popular name of corrosive sublimate is bichloride of mercury. Calomel is much used in medicine, and is generally prepared by triturating 13 parts of the metal with 17 of the chloride until no metallic globules are visible. The mixture is then sublimed, and the calomel is deposited in fibrous masses. The chloride or corrosive sublimate is made on a large scale by mixing two and a half parts of sulphate of mercury with one part of common salt, and subliming in glass vessels. Corrosive sublimate is soluble in 16 parts of cold water; and in three of hot water its solution decomposes, and calomel is deposited if exposed to the light. Ether and alcohol both dissolve it freely. It is an exceedingly powerful and acrid poison. Its antidote is white of egg, with which it forms an insoluble compound. With oxygen it forms three oxychlorides. It is used in dyeing and calico-printing, and in photography; also in medicine in certain skin-diseases.

Fulminating M. See Fulminating Mercury.

Iodides of M. Mercury forms three iodides, — the green, or subiodide, Hg_2I, formed by triturating 127 parts of iodine with 200 of mercury; the protiodide, HgI, made by precipitating a solution of corrosive sublimate with iodide of potassium, and an unimportant intermediate iodide. The protiodide (or biniodide, as it was formerly called) illustrates, very curiously, the difference of color resulting from difference of form. The precipitate, when first formed, is salmon-color, but gradually passes into a brilliant scarlet. It fuses at 400°, and sublimes in yellow rhombic tables. By simply rubbing the yellow salt, or even by tonching it with a point, it immediately becomes transformed into brilliant red octohedra with a square base.

Nitrates of M. Mercury forms several nitrates. It will be only necessary to mention two. The subnitrate, $Hg_2O.NO_5$, is prepared by acting on excess of mercury with nitric acid in the cold. It forms fine colorless crystals with two equivalents of water. If dissolved in water, it decomposes into the basic nitrate. The nitrate of mercury, $HgO.NO_5$, is prepared by dissolving mercury in excess of nitric acid by the aid of heat. It may be obtained in crystals by exposing the solution in nitric acid to a freezing mixture; but if solution in water be attempted, a basic nitrate is formed.

Oxides of M. Mercury forms two oxides, — the black, or suboxide, Hg_2O, and the red, or oxide, HgO, both of which form salts with acids. The suboxide, though a strong base when in combination, is very unstable when isolated. It is obtained by sublimating finely-levigated calomel with solution of potash or soda, and washing the black precipitate with cold water. It is decomposed by a strong light, or a gentle heat, into the red oxide and the metal. The red oxide may be made by exposing metallic mercury to a current of air at 700°, or more readily by decomposing the nitrate by heat. It is thrown down as a yellow powder when potash or soda is added to a solution of corrosive sublimate. The precipitated oxide does not differ from the red form, but appears to be a merely molecular variation. This oxide, when heated, becomes converted into the metal and oxygen gas, and was used both analytically and synthetically by Lavoisier, in the determination of the composition of atmospheric air.

Sulphates of M. There are several sulphates of mercury, the most important of which is that formed by decomposing with water the sulphate of the protoxide, which gives rise to a tribasic insoluble yellow sulphate, known as *turreth-mineral*.

Sulphides of M. They are two: — the subsulphide Hg_2S, and the sulphide HgS. The first is formed as a black precipitate when a solution of an alkaline sulphide is gradually added to a solution of a subsalt of mercury. The sulphide exists as cinnabar in the mineral kingdom. It is made artificially as vermilion, by rubbing together 300 parts of mercury and 114 parts of sulphur in a mortar for two or three hours. The black sulphide obtained is thrown into a solution of 75 parts of hydrate of potash to 400 of water, and kept at a temperature of 122° Fahr., until the whole has assumed a fine red color. The sulphide exists also in a black form, obtained by precipitating a salt of mercury with sulphuretted hydrogen. It is transformed by sublimating into the red variety.

Mercu'rius, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ.

Mer'cy, *n.* [Fr. *merci*, mercy, also thanks. The latter meaning points to Lat. *merces*, *mercēdis*, pay, reward; the former to Lat. *miseresco*, to feel pity, to have compassion. The distinction is preserved in Low Lat., where one *mercia* signifies a fine, and another, pity, pardon. From Lat. *miser*, wretched. See Miserable.] Disposition to spare and save; willingness to pardon; that benevolence, mildness, or tenderness of heart, which disposes a person to overlook injuries, or to treat an offender better than he deserves; clemency; act of sparing, or the forbearance of a violent act expected.

"Earthly power doth then show likest God's, when *mercy* seasons justice." — *Shaks.*

—An act or exercise of mercy or favor; benevolence; mildness; pity or compassion; charity, or the duties of charity and benevolence; leniency.

"That *mercy* I to others show,
That *mercy* show to me." — *Pope.*

To be at the mercy of, to be entirely in the power of; to have no other hope or safeguard but the leniency or compassion of. — *To cry mercy*, to ask pardon; to beg excuse for one's self.

"I *cry* thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good nature." — *Dryden.*

(*Eccl Hist.*) In 1218, the order of *Our Lady of Mercy* was established by James I. of Aragon, in the city of Barcelona, for the purpose of redeeming Christian captives in the power of the Moors. It is sometimes called *St. Eulalia*, from the name of the patron saint of the principal church in that city. It was extended to ladies in 1261. A dispute between the knights and priests of the order about the election of a master, decided in favor of the priests by Pope John XXI. or XXII (1316–34), led to the withdrawal of the knights, and the society from that time has been composed entirely of priests. — A new feminine order of *Our Lady of Mercy*, but known as *Sisters of Mercy*, was founded in Dublin, in 1827, by Miss Catharine McAuley, born in that city, in 1778, of Catholic parents, but left an orphan at an early age, and who, bred as a Protestant, embraced the Roman Catholic faith when she reached the age of discretion, and devoted her life and her large fortune to the service of the poor. This pious foundation, of which Miss McAuley was the first superior, was opposed by Pope Pius VIII., and formally confirmed by Pope Gregory XVI. in 1841. The rule is that of St. Augustine, with several modifications. The sisters take a vow for life, and bind themselves to poverty, chastity, obedience, and the service of the poor, sick, and ignorant. They wear a black robe with long loose sleeves, a white coif, and a white or black veil. Their duty, besides other charities, is the visiting of the sick and prisoners, the instruction of poor girls, the protection of virtuous women in distress, and, when their means permit, the foundation of *houses of mercy*, where destitute girls of good character are cared for until employment can be found for them. The Sisters of Mercy have no general superior. Each nunnery is independent of the other, and subject to the bishop of the diocese in which it is established. The first community in the U. States was established in Pittsburg in 1843. Since that time the order has spread rapidly over almost all the States of the Union and various parts of S. America. In this country they have the direction of several orphan asylums and hospitals.

Mer'cy-seat, *n.* (*Script.*) The propitiatory; the covering of the ark of the covenant.

Mer'din, or **Mar'din,** a city of Asiatic Turkey, at the N.W. extremity of the pashalic of Bagdad, 50 m. S.E. of Diarbekr; Lat. 37° 19′ N., Lon. 40° 20′ E. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics and Turkey-leather. *Pop.* 11,000.

Mere, (sometimes, but inelegantly, written *meer*,) *a.* [It. *mēro*; Sp. *mero*; Lat. *merus*, pure, unmixed. Etymol. unknown.] Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; whole; entire; absolute.

"The sorrows of this world, *mere* and unmixed." — *Bp. Taylor.*

—Sole; alone; this or that only; such, and no more; simple; bare; distinct from anything else.

"A *mere*, lifeless, violated form." — *Thomson.*

Mere, *n.* [A.S. *mere*, *mære*, a lake, a marsh; D. *meer*, a lake; Ger. *meer*; allied to Lat. *mare*, the sea. See Marine.] A pool; a lake; a large pond; a marsh subject to inundations.

"The Lady of the *Mere*, sole-sitting by the shores of old romance." *Wordsworth.*

Mere, *n.* A boundary; a land-mark. (B.)

Mer'edith, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Belknap co., *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Meredith, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., abt. 70 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Meredith Bridge, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Belknap co., abt. 27 m. N. by E. of Concord.

Meredith Centre, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co., abt. 25 m. N.E. by E. of Concord.

Meredith Village, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co., abt. 37 m. N. by E. of Concord.

Mercdo'sia, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 55 m. W. of Springfield.

Mere'ly, *adv.* Only; thus, and no other way; for this, and no other purpose; solely; simply; barely: as, I said it *merely* to annoy him. — Purely; unmixedly; wholly; absolutely.

Mere'stead, *n.* [Eng. *mere*, and *stead*, place.] The land comprised within the boundaries of a farm.

Mere'stone, *n.* A boundary-stone; a land-mark. (B.)

Meretricious, (*-trish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute, from *mereo*, to earn money. See Merit.] Pertaining, or having reference to prostitutes; such as is practised by harlots; as, "affected, *meretricious* arts." (*Roscommon.*) — Alluring by false or tinsel show; worn for disguise; having a gaudy and specious, but deceitful appearance; tawdry; showy; pretentious; gewgaw; as, *meretricious* ornaments.

Meretri'ciously, *adv.* In a meretricious manner; after the style of prostitutes; with specious but deceitful enticements.

Meretri'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being meretricious; arts or conduct of a courtesan or strumpet.

Mergan'ser, *n.* [From Lat. *mergus*, a diver.] (*Zoöl.*) See Mergus.

Merge, (*mėrj.*) v. *a.* [Lat. *mergo*; probably from *mare*, the sea. See Marine.] To sink in the sea or in water; to immerse; to cause to be swallowed up; to immerge.

"Whig and Tory were *merged* and swallowed up in the transcendant duties of patriots." — *De Quincey.*

—*v. n.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost.

Mer'ger, *n.* The person who, or thing which, merges or swallows up.

(*Law.*) A swallowing up or absorption of one estate, contract, &c., in another.

Mergui, (*mer-gē′,*) a seaport-town of Mergui, one of the Tenasserim Provinces of British Burmah, on an island in the delta of the Mergui River; Lat. 12° 12′ N., Lon. 98° 23′ E. It is 3 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a stockade. The harbor is secure and spacious. *Pop.* 8,000.

Mergui Archipel'ago, a group in the Indian Ocean, lying off the coast of the Tenasserim Provinces, and separated from the mainland by a strait from 15 to 30 m. broad; Lat. between 9° and 13° N., Lon. 97° to 98° E. The islands are mountainous, some of them rising to 3,000 feet above the sea. *Pop.* 18,000.

Mergul'lus, n. (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Alcidæ*, distinguished by the short and thick bill, slightly lobed on its edges. It contains the Little Auk, Sea-dove, or Dovekie, *M. alle* of the N. Atlantic, 6-7 inches long, breast and upper parts brownish-black, under parts white.

Mer'gus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Swimming-birds, fam. *Anatidæ*, distinguished by the narrow, slender bill, longer than the head, and conspicuously serrated. The Merganser, or Goosander, *M. merganser*, is an inhabitant of the Arctic regions, breeding very far north in summer, and migrating southwards in winter; in severe seasons occasionally frequenting the lakes and rivers of Britain, but leaving that country early in the spring. Their food consists principally of fish, which they take by rapid diving; crustaceans, mollusca, and insects are also devoured by them: but they seem to be incapable of digesting vegetable matter of any kind. The male weighs about 4 pounds, and measures in length 2 feet 3 inches, and across the wings 3 feet 2 inches. The bill is 3 inches long, narrow, and finely serrated, the tip being armed with a hooked horny tip; both mandibles are black on the upper and under parts, and crimson

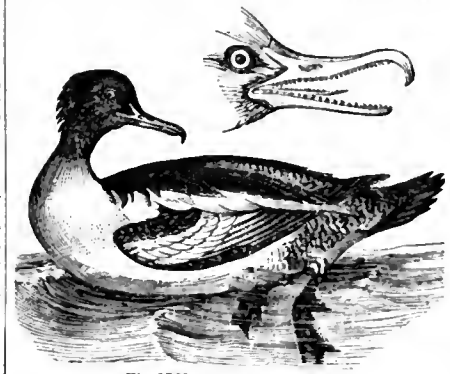


Fig. 1765. — The Goosander, (*Mergus merganser.*)

on the sides; the head is large, and crowned with a great quantity of long, loose feathers, which, when erected, form a crest; these feathers are of a glossy bottle-green; the cheeks and upper part of the neck are a dull black; the lower part, breast, belly, vent, and inner wing-coverts of a fine cream-color; the upper part of the back, and the lower scapulars, are black; the lower part of the back and the tail are ash-colored, the latter consisting of 18 feathers. The legs and feet are very deep orange-color. The flesh of this aquatic bird is accounted rank and fishy. — The Red-breasted Merganser, *M. serrator*, of N. America and Europe, is distinguished by its conspicuous, pointed, occipital crest.

Mer'icarp, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, a part, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) One carpel of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. *Worcester.*

Merida, (*me-rē′dā*), a town of Spain, prov. of Estremadura, on the Guadiana, 29 m. E. of Badajoz, and 176 N.E. of Madrid. It is remarkable for its Roman antiquities, but the town is very much decayed. *Pop.* 5,490.

Merida, a city of Yucatan, in a mountainous region, abt. 25 m. inland from the Gulf of Mexico; Lat. 20° 50′ N., Lon. 89° 40′ W. It occupies the site of an ancient Indian city destroyed by the Spaniards, and was founded in 1542. Neither its trade nor manufactures are very extensive. *Pop.* 25,000.

Meri'da, a town of Venezuela, 85 m. N.W. of Varinas; *pop.* 5,000.

Meri'den, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 9,000.

Meriden, in *Illinois*, a post-township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Meriden, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Steele co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Faribault; *pop.* of township, abt. 400.

Meriden, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 45 m. W N.W. of Concord.

Meridi'an, *n.* [Fr. *méridien;* Lat. *meridies*, mid-day.] (*Astron.*) A great circle of the celestial sphere passing through the poles of the world, and also the zenith and nadir, crossing the equinoctial at right angles, and dividing the sphere into two equal parts, or hemispheres, the one eastern and the other western.

(*Geog.*) A great circle supposed to pass through the poles of the earth, and any given place whose meridian it is; and it lies exactly under, or in the plane of the celestial meridian. These meridians are various, and change according to the longitude of places, so that their numbers may be said to be infinite, for all places from E. to W. have their meridians. The *first meridian* is that from which all others are reckoned, which, being totally arbitrary, has been variously chosen by different geographers; but most nations now assume the meridian of the place where they live, or the capital of their country, or its chief observatory, for a first meridian, and from thence reckon the longitude of places E and W. Thus the Americans reckon from the meridian of Washington, and very commonly from the meridian of Greenwich; the French, from Paris; the Spanish, from Madrid, &c. In this work, the longitudes are measured from the meridian of Greenwich.

Meridian of a globe, is the brazen circle on which it turns, and by which it is supported. This is divided into 360 equal parts called degrees. On the upper semicircle of the brass meridian they are numbered from 0 to 90, or from the poles toward the equator, and are used in the elevation of the poles.

Meridian-line, an arch, or part of the meridian of the place terminated each way by the horizon. The exact determination of this line is of the greatest importance in all cases relating to astronomy, geography, dialling, &c., because on this all the other parts have their dependence. Without knowing the meridian line of a place, it would be impossible to make a dial, set a clock, or measure degrees on the earth's surface.

Magnetic meridian, is a great circle passing through the magnetic poles, to which the needle of the mariner's compass conforms itself.

Meridian altitude of the sun and stars, is their altitude when in the meridian of the place where they are observed. Or it may be defined as an arch of a great circle perpendicular to the horizon, and comprehended between the horizon and the sun or star then in the meridian of the place.

—*a.* [Lat. *meridianus.*] Being on the meridian, or at mid-day; having reference to noon.—Pertaining to the highest point, climax, or culmination; as, the *meridian* of one's fortunes.

Merid'ian, in *California*, a post-village of Sutter co., abt. 16 m. W. of Yuba city.

Meridian, in *Illinois*, a village of Mercer co., abt. 125 m. N.N.W. of Springfield.

Meridian, in *Michigan*, a township of Ingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Meridian, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., abt. 96 m. E. of Jackson.

Meridian, formerly Cato Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 16 m. N. of Auburn.

Meridian, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Bosque co., abt. 120 m. N. of Austin.

Merid'ianville, in *Alabama*, a village of Madison co., abt. 8 m. N. of Huntsville.

Merid'ional, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining or relating to the meridian.—Southern; southerly; having a southern aspect; as, the *meridional* hemisphere.

Meridional distance. (*Naut.*) The difference of the longitude between the meridian under which a ship is at present, and any other she was under before.

Meridional'ity, *n.* State or condition of being in the meridian.

—Aspect toward the south; southing; position in the south.

Merid'ionally, *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

"The Jews . . . place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally.*" — *Sir T. Browne.*

Mer'lis, *n.* See Morris.

Merimée, Prosper, (*mer'e-mai,*) a French author and senator, b. in Paris, 1803, was educated for the profession of the law; but after the revolution of 1830, he obtained high employment under the constitutional govt. In 1831 he was appointed to an inspectorship of the antiquities of France, a post he has ever since retained. The duties of his office caused him to make several archæological tours throughout France, and the result was the publication of a number of illustrated works of considerable importance. His earliest work, *Théâtre de Clara Gazul, Comédienne Espagnole*, professing to be a translation, was published in 1825, under an assumed name, for the sake of misleading the classical critics. *La Guzla, ou Choix de Poésies Illyriques, recueillies dans la Dalmatie, la Bosnie, etc.*, in 1827, was a happy mystification, the secret of which was first divulged by Gœthe. *La Jacquerie, Scènes Féodales*, and *La Famille Carvajal*, in 1828, and 1572, *Chronique du Règne de Charles IX.*, in 1829, are historical romances, possessing considerable interest on account of their abundant material and clear style of narration. Among his other works of fiction are *La Double Méprise*, an admirable picture of manners, published in 1833, and *Colomba*, in 1840. Among the accounts of his travels are *Voyage dans l'Ouest de la France*, published in 1837; and his accounts respecting Provence, Corsica, and other parts of France. In 1844 he replaced M. Ch. Nodier in the French Academy; in 1853 was nominated a Senator, and was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honor, 1860.

Meri'no Sheep, *n.* See Sheep.

Merion'eth, a marit. co. of N. Wales, England, bordering on St. George's Channel, having N. the cos. of Carnarvon and Denbigh, E. Montgomery, S. Cardigan; *area*, 602 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and abounds in romantic scenery. The soil is poor and suited mostly for pasturage. The rivers are the Dee, Dyfi, Maw, and Disynwy. The lakes are Llyn Tegid, and Llyn Tallyn. Agriculture is very backward, the principal dependence of the farmer being in cattle and sheep. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Chief towns.* Harlech, Dolgelly, and Bala. *Pop.* 38,963.

Merismat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *merismos*, division, from *meros*, part.] Occurring by partition into cells or segments; as, *merismatic* growth.

Mer'it, *n.* [Fr. *mérite;* Lat. *meritum*, from *mereo, meritus*, to merit, to deserve, to be worthy of.] That which one deserves; meed or reward earned; that which is deserved or merited, whether well or ill; desert; as, to judge of the *merits* of a case.—Goodness, virtue, or excellence, which entitles to regard or compensation; worth; value; as, the *merits* of a book.—State, quality, or relation of deserving well.

"Envy will *merit* as its shade pursue." — *Pope.*

—That which is earned or merited; reward deserved.

"Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth." — *Prior.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *merito*, to earn, from *mereo.*] To deserve; to earn by active service, or by any meritorious and notable performance; to have a right to claim reward or compensation in money, regard, honor, or happiness; to be justly entitled to; to deserve, in an ill sense; as, to *merit* esteem, to *merit* obloquy.—To reward. (a.)

—*v. n.* To receive desert or benefit; to gain value or profit.

Mer'itedly, *adv.* By merit or desert.

Mer'it-monger, *n.* One who depends on human merit for the reward of salvation.

Merito'rious, *a.* [Fr. *méritoire;* Lat. *meritorius.*] Having merit or desert; deserving of reward, or notice, regard, honor, or happiness; praiseworthy; valuable; estimable.

Merito'riously, *adv.* In a laudable or meritorious manner.

Merito'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being meritorious or valuable, or of deserving reward or suitable return.

Mer'itot, *n.* A kind of play indulged in by children.

Mer'iwether, in *Georgia*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, White Oak, Red Oak, Beech, Cane, and Flat Shoal creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Numerous medicinal springs exist, and some gold has been found. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Merk, *n.* A silver coin formerly current in Scotland, equal to about $3 and 22 cents.

Mer'kin, *n.* A swab used in cleaning the bore of a cannon.

Mer'langus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of fishes of the *Gadidæ* or Cod family, distinguished by 3 dorsal and 2 anal fins, and no barbels on the skin. The Pollack, *M. purpureus*, is from 18 to 36 inches long, the caudal deeply concave.

Merle, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *merula;* probably contracted from *meruvolans*—*merus*, sole, single, and *volo*, to fly.] An old English name for the blackbird.

Mer'lin, Ambrose, who has the reputation of an enchanter in the romance of chivalry, was a British writer, who flourished towards the latter end of the 5th century. He is said to have lived in the court of King Arthur. The work attributed to him is a book of prophecies, which have been illustrated and compared with the English annals by T. Heywood, 1641.

Mer'lin, *n.* [From Merlin, Ambrose, *q. v.*] A necromancer; a wizard; a diviner.

—[From. Eng. *merle;* Fr. *émérillon.*] (*Zoöl.*) An European falcon, *Falco æsalon*, (Fig. 1766,) and the smallest of the genus, scarcely exceeding a blackbird in size; but, though small, not inferior in courage to any of its more powerful congeners. It flies low, and with great celerity. Small birds are its natural prey; and in the palmy days of falconry it was used for taking quail and partridges, which it would strike on the head, breast, or neck, and kill with a single blow. The bill is of a bluish lead-color; head ferruginous, streaked with black; back and wings of a dark brown, tinged with bluish ash-color, streaked down the shafts with black, and edged with ferruginous spots; quill-feathers dusky, marked with reddish oval spots; the under coverts of the wings brown, beautifully marked with round white spots; the tail is 5 inches long, crossed with alternate bars of dusky reddish clay-color; the breast and belly are of a yellowish-white, with oblong brown spots pointing downwards; the legs yellow. It breeds in woods; and lays from 4 to 6 white eggs, mottled at the end with brown.

Fig. 1766.—Merlin, (*Falco æsalon.*)

Mer'ling, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Merlangus, *q. v.*

Mer'lon, *n.* [It. *merle;* Fr. *merlon.*] (*Fortif.*) The solid part of an embattled parapet (A A, see Fig. 1767), which is erected between two embrasures.

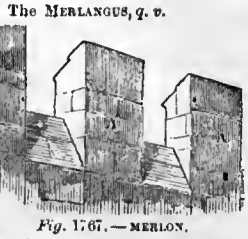


Fig. 1767.—Merlon.

Merlu'cius, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hake, a gen. of fishes, of the *Gadidæ* or Cod family. Its generic characters are, head flattened; body elongated; the back furnished with 2 dorsal fins, the first short and the second long; one anal fin, and no barbule at the chin. The American Hake, or Whiting, *M. albidus*, is from 12 to 36 inches long, reddish-brown above, soiled white below.

Mer'maid, *n.* [Fr. *mer*, from Lat. *mare*, sea, and Eng. *maid.*] A sea-nymph; a supposed marine animal, said to resemble a woman in the upper parts of the body, and a fish in the lower part.

Mer'man, *n.*; *pl.* Mermen. A sea-man possessing the body of a fish from the waist downwards;—correlative to *mermaid.*

Mermenteau River, (*mer-men-to',*) in *Louisiana*, formed by the union of several small branches in St. Landry parish, and flowing S.W., enters the Gulf of Mexico on the W. border, Vermilion parish.

Mer'ocele, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, thigh, and *kēle*, tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia of the thigh.—*Dunglison.*

Mer'oë, a tract of S. Nubia, lying between the Nile, and its tributary the Atbara. *Ext.* 400 m. long, and 200 broad. On the N. of this tract are the ruins of the ancient city of Meroë, 25 m. N.E. of Shendy. On its site is a modern town of the same name.

Me'rom, the most northern of the three lakes supplied by the river Jordan (Fig. 1281). It is situated in the S. part of a valley formed by the two branches of Mount Hermon. The lake is now called after the valley, the lake of Huleh. The lake proper is 4 to 5 m. long, and perhaps 4 broad, tapering towards the S. It is very shallow, and a large part of it is covered with aquatic plants. Thousands of water-fowl sport on its surface, and its waters abound in fish. On the N. lies the plain of the Huleh, which is a dead level for a distance of 6 m. or more. Near the upper end of this, the three streams which form the Jordan unite. On the W. side of the Jordan above the lake, a marsh extends up N. as far as the junction of these streams, or even farther; while on the E. side the land is tilled almost down to the lake. It is a splendid plain, and extremely fertile.

Me'rom, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 33 m. S. of Terre-Haute.

Mero'na, in *Illinois*, a village of McHenry co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Mer'ope. (*Myth.*) One of the Atlantides, who married Silphus, son of Æolus, and was, like her sisters, changed into a constellation after death.—See Pleiades.

Mero'pidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bee-eaters, a family of birds, order *Insessores.* The birds of this family have rather long, slightly arched beaks, and long pointed wings; they are mostly of a green color; resemble swallows in flight; and, like them, prey on insects, but chiefly on bees, wasps, and other hymenopterous insects. Their skin is very thick. The species of the genus *Merops* are numerous in Africa and Asia; none are known in America.

Merorganiza'tion, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, part, and Eng. *organization.*] A partial organization. (R.)

Me'ros, Me'rus, *n.* [Gr. *meros*, part.] (*Arch.*) The plain surface between the channels of a triglyph. *Weale.*

Merova'us, king of France, b. about 411, succeeded Clodius in 448, and defeated Attila in 451. He is said to have extended the bounds of his kingdom to Treves, which city he took and plundered. He began the race of French kings, called Merovingian. D. 457.

Mer'oxene, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to the brilliant crystals of brownish-green Mica (*Biotite*), from Vesuvius.

Mer'rell, in *Georgia*, a village of Greene co., abt. 28 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Mer'rick, in *Nebraska*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nebraska or Platte River, and numerous less important streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lone Tree. *Pop.* abt. 109.

Mer'rickville, a village of Grenville co., Upper Canada, abt. 26 m. E. of Perth.

Mer'rily, *adv.* With mirth, frolic, gayety, or laughter; jocundly; jovially; hilariously.

Mer'rimac, or Merrimack, a river of New England, rising by several branches in the N. central part of New Hampshire, and flowing a general S. by E. course into Massachusetts, it turns to the N.W. in Middlesex co., and empties into the Atlantic Ocean from Essex co. It furnishes water-power to many large manufacturing towns, as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester. Length, abt. 150 m.

Merrimack, in *Kansas*, a village of Marshall co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Marysville.

Merrimack, in *Minnesota*, a village of Dakota co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 10 m. below St. Paul.

Merrimack, in *New Hampshire*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Merrimack, Contoocook, and Suncook rivers, besides many smaller streams and several lakes. *Surface*, much diversified, Kearsarge Mountain and the Ragged Mountains rising to a considerable height. *Soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Concord, (also the seat of the State government.) *Pop.* abt 82,000.

—A township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Mer'rimack, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Sauk co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,300.

Mer'rimake, Mer'ry-make, *n.* [Eng. *merry*, and *make*.] A merry-making; a merry-meeting; a jovial or convivial festival; mirth; jocund behavior; hilarity. (R.)

"When he saw her . . . pass the bounds of modest *merrimake*, Her dalliance he despised." — *Faërie Queene.*

—*v. n.* To make merry; to carouse; to be jovial.

"To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night." — *Gay.*

Mer'riment, *n.* Mirth; lively gayety; noisy sports; festivity or frolic with laughter; glee; jollity; hilarity.

Mer'riness, *n.* State or quality of being merry; mirthful disposition; merriment; gayety with noise or laughter.

Mer'ristown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 4 m. S. of Brownsville.

Mer'rittsville, a village of Welland co., Upper Canada, abt. 11 m. S. of St. Catharine's.

Merrittsville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Greenville dist., abt. 135 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Mer'ry, *a.* [A. S. *mirige, myrig*, merry; M. L. Ger. *mœre*, loud; akin to Ir. *meireir*, merriment. See MIATH.] Brisk; sprightly; vigorous; stirring; lively; as, "*merry* wind and weather." (*Spenser.*) — Jocund; jovial; noisily gay; hilarious; overflowing with good spirits; exhilarated to laughter; as, a *merry* company.

"I had rather have a fool to make me *merry*, than experience to make me sad." — *Shaks.*

—Cheerful; joyous; not sad or dismal. — Provocative of mirth, laughter, or mental enjoyment; facetious; comical; as, a *merry* joke or conceit.

To make merry, to junket; to revel; to carouse; to be jovial; to engage in frolic or high jinks.

—*n.* A sort of wild, red cherry.

Mer'ry-andrew, *n.* [Said to be from *Andrew* Borde, a facetious physician in the time of Henry VIII.] A buffoon; a zany; one whose business is to make sport for others; particularly a jester who attends a quack doctor or sallimbanque.

Mer'ry-make, *n.* and *v. n.* Same as MERRIMAKE, *q. v.*

Mer'ry-making, *a.* Causing mirth or merriment.

Mer'ry-making, Mer'ry-meeting, *n.* An assembly met for festivity or harmony; a junket; a revel; a feast.

Mer'ry-thought, *n.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which boys and girls break by pulling each one side; the longer part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

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

Mer'seburg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Saxony, on the Saale, 56 m. S.E. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen cloth, paper, and tobacco. It is celebrated for its beer. *Pop.* 14,000.

Mer'sey, a river of England, rising on the borders of the cos. of Chester, Derby, and York, and after a S.W. course of 60 m., in which it receives the waters of the Goyt, Irwell, Bollin, Weaver, and other tributaries, it empties into the Irish Sea, by a large estuary at Liverpool. It is navigable as far as Manchester, 31 miles.

Mersion, (*mer'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *mersio.*] Same as IMMERSION, *q. v.*

Merten'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. They are perennial herbs, with stems and leaves usually glabrous and pellucid-punctate; the radical ones many-veined; caulis sessile; raceme terminal. *M. Virginica*, the Virginian Lungwort, is a smooth, erect, and elegant plant, found from New York to Georgia, and in the Western States. Flowers in terminal clusters; corolla blue, funnel-form, sitting upon a short, 5-toothed calyx.

Merthyr Tydvil, (*mer'ther-tid'vil,*) a town of South Wales, co. of Glamorgan, on the Taff, 19 miles N.W. of Cardiff, and 140 N.W. of London. It derives its importance from the rich mines of coal, iron, and limestone of the vicinity. Its iron-works are on a vast scale, employing 5,000 workmen, and producing 200,000 tons of iron annually. The exports of coal are considerable. *Pop.* 83,875.

Mer'ton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Steele co.

Mer'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 11 m. N.N.W. of Waukesha; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Mertz'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 74 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Merulʹiдæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See TURDIDÆ.

Me'rus, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as MEROS, *q. v.*

Mer'ville, or **Mec'ghem,** a town of France, dept. Nord, on the Lys, 18 m. W. of Lille. *Manuf.* Cottons, velvets, and table-cloths. *Pop.* 6,000.

Merycothe'rium, *n.* [Gr. *merukizo*, to chew the cud, and *therion*, a beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct fossil mammals allied to the camel.

Mesara'ic, Mesera'ic, *a.* [Fr. *mésaraïque*, from Gr. *meseraion*, mesentery.] Mesenteric; pertaining or having reference to the mesentery; as, the *mesaraic* glands.

Mesched', a city of Persia, capital of the province of Khorassan, 455 m. N.E. of Teheran; Lat. 36° 17′ 40″ N., Lon. 59° 35′ E. It stands in a fertile plain, and is inclosed by strong walls. It is distinguished by a very splendid mausoleum, containing the ashes of Imun Reza, and of the caliph Haroun-al-Raschid. *Manuf.* Velvets of the finest quality, and fur pelisses, sword-blades, gold-work, and articles of jewelry. It has a considerable trade with Bokhara, Balkh, Candahar, Yezd, and Herat. *Pop.* estimated at 100,000.

Mesched' Aʹli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 30 m. from the ruins of Babylon. The most conspicuous object is the tomb and mosque of Ali, which draws numerous pilgrims towards it. *Pop.* unknown.

Mesdames, (*mā-dām',*) *n. pl.* of MADAME, *q. v.*

Mesecems', v. *impers.*, (*imp.* MESEEMED.) Methinks; it seems or appears to me.

"Yet there, *meseems*, I hear her singing laud."—*Sidney.*

Mesembrya'ceæ, or FICOIDʹEÆ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *mesembria*, midday, *anthos*, flowers, — alluding to the flowers expanding at midday.] (*Bot.*) The Ice plant or Fig-marigold family, an order of plants, alliance *Ficoïdales*. — DIAG. Numerous conspicuous petals, and several consolidated carpels. — They are succulent herbs or shrubs. Sepals definite, generally more or less united to the ovary; stamens perygynous; ovary inferior or nearly superior; styles distinct; placentas axile, free, central, or parietal; fruit capsular or indehiscent; seed with a curved or spiral embryo on the outside of mealy albumen. The plants of this order are natives exclusively of warm and tropical regions. The order includes 5 genera and 375 species.

Mesembryan'themum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Mesembryaceæ*. *M. crystallinum*, the Ice-plant, is so called from its surface being studded with little watery vesicles of an ice-like appearance. Fig-marigold is a name commonly applied to several species, highly prized for the brilliant beauty of their flowers. Some species are edible, and others yield large quantities of soda when burnt.

Mesencephʹalon, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, the middle, and *egkephalos*, brain.] (*Anat.*) The natural primary division of the brain, which is usually encompassed by the parietal segment of the cranium, and consists of the lobe of the third ventricle, the optic lobes, with the appendages called the *conarium, hypophysis*, and in fishes the *hypoaria*.

Mesenter'ic, *a.* [Fr. *mésentérique.*] Pertaining or relating to the mesentery; as, the *mesenteric* glands.

Mesenteri'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mes'entery, *n.* [Gr. *mesenterion* — *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, an entrail or intestine.] (*Anat.*) A thick, fat membrane (Fig. 597), placed in the middle of the intestines. Its substance is composed of membranes, fat, vessels of all kinds, and a number of glands. In the upper part, it is connected with the three superior vertebræ of the loins; and in the lower with the intestines, and particularly with the *jejunum* and *ileum*, to which it also gives their outer coat. The uses of the *M.* are to suspend, connect together, and retain in their due place all the intestines, and to sustain the sanguiferous and lacteal vessels of the intestines.

(*Med.*) The glands of the *M.*, 100 to 150 in number, exert an organizing action on the contents of the lacteals, the chyle being more abundant in fibrin and in corpuscles after it has passed through them. Hence, it is obvious that disease of these glands must always seriously affect the process of assimilation. The most important affection of these organs is their scrofulous or tubercular degeneration, which gives rise to the disease known as *tabes mesenterica*, a disease most common in childhood, but confined to no period of life. In the great majority of cases, it is associated with, and often marked by, other results of the tubercular or scrofulous diathesis, such as pulmonary consumption, tubercular peritonitis, scrofulous disease of the spine, rickets, &c.; but sometimes the mesenteric glands seem almost exclusively affected, in which case the disease becomes sufficiently distinct to allow of easy detection. The leading symptoms are acceleration of the pulse, occasional fever (especially towards evening), loss of color and flesh, derangement of the digestive organs (constipation or diarrhœa, and occasional vomiting), a steady pain in the region of the navel (increased by pressure); but perhaps the most characteristic symptom is tumefaction and hardness of the abdomen, with general emaciation. The enlarged glands can sometimes be detected by a careful examination with the hand, especially in advanced cases. The progress of the disease is generally slow; but at length hectic fever sets in, the emaciation becomes extreme, dropsical effusion appears, and the patient dies exhausted, if not cut off by the access of some acute inflammation. — The treatment mainly consists in the administration of cod-liver oil, or, if the stomach is too irritable to bear that medicine, of iodide of potassium, combined with some bitter infusion, the bowels being at the same time carefully attended to. The application of stimulating liniments, or of iodine ointment to the abdomen, is often of great service. When the disease has advanced to a considerable extent, remedies are of little use, except to palliate some of the more urgent symptoms. — Independently of the disease that has just been noticed, inflammation of these glands is by no means uncommon, when the mucous membrane of the small intestine is ulcerated, as, for instance, in typhoid or enteric fever.

Mesera'ic, *a.* Same as MESARAIC, *q. v.*

Mes'faith, *n.* [Fr. *mes, for mis*, wrong, and Eng. *faith.*] Erroneous belief; misapplied faith; heterodoxy. (R.)

Mesh, *n.* [A. S. *mascre*, a spot, blot; Ger. *masche*, a stitch in netting, a mesh; Lat. *macula*, a mesh or hole in a net. See MACULATE.] The opening space or interstice between the threads of a net; network. — The grains forming the refuse of the mash-tub after brewing; brewer's wash.

—*v. a.* To catch in a net; to enmesh; to insnare.

Meshan'non, in *Penn.*, a post-village of Centre co.

Meshop'en, or MESHOP'PEN, in *Pennsylvania*, a small creek flowing into the N. branch of the Susquehanna River, in Wyoming co.

—A post-township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Mesh'y, *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

Me'sial, *a.* [From Gr. *mesos.*] Middle; medium; central.

Mesilla, (*mes-seel'ya,*) in *New Mexico*, an extreme S.W. co., adjoining Mexico on the S., and Arizona Territory on the W.; *area*, abt. 12,000 sq. m. *Rivers*, Rio Grande, Rio San Domingo, Rio de los Mimbres. *Surface*, diversified, and in the W. part mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Copper. *Cap.* Masilla. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Rio Grande, abt. 12 m. S. of Donna Afia.

Mes'lin, *n.* See MASLIN.

Mes'mer, FRIEDRICH ANTON, a German physician, author of the famous system of animal magnetism, commonly called Mesmerism, was b. in 1734, at Merseburg, in Suabia. He first made his doctrines known to the world in 1766, by a work on planetary influence, published at Vienna, in which he contended that the heavenly bodies diffuse through the universe a subtile fluid, which acts on the nervous system of animated beings. He quitted Vienna for Paris in 1778, and soon acquired a prodigious popularity by his marvellous cures, and received large sums of money subscribed by his admirers. It must be supposed that his determination was to rise by his discovery, and to establish himself in a position which he might be able to retain as the master of a school devoted to the new art; and to effect this he allowed it to be understood that there was an esoteric doctrine of animal magnetism, with which even his most ardent disciples, Bergasse and Deslon, were not acquainted. In the same spirit, and partly, we must add, to produce a crisis favorable to his own action upon a great number of persons together, *M.* established the *baquet*, a kind of magnetic battery, around which his patients assembled; and when the crisis took place (manifested in a great variety of startling effects), the arch-magician appeared, to moderate and direct the action in each case. The scenes at these re-unions drew the attention of the French government to *M.*'s proceedings, and in 1784 a commission of savans was appointed, with instructions to examine the means employed by *M.*, and the results obtained. The members of this commission consisted of four physicians, one of whom was Dr. Guillotin, and five members of the Academy — Franklin, Leroi, Bailly, De Bory, and Lavoisier. The result of their inquiry was announced in a report drawn up by Bailly, and is well known to have been unfavorable not only to the truth of animal magnetism, but to its morality. But it must be remembered that, in the time of *M.*, public opinion was influenced widely and deeply by the philosophy of the encyclopedists, and any explanation that involved the recognition of spiritual laws would be received as empirical. Though *M.* and his disciples endeavored to keep their ground, and succeeded in establishing many societies of magnetizers, the discoverer found it necessary to quit France, and coming to England, resided there some time under a feigned name. *M.* passed the remainder of his life in comparative obscurity, and d. in his native place, 1815. — *M.* did not know the most important result of animal magnetism — somnambulism, which was first brought before the public by the Marquis de Puységur in 1785.

Mesmeree', *n.* A person subjected to the influence of mesmerism; — correlative to *mesmerist.*

Mesmer'ic, Mesmer'ical, *a.* [Fr. *mesmérique.*] Relating or pertaining to mesmerism; in subjection to mesmeric influence.

Mesmerism, (*mes'mer-izm,*) *n.* [From MESMER, *q. v.*] A term generally applied to the phenomena of animal magnetism. *M.*, in the actual state of our knowledge, cannot be called a science, since we know but something of its effects, and nothing of its causes. To deny any longer the existence of *M.*, in presence of so many facts beyond the powers of humanity, as attested by a score of men of the highest character, is impossible; to give an account of it is equally impossible. *M.*, electricity, and, we dare say, spiritualism, are the sciences of the future, or perhaps, indeed, one science containing and annihilating all other sciences. When man shall be fully made acquainted with these amazing phenomena of our age, he will also know the principle of life; and then, having ascended the last grade of perfection, he will be ready for another life in a superior world. It would be interesting to trace the history of *M.* in antiquity, to speculate on the mysterious power of man over man; and to quote some of the best authenticated examples of a soul, intelligence, or whatsoever it may be, acting freely during the somnolence of the body. But the nature of this work does not admit of speculation. We must, therefore, reduce ourselves here to the definition *of M.* according to the formula generally admitted, and to a rapid description of the means by which *M.* is usually produced. *M.* may be defined as a power which a stronger is supposed to be able to exert over a weaker person, or a healthy over a diseased; whereby, through a mere exertion of the will in some cases, but more generally by this means accompanied by stroking with the hands, the former throws the latter into a state of sleep. During this state, certain peculiar sensations are experienced, which arise from nervous excitement, and may have good effects upon the health of the patient. The method by which *M.* is generally performed is as follows: The patient is placed in a sitting posture, in a convenient elbow-chair or couch. The mesmerizer, seated on a chair a little more elevated, and at the distance of about a foot from the patient, collects himself for some moments, during which he takes the thumbs of the patient between his two fingers, so that the interior parts of the thumbs are in contact with one another. He fixes his eyes upon the eyes of the patient, and remains in this position till he feels that an equal degree of heat is established between the thumbs of both parties. Withdrawing his hands, he then places them on the shoulder,

where he allows them to remain for about a minute, and then conducts them slowly, with a very slight friction, along the arms to the extremities of the fingers. This operation is called a *pass*, and is repeated five or six times. Passes are then made over the rest of the body, ending finally with several transverse passes before the face and breast, at the distance of from 3 to 4 inches, the hands being approximated to each other and then separated abruptly. There are many variations of the mesmeric process, but the result, when there is no obstacle or deranging cause, is that the patient falls involuntarily into a kind of trance, the progressive sensations of which have been thus classified by Kluge, a German philosopher: — The first degree, called *waking*, presents no remarkable phenomena. The intellect and the senses still retain their usual powers and susceptibilities. In the second degree, called *half-sleep*, or the *imperfect crisis*, most of the senses still remain in a state of activity, that of vision only being impaired, the eye withdrawing itself gradually from the power of the will. In the third degree, called the *magnetic* or *mesmeric sleep*, the senses refuse to perform their respective functions, and the patient is unconscious. In the fourth degree, called *simple somnambulism*, or the *perfect crisis*, the patient is said to "wake, as it were, within himself, and his consciousness returns." He is in a state which cannot be called sleeping or waking, but which appears to be something between the two. In the fifth degree, called *lucidity* or *lucid vision*, the patient is placed in what is called the state of *self-intuition*. In France, this state is called *clairvoyance;* in Germany, *hellsehen*. When in this state, he is said to have a clear knowledge of his own internal mental and bodily state, is enabled to calculate with accuracy the phenomena of disease which will naturally and inevitably occur, and to determine what are their most appropriate and effectual remedies. In the sixth degree, called *universal lucidity*, the lucid vision possessed in the former degree extends to all objects, near and at a distance, in space and time. Many persons, however, who practise *M.*, are skeptical with regard to the existence of the two last degrees, although such cases are recorded by the best authorities on the subject. The dispassionate investigation of *M.* has been shunned by men of science, on account of the imposture of some and the credulity of others of its professors. M. Reichenbach, a distinguished German chemist, gave a more scientific aspect to the phenomena of animal magnetism, by stating that he had discovered a new force in nature, called the Od force, or Gdyle. He regarded this as a peculiar force in nature, the presence of which could only be detected by persons of a highly susceptible nature. As, however, his conclusions were arrived at principally through the medium of others, and those in a morbid state, his theory has been generally rejected. Electro-biology is only another form which the public exhibition of animal magnetism has assumed. Sleep is produced by making persons gaze for a certain length of time on a piece of money which is placed in the hand. In susceptible individuals, this produces a kind of cataleptic sleep, in which they exhibit all the phenomena of the mesmeric state.

Mes'merist, *n.* A professor or practitioner of mesmerism; a believer in mesmerism; a mesmerizer.

Mesmeriza'tion, *n.* Act or process of mesmerizing.

Mes'merize, *v. a.* To place into a state of mesmeric coma, or suspension of the physical powers.

Mes'merizer, *n.* A mesmerist.

Mesne, (*mēn*,) *a.* [Norm. Fr., middle.] (*Law.*) Middle; intermediate. — *Mesne process* is defined by Wharton as "all those writs which intervene in the progress of a suit or action between its beginning and end, as contradistinguished from primary and final process." — *Mesne profits* are the profits that a man receives between disseisin and recovery of land. — In England, the word mesne is also a dignity: those persons who hold lordships or manors of some superior, and grant the same to some inferior persons, are called *mesne lords*.

Mes'oblast, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *blastes*, bud.] (*Physiol.*) The so-called nucleus of cells. — *Agassiz.*

Mes'ocarp, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) That part of a pericarp which lies between the epicarp and endocarp.

Mesoco'lon, *n.* [Gr. *mesokolon*.] (*Anat.*) That part of the mesentery, which, having reached the extremity of the *ileum*, contracts and changes its name; or the portion of the mesentery to which the colon is attached. The mesentery and the mesocolon are the most important of all the productions of the *peritoneum*.

Mesogas'tric, *a.* [From Gr. *mesos*, and *gasteo*, belly.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the membrane by which the stomach is attached to the abdomen.

Mes'olite, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A lime and soda Mesotype.

Mes'olobe, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *lobos*, lobe.] (*Anat.*) The *corpus callosum*, a white, medullary band, perceived on separating the two hemispheres of the brain, which it connects with each other. — *Dunglison.*

Mesolog'arithm, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and Eng. *logarithm*.] (*Math.*) A logarithm of the co-sine.

Mesophlœ'um, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *phloios*, bark or rind.] (*Bot.*) The cellular layer of bark overlying the liber, and underlying the epiphlœum, *i. e.* the layer immediately beneath the epidermis.

Mesophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) The parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Mesopota'mia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Western Asia, situate between the Tigris and the Euphrates. It was called, in the Old Testament, Aram Naharaim, or "Syria between the two waters," and Padan Aram, *i. e.* "Syria of the Plain." It is first mentioned as the country where Nahor and his family settled (*Gen.* xxiv. 10), and was inhabited (B. C. 1200–1100) by a number of petty tribes. It passed successively under the sway of the Babylonians, the Medes, and the Persians. After the battle of Issus, in Nov., 333 B. C., it fell into the power of the Macedonians. The Romans obtained possession of *M.* in 165. Jovian surrendered it to the Persians in 363. The Carmathians (*q. v.*) overran it in 902, and the Turks conquered it between 1514–16. It is now comprised in the pashalics of Bagdad and Diarbekr.

Mesopota'mia, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Mesopteryg'ians, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) An epithet sometimes applied to such fishes as have only one back-fin, which is situated in the middle of the back.

Mes'osperm, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) The secundine, one of the membranes of a seed, and the second from the surface.

Mesotho'rax, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *thorax*, the chest.] (*Zoöl.*) The posterior segment of the alitrunk, which bears the posterior pair of wings and the third or posterior pair of legs.

Mes'otype, *n.* [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *tupos*, type.] (*Min.*) Prismatic zeolite; a mineral divided into three sub-species fibrous zeolite, natrolite, and mealy zeolite. The *mesotype* is said by some writers to be so named from its property, when transparent, of doubling images.

Mesozo'ic, *a.* [Gr. *mesos*, and *zoe*, life.] (*Geol.*) The name given by Prof. Phillips to the middle of the three great geological periods, more usually denominated Secondary. The mesozoic group includes: 1st, the new red sandstone or triassic; 2d, the lias; 3d, the great series of the oölites; 4th, the Wealden; and 5th, the cretaceous series.

Mes'pilus, *n.* [Gr. *mespilon*.] (*Bot.*) The Mediar, a genus of plants, order *Pomaceæ*, having a 5-cleft calyx with leafy segments, nearly round petals, a large honey-secreting disc, and 2–5 styles, united together in the flower, but widely separated on the fruit, the upper ends of the bony cells of which are exposed. The common *M.*, *M. Germanica*, a large shrub or small tree, spiny in a wild state, but destitute of spines in cultivation, is a native of S. Europe and of the temperate parts of Asia. It has lanceolate leaves, not divided nor serrated, solitary, large, white flowers at the end of small spurs, and somewhat top-shaped fruit, of the size of a small pea or larger, according to the variety. The *M.* is much cultivated in some parts of Europe, and is seen sometimes in our gardens. Its fruit is very austere, even when ripe, and is not eaten till *bletted*, when its tough pulp has become soft and vinous by incipient decay.

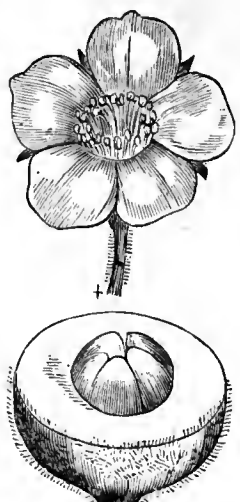


Fig. 1768. — COMMON MEDLAR. (Flower, and section of fruit.)

Mes'prise, *n.* Misadventure; lack of success. (R.)

Mesquite, Mezquite, (*mes-kēt'*, or *mes-kē'tă*,) *n.* [Of Indian origin.] (*Bot.*) A shrub or small tree growing in Texas and Mexico, not unlike a mimosa, bearing large, edible pods (*Algaroba glandulosa* of Gray). — Also, a rich native grass in W. Texas (a species of *Aristida*); — so called from its growing in company with the tree. *Webster.*

Mess, *n.* [A. S. *mese*, a table; Goth. *mes*, a table, dish; Sp. *mesa*; Lat. *mesa, mensa*, a table; Pers. *mēz*; Hind. *maez*, a dish.] A dish or given quantity of edibles prepared and set on a table at one time; a quantity of dressed food sufficient for a meal. — A number of persons who eat at the same table together; a company of persons who take their meals in common; — used especially in the military, naval, and mercantile marine services; as, the officers' *mess*, the ward-room *mess*. — A jumbled or confused mixture; a medley; a conglomeration; a potpourri; an olla-podrida; — hence, any state of entanglement, confusion, difficulty, or embarrassment; a scrape; an awkward predicament; as, he has got himself into a *mess*.

—*v. n.* To partake of a mess; to eat; to feed. — To associate at the same table; to eat in company; as, the midshipmen *mess* by themselves.

—*v. a.* To serve or furnish with a mess.

Message, (*mĕs'sĕj*,) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *missaticum*, from Lat. *missus* — *mitto*, to send.] Any notice, word, communication, or piece of intelligence, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; errand; notification by messenger. — An official written communication of facts or opinions transmitted by a sovereign, ruler of a state, &c., to the house or houses of a legislature or other deliberative body; also, an official verbal communication from one branch of a legislature to the other; as, a royal *message*, a president's *message*, &c.

Mes'sala, Corvinus, M. Valerius, Roman consul, orator, and historian, was the friend of Brutus and Cassius, and fought on their side at Philippi, B. C. 42. He afterwards attached himself successively to Antony and Octavius, served at the battle of Actium, 31, and the same year was chosen consul. He subdued Aquitania, of which he was made pro-consul, and was honored with a triumph. For a short time he held the office of prefect of Rome, 26, but the same year retired, continuing, however, to hold the office of augur. *M.* was the friend of Horace and Tibullus, of Mæcenas and Asinius Pollio, and other distinguished men of the age; was the zealous patron of literature and art; and one of the most eminent Roman orators. D., probably, about B. C. 3.

Messali'na, two Roman empresses of this name: — *M.*, Valeria, who had for her fifth husband the emperor Nero, who had murdered her fourth husband, Atticus Vietimus. After the death of the emperor, in the year 68, she devoted herself to literary pursuits. — *M.*, Valeria, daughter of Valerius Messalinus Barbatus, who became the wife of Claudius, and shared with him the imperial throne. Her licentious conduct is unparalleled in history, for she not only made her husband's palace the scene of her debaucheries, but often quitted it at night, and acted as a common prostitute. When summoned by the enraged emperor, after some fresh extravagance, in the year 48, she attempted to kill herself, but lacked courage, and her enemy Narcissus, who dreaded the result of the interview, caused her to be dispatched by a soldier.

Messe'ne. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Greece, and the cap. of Messenia in Peloponnesia. See Messenia.

Mes'senger, *n.* [Fr. *messager*, from *message*.] One who bears a message or an errand; the bearer of a written or verbal missive from one person to another, or to a public legislative body; one who carries despatches; a courier; as, a Queen's *messenger*. — He or that which foreshows or prognosticates; a harbinger; a forerunner; a herald.

(*Naut.*) A hawser wound round a ship's capstan, used for heaving in a cable.

(*Law.*) A person appointed to perform certain duties, generally of a ministerial character. — The officer who takes possession of an insolvent or bankrupt estate for the judge, commissioner, or other such officer.

Messe'nia. (*Anc. Hist. and Geog.*) The S.W. division of Peloponnesus in ancient Greece, bounded N. by Elis, from which it was separated by the river Neda, and Arcadia; E. by Laconia; and S. and W. by the sea. The earliest inhabitants of this country are said to have been the Leleges. Polycaon named the country Messene, in honor of his wife, B. C. 1499. At the Dorian conquest of the Peloponnesus, Cresphontes obtained *M.* Numbers of the inhabitants left their country and settled in various parts of Greece, Italy, &c., at the close of the second Messenian war, B. C. 668. Those that remained were reduced to the condition of helots, and the whole of Messenia was incorporated with Sparta. For nearly 300 years *M.* was in the condition of a conquered country, though the people made an abortive effort to recover their independence, B. C. 464. After the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, in which the Spartans were totally defeated, Epaminondas determined to restore *M.*, and he built the town of Messene (*q. v.*), B. C. 369, inviting back to their country the exiles from Italy, Sicily, and Africa. Under the protection of Thebes, *M.* maintained its independence. Its people fought with the Achæans at the battle of Sellasia, B. C. 221. The Messenians having made war against the Achæan League, were defeated, and their chief city was captured, B. C. 183. *M.*, with the rest of Greece, lost its independence, and was incorporated with the Roman empire, B. C. 146.

Mes'siad, *n.* (*Lit.*) The title of a German epic poem, by Klopstock, illustrative of the sufferings and ascension of the Messiah.

Messi'ah, *n.* (*Script.*) A Hebrew word signifying *the Anointed*; a title which the Jews gave to their expected great deliverer, whose coming they still wait for; and a name which Christians apply to Jesus Christ, in whom the prophecies relating to the Messiah were accomplished. Among the Jews, anointing was the ceremony of consecrating persons to the highest offices and dignities; kings, priests, and sometimes prophets, were anointed; thus, Aaron and his son received the sacerdotal, Elisha the prophetic, and David, Solomon, and others the royal unction. The prophecies in the Old Testament which relate to the coming of the Messiah are very numerous, some of which may be found in *Gen.* iii. 15, xlix. 10; *Isaiah*, vii. 14; *Dan.* ix. 25, &c. The ancient Hebrews being instructed by the prophets, had very clear notions of the Messiah; these, however, were changed by degrees: insomuch that when Jesus Christ appeared in Judea, they were in expectation of a temporal monarch, who should free them from their subjection to the Romans. Hence, they were greatly offended at the outward appearance, the humility, and seeming weakness of our Saviour; which prevented their acknowledging him to be the Christ they expected.

Messi'ahship, *n.* Character, state, or vocation of the Saviour.

Messian'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to the Messiah; as, the *Messianic* office.

Messi'as, *n.* (*Script.*) Same as Messiah, *q. v.*

Messidor', *n.* [Fr.] (*Chronology.*) In the French Republican calendar, the tenth month, commencing June 19, and ending July 18.

Messieurs, (*mĕsh'yerz*,) *n. pl.* [Fr., *pl.* of Monsieur, *q. v.*] Sirs; gentlemen; — used as the plural of *Mr.*, and written, in its abbreviated form, *Messrs.*; as, *Messrs.* Drexel & Co.

Messina, (*mes-sē'na,*) (anc. *Messana*, or *Messene,*) a city of S. Italy, in the N.E. of Sicily, on the Strait of Messina, 56½ m. N.E. of Catania, and 120 N.E. of Palermo; Lat. 38° 11′ 10″ N., Lon. 15° 34′ 7″ E. The town runs parallel with the strait, and has, for its finest part, the Marina, a long line of buildings facing the harbor, and running parallel with it for more than a mile. A broad quay separates it from the water. The town sweeps along the swelling eminences, and gradually rises so as to present almost every public edifice in a striking point of view. The whiteness of the buildings forms a beautiful contrast to the dark-green of the forests behind.

Fig. 1769. — MESSINA.

The harbor, which is formed by a projecting tongue of land, curved in the shape of a sickle, is 4 m. in circumference, the finest in the Mediterranean, and can accommodate more than 1,000 ships. The entrance, which is 700 yards wide, is defended by the fort of Porto Reale and Fort Salvatore. *Manuf.* Damasks and satins. The trade of *M.* is very considerable. The exports consist principally of silk, oil, wine, coral, fruits, &c. The imports are cotton and woollen fabrics, hardwares, and other articles of colonial produce. *Pop.* 62,024.

Messinese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Messina, Sicily;—plurally, the people of Messina. —*a.* (*Geol.*) Belonging, or having reference to Messina.

Mess'mate, *n.* [*Mess* and *mate.*] A table-companion; one who takes his meals with another or others; hence, a comrade, a chum; — used chiefly on shipboard.

Messuage, (*mĕs'swej,*) n. [O. Fr. *messuage*, from L. Lat. *messuagium*, from *manere*, to stay.] (*Law.*) A dwelling-house with some land attaching, as garden, orchard, &c., and all other conveniences, as out-buildings, &c., belonging to it.

Mestee', **Mustee',** *n.* In the W. Indies, the distinctive denomination given to the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

Mestino, Mestizo, (*mĕs-tē'no, mĕs-tē'tho,*) *n.* [Sp.] In Spanish-speaking countries of America, the offspring of an Hispano-American Creole and a native Indian.

Mestre, (*mais'trai,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Venice, 5 m. W. of Venice; *pop.* 6,000.

Mesu'ma, or NESUMA, in *Nebraska*, a village of Otoe co., about 35 m. W. of Nebraska.

Mesym'nicum, *n.* Among the ancient poets, a refrain at the end of a stanza.

Met, *imp.* and *pp.* of MEET, *q. v.*

Met'a. [Gr.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, denoting *beyond, over, behind, after, between, with,* &c.

Me'ta, a river of S. America, rises on the E. slope of the N.E. range of the Andes, about 40 m. S. of Bogota (U. States of Colombia), and flowing a general E.N.E. course into Venezuela, enters the Orinoco River about Lat. 6° 20′ N., Lon. 67° 45′ W. *Length*, about 500 m.

Metab'asis, *n.* [Fr. *metabase*, from Gr. *meta*, over, and *bainein*, to pass.] (*Rhet.*) Transition; a passing over.

Metabo'lian, *n.* [Gr. *metabolē*, change.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect having the power of metamorphosis.

Metaboli'ic, *a.* Belonging or having reference to metamorphosis; involving or inducing change.

Metacar'pal, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the metacarpus.

Metacar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, between, and *karpos*, the wrist.] (*Anat.*) That part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. The inner part of the *M.* is called the *palm*, and the outer the *back* of the hand.

Metacen'tre, *n.* (*Hydrostatics.*) A term first applied by Bouguer to a certain point of a floating body, upon the position of which the stability of the body depends. See HYDROSTATICS.

Metacetone, (*tās'e-tōn,*) *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with, and Eng. *acetone.*] (*Chem.*) One of the products formed during the distillation of a mixture of one part of starch or sugar with eight of quick-lime; it is a colorless liquid, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, and of an agreeable odor. *Form.* C_6H_8O. It is converted by oxidizing agents into *metacetonic* (*propionic*) acid = $C_6H_8O_3+HO$.

Metachlo'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resembling chlorite, found in green aggregated crystals in the Hartz.

Metachronism, (*mē-tăk'ron-izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *métachronisme*, from Gr. *meta*, after, and *chronos*, time. See CHRONIC.] An error in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Met'acism, (*-sizm,*) *n.* [Lat. *metacismus*; Gr. *metakismos.*] A corrupt pronunciation or too frequent application of the letter *m*.

Metagal'late, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of metagallic acid and a base.

Metagal'lic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) When gallic acid is rapidly heated up to about 480°, carbonic acid and water are evolved, and a black product remains soluble in the alkalies, and forming insoluble compounds with many of the metallic oxides. This product has been termed *metagallic acid.*

Met'age, *n.* [From META, *q. v.*] Measurement of coal. — Dues paid for measuring.

Metagen'esis, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *genesis*, generation.] (*Physiol.*) The changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a series of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state. It is contradistinguished from *metamorphosis*, in which those changes are undergone by the same individuals. The following is an example of metagenesis: The egg of the Medusa is developed into a *polype*, which, assuming a form called *Strobila*, separates into numerous individual young Medusæ. The larval polype propagates other similar polypes by gemmation, each of which becomes a *Strobila*, and is resolved into numerous Medusæ. Thus there is a successive production of procreating individuals from a single impregnated ovum of a Medusa, according to the law of Parthenogenesis.

Metagenet'ic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to metagenesis.

Metagen'tic, *a.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *genesis.*] Belonging or relating to metagenesis.

Metagram'matism, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, after, and *gramma*, letter, from *graphein*, to write.] An agrammatism. See ANAGRAM.

Metal, (*mĕt'al*, sometimes *mĕt'l,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *metallum* = Gr. *metallon*. The Greek signifies a mine or quarry, that which is found in mines — metal, which signification prevails in the Latin. Probably from Gr. *metalla'ō*, to search after other things (*met 'alla*), to explore carefully.] A mineral; a simple, fixed, shining, opaque body or substance, insoluble in water, fusible by heat, and having a peculiar lustre, as gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, &c. (See below, 2 *Chem.*) — In England, the broken stones used in the macadamization of roads. — Courage; spirit. (See METTLE, the more correct orthography.) — The weight of armament carried by ships of war, as, guns of heavy *metal.* — Glass in a fused state.

(*Chem.*) Metals may be divided into classes, according to two systems — the one having for its foundation the physical, the other the chemical properties of those bodies. Percy (*Metallurgy*, vol. i.) classifies them according to their fusibility, including, however, only the economic metals in his classification. (*a*) *Fusible below redness*, — tin, lead, &c. (*b*) *Fusible above redness, but at temperatures easily attainable in furnaces*, — copper, gold, &c. (*c*) *Fusible only at the highest heat attainable in furnaces*, — nickel, manganese, &c. (*d*) *Practically infusible in ordinary furnaces*, — platinum, iridium, &c. He also divides them into: (*a*) *Fixed metals*, — gold, copper, nickel, &c. (*b*) *Volatile metals: after fusion*, — cadmium, zinc, &c.; *without fusion, passing directly from the solid to the gaseous state*, — arsenic. The specific gravity of metals at ordinary temperatures has an exceedingly wide range, from lithium, ·596, which is brighter than any known fluid, to osmium, which is as high as 21·5. All metals bear a definite form of crystallization, which is produced principally in three ways,— by slow solidification after fusion, by condensation from vapor, and by electrotypic decomposition. Metals differ considerably in their structure, not only with regard to each other, but in relation to themselves. Some are crystalline, as zinc, antimony, and bismuth; others are granular, like pig-iron; others are fibrous, like bar-iron and copper; while some few are columnar, like grain-tin, and conchoidal, as in some brittle alloys — speculum metals, for instance. Two of the principal physical characteristics of metals are, ductility (the property of being permanently extended by traction, as in wire-drawing), and malleability (which is the property of extending in all directions under the hammer). The following tables show that these properties are distinct:

Malleability.	*Ductility.*
Gold,	Gold,
Silver,	Silver,
Copper,	Platinum,
Tin,	Iron,
Platinum,	Nickel,
Lead,	Copper,
Zinc,	Zinc,
Iron,	Tin,
Nickel.	Lead.

The power of metals for conducting electricity is shown in the following table from Matthiessen (*Phil. Trans.*, 1863):

Silver	100	at 32° Fahr.
Copper	99·95	"
Gold	77·96	"
Zinc	29·02	"
Iron	16·81	"
Tin	12·36	"
Lead	8·32	"
Antimony	4·62	"
Bismuth	1·24	"

Their power of conducting heat is exhibited in the following table, by Weidemann and Franz:

Silver	100	at 12° C.
Copper	73·6	"
Gold	53·2	"
Tin	14·5	"
Iron	11·9	"
Lead	8·5	"
Bismuth	1·8	"

The order of conductivity for heat and electricity is nearly the same. So much for the physical properties of metals. Chemically speaking, they may be divided into seven principal groups: — I. The metals of the alkalies, — potassium, sodium, lithium, rubidium, cæsium. They all have an intense affinity for oxygen, and decompose water at ordinary temperatures. They form two or more oxides, both soluble in water. Thallium is supposed by Lamy to belong to this group; but the experiments of Crookes, its discoverer, prove conclusively that it is a heavy metal belonging to the lead group. II. The metals of the alkaline earths, — barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium. These metals, with the exception of magnesium, which seems closely allied to zinc in many of its properties, decompose water at all temperatures, and form one oxide pretty soluble in water. III. Metals of the earths, — aluminium, glucinum, cerium, and several others of great rarity. These oxides are insoluble in water; and they do not decompose water at ordinary temperatures. IV. Metals analogous to tin, — zinc, cadmium, cobalt, nickel, uranium, iron, chromium, manganese. These metals, heated to dull redness, decompose the vapor of water when transmitted over them, becoming converted into oxides while hydrogen escapes. Three of them, iron, chromium, and manganese, form powerful acids. V. Metals forming powerful acids with oxygen, — tin, titanium, molybdenum, tungsten, vanadium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium, and one or two more. VI. The next group contains bismuth, copper, lead, and thallium, metals which exert no decomposing action on water, even at a full red-heat. They form strong basic oxides, and exhibit a strong tendency to form subsalts. VII. The last group contains the noble metals — mercury, silver, gold, platinum, and the heavy metals associated with it. These metals exhibit no tendency to oxidize in air, and are incapable of removing the oxygen from water, even at high temperatures.

Met'al, *v. a.* To cover or sheathe with metal; as, to *metal* a ship's bottom. — To macadamize with broken stones, as roads, &c. (Used in England.)

Met'al, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 1,600.

Metalde'hyde, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and Eng. *aldehyde.*] (*Chem.*) A crystalline substance into which aldehyde is partially converted when kept for any length of time, even in sealed tubes. *M.* is re-converted into aldehyde when heated to 400° F., in a sealed tube.

Metalep'sis, *n.*; *pl.* METALEPSES, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *meta*, and *laubănein*, to take.] (*Rhet.*) The continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations, or the union of two or more tropes of a different kind in one word, so that several gradations or intervening senses come between the word expressed and the thing intended by it.

Metalep'tic, Metalep'tical, *a.* Having reference, or pertaining to a metalepsis; translative. — Transverse; as, the *metaleptic* action of a muscle. — Belonging to, concerned in, or induced by metalepsy, or displacement of one substance by another.

Metalep'tically, *adv.* By transposition or substitution.

Met'alled, *a.* See METTLED.

Metal'lic, *a.* [Fr. *métallique*; Lat. *metallicus.*] Pertaining to a metal or metals; consisting of or containing metal; partaking of the characteristic properties of metals; resembling a metal; as, a *metallic* substance, *metallic* ductility, a *metallic* pencil.

M. colors. A term sometimes applied to pigments of mineral origin, to distinguish them from colors derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Many metals yield colored compounds capable of being employed as pigments; but chromium, copper, lead, and iron are especially distinguished for the valuable colors which they produce.

M. paper. A kind of writing-paper covered with prepared size, for being ineffaceably written upon with a pewter pencil.

Metal'lifacture, *n.* [Lat. *metallum*, and *facere, factum*, to make.] That department of practical mechanics applying to the production and fabrication of metals. (a.)

Metalliferous, *a.* [Lat. *metallum*, and *fero*, to produce.] Producing or yielding metals; as, *metalliferous* ores.

Metal'liform, *a.* [Lat. *metallum*, and *forma*, form.] Resembling, or having the form of metallic substances.

Met'alline, *a.* Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal; impregnated with metallic qualities; as, *metalline* waters.

Met'alling, *n.* (*Naut.*) Process or operation of sheathing with metal; as, *metalling* of a ship's bottom. — In England, the act of forming the surface of a roadway with small, broken stones, &c.; also, the materials so employed.

Met'allist, *n.* An operator or worker in metals; one skilled in metallurgy.

Metalliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *métallisation.*] Act or process of forming into a metal; operation of giving to a substance its proper metallic properties.

Met'allize, *v. a.* [Fr. *métalliser.*] To form into metal; to give to a substance its proper metallic properties.

Metalloch'romy, *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *chroma*, color.] Art, process, or operation of coloring metals.

Metallog'raphist, *n.* A writer on metallurgy; one who treats of metals.

Metallog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *graphein*, to describe.] A treatise on metals, or on metallic substances.

Met'alloid, Metalloid'al, *a.* [Gr. *metallon*, and *eidos*, form.] Having a form or appearance like that of a metal; belonging to the metalloids.

Met'alloid, *n.* [Fr. *metalloïde.*] (*Chem.*) A term

sometimes applied to the inflammable non-metallic bodies, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c., or sometimes to all the non-metallic elements. The metallic bases of the fixed alkalies and alkaline earths were at one time called metalloids, in consequence probably of their low specific gravity.

Metalloidal, *a.* See METALLOID.

Metallurgic, (*-ŭr'jik,*) **Metallur'gical,** *a.* [Fr. *metallurgique.*] Pertaining, or having reference to metallurgy, or to the art or process of working metals.

Met'allurgist, *n.* One skilled in metallurgy; a worker in metals.

Met'allurgy, *n.* [Fr. *métallurgie;* from Gr. *metallon,* a metal, and *ergon,* work.] The art of separating metals from their ores, and from other compounds. As the processes vary essentially according to the metals, we refer to the name of each important metal, under which its process of extraction will be found described. See IRON, GOLD, LEAD, &c.

Metalman, (*mĕt'al-man,* or *mĕt'l-man,*) *n.; pl.* METALMEN. A worker in metals; a metallurgist; a coppersmith; a brazier.

Metamer'ic, *a.* [Gr. *meta,* and *meros,* part.] (*Chem.*) Applied to bodies of the same composition and atomic weight, but yet differing in certain of their properties. See METAMERIDES.

Metam'erides, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) A class of compounds which contain the same centesimal composition, but differ so completely in their physical and chemical characters as to be considered distinct; thus, acetate of methyl and formic ether, fruit, sugar, and hydrated lactic and acetic acid, have respectively the same composition in 100 parts, but are essentially different in their properties. The formulæ adopted for the first two of these will illustrate this:

Acetate of Methyl.

$C_2H_3O,C_4H_3O_3 = (C_6H_6O_4)$, and

Formic ether.

$C_4H_5O,C_2HO_3 = (C_6H_6O_4)$

It will be seen from this that the ultimate atoms of C, H, and O are grouped together in two different ways.

Metamo'ra, in *Illinois,* a post-village, cap. of Wood co., abt. 80 m. N. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Metamo'ra, in *Indiana,* a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* about 1,700.

Metamo'ra, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Metamo'ra, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Toledo.

Metamorphic, (*-mŏr'fik,*) *a.* [Gr. *meta,* change, and *morphe,* form.] Liable to change or transition; variable; mutable.

M. rocks, or *stratified primary rocks.* (*Geol.*) The materials of the earth's crust beneath the soil are called by geologists *rock,* whether they are hard like limestone and granite, plastic like clay, or loose like sand; and of these rocks all that are not in the condition in which they were originally accumulated, must be regarded as changed, altered, or *metamorphosed.* The latter expression is technical, and means that a definite change has taken place in the structure of the material. As, therefore, all mechanical rocks except coral limestones have originally been deposited from suspension or solution in water, and therefore in the form of mud, sand, or gravel of some kind, it becomes obvious, when we find sandstones and limestones, or compacted and bedded clays, containing bands, nodules, and crystals, that a change has passed over them. They are no longer mud, but have assumed a new existence and new conditions; in a word, they have become *metamorphic rocks.* The term is not usually so widely extended, but it is clear that no line can be drawn. Some rocks are so little altered that we can hardly recognize the change, some are so much changed that we can hardly trace the original form. Very extensive metamorphoses can take place without obliterating the traces of organic origin. More commonly, only those rocks are spoken of as metamorphic which show the last stage of a transition to crystalline structure, and to the condition called *plutonic* or *igneous.* Such are marbles, quartzites, slates, micaceous and other schists, and gneiss; all of these being rocks in which the evidences of original aqueous origin are nearly or entirely lost. Regarded in this light, metamorphic rocks form a class of rocks distinct from aqueous, from volcanic or recent igneous, and from plutonic or ancient igneous. So many doubtful rocks have, however, on further examination, turned out to be metamorphic, that possibly all rocks not actually showing marks of igneous agency may be found to belong to this important and large group. — *Brande.*

Metamor'phism, *n.* (*Geol.*) The state or quality of being metamorphic.

Metamor'phist, *n.* (*Theol.*) A believer in the transformation of Christ's body into the Deity at the Ascension.

Metamorphize, (*-mŏr'fiz,*) *v. a.* See METAMORPHOSE, *q. v.*

Metamor'phose, *v. a.* [Fr. *métamorphoser;* Gr. *metamorpho—omai,* to be transformed — *meta,* denoting change, and *morph-ē,* form, shape.] To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute; to transubstantiate; and, colloquially, to transmogrify.

"And earth was *metamorphosed* into man." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* Same as METAMORPHOSIS, *q. v.*

Metamor'phoser, *n.* One who transforms or metamorphoses.

Metamor'photic, (*-fo-tik,*) *a.* Changing the shape or form; transmuting or transforming.

Metamor'phosis, Metamor'phose, *n.; pl.* METAMORPHOSES. [Gr. *metamorphōsis.*] Transformation; change of form or shape. — The ancients held two kinds of *M.,* — the one *real,* the other *apparent.* The *M.* of Jupiter into a bull, and of Minerva into an old woman, were only apparent: while the transformations of Lycaon into a wolf, and of Arachne into a spider, were held to be real metamorphoses. The idea of *M.* presents a great charm to the active imagination of nations in the first stages of their history; and early man, unable, from his limited knowledge, to refer the changes of nature to their proper causes, allowed his imagination to ascribe these mysteries to *M.* Most of the ancient metamorphoses include some allegorical meaning. Ovid's collection of narratives respecting the change wrought by the power of the gods of Greece and Rome, is a history of transformations poetically related. In Natural History, the word *M.* is occasionally applied to any change in the organization of matter; as, for instance, the transformation of food or rain into animal or vegetable organic substances; but the term is more strictly applied to those sudden changes in the form of things which are so obvious and interesting to even the unscientific observer; as the change of the pupa into a butterfly, to quote an instance from the insect world. See INSECT.

Meta'pa, a town of Guatemala, of Central America, on a lake of the same name, abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of the city of Guatemala; *pop.* 9,000.

Metaphor, (*mĕt'a-for,*) *n.* [Fr. *métaphore;* Gr. *metaphora — meta,* over, and *pherō,* to carry. See BEAR.] (*Rhet.*) A figure which consists in the application of a word in some other than its ordinary use, on account of some applicability or resemblance between the two objects; thus, if we call a hero a *lion,* a shrewd, crafty fellow a *fox,* a minister *a pillar of the state,* &c., we speak *metaphorically.* Brevity and power are the characteristic excellencies of the metaphor; novelty shews the original wit; but metaphors indulged in merely for the sake of unexpected contrast, frequently prove more allied to the ridiculous than the sublime, and ought to be but rarely used.

Metaphor'ic, Metaphor'ical, *a.* [Fr. *métaphorique.*] Pertaining or having reference to metaphor; comprising, or characterized by metaphor; figurative; tropical; not literal; as, a *metaphorical* mode of expression.

Metaphor'ically, *adv.* In a metaphorical or figurative manner; not literally.

Metaphor'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being metaphorical.

Met'aphorist, *n.* One who makes or indulges in metaphors.

Metaphosphor'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A term by which some chemists designate the protohydrated phosphoric acid = HO,PO_5. The salts of this acid are *monobasic.*

Met'aphrase, (*-frāz,*) *n.* [Gr. *metaphrasis—meta,* denoting change, and *phrasis,* a speaking, a phrase, from *phrazō,* to speak. See PHRASE.] A translation from one language into another, phrase for phrase, or word for word; a literal or verbal translation.

"This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase.*" — *Dryden.*

—A phrase capping another by way of rejeinder; a repartee.

"The manly art of phrase and *metaphrase.*" — *E. B. Browning.*

Metaph'rasis, *n.* Metaphrase.

Met'aphrast, *n.* One who translates from one language into another literally, or word for word.

Metaphras'tic, Metaphras'tical, *a.* Literal in translation.

Metaphysic, Metaphysical, (*fiz'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *métaphysique.*] Pertaining or having reference to metaphysics. — According to the laws, rules, or principles of metaphysics; as, *metaphysical* deduction.

Metaphys'ically, *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

Metaphysician, (*-fi-zĭsh'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *métaphysicien.*] One who is versed in metaphysics, or metaphysical science.

Metaph'ysis, *n.* [Gr. *meta,* and *physis,* growth.] Transformation; change of form or shape.

Metaphysics, (*met-a-fiz'iks,*) *n. sing.* [Gr. *metata physika,* a word probably manufactured by Andronicus Rhodicus, the first editor of Aristotle.] (*Philos.*) When taken in its widest signification, this term is applied to the philosophy of mind in general. Considered in its more special senses, it is synonymous with (1) Psychology, or that branch of science which deals particularly with the manifestations or phenomena of mind; and (2) with Ontology, as it is called, or with the rational inferences to be derived from those phenomena. Thus, the term is properly applied to two sets of mental manifestations,— to phenomenal psychology on the one hand, and to inferential psychology on the other. In the former department, the phenomena of facts of consciousness may be studied in themselves simply as such and such mental appearances, or they may be studied in their necessary and universal manifestations as such and such laws of mind. In the latter, again, or the science of being, as it has been called, the facts of consciousness, as such, simply form the groundwork of legitimate conclusions respecting the existence of something out of and beyond their own immediate phenomena. The one, indeed, classifies mental modes and their laws, the other investigates, so far as this can be done, the existences of self, the world, and Deity. It must be distinctly understood, from first to last, that the science of being, properly so called, can make no pretensions to a deductive *à priori* knowledge of its objects. The human mind can and does logically know nothing of things in themselves; mind, or matter, or Deity, *per se,* can only be known, if known at all, by man, from the phenomena or manifestations which each respectively casts on the mirror of the human consciousness. It is simply by the effects revealed to us by such objects that their existence can approximatively be concluded. If certain appearances come to light in the soil of the mind, certain inferences are, and even must be, made from those appearances respecting the existences that are implied by them. In a word, no rational induction of the mental phenomena, legitimately considered and followed out, can help landing the investigator in the heart of conclusions, or at least surmises, respecting the existence of the soul, of the universe, and of God. So much for the science of being, or metaphysics proper. To take up now psychology proper. It was customary in Europe, previous to the time of Kant, to resolve all the phenomena of the human mind either into Understanding and Will, or, which was hardly a preferable arrangement of them, to classify them into the Intellectual and Active powers. The former terminology was inherited by Locke from the Middle Ages; the latter, Reid and Stewart did nothing to purify. Kant was the first to arrange the phenomena of consciousness into Cognition or Knowledge, Feeling and Desire, and Will. This threefold classification was considered so happy by philosophers, that every one of any distinction immediately adopted it as soon as it came to his knowledge. Consciousness, it must be remarked, is by no means one of those faculties. It is, properly, the mind itself in such or such a state or condition of activity or passivity. Consciousness belongs equally to each and to all of the above threefold set of phenomena. If I know, I must be conscious of knowing; if I feel, I must be conscious of feeling; if I will, I must be conscious of willing. Thus, consciousness is the condition of all mental energy. A philosophy of consciousness is all but a philosophy of the mind, and mind and consciousness are often used synonymously. The following is Sir William Hamilton's distribution of consciousness or mind: 1. *Facts.* Phenomena, Empirical Psychology; and under these he would consider the Cognitions, Feelings, and Conative Powers of Will and Desire. 2. *Laws.* Nomology, Rational Psychology; and under these he would consider the laws of our Cognitions (or Logic), the laws of our Feelings or Æsthetics (or the Beautiful, &c.), and the laws of our Conations or Moral Philosophy (or Ethics), and Political Philosophy. 3. *Results.* Ontology, Inferential Psychology; and under these he would consider the Being of God, and the Immortality of the Soul, &c. As these subjects have been, or are to be, taken up in this book, the only subject that now remains is the facts of consciousness themselves. Consciousness in itself, and in its spheres of application, has a double potency, a twofold region over which it rules. There is an internal and an external consciousness, — the one taking cognizance of all our mental states, properly so called, the other taking cognizance, through the senses, of the outer world, and the peculiar forms of external perception. Sensation proper is the consciousness which we have of certain affections of our bodily organism, and usually ascribes to the outer world the source or cause of those affections. Perception proper, again, is the consciousness which we have of our bodily organism, — as extended, figured, and so forth, and in and through this consciousness, the immediate apprehension of an external material world. Thus, sensation is the consciousness which we have of the secondary qualities of matter, as they are called, namely, color, taste, flavor, savor, and sound; and perception is the consciousness which we possess of the primary qualities of matter; viz., extensibility, divisibility, size, density or rarity, shape, situation, and so forth. Sensation and perception co-exist in an inverse ratio, as Sir William Hamilton has shown, in each of the five senses. In the senses of smell and taste, for example, the sensational or subjective element is so obtrusive as to be universally regarded as quite special. Again, those of hearing, sight, and touch are nearly as universally, though not quite so correctly, regarded as objective or perceptional. In other terms, the senses of smell and taste are usually regarded as vehicles of pleasure and pain, while the senses of hearing, sight, and touch are viewed as informing us respecting the material attributes of sound, color, and resistance. Yet the latter quality — that of resistance — belongs more peculiarly and obtrusively to the locomotive faculty, as it has been called, or the power which the living body possesses of removal from one position or state to another. It is this faculty which first informs us immediately of the existence of an extra-organic world. The external world, previous to the exercise of this power, is wholly intro-organic; but as soon as the will chooses to exert its energy, we are immediately conscious of something offering a resistance to it, and to the locomotive power at one and the same time. In addition to the five senses there is sometimes recognized a muscular sense, or the peculiar consciousness we experience on the movement of a limb. Such are the feelings of lassitude, of fatigue, of ennui, of restlessness. This sense, it is obvious, can give us no information of anything save the special states of our own nervous organism. There is a seventh sense, the *tactus venereus,* as Julius Scaliger called it, which is obtrusively subjective. In addition to the primary and original powers possessed by the senses, there is a secondary or acquired power, which some of them obtain by the education of experience. Such are the knowledge of distance and of solidity, which every one of us at first sight ascribes to the sense of sight, and which is no less demonstrably certain to be derived originally from the sense of touch. It is only by a series of oft-repeated judgments respecting the color and the comparative size of objects, that we

learn to ascribe to each something like its proper distance and size, and this always at first in conjunction with the sense *of* touch. It has been already observed that consciousness properly belongs to whatever occupies the regards of the mind, be it an external object or an internal one, — a thought, a feeling, or a volition. Consciousness is in every mind occasionally clear or indistinct, according to the degree of attention which is given to the objects of consciousness. Are the objects of consciousness indistinct? This arises, *caeris paribus*, from the degree of attention being obstructed and faint which is brought to bear on those objects. Are the objects of consciousness clear? This arises from the degree of attention given to them being intense and free. It is impossible here to pursue the subject of indistinct or unconscious states of mind, but those who are curious will find much interesting speculation on an obscure subject in the "petites perceptions" of Leibnitz, and the "latent modifications" of Sir William Hamilton. Attention then may be defined as consciousness in pursuit of a definite object, or consciousness intensified. And it is to be observed that attention often exists to a high degree where volition has no place whatever. Such, for example, as when one is excited by some violent passion, it is notorious that the will, exert itself how it may, cannot withdraw the mind from fixing its most earnest attention on the object of admiration or dislike, until the passion has in some degree cooled. Of course, where the will and the attention go together, or where the will and the desire point in the same direction, it is then that we may be said really to be conscious of the objects which occupy us. Attention, then, being necessary to every act of consciousness, and particularly to every clear and distinct act, these two powers taken together constitute the acquisitive power of the mind. But if the mind were destitute of any power of retaining its acquired perceptions, all knowledge, and even all consciousness, save of the most transitory kind, would be utterly impossible. So also would it be if the mind were destitute of any power of reproducing its ideas, and of representing them when they were summoned before its bar. Thus we have, by the combination of retention and recollection, the faculty of *memory*, as ordinarily understood. And it may be observed, that it is very probable that no object which has once occupied the distinct consciousness of any mind can ever be entirely effaced. We cannot often recollect at the moment something that we are assured our memory has got stored away in some out-of-the-way recess, and the chances are that we shall stumble over this very thing that we are in search of, — it may be days, months, or years after. It is the recollective power that we all are more or less deficient in much more than the retentive. Again, if I try, through my memory, to recall some event or scene in which I am interested, the mind must have some *where* or place to put that which is summoned before its consciousness. It must either hold it in the grasp of the pure intellect, or, if being picturable, it must be handed over to the *imagination*. If the former, it belongs properly to the intuitive and symbolical knowledge of logic; if the latter, it is properly the work of fancy. Dr. Mansel, of Oxford, combines both powers under the general head of representative consciousness, without apparently discriminating very sharply in this relation the conceptive power of the mind from the power of forming pictures. (For conception, judgment, and reasoning, see Logic.) As closely connected with the phenomena of memory and imagination, we have the laws of *mental suggestion* or association, not only as lying very near the foundation of those faculties, but ruling in a large measure the entire territories of the mind; for suggestion holds sway over all its phenomena, except those that come under the category of necessary truths. A syllogism affords a convenient example in logic; and the relations of parent and child, of greater and less, and of cause and effect, are instances in metaphysics. There is, probably, no subject that has called forth more of the attention of the highest minds in speculative philosophy than this very one of suggestion. Without going into the history of the subject, it can only be observed that probably the subject has been treated best by Aristotle, Hobbes, Hume, and Sir Wm. Hamilton. The views of the latter respecting the phenomena of association are that they resolve themselves into the special laws of — 1, repetition; 2, indirect remembrance; and 3, preference. This appears to be the most complete analysis which those laws have yet received. 1. The law of repetition runs thus: Thoughts co-identical in mode, but differing in time, tend to suggest each other. 2. The law of indirect remembrance is that thoughts once co-identical in time, are — differing as they may among themselves — again suggestive of each other, and that in the mutual order which they originally held. 3. The law of preference is this, that thoughts are suggested, not merely by a general relation between each other, but in proportion to the interest these thoughts have to the individual mind. (See Association. For analysis of the passions, emotions, desires, the moral faculty, and the will, the reader is referred to the article Ethics.) There are certain facts of consciousness of a necessary character, that, though at first mainly derived through experience, yet, when once acquired, possess an irresistible truth. These are what are called *d priori* truths in the Kantian and modern philosophy, as contrasted with those other branches of knowledge which we derive wholly through experience, and which receive the name of *d posteriori*. Such are, to take the easiest instance, the truths of arithmetic, geometry, logic, &c. No conceivable power can make us, as we are at present constituted, — and this is all that psychology troubles itself about, — think of two and two as being anything else than four, or that two straight lines, by any possibility, can inclose a space, or that the same individual can be both tall and short at the same time, judged by a single standard of height. It is quite the reverse with such a truth as that day and night succeed each other every twenty-four hours; for we have only to go to Lapland to find that truth no longer holding. The former are necessary or *d priori* truths, the latter is a contingent or *d posteriori* one. Now, the laws of association, which have just been considered, while they can readily afford explanations of the contingent facts of consciousness, can give no clue at all to an explanation of those necessary ones. One is not a whit surer that two and two make four, after the hundredth experiment, than he was after the first; which is not the case where suggestion holds sway. Do I know any better after having examined a thousand objects, that the qualities of each and all of them express to consciousness as many distinct substances, than I did after examining the first object? Do I know any better after observing a thousand changes, that each and all of them imply a cause, than I did after witnessing the first change with intelligence? Can my knowledge of the fact that ingratitude is at all times worthy of condemnation be said to be improved by my years? Are not each and all of those truths incontestable once and forever? Those judgments which seem to possess this quality of necessity, which no theory of the laws of suggestion can explain, are reducible to three heads: — 1. Logical judgments, springing from the laws of identity, contradiction, and excluded middle, are wholly of this class. Such are the truths of arithmetic and geometry; as, the sums of equals are themselves equal, and two straight lines cannot inclose a space. Dr. Mansel, in his "Metaphysics," ranks the latter judgment under the head of mathematical judgments, as distinguished from logical ones; but there appears to be no necessity for this, as the judgment is wholly explicable on the logical principle of contradiction. Mathematical judgments are only logical ones applied to continuous or discrete quantity. 2. Metaphysical judgments expressing an apparently necessary relation between what is known and what is unknown; as that every quality implies a substance in which it inheres, and that every change implies some cause. Such are the laws, when carried into their highest development, on which hang entirely our beliefs of the permanent existence and identity of the human self, of the permanence and reality of the outer world, and of the perpetual existence of a Maker of both the outer world and the inner. 3. Moral judgments, or such as state the immutable obligation of certain courses of conduct, — as, Be just, be kind, be courageous, be honest, be grateful, — are, so far as we can see — and that is all that psychology has to do with — altogether incontestable. There is no man in his senses who would impose on his fellow the general obligation "be unjust," however many men our law courts may find to transgress the general obligation in special instances. If the mind possesses necessary and universal truths, a question of some interest here arises. Can we hereby transcend the experience of consciousness, transcend, indeed, the bonds of all possible experience? Necessity not being a result of experience, arising, indeed, from the application of certain native principles of the mind to the facts or phenomena of consciousness, at first sight would seem to warrant a belief that by those very principles of universality and necessity which have just been evolved, it is possible for thought to contemplate in their realities those truths which transcend experience. Let us reflect. We have never seen a perfect geometrical surface, or that *pons asinorum* of schoolboys, a perfect point or line. Yet how readily we can abstract from the wood or paper, on which such objects are usually presented to us, the material element which clogs the apprehension, and seize upon the pure point, line, surface, which lurk behind. Now, no one requires to be told that for the exercise of such abstraction, the necessary conception of pure space is essential. What does this show us? It shows that there must always be a basis for the necessary truth to work upon, and that it is wholly a mental element which is gained by the application of such truths. We have experience of nothing but finite and relative objects, as we had experience just now only of material surfaces. Have we any faculty or faculties which will enable us to transcend those limited objects, and enable us to contemplate infinitude and absolute existence? If we weigh those necessary truths one by one, we shall find no warrant for maintaining that logic can give us such powers; and the question is, can metaphysics or ethics do so? But when we put logic out of court, we put *comprehensions*, clear and distinct, out of court along with it. What then remains? Nothing but *belief*. Logic deals wholly with the comprehensible; ontology deals wholly with belief. We cannot comprehend things in themselves, yet we all *believe* in them. Experience rules logic; ontology rules the highest beliefs we possess.

Met'aplasm, *n.* [Gr. *metaplasmos*, from *plasso*, I form.] (*Gram.*) A general term, comprehending all those figures of diction which consist in alterations of the letters or syllables of a word; taking place in three ways, — by augmentation, diminution, or immutation. 1. Augmentation in the beginning, *prosthesis*; in the middle, *epenthesis*; at the end, *paragoge*; to which may be added *diæresis*, adding to the number of syllables by the resolution of a diphthong. 2. Diminution, at the beginning, *aphæresis*; in the middle, *syncope*; at the end, *apocope*; by contraction of two vowels, *synæresis*. 3. Immutation, *antithesis*, signifying the change of one letter for another; *metathesis*, transposition of the order of letters.

Metapoph'ysis, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, and *apophusis*, a process.] (*Anat.*) The exogenous process commonly situated between the diapophysis and anterior zygapophyses; in the human skeleton it is best developed in the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ; the metapophyses are developed more, and from more numerous vertebræ, in most of the inferior mammalia, arriving at their maximum of length in the armadillos, in which they equal the neural spines in length in the posterior dorsal and lumbar vertebræ. They relate in these singular quadrupeds to the support of the carapace, the neural spines representing the *king-posts*, and the metapophyses the *tie-beams*, in the architecture of a roof.

Metasta'sio, Pietro Antonio Domenico Buonaventura, (*mai-tas-ta'ze-o,*) an eminent Italian poet, b. at Assisi, 1698, was the son of a common soldier, named Trapassi. When he was only 10 years of age, his talents of extemporizing in verse attracted the notice of the celebrated Gravina, who took him under his protection, called him (by a translation of his name into Greek) *M.*, paid great attention to his education, and on his death, in 1717, left him his whole estate. The young poet, being thus placed in an easy condition, devoted himself to his favorite study, and, under the guidance of the celebrated singer, Maria Romanina (afterwards Bulgarelli), created the modern Italian opera. Charles VI. invited him to Vienna, in 1729, and appointed him poet-laureate, with a pension of 4,000 guilders. Thenceforward no gala took place at court which was not graced by his verses. The Empress Maria Theresa bestowed upon him magnificent presents, as also did Ferdinand VI., king of Spain. Thus honored and beloved, his life presented a calm uniformity for half a century, during which period he retained the favor of the imperial family undiminished, his extraordinary talents being admirably seconded by the tenor of his private character, and his constant observance of the conventional proprieties of high life. He composed no less than 20 operas and 8 sacred dramas, besides innumerable minor pieces. The poetical characteristics of *M* are sweetness, correctness, purity, gentle pathos, and elevated sentiment. D. 1782.

Metas'tasis, *n.*; *pl.* Metastases. [Gr., change of position.] (*Med.*) The transference or translation of a disease from one part of the body to another; as when a cutaneous eruption is suddenly checked by exposure to cold, and the disease attacks a deep-seated part; or, in gout, where the disease suddenly shifts from the foot to the stomach, or some other internal part.

Metastat'ic, *a.* Occasioned by metastasis; as, a *metastatic* tumor.

Metatar'sal, *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus; as, *metatarsal* bones.

Metatar'sus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *meta*, and *tarsos*, the flat part of the foot; Fr. *métatorse.*] (*Anat.*) The upper part of the foot, from the toes to the instep.

Metatartar'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the two acids produced when tartaric acid is heated at about 340° F. It has the same formula as tartaric acid, but cannot be crystallized.

Metath'esis, *n.*; *pl.* Metatheses. [Fr. *métathèse*; Gr. *metathesis* — *meta*, over, and *tithemi*, to place, set. See Thesis.] (*Gram.*) The transposition of the letters of a word, a process not unfrequently exhibited in the words of kindred languages, as in the German *ross*, English *horse*.

Metatho'rax, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *thorax*, the chest.] (*Zoöl.*) The final or posterior segment of the insectile thorax.

Met'atome, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, and *tomē*, an incision.] (*Arch.*) The interstice from one dentil to another.

Meta'yer, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *medietarius* — Lat. *medius*, middle.] In France and Italy, a farmer or agriculturist who is supplied with stock, implements, &c., from the proprietor of the land, indemnifying him therefor with half the produce.

Met'calf, in *Kentucky*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers*, S. and E. forks of Little Barren River, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Edmonton. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Met'calf Station, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

Mete, (*meet.*) v. a. [A. S. *metan*, *ametan*; D. *meten*; Ger. *messen.*] To measure; to determine or define quantity, dimensions, or capacity, by any rule, regulation, or standard.

—*n.* [A. S. *met*; Lat. *meta.*] Limit; boundary; confine — generally in the plural.

Met'ea, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 10 m. N. by E. of Logansport.

Mete'decouk, or Metetecunk, in *New Jersey*, a small river rising in Monmouth co., and flowing E. through Ocean co. into Barnegat Inlet.

—A post-office of Ocean co.

Metel'lus, Q. Cæcilius, surnamed *Macedonicus*, Roman consul, was b. of a distinguished plebeian family, and while prætor, B. C. 148, defeated and took prisoner Andriscus, the pretender to the throne of Macedonia. He then commanded against the Achæans, and had nearly closed the war before the arrival of Mummius. On his return to Rome he had a triumph, received the surname Macedonicus, and, in 143, was chosen consul. The same year he was sent to Spain as pro-consul, and carried on the Celtiberian War, which was finished by Q. Pompeius. He was afterwards censor, and d. full of honors, 115.

Metellus, *Q. Cæcilius*, surnamed *Numidicus*, Roman consul, was nephew of the preceding, and educated at Athens. After holding various public offices, he was chosen consul, B. C. 110, and was charged with the conduct of the war against Jugurtha, king of Numidia. He had virtually brought it to a close, when, by an

intrigue of his ambitious legate, Caius Marius, he was superseded in command by the latter. He was well received at Rome, 107, both by senate and people, and received a triumph. He became one of the firmest supporters of the aristocratic party, was censor in 102, and, through the influence of Marius, was exiled two years later. To prevent civil strife and bloodshed on his account, he quietly left Rome and went to Rhodes, whence he was recalled within a year. His eloquence is highly spoken of.

METELLUS, *Q. Cæcilius*, surnamed *Pius*, Roman consul, son of the preceding, contributed by his earnest persuasions to the recall of his father from exile, B. C. 99, and thus acquired his honorable surname. He served in the Social and Samnite Wars, and joined the party of Sulla against Marius, winning several great victories. He was chosen consul in 80, and then for some years commanded against Sertorius in Spain, Pompey being associated with him from 76. After the death of Sertorius, *M.* returned to Rome, and, with Pompey, had the honor of a triumph. *M.* was pontifex maximus, and D. probably in 63.

Metempsychose, (*-tĕm'sĭ-kōz,*) *v. a.* To translate, transfer, or remove from one body to another, as the soul.

Metempsychosis, (*-tem-sĭ-kō'sis,*) *n.* [Gr., from *meta*, denoting change, *empsycho-ō*, to animate — *en*, in, and *psych-ē*, life, soul.] See TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

Metempto'sis, *n.* [Fr. *métemptose*, from Gr. *meta*, beyond, after, and *piptein*, to fall.] (*Chron.*) See PROEMPTOSIS.

Meteor, (*mē'tē-ẽr,*) *n.* [Fr. *météore*; Gr. *meteōros* — *meta*, denoting direction, and *aiōra*, a flying, being suspended, or hovering in the air, from *aeirō*, to lift, heave, raise up.] Any phenomenon of a transitory nature, which has its origin in the atmosphere.—Meteors are of various kinds. Some are produced simply by a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmospheric fluid, and are called *aërial meteors*. (See WINDS; WHIRLWINDS.) A second class arise from the deposition of the aqueous particles which the atmosphere holds in a state of invisible vapor, and which are precipitated in consequence of a diminution of temperature, sometimes in a liquid and sometimes in a solid form. These are called *aqueous meteors*. (See DEW; FOGS; HAIL; RAIN; SNOW; VAPORS, &c.) A third class of meteors, or atmospherical phenomena, are caused either by the action of the precipitated aqueous particles dispersed in the atmosphere on the rays of light, or by the unequal heating of the air owing to which the rays of light are under certain circumstances reflected. (See FATA MORGANA; HALO; MIRAGE; PARHELION; RAINBOW.) A fourth class comprehends those which present the phenomena distinctive of combustion or incandescence. (See AËROLITE; AURORA BOREALIS; LIGHTNING; FALLING STARS, &c.) — In a more restricted sense and in common language, the word denotes those fiery and luminous bodies of the fourth class which appear suddenly and at uncertain times in the atmosphere, or in higher regions. Among these may be mentioned the *aërolites* and *falling stars*, already considered, and the *bolis*, or *fire-ball*, a luminous *M.* of great splendor, moving with considerable velocity at various altitudes, and frequently of great magnitude. The *M.* is generally accompanied by a tail, and disappears in scintillations, attended sometimes by an explosion, occasionally leaving a luminous track behind, after it has become invisible. Fire-balls occasionally accompany meteoric stones in their descent; nevertheless, these phenomena must be considered independent; for the bolis may appear without the meteorolite, and *vice versâ*. Many extraordinary *M.* have been seen and recorded; one of the most remarkable is that described by Blagden, in the "Philosophical Transactions." It occurred on the 18th Aug., 1783, about 9 P. M., and was visible over a wide extent of Europe, from the north of Ireland to Rome, frequently changing its form and color. It crossed the zenith at Edinburgh, and then appeared round and of a greenish color, casting a shade upon the ground of a similar tint; a tail of considerable length attended it. At Greenwich it appeared like two bright balls, followed by a number of others, connected together by a luminous body, and finally terminating in a blaze, tapering to a point; the colors of the balls were different. The height of this meteor was estimated to be far above the surface of our atmosphere, its speed was not less than 1,000 yards per minute, and its diameter was computed at 2,800 yards. Cavollo describes this meteor as seen at Windsor, when its explosion was heard like a peal of thunder, ten minutes after its rupture was observed. On the evening of July 2, 1860, a meteor, coming from N.W. passed over the State of New York, being seen at first on Lake Erie, and soon afterwards at Buffalo, Albany, New York city, New Haven, Newport, R. I., and New Bedford, Mass. First appearing as a single body, it was observed to separate into two balls, which kept along together, emitting sparks, and what appeared to be flame. All the observers had the impression that its elevation was only a few hundred feet. It has not been ascertained if these bodies move in eccentric orbits around the sun or around the earth; and it is not satisfactorily explained how their ignition may be determined in the upper parts of the atmosphere, where the air is too rare for causing a sensible impediment to their motion.

—By analogy, the name *M.* is applied to anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder.

Meteor'ic, Meteor'ical, *a.* [Fr. *météorique.*] Pertaining or having reference to meteors; consisting of meteors. — Produced by, or proceeding from, a meteor; as, *meteoric* stones.—Acted upon by the weather. —Coruscant; transiently dazzling or splendid: as, *meteoric* eloquence.

Meteoric iron, iron mixed with nickel, as found in the meteoric stones or aërolites.

Meteoric stone. See AËROLITE.

Me'teorism, *n.* (*Med.*) Distention of the abdomen induced by flatulence.

Meteorograph'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to meteorography.

Meteorog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *meteōros*, a meteor, and *graphein*, to depict.] The recording of meteorological phenomena.

Meteor'olite, Me'teorite, *n.* [Fr. *météorolithe*, from Gr. *meteōros*, and *lithos*, stone.] A meteoric stone; an aërolite.

Meteorolog'ic, Meteorolog'ical, *a.* [Gr. *meteōrologikos.*] Pertaining or having reference to meteors, meteorology, or atmospheric phenomena.

Meteorol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *météorologiste.*] One versed or skilled in meteorology.

Meteorol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *meteora*, things in the air, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of atmospheric phenomena. *M.* comprehends climatology and the greater part of physical geography, and its object is to determine the diversified and incessantly changing influences depending upon the action of heat, light, electricity, and magnetism. In all conditions and stations in life, men are led, by motives of necessity or comfort, to study the appearance of the atmosphere and sky, in order to arrive at some indication of the weather. Every varying appearance which may betoken some change is carefully stored up in the minds of sailors, fishermen, husbandmen, shepherds, and hunters. These results form a vague body of rules, in which facts are often stated correctly, but, through credulity, ignorance, and superstition, they are so frequently mixed up with erroneous deductions, that they form an unsafe basis for the science. From these causes arises the disposition to refer the ordinary changes of the weather to the influence of the moon or stars, and also to look upon comets and meteors as the forerunners of catastrophes, either in the moral or physical world. The history of *M.* is difficult to trace, since little information is cast upon it by the records of antiquity. The observations of the ancients were chiefly directed to changes in the weather; and by personal assiduity they were enabled to prognosticate often with considerable certainty. The philosophers of old were willing to explain the phenomena by the most vague hypotheses, referring them to stellar and planetary influences. There were also to be found, in those times, persons who were believed to possess supernatural influence over atmospheric changes. The priests of Samothrace promised auspicious minds to such as consulted their sacred oracle; and Empedocles, of Sicily, boasted in his song a knowledge of the mystic art. At the fountain Hagno, in Arcadia, in the time of drought, the priests of Jupiter were accustomed to offer up sacrifices — touching the water with an oaken wand — when presently a vapor rose, and shortly afterwards a pleasant rain descended. Such miraculous powers were believed to be given to mortals even in more recent times; in the reign of Constantine, Sopater of Apamea was put to death because he was supposed to have stilled the winds and thereby caused the plague which then raged at Constantinople. As the study of natural science progressed, the casual precursors of phenomena were separated from the real causes, false conclusions were refuted, and the empty terrors to which they gave rise were dissipated. By widely extended observations in all the realms of natural science, at length were gained the general rules by which the phenomena of the atmosphere are regulated. From chemistry, *M.* borrows her analysis to determine the composition of the air itself, of the substances which it contains, and by which it is acted upon; the manner in which the different processes of evaporation, freezing, thawing, &c., go on, and how they affect the state of the atmosphere; the action of those invisible and imponderable agents, light, heat, electricity, &c., and their tremendous results. From physics, *M.* takes the mechanical action of these and similar powers and substances, the weight and velocity of the air, the laws of the reflection, refraction, and motion of light, &c. By these aids, the science of *M.* explains the formation, fall, or deposition of hail, snow, rain, dew, and frost; the action of thunder and lightning; the prevalence of certain winds and their particular properties; the effect of the position of a country and the nature of its surface on its climate and productions; and the nature and cause of meteors. In order to arrive at correct results with respect to several

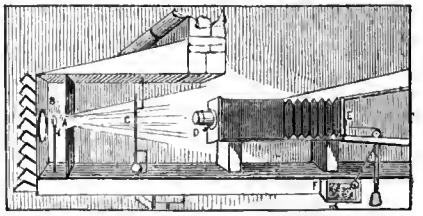


Fig. 1770. — DRAPER'S SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER.

of these branches of meteorology, the *Barometer*, *Hygrometer*, *Thermometer*, and other useful instruments have been invented, but were attended with so much difficulty in their application to the study of several of the meteorological phenomena, that, in some departments of *M.*, the vast records of the past century remain a neglected monument of misdirected toil. The construction of instruments which record their own indications has greatly advanced the science, and probably the most perfect system of meteorological observation in the world is now in operation at the Observatory in Central Park, New York. In that institution Draper's self-registering instruments are used, and the photographic art has been called into requisition to secure the most accurate results. The arrangement of Draper's thermometer (in which only a *narrow* surface of mercury is exposed in the tube) is shown in Fig. 1770. The record is obtained photographically, a plan adopted at Paris, Kew, Greenwich, and other European observatories. A is a gas-light, B concave mirror, C thermometer. In front of the tube is a strip of black paper having a slit in it as wide as that of the columns of mercury. D, an ordinary camera, E, a shield containing a sensitive surface, which can be drawn aside by the weight of the clock F, at the rate of half an inch an hour. As the quicksilver rises and falls in the thermometer, it leaves its image on the sensitive surface, slowly traversing by. The foregoing description will answer for an instrument used to determine the amount of moisture in the air, known as the wet bulb thermometer. It consists of an ordinary thermometer, the bulb of which is covered with a piece of thin muslin kept constantly wet by a little instrument supplying it with water. It is made self-registering by being connected with a camera, and giving a daily photograph on a sensitive surface. In like manner the barometer is made to record its movements. In the Park Observatory, the three instruments described are illuminated by one gas-light, and their movements recorded by one camera. A self-registering rain-gauge, wind-vane, apparatus for measuring the force of the wind, another for measuring its velocity, and one for registering movements of sunshine and cloudy weather, have been recently invented by Mr. Daniel Draper, the Superintendent of the Observatory. See WIND-VANE, RAIN-GAUGE, ANEMOMETER, &c. The several branches of *M.* will be found treated under AIR, ATMOSPHERE, BAROMETER, BOILING-POINT, ELECTRICITY, EVAPORATION, FREEZING, HEAT, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, STORMS, &c., and the various terms referred to under METEOR.

Meteoc'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *meteōros*, and *manteia*, divination.] A kind of divination by meteorology, practised by the ancient Romans.

Meteoros'copy, *n.* [Gr. *meteōron*, and *skopein*, to observe.] That branch of astronomy which treats of the distances of the fixed stars, &c.

Me'teorous, *a.* Having the nature of a meteor.

"The cherubim descended . . . gliding *meteorous*."— *Milton.*

Me'ter, *n.* [From METE, *q.v.*] An instrument or apparatus that measures; as, a water-*meter*, a gas-*meter*, a coal-*meter*.

Me'ter, *n.* See METRE.

Me'terage, *n.* Act or operation of measuring.

Methegʻlin, *n.* [W. *meddyglyn.*] Same as MEAD, *q. v.*

Methinks', *v. impers.* (*imp.* METHOUGHT.) [*Me* and *think.*] I think; it seems to me; it appears to me; meseems; — principally used in composition.

"*Methought* I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more.'"— *Shaks.*

Meth'od, *n.* [Fr. *méthode*; Lat. *methodus*; Gr. *methodos* — *meta*, after, and *hŏdos*, a way, path, road; perhaps akin to Hind. *jadu*, a way, Sansk. *ju*, to go.] A suitable and convenient arrangement of things, proceedings, or ideas; natural or regular disposition of separate things or parts; orderly course of procedure or process; characteristic mode or regular manner of doing anything. — Classification; arrangement; systematic or formal course; orderly manner; clear and lucid exhibition or development.

"All *method* is a rational progress . . . toward an end."
Sir W. Hamilton.

Method is usually described as the fourth part of logic, and "may be called, in general, the art of disposing well a series of many thoughts, either for the discovering truth when we are ignorant of it, or for proving it to others when it is already known. Thus there are two kinds of method, — one for discovering truth, which is called *analysis*, or the method of resolution, and which may also be called the method of invention; and the other for explaining it to others when we have found it, which is called *synthesis*, or the method of composition, and which may be also called the method of doctrine."

(*Nat. Hist.*) Classification or distribution of natural objects in harmony with their ruling characteristics; as, the Linnæan *method*.

Method'ic, *n.* The science and governing principle of method.

Method'ic, Method'ical, *a.* [Fr. *méthodique.*] Having method or systematic order; arranged in convenient form; disposed in a fitting and natural manner; conformed to rule; regular; orderly; formal; systematic; as, to conduct business in a *methodical* manner.

"Let me appear *methodical* in what I say."—*Addison.*

Method'ically, *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to convenient, natural, or systematic rule or order.

Meth'odism, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The religious doctrines and worship practised by the Methodists.

Meth'odist, *n.* One of a former school of physicians, practising by theory.—A person remarkable for exact piety, regularity or austerity of life.—One of the Christian sect of the METHODISTS, *q. v.*

Methodis'tic, *a.* Characterized by the strictness and austerity of Methodists; after the manner of Methodists.

Methodis'tic, Methodis'tical, *a* Pertaining or having reference to method, or to Methodists.

Methodis'tically, *adv.* After the manner of Methodists.

Meth'odists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Under this title are comprehended in England two principal and several subordinate sects, having totally distinct ecclesiastical organizations. The two grand sections also differ from each other upon points of doctrine, the one professing Arminian, the other Calvinistic sentiments. The former are the followers of John Wesley, and known as *Wesleyan M.*; the latter, the followers of George Whitfield, and commonly termed *Calvinistic M.* The Wesleyan *M.* comprise the *Original Connexion, New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, United Methodists Free Church,* and *Wesleyan Reformers.* The Calvinistic *M.* are the *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion,* and *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.*—In 1729, John Wesley, when a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, with his brother Charles and a few others, began to hold small evening meetings for religious exercises. The name of *Methodists* was given to them on account of their regularity and strictness of conduct. The society was broken up by the departure of the Wesleys for Georgia, as chaplains for the colony which had been planted there. They returned to England in 1738. Hitherto they had held the opinions of extreme High-Churchmen; but a change having taken place in their views, they were debarred from officiating in the pulpit, and had recourse to preaching in private houses, fields, or waysides. The result of their preaching was a general awakening on the subject of religion throughout the land, and their followers became so numerous that it was necessary to form them into societies, and to draw up certain rules for their guidance. The only condition of membership was a desire to flee from the wrath to come and be saved from their sins. Members, however, after admission, were expected — 1. To abstain from doing harm, by avoiding evil of every sort, as quarrelling, fighting, drunkenness, swearing, profaning the Lord's Day, uncharitable or unprofitable conversation, the buying or selling of uncustomed goods, &c. 2. To do good of every possible sort, and, as far as possible, to all men. 3. To attend upon all the ordinances of God.—At the death of Wesley, in 1791, there were, in Great Britain and Ireland, abt. 300 itinerant preachers in connection with the now sect, 1,000 local preachers, and 80,000 members. But so rapid has been their increase, that the Wesleyan *M.* number now above 1,500,000 members in Great Britain, where they constitute the most numerous of the dissenting churches. Their doctrines will be explained below, under *Methodist Episcopal Church,* the name of the corresponding American sect. The *Methodist New Connexion* originated in a dispute that took place soon after Wesley's death, in 1791, regarding the admission of the laity to some participation in the government of the body. In the Original Connexion, all authority is virtually vested in the preachers; the New Connexion, on the contrary, admits the principle of lay participation in church government. The separation took place in 1797, and the New Connexion was formed under the leadership of the Rev. Alex. Kilham. In doctrine, and all the essential and distinctive features of Wesleyan Methodism, they are both alike. Their number is abt. 100,000. The *Primitive Methodists,* sometimes known as the *Ranters,* originated in Staffordshire, in 1810, in consequence of a desire among certain persons to revive the spirit and fervor of the early preachers. Their doctrines and ecclesiastical polity are similar to those of the Original Connexion, except in the admission of lay members to the Conference. The number of their members is abt. 375,000. The *Bible Christians,* or *Bryanites,* are not the result of any secession from the Methodist body, but grew up as an independent community, and adopted the essential principles of Methodism. Its founder was one William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan local preacher in Corowall, who left that body in 1815, and began to form societies upon the Methodist plan. In doctrine, they do not differ from the other bodies of Arminian Methodists. They are abt. 75,000. The *Wesleyan Methodist Association* originated in a dispute in 1834, regarding the establishment of a theological institution, and one minister who opposed it, and certain of his sympathizers, were expelled from the connexion and formed a new body. The lay element has here more influence in matters of church discipline than with the Old Connexion, and the Annual Assembly is composed of such itinerant and local preachers and others as the circuits, societies or churches may elect, the number of representatives being regulated by the number of constituents — circuits with less than 500 members sending one, from 500 to 1,000 two, and above 1,000 three representatives. They are abt. 100,000. This body has lately become united with a number of the Wesleyan Reformers, under the name of the *United Methodist Free Church.* The *Wesleyan Reformers* separated from the Original Connexion in 1850, in consequence of the expulsion of certain ministers, who refused to repudiate all connection with certain anonymous pamphlets, reflecting against certain proceedings of the Conference. It is calculated that this proceeding led to the loss of 100,000 members to the connexion. The Reformers, however, do not wish to be regarded as a separate church, or even as an independent connexion, but profess a high regard for the communion from which they consider themselves to have been illegally expelled. Nearly half of them have, however, as already stated, united themselves with the Wesleyan Methodist Association. The *Calvinistic Methodists* were the followers of George Whitfield, after he separated from Wesley, on the doctrine of election. The only sects now existing of this class are the *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion,* and the *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists,* most of the other congregations having become gradually absorbed into the Congregational body. The Countess of Huntingdon was one of those that were deeply impressed by the preaching of Whitfield, and by his advice she assumed a kind of leadership over his followers, erecting chapels, appointing preachers, and establishing a college. The doctrines of this connexion are almost identical with those of the Established Church of England, and the form of worship does not differ materially. In ecclesiastical government, the Congregational polity is practically adopted. They number abt. 50,000. The *Welsh Calvinistic Methodists* originated from the preachings of one Howell Harris, about 1736. The movement spread very rapidly, and societies were formed, and a system of organization carried out. The *Quarterly Association* corresponds to the Wesleyan Conference, and consists of all the preachers and leaders of societies in the connexion. The preachers are itinerant, and only a certain number of them are ordained to administer the sacraments. Their doctrines are substantially in accordance with the Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, understood in their Calvinistic sense. The number of their adherents is abt. 225,000.

American Denominations.

1. Methodist Episcopal Church is the name given in the U. States to the society of Methodists. The first *M.* society in America was established in the city of New York, in 1766, by a few emigrants from Ireland, who landed in N. Y., accompanied by a local preacher, named Philip Embury, whose first sermon was pronounced in "his own hired room," to an audience of five persons only. But the auditors increased rapidly, and soon it became necessary to rent a room of larger dimensions, the expense of which was paid by voluntary contributions. Such was the modest inception in this country of a sect afterwards so powerful. In 1771 Mr. Wesley sent over two preachers — Mr. Francis Asbury and Mr. Richard Wright, the former of whom, being appointed to the general charge of the work, commenced itinerating through the country, and preaching in the villages and cities. Societies were established in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, and the Carolinas. In 1773 Mr. Rankin was sent over to supersede Mr. Asbury as general superintendent, and, the same year, called the first conference, which was held in Philadelphia. The following year the first *M.* church was built in Baltimore. During the Revolutionary war, the *M.* were somewhat persecuted under the false accusation of favoring the English government; — in 1783, nevertheless, the Church numbered 43 preachers and 13,740 members. In 1819 the Missionary society was formed for the purpose of assisting the several conferences to extend their missionary labors "throughout the U. States and elsewhere."—*Government.* The government of the Church, as its title imports, is episcopal. A society has for its moving machinery: —1. The society itself, comprising all the members. 2. The classes, usually of about twelve persons each. 3. Class leaders, who are appointed by the preachers, and whose duty is to see each member of his class once a week, and receive what he is willing to give for the support of the church and poor. 4. The stewards, who are chosen by the Quarterly Meeting Conference, and have charge of all the funds collected for the poor, the support of the ministry, and for sacramental purposes. 5. The trustees, who are selected by the society, and have charge of all the Church property, in trust, and for the use of the members of the Church. 6. The exhorters, who are licensed by the Quarterly Meeting Conference, and have the privilege of holding meetings for exhortation and prayer. 7. The preacher, who is also a deacon, has authority to preach, to solemnize marriages, to baptize, to bury the dead, to assist the elder in administering the Lord's Supper, to seek after the sick and poor, and administer to their comfort. 8. The elder, who is ordained to that office by the bishop, has full authority to administer all the ordinances. Bishops are elected by the General Conference, to which they are responsible. A class leaders' meeting is composed of the class leaders of a given circuit. At these, the weekly class collections are paid to the stewards; probationers are received as members, or dropped, as propriety suggests; inquiry is made as to the state of the classes; delinquents are reported, and the sick and poor inquired after. A quarterly meeting conference is composed of all the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, and leaders of a circuit. Here exhorters and local preachers are licensed, preachers recommended to the annual conference for the travelling ministry, and local preachers as suitable for ordination as deacons or elders. There, too, appeals are heard from members aggrieved at the decision of church committees. An annual conference is composed of all the travelling preachers, deacons, and elders, of a specified district. It has jurisdiction over all its members, and may try, acquit, expel, or locate them, as the Discipline provides. It examines the character of all travelling preachers within its bounds; admits, continues on trial, or drops candidates for the ministry; hears and decides appeals of local preachers, and elects deacons and elders. The General Conference, the highest court of the Church, meets quadrennially, and is composed of one delegate for every 27 members of the annual conference. It has power to revise any part of the Discipline, and make any new regulation, not prohibited by certain restrictions, the exigencies of the occasion may require; to elect book stewards, editors, the secretary or secretaries of the Missionary Society of the Church; to elect, try, acquit, censure, and condemn bishops; to hear and decide appeals of preachers from the decisions of annual conferences; to review the acts of conferences generally; and to examine into the administrations of bishops. The only funds of the Church are the income of the Chapter Fund and the profits of the Book Concern, which are exclusively devoted to the disciplinary allowance of the bishops, the relief of the supernumerary and superannuated preachers, and of their widows and orphans. — *Book Concern.* The Book Concern was established to disseminate good books and other publications. The first was commenced in Philadelphia, in 1789, with only $800 for its capital, loaned to it by Rev. John Dickenson, the first book-steward. In 1804 the Concern was removed to New York. In 1820 a Branch was established at Cincinnati, for the sale of the publications of the New York Concern, and the republication of certain of its issues. Since its establishment, the Book Concern has paid to the conferences for the above designation more than $1,000,000. It has among its long list of valuable publications many of the best works on theology, history, science, and philosophy, in the language. It has also the largest, and, all things considered, the cheapest list of Sabbath school-books published in the world. It publishes, in addition, a large weekly journal, edited with superior ability, entitled "The Christian Advocate and Journal," a "Quarterly Review," and a semi-monthly called the "Sunday-School Advocate." — *Education.* The Church has under its patronage 24 colleges and universities, 2 biblical institutes, and 119 seminaries and academies. It has also a missionary society, whose annual receipts range from $200,000 and upward, and which has missions in Africa, China, Germany, India, South America, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Bulgaria, and the Sandwich Islands; and in the U. States, among the Indian, German, Scandinavian, French, and Welsh populations; a Sunday School Union and a Tract Society. — *Doctrines.* The following articles of faith, the same in all the divisions of the Methodist Church, are declared, by the restrictive regulations that limit the powers of the General Conference, to be unalterable: — 1. There is but one living and true God, everlasting, without body or parts, of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness, the maker and preserver of all things, visible and invisible. And in unity of this Godhead there are three persons of one substance, power, and eternity — the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. 2. The Son, who is the Word of the Father, the very and eternal God, of one substance with the Father, took man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin; so that two whole and perfect natures, that is to say, the Godhead and manhead, were joined together in one person, never to be divided, whereof is one Christ, very God and very man, who truly suffered, was crucified, dead, and buried, to reconcile his Father to us, and to be a sacrifice, not only for original guilt, but also for actual sins of men. 3. Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body, with all things appertaining to the perfection of man's nature, wherewith he ascended into heaven, and there sitteth until he return to judge all men at the last day. 4. The Holy Ghost, proceeding from the Father and the Son, very and eternal God. 5. The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation; so that whatsoever is not found therein, nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation. By the name of the Holy Scripture we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testament, of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church. 6. The Old Testament is not contrary to the New; for both in the Old and New Testament everlasting life is offered to mankind by Christ, who is the only Mediator between God and man, being both God and man. Wherefore they are not to be heard who feign that the old fathers did look only for transitory promises. Although the law given by God from Moses, as touching ceremonies and rites, doth not bind Christians, nor ought the civil precepts thereof of necessity be received in any commonwealth; yet, notwithstanding no Christian whatsoever is free from the obedience of the commandments which are called moral. 7. Original sin standeth not in the following of Adam (as the Pelagians do vainly talk), but it is the corruption of the nature of every man, that naturally is engendered of the offspring of Adam, whereby man is very far gone from original righteousness, and of his own nature inclined to evil, and that continually. 8. The condition of man, after the fall of Adam, is such, that he cannot turn and prepare himself, by his own natural strength and works, to faith, and calling upon God; wherefore we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing us, that we may have a good will, and working with us, when we have that good will. 9. We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by faith, and not for our own works or deservings — wherefore, that we are justified by faith only, is a most wholesome doctrine, and very full of comfort. 10. Although good works, which are the fruits of faith, and follow after justification, cannot put away our sins, and endure the severity of God's judgments; yet they are pleasing and acceptable to God in Christ, and spring out of a true and lively faith, insomuch that by them a lively faith may be as evidently known as a tree is discerned by its fruit. 11. Voluntary works, besides, over and above God's commandments, which are called works of supererogation, cannot be taught without arrogancy and impiety. For by them men do declare that they do not only render unto God as much as they are bound to do, but that they do more for his sake than of bounden duty is required; whereas, Christ saith plainly, "When ye have done all that is commanded you, say, We are unprofitable servants." 12. Not every sin willingly committed after justification is the sin against the Holy Ghost, and unpardonable. Wherefore, the grant of repentance is

not to be denied to such as fall into sin after justification; after we have received the Holy Ghost, we may depart from grace given, and fall into sin, and, by the grace of God, rise again and amend our lives. And, therefore, they are to be condemned who say they can no more sin as long as they live here; or deny the need of forgiveness to such as truly repent. 13. The visible church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments duly administered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. 14. The Church rejects the Roman Catholic doctrine concerning purgatory, pardon, worshipping, and adoration, as well of images, as of relics, and also invocation of saints. 15. It is a thing plainly repugnant to the Word of God and the custom of the primitive Church, to have public prayer in the church, or to minister the sacrament, in a tongue not understood by the people. 16. Sacraments, ordained of Christ, are not only badges or tokens of Christian men's profession; but rather they are certain signs of grace, and God's good will towards us, by which he doth work invisibly in us, and doth not only quicken, but also strengthen and confirm our faith in him. There are two sacraments ordained of Christ our Lord in the gospel; that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. 17. Baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christians are distinguished from others that are not baptized; but it is also a sign of regeneration, or the new birth. The baptism of young children is to be retained in the Church. 18. The Supper of the Lord is not only a sign of the love that Christians ought to have among themselves one to another, but rather is a sacrament of our redemption by Christ's death; insomuch that, to such as rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the same, the bread which we break is a partaking of the body of Christ; and likewise the cup of blessing is a partaking of the blood of Christ. The body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper, only after a heavenly and spiritual manner. And the means whereby the body of Christ is received and eaten in the Supper, is Faith. 19. The cup of the Lord is not to be denied to the lay people; for both the parts of the Lord's Supper, by Christ's ordinance and commandment, ought to be administered to all Christians alike. 20. The offering of Christ, once made, is that perfect redemption, propitiation, and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual; and there is none other satisfaction for *sin* but that alone. 21. The ministers of Christ are not commanded by God's law either to vow the estate of single life, or to abstain from marriage; therefore it is lawful for them, as for all other Christians, to marry at their own discretion, as they shall judge the same to serve best to godliness. 22. It is not necessary that rights and ceremonies should in all places be the same, or exactly alike; for they have been always different, and may be changed according to the diversity of countries, times, and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's Word. Whosoever, through his private judgment, willingly and purposely doth openly break the rites and ceremonies of the Church to which he belongs, which are not repugnant to the Word of God, and are ordained and approved by common authority, ought to be rebuked openly, that others may fear to do the like, as one that offendeth against the common order of the Church, and woundeth the consciences of weak brethren. Every particular church may ordain, change, or abolish rites and ceremonies, so that all things may be done to edification. The President, the Congress, the general assemblies, the governors, and the councils of state, as the delegates of the people, are the rulers of the United States of America, according to the division of power made to them by the Constitution of the U. States, and by the constitutions of their respective States. And the said States are a sovereign and independent nation, and ought not to be subject to any foreign jurisdiction. The riches and goods of Christians are not common, as touching the right, title, and possession of the same, as some do falsely boast. Notwithstanding, every man ought, of such things as he possesseth, liberally to give alms to the poor, according to his ability. As we confess that vain and rash swearing is forbidden Christian men by our Lord Jesus Christ, and James his apostle, so we judge that the Christian religion doth not prohibit, but that a man may swear when the magistrate requireth in a cause of faith and charity, so it be done according to the prophet's teaching in justice, judgment, and truth. — *Statistics.* At the beginning of 1870 there were 8,830 travelling preachers; 10,340 local preachers; 12,048 churches; and 1,298,938 member of the Church. The number of sunday-schools was 16,394; officers and teachers 184,596; scholars, 1,179,984; volumes in libraries 2,781,480. The number of adult baptisms was 61,147; of children, 47,509.

2. Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1845, the Southern Conference, comprising those of the then so-called slave-holding States, feeling aggrieved at the action of the General Conference concerning slavery and its abolition, seceded in a body, and became a separate denomination, under the present name. The Church has a missionary society, and a flourishing book-concern, at Nashville. At the beginning of 1870, the denomination had 2,540 travelling preachers; 3,952 local preachers; and 535,040 members.

3. Methodist Protestant Church. When, in 1784, the Methodist societies of the U. States were formed into a denomination independent of Mr. Wesley, the government was vested in the itinerant ministry, to the exclusion of all other classes of ministers, and of the private members. At subsequent general conferences much dissatisfaction was manifested at this, and a respectable minority made vigorous efforts to effect improvements, but without material success. These efforts, perseveringly continued, were energetically resisted by the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1830, the reformers seeing their cause hopeless, withdrew in considerable numbers, and founded the present denomination, differing from the parent body but in few points of ecclesiastical government, and the rejection of episcopacy. The Church has a Board of foreign and domestic missions, and, at Baltimore, a book-concern of great importance. In 1870, the Church had about 423 itinerant preachers, and 72,000 members.

4. The True Wesleyan Methodist Church. This denomination sprang out of the expulsions and secessions from the Methodist Episcopal on the refusal of the General Conference, in 1828, to listen to the appeal of the reformers for lay and clerical representation, as described in the preceding article. The expelled and seceding members formed themselves into the Methodist Protestant Church; but their Constitution and Discipline did not fully meet the hopes and expectations of many of the reformers, who, with John Wesley, were warmly opposed to the Episcopal form of church government as it exists in the Methodist Episcopal Church in the U. States, to intemperance, and to slavery. The dissatisfied struggled for many years to induce the Methodist Protestant Church to take a decided stand against slavery, and to refuse fellowship to all who gave it countenance. Others were making a similar effort in the Methodist Episcopal Church. But both failing, they united in calling a convention of ministers and laymen, for the purpose of forming a Wesleyan Methodist Church, free from episcopacy, intemperance, and slavery. The convention met in New York, May 31, 1843, and framed and adopted the "Discipline of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America." Their religious doctrines are substantially the same as those of the present body, and, since the abolition of slavery, their only distinctive rule of much importance is their exclusion of all who manufacture, buy, sell, or use intoxicating liquors, or in any way intentionally and knowingly aid others so to do, unless for mechanical, chemical, or medicinal purposes. In this connection each church has power to act by itself, and ministerial equality is a fundamental law. In 1870 they numbered about 20,000, chiefly in New England and New York.

5. African Methodist Episcopal Church, owes its rise to the prejudice against the colored members and attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church — in the early days of that denomination. After vainly attempting to get a house of worship for their own, they called a convention, held at Philadelphia, 1816, for the purpose of forming a connection, at which they adopted the same doctrines, discipline, and government in which they had been instructed, and resolved to be known as the "African Methodist Episcopal Church." They have a book-concern, a missionary society, and a college—Wilberforce University — near Xenia, Ohio. In 1870, the denomination had 600 travelling preachers; 586 churches, and 200,000 members.—They are also called *Bethel*, from the name of their first place of worship.

6. Zion African Methodist Church. The rise of this society, in 1824, was due to the same cause as the preceding. In doctrine, the Church differs in no respect from the parent Church. In 1870 the *Z. A. M. C.* numbered 694 preachers, and 164,000 members.

7, 8. Free Methodist Church, and Primitive Methodists, are new, and, till now, unimportant denominations, the first having 6,000 members, and 49 church edifices in 1868; the latter, 36 churches and abt. 2,000 members in 1865, chiefly in Wisconsin and Illinois.

Methodiza'tion, *n.* Act or operation of methodizing; state or condition of being methodized.

Meth'odize, *v. a.* To reduce to method; to arrange or dispose in just and natural order; to transact in a formal, methodical, or convenient manner.

Meth'odizer, *n.* One who methodizes; one who disposes or arranges in systematic form or order.

Methodol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *methodos*, method, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science of method or orderly arrangement; a treatise or discourse on method.

Methought, (*-thawt'*) *imp.* of Methinks, *q. v.*

Meth'uen, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 30 m. N. by W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 3,300.

Methu'selah. (*Script.*) Son of Enoch, and father of Lamech. He lived 969 years, a longer life than any other on record, and died within the year before the deluge. (*Gen.* v. 21, 22.)

Methye, (*meth-i'*,) the name of two lakes in British N. America, one abt. 180 m. S. of Lake Athabasca, and the other 350 m. further S.W. The first has Fort Methya on its S. shore.

Meth'yl, Meth'yle, Meth'ule, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, with, and *yle*, wood.] (*Chem.*) The first of the hydrocarbonic radicals of the alcohols. It is a gaseous body, slightly heavier than air, and burning with a bluish flame. It is not liquefied by a cold of 0° Fahr. It is obtained by acting on iodide of methyl with zinc. Its most important compound is methylic alcohol, or wood-spirit. It also enters into the composition of the essential of *Gaultheria procumbens*, which is a salicylate of the oxide of methyl, and may be prepared artificially by distilling wood-spirit with sulphuric and salicylic acids. *Form.* $C_2H_3.C_2H_3$.

Meth'ylamine, *n.* (*Chem.*) Ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen is replaced by methyl. It is an inflammable gas greatly resembling ammonia in its chemical character. It may be formed by the action of iodide of methyl upon ammonia, and subsequent distillation with potash. *Form.* $NH_2.Me$.

Meth'ylated Alcohol or **Spirit,** *n.* (*Chem.*) Spirits of wine to which have been added certain proportions of shellac and methylic alcohol, or wood-spirit, for rendering the mixture unpalatable. The mixture is allowed by the government to be sold without excise duty, for the purpose of manufacture only. Numerous instances have, however, lately occurred in which the methylated spirit has been "doctored," and sold for the purposes of dram-drinking. Methylated spirit is extensively employed as a solvent of resins and gums for varnishes, aniline colors, and for nearly every use to which ordinary alcohol was formerly applied.

Meth'ylene, *n.* (*Chem.*) A gaseous hydrocarbon. *Form.* C_2H_2.

Methylic, *a.* Consisting or partaking of the qualities of, or pertaining to methyl; as, *methylic* alcohol.

Me'tic, *n.* [From Gr. *meta*, denoting change, and *oikos*, dwelling; Lat. *metœcus.*] A sojourner or temporary resident in a Grecian city.

Me'tif, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *mestizo.*] The offspring of a white and quadroon. See Mestizo.

Metoche, (*mĕt'o-ke,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *meta*, and *ĕchein*, to have.] (*Arch.*) The interval between two denticuli in the Ionic entablature.

Metole'ic, *a.* [Gr. *meta*, over, and Eng. *oleic.*] (*Chem.*) Belonging to, or yielded by oleic acid; as, *metoleic* acid.

Meto'men, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., abt. 20 m. W. by S. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Meton'ic Cy'cle, *n.* (*Calendar.*) The cycle of the moon, a period of 19 solar years, after which the new and full moon fall on the same days of the year as they did 19 years before. This cycle was the invention of Meton, a celebrated Athenian philosopher, who flourished about 432 B. C. The Metonic cycle contained 6,940 days, which exceeds the true length of 19 solar years by nine and a half hours nearly. On the other hand, it exceeds the length of 235 lunations, or synodic revolutions of the moon, by seven hours and a half only. The framers of the ecclesiastical calendar altered the distribution of the lunar months when they adopted this cycle, in order to accommodate them to the Julian intercalation. By this alteration every three periods of 6,940 days were followed by one of 6,039. Consequently, the mean length of the cycle was 6,939¾ days, which coincides exactly with 19 Julian years. In the ecclesiastical calendar, the number of the year in the cycle is called the *golden number*. The cycle is supposed to commence with the year in which the new moon falls on the 1st of January.

Metonymic, Metonymical, (*mĕt-o-nĭm'ik,*) *a.* Employed by way of metonymy, by placing one word before another.

Metonym'ically, *adv.* By metonymy; in a metonymical manner.

Meton'ymy, *n.* [Gr. *metōnymia* — *meta*, denoting change, and *onoma*, a name. See Onomatopoetic.] (*Rhet.*) A trope or figure of speech in which one word is substituted for another, preserving the sense of analogy; as, he died by *steel*, that is, he died by the *sword*; we read *Byron*, i. e. his *books* or *writings*; a person of warm *heart*, that is, of warm *affections*, &c.

Met'ope, *n.* [Gr. *meta*, between; *ope*, an aperture.] (*Arch.*) The square piece or interval between the triglyphs in the Doric frieze. In its original Greek meaning, the word signified the distance between one aperture or hole and another, or between one triglyph and another, the triglyphs being supposed to be solives or joists that fill the apertures. The ancients were in the habit of ornamenting the metopes with carved works or with paintings representing the heads of oxen, (Fig. 1771), vessels, and other objects used in sacrificing. The metope is omitted in the Ionic and Corinthian orders, probably on account of the difficulty experienced in disposing the triglyphs or metopes in symmetrical proportion.

Fig. 1771. — Metope.

Metoposcop'ic, Metoposcop'ical, *a.* Belonging, or relating to metoposcopy.

Metopos'copist, *n.* A physiognomist; one versed in metoposcopy.

Metopos'copy, *n.* [Gr. *metōposkopia*, from *metōpon*, the brow, and *skopein*, to observe.] The study of physiognomy; the art of reading the characters of persons by their countenances.

Me'tre, (sometimes written Meter,) *n.* [A. S. *meter*; Fr. *mètre*; Gr. *metron*, measure. See Mete.] (*Prosody.*) Poetical measure; rhythm; arrangement of poetical feet, or of long or short syllables in verse.

"And stretched *metre* of an antique song."—*Shake.*

In the classic languages, metre depended upon the way in which long and short syllables were made to succeed one another. English metre depends, not upon the distinction of long and short, but upon that of *accented* and *unaccented* syllables. Thus, in the lines,

The cu'r|few to'lls | the kne'll | of pa'rt|ing da'y—
Wa'rriors and | chi'efs, should the | sha'ft or the | swo'rd—

the accents occur at regular intervals; and the groups of syllables thus formed constitute each a metre, or measure. The groups of long and short syllables com-

posing the metres of classic verse, were called *feet*, each foot having a distinctive name. The same names are sometimes applied to English measures, an accented syllable in English being held to be equivalent to a long syllable in Latin or Greek, and an unaccented syllable to a short. Every metre in English contains one accented syllable, and either one or two unaccented syllables. As the accent may be on the first, second, or third syllable of the group, there thus arise five distinct measures, two dissyllabic and three trisyllabic, as seen in the words — 1, fo'lly (corresponding to the classic *Trochee*); 2, reca'll (*Iambus*); 3, te'rribly (*Dactyle*); 4, confu'sion (*Amphibrachys*); 5, absentee' (*Anapæst*).

—The French unit of length equal to 3·28 feet, or 39·37 English inches = 39·36 American; being the standard of French linear admeasurement.

Met'ric, *a.* Noting a measurement of volumes; as, the *metric* method of analysis. — *Webster.*

Met'ric, Met'rical, *a.* [Lat. *metricus.*] Pertaining, or having reference to measure, or to just and natural combination or arrangement of long and short syllables. — Comprising or consisting of verses; according to poetical measure; as, a *metrical* romance.

Met'rically, *adv.* In a metrical manner; by poetic measure.

Met'ric Sys'tem, *n.* A system of weights and measures adopted first in France, and now slowly superseding the systems in use in other countries. It was authorized to be used in the U. States, and its use introduced into some departments of public service, in 1866, by Act of Congress. The two most important points of this system are: 1st, that it is a *decimal system*; and 2d, that the units of length, superficies, solidity, and weight, are all correlated, two data only being used, the *mètre* and the weight of a cube of water, the side of which is the hundredth part of a mètre. The system was suggested as long ago as 1528 by Jean Fernal, a physician of Henry II. of France; but the suggestion took a practical turn in 1790, when Prince Talleyrand distributed among the members of the Constituent Assembly of France a proposal, founded upon the excessive diversity and confusion of the weights and measures then prevailing all over that country, as now over our own, for the foundation of a new system upon the principle of a single and universal standard. A committee of the Academy of Sciences, consisting of five of the most eminent mathematicians of Europe—Borda, Lagrange, Laplace, Monge, and Condorcet — were subsequently appointed, under a decree of the Constituent Assembly, to report upon the selection of a natural standard; and the committee proposed, in their report, that the ten-millionth part of the quarter of the meridian of Paris should be taken as the standard unit of linear measure. Delambre and Méchain were appointed to measure an arc of the meridian between Dunkerque and Barcelona, as Cassini had been appointed to do in 1669. They commenced their labors at the most agitated period of the French Revolution. At every station of their progress in the field-survey they were arrested by the suspicions and alarms of the people, who took them for spies or engineers of the invading enemies of France. The result was a wonderful approximation to the true length, and one in the highest degree "creditable to the French astronomers and geometricians, who carried on their operations under every difficulty, and at the hazard of their lives, in the midst of the greatest political convulsion of modern times." By means of the arc of the meridian measured between Dunkerque and Barcelona, and of the arc measured in Peru, in 1736, by Bouguer and La Condamine, the length of the quarter of the meridian, or the distance from the pole to the equator, was calculated. This length was partitioned into ten millions of equal parts, and one of these parts was taken for the unit of length, and called a mètre, from the Greek word *μέτρον* (*a measure*). Two important principles form the basis of the metric system: 1. That the unit of linear measure, applied to matter, in its three forms of extension — viz., length, breadth, and thickness — should be the standard of all measures of length, surface, and solidity. 2. That the cubic contents of the linear measure, in distilled water, at a temperature of great contraction, should furnish at once the standard weight and measure of capacity. Thus: 1. The *unit of length* was the *mètre*, as we have seen, the 10,000,000th part of a quadrant of the earth's surface. From this we derive: 2. The *unit of superficies* — the *are*, a square décamètre. 3. The *unit of capacity* — the *litre*, a cubic décimètre. 4. The *unit of weight* — the gramme, the weight of a cubic décimètre of water. These four units are subdivided into tenth, hundredth, and thousandth parts, which are denominated by the syllables derived from the Latin *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*; the multiples are similarly by tens, hundreds, thousands, tens of thousands, &c., distinguished by the prefixes, borrowed from the Greek, of *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*. The subjoined scale shows the whole metric system at a glance.

Measures of				Proportions.
Length.	*Surface.*	*Capacity.*	*Weight.*	
Millimètre.			Milligram.	1,000th part.
Centimètre.	Centiare.	Centilitre.	Centigram.	100th part.
Décimètre.	(Not used)	Decilitre.	Décigram.	10th part.
Mètre.	Are.	Decalitre.	Gram.	One.
Décamètre.	Decare.	Litre.	Décagram.	10 times.
Hectomètre.	Hectare.	Hectolitre.	Hectogram.	100 times.
Kilometre.		Kilolitre.	Kilogram.	1,000 times.
Myriametre.			Myriagram.	10,000 times.
			Quintal.	100,000 times.
			Ton.	1,000,000 times.

The whole of the multiples and sub-divisions of the metric system are decimal, and the reduction from one denomination to the other is performed by multiplying by 10 or its multiples, or dividing by them. There is no necessity to alter the figures, but merely to read them differently by placing the decimal point so many places to the right or left of its place in any given number, according to the terms of the required denomination. For example, if we desire to represent 52749 metres in decimetres, we write 527490; if we wish to reduce it to centimetres, we write 5274900. For the higher denominations we write 5274·9 decametres, or 527·49 hectometres, &c. For measure of capacity and weight the reduction is carried on in precisely the same manner as in that of the metre and its multiples. — No system of metrology hitherto invented can be compared with this of the French in a scientific point of view; while its convenience for the purposes of commerce is now so generally admitted by those who have made themselves intimately acquainted with its workings, that its universal adoption by all civilized nations cannot be much longer delayed.

TABLES OF CONVERSION OF METRICAL INTO ENGLISH MEASURES.

Length.

	English Inches.	*English Feet = 12 Inches.*
Millimètre	0·03937	0·003·2809
Centimètre	0·39371	0·0328090
Décimètre	3·93708	0·3280899
Mètre	39·37079	3·2808992
Décamètre	393·70790	32·8089920
Hectomètre	3937·07900	328·0899200
Kilomètre	39370·79000	3280·8992000
Myriamètre	393707·90000	32808·9920000

1 Inch = 2·539954 Centimètres.
1 Foot = 3·0479449 Décimètres.
1 Yard = 0·91438348 Mètre.
1 Mile = 1·6093149 Kilomètre.

Surface.

	In English Square Feet.	*In English Sq. Yards = 9 Sq. Feet.*
Centiare, or square mètre	10·7642993	1·1960333
Are, or 100 square mètres	1076·4299342	119·6033260
Hectare, or 10,000 square mètres	107642·9934183	11960·3326020

1 Square Inch = 6·4513669 Square Centimètres.
1 Square Foot = 9·2899683 Square Décimètres.
1 Square Yard = 0·8360915 Square Mètre or Centiare.
1 Acre ..... = 0·404671021 Hectare.

Capacity.

	In Cubic Inches.	*In Cubic Ft. = 1·728 Cubic Inches*
Millilitre, or cubic centim.	0·061027	0·0000353
Centilitre, or 10 cubic centim.	0·610271	0·0003532
Décilitre, or 100 cubic centim.	6·102705	0·0035317
Litre, or cubic décimètre	61·027052	0·0353166
Décalitre, or centistère	610·270515	0·3531658
Hectolitre, or décistère	6102·705152	3·5316581
Kilolitre, or stère, or cubic m.	61027·051519	35·3165817
Myrialitre, or décastère	610270·515194	353·1658074

1 Cubic Inch = 16·3801759 Cubic Centimètres.
1 Cubic Foot = 28·3153119 Cubic Décimètres.
1 Gallon ..... = 4·543457969 Litres.

Weight.

	In English Grains.	*In Troy ozs. = 480 Grains.*
Milligramme	0·015432	0·000032
Centigramme	0·154323	0·000322
Décigramme	1·543235	0·003215
Gramme	15·432349	0·032151
Décagramme	154·323488	0·321507
Hectogramme	1543·234880	3·215073
Kilogramme	15432·348800	32·150727
Myriagramme	154323·488000	321·507267

1 Grain = 0·064798950 Gramme.
1 Pound Avoirdupois = 0·45359265 Kilogramme.
1 Troy Ounce = 31·103496 Grammes.
1 Cwt. = 50·80237689 Kilogrammes.

Met'rifier, *n.* A versifier; one who writes in poetical metre. (R.)

Met'ritis, *n.* (*Med.*) An acute inflammation of the uterus.

Met'rochrome, *n.* [Or. *metron*, measure, and *chroma*, color.] An instrument used for measuring colors.

Met'rograph, *n.* [Gr. *metron*, and *graphein*, to describe.] An instrument employed for registering the speed of a railroad train, together with the hour of its arrival at, and departure from, each station.

Meteol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *métrologie*, from Gr. *metron*, measure, and *logos*, treatise.] A treatise on measures, or the art of mensuration.

Metroma'nia, *n.* [Gr. *metron*, and *mania*, madness.] Poetical dementia, manifested in an uncontrollable impulse to write verses.

Met'ronome, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *metron*, measure, and *nemein*, to allot.] (*Mus.*) An instrument invented by Mælzel, and used to measure time, and to indicate the velocity with which a composition ought to be played. It has a small pendulum, which being set in motion by clock-work, beats, audibly, a certain number of times in a minute; and this number may be altered by moving a sliding weight, and adjusted to varying degrees of quickness or slowness as required. It is now customary to mark, at the beginning of a piece of music, the number of beats per minute intended by the composer, thus ♩ 60, means that when the metronome is adjusted to 60, it will beat the time of minims for that piece, giving 60 minims in a minute.

Metron'omy, *n.* Measurement of time by an instrument.

Metronym'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *mêter*, mother, and *onoma*, name.] Derived from maternal nomenclature; as, a *metronymic* name.

—*n.* An appellation derived from one's mother's name, or from that of an ancestress; — correlative to *patronymic*.

Metrop'olis, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *mêtropolis* — *mêter*, *mêtros*, mother, and *polis*, city. See Mother and Polity.] The mother city; the chief city or capital of an empire, kingdom, state, or country.

Metrop'olis, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Massac co., abt. 214 m. S. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Metropol'itan, *a.* [Fr. *métropolitain*; Lat. *métropolitanus.*] Pertaining or having reference to a metropolis; dwelling in the capital or chief city.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) The bishop who is chief over the other bishops of a province; in the Latin Church, an archbishop; in the Greek Church, a bishop having his see in a civil metropolis.

Metropolit'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to a metropolis, or capital city; pertaining to a metropolitan, or to his episcopal see.

"Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Styria." — *Knolles.*

Metroside'ros, *n.* [Gr. *meton*, the heart of a tree; *sideros*, iron.] (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of plants, order *Myrtaceæ*. One or two New Zealand species are remarkable for their hard close-grained timber, often called Iron-wood. That of the Rata, *M. robusta*, is used for ship-building, and by the natives for making war-clubs, paddles, &c.; that of the Kawa, *M. tomentosa*, called Fire-tree by the colonists on account of the brilliancy of its flowers, is used for similar purposes; and that of the Aka, *M. scandens*, is called New Zealand Lignum-vitæ, on account of its hardness.

Met'ternich, Clement, (Prince von,) one of the most eminent statesmen of modern times, was b. at Coblentz, in 1773. Educated at Strasburg, he early acquired information regarding public affairs by travels in Germany, Holland, and Great Britain; and having soon afterwards entered the diplomatic service, acted as secretary at the Congress of Rastadt, in 1799, where his abilities at once attracted notice, and led to his being appointed secretary of the Austrian embassy at St. Petersburg, in 1802, and Austrian ambassador, in succession, at the courts of Dresden, in 1803, and Berlin, in 1805. After the peace of Presburg, he was appointed ambassador to Paris, in 1806; and in that delicate situation, though representing a vanquished monarch, he succeeded in conciliating all who came in contact with him, by the urbanity of his manners, and the skill with which he maintained his difficult and important position. In 1809 he was appointed chancellor of state, upon the resignation of Count Stadion, under whose auspices he had risen to eminence, and whose known hostility to France compelled his retirement after the peace of Schönbrunn; and for nearly forty years from that period, he exercised, almost without control, the highest authority in the Austrian empire. One of his first aims after entering on his high office was to bring about a marriage between Napoleon and an Austrian archduchess, as a means of purchasing a respite for the empire. The negotiations for this purpose he conducted with Champagny, and after Napoleon was divorced from Josephine, *M.* escorted Maria Louisa to Paris. But this expedient of a humiliating sacrifice could not be permanent; and in 1813, after the great French disasters in Russia, war, at the instigation of *M.*, was again formally declared by Austria against France. In the autumn of that year the Grand Alliance was signed at Tœplitz, and on the field of Leipsic *M.* was raised to the dignity of a prince of the empire. In the subsequent treaties and conferences the newly created prince took a very prominent part, and he signed the treaty of Paris on behalf of Austria. In 1815 he presided over the Congress of Vienna, and took a prominent part in the various congresses that were held in succession at Paris, Aix-la-Chapelle, Carlsbad, Laybach, and Verona; inculcating on all occasions, as far as in him lay, the principles of the divine right of kings, and repressing every aspiration of the people after civil, political, and religious liberty. In 1848 he was compelled to flee from Vienna; but he returned in 1851, and though he never again assumed office, his counsels are said to have swayed the emperor down to the moment of his death. D. 1859.

Mettle, (*mĕt'l,*) *n.* [Corrupted from *metal*, but written so when the metaphorical sense is used.] Substance; material; element. — Spirit; constitutional ardor; courageous or excitable temperament; pluck; spunk; dash; vim; as, a man of *mettle*.

Met'tled, *a.* Possessing or exhibiting mettle; full of fire or ardor; high-spirited; courageous, as a horse.

Mettlesome, (*mĕt'l-sum,*) *a.* Full of spirit; brisk; ardent; fiery; impetuous; excitable; exhibiting constitutional ardor.

Met'tlesomely, *adv.* With high spirit; in a mettlesome, excitable manner.

Met'tlesomeness, *n.* State or quality of being mettlesome or high-spirited.

Metuchen, (*me-tutch'en,*) in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of New Brunswick.

Metz, a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Moselle, at the junction of the Moselle and Seille, 80 m. W.N.W. of

Strasburg, and 180 E.N.E. of Paris. *M.* is strongly fortified, and contains many fine public buildings. The most remarkable are the Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, the church of *Notre-Dame-de-la-Ronde*, and the *Hôtel du Gouvernement*. The principal school of artillery and engineering in France is established here, besides numerous colleges, seminaries, public libraries, and scientific and literary societies. Here is likewise an arsenal, with arms for 180,000 men. *Manuf.* Cotton, linen, hosiery, paper, musical instruments, gunpowder, &c It has also an extensive trade in wine, brandy, and vinegar. *Pop.* 54,817.

Metzenselfen, (Upper and **Lower,)** (*met-zen-sĕl'-fen,*) two adjoining towns of Austria, in Hungary, 16 m. W. of Kaschau. In the neighborhood are iron mines and works. *Pop.* 5,500.

Metz'lingen, a town of Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 18 m. S.E. of Stuttgart. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,500.

Meu'don, a town and parish of France, 5 m. W. of Paris. It contains an imperial palace and park. *Pop.* 4,000.

Meulebeke, (*me(r)l'bek.*) a town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 10 m. N. of Courtrai; *pop.* 9,300.

Meu'len, Antoine François Van der, b. at Brussels, in 1634. By his talents as a painter of battle-pieces, he was recommended to Louis XIV., who always took him on his expeditions, and pointed out the subjects which he desired him to represent. The painter had thus unusual opportunities of perfecting himself in this department of his art. Van der Meulen was the disciple of Sneyers, and the master of Huchtenburg. He was admitted into the Academy of Paintings at Paris in 1673. D. 1690.

Meung, or **Me'hun,** a town of France, dept. of Loiret, on the Loire, 12 m. W.S.W. of Orleans; *pop.* 5,000.

Meu'rim, a river of Brazil. See Miarim.

Meurs, (*moirs.*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Elder, 16 m. N.N.E. of Düsseldorf; *pop.* 4,000.

Meurthe, a river of France, rising in the dept. of Vosges, and after a N.W. course of 70 m., flowing into the Moselle about 5 m. below Nancy.

Meurthe, (*murt,*) a dept. in the N.E. of France, formerly part of prov. of Lorraine, between Lat. 48° 20′ and 49° N., Lon. 5° 40′ and 7° 20′ E., having N. the dept. of Moselle; E., Bas Rhin; S., Vosges; and W., Meuse. *Area*, 2,465 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and in the N E covered with extensive marshes. The rivers are the Mos 'e, Seille, Meurthe, and Mortagne. There are also numerous small lakes. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is rather backward. *Prod.* Corn, wine, and timber. *Min.* Marble, alabaster, lithographic stones, and rock-salt. *Manuf.* Glass, porcelain, paper, linen, woollen and cotton fabrics. The chief towns are Nancy (the cap.), Toul, Chateau-Salins, Sarrebourg, and Lunéville. *Pop.* 428,387.

Meuse, or **Maese,** a river of W. Europe, flowing through the N.E. part of France, Belgium, and S. Holland. It rises in the dept. of Haute-Marne, in France, 10 m. N.E. of Langres, in Lat. 48° N., Lon. 5° 20′ E., and after a N.E. course of 400 m., nearly half of which is in France, it enters the North Sea by 3 months, the Meuse on the N., the Flakkee in the middle, and the Grevelingen on the S. It is navigable three-fourths of its length, as far as Verdun, dept. of the Meuse.

Meuse, (*mu(r)z.*) a dept. of the N.E. of France, formerly part of the prov. of Lorraine, between Lat. 48° 25′ and 49° 35′ N., and Lon. 5° and 6° E ; having N. the grand-duchy of Luxembourg and the depts. Ardennes and Moselle, E. Moselle and Meurthe, S. Vosges and Haute-Marne, W. Marne and Ardennes; *area*, about 2,370 sq. m. The surface is generally hilly, and it is traversed by the mountains of Vosges and Faucilles, which separate the basins of the Meuse and Seine. The soil is generally poor, except in the valleys of the principal rivers, which are very fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* The Meuse, Chiers, Aisne, Ornain, Aire, and Saulx. *Prod.* Wheat, fruit, and timber. *Min.* Iron, slate, and building-stone. *Manuf.* Cutlery, paper, glass, &c. The chief towns are Bar-le-Duc (the cap.), Commercy, Montmedy, and Verdun. *Pop.* 301,653.

Meu'te, *n.* A mew for hawks. See Mew.

Mew, (*mū,*) *n.* [A.S *maw ;* D. *meeuw ;* Ger. *möve ;* Dan. *maage.*] (*Zoöl.*) A sea-fowl; a gull; — so named from its cry. See Laridæ.

Mew, (*mū,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *muer*, from Lat. *mutare.*] To moult, as a bird its feathers ; — hence, to put on a new appearance.

"I see her as an eagle *mewing* her mighty youth." — *Milton.*

—To shut up; to immure; to inclose; to incarcerate; to confine, as in a cage, corral, or enclosed place.

—*n.* [Fr. *mue*, moulting.] A cage for hawks or other birds, while mewing; hence, any place of incarceration or confinement; — generally in the plural.

"Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*." — *Spenser.*

—*pl.* Stables for horses; as, the Queen's *Mews*, London.

Mew, *n.* The cry uttered by a cat.

Mew, Me'aw, *v. n.* [W. *mewian.*] To cry as a cat; to miaul.

"The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day," — *Shake.*

Mewl, Me'awl, *v. n.* [Fr. *miauler ;* It. *imagolare ;* formed from the sound.] To squall; to cry from distress or uneasiness, as a child.

"The infant, *mewling* and puking in the nurse's arms." — *Shake.*

Mewl'er, *n.* A squalling child; one who mewls.

Mews, *n. pl.* See Mew.

Mexcoac', a town of Mexico, abt. 8 m. S. of the city of Mexico.

Mex'ican, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to Mexico, or its people.

Mexican Antiquities. (*Archæol.*) The early condition of Mexico has been partly ascertained by means of Mexican pictures, most of which were destroyed by the Spaniards. These pictures contain chronological histories, and copies of many of them were made by the Mexicans shortly before they were destroyed. The most celebrated of these was in the possession of Sigueuza y Gongora, professor of mathematics in the University of Mexico in 1698. Although the original is lost, a genuine copy remains, of which Humboldt gives a description. It commences with the deluge of Coxcox, or the fourth destruction of the world, according to the Aztec cosmogony. Coxcox and his wife having been saved from drowning, the gift of speech was bestowed on their descendants, and 15 families settled in Mexico. Another Mexican author, who wrote shortly after the conquest, divides the history of the world into four great parts, — the age of giants, which lasted 5,206 years; the age of fire, 4,804 years; the age of winds, 5,010; and the age of water, 4,008 years. The Mexican paintings were executed on skins, cotton, cloth, and the leaves of the maguey or agave. When the Spaniards arrived in Mexico, civilization had so far advanced, that, among the Aztecs, the right of private property was understood, cities were built, professions and distinctions of rank existed, the arts were cultivated with considerable success, &c. The *teocalis*, or pyramids, are among the most remarkable objects of Mexican architecture. The pyramid of Cholula is 177 feet high, and comprises a quare of 1,440 feet. It is built of unburnt brick and clay, and is supposed to have been built by the Toltecs, who preceded the Aztecs. The object of these pyramids is unknown; they are generally truncated, and the larger ones are often surrounded by a number of smaller ones, which are supposed to have been tombs. In the cathedral at Mexico is fixed a circular stone, marked with hieroglyphical figures, by which the Aztecs denoted the months. Not far from it is a stone altar, where human sacrifices were offered up. A large idol is also preserved in the Dominican convent, representing a huge serpent devouring a human being. The pyramids of Papantla, near Vera Cruz, are built of large masses of porphyry, and some remarkable antiquities have been, of late years, discovered at Yucatan.

Fig. 1772. — MEXICAN IDOL.

Mex'ico, [Sp. *Mejico,*] a republic (and sometime empire) of N. America, lying between the 15th and 33d parallels of N. Lat., and 97° and 113° W. Lon., being bounded N.E. and N. by the S.W. States of the American Union; E. by the Gulf of Mexico and Texas; S. by Guatemala; and W. and S.W. by the Pacific Ocean. The line dividing *M.* from Texas commences with the Rio Grande del Norte, which it follows up to the 32d deg. of Lat. and the 105th of Lon., whence it stretches N.W. till it joins the Gila, an affluent of the Colorado, and then W. till it reaches the Pacific in abt. 32½° Lat. The line of demarcation on the side of Guatemala is very irregular, running along the N. boundary of British Honduras, Vera Paz, and Guatemala, till it meets the Pacific on the S.E. side of the Gulf of Tehuantepec. Its extreme length from N.W. to S.E. is estimated at 2,000 m., its greatest breadth, abt. 800. At the Isthmus of Tehuantepec its minimum width is 30 m. ; *area*, 753,982 sq. m. *Pol. Div. M.* comprises 23 states, 1 territory, and the Federal District; making in all 24 political divisions, viz.,

States.	*Pop. (cen. 1869.)*	*States.*	*Pop. (cen. 1869.)*
Federal District,	286,500	Michoacan,	618,022
Aguas Calientes,	86,176	Morelos,	121,409
Baja (Lower) California,	21,000	Nuevo Leon,	171,000
Campecho,	86,463	Oaxaca,	601,850
Chiapas,	193,987	Puebla,	997,788
Chihuahua,	179,971	Queretaro,	166,643
Coahuhila,	67,691	San Luis Potosi,	397,735
Colima,	48,619	Sinaloa,	101,157
Durango,	173,942	Sonora,	147,133
Guanajuato,	874,000	Tabasco,	83,703
Guerrero,	270,000	Tamaulipas,	107,547
Hidalgo,	404,207	Tlascala,	177,944
Jalisco,	924,580	Vera Cruz,	380,971
Mexico,	599,810	Yucatan,	282,636
		Zacatecas,	399,977

Gen. Desc. Of this great tract of country, the portion lying S. of the Tropic of Cancer, and comprising a large part of the long and narrow isthmus that connects the American peninsulas, and separates the Atlantic from the Pacific Ocean, is by far the most populous and rich, both in mineral and vegetable productions. The regions N. of the tropic become less populous in proceeding northward; and many districts are almost unknown, being inhabited only by wild Indian tribes, baffling all the attempts of their nominal masters to civilize or subdue them.—*Surface, &c.* The surface of *M.* is extremely varied; and to this circumstance, nearly as much as to the difference of Lat. in so extensive a country, may be attributed that singular variety of climate by which it is distinguished from most other regions. The *Cordillera*, or chain of mountains generally regarded as a continuation of the great Andean system, that enters the country on the S., where it borders with Guatemala, diverges, as it proceeds N., into two great arms, like the upper part of the letter V, following the line of the coasts on either side. The most W. of these chains, called the *Sierra Madre*, running parallel to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, has some very high summits, and preserves its mountainous character till it joins, on the U.S. frontier, with the Oregon or Rocky Mountain chain. The other, or E. arm of the Cordillera, begins to subside after reaching the 21st or 22d deg. of Lat., and ultimately becomes depressed, abt. the 26th or 27th deg. of Lat., into the vast plains of Texas. The whole of the vast tract of country between these two great sierras, comprising abt. three-fifths of the entire superficies of the republic, consists of a central table-land, called the *plateau of Anahuac*, elevated from 6,000 to upwards of 8,000 feet above sea-level. Hence, though a portion of this plateau be within the limits of the torrid zone, it enjoys a temperate climate; inclining, indeed, more to cold than to excess of heat. Some very high mountains are dispersed over the surface of the central table-land; and it is also traversed in parts by well-defined ridges, which divide it into extensive sub-plateaux. But the surface is interrupted by few transverse valleys; and in some directions it is quite unbroken, either by depressions or by elevations. Thus, it is mentioned by Humboldt, that carriages proceed from the city of Mexico, in the centre of the grand plateau, to Santa Fé, in the U.S. territory of New Mexico, a distance of 1,400 m., without any important deviation from an apparent level. The most remarkable tract in this elevated region is the plain of Tenochtitlan (in which is the cap.), surrounded by ridges of porphyritic and basaltic rocks running S.S.E. and N.N.W. It is of an oval form, 55 m. long by 37 broad, and occupies an area of 1,700 sq. m.; of which abt. 160 sq. m. form a water area. Its S.E. side is that most elevated, and here are seen towering above the plain, and capped with eternal snow, the volcanic peaks of Popocatapetl (17,716 feet), Iztaccihuatl (15,700 feet), Orizava (17,350 ft.), and the Cofre de Perote, 13,416 ft. above the level of the sea. Besides these volcanoes, those of Tuxtlu, Jorullo, and Colima, in the table-land, are at present in a state of activity; several others are now extinct. Jorullo, which stands W. of the city of Mexico, first broke out in 1759, when a tract of ground, from 3 to 4 m. square, swelled up like an inflated bladder, emitting flames and fragments of rocks through a thousand apertures. These active volcanoes seem to be connected with others parallel to them, and are, obviously, of similar origin. Earthquakes are frequent, but they seldom do much mischief.—*Rivers and Lakes. M.* suffers serious disadvantages from the want of water; and the rivers, as compared with the extent of territory, are few and unimportant. The Rio Grande del Norte, indeed, has a course of more than 1,300 m., and the Colorado runs abt. 700 m. into the Gulf of Mexico. The Rio Grande de Santiago, called by the natives *Tolotollan*, rises in the centre of *M.*, and after traversing the lake Chapala, empties into the Pacific at San Blas. The Balsas, or Zacatula, and the Yopez, are the only other rivers on the W. side of the plateau, while on the E. are the Tula and Tampico and the Tabasco, flowing into the Mexican Gulf; but they have bars at their mouths, which prevent the entrance of large vessels. The lakes are numerous and extensive; the principal being those of Chapala, in Jalisco, said to cover an area of 1,300 sq. m.; Pascuara in Michigan, Mextitlan, Cayman, and Parras, the two last being in the tract called the *Bolson de Mapimi*. The waters of the central valley are deposited in 5 principal lakes situated on different levels; that of Tezcuco, covering 70 square miles, being the least elevated. Others are St. Christoval, Tonanitla, and Zampango. These lakes are fed by small rivers, and having no natural outlet, are drained by the Desagne of Huehuetoca, an artificial canal cut through the rock, 12 miles in length, 150 feet deep, and 300 feet wide; having its embouchure in the river Panuco connecting direct with the Gulf of Mexico. This great work, completed in 1789, at a cost of $6,460,000, was undertaken to obviate the frequent inundations, some of which did great damage to the capital. The waters of Lake Tezcuco are salt, those of the rest are fresh; but from those to the south, sulphuretted hydrogen gas is frequently disengaged, the smell of which is often perceptible at the city of Mexico. — *Geol. and Min.* The geological formation of the Mexican Cordilleras consists mainly of porphyry, greenstone, amygdaloid, basalt, obsidian, and other rocks of igneous origin; the whole supposed to rest on a substratum of granite. The latter, indeed, appears on the surface in the mountain-chain skirting the Pacific; and the port of Acapulco is in itself a natural excavation in that species of rock. The great central plateau of Anahuac, between Lat. 14° and 20° N., is a mass of porphyry, characterized by the constant presence of hornblende, and the entire absence of quartz; and in it are contained large and valuable deposits of gold and silver. These ores, however, are found in various strata; in the mines of Comanja, rich argentiferous veins occur

in slanite; in those of Guanaxnato, which are the richest in *M.*, the metal lies in a primitive clay-slate passing into talc-slate; and those of Real del Cardonal, Xacala, and Lomo del Toro, are found in a bed of transition limestone. Humboldt says, that there were at the time of his visit 3,000 mines of gold and silver; but the anarchy, misrule, and ignorance which, till within the last few years, prevailed in the country, have greatly diminished their importance as a source of national wealth. (See below, § *Mining Industry.*) Iron is found in great abundance in Guadalaxara, Mechoacan, and Zacatecas; but no mines of that metal were worked before 1825. Copper is raised in Mechoacan and Guanaxnato, and large quantities of copper money have been coined in the mint in the city of Mexico. Tin is obtained partly from mines, but principally from washings in the ravines or gulches. The lead mines, though rich, are quite neglected. Zinc, antimony, and arsenic have been found; but neither cobalt nor manganese. A quicksilver mine is wrought in the state of Querétaro, and a rich silver lode has been discovered in Tamaulipas. Carbonate of soda, used for smelting the silver ore, is found in great abundance crystallized on the surface of several lakes; and petroleum springs on the Tuxtla River furnish a copious supply of that mineral oil. — *Clim. and Meteorol. M.* is divided, as respects climate, into the *tierras calientes*, or hot regions, the *tierras templadas*, or temperate regions, and the *tierras frias*, or cold regions. The first, or the "tierras calientes," include the lowlands, or those under 2,000 ft. of elevation, on its E. and W. coasts, comprising the greater part of the states of Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, and the peninsula of Yucatan, on the former. The hot regions on the W. coast are less extensive, the E. arm of the Cordillera approaching nearer to the sea. The mean temp. of this region, or at least of its intertropical portion, may be estimated at abt. 77° Fahr. It is especially suited to the growth and cultivation of sugar, indigo, cotton, and bananas, which flourish luxuriantly. This region labors

Fig. 1773. — ACAPULCO.

under the serious disadvantage of being nearly inaccessible by sea for half the year, and of being extremely unhealthy during the other half. The winter on the E. coast extends from Oct. to the vernal equinox, and during this season, in the Mexican Gulf, N. or N.W. winds (*nortés*) are extremely prevalent, blowing with more or less violence. During the whole of this season the navigation of the gulf is exceedingly dangerous; but on shore the heat is moderate, and the coast free from fever, and tolerably healthy. During the half of the year from the vernal equinox to Oct., however, when the N. winds are comparatively rare, and the ports are easily accessible, the heat is oppressive, a great quantity of rain falls, and the coast becomes the seat of pestilential fevers. A European, or a citizen of the temperate States of the American Union, arriving for the first time at Vera Cruz, or any other part of the coast between the tropics, in Aug., Sept., or Oct., has but little chance of escaping the *vomito prieto*, or yellow fever; and individuals who have merely landed at the port, and proceeded on immediately for Jalapa, have, notwithstanding, caught the infection. The scourge, however, does not extend its ravages beyond the low grounds near the seaboard; and at the height of 2,000 to 2,500 feet above sea-level it is wholly unknown. The port of Acapulco (Fig. 1773), and the low W. coast-line, are also extremely hot and unhealthy; and, owing to the prevalence of strong gales approaching to hurricanes, during July, Aug., Sept., and Oct., the navigation is then extremely dangerous. The "tierras templadas," or temperate regions, which are of comparatively limited extent, occupy the slope of the mountain-chains, or barriers, which bound on either side the central table-land. They extend from about 2,500 to 5,000 feet of altitude. The mean heat of the year is from 68° to 70° Fahr., and the extremes of heat and cold are here equally unknown. The Mexican oak, and most of the fruits and cerealia of the U. States and Europe, flourish in this genial climate. The cities of Jalapa on the E., and of Chilpanzingo, on the S.W. slope, are in this region, and are famous for their salubrity and for their pomological wealth. The frequency of fogs, and the consequent atmospheric humidity, is the greatest drawback to this intermediary climate; but this, howsoever injurious in some respects, produces great beauty and vigor of vegetation. The "tierras frias," or cold regions, include all the vast plains from 5,000 ft. upwards above sea-level. In the city of Mexico, at an elevation of 1,400 feet, the thermometer has sometimes fallen below the freezing-point. This, however, is a rare occurrence, and the winters are, in general, as mild as those of S. Italy. In the coldest season the mean diurnal heat varies from 55° to 70° Fahr.; while in summer the thermometer seldom rises in the shade above 75°. The mean temp. of the table-land generally may be taken at about 62°. Under the parallel of *M.*, the limit of perpetual snow varies from abt. 12,000 to near 15,000 ft. Vegetation in the central plateau is not, owing to the rarefied air, nearly so vigorous as on the "tierras calientes," or along the coasts. In the tropical and central regions of the country, and as far N. as Lat. 28°, there are only two seasons: the *rainy*, lasting from July to the middle of Sept., and the *dry* season, continuing from Oct. to the end of May. The climate of the table-land is, on the whole, favorable to human life. — *Zoöl.* The zoology of *M.* is but imperfectly known. The domestic animals introduced by the Spaniards have so much increased, that vast herds range wild through these thinly inhabited regions. The wool of the sheep is of inferior quality; but this is attributable more to neglect and mismanagement than to nature: mules are much used in the mining-districts. Carnivorous animals are not numerous. Bees abound in the low country of Yucatan. — *Soil, Veg., and Agric. M.*, not only from its extent through 21° of Lat., but also from the varying elevation of its surface, and consequent diversity of climate, produces most of the plants peculiar to the tropics, as well as those of the temperate regions of North America and Europe. "Indeed," says Humboldt, "there is scarcely a plant in the rest of the world which is not susceptible of cultivation in one or other part of Mexico; nor would it be an easy matter for the botanist to obtain even a tolerable acquaintance with the multitudinous flora scattered over the mountains, or crowded together in the vast forests at the foot of the Cordilleras." The soil, also, is, in most parts, extraordinarily fertile; and wherever water can be procured for irrigation, the most abundant crops may be raised with very little labor. All the more useful plants are distributed through the zones into which the country is divided. The banana, which flourishes up to the point where the mean temp. is 75° Fahr., bears the same relation to the Mexicans that the various cereals bear to the inhabitants of Europe and the U. States, and the different kinds of rice to the Hindoos and Chinese. The culture of maize is little less important in the "tierres calientes" than that of the banana; and cassava, or manioc, is grown at as high an elevation as 9,000 ft. Maize, indeed, forms the staple food of the people, as well as of most domestic animals. The cerealia proper, such as wheat and barley, succeed best in the temperate regions. The Mexican wheat is large, white, and nutritive, and succeeds well on good and well-irrigated soils. Oats are little cultivated. Rye and barley have a more extended growth than wheat, and yield abundant harvests. Yams, potatoes, capsicums, beans, pulse, and other garden vegetables common to Europe and the U. States, thrive well; while finer pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, and alligator-pears are not met with elsewhere in the world. The Maguey, or, as Humboldt calls it, the "Mexican vine," is extensively cultivated for the production of the beverage called *pulque*, distilled from its sap; from this liquor, again, a kind of brandy, called *mezcal* (a favorite Mexican tipple), is extracted. Sugar, manilla, and coffee are also extensively raised, as, also, tobacco, which latter product forms a govt. monopoly, yet, nevertheless, is of inferior quality, and is not grown in sufficient quantity to answer the home demand. Agriculture in *M.* is, on the whole, grossly neglected, and, where carried on,

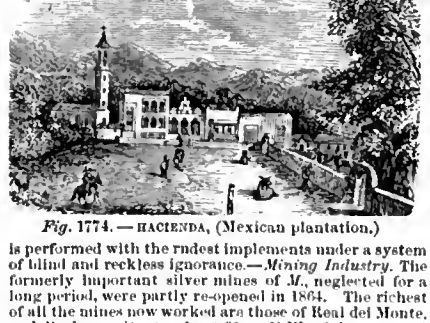


Fig. 1774. — HACIENDA, (Mexican plantation.)

is performed with the rudest implements under a system of blind and reckless ignorance. — *Mining Industry.* The formerly important silver mines of *M.*, neglected for a long period, were partly re-opened in 1864. The richest of all the mines now worked are those of Real del Monte, and Pachuca, situate about 60 m. N.W. of the cap., and belonging to an Anglo-Mexican company, carrying on its operations on a large scale, with the most improved machinery, and employing the services of experienced English miners. The existence of the silver-mines of Pachuca was known to the ancient Mexicans long before the advent of the Spaniards, and they were acquainted with the process of smelting the ores extracted therefrom. It was also here that a Spaniard, named Medina, discovered the process of amalgamation, by means of mercury, in 1559. Before the Spanish conquest, great quantities of the precious metals had been extracted from the Mexican soil, and mining continued actively before the introduction of mechanical appliances into the country, which may be said to have commenced with the present century. Silver was long the great staple of Mexican export trade, and it is reported that, from 1796 to the year 1810, not less than $22,000,000 were annually shipped from the colonial ports of the colony to the mother-country, Spain. The annual average yield in silver from the chief mining districts amounts to, approximatively, $12,100,000. The Mexican ore is, however, poorer than that of Europe, 1,600 oz. of ore yielding only about 4 oz. of silver. The *Mineria*, or school of mines, in the city of Mexico, containing an extensive collection of minerals, has never ceased to enjoy the support of all succeeding governments, and a certain amount of protection, even in the most anarchical times, — necessary in a country of which the mineral resources are so immense, and all but unrivalled. — *Manuf. and Com.* Manufacturing industry in *M.* is at the lowest ebb, owing to government restrictions and the native jealousy of foreign operatives. Cigars, glass, and coarse pottery are the principal wares fabricated. *M.* is one of the most favorably situated countries for commerce; but her trade labors, notwithstanding, under serious drawbacks. Though washed by two oceans, neither of her coasts is accessible for several months of the year. On the E. coast, or that bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, there is not a single good harbor; while in the interior, owing to the paucity of good roads, the transport of goods is alike difficult and expensive. Besides Vera Cruz, the only important harbor is Tampico. The declared value of the imports into all Mexican ports during the half-year ending December 31, 1864, amounted to $3,539,020.77; exports, $6,845,734.32. The commerce with Great Britain constitutes one half of the entire foreign trade of the country. — *Chief cities and towns.* Mexico (the cap.), Vera Cruz, Tampico, Mazatlan, Monterey, Jalapa, Puebla, Guadalaxara, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Acapulco, Durango, Querétaro, Sisal, &c. In 1869, there were 2,000 m. of telegraphs, and 240 of railroads in working operation. — *Govt.* The constitution of *M.*, in force up to the conquest of the country by the French expedition, suspended by the latter in 1863, but reëstablished in 1867, bears date Oct. 4, 1824. By the terms thereof, Mexico is declared a federative republic, divided into 19 states (since increased to 23), each of which is permitted to manage its own local affairs, while the whole are connected together in one body politic by fundamental and constituent laws. The powers of the supreme govt. are divided into 3 branches, — legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a congress, consisting of a house of representatives and a senate, while the executive is vested in a president. Representatives, elected by each state at the rate of 1 member for 80,000 inhab., retain their places for 2 years. The qualifications requisite are, 25 years' age, and 8 years' residence in the state. The senate consists of two members for each state, of at least 30 years of age, who are elected by a plurality of votes in the state congress. The members of both houses receive salaries of $2,000 a year. The president and vice-president are elected by the congress of the states, hold office for 4 years, and cannot be reëlected for 4 years after. Congress is required to meet annually from Jan. 1 to April 15, and a council of govt., consisting of the vice-president and half of the senate, sits during the recesses of congress. The city of Mexico is the seat of govt. The legislatures of each of the 23 states are similar to that of the republic. — *Finances.* The budget for the year 1868–9 estimated the revenue at $18,219,708, and the expenditure at $18,694,438. In the budget presented for the year 1869–70, the revenue is estimated at $18,255,513. The public debt, Aug. 1, 1867, amounted to $317,357,250. The actual govt. of the republic only recognizes, of the state liabilities, the 6 per cent. Internal Mexican debt, the interest of which has not been paid for a great number of years. On the whole, the finances are in the most wretched condition, and the legislature, demoralized by political dissensions, seems to be indifferent to the deplorable condition of the country, as may be deduced from the action of congress, which, in 1870, separated without having provided for the necessary expenses of the year. — *Mil. and Nav.* The existing army is estimated to number 18,000 men; the naval strength consists of 3 war-vessels. — *Relig. and Educ.* The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and no other is tolerated. The Church is controlled by 1 archbishop, 12 bishops, and a great number of inferior clergy. The Mexican priesthood, as a body, are notoriously the most corrupt and immoral in the world. Every city swarms with churches, monasteries, and convents, and the wealth of the Church is truly immense. Education, generally speaking, scarce obtains noticeable vitality although in the city of Mexico there are a university, various colleges and seminaries, schools of medicine, agriculture, &c., and a number of primary schools. — *Inhab.* According to the census of 1869, the pop. of the republic amounted to 9,089,254, and comprises 5 different classes: — 1. The whites, constituting the upper classes of the country, and generally called *Creoles*, being the direct descendants of the Spaniards. 2. Those who consider themselves whites; these are the progeny of Hispano-Indian parents, and chiefly follow the military profession, or hold offices under govt. 3. The *Indians*, reduced to a state of abject misery and servitude, living in villages, and constituting the agricultural class. They speak the

Aztec or old Mexican tongue. 4. The *Mestizos*, or mixed races, distinguished by various names; the issue of an Indian and a negro being called a *zambo;* white and

Fig. 1775. — HACIENDADOS, (Mexican land-owner.)

negress, a *mulatto;* white and female mulatto, a *terzeron;* of the latter and a white, a *quadroon;* and so on to the 8th or 10th shade of color. 5. The Europeans and foreigners; among whom the Spaniards predominate under the nickname of *Gachupinos*. The constitution of 1824 admitted persons of all shades of color to the equal enjoyment of civil rights. — *Hist.* The first settlers in *M.* are believed to have been the Toltecs, a tribe of Indians from the Rocky Mountains, who fixed themselves, after several migrations, near the present city of Mexico, and flourished there for nearly four centuries. They imparted some degree of civilization to the barbarous Chichemecas, who succeeded them, and who were in their turn displaced by the Aztecans, or Aztecs. (See AZTECS.) Montezuma I., the greatest sovereign of this race, extended the Aztec dominions on one side to the Gulf of Mexico, and on the other to the Pacific Ocean; but it must be stated at the same time, that many tribes within this tract yielded only a reluctant obedience. We have in other portions of this work alluded to the conquest of *M.* by the Spaniards in 1519 (see CORTEZ, and MONTEZUMA), hence, a repetition is needless in this place. Under Spanish rule, *M.* became a subordinate kingdom, governed by a viceroy with almost regal powers, checked only by the *residencia*, or court of investigation, and by the *audiencia*, or court of final appeal. Under the new system, all places of honor and profit were retained in the hands of the Spanish element of population, to the exclusion of the natives, who were considered, *de facto*, bondsmen to the Spanish crown. Native manufactures were also discouraged, and only a partial agricultural industry permitted. This system was maintained nearly 3 centuries, during which *M.* continued to be a blank in the history of nations, and known only by the issue of the precious metals to the mother-country. In 1808, however, the abdication of Charles VI. of Spain gave a blow to the royal authority, which proved fatal. An open insurrection broke out in 1810, headed by two priests, Hidalgo and Morelos, and under the auspices of the latter the first national congress assembled in 1813. One of its earliest acts was a declaration of the independence of the country. For several years following, the history of the revolution was only that of a sanguinary guerrilla warfare. At length, in 1821, Iturbide (*q. v.*) succeeded in placing himself at the head of a constitutional monarchy. On his expulsion, the congress re-assembling formed a provisional govt., modelled on that of the U. States, but the stability of which proved fallacious. After this period, the history of *M.* forms but a record of anarchy and convulsion, occasioned by the struggles for supremacy of the various conflicting political parties. Revolution after revolution — president after president — followed in constant succession. In 1836 Texas declared its independence, — becoming eventually incorporated with the U. States, — which *M.*, in 1845, was compelled to recognize. In the same year, disputes having arisen with the American govt., the troops of the latter power entered Mexican territory, provoking a declaration of war from the Mexican govt, at that time presided over by Gen. Santa Anna, (*q. v.*) On May 8, 1846, occurred the battle of Palo Alto, in which the Mexicans were badly defeated by the American army

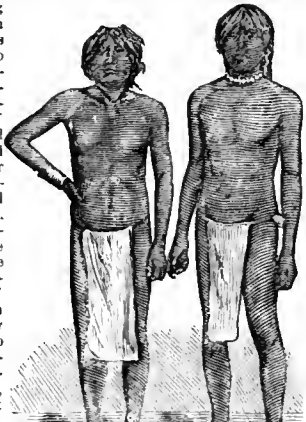


Fig. 1776.
INDIANS OF THE STATE OF SONORA.
(From a photograph after nature.)

under Gen. Taylor. On the same day, they were also defeated at Matamoras. Sept. 24, Monterey was taken by U. States troops. Jan 28, 1847, Gen. Taylor again defeated the Mexicans in the battle of Buena Vista. April 18, Santa Anna was repulsed at Cerro Gordo by Gen. Scott; and Aug. 20, the Mexicans were further vanquished at Contreras. Sept. 15, Gen. Scott, at the head of an American force, entered the city of Mexico, and, finally, after being beaten in nearly every action of the war, *M.* signed preliminaries of peace with the U. States, at Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848. Left to themselves, the Mexican leaders of parties again embarked in the *pronunciamiento* line of business, and the old state of things was actively resuscitated. This course of revolution and counter-revolution continued until 1861, when a convention was formed between England, France, and Spain, for intervention in *M.* to enforce various pecuniary claims held by their subjects against the Mexican govt. Upon the failure of an ultimatum sent to President Juarez, an allied force was dispatched to *M.* On the defection of her English and Spanish allies, France occupied the country, and caused the Archduke Maximilian of Austria to be proclaimed Emperor. The ultimate results of the French intervention will be found noticed under art. JUAREZ, and MAXIMILIAN. Toward the close of the year 1867, a revolutionary outbreak occurred in Yucatan, which was suppressed. Another and more formidable movement against the govt. broke out in Sinaloa in the early part of 1868, under the leadership of Gen. Martinez, which collapsed after the defeat of the latter at Presidio, 8th April. In May, still another revolutionary attempt, headed by Rivera, resulted, like its predecessor, in a fizzle. On the 4th July, three conventions were entered into with the U. States govt., settling international claims, naturalization of citizens, and consular relations. In Sept., a pronunciamiento was declared in the state of Tamaulipas, supplemented by an emente at Vera Cruz; both proving abortive after the usual Mexican fashion. The year 1869 opened with a movement in Jalisco in favor of Gen. Santa Anna (*q. v.*) headed by General Negrete, and another, in Tamaulipas, under Canales; both of which were put down after considerable bloodshed. The rest of the year was occupied with various other insurrectionary movements. The commencement of 1870 found Juarez still master of the situation, despite occasional outbreaks against his authority.

MEXICO, a state of the above republic, bounded N. by the state of Queretado, N.E. by Vera Cruz, E. by Puebla, S.W. by Guerrero, and W. by Michoacan; between Lat. 18° 30′ and 21° 57′ N., and Lon. 98° and 101° W. The soil is extremely fertile, chiefly in the great valley of Mexico, which is about 200 m. in circumference. *Min.* Silver, iron, lead, and carbonate of soda. *Towns.* Mexico, the federal capital, Tolnca, the state capital, Lerma, Chalco, San Augustine, and Cuernavaca. Around the city of Mexico is a small territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of congress. *Area*, 19,535 sq. miles. *Pop.* 599,610.

MEXICO, a city, and the cap. of the Mexican republic, is situated on a plain surrounded by mountains, and more than 7,000 feet above the level of the sea; and lies in Lat. 19° 27′ 5″ N., and Lon. 99° 5′ W. When Cortez emerged from the mountain-gorge, and looked down on the empire city of Tenochtitlan — Mexico — he beheld a magnificent lake extending for miles, while from islands seeming to float on the sparkling bosom of the water, rose temples, palaces, obelisks, streets, mansions, and all the belongings of a vast capital, while broad highways, like Roman roads, connected this second Venice with the adjacent shore; and green islands, some like moving gardens, rich in all hues of flowers, or like nodding orchards with fruit of all colors and size, with huts and villages, parents and children, sailed slowly toward the great mart with fruits and flowers, fish, vegetables, and game. That city, with its splendid temples and palaces, with its countless throng of citizens, and all the pageantry which to the sober Spaniard made the reality look like a dream, was in a few months

Fig. 1777. — CITY OF MEXICO.

annihilated by the furious soldiery of Cortez, urged to the work of extermination by the bigotry of their priests. Even the splendid lake of Tezcuco has become changed; and though the new city of Mexico is built on the site of the Aztecs' capital, the water has shrunk three miles from its walls; and, instead of floating islands carrying their produce to the imperial city, barges, boats, and crafts of every rig, bear their commodities to the Mexican market by means of canals cut from the lake to the city, and carried by intersecting branches to almost every street in the capital. Modern Mexico is the oldest city in America, and is laid out in parallel lines, with intersecting streets at right angles, and has many truly magnificent buildings, vast in dimensions and faultless in architectural beauty; of these the most remarkable are the Cathedral, Convent of St. Francis, the Treasury, hospitals, the School of Mines, and the University. The city has many scientific and philosophical institutions, and municipal and national establishments, giving to it a very stately appearance; while the magnificent scenery that surrounds it adds tenfold to the charm and beauty of the picture. Beyond the walls that encompass the city, lies the placid lake spreading for miles; cultivated fields, nodding groves, and vineyards, meet the eye at every turn; while the towering Cordilleras, crowned with eternal snow, and on their acclivities presenting every variety of color, and three volcanoes, like flaming watch-towers, rising at different points, complete a panorama that can hardly be surpassed in the world for beauty and magnificence. Gold and silver lace, with some woollen and cotton fabrics, are the chief manufactures. *Pop.* 140,000.

Mex'ico, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Miami co., abt. 5 m. N.N.W. of Peru.

Mex'ico, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Mex'ico, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oswego co., abt. 35 m. N. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 6,000.

Mex'ico, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wyandot co., abt. 78 m. N. by W. of Columbus.

Mex'ico, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co., abt. 42 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Mex'ico, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Audrian county, abt. 108 miles W.N.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mex'ico, (Gulf of,) a large inland sea connected by the Florida Channel with the N. Atlantic Ocean, and by the Channel of Yucatan with the Caribbean Sea, situate between Lat. 18° and 31° N., and between 81° and 98° W. Lon. Length, E. to W., 1,200 m.; average breadth, 650 m.; *area*, about 800,000 sq. m. This large body of water, which is of an irregular circular shape, is, unlike the Caribbean Sea, almost clear of shoals, keys, or islands, none being found except on the coasts of Yucatan and Florida. Along the Mexican coast its soundings are very regular, with 100 fathoms at a distance of 20 m. from the shore. On the N. side, and especially opposite the delta of the Mississippi, the depth is considerably diminished, and at its E. extremity the navigation is rendered intricate and dangerous by the Tortugas Bank, Florida Reefs, and various other keys, shoals, and islets, including the Great Bahnma Bank, which almost surrounds the N. coast of Cuba. The E. trade-winds prevail from April to Oct., this being usually the wet season; the *nortes* (northers) begin in Oct., but are not violent till the middle of Nov., from which time till the end of Feb. they blow with great fury, and are objects of much dread to navigators. These gales last for 4 or 5, and occasionally even 10 days; but their extreme power is usually spent in the first 48 hours. At these times the larger vessels, which cannot enter the shallow harbors of the Mexican coast, are obliged to slip their anchors, and keep as far as possible off shore. Examples are not wanting, also, of "nortes" happening between May and Aug., at which time they are particularly violent. Luckily, however, the hurricanes and tornadoes of the gulf are by no means so fierce and destructive as those in the Caribbean Sea. The principal current of the gulf, and the only one worth mention, is that which sets W.N.W. between Cape San Antonio and Cape Catoche; this runs from 12 to 30 m. a day, and is perceptible even during the "nortes," except close along the shores of Mexico. At the N.W. extremity of the gulf its course gradually changes, till, at the mouth of the Mississippi, it turns E., and afterwards S.E., as it again rushes out into the Atlantic Ocean at the rate of 80 m. every 24 hours. (See GULF-STREAM.) The tides of the gulf are of no great importance; they nowhere exceed 3 or 4 ft., and their average rise is not more than 2 ft. The color of the water is a deep indigo, darker or more intense than that of the ocean; phosphorescent lights shine in it with great brilliancy, and between the shores of Yucatan and Louisiana great quantities of *fucus natans* occur in parallel lines from S.S.E. to N.N.W., and are carried out in large masses through the Florida Channel.

Mex'ique. The French name for MEXICO, *q. v.*

Mexlilan, (*meks-lel'lon,*) a town of Mexico, abt. 100 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico.

Meyerbeer, GIACOMO, (*mī'er-bair,*) the greatest musical composer of our time, after Rossini, b. at Berlin, 1794. His genius showed itself so early that at 6 years of age he played at a concert, and at 9 was one of the best pianists in Berlin. He was taught afterwards by Clementi and the Abbé Vogler at Darmstadt. He subsequently visited Italy, and fell under the influence of Rossini, in imitation of whose style he composed several operas. The first work which made him a man of mark was the *Crociato in Egitto*, in which he adopted an eclectic style in which the German and Italian were blended. It was produced at Venice in 1824, and at Paris two years later. *M.* became the favorite composer of the Parisian public, whose taste he satisfied by the popular works which followed the *Crociato*, and which

are now well known throughout the world. *Robert le Diable* was produced at the opera of Paris in 1831; *Les Huguenots*, in 1833; *Le Prophète*, 1849; *L'Etoile du Nord*, 1854; and *Dinorah*, or *The Pardon of Ploermel*, in 1859. He left the manuscript of another great opera, *L'Africaine*, which was produced in Paris in 1865. Besides his operas, *M.* wrote a Stabat, a Miserere, a Te Deum, an

Fig. 1778. — MEYERBEER.

oratorio, cantatas, and many songs. He had, says a contemporary critic, the instinct of the stage, and knew well how to gratify and retain his public. He was supreme in the French Opera for more than 30 years, was associate of the Institute, and officer of the Legion of Honor, member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Berlin, and chapel-master to the king of Prussia. D. at Paris, May 1, 1864. His remains were removed with great ceremony to Berlin.

Mey'erstown, or MYERSTOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co., abt. 31 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Meze'reon, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DAPHNE.

Mezieres, (*mez'e-air,*) a town of France, dept. of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 80 m. N.W. of Metz. It is walled and strongly fortified. *Pop.* 6,000. In 1521, the Chevalier Bayard successfully held this place against 40,000 Spaniards, and in 1815 it withstood a siege of 42 days from the Prussians.

Mez'uzoth, *n.* A name given to a certain kind of vellum or parchment, anciently fixed on the door-posts of a house. — *Weale.*

Mez'zanine, *n.* [Fr.; It. *mezzanino*, from *mezzo*, middle, half.] (*Arch.*) A low, intermediate story between two higher ones. — A low window of a breadth superior to its height.

Mezza-voce, (*mĕt'sa-vō'cha,*) *a.* [It., from *mezza*, fem. of *mezzo*, middle, and *voce* = Lat. *vox*, voice.] (*Mus.*) With a medium depth or fulness of sound.

Mezzo, (*mĕt'zo,*) *a.* [It., from Lat. *medius*, half, middle.] (*Mus.*) Medium; middle; mean; not extreme.

Mez'zo-relievo, (*-lēē'vo,*) *a.* [See MEZZO, and RELIEVO.] (*Sculp.*) A term given to the projection of figures between alto- and basso-relievo; demi-relievo.

Mez'zo-sopra'no, *a.* [It., half soprano.] (*Mus.*) Having a mean or middle compass, between the soprano and contralto; — said of the voice of a female singer. — The C clef, when placed on the second line of the staff, in order to accommodate the mezzo-soprano voice, is termed the *mezzo-soprano clef*.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A female voice possessing the mediary register of tone between the soprano and contralto.

—A person possessing such a voice.

Mezzofan'ti, GIUSEPPE, CARDINAL, a celebrated linguist, B. at Bologna, 1774. He first discovered his extraordinary power of acquiring foreign languages while attending the wounded soldiers of Napoleon's armies in the hospital of Bologna, of which he was chaplain. There he remained till 1831, having been appointed professor of Greek and Oriental languages in the university, and, also, one of the librarians. After the troubles which arose out of the French occupation of Ancona, he was sent with a deputation to Rome, where he attracted the notice, and secured the regard of Pope Gregory XVI. In 1833 he succeeded the famous Angelo Mai as prefect of the Vatican — was made a cardinal on the 13th of February, 1838 — and died on the 16th of March, 1849 — his death being hastened by the shock of the revolution, and the exile of his protector, the Pope. Byron says of Mezzofanti, "He is a walking Polyglott, and ought to have existed at the time of the Tower of Babel as universal interpreter. I tried him in all the tongues of which I knew a single oath, and, egad! he astounded me — even to my English." In fact, there was scarcely any European dialect that he did not speak. *M.* was a phenomenon of peculiar genius, who diligently and successfully cultivated linguistic science to an extent without a precedent, and likely to remain without a parallel. But, notwithstanding his ability to express himself in 46 different languages, and his reputed acquaintance with 64 others, *M.* left no works, philological or otherwise; and, in fact, such an accumulation of words on the brain was of little use for the progress of science. D. 1849.

Mez'zotint, Mezzotin'to, *n.* [It., from *mezzo*, and *tinto*, tint.] (*Fine Arts.*) A kind of engraving on copper, nearly resembling painting in Indian ink, and effected by scraping and burnishing the copper. See ENGRAVING.

Mez'zotinter, *n.* An engraver in mezzotint.

Mezzotin'to, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MEZZOTINTED.) To engrave in mezzotinto; to depict by mezzotint.

Mhorr, (*mōr.*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MOHR, *q. v.*

Mi, (*mē.*) (*Mus.*) The syllable applied by Guido to the third note of six hexachords. It is expressed in the natural hexachord by the letter E, and is the third note of the major scale.

Mia'ko, a city of Japan. See MEACO.

Miami, (*me-ah'mee,*) in *Florida*, a post-village of Dade co., on Key Biscayne Bay, at Cape Florida.

Mia'mi, in *Indiana*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 384 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash and Eel rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Peru. *Pop.* about 33,000.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-village of Miami co., about 10 m. S. of Peru.

Mia'mi, in *Kansas*, an E. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, about 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Osage, or Marais des Cygnes River, and Bull, Mound, and Wea creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal and salt. *Cap.* Paola. *Pop.* about 5,500.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* about 450.

Mia'mi, in *Minnesota*, a village of Goodhue co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Faribault.

Mia'mi, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Saline co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Booneville; *pop.* of township about 2,000.

Mia'mi, in *Ohio*, a river rising in Hardin co., and flowing a general S.W. and S. course through Logan, Shelby, Miami, Montgomery, Butler, and Hamilton cos., enters the Ohio River at the S.W. extremity of the State.

—A W. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Miami River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, level or undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* abt. 48,000.

—A township of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200. — A post-township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* about 6,000.

Mia'mi, (Little,) in *Ohio*. See LITTLE MIAMI.

Mia'mi City, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 1 m. S.W. of Dayton.

Mia'misburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., on the Miami River, abt. 10 m. below Dayton; *pop.* about 3,000.

Mia'misville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 17 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Mia'mitown, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., abt. 14 m. W.N.W. of Cincinnati.

Miar'gyrite, *n.* [Gr. *meiōn*, less, and *argyros*, silver.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of antimony and silver.

Mi'arim, or MEARIM, sometimes MARANHÃO, a river of Brazil, rises in the S.W. part of the prov. of Maranhão, and flowing N.E. enters the Atlantic Ocean through the Bay of Sao Marco. *Length*, about 350 m.

MIARIM, a town of Brazil, on the above river, abt. 75 m. S. of Maranhão.

Mi'asm, Mias'ma, *n.*; *pl.* MIASMATA, *n.* [Gr. *miasma*, from *miainō*, to stain, to dye; akin to Sansk. *mala*, clay, dirt, *malina*, defiled with clay.] Infecting substances floating in the air; the effluvia of any putrefying bodies, rising and floating in the atmosphere; deadly exhalation; malaria. — See MALARIA.

Mias'mal, *a.* Containing miasma.

Miasmat'ic, Miasmat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *miasmatique.*] Pertaining, or having reference to miasma; partaking of the qualities of noxious effluvia or malarious exhalations.

Miaul, (*mē'oul,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *miauler.*] To mew; to squall; to cry as a cat.

Mia'va, a town of Austria, in N.W. Hungary, on the Miava, a tributary of the Morava, 48 m. N.N.E. of Presburg. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 11,000.

Mi'ca, *n.* [Lat., a grain, a particle, from *mico*, to shine or glitter.] (*Min.*) A mineral having a somewhat metallic lustre, and capable of being split into thin plates. It enters into the composition of most of the primary rocks. It also occurs in shales, sandstones, and other sedimentary deposits, being derived from the broken-down granite rocks. It consists chemically of the silicates of potash and alumina, more or less colored by peroxide of iron. The alumina is often partly replaced by lithia, magnesia, and lime. Mica has lately received important applications in the manufacture of transparent letters for shop-windows and of smoke-shades to gas jets. It is largely found in New Hampshire.

Mica slate, or *Mica schist*, a very abundant metamorphic rock, slaty, and essentially composed of mica and quartz. Mica sometimes forms the whole mass. Garnets are sometimes imbedded as crystals in it, and form an integral part of the rock, which is then called *garnet schist.* Argillaceous matter is occasionally mixed with the mass, which thus assumes a slaty appearance. The group of schistose rocks containing mica is large and widely distributed wherever metamorphic rocks are found. Such rocks may belong to any geological period, but they have been formed at a great depth beneath the surface, and under enormous pressure. They are most usual in mountain districts, but abound also in all places where an axis of elevation has brought up granite or porphyritic rock.

Mica'ceo-calca'reous, *a.* (*Geol.*) Consisting of mica and lime.

Micaceous, (*-kā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *micacé.*] Resembling mica; pertaining to, or consisting of mica; chipping into lamina like mica.

Mi'cah, (Book of.) (*Script.*) One of the books of the minor prophets in the Old Testament, bearing the name of its author, Micah, who, as we are told, prophesied during the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, and was consequently a contemporary of Isaiah (B. C. 759–699). The book may be divided into three parts. It commences with a majestic exordium, in which is introduced a sublime theophany, the Lord descending from his dwelling-place to judge the nations of the earth, who approach to receive judgment; then follows a prophecy that Samaria shall fall, and that Judah also shall suffer injury and be carried into captivity, followed by a promise of the reunion of the whole people (ch. i.-ii.) In the second part the destruction of Jerusalem is foretold, the return of the Jews from Babylon, and the glories of the future Zion, with the advent of the Messiah (iii.-v.). The third part consists of a dialogue between the Lord and his people, in which he reproves them for their sins, and threatens them with punishments, ending with the promise of a return from their captivity. The style and ideas of Micah are not unlike those of Isaiah. He is clear and distinct, powerful and animated, rising in many cases to vehemence and sublimity. Micah is the only prophet that pointed out Bethlehem as the birthplace of the future Messiah.

Micanopy, in *Florida*, a post-village of Alachua co., abt. 66 m. S.W. of St. Augustine.

Mice, *n. pl.* of MOUSE, *q. v.*

Mich, MICHE, MEACH, or MEECH, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *muchier.*] To carry on clandestine amours or intrigues; to filch in a secret manner; to act privily or sneakingly. (R.)

Michael, (*mi'kel.*) (*Script.*) The name given to one of the chief angels, who, in Dan. x. 13–21, is described as having special charge of the Israelites as a nation; and in Jude 9, as disputing with Satan about the body of Moses, in which dispute, instead of bringing against the arch-enemy any railing accusation, he only said, "The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan!" Again, in Rev. xii. 7–9, Michael and his angels are represented as warring with Satan and his angels in the upper regions, from which the latter are cast down upon the earth. This is all the reference to Michael which we find in the Bible.

Michael I., emperor of Constantinople, successor of Nicephorus, 811, abdicated, on occasion of a military sedition, in favor of Leo the Armenian, 813. D. 846. — MICHAEL II., succeeded Leo the Armenian, 820: D. 829. — MICHAEL III., succeeded, in the third year of his age, 842, under the guardianship of his mother, Theodora. In 859 he was persuaded by his uncle, Bardas, to assume the power himself, and his mother shortly after died of grief in a convent. In 866 he put Bardas to death, and made Basil, the Macedonian, his associate in the empire, who killed him, 867. — MICHAEL IV., was raised to the throne by Zoe, after she had poisoned her husband, Romanus Argyrus, 1034: D. 1041. — MICHAEL V., nephew of the preceding, occupied the throne a few months after his death, and was dethroned by Zoe and Theodora, 1042. — MICHAEL VI., succeeded Theodora 1056, and was dethroned by his officers, who elevated Isaac Comnenus to the imperial dignity, 1057. — MICHAEL VII., son of Constantine Ducas and Endoxia, succeeded his father, 1067; and being dethroned by Nicephorus Botoniates in 1078, retired to a monastery, and died Archbishop of Ephesus. — MICHAEL VIII., surnamed *Palæologus*, regent of the empire during the minority of John Lascaris, whom he deprived of his eyes and throne in 1260, and in the following year took Constantinople. He was excommunicated by Pope Martin IV., as the supporter of heresy and schism. D. 1288. He is not to be confounded with Michael Palæologus, who was crowned emperor in 1214, and governed the empire under his father, Andronicus the Elder. D. 1220.

Michael, the *first* of the name, grand-duke of Russia, reigned 1175. The *second*, grand-duke of Kiev, killed by the Tartars, 1245. The *third* (or the second), grand-duke of Russia, succeeded 1304; put to death by the Tartars, 1317. The *fourth*, first czar of Russia, of the house of Romanoff, called MICHAEL FEODOROVITCH, a. 1598, elected 1613, D. 1645. He was succeeded by his son Alexis.

Michael, king of Poland, elected in 1667: D. 1673.

Michael-Angelo Buonarotti, (*an'jal-lo bo-no-rot'te,*) a great Italian painter, sculptor, architect, and poet, was B. at Castel Caprese, in Tuscany, March 6, 1475. His family, whose original surname was Canossa, had held a high position in Florence for more than two centuries. His passion for drawing showed itself at a very early age, and he became the pupil of Domenico Ghirlandajo. At seventeen he attracted the notice of Lorenzo de Medici, who employed him in his palace. He was present at the death of Lorenzo, and afterwards took refuge at Venice and Bologna, but returned to Florence in 1494. He soon after went to Rome, whither his renown as sculptor of the "Sleeping Cupid" had preceded him. He there executed his famous *Pietà*, or Virgin weeping over the dead Christ. For the next 30 years he lived mostly at Florence, but was frequently called to Rome. About 1505 he drew his design for the decoration of the council-hall of Florence, the "Cartoon of Pisa," as it is called. From 1508 till 1512 he was engaged on the ceiling of the Sistine chapel, his frescoes representing the creation, and the principal events of Sacred History. In 1530 the great artist took a leading part in the defence of Florence against Charles V., dividing his time between the works of the fort San Miniato, and his tasks as sculptor. Three years later he began painting his great fresco in the Sistine chapel, "The Last Judgment," which occupied him eight years. It is nearly 50 feet in height, and about 43 in breadth. During this period he enjoyed the friendship of Vittoria Colonna. In 1546 he was named architect of St. Peter's, and planned and built the dome. He remained in that post under five popes, and until his death. He had commenced, about 1505, a mausoleum for Pope Julius II., which he worked on at various times, but which the peremptory calls of successive popes did not allow him to finish. *M.* is one of the greatest artists of that great

period of art in which he lived: the age of Leonardo da Vinci, Raffaelle, Titian, Bramante, Ghiberti, and Brunelleschi; indeed, one of the greatest of all time. He was a profound anatomist, and his mastery of the human figure in its finest details is unsurpassed by any artist. He was also a poet, and the few poems he has left are

Fig. 1779.— MICHAEL-ANGELO.

sufficient to show what celebrity he could have reached in that sphere. As in his face, so in the whole man and his deeds, there is visible a vast power, with calmness and sadness. He was greatly loved, and also feared. He never married, but is said to have been once in love. He d. at Rome, February 18, 1564, and was buried at Florence. A new "Life of Michael-Angelo," translated from the German of Hermann Grimm, has recently (1865) appeared. There is a remarkably good account of this great artist in Mr. Perkins' "Tuscan Sculptors."

Michael, (Mount St.) a granite rock in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, England, opposite Marazion. It is the *Ocrium* of Ptolemy, whence tin was shipped in ancient times.

Mi'chaelite, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, fibrous, and pearly variety of opal, found in the island of St. Michael, in the Azores.

Michaelmas, (*mik'l-mas,*) *n.* The feast of St. Michael, held on the 29th of September; — hence, a colloquialism for autumn.

Mi'chael, (St.,) the largest island of the Azores, belonging to Portugal, in the Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 37° 44′ N., Lon. 25° 30′ W. *Area,* 224 sq. m. *Prod.* Maize, wheat, fruit, and wine. Its oranges are famous. *Manuf.* Druggets and coarse pottery. *Pop.* 81,000.

Mi'chael, St., (Order of.) (*Her.*) A French order of knighthood, instituted by Louis XI. in 1469, in honor of St. Michael, (Fr. *St. Michel.*) It was for some time in high repute; but under Catharine de Medici, who lavished it indiscriminately, it came to be held of no account.

Mi'chaelsville, or MICHAELVILLE, in *Maryland,* a post-post-village of Harford co.

Mi'chal. (*Script.*) The younger of Saul's two daughters, in love with David, and whom Saul reluctantly gave to him in marriage, (1 *Sam.* xiv. 49; xviii. 20–29.) She saved her husband's life from assassins sent by her father, by a stratagem which gave him time to escape, (1 *Sam.* xix. 14, 15.) Her father then gave her in marriage to Phalti, (1 *Sam.* xxv. 44,) from whom David some years after recovered her, (2 *Sam.* iii. 12–21.) When David brought the ark of God to Jerusalem, she conceived and expressed great disgust at his pious joy, and the affections of the king remained alienated from her till her death, (2 *Sam.* vi. 16–23.)

Mich'aud, JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, a French historian and literateur, was b. in 1767. He studied at the college of Bourges, and went to Paris soon after the beginning of the revolution, espousing the royalist side, and narrowly escaped death during the Reign of Terror. In 1813 he was received into the French Academy, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1815, and about the same time was named reader to the king. He lost the latter office in 1827, in consequence of his opposition to the proposed law of the press. The great work on which *M.*'s reputation rests is his *Histoire des Croisades,* in 10 vols. 8vo. His *Correspondance de L'Orient* was the fruit of a visit to the East in 1829. In conjunction with Poujoulat he edited a *Nouvelle Collection de Mémoires relatifs à L'Histoire de France.* D. 1839.

Mich'er, *n.* One who practises secret vices; a thief; a sneak. (a.)

Michelet, JULES, (*me'she-lai,*) a French historian, b. at Paris, 1798. Having devoted himself with brilliant success to historical studies, he became a public teacher, and, after a sharp competition, was called, in 1821, to a chair in the College Sainte-Barbe, where he taught the ancient languages and philosophy until 1826. Shortly after the revolution of 1830 he was appointed chief of the historical section of the archives of the realm; and M. Guizot, unable, on account of his political duties, to continue his lectures on history in the Faculty of Literature in Paris, named *M.* as his substitute. In 1838 he succeeded M. Dunoi in the chair of History in the Collége de France, and was elected member of the Institute. In 1845–46 considerable attention was directed towards two works of this author, under the titles, *The People*; and *Priests, Women, and Families.* In consequence of the attacks made in these works upon the ecclesiastical party, Guizot, the prime minister, interdicted his lectures. In 1847 he commenced his *History of the French Revolution;* upon which, and the *History of France,* he has ever since been engaged. *M.*'s style as an historian is marked by great vehemence and pictorial power. He is strongly given to generalize, and has a great deal of the poet in his nature. His more recent works are, *L'Oiseau* (1856), *L'Insecte* (1857), *L'Amour* (1858), and *La Femme* (1859), all of which are marked by exquisite beauty of style, grace of imagination, and suggestiveness of sentiment.

Miches'ebee, in *Michigan,* a small river flowing into the Shiawassee in Saginaw co.

Michet'tre, in *Indiana,* a township of Martin co.; *pop.* abt. 915.

Mich'icott, in *Wisconsin.* See MISHICOTT.

Michigan, (*mish'e-gan,*) one of the N.W. States of the American Union, consisting of two distinct peninsulas, comprised between Lat. 41° 30′ and 47° 20′ N., and Lon. 82° 25′ and 90° 30′ W. The upper peninsula is for the most part inclosed between Lake Superior to the N., Lake Michigan to the S.E., and Wisconsin to the S. and W. The lower peninsula, forming the larger of the two divisions of the State, is bounded N. and N.E. by Lake Huron, E. and S.E. by Upper Canada and Lake Erie, S. by the States of Ohio and Indiana, S.W. by Illinois, W. by Wisconsin, and N.W. by the upper portion of the State. The latter, or N. division, included between lakes Michigan and Superior, has a length of 316 miles, with a width varying from 36 to 120; while the major, or S. division, is 416 miles long, and from 50 to 300 wide. The State possesses an aggregate lake-shore line of 1,400 miles; the united area being 56,243 sq. m., or 35,995,520 acres.—*Gen. Desc.*

The N. peninsula is more bold, rugged, and picturesque than the S. or peninsula proper; which, on the other hand, is richer in agricultural productiveness, and is in a much more advanced state of settlement. The E. portion of the former rises gradually from the lake-shore into an elevated plateau, and swells westwardly into hills, which finally enlarge into the Porcupine Mountains (the dividing ridge between lakes Superior and Michigan), the highest peaks of which attain an altitude of 1,800 to 2,000 feet above sea-level. The shores of Lake Superior abound in striking and romantic scenery, prominent among which are the Pictured Rocks, masses of parti-colored sandstone, worn by attrition of the waves into fantastic shapes, resembling ruined castles and temples. They are situate 60 miles from the Sault Ste. Marie. The S. peninsula is, on the whole, mostly level, or more undulating in character, although its shores are in some parts rocky and broken, and, along Lake Huron, high and precipitous. The central region consists of a table-land, little elevated above the level of the surrounding lakes, to which it slopes in every direction. Its surface is also diversified by beautiful prairie lawns or parks, commonly called *oak-openings,* being stretches of level country, with a scattered growth of trees, intersected with prairies and heavy timber. The soil is excellent, especially in the middle and S. sections of the lower peninsula, being generally free from encumbering rocks, and composed of a deep, dark, rich sandy loam, often mingled with gravel and clay. The surface and soil of the upper peninsula are various, a considerable portion consisting of sterile sand-ridges and marshy tracts; while the other, or hilly tracts, are generally covered with dense pine forests. The whole of this region is inhabited principally by Indians, and only occasionally visited by traders in furs and peltry. The climate is severe; little or no agriculture is practised; and the fur-trade and fisheries are its chief sources of wealth. Both peninsulas contain extensive tracts of heavy timber, furnishing large quantities of lumber and fuel for domestic use and for exportation, the trees embracing white-pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, every variety of oak, walnut, hickory, maple, and ash. Many varieties of woods suitable for fine cabinet-work are found within the limits of the State; and its pine forests are noted as the source of excellent building material, supplying a large portion of the neighboring States. Fewer prairies exist in this than in any other State of the N.W. region; and the largest is only a few miles in circuit. They are principally found in the S. and S.W., and are divided into the *wet* and *dry.* The dry prairies have a rich soil, from 1 to 4 feet deep, are easily cultivated, and yield abundant crops. The wet afford early pasturage, and hay for wintering crops, and with little labor may be converted into excellent artificial meadows. The riparian system of *M.* is not important, the principal rivers

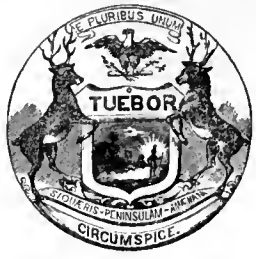


Fig. 1780.— SEAL OF THE STATE.

of the S. peninsula, flowing E. into lakes Huron and Erie, being the Au Sable, Saginaw, Huron, and Raisin; those flowing W. into Lake Michigan, the Manistee, Muskegon, Grand, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph. The principal stream of the upper peninsula is the Menomonee, emptying into Green Bay. Small lakes are numerously dotted over the face of both divisions of the State. Several small islands belong to *M.*, the most important being Isle Royale and Grand Island, in Lake Superior, and those of St. James, Beaver, Mackinaw, Bois Blanc, and Drummond, near the Straits of Mackinaw. These waters abound in fish of various kinds, such as whitefish, siskiwit, trout, bass, herring, and maskinonge, and give rise to an extensive piscatorial industry, the value of which is becoming enhanced year by year. The interests of the trade are protected by enactments inhibiting seine-fishing.— *Clim.* The climate is less severe than in the same parallels in the neighboring British provinces, being equalized and ameliorated by the immense bodies of fresh water on the border. The winters are long, and often severe; but the atmosphere is more humid, and the climate, upon the whole, milder than that of the States more to the E. The average annual temperature is admirably suited to wheat throughout the State, while in the S. part even good crops of maize are raised, as well as vast quantities of grapes, peaches, and the more delicate fruits. The colder and less genial climate of the N. portion, though admitting good crops of winter grain, is, however, not favorable to the cultivation of Indian corn.— *Agric.* The agricultural yield of *M.* is immense in wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, and hay; also the products of the orchard and of the dairy. The production of maple-sugar, sorghum-molasses, and honey is abundant and increasing. Tobacco is cultivated only to a partial extent, and large quantities are imported for manufacture. Wool-raising is an important branch of husbandry, the total clip of 1869 being estimated at 12,000,000 pounds. The following statistical report of farming operations for the year 1868 affords a comparative view of the agricultural resources of this State:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under tillage*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn.....bush.	18,815,000	590,151	14,299,400
Wheat..... "	16,012,000	1,280,960	26,259,680
Rye..... "	606,000	33,480	660,540
Oats..... "	7,562,000	251,229	3,781,000
Barley..... "	430,000	18,454	670,800
Buckwheat..... "	1,267,000	65,309	1,038,940
Potatoes..... "	5,650,000	60,106	3,164,000
Tobacco..... lbs.	3,430,000	3,118	720,300
Hay .....tons.	1,473,000	1,178,400	22,095,000
Total.....	55,245,000	.....	$72,689,660

Hence, the average yield of each crop presents the following ratios per acre: viz., corn, 33; wheat, 12·5; rye, 18·1; oats, 30·1; barley, 23·3; buckwheat, 19·4; potatoes, 94, bushels; tobacco, 1,100 lbs.; hay, 1·25 tons;— exhibiting, in the aggregate, a total average cash value of $21 per acre. The entire valuation of live-stock in the State, on the 1st Feb., 1869, was returned at $54,426,109, apportioned thus: Horses, 218,435, value $19,300,916; mules, 1,006 = $99,231; oxen, and other cattle, 359,326 = $12,497,358; milch-cows, 292,435 = $13,048,449; sheep, 3,533,371 = $6,644,803; hogs, 401,608 = $2,835,352. The area of public lands undisposed of in *M.* on June 30, 1869, was 4,192,330 acres. The State committee on farms remark that the general system of agriculture hitherto pursued, has been largely governed by the necessity which has compelled each farmer to apply all his energies to the clearing and amelioration of the surface of his land. The greater the extent of surface he could till, the more his returns. But the time has arrived when this system must be abandoned, the necessity for which is indicated by the decreased production of fields longest under cultivation. Farms that formerly produced 30 to 40 bush. per acre of the choicest descriptions of wheat, now seldom yield over 20 to 25, and in many cases the quality is inferior; and where this yield is exceeded, it is upon the new and recently cleared lands, where the soil is yet rich in the elements of fertility with which nature had supplied the surface. Turnips and other field roots are extensively grown. All kinds of garden vegetables and the fruits of the temperate zone thrive with care, and render an abundant return. Many of the latter, indeed, flourish in a wild state. The cultivation of hemp and flax has been introduced, within the last few years, and succeeds well, although planted only to a limited extent. Pasturage is generally good, but the live-stock are inferior, doubtless resulting from admixture of the commonest breeds. Horses and mules are less employed than in the States more to the south, oxen being mostly used for field operations.—*Geol. and Min.* The mineral deposits of *M.* are on a magnificent scale. The upper peninsula, which is especially rich in this endowment, is mostly of primitive geological character; while the lower, on the other hand, is exclusively secondary. The copper deposits among the primary rocks of the N. section are the richest in the world, the cupreous belt being 120 m. long, and from 2 to 6 m. wide. A block of several tons of almost pure copper, taken from the mouth of Ontonagon River, on Lake Superior, has been built into the wall of the Washington Monument at the national capital, and a mass, weighing 150 tons, was uncovered, in 1854, in the N. American mine. Isle Royale, about 45 m. from Keewenaw Point, on Lake Superior, is one of the best mining localities, producing copper ore in association with silver. The principal shipping-points of this mineral are, Portage

Lake, Keewenaw, and Ontonagon. From 1844 to 1869, there have been 128,275 tons of copper mined, yielding 99,440 tons of ingot metal, valued at $59,661,000. The yield of copper in the State has risen to an annual average of 8,000 tons, with promise of steady improvement; thus, the returns for the year 1869, as set down at 15,285¾ tons, exhibit an increase on the results of the preceding year of 2,230¾ tons. The opening of the St. Mary's Canal, and the clearing of the entrance into Portage Lake, have given fresh impetus to this branch of mining industry, which is becoming one of the most cherished interests of the State. The exigencies concurrent with the Civil War, and the superior attractions of the lumber trade, not to mention the gold and silver discoveries in Montana and Colorado, certainly operated, for a time, to seriously cripple the copper-mining interest; but since further legislation in regard thereto, the industry has very greatly revived, and promises, if the present protective duties are continued, to become a very great source of wealth and employment. Silver has been found in connection with the copper of from 25 to 50 per cent. of the precious metal. In Marquette co., on the N. peninsula, large deposits of iron are rapidly becoming resolved into a large and highly remunerative commercial element. In 1867, the product realized 469,320 tons of ore, having a money equivalent of $1,130,120; while two years later, or in 1869, the yield, as estimated, exhibited a total of 709,387 tons, or an average annual increase of 120,033 tons, at an average cost, delivered at the railroad, of $2 per ton. In the latter year, again, the blast-furnaces turned out an aggregate quantity of 39,504 tons; while the total shipment of ore was considerably more than 500,000 tons. In the production of this mineral, in 1863, *M.* was second only to Pennsylvania. Bituminous coal is mined on an enlarging scale, to meet the demand of manufacturers. Salt also exists, in quantities amply repaying the employment of capital. The high prices which, for the last few years, have ruled the marketable value of the article, have brought about a noticeable development of the salt-fields around Saginaw, a basin some 40 to 50 m. square, in which, by boring some 800 feet, an inexhaustible supply of brine is obtained, yielding 80 or 90 per cent. of salt. The sale of this mineral has recently become monopolized as an incorporated interest, formed by the manufacturers on a joint-stock basis. The production of the Saginaw salt-fields for the year 1869 reached 596,873 barrels, at an average cost of production of 30 cents per bushel. Gypsum, in quantities, may be appended to the mineralogical retrospect of this State.—*Com. and Manuf.* In addition to the agricultural and mineral resources, briefly sketched above, and which form so admirable a basis to systematic manufacturing industry, another source of commercial wealth remains to be mentioned. This, the lumber trade of *M.*, is a great and increasing element of prosperity to her citizens. The yield of 1866 was 1,125,000,000 feet, or about 30 per cent. in excess of that of 1865; in 1867, it had increased to 1,400,000,000 feet, and, in 1868, to nearly 2,000,000,000 feet. At the close of the season of 1869, there remained in stock, on the Saginaw River—sold and unsold—93,331,614 ft.; this result (three-fourths of the quantity stated awaiting sale) testifying to a considerable excess of supply over demand. The applied manufactures of *M.* are limited, for the greater part, to those of prime necessity. The grinding of flour, sawing of lumber, distilling, carding wool, and weaving the latter into coarse cloths, form the principal features of mechanical labor. In summer, trade is carried on from the E. shore of the State with Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York; but for 4 or 5 months of the year the navigation is closed by ice. The census of 1860 gave a State return of 3,448 manufacturing establishments, with an invested capital of $23,808,226, and a consumption of raw material and labor valued at $24,379,650; the total value of returns, *per contra*, being $32,658,356, showing a net profit of 35 per cent. on the capital employed. The manufacturing of that day was, for the most part, confined to the simpler processes, as in preparing the raw materials for the higher development and more elaborate finish applied by the arts in the older States. Since then the higher branches of manufacture have been introduced with success, imparting to the people the congenial and profitable occupation of a varied industry. Statistics, however, are wanting to illustrate this progressiveness; but they will, doubtless, be forthcoming with the ensuing decennial census.—*Public Works.* The commercial position of this State is one possessing remarkable advantages. It has 1,400 m. of lake navigation along its shores, and a water communication with the Atlantic Ocean. Its central position in the American continent gives it access to a vast internal trade. The St. Mary's Ship-Canal, constructed around the rapids at the junction of lakes Superior and Huron, gives additional facilities for the commercial development of the great N.W. territory. This canal, opened in 1855, has since, year by year, increased in utility; its receipts being, in 1869, $31,579.96, or $5,602.82 in excess of the revenue of the year 1868. The railway system of *M.* has developed with wonderful rapidity. The first 24 m. of railroad were completed in 1840; in 1868 there were finished and in full operation, 1,199 miles, or one mile of road to every 47 sq. m., and to every 917 inhabitants. The capital actually invested in iron ways amounted, in 1869, to $42,046,639, while the freightage, in round numbers, was estimated at 3,000,000 tons. The principal lines are the *Michigan Southern; Michigan Central; Erie and Kalamazoo; Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo; Jackson, Lansing, and Saginaw; Marquette and Ontonagon; Bay City and East Saginaw, &c.*—*Political Divisions.* The State is divided into 76 counties, as follows:

Alcona,	Genesee,	Lenawee,	Ogemaw,
Allegan,	Gladwin,	Livingston,	Ontonagon,
Alpena,	Grand Traverse,	Mackinaw,	Osceola,
Antrim,	Gratiot,	Macomb,	Oscoda,
Barry,	Hillsdale,	Manistee,	Otsego,
Bay,	Houghton,	Manitou,	Ottawa,
Benzie,	Huron,	Marquette,	Presque Isle,
Berrien,	Ingham,	Mason,	Roscommon,
Branch,	Ionia,	Mecosta,	Saginaw,
Calhoun,	Iosco,	Menominee,	Saint Clair,
Cass,	Isabella,	Midland,	Saint Joseph,
Cheboygan,	Jackson,	Missaukee,	Sanilac,
Chippewa,	Kalamazoo,	Monroe,	Schoolcraft,
Clare,	Kalkaska,	Montcalm,	Shiawassee,
Clinton,	Kent,	Montmorency,	Tuscola,
Crawford,	Keewenaw,	Muskegon,	Van Buren,
Delta,	Lake,	Newaygo,	Washtenaw,
Eaton,	Lapeer,	Oakland,	Wayne,
Emmet,	Leelenaw,	Oceana,	Wexford.

Cities and Towns. Detroit, Lansing, (state cap.), Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Ann Arbor, Monroe, Saginaw, Port Huron, Kalamazoo, Ste. Marie, Niles, Jackson, Ypsilanti, Adrian, Marquette, Bay City, and Albion.—*Govt.* The State is governed under a constitution bearing date Aug. 5, 1850, which provides for a legislature vested in a senate of 32 members, and a house of representatives numbering 66 members, all elected from districts for 2 years, and receiving pay at the rate of $3 per diem for 40 days. The electoral franchise belongs to every citizen, (including male Indians, other than members of tribes,) who have been resident in the State 3 months, and in the district 10 days immediately preceding an election; such person is also entitled to hold office. The general election takes place biennially, on the Tuesday following the first Monday in Nov. The executive power is in the hands of a governor and lieut.-governor, who are chosen by the people, and retain office for 2 years. Both functionaries must be not less than 30 years of age, and have been each a citizen of the republic for 5 years, and of the State for the 2 years next preceding. The governor receives $1,000 salary, while the lieut.-governor, in his capacity as *ex-officio* president of the senate, receives, during its sessions, an allowance of $3 per day. The subordinate state officers are also popularly elected for 2 years, on the following scale of emolument: secretary of state, $800 and fees; deputy sec. of state, $700; auditor-general, $1,000; state treasurer, $1,000; attorney-general, $800; superintendent of public instruction, $1,000, and commissioner of land-office, $800. The judiciary comprises a supreme court, circuit courts, county probate courts, and justices courts; municipal courts are also held in Detroit and other cities. The supreme court consists of a chief justice and 3 puisne judges, who are nominated by the governor, with the sanction of the senate, and whose tenure of office is 7 years, receiving, individually, a salary of $2,500 per annum. The circuit court has a salaried judge at $1,500, in each of the 10 circuits into which the lower or S. peninsula is divided, and in each of which sittings are held twice a year. The upper section of the State possesses a district court, whose presiding officer receives a remuneration of $1,000 per annum. *M.* sends 2 senators and 6 representatives to the National Congress.—*Finances.* The balance of cash in the treasury for the fiscal year closing Nov. 30, 1869, was $834,089.72, while the demands upon the treasury maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1870, amounted to a total of $766,870.07. The balance of the sinking fund, after providing for the interest which fell due Jan. 1, 1870, was $394,863.58. The total bonded debt of the State is $3,043,578.49, of which $84,078.49 is vested in non-interest bearing bonds. The amount of swamp land warrants issued during the fiscal year, Nov. 30, 1868–9, was $538,000.42. The aggregate value of assessed real and personal estate, as equalized by State Board of Equalization for 1866, was, for the year 1869, $307,965,842.92; while the total amount received from taxation formed a total of $990,449.08, of which the specific taxes exhibited an excess over those collected for 1868 of $16,699.54; while, *per contra*, the direct taxes were $142,638.86 less. The direct taxes apportioned for 1870, figured as $165,264.07, being $248,482.87 less than for 1869, and little more than one-half the amount for 1868. The following appropriations were made during 1869: Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, totalized, $81,500; Asylum for the Insane, $63,500; Agricultural College, $45,000; University, $76,587.02; Normal School, $18,500; State Reform School (in full), $56,025.53, and State Prison, $2,400. The last-named institution, for the first time since its establishment, more than paid its current expenses from its receipts, and it was, therefore, not deemed necessary to call for the whole amount of the sum of $20,000 appropriated by the legislature for building, repairs, &c. The total expenditure involved in the judiciary establishment for the year, including the publication of the reports of the Supreme Court, was $38,184.80.—*Religion and Education.* Recent statistics, regarding the religious organization of this State are, unfortunately, not available. Educational institutions are conducted on a large scale, and the advantages derived therefrom diffused accordingly. The principal collegiate establishments in the State are the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, St. Philip's College at Detroit, Kalamazoo College, Albion Female College, and the State Normal School at Ypsilanti. The number of academies, seminaries, and public schools is sufficient to enable all of a suitable age to attend school. The total amount of scholastic resources for the year 1869 was $2,771,653.92; while the total indebtedness of school districts at the year's close was returned at $917,027.87. The expense of supporting the State Reform School for the year was $41,000. Sales of products, however, diminished by $11,544.32 the net cost of support. The public school system of *M.* is, on the whole, of a very high character for thoroughness of training and efficiency of organization. The university curriculum of this State has already commanded respectful attention among educationalists, not only in this country but also in Europe. The State Agricultural College at Lansing, founded in 1863, possesses an endowment, under Act of Congress, of 240,000 acres of public lands; in addition to which, the legislature has vested in the institution about 6,000 acres of swamp lands. This establishment is already in a very flourishing condition, and bids fair to rapidly acquire an extended area of usefulness. There are published in the State 11 daily newspapers, and 181 other periodical publications, mostly weekly journals; of the latter, 4 are published in the German language, and 4 in the Dutch. *Pop.* 1,200,000. *Hist.* The term Michigan is said to be derived from the Chippewa tongue, and to signify "great lake." Its discovery and infant settlement was made by French missionaries and fur-traders, and Canadian voyageurs. In 1670, Detroit was founded by the French, who, shortly afterward, established trading-posts at Sault Ste. Marie, Michilimackinac (Mackinaw), and Green Bay. On the expulsion of the French from Canada, and the consequent conspiracy of Pontiac, *M.* became involved in a war for extermination of the whites, the garrison of Michilimackinac was butchered, and Detroit suffered a long siege. The Americans took possession of the latter place in 1796. *M.* then became included in the jurisdiction of the N.W. territory, and, in 1802, on the admission of Ohio as a State into the Union, was annexed to the territory of Indiana. In 1803 (Jan. 11), however, *M.* was also, in its turn, declared a territory under the governorship of Gen. W. Hull. During the war of 1812 it suffered severely, Detroit and Machilimackinac being captured by the British. In 1816, the first land-surveys were commenced, and 2 years later public lands were placed on the market for purchase. In 1818, all the region lying N. of Illinois and Indiana was incorporated with *M.* In 1819, the territory was authorized to send a delegate to Congress. In 1823, the legislative power was transferred, by Act of Congress, from the governor and judiciary (in whom it had hitherto rested), to a council of 9 persons selected by the President from 18 nominees by the body of the citizens at large; and the judicial term was reduced to 4 years. In 1825, the council was increased to 13 members, selected as before. *M.* was admitted into the Federal Union as a State, Jan. 26, 1837. In 1869, *M.* ratified the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the U. States.

Mich'igan, in *Indiana*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A township of Laporte co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Mich'igan Bar, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., abt. 28 m. E. by S. of Sacramento.

Mich'igan Bluff, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Nevada City.

Mich'igan Centre, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 70 m. W. of Detroit.

Mich'igan City, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Laporte co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Chicago, Illinois. It is conveniently located on Lake Michigan, and commands an active and increasing trade. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Mich'igan, (Lake,) one of the five great lakes of the N. American continent, in the basin of the St. Lawrence, being the third in point of size, and intermediate in position, between lakes Superior and Huron, with which last it communicates, at its N.W. extremity, by the Strait of Mackinaw, or Michilimackinac. Unlike the other great lakes, it is wholly surrounded (except at the above strait) by U. S. territory; having N. and E. the State of Michigan, S. Indiana, and W. Illinois and Wisconsin. Its shape is an elongated oval. Its W. shore extends along the meridian of 88° W. Lon., thus giving it a width of from 80 to 100 m.; its length is abt. 360 m., and it has an area of about 26,000 sq. m. Its mean depth is estimated at 900 ft., or about the same as that of lakes Superior and Huron; while it is elevated 600 ft. above the tide level, being 14 ft. under the level of Lake Superior, and 4 ft. above that of Lake Huron. In general, this lake is remarkable for the absence of bays, harbors, and islands; on its N.W. side, however, is Green Bay, an inlet of abt. 25 m. in width, accessible to vessels of 200 tons, near which are the Manitou and Beaver islands. Lake *M.* receives numerous, but, comparatively, unimportant rivers on every side. The countries around the greater portion of it are rapidly being settled, and it has already become the centre of a most extensive commerce, being connected by railroad with Lake Erie and New York on the one hand, and by canal with the Mississippi and New Orleans on the other. The great and flourishing cities of Chicago and Milwaukee are seated on its shores; its waters are clear and salubrious; it abounds with fish; and it is navigable to vast numbers of large steamers, brigs, and schooners.

Mich'igantown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 40 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Michillimack'inac, in *Michigan*. See MACKINAW.

Mich'ing, *a.* Skulking; sneaking; acting in a contemptible, mean, or cowardly manner. (Used as a colloquialism.)

Michipico'ten Bay, an inlet of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada; Lat. 47° 55′ N., Lon. 85° 30′ W.

Mich'nash. (*Script.*) A town of the tribe of Benjamin, 9 m. N. by E. of Jerusalem, (*Neh.* vii. 31; xi. 31.)

Mich'oacan, or MECHOACAN, or VALLADOLID, a S.W. State of Mexico, bordering on the Pacific Ocean. It lies between Lat. 18° and 21° N., and Lon. 100° and 104° W., and has an area of abt. 22,933 sq. m. The surface is greatly diversified, being mountainous in the N. and S., and hilly in the interior. *Rivers*, numerous, but small, and of little importance. It contains many lakes, some of considerable size. *Soil*, fertile, producing Indian

corn, wheat, pulse, potatoes, cotton, sugar, indigo, &c. *Cap.* Valladolid. *Pop.* 491,679.

Mick'leville, or MICK'LEVILLE, in *Michigan*, a village of Saginaw co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Lansing.

Mick'lewicz, ADAM, a celebrated Polish poet, was B. of a noble family, in Lithuania, in 1798. He was educated at the university of Wilna, and published his first poems while professor of classical literature at Kowno, in 1822. These poems excited enthusiastic admiration among his countrymen, who only loved the author the more when, in the following year, his known patriotism and friendship with some leading patriots led to his arrest and imprisonment. Sentence of exile for life, as a member of secret societies, was passed on him in 1824. Four years later he published his poem *Wallenrod*, and soon after went to Italy, visiting Goethe on his way. He subsequently lived at Dresden and at Paris, where, in 1840, he was appointed professor of Slavonic literature at the College of France. The fanaticism and extravagance in which he had for some time indulged in his lectures necessitated his dismissal from the professorship in 1844. The most admired poems of *M.* are, the *Grazyna*, *Ancestors*, *Sir Thaddeus*, and *Wallenrod*. His works have passed through many editions, and have been translated into French. The *Wallenrod* has been translated also into English. D. at Constantinople, 1855.

Mickle, (*mik'l,*) **Muckle,** *a.* [Scot. *meikle, muckle,* allied to Lat. *magnus.*] Much, great; extensive; — retained in the Scottish language.

"Many a little makes a *muckle.*" — *Scots Proverb.*

Mi'co, *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A small monkey, *Simia argentata* (Linn.), which has the body covered with long, silvery-white hair, while the tail is of a dark chestnut, and the face and ears of a bright vermilion color.

Microcephalous, (*-sĕf'a-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *kephalē*, head.] Small-headed; possessing an imperfectly developed cranium.

Mi'crocosm, (*-kŏzm,*) *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *kosmos*, world.] Literally, the little world, a term often metaphorically applied to man. Astrologers used to maintain that the organization of man accurately corresponded to the organization of the universe, which they called the *macrocosm*, or great world. The different parts and limbs of man were made to correspond to the different parts of the universe, and engravings are to be found in works of the time in which man is represented as standing in the centre of the universe, surrounded by lines indicating the various connections of the heavenly bodies with his limbs.

Microcos'mic, Microcos'mical, *a.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

Microcosmic salt. (*Chem.*) The ammonio-phosphate of soda; it is obtained among the products of the evaporation of urine, and was formerly used as a blowpipe flux.

Microcous'tic, *n.* [Fr. *microcoustique*; Gr. *mikros*, and *akoustikos*, pertaining to the sense of hearing. See ACOUSTICS.] An instrument to assist the ear in its perception of minor sounds.

— *a.* Serving to intensify the faculty of hearing faint sounds.

Mi'crodon, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *odous, odontos*, tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct fishes belonging to the thick-toothed or Pycnodont family, in the ichthyological system of Agassiz.

Mi'cro-geolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to micro-geology.

Mi'cro-geol'ogy, *n.* That branch of geological science which is demonstrated by microscopic application.

Micrograph'ic, *a.* Belonging or having reference to micrography.

Microg'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *graphō*, to describe.] The description of objects too small to be discerned without the aid of a microscope.

Mi'crolite, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, little, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A name for the columbate of lime found at Chesterfield, Mass.

Microl'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *logos*, treatise.] That branch of optical science which relates to microscopic objects; — hence, by analogy, minuteness devotion to matters of insignificant moment.

Microm'eter, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *metron*, measure.] (*Optics.*) The magnifying power of any optical instrument is the ratio of the magnitude of the image to the magnitude of the object. The magnifying power in a compound microscope is the product of the respective magnifying powers of the object-glass and of the eye-piece; that is, if the first of these magnifies 20 times, and the other 10, the total magnifying power is 200. The magnifying power depends on the greater or less convexity of the object-glass and of the eye-piece, as well as on the distance between these two glasses, together with the distance of the object from the object-glass. A magnifying power of 1,500 and even upwards has been obtained; but the image then loses in sharpness what it gains in extent. To obtain precise and well-illuminated images, the magnifying power ought not to exceed 500 to 600 diameters, which gives a superficial enlargement 250,000 to 360,000 times that of the object. The magnifying power is determined experimentally by means of the *micrometer;* this is a small glass plate, on which, by means of a diamond, a series of lines is drawn at a distance from each other of 1-10th or 1-100th of a millimeter. The *M.* is placed in front of the object-glass, and then, instead of viewing directly the rays emerging from the eye-piece, G, they are received on a piece of glass, A (Fig. 1781), inclined at an angle of 45°, and the eye is placed above so as to see the image of the micrometer lines which is formed by reflection on a screen, E, on which is a scale divided into millimeters. By counting the number of divisions of this scale corresponding to a certain number of lines of the image, the magnifying power may be deduced. Thus, if the image occupies a space of 45 millimeters on the scale, and contains 15 lines of the *M.*, the distance between each of which shall be assumed at 1-100th millimeter, the absolute magnitude of the object will be 15 - 100th millimeter; and as the image occupies a space of 45 millimeters, the magnification will be the quotient of 45 by 15-100th or 300. The eye in this experiment ought to be at such a distance from the screen, E, that the screen is distinctly visible; this distance varies with different observers, but is usually 10 to 12 inches. The magnifying power of the microscope can also be determined by means of the *camera lucida*. When once the magnifying power is known, the absolute magnitude of objects placed before the microscope is easily deduced. For, as the magnifying power is nothing more than the quotient of the size of the image by the size of the object, it follows that the size of the image divided by the magnifying power gives the size of the object; it is in this manner that the diameter of all microscopic objects is determined. — There are numerous other kinds of *M.*, depending on different principles, but applied to telescopes and microscopes for the same purpose.

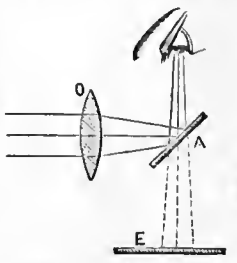


Fig. 1781. — MICROMETER.

Micromet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *micrométrique.*] Pertaining, or having reference to, or made by, the micrometer.

Micromet'rically, *adv.* By means of a micrometer.

Microm'etry, *n.* The art of measuring minutiæ by means of a micrometer.

Mi'crophane, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *phonĕ*, sound.] Same as MICROCOUSTIC, *q. v.*

Microphonics, (*-fŏn'iks,*) *n. sing.* The science having reference to the augmentation of power of weak or minor sounds.

Microph'onous, *a.* Microconstic.

Microph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *phonĕ.*] Feebleness of vocal sound.

Microphthalmy, (*-krŏp'-,*) *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *ophthalmos*, eye.] An unnatural smallness of the eye, arising from disease or imperfect development of the organ.

Microphyllous, (*-krŏf'il-lus,*) *a.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Small-leaved; — said of plants.

Mi'cropyle, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *mikros*, and *pyle*, orifice.] (*Bot.*) A perforation through the skin of a seed, over against the apex of the nucleus.

Microscope, (*mi'kros-kōp,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *mikros*, and *skopeo*, to view. See SCOPE.] (*Optics.*) An instrument designed to obtain a magnified image of an object whose real dimensions are too small to admit of its being seen distinctly by the naked eye. — *The simple microscope*, or *magnifying glass*, is merely a convex lens of short focal length, by means of which we look at objects placed between the lens and its principal focus. Let A B (Fig. 1782) be the object to be observed, placed between the lens and its principal focus, F. Draw the secondary axes A O and B O, and also from A and B rays parallel to the axis of the lens, F O. Now these rays, on passing out of the lens, tend to pass through the second principal focus, F', consequently they are divergent with reference to secondary axes, and, therefore, when produced, will cut those axes in A' and B' respectively. These points are the principal foci of A and B respectively. The lens, therefore, produces at A' B' an erect and magnified virtual image of the object A B. The position and magnitude of this image depend on the distance of the object from the focus. Thus, if A B is moved to *a b* nearer the lens, the secondary axes will contain a greater angle, and the image will be found at *a' b'*, and will be found much smaller, and nearer the eye. On the other hand, if the object is moved farther from the lens, the angle between the secondary axes is diminished, and their intersection with the prolongation of the refracted rays taking place beyond A' B', the image is formed farther from the lens, and is larger. In a simple microscope, both chromatic aberration and spherical aberration increase with the degree of magnification. We have already seen that the former can be corrected by using achromatic lenses, and the latter by using diaphragms which allow the passage of such rays only as are nearly parallel to the axes, the spherical aberration of these rays being nearly insensible. Spherical aberration may be still further corrected by using two plano-convex lenses instead of one very convergent lens. When this is done, the plane face of each lens is turned towards the object. (Fig. 1783.) Although each lens is less convex than the simple lens, which they replace, yet their

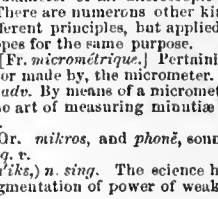


Fig. 1782.

Fig. 1783.

joint magnifying power is as great, and with a less amount of spherical aberration, since the first lens draws towards the axis the rays which fall on the second lens. This combination of lenses is known as *Wollaston's doublet*. There are many forms of the simple microscope. One of the best is that presented in Fig. 1784. On an horizontal support, E, which can be raised and lowered by a rack and pinion, there is a black *eye-piece*, *m*, in the centre of which is fitted a small convex lens. Below this is the *stage*, which is fixed, and on which the object is placed between glass plates. In order to illuminate the object powerfully, diffused light is reflected from a concave glass mirror, M, so that the reflected rays fall upon the object. In using this microscope, the eye is placed very near the lens, which is lowered or raised until the position is found at which the object appears in its greatest distinctness. — *Conditions of distinctness of the images.* In order that the objects looked at through a microscope should be seen with distinctness, they must have a strong light thrown upon them; but this is by no means enough. It is necessary that the image be formed at a determinate distance from the eye. In fact, there is for each person a *distance of most distinct vision* — a distance, that is to say, at which an object must be placed from an observer's eye, in order to be seen with greatest distinctness. This distance is different for different observers, but ordinarily is between 10 and 12 inches. It is, therefore, at this distance from the eye that the image ought to be formed. Moreover, this is why each observer has *to focus* the instrument, that is, to adapt the microscope to his own distance of most distinct vision. This is effected by slightly varying the distance from the lens to the object, for we have seen above that a slight displacement of the object causes a great displacement of the image. With a common magnifying glass, such as is held in the hand, the adjustment is effected by merely moving it nearer to or further from the object. In the microscope the adjustment is effected by means of a rack and pinion, which, in the case of the instrument shown in Fig. 1784, moves the instrument, but moves the object in the case of the instrument depicted in Fig. 1786. — The *Compound microscope*, in its simplest form, consists of two condensing lenses; one, with a short focus, is called the *object-glass*, or *objective*, because it is turned towards the object; the other is less condensing, and is called the *eye-piece*, or *power*, because it is close to the observer's eye. Fig. 1785 represents the path of the luminous rays, and the formation of the image, in the simplest form of a compound microscope. An object, A B, being placed very near the principal focus of the object-glass, M, but a little farther from the glass, a real image, *a b*, inverted and somewhat magnified, is formed on the other side of the object-glass. Now the distance of the two lenses, M and N, is such that the position of the image, *a b*, is between the eye-

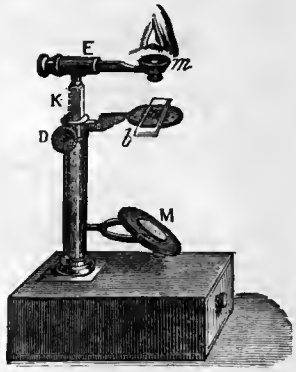


Fig. 1784. — SIMPLE MICROSCOPE.

Fig. 1785.

piece, N, and its focus, F. From this it follows that for the eye at E, looking at the image through the eye-piece, this glass produces the same effect as a simple microscope, and instead of this image, *a' b'*, is seen, which is virtual, and still more magnified. This second image, although erect as regards the first, is inverted in reference to the object. It may thus be said, that the compound microscope is nothing more than a simple microscope applied not to the object, but to its image already magnified by the first lens. — Fig. 1786 represents the essential parts of the microscope known as *Amici's* or *Chevalier's* microscope. In the older microscopes, the tube A was always vertical, and the lenses were not achromatic. Amici was the first to adopt an arrangement by which the tube could be placed either vertically or horizontally; and Chevalier was the first to introduce into France the use of the achromatic lenses. The figure shows the microscope in an horizontal position, which is less fatiguing for the sight; but it can also be placed vertically. This is effected by removing the tube O, and putting the long tube, A, which contains the eye-piece, in its place over the object-glass,

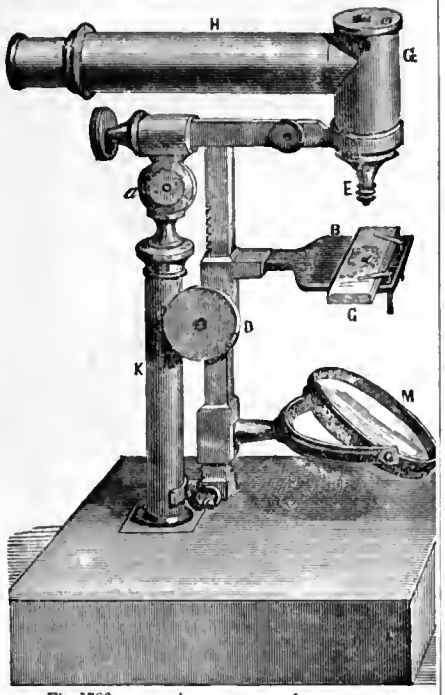


Fig. 1786. — AMICI'S OR CHEVALIER'S MICROSCOPE.

E. The microscope may also be placed in an inclined position by removing a pin, M, which fixes the apparatus at the lower part; the whole system then moves on a hinge, A, which supports the microscope on a cylindrical column. On a rectangular rod, parallel to this column, is the *stage*, B. This can be raised or lowered by a pinion working in a rack by means of a milled head. The object, O, to be observed is placed on the stage between two pieces of glass, C. The diffused light of the atmosphere is reflected through the object by means of a concave glass reflector, M; the powerful illumination thus attained is indispensable with high magnifying powers. In the centre of the stage there is an apertnre through which passes the light sent by the reflector. The illuminatien of the microscope varies according as the object is transparent or opaque. In the former case the object is illuminated as above by means of a reflector placed below the stage. In the second case a condensing lens called the *bull's eye* is used; it is placed on the stage, and concentrates the rays S on the object. The microscope possesses numerous eye-pieces and object-glasses, by means of which a great variety of magnifying power is obtained. A small magnifying power is also obtained by removing one or two of the lenses of the object-glass. The above contains the essential features of the microscope; it is made in a great variety of forms, which differ mainly in the construction of the stand, the arrangement of the lenses, and in the illumination. For descriptions of these the student is referred to special works on the microscope. — *Hist.* The early history of the microscope, like that of many other scientific instruments, is involved in considerable obscurity, so that not even the time of its discovery, nor the name of its inventor, can be fixed on with any degree of certainty. As the microscope, however, in its simplest form, consists of little or nothing else than the magnifying power or lens, which must of necessity have been made of glass or some other transparent and highly refracting material, it is evident that its invention may be referred to a period anterior to the Christian æra. From a passage in Aristophanes, who lived five centuries before Christ, it would seem that "burning-glasses" were sold at the shops of the grocers of Athens. Several other circumstances tend to show that magnifying-glasses were used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. In the French cabinet of medals there is a seal, said to have belonged to Michael Angelo, the fabrication of which, it is believed, ascends to a very remote period, and upon which fifteen figures have been engraved in a circular space of fourteen millimètres in diameter. These figures are not all visible to the naked eye. Mention is also made by Cicero of an Iliad of Homer written upon parchment, which was contained in a nut-shell. Seneca, who was born in the first year of the Christian æra, and died A. D. 65, in his "Natural Questions," lib. i. cap. 7, says: — "However small and obscure the writings may be, it appears larger and clearer when viewed through a globule of glass filled with water." Pliny, who died A. D. 79, mentions the burning property of lenses made of glass; and Ptolemy, the celebrated astronomer of Alexandria, who flourished in the latter part of the 1st century, was evidently acquainted with the existence of magnifying-glasses, and he makes use of the word *refraction* in his work on optics. It is not, however, a difficult matter to fix the period when the microscope began to be generally known, and used for the purpose of examining minute objects. Although we are ignorant of the name of the first inventor, we are acquainted with the names of those who first introduced it to public view. Zachias Jansen and his son are said to have made microscopes before the year 1590; and in 1685, Stelluti published a description of the parts of a bee which he had examined through a microscope. Soon after the invention of the microscope, the field it presented to observation was cultivated by men of the first rank in science, who enriched almost every branch of natural history with the discoveries they made by means of this instrument.

Microscop'ic, Microscop'ical, *a.* Relating to a microscope; made by means of a microscope; as, *microscopical* observations. — Resembling a microscope; partaking of the characteristics of a microscope; capable of seeing small or minute objects. — Minute; so small as to be discernible only by means of a microscope; as, a *microscopic* animalcule.

Microscop'ically, *adv.* By the microscope; with minute investigation.

Microscop'ist, *n.* One skilled in the use of the microscope.

Micros'copy, *n.* Use of the microscope; minute observations by the aid of a microscope.

Mi'crotome, *n.* [Gr. *mikros*, and *temnein*, to cut.] An instrument for dividing into minute sections for microscopical investigation.

Micturition, (*-rish'un,*) *n.* [From Lat. *micturire*, to seek to discharge water.] (*Med.*) A too copious discharge of urine, arising from disease of the kidneys or bladder; act of making water freely.

Mid, *a.* [A. S. *midd.* See MIDDLE.] Middle; at equal distance from extremes; intervening; — frequently used in composition as a compound with its relative noun; as, *mid*-day, *mid*-air, *mid*-ocean, *mid*-channel, &c.

Mi'da, *n.* [Gr. *midas.*] A kind of worm, emitting the chrysalis of the bean-fly.

Mi'das. (*Myth.*) A king of Phrygia. Having shown hospitality to Silenus, the preceptor of Bacchus, he was permitted by the god to choose whatever recompense he pleased. He had the avarice to demand that whatever he touched might be turned into gold. His prayer was granted; but when the very meats which he attempted to eat became gold in his mouth, he begged Bacchus to take away so fatal a present. He was then ordered to wash himself in the river Pactolus, whose sands were turned into gold by his touch. Midas subsequently declared that Pan was superior to Apollo in singing and playing upon the flute; for which opinion the offended god changed his ears into those of an ass, to show his ignorance and stupidity.

Mi'das, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See JACCHUS, and MARMOSET.

Mi'das's-ear, *n.* [From the *ass's-ears* of MIDAS, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) See AURICULIDÆ.

Mid'-air, *n.* The middle of the sky; as, floating in *mid-air.*

Mid'-course, *n.* The middle of the way; a medium course.

Mid'-day, *n.* [A. S. *middäg.*] The middle of the day; noon.

—*a.* Having reference or pertaining to noon; meridional; as, the *mid-day* sun, *mid-day* heats, &c.

Midden, (*mid'dn,*) *n.* [A.S. *midding*] A manure-heap; a dunghill; a place for the deposit of night-soil. (Sometimes called *midding.*)

Mid'den, *n.* An English provincialism for the common crow.

Mid'ding, *n.* See MIDDEN.

Middle, (*mid'dl,*) *a.* [A.S. *middel;* O. Ger. *mittil;* Icel. *medal.* See MEAN.] Central; situated in the centre; equally surrounded on all sides; equi-distant from the extremes; medial; mid; mean.

"On his bold visage *middle* age
Had slightly pressed its signet sage." — *Scott.*

—Intermediate; intervening; coming between.

"Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends." — *Sir J. Davies.*

(NOTE. *Middle* is employed occasionally in the formation of compound terms; as, *middle*-aged, *middle*-sized, *middle*-man, &c.)

M. deck. (*Naut.*) That deck of a three-decked vessel situated between the upper and lower decks.

M. passage. (*Naut.*) In the parlance of slave-traders, a term denoting that part of the Atlantic Ocean lying between Africa and the W. Indies; as, "the horrors of the *middle passage.*"

M. post. (*Arch.*) Same as KING-POST, *q. v.*

M. term. (*Logic.*) That term of a categorical syllogism with which the two extremes of the conclusion are separately compared. — *Brande.*

M. rail. (*Arch.*) The rail of a door which is upon a level with the hand when hanging freely. The lock of the door is generally fixed in this rail.

M. tint. (*Paint.*) A mixed tint for deadening the effect of bright colors.

M. voice. (*Gram.*) See VOICE.

Mid'dle, *n.* The centre or central part; the point or part equally distant from the extremities, limits, or boundary; the time that passes, or events that happen between the midst; — hence, the waist; the central region of the body.

"In the dead vast and *middle* of the night." — *Shaks.*

Mid'dle, in *New Jersey*, a township of Cape May co.; *pop.* abt. 2,155.

Middle, in *Indiana*, a township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,175.

Middle-age, *a.* Having reference or belonging to the Middle Ages; mediæval. — The middle part of life.

Middle-aged, (*-ājd.*) *a.* Placed about the medium period of life; being about the middle of the ordinary age of man, or from 40 to 50.

"I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one; you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one." *Swift.*

Mid'dle Ages, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) That period in the history of Europe which begins with the final destruction of the Roman empire, and is considered, by some, to end with the taking of Constantinople; by others, with the Reformation, the discovery of America, or the invention of printing. According to Hallam, who has written a history of this period, it extends from the invasion of France by Clovis, A. D. 486, to that of Naples by Charles VIII., 1495. In any case, it comprises a period of about ten centuries. In general, it was that period in the history of Europe in which the feudal system was established and developed down to the most prominent events which led to its overthrow. The first centuries of this period are often called the Dark Ages, a name not inappropriate when we consider the condition of the barbarous tribes by whom the Roman institutions were overthrown. The acquisitions of civilization were ruthlessly trampled under foot by barbarous warriors, and the civil development of society, which had been the work of ages, received a severe check. It is more than doubtful, however, whether civilization has in the long run been a loser by this state of things. The civilization of Rome was degenerate and rotten to an enormous extent, while those rude and ruthless barbarians afforded materials for carrying on a more healthy and permanent state of advancement. "The first moiety of these ten ages," says Hallam, "is almost absolutely barren, and presents little but a catalogue of evils. The subversion of the Roman empire and devastation of its provinces by barbarous nations, either immediately preceded, or were coincident with, the commencement of the middle period. We begin in darkness and calamity; and though the shadows grow fainter as we advance, yet we are to break off our pursuit as the morning breathes upon us and the twilight reddens into the lustre of day. No circumstance is so prominent, on the first survey of society during the earlier centuries of this period, as the depth of ignorance in which it was immersed; and from this, more than any single cause, the moral and social evils which those ages experienced appear to have been derived and perpetuated." When Latin ceased to be a living language, the whole treasury of knowledge was locked up from the eyes of the people. The schools were confined to cathedrals and monasteries, and exclusively designed for the purposes of religion; so that for centuries it was rare for a layman, of whatever rank, to know how to sign his name. Even the clergy were, for a long period, not very materially superior as a body to the uninstructed laity. Whatever of learning existed, however, was to be found within the pale of the Church, which, indeed, was pretty extensive, and comprehended many who did not exercise the offices of religious ministry. In the 6th century the best writers in Latin were scarcely read; and perhaps from the middle of this age to the 11th there was, in a general view of literature, little difference to be discerned. With such a state of society, it cannot be doubted that morality was at a very low ebb. The seeds of social virtues must have existed even during the darkest time of this period; but history, which reflects only the more prominent features of society, affords us but little evidence of it. These remarks apply more particularly to the dark ages of the period, which may be considered to come down to the end of the 11th century. In the course of the 12th century a considerable change took place. Polite literature, as well as the more abstruse science of antiquity, became the subject of cultivation; and several writers of that age, in different parts of Europe, are distinguished, more or less, for elegance, though not absolute purity of Latin style, and for their acquaintance with those ancients who are its principal models. In the 13th century there seems to have been some decline of classical literature, in consequence, probably, of the scholastic philosophy which was then in its greatest vigor; at least we do not find as many good writers as in the preceding age. But about the middle of the 14th century, or perhaps a little sooner, an ardent zeal for the restoration of ancient learning began to manifest itself. The copying of books rose to be a branch of trade, and their price was consequently reduced. A search now began to be made for ancient manuscripts, in which Petrarch particularly distinguished himself. In the succeeding century the search was carried on with unabated vigor, and the whole lives of Italian scholars were devoted to the recovery

of manuscripts and the revival of philology. The discovery of an unknown manuscript, says Tiraboschi, was regarded almost as the conquest of a kingdom. During the 14th and 15th centuries, colleges began to be established in Germany, England, and other parts of Europe; libraries became more numerous, and books, after the happy invention of paper, though still very scarce, might be copied at less expense. Last of all, the invention of printing, about the middle of the 15th century, was the great means of dispelling the ignorance and darkness of the Middle Ages, and of introducing the dawn of civilization of modern times. During this latter period, the moral character of society was much improved, owing, in no small degree, to the advance of chivalry; commerce and the manufactures made great progress; the use of the popular languages became more general, and greater freedom of thought in religious matters began to manifest itself.

Mid'dleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co.; *pop.* of twp. abt. 6,000.

Mid'dlebourne, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Guernsey co., abt. 91 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

Middlebourne, in *W. Virginia*, a post-vill., cap. of Tyler co., abt. 45 m. S. by W. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 375.

Mid'dle Branch, in *Minnesota*, a village of Chicago co., abt. 33 m. N. by E. of St. Paul.

Mid'dlebrook, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Iron co., abt. 4 m. N. of Pilot Knob.

Middlebrook, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Staunton.

Mid'dleburg, a town of Holland, cap. of the prov. of Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, 4 m. N.E. of Flushing, and 47 S.W. of Rotterdam. It is circular in form, about 3 m. in circumference, and surrounded by a broad canal. Though 4 m. from the sea, it has quays of con-

Fig. 1787. — TOWN-HALL. (MIDDLEBURG.)

siderable extent, and formerly possessed an extensive trade, especially with the E. and W. Indies. The principal among its public buildings are the Town-hall (Fig. 1787), and Oost-kerk, or East-church, a Gothic structure. *Manuf.* Glass, paper, powder, and starch. The climate is generally unhealthy. *Pop.* 16,151.

Mid'dleburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Casey co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Danville.

—A village of Lewis co.

Middleburg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Middleburg, in *Michigan*, a village of Ottawa co., abt. 14 m. W. by N. of Grand Rapids.

Middleburg, in *Missouri*, a village of Carroll co.

Middleburg, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., abt. 35 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Middleburg, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A village of Logan co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Columbus. — A village of Noble co., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Marietta.

Middleburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Franklin co., about 63 m. S.W. of Harrisburg. — A post-village, cap. of Snyder co., abt. 60 m. N. of Harrisburg. It is also called SWINEFORDSTOWN. — A village of Tioga co.

Middleburg, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hardeman co., abt. 180 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Middleburg, in *Virginia*, a post-borough of Loudoun co., abt. 143 m. N. of Richmond.

Mid'dlebury, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New Haven co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Middlebury, in *Indiana*, a village of Clay co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Indianapolis. — A post-village and township of Elkhart co., abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Elkhart; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,500.

Middlebury, in *Michigan*, a township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Middlebury, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Laclede.

Middlebury, in *New York*, a village and township of Wyoming co., 43 m. E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,000.

Middlebury, in *Ohio*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A village of Logan co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Columbus. — A post-village and township of Summit co., abt. 2 m. E. of Akron; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Middlebury, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Middlebury, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township, cap. of Addison co., abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Burlington; *pop.* of towoship, abt. 3,500.

Mid'dlebush, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 25 m. N.N.E. of Trenton.

Mid'dle Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Middle Creek, in *Missouri*, a vill. of Washington co.

Middle Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Yadkin River from Davie co.

—A post-village of Wake co.

Middle Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River from Union co.

—A post-township of Snyder co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 775. — A village of Union co.

Mid'dlefield, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 515.

Middlefield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Middlefield, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Middlefield, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Middlefield Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Cooperstown.

Mid'dleford, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co.

Mid'dle Fork, in *Illinois*, a township of Vermilion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Middle Fork, in *Iowa*, a township of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 388.

Mid'dle Gran'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

Mid'dle Grove, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 17 m. W.S.W. of Paris.

Mid'dle Haddam, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 20 m. E.S.E. of Hartford.

Mid'dle Island, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co.

Mid'dle Island Creek, in *W. Virginia*, rises in the N. central part of the State, and flowing generally N.W., enters the Ohio River from Pleasants co.

Mid'dle Park, in *Colorado Territory*. See THREE PARKS.

Mid'dle Paxon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Mid'dleport, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Iroquois co., abt. 150 m. E.N.E. of Springfield.

Middleport, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Middleport, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Meigs co., on the Ohio River, abt. 2 m. below Pomeroy.

Middleport, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Schuylkill co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Pottsville.

Mid'dle River, in *Iowa*, enters the Des Moines River in Polk co.

Middle River, in *Virginia*, rising in Augusta co., and flowing E. into Rockingham co., unites with the North River to form the Shenandoah River.

Middle-ground, *n.* (*Painting.*) A term used, not to express the middle of a picture, but generally perspectively so; — sometimes it is the highest part of a painting, and sometimes the second degree of shade. Pictures are divided into three parts: *fore-ground, middle ground,* and *back-ground.*

Mid'dle-man, *n.*; *pl.* MIDDLEMEN, *n.* An agent transacting business between two parties; a broker; a factor; specifically, in Ireland, a person who leases land in large tracts of the proprietors, in order to sub-let it in small lots or patches to the peasantry. — A commoner; one of intermediate rank; a person belonging to the middle classes of society.

(*Mil.*) The central soldier in a file of infantry.

Mid'dlemost, Mid'most, *a.* Being in the middle, or nearest the centre of a number of things that are near the middle.

"Ere night's *midmost*, stillest hour was past." — *Byron.*

Middlesborough, (*mid'dels-bro,*) a town of England, co. of York, on the Tees, 16 m. N.E. of Darlington, and 215 N. of London. It was founded in 1830, for the shipment of coal, but is rapidly becoming a centre for the iron manufacture. *Manuf.* Rope and sail-cloth; there are also chemical, brass, engine, and bottle works. *Pop.* 23,000.

Mid'dlesex, a co. of England, comprising the greater part of London, the British metropolis, having N. the co. of Hertford, E. the river Lea which divides it from Essex, S. the Thames which separates it from Surrey and Kent, and W. Buckingham. *Area,* 281 sq. m. The surface is various; the ground rises gradually from the Thames towards the N., the principal eminences being, Hampstead, Highgate, and Muswell Hills; and a yet higher and more extensive ridge runs N.E. in Edgeware and Barnet, to the forest-scenery of Enfield Chase. The tracts along the Thames comprise rich, fertile soil, but the higher grounds are mostly gravelly and unfertile. *Rivers.* The Thames, Lea, Colne, and Brent. It is also intersected by the Grand-Junction Canal. *Prod.* Hay, fruit, and vegetables for the London markets. *Cap.* Brentford. *Pop.* (excluding London) 2,206,485.

Middlesex, a S.W. co. of Upper Canada; *area,* abt. 1,039 sq. m. *Rivers.* Thames and Sydenham rivers. *Pop.* 45,000.

Middlesex, in *Connecticut*, a S. by E. co., bordering on Long Island Sound; *area,* abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut and Hammonasset rivers, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* mostly hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cups.* Middletown and Haddam. *Pop.* abt. 45,000.

Mid'dlesex, in *Massachusetts*, a N.E. central co., adjoining New Hampshire; *area,* abt. 830 sq. m. *Rivers.* Charles, Nashua, Merrimac, and Concord rivers, besides many less important streams, and several small lakes. *Surface,* uneven, but nowhere rising to any great elevation; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Capitals.* Concord and Lowell. *Pop.* about 275,000.

Mid'dlesex, in *Michigan*, a village of Oceana co., abt. 24 m. N. of Clay Bank.

Mid'dlesex, in *New Jersey*, a N.E. central co., bordering on Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound; *area,* abt. 460 sq. m. *Rivers.* Millstone, Rahway, Raritan, and South rivers. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* New Brunswick. *Pop.* about 60,000.

Mid'dlesex, in *New York*, a post-township of Yates co.; *pop.* about 2,500.

Mid'dlesex, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Butler co., abt. 20 m. N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of township about 1,400. — A township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A village of Mercer co., about 12 m. S.W. of Mercer.

Mid'dlesex, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Mid'dlesex, in *Virginia*, an E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay; *area,* abt. 150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock and Piankatank rivers. *Surface,* level; *soil,* in some places fertile. *Cap.* Urbana. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Mid'dlesex Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Boston.

Mid'dle-sized, *a.* Being of medium or average size; as, a *middle*-sized individual.

Mid'dle Smith'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

Mid'dle States. See UNITED STATES.

Mid'dleton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 5 m. N.E. of Manchester, and 165 N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Cotton and silk goods. *Pop.* 10,500.

Mid'dleton, a town of Ireland, co. of Cork, prov. of Munster, at the confluence of the Carra and Middleton rivers, at the N.E. extremity of Cork harbor, 14 m. E. of Cork. *Pop.* 3,378.

Mid'dleton, a village of Ireland, in Ulster, about 7 m. S.W. of Armagh; *pop.* 700.

Mid'dleton, in *Illinois*, a village of Marion co., abt. 9 m. E of Salem. — A village of Wayne co., abt. 35 m. E.S.E. of Centralia.

Mid'dleton, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co., abt. 8 m. W. by N. of Burlington.

Middleton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A vill. of Duke's co., on the island of Martha's Vineyard.

Mid'dleton, in *Michigan*, a village of Van Buren co., abt. 16 m. W. of Paw Paw.

Mid'dleton, in *Mississippi*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 95 m. N. of Jackson.

Mid'dleton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Strafford co.; *pop.* about 700.

Mid'dleton, or MIDDLETOWN, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Urbana. — A village of Jackson co., abt. 84 m. S.S.E. of Columbus. — A village of Perry co., abt. 45 m. E.S.E. of Columbus. — A township of Wood co.; *pop.* about 1,000.

Mid'dleton, in *Oregon*, a village of Douglas co., on the Umpqua River, about 10 m. above its mouth.

Mid'dleton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co., on the Ohio River, abt. 12 m. below Pittsburgh.

Mid'dleton, in *Tennessee*, a village of Rutherford co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Middleton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co.; *pop.* about 1,315.

Mid'dletown, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., abt. 3 m. S. of Shasta.

Mid'dletown, in *Connecticut*, a city, port of entry, and semi-cap. of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 24 m. N.E. of New Haven; Lat. 41° 33′ 8″ N., Lon. 72° 39′ W. The city is finely located, generally well built, and contains some fine public and private edifices. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in ship-building and the manufacture of castings, guns, screws, leather, Britannia ware, &c. *Pop.* about 7,000.

Mid'dletown, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Wilmington.

Mid'dletown, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Logan co., abt. 22 m. N. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township about 2,500.

—A village of McDonough co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Macomb.

Mid'dletown, in *Indiana*, a village of Allen co., abt. 11 m. S. by E. of Fort Wayne.

—A post-village of Henry co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Montgomery co., abt. 55 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

—A village of Owen co., abt. 33 m. E.S.E. of Terre Haute.

—A village of Shelby co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Shelbyville.

—A village of Vigo co., abt. 14 m. S.S.W. of Terre Haute.

Mid'dletown, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Des Moines co., about 9 m. W. of Burlington.

Mid'dletown, in *Kansas*, a village of Franklin co., about 38 m. S. by W. Lawrence.

Mid'dletown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Jefferson co., about 14 m. E. of Louisville.

Mid'dletown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 9 m. W. by N. of Frederick City.

Mid'dletown, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 65 m. N.E. of Jefferson co.

Mid'dletown, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Hyde co., on Middle Creek, abt. 1 m. above Pamlico Sound.

Mid'dletown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Monmouth co., abt. 17 m. N.E. of Freehold; *pop.* of township about 6,000.

Mid'dletown, in *New York*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* about 5,500.

—A post-village of Orange co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Goshen.

—A township of Richmond co.; *pop.* about 9,500.

Mid'dletown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Hamilton; *pop.* abt. 2,600 (in 1860). — A village of Champaign co. See MIDDLETON. — A village and towoship of Columbiana co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of New

Lisbon; *pop.* of township about 2,000.—A village of Holmes co., about 98 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mid'dletown, in *Penn'sylvania*, a village of Adams co., abt. 7 m. N. of Gettysburg.—A village of Armstrong co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.—A township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A post-borough of Dauphin co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 3,200.—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* about 3,000.—A village of Mercer co., abt. 16 m. N. by E. of Mercer.—A township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.—A village of Westmoreland co., about 174 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Mid'dletown, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Newport co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Mid'dletown, in *Tennessee*, a village of Sullivan co.—A village of Warren co.

Mid'dletown, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., abt. 65 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Mid'dletown, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 13 m. S.S.W. of Winchester.

Mid'dletown, in *Wis.*, a township of Marquette co.

Mid'dletown Point, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., abt. 36 m. E.N.E. of Trenton.

Mid'dle Village, in *New York*, a vill. of Queen's co.

Mid'dleville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Barry co., abt. 54 m. W. of Lansing.

Mid'dleville, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Wright co., abt. 42 m. W. by N. of St. Anthony; *pop.* of township abt. 200.

Mid'dleville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Utica.

Mid'dleway, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Charleston.

Mid'dlewich, a town of England, co. of Chester, at the confluence of the Dane and Croke, 18 miles E. of Chester, and 151 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton goods, and salt. *Pop.* 4,500.

Mid'dle Wood'berry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Mid'dle Yu'ba Riv'er, in *California*, rises on the W. slope of the Sierra Nevada, and flowing a general S.W. course, enters the Yuba River in Yuba co.

Mid'dling, *a.* [A. S. *midlene.*] Of middle rank, state, size, quantity, or quality; about equi-distant from the extremes; medium; moderate; mediocre; average.

Mid'dlingly, *adv.* Lukewarmly; indifferently; passively; ordinarily.

Mid'dlings, *n. pl.* The coarser parts of flour;—also, the medium kinds of cotton.

Mid'feather, (*-feth'r,*) *n.* (*Mach.*) A vertical water-vacuum in the fire-box of a steam-engine.

Midge, (*mij*) *n.* [A. S. *micge, mycg;* D. *mug;* Ger. *mücke;* Lat. *musca;* Gr. *μυια.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of many insects belonging to the *Tipularia*, or Crane-fly family. They frequent marshy situations, and have a good many points of resemblance to the gnat. The proboscis is short and thick, and ends in two large fleshy lips; the antennæ are longer than the head, and are simple, being rarely pectinate; the palpi are longer than the proboscis, the eyes acute, and the ocelli wanting. The body and legs are long and slender, the wings narrow and elongated, and the halteres, or balancers, are naked, and proportionally longer than those of the diptera. In their flight, midges can be seen continually moving about in the air during the autumn; and they ascend and descend in a vertical line, with a humming, buzzing noise.

—A very diminutive person.

Mid'-heaven, *n.* The middle of the sky or heaven. (*Astron.*) The point of the ecliptic which is at the meridian at any time.

Mid'ianites, *n. pl.* (*Script.*) A nomadic race in Arabia, which descended from Midian, the fourth son of Abraham and Keturah. (*Gen.* xxv. 2.) They occupied the greater part of the country between the N. side of the Arabian Gulf and Arabia Felix as far as the plains of Moab. Others, more civilized (if not, indeed, of Cushite origin), dwelt in the vicinity of the Sinaitic peninsula, and carried on a trade, particularly with Egypt. To the latter, we may presume, belonged Jethro, priest or "sheik" of Midian, the father-in-law of Moses. The *M.* were very troublesome neighbors to the Israelites, till Gideon's victory over them. Their national god was Baal-Peor.

Mid'land, *a.* Being in the inner or interior country; inland; distant from the coast or seaboard; as, a *midland* county.—Encircled by the land; mediterranean; as, a *midland* sea.

Mid'land, in *Virginia*, a village of Charlotte co., abt. 48 m. N.E. of Danville.

Mid'land, in *Michigan*, a central co. of the lower peninsula; *area*, about 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tittibawassee, Salt, Chippewa, and Pine rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Midland. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Saginaw City; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

Mid'-lent, *n.* The middle part of Lent.

Mid'-life, *n.* The middle period of the ordinary age of man.

Mid'most, *a.* See MIDDLEMOST.

Mid'night, (*-nit,*) *n.* The middle hour of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

—*a.* Being in the middle of the night.

"Hath thy toil
O'er books consumed the *midnight* oil?"—*Gray.*

—Dark as midnight; very dark.

Midnapore, (*mid-na-por'.*) a dist. of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, between Lat. 21° 40′ and 23° N., Lon. 86° and 88° E. *Area*, 4,015 sq. m. The surface is hilly in the W., and in other parts level. A considerable portion consists of jungle. The soil is generally fertile. The principal river is the Hooghly. *Prod.* Rice, indigo, sugar, lac, &c. *Manuf.* Cotton cloth, ganzee, metal and shell ornaments. The chief towns are Midnapore, the capital (pop. unknown), Jellasore, and Pipley. *Pop.* 535,000.

Mid'rib, *n.* (*Bot.*) The middle or main rib of a leaf.

Mid'riff, *n.* [A. S. *midrif, midhrife*—*midd,* mid, and *hrife,* the bowels, the belly.] (*Anat.*) The mid-belly, or diaphragm.—See DIAPHRAGM.

Mid'ship, *a.* (*Naut.*) Being in, or having reference to, the middle of a ship; as, the *midship* frame.

Midship-beam. (*Naut.*) The beam holding together the central timbers of a vessel.—*Midship-bend.* The broadest frame in a ship;—sometimes called the *dead-flat.*

Mid'shipman, *n.*; *pl.* MIDSHIPMEN. (*Nav.*) A kind of naval cadet on board a vessel of war, appointed as a junior officer from the first class of volunteers.—*Mar. Dict.*

Passed midshipman. One who, having passed his examination, is a candidate for promotion to a lieutenancy.

Mid'ships, *adv.* (*Naut.*) Same as AMIDSHIPS, *q. v.*

—*n. pl.* (*Naut.*) The timbers at the broadest part of a ship.

Midst, *n.* [Contracted from *middest,* the superlative of *mid.*] The very middle; the central part.

"Yoo that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out."—*Dryden.*

—*adv.* In the middle.

"Him first, Him last, Him *midst,* and without end."—*Milton.*

Mid'stream, *n.* The middle of a river or channel.

Mid'summer, *n.* The middle of the summer season; the summer solstice, about the 21st of June.

Midsummer-day. The festival of St. John the Baptist, held on the 24th of June.

Mid'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Burke co., abt. 95 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Mid'wald, *n.* A species of bee-eating bird.

Mid'way, *n.* The middle of the way or distance; equi-distant from two extremes.

—*a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.

"The shoughs and crows that wing the *midway* air."—*Shaks.*

—*adv.* In the middle of the way or distance; half-way.

Mid'way, in *Georgia*, a village of Baldwin co., abt. 1 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Midway, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Spencer co., abt. 27 m. E. by N. of Evansville.

Midway, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Woodford co., abt. 14 m. E. by S. of Frankfort.

Midway, in *Mississippi*, a village of Madison co.

Midway, in *Missouri*, a village of Cooper co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Midway, in *Ohio*, a village of Clark co., abt. 50 m. W. of Columbus.

—A village of Madison co.

Midway, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., abt. 40 m. W. of Philadelphia.

—A post-office of Washington co.

Midway, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Barnwell dist., abt. 72 m. W.S.W. of Charleston.

Midway, in *Tennessee*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 165 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Midway, a rocky island in the Pacific Ocean, about equally distant from the coasts of California and Japan, being 2,800 m. W. of San Francisco. It is only three quarters of a mile wide, and a mile and a half long, but has a natural harbor defended by a coral reef 20 feet wide, inside of which the water is as calm as that of a lake, while outside the sea often rages furiously. In 1869 an appropriation of $50,000 was contained in the regular naval appropriation bill of Congress for deepening the entrance to the harbor of that island, so as to afford a safe road-way and port of refuge and resort for the naval and merchant-vessels of the U. States.

Mid'wife, *n.*; *pl.* MIDWIVES. [A. S. *midd* = Ger. *mit,* Goth. *mith,* from Sanak. *meth,* to be joined with, and *wife.* See WIFE.] A woman who is present with, or attends and assists other women in, childbirth; a female obstetrician; an accoucheuse.

—*v. n.* To act as an accoucheuse.

—*v. a.* To aid in women's labor or parturition.

Mid'wifery, *n.* The art, act, or operation of assisting women in labor; obstetrics.—Aid rendered at childbirth;—hence, help to, or coöperation in, production.

Mien, (*mēn,*) *n.* [Fr. *mine;* Icel. *mynd,* effigy, image; Armor. *mân, mîn,* mien; akin to Heb. *temûna,* appearance, form, shape, from obs. *min,* to wear an appearance.] Form of the countenance; look; aspect; air; bearing; demeanor; deportment; manner; the whole external appearance, with corresponding carriage of body.

"In her is seen Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien.*"—*Waller.*

Mier, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Grant co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Peru.

Mieroslows'ki, LOUIS, a celebrated Polish general and author, b. at Nemours, France, his mother being French, in 1814. His father, who had served under Marshal Davoust, returned to Poland after the treaty of 1815, taking with him his son, who was educated at the military school of Kalitz, and received in 1830 a commission as ensign of foot-chasseurs. He took an active part in the revolution of that year, fighting in all the principal engagements, till the defeat of his countrymen compelled him to seek an asylum in France. In 1844 he joined the Secret Democratic Society of Poland, engaged in organizing an insurrection, and having betaken himself to the post indicated by it in 1846, was arrested at Posen, and after a dignified and vigorous defence, was condemned to death at Berlin. A rising having taken place at Berlin during the revolution of 1848, he was, with his companions, liberated; whereupon he placed himself at the head of the peasants of Posen, the whole of which duchy was in arms; but this revolt was suppressed, and he was again thrown into prison. On being released, he put himself at the head of the Sicilian revolution; and having been severely wounded in the defence of Catania, he was compelled to leave the island. Invited by the provisional government of the grand-duchy of Baden to take the command of their army against the Prussians, he obeyed the call, and with a very inferior force for some time held the troops of Gens. Peucker and Hirschfeld in check. Having been deserted by his cavalry, he fell back on Rastadt, and after a few reverses, laid down his arms. From that period till the outbreak in Poland in 1863, he lived in retirement in Paris, occupying himself with the study of history, politics, and the art of war. At an early stage of the insurrection he was offered the dictatorship, with the personal command of a portion of the Polish army. But the appointment was not approved by the nobility, who were dissatisfied with his strong democratic bias, and he was therefore obliged to give way to Langiewicz. D. 1870. He has written, *Histoire de la Révolution de Pologne* (1835); *Histoire de la Révolution de* 1830–31 (1842); *Analyse Critique de la Campagne de* 1831 (1845); and a pamphlet, *Débat entre la Révolution et la Contre-Révolution* (1847).

Miff, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *muff,* sulkiness.] A fit of the sulks; a moderate show of resentment expressed by the demeanor. (Used colloquially.)

"Mrs. Codlins left her husband's presence in a *miff.*"—*Planché.*

Miffed, (*mift,*) *a.* Sulky; testifying a slight degree of resentment or spleen.

Mifflin, THOMAS, an American major-general and statesman, b. in Philadelphia, 1744. In 1772 he entered public life as a representative from Philadelphia in the colonial assembly, and was a delegate to the first continental Congress, 1774. At the first outbreak of hostilities in Massachusetts, he enrolled himself in the military service; was made colonel and first aide-de-camp of Washington in 1775; adjutant-general in 1776; and major-general in 1777. On the failure of the "Conway cabal," of which he was an active member, he resigned his commission, and, in 1783, was elected to Congress, of which body he became president the same year. In 1785, he became speaker of the Pennsylvania legislature; and in 1787 was a member of the convention which framed the Federal Constitution. In 1788 he succeeded Franklin as president of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania; and in 1790 was chosen governor of Pennsylvania, which office he held for nine years. D. 1800.

Mifflin, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 45 m. W. of New Albany.

Mifflin, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
—, " Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Wyandot co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Mifflin, in *Pennsylvania*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Juniata River, and Kishicoquillas, Jack's, and Licking creeks. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance. *Cap.* Lewistown. *Pop.* abt. 27,000.

—A township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000.
—, " Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
—, " Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
—, " Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
—, " Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mifflin, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Henderson co., abt. 137 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Mifflin, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Iowa co., abt. 11 m. W. of Mineral Point; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Mifflinburg, or YOUNGMANSTOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Union co., abt. 68 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Mifflin Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

Mifflintown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Juniata co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *p.p.* abt. 1,000.

Mifflinville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 88 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Might, (*mīt,*) *imp.* of MAY, *q. v.*

Might, *n.* [A. S. *miht, neht;* Ger. *macht;* O. Ger. *maht.* See MAY.] Ability; strength; force; power; primarily and chiefly, bodily strength or physical power; military force; valor, with bodily strength; martial prowess; strength or application of means, or resources; power of affection; mental capacity; strength of light; splendor; effulgence.

"Old Tubal Cain was a man of *might.*"—*Mackay.*

With might and main, with all available strength; with the utmost bodily exertion.

"*With might and main* they chas'd the murd'rous fox."—*Dryden.*

Mightily, (*mīt'i-ly,*) *adv.* With great power, force, or strength; vigorously; vehemently; with great earnestness or energy; with great strength of argument; powerfully; with great or irresistible force; with strong resources or means of defence; efficaciously.—In a great degree; very much; greatly. (Used as a colloquialism.)

"I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy."—*Spectator.*

Mightiness, *n.* Quality of being mighty; power; greatness; height of dignity or majestic strength.

"See how soon this *mightiness* meets misery."—*Shaks.*

—Highness; excellency;—used generally with a personal pronoun, as a compellation of dignity.

"Will it please *your mightiness* to wash your hands?"—*Shaks.*

Mighty, (*mīt'y,*) *a.* [A. S. *mihtig;* G. Ger. *mahtig.*] Having great bodily strength or physical power; very strong or vigorous; valiant; bold; very powerful; potent; forcible; efficacious.

"The pen is *mightier* than the sword."—*Bulwer-Lytton.*

—Very great or strong in numbers; important; momentous; of notable size, strength, or quality; great in power, bulk, or extent; eminent in intellect or acquirements.—Wonderful; performed with great might or power; expressing, exhibiting, or implying great force and efficacy.

"Hear ye not the hum of *mighty* workings?"—*Keats.*

—Great; grand; fine; very estimable or excellent; (colloquial and vulgar;) as, he makes a *mighty* fuss about it.
—*adv.* In a great degree; exceedingly; very;—(used colloquially;) as, she considers herself *mighty* pretty.

Mignard, Pierre, surnamed *the Roman,* a French historical and portrait painter, b. at Troyes, in Champagna, 1610. He studied at Rome, and, during his residence there of 22 years, enjoyed great favor from the popes. At length Louis XIV. sent for him to Paris, appointed him his principal painter, and director of the porcelain and tapestry manufactories of Sevres and the Gobelins, and ennobled him. *M.* was on terms of intimacy with the principal French wits, and was beloved by them for his social disposition. D. 1695.

Mignet, Francois Auguste Alexis, (*meen'yai,*) a French historian, b. at Aix (Provence), 1796, was educated for the legal profession at Aix, but removed to Paris, where he lodged with M. Thiers, and in 1824 produced, when only 28 years of age, his *History of the French Revolution from* 1789 *to* 1814. He was afterwards extensively employed as a journalist, and was associated with Armand Carrel and Thiers in conducting the "National." After the revolution of 1830, he was appointed director of the archives in the foreign ministerial department, which office he vacated in 1848. His principal works are, *History of Mary Stuart; Charles V.; Negotiations relative to the Spanish Succession under Louis XIV.;* and several treatises on Moral and Political Science.

Mignonette, (*min'yon-ĕt',*) *n.* [Fr., from *mignon, mignonne,* a darling, a minion, a favorite, from Lat. *minor,* less.] (*Bot.*) See Reseda.

Mi'grant, *a.* Migratory; passing from one place to another.
—*n.* A bird or any other animal of migratory habits.

Mi'grate, *v. n.* [Lat. *migro, migratus;* Heb. *magur,* pl. *megurim,* journeyings, wanderings, from *yur,* to sojourn, to live as not at home.] To pass or remove from one country or from one State to another, with a view to a residence; to pass or remove from one region or district to another, for a temporary abode; to change one's home or place of residence.—To pass from a colder to a warmer climate to hibernate,—said of birds.

Migration, (*-grā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *migratio.*] Act of migrating or removing from one country, region, or state to another for the purpose of residence.—Change of place or habitation; removal; as, the annual *migration* of birds.

Mi'gratory, *a.* [Fr. *migratoire.*] Removing or accustomed to change one's habitation from one country or state to another, for permanent residence.—Roving; wandering; rambling; occasionally making change of pasturage; as, *migratory* hordes of Mongols.—Passing from one climate to another to hibernate, as birds.

Miguel, Maria Evaristo, Dom, Duke of Braganza, and so-called king of Portugal, b. 1802, was son of John VI. At 6 years of age he emigrated with the royal family to Brazil, and when his father succeeded to the throne in 1821, *M.* rebelled three times against him, and was banished. On the death of John, in 1826, *M.* was made regent, and offered the hand of Maria da Gloria, the legitimate heir to the throne, then on her way to Portugal. Notwithstanding his oath to the constitution, he caused himself to be proclaimed king, and forbade the entrance of Maria into the country. After holding the throne for some time, and plunging the country into confusion and misery, a revolution ensued, and Dom Pedro came from Brazil to support the claims of his daughter Maria, in which he was aided by France. Dom *M.* was, after several defeats, compelled to sign, in 1834, a capitulation at Evora, and to depart from Portugal. D. 1866.

Mij'iritch, or **Miz'hiritch,** a town of Russia, govt. of Kharkov, 19 m. N.W. of Kharkov; *pop.* 7,000.

Mika'do. See Japan.

Mika'nia, *n.* [In honor of Professor *Mikan* of Prague.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ.* They are mostly climbing herbs, with opposite leaves. *M. scandens,* the Climbing Boneset, is found in wet thickets from Massachusetts to Georgia, and is distinguished by its short, nearly naked branches, each bearing a small corymb of whitish or pink-colored flowers.

Mikhailovka, (*mik-hai-lov'ka,*) a town of Russia, govt. of Koorsk, on the Khorak, 10 m. W. of Novoi-Oskol. *Manuf.* Linen, wax, and leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mi'lam, in *Texas,* an E. central co; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Little rivers, and Bushy Creek. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Cameron. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.
—A post-vill.,cap.,of Sabine co.,abt. 330 m. E.N.E. of Austin.

Milan, (*mē'lan,*) a city of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Milan, and the former cap. of Lombardy, 150 m. W. of Venice, and 79 m. E.N.E. of Turin; Lat. 45° 28′ 1″ N., Lon. 9° 11′ 20″ E. *M.,* one of the finest and the most pleasing cities of Europe, is circular in form, and surrounded by a wall 10 m. in circuit, but, like most of old cities, it is irregularly laid out. The most remarkable among its public buildings are the Cathedral, an imposing Gothic structure, inferior only to that of St. Peter's at Rome, or St. Paul's of London, being 485 feet long, 252 feet broad, and height of dome 355 feet, adorned with upwards of 4,500 statues; the church of St. Ambrose, in which the German emperors usually received the Lombard crown; the *Palazzo del Corte,* or royal palace, and the *Teatro della Scala.* It has, besides, numerous private palaces. The city is entered by ten gates, of which the *Porta Orientale* is the richest and most remarkable, surpassed only by the *Arcadella Pace,* a triumphal arch on the road leading from Milan to Simplon. In the *Piazza di Castello* is an arena built by Napoleon I. in 1806, on the model of the amphitheatre at Rome. The principal among the institutions of *M.* are the Brera Palace, formerly a Jesuitical college, at present known as the Palace of Arts and Sciences, which has a library of 140,000 vols., besides several rare collections, and the Ambrosian College, containing a library of 95,000 vols., and 15,000 MSS. Attached to the latter is also a gallery of paintings, containing several fine works by Titian, Da Vinci, Luini, Albano, &c., and sketches by Rafaelle, Pietro de Cortona, and Caravaggio. *Manuf.* Velvets, silks, ribbons, laces, carpets, glass, paper, &c. *M.* is the centre of the silk-trade of N. Italy, and, besides an extensive trade in rice and Parmesan cheese, is, next to Venice, the largest book-mart in Italy. *M.* (anc. *Mediolanum*), supposed to have been founded by the Gauls, was annexed to the Roman dominions by Scipio Nascica, b. c. 191. In the 4th cent., it held the rank of sixth city of the Roman empire, and is one of the few in Italy which have survived the devastations of the Middle Ages, and brought down its celebrity to modern times. Its history is identified with that of Lombardy, *q. v. Pop.* 196,109.

Mil'au, in *Illinois,* a village of Calhoun co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 25 m. above Alton.

Milan, in *Indiana,* a township of Allen co.; *pop.* about 1,300.—A post-village of Ripley co., abt. 70 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Milan, in *Michigan,* a village of Livingston co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.—A post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Milan, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Sullivan co., abt. 21 m. N. of La Clede; *pop.* abt. 500.

Milan, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Coos co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Milan, in *New York,* a village of Cayuga co., abt. 21 m. S. by E. of Auburn.—A post-township of Dutchess co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Milan, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Erie co., abt. 103 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,000.

Milan, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bradford co., on the Susquehanna River, abt. 12 m. above Towanda.

Milanese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Milan, Italy;—plurally, the collective people of Milan, Italy.
—*a.* (*Geog.*) Having reference, or pertaining to Milan, or to its inhabitants.

Milazzo, or **Melazzo,** (*me-lat'so,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Messina, 18 m. from Messina, 25 m. S.W. of Cape Faro. It is principally distinguished for its fortifications, being so strong by nature and art, that it may be considered as the "Gibraltar" of Sicily. The citadel is situated on a high promontory 320 feet above the sea. Beneath it is a spacious grotto, called the *Cave of Ulysses. Pop.* 13,000.—The Gulf of *M.* extends 16 m. E. of the town, and has been the theatre of some important naval conflicts, both in ancient and modern times.

Mil'bridge, in *Maine,* a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Mileh, *a.* [A. S. *melce,* milk. See Milk.] Furnishing or yielding milk—said of certain mammiferous beasts; as, a *milch* cow, a *milch* goat.—Soft; tender; compassionate; merciful.

Mild, *a.* [A.S., D., Fris., Ger., Swed., and Dan. *mild;* Icel. *mildr.* From the root of Melt, *q. v.*] Melting; soft; gently and agreeably affecting the senses; not violent; as, a *mild* temperature, a *mild* air, a *mild* light.—Not acrid, pungent, corrosive, or drastic; mollifying; lenitive; assuasive; not sharp, acid, tart, sour, or bitter; moderately sweet or pleasant to the taste; mellow; demulcent; as, a *mild* aperient, *mild* ale, a *mild* cataplasm, &c.—Tender and gentle in temper or disposition; kind; compassionate; melting with tenderness or sympathy; pitiful; merciful; clement; indulgent; not harsh, severe, or cruel.—Placid; gentle; meek and benevolent of aspect; not exhibiting sternness, harshness, or severity; as, a *mild* manner, a *mild* physiognomy.
(Note. *Mild* is frequently employed in the construction of self-explanatory compound words; as, *mild*-featured, *mild*-spoken, *mild*-tempered, &c.)

Mildew, (*mil'dū,*) *n.* [A. S. *mildeaw;* Ger. *mehlthau,* rust on corn.] (*Agric.* and *Hort.*) The name given to a particular mouldy appearance on the leaves of plants, produced by innumerable minute fungi, which, if not checked in their growth, occasion the decay and death of the parts on which they grow, and sometimes of the entire plant. It is common on wheat and on the hop, and in gardens on the leaves of the peach, the nectarine, and other fruit-trees. The causes favorable to the production of mildew are a rich soil and a moist atmosphere, without a free circulation of air or sunshine; or sometimes an excessive dryness, which checks the action of the natural functions of the vegetable organs. In agriculture, this parasitical disease is generally considered irremediable; but in gardening it may be checked by the application of sulphur, in the form of powder, to the leaves covered by the fungi, this being found to destroy them without greatly injuring the leaf.
—*v. a.* To taint with mildew.
—*v. n.* To become tainted with mildew.

Mild'ly, *adv.* Meltingly; gently; tenderly; compassionately; softly; not sternly, harshly, roughly, or violently.

Mild'ness, *n.* State or quality of being mild; softness; gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency; compassion; as, *mildness* of temper or disposition.—The quality that soothes or affects the senses pleasantly; agreeableness of condition; temperateness; moderate state;—opposed to *harshness;* as, the *mildness* of the weather, *mildness* of a liquor, &c.

Mile, *n.* [A. S. *mil, mila;* Lat. *mille,* a thousand, *mille passuum,* a thousand paces, a mile. Among the Romans, a measure of a thousand paces, each five feet.] A measure of length, equal to 8 furlongs, 320 rods, 1,760 yards, or 5,280 feet. The following table, given on the authority of Kelly's *Cambist,* shows the length of the modern mile, and also the league, of various countries, and their relation to the English statute mile:

	Yards.	*Stat. m.*
Modern Roman mile	1,628	·925
English statuta mile	1,760	1·000
Tuscan mile	1,808	1,027
Ancient Scottish mile	1,984	1·127
Irish mile	2,240	1·273
French posting league (4 kilom.)	4,374	2·485
Spanish judicial league	4,635	2·634
Portuguese league	6,760	3·841
German short mile	6,859	3·897
Flanders league	6,861	3·900
Spanish common league	7,416	4·214
Prussian mile	8,237	4·680
Danish mile	8,244	4·684
Dantzic mile	8,475	4·815
Hungarian mile	9,113	5·178
Swiss mile	9,153	5·201
German long mile	10,126	5·753
Hanoverian mile	11,559	6·568
Swedish mile	11,700	6·648

According to the same authority, the Arabian mile is 2,148 yards, the Persian parsang 6,086 yards, the Russian verst 1,167 yards, and the Turkish berri 1,820 yards. The English geographical mile is 1-60th of a degree of latitude, or about 2,025 yards. The geographical league of England and France is 3 such miles, or 6,075 yards; and the German geographical mile is equal to 4 English geographical miles, or 8,100 yards.

Mile'age, (sometimes Milage,) *n.* Fees paid for travelling, as so much per mile; specifically, in the U. States, an allowance made to members of Congress to defray the cost of their journeys to and from Washington.
Constructive mileage, in the U. States, an allowance made for supposed journeys to and from the national capital, as when an extra session is called, &c.

Mile Creek, in *Kansas,* a township of Washington co; *pop.* abt. 100.

Mile'-post, Mile'-stone, *n.* A post or stone set at the roadside to mark the distance or space of a mile.

Mile'-run, *n.* In railroad accounts, a unit of work;—otherwise called *train-mile.*

Miles, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Miles'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Centre co., abt. 87 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Milesian, (*mī-lē'zhan,*) *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the former city of Miletus, Asia Minor.—A native or inhabitant of Ireland, so styled from their reputed descent from Milesius, a king of Spain, whose sons subjugated the island, 1300 b. c.; as, a hot-headed *Milesian.*
—*a.* (*Anc. Geog.*) Belonging, or having reference to the ancient city of Miletus, or its inhabitants.
(*Irish Hist.*) Traditionally descended from King Milesius, or relating to his reputed descendants; as, the *Milesian* race.

Miles River, in *Maryland,* flows into Chesapeake Bay from Talbot co.

Miles'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a former village of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, about 7 m. N. of the State-House.

Mile'tus. (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient city of Asia Minor, on the confines of Caria, south of the mouth of the river Meander. This city, supposed to have been peopled by Carians at an early period, passed through the hands of several tribes, and was seized by the Ionians, who massacred all the women. Gold coins are said to have been struck here b. c. 800. The inhabitants carried on a war against the Lydians, b. c. 623–612. They rose against the Persians b. c. 500, and after sustaining several defeats, their city was taken b. c. 494, and the inhabitants were carried to Ampe, on the banks of the Tigris. *M.* regained its independence after the battle of Mycala, b. c. 479, and soon after joined the Athenians. Alexander III. (the Great) took the city by assault, b. c. 334. It was visited by the apostle Paul (*Acts* xx. 17), who summoned the elders of the Church of Ephesus to meet him here in April, a. d. 56, and was an early see of the Christian Church. It was destroyed by the Turks.

Mil'foil, *n.* [Lat. *millefolium,* a thousand leaves—*mille,* a thousand, and *folium,* a leaf. See Foil.] (*Bot.*) One of the English names of the Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), a bitter European herb, whose leaves have been used medicinally.

Mil'ford, in England. See Milford Haven.

Mil'ford, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of New Haven co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Mil'ford, in *Delaware,* a hundred of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.
—A post-borough of Kent co., abt. 21 m. S.S.E. of Dover; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Mil'ford, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Iroquois co., abt. 140 m. E.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Mil'ford, in *Illinois*, a village of Kendall co., abt. 61 m. S.W. of Chicago.
—A village of Winnebago co., about 90 miles W.N.W. of Chicago.
Mil'ford, in *Indiana*, a village of Decatur co., abt. 8 m. W. of Greensburg.
—A post-village of Kosciusco co., abt. 126 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.
—A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A village of Warren co., abt. 14 m. N. of Williamsport.
Mil'ford, in *Iowa*, a village of Appanoose co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Centreville.
—A village of Clarke co., abt. 50 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines.
—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* 358.
—A township of Story co.; *pop.* 433.
Mil'ford, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bracken co., abt. 20 m. W.S.W. of Marysville.
Mil'ford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Milford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
Mil'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., about 31 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 12,000.
Milford, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., about 36 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.
Mil'ford, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 700.
Mil'ford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., abt. 29 m. S. by W. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,700.
Mil'ford, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., on the Delaware River, 20 m. above Lambertville.
—A village of Mercer co., abt. 16 m. E. of Trenton.
Mil'ford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego co., abt. 70 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,800.
Mil'ford, in *Ohio*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A post-village of Clermont co., abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati. — A township of Defiance co.; *pop.* about 1,900. — A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
Mil'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500. — A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-borough and township, cap. of Pike co., abt. 160 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburgh; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000. — A village and township of Somerset co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Somerset; *pop.* of township abt. 1,900.
Mil'ford, in *Texas*, a post-village of Ellis co., abt. 150 m. N.N.E. of Austin.
Mil'ford, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Caroline co., abt. 38 m. N. of Richmond.
Milford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Milford, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Harrison co., abt. 7 m. S. by W. of Clarksburg. — A village of Preston co., between Brandonville and Fishing Creek.
Milford Centre, in *New York*, a village of Otsego co., abt. 15 m. S. of Cooperstown.
Milford Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Union co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Columbus.
Mil'ford Ha'ven, an extensive basin or inlet of the sea, in S. Wales, co. of Pembroke: St. Ann's Head, at its N.E. extremity, being in Lat. 51° 41′ N., Lon. 5° 10′ 25″ W. It is 15 m. long, and 2 m. in average breadth, and is one of the most capacious as well as safest harbors in the British dominions. The entrance is about 1½ m. wide, and may be entered without a pilot by night as well as by day. The English govt. has a great naval dockyard here.
Mil'hau, or **Mil'lau,** a town of France, dept. of Aveyron, on the Tarne, 30 m. S.E. of Rodez. *Manuf.* Silk twist, chamois-leather, and leather gloves. *Pop.* 12,636.
Miliar'ia, *n.* [Lat., from *milium*, millet-seed.] (*Med.*) A disease attended by an eruption resembling millet-seed; miliary fever.
Miliary, (*mil'ya-ri,*) *a.* [Fr. *miliare;* Lat. *miliarius*, pertaining to *milium*, millet.] (*Med.*) Accompanied with an eruption resembling millet-seeds; as, *miliary* fever.
Miliary glands. (*Physiol.*) The sebaceous glands of the cuticle of the body.
Milio'la, *n.* [From Lat. *milium*, millet.] (*Pal.*) An extinct mollusc, or zoöphyte, which has left its small foraminiferous multilocular shell in great numbers in the strata of many quarries in the neighborhood of Paris.
Mil'iolite, *n.* [From Lat. *milium*, millet, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil shell of the genus *Miliola*.
Mil'itant, *a.* [Lat. *militans*, from *milito*, to serve as a soldier, from *miles, militis*, a soldier.] Serving as a soldier; combating; fighting; engaged in warfare.
"Against foul fiends they aid us *militant*."—*Spenser.*
Church militant, a term applied to the Christian Church on earth, which is supposed to be engaged in a continual contest against error, atheism, and infidelity, as well as against more material enemies; — it is thus distinguished from the *Church triumphant* in heaven.
Mil'itantly, *adv.* In a militant manner. (R.)
Mil'itarily, *adv.* In a military or soldier-like manner.
Mil'itary, *a.* [Fr. *militaire*, from Lat. *militaris — miles, militis*, a soldier.] Pertaining or having reference to soldiers, to arms, or to warlike operations; having concern with martial affairs; as, a *military* parade or review, *military* discipline, &c.
"In coats of mail and *military* pride."—*Milton.*
—Engaged in martial service; bred, trained, or accustomed to the use of arms; as, a *military* man. — Warlike; martial; becoming or befitting a soldier; as, *military* courage or virtue. — Derived from martial service; resulting from, or obtained by service as a soldier; as, *military* glory or renown. — Performed, effected, or made by soldiers: as, "*military* election or recognition." (*Bacon.*) — Conformable to the articles of war; according to the rules and regulations, or manners and customs of armies or militia; as, the course of action taken by the commanding officer was not *military*.
—*n.* The whole body of troops; soldiers taken collectively; an army; soldiery; militia; as, the *military* were called out.
Mil'itary, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 1,456.
Mil'itary Frontier, a long narrow tract of country, belonging to Austria, extending from the Adriatic through Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, and forming the defensive barrier of Austria on the Turkish frontier; *area*, 12,453 sq. miles. *Pop.* 1,111,014.
Military Schools, establishments in which soldiers are instructed, or youths educated for the army. The *soldier schools* of Prussia belong to the first of these classes, and are the most remarkable; they are established in every regiment or batallion, and in them the privates are taught the rudimentary branches of education, and sometimes singing. Military schools of a similar kind exist in the British, Austrian, and other European armies. Institutions of the second class, intended for the education of officers, have been in existence since the days of antiquity, and now form an indispensable part of the military system of all great nations. Louis XV. founded the first military school in France in 1751; it had 500 pupils, all of whom were young noblemen. In 1803, Bonaparte founded the celebrated school of St. Cyr, which still retains the principal features of its first organization. Before the Seven Years' war, the French had established artillery schools in every town where a regiment of that arm was garrisoned. In Prussia, the education of officers is provided for by high schools for each arm in every division of the army; and by the Royal Military School, founded by Frederick the Great, to which the most deserving young officers are admitted from the line. In this country, the well-known military academy of West Point, founded in 1802, stands in the first rank of the institutions of its kind. Cadets are admitted on the recommendation of members of Congress and the President. The number of cadets is limited to 250. The education and subsistence are gratuitous, but the graduates are expected to spend eight years in the public service.
Mil'itate, *v. n.* [Lat. *milito, militatus.* See MILITANT.] To oppose; to contend hostilely or inconsistently; to be or to act in opposition; — preceding *against* and *with*.
"These . . . great names *militate against* each other."—*Burke.*
Militia, (*mi-lish'ya,*) *n.* [Lat., from *militis*, soldier.] A force of irregular infantry and artillery in a state enrolled for discipline, but not engaged in active service except in cases of emergency, and in such cases employed exclusively in home-service; the national citizen-soldiery, as distinguished from the regular forces, or *standing army*. In France, they bear the denomination of *Garde Nationale* (National Guards); in Germany, that of *Landsturm*. In the U. S., *M.* was established by Act of Congress, 1792, providing that all able-bodied white male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, except officers of government, members of Congress, mariners in service, and certain others, shall be enrolled and arranged into brigades, regiments, companies, &c., according to the regulations of the legislatures of the different States. They were to furnish themselves with muskets, ball-cartridges, &c., at their own expense, but the general government was to provide ordnance and field-artillery. Various alterations have been made in the general law from time to time, and many sorts of persons have been exempted from militia duty by statute; but its fundamental provisions, requiring the appearance under arms at specific times of all citizens between certain ages, remain unchanged. The un-uniformed *M.* are, in general, subject to no military duty whatever, except in case of insurrection, war, invasion, or to prevent invasion. In most of the States, however, compulsory enrolment has gradually given place to the volunteer system. In time of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion, the President of the U. States has power to call out the *M.* of such States as he may deem expedient, and to keep them under arms 6 months; but the call must be made through the several governors, who are to judge whether it is justified by the condition of affairs, and may refuse to sanction it if they think proper.
Mil'itiaman, *n.; pl.* MILITIAMEN. One who serves in the militia; a private citizen-soldier.
Mil'lium, *n.* [Celtic *mil*, a pebble, alluding to its hard turgid fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. They are chiefly perennial herbs. The most familiar species are *M. effusum*, the Spreading Millet Grass, found in woods from Pennsylvania to Canada, and *M. pungens*, the Dwarf Millet Grass, growing throughout the N. States generally.
Milk, *n.* [A.S. *meolc;* Ger. *milch.*] (*Chem.*) An opaque whitish secretion peculiar to the females of the class *Mammalia*, or those animals which feed their young from their teats. Milk differs as procured from various animals, but its general characteristics are the same in all. The most familiar variety is that of the cow. Milk may be looked upon as a serous fluid, holding in suspension minute white globules, composed of casein and fatty matter. When examined microscopically, these globules are found to have a diameter of ·00039 inch., and to disappear on the addition of a solution of potash. (*Raspail.*) According to the researches of Professor Nasse, of Marburg, milk is thus constituted: — 1st, Smooth, homogeneous, transparent oil-globules, and large oil-globules, also, the common milk-globules; 2d, cream globules, distinguished by their facette-like appearance; 3d, granulated yellow corpuscles; 4th, the lamella of the epithelium; 5th, the more or less turbid medium in which the four preceding kinds of corpuscles are suspended. When milk is allowed to stand for some time, it undergoes spontaneous changes, a thick yellowish substance, called *cream*, collects on the surface, and the milk beneath becomes thinner, and of a pale-bluish color. Butter, buttermilk, and cream-cheese, are made from cream by processes which will be found described under the articles on BUTTER and CREAM. Milk from which butter has been taken also undergoes spontaneous changes; it becomes much sourer, and congeals into a mass of the consistency of jelly. The fermentation of this coagulated mass is hastened by heat; and when certain substances are added, it very rapidly takes place. Thus, acids and spirits of wine *curdle* it, as it is called; but the most powerful coagulator in use is a decoction from the stomach of animals, especially that of a calf, called *rennet*. After being thus treated, if the whole is put into a bag and squeezed, a thin fluid is forced out, and a tough whitish matter is left behind; the latter substance is called *curd*, and the former *whey*. See CHEESE. According to Berzelius, the specific gravity of milk is 1·033; that of cream, 1·204; and their composition is:

Skimmed Milk.	
Water,	928·75
Caseous matter, or curd, with a trace of butter,	28·00
Sugar of milk,	35·00
Hydrochlorate and phosphate of potash,	1·95
Lactic acid, acetate of potash, and a trace of lactate of iron,	6·00
Earthy phosphates,	·30
	1000·00

Cream.	
Water,	920·00
Curd,	35·00
Butter,	45·00
	1000·00

The statements respecting the composition of human milk are much at variance, owing, probably, to the difficulty of obtaining it in sufficient quantity for analysis, and also from its mutability in regard to the relative proportions of the component parts. Its specific gravity, however, appears to vary between 1·020 and 1·025; and its solid contents, according to Meggenhofer, vary between 11 and 12·5 per cent. The milk of cows and other animals is very much used as food, and is very important as a constituent of diet even among adults. It is also valuable as a food for invalids, especially those who have a consumptive tendency. In some cases of poisoning by metallic salts, such as corrosive sublimate, sulphate of copper, &c., milk is used as an antidote. By evaporating to dryness, and powdering, milk can be brought into a condition in which it will keep for a length of time. In this state an artificial milk can be formed by dissolving the powder in tepid water, which is useful in sea-voyages, especially for children. Within late years considerable progress has been made in treating milk so as to render it capable of keeping for a length of time. The *condensed milk* of Mr. Gail Borden, Jr., from Litchfield co., Conn., consists in cooling the milk as soon as it is drawn from the cow. It is then rapidly heated to 170° or 180° F., and is afterwards removed to vacuum pans in which evaporation of the water is effected at a temperature not exceeding 134° F. By evaporation the milk loses 3-4ths of its bulk, and the remainder, as a very thick cream, is put into small tin cases, soldered down, steeped in boiling water for a short time, and then allowed to cool. This essence of milk will keep good for a length of time. Various other forms of preserved milk are known. Grimwade's desiccated milk is made by mixing the milk with a little sugar and alkali. After the mixture has been heated over hot water till it is of the consistence of dough, it is dried into hard cakes, crushed between strong rollers, and bottled. All processes for preserving milk require great care and precision.
(*Med.*) Milk, as an article of diet, is of the utmost importance to the young, and often of great service to the invalid and convalescent: though in some constitutions inadmissible, on account of the quantity of oil or butter it contains. Much of this objection, however, may always be overcome by taking the precaution of skimming off a portion of its cream before using it as food. In all cases where it is necessary to feed the patient with a good sustaining food, without the risk of inflammatory action or excitement succeeding, a milk diet is the best regimen that can be adopted, especially in all diseases affecting the respiratory organs, or inflammations of the stomach, bowels, bladder, or kidneys. It is also of great benefit after spitting of blood, or any active hemorrhage, while in gout it is of the highest importance as a dietetic agent. The diseases of infancy and childhood, in which a milk diet is of the utmost consequence, are mesenteric diseases, scrofulous habits of body, spinal affections, epileptic fits, and enlarged glands, or whatever indicates a strumous taint of the blood. For such purposes, when cow's milk is too rich, even if denuded of a part of its cream, it may be often made wholesome and digestible by adding one-third of lime-water to two-thirds of milk. When, from the loss of her own milk, or from sickness, the mother is unable to suckle her infant, asses' milk, as agreeing more nearly to human milk than any other kind, is the article usually employed as the source of nutrition for the child. In countries where neither cows nor asses are to be met with, recourse must be had to goat's milk, which, containing less caseine and more sugar than cows', is very well suited both for infants and invalids, and is but a shade less nutritious than asses' milk.

Milk, *v. a.* To draw or press milk from, as by the hand or mouth; to draw off the milk from.

"I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me." — *Shaks.*

—To extract or draw from the breasts, teats, or udder; as, to *milk* a cow. — To furnish with milk; to add milk to; to mix milk with.

Milk'er, *n.* One who milks; also, one who, or that which, yields milk; as, that cow is a good *milker.*

"His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker's* hand." — *Dryden.*

Milk'-fever, *n.* (*Med.*) The fever which precedes or accompanies the secretion of milk in women recently delivered. It comes on generally about the third day after delivery, and is characterized by quick pulse; increased heat; redness of face; diminution or temporary suspension of the lochial discharge; tumefaction or tension of the breasts. It commonly terminates in 24 hours, and often with profuse perspiration. It requires the use of antiphlogistics, with dry diet. — *Dunglison.*

Milk'ily, *adv.* Lactually; after the manner of milk.

Milk'iness, *n.* Softness of quality, like that of milk; approach to the nature or appearance of milk.

"Thy balmy, even temper, and *milkiness* of blood." — *Dryden.*

Milk'-livered, (*-liv'erd,*) *a.* White-livered; cowardly; faint-hearted; timorous; as, a "*milk-livered* man." *Shak.*

Milk'-maid, *n.* A dairy-maid; a female employed in milking cows.

"In vain the *milk-maid* tugs an empty teat." — *Dryden.*

Milk'-molar, *a.* Belonging or having reference to the molar teeth of young mammalia, which being early shed, give place to others.

—*n.* A molar tooth shed by a young mammal, and succeeded by a pre-molar.

Milk'-punch, *n.* (*Drinks.*) A mixture of spirits and milk, sweetened and spiced.

Milk River, rises on the E. slope of the Rocky Mountains, in British N. America, and flowing a general E. course for abt. 150 m., turns S.E. and enters Montana Territory in the Blackfeet Indian region. Thence turning E. again, it enters the Missouri River abt. 100 m. above Fort Union.

Milk'-sickness, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease occasionally observed in some of the Western States, which affects both men and cattle, but chiefly the latter. It is attributed in cattle to something eaten or drunk by them; and in man, to the eating of the flesh of animals laboring under the disease. Owing to the tremors that characterize it in animals, it is called the *Trembles.* It is endemic. The symptoms are vomiting, purging, extreme nervous agitation, &c.; and the approved indications of treatment appear to be gentle emetics and laxatives, with quiet, and mucilaginous drinks. — *Dunglison.*

Milk'sop, *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk; but, more commonly, a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded, finical man; a thin-blooded, wishy-watery kind of fellow; a fribble.

"Give him port-wine and potent sack;
From *milksop* he'll start up mohack." — *Prior.*

Milk'-tooth, *n.*; *pl.* MILK-TEETH. (*Farriery.*) A small fore-tooth which a foal cuts when about three months old, and casts before he is three years old.

Milk-teeth is the name popularly given to the first complete set of twenty teeth with which the gums of children are furnished, and which usually last till the twelfth or fourteenth year, when they are succeeded by the permanent set of thirty-two.

Milk'-vessel, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the canals or cavities formed between or among the cells, containing a milky juice. — *Gray.*

Milk'-vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus ASTRAGALUS, *q. v.*

Milk-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYGALA.

Milk'y, *a.* Made of milk; consisting of milk; lacteal. — Resembling milk; as, *milky* sap. — Yielding or giving forth milk.

"He courts the *milky* mothers of the plains." — *Roscommon.*

—Soft, mild; gentle; tender; timorous.

"Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart?" — *Shaks.*

Milky Vetch, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASTRAGALUS.

Milky Way, *n.* (*Astron.*) The name given to a whitish zone of light which everybody must have observed in the sky. This zone makes a complete tour of the heavens, passing through the following constellations: Cassiopeia, Perseus, Gemini, Orion, Monoceros, Argo, the Southern Cross, the Centaur, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila, Sagitta, Cygnus, and Cepheus. The milky way thus traces almost a great circle of the celestial sphere: whence results a secondary arc, which, after separating from the principal arc throughout an extent of about 120° from α Centauri to Cygnus, becomes again confounded with it. Concerning the milky way, Sir Wm. Herschel says: — "This remarkable belt has maintained, from the earliest ages, the same relative situation among the stars; and when examined through a powerful telescope is found (wonderful to relate!) *to consist entirely of stars scattered by billions,* like glittering dust on the black ground of the general heavens." So crowded are the stars in some parts of the milky way, that the same astronomer, by counting the stars in a single field of his telescope, was led to conclude that 50,000 had passed under his view in a zone two degrees in breadth during one hour's observation. The milky way was called by the Greeks *galaxias;* from which we derive our word galaxy. The Chinese and the Arabians call it the celestial River; it is the path of the spirits among the savages of North America, and the path of St. James of Compostella, according to the peasants of Italy. According to the ancient Greeks, the galaxy arose from the milk which the infant Hercules let fall from the breast of Juno when she pushed him away, on learning that he was the son of Maia; others considered that it was not milk, but ears of corn which Isis dropped on her flight from Typhon. Some of the Pythagoreans believed it to be an old and disused path of the sun; Anaxagoras thought it was a reflection of the earth; and Aristotle considered it sublunary, and consisting of exhalations of the same matter as comets. Although Democritus hit upon the true solution of the difficulty, it was not till the discovery of the telescope that Galileo was enabled to announce that he had resolved the whole of the milky way into stars. It is calculated that the light from the nearest stars in the milky way occupies about three years in reaching the earth; the light of the most distant will not arrive at the earth in less than 1,500 years.

Mill, *n.* [Fr. *mille,* thousand.] In the U. States, a fictitious money of account, being equivalent to the tenth part of a cent, or the thousandth of a dollar.

Mill, *n.* [A. S. *mylin, milu;* D. *molen;* Ger. *mühle;* Ir. *mulcan;* Fr. *moulin,* from Lat. *molo, molere.*] A name applied to almost all machinery consisting of wheel-work, whether intended to change the form or the position of the object to be operated upon. Machines of this kind, therefore, take their name from the processes

Fig. 1789. — WIND-MILL.

for which they are used, — as saw-mills, stamping-mills, fulling-mills, grinding-mills, &c.; from the motive power, — as wind-mills (*Fig.* 1788), water-mills, steam-mills, hand-mills, &c.; or from the material operated on, as cotton-mills, sugar-mills, flour-mills, oil-mills, &c. We shall reduce the present notice to the flour-mill. Among the rudest nations the grinding of corn was done by pounding it between two stones. With the advance of art, however, a simple hand-mill was constructed, composed of an immovable nether stone, called the *mule,* and an upper stone, called *mulos,* put in motion by the hand. These mills were used by the Hebrews (Fig. 1790) and Greeks, and were commonly

Fig. 1790. — ANCIENT HAND-MILL.

worked by criminals or slaves. Asses were afterwards employed. Water-mills appear to have been used by the Romans, and the wind-mill was invented in the reign of Augustus. At the present time the ordinary mill for grinding grain is constructed with two circular stones, made of buhr-stone (*q. v.*), placed horizontally, furrowed or grooved — the grooves being cut perpendicularly on the one side, and with a slope on the other. The two millstones must be furrowed exactly alike, the sharp edges of the grooves on the one come against those on the other, and so cut the grain to pieces. Fig. 1791 shows a section of a flour-mill reduced to its simplest elements. The millstones are at *a,* the lower of which is firmly fixed, it being a matter of importance to have this done securely; and the upper is made to revolve on a shaft which passes up through the lower one, at a speed of one hundred revolutions per minute more or less. Motion is communicated by the spur-wheel *b,* which is driven by a water-wheel or other power. The corn, previously cleaned, is supplied to the millstones by means of the hopper *c,* connected with which there is a valve, *d,* for regulating the supply. Passing through a hole in the centre of the upper millstone, it comes in between the two, where it is ground, and thrown out on all sides by means of the centrifugal force. The millstones are, of course, enclosed, and the flour passes down through the spout *e,* to the worm at *f,* which, while it cools the ground corn, carries it along to elevators, *g.* These raise it up to the floor, on which the silk-dressing machine, *h,* is placed. This is a cylinder, which was formerly made of wire-cloth of various de-

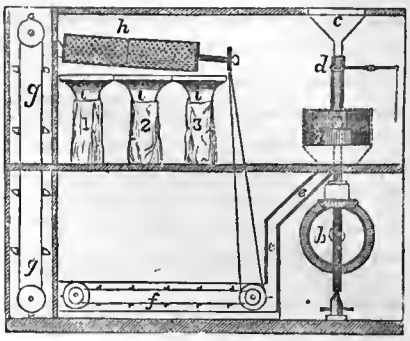


Fig. 1791.

grees of fineness, and consequently separated the flour into different qualities — the finest passing through the first portion, the second passing through the next, and so on; but no part of it large enough in the openings to let through the bran, which passed out at the end. Silk is now preferred for dressing the flour, and wire-machines for separating the bran into different kinds. Hoppers, *i,* are placed below the dressing-machine, by means of which the flour and bran are filled into sacks. No. 1, being fine flour; No. 2, seconds; and No. 3, bran. — The name mill is commonly applied, not only to the machinery, but also, by extension, to the house or building that contains it, some of which contain not less than 36 pair of millstones.

(NOTE. — *Mill,* used in the construction of compound-words, affords such self-explaining examples as *mill-*hand, *mill-*wheel, *mill-*pool, &c.)

—*v. a.* To grind; to triturate; to comminute; to reduce to fine particles, or to small pieces. — To shape, trim, or finish by passing through a machine; — said chiefly in reference to metal work. — To make a raised impression round the edges of a piece of money as a preventive against clipping of the coin.

"It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges." — *Addison.*

—To full by passing through a machine, as cloth; as, *milled* kerseymere. — To pommel or punch with the fist; to administer a sound drubbing with one's fists; to engage in a pugilistic encounter; as, to *mill* a bully. (Cant.)

To mill chocolate, to beat it up until it froths on the surface.

Mill, *n.* A set-to at fisticuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing-match: as, the *mill* was made up for $250 a side. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Mill, JAMES, an English political economist and historian, born in Kincardineshire, 1774. He first came to London as tutor in the family of Sir John Stuart, but gave up that post, and devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits. In 1818 he published his admirable *History of British India;* a work of great research and powerful reasoning. He also produced several valuable works on legislation and morals, viz., his *Elements of Political Economy;* an *Analysis of the Human Mind;* and *Prison and Prison Discipline; Colonies; Laws of Nations; and Education.* He was also a contributor of many excellent articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and the "Edinburgh," "Westminster," and "London Reviews." In morals and legislation he was the powerful auxiliary of Jeremy Bentham; in political economy the ally of Adam Smith and Ricardo; and in philosophy he was a follower of Bacon and Locke. He held the office of chief examiner of accounts to the East India Company. D. 1836.

MILL, JOHN STUART, son of the preceding, b. 1806, received a private education, obtained a clerkship in the East India House, and gradually rose until he succeeded, in 1856, to the post which his father had filled before him. He retired from that service on the transfer of the administration from the Company to her Majesty's Government, in 1858, when he declined an offer made to him by Lord Stanley of a seat in her Majesty's Indian Council. He is best known as a political economist, and Woman's Rights' advocate, and has contributed to the "Edinburgh" and "Westminster Reviews," and was for some time joint, and afterwards sole proprietor of the London and Westminster Review. He has written *System of Logic* (published in 1843); *Essays on Unsettled Questions of Political Economy* (1844); *An Essay on Liberty; Dissertations and Discussions, Political, &c.;* and *Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform* (1859); *Principles of Political Economy; Considerations on Representative Government* (1861); *Utilitarianism* (1862); *Auguste Comte and Positivism;* and *Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy* (1865).

Mill, in *Indiana,* a township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Mill, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Cedar Falls.

Mill, in *Ohio,* a twp. of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Mill'ard, in *Kansas,* a village of Riley co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Fort Riley.

Mill'ard, in *Utah Territory,* a W. co., adjoining Nevada Territory; *area,* abt. 5,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sevier River, and several smaller streams, with lake Sevier in the S. part. *Surface,* mostly mountainous; *soil,* sterile. *Cap.* Fillmore City. *Pop.* abt. 900.

Millard, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Walworth co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Elkhorn.

Millardsville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Susquehanna co.

Mill'-board, *n.* A kind of stout, thick pasteboard.

Millborough Springs, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Bath co., abt. 151 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Mill'brook, a village of Durham co., Upper Canada, abt. 18 m. N.W. of Port Hope.

Mill'brook, in *Illinois,* a post-office of Kendall co. — A township of Peoria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Mill'brook, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mill'brook, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Mercer co.

Mill'burg, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Berrien co., abt. 14 m. N. of Berrien.

Mill'burn, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Lake co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

Mill'burn, in *New Jersey,* a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 10 m. W. of Newark; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mill'bury, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 42 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Mill'-cake, *n.* The spongy or doughey mass of ingredients incorporated to make gunpowder, preparatory to the granulating process.

Mill'-cog, *n.* The denticulated cog of a mill-wheel.

Mill Creek, a village of Upper Canada, abt. 12 m. W. of Kingston; *pop.* 350.

Mill Creek, in *Delaware,* a hundred of New Castle co.; *pop.* abt. 4,400.

Mill Creek, in *Illinois,* a township of Clark co.

Mill Creek, in *Indiana,* enters Eel River in Putnam co. It has one perpendicular fall of 45 ft. — Another, enters the Tippecanoe in Pulaski co.

—A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Mill Creek, in *Michigan,* enters Black River in St. Clair co. — Another, enters Huron River near Dexter, in Washtenaw.

Mill Creek, in *Missouri,* a village of Ripley co., abt. 160 m. S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Mill Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Mahoning River from Mahoning co. — 2. Enters the Ohio River at Cincinnati, in Hamilton co. — 3. Enters the Sciota River in Delaware co.

—A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000 — A township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 6,500. — A township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mill Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 6,500. — A post-office of Huntingdon co. — A village of Lancaster co. — A township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,709.

—A village of Tioga co.

Mill Creek, in *Tennessee,* enters Cumberland River abt. 4 m. above Nashville.

Mill Creek, in *Texas,* enters Brazos River in Austin co., a few m. below San Felipe.

Milldale, in *Mississippi,* a village of Warren co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Vicksburg.

Milledgeville, in *Georgia,* a city, cap. of the State, and the seat of justice of Baldwin co., on the Oconee River, about 158 m. N.W. of Savannah, and 659 m. S.W. of Washington; Lat. 33° 7′ 20″ N., Lon. 83° 19′ 45″ W. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a rich and fertile region, and, besides the State Penitentiary, State Arsenal, and Capitol, contains many handsome and substantial edifices. The Oconee River furnishes abundant water-power, but is not navigable. *Pop.* abt. 2,800.

Milledgeville, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Galena.

Milledgeville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Lincoln co., abt 9 m. S. of Danville.

Milledgeville, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Montgomery co., abt. 133 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh. — A village of Northampton co.

Milledgeville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 15 m. S. by E. of Meadville.

Milledgeville, in *Tennessee,* a village of White co., abt. 80 m. S. by S. of Nashville.

Mill'-dam, *n.* A dam, mound, or dike, to obstruct a watercourse, and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel.

Mille Lacs, (*mil lak,*) in *Minnesota,* an E. central co.; *area,* abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rum River, and many smaller streams, while Lake Mille Lacs occupies the N.W. part of the co. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap* Princeton. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A village of Aiken co., abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of St. Cloud.

Millen's Bay, in *N. York,* a post-vill. of Jefferson co.

Millena'rian, *n.* [Fr. *millénaire.* See MILLENNIUM.] One who believes in Christ's personal reign on earth for a thousand years; a chiliast. See MILLENNIUM.

—*a.* Consisting of a thousand years; pertaining or having reference to the millennium.

Millena'rianism, Millenarism, *n.* The doctrine or theory of the millenarians. See MILLENNIUM.

Millen'arist, *n.* A millenarian.

Millenary, *a.* [Lat. *millenarius.*] Consisting of a thousand; as, the *millenary* septenium. — *Arbuthnot.*

—*n.* The space of a thousand years. — A millenarist.

Millen'nial, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to the millennium, or to a thousand years; as, *millenial* happiness. — *Bp. Burnet.*

Millen'nialist, *n.* A believer in the millennium; a millenarian; a chiliast.

Millen'nianism, Millen'narism, *n.* Millenarianism.

Millen'nium, *n.* [Lat. *mille,* a thousand, and *annus,* year. See ANNUAL.] (*Theol.*) A term applied by ecclesiastical writers to that period predicted in Scripture when Christ is to reign with his saints upon earth for the space of one thousand years, (*Rev.* xx.) Many have held, from the earliest period of Christianity, that this is to be received literally, and have drawn up ideas of this earthly paradise. Those who hold this doctrine are commonly called millenarians. The ancient millenarians held that the city and temple of Jerusalem were to be rebuilt and splendidly adorned with gold and jewels, and that Christ, having come down from heaven, would reign there a thousand year with his saints, both those who were already dead, and those who were still alive. The productions of nature were to be prodigiously increased, and everything in nature was to minister to their corporeal delights. The Jews were to be restored to their own land, and raised to the first rank among the nations of the earth. Irenæus and others of the early Fathers held these views; but they were warmly opposed by Origen and others. These maintained that the passages founded upon were to be understood figuratively as pointing to a period when t'hristianity should prevail in the world; and in consequence, physical and moral evil abated. The latter is now the view generally held; but some, as the Irvingites, still look for a personal reign of Christ upon earth.

Millepied, Millepede, *n.* [Lat. *mille,* and *pes, pedis,* a foot. See PEDAL.] An insect having many feet, as the Wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus,* and many others.

Millepore, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille,* and *porus,* pore.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a genus of hydroid medusæ that build a coral branching stem, in which are numerous pits or pores for the retreat of the heads. — *Worcester,* after *Agassiz.*

Milleporite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossilized millepore.

Miller, *n.* [From *mill.*]

(*Zoöl.*) A winged insect or moth; — so called from the white, powdery substance with which their wings are covered.

Miller, HUGH, an eminent geologist, b. at Cromarty, Scotland, in 1802, whose father was lost at sea, on board a small vessel of which he was the owner, while Hugh was still a child. He was sent to the parish-school, and in course of time was apprenticed to the trade of a stone-mason. From the time he had mastered the art of reading, he had been assiduous in his search after knowledge, and a love of natural history had been fostered in him by his uncle. While hewing stones in the quarry, he was engaged in observing their geological form. Of poetry, also, he was very fond, and after seeking in vain to get a certain effusion in rhyme inserted in a newspaper, he published a volume of verse, which brought him into notice, and obtained for him the clerkship of a bank in his native place. The leisure afforded by this occupation he turned to good account. After contributing for a short time to the "Inverness Courier," he published *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland.* He was next selected by the Free Church party to

Fig. 1791. — HUGH MILLER.

edit their organ, the "Witness" newspaper, a post which he continued to fill till his death. His first geological paper appeared in this print, and when the Geological Association met at Glasgow, Sir Charles Lyell, Dr. Buckland, and Sir Roderick Murchison, all expressed themselves astonished and delighted at the labors of the new scientific writer. One of the fishes described by him in this course, was named by Prof. Agassiz after Mr. *M.* A republication of the papers afterwards took place under the title of the *Old Red Sandstone, or New Walks in an Old Field.* His ready, picturesque, and vigorous pen was henceforth constantly employed; and he produced, after a visit to the S., *First Impressions of England and its People; Footprints of the Creator* — an answer to some of the statements of the *Vestiges of Creation;* the *Geology of the Bass,* and the *Testimony of the Rocks.* He also lectured upon his favorite science in Edinburgh and London, and in 1855, read a paper on the *Fossil Flora of Scotland,* before the British Association at Glasgow. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he gave to the world a most interesting account of his early life, in a work called *My Schools and Schoolmasters.* In 1855, while laboring under a paroxysm of disease of the brain, he shot himself through the body.

Miller, WILLIAM ALLEN, a distinguished English chemist, b. at Ipswich, 1817. His chief work is *Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical,* of which a third edition appeared in 1856.

Miller, in *Georgia,* a S.W. co; *area,* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Spring Creek, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Colquitt. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Miller, in *Indiana,* a village and township of Dearborn co., abt. 6 m. N. of Lawrenceburg; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Miller, in *Missouri,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Osage and Auglaize rivers, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* in some places fertile. *Cap.* Tuscumbia. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A township of Scotland co.

Miller, in *Ohio,* a township of Knox co; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Miller, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Millerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sulphide of nickel, occurring in delicate capillary crystals of a brass or bronze-yellow color, with a gray or iridescent tarnish, with spathic iron, at the Sterling Mine, Antwerp, N. Y.

Millerites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect named after the founder, William Miller, b. in Pittsfield, Mass., 1781; d. 1849; who predicted that the end of the world was soon to take place. The *M.* were, at a time, about 50,000; but the failure of the prediction of Miller, in 1843, greatly diminished the number of his disciples. It is said that the sect still exists, but so diminished that it is of no importance.

Milleroches, (*meel-leh-rosh',*) a village of Upper Canada, abt. 45 m. N.W of Prescott.

Millersburg, in *Idaho Territory,* a mining-village of Nez Percés co., abt. 120 m. N. of Idaho City.

Millersburg, in *Illinois,* a post-village and former cap. of Mercer co., abt. 156 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Millersburg, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Elkhart co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Goshen.

—A village of Ohio co., on the Ohio River, abt. 40 m. below Cincinnati.

—A village of Orange co., abt. 37 m. N.W. of New Albany.

—A village of Whitley co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Columbia.

Millersburg, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Bourbon co., abt. 18 m. E. of Frankfort.

Millersburg, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Rice co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Faribault.

Millersburg, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Calloway co., abt. 21 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Millersburg, in *Ohio,* a post-village, cap. of Holmes co., abt. 87 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

—A village of Meigs co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Millersburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Berks co.

—A post-village of Dauphin co., abt. 28 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Millersburg, in *Tennessee,* a village of Rutherford co., abt. 43 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Miller's Place, in *New York,* a post-vill. of Suffolk co.

Millersport, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 30 m. E.S.E. of Columbus.

Miller's Ranch, in *California,* a village of Butte co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Oroville.

Miller's River, in *Massachusetts,* rises in Worcester co., and flowing W., enters the Connecticut River in Franklin co.

Miller's River, in *Vermont,* enters the Passumpsic River in Caledonia co.

Miller's-thumb, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bull-head, *Cottus gobio,* a small fish, abundant in clear rivers and streams, and seldom exceeding 4 or 5 inches in length. It belongs to the genus COTTUS, *q. v.*

Millerstown, in *Kentucky,* a village of Grayson co., abt. 125 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Millerstown, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 11 m. W.N.W. of Urbana.

Millerstown, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Butler co., abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of Butler.

—A village of Lebanon co., abt. 20 m. E. of Harrisburg.

—A village of Lehigh co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Allentown.

—A post-vill. of Perry co., abt. 29 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Millersville, in *Indiana,* a village of Marion co.

Millersville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Anne Arundel co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Millerville, in *New York,* a village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Ogdensburg.

Millersville, in *Ohio,* a village of Delaware co., abt. 28 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Millersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 39 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

Millerton, in *California,* a post-village, cap. of Fresno co., abt. 130 m. S.E. of Stockton; *pop.* abt. 300.

Millertown, in *California,* a village of Placer co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Auburn.

Millery, or MILLERAT, in *Iowa,* a village of Dubuque co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Dubuque.

Milles'imal, *a.* [Lat. *millesimus,* from *mille,* a thousand.] Thousandth; consisting of a thousand parts; as, *millesimal* fractions. — *Watts.*

Millesimo, (*mil-li-se'mo,*) a small town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, on the Bormida. It was the scene of one of the first victories of Napoleon I., won against the Austrians, April 14, 1796.

Mill'eville, (*mill'vil,*) in *New York,* a village of Rensselaer co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Albany.

Mill'field, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Athens co., abt. 72 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Mill Grove, in *Indiana,* a village of Owen co., abt. 15 m. N. of Spencer.

—A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 835.

Mill Grove, in *Ohio,* a post-office of Morgan co.

—A village of Wood co., abt. 120 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Mill Grove, in *S. Carolina,* a village of Sumter co.

Mil'let, *n.* [Fr. *millet*, or *mil*; Lat. *milium*. Etymol. uncertain.] (*Bot.*) The common name for a great number of cereal plants, the grains of which are used as food, and for making a kind of beer, in various countries. *Holcus Sorghum* is the Turkish millet; *Panicum miliaceum*, the Indian; *Paspalum exile*, the Sierra Leone; *Setaria Germanica* and *Italica* (Fig. 1792), the German and Italian millet respectively, probably varieties of the same species.

Fig. 1792. — MILLET, (*Setaria Italica.*)

Mill Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 104 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Mill Haven, in *Georgia*, a village of Scriven co., abt. 75 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Mill Haven, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Juneau co., abt. 7 m. N.W of Mauston.

Millheim, (*mil'hime.*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., 85 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 500.

Mill'houses, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Decatur co., abt. 55 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Mill'-head, *n.* The head of water available for the working of a mill-wheel.

Milliard, (*mil'le-ar,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille.*] A thousand millions.

Mil'liare, *n.* [From Lat. *mille.*] A Roman mile, consisting of 1,000 paces of 5 ft. each, and therefore = 5,000 feet; taking the Roman foot at 11·6496 Eng. inches, the Roman mile would be 1,618 Eng. yards, or 142 yards less than the English statute mile.

Mil'liary, *a.* [Lat. *milliarius.*] Pertaining, having reference to, or denoting a mile.

—*n.* [Lat. *milliarium.*] A mile-stone.

Mil'ligram, Milligramme, *n.* [Fr. *milligramme.*] The thousandth part of a gramme = 0·154 English grains. See METRIC SYSTEM.

Mil'liken's Bend, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Madison parish, on the Mississippi River, abt. 55 m. above Vicksburg, Mississippi. Near this village, in June, 1863, a body of 1,400 colored troops, with 160 soldiers of the 23d Iowa regt., under the command of Gen. Elias S. Dennis, were attacked by a Confederate force, numbering abt. 2,500, under Gen. Henry McCullough, and would have been defeated but for the assistance of two U. S. gunboats, sent from Admiral Porter's fleet. After a desperate contest of several hours, the Confederates were repulsed. The loss on either side was abt. 150 killed, and 300 wounded.

Mil'lilitre, *n.* [Fr. See LITRE.] The thousandth part of a litre = 06103 of an English cubic inch. See METRIC SYSTEM.

Millim'etre, *n.* [Fr. See METRE.] The thousandth part of a metre = 03937 of an English inch. See METRIC SYSTEM.

Mil'liner, *n.* [Supposed to be from *Milaner*, or a Milanese importer of finery for females.] A person, generally a female, who makes and sells head-gear, as hats, bonnets, &c., for women's wear. See MAN-MILLINER.

Mil'linery, *n.* The articles for feminine wear made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats, bonnets, and fal-lals, &c. — Paraphernalia; trumpery; tinsel; as, church or sacerdotal *millinery*, stage *millinery*, &c.

Mil'ling, *n.* Act or avocation of grinding and passing through a mill. — Act of making raised impressions on the edges of coin, &c., or the impressions thus made. — Act or process of fulling cloth. — A sound pommelling, or drubbing with the fists. (Cant.)

Milling-machine. A machine tool for trimming surfaces by rotary cutters. — *Milling-tool.* A roller having a denticulated surface for giving indentations corresponding thereto in metal by rotary pressure.

Mil'lington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 35 m. E.N.E. of New Haven.

Millington, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Kent co., abt. 60 m. E.N.E. of Annapolis.

Millington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Northampton.

Millington, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 286.

Millington, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Trenton.

Millington, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., abt. 25 m. E. of Staunton.

Mil'lion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mille*, thousand.] A thousand times a thousand, written 1,000,000; the number of ten hundred thousand. — A very great number; — used indefinitely.

"Many people at the Derby this year? Well, I should say, perhaps two *millions*." — *Thackeray.*

Millionaire, (*mil'yon-ar,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *millonario.*] A man worth a million; — hence, a common titular term for a very rich person. (Sometimes written *millionnaire.*)

Mil'lionary, *a.* Having reference, or pertaining to millions; consisting of millions.

Mil'lionnaire, *n.* Same as MILLIONAIRE, *q. v.*

Mil'lionth, *a.* The ten hundred thousandth.

—*n.* A unit of a million equal parts.

Mill Plain, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Hartford.

Mill Point, in *Michigan*, a village of Ottawa co., on Grand River, abt. 2 m. above Grand Haven.

Mill Point, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Pocahontas co.

Mill'port, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., about 78 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Millport, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Quincy, Illinois.

Millport, in *New York*, a post-village of Chemung co., abt. 150 m. S.W. by W. of Albany.

Millport, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Potter co., abt. 200 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Mill'race, *n.* The stream or channel of water that serves to drive a mill-wheel.

Mill'reis, Mill'rees, Mill'reis, *n.* [Pg. *mil*, a thousand, and *reis*, pl. of *real*, a coin.] A current money of account in Portugal and Brazil; in the former country it is equivalent to about $1.05; in the last-named, it is worth, at par of exchange, 54 cents.

Mill River, in *Connecticut*, enters Long Island Sound from Fairfield co.

Mill River, in *Vermont*, enters the Connecticut River from Windsor co.

Mills, in *Iowa*, a W.S.W. co., adjoining Nebraska; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Nishnabotona rivers, besides several large creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Glenwood. *Pop.* 6,935.

Mills'borough, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 45 m. S. by E. of Dover.

Millsborough, in *Ohio*, a village of Richland co.

Millsborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 36 m. S. of Pittsburg.

Mills'field, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Coos co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Millsfield, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashtabula co.

Mill'-sixpence, *n.* (*Numis.*) An old English silver coin, first milled in 1561, and now extremely rare.

Mill's Mills, in *Indiana*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 60 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Mill's Point, in *Kentucky.* See HICKMAN.

Mills'port, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Mill Springs, in *Kentucky*, a locality in Wayne co., on the Cumberland River, abt. 100 m. S. of Frankfort. Here, on Jan. 19, 1862, an important battle was fought between abt. 28,000 National troops, commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas, and about 10,000 Confederates (infantry and cavalry), exclusive of 20 pieces of artillery, under Gen. George B. Crittenden. The latter had been intrenched at this point and at Beech Grove, but on the approach of Gen. Thomas, conceiving his position not sufficiently strong, he determined to act on the offensive. The Confederate column was led by Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer. A severe contest ensued, in which Gen. Zollicoffer was killed, and the Confederates defeated. The loss of the Confederates was 192 killed and 62 wounded; that of the Nationals was 39 killed and 203 wounded.

Mill'stadt, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of St. Clair co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Bellville; *pop.* of township abt. 915.

Mill'stone, *n.* A large circular stone used for grinding grain. See BURSTONE, and MILL.

To see into, or *through a millstone*, to penetrate with accuracy; to be acute or sharp-sighted; to observe with judicial exactness of scrutiny; as, he is shrewd enough *to see through a millstone* further than any of us. (Used as a colloquial proverbialism.)

Mill'stone, in *New Jersey*, a township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* abt. 2,356.

—A post-village of Somerset co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Millstone, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Forest co.

Mill'stone-grit, *n.* (*Geol.*) A group of strata consisting of coarse-grained quartzose sandstone, which occurs between the mountain limestone and the superincumbent coal formations.

Millstone River, in *New Jersey*, rises in Monmouth co., and flowing N., enters the Raritan from Somerset co.

Mill'street, a market-town of Ireland, in co. Cork, Munster, abt. 20 m. E. of Killarney; *pop.* 2,162.

Mill's Village, in *Maine*, a village of Waldo co., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Belfast.

Mill'-tail, n. The flow or current of water that has passed a mill-wheel; — correlative to *mill-head.*

Mill'-tooth, *n.*; *pl.* MILL-TEETH. A molar tooth; a grinder.

Mill'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 110 m. S by W. of Indianapolis.

Mill'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 11 m. W.S.W. of Flemington.

Milltown, in *New York*, a village of Putnam co., abt. 100 m. S. of Albany.

Milltown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co.

—A post-village of Chester co., abt. 4 m. E. of West Chester.

—A village of Montgomery co., abt. 8 m. N. by E. of Philadelphia.

Mill'town-Malbay, a town of Ireland, in the co. Clare, Munster, abt. 18 m. W. of Ennis; *pop.* 1,200.

Mill'view, in *Virginia*, a village of Fauquier co.

Mill Village, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co.

Mill'ville, in *Alabama*, a village of Butler co., abt. 65 m. S.S.W. of Montgomery.

—A village of Marion co.

Millville, in *California*, a village of Lassen co.

—A post-village of Shasta co., abt. 20 m. E. of Shasta.

Mill'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 6 m. E. by S. of New Castle.

Mill'ville, in *Iowa*, a post-twp. of Clayton co.; *pop.* 833.

Mill'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 23 m. S.E. of Worcester.

Mill'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ray co., abt. 150 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Mill'ville, in *New Jersey*, a town of Cumberland co., abt. 40 m. S. by E. of Camden; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Mill'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 40 m. W. of Rochester.

Mill'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 22 m. N.N.W. of Cincinnati. — A village of Delaware co., abt. 27 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Mill'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,683.

—A post-village of Columbia co., abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Mill'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 100 m. S. by E. of Nashville.

Mill'ville, in *Texas*, a village of Rush co., abt. 10 m. N. E. of Henderson.

Mill'ville, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Cache co., abt. 5 m. S.S.E. of Logan.

Mill'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of King George co., abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Richmond.

Mill'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Grant co., abt. 14 m. E.S.E. of Prairie du Chien; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Mill'wood, in *Indiana*, a village of Kosciusco co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Warsaw.

Mill'wood, in *Ohio*, a township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A post-village of Knox co., abt. 55 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mill'wood, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 140 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Mill'-work, *n.* The collective plant or working machinery of a mill, as of cotton-mills, &c.

Mill'-wright, (*-rīt,*) *n.* A mechanic engaged in the construction of mills.

Milman, HENRY HART, an English divine and author, b. in London, 1791, concluded his education at Oxford, of which university he was elected Fellow. In 1815 he published a tragedy, entitled *Fazio*, which was successfully played at Covent-Garden theatre. In 1817 he entered into holy orders, and obtained a living at Reading. In 1820 he produced *The Fall of Jerusalem*, a sacred poem, founded upon Josephus's narrative. The university of Oxford appointed him its professor of poetry in the following year. The *History of Christianity from the Birth of Christ to the Abolition of Paganism in the Roman Empire*, was his next important publication. In 1849 he produced a beautiful edition of Horace, adding to it a most interesting life of the poet. In the same year he was appointed dean of St. Paul's, and shortly afterwards gave to the world a continuation of his *History of Christianity*, under the form of a *History of Latin Christianity*. He likewise produced a new and copiously annotated edition of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.* In addition to the poem already mentioned, he was the author of *The Martyr of Antioch*, *Belshazzar*, and *Anne Boleyn.* D. 1870.

Milmine, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Platt co., abt. 55 m. E. by N. of Springfield.

Milne-Edwards, HENRI, one of the most profound naturalists of the age, and one of the most eminent representatives of the French school of natural history, b. at Bruges, 1800, was professor of entomology at the Jardin des Plantes, and of zoölogy and physiology at the Faculté des Sciences of which he is president. His principal works are, *Monograph of the Crustacea* (1837–1841); *Elements of Zoölogy*, 4 vols. containing 600 illustrations (2d ed. 1840–1850); and *Comparative Anatomy of Men and Animals* (1855–1857).

Mil'ner, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Pike co., abt. 46 m. N.W. of Macon.

Mi'lo, a celebrated wrestler and athlete of Crotona in Italy, of extraordinary strength and endurance. Some of his feats of strength are perfect fables; such as the story told of his carrying a live bullock on his shoulders, killing it with one blow of his fist, and concluding the performance by eating the entire carcass for his dinner. He obtained 7 prizes at the Olympic games. His death was characteristic of his life and habits: attempting to tear open a split tree, to reach the honey within, the tough oak rebounded, and grasping both hands, as in a vice, held him a prisoner, where some wild beasts devoured him: about 500 years B.C.

Milo, TITUS ANNIUS, a Roman tribune and demagogue, who formed several parties for the purpose of obtaining the consulate. He was opposed by Claudius, and supported by some of the first members of the senate. In a quarrel bet. Claudius and Milo, on the Appian Way, the former was slain by some of the domestics of the latter. Cicero undertook to plead the cause of Milo; but the rostrum being surrounded by soldiers and a crowd of people, who expressed their disapprobation, he was so dismayed as to be unable to proceed. Milo was exiled to Marseilles, whither the orator sent him his discourse; on which he said, "How fortunate it is that this oration was not delivered, for then I should have been acquitted, and have never known the delicious flavor of these Marseillian mullets." He was killed B.C. 48.

Mi'lo, (anc. *Melos,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Mediterranean, Lat. 36° 45′ N., Lon. 24° 23′ E.; *area*, 65 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, volcanic, and barren, except in the valleys, where the soil is very fertile. It is now almost depopulated, by the ravages of the plague, the badness of the water, and the prevalence of malaria. *Chief towns.* Milo, the cap., and Castro. *Pop.* 4,000

Mil'lo, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Mil'lo, in *Iowa*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 733.

Mil'lo, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Piscataquis co., about 35 m. N. by E. of Bangor; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Mil'lo, in *New York*, a twp. of Yates co.; *pop.* abt. 8,500.

Mil'lo Cen'tre, in *New York*, a post-village of Yates co., abt. 4 m. S. of Penn Yan.

Miloradʹowitsch, Michael, (Count,) a Russian general, distinguished in the wars against Napoleon, 1770–1820.

Mil'pitas, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Clara co., abt. 8 m. N.N.E. of San Jose.

Milroy', in *Indiana*, a post-village of Rush co., abt. 8 m. S. of Rushville.

Milroy', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mifflin co., abt. 10 m. N. of Lewistown.

Milt, *n.* [A. S., L. Ger., D., and Dan.; Icel. *milti*; Ger. *milz*; akin to A. S. *meltan*, to liquefy. See Melt.] (*Zoöl.*) The sperm of male fish, susceptible of easy liquefaction. (*Anat.*) The spleen, a viscus situated in the left hypochondrium, under the diaphragm.

—*v. a.* To impregnate, as the roe or spawn of the female fish.

Milt'er, *n.* A male fish.

Miltiades, (*mil-ti'd-deez.*) a celebrated Athenian general, hero of Marathon, was the youngest son of Cimon, and succeeded his brother Stesagoras, about B. C. 515, as tyrant of the Chersonese. He took part in the invasion of Scythia by Darius, held his government of the Chersonese at least 22 years, and retired to Athens in 493. On occasion of the second Persian invasion of Greece, under Datis and Artaphernes, 490, *M.* was chosen one of the ten generals, and signalized himself by a great victory over the Persians, on the field of Marathon. Having persuaded the Athenians to give him the command of a fleet, he used it for private ends in an attack on Paros. The attack failed, *M.* was severely wounded, and on his return to Athens was prosecuted and imprisoned for deceiving the people. His death took place in prison soon after.

Fig. 1793. — MILTIADES.

Milti'ades, or **Melchi'ades, (St.,)** was pope from 311 to 314.

Mil'ton, John, the greatest of the English poets, b. in London, Dec. 9, 1608. His father, a notary, was a man of cultivated mind, and gave him a careful education, which was continued at St. Paul's School and the university of Cambridge. He entered the latter in 1624, and quitted it in 1631, without taking his degree of M. A. He distinguished himself at Cambridge by the excellence of his Latin poems. The next few years he spent at his father's house in Buckinghamshire, devoting himself with such earnestness as only genius can to study and self-cultivation. Some of his minor poems were probably written during this period. In 1637 he set out for Italy, and visiting Paris on his way, made acquaintance with Grotius. At Florence he visited the aged Galileo in his prison, and at Rome Cardinal Barberini received him kindly. After three years' absence, news reached him of the political troubles which were beginning in England, and, passionate lover of liberty as he was, he hastened home, to take part in the struggle. He almost immediately began that career as a controversialist, which, while it has exposed him to much obloquy from those who dissent from his opinions, has enrolled his name among the noblest and most eloquent of the writers of Old English prose. His polemical writings are keen and sometimes classic; but they are singularly able. His first work of this sort was a treatise *Of Reformation*, published in 1641, to aid the attack then made against the bishop. In 1643 he married Miss Powell, daughter of an Oxfordshire gentleman attached to the royal cause. She very soon returned to her father's house, and for her desertion was repudiated by *M.*, who soon after published successively his several treatises on divorce. About the same time he passed to the side of the Independents, and wrote the *Areopagitica*, an appeal in behalf of the freedom of the press, and the most magnificent of his prose works. A reconciliation with his wife was brought about by friendly intervention, and she returned to him. In 1649, he was appointed Latin Secretary to the Council of State; and among the duties assigned to him were those of writing a refutation of the *Eikon Basilike* then attributed to Charles I., and a reply to the work of Salmasius in defence of the king and the monarchy. Hence the *Eikonoklastes*, and the *Defence of the People of England*. On the establishment of the Protectorate *M.* became secretary to Cromwell, and remained so till the death of the latter in 1658. Several years before that time he had become totally blind, deliberately and heroically preferring, as he says, the loss of his sight to the desertion of his duty. The last short intervals of sight allotted him were devoted to the composition of the *Defence*. His pathetic reference to his blindness in the *Paradise Lost* is well known; less known, but at least equally deserving to be so, are the passages in which he speaks of it in the *Defence*, and in one of his Latin letters (XV.). The Restoration of 1660 consigned *M.* to obscurity. At first he thought it necessary to conceal himself; his friends are said to have made a mock funeral for him; and a proclamation was actually issued for his apprehension, and that of Goodwin the theologian. But, though the most offensive of his books were burned by the hangman, he was included in the Act of Indemnity; and it is even asserted that his former office was offered to him, but of course refused. He had in the end inherited but little from his father, had failed in getting payment of the portion of his first wife, had lost money lent, and had had his house accidentally burned. Accordingly, his circumstances were now indifferent, yet not very low for a man so moderate in his habits. He published, in 1661, a Latin grammar in English. In 1661 he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, of a good Cheshire family. — In 1665, being in his 57th year, he completed *Paradise Lost*, and it was published in 1667. It was sold for five pounds to a bookseller, who engaged to pay a like sum for each 1,500 copies that should be sold from each of three editions of two thousand each. In two years the first of these additional payments was due and made; a second edition was published in 1674, and a third in 1678. This was a large sale for a serious poem in an age like that of the Restoration; and though it could not meet with applause from the fashionable debauchees of the court, the hearty and respectful admiration of Dryden was not the only tribute that was immediately paid, by competent judges, to the extraordinary merit of the only great epic in the English language. The poet next published his *History of England down to the Norman Conquest*; and in 1671 appeared the *Paradise Regained*, to which was subjoined *Samson Agonistes*. His second epic was written with great quickness, perhaps altogether during a retirement of several months which he made to Chalfont in Buckinghamshire, on the breaking out of the plague in London in 1665. John Milton, one of the greatest of poets, and the very greatest of all poets who have consecrated their genius to the service of Christianity, had now, amid evil men and evil days, discharged the debt which, many years before, he had proudly said that he held himself to owe to posterity. He had enriched the world of poetry with a host of the noblest images and sentiments, and in his sacred epic had given to English diction and rhythm new and original developments. — His literary labors closed with a treatise on Logic, very ably written, in Latin; a new treatise in controversial theology, *Of True Religion*, directed against Popery; and a Latin collection, published in 1674, of his private letters and academical exercises. To the latest years of his life may have belonged the completion of his Latin treatise, *Of Christian Doctrine*, which, left unpublished till it was disinterred from the State Paper Office in 1823, showed him to have become decidedly an Arian. In July, 1674, having long been distressed by gout, and thinking himself near death, he gave his brother directions as to the disposal of his property. These throw some light on his domestic position. The facts exhibit traces of those infirmities of temper with which the great poet is traditionally charged. The current account, which represents his daughters as having been trained to read and write for him, appears to be true only as to Deborah, the youngest; and all of them had lived uncomfortably with him and his third wife, and had left his house some years before his death. He was chiefly served in his studies and in composition by Ellwood the Quaker, by other young men who were attracted by his genius, and by boys whom he hired. He now intimated his intention (which his widow unsuccessfully attempted to establish as a completed will) of bequeathing all his property to his wife, leaving to his daughters only, besides what he "had done for them," a claim on their mother's family for her portion still unpaid. He spoke of them as his "unkind children," and said they had been "very undutiful to him." He died so easily that the moment was not perceived, on Sunday, the 8th of November, 1675, and was buried beside his father, in the chancel of St. Giles, in Cripplegate.

Fig. 1794. — MILTON.

Mil'ton, a village of Haltoo co., Upper Canada, abt. 30 m. S.W. of Toronto.

Milton, a village of Shefford co., Lower Canada.

Milton, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Autauga co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Mil'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 35 m. W. of Hartford.

Milton, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Milford; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Milton, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Santa Rosa co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Pensacola; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Milton, in *Georgia*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 160 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and some less important streams. *Surface*, somewhat hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Alpharetta. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Milton, in *Illinois*, a village of Brown co., abt. 60 m. W. of Springfield.

—A township of Du Page co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Milton, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 3000.

—A post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 54 m. E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Milton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Trimble co., on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Madison, Indiana.

Milton, in *Maine*, a township of Oxford co.

Milton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and township of Norfolk co., abt. 8 m. S. of Boston; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,500.

Milton, in *Michigan*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

—A township of Grand Traverse co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Milton, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Dodge co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Milton, in *Mississippi*, a village of La Fayette co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Oxford.

Milton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 12 m. E. of Huntsville.

Milton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Caswell co. abt. 75 m. N.W of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Milton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Strafford co., abt. 30 m. E.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Milton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt. 20 m. N. of Morristown.

Milton, in *New York*, a township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

—A post-village of Ulster co., abt. 80 m. S. of Albany.

Milton, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

—A post-township of Mahoning co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A village of Stark co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Columbus.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Milton, in *Oregon*, a town of Washington co., abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Portland.

Milton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

—A post-borough of Northumberland co., abt. 70 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Milton, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Laurens dist., abt. 65 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Milton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Rutherford co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Murfreesborough.

Milton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Chittenden co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Milton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. and township of Rock co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Janesville; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,000.

Milton Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wood co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Toledo.

Milton Mills, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co., abt. 18 m. E. by S. of St. Paul.

Mil'tonsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 114 m. E. by S. of Columbus.

Mil'tonville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Wayne co., abt. 115 m. E.S.E. of Jackson.

Miltonville, in *Ohio*, a village of Butler co., abt. 30 m. N. of Cincinnati.

—A village of Wood co., abt. 55 m. W. of Sandusky.

Milton'ic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to, or resembling, Milton, or his poetry; as, *Miltonic* verse.

Mil'ville, a village of Durham co., Upper Canada, abt. 5 m. W. of Bowmanville.

Mel'vine, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging, having reference to, or resembling birds of the Kite family.

Milvine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the Kite family.

Mil'vus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Falconidæ*. The Kite, *q. v.*

Milwau'kee, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Clackamas co., abt. 7 m. N. of Oregon city.

Milwaukee, or **Milwaukie,** in *Wisconsin*, a river rising in Fond du Lac co., and flowing generally S.E. and S., enters Lake Michigan from Milwaukee co. Length, abt. 100 m., the last 30 m. of which are nearly parallel with the lake.

—A S.E. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Root rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Milwaukee. *Pop.* abt. 120,000.

—A city, port of entry, and the cap. of the above co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 75 m. E. of Madison; Lat. 43° 3′ 45″ N., Lon. 87° 57′ W. *M.* is conveniently located at the mouth of the Milwaukee River, which flows through the city and has been rendered navigable to the heart of the city by vessels of every tonnage used on the lake. It forms one of the best harbors along the lakes, and with the numerous railroads now centring here, affords almost unequalled facilities to commerce. *M.* is well built, and the houses, constructed of those peculiar light-yellow or cream-colored bricks, known as Milwaukee brick, present a very neat and attractive appearance. There are extensive manufactories of woollen goods, machinery, &c., but the industry of the inhabitants is principally directed to trade and commerce, with some ship-building. The main feature in the trade of *M.* is the vast and steadily increasing grain-trade. The city contains many of the best flouring-mills in the West, and

the representation of several of its prominent brands of flour is excellent in the eastern and European markets. During the year 1869 the receipts of flour, by rail and team, were 765,042 barrels, and wheat 17,798,567 bushels. The shipments for the same year were 1,210,190 barrels of flour, and 14,271,800 bushels of wheat. The climate is peculiarly bracing and healthful, and the atmosphere remarkably clear and pure. The schools, free for all, are graded, and the higher as well as the elementary branches are taught in them. The city has a Chamber of Commerce, numerous banks and insurance companies, 2 orphan asylums, a Roman Catholic convent, and a hospital under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. Prominent among its public buildings is the splendid structure in Illinois market, erected by the U. States in 1858, containing the post-office, custom-house, U. States district court, collector's office, library and grand-jury rooms, U. States marshal's office, U. S. district attorney's office, &c. Near the town has been lately erected a national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers (Fig. 1795.) The grounds on which it is built comprise about 400 acres, laid out with taste as a park immediately around the main edifice, and affording ample opportunity for such light outdoor work as the condition of the inmates will allow them to perform,

Fig. 1795. — SOLDIER'S NATIONAL ASYLUM AT MILWAUKEE.

and for which they receive pay. Soldiers admitted to this asylum are not obliged to surrender their pensions, are well cared for in every respect, and subjected to such discipline only as is required to preserve order and promote the health and moral well-being of all the inmates. The main building is cruciform in shape, with a front of 300 feet and a depth of 280 feet. Two wings are to be added, to complete the original design, one at each end, with a projection to the front corresponding to the centre, and having the same elevation. The building is constructed of Milwaukee brick on a stone foundation, and is a very handsome specimen of architecture. The growth of *M.* in wealth and population is almost unparalleled; settled in 1835, its pop. in 1870 is abt. 80,000.

Mime, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mimus*; Gr. *mimos.*] (*Dram.*) A kind of dramatic burlesque formerly in vogue, which sustained the mimicry of real or living characters. — An actor in such performance; a buffoon; a burlesquer.

Mime'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *mimeisthai*, to mimic.] (*Rhet.*) Mimicry; close imitation of the voice or manner of another person.

Mimet'ic, Mimet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *mimetikos.*] Imitative; disposed to ape or mimic; as, the *mimetic* art.

Mim'ic, Mim'ical, *a.* [Fr. *mimique*; Lat. *mimicus*, from Gr. *mimikos*, *mimos*, a mime, actor, imitator.] Imitative; inclined to ape or imitate; having the faculty of imitating or burlesquing.

"Man is, of all creatures, the most *mimical*." — *Sir H. Wotton.*

—Consisting of imitation; partaking of the qualities of mimicry; droll; ludicrous; as, "*mimical* gestures." *Dryden.*

Mim'ic, *n.* One who practises mimicry or the art of imitation; a buffoon who strives to evoke derisive applause by copying in speech and manner the individuality of another person. — A mean or servile imitator.

"Of France the *mimic*, and of Spain the prey."—*Lord Peterborough.*

—*v. a.* To ape or imitate for sport or amusement; to seek to excite derisive applause by copying the voice or manner of another; to ridicule by burlesque imitation.

"Fiction . . . so *mimics* truth, it looks the very same."—*Granville.*

Mim'ically, *adv.* In a mimical or imitative manner.

Mim'icker, *n.* One who mimics; a mimic.

Mim'icry, *n.* Art or practice of mimicking the peculiarities of another; droll or ludicrous imitation to excite laughter or derision, and make sport.

Mimog'rapher, *n.* [Gr. *mimographos.*] One who writes farces, or adapts mimical pieces for the stage.

Mimo'sa, *n.* [Gr. *mimos*, a buffoon; the leaves seeming to sport with the hand that touches them.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the sub-order *Mimoseæ*. They are perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees, natives of tropical America. The most remarkable species is *M. pudica*, the Humble plant, or Sensitive plant. Stem shrubby, about a foot high; flowers small, capitate. It is occasionally cultivated for the interest excited by its spontaneous motion, the leaves bending, folding, and apparently shrinking away from the touch of the hand. — See SENSITIVE PLANT.

Fig. 1796. — MIMOSA NIPOTICA.

Mimo'seæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. DIAG. Corolla valvate in æstivation. The plants included in this sub-order are mostly natives of tropical regions, and are remarkable for yielding gum and astringent principles. The sub-order includes 29 genera and 1,000 species. — See ACACIA.

Mim'ulus, *n.* [Gr. *mimo*, an ape; from the resemblance of the ringent or grinning corolla.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Antirrhinideæ*. Perennial herbs, prostrate or erect, with square stems and opposite leaves; peduncle axillary, solitary, 1-flowered. *M. ringens*, the Monkey Flower, is a common inhabitant of ditches and mud soile throughout Canada and the U. States. Leaves sessile, serrate, acute, lanceolate; calyx tubular, 5-angled and 5-toothed; corolla pale blue, yellow within. The other principal species are *M. alatus*, the Wing-stem Monkey Flower, *M. luteus*, the Yellow Monkey Flower, and *M. cardinalis*, the Cardinal Monkey Flower. Some species are very frequent in flower gardens, and many fine varieties have resulted from cultivation (Fig 1797). The little yellow-flowered MUSK-PLANT, not so common in gardens, is *M. moschatus*, a native of Oregon and other Western States.

Fig. 1797. — FLOWER MIMULUS. (*Hybridus tigrinus.*)

Min, or **Min-Kiang,** a river of China, rising in the Black Tea dist., and flowing in a S.E. direction through the prov. of Fo-kien, falls into Ho-sein Bay in Lat. 26° 8′ N., Lon. 119° 40′ E.

Mi'na, *n.* [Lat.] An ancient denomination of money among the Greeks. The Attic mina, which is the most frequently mentioned, contained 100 drachmæ, and was itself contained 60 times in an Attic talent, and was worth about $16.

Mi'na, DON FRANCISCO ESPOZ Y, a Spanish general and statesman, b. in Navarre, 1781, chief of the guerrillas when Spain was invaded by the French, 1809, defender of the constitution in 1812, and again in 1820. He became an exile on both occasions, but returned on the death of Ferdinand, and took an active part against Don Carlos, 1834. D. 1836.

Mi'na, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., abt. 20 m. E. of Erie; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mi'nas-Geraes, a S.E. prov. of Brazil, lying between Lat. 14° 25′ and 23° S., and 40° 37′ and 53° 20′ W.; *area*, abt 160,847 sq. m. *M. G.* occupies the most elevated lands, and embraces the most populous dist. of Brazil. The prairies are covered with immense herds of wild cattle, and the inhabitants outside the towns are extensively engaged in stock-raising, the cheese of this prov. being held in high estimation. Gold and precious stones are found in large quantities, and form one of the most considerable sources of the imperial revenue. Iron is being mined and worked to some extent, and foundries have been established which furnish the castings and other machinery for the sugar-houses in the vicinity. *Cap.* Ouro-Preto. *Pop.* 1,480,000.

Mi'naret, *n.* [Fr.; Ar. *minaarat*, a light-house; otherwise, *manarat*; akin to Heb. *menora*, a chandelier, a lantern.] (*Arch.*) In modern architecture, a slender, lofty turret, (usually belonging to a mosque,) having a balcony, from which the "Faithful" are called to prayer.

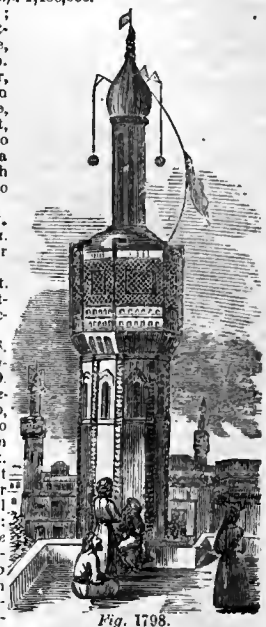


Fig. 1798. MINARET IN ALEXANDRIA. (Used as a marine telegraph.)

Mina'torially, Min'atorily, *a.* In a minatory or threatening manner.

Min'atory, *a.* [Lat. *minatorius.*] Threatening; menacing; rebuking.

Mince, *v. a.* [A. S. *minsian*; Swed. *minska*; Icel. *minka*; O. Fr. *mencer*; It. *minuzzare*, from Lat. *minuo*, to make smaller, to break in pieces, from *minus*, less; Sansk. *manak*, too little, not enough.] To cut or chop into very small pieces; to chop fine; to hash; as, to *mince* a chicken. — To diminish in speaking; to utter one's words in an affected or namby-pamby manner; to retrench, cut off, or omit, as a part for the purpose of suppressing the truth; to extenuate or palliate in representation; to speak lispingly, or with affected softness of tone; to clip, as words or expressions.

"Siren, now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To walk trippingly, or with small or short steps; to perambulate with affected nicety of manner; to deport one's self in a lackadaisical or namby-pamby fashion; to speak with scrupulosity, or with an assumption of finical delicacy; as, she *minces* her words better than she *minces* veal.

"A *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye." — *Dunciad.*

Minar'gent, *n.* (*Chem.*) A new substance consisting of 100 parts by weight of copper, 70 of nickel, 5 of antimony, and 2 of aluminium, of which the first three are melted together, and granulated by pouring into water. The granules, after being dried, are again melted, and the aluminium then added, with 1¼ per cent. of a flux consisting of 1 part of borax and half a part of fluoride of calcium. This flux is to be introduced in smaller and smaller quantities successively, as the melting progresses. The principal difficulty in the process consists in bringing about the union of so large an amount of nickel into an homogeneous mass with the aluminium, for which it has but little affinity. *M* does not quite equal silver in whiteness, malleability, resonance, and specific gravity; but as it considerably exceeds it in durability, metallic lustre, and maintenance of the white color, it is rapidly coming into use in the arts.

Mi'nas-No'vas, formerly BOM-SUCCESSO DAS MINAS-DE TANADO, a town of Brazil, abt. 230 m. N.N.E. of Ouro-Preto; *pop.* 3,000.

Mi'naville, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 35 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Minced-meat, (*minst-*) *n.* (Often, and popularly, MINCE-MEAT.) Meat chopped into small particles.

Minced-pie, (*minst-*) n. (Colloquially, MINCE-PIE.) A very excellent pie, when properly made, consisting of minced-meat (dashed with cognac) and other materials, enclosed and baked in paste, and found very good to an appreciable palate.

Mince'-meat, Mince'-pie, *n.* See *supra.*

Min'chinhamp'ton, a town of England, co. of Gloucester, on the Cotswold Hills, 12 m. S.E. of Gloucester, and 89 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 4,500.

Minchinmadiva, or MINCHINMA'DOM, (*min-chin-ma-dee'va.*) a mountain-peak of the Andes in Patagonia, abt. Lat. 42° 50′ S. *Elevation*, 5,000 feet.

Min'cingly, *adv.* In small part; not fully. — In a mincing, affected manner; lackadaisically; with an assumption of finical delicacy or scrupulosity.

Mincio, (*min'cho,*) a river of N. Italy, having its source in the Lago di Garda, and after a S. course of 38 m., unites with the Po, 12 m. S.E. of Mantua. — The French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians on the banks of this river, May 29, 1796. — Gen. Brun crossed it, Dec. 25, 1800. — Eugène Beauharnais gained a victory over the Austrians, Feb. 8, 1814. — In 1848, on the outbreak of the revolution in Italy, the Austrian general Radetzky retreated to the *M.*, April 2. He was followed by Charles Albert, who forced the passage of the river, April 8. Charles Albert, after losing the battle of Volleggio, was compelled, July 26, to retrace his

steps and abandon the line of the *M.*—The Austrians retreated to the left bank after the battle of Magenta, in June, 1859, and recrossed it July 23, to fight the battle of Solferino. The allied French and Sardinians followed them across the river Aug. 1, and found the Austrians had taken shelter in the lines of the Quadrilateral.

Mind, *n.* [A.S. *gemynd*, mind, memory; *b. gemæd*; Dan. *minde*, allied to Goth. *munan*, to think; Lat. *mens*; Sansk. *menos*, mind, from *man*, to think.] The intellectual or intelligent power in man; the understanding; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons; a manifestation of the soul. "When the mind," says Locke, "turns its view inward upon itself, thinking is the first idea that occurs; wherein it observes a great variety of modifications, whence it frames to itself distinct ideas. Thus the perception annexed to any impression on the body by an external object, is called *sensation;* when an idea recurs without the presence of the object, it is called *remembrance;* when sought after by the mind, and again brought into view, it is *recollection;* when the ideas are taken notice of, and, as it were, registered in the memory, it is *attention;* when the mind fixes its view on any one idea, and considers it on all sides, it is called *study.*"

—Intellectual capacity; liking; choice; inclination; propensity; affection; will; desire; intention; purpose; design.—Thoughts; sentiments; opinion.—Memory; remembrance; as, to call to *mind*, to bear in *mind.*

—*v. a.* To fix the mind on; to attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to notice; to mark; to observe; to heed; to regard; to attend to with submission; to intend; to mean.—To have in remembrance; to bear in mind.

—*v. n.* To incline; to be disposed.

"One of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion."—*Spenser.*

Mindana'o, one of the Philippine Islands. See MAGINDANAO.

Mind'ed, *a.* Disposed; inclined;—used chiefly in compounds, as right-*minded.*

Min'den, a town of Prussia, prov. of Westphalia, on the Weser, 60 m. E.N.E. of Münster. It is strongly fortified, and has extensive manufactures, consisting of woollen and linen fabrics, hosiery, gloves, soap, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 15,453.—Here, Aug. 1, 1759, the French, under Marshal de Contades, were defeated by the allied English, Hessians, and Hanoverians, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick.

Min'den, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, former cap. of Claiborne parish, abt. 400 m. N.N.W. of New Orleans.

Min'den, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 862.

—A post-office of Sanilac co.

Min'den, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Springfield.

Min'den, in *New York*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 8,500.

Min'denville, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Mindererus' Spirit, n. (*Pharmacy.*) Solution of acetate of ammonia, first recommended as a febrifuge by Raymond Mindererus, a physician of Augsburg.

Mind'ful, *a.* Bearing in mind; attentive; regarding with care: heedful; observant; regardful.

Mind'fully, *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Mind'fulness, *n.* Quality of being mindful; attention; regard; heedfulness.

Mind'ing, *n.* Attention; mindfulness.

Mind'less, *a.* Destitute of mind or of intellectual powers; unthinking.—Stupid; inattentive; heedless; forgetful; negligent; careless.

Mindo'ro, one of the Philippine Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago, between Lat. 12° 21′ and 13° 30′ N., Lon. between 120° 24′ and 121° 24′ E.; *area*, 4,150 sq. m. *Pop.* 30,000.

Mindo'ro, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Crosse co., abt. 18 m. N. by E. of La Crosse.

Mine, *pron.;* also a *pronominal adj.* [A.S., O. Ger., and Icel. *min.*] My; belonging to me.

—*n.* [Fr. *mine;* Sp. *minar;* Lat. and It. *mina.*] In its strict sense, a mine is an opening in the ground from which anything is dug. The name is not properly applied until an opening is made; although now the term is generally used to signify coal, lead, iron, and similar minerals before an opening is made for digging them out. In opposition to the underground works, which constitute the mine properly so called, the term usually comprehends all the ground on the surface, together with the steam-engines, water-wheels, and other machinery and appendages for drainage, the extraction of ores and their mechanical preparation, with various buildings and erections. From the earliest antiquity, the art of mining has been practised, and it has formed a branch of industry in the most barbarous, as well as the most civilized countries. In this country, where almost every precious metal or useful mineral is found in abundance, mining is a very important source of trade and wealth; but the matter is too large and too diverse for being grouped under the same head. By referring to the names of the metals, mineral substances, or places where they are found, the inquirer will get a succinct account.

—A rich source of wealth or other good.

(*Mil.*) A subterranean canal or passage dug under the wall or rampart of a fortification, where a quantity of powder may be lodged, which, being exploded, forms a breach in the rampart, or destroys any of the enemy's troops or works in its vicinity. Mines are either *offensive*, in which case they are constructed by the besiegers of a fortified place; or *defensive*, in which case they are called *counter-mines*, and are executed by the besieged. The cavity for the powder is called a *chamber*, the approach to this a *gallery*, or in very small mines, a *branch.*

(*Law.*) Mines of gold, silver, and the precious metals belong to the sovereign, but are held by him concurrently with the ownership of the soil, and pass by a grant of the land without exception or reservation. In New York and Pennsylvania, the State's right as sovereign is asserted. Mines of other minerals belong to the owner of the soil.

—*v. n.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth; to dig for ores, &c.—To form a subterraneous canal or hole by scratching; to form a burrow or lodge in the earth, as animals.

—*v. a.* To undermine; to sap; to dig away or otherwise remove the substratum or foundation; to ruin or destroy by slow degrees.

Mine Creek, in *Arkansas*, a township of Hampstead co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Mine'-dial, n. A magnetic compass used by miners.

Mine'head, a promontory of Ireland, on the coast of co. Waterford, Munster, abt. 0 m. S.S.W. of Ardmorehead.

Min'er, *n.* One who digs for metal ores or other minerals.—One who makes military mines; as, the sappers and *miners* of an army.

Min'eral, *n.* [Fr. *minerol.*] Any natural body destitute of organization, which naturally exists within the earth or at its surface, and which is neither vegetable nor animal.—See MINERAL KINGDOM.

—*a.* Pertaining to minerals; consisting of minerals.

—Impregnated with minerals; as, *mineral* waters.

Min'eral, in *California*, a township of Plumas co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Min'eral, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mineral Adipocere, MINERAL TALLOW, HATCHETTIN, *n.* (*Min.*) A greasy bitumen, found in the argillaceous ores of iron.

Mineral Carbon, MINERAL CHARCOAL, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given to the thin fibrous layers of nearly pure carbon of a silky-black color, which occur in the coal measures of Whitehaven and elsewhere. By the miners it is called *mother of coal.*

Mineral Coal, *n.* A general name in which are included all varieties of coal, as lignite, bituminous coal, anthracite, &c., of which we propose to give here a collective account. (*Chem.*) All the varieties of coal are characterized by the presence of carbon as a largely predominant constituent, associated with smaller quantities of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, sulphur, and certain mineral matters which compose the ash. Coal appears to have been formed by a peculiar decomposition or fermentation of buried vegetable matter, resulting in the separation of a large proportion of its hydrogen in the form of marsh-gas (C_2H_4), and similar compounds, and of its oxygen in the form of carbonic acid ($C.O_2$), the carbon accumulating in the residue. Marsh-gas and carbonic acid are the ordinary products of the fermentation of vegetable matter, and a spontaneous carbonization is often witnessed in the "heating" of damp hay. But just as the action of heat upon wood produces a charcoal containing small quantities of the other organic elements, so the carbonizing process by which the plants have been transformed into coal, has left behind some of the hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; the last, as well probably, as a little of the sulphur, having been derived from the vegetable albumen and similar substances which are always present in plants. The chief part of the sulphur is generally present in the form of iron pyrites, derived from some extraneous source. The examination of a peat-bog is very instructive with reference to the formation of coal, as affording examples of vegetable matter in every stage of decomposition, from that in which the organized structure is still clearly visible, to the black carbonaceous mass which only requires consolidation by pressure in order to resemble a true coal. The three principal varieties of coal—*lignite, bituminous coal,* and *anthracite*—present us with the material in different stages of carbonization; the lignite, or brown coal, presenting indications of organized structure, and containing considerable proportions of hydrogen and oxygen, while anthracite often contains little else than carbon and the mineral matter or ash. The following table shows the progressive diminution in the proportions of hydrogen and oxygen in the passage of wood to anthracite:

	Carbon.	*Hydrogen.*	*Oxygen.*
Wood	100	12·18	83·07
Peat	100	9·85	55 67
Lignite	100	8·37	42·42
Bituminous coal	100	6·12	21·23
Anthracite	100	2·84	1·74

The combustion of coal is a somewhat complex process, in consequence of the rearrangement which its elements undergo when the coal is subjected to the action of heat. As soon as a flame is applied to kindle the coal, the heated portion undergoes destructive distillation, evolving various combustible gases and vapors, which take fire and convey the heat to remoter portions of the coal. While the elements of the exterior portion of coal are undergoing combustion, the heat thus evolved is submitting the interior of the mass to destructive distillation, resulting in the production of the various compounds of carbon and hydrogen. Some of these products, such as marsh-gas (C_2H_4), and olefiant gas (C_4H_4), burn without smoke; while others, like benzole ($C_{12}H_6$), and naphthaline ($C_{20}H_8$), which contain a very large proportion of carbon, undergo partial combustion, and a considerable quantity of carbon, not meeting with enough heated oxygen in the vicinity to burn it entirely, escapes in a very finely divided state as smoke or soot, which is deposited in the chimney, mixed with a little carbonate of ammonia and small quantities of other products of the distillation of coal. When the gas has been expelled from the coal, there remains a mass of coke or cinder, which burns with a steady glow until the whole of its carbon is consumed, and leaves an *ash*, consisting of the mineral substances present in the coal. The final results of the perfect combustion of coal would be carbonic acid (CO_2), water (HO), nitrogen, a little sulphurous acid (SO_2), and ash. The production of smoke in a furnace supplied with coal may be prevented by charging the coal in small quantities at a time in front of the fire, so that the highly carbonaceous vapors must come in contact with a large volume of heated air before reaching the chimney. In arrangements for consuming the smoke, hot air is judiciously admitted at the back of the fire, in order to meet and consume the heated carbonaceous particles before they pass into the chimney. The difference in the composition of the several varieties of coal gives rise to a great difference in their mode of burning. The following table exhibits the composition of representative specimens of the three principal varieties:

	Lignite.	*Bituminous.*	*Anthracite.*
Carbon	66·32	78·57	90 39
Hydrogen	5·63	5·29	3·28
Nitrogen	0·50	1·84	0·33
Oxygen	22·86	12·88	2 98
Sulphur	2·36	0·39	0·91
Ash	2·27	1·03	1·61
	100·00	100·00	100·00

The lignites furnish a much larger quantity of gas under the action of heat, and therefore burn with more flame than the other varieties, leaving a coke which retains the form of the original coal; while bituminous coal softens and cakes together,—useful property, since it allows even the dust of such coal to be burnt, if the fire be judiciously managed. Anthracite (*stone coal*) is much less easily combustible than either of the others; and since it yields but little gas when heated, it usually burns with little flame or smoke. This variety of coal is so compact that it will not usually burn in ordinary grates, but is much employed for furnaces.

(*Geol.*) The essential characters of coal in practical geology are derived from its color, texture, composition, and uses as a combustible. The associated rocks are not unimportant and the thickness and number of the coal-seams within certain limits greatly affect the value of a deposit. Coal differs from most rocks very distinctly. Some black minerals, such as obsidian, black quartz, and others, resemble it, but are distinguishable in a moment by texture, and also by their being non-combustible. There is, however, a rock into which it passes by gradations which are often hardly perceptible. Generally alternating with shale or hard clayey bands, these have not unfrequently obtained from the coal so much carbon and various hydrocarbons as to be quite black, and even to burn with facility, though with a large percentage of ash. It is sometimes not easy to determine to which of the two rocks a given specimen belongs. Coal is very widely distributed over the earth. It is found in all the principal divisions of the globe, and is of all geological ages. Whatever its origin may have been, it is certainly a mineral that has been in course of formation since the existing state of the world began. It probably is so still. Silurian coals have not indeed yet been found, though strong indications exist of large deposits of carbon of that period. Devonian coal is abundant. The carboniferous series is that which yields the chief supplies in Western Europe and Eastern North America. Permian coal is probable. Liassic coal abounds, and the whole of the oölitic series seems to contain carbonaceous deposits, as we advance towards the East. Cretaceous coal occurs at intervals in Hungary and the East, not indeed so good as could be desired, but still true coal, and excellent beds of true coal of the older tertiary period are found in mountain valleys of the Carpathians. Besides these are the enormous deposits of lignite or brown coal, widely spread in various parts of the world, but generally of tertiary date. The most remarkable coal-fields of Europe at present in actual work are the following: England, Belgium, France, Rhenish Prussia, Silesia, Bohemia, Spain, and Russia. Those of Spain and Portugal are the least developed. The Russian deposits are also not very actively handled. The carboniferous areas of N. America have been pointed out in the article CARBONIFEROUS AGE, *q. v.* The regions corresponding to the local period, that we take from the *Manual of Geology* of our great mineralogist and geologist, James D. Dana, are: 1. The great *Appalachian* coal-field, covering parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, E. Kentucky, E. Tennessee, and Alabama. The workable area is estimated at 60,000 sq. m. The whole thickness of the formation is 2,500 or 3,000 ft.; aggregate thickness of the included coal beds, over 120 ft. in the Pottsville and Tamaqua valley, about 62 ft. near Wilkesbarre, 25½ ft. at Pittsburg. The area is partly broken up into patches in Pennsylvania. In the centre of the State, between Pottsville and Wyoming, are the famous anthracite beds, divided into many distinct patches; and in the W. part commences the great bituminous coal-field which spreads into Ohio, and stretches S. to Alabama. 2. The *Illinois and Missouri*, covering a very considerable part of Illinois, part of Indiana and Kentucky; and, W. of the Mississippi, portions of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Arkansas. Estimated area, 60,000 sq. m. Whole thickness of the formation in Missouri, 600 to 1,000 ft.; in W. Kentucky, nearly 3,300 ft.—with about 70 ft. for the aggregate thickness of the coal-beds. 3. The *Michigan*, situated about the centre of the peninsula. Estimated area about 5,000 sq. m. Whole thickness of the formation 123 ft.; rests upon a sandstone, probably of the

Millstone grit epoch, which is 105 ft. thick. 4. The *Texas*, covering several of the N. and N.W. cos. 5. The *Rhode Island*, lying bet. Providence and Worcester, Mass., and opening at Cumberland N. of Providence, at Portsmouth, 23 m. S., and also showing thin seams at Newport and elsewhere. In Massachusetts, outcropping at Mansfield, 15 m. N.E. of Providence, at Wrentham, 5 m. from Mansfield, and at Worcester. Estimated area, 1,000 sq. m. 6th. The *New Brunswick and Nova Scotia*, covering part of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland. Estimated area, 18,000 sq. m. Whole thickness of the formation at the Joggins, including the beds of the Millstone-grit epoch, 14,570 ft.; the number of included coal-beds is 70, some of them being very thin, and the aggregate thickness is 45 ft. These coal-beds are situated in a part of the coal-measures, 2,819 ft. thick, near the middle of the series. At Picton there are 6 beds of coal, with an aggregate thickness of 80 ft. The total number of sq. m. of all the productive coal-fields of the U. States is 125,000. Besides the above, there is the *Arctic* coal region, which has been observed on Melville and Bathurst Islands, Banks Land, &c.; and the *Rocky Mountains*, both of which are yet imperfectly explored.

(*Production.*) The whole supply of coal mined in the U. States in 1869 is given as follows by the *Coal Statistical Register for* 1870:

	Tons.
Official quantity of Anthracite sent to market	13,221,386
Consumed in Coal regions, (estimated)	2,500,000
	15,721,386
Bituminous mined in Pennsylvania (official), including 423,810 tons imported	5,086,930
Bituminous mined and consumed in the other States, in 1869, (estimated)	10,000,000
Total product for consumption in 1869	30,811,316

The above quantities of Anthracite were produced by the Pennsylvania collieries as follows:

Schuylkill coal field	4,748,969	13,221,386
Wyoming	6,068,469	
Lehigh	1,927,583	
Shamokin	472,525	

The importation and exportation of coal, together with its value for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, as stated by Mr. Francis A. Walker, of the Statistical Bureau at Washington, are shown in the following table:

Countries.	*Imports, all bituminous.*		*Exports, Bituminous and Anthracite.*	
	Tons.	*Dollars.*	*Tons.*	*Dollars.*
England	83,014	303,445		
Scotland	5,603	13,115		
Ireland	302	743		
Canada	257,180	630,571	176,452	951,761
All other B. P. in N. A.	30,560	123,017	353	2,265
Br. West Indies	100	536	1,541	3,165
Br. East Indies	9	60		
Australia	42,034	113,241		
Hamburg	230	1,097		
French Pos. in Amer.	40	183	87	815
All other French Pos.	137	481		
Brazil	11	20	2,013	8,952
Mexico	7	23	11,985	70,147
Uruguay	17	73	201	1,005
Chili	4,330	18,518	463	4,009
Denmark, Dan. W. Ind.	20	49	1,077	3,921
Venezuela			853	3,361
Cuba			10,643	64,510
Porto Rico			32	230
China			21,511	117,744
Dutch East Indies			2,900	15,370
Dutch West Indies			30	307
Japan			16,307	88,599
U. S. of Colombia			32,332	182,918
Hawaiian Islands			446	2,911
Hayti			1,937	9,500
Cent'l Amer. States			1,995	11,970
All other Portu. Pos.			44	392
All other cos & P'ts	204	1,020		
Br. Pos. in Africa			585	3,265
	423,810	1,216,247	283,787	1,553,270

The consumption of coal in England in 1868 was 103,141,157 tons. Our consumption seems very small, compared with that of Great Britain, which is not as large in territory as the States of Pennsylvania and New York. The persons interested in the trade maintain that with ample protection to our home industry, our annual coal product would increase in a very short time equal to that of Great Britain, and a petition, in this sense, from Schuylkill co., containing 100 ft. of names, was presented to Congress in 1870. (*Hist.*) The use of coal does not seem to have been known to the ancients; nor is it well known at what time it began to be used for fuel. Some say that it was used by the ancient Britons. There seems to be reason for thinking that England was the first European country in which coal was used to any considerable extent. About the end of the 13th cent. it began to be employed in London, but at first only in the arts and manufactures; and the innovation was complained of as injurious to human health. In 1316, the parliament petitioned the king, Edward II., to prohibit the use of coal, and a proclamation was accordingly issued against it; but owing to the high price of wood its use soon became general in London. Anthracite coal was first discovered and used in Pennsylvania, in Wyoming co., in 1768. It was only 23 years later, 1791, that coal was discovered in the Lehigh region, but the miners of that region were much earlier in opening communication and getting their coal to market. In 1793 the Lehigh Coal Mine Company was formed, and took up 5,000 acres of land, which is now the chief property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and is of immense value. In 1808, Judge Jesse Fell, of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne co., burned coal in a grate in his house. This was the beginning of the use of coal as fuel for warming houses. Coal and iron are of all minerals the most valuable, as they involve the employment of the largest amount of human labor, and lead to the most important results. By coal we obtain heat and light for all the main purposes of life, and without it none of the modern contrivances for rapid locomotion would be available. Although by no means the only fuel, it is so convenient, so portable, so cheap, so readily transported without serious injury, and so abundant, that we could hardly carry on any of our most profitable manufactures in this country without it. In every country the great coal-mining districts are almost without exception the seats of the industry in iron and of important manufactures, for the sole reason that fuel is the indispensable agent of industry, and that its price governs the cost of manufacture. To it Great Britain owes her greatness, and to it may be partly attributed the incessantly increasing magnitude of industry in the State of Pennsylvania.

Min'eral City, in *Arizona*, a mining vill. of Yuma co.

Min'eral Green, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carbonate of copper, obtained by precipitating a hot solution of sulphate of copper by carbonate of soda.

Min'eralist, *n.* [Fr. *minéraliste.*] One skilled or employed in minerals.

Mineraliza'tion, *n.* The process of converting into or combining with a mineral. — The act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

Min'eralize, *v. a.* [Fr. *minéraliser.*] To combine with a metal in forming an ore or mineral; to convert into a mineral; to impregnate with a mineral substance.

—*v. n.* To go on an excursion for the observing and collection of minerals.

Min'eralizer, *n.* A substance which neutralizes another, or combines with it in an ore.

Mineralog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the science of minerals.

Mineralog'ically, *adv.* According to mineralogy.

Mineral'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals, or who treats or discourses of the properties of mineral bodies.

Mineral'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *minéralogie*, from *minéral*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of mineral substances, and teaches us to characterize, distinguish, and class them according to their properties. The best method of studying this important science is by attentively studying the different specimens of minerals existing in the museums of our academies or colleges. They should be examined in company with some experienced mineralogist, or else with the assistance of the manuals of Dana, Nicol, or Philips. When the student has made himself pretty well acquainted with the external characters of the leading minerals, the work of collection should commence — hammer and book in hand. If, however, mineral districts cannot be visited, the student should procure from some friend, or professional mineralogist, a number of unnamed minerals. These should be made out and named by means of their hardness, fracture, color, lustre, blowpipe reactions, and, if necessary, by chemical analysis. Too many young mineralogists begin the work of collection long before they have any knowledge of the specimens they accumulate. By this means a mass of useless rubbish is got together, which is only an incumbrance to the student. The science of mineralogy is still in a very unsatisfactory state, mineralogists have hardly agreed as to a system of classification. That of Dana, is, perhaps, the simplest. The science is also, unfortunately, encumbered with numberless synonyms and so-called species, the same mineral being known under several different names. Of late years, too, a most unphilosophical method of nomenclature has gained ground. Instead of naming a new mineral after its leading characteristics, or at any rate after the locality in which it is found, the discoverer generally manufactures some such name as Smithite, or Brownite, either after himself or some eminent man whom he wishes to honor.

(*Hist.*) Agricola of Saxony (1494–1555) is stated by Cuvier to have been the first mineralogist after the revival of science in Europe. Becker's *Physica Subterranea* was published in 1669, and Kircher's *Mundus Subterraneus* in 1662. Wallerius published his celebrated system in 1747. Cronstedt's great work, *Forsög til Mineralogie*, appeared in 1758, and commenced a new æra in the history of the science. Werner's system was founded in 1774. Haüy's *Traité de Minéralogie* was published in 1801, and Dana's *System of Mineralogy* appeared in 1837.

Min'eral-pitch, *n.* See Asphalt, and Bitumen.

Min'eral Point, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 61 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Min'eral Point, in *Nevada*, a mining-village of Humboldt co., abt. 135 m. N.E. of Carson City.

Min'eral Point, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 7 m. S.S.E. of Massillon.

Min'eral Point, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cambria co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Johnstown.

Min'eral Point, in *Wisconsin*, a town and township of Iowa co., about 47 m. W.S.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Min'eral Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Mercer county.

Min'eral Wa'ters, *n. pl.* A name applied to certain spring-waters containing so large a proportion of foreign matter as to be unfit for ordinary use.

(*Chem.* and *Med.*) From the powerfully solvent properties of rain-water, that fluid no sooner reaches the ground and percolates through the soil, than it dissolves some of the substances with which it meets in its passage. Under ordinary circumstances, however, it takes up so small a quantity of soluble substances that their presence does not materially affect its sensible properties: in this state it is known by the names of *river*, *spring*, and *well* water. On some occasions, however, it becomes so strongly impregnated with saline and other substances, that it acquires a peculiar flavor, and is thus rendered unfit for ordinary domestic duties: it is then known by the name of *mineral water*. The different kinds of mineral-water may be arranged in six divisions; namely, Acidulous, Alkaline, Chalybeate, Sulphurous, Saline, and Siliceous springs. 1. *Acidulous springs*, of which the Sweet Springs of Virginia, and those of Seltzer, Spa, Pyrmont, and Carlsbad, in Europe, are the best known, generally owe their acidity to the presence of free carbonic acid. When poured from one vessel into another, they sparkle, in consequence of the escape of carbonic acid gas. 2. *Alkaline waters*, or those which continue a free or carbonated alkali, either in their natural state or when concentrated by evaporation. These springs are rare; but some are found at St. Michael's, in the Azores. The water contains carbonate of soda and carbonic acid, and is almost entirely free from earthy substances. 3. *Chalybeate* or *ferruginous waters*, which are characterized by a strong, styptic, inky taste, and by producing a black color when mixed with an infusion of gall-nuts. The iron contained in these waters is most frequently in the form of protocarbonate held in solution by free carbonic acid. On exposure to the air, the protoxide is oxidized, and the hydrated peroxide descends, leaving the reddish-yellow deposit ordinarily observed in the neighborhood of chalybeate springs. Waters of this kind are not uncommon. Among the most noted in this country are those of Bedford, Pittsburg, and Yellow Springs; and in Europe, Wiesbaden in Germany, and Tunbridge in England. 4. *Sulphurous waters* contain hydrosulphuric acid, and may easily be recognized by their odor. They also cause a brown precipitate when mixed with a salt of lead or silver. The springs of White, Red, and Salt Sulphur in Virginia, Aix-la-Chapelle in Rhenish Prussia, and Harrogate in England, afford examples of sulphurous waters. 5. *Saline springs* derive their characters from saline compounds held in solution. The salts which are most frequently contained in these waters are the sulphates and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and soda, and the chlorides of calcium, magnesium, and sodium. In a few, potash is found; and Berzelius discovered lithia in the spring of Carlsbad. Among instances of saline springs may be mentioned those of Saratoga in the U. States, and Epsom, Cheltenham, Bath, Bristol, Barèges, Buxton, Pitcaithly, and Teeplitz in Europe. Sea-water may be regarded as one of the saline mineral waters. The water of the Dead Sea, however, possesses a far stronger saline impregnation than sea-water, as it contains one-fourth of its weight of solid matter. It has a peculiarly bitter, saline, and pungent taste, and its specific gravity is 1·22. 6. *Siliceous waters* are very rare, and in those hitherto discovered the silica appears to have been dissolved by means of soda. The most remarkable of these are the boiling springs of the Geyser and Rykum, in Iceland. (See Geyser.) The term mineral water is sometimes applied to those springs which have no claim to repute except for their extreme purity; such as those of Malvern and Holywell, in England. — The best known *M. W.* are now prescribed by physicians in certain diseases with as much confidence as any preparation known to the apothecary. They are often recommended in the treatment of diseases of the skin, liver, spleen, and urinary organs: in dyspepsia, jaundice, gout, and rheumatism. *M. W.* may, in most cases, be artificially prepared by the skilful application of the knowledge derived from analysis, with such precision as to imitate very closely the native springs. When the various earthy or metallic constituents are held in solution by carbonic acid, they should be placed along with their due proportions of water in the receiver of the aërating machine, and then the proper quantity of gas should be injected into the water. Sufficient agitation will be given by the action of the forcing-pump to promote their solution.

Min'eral-yel'low, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of oxids and chloride of lead, obtained by digesting powdered litharge in a solution of common salt, washing, drying, and fusing the product.

Mine Ridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a chain of hills extending along the E. border of Lancaster co. The copper mines from which it derived its name are no longer worked.

Mi'ners, in *Missouri*, a village of Washington co., abt. 110 m. S.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

Mi'nersville, in *California*, a village of Trinity co., abt. 15 m. E.N.E. of Weaverville.

Minersville, in *Missouri*, a village of Jasper co., abt. 70 m. W. of Springfield.

Minersville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of McDowell co.

Minersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Meigs co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Minersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co., abt. 2 m. E. of Pittsburg.

—A post-borough of Schuylkill co., abt. 4 m. W. of Pottsville; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Minersville, in *Utah*, a post-village of Beaver co., abt. 18 m. S. by W. of Beaver.

Miner'va. (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of wisdom and war, the liberal arts, science, and learning, (Fig. 38.) She is reputed to have been the offspring of Jupiter's brain, without a mother. The fable told of Minerva's birth is as amusing as it is unquestionably original. Jupiter having married Metis, became conscious that her progeny, if allowed to come into existence, would have so much intelligence and wisdom that Jupiter himself would be unable to cope with his children. To guard against such an event as the possibility of being eclipsed by his offspring, he divorced Metis before her confinement; when, feeling a violent pain in his head, he sent for the celestial surgeon, Vulcan, whom he ordered to cleave it open, to relieve the anguish he suffered. This surgical operation for the relief of a congested brain the blacksmith accordingly performed; when, to the amazement of the heavenly conclave and the operator also, out of the Thunderer's head flew Minerva, full-grown and ready armed, and by universal acclaim was immediately admitted into the synod of the gods. She is also called Athena, Pallas, Parthenos, Tritonia, Glaucopsis (Blue-Eyes), Agoræa, Hippia, Stratea, Area, Sais, and other names, according to the arts she taught or the functions over which she presided. The serpent, the owl, and the cock were sacred to her; and among plants, the olive. She was worshipped over all parts of Greece; but her great temple was the Parthenon at Athens, where she was the presiding goddess, and in which fane there was a colossal statue of her, by Phidias, overlaid with ivory.

Miner'va, in *Iowa*, a post-vill. and township of Marshall co., abt. 9 m. W.S.W. of Marietta; *pop.* of twp. 486.

Minerva, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 10 m. W. of Marysville.

Minerva, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Essex co., abt. 90 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,200.

Minerva, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 110 m. N.E. of Cleveland.

Mines Basin, or MINES BAY, an extensive and remarkable inlet in the N.W. central part of Nova Scotia. It washes the cos. of Colchester, Picton, Hants, and King's, communicating with the Bay of Fundy through Mines Channel, and terminating in Cobequid Bay. It extends 60 m. inland, and the tides, particularly during the equinoxes, rush in with great violence, forming what is called the *bore*, and rising, sometimes, 60 or 70 feet, while in Halifax Harbor on the opposite coast, and distant only 20 m., the tides seldom or never rise above 9 feet.

Mines Shib'boleth, in *Missouri*, a village of Washington co.

Minet'to, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 5 m. S.S.E. of Oswego.

Min'ever, or **Miniver,** *n.* The white stoat or ermine, and its fine, white fur.

Mingan Islands, (*ming'gan,*) a group of British N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, N. of Anticosti Island.

Mingle, (*ming'gl.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *mengan*, or *menegan*; Du. and Ger. *mengen.*] To mix; to blend; to unite in one body; to compound; to unite in a mass, as solid substances. — To mix or blend without order, or promiscuously. — To join in mutual intercourse, or in society. — To contaminate; to render impure; to debase by mixture. — To confuse.

—*v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Min'gledly, *adv.* In a confused manner.

Min'glement, *n.* State of being mixed; the act of mixing.

Min'gler, *n.* One who, or that which, mingles.

Min'goes, *n. pl.* A tribe of N. American Indians. See IROQUOIS.

Mingre'lia, a province of Asiatic Russia, on the S. side of the Caucasian Mountains, between the Caspian and the Black seas. It is bounded N. by Georgia, E. the Imeritia, S. the river Phasis, W. the Black Sea. *Area*, 1,665 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous and barren, but fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Zubdidi. *Pop.* 61,000.

Min'ho, a province of Portugal. See ENTRE DOURO E MINHO.

—A river of Spain and Portugal, rises in the N.E. of Galicia, in Lat. about 43° 20′ N., Lon. about 7° 15′ W. Its course is S.W. through the modern Spanish provinces of Lugo and Grense, after which, continuing its course, and forming the northern boundary of the Portuguese province of Minho, it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Its length, exclusive of windings, is 130 m., and it is navigable for small craft 23 m. above its mouth.

Min'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *miniare*, *miniatum*, from *minium*, q. v.] To paint with red lead or vermilion.

—*a.* Of, or pertaining to the color of red lead or vermilion.

Miniature, (*min'i-at-yur.*) *n.* [It. and Sp. *miniatura*, from Lat. *miniare*, to color with minium, vermilion, or oxide of lead.] A painting in water-colors on vellum, ivory, or paper, with points or dots; a portrait painted on a very small scale; a picture or representation in a small compass, or less than the reality, or a representation of nature on a very small scale. In the ordinary acceptation of the term, the word miniature includes two widely different kinds of painting. Of these, one is that ornamental painting or illuminating which is seen in its highest perfection in Mediæval bibles, psalters, missals, and other costly manuscripts on vellum; the other kind is, that of minute or diminutive portraits generally painted on ivory, to which, in popular language, the word has been confined exclusively in late years. The first kind of miniature is of very ancient origin: they are to be seen among the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. The books of the ancient Romans were often decorated with small paintings in a costly style. The oldest existing manuscripts with miniatures are Byzantine, and of the latter part of the 4th, or beginning of the 5th century. The manner of the Byzantine miniatures was closely imitated in the Italian monasteries as late as the 13th century; but early in the 15th century the works produced by the Italian monks assumed a higher place than that of their Greek masters. The earliest school of miniature-painting in the west of Europe seems to have been that founded at Fingal, in Ireland, in the first half of the 6th century, by St. Columba. There is great diversity in the miniature-painting of different ages and countries, not only in style, but in the methods of execution. They were generally painted on vellum or paper, with colors very finely levigated and rendered opaque by being — for the shadows as well as the lights — mixed with white; the usual vehicle being gum, glue, or white of egg. Gold was also freely used, gold back-grounds being frequent at most periods. The second class of *miniatures* includes the small portraits painted either for decorative purposes or to place in cabinets, lockets, or brooches. Ivory was adapted for this purpose at an early date; it was found to form a more suitable ground than vellum for independent works, and its adoption led to a change in the technical processes. The ivory required for miniatures is cut into very thin sheets, and when mounted is backed up with some very white material. The painting is executed in water-colors, and the flesh-tints and other parts requiring great delicacy of finish are wholly, dotted, stippled, or hatched upon the surface. In late years the art seems to have entirely succumbed before the rapid advance of photography.

Min'iature, *a.* Representing nature on a small scale; very small; diminutive.

—*v. a.* To paint or represent on a small scale, or in a small space.

Miniatur'ist, *n.* One who paints miniatures, or small portraits.

Min'ibus, *n.* [From Lat. *minor*, less.] A light, covered vehicle designed to convey passengers for short distances.

Minié, CLAUDE-ETIENNE (*min'e-ai,*) a French officer, b. in Paris about 1810, to whom has been erroneously ascribed the invention of the well-known rifle which bears his name. He had attained the rank of sous-lieutenant in the French army, when he made the acquaintance of Capt. Delvigne, who was engaged in perfecting the musket for the newly raised *Chasseurs-à-pied;* and having, under his direction, rendered some services to him in his experiments, he was, at his recommendation, attached to that *corps d'élite*, and was appointed to the School of Musketry. By virtue of his position, the new weapon, although really invented by Capt. Delvigne, was attributed to his pupil, and is generally known as the "Minié rifle," the principle of which has not only been adopted in the French service, but, with some modifications, in the English Enfield rifle and the musket of other armies. The "Minié-ball" (Fig. 446) was a great advance upon everything of the kind that had preceded it. It consists of an elongated cylinder, conical in front and hollow behind, and filled with a cap of thin iron, which, by filling the grooves of the barrel as the ball is forced through, gives to the latter a precision and range of flight hitherto unknown to the science of projectiles. The Minié-rifle is now superseded in France by the Chassepot. *M.*, having been appointed *chef de bataillon* in 1852, declined to quit France, to give the benefit of his improvements in fire-arms to Russia, which country had offered him a higher grade of rank. Napoleon III. made him a present of 20,000 francs, and for many years he was employed in giving instruction at the Normal School of Musketry, established at Vincennes. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, retired from the service in 1858, and was appointed, with the consent of the French emperor, Inspector of Foundries, and Gun Manufacturer, to the Viceroy of Egypt.

Minié-ball, Minié-rifle, *n.* See MINIÉ.

Min'ikin, *a.* Small; diminutive.

—*n.* A small sort of pin. — A favorite; one dear or loved.

Min'im, *n.* [Fr. *minime*; Lat. *minimum*, the least.] Something exceedingly small; the least part or portion. — The smallest liquid measure; a single drop; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

—A small sort of fish; a minnow.

(*Mus.*) A character, thus 𝅗𝅥, equal in duration to two crotchets, or half a semibreve.

—*a.* Very small; infinitesimal; minute.

Min'ims, or LEAST BRETHREN, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order, so called in contrast to the Minorites, or Lesser Brethren, of St. Francis d'Assisi, were founded by St. Francis di Paulo, in Calabria, in the 15th century. He first formed an association of hermits, called Hermits of St. Francis, who lived in separate cells, in 1453. They were assembled in convents in 1474, and several establishments were formed in Italy and France. St. Francis died April 2, 1507.

Min'imize, *v. a.* To render exceedingly small; to reduce to the smallest proportions.

Min'imum, *n.*; *pl.* MINIMA. [Lat.] The least quantity assignable in a given case; the least part or portion of anything; the lowest price of any article, as fixed by some law or regulation.

Min'ing, *n.* The art or operation of discovering, and removing from the bowels of the earth such minerals as are valuable to man. When the minerals in question occur at the earth's surface, so that they can be removed by the light of day, the operation is properly regarded as *quarrying*. The nature of the materials removed should make no difference in the term, as many earthy minerals are mined for, and many mineral veins quarried. Generally speaking, mineral products lie in veins, or layers, beneath the surface of the earth. The miner, in order to reach them, sinks a vertical pit, or shaft, in such a manner as to cut the vein or layer, which is suspected to exist either from the well-known nature of the district, or from part of it making its appearance at the surface. Occasionally, it happens that the mineral forms part of the regular strata of the country. Thus, in Staffordshire, Eng., we find thin bands or seams of coal, ironstone, and limestone, varying in thickness from a few inches to several feet, and extending over many square miles of country. Usually, however, metalliferous mineral matter is found in fissures, which traverse the ordinary strata of the district. These fissures, when filled with granite, trachyte, or other igneous rocks, are termed *dykes;* but when they contain metallic ores, they are called *veins*, or *lodes*. The business, then, of the miner is to follow these lodes as far as possible. As soon as the shaft is sunk, and the lode is reached, an horizontal gallery or level is driven right and left in the direction of the lode, — the ore being conveyed to the shaft, and thence by buckets or kibbles to the surface. If the lode is pretty rich, and the strata give indications of the existence of other veins, more shafts are sunk, and levels driven. As might be expected, the lodes often differ considerably in thickness even within the length of a few yards. Sometimes they dwindle away altogether, and at others disappear suddenly by the subsidence or dropping down of the strata. In the latter case, the miner drives several levels in different directions, until the broken lode is found once more. One of the greatest difficulties with which the miner has to contend is water, which often oozes into the mine in all directions. When the mine is situated on the side of a hill, it is simply necessary to open an adit-level at the lowest part of the hill-side, to serve as a water-course; but when the workings extend below

Fig. 1799. — MINERS GOING DOWN A SHAFT.

(Copied from A. Winchell's *Sketches of Creation.*)

this point, a shaft is sunk to the lowest part of the mine, and the water is led into it and pumped up either to the adit-level or to the surface, where it is used for washing the ore. Much of the excavation is done by hand with the pickaxe, and *gad*, or iron wedge; but if the strata allow of it, large masses are removed at once by blasting with gunpowder. A hole, eighteen inches in depth, is bored into the rock, and about two ounces of powder are inserted; a slow-burning fire is then carried from the powder to the mouth of the hole, and the whole is closed by ramming in clay. The ore, when it is brought to the surface, is dressed or sorted, an operation differing according to the value of the ore and its specific gravity. Taking copper, tin, or lead ores as types, the process pursued is as follows: — The ore is first sorted by hand, the purest portions being set aside ready for smelting. The rest is broken by hammers into pieces the size of a walnut, the best bits being again set aside. The remainder is then crushed, the finer portion being subjected to the operation of *jigging*, which consists in sifting the crushed ore in a stream of running water, which carries away the lighter portions. These, with the coarser pieces left from the crushers, are stamped and then *buddled*. A buddle is a wooden trough, from which flows a stream of water, spread out into a thin layer by a distributing-board. Below this, the crushed ore is placed, and the gentle stream flows over it, carrying away the lighter portions and leaving the heavier behind. It will be seen that the operations of jigging and buddling depend on the difference of specific gravity between the ore and its matrix. When the two assimilate, these processes cannot be resorted to. The dressed ore is then either smelted on the spot, or else carried to some other part of the country where fuel is abundant.

Min'ing, or MINING PORT, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Morgan co.

Min'ion, *n.* [Fr. *mignon, mignonne*, from O. Ger. *minna, minnia, minni*, love, fondness.] A favorite; a darling; particularly the favorite of a prince on whom he lavishes his favors; one who gains favor by flattery or mean adulation.

(*Print.*) A kind of type, intermediate in size between Nonpareil and Brevier; thus, *n*, h, c. Why it received this name is unknown; "probably," says Johnson, "it was held in great estimation on its first introduction, and consequently received the title of *minion* (darling)."

Min'ion-like, Min'ionly, *a.* Daintily; flatteringly.

Min'ish, an island of Ireland, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the S.W. coast of co. Galway.

Min'isink, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* of township, abt. 307.

Min'ister, *n.* [Fr. *ministre*, from Lat. *minister*, from *minor, minus*, less; as, *magister*, master, from *magis*, in a higher degree.] (*Pol.*) One to whom a sovereign intrusts the direction of affairs of state. In France, Italy, Belgium, &c., the heads of departments in the state are so called, and the collective name *ministry* is applied to all of them. In England, the individual members are not so designated, but the collective name is retained. A British ministry is, in fact, a committee of the leading members of the two Houses. It is nominated by the crown, but consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions on the pressing questions of the time agree in the main with those of the majority of the House of Commons. Some eminent party leader, who has the confidence of the House of Commons, is authorized by the sovereign to form a ministry, the members of which he selects from his party, or from those favorable to his policy, he himself being the prime minister, and taking commonly the office of First Lord of the Treasury. Those of the ministers who are peers sit in the House of Lords, the others sit in the House of Commons, in virtue of being elected members, which is indispensable. When the House of Commons, by a decisive vote on a test question, shows that it no longer approves of the policy of the cabinet, the ministers are expected to resign and make way for a new cabinet. — See CABINET. — A *Foreign minister* is a person sent from one government to another, and accredited to the latter, in order to transact public business in the name of his government.

(*Eccl.*) In most of the Reformed Churches, a pastor of a church, chapel, or meeting-house.

—*v. a.* To give; to afford; to supply.

—*v. n.* To perform service in any office, sacred or secular; to serve.

—To afford supplies; to give things needful; to supply the means of relief; to contribute; to afford.

Minister'ial, *a.* [Fr. *ministériel.*] Attending for service; attendant; acting at command; operating under superior authority; pertaining to executive offices; official. — Sacerdotal; pertaining to ministers of the gospel, or their office. — Pertaining to ministers of state.

Minister'ialist, *n.* A supporter of the ministry of the day.

Minister'ially, *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Min'istery, *n.* See MINISTRY.

Min'istrant, *a.* [It. *ministrante*, from Lat. *ministrans, ministrantis.*] Attendant; acting at command; performing service.

Ministra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ministratio.*] Act of ministering, or of performing service as a subordinate agent; agency; intervention for aid or service.

—Office of a minister; service; ecclesiastical function.

Min'istrative, *a.* Affording service; assisting.

Min'istress, *n.* A female who ministers.

Min'istry, *n.* [Fr. *ministere*; Lat. *ministerium.*] The office, duties, or functions of a minister, or subordinate agent of any kind; agency; service; aid; interposition; instrumentality. — Ecclesiastical profession; agency or service of a clergyman or priest. — The clergy taken collectively. — Persons who compose the executive government, or the council of a supreme magistrate; the body of ministers of state.

—Business; profession; employment.

Min'ium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Min.*) An old name for red-lead. It is a compound of the protoxide and peroxide of the metal.

Min'iver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The same as MINEVER.

Mink, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A quadruped of the genus *Putorius*, family *Mustelidæ*. The common *M.*, found in N. America and Northern parts of Europe, can swim and dive well, and is generally to be found on the banks of rivers, where it preys upon small fish, frogs, rats, mice, &c. Its fur is fine, but not very valuable. When irritated, the *M.* exhales a fetid, musky smell. It is about 17 inches long to the tail, which is about half the length of the body. Its general color is dark brownish-chestnut, tail nearly black, and the end of the chin white.—*Tenney.*

Fig. 1800.—MINK.

Minneap'olis, in *Minnesota*, a city, cap. of Hennepin co., on the Mississippi River, opposite St. Anthony, and abt. 7 m. W.N.W. of St. Paul; Lat. 45° N., Lon. 93° 20′ W. *M.* is well built, and contains some handsome and substantial edifices. The inhabitants are extensively engaged in the lumber trade, abt. 70,000,000 ft. of lumber being sawn annually. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Minneha'ha, ("Laughing Water,") in *Dakota Territory*, a S.E. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area*, abt. 3,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Sioux and Vermilion rivers, and numerous smaller streams, besides several lakes. *Surface*, elevated; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sioux Falls.

Minneha'ha, in *Nebraska*, a village of Burt co., abt. 12 m. W.S.W. of Decatur.

Min'nehöfe, *n. pl.* [Ger., courts of love.] The name given by the Germans to the courts of love. — See LOVE, (COURT OF.)

Minneo'la, in *Kansas*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 20 m. S. by W. of Lawrence.

Minneo'la, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Min'nesingers, *n. pl.* A name given to the German lyric poets of the Middle Ages, on account of love being the chief subject of their poems, the ancient German word *minne* being used to denote a pure and faithful love. After the fashion of the Provençal troubadours, the minnesingers engaged in poetical contests for the gratification of princes and ladies of the court. Some among them were poor, and earned their living by reciting their songs from court to court; but most of them sang merely for pleasure, when their swords were unemployed.

Minneso'ta, (from the principal river, the name of which, in the Indian tongue, signifies *cloud-colored* or *sky-tinted water*,) one of the most northern States of the American Union, having British N. America on the N., Lake Superior and Wisconsin on the E., Iowa on the S., and Dakota on the W. It lies between Lat. 43° 30′ and 49° N., and Lon. 89° 29′ and 97° 12′ W., extending about 380 miles in length from N. to S., and 350 in breadth. *Area*, about 84,000 sq. m., or 54,760,000 acres, being larger than the six New England States combined, and equal to Indiana and Illinois. — *Gen. Desc.* Lying near the centre of the continent, *M.* occupies the summit of the interior plateau formed by the converging basins of the Mississippi River, Lake Superior, and Lake Winnipeg: embracing the headwaters of the 3 great river-systems of N. America. Its series of undulating plains, seldom broken by abrupt elevations, and never rising into mountains, present an agreeable variety of prairie, alternating with belts of heavy timber, and studded with beautiful lakes, the crystal waters and euphonious Indian names of which have become proverbial, and whose intercommunication, together with the large and numerous rivers, form a system of internal navigation permeating all parts of the State. The surface is sufficiently rolling for all purposes of drainage, yet susceptible of easy cultivation. — *Rivers, Lakes, &c.* After the Mississippi, which rises in and drains this State for nearly 800 miles (being navigable for 534 miles), the chief rivers are the Minnesota (334 miles in length, and navigable for 238 miles); the Red River of the North (379 miles long, and navigable for its entire length), and the St. Croix (130 m. long, and navigable for 52 m.) Besides these there are the St. Louis, Root, Crow, Rum, Blue Earth, Snake, Kettle, Crow Wing, Red Wood, Cottonwood, Sauk, Cannon, Zumbro, Le Sueur, Red Cedar, Red Lake, Des Moines, and many others, with innumerable tributaries, the whole spreading out over every section of the State, and bringing almost to the door of every farmer the priceless boon of living water for stock, and water-power for mills and manufactories. The number, beauty, and picturesqueness of its lakes form a marked feature in the scenery of *M.* These lovely little sheets of water are found dotting its surface in nearly every section of the State, sparkling in the open prairie, hidden in the depths of its primeval forests, and glistening like gems of beauty among the rugged hills of its N. portion. They are from 1 to 30 miles in diameter. Some of them are of a circular form; others of an exceedingly irregular outline. The waters of these lakes are remarkably clear and pure, resting upon a basin of quartzose sand and pebbles, among which the jasper, agate, and cornelian appear conspicuous. These lakes are sometimes found isolated, having no outlet; others are the manifest reservoirs whence issue the mighty rivers of the continent. These lakes abound with a great variety of fish of superior flavor and quality. Lake Superior washes the N.E. border of the State for abt. 150 m., after which the largest sheets of water are the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Vermilion Lake, Red Lake, Leech Lake, Mille Lacs, and Big Stone lakes. It has been estimated that in a single body of 1,250,000 acres of land between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers, 73,000 acres are covered by small lakes. — *Min.* Notwithstanding the large area of this State, its geological character seems to be confined to the azoic and protozoic groups, concealed by a thin superincumbent stratum of drift, extending over a large part of the country. The mineral resources are not yet fully developed, though deposits of iron, coal, copper, and lead are known to exist; and when attention can be diverted from the more active and pressing matters now occupying the minds of the settlers, these mineral deposits will materially add to the wealth of the State. Superior slate exists in abundance near the St. Louis Falls. Limestone abounds in many places. Potter's clay has already been found in large quantities, and extensive potteries established. The numerous salt-springs in the Red River Valley are but the beginnings of the numerous salines which extend to the W., and will form the basis of great wealth to the State, as all the salt that can be made from them will be consumed in packing beef and pork in these extensive regions, and in domestic economy. Coal has not yet been found in quantities comparable to its development in the neighboring States; but lead gives promise of great abundance. In the N.E. part, large formations of gold- and silver-bearing quartz, accompanied by still further developments of iron ore, were reported by the State geologist upon actual survey. — *Clim.* From its high latitude, the climate of *M.* is necessarily severe, particularly in the N. portions; yet it is accompanied by an equability which easily assimilates the human system to its low temperature, preventing those sudden changes which are insalubrious in lower latitudes. The climatic relations are very favorable to health and longevity, presenting many alleviations to the extreme cold of winter. Seasons of drought are unknown. The great lakes and rivers on the N. and E., with the many smaller streams and lakes, present so large a surface for the action of the sun's rays during summer, that evaporation is rapid, and is generally condensed by the cool nights, watering the earth with numerous and seasonable showers. — *Soil, Vegetation, &c.* The soil of *M.* may be divided into four geological classifications — limestone, drift, clay, and trap. Scientific analysis develops the presence, in due proportion, of elements of extraordinary fertility in each of these, comparing favorably with the most celebrated soils of the world. The prevailing soil is a dark, calcareous, sandy loam, containing a various intermixture of clay, abounding in mineral salts and in organic ingredients derived from the accumulation of decomposed vegetable matter for long ages of growth and decay. Its peculiar excellence is shown in its adaptation to the culture of wheat, the great and unfailing staple of *M.* The valleys of the great rivers, especially the Mississippi and Minnesota, are very productive. Above the Falls of St. Anthony, with the exception of river alluvions and some prairie land, the country is covered with drift and marshes, restricting the area of effective cultivation. The agricultural character of the Red River country is excellent. Notwithstanding its high latitude, the State produces Indian corn of superior quality, and in considerable quantities. Wild rice, strawberries, currants, plums, and cranberries abound in the prairies. The principal trees are the sugar-maple, oak, elm, ash, basswood, black and white walnut, lime, butternut, hickory, cottonwood and boxwood, with immense forests of pine in the N. part, cover-

Fig. 1801. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Fig. 1802.—SUSPENSION-BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI AT MINNEAPOLIS.

ing an area of not less than 21,000 sq. m. — *Agric.* No State possesses more natural advantages for cropraising and pasturage. In almost every section there is an ample supply of timber, while the adjacent and rich prairies are ready for the plough of the husbandman. As the resources of this State are developed, they are found to increase in an extraordinary ratio, and are apparently almost inexhaustible. A few years ago, *M.* imported most of the necessaries of life, when there was even a deficiency of bread and meat. Now her exports far exceed the imports in almost every particular. The following table will exhibit the relative importance of the principal farm-crops of 1868:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Avg. yield per acre.*	*No. of acres.*
Indian corn.....bushels	8,255,000	33·5	246,417
Wheat .... do	14,500,000	15·	966,666
Rye ..... do	525,000	20 6	25,485
Oats..... do	7,011,000	36·	194,750
Barley ..... do	406,000	25·	16,240
Buckwheat..... do	44,000	19·4	2,268
Potatoes ..... do	3,250,000	151·	21,523
Tobacco.....pounds	76,000	700·	108
Hay..... tons	582,000	1·40	415,714
Total.	.....	.....	1,889,171

The values of the above crops were as follows: — For Indian corn, 64c.; for wheat, 83c.; for rye, 68c.; for oats, 48c.; for barley, $1.14; for buckwheat, $1.03; and for potatoes, 61c. per bushel; for tobacco, 20c. per lb., and

for hay $7.00 per ton, making the total value of the yearly farm-crop $27,620,340. In connection with this, the products of maple-sugar, maple and sorghum molasses, honey, orchard and dairy produce, live-stock, and slaughtered animals, are remarkable, considering the brief period since the first settlement of the country. The total value of live-stock, in 1869, was $18,612,171, proportioned as follows: — 98,980 horses; 2,450 mules; 198,562 oxen and other cattle: 151,242 milch-cows; 134,170 sheep; and 150,795 hogs. The aggregate valuation of property, real and personal, of the State is estimated at $185,000,000. — *Improvements.* The State is being furnished with railroads in every direction. At the beginning of 1869 there were already 750 m. completed, and much more is in process of construction, which will afford facilities for transportation of every article to and from settlers, and form a net-work of communication that will speedily develop the ample resources of *M.* The Northern Pacific Railroad, not yet constructed, when completed, will form one of the most important links connecting the great lakes with the Pacific, and will tend strongly to revolutionize, in favor of the Great Northwest, the channels and centres of the trade and commerce of the New World. The munificent grants made by Congress for railroads in this State will conduce to the speedy completion of all now in contemplation, or in process of construction, and will furnish the internal improvements requisite for the present generation.—*Counties, Towns, &c.* The State is divided into the 60 followlog counties:

Andy Johnson,	Faribault,	Manomin,	Rice,
Anoka,	Fillmore,	Martin,	Saint Louis,
Benton,	Freeborn,	Meeker,	Scott,
Blue Earth,	Goodhue,	Mille Lacs,	Sherburne,
Brown,	Grant,	Monongalia,	Sibley,
Carlton,	Hennepin,	Morrison,	Stearns,
Carver,	Houston,	Mower,	Steele,
Cass,	Isanti,	Nicollet,	Stone,
Chippewa,	Jackson,	Olmstead,	Todd,
Chisago,	Kanabec,	Otter Tail,	Wabashaw,
Clay,	Kandiyohi,	Pine,	Waseca,
Crow Wing,	Lake,	Pope,	Washington,
Dakota,	Le Sueur,	Ramsey,	Watonwan,
Dodge,	Lincoln,	Redwood,	Winona,
Douglas,	McLeod,	Renville,	Wright.

The chief towns are St. Paul, (the capital,) Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Stillwater, Mankato, St. Cloud, and Minneapolis. — *Education.* The educational and moral interests of the State are judiciously managed, and the school system, under the special attention of the authorities, is one of the best to be found in the commonwealths of the West. The whole number of school districts is abt. 2,000, employing 3,270 teachers, and educating 55,000 pupils. The total number of school-houses is 1,766, valued at $300,000. Every township is entitled to a free school, and two sections of land in every township belong to the school fund, making an aggregate of 3,000,000, when all surveyed. It is sold at not less than $5 per acre, and the cash proceeds invested in U. States or Minnesota State bonds. According to the Governor's message of Jan., 1869, the sales of school lands during the year was 76,910 acres, producing $161,840.61, which sum, added to the former accumulations of the permanent school fund, makes a magnificent total of $2,077,082. The State has a normal school at Winona, where 60 students can be accommodated. They are trained here to a knowledge and practice of the best methods of imparting instruction, and of influencing character, so that all those forces which contribute to well-educated communities may be aroused and properly directed. There is also a Teachers' Institute, where the best methods of instruction and school government are illustrated. A State University, with a costly building, and an endowment of 46,080 acres of land, besides 120,000 acres of agricultural college lands, and a full corps of professors, is in successful operation at St. Anthony, without expense to students except for board. There is a Roman Catholic coll. at Clinton, in Stearns co., a Methodist coll. at Red Wing, a Congregational coll. at Northfield, and an Episcopal coll. at Faribault, besides commercial colleges at St. Paul and Minneapolis, and many classical and other academies and seminaries for females in different parts of the State. — *Religion.* Of the different religious denominations in *M.* the following are the principal: Catholic, 123 churches, valued at $500,000; Methodist, 65 churches, valued at $228,550; German Methodist, 35 churches, valued at $54,000; and Episcopalian, 28 churches, valued at $204,850. There are also 27 Baptist; 67 Congregational; 93 Presbyterian, (New and Old Schools now united;) 70 Lutheran; 19 Swedish Lutheran; and 20 Universalist churches.— *Public Institutions.* The most prominent are, a State penitentiary at Stillwater, an asylum for deaf-mutes at Faribault, and an Historical Society, which publishes its transactions annually, at St. Paul. — *Industry.* Among the striking and pre-eminent evidences of the future wealth and greatness of this State, none are more impressive than its inexhaustible water-power, unparalleled on the continent in its capacity, and unequalled in any State for a universal distribution in every direction. At St. Anthony's Falls alone, including the rapids, there is an hydraulic capacity of 120,000 horse-power, more than sufficient to drive all the 25,000,000 spindles and 4,000 mills of England and Scotland combined,—greater than the whole motive power, steam and water, employed in textile manufactures in England in 1850, and nearly seven times as great as the water-power so employed. The St. Croix and St. Louis River Falls are second only to St. Anthony's in volume, and equally well located; the Pokegama Falls, Little Falls, Sauk Rapids, Cannon Falls, and Vermilion Falls, with the 43 rivers and creeks on the N. shore of Lake Superior, and hundreds of smaller cascades and rapids, combine to give *M.* a water-power for the State at large, and for almost every county, which challenges the world for a parallel. Near St. Anthony are Minnehaha Falls (*Fig.* 1803), a romantic and beautiful cascade, with a perpendicular fall of

Fig. 1803. — MINNEHAHA FALLS.

40 ft. The principal manufactnring interests are located at the Falls of St. Anthony, mentioned above, where, durling 1867, the manufactured products reached the aggregate of $4,000,000, while the additional investments in manufacturing enterprises were over $2,000,000. The total value of the timber manufactured here and at Minneapolis yearly is nearly $2,000,000. The commercial position of *M.* is one of the grandest among the States. Occupying the exact centre of this continent, and constituting the water-shed of its eastern half, the steam navigation of three great internal water-systems terminates here, viz.: The Mississippi River, N. from the Gulf of Mexico; the Red River of the North, S. from Hudson's Bay; and the St. Lawrence River and chain of great lakes, W. from the Atlantic Ocean. *M.* is thus the focus of three cardinal radii of a vast commercial system: the fourth radius, connecting her with the Pacific Ocean, will be supplied by the Northern Pacific Railroad, the construction of which is already commenced under circumstances which insure its early completion. With these great, almost unequalled, facilities for commerce and manufactures, *M.* is destined, at no distant day, to hold a prominent place along with the older States of the Union. — *Finance.* The financial condition of *M.* is most satisfactory, having a comparatively trifling public debt, and a revenue much greater than its expense. The recognized funded State debt is $350,000, which consists in bonds issued for the suppression of Indian hostilities in 1862, and for the erection of public buildings in 1867, 1868, and 1869. During the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1869, the total State expenditures for all purposes were $855,757.07, and the receipts for the same period amounted to $947,610.12, leaving a balance of $91,853.05, which, with the surplus of the previous year of $74,234.12, makes a total balance in the treasury of $166,087.15. — *Government.* The legislature consists of 37 senators elected for 2 years, and 80 representatives elected for 1 year. Its sessions are annual, commencing on the first Tuesday of January, and are limited to 60 days. The executive department consists of a governor and lieutenant-governor, a secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney-general, all elected for 2 years, and an auditor elected for 3 years. The judicial power is invested in a supreme court, composed of a chief justice and 2 associates, 6 district courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace, which are also elected by the people; those of the supreme and district courts for 7 years, and the others for 2 years. The State constitution secures to the citizen by naturalization equal rights and immunities with the citizen native born. No property qualifications are required for the elective franchise; and "persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the U. States upon the subject of naturalization, and who shall have resided in the U. States one year, and in this State for four months next preceding any election," enjoy this privilege, in common with the native-born or naturalized citizen. The alien, while enjoying the protection of the government, is exempt from performing military duty, or from payment of money to secure such exemption, and is excluded only from some civil rights. — *Hist.* Although the first actual settlement of *M.* is of so recent date, nearly two centuries have elapsed since its discovery and partial exploration by white men. As early as 1680, Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, in company with fur-traders employed by a French exploring party, ascended the Upper Mississippi as far as the Great Falls, to which he reverently gave the name of St. Anthony. The early strife between England and France resulted in the treaty of Versailles in 1763, by which all the territory now embracing *M.* was ceded to the former power. In 1766, Capt. Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, a zealous royalist and enthusiastic adventurer, undertook an exploration of England's newly acquired possessions. In the fall of that year he reached St. Anthony Falls, and ascended the Mississippi some miles further, and then returned to the mouth of the Minnesota, which he explored, and passed the winter of 1766–67 among the Indians near the present site of New Ulm. In 1783 the North-western Territory, including the present State of *M.*, was transferred to the U. States. But no attempt was made to extinguish the Indian title till 1805, when a purchase was made of a tract of land for military purposes at the mouth of the St. Croix, and another at the mouth of the Minnesota River, including St. Anthony's Falls. Upon the latter was commenced the construction of Fort Snelling, in the summer of 1820. In 1827 a small tract of country between the St. Croix and Mississippi was ceded by the Indians to the U. States, and lumbering operations commenced upon the St. Croix. The territory of Minnesota was established by an Act of Congress passed March 3, 1849, and the government organized in June. It embraced nearly twice the area of the present State, its W. limits extending to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. Up to this period the country was occupied almost entirely by Indians; but a small civilized pop. of whites and half-breeds had grown up around the mission stations and trading-posts, amounting in 1849 to about 5,000 souls. In 1851 the Sioux ceded to the U. States all their lands in the territory between the Mississippi and Big Sioux rivers. In 1857, owing to the rapid increase of population following the withdrawal of the Indians, application was made for admission into the Union, which admission took place May 11, of the following year. That portion of the State lying E. of the Mississippi belonged originally to the "territory N.W. of the Ohio," while that portion W. of the Mississippi was included in the territory known as the Louisiana Purchase. *Pop.* abt. 550,000

Minneso'ta, in *California*, a mining village of Sierra co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Nevada.

Minneso'ta, in *Minnesota*, a township of Wabashaw co.: *pop.* abt. 225.

Minneso'ta City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 6 m. above Winona.

Minneso'ta Junction, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 3 m. W. of Horicon.

Minnes'ka, in *Minnesota*, a creek rising in Olmsted co., and flowing into the Mississippi River from Winona co.

—A post-village of Wabashaw co., abt. 22 m. N. of Winona.

Minneton'ka, or **Minnitan'ka,** in *Minnesota*, a lake of Hennepin co., abt. 25 m. W. of St. Paul.

—A post-village of Hennepin co., abt. 10 m. W. by S. of Minneapolis.

Minnetris'ta, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co.; *pop.* abt. 212.

Min'nie, in *California*, a village of Yolo co., abt. 17 m. W. by N. of Sacramento.

Minniwakan, or DEVIL LAKE, (*min-nee-wa-kon'*,) in *Dakota Territory*, a large lake on the S. border of the Salt Water Region, between Lat. 47° 50′ and 48° 20′ N., and Lon. 98° 35′ and 99° 20′ W. It is abt. 50 m. in length, by an average breadth of 15 m.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. The waters are too brackish to be drunk by man, although buffaloes and other wild animals drink them freely. It has no apparent outlet, and is of a deeper tint than the neighboring fresh-water lakes.

Minnow, (*min'no,*) *n.* [Fr. *menu*, small, slender; O. Fr. *menuise*, small fish, or fry.] (*Zoöl.*) See CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

Mi'nonk, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Woodford co., abt. 30 m. N. of Bloomington; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Minoo'ka, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Grundy co., abt. 11 m. W.S.W. of Joliet.

Mi'nor, *a* [Lat. irreg. compar. of *parvus*, small, little.] Lower; subordinate; inferior; of small consequence; inconsiderable.

(*Mus.*) The opposite to *major*, a term used to distinguish the mode or key that takes a minor third, as well as to designate all the diatonic intervals; more especially the *third*, which comprises a tone and a semi-tone (A—C), while the major third consists of two whole tones (C—E).

(*Law.*) A person under age; one who, by the laws of the country, is not arrived to the power of administering his own affairs, or the possession of his estate. *Major* and *minor* belong rather to civil law. The common law terms are *adult* and *infant*.

(*Logic.*) The second proposition of a regular syllogism.

Mi'norites, or MINOR FRIARS, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See CAPUCHINS; FRANCISCANS.

Minor'ity, *n.* [Fr. *minorité.*] The state of being a minor, or under age; the period from birth until 21 years of age.

—The smaller number, as distinguished from the majority: state of being less, smaller, or inferior; the party that has the fewest votes, in legislative assemblies.

Minor'ca, the second in size of the Balearic Islands, belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean, off the E. coast of Spain, from which it is distant 140 m., Mahon, the cap., being in Lat. 39° 51′ 10″ N., Lon. 4° 18′ 7″ E. *Area*, 260 sq. m. It is of oblong shape, extending from W.N.W. to E.S.E., and has numerous small bays, or deep creeks, and is surrounded by islets, rocks, and shoals. The surface is uneven, but the only mountain is El Toro,

which rises 4,793 ft. above the sea. The soil is, in most part, poor, and water is scarce. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, and marble. *Chief towns.* Mahon, Alayor, Mercadel, and Ciudadel. *Pop.* 40,000.—MAHON, the cap., is situated at the E. end of the island, and possesses a very safe and commodious harbor. It is the centre of most of the trade of the island. *Pop.* 14,500.

Mi'nos. (*Myth.*) A king of Crete, and the wisest legislator of antiquity, lived 1400 B. C. The gods, as a reward for his justice and integrity, made him, after death, one of the three judges of the infernal regions.

Minot, (*me-not'*,) in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Androscoggin co., abt. 37 m. N.N.W. of Portland; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.

Min'otaur, *n.* [Lat. *minotaurus*, from *minos*, and *taurus*, a bull.] (*Myth.*) A monster half-man and half-bull, said to be the son of Pasiphaë, wife of Minos, king of Crete, by a bull (*ταῦρος*); hence the term Minotaur. According to one version of the myth, Minos shut him up in the labyrinth of Dædalus, feeding him with criminals, and afterwards with youths and maidens sent from Athens. Theseus, by the assistance of Ariadne, succeeded in destroying him, and thereby rescued the Athenians from the obligation of sending their children to be devoured. The bull of Minos, whose wife is Pasiphaë, the *giver of light to all*, is seen again in the bull of Indra, as well as in that which bears Europa across the sea. In some myths, as in that of the Marathonian bull, the only idea attached to it is that of devastation; but the Marathonian bull, like the Minotaur, is slain by Theseus, who is also a solar hero.

Minot's Ledge, or CORAS'SET ROCKS, in *Massachusetts*, a promontory and light-house on the S.W. shore of Boston Harbor, abt. 8 m. S.E. of Boston Light. It exhibits a fixed light 66 feet high.

Min'ow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The same as MINNOW.

Minsk, a govt. of Russian Poland, comprising the former palatinate of Minsk, and portions of the palatinates of Polock, Wilna, and Novogrodek; Lat. between 52° and 56° N., Lon. 26° and 30° E. It is bounded N. by Witepsk, E. Moghilev, S. Kiev and Volhynia, and W. Grodno and Wilna. *Area*, 42,000 sq. m. The surface is mostly level except in the N. There are numerous small lakes, and in spring a great portion of the country is inundated. The forests are very extensive. The chief rivers are the Pripet, Dnieper, Beresina, Styr, Gorin, and Pechiza. The Dwina forms for a short distance the N. boundary, and the Niemen the W. boundary, of the govt. *Prod.* Corn, hemp, flax, and potash; and there is a large trade in timber. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, glass, and Russian leather. The chief towns are Minsk, (the cap.,) Boubronsk, and Slontsk. *Pop.* 1,001,335.—MINSK, the cap. of the above govt., is 150 m. S.W. of Grodno. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 30,149.

Min'ster, *n.* [A. S. *minstre* or *mynster*; L. Lat. *monasterium*, a monastery.] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes a cathedral church; as, York *Minster*, England.

Min'strel, *n.* [Fr. *ménétrier*; O. Fr. *menestrier*; L. Lat. *ministrallus*, *ministellus*, from Lat. *minister*, one who serves. See MINISTER.] A class of men who, in the Middle Ages, gained a livelihood by the arts of poetry and music, singing to the harp (Fig. 1804) their own verses, or the popular ballads and metrical histories of the time. They sometimes accompanied their music with mimicry and action; so that they were often called *mimi histriones, joculatores*. They were everywhere held in the highest estimation, being welcomed and caressed by all classes of society, and no great entertainment was considered complete which was not enlivened by their talents. From the Conquest downwards, for many ages, in England, the profession of the *M.* was a popular and privileged one. Numerous instances occur in the early history of England showing the esteem in which they were held even by royalty itself, and they were often more amply paid than the clergy. "In the year 1441," says Warton, "eight priests were hired in Coventry to assist in celebrating a yearly obit in the church of the neighboring priory of Maxstoke; as were six *M.*, called *mimi*, belonging to the family of Lord Clinton, who lived in the adjoining castle of Maxstoke, to sing, harp, and play in the hall of the monastery during the extraordinary refection allowed to the monks on that anniversary. Two shillings were given to the priests and four to the *M.*, and the latter are said to have supped *in camerâ pictâ*, or the painted chamber of the convent, with the sub-prior; on which occasion the chamberlain furnished eight massy tapers of wax." As learning and culture began to prevail, the high admiration in which this class of persons was held began to subside; poetry was cultivated more by men of letters, and the poet and minstrel became two distinct persons. So late as the reign of Henry VIII. these reciters of verse found free access into all companies,—the mansion of the noble as well as the village tavern. But they were gradually sinking into contempt; and in the reign of Elizabeth so singular a phenomenon had a veritable *M.* become, that when one of these ancient singers made his appearance at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575, before the queen, he excited so much interest that old Laneham has given a minute description of his

Fig. 1804.
A MINSTREL. (12th century.)
(From a manuscript in the Imperial Library, Paris.)

Fig. 1805.—MINSTRELSY AT COURT. (12th century.)
(From a manuscript of the romance of Guyon le Courtois, in the Imperial Library, Paris.)

person and dress in his *Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth*. Towards the end of the 16th century this class of persons had lost all credit, and by an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of Elizabeth they are classed with rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and adjudged to be punished as such.—In the present day, a *M.* is merely a musician, a player upon some instrument.

Min'strelsy, *n.* The arts and occupations of minstrels; instrumental harmony.
—A number of musicians; the collective body of minstrels.
—The collection of songs or airs of a country.

Mint, *n.* [Lat. *moneta*; A. S. *mynet*, money.] An establishment for making coins or metallic money. The mint establishments of the U. States consist of the principal mint at Philadelphia, and 7 branches located respectively at New Orleans, La.; Charlotte, N. C.; Dahlonega, Ga.; San Francisco, Cal.; Denver, Colo.; Portland, Oregon; and New York city,—the last-named being styled an assay office. The mint was established by Act of Congress of April 2, 1792, at Philadelphia, which was then both the seat of government and the commercial metropolis of the country. It was not fairly in operation until Jan., 1795. The branch mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega were established by the Act of March 3, 1835, and commenced operations in 1838, the one at New Orleans being for the coinage of gold and silver, and the other two for gold only. The branch mint at San Francisco, for the coinage of gold and silver, was established by Act of March 3, 1852, and went into operation in 1854. The U. States assay office at New York, established by Act of Congress of March 4, 1853, also commenced operations in 1854. The functions of the assay office are the same as those of the branch mints, with the single exception of coining. Gold and silver bullion is received on deposit, weighed, melted, assayed, and refined, on precisely the same terms as at the Philadelphia mint, and returns are made either in coins or stamped bars at the option of the depositor. That portion of the bullion, however, which is paid for in coins, or an equivalent amount, must necessarily be sent to the mint at Philadelphia, to be coined and returned. These branch establishments are managed by superintendents appointed by the President of the U. States, and the general direction of the business of the branches is under the control and regulation of the director of the mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The whole mint establishment, thus constituted, is itself a bureau of the Treasury Department, and its operations are annually reported to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury, and made public. The course of business at the mint and branches is briefly as follows. Deposits of bullion, not less than $100 in value, are receivable by the Treasurer, who weighs the same in the presence of the depositor, and gives him a receipt therefor expressing the weight in troy ounces. Each deposit is kept separate during the process of melting and assaying, and until its precise value is determined. This is ordinarily accomplished in 2 or 3 days, when, on presentation of the original receipt, the net proceeds are paid to the depositor or his order. At the time of payment, the Treasurer furnishes the depositor a "memorandum" exhibiting the weight of his bullion before melting and after melting, its fineness and value, the amount of silver contained if a gold deposit, and *vice versa*, the "deductions" for parting, coinage, or bars, and the net amount payable. The charges made to depositors are for parting when gold and silver are combined, for refining and toughening when required, for coinage or fine bars according as a deposit is paid in one or the other. The law provides that these charges shall be fixed from time to time by the director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as not to exceed the expense to the mint of the labor and materials employed. The existing charge for parting on gold bullion of the ordinary range of fineness, at Philadelphia, New York, and New Orleans, is 5 cents per oz. gross; at Charlotte and Dahlonega, 12 cts.; and at San Francisco, 14 cts. The coinage charge at all the mints is 50 cts. per $100, and for fine gold-bars 6 cts. per $100. The charges for refining and toughening depend upon the condition of the metal deposited.—The organization of the several mint establishments is essentially the same. The officers are a director (or superintendent), a treasurer, an assayer, a melter and refiner, a coiner, and, at the principal mint only, an engraver. To these officers, as well as the clerks and workmen, are paid salaries or wages regulated by law, for which annual appropriations are made by Congress. A portion of the incidental expenses are covered by the charges on deposits; but no commissions or perquisites of any kind are enjoyed by any one belonging to the establishment. Since the beginning of the civil war, the branches at New Orleans, Dahlonega, and Charlotte have been closed; while a limited business is done at the Portland mint. It is even probable that the facilities for communication, so largely increased in the last year, will decide the government to concentrate the business of coining in one mint upon the Pacific, and one upon the Atlantic coast. In his report for the year 1869, the Secretary of the Treasury, in adverting to the diminution of coinage in the country, attributed it to the fact that in England and in France the mint expenses are much less than with us, and suggested that a diminution or entire abolition of the mint charges would have a tendency to prevent the export of the precious metals in the form of bullion. We might now proceed to describe the various processes employed in the mint; but, as they are multiple, minute, and difficult to understand without the use of numerous diagrams, we have believed it unnecessary to enter into a matter which is of such limited interest.

(*Bot.*) See MENTHA.

Mint'age, *n.* That which is coined or stamped.—The duty paid for coining.

Mint'er, *n.* A coiner.—An inventor.

Mint-ju'lep, *n.* See JULEP.

Mint'-man, *n.*; *pl.* MINT-MEN. One skilled in coinage.

Mint'master, *n.* The person who presides over a mint.—One who invents.

Mint'-sauce, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A sauce compounded of vinegar and sugar, and flavored with green mint, used at table to impart a piquant relish to roast lamb.

Min'uend, *n.* [Lat. *minuendum*, from *minuo*, to lessen.] (*Arith.*) The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Min'uet, *n.* [Fr. *menuet*, dimin. of *menu*, small.] (*Dancing.*) A stately, regular, and very graceful dance, formerly very popular, but now rarely, if ever, met with, except at occasional court balls in Europe. It was invented in Poitou in France, and first danced at Paris by Louis XIV., in 1653.—(*Mus.*) A movement of three crotchets or three quavers in a bar is also called a *minuet*.

Mi'nus, *a.* [Lat.] (*Algebra.*) Denoting less;—prefixed to negative quantities, or quantities to be subtracted.

Minus'cule, *n.* [Lat. *minusculus*.] A minute sort of letter or character used in MSS. in the Middle Ages.

Minuté', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *minutus*, from *minuo*, to diminish or make small.] Diminutive; little; very small or slender; of very small bulk or size; infinitesimal.—Observant of small things or trifles; circumstantial; particular; exact; critical; nice.

Min'ute, *n.* A small portion or duration of time; the sixtieth part of an hour.
—A space of time indefinitely small.
—A short sketch of any agreement or other subject, taken in writing; a note to aid in remembering anything; a memorandum.
(*Geom.*) The sixtieth part of a degree.
(*Arch.*) The sixtieth part of the diameter of a column, by which subdivision architects measure the smaller parts of an order; the diameter is chosen at the lower end of the column.
—*v. a.* To set down a short memorandum or note of any agreement or other subject in writing.

Min'ute-bell, *n.* A bell which is sounded regularly at intervals of a minute.

Min'ute-book, *n.* A book containing minutes, or short hints, notes, or memoranda.

Min'ute-glass, *n.* A glass, the sand of which measures one minute, while sinking.

Min'ute-gun, *n.* A gun discharged regularly at intervals of a minute, as a signal of distress or of mourning.

Min'ute-hand, *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

Min'ute-jack, *n.* A figure which is made to strike the hours of a clock.

Min'utely, *adv.* To a small point of time, space, or matter; exactly.
—*a.* Every minute; with very little time intervening. (a.)

Min'ute-man, *n.*; *pl.* MINUTE-MEN. A man enlisted for military service, whenever and wherever required;—a term used during the American revolution.

Minute'ness, *n.* Extreme smallness, fineness, or slenderness.—Attention to small things; critical exactness.

Min'ute-watch, *n.* A watch in which minutes are more distinctly marked than in common watches, which reckon by the hour.

Minutia, (*mi-nu'shi-a,*) *n.*; *pl.* MINUTIÆ. [Lat.] The smaller particulars;—used generally in the plural.

Minu'tius Fe'lix, a famous Roman Christian orator in the 3d century. He wrote a dialogue, under the title of *Octavius*, in which he introduces a Pagan and a Christian disputing as to the merits of their respective religions. It is a production of considerable merit, and written with eloquence in favor of Christianity. The best edition is that of Davis.

Minx, *n.* A pert, wanton girl; a hussy.
(*Zoöl.*) Same as MINK, *q. v.*

Min'y, *a.* Abounding with mines; subterraneous.

Mi'ocene, *n.* (*Geol.*) See TERTIARY PERIOD.

Miosen, (*me-o'zen,*) a large lake of Norway, 40 m. N.E.

of Christiana. *Ext.* 55 m. long, and 12 m. broad. It receives the River Lougen, and discharges its surplus waters, by the Vermen, into the river Glommen.

Mipibu, (*me-pe-boo'*,) a town of Brazil, on a small river of its own name, abt. 40 m. S.S.W. of Natal: *pop.* 2,000.

Mi'quelet, *n.* [Sp. *miquelete.*] (*Hist.*) One of a body of partisan troops raised in the N. of Spain, and chiefly in Catalonia. The Miquelets became first known in the wars between Spain and France in the 17th century. At several periods (in 1687, 1787, and again in the wars of Napoleon) the French endeavored to organize several corps to oppose the *M.* in the mountain warfare in these districts.

Miquelon, (*mee-keh-long'*,) the name of two islands in the Atlantic Ocean, off the S. coast of Newfoundland. Great Miquelon is in Lat. 47° 4′ N., Lon. 56° 20′ W., and immediately S. of it is Little Miquelon, or Langlée. See SAINT PIERRE.

Mi'ra, a town of Ecuador, abt. 65 m. N.E. of Quito.

Mira, (*mee'ra,*) a river of S. America, rising on the W. slope of the Andes in Ecuador, and flowing N.W. into the United States of Colombia, enters the Pacific Ocean abt. Lat. 1° 36′ N., Lon. 79° 5′ W.

Mir'abeau, HONORÉ GABRIEL RIQUETTI, COUNT DE, one of the most celebrated characters of the French revolution, b. at Bignon, in Provence, 1749, was the son of the Marquis Victor Riquette de Mirabeau, an author on political economy. On leaving school, he entered the military service; and his intercourse with young and dissipated officers familiarized him with all their vices. His active mind, however, could not remain idle, and he read all the books he could procure on the military art. He also fell in love, and his passion was marked by all the impetuosity of a strong and wild character. His father, who systematically thwarted his inclinations, procured his confinement in a fortress on the island of Ithé. After his liberation he went, as a volunteer, to Corsica, distinguished himself, and obtained a commission as captain of dragoons; but his father refusing to purchase him a regiment, he abandoned, though unwillingly, the military profession. In 1772 he espoused a rich heiress of Aix, but he soon squandered the fortune he received with her, and plunged himself in debt. He was confined in different prisons, and on obtaining his liberty, eloped to Holland with the wife of the Marquis de Monnier. For this he was afterwards imprisoned in the castle of Vincennes, and remained there 3 years and a half. He then instituted an ineffectual lawsuit against his wife, who obtained a separation from him. In 1784 he visited London, and afterwards Berlin, being sent to the latter city on a secret political mission; and he was variously employed in literary quarrels and occupations till the commencement of the French revolution. This offered *M.* an ample field for his activity. After unsuccessfully offering himself to the states of Provence as deputy to the States-General, he was elected for Aix and Marseilles as deputy of the third estate, and by courtiers he was termed the plebeian count. In this new capacity, his extraordinary eloquence, his talent, and his boldness, soon gave him irresistible weight in the assembly, and rendered him the idol of the people. The story of his life thenceforth would be the history of the Assembly, of which he was long the master-spirit, and was chosen president in January, 1791. At length he entered into a treaty with the court, to use his influence in stopping the progress of republicanism. Before, however, he could carry his intentions into effect, a sudden illness terminated his existence in 1791. His remains were honored with a public funeral, and deposited in the Pantheon. They were, however, in the following year, removed from the Pantheon, and deposited by night in a churchyard, and the great orator himself was declared traitor by the Assembly. The works of *M.* have been several times republished. His life and character are discussed in an elaborate essay by Carlyle.

Mirab'ilis, *n.* [Lat., wonderful.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Nyctaginaceæ*. The species, called in French *Belles de Nuit*, form highly ornamental border-plants. *M. jalapa*, the Four-o'clock, or Marvel of Peru, is a much admired perennial herb from the W. Indies, and is distinguished by its large, very fragrant flowers, in axillary and terminal clusters, with wide-spreading border (opening at about 4 o'clock P. M.), and bright purple calyx. With cultivation it sprouts into many pleasing varieties, with yellow and white, red and white, and red and yellow flowers. The roots of this species, as well as those of *M. longiflora*, the Long-flowered Four-o'clock, a native of Mexico, with white flowers, have purgative properties, and the first-mentioned species was, until recently, supposed to be the true Jalap-plant. *M. dichotoma*, the Mexican Four-o'clock, is another handsome plant, with yellow flowers, and, like the preceding, opening at 4 o'clock.

Miracle, (*mir'a-kl,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *miracolo*, from Lat. *miraculum*, from *miror*, *miratus*, to wonder at.] A wonderful sight or thing; a wonder; a marvel; a prodigy.
—An event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature; an effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth; a supernatural event.—See SUPERNATURAL.

Mir'acle-mon'ger, *n.* A pretended worker of miracles.

Mirac'ulous, *a.* [Fr. *miraculeux*; L. Lat. *miraculosus.*] Performed supernaturally, or by a power beyond the ordinary agency of natural laws; effected by the direct agency of almighty power.—Supernatural; gifted supernaturally, or competent to perform miracles; wonderful; extraordinary.

Mirac'ulously, *adv.* By miracle; supernaturally; wonderfully; by extraordinary means.

Mirac'ulousness, *n.* State of being miraculous, or of being effected by miracle, or by supernatural agency.

Mirador', *n.* (*Arch.*) A balcony; a gallery having an extensive view.

Miraflo'res, a village of the Argentine Republic, on the Salado River, abt. 100 m. S.E. of Salta.

Mirage, (*mi'raj,*) *n.* [Fr., from *mirer*, to aim at, *se mirer*, to view one's self in a glass; It. *miraglio.*] (*Optics.*) An optical illusion by which inverted images of distant objects are seen as if below the ground, or in the atmosphere. This phenomenon is of most frequent occurrence in hot climates, and more especially on the sandy plains of Egypt. The ground there has often the aspect of a tranquil lake, on which are reflected trees

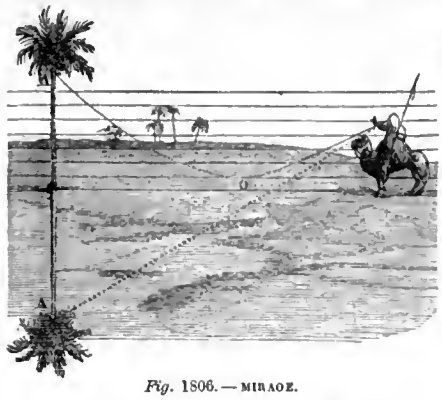


Fig. 1806.—MIRAGE.

and the surrounding villages. The phenomenon has long been known; but Monge, who accompanied Napoleon's expedition to Egypt, was the first to give an explanation of it. It is a phenomenon of refraction, which results from the unequal density of the different layers of the air when they are expanded by contact with the heated soil. The least dense layers are then the lowest, and a luminous ray from an elevated object, A (Fig. 1806), traverses layers which are gradually less refracting; for the refracting power of a gas diminishes with lessened density. The angle of incidence accordingly increases from one layer to the other, and ultimately reaches the critical angle, beyond which, internal reflection succeeds to refraction. The ray then rises, as seen in the figure, and undergoes a series of successive refractions, but in a direction contrary to the first, for it now passes through layers which are gradually more refracting. The luminous ray then reaches the eye with the same direction as if it had proceeded from a point below the ground, and hence it gives an inverted image of the object, just as if it had been reflected at the point O, from the surface of a tranquil lake. Mariners sometimes see images in the air of the shores or of distant vessels. This is due to the same cause as the *M.*, but in a contrary direction, only occurring when the temperature of the air is above that of the sea, for then the inferior layers of the atmosphere are denser, owing to their contact with the surface of the water.

Miramichi, (*mir-a-me-shee'*,) a river of New Brunswick, rising by several branches in Victoria co., and flowing a general N.E. course of abt. 75 m., enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its mouth forms MIRAMICHI BAY.

MIRAMICHI, a town, port of entry, and the cap. of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on Miramichi Bay, abt. 140 m. N.N.E. of St. John's. The bay, which is here 9 m. wide, forms an excellent harbor, and the town has an active and increasing commerce. *Pop.* 5,000.

Miran'da, DON FRANCISCO, a general in the service of the French republic, and the earliest martyr in the cause of freedom in South America, was born at Caracas, of an ancient Spanish family. He presented to different courts plans for the emancipation of the Spanish American colonies, and with this view went to Paris in 1792, where he connected himself with Pétion and the Girondists. While waiting for an opportunity to commence operations in America, Miranda was appointed general of division under Dumouriez. Some time after, he was imprisoned in consequence of his political intrigues. In 1791 he was liberated, but received orders to quit France, and took refuge in England. Having procured some secret assistance, he sailed from New York in 1806 with one ship and a number of volunteers, and landed in Venezuela; but his attempts to rouse the inhabitants were altogether unsuccessful, and he found himself compelled to re-embark. In 1810 he renewed his attempt with more success, but was finally obliged to capitulate to the Spanish general Monteverde, who, in violation of the articles of surrender, treated him as a prisoner. Miranda was sent to Spain and confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition of Cadiz, where, in 1810, he died, after an imprisonment of four years.

Miran'da, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Rowan co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Salisbury.

Mirandel'la, a town of Brazil, abt. 170 m. N.N.W. of Bahia.

Mirando'la, GIOVANNI PICO DELLA, a young Italian nobleman, distinguished for his precocious talents, learning, and memory, was b. in 1463. He studied at Bologna, and at many other universities in Italy and France, and attained extraordinary acquirements in language, logic, philosophy, theology, and other subjects. Like the "Admirable Crichton," a century later, he showed his vanity and arrogance by publishing a challenge to dispute with any person on any one of 900 propositions then set forth. He was then 23 years of age, and was living at Rome. Some of his propositions were submitted to the Pope as heretical, and he had them inquired into and censored. Pico, after some further wanderings, settled at Florence, where he enjoyed the friendship of Lorenzo de Medici, Poliziano, and other eminent scholars. He visited Lorenzo on his death-bed, and did not long survive him, dying at Florence, November 17, 1494; the very day on which the city was entered by the French under Charles VIII. The works of Pico have been several times republished, but are now neglected. His life was written by his nephew, Giovanni-Francesco, who also wrote the *Life of Savonarola.*

Mir'bane, (ESSENCE OF.) See BENZINE.

Mire, *n.* [Icel. *myri*, a swamp, bog, fen; Du. *moer*, marsh.] Deep mud; earth, so wet and soft as to yield to the feet and to wheels.
—*v. a.* To plunge or fix in mire; to set or stall in mud.
—To soil or daub with mud or foul matter; to bemire; to slush.
—*v. n.* To sink in mire or mud, or to sink so deep as to be unable to move forward.

Mirebal'ais, (**Le,**) a town of Hayti, W. Indies, abt. 80 m. N.N.E. of Port-au-Prince.

Mirecourt, (*meer'koor,*) a town of France, dept. of Vosges, on the Madon, a tributary of the Moselle, 10 m. N.W. of Epinal. *Manuf.* Violins, guitars, barrel-organs, and other musical instruments. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mire'drum, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the BITTERN, *q. v.*

Mir'iam, (*Script.*) The sister of Moses and Aaron, probably the one who watched over Moses in the ark of bulrushes, (*Ex.* ii. 4, 5; *Num.* xxvi. 59; *Mic.* vi. 4.) As a prophetess, she led the women of Israel in their song of worship and thanksgiving to God on the drowning of the Egyptians, (*Ex.* xv. 20, 21.) Her jealous murmurs against Moses and his Cushite wife were punished by a temporary leprosy (*Num.* xii.; *Deut.* xxiv. 9); but she was forgiven and restored, and near the close of the wanderings of Israel, died at Kadesh-barnea, (*Num.* xx. 1.)

Mir'ickville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., abt. 40 m. S. of Boston.

Miri'fic, Miri'fical, *a.* [Lat. *mirificus*, from *mirus*, wonderful, and *facere*, to make.] Causing wonder or admiration; marvellous; wonderful.

Mirim, (*me-reeng'*,) a lake of S. America, in the neutral territory between Brazil and Uruguay, Lat. 33° S., Lon. 63° W. It covers an area of abt. 2,000 sq. m., and receives several rivers, communicating E. with the Atlantic Ocean by the Trajim, and N. with Lake de los Patos by the Mirim.

Mir'iness, *n.* State of being miry, or consisting of deep mud.

Miriti, (*me-re-tee'*,) a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, abt. 14 m. N.W. of Rio de Janeiro.

Mirk, *a.* [A. S. *mirc*, dark; Dan. *morck.*] Dark; murky; obscure.

Mirk'y, *a.* Obscure; dark. See MURKY.

Mir'ror, *n.* [Fr. *miroir*; from Lat. *miror*, to wonder at.] (*Optics.*) A speculum or looking-glass, or any other polished body capable of reflecting the images of luminous or illuminated objects. In ancient times mirrors were made of metal, but at the present day they are usually smooth plates of glass, tinned or silvered on the back, and are either plane, convex, or concave. A *plane* mirror, or looking-glass, reflects the rays in a direction similar to that in which they fall on it; hence, objects are represented of their natural size by it. In a *convex* mirror, the rays are made to diverge, and the images of objects seen in it are consequently diminished; while, in a *concave* mirror, or *reflector*, the rays are collected into a focus, and then, at a certain distance, images are seen inverted and magnified. Fig. 1807 gives a medial section of a concave mirror, called also *principal section.* The centre, C, of the sphere to which the mirror belongs is called the *centre of curvature*; the point A, the middle of the reflector, is the *centre of the figure*; the straight line A B, passing through these points, is the *principal axis* of the mirror. The reflecting power of concave or spherical mirrors may be explained as follows: In order to apply to them the laws of reflection from plane surfaces, they are considered to be composed of an infinite number of infinitely small plane surfaces, each belonging to the corresponding tangent plane; the normals to these small surfaces are all radii of the same sphere, and therefore meet at its centre, the centre of curvature of the mirror. Suppose now, the axis A B of the

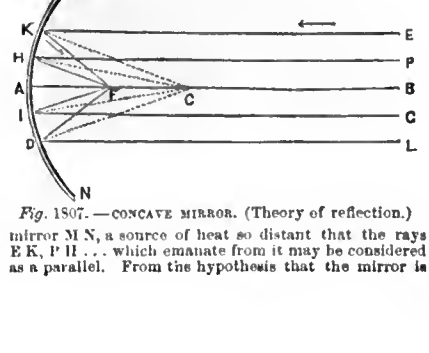


Fig. 1807.—CONCAVE MIRROR. (Theory of reflection.)

mirror M N, a source of heat so distant that the rays E K, P H . . . which emanate from it may be considered as a parallel. From the hypothesis that the mirror is

composed of an infinitude of small planes, the ray E K is reflected from the plane K just as from a plane mirror; that is to say, C K being the normal to this plane, the reflected ray takes a direction such that the angle C K F is equal to the angle C K E. The other rays, P H, G I . . . . are reflected in the same manner, and all converge approximately towards the same point, F, on the line A C. There is then a concentration of the rays in this point, and consequently a higher temperature than at any other point. This point is called the *focus*, and the distance from the focus to the mirror at A is the *focal distance*.— The following experiment, which was made for the first time by Pictet and Saussure, and

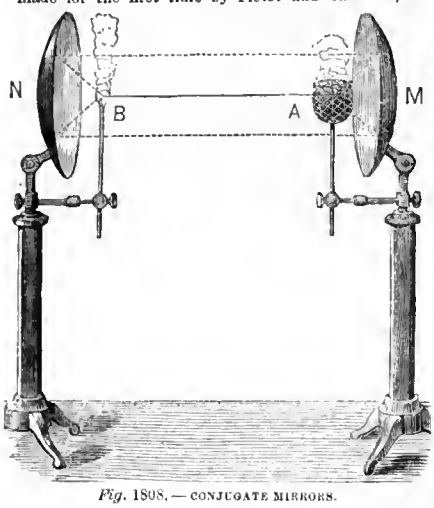


Fig. 1808.— CONJUGATE MIRRORS.

which is known as the *experiment of the conjugate mirrors*, demonstrates not only the existence of the foci, but also the laws of reflection. Two reflectors, M and N (Fig. 1808), are arranged at a distance of 4 to 5 yards, and so that their axes coincide. In the focus of one of them, A, is placed a small wire basket containing a red-hot iron ball. In the focus of the other, B, is placed an inflammable body, such as gun-cotton or phosphorus. The rays emitted from the focus A are first reflected from the mirror M, in a direction parallel to the axis, and impinging on the other mirror, N, are reflected so that they coincide in the focus B. That this is so, is proved by the fact that the gun-cotton in this point takes fire, which is not the case if it is above or below it.— The applications of plane mirrors in domestic economy are well known. Mirrors are also frequently used in physical apparatus for sending light in a certain direction. The solar light can only be sent in a constant direction by making the mirror movable. It must have a motion which compensates for the continual change in the direction of the sun's rays produced by the apparent diurnal motion of the sun. This result is obtained by means of a clockwork motion, to which the mirror is fixed, and which causes it to follow the course of the sun. This apparatus is called the *heliostat*. The reflection of light is also used to measure the angles of crystals by means of the instruments known as *reflecting goniometers*. Concave spherical mirrors are also often used. They are applied for magnifying *mirrors*, as in a shaving mirror. They have been employed for burning mirrors, and are still used in telescopes. They also serve as reflectors, for conveying light to great distances, by placing a luminous object in their principal focus. For this purpose, however, parabolic mirrors are preferable. *Parabolic mirrors* are concave mirrors whose surface is generated by the revolution of the arc of a parabola, A M, about its axis, A X, (Fig. 1809). It has been already stated that in spherical mirrors the rays parallel to the axis converge only approximatively to the principal focus and reciprocally, when a source of light is placed in the principal focus of these mirrors, the reflected rays are not exactly parallel to the axis. Parabolic mirrors are free from this defect; they are more difficult to con-

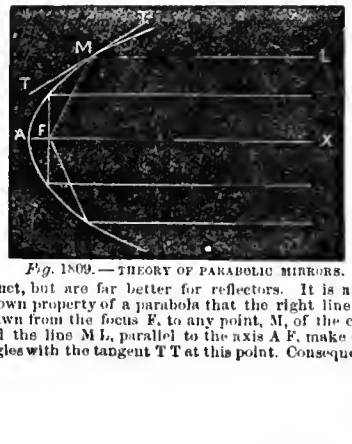


Fig. 1809.— THEORY OF PARABOLIC MIRRORS.

struct, but are far better for reflectors. It is a well-known property of a parabola that the right line F M, drawn from the focus F, to any point, M, of the curve, and the line M L, parallel to the axis A F, make equal angles with the tangent T T at this point. Consequently, all rays parallel to the axis after reflection in the focus of the mirror F, and reciprocally, when a source of light is placed in the focus, the rays incident on the mirror, are reflected exactly parallel to the axis. The light thus reflected tends to maintain its intensity even at a great distance, for it has been seen that it is the divergence of the luminous rays which principally weakens the intensity of light.— See GLASS, LENS, SPECULUM.

—A pattern; an exemplar; that on which men ought to fix their eyes; that which gives a true representation.

(*Arch.*) An oval ornament cut into deep mouldings, and separated by wreaths.— *Wright.*

Mir'ror, *v. a.* To reflect, as in a mirror.

Mirth, *n.* [A.S. *myrth, mergth.*] Hilarity; jollity; high excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety; merriment; fun; frolic.

Mirth'ful, *a.* Merry; jovial; festive; full of mirth.

Mirth'fully, *adv.* In a mirthful manner.

Mirth'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being mirthful; state of mirth; tendency to mirth.

Mirth'less, *a.* Joyless; cheerless; sad.

Mirth'lessness, *n.* Lack of fun or merriment; absence of mirth.

Mir'y, *a.* Full of mire; abounding with deep mud.— Consisting of mire.

Mir'za, *n.* [A corruption of the Persian title *Emirzadeh*, son of the prince.] The common title of honor in Persia, when it precedes the surname; when appended to it, it signifies *prince*.

Mirzapore, (*mir-za-por'*,) a dist. of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, prov. of Benares, between Lat. 23° 50′ and 25° 30′ N., Lon. 82° and 83° 39′ E. *Area*, 5,235 sq. m. The surface is diversified. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, cotton, vegetables, and fruit. *Min.* Iron, sand-stone, and lime. *Pop.* 1,104,315.— MIRZAPORE, the cap. of the above dist., on the Ganges, 30 m. S.W. of Benares, has a flourishing trade, being the chief mart for silk and cotton goods in the British middle provs. *Manuf.* Carpets, and cotton stuffs. *Pop.* 80,000.

Mis- [A.S., Icel., and Dan. *mis.*] An inseparable particle used in composition to mark an ill sense, or defect, wrong, error, &c.

Misacceptation, *n.* The act of taking or understanding in a wrong sense.

Misadventure, *n.* Ill-hap; unlucky accident; mischance; misfortune; disaster.

(*Law.*) Homicide by *M* is where a man, doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another; as when a man is at work with a hatchet, and the head thereof flies off and kills a bystander, or where a person is shooting at a mark, and undesignedly kills a man. The homicide, in such cases, is excusable.

Misadventurous, *a.* Unfortunate; unlucky.

Misadvice', *n.* Bad, or evil advice.

Misadvise', *v. a.* To give bad advice or counsel to.

Misadvised', *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.

Misaffirm', *v. a.* To affirm erroneously.

Misallegation, *n.* An erroneous statement.

Misallege, (*mis-al-lĕj'*,) *v. a.* To state incorrectly.

Misalliance, *n.* [Fr. *mesalliance.*] An unsuitable connection by marriage with an inferior in rank or station; improper association.

Misallied', *a.* Ill associated or allied.

Misallot'ment, *n.* A wrong allotment.

Mis'anthrope, Misanthropist, *n.* [Fr. *misanthrope*, from Gr. *misanthropos*, from *miseō*, to hate; from *misos*, hate, and *anthropos*, man.] A hater of mankind; one who hates or dislikes the society of man or mankind.

Misanthropic, Misanthropical, *a.* [Fr. *misanthropique.*] Hating, or having a dislike to mankind.

Misanthropy, *n.* [Fr. *misanthropie.*] Hatred or dislike to mankind;— opposed to philanthropy, or a general love of mankind.

Misantla, an ancient, ruined Indian city of Mexico, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Jalapa. There are remains of a pyramid, streets, walls, and a cemetery.

Misapplication, *n.* An application to a wrong person or purpose.

Misapply', *v. a.* To apply to a wrong purpose; to apply amiss.

Misappreciated, *a.* Ill-appreciated.

Misapprehend', *v. a.* To misunderstand; to take in a wrong sense.

Misapprehension, *n.* Wrong apprehension of one's meaning, or of a fact; misconception; misunderstanding; mistake.

Misapprehensively, *adv.* By or with misapprehension.

Misappropriation, *n.* Wrong appropriation.

Misarrange', *v. a.* To arrange improperly.

Misarrangement, *n.* Wrong arrangement.

Mis-ascribe', *v. a.* To ascribe falsely.

Mis-assign, (*mis-as-sīn'*,) *v. a.* To assign erroneously.

Misbecome', *v. a.* Not to become; to be unseemly; not to suit.

Misbecomingly, *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.

Misbecomingness, *n.* Unsuitableness; unbecomingness; unseemliness.

Misbefitting, *a.* Unsuitable; unbefitting.

Misbegot', Misbegot'ten, *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

Misbehave', *v. n.* To conduct one's self improperly; to behave ill;— often used with a reciprocal pronoun; as, to *misbehave one's self*.

Misbehaved', *a.* Ill-bred; untaught; uncivil.

Misbehavior, *n.* Ill conduct; improper; rude or uncivil behavior; misconduct.

Misbelief', *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

Misbelieve', *v. a.* To believe erroneously.

Misbeliev'er, *n.* One who believes wrongly; one who holds a false religion.

Misbesee'm', *v. a.* To not suit; to suit unfitly.

Misbestow', *v. a.* To give or bestow improperly.

Mis'born, *a.* Born to ill-luck, or misfortune.

Miscal'culate, *v. a.* To calculate erroneously.

Miscalcula'tion, *n.* Erroneous calculation.

Miscall, (*mis-kawl',*) *v. a.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to revile.

Miscarriage, (*mis-kar'rĭj,*) *n.* Unfortunate result of an undertaking; failure of intended effect.—Ill conduct; evil or improper behavior.

(*Med.*) The untimely bringing forth of a child. Few medical men are agreed as to the proper application of this term, each practitioner forming his own views on the subject. By some, a *M.* is laid down as occurring before the twelfth week; properly, however, a *M.* can *only take place* between the time of quickening and the period when a child, if born, would be capable of living; in other words, between the fifth and the end of the seventh month; the loss of the fœtus between the twelfth and sixteenth week— the most common period — is properly an *abortion*; and the birth of the child at any time after it has become *viable*, and up to near the natural time, or from the middle of the seventh to the middle of the ninth month, is a *premature labor*.

Miscar'ry, *v. n.* To meet with failure, as an undertaking or design; not to succeed; to be unsuccessful; to suffer defeat.— Not to reach its destination; as, the letter *miscarried*.— To bring forth young before the proper time; to have an abortion.

Miscast', *v. n.* To take a wrong account of.

—*n.* An erroneous account or reckoning.

Miscegena'tion, *n.* [Lat. *miscere*, to mix, and *genere*, to propagate.] An amalgamation, or mixing of races.

Miscellana'rian, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to, or consisting of, miscellanies; as, "*miscellanarian* authors."— *Lord Shaftesbury.*

—*n.* A writer of miscellanies.

Mis'cellane, *n.* Same as MASLIN.

Miscellan'ea, *n. pl.* [Lat.] A collection of miscellaneous matters or objects; intermixed varieties.

Miscella'neous, *a.* [Lat. *miscellaneus*, from *misceo*, to mix, to mingle. See MIX.] Mixed; mingled; various; consisting of several kinds: promiscuous; heterogeneous; as, *miscellaneous* writings, a *miscellaneous* company.

Miscella'neously, *adv.* With variety or mixture.

Miscella'neousness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being miscellaneous.

Miscel'lanist, *n.* A writer of miscellanies; a miscellanarian.

Mis'cellany, *n.* [Sp. *miscelánea;* Fr. *miscellanées*, miscellanies.] A mass, medley, or mixture of various kinds; a jumble; an olio.— A book or pamphlet containing a collection of compositions on various subjects, or a collection of various kinds of compositions.

Mischance', *n.* Unlucky chance; ill-luck; misfortune; mishap; calamity; disaster.

Mischaracterize, *v. a.* To characterize erroneously, or by wrong representations.

Mischarge', *v. a.* To make an error in charging, as an account.

—*n.* A mistake or erroneous item in an account.

Mischief, (*mis'chif,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *meschief*— *mes, mis*, and *chef;* Lat. *caput*, head, end, issue.] That which turns out ill: ill consequence; evil; harm; hurt; injury; detriment; damage; evil, whether intended or not; intentional harm; injury or damage done by design.— Vexatious affair; cause of trouble.

Mis'chief-maker, *n.* One who makes mischief; an intermeddler; one who foments or brings about contention, enmity, or disturbance; a talebearer; a tattler.

Mis'chief-making, *n.* Bringing about evil or mischief; fomenting enmity; causing or instigating strife.

Mischievous, (*mis'chev-us,*) *a.* Making mischief; harmful; hurtful; injurious; pernicious; noxious; as, a *mischievous* disposition.— Having a tendency to do harm or mischief; annoying; troublesome; impish; as, a *mischievous* boy.

Mis'chievously, *adv.* In a mischievous manner; with evil intention or disposition; harmfully; injuriously; hurtfully; with loss or detriment.

Mis'chievousness, *n.* State or quality of being mischievous; hurtfulness; harmfulness; wickedness; disposition to vex, annoy, injure, or damage.

Misch'na, *n.* Same as MISHNA, *q. v.*

Mischoose, (*mis-chooz',*) *v. a.* To choose wrongly.

—*v. n.* To make an erroneous choice.

Mischristen, (*krĭs'n,*) *v. a.* To christen improperly or mistakenly.

Miscible, (*mĭs'ĭ-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *misceo*, to mix.] That may be mixed.

Miscita'tion, *n.* Inappropriate citation; erroneous quotation.

Miscite', *v. a.* To quote wrongly; to cite erroneously or inappropriately.

Misclaim', *n.* An erroneous claim; a mistaken demand.

Miscog'nizant, *a.* (*Law.*) Not cognizant.

Miscolloca'tion, *n.* Erroneous or false collocation.

Miscomprehend', *v. a.* To comprehend wrongly.

Miscomputa'tion, *n.* False reckoning; wrong computation.

Miscompute', *v. a.* To compute falsely or mistakenly; to reckon erroneously.

Misconceit, (*-kŏn-sēt',*) *n.* Misconception; as, "error and *misconceit*."— *Hooker.*

Misconceive, (*-kon-sēv',*) *v. a.* To conceive erroneously; to misapprehend; to misconstrue; to misunderstand.

—*v. n.* To receive a false notion, impression, or opinion

of anything; to have an erroneous understanding of anything.

Misconceiv'er, *n.* One who misconceives or misapprehends.

Miscon'duct, *n.* Wrong or evil conduct; ill behavior; bad management.

—*v. a.* To conduct ill; to mismanage; to carry on wrongly.

—*v. n.* To behave amiss; to deport one's self wrongfully.

Miscon'fident, *a.* Possessing a misjudged or mistaken confidence.

Misconjecture, (*-ject'yur,*) *n.* A wrong guess or erroneous conjecture.

—*v. a.* or *v. n.* To guess or conjecture wrongly.

Misconsecra'tion, *n.* A wrong consecration.

Miscon'sequence, *n.* A wrong consequence. (R.)

Misconstruct', *v. a.* To construct wrongly; to interpret erroneously or mistakenly.

Misconstruc'tion, *n.* Wrong construction; erroneous interpretation of words or things; a mistaking of the true or exact meaning.

Misconstrue', *v. a.* To construe erroneously; to misinterpret; to come to a mistaken conclusion.

Misconstru'er, *n.* One who misconstrues or misinterprets.

Miscontent', *a.* Not content.

Miscorrect', *v. a.* To mistake in an endeavor to correct.

Miscoun'sel, *v. a.* To give false counsel or wrong advice to.

Miscount', *v. a.* To count erroneously; to mistake in counting or reckoning.

—*v. n.* To make a wrong calculation, computation, or reckoning.

—*n.* A false counting; an erroneous computing or casting.

Mis'creant, *n.* [O. Fr. *mescreant*; Fr. *mécréant* — *mé*, *mis*, and *créance* = L. Lat. *credentia*, believing, from Lat. *credo*, *credere*, to believe. See CREED.] An infidel; a sceptic, or one who embraces a false faith. — A vile wretch; a base unprincipled fellow; a scoundrel; as, a heartless *miscreant*.

Miscrea'tive, *a.* Having a tendency to wrong or distort creation.

Mis'cu, *n.* An Indian dentifrice.

Misdate', *n.* A wrong date.

—*v. a.* To date erroneously, as a letter or chronological event.

Misdeed', *n.* An evil deed; a wicked or sinful action; misconduct; misdemeanor; fault; trespass; transgression.

Misdeem', *v. a.* To misjudge; to construe or interpret mistakenly or erroneously.

"And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*."—*Davies.*

Misdemean', *v. a.* To deem wrongly or evilly.

Misdemean'ant, *n.* A person guilty of a misdemeanor.

Misdemean'or, Misdemenn'our, *n.* Improper or ill demeanor; bad behavior; evil conduct; trespass; misdeed; transgression.

(*Law.*) A term applied to all crimes and offences, whether of omission or commission, less than felony. *M.* are of two kinds, — either those which exist at common law, *mala in se*, or those created by statute. The former class includes whatever mischievously affects the person or property of another, openly outrages decency, disturbs public order, is injurious to the public morals, or a corrupt breach of official duty. *M.* created by statute are of two kinds; viz., those that consist in the omission or commission of an act enjoined or forbidden by statute, but not specially made the subject of indictment, and hence punishable at common law, it being a common-law offence to disobey a statute; and in those offences which are by statute made especially indictable, if the punishment is expressly defined, the provision of the statute must be strictly followed; but if the statute merely attaches a new penalty to what was already an offence at common law, the remedy may be pursued either as at common law or under the statute. The ordinary punishment of a *M.* at common law is by fine or imprisonment (short of imprisonment for life), or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. By several statutes special modes of punishment are provided for particular offences.

Misderive', *v. a.* To mistake in deriving.

Misdescribe', *v. a.* To describe fallaciously or erroneously.

Misdirect', *v. a.* To give a wrong direction to; as, to *misdirect* a traveller. — To direct or address to a wrong person or place; as, to *misdirect* a letter.

Misdirec'tion, *n.* Act of directing wrongly.

(*Law.*) An error committed by a judge in charging a jury, in matters of law or fact.

Misdistin'guish, *v. a.* To make a wrong distinction in.

Misdivide', *v. a.* To make a wrong division.

Misdivision, (*-vizh'un,*) *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate division.

Misdo', *v. a.* (*imp.* MISDID; *pp.* MISDONE; *ppr.* MISDOING.) [A. S. *misdon.*] To do wrong.

—*v. n.* To do wrong or amiss; to commit, as a fault or offence.

"I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart." — *Dryden.*

Misdo'er, *n.* A wrong-doer; one who commits a fault, offence, or crime.

"The law . . . inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*."—*Spenser.*

Misdoing, (*-dōō'ing,*) *n.* A fault, offence, or crime committed; deviation from right; wrong-doing.

Misdoubt, (*-dout',*) *n.* Suspicion of crime, harm, or danger.

Mise, (*meez.*) n. [Fr., from Lat. *mittere*, to send.] Cost; expense; charge; disbursement. — In Wales, an honorary gift made by the people to a new prince of Wales; also, a tribute paid in the English county palatine of Chester, at the succession of each new holder of the earldom, now vested in the princes of Wales as earls of Chester.

(*Law.*) The issue in a writ of right.

Mised'ucated, *a.* Wrongly or defectively educated.

Misemploy', *v. a.* To employ amiss; to misuse; to employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to misapply; as, to *misemploy* talents.

Misemploy'ment, *n.* Idle or improper application; ill-employment; disadvantageous use; as, "*misemployment* of time and faculties." — *Sir Matthew Hale.*

Miseno, (*me-sai'no,*) a promontory in S. Italy, prov. of Naples, 9 m. S.W. of Naples. Near it are the ruins of the ancient port of Misenum.

Misentreat', *v. a.* To treat wrongfully or hurtfully.

Misen'try, *n.* An erroneous or false entry, as of bookkeeping.

Miser, (*miz'er,*) *n.* [Lat. *miser*, miserable, wretched; probably akin to obsol. Heb. *masar*, to separate; in a bad sense, of one who is thrust out from intercourse with others=*nazar*, to abstain from anything.] A sordid wretch; especially, an extremely covetous person; a niggard; a money-grubber; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty, and denies himself the common comforts of life.

Miserable, (*miz'er-a-bl.*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *miserabilis*, from *miser*, miserable, pitiable, wretched.] Very unhappy, or in a deplorable state of mind from grief, pain, calamity, poverty, apprehension of evil, or other cause; in a state of sadness or distress; wretched.

"The *miserable* have no medicine but hope." — *Shaks.*

—Occasioning unhappiness, wretchedness, or misery.

"What's more *miserable* than discontent?" — *Shaks.*

—Very poor or mean; abject; despicable; worthless; barren.

"*Miserable* comforters are ye all." — *Job* xvi. 2.

Mis'erableness, *n.* State of being miserable; wretchedness; poorness.

Mis'erably, *adv.* In a miserable manner; very poorly or meanly; unhappily; calamitously; wretchedly; in misery; as, to live *miserably*, to be treated *miserably*, to be *miserably* paid.

Misere're, *n.* [Lat., have mercy.] (*Sacred Mus.*) In a general sense, any sacred composition of a penitential character. More particularly, in the Roman Catholic Church, it denotes a celebrated penitential hymn formed from the 50th Psalm of the Vulgate, which begins with the words "*Miserere mei, Domine.*" It is commonly understood to have been composed by David in the depth of his remorse for the double crime which the prophet Nathan rebuked in the well-known parable (2 *Sam.* xii.). Another opinion, however, attributes this psalm to Manasses, or to some of the psalm-writers of the Captivity. The *M.* is of frequent occurrence in the services of the Roman Church; and in the celebrated services of Tenebræ (*q. v.*), as performed in the Sixtine Chapel at Rome, it forms, as chanted by the pope's choir, one of the most striking and impressive pieces in the entire range of sacred music. It is sung on each of the three nights in Holy Week, on which the office of Tenebræ is held, with different music on each of the three occasions, the three composers being Bai, Baini, and the still more celebrated Allegri.

(*Arch.*) Projecting brackets on the under side of the seats of stalls in churches; these, when perfect, are fixed with hinges so that they may be turned up, and when this is done the projection of the miserere is sufficient, without actually forming a seat, to afford very considerable rest to any one leaning upon it. They

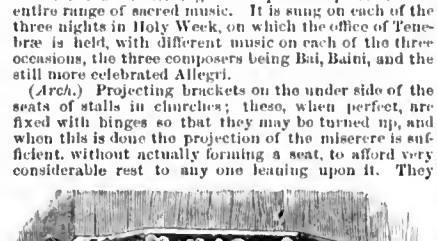


Fig. 1810. — MISERERE.

(Henry the Seventh's Chapel, Westminster; 13th cent.)

were allowed in the Roman Catholic Church as a relief to the infirm during the long services that were required to be performed by the ecclesiastics in a standing posture. They are always more or less ornamented with carvings of leaves (Fig. 1810), small figures, animals, &c., which are generally very boldly cut.

Mis'erieord, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as MISERERE, *q. v.*

(*Law.*) An arbitrary amercement or punishment imposed on any person for an offence.

Mi'serly, *a.* Very covetous; avaricious; sordid; penurious; parsimonious; having the characteristic qualities of a miser or money-grubber.

Mis'ery, *n.* [Fr. *misère*; Lat. *miseria* — *miser*, wretched, poor, miserable.] Wretchedness; extreme unhappiness, or pain of body or mind; distress; woe.

"*Misery* acquaints a man with strange bedfellows." — *Shaks.*

—Natural evils causative of, and superinducing misery; calamity; misfortune.

"The voyage of this life is bound in shallows, and in *miseries*." *Shaks.*

Misesteem', *n.* Disregard; slight; lack of esteem.

Mises'timate, *v. a.* To estimate wrongly or deficiently.

Misexplanation, *n.* A wrong explanation.

Misexplica'tion, *n.* Erroneous explication.

Misexposition, (*-zish'un.*) *n.* Wrong exposition.

Misexpound', *v. a.* To expound falsely or erroneously.

Misexpression, (*-prēsh'un,*) *n.* Wrong or erroneous expression.

Misfaith', *n.* Want of faith or confidence; distrust.

Misfash'ion, *v. a.* To form or fashion wrongly.

Misfeasance, (*-fē'zans,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, wrong, and *faisance*, from Lat. *facere*, to do.] (*Law.*) The performance of an act which might lawfully be done, in an improper manner, by which another person receives an injury. The common law gives a remedy to the extent of the injury.

Misfit', *n.* A bad fit.

Misform', *v. a.* To put into an ill shape or form; to make of an ill fashion.

Misforma'tion, *n.* A deviation from a right or proper formation.

Misfor'tune, *n.* Ill-luck; ill-fortune; mishap; mischance; an evil or cross accident; harm; calamity; disaster.

Misframe', *v. a* To frame wrongly.

Misgive', *v. a.* (*imp.* MISGAVE; *pp.* MISGIVEN.) To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence; to fail; — the heart is usually the predicate, and the reciprocal pronoun always follows.

"Yet oft . . . his heart *misgave* him." — *Milton.*

Misgiv'ing, *n.* Doubt; distrust; a failure of faith or confidence; as, to feel a *misgiving* respecting a person's probity.

Misgot'ten, *a.* Improperly or unjustly obtained.

Misgov'ern, *v. a.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully; as, to *misgovern* a state.

Misgov'ernment, *n.* Bad government; mal-administration of public or private affairs. — Irregularity of behavior; indecorum; disorder.

Misgraff', *v. a.* To graft amiss, or in a wrong manner.

Misground', *v. a.* To ground or establish erroneously.

Misgrowth', *n.* Ill growth; abnormal development.

Misguess', *v. a.* and *n.* To guess mistakenly.

Misguid'ance, (*-gid-,*) *n.* False or erroneous direction or guidance.

Misguide', *v. a.* To guide amiss; to direct ill: to mislead; to conduct into error; as, a *misguided* man, *misguided* abilities.

Misguid'ingly, *adv.* In a way or manner to misguide or mislead.

Mis'gum, Mis'gurn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of eel-like fish.

Mishan'dle, *v. a.* To maltreat; to handle improperly; to treat wrongly or harmfully.

Mishap', *n.* Ill luck; ill chance; misfortune; mischance; evil accident; disaster.

"Master these *mishaps* with patient might." — *Spenser.*

Mishawa'ka, in *Indiana*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., abt. 90 m. E. by S. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Mishear', *v. a.* To hear imperfectly or incorrectly.

—*v. n.* To mistake a hearing.

Mish'icot, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Manitowoc co., abt. 12 m. N. of Manitowoc; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mish'-mash, *n.* A mingle, medley, mixture, or hotchpotch.

Mish'na, *n.* [Heb.] (*Theol.*) A digest of Jewish traditions and Scriptural explications, forming the text of the Talmud.

Mish'nic, *a.* Having reference, or pertaining to the Mishna.

Mishpeguy'oc River, in *Michigan*, enters the Flint River in Saginaw co.

Misimprove', *v. a.* To improve to a bad purpose; to misuse; to misapply; as, to *misimprove* one's advantages.

Misimprove'ment, *n.* Failure or neglect of improvement; ill use or employment; improvement to a bad purpose; misapplication of gifts or advantages.

Misincline', *v. a.* To cause to have an erroneous tendency; to incline or affect wrongly.

Misinfer', *v. a.* To infer wrongly or incorrectly.

—*v. n.* To deduce an erroneous inference.

Misinform', *v. a.* To impart erroneous information to; to deceive by communicating a wrong or false statement of facts to.

—*v. n.* To communicate false information; — preceding *against*.

Misinform'ant, *n.* A communicator of false information.

Misinforma'tion, *n.* Erroneous information; false intelligence.

Misinform'er, *n.* One who communicates wrong information.

Misinstruct', *v. a.* To instruct amiss or erroneously.

Misinstruc'tion, *n.* Wrong or defective instruction.

Misintel'ligence, *n.* Erroneous information; contradictory intelligence.

Misinter'pret, *v. a.* To interpret wrongly or unfaithfully; to explain or to understand in an erroneous sense; to misconstrue.

Misinter'pretable, *a.* Susceptible of misinterpretation or exposition.

Misinterpreta'tion, *n.* Act of interpreting wrongly; a mistaken explanation or interpretation.

Misinter'preter, *n.* One who interprets wrongly or unfaithfully.

Misjoin', *v. a.* To join unfitly or improperly.

"Luther . . . *misjoins* the sacred body with the bread."—*Dryden.*

Misjoin'der, *n.* (*Law.*) The joining parties in a suit or action that ought not to be so joined. In equity, if the plaintiffs be misjoined, all the defendants may demur; if the defendants are misjoined, only those can demur who are improperly joined.

Misjudge, (*jŭj',*) *v. a.* To judge erroneously; to come

to a mistaken conclusion; as, his motives are constantly *misjudged* by those who ought to know better.

Misjudge', *v. n.* To err in judgment; to form wrong opinions or notions; to draw erroneous conclusions.

Misjudg'ment, *n.* An erroneous or unjust conclusion or determination.

Misken', *v. a.* Not to ken or know. (Used chiefly as a Scottish provincialism.)

Miskin'dle, *v. a.* To kindle amiss; to inflame to an improper or unworthy purpose.

Mis'kolcz, (*-koltz,*) a town of Austria, in Hungary, co. of Borsod, 22 m. N.E. of Erlau. It has a considerable trade in wine. The iron obtained in the vicinity is manufactured into the best steel in Hungary. *Pop.* 19,500.

Mislay', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MISLAID.) To lay in a wrong place.

"The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature." —*Locke.*

—To lay in a place that is not recollected; to lose for an indefinite time; as, to *mislay* a letter.

Mislay'er, *n.* One who mislays or loses; one who sets aside a thing in a wrong place.

Misle, (*miz'l,*) *v. n.* and *n.* Same as MIZZLE, *q. v.*

Mislead', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MISLED.) To guide or lead astray, or into a wrong way or path; to conduct with error; to cause to mistake; to deceive.

Mislead'er, *n.* One who leads astray; one who guides into error.

Mislead'ing, *n.* A misguiding; a leading or conducting astray.

Mislearned', *a.* Imperfectly or wrongly learned.

Mis'len, *n.* Same as MASLIN, *q. v.*

Mis'letoe, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

Mislike', *v. a.* or *n.* To dislike; to have antipathy to; to view with disapprobation; as, to *mislike* a person.

Mislike', *n.* Dislike; antipathy; aversion; disapprobation.

"Setting your scorns and your *mislike* aside." — *Shaks.*

Misluck', *n.* Ill-luck; calamity; disaster; misfortune.

Mis'ly, *a.* Same as MIZZLY, *q. v.*

Mismake', *v. a.* To make, shape, or form wrongly or defectively; to mar or spoil in making; as, *mismade* human nature. — *R. Browning.*

Misman'age, *v. n.* To conduct illy or amiss; to manage wrongly or inefficiently.

—*v. a.* To administer erroneously or improperly; to manage or conduct in an imperfect or unsuitable manner; as, to *mismanage* the finances of a state.

Misman'agement, *n.* Bad, corrupt, or improper management; ill conduct; as, the *mismanagement* of a diplomatic or delicate business.

Misman'ager, *n.* One who manages ill.

Mismark', *v. n.* To mark erroneously.

Mismatch', *v. a.* To match unsuitably; as, a *mismatched* couple.

Mismeasure, (*-mezh'yur,*) *v. a.* To measure wrongly, or without exactness.

Mismeas'urement, *n.* Wrong or inexact measurement.

Misname', *v. a.* To address or call by the wrong name.

Misno'mer, *n.* [O. Fr. *mes*, and *nommer*, to name; L. Lat. *nommare*, from Lat. *nominare*. See NAME.] (*Law.*) The mistaking of the true or real name of a person. — A wrong, inapplicable, or inappropriate cognomen or title.

"The word 'synonym' is, in fact, a *misnomer*." — *Abp. Whately.*

Misnurture, *v. a.* To nurture or train wrongly, as children.

Misobserve', *v. a.* To mistake in observing.

Misobserv'er, *n.* One who observes faultily or inaccurately.

Misog'amist, *n.* [From Gr. *mesein*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.

Misog'amy, *n.* [Fr. *misogamie.*] Hatred of, or aversion to marriage.

Misogynist, (*mis-oj'in-ist,*) *n.* [From Gr. *mesein*, to hate, and *gynē*, a woman.] A woman-hater.

Misog'yny, *n.* [Fr. *misogynie*; Gr. *misogonia.*] Hatred of womankind.

Misothe'ism, *n.* [From Gr. *mesein*, to hate, and *Theos*, God.] Hatred of God. (R.)

Mispell', *v. a.* Same as MISSPELL, *q. v.*

Mispend', *v. a.* See MISSPEND.

Mispercep'tion, *n.* Wrong or inaccurate perception.

Mispersuade', *v. a.* To persuade or induce wrongly.

Mispersua'sion, *n.* An erroneous persuasion; a false or wrong notion, idea, or opinion.

Mis'pickel, *n.* (*Min.*) Native arsenide with bisulphide of iron, of a tin-white color, with a metallic lustre. It occurs chiefly in lodes in crystalline rocks, and much of the white arsenic of commerce is obtained from it.

Mispil'lion, in *Delaware*, a creek flowing into Delaware Bay between Kent and Sussex cos.

—A hundred of Kent co.

Misplace', *v. a.* To put in a wrong place; to set or fix on an improper or unsuitable object; as, *misplaced* affection or confidence.

Misplace'ment, *n.* Act of putting in the wrong place state or condition of being misplaced.

Misplead', *v. n.* To err or mistake in pleading.

Misplead'ing, *n.* (*Law.*) An error in pleading.

Mispoint', *v. a.* To point or punctuate erroneously or improperly; to confuse sentences by defective punctuation.

Mispol'icy, *n.* Bad policy; impolicy.

Mispract'ice, *n.* Malpractice; erroneous practice.

Misprint', *v. a.* To make an error in printing.

—*n.* A typographical error, hiatus, or blunder; a deviation from the copy.

Misprision, (*mis-prizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *mépris*, a neglect or contempt.] (*Law.*) A term applied to all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but closely bordering thereon; and it is said that a misprision is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever, and that, if the state so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the *M.* only. *M.* are generally divided into two sorts: — *negative*, the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and *positive*, the commission of something which ought not to be done. The latter, however, are now commonly described as contempts or high misdemeanors. *M.* of treason is the bare knowledge and concealment of treason, without any degree of assent thereto; for any assent makes the party a principal. *M.* of felony is the mere concealment of a felony, and in a public officer is punishable with imprisonment for a year and a day, and in a common person, imprisonment for a less, but discretionary time; and in both fine and ransom at the state's pleasure. Positive *M.*, contempts, or high misdemeanors, are such as the mal-administration of such high offices as are in public trust and employment, usually punishable by impeachment in Congress; embezzlement of the public money, punishable by fine and imprisonment; and such contempts of the executive magistracy as demonstrate themselves by some arrogant and undutiful behavior towards the executive and government. The term *M.* is also applied to mistakes arising from negligence or carelessness in the writing or keeping records, or what are commonly termed *clerical errors.*

Misprize', *v. a.* [Fr. *mépriser.*] To undervalue; to attach but slight estimation to.

Misproceed'ing, *n.* A wrong, faulty, irregular, or reprehensible proceeding.

Misprofess', *v. n.* To profess untruly or illegitimately; to make erroneous pretensions to skill or capacity.

—*v. a.* To make an erroneous profession.

Mispronounce', *v. a.* To err in pronunciation.

—*v. n.* To pronounce imperfectly or incorrectly.

Mispronuncia'tion, *n.* Faulty or incorrect pronunciation.

Mispropor'tion, *v. a.* To join without due proportion.

Misquota'tion, *n.* An erroneous or disjointed quotation; also, the act of quoting falsely or incorrectly.

Misquote', *v. a.* To cite erroneously; to quote looselv or incorrectly.

—*v. n.* To make a faulty or incorrect quotation or citation.

Misrate', *v. a.* To rate, value, or estimate erroneously.

Misread', *v. a.* To read defectively or wrongly; to misapprehend in reading.

Misreceive', *v. a.* To receive wrongly, or mistakenly.

Misrecit'al, *n.* An erroneous or inaccurate recital.

Misrecite', *v. n.* To deliver a faulty or wrong recitation.

—*v. a.* To recite incorrectly.

Misreck'on, *v. a.* To reckon inaccurately; to compute wrongly.

Misreck'oning, *n.* An inaccurate or imperfect computation.

Misrecollection, (*-lek'shon,*) *n.* Act or operation of recollecting wrongly.

Misreform', *v. a.* To reform erroneously or imperfectly.

Misregulate', *v. a.* To regulate improperly.

Misrehearse', *v. a.* To recite inaccurately; to rehearse or quote erroneously.

Misrelate', *v. a.* To relate or describe wrongly or imperfectly.

Misrela'tion, *n.* Erroneous or inaccurate relation or narrative.

Misreli'gion, *n.* Erroneous or spurious religion.

Misremem'ber, *v. a.* To mistake in exercising the memory; to remember imperfectly or incorrectly.

—*v. n.* To make an error in recollecting.

Misrepeat', *v. a.* To repeat wrongly; to render an erroneous version of.

Misreport', *v. a.* To give a false or incorrect account of; to report erroneously or vaguely.

"A man that never yet did *misreport* your grace." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To make or circulate an erroneous report.

—*n.* A false, incorrect, or imperfect report, account, or relation made or circulated; a false or malicious misrepresentation.

Misrepresent', *v. a.* To represent that to be which is not; to give a false or erroneous representation or report of, either maliciously, negligently, or ignorantly; to falsify to disadvantage of the truth; as, to *misrepresent* a statement of facts, to *misrepresent* an individual's character, &c.

—*v. n.* To make a falsified or warped representation.

Misrepresenta'tion, *n.* Act of misrepresenting, or of making a false and inaccurate report or narration. — A false or erroneous account rendered, either through mistake, malice, or negligence.

Misrepresent'ative, *a.* Calculated to give a wrong impression; misrepresenting; tending to convey a false construction.

Misrepute', *v. a.* To repute erroneously or incorrectly; to hold in false estimation.

Misrule', *n.* Wrong, unjust, or unwise rule, regulation, or polity of government; disorder; confusion; anarchy; tumult from insubordination.—Unjust or impolitic domination.

Lord of misrule, formerly, in England, the master of the Christmas revels, held at court or in the castle or manor-house of a nobleman or great landed proprietor.

Miss, *n.* [Contracted from MISTRESS, *q. v.*; Fr. *mademoiselle.*] A young woman or girl; — principally used by way of compellation, prefixed to the name of an unmarried female of less degree than the higher orders of English nobility.

—Formerly, a courtesan; a kept mistress.

"The virtuous matron and the *miss*." — *Hudibras.*

(NOTE. This term, when applied to two or more spinsters of the same name, is used colloquially, in the form of a plural termination of the proper name to which it acts as prefix. Thus we say, the *Miss Howards*; while, on the other hand, when spoken of in writing, it is customary, by modern acceptation, to employ the phrase *Misses*; as, the *Misses Howard.*)

Miss, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MISSED.) [A. S. *missian*, to mistake, err; Ger. *missen*, to feel the want of; D. *missen*, to fail, miss.] To fail of hitting or reaching a point or object aimed at; to fall short of accomplishing a purpose or intention; to fail of finding the right way; to err in endeavoring to find or obtain.

"Some muskets so contrive it,
As oft to *miss* the mark they drive at." — *Trumbull.*

—To learn or discover that something is wanting, or not where it was supposed to be; to feel or perceive the want or absence of; to note the omission of; to feel the loss of; to want; to require.

"He who has a firm, sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them." — *South.*

—To do without; to dispense with; to forego.

"We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire." — *Shaks.*

—To pass by: to ignore; to omit; to fail to have; to find wanting; as, to *miss* one's dinner.

—*v. n.* To fly wide; to fail to hit; to diverge from the true aim.

"Bullets . . . *miss* or sweep but common souls away." — *Waller.*

—To fail; not to succeed. — To err; to mistake. — To fail to obtain, learn, or find; — frequently with *of.*

"Grimus *missing of* the Moldavian fell upon Maylat." — *Knolles.*

Miss, *n.* Loss; want; sense of absence experienced.

"Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity." — *Shaks.*

—Error; mistake.

"He died without any great *miss* in the hardest points of grammar." — *Ascham.*

Mis'sal, *n.* [Sp. *misdl*; It. *messale*; Fr. *missel*; L. Lat. *missale*, from *missa*, the mass. See MASS.] The Roman Catholic mass-book. The *M.* consists of three principal parts; viz., 1. the *Proprium Missarum de Tempore*, containing the formularies of the masses for the Sundays; 2. the *Proprium Missarum de Sanctis*, containing special formularies of mass for the festivals of a number of saints; 3. the *Commune Sanctorum*, containing general formularies for classes of saints (as apostles, martyrs, confessors, &c.), serving as an appendix to the second part for such saints as have no special service assigned them.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to the Roman Catholic mass-book. (R.)

Missay', *v. a.* To misstate; to slander; to depreciate.

Misseem', *v. n.* To be misbecoming.

Mis'sel, Mis'sel-bird, Missel-thrush, *n.* [Ger. *misteldrossel.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Turdus viscivorus*, a large European species of thrush, which feeds on the fruit of the mistletoe.

Mis'seltoe, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as MISTLETOE, *q. v.*

Missend', *v. a.* To send wrongly or amiss.

Misserve', *v. a.* To serve unfaithfully.

"Great men who *misserved* their country." — *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. n.* To render ill service.

Misset', *v. a.* To set or place in a wrong position.

Misshape', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MISSHAPED, also *pp.* MISSHAPEN.) To shape wrongly or inaccurately; to deform; to form badly.

"Pluto hates his own *misshapen* race." — *Dryden.*

Misshap'enly, *adv.* In a misshapen way or manner; deformedly.

Misshap'enness, *n.* State or quality of being misshapen.

Missheathed', *a.* Wrongly or unsuitably sheathed.

Missile, (*mis'sil,*) *a.* [Lat. *missile*, from *missilis*, that may be thrown, from *mitto*, *missus*, to send. See MISSION.] That may be thrown, hurled, or sent; susceptible of being projected from the hand, or from any instrument or engine.

"We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart." — *Pope.*

—*n.* Any kind of weapon which is thrown or designed to be thrown to the injury of others; a projectile.

Miss'ing, *a.* Lost; wanting; absent from the place where it was expected to be found; not present when called and expected.

Miss'ingly, *adv.* At intervals; periodically.

Mission, (*mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *missio*, from *mitto*, *missus*, to send, throw, hurl, launch; Sansk. *mi*, to throw forward. See MISSILE.] A sending or being sent, usually the latter; a being sent or delegated with authority, with certain powers for transacting business; commission; as, a foreign *mission.*

"The divine authority of our *mission*." — *Atterbury.*

—Commission; message; errand; that which forms the object dispatched for.

"How to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high." — *Milton.*

—Delegation; persons sent; any number of persons appointed by authority to perform any service, particularly of diplomacy; an embassy. — An organized body of missionaries, or persons sent to propagate religion; also, a station to which missionaries are appointed.

(*Geog.*) The extensive districts formerly under the control of missionaries of the Church of Rome, on the borders of the Spanish and Portuguese settlements in America, were so called. These missionaries chiefly belonged to the orders of the Capuchins, Dominicans, and Jesuits; but the latter were the most celebrated and the most successful. Their settlements in Paraguay comprehended a vast province, which they governed with independent authority; in Brazil they had also extensive

districts under their control. The downfall of the order was followed by the destruction of these settlements; those of Paraguay were wholly ruined; those of Brazil, by regulations of the Marquis de Pombal, were taken from their spiritual governors and placed on a new footing. Trifling relics of the missions of the other orders are still found on the banks of the Upper Amazon and Orinoco; but they have undergone severe losses by the revolutionary wars. The success of the experiment of governing the American Indians by missionaries has been the subject of much controversy; the only fact generally admitted being that the Jesuits succeeded better than any other governors have done in rendering them industrious, and subjecting them to discipline.

Mis'sion, *v. a.* To dispatch or send forth on a mission.

Mission, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,601.

Missionaries Ridge, in *Georgia*, a hilly range extending to the middle of the county, between Lookout Mountain and West Chickamanga Creek. Here, Nov. 27, 1863, the Confederates under Gen. Bragg were defeated, after a severe struggle, by the National troops under Gens. Grant, Sherman, and Thomas. Gen. Grant reported the Union loss at 557 killed, 4,529 wounded, and 329 missing; while that of Bragg was about 3,100 in killed and wounded, and 6,000 prisoners.

Missionary, (*mish'un-,*) *n.* [Fr. *missionaire.*] One who is sent upon a mission; — specifically, one sent to propagate religion and good works.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference to missions; as, a *missionary* society.

Missionary Station, in *Georgia*, a village of Floyd co., abt. 185 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Mission Creek, in *Kansas*, a post-township of Wabounsee co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Mission River, in *Texas*, enters Arkansas Bay from Refugio co.

Mission San José, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Missis'quoi (or MISSISQUE, or MISSISQUI) **River,** rises in Orleans, Vermont, and flows N. into Canada, where, after a W. course of a few m., it turns S.W., and returning into Vermont, in Franklin co., enters Missisquoi Bay, an arm of Lake Champlain, abt. 15 m. N. of St. Albans.

Missis'quoi, a S. co. of Lower Canada, adjoining Vermont; *area*, abt. 360 sq. m. *Cap.* Bedford. *Pop.* 15,000.

Mississin'cwa, in *Ohio*, a township of Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Mississinewa, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* 1,000.

Mississinewa River, rises in Darke co., Ohio, and entering Indiana in Randolph co., flows N.W. through Delaware, Grant, and Wabash cos., and joins the Wabash River near Peru, in Miami co.

Mississip'pi, [from an Indian word, signifying, "Father of Waters,"] a great river of the U. States, forming, with its various tributaries, one of the most extensive water systems in the world, and draining above 1-7th part of the N. American continent. It extends N. and S. between the 29th and 48th parallels of N. Lat.; and from the sources of the Alleghany E. to those of the Missouri W., is adistance of 1,830 m., measured in a beeline between the 77th and 111th meridians of W. Lon. Length, from Lake Itasca, the source of the Mississippi Proper, 3,200 m.; but from the sources of the Missouri — the true head of this mighty river —4,400 m. Estimated area of the basin drained by it and its constituents, abt. 1,100,000 sq. m. The *M.* divides the Sioux territory, with the States of Missouri and Arkansas lying on its W., and the Lake Huron tract, and the States of Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on its E. side; but the entire basin receives the drninage, not only of these regions, but also of Ohio and Indiana, with parts of Pennsylvania, besides that of an immense extent of hitherto comparatively unsettled country in the "Far West." The river, starting at Lake Itasca, 1,330 ft. above sea-level, flows thence N.N.E. to Lake Cass, where it takes a S.S.E. course, and pursues it, with some deviations, to the junction of the Ohio. Its velocity during the passage through the lake region bordering on British America, is in many parts very considerable. There are several cataracts, the largest being the Big Falls, at a spot where the stream divides and forms several Islands; abt. 60 m. lower down, also, are the Falls of St. Anthony, 9 m. above the confluence of St. Peter's River; and here the stream, flowing in two channels, each between 200 and 300 yards broad, is precipitated over a lime-stone rock, 16 ft. in perpendicular height. At this point ends the upper course of the *M.*, though rapids occur for several miles further down, and even as low as the junction of the River Des Moines, in Lat. 40° 20′ N. It is here about a mile broad, with transparent, light-blue, though not very deep waters; numerous islands stud its surface, and the current averages 2 m. an hour. Its banks are in many places bounded by broken and precipitous bluffs, ranging from 150 to 750 ft. in height, intersected here and there by deep ravines, and covered with forests of pine, birch, maple, and cedar; but in some parts are rather extensive prairies, covered with the *zizania aquatica*, a species of the cerealia, commonly, though erroneously, called *wild rice*, which forms a considerable article of food among the native Indians. Its principal affluents here are the St. Peter's, St. Croix, Chippewa, Wisconsin, Rock, Des Moines, and Illinois rivers; the last being by far the most important, and admitting of batteau navigation as far as the rapids, 250 m. above its mouth. The waters of the Missouri join those of the *M.* in Lat. 38° 56′ N., and Lon. 90° W., from which point the latter entirely changes its character. It is here abt. 1½ m. broad, and the Missouri enters from the W., nearly at right angles, not being more than one-third the breadth of the streams into which it empties. The addition of the Missourian waters, while altogether changing the native purity of those of the *M.* by imparting to them its own muddy character, has not, however, the effect that might naturally be expected, of widening the surface of the main stream; for the united waters have only, from their confluence to the mouth of the Ohio, a medial width of about ¾ m. The junction of the Ohio seems also to produce no increase, but rather a decrease, of surface; and the river, in its natural state, is still narrower at New Orleans, which is only 120 m. from its mouth. Its depth, nevertheless, is so much increased, that, at the shallowest places, there are usually 6 fl. water when the river is lowest. The rapidity of the current is more than doubled; and it presents, except in the dry season, a turbid and dangerous volume of water, passing between jagged and continually falling shores, and leaving, wherever its waters have receded, large deposits of mud. Accidental circumstances often shift the current on to the islands or bends of the river, and every season makes great revolutions in the course of the channel. Sometimes entire bends are broken through by the impetuosity of the waters; often, too, large islands are completely melted away; at other places, again, they have been united to the main shore by myriads of logs that have floated down, and become cemented together by mud and debris. Thus, by continually shifting its course, the *M.* sweeps away, during a great portion of the year, considerable tracts of alluvium, which were gradually accumulated by the overflow of former years; and the matter now left by the spring floods will be, in its turn, at some future time, removed. About 190 m. below the confluence of the Missouri, the *M.* receives the Ohio (*La Belle Rivière* of the French), flowing, with its light-green stream, from the E. bank, bringing with it also the waters of its great tributaries, the Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. At this point, not only does the stream turn S.W., but the bluffs on both sides retire, and a fine, well-timbered plain extends on both sides the river, ranging (except at the Iron-banks and Chickasaw Bluffs,

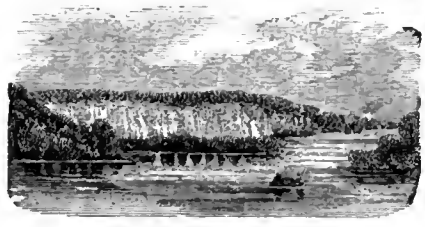


Fig. 1811. — ELLES'S CLIFFS.
(About 18 m. below Natchez.)

on the E. shore) from 30 to 50 m. in breadth; still expanding as it approaches the mouth, where it is probably 3 or 4 times that width. Abt. 380 m. below the influx of the Ohio, is the junction of the Arkansas and White rivers, which enter the main stream close to each other, on the W. bank. Thence to the confluence of the Red River is a distance, S. by W., of 360 m., measured along the stream; and below this latter point the river trends S.E., and enters the Gulf of Mexico, after a course of 335 m. from the Red River, of 1,075 from the confluence of the Ohio, and of 1,270 m. from that of the Missouri. The lower part of the *M.* is so much flooded after the rainy season, that there is often a space of inundated woodland from 30 to 100 m. in width; large swamps and bayous, also, are found, during the whole year, on both sides the river; and, indeed, the whole country, nearly as far up as Natchez, 427 m. from its mouth, presents nothing but a swampy wilderness, the habitat of alligators, and subject to epidemic and other diseases most inimical to human life. The lower part of the *M.*, for 30 m. above its delta, as far as the head called Plaquemines, is a reedy marsh, without trees, and containing only a few fishermen's huts, and a residence for pilots at Balize; in fact, nothing can well be conceived more dreary than the aspect of the river, even as far as 70 m. above the mouth. The principal entrances for vessels are the N.E. Pass, Lat. 29° 7′ 25″, abt. 3½ m. S.E. of the light-house on Frank's Island; the S.E., or Main Pass, Lat. 29° 8′, 4½ m. S.S.E. of the light; and the S.W Pass, abt. 22 m. S.W. of that landmark. On all these passes there are bars at the outlets, with comparatively shallow water; the main pass has abt. 13 ft., the S.W. pass 12 ft., but the rest are much shallower. The tide rises only from 1½ to 2 ft. at Balize, and is not perceptible more than 30 m. above the mouth. The *M.* has 4 other outlets; one, called the Iberville, on the E. bank, flowing through the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain; the other being on the W. bank, viz., La Fourche, which leaves the main stream 186 m. from its mouth; Plaquemines, abt. 31 m. higher up; and the Atchafalaya, which deflects S.W. in Lat. 31° N., and Lon. 91° 42′ 30″ W. The last-mentioned branch partly empties into the bay of its own name, but also returns a portion of its waters into the main current, with which, indeed, all the minor branches of the delta are more or less interlaced. The *M.*, recipient of all the waters flowing E. from the Rocky Mountains, and W. from the Alleghanies, is subject to periodical inundations, the effect of which is greatly heightened by the flatness of the circumjacent country in the lower part of its course. It is intersected also, in every direction, by numerous natural canals, or *bayous*, which, during the floods, are constantly in motion, and render it impossible to carry on any internal interconrse except by means of boats. The waters, however, which are thus sent down from the colder regions of the W. and N., and the temperate region of the Ohio Valley, are not supplied simultaneously, — the S. rivers sending down their floods early in the year, while the N. keep up their supplies as late as midsummer. Hence, the *M.* appears to have two annual floods, the first, in ordinary seasons, beginning with the new year. Few years pass without a swell about this season. This first flood is invariably followed by a depression, previously to the great spring inundation, which begins in April, commencing with the *first* flood of the Missouri in March, on the breaking up of the ice. This is followed by that of the upper *M.*, and afterwards by those of the Ohio, Illinois, and all the other affluents. The *great* flood of the *M.* begins in June. About the middle of the same month the river attains its greatest height at Natchez, about 400 miles from its embouchure; and in the first week of July the flood at New Orleans is generally at its maximum. Considerable variations, however, occur in the periods, as well as extent, of the inundations. The swell of the *M.* during the floods is, near the sea, only 3 feet; at New Orleans, 120 miles from its mouth, 12 feet; at Baton Rouge, 138 miles higher, 25 feet; at Fort Adams, and generally thence to the Ohio, 45 feet; and in the upper *M.* the rise is from 18 to 22 feet, the diminution from the mouth being a consequence of the large expanse of the country over which the waters are spread. To secure the land from these inundations, immense embankments, or *levées*, as they are generally called, have been formed along the *M.*, and the canals or bayous through which its waters overflow. The principal of these levées commences at the head of the island of Orleans, and extends down the stream for about 130 miles. The river, however, not unfrequently bursts through this dyke, and submerges the adjoining country. The *M.* differs from most of the other great American rivers in the uniformity of its width and depth for many hundred miles. Indeed, it is navigable at every period of the year considerably above its junction with the Missouri, and for at least 2,000 miles above its mouth. The width of the main river averages about 900 yards below the Ohio; and its medial depth varies from 90 to 120 feet. The current of the lower *M.*, though strong, does not equal that of the Missouri. Its velocity may be ascertained from the progress made by boats descending the stream. When the water is low, a boat will float from 45 to 50 miles a day; when in a middle state, from 60 to 70 miles; and during the freshets, from 90 to 100 miles. This, however, applies only to that part of the river above the Arkansas; for, below this a small dilatation occurs, and the swamps also receive a vast body of water, by which means the current becomes less rapid. As soon as the river enters the delta, its rapidity is further slackened through the diffusion of its waters into various subordinate channels. From this point to New Orleans, no variation is perceptible; but between the Arkansas and the delta the velocity of the current is diminished nearly a third, and thence to the sea about one-half. Outside the bar the current sets to the E.; but there are counter-currents, which in no small degree perplex the mariner on entering or leaving the river. The white waters of the *M.* do not readily mix with the sea, and may be distinguished from 9 to 14 miles from Balize. By far the most dangerous obstruction to the navigation of this river arises from the multitude of large trees precipitated from its banks into the water. These frequently become firmly fixed in the river's bed. Some of them are called *planters*, or *snags*, because they are immovable, and constantly expose their pointed shafts above the stream. Others are denominated *sawyers*, from their alternately rising above and falling below the surface. It is dangerous for boats to run against either of these; and the best way of avoiding them is to steer a mid-channel course, where they seldom make their appearance; while, for further security, the steamers have frequently double bows. The number of trees visible to the eye is greater or less according to the high or low state of the water. But within the last few years steamers have been fitted up with machinery for removing these obstructions to navigation; and it is believed that in no very lengthened period this impediment will no longer exist, at least in any dangerous degree. The facilities afforded by the *M.* and its various tributaries for internal navigation are wholly unequalled, except, perhaps, by the Amazon and its feeders, in S. America. In so far, indeed, as navigation is concerned, the *M.* should be regarded, from its great depth and comparative freedom from shoals and cataracts, not so much a river as a vast inland sea,—a Mediterranean, in fact, extending through all the central and most fertile portion of N. America, and enabling its remotest recesses, though 2,000 or 3,000 miles inland, to maintain a direct communication by water with the most distant quarters of the globe. It is but yesterday, as it were, since the valley of the Mississippi began to be occupied by civilized man and reclaimed from the wilderness; and its astonishing increase in population and wealth is principally ascribable to the facility afforded by this noble river for its intercourse with other parts of the N. American continent, and of the world at large. The trade and navigation of the *M.* is already indeed incomparably greater than that of any river in the E. hemisphere. And vast as are its natural capacities for navigation, they have been, and doubtless will continue to be, greatly extended by canals and artificial adjuncts. It is already united with the grand chain of lakes and the basin of the St. Lawrence; and goods taken on board at New York may be transported to New Orleans without being unshipped,

and conversely. Sailing-boats are totally unable to stem the current of the *M.* above Natchez, and are obliged to have recourse to oars and long poles. Nor is it easy to give any adequate idea of the tedious and laborious operation of propelling them against the current; from twelve to sixteen days being usually consumed in ascending from New Orleans to Natchez, 320 miles. The navigation, however, has been prodigiously facilitated by the introduction of steamers, which stem the current at a rate varying from five to six miles an hour. The principal drawback in the navigation of the Mississippi consists in the foolhardiness of the captains of the steamers, nearly all of which are worked by high-pressure engines, owing to which explosions and disasters too often result, frequently occasioning great loss of life and property. The usual and only safe rate of these steamers is about 12 miles per hour with the stream, and 6 miles against it. The number of scows, or flat-bottomed keel-boats, worked by manual labor, is rapidly decreasing; and the probability is that steam-navigation will very soon supersede every other medium of communication on the *M.*, whether for passage or commerce.

Mississip'pi, one of the S. States of the American Union, between 30° and 35° N. Lat., and 88° and 91° W. Lon., is bounded on the N. by Tennessee; having E., Alabama; W., Arkansas and Louisiana; and S., the last-named State, and the Gulf of Mexico. Length, N. to S., 335 m.; average breadth, about 150 m. *Area*, 47,156 sq m., or 30,179,840 acres, with a coast-line of 88 m. on the Mexican Gulf. GEN. DESC. The surface of the State is generally of an undulating character; it is level in some tracts, but nowhere rises into mountains or hills of any altitude. North of Lat. 31° the W. boundary is wholly formed by the Mississippi River, the country along which is a continued swamp, occasionally interspersed with patches sufficiently elevated to admit of cultivation. From this low plain the surface gradually rises towards the E., where a tract of moderately high land, stretching from S.W. to N.E., forms the water-shed between the rivers joining the Mississippi to this State, and those embouching into the Gulf of Mexico. The Mississippi bed is marked by two ranges of bluffs, irregularly outlined, and sometimes approaching the river, overhanging it in cliffs 200 feet high, and then receding, leaving the intervening space, a low, flat plain, overflowed by annual freshets, and resulting in the swampy areas before mentioned, one of which, extending from below the Yazoo River to Memphis, Tenn., has a maximum width of 100 m., and occupies a superficies of 700 sq. m. Owing to the frequent inundations, this region, forming the N.E. part of the State, is mostly prairie, there rarely being found a tree to break the monotony of the surface, which is level, dotted with lagoons and marshes, and irrigated by dull, sluggish streams. The soil generally consists of a dark, heavy loam, highly impregnated with lime, and the surface is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. This fertile region embraces a portion of the great cotton-growing belt in Alabama. Various kinds of grain grow here, and yield abundant crops. From Vicksburg, along the Mississippi River line to the S. limit of the State, the lands consist, for the most part, of alluvial bottoms, extending to the bluff-formation, which in some places closely approaches the river, overhanging it in cliffs of considerable elevation. The country extending back from these bluffs rises imperceptibly higher in penetrating the interior of the State, and finally spreads into extensive plains, intersected by numerous streams. The surface of country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico consists of a sandy soil, very productive, but little elevated above the highest tides, and the surface to the water's edge is covered with a heavy growth of magnolia, white-pine, and live-oak, interspersed. Extensive swamps are found at the confluence of the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, while the country intervening, and comprising the valleys, is watered by numerous small streams, and generally level, with dry, rich soil, producing a luxuriant development of yellow-pine and pasturage; the more elevated portions being intermingled with lofty canes. Off the coast, at a distance of 5 or 6 m., is a chain of low islands, or keys, covered with pines and coarse herbage, at one of which, Ship Island, there is a good harbor. The S.E. section of the State comprises a varied soil and surface, — some parts being broken, with a poor soil, while others are fertile valleys. It is, on the whole, a fine grazing region, and cattle-rearing forms an important branch of industry. Some cotton is produced; corn, also, and the minor kinds of cereals, are profitably cultivated.—*Rivers.* Next to the Mississippi, the Yazoo, Pearl, and Pascagoula rivers are the principal, and lie wholly within the State; the two latter emptying into the Mexican Gulf, while the Yazoo and Big Black have their outlets in the Mississippi. The Yazoo, flowing in a general S.W. direction, has an entire length of 240 m., 50 of which are navigable. The Pearl and Pascagoula are also navigable to a considerable distance from their mouths.

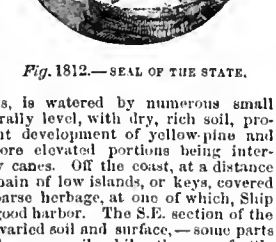


Fig. 1812.— SEAL OF THE STATE.

Pascagoula is the only tolerably good harbor on the coast, those of Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Shieldsboro being too shallow for purposes of practical utility.— *Clim.* The climate of *M.* partakes very strongly of some of the characteristics of the torrid zone. Its winters, however, like those of Louisiana, have an average temperature a few degrees below the same seasons on the Atlantic coast, in the same parallels. It is, generally, held to be, on the whole, a healthier State than Louisiana, the temperature being more equable. During the summer solstice, however, fevers and bilious affections are more or less prevalent in all parts of the State.— *Geol. and Min.* The mineralogical aspect of this State is, as yet, undeveloped. Iron, coal, and marble have, so far, been found, but only in small quantities; the geological character of the bluffs contiguous to the Mississippi River are, however, regarded as of the age of the Rhenish loess, consisting of beds of yellowish loam, sand, and clay. The superficial deposit of yellow silicious marl was accumulated just prior to the existing geological period, after the surface had received its present outline by erosion, and contains numerous fresh-water and land-shells identical with species now living, together with bones of extinct mammalia, mingled with bones of species still existing. This formation is superimposed on beds of the Eocene period, which makes its appearance at the foot of the bluffs near Vicksburg. There are several medicinal springs in the State, among which is Cooper's Well, in Hinds co., 12 m. from Jackson. The waters of this spa are strongly impregnated with sulphur, also iron, and are considered beneficial in cutaneous and intestinal diseases. Lauderdale Springs, in the co. of that name, are charged with white sulphur and chalybeate.— *Soil, Agric., and Veg. Prod.* *M.* is essentially an agricultural State. The larger proportion of the soil is highly fertile. The average fertility of the State is, indeed, of a very advanced standard. The N. and central valleys, though subject, in places, to severe sand-washing, are extremely productive. Excessive cotton culture has, nevertheless, in some degree, impaired the soil of this region, which is now devoted, in general, to lighter and less exhausting staples. The prairie tracts of the N.E. portion of the State possess a rich, black, adhesive mould, impregnated with lime, and very prolific in cotton and maize. In the S.E. districts, fruits flourish in sandy soil, which, with the exception of a few valleys, is not sufficiently strong to support the heavier crops. The greater part of the surface is thickly timbered; oak, hickory, black-walnut, maple, and pine, being the principal forest-trees. The S. part of the State abounds in yellow-pine of matured growth, from which large supplies of naval stores are obtained. In the swamps and on the periodically overflowed lands, black- and white-cypress occur; the latter being an excellent description of lumber for domestic purposes. The timber in the N. section of the State is, mainly, oak and hickory; and the other species (besides those already mentioned) include gum, poplar, magnolia, beech, buckeye, dogwood, persimmon, tulip, and pawpaw. The pine forests in the S. portion of the State furnish considerable quantities of tar, pitch, and turpentine, but the land in these localities does not possess any especial agricultural capacity. The "bottoms" of the Mississippi, with their immeasurable depths of black mould, constitute, "par excellence," the most productive lands of the State. Their inexhaustible richness, in fact, will outlast even the encroachments of the cotton-plant, which has almost absorbed the fertilizing principles of the soil of the central valleys. The sugar-cane grows in the S., and the orange on the lower banks of the Pearl and Pascagoula rivers; in the central region, maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, figs, grapes, melons, and sweet-potatoes, attain to excellence; while apples and pears flourish well in the N. Vegetables, comprising a very extensive variety, also yield an ample product. Among the field-crops, cotton has been the ruling staple for many years, the average yield comparing favorably with any State in the Union. The soil and climate are equally well adapted to the culture of the principal cereals, which are, year by year, becoming a more important feature of husbandry than was the case in the period anterior to the Civil War. Among other agricultural items are, hay, clover, and grass-seed, pulse, flax and flax-seed, tobacco, hops, and the sugar-cane. The grape is successfully raised in most localities. Silk-culture has received some attention, and the experiments, though on a limited scale, have proved satisfactory. Tobacco and indigo were, primarily, the great staples of the State. These, however, gave place to the growing demand for cotton, and, until the outbreak of the late war, the cultivation of the latter article engrossed, by far, the greater portion of the attention of the planter. Most estates raise enough of Indian corn for their own consumption, and rear hogs sufficient to supply them with pork-flesh. Cattle abound in such numbers that *M.* has been often called the "cow-country." In the amount of land reduced to cultivation, the last official returns show an increase in the number of acres of 60 per cent. in 10 years, and in the value of farms and agricultural implements of over 200 per cent. The animal products of butter, cheese, wool, meats, and honey, have increased their volume in some cases 50 per cent. The reorganization of field-labor in this State will require time to recover from the reaction occasioned by the Civil War; but it is beyond doubt, that, with an entire revolution in the theory of its industrial system, the agricultural interests of *M.* will yet take rank among the great productive powers of American civilization. Agricultural statistics for the year 1868 exhibit the following tabulated returns of the leading staples of the land-product, excluding cotton, &c.

Products.	*Amount of yield.*	*Acres under tillage*	*Total value of crop.*
Indian corn .....bush.	35,519,000	2,077,134	$26,284,060
Wheat..... "	242,000	26,593	529,980
Rye..... "	21,000	2,000	41,370
Oats..... "	110,000	7,189	111,100
Barley..... "	8,100	810	11,340
Potatoes..... "	412,000	6,800	640,900
Tobacco..... lbs.	126,000	110	41,958
Hay .....tons.	42,000	33,000	714,000
Total	.....	2,154,786	$28,374,708

From the above figures it will be found that the average yield per acre presented the following results: Corn, 17·1; wheat, 9·1; rye, 10·5; oats, 15·3; barley, 10; potatoes, 65, (bush.); tobacco, 783 lbs.; hay, 1·25 tons; altogether averaging a cash value per acre of $13.17. The breadth of corn planted in the same year exhibited an increased area of 825,896 acres. The farming-stock owned in the State, during the same year, was, in estimated numbers and aggregate values, as follows: Horses, 68,619 = $7,751,202; mules, 74,710 = $10,413,079; oxen and other cattle, 227,957 = $3,250,666; milch-kine, 166,810 = $3,821,617; sheep, 173,664 = $329,961; hogs, 603,022 = $2,078,928,— forming a grand total value of $28,545,453. The reduction in the cotton crop in 1868, extending through all the Southern States (with the sole exception of Texas), affected *M.* in the ratio of 18 per cent., as compared with the previous year's returns. The quantity of public lands remaining undisposed of, on the 30th of June, 1869, amounted to 4,749,259 acres. District land-offices are located at Jackson, and are prepared to receive application for the entry of public land as initiative to securing an ultimate title under the provisions of the homestead law of June 21, 1866.— *Manuf. Ind.* The manufacturing enterprise of *M.* has, hitherto, been limited, the statistics of 1860 showing 976 establishments, involving a capital of $4,384,492, producing articles valued at $6,500,687; hence, deducting from this an expense of $4,764,956 for raw material and labor, there remained a profit of $1,735,731—or nearly 40 per cent. on the capital. The kinds of manufactures are almost exclusively those having application to agricultural requirements. The commerce of the State is mostly carried on through the ports of New Orleans and Mobile, having Natchez as its focal centre.— *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 61 counties, as follows:

Adams,	Hancock,	Lee,	Scott,
Amite,	Harrison,	Lowndes,	Simpson,
Attala,	Hinds,	Madison,	Smith,
Bolivar,	Holmes,	Marion,	Sun Flower,
Calhoun,	Issaquena,	Marshall,	Tallahatchee,
Carroll,	Itawamba,	Monroe,	Tippah,
Chickasaw,	Jackson,	Neshobs,	Tishemingo,
Choctaw,	Jasper,	Newton,	Tunica,
Claiborne,	Jefferson,	Noxubee,	Warren,
Clark,	Jones,	Oktibbeha,	Washington,
Coahoma,	Kemper,	Panola,	Wayne,
Copiah,	La Fayette,	Perry,	Wilkinson,
Covington,	Lauderdale,	Pike,	Winston,
De Soto,	Lawrence,	Pontotoc,	Yalobusha,
Franklin,	Leake,	Rankin,	Yazoo.
Greene,			

Cities and Towns. The principal are Natchez, Jackson (State cap.), Vicksburg, Columbus, Aberdeen, Holly Springs, Canton, Grenada, Woodville, Monticello, Grand Gulf, Warrenton, Princeton, Tallalula, Greenville, Bolivar, Bolixi, Pascagoula, &c.—*Railroads, &c.* An extensive railroad system has been projected in *M.*, designed to place every important point in direct communication with the great marts of the country. In 1850, seventy-five miles of railway were in operation; in 1860, four hundred and forty-five miles had been completed, while on Jan. 1, 1869, the number of miles in operation amounted to 889. The facilities of internal navigation are scarcely less extensive and valuable than those of Louisiana, while the same causes have retarded the development of railroad enterprise in that State.— *Govt., &c.* The constitution is based upon the enactments of 1817 and amendments thereto. The right to vote is enjoyed by every male of 21 years of age, who is a citizen of the U. States, and has resided in *M.* for 1 year, and in the town or county for 4 months, immediately preceding an election, and has done military duty or paid taxes. The Senate is composed of 33 members elected for 4 years; and the House of Representatives of 107 members, elected for 2 years. The Governor, who must have been a citizen of the Union for 20 years, and a resident of the State for 5 years, is appointed for 2 years, and has a salary of $4,000. The principal administrative officers are the Secretary of State (salary $1,200), the State Treasurer ($1,300), the Auditor of Public Accounts ($1,500), &c. The general legislative assembly meets biennially at Jackson. Justice is administered in a high court of errors and appeals, a superior court of chancery, 11 district courts, and circuit courts in each co., which last have original jurisdiction in civil causes above $50. Imprisonment for debt has been abolished, and the penitentiary system adopted. —*Finances.* The financial affairs of *M.* are in such an involved state of confusion, that it is deemed, in this article, inexpedient to enter into any statement which might attempt to convey reliable information. — *Education, &c.* The State, while encouraging an extended scholastic system, has in charge certain lands, the proceeds of which are devoted to a State seminary. The amended constitution of 1868 directs the legislature to establish uniform free schools, open to all the children, and also marks out a complete system, with a superintendent and State board of education, county superintendents, directions for the management of the school fund, authorization of additional taxes for educational support, and require-

ment of schools in each school district 4 months in the year. The principal educational institutions in the State are Oakland College, Claiborne co., founded in 1830; the University of Mississippi, at Oxford (1841); Mississippi College, at Clinton (1851); Madison College, at Sharon (1852), and De Soto College. There are also in various parts of the State numerous academies, and nearly 1,000 public schools. The principal religious denominations are the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists. — *Pop.* abt. 1,050,000. — *Hist. M.* was first settled by the French in 1710, and originally formed part of the colony of Louisiana. In 1728 the settlers were nearly exterminated by Indians; but, receiving a reinforcement of French colonists who had been driven out of Nova Scotia upon the English conquest of that peninsula, they succeeded in holding and extending their territory. The admirable agricultural promise of the country, however, soon began to attract immigration from the British colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, and they succeeding in ousting the French, the territory was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain. After becoming organized as a territory of the U. States in 1798, it was admitted into the Union as a Federal State, Dec. 10, 1817. In 1861, it passed an ordinance of secession from the Union, took a prominent part in the Civil War, and finally, in Jan., 1869, was re-admitted to representation in Congress, after ratifying the 15th amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Mississip'pi, in *Illinois*, a township of Jersey co.; *pop.* abt. 557.

Mississippi City, in *Mississippi*, a town, cap. of Harrison co., on the Gulf of Mexico, abt. 70 m. W. by S. of Mobile; *pop.* abt. 6,600.

Mississippi (or **English**) **River,** rises in La Cross Lake, British N. America, abt. Lat. 55° 30′ N., Lon. 108° W., and, after flowing a tortuous E. course through several smaller lakes, enters Hudson Bay at Fort Churchill. The lower part is commonly called Churchill River. *Length*, abt. 600 m.

Mis'sive, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *mitto, missus*, to send.] Expedited or sent, or such as may be sent; as, a letter *missive*. — Missile; made to be thrown, hurled, or projected.

"Short, and more short, the *missive* weapons fly." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A message; a letter sent, or a messenger; a despatch.

Missolonghi, (*me-so-lon'gi,*) a town of Greece, nomarchy of Ætolia, on the N. shore of the Gulf of Patras, 21 m. W. of Lepanto. This small town became celebrated for the siege it sustained against the Turks during the war of Greek independence. Here Lord Byron died, April 17, 1824. *Pop.* 4,000.

Missou'ri, a river of N. America, and by far the largest tributary of the Mississippi, rises in two branches which collect all the water flowing from the Rocky Mountains between 42° and 48° N. Lat. The most N. of these sources, or the *Missouri Proper*, rises in abt. Lat. 45° N., and Lon. 110° 30′ W., taking an E. course, inclining to the N. for abt. 620 m.; receiving in its flow many considerable affluents, and having a stupendous fall of 170 feet, abt. 300 m. from its source. The other branch, called the *Yellowstone River*, rises by several heads between Lat. 42° and 44° N., and after a N.N.E. course of more than 900 m., joins the Missouri proper in Lat. 48° 10′, and Lon. 104° W.; where its stream is 860 yards wide. The united river flows hence through a fine open prairie, and after reaching its utmost N. bend, in Lat. 4 ° 30′, curves S. past Fort Mandan, maintaining the same course to the confluence of White River, in Lat. 43° N., below which it takes a general S.S.E. course, by Council Bluffs, to the junction of the Kansas, and then runs nearly E. to its union with the Mississippi; its entire length from the source of the Yellowstone to this point being 3,130 m. Its largest tributaries are the Platte, Kansas, and Osage, all rising on the E. offsets of the Rocky Mountains, and joining the *M.* on its W. bank; the E affluents, except the Grand River and Charlton, are quite inconsiderable. The navigation of the *M.*, from the Mississippi to the Falls, a distance of 2,575 m., may be generally deemed good, though the season be short, and the steamers run only during daylight. The main difficulties of navigation arise from its falling banks, the timber imbedded in the mud of its channel, its sand-bars and rapids, and the rapidity of its current, which ranges from 5 to 8 m. an hour. All these may be overcome by using the necessary precautions; but the Falls entirely interrupt the navigation, and a portage becomes necessary at the point where, for abt. 2¾ m., the *M.* rushes down a succession of tremendous cataracts and rapids. Above the Falls, the current is frequently impeded by shoals and rapids; and as the river issues from the Rocky Mountains, its banks are shut in on both sides for more than 5 m. by rocks rising perpendicularly from the water's edge to the height of nearly 1,200 feet, forming a sublime spectacle. This stupendous range of rocks was denominated by Lewis and Clark, the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains." In the lower parts of the river well-wooded valleys occur, varying from 4 to 6 m. in breadth, and, as far up as 400 m. from its union with the Mississippi, the country is partially settled; but above the Platte, open prairies develop themselves, stretching indefinitely on either side in naked grassy plains, forming the home of buffaloes, elks, white bears, antelopes, and mountain-sheep, — regions that are traversed only by the Indian, the hunter, and the trapper.

Missou'ri, one of the largest States of the American Union, lies between Lat. 36° 30′ and 40° 30′ N., and Lon. 89° and 95° 30′ W. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 318 m., and its maximum width 280 m.; comprising a total area of 65,350 sq. m., or 41,824,000 acres; being equal in size to Virginia, Connecticut, and W. Virginia combined, or to Georgia and Massachusetts. This State, occupying a central position in the Union, is bounded by Iowa to the N., with the Mississippi River separating it on the E. from Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee; Arkansas forms its S. frontier, while the Indian country, together with the States of Kansas and Nebraska, constitute its limits W. — *Gen. Desc. M.* comprises almost every variety of surface except the extreme mountainous. The Ozark Mountains occupy a large portion of the interior S. of the Missouri River, extending to the S.W. corner of the State; but they are rather high hills and ridges than positive mountains, with prairies intervening. In the S.E. the country is low, flat, and marshy. W. of the Ozark the surface spreads out with broad rolling prairies, extending to the western boundary. N. of the Missouri, the country attains the highest altitude in the N.W., gradually inclining to the S. and E. — all the streams flowing S. The divide between the waters emptying into the Mississippi and those confluent with the Missouri from the N., constitutes an elevated plain, and is traversed by the N. Missouri line of railroad. Besides these general undulations there are frequent local irregularities of surface, which give the whole area its rolling character. The numerous water-courses everywhere intersecting the country have worn deep valleys, giving some places a rough and broken appearance. The general surface is, however, level. The valleys form an important feature in the physical structure of the State, and exercise a material influence upon its climate. The bottom lands are exceedingly fertile, and, on the large streams, vary in width from 2 to 10 m., those on the smaller streams being of a proportionate width. — *Rivers.* Besides the Mississippi, which for 500 m. serves as the E. limit of the State, another principal stream is the Missouri, forming 250 m. of its W. border, and separating it from Nebraska and the N.E. part of Kansas to the mouth of the Kansas River, which, then trending to the E., flows 400 m. through the central section of the country in a S.E. direction to the Mississippi. In the E. part the rivers flow in a general easterly course and unite with the Mississippi, the largest of which are the Wiaconda, North Fabius, South Fabius, Salt, Au Cuivre, and Maramec. In the S. region, the streams flow S. into Arkansas, and among these are the St. Francis, Big Black, Currant, Spring, Eleven Points, White River and its N. fork, and James River. In the extreme S.W. section the Elk and Spring rivers take a S.W. course, uniting with Grand River, an affluent of the Arkansas. The principal branches of the Missouri from the S. are the Gasconade, Osage, and La Mine, while the Platte, Charlton, and Grand rivers flow from the N., and are all navigable at certain seasons of the year by light-draught steamers. Small streams and excellent springs are found in various localities throughout the State. Water-power is abundant on nearly every stream, but the most valuable is afforded by the large springs so numerously diffused through the S. part of the State. — *Geol., Min., &c.* The geological structure of *M.* presents a wide range of formations and systems, including a rich endowment of mineral wealth. The surface deposits of the quaternary system are well developed, and include the alluvial bottom, prairie, bluff, and drift formations, constituting the principal basis of the soils of the State. The tertiary system embraces the beautiful variegated sands, clays, shales, and iron ores, which prevail in the S.E. in the bluffs from a short distance below Cape Girardeau to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas; while the variegated sandstone, clays, and the ruptured and inclined bed of hornstone on the bluffs above Cape Girardeau are reckoned as belonging to the cretaceous system. The carboniferous system is made up of the coal measures, Kaskaskia, encrinital, St. Louis, and Archimedes limestone, and ferruginous sandstone. The Devonian system is represented by the vermicular and Oriskany sandstones, the lithographic, Onondaga, and Chouteau limestones, and Hamilton shales. The Niagara group, Lower Helderburg, and Cape Girardeau limestones occur in the upper Silurian series, while the Hudson River group, Trenton, Black River, and birds-eye limestones, both alternating formations of magnesian limestone and sandstone, are found here representing the lower Silurian series. Below these formations, a series of metamorphosed slates occurs. The undulations of stratified rocks throughout *M.* are very gentle, approaching to an horizontal position. Valuable deposits of coal have long been known to exist, and their progress has added largely to the progress and wealth of the State. Estimates, based upon the results of geological reconnoissances, place the area of the coal-fields of *M.* at 26,887 sq. m., falling in thirty-six counties, principally in the central and W. sections. The extent of these deposits is estimated at 130,000,000,000 tons. There are also other extensive local deposits of cannel and other bituminous coals in several counties outside of the regularly defined coal-fields, which produce some of the best coal in the State. Iron ores of the best quality exist in almost inexhaustible quantities, of which the specular oxide ore is the most abundant. The most extensive deposit of this ore is at Iron Mountain in Iron county. It is estimated that this mountain will yield 230,187,375 tons above the valley, and 3,000,000 tons to each foot beneath that surface. This ore also occurs extensively in Dart, Phelps, Pulaski, and other counties. Vast deposits of silicious specular oxide of iron exist in Pilot Knob, abt. 6 m. E. of Iron Mountain, where it has been mined since 1847. It is 518 feet high, covers an area of 360 acres, and its yield is estimated at 13,972,773 tons above the level of the valley. Shepherd Mountains, 1 m. W. of Pilot Knob, contain vast quantities of pure specular and magnetic oxides. Hematite of good quality occurs in large quantities in the magnesian limestone rocks. It also occurs abundantly in the ferruginous sandstone and tertiary rocks, but generally of inferior quality. It abounds, too, in Scott and Stoddard counties, and the counties adjoining Iron Mountain, as well as in several counties in the W. part of the State south of the Missouri; large quantities of bog-ore exist in the swamp districts in the S.E., while spathic ore is found everywhere in the coal-measure rocks; but the most valuable deposits of both these ores are in Scott county. Among the other important minerals found in this State, lead is perhaps the most abundant and valuable. It occurs in some six hundred localities, embracing 31 counties. The principal lead regions are the counties S.W. of St. Louis, in the valley of the Osage, in Jasper and Newton, and in Webster, Christian, and Taney cos., near the S. boundary. The whole area embracing lead deposits in workable quantities includes 6,3.0 sq. m., while the lead-bearing rocks absorb an area of 15,000 sq. m. Copper is found extensively deposited, being most abundant near La Motte mines. It is also found with nickel, manganese, iron, cobalt, and lead, in combinations yielding from 30 to 40 per cent. of ore. Zinc occurs principally in the S.W., and in the lead regions chiefly as sulphurets, carbonates, calamites, and silicates, but, hitherto, no important mining has been done. It is represented that valuable deposits of tin ore, also, have lately been discovered. Cobalt and nickel have been found in several localities in considerable quantities, and peroxide of manganese exists in limited extent in the E. part of the State. Silver occurs in several places in juxtaposition with sulphuret of lead, while gold has been found in small quantities in a few localities. Antimony and saltpetre have also been discovered in different places. All these rich mineral deposits occur in close connection with vast quantities of coal, timber, and water. The entire mining system of this State is yet comparatively in its infancy, but will, of course, increase with the expansion of settlements and extension of facilities for communication and transportation. Building material of all descriptions abounds throughout the State, including vast quantities of the most valuable timber, an extensive variety of sandstone and limestone, and materials for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. There are also several beds of superior marble, of various colors and textures, in different sections of the State, with materials for paints and cements. — *Clim.* The climatic character of *M.* is noted for extremes of temperature. In the winter the rivers are often frozen so as to admit the crossing of heavily loaded vehicles, while in summer it is extremely warm, its enervating effects being counteracted by a very dry, pure atmosphere, generally favorable to health and longevity. — *Soil, Prod., and Agric.* The soils include an extensive variety, affording facilities for a remarkably varied agriculture. The alluvial regions include the high and low bottoms, swamp, and cypress lands. The high bottoms have light, deep, porous, silicious soils, and are very productive, being little effected by the wet and dry seasons. These lands are above the ordinary high-water level, and embrace nearly one-eighth of the whole area of the State; the low bottoms differ from the high bottoms only in being subject to inundation at the ordinary rises in the rivers, which occur on all the streams, but principally in the S.E. The soils of the swamp localities are very similar in composition to the two preceding classes, yet differ in being so situated as to be overflowed; while the cypress lands are still lower, and are covered with standing water during a portion of the year. These lands are principally in the S.E. The soil is exceedingly rich, supporting a luxuriant growth of vegetation. The greater part of the swamps may be made available for agricultural purposes by an extensive system of drainage; but the cypress swamps are generally valuable only for their superabundant yield of timber. The uplands possess a greater variety of soils and surface, and are available for a wider range of agriculture. Some of these lands are very fertile, and susceptible of high cultivation. Considerable portions, particularly in the S. part of the State, are superiorly adapted to fruit-culture. Here the grape grows in perfection, and it is estimated that there are 15,000,000 acres especially suitable to vine propagation. In the mountainous region there are rich valleys, and those tracts reported as inarable are clothed with valuable growths of white pine. The marshes of the S.E., when properly drained, will, eventually, constitute the prime farming lands of the State. The river-bottoms are richly timbered with oak, elm, ash, hickory, cotton-wood, linden, and black and white walnut. Thinner soils throw out white and pine oak, and are occasionally draped with heavy forests of yellow pine, crab-apple, pawpaw, hazel, and wild vines of spontaneous growth. The State is nearly equally divided between prairie and woodland. The prairies exhibit an exuberant growth of excellent, nutritious, native grasses, which also exist in the woodlands, and, also, on the uplands and hilly slopes in the S part of the State.

Fig. 1813. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

rendering this section a preëminently excellent grazing region. The truly splendid agricultural capacities of *M.* are naturally attracting increased attention. In 1860 returns recorded an advance of from 50 to 500 per cent. over the aggregate of the previous decade, in the production of live-stock, cereals, tobacco, rice, hay, pulse, potatoes, fruits, wines, molasses, wax, and honey, slaughtered beasts, and dairy- and orchard-stuff generally. The great staple is Indian corn, to the production of which the rich prairies and hot summers of *M.* are peculiarly adapted. More hemp is produced in this State than in any other, only excepting Kentucky. The area of cultivated lands becomes, decennially, threefold in extent. District land-offices are located at Booneville, Ironton, and Springfield, — the amount of public lands yet to be disposed of being 1,181,129 acres. Cotton is cultivated in the S., but not to any noticeable extent, while sheep-breeding is acquiring an increased degree of attention; some of the prairies are admirably adapted to the development of this branch of husbandry. The statistical report of farming operations in this State, in the year 1868, presents the following results:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cultivation.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian Corn.....bush.	60,967,000	2,012,112	$34,751,190
Wheat..... "	5,357,000	382,642	7,981,930
Rye..... "	269,000	15,540	258,240
Oats..... "	4,529,000	137,659	1,947,470
Barley..... "	166,000	6,859	288,840
Buckwheat..... "	64,000	3,699	65,920
Potatoes..... "	1,040,000	11,555	936,000
Tobacco.....lbs.	10,957,000	13,765	1,238,141
Hay..... tons	652,000	465,714	7,172,000
Total.....	.....	3,048,545	$54,639,731

Averaging per acre: Corn, 30·3; wheat, 14; rye, 18·5; oats, 32·9; barley, 24·2; buckwheat, 17·3; potatoes, 90 bush.; tobacco, 796 lbs.; hay, 1·40 tons; altogether, forming a total cash value per acre of $17.92. The farm-stock belonging to the State during the same period, returned a total value of $64,490,717; distributed as follows: horses, 372,729=$23,843,474; mules, 75,746=$6,343,727; oxen and other cattle, 590,051=$12,839,509; milch-cows, 349,440=$10,906,022; sheep, 1,584,179=$2,835,680; hogs, 2,042,938=$7,722,305. The increased breadth of Indian corn planted in 1868 was 157,811 acres.—*Manuf. and Com.* The manufacturing establishments of *M.*, according to the census of 1860, numbered 3,157, with a capital of $20,034,220, employing a large force of hands. The cost of production, including raw material and labor, was $30,519,657; the value of the products being $41,781,651; hence, exhibiting a profit of $11,261,994, or 55 per cent. on the capital employed. The articles fabricated were generally suited to the home demand, and confined to the crude and simpler processes. Facilities for the higher branches of the useful, as well as for the fine arts, are known to exist, and promise a speedy development; their aggregates showing a very marked advance over the previous decennial results. The State occupies a most advantageous position with reference to commerce, being crossed by lines of inter-oceanic railroads, and others converging toward St. Louis, the commercial metropolis of the Mississippi valley; while the great highway of trade, sweeping along its eastern boundary, offers ready and economical transportation for its agricultural and mineral merchandise to the best markets, domestic and foreign. To conclude, *M.* offers many inducements and advantages to immigrants from every quarter, and of every calling and condition in life. To the agriculturist it reveals regions of superior fertility, capable of growing a wide range of the choicest products — floral, cereal, and pomological — and at nominal rates, with ready markets accessible to all. To the miner it presents a wide range of valuable mineral productions, promising a rich return to all well-directed applications of labor and capital. And, finally, to the manufacturer it offers a readily available proximity to vast stores of useful minerals, and the products of rural industry, besides fuel and timber in plenty and excellence. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 114 counties, viz.:

Adair,	Dade,	Linn,	Ralls,
Andrew,	Dallas,	Livingston,	Randolph,
Atchison,	Daviess,	McDonald,	Ray,
Audrian,	De Kalb,	Macon,	Reynolds,
Barry,	Dent,	Madison,	Ripley,
Barton,	Douglas,	Marion,	St. Charles,
Bates,	Dunklin,	Marles,	St. Clair,
Benton,	Franklin,	Mercer,	St. Francois,
Bollinger,	Gasconade,	Miller,	St. Genevieve,
Boone,	Gentry,	Mississippi,	St. Louis,
Buchanan,	Greene,	Moniteau,	Saline,
Butler,	Grundy,	Monroe,	Schuyler,
Caldwell,	Harrison,	Montgomery,	Scotland,
Calloway,	Henry,	Morgan,	Scott,
Camden,	Hickory,	New Madrid,	Shannon,
Cape Girar-deau,	Holt,	Newton,	Shelby,
	Howard,	Nodaway,	Stoddard,
Carroll,	Howell,	Oregon,	Stone,
Carter,	Iron,	Osage,	Sullivan,
Cass,	Jackson,	Ozark,	Taney,
Cedar,	Jasper,	Pemiscot,	Texas,
Charlton,	Jefferson,	Perry,	Vernon,
Christian,	Johnson,	Pettis,	Warren,
Clarke,	Knox,	Phelps,	Washington,
Clay,	Laclede,	Pike,	Wayne,
Clinton,	La Fayette,	Platt,	Webster,
Cole,	Lawrence,	Polk,	Worth,
Cooper,	Lewis,	Pulaski,	Wright.
Crawford,	Lincoln,	Putnam,	

Cities and towns. The leading urban centres are St. Louis, Jefferson City (State cap.), St. Joseph, Hannibal, Cape Girardeau, Rolla, St. Charles, Springfield, &c. — *Govt.* The legislature consists of a Senate of 33, and a House of Representatives of 97 members, both being elected by male citizens 21 years of age, who have been resident in the State for a year previous to the time of election; but the electors of representatives must, also, have resided for three months in the co. for which they vote. The senators are elected for 4 years, and the representatives for 2; the general assembly convenes every 2 years. The governor and lieut.-governor are chosen by the people every 4 years, and are not again eligible till after the lapse of a similar period. The State is divided into 4 judicial districts, in each of which the supreme court sits twice a year. There are 11 circuit courts, exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction, and a superintending control over the county courts. The judges are nominated by the governor, and confirmed by the senate. They hold office for 8 years; but are removable when 65 years of age, or through malfeasance of conduct. — *Educ.* Education in *M.* is extensively ramified throughout the State, one-sixteenth of the land of every township is appropriated by Act of Congress for the support of primary schools; and the "Saline Fund," derived from the sale of salt springs, and other special sources, are devoted to purposes of public instruction. The General Assembly is directed to establish and maintain free schools, and permission is given to raise, by local taxation, money enough, with the sum arising from the distribution of the school fund, to keep the schools 4 months in the year, which period of service is requisite to entitle the town to a share of the fund. A superintendent and Board of Education are provided for, and the method of investing the school fund directed. Separate schools are allotted to children of African descent; but the fund is, nevertheless, applicable for all. Ability to read and write is an essential qualification of voters in this State. In 1869 the school fund aggregated $1,685,071, while the revenue accruing was estimated at about $360,000; the number of teachers in the public schools was 6,262. — *Finances.* The assessed value of taxable property in the State for the year 1868, was $470,773,119, which amount the Board of Equalization eventually caused to be increased nearly $4,000,000 more. Its realization for 1869 was $508,278,860; and it is estimated that there will be an annual increase of 5 per cent. in the future. The State's financial position is good; but it has been urged, that no measure involving any considerable outlay of public money, even though promising beneficial results, should be engaged in by legislative action until the State shall have paid her debt, and so have improved her condition as to be able to lighten the burden of taxation. The entire State debt at the opening of the year 1869 was $18,654,000, of which $18,000,000 was sunk in bonds given in aid of railways, and coming to maturity in 1872 and 1887, and the intermediary years. The sum of $61,000 was paid on the principal during 1869, for which reason the debt, at the end of that year, was $18,593,000; without taking in $3,000,000 of bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, the interest on which is punctually paid. It appears, too, that the aggregate receipts during the same fiscal year were $2,837,002.51; while the expenditure, on the other hand, absorbed $2,702,021.92. The State Auditor's report testifies that the current expenses of the govt., including $92,000 certificates of indebtedness for the year preceding, amounted to $1,024,467.23; while the totality of warrants drawn in all funds summed up $2,712,517.97, inclusive, however, of the payment of interest of the State obligations. — *Railroads.* Railroad communication in *M.* is quite extensive, numerous lines traversing the State in all directions, and connecting her outlying localities with each other as well as with the neighboring States. To her railroads already in active operation, there were added, in 1869, not less than an increase of 360 m., all begun and completed within the year. A number of new lines are also in course of construction, and, in some cases, progressing toward completion. — *Hist.* At the beginning of the 18th century, a brisk trade in peltries and minerals, maintained between the English colonists and Indians, induced the former to settle in this region. About the middle of the same century, St. Louis, St. Géneviève, and other towns, were founded by the French; but, in 1762, the country was given to Spain. In 1800 it was, however, restored to its former possessors who ceded it to the United States in 1803. It was organized as a territory in 1812, and finally admitted into the Federal Union, March 2, 1821. In 1864, slavery was abolished in the State, which also, in 1868, gave its ratification to the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, enfranchising "colored persons."

Missou'ri, in *Arkansas*, a township of Hempstead co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Missouri, in *Illinois*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Missouri City, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 7 m. E. of Liberty.

Missou'riton, in *Missouri*, a post-vill. of St. Charles co.

Misspeak', *v. n.* To err or blunder in speaking.
—*v. a.* To utter wrongly or imperfectly.

"A mother delights to hear her early child *misspeak* half-uttered words."—*Donne.*

Misspell', *v. a.* To write or utter with wrong letters.

Misspell'ing, *n.* An incorrect spelling; false orthography.

Misspend', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MISSPENT.) To spend amiss; to waste; to squander; to consume to no purpose, or to a bad one; as, a *misspent* life.

Misspend'er, *n.* One who squanders; one who consumes improperly.

Misstate', *v. a.* To state wrongly; to make an erroneous representation of facts; to misrepresent.

Misstate'ment, *n.* A wrong statement; an erroneous representation, verbal or written.

Misstayed', (*mis-stād'*,) *a.* (*Naut.*) Having miseed stays, as a ship.

Misstep', *n.* A wrong step; a false step or undertaking.
—*v. n.* To make a false or wrong step.

Missuggestion, (*-sŭj-jest'yun,*) *n.* An evil intimation; a wrong insinuation or suggestion.

Missumma'tion, *n.* A wrong summation.

Misswear', *v. n.* To swear falsely.

Mis'sy, *n.* (*Min.*) See MISY.

Mist, *n.* [A. S., Du., and Sw. *mist.*] That which partially darkens, dims, or obscures the sight or light; anything which darkens or obscures.
—Water falling in very numerous, but fine and almost imperceptible drops; mizzle; thin rain.

(*Meteor.*) The vapor of water rendered visible by the lowering of the temperature of the atmosphere. At ordinary temperatures, at all times, water is rising into the air in the state of vapor; and when the air is of the same or a higher state of temperature, it is invisible. The sole cause of the evaporation of water is heat; the amount of vapor produced is consequently in proportion to the temperature; and it therefore follows that there is more water-vapor in the air in summer than in winter, and in hot countries than in temperate climates. As the quantity of vapor which the atmosphere will contain at any given temperature is limited, whenever that quantity approaches the point of saturation, a slight reduction in temperature produces *mist*, while a further reduction converts the vapor into rain. When the mist is very dense, it is generally called a *fog*. When the vapors in the upper portion of the atmosphere are condensed and become visible, they are called *clouds*.

Mist, *v. a.* To cloud; to cover with vapor or steam.
—*v. n.* To rain in almost imperceptible drops.

Mistak'able, *a.* That may be mistaken.

Mistake', *v. a.* To take wrongly; to conceive or understand erroneously; to misunderstand or misapprehend.
—To take, as one thing or person for another.
—*v. n.* To err in opinion or judgment.
—*n.* An error in opinion or judgment; an error of any kind, as of fact, statement, or computation; misconception; misapprehension; blunder; slip; oversight.

(*Law.*) The law carefully distinguishes between mistakes of law and mistakes of fact. As regards the former, it is an ancient and well-known maxim, *ignorantia legis neminem excusat* (ignorance of the law excuses no one). To this rule, however, there are some important qualifications; thus, if a person ignorant of a settled principle of law is induced to give up a right or a position of his indisputable property, equity will step in and protect him. In general, too, equity will grant relief against an act done under a mistake or ignorance of a material fact, *i. e.*, a fact essential to the character of the act. Obvious mistakes in a will or other deed will be rectified or supplied in equity when they are apparent on its face, or may be made out on a due construction of its terms. In criminal cases, a mistake of fact is an excuse, as where a man intending to do a lawful act, does one which is not lawful; but it must be an ignorance or mistake of fact, and not an error in point of law.

Mistak'en, *a.* Erroneous; incorrect.

Mistak'enly, *adv.* By mistake.

Mista'ken Point, forms the S.E. extremity of Newfoundland, abt. 65 m. S.S.W. of St. John's.

Mistak'er, *n.* One who mistakes.

Mistak'ing, *n.* A mistake; an error.

Mistak'ingly, *adv.* Erroneously; falsely.

Mistassin'nie, or MISTISSIN'NY, a lake of British N. America, in Lat. 51° N., Lon. 72° W. It is abt. 60 m. in length by an average breadth of 20 m. It contains several large islands, and communicates with James Bay (of Hudson Bay) by Rupert River.

Mistench', *v. a.* To teach wrong; to instruct erroneously.

Mistell', *v. a.* To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

Mistem'per, *v. a.* To temper ill; to disorder.

Mis'ter, *n.* Sir; master; — a title given to any adult male, and usually written *Mr.*

Misterm', *v. a.* To term erroneously.

Mist'ful, *a.* Obscure, or clouded with mist.

Misthrive', *v. n.* To thrive ill or poorly.

Misthrow', *v. a.* To throw or cast wrongly.

Mis'tic, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boat; a mystic.

Mist'ily, *adv.* With mist; darkly; obscurely.

Mistime', *v. a.* To time wrongly; not to adapt to the time.
—*v. n.* To neglect the proper time.

Mist'iness, *n.* A state of being misty; a state of thick rain in very small drops.

Mistitle, *v. a.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistle, (*mis'l,*) *v. n.* To rain in very fine drops.

Mistletoe, MISLETOE, and MISSELTOE, (*mis'l-to,*) *n.* [A. S. *misletta.*] (*Bot.*) See VISCUM.

Mistrain', *v. a.* To educate or train improperly.

Mis'tral, *n.* [Fr.] A cold north wind, which, blowing from the Alps, forms one of the scourges of Provence and the valley of the Rhine. It blows with great violence during the winter and spring months.

Mistranslate', *v. a.* To translate erroneously.

Mistransla'tion, *n.* An erroneous translation or version.

Mistread'ing, *n.* Wrong treading; misconduct.

Mistreat', *v. a.* To abuse; to treat ill.

Mistreat'ment, *n.* Abuse; unkind treatment.

Mis'tress, *n.* [Fr. *maitresse*; Lat. *magistra*, from *magister*, master.] The female head of a family. — She that governs; a sovereign; she who commands, or has possession and sovereignty; a female teacher; an instructress of a school. — A female who is well skilled

in anything. — A woman beloved and courted; a sweetheart. — A woman kept as a concubine — Madam; — a term generally abbreviated *Mrs.* in writing.

Mistri'al, *n.* (*Law.*) A trial which is erroneous on account of some defect in the persons trying; as if the jury come from the wrong county, or because there was no issue formed, as if no plea be entered, or some other defect of jurisdiction. — *Bouvier.*

Mistrust', *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion. —*v. a.* To distrust; to suspect; to doubt; to regard with jealousy or suspicion.

Mistrust'er, *n.* A suspicious person; a person who mistrusts.

Mistrust'ful, *a.* Diffident; doubtful; suspicious.

Mistrust'fully, *adv.* With suspicion; with mistrust.

Mistrust'fulness, *n.* Diffidence; doubt; suspicion.

Mistrust'ingly, *adv.* With suspicion or mistrust.

Mistrust'less, *a.* Confident; unsuspecting; unconscious.

Mistune', *v. a.* To tune wrong; to put out of tune or confuse.

Mistu'ra, *n.* [Lat., from *misceo, miscere,* to mix.] (*Med.*) A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in a liquid state; it is also understood to mean a liquid medicine, which contains very active substances, and can only be administered by drops. — *Dunglison.*

Mistu'tor, *v. a.* To teach amiss; to instruct improperly.

Mist'y, *a.* Overspread with mist; filled with very minute drops of rain.

—Dim; obscure; clouded.

Misunderstand', *v. a.* To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense.

Misunderstand'er, *n.* A person who misunderstands.

Misunderstand'ing, *n.* Misconception; misapprehension; mistake of meaning; error.

Disagreement difference; dissension.

Misura'to, *a.* [It.] In measured or strict time.

Misusage, (*mis-yuz'ej,*) *n.* Abuse; ill usage; bad treatment.

Misuse, (*mis-yuz',*) *v. a.* To treat or use improperly; to use to a bad purpose; to misapply. — To treat ill or unkindly; to maltreat; to abuse.

—*n.* Improper use; employment to a bad purpose; wrong application; misapplication; erroneous use. — Abuse; ill treatment.

Misuse'ment, *n.* The same as Misuse.

Misus'er, *n.* A person who misuses.

(*Law.*) The abuse of any liberty or benefit.

Misval'ue, *v. a.* To undervalue.

Misvouch', *v. a.* To vouch falsely.

Miswed', *v. a.* To wed improperly; to marry a person of inferior rank or station.

Miswor'ship, *n.* False worship.

Miswor'shipper, *n.* A person who worships wrongly.

Mi'sy, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure sulphate of iron, occurring in opaque pulverulent masses of a yellow color, at the Rammelsberg mines in the Hartz.

Misyoke', *v. a.* To join or yoke improperly.

Mita, (*mee'ta,*) a town of Guatemala, Central America; *pop.* 4,000.

Mitch'ell, Ormsby Macknight, an American astronomer, b. in Union co., Ky., 1810, was the first director of the observatory in Cincinnati, which establishment was founded in 1845, on his proposition, and mainly by his own exertions. In 1859, he became director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, retaining however his connection with that of Cincinnati. Not less distinguished for his mechanical skill than eminent as a popular lecturer on astronomy, *M.* is the inventor of many valuable apparatus. Among his discoveries are the exact period of rotation of Mars, and the comparison of Antares or Cor Scorpii. He is the author of a *Popular Astronomy,* and has published a collection of his earlier public lectures under the title of *Planetary and Stellar Worlds.* During the Civil War, Dr. *M.* was appointed Brigadier-general, Aug., 1861; and afterwards commander of the department of the South. D. 1862.

Mitchell, in *Georgia,* a S.W. co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint and Chickasaw rivers, besides some smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Camilla. *Pop.* abt. 4,308.

Mitchell, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 127 m. W.S.W. of Cincinnati.

Mitchell, in *Iowa,* a N.N.E. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area,* abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cedar River, and several streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Osage. *Pop.* 7,288.

—A post-village and township of Mitchell co., abt. 90 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township 1,033.

Mitchell, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 942.

Mitchel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ.* They are evergreen herbs, smooth and creeping, with opposite leaves. *M. repens,* the Partridge-berry, is a little prostrate plant found in woods throughout Canada and the U. States, distinguished by its flat, coriaceous, dark-green leaves, and small bright-red berries remaining on the plant through the winter. The corolla is white or tinged with red, and very fragrant. Fruit well flavored, but dry and full of stony seeds.

Mitch'ell's, in *Iowa,* a village of Jasper co., abt. 65 m. W. of Iowa City.

Mitchell's Mills, in *Kentucky,* a village of Boyle co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Lexington.

Mitchell's Peak, in *N. Carolina.* See Mt. Mitchell.

Mitch'ellsville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Robertson co., abt. 35 m. N. of Nashville.

Mitch'elstown, a market-town of Ireland, in co. Cork, Munster, abt. 25 m. N.N.E of Cork.

Mitchelstown Caves, a large and very fine series of stalactitic caverns of Ireland, in the co. Tipperary, Munster, abt. 7 m. E.N.E. of Mitchelstown.

Mite, *n.* [A. S. and Fr. *mite;* Ger. *miete.*] Anything proverbially very small; a very little particle or quantity. — A small piece of money of the Hebrews, two of which made a *kodrantes,* or the fourth part of the Roman *as,* q. v. In modern times, *M.* was the name of a small coin that once was current in England, equal to about one-third of a farthing. The moneyers also use a small weight bearing the same name, and equal to the 20th part of a grain, and divided into 24 doits.

(*Zool.*) See Acarus.

Mitel'la, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *mitra,* a mitre.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Saxifragaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, very common in the Atlantic States and Canada. *M. diphylla,* the Currant-leaf, or Bishop's-cap, is a well-known plant growing in woods, with flowers on short pedicels, arranged in a long, thin spike or raceme, and most beautifully distinguished by the finely divided white petals. Seeds black and shining. *M. nuda,* the Dwarf mitella, another species, is a very delicate little plant, found in damp, shady woodlands from New York to Maine.

(*Med.*) A scarf for suspending the arm when hurt; a sling.

Mith'ras, *n.* (*Myth.*) The sun-god of the Persians, to which they paid adoration as the purest emblem of the divine essence. The worship of Mithras was introduced into Rome, seemingly not long after the fall of the republic, and soon spread over all parts of the empire. It was one of those which resisted Christianity the longest. The god is commonly represented as young, and kneeling on a bull which he has thrown on the ground, and which is also attacked by a dog, a serpent, and a scorpion.

Mithridat'es, surnamed Eupator, and The Great, king of Pontus, and the 16th of the name, was b. about B. C. 131. He was the son of Mithridates Euergetes, was brought up at Sinope, and displayed in his youth the extraordinary daring and tact which distinguished him through life. He diligently cultivated his mind by study and travel, and is said to have been master of more than twenty languages. He succeeded his father B. C. 120, and his first acts were the murder of his mother and his brother. He then began his career of conquest by making himself master of Colchis and the Tauric Chersonese. The kingdoms of Bosporus, Cappadocia, and Bithynia were successively added to his dominions. Friend and ally, as he professed to be, of the Romans, he obeyed the decree of the senate, to restore the two last-named countries to their lawful sovereigns. But in 88 he again expelled those kings, and did not shrink from a war with the Romans; took Phrygia and Galatia, almost all Asia Minor, and occupied Thrace and Athens. All hope of reconciliation with Rome was taken away by the massacre, which he is said to have ordered, of all the Romans found in Asia. Eighty thousand are said to have been slain. Sulla was then sent against him, who, after taking Athens, and defeating his general, Archelaus, at Chæonea and Orchomenos, reconquered Ionia, Mysia, and Lydia. After four years of war, *M.* was compelled to give up his conquest and his fleet, and pay a heavy contribution to the Romans. More fighting took place in 83 and 82, between *M.* and the Roman commander Murena; and on the death of Nicomedes, king of Bithynia, in 74, the possession of his kingdom was disputed, and war again broke out. *M.* invaded Bithynia, defeated the Romans at Chalcedon, and besieged Cyzicus. Lucullus soon compelled him to raise the siege, defeated him in Pontus, and drove him into Armenia, where he obtained the aid of Tigranes, his son-in-law. Lucullus, however, defeated the allied sovereigns again and again, and but for the mutiny of his troops, which compelled him to retire, would probably have ended the war. Again the tide turned, and *M.* recovered a large part of his dominions. In 66, Pompey was sent to carry on the war, and defeated him near the Euphrates, so that he had no choice but to retire into the kingdom of Bosporus. His spirit was still unbroken, and he formed the bold plan of invading Italy from the north; but, eventually, his son Pharnaces was proclaimed king by the soldiers, and the great warrior, who had withstood the power of Rome for 25 years, took poison to end his life. This proved ineffectual, from the frequent use he had before made of poisons and antidotes, and he was put to death by a faithful Gaul in his service, B. C. 63.

Fig. 1814.
TETRADRACHM COIN OF MITHRIDATES.

Mithrida'tes Confer'tion, *n.* (*Pharmacy.*) An electuary, supposed to be the oldest compound known, is said to have been invented, B. C. 70, by Damocrates, physician to Mithridates XVI. (*q. v.*), containing 72 ingredients, and said to be an antidote to all effects of poison and contagion. The confection of opium was formerly called by this name, from its supposed efficacy in many forms of disease.

Mithridat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to Mithridate, or Mithridates.

Mit'igable, *a.* Capable of mitigation.

Mit'igant, *a.* [Lat. *mitigans.*] Lenient; lenitive; diminishing; easing, as pain.

Mit'igate, *v. a.* [Lat. *miliga, mitigatus,* from *mitis,* soft, and *ago,* for *facio,* to make.] To soothe; to alleviate, as suffering; to assuage; to lessen; to allay; to make less severe; to abate. — To make less rigorous; to moderate; to temper; to soften in harshness or severity; to calm; to appease. — To render more tolerable; to diminish. — To reduce in amount or severity; to soften, or make mild and accessible.

Mitiga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mitigatio.*] Act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement or diminution of anything painful, harsh, severe, afflictive, or calamitous.

Mit'igative, *a.* [Lat. *mitigativus.*] Tending to alleviate or mitigate.

Mit'igator, *n.* A person or thing that mitigates.

Mit'igatory, *a.* Tending to mitigate; allevinting.

Mit'la, a village of Mexico, abt. 26 m. E. of Oajaca. It is built upon the table-lands of Mixtecapan, 5,000 feet above sea-level, and is surrounded by extensive remains of ancient architecture.

Mi'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a mitre; resembling a mitre. *M. valve.* (*Anat.*) The valve situated at the left ventricle of the heart, and guarding the entrance from the left auricle; — so called from its fancied resemblance to a bishop's mitre.

Mitre, (*mi'tr,*) *n.* [Gr. *mitra.*] (*Eccl.*) A sacerdotal ornament, (Fig. 1815,) worn on the head by archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and also by abbots of certain orders. It consists of a stiff cleft cap, rising in two points, one before and the other behind, and having two ribbon-like pendants, which fall upon the shoulders. The high-priests among the Jews wore mitres, (Fig. 1816,) and we find similar head-ornaments among various nations of antiquity. It is much disputed whether mitres were worn in the early ages of the Church, or when they were introduced. The mitre of the Pope is of a peculiar form, and is called *tiaro,* (q. v.)

Fig. 1815.
BISHOP'S MITRE.

Fig. 1816. — MITRE, OR SACRED TURBAN OF THE JEWISH HIGH-PRIEST.

(*Arch.*) The line formed by the meeting of mouldings or other surfaces, which intersect or intercept each other at an angle, as A B, (Fig. 1817.)

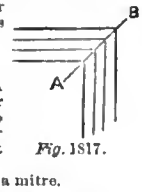


Fig. 1817.

Mi'tre, *v. a.* To adorn with a mitre.

(*Arch.*) To join with a mitre.

Mi'tre-wheel, *n.* (*Machinery.*) A term applied to wheels that have their teeth set at 45° within the spindle, so as to transmit the motion to another mitre-wheel and shaft placed at right angles to the first wheel.

Mit'riform, *a.* Having the form of a mitre.

(*Bot.*) Mitre-shaped.

Mitrowiez, Mitroviez, or **Mitrowitz,** (*mit'rovitz,*) a town of Austria, on the Slavonian military frontier, on the river Save, 24 m. S.S.W. of Peterwardein; *pop.* 5,500.

Mitt, *n.*; *pl.* Mitts. A mitten; — particularly, a covering for the hand or arm only, and not for the fingers.

Mit'tau, or **Mit'au,** a town of European Russia, cap. of the govt. of Courland, on the Aa, 25 m. S.W. of Riga. It was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1271, and

annexed to Russia in 1795. *Manuf.* Linen goods and soap. It has also a considerable trade in japanned iron, tin, hemp, flax, and corn. *Pop.* 22,745.

Mit'ten, *n.* [Fr. *mitaine*, a sort of glove; Gael. *mutain*: Ir. *mitinide*.] A cover for the hand, worn to defend it from cold, or other injury, and differing from a glove in not having a separate portion for each finger; a cover for the hand and arm only, and not for the fingers.

Mit'timus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison. The term is also applied to a writ for removing and transferring records from one court to another.

Mittweyda, (*mit-vi'da,*) a town of Saxony, dist of Zwickau, on the Zschoppau, a tributary of the Mulde, 35 m. S.E. of Leipsic. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,500.

Mi'ty, *a.* Having mites; abounding with mites.

Mityle'ne, or **Metelin',** (anc. *Lesbos,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 7 m. from the coast of Asia Minor, between Lat. 39° and 39° 20′ N., Lon. 25° 50′ and 26° 35′ E. *Area,* 276 sq. m. It is traversed by a range of mountains attaining the height of 3,000 ft., and covered with pine forests. The soil is generally fertile. Two bays indent it on the S. side, and there are several good harbors. *Prod.* Corn, wine, oil, cotton, pitch, and fruits. The chief towns are, Castro, or Mitylene, Molive, and Culoni. *Pop.* 40,000. Lesbos is said to have been peopled by the Pelasgians, who were followed by the Ionians and the Æolians. It was made a Roman province abt. B. C. 48; and during the Middle Ages received the name of *M.*, from its chief city. Mohammed II. conquered it, and annexed it to the Turkish empire, in 1462. During the War of Independence, the Turkish and Greek squadrons fought a battle off *M.*, Oct. 7, 1824, on which occasion the Turks were defeated and their fleet was destroyed.

Mix, *v. a.* [A.S. *miscan;* Ger. *mischen;* Lat. *misceo.*] To unite or blend promiscuously, as two or more ingredients into a mass or compound. — To join; to associate; to unite with in company; to mingle; to unite with a crowd or multitude.

—*v. n.* To become united or blended promiscuously in a mass or compound. — To be joined or associated.

Mix'able, *a.* Capable of being mixed.

Mix'co, a village of Guatemala, Central America, abt. 5 m. S.W. of the town of Guatemala.

Mixedly, (*miks'ly,*) *adv.* In a mixed manner.

Mixen, (*miks'n,*) *n.* [A.S. *mixen, myxen.*] A compost heap; a dung-hill; a midden.

Mix'er, *n.* One who mixes.

Mixteenpam', an extensive table-land of Mexico, occupying the most part of the department of Oajaca. It has an average elevation of 5,000 ft.

Mixtilin'eal, Mixtilin'ear, *a.* [Lat. *mixtus,* mixed, and *linea,* a line.] Containing a mixture of lines, part straight and part curved.

Mixture, (*miks'tyur,*) *n.* [Lat. *mixtura,* from *misceo, mixtus,* to mix.] A mass or compound, consisting of different ingredients blended without order. — The act of mixing; state of being mixed. — The ingredients thus added and mixed.

(*Med.*) A name applied to any liquid form of medicine taken internally, whether merely a collection of fluids, or containing substances which have to be first triturated, or brayed in a mortar.

(*Chem.*) The blending of several ingredients with chemical alteration of the substance.

(*Mus.*) A compound stop in an organ.

Mix'ville, in *New York,* a village of Alleghany co., abt. 14 m. N. of Angelica.

Miz'antla, a ruined town of Mexico, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Jalapa.

Miz'en, *n.* (*Naut.*) See Mizzen.

Miz'en-head, a cape of Ireland, on the coast of Munster; Lat. 51° 27′ N., Lon. 9° 50′ W.

Mizque, (*mees'kā,*) a town of Bolivia, abt. 32 m. S.E. of Oropesa.

Miz'zen, Miz'en, *a.* [It. *mezzena,* from *mezzo,* middle; Lat. *medius.*] (*Naut.*) The mast which supports the after sails, being nearest the stern of the ship, in a three-masted vessel, or in a ketch or yawl.

Miz'raim. (*Script.*) A son of Ham, and father of various African races (*Gen.* x. 6), but particularly of the Egyptians, to whom his name was given. Mizraim is also the Hebrew word for Egypt in the Bible, and that country is still called Misr in Arabic.

Miz'zle, *v. n.* To rain in very fine drops.

—*n.* Small rain; mist; drizzle.

Mnemonic, Mnemon'ical, (*ne-mon'ik,*) *a.* Assisting the memory.

Mnemonist'cian, *n.* One who teaches the art of using or improving the memory.

Mnemonics, *n. sing.;* **Mnemoteehny,** (*ne-mon'iks, ne-mo-tek'ne*) [Gr. *mneme,* memory, and *techne,* art.] The art of improving the memory by artificial means. According to the account of the ancients, the discoverer of this art was Simonides, the poet, who flourished abt. B.C. 500; the story being that during his temporary absence from a feast, the house in which they were assembled fell, killing all that were present, and mutilating their bodies so that they could not be recognized; but Simonides, recollecting the place that each had occupied at the feast, was able to distinguish them. His attention is said to have been thus directed to the important aid afforded to memory by the observation of material objects. This art was recommended by Cicero, Quintilian, and others of antiquity; but in modern times it does not seem to have met with that degree of general attention which its importance demands. This is, doubtless, mainly owing to the fact that its advocates have been chiefly desirous of exhibiting mere feats of memory, which Lord Bacon says, that he esteems "no more than rope-dancing, antic postures, and feats of activity; and, indeed, they are nearly the same things, — the one being the abuse of the bodily, as the other is of the mental powers; and though they may cause admiration, they cannot be highly esteemed." The value of any system of mnemonics must necessarily depend upon the extent to which it is based on the principles and laws of memory. (See Memory.) Ideas recall or reproduce each other in the mind according to certain laws, known as the laws of association. Some ideas are much more easily retained and recalled than others. The mind is first awakened to consciousness by sensations; and ideas connected with them are ever the most easy of retention and reproduction. Most persons may have observed how the sight of some particular object may recall a long train of ideas; as, for instance, the return to the scenes of one's childhood after a long absence will recall, in a most marked manner, long-faded ideas. Taking advantage of this principle, then, mnemonicians associate with some material object those ideas which they wish to remember. A person wishing to remember the heads or principal points of a discourse, would connect each of them in his mind with some object before him, so that the sight of the object would immediately recall the idea connected with it. In carrying out this principle, the system now generally adopted is to have a series of rooms, each so divided in the imagination as to present fifty places. Thus, in the first room, the front wall (*i. e.,* that opposite the entrance) is divided into nine equal parts, or squares, three in a row, for containing the units; the right-hand wall the tens, left the twenties, fourth wall the thirties, and the floor, similarly divided, the forties. The numbers 10, 20, 30, and 40, are placed in the roof above the four walls, while 50 stands in the centre. Other rooms are divided in the same way, to the number required. The learner has then to fix the different places accurately in his mind, so that on a number being given he may at once be able to recollect its place. When he has mastered this, he has then to associate each place with some familiar object; so that, on the object being suggested to his mind, its place may be recalled, or, when the place is before the mind, the object may spring up. Of course, any object will do, provided they are familiar and easily recalled. Some may find it of advantage to classify them; as on one wall or room to have articles of dress, another articles of furniture, another birds; and so on. When these are thoroughly mastered, so that they may be run over in any order, then all that is necessary is to associate the ideas we wish to remember with the objects in the different places, so that, by thinking upon the objects we will be able to recall the respective ideas in any order that may be required. In this way, some are able to repeat, after hearing only once, several hundred disconnected or unmeaning words — backwards, forwards, or in any other order. Next, as to the manner of connecting ideas together, so as to be able to recall them at will; for remembering, or recollecting, is merely the bringing up ideas before the mind similar to those that were before it on a previous occasion. Ideas, or notions, as they are sometimes termed, are of two kinds — *familiar* and *non-familiar.* A familiar notion is one that has been frequently before the mind, and readily recalls a number of others. Thus, a watch is a familiar notion, because in thinking about it, a number of connected circumstances recur to the mind: but to many persons a Roman *As* would be a non-familiar idea, as they never heard of it before. In attempting to connect together in the mind two familiar notions, the way is to compare them together and seek out some notion common to both. The effort of the mind in effecting this strengthens the attention, while the common notion serves infallibly to connect the one idea with the other. Thus, in connecting together the two ideas *tallow* and *knowledge,* we compare them, and find that tallow enlightens, and so does knowledge. In order to avoid confusion and perplexity, one must take care to have no more than the two ideas before the mind at the same time. When we have to connect a familiar with a non-familiar notion, or two notions which present us nothing in common, then the non-familiar notion has to be converted into a familiar one, and the two then united; and in the same way, when both notions are non-familiar, they require to be converted into familiar ones. As a general rule, the more closely two ideas are brought together in the mind, the more strongly will they be associated, and the greater their power of reproducing one another. Hence, proximity is another principle available in mnemonics, it being said that "the rapidity and strength with which two given notions stick together is in the inverse ratio of their phrenotypic distance," *i. e.,* the time that elapses between the two notions acting upon the brain. It is upon this principle that what is called the Hamiltonian system of teaching languages is constructed; that, namely, of bringing the foreign word and the English equivalent into the nearest possible proximity. "The rapidity and strength with which two given notions stick together is in the ratio of their joint familiarity." In remembering dates or sums, the way is to substitute letters for figures and form them into words, for the sake of euphony, the vowels being of no value. Thus, $t=1$; $n=2$; $m=3$; $r=4$; $l=5$; $d=6$; $c, k, g, q=7$; $b, h, v, w=8$; $p, f=9$; $s, x, z=0$. For the application of *M.* to the various departments of learning, we must refer to some of the various books on the subject. An account of the more important works on *M.* is to be found in Feinaigle's *New Art of Memory* (1813); or in Reventlow's *Lehrbuch der Mnemotechnik* (1843).

Mnemosyne, (*ne-mos'y-ne,*) *n.* (*Myth.*) The goddess of memory, the daughter of Coelus and Terra, and mother of the nine Muses, by Jupiter.

Mnemotechny, (*ne-mo-tek'ny,*) *n.* [Fr. *mnemotechnie.*] The same as Mnemonics, *q. v.*

Mo'a, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, off the N. coast of the island of Cuba, abt. 40 m. N.W. of Baracoa.

Mo'a, Sie'rra de, a mountain range on the island of Cuba, abt. 30 m. W. of Baracoa.

Mo'abites, (*Script.*) The descendants of Moab, the offspring of Lot's incestuous connection with his eldest daughter (*Gen.* xix. 37), B. C. 1897, dwelt in the land of Ar, from which they expelled the Emims, a race of giants (*Deut.* ii. 9–11). The Israelites occupied part of the country; and Eglon, its king, oppressed them for the space of 18 years (*Judges* iii. 12, &c.), B.C. 1343. David subdued the Moabites (2 *Sam.* viii. 1, 2) B. C. 1040, and they invaded Israel B. C. 835.—See Kir-Moab.

Moan, (*mōn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *mænan,* to lament.] To lament; to deplore; to bewail with an audible voice.

—*v. n.* To make lamentations; to grieve; to lament; to mourn; to wail.

—*n.* A lamentation; a groan; an audible expression of sorrow or suffering; grief expressed in words or cries.

Moan'ful, *a.* Sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

Moan'fully, *adv.* With lamentation.

Moat, *n.* [L. Lat. *mota;* Fr. *motte:* It. *motta.*] (*Fort.*) A deep ditch or trench round the rampart of a castle, or other fortified place.

—*v. a.* To surround with a ditch for defence.

Monte', a town of Ireland, in Leinster, county Westmeath, abt. 9 m. E.S.E. of Athlone; *pop.* 2,000.

Mob, *n.* [Lat. *mobilis,* movable, from *moveo,* to move.] A crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous, and disorderly; an heterogeneous assembly. —A kind of female dress for the head.

—*v. a.* To attack in a disorderly crowd; to harass tumultuously.

Mob'bish, *a.* Mean; done after the manner of a mob; tumultuous.

Mob'-cap, *n.* A kind of female head-dress.

Mobile', *a.* [Lat. *mobilis.*] Capable of being moved, or excited; as, *mobile* features.

Mobile, (*mo-bēl',*) in *Alabama,* a river formed by the union of the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, 50 m. above Mobile, which lies at its mouth. It is a sluggish stream, with low banks, and several channels. The bay is 30 m. from N. to S., and 10 or 12 from E to W. The entrance from the Gulf of Mexico, 3 m. wide, is defended by Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines.—See Alabama River, and Mobile Point.

—A S.W. co., adjoining Mississippi on the W., and washed by the Gulf of Mexico and Mobile Bay on the S.; *area,* abt. 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mobile and Tensaw rivers. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Mobile. *Pop.* abt. 55,000.

—An important city, port of entry and the cap. of Mobile co., on the Mobile River, at the head of a bay of the same

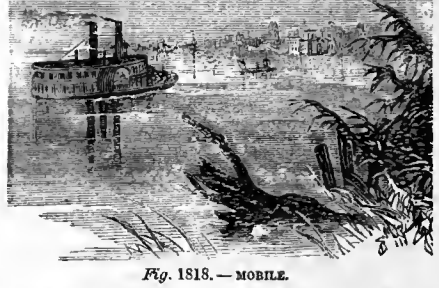


Fig. 1818.—MOBILE.

name, abt. 330 m. S.W. of Montgomery; Lat. 30° 41 48″ N., Lon. 87° 59′ W. In wealth, population, and commerce, *M.* is the most important city in the State, and ranks second only to New Orleans as a cotton market. The city is conveniently located on a level plateau abt. 15 ft. above the bay; the streets are generally well laid out, and the houses substantially built. *M.* has a fine Custom-house and Post-office, City Hall and Market-house, Theatre, Odd Fellows' Hall, Cathedral, numerous churches, 3 orphan asylums, several hospitals, a medical college; and in the suburbs, St. Joseph's College, under the direction of the Jesuits, a convent of the Visitation, and academies for young ladies. — *Hist.* A town with this name was founded at the mouth of Dog River, by Bienville, in 1702. It was almost destroyed by inundations, and another town, at the mouth of Mobile River, was founded in 1711. Mobile was ceded to England by the French at the peace of Paris, Feb. 10, 1763. The Spaniards captured it in 1780, and it was ceded by them to the U. States in 1813. Admiral Farragut defeated the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay, Aug. 5, 1864. *Pop.* abt. 38,000.

Mobile Bay, in *Alabama,* an extensive arm of the Gulf of Mexico, extending abt. 35 m. inland, by an average breadth of 8 m.

Mobile Point, in *Alabama,* the eastern limit of the entrance into Mobile Bay, forming the apex of a long, low, narrow, sandy peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico on the S., and Bon Secours Bay and Navy Cove on the N. It is the seat of Fort Morgan, which was built on the site of Fort Bowyer, celebrated for the

repulse of an attack by the British, Sept. 14, 1814. After the battle of New Orleans, Fort Brower was again invested, Feb. 12, 1815, by the whole British force, to which the small garrison surrendered.

Mobil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *mobilité*; Lat. *mobilitas.*] Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved. — Aptitude to motion; activity; readiness to move. — Fickleness; inconstancy.

(*Physics* and *Chem.*) One of the general properties of matter, in virtue of which every body at rest can be put in motion by the action of a source adequate to overcome its inertia. — The term is also frequently used to denote the absence of viscosity or oiliness in liquids; thus water, alcohol, and ether are said to be mobile, while castor-oil and molasses are viscid liquids.

Mobiliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *mobilisation.*] The collecting or calling into active service the troops of a country.

Mo'bilize, *v. a.* To bring into active service, — applied to enlisted soldiers.

Mobocr'acy, *n.* [Eng. *mob*, and Gr. *krateo*, to rule.] The government, or rule, of the mob or disorderly classes.

Mobocrat'ic, *a.* Relating to a mobocracy.

Moc'casin, or **Moc'cason,** *n.* The native name for the shoe of the N. American Indians. They are generally made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole, but ornamented on the upper side.

(*Zoöl.*) See Toxicophis.

Moc'casin Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Contentiny Creek in Greene co.

Mocha, or **Mokha,** (*mo'ka,*) a city and seaport of Arabia, prov. of Yemen, on the Red Sea, 40 m. N. of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb; Lat. 13° 19′ 30″ N., Lon. 43° 20′ E. *M.* is the principal port of the Red Sea frequented by Europeans. It is walled, and has an imposing appearance from the sea, but internally is poor and mean. The great article of export is coffee, for which this port is famed; also gum-arabic, myrrh, sharks' fins, rhinoceros' horns and hides, ivory, gold dust, balm of Gilead, aloes, &c. *Pop.* 7,000.

Mo'cha, an island of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Araucania; Lat. 38° 24′ S., Lon. 74° W.

Mo'cha Stone, *n.* [Probably a corruption of *Moschus* (or moss) *stone.*] (*Min.*) A white, translucent kind of agate, with brown markings resembling trees and vegetable filaments.

Moche, (*mosh,*) *n.* [Fr.] A bale or package of raw silk, as imported. — *Simmonds.*

Mock, *v. a.* [Fr. *moquer*; Gr. *mokaomai*, from *mokos*, mockery.] To mimic or imitate in contempt or derision; to deride by mimicry. — To deride; to ridicule; to laugh at; to treat with scorn or contempt. — To defeat; to elude; to deceive; to subject to disappointment, as one's expectations; to tantalize; to play upon in contempt.

—*v. n.* To make sport in contempt or in jest, or to speak jestingly.

—*n.* Ridicule; derision; a sneer; an act manifesting contempt.

—*a.* Imitating reality, but not genuine; false; counterfeit; assumed.

Mock'able, *a.* Exposed to derision. (R.)

Mock'er, *n.* One who mocks; a scorner; a scoffer; a derider. — A deceiver; an impostor.

Mock'ery, *n.* [Fr. *moquerie.*] Act of mocking, or of deriding and exposing to contempt, by mimicking the words or actions of another; derision; ridicule. — Sportive insult or contempt; contemptuous merriment at persons or things. — Sport; subject of laughter. — Vain imitation or effort; that which deceives, disappoints, or frustrates; imitation; counterfeit appearance; false show.

Mock-hero'ic, *a.* Burlesquing the heroic, in action, in character, in poetry, &c. — *Worcester.*

Mock'ing, *n.* Mimicry; mockery. — Scorn; derision.

Mock'ing-birds, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds forming the family *Lxotrichidæ*, order *Insessores.* This family, very extensive, embraces forms which at first seem to differ greatly, but the species have in common a bill as long or longer than the head, slightly notched, or not at all; the wings short, concave, and rounded, the tarsi long, and generally strongly scutellate. The Mocking-bird, or Mocking-thrush, *Mimus polyglottus*, of our Southern States (Fig. 1819), is the type of the fam. This remarkable bird receives its name from its amazing powers of voice, being able to imitate that of almost every species of animal, as well as many noises that are produced artificially. But its notes are not entirely imitative: its own song is bold, full, and exceedingly varied; and in confinement it loses little of its energy. Its general color is cinereous, paler beneath; but though it cannot vie with most of the American birds in brilliancy of plumage, its own sweet and varied notes, no less than its peculiar faculty of imitation, render it an especial favorite, and a large price is often obtained for it. To use the words of Wilson, "He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail, and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken; and the hen hurries about, with hanging wings and bristled feathers, clucking to protect her injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of the passing wheelbarrow, follow with great truth and rapidity. He repeats the tune taught him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the canary, or the clear whistlings of the Virginia nightingale or red-bird, with such superior execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent; while he seems to triumph in their defeat, by redoubling his exertions." It builds its nest in fruit-trees, feeds on berries and other fruits, and is easily tamed. The female lays from four to five eggs, of an ash-blue color, marked with patches of brown; she incubates fourteen days, and is extremely jealous of her nest, being very apt to desert it if much disturbed.

Fig. 1819. — MOCKING-BIRD, (*Mimus polyglottus.*)

Mock'ingly, *adv.* By way of derision; in contempt.

Mock'ing-stock, *n.* A butt for merriment.

Mockle, (*mok'l,*) *n.* See MICKLE.

Mocks'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Davie co., abt. 140 m. W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 750.

Mock'-turtle, *n.* A soup made with calf's-head, veal, and condiments. — *Simmonds.*

Mo'dal, *a.* [Fr. *modale.*] Consisting in mode only; relating to form; having the form without the essence or reality.

Mo'dalist, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who maintains the modal form of existence.

Modal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *modalité.*] (*Logic.*) A proposition in which the copula is accompanied by some phrase which adds to or restricts its meaning. Some of those phrases may be thrown into a logical shape by altering the form of the proposition. Thus the modality expressed by *must* is only the expression of a universal statement, "Body must occupy space" being equivalent to the proposition "All bodies occupy space."

(*Phil.*) A term used to denote the most general points of view under which the different objects of thought present themselves to the mind. These are possibility and impossibility, existence and non-existence, necessity or contingency.

Mo'dally, *adv.* In a modal manner.

Mode, *n.* [Fr. *mode*; Lat. *modus.*] Manner of existing or being; manner; method; form; way; course. — Fashion; style of fashion; custom. — Gradation; degree; state; quality.

(*Gram.*) See MOOD.

(*Phil.*) A term used by Locke to denote "such complex ideas which, however compounded, contain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are considered as dependencies on or affections of substances." Of these modes there are two kinds — *simple* and *mixed*. *Simple modes* are "only variations or different combinations of the same simple idea, without the mixture of any other, as *a dozen*, or *a score*, which are nothing but the ideas of so many distinct units added together." *Mixed modes* are those "compounded of simple ideas of several kinds put together to make one complex one — e. g. *beauty*; and consisting of a certain composition of color and figure, causing delight in the beholder." It need hardly be said that this distinction is founded on a very imperfect and false analysis The term is now universally laid aside by writers on mental philosophy.

(*Mus.*) The melodious arrangement of the octave, which consists of seven essential natural sounds besides the key or fundamental. Although, in ancient music, the terms mode and key were synonymous, there is a great difference between them at the present day, the one denoting an octave with respect to the manner of its division, while the latter term is used with regard to its place in the scale of music. There are two modes only in modern music, — the *major* and the *minor*. The major mode is that by which the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, become half tones, and all the others whole tones. In the minor mode, the intervals between the second and third, and fifth and sixth, become half tones. Between these two modes there is also another distinction, — the major being precisely the same whether ascending or descending, while the minor, in ascending, sharpens the sixth and seventh, thus removing the half tone between the fifth and sixth to between the seventh and eighth. In the Gregorian Chant there are eight modes (or, as we should now call them, keys), four of which are called *authentic* and four *plagal*. The authentic modes are the Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, and Mixo-Lydian; these, according to Dr. Burney, answer to our D and A minor and C and D major. The plagal modes are the Hypo-Dorian, the Hypo-Phrygian, the Hypo-Lydian, and the Hypo-mixo-Lydian, which are also synonymous with our G and A minor and F and G minor.

Mod'el, *n.* [Fr. *modèle*; Lat. *modulus*, from *modus*, a measure.] A measure. — Anything of a particular form, shape, or construction intended for imitation; a small pattern; a form in miniature. — A mould; something intended to give shape to castings. — Example; standard; that by which a thing is to be measured; that which is to be copied or imitated; a pattern; anything to be imitated; a copy. — Representation; something made in imitation of real life.

—*v. a.* To form or fashion according to a model; to form a plan in a particular manner; to shape; to imitate in planning or forming.

—*v. n.* (*Fine Arts.*) To make a model or pattern from which some work is to be executed, as in the fine arts: — also, to form a work of some plastic material; as, to *model* in wax.

Mod'eller, *n.* One who models; a planner; a contriver.

Mod'elling, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The art of forming a design in clay, or of making a mould from which works in plaster are to be cast. Modelling is essentially a practical art, and depends greatly upon the experience and artistic skill of the modeller. It is mostly executed with the fingers; and the tools employed are generally made of wood and wire, and so constructed as to be able to do what the fingers cannot perform. As wire tools can be fashioned into loops of various sizes and shapes, they are the most useful, and accomplish any required form without moving the clay on to any already finished part, the superfluous clay remaining in its place while the wire passes under it. Wire tools are most effective in working upon concave surfaces, such as the narrow folds of draperies. The wooden tools employed are of various shapes, and are composed of box and ebony. The wooden tools used in fine modelling are usually kept steeped in oil, as by that means the clay is less liable to adhere to them. Common potters' clay of the best quality is the clay used in modelling. It ought to be so wet as to be able to stand in a mass much higher than its own width without support, as it is then much more easily and quickly worked. The support of a figure in modelling is of great importance; the main parts of the trunk and limbs are built upon supports of wood-work; the arms, when not covered with drapery, may be made of twisted thick copper wire, with small pieces of wood twisted in with it at short intervals, like the tufts in the tail of a kite. The whole model, indeed, should be built up on a complete skeleton of supports. Very little support is required in modelling a bust. The preservation of the uniform moisture of the clay is another essential part of modelling; it should never be allowed to dry, and while the modeller is at work, and the figure exposed, especially in warm weather, it should be frequently sprinkled with water. A plasterer's brush is best adapted for this purpose, and superior to a syringe. In Smith's biography of Nollekens, it is stated that when that sculptor was modelling a bust of George III. in the king's own presence, he kept his clay moist by dexterously using his mouth as a squirt at intervals. After the model is complete, the cast is taken from which the marble is sculptured or other casts made. The whole model, while wet, must be covered with three or four masses, or more, if necessary, of plaster of Paris. When fixed and dry, the whole may be separated at the joints; and when the component parts are placed again together, the place of the original model is filled with plaster of Paris; and when the cast is well set, the mould can be carefully broken off in fragments. The cast is then exposed complete and finished. The ancient sculptors baked their clay models; but clay shrinks and cracks in drying: this plan is not so good as making plaster casts from the models. In making small models for bronzes, the ancients used wax, which is still the modelling material used by goldsmiths and medallists. It is prepared by melting virgin wax with a small quantity of Venice turpentine and flake-white in fine powder. When colored wax is required, a color in fine powder must be substituted for flake-white. The tools employed are made of wood and ivory, and are similar in shape to those used in modelling in clay.

Mode'na, a province of North Italy, and formerly an independent grand-duchy, bounded N. by the river Po, E. by the States of the Church, S. by the Apennines, and W. by Parma. *Area*, including recent additions, 2,073 square miles. It is traversed by the Apennines, a point of which, Monte Cimone, attains the height of 6,976 feet. The soil is fertile in the plains. The principal rivers are the Crostolo, the Panaro, and the Secchia *Prod.* Corn, wine, olives, hemp, and fruit. *Min.* Iron and marble. — In 1796, the grand-duke of *M.* was expelled from his dominions by the French. In 1814, the congress of Vienna restored to his son, the archduke Francis of Este, the territory of *M.* In August, 1859, the National Assembly, by a unanimous vote, declared the forfeiture of Francis V., and any other prince of the house of Hapsburg-Lorraine, to the ducal throne, after which the assembly decreed the annexation of the Modenese State to the new kingdom of Italy. *Pop.* 590,000.

MODE'NA, a city of N. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Modena, in a fine plain between the Panaro and the Secchia, 24 miles W.N.W. of Bologna. It is surrounded with ramparts more remarkable for beauty than strength. The general architecture of *M.* is striking and agreeable. Almost all the streets are bordered with arcades over the footways. The principal public buildings are the former ducal palace and the cathedral, a Gothic edifice, the only remarkable feature of which is a square marble tower, one of the loftiest in Italy, in which is kept the famous bucket, once the cause of a serious feud between *M.* and Bologna, and which has been immortalized by Tassoni. The public (formerly ducal) library, known as the Biblioteca Estense, contains 60,000 vols. There is also another public library of 80,000. *M.* is supplied with water by numerous subterranean cisterns. *Manuf.* Woollen and hempen cloths, hats, leather, glass, and silk. *Pop.* 32,248.

Mode'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stark co., about 33 m. N.N.W. of Peoria.

Mode'na, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 80 m. E.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Mode'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., about 80 m. S. of Albany.

Mod'erantism, *n.* [Fr. *modérantisme.*] Moderation in politics or religion.

Mod'erate, *a.* [Lat. *moderatus*, from *moderor.*] Limited; restrained or kept within due limits or bounds; temperate; observing reasonable bounds in indulgence; limited in quantity; not excessive or expensive. — Restrained in passion, ardor, or temper; not violent; not extreme in opinion; holding the mean or middle place; not extreme, violent, or rigorous. — Of a middle rate; middling.

—*v. a.* To keep within bounds; to restrain from excess of any kind; to reduce from a state of violence; to

lessen; to allay: to repress; to temper; to regulate; to make temperate.
—*v. n.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense.
Mod'erately, *adv.* Temperately; mildly; without violence.
—In a middle degree; not excessively.
Mod'erateness, *n.* Temperateness; a middle state between extremes.
Modera'tion, *n.* [Fr. *modération;* Lat. *moderatio.*] State of being moderate, or of keeping a due mean between extremes or excess of violence; temperance.—Restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite; frugality in expenses.—Calmness of mind.
Mod'eratism, *n.* Moderate principles, either in religion or in politics.
Modera'to, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Neither quick nor slow; a little quicker than *andante.*
Mod'erator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *modérateur.*] The person or thing that moderates or restrains.—A president or chairman; one who presides over an assembly.
Modera'torship, *n.* The office of a moderator.
Mod'eratress, MON'ERATRIX, *n.* A female moderator.
Modern', a town of Austria, in W. Hungary, co. of Presburg, 16 m. N.E. of Presburg; *pop.* 5,000.
Mod'ern, *a.* [Fr. *moderne.*] Pertaining to the present time, or time not long past; not ancient or remote in past time; late; recent; new.—This word is frequently used in contradistinction to ancient or classical; as, *modern* philosophy, *modern* languages. Modern authors are said to be those who have written since Boethius; modern philosophy to have commenced with Galileo; and modern astronomy with Copernicus. "Modern civilization," says A. W. Schlegel, "arose from the blending together of the elements of northern origin and the fragments of antiquity." Modern history is sometimes applied to the whole period from the destruction of the Roman empire down to the present time; at other times, the term Middle Ages, or Mediæval History (see MIDDLE AGES), is applied to the earlier portion of this period, and the term Modern only to the latter. The Germans often date the end of modern history with the French Revolution, and call the subsequent period "most recent history." Shakspeare uses the term for *vulgar* or *common.*
—*n.* A person of modern times;—opposed to *ancient.*
—*pl.* Those who live or have lived in recent or modern times.
Mod'ernism, *n.* Modern practice; something recently formed, particularly in writing.
Mod'ernist, *n.* One who admires the moderns.
Mod'ernize, *v. a.* To render modern; to adapt, as ancient compositions, to modern persons or things, or rather, to adapt, as the ancient style or idiom, to modern style and taste.
Mod'ernized, *p. a.* Rendered conformable to modern usage or style.
Mod'ernizer, *n.* He who renders modern.
Mod'est, *a.* [Fr. *modeste;* Lat. *modestus,* from *modus,* to measure, bound, limit.] Keeping due measure or limits; moderate, restrained by a sonse of propriety; not forward or bold; not presumptuous or arrogant; not boastful; diffident; bashful; shy; unobtrusive; not loose; not lewd; decent; chaste; virtuous; not excessive or extreme; not extravagant.
Mod'estly, *adv.* Not badly; not arrogantly or presumptuously; with due respect; not loosely or wantonly; decently; not excessively; not extravagantly.
Mod'est Town, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Accomack co., abt. 10 m. E. of Accomack.
Mod'esty, *n.* [Fr. *modestie;* Lat. *modestia.*] Quality of being modest; moderation; decency; that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance; unassuming conduct; unobtrusive deportment; sobriety of behavior; shamefacedness; chastity; purity of conduct and manners.
Mod'ica, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Syracuse, near the river Scieli, 30 m. W.S.W. of Syracuse. It exports grain, oil, wine, and cheese. *Pop.* 27,449.
Modicum, (*mod'i-kum,*) *n.* [Lat., from *modus,* a measure, limit.] A little: a small quantity.
Mod'ifiable, *a.* That may be modified, or diversified by various forms and differences.
Modifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *modificatio.*] Act of modifying, or giving to anything new forms, or differences of external qualities or modes; particular form or manner.
Mod'ified, *p. a.* Changed in form or external qualities; varied; diversified; moderated; tempered; qualified in exceptionable parts.
Mod'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *modifier;* Lat. *modificor—modus,* and *facio.* See MODE.] To measure off; to set a measure or bounds to; to moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree; to change, as the form of external qualities of a thing; to shape; to give a new form of being to; to vary; to give a new form, as to anything.
—*v. n.* To extenuate.
Mod'ifying, *p. a.* Changing the external qualities; giving a new form to; moderating.
Modil'lion, *n.* [Fr. *modillon,* from Lat. *modiolus.*] (*Arch.*) A projecting bracket (Fig. 1820) under the corona of the Corinthian and Composite, and occasionally also of the Roman Ionic orders.

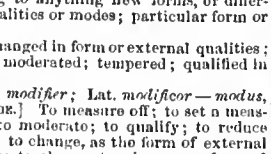


Fig. 1820.—MODILLION.

Modi'olar, *a.* [Lat. *modius,* a measure.] (*Geol.*) Bushel-shaped.
Modi'olus, *n.* [Lat., the nave of a wheel.] (*Anat.*) A bony protuberance in the temporal bone, appertaining to the cochlea, or shell of the internal ear.
Mo'dish, *a.* According to the mode or customary manner; fashionable.
Mo'dishly, *adv.* Fashionably; in the customary mode.
Mo'dishness, *n.* State of being modish or fashionable; affectation of the fashion.
Mo'dist, *n.* A follower of the mode, or fashion.
Mod'ular, *a.* Pertaining to modulation, or to a module.
Mod'ulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *moduler;* Lat. *modular, modulatus,* from *modulus,* a little measure, dimin. of *modus,* a measure.] To measure off properly; to measure; to manage suitably; to regulate.
(*Mus.*) To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion; to vary or inflect, as sound in a natural, customary, or musical manner.
Mod'ulated, *p. a.* Formed to a certain key; varied; inflected.
Modula'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *modulatio.*] Act of modulating; act of forming anything to a certain proportion; act of inflecting or varying the pitch of voice in reading or speaking; a rising or falling of the voice.
(*Mus.*) The diversified and proper change of the key or mode in conducting the melody in music; the transition from one key to another; sound modulated; melody.
Mod'ule, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *modulus,* from *modus,* a measure.] (*Arch.*) A measure of proportion by which the parts of an order or of a building are regulated in classical architecture; it has generally been considered as the diameter, or semi-diameter, of the lower end of the shaft of the column, but different architects have taken it from different parts, and subdivided it in various ways.
Mod'ulus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Math.*) A term often, sometimes loosely, used. In general, it denotes some constant, multiplier, coefficient, or parameter, involved in a given function.
Mo'dus operan'di. [Lat.] Manner of operating.
Mo'en, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Zealand by the Ulf Sound, and from Falster by the Groen Sound; Lat. 54° 57′ N., Lon. 12° 36′ E. *Area,* 87 sq. miles. The surface is mostly level, except on the E. coast. The chief town is Stege, with a good harbor, on the N.W. coast. *Pop.* 13,500.
Mœris Lake, or **Bir'ket-el-Keroon',** (*me'ris,*) a lake of central Egypt, prov. of Fayoum, and occupying the N. part of its valley; Lat. 29° 30′ N., Lon. bet. 32° 30′ and 33° E. *Ext.* 30 m. long, and 0 broad. The S. shore is low and sandy, but elsewhere it is abrupt and rocky. It communicates by two channels with the Nile, and with the canal Joseph. According to Herodotus, Lake *M.,* so celebrated in antiquity, and much larger than it is now, was the result of an artificial excavation executed during the reign of a king Mœris, who lived 1350 B.C. It supplied with water the valley of Fayoum, with all parts of which it communicated by canals.
Mœsia, (*mē'zha.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Danube, S. by Macedonia and Thrace, E. by the Euxine, and W. by Pannonia and Illyricum. Mœsia was finally reduced to a Roman province under Augustus, and divided into Mœsia Superior and Mœsia Inferior, or what are now called the provinces of Servia and Bulgaria.
Moffat, a small town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 20 m. from Dumfries; celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 2,400.
Moffat Hills, a mountain chain of Scotland, between the cos. of Dumfries on the S., and Lanark and Peebles on the N.; the elevation of Hearthfell, the principal summit, is 2,685 feet. The rivers Tweed, Clyde, and Annan have their source in this chain.
Moffat's Creek, in *Virginia,* a post-vill. of Augusta co.
Moffetsville, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village of Anderson dist., abt. 117 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.
Mog'adore, MOGODOR, or SUIRA, a seaport-town of Morocco, on the Atlantic, 105 m. W. of Morocco; Lat. 31° 50′ N., Lon. 9° 20′ W. It is built on a granular sandstone rock, which, at high water, is nearly insulated by the sea. The harbor is formed by an island to the S. of *M.* The trade of *M.* was formerly very extensive. The principal exports are, wool, hides, gum-arabic, almonds, gold dust, feathers, &c. *Pop.* 15,000, a fourth of whom are Jews.
Mogadore, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Summit co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Ravenna.
Mo'ghi, *n.* [Chinese, ears of trees.] (*Bot.*) See EXIDIA.
Mo'gi-das-Cru'zes, a town of Brazil, about 35 m. E.N.E. of São-Paulo.
Mo'gi-Gua'çu, a town of Brazil, abt. 170 m. N. of São-Paulo.
Mo'gi-Mirim', a town of Brazil, abt. 115 m. N.N.E. of São-Paulo.
Moguer, (*mo-gair',*) a town of Spain, prov. of Huelva, on the Tinto, 5 m. E. of Huelva; *pop.* 6,700.—Near *M.* is the port of Palos, whence Columbus set sail in 1492.
Mo'hair, *n.* [Ger. *mohr;* Fr. *moire.*] A material for textile manufactures, consisting of the hair of the Angora goat. The goats, after completing their first year, are clipped annually in April and May, and yield progressively from one to about four pounds' weight of hair. That of the female is considered to be of more value than that of the male, but both are mixed together for the market. *M.* is extensively spun and manufactured in France, in England (chiefly at Bradford), and in Scotland. A large variety of articles are made from *M.;* among others, many kinds of camlets, which exhibit great beauty and brilliance of surface. It is manufactured into plush, and is also used for coach and decorative laces, for buttons, braidings, and other trimmings for gentlemen's coats. It is, moreover, made up into a light and fashionable cloth, suitable for paletots, &c. *M.* dresses were worn by ladies a few years ago, but they have been superseded by alpaca-cloths and other similar materials.
Mo'gul Em'pire, a name commonly applied to the empire founded in Hindostan in 1526, by BABER, *q. v.,* a descendant of Tamerlane, and comprising the provs. of Delhi and Agra. Among the successors of Baber the most celebrated were Akbar (1556–1605), Jehanghir, (1605–1627), and Aurungzebe (1658–1707), who were

Fig. 1821.—TOMB OF BABER.

known in Europe under the title of "Great Mogul." In 1803 the Great Mogul was deprived of his throne; in 1827, of even the appearance of authority, becoming a mere pensioner of the British; and in 1858, Mohammed Bahadoor, the last of the dynasty, was condemned, and exiled for complicity in the Indian mutiny.
Mohacs, or MOHACZ, (*mo-hats',*) a town of Hungary, on the W. arm of the Danube, 25 m. E.S.E. of Fünfkirchen; *pop.* 10,000.—Solyman I., at the head of a Turkish army, defeated the Hungarians in the plain near the town of *M.,* in 1526. Their king, Louis II., was killed, and 30,000 Christians are said to have fallen in the battle. The Duke of Lorraine and the Imperialists gained a victory over the Turks at the same place, in 1687.
Moham'med, or **Ma'homet,** ABUL KASEM IBN ABDALLAH, the Arabian prophet, and the founder of Islam, was b. at Mecca, A.D. 570 or 571. He was the only son of Abdallah and Amina; his father, celebrated for his singular beauty, being of the family of Hashem, the most illustrious in the noble tribe of Koreish, princes of Mecca, and guardians of the Caaba. Left an orphan in infancy, he was brought up by his uncle, Abu Taleb, who trained him to commerce, and took him to the great fairs of Arabia and Syria. The theory of his high cultivation is now exploded. Some of the greatest orientalists—Sprenger, Renan, Cousin de Perceval—hold that he could neither read nor write, and that he knew the *Rabbinical traditions* and *Apocryphal Gospels* only by hearsay. When 25 years of age, *M.* married Khadija, a rich and noble widow of Mecca, and the following 15 years of his life were passed in domestic quietness, only interrupted by occasional retirement into the mountain solitudes. From his youth the future prophet had shown a fondness for seclusion and serious meditation, and having attained a ripeness of character and distinctness of aim and views, he began, at 40 years of age, to announce himself as an apostle, and to proclaim the doctrine of *Islam* (salvation), that "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his Prophet." His wife Khadija was one of the first to believe in him, and among other members of his family who readily acknowledged his mission was his cousin, the heroic, illustrious Ali, son of Abu Taleb. After three years, he made a more public announcement of his doctrine, especially insisting on the unity of God, and denouncing all kinds of idolatry; but his followers were very few for years, and the opposition of the elders and people of Mecca growing more and more bitter and violent, some of his disciples retired into Ethiopia. In A.D. 621, *M.* lost his faithful and beloved Khadija, who during the 24 years of their marriage had retained his love, and met no rival. The death of Abu Taleb took place about the same time; and soon after, the Koreishites, headed by Abu Sophian, resolved to put the Prophet to death. He fled from Mecca, hid himself in a cave for three days, and then, with his only companion, Abubekr, withdrew to Medina (then called Yatreb). From this flight of *M.* commences the æra of the *Hegira* (16th July, 622). He made a public entry into Yatreb amid the loudest welcomes of the citizens, and at once assumed the offices of king and priest. He also there married his second wife, the beautiful Ayesha, daughter of Abu-bekr, who long survived him. He had, however, many other wives, all widows except Ayesha; and, besides, indulged without restraint his sensual propensities. Persuasion, long tried with little success, at length gave place to force and war, and in the battle of Beder—first of the long series of battles by which the faith of Islam was established over so large a portion of the world, and gained a hold which twelve centuries have not broken—he defeated Abu Sophian and the Koreish (A.D. 623). He was defeated by them in A.D. 625; they unsuccessfully besieged Medina, and a truce for ten years was agreed on. Wars with Jewish tribes followed; many Arabian tribes submitted themselves; and in 630 the conquering prophet marched to Mecca, received the keys of the city, and was acknowledged as

prince and prophet. He showed no malice against his former enemies, performed the pilgrimage with the customary observances, purified the Caaba, (Fig. 1745,) destroyed its 360 idols, and decreed that no infidel should enter the holy city. The whole of Arabia was soon after conquered, and ambassadors with arrogant claims were sent to the Emperor Heraclius, the king of Persia, and the king of Abyssinia. War with the Roman empire was begun; an expedition for the conquest of Syria was prepared; when *M.*, believed to be immortal by some of his disciples, fell into a fever, and after 14 days of suffering, D. at Medina, June 7, 632, in the 63d year of his age. He was buried in a simple tomb on the spot where he died. The history of this extraordinary man has been, as was natural, overlaid and obscured by an immense mass of falsehoods and exaggerations: inventions to magnify him on the part of his followers, and inventions to disgrace and discredit him on the part of Christian writers. These fictions, friendly and hostile, we have not space to recite. But through praise and blame, through the fact and the legend, it is not difficult now to see the man of clear insight and deep reflection, without book-learning, but with profound knowledge of himself and of the works of God, familiar with Bible narratives and Eastern legends, endowed with imagination, and seeing, with a clearness of spiritual vision at that time peculiar to himself, the first truth and eternal ground of all religion. The announcement of this with a prophet's earnestness and persistency, and the accompanying denouncement of the world-wide lies and idolatries of his age, gave him the great place he holds in the history of the human race. — See KORAN, and MOHAMMEDANISM.

Moham'med I., Emperor of the Turks, succeeded his brother Mousa in 1413; he re-established the glory of the Ottoman empire, which had been ravaged by Tamerlane; and fixed the seat of government at Adrianople, where he died in 1421, aged 47.

MOHAMMED II., B. 1430, succeeded to the throne in 1451; he was the first who received the title of Grand Seignior. He died after a long and victorious career as he was about to lead an attack against the Knights of St. John, A. D. 1481.

MOHAMMED III. succeeded his father Amurath III. in 1595. His first act on coming to the throne was to strangle nineteen of his brothers, and drown ten of his father's wives; he then entered Hungary, and massacred the whole garrison of Agram, and next gained a victory over the Archduke Maximillan. After this, his success left him, and he finally had to sue for peace to the Christian princes whose states he had ravaged. D. 1603

MOHAMMED IV., B. 1642, became emperor in 1648, succeeding his father Ibrahim I., who was deposed and strangled by the Janissaries. Mohammed Kuperli or Kuprili was made Grand Vizier, and to him, and to his equally distinguished son who succeeded him, the reign of *M.* IV. owes all its celebrity. In 1672, the Sultan marched against Poland; but he made peace with that country on condition of an annual tribute being paid to him. John Sobieski, irritated at this ignominious treaty, raised an army, and defeated the Turks near Chochin, upon which a new treaty, favorable to Poland, was signed in 1676. In 1683 the Turks laid siege to Vienna, on which Sobieski marched to its relief, and routed the besiegers. The Janissaries, attributing their misfortunes to the indolence of the king, deposed him in 1687, and sent him to prison, where he died in 1691.

MOHAMMED V. See MAHMOUD I.

Moham'med Bab'adoor. See MOGUL EMPIRE.

Moham'medan, *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or Mahomet.

—*n.* A follower of Mohammed; a Moslem.

Mohammedanism, (*mo-hăm'me-dăn-izm,*) *n.* The name commonly given, in Christian countries, to the religion established by Mohammed, born at Mecca, in August, A. D. 570, died at Medina, 8th June, 632. Mohammedans call themselves by the name of Moslem, and their creed Islam, which means, "full submission to God." The doctrine of Mohammedanism may, in large measure, be traced to the national religion of the Arabs, and to those forms of Judaism and Christianity which existed in Arabia at the time of the Prophet. The old belief that Mohammed was a base, heartless impostor, has, by the recent labors of Möhler, Carlyle, Irving, and others, been very much shaken, if not entirely dispelled. Notwithstanding the many bad features of his character, if we look to the simplicity of his mode of life to the very last, his endurance for twelve years of every species of insult and persecution, his steady resistance to every offer of wealth and power made on the condition of his desisting from his endeavors, the conviction wrought upon those nearest him, we cannot think otherwise than that the man believed in what he taught. It is impossible to say how far an ardent imagination, acting under the belief of divine inspiration, and too little controlled by an intellect in many respects but narrow and limited, will lead one into all manner of wickedness. "I maintain," says Möhler, "that if one admits the possibility of any man's being able to give out his own individual religious impressions, ideas, and thoughts, without suspicion, for divine inspiration, I cannot perceive the impossibility of his considering God also to be the author of all his other inward impulses." Further, we cannot think that Mohammed would have acted as his own recording angel and immortalized his offences in the Koran, had he been conscious of their wickedness. Mohammedanism is commonly regarded as half-way between Paganism and Christianity; but it approaches much more nearly the latter than the former, and must be viewed as a great improvement upon the religions which it supplanted. It is a stern monotheism, opposed alike to pantheism and idol-worship, and throws aside with disdain all those gradations of eons or emanations by which God is approximated to man and man to God. Nothing exists but the Creator and the creation, the latter comprehending angels, devils, genii, and every being intermediate between God and man. Regarding the connection between Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Christianity, we quote from Dean Milman's *Latin Christianity.*—"The creation," he says, "as affirmed in Islam, was strictly biblical; the history of man was that of the Old Testament recognized in the New, though not without a large admixture of Jewish legend. The forefathers of the Mohammedan, as of the Jewish and Christian religions, were Adam, Noah, Abraham; and to the old prophets of God, among whom were included Moses and Jesus, were only added two local prophets sent on special missions to certain of the Arab tribes, to Ad and to Thamud. Even Mohammedan fable has none of the inventive originality of fiction. There is scarcely a legend which is not either from the Talmud, or rather the source of most of the Talmud, the religious tradition of the Jews, or the spurious (not the genuine) gospels of Christianity. The last day, the judgment, the resurrection, hell, and paradise, though invested in a circumstantiality of detail, much of it foreign, so far as we can judge, to the Pharisaic notions of our Saviour's day, and singularly contrasting with the modest and less material images of the New Testament, were already parts of a common creed. The Koran has scarcely surpassed the grosser notions of another life which were already received by the Talmudic Jews and the Judaizing Christians,—the Chiliasts of the early ages. It only adapted this materialism to the fears and hopes of a Bedouin and a polygamous people. It may be doubted whether it goes beyond the terrific imaginations of the Talmudists in those minute and particular accounts of hell-fire which glare in all its pages. In its paradise it dwells on that most exquisite luxury to a wanderer in the desert — perennial rivers of cool pure water,—and it adds a harem to the joys of the blessed." The six great articles in the faith of Islam are neither repugnant to human reason nor to prevalent habits of thought, and, indeed, are the elemental truths of all religions. There are — 1. Belief in a Supreme Being; 2. in his angels; 3. in divine revelation; 4. in his prophets; 5. in the resurrection and day of judgment; 6. in God's absolute decree, and predestination of good and evil. The new and startling doctrine was the divine mission of Mohammed, the apostle of God. (See KORAN.) Besides the Koran, Mohammedans generally receive the Sonna, or traditions, which comprises acts and sayings of Mohammed not contained in the Koran. Mohammedanism, like Christianity, has numerous different sects, who differ from each other in their doctrines and forms of worship. There are five fundamental points of religious practice which are specially enjoined on Mohammedans; viz., purification, prayer five times a day, fasting, almsgiving, and the pilgrimage to Mecca. Washings and purifications are enjoined as necessary preparations for the duty of prayer, and for reading or touching the Koran, &c., for "practice of religion is founded upon cleanliness, which is the one half of faith and the key of prayer." In every town the faithful are invited to prayer by the public crier, or muezzin, when the Moslem may perform his prayers in any decent place, except on Friday, when he is bound to perform them in the mosque. Fasting is regarded as a duty of such great moment, that the Prophet used to say that it was the gate of religion, and that "the odor of the mouth of him that fasteth is more grateful to God than that of musk." Almsgiving is not strongly inculcated in general; but every Moslem who is not poor is obliged to give the fortieth part of his property to the poor. The pilgrimage to Mecca is deemed so necessary that it is said that he who dies without performing it "may as well die a Jew or a Christian." They are forbidden the use of wine and swine's flesh, and are prohibited from gaming and usury. On its first promulgation, the doctrines of Islam spread with amazing rapidity; and in twelve years the whole of Arabia had embraced that faith. The extension of the power of the Arabs soon carried this religion into other countries; and Syria, Persia, and Northern Africa were compelled to submit to their power and to receive their faith. At the beginning of the 8th century they crossed over into Spain, one province after another was speedily subdued, and for nearly 800 years the Saracens retained a dominion in that country. In Asia they advanced eastward to India and China; and in the former country they founded vast empires on the shores of the Indus and Ganges, which for a long time were strongholds of Islamism; but in the "Flowery Land" their progress was soon stayed. Fresh energy was infused into the Moslem communities by the accession of the Seljook Turks, — both they and their successors, the Osmanlis, voluntarily receiving Islamism from the very people they had conquered. The Ottoman rulers gradually undermined the Byzantine empire, which at length fell with the taking of Constantinople in 1453. The power of Islam was now at its height; and for a time the Turks were the terror of Italy, Hungary, and Germany. Their power, however, soon began to fail. Sicily was lost to them; and in 1492 their last strongholds in Spain were taken. In the interior of Africa, Mohammedanism has long been making peaceable conversions. But while advancing among races inferior in civilization to the Mohammedans, this religion has been losing power wherever it has been brought into contact with Christianity. The consciousness of this superiority of the Christian nations has been spreading for years throughout the extent of the Mohammedan world, and has gradually kindled those sentiments of fierce and uncompromising hostility to the Christian name which have manifested themselves within the last few years in so bloody a manner in India, Arabia, Northern Africa, and Syria. These feelings, however, are not participated in by the more enlightened among the Mohammedans, — those who have seen and tasted the fruits of Christian civilization. They no longer exhibit any confidence in the power of Islam. The total number of Mohammedans at the present time is estimated at about 160,000,000. In Europe they are almost confined to Turkey; and even there they form, in the European part of it, a minority of the population. They prevail in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Arabia, and Tartary, and are largely represented in India, Asiatic Russia, and the Malay Archipelago, and to some extent in China. Their number in Asia is estimated at about 50,000,000. In Africa, Mohammedanism is still the prevailing religion in the entire north; and its rule extends far down eastward and into the centre of the continent, numbering, it is believed, not fewer than 100,000,000 souls.

Mo'have, or **Mogave,** in *Arizona Territory,* a W. by N. co., adjoining Nevada and California; *area,* abt. 7,700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado River, and Bill Williams Creek. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* mostly sterile. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Mohave City.

Mo'have City, in *Arizona Territory,* a town, cap. of Mohave co., abt. 125 m. N. of La Paz.

Mo'hawk, in *New York,* a river which rises in Oneida co., 20 m. N. of Rome, and runs E.S.E. into the Hudson at Waterford, 10 m. above Albany. It is 135 m. long, and has numerous and picturesque waterfalls, especially at Little Falls, Cohoes, and Waterford, affording abundant water-power. Through its populous valley run the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad.

—A post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Albany. — A twp. of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 3,136.

Mo'hawks, *n. pl.* A once powerful tribe of North American Indians, a branch of the great Iroquois nation, who derived their name from dwelling on the banks of the Mohawk River. The Mohawks, when broken up as a people, emigrated north, and took up their abode in the Canadas, where the remnant of this renowned tribe of red-skins is still to be found in small villages in the midst of their white brethren, devoting themselves to agriculture.

Mo'hegan Moun'tains, in *New York,* the former name of the ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, *q. v.*

Mo'hegans, or **Mo'hicans,** a tribe of Indians of the great Algonquin family, which, in the 17th century, inhabited the country now forming the S.W. part of New England, and that portion of New York E. of the Hudson. Being compelled to give way to the conquering Iroquois confederacy, they retired to the valley of the Housatonic River in Connecticut, and were consequently one of the first tribes who came into collision with, and were dispossessed of their territory by the early British settlers. They subsequently lived dispersed among the other tribes, and all traces of them have now nearly disappeared. Fenimore Cooper's celebrated novel, *The Last of the Mohicans,* will cause their name to survive perhaps any other of the Indian tribes.

Mohic'can, in *Ohio,* a township of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Mohic'can River, in *Ohio.* See WALHONDING.

Mohic'canville, in *Ohio,* a village of Ashland co., abt. 80 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Mohilev, or **Mohilef,** (*mo-hi'lef,*) a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 52° and 55° 15' N., Lon. 28° 35' and 32° 35' E., inclosed N. by Vitebsk, E. by Smolensk, S. by Tchernigov, and W. by Minsk; *area,* 17,470 sq. m. The surface is mostly an extensive plain, partly covered with forests. The soil is generally fertile, but agriculture is backward. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Soja, and the Dronetz. The climate is mild and dry. *Prod.* Rye, barley, oats, hemp, and flax; and large quantities of timber are floated down the rivers to the Black Sea. The chief towns are Mohilev, the cap., and Mstislavl. *Pop.* 924,080.

MOHILEV, or MOHILEF, cap. of the above govt., on the Dnieper, 85 m. S.W. of Smolensk, and 110 S.E. of Minsk. *M.* has a better appearance than most Russian towns, the houses being built of stone or other solid material. *M.* is the headquarters of the Russian "Army of the West," and the seat of Greek and R. C. archbishoprics, the latter having authority over all the Roman Catholics of Poland and Russia. It has an extensive trade with Riga, Königsberg, Dantzic, and Odessa. *Pop.* 48,205.

Mohilev, a town of European Russia, prov. of Podolia, on the Dniester, 50 m. S.E. of Kaminetz. *Pop.* 8,020.

Mo'hill, a town and parish of Ireland, abt. 9 m. E.S.E. of Carrick-on-Shannon. They are situated upon the boundary line between the cos. of Leitrim and Longford, and the provinces of Connaught and Leinster.

Möhler, JOHANN ADAM, a Roman Catholic theologian, B. at Igersheim, Würtemberg, 1796; professor of theology at Tübingen, and author of many learned works in theology and church history. D. 1836.

Mohrs'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Berks co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Reading.

Mo'hur, a gold coin of British India, of the value of 15 rupees, or $8.75.

Moi'dore, [Pg. *moeda d'ora,*] an old gold coin of Portugal, equivalent in value to about $6.75.

Moiety, (*moi'e-ti,*) *n.* [Fr. *moitié*; Lat. *medietas,* from *medius,* middle. See MEAN.] The middle; the half; one of two equal parts.

Moil, *v. n.* [From *moyle,* the old spelling of *mule,* q. v.] To work like a mule; to exert one's self; to labor; to toil; to work with painful efforts.

Mol'ra, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, abt. 14 m. S.W. of Belfast. *Pop.* about 1,200.

Moira, in *New York,* a post village and township of Franklin co., abt. 47 m. E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,000.

Moire, (*moyre,*) *n.* [Fr., clouded or watered.] (*Manuf.*) A term applied to a variety of manufactured textile goods. The production of this watered effect is usually called *moire antique,* and is principally used in making the broad silk for ladies' dresses. It is a superior kind of *watering,* and the different modes by which it is effected are kept secret by the *moireurs,* or calenderers. The effect is not produced during the spinning, weaving, or dyeing, but by passing the fabric through cylinders, hot or cold, embossed or plain, and, sprinkling the silk with water or not, by folding layers of silk over each, either rectangularly or diagonally, and other methods by which various degrees of moire can be produced. Certain threads, either of the warp or weft, which happen to receive most pressure, have the most gloss; some are flattened, and the reflection from their surfaces becomes more or less glossy, according to the angle from which it is viewed. This produces the brilliant play of light and shade called *moire,* or *watering.*

Moiré Metallique, (*moy're met-al-leek',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Applied Chem.*) A beautiful crystalline appearance given to tin plate by brushing over the heated metal a mixture of 2 parts of nitric acid, 2 of hydrochloric acid, and 4 of water. As soon as the crystals appear, the plate is quickly washed, dried, and varnished.

Moist, *a.* [Fr. *moite;* Lat. *madidus,* from *madeo,* to be wet or moist.] Moderately wet; damp; containing water or other liquid in a perceptible degree.

Moisten, (*mois'n,*) *v. a.* To make moist or damp; to wet in a small degree.

Moist'ness, *n.* State of being moist; dampness; a small degree of wetness; humidity.

Moist'ure, (*-yur,*) *n.* [Fr. *moiteur.*] State of being moist; a moderate degree of humidity; a small quantity of any liquid.

Mo'jos, in Bolivia. See MOXA.

Mokelumne Hill, in *Cal.* See MOQUELUMNE HILL.

Mo'la, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 13 m. S.E. of Bari: *pop.* 11,078.

Molai'la River, in *Oregon,* enters the Willamette River from Clackamas co.

Mo'lar, Mo'lary, *a.* [Lat. *molaris,* from *mola,* a mill. See MILL.] Belonging to a mill or to grinding; having power to grind; grinding; used for grinding; as, the *molar* teeth.

—*n.* (*Anat.*) One of the double or grinding teeth. The molares, or molars, are the most important of the permanent teeth, as they comminute and reduce to a pulp the food cut and broken down by the incisors and canine. See TEETH.

Molar Gland, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the two salivary glands situated on each side of the mouth, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, the excretory ducts of which open near the last molar tooth.

Molas'ses, *n. sing.* [It. *melassa;* Fr. *mélasse,* from Gr *meli,* honey.] The brown, viscid uncrystallized sirup produced in the manufacture of sugar. It is allowed to drain from the casks into a cistern before the sugar is sent away from the plantation. Molasses is employed in the preperation of spirits of wine. The sirups which remain after sugar passes through the processes of a refining-house are sometimes called *molasses,* but are more generally known as *treacle.* The imports of *M.* into the United States, in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to 55,006,060 gallons, valued at $11,884,702.

Molay', JACQUES DE, the last grand-master of the Knights Templars, was a native of Burgundy. He was admitted into the order about 1265, and having signalized himself by his valor in Palestine, was unanimously elected grand-master on the death of William de Beaujeu. The great wealth and power of the Templars, their pride and their dissolute manners, created them a multitude of enemies, and at length Philippe le Bel, king of France, and Pope Clement V., formed a plan for their extermination. They were accused of heresy, impiety, and various crimes revolting to human nature. In October, 1307, all the Templars throughout France were arrested at the same hour, and they were tried and convicted, some on their own confessions, and others on such evidence as could be procured. Fifty-seven were committed to the flames in 1311; and after an imprisonment of seven years, De Molay shared their fate at Paris, in 1314, declaring the innocence of his order to the last.

Mold, *n.* and *v.* See MOULD, the more correct spelling.

Mold, a manufacturing town of Wales, co. of Flint, on the Alyn, 12 m. W.S.W. of Chester; *pop.* 4,000.

Mol'dau, a river of Bohemia, rising in the Böhmerwald Mountains, on the S.W. frontier, at an elevation of 3,750 feet above the sea, and after a N.E. course of 276 m., joining the Elbe at Melnik, 20 m. N. of Prague.

Molda'vn, a river of Austrian Poland and Moldavia, rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and after a S.E. course of 110 m. joining the Sireth, 36 m. S.W. of Jassy.

Molda'via, one of the two Danubian principalities now united under the name of Roumania. It lies bet. 26° 10′ and 28° 30′ E. Lon., and bet. 45° 25′ and 48° 13′ N. Lat.; is bounded N. by the Austrian territories of Buckowina and Gallicia, S. by the Danube and Wallachia, E. by the Russian govt of Bessarabia with the intervening Pruth, and W. by Transylvania. It has an extreme length of 200 m., by a breadth varying from 30 to 130; estimated area, 17,000 sq. m. Its chief rivers are the Dniester, the Pruth, and the Sireth. The soil is so exceedingly fertile that, notwithstanding the rude and primitive husbandry prevailing, the land yields immense crops of wheat, rye, and barley, with pulse of every kind, vegetables, and abundance of fruits. In the west, the country is mountainous and has some desert tracts, and immense forests yielding a large supply of excellent timber. The pasture-lands are especially luxuriant, and afford the most abundant food for large droves of cattle reared upon them. From its proximity to the Carpathian Mountains, the mineral wealth of Moldavia must be very great; but the perpetual wars, of which it has been the theatre for ages, have hitherto prevented them from being worked with that attention their importance demands. Rock-salt, saltpetre, and asphaltum are the chief articles under this category produced: a small quantity of gold has been found in the sands of the river Bistritza, but the metals can hardly be said to be worked at all. Moldavia, up to the year 1777, embraced a much larger region than is now known by that name, Austria appropriating all the district known as Buckowina; while, in 1812, the Porte was compelled to cede to Russia all the N.E. of the province, called Bessarabia. The inhabitants are chiefly Armenians, Wallachians, Jews, and Gipsies. *Cap.* Jassy. *Pop.* estimated at 1,600,000.

Fig. 1822.—MOLDAVIAN COUNTRY-WOMAN.

Mold'ing, *n.* See MOULDING.

Mol'drop, in *Oregon,* a village of Washington co., abt. 22 m. W.S.W. of Portland.

Mole, *n.* [A.S. *maal, mal;* Ger. *mahl, maal;* Lat. *macula,* a spot, blemish, mole.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance, often hairy, but generally of a grayish-brown color, seen on the skin of persons in various parts of the body, and always congenital, or from their birth.

Mole, *n.* [Lat. *mola.*] (*Med.*) A deposit of fleshy matter in the uterus.

Mole, *n.* [Fr. *môle;* It. *molo;* Lat. *moles.* Etymol. unknown.] A mound, embankment, or pier, constructed of solid masonry laid in the sea at the entrance to a port, which it serves to defend from the force of the waves; also, frequently, the port or haven thus formed.

(*Agric.*) A plough used in underground draining.

Mole, *n.* [D. *mol;* Ger. *maulwurf;* Dan. *muldvarp*—*muld,* a mould, and *varp,* to heave.] The Mouldwarp, a small insectivorous quadruped, family *Talpidæ,* of which it may be taken as the type. The common mole of the U. States, the Screw mole, *Scalops aquaticus* (Cuvier), is admirably fitted for a subterranean life. It is from five to six inches in length; the body is thick and cylindrical; the head is much prolonged, especially the muzzle, which projects far beyond the jaws, and is very flexible, strong, and tendinous, serving to convey food to the mouth; it has no external ears, but the auricular apparatus is highly developed, and the sense is very acute; its eyes are so very minute, and concealed by its fur, that it is a vulgar opinion that it is deficient in these important organs. The head is not distinguished from the body by any appearance of neck; the legs are so short as scarcely to project perceptibly from the body; the fore-feet, situated obliquely outwards, are excessively strong and broad, and furnished with very large and stout claws, so as to give the animal the power of working under the surface with the utmost rapidity; the hind-feet are small in proportion to the fore-feet, and are calculated for throwing back with ease the

Fig. 1823.—AMERICAN MOLE, (*Scalops aquaticus.*)

mould from behind, during the animal's subterranean labors. The rapidity with which the mole can make its way through a favorable soil would be quite astonishing, did not its whole conformation and great muscular strength account for it. The tail is short and small; the skin is much thicker and tougher in proportion than in other quadrupeds, and the fur with which it is covered is close-set and soft as the finest velvet. The food of the mole consists chiefly of earth-worms and the larvæ of insects; but it is not confined to these; for during the summer months it not unfrequently leaves its subterranean retreat, and wanders upon the surface in quest of prey, such as birds, mice, frogs, snails, &c.; and during these nocturnal excursions it often meets with a vigilant and successful enemy in the owl. Moles are extremely voracious. We are told, that if two are shut up together without food, the strongest will devour the weakest, even to the bones; nothing but the skin is left, which they never eat, and which, when one has killed the other, is always seen to be ripped up along the belly. They are incapable of long fasting; if kept ten or twelve hours without food, it is said they die of starvation.

Mole, *v. a.* To clear of mole-hills. (Used as prov. Eng.)—To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow.

Mole'-cast, *n.* A small elevation of earth thrown up by a mole.

Mo'lech, Mo'loch, or **Mil'com.** (*Script.*) A heathen deity (Fig. 1824), chiefly found in the Old Testament as the national god of the Ammonites, to whom children were sacrificed by fire. There is some difficulty in ascertaining at what period the Israelites became acquainted with this idolatry; yet various reasons render it probable that it was before the time of Solomon, the date usually assigned for its introduction. Nevertheless, it is for the first time directly stated that Solomon erected a high-place for Molech on the Mount of Olives (1 *Kings* xi. 7); and from that period his worship continued uninterruptedly there, or in Tophet, in

Fig. 1824.—MOLECH, OR MOLOCH.

the valley of Hinnom, until Josiah defiled both places, (2 *Kings* xxiii. 10, 13.) Jehoahaz, however, the son and successor of Josiah, again "did what was evil in the sight of Jehovah, according to all that his fathers had done," (2 *Kings* xxiii. 32.) The same broad condemnation is made against the succeeding kings, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah; and Ezekiel, writing during the captivity, says, "Do you, by offering your gifts, and by making your sons pass through the fire, pollute yourselves with all your idols *until this day,* and shall I be enquired of by you?" (xx. 31.) After the restoration, all traces of this idolatry disappear.

Mole'-cricket, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Gryllotalpa borealis,* (Fig. 1825,) an interesting species of the *Gryllidæ,* or Cricket family (see CRICKET). Its habits are very singular, and greatly resemble those of the animal from which it is named. In its structure, too, there is a remarkable similarity. This insect is continually engaged in excavating galleries under the earth, some of which are of considerable dimensions. To enable it to do this with perfection, its anterior limbs are connected with a pair of flat fossorial organs, which are in appearance much like the hand of the mole. In its burrowing processes, it does great injury to the roots of plants. With regard to its diet, little is positively known; and whether it lives on animal or vegetable food, is still a matter of uncertainty. By some authorities, however, it is said to feed on both roots and insects. The female of this species prepares a large chamber wherein to lay her eggs, which are said to be from 200 to 400 in number. Until after the first moult, the young remain together, but then take their departure, and commence burrowing on their own account. The *M. C.* is usually about two inches in length, and is of a brown color.

Fig. 1825.—MOLE-CRICKET.

Mol'ecular, *a.* [Fr. *molléculaire.*] Belonging, or having reference to, or consisting of molecules or minute particles; as, *molecular* attraction.

M. attraction. (*Chem.*) It is conceived that bodies can be divided into indivisible atoms, each having a definite uniform weight and general character. These ultimate particles are generally called *atoms*, while those are called molecules which are constituent or aggregated into an heterogeneous whole. If the specific nature of these molecules were known, and the laws of the forces that retain them, whether these forces be of attraction or repulsion, it is evident that we should have the true key to tell the changes and sequences of the material universe. A number of attempts have been made to construct theories on this ground, sufficiently general to enable the inquirer to avoid restrictive conditions, and at the same time to afford a base for wide and important conclusions. One of the earliest explorers in the field of molecular theories was Boscovich, who asserted that matter did not consist of solid particles, but of mere mathematical centres of forces. Each body is supposed by his theory to be made up of a number of geometrical points, from which emanate forces following certain mathematical laws, in virtue of which the forces become at certain small distances attractive, and at certain other distances repulsive, and at greater distances again attractive. From these forces of the points arise the cohesion of the parts of the same body, the resistance which it excites against the pressure of another body, and, finally, the attraction of gravitation, which it exerts upon bodies at a distance. The most important works on the subject are those of Gauss on *Terrestrial Magnetism*, and Dr. Simon George Ohm's *Contributions to Molecular Physics*. In the latter work, Ohm supposes that ultimate molecules have both *simple* and *polar* powers, and on the ground of this hypothesis, attempts to educe a complete system from which the phenomena of light, heat, and electricity necessarily and harmoniously flow forth.

Molecular'ity, *n.* State or quality of being molecular.

Mol'ecule, *n.* [Fr., dimin. of Lat. *moles*, a mass.] (*Chem.*) One of the constituent particles of bodies. They are divided into *integrant* and *constituent* molecules. Integrant molecules have similar properties to the mass, and are, therefore, simple or compound, as the mass is either one or the other. Thus a mass of pure metal consists of integrant particles, each of which has metallic properties similar to those possessed by the whole mass. In the same manner, a mass of alloy consists of integrant particles, each of which is a compound of the different metals forming the alloy. When a compound integrant molecule is decomposed, we arrive at the constituent molecules. Oxygen and hydrogen are thus the constituent molecules of an integrant molecule of water.

Mole'-eyed, (*-īd,*) *a.* Having very small eyes, like a mole; — hence, blind, or of imperfect vision.

Mole'-hill, *n.* A little hillock or elevation of earth thrown up by moles; — hence, a very small hill, or minor obstacle or impediment.

Mole, (**Le,**) a seaport-town on the S.W. extremity of the island of Hayti, W. Indies. It has an excellent harbor, and commands an active trade in cotton, coffee, indigo, &c.

Molendina'ceous, Molendina'rious, *a.* [Lat. *molendinarius*, from *molere*, to grind.] Having a resemblance to the sails of a wind-mill.

Mole'-rat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of a genus *Bathyergus*, order *Rodentia*, native of the Cape of Good Hope. It is about the size of a rabbit, and burrows under-ground, throwing up large hillocks, which are exceedingly dangerous to travellers on horseback.

Mole'skin, *n.* A kind of cotton cloth, having a furry or flocculent surface resembling the skin of a mole, and used for garments of laborers, &c.

Molest', *v. a.* [Lat. *molesto* — *molestus*, from *moles*, trouble, labor, distress; Fr. *molester.*] To incommode or trouble; to vex; to annoy; to render uneasy; to tease; to disturb.

Molesta'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *molestatio.*] Act of molesting, or state of being molested; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Molest'er, *n.* One who molests or annoys.

Molest'ful, *a.* Vexatious; troublesome.

Mole'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Caper-spurge, *Euphorbia latyris.*

Mole'warp, *n.* Same as Mole, *q. v.*

Mol'fet'ta, a sea-port town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 18 m. N.W. of Bari. Prominent among the public buildings is its magnificent cathedral. It has a considerable trade in corn, oil, and almonds. *Pop.* 24,658.

Molin'inous, *a.* [From Lat. *moliri*, to exert one's self.] Of great bulk, consequence, or import. (R.)

Molière, (*mol'e-air.*) a French dramatist, b. at Paris, 1622. His real name was Jean Baptiste Poquelin, and he took the name of Molière, out of regard to his parents, when he first became an actor. He was brought up to his father's trade, that of upholsterer; but when 14 years of age he was sent to study at the college of Clermont, where he remained several years. As substitute for his father he attended Louis XIII. as valet-de-chambre on his expedition to Narbonne, in 1642. He studied law at Orleans, and was received advocate at Paris, and in 1645 he began acting there with a company of amateurs. After obtaining great success in the provinces, he settled at Paris in 1658, having previously produced his two comedies, *L'Etourdi* and *Le Dépit Amoureux*. In the following year he increased his reputation by the comedy *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, which had a run of about 120 nights. Continuing to produce new plays, and acting in the principal comic parts, he was a favorite both with the court and the people. He succeeded to his father's office under Louis XIV., who gave him, in 1663, a pension of 1,000 livres. He was the intimate friend of La Fontaine, Boileau, and other distinguished men; but his happiness was impaired by an ill-assorted union with a young actress. He excited the animosity of the medical profession, by several sharp attacks on them in his comedies; and that of the priestly and priest-ridden classes, by his terrible attack on pious hypocrites in the famous *Tartuffe*, which was withdrawn from the stage by order of the king. The order was annulled in 1668. Among the most admired plays of *M.* are, *L'Ecole des Femmes*; *Tartuffe*; *Le Misanthrope*; *Les Femmes Savantes*; *Le Médecin malgré lui*; and *Le Malade Imaginaire*. In some of his comedies he borrowed from, or imitated, the Latin comic writers, and in some the Italian and Spanish. Among these imitations are *L'Avare*, *Amphitryon*, and *Les Fourberies de Scapin*. But in the delineation of character and the portrayal of the vices and follies of social life, *M.* is thoroughly original; and whatever materials he may have appropriated from earlier writers, he so treated them as to make the result entirely his own. He is called by Voltaire the Father of French Comedy, and alone among French comic writers is classical. While he treats some subjects with exquisite refinement, he indulges too frequently in exaggeration, coarseness, and mere buffoonery. His works, it is said, have been more frequently republished than those of any other French author. In 1673, he took part in the presentation of his last comedy, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, being at the time seriously out of health; the effort was too much for him, and he d. the same night, February 27. He was buried without the usual religious rites, through the influence of the priests, who hated him, though they could allege nothing against his character. His profession excluded him from the French Academy; but a century after his death, his bust was set up in the hall with this inscription — "*Rien ne manque à sa gloire; il manquait à la nôtre.*"

Fig. 1826. — MOLIÈRE.

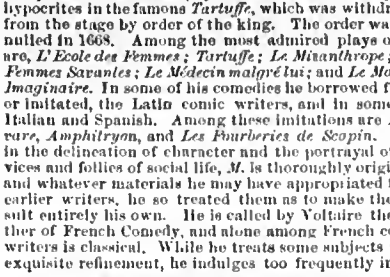


Fig. 1827. — TOMB OF MOLIÈRE.

Mo'line, *n.* [From Lat. *molina*, mill.] The transverse iron crossing the upper grinding-stone of a mill.

Moline, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Rock Island, co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 3 m. above Rock Island.

Molinists, (*mo-le'nists.*) (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a sect in the Roman Catholic Church, which adopted the opinions of Molina, a Spanish Jesuit and professor of theology at Evara, in Portugal, (1535–1600.) In order to remove the difficulties attending the doctrines of predestination and free will, and to reconcile the jarring opinions of Augustines, Thomists, semi-Pelagians, and others, he had recourse to the hypothesis that the decree of predestination to eternal glory was founded upon a previous knowledge and consideration of the merits of the elect; that the grace from whose operations those merits are derived, is not efficacious by its own intrinsic power only, but also by the consent of our own will, and because it is administered in those circumstances in which the Deity, by that branch of his knowledge which is called *scientia media*, foresees that it will be efficacious. This *scientia media* is that foreknowledge of future contingents that arises from an acquaintance with the nature and faculties of rational beings, of the circumstances in which they shall be placed, the objects that shall be presented to them, and the influence of these upon their actions. This doctrine was soon violently assailed, especially by the Dominicans, and at length Pope Clement VIII. appointed a congregation to investigate the matter. Opinion was so much divided upon the subject, that the Pope decided that both doctrines (that of Molina and that of his opponents) might safely be taught in the Church. The Molinists, however, soon disappear, as other views involving the question of predestination and grace were advanced. — See Jansenists.

Molino, (*mo-lee'no,*) in *Mississippi*, a village of Tippah co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Holly Springs.

Molinos, Miguel, (*mo-lē'nos,*) a Spanish theologian, and founder of the sect called *Quietists*, was b. in 1627, near Saragossa, but passed the greater part of his life at Rome. There, in 1675, he published his celebrated *Spiritual Guide*, which was condemned by the Inquisition 10 years after its first appearance, and the author sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. He d. in prison, in 1696. The followers of *M.*, of whom Madame Guyon was the principal, were called Quietists because they maintained that religion consists in an abstraction of the mind from external and finite objects.

Molise, or **San'nio,** (*mo-lee'zai,*) a prov. of S. Italy, bordering on the Adriatic, having E., S., and W. Capitanata, Principato-Ulteriore, Terra di Lavora, and Abruzzo Citeriore. *Area*, 1,785 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and in the S. it is traversed by the principal chain of the Apennines. *Prod.* Wheat, millet, maize, fruits, wine, and oil. There are extensive forests, and the inhabitants are generally devoted to pasturage. *Cap.* Campo-basso. *Pop.* 346,007.

Moll, (*mŏl*) *a.* [Ger.] (*Mus.*) Minor.

Mol'la, *n.* The name of a spiritual and judicial officer among the Turks, superior to the cadie or inferior judges, and having civil and criminal jurisdiction over towns or large districts. Over the mollas are the cadileskers, or supreme judges of the empire, who sit in the divan.

Mol'lah, *n.* [Ar. *maula.*] In Mohammedan countries, a high-priest. (Sometimes written *moolah.*)

Mol'le, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Flat, or lower by a semitone than the sound to whose name it is appended; as, "B *molle*." — *Worcester.*

Mol'lebart, Mol'lebœrt, Mould'ebœrt, *n.* (*Agric.*) An implement of husbandry used in Flanders, being a kind of large spade, drawn by a horse, and guided by a man.

Mol'leton, *n.* [Fr.] Swan-skin; a kind of blanket or flannel.

Mol'lient, *a.* Same as Emollient, *q. v.*

Mol'liently, *adv.* Softeningly; assuagingly.

Mol'lifiable, *a.* That may be softened or mollified.

Mollifica'tion, *n.* Act of mollifying or softening; state or condition of being mollified; mitigation; an assuaging or appeasing; — opposed to *induration.*

Mol'lifier, *n.* He who, or that which mollifies, softens, assuages, or pacifies.

Mol'lify, *v. a.* [Fr. *mollifier*; Lat. *mollifico* — *mollis*, soft, and *facio*, to make; *mollis.*] To soften; to make tender. — To assuage, as pain, annoyance, or irritation; as, a *mollifying* ointment. — To appease; to pacify; to calm or quiet.

"With sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts."—*Spenser.*

—To qualify; to lessen in harshness or asperity; as, to *mollify* a peremptory demand.

Mol'linet, *n.* A mill of inferior size.

Mollities, (*-lish'i-ēz,*) *n.* [Lat., softness.] (*Med.*) Preternatural softness of an organ or part of an organ.

M. ossium. (*Med.*) A *softening* of the bones. This is one of the most extraordinary diseases to which the body is liable, but fortunately it is a very rare one; and though some constitutional predisposition seems to be necessary to lead to it, it has been clearly shown that the immediate exciting cause is, on the part of the patient, an inordinate desire for and consumption of salt. Mollities ossium may be regarded as a general condition of rickets, in which the bones of the *entire body* are seemingly deprived of their earthy particles — the phosphate of lime, — become little more than gristle, and, like a stick of Indian-rubber, can be bent into any shape the individual or his attendant may please to place them. The disease, though gradual, is comparatively rapid in its progress; the legs first suffer from pain and weariness, and are soon unable to support the weight of the body; the patient, unable to stand or walk, is obliged to remain seated, when the large bones of the thigh and leg, having lost the counteracting weight of their earthy particles, are by the strong muscles of the hip and legs drawn gradually upwards, till, warped and distorted in an extraordinary fashion, they are finally crossed over the back of the patient's shoulders, the right leg to the left, and the left to the right side; the arms at the same time become similarly deformed, till the helpless patient is fixed like a hideous Mongolian idol, unable to move or even feed himself. — See Rickets.

Mol'litude, *n.* [From Lat. *mollis*, soft.] Softness; effeminacy; languor.

Moll'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 64 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Mollu'go, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ.* They are small prostrate annuals, leaves at length apparently verticillate, each whorl consisting of one or two large, substipulate leaves, with several axillary smaller ones. *M. verticillata*, the Carpet-weed, is found in dry places throughout N. America.

Mollus'ca, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A branch of the animal kingdom, characteristically designated as being without a backbone. Molluscs may be briefly described to be animals covered with a soft moist skin, mostly

forming over the back a duplication, free at the margin, and termed a *mantle*. The head is more or less distinct, is furnished with tentacles, and is often provided with two eyes. The shell is calcareous, mostly univalve; in some this covering is multivalve, in a few internal, and in others absent altogether. The organs of circulation and respiration are generally distinct, and the heart is always aortic. A nervous ring is also around the œsophagus, while the nerves proceeding from ganglia are various in number, and are principally directed to the peripheral parts of the body. Cuvier supposes that the veins of molluscous animals perform the functions of absorbent vessels; their blood is of a white or bluish-white color, and appears to contain a smaller portion of fibrin than vertebrated animals. These muscles are attached to various points of their skin, forming three tissues, which are more or less complex and dense. Their motions consist, principally, of contractions in different directions, which produce inflections and prolongations, or relaxations of their various parts, by which means they creep, swim, and seize upon objects, just as the form of those parts may permit; but as the limbs are supported by articulated and solid levers, they cannot proceed rapidly, or by leaps. To continue the remarks of Cuvier, the irritability of most of them is extremely great, and continues for a long time after they are divided. Their skin is naked, very sensible, and usually covered with a humor that oozes from its pores. No particular organ of smell has been discovered in them, although they possess that sense; it may, however, possibly reside in the entire skin. All the acephala, brachiopoda, cirrhopoda, and part of the gasteropoda and pteropoda are destitute of eyes. The cephalopoda, on the other hand, have them quite as complicated as those of warm-blooded animals; they also possess the

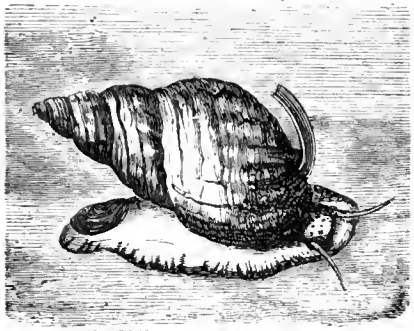


Fig. 1828. — BUCCINUM UNDATUM.

peculiarity of being supplied with organs of hearing; and they are the only class in which the brain has been discovered to be inclosed in a particular cartilaginous box. Nearly all molluscs have, more or less, a development of the skin termed the mantle, as before stated; and this is often narrowed into a simple dish, formed into a pipe, hollowed into a sac, or extended and divided in the form of fins. The *naked mollusca* are those in which the mantle is simply membranous, or fleshy; most frequently, however, it forms in its thickness one or several laminæ, of a substance which is more or less hard, and is deposited in layers, always increasing in extent, as well as in thickness, because the recent layers always outedge the old ones. When this substance remains concealed in the thickness of the mantle, it is customary still to apply the term, *naked mollusca*. Generally, however, it becomes so much developed that the animal, when contracted, can find shelter beneath it. In such a case it is then termed a *shell*, and the animal is said to be *testaceous*. The shells are various, and differ in form, color, surface, substance, and brilliancy. Some are calcareous, while others are horny, and they always consist of matter deposited in layers, and exuded from the skin under the epidermis, like the enamel covering the nails, horns, scales, and teeth of other animals. All modes of mastication and deglutition can be traced in the mollusca. Their stomachs are sometimes simple, at other times multiple, and frequently provided with a peculiar anatomy, while their intestines are variously prolonged. They commonly have salivary glands, and always a large liver, but neither pancreas nor mesentery; several, also, have secretions which are peculiar to themselves. Their modes of generation vary considerably. Several possess the faculty of self-impregnation; others, although hermaphrodites, have need of a reciprocal intercourse; while many, indeed, have the sexes distinct and separated. Some, again, are viviparous, others oviparous; the eggs of the latter are sometimes enveloped with a shell, more or less hard, but sometimes covered with a simple viscosity. These varieties of the digestive and generative processes are found in the same order, and sometimes in the same family. The mollusca, in general, appear to be animals that are but slightly developed, possessed of but little industry, and which are only preserved by their fecundity and vital tenacity. Molluscs convert nearly every substance, both animal and vegetable, into food, which some take in a decomposed state, while others will only eat such substances as are perfectly fresh. Some are terrestrial, while others inhabit only the sea and fresh waters. A few varieties are also amphibious; but this class is much restricted in number. The uses and advantages of molluscs are various. Some supply food to man, while others supply nutritive provender to birds and fishes. Their shelly coverings are also converted into useful articles of commerce, and the celebrated Tyrian dye of the ancients was made from the veins of different shells, termed *purpura* by the Romans. The molluscs are divided into

Fig. 1829. — THE PULP, (*Octopus vulgaris.*)
(It is the *Pieuvre* of Victor Hugo in the *Toilers of the Sea*, drawn after nature, by M. Mesnel.)

numerous classes, according to their structure; those possessed of a shell with one valve are termed *univalve mollusca*, and are furnished with a distinct head; from which circumstance they are called *encephalous*. These are divided into three classes, the first of which is termed, 1. *Cyphalopoda*, or *cuttle-fishes*, (Fig. 1829.) These have their feet, or, strictly speaking, arms, attached to the head, forming a circle around the mouth. 2. The next class is the fam. *Gasteropoda*, or *snails*, (Fig. 1829,) which Cuvier divides into several orders or divisions, according to the structure of the gills; as the *Pulmonaria*, *Nudibranchiata*, *Inferobranchiata*, *Tectibranchiata*, *Heteropoda*, *Pectinibranchiata*, *Scutibranchiata*, and *Cyclobranchiata*. 3. The third class of the univalves is termed *Pteropoda*, which swim in the sea with a pair of fins that extend outwards from the sides of the head. The subdivision *Clio* of Linnæus, of this class, is the type of the whole: the family Pteropoda are mostly hermaphrodital. The *Acephalus*, or bivalve molluscs, are divided into two classes: 1. The *Conchifera*, and secondly, the *Brachiopoda*, both of which classes have been united into one order by later naturalists. The respiratory apparatus of these is externally situated, and is placed either between the mantle and the body, in the form of plates, or in the substance of the mantle itself. Besides the several classes which have been catalogued, there is yet another, called the *Tunicata*, which are destitute both of head and shell. Cuvier, in his supplement to *Mollusca*, in his great work, says that the diseases of these animals are not very numerous, but yet very little is known about them; and he puts forward the query, whether oysters in a state of greenness, as they are often observed to be, ought not to be regarded as unhealthy.

Mollus'can, *n.* One of the molluscs.

Mollus'can, Mollus'cous, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the characteristics of the mollusca,

Mo'loch, *n.* (*Script.*) See MOLECH.

(*Zoöl.*) A singular genus of Saurians, established by Gray, and thus described in Capt. Gray's Travels in Australia: "Body depressed, covered with irregular, unequal, small, granular plates, each furnished with a more or less prominent central spine, and with a series of large, conical convex, acute spines; head and limbs covered with similar scales and spines; head small, with very large spines over the eyebrows; tail with irregular rings of very large acute spines; femoral and sub-anal pores none; teeth small, subequal; toes 5-5, short, covered above and below with keeled scales; claws long, acute. The external appearance of this lizard is the most ferocious of any that I know, the horns of the head and the numerous spines on the body giving it a most formidable aspect."

Fig. 1830. — MOLOCH HORRIDUS.

Mollus'cum, *n.* [From Lat. *mollis.*] (*Med.*) A cutaneous affection which consists of numerous tumors, varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg, filled with an atheromatous matter, which are developed in the substance of the derma.

Molokol', or **Morotoi',** one of the Sandwich Islands in the Pacific Ocean; Lat. 21° 9′ N., Lon. 156° 51′ W. It is abt. 40 m. long, and 7 m. broad, and apparently formed by a chain of volcanic mountains. *Pop.* 5,000.

Molosse', Molos'sus, *n.* [Gr. *molossos.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A foot containing three long syllables.

Molt, *v. a.* and *n.* See MOULT.

Molt'able, *a.* Meltable; fusible. (R.)

Molt'en, *p. a.* (old *pp.* of MELT.) Melted; made of melted metal; as, a *molten* image.

Mol'ton, (South,) a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Mole, 24 m. N.N.W. of Exeter, and 164 m. N.E. of London. *Manuf.* Lace, woollen goods, and felts. *Pop.* 4,500. — N. Molton is 4 m. N. of this town. *Pop.* 2,000.

Molucca Balm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MOLUCCELLA.

Molucc'as, or Spice Islands, a group of the Eastern Archipelago, between Celebes and Papua, belonging to the Dutch. They are generally mountainous, and very fertile. *Prod.* Cloves, nutmegs, sago, breadfruit, cocoa-nut, &c.; also, ebony, and other valuable timbers. Around them are numerous pearl and trepang fisheries. The principal islands are, Amboyna, Banda, Ceram, Ternate, and Tidore, *q. v.* They were taken by the British from the Dutch in 1796, but restored in 1814.

Moluccel'la, *n.* [From the *Molucca* Islands.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Lamiaceæ. M. lævis*, the Molucca Balm, or Shell Flower, is a curious garden-plant, smooth in all its parts and of a glaucous green, from 1 to 2 ft. in height. It is chiefly remarkable for its ample, bell-shaped calyx, in the bottom of which is seated the yellowish-green flower.

Moluches, (*mo-loo'ches,*) a warlike tribe of Indians in the W. part of Patagonia, S. America.

Molyb'dena, or **Molyb'denite,** *n.* (*Min.*) See MOLYBDENUM.

Molyb'denate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See MOLYBDENUM.

Molyb'denous, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from molybdenum.

Molybde'num, *n.* [From Gr. *molybdaina*, lead, on account of the resemblance of its chief ore, *molybdena*, to black lead.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal found in nature principally as the bisulphide *Molybdeno*, in Bohemia and Sweden. It is also found oxidized in combination with lead, as *molybdate of lead*. The metal is obtained by roasting the bisulphide in excess of air, and mixing the remaining molybdic acid into a paste with oil and charcoal. If this be exposed to the heat of a smith's forge, it is reduced to the metallic state as a white, brittle, difficultly fusible mass. It forms three oxides — the protoxide, deutoxide, and teroxide. The two former are possessed of basic properties, and form salts; the latter is *molybdic acid*, the only important salt of which is the phospho-molybdate of soda, which is a test for ammonia. The sulpho-molybdates of the alkalies are beautiful iridescent metallic salts, rivalling in brilliancy rosaniline and muroxide compounds. Its other compounds are unimportant. *Equivalent* 46; *sp. gr.* 8·625; *symbol* MO.

Molyb'dic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See MOLYBDENUM.

Molyb'dous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Having reference to, containing, or procured from molybdenum.

Mol'witz. (*Hist.*) The Prussians defeated the Austrian army in the plain of Molwitz, near Brieg, in Silesia, April 10, 1741. At the commencement of the battle the Austrians were victorious, and Frederick II. fled to Oppeln, were he took refuge in a windmill. This circumstance gave rise to the remark that in this battle Frederick had covered himself with glory and with flour. A writer says: "On this occasion he rode a horse called 'Tall Grey,' which carried him 65 English miles without food or resting. Ever after the battle the horse was called 'Molwitz Grey,' and survived to the year 1760." The panic caused by the defeat of the Prussian cavalry having subsided, the Prussian infantry, who are said to have delivered five volleys for one of the Austrians, gained the battle which Frederick II. deemed lost.

Mo'mence, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kankakee co., abt. 50 m. S. of Chicago. — A township of Will co.

Mo'ment, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *momentum*, contracted from *movimentum* — *moveo*, to move.—See MOVE.] An instant; a second; a twinkling; an infinitesimal portion of time.

"While I a *moment* name, a *moment's* past." — *Young.*

—Force; actuating power; momentum; impulsive weight.

"Can there be a *moment* to our enterprise?" — *Ben Jonson.*

—Consequence; import; importance in influence or effect; weighty significance; estimable value.

"It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the others." — *Bentley.*

—An essential point; a governing or vital fact, circumstance, or consideration.

(*Mech.*) Force of motion; tendency to cause motion about an axis.

M. of a couple. (*Mech.*) The product of either of the two equal and opposite forces, of which the couple consists, or the distance between their lines of action. The *moment of a force with respect to a point* is the product of the force into the distance of the point from its line of action. The *moment of a force with respect to a plane* is the product of the force into the distance of its

point of application from that plane. The *moment of a force with respect to a line* is found by first resolving the force in two components, one parallel and the other perpendicular to the line, and then taking the product of the latter component into its distance from the line.

Momen'tal, *a.* Same as MOMENTOUS, *q. v.*

Ma'mentarily, *adv.* From moment to moment; every moment.

Mo'mentariness, *n.* State of being of momentary duration.

Mo'mentary, *a.* [L. Lat. *momentarius*.] Continuing only a moment; lasting an infinitesimally short time; done in a moment.

"*Momentary* as a sound, swift as a shadow." — *Shaks.*

Mo'mently, *adv.* Lasting only a moment. — Every moment; as, a person *momently* expected to appear.

Momen'tous, *a.* [Lat. *momentosus*.] Important; weighty; of moment, import, or consequence; as, a *momentous* struggle.

Momen'tously, *adv.* Weightily; importantly; significantly.

Momen'tousness, *n.* State of being of great weight, import, or significance.

Momen'tum, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* MOMENTA; Eng. *pl.* MOMENTUMS. [Lat., movement, weight, influence. See MOMENT.] (*Dynamics.*) The force of a body in motion. When the motion of a body is considered with respect to the mass, or quantity of matter moved, as well as its velocity, it is called its *momentum*, or quantity of motion. The *M.* of a body is therefore in the compound ratio of its quantity of matter and velocity. — Constituent element.

Mom'ter, *n.* [From Fr. *momerie*, mummery.] A term derisively applied to the French and Swiss evangelical Protestants.

Mom'mery, *n.* Same as MUMMERY.

Momor'dica, *n.* [From Lat *mordere*, to chew.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ*, having lateral tendrils, and the fruit splitting when ripe. *M. Balsamina*, a native of the S. of Europe and of the East, produces a curious, oblong, much-warted fruit, called the Balsam-apple, which, when green, is infused in oil, to form a vulnerary much esteemed in Syria and some other countries. The ripe fruit is a dangerous poison. The plant is used to form arbors. The large, red, thorny fruit of *M. mixta*, called *Gol-kakra* in India, is there used for food. *M. echinata* is called the *Gooseberry Gourd*, because its fruit, which is covered with bristles, is about the size and shape of a large gooseberry. The unripe fruit is used for pickling.

Mo'mot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MOTMOT, *q. v.*

Mompoj, or MOMPOX, (*mom-poh'*,) a town of the United States of Colombia, abt. 140 m. S. by W. of Santa Martha; Lat. 9° 15′ N., Lon. 74° 30′ W. It is the principal entrepot of the valley of the Magdalena, and has an active trade. *Pop.* 10,000.

Mo'mus, *n.* [Gr. *mōmos*.] (*Myth.*) The god of raillery and ridicule, said by Hesiod to have been the progeny of Night.

Mo'na, an island of the W. Indies, in Mona Passage, between Hayti and Porto Rico; *area*, abt. 14 sq. m.

Mo'na, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mitchell co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Waverly.

Monachal, (*mŏn'a-kal,*) *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *monachalis*, from *monachus*, a monk.] Monastic; pertaining or having reference to monks or a monastic life; conventual.

Mon'achism, *n.* [Fr. *monachisme*. See MONK.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A state of religious retirement, more or less complete, accompanied by contemplation, and by various devotional, ascetic, and penitential practices. Long before the rise of Christian *M.*, the Essenes in Palestine, and the Jewish sect of the Therapeutæ in Egypt, seem to have formed regular communities of ascetics. Christian *M.* may be regarded as having its first beginning in the 2d century, when we find some ascetics who lived in celibacy and voluntary poverty, and shunned intercourse with the world. They, however, lived isolated, and not in communities. The father of *M.* proper is generally agreed to have been St. Anthony, who, in the year 305, collected a number of ascetics into an associated community in Egypt, and regulated their mode of living by fixed rules. His disciple Hilarion soon after undertook the same thing in Palestine and Syria. Almost at the same time, Aones, or Eugenius, with his associates Gaddanas and Azyzus, introduced this mode of life into Mesopotamia and the neighboring countries. These were imitated by many others with so much success, that in a short time all the East swarmed with persons who, abandoning the occupations and conveniences of life, and all intercourse with society, plied away amid various hardships, hunger, and suffering, in order to maintain a closer communion with God, and confine themselves to the exhortations in the Gospel to voluntary poverty (*Matt.* xix. 21), and to celibacy (1 *Cor.* vii. 37). From the East this austere discipline passed into the West, and first into Italy and the adjacent islands; but who conveyed it thither is uncertain. Afterwards, St. Martin, the celebrated bishop of Tours, erected some monasteries in Gaul, and by his example and discourses produced such an effect, that 2,000 monks are said to have assembled at his funeral. This way of life gradually extended over the other countries of Europe. The ancient monks were not like the modern, distinguished into orders, but took their names from the places which they inhabited, or were distinguished by their different mode of living; as — 1. the *Anchorets*, who lived alone in private cells in the wilderness; 2. the *Cœnobites*, who lived in community, several of them in the same house, under the direction of a superior; and 3. *Sarabites*, or strolling monks, who had no fixed rule or residence. The first and last of these came gradually to be absorbed in the regular Cœnobite system, which was principally regarded by the Church, and most under its direction. Originally, monks were no more than laymen, whose office, says St. Jerome, "is not to teach but to mourn." Not only were they prohibited the priesthood, but priests were expressly prohibited from becoming monks. Pope Siricius was the first who called them to the clericate, on the occasion of a great scarcity of priests which the Church was then supposed to labor under; and since that time the priesthood has been usually united to the monastical profession. The manner of admission to the monastic life was usually by some change of habit or dress, not to signify any religious mystery, but only to express their gravity and contempt of the world. No solemn vow or profession was required at their admission, but they underwent triennial probation, during which time they were inured to the exercises of the monastic life. If after that time they chose to continue the same exercises, they were without further ceremony admitted into the community. They were also at liberty to return at any time to secular life again. Nor was any solemn vow of poverty required, though it was usual for men voluntarily to dispose of their estates for charitable purposes before they entered into a community. The monasteries were commonly divided into several parts, and proper officers appointed over each of them. Over every ten monks was a *decanus*, or dean, and over every hundred a *centenarius*. Above these were the *patres*, or fathers of the monasteries, called also the abbots or presidents. The business of the dean was to exact every man's daily task, and to bring it to the *œconomus*, or steward, who gave a monthly account of it to the father or abbot; for, as the monasteries at that time had no standing revenues, all the monks were obliged to exercise bodily labor, so as to maintain themselves and not be burdensome to others. The monk that did not work was viewed as no better than a covetous defrauder. Toward the close of the 5th century, the monks, who had formerly lived only for themselves in solitary retreats, and had never thought of assuming any rank in the Church, came to be gradually endowed with such honorable privileges and wealth that they soon found themselves to be in a position of great power and influence. The fame of their piety and sanctity was very great, and the passion of erecting edifices and convents for their benefit was carried beyond all bounds. A new epoch in the history of western *M.* began with Benedict of Nurcia, whose rule (529) came gradually into general use, transforming the previously independent communities into an hierarchical religious order. It became the bond of union for most of the western convents, but the many favors received from church, State, and individuals, facilitated the growth of moral corruption to a great extent, and called forth repeated attempts at reform; so that for many centuries the history of *M.* presents a continued struggle of reformers with the laxity and indifference, obtaining in a greater or lesser number of the convents of their times. Among the earlier of these reformers were Benedict of Aniane, who died 821, and whose commentary on the rule of St. Benedict enjoyed a high character; Benno, who became abbot of Cluny, 910, and laid the foundation of the congregation of Cluny; Romuald, who founded the congregation of Camaldoli, in 1023; and Gualbert, that of Vallombrosa, in 1036. Towards the end of the 11th century arose the Cistercian and Carthusian orders, the order of St. Anthony, the Hospitallers, &c. The warlike spirit of the times brought about a union of the monastic with the military life; and hence arose the various military orders; as, the Knights of St. John, the Templars, the Teutonic Knights, the orders of St. Jago, Calatrava, Alcantara, &c. The large increase of orders called forth much opposition, and the council of Lateran, in 1215, passed a resolution that no new order should be established. Notwithstanding this prohibition, there almost immediately arose an entirely new class of orders: — the Carmelites, Augustinians, and others, who inaugurated a new æra in the history of western *M.* They directed their attention more particularly to the lower orders of society, among whom they became very popular. They spread with great rapidity, and had many important privileges conferred on them by the popes. Several of their members filled the highest offices in the Church, even to the papal chair. In the 14th century, a general degeneracy of *M.* commenced, until at length the name of monk came to be almost synonymous with ignorance and rudeness. The dawn of the Reformation, in the 16th century, had an important influence on this state of things, and strong efforts were made to enforce a more strict observance of the rules of the respective orders. The Council of Trent passed a number of regulations for the internal management of religious houses. Several new orders were formed upon improved rules, the most famous of which is that of the Jesuits, who were, more than any other order, under the absolute power of the Pope. Since the 16th century, however, *M.* cannot be said to have manifested an inherent vitality or power; and with the advance of modern civilization it has lost its highest meaning and conservative use. An account of the principal monastic orders will be found under their own names in other parts of this work. The number of monastic institutions in 1860 was estimated as follows: Male orders and congregations, 83, with about 7,065 establishments, and 100,000 members; female orders and congregations, 94, with 9,247 houses, and a little more than 100,000 members. At present, they are most numerous and influential in France, Belgium, Austria, and S. America. In Spain and the kingdom of Italy they have been almost entirely suppressed; and in Italy, in consequence of recent events, they have been very much reduced.

Mon'aco, a city and principality of N. Italy, on the Mediterranean, 9 m. E.N.E. of Nice, between the divisions of Nice and Genoa, under the protection of the king of Italy. The city is built on a rocky promontory stretching into the sea, and is walled. The climate is mild, and the country fertile, producing oranges, lemons, and other fruits. *Pop.* 3,127; and of the city, 1,887. *M.*, formerly comprising the districts of Monaco, Mentone, and Roquebrune, with an area of 52 sq. m., was founded in the 10th century, and has remained ever since in the Grimaldi family. In 1815 it passed under the protection of the king of Sardinia, who seized Mentone and Roquebrune, in 1849, and incorporated them with his own territories. But the reigning prince, Carlo Honorio, having sold Mentone and Roquebrune to France, in 1861, the king of Italy was obliged to relinquish them. The principality is now confined to the city and district of Monaco.

Mon'ad, *n.* [Fr. *monade*; Gr. *monas*, *monados* — *monos*, alone, single = Ir. *amain*, alone, Gael. *mhain*, only; and probably allied to Gr. *mia*, *henos*, and Lat. *unus*, one.] An indivisible thing; an ultimate atom or simple unextended point.

(*Metaphysics.*) The word *M.* has been used by Leibnitz and his followers, partisans of what has been called the Monadic Theory. "After studying," says Stewart, "with all possible diligence, what Leibnitz has said of his *monads* in different parts of his works, I find myself quite incompetent to annex any precise idea to the word as he employed it." He then quotes the following as "some of his most intelligible attempts to explain his meaning." "A simple substance has no parts; a compound substance is an aggregate of simple substances, or of monads." "Monads, having no parts, are neither extended, figured, nor divisible. They are the real atoms of nature; in other words, the elements of things." "Every monad is a living mirror, representing the universe, according to its particular point of view, and subject to no regular laws, as the universe itself." "Every monad with a particular body makes a living substance." The groundwork of the monadic theory is to be found in the different philosophical systems of Zeno, Leucippus, Democritus, and Epicurus; but Leibnitz was the first who reduced it to a system.

(*Zoöl.*) The simplest kind of minute animalcules.

Monadel'phia, *n.* [From Gr. *monos*, sole, and *adelphos*, brother.] (*Bot.*) The 16th class in the Linnæan system, characterized by the stamens having their filaments united in a ring or cylinder around the pistil.

Monadelph'ous, *a.* [Fr. *monadelphique*.] (*Bot.*) Having the stamens incorporated by the filaments; pertaining or having reference to the class of plants *Monadelphia*.

Monad'ic, Monad'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to monads.

Monad'nock Mountain, or GRAND MONADNOCK, in *New Hampshire*, an elevated peak in Cheshire co., abt. 22 m. E. of the Connecticut River. *Elevation*, about 3,718 feet.

Monadol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *monas*, unity, and *logos*, treatise.] The science or theory of monads.

Mon'agan, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of St. Clair co., abt. 28 m. W.S.W. of Warsaw; *pop.* of township abt 1,311.

Monaghan, (*mon'a-han,*) an inland co. of Ireland, prov. of Ulster, having N. Tyrone, E. Armagh, S. Louth and Meath, and W. Cavan and Fermanagh; *area*, 500 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and the soil moderately fertile; agriculture rather backward. The rivers are, the Lagan, Fane, Myrvale, Fin, and Blackwater. There are numerous small lakes. *Prod.* Oats, potatoes, and flax. *Min.* Lead, and limestone. *Manuf.* Principally linen. The chief towns are Monaghan, the cap., a small town of 4,000 inhabitants, abt. 76 m. N.N.W. of Dublin, Clones, Carrickmacross, and Ballybay. *Pop.* 126,482.

Monan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *andros*, man.] (*Bot.*) The first class in the Linnæan system, including plants which have only one stamen.

Monan'drous, *a.* [Fr. *monandrique*.] (*Bot.*) Possessing but a single stamen; pertaining or relating to the class *Monandria*.

Mon'amine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See DIAMINE.

Monan'thous, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) Single-flowered.

Monarch, (*mŏn'ark,*) *n.* [Fr. *monarque*; It. and Sp. *monarca*; Gr. *monarchos*, ruling alone — *monos*, single, and *archē*, rule.] The ruler of a nation who is vested with absolute sovereign power; an emperor, potentate, or reigning sovereign; a king, queen-regnant, prince, or sovereign whose powers are in some respects limited by the constitution of the government.

"A merry *monarch*, scandalous and poor." — *Earl of Rochester.*

— He or that which is preëminent among others of the same kind.

"Mont Blanc is the *monarch* of mountains." — *Byron.*

— A presiding deity, ruling genius, or patron.

"Bacchus, *monarch* of the vine." — *Shaks.*

— *a.* Supreme; ruling; preëminent; elevated above others.

"The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees." — *Dryden.*

Monarch'al, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a monarch; befitting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial; princely.

"Satan, . . . raised above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride." *Milton.*

Mon'archess, *n.* A female monarch. (a.)

Monarchial, *a.* See MONARCHICAL.

Monar'chians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians that arose about the end of the 2d century, and insisted upon the unity or oneness of God, as opposed to the commonly received doctrine of three persons in

the Godhead. The upholders of this doctrine, however, differed greatly from each other on other points, more particularly regarding the nature of Christ; some of whom held that he was God himself; others, that he was a power or manifestation of the Deity, but that he did not exist as a distinct person before his incarnation; while others regarded him only as a mere man. Their opinions were thus not unlike those of the Unitarians of the present day.

Monarch'ic, Monarch'ical, *a.* [Fr. *monarchique.*] Pertaining or relating to monarchy; as, *monarchical* dignity. (Sometimes *monarchial* is used.)

—Vested in a single ruler; as, *monarchical* government.

"The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome." *Baker.*

Monarch'ically, *adv.* In a monarchical manner; after the style of a monarch.

Mon'archism, *n.* The governing system of monarchy; attachment to the principles of monarchy.

Mon'archist, *n.* [Fr. *monarchiste.*] One who advocates monarchy.

Mon'archize, *v. n.* To play the king; to act the monarch or sovereign. (a.)

—*v. a.* To rule; to sway; to govern monarchically. — To change to a monarchy; as, to *monarchize* the constitution of a country.

Mon'archizer, *n.* A monarchist. (a.)

Mon'archy, *n.* [Fr. *monarchie;* Sp. *monarquia;* Gr. *monarchia.* See MONARCH.] A state or government in which the supreme power is vested in the hands of a single ruler, and which is absolute, limited, or constitutional, hereditary, or elective. — An empire; a kingdom; the state or country ruled by a monarch, absolute or constitutional.

Mona'rda, *n.* [After *Monarda*, a Spanish botanist of the 16th century.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, found more or less throughout the U. States and Canada. *M. didyma*, the Mountain Mint, is a handsome fragrant plant, 2 to 3 ft. high, with crimson or scarlet flowers; stems mostly branching; leaves very broad at base, often cordate, serrate, with scattered hairs above, and prominent hairy veins beneath; flowers in heads, which are often proliferous, with large, ovate-lanceolate bracts tinged with the same color as the corollas; calyx colored; corollas large and showy. The leaves are often used as tea, under the name of Oswego Tea, and the flowers are said to contain the same coloring principle as cochineal. *M. punctata*, the common Horse-mint, is used medicinally, and resembles the ordinary mints in its properties, but is much more stimulating. *M. fistulosa*, the Wild Bergamot, or Horse-mint, is said to be febrifugal.

Monas'ter, or **Bitole'a,** a town of European Turkey, prov. of Macedonia, on the Vestrizza, 82 m. N.N.E of Janina, and 90 W.N.W. of Salonica. It is the principal entrepôt for merchandise passing from Albania into Roumelia. *Pop.* 15,000. — A seaport-town of N. Africa, on the Gulf of Sidra, 80 miles S.E. of Tunis. *Manuf.* Woollen and camlet fabrics. *Pop.* 12,000.

Monaste'rial, *a.* [Lat. *monasterialis.*] Pertaining or having reference to a monastery.

Mon'astery, *n.* [Fr. *monastère;* L. Lat. *monasterium:* Gr. *monastērion*, from *monos*, sole, single. See MONACO.] (*Eccl.*) A house of religious retirement for monks, sometimes for nuns; a place of seclusion from the world, or from the temporal concerns of life; an abbey: a priory; and, frequently, a nunnery or convent.

Monas'tic, *n.* A monk, a friar.

Monas'tic, Monas'tical, *a.* [Fr. *monastique;* L. Lat. *monasticus.*] Pertaining or having reference to monasteries, or to their inmates; as, a *monastic* brotherhood. — Recluse; secluded from the world and the temporal concerns of life; devoted to religion; as, a *monastic* life.

Monas'tically, *adv.* In a retired or secluded method of life; reclusely; in a monastic or monkish manner.

Monas'ticism, *n.* The system of monastic institutions.

Monas'ticon, *n.* [Gr. *monastikos.*] A book containing an account or description of monasteries; as, Dugdale's *Monasticon.*

Mon'azite, *n.* [Gr. *monazo*, I live alone.] (*Min.*) A native phosphate of cerium, lanthanum, and thorium, found near Slatoust, in the Ural.

Moncaglieri, (*mon'kal-ye-air'e,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Turin, on the Po, 4 miles S. of Turin. It contains a royal palace. *Pop.* 9,009.

Mon'cey, ADRIEN JEANNOT, DUKE DE CONEGLIANO, a French marshal, distinguished in the wars of Napoleon I.; b. in 1754. He d. in 1842.

Monch, (*mawnsh,*) ("the Monk,") one of the loftiest of the Alpine heights of Switzerland, cant. of Berne, 3 m. N.E. of the Jungfrau; *height*, 13,045 feet.

Monch'es, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waukesha co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Milwaukee.

Moncle'va, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lucas co; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Monday, (*mŭn'dy,* or *mŭn'dā,*) *n.* [A. S. *Monandæg;* *moon* and *day*—*i. e.*, the day sacred to the moon: Ger. *Montag.*] The second day of the week; the day following next to Sunday.

Mon'day Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Hockhocking a few miles above Athens.

—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Monde, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *mundus.*] The world: — hence, inhabitants of the world; society at large; specifically, the upper class of society; as, the *beau monde* (*i. e.*, the bon-ton; the aristocratic circles; the fashionable world). — The globe, as an ensign of dominion. (a.)

Monde'go, a river of Brazil, flowing into the Paraguay River abt. 45 m. below the mouth of the Tacoary.

Mondo'via, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Buffalo co., abt. 24 m. N.E. of Alma.

Mondovi', a walled town of Italy, in Sardinia, near the Ellero, 45 miles S. of Turin. *Manuf.* Woollen and muslin goods, silks, and bonnet-straw. *Pop.* 20,000.

Monce', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Will co., abt. 34 miles S. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Monc'ka, in *Kansas*, a village of Linn co., about 26 m. N. by W. of Fort Scott.

Monemvasia, MONEMBASIA, or NAPOLI DI MALVISIA, (ancient *Minoa.*) (*mo-nem-va-see'a,*) a maritime town of Greece, in the Morea, on the Ægean Sea, 20 m. N.N.W. of Cape Malea. It stands on an island, having one entrance by a bridge from the mainland, whence it derives its name, and consists of a fortress and an outer town. Near it are the remains of Epidaurus Limera. *Pop.* 2,000.

Monetary, (*mŭn'e-tĕr-y,*) *a.* [Fr. *monetaire.*] Relating or pertaining to money, or to moneyed concerns; consisting in money; pecuniary; as, a *monetary* basis, a *monetary* crisis, *monetary* affairs, &c.

Monetary unit. The standard of currency or money value, as the U. S. dollar, the English pound sterling, the French franc, &c.

Monetiza'tion, *n.* Act, process, or operation of transmuting or converting into money; as, the *monetization* of gold.

Money, (*mŭn'y,*) *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS, or MONIES. [A. S. *mynet;* D. *munt;* Ger. *münze;* Ir. *monas;* Fr. *monnaie;* Lat. *moneta;* perhaps from Heb. *mâne*, part, number — especially, a *mnia* = Gr. *mna*, a weight, a sum of money, from Heb. *mânâ*, to divide out; Chald. *menê*, to number.] Coin; stamped metallic currency; any piece of metal, usually gold, silver, or copper, stamped by state or public authority, and used as the circulating medium of commerce; cash; — hence, bank-notes or bills of credit, issued by authority, and exchangeable for coin, or redeemable. — Wealth; affluence; — used metaphorically; as, to marry *money.*

(NOTE. The word *Money* frequently occurs in the formation of certain self-interpreting compounds; as, *money*-bag, *money*-box, *money*-lender, *money*-making, &c.)

(*Pol. Econ.*) *Currency* is the generic term by which are properly designated the conventional measures of value, whether the measure be *immediate*, as gold and silver coin, or *substitutive*, as bank-notes and their analogies, — the term *money* being limited to the sense of a metallic circulation. The two words, however, are frequently and indifferently used the one for the other. Money is the common medium of exchange in civilized countries, by which the value of commodities is estimated. Barter is naturally the first form in which commerce is carried on; but this mode of dealing is only suitable to a very rude state of society. Although in every nation this mode of dealing was the foundation of business, it was obliged to give way in time. Without the use of money of some kind, exchanges would soon have been embarrassed, and the divisions of labor very imperfectly established. In different countries, and at different times, a great variety of commodities has been employed to serve as *M.*; but before long it was found that no commodity could be used as *M.* unless it possessed certain properties: 1, That it should be a material having a value of its own; 2, that it should be of such a value that every man should accept it in exchange for his property; 3, its value should be readily ascertained. When such a material as this is moulded into a particular form, and stamped with a mark which denotes its value, so that it is exclusively employed as an exchange for articles of value, it is called *M.*, in distinction from those articles which have value, but are not used as a medium of exchange. At all periods, and in all countries, the metals seem to have been used to serve the purposes of *M.* Many other articles have been used, such as paper (in the more highly civilized nations), and cowrie-shells in Africa; but in all, the metals form some portion of the currency. Among the Chinese, Egyptians, Persians, Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, metal was employed as *M.* Metals are of great utility, and have always been eagerly sought after for various useful and ornamental purposes; but the precious metals gold and silver are the principal objects of desire.

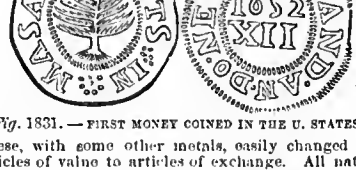


Fig. 1831. — FIRST MONEY COINED IN THE U. STATES.

These, with some other metals, easily changed from articles of value to articles of exchange. All nations, as they advanced in trade, gave the preference to them, for the following reasons: — 1, They derive value from the smallness of their quantities compared with the demand for them in the ornamental and useful arts; 2, they are not liable to corrosion and destruction by use; 3, they are susceptible of minute division, and may be used in small quantities or masses; 4, they are easily transported, and their transportation to any distance costs only a small part of their value; 5, the quantity is increased by labor. For a universal currency, the advantage of using the precious metals is still greater, when it is not left for private individuals to divide, weigh, and fix the value of pieces of metal, but persons are appointed by law to decide what pieces shall be circulated as money, to stamp them so as to fix their weight and fineness, and to furnish them with the superscription of the authority by which their issue is legalized. The pieces of metal so circulated are called *coins.* (See MINT.) In rich countries, the three metals, gold, silver, and copper or bronze, are very convenient substances for the manufacture of coins, on account of the differences in their relative value. Gold coins, containing a high value in a small compass, are convenient for large payments; silver coins, for smaller payments; and copper, or bronze, coins for those of still less value: while all the larger coins are multiples of the smaller. Payments of large amounts, however, cannot be made conveniently in coins. Promissory notes, bills, and various forms of credit, have therefore been used as substitutes in this as in other countries. Promissory notes, or bills of exchange, are only of the same value as real *M.* when they can be readily exchanged for coin; they lose their value as the credit of their issuer sinks. In all countries where the use of coins has once been adopted, all values in contracts or other arrangements are rated or estimated in money; and in most cases it is enacted that coins of the legal or standard weight and purity shall be legal tender, and that no legal proceedings shall be instituted on account of any debt or pecuniary obligation against any individual who has offered to liquidate the same by payment of an equivalent amount of the coin recognized by the country. — Governments sometimes give their own paper, or the paper of some institution under their control, a forced circulation. When a paper currency is convertible, it cannot, as we have seen, be extended beyond the amount which the community requires. But when a currency is inconvertible, it may be issued to any amount, and be made to circulate extensively. The immediate effect of such an issue is to displace the metallic currency, which is either hoarded or exported; for the new circulating medium being overvalued by comparison with the metallic currency, and being of compulsory acceptance, no one will pay in the dearer medium. A very small premium on the precious metals is sufficient to banish them from circulation, though, if the issue of compulsory paper be moderate, it may not be very much depreciated. But generally the circumstances under which the expedient of a compulsory paper is adopted, necessitate or suggest an over-issue, and then the depreciation may be very rapid, and ultimately the paper may become even worthless. The rate at which such a paper is circulated, indicated by its metallic estimate in foreign exchanges, is generally proportioned to the extent to which its holders trust to its final liquidation in full, and to the speculations they make as to when that liquidation will take place. It is almost superfluous to say, that this confidence is never very strong, and as, during such a compulsory circulation, the question as to whether a depreciated currency should be ultimately redeemed at its full value is sure to obtain a hearing and be answered by many in the negative, the tendency of such a paper is always to depression. The few preceding remarks are of a general character, and not in allusion to the special position of this country in regard to the paper currency created for the necessities of the civil war. The question of opportunity for resuming specie payments, which so much influences the general interests of the U. States at the present time, would be a matter of the highest interest to examine here, but it is a question of actual politics, and therefore out of our domain.

Mon'ey, *v. a.* To furnish with funds; to supply with cash.

Mon'ey-broker, Mon'ey-changer, *n.* A broker who deals in money; one who exchanges money or bills.

Mon'ey-corn, Mong'-corn, *n.* Same as MASLIN, *q. v.*

Mon'ey Creek, in *Illinois*, a village of McLean co., abt. 120 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Moneyed, (*mun'id,*) (sometimes written MONIED,) *a.* Possessing money; rich in money; able to command money; consisting in money; as, a *moneyed* man, the *moneyed* interest.

Mon'eyer, *n.* [Fr. *monnayeur.*] One who deals in money; a money-lender; a banker. (R.) — An authorized coiner.

Mon'eyless, *a.* Impecunious; without money; fundless; penniless.

Mon'ey-matter, *n.* An account involving the employment or exchange of money; a debtor and creditor transaction.

Mon'ey-order, *n.* An order for money issued by one post-office, and made payable at another; — a method adopted for the safe and speedy transmission of small sums of money from one place to another throughout the country. (Called also *Post-office order.*)

Mon'ey-scrivener, (*skriv'ner,*) *n.* A money-broker; one who raises money for others.

"A young inexperienced man in the hands of *money-scriveners.*" *Arbuthnot.*

Mon'ey-spinner, *n.* A small spider; also, a spendthrift. (Cant.)

Monflanquin, (*mon-flan'ka,*) a town of France, dept. Lot-et-Garonne, 10 m. N.N.E. of Villeneuve; *pop.* 5,000.

Mon'fort, a town of Brazil, on the island of Marajo, abt. 35 m. N. of Para.

Mong'-corn, *n.* See MASLIN.

Monge, GASPARD, (*monj.*) a celebrated French mathematician and natural philosopher, was b. at Beaune, in 1746; taught physics and mathematics at the military school of Mézières; became a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1780; was made minister of the marine in 1792; and was one of the founders of the Polytechnic School. In 1796 he was commissioned to go to Italy, and collect the treasures of art and science from the countries conquered by the French; and, in 1798, he accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt, where he was chosen president of the Institute of Cairo. Napoleon, when emperor, made him a senator, created him count of

Pelusium, and gave him an estate in Westphalia, accompanied by a present of 200,000 francs. On the return of the Bourbons he was deprived of all his offices and emoluments, and died in 1818. His principal works on geometry, which are among the clearest and best in the French language, are, *Descriptive Geometry*; *The Application of Analysis to the Geometry of Surfaces*; and a *Treatise on Statics*.

Monger, (*mŭng'gẽr,*) n. [A.S. *mangere, manegere.*] A trader; a dealer; one who buys or sells; — principally used in composition; as, fish-*monger*, cheese-*monger*, iron-*monger*, &c.

—*v. a.* To traffic or deal in; to make merchandise or trade of; — chiefly used in composition, in the sense of denoting a petty, illegal, or discreditable traffic.

Monghir, or **Mungger,** (*mon-gẽr',*) a town of Hindostan, prov. of Bahar, dist. of Bhaugulpore, on the Ganges, 80 m. E. of Patna; Lat. 25° 23' N., Lon. 86° 26' E. *Manuf.* Hardware and fire-arms; the latter, however, of a very inferior quality. *Pop.* 30,000.

Mon'ga, a mountain-range of W. Africa, opposite Fernando Po, its highest peak, Mongomasolah, "God's mountain," being subject to volcanic eruptions.

Mongo'lia, an extensive tract of country of N. Asia, belonging to China, between Lat. 35° and 52° N., Lon. 82° and 123° E.; bounded N. by the Russian govt. of Irkutsk, E. by Mantchooria, S. by China, and W. by Chinese Tartary; *area*, 1,400,000 sq. m. *Desc.* This immense region is occupied by the great sandy desert of Gobi, and by a high table-land, above 3,000 feet over the sea-level, stretching out in vast plains, surrounded by low ranges of mountains on its northern boundary; from this physical character the climate of the country is often rigorous and colder even than Siberia, while in summer the heat is so intense in parts, that not a blade of grass will grow. The most fertile portion of Mongolia is the whole N.W. belt of the Gobi, through which the caravan road runs from Siberia to China, and from which rise the chief rivers of the country, the Selenga, Kerlon, and Onon. This district forms a separate government of the Chinese empire, the governor residing at Urga, the chief of the very few towns in the country; near to Urga also resides the Kootookhtu, or high-

Fig. 1832. — TARTAR AND MONGOL WOMEN.

priest of the Buddhists. The population of Urga is abt. 8,000, but fully 5,000 of those are Lamas or priest-attendants on the great head of their faith. The Mongols themselves seldom inhabit either towns or villages, but lead a nomadic life, passing the summer on the banks of rivers, where there is abundant pasturage for their flocks; and spending the winter at the base of some tall hill or mountain-range, which affords them protection from the severe winds. The wealth of the natives consists in their numerous flocks and herds of sheep, camels, and horses. The chief mountain-ranges are the Altai, and its subordinate chains. The principal lakes are Baikal Kokonor, or the Azure Sea, Oling, and Dzaring. The wild animals are, antelopes, wild asses, deer, hares, foxes, squirrels, sables, and numbers of marmots. The Mongols are generally satisfied with such food as their flocks supply, and seldom seek for variety, or trouble themselves to cultivate the soil. In summer they live almost entirely on milk, using without distinction or preference that of the sheep, camel, mare, cow, or goat. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which an inferior tea is infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to abundance or convenience. A spirituous liquor to which they are much attached on certain occasions, is distilled from sour mare's milk. The people are very dirty, but are reported to be open and generous; their great pride is to excel in handling the bow and arrow (Fig. 1833), in martial exercises, riding, mounting a fleet horse, and hunting wild animals. They have no knowledge of money, and trade only with the Chinese by barter for clothes, silks, arms, tobacco, and other necessary articles, for which they exchange horses, camels, and oxen. Their religion is a kind of Buddhism, called *Lamaism*; for their Lamas or priests they have the most blind and infatuated reverence, giving them whatever they possess of value; and in every respect are the dupes of their ignorant priesthood, to whom they attribute the most miraculous powers. The Mongols are divided into the Eastern or Mongols Proper, and the Western or Calmucks or Eluths. The first, or those only inhabiting Mongolia, are subdivided into three nations, who are all subject to the Emperor of China, whom they consider the Grand Khan of the Tartars. These nations are further split into tribes, each of which has an hereditary chief called a khan, most of whom claim to be descended from Genghis Khan. Each chief pays a small annual tribute to the Emperor; but this is always out of policy returned with a handsome gift by way of acknowledgment for their military services. *Estimated pop.* 3,000,000.

Mon'gols, *n. pl.* One of the great ethnological divisions of the human family — the second in the classification of Blumenbach, including not only the Mongols Proper, but the Chinese and Indo-Chinese, Thibetans, Tartars of all kinds, Burmese, Siamese, Japanese, Esquimaux, Samoïedes, Finns, Lapps, Turks, and even Magy-

Fig. 1833. — MONGOL ARCHERS.

ars. Collectively, they are the great nomadic people of the earth, as distinguished from the Aryans, Semites, and Hamites; and are the same who, in remote antiquity, founded what was called the "Median Empire" in Lower Chaldæa, an empire, according to Rawlinson, that flourished and fell between about 2458 and 2234 B.C.; that is, before Nineveh became known as a great city. Nearly all the wandering tribes of Asiatic barbarians that desolated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century are supposed to have been of Mongolian origin. Under their leader Genghis Khan (1206–1227) they ravaged Asia, invaded China in 1210, and Persia in 1218. They invaded Russia in 1235, reached Siberia in 1242, completed the conquest of the empire of the caliphs in 1258, and reached India in 1298. The death of Cazan, May 31, 1304, put an end to the Mongol supremacy in Persia; but under Tamerlane (1370–1405) they reconquered that country, and subdued Hindostan and other parts of Asia. They have been known under various designations; among others, as Scythians, Huns, Tartars, and Turks. Professor Dieterich estimates their number at 528,000,000, or about half the human race. The physical characteristics of the *M.* in their primitive state are thus described by Dr. Latham in his *Descriptive Ethnology*: "The face of the Mongolian is broad and flat. This is because the cheek-bones stand out laterally, and the nasal bones are depressed. The cheek-bones stand out *laterally*. They are not merely projecting, for this they might be without giving much breadth to the face, inasmuch as they might stand forward. . . . The distance between the eyes is great, the eyes themselves being oblique, and their caruncule being concealed. The eyebrows form a low and imperfect arch, black and scanty. The iris is dark, the cornea yellow. The complexion is tawny, the stature low. The ears are large, standing out from the head; the lips thick and fleshy rather than thin, the teeth somewhat oblique in their insertion, the forehead low and flat, and the hair lank and thin." Of course, such a description as this cannot be understood as applying to the more civilized nations of Mongol origin, such as the Turks and Magyars, especially the latter, who in physical appearance differ but little, if at all, from other European nations.

Mongoquinong', in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Orange co., abt. 155 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Mongrel, (*mŭng'grel,*) *a.* [From A.S. *mengan*, to mix, to mingle; Lat. *misceo*. See MIX.] Of a mixed breed; of different kinds; hybrid; heterogeneous.

"No fools of rank, *or mongrel* breed." — *Swift.*

—An animal of a mixed breed; as, a *mongrel* cur.

Mon'ied, *a.* Same as MONEYED, *q. v.*

Monil'ifer, *n.* (*Pal.*) A certain kind of fossil fish.

Monil'iform, *a.* [Fr. *moniliforme*, from Lat. *monile*, necklace, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Jointed after the manner of a string of beads; as, a *moniliform* root.

Mon'iment, *n.* [From Lat. *monere*, to remind.] An aid to memory; a reminder. — A mark; an inscription; a token.

Monimia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, alliance *Menispermales*. — DIAG. Perigynous stamens, pendulous seeds, and a minute embryo on the outside of copious fleshy albumen. This order consists of eight genera of fragrant trees or shrubs, chiefly natives of S. America, but found also in Australia, Java, the Mauritius, and New Zealand. The flowers generally resemble those of *Atherospermaceæ*, which see; but they differ in always being unisexual, in the longitudinal dehiscence of the anthers, and in the absence of feathery styles to the fruit.

Moni'sher, *n.* An admonisher; a monitor.

Monitean, (*mon-e-to',*) in *Missouri*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River, and Saline, Moreau, and Moniteau creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* California. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Moniteau' Creek, in *Missouri*, enters the Missouri River from Cole co. — Another, enters the Missouri River from Howard co.

Moniteur, (*mon-e-tuhr',*) *n.* [Fr.] The name of one of the most celebrated of the French newspapers. It was commenced as a daily journal at Paris on 24th Nov., 1789, under the title of *Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel*. At first it was a simple gazette, without any official character; but on the 7th Nivose, of the year VIII. (1799), it was declared an official organ, and it still continues to be the official organ of the French government. Since 1811, it has dropped the title *Gazette Nationale*, and retains only that of *Moniteur Universel*. It contains, in addition to news foreign and domestic, literary notices, &c., not only the official ordinances and documents of the government, but also such political information as the government intends to be regarded as official. It now comprises upwards of 100 thick folio volumes, and contains a vast amount of valuable information connected with the history of France. Entire sets of it are now rare and very valuable.

Monition, (*-nish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *monitio*, from *moneo, monitum*, to remind.] A reminding or admonishing; warning; instruction given by way of caution; as, "the counsels and *monitions* of reason." (*L'Estrange.*) —Information; indication; hint.

(*Law.*) In admiralty practice, a process summoning a party to appear and answer an alleged charge.

Moni'tive, *a.* Admonitory; conveying warning or counsel.

Moni'tor, *n.* [Lat., one who warns.] One who reminds or admonishes; one who points out faults, or informs of dereliction of duty; one who gives advice and instruction by way of reproof or caution.

"You need not be a *monitor* to the king." — *Bacon.*

—A pupil selected to supervise the conduct of scholars in schools or seminaries in the absence of the instructor, usher, or preceptor.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of large lizards, having teeth in both jaws, and none on the palate. The greater part have the tail compressed laterally, as an adaptation to their aquatic habits. The first of the two distinct groups into which the genus is divided bears the name of Nilotic monitors, their chief characteristics being numerous small scales upon the head and limbs, and a keel above the tail, formed of a double range of projecting scales. The second group carries angular plates upon the head, while the body and tail carry large rectangular scales. The monitors are found in most parts of the world, and the fossil remains of species larger than any at present in existence have been discovered in Europe. Their name is said to be derived from their making a whistling sound as a warning of the approach of crocodiles and alligators, whose haunts the monitors frequent.

Fig. 1834. — MONITOR OF THE NILE. (*M. niloticus.*)

(*Navy.*) A species of iron-clad war-vessel, invented by Capt. John Ericsson of New York, in which the guns are carried in one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated either by hand-winches, or by a steam-engine, so that the guns may be fired in any required direction, and which derives its name from that of the first vessel of this kind that was constructed. It is far superior to the turret-ship (*q. v.*), adopted by the British navy, in this respect that the American *M.* is so provided with artificial ventilation that all the orifices in the deck may be hermetically sealed, except those provided for the admission of the air, which enters through high shot-proof trunks; which trunks, while admitting the air, exclude the water. They may thus be made much thicker in the sides than any other vessels which depend for their ventilation upon open hatches or gratings, as the sides may, without risk, be made very low. Usually only a portion of the saving effected in the weight by lowering the side is expended in increasing the thickness of the armor, the residue being expended in increasing the weight of the gun and the power of the engine. Much doubt was at one time entertained by some, whether vessels with the low sides of the *M.* would be safe at sea. But such doubts were at once extinguished by the course and result of the engagement between the "Monitor" and "Merrimac," in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862, (Fig. 1836;) and it is plain, that as the *M.* construction combines the greatest power of resistance, it constitutes the most formidable species of war-vessels known at the present day. The presiding principle in the design of *M.* vessels is that of concentration. The armor is collected into a narrow belt of great thickness, and into a single turret, though in some cases two turrets are employed, each carrying two guns of great size, the turret being attached to the vessel by means of the central spindle, and the bottom edge of the turret resting water-tight upon a metal ring let into the deck.

This armor or belt of iron is applied to the outside of the ship, and projects several feet beyond the stem, being prolonged at stem and stern, to form a ram at each end, and also to protect the rudder and the screw from shot. The turret is placed in the centre of the

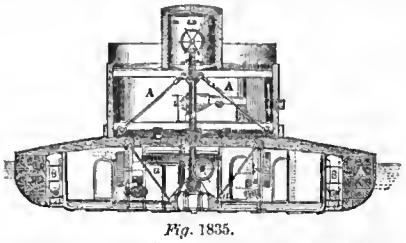


Fig. 1835.

MONITOR "NAUSET."—SECTION THROUGH TURRET.

A A, Coating of hard timber 5 feet thick at the bollers. B B, Space between the wood casing and the skin of the ship, for pipes through which air passes for ventilation. *a a a a*, Diagonal braces attached to the interior of the turret to support the hull.

ship; and to the top of it a bell is attached to throw off any water that may dash against it. The top of the turret is covered with strong bars of iron, set about two inches apart, over which are spread perforated iron plates 1 inch thick. The turret is for the most part built up of thicknesses of inch plate riveted together, but the central part is formed of thick slabs of wrought iron. The pilot-house is a cylindrical iron chamber, set on top of the central pillar or spindle, round which the turret revolves. The iron wall of the pilot-house is pierced with sight-holes. Within the pilot-house, the steering-wheel is placed, and the captain of the vessel can there direct the steersman, while the gunners are below the grated platform on which he stands, and therefore easily accessible to instructions. The ventilation of the ship is maintained by fans, which suck the air through high trunks or tubes, made shot-proof, and also inaccessible to rain or spray, the top being covered by a hood. The air having tra-

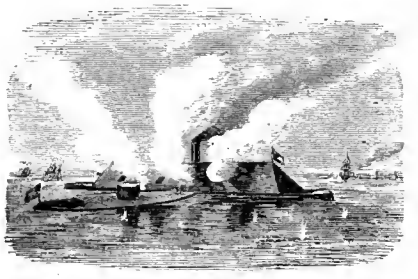


Fig. 1836.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE "MONITOR" AND "MERRIMAC" IN HAMPTON ROADS.

versed the ship, finally enters the furnaces and escapes by the chimney, the bottom part of which is made shot-proof, and a grating of bars is also carried across it to prevent shells from being sent through the chimney into the flues of the boiler. The bell mouth of the turret has a promenade or platform carried round its edge; and a narrow grated hurricane-deck, supported on pillars, is carried from the after side of the turret for some distance towards the stern. From this deck the ship's boats are suspended. In regard to comfort and healthfulness, it appears, by a report of the Secretary of the U. States Navy to Congress, that the monitors are the healthiest vessels in the American fleet, and they are also the most popular with the seamen. The cabins are lighted from the deck with bull's eyes, proper shutters being provided to cover these lights when the vessel goes into action, at which times the cabins are lighted by lamps alone.

Mon'itor, in *California*, a post-village of Alpine co.

Monito'rial, *a.* Relating or pertaining to a monitor. Performed by a monitor.—Conducted by or under the supervision of monitors or subordinate teachers; as, *monitorial* instruction.

Monito'rially, *adv.* In a monitorial or warning manner.

Mon'itory, *a.* [Fr. *monitoire*; L. Lat. *monitorius.*] Conveying admonition or warning; instructing by way of caution.

"Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive."—*L'Estrange.*

Mŏn'itress, Mon'itrix, *n.* A female monitor.

Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle, a distinguished military commander, and the great promoter of the restoration of Charles II., was the son of Sir Thomas Monk, of Potheridge, Devonshire, and b. in 1608. Being a younger son, he entered the army as a volunteer, and served under his relation Sir Richard Grenville, in an expedition to Spain, and afterwards served for some years in the Netherlands. On the breaking out of the war between Charles I. and the Scots, in 1639, he obtained a colonel's commission, and attended the king in both his expeditions to the north. When the Irish rebellion began in 1641, his services there were so very important, that the lords-justices appointed him governor of Dublin. On his return to England he was sent to relieve Nantwich, where he was taken prisoner by the army of the Parliament, and sent to the Tower, where he remained till 1646. The royal cause being ruined, he obtained his liberty on condition of taking a command in Ireland, concluded a peace with the rebels, which displeased the Parliament, and had a vote of censure passed upon him for it. Cromwell, however, who thought highly of his military talents, made him lieutenant-general, and gave him the chief command in Scotland. *M.* distinguished himself at the battle of Dunbar, and afterwards in the war with the Dutch. He resumed his command in Scotland. But the sagacious Protector had strong suspicions of *M.*'s sincerity; and not long before his death wrote him a letter, to which he added this postscript: "There be that tell me that there is a certain cunning fellow in Scotland, called George Monk, who is said to lie in wait there to introduce Charles Stuart; I pray you use your diligence to apprehend him and send him up to me." On the decease of the Protector, the resignation of power by his son, and the contest of parties which subsequently took place, he availed himself of the commanding situation which he occupied, to crush the republicans, and promote the recall and restoration of the Stuart family to the throne, in the person of Charles II. As the reward of his loyalty, he was created Duke of Albemarle, with a pension of £1,000 a year, made a privy-councillor, and invested with the order of the Garter. In 1664 he was appointed admiral of the fleet in conjunction with Prince Rupert, and in 1666 obtained a great victory over the Dutch, in a battle which lasted three days. He d. in 1670, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Guizot has written a *History of General Monk*, which has been translated into English.

Monk, (*mŭnk,*) *n.* [A. S. *monec*; Ger. *mönch*; Icel. *munkr*; It. *monacho*; L. Lat. *monachus* = Gr. *monachos*, an anchorite, from *monos*, alone.] One of a religious community withdrawn from general intercourse with the world; a solitary; a recluse; an anchoret.

(*Typog.*) In printing, a blur of ink on a page of type, caused by a superfluity of ink; —in contradistinction to a *friar*, or white vacuum, occasioned by a deficiency of ink.

Monk'ery, *n.* Monastic life; —used, generally, in a reproachful sense.

"Wretched dead mediæval *monkeries*."—*Carlyle.*

Monkey, (*mŭnk'y,*) *n.*; *pl.* Monkeys. [From *monikin*, or *manikin*—A. S. *mon*, *man*, man, and term. *kin*, a little man.] (*Zoöl.*) In the article on *Mammalia* the reader will find that the larger section of the animal creation has been divided into various classes in a descending scale, from the highest animal, man, to the lowest group of the cetaceous or whale tribe. Ranking next to man are the Quadrumana, under which heading apes, baboons, gorillas, and monkeys are generally classed. As the other subdivisions have been already described in distinct articles, the present one will be only devoted to the consideration of the monkeys proper, whose technical characteristics will be found given under the article *Simiadæ*. The true monkeys, the *sapajons*, are only such as have prehensile tails, and are inhabitants of South America exclusively; but as the name has become extended in its signification, the monkeys of the whole world may as well be described at the same time. The monkeys form by far the largest portion of the quadrumana. The *sapajons* are very active, climb well, and by the aid of their tail, which is as good as another hand, they can spring from tree to tree in the vast forests of South America with inconceivable rapidity and agility. The fore-hands, however, are not so perfectly organized as those belonging to the monkey of Africa, the thumb being longer and more on a line with the other fingers. The facial angle of the *sapajons* is 60°, which forms a marked contrast to others of the species. They are small in size, and very playful. Foremost among them may be placed the weeper, *Cebus apella*. Its fur is of a rich olive-color, inclining to golden on the lighter parts. There is also the horned Sapajon, *Cebus fatuellus*, the Large-headed Sapajon, *Cebus monachus*, and more than fifteen or sixteen other species. To turn to the monkeys of Asia and Africa, we find a great change in the generic character. The first variety is the Spotted, or Diana *M.*, *Cercopithecus Diana* (Fig. 813). The Green *M.*, *Cercopithecus sabæus*, is one of the most prolific of the group, and is oftener seen in a state of captivity. It is a native of the Cape de Verd Islands, and of the continent of Africa. In its disposition, it approaches the long-armed apes, although it is more lively and playful. The color is greenish-yellow above, arising from the hair being arranged according to different shades of yellow and black; but the color is more of a dark, grizzled appearance on the sides of the body, and on the sides of the limbs, which becomes gradually darker towards the hands. The face, ears, and naked part of the hands are of a jet-black; the former is of a triangular shape, bounded above the eyes by a straight line of stiff black hair, and on the sides by spreading tufts of light hair, with a yellowish tinge, meeting in a point beneath the chin. The neck and chest, and the under parts of the body, have a yellowish tinge, and the inside of the limbs is grayish in color. The length of the head and body is about from 16 to 18 inches, while that of the tail is somewhat more. One of the most peculiar of the monkey class is the genus termed the Proboscis monkey, *Nasalis larvatus* of Geoffroy, which is distinguished by the extraordinary elongation of its nose, which gives it the most grotesque appearance. This nose is about four inches long; the body is unshapely, protruding in front, like the ourang's; the arms are of considerable proportionate length, like the gibbon's; while, like the howling monkeys, it possesses a large guttural sack; the presence, also, of a very long tail and naked callosities combine, with the protrusion of the nasal organ, to give the Proboscis *M.* the most eccentric and peculiar appearance of the whole tribe. It is about three feet in height, and is a native of the island of Borneo. The Red *M.* may next be mentioned, as it is one of the oldest known to naturalists. It is a native of Senegal. The length of the body is about a foot and a half, or one foot four inches, while that of the tail is nearly equal. All the upper parts are of a brilliant reddish fawn color, which is shaded into a pale grayish tinge on the arms and legs, while the face, cheeks, breast, and under-surface of the body are pure white; a band of black hair crosses above the eyebrows, and there are two lines of the same color upon the upper lip in the shape of a moustache, which tends to give this *M.* a most peculiar appearance. The Entellus *M.* (*Semnopithecus entellus* of F. Cuvier) is another variety, a native of the Indian Archipelago, and of some parts of the Asiatic continent. According to Cuvier, the height of the Entellus *M.* is generally about one foot five inches, and the length of the tail two feet. Another species, the Negro *M.* (*Semnopithecus maurus*), is a native of Java and Sumatra; is somewhat larger than the variety last described; the length of the body being about two feet and a half, and that of the tail nearly equal. According to Doctor Horsefield's description, this class of *M.* inhabits the extensive forests of the Spice Islands, and associates in numerous bands or societies, numbering more than fifty at a time, and is pursued by the natives for the sake of the fur. In these pursuits, which are regularly organized and prepared beforehand by the chiefs of the various tribes, the animals are attacked with cudgels and stones, and are destroyed in large numbers. The skins are then prepared by a simple process, which the natives learned from Europeans, and are exported. The fur is of a jet-black color, covered with long, silky hair. The Simpai (*Semnopithecus melolophos* of F. Cuvier) is also a native of Java and Sumatra, and is remarkable for the flatness of the face and the development of the

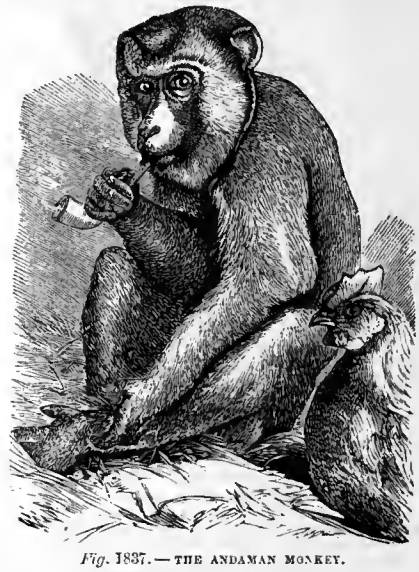


Fig. 1837.—THE ANDAMAN MONKEY.

(At the Zoölogical Society's Gardens, London.)

facial angle. The White-eyelid *M.* (*Cercopithecus fuliginosus* of Geoffroy) is distinguished by the peculiar color of the eyelids; they are of a clear grayish-white, but with a dead chalky line. The hair is soft and fine to the touch, and in the upper parts is sooty black, which is even darker on the hands, but which generally shades into a yellowish tint on the breasts, belly, and inside of the thighs, and on these parts the thin coating of hair plainly shows the skin, which is of a very pure flesh-color.—The last genus, a female *M.* of a species hitherto unknown to naturalists, was presented to the Zoölogical Society of London, by Capt. Brown, R. N., of her Majesty's ship *Vigilant*. It dates its joining the ship's company from Port Blair, Andaman Islands, in the Gulf of Bengal, Lat. 11° 43″ N., Lon. 92° 47′ E., in the year 1864. "Jenny (for that is her name) is supposed to be eight or nine years old. For after four years she 'served' on board the ship, and having passed all the dangers of the Abyssinian campaign, being discharged with a first-class certificate and silver chain and medal for good conduct, she is now waiting to receive her share of the prizes taken during the time she was in her Majesty's service. Jenny stands about two feet four inches in height. In general appearance she is most like the 'pig-tailed' *M.* (*Macacus nemestrinus*), but is at once distinguished from that species by a remarkable arrangement of the hair on the top of the head, which is somewhat of a V-shape, and is parted down the middle. The hair itself is very fine, and is elegantly arranged around the ears. The first impres-

sion upon seeing this animal is, that it is intermediate between *Macacus rhesus* and *Macacus nemestrinus*. The face is by no means fierce; the features may even be called good-natured. She has been made a great pet by the sailors. The result is that she has been educated to an extraordinary degree of cleverness. She is fond of company, and her constant companion is a chicken (a regular ship-chicken, with hardly any feathers), which lives with her in her cage day and night, and accompanies her in her perambulations. She walks upright on her hind-legs with remarkable facility, and with much less effort than even the performing *M.*, as seen in the streets. When in an erect attitude, she will carry things. Thus she will pick up her chicken, and run about with it, holding it in her arms as a nurse does her child. The chicken does not seem to mind this in the least. At the word, 'Heave her overboard!' Jenny throws the chicken smartly away from her. It has been said that monkeys would talk, but that they know that if they talked they would be made to work. Now the Andamanian Jenny forms an exception to the 'working' part (only that is very agreeable work) of the story; for if a soda-water bottle is given to her, she will set to work to untwist the wire. This done, she will get out the cork, if it be not too tightly fixed, and then drink the contents of the bottle. Her attitude in drinking is something quite new. She sits down on her haunches, holds the bottle with both hands, and tilts the end of it up with her hind-foot, so that the liquid shall flow at the proper level into her mouth. In this attitude her appearance is highly comical, and at the same time very interesting. The most extraordinary part of Jenny's performance is that she smokes a pipe. Other monkeys will carry a pipe in their mouth, and pretend to smoke, but this is the first monkey that we have ever known actually to smoke lighted tobacco out of a pipe. Other monkeys will drink grog, but Jenny is especially fond of it, and always takes her glass with her pipe, which she enjoys quite as much as Forecastle Jack after he has been reefing topsails." See CHIMPANZEE, GORILLA, ORANG-OUTANG, QUADRUMANA, SIMIADÆ, &c.

—A term of contempt, or of slight kindness. (Used colloquially.)

"Poor *monkey!* how wilt thou do for a father?" — *Shaks.*

—The weight of a pile-driver, that is, a very heavy mass of iron, which, being raised on high, descends with great momentum on the head of the pile, and forces it into the earth. — *Eng. Cyc.*

Mon'key-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CLUSIA.

Mon'key-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small, stropped, single block.

Mon'key-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A boat employed in harbor-service.

Mon'key-bread, *n.*, (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Adansonia digitata*.—See ADANSONIA.

Mon'key-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MIMULUS.

Mon'key-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEOPOLDINIA.

Mon'keyism, *n.* The characteristic qualities of a monkey; hence, resemblance to a monkey in conduct and actions.

Mon'key-jacket, *n.* A tailless, close-fitting jacket, made of stout, nappy cloth, usually worn double-breasted and buttoned.

Mon'key-pot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LECISTRIS.

Mon'key-rail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A second rail, lying a little above a ship's quarter-rail.

Mon'key-tail, *n.* A short, round, iron bar used in naval gunnery.

Mon'key-wrench, (*-rènch,*) *n.* A spanner with a movable jaw, which can be adjusted by a screw or wedge to the size of the nut which it is required to turn.

Monk'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SQUALIDÆ.

Monk'hood, *n.* State or condition of a monk; monasticism.

(*Bot.*) See ACCESITUM.

Monk'ing, *a.* Monkish.

Monk'ish, *a.* Monastic; pertaining or having reference to, or resembling, monks; consisting of monks; as, a *monkish* fraternity, *monkish* dress, *monkish* superstitions.

Monk'ly, *a.* Relating to or befitting a monk; monkish.

Monk's-seam, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seam made by overlapping one selvage of a sail over another.

Monk'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,123.

Monk'ton Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 22 m. N. of Baltimore.

Mon'mouth, JAMES FITZROY, DUKE OF, a natural son of Charles II., of England, was b. at Rotterdam, in 1649. He was distinguished by his personal attractions, his affable address, and thoughtless generosity; hence he became very popular. But he was weak-minded and pliant; and had he not resigned himself to the guidance of the restless and ambitious Shaftesbury, who flattered him with the hopes of succeeding to the crown, his popularity would never have become dangerous. At the age of 14 he was created Duke of Monmouth, and two years later was made Master of the Horse. He was concerned in various plots, which had for their object the exclusion of the Duke of York from the crown; and he was, in consequence, ordered by Charles to quit the kingdom. On the accession of James II., being urged to the act by some of his partisans, he left Holland and landed at Lyme, with scarcely a hundred followers, (June, 1685,) but their numbers were soon increased, and he assumed, at Taunton, the title of king, and asserted the legitimacy of his birth. The royal forces were sent against him, and an engagement took place at Sedgmoor, near Bridgewater, on the 6th July. The rebels were defeated, and the Duke himself was made prisoner, being found in the disguise of a peasant, lying at the bottom of a ditch, overcome with hunger, fatigue, and anxiety. He nobly refused to betray his accomplices, and conducted himself with much firmness on the scaffold, where his head was severed from his body, after four unsuccessful blows, 15th July, 1685. The people, of whom he was still the favorite, believed that the person executed was not *M.*; and it was probably this belief which has led some to conjecture that the famous *Iron Mask* was the Duke of Monmouth.

Mon'mouth, a maritime co. of the W. of England, bounded N. by the cos. of Hereford and Brecknock, E. by Gloucester, S. by the British Channel, and W. by Glamorgan. *Area*, 446 sq. m. The surface is extremely diversified; the soil is fertile, particularly in the E., and along the river Usk. The rivers are the Usk, Rumney, Wye, and Ebwy. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, &c. *Min.* Iron, stone, lead, coal, and limestone. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. The cap. is Monmouth. *Pop.* 174,633.

MONMOUTH, the cap. of the above co., at the confluence of the Monnow and Wye, 21 m. W.S.W. of Gloucester. The Saxons erected here a fortress, which, after the Conquest, was bestowed upon William Fitz-Baderon, whose sons assumed the surname of *Monmouth*. In 1240,

Fig. 1838. — MONMOUTH CASTLE.
(From a sketch on the spot, by Prout.)

two hospitals were founded by John de Monmouth, and in 1257, John, Lord of Monmouth, rebuilt the castle (Fig. 1838) on a larger scale. It suffered so severely from siege by the Earl of Leicester, in 1265, that it had to be rebuilt. It then passed into the hands of John of Gaunt. Henry V. was born here, Aug. 9, 1388. *Pop.* 5,346.

Monmouth, (Battle of.) (*Amer. Hist.*) An engagement between the American forces under Gen. Washington, and the British under Sir Henry Clinton, took place near Freehold, Monmouth co., N. J., June 28, 1778. Gen. Washington, having overtaken the British forces which had previously evacuated Philadelphia for the purpose of embarking at Sandy Hook, ordered the advance, under Gen. Charles Lee, to attack the enemy. The Americans were at first successful, but from some unknown cause, they were seized with a panic, in which Gen. Lee participated, and fell back to the main body. Gen. Washington, with the latter, succeeded in rallying the fugitives, and repulsed the British. The approach of night and the exhaustion of the men prevented a pursuit, and the British succeeded in embarking under cover of the darkness. The American loss was 69 killed and 160 wounded; that of the British, nearly 300 killed, and 100 prisoners, including the wounded.

Mon'mouth, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Warren co., abt. 120 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Monmouth, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 114 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Monmouth, in *Iowa*, a village of Butler co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Waverley. — A post-village and township of Jackson co., abt. 35 m. S. by W. of Dubuque; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Monmouth, in *Kansas*, a township of Shawnee co.; *pop.* abt. 310.

Monmouth, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 1,854.

Monmouth, in *New Jersey*, an E. central co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. *Area*, abt. 810 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neversink and Manasquan rivers, Crosswick's and Doctor's creeks. The coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, the most important of which are Sandy Hook and Raritan bays. *Surface*, finely diversified; *soil*, very fertile, producing in one year, nearly 800,000 bushels of potatoes, besides the usual quantity of other crops. *Cap.* Freehold. *Pop.* abt. 50,000.

Monmouth, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Polk co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Dalles.

Monni'na, *n.* [After *Monino*, a Spanish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygalaceæ*. The bark from the roots of *M. polystachya*, and *M. salicifolia*, is especially remarkable for the presence of a saponaceous principle; it is used in Peru as a substitute for soap, and for cleaning and polishing silver. The bark is, moreover, said to be a valuable medicine in diarrhœa and similar diseases.

Mo'no, in *California*, an E. co., adjoining Nevada. *Area*, abt. 3,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Owen's River, and several smaller streams. Mono Lake (*q. v.*) is in the N. central part of the co. *Surface*, mountainous; the Sierra Nevada forming the S.W. boundary; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Bridgeport. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Monobas'ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, sole, and *basis*, base.] (*Chem.*) Possessing only one part of base to one of acid.

Monoc'acy, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 50 m. W. of Baltimore.

Monocacy Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters Lehigh River in Northampton co.

Monocacy River, in *Maryland*, is formed in Frederick co. by the confluence of several creeks which rise in Adams co., Pennsylvania, and flowing S., enters the Potomac River near the border of Montgomery co. *Length*, abt. 50 m. On the banks of this stream, July 9, 1864, the Confederates, under Gen. Early, defeated the Nationals, under Gen. Wallace.

Monocar'dian, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, and *kardia*, heart.] Having a single heart, as certain animals.

Monocar'pous, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) A term invented by De Candolle to designate what gardeners call *annual plants*, and a few others which, like the American aloe, although they may live for many years, yet perish as soon as they have once borne fruit.

Monoceros, (*-at'se-ros.*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *monos*, sole, and *keras*, horn.] (*Astron.*) A modern constellation, made out of the unformed stars of the ancients that lay scattered over a large space of the heavens, between the two dogs. It contains 31 small stars.

Monochlamyd'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as APETALÆ, *q. v.*

Monochlamyd'eous, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, and *chlamus*, a cloak.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to those plants which have but one floral envelope.

Mon'ochord, (*-kôrd,*) *n.* [Gr. *monos*, and *chordê*, a musical string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of one string, used to ascertain and demonstrate the several lengths of the strings required to produce the several notes of the musical scale.

Monochromat'ic, *a.* [Fr. *monochromatique.*] Consisting of one color only.

M. lamp. (*Chem. and Optics.*) When a solution of common salt is added to spirit of wine, the mixture burns with a flame in which yellow predominates almost to the exclusion of the other colored rays; the consequence is, that objects viewed by this light are all either yellow or black, and deficient in the tints which they exhibit when seen by solar light, or by that of our ordinary combustibles.

Mon'ochrome, *n.* [Gr. *monochromos*, of one color.] (*Paint.*) A painting executed in a single color, but relieved by light and shade. A drawing in chiaro-oscuro is a monochrome, whether in black and white, or in any color and white. Many of the ancient painters were monochromists, as for instance Zeuxis; the sciagram or silhouette is not a monochrome, though executed in a single color.

Monochron'ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and *chronos*, time.] Contemporaneous; coeval.

Monocil'iated, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, and *cilium*, an eyelash.] Having but one cilium.

Monoclin'ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, and *klinein*, to incline.] (*Crystallog.*) Having one oblique intersection; — said of a certain system of crystallization, in which the vertical axis is inclined to one, but at right angles to the other, lateral axis. — *Webster.*

Monoc'linous, *a.* [From Gr. *monos*, and *klinein*, to recline.] (*Bot.*) Hermaphrodite, or including both stamens and pistils in each flower.

Mon'ocotyle, Monocotyle'donous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing one cotyledon only.

Monocotyle'don, *n.* [From Gr. *monos*, and *kotelydôn*, a cup-shaped cavity.] (*Bot.*) A plant having only one cotyledon or seed-lobe (Fig. 1839).

Monocotyle'dons, or **Monocotyle'dones,** *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) One of the two great classes into which the phanerogamous or flowering plants are divided. It agrees with the *Endogenæ* of some botanists, and includes the *Endogens* and *Dictyogens* of Lindley.—See BOTANY.

Fig. 1839.—MONOCOTYLEDON.
(Genus Cocos.)

Monoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *monos*, and *kratos*, strength, power.] Government vested in one person; autocracy; undivided rule or power.

Mon'ocrat, *n.* One who governs alone; a monarch; an autocrat.

Monoc'ular, Monoc'ulous, *a.* [Gr. *monos*, single, and Lat. *oculus*, eye. See OCULAR.] One-eyed.

"Those of China repute the rest of the world *monoculous.*" *Glanville.*

—Constructed to be used with one eye only, at one time; as, a *monocular* field-glass.

Mon'ocle, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) A one-eyed insect.

Monodac'tylous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *daktylos,* finger.] One-fingered, or one-toed.

Mon'odelphs, *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos,* and *delphos,* a womb.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by De Blainville to the first subclass in his binary division of Mammalia, comprehending those which have no supplementary external pouch or marsupium, but which bring forth the young in a state sufficiently mature, not to require such additional protection. It is antithetical to *Didelphs.*

Monodimet'ric, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *metron,* measure.] (*Crystallog.*) Dimetric.

Mon'odist, *n.* A writer of monodies.

Mon'odon, *n.* [From Gr. *monos,* and *odous,* tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as NARWHAL, *q. v.*

Monodramat'ic, *a.* Belonging or having reference to a monodrame.

Mon'odrame, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *drāma,* drame.] A dramatic piece performed by one person only.

Mon'ody, *n.* [Gr. *manōdia*—*monos,* alone, and *ōidē,* a song, lay, ode. See ODE.] (*Poet.*) An ode, song, or poem of a mournful character, in which lamentation is expressed by a single mourner.

Monodynam'ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *dynamis,* power.] Possessing but a single power or capacity; as, "*monodynamic* men."—*De Quincey.*

Monœ'cia, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *oikos,* a house.] (*Bot.*) The 21st class in the system of Linnæus, comprising the androgynous plants, or those whose structure is both male and female. Thus, *monœcious* means having both male and female flowers on the same plant, but separate.

Monœ'cian, Monœ'cious, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the stamens and pistils in flowers apart, but growing on the one individual plant.

Monoga'mia, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *gamos,* marriage.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants in the Linnæan system, whose flowers are not aggregated into handles, but whose anthers are more or less adhering.

Monoga'mian, Monog'amous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging or having reference to the *Monogamia.*

Monog'amist, *n.* One who disallows second marriages.

Monog'amous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as MONOGAMIAN, *q. v.* —Having one wife only, and not allowed to marry a second.

Monog'amy, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, only, and *gamos,* marriage. See MISOGAMY.] The marriage of one wife only, or the state of such as are restricted to a single wife.

Monogas'tric, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *gaster,* stomach.] Having only one stomach.

Monogen'esis, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *genesis,* beginning.] Oneness of source, beginning, or origin.

Mon'oghan, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,490.

Mon'ogram, *n.* [Fr. *monogramme;* Gr. *monos,* single, and *gramma,* a letter or character.] A cipher or intertexture of letters in one figure; a character compounded of various letters fancifully or grotesquely arranged, and forming the initials of a name. (Used on seals, heads of letters, buttons, and the like.)

Mon'ogrammal, Monogrammat'ic, Mon'ogrammous, *a.* Monogrammic; in the style, manner, or fashion of a monogram.

Monogram'mic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to, or resembling a monogram.

Mon'grammous, *a.* See MONOGRAMMAL.

Mon'ograph, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* alone, single, and *graphō,* to write.] A special treatise on one particular subject; a written account or description of a single thing or class of things; as, a *monograph* on mummies, a *monograph* on roses.

Monog'rapher, *n.* A writer of a monograph.

Monograph'ic, Monograph'ical, *a.* [Fr. *monographique.*] Pertaining or having reference to a monograph.—Drawn in lines without colors.

Monograph'ically, *adv.* In the manner, form, or style of a monograph.

Monog'raphist, *n.* The writer of a monograph.

Monog'raphous, *a.* Same as MONOGRAPHIC.

Monog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *monographie.*] An outline, representation, sketch, or drawing without colors.—A monograph.

Monogyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *gunē,* a female.] (*Bot.*) The name given by Linnæus in his system to the first order or subdivision in each of the first thirteen classes of plants, comprising such as have one pistil or stigma only in a flower. Thus, *monogynous* means having one style or stigma.

Monogyn'ian, Monog'ynous, *a.* [Fr. *monogyne.*] (*Bot.*) Having only one style or stigma; belonging or having reference to one of the class of plants *Monogynia.*

Monohem'erous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *ēmera,* day.] (*Med.*) Lasting for one day only.

Mo'no Lake, in *California,* a "sink," or lake, of Mono co., on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, about 12 miles S.W. of Aurora. It is nearly circular in outline, and covers an area of about 200 square miles. It receives several large streams, but has no apparent outlet. The waters are strongly alkaline, and contain no fish; but a species of insect deposit their ova upon the surface in such immense quantities that they sometimes appear like small islands. These insects and their ova are said to be collected by the Digger Indians of the vicinity, dried, and devoured as a choice delicacy.

Mon'olith, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *monos,* single, and *lithos,* stone.] A pillar, column, &c., consisting of a single stone. Herodotus speaks of a huge rock of this sort in front of a temple at Sais, which was scooped out, and contained an apartment eighteen cubits in length, twelve in breadth, and five in height. It was said to have been transported from the town of Elephantine by order of king Amasis, and to have occupied 3,000 men for three years in conveying it. Some remarkable monoliths have been found in Egypt; of these the zodiac of Dendera, and the obelisk of Luxor, both of which have been removed to Paris, are the most remarkable.

Monolith'al, Monolith'ic, *a.* Consisting of a single stone; pertaining to, or supplied with monoliths.

Monol'ogist, *n.* One given to soliloquy.—A person who monopolizes conversation to the exclusion of others.—*De Quincey.*

Monologue, (*mŏn'o-lŏg,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *monos,* single, and *logos,* speech. See LOGIC.] A speech or piece of declamation spoken by a person alone; a soliloquy.—A poem, song, or scene, composed for a single performer.

Monol'ogy, *n.* The practice of uttering soliloquies, or of monopolizing conversation.

Monoma'chia, (*-kī-a,*) **Monom'achy,** *n.* [Gr. *monos,* alone, and *machesthai,* to fight.] A duel; a rencontre; a single combat.

Monom'achist, *n.* A duellist; one who meets another in single combat.

Mon'omane, *n.* A monomaniac. (R.)

Monoma'nia, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *mania,* madness. See MANIA.] Insanity in regard to a single object, or derangement of a single faculty of the mind. See INSANITY.

Monoma'niac, *a.* Affected with monomania.
—*n.* A person affected with monomania.

Mon'ome, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *monos,* and *nomē,* distribution.] (*Math.*) Same as MONOMIAL, *q. v.*

Monom'etre, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *monos,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Pros.*) A rhythmical series, comprising a single metre.

Monomet'ric, *a.* (*Crystallog.*) Noting crystals with the axes equal, or of one kind, as the cube, octohedron, and dodecahedron.—*Clarke.*

Mono'mial, *n.* [See MONOME.] (*Math.*) A single algebraic expression.
—*a.* (*Math.*) Consisting of but a single Algebraic expression.

Monomor'phous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *morphē,* form.] (*Zoöl.*) Single-formed; as, a *monomorphous* insect.

Monomot'apa, a region of E. Africa, Lat. between 15° and 19° S., Lon. between 30° and 35° E., supposed to comprise various independent states; and which, at the time of its discovery, at the beginning of the 16th cent., was described in very exaggerated terms as an empire of immense extent, wealth, and magnificence.

Monomya'ria, *n.* (*Conch.*) A group of bivalves or conchifers, which have only one adductor muscle, and consequently but one muscular impression on each valve.

Monomy'ary, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *myān,* to keep the mouth shut.] (*Conch.*) One of the order *Monomyaria.*

Mo'non, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of White co., abt. 30 m. N. of La Fayette; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Mono'na, or MANONA, in *Iowa,* a W. co., adjoining Nebraska; *area,* abt. 890 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Inyan Yankee, Little Sioux, and Soldier rivers. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Onawa. *Pop.* 2,679.
—A post-village and township of Clayton co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* of township 1,446.

Monona, or MENONA, in *Wisconsin* See FOUR LAKES.

Mononeu'rans, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *neuron,* nerve.] (*Zool.*) A term applied by Rudolphi to the series or primary division comprehending the animals which he believed to have only the ganglionic system of nerves, as the molluscs and insects.

Monongahe'la, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Monongahe'la City, formerly WILLIAMSPORT, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Washington co., abt. 20 m. S. of Pittsburg.

Monongahe'la River, is formed by the West Fork and Tygart's Valley rivers, in Marion co., W. Virginia, and flowing N.E. and N. into Pennsylvania, unites with the Alleghany River at Pittsburg, in Alleghany co., to form the Ohio River.

Mononga'lia, in *Minnesota,* a S.W. central co.; *area,* abt. 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Crow River, and some smaller streams, besides several lakes. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Irving. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Mononga'lia, in *W. Virginia,* a N. county, adjoining Pennsylvania; *area,* abt. 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Monongahela and Cheat rivers. *Surface,* much diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Morgantown. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Monon'omy Point Light, in *Massachusetts,* an island and light-house off the S.E. coast of Barnstable co. It exhibits a fixed light 25 ft. above sea-level; Lat. 41° 33′ 42″ N., Lon. 70° W.

Monoon'sian, Monoous'ious, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *ousia,* essence.] (*Theol.*) Possessing but one and the same essence.

Monop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *pathos,* suffering.] Solitary suffering.

Monoper'sonal, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and Lat. *persona,* person.] Having but a single personification, or form of existence.

Monopet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *petalon,* a petal.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to a corolla, the petals of which cohere by their contiguous margins, so as to form a tube.

Monoph'anous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *phainein,* to appear.] Possessing one and the same appearance or semblance.

Monophon'ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *phonē,* voice.] Single-voiced; —opposed to *polyphonic.*

Monophthong, (*mon'of-thong,*) *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *phthoggos,* voice.] A single uncompounded vowel sound.—A diagraph.

Monophthong'al, *a.* Consisting of, or belonging or having reference to a monophthong.

Monoph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *monophyllos,* one-leaved.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to a calyx, the sepals of which cohere by their contiguous edges into a kind of tube or cup. It also denotes anything which has only one leaf.

Monophy'odonts, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *phuo,* I generate; *odous,* tooth.] (*Zoöl.*) Those mammals which generate one set of teeth, as *e. g.* the sloths, armadillos, orycteropus, ornithorhynchus, and the true cetacea; all other mammals that have teeth generate two sets, called *deciduous* and *permanent.*

Monophysite, (*mo-nŏf'i-zīte.*) *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *physis,* nature.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given in the 5th century to certain heretics who, in the language of the Athanasian creed, "confounded the substance," that is, the divine and human substance, which are united in Christ, but neither absorbed into the other.

Monophysit'ical, *a.* Belonging or having reference to the Monophysites, or their doctrines.

Monop'ody, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *pous, podos,* foot.] (*Pros.*) A measure consisting of a single foot only.

Monopoli', a seaport-town of Italy, prov. of Terra di Bari, on the Adriatic, 27 m. S.E. of Bari, and 32 m. N.N. E. of Taranto. It is surrounded by a wall, and strongly fortified. There are 2 ports capable of accommodating vessels of large size, but the deepest is exposed to the N.E. winds. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen cloths; also trade in wine and olive oil. *Pop.* 20,205.

Monopo'list, Monopo'lizer, *n.* [Sp. and It. *monopolista.*] One who monopolizes; a person who buys the whole of a certain marketable article, for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one who by license or vested right has the privilege of being the sole buyer or seller of any commodity.

Monop'olize, *v. a.* [Sp. *monopolizār;* Gr. *monos,* single, and *pōlēō,* to sell. See BIBLIOPOLE.] To purchase or secure possession of the whole of any goods or commodity in market with the view of selling them at advanced prices; as, to *monopolize* tobacco.—To obtain the exclusive right or privilege of trading in a certain article, to any place, or with any country or district; as, to *monopolize* the China trade.—To engross or absorb the whole of; as, to *monopolize* conversation.

Monop'oly, *n.* [Fr. *monopole;* Sp. *monopolio;* Lat. *monopolium*=Gr. *monopōlion.* See MONOPOLIZE.] Sole power, right, or privilege of trading in any particular commodity, or of dealing with a country or market; license or privilege granted by royal or state authority, for the sole buying, selling, making, working, and using any commodity or set of commodities; sole permission and power to transact commercial business; exclusive absorption or command of anything.

Monopol'ylogue, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, *polos,* many, and *logos,* discourse.] A performance in which an actor sustains many characters.

Monop'teral, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *pteron,* feather; Fr. *monoptère.*] (*Arch.*) A temple which has no cella, but consists of columns disposed in the form of a circle, covered with a conical roof. (Also written *monopteron,* and *monopteros.*)
—*a.* (*Arch.*) Having one wing only, as certain ancient temples.

Mon'optote, *n.* [Gr. *monoptōtos.*] (*Gram.*) A noun having only one case.

Monopyre'nous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *pyrēn,* the stone of a fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having a single stone or kernel only.

Monoquet, (*mon-o-ket',*) in *Indiana,* a village of Kosciusco co., abt. 5 m. N. of Warsaw.

Mon'orhyme, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and Eng. *rhyme;* Fr. *monorime.*] A poetical composition, in which all the lines end with the same rhyme.

Monosep'alous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and Eng. *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Consisting of one sepal only.

Monosperm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *sperma,* seed.] Possessing but one seed.

Monospher'ical, (*-sfer'i-kl.*) *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *sphoira,* sphere. See SPHERE.] Having one sphere only.

Mon'ostich, (*-stik.*) *n.* [Fr. *monostique;* Gr. *monostichon*—*monos,* and *stichos,* line, verse. See DISTICH.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

Monosto'ma, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *stoma,* mouth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of trematoid entozoa, so called from having only a single sucker, which is situated anteriorly, and surrounds the mouth.

Monostrophic, (*-strof'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *monostrophikos*—*monos,* single, and *strophē,* a turning, from *strephō,* to turn. See STROPHE.] (*Pros.*) Consisting of one strophe only; composed in unvaried measure.

Monosyllab'ic, *a.* [Fr. *monosyllabique.*] Containing one syllable only; as, a *monosyllabic* word.—Consisting of words of one syllable; as, a *monosyllabic* verse.

Monosyl'labism, *n.* The state of having a monosyllabic form; frequent repetition of monosyllables.

Monosyl'lable, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* sole, and *syllabē,* a syllable. See SYLLABLE.] A word of one syllable.

Monosyl'labled, *a.* Consisting of one syllable.

"Nine tailors, if rightly spelled,
In one man are *monosyllabled.*"—*Cleaveland.*

Monotes'saron, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *tessares,* four.] A gospel harmony. (R.)

Monothal'aman, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A one-chambered univalve shell.—*Brande.*

Monothal'amous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *thalamos,* chamber.] One-chambered;—said of certain shells.

Mon'otheism, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* single, and *Theos,* God. See THEISM.] The doctrine or belief of the existence of one God only,—in opposition to *polytheism,* which acknowledges a plurality of gods.

Mon'otheist, *n.* One who believes in one God only.

Monotheis'tic, *a.* Belonging or having reference to, or partaking of the doctrinal principles of monotheism.

Monoth'eism, Monoth'eitism, *n.* [*Fr. monothéïtisme.*] The doctrinal theory of the Monothelites.

Monothelites, (*mo-noth'e-litez,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos,* and *thelema,* from *thelo,* I will.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect that arose in the early Church, which, while accepting the doctrine of the two natures in the person of Christ, maintained that there was but one manifestation of will. They arose in the early part of the 7th century, and being for a time nurtured and protected by imperial approbation, which thus sought to unite the opposing parties of the orthodox and the Monophysites, they spread very rapidly. The first council of Lateran under Pope Martin I. (649) condemned the Monothelites; and in 1680 the sixth ecumenical council at Constantinople affirmed two wills in Christ, and excommunicated Macarius, patriarchs of Constantinople, and other leaders of the party. After a time, being much reduced by persecution, they retired to the neighborhood of Mount Libanus, where they maintained themselves till the 12th century, when they abjured their opinions, and were received into the Roman Catholic Church.

Monothelit'ic, *a.* Having reference or pertaining to the Monothelites, or their doctrine.

Monot'onous, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *tomos,* a cutting.] (*Min.*) Possessing a distinct cleavage only in one direction,— said of certain rocks.

Mon'otone, *n.* [See MONOTONY.] (*Mus.*) A single tone; a sound never varied.

(*Rhet.*) A sameness of tone, or unvaried pitch of the voice in reading or speaking.

Monoton'ic, Monoton'ical, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or uttered in, a monotone; monotonous.

Monot'onous, *a.* Characterized by monotony; wanting variety in cadence or inflection of voice; uniform or unvaried in sound; — hence, continued with dull uniformity; humdrum.

Monot'onously, *adv.* With one unvaried or uniform tone.

Monot'onousness, *n.* State or quality of being monotonous or unvaried; monotony.

Monot'ony, *n.* [Gr. *monotonia* — *monos,* single, and *tonos,* tone, sound. See TONE.] Uniformity or sameness of sound; a frequent recurrence or continuance of the same cadence of tone or sound, producing a dull, tiresome uniformity; lack of vocal variety in speaking or singing. — An irksome sameness, or want of variety, as in literary composition, scenery, or mode or condition of life; as, the *monotony* of a long sea-voyage.

Monotrem'ata, Mon'otremes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *monos,* and *trêma,* a hole.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of ovo-viviparous mammalia, of which only two genera are known to exist; viz., the *Platypus* or *Ornithorhynchus,* and the *Echidna,* both peculiar to Australia. The term is indicative of the common cloacal outlet for the excremental and generative products.

Monotrem'atous, *a.* [Fr. *monotrème;* Gr. *monos,* and *trêma,* a hole, an orifice.] Resembling, or pertaining, or having reference to, the monotremes.

Monotrig'lyph, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* and *triglyphos,* triglyph.] (*Arch.*) The interval observed between the columns of a Doric portico, where a space is left sufficient for the insertion of one triglyph only between those immediately over two contiguous columns.

Monot'ropa, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Monotropaceæ,* including *M. uniflora,* the Indian Pipe or Bird's-nest, a small succulent, yellowish-white plant, common in woods from Canada S. to Georgia, and W. to Illinois.

Monotropa'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *monos,* one, *tropeo,* I turn.] (*Bot.*) The Fir-rape family, an order of plants, alliance *Ericales.* DIAG. Half monopetalous flowers, free stamens, all perfect, loose-skinned or winged seeds, and an embryo at the apex of the albumen. They are parasitic plants, with scaly stems, found growing at the base of fir-trees. The order includes 6 genera and 10 species.

Mon'otype, Monotyp'ic, *a.* [Gr. *monos,* and *typos,* type.] Comprising one representative only; as, a *monotypic* genus.

Monox'ylon, *n.* [Gr.] A boat, skiff, or canoe, formed out of one piece of wood; — perhaps resembling the American *dug-out.*

Mon'radite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron, from Bergen, in Norway. (Named after M. Monrad.)

Monreale, or **Montreale,** (*mon'rai-a'lai.*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Palermo, 4 m. S.W. of Palermo. It has an export trade in corn, oil, and fruit. *Pop.* 14,000.

Monroe', JAMES, 5th President of the United States, b. in Westmoreland co., Va., April 28, 1758, of a Scotch family. Nothing is known of his early life, but he seems to have shown great decision of character, having entered the army as a volunteer at the age of sixteen. In 1777, in the retreat through New Jersey, he was wounded at Trenton. He was then a lieutenant, and on his recovery was made an aide-de-camp to Lord Stirling, with the rank of major. Just before the close of the war he was appointed colonel on the recommendation of General Washington. He then went to the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, where he studied law, and soon after represented his native county in the legislature, and was also appointed to the Council of State. In 1788 he was a member of the Virginia Convention, and was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution. After it came into operation he became a candidate for a seat in the House of Representatives, in opposition to Madison, and lost his election. He was, however, soon after chosen a senator of the United States by the State of Virginia, and after continuing in that body about three years, he was appointed by General Washington Minister to France, in the place of Mr. Gouverneur Morris, who had become unacceptable to the ruling party in that country. It was thought that a well-known member of the party friendly to the French revolution might be able to restore that confidence between the two countries which was already diminished by the supposed leaning of Hamilton and his party toward Great Britain. *M.* accordingly endeavored to fulfil this object of his mission, and, as some thought, at too great a sacrifice of the rights and interests of his own country. Such was the opinion of the administration, especially after the avowed change of policy by France, in consequence of Mr. Jay's treaty, and he was accordingly recalled in August, 1796. It was considered by the Opposition, French, or Democratic party,—for it was called by all these names,—that he had been sacrificed for his attachment to liberal principles; and as the majority in Virginia belonged to this party, he was appointed governor of that State in 1799–99. He held the office for three years. In 1802 he was appointed minister to France, and, in conjunction with Mr. R. R. Livingston, who was already in Paris and engaged in negotiating the purchase of New Orleans, he succeeded in effecting the purchase of Louisiana. From France he went to Spain, and thence to Great Britain, as minister, where, with his adjunct, Mr. Pinckney, he concluded a treaty in 1807, which Mr. Jefferson, disapproving, refused to lay before the Senate. *M.* returned home in 1808, much dissatisfied that the treaty, which had been with great

Fig. 1840. — MONROE.

difficulty effected, had been received with so little respect; and that his return had been delayed, as he supposed, for the purpose of preventing his competition with Madison for the Presidency. He was accordingly supported by the opposition in Virginia, and great efforts were made to enlist the popular sympathies in his favor; but all these efforts failed, and he obtained no votes in his own State or elsewhere. By means of Jefferson a reconciliation was brought about, and *M.* was then made Secretary of State under Madison, in which office he continued until he was chosen President, in 1816, by 128 votes against 34. So prudent and conciliatory had been his conduct, and so little had the course of public affairs interfered with his popularity, that he was re-elected, in 1821, unanimously, with the exception of a single vote. It was in his message of Dec. 2, 1823, that he promulgated the policy of neither entangling the U. States in the broils of Europe, nor suffering the powers of the Old World to interfere with the affairs of the new — a platform generally known as the "Monroe Doctrine," which has been approved by the prominent statesmen of this country from the time of its proclamation to the present. After his term of office expired, he lived a short time in Loudoun co., Virginia, where he accepted the office of justice of the peace. He was also a visitor of the University of Virginia. Toward the close of his life he removed to New York, where he d. July 4, 1831. He left two daughters, Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Gouverneur, who resided in New York, where he had married while member of Congress, in 1790. *M.* was not endowed with very shining abilities, but he had great prudence, united to much firmness, great regard to reputation, sound judgment, and unwearied perseverance; and there has seldom been so striking an example of what steadiness of purpose and untiring perseverance can accomplish. His manners were mild and amiable, and his want of distinctive oratory was amply compensated by his wise and sagacious manner of administering important affairs. When he retired from the Presidency, he left the country in a high state of prosperity, and carried with him the general respect and regard of the nation. He was, however, even a worse manager of his own business than Jefferson. He was always in debt, and always in want of money, which may be in great part attributed to his boundless generosity toward his family and friends; but by the grants which he obtained from Congress, and an inheritance derived from an uncle, he left to his daughters a competent fortune.

Monroe', in *Alabama,* a S.W. co.; *area,* abt. 1,070 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alabama River, and several less important streams. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Claiborne. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Monroe, in *Arkansas,* an E. by S. co.; *area,* abt. 1,040 sq. m. *Rivers.* White and Cache rivers. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Lawrenceville. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

—A township of La Fayette co.

—A township of Sevier co.

Monroe', in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Fairfield co., abt. 17 m. W. by N. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

Monroe, in *Florida,* an extreme S.W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area,* including the islands and keys, abt. 4,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* North, Young's, Caximbas, Shark's, and Sanybel. Lake Okechobee washes the N.E. border, and the sea-coast is indented with numerous bays and inlets, of which Chatham Bay is the largest. *Surface,* generally low and level, mostly occupied by swamps known as everglades; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Key West. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Monroe, in *Georgia,* a W. central co.; *area,* abt. 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee and Towaliga rivers, and Tobesofkn, Shoal, Rum, and Crooked creeks. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Forsyth. *Pop.* abt. 16,500.

—A post-village, cap. of Walton co., abt. 66 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Monroe, in *Illinois,* a S.W. co., adjoining Missouri; *area,* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River, and Prairie and Eagle creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Waterloo. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A township of Cook co. — A township of Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Saline co.

Monroe, in *Indiana,* a S. by W. central co.; *area,* abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salt and Bean-blossom creeks, besides some smaller streams. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Bloomington. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Howard co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Kosciusko co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Monroe, in *Iowa,* a S. by E. co.; *area,* abt 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines River, Cedar Creek, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* mostly undulating prairies; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Albia. *Pop.* 11,990.

—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 803. — A township of Butler co.; *pop.* 516. — A township of Fremont co.; *pop.* 544. — A post-village of Jasper co., abt. 14 m. S. of Newton. — A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 869. — A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 832. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 403. — A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,140. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 749. — A township of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 200. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 546.

Monroe, in *Kentucky,* a S. co., adjoining Tennessee; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Barren and Cumberland rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Tompkinsville. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

—A village of Hart co., abt. 90 m. S.W. by S. of Frankfort.

Monroe, in *Louisiana,* a post-village, cap. of Ouachita parish, abt 250 m. N.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Monroe, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Monroe, in *Maine,* a post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Monroe, in *Michigan,* an extreme S.E. co., bordering on Lake Erie on the E., and Ohio on the S. *Area,* abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Raisin, Huron, and Macon rivers, and Stony, Saline, and Swan creeks. *Surface,* undulating, or level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Monroe. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A town, cap. of the above co., on the Raisin River, 2 m. above Lake Erie, and 40 m. S.W. of Detroit. It is finely located in the midst of a fertile region, and has an active trade. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Monroe, in *Mississippi,* a N.E. co., adjoining Alabama; *area,* abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee, Buttahatchee, and Oktibbeha rivers. *Surface,* level; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Aberdeen. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.

Monroe, in *Missouri,* a N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salt River and its tributaries, the North, South, and Elk Forks, and Long Branch, besides Crooked, Otter, and Indian creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Coal, limestone, and freestone. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

—A post-vill. of the above co., abt. 116 m. S.W. of Palmyra.

Monroe, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village, cap. of Union co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 350.

Monroe, in *Nebraska,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nebraska River, Shell Creek, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Genoa.

—A township of Anderson co.; *pop.* abt. 794.

Monroe, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Monroe, in *New Jersey,* a township of Camden co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000. — A vill. of Morris co., abt. 3 m. N.E. of Morristown.

Monroe, in *New York,* a N.W. co., bordering on Lake Ontario. *Area,* abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Genesee River and Allen's and Sandy creeks, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* very fertile, producing great quantities of wheat. *Min.* Iron, sandstone, and gypsum. *Cap.* Rochester. *Pop.* abt. 160,000.

Monroe, in *New York*, a post-vill. and township of Orange co., abt. 50 m. N of New York city; *pop.* of twp. abt. 5,800.

Monroe', in *Ohio*, an E. by S. co., adjoining W. Virginia. *Area*, abt 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Little Muskingum rivers, and Seneca and Sunfish creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile, producing the greatest amount of tobacco of any co. in the State. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Woodsfield. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.—A post-village of Butler co., abt. 12 m. E.N.E of Hamilton.—A township of Carroll co.; *pop* abt. 2,000.—A township of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.—A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 500.—A village of Highland co., abt. 14 m. E. by N. of Hillsborough.—A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 550.—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Monroe, in *Oregon*, a village of Benton co., abt. 17 m. S. of Corvallis.

Monroe, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. co., adjoining New Jersey. *Area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware and Lehigh rivers, and several less important streams. *Surface*, diversified *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Limestone and slate. *Cap.* Stroudsburg. *Pop.* abt. 27,000.

—A township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.—A township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A village of Bucks co. A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.—A village and township of Cumberland co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of Carlisle; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.—A village of Fayette co., abt. 180 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.—A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Snyder co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A twp. of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Monroe, in *Tennessee*, a S.E. co., adjoining N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tellico and Little Tennessee rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the Alleghany Mountains forming the S.E. boundary; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Madisonville. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

—A post-village (former cap.) of Overton co., abt. 106 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

Monroe, in *Virginia*, a village of Southampton co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Norfolk.

Monroe, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* La Crosse, Lemonwier, and Kickapoo rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sparta. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.—A post-village and township, cap. of Green co., abt. 40 m. S.S.W. of Madison; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,000.

Monroe, in *W. Virginia*, a S.E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha and Greenbrier. *Surface*, much diversified, the main range of the Alleghanies forming its S.E. border; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in large deposits. *Cap.* Union. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Monroe, (FORTRESS,) in *Virginia*. See FORTRESS MONROE.

Monroe Centre, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., abt. 45 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

Monroe Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Ashtabula co.

Monroeton, (*mon-ro'ton,*) in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 16 m. N. of Greensborough.

Monroe'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 130 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Monroe'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 10 m. E. of Claiborne.

Monroe'ville, in *California*, a town of Colusi co.—A vill. of Mono co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Aurora, Nevada.

Monroe'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Huron co., abt. 16 m. S. of Sandusky.

—A vill. of Jefferson co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Steubenville.—A village of Summit co., abt. 130 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Monroe Works, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 52 m. N. of New York city.

Mon'rolite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of kyanite, from Monroe, Orange co., N. Y.

Monro'via, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Monro'via, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Atchison co., abt. 13 m. W. by S. of Atchison.

Monro'vin, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 50 m. W. of Baltimore.

Mons, a town of Belgium, cap. of the prov. of Hainault, on the Trouille, 35 m. S.W. of Brussels. It has 5 gates, and is protected by the fortress "Chateau-Lieu," access to which is rendered difficult, owing to two lakes on the E. which command facilities for inundating the adjacent country. Its principal architectural ornament is the cathedral of St. Waudru, a splendid Gothic edifice. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton goods, linen, lace, cutlery, fire-arms, musical instruments, &c.; also, iron foundries. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines, which employ 26,000 workmen. A large trade is carried on in coal, flax, hemp, horses and cattle. *Pop.* 23,128.

Monseigneur, (*mŏng-sŭn'yur,*) *n.*; *pl.* MESSEIGNEURS, (*mes-sŭn'yur.*) [Fr. *mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord.] My lord; your highness; your grace:—a title of courtesy in France, which was prefixed to the titles of dukes and peers, archbishops, bishops, and some other exalted personages, and used in addressing them. *Monsrigneur* simply, before the Revolution, was the title given to the dauphin. This title is now only given, in speaking and writing, to bishops and archbishops.

Monselice, (*mon-sal-le'chal,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Padua, 15 m. S.W. of Padua. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 5,500.

Monsieur, (*mo-sêr'*) *n.*; *pl.* MESSIEURS, (*mes-sêr'.*) [Fr. *mon*, my, and *sieur*, abreviated from *seigneur*, sir, master, lord; from Lat. *senior*. See SENIOR.] My lord, master, or sir;—the common title of courtesy and respect in France, corresponding to the English *Mr.*, German *Herr*, Dutch *Heer*, Ital. *Signor*, and Spanish *Señor*. It is also employed specifically in addressing the princes of the French blood-royal.—In general, a Frenchman;—sometimes used in a sense of ridicule.

> "A Frenchman, his companion:
> An eminent *monsieur*."—*Shaks.*

Mon'son, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Mon'son, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., about 20 m. E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Monsoon', *n.* [Fr. *monson*; Ar. *mausim*, a season.] (*Meteorol.*) A periodical wind of the Indian Ocean. From a very early period, these winds have attracted the attention of the navigator, as, by taking advantage of their regular blowing, a quick and easy journey can be depended upon. Monsoons blow with the greatest force and with most regularity between the east coast of Africa and Hindostan. A N.E. wind blows over this part of the ocean when the sun is in the southern hemisphere, and a S.W. when it is in the northern hemisphere. When the sun crosses the equator, the winds are variable, and gales, hurricanes, calms, and thunderstorms occur. The N.E. monsoon blows from November to March, while the S.W. monsoon, which does not extend south of the equator, blows from the end of April to the beginning of October. It is difficult to account for these periodical winds. They appear to be a modification of the trade-winds, produced by the peculiar form of the countries lying within and around the Indian Ocean.

Mon'ster, *n.* [Fr. *monstre*; Lat. *monstrum*, from *monco*, to remind, to admonish, to warn. See MONITOR.] Anything extraordinary or supernatural; any unnatural production; a prodigy; an enormity; something out of the common order of nature.

> "There's no such thing in nature; and you'll draw
> A faultless *monster*, which the world ne'er saw."—*Sheffield.*

—Anything large beyond usual character or dimensions. (*Physiol.*) An animal in which one or more parts of the body present some congenital malformation. This is sometimes apparent externally, and then must amount to something exceeding any ordinary deformity; or it may be confined to internal organs. Buffon, Blumenbach, and Meckle have treated on monstrosity, classifying its modifications under three heads: the first including cases in which parts of the body are increased in number; the second those where certain organs are deficient; and the third including cases in which size, situation, and structure are concerned. Other writers, such as Geoffroy St. Hilaire (*Histoire des Anomalies*), have adopted more comprehensive arrangements, arising, however, out of the general subdivision of monsters into simple and compound,—the former including all cases in which the elements of a single individual only are concerned, the latter those in which the constituent parts of two or more individuals are united. Simple monsters have again been distributed into three classes,—the first including such varieties of malformation as chiefly affect one organ or system of organs, without materially interfering with any vital function. These anomalies are extremely numerous, and have been further subdivided into cases where size, form, or structure is affected, and those in which the malformation affects the arrangement, connection, or number of parts. The second class in this arrangement includes cases of extensive malformation, attended by great deformity and by disturbance of vital functions. The third class is limited to malformations of the organs of generation, including among others the various cases miscalled hermaphrodites.

Monstrel'et, ENGUERRAND DE, a French chronicler of the 15th cent., born about 1390, and died in 1453. He was provost of Cambray, and bailiff of Walincourt, and wrote a *Chronicle of Events*, from the year 1400 to 1453, the year in which he died. An English translation of this *Chronicle* was published in 1810.

Mon'strance, *n.* [From Lat. *monstro*, to show.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a transparent box, or pyx, in which the consecrated wafer is carried in solemn processions, and exposed upon the altar. It is also called *ostensory.* (Fig. 1841.)

Fig. 1841.—MONSTRANCE.

Monstros'ity, *n.* [Fr. *monstruosité*; L. Lat. *monstrositas.*] State or quality of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

> "We read of monstrous births; but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in education."—*South.*

—That which is monstrous; an unnatural or abnormal production.

Mon'strous, *a.* [Fr. *monstrueux*; Lat. *monstrosus.*] Abnormal or unnatural in form; having the appearance or qualities of a monster; out of the ordinary course of nature; deviating strangely out of the natural form; as, a *monstrous* production.—Very wonderful or marvellous; huge; prodigious; enormous; as, a *monstrous* height.

—Disgusting or hateful to the sight or other senses; shocking; revolting; horrible; dreadful; as, a *monstrous* crime.

—Prolific in monsters; as, "the *monstrous* world." *Milton.*

—*adv.* Excessively; exceedingly; very much; as, she was a *monstrous* fat woman. (Used colloquially.)

Mon'strously, *adv.* In a manner out of the common order of nature; in a monstrous or revolting manner; shockingly; dreadfully; horribly.—To a great or extravagant degree; enormously; vastly.

Mon'strousness, *n.* State or quality of being monstrous.—Irregular behavior; enormity of conduct.

Mon'sum River, in *Maine*, enters Kennebunk River in York co.

Montagnac, (*mon-tan'yak.*) a town of France, dept. of Herault, 20 m. W.S.W. of Montpellier; *pop.* 4,000.

Montagnana, (*mon-tan-ya'na,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Padua, 32 m. S.W. of Padua. It is protected by walls, and has a fine cathedral and palace. Its chief trade is in silk, wool, hemp, and cotton. *Pop.* 8,500.

Montagnards, or **"The Mountain,"** (*mŏn-tăn-yărd',*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The Extreme or Red Republican party in the French Revolution,—so named from the higher benches in the hall of the National Assembly, on which they took their places in 1791. Under the leadership of Robespierre, Danton, Marat, &c., they opposed the Girondists (*q. v.*), and inaugurated the Reign of Terror (*q. v.*), but at length suffered on the guillotine. An attempt to form another Mountain party during the revolution of 1848 proved a failure.—See JACOBINS.

Mon'tagu, LADY MARY WORTLEY, an English lady, distinguished for her literary attainments, was the eldest daughter of Evelyn, duke of Kingston, and b. abt. 1690, at Thoresby, Nottinghamshire. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, whom she accompanied in 1716 on his embassy to Constantinople, from which place she wrote *Letters* to Pope, Addison, and other eminent literati of the time, which are very interesting, and contain many curious facts respecting the manners of the Turks. She also first introduced the practice of inoculation into her native country. She closed a life marked by a great variety of adventures in 1762. Her collected Works have been published in 6 vols.; and her *Letters* certainly place her at the head of female epistolary writers in Great Britain.

Mon'tague, (*mon'ta gu.*) an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, between Lat. 59° 50′ N., Lon. 147° and 148° W. *Ext.* 50 m. long, and 8 m. in breadth.

Mon'tague, in *Alaska*, an island in Prince William's Sound; Lat. 60° N., Lon. 146° 50′ W.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m.

Mon'tague, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 30 m. N. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mon'tague, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Mon'tague, in *Texas*, a N.E. county, adjoining Indian Territory; *area*, about 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River, West Fork of Trinity River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Montague. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 100 m. W. of Bonham.

Mon'tague, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 54 m. E.N.E. of Richmond.

Mon'tague Canal, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 85 m. W. by N. of Boston.

Montaigne, MICHEL, (*mon'tain,*) SEIGNEUR DE, a French essayist, born of a noble family at the château of Montaigne, in Perigord, 1533. He was taught Latin from

Fig. 1842.—TOMB OF MONTAIGNE.

his cradle, and till he was six years of age was not permitted to hear any other language. He was then sent to the college of Guienne, at Bordeaux, where he remained seven years, having in that time gone through the whole college course. In 1554, he was appointed a judge in the parliament of Bordeaux, and about that time he gained the esteem of the chancellor L'Hôspital, and the warm friendship of Etienne Boëtie, a fellow-judge. In 1569, he married, more to please custom and his friends, he says, than himself. He had several children, who died in infancy, and one daughter Leonora, who survived him. During the civil wars which desolated his country, he lived in retirement on his own estate, profoundly afflicted by the general suffering, and especially by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1580–81, he travelled in Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, visited Rome, and was presented to the Pope. While at Venice, he was elected mayor of Bordeaux; and he held that office four years. The pestilence and the war of the League drove him from his château in 1586; and he did not return for two years. It was during this period that his friendship with Marie de Gourney began. She was attracted to him by his writings, and

visited him at Paris with her mother. A mutual attachment was the result, and *M.* called her his adopted daughter. The high esteem in which *M.* was held is shown particularly in his being chosen, when at Blois, in 1588, to negotiate an arrangement between Henry of Navarre and the Duke of Guise. During the last few years of his life he suffered from most painful diseases; and, like his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, who all lived to a great age, he would have nothing to do with doctors or drugs. He died while mass was being said in his bedroom, and in the attitude of prayer, Sept. 13, 1592. He was buried at Bordeaux, where his wife and daughter erected a monument to his memory. Montaigne's *Essays* rank among the few great books of the world. Pervaded by a philosophical scepticism, which they, more than any book, contributed to popularize in France; distinguished especially for their masculine good sense, abundance of learning, knowledge of man and the world, clearness and simplicity of style, and complete sincerity, they were not long in winning the place in literature which they still hold. They have been translated into almost all languages, and have passed through about eighty editions in Europe. The subjects of the *Essays* are immensely various; and everything is discussed in the freest manner. *M.* thinks aloud in them, and has no reserve. Occasionally the freedom passes into grossness; but there is no evil intention in it. It is more symptomatic of the manner of his age than of moral fault in the author. The book was at one time called the breviary of freethinkers; and it is still, from some of its characteristics, chiefly read by men — wits, courtiers, soldiers, and philosophic thinkers, men of the world. It is the only book we *know* to have been in Shakspeare's library, the copy of Florio's translation with Shakspeare's autograph being still extant. *M.* began writing the *Essays* in 1572. The first edition appeared in 1588; and a third, under the care of Mademoiselle de Gournay, in 1595. The English translation by Cotton was published early in the 18th century.

Mont Al'ban, in *Mississippi*, a village of Warren co., abt. 8 m. E. of Vicksburg.

Montalegre, (*mon-ta-la-gra',*) a town of Brazil, on the Amazons, abt. 100 m. W. of Almeirim.

Montalembert, Charles-Forbes de Tryon, Comte de, (*mon-tal'em-bair,*) b. in London, 1810, was one of the most distinguished writers and brilliant orators of modern France, descended of an old family of Poitou. Having acquired his education at the University of Paris, early in life he distinguished himself as an advocate of Catholicism, and was connected with Lamennais and Lacordaire in giving expression to his views, by the establishment of schools and journals. His opposition to the government of the day led to his citation before the Tribunal of Justice, upon which, having just succeeded to his hereditary honors by the death of his father, he declined to appear, claiming his right as a peer to be tried by the Upper Chamber. His defence on that occasion was the commencement of his after-celebrity. In 1836, he gave to the world his *Life of Elizabeth of Hungary*, a work that obtained great popularity. In 1840, having attained the prescribed age of 30 years, he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, and soon made himself conspicuous by his remarkable oratorical powers, and in 1832 delivered his 3 celebrated speeches on the liberty of the Church, and of the monastic orders, and on the freedom of education. On the formation of the Republic in 1848, Montalembert

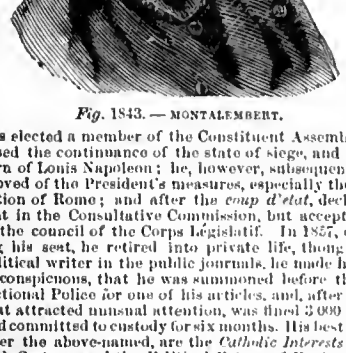


Fig. 1843. — MONTALEMBERT.

was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, opposed the continuance of the state of siege, and the return of Louis Napoleon; he, however, subsequently approved of the President's measures, especially the occupation of Rome; and after the *coup d'etat*, declined a seat in the Consultative Commission, but accepted one in the council of the Corps Législatif. In 1857, on losing his seat, he retired into private life, though, as a political writer in the public journals, he made himself so conspicuous, that he was summoned before the Correctional Police for one of his articles, and, after a trial that attracted unusual attention, was fined 3 000 francs, and committed to custody for six months. His best works, after the above-named, are the *Catholic Interests in the 19th Century*, and the *Political Future of England*, both of which have been translated into English. *M.* was the principal leader of the Liberal Roman Catholic party. Both as a writer and a speaker he showed himself one of the first men in Europe; and by his eminence and his great interests in literature and education, he was among the leaders of the French Academy, of which he was elected a member in 1852. The photograph from which our portrait is copied, although it represents *M.* as a young man, is dated 1848, and is the last that was ever taken. D 1870.

Mont'a'na, in *Colorado Territory*, a village of Arapahoe co., abt. 8 m. N. by E. of Denver.

Montana, in *Iowa*, a town of Boone co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* 2,117.

Montanaro, a town of Italy, prov. of Turin, 15 m. N.E. of Turin; *pop.* 4,500.

Mont'a'na Territory, the most recently organized division of the N. American Union, is bounded on the N. by the Saskatchewan region of British N. America, E. by Dakota, S. by Wyoming Territory, and W. by Idaho. Embracing, as it does, within its limits the Rocky Mountains range and the heads of two of the greatest rivers that wind through the lower countries to the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, *M.* may justly claim the appellation of the "Golden Summit." Extending from the 45th to the 29th parallel of N. Lat., and from the 27th to the 39th meridian W. from Washington, it contains an area (according to the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office) of 143,776 sq. m., or 92,016,640 acres. — *Gen. Desc. M. T.* consists of a series of basins, five in number; four of them lying on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, and one on the W. These basins are, for the most part, subdivided into a number of valleys by spurs jutting down from the main chain of the "Rockies." These offshoots are often of great elevation, frequently exceeding that of the parent chain; but there are numerous passes between them, connecting the valleys with each other by low gaps, which are open at all seasons of the year. The basin W. of the Rocky Mountains, in the N.W. corner of the Territory, is drained by the Flathead and Missoula rivers and their branches, the last-mentioned being the outlet of the lake of the same name. This lake is surrounded by a beautiful country, a portion of which is valuable for agricultural purposes. From this sheet of water there extends S. along the base of the mountains to Pend d'Oreilles Mission, a distance of over 50 m., a well-wooded, gently rolling country, clothed with a good growth of grass, a large proportion being excellent farming land; then crossing a range of hills to the S., the Jocko Valley is entered, which, though small, in beauty and fertility is unsurpassed. Here is located the reserve of the Pend d'Oreilles Indians. From this point crossing, by an easy pass, the lofty mountain-spur running down from the main chain between the Jocko and Hell-gate rivers, the valley of the latter is reached, which is 25 m. long, with an average breadth of 6 m. This tract is nearly all excellent farming land, with a good coating of bunch-grass, and a large proportion of it covered with valuable pine timber. The Bitter Root Valley, also fertile, extends S. 60 m., with an average breadth of 7 or 8. This valley, with that of Hell-gate, contains many settlers, whose number is rapidly increasing. These valleys are bounded on the W. by the Bitter Root Mountains, covering an extent of country 75 m. wide, reaching to the valley of Snake River in Idaho, and 200 m. in length. This region is very lofty, snow lying on many of the peaks the entire year. In this tract of country the mineral wealth is believed to be very great. Big Blackfoot River runs through a cañon for 15 m. above its mouth, where it opens into a large and picturesque valley, well timbered and watered, and betokening a good grazing region. Ascending Hell-gate cañon 40 m., we emerge into the rolling grassy hills, which reach 12 m., to the Valley of Flint Creek, a locality well adapted to grass and the cereals. Deer Lodge Valley is also available for agricultural purposes; for, though possessing within itself but a sparse growth of wood, yet the surrounding mountains are well timbered. Its natural advantages for grazing and stock-raising are, taken on the whole, unsurpassed. This valley is 35 m. long, averages 10 m. in width, and is drained by the Deer Lodge River and its affluents; but at the lower end its name becomes changed to that of Hell-gate River, its course being from N. to N.W. The north-western basin contains 8 principal valleys, viz.: those of the Flat-head Lake, Mission, Jocko, Hell-gate, Bitter Root, Big Blackfoot, Flint Creek, and Deer Lodge, besides many other smaller ones of great beauty and fertility. The watershed of this basin trends toward the N.W., and is 250 m. long, having an average width of 75 m. It forms the best timbered section of the Territory, owing, probably, to the moist warm winds blowing from the Pacific Ocean, and generating a luxuriant vegetation. The N.E. basin extends from the Rocky Mountains to the E. frontier of the Territory, along its N. extremity, a distance of nearly 600 m. by 150. The E. portion of this vast region is composed of clay table-lands, or "mauvaises terres;" but there is, nevertheless, a large area of cultivable land along the river-courses. There are several mountain-spurs here, and occasional peaks, among which may be mentioned the Bear's Paw, Little Rocky Mountains, and Three Buttes. The basin is drained in the direction of the E. by the Milk, Marias, Teton, Sun, and Dearborn rivers, the first three emptying into the Missouri below Fort Benton, and the last two a short distance above the Great Falls. The W. portion of this basin is but little broken by mountains. The greater part of these lands may be made productive by a well-directed system of irrigation, which the abundant water-supply renders comparatively easy. The want of timber may be redeemed to a great extent by coal, of which there are large deposits. The W. central basin is drained to the E. by the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri, and its tributaries, of which the principal are the Big Hole and Beaver-head rivers. Rattlesnake Creek flows from the N.W., and a few m. further west, Williams' Creek takes a like direction. Horse Prairie Creek, which forms the headwaters of the Beaver-head, Red Rock Creek, Blacktailed Creek, and Stray Water River, also drain this basin, which lies in the shape of a spread fan, being 150 m. wide by 100 long. The E. central basin is drained by the Missouri River below the Three Forks, and above them by the Jefferson Fork, into which empty the N. Boulder Creek, S. Boulder Creek, and Williams' Creek. This basin contains a large area of arable land, with a climate fully equal to that of Utah. Its dimensions are 150 m. in length, from N. to S., by 80 m. E. and W., and it contains 5 principal valleys, viz.: those of the Jefferson, of the Three Forks, of N. Boulder, of the lower part of the Jefferson, of the Madison, and of the Gallatin. It comprises even a greater extent of farming lands than the basin of the Beaver head and affluents. Next, and last, is the basin of the Yellowstone and its branches. This flows towards the E., and is 100 miles long, by 150 wide. In climate and productive capacity, this valley forms a medium between the valleys of the mountains and prairies of the Western States; corn, beans, and pumpkins thrive here, and attain considerable size. This basin contains 7 principal valleys, namely: The main valley of the Yellowstone, of Shields' River, of the Rose-bud, of Clark's and Pryor's Forks, and of the Bighorn River, besides numerous smaller ones. The Yellowstone River is navigable for steamers of light draught nearly to the W. edge of the basin, or almost to the centre of the territory. — *Climate.* The climate of *M.* in the mountainous districts is as cold as that of the New England States. Snow generally falls to a great depth, so that communication in the higher regions is somewhat irregular and uncertain during the winter. In the valleys, where the altitude is less, the temperature is milder. In Deer Lodge and Gallatin and Madison valleys, farm-stock continues in good condition throughout the year, without fodder or grain, the grass being in sufficient abundance nearly all the time. *M.* is a remarkably healthy country, there seeming to be no peculiar diseases ascribable to climatic influence. — *Geol.* It is impossible at present to more than generally outline the main geological features of this Territory. The want of a thorough scientific investigation of its mineral resources is just beginning to be felt. Drift and alluvium, spread over a wide expanse of low, rolling hills, terraces, and prairie, unbroken by other than occasional outcrops of sandstone, make up the majority of the E. formations. Those of the W., on the contrary, prolific of metallic veins and placers, consist in the main of granite. The waters and glaciers, have, likewise, given rise to very extensive gravel deposits, merging into conglomerates of greater or less compactness. In the superficial inequalities of the mountains are found clay schists evidently of comparatively recent formation. Gneiss, mica-schist, quartzite, pitchstone, and greywacke, likewise occur as subordinate local peculiarities. Talcose and reddish silicious slates, slightly charged with copper, and syenitic granite bearing gold are to be found in the mining regions. But most prominent as an ore-bearer — being, with granite, almost universal — are found large masses of blue, yellow, and occasionally whitish metamorphic limestone of a distinctly crystalline structure, and highly magnesian. This rock occurs apparently as an intercalation between dikes of quartzite and the grand granitic substratum of the country. It forms a species of mineral belt, disconnected, however, and generally in each district of limited extent. *M.* is rich in fossils, and hence the geologic age of the various formations admits of a reasonably easy determination. — *Min.* Veins of gold, copper, lead, and iron, are found largely distributed through all the mountainous portions of the Territory. So far as discovered, they usually come to the surface on the foot-hills, and sides of the valleys and cañons. A large portion of these lodes are *true veins*, cutting through granite, syenite, porphyry, trap, gneiss, mica-slate, hornblende slate, talcose slate, argillaceous slates, sandstone, and limestone. These veins vary in thickness from a few inches to 50 or 60 ft. The gangue, or vein rock, or, as called by the miners, *quartz*, is very variable in character. In the gold-bearing veins it is usually a whitish quartz, more or less ferruginous — often, indeed, nearly all iron. In some veins it resembles a stratified quartzite; in others it is syenitic; pyrites, hornblende, calc-spar, arsenic, antimony, copper, and tellurium are found in these veins. In the silver veins the iron so rife in the gold veins is usually replaced by oxide of manganese. This mineral is sometimes so abundant as to constitute the larger portion of the gangue. The latter, in many of the copper-mines, is usually quartz, heavy spar, calc-spar, and brown spar more or less commingled. There seems to be no marked segregation from one another of the gold, silver, copper, or coal bearing localities, other than that the coal deposits are found mainly in the sedimentary formations of the E. Gold is found over a wide extent of country, the main development of which, up to the present time, has been expended on placer deposits. Vein-mining, both for gold and silver, is only just beginning to come forward prominently into notice. Gold quartz of greater or less promise has been found in the immediate vicinity of Bannock, Virginia City, Helena City, Highland, &c. Silver ores suitable for smelting are found in the Blue Wing and Argenta dists. in the S.W., also in the neighborhood of Jefferson City, in several of the

localities near Helena, and in some of the mines of Flint and Mill creeks. Silver ores adapted to amalgamation are found in various places. Copper ores, or such as carry a predominating percentage of this metal, are found among the E. foot-hills, near the sources of the Muscle-shell River, also W. of the range near Butte City. Clays and sandstones are also found superimposed and underlying the coal-beds in those places where the local peculiarities of the surface have proved favorable to sedimentary and drift formations, — that is, mainly in the E., and among the foot-hills. The number of acres of mineral land in *M.* is estimated to amount to 9,200,000. The gold product for the period of six years, 1862–67, approximated $72,100,000. — *Soil, Veg., and Agric.* The cultivable lands of *M.* consist, generally, of mountain slopes, table-lands, and rich alluvial bottoms. As before stated, the table-lands require systematic irrigation to develop their fecundity. The soil of the valleys is highly favorable to the growth of cereals and vegetables, and extensive crops of the former are raised on well-watered lands, averaging from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. The alkaline soil, mostly covered with sage-brush, has proved well adapted to the cultivation of grain. The grazing-lands are of great extent, and of the best quality; the most nutritious herbage clothing all the valleys, hills, and mountains, except on the very highest ranges. The rich grasses, indeed, are found to fatten cattle into beef of even finer quality than is yielded by the grain-fed stock of the States. The numbers of live-stock throughout the Territory are estimated at 45,000 head. Of timber, pine, fir, and cedar predominate; the cedar is, however, usually stunted and scrubby, and fit only for firewood. Timber for building, fencing, and fuel, as well as for mining purposes, is found in sufficient plenty, not only to supply the wants of the settlers, but, also, to run numerous saw-mills to supply the demand for lumber, which sells readily at from $30 to $50 per 1,000 ft. Building-stone, limestone, slate, brick-clay, roofing-slate, and fire-clay, are found in all parts of the country. The number of acres of agricultural land in the Territory is estimated at 23,000,000; of grazing-land, 69,000,000; of sterile land, which may be reclaimed by irrigation, 23,000,000; land broken by mountain ranges, 46,008,320; and acres under timber, 11,502,320. The annual aggregate values of farming returns are: of wheat, $900,000; barley and oats, $500,000; potatoes, $1,000,000; hay, $200,000; vegetables, $75,000; cattle, $450,000; poultry and eggs, $100,000; dairy produce, $400,000, and lumber, $300,000; — totalizing, $3,925,000. — *Polit. Div.* The Territory is divided into 10 counties, viz.:

Beaver Head,	Deer Lodge,	Jefferson,	Meagher,
Bighorn,	Edgerton,	Madison,	Missoula.
Chonteau,	Gallatin,		

Cities and Towns. There are about 63 urban settlements; of these the principal places are Virginia City (the cap.), Gallatin, Nevada City, Helena City, Bannock City, &c. — *Ind.* After mining, agriculture forms the leading industry of the settlers. *M.* sends one delegate to the House of Representatives in the American Congress; originally forming, in 1863, part of Idaho, it was admitted into the Union as a separate Territory, May 26, 1864. — *Pop.* Estimated at 50,000, exclusive of Indians, the principal tribes of which are the Pend d'Oreilles, Flat-heads, Blackfeet, Crows, and Minnetarees.

Montan'ic, *a.* [Lat. *montanus*, from *mons, montis*, mountain.] Pertaining, or having reference to, or consisting in, mountains.

Mon'tanism, *n.* The doctrinal tenets held by the Montanists.

Mon'tanists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect that sprung up toward the end of the 2d century, and were so called after their leader Montanus, a Phrygian. He pretended to inspiration, and gave out that the Holy Ghost had instructed him in several points which had not been revealed to the apostles. Two of the most celebrated of his followers were Maximilla and Priscilla, two ladies of fortune, who were early converted to his opinions, and pretended to prophesy. Soon after he found a zealous and gifted advocate in Tertullian. The Montanists preached a most rigid asceticism; they held it unlawful to fly from persecution, condemned second marriage, and forbade forever communion to such as had been guilty of certain notorious offences. They represented the millennium as being near at hand, and taught that Pepuza, in Phrygia, was to be its centre. Hence they were sometimes called *Pepuzians, Phrygians*, and *Cataphrygians*. They spread rapidly in Phrygia and other parts, but were violently opposed by the Alexandrian school, and condemned by several provincial councils; and they at length disappeared about the end of the 4th century.

Montanis'tic, Montanis'tical, *a.* Having reference, or pertaining to the heresy of the Montanists.

Mon'tanize, *v. n.* To follow the heretical tenets of Montanus.

Mon'tant, *n.* [See MOUNT.] A term formerly used in fencing.

(*Arch.*) An upright shaft in any framework.

Montargis, (*mon-tar'zhe,*) a town of France, dept. of Loiret, 40 m. E.N.E. of Orleans. *Manuf.* Cloth and leather; also has considerable trade in corn, cattle, &c. *Pop.* 8,000.

Montauban, (*mon'to-ba,*) a town of France, dept. of Tarn-et-Garonne, on the Tarn, 32 m. N. of Toulouse, and 122 E.S.E. of Bordeaux. It is well built, and contains several public squares, the most prominent, the *Place Imperiale*, being adorned with a double range of arcades, with pilasters of the Doric order. The principal public buildings are, the cathedral, the town-hall, and the prefecture. There is also an elevated public walk, called the *Falaise*, which commands an extensive view. Its celebrated Protestant university, suppressed in 1629, was re-established by Napoleon I. in 1810. *Manuf.* Silk fabrics, hosiery, linen, serges, flannels, earthenware, brandy, &c. It has also a considerable trade, and is a large entrepôt for grain. *Pop.* 25,993. — *M.* was founded in 1144 by Count Alphonse of Toulouse, embraced the Reformation in 1572, and suffered severely during the civil wars that ensued, acquiring celebrity as the stronghold of the Huguenots. It was taken by Richelieu in 1623, and its fortifications were destroyed.

Montauk', in *Missouri*, a village of Dent co., abt. 110 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Montauk' Point, in *New York*, a promontory and light-house at the E. extremity of Long Island. It exhibits a fixed light 161 feet above sea-level, Lat. 41° 4′ 12″ N., Lon. 71° 51′ 54″ W.

Mont Bal'do, a mountain of Italy. See BALDO (MOUNT).

Montbelliard, (*mawnt-bel'le-ar',*) a town of France, dept. of Doubs, 40 m. E.S.E. of Besancon. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mont Blanc, (*mawnt-bla',*) the loftiest mountain of Europe. See BLANC, (MONT.)

Montbianch', a town of Spain, prov. of Tarragona; *pop.* 4,300.

Montbrison, (*mawnt-bre'swang,*) a town of France, cap. of the department of the Loire, 40 miles S.W. of Lyons; *pop.* 8,000.

Mont'calm de Saint Veran, LOUIS JOSEPH, MARQUIS DE, a French general, b. at Candiar, near Nimes, 1712, entered the army at an early age, and signalized himself on many occasions, particularly that of Placenza, in 1746. In 1756 he became maréchal de camp, and was appointed to command the French army in Canada, where he opposed Lord Loudoun, with considerable skill and success. He afterwards defeated Abercrombie, his lordship's successor; but in the battle fought under the walls of Quebec, in 1759, *M.* received a mortal wound, as did, also, his opponent, the English general Wolfe.

Mont'calm, in *Michigan*, a W. central co. of the lower peninsula; *area*, abt. 790 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flat and Pine rivers, besides several smaller streams and a number of lakes. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Stanton. *Pop.* abt. 3,968.

—A village and township of the above co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 364.

Mont Cenis, (*sĕĕ'ne,*) a mountain-pass of the Alps, *q.v.*

Mont Cer'vin, a mountain of the Alps. See CERVIN, (MONT.)

Mont Clair, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Newark.

Mont-de-Marsan, (*mawnt-de(r)-mar'sa,*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Landes, 64 m. S. of Bordeaux. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, leather, and sail-cloth. It is an entrepôt for wine, brandy, wool, and the agricultural produce of the surrounding country. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mont de Piété, (*mon(g)de(r)pe'ai-tay,*) *n.* [It. *monte di pieta.*] A public benevolent institution, existing in Italy, France, Spain, &c., and said to have been first established at Perugia in the latter half of the 15th century by Father Barnabas of Terni, and to have taken its name from the hill on which it was situated. The object was to deliver the needy from the usurious Jewish money-lenders, by lending money upon pledges at a very moderate rate of interest, so as barely to cover the necessary expenses. Popes Leo X. and Paul III. issued bulls approving of these institutions, which were soon established in other towns of Italy, as well as in Spain, the Netherlands, and other countries. There are at present, besides those in Italy, about 50 monts de piété in France, upwards of 100 in Holland, about 20 in Belgium, and some in Germany. The mont de piété of Paris advances to the value of about two-thirds of the pledges, charging interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, besides ¾ per cent. per month for the expenses of the establishment. Its annual receipts and expenditure amount respectively to about 40,000,000 francs. The *monti frumentarii* are granaries established in different parts of Italy to supply the needy with grain on the same principle as the montes de piété.

Monté, (*mŏn'tā,*) *n.* [Sp.] (*Games.*) A favorite game of cards, among Spaniards and Hispano-Americans.

Monte-Al'to, a town of Brazil, prov. of Bahia.

Montebel'lo, in *Illinois*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 694.

Montebel'lo, in *Indiana*, a village of Porter co., abt. 51 m. S.E. of Chicago, Illinois.

Montebello Casteggio, (*mon'tai-bel'lo kas-tedj'e-o,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Alessandria, 23 m. E.N.E. of Alessandria. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French, under Lannes, in 1800. The French general took the title of Duke of Montebello from this victory. The Austrians were again defeated here in 1859, by the French and Sardinians.

Monte-Casi'no, a celebrated Benedictine abbey of Naples, prov. of Terra di Lavoro, on a mountain near the San Germano. The Saracens destroyed it in 883. It was restored and greatly extended in 1065. Markwald besieged it for eight days in 1198, when it was delivered, according to monkish legends, by a miracle. Milman terms it "that great model republic, which gave its laws to almost the whole of the western monasticism." Gregory VII. took refuge here in 1083. Its library was spared on the suppression of monastic institutions in Italy in 1806.

Monte Chiaro, (*mon'tai-ke'a-ro,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Brescia, on the Chiese, 10 m. S.E. of Brescia. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs. *Pop.* 7,000.

Monte-Chris'ti, a maritime town on the N. coast of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, abt. 30 m. E. of Cape Haytien; *pop.* 3,000.

Monte-Chris'ti, or **Monte-Cris'ti,** a town of Ecuador, abt. 90 m. N.W. of Ounyaquil.

Monte Chris'to, a small rocky island in the Mediterranean, off the western coast of Italy, and pertaining to the state of Tuscany. Monte Christo lies about twenty-five miles south of Elba, and between Corsica and the Tuscan peninsula of Argentaro. This rocky islet, the resort of a vast number of sea-birds, has of late had a fortuitous interest attached to it by M. Dumas, *père*, who has given the hero of one of his best written romances the title of "Count of Monte Christo," and made it the "Golconda" of his fabulous wealth.

Monte Cristo, in *California*, a mining village of Sierra co., abt. 4 m. W. by N. of Downieville.

Montecuculi, RAYMOND, COUNT DE, (*mon'ta-koo'koo-le,*) a celebrated general in the service of Austria, b. at Modena, 1680. He entered early into the army, under his uncle, who commanded the artillery of the emperor. The first action in which he distinguished himself was in 1638, when, at the head of 2,000 men, he surprised 10,000 Swedes, who were engaged in besieging Numslau, in Silesia, and whom he compelled to abandon their baggage and artillery, but was subsequently taken prisoner by General Bannier. He did not regain his liberty till two years after; but he employed that time to great advantage in study. On returning to his profession, he defeated the Swedes in Bohemia. After the peace of Westphalia, he travelled in different countries. In 1657 he was appointed field-marshal, and sent to the relief of John Casimir, king of Poland, who was attacked by Sweden and the prince of Transylvania. After defeating the latter, he took Cracow from the Swedes, and gained several splendid actions, which produced a peace. He next served against the Turks, and drove them out of Transylvania, for which he was made president of the imperial council. In 1673 he was sent against the French, and had to oppose the great Turenne, who fell in the contest; and Montecuculi, in his despatch to the emperor, regretted the loss of a man who was an honor to humanity. He afterwards acted with great courage and skill against the Prince de Condé. D. 1680.

Monte Fiascone, (*fe-as'ko-nai,*) a town of Italy, Pontifical States, 9 m. N.N.W. of Viterbo; *pop.* 5,453.

Monte'go Bay, a seaport-town, on a bay of the same name, on the N.W. coast of the island of Jamaica, Lat. 18° 29′ 24″ N., Lon. 77° 56′ W. The harbor is well defended, and a considerable trade is carried on. *Pop.* 4,000.

Montelimart, (*mon-tel'e-mar',*) a town of France, dept. of Drome, on the Jabron, near its confluence with the Rhone, 70 m. S. of Lyons. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen goods. It is the entrepôt of an extensive and productive dist., and has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 12,600.

Montel'lo, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Marquette co., abt. 55 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Montelo'vez, a town of Mexico. See COHAHUILA.

Monte Maggiore, (*madj-e-o'rai,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, 29 m. S.E. of Palermo; *pop.* 6,000.

Monte-Moreno, (*mon-ta-mo-ra'no,*) a promontory of Brazil, on the S. shore of Espirito-Santo.

Monte-mor-No'va, a town of Brazil, abt. 60 m. S. of Ceara; *pop.* 3,000.

Montenc'gro, or **Kara-dagh,** (*Black Mountain,*) a small state on the W. frontier of European Turkey, under the suzerainty of Turkey, having N. Herzegovina, E. Bosnia, S. Albania, and W. a narrow strip of Austrian Dalmatia, separating it from the Adriatic; Lat. bet. 42° 10′ and 43° 10′ N., Lon. 18° 41′ and 19° 30′ E. *Area*, 1,800 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous and rugged, rising in some places to peaks 5,000 ft. above the sea, and are well timbered. The rivers are numerous, flowing S.E. into the Moracca, which falls into Lake Scutari, the neighborhood of which is very fertile, the other parts of *M.* being generally unfertile. — *Prod.* Corn, potatoes, tobacco, and fruits. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and goats are numerous. *M.* is divided into 8 *nahiyes*, or departments. The inhabitants are of Slavonic origin, well made, robust, and active; they belong to the Greek Church, and are devoted to their priests, and especially to their bishop. The latter, previous to 1851, was also *vladika*, or sovereign, including the offices of judge, legislator, civil governor, and commander-in-chief. He is not despotic, however, being assisted and controlled by a senate, consisting of the heads of the principal families. The dignity of vladika is hereditary. Since 1851, the civil government has been directed by the "hospodar," or governor. The other public offices, as the secretary of state, the chancellor, and the local judges, are elected. The expenses of the govt. are defrayed by taxes levied on every household, as also by annual subsidies received from Russia, Austria, and France. The cap. is Cettigne. *Pop.* 100,000. — *M.* became independent in 1700. On the death of the last prince-bishop in 1851, his successor, Daniel I., separated the religious from the secular supremacy, retaining the latter under the title of hospodar. The Turks invaded *M.* in 1853, and retired after gaining some few barren victories. They again invaded *M.* in 1862, and after several conflicts, captured Rjeka, and defeated the last effective forces of the Montenegrins. A treaty of peace was concluded, the same year, which affirmed the sovereignty of the Porte.

Montenotte, (*mon'tai-not'tai,*) a mountain of Italy, in Sardinia, having on its side two villages, Montenotte Superior and Inferior, noted for the defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon in 1796.

Montepulciano, (*mon'tai-pul-che-a'no,*) a town of Central Italy, prov. of Sienna, 27 m. S.E. of Sienna. It is famous for its wine. *Pop.* 12,273.

Montereau, (*mon'te-ro,*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Marne, at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne, 42 m. S.E. of Paris. *Manuf.* Earthenware and leather. *Pop.* 6,500.

Monterey, (*mon-ta-ra',*) an important city of Mexico, cap. of the state of Nuevo Leon, on the Tigre, abt. 85 m. E. by N. of Saltillo; Lat. 26° N., Lon. 100° W. The streets are neatly paved, and the houses are generally handsome and substantial, being built after the Moorish style, with flat roofs. *Pop.* 14,000.—On Sept. 19, 1846, Gen. Taylor with an army of 6,625 men assaulted this city, and after a desperate contest of four days carried it by storm. The American loss was 120 killed and 368 wounded. That of the Mexicans was not ascertained, but was believed to be much greater.

Monterey, in *California,* a S.W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area,* abt. 4,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pajaro, Salinas, or San Buenaventura, Carmel, Arroyos of San Bruito, and Nacimiento rivers. *Surface,* much diversified, the Coast Range forming the E. boundary, and spurs of it traversing the co. in different directions. *Soil,* in the valleys very fertile. *Min.* Gold and silver in moderate quantities, and some sulphur. *Cap.* Monterey. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

—A city, port of entry, and the cap. of the above co., on Monterey Bay, abt. 94 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco; Lat. 36° 35′ N., Lon. 119° 40′ W. It was settled in 1770, and for a time was the seat of State government. The harbor is good except during the prevalence of N. winds. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Monterey, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Calhoun co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Monterey, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Davis co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Bloomfield.

—A village of Lee co., abt. 90 m. S. by E. of Iowa city.

Monterey, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Owen co., on the Kentucky River, abt. 40 m. N. by W. of Frankfort.

Monterey, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Monterey, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Monterey, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 26 m. E. by N. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Monterey, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Alleghany co., on the Monongahela River, abt. 4 m. above Harrisburg.

—A post-office of Berks co.

Monterey, in *S. Carolina,* a village of Abbeville dist.

Monterey, in *Tennessee,* a village of McNairy co., abt. 8 m. N. of Corinth, Mississippi.

Monterey, in *Texas,* a village of Cass co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Shreveport.

Monterey, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Highland co., abt. 180 m. W.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 125.

Monterey, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Waukesha co., abt. 14 m. E. by S. of Waterton.

Monterey Bay, in *California,* an indentation of the Pacific Ocean, between Monterey and Santa Cruz cos. It receives the Salinas and several other rivers, and affords harbors for the towns of Monterey and Santa Cruz.

Monte Ro'sa, a peak of the Pennine Alps. See ALPS.

Monte Roton'do, the loftiest mountain of the island of Corsica, 25 m. from Ajaccio. It has an elevation of 8,760 feet above the sea.

Montesa'no, in *Washington Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Chehalis co., abt. 35 m. W. by S. of Olympia.

Monte-San'to, a town of Brazil, abt. 210 m. N.W. of Bahia.

Montespan, FRANÇOISE ATHENAISE, MARQUISE DE, (*mon'tes-pā,*) was B. in 1641. She was daughter of the first duke of Mortemart, and married in 1663 the marquis of Montespan; soon after which she appeared at the court of Louis XIV., and attaching herself to the Duchess de la Vallière, then the favorite mistress of the king, she attracted his admiration, and supplanted the duchess. She had several children by Louis, who were ultimately declared legitimate. She was in turn supplanted by Madame de Maintenon, and in 1686 was commanded by the king to quit the court. She passed her last years in devotional retirement and benevolent attention to the poor. She was tortured by remorse for her guilty life, offered to return to her husband, who refused to receive her, and D. in 1707.

Montesquieu, CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON DE, (*mon'tes-kyu,*) was B. at the castle of La Brède, near Bordeaux, in 1689, and in 1716 became president of the parliament of Bordeaux. The publication of the *Persian Letters* first made him famous as an author. It is a

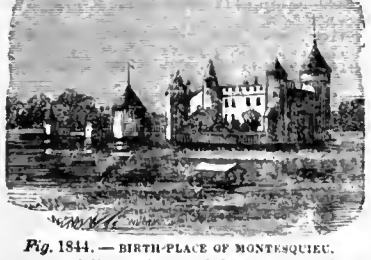


Fig. 1844.—BIRTH-PLACE OF MONTESQUIEU.

vigorous yet delicate picture of the manners, follies, and vices of his countrymen, interspersed with luminous passages on graver matters, and enjoyed an immense popularity. In 1728 he was admitted to the French Academy, on which occasion he delivered an eloquent discourse. Having given up his civil employment, he began to travel through Europe, to collect materials for his long meditated work on politics and jurisprudence. After his return he retired to his estate, and there completed his work *On the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans,* which was published in 1734. His greatest work, however, is the *Spirit of Laws,* which occupied him twenty years, was published in 1748, and secured to him a very high place among writers on political science. His other works are, the *Temple of Cnidos,* a piece called *Lysimachus,* and an *Essay on Taste.* Burke characterizes him as "a genius not born in every country, or every time,—with an herculean robustness of mind, and nerves not to be broken with labor." D. 1755.

Monteth, *n.* A vessel in which glasses are washed; —named after the inventor.

"New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel saved his name from death."—*King.*

Monteur, (*mŏng'tŭr,*) *n.* [Fr., from *monter,* to mount.] A French artist in artificial flowers, wreaths, bandeaux, &c.

Monteval'lo, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Vernon co., abt. 17 m. E.S.E. of Nevada City.

Monte'vid'eo, ("Mountain of Life,") a sea-port city of South America, cap. of the republic of Uruguay, on a peninsula extending into the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, on its N. side, 125 m. E. by S. of Buenos Ayres; Lat. 34° 54′ 11″ S., Lon. 56° 13′ 18″ W. The town is well fortified, and has a citadel. The houses, which are of stone or brick, are seldom above one story in height; they are flat-roofed; and timber is so scarce that their floors consist, for the most part, of brick or bare earth. The streets, being unpaved, are either clouded with dust, or loaded with mud, as the weather happens to be dry or wet. The city is ill-supplied with water, which has to be brought from a well 2 m. distant, or from pits dug near the sea-side; or else rain-water is used, collected in cisterns. *M.* has but few public buildings, and those of no great importance; the cathedral is said to be a handsome edifice, but it is badly situated. The port is the best on the Plata. It is a large circular basin, open to the S.W.; generally the water is shallow, not exceeding from 14 to 19 feet; but the bottom being soft mud, vessels are seldom damaged by grounding. However, the depth of water in the harbor, as well as throughout the whole of the Rio de la Plata, depends very much on the direction and strength of the winds. The harbor is exposed to the *pamperos,* or S.W. winds, which sometimes blow with so much force and continuance as to cause the rise of a fathom or more in the depth of water; but they rarely do any damage to vessels properly moored with anchors to the S.W. and S.E., and one to the N. On the opposite side of the bay is a mountain called "Monte Video," whence the city has derived its name; on its summit is a light-house, having the lantern 475 feet above the sea. *M. V.* has considerable commerce; the imports consist chiefly of British textile and metal manufactures, breadstuffs and liquors, sugar, tobacco, &c. The great articles of export consist of animal products. In 1867 the total amount of shipping entering the port was 112 vessels=123,597 tons, against departures of 274 ships = 124,597 tons.—*Hist. M. V.* was founded by a colony from Buenos Ayres, and its possession was long a matter of dispute between the Spaniards and Portuguese. It was taken by the Brazilians in 1821, and became, in 1828, the cap. of the new republic of Uruguay. The pop., very variously estimated for want of any census, is abt. 50,000.

Montevid'eo, in *Georgia,* a village of Elbert co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Montezu'ma II., surnamed XOCOJOTZIN, or "the Younger," 9th king of Mexico, was B. about 1470, and was elected on the death of his grandfather, in 1502. He had distinguished himself as a general, and at the time of his election held the office of high-priest. He dropped the mask of moderation and humility, was crowned with more than usual pomp, and had an extraordinary number of human victims, prisoners taken in war for the purpose, sacrificed on the occasion. He dismissed from his court and palace all plebeians, and gave their employments to persons of noble birth, alienating by this and other arrogant measures the affections of his subjects. He carried on almost continual wars with the neighboring provinces, suffering occasionally reverses. But his health was undermined and his character enervated by his excessive sensual indulgences, and he became timid and superstitious. The apparition of a comet caused great alarm in his kingdom about 1512, and the astrologers could not interpret its meaning. A neighboring king, skilled in divination, affirmed that it foreboded disasters from the arrival of foreigners—a warning soon confirmed. *M.*, however, still extended his empire, and at the same time increased the number of disaffected subjects. In 1519, Cortez and the Spaniards invaded the empire and approached the capital. *M.* sent presents and complimentary messages to them, but was in the utmost terror. He at length went with a magnificent cortege to meet Cortez, and conducted him into the city, where, after eight days of ceremonious civilities, Cortez made *M.* his prisoner, and had irons put on his legs. They were, however, soon removed, and the captive king professed himself the vassal of Charles V. He remained inflexible in the matter of religion. Left by Cortez, in 1520, in charge of Alvarado, and a small body of Spaniards, severe conflicts took place in the city, which were renewed on the return of Cortez. The Mexicans assaulted the city on June 27, and Montezuma, while standing on the walls in his royal robes, exhorting his subjects to submit to their enemies, was wounded by Mexican arrows, and by the blow of a stone, before the Spaniards could cover him with shields. He refused all food and attendance to his wounds, and D. June 30, 1520.

Montezu'ma, in *Alabama,* a village of Covington co., abt. 80 m. S. of Montgomery

Montezu'ma, in *California,* a post-village of Tuolumne co., abt. 8 m. S.W. of Sonora.

Montezu'ma, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Macon co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Montezu'ma, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Pike co., abt. 58 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

Montezu'ma, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Parke co., abt. 60 m. W. of Indianapolis.

Montezu'ma, in *Iowa,* a post village, cap. of Poweshiek co., abt. 65 m. E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 482.

Montezu'ma, in *Kentucky,* a village of Union co.

Montezu'ma, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cayuga co., abt. 35 m. W. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Montezu'ma, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 82 m. N.N.W. of Piqua.

Montezu'ma, in *Tennessee,* a village of McNairy co.

Montezu'ma, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Green co.

Montfaucon, BERNARD DE, (*mawnt'fo-kawng.*) a celebrated French critic and antiquary, was B. at the castle of Soulage, in Languedoc, in 1655; became a Benedictine monk, after having engaged in the military service; settled at Paris in 1687; visited Rome, and was received with distinction by Pope Innocent XII., was admitted to the Academy of Inscriptions in 1719, and D. in 1741. He was a voluminous writer; but the most important of his works, all of which abound in learning, is that treasure of classical archæology, entitled *L'Antiquité Expliquée et Representée en Figures,* forming 15 vols., in folio.

Mont'ferrat, (*Hist.*) A territory of N. Italy, formerly an independent duchy, between Milan, Piedmont, and Genoa, was created by Otho I. (the Great) in 967, in favor of Alderan. In 1187 the titles of Marquis of Montferrat and of Tyre were united in the person of Conrad, who was assassinated April 28, 1192; and by the marriage of Yolande, daughter of William V., with the Greek emperor Andronicus Palæologus in 1221, the succession to the marquisate became hereditary in their line. In 1414 the Emperor Sigismund bestowed upon Theodore II. the title of the "Imperial Vicar in Italy." On the extinction of the male line in 1533, the succession was contested by Frederick II., Gonzaga, Marquis of Mantua, Louis II., Marquis of Saluces, and Charles III., Duke of Savoy. Charles V. decided the case in favor of the Marquis of Mantua, JAN. 5, 1536. In 1574 it was erected into a duchy; and in 1613 it was taken by Charles Emanuel I., Duke of Savoy, who was soon compelled to relinquish his conquest. His son, Victor Amadeus I., obtained the cession of part of the country in 1631; and in 1708 the whole of Montferrat was annexed to his dominions. In 1797 it was incorporated with the Cisalpine republic; in 1805 it formed part of the kingdom of Italy; and in 1815 it was given to the king of Sardinia.

Montfort, SIMON DE, (*mawnt'fort.*) This name, famous in the mediæval history of France and England, was first borne by a knight crusader, descended from the lords of Montfort, near Paris. His career dates from 1199, when he went to the Holy Land, companion-in-arms of Thibault, count of Champagne; but it becomes of more historical importance in 1208, when he was appointed chief of the barbarous crusade against the Albigenses, then protected by Raymond, count of Toulouse. In 1213 he obtained a great victory at Muret over the confederated armies of that prince, of his brother-in-law, Peter, king of Arragon, and the nobles who had united with them, and was then appointed by the Pope sovereign of all the countries conquered from the alleged heretics. He was killed while besieging Toulouse, 1218.

M., SIMON DE, a younger son of the preceding, who quitted France either in 1231 or 1236, in consequence of a dispute with Queen Blanche, mother of Saint Louis. He was the heir of estates in England, which had been held by his family in the reign of King John, and on coming to settle here, received possession of them with the title of Earl of Leicester. Henry III., in fact, received him into great favor, permitted him to marry his sister, the countess dowager of Pembroke, and appointed him lieutenant-general, or seneschal, of Gascony. From this time the interest of English history turns on the disputes between this turbulent subject at the head of a confederacy of the barons and the Crown, the first incident in it being Montfort's recall from his government. In 1258 Henry had convoked a Parliament, to procure supplies for the conquest of Sicily. The occasion was seized by Montfort and the barons, to make an armed protest against his government, the end of which was the appointment of twenty-four of their number, with Montfort as president, to administer the affairs of the kingdom. Such a truce could not, in the very nature of things, be of long duration. The king and his son, Prince Edward, endeavoring to reconquer the royal authority by force of arms, were defeated at the battle of Lewes, 1264, an event which transferred the government, in reality, to Simon de Montfort, though he acknowledged the bishop of Chichester and the earl of Gloucester as his associates. In the year following, January, 1265, De Montfort convened a parliament, in which representatives were sent from the boroughs for the first time on record, and thus originated the *House of Commons.* He was now the leader of the popular party, and was obliged to take the field by the disaffection of the Earl of Gloucester, who soon after, with many other of the barons, joined Prince Edward, previously a captive with his father in the camp of Mont-

fort. The battle of Evesham, 5th August, 1265, decided the contest. Simon de Montfort, overpowered by numbers, fell in the midst of his friends, and the ruin of his family succeeded, as a matter of course.

Mont'fort, or WINGVILLE, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Grant co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Montgolfier, (*mawnt-gol'fe-ai.*) See BALLOON.

Montgomery, (*mont-gom'e-re.*) the name of a noble family, sprung from ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, a companion-in-arms of William the Conqueror. The son of Roger was banished the kingdom in the reign of Henry I., and one of his descendants was created earl of Eglinton by James IV. of Scotland, 1502.—GABRIEL DE MONTGOMERY, a member of this family, had the misfortune to wound Henry II. in a tournament, of which the king died, 1559. He afterwards distinguished himself in the religious wars of France, and was beheaded by order of the Catholic queen, Catherine de Medici, 1576.

Montgom'ery, JAMES, an English poet, b. at Irvine, 1771. He early showed the possession of a poetical impulse, and soon gave a shape to his crude fancies by writing a volume of poems, which he sent to London for publication; but they being declined, he left Scotland, and by some means found his way to London, where he accepted a situation in a publisher's office; and after some time, proceeded to Sheffield, where he became attached to the "Iris" newspaper, and continued its editor without anything of importance occurring for several years. In 1806 he produced his *Wanderer in Switzerland*, the success of which induced him to bring out his *West Indies*; *The World before the Flood*; and *Greenland*. In 1823 appeared *Original Hymns for Public, Private, and Social Devotion*; and in 1830, *History of Missionary Enterprise in the South Seas*. D. 1854.

Montgom'ery, RICHARD, an American revolutionary general, b. in Ireland, 1736. Entering, at an early age, the British army, *M.* served at the siege of Louisbourg, 1758, and manifested high military talents, which were further displayed during the expeditions to Martinique and Havana. Resigning his commission in the British army, *M.* emigrated to America, and settled there, in 1773, in Dutchess co., New York. In 1775 he represented that co. in the Continental Congress, and was appointed brigadier in the newly organized national army. In this capacity he was despatched to Canada, and succeeded in reducing Montreal and other places. In conjunction with General Arnold, *M.* endeavored to take the citadel of Quebec by a *coup de main*, but was killed while heading the attack, Dec. 31. Gen. *M.* was interred at Quebec, whence his remains were brought to New York, in 1818.

Fig. 1845. — GEN. MONTGOMERY.

Montgom'ery, an inland co. of N. Wales, having N. Merioneth and Denbigh, E. Salop, S. Radnor, and W. Cardigan; *area*, 755 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and the soil various, but in the valleys it is clayey, and in parts very fertile. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Dovey. *Prod.* Oats, barley, wheat, and rye; and is noted for its superior breed of horses. *Min.* Copper, lead, zinc, millstones, slate, and limestone. *Manuf.* Chiefly flannel. *Cap.* Montgomery, a small town of 1,500 inhabitants. *Pop.* 60,919.

Montgom'ery, in *Alabama*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,010 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallapoosa and Alabama rivers,

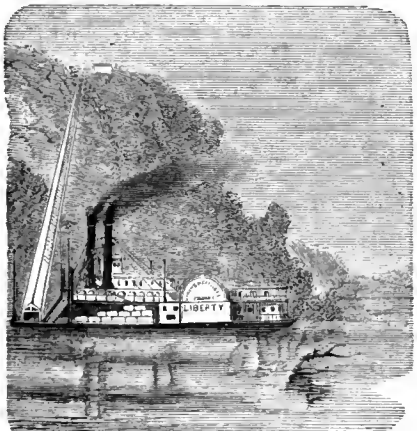


Fig. 1846. — COTTON-CHUTE ON THE ALABAMA RIVER.

Catama and Pintelala creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile, producing, on an average, more cotton, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, and oats, than any other co. in the State. *Cap.* Montgomery, which is also the seat of State government. *Pop.* abt. 35,904.

—A city, seat of justice of the above co., and cap. of the State, on the Alabama River, 331 m. above Mobile, and 839 m. S.W. of Washington; Lat. 32° 21′ N., Lon. 86° 35′ W. In wealth, trade, and population, *M.* ranks next to Mobile, being one of the most important towns in the Southern States. The Alabama river affords communication with the Gulf of Mexico, for the largest steamers during all seasons of the year, and numerous railroads connect it with the important places in the E., N., and W. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Montgom'ery, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Washita, and some less important streams. *Surface*, mostly hilly or mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Mount Ida. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Montgomery, or MONTGOMERY CITY, in *Colorado Territory*, a village of Park co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Denver.

Montgomery, in *Georgia*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee, Oconee, and Little Ocmulgee rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, sandy, and not very fertile. *Cap.* Mount Vernon. *Pop.* abt.3,500.

Montgomery, in *Illinois*, a S.S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 690 sq. m. *Rivers.* East and West forks of Shoal Creek, and some less important streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hillsborough. *Pop.* abt. 36,000.

—A village of Fulton co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Peoria.

—A post-village of Kane co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Chicago.

—A township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Montgomery, in *Indiana*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sugar and Racoon creeks, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Crawfordsville. *Pop.* abt. 38,000.

—A township of Gibson co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

—A post-village and township of Jennings co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Montgomery, in *Iowa*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nishnabatona, Big Tarkeo, and East Tarkeo rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Frankfort. *Pop.* 2,892.

Montgomery, in *Kansas*, a village of Davis co., abt. 57 m. W. of Topeka.

Montgomery, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Small and unimportant. *Surface*, hilly, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Mount Sterling. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Montgomery, in *Maryland*, a S.W. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 660 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac and Patuxent rivers, besides the E. Branch of the Potomac, the Seneca, Rock, and Watts' creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, except along the rivers, not very fertile. *Min.* Gneiss, serpentine, red sandstone and limestone, with some gold near Brookeville. *Cap.* Rockville. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Montgomery, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampden co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Montgomery, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Le Sueur co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Montgomery, in *Missouri*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 504 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River, Loutre River, and Riviere au Cuivre, or Copper River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Danville. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Montgomery, in *N. Carolina*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin, Lumber, Uharie, and Little rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, and mountains in the W.; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Gold has been found along the Yadkin. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Montgomery, in *New Jersey*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Montgomery, in *New York*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mohawk River, Schoharie Creek, and many smaller streams. *Surface*, uneven, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Fonda. *Pop.* abt. 55,000.

—A post-village and township of Orange co., abt. 88 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 7,000.

Montgomery, in *Ohio*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Miami and Mad rivers, and Twin Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Dayton. *Pop.* abt. 90,000, being one of the most wealthy and populous cos. in the State.

—A township of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 4,800.

—A post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.

—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Montgomery, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Schuylkill River, and Perkiomen, Manatawny, and Wissahickon creeks. *Surface*, pleasantly diversified; *soil*, very fertile, producing in one year, besides the ordinary quantity of other crops, 98,701 tons of hay, and 3,048,098 lbs. of butter, the greatest amount of each raised in any other county of the State. *Min.* Sandstone, marble of excellent quality, iron, lead, and copper. *Cap.* Norristown. *Pop.* abt. 120,000.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A township of Indiana co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Montgomery, in *Tennessee*, a N.N.W. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland and Red rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile, producing in one year 3,454,745 lbs. of tobacco. *Cap.* Clarksville. *Pop.* abt 22,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Morgan co., about 115 m. E. of Nashville.

Montgomery, in *Texas*, a S.E. co.; *area*, about 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Jacinto, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Montgomery. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

—A post-vill., cap. of the above co., abt. 50 m. N. of Houston.

Montgom'ery, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Montgomery, in *Virginia*, a S.W. co.; *area*, about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha and Staunton, or Roanoke, rivers, Craig's Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly or mountainous, the Blue Ridge forming the S.E. boundary of the co. *Cap.* Christiansburg. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Montgomery Centre, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 45 m. N. of Montpelier.

Montgomery City, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt 82 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Montgomery's Point, in *Arkansas*, a village of Desha co.

Montgom'eryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Norristown.

Month, (*munth,*) *n.* [A.S. *monath*; Ger. *monat*; Fr. *mois*; Gr. *mēn*; Lat. *mensis*; Sansk. *mâca*, from *md*, to measure.] The twelfth part of our calendar year. It is so called from being the period of the moon's revolution around the earth. See CALENDAR.

—The period measured by the moon's revolution; the time from one conjunction or new moon to another, a period averaging about 29½ days, and called the *lunar month*; a space or period of time constituting one of the twelve divisions of the year, called a *calendar month*; —In its popular sense, a period of four weeks.

Month'ling, *n.* That which is a month old, or which lives for a month. (R.)

Month'ly, *a.* Continued a month, or performed in a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. — Happening once a month; done every month; as, a *monthly* payment.

—*n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month; as, the "Atlantic *Monthly*."

—*adv.* Once a month; in every month.

Month's-mind', *n.* Ardent longing; eager desire. (R.)

Mon'ti, VINCENZO, one of the most celebrated poets of modern Italy, was b. at Fusignano, near Ferrara, in 1753, and became as notorious for the versatility of his political principles as for his poetic talents. He commenced his career as secretary to Luigi Braschi, nephew of Pope Pius VI., and was then a violent enemy of the French; he afterwards became a republican, next a panegyrist of Napoleon, and ended by eulogizing the emperor of Austria. His *Basvilliana*, written on the murder of Hugo Basseville, the French ambassador at Rome, is in form a close imitation of Dante, and gained him high reputation. His other chief works were *Barda della Selva Nera*, an unfinished eulogy of Napoleon; *Cantica*, another political poem; and a translation of Homer's *Iliad*; and his dramatic writings are the tragedies of *Galeotti Manfredi*, *Aristodemn*, and *Caio Gracco*. He was successively appointed professor of the belles-lettres at Milan, and of rhetoric in the university of Pavia, and historiographer of the kingdom of Italy; and was fortunate enough to preserve his place and pension under the new government. D. 1828.

Monticel'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Chrysolito found in small embedded crystals at Vesuvius.

Monticello, (*mon-te-chel'lo,*) in *Alabama*, a post-vill., former cap. of Pike co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Montgomery.

Monticel'lo, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Drew co., about 85 m. S.S.E. of Little Rock.

Monticello, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., abt. 29 m. E.N.E. of Tallahassee; *pop.* abt. 1,180.

Monticello, in *Georgia*, a village of Butts co. — A post-vill., cap. of Jasper co., abt. 35 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Monticello, in *Indiana*, a village of Madison co., abt. 4 m. N. of Alton. — A post-village, cap. of Piatt co., abt. 70 m. E.N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-village, cap. of White co., abt. 82 m. N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 900.

Monticello, in *Iowa*, a town and township of Jones co., abt. 43 m. S.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* of township 2,106.

Monticello, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Johnson co., abt. 25 m. S. of Leavenworth; *pop.* of township abt. 350.

Monticello, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Wayne co., abt. 100 m. S. of Frankfort.

Monticello, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Monticello, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of Wright co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* of township 1,300.

Monticello, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., abt. 85 m. S. of Jackson.

Monticello, in *Missouri*, a village of Chariton co. — A post-village, cap. of Lewis co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Quincy; *pop.* abt. 450.

Monticello, in *New York*, a post-village, cap. of Sullivan co., abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Monticello, in *Ohio*, a village of Fairfield co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Columbus.

Monticello, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Fairfield dist., abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Monticello, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Putnam co., abt. 85 m. E. of Nashville.

Monticello, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Cowlitz co., on the Columbia River, at the mouth of the Cowlitz River.

Monticello, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Green co., about 35 miles S.S.W. of Madison. — A township of La Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Mon'ticle, Mon'ticule, *n.* [Lat. *monticulus*, dim. of *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] A small mount or hillock.

Montic'ulate, *a.* Presenting monticles, or small elevations of surface.

Mon'ticule, *n.* See MONTICLE.

Montig'enous, *a.* [From Lat. *mons, montis*, mountain.] Produced on a mountain.

Montil'la, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, prov. of Cordova, 19 m. S.E. of Cordova. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen goods. It has a considerable trade in manufactured goods, wine, horses, mules, and cattle. *Pop.* 13,500.

Montivilliers, (*mawnt-vil'le-ai,*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-Inférieure, 5 m. N.E. of Havre. *Manuf.* Linen goods. *Pop.* 4,500.

Montluçon, (*mawnt-lu'song,*) a town of France, dept. of Allier, on the Cher, 38 m. W.S.W. of Moulins, and 171 m. S.E. of Paris. *Manuf.* Coarse woollens. *Pop.* 16,212.

Montmartre, (*mawnt-mar'tr,*) formerly a village of France, dept. of Seine, now a part of Paris, on a conical hill commanding an extensive view of the metropolis. This plain is celebrated for its quarries of gypsum, which, from immemorial time, supply the whole of Paris with plaster. The name is derived by some from *Mons Martis*, the site of a temple to Mars; and by others from *Mons Martyrum*, because it was the scene of the martyrdom of St. Denis and his three companions. The Northmen pillaged it in 887, and Louis VI., "the Fat" (1108–37), formed a Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed in 1789. Combats between the allied armies and the French took place on the heights, of which Blücher gained possession, March 30, 1814.

Mont'mirail, (*-me-rail,*) a small town of France, dept. Marne, on the Little Morin. Here Napoleon defeated the allied Prussians and Russians, Feb. 11, 1814.

Montmorency, (*mawnt'mar-ăn'se.*) The name of one of the oldest and most illustrious of French families, the founder of which was BOUCHARD, one of the great feudatories of the 10th cent. Of its members distinguished in succeeding ages are: — MATHIEU, grand constable 1130, regent during the crusade 1147, D. 1160. MATHIEU, grandson of the latter, called the "Great Constable," served in the crusade against the Albigenses, and under the regency of Blanche, during the minority of her son, Louis IX., D. 1230. CHARLES, marshal of France, and governor of Normandy, D. 1381. ANNE, constable of France, B. 1493, companion-in-arms and in captivity of Francis I., 1525–26, gained the battle of Dreux against the Calvinists 1562, and that of St. Denis, where he fell gloriously, covered with wounds, 1567. HENRI I., second son of Anne, D. 1544, fought with his father, and was created marshal of France in Piedmont, 1566. He was one of the first to recognize Henry IV., who made him constable 1593; D. 1614. HENRI II., son of the latter, B. 1595, was named admiral by Louis XIII. as early as 1612, and greatly distinguished himself against the Calvinists. He was beheaded, after vainly opposing himself to the ambition of Richelieu, 1632. He was the last of the first ducal branch of this house. His sister, CHARLOTTE MARGUERITE, became wife of the second Henri, Prince de Condé, and mother of the great Condé; D. 1650. See the arms of that family, figure 86.

Montmoren'cy, a village of France, dept. of Seine-et-Oise, near Paris, in the middle of an extensive and romantic forest.

Montmoren'cy, in Lower Canada, a river flowing into the St. Lawrence, abt. 6 m. N.E. of Quebec. A few m. above its mouth it forms a cataract 250 ft. in height.— A S.E co.; *area*, abt. 7,465 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence and Montmorency. *Pop.* 12,000.

Montoir, (*mŏng'twŏr.*) *n.* [Fr.] A horse-block; a stone used as a help to mount a horse.

Montoire, (*mong-twar',*) a town of France, dept. of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 20 m. W.N.W. of Nantes; *pop.* 5,000.

Mon'ton, *n.* (*Mining.*) A batch of ore under process of amalgamation.

Mon'toro, a town of Spain, prov. of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir, 26 m. E.N.E. of Cordova. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

Mon'toro, a town of Italy, prov. of Principato Ulteriore, 12 m. N. of Salerno; *pop.* 6,200.

Montour', in *Pennsylvania*, an E. central co.: *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. branch of the Susquehanna River, and Chillisaquaque and Roaring creeks. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Limestone and iron. *Cap.* Danville. *Pop.* (1870), 15,334.

—A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Montours'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lycoming co., abt. 3 m. E. of Williamsport.

Montpel'ier, in *Alabama*, a village of Marengo co.

Montpelier, in *Georgia*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Montpelier, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Blackford co., abt. 40 m. S. by W. of Fort Wayne.

Montpelier, in *Iowa*, a township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* 739.

Montpelier, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Richmond co., abt. 32 m. W.S.W. of Fayetteville.

Montpelier, in *Vermont*, a town, township, and seat of justice of Washington co., and capital of the State, on the Onion or Winooski River, abt. 200 m. N.W. of Boston, Massachusetts; Lat. 44° 17′ N., Lon. 76° 36′ W. It contains a fine State-house and several other handsome public edifices. The town is well laid out, regularly built, and has an active trade. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Montpelier, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Hanover co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Montpelier, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Kewaunee co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Montpellier, (*-pel'le-ai,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Hérault, on the Lez, 5 m. from the Mediterranean, and 77 m. N.W. of Marseilles. It is beautifully situated, and has commanding views of the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Cevennes, and the sea. Among the objects of interest is the public walk called the *Place*, or *Promenade du Peyrou*, considered the finest in Europe. The most noteworthy public buildings are the Cathedral, the Theatre, Exchange, the Hall of Justice, the Prefecture, the Observatory, and the University. The latter was, at one time, among the most famous universities of Europe. The public library contains 33,000 vols., including many editions of the 15th century, and 600 MSS. in different European and Asiatic languages. Its botanical garden comprises more than 8,000 species of plants. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, hats, hosiery, thread, chemicals, and surgical instruments. *Pop.* 55,146.

Montpensier, ANNE MARIE LOUISE, DUCHESSE DE, (*-pa'se-ai,*) B. at Paris, 1627, was the daughter of Gaston, Duke d'Orleans, brother of Louis XIII. She was generally known by the name of "Mademoiselle," and embraced the cause of Condé in the civil wars. She caused the cannon of the Bastille to be fired on the French troops, and showed, on many occasions, a most impetuous spirit. After trying in vain to espouse several sovereign princes, among the rest Charles II. of England, she is said to have secretly married the Count de Lauzun. (See LAUZUN.) Mademoiselle passed her last years in devotion, and wrote her memoirs, which are very curious, and full of anecdotes relative to the court of Louis XIV. and the Fronde leaders. D. 1693.

Montpen'sier, ANTOINE MARIE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, DUC DE, fifth son of Louis Philippe, king of the French, B. 1824, was educated at the college of Henri IV. at Paris, and after a special examination was appointed lieutenant of artillery in 1842. *M.* was sent to Algeria in 1844, where he participated in the expedition against Biskara, and was wounded during the campaign of Ziban. His services were rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honor, and promotion to the rank of chef d'escadron. After visiting England in 1845, the duke rejoined the army in Africa, and distinguished himself against the Kabyles, after which he undertook a tour of the East. On his return he married, at Madrid, in 1846, the Infanta Maria Luisa, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This alliance, regarded as a master-stroke of policy by the crafty Louis Philippe, nearly led to a rupture between France and Great Britain. After the revolution of 1848, the duke, with the rest of his family, took refuge in England, and having remained a short time in that country, went thence to Holland, where he embarked for Spain, in which country he has since resided, at Seville. *M.*, after receiving the title of Infant of Spain, was made captain-general of the Spanish army in 1859. His eldest daughter, Princess Marie, was married in 1864, to her cousin, the Count de Paris, heirmale of the royal house of Orleans. After the flight of Isabella II. from Spain in 1868, the duke was proposed as a candidate for the crown. In March, 1870, *M.* fought a duel, arising from political differences, with Don Enrique de Bourbon (a prince of the elder branch), which resulted in the death of the latter.

Montpensier, CATHERINE MARIE DE LORRAINE, DUCHESSE DE, D. 1552, daughter of the Duke of Guise, and wife of the second Louis, Duc de Montpensier, noted for her animosity against Henry III., during the wars of the League. D. 1596.

Montreal, (*mon-tre-awl',*) a city and river-port of Upper Canada, on an island of the same name, in the St. Lawrence River, abt. 180 m. S.W. of Quebec, and 600 m. from the Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 45° 30′ N., Lon. 73° 25′ W. *M.* is divided into the Upper and Lower town. In the former, which is the most modern, and is inhabited by the wealthier class, the houses are handsomely and solidly built in the modern style; but in the Lower town they are generally of a gloomy-looking gray-stone, with dark iron window-shutters and tinned roofs. Along the bank of the river is an extensive line of quays and warehouses. Among the more remarkable public edifices are the Roman Catholic cathedral, opened in 1829, and said to be superior to any other church in British America; the church of St. Sulpice, built by the Sulpicians, to whom *M.* chiefly owes its foundation, and who still hold the seigniory of the island upon which it stands; the Seminary of St. Sulpice, a large and commodious building, erected at an expense of $50,000; the Montreal General Hospital, erected in 1821–2 by voluntary subscription; the McGill College; and many convents and minor educational and benevolent institutions. *M.* also contains a house of industry, a penitentiary, public libraries, societies for the promotion of science, mechanics, agriculture, &c. The position of this city at the head of ship navigation of the St. Lawrence, and near the confluence of that river with the Ottawa, as well as its situation with respect to the U. States, necessarily make it one of the greatest inland emporiums of America. The harbor, though not large, is secure, and vessels drawing 15 feet of water may lie close to the shore. Its chief disadvantage consists in the rapids of St. Mary, abt. 1 m. below. To obviate the obstructions in the navigation above *M.*, the Lachine canal, 9 m. long, 20 ft. wide, and 5 feet deep, was undertaken in 1821, and completed at an expense of $650,000. *M.* is the centre of the commerce between Canada and the U. States, carried on via Lake Champlain and the Hudson. The chief manufactures are machinery, cast-iron ware, hardware and edge tools, tobacco, soap, candles, floor-cloth, linseed-oil, &c. *M.* occupies the site of an Indian village called *Hochelaga*, and was originally settled by a colony of French Catholics, who gave it the name of *Villemarie*. In 1760 it was taken by the English. About three-fourths of the population are of French descent: the remainder consist principally of emigrants from Europe, and Americans. *Pop.* 108,000.

Montreal, a river forming a part of the boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, and flowing N.W. into Lake Superior.

Montreal', in Lower Canada, a W. co., consisting of a number of islands in the St. Lawrence River; *area*, abt. 197 sq. m. The largest island contains the city of Montreal, (*q. v.*) Total *pop.* 85,000.

Montreal, in *Missouri*, a village of TEXAS co., abt. 62 m. E. of Springfield.

Montros', *n.* Same as MATROSS, *q. v.*

Montrose', JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF, a Scottish noble, and a distinguished royalist leader under Charles I., known, in English history, as the "Great Marquis," was the son of the Earl of Montrose, and was born at Edinburgh, in 1613. He received an excellent education, which was improved by a residence in France, where he held a commission in the Scots Guards. On his return home he experienced much neglect through

Fig. 1847. — THE MARQUIS OF MONTROSE.

the jealousy of the Marquis of Hamilton, as induced him to join the Covenanters; but he afterwards took a very active part on the side of the king, was created a marquis, and in a few months gained the battles of Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverlochy. In 1645 his fortune changed; and after suffering a defeat from Lesley, at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, he was obliged to leave the kingdom; in 1648 he landed in Orkney with a few followers, but was soon overpowered, conveyed to Edinburgh, and there decapitated and quartered.

Montrose, a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Forfar, at the mouth of the S. Esk, on a projecting tongue of land, between the German Ocean on the E. and the basin of Montrose on the W., 60 m. N.N.E. of Edinburgh; Lat. 56° 42′ 5″ N., Lon. 2° 28′ W. The harbor is one of the best on the E. coast of Scotland. *Manuf.* Linen sheeting, and sail-cloth. *Pop.* 14,500.

Montrose, in *Iowa*, a town and township of Lee co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 12 m. above Keokuk; *pop.* of township 1,817.

Montrose, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Montrose, in *Mississippi*, a village of Jasper co., abt 64 m. E. by S. of Jackson.

Montrose, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Summit co., abt. 27 m. S. of Cleveland.

Montrose, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Susquehanna co., abt. 165 m. N. by W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Montrose, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Montrouge, (*-roozh',*) a town of France, dept. of Seine, forming the S. suburb of Paris, beyond the fortifications. *Manuf.* Soap, candles, varnish, locomotive engines, and hydraulic presses. Here is the entrance to the catacombs extending under Paris. *Pop.* 9,500.

Mont St. Jean, (*-zha',*) a village of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 11 m. S.E. of Brussels, immediately E. of the scene of the battle of Waterloo, which has been sometimes called by the French the battle of *Mont St. Jean.*

Montserrat, (*mont'ser-rāt',*) a British island of the West Indies, belonging to the Leeward group, 28 m. S.W. of Antigua; *area*, 47 sq. m. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous and barren, but the remainder is fertile, and produces some of the best coffee and sugar in the West Indies. *Cap.* Plymouth. *Pop.* 8,000. Lat. 16° 45′ N., Lon. 62° 20′ W. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493.

Mont-Tendre, (*-tan'dr,*) one of the Jura mountains, in Switzerland, cant. of Vaud, 15 m. N.W. of Lausanne. *Height*, 5,540 feet.

Mont Viso, a peak of the Maritime Alps. See ALPS.

Mont'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New London co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Montville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Montville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Jersey City; *pop.* (1870) 1,405.

Montville, in *New York*, a village of Cayoga co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Auburn.

Montville, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Montyon, ANTOINE JEAN BAPTISTE ROBERT AUGET,

Baron de, (*mon-te'on,*) a French philanthropist, b. at Paris, 1733. He held various offices under the government, quitted France at the revolution, and lived in England till the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814; and is remembered as the founder of the prizes for virtue, and for the work most conducive to good morals, in the gift of the French Academy. He was also author of several works of temporary interest. D. 1820.

—A township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Mon'nment, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *monumentum,* from *moneo,* to remind, to warn. See Monitor.] That which calls to mind, or preserves the remembrance of any person or thing; a memorial; a memento; a record.

—A structure or device, raised or placed as a memorial of a person deceased, or of a remarkable event, as a mausoleum, a pillar, an obelisk, a cenotaph, a tomb-stone; as, the Washington *Monument.* — A stone, or other fixed object, placed to mark a boundary, limit, frontier, &c.

Mon'nment, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Pike co.

Mon'nment, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 56 m. S.E. by S. of Boston.

Monument'al, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining, or having reference to a monument; inscribed upon, or adapted to a monument.

"Smooth as *monumental* alabaster."— *Shaks.*

—Memorial; preserving memory; serving as a monument.

"The *monumental* pomp of age."— *Wordsworth.*

Monumen't'ally, *adv.* By the aid of monuments; memorially.

Monyna'gon, or **Montgna'gon,** in *Michigan,* a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,384.

Mon'za, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Milan, on the Lambro, 9 m. N.E. of Milan. It is interesting as having been the seat of government during the time of the Lombard kingdom, and the iron crown of Lombardy is still preserved in its cathedral. The principal public buildings are the royal palace and the former residence of the Lombard kings, now occupied by the court of justice *Manuf.* Colton and silk stuffs, shawls, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 22,106.

Moo, *v. n.* [Formed from the sound.] To low; to utter the noise of a cow; —(a childish, or trivial word.)

Mood, *n.* [Fr. *mode;* Lat. *modus.* See Mode.] Manner; style; mode.

(*Gram.*) The designation, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact, whether as certain, contingent, possible, desirable, or the like; — written also *mode.*

Mood, *n.* [A. S. *mód,* mind, passion; D. *moed;* Ger. *muth,* courage, humor.] Temper of mind; temporary condition of the mind as affected by passion or feeling; disposition; humor; frame of temper; as, an angry *mood,* a pensive *mood,* &c.

"Eyes . . . unus'd to the melting *mood.*"— *Shaks.*

—Anger; choler; heat of temper; petulance. (R.)

Mood'fly, *adv.* In a moody manner.

Mood'lness, *n.* State or quality of being moody; — hence, sullenness; peevishness; ill-humor.

Moo'dir, *n.* [Turkish.] The governor of a city, or of a large jurisdiction pertaining thereto.

Moo'dus, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 25 m. S.S.E. of Hartford.

Mood'y, *a.* (*comp.* Moodier, *superl.* Moodiest.) [A. S. *modig.*] Subject to moods or humors; capricious; angry; peevish; fretful; petulant; out of humor; also, sad; pensive; abstracted; thoughtful; sullen. — Befitting, or harmonizing with, various turns of mind. (R.)

"Music, *moody* food of us that trade in love."— *Shaks.*

Moo'ers, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Clinton co., abt. 100 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township, (1870), 4,634.

Moo'er's Prairie, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Wright co.

Moo'lah, Mool'lah, *n.* Same as Mollah, *q. v.*

Mool'tan, or **Moul'tan,** a city of Hindostan, in the Punjab, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Chinaub, or Acesines, 190 m. S.W. of Lahore. It is 3 m. in circumference, overlooked on the N. by a strong fortress, and contains several elegant tombs and Hindoo temples. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, shawls, brocades, and carpets. *Pop.* 80,966.

Moon, *n.* [A. S. *mona;* Ger. *mond;* Gr. *mene;* Sansk. *más,* the moon, also a month.] The earth's satellite. (See below, § *Astron.*) — A secondary planet or satellite, revolving about any luminary of the solar system; as, the *moons* of Saturn. — A month; being the period intervening from full moon to full moon. Used frequently in this sense by savage peoples; as, for instance, the Mexican *moon,* that is, the month selected by the Comanches for their annual raid into Mexico.

(*Fortif.*) Same as Half-moon, *q. v.*

(*Astron.*) The satellite of the earth. The moon, after the sun, is not only the most conspicuous, but, in an astronomical point of view, the most interesting of the celestial bodies. The variety of her phases, her eclipses, and the rapidity with which she changes her place among the fixed stars, drew the attention of the earliest observers of the heavens; and in modern times the important application of the theory of her motions to navigation and the determination of terrestrial longitudes, has given to its study the first rank among the objects of astronomical science. The mean distance of the moon from the earth is about 240,000 miles, which is a short distance when compared with the interval which separates us from any other globe. This distance also can be so largely diminished by the power of the telescope, that we know more of the side of the moon turned toward us, than we do of the geography of any one hemisphere of our own globe. The diameter of the earth is 7,926 miles, while that of the moon is only 2,153 miles; consequently the hemisphere which we see is only equivalent to a fourteenth of the terrestrial hemisphere; the surface visible is indeed not more than twice the size of Europe, but on it there are unmistakable indications of vast cosmical forces. In density the moon is little more than half that of the earth, and at its surface gravity is not more than one-sixth of our terrestrial gravity; if, therefore, explosive or upheaving forces exist there, and are independent of the size of the globe, we should expect to find disruptions on its surface, much exceeding in comparative magnitude any of the disruptions that have occurred in the most rugged places of the earth. Again, the moon turns toward the earth always the same face; this is equivalent to the fact of her rotation in space around an axis in the same time that she performs her monthly revolution. Although disputes have arisen as to whether the term rotation ought to be applied to a phenomenon like this, they are merely verbal ones. The shape of the moon, like that of all the celestial bodies, is nearly spherical. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more remarkable contrast than that between the appearance of the moon to the naked eye, and the forms she presents to the telescope, whether in quadrature or when she is full. Instead

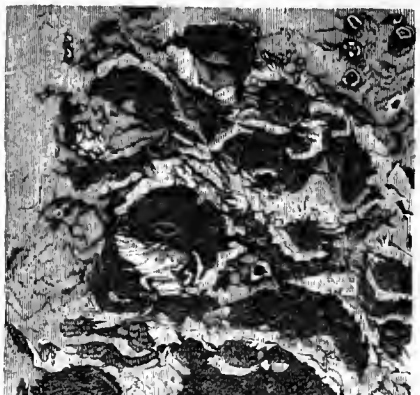


Fig. 1848. — TELESCOPIC VIEW OF THE MOON.
(South-east region of the volcanic mountain Tycho.)

of a plain bright surface, we discover a body of most strange character, broken by irregularities, which in extent and form present few analogies with the mountainous regions of the earth. In one region may be seen vast mountains throwing their long shadows on a plain; while in others are various pits or caverns, as deep as Mont Blanc is high, often crowded together with the compactness of a honeycomb. Many careful maps of the moon's surface have been made at various times. The lunar plains were formerly considered seas; whether or not they were seas ages ago we cannot say, but it is certain that there is no water in them now; while it is impossible not to be struck with the similarity between their outlines and the general aspect of our terrestrial system of oceans. The lunar plains are also distinguished by great variety of coloring, giving the appearance of the formation of successive shores, probably by the gradual retirement of an ocean. The mountain forms in the moon are of three kinds. First, a number of perfectly isolated peaks, or sugar-loaf mountains, unconnected with any group or range whatever. The finest instance of these is *Pico,* a very brilliant rock, about half as high as the loftiest of the Alps, which towers almost precipitously north of the crater *Plato.* Second, mountain ranges, or chains, which do not occur frequently: their usual position is that of a curvilineal but broken skirt of the greater flats or plains. Some of these masses attain a height of from eighteen to twenty thousand feet. Third, lunar craters. The objects thus called may be termed the characteristic feature of the moon's disturbed region. Not less than three-fifths of the moon's surface are studded with vast caverns, or rather circular pits, penetrating into its mass, and generally girded around at the top with a wall of rock, which is sometimes serrated and crowned by peaks. These pits vary in diameter from fifty or sixty miles to the smallest space visible, probably about five hundred feet. One of the most remarkable of the lunar spots is that called *Tycho,* which is readily distinguished in the southern part of the full moon by the number of luminous rays, or streaks of light, which diverge from it in a north-easterly direction. Tycho, of which our fig. represents the south-east region, is an annular mountain or crater, no less than fifty-four miles in diameter. The height of the western wall above the interior level is, according to Mädler, 17,100 feet, and of the eastern borders somewhat more than 16,000 feet. A mountain nearly a mile high marks the centre of the crater. Tycho is surrounded by a great number of craters, peaks, and ridges of mountains, lying so close together that in some directions it is impossible to find the smallest level place. It would seem that on the moon's surface there is no atmosphere, or at least none dense enough to refract the rays of light. There is also, as stated before, no water on its surface, and consequently no animals similar to those which exist on the earth. There is no appearance of vegetation, or of the variations which accompany the seasons. The hemisphere which we can see is a vast rugged desert, desolate and void of life. Various other phenomena connected with the moon will be found described under their various headings. See Acceleration of the Moon; Eclipse; Evection; Libration of the Moon; Metonic Cycle; Phases of the Moon, &c.

Moon, *v. a.* To throw light upon; — said of the moon. To form after the manner of a crescent moon; as, "*mooned* Ashtaroth." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To wander about listlessly or mopingly; to act as if moon-struck or demented; as, he went *mooning* about without any settled plans.

Moon, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Moon'beam, *n.* A ray of light emitted from the moon.

Moon'-blind, *a.* Purblind; dim-sighted.

Moon'-calf, (*-kâf.*) *n.* A monster; a false conception. A dolt; a dunderhead: a stupid, clownish fellow; as, "the sotted *moon-calf* gapes." (*Dryden.*) — A protuberance of fleshy formation in the uterus.

Moon'-dial, *n.* A dial marking the time by moonlight.

Moon'-culminating, *a.* Culminating to the meridian, in conjunction with the moon; — said of certain stars.

Moon'er, *n.* One who moons, or mopes about as if moon-struck.

Moon'et, *n.* A small moon. (R.)

Moon'-eye, *n.* An eye influenced by the moon. — (*Far.*) A disease in a horse's eye.

Moon'-eyed, *a.* Having eyes affected by the moon. Dim-eyed; purblind. — Having eyes of an elliptic form, as the Chinese; as, the *moon-eyed* Celestials.

Moon'ey, in *Arkansas,* a township of Phillips co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Moon'-fish, *n.* A fish having a tail formed like a half-moon.

Moon'ish, *a.* Variable; like the moon.

Moon'less, *a.* Not lighted by the moon; as, a *moonless* night.

Moon'light, *n.* The light afforded by the moon.

—*a.* Illumined by the moon; taking place by moonlight.

"What beck'ning ghost along the *moonlight* shade,
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?" — *Pope.*

Moon'-loved, (*-lŭvd,*) *a.* Loved during moonlight.

Moon'-madness, *n.* Madness; dementia.

Moon'-raker, *n.* (*Naut.*) An upper sky-sail.

Moon'-seed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Menispermum.

Moon'shee, *n.* [Hind. and Ar. *munshi.*] In Hindostan, a teacher of languages; an interpreter; a dragoman.

Moon'shine, *n.* The light of the moon; — hence, figuratively, show, without substance or reality, — the moon's rays yielding light without heat; fustian; nonsense; humbug.

—A month. (R.)

Moon'shine, Moon'shiny, *a.* Lighted by the moon; as, "*moonshine* revellers." — *Shaks.*

Moon's Point, in *Illinois,* a village of Livingston co.

Moon'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A transparent or translucent variety of Adularia, which, by reflected light, presents a pearly or silvery play of color, not unlike that of the moon. It is held in considerable estimation as an ornamental stone, and is sometimes cut into ring- and brooch-stones. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon.

Moon'-struck, *a.* Lunatic; affected with dementia by the influence of the moon.

Moon'-wort, *n.* A fern of the genus *Botrichyum, B. rutaceum.*

Moon'y, *a.* Related to, or resembling the moon; as, a *moony* beam. — *Drake.*

—Lunated; bearing a crescent.

"The Solymean sultan's *moony* troops." — *Phillips.*

Moon'-year, *n.* A lunar year.

Moor, *n.* [A.S. *mor;* Ger. *moor.* See Marsh.] A marsh; a bog; a fen; a morass; an extensive heathy tract of land, having generally a thin, poor soil, but sometimes marshy, with underlying quantities of peat.

Moor, *n.* [Fr. *Maure,* a Moor, an inhabitant of Mauritania, probably from Gr. *omauros,* darkling, dusk: Sp. *Moro.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa, which formed the ancient Mauritania, now represented by the countries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli.

(*Hist.*) In 709 the Arabs conquered Mauritania, and converted the people to Mohammedanism. The conquerors and the conquered amalgamated together, and in 711 an army of this mixed population, under Arab leaders, crossed at the Straits of Gibraltar, and began the conquest of the Spanish peninsula. This they speedily effected, with the exception of the mountainous districts of Asturias and Galicia. When almost the whole of the rest of Europe was sunk in ignorance and barbarism, learning and the arts flourished among the Moors in Spain, where some remarkable monuments of their labors are still to be seen. About the middle of the 11th century, many of the local governors threw off their allegiance, and established themselves as inde-

pendent potentates. The wars that followed so weakened the power of the Moors, that the Christians rose against them under Alfonso, "the battler," and took Castile, with its capital, Toledo. Their progress was for a time checked; but subsequently they continued to extend their conquests till the power of the Moors was restricted to the kingdom of Granada, and in 1238 the king of that territory became the vassal of Ferdinand III., king of Castile. At length, in 1491, Ferdinand V., king of Castile and Aragon, after a ten years' war, conquered this also, and put an end to the dominion of the Moors in Spain, after it had lasted nearly 800 years. A portion of the Moors then returned to Africa; but most of them remained in Spain, where they became peaceful and industrious subjects, and adopted generally the external forms of Christianity. Philip II., however, in his hot zeal for Catholicism, resolved upon their entire destruction, and by his oppressions and cruelties, drove them into insurrection, in Granada (1571), after the suppression of which, over 100,000 of them were banished. Their expulsion from the country was completed by Philip III.; and this has been regarded as one of the leading causes of the subsequent decline of Spain; for they were ingenious and industrious citizens, and, after their departure, agriculture, trade, and manufacture fell into decay. The term Moor is frequently used in a very loose sense, particularly by Spanish writers, denoting sometimes the Mohammedan inhabitants of Northern Africa, and sometimes even the whole Mohammedan or Moslem race. Even the Turks, who, in descent, language, and everything but religion, are foreign and alien to both Moors and Arabs, are sometimes spoken of as Moors.

Moor, *v. a.* [Sp. *amarrar*, to make fast, from *amarra*, a cable; Fr. *amarrer*, to secure; Ar. *marasol*, pl. of *mars*, a rope, *mirsat*, an anchor; D. *marren*, to tie.] (*Naut.*) To confine, secure, or fast a ship in a particular station, as by cables and anchors, or by chains, weights, or fixed objects under water.

"All hands *moor* ship, ahoy!"—*Dibdin.*

—To fasten, fix, or secure firmly.

—*v. n.* To be made fast by chains, cables, or ropes.

Moor, a town of Austria, in W. Hungary, 16 m. N.W. of Stuhlweissenburg; *pop.* 7,000.

Moor'age, *n.* A station for mooring ships.

Moor'-coal, *n.* (*Geol.*) A variety of lignite susceptible of easy pulverization.

Moore, THOMAS, Ireland's national poet,—"the poet of all circles," as Byron emphatically styled him,—was b. in Aungier Street, Dublin, in 1779. Like Pope, it may be said that he lisped in numbers; for in his 13th year he was a contributor to the "Anthologia," a Dublin magazine. This turn for versifying was coupled with great aptitude for singing and acting, for which talents the social habits of his native city afforded frequent opportunities of display; while at home, to use his own words, "a most amiable father, and a mother such as in heart and head has rarely been equalled, furnished him with that purest stimulus to exertion — the desire to please those whom we at once most love and respect." His parents were Roman Catholics, a class then depressed by penal enactments. But Parliament having, in 1793, opened the university of Dublin to Roman Catholics, young Moore was sent to college, where he soon distinguished himself by his classical attainments. In 1799, when in his 19th year, he proceeded to London, with the view of keeping his terms in the Middle Temple, and publishing, by subscription, a translation of *Anacreon*. The translation appeared in 1800, and, through the good offices of the Earl of Moira, was dedicated to the Prince of Wales. At a subsequent period, *M.* was among the keenest satirists of this prince, for which he has been accused of ingratitude; but he himself has stated that the whole amount of his obligations to his royal highness was the honor of dining twice at Carlton House, and being admitted to a grand fête given by the Prince, in 1811, on his being made regent. His next publication — a brilliant, but somewhat licentious collection — was entitled *The Poetical Works of the late Thomas Little*, printed in 1802. Meanwhile, the Earl of Moira, in 1803, obtained for him a government appointment in Bermuda, whither he proceeded, but speedily left his duties to be performed by a deputy, and visited the U. States. This visit was followed by the publication, in 1806, of 2 vols. of *Odes and Epistles*, which were the occasion of a bitter criticism in the "Edinburgh Review." In consequence of that article, Jeffrey and Moore met as duellists at Chalk Farm, near London; but no harm was done, and they subsequently became fast friends. A report getting spread about that *M.* and Jeffrey fought with unloaded pistols, Byron commemorated the event in his *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*, and Moore followed up his Chalk Farm adventure by sending a challenge to Byron. The challenge, however, led, as with Jeffrey, to a sincere friendship between the two rival poets. In 1811 he married Miss Bessy Dyke, an alliance which added materially to his happiness; and for some time after he resided in Bury Street, St. James's, and became a frequent guest at the tables of the Whig aristocracy, enjoying the friendship of Lords Lansdowne, Holland, and Jno. Russell. In 1813 he removed to Mayfield Cottage, near Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, and there commenced his patriotic task of wedding new words to the most exquisite of the Irish airs, and which resulted in the far-famed *Irish Melodies*. At Ashbourne he also wrote his *Intercepted Letters, or the Two-penny Post-bag*, one of the wittiest of his satires, also his *Sacred Songs*, and commenced his Oriental romance, *Lalla Rookh*. Through the friendly offices of Mr. Perry, the copyright of that poem was secured to Messrs. Longman's house for the sum of 3,000 guineas. The work was hailed with a burst of admiration. Eastern travellers and Oriental scholars have borne testimony to the singular accuracy of *M.*'s descriptions; and, translated into Persian, this poem has even become a favorite with the Orientals themselves. Flushed with the success of *Lalla Rookh*, *M.*, with his friend Rogers, visited Paris, where he collected materials for his most humorous publication, *The Fudge Family in Paris*. He next removed to Sloperton Cottage, near Bowood, the residence of Lord Lansdowne; but he had scarcely settled there when he received the painful news that his deputy at Bermuda had involved him to the amount of some $30,000, and that he must be ready at once with a sum to stop proceedings against him. At this period he had many offers of pecuniary assistance; but feeling confidence in his own genius, he looked calmly to his pen. Meanwhile, a trip to the Continent was projected; and *M.*, accompanied by Lord John Russell, proceeded to Paris, and thence to Italy, where he paid a visit to his friend, Lord Byron, at Venice. On his return from this tour he took up his abode in Paris, where he resided till the end of 1822, when it was intimated to him by Messrs. Longman that a final arrangement had been completed with his creditors, and that he might now safely return to England. During his stay in Paris, he had published, *The Fudge Family in Paris*, under the name of "Thomas Brown, the Younger;" *Rhymes on the Road*, and *The Loves of the Angels*; the former the result of his visit to Italy, and the latter founded on an Eastern story. He now turned his attention to prose. He had already published *Memoirs of Captain Rock*, and the *Travels of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion*; but his reputation was greatly increased by his *Life of Sheridan*, which he published in 1825. This was followed, in 1827, by *The Epicurean*, a prose tale. Byron had handed over to *M.*, for his own especial benefit, a manuscript autobiography, on the condition that it should not see the light till after its author's death. Byron died in 1824, and at the request of the deceased poet, the manuscript was burned. Although absolved from any intention to do injustice to the memory of his friend, *M.* has not escaped severe censure for destroying a manuscript which Byron had intrusted him with for the vindication of his name and honor, particularly as the objectionable passages, according to Lord John Russell, did not exceed 3 or 4 pages. In 1830, *M.* produced *The Life of Lord Byron*, in 2 vols. quarto. For this work he received from Murray 2,000 guineas. His next works were, the *Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald*, in 2 vols. 8vo., 1831, and the *History of Ireland*, written for "Lardner's Cyclopedia." When the Whigs returned to office in 1835, *M.* received a pension of $1,500 a year, the reward of good service done to the Whig cause by his satirical and humorous poems. With the exception of writing short prefaces to the collected edition of his poetical works, printed in 1841 and 1842, his career as an author terminated with his *History of Ireland*. His latter years were clouded by a loss of memory; and, in 1848, he fell into a state of second childhood, and the name of *M.* was added to the sad list which includes the names of Swift, Scott, and Southey. But even the day before his death he "warbled," as Mrs. Moore beautifully expressed it; and the love of music never left him but with life. D. 1852.

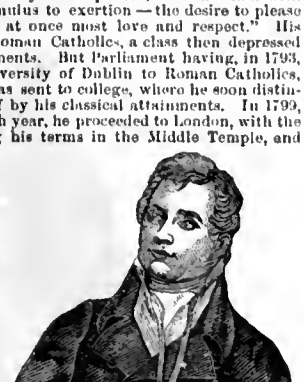


Fig. 1849.—THOMAS MOORE.

Moore, (*mor,*) in *N. Carolina*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Deep, Little, and Lumber rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Carthage. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Moore, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Moore'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Switzerland co., abt. 95 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Moore'field, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Nicholas co., abt. 56 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Moore'field, in *Ohio*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A post-village and township of Harrison co., abt. 105 m. E. by N. of Columbus; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,800.

Moore'field, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Hardy co., abt. 150 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Moores'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Huntingdon co., abt. 86 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.—A post-village of Montour co., abt. 5 m. W.N.W. of Danville.

Moore's Creek, in *Idaho*, enters Boisée River from Boisée co.

Moore's Flat, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 18 m. N.N.E. of Nevada city.

Moore's Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Moore's Salt Works, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 130 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

Moor'ess, *n.* A female moor.

Moores'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Camden.

Mooresville, (*morz'vil,*) in *Alabama*, a post-village of Limestone co., abt. 20 m. W.S.W. of Huntsville.

Moores'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Moores'ville, or MOORESVILLE, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Itawamba co., abt. 35 m. N. of Aberdeen.

Moores'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Orange co., abt. 75 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Moores'ville, in *New York*, a village of Delaware co., abt. 48 m. S.W. by S. of Albany.

Moores'ville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Marshall co., abt 63 m. S. by W. of Nashville.

Moore'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 11 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Moore'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Washtenaw co.

Moorghaub, (*moor-gawb',*) a river of Afghanistan, rising in Huzareh, and after a N.W. course of 250 m., losing itself in the sands beyond Mero, in the Khiva dominions.

Moor'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Act or operation of securing a ship or boat alongside of any wharf or landing-place.

—*pl.* The anchors, chains, and bridles laid athwart the bottom of a river or harbor to confine a ship.—The condition of a vessel made fast by anchors and chains.

Mooring-block. (*Naut.*) A kind of cast-iron anchor.

Moor'ish, *a.* Marshy; swampy; boggy; watery; as, a *moorish* fen.—Belonging, or having reference to Morocco, or the Moors; as, *Moorish* architecture.

Moor'-land, *n.* A marsh, or tract of low, swampy, fenny ground.—An elevated region, cold, and covered with morasses.

Moor'land, or MORELAND, in *Michigan*, a township of Muskegon co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Moorshedabad', a dist. of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, between Lat. 23° 48′ and 24° 47′ N., Lon. 87° 52′ and 88° 41′ E. *Area*, 1,856 sq. m. *Pop.* estimated at 1,050,000.

MOORSHEDABAD, a large city, cap. of the above dist., on the Bhagirathi, a branch of the Ganges, 115 m. N. of Calcutta; Lat. 24° 11′ N., Lon. 88° 15′ E. It was formerly a fine city and the seat of government, but is at present much decayed. Many of its mosques and buildings are in ruins. *Pop.* 146,963.

Moor'-stone, *n.* A kind of English building-stone of coarse granite.

Moor'y, *a.* Pertaining, resembling, or having reference to moors; fenny; swampy; boggy; marshy; as, "*moory* vales."—*Fairfax.*

Moor'y, *n.* A kind of brown cloth manufactured in India.—*Simmonds.*

Moose, Moose'-deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Alce*, family *Cervidæ*, characterized by very broad and palmated horns, found only on the male, and the nose wholly covered with hair, except a small spot between the nostrils. The Moose, *A. Americanus*, (Jardine,) is the largest member of the deer family, quite equalling the horse in bulk, and standing very high: and its broad antlers weigh from 50 to 70 pounds. The muzzle is very broad and prolonged, the ears long and hairy, the neck short and thick, the latter and the shoulders covered by a sort of mane, and the throat with long hair. The general color is grayish-brown, and the hair is coarse and brittle. The movements of the moose are rather heavy, but its speed is great. It does not leap, but strides along without apparent effort over fallen trees, fences, and other like obstructions. It was common, some years ago, in the unsettled parts of

Fig. 1850.—FOSSIL ELK OR MOOSE.

Maine and New York, and is still to be found northward of those States to the frozen regions. It frequents wooded hill-sides in winter, and the borders of lakes in summer. Moose are hunted for their flesh, which is excellent. They sometimes turn against the hunters before being wounded or even shot at. Their usual mode of defence consists in striking with their fore-feet. The Elk of the N. of Europe is so nearly like our Moose, that the two have been regarded by most authors as one species. *Tenney.*—There are many fossil species of elk or moose; and one of them has been found in the U. States, with the bones of the mastodon.

Moose, a river of British N. America, flowing into James Bay from the S.W., abt. Lat. 51° N., Lon. 82° W.

Moose'apeak Light, in *Maine*, a light-house on Sibley Island, at the entrance of Machias Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 65 ft. above sea-level; Lat. 44° 32′ N., Lon. 67° 22′ W.

Moose'head, in *Maine*, a lake in Somerset and Piscataquis cos. It is 35 m. in length, with a maximum

breadth of 10 m. It receives Moose River and several other small streams, and gives rise to the Kennebec River. The waters are deep, and abound in fish.

Moose Hillock Mountain, in *New Hampshire*, a double peak of Grafton co., abt. 60 m. N. of Concord. *Height*, 4,636 ft.

Moose Island, one of the Bahama group, W. Indies, abt. 25 m. S E. of the Great Bahama Island.

Moose River, in *Maine*, enters Moosehead Lake from Somerset co.

Moose River, in *New York*, enters Black River in Lewis co.

Moose River, in *Vermont*, enters the Passumpsic River in Caledonia co.

Moose'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Acer Pennsylvanicum.* See ACER.

Moos'ic Moun'tain, in *Pennsylvania*, a ridge of the Alleghanies, in Luzerne co. It is abt. 30 m. long. *Height*, 1,000 ft.

Moos'up, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 3 m. N.E. of Plainfield.

Moot, *v. a.* [A. S. *motian.*] To debate; to discuss; to argue for or against. — To plead, as a mock cause; to argue or discuss by way of exercise; as, to *moot* a proposition.

—*v. n.* To argue or plead a supposed cause.

Moot, *a.* Debatable; that may be discussed; susceptible to argument.

Moot, Moot'-case, Moot'-point, *n.* [A. S. *mót, gemot*, an assembly or meeting for discussion, *pp.* of *metan*, to meet.] A point, case, or question to be mooted or debated; a disputable case; an unsettled or paradoxical argument.

"Who would require another to make an argument on a *moot-point*, who understands nothing of our laws?"—*Locke.*

Moot, *n.* Same as MOT, *q. v.*

Moot'able, *n.* Adapted for discussion; that may be mooted.

Moot'-case, *n.* See Moot (the noun).

Moot'-court, *n.* A meeting or mock-court held by law-pupils for the purpose of trying imaginary causes.

Moot'-hall, Moot'-house, *n.* [A. S. *móthûs.*] Among the Anglo-Saxons, a town-hall, or building appropriated to the discussion of public affairs.

Moot'-hill, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) An elevated space of ground in the open air, where, in Anglo-Saxon times, public assemblies were wont to be held.

Moot'-house, *n.* See MOOT-HALL.

Mop, *n.* [W. *mop*, or *mopa*; probably allied to Lat. *mappa*, a napkin.] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums or coarse yarns fastened to a long handle, and used for cleaning floors.—A wry face, made in contempt; a grimace.

"Each will be here with *mop* and mowe."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To rub or wipe with a mop; as, to *mop* a floor.

Mop'-board, *n.* (*Carp.*) A skirting-board.

Mope, *v. n.* [D. *moppen*, to grudge, to grumble, to pout.] To move silent and sluggish from discontent, to be very dull or stupid; to be spiritless or gloomy; to drowse; to fret; to be listless; as, "*moping* pensiveness."—*Rowe.*

—*v. a.* To make stupid, dull, or spiritless; to deprive of activity or liveliness.

Mope'-eyed, (*-id,*) *a.* Purblind; short-sighted.

Mope'ful, *a.* Mopish; dull; spiritless. (R.)

Mop'ish, *a.* Dull; spiritless; inert; dejected.

Mop'ishly, *adv.* In a dull, mopish manner.

Mop'ishness, *n.* Dejection; dulness; stupidity; spiritlessness.

Mop'lah, *n.* A Moslem inhabitant of Malabar.

Mop'pet, Mop'sey, *n.* [Dim. of *mop.*] A rag-baby; a puppet made of cloth — hence, a fondling name for a girl or woman. — Also, a woolly variety of dog.

Mop'sey, *n.* See MOPPET.

Mop'sical, *a.* Mope-eyed; purblind; short-sighted.

Moquegua, or **Moquehua,** (*mo-ke'ha.*) an extreme S. department of Peru, bordering on the Pacific Ocean on the W., and Bolivia on the E. and S. It is divided into the provinces of Arica, Moquegua, and Tarapaca. *Cap.* Tacana. *Pop.* 61,432.

MOQUEGUA, a town, in the above department, cap. of a prov. of its own name, on the W. slope of the Andes, abt. 600 m. S.E. of Lima. *Pop.* 12,000.

Moquelumne, or **Mokelumne,** in *California*, a river rising on the W. slope of Sierra Nevada, and flowing W. into the San Joaquin River, abt. 50 miles below Stockton.

Moquelumne City, a village of San Joaquin co., abt. 23 m. N. by W. of Stockton.

Moquelumne Hill, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Sacramento; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mo'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Fabaceæ. M. excelsa*, a large tree flourishing in Guiana, furnishes the Mora-wood, which is now largely employed for ship-building.

Mora'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Celtic *mor*, black; the color of the fruit of some of the species.] (*Bot.*) The Morad or Mulberry family, an order of plants, alliance *Urticales.* DIAG. Solitary suspended ovules, and a hooked albuminous embryo with a superior radicle. They are trees or shrubs, with a milky juice, sometimes climbing; leaves of various forms and texture, very commonly lobed and rough, with large stipules often rolled up, inclosing the younger leaves, and leaving a ringed scar when they drop off; flowers very inconspicuous. The plants of this order are native of the E., but inhabit the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The fruit of *Morus nigra* is the common Black Mulberry. The leaves of this species, as well as those of *M. alba*, the White Mulberry, and some others, are in common use as the staple food of silk-worms. *M. nigra* is supposed to be identical with the sycamore-tree of the Bible. *M. rubra*, the Red Mulberry, is another species, found in the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, having berries of a deep red color and an agreeable acid taste. The order includes 8 genera and 184 species.

Moradabad', a district of Hindostan, prov. of Delhi, between Lat. 28° and 30° N., Lon. 77° 40′ and 79° E.; *area*, 5,800 sq. m. The surface is level, well watered, and very fertile. *Prod.* Sugar, cotton, and wheat. *Pop.* 998,000.

MORADABAD', a town of Hindostan, cap. of the above dist., 105 m. N.E. of Delhi. It is the most populous and flourishing seat of commerce of the upper provs. *Pop.* 32,600.

Moraine', *n.* [Sp. *moron*, bullock.] (*Geol.*) A name given to débris, or broken fragments, of rocks brought down into the valleys below by glaciers. Such moraines are common in the Alps, and in other lofty mountain chains. They are found also occasionally where there are now no great glaciers. They assist greatly in determining the history of some of the more remarkable deposits of gravel in Europe.

Mor'al, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *moralis* — *mos, moris*, manner, custom, way.] Relating to the practice, manners, or conduct of men, as social beings, in relation to each other, and with reference to right and wrong; subject to the moral law, and capable of moral actions; bound to perform social duties; supported by the evidence of reason or probability; founded on experience of the ordinary course of things. — Conformed to rules of right and propriety, or to the divine law regulating social duties; virtuous; just.

—Conformed to law and right in exterior conduct or deportment; as, to lead a *moral* life.

M. philosophy. See ETHICS.—*M. agent*, one that is capable of those actions which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense. — *M. fitness* is the agreement of the actions of any intelligent being with the nature, circumstance, and relation of things; and *M. obligation* is the necessity of doing or omitting any action in order to being happy and good. — *M. sense* is that whereby we perceive what is good, virtuous, and beautiful in actions, manners, or character; or it is a kind of satisfaction in the mind arising from the contemplation of those actions of rational agents which we call good or virtuous. — *M. certainty* is a very strong probability, and is used in contradistinction to a *mathematical demonstration.* — *M. impossibility* is a very great or almost insuperable difficulty, in opposition to a physical or natural impossibility.

—*n.* [Fr. *morale.*] Morality; the doctrine or practice of the duties and requirements of life; manners; deportment; conduct; behavior; — course of life in regard to good or evil; moral philosophy or ethics, (see ETHICS.) (Generally employed in the plural.)

"The faith and *morals* hold which Milton held."—*Wordsworth.*

—The doctrine inculcated by a fiction, or allegory; the accommodation of a fable to practically instruct the morals.

"To point a *moral*, or adorn a tale."—*Pope.*

Mor'al, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Moral'ic, *n.* [Fr. *moral.*] Moral condition or mental state, as of an army or any organized body or community; as, the *morale* of the men was excellent. — Personal, in contradistinction to *material* force. (R.)

Mor'alist, *n.* [Fr. *moraliste*; It. *moralista.*] One who teaches morals, or the practice of the duties of life; a writer who essays to correct vice and inculcate moral principles. — One who practises moral duties; a mere moral person.

Moral'ity, *n.* [Fr. *moralité*; Lat. *moralitas.*] The doctrine or system of moral duties, or the duties of men in their social character; ethics. — The practice of the moral duties; outward virtue or propriety. — The quality of an action when tested by a moral standard; conformity of an act, principle, or sentiment to the divine law, or to moral precepts.

(*Dram.*) *Moralities, Miracle-plays*, or *Mysteries*, are terms applied to the religious and allegorical plays which constituted the drama in the Middle Ages. Though, as generally used, the terms are synonymous, the miracles, properly so called, were the earliest form, and represented either subjects of Scripture, or legends of the lives of saints. The moralities appear later, and were allegorical representations of virtues or vices, so contrived as to make virtue always desirable, and vice ridiculous and deformed. The mysteries were usually more elaborate and lengthened performances, representing some of the sacred mysteries of Christianity, particularly in the life of Christ. The early fathers of the Church were much opposed to the drama; but, probably finding their efforts unsuccessful, about the 4th century, Apollinaris, bishop of Laodicea, and others, wrote plays adapted for the stage on some of the great events of Scripture. Nothing further is known of them till about the 11th century, when Theophylact of Constantinople introduced certain Christian plays to attract the people from the Pagan revels that were then common. These were not only composed by ecclesiastics, but were also acted by them, usually in churches and the chapels of monasteries. They were afterwards exhibited by trading companies, each guild sharing the expenses, and undertaking a portion of the performances, and they were performed for the purpose of amusing the people on public occasions and festivals. In these mysteries they represented not only men, angels, and devils, but even the persons of the Trinity. Heaven, hell, the creation and consummation of all things, were vividly presented to the eyes of the spectators. According to Malone, the last mystery performed in England was that of Christ's Passion, in the reign of James I. They are still occasionally performed in some parts of Europe, particularly in Spain. At Ober-ammergau, in Bavaria, they are celebrated every ten years, in consequence, it is said, of a vow made by the inhabitants of that place.

Moraliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *moralisation.*] Act of moralizing; moral reflections or disquisitions. — Exposition in a moral sense.

Mor'alize, *v. a.* [Fr. *moraliser.*] To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense; to deduce a moral from.

"He stoop'd to truth, and *moraliz'd* his song."—*Pope.*

—To furnish with manners or examples; to apply a moral to.

"Fierce wars and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song."
Facrie Queene.

—To correct the morals of; to make just or virtuous.

—*v. n.* To speak or write on moral subjects; to make moral reflections.

Mor'alizer, *n.* One who moralizes.

Mor'ally, *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense; according to the rules of morality. — According to moral rules or principles; virtuously; honestly; justly; according to the dictates of the divine law. — According to the evidence of human reason or of probabilities.

"It is *morally* impossible for a hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard."—*L'Estrange.*

Moran', in *Michigan*, a village of Mackinac co.

Mora'na, *n.* (*Myth.*) The old Bohemian goddess of winter and death; the Maryana of Scandinavia.

Mora'no, a town of Southern Italy, prov. of Calabria Citeriore, 35 m. N.W. of Cosenza. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 8,500.

Morant', in the island of Jamaica, a town on the S.E. coast, abt. 20 m. S.E. of Kingston, near the mouth of the river Morant, which falls in an arm of the Caribbean Sea called Morant Bay.

Morass', *n.* [D. *maras, moeras*; Fr. *marais.*] A marsh; a fen; a bog; a quagmire; a tract of soft, wet ground.

Morass' Ore, *n.* Bog-iron ore.

Morass'y, *a.* Marshy; fenny; boggy.

Mo'rat, *n.* [From Lat. *morus*, mulberry.] A drink concocted of honey, flavored with mulberry-juice.

Morat, (Lake of,) (*mo-ra,*) a small lake of Switzerland, cants. of Freiburg and Vaud, 2 m. S.E. of the Lake Neufchâtel, with which it is connected by the river Broye. It is 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad. On its S.E. shore stands the small town of Morat, near which Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, was defeated by the Swiss, June 22, 1476.

Mora'tin, NICHOLAS FERNANDEZ DE, a celebrated dramatic author of Spain, 1737–1780. His son, LEANDRO FERNANDEZ, appointed royal librarian under Joseph Buonaparte, and considered his father's superior as a dramatic poet, was born 1760, and was a great student of Shakespeare and Molière, but especially the latter; d. at Paris, 1828.

Mora'va, a river of Austria, in Moravia, rising in the Schneeberg, and after a S. course of 184 m., falling into the Danube, 8 m. above Presburg. It is navigable 60 m.

Mora'via, a prov. of Austria, between Lat. 48° 40′ and 50° N., Lon. 15° 5′ and 18° 45′ E., having N. Prussian and Austrian Silesia, E. Hungary and Galicia, S. Upper Austria, and W. Bohemia; *area*, 8,480 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous except towards the S., which is level and fertile. The chief rivers are the Morava, from which the prov. derives its name, the Oder, Elsa, and Oppa. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, flax, hops, potatoes, wine, fruits, &c. The rearing of cattle and sheep constitutes an important branch of industry. — *Min.* Iron, alum, saltpetre, coal, marble, and sulphur. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, thread, leather, paper, potash, and glass. The exports are principally manufactured goods and cattle. The imports are chiefly oil, cotton, silk, wine, and hardware. The chief towns are Brünn, (the cap.), and Olmütz. *Pop.* 2,008,572.

Fig. 1851.—MORAVIAN COUNTRY-WOMAN.

Mora'via, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., abt. 18 m. S S.E. of Auburn; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,169.

Mora'vian, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to Moravia, or to the United Brethren.

Mora'vians, or UNITED BRETHREN. (*Eccl. Hist.*) This body of Christians derive their origin from the Church of the Brethren, or *Unitas Fratrum*, which was founded in Bohemia in the year 1457. The work of reform in the Bohemian Church was commenced by John Huss, rector of the University of Prague. He was summoned

to appear before the Council of Constance, and, though a safe-guard had been promised him, he was condemned to death, and burned at the stake, July 6, 1416. His testimony in favor of a purer Christianity had found great acceptance, and his cruel fate was fiercely resented by the Bohemians. Hence arose the party of the *Hussites*, who soon became divided into the *Calixtines*, who afterwards became the National Church, and the *Taborites*, who insisted upon a more thorough reform. War ensued between these two parties, which ended in the overthrow of the Taborites. The hope of realizing the reforms of Huss was not abandoned by many of both parties, who met in secret for encouragement and instruction. From these persons sprang the Church of the United Brethren. In 1456 a number of them removed to the barony of Litiz, in Moravia, where a separation from the National Church was resolved upon; and in 1457 a distinct constitution and discipline were adopted. In 1467 they obtained a regular and independent ministry through a colony of Waldenses on the frontiers of Bohemia, by the consecration of three of their number as bishops. The Church prospered exceedingly. In 1500 there were more than 200 congregations. In 1609 they received recognition as a Church, but were afterwards so relentlessly persecuted, that in 1627 the Church in Bohemia and Moravia had ceased to exist. The branch of the Unity in Poland was merged into the Reformed Church. The last bishop of the Unity, *Amos Comenius*, who died in exile (1671), took measures for the perpetuation of the ministry, by ordaining two ministers as bishops, firmly believing that the Church would be revived. The succession was preserved until the year 1735, when the Episcopacy was transferred to the Renewed Church of the Brethren. This renewal took place in 1722, when some Moravian exiles, descendants of the Ancient Brethren, arrived on the estate of Count Zinzendorf, in Saxony, who granted them an asylum where they might enjoy religious freedom, and aided them in establishing a congregation (Herrnhut). Other Moravian emigrants and pious persons from all parts of Germany joined the new settlement, and in 1727 (May 12th and Aug. 13th), a congregation was organized according to the discipline of the Ancient Church. In 1735, this renewal was consummated by the reception and transfer of the Episcopacy. The first bishop was David Nitschman. In 1732 the first mission of the Brethren was commenced on the island of St. Thomas. This effort was followed by others in almost all parts of the world. In 1749 an Act of Parliament was passed, which recognized the Church of the United Brethren as an ancient Episcopal Church. Zinzendorf died in 1760. The present constitution of the Church was adopted in 1764. In doctrine, the Moravian Church does not differ from other evangelical churches, so far as the main points of Christian belief are concerned. On minor points it allows a difference of opinion. The distinguishing characteristics of the Church relate to points of ritual and church-life. The highest legislative authority is the General Synod, which meets once in ten years. The Executive Board of the whole Church is the Elders' Conference of the Unity. Each of the three provinces (the German, British, and American) into which the Church is divided, has a Synod and Board of Elders of its own. The foreign mission work of the Church is embraced in nine provinces: Greenland, Labrador, the Indians of N. America, the W. Indies, the Mosquito Coast (Nicaragua), Surinam, S. Africa, Australia, and Central Asia (Thibet). The whole number of converts is 69,123. In the "Diaspora," on the continent of Europe, a species of home-mission, there are over 100,000 persons in spiritual connection with the Church. The number of congregations in America is 55; in Great Britain, 38; on the continent of Europe, 21, with a communicant aggregate of 15,265. The seat of the Provincial Board of the American branch of the Church is at Bethlehem, Pa. The educational institutions of the Church in America are located at Bethlehem, Nazareth, Litiz, Penna., Salem, N. C., and Hope, Ind. The organs of the Church are the *Moravian* and the *Brüder Botschafter*, published at Bethlehem, Pa. — This denomination is not to be confounded with the *United Brethren in Christ*, an exclusively American Church. The two denominations are entirely distinct. — For further information, see the *Moravian Manual*, Bethlehem, Pa., 1869.

Mora'vianism, *n.* The religious doctrines followed by the Moravians.

Mo'ray, Mur'ray, or **El'gin,** a maritime co. of the N.E. of Scotland, having N. the Moray Frith, E. the co. of Banff, S. Inverness, and W. Inverness and Nairn; *area*, 531 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, except on the N., where the soil is so fertile that *M.* has been called the "Garden of Scotland." The principal rivers are the Lossie, Spey, and Findhorn. The climate is mild and dry. *Prod.* Oats, wheat, turnips, &c. *Manuf.* Woollens. The principal towns are Elgin (the cap.), and Forres. *Pop.* 44,218.

Mo'ray Frith, is the largest indentation on the Scottish coast, being 75 m. across, from Duncansby Head to Kinnaird Head. At its extremity it receives the rivers Ness and Beauly.

Morbeke, (*mor'bek,*) a town of France, dept. of Nord, 2 m. from Hazebrouck. *Pop.* 4,000.

Mor'bid, *a.* [Fr. *morbide;* Lat. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, a disease; akin to Ir. *marbhan*, a corpse; Lat. *murior;* Sansk. *mri*, to die. See MORTAL.] Diseased; sickly; not sound or healthful; as, *morbid* humors, a *morbid* sensibility.

Morbidezza, (*mor-bi-dĕd'sa,*) *n.* [It., delicacy.] (*Painting.*) A softness and delicacy of style. Its opposite is a style in which the lines are harsh and angular.

Morbid'ity, *n.* The quality of being morbid. — Morbid quality or condition; sickness; disease; unsoundness.

Mor'bidly, *adv.* In a morbid, unsound, or diseased manner.

Mor'bidness, *n.* State of being morbid or sickly, diseased or unsound.

Morbific, Morbifical, *a.* [Fr. *morbifique.*] Causing disease; generating a sickly state; as, *morbific* matter.

Morbihan, (*mor-be-an',*) a maritime dept. in the N.W. of France, formerly a part of the prov. of Bretagne, having N. the dept. of Côtes-du-Nord, E. Ille-et-Vilaine and Loire-Inférieure, S. the Atlantic Ocean, and W. Finistère; Lat. bet. 47° 15′ and 48° 15′ N., Lon. 2° and 3° 45′ W.; *area*, 2,640 sq. m. Along the coast are numerous bays, harbors, and islands. The surface is hilly, except towards the S., which consists of rich and fertile plains stretching towards the sea. Agriculture, however, is backward. The climate is mild, though damp, W. winds generally prevailing. The principal rivers are the Vilaine, the Oust, the Blavet, and Scorff. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, rye, and oats. Large numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep are raised. The rearing of bees, and also the river and coast fisheries, are a source of considerable revenue. *Min.* Iron and lead. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, paper, glass, lace, and chemicals; also, iron-works. Extensive ship-building is carried on at L'Orient, Vannes, Quiberon, and Port Louis. The chief towns are Vannes (the cap.), L'Orient, Ploermel, and Pontivy. *Pop.* 501,084.

Morbil'lous, *a.* [Fr. *morbilleux.*] Pertaining or having reference to measles; partaking of the characteristics of measles; measly.

Morbose', *a.* [Lat. *morbosus.*] Proceeding from disease; unhealthy; unsound; as, *morbose* tumors.

Morceau, (*mor'sō,*) *n.* [Fr.] A morsel; a minute quantity; also, a tit-bit.

Morchella, (*mor-kel'la,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Morel, a genus of fungi, order *Ascomycetes*. *M. esculenta*, the edible Morel, is much prized by cooks as a flavoring agent. It is found in greatest abundance in places where trees have been burned.

Morcone, (*mor-ko'nai,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Molise, 21 m. S.W. of Campo-basso. *Manuf.* Linen and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 5,000.

Mordaceous, (*-dā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *mordax, mordacis*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] Biting; having a disposition to bite. — Pungent; sarcastic; severe; incisive; scathing.

Morda'ciously, *adv.* In a biting manner. — Sarcastically; scathingly; severely.

Mordacity, (*-dăs'i-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *mordacité;* Lat. *mordacitas.*] State or quality of being mordacious; power of biting.

Mor'dansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co.

Mor'dant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *mordeo*, to bite, to take fast hold of.] Biting; caustic; incisive; keen; scathing.

(*Manuf.*) Having the quality of fixing colors in textile fabrics, — said of certain substances.

—*n.* (*Manuf.*) In calico-printing, a substance, such as alum, which seizes hold of, or attracts coloring-matter, and serves to fix colors in different stuffs. — In gilding, any viscous or sticky matter employed to make gold-leaf adhere.

—*v. a.* To subject to the action of a mordant; as, to *mordant* goods for dyeing.

Mor'dantly, *adv.* In the manner of a mordant.

Mor'decai, (*Script.*) The uncle of Esther, who rose to dignity and honor in the court of Ahasuerus.

Mordel'lia, *n.*; *pl.* MORDELLIDÆ. [From Lat. *mordere*, to bite.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Coleopterous insects, distinguished by the peculiar structure of their body, and their extreme activity both in flying and leaping. The body is elevated and arched, with the head inserted very low; the thorax is trapezoid or semicircular; the elytra either very short or acuminated at the extremity, as well as the abdomen; the antennæ rather short. The smaller typical species frequent flowers, especially those of the white-thorn and *umbelliferæ*. Some of these species are parasitic upon other insects.

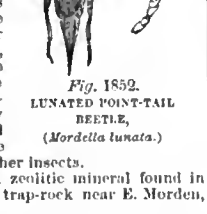


Fig. 1852.
LUNATED POINT-TAIL BEETLE,
(*Mordella lunata.*)

Mor'dentite, *n.* (*Min.*) A zeolitic mineral found in the form of concretions in a trap-rock near E. Morden, in the Bay of Fundy.

Mordica'tion, *n.* [Lat *mordicatio.*] Act of biting or corroding; corrosion. (R.)

More, *n.* A greater quantity, amount, degree, or number; greater thing; other thing.

"The lust of getting *more* will have no end." — *Dryden.*

—Something further, or in addition; as, I can do no *more* for you.

—*a.* [A. S. *mara*, greater, comp. of *mycel*, great; Ger. *mehr;* D. *meer;* O. S. *méro;* Gr. *meizōn*, greater.] Greater in quality, degree, or amount; — used in the singular.

"Give me *more* love or *more* disdain." — *Carew.*

—Greater in number; exceeding in numbers; — used in the plural.

"He had so many languages in store,
That only fame shall speak of him in *more*." — *Cowley.*

—Added to some former number; additional.

"But Montague demands one labour *more*." — *Addison.*

—*adv.* To a greater degree; in a greater quantity, or extent; — employed with an adjective to form the comparative degree; as, *more* idle, *more* conceited. — Added to some former number; additional; again; as, I shall not receive you any *more*.

More and more, with repetitive increase or application.

"As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more and more*." — *Arbuthnot.*

No more, existing or continuing no longer; defunct; deceased; departed; as, "Cassius is *no more*." — *Shaks.*

The more, to a greater degree; by an increased quantity; for a cause already noted.

The more . . . the more, by so much more; additional in proportion.

"*The more* the kindled combat rises higher,
The more with fury burns the blazing fire." — *Dryden.*

More, *n.* [See MOOR.] A provincial Anglicism for a hill.

More, HANNAH, an English moralist and miscellaneous writer, b. at Stapleton, in Gloucestershire, 1744. She was one of the five daughters of a village schoolmaster. The literary abilities of Hannah early attracted notice, and a subscription was formed for establishing her and her sisters in a school of their own. Her first literary production, *The Search after Happiness*, a pastoral drama, was written when she was only 18 years of age, though not published till 1773. By the encouragement of Garrick, she wrote *The Inflexible Captive*, a tragedy, which was printed in 1764. Her tragedy of *Percy*, the most popular of her plays, was brought out in 1778, and ran 14 nights successively; and her last tragedy, *The Fatal Falsehood*, was produced in 1779. Shortly after, her opinions of public theatres underwent a change, and she did not consider the stage, in its present state, as "becoming the appearance or countenance of a Christian." Early in life she was honored by the intimate acquaintance of Johnson and Burke, of Reynolds and Garrick, and of many other eminent men; but she quitted, in the prime of her days, the circle of fashion and literature, and, retiring into the neighborhood of Bristol, devoted herself to a life of active Christian benevolence, and to the composition of various works, having for their object the religious improvement of mankind. Her first prose publication was *Thoughts on the Manners of the Great;* this was followed by her *Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World*. In 1795 she commenced at Bath, in monthly numbers, *The Cheap Repository*, a series of admirable tales for the common people, one of which is the well-known *Shepherd of Salisbury Plain*. The success of this tale was extraordinary; it is said that the sale reached the number of 1,000,000 copies. She subsequently produced *Strictures on the Modern System of Female Education; Hints towards Forming the Character of a Young Princess; Celebs in Search of a Wife; Practical Piety; Christian Morals;* an *Essay on the Character and Writings of St. Paul;* and *Moral Sketches of the Prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer*. The collection of her works comprises 11 volumes, 8vo. D. 1833.

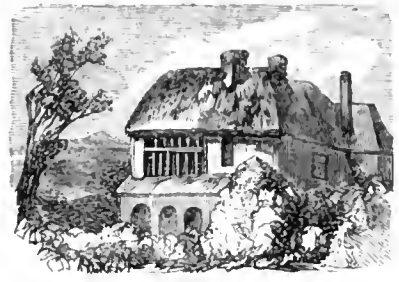


Fig. 1853. — HANNAH MORE'S COTTAGE.

More, SIR THOMAS, a distinguished English statesman and writer, b. in London, 1480, was the son of Sir John More, one of the judges of the King's Bench, and received his education at Oxford. As soon as he became of age, he obtained a seat in Parliament, where he opposed a subsidy demand by Henry VII. for the marriage of his eldest daughter, with such eloquence that it was

Fig. 1854. — SIR THOMAS MORE.

refused by the House. At the accession of Henry VIII. he was called to the bar, and, in 1508, appointed judge of the sheriff's court, in London, which was then a considerable post. By the interest of Wolsey, he obtained the honor of knighthood and a place in the Privy Council. In 1520 he was made Treasurer of the Exchequer, and, in 1523, chosen speaker of the House of Commons, where he resisted a motion for an oppressive subsidy, which gave great offence to Cardinal Wolsey. Sir Thomas was made chancellor in 1530, and, by his indefatigable application in that office, there was, in a short time, not a cause left undetermined. To the high qualities of learning, wit, and liberality, he joined a stanch adherence to the Roman Catholic religion and the papal authority. This led him to oppose the king's divorce from Catharine of Aragon, for which he was sent to the Tower, brought to trial, and condemned to lose his head, which sentence he courageously endured. The best of his works is a kind of political romance, composed in Latin, entitled *Utopia*, wherein the author delineates what he conceives to be a perfect commonwealth, situate in an imaginary island. This work has been translated into English by Bishop Burnet, Cayley, and others. The character of *M.* has been much misrepresented by Fox, in his *Martyrology*, and by Bishop Burnet in his *History of the Reformation*, both charging him with cruel persecution of the Protestants while chancellor. Erasmus, however, distinctly testifies, that "whilst More was chancellor, no man was put to death for these dogmas." All his contemporaries describe him as being of a singularly amiable disposition, and unaffectedly and sincerely pious. Beheaded, 1535.

More'a, (anc. *Peloponnesus,*) a principal division of Greece, consisting of a peninsula attached to N. Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth, between Lat. 36° 15′ and 38° 20′ N., Lon. 21° 9′ and 23° 30′ E. It is said to derive its name from *Morus*, a mulberry, — the peninsula bearing resemblance to the leaf of that tree. The surface is extremely diversified, and it is deeply indented with gulfs and inlets, the principal of which are, Patras, Arcadia, Koron, Kolokythia, and Napoli di Romania. The principal headlands are Cape Skyllo on the E., capes Matapan, Gallo, and St. Angelo S., and Cape Tornese W. There are several large and secure harbors. The rivers are the Alpheus, the Eurotas, the Panisos, and the Styx. The lakes are the Stymphalus, and Pheneus. *Prod.* Corn, olive-oil, wine, silk, cotton, wool, and fruits. The *M.* forms most of the S. part of the kingdom of Greece, and is divided into the nomarchies of Argolis, Corinth, Laconia, Messenia, Arcadia, Achaia, and Elis. See GREECE. — The peninsula received the name of *M.* about 1205, when the country was formed into the principality of Achaia. It was captured by the Turks in 1346, and held by them until 1687, when it passed under the rule of the Venetians. The Turks again took possession in 1715, retaining it until 1829, when it became a division of the kingdom of Greece.

Moreau, JEAN VICTOR, (*mo-rō'*,) a French general, b. in Bretagne, 1763. He was educated for the law, but he enlisted when he was 17 years old, and thenceforth devoted himself to a military career. He was rapidly promoted during the first campaign of the wars of the French revolution, and in 1796 he was commander of one of the two French armies that invaded Germany. The other army, which was under General Jourdan, was completely defeated by the Austrians, who then brought their whole force to bear upon *M.* In this emergency, *M.* extricated himself by a retreat through the Black Forest, which is considered a masterpiece of military skill. Napoleon, in 1800, gave *M.* the command of the armies of the Danube and the Rhine; and in the winter of that year *M.* gained the great victory of Hohenlinden, the most splendid of his achievements. *M.* was afterwards suspected of plotting against Napoleon's government, and was banished from France. He lived in this country until 1813, when he returned to Europe and joined the armies of the allied sovereigns against the French. He was killed at the battle of Dresden in that year.

Moreau', in *New York*, a township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Moreau Creek, in *Missouri*, enters the Missouri River about 5 m. below Jefferson City.

Morecambe Bay, or **Lancaster Bay,** (*mor'kam,*) an inlet of the Irish Sea, on the N.W. coast of England, co. of Lancaster. It is 16 m. long, and 10 m. broad, and receives the rivers Kent and Lune.

Moreen', *n.* [From Fr. *moire*, mohair, and *onde*, watered, waving.] A stout woollen stuff used for curtains, &c.

More'head, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Rowan co., abt. 56 m. E.N.E. of Lexington.

More'head City, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Carteret co., abt. 36 m. S.S.E. of Newbern.

More'house, in *Louisiana*, a N. parish, adjoining Arkansas; *area*, abt. 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ouachita and Bartholomew rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bastrop. *Pop* (1870), 9,477.

Morehouse, in *New York*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* (1870), 186.

More'houseville, in *New York*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 115 m. N.W. of Albany.

Mor'el, *n.* [Fr. *morille.*] (*Bot.*) An edible genus of fungi. See MORCHELLA. — A MOREL, *q. v.* — The Garden-nightshade. See SOLANUM.

More'land, *n.* Same as MOOR-LAND, *q. v.*

More'land, in *Kentucky*, a village of Bourbon co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Lexington.

Moreland, in *Michigan*. See MOORLAND.

Morelaud, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Morell', *n.* (*Bot.*) See MORCHELLA.

Morel'la, a town of Spain, prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, 45 m. N. of Tortosa. *Manuf.* Blankets and sashes. *Pop.* 6,500.

Morel'lo, *n.* An acidulous, juicy cherry.

Morelstchicks, or SELF-SACRIFICING SAINTS, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of fanatics, said to be widely spread in Russia. Their principles are altogether unknown, but their existence is asserted from time to time by acts of savage barbarism, chiefly committed in the N. prov. of Saratov and in Siberia. It seems that they dig, with strangely fantastic ceremonies, a deep hole in some remote place, around which they pile wood, brush, straw, and other combustibles in great quantity. Then they enter the hole in solemn procession, set fire to those materials, and burn themselves to death, chanting hymns, and without uttering a cry of pain. Others assemble in some house, around which they have packed combustibles up to the very roof. The house, like all Russian *isbas* built of logs, is in a few minutes enveloped in flames, and the fanatics perish in them, undisturbed by the spectators, in what they consider a religious duty. They are thought to be saints who give themselves the baptism of fire. These "saints" are mentioned in the writings of such travellers, as Guielin, Pallas, Georgis, and others.

More'na, (Sierra,) or **Montes Maria'na,** a mountain-chain of Spain, separating the basins of the Guadiana and Guadalquivir; Lat. 38° 30′ N., Lon. bet. 3° and 4° W. Its culminating point is Aracena, 5,500 feet above the sea. This chain is the scene of many incidents in "Don Quixote."

Moren'ci, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Lenawee co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Adrian.

Moreo'ver, *adv.* [*more* and *over.*] Beyond what has been said; further; besides; also; likewise; over and above.

"*Moreover* by them is thy servant warned." — *Ps.* xix. 11.

Moreri, LOUIS, (*mo-rar'e,*) a French ecclesiastic, b. 1643, distinguished as the first compiler of the great *Historical Dictionary* which bears his name. D. 1680.

Moresque, (*-resk',*) *a.* [Fr., from It. *Moresco* — *Moro*, a Moor.] Executed after the manner of the Moors; arabesque.

—*n.* A kind of painting, carving, &c., in the arabesque and grotesque styles of ornamental art; decoration after the Moorish manner. (Sometimes written *mauresque.*)

Mores'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 55 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

More'ton Bay, an inlet of the S. Pacific Ocean, on the E. coast of Queensland, Australia; Lat. 37° 30′ S., Lon. 153° E. It is 65 m. long and 23 broad, and receives the rivers Arrowsmith, Brisbane, Logan, and Pine. It contains several islands.

More'town, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Moret'tes, a town of Brazil, on the Nhundiaguara River, near its mouth.

Mor'gan, SYDNEY, LADY, a distinguished Irish novelist, b. at Dublin, in 1783. She was the daughter of Mr. Owenson, an Irish musician and writer of songs, principally for the stage. Miss Owenson herself began her literary career as a song-writer, preceding Moore in the happily conceived work of setting ballads to old Irish airs. Before completing her sixteenth year she was the authoress of two novels, which are now seldom heard of; but her third attempt at prose fiction, the *Wild Irish Girl*, raised her at once into notoriety, and obtained for her a welcome in the first literary and social circles. Pursuing steadily the path she had chosen, Miss Owenson wrote several books in quick succession; and, in ten years from the period of her first triumph, she was fully established as one of the most popular writers of the day. In 1811 she married Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physician, whose congenial character and taste were afterwards shown in the *Book without a Name*, and other works which they wrote jointly. Besides the long list of novels, verse, and light social sketches which proceeded from Lady Morgan's pen, she published her travels in France and Italy, and many political and historical essays, characterized by a genial sympathy with liberal aims and opinions, which subjected her to severe attacks from the Tory writers of the day. A few months before her death she published a *Diary*, or species of autobiography, in which she recounted the incidents and anecdotes of her early life. D. 1859. Memoirs of her life have since been published.

Mor'gan, in *Alabama*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Flint rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Somerville. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Morgan, in *Georgia*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little and Appalaches rivers, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, formerly very fertile, but now mostly exhausted. *Min.* Granite of excellent quality, and some gold. *Cap.* Madison. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

—A post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., abt. 28 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 300.

Mor'gan, in *Illinois*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois River, and Apple, Sandy, Manvais Terre, and Indian creeks. *Surface*, mostly level prairie; *soil*, remarkably rich. *Min.* Coal in immense deposits. *Cap.* Jacksonville. *Pop.* abt. 27,000. — A township of Coles co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A twp. of Grundy co.

Mor'gan, in *Indiana*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River, and several of its affluents. *Surface*, level or undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Martinsville. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A village of La Porte co., abt. 56 m. S.E. of Chicago. — A township of Owen co; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Porter co; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Mor'gan, in *Iowa*, a township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 526. — A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 180. — A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 393.

Mor'gan, in *Kentucky*, an E. by N. co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red and Licking rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, coal, alum, and copperas. Oil springs are also abundant. *Cap.* West Liberty. *Pop.* 11,000.

Mor'gan, in *Missouri*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 690 sq. m. *Rivers.* Osage and La Mine rivers, and Haw and Big Gravois creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Lead, coal, and limestone. *Cap.* Versailles. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Mor'gan, in *Ohio*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* Muskingum River, Meigs Creek, and several smaller streams. *Surface*, finely diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* McConnellsville. *Pop.* abt. 33,000.

—A post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Mor'gan, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Mor'gan, in *Tennessee*, on E.N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Emory's River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Montgomery. *Pop.* abt. 3,800.

Mor'gan, in *Utah Territory*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Weber River, and numerous less important streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some of the valleys fertile. *Cap.* Weber.

Mor'gan, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Mor'gan, in *W. Virginia*, a N.E. co., adjoining Maryland on the N., and Virginia on the S.; *area*, abt. 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac River, and Cacapon and Sleepy creeks. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, not fertile. *Min.* Coal in large quantities. *Cap.* Bath. *Pop.* abt. 4,200.

Morganat'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *morganatica*, a kind of dowry paid on the morning of marriage.] Pertaining to, or after the manner of a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of inferior rank, in which it is stipulated that the latter and her children shall not enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. Such marriages are not uncommon in the families of sovereign princes, and of the higher nobility of Germany; but they are restricted to persons of these exalted classes.

Morganat'ically, *adv.* In the manner of a morganatic marriage.

Mor'gan City, in *Illinois*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 25 m. W. of Springfield.

Mor'ganfield, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill., cap. of Union co., abt. 205 m. W. by E. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 500.

Mor'gansville, or **Mor'ganville,** in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 70 m. E.S.E. of Columbus.

Mor'gaston, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Fannin co., abt. 50 m. E. by N. of Dalton.

Mor'gantown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 35 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Mor'gantown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Butler co., abt. 141 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Mor'gantown, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Burke co., abt. 200 m. W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 600.

Mor'gantown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 12 m. S. of Reading.

Mor'gantown, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Monongalia co., abt. 65 m. S. of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; *pop.* abt. 950.

Mor'ganville, in *Ohio*. See MORGANSVILLE.

Morgau'zia, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Point Coupee parish, abt. 45 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Morgor'ten, a mountain of Switzerland, cant. of Zug, E. of Lake Egeri, famous as the scene of the first battle for Swiss independence, in 1315, in which the Austrians were defeated. The French defeated the Swiss at this place in 1798. Here, also, the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1799.

Mor'gay, *n.* [W. *mor*, sea, and *ci*, a dog.] (*Zoöl.*) A species of shark, *Scyllium canicula*; (also called Rough hound-fish.)

Morgue, (*mōrg.*) *n.* [Fr.] In France, a dead-house, or place where the bodies of persons found dead are deposited for identification.

Moria, in *N. Y.*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,064.

Mori'ah, (*Script.*) The hill on which the temple of Jerusalem was built. Some authors believe it to be the mount on which Abraham was commanded to sacrifice his son Isaac.

Mori'ah, in *N. Y.*, a post-village and twp. of Essex co., abt. 115 m. N. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of twp. (1870) 4,683.

Mor'ibund, *a.* [From Lat. *moriri*, to die; Fr. *moribond.*] Dying; being at the point of death; colloquially, at death's door.

—*n.* A dying person. (R.)

Morice, (*mōr'is,*) *n.* Another spelling of MORISCO, *q. v.*

Mor'iches, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Riverhead.

Morigerous, (*-rij'er-us.*) *a.* [Lat. *morigerus.*] Obedient; obsequious; submissive. (R.)

Mor'il, *n.* [Fr. *morille.*] Same as MOREL, *q. v.*

Moril'liform, *a.* Formed like, or resembling, the moril or morel.

Morin'da, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cinchonaceæ*. The roots of *M. citrifolia* and *M. tinctoria* are used in India and other parts of Asia for dyeing red. They are occasionally imported under the name of *madder*, *munjeet*, and *chay-root*; but such names are improperly applied to these roots.

Morin'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Moringaceæ*, q. v.

Moringa'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Moringad or Ben-nut family, an order of plants, alliance *Violales*. Diag. A many-leaved calyx, perigynous petals and stamens, 1-celled anthers, stipitate consolidated siliquose fruit, and exalbuminous seeds. They are trees with bi- or tripinnate leaves, and deciduous, colored stipules; flowers white, irregular; sepals and petals 5 of each, the former deciduous, petaloid, and furnished with a fleshy disc; æstivation imbricated; stamens 8 or 10, placed on the disc lining the tube of the calyx, in two whorls, the outer of which is sometimes sterile; ovary-stalk, superior, 1-celled, with 3 parietal placentas. Fruit long, pod-shaped, capsular, 1-celled 3-valved, with loculicidal dehiscence. The plants of this order are native of India and Arabia. The root of *moringa pterygosperma* resembles that of horseradish in taste and odor, and has been used as a stimulant and rubefacient. A kind of gum resembling tragacanth exudes from the bark when wounded. Its seeds are called *ben-nuts*, or *pois quenniques*. They yield a fixed oil (oil of ben), which is sometimes used by painters, and also by perfumers and watch-manufacturers. The ord. includes 1 genus and 4 species.

Morin'gic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily acid obtained from oil of ben, which is expressed from the fruit of *Moringa pterygosperma*.

Mor'ingville, in *N. Carolina*, a vill. of Chatham co.

Moringville, in *New York*, a village of Westchester co., abt. 25 m. N. of New York city.

Mo'rion, *n.* An iron or steel head-piece worn by a man-at-arms in the days when armor was used. It was distinguished from the helmets of the knights and esquires in having neither visor nor beaver. (Figs. 24 and 1268.)

Moris'co, *a.* Same as Moresque, *q. v.*

—*n.* [Sp., from *Moro*, a Moor.] A person or thing of Moorish origin;—hence, a Moor; the Moorish language or dialect; a Moorish dance, popularly known as the *morris-dance*; also, one who executes the morris-dance.

"I have seen him caper upward like a wild *morisco*." — *Shake.*

(Also written *morisk* and *morisco*.)

Morlaix, (*mor'lai*,) a sea-port town of France, dept. of Finistère, at the confluence of the Jarleau and Kerlent, 34 m. N.E. of Brest; *pop.* 13,500.

Mor'lette, or Marlette, in *Michigan*, a township of Sanilac co.; *pop.* abt. 303.

Mor'ley, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co.

Mor'ling, Mort'ling, *n.* Wool plucked from a dead sheep.

Mor'molyce, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A singular gen. of Coleopterous insects found in Java, one species of which has been described by M. Hagenbach: our figure gives a very good idea of its form, which is remarkable for its extreme flatness, the elongation of the head, and the very great leaf-like dilatation of the elytra; it was first found by Kuhl and Van Hasselt. The larva has only lately been described and figured. M. Van Ovendyk found the larva and pupa in the *Polyporus fomentarius*, or an allied species of fungus growing on the trunks and roots of trees: the larva closely resembles that of *Carabus* and *Calosoma*.

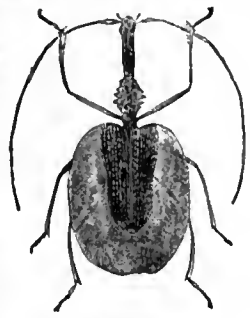


Fig. 1855.
JAVANESE MORMOLYCE.
(*Mormolyce phyllodes.*)

Mor'moo, *n.* [Gr., a mask.] (*Zoöl.*) See Puffin.

Mor'mons, or Latter-Day Saints, the followers of a religion founded in this country by Joseph Smith, b. in Sharon, Windsor co., Vermont, 1805. He was but poorly educated, and he and his family had the reputation of being bad characters among their neighbors. He affirmed that in 1823 an angel appeared unto him, informing him where certain ancient records were to be found. These were a collection of three gold plates engraven with "Reformed Egyptian" characters, written in the 4th century A. D., by a prophet called Mormon, whence the name of the sect. He set to work to translate them, and produced the *Book of Mormon*. The angel then carried off the plates, no one being allowed to see them but a few of his own disciples. Some of these afterwards quarrelled with Smith, and acknowledged the falseness of their testimony. On the other hand, it is asserted that a clergyman of the name of Spalding had written a religious tale a few years before, entitled *The Manuscript Found*, the story corresponding to that of the Book of Mormon. After Spalding's death the manuscript fell into the hands of one Sidney Rigdon, an intimate acquaintance of Smith. The Book of Mormon was succeeded by a *Book of Doctrine and Covenants*, being a collection of the special revelations made to Smith and his associates upon all points connected with the course and welfare of the Church. This was continually enlarged as further revelations, consequent upon the varying fortunes and requirements of the body, were received. Among these was one by which the Aaronic priesthood was revived; another, by which baptism by immersion was commanded; a third, for the institution of apostles; and others, for the temporal regulation of the Church from time to time. In these productions the peculiar phraseology of Scripture is profusely imitated. At first, they were much persecuted and suffered gross ill-treatment at the hands of the mob, Smith himself being on one occasion tarred and feathered. In 1839 they took refuge in the State of Illinois, where they built the town of Nauvoo, or "Beautiful." Here, in 1841, they commenced the erection of a splendid temple, which was to be more wonderful than that of Solomon. In June, 1844, however, in consequence of a riot in the town, Smith and his brother Hiram were apprehended and lodged in Carthage prison; but the mob were so excited against them, that they broke into the prison and shot both of them. Brigham Young (*q. v.*) shortly afterward succeeded to the post of prophet, which he still retains. The hostility and riots being renewed against them from time to time, and finding themselves unable to cope with their antagonists, they at length quitted the State in 1846, resolved to seek a home beyond the Rocky Mountains, away from any settled habitation. After suffering immense hardships from cold and hunger and disease, and being obliged to spend a winter on the way, they reached the valley of the Great Salt Lake, where they established themselves. Here, their object has been to strengthen themselves by inviting persons of their own faith from all parts to settle there. Agents were dispatched to almost every portion of the globe to make converts and to facilitate their transmission to America. After their settlement in Utah, various disputes arose between them and the U. States authorities; and at length a military force was sent by President Buchanan to compel obedience. The approach of this force caused great excitement among the *M.*; but they eventually agreed to submit to Federal authority, and, after remaining for a time, the troops, in May, 1860, left the territory. The number of *M.* in Utah is variously estimated from 60,000 to 100,000; in other parts, about 100,000. According to their own accounts, they believe in the three persons of the Godhead; that all mankind are in a state of sin in consequence of Adam's transgression; but that, in consequence of the sacrifice of Christ, they are free from the guilt of original sin, and only punishable for actual transgressions. In order to salvation, four things are necessary:—1. Belief in Christ's atonement; 2. remission of sins; 3. baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, administered by one authorized of Christ; and, 4. the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, to be administered only by duly authorized apostles or elders. All who comply with these conditions obtain forgiveness of their sins, and are made partakers of the Holy Ghost, enjoying the gifts of prophecy and healing, visions and revelations, and the power of working miracles. They believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten tribes; that Zion will be established upon the Western continent; that Christ will reign personally upon earth a thousand years; and that the earth will be renewed, and receive its paradisaical glory. They profess to copy the primitive Church in having apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, &c. They further profess to "believe in being honest, true, chaste, temperate, benevolent, virtuous, and upright, and in doing good to all men." The *M.* have something in common with nearly every sect that has ever been known. Hebraism, Persian Dualism, Brahmanism, Buddhistic apotheosis of saints; Christianity, both in its orthodoxy and heterodoxy; Mohammedanism, Druism, Freemasonry, and latterly Methodism, Swedenborgianism, Mesmerism, and Spirit-rapping, have all contributed something. The Saints do not deny this. Smith, in fact, declares, that as every religion in the world "has a little truth mixed with error," it is the duty of his followers to pick it out, that "all the good and true principles may be gathered together;" "otherwise," he adds, "we shall never become pure Mormons." The great social peculiarity of the sect is their practice of polygamy. It was not so, however, from the first. From 1830 to 1843, they were monogamists, but in the latter of these years, Smith obtained a revelation permitting, and even recommending, a plurality of wives. Still, it does not appear to have become the practice, among the *M.*, till their journey across the prairies to the Valley of the Salt Lake. Since then, it has been boldly avowed, and defended against other Christians by an appeal to Scripture. *M.* are permitted to be monogamists, but encouraged to be polygamists by the "revelation" given to the prophet, that the rank and dignity of Saints in the other world is proportioned to the number of their wives and children. A defence of the practice is also set up on moral grounds. *M.* assert that their community is free of the horrible sin and viciousness that prevail elsewhere: fornication and adultery, with their guilty passions and abandoned conduct, are declared to be unknown; they boast that they have no wretched prostitutes, no illegitimate children, no vile seducers; their wives are asserted (Burton and others are very strong on this point) to be happy, virtuous, and healthy, and they challenge comparison in regard to their domestic and social purity and felicity with any monogamic community in the world. In 1870, the attention of Congress was called to the development of *M.*, and this body declared the practice of polygamy to be an offence punishable at common law; but we have not yet learned that legal prohibition has been enforced in the Mormon territory. In this article we have confined ourselves to Mormonism in its religious aspect only; their civil and political organization is noticed under the head of Utah, *q. v.*

Mor'mon, in *Utah Territory*, a village of Salt Lake co., abt. 10 m. S. of Salt Lake City.

Mor'mon Bar, in *California*, a village of Mariposa co., abt. 2 m. S. of Mariposa.

Mor'mon Basin, in *Oregon*, a village of Baker co., abt. 60 m. S. of Auburn.

Mor'monism, *n.* The doctrine of the Mormons.

Mor'mon Island, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Sacramento.

Mor'monite, *n.* A Mormon.

Morn, *n.* [S., Dan., and O. Fris. *morn*; N. Fris. *moarn*. See Morning.] The first part of the day; the morning; — used chiefly in poetry.

"The breezy call of incense-breathing *morn*." — *Gray.*

—The morrow; the day following.

Morné, (*mor'nā*,) *n.* [Fr.] The curving head of a tilting-lance.

(*Her.*) A lion rampant, when depicted with no tongue, teeth, or claws. — *Ogilvie.*

Morn'ing, *n.* [A. S. *morgen, merigen*; D., Fris., Dan., and Ger. *morgen*; Swed. *morgon*; Icel. *morgun*.] The first part of the day, beginning at 12 o'clock at night and extending to twelve at noon; popularly, the time between dawn and the beginning of the forenoon; also, all that part of the day before dinner. — Figuratively, the dawn; the first or early part or stage.

"O life! how pleasant is thy *morning*." — *Burns.*

—*a.* Belonging, or having reference to the first or early part of the day; being in the early part of the day; as, *morning* light, *morning* prayer.

Morn'ing-glory, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Convolvulus.

Morn'ing-gown, *n.* A dressing-gown; a loose robe worn in the morning before one is regularly dressed.

Morn'ing-star, *n.* [A. S. *morgenstorra*.] The planet Venus, when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning; called by the Greeks *Phosphoros*, and by the Latins *Lucifer* — the light-bearer. This planet has ever been an object of great interest, from its exceeding beauty, looked upon with delight as the harbinger of the coming day, and accepted as the emblem of felicity in the future. See Venus.

(*Mil.*) A weapon of offence (Fig. 1856) used in the Middle Ages. It consisted of a wooden ball containing iron spikes, and was suspended by a chain from the end of a pole.

Fig. 1856.
MORNING-STAR.

Morn'ing Sun, in *Iowa*, a town and township of Louisa co., abt. 125 m. E.S.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 1,180.

Morn'ing Sun, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., abt. 111 m. W.S.W. of Columbus.

Morn'ington Isle, one of the Wellesley Islands, on the N. coast of Australia; Lat. 16° 24′ S., Lon. 139° 37′ E.

Mo'ro, *n.* [Gr. *moron*.] (*Med.*) A small tumor or abscess resembling a mulberry.

Mo'ro, in *Arkansas*, a river flowing into the Ouachita from Bradley co.

Mo'ro, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Alton.

Moroc'can, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to Morocco, or its inhabitants.

Morocco, (Empire of,) (*mo-rak'o.*) [Ar. *Moghrib-el-Acsa*, the extreme west.] A tract of country in the S. W. of Africa, between 28° and 36° N. Lat., and 2° and 12° W. Lon., comprising the *Mauritania Tingitana* of the ancients. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Straits of Gibraltar, E. by the Atlas range, which separates it from the Algerine territory and Biled-ul-Jerid, S. by the river Akassa and Sahara Desert, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Length of coast-line along the Mediterranean, 250 m.; along the Atlantic Ocean, 600 m.; estimated area, 219,300 sq. m., distributed into four provinces, the area and pop. of which are estimated as below:

Provinces.	*Districts.*	*Area in sq. miles.*	*Population.*	*Chief cities.*
Fez.....	7	88,657	3,200,000	Fez, Tangier, Mequinez.
Morocco.....	7	51,380	3,600,000	Morocco, Mogador.
Susc.....	2	28,656	700,000	Agadir.
Tafilet.....	—	50,697	1,000,000	Ressant.
Total of empire.....		219,390	8,500,000	

Of the above population it is estimated that 3,550,000 are Moors, 3,750,000 Berbers, and Shellochs (chiefly devoted to agricultural and pastoral pursuits), 740,000 Bedouin Arabs, 359,500 Jews, 120,000 negroes, and 500 Christians and renegades. — *Surface.* Morocco is mostly bounded on the E. by the stupendous chain of the high Atlas, which commences with Mount Bemi-Ammer, S. of the desert of Angad, on the Algerine frontier, and extends S as far as capes Geer and Nun. The most elevated parts of the range occur between 30° and 33° Lat.; the highest point, Mount Hentet, is about 13,000 ft above the level of the sea. A subordinate range, sometimes called the Little Atlas, branches N.N.W. and N.W. towards Centa and C Spartel; and other chains, either continuous or detached, are thinly sprinkled over the country S. of Fez and Mequinez. The geological constitution of these mountains is granitic in the central ridges, on which are superimposed secondary and even tertiary formations in the less elevated parts of the chain. Silver, iron, and lead mines are wrought to some little extent. Mineral salt is found in great abundance throughout Morocco, and is a considerable article of export to Soudan. But notwithstanding the gigantic mountains by which it is in part bounded and in part overspread, Morocco has a large extent of comparatively level land. Some of the plains and valleys are of

great extent and extraordinary fertility, especially those of Shawiya, Temsena, Ducilla, and Terara between Fez and Morocco. The principal rivers are: 1. The Sebu, rising by several sources on the W. side of the Atlas range, falling into the Atlantic close to Mehedia, and having a probable length of 260 miles; 2. The Wad-Om-er-Beg, rising by two principal branches in the high Atlas, and flowing W. and W.N.W. to its mouth at Azamor, after a course of about 300 m.; and 3. The Wad-Tensift, rising about 40 m. E. of Morocco, takes a general course W. by N. to Lat. 32° 7′ N., and Lon. 9° 19′ W., where it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. The climate of the country is healthy and genial; the heat is less intense than might be expected from its geographical position, and epidemics are of rare occurrence. The thermometer, even in the hottest season, except during the occasional prevalence of hot winds from the desert, seldom exceeds 94° Fahr.; the barometer averages throughout the year 28·30 inches; and the annual fall of rain (chiefly confined to October and November), as calculated on a series of years, amounts to 29 inches. These observations, however, apply chiefly to the N. and W. portions of the empire E. of the Atlas range, the heat is intense, and rain seldom falls. The soil is naw, as in antiquity, proverbial for its fertility. Agriculture, owing, perhaps, to the extreme fertility of the land, which produces luxuriant crops with little care or attention, is in the most backward state: fallows and rotations of crops are wholly unknown. The system of culture has remained almost unchanged since the invasion of the Arabs in the eleventh century; and it consists of little more, generally speaking, than grubbing up and burning the weeds before the autumnal rains, and afterwards ploughing the land about 6 inches deep with a machine of the most simple description, drawn by a heifer or ass, and in the S. provinces by a camel.—*Prod.* Wheat, maize, millet, barley, dates, grapes, olives, sugar-cane, tobacco, and cotton. Much more grain is produced than is sufficient for the home consumption. Wool is also very plentiful. Goats afford another very valuable commodity, their skins supplying that leather which, under the name of *Morocco*, is so distinguished for its softness, pliancy, and beauty. (See LEATHER.) The grass lands feed a fine race of horses, the exportation of which is prohibited; and large numbers of sheep, oxen, and mules are reared. Ostriches are numerous on the borders of the southern desert, and their feathers form a valuable article. Fruits abound; but *M.* is chiefly distinguished for almonds.—*Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, red caps, leather, saddlery, chip baskets, and earthenware. The trade with the Levant is carried on by the Mecca and other caravans, while a coasting-trade is carried on by felnccas with the Barbary States. The Jews are very numerous, particularly in the cities; and, by dint of exclusive qualification, carry on all the mercantile and money transactions. Every species of oppression and contempt, however, is heaped upon this devoted race. They are considered by the Mussulmans of Morocco in the light of unclean animals and of enemies of God, and if they do not exterminate them, it is only because they are useful, and because true believers have a right to turn everything to account. Indeed, were the Jewish population suddenly removed from the country, such an event would be a public calamity of incalculable magnitude; for it is the Jew alone who can mend a lock, build a house, make gold and silver trinkets, coin money, decorate a room, or weave silk; all such handicrafts being regarded by the Mussulman with supreme contempt. Every night the Jews are shut up in a particular quarter, inclosed with a wall; and it is only after sunrise that they are allowed to enter the Mussulman town, where they have their shops. The Jewish quarter is called "Mellah," which means a place of damnation. The Jew is obliged to wear black clothes, that color being the emblem of misfortune and malediction. When the Sultan passes through a town, the Jews of the place are obliged to offer him rich and magnificent presents. Yet, with all this burden of servitude upon them, they never abjure their faith. This constancy, however, certainly commendable in itself, is coupled with the grossest ignorance and superstition.—*Exp.* Hides, skins, olive-oil, gums, wax, wool, honey, dates, indigo, shawls, and carpets.—*Gov.* The most despotic on the face of the earth, without either law or religion to modify it. The sovereign takes the title of Sultan.—*Army.* During war, about 100,000; consisting mostly of negroes.—*Navy.* Insignificant.—*Hist.* This empire, the ancient Mauritania (*q. v.*), was formed by the union of several small kingdoms under the Arabs. In the 11th century it fell under the sway of the Fatimite caliphs, who also held power over Algeria, Tunis, and Tripoli, and pushed their victorious arms into Spain. The Sherifs, who pretended to have been the lineal descendants of Mahomet, obtained power over the country in the 16th century. This last dynasty reigns in Morocco at the present time. Since the conquest of Algeria by the French, the Moors have frequently come into collision with the former, at whose hands they suffered a severe defeat at Isly, in 1844. Under the present Sultan, *Sidi Mohammed*, (*q. v.*), born 1803, son and successor of Abd-er-Rahman troubles arose in respect of outrages committed on Spaniards by subjects of the new Sultan, aggravated by the Spanish government. The peremptory demands of Spain were not acceded to, perhaps rather from necessity than from any desire to engage in a contest with that nation, for it is questionable whether Sidi Mohammed could restrain the pirates of the coast, or his other unruly subjects, if he wished. A Spanish expedition, under Marshal O'Donnell, landed in Morocco, in Jan., 1860, and, after some hard fighting, occupied Ceuta and Tangier. Peace was concluded in April, the Sultan surrendering some territory near the first-named city, and promising to give an indemnity, which has not been paid.

Morocco, (Ar. *Marakasch,*) a large city, and the capital of the above empire, 105 m. E. by N. of Mogador; Lat. 31° 37′ 20″ N., Lon. 7° 36′ W. It is beautifully situated abt. 4 m. S. of the river Tensift, on a plain, elevated 1,450 feet above the sea, and is surrounded by a strong wall of lime and mud, 30 feet high, and 6 m. in circuit, with square turrets at intervals of 50 paces. The town

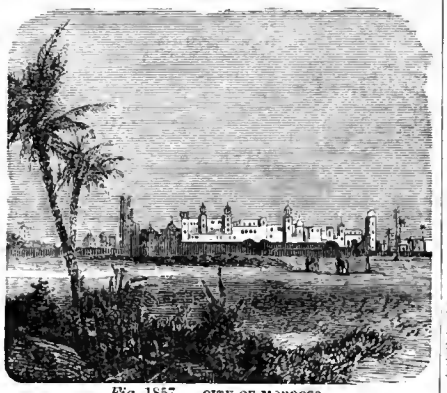


Fig. 1857.—CITY OF MOROCCO.

is ill built; the streets are narrow, irregular, and unpaved. The houses, generally built of the same materials as the wall, are one story high, with flat roofs, and narrow openings instead of windows. A large portion of the space within the wall is occupied with gardens, open areas, and market-places. In the bazaar and market-place a large miscellaneous trade is carried on. On the S. of the city, outside the walls, stands a palace of the sultan, occupying a space of 180 acres. Morocco possesses 19 mosques, of which 6 are remarkable for their size and elegance. There are several tanning and leather-dyeing establishments, some of them of great extent. Founded in 1072, the city of *M.* contained more than 700,000 inhabitants in the 13th century. It is now half in ruins. *Pop.* abt. 80,000.

Moroc'co, in *Indiana*, a village of Jasper co., abt. 118 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

—A post-village of Newton co., about 54 m. N.W. of La Fayette.

Moroman'no, a town of S. Italy, province of Calabria Citeriore, 13 m. N.W. of Castrovillari; *pop.* 6,000.

Moron de la Frontera, (*mo'rōn-dai-la-fron-tai'ra,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Seville, on the Guadeira, 37 m. S.E. of Seville. *Manuf.* Olive-oil. *Pop.* 10,500.

Morone', *n.* Same as MAROON, *q. v.*

Moro'ni, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village and precinct of San Pete co., abt. 6 m. S. of Provo; *pop.* of precinct 703.

Morose', *a.* [Lat. *morosus*—*mos, moris*, manner, custom, way. See MORAL.] Wayward; capricious; sullen; austere; gloomy; crabbed; churlish; surly; ill-natured; ill-humored; peevish; testy; sour-tempered; crusty.

Morose'ly, *adv.* Sonrly; peevishly; with sullen crabbedness or austerity.

"Many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth."—*Govt. of the Tongue.*

Morose'ness, *n.* State or quality of being morose; waywardness; sourness of temper; sullenness.

Moro'sis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Idiocy; fatuity; imbecility; stupidity.

Morox'ite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) An opaque, greenish-blue variety of apatite, chiefly from Arendal, in Norway.

Moroxyl'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid discovered by Klaproth in the bark of the *Morus alba*, or white mulberry-tree.

Morpan'kee, *n.* A sort of gondola, or pleasure galley, used on the Ganges, in India.

Mor'peth, a town of England, co. of Northumberland, on the Wansbeck, 15 miles N. of Newcastle. *Manuf.* Flannel. *Pop.* 4,500.

Mor'peth, a village of Kent co., Upper Canada, about 190 m. S.W. of Toronto.

Mor'pheus. [Lat. and Gr., from Gr. *morphe*, a form, an image as in dreams.] (*Myth.*) A minister of the god Somnus, who was wonderfully proficient in imitating the grimaces, gestures, words, and manners of mankind. He is sometimes called the god of sleep, and is generally represented as a slumbering child, of great corpulence, and with wings. He holds a vase in one hand, and in the other some poppies.

Mor'phew, *n.* [Fr. *morphée.*] (*Med.*) A scurfy eruption on the face and body.

Morphia, Morphine, (*mōr'fi-a, mōr'fīn,*) *n.* [Fr. *morphine*; Gr. *Morpheus*, the god of dreams.] (*Chem.*) The narcotic principle of opium, a powerful anodyne.—See OPIUM (ALKALOIDS).

Mor'phio, Mor'phion, *n.* See ANOPLURA.

Morphologic, Morphological, (*mōr-fo-lŏj'ik,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or deduced from, the principles of morphology.

Morpholog'ically, *adv.* With relation to the principles or data advanced in morphology.

Morphol'ogist, *n.* A writer on morphology; one who is learned in morphology.

Morphology, (*mōr-fŏl'o-je.*) *n.* [Gr. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, treatise.] That branch of science which treats of and depicts the ideal forms of the organic constituents of plants and animals, in their varieties, homologies, and metamorphoses.

Mor'phy, PAUL, an American lawyer, celebrated as a chess-player, born of creole parents, in New Orleans, in 1837, at an early age showed a strong disposition for games of skill, and played chess well; but these predilections were not allowed to interfere with his education for a learned profession. He found time, however, to pursue at intervals his favorite pastime, achieving in 1849 and the following years a series of triumphs over the best players in this country. A chess tournament, held at New York in 1857, brought his name so prominently before the public that his fame reached England, and the British Chess Association invited him to attend their annual meeting in 1858. This invitation he accepted, principally because he was eager to measure his strength with the English champion, Mr. Staunton, who nevertheless prudently avoided the opportunity. In a series of games with Andersen, Barnes, Bird, Harwitz, Loder, and Monqredien, he was generally the victor; and at a great chess meeting at Birmingham, and at another in Paris, he played blindfolded with eight able competitors simultaneously, vanquishing six out of that number, the seventh contest being a drawn game, and losing only in one instance. After six months of a continued triumph in Europe, Mr. *M.* returned to the U. States, to resume his preparations for the legal profession, on the practice of which he has since entered.

Mor'rell, in *Maine*, a post-township of Walde co.; *pop.* abt. 629.

Mor'rhua, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COD.

Mor'rice, *n.* Same as MORRIS, *q. v.*

Mor'ris, GEORGE P., an American poet and journalist, born in Philadelphia, 1802. At an early age he entered the journalistic profession in New York, where, in 1823, he commenced the publication of the *Mirror*, a periodical which flourished till 1842. In 1846, *M.* became associated with Mr. N. P. Willis in the conduct of the *Home Journal*. But it is as a writer of lyrics, rather than as a journalist, that *M.*'s reputation rests. Among the many fine songs that proceeded from his pen, "Woodman, spare that Tree," and "We were Boys Together," achieved immense popularity—this they still retain. In 1853, he published *The Deserted Bride, and Other Poems;* and, with Mr. Willis as his collaborator, he edited *Prose and Poetry of Europe and America.* D. 1864.

Mor'ris, GOUVERNEUR, an American statesman, b. in Morrisiana, N. Y., 1752. After graduating at Columbia Coll. in 1768, he commenced law practice in 1771, and four years later was returned as delegate to the Provincial Congress of New York, of which State he assisted to frame the constitution. In 1777, *M.* was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and in 1781 was appointed assistant superintendent of finance. In 1791, he was sent by General Washington to London, in order to settle certain unfulfilled stipulations of the old treaty with England. In this, however, he was unsuccessful. In 1800, he was returned to the U. S. Senate. D. 1816.

Mor'ris, LEWIS, one of the signers of the declaration of American Independence, was b. in Morrisiana, N. Y., in 1726, and graduated at Yale Coll. in 1746. In 1775 he was elected to Congress, and ably assisted in the work of the Revolution. D. 1798.

Mor'ris, ROBERT, an American financier, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was b. in Lancashire, England, in 1734. Coming to America at an early age, he embarked in mercantile business in Philadelphia, and rapidly acquired wealth. On the outbreak of the Revolution, *M.* took a prominent part in upholding the national cause. In 1775, he was returned to Congress, and in 1781 was appointed superintendent of finance. D. 1806.

Mor'ris, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Grundy co., abt. 62 m. S. W. of Chicago. It is the chief depot for the agricultural products of Grundy co., and is increasing rapidly in pop. and importance. *Pop.* about 8,000.

Morris, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., about 25 m. N.W. of Lawrenceburg.

Mor'ris, in *Iowa*, a village of Woodbury co., abt. 44 m. E.S.E. of Sioux City.

Mor'ris, in *Kansas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 680 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neosho River, and Diamond and other creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Council Grove. *Pop.* (1870), 2,118.

Mor'ris, in *New Jersey*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pequanock, Passaic, Musconetcong, and North and South branches of the Raritan and Rockaway rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, Schooley's and Trowbridge mountains forming considerable elevations near the centre of the co.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, zinc, sandstone, limestone, marble, plumbago, and manganese. *Cap.* Morristown. *Pop.* (1870), 43,137.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* (1870), 5,684.

Mor'ris, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Mor'ris, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Mor'ris, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100 — A township of Green co.; *pop.* about 2,000. — A township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. A post-township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 650. — A village and township of Washington co., abt. 40 m. S.S.W. of Pittsburg: *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Morrisa'na, or MORRISIANA, in *New York*, a town of Westchester co., abt. 10 m. N. of New York city; *pop.* ('870), 19,620.

Mor'risdale, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Mor'ris-dance, MORRICE-DANCE, *n.* [Fr. *moresque.*] A peculiar kind of dance practised in Europe during the Middle Ages, and originated among the Moors. In Spain it

was accompanied by the castanets, tambourines, &c., and usually performed in fanciful garbs, each dancer having bells at his feet, and ribbons of various colors tied round his arms, or flung across his shoulders. The Fandango, as now executed in Spain, is a close copy of the old Morris-dance, or dance of the Moors of Andalusia.

Morrisia'na, in *New York*. See Morrisana.

Mor'ris Island, in *S. Carolina*, an island of Colleton dist., on the S. side of the entrance of Charleston Harbor, abt. 1 m. S.S.E. of Fort Sumter.

Mor'ris Plains, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., abt. 2 m. N. of Morristown.

Mor'rison, in *Illinois*, a village, cap. of Whitesides co., abt. 14 m. W. of Sterling.

Mor'rism, in *Minnesota*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Crow Wing rivers, besides several less important streams and many lakes. *Surface*, pleasantly diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Little Falls. *Pop.* abt. 1,200.

Mor'rison, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 12 m. N. by W. of Manch Chunk.

Mor'rison, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Brown co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,169.

Morriso'nians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious body known also as the *Evangelical Union*, which was formed in Scotland in 1843. Their founder, the Rev. James Morrison, of Kilmarnock, was ejected from the United Secession Church for holding views contrary to the standards of that body. He held that the death of Christ bore no special relation to the elect, but was for the sins of the whole world; that all men were able of themselves to believe the Gospel; that original sin cannot render men liable to condemnation; that no person ought to be directed to pray for grace to help him to believe. Mr. Morrison was soon after joined by several other ministers of the United Secession Church, and also by several of the Independents; and they formed themselves into a body. They comprise now upwards of forty churches, and have a theological hall in Glasgow for the training of their students. Their opinions are generally those of Mr. Morrison, but their government is independent, and considerable differences of opinion exist among them.

Mor'rison's, in *Illinois*, a village of Monroe co.

Mor'ristown, in *California*, a village of Sierra co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Downieville.

Mor'ristown, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 15 m. E. of Rock Island.

Mor'ristown, in *Indiana*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 20 m. N. of Jeffersonville. — A township of Randolph co., abt. 65 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis. — A post-village of Shelby co., 12 m. N. by E. of Shelbyville; *pop.* 503.

Mor'ristown, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Rice co., abt. 11 m. W.S.W. of Faribault; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

Mor'ristown, a sea-port town of Shelby co., Nova Scotia, abt. 120 m. N.E. of Halifax.

Mor'ristown, in *New Jersey*, a town, cap. of Morris co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Trenton. It is a place of considerable activity, and is memorable as being the headquarters of the American army twice during the War of Independence. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Mor'ristown, in *New York*, a post-village and township, river-port of St. Lawrence co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Mor'ristown, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., abt. 13 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Mor'ristown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., abt. 21 m. W. of Wheeling, W. Virginia.

Mor'ristown, in *Tennessee*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 42 m. E.N.E. of Knoxville.

Mor'ristown, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Mor'risville, in *Indiana*, a village of Hendricks co., abt. 25 m. W. by S. of Indianapolis.

Mor'risville, in *New York*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., 100 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Mor'risville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clinton co., abt. 37 m. S.S.E. of Dayton.

Mor'risville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Bucks co., abt. 30 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Mor'risville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Lamoille co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Montpelier.

Mor'risville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., abt. 95 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Mor'ro-de-São-Paulo, a village of Brazil, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Bahia.

Mor'ro-Grande, in Brazil, a mountain-chain forming a part of the boundary between the provinces of Goyaz and Minas-Geraes.

—A town of Brazil, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Cahete; *pop.* 6,000.

Morrope, a town of Peru, on the Leche, near its mouth in the Pacific Ocean.

Morrow, (*mŏr'rō*), *n.* [A. S. *morgen*, morning, or *to morgen*, to-morrow; Gael. *maruch*.] The next day subsequent to any day specified.

"Give not a windy night a rainy *morrow*."—*Shaks.*

—The day next following the present.

"Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good-night till it be *morrow*." — *Shaks.*

Good-morrow, good-morning; — a common form of salutation.

To-morrow, on the next day following; on the day next subsequent to the present.

Mor'row, in *Ohio*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Vernon and East Branch of the Olentangy or Whetstone, besides some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Mount Gilead. *Pop.* abt. 32,000.

—A post-village of Warren co., abt. 37 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Morrumbidg'ee, a river of Australia. See Murrumbidgee.

Mors, (*Myth.*) One of the infernal deities, born of Night, without a father. She was worshipped by the ancients with great solemnity, and represented not as an actually existing power, but as an imaginary being. The moderns represent her as a skeleton, armed with a scythe and a scimitar.

Mors, or **Mor'soe,** an island of Denmark, in Jütland, in the gulf of Lymfiord; Lat. 56° 40′ N., Lon. 9° E. It is 23 m. long, and 12 m. broad. The surface is level and fertile, but about one-third is covered with marshes. The chief town is Nykiobing. *Pop.* 6,000.

Morse, *n.* [Lat. *morsus*, a clasp.] A clasp, buckle, or other fastening formerly used for the fronts of garments.

Morse, or **Wal'rus,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of amphibious mammalia comprising the genus *Trichecus*, in the family *Phocidæ* (Fig. 1859), having their distinctive character in the cranium and the teeth. The head is well proportioned, round, obtuse; eyes small and brilliant; upper lip remarkably thick, covered with large pellucid whiskers or bristles. Nostrils large, rounded, placed on the upper part of the snout; no external ears. In the adult lower jaw there are neither incisors nor canines, and the lower jaw itself is compressed anteriorly so as to fit between the two enormous tusks (canines) of the upper jaw, which are directed downwards, and are sometimes two feet long. The great alveoli, or sockets for containing these formidable teeth, produce the characteristic form of the skull of the *M.* (Fig. 1858), and make the anterior part of the upper jaw present an immense convex muzzle, the nostrils having an upward direction, and not terminating at the snout. It is evident that there is a general resemblance between the organization of the *M.* and that of the seal; but the development of the brain is not so great in the former as it is in the latter, and the *M.* appears to be gifted with less intelligence. They are of the size of a large ox, attain the length of 20 feet, and are covered with short brown hair. It is the opinion of most naturalists that walruses feed on shell-fish and

Fig. 1858.—SKULL AND HEAD OF MORSE.

Fig. 1859. — THE MORSE, OR WALRUS.

marine vegetables which adhere to the bottom of the sea, and that one of the uses of their tusks is to root up their food from the spot to which it is fixed; and the probability is, that, though the *M.* does not abstain entirely from carnivorous habits, marine plants form the bulk of its food. They swim rapidly, but their progress on land is awkward and tedious. They appear to be monogamous, and the female is said to bring forth her young, one only at a birth, either on shore or on the ice. The flesh is highly valued by the inhabitants of the Arctic regions. The *M.* of the Arctic seas is gregarious, and resorts in vast herds to icebergs, or the ice-bound coast, to breed and sleep. When attacked, numbers hasten to assist each other, in their turn become assailants, and often use the boats very roughly. It is valuable on account of its oil and tusks, and the skin makes excellent conch-traces.

Morse, Samuel Finley Breese, an American artist and inventor, b. in Charlestown, Mass., 1791, was the son of Jedediah Morse, a clergyman and geographer, known as the father of American geography. After graduating at Yale College, 1810, *M.*, who from early age had determined to be a painter, sailed for England with Washington Allston, arriving in London in 1811, where he formed an intimacy with C. R. Leslie, and the first portraits by these artists painted in London were likenesses of each other. *M.*, who made rapid progress in his profession, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1813, his picture *The Dying Hercules*, of colossal size; and the plaster model which he made of the same subject, to assist him in his picture, received the prize in sculpture the same year. On his return to the U. States, having settled in Boston, he met with so little encouragement that he removed to New Hampshire, where he found employment in painting portraits at $15 per head. He went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he found more profitable employment, and about 1822, took up his residence in New York. Under a commission from the corporation, he painted a full-length portrait of Gen. Lafayette, then on a visit to the U. States. In 1829 he paid a second visit to Europe, and remained three years. On his return to the U. States in the packet-ship *Sully*, in 1832, a fellow-countryman, Professor Jackson, was describing the experiments that had just been

Fig. 1860.— SAMUEL MORSE.

made in Paris with the electro-magnet, when a question arose as to the time occupied by the electric fluid in passing through the wire. The reply being made that it was instantaneous, Jackson, recalling the experiments of Franklin, suggested that it might be carried to any distance, and that the electric spark might be made a means of conveying and recording intelligence. This suggestion took deep hold of Morse, who proposed to develop the idea thus originated; and before the end of the voyage he had drawn out the general plan of the system known by his name. Almost immediately after his landing in America, he commenced a series of experiments; but having little time to give to the subject, it was not until four years afterwards that he succeeded in demonstrating his theory upon a wire half a mile in length. Congress at once voted him $30,000 to enable him to carry out his views; and, in 1844, he saw the realization of his hopes, in the perfect working of a wire 40 miles long, which had been constructed between Washington and Baltimore. Mr. Morse's invention is the simplest of all the electric telegraphs; it requires only a single wire, and is self-recording, or self-printing. The alphabet is formed of a combination of short strokes and dots, marked by a steel pricker upon a sheet of paper, uncoiled beneath it by clock-work mechanism. The system is adopted in almost all countries of the world, and its immense value may be understood from the fact that in France alone, the Morse telegraph brought to the public revenue fi,000,000 francs during the first 3 years, while, previously, the telegraphs on the semaphore principle left an annual deficit of 1,100,000 francs. From the *Nisham Iftichor* of the Sultan to the French cross of the *Légion d'Honneur*, *M.* possesses, we believe, all the decorations of Continental Europe; but the gratitude of the sovereigns and states of Europe has also manifested itself in a more substantial form. At the instance of Napoleon III., the representatives of France, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany, the Holy See, and Turkey met for considering the best means of giving the Inventor a collective testimonial, which resulted in a vote of 400,000 francs, "as an honorary and personal reward to Mr. *M.* for his useful labors." This eminent inventor is also a member of many American and European scientific and art academies.

Mor'sel, *n.* [O. Fr. *morcel*; Lat. *morsus*, from *mordeo*, to bite.] A bite; a mouthful; a small piece of food. — A small quantity of something not eatable; a fragment; as, "*morsels* of native and pure gold."—*Boyle.*

Morse'ville, in *New York*, a village of Schoharie co., abt. 45 m. W. of Albany.

Morsure, (*mŏr'shur,*) *n.* The act of biting or gnawing.

Mort, *n.* [Fr., death, from Lat. *mors, mortis*.] A note sounded at the death of a stag or other game.

"The aperismas then sounded a treble *mort*."—*Sir W. Scott.*

—[Icel. *morgt*.] An English provincialism for a large quantity or ample amount. — In gypsy cant, a woman. — A three-year old salmon. (Prov. Eng.)

Mortagne, (*mor-tain'*) a town of France, dept. of Orne, 20 m. E. of Alencon. *Manuf.* Linen, thread, and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

Mor'tal, *a.* [Lat. *mortalis*, from *mors, mortis*, death.] Subject to death; fore-doomed to die; as, mankind are *mortal*. — Deadly; destructive to life; fatal; causing or bringing death; terminating life; deadly in malice or purpose; exposing to certain death; as, a *mortal* wound.

"The fruit whose *mortal* taste brought death."—*Milton.*

—Inferring or admitting death; susceptible to the influence of death; liable to destructive action.

"Or in the natal, or in the *mortal* hour."—*Pope.*

—Incurring the penalty of death; condemned to be punished with death; not venial; as, a *mortal* sin.—Human; belonging to man, who is mortal; as, *mortal* power.

"All men think all men *mortal* but themselves."—*Young.*

—Extreme; violent; harassing; tormenting.

"The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright."—*Dryden.*

Mortal foe, a relentless, implacable enemy; a foe bent on one's destruction.

"I am Palamon, thy *mortal foe*."—*Dryden.*

Mor'tal, *n.* A human being; a man, subject to death; —opposed to *immortal.*

"'Tis not in *mortals* to command success."—*Addison.*

Mortal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *mortalité*; Lat. *mortalitas.*] State or quality of being mortal; condition of being subject to death, or the necessity of dying.

"Thoughts of *mortality* are cordial to the soul."—*Fuller.*

—Death; destruction; end of life.

"I beg *mortality*,
Rather than life preserv'd with infamy."—*Shaks.*

—Actual demise of deaths in a stated time or given community.

"The year of 1592 was a time of great *mortality*."—*Graunt.*

—Human nature; the human race; humanity in general.

"Take these tears, *mortality's* relief."—*Pope.*

M., (*Law of.*) The mathematical relations subsisting among the number of persons living at the different ages of life; such that, the number of persons living at any assigned age being given, the number of them who remain alive at every subsequent age, and consequently the mortality which takes place in the interval, will be expressible by that relation. It must be obvious that in speaking of a law of this kind, we can only have regard to the averages of large numbers. In respect of a single individual, or a small number of persons, the uncertainty of the duration of life is proverbial; but the case is entirely changed when multitudes are concerned; and there are few classes of contingent events of which the results can be predicted with so little risk of departure from the truth as the average age to which the lives of a considerable number of persons will be prolonged. The circumstances which affect the mean duration of human life depend upon a great number of different causes; as climate, the facility of obtaining subsistence, the state of civilization, the manner of living, progress of medical science, &c.,—all of which vary in different countries and at different times. The law of mortality, therefore, must vary with these circumstances; and consequently, if expressible by any mathematical function, it must be one affected by numerical coefficients depending on the particular circumstances, and of which the values can only be determined by observation. The simplest expression which has been proposed for representing the course of mortality is that which is derived from the celebrated hypothesis of De Moivre; namely, that if a number of individuals be taken in any given year of age, the number of deaths which take place among them will be the same every year until the whole are extinct. In this hypothesis only one numerical quantity requires to be determined, viz., the average extreme age. De Moivre adopted 86; and his hypothesis may therefore be simply enunciated as follows: Out of 86 infants born, 85 will be alive at the end of the first year, 84 at the end of the second, and so on to the extremity of life, the decrement being one in each year. For a considerable number of years, about the middle ages of life, this hypothesis of equal decrements represents the observed facts with tolerable accuracy; and as it affords considerable facilities in various calculations, it was formerly much used in the computation of life contingencies. The difference between the given age and 86 is called by De Moivre the *complement of life*; thus the complement of a life of 50 is 36 years. On account of the multitude of causes which influence the rate of mortality among the inhabitants of a country, it is plain that any formula deduced from *à priori* considerations can only be trusted so far as it is found to agree with experience; and therefore, for all practical purposes, recourse is had to a table showing for each year of age the number of deaths which are observed to take place out of a large number of persons who enter upon that age. The ratio of those two numbers is the measure of the probability that an individual entering upon that age will not survive the year, and may be assumed as the law of mortality in respect of that age. The table may be exhibited under different forms: the most usual is a table of decrements, which is constructed by supposing a large number of persons, as 10,000 for example, to start together in the same year of age (the year of birth is usually assumed), and to write down in the same column the number of those who remain alive at the end of each successive year. From this the number who die in each year, and the chances of surviving a year, or any number of years, are easily found. For some purposes the table of the probabilities of living over a year at each age, or of dying in the course of the year, is more convenient; but either form can be readily reduced to the other.

Mor'talize, *v. a.* To render mortal. (R.)

Mor'tally, *a.* In a mortal manner; in a manner that must cause death; irrevocably; as, he fell, *mortally* wounded.—In the highest possible degree; inveterately; excessively.

"I *mortally* dislike a vulgar face."—*Granville.*

Mor'talness, *n.* Mortality; state or condition of being mortal.

Mor'tar, *n.* [Lat. *mortarium*; Fr. *mortier*; probably allied to Lat. *mordeo, morsus*, to bite, crunch, or chip with the teeth.] (*Chem.*) A vessel, usually made of iron, brass, marble, Wedgwood-ware, or glass, in which substances are pounded or bruised with a pestle.

(*Masonry.*) A mixture of lime, sand, and water, used for cementing stones and bricks in walls.

(*Gun.*) A variety of cannon of a large bore, with chambers (Fig. 1861), employed to throw shells or carcasses at considerable elevations, so that the missile may range to a great distance, and fall vertically upon the object. Mortars were first used in sieges for throwing large balls of stone and of red-hot iron, before the invention of shells.

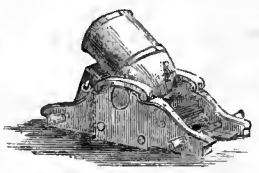


Fig. 1861. — MORTAR.

In consequence of this, the calibre of a mortar in Germany is estimated by the weight of a stone-ball, equal in bulk to the size of the bomb which it is intended to throw. In Russia and Denmark, the calibre of a mortar is estimated by the weight of an iron ball exactly fitting it; and in England, in France, and in the U. States, by its diameter in inches. The interior parts of a mortar are the chamber, the bore, the mouth, and the vent. The chamber is the place where the charge of powder is lodged. The shape of the chamber varies, but it is generally conical, and more or less truncated. The use of mortars is considered to be older than that of cannon by some writers. Shells were thrown out of mortars at the siege of Wachtendonk, in 1588, by the Count of Mansfeld. See BOMB; GUN.

Mortar-bed. (*Gun.*) A thick plank hollowed out to receive a mortar.

Mortar-vessel, mortar-boat. (*Navy.*) For a considerable period this term was applied to small vessels used in the navy, and armed with mortars for the purpose of bombarding. The increased use of shells in naval warfare, to be fired from ordinary guns, converts every vessel of war into a bomb-vessel; consequently, the term mortar-vessel will not long designate any particular kind of boat. In ordinary language, the term is applied, in the navy, to a few small craft of light draught of water.

Morta'ra, a town of Italy, prov. of Alexandria, 25 m. N.N.E. of Alexandria; *pop.* 5,000.

Mortefontaine, (*mort-fon'tain,*) a village of France, dept. of Oise, in the castle of which the treaty of peace between France and the U. States was signed, in 1800.

Mor'tes, (Rio das,) a river of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, enters the Rio Grande near Macaia. *Length*, abt. 120 m.

MORTES, (RIO DAS,) a river of Brazil, prov. of Matto-Grosso, enters the Araguay opposite the centre of the island of Santa Anna.

Mortgage, (*mör'gej,*) *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge. See GAGE.] (*Law.*) The conveyance of an estate, real or personal, by a debtor to his creditor, as a pledge or security for a debt. The debtor is called the *mortgagor*, the creditor *mortgagee*. The conveyance is absolute in form, but subject to a proviso by which it is to become void, or by which the pledge is to be reconveyed upon repayment to the grantee of the principal sum secured, with interest, on a certain fixed day. Upon the non-performance of this condition, the mortgagee's estate becomes absolute at law, but remains redeemable in equity during a limited period. (See LIMITATION.) In general, every description of property, and every kind of interest in which it is capable of absolute sale, may be the subject of a legal *M.*, or its equivalent in equity. A deed, if really intended only as a security for money, will be treated as a mortgage, although, in form, it purports to be an absolute conveyance or assignment. So long as the mortgagor remains in possession, the mortgagee's estate is not absolute. As to the rights of the mortgagee, he is entitled to enter into possession of the lands, and after a notice to the tenants, to recover the rents and profits, unless there is some agreement to the contrary. He may grant leases, subject to the equity of redemption, and avoid by ejectment, without notice, any leases that may have been made by the mortgagor without his concurrence subsequently to his mortgage. He must, however, account for the rents which he receives, and pay proportional for such parts as he may keep in his own possession. A mortgagee is not allowed to obtain any advantage out of the security beyond his principal and interest. Though the mortgagee, after the mortgagor's default in payment of the principal sum and interest, has the absolute legal estate, he is still considered in equity to hold only as a security for his debt. In order to obtain absolute possession of the estate, the mortgagee has to file a bill of foreclosure against the mortgagor, calling upon the latter to redeem his estate forthwith, by payment of the principal money, interest, and costs; and if he fail to do so within the time specified by the court (usually six months), he is forever barred and foreclosed of his equity of redemption, and the mortgagee becomes owner in equity, as he before was in law. (See FORECLOSURE.) In the event of a sale, the surplus, after deduction of the principal sum, interest, and expenses, must be accounted for and paid to the mortgagor, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns. The above general remarks apply principally to mortgages on land; the entire subject is vast and intricate, so that here we can do nothing more than refer for further particulars to special treatises on the subject, and especially to Washburn's *Real Property*, for a full abstract of the laws of the various States.

—The state of being pledged; as, land held on *mortgage.*

—*v. a.* To grant, as an estate in fee as security for the payment of money lent or contracted to be paid at a certain time; as, lands *mortgaged.*—To pledge; to render liable to the liquidation of any debt or expenditure; as, *mortgaged* capital.

Mort'gage-deed, *n.* (*Law.*) A deed of conveyance given by way of mortgage.

Mortgagee, (*mör-ga-jē',*) *n.* (*Law.*) The person who lends money on mortgage, or to whom a morigage is made or given;—correlative to *mortgagor.*

Mortgager, Mortgageor', (*mör'ga jer,*) *n.* (*Law.*) The person who grants an estate in fee as security for debt, as above specified.

Mort'gagor, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as MORTGAGER.

Mortier, (*mor'te-ā,*) *n.* The name given to a cap of state, of great antiquity, worn by the first kings of France, and the form of which is still preserved in the cap worn by the president of the Court of Cassation.

Mort'ier, EDOUARD ADOLPHE CASIMIR JOSEPH, DUKE DE TREVISO, a marshal of France, born 1768, entered the army in 1791, with the rank of captain, and having distinguished himself on various occasions, he was rapidly promoted. In 1803, Napoleon appointed him to the command of the army sent to occupy Hanover. In 1804, he was raised to the rank of a marshal. In the campaigns of 1805 and 1806, Gen. Mortier headed one of the divisions of the grand army, commanded in chief by Napoleon in person; and displayed great enterprise and intrepidity. On one occasion, when at the head of 4,000 men, he fell in with the main body of the Russian army under Kutusoff, and being compelled to fight or surrender, by his superior tactics and valor he held out till the arrival of sufficient reinforcements. In 1808 he was raised to the dukedom of Treviso; and soon after the invasion of Spain, he took the command of the French armies there. He accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Russia; and to him was intrusted the blowing up the Kremlin at Moscow. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he gave in his adhesion, and lived as a private person in Paris till 1816, when he was appointed to the command of the 15th military division, at Rouen. He was afterwards elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in which he sat till 1819, when he was restored to the peerage. In 1834, Louis Philippe prevailed on him to accept office, on the resignation of Marshal Soult, but he soon after resigned. Being on the staff of the king and prince at the review in Paris, on the 28th of July, 1835, it was the fate of this brave officer to be one of the victims of the assassin Fieschi, (*q. v.*)

Mortiferous, *a.* [Fr. *mortifère*, from Lat. *mors, mortis*, death, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bringing or superinducing death; fatal; deadly; destructive; as, a *mortiferous* herb.

Mortifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. See MORTIFY.] Act of mortifying, or state of being mortified.—The act of subduing the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities or macerations inflicted on the body.

"The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable."—*Tillotson.*

—Humiliation or vexation; state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment, chagrin, crosses, or anything that wounds or abases pride.—That which mortifies; cause of humiliation, chagrin, or vexation.

(*Med.*) The loss of vitality in a part of the body. The incipient state of *M.*, when the case is still recoverable, is called *gangrene*; when totally dead, *sphacelus.* When any portion of the body loses its vitality, a process of separation takes place between it and the living parts that surround it; and when this happens in certain parts or organs, it is necessarily fatal. The symptoms attending *M.* of the viscera are generally loss of pain, diminution of fever, small sinking pulse, hiccough, delirium, cold sweat, and fainting, which precedes death. *M.* of a bone is called *necrosis.*

(*Scots Law.*) A bequest to an educational, literary, or religious institution.

Mor'tifiedness, *n.* State or condition of being mortified; abasement of the passions or appetites; humiliation; chagrin.

Mor'tifier, *n.* The person who, or thing which, mortifies.

Mor'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *mortifier*; L. Lat. *mortifico*; Lat. *mors, mortis*, death, and *facio*, to make. See MORTAL.] To subdue or bring into subjection, as the bodily appetites by abstinence, or rigorous severities; to abase; to humble; to reduce; to restrain, as inordinate passions.

"With fasting *mortified*, wore out with tears."—*Harte.*

—To depress; to affect with slight or temporary vexation or chagrin.

"He is controlled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported by a smile."—*Addison.*

—To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of some part of a living animal; to alter; to gangrene.

—*v. n.* To become dead; to gangrene; to lose vitality, as flesh.—To be subdued; to die away.—To practise severities and penance from religious motives.

Mor'tifying, *a.* Humiliating; tending to humiliate, chagrin, or abase; vexatious; annoying; as, a *mortifying* rebuff.

Mor'tifyingly, *adv.* Vexatiously; humiliatingly.

Mortimer, ROGER, EARL OF MARCH, an English noble of the 14th century, was n. about 1287, and on the death of his father, in the Welsh wars in 1303, was made the ward of Piers Gaveston. He served under Edward I. in the Scottish war, in 1306-7, and during the first 14 years of the reign of Edward II. was employed in Scotland, Ireland, and France, and was appointed lieutenant in Ireland in 1317. Three years later he joined the barons in revolt to banish the king's favorites, the Spensers, but was taken and imprisoned in the Tower. Having

escaped to France, he allied himself with Isabella, queen of Edward II., and the barons who shared her discontent. The queen accepted him as her paramour, and having obtained aid from the count of Hainault, they came to England in 1326, deposed and imprisoned the king, and governed the kingdom at their will. The young prince was proclaimed (Edward III.); *M.* was created earl of March, and took a large share of the estates of the Spensers; the deposed king was shamefully murdered by his orders; and at last Edward, weary of subjection to this insolent usurper, and backed by the public hatred of him, assumed the government. *M.* was seized at the castle of Nottingham, and hung at Tyburn, 1330.

Mor'timer, Edmund, Earl, espoused Philippina, daughter of Lionel, second son of Edward III., king of England.—Roger, son of the preceding, was declared heir to the crown in 1385, but died in 1309, leaving an only daughter, who married Richard, Duke of York, giving to that family a claim to the throne of England. Hence arose the wars of the "Red and White Roses," between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Mor'timer, in *Illinois*, a village of Lake co., about 45 m. N. by W. of Chicago.

Mortise, (*mór'tis.*) *n.* [Fr. *mortaise*, probably from Lat. *mordeo, morsus*, to bite, to bite into.] (*Carp.*) A cut or hollow place (*a a*, Fig. 1862), made in timber, to receive the tenon, *b b*, of another piece of timber.

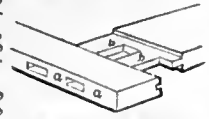


Fig. 1862.—Mortise.

Mortise-joint, a joint made by the cohesion of a mortise and tenon.—*Mortise-lock*, a lock constructed to fit into a mortise cut in the stile of a door.—*Mortise-wheel*, a wheel of cast-iron, having wooden cogs let into mortises on its periphery.

—*v. a.* To cut or make a mortise in.—To cut by a mortise and tenon; as, to *mortise* a beam into a post.

Mor'tising-machine, (*-mà'sheen,*) *n.* A machine for the construction of mortises.

Mort'ling, *n.* Same as Morling, *q. v.*

Mort'main, *n.* [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *main*, hand. See Manual.] (*Law.*) Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that cannot alienate. *Alienation in mortmain* is an alienation of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to any corporation (sole or aggregate), guild, or fraternity. The reason for the title, according to Blackstone (book i. c. 18), is that such alienations were usually made to ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law; land, therefore, holden by them might, with great propriety, be said to be held *in mortua manu*.

Mort-ue', *n.* Same as Morne, *q. v.*

Mor'ton, James Douglas, 4th Earl of, regent of Scotland, was younger son of Sir George Douglas, of Pittendreich, and studied at Paris. Having married a daughter of the 3d earl, the earldom was transferred to him on the death of his father-in-law, in 1553. He favored the Reformation, though not at first very boldly, and was made lord high-chancellor of Scotland in 1563. Three years later he took part in the murder of Rizzio, and fled to England; he soon, however, obtained the queen's pardon, through the influence of Bothwell. Informed of the plot against Darnley, he refused to share in it, but did not reveal it. He was one of the leading opponents of Bothwell, was again made chancellor, and in 1572 was appointed regent of the kingdom. His administration was arbitrary and burdensome, and having made himself odious to the people, he resigned in 1577. He found means of recovering his high office soon afterwards; but in 1581 he was charged as accessory to the murder of Darnley, tried, condemned, and beheaded, 3d June. He died with great calmness, firmly maintaining his innocence.

Mor'ton, Samuel George, an American physician and ethnologist, was D. at Philadelphia, in 1799. He studied medicine at his native city and at the university of Edinburgh, graduating M. D. in both places, and in 1821 settled at Philadelphia, where he not only practised his profession, but distinguished himself as an ardent student of physical science. A member of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences from his 21st year, he was chosen professor of anatomy in 1839. Ethnology at length became his chief study, and as a basis for investigation of differences in the structure of the skull in the different races of men, he formed an immense collection of skulls, both human and brute. He published the results of his researches in the works entitled, *Crania Americana; Crania Egyptiaca;* and *Types of Mankind;* the last-named, however, only appearing after his death. Dr. *M.* was also author of several medical treatises, among which are,—*An Illustrated System of Human Anatomy;* and *Illustrations of Pulmonary Consumption.* D. at Philadelphia, 1851.

Mor'ton, William Thomas Green, M. D., an American dental surgeon, and the reputed discoverer of anæsthetics, B. in Mass., 1819. In 1840 he commenced the study of dentistry in Baltimore, and two years later commenced practice in Boston. In 1844, in the latter city, while engaged in experimental study, Dr. *M.* discovered and introduced ethereal anæsthesia, which he patented under the name of *letheon*, offering its advantages, however, free of cost to the charitable institutions of England and the U. States. The committee of the French Academy awarded the Montyon prize of 5,000 francs to be equally divided between Dr. Jackson and Dr. *M.*; but the latter refused to receive this joint award, protested against the decision of the Academy, and in 1852 received the large gold medal, the Montyon prize in medicine and surgery. The claims of Dr. *M.* to the discovery have been much disputed, though it seems generally admitted that he was the first to urge the anæsthetic properties of the vapor of ether upon the attention of the medical profession, and thus succeeded in establishing the practice of anæsthetic inhalation.

Mor'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Tazewell co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Peoria; *pop.* of township abt. 1,187.

Mor'ton, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Scott co., abt. 35 m. E. of Jackson.

Mor'ton, in *Missouri*, a village of Ray co., about 11 m. N. of Lexington.

Mar'tonsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Woodford co., abt. 18 m. W. by S. of Lexington.

Mor'tonville, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., abt. 91 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Mor'tonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co.

Mor'tuary, *n.* [Fr. *mortuaire*, a funeral-pall; Lat. *mortuarius*, having reference to the dead, from *mors, mortis*, death.] A customary gift, claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner; also, a burial-place.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to the burial of the dead; as, a *mortuary* chapel.

Mornumbidgee, (*mor'um-bid-je',*) a river of Australia, rising, by many heads, in the co. of Murray, N. S. Wales, and after a S.W. course of 400 miles, joining the river Murray, in Lat. 34° 48′ S., and Lon. 143° E.

Mo'rus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Moraceæ*, q. v.

Mor'ven, in *Indiana*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Mor'ven, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Anson co., about 115 m. S.W. by W. of Raleigh.

Mosaic, (*mo-zā'ik,*) **Mosa'ic-work,** *n.* [Fr. *mosaïque;* L. Lat. *musivum opus*, mosaic-work; Gr. *mousion*, the temple of the Muses, *mouseios*, belonging to the Muses, from *Mousa*, a muse. See Muse.] An assemblage of small pieces or cubes of glass, marble, shells, pebbles, precious stones, &c. (*a, a, a*, Fig. 1863), of various colors, cut, and fixed together by a ground of cement in such a manner as to form ornamental patterns. Work of this kind is of great antiquity; and it is believed to have had its origin in Asia. In the book of Esther, mention is made of a "pavement of red and blue, and white and black marble," in the court of the garden of King Ahasuerus. This was without doubt a pavement of mosaic-work. In Greece, during the time of Alexander, mosaic pavements, made with variously colored marble, were among the sumptuous decorations of the period. These were for the most part geometric in design; but Pliny mentions a celebrated work of Sosos of Pergamus—the "Unswept Hall." This was a pavement of inlaid work, representing the crumbs and fragments left on the floor after a banquet. The art was carried from Greece by workmen to Rome, where it was called *opus musivum*, and acquired universal popularity, and soon came to be applied not only to floors, but also to walls and ceilings. In Italy, and in most of the countries occupied by the Romans, many floors ornamented with mosaic-work have been found among old ruins. They consist generally of a centre-piece, frequently of human beings or animals, with a border or frame of a regular pattern. The different parts of which the mosaic is formed consist of cubes of different colored stones or earthenware, cemented together. Some exquisite specimens of this kind of mosaic-work have been found at Pompeii. One of the finest examples found is supposed to represent the battle of Issus, and was found in 1831 in the Casa del Fauno. In the 5th century, when the arts and sciences were driven from Italy, the art of mosaic-work was preserved by the Byzantine Greeks, and was restored to Greece in the 13th century. It attained its highest perfection at the beginning of the 17th century, when Clement VIII. had the whole of the interior of the dome of St. Peter's ornamented with mosaic-work. Giambattista Calandra improved mosaic by the introduction of a new cement. He, and other artists who followed after him, employed the art for copying original paintings by celebrated artists. One of the great advantages of this kind of work is its wonderful power of preservation, by which many of these paintings are represented in all their original freshness and beauty. Guercino's "Martyrdom of St. Petronilla," and Domenichino's "Communion of the Dying St. Jerome," were thus preserved. A school for mosaic was founded at the beginning of the 18th century in Rome, by Peter Paul of Christopheris; and many of his pupils carried the art to a high degree of excellence. In modern times, two kinds of mosaic are particularly famous—the Roman and the Florentine. In Roman mosaic, the pictures are formed by joining very small pieces of stone, which gives greater variety, and facilitates the representation of large paintings. In the Florentine style, the mosaic is made of large pieces of stone, and is consequently more troublesome, and only adapted for small paintings. The Italians call mosaic-work in wood *tansia* or *tarsia;* the French, *marqueterie*. (See Marquetry.) In the most costly mosaics, precious stones have been cut to furnish materials; but in common works of this art, enamels of different colors, manufactured for the purpose, are the materials employed.

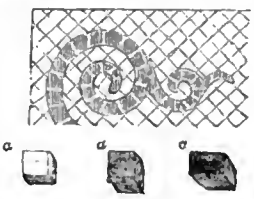


Fig. 1863.—Mosaic.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, or composed of, mosaic-work; variegated; tessellated; as, a *mosaic* pavement.

Mosa'ic, Mosa'ical, *a.* [From *Moses.*] Pertaining, or having reference to Moses, the leader of the Israelites; as, the *Mosaic* law.

Mosa'ically, *adv.* After the manner of mosaic-work.

Mosa'ism, *n.* The doctrinal tenets propounded by Moses; adherence to the Mosaic law, rites, or institutions.

Mo'saiem, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 732.

Mosasau'rus, Mososau'rus, *n.* [Lat. *Mosa*, the river Meuse, and Gr. *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) A large extinct aquatic saurian, which existed during the deposition of the cretaceous strata. Its remains have been found both near Maestricht and in the cretaceous deposits in America.

Mos'chus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Musk, or Musk-deer, a genus of *Ruminantia*, family *Cervidæ*. These animals, which give name to the well-known perfume, inhabit the great extent of elevated country which occupies a large part of Central Asia, and are principally found in Thibet, Nepaul, Tonquin, and the districts adjacent to the N. of India and China. Their favorite haunts are the tops of mountains covered with pines, where they roam in places most difficult of access, resembling in their manners the chamois and other mountain quadrupeds. In size and general appearance, the Musk-deer is not very unlike a small roebuck, the length of the body being about 3 feet 4 inches. The upper jaw is considerably longer than the lower, and is furnished on each side with a curved tusk, about 2 inches long, the inner edges of which are quite sharp. The general color of the body is a kind of deep iron-gray. The ears are erect, about two inches long, of a deep-brown color externally, and pale-yellow within; the hoofs long and much divided; and the tail extremely short. These animals are hunted for the sake of their musk, which is contained in an oval receptacle, or small glandular pouch, situate at the hinder part of the abdomen, and peculiar to the male. The unctuous secretion contained in this receptacle is of the most powerful and penetrating nature; but from the ease with which it can be adulterated, very little of it reaches Europe in a pure state. The follicle containing the musk is covered with short brown hair, and is more or less full according to the age, health, &c., of the animal. The musk, when dry, is of a dark reddish-brown color, has a bitterish subacrid taste, and a fragrant smell, agreeable at a distance, but so strong and pungent as to be highly unpleasant when quite near. It is held in high estimation as a medicine among Oriental nations.

Fig. 1864.—Musk-deer, (*Moschus moschiferus.*)

Moscow, [Russ. *Moskwa,*] (*mos'ko.*) a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 54° 50′ and 56° 40′ N., Lon. 34° 50′ and 38° 50′ E., having N. the govt. of Tver, E. Vladimir and Riasan, S. Toula and Kalouga, W. Smolensk and part of Tver. *Area*, 12,300 sq. m. The surface is level, with the exception of an elevated tract in the S.W. The soil is indifferently fertile. The rivers are the Moskwa, Kliazma, and Oka. *Min.* Limestone and yellow marble. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, carpets, paper, &c. Large numbers of horses and cattle are reared. *Pop.* 1,564,240.

—A large city of European Russia, capital of the above government, long the residence of the sovereigns, and still one of the capitals of the empire, on the river Moskwa, 400 m. S.E. of St. Petersburg. The city, which was founded in 1147, is one of the most singular in the world. It is of a circular form, and covers a large extent of ground. The central part, on an eminence, on the N. side of the river, is occupied by the Kremlin, or Citadel. The outer quarters of the city lie around this central nucleus, increasing in magnitude according as they diverge from it. On the outside of all are the *slobdes* or suburbs. The Moskwa, which has a very tortuous course through the city, is crossed by various bridges, some of stone, but the greater number of wood.

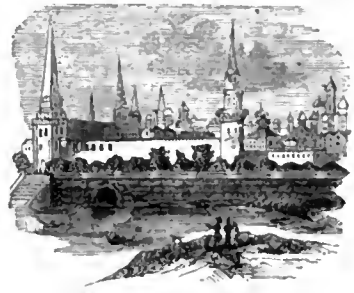


Fig. 1865.—The Kremlin.

Previous to the conflagration of 1812, which destroyed two-thirds of the city, *M.* presented the most extraordinary contrasts,—palaces alternating with huts, Asiatic with European buildings, and open fields and gardens, with crowded streets. The Kremlin, which has been completely repaired since 1812, comprises the imperial palace, the archbishop's palace, the cathedral of the Assumption, in which the Russian sovereigns are

Fig. 1866.— ST. BASIL'S CHURCH, (Moscow.)

crowned, the churches of St. Michael and the Annunciation, and the Pokrovskoi cathedral, constructed of 20 churches joined together. It also contains the belfry of Ivan Veliki, a tower 269½ feet in height, containing 32 large bells. At a short distance, on the ground, is the great bell of *M.*, weighing 360,000 lbs. Prominent among the other public buildings are the Palace of Arms, the Imperial Theatre, the Palace of the Senate, the Paschkoff Palace, the church of St. Basil, the University, and the great Military Hospital, founded by Peter the Great. *Manuf.* Principally silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, and hats, are carried on extensively; but in the adjoining towns and villages there are also numerous tanneries, breweries, &c. *M.* is the grand entrepôt of the internal commerce of the empire. A great deal of the commercial intercourse between the city and adjacent and distant provinces is carried on in winter by the sledge-roads, and at other times by means of railway and water communication. *M.* was founded in 1147, and was from 1300 the capital of Russia. In 1703, Peter the Great removed the seat of government to his new city on the Gulf of Finland, and thereby for many years materially injured the trade and prosperity of the city, which was almost annihilated by the conflagration in the year 1812. In that year, in obedience to their sovereign's order to drive the French out of the country by destroying their winter-quarters, the inhabitants set fire to the city, and with such good-will and dispatch, that more than two-thirds of their venerated city was soon reduced to ashes; and Napoleon, aghast at the ruin of all his hopes and schemes, commenced that fatal retreat which, between Moscow and Wilna, utterly disorganized and routed one of the finest armies that ever followed the French standard. *Pop.* 351,609.

Mos'cow, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Rush co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Moscow, in *Iowa*, a town and township of Muscatine co., abt. 25 m. E.S.E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of twp. 1,026.

Moscow, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Hickman co., abt. 6 m. S. of Clinton.

Moscow, in *Maine*, a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Moscow, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., abt. 60 m. S. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Moscow, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Freeborn co., abt. 8 m. W.N.W. of Austin; *pop.* of township 500.

Moscow, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co.—A township of Washington co.

Moscow, in *New York*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 35 m. S.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 800.

Moscow, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Cincinnati.
—A village of Licking co., abt. 8 m. S.S.W. of Newark.
—A village of Lucas co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Toledo.

Moscow, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Ray co., abt. 13 m. S.E. of Scranton.

Moscow, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 40 m. E. of Memphis.

Moscow, in *Texas*, a post-village of Polk co., abt. 100 m. N.N.E. of Houston.

Moscow, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Iowa co.

Mose, an island in the E. Archipelago, N. of Timor-laut; Lat. 6° 20′ S., Lon. 131° 30′ E., 20 m. in circumference.

Moselle′, a river of W. Europe, rising in the French dept. of Vosges, Lat. 48° N., Lon. 7° E. After a N.N.E. course of 300 m., in which it flows through the E. part of France and the S. part of Rhenish Prussia, it empties into the Rhine at Coblentz, Lat. 50° 22′ N., Lon. 7° 33′ E.

Moselle, (*mo-zel′,*) a dept. of the N.E. of France, formerly part of Lorraine, having N. Luxembourg, Rhenish Prussia, and Rhenish Bavaria, E. the dept. of Bas-Rhin, S. Meurthe, and W. Meuse; Lat. between 49° and 49° 30′ N., Lon. 5° 30′ and 7° 40′ E. *Area,* 2,390 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and the soil indifferent. The rivers are the Moselle, Sarre, Orne, and Nied. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, flax, and hemp. *Min.* Iron, coal, lime, and salt. *Manuf.* Woollens, lace, paper, carpets, leather, glue, &c. The chief towns are Metz (the cap.), Brieg, Thionville, and Sarreguemines. *Pop.* 452,157.

Moselle, (*mo-zell′,*) in *Illinois*, a village of Jo Daviess co., abt. 10 m. S. of Galena.

Moselle, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Moselle, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Moselle, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Hampshire co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Cumberland.

Moselle, *n.* A description of white German wine, named from the river Moselle.

Moselle′-cup, *n.* (*Drinks.*) A fancy beverage, concocted of Moselle wine, limes, sugar, and ice, dashed with cognac, and judiciously intermixed.

Mo'ses. [Egyptian *mo,* water, and *use,* saved.] (*Script.*) The son of Amram and Jochabed, of the tribe of Levi. This great Jewish historian and lawgiver was born in Egypt, during the rigor of the decree that commanded the death of every new-born male Israelite; to save her child from this cruel edict, his mother made an ark, or basket of rushes, and carefully placing the infant in this cradle, committed it to the river, in a place where she was aware that the daughter of Pharaoh was in the habit of bathing; the mother secreting herself among the reeds to note the effect of her stratagem. The princess, pitying the child thrown thus on her mercy, adopted the infant, gave it to the mother to nurse, and took charge of the child's future education and welfare; and Moses, being brought up in the court of the king, became "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." When he had attained his fortieth year, Moses, seeing an Egyptian officer ill-treating an Israelite, killed the task-master, and hiding the body, fled into the wilderness, where he pursued the calling of a shepherd for forty years, marrying the daughter of a priest of the people among whom he had found shelter and protection. While so employed, the Almighty appeared to him in the "burning bush," and commanded him to return to Egypt, and lead his people from the house of bondage. In obedience to this command, Moses, after many oppositions, eventually brought the Israelites out of Egypt, passed the Red Sea, and within sight of the Promised Land; when, in consequence of the transgressions of the people, they were turned back, and condemned for forty years to wander in the wilderness, till the whole generation of offenders had died. Even Moses was not allowed to enter the land of Canaan, but merely to rejoice his eyes by a prospect of the rich and fruitful vales which constituted the Land of Promise. Having seen the glorious country from the heights of Mount Pisgah, Moses calmly prepared himself for his end, and died in his 120th year, on the confines of Canaan. Moses is the author of the first five books of the Old Testament,—Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy,—or, as they are collectively called, the *Pentateuch,* or the "Five Books." The life and institutions of Moses present one of the finest subjects for the pen of a Christian historian, who is, at the same time, a competent biblical antiquary. His institutions breathe a spirit of freedom, purity, intelligence, justice, and humanity, elsewhere unknown; and above all, of supreme love, honor, and obedience to God. They moulded the character of the Hebrews, and transformed them from a nation of shepherds into a people of fixed residence and agricultural habits. Through that people, and through the Bible, the influence of these institutions has been extended over the world; and often where the letter has not been observed, the spirit of them has been adopted.

Mosh'erville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Hillsdale co., abt. 55 m. S. of Lansing.

Mosiertown, (*mo'zher-town,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Meadville.

Mos'inee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Marathon co., abt. 15 m. S. by W. of Wausau.

Moskwa′, or **Moskva′,** a river of European Russia, traversing the govt. of Moscow, and after an E. course of 200 m., falling into the Oka at Colomna. During the invasion of Russia, Napoleon I. attacked the whole Russian army, intrenched at the village of Borodino, situated on the left bank of the River Kolotcha, about 2 m. above its junction with the *M.* After a sanguinary engagement, both armies encamped on the field of battle, but the Russians withdrew during the night. The killed and wounded amounted to 80,000 men. In 1839 the Russians erected a mausoleum on this battle-field. This action is called *battle of the Moskwa* by the French, and *battle of Borodino* by the Russians.

Mos'lem, *n.* A Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.
—*a.* Mohammedan; Islamitic; belonging or having reference to orthodox Mussulmans.

Mos'lemism, *n.* Mohammedanism; Islamism; the religious doctrines of the Koran.

Mos'lings, *n. pl.* Thin strips of leather shaved off in dressing and preparing skins.

Mososau'rus, *n.* (*Pal.*) Same as MOSASAURUS, *q. v.*

Mosque, (*mŏsk,*) *n.* [Fr. *mosquée;* Ar. *masjad.*] A Mohammedan temple or place of worship. They are generally distinguished externally by cupolas and minarets, but internally they are little remarkable, forming merely a single hall or apartment, with numerous lamps, the floor covered with carpets, and the walls with arabesques and mosaics. The principal Arabian and Syrian mosques are remarkable for their vast quadrangles, surrounded with numerous columns. The revenues of the mosques are often considerable, and connected with them are usually institutions for education, hospitals for the sick, asylums for the poor, &c. The principal mosque of Constantinople was originally the Christian

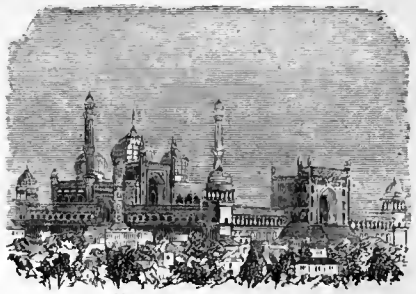


Fig. 1867.— GREAT MOSQUE AT DELHI.

church of St. Sophia (Fig. 458), built by the Emperor Justinian in the 6th century; but it is surpassed in beauty and taste by that of Solyman the Magnificent, begun in 1550. The mosque of the Prophet at Medina, the great mosque at Mecca, and the mosque of Omar at Jerusalem, are considered peculiarly holy, and are among the finest extant specimens of Moslem architecture.

Mosqui'tia. See MOSQUITO TERRITORY.

Mosquito, or MUSQUITO, (*mus-kē'to,*) *n.* [Sp., from *mosca,* Lat. *musca,* a fly.] (*Zoöl.*) A troublesome little insect, resembling the gnat, and belonging to the family *Culicidæ.* (See GNAT.) It is a native of the W. Indies, the American continent, S. Africa, and India. The common mosquito, *Culex mosquito* (Fig. 1868), is about the same size as the gnat, and possesses a sucker, with five sharp-pointed, needle-like organs, with which it pierces the skin, and sucks the blood; but that which renders it so dangerous, as well as troublesome, is, that the proboscis not only makes a wound, but injects into it a poison which causes inflammation. The mosquito seldom appears in the daytime; but at night, in the tropics, when the unhappy traveller endeavors to sleep, the tantalizing little insect generally succeeds in banishing all idea of repose, both by its power of suction, as well as the continuous buzzing sound made by its wings.

Fig. 1868.—CULEX MOSQUITO. (Magnified.)

Mosqui'to Creek, in *Georgia,* enters Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Mosquito Creek, in *Indiana,* enters the Ohio River in Harrison co.

Mosquito Creek, in *Ohio,* enters Mahoning River in Trumbull co.

Mosquito Territory, or MOSQUITO SHORE, called also MOSQUITIA, a region of Central America, occupying the E. portion of Nicaragua, and bordering on the Caribbean Sea; between Lat. 11° and 16° N., and Lon. 83° 10′ and 86° W. *Area,* abt. 26,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cape, Taguan, Bluefields, and Rio San Juan. *Surface,* mountainous in the W., but more level along the coast; *soil,* exceedingly fertile, producing every variety of W. Indian vegetation in luxuriant abundance, including mahogany and other cabinet-timber, dye-woods, drugs, &c. Minerals are said to abound in the interior, and the finest quality of tortoise-shell is obtained upon the coast. The country is inhabited almost entirely by the Mosquito Indians, an active and daring race, whose chief claims the title of King of Mosquitia. They consider themselves under the protection of the British government, though the country is claimed by the U. States of Colombia. *Cap.* Bluefields.

Moss, *n.* [A.S. *meos;* D. and Dan. *mos;* Ger. *moos;* Fr. *mousse;* Lat. *muscus,* moss.] A small herbaceous plant, with a simple branching stem, and numerous narrow leaves, growing on trees, rocks, &c., mostly in humid places; a lichen.—In botany, the mosses comprise the alliance MUSCALES, *q. v.*

(NOTE. *Moss* is sometimes employed in the formation of certain self-explaining compounds; as, *moss*-clad, *moss*-covered, *moss*-grown.)

Moss, *n.* [Swed. *mosse.*] A morass; a boggy place; a place where peat is found; as, Chat *Moss,* England.
—*v. a.* To cover with moss by natural growth.
"An oak whose boughs were *mossed* with age."—*Shaks.*

Moss′-agate, *n.* (*Min.*) See AGATE.

Moss′-bunker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MENHADEN.

Moss'er's Valley, in *Pennsylvania,* a vill. of Union co.

Moss'iness, *n.* [From *mossy.*] State of being overgrown with moss.

Mos'sing Ford, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Charlotte co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Roanoke.

Moss′-land, *n.* Land formed by the accumulation of aquatic plants into peaty bogs.

Moss′-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PHLOX.

Moss′-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ROSA.

Moss′-trooper, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One of a class of rovers or marauders that in former times infested the

Scottish and English borders; — the name is taken from the aspect of the tract over which they trooped, it being, for the most part, morass or moss.

Moss'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Peoria co., abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Peoria.

Moss'y, *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.

"Old trees are more *mossy* far than young." — *Bacon.*

—Fringed or bordered with moss; as, "*mossy* brooks." *Cowley.*

Moss'y Creek, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 212 m. E. of Nashville.

Most, *a.* (*superl. of* MORE.) [A.S. *mæst*, superl. of *mycel*, great.] Greatest; largest; consisting of the greater number or quantity; — plurally, numerous beyond others.

"Sweet bird, . . . *most* musical, *most* melancholy!" — *Milton.*

—*n.* (Used as a substitute for a noun omitted or understood.) The greatest number or part; the chief or major portion.

"They all repair'd, both *most* and least." — *Spenser.*

—The greatest degree, quantity, or amount; the utmost; generally used in the phrases *at the most*, *to the most*, *to make the most of*, &c.

"A covetous man *makes the most of* what he has, and one get, without regard to Providence." — *L'Estrange.*

—*adv.* In the greatest or highest degree.

"That which will *most* influence their carriage will be the company they converse with." — *Locke.*

Mos'tar, a town of European Turkey, pashalic of Bosnia, prov. of Herzegovina, on the Narenta, 48 m. S.W. of Bosnia Serai; Lat. 43° 20′ N., Lon. 17° 52′ E. *Manuf.* Swords and fire-arms; and has an extensive trade in cattle, corn, and wine. *Pop.* 8,000.

Mostar'das, a village of Brazil, about 50 m. S.S.E. of Alegre; *pop.* 3,000.

Mos'tic, Mos'tick, *n.* Same as MAHL-STICK, *q. v.*

Mos'tiiiba, *n.* See MUSTAIDA.

Most'ly, *adv.* Chiefly; for the greater part; in the major degree; in the main.

Mos'tra, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A little mark at the end of a line, showing what note the next line begins with.

Mo'sul, Mosel, or **El Mosul,** a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey, comprising the most part of Turkish Kurdistan, between Lat. 35° 30′ and 38° N., Lon. from 43° E. to the borders of Persia. The surface is mountainous. The principal rivers are the Tigris, the Great and Little Zab, and the Khaboor. The chief cities are Mosul (the cap.), Arbil, and Al-Hadhr. *Pop.* Unknown.

MOSUL, the cap. of the above pashalic, situated on the site of the ancient Nineveh, on the Tigris, 193 m. N.N.W. of Bagdad. The principal ornaments of the city are a college, the tomb of the sheikh Abdul Cassim, and the remains of a fine mosque built by Noureddin, Sultan of Damascus. It formerly had considerable commercial importance, but is now very much decayed. *Manuf.* Cotton cloth. *Pop.* Estimated at 40,000.

Mot, (*mō,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *motto.*] A pithy, pungent, or witty saying; a repartee; an epigrammatic figure of speech; a witticism. (A Gallicism.) See BON-MOT.

—A note sounded on a bugle. See MORT.

Motacil'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WAGTAIL.

Mota'gua, a river of Guatemala, rises on the S. part of the State, and flowing N.E. enters the Bay of Honduras, abt. 15 m. W. of Omoa, Honduras.

Mote. [A.S. *mōt.* See MOOT.] A term employed in composition, and signifying a meeting or assembly; as, folk-*mote.*

Mote, *n.* [A.S. *mot*; W. *ysmot.*] A speck; a spot; a small patch; a particle; anything proverbially small.

"The gay *motes* that people the sunbeams." — *Milton.*

Motet', *n.* [Fr., from It. *motetto.*] (*Sacred Mus.*) The Latin psalms and hymns sung in the Romish church are so called. The term was formerly applied to certain elaborate vocal compositions in several parts, generally on sacred subjects; in fact, any sacred composition which does not come under the denomination of *mass* or *anthem*, may be called a motet.

Moth, *n.* [A.S. *motte, moththe*; D. *mot*; Ger. *motte*; Dan. *mød*; akin to Lat. *mando*, to chew; Sansk. *matka*, a bug. See MEAT.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given to a numerous and beautiful division of Lepidopterous insects, readily distinguished from butterflies by their antennæ tapering to a point, instead of being terminated by a knob, and by their being seldom seen on the wing except in the evening or night. It should also be observed that the antennæ are often feathery, or comb-shaped; and that the legs have two spiny processes or thorn-like points at the middle joints of each. The diurnal Lepidoptera are all provided with a tongue for gathering their food; but a great portion of the moths are destitute of that organ, while in others it is exceedingly small: a considerable number of them, therefore, must pass the whole of their winged state without food. The larvæ or caterpillars from which the various moths are produced, exhibit nearly the same variety of appearance as the winged insects which spring from them. Some are large, while others are extremely minute; many are provided with ten, others twelve or fourteen feet, and the largest have sixteen. Some of the caterpillars are smooth, others are covered with hair: but all of them, after having several times cast their skin, spin for themselves the materials of an habitation, in which they are to be transformed into chrysalides. All the nocturnal Lepidoptera were included in the genus *Phalæna* by Linnæus; but since the time of that great naturalist they have been divided by Cuvier, Latreille, and others, into a number of different groups, the classification of which is too complicated and embarrassing to be thoroughly explained in this work. We may remark that there are several thousand species of moths, varying in size from a line in breadth to eleven inches, and even more. The variety of form and color is endless. The principal species will be found described under their proper name, or the name of their genus, as *Cossus* for the Goat-moth, *Sphingidæ* for the Hawk-moth, &c. We limit ourselves to the notice of two or three species which are *notorious* for their depredations; readers who wish to see how useful some members of the group are to mankind, must consult the articles *Silkworm Moth* and *Saturnia*, though there is not a moth that is not more or less useful in many ways, to birds and bats, if not to us.

Moth'-eat, *v. a.* To consume or devastate, as a moth eats an article of wearing apparel.

Mother, (*mŭth'er,*) *n.* [A.S. *modor, moder, modur*; D. *moeder*; Icel. *módir*; Ger. *mutter*; Lat. *mater*; Gr. *mētēr*; Ir. *máthair*; Pers. *mádar*; Sansk. *mātri*, the true form *mātur* — *mā*, with *nis*, to make.] A female parent, particularly one of the human race; a woman who has borne a child; — correlative of *son* or *daughter.*

"A *mother* is a *mother* still, the holiest thing alive." — *Coleridge.*

—That which has produced anything; that which has preceded in time; generatrix; source of origin; the oldest or chief of anything.

"Necessity, the *mother* of invention." — *Farquhar.*

—A familiar term of address or appellation of an old woman or matron; also, applied to the superioress of a convent, and to a woman who exercises care and tenderness toward another, or gives parental advice.

—A thick, slimy substance, concreted in liquor, particularly in vinegar.

—*a.* Native; natural; received by birth; vernacular; received from parents or ancestors; as, *mother*-tongue, *mother*-language; also, acting the part of a mother; originating.

"The common growth of *mother*-earth suffices me." — *Wordsworth.*

Moth'er-church, *n.* The church to which one belongs; the oldest church; the Church of Rome, by way of eminence, so designated by its adherents.

Moth'er-country, *n.* The mother-land; the country giving origin.

Moth'erhood, *n.* The state of being a mother.

Moth'ering, *n.* A rural custom, in England, of paying a friendly visit to one's mother.

Moth'er-in-law, *n.* The mother of a husband or wife.

Moth'erkill Creek, in *Delaware*, enters Delaware Bay from Kent co.

Moth'er-land, *n.* The land of one's mother; country of birth or origin.

Moth'erless, *a.* Destitute of a mother; deprived of a mother.

Moth'erliness, *n.* The state of being motherly; matron-like quality.

Moth'er-liq'uor, Moth'er-wa'ter, *n.* (*Chem.*) A saline solution from which crystals have been deposited, and which, when poured off and re-evaporated, generally furnish a second crop.

Moth'erly, *a.* Pertaining to a mother; tender; maternal; affectionate.

—*adv.* In the manner of a mother; as, *motherly* care.

Moth'er-of-pearl, *n.* [Ger. *perlen-mutter*; Fr. *nacre de perles.*] (*Conch.*) The hard, silvery, brilliant internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters, which is often variegated with changing purple and azure colors. The large oysters of the Indian seas alone secrete this coat of sufficient thickness to render their shells available for the purposes of manufactures. The genus of shell-fish called *Pentadinæ* furnishes the finest pearls, as well as mother-of-pearl; it is found in greatest perfection round the coasts of Ceylon, near Ormuz in the Persian Gulf, at Cape Comorin, and among some of the Australian seas. The brilliant hues of mother-of-pearl do not depend upon the nature of the substance, but upon its structure. The microscopic wrinkles or furrows which run across the surface of every slice act upon the reflected light in such a way as to produce the chromatic effect; for Sir David Brewster has shown that if we take, with very fine black wax, or with the so-called fusible alloy, an impression of mother-of-pearl, it will possess the iridescent appearance. Mother-of-pearl is very delicate to work; but it may be fashioned by saws, files, and drills, with the aid sometimes of an acid, such as the dilute muriatic; it is polished by colcothar.

Moth'er-of-thyme, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THYMUS.

Moth'er-queen, *n.* The mother of the reigning king or queen. (More commonly written QUEEN-MOTHER, *q. v.*)

Mother's-marks, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nævi materni.*] (*Physiol. and Med.*) These disagreeable and often very offensive-looking blotches, tumors, or blemishes, which the mother unconsciously entails on her child, are often as extraordinary in their appearance as they are diverse in their shape and situation. Physiologists have long disputed the popular belief that such formations have any relation with the mother whatever, and, rather than resign their opinion or prejudiced theory, are content to evade the subject, under the convenient but unscientific shelter of a *lusus naturæ*. Without disputing any opinion, or advancing any hypothesis, we shall content ourselves with adhering to the opinion of those who maintain that the quickened imagination and sensitive condition of the nervous system of a pregnant woman of a peculiar temperament is, at certain stages of her gestation, sufficient to impress on the unborn child those blemishes which are popularly known as mother's-marks. There is hardly any part of an infant's body on which these extraordinary marks have not been, and do not daily appear: though, unfortunately for the child, especially as it grows to maturity, they are most frequently met with where they are the most evident, and consequently objectionable, — the face, neck, and bosom. Of these three situations, the face is generally the locality where the most severe, as respects size and character, are to be found. The forehead and eyebrows, the eyelid and part of the eye, the nose, the lips (and, when the mouth suffers, producing hare-lip), with the cheek, are the situations where these *nævi* are most frequently seen. Some of these disfigurements are slight blotches or stains, quite superficial, and affecting only the skin, and may be mere discolored spots, or, as in what are called port-wine or claret stains, involve the whole of one side of the face and nose with irregular margins or stray spatters. Some, again, though not rising above the surface, involve the adjacent cellular tissue, while others protrude in the form of warts or moles, with a few bristly hairs, or else form irregular bladder-looking tumors, while some take an almost exact resemblance to the outline of a mouse, the surface being covered with a short brown fur. Another variety of the *nævus* is what is called the *varicose*, or a collection of small veins, freely anastomosing or uniting with each other, till they form a perfect *plexus* or network of interlacing and intermingling blood-vessels. Small patches of such *varicose nævi*, about the size of small wafers, are found on a child, one often situated at the inner or outer corner of the eye; but more generally such marks are found on the arm or leg, and then they are of a very considerable size. The colors of mother's-marks are nearly as various in their hue as their shape or size. Some are bright scarlet, others of a deep red; some few are black; but the most general color is that of a purplish-red; some, indeed, are hardly to be distinguished from the natural complexion of the skin except by their elevation. Not the least remarkable circumstance connected with *nævi* is the fact that all of those which are of a *deep red color* are singularly influenced by any violent emotion of the mind, becoming distended and much brighter in color during a fit of rage or any strong excitement, great heat of the weather, and during the paroxysm of a fever, — whatever, indeed, accelerates or disturbs the circulation. At such times, many of those *nævi*, of a vesicular or bladder-like character, with a thin cuticle, burst, and not unfrequently discharge a very considerable amount of blood. Among the various shapes which mother's-marks assume, the likeness to fruit is a very common one: pears, apples, strawberries, mulberries, and currants are the most familiar; these are often traced as accurately on the arm, leg, body, or face, as if they had been photographed on the skin. Fruit, of whatever sort, while simply drawn, as it may be, on the cuticle, if out of sight, is harmless and innocent enough; but if, as is sometimes the case, the grapes, mulberries, or currants are defined in what may be called alto-relievo on the skin, and are prominent, it is another remarkable fact, that during the natural season of the fruit, the *nævus* resembling it on the body will, during the last weeks of ripening, enlarge, and become excessively, sometimes intolerably, painful. In robust, masculine constitutions this fact is less evident, but in nervous and delicate habits it frequently amounts to extreme suffering. — The treatment is very uncertain in its results, and in many cases defies either medical or surgical aid. In all cases, if a cure is to be effected, the nævus should be treated as soon as the child has strength to bear the treatment.

Moth'er-spots, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Congenital spots on the skin; nævus. — *Dunglison.*

Moth'er-tongue, (*-tung,*) *n.* One's native language; lingual parent-stock.

Moth'er-wit, *n.* Native wit; common sense.

"It is extempore, from my *mother-wit.*" — *Shak.*

Moth'er-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEONURUS.

Moth'ery, *a.* Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent; — used of liquors.

Moth'y, *a.* Full of moths: as, "an old *mothy* saddle." *Shak.*

Mo'tif, *n.* [Fr.] That which suggests a hint or an idea to an artist; also, the hint itself.

Motific, *a.* [From Lat. *motum*, to move, and *facere*, to make.] Inducing motion.

Motil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *motilité*; Lat. *motilitas*, from *motus*] (*Med.*) Faculty of moving; moving power; contractility. *Dunglison.*

Motion, (*mō'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *motio, motionis*, from *moveo*, to move, *q. v.*] Act or process of moving or of changing place; change of local position; alteration of distance between bodies; the passing of a body from one place to another, whether by voluntary, organic, or mechanical action; — the converse of *rest.* (See below, *Motion, Laws of.*) — Manner of moving; port; gait; air; change of posture; action; military march or movement.

"By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung." — *Milton.*

—Power of, or capacity for motion.

"All without breath or *motion.*" — *Coleridge.*

—Agitation; internal action; excitation of the mind, will, desires, appetites, or passions; effect of impulse; activity proceeding from any cause, external or internal.

"The *motion* of a hidden fire." — *Montgomery.*

—Proposition offered: course of conduct or line of action advanced or instigated; particularly, a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; as, a *motion* for a committee, a *motion* to bring in a bill, a *motion* to adjourn, &c.

(*Mech.*) The cross-head, cross-head guides, and blocks, in a locomotive steam-engine, taken collectively.

(*Mus.*) The direction given to the movement of the parts in contrapuntal writing. Direct or similar motion is when two parts move in the same direction, *i. e.* rise or fall together; contrary motion is when one rises and the other falls; and oblique motion is when one part moves in either direction while the other is stationary. Contrary motion is the best, and next oblique motion.

(*Fine Arts.*) The change of place or position which from certain attitudes a figure seems to be making in its representation in a picture or sculpture. It can be only implied from the attitude which prepares the animal for the given change, and differs from *action*, q. v. Upon motion, in art, depends that life which seems to pervade a picture when executed by a master.

Motion (*Laws of*). (*Physics.*) The laws which direct and control the continued and successive change of place of various bodies, — in other words, their motion. The laws of motion may be thus described: — 1. A body always remains in a state of rest, or of uniform motion, in a straight line, until it is made to change its state on account of the action upon it by some external force. 2. This change of motion is proportional in an exact ratio to the force impressed, and is produced in the same straight line in which the opposing force acts. 3. Action, and consequently reaction, are always to be estimated in the same right line, and are equal in opposite directions. According to Dr. Arnold, in his work entitled "The Elements of Physic," all motion is really considered, with regard to itself, absolute, or the change of absolute space; for motion once begun would be continued forever, were it not for the interruption of external causes, the power of gravitation, and many other circumstances which affect it. *Equable motion* may be briefly stated to be the effects of a single stroke or impetus given to a body; as the momentum imparted to a ball discharged from the mouth of a cannon by the charge of gunpowder. (See GUNNERY.) *Accelerated motion* is produced by a constant application of power or impulse to the body which had been in a state of rest (See GRAVITATION.) To sum up our remarks, force is not required for the maintenance of motion, but only for its change; that is, for producing, in the first place, a change of state from rest to motion, or from motion to rest; secondly, a change in the velocity of motion, either by accelerating or retarding it; or, thirdly, a change in its direction, by deflecting it upwards or downwards, to the right or to the left. Not only such bodies as are at rest, but also such as are performing uniform rectilinear motion may thus be regarded as being in a state of equilibrium. (See FORCES.) For it is only while their velocity or direction is changing, that is, while they are being accelerated, retarded, or moving in a curve, that the forces acting on them can be unbalanced, or can produce a resultant pressure; and as long as this pressure remains unbalanced, the motion will continue changing in velocity, in direction, or in both; because, whenever it becomes straight and uniform, the resultant of all the forces acting on the body will be equivalent to *nil*; or, in other words, the body will not be subject to any unbalancing force. The dynamical effect of force being then a change of motion, a continued force must produce a continuous change, whether in velocity or direction. The simpler effect of a sudden change of velocity, or an angular deflection, can be only produced by an instantaneous exertion of force, or an impact, as it is termed. (See IMPACT.) Among the many absurdities which have arisen out of a misapprehension of the laws of motion, is the attempt to discover what is called a *perpetual motion*, or a machine which of itself would never stop. The earth and planets are such machines in their rotations on their axes, and we have seen that any particle of matter, unacted on by any other matter, and once in motion, is a perpetual motion. If a wheel attached to an axle could be deprived of friction at the pivots, and inclosed in a permanently air-tight and perfectly exhausted receiver, it would also, when once in motion, be a perpetual motion. But as long as any friction or resistance, however small, is perpetually retarding the motion, it is obvious that the velocity, if maintained, must be indebted to some external supply of moving power. To take the case of friction, which arises from the roughness of the supports, and which, independently of *adhesion*, may be considered as a rapid succession of very small jolts, by which the roughness of the one surface strikes upon that of the other, and communicate a portion of momentum to the frame, and finally to the earth, — to suppose that a wheel, as above described, could go on forever, with friction, would be to suppose that there could be action without re-action. In fact, a perpetual motion, such as intended to be made by the speculators on the subject, is nothing less than a machine which will work forever without new moving-power; it being not one bit less absurd to suppose that it would perpetually overcome friction and atmospheric resistance, than that it would continue to supply the impetus necessary to carry on the sawing of a plank or the weaving of lace. The ancient philosophers had many peculiar and erroneous impressions with regard to the laws of motion, but their original ideas seemed to be the guiding-points in the investigations of the moderns. Galileo modelled some of the first theories, but we are indebted to Sir Isaac Newton for the first real investigation of the laws of motion.

—*v. n.* To make a significant movement or gesture with the hand or head.

Mo'tionist, *n.* One who brings forward or makes a motion.

Mo'tionless, *a.* Wanting motion; being at rest.

Mo'tive, *a.* [*It motivo*; L. Lat. *motivus.*] Causing or producing motion; influencing action; having power to move: denoting a tendency to move; as, *motive* power.

—*n.* [Fr. *motif*; It. *motivo*, from Lat. *moveo, motus*, to move. See MOVE.] That which moves, actuates, or influences; that which incites to action; that which determines the choice or moves the will; an incentive or inducement; cause; reason; that which may or ought to incite to action.

" Wife and children, those precious *motives*." — *Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) (Also written MOTIVO.) Theme, subject, or leading passage in a musical composition.

—*v. a.* To move; to furnish a motive to or for; to incite or induce by a motive or motives.

Motiv'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *motivitas.*] Power of motion; the power of producing movement or action; the quality of being prompted by motives.

Moti'vo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) See MOTIVE.

Motley, (*mot'le,*) *a.* [Sp. *motear*, to speckle, from *mota*, a mote.] Variegated in color; parti-colored; dappled; piebald. — Composed of different or various parts, characters, or kinds; diversified.

" *Motley* fruit of mongrel seed." — *Swift.*

Mot'ley, JOHN LOTHROP, an American historian and diplomatist, b. in Mass., in 1814. After graduating at Harvard Coll., in 1831, he proceeded to Europe, where he entered himself at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin respectively. After his return to the U. S., he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836–7. In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of the American Legation in Russia, which after a tenure of 8 months he resigned, returning to the U. States, and devoting himself to literature. After a course of preparatory study on the continent of Europe, Mr. *M.* published in London, in 1856, his first great work, *The Rise of the Dutch Republic*. This book at once achieved a grand success, its sale in England being 15,000 copies in the first year of its publication, while, on the other hand, the four years' demand (1856–60) in the U. States resulted in the sale of 7,590 copies only. This work was translated into Dutch, German, and French. In 1861 appeared, as a continuation, so to speak, of his first great work, his *History of the United Netherlands*, which has more than equalled the popularity of its predecessor. In the same year Mr. *M.* received the degree of D.C.L. from the university of Oxford, England, and was appointed U. S. minister to Austria, which post he resigned in 1867, in a spirited letter to Secretary Seward, who had charged him with speaking disrespectfully of President Johnson, a charge which he indignantly denied. In 1869 Mr. *M.*, who is a corresponding member of the French Institute, and of the principal learned societies in Europe, was appointed American minister to the Court of St. James, from which post he was recalled in the following year, his views on the "Alabama Question" being not in accordance with those of his government.

Mot'ley-mind'ed, *a.* Possessing diversified or fluctuating views, ideas, or feelings.

Mot'mot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A curious and handsome bird of the genus *Motucotus* or *Trionides*, order *Insessores*, inhabiting many parts of S. America. Its back is of a dark rich green color, and it has a long wedge-shaped tail, two feathers of which extend some inches beyond the others. The shafts of these are stripped of their webs near the extremities, giving the bird a very singular appearance. One would suppose that these birds trimmed their feathers thus themselves, for many are found with quills perfect, and others partly denuded. The *M.* are generally in pairs in the deep woods, and are easily recognized by their note, *mot-mot*, slowly repeated. There are several species of *M.*; the edge of the beak in these birds is serrated, both in the upper and lower mandibles.

Mo'to, [It.] (*Mus.*) Movement with increased quickness.

Mo'ton, *n.* In ancient plate-armor, a small plate covering the armpits.

Mo'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *moveo, motus*, to move.] A mover; that which gives motion; moving-power; motive of mechanical action.

(*Anat.*) One of the nerves of motion.

—*a.* (*Anat.*) Motory; giving motion; as, the *motor* nerves.

Moto'rial, *a.* (*Anat.*) Motory; motor; having reference to organs of motion.

Motorpath'ic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to motorpathy.

Motor'pathy, *n.* [Lat. *motor*, a mover, and Gr. *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) A mode of treating disease by gymnastics or appropriate movements. — *Dunglison.*

Mo'tory, *a.* Giving motion; motorial; motor; inciting to action.

Mott Ha'ven, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 8 m. N. of New York city.

Mot'tic, Mot'ty, *a.* Abounding in, or consisting of, motes; — (a Scotticism.)

Mottle, (*mot'tl,*) *v. a.* To mark or stain with spots of different colors; to maculate; to speckle.

Mot'tled, *a.* Marked with spots of different colors, or shades of color, as if stained; maculated.

Mot'to, *n.*; *pl.* MOTTOES. [It.; Lat. *mythus*, from Gr. *mythos*, speech.] (*Her.*) A word or sentence added to a device, and commonly used, when put on a scroll, as an external ornament of coat-armor. The use of mottoes for this purpose is very ancient, and when appended to a coat-of-arms, a motto is frequently hereditary in a family. Strictly, the motto should bear an allusion to something in the achievement; but in modern times, the taking of it entirely depends upon the pleasure of the bearer, and it may be changed at will.

—A sentence or quotation prefixed to anything written or published.

Mot'to-kisses, *n. pl.* Sweetmeats with mottoes, etc., attached, and enclosed in fancy-colored papers rolled into pellets; — used for pastime at children's parties, etc.

Mott's Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 165 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Mott'ville, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St Joseph co., abt 95 m. S. by W. of Lansing; *pop.* of township abt. 734.

Mottville, in *Nevada*, a village of Douglas co., abt. 18 m. S. of Carson city.

Mott'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 150 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Mot'ty, *a.* Same as MOTTLE, *q. v.*

Mouflon, (*moo'flon.*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the sheep kind, *Ovis musmon*, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Corsica, Sardinia, Greece, &c. It is about the size of a small fallow-deer, covered with hair, and not with wool, except that hair of a somewhat woolly character appears in winter. The upper parts are brownish, the under parts whitish; the hair of the neck is long; the tail is very short. The horns of the male are very large, approaching to those of the Argali. The *M.* lives chiefly in the higher parts of mountainous regions, and is not easily approached by the hunter.

Fig. 1869. — MOUFFLON, (*Ovis musmon.*)

Mould, (sometimes written MOLD.) *n.* [A. S. *molde, myl*; D. *mul*, dry sand; Ger. *mulm*, fine dust; Icel. *mold*, dust of the earth, from *molu*, akin to Lat. *mola*, to grind. See MILL.] (*Hort.*) Soil composed of decayed vegetable matter in a state of minute division, more or less mixed with garden-earth. The kinds of mould most in use in horticulture are, leaf mould, formed from the decayed leaves of trees; rich mould, formed of thoroughly decayed stable-dung; heath mould, found on the surface of heath-lands; and peat mould, formed of thoroughly decomposed peat. In general, mould is distinguished from soils by containing a much greater portion of organic than of earthy matters.

—Matter, or constituent substance or material, of which anything is formed.

(*Bot.*) The name popularly applied to the thread-like *Fungi* which prey upon our provisions, and attack such substances as gum, glue, ink, &c., living at their expense, and destroying their valuable properties. Many of the moulds, observes Mr. Berkeley, are capable of sustaining life when immersed in fluids, contrary to the habit of most *Fungales*; and from their capability of appropriating what is nutritious, and rejecting what is hurtful, they are often developed even in solutions of poisonous metallic salts, which would be fatal to *Fungales* in general. In a solution of sulphate of copper, for example, they become, as it were, electrotyped by the copper, while they appropriate the other elements. As the spores are often able to sustain a considerable degree of heat without destruction, they occur in situations where they would otherwise not be expected, as in preserved fruits which have been subjected to heat, and when there could be no access of fresh spores. Where there is any possibility of communication, there are few kinds of vegetable tissues which they cannot penetrate; and in animals, they occur in situations where they must, like intestinal worms, have worked their way through the tissues to the cavities in which they grow. They are among the most powerful agents in the generation of disease, as is proved by the potato-murrain. In the human frame they are the fruitful source of cutaneous disorders. There are many genera, mostly belonging to the order *Hyphomycetes*, as *Aspergillus*, q. v., or to the order *Physomycetes*, as the common *M.*, *Mucor mucedo* (Fig. 1870), so plentifully found on fruit, paste, preserves, &c., in a state of incipient decay, the progress of which it hastens. It consists of cobweb-like masses of threads, from which rise many short stems, each bearing at the top a roundish membranous blackish spore-case.

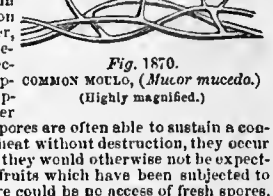


Fig. 1870. COMMON MOULD, (*Mucor mucedo.*) (Highly magnified.)

Mould, (*möld,*) *n.* [Fr. *moule*; Sp. *molde*; Lat. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a measure. See MEASURE.] The metrix in which anything is cast and receives its form.

" Cast the mass again in a new and better *mould*."— *Burnet.*

—The model or pattern which serves as a guide in working mouldings, ornaments, mechanical models, &c.

—Cast; form; shape; design; character.

" The vulgar writer is of vulgar *mould*."— *Waller.*

(*Anat.*) The suture or contexture of the skull.

Mould, *v. a.* To cause to contract mould or fungous concretions; to gather mould. — To cover with mould or soil.

—*v. n.* To contract mould; to become mouldy.

Mould, *v. a.* To model; to shape; to fashion; to form into a particular shape or model; as, to *mould* metal.

" He *moulded* it with female clay."— *Swift.*

" Moral lessons *moulded* into the form of fiction."— *Watts.*

—To knead; as, to *mould* dough.

Mould'able, *a.* That may be moulded or formed.

Mould'-board, *n.* That part of a plough which turns over the earth in ploughing.

Moulder, (*mold'er,*) *n.* The person who, or thing which,

forms or moulds into shape; specifically, one who casts metal in a mould.

Mould'er, *v. n.* [From *mould*, fine, soft earth.] To turn to mould or dust by a process of natural decay; to crumble; to perish.

"When statues *moulder*, and when arches fall."—*Prior.*

—To waste away gradually; to be deteriorated or diminished.

"The enemy's army would have *mouldered* to nothing." *Clarendon.*

—*v. a.* To turn to mould or dust; to crumble; to waste.

"The silent stroke of *mould'ring* age."—*Pope.*

Mould'ery, *a.* Resembling mould; partaking of the characteristics of mould.

Mould'ing, *n.* Any thing cast in a mould.

(*Arch.*) A general term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, door- and window-jams, and heads, &c. The regular *M.* of *Classical* architecture are the *Fillet*, or *list*; the *Astragal*, or *bead*; the *Cyma reversa*, or *ogee*; the *Cyma recta*, or *cyma*; the *Cavetto*; the *Ovolo*; the *Scotia*, or *trochilus*; and the *Torus* (see those names and COLUMNS);—each of these admits of some variety of form, and there is considerable difference in the manner of working them between the Greeks and Romans. The mouldings in Classical architecture are frequently enriched by being cut into leaves, eggs, and tongues, or other ornaments, and sometimes the larger members have running patterns of honeysuckle or other foliage carved on them in low relief. In mediæval architecture, the diversities in the proportions and arrangements of the *M.* are very great, and it is scarcely possible to do more than point out a few of the leading and most characteristic varieties. In the Norman style the plain *M.* consist almost entirely of rounds and hollows, variously combined, with an admixture of splays, and a few fillets. The rich *M.*, however, are very various, one of the most marked being the constant recurrence of *M.* broken into zigzag lines, and forming what is called the *zigzag* or *Chevron* moulding, (Fig. 579.) A series of grotesque heads placed in a hollow *M.*, called *Beak-heads*, (Fig. 326,) with their tongues or beaks lapping over a large bead or torus, was also very common. The *Hatched M.* is also not uncommon, and is found early in the style, as it can be cut conveniently without the aid of a chisel, with the pick only. The other favorite mouldings of the Norman style are the *Billet* mouldings, both square and round, the *Lozenge*, the *Nail-head*, the *Pellet*, the *Chain*, the *Cable*, and the *Rose*, examples of which are given in Fig. 1871. There may also be mentioned the *Star*, the *Billeted Cable*, the *Nebule*, the *Studded*, the *Indented*, the *Scolloped*, the *Fir Cone*, the *Double Cone*, the *Dovetail*, the *Embattled*, the *Open Heart*, and the *Antique*. The plain *M.*, in the *Decorated* style, though in large suites, rounds, and hollows, are often very deeply cut, but in many instances, especially toward the end of the style, they become shallower and broader; ovolos are not very uncommon, and ogees are frequent; splays also are often used,

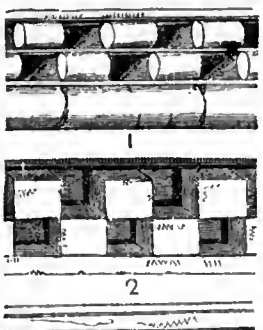


Fig. 1871.—NORMAN MOULDINGS.

1, Roman billet; 2, Square billet: 3, Lozange; 4, Nail-head; 5, Pellet; 6, Chain; 7, Cable; 8, Rose.

either by themselves or with other mouldings; fillets placed upon larger members are abundant, especially in the early part of the style; and a round *M.*, called the *Roll-M.* from a roll of parchment, or the *Scroll M.*, with a sharp projecting edge on it, arising from one-half being formed from a smaller curve than the other, is frequently used, and is characteristic of decorated work. When used horizontally, the larger curve is placed uppermost. There is also another *M.*, convex in the middle and concave at each extremity, which, though sometimes found in the perpendicular style, may be considered as generally characteristic of the decorated. Fillets are very frequently used to separate other members, but the rounds and hollows often run together. The enrichments consist of leaves and flowers, either set separately or in running patterns, figures, heads, and animals, all of which are generally carved with greater truth than at any other period; but the *ball-flower*, which belongs especially to this style, and a variety of the *four-leaved* flower, are the commonest. In the perpendicular style, the *M.* are generally flatter and less effective than at any earlier period. One of the most striking characteristics is the prevalence of very large, and often shallow hollows; these sometimes occupied so large a space as to leave but little room for any other *M.* In Perpendicular work, small fillets are not placed upon larger members as in the Decorated; splays also are much less frequent. The ornaments used in the *M.* are running patterns of foliage and flowers; detached leaves, flowers, and bunches of foliage; heads, animals, and figures, usually grotesque; shields, and various heraldic and fanciful devices; the large hollow *M.*, when used in arches or the jambs of doors and windows, sometimes contain statues with canopies over them.

Mould'iness, *n.* State or quality of being mouldy;—a name applied to all minute fungi which appear in masses upon organic bodies.

Mould'ing-mill, *n.* A mill for moulding or shaping timber.

Mould'ing-plane, *n.* A plane used in making mouldings.

Mould'ing-sand, *n.* (*Metallurgy.*) A mixture of loam and sand, used in making moulds.

Mould'-turner, *n.* A maker of metal frames.

Mould'y, *a.* [From *mould.*] Overgrown with mould; as, *mouldy* bread.

Moule, (Le,) a town of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, on the N.E. coast of the island of Grand Terre; *pop.* 10,000.

Mouline, (*moō-leen',*) **Moulinet',** *n.* [Fr.] The drum of a crane or capstan; a turnstile.

Moulinette, a village of Stormont co., Upper Canada abt. 7 m. N.W. of Cornwall.

Moulins, (*moo'la,*) a town of France, dept. of Allier on the Allier, 159 m. S.S.E. of Paris. The principal public edifices are the church of Notre Dame, the imperial college, the town-hall, and the hall of justice. It also contains a public library of 20,000 vols. *Manuf.* Cutlery, cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics, &c. It has a considerable trade in corn, wine, timber, and live-stock. *Pop.* 18,000.

Moul'mein, a seaport-town of India. See MAULMAIN.

Moult, (*mōlt,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *muer*; Lat. *muto*, to change.] To change, shed, or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, &c., as an animal.

—*v. a.* To change or shed, as the feathers.

—*n.* The act or process of changing the feathers, &c.; moulting.

Moult'ing, *n.* The operation by which certain animals change, cast off, or lose their hair, feathers, &c.

Moulton, (*mōl'ton,*) in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., abt. 110 m. N. by E. of Tuscaloosa.

Moul'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Moul'ton, in *Texas*, a post-village of Lavaca co., abt. 28 m. S.S.W. of Lagrange.

Moul'tonborough, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Moul'trie, WILLIAM, an American general and statesman, b. in S. Carolina, 1731. He was of Scottish descent, his parents emigrating to S. Carolina early in the 18th century. In 1761 he commenced his career as captain in a militia regiment of infantry, raised for the defence of the frontier against the Cherokees, rendering important service, and acquiring considerable military knowledge. Becoming a warm advocate of the rights of the colonies, he was elected to the provincial congress in 1775, and was at the same time appointed colonel of the 2d S. Carolina regiment. In 1776 he was designated to construct a fort on Sullivan's Island, at the mouth of Charleston harbor, which afterwards received his name. The British fleet attacked the fort before its completion, but were repulsed with great slaughter. He was soon after made brigadier of the continental forces, and distinguished himself by the repulse of the British in their advance on Charleston, in 1779. In the spring of 1780 Charleston was again attacked, and *M.*, who was second in command, shared in the capitulation of the American forces. He remained a prisoner two years, being exchanged in 1782, and was promoted a major-general by Congress the same year. In 1785 he was elected governor of S. Carolina, and again in 1794, after which he retired to private life. He was the author of *Memoirs of the Revolution.* D. 1805.

Moultrie, (*mol'tree,*) in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Colquitt co., abt. 14 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Moultrie, in *Illinois*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 320 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kaskaskia River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sullivan. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Moul'trie, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 66 m. S.E. of Cleveland.

Mound, *n.* [A. S. *mund*, defence; from Lat. *munio, munire*, to fortify.] Something raised as a defence or fortification, usually a bank of earth or stone; a bulwark; a defence; a rampart or dike: an artificial elevation of earth; a knoll; an isolated hill.

(*Her.*) A globe encircled, and bearing a cross.

—*v. a.* To fortify with a mound.

Mound, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Mound, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Warren co., abt. 4 m. N. of Covington; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,067.

Mound, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 220.

Mound'-bird, *n.* (*Zool.*) See MEGAPODIDÆ.

Mound City, in *Arkansas*, a village of Crittenden co., abt. 7 m. N. of Memphis, Tennessee.

Mound City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Pulaski co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Cairo.

Mound City, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township, cap. of Linn co., abt. 24 m. N.N.W. of Fort Scott; *pop.* of township 1,300.

Mound City, in *Missouri*, a village of Holt co., abt. 13 m. N.N.W. of Oregon.

Mound Prairie, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Jasper co.; *pop.* 930.

Mound Prairie, in *Minnesota*, a township of Houston co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Mounds'ville, in *Virginia.* See GRAVE CREEK.

Mound'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Dane co., abt. 24 m. W.S.W. of Madison.—A post-village and township of Marquette co., abt. 10 m. N. of Portage City; *pop.* of township abt. 700.

Mound View, in *Minnesota*, a township of Ramsey co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Mount, *n.* [A. S. *munt*; Fr. *mont*; It. *monte*; Lat. *mons, montis.*] A mountain or hill; a mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the surface of the surrounding land; a high hill; an isolated knoll or butte; as, *Mount* Washington.—A mound; an embankment; a bulwark for offensive or defensive operations.—Paper, card, or Bristol-board on which a drawing, miniature, or photograph is fixed.

(*Mil.*) A horse, and appliances for mounting; equipments requisite to a mounted horseman or trooper.

Mount of Piety. See MONT-DE-PIETÉ.

—*v. a.* To raise aloft; to lift on high; to elevate above.

"As high as we have *mounted* to delight,
In our dejection do we sink as low."—*Wordsworth.*

—To ascend; to climb; to scale; to get upon an elevated place.

"Shall we *mount* again the rural throne?"—*Dryden.*

—To place, as one's self on horseback.—To furnish with animals for riding; to supply with horses; as, to *mount* a troop of cavalry.—To prepare for use; to set off to advantage, or embellish; as, to *mount* a picture, to *mount* a jewel, to *mount* a gun on its carriage, &c.—To be furnished with; to carry; as, the ship, or fort, *mounted* twenty guns.

To mount guard. (*Mil.*) To take the post and perform the duty of a sentry or patrol.

—*v. n.* To ascend, as to the top of a mountain; to rise, or rise on high; to tower; to be raised or built to a great altitude.

"A mind . . . that *mounts* no higher than a bird can soar."—*Shak.*

—To get on horseback; to leap or spring upon the back of an animal, or upon anything.

"And there was *mounting* in hot haste."—*Byron.*

—To amount; to count up; to rise in value.

"Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*."—*Pope.*

Mount'able, *a.* Capable of being mounted; that may be mounted.

Mount A'braham, in *Maine*, a mountain in Franklin co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

Mount Ad'ams, or WACHUSET MOUNTAIN, in *Massachusetts*, a mountain of Worcester co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Boston; *height*, 2,018 ft.

Mount Ad'ams, in *New Hampshire*, a summit of the White Mountains, in Coos co.; *height*, 5,759 ft.

Moun'tain, *n.* [Fr. *montagne*; Lat. *montanus*, from *mons, montis*, a mountain.] A large mass of earth and rock, rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land, but of no definite altitude. Any *M.* of small dimensions is termed a *hill*, especially when it rises above the plain by almost insensible degrees. There are various parts in a *M.* which it is well to observe; for we have the *base*, the *sides* or *declivities*, and the *top* or *summit*. When the summit of a *M.* is detached, so to speak, from the general mass, by assuming all at once a very steep ascent, it is called a *peak*; such as the *Pic-du-Midi* in the Pyrenees, and the *Pic Blanc* in the Alps, near Mont Rosa, and the Peak of Teyda in the Island of Teneriffe. Every flat summit is termed a *plateau*, while a rounded one is called a *drove* or *hummock*. The intervening space between two chains of *M.* is termed a *valley*; and this is said to be of the first class when it serves as the basin of a large river. The lateral subdivisions which *M.*-chains frequently exhibit, and which form smaller valleys leading into the principal one, bear the name of *branches*. An *offset* is a series of smaller *M.* which detach themselves from the principal chain, receding from it in a direction almost parallel. If this offset be of small extent, it is termed a *spur*, while the name of *crest* is applied to the upper ridge, whether of a branch, an offset, or a spur. The numerous attempts that have been made to generalize the distribution of *M.* on the globe have hitherto been almost unsuccessful. In America, the *M.* take a general direction more or less parallel to the meridian, and for a distance of 8,280 m., from Patagonia to the Arctic Ocean, form a vast and precipitous range of lofty *M.*, which follow the coast-line in S. America, and spread somewhat out in N. America, presenting everywhere throughout their

course a tendency to separate into two or more parallel ridges, and giving to the whole continent the character of a precipitous and lofty W. border, gradually lowering into an immense expanse of E. lowlands. In the Old World, on the other hand, there is no single well-defined continuous chain connected with the coast-line. The principal ranges are grouped together in a Y-shaped form, the general direction of which is at right angles to the New World chain. The centre of the system in the Himalayas is the highest land in the hemisphere. From this, one arm radiates in a N.E. direction, and terminates in the high land at Behring Straits; the other two take a W. course; the one a little to the N., through the Caucasus, Carpathians, and Alps, to the Pyrenees; the other more to S., through the immense chain of Central African *M.*, and terminating at Sierra Leone. Most of the principal secondary ranges have generally a direction more or less at right angles to this great *M.* tract. The highest summits upon the globe are: in Asia, Mt. Everest in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet above the level of the sea; in America, the Nevada de Sorato in the Andes, 25,300 feet; in Europe, Mont Blanc, 14,748 French, or about 15,775 English feet; in Africa, the *M.* of Abyssinia, 13,000 ft. — *M.* chiefly owe their origin, the one to *denudation*, which is always abrading and carrying to a lower level the exposed surfaces; the other, to an internal force, which is raising or depressing the existing strata, or bringing unstratified rocks to the surface. The extent to which denudation has altered the surface of the globe can scarcely be imagined. All the stratified rocks are produced by its action; but these do not measure its full amount, for many of these beds have been deposited and denuded, not once or twice, but repeatedly, before they reached their present state. Masses of rock

Fig. 1872.
THE GREAT GLACIER CALLED THE MER DE GLACE, ("SEA OF ICE,") ON MONT BLANC.
(View taken from Montanvert.)

more indurated, or better defended from the wasting currents than those around, serve as indices of the extent of denudation. *M.* produced by internal force are of several kinds. 1. *M.* of ejection, in which the internal force is confined to a point, so to speak, having the means of exhausting itself through an opening in the surface. The lava, scoriæ, and stones ejected at this opening form a conical projection which, at least on the surface, is composed of strata sloping away from the crater. 2. But the internal force may be diffused under a large tract or zone, which, if it obtain no relief from an opening, will be elevated in the mass. When the upheaval occurs to any extent, the strata are subjected to great tension. If they can bear it, a soft rounded *M.*-chain is the result; but generally one or more series of cracks are formed, and into them igneous rocks are pushed, which, rising up into *M.*-chains, elevate the stratified rocks on their flanks, and perhaps as parallel ridges. Thus, the Andes consist of the stratified rocks of various ages, lying in order on the granite and porphyry of which the mass of the range is composed. 3. There is yet another way in which the upheaving internal force operates, viz., where it does not act at right angles to the surface, but rather obliquely, and, as it were, pushes the solid strata forwards, causing them to rise in huge folds, which becoming permanent, form parallel ranges of *M.* The crust of the earth, in its present solid and brittle condition, is thus curved, to a greater or less degree, by the shock of every earthquake; it is well known that the trembling of the earth is produced by the progress of a wave of the solid crust; that the destruction of buildings is caused by the undulation; and that the wave has been so evident, that it has been described as producing a sickening feeling on the observer, as if the land were but thin ice heaving over water. The Appalachian *M.* have been thus formed.

Moun'tain, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a mountain; formed on mountains; characteristic of mountains; growing on mountains; as, *mountain* air, *mountain* pines, &c. — Huge; vast; resembling a mountain in size.

"The high, the *mountain* majesty of worth." — *Byron.*

Moun'tain-ash, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PYRUS.

Moun'tain-blue, *n.* (*Min.*) A very beautiful carbonate of copper, found in Cumberland, England. It is not, however, durable; used in oil, it becomes green, and, as a pigment, is precisely of the character of verditer.

Moun'tain-cat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The catamount. See PANTHER.

Moun'tain-cock, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The wood-grouse. See GROUSE.

Mountain-cork, Mountain-leather, *n.* (*Min.*) A very light variety of asbestos, the fabrics of which are so interlaced that the fibrous structure is not apparent.—*Dana.*

Mountain Cove, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 150 m. S. of Wheeling.

Mountain Creek, in *Virginia*, enters the Rappahannock River from Culpepper co.

Moun'tain-dew, *n.* Pure Scotch whisky; — so called from being distilled in the Scottish Highlands.

Mountaineer', *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain.
—A rustic; a freebooter; a savage.

"Savage, fierce bandit, or *mountaineer*." — *Milton.*

Moun'tain-flax, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as AMIANTHUS, *q. v.*

Moun'tain-green, *n.* (*Min.*) A native carbonate of copper, combined with a white earth, and often striated with veins of mountain-blue, to which it bears the same relation that green verditer does to blue verditer; nor does it differ from these and other copper-greens in any property essential to the painter.

Moun'tain-goat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope, (Fig. 1873,) *Aplocerus montanus*, which inhabits the Rocky Mountains. Its jet-black, polished, slender, and conical horns are much like those of the chamois. It is covered with long and pendent hair, and the color is white.—*Tenney.*

Fig. 1873. — MOUNTAIN-GOAT.

Moun'tain-heath, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEUZIESA.

Moun'tain-laur'el, *n.* (*Bot.*) See KALMIA.

Moun'tain-leath'er, *n.* (*Min.*) See MOUNTAIN-CORK.

Moun'tain-lic'orice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TAIFOLIUM.

Moun'tain-lime'stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) (Also called *carboniferous limestone.*) A calcareous rock, containing marine shells and corals, devoid of coal. It is situate immediately below the millstone-grit, and above the old red sandstone.

Moun'tain-mahog'any, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BETULA.

Moun'tain-milk, *n* (*Min.*) A very soft, spongy variety of carbonate of lime. — *Brande.*

Moun'tain-mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MONARDA.

Moun'tainous, *a.* Full of mountains; hilly; rugged; as, a *mountainous* country.
—Large as a mountain; huge.

"*Mountainous* heaps of wonder."—*Prior.*

Moun'tainousness, *n.* State of being full of mountains; as, "the *mountainousness* of Armenia." *Brerewood.*

Moun'tain-pars'ley, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ATHAMANTA.

Moun'tain-pep'per, *n.* The seeds of *Cupparis sinuica.*

Moun'tain-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ORYZOPSIS.

Moun'tain-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Alpine rose. See ROSA.

Moun'tain-soap, *n.* (*Min.*) A soft, brownish, unctuous shell.

Moun'tain-tea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GAULTHERIA.

Moun'taintown Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Coosawattee River in Gilmore co.

Mountain View, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Clara co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of San Jose.

Mountain View, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Abbeville dist.

Mountain Well, in *California*, a village of Nevada co., abt. 9 m. E. of Nevada.

Mount Airy, in *Illinois*, a village of Saline co.

Mount Airy, in *Maryland*, a post-vill. of Carroll co.

Mount Airy, in *N. Carolina*, a post-vill. of Surrey co.

Mount Airy, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

Mount Airy, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Berks co.
—A post-office of Washington co.

Mount Airy, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., abt. 145 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Mount Ar'lington, in *Oregon*, a peak of the Coast Range, on the boundary line between Coos and Douglas counties.

Mount Aubry, (*aw'bree,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lehigh co., abt. 1 m. N.W. of Allentown.

Mount Au'burn, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Christian co., abt. 22 m. E. by S. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Mount Au'burn, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Shelbyville.

Mount Ayr, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Ringgold co., about 75 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 672.

Mount Ba'ker, in *Oregon*, a peak of the Cascade Range, abt. 90 m. E. of the mouth of Frazer's River.

Mount Beth'el, in *New Jersey*, a village of Somerset co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Somerville.
—A post-village of Warren co., abt. 11 m. E. of Belvidere.

Mount Beth'el, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., abt. 120 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Mount Big'elow, in *Maine*, a mountain on the boundary line between Franklin and Somerset counties, abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Augusta.

Mount Blan'chard, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 85 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Mount Briggs, in *Iowa*, a village of Pottawattomie co., abt. 12 m. E. by N. of Council Bluffs.

Mount Bul'lion, in *California*, a post-village of Mariposa co., abt. 5 m. E. of Mariposa.

Mount Car'mel, in Syria. See CARMEL (MOUNT).

Mount Car'mel, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., abt. 9 m. N. of New Haven.

Mount Car'mel, in *Illinois*, a post-village, capital of Wabash co., about 160 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Mount Car'mel, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Fleming co., abt. 81 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Mount Car'mel, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Covington co., abt. 55 m. S.S.E. of Jackson.

Mount Car'mel, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 12 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Mount Car'mel, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Northumberland co., about 30 m. E.S.E. of Sunbury; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Mount Car'roll, in *Illinois*, a post-village, capital of Carroll co., abt. 210 m. N. of Springfield.

Mount Clem'ens, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Macomb co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Detroit; *pop.* abt 3,500.

Mount Clin'ton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Bergen co., abt. 15 m. N. by E. of Jersey City.

Mount Da'na, in *California*, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, abt. Lat. 37° 53′ N.; *height*, abt. 13,500 feet.

Mount Da'vidson, in *Nevada*, a peak of the Sierra Nevada (Washoe Range), in Storey co. Virginia City is built upon its E. slope. It contains rich deposits of silver.

Mount Desert, (*dez'ert,*) in *Maine*, an island in Frenchman's Bay, off the coast of Hancock co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Bangor; *area*, abt. 180 sq. m. It constitutes the post-township of Mount Desert, and has several very fine harbors. *Pop.* 1,200.

Mount Des'ert Rock, in *Maine*, an island and light-house off the S.E. coast of Hancock co., about 20 m. S. of Mount Desert. It exhibits a fixed light 50 feet above the sea; Lat. 43° 58′ 30″ N., Lon. 68° 8′ W.

Mount Diablo, (*de-a'blo,*) in *California*, a peak of the Coast Range, in Contra Costa co., about 30 m. E. of San Francisco; *height*, abt. 3,800 feet.

Moun'tebank, *n.* [It. *montambanco*, from *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, a bench.] A quack doctor; one who was formerly wont to mount a bench or stage in some public place, to boast his skill in curing diseases, and vend nostrums as pretended infallible remedies; a saltimbanque.

"It looks like a *mountebank* to boast infallible cures."—*Baker.*

—A charlatan: a quack; an empiric; a humbug; any boastful and false pretender.

"Disguised cheaters, prating *mountebanks*."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To gull: to cheat: to cozen; to humbug by boasting and false pretences. (R.)

"I 'll *mountebank* their loves."—*Shaks.*

Moun'tebankery, *n.* Quackery; charlatanry; empiricism; humbug.

Moun'tebankism, *n.* Practices of a mountebank; mountebankery.

Mount Eden, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of San Leandro.

Mount E'den Fur'nace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Mount Edgecumbe, (*ej'kum,*) a mountain of New Zealand, in Lat. 38° S., Lon. 177° E.; *height*, 10,000 feet.

Mount Em'mons, in *New York*, a spur of the Adirondacks, in Hamilton co.; *height*. 4,500 feet.

Mount E'tna, in *Georgia*, a village of Richmond co., abt. 15 m. S. of Augusta.

Mount Ephraim, (*ē'fra-im,*) in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., abt. 6 m. S. by E. of Camden.

Mount Ephraim, in *Ohio*, a village of Guernsey county.
—A post-village of Noble co.

Mount'er, *n.* One who mounts, rises, or ascends.

Mount Et'na, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Indianapolis. — A village of Rush co., abt. 6 m. N. of Rushville.

Mount Flor'ence, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Topeka.

Mount Free'dom, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Jessamine co.

Mount Gal'lagher, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Laurens dist.

Mount Gil'ead, in *Kansas*, a village of Anderson co.

Mount Gil'ead, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Maysville.

Mount Gil'ead, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Morrow co., abt. 42 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 788.

Mount Gil'ead, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudoun co., abt. 155 m. N. of Richmond.

Mount Grove, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Davis co.

Mount Ham'ilton, in *California*, a peak of the

Coast Range in Santa Clara co., abt. 22 m. E. of San Jose; height, 4,449 feet.

Mount Haw'klus, in *Illinois*, a village of Perry co., abt. 10 m. E. of Pinckneyville.

Mount Haw'ley, in *Illinois*, a village of Peoria co., abt. 10 m. N. of Peoria.

Mount Heal'thy, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 110 m. S.W. by W. of Columbus.

Mount Hill Iron Works, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

Mount Holly, in *New Jersey*, a post-village, cap. of Burlington co., abt. 10 m. S. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Mount Holly, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mount Holly, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Mount Hood, in *Oregon*, a peak of the Cascade Range, abt. 70 m. E. of Oregon; height, 14,000 feet.

Mount Hope, in *Illinois*, a township of McLean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Mount Hope, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Delhi.

Mount Hope, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange co, abt. 130 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Mount Hope, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 11 m. S.E. of Chambersburg; *pop.* abt. 300. — A post-village of Lancaster co.

Mount Hope, in *Rhode Island*, an eminence of Bristol co., on the W. shore of Mount Hope Bay. It is noted as having been the residence of the famous Indian chief King Philip.

Mount Hope Bay, in *Rhode Island*, an arm of Narragansett Bay, extending N.E. into Bristol co.

Mount Ida, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., abt. 90 m. W. by S. of Little Rock.

Mount Idaho, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village of Nez Perces co., abt. 65 m. E. by S. of Lewiston.

Mount Independence, in *Vermont*, an eminence in Addison co., abt. 2 m. S.E. of Fort Ticonderoga. It was a strongly fortified military post during the early history of the colonies.

Mount'ing, *n.* Act of rising.

—Act of preparing for use, or embellishment; that by which anything is prepared for use, or set off to advantage.

—Equipment; embellishment; appointment; as, the *mounting* of a sword.

Mount'ingly, *adv.* By ascending or rising.

Mount Jack'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Pittsburg.

Mount Jackson, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Shenandoah co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Woodstock.

Mount Jefferson, in *New Hampshire*, a summit of the White Mountains, in Coos co., between Mount Adams and Mount Washington. *Height*, 5,657 feet.

Mount Joy, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—A post-village and township of Lancaster co., about 12 m. N.W. of Lancaster; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Mount Kings'ton, in *Illinois*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 72 m. S. of Springfield.

Mount La Fayette, in *New Hampshire*, a summit of the White Mountains, in Grafton co., abt. 75 m. N. by W. of Concord. *Height*, 5,500.

Mount Leb'anon, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Bienville parish, abt. 200 m. N.N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Mount Leb'anon, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Spartanburg dist.

Mount Lein'ster, a mountain of Ireland, in Leinster, of Carlow, abt. 7 m. E.N.E. of Borris. *Height*, 2,610 feet.

Mount Lib'erty, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mount Linn, in *California*, a peak of the Coast Range, abt. Lat. 40° N., Lon. 123° W.

Mount Ly'ell, in *California*, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, abt. Lat. 37° 45′ N. *Height*, abt. 13,500 feet.

Mount MacIntire, in *New York*, a summit of the Adirondacks, N.E. of Mount Tahawus. *Height*, 5,180 ft.

Mount Mad'ison, in *New Hampshire*, a peak of the White Mountains in Coos co., immediately south of Mount Washington. *Height*, 5,415 feet.

Mount Mans'field, in *Vermont*, the highest peak of the Green Mountains, abt. 20 m. N.W. of Montpelier. *Height*, 4,359 feet.

Mount Mar'cy, in *New York*. See MOUNT TAHAWUS.

Mount Meigs, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 15 m. E. of Montgomery.

Mount Melimoyu', a peak of the Andes, near the W. coast of Patagonia. *Height*, 7,400 feet.

Mountmel'lick, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Maryborough; *pop.* 3,500.

Mount Merid'ian, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Mount Merid'ian, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., abt 118 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Mount Mis'ery, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt. 17 m. E.S.E. of Mount Holly.

Mount Mitch'ell, or MITCHELL'S PEAK, in *N. Carolina*, a peak of the Black Mountains, abt. 125 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh. It is the second highest summit E. of the Mississippi River. *Height*, 6,732 feet.

Mount Mor'ah, in *New Hampshire*, a peak of the White Mountains, in Coos co.

Mount Mor'ris, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Ogle co., abt. 177 m. N. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 3,600.

Mount Mor'ris, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 68 m. N.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Mount Mor'ris, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 36 m. S. by W. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 6,500.

Mount Morris, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Green co., abt. 18 m. S.E. of Waynesburg.

Mount Morris, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waushara co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Mount Ne'bo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co.

—A village of Lebanon co.

Mount Ne'bo, in *Vermont*, an eminence of Addison co., near Lake Champlain.

Mount Ol'ive, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Izard co., abt. 100 m. N. of Little Rock.

Mount Ol'ive, in *Iowa*, a village of Mills co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of Glenwood.

Mount Olive, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Cincinnati.

Mount Ol'iver, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Allegheny co., abt. 2 m. S. of Pittsburg.

Mount Oph'ir, in *California*, a post-village of Mariposa co., abt. 7 m. W. of Mariposa.

Mount Pacarai'ma, or SIERRA PACARAIMA, a mountain of Brazil, near the Parima; Lat. 3°38′ N., Lon. 63°8′ W.

Mount Pal'atine, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Hennepin.

Mount Pe'lia, or MIDDLEBURG, in *Tennessee*, a village of Weakly co., abt. 135 m. W. of Nashville.

Mount Pis'gah, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 20 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Mount Pleas'ant, a village of Upper Canada, abt. 30 m. N. of Hamilton.

Mount Pleasant, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Delaware co., abt. 33 m. W.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* of township abt 2,500. — A village of Martin co., abt. 35 m. E. of Vincennes.

Mount Pleasant, in *Iowa*, a city, cap. of Henry co., abt. 28 m. W.N.W. of Burlington. It contains a Wesleyan University, the Iowa Insane Hospital, and several other educational and benevolent institutions. *Pop.* 4,425.

Mount Pleasant, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Atchison co., abt. 10 m. S. of Atchison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Mount Pleasant, in *Kentucky*, a village of Harlan co., abt. 170 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Mount Pleasant, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co.

Mount Pleasant, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Macomb co., abt. 41 m. N. of Detroit.

—A village of Wayne co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Detroit.

Mount Pleasant, in *Minnesota*, a township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A village of Scott co., abt. 27 m. S.W. of St. Paul. — A post-township of Wabashaw co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Mount Pleasant, in *Missouri*, a township of Lawrence co. — A village of Miller co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of Jefferson City. — A township of Scotland co.

Mount Pleasant, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 32 m. S. of Omaha City.

Mount Pleasant, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Cabarras co., abt. 136 m. W. of Raleigh.

Mount Pleasant, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 11 m. W.N.W. of Flemington. — A village of Monmouth co., abt. 10 m. N. of Freehold. — A village of Morris co., abt. 13 m. N.N.W. of Morristown.

Mount Pleasant, in *New York*, a township of Westchester co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Mount Pleasant, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., abt. 10 m. N. of Cincinnati. — A post-village and township of Jefferson co, abt. 130 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Mount Pleasant, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A village and township of Columbia co., abt. 3 m. N. of Bloomsburg; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100. — A village of Lancaster co. — A village and township of Washington co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A post-borough and township of Westmoreland co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of township abt. 3,800.

Mount Pleasant, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Maury co., abt. 52 m. S.S.W. of Nashville. — A village of Sullivan co.

Mount Pleasant, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Titus co., abt. 320 m. N.E. of Austin.

Mount Pleasant, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of San Pete co., abt. 22 m. N.N.E. of Manti.

Mount Pleasant, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., abt. 5 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Mount Pleasant, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A village and township of Racine co., abt. 4 m. W. of Racine; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Mount Pulas'ki, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Logan co., abt. 25 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Mount Rain'ier, in *Washington Territory*, a peak of the Cascade Range, abt. Lat. 46° 60′ N., Lon. 121° 20′ W.; *height*, abt. 12,000 ft.

Mount'rath, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, Queen's county, abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Roscrea; *pop.* 3,000.

Mount Repub'lic, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wayne co., abt. 170 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Mount Rip'ley, in *California*, a peak of the Coast Range, on the E. border of Lake co.; *height*, abt. 7,500 ft.

Mount Rock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co.

Mount Saint Elí'as, a volcanic mountain of North America, on the boundary line between Alaska and the British possessions; Lat. 60° 18′ N., Lon. 140° 30′ W. *Height*, (estimated) 17,000 ft.

Mount's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the S.E. coast of England, county of Cornwall. In it is St. Michael's Mount.

Mount San Bernardi'no, in *California*, a mountain peak in Bernardino co., about 75 m. E. of Los Angelos; *height*, 8,500 ft.

Mount Scott, in *Iowa*, a village of Cass co., abt. 200 m. W.N.W. of Iowa City.

Mount Scott, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Douglas co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Mount Sew'ard, in *New York*, a spur of the Adirondacks, in Franklin co., abt. 130 m. N. by W. of Albany; *height*, 4,800 feet.

Mount Shas'ta, in *California*, an isolated peak in Siskiyou co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Yreka; *height*, estimated at 17,500 ft. It is an extinct volcano, and supposed to be the highest summit in California.

Mount Sid'ney, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 80 m. S. of Indianapolis.

Mount Sid'ney, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Staunton.

Mount So'lon, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co, abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Mount Ster'ling, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Choctaw co., abt. 125 m. W. by S. of Montgomery. — A village of Monroe co.

Mount Ster'ling, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Brown co., abt. 77 m. W. by N. of Springfield.

Mount Ster'ling, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Switzerland co.

Mount Ster'ling, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., abt. 60 m. E. by S. of Frankfort; *pop.* 1,100.

Mount Ster'ling, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Columbus. — A village of Muskingum co., abt. 46 m. E. of Columbus.

Mount Ster'ling, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 25 m. N. by E. of Prairie du Chien.

Mount Sum'mer, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., abt. 155 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Mounts'ville, in *Virginia*, a village of Loudoun co., abt. 150 m. N. of Richmond.

Mount Ta'bor, in *Indiana*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Bloomington.

Mount Ta'bor, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Union district.

Mount Ta'bor, in *Vermont*, a township of Rutland co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Mount Tahaw'us, or **Mount Mar'cy,** in *New York*, a peak of the Adirondacks, in Essex co. *Height*, 5,467 feet, being the highest summit of the range.

Mount Tom, in *Massachusetts*, an eminence of Hampden co., on the Connecticut River. *Height*, 1,214 ft.

Mount Tyn'dall, in *California*, a peak of the Sierra Nevada, in Tulare co., abt. Lat. 36° 40′ N. *Height*, abt. 14,200 ft.

Mount U'nion, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 134 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Mount U'nion, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 80 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Mount Up'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., abt 100 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Mount Ver'non, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Mobile co., abt. 150 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Mount Ver'non, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of St. Francis co., abt. 115 m. E.N.E. of Little Rock.

Mount Ver'non, in *Colorado Territory*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Denver.

Mount Ver'non, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., abt. 100 m. W. of Savannah.

Mount Ver'non, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., abt. 135 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

Mount Ver'non, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Posey co., abt. 200 m. S.W. of Indianapolis. — A village of Wabash co., abt. 10 m. S. of Wabash.

Mount Ver'non, in *Iowa*, a township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 934. — A post-village of Linn co., abt. 16 m. E.S.E. of Cedar Rapids. — A village of Mahaska co.

Mount Ver'non, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Rockcastle co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Mount Ver'non, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Mount Ver'non, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Macomb co.

Mount Ver'non, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Winona co, abt. 17 m. N. of Winona; *pop.* of township abt. 300.

Mount Ver'non, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., abt. 150 m. S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A village of Moniteau co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Booneville.

Mount Ver'non, in *Nebraska*, a village of Nemaha co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Brownsville.

Mount Ver'non, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 900.

Mount Ver'non, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 20 m. N. of New York city.

Mount Ver'non, in *Ohio*, a town, cap. of Knox co abt. 45 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Mount Ver'non, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 72 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Mount Ver'non, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 48 m. S.S.W. of Knoxville.

Mount Ver'non, in *Texas*, a village of Titus co., abt. 300 m. N.E. of Austin.

Mount Vernon, in *Virginia*, a locality of Fairfax co., on the Potomac River, abt. 8 m. below Alexandria. It was the residence, and contains the tomb of George Washington. The estate originally consisted of a handsome wooden mansion, with the usual farm buildings and 7,000 acres of land. The mansion was built by Lawrence Washington, George's elder brother, who settled here in 1743, and named the estate after Admiral Ver-

non, under whom he had served in the British navy. The mansion was greatly enlarged, and the whole estate much improved by the general, who made it his home until death, Dec. 14, 1799. In 1858 the mansion and tomb, with 200 acres of the farm, were purchased from John A. Washington, the nephew of George Washington, by the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association," for $200,000.

Fig. 1874. — MOUNT VERNON.

The design of this association is to keep the place in order, and hold it in perpetuity as a place of public resort and pilgrimage. Gen. Washington's library and bed-room remain as they were at the time of his death, and contain many articles of interest.

Mount Ver'non, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dane co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of Madison.

Mount Ver'non, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Preston co., abt. 7 m. N.N.E. of Kingwood.

Mount View, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Benton co., abt. 80 m. S.W. by W. of Jefferson City.

Mount'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Troup co., abt. 9 m. E. of La Grange.

Mount'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 8 m. W. of Lancaster.

Mount Vision, (*vish'on,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 78 m. W. of Albany.

Mount Wash'ington, formerly VERNON, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bullitt co, abt. 21 m. S.S.E. of Louisville.

Mount Wash'ington, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* 400.

Mount Wash'ington, in *New Hampshire*, a peak of the White Mountains in Coos co., abt. 85 m. N. by E. of Concord. *Height*, 6,226 ft. above sea-level, being not only the culmination of the White Mountains, but the highest land in New England. It is a favorite resort for tourists in summer.

Mount Wash'ington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co., forming a suburb of Cincinnati.

Mount Wash'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co.

Mount Will'ing, in *Alabama*, a village of Lowndes co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Mount Will'ing, in *S. Carolina*, a post village of Edgefield district.

Mount Yo'nah, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of White co., abt. 15 m. W. of Clarksville.

Mount Zi'on, in *Georgia*, a village of Hancock co., abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Milledgeville.

Mou'ra, a town of Brazil, on the Rio Negro, abt 47 m. W.N.W. of Ayrão.

Mou'rad Bey, chief of the Mamelukes, and companion-in-arms of Ibrahim Bey, was born in Circassia, 1750. On the invasion of Egypt by Bonaparte, he won the admiration of the French by his gallant resistance, but was forced to submit to Kleber, who left him the government of Upper Egypt, under French protectorate. D. 1801.

Mourn, *v. n.* [A. S. *murnan;* O. Ger. *mornen;* Goth. *maurnan*, to mourn.] To sorrow; to lament; to express grief or sorrow; to be sorrowful; to bemoan.

—To wear the customary habit of sorrow.

"We *mourn* in black, why *mourn* we not in blood?" — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To grieve for; to deplore; to lament.

"He that lacks time to *mourn*, lacks time to mend." — *H. Taylor.*

—To utter in a sorrowful manner. (R.)

Mourne, (*morn.*) a river of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Donegal, enters the Foyle at Lifford.

Mourne Mountains, a range of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Down. They are abt. 11 m. in length, extending between Newcastle on the Irish Sea to Carlingford Bay. Highest summit, 3,000 feet.

Mourn'er, *n.* One who mourns or deplores any loss or misfortune. — One who follows a funeral in the habiliments of mourning.

Mourn'ful, *a.* Full of sorrow; expressing sorrow. —Causing grief or sorrow; sad; calamitous; distressing.

Mourn'fully, *adv.* With sorrow; in a manner expressive of sorrow.

Mourn'fulness, *n.* State of mourning; sorrow; grief. — Show, appearance, or expression of grief or sorrow.

Mourn'ing, *n.* An outward manifestation of grief, more particularly on occasions of death. Every nation has some conventional form of mourning. The ancient Hebrews rent their garments, tore their hair, smote their breasts, threw ashes on the head, abstained from washing, sat on the ground, and went bare-headed and bare-footed. The usual period of mourning was seven days; but for Moses and Aaron they mourned a month. The first reference to hired mourners occurs in *Eccles.* xii. 5: "The mourners go about the streets." Another reference to them occurs in 2 *Caron.* xxxv. 25. The greater number of the mourners in ancient Egypt were women, as in the modern East. In Fig. 1875, mourners, all females, are shown casting dust upon their heads before the mummy of a man. Mourning for the dead was conducted in a tumultuous manner among the Hebrews,

Fig. 1875. — EGYPTIAN MOURNERS STREWING ASHES ON THEIR HEADS.

(Fig. 1876.) They also wept and wailed greatly, (*Mark* v. 38.) The Greeks withdrew into privacy, cut off their hair, put on black, — or in some parts, as in Argos, white garments, — rolled themselves on the ground, threw ashes on their heads, tore their clothes, and never appeared in public without a veil. The Roman forms of mourning did not differ greatly from the Grecian. Hired mourning-women were employed at funerals, both by Greeks and Romans. In Europe, the ordinary color for mourning is black; in China and Japan it is white; in Turkey, blue or violet; in Egypt, yellow; in Ethiopia, brown. The time varies in different countries, and according to the degree of relationship, from a week to a year. Hired mourners appear as attendants at funerals in England; but their office is one of mere dumb show, and they are commonly called *mutes.* But in some parts of Ireland, the hired mourners, generally old women, are famous for their extravagant lamentations. Court-mourning in Europe, for members of the reigning family, even in remote degrees, is prescribed by ceremonials, which give the minutest directions as to dress.

Fig. 1876. — JEWISH MOURNING.
(Wail with tabrets, etc.)

Mourn'ing-dove, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to a N. American dove (*Columba Carolinensis*), on account of its mournful note.

Mourn'ingly, *adv.* With the appearance of mourning; mournfully.

Mour'ystown, or **Monrytown,** in *Ohio*, a village of Highland co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Hillsborough.

Mouse, *n.; pl.* MICE. [Ger. *maus;* L., A. S., and Sw. *mus.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Mus*, a genus of rodent mammalia of the family *Muridæ*, having three simple molar teeth in each jaw, with tuberculated summits, the upper incisors wedge-shaped, the lower compressed and pointed; the fore-feet with four toes and a rudimentary thumb; the hind-feet five-toed; the tail long, nearly destitute of hair, and scaly. This genus includes Rats (*q. v.*), and Mice, — the smaller species bearing the latter name. — The common *M.* (*Mus musculus*) is a general inhabitant of almost every country in the world; for though it is said to be not a native of America, but taken there by European settlers, it is now found in every part of this continent. There are several varieties, distinguished by their color; but the fur is usually of a brownish ash-color above, and light beneath; the tail not quite so long as the body; and the ears about half the length of the head. All its actions appear to be regulated by fear and necessity. It seldom leaves its hole but when impelled thereto by the want of food; and then, unlike the rat, who travels from one house to another, it seldom quits the spot where it has once taken up its residence. The *M.* makes a nest not unlike that of a bird, and brings forth several times in a year, generally having from six to ten at a litter. When first born, *M.* are naked and helpless; but in about 15 days they are able to shift for themselves. No animal has more enemies than the *M.;* and few are so incapable of resistance. Cats, snakes, hawks, owls, weasels, and rats are their incessant destroyers; and but for their amazing fecundity, the extirpation of the whole race would seem to be a natural consequence. The *M.* is capable of being tamed, and will sometimes show considerable attachment to its keeper. The *albino*, or white variety, which may be perpetuated by breeding, and is frequently kept as a pet, is particularly so. — The Harvest-mouse (*Mus messorius*) is the smallest, and one of the prettiest of all quadrupeds that exist in this country. It is a lively, active, playful little creature. Its eyes are dark; its color above a delicate reddish fawn — the under parts abruptly white; the ears are short and rounded; the tail is rather shorter than the body; length of head and body, 2 inches 6 lines. This animal lives entirely in the fields, resorting in the winter to burrows of its own construction, or to corn-ricks, into which it penetrates, and there finds food and shelter. The asylum in which it rears its young is an artful and beautiful nest, of a spherical form, consisting of the split leaves and panicles of grasses, artificially interwoven, and suspended among the stalks of standing corn or thistles, to which it is secured, and of which the leaves screen it from notice. The entrance to the nest is rather below the middle, and is scarcely observable. The parent closes it when she leaves it, and probably while she remains within. The inside is warm and neatly rounded.

Fig. 1877.
NEST OF THE HARVEST-MOUSE.

(*Naut.*) A boss formed on a rope by parcelling.

Mouse-piece. The piece of beef cut from the buttock-end of the round.

Mouse, *v. n.* To watch for and catch mice; as, "a *mousing* owl."—*Shaks.*

—To watch for or pursue in a sly manner; to pry about stealthily.

"A whole assembly of *mousing* saints."—*L'Estrange.*

—*v. a.* To rend; to tear, as a cat devours a mouse.

To mouse a hook. (*Naut.*) To whip a small line across the upper part, as a preventive against unhooking.

Mouse'-color, *n.* A color resembling that of the mouse.

Mouse'-colored, *a.* Of the color of a mouse; dun.

Mouse'-ear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CYNOGLOSSUM.

Mouse'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CHIROMETES.

Mouse'-hole, *n.* A small hole; a hole by which a mouse only may run in and out.

"He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*."—*Stillingfleet.*

Mouse'-hunt, *n.* A hunt for mice.

—A monger; one that hunts mice.

"You have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time."—*Shaks.*

Mous'er, *n.* A cat which catches mice.

"Puss will be a *mouser* still."—*L'Estrange.*

Mouse'-tail, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYOSURUS.

Mouse'-trap, *n.* A trap for catching mice.

Mous'ing, *n.* Act of lying in wait for and catching mice.

(*Naut.*) Same as MOUSE, *q. v.*

Mousseline-de-laine, (*mūs-lin-de-lān'.*) *n.* [Fr.] A woollen fabric, of flimsy texture, used for ladies' dresses.

Mous'tache, *n.* See MUSTACHE.

Monstachio, (*mūs-tash'yo,*) *n.* Old spelling of MUSTACHE, *q. v.*

Mouth, *n.* [A. S. *muth;* D. *moud;* O. Sax., O. Fris., Ger., Belg., and Dan. *mund;* Icel. *mudr*, an orifice; W. *mustachu*, to open the jaws; Lat. *mando*, to cut = Sansk. *mantr.* to speak.] The opening in the head of an animal between the lips, in which food is received, and in which it is eaten, and by which the voice is uttered; also, the cavity between the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue. — The opening or orifice of a vessel, by which it is filled or emptied; as, the *mouth* of a pitcher. — The part or channel of a river by which its waters empty into the ocean, or into a lake, or into another river; as, the *mouths* of the Amazon. — The aperture of a piece of ordnance, by which the charge is issued; as, the *mouth* of a cannon. — The orifice of an organic vessel in animal bodies, by which fluids or other matter is received or discharged; as, the *mouth* of the lacteal vessels. — The opening or entrance of a cave, pit, well, or den; as, the *mouth* of a grotto. — A leading or chief speaker; a mouth-piece; a spokesman.

"Every coffee-house has some statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives."—*Addison.*

—Cry; voice; articulation; utterance.

"With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee." — *Addison.*

—A wry face; a distortion of the features; a mowe; a grimace; a facial make-up.

"Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back." — *Shaks.*

Down in the mouth, downcast in look; chapfallen; of dejected aspect; mortified; chagrined.

"Upon this disappointment they were *down in the mouth.*" *L'Estrange.*

To stop the mouth, to silence; to confound; to confuse; to abash; to confute; to put to shame; to snub.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MOUTHED.) To take into the mouth; to seize with the jaws; to chew; to grind; to munch, as food.

"And now he feasts, *mouthing* the flesh of men." — *Shaks.*

—To utter with a voice affectedly big and resonant; to speak in a strained, stilted, or artificially sonorous manner.

"He *mouths* a sentence, as curs mouth a bone."— *Churchill.*

—To sneer at; to insult; to jeer; to flout. (R.)

—*v. n.* To speak with an affectedly loud or sonorous voice; to rant; to utter with vociferation of tone.

"I'll *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate." — *Addison.*

—To kiss; to buss; to osculate by joining mouth to mouth. (R.)

Mouthed, (*mouth'd.*) *a.* Supplied with a mouth: —

used chiefly in composition; as, foul-*mouthed*, mealy-*mouthed*, hard-*mouthed*.

Mouth'er, *n.* One who mouths or rolls his voice about; a ranter.

Mouth'-friend, *n.* A pretended friend; one who professes false friendship.

Mouth'ful, *n.*; *pl.* MOUTHFULS. As much as fills the mouth, or as much as the mouth contains at one time. —Any proverbially small quantity; a morsel; a morcean; a driblet; a tasting-bit; a modicum.

"To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air." — *Dryden.*

Mouth'-glass, *n.* A small hand-glass, used for inspecting the interior of the mouth.

Mouth'-honor, *n.* Civility outwardly expressed, without sincerity. (R.)

"Curses not loud, but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath." — *Shaks.*

Mouthless, *a.* Having no mouth.

Mouth'-made, *a.* Lip-labored; spoken without sincerity.

Mouth'-piece, *n.* That orifice of a musical wind-instrument to which the mouth is applied; as, the *mouth-piece* of a bugle. — One who speaks on behalf of others; a spokesman.

Movable, (*moov'a-bl.*) *a.* [From *move*; Fr. *mobile*, from Lat. *mobilis*.] That may be moved; susceptible of motion or movement; that can or may be lifted, carried, drawn, turned, or conveyed, or in any way capable of being changed in place or posture; portable; not fixed. — Changeable from one time to another; mutable.

"The *movable* festivals of the Christian Church." — *Holden.*

—*pl.* Goods which are capable of being removed from one place to another. Movable goods or effects are ready money, merchandise, bonds, book-debts, cattle, and household furniture; not fastened with iron or nail, nor sealed in the plaster, but which may be transported without either fraction or deterioration.

Mov'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being movable; mobility; susceptibility of motion.

Mov'ably, *adv.* In a movable manner or condition.

Move, (*moov,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* MOVED.) [Fr. *mouvoir*; It. *movere*; Lat. *movere*, from *movco*, *motum*, to move; Heb. *mud.*] To cause to change place, posture, or position; to set in motion; to impel; to carry, convey, or draw, as from one place to another; as, the horse *moves* a cart, wind *moves* a ship's sails, they are *moving* their furniture, &c.

"Push on — keep *moving*." — *Morton.*

—To excite into action by the force of motive; to rouse or urge by argument, inducement, or appeal; to effect or influence, as the mind, will, or passions; to agitate or disturb through the moral or emotional nature; to prevail on; to cause to act or determine.

"No female arts his mind could *move*." — *Dryden.*

—To awake the feelings or passions of; particularly, to excite tenderness, pity, or grief in the heart; to excite emotional feeling in; to touch pathetically; to arouse active sympathy.

"Would'st thou be *mov'd* to pity, or bestow an alms?" *Dryden.*

—To bring forward for consideration and determination; to moot for deliberation; to propose; to urge; to recommend; to submit, as a resolution to be publicly adopted; as, it was *moved* that the house do adjourn.

Moving force. (*Mech.*) The cause of the change of velocity in the motion of a body.

Moving power. (*Mech.*) Natural agency, as steam, wind, water, &c.; motive power; motor.

—*v. n.* To change place, situation, or posture; to stir; to pass or go, in any manner, from one place or part of space to another, whether by natural or mechanical agency.

"Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*." — *Dryden.*

—To be aroused to action; to stir or operate mentally or spiritually. — To change habitation; to remove, as from one place of abode to another. — To submit a proposition in a deliberate assembly; to bring forward a measure for discussion and decision; to suggest legislatively; to recommend; to urge.

—*n.* The act of moving; a movement; especially, the act of moving one of the pieces employed in playing a game, as chess or draughts, from one position to another, in the course of the game.

"An unseen hand makes all their *moves*." — *Cowley.*

Move'less, *a.* Motionless; fixed; without action.

"The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r." — *Pope.*

Mavement, (*moov'-.*) *n.* [Fr. *mouvement*; It. *movimento.*] Motion; act of moving; any change of position in a material body; progression; a passing, shaking, turning, or flowing; natural or appropriate transference from one place to another; as, his *movements* were watched. —Agitation of the mind or sensibilities; emotion; moral action.

"Could he describe one *movement* of the mind?" — *Pope.*

—Manner of locomotion; style of moving; as, a slow or rapid *movement*. — That which moves or induces motion; as, the wheel-mechanism of a watch is termed its *movement*.

(*Pol.*) An expression adopted of late years into the political vocabulary of most European nations, signifying that party in a state which strives to obtain such concessions in favor of popular rights as will ultimately place the chief functions of government in the hands of the people. It is opposed to the Conservative party, or the *parti de résistance*.

(*Mus.*) Most compositions are divided into several parts, which generally differ from each other in time and key. Each of these divisions is called a movement. For instance, symphonies are, as a rule, divided into six movements, viz.: *An introductory, slow movement; a quick movement; an andante; a minuet; a trio*; and another *quick movement*. In short, every piece of music consists of as many movements as it contains positive changes of time or measure.

(*Horology.*) The train of wheel-work.

Move'ment, *n.* Motive agent; impelling power. (R.)

Mover, (*moov'er,*) *n.* The person or thing that moves or changes place or posture. — The person or thing that imparts motion or impels to action; a motor; a proposer; one who offers a proposition, or makes a suggestion; one who recommends anything for consideration or adoption; as, the *mover* of an address to the Crown.

Moving, (*moov'ing,*) *p. a.* Exciting motion or action; occasioning change of place or posture; arousing the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; calculated to excite the feelings or sensibilities; as, a *moving* story.

Mov'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to excite the passions or affect sensibility; pathetically.

"His looks speak *movingly* in his behalf." — *Shaks.*

Mov'ingness, *n.* Power to affect the passions; quality of being pathetic.

Mow, (*mo,*) *n.* [A. S *mowe*, or *muga*; the same in origin as *much.*] A heap, mass, or pile of hay, or sheaves of grain deposited in a barn. — A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up.

—*v. a.* To lay, as hay, or sheaves of grain, in a heap or mass in a barn, or to lay it in a suitable manner. — To cut down with a scythe, as grass or other plants. — To cut down with speed, or indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity.

"What valiant foemen have we *mowed* down."— *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To cut grass; to use the scythe.

Mow'-burn, *v. n.* To ferment and heat in the mow, from not being dry.

Mowe, *n.* A wry or distorted face.

Mowee, or **Moui,** (*mow'e,*) one of the Sandwich Islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean, 20 m. N.W. of Hawaii, Lat. 20° 44′ N., Lon. 155° 58′ W. It is divided into two peninsulas connected by a low isthmus. The first, or E. *M.*, rises to a height of 10,000 ft., terminating in a crater 2,700 ft. deep, and falling almost perpendicularly towards the sea. W. *M.* rises to an elevation of 6,000 ft. above the sea. The soil is fertile in parts. *Prod.* Wheat, sugar-cane, and fruits. The principal town is Lahaina. *Pop.* 25,000.

Mow'er, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red Cedar, Upper Iowa, and Root rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Austin. *Pop.* abt. 3,217.

Mower City, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Mower co., abt. 32 m. S.W. of Rochester.

Mow'er, *n.* One who mows; a man dexterous in the use of the scythe.

Mow'ing, *n.* Act of cutting with a scythe. — Land from which grass is cut.

Mowing and Reaping. (*Agric.*) The mechanical contrivances now in general use for cutting grass and grain, and which have superseded the former methods of the sickle and scythe, are not modern inventions. The first intimation of such invention comes to us from the ancient Romans, as early as A. D. 23, as mentioned by Pliny the Elder, and again by Palladius, an ecclesiastical writer, in 391. The first practical experiments in the use of such machines in modern times, commenced in England, early in the present century, and those manufactured by Gladstone, Bell, Smith, Plunkett, Scott, and Mann, soon became widely known and admired. This invention was introduced into the U. States about 1826. In 1830 a mowing-machine was produced, and soon after, the combined reaper and mower. About that time the celebrated McCormick reaper appeared, astonishing both American and European farmers. Since that time reapers and mowers of innumerable forms have come into existence, and with such improvements added, as to render it necessary for every farmer as a source of practical utility and economy. The first machines were constructed to imitate, as near as possible, the hand process. Cutters similar to ordinary scythes being used, and rotary motion com-

Fig. 1878. — MOWER AND REAPER.
(Copied from the Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1866.)

municated from the wheels supporting the machines. The cutters were afterwards materially improved by substituting a kind of shears instead of the scythe, and this again was superseded by a long series of double-edged pointed knives, placed at right angles with, and attached to, a long horizontal metal plate, the whole resembling a saw with coarse teeth. These are worked through mortised stationary guards fixed to the front of the machine, and projecting forward, gather the grass or grain between them, where it is clipped off by the cutters. This method is now generally used. The mower and reaper represented in Fig. 1878, invented by Ridgeway, Fox, & Co., of Baltimore, and favorably known for its simplicity and effectiveness, is manufactured principally of the best wrought-iron and steel. The main bar or plate is one continuous piece of wrought-iron, formed so as to make a complete frame and cutter-bar. The motion is produced by conical cams in the driving-wheel, into which fits a chilled iron conical roller, revolving upon the end of a strong wrought-iron and steel crank, which connects with and gives motion to the knives. It has a self-raker attached, and there are no gear-wheels, nor pinions. For the accommodation of those farmers who possess small farms, R. H. Allen & Co., of New York, invented their one-horse "Pony Clipper," which received the first premium at the great trial of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Auburn, N. Y., 1866. Another excellent one-horse machine is manufactured by D. & M. Osborn & Co., of Auburn, N. Y.

Mox'a, *n.* (*Med.*) A cottony substance prepared by the Chinese and Japanese, by beating the dried leaves of the *Artemisia moxa*. It is used as a cautery by placing a small cone of it on the skin, and then setting fire to it. On burning down to the part on which it rests, it makes a sore, which is kept open, if requisite. It is principally used in cases of gout or rheumatism. — Any substance which, by gradual combustion near the skin, is employed as a counter-irritant.

(*Bot.*) *Artemisia chinensis.* See ARTEMISIA.

Moxibus'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Mode of cauterization by means of moxa. — *Dunglison.*

Moy, a river of Ireland, rising in the city of Sligo, and, after a course of 40 m., falling into Killala Bay, 2 m. from Killala.

Mo'ya, *n.* [Fr. and Sp.] A term used in S. America to denominate the mud thrown out in volcanic eruptions.

Moyamen'sing, in *Pennsylvania*, a former district of Philadelphia co., now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia. It contains the county prison, abt. 1½ m. S.W. of the State-House.

Moyle, *n.* See MOIL.

Moyobam'ba, a town of Peru, abt. 40 m. E. of Chachapoyas; *pop.* 6,001.

Mozambique, (*mo-zam-breek',*) a territory on the E. coast of S. Africa, belonging to Portugal, extending from Cape Delgado, in Lat. 10° 41′ S., to Delagoa Bay, 26° S. *Area*, estimated at 283,500 sq. m. The country along the coast is level and fertile. The shores are generally high and abrupt. The principal rivers are the Zambesi and Sofala. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, rice, sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. *Min.* Gold and copper. Pearl-fishing is a source of considerable profit. The principal exports are grain, gold-dust, honey, tortoise-shell, amber, &c. The principal settlements are Mozambique (the cap.), Ibo, Pomba, Conducia, Mokamba, and Quilimane. *Pop.* 300,000.

MOZAMBIQUE, the cap. of the Portuguese provinces in Africa, Lat. 14° 49′ S., Lon. 40° 45′ E. It stands on an island of coral, 1½ m. in length, near the entrance of a deep inlet of the sea, which forms its harbor. The harbor is commodious, but the trade, which was formerly very extensive, is very much reduced, being chiefly with India. *Pop.* 5,000

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL, a portion of the Indian Ocean, between the Island of Madagascar and the S.E. coast of Africa. It is 1,000 m. long and 450 in average breadth. In its narrowest part, on the coast of Zanzibar, is the above territory, island, and town.

MOZAMBIQUE CURRENT. (*Phys. Geog.*) A S.W. current, which sets along the African coast toward the channel of Mozambique during the whole year, and is probably the result of a drift current produced in the South Indian Ocean by the monsoons; it varies much in different seasons and years. The set of the winds drives the water up among the islands, and forces it to recover its level by rushing through the Mozambique Channel. This current is a part of the chain conveying the waters of the Pacific to the Atlantic, and is connected with the current produced within a narrow belt of ocean on the south side of the equator. On the north side the causes act less regularly, and the results are not traceable.

Mo'zart, JOHANN CHRYSOSTOMUS WOLFGANG GOTTLIEB, a celebrated German musical composer, b. at Salzburg, on the 25th of January, 1756; was the son of Leopold *M.*, a bookbinder of Augsburg, who studied music at Salzburg, and was, in 1762, admitted as one of the musicians of the prince-archbishop of that town. The young *M.*, born amid music, soon evinced a most remarkable musical precocity. His father could not fail to observe his genius, and he gave him every advantage; so that, before the child was four years old, he could play on the harpsichord with correctness and taste. In his fifth year he wrote a concerto for the harpsichord. In his sixth year, his father took him and his sister Maria Anna, who was also a musical genius, to Munich and Vienna, where the little artists were introduced to the imperial court, and the unequalled execution of the boy excited universal surprise. In 1763, when young *M.* was seven years old, he was taken to Paris, where he remained six months, and was overwhelmed with attention and applause. Here he published his first sonatas. In 1764, the family proceeded to England, and performed at court, the son playing on the king's organ with great success. At a public concert, symphonies of his composition only were performed. Here, as well as in Paris, compositions of Bach, Handel, &c., were laid before him, all of which he executed with the greatest truth at first sight. After this, he returned to Holland, and assisted

at the installation of the stadtholder. The family next visited Paris, and after having been twice at Versailles, proceeded, by way of Lyons, through Switzerland to Munich. In 1766, they returned to Salzburg, where they remained till 1768, and then made a second journey to Vienna. In 1769, *M.*, who had been made master of the concerts at the court at Salzburg, commenced a journey to Italy, in company with his father. In 1770 he composed, in his fourteenth year, his serious opera of *Mithridates*, which had a run of upwards of twenty nights in succession. When *M.* returned to Salzburg, in 1771, he found a letter, in which he was commissioned, in the name of the Empress Maria Theresa, to compose the grand theatrical serenata *Ascanio in Alba*, for the celebration of the nuptials of the Archduke Ferdinand. He undertook this commission, and in August returned to Milan for some months, where, during the festivities of the marriage, Mozart's serenata and an opera composed by Hasse were performed alternately. In 1775 he went again to Vienna, and, engaging in the service of the emperor, he satisfied the great expectations which were raised by his early genius. Among the works of his which will always be the delight of every musical nation, are the *Idomeneo*, by the composition of which he won the hand of Constance Weber, the lady he loved; the *Nozze di Figaro;* the *Zauberflöte;* the *Clemenza di Tito;* and, above all, the splendid *Don Giovanni*, which first appeared in 1787. The music of this opera is the triumph of dramatic composition;

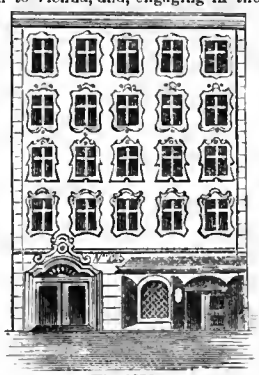


Fig. 1879.
HOUSE OF MOZART AT SALZBURG.

and though its great merits were not appreciated on its first performance, its composer lived to see justice done to it. When in his 36th year, and in a state of great physical debility, he undertook the composition of his sublime *Requiem*, but the decline of his bodily powers, and his great mental excitement, hastened his dissolution; he was seized with repeated fainting fits, brought on by his extreme assiduity in writing, in one of which he expired, Dec. 5, 1792. An English translation of his *Letters*, by Lady Wallace, from the collection of Ludwig Nohl, appeared in 1865. These letters, written in a frank, confidential mood, possess great interest, showing in the most striking manner how the great artist lived and labored, enjoyed and suffered.

Mozdok', a town and fortress of S. Russia, govt. of Caucasus, on the Terek, 85 m. E.S.E. of Georgievsk.; *pop.* 8,000.

Mozuffurnuggur', a dist. of Brit. India, in the N.W. provinces; Lat. between 29° 10′ and 29° 50′ N., Lon. 77° 6′ and 78° 10′ E. *Area.* 1,620 sq. m. *Pop.* 540,000.

M. P. Abbreviation of *Member of Parliament.* (Eng.)

Mr. An abbreviation of *Master* or *Mister;* — the common title prefixed to the names of men of almost all classes.

M-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A roof formed by the junction of two common roofs with a vallum between them.

Mrs. An abbreviation of *Mistress;* — the common title prefixed to the name of every married lady; also, frequently, in England, to the names of elderly unmarried ladies.

MS. Abbreviation of *manuscript.*

MSS. Abbreviation for *manuscripts.*

Mu'cate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of mucic acid with a base.

Much, *a.* [A.S. *micel;* O. Ger. *mihil*, much, great; Gr. *migas*, great; Sansk. *muhra*, to increase.] Great in quantity or amount; many in number; long in duration; copious; abundant; plenteous; as, to take *much* pains.

—*n.* A great quantity; a great deal; more than enough.

"More than a little is by *much* too *much*." — *Shaks.*

—An uncommon thing; something odd or strange.

"Ladies thought it *much* a man should die for love." — *Dryden.*

To make much of, to treat with peculiar regard or consideration; to pet; to pamper.

"When thou com'st first, . . . thou *mad'st much of* me." — *Shaks.*

—*adv.* In a great degree; by far; to a great degree or extent; — used as a qualification to adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree; as, *much* more, *much* richer, *much* faster.

"Rejoice *much* more, that *much* more good shall spriog." — *Milton.*

—Often or long; to a great extent.

"Think *much*, speak little." — *Dryden.*

—Nearly; closely; almost.

"All left the world *much* as they found it." — *Temple.*

—*v. a.* To make much of; to regard with favor. (Used as a provincial Anglicism.)

Much'ness, *n.* Quantity; — principally used in the vulgarism "much of a *muchness*," that is, much of the same kind, value, or degree.

Mu'cic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline acid formed by the oxidation of gum-arabic, sugar of milk, and other members of the saccharine group of substances. It is a dibasic acid *Form.* $2HO.C_{12}H_8O_{14}$.

Mu'cid, *a.* [From Lat. *mucus*, mucus.] Slimy; musty.

Mu'cidness, *n.* Mustiness; sliminess; mouldiness.

Mucific, (*mu-sif'ik,*) *a.* [Lat. *mucus*, and *facere*, to make.] (*Med.*) Making or generating mucus.

Mu'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *mucus*, and *forma*, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling mucus; having the characteristic properties of mucus.

Mucilage, (*mu'si-laj,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *mucilago*, from Lat. *mucus.*] (*Chem.*) A substance which water, heated to 160° or 180°, extracts from certain seeds or roots, when they are infused in it, and then subjected to pressure in a linen strainer; when the liquor is evaporated, the residue resembles gum. When bruised linseed is thus treated, it yields a mucilaginous solution, which is precipitated by acetate and sub-acetate of lead, by chloride of tin, and by alcohol. Quince-seed furnishes a similar solution. The mucilage appears to reside in the husk or outer coating of the quince-seed; it is used by ladies, under the name of *fixature*, to retain the hair in curl. — Also, a solution of gum, used for the cementing envelopes, documents, &c.

Mucilaginous, (*mu-se-laj'e-nus,*) *a.* Pertaining to, or secreting mucilage; slimy; ropy. — Moist, soft, and lubricous; partaking of the nature of mucilage. — Soluble in water, but not in alcohol.

M. drinks. (*Med.*) The *ptisans*, consisting of decoctions of mallow, gum-water sweetened with sugar candy, gruel made with sago, tapioca, arrowroot or oatmeal, and such drinks as simple and compound barley-water, rice-water, or any demulcent infusion or decoction.

Mucilag'inousness, *n.* The quality of being mucilaginous; sliminess; viscosity.

Mu'cine, *n.* (*Med.*) An albuminous substance found in mucus. — *Dunglison.*

Mucip'arous, *a.* Producing mucus; as, *muciparous* glands. — *Dunglison.*

Muck, *n.* [A.S. *meox, miox;* Swed. *mock.*] Liquefied dung. — Compost; decaying or putrefied vegetable matter.

"With fattening *muck* besmear the roots." — *Phillips.*

—Anything low, mean, or filthy.

"Reward of worldly *muck*." — *Spenser.*

—An old cant term for money.

"The fatal *muck* we quarrelled for." — *Beau. and Fl.*

To run a muck. [Malay *amuk*, to slaughter.] To run madly about, attacking all one meets.

"Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet." — *Pope.*

Muck, *v. a.* To manure with muck; to dung; to apply compost to.

—*a.* Rank; damp; moist; resembling muck. (R.)

Muck'-fork, *n.* A dung-fork.

Muck'-heap, *n.* A dung-heap; a midden; a mass of manure.

Muck'-hill, *n.* A dung-hill; a muck-heap; a midden.

Muck'ish, a. mountain of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Donegal, abt. 5 m. S. of Dunfanaghy; *height*, 2,190 feet.

Muck'iness, *n.* Nastiness; filth; squalor; noisomeness.

Muck'-midden, *n.* A dung-heap; a place for the deposit of manure.

Muck'-rake, *n.* A rake for gathering muck together.

Muck'ross, a peninsula of Ireland, in Munster, co. Kerry, between the middle and lower lakes of Killarney. On it are the ruins of an abbey, founded in 1440.

Muck'-sweat, *n.* A profuse sweat or perspiration. (Vulgar.)

Muck'-worm, *n.* A worm found in muck or liquid manure.

—A miser; a curmudgeon; a hunks.

"Misers are *muck-worms*."—*Swift.*

Muck'y, *a.* Filthy; nasty; disgusting.

Mu'cocele, *n.* (*Med.*) An enlargement or protrusion of the mucous membrane of the lachrymal passages, giving occasion to fistula lachrymalis; dropsy of the lachrymal sac. — *Dunglison.*

Muco-pu'rulent, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the character and appearance of mucus and pus. — *Dunglison.*

Mu'cor, *n.* [Lat.] Mouldiness; mustiness.

(*Med.*) Same as Mucus, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Mucoraceæ.* The species form the various kinds of *mould* on bread, cheese, preserves, paper, &c.

Mucora'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order or division of the alliance *Fungales.* Diag. Spores surrounded by a vesicular veil, or eporangium. Thallus floccose.

Mucos'ity, *n.* Sliminess. — A fluid containing mucus.

Muco'so-sac'charine, *a.* Combining the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

Mucous, (*mū'kus,*) *a.* Pertaining to mucus or resembling it; slimy, ropy, or lubricous.

—Containing mucus or mucilage.

M. membrane. (*Anat.*) The membraneous substance which lines all those internal passages and cavities of the body which are exposed to contact with the air, or by which foreign substances are taken into the body or eliminated from it. These membranes are soft, velvety, and extremely vascular. They are distinguished as lining the digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary passages. In each of those parts they present some slight modifications, adapted for the special functions.

Mu'cousness, *n.* State of being mucous; sliminess.

Mu'cro, *n.* [Lat.] A point.

Mu'cronate, Mu'cronated, *a.* (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Ending in abrupt spinous processes.

Mu'cronately, *adv.* In a mucronate manner.

Mucron'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Tapering by degrees to an abrupt point.

Mu'culent, *a.* [From Lat. *mucus.*] Viscous; moist; sticky; slimy.

Mucu'na, *n.* [*Makuna guaca* is the Brazilian name of one species.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of Papilionaceous plants, order *Tubaceæ.* The hairs covering the legumes of the species *M. pruriens* and *prurita* are used as a mechanical anthelmintic, under the name of *cowhage*, or *cowitch.* The pods, being dipped into treacle or honey, have the hairs scraped off, until the mass has the consistency of an electuary.

Mu'cus, *n.* [Lat., from *mungo*, to blow the nose = Gr. *myssō.*] (*Physiol.*) A thick, glairy fluid, secreted in the cells of the mucous membrane, but differing very materially in its characters, according to the situation of the membrane and the function it has to perform. Mucus chemically consists of albumen, water, and some alkaloid salts. Though naturally thin and transparent, like water, disease produces remarkable differences in its character. Thus: inflammation either makes the secretion thin and acrid, excoriating the cuticle on which it falls: or thick, ropy, and viscid; or compact, granular, and lumpy. At other times it is discharged from the bowels in the form of a flaky deposit. The mucus discharged from the eyes, apart from the secretion of the lachrymal glands, is peculiar to that organ, and that from the ears is distinct in character; while the discharge from the nose, called the *pituitary* secretion, is still more distinct and peculiar.

Mu'entine, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The characteristic organic matter of animal mucus.

Mucuri, (*moo-koo-ree',*) a river in Brazil, enters the Atlantic Ocean abt. Lat. 18° 6′ S.; *length*, abt. 150 m.

Mud, *n.* [Du. *mudder;* Ger. *moder.*] Moist or soft earth of any kind, such as is found in marshes and swamps, at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain.

—*v. a.* To bury in mud or slime.

"*Mudded* to that oozy bed."—*Shaks.*

—To make turbid or foul with dirt; to stir, as the sediment of liquors.

Mu'dar Bark, and **Mudarine'.** See Calotropis.

Mud'dily, *adv.* Turbidly; with foul mixture; cloudily; confusedly.

Mud'diness, *n.* The state or quality of being muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dirt, or sediment. —Intellectual cloudiness or dulness.

Muddle, (*mud'dl,*) *v. a.* To make muddy, foul, or turbid, as water.

"Drink fine champegne, or *muddled* port."—*Prior.*

—To intoxicate partially; to cloud or stupefy, particularly with liquor; to fuddle.

"I was for five years always *muddled*."—*Arbuthnot.*

—To squander; to waste; as, to *muddle* money away.

—*v. n.* To become muddy; to contract filth; to be in a confused or dirty state.

—*n.* Intellectual torpor, confusion, or dulness; as, his brains are in a *muddle.*

Mud'dy, *a.* Foul with mud, dirt, or fine earthy particles; turbid, as water or other fluids; containing mud, as a street. — Dirty; dashed, soiled, or besmeared with mud; as, *muddy* shoes. — Consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure. — Dark; of the color of mud. — Dull; cloudy in mind; heavy; stupid; lethargic; incoherent.

"A dull and *muddy* rascal."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To dirty; to render turbid. — To cloud; to make dull or heavy.

Mud'dy, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Coles co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mud'dy (or Big Muddy) **Creek,** in *Illinois*, enters the Mississippi River from Union co.

Mud'dy, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Gam Hill co.

Muddy Creek, in *Kentucky*, enters the Green River between Butler and Muhlenburg cos.

Muddy Creek, in *Missouri*, enters Crooked Fork of Grand River in Grundy co.

—Enters Lamine River in Cooper co.

Muddy Creek, in *Ohio*, enters Sandusky Bay of Lake Erie from Sandusky co.

Muddy Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River in York co.

—A village and township of Butler co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Muddy Fork, in *Ohio*, enters the Walhonding River in Holmes co.

Muddy Lane, in *Illinois*, a village of McDonough co.

Muddy-brained, (*brānd,*) *a.* Stupid; dull; lethargic; obtuse.

Muddy-head'ed, *a.* Having a dull understanding; thick-headed.

Mud'-eel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Lepidosiren.

Mud'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Loach, *q. v.*

Mud'-hen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Rallus.

Mud'-hole, *n.* (*Mach.*) A covered opening in the bottom of a boiler, for discharging the dirt and sediment.

Mud'-plugs, *n. pl.* In locomotive steam-engines, tapered screw-plugs fitted into convenient parts of the boiler to admit of its being washed out occasionally.

Mud'-puppy, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Menobranchus.

Mud'-sill, *n.* The lowest sill of any building, usually imbedded in the soil.

Mud'-stone, *n.* A stone resembling indurated mud.

Mud'-sucker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An aquatic fowl seeking its food from mud.

Mud'-turtle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Terrapin.

Mud'-wall, *n.* A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Meaops.

Mud'-walled, *a.* Having a mud-wall.

Mud'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Limosella.

Mue, *v. a.* To moult; to change feathers; to mew. See Mew.

Muez'zin, *n.* [Ar.] A Moslem crier of the hour of prayer from the top of a minaret.

Muff, *n.* [Ger. and Sw. *muff;* Dan. *muffe;* Fr. *moufle.*] A warm cover for receiving the hands, usually made of fur or dressed skins. — A mean-spirited, despicable

fellow; a stupid person; as, "a *muff* of a curate." *Thackeray.* (Used colloquially.)

Muffetee', *n.* A small muff worn over the wrist to protect it from cold.

Muf'fin, *n.* A light, round, spongy cake, baked on a griddle and buttered, used for the less substantial meals, as breakfast, tea, &c; a crumpet.

—An earthen table-plate.

Muffineer', *n.* A dish for keeping muffins hot at table.

Muffle, (*müf'fl*) *v. a.* [Fr. *moufler*, from *moufle*, a muff.] To cover from the weather by cloth, fur, or any garment; to cover close, particularly the neck and face.

"You must be *muffled* up like ladies." — *Dryden.*

—Figuratively, to cloak; to cover; to conceal.—To deaden the sound of, as by wrapping or tying cloth, &c., around; as, *muffled* oars.

"Our hearts like *muffled* drums are beating." — *Longfellow.*

—*v. n.* To speak inwardly; to speak without clear and distinct articulation.

"*Muffling*, and laziness of speaking." — *Holden.*

Muf'fle, *n.* (*Chem. and Metall.*) An arched vessel with a flat bottom, in which substances may be exposed to a red heat without coming into contact with the fuel.—The naked extremity of the nose between the nostrils, when covered with a mucous membrane;—applied to ruminant animals.

Muf'flon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOUFFLON.

Muf'ti, *n.*; *pl.* MUFTIS. [Ar.] In Turkey, the name given to the head doctors of the law of the Koran, of which there is one in every large town. He is of great authority in the empire, being, as interpreter of the law, consulted on judicial proceedings, particularly in criminal cases, and in general on all affairs of importance. The grand mufti at Constantinople, called "Sheikh-ul-Islam," *chief of Islam*, is the head of the Turkish Church, and takes rank immediately after the Grand Vizier. He is the chief interpreter of the law, and formerly no person could be put to death without his consent; but of late years, since the reorganization of the Turkish government, the powers and prerogatives of the grand mufti have been much curtailed.

Muf'ti, *n.* In England, a colloquialism for the civilian garb of a naval or military officer when off duty; also, a citizen's dress, as distinguished from naval, military, or court uniform.

Mug, *n.* [Ir. *mugan*, a mug.] A small vessel of earthenware or metal for containing liquor.—A slang colloquialism for the human face or mouth.

Mug'gets, *n. pl.* The intestines of a calf.

Mug'gish, *a.* Same as MUGGY, *q. v.*

Mug'gy, Mug'gish, *a.* [W. *mwg*, smoke; Icel. *mugga*, mist.] Moist; damp; mouldy; mucid; as, *muggy* straw.—Damp and close; oppressive not elastic or bracing; as, *muggy* weather.

Mugil'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Mullets, a family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the generic characters are as follows:—Body nearly cylindrical, covered with large scales; two dorsal fins, widely separated, the rays of the first fin being spinous, and those of the second flexible; ventral fins behind the pectorals; the middle of the under jaw with an elevated angular point, and a corresponding groove to receive it in the upper; the teeth small; the head depressed; and the branchiostegous rays six in number. The color of the back and top of the head is a dusky gray, tinged with blue; the sides and under-surface of the body silvery white, marked with longitudinal parallel dark lines; the membranes of the fins dull white, cheeks silvery white, and the irides reddish brown. *Mugil* is the typical genus of the family, and to it belong the following species:—The Gray Mullet is a common inhabitant of the Mediterranean, and of the northern seas; it seldom proceeds to any distance from land, as it delights in shallow water, and seldom proceeds to any distance up the mouths of rivers. That the gray mullet was well known to the ancients, the historian Pliny bears ample testimony, as he has celebrated the great fisheries of this one species which the Romans possessed at Languedoc. The mullets prey generally on food in a state of decomposition, and it is one of the few fishes that reject live prey. Besides the common mullet, there is the *thick-lipped gray mullet*, which differs only from the specimen last described by the lip being thicker, and the color of the head and back being more of a greenish hue; the *plain red mullet*, found in the Mediterranean and the seas and rivers of America, Africa, and even India; and the *striped red mullet* (*Mugil lineatus*), a small species, 8 to 9 inches in length, and of a silvery color, which is common on our coasts.

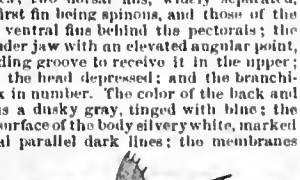


Fig. 1880.—STRIPED MULLET. (*Mugil lineatus.*)

Mu'hallitch, a town of European Turkey, in Anatolia, 13 m. S. of the Sea of Marmora, and 38 m. W. of Brusa. It exports silk, wool, valonia, and fruits. *Pop.* 12,000.

Mühlenbach, [Hung. *Szasz-Sebes*,] (*mu'len-bak*,) a town of Austria, in Transylvania, on the Mühlenbach, 29 m. W.N.W. of Hermanstadt. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 4,500.

Muh'lenberg, in *Ohio*, a township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Mühlenber'gia, *n.* [After the late Henry *Mühlenberg*, D. D., an eminent botanist.] A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. *M. diffusa*, the Drop-seed Grass, is a perennial herb growing on the borders of woods along the Atlantic States and W. to Kentucky; stem decumbent, diffuse, branching, slender, compressed; spikelets pedicellate, often purple; awn abt. as long as the palea.

Muh'lenburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Mühlhausen, (*mool-hou'sen*,) a town of Prussia, prov. of Saxony, on the Unstrut, 29 m. N.W. of Erfurt. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen cloths, and carpets; also, dye-works, fulling and oil mills, tanneries, distilleries, &c. It has an active trade in corn and dyeing-drugs. *Pop.* 16,104.

Mul'rea, or MULREA, a mountain range of Ireland, co. Mayo, on the N. side of Killery harbor. *Height*, 2,688 ft.

Muir, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co.

Mukil'teo, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Snohomish co., abt. 95 m. N.E. of Olympia.

Muk'wa, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,600.

Mukwon'ago, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waukesha co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Mulat'to, *n.*; *pl.* MULATTOES. [Sp. *mulato*, from *mulo*, a mule, the produce of a horse and an ass. See MULE.] One who is the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mulat'tress, *n.* A female mulatto.

Mul'berry, *n.* [Ger. *maulbeere*; Swed. *mullbar*; It. *mora*; Lat. *morus*; Gr. *moron*, the black mulberry.] (*Bot.*) See MORACEÆ.

Mul'berry, in *Arkansas*, a township of Franklin co.—A township of Johnson co.

Mulberry Creek, in *Alabama*, forms the line between Autauga and Dallas cos., and enters the Alabama River 14 m. above Selma.

Mulberry Creek, in *Georgia*, flows into the Chattahoochee River in Harris co. The Indian name is *Cataula*.

Mulberry Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Catawba near Morgantown, in Burke co.

Mulberry Gap, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 280 m. E. by N. of Nashville.

Mulberry River, in *Alabama*, one of the head forks of the Tuscaloosa.

Mulch, *n.* Half-rotten matting, straw, &c., strewn on the ground, as around the roots of a tree, plant, &c., to protect them from unfavorable weather.

—*v. a.* To furnish with mulch.

Mulct, *n.* [It. *multa*; Lat. *mulcta*, or *multa*; a Sabine word.] A fine; a penalty; amercement; a forfeiture; especially, a fine imposed on a person guilty of some offence or misdemeanor.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *mulcter*; Lat. *mulcto*, or *multo*.] To punish for an offence or misdemeanor by imposing a pecuniary fine.—To withhold or debar from by way of punishment or discipline.

Mulc'tary, Mulc'tuary, *a.* Imposing a pecuniary penalty; finable.

Mul'der, GERHARD JOHANNES, a Dutch chemist, b. at Utrecht, 1802, professor of chemistry in the University of his native town. He is chiefly known as the discoverer of *Rotein*, q. v.

Mule, *n.* [A. S. *mul*; D. *muilezel*; Ger. *maulesel*; Gael. *muileid*; Ir. *muille*, probably akin to Lat. *molo*.] (*Zoöl.*) A hybrid animal, between the horse and the ass, differing in size, strength, and beauty, according to the predominance of its parental species; those between a male ass and a mare being far superior to the progeny of a she-ass with a horse. In mountainous countries mules are highly serviceable, no beast of burden being either so sure-footed, or so capable of enduring fatigue; but in beauty of form they fall very short of that noble quadruped, the horse; the mule having a large, clumsy head, long, erect ears, a short mane, and a thin tail. In Spain, Portugal, Italy, the East, and in South America, this animal is much valued for the saddle, and for drawing carriages. Savoy produces very large ones, but the finest are bred in Spain. They are sometimes fifteen or sixteen hands high, thick-set, and capable of travelling for months together, with six or eight hundred weight on their backs. It has been thought that they are altogether incapable of producing their kind; but some few instances have occurred in which female mules have had foals, and in which the male has impregnated females, both of the horse and ass species. Such instances are, however, very rare.

Fig. 1881.—SPANISH MULE.

Mule, Mule'-jenny, *n.* (*Mach.*) A machine used in the manufacture of cotton-thread. (Sometimes written *spinning-jenny*.)

Mule'-spinner, *n.* One who spins thread on a mule.

Muleteer', *n.* [Fr. *muletier*.] A mule-driver.

Mu'ley, *n.* A kind of saw.

Mul'grave, in *Alaska*, a cape and port on the N.W. coast, Lat. 59° 33′ N., Lon. 139° 43′ W.

Mul'grave Archipel'ago, in the Pacific Ocean, comprising various groups of islands, between Lat. 3° S. and 12° N., Lon. 166° and 177° E., including the Radack, Ralick, Pescadores, Marshall, and Mulgrave islands.

Mulhausen, or **Mulhouse**, (*mul-hou'sen*,) a town of France, dept. of Haut-Rhin, on the Ill, 22 m. S. of Colmar, and 16 m. N.W. of Basle. It is divided into the old and new town. The latter, which extends as far as the canal which unites the Rhine and Rhone, contains numerous handsome edifices, the principal of which are the chamber of commerce, the exchange, and town-hall. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, hosiery, straw hats, morocco, leather, and beer. It has also a brisk trade in iron, hardware, and agricultural produce. *M.* was made a free and imperial city in 1273, by Rudolph I. of Hapsburg, and became the chief town of a small republic, which entered into an alliance with the Swiss cantons in 1514. It declared in favor of annexation to France in 1793, and this was accomplished by treaty in 1798. *Pop.* 58,773.

Mulheim, (*mool'hime*,) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 3 m. N.E. of Cologne. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, cashmere, leather, &c. *Pop.* 6,000

Mul'heim, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Ruhr, 16 m. N.N.E. of Düsseldorf. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, leather, starch, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,000.

Mulieb'rity, *n.* [Lat. *muliebritas*, from *mulier*, a woman.] Womanhood; puberty in woman,—corresponding with virility in man.—Effeminacy; weakness; softness.

Mu'lier, *n.* [Lat.] A woman.

Mu'llerly, *n.* (*Law.*) Position of one born in lawful wedlock.

Mul'ish, *a.* Like a mule; stubborn; sullen; refractory; obstinate.

Mul'ishly, *adv.* With stubbornness, as of a mule.

Mul'ishness, *n.* Quality of being mulish; obstinacy or stubbornness, as of a mule.

Mull, *v. a.* [Lat. *mollio*, to soften, to moderate. See MOLLIFY.] To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices; as, to *mull* claret.—To dispirit; to deaden; to render insensible.

—*n.* [W. *moel*, a mountain.] A headland; a promontory; a cape; as, the *Mull* of Galloway. (A Scotticism.)

—In Scotland, a snuff-box made of the curved or smaller end of a horn.

Mull, *n.* A thin, flimsy kind of muslin.

Mull, one of the Hebrides, off the W. coast of Scotland, co. of Argyle, separated from the mainland by the Sound of Mull; Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 6° W. *Ext* 30 m. long, and 25 broad. The surface is mountainous; Mount Benmore reaching an elevation of 3,000 ft. The soil is adapted for grazing. The principal town is Tobermory. *Pop.* 16,000.

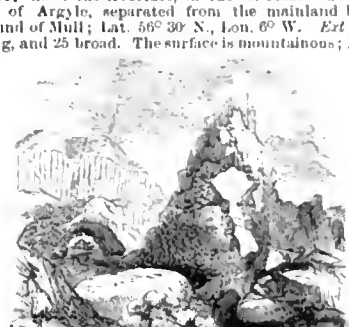


Fig. 1882.—BASALTIC ROCKS, IN THE ISLAND OF MULL.

Mull, (Sound of,) off the W. coast of Scotland, 18 m. in length and 2 m. in average breadth, separates the above island from the cos. of Argyle and Inverness.

Mul'la, Mul'lah, *n.* Same as MOLLAH, *q. v.*

Mullenahone', a town of Ireland, about 26 m. E. of Tipperary; *pop.* 1,200.

Mul'lein, Mul'len, *n.* [Fr. *molène*, from Lat. *mollis*.] (*Bot.*) See VERBASCUM.

Mul'ler, *n.* The person who, or thing which, mulls.—A vessel used for mulling wine over a fire.

—[Lat. *molaris*, a mill-stone.] A sort of pestle used for grinding or pulverizing pigments, &c.

Müller, CARL GOTTFRIED, an eminent German scholar and historian, was b. in 1797, at Brieg, in Silesia. He studied at Breslau and Berlin, and became, in 1819, professor of archæology in the University of Göttingen, and distinguished himself by his researches into Greek mythology and history. He visited France and England in 1822, but his life is marked by few incidents. While travelling in Greece, with a view to the commencement of an elaborate work on the history of that country, he was taken ill, and d. at Athens, Aug. 1, 1840. His most important works are, *Die Dorier*, which was translated into English by Sir G. C. Lewis; *Prolegomena to a Scientific Mythology*; *Die Etrusker*; *Handbuch der Archæologie der Kunst*; and a *History of Greek Literature*, which he did not live to complete.

Müller, FRIEDRICH MAX, one of the most eminent of living philologists, was b. at Dessau, in 1823. After receiving the early part of his education in his native town, *M.* proceeded to Leipzig, and Berlin, and in those cities devoted himself to the study of Sanskrit and other Oriental languages. In 1847, he was commissioned by the English East India Company to edit the *Rig-Veda* of the Hindoos. The first vol. of this great undertaking appeared in 1849, and the fourth in 1863. In 1853 *M.*

was appointed Professor of Modern Languages at Oxford University, and elected a Fellow of All Souls' College. Among his other valuable works are *Comparative Mythology* (1856); *History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature* (2d edit. London, 1855); and *Lectures on the Science of Language* (1861-3).

Müller, JOHANN, an eminent German physiologist, b. at Coblentz, 1801. After taking his degree of doctor in medicine at the University of Bonn, in 1823, he became Professor of Physiology and Anatomy at the same place, 1830, exchanging to Berlin three years afterward. In 1833 he published his great work, *The Physiology of Man*, which was soon afterwards translated into French and English, and is still, perhaps, the best existing work on physiology. His later writings, embracing every subject in comparative anatomy and physiology, have been chiefly published in his own journal, devoted to physiology, &c., and which he has conducted since its establishment, in 1834.

Müller, JOHANNES VON, an eminent Swiss historian, was b. in 1752, at Schaffhausen, and studied at Göttingen. In 1780 he published the first part of his *History of the Swiss Confederation*; and shortly after he went to Berlin, where he printed *Historical Essays*. His other principal work was a *Course of Universal History*. His works were published collectively at Tübingen, in 27 vols. Müller was successively professor of Greek at Schaffhausen, and of history at Cassel, councillor of the imperial chancery, secretary of state for the ephemeral kingdom of Westphalia, and director-general of public instruction. D. 1809.

Müller, OTTO FREDERICK, a Danish naturalist, and one of the most original observers of the 18th century, b. at Copenhagen, 1730. After travelling in various countries as tutor to a Danish nobleman, he returned to Copenhagen in 1767, and married a lady of considerable property; whereupon he devoted his life to scientific pursuits. He was appointed by Frederick V. of Denmark, to continue the publication of the "Flora" of his native country, and, in 1779, he commenced a corresponding work on the *Zoölogy of Denmark*, but only lived to complete two parts. Müller also made researches relative to the minute animals, and published several treatises thereon, which Cuvier declared entitled their author to a "place in the first rank of those naturalists who have enriched science with original observations." D. 1784.

Mul'let, *n.* [Fr. *mulet*; Lat. *mullus*, the red sur-mullet. Etymol. unknown.] (*Zoöl.*) See MUGILIDÆ.

(*Her.*) The rowel of a spur. In English blazonry it is depicted of five points (Fig. 1883); in French, of six. It is used as the filial distinction of the third son. See DIFFERENCE.

Fig. 1883. ENGLISH MULLET.

Mul'let, a peninsula of Ireland, on the W. coast, co. Mayo.

Mul'lett River, in *Wisconsin*, flows into the Sheboygan, in Sheboygan co.

Mul'lett's Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Huron River near Ann Arbor.

Mulley, (*mŭl'y,*) *n.* A child's term for a cow.

Mul'lica, in *New Jersey*, a township of Atlantic co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Mul'lica Hill, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Gloucester co., abt. 7. m. S. by W. of Camden.

Mulligataw'ny, *n.* (*Cookery.*) An East India soup made with hot curry.

Mul'ligrubs, *n.* A slang term for colic, flatulence, or distention of the bowels. — Sullenness; ill-humor; splaen.

Mullingar', a town of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, cap. of the co. Westmeath, on the Brosna, 44 m. N.W. of Dublin. It is a large mart for corn, butter, cattle, and other agricultural produce. *Pop.* 5,359.

Mullin'gong, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DUCK-MILL.

Mul'lion, (*mŭl'yun,*) MUNNION, MONION, or MANIAL, *n.* [Fr. *moulure*, a moulding, from *moule*, a mould; Lat. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, a standard.] The division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in Gothic architecture; the styles, or upright divisions, in wainscoting are also sometimes called by the same name. In Norman work, windows are not unfrequently used in couplets, and sometimes in triplets, but they are almost invariably separated by small shafts, or by piers, too massive to be called *M.* In the Decorated and Perpendicular styles they are very common. The mouldings of *M.* are extremely various, but they always partake of the characteristics of the prevailing style of architecture: in rich Early English and Decorated work they have frequently one or more small shafts attached to them, which terminate at the level of the springing of the arch, and the mouldings in the tracery (where tracery is used) over the capitals of the shafts are generally different from those below; but in very numerous instances, mullions, in both these styles, have plain splays only, and no mouldings, and many of the Decorated date have shallow hollows instead of splays at the sides; in Perpendicular work a plain mullion of this last-mentioned kind is extremely common. After the introduction of the Perpendicular style, shafts are rarely found on mullions, though bases are sometimes worked at the bottoms of the principal mouldings, an arrangement which is also occasionally found in earlier work, and most abundantly in the Flamboyant style of France.

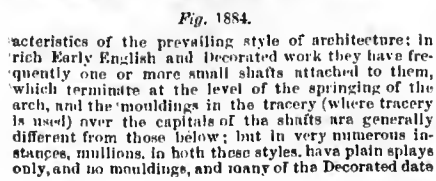


Fig. 1884.

Mul'lion, *v. a.* To shape into divisions by mullions.

Mulse, *n.* [Lat. *mulsum.*] Wine boiled and mingled with honey.

Multan'gular, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, an angle. See MULTIPLY, and ANGLE.] Having many angles; polygonal.

Multan'gularly, *adv.* With many angles.

Multan'gularness, *n.* The state of being many-angled or polygonal.

Multarticu'late, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, much, and *articulus*, a joint.] Possessing many articulations or joints.

Multe'ity, *n.* [From Lat. *multus.*] Multiplicity. (R.)

Multicap'sular, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *capsula*, a small box.] (*Bot.*) Having many capsules; divided into many cells.

Multicar'inate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *carina*, a keel.] (*Conch.*) Many-keeled, said of certain shells.

Multica'vous, *a.* [Lat. *multicavus.*] Full of holes; having many cavities.

Multicip'ital, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *caput*, head.] (*Bot.*) Many-headed.

Mul'ticolor, *a.* Exhibiting many colors.

Multicus'pidate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *cuspis*, point.] Possessing many cusps or points.

Multiden'tate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *dentis*, tooth.] Having many teeth.

Mul'tifaced, *a.* Possessing many faces.

Multifa'rious, *a.* [Lat. *multifarius* — *multus*, and probably *varius*, diverse, varying. See VARIOUS.] Having great diversity or variety; various; manifold; having great multiplicity.

Multifa'riously, *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity; with great variety of modes and relations.

Multifa'riousness, *n.* Multiplied diversity.

(*Law.*) In equity pleading, the demand in one bill of several matters of a distinct and independent nature against several defendants. — *Bouvier.*

Multiferous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing much or many.

Mul'tifid, *a.* [Lat. *multifidus* — *multus*, and *findere*, to split, divide.] (*Bot.*) Having many parts or divisions; cleft into many branches; as, a *multifid* leaf.

Multifidous, *a.* Same as MULTIFID, *q. v.*

Multiflo'rous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *flos, floris*, flower.] Many-flowered.

Mul'tiflue, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and Eng. *flue.*] Having many flues.

Mul'tifoil, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Arch.*) A leaf ornament, consisting of more than five foils. See FOIL.

Mul'tifold, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and Eng. *fold.*] Many times doubled; manifold.

Mul'tiform, *a.* [Lat. *multiformis* — *multus*, and *forma*, shape.] Presenting many forms, shapes, or appearances. — *n.* That which has many forms or aspects.

Multiform'ity, *n.* Diversity of forms or appearances in the same thing.

Multiform'ous, *a.* Exhibiting many forms.

Multigen'erous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *genus, generis*, kind.] Having many kinds.

Multigran'ulate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *granum*, grain.] Consisting of many grains.

Multij'ugous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *jugum*, yoke.] Comprising many pairs.

Multilat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *latus, lateris*, a side. See LATERAL.] Many-sided.

Multilin'eal, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *linea*, line.] Many-lined.

Multiloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] Having many shells or departments; as, a *multilocular* shell.

Multil'oquence, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and *loqui*, to speak.] Garrulousness; verbiage; talkativeness.

Multil'oquent, Multil'oquous, *a.* Very talkative; garrulous; speaking much.

Multino'date, Multino'dous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *nodus*, knot.] Containing many knots.

Multino'mial, *a.* Same as POLYNOMIAL, *q. v.*

Multinom'inal, Multinom'inous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and Gr. μονος, *nominus*, name.] Having many names.

Multip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *parere*, to yield.] Bringing many at a birth; as, "the *multiparous* generation of serpents." — *Browne.*

Multipartite, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *multus*, and *partitus* — *pars*, part.] Having numerous parts.

Mul'tiped, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot. See PEDAL.] An insect that has many feet. — *a.* Having many feet.

Mul'tiple, *a.* [Lat. *multiplex* — *multus*, and *plico, plexus*, to fold. See PLY.] That has many parts; containing many times; manifold.

— *n.* (*Math.*) A number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder is a *multiple* of the latter, and the latter is a *sub-multiple* of parts of the former.

M. fruit. (*Bot.*) A mass of fruit resulting of several blossoms, and aggregated into one body, as the pine-apple.

M. point of a curve. (*Math.*) A point through which the curve passes several times. — *M. tangent of a curve.* (*Math.*) A line which touches the curve several times.

Mul'tiplex, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *plicare*, to fold.] Manifold; multiple.

Mul'tipliable, *a.* [Fr.] That may be multiplied; multiplicable.

Mul'tipliableness, *n.* Capacity of being multiplied.

Mul'tiplicable, *a.* Multipliable; susceptible of multiplication.

Mul'tiplicand, *n.* [Lat. *multiplicandus*, from *multiplico*, to multiply.] (*Arith.*) A number or quantity to be multiplied by another; — the latter is called the *multiplier.*

Mul'tiplicate, *a.* [Lat. *multiplicatus.*] Multiple; manifold; consisting of more than one.

Multiplicate flowers. (*Bot.*) Applied to a double flower, the petals of which arise from supernumerary developments of the parts of floral whorls. — *Wright.*

Multiplica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *multiplicatio.*] Act of multiplying or of increasing numbers; state of being multiplied.

(*Math.*) A rule or operation by which any given number may be repeated or added to itself any number of times proposed; — thus, the product of 100 *multiplied* by 10 is 1,000.

Mul'tiplicative, *a.* Tending to multiply; having the power to multiply or increase numbers.

Mul'tiplicator, *n.* [Fr. *multiplicateur.*] The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Multiplicity, (*plĭ-sĭ'ĭ-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *multiplicité*, from Lat. *multiplex, multiplicis*, manifold.] State of being many or manifold; as, a *multiplicity* of thought. — Great number; many of the same kind; as, a *multiplicity* of gods. — *South.*

Mul'tiplier, *n.* One who, or that which, multiplies, or increases number.

"Quarrels . . . are the *multipliers* of injuries." — *Decay of Piety.*

Mul'tiply, *v. a.* [Lat. *multiplico* — *multus*, great, much, *pl.* many (probably akin to Heb. *mala*, to fill, to make full), and *plico*, to fold. See PLY.] To increase in number; to make more by natural generation or production, or by addition.

"He *multiplieth* words without knowledge." — *Job* xxv. 16.

(*Math.*) To repeat or add to itself any given number as many times as there are units in any other given number; thus, 8 *multiplied* by 8 produces the number 64. — *v. n.* To become manifold; to grow or increase in number; to become numerous.

"The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly shall not thrive." *Wisd.* iv. 3. — To increase in extent; to extend; to spread; as, the "*multiplying* villanies of nature." — *Shaks.*

Multiplying-glass. (*Optics.*) A lens or glass by means of which objects appear to be increased in number. It is ground into several planes, that make angles with each other, and through which the rays of light, issuing from the same point, undergo different refractions, so as to enter the eye from every surface in a different direction, and thus appear as if they came from several points.

Multip'otent, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *potens*, powerful.] Having manifold power; possessing the faculty of doing many different things.

Multipres'ence, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and *presentia*, presence.] The power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

Multira'diate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *radius*, ray.] Exhibiting or emitting many rays.

Multiramose', *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *ramus*, branch.] Many-branched.

Mul'tisect, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, many, and *secare, sectum*, to cut.] (*Zoöl.*) Divided into many segments, as an insect.

Multise'rial, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *series*, rank.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in many horizontal ranks.

Multisil'iquous, *a.* [Fr. *multisiliqueux*, from Lat. *multus*, and *siliqua*, a pod.] Having many pods.

Multis'onous, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, or sounding much.

Multispi'ral, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *spira*, coil.] (*Conch.*) Presenting numerous coils round a columnar centre; — said of the opercula of certain shells. — *Brande.*

Multistri'ate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *stria*, a channel.] Exhibiting many streaks.

Multisul'cate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *sulcus*, furrow.] Having many furrows.

Multisyl'lable, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and Eng. *syllable.*] A polysyllable. (R.)

Multitu'bular, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *tuba*, tube.] Many-tubed; as, a *multitubular* boiler.

Mul'titude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *multitudo*, from *multus*, many.] State of being many; numerousness. — A number collectively; a great number, indefinitely; a crowd; a throng; a gathering.

The multitude, the populace; the lower classes of society; the rabble.

Multitu'dinary, *a.* Multitudinous; manifold; numerous.

Multitu'dinous, *a.* Consisting of a multitude or great number; having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

"My hand will the *multitudinous* sea incarnadine." — *Milton.*

Multitu'dinously, *adv.* In a multitudinous manner.

Multitu'dinousness, *n.* State or quality of being multitudinous.

Multitu'lar, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and *titulus*, a title.] Many-titled.

Mul'tivalve, *n.* [Lat. *multus*, and *valva*, the leaf of a door.] (*Zoöl.*) One of those shelly coverings of molluscs which are formed of more than two distinct pieces. In systems of Conchology, the term is one of primary importance; but since the study of the living animals has led to arrangements very different from those founded on their mere shells, a very subordinate place has been assigned to it, as indicating a distinction much less important than was at first supposed. Thus, Chitons, which have multivalve shells, are now placed in

the same order of gasteropods with Limpets of which the shells are univalve; and *Pholas* and *Teredo*, which have two principal valves and some small accessory valves, the latter also a long shelly tube, are placed among lamellibranchiate molluscs, along with most of the bivalves of conchologists.

Mul'tivalve, Multivalv'ular, *a.* Many-valved.

Multiv'ersant, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *vertere*, to turn.] Assuming many shapes or forms; protean.

Multiv'ocal, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *vox*, voice.] Implying various meanings; ambiguous: equivocal.

Multnom'mah, in *Oregon*, a N. by W. co., adjoining Washington Territory; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Columbia and Willamette rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Portland. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Multo'ca, *n.* [From Ar. *multaka*, a junction.] The Turkish code of law.

Multoc'ular, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having more eyes than two.

Multo'na Springs, in *Mississippi*, a village of Attala co.

Mul'tum, *n.* An infusion of quassia, licorice, &c., fraudulently used by brewers to adulterate porter.

Multun'gulate, *a.* [Lat. *multus*, and *ungulatus*, hoofed.] (*Zoöl.*) With the hoof cloven in two or more parts.

Mult'ure, *n.* [From Lat. *molitura*, grindstone.] (*Scots Law.*) The quantity of grain or meal assignable to a miller by way of compensation for grinding grain. — A grist; the quantity of grain ground.

Mum, *a* [Formed from the sound, and allied to *mumble*, *mumm*, and *mummery*.] Silent; not speaking.

"The citizens are *mum*; say not a word."—*Shaks.*

—*interj.* An exclamation denoting hush! be silent!

"Well said, master; *mum!* and gaze your fill."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Silence.

"Intrust it under solemn vows of *mum*."—*Hudibras.*

Mum, *n.* [Ger. *mumme*.] A term formerly given to strong beer or double ale.

Mum'ble, *v. n.* [tier. *mummeln*, from *mum*.] To make the sound *mum* in speaking; to mutter; to speak with the lips or other organs partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to utter words with a grumbling tone.

"Peace, you *mumbling* fool."—*Shaks.*

—To bite gently; to eat with the lips close.

—*v. a.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice.

"He with *mumbled* pray'rs stones the deity."—*Shaks.*

—To mouth gently or softly; to eat with a muttering sound.

"Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite."—*Pope.*

—To slobber over; to suppress; to utter imperfectly.

Mum'ble-news, *n.* A tale-bearer; a gossip.

Mum'bler, *n.* One who mumbles; a mutterer.

Mum'blingly, *adv.* With inarticulate utterance.

Mum'-chance, *n.* (*Games.*) An English localism for a game of chance played with cards.

Mum'fordsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, capital of Hart co., about 100 miles S.W. of Frankfort. In this vicinity is a remarkable orifice in the earth. It is of a circular funnel-shape, and extends downwards to an unknown depth. *Pop.* abt. 800. — On Sept. 14, 1862, two Confederate brigades, under General Duncan, attacked about 2,000 Union troops, under Col. T. J. Wilder, and a severe contest of several hours ensued. The Union troops, however, receiving reinforcements, the assailants were finally repulsed with considerable loss.

Mumm, *v. n.* [D. *mommen*, to play the mummer; Dan. *forvumme*, to mask; probably allied to Gr. *mōmos*, blame, ridicule; personified, the critic god.] To mask; to sport or make diversion in disguise; to frolic in an assumed character.

"With *mumming* and with masking all around."—*Hubbard.*

Mum'ma-chog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CYPRINODONTIDÆ.

Mum'masburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Gettysburg.

Mum'mer, *n.* Originally, one who made sport by gestures, without speaking; formerly, one who masked himself to frolic in disguise.

Mum'mery, *n.* [Dan. *mummeri*; Fr. *momerie*.] Masking; sport; frolic; diversion; buffoonery.

"Your fathers disdained the *mummery* of foreign strollers."—*Fenton.*

—Hypocritical disguise and parade to delude vulgar minds.

Mummifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. *momification*.] The act of making into a mummy.

Mum'miform, *a.* [Eng. *mummy*, and Lat. *forma*, form.] Resembling a mummy; characteristic of a mummy.

Mum'mify, *v. a.* [Eng. *mummy*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make into a mummy; to embalm and dry, as a mummy.

Mum'mius, Lucius, a Roman consul, who, after serving as prætor in Spain, distinguished himself, in B. C. 146, by the conquest of Greece. He took, burnt, and pillaged Corinth, and sent the finest works of art found there to Rome. To *M.* was then intrusted the task of organizing the new province of Achaia. He was honored with a triumph and the surname of Achaicus. He afterwards held the office of censor.

Mum'my, *n.* [Pers. and Ar. *mom*, wax.] A term applied to a body which had undergone the process of embalming. The operation by which the body was preserved from decay after death, will be found described in the article EMBALMING. During the space of two thousand years, the mode of preparing mummies differed at different periods. Recent writers on the subject have divided the art into four kinds: 1. Drying the bodies in sand, a method chiefly employed among the poorer classes. 2. Salting in natron, and then drying. 3. Boiling in resins and bitumen. 4. Preparing with fine resins, and removing the brains and viscera. Great diversity of opinion exists with regard to the substances employed. Within or about the bodies of different mummies have been found sulphate of soda, saltpetre, common salt, soda, oil of cedar, turpentine, asphalt, myrrh, and cinnamon. The bandages of mummies are always of linen, the use of wool being prohibited. The greater portion of these bandages were made of old linen, either collected by the deceased during his lifetime, or else by the *taricheutes*. Shirts and darned portions of garments are often found, and sometimes the initials of the deceased embroidered on the cloth. The cloth is of various qualities, from that of canvas to that of fine muslin. The large mass of the bandages, however, consists of strips of about three or four inches wide, and from one to several yards in length, wound round the body with great skill and symmetry, and apparently laid on in a wet condition. All inequalities are carefully padded, so as to bring the body to a symmetrical shape. The length of these bandages is very great, as much as 1,000 yards having been found wrapping a single mummy. On the inner bandage of some mummies are found, inscribed in a caustic ink, the name of the deceased, the years that he lived, and the name of the monarch in whose reign he died. Straps of scarlet leather have been found on some mummies, prepared with the greatest care. These straps are about one and a half inch wide, and are found crossing the shoulders and breast. On the ends are stamped, apparently by a heated metal punch, like that used by bookbinders, the names and titles of the reigning king, or the monarch, worshipping Amen-Ra. The earliest of these bears the name of Rameses XIII. of the 20th dynasty, and they continued to be used till B. C. 525. Mummies have frequently a case composed of as many as 20 or 40 layers of cotton cloth, closely pressed and glued together, and then covered with a thin layer of lime, on which have been painted, in distemper, the face and dress of the mummy, various deities connected with funeral rites, and texts of chapters from the ritual. In general, a scarab is painted on the head, a flying ram-headed hawk on the chest, the goddess Nu on the stomach, and at the feet, frequently made of a piece of board, the enemies of Egypt, sometimes painted under the sandals, or the bull Apis, bearing a mummy on its back. These *cartonages*, as they are called, are found on the mummies of the kings of the 11th dynasty, and continue till the time of the Ptolemies. Sometimes, instead of a cartonage, the outer bandages of the mummy are covered with copious extracts from the ritual for the dead, written in black carbonaceous ink. Papyri, generally rolled up, were often deposited with the mummies. In the hand of a Greek mummy exhumed at Thebes was found a papyrus containing the 17th book of the Iliad. The mummies, with or without their cartonages, were deposited in coffins or sarcophagi, generally of wood, either on cedar or sycamore, made in the shape of a mummy, placed upon pedestals. The Egyptian tombs are generally hollow rock-chambers, excavated in the Arabian chain of hills to the west of the principal cities. Mummies are principally found in the Bournah quarter of Thebes, and in the plains of Sakhara. Few mummies of children have been found. It has been calculated that 420,000,000 mummies were made from the commencement of the Egyptian monarchy to the cessation of the art in the 7th century. The bodies of sacred animals were also embalmed by the Egyptians from an early period of the monarchy; but they did not bestow so much care upon them as upon the human mummies. Mummies have been found of the ape, the emblem of the god Khons; and of the dog, the emblem of Anubis. A large number of cats, sacred to Bast, have also been found, some in bandages made up in the form of the animals, others of conical shape, with feet close to the body, and the head modelled in linen. The mummies of wolves have been found at Lycopolis. The larger animals were only partly embalmed. Mummies of rams and lambs, sacred to Ammon, have been found at Thebes. Mummies of the sacred vultures of the goddess Mut, and of different kinds of falcons, sacred to the sun, have also been found, together with mummies of the owl, sacred to Hato, and of the swallow. The bird, however, most commonly embalmed was the ibis, sacred to the Thoth; and extensive catacombs of it mummied have been found at Sakhara. Many mummies of the crocodile, sacred to the god Sebak, have been found; and serpents embalmed in packets of bitumen, in the shape of an egg, with sometimes as many as six in a packet. Other nations besides the Egyptians endeavored to preserve the human form after death, but in no case can they be considered mummies. The Persians used wax, the Assyrians honey, and the Hebrews embalmed their kings with spices. The Guanches, or ancient inhabitants of the Canary Islands, seem to have been the only people who adopted a mode of preserving the body similar to that of the Egyptians.

—The glutinous matter exuding from bodies prepared with tar, asphaltum, pitch, &c.

(*Gardening.*) A sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

To beat to a mummy. To pound, thump, or bruise to an unrecognizable and senseless mass.

—*v. a.* To mummify; to embalm.

Mum'my-chog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MUMMA-CHOG.

Mump, *v. a.* [D. *mompelen*; allied to *mumble*.] To nibble; to bite quickly; to chew continuously. — To utter or speak unintelligibly, imperfectly, feebly, or brokenly; as, to *mump* one's words.

—*v. n* To move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; to mutter or mumble, as in sullenness.

—[D. *mompen*.] To implore with a beggar's accent and motion of the mouth; to cheat; to trick; to cozen. — To be sulky, sullen, or stupid.

Mump'er, *n.* A tramp; a beggar; a vagrant.

Mump'ish, *a.* Silent; dull; heavy; sulky; sullen; stupid.

Mump'ishly, *adv.* Sullenly; doggedly; heavily.

Mump'ishness, *n.* Sullenness; sulkiness; moodiness.

Mumps, *n. pl.* [See MUM and MUMBLE.] Silent displeasure; sullenness; sulks.

(*Med.*) An inflammation of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands, of a contagious or epidemic origin. It is generally preceded and accompanied by some degree of fever, and commences with a feeling of pain and tension beneath the ear. A swelling forms, and the motion of the jaw becomes painful. It usually attains its height in four days; and four days more are occupied by its decline. It ordinarily requires but little treatment beyond the administration of a laxative, and protection from cold, with the application of poultices or other warm substances to the part, or, in severe cases, of leeches.

Mun, *v. aux.* To be obliged, forced, or compelled; must. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Munch, (*munch*,) *v. n.* [Fr. *manger*; Lat. *mandūco*, to chew; a lengthened form of *mando*.] To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls; — used colloquially.

—*v. n.* To masticate; to crunch with closed lips. (Colloq.)

München. See MUNICH.

Mun'chengratz, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Iser, 8 m. N.E of Jungbunzlau. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

Muncher, *n.* One who munches.

Münchhausen, HIERONYMUS KARL FRIEDRICH, BARON VON, a German soldier, b. in Hanover, 1720. He served in his youth as an officer in the Russian cavalry, and passed the close of his life in his native country, delighting in narrating the most astounding stories of his warlike exploits in the campaign against the Turks in 1737–9, and thereby gaining the reputation of being the greatest liar of his time. D. 1797. A compilation of his prodigious *gasconades* was published in London in 1785, under the title of *Baron Munchausen's Narrative of his Marvellous Travels and Campaigns in Russia.* In the following year a 2d edition appeared at Oxford, described as *The Singular Travels, Campaigns, Voyages, and Sporting Adventures of Baron Munnikhausen, commonly pronounced Munchausen; as he relates them over a bottle when surrounded by his friends.* A 3d edition was, also, brought out in London, in the same year, entitled *Gulliver Revived*; this, again, was still followed by others. A free German version of the English edition was published at Leipzig in 1846, under the title of *Münchhausen's Lügenabenteuer.*

Muncie, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Delaware co., abt. 58 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Muncie Centre, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Delaware co.

Muncy, (anc. *Pennsborough*,) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Lycoming co., abt. 14 m. E. of Williamsport; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,085.

Muncy Creek, in *Indiana*, enters White River in Delaware co.

Muncy Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River in Lycoming co.

—A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Mundane, *a.* [Lat. *mundanus* — *mundus*, the world.] Worldly; terrestrial; temporal; belonging to the world; as, the *mundane* sphere

Mundanely, *adv.* In a mundane manner; worldlily.

Münden, a town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, on the Weser, 15 m. S.W. of Göttingen. *Manuf.* Earthenware, and tobacco. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mundi, (*mun-de'*,) a dist. of Hindostan, in the Punjab, in the Jullunder Doab; *area*, 760 sq. m. It is mountainous, but comprises several fertile valleys. *Min.* Iron and salt. — The cap. is Mundi, on the river Beas, 120 m. E. of Umritsir. *Pop.* 115,000.

Mun'dic, *n.* (*Min.*) Iron or arsenical pyrites: an exceedingly ponderous mineral, whitish, beautiful and shining, but not brittle. It is found in abundance in Cornish and Irish mines.

Mundificant, *a.* [From Lat. *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.] Tending to cleanse and heal.

—*n.* An ointment, &c., which serves to cleanse and heal.

Mundification, *n.* [Fr. *mondification*.] Act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

Mundificative, *a.* [Fr. *mondificatif*.] Having capacity to cleanse or heal.

—*n.* A medicine or unguent having power to cleanse.

Mun'dil, *n.* A turban embroidered with gold and silver threads.

Mundivagant, *a.* [Lat. *mundus*, the world, and *vagus*, a wandering about.] Wandering about the world. (R.)

Mundun'gus, *n.* [Sp. *mondongo*, a black-pudding.] A cant word for tobacco.

Munds, *n. pl.* See MUNS.

Mundy, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Munesing, or MUNISSING, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Schoolcraft co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Grand Bay City; *pop.* of township, abt. 560.

Munfordsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Hart co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Frankfort. There is a remarkable orifice in the earth, in this vicinity, shaped like a funnel, and extending downwards to an unknown depth.

Munger's Mills, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Reynolds co.

Mung'-corn, *n.* Same as MANO-CORN, *q. v.*

Mungo, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A term applied to woollen cloth manufactured from old wool obtained from the rags of heavy fabrics, the rags being torn into fibre by cylindri-

cal machines armed with teeth. This cloth gives substance and warmth, and is capable of a fine finish, but from the shortness of the fibre is weak and tender. It is chiefly used for padding, linings, office-coats, druggets and blankets. Broadcloth is sometimes made with a large admixture of this cheap and inferior material.

Mungo Park. See PARK, (MUNGO.)

Mu'nich, (*mu'nik,*) [Ger. *München,*) a city of S. Germany, cap. of Bavaria, on the Isar, 220 m. W. of Vienna, and 118 E.S.E. of Stuttgart; Lat. 48° 8′ 19″ N., Lon. 11° 35′ 15″ E. It stands in the midst of a plain, 1,600 feet above the sea. The more notable among the numerous public buildings are the cathedral, the new palace, (including the old royal residence,) the treasury, chapel, &c.; the post-office, theatre, the Königsbau or Royal Palace, designed after the Pitti Palace at Florence, and the Jesuit's Church. In the square called *Carolinen-Platz,* is an obelisk 100 feet high, formed partly of cannon taken by the Bavarians from Russia in the French campaign of 1812. The great glory of *M.* is its fine galleries of painting and sculpture, called respectively *Pinacotheca,* and the *Glyptotheca,* comprising 9,000 drawings, besides 1,500 paintings, including several works from Rafaelle, Fra Bartolomeo, Rembrandt, Albert Dürer, Vandyck, Velasquez; and some sculptures by Canova, Thorwaldsen, Schadow, &c. Also, the Leuchtenberg gallery, formed by Prince Eugene Beauharnais. The University of *M.*, originally founded at Ingolstadt in 1472, removed to Landshut in 1800, and to *M.* in 1826, is the principal school of learning in Bavaria. It contains a library of 200,000 vols. The public library formed by Albert III. between 1550 and 1579, contains 400,000 printed vols. and 22,000 MSS., besides extensive natural history and scientific collections. The most beautiful among the gates of *M.* are the Siegesthor ("Gate of Victory"), designed after Constantine's triumphal arch at Rome; and the Isar Thor, noted for its elaborate frescoes. *Manuf.* Important, consisting principally of furniture, tapestry, musical, mathematical, and surgical instruments, porcelain, &c. Its telescopes are celebrated. *M.* was founded by Henry, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, in 962. Otho IV encircled it with walls in 1157, and it was made the imperial residence by Louis III., who restored and extended it in 1327. *M.* was made the cap. of Bavaria in the 15th century. It was taken by Gustavus II. of Sweden in 1632, by the Austrians in 1704, 1741, and 1743, and by the French in 1800, from which time until 1813 the country remained in alliance with France. *Pop.* 170,688.

Municipal, (*-is'i-pal,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *municipalis,* from *municipium* — *munia,* official duties or functions, and *capio,* to take. See MUNITION.] Pertaining or having reference to a corporation or city; as, a *municipal* charter, the *municipal* body. — Belonging to a state, or kingdom.

M. Law, in contradistinction to international law, is the system of law proper to any single nation or state. It is the rule or law by which a particular district, community, or nation is governed.

Munic'ipalism, *n.* The municipal system or organization.

Municipal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *municipalité.*] A town or city possessed of certain privileges of local self-government; the governing body in such a town.

Munificence, (*-nif'i-sens,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *munificentia* — *munus,* and *facio.*] A giving or bestowing liberally; generosity; liberality; beneficence; bounty.

Munificent, *a.* [L. Lat. *munificens* — *munus,* and *facio.*] Manifesting liberality in giving or bestowing; bounteous; beneficent; liberal; generous; bountiful; as, a *munificent* benefactor.

"My Lord Dorset, the *munificent* patron of letters." — *Cheyne.*

Munificently, *adv.* In a munificent or open-handed manner.

Mu'niment, *n.* [Lat. *munimentum,* from *munio,* to fortify.] Act of defending or fortifying; support; defence. — A stronghold; a fortification; a place of defence; munition.

(*Law.*) A record; a deed; a charter; a writing by which claims and rights are defended or maintained.

Muniment-house, or *room,* a strong, or, more properly, fire-proof apartment in a public or private building, for the preservation of charters, deeds, seals, &c.

Munition, (*-nish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *munitio,* from *munio,* to fortify; probably akin to Gr. *annuniō,* to keep off, ward off, and Hind. *umun,* warden.] Ammunition; whatever materials are used in war for defence, or for attacking an enemy; provisions of a garrison or fortress, or for ships of war; military stores of all kinds.

Munition-ship. (*Nav.*) A store-ship; a vessel conveying munitions of war.

Munjeet', *n.* [Hind. *manjit.*] In Hindostan, a dye-stuff used in lieu of madder.

Munkacs, (*moon-katch',*) a town of Austria, in E. Hungary, on the Latorcza, 80 m. N.E. of Debreczin. *Manuf.* Hosiery and alum. In its vicinity are mines of crystal, called Hungarian diamonds. *Pop.* 5,300.

Munnion, (*mŭn'yun.*) *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as MULLION, *q. v.*

Mun'nions, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces that part the lights in a ship's stern and quarter-galley.

Munns'ville, or MUNSVILLE, in *New York,* a post-village of Madison co., abt. 100 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Munn'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Washington co.

Muns, Munds, *n.* [Goth. *munths.*] A vulgarism for the mouth, jaws, &c.

Mun'son, in *Illinois,* a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Mun'son, in *Ohio,* a twp. of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Mün'ster, a city of Prussia, cap. of the prov. of Westphalia, on the Aa, a tributary of the Ems, 65 m. N.E. of Düsseldorf, and 80 m. N.N.E of Cologne; Lat. 51° 55′ N., Lon. 7° 40′ E. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, the church of St. Lambert, the town-hall, and the palace. *Manuf.* Woollen fabrics, leather, thread, starch, &c.; it has also a considerable trade in linen, hams, and other produce. *M.* was founded about 700, under the name of *Meiland,* afterwards changed to *Munigardevorde,* or *Miningerode.* It became a principality in the 12th century, and joined the Hanseatic League in the 13th century. John Bocklesohn, called "John of Leyden," leader of the Anabaptists, with a number of followers, held the town from Feb. 27, 1534, till June 24, 1535, when it was taken by storm. The Congress at Münster, in July, 1643, signed the preliminaries of a treaty of peace in Jan., 1647, but the definitive treaty was not signed till Oct. 24, 1648. (See WESTPHALIA, TREATY OF.) It was evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the Duke of Brunswick, in 1758. The French general d'Armentières captured it after a short siege, July 25, 1759, and it was retaken by Gen. Imhoff, Oct. 20. By a treaty concluded at Paris, it was ceded to Prussia, May 23, 1802; but was again given up July 9, 1807, and released from the French yoke by the Allies, in 1813. Its fortifications were destroyed in 1765. *Pop.* 27,332

Munster, the S.W. and largest of the four provinces of Ireland, having N. Connaught, E. Leinster, S. and W. the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises the cos. of Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. *M.* existed as a kingdom at an early period. It was subdued by Henry II., in 1172.

Munster, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cambria co., abt. 4 m. E. of Ebensburg.

Münsterthal, (*moon'ster-tal,*) two valleys of Switzerland, one in the cant. of Grisons, the other in the N.E. of Berne, where, in 1444, the battle of St. Jacob was fought between the French and the Swiss, when the latter were nearly destroyed.

Mun'tin, Mun'ting, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upright piece in a door-frame, separating the panels.

Muntjak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Cervus muntjak,* an animal of the Deer tribe, about one-fifth larger than the Roebuck, being about two feet two inches high at the shoulders; head large; ears rather large; eyes large,

Fig. 1885. — MUNTJAK, (*Cervus muntjak.*)

with lachrymal sinuses; tail short and flattened; general color raddish-brown above; belly and front of the thighs pure white. The male has large canines in the upper jaw; the female has none, nor has she horns. The Cervus Muntjak is a native of Java, and is described by those who are fully acquainted with its character as possessing a great portion of craftiness, combined with much indolence. It has a strong scent, and is easily tracked by dogs.

Muntz's Metal, *n.* [From the name of the discoverer.] (*Chem.*) An alloy of copper and zinc, used for the sheathing of ships, composed of 60 per cent. of copper and 40 of zinc. It admits of hot rolling.

Münzer, THOMAS, (*moont'ser,*) a fanatic, who, in the early part of the 16th century, rendered himself for a while extremely formidable in Germany, where he preached equality and the community of property, and collected 40,000 followers, who committed many enormities. He was at length defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse, with the loss of 7,000 of his deluded followers, and being chased to Franchausen, was taken prisoner, and executed at Mulhausen, in 1525.

Muot'ta, a village of Switzerland, cant. of Schwytz, on the Muotta, 6 m. E.S.E. of Schwytz. Here, in 1799, the Russians, under Suwarrow, encountered the French, who, after a sanguinary battle, succeeded in effecting their retreat.

Mur'ad. See AMURATH.

Muræ'na, *n.*; **Muræ'nidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See EEL.

Mu'ral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *muralis* — *murus,* a wall; akin to W., Ir., and Gael. *mûr,* Sansk. *mûr,* to surround.] Pertaining to a wall; as, *mural* fruit. — *Evelyn.*

—Resembling a wall; perpendicular; vertical; steep; as, a *mural* cliff.

Mu'ral Circle, *n.* (*Astron.*) This instrument, which superseded mural arcs and quadrants, was invented by Edward Troughton in 1812. It is generally of large size, attached to a stern wall or pier of solid masonry, and fixed in the meridian, for the purpose of measuring the distance of stars from the pole or the zenith. One form of this instrument is represented in Fig. 1886. *A* is a stone pier which supports the axis of the instrument;

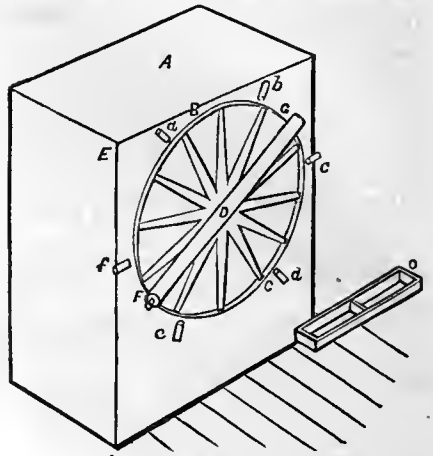


Fig. 1886. — MURAL CIRCLE.

and to which microscopes, *a, b, c, d, e,* and *f,* are attached. The face of the pier which carries the microscopes fronts either the E. or the W. The axis carries the circle *B C* and the telescope *F G.* The telescope is fastened to the circle, so that both must move together. This circle is graduated on its outside into degrees, minutes, and other subdivisions. The microscopes serve as pointers for observing the exact position of the circle, and by their aid the space between the divisions can be subdivided with great exactness. We wish to know in any observation how far the telescope points above the horizon. This can be easily ascertained, if we know what is the reading of the circle when the telescope points horizontally. For example, if the reading of the circle is 5° 15′ when the telescope points horizontally, and 27° 16′ 25″ when the telescope is pointing to the star, the telescope must point 27° 16′ 25″ − 5° 15′ = 22° 1′ 25″ above the horizon. The reading of the circle when the telescope points horizontally is ascertained as follows. It is well known that a star seen by reflection from the surface of water or quicksilver appears just as far below the horizon as it is above it. The trough *o* is filled with quicksilver, and the telescope first directed to a star, *S* (Fig. 1887), on the meridian, and on the reading of the circle observed; the telescope is then turned as to observe the star as reflected by the quicksilver, and the reading of the circle again observed. The horizontal

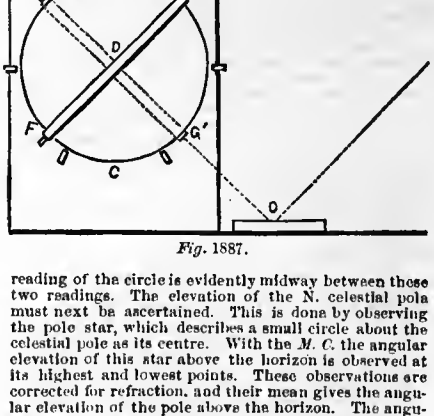


Fig. 1887.

reading of the circle is evidently midway between these two readings. The elevation of the N. celestial pole must next be ascertained. This is done by observing the pole star, which describes a small circle about the celestial pole as its centre. With the *M. C.* the angular elevation of this star above the horizon is observed at its highest and lowest points. These observations are corrected for refraction, and their mean gives the angular elevation of the pole above the horizon. The angular elevation of any body above the horizon is called its *altitude,* and its altitude when in the meridian is called its *meridian altitude.* By observing now the altitude of any star when under the meridian, we can easily ascertain its angular distance from the pole. This angular distance is called *polar distance.* If the star be N. of the zenith, its polar distance is equal to the difference between its meridian altitude and the altitude of the pole. If the star is S. of the zenith, its polar distance will be 180° less the sum of the altitude of the pole and of the meridian altitude of the star. — *W. J. Rolfe.*

Mu'ral Crown, *n.* See CROWN.

Mural monument, a monumental tablet affixed to a wall.

Mura'no, a town of N. Italy, on an island in the Lagunes, 1 m. N.E. of Venice, of which it is now a suburb. *Manuf.* Venetian glass and mirrors. *Pop.* 4,000.

Muraschkino, or **Moorashkino,** (*moo-rash-ke'no,*) a town of Russia, govt. of Nijni-Novgorod, 40 m. S.S.E. of Nijni-Novgorod; *pop.* 6,000.

Murat, JOACHIM, (*moo-rah',*) one of the most intrepid of the French marshals, and placed on the throne of Naples by Napoleon I., was the son of an innkeeper at Cahors, where he was B. in 1771. He was intended for the Church, but escaping from the college of Toulouse, he enlisted as a chasseur, but was shortly after dismissed for insubordination. On the formation of the constitutional guard, he entered it, and displaying an active zeal for revolutionary principles, he was soon advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The overthrow of the Terrorists checked his progress for a time, but the Directory made him chief of brigade, and in 1796 he accompanied Bonaparte to Italy as his aide-de-camp. Here he distinguished himself by his impetuous courage as a cavalry officer, and was employed as a diplomatist at Turin and at Genoa. He followed Napoleon to Egypt, where he decided the victory over the Turks at Aboukir, and returned as general of division. In 1800 he married Marie Caroline, the younger sister of his patron, who was then first consul; and, in 1801, *M.* was made marshal, grand admiral, and prince of the French empire. His services in the campaign of 1805 against Austria, during which he entered Vienna at the head of the army, were rewarded with the grand-duchy of Berg. He continued to share the victories of his master with such distinction, that, in 1808, Napoleon placed him on the throne of Naples. After reigning peaceably four years, he was called to accompany Napoleon to Russia, as commander-in-chief of his cavalry; and, after the defeat of Smolensk, he left the army for Naples. He next took part with Napoleon in the fatal campaign of Germany; but, after the battle of Leipsic, he withdrew, and finding that the throne of the emperor began to totter, concluded an alliance against him. In 1815, however, he again took up arms, and formed a plan to make himself master of Italy as far as the Po, at the very time that Austria and the allies, upon his repeated assurances that he would remain true to them, had determined to recognize him as king of Naples. It was too late. Austria, therefore, took the field against him, and he was soon driven as a fugitive into France. After the overthrow of Napoleon he escaped, in the midst of continual dangers, to Corsica, from which he sailed with a few adherents to recover his lost throne. A gale, off the coast of Calabria, dispersed his vessels, but *M.* determined to go on shore. He was seized, and carried in chains to Pizzo, brought before a court-martial, and condemned to be shot. This sentence was executed Oct. 13, 1815, when *M.* met his fate with undaunted courage. Napoleon, when at Elba, described him truly in these words:—"Murat is a good soldier—one of the most brilliant men I ever saw on the field of battle. Of no superior talents; without much moral courage; timid even in forming his plan of operations; but the moment he saw the enemy, all that vanished—his eye was the most sure, and the most rapid—his courage truly chivalrous. Moreover, he is a fine man, tall, and well-dressed, though at times rather fantastically. It was really a magnificent sight to see him in battle heading the cavalry."

Murat, CAROLINE, wife of the preceding. See BONAPARTE (CAROLINE).

Murat, in *Ohio*, a village of Paulding co.

Muratori, LUDOVICO ANTONIO, an eminent Italian historian and antiquary, was B. 1672 at Vignola, in the Modenese; was made keeper of the Ambrosian library at Milan, and, subsequently, librarian and archivist to the Duke of Modena. His literary productions are numerous and valuable, but his fame chiefly rests on his great historical collection, entitled *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores, ab anno Æræ Christianæ*, 29 vols. folio; in addition to which, his *Antiquitates Italicæ, Medii Ævi*, 6 vols. folio; *Anecdota Latina*, 4 vols. 4to; *Anecdota Græca*, 4 vols. 4to; *Annali d'Italia*, 18 vols. 8vo; with many other works, attest the magnitude of his literary labors. D. 1750.

Muravieff, Mou'ravieff, (*moo-ra-veef'.*) the name of an ancient, noble Russian family which, from the middle of the last century down to the present time, has furnished to Russia a number of distinguished military commanders and literateurs.

Murchison, SIR RODERICK IMPEY, F.R.S., a distinguished English geologist, Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and director of the Metropolitan School of Science applied to Mining and the Arts, B. in Ross-shire, 1792. After receiving a portion of his education at the Durham grammar-school, he entered the military college at Marlow in 1805, and left it two years subsequently, upon receiving a commission in the 36th regiment. He served at the battle of Vimiera, and shared the dangers of the retreat made by Sir John Moore upon Corunna. In 1815 he married, quitted the military profession, and directed himself to the study of the science of geology. In 1828 he accompanied Sir Charles Lyell in a geological tour among the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne. After exploring the chain of the E. Alps, he published a memoir upon the subject, accompanied with a geological map, 1829. He subsequently succeeded in discovering the whole series of Silurian rocks in the sea-cliffs W. of Milford Haven. The term *Silurian System*, which is the name of his first great work, was first used by him, in consequence of the vast deposits of which it is constituted, being most fully displayed in those parts of England and Wales once inhabited by a tribe of Britons to whom the Romans applied the name "Silures." In the years 1835 and 1839 he explored the Rhenish provinces; and, in 1840, in company with M. de Vernenil, a French geologist, he set out for Russia, with the intention of investigating the geological formations of that country, hitherto very little known. The result of his several expeditions was published in 1845, in a magnificent volume, entitled *Geology of Russia and the Ural Mountains*, in the production of which he was assisted by M. de Vernenil and the Count Von Keyserling. Shortly after the publication of this book *M.* was knighted. About the same time the Royal Society awarded him its Copley medal, for his efforts in establishing the "Silurian System." In 1854 he produced *Siluria; the History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains, with a Brief Sketch of the Distribution of Gold over the Earth.* *M.* likewise declared that gold ought to be found in the Australian Alps, and urged the government to organize an expedition to test the truth of his views. This appeal met with no official response; but his theories soon were rapidly confirmed through the discovery of the precious metal by private individuals. *M.* is a member of almost all the scientific bodies of Europe.

Murcia, (*mer'she-a*) [Sp. *Moorthea.*] An ancient kingdom, and afterwards province, in the S.E. of Spain, between Lat. 37° 20' and 39° 25' N., Lon. 0° 40' and 3° 5' W., having N. Castile, E. Valencia, S. the Mediterranean, and W. Andalusia, and part of Castile. *Area*, 7,877 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and the soil sandy and unproductive, except in the valleys formed by the Segura and its tributaries. The climate is very oppressive in summer, except along the sea-coast, and among the mountains. The winters are so mild that frost is almost unknown. The principal river is the Segura. *Prod.* Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, vegetables, and fruits. Cattle, sheep, and goats are numerous. *Min.* Lead, copper, nitre, sulphur, alum, and marble. *Manuf.* Silk, linen, earthenware, and soap. *M.* was colonized by the Carthaginians abt. B. C. 200, and passing successively under the sway of the Romans and the Goths, it was subjugated by the Moorish invaders in 712. In 1239 it was erected into a kingdom tributary to Castile, and the Moors were finally dispossessed in 1266. In 1833 it was divided into the province of Murcia and Albacete. The actual *M.* comprises the southern parts of the ancient prov., bounded S.E. by the Mediterranean. *Pop.* 407,500.

MURCIA, a city, cap. of the above prov., on the Segura, 31 m. N.W. of Carthagena, and 250 m. S.E. of Madrid. The city is situated in a beautiful and fertile plain. The cathedral, a Gothic edifice, has a tower 260 feet high, ascended by a spiral walk or inclined plane, accessible even to horsemen. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and saltpetre. *Pop.* 87,803

Murder, *n.* [A. S. *murther, morthor*; Goth. *manthr,* slaughter; Icel. *myrdha,* to kill privily; akin to Lat. *mors,* death.] (*Law.*) *M.*, according to the definition of Blackstone, is when a person of sound memory and discretion, unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or implied. It can only be committed by a person of sound mind and discretion, for lunatics and infants, unless where they show a consciousness of doing wrong, are incapable of committing any crime. The unlawfulness arises from killing without any lawful warrant or excuse; and the person killed must be a reasonable creature in being, and under the king's peace. Lastly, the *M.* must be with malice aforethought; and it is this which distinguishes *M.* from every other species of killing. Malice may be either express or implied in law; express, when one evidently and of set purpose designs the killing of another; implied, as when one kills another suddenly, without any or great provocation. The malice need not be against the individual killed; for if one shoots at a person intending to kill him, but misses him and kills another, this is *M.*; and in like manner, if one shoots into a crowd without knowing a person there, and kills one of them, this also is *M.*; for the malice is regarded as against the human race. As a general rule, all homicide is malicious, and amounts to *M.*, unless where justified by the command or permission of the law, excused on account of accident or self-preservation in sudden quarrel, or alleviated into manslaughter by being either voluntary upon a sudden heat, or involuntary, but in the commission of some unlawful act. In all such cases the prisoner has to make out the justification, excuse, or alleviation; for all homicide is supposed to be malicious until the contrary appeareth upon evidence. *Manslaughter*, which differs from *M.* as being without malice, either express or implied, is either the involuntary consequence of some act not strictly lawful, or, if voluntary, then occasioned by some sudden and sufficiently violent provocation. Even where a person does an act lawful in itself, but in an unlawful manner, or without due caution and circumspection, and kills another, this may amount to manslaughter, or even in some circumstances to *M.* Every person convicted of *M.* shall suffer death as a felon. Manslaughter is punishable at the discretion of the court, by penal servitude for life, or for a term of not less than three years, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding four years, or by payment of such fine as the court may award. Besides the punishment of manslaughter as a crime, it is attended with a liability to make pecuniary satisfaction to the relatives of the deceased. In some of the States, by legislative enactments, *M.* has been divided into degrees. So, in Pennsylvania, by Act of April 23, 1794, "all *M.* which shall be perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait, or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which shall be committed in the perpetrating or attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, or burglary, shall be deemed *M.* of the *first degree*; and all other kinds of *M.* shall be deemed *M.* of the *second degree*; and the jury before whom any person indicted for *M.* shall be tried, shall, if they find the person guilty thereof, ascertain in their verdict whether it be *M.* of the first or second degree." Similar enactments have been made in Virginia, Massachusetts, Tennessee, &c.

Murder, *v. a.* [A. S. *myrthian*; Dan. *myrde*; O. Ger. *murdrjan.*] To put to death unlawfully; to kill a human being with premeditated malice; to slay with design aforethought.—To put an end to; to destroy; to abuse or violate grossly; to mar by bad execution; as, to "*murder* the English language."

—*interj.* An exclamation or outcry, when life is in danger.

"Where be these bloody thieves? Ho, *murder! murder!*"—*Shaks.*

Murder Creek, in *Alabama*, flows into Conecuh river in Conecuh co.

Murderer, *n.* One who murders, or is guilty of murder; an assassin; a man-slayer.

Murderess, *n.* A female who commits murder.

Murderkill, in *Delaware*, a hundred in Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 7,130.

Murderous, *a.* Guilty of murder; as, "the *murderous* king."—*Milton.*

—Consisting in murder; done with murder.

"With *murd'rous* rapine and seditious strife."—*Prior.*

—Committing murder; bloody; sanguinary; cruel.

"*Murd'rous* tyranny sits in grim majesty to fright the world."*Shaks.*

—Premeditating murder; as, with *murderous* intent.

Murderously, *adv.* In a murderous manner; bloodthirstily.

Murdocksville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 230 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Mure, *v. a.* [Fr. *murer.*] Same as IMMURE, *q. v.*

Murex, *n.* [Lat., a shell-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, having a univalve spiral shell, with an oval aperture, ending in an entire, straight, or slightly ascending canal. The molluscs thus characterized form a family (*Muricidæ*, or rock-shells) in the order of Prosobranchiate Gasteropoda of the system of Woodward, and include the following genera: *Murex, Typania, Ranella, Triton, Fasciolaria, Turbinella, Cancellaria, Trichotropis, Pyrula, Fusus.* The celebrated Tyrian purple dye was obtained from two little shell-fish, the *Buccinum* and *Murex*; the former being found on rocks near the shore, and the latter in deeper water on the Phœnician coast. The general character of the genus *Murex* may be seen in *M. tenuispina* of the Moluccas, Fig. 1888.

Fig. 1888.
MUREX TENUISPINA.

Murexide, *n.* (*Chem.*) If 4 grains of alloxantine and 7 grains of crystallized alloxan be dissolved in half an ounce of hot water, and 80 grains of a cold saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia added, the carbonic acid is disengaged with effervescence, and the liquid assumes a brilliant purple color, depositing, as it cools, *murexide* in splendid crystals, which have a red color by transmitted light, and reflect a play of green and gold, like the wing of the sun-beetle. The beautiful color of this magnificent substance has been applied in dyeing and calico-printing. *Form.* $C_{24}H_{12}N_{10}O_{18}$.

Murfreesborough, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Pike co., abt. 125 m. W.S.W. of Little Rock.

Murfreesborough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Hertford co., 110 m. N.E. by E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 600.

Murfreesborough, in *Tennessee*, a post-vill., cap of Rutherford co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* abt 3,300. Here, on Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863, were fought, between the army of Cumberland under Gen. Rosecrans, and the Confederates under Gen. Bragg, two sanguinary battles, which finally terminated in the victory of the National army. The National loss was 1,533 men killed, 7,245 wounded, and about 3,000 made prisoners. That of the Confederates was estimated at 24,000, though Gen. Bragg admitted only a loss of 10,000, of whom 9,000 were killed and wounded.

Muriahé, (*moo-re-a-ha',*) a river in Brazil, prov. of Rio de Janeiro, rising in the Sierra do Pico and flowing into the Parahiba.

Muriate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROCHLORATE.

Muriated, *a.* Combined or treated with muriatic acid.—Steeped in brine.

(*Photography.*) Prepared with chloride of silver through the agency of common salt.

Muriatic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROCHLORIC ACID.

Muricalcite, *n.* [Lat. *muria,* and *calx, calcis,* limestone.] (*Min.*) Rhomb-spar.

Muricate, Muricated, *a.* [Lat. *muricatus.*] (*Zoöl.*) When a surface is armed with short, but not close-set cones, having a sharp apex.

Muringer, *n.* An overseer of a wall.

(*Bot.*) Having the surface armed with prickles.

Mu'ricite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil shell of the genus *Murex*.

Muri'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See MUREX.

Mu'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Rat family, order *Rodentia*, comprising Rats, Mice, and other immediate allies, the limits of which are very differently stated by different naturalists. The *M.* are of the section of rodents having distinct clavicles. They have three or four molars on each side in each jaw, the molars at first furnished with rounded tubercles, which wear down till they exhibit mere roughened crowns. This family contains many genera and a very large number of species, distributed over all parts of the world.

Mu'ride, *n.* [From Lat. *muria*, brine.] (*Chem.*) The former name of BROMINE, *q. v.*

Mu'riform, *a.* [Lat. *murus*, a wall, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling, in squares and regularity of arrangement, masonry or brick-work.

Murillo, BARTOLOMEO ESTEBAN, (*moo-reil'yo,*) one of the greatest of the Spanish painters, was b. in 1618, near Seville. He acquired the rudiments of art from his uncle, Juan de Castillo; and being encouraged to visit Madrid, he acquired the countenance and patronage of the great painter Velasquez, then in the height of his reputation. He afterwards returned to Seville, and there founded an Academy of Painting, and earned by his labors an imperishable fame. While painting the admired picture of St. Catharine, in the church of the Capuchins at Cadiz, he fell from the scaffold, and D. 1682, in consequence of the injuries he received. The principal works of *M.* are — *The Return of the Prodigal Son; Abraham Visited by the Angels; Christ Healing the Sick of the Palsy; The Pool of Bethesda;* — but his *chef d'œuvre* is *Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception*, painted in 1678, and lately purchased by the French government for the enormous sum of $118,000.

Mu'rine, *a.* [Lat. *murinus.*] Mouse-like; mouse-colored; pertaining or having reference to mice.

Murk, Mirk, *a.* Murky; gloomy; dark; overcast; as, a *mirk* night.

—*n.* The husks, skins, &c., of fruit after appropriation of the pulp.

Murk'ily, *adv.* Gloomily; darkly; cloudily.

Murk'y, *a.* [A. S. *mirc.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy; overcast; as, "a *murky* storm."— *Addison.*

Mur'mur, *n.* [Lat. See the verb.] A low sound continued or continually repeated, as that of a stream running in a stony channel, or that of flame.

"In hollow *murmurs* died away." — *Collins.*

—A complaint half-suppressed, or uttered in a low, muttering, mumbling voice.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *murmuro;* Gr. *mormurō*, formed by duplication of *murō*, to flow, to run, to trickle.] To make a low, continued noise, like a stream of water, the hum of bees, rolling waves, or like the wind agitating the trees of a forest. — To grumble; to complain; to repine; to speak in a tone of sullen discontent; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; with *at* or *against* before the causative agent; as, "*murmuring against* the government." — *Swift.*

Murmura'tion, *n.* Act of murmuring.

Mur'murer, *n.* One who murmurs; a grumbler.

Mur'muringly, *adv.* Complainingly; with a low, muttered sound.

Mur'murous, *a.* Attending with murmurs; murmuring.

Mur'phy, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Cherokee co., abt. 373 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Mur'phy's, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., abt. 15 m. N. of Sonora.

Mur'physborough, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., on Big Muddy River, abt. 178 m. S. of Springfield.

Mur'physville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 9 m. S. of Maysville.

Murrain, (*mŭr'rin,*) *n.* [Sp. *morrino*, from Lat. *morior*, to die.] (*Farriery.*) A contagious disease among cattle, generally caused by a hot dry season, which occasions an inflammation of the blood and a swelling in the throat, which soon become fatal. The symptoms of the disease are a hanging down and swelling of the head, a short and hot breath, profusion of gum in the eyes, rattling in the throat, palpitation of the heart, staggering, and a slimy tongue. The early stage of murrain is one of fever, and the treatment should be regulated accordingly. It is of great importance that the infected animal should be immediately removed from the sound ones.

Mur'ray, JAMES STUART, EARL OF, Regent of Scotland, was the natural son of James V. by Margaret, daughter of Lord Erskine, and was probably B. soon after 1550. At five years of age his father made him prior of St. Andrews, and he was long known by that title. He accompanied his sister, the Princess Mary, to France, was present at her marriage with the dauphin, and was frequently passing to and fro between the French and Scottish courts. He became a warm supporter of the Reformers, and was chosen a member of the council, and one of the lords of the articles. On the return of Mary to Scotland as queen, Murray became her chief adviser, and was created first, earl of Mar, and then earl of Murray. He was opposed to the queen's marriage with Darnley, and has been accused of implication in the murder of the latter; he appears to have been aware of the plot, and to have stood aloof from it. He remained out of Scotland for some months, in 1567, only returning on the accession of James VI. He saw his sister a captive in Lochleven Castle, and was soon after named regent. Mary having escaped and taken arms, he encountered and defeated her at Langside, in 1568, and was one of the witnesses against her on her trial. The regent *M.* fell by the shot of an assassin at Linlithgow, January 23, 1570.

Mur'ray, LINDLEY, an American grammarian, B. 1745, at Swatara, Lancaster co., Penna., received his primary education in Philadelphia in the academy of the Society of Friends. He was originally destined for a mercantile life; but having been severely chastised for a breach of domestic discipline, he left his father, who was then residing in New York, and taking up his abode in a school at Burlington, New Jersey, he there contracted a love of books and study. He afterwards studied the law, and practised as a barrister; but in course of time he quitted the bar for the counting-house, and having realized a competency, he went, in 1784, to England, and settled at Holdgate, near York. His *English Grammar*, which so long held its ground, and has passed through an immense number of editions, appeared in 1795. He soon after published the *English Exercises* and *Key*. These were followed by many other schoolbooks, and several moral treatises. His private life was as amiable as his labors in the cause of education and morals were successful. D. 1826.

Mur'ray, a river of Australia, formed by the junction of numerous streams W. of the Australian Alps. After passing through Lake Victoria, it enters the S. Pacific Ocean in Lat. 25° 20′ S., Lon. 139° E.

Murray, in *Georgia*, a N.N.W. co. adjoining Tennessee; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Coosawattee and Connasauga rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and hydraulic limestone. *Cap.* Spring Place. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Murray, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wells co.

Murray, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Callaway co., abt. 250 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort. *Pop.* abt. 350.

Murray, in *New York*, a township of Orleans co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Mur'raysville, in *Georgia*, a village of Hall co., abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Mur'raysville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Morgan co., abt. 12 m. S. by W. of Jacksonville; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Mur'raysville, or MURRAYSVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Westmoreland co., abt. 21 m. E. of Pittsburg.

Mur'rey, *a.* [O. Fr. *morée*; Lat. *morus*, mulberry.] Mulberry-colored; claret-colored; of a dark red color.

"A waistcoat of *murrey*-colored satin." — *Arbuthnot.*

Murrhine, (*mŭr'rin,*) *n.* [Lat. *murrhinus*, from Gr. *morrhia*, a costly material of which were made vases, cups, &c., either agate, or Chinese porcelain, china. Of Eastern origin.] Among the ancients, a term having reference to a delicate kind of ware, made of fluor-spar, brought from the East.

Mur'riusville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co., 21 m. N. of Butler.

Mur'rion, *n.* (*Mil.*) Another spelling of MORION, *q. v.*

Murth, *n.* An English provincialism, denoting plenty; abundance; as, a *murth* of grain.

Murviedro, (*moor've-ai-dro.*) [Anc. *Saguntum.*] A town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, on the Canutes, 3½ m. from the Mediterranean, and 15 m. N.N.E. of Valencia; *pop.* 7,500.

Mus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MURIDÆ.

Musa, (*mu'za,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Musaceæ*, q. v.

Mur'za, *n.* A Tartar hereditary noble.

Musa'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Musad family, an order of plants, alliance *Amomales.* — DIAG. More stamens than one. They are stemless or nearly stemless plants, with leaves sheathing at the base, and forming a kind of spurious stem, often very large, their limb separated from the taper petiole by a round tumor, and having fine parallel veins diverging regularly from the midrib

Fig. 1889. — PLANTAIN.
(*Musa sapientum.*)

towards the margin. Flowers spathaceous.—The genus *Musa* is the type of the family, and is one of the most important of all found in tropical countries. The Plantain, *Musa sapientum*, has a fruit which is used to an immense extent by the inhabitants of hot climates, and is, in reality, one of the necessary articles of their food. Throughout equinoctial Asia and America, in tropical Africa, and in the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, wherever the mean temperature of the year exceeds 75° F., the plantain is extensively cultivated. It is often the whole support of an Indian family, as an extent of ground which, in wheat, could only maintain two persons, will yield sustenance under the plantain to fifty. A great many varieties are produced by culture. Besides its utility as an article of food, a tough fibre, capable of being made into thread of great fineness, is obtained from its stem, and the leaves, from their breadth and hardness, form an excellent material for the thatch of cottages. An intoxicating liquor is also made from the fruits when fermented, and the young shoots are eaten as a delicate vegetable. The Banana, *Musa paradisiaca*, is only a variety of the plantain, the fruit being smaller and more delicate flavored. Botanists call it *paradisiaca*, from an allusion to an old notion of its being the "forbidden fruit of Scripture;" and fanciful writers have supposed it to be the "grapes" brought by the spies of Moses from the promised land, one bunch of which was borne upon a pole by two men. Several other species of the genus *Musa* are known, all natives of Asia, one of which affords a valuable textile fabric. This species, *Musa textilis*, is a native of the Philippine Islands; and from the delicate vegetable fibres is obtained a fine thread called *Manilla hemp*, from which the fine muslins known as Manilla handkerchiefs and Manilla scarfs are manufactured.

Musaceous, (*-zā'shus.*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining or having reference to plants of the order *Musaceæ*.

Mu'sæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., Muses.] (*Myth.*) Certain goddesses, who presided over poetry, music, dancing, and all the liberal arts. They were generally supposed to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne, and were nine in number, — Clio, Enterpe, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpsichore, Erato, Polyhymnia, Calliope, and Urania. Apollo, their patron and conductor, had received the name *Musagetes*, or leader of the Muses. The palm-tree, the laurel, and all the fountains of Pindus, Helicon, Parnassus, &c., were sacred to the Muses. They were generally represented as young, beautiful, and modest virgins, and commonly appeared in different attire, according to the arts and sciences over which they presided. The worship of the Muses was universally established, particularly in the enlightened parts of Greece, Thessaly, and Italy. Sacrifices were never offered to them, though no poet ever began a poem without a solemn invocation to the goddess who presided over verse.

Mu'sal, *a.* Belonging or having reference to the Muses, or to poetry. (R.)

Mu'sar, *n.* An itinerant player on the MUSETTE, *q. v.*

Mus'ca, *n.*; *pl.* MUSCÆ. [Lat., fly.] (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the family *Muscidæ*, q. v.

(*Astron.*) A small constellation of the Southern hemisphere, lying between Aries and Medusa. It has 1 star of the 2d, 2 of the 4th, and 2 of the 5th magnitude.

Mus'cæ volitan'tes, *n. pl.* [Lat., flying specks.] (*Med.*) A term used by physicians to express the motes, clouds, and other imaginary bodies supposed to be seen by a patient when laboring under some cerebral oppression, particularly when the optic nerve is affected.

Musci'nes, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Mosses, an alliance of plants, class Acrogens. DIAG. Cellular or vascular, with the spore-cases either plunged in the substance of the frond, or enclosed in a cap-like hood. Next after the Algal series (see ALGALIS) follows that which derives its name from Mosses, presenting at one point a structure nearly as simple as that of Lichens, and at another a complexity of organization unknown elsewhere among Acrogens. The Crystal-worts (*Ricciaceæ*), by which the series begins, are mere lobes of green or purple parenchyma floating in water or spreading over mud, and multiplied by reproductive particles (spores) generated in hollow flask-like cases. Then follow mosses of species gathered together under the names of Liver-worts (*Marchantiaceæ*), and Scale-mosses (*Jungermanniaceæ*), whose stems and leaves are, in the majority of instances, distinctly separate, and among whose spores are found elastic threads with a powerful hygrometric quality of unknown use. Finally the ranks are closed by Split-mosses (*Ancræaceæ*), and Urn-mosses (*Bryaceæ*), which have in all cases a distinct axis of growth, symmetrical leaves, and a complicated reproductive apparatus formed by the adhesion of leaves in rings or whorls; in emulation, as it were, of flowers, in the more completely organized classes of Endogens and Exogens. In the opinion of a large number of modern observers, there are two sexes in all these plants, the one bearing the name of *Antheridia* (or false anthers), and the other of *Pistillidia* (or false pistils). That such organs exist is certain; the question is whether or not they are to be looked upon as connected with sexual qualities. Those who regard them in that light have naturally taken the imbedded oblong antherida of Marchantia, and the stalked reticulated ones of Jungermannia, for anthers; but Hooker, in his beautiful *Monograph* of the latter genus, is unsatisfied as to their nature. Greville, in the *Flora Edinensis*, is in a similar state of uncertainty; and Agardh admits nothing more in them than a resemblance to male organs, adopting the opinion that they are a particular form of gemmules. Mirbel considers the cups or baskets of Marchantia to be filled with little buds, and the peltate receptacles to be male flowers, while the stalked receptacles are masses of pistils. One of the most extraordinary points in the history of the Muscal alliance, is the fact that in the cells of the antheridia are gener-

ated bodies having what seems to be spontaneous motion, and apparently of the same nature as the spermatic animalcules of animals. This unexpected fact has been fully and correctly described by Meyen, who has found the same creatures in the corresponding organs of Chara and Marchantia. Unger has also published an elaborate memoir upon this singular subject. He de-

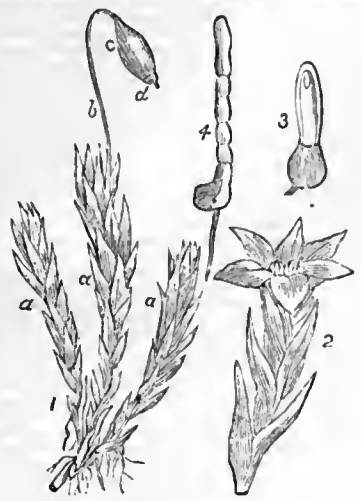


Fig. 1890. — MOSS.

(*Funaria hygrometrica*, order *Bryaceæ*.)

1. Perfect plant; *a*, branches clothed with leaves; *b*, seta, or footstalk; *c*, capsule; *d*, operculum, or lid. 2. Branch producing stellate heads, having masses of "male" flowers, and filamentous in centre. 3. Spore of moss, germinating. 4. Spore of moss in a more advanced state.

scribes the spiral threads of Sphagnum thus: "These animalcules consist of a thick and swollen body, having a slender thread-like appendage. The length varies between the 0·0025 and 0·0020 or 1-400th to 1-500th of a line, Vienna measure. The length of the appendage is about 4¼ longer than the body, so that the total length of the animal may be stated to be the 0·01 of a line." It is to be observed by those who may search for such bodies that they can only be found when the antheridium is completely formed, and that the magnifying-power of at least 600 diameters is required for their detection. Unger regards them as analogous to the genus of animalcules called Spirillum. It is so improbable that animals should be generated in the cells of plants, unless accidentally, that we cannot but entertain grave doubts whether, notwithstanding their locomotive powers, these bodies are really anything more than a form of vegetable matter; and it is worth considering if they may not, after all, be a diminutive representation of the clavate processes surrounding the spore of Equisetum, and perhaps of the elators found in the sporo-cases of Liver-worts.

Mus'callonge, (*-lônj,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MUSKALLONGE, *q. v.*

Mus'cardine, *n.* A disease among silk-worms, generated by a fungus; also, the fungus itself.

Muscar'iform, *a.* [Lat. *muscarium*, fly-brush, and *forma*, shape.] Exhibiting the form of a brush.

Mus'cat, Muscatel', *n.* A rich, sweet wine made of Muscatel grapes in the S. of France. These grapes are also dried on the vine, for fine table-raisins.

Mus'cat, a state and seaport-town of Arabia. — See MASCAT.

Muscat'atine, or **Muskak'tuck,** in *Indiana*, a river rising in Ripley co., and flowing S.W., joins the Driftwood Fork of White River in Jackson co. The Indian name is *Mesh-ca-que-tuck*, i. e. "Pond River."

Muscatine, (*mus-ka-teen',*) in *Iowa*, an E.S.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, about 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Iowa, and Red Cedar rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, remarkably fertile. *Min.* Coal, limestone, and freestone. *Cap.* Muscatine. *Pop.* 24,336.

—A city, river-port, and the cap. of the above co., on the Mississippi River, about 26 m. below Davenport. The town is well built, has an active trade, extensive manufactories, and is growing rapidly. *Pop.* 10,178. It was formerly called Bloomington.

Muschelkalk, (*moosh'el-kĕlk,*) n. [Ger. *muschel*, muscle, and *kalk*, limestone.] (*Geol.*) The name given to the shelly limestone occupying the middle of the Triassic series of rocks on the continent of Europe.

Mus'cl, *n. pl.* [Lat., mosses.] (*Bot.*) In certain classifications, a division of plants corresponding to the alliance MUSCALES, *q. v.*

Mus'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A fam. of dipterous insects, distinguished by short antennæ that end with an oval joint and a lateral bristle; a short, soft proboscis, ending with large fleshy lips, enclosing a sucker composed of only two bristles, and capable of being entirely retracted into the oval cavity. The larvæ are fleshy, whitish maggots, and never cast their skins; but when they pass to the pupa state, they shorten, become oblong-oval, dry, hard, and brown on the outside. This family includes about one-third of all the Diptera, and its members are known under the names of Horse-flies, Cheese-flies, Flesh-flies, &c. The common House-fly, *Musca domestica*, is described under FLY, *q. v.* The most important of the other species will be found under their proper names.

Muscle, (*mŭs'sl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *musculus*, a little mouse, also, a muscle of the body; Gr. *mys*, from *myō*, to be shut. See MOUSE.] (*Anat.*) The name given to the fibrous contractile tissue forming the flesh of men and animals, by means of which the many highly complicated voluntary and involuntary motions of the body are performed. Muscular tissue is of two kinds, distinguished by structural peculiarities and mode of action, the one including the muscles of organic life (with the exception of the fibres of the heart), consisting of simple smooth filaments; the other comprising the muscles of animal life and the heart, and consisting of compound and apparently striated fibres, or tubes inclosing fibrils. The muscles of organic life, or unstriped muscles, consist of fibres, or, rather, elongated spindle-shaped fibre-cells, which, in their most perfect form, are from 1-2700th to 1-3100th of an inch broad, very clear, granular, and brittle, many of them being marked along the middle or one of the edges, either by a fine, continuous dark streak, or by short isolated dark points. These fibres are collected in divers numbers in fasciculi, and form the proper contractile coats of the digestive canal, urinary bladder, gall-bladder, arteries, &c. The muscles of animal life, or striped muscles (Fig. 1891), are composed of fleshy bundles inclosed in coverings of fibro-cellular tissue, by which each is at once connected with, and isolated from, those adjacent to it. Each bundle is again divided into smaller ones similarly ensheathed, and similarly divisible through an uncertain number of gradations, till just beyond the reach of the naked eye one arrives at the primitive fasciculi, or the muscular fibres, properly so called. These consist of tubes of delicate structureless membrane — the *sarcolemma* of Bowman, varying in breadth from 1-200th to 1-500th in., and including a number of filaments. They are of a pale-yellow color, and marked by striæ, which pass transversely round them. The primitive fibrils, of which each fasciculus contains several hundreds, are the proper contractile tissue of the muscle, cylindrical but

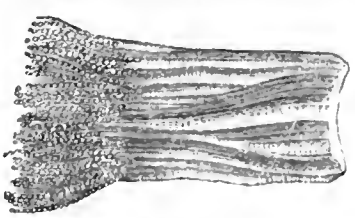


Fig. 1891.

A FASCICULUS OF STRIPED MUSCULAR FIBRES, SHOWING LONGITUDINAL CLEAVAGE.

(Magnified 300 diameters.)

somewhat flattened in form, and about 1-8000ths of an inch in greatest thickness. The peculiar property of muscular tissue, its contractility, although commonly brought into action by the nervous system, appears to be inherent in the muscular tissue, and not derived by it from the nerves, for it may be manifested in a muscle after being isolated from the influence of the nervous system by division of the nerves supplying it. Muscular contraction is generally believed to be effected by an approximation of the constituent parts of the fibrils, which, without any alteration in their general direction, become closer, flatter, and wider. It is a uniform, simultaneous, and steady shortening of each fibre and its contents. Muscles are usually styled *voluntary* or *involuntary*, according as they are, or are not, subject to the influence of the will; but this division is not strictly accurate, and is of little value in a scientific point of view. Many muscles, especially such as are under the immediate dominance of reflex nervous action (as the respiratory and sphincter muscles), partake of both characters, since volition can interfere only temporarily with their contraction; and all muscles, even the most confessedly voluntary, are subject to emotional and instinctive influences, in which the will has no share. Muscles are either elongated and fixed at their two extremities, or hollow and inclosing a cavity. They are so disposed as to give beauty as well as strength to the human body, and for the most part are arranged in pairs; as flexors and extensors, abductors and adductors, supinators and pronators, &c. Muscles are attached

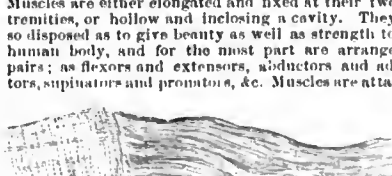


Fig. 1892.

ATTACHMENT OF TENDON TO MUSCULAR FIBRE IN THE SKATE.

to bones by means of tendons, white and shining, rounded or flattened, fibrous cords, and very resisting. (Fig. 1892.) The fixed point of a muscle is called its origin, the movable one its insertion. Muscular fibres, especially those of animal life, are constantly in a state of slight contraction, as is evident from the fact that when the action of certain muscles of a part are injured, the antagonistic muscles always draw it towards them. Thus, when the muscles of one lateral half of the face are paralyzed, those of the other half draw the features towards their side. There are in the human body no fewer than 527 distinct muscles, of which 261 are in pairs, and 5 single on the median line. Of these there are 83 in the head and face, the *orbicularis oris* being single; 49 in the neck, the arytenoid of the larynx being single; 78 in the thorax, the *triangularis sterni* and the diaphragm being single; 33 in the abdomen, the *sphincter ani* being single; 78 in the back, 98 in the upper extremities, and 108 in the lower. Yet with all this complicated machinery, everything is in perfect order and harmony.

(*Zoöl.*) See MUSSET.

Mus'cled, *a.* Supplied with muscles.

Mus'cle Shoals, in *Alabama*, an expansion and series of rapids of the Tennessee River extending from Decatur to Morgan co., to Florence in Lauderdale co. They vary from one to two m. in width, and have a fall of 100 feet in the course of 20 m.

Muscling, (*mŭs'sling,*) *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) An anatomical diagram of the muscles. (R.)

Musco'da, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Grant co., on the Wisconsin River, 30 m. N.N.E. of Lancaster, and 54 of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 668.

Muscogee', in *Georgia*, a W. co., adjoining Alabama; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and Nocheefaloochee, Randall's, and Upatoi creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, in some parts remarkably fertile, and in others sterile. *Min.* Granite, hornblende, iron, agate, jasper, and chalcedony. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* abt. 16,584.

Mus'coid, *a.* [Lat. *muscus*, moss, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Moss-like; partaking of the qualities of moss.

—*n.* (*Bot.*) A moss-like plant.

Muscol'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *muscus*, and Gr. *logos*, doctrine.] (*Bot.*) That branch of botanical science which has reference to the mosses.

Musconet'cong, in *New Jersey*, a river issuing from Hopatcong Pond, between Morris and Essex cos., and flowing S., empties into the Delaware River, 10 m. below Easton; *length*, nearly 50 m.

Muscos'ity, *n.* [From Lat. *muscus.*] Mossiness.

Muscotah', in *Kansas*, a post-village of Atchison co., abt. 21 m. W. of Atchison.

Muscotink', or **Muskootink,** in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Chicago co., abt. 33 m. N. of Stillwater.

Muscova'do, *a.* [From Sp. *menoscoto*, determination.] Pertaining or having reference to raw or unrefined sugar.

—*n.* The commercial term for raw or unrefined sugar.

Mus'covite, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Muscovy, or ancient Russia; also occasionally applied to the modern Russian or Russ.

(*Min.*) A name sometimes applied to Mica, from its having been formerly used in Russia as a substitute for window-glass. See MICA.

Mus'covy-duck, *n.* A corruption of *musk-duck*, q. v.

Mus'covy-glass, *n.* Muscovite. See MICA.

Mus'cular, *a.* [Fr. *musculaire.*] Pertaining or having reference to a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* strength or power. — Performed by, or having connection with a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* motion. — Consisting of a muscle or muscles; as, *muscular* fibre. — Having well-developed muscles; strong; brawny; powerful; vigorous; as, a *muscular* man.

Muscular'ity, *n.* State, condition, or quality of being muscular.

Mus'cularly, *adv.* In a muscular manner.

Mus'culite, *n.* [Lat. *musculus*, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Pal.*) A petrified mussel.

Mus'culous, *a.* Muscular; brawny.

Mus. D. Abbreviation of Doctor of Music.

Muse, (*mūz,*) *v. n.* [Fr., from Lat. *Musa* = Gr. *Mousa*, a Muse, wit, task, genius; probably from obs. Gr. *mădō*, to search out, and so invent.] To ponder; to think closely; to study or ruminate in silence; to meditate; to contemplate. — To be absent in mind; to be so occupied in study or contemplation as not to observe passing scenes or things present; to be absorbed in a brown study.

"Thick-eyed *musing* and carv'd melancholy."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To think on; to cogitate or meditate on.

"And *muse* on Nature with a poet's eye."—*Campbell.*

Muse, *n.* Deep thought; rapt contemplation; close or profound attention abstracting the mind from present objects and passing events; also, sometimes, absence of mind; brown study.

(*Myth.*) One of the Muses or MUSÆ, *q. v.*

Muse, *n.* See MUSET.

Muse'ful, *a.* Abstracted; silently thoughtful.

"Full of *museful* mopings."—*Dryden.*

Muse'fully, *adv.* Abstractedly; thoughtfully; meditatively.

Muse'less, *a.* Eschewing the Muses; indifferent to poetry.

Museog'raphist, *n.* [Gr. *mouseion*, museum, and *graphein*, to write.] One who catalogues or classifies the contents of a museum.

Mus'er, *n.* One who muses or meditates; an absent-minded person.

Muset', **Muse,** *n.* [O Fr. *musette.*] A gap or break in a fence or hedge sufficiently large to allow a hare to pass through.

Musette, (*mu-zet',*) *n.* [O. Fr.] A small French bagpipe or viol-de-gamba, formerly in vogue. — A rustic air adapted to such instrument; also, a dance of a similar character.

Museum, (*mu-zē'um,*) *n.* [Lat. = Gr. *mouseion*, from

mousa, a Muse; Fr. *musée.*] A repository of curious objects in nature and art; but, in most instances, the former; as, the *Museum* of Natural History in Philad'a.

Mush, *n.* [N. H. Ger. *muss*, pap.] Maize-meal boiled in water.

Mushan'non Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, between Centre and Clearfield cos.

Mush'kee River, in *Wisconsin*. See MAUVAISE RIVER.

Mush'room, *n.* [Fr. *mousseron*; Or. *mukis*, from *mukos*; Lat. *mucus*, slimy matter from the nose.] (*Hort.*) The Common Mushroom, *Agaricus campestris*, is a native of most of the temperate regions, both of the Old and New World. It is found during summer and autumn in old pastures. Its *pileus* is regularly convex, becoming almost flat when old; fleshy, dry, white, with a tinge of yellow or brown; of a silky smoothness on the upper surface, or somewhat scaly, but never warty; thickly set on the under side with very unequal gills, which in a young state are pink, and afterwards become dark brown. The pileus is attached by its centre to the top of the stem. The stem is of a firm, fleshy texture, and towards the top is surrounded by a more or less distinct white membraneous ring, the remains of the curtain or veil *indusium*, which in a young state extends to the pileus, and covers the gills. This *M.* is gathered for the table when young, being preferred when the veil is still unbroken, and the expanded pileus has the form of a ball or button; but both in this state and afterwards, while it shows no symptoms of decay, it is used for making catchup. It has a very pleasant smell and taste, and the flesh, when bruised, assumes a reddish-brown color. Care must be taken not to confound the Common *M.* with the white variety of *Agaricus phalloides*, a species quite common chiefly in the woods, and on the borders of woods, which is very poisonous. *Agaricus phalloides* is, however, easily distinguished by the ring at the bottom of the stem, the white color of the gills, the warts on the upper surface of the pileus, and the powerful smell, which becomes extremely disagreeable as the *M.* grows old. The Common *M.* is frequently cultivated both in the open garden and in houses or sheds. To grow it in the open garden, beds are prepared, generally of earth mixed with horse-dung, partly fresh and partly from old hot-beds, and are raised into ridges almost as high as broad. To grow it in houses, boxes are filled with alternate layers of half-rotten horse-dung and of straw, with a surface layer of fine mould. But of each of these methods there are many different modifications, none of which can here be detailed. In both, the production of mushrooms is sometimes left to the chance—often almost a certainty—of spawny *mycelium* or spores existing in the dung or earth; sometimes, to increase the probability of a speedy and abundant crop, earth is introduced into the bed or box from a pasture known to be rich in mushrooms, and *M.* spawn is also frequently planted, which is either collected where mushrooms grow, or produced by artificial means, often appearing and being propagated extensively without the development of the *M.* itself. There are many other species which, in Europe, are much esteemed for the table, but the Common *M.* is the only one of any importance in this country. For the botanical character of *M.*, and the poisonous properties of a number of them, see AGARICUS.

—An upstart; a parvenu; one who springs suddenly from obscurity into a good social position.

"Such as are upstarts in state, they call, in reproach, *mushrooms*."—*Bacon.*

Mushroom spawn, the generative seed of the mushroom.

—*a.* Pertaining, resembling, or having reference or relation to mushrooms; of sudden growth and decay; ephemeral; transient; short-lived.

Mush'room-headed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a head resembling that of a mushroom.

Mu'sic, *n.* [Fr. *musique*; It., from Lat. *musica*; Gr. *mousikē*, from, *Mousa*, a Muse.] Melody; harmony; any succession or repetition of sounds so arranged and modulated as to please the ear, or any combination of simultaneous sounds in accordance or harmony.

"*Music* arose with its voluptuous swell."—*Byron.*

—The science of harmonical sounds, which treats of the principles of harmony or the co-relations of sounds.

"*Music's* golden tongue."—*Keats.*

—The art of combining sounds in a manner grateful and pleasing to the ear.

(NOTE. *Music* is frequently used in the formation of words having especial relation to music, and which are all more or less self-explaining, as, *music*-master, *music*-ball, *music*-stool, *music*-seller, &c.)

Magic music. (*Games.*) A parlor game in which a person engages to find some article hidden by his or her companions, assisted by the pianoforte or other instrument, which is played fast when the seeker approaches the right place, and slower by degrees, when receding from it.

Music of the spheres, the harmony considered by the ancients to be evolved by the harmonious and accordant action of the celestial orbs.

(*Fine Arts.*) *M.* teaches the properties, dependencies, and relations of melodious sounds, or the art of producing harmony and melody by the combination and arrangement of those sounds. Rousseau defines it as the art of combining tunable sounds in a manner agreeable to the ear. *M.*, in common with all other arts, is chiefly derived from the ancients. Of its origin no certain knowledge can be obtained, nor is it easy to determine what it was in its primitive state. There are, of course, many fabulous stories attributing its invention to gods and goddesses. It was in all probability coeval with man, and it may almost be assumed that vocal *M.* preceded that of instruments. The simple elevation or depression of the voice in expressing the passions or emotions of the mind, would most likely have led to its discovery, and the idea of regulating it might naturally have been obtained from the modulated songs of birds. A portion of the song of the blackbird is well known to consist of true diatonic intervals. With the ancients the term *M.* possessed a far wider meaning than it does at present. With them it comprehended not only dancing and acting, but even poetry, and, indeed, everything that was practically considered to emanate from the influence of the nine Muses. Hesychius tells us that the Athenians understood the term in this latter sense. The first traces of *M.* were discovered in Egypt, where the art was undoubtedly carried to a high degree of perfection, although Diodorus Siculus asserts that it was prohibited, as not only useless but even noxious, from its tendency to make man effeminate; on the other hand, however, we are assured by Plato and Herodotus, both of whom were travellers in Egypt, that the art was greatly encouraged and the youth instructed in it at an early age; and Diodorus contradicts himself by telling us in another place that *M.* and musical instruments were the inventions of the Egyptian deities Osiris, Isis, Orus, and Hermes. They are also proved to have possessed instruments capable of much variety and expression, by representations of them that have been found. One was discovered drawn on an obelisk erected by Sesostris, at Heliopolis: it represented an instrument which, by means of its neck, was capable, with only 2 strings, of furnishing, when tuned by fourths, that series of sounds called by the ancients a *heptachord*, and if tuned by fifths, of producing an octave. Many other drawings of musical instruments have also been found which prove the art to have been in a very flourishing condition. Even after the subjugation of the empire by Cambyses it was not lost, but continued, though in a much less prosperous state, to

Fig. 1893.—WIND-INSTRUMENTS OF ANTIQUITY.

1, Trumpet (Heb. *Shophar*); 2, Horn (Heb. *Keren*); 3, Flutes (Heb. *Chalil*); 4, Double Pipe or Flute (Heb. *Mishrokitha*); 5, Shepherd's Pipe; and, 6, Bagpipe (Heb. *Ugab*—dubious); 7, Straight Trumpet (Heb. *Chatzozerah*).

the time of Cleopatra's misfortunes,—an event which terminates the history of the Egyptian empire. Of Hebrew *M.* little is known, except what may be gathered from Holy Writ. Jubal, 7th only in descent from Adam, is spoken of as "the father of all such as handle the harp and the organ." The instrument here meant by the organ was, most probably, a number of pipes joined together, resembling the common Pan's pipe, which is known to be of the remotest antiquity. No mention is again made of *M.* until 600 years after the Deluge, when Laban says to Jacob, "Wherefore didst thou flee away secretly and steal away from me, and didst not tell me, that I might have sent thee away with mirth and with songs, with tabret and with harp?" It is seldom again alluded to until the time of David, when we find music and musical instruments continually spoken of. Under Solomon, music received little encouragement; for, unlike his father, he was not a performer, but ranked "men singers and women singers, and the delights of the sons of men, such as musical instruments," among the vanities of the world. The Babylonish captivity, lasting sixty-three years, proved a mortal blow to the Jewish music, and, indeed, all their other arts; and in the stormy time which followed, during which they were conquered successively by the Egyptians, Persians, and Romans, it was entirely lost. Since the destruction of the Temple, both instrumental and vocal music have been excluded from all Jewish synagogues, excepting those of the German Jews, as they consider it improper to sing or rejoice before the coming of the Messiah. *M.* being held in greater estimation by the Greeks than by most other nations, we might naturally expect that our knowledge of it would be considerable. It is, however, quite the reverse; neither the ancient writings nor the researches of modern inquiries give us any idea what the Greek *M.* really was; neither is this very surprising when we consider that the music of a country can be handed down to a remote posterity only by the preservation of actual compositions expressed by a notation capable only of expressing the sounds with distinctness at the time, but which will continue to be intelligible in later ages. Now, therefore, as all we possess of Greek *M.* are a few fragments written in a notation which is very far from being understood, we cannot wonder at the small knowledge we have of it as a science, while of its origin and primitive history we can give little else than conjectures, having no more satisfactory accounts than mythological traditions, from which it would seem that the Greeks received their music, or at least great improvements in the execution of it, from Lydia, where Amphion is said to have learned this art, and from Arcadia, where the shepherds practised on the pipe, flute, and cithera. Their different modes, viz., the Phrygian, Dorian, Lydian, Æolian, and Ionian, were derived from various provinces in Asia Minor; hence their names. Most of the ancient philosophers wrote on music, more especially the disciples of Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle; from whom we find that music was considered an almost indispensable portion of the education of the higher classes, and that it was employed in their religious ceremonies. They ascribe the invention of various instruments to their gods and goddesses; thus they say Mercury invented the lyre, Pan the syrinx, or Pan's pipes, and Minerva the flute: this latter instrument was held in high estimation. The musical scale of the Greeks consisted, at its greatest extent, of only two octaves, the lowest note of which was A, the first space in the bass of modern music, and resembled that of the present day exactly in the disposition of its intervals; but instead of being arranged in octaves, as with us, it was divided into tetrachords. The Greeks are supposed to have possessed no musical rhythm, except in their poetry. Their musical notation was very complicated. Its basis was formed upon the letters of the alphabet, which were multiplied by distorting and mutilating their forms, and by the use of accents, and of arbitrary signs, producing in all about sixteen hundred characters. The question which has been so long contested, as to whether the Greeks possessed any knowledge of counterpoint, or part-music, seems now to be determined in the negative; for although they must, if only by mere accident, have known the effect of simultaneous sounds, it is extremely improbable that what we call harmony formed any part of their music. Prizes were awarded for music and poetry at the Olympic, Nemean, and Isthmian games, the poets reciting their own verses to the strains of music. At the Pythian games, which were of more recent date, prizes were given for instrumental music only. No professors seem to have been more highly honored than those of the musical profession. Their pay was enormous. Athenæus tells us that a flute-player named Amœbæus received a talent, equal to $974, for a single performance at the theatre, while Xenophon asserts that flute-players lived in a most magnificent manner. The practice of this instrument extended to the fair sex; speaking of whom, we cannot omit to mention Lamia, the daughter of Cleanora, mistress to Demetrius Poliorcetes, whose proficiency on the flute, added to her wit and beauty, caused her to be considered almost a prodigy. Inasmuch as the Greeks received their music from the Egyptians, so did the Romans, though in a much greater extent, receive theirs from the Greeks; and although the art was very highly estimated by this warlike people, they made little or no progress in it; indeed, none of the arts seem to have received much attention from them. Dr. Burney says that, even during the Augustan age, they possessed no sculptor, painter, or musician; those, he continues, "who have been celebrated in the arts at Rome, having been Asiatics or Europeans, who came to exercise such arts among the Latins as the Latins had not among themselves." In the reign of Tiberius, comedians and musicians were banished from Rome; and although recalled by Caligula, and encouraged by Claudius, the musical art languished until the reign of Nero, by whom it was restored to its former splendor. He studied the art himself, and spent the greatest part of his time in receiving lessons from Terpius, the most skilful harpist and lyrist of his time. The successors of Nero encouraged public games and musical and dramatic performances to a considerable extent; thus the art continued to flourish until the fall of the Empire, when, in common with all other arts, it disappeared until the period of its revival in modern Italy. Music has been employed in the religious ceremonies of the Christian Church from the earliest ages. Of what it consisted during the first three or four centuries is purely a matter of conjecture, although we may naturally suppose it to have somewhat resembled that employed in the countries in which the early Christians dwelt. There is much controversy among musical historians, as to whether they derived their music from the Greeks and Romans, or from the Hebrews. Father Martini says they received it from the latter people, and Dr. Burney agrees with him so far as to be of opinion that the Greek and Roman secular music was discarded by the Christians, and that we have no remains of it in the traditional melodies which have, through the Church, reached even to these times. It is, however, impossible ever to decide the question, as we possess no *written* remains of either the chants or airs for single voices of the early Christians. About the year 386, St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan, finding the whole system of church-music in great confusion, determined upon reforming it, and composed what has been called, after him, the *Cantus Ambrosianus*, or Ambrosian Chant, in which he adopted the Greek

nomenclature; hence it has been supposed, without sufficient grounds, that he adopted their entire system. However this may be, it is quite certain that he greatly improved music and the manner of performing it, and that his system formed the foundation of that introduced two centuries afterwards by Pope Gregory, and which has formed in its turn the basis of all that is grand and valuable in modern music. What the distinctive qualities between the two systems were cannot now be ascertained, as we possess no vestiges of the Ambrosian Chant sufficient to ascertain its peculiar character. It is to the fact that the Chant of Gregory has been retained in its simplicity in the Church of Italy, that the Italians owe their pre-eminence in singing. The modern chant, introduced in Protestant cathedrals at the Reformation, is but a poor substitute for that which, confined to nine varieties, has been heard, without satiating the ear, in the Romish Church from the time of Gregory to the present day. Many attempts seem to have been made, after the death of Gregory, to improve musical notation. The practice then in use of placing letters or syllables to indicate sounds, could not have been very intelligible or easy to read. About the end of the 10th century, 7 parallel lines were employed, upon which the notes were expressed by dots or points; but it was not until 1022 that the great reformation of the musical scale took place. About this time, Guido, a Benedictine monk, born at Arezzo, a small town in Tuscany, reduced the number of lines to four, and placed the points not only on the lines, but *between* them. He also added to the ancient system a bass-note, answering to the G or *sol* in our *fa* or bass-clef. This note he designated by the *gamma* (Γ) of the Greeks; hence, this series of sounds in the scale is called the gamut. He also invented the method of counting by hexachords, instead of by tetrachords, and of designating the major hexachord by the syllables *ut, re, me, fa, sol, la*. The invention of counterpoint has also been attributed to him by some authors; but this is unjust to his predecessors; for although he was the first to write upon it, and it had made but little progress before his time, he is not entitled to the honor of its invention. (See COUNTERPOINT.) Up to this period, the plain chant consisted of notes of equal value in respect to time. A rhythm was unknown. Now, however, musicians began to feel its importance. The first treatise on this branch of the art was written by Franco of Cologne, or, as some say, of Paris, in a work still extant, entitled *Franconis Musica et Cantus Mensurabilis*. He considers measured music to be much superior to plain chant. He distinguishes three different notes, viz., the long, the breve, and the semibreve, each of different duration. These may be again subdivided. He divides rhythm into five modes. Descant he defines as the union of several melodies concordant with each other, but composed of different figures, and divides it into four kinds, viz., *simple*, prolate (*prolatus*), truncate (*truncatus*), and copulate. Franco's system, although much improved and extended, is employed to this day. We may therefore consider Guido and Franco as the authors of musical notation, all subsequent changes being merely modifications of their inventions, rendered necessary by the improvements in music. To the introduction of the organ, which took place in France about 757, and which came into general use in England, Germany, and Italy about the 10th century, we owe the invention of harmony. This noble instrument being played with keys, the production of simultaneous sounds became easy, and the beautiful effects of the union of concordant sounds must soon have been felt, and once discovered, was diligently cultivated by a succession of eminent men, among whom we may mention Franco (before spoken of), Marchetto of Padua, John de Muris, John Okenheim, Joaquin des Prés, and Claudio Monteverde. The science of harmony continued gradually to progress until the beginning of the 18th century, when it may be said to have reached its greatest refinement. We know scarcely anything of the state of music between the 11th and 15th centuries. Many efforts seem to have been made to improve it. Melody was treated with contempt, harmony being the great point of attraction. Rhythmical feet, as determined by Franco, began to be abandoned toward the close of the 14th cent., and as many sounds were introduced into the metre or measure as the subdivisions of the different orders of notes would at that time permit, and new forms or figures were found necessary to represent new values of time. The laws of harmony were first fixed and regulated about the middle of the following century, as we find from the writings of several authors of that time, and more particularly in those of John Tinctor, who was first chapel-master to Ferdinand, king of Naples, and afterwards canon and doctor at Nivelle, in Brabant. He wrote the first musical dictionary, and also the first treatise on this art ever *printed* in Italy. This was followed, a few years after (1496), by that of Franchino Gaffurio, in which the doctrines we find in John Tinctor are much better developed. In the compositions of the 15th century, there was a great want of melody, for which all the display of science and curious combinations which they contain does not atone. In the next century, however, melody and harmony were united by the brilliant genius of Palestrina and some of his contemporaries, while at the same time the art was enriched by the writings of Peter Aaron, Zarlino, Artusi of Bologna, Zarconi of Venice, and others. According to M. Bontset, the oratorio was invented about A. D. 1540, by St. Philip Neri, who established at Rome the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory, and held performances of music at the Chiesa Nuova, or New Chapel, consisting of sacred interludes, written by first-rate poets, for the purpose of turning to pious account the theatrical enthusiasm which then prevailed at Rome. The experiment was successful; and these concerts, or oratorios, as they are now called, although at first only short, simple poems, gradually progressed, until at the present day they differ very little from dramatic performances. (See ORATORIO.) Although sacred dramas and pastoral and secular plays, with choruses and hymns interspersed, were common to all countries, and music was often introduced into tragedies, comedies, and pastorals, before the 16th century, it was not until 1594, or 1597, that the first indication of the modern opera made its appearance. About this time, however, the first one, named "Daphne," was produced in Italy, composed by Giacomo Peri and Count Corsi, and written by Ottavio Rinuccini, a Florentine poet, who soon afterwards wrote two others, called "Eurydice" and "Ariadne,"—the music of the first of these being composed by Peri and Giulio Caccini, and that of the other by Claudio Monteverde. In 1606, the first opera performed at Rome was produced. In the following year the last-mentioned composer wrote his "Orpheo" for the court of Mantua. In 1637 the lyric drama was introduced at Venice, and at Naples in 1645. Venice, however, took the lead of all other places, no less than 350 operas being performed there between 1637 and 1700. A number of these were composed by Cavalli, chapel-master at Venice, who added air to the recitative. According to M. Choron, until the time of Alessandro Scarlatti, the overture to an opera had consisted of meagre obligato symphony produced by certain routine, and frequently with bad taste. This he now reformed, and established it less upon the foundation of the opera than upon the work itself, making it a species of musical prologue or programme of the action. He perfected the obligato or accompanied recitative, and was the first to introduce the *da capo*, or ritornel of the symphonies, into the recitatives. For the great reformation of the lyric drama we are indebted to Gluck, whose opera of "Orpheo" was the first ever *printed* in Italy. At the end of the last century, the advancement of instrumental music produced a sensible change in that for the drama; several composers endeavored to introduce the richness of the symphonies into the operatic accompaniments. This brilliant system, upon which Haydn, Mozart, Cherubini, and all their school worked, although possessing many advantages, had one drawback; viz., that of being liable to eclipse the chief or vocal part, and sometimes even to make it appear less important than the accessory part. About 1809, Italian music, which had begun to decline toward the end of the 18th century, received a fresh impulse from the compositions of Giacomo Rossini, the most popular composer of modern times. He composed his first opera, "Demetrio e Polibio," in 1809, and since that time he has written thirty-four others, the last and best of which was "Guillaume Tell." Contemporary with Rossini were Bellini, who, had he lived, promised to rival the greatest of his predecessors,—his "Sonnambula" and "Puritani" are extremely beautiful, while his "Norma" is one of the finest operas we possess; Weber, who, although often wanting fluency in his vocal writings, is unrivalled in a certain class of passionate expressions; Meyerbeer, whose operas of "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophete," and "Etoile du Nord," stamp him as a first-rate composer; Donizetti, a wonderfully prolific composer, whose operas of "Lucrezia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Figlia del Regimento," &c., are great works, and universally admired; and Auber, who, although somewhat resembling Rossini in his earlier compositions, has produced some very fine works. His "Fra Diavolo," and his most celebrated piece, "La Muette de Portici," or "Masaniello," are well known and deservedly popular. Verdi is the latest accession to the Italian school. His music, although extremely sweet and pretty, is, as a rule, very sensuous; as, for example, that of "La Traviata" and "Il Trovatore." Although the Italians stand pre-eminent in vocal, the Germans have far surpassed them in instrumental music. Their oratorios possess the greatest beauties; those of Handel are to this day unequalled; while the "Ascension," and the "Israelites," by Bach, and the "Death of Jesus" by Grau, are magnificent compositions; as are also Haydn's two cantatas of the "Creation," and the "Seasons." The masses, the splendid requiem, and, above all, the secular instrumental music of Mozart, have never been surpassed. To Germany we owe Beethoven, who, like Mozart, devoted himself chiefly to the instrumental branch of secular music. His power and genius are best displayed in his symphonies; that in C minor stands alone unrivalled, while his "Sinfonia Pastorale" is, perhaps, the most exquisitely beautiful piece of descriptive music in existence. Mendelssohn also was a German. His overture to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," the concert in G minor, his octet, and his magnificent oratorios of "St. Paul" and "Elijah," have obtained a world-wide reputation as works of the highest genius. To the German school also belong the names of Spohr, Hummel, and Wagner. The works of this last composer, although exhibiting great power and genius, are not popular in this country. In scientific works on music, the Germans are richer than any other people, as is proved by the names of Fux, Mattheson, Marpurg, Kirberger, E. Bach, Albrechtsberger, Forkel, Koch, and a host of others. That music has a great power over the passions and mind there is not the slightest doubt, neither is there, we think, the slightest doubt that its effect is good. Of course, it combined with loose or profane songs, it will have quite a contrary effect; but in this case the music does not corrupt the poetry, but the poetry corrupts the music. Thus, we may still say with Montesquieu, "Music is the only one of all the arts that does not corrupt the mind."

Mu'sical, *a.* Belonging or relating to music or agreeable sounds; as, a *musical* instrument.—Producing or containing music; as, a *musical* voice.—Melodious; harmonious; sweet-sounding; pleasing to the ear.

"As sweet, and *musical*, as is Apollo's lute."—*Shaks.*

Musical glasses. (*Mus.*) See HARMONICA.

Mu'sically, *adv.* In a melodious or harmonious manner; with sweet or pleasing sounds.

Mu'sicalness, *n.* State or quality of being musical.

Musician, (*-zish'on*,) *n.* [Fr. *musicien*.] One skilled in music, or a teacher of music; one who sings or performs on instruments of music according to the rules of the art.

Musicoma'nia, *n.* [Lat. *musica*, music, and *mania*, madness.] (*Med.*) A kind of monomania, caused by an absorbing passion for music.

Mus'ingly, *adv.* In a musing or abstractedly thoughtful manner.

Musk, *n.* [Lat. *muscus*; Pers. *mushk*; Ar. *musk*; Hind. *mooshk, mush*; late Gr. *moschos*.] A strong-scented substance, the produce of the *Moschus moschiferus*, or musk-deer, an animal which inhabits the mountains of Eastern Asia. Behind the navel is a bag, which in the adult animal is filled with musk. These *bags* are imported from China, Bengal, and Russia. Musk is originally a viscid fluid, but dries into a brown pulverulent substance, of a strong, peculiar, and highly diffusible odor. Its chief use is as a perfume: it has been employed in medicine as a stimulant antispasmodic, but much difference of opinion exists as to its efficacy; and its high price and extreme liability to adulteration are against its use.

(*Zoöl.*) The MUSK-DEER, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) A name popularly applied, from their strong musky scent, to some plants of the genus *Muscari*, ord. *Liliaceæ*, and of the genus *Erodium*, order *Geroniaceæ*.

—*v. a.* To perfume, or impregnate with the odor of musk.

Musk'-deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A deer of the genus Moschus, *q. v.*

Musk'-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Muscovy-duck, *Anas moschata*.

Muskee'go, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and twp. of Waukesha co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* 2,500.

Mus'kegon, or MASKEGON, in *Michigan*, a river rising in Houghton Lake, in Roscommon co., and flowing a general S.W. course enters Lake Michigan from Muskegon co.; *length*, abt. 200 m., of which the lower 25 only are navigable.

—A W. co. of the lower peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 525 sq. m. *Rivers*. Muskegon and White, and Cedar and Crockery creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Muskegon. *Pop.* (1870), 14,829.

—A post-village and twp. of the above co., on Muskegon River, abt. 15 m. N. of Grand Haven; *pop.* (1870) 6,000.

Musket, *n.* [Fr. *mousquet*.] A description of fire-arm used in war, originally discharged by a match, and afterwards by a spring-lock and a flint. The rifle has entirely superseded it as a military weapon, while the percussion-lock has taken the place of the flint-lock for sporting and other purposes.

Musketeer', *n.* [Fr. *mousquetaire*.] A soldier who carries a musket;—a term now in disuse.

Musketoon', *n.* [Fr. *mousqueton*.] (*Mil.*) A short musket; a blunderbuss; also, the person who carries a musketoon.

Musketry, *n.* [Fr. *mousqueterie*.] Muskets in general, or their fire; as, a volley of *musketry*.

Musk'iness, *n.* [From *musk*.] State or quality of being musky; the scent of musk.

Muskin'gum, in *Ohio*, a river, which, rising in Licking co., flows S.E., and enters the Ohio River at Marietta; *length*, abt. 110 m.

—A S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 610 sq. m. *Rivers*. Muskingum and Licking rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron in abundance. *Cap.* Zanesville. *Pop.* abt. 68,000.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Musk'-melon, *n.* See MELON.

Musk'-ox, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Ovibos moschatus*, a ruminating animal which by some naturalists has been considered as intermediate between the sheep and ox, inhabits the more northern parts of America, where the country is mostly rocky and barren, except on the banks of the larger rivers. When they are fat, the flesh is well flavored, but smells strongly of musk. They herd together in flocks of twenty or thirty. The Musk-ox is about the height of a deer, but of much stouter

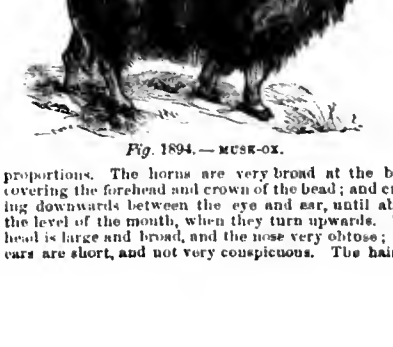


Fig. 1894.—MUSK-OX.

proportions. The horns are very broad at the base, covering the forehead and crown of the head; and curving downwards between the eye and ear, until about the level of the mouth, when they turn upwards. The head is large and broad, and the nose very obtuse; the ears are short, and not very conspicuous. The hair of

the body is in general brown; on the neck and between the shoulders it is long, matted, and somewhat curled; and this bushy state of the hair on those parts causes the animal to appear humped. On the back and hips the hair is also long, but lies even and smooth; and on the shoulders, thighs, and sides, it is so long as to hang down below the middle of the leg. The tail is so short as to be concealed in the fur. Beneath the long hair, on all parts of the animal, is a fine kind of soft ash-colored wool, which, if it could be procured in sufficient quantity, would be highly useful to the manufacturer. The legs of the Musk-ox are short and thick, and furnished with narrow hoofs, resembling those of the Moose. The female is smaller than the male, and has also smaller horns, whose bases do not meet. Her general color is black, except that the legs are whitish, and between the horns there is a tuft of white hair intermixed with rust-color; an elevated ridge or mane of dusky hair runs along the back, and on the middle of the back is an oblong patch or bed of white hair, shorter than the rest, and which has been termed the *saddle*. The Musk-ox runs nimbly, and climbs hills and rocks with great ease. When pursued by the hunter, they seek for safety by instant flight; but the bulls are sometimes dangerously irascible when closely pressed.

Musk'-pear, *n.* A fragrant sort of pear.

Musk'-rat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See FIBER.

Musk'-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variety of very fragrant rose, *Rosa moschata*.

Musk'-thistle, (*-this'l,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of thistle, *Carduus mutans*, which emits a strong odor of musk.

Musk'y, *a.* Yielding the odor of musk; fragrant.

Muslin, (*muz'lin,*) *n.* [Fr. *mousseline*, said to be derived from *Moussul*, a city of Turkish Asia, where it was first manufactured; It. *mussolina, mussolo.*] A sort of fine, thin, flimsy cotton cloth, which bears a downy nap on its surface. It is principally used for ladies' dresses. See MOUSSELINE-DE-LAINE.

—*a.* Made of muslin; as, a *muslin* dress.

Muslinet', *n.* [Fr. *mousselinet.*] A kind of coarse cotton cloth.

Mus'mon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MOUFFLON, *q. v.*

Mus'nud, *n.* [Pers.] In Persia, a throne or chair of state.

Musoma'nia, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as MUSICOMANIA, *q. v.*

Musoph'agn, *n.*; MUSOPHA'GIDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. and fam. of Scansorial birds, evidently allied to the Inessorial or Perchers. The base of the bill is enormously dilated, so as to spread like a casque or helmet over the fore part of the head as far as the crown, where its thickened sides form a semicircle. Nostrils oval, open, placed nearer to the tip than to the eyes, and pierced in the substance of the bill. The species *Musophaga violacea* here figured is a very magnificent bird. Bill rich yellow, passing into crimson; orbits naked, and, like the compact velvety feathers of the crown, glossy crimson; a white stripe beginning below the eye and extending above the ear; secondary and part of the primary quills carmine, margined and tipped with blackish violet, which is the general color of the plumage, changing into a very deep green on the under parts, which is very rich on the tail; legs strong and black; gape wide. The Gold Coast and Senegal, in Africa, are its localities.

Fig. 1895. — PLANTAIN-EATER, (*Musophaga violacea.*)

Mus'quash, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Musk-rat. See FIBER.

Musquet, (*mus'ket,*) *n.* An old spelling of MUSKET, *q.v.*

Musqueteer', *n.* (*Mil.*) The former orthography of MUSKETEER, *q. v.*

Musquite, (*-keet',*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See MEZQUITE.

Musquito, (*-kē'to,*) *n.* (*Zool.*) Same as MOSQUITO, *q. v.*

Musquito, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., abt. 11 m. E. of Mokelumne Hill.

Mus'rol, Mus'role, *n.* [Fr. *muserolle.*] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Muss, *n.* [From Lat. *musca*, a fly.] A scramble; a wrangle; a contention; a pother; a confused struggle. (Obsol. in England, but largely used in the U. States.)

"When I cried ho! like boys into a *muss*."— *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To tumble; to engage in a wrangle or quarrel; to throw into confusion. (Used in the U. States.)

Mus'sel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Mytilus*, including molluscous animals, the characters of which are, that the shell is bivalve, of an oblong triangular form, terminating in a point, and having its two extremities equal. The head of the animal is in the acute angle. The common salt-water *M., Mytilus borealis* of New England, by some considered the same as the *Mytilus edulis* of Europe, is distinguished by a strong shell, slightly incurvated on one side, and angulated on the other; the end near the hinge being pointed, and the other rounded. From the circumstance of their being always found attached to rocks, stones, or to the shells of each other, they have been supposed by many to be incapable of progressive motion; but although they have no tendency to change of place, they seem possessed of a certain degree of locomotive power: and their manner of exerting it has been examined and well explained by Reaumur. He discovered that their mode of progression consisted in trusting their tongue-like foot out of the shell, curving it, hooking it to some adjacent body, and thus drawing themselves forward to the point of attachment. *M.* are not unpleasant to the taste, and are with many an object of great consumption.

Musselburgh, (*mus'sel-bru,*) a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk, in the Frith of Forth, 5 m. E. of Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Leather, sail-cloth, and hats. *Pop.* 7,500.

Musset, ALFRED DE, (*moos'sai,*) one of the best modern French poets, playwrights, and novelists. After completing his education at the College of Henry IV., where his fellow-pupil and intimate friend was the duke d' Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, he essayed the most diverse studies. The law, medicine, finance, painting, were in turn engaged in, in turn abandoned. In 1830, he put forth a small volume of poetry, entitled *Les Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie*, which was received with great favor. A celebrity at 23, the young poet made a journey to Italy with George Sand, under the name of confidential secretary. At the revolution of 1848, he lost his post as librarian to the ministry of the Interior, but regained it after the establishment of the empire, with the additional appointment of reader to the empress. During his last years, he gave himself up to play, and even grosser pleasures. His last volume of verse was published in 1850, and showed a premature decay of the author's powers. He was nevertheless elected a member of the French Academy, in 1852. D. 1857.— His best works are his poems,— *Le Spectacle dans un Fauteuil*; *La Coupe et les Lèvres*; *A quoi Rêvent les Jeunes Filles? Namonna*; *Rolla*;— and his two exquisite dramatic pieces— *Un Caprice*, and *Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée.* During the political complications in 1840, he answered Becker's war-song in regard to the Rhine ("Sie sollen ihn nicht haben, den freien deutschen Rhein,") with a poem, entitled *Nous l'avons eu, votre Rhin Allemand.*

Mus'site, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-green variety of diopsite, from the Mussa Alp, in Piedmont.

Mus'sulman, *n.*; *pl.* MUSSULMANS. [Ar. *Muslim*, pl. *Muslimin.*] A Mohammedan; a Moslem; a believer in Islam.

Mus'sulmanic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to Mussulmans.

Mus'sulmanish, *a.* Moslem; Mohammedan.

Mus'sulmanism, *n.* Islamism; Mohammedanism.

Mus'sulmanly, *adv.* After the manner of Mussulmans.

Mus'sy, in *Michigan*, a twp. of St. Clair co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Must, *v. n.* or *auxil.* [A. S. *mót*, must, ought, pl. *móston*; Ger. *müssen*, to be compelled or obliged; Dan. *maate*, must.] To be obliged; to be necessitated; as, man *must* die.

—A verb which expresses moral fitness or propriety as necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

"Likewise *must* the deacons be grave."—1 *Tim.* iii. 8.

(*Must* is of all persons and tenses, and used of persons and things.)

Must, *n.* [A. S., Ger., and Dan. *most*; It. and Sp. *mosto*; Lat. *mustum.*] The expressed juice of the grape before its conversion into wine by the process of fermentation. According to Berard, the juice of ripe grapes contains sugar, gum, gluten, malic acid, and malate of lime, bitartrate of potash, and bitartrate of lime. The acidity of the juice of ripe grapes is principally due to the tartar which it contains, and which is precipitated by the alcohol formed during fermentation.

—New wine expressed from the grape, but not fermented.

"The wine itself was sulting to the rest,
Still working in the *must*, and lately press'd."—*Dryden.*

Must, *n.* Mouldiness; fustiness; rancidity; sourness.

—*v. n.* To make mouldy or fusty; to make sour.

—*v. n.* To become rancid or fetid.

Mus'tac, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of small, tufted monkey.

Mustache, Moustache, (*mus-tăsh',*) (formerly written MUSTACHIO,) *n.*; *pl.* MUSTACHES, (formerly MUSTACHIOS.) [Fr. *moustache*; Gr. *mustax*, Doric for *mustax*, the upper lip, from *masaōmai*, to shoot out the lip.] Long hair left to grow above the upper lip; that part of the beard which grows above the mouth.

Mustachio, (*mus-tăsh'yo,*) *n.* See MUSTACHE.

Mustach'ioed, *a.* Wearing or having mustaches.

Musta'ba, Musta'hiba, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Brazilian wood, inferior to rosewood, but harder. It is extensively used for the handles of glaziers' and other knives

Mus'tang, *n.* The term given to the small, hardy wild horses of the Texan prairies, Mexico, California, &c

Mustapha I., (*mus'ta-fa,*) sultan of Turkey, succeeded his brother, Ahmed I., in 1617. In the same year he was, however, deposed by the Janissaries, and thrown into prison. He was afterwards released, and placed upon the throne, but again deposed by the Janisaries, and strangled in 1623.

MUSTAPHA II., son of Mohammed IV., succeeded Ahmed II., his uncle, in 1695. He defeated the Austrians at Temesvar, and made war, with success, against the Venetians, Poles, and the Russians. Fortune at length turning against him, he was forced to make peace. He was deposed by his subjects, and died in 1703.

MUSTAPHA III., the son of Ahmed III., ascended the throne in 1757. He was a weak prince, and by trusting to his favorites greatly exhausted the public treasury. His brother Abdul Ahmed succeeded him. D. 1774.

MUSTAPHA IV. ascended the throne in 1807, after the deposition of Selim III. Mustapha Baïraktar, pasha of Rudshuk, collected an army and marched upon Constantinople, demanding that the deposed Selim should be given up to him. But Selim had been already strangled, and his dead body was brought to Baïraktar, who thereupon deposed Mustapha IV., and placed his brother Mahmoud upon the throne. (See MAHMOUD II.) Mustapha IV. was put to death by his brother Mahmoud II., in 1808.

Mustard, (*mus'terd,*) *n.* [It. *mostarda*; Fr. *moutarde*, Lat. *mustum ardens*, burning must.] (*Bot.*) See SINAPIS.

Mustee', *n.* Same as MESTEE, *q. v.*

Mus'telu, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Martens, a genus of carnivora of the family *Mustelidæ*. There are two important varieties of this species, viz., the Beech-marten and the Pine-marten (Fig. 1896), the former being possessed of a white throat, and the latter of a yellow one. The Beech-marten (*Mustela martes*) differs but little from the weasel in form, with the exception of the body being slightly more elongated, the head a little more pointed, and the fur generally longer. The Martens besides have an additional molar tooth in both jaws; and also the larger grinder of the lower jaw has a small internal tubercle which does not exist in that of the weasels. The tail is about as long as the body; the upper parts grayish or yellowish brown; and the feet and tail of a chocolate hue. The throat has already been described. The limbs are of moderate length. On the fore-foot the first toe is very short, the second and fifth equal in length, and the fourth the longest. On the hind-foot the proportions are similar. The soles of all are covered with hair; and the claws are large, compressed, tapering, and arcuate — that is to say linear, and bent like a bow. The fur is dense, rather soft and long, being longer on the hind parts, especially on the tail. The under fur is thick and woolly. When young, the Marten is of a darker color; and in summer the fur is always of a lighter hue than in winter. The Marten is generally distributed throughout Europe. In its habits it partakes of the qualities of the fox, as it is a destructive depredator at night-time of farm-yards, although it shuns men as much as possible. Its general length, from nose to tail, is about a foot and a half. The female has two litters, at least, in the year, and produces two or three cubs at a time. The pine-marten is an inhabitant of North America, where it frequents the woody districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and furnishes the highly prized fur known as *Hudson Bay sable.* These Martens are very destructive to small game and the eggs of birds, their lives being one continual plundering of the nests of partridges, the retreats of the squirrel, and the *form* of the hare. When deprived of these, they prey on field-mice, dormice, and even lizards and serpents. When the time has arrived for the female to bring forth her young, she takes forcible possession of a squirrel's nest, and enlarges it so as to suit her requirements. The Fisher (*M. pennantii*), of the U. States, is the largest known species of the genus, being 2 feet long to the tail.

Fig. 1896.
1, Common Marten (*Martes foina*); 2, Pine-Marten (*Martes abietum*).

Mustelidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Weasel family, comprising elongated and slender-bodied carnivorous animals, with five-toed plantigrade or digitigrade feet, and with a single tubercular molar tooth only on each side of each jaw. The *M.* comprise all the animals known as Fishers, Martens, Sables, Weasels, Minks, Otters, Badgers, and Skunks. Nearly all in the family have glands which secrete a fetid liquid, and in some cases of a most disagreeable odor.

Mus'teline, *a.* [Lat *mustelinus.*] Belonging or having reference to, or resembling, animals of the weasel family.

Mus'ter, *v. a.* [Ger. *mustern*, to muster, review; D. *monsteren*; Fr. *montrer*; O. Fr. *monstrer*, to display, from Lat. *monstro*, to show. See MONSTER.] To collect, as troops, in order that they may be inspected; to assemble, as troops, for review, parade, or exercise.— To bring together; to gather or obtain; to have at disposal; as, to *muster* one's cash.

To muster troops into service. (*Mil.*) To inspect and enter soldiers on the muster-roll of the army.—*To muster troops out of service.* To inspect and pay off troops previous to dismissal from active service.—*To muster up.* To gather up; to contrive to procure, obtain, or amass.

Mus'ter, *v. n.* To assemble; to rendezvous; to meet in one place; to be gathered together for parade, exercise, &c.

—*n.* An assembling of troops for review, or a review of troops under arms. — A register or roll of troops mustered; a muster-roll. — A collection, or the act of collecting; an assemblage, display, or gathering.

"Of the temporal grandeur of the realm, . . . the *muster* was great and splendid."—*Macaulay.*

To pass muster. To pass through an inspection without cavil or censure.

Mus'ter-book, *n.* (*Mil.*) A book containing the registry of military forces.

Mus'ter-file, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as MUSTER-ROLL, *q. v.*

Mus'ter-master, *n.* (*Mil.*) One who keeps the register of troops and their equipments.

Mus'ter-roll, *n.* (*Mil.*) A roll or register of the men in each company, troop, regiment, or battalion.

Must'ily, *adv.* [From *musty.*] Mouldily; rancidly; sourly.

Must'iness, *n.* Quality of being musty or sour; mouldiness; damp foulness; sourness.

Must'y, *a.* [Fr. *moisir*, to grow mouldy, from Lat. *mucere*, to be mouldy, musty, from *mucus*, matter running from the nose. See MUCUS.] Mouldy; sour; rancid; foul and fetid; as, a *musty* cask, a *musty* book.

—Stale; spoiled with age.

"The proverb is somewhat *musty*." — *Shaks.*

—Dull; heavy; spiritless; wanting life and vigor.

—Vapid; wanting spirit and effervescence; as, *musty* ale.

Mutabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; Lat. *mutabilitas*, from *mutus*, *mutatus*, to change. See MUTATION.] State or quality of being mutable; susceptibility of change; state of habitually or frequently changing; variation, as of mind, disposition, or will; inconstancy; instability.

Mu'table, *a.* [It. *mutabile*, from Lat. *mutabilis* — *muto*, *mutatus*, to change.] Subject to change; changeable; that may be altered in form, qualities, or nature. — Susceptible of change; variable; apt to waver; unstable; inconstant; fickle; unsettled.

"Most *mutable* in wishes." — *Byron.*

Mu'tableness, *n.* Mutability; instability; changeableness.

Mu'tably, *adv.* In a mutable manner; changeably.

Mu'tage, *n.* A process for arresting fermentation in the must of grapes.

Mutan'dum, *n.*; *pl.* MUTANDA. [Lat. *mutare*, to change.] Something necessary to be changed; — employed usually in the plural.

Muta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mutatio*, from *muto*, *mutatus*, to change; W. *mud*, a change of residence; Gael. *muth.*] Act or process of changing. — Change; alteration; variation, either in form or qualities.

"His honour was nothing but *mutation*." — *Shaks.*

Mute, *a.* [Fr. *muet*; It. *muto*; Lat. *mutus*, dumb; akin to Gr. *μῦω*, to close, to be shut; Sansk. *muk*, mute.] Having the organs of speech stopped or closed; not having the power of utterance; dumb; silent. — Figuratively, uttering no sound, as silent grief; restrained from speech.

"*Mute*, solemn sorrow, free from female noise." — *Dryden*

(*Gram.*) A vowel (or consonant) is said to be mute when written, but not pronounced; as the vowel *e* at the end of many English words, in some of which it effects a change in the pronunciation of the preceding vowel, as in *wife*, *life*, *place*, &c., rendering it long.

(*Law.*) A person that stands dumb or speechless when he ought to answer or plead. A prisoner is said to stand mute when he either makes no answer at all, or answers foreign to the purpose, and will not answer otherwise. In such cases, the ancient English law was that a jury be empanelled to inquire whether the prisoner stood obstinately mute, or was mute by the act of God, (*ex visitatione Dei.*) If the latter appeared to be the case, then the judges were to proceed with the trial, and examine all the points as if he had pleaded not guilty; but, if found to be obstinately mute, then, in treason and in all misdemeanors, it was held as equivalent to conviction. By Act of Congress of March 3, 1825, it is provided that if any person being arraigned upon, or charged with, any indictment or information for any offence *not capital*, shall stand mute of malice, or will not answer directly to the indictment or information, then it shall be lawful for the court, if it shall so think fit, to order the proper officer to enter a plea of "not guilty," which shall have the same force and effect as if such person had actually pleaded the same.

—*n.* A person who cannot speak, or who remains silent; one who stands speechless when he ought to answer or plead; — specifically, one who is unable, through congenital causes, to articulate speech; a deaf mute; a dummy. — A person employed by undertakers to stand before the door of a house in which a corpse is lying; also, one who precedes a bier to the place of burial.

—In Turkey, and other countries of the East, a dumb attendant in a seraglio or harem, who is frequently used as the instrument of private vengeance.

(*Mus.*) A small piece of brass, box, or ivory, somewhat resembling in shape a very short comb. When in use, it is placed in an erect position on the bridge of a violin to deaden or soften the tone, which it does to such an extent as to render it almost inaudible in an adjoining room.

(*Gram.*) A letter that represents no sound, as *p*, *t*, *k*; a silent letter; also, a close articulation which intercepts the voice.

Mute, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *mutir.*] To eject ordure or excrement, as birds.

"The sparrows *muted* warm dung in mine eyes."—*Job* ii. 10.

—*v. a.* To mount, as feathers.

—*n.* The excrement of birds.

Mute'-hill, *n.* Same as MOOT-HILL, *q. v.*

Mute'ly, *adv.* Silently; without uttering sounds; not vocally.

Mute'ness, *n.* Silence; dumbness; restraint from speaking.

Mu'ticous, *a.* [Lat. *muticus*, for *mutilus.*] (*Bot.*) Having no beard or barb.

Mu'tilate, *v. a.* [Lat. *mutilo*, *mutilatus*, to cut or lop off, from *mutilus*, maimed; Gr. *mutilos*, curtailed.] To maim; to cut off, as a limb, or essential part or member of an animal body; to hack; to cripple; as, to *mutilate* the person. — To cut or break off, or otherwise separate any essential part; to retrench, remove, or destroy any material or important part, so as to render the thing imperfect; as, to *mutilate* a speech.

Mu'tilate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Losing an essential part; mutilated.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) Said of an insect when its base-covers appear unreasonably short or curtailed, as if mutilated.

Mutila'tion, *n.* [Lat. *mutilatio.*] Act of mutilating; deprivation of some essential part, as of writings, buildings, limbs, and, especially, castration.

Mu'tilator, *n.* [Fr. *mutilateur.*] One who performs the act of mutilation.

Mutineer', *n.* A person guilty of mutiny; specifically, a soldier or sailor guilty of insubordination against the authority vested in his superior officers.

Mu'ting, *n.* Ordure of birds.

Mu'tinous, *a.* Exciting or promoting mutiny; turbulent; disposed to insubordination, or to resist the authority of laws and regulations in an army or navy, or openly resisting such authority. — Seditious; rebellious.

Mu'tinously, *adv.* In a mutinous or turbulent manner; seditiously.

Mu'tinousness, *n.* State of being mutinous; opposition to lawful authority in the naval and military services; seditiousness; turbulence.

Mu'tiny, *n.* [Fr. *mutinerie.* See the verb.] (*Law.*) An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commanders; open resistance to officers, or opposition to their authority.

—Turbulent commotion; strife; contention; uproar.

"There is a *mutiny* in 's mind." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* [Fr. *se mutiner*, to mutiny; *mutin*, riotous, turbulent; Sp. *amotinar*, to excite to rebellion; Fr. *émeute*, a stir, an uprising, from Lat. *moveo*, *motus*, to move.] To rise against lawful authority in the naval and military services; to excite to revolt; to be guilty of open insubordination.

Mu'tism, *n.* The state or condition of being mute or without speech.

Mu'tius, CÆLIUS, (*mu'shi-us.*) first named Codrus, and afterwards Scævola, an illustrious Roman, who distinguished himself when Porsenna besieged Rome 507 B. C. Mutius entered the camp of Porsenna to assassinate him, and, by mistake, stabbed one of his attendants. Being seized and brought before Porsenna, he said that he was one of 300 who had engaged, by oath, to slay him; and added, "This hand, which has missed its purpose, ought to suffer." On saying this, he thrust it into the coals which were burning on the altar, and suffered it to be consumed. Porsenna, struck with his intrepidity, made peace with the Romans. The name of Scævola, or left-hand, was given as a mark of distinction to Mutius and his family.

Mut'ter, *v. n.* [Lat. *muttire*, from *mu*, a sound produced by closing the lips.] To mumble; to utter words with a low, subdued voice and compressed lips, with sullenness or anger; to murmur; to grumble. — To sound with a low, rumbling noise.

"Thick lightnings flash, the *muttering* thunder rolls." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice.

—*n.* Murmur; inarticulate or obscure utterance.

Mut'terer, *n.* One who mutters, murmurs, or grumbles.

Mut'teringly, *adv.* With a low voice; without distinct articulation.

Mutton, (*mŭt'tn,*) *n.* [Fr. *mouton*, a wether-sheep.] The flesh of sheep, raw or dressed for food. — A sheep; — now rarely used.

(NOTE. *Mutton* is often employed in the construction of certain self-interpreting compounds; as, *mutton*-cutlet; *mutton*-fat; *mutton*-ham, *mutton*-pie, &c.)

Mut'ton-chop, *n.* A collop or rib of mutton for broiling, having the bone at the thin end chopped off.

Mutton-chop whisker, a man's side-whisker, growing half-way down the cheek, and resembling in shape a mutton-chop. — whence the name.

Mut'ton-fist, *n.* A large, red, brawny fist.

Mut'ra, or **Mathura,** a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, on the Jumna, 30 m. N.W. of Agra. It is a place of pilgrimage, and venerated as the birthplace of Krishna, and contains numerous temples and mosques. *Pop.* 61,000.

Mutual, (*mūt'yu-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *mutuel*; Lat. *mutuus*, from *muto*, to change. See MUTATION.] Reciprocal; interchanged; each acting in return or correspondence to the other; given and received; as, *mutual* love or confidence, *mutual* aversion or indifference.

Mutuality, *n.* [Fr. *mutualité.*] State or quality of correlation; reciprocation; interaction; mutual dependence.

Mu'tually, *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in the manner of giving and receiving.

"The tongue and the pen *mutually* assist one another." — *Holder.*

Mu'tuary, *n.* (*Law.*) A person who borrows personal chattels to be consumed by him and returned to the lender in kind. — *Bouvier.*

Mu'tule, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *mutulus.*] (*Arch.*) A projecting block worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and Composite orders; it is often made to slope downward toward the most prominent part, and has usually a number of small guttæ or drops, worked on the under side.

Fig. 1897. — MUTULE.

Mux, *n.* [From *muck.*] An English provincialism for muck; manure, refuse.

Mux'y, *a.* An English localism for rimy; dirty; gloomy.

Muz'ziness, *n.* State or condition of being muzzy.

Muzzle, (*mŭz'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *museau*; Low Lat. *musellum*, dimin. of *musum*, a beak, snout, mouth.] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal, as of a horse; also, the human mouth, spoken in contempt. — The extreme end for entrance or discharge; the mouth or orifice; as, the *muzzle* of a gun, the *muzzle* of a bellows. — A fastening or curb for the mouth which hinders from biting; as, a dog's *muzzle.*

Muzzle-lashing. (*Gun.*) The lashing that secures the muzzle of a gun to the upper part of a ship's port. — *Muzzle-ring*, the metallic circle that goes round the muzzle of a piece of ordnance. In the smooth-bored cast guns, the thickness of metal is increased at the muzzle, forming what is called the *tulip* or swell of the muzzle.

Muz'zle, *v. a.* To bind, fasten, or secure the mouth of, so as to prevent biting or eating. — To fondle with the mouth. (R.) — To restrain from doing hurt or injury.

"My dagger *muzzled*, lest it should bite its master."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To bring the mouth near; as, "the bear *muzzles* and smells to him."—*L'Estrange.*

Muz'zy, *a.* [From Eng. *muse.*] Confused; abstracted or perturbed in mind; bewildered;—also, boozy; inebriated with liquor; as, a *muzzy* look.

My, *pronom. adj.* [Contracted from A. S. *min* = O Ger. *min*, mine. See MINE.] Belonging to me; — invariably employed attributively; as, this is *my* house. — *Mine* is used predicatively; as, the house is *mine.*

My'cale. (*Anc. Hist.*) A promontory of Ionia, in Asia Minor, opposite the island of Samos, where the Persian army under Tigranes was defeated at this Ionian city of Asia Minor, by the Greeks, under Leotychines, king of Sparta, and Xanthippus, in Sept., B. C. 479. But few of the vanquished survived the contest; and the Greeks, after burning the Persian fleet and camp, retired with their booty to Samos. The battles of Mycale and Platæa were both gained by the Greeks on the same day.

Myce'lium, *n.* [Gr. *mykēs*, mushroom, from *mykos*, mucus.] A development of vegetable life peculiar to the Fungales, but apparently common to all the species of that order. The *spawn* of mushrooms is the mycelium. The *M.* appears to be a provision for the propagation of the plant where its spores may not reach, its extension in the soil or matrix in which it exists, and its preservation when circumstances are unfavorable to its further development. It consists of elongated filaments, simple or jointed, situated either within the matrix or upon its surface. It is often membranous or pulpy.

Myce'loid, *a.* [Gr. *mykēs*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a mushroom or fungus.

Mycenæ, or **Mycenæ,** (*mi-sē'nē,*) an ancient city of Greece, nomarchy of Argolis, near the village Kralata, 22 m. S.W. of Corinth, and 5 m. N.E. of Argos. It is said to have been founded by Perseus, B. C. 1457. It was the cap. of the kingdom of Agamemnon, and was at that time the principal city of Greece. About 468, it was destroyed by the inhabitants of Argos, and never after regained its former prosperity. Its ruins are still to be seen in the neighborhood of Kharvati, and are specimens of Cyclopean architecture (Fig. 751). The most celebrated is the "Gate of Lions," the chief entrance to the ancient Acropolis, and receiving its name from two immense lions sculptured upon a block of bluish limestone above the gate.

Myce'tes, (*-sē'tēz,*) *n.* [Gr., from *mykasthai*, to bellow.] (*Zoöl.*) The Howlers, a genus of Sapajous, belonging to the family *Cebidæ*, and comprising a number of species, the largest of the American monkeys. They are remarkable for the great development of the organ of voice, which consists of a peculiar kind of bony drum, formed by the convexity of the os hyoides, and communicating with the larynx (Fig. 1898). The noise produced by these howlers in the dead of night, is described as being perfectly appalling, and lasts from about 11 o'clock at night till daybreak. An eye-witness says, a person might suppose that half the wild beasts of the forest were collected for the work of carnage —now it is the tremendous roar of the jaguar as he springs on his prey — now it changes to his deep-toned growlings as he is pressed on all sides by superior force — and now you hear his last dying moan beneath a mortal wound. They

Fig. 1898. — SKULL OF MYCETES URSINUS.

Showing the structure of lower jaw and organ from whence the howling noise proceeds.

are social animals, and live in troops in the deep forests of tropical America. The Araguato, or Brown Howler, *M. ursinus* (Fig. 1899), is one of the most abundant, living in Guiana and Brazil. They are gregarious, and forty individuals may be seen on one tree.

Fig. 1899. — BROWN HOWLER, (*Mycetes ursinus.*)

Mycolog'ic, Mycolog'ical, *a.* Having reference to mycology; pertaining to the fungi.

Mycol'ogist, *n.* One versed in mycology.

Mycol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *mikēs*, fungus, and *logos*, treatise.] That department of natural science which has reference to the mushrooms or fungi.

Mycone, or **Myconus,** (*mik'o-ne,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, govt. of Syra, among the N. Cyclades, 5 m. S.E. of Timos; *area*, 45 sq. m. It is of granite formation, and the soil is unproductive. There are several good ports, the principal being Mycone, Onos, Port Palermo, and St. Anne. *Pop.* 6,000.

Mycli'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spinal marrow or its membranes. — *Dunglison.*

My'ersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Towanda.

Myer's Mill, in *Iowa*, a village of Pottawattomie co., abt. 40 m. N.E. by E. of Council Bluffs.

My'erstown, in *Pennsylvania*. See MEYERSTOWN.

My'gale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bird-catching Spider, a genus of spiders, having four pulmonary sacs and spiracles, four spinnerets, eight eyes, and hairy legs. They make silken nests in clefts of trees, rocks, &c., or in the ground, sometimes burrowing to a great depth, and very tortuously. To this genus belongs the Bird-catching Spider of Surinam, which, as several other of the larger species, natives of the warm parts of America, East Indies, and Africa, frequently prey on the small vertebrate animals. They do not take their prey by means of webs, but hunt for it and pounce upon it by surprise. They construct a silken dwelling for themselves in some sheltered retreat. Some of them make a curious lid to their nest or burrow. They envelop their eggs, which are numerous, in a kind of cocoon.

Fig. 1900. — NEST OF THE MYGALE.

—A genus of Insectivora, comprising the Desmons. See DESMON.

My'læ. (*Anc. Hist.*) A town situated on a tongue of land S.W. of Pelorum, on the N. coast of Sicily. — The Roman fleet, commanded by C. Duillius, defeated the Carthaginians near this place, B. C. 260. — Near the same place, Agrippa, with the fleet of Octavius, defeated Sextus Pompey's squadron, B. C. 36.

Mylit'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi, order *Ascomycetes*. *M. Australis*, called the "native bread of Australia," is an edible species, weighing from one to three pounds. It is commonly eaten by the natives. Other species are used in China for food and medicine.

Mylo'don, *n.* [Gr. *mylos*, mill-stone, and *odous, odontos*, tooth.] (*Pal.*) A gigantic fossil quadruped included under the family of extinct *Edentata*, by Owen, called the *Megatheridæ*. The *M.* is closely allied to the Megatherium, and among existing Edentata it holds a place between the Ai and the great armadillo. Its food is said to have chiefly consisted of the leaves and tender shoots of forest-trees, which the animal's gigantic strength enabled it to tear up by the roots. There have been three distinct species described—*M. robustus*, *M. Darwinii*, *M. Hurlani*. The last one has been found in Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, S. Carolina, and Oregon. In 1841, an almost complete skeleton of *M. robustus* was discovered about 20 m. N. of Buenos Ayres.

My'lo-hy'oid, *a.* [Gr. *mylos*, molar tooth, and *yoeidēs*, shaped like the Greek letter γ.] (*Anat.*) Having reference, or pertaining to the jaw-bone and the hyoid bone; as, the *mylo-hyoid* nerve.

Mymensing, (*mi-men-sing'*,) a dist. of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal. Lat. between 24° 4′ and 25° 40′ N., Lon. between 89° 28′ and 91° 13′ E.; *area*, 5,000 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile. There are numerous shallow lakes. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, sugar, hemp, rice, flax, and tobacco. The chief town is Mymensing, or Nusserabad. *Pop.* 1,490,000.

Mynch'ery, *n.* An old Saxon term for a nunnery: — still locally used in England.

Myn'heer, *n.* [D., my lord, my master.] Mr.; Sir; — the customary compellation among the Dutch; hence, a Dutchman; as, *Mynheer* Vandunck.

Myodynam'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *myos*, a muscle, and *dynamis*, force.] Act or operation of muscular force or contraction.

Myodynamiom'eter, Myodynamom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *myos*, muscle, *dynamis*, force, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for admeasurement of muscular power in man and other animals.

Myograph'ic, Myograph'ical, *a.* Belonging or having reference to myography.

Myog'raphist, *n.* One who describes the muscles of animals.

Myog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *myographie*, from Gr. *myos*, and *graphein*, to describe.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on, or description of, the muscles of the body.

Myolæm'ma, *n.* [Gr. *myos*, muscle, and *lemma*.] (*Anat.*) The delicate sheath that envelops the fibre of a muscle. — *Dunglison.*

My'oline, *n.* [Gr. *mus*, mouse.] The essential substance of muscle.

Myolog'ic, Myolog'ical, *a.* Having reference, or pertaining to the description and system of the muscles.

Myol'ogist, *n.* One versed in myology.

Myol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *myos*, and *logos*, speech.] (*Anat.*) The doctrine of the muscular system of the human body.

Myopath'ic, *a.* [Gr. *myōs*, muscle, and *pathos*, suffering.] Belonging or relating to a diseased condition of muscles.

My'ope, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *myops*, from *ōpos*, the eye.] A short-sighted or purblind person; a myops.

Myop'ic, *a.* Having reference to myopy; short-sighted.

Myopora'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Myoporad family, an order of plants, alliance *Echiales*. — DIAG. Irregular, unsymmetrical flowers, confluent nuts, pendulous ovules and 2-celled anthers.—The species are natives of the S. hemisphere. The bark of *Avicennia tomentosa*, the white mangrove, and other species, is much used in Brazil for tanning. The order includes but few useful plants. It is divided into 9 genera, and 42 species.

My'ops, *n.* A myope; a purblind or near-sighted person.

My'opsis, *n.* [Gr. *myia*, fly, and *ōpsis*, vision.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyes inducing an imaginary perception of black spots moving after the manner of flies.

My'opy, *n.* [Fr. *myopie*; Gr. *myōpia*.] Short-sightedness. It is an affection of the eye characterized by the diminution of the distance of the far point, and the consequent inability of the eye to see distant objects distinctly without the aid of concave glasses.

Myo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *myein*, to close the eyes.] (*Med.*) Permanent contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Myosit'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Producing contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Myos'otis, *n.* [Gr. *mus*, mouse, *otis*, the ear, its leaves being hairy, and growing like the ear of a mouse.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. They are annual and perennial herbs, slightly villous; the calyx is 5-parted; corolla salver-shaped; convolute in the bud: throat closed with scales; limb 5-fid, blunt; stamen included; filaments very short; style simple; nuts smooth, convex externally keeled within, attached by a minute lateral spot near the base. Distinguished from all the other genera by a convolute corolla. Nearly 50 species have been described, and are to be found in every quarter of the globe. *M. palustris*, the Great water-scorpion grass, or Forget-me-not, has the fruit-calyx open, teeth short triangular, the pubescence of the stem usually spreading. It is a beautiful plant, with a large bright-blue corolla, having a yellow eye, and, probably on account of its striking appearance, has received its name of Forget-me-not. None of the species are used in the arts, or in medicine.

Myox'us, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dormouse (Fig. 1901), a gen. of Rodentia, family *Sciuridæ*. They appear to be intermediate between the squirrels and mice; inhabit temperate and warm countries, and subsist entirely on vegetable food. They have two cutting teeth in each jaw; 4 toes before and 5 behind, and naked ears. These mice inhabit woods and thick hedges, building their nests, which are lined with moss and dead leaves, either in the hollows of trees, or near the roots of close shrubs. Towards the approach of winter they form little magazines of nuts, beans, acorns, &c., on which to subsist during the inclement season; when they retire to their retreats, roll themselves up, and fall into a torpid or lethargic state, which lasts, with little interruption, till the winter is over. It was formerly believed that their hibernation was a state of continual sleep from the period that they sought their winter-quarters until they emerged from them in a more genial season. Buffon, however, very properly exposed the absurdity of the ancient notion; and has observed that these animals occasionally wake, and make use of their stock of provision. They bring forth three or four at a time, which are usually born blind, and remain so for a few days. There are several species.

Fig. 1901. — COMMON DORMOUSE, (*Myoxus avellanarius.*)

Myos'urus, *n.* [Gr. *mus*, mouse, *oura*, tail; alluding to the long spike of carpels.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*. They are annual herbs; leaves linear, entire, radicle, scapes 1-flowered. *M. minimus*, the Mouse-tail, is a diminutive plant, remarkable for its little terete spikelet of fruit, which is often an inch long. It has a single, minute, pale-yellow flower at top.

Myotil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *myotilité*, from Gr. *myos*, muscle.] Muscular contractility. — *Dunglison.*

Myot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *myos*, muscle, and *tomē*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) A dissection of the muscles of the body

Myriad, (*mir'i-ad,*) *n* [Gr. *myrias, myriados*, from *myrios*, countless; W. *myrdd*, infinity, a myriad.] A countless or indefinitely large number; an immense number, proverbially. — The number of ten thousand.

—*a.* Vast; having innumerable aspects.

"Our *myriad*-minded Shakspeare."—*Coleridge.*

Myr'iagramme, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *myrioi*, 10,000, and *gramme*, the 24th part of an ounce.] A French weight, equivalent to 10 kilogrammes = 220·485 lbs. avoirdupois, or 26·795 lbs. Troy.

Myrialitre, (*mir-i-a-lē'tr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *myrioi*, 10,000, and *litra*, a certain weight. See LITRE.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10,000 litres = 2641·4 American gallons.

Myriametre, (*mir-i-a-mā'tr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *myrioi*, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, containing 10,000 metres = 6·2134 American miles, or 6·21382 English miles.

Myriap'oda, *n. pl.* [Gr. *myrioi*, and *pous, podous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects, the first in the classification of Cuvier, and often designated by the term *Centipedes*. They are the only animals of the class which possess more than 6 feet in their perfect state, and which have their abdomen not distinct from their trunk. Their body, destitute of wings, is composed of a number of rings, generally equal in size; each of which — a few of the first excepted — bears two pairs of feet, mostly terminated by a single hook; these annuli, or rings, are either entire or divided into two demi-segments, each bearing a pair of these organs, and one of these only exhibiting two stigmata. In general, the *M.* resemble little serpents or nereides, their feet being closely approximated to each other throughout the whole extent of the body. The form of these organs even extends to the parts of the mouth. The mandibles are bi-articulated, and immediately followed by a quadruple piece in the form of a lip, with articulated divisions resembling little feet, which, from its position, corresponds to the ligula of the crustacea. Next come two pairs of little feet, the second of which, in several, resemble large hooks, that appear to replace the two jaws as well as the lower lip of insects. The antennæ are two in number, and are short, somewhat thicker towards the extremity, or nearly filiform, and composed of 7 joints in some: in others they are numerous and setaceous. Their visual organs are usually composed of a union of ocelli. The stigmata are very small, and their number, owing to that of the annuli, is usually greater than in the latter, where it never exceeds 18 or 20. The *M.* are divided into two families by Cuvier; namely, the *Chilognatha* and the *Chilopoda*; the first of which move very slowly, that is, slide along, and roll themselves into a ball; while the latter possess speedier faculties of locomotion. The Chilognatha are divided by Linnæus into 4 classes; viz., *Glomeris*, *Iulus*, *Polydesmus*, and *Polyxenus*. The Chilopoda are divided into 3 classes; comprising *Scutigera*, *Lithobius*, and *Scolipendra* (or Centipedes).

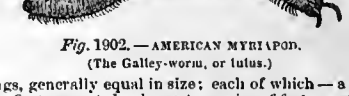


Fig. 1902. — AMERICAN MYRIAPOD. (The Galley-worm, or Iulus.)

Myriarch, (*mir'i-ārk,*) *n.* [Gr. *myrioi*, 10,000, and *archos*, chief.] A commander of ten thousand men.

Myr'iare, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *myrioi*, and Fr. *ore*. See ARE.] A French superficial measure, being 10,000 *ares* = 1,000,000 square metres; equivalent to 248·085 American, or 247·1143 English, acres.

Myr'ica, *n.* [Gr. *myro*, to flow; because some of the species are native of river-banks and inundated places.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Myricaceæ*, q. v.

Myr'icin, *n.* (*Chem.*) That portion of wax which is insoluble in alcohol. It melts at 147° Fahr. The wax of the *Myrica cerifera* affords it.

Myricyl'ic Al'cohol, *n.* (*Chem.*) The hydrated oxide of myricyl. The oxide of myricyl exists in beeswax in combination with palmitic acid, and is liberated in the hydrated form by the action of caustic potash. Myricylic alcohol is a colorless solid, of a silky lustre, melting at 185° Fahr.

Myriolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a myriologue.

Myriol'ogist, *n.* The female performer of a myriologue.

Myr'iologue, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *Moria*, the goddess of death, and *logos*, discourse.] In modern Greece, a funeral dirge or requiem sung by a female, extemporaneously.

Myrica'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Gale-wort family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Amentales.* — DIAG. A 1-celled ovary, and a single erect seed, with superior radicle. — They are shrubs or small trees, aromatic, covered with resinous glands or dots, and having simple alternate leaves. Flowers monœcious, or dioecious, amentaceous, each axillary to a bract. The species *Myrica cerifera* is known by the names Wax-berry, Candleberry, Wax-myrtle, and Bayberry; its fruits, when boiled, yield the kind of wax known to commerce as *Myrtle-wax.* This useful and interesting shrub is found in dry woods or in open fields, from Nova Scotia to Florida, and W. to Lake Erie. *M. gall,* the Sweet Gale, or Dutch Myrtle, is found in marshy places, and on the borders of mountain lakes, generally throughout the N. States and Canadas. The order includes 3 genera and 30 species.

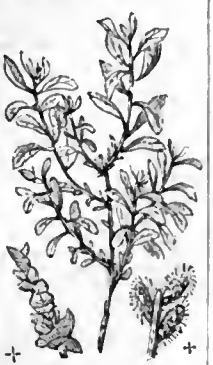


Fig. 1903. — DUTCH MYRTLE, (*Myrica gall.*)

Myriophyl'lous, *a.* [Gr. *myrioi,* and *phyllon,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having an indefinitely great number of leaves.

Myriophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *myrios,* a myriad, *phyllon,* a leaf; from the numerous divisions of the leaf.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Halorageæ.* They are perennial, aquatic herbs, with submersed leaves parted into capillary segments. Upper flowers usually staminate, middle ones perfect, and lower ones pistillate. *M. spicatum,* the Spiked Water-milfoil, is found from New England to Arkansas. Stems slender, branched, very long; leaves composed of innumerable hair-like segments, always submerged; flowers greenish, sessile. Another species, *M. verticillatum,* the Water-milfoil, is common in stagnant water from Canada to Florida, and W. to Oregon.

Myriora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *murias,* a myriad, and *opao,* I view.] (*Paint.*) A picture made up of fragments of buildings, landscapes, &c., so as to admit of an infinity of combinations.

Myris'tic Acid, *n.* [Gr. *muron,* unguent.] (*Chem.*) One of the fatty acids contained in the expressed oil of nutmeg.

Myristica, (*mi-ris'ti-kă,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical gen. of the nat. ord. *Myristicaceæ.* The most important species is *M. moschata* or *officinalis,* the Nutmeg-tree. It is a native of the Molucca Islands, but is now cultivated in many tropical regions. The well-known spices *nutmegs* and *mace* are derived from this species. The fruit is fleshy and pear-shaped, and commonly about the size of an ordinary peach; it contains a single seed, surrounded by a lacerated envelope, called an *arillode,* which is scarlet when fresh, and yellow when dried. Beneath the arillode, which forms the spice called *mace,* we find a hard shell, and within this the nucleus of the seed. This nucleus, or the seed divested of its shell and arillode, is our commercial *nutmeg.* The fleshy pericarp is commonly used as a preserve. Nutmegs and mace are largely employed as condiments. They are both used in medicine as stimulants, carminatives, and flavoring agents. Nutmegs, when distilled with water, yield a volatile oil called *volatile* or *essential oil of nutmegs.* Mace treated in the same way yields a volatile oil of nearly similar properties. The substance called *expressed oil of mace, butter of nutmegs,* or *expressed* or *concrete oil of nutmegs,* imported from the Moluccas, is prepared by heating nutmegs, and then submitting them to pressure. It consists of a small quantity of volatile oil mixed with two fatty substances. The nutmegs from *M. moschata* are frequently termed the *true* or *round nutmegs,* to distinguish them from those of an inferior quality obtained from other species. The *long* or *wild nutmegs* of commerce are said to be derived from *M. fatua* or *tomentosa,* and *M. mala barica.*

Myristica'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Nutmeg family, an order of plants, alliance *Menispermales.* — DIAG. Ruminated albumen, and a valvate cup-shaped calyx. They are tropical trees, often yielding a red juice, with alternate, entire, exstipulate, stalked, and leathery leaves. Flowers declinous. Calyx leathery, 3–4-cloft, in the female flower, deciduous; æstivation valvate. Male flower with 3–12 stamens, or rarely more than 12; filaments distinct or monadelphous; anthers 2-celled, extrorse, distinct, or united, with longitudinal dehiscence. Female flower of 1 carpel, or many carpels, each with 1 erect ovule. Fruit non-esculent, seed arillate, with copious oily fleshy albumen; embryo small, with an inferior radicle. There are 5 genera and 35 species.

Myrmecoph'aga, *n. pl.* [Gr. *myrmex,* and *phago,* to eat.] (*Zoöl.*) The Ant-eaters, a genus of the family *Armadillo,* order *Edentata.* The Ant-eaters have no grinders, have the body covered with rather long hair, an elongated slender head, with very long exsertile tongue, and walk on the sides of their feet with the claws incurved. The great ant-eater *M. jubata,* is a native of Brazil and Guiana, and is much the largest of all the ant-eaters. It is covered with long, coarse, shaggy hair, and has a remarkably large tail, with which, when at repose, it can wrap itself up so as to be effectually protected from heat or rain. It is a powerful animal, and specimens often occur which measure more than 8 feet in length from the extremity of the nose to the end of the tail. The second and third toes of the fore-feet are provided with long, sharp-pointed, and trenchant claws, so strong that nothing upon which it has an opportunity of fastening can escape, and it is even asserted that it has killed a tiger by plunging these formidable weapons into its side and tearing it open. It lives, however, exclusively on ants, and it procures these insects in abundance by tearing open their hills with its hooked claws, and then drawing its long tongue, which is covered with glutinous saliva, over the swarms which flock from all quarters to defend their dwelling.

Fig. 1904. — MYRMECOPHAGA JUBATA, (Great Ant-eater.)

Myrme'leon, *n.* [Gr. *myrmos,* ant; *leo,* lion.] (*Zoöl.*) The Ant-lion, a genus of neuropterous insects, one of the species of which has long been known for the remarkable habit its larva has of forming a pitfall to catch its prey. This insect, *M. formicolio,* in its perfect state, resembles a small dragon-fly. It deposits its eggs in dry sandy places, and as soon as the larvæ are hatched, they begin to prepare their traps for securing food for themselves. For this purpose they insinuate themselves into and beneath the sand, and scoop out a conical pit, at the bottom of which they take up their abode. Should an unfortunate insect tumble into this pit, it is immediately seized, the fluids of the body sucked out, and the carcass jerked out of the hole. Should the insect escape the first attack, and attempt with all haste to clamber up the sides of the pitfall, the ant-lion immediately throws up a shower of sand and brings its victim down again. The larva continues in this state for about two years, when, being full-grown, it spins a cocoon and assumes the chrysalis form, and at the end of three weeks comes out a perfect insect.

Myr'midon, *n.* [Gr. *murmidones.*] (*Myth.*) One of the followers whom Achilles led from Phthia to the Trojan war. The name (like that of Achilles, Helen, Paris, and many others) cannot be explained by any Greek words. According to one version of the myth, Zeus deceived Eurymedusa, daughter of Cleitus, in the form of an ant, *murmex,* and became the father of Myrmidon, the eponym of the Myrmidones. The Homeric poems exhibit the Myrmidons as warriors who cannot act except at the bidding of Achilles. When he appears, they rush forth like wolves. (*lukoi ōs; Il.* xvi. 156.) The simile which follows lays special stress on the fiery color of their cheeks, and the blood-red hue of their tongues and jaws. These images are in strict accordance with the solar character of Achilles, and the expression *lukoi* thus at once suggests a comparison with the myths of Lycaon, Callisto, and Areas, and with the epithet Lycius (*Lukios*) applied to Phœbus (*Æschylus, Theb.* 145). The Myrmidons would thus be the streaming rays which break forth when the sun reappears after being veiled by clouds.

—A desperado; a rough soldier; a bully; a ruffian under some unscrupulous leader.

"Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons.*" — *Swift.*

Myrmido'nian, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to myrmidons.

Myrob'olan, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *myrobalanum.*] (*Bot.*) See COMBRETACEÆ.

My'ron, a very celebrated Greek sculptor, a. at Eleutheræ, in Bœotia, about B. C. 480. He was a pupil of Ageladas, and the rival of Polycletus. He worked in marble, wood, and metal, and especially distinguished himself by his skilful representations of animals. His most admired work was the bronze figure of a *Cow lowing,* which was still extant at Athens in the time of Cicero.

Myrosper'mum, *n.* [Gr. *myron,* myrrh; *sperma,* seed.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of balsamiferous trees, belonging to the nat. ord. *Leguminosæ.* The species are natives of South America and the West Indies. *M. toluiferum* is the source of balsam of Tolu, and *M. pereira* that of balsam of Peru. The former product is chiefly imported from Carthagena in gourds and other vessels, usually in the solid state; the latter, which is of a viscid syrupy consistence, is imported from Sonsonate, in the State of St Salvador, Guatemala. Both are obtained by making incisions in the bark of the trees. They are largely used in medicine for their stimulant and expectorant properties. Two other medicinal products are also derived from *M. pereira,* namely, white balsam, which is obtained from the interior of the fruit and seed by cold pressure; and *balsamito,* or tincture of Virgin Balsam, which is made by digesting the fruit (deprived of its winged appendages) in rum.

Myrrh, (*mir,*) *n.* [Ar. *murr;* Lat. *myrrha.*] A fragrant, bitter, aromatic gum-resin, which occurs in tears of different sizes; they are reddish-brown, semi-transparent, brittle, of a shining fracture, and have a greasy appearance under the pestle. Notwithstanding the early knowledge of myrrh, there was no accurate account of the tree which yielded it until the return of Ehrenberg from his travels, during 1820–25, in various parts of Africa and Asia. The tree, of which he brought a specimen, is described, under the name of *Balsamodendron myrrha,* by Nees von Esenbeck. This plant was noticed and described by Humboldt in 1826. Myrrh flows from incisions made in the tree. It consists of resin and gum in proportions, stated by Pelletier as 31 of the former and 66 of the latter.

Myr'rhic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance obtained by heating the resin of myrrh.

Myr'rhine, *a.* [Lat. *myrrhinus.*] Made of the murrhine stone, or fluor-spar.

Myr'rhine, *n.* Same as MURRHINE, *q. v.*

Myrsina'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Ortusales.* — DIAG. Stamens opposite the petals, indehiscent drupaceous fruit, and woody stem. — They consist of trees or shrubby plants, with smooth, coriaceous, exstipulate leaves and small flowers. They are chiefly natives of the islands of the southern hemisphere. The greater number are unimportant in an economic sense. The fruit of *Myrsine Africana* is used by the Abyssinians to mix with the barley given to their mules and asses. The seeds of *Theophrasta Jussiæi* are used in St. Domingo for making a kind of bread. The order has 320 species in 30 genera.

Myrta'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Myrtle family, an order of plants, alliance *Myrtales.* DIAG. Plurilocular ovary, polypetalous or apetalous flowers, an imbricated calyx, oblong anthers, and usually dotted leaves. — They consist of about 1,300 species of trees and shrubs, natives of the tropics and of the warmer regions of the temperate zones. They are generally remarkable for pungent and aromatic properties, due to the presence of a volatile oil. The fruits of some are edible, as the *pomegranate* and the *guava.* Among the useful products of the order are the well-known spices *cloves* and *allspice;* and the medicinal agents *cajeput oil,* and *Botany Bay kino.*

Myrtaceous, (*mur-ta'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *myrtaceus.*] Pertaining or relating to the myrtles.

Myr'tales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Epigynous Exogens.* DIAG. Polypetalous dichlamydeous flowers, axile placentæ, and embryo with little or no albumen. The alliance is divided into 10 orders, viz.: COMBRETACEÆ, ALANGIACEÆ, CHAMÆLAUCIACEÆ, HALORAGACEÆ, GNAGRACEÆ, RHIZOPHORACEÆ, BELVISIACEÆ, MELASTOMACEÆ, MYRTACEÆ, and LECYTHIDACEÆ, *q. v.*

Myrtiform, (*mèr'ti-form,*) *a.* [Lat. *myrtus,* myrtle, and *forma,* shape.] Resembling myrtle or myrtle-berries.

Myrtle, (*mèr'tl,*) *n.* [Lat. *myrtus;* Gr. *myrtos.*] (*Bot.*) See MYRTUS.

Myrtle Creek, in *Oregon,* a post-village and precinct of Douglas co., abt. 16 m. S. of Roseburg; *pop.* of precinct, abt. 400.

Myrtle-wax, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYRICACEÆ.

Myr'tus, *n.* [Gr *murtos.*] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Myrtaceæ. M. communis,* the common Myrtle, is a native of South Europe. Its dried flower-buds and unripe fruits were used as spices by the ancients, and are still so employed in Tuscany. The agreeable perfume known as *eau d'ange* is prepared by distilling myrtle flowers with water. Among the ancients this plant was a great favorite for its elegance of form, and its fragrant, evergreen leaves. It was dedicated to Venus. The brows of bloodless victors were adorned with myrtle wreaths, and at Athens it was an emblem of civic authority.

Fig. 1905. — MYRTLE, (*Myrtus communis.*)

1, Flower of the myrtle, cut vertically; 2, Myrtle in flower.

Myself, *pron.* [*My* and *self.*] I, or me, in person: — a compound pronoun used after *I,* to express emphasis, marking emphatically the distinction between the speaker and another person; as, *I myself* will do it; used, also, as the reciprocal of *I,* in the objective case; as, I will protect *myself;* again, *I* is sometimes omitted, to give greater force to the sentence.

"*Myself* shall mount the rostrum in his favor." — *Addison.*

My'sol Isle, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, between Ceram and Papua: Lat. 2° S., Lon. 130° E. *Ext.* 50 m. long, and 15 broad.

Mysore, (*mi-sor'*,) a prov. of S. Hindostan, presidency of Madras, between Lat. 11° 30′ and 15° N., Lon. 74° 45′ and 78° 40′ E.; *area*, 30,886 sq. m. It consists of a high table-land, inclosed on the E., W., and S. by the Ghauts; and varying in height from 1,900 to 4,600 feet above the sea, with a gentle slope towards the N. The climate is one of the most salubrious within the tropics. The soil is very fertile. The principal rivers are, the Zoongabuddra, Penaar, Colair, and Coleroon. *Prod.* Rice, sesamum, sugar, coffee, betel-leaf, castor-oil, cocoa-nuts, &c. *Cap.* Mysore. *Pop.* 3,500,000.

Mysore, a town, cap. of the above prov., 9 miles S.W. of Seringapatam, Lat. 12° 19′ N., Lon. 76° 42′ E. It was suffered to decay by Hyder Ali, the last independent sovereign previous to the occupation of the British, but it has since been rebuilt, and contains, besides the rajah's palace, several fine public buildings and temples. *Pop.* 50,000.

Mysor'ine, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous carbonate of copper found at Mysore in India.

Mystagog'ic, Mystagog'ical, *a.* Relating to the interpretation of mysteries.

Mystagogue, (*mis'ta-gŏg,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *mystagōgos.*] One who interprets mysteries. — One who is the custodian of church relics, and exhibits them to strangers.

Mys'tagogy, *n.* Interpretation of mysteries. (R.)

Myste'rious, *a.* [Fr. *mystérieux.*] Containing mystery: secret; obscure; hid from the understanding; not clearly understood; not revealed or explained; beyond human comprehension; partaking of the nature or character of mystery; occult; enigmatical; unintelligible.

Myste'riously, *adv.* In a mysterious manner; obscurely; enigmatically; unintelligibly.

Myste'riousness, *n.* Quality of being mysterious, or being concealed from the understanding, and, hence, causative of curiosity, awe, or wonder; obscurity; artful perplexity. — That which is occult, mysterious, or unintelligible; a mystery; an enigma.

Mys'terize, *v. a.* To express enigmas.

Mys'tery, *n.* [Fr. *mystère*; Lat. *mystērium* = Gr. *mystērion*, the secret worship of the Deity, a secret thing, from *mĕuō*, to initiate into the mysteries, from *mūō*, to close, to be shut; Sansk. *mū*, to bind, to close.] That which is closed, shut up, or concealed, so that nothing can reach or penetrate it; something above human intelligence; something awfully or occultly obscure; a profound secret; something wholly unknown; something not revealed to man; that which is above human comprehension until explained. — An enigma; anything artfully made complex or difficult. — A trade; a calling; a handicraft; any manual or mechanical occupation which implies peculiar skill or knowledge on the part of its professors, and therefore a secret to outsiders.

"Instruction, manners, *mysteries*, and trades."—*Shake.*

—A kind of dramatic spectacle of a religious character, performed in mediæval times: — so called from its representing the early miracles of Christianity. See Moralities.

—*pl.* A kind of secret religious festivals, into which none were admitted except those who had undergone initiation by certain preparatory rites. The Pagan mysteries originated in Egypt, where Isis and Osiris were worshipped with secret rites at a very early period. The earliest mysterics practised by the Greeks were those of the *Cabiri*, which were celebrated at Samothrace. The mysteries of the *Curetes*, who existed as early as B. C. 1534, and of the *Corybantes*, rank next in point of antiquity. The most celebrated were the Eleusinian Mysteries (*q. v.*), which were introduced at Eleusis, in Attica, by Enmolpus the Hierophant, B. C. 1356. This festival was sacred to Ceres, and was observed with such strict secrecy that death was the penalty for intruding during the ceremonies without initiation. It was introduced at Rome in the reign of Hadrian (117–138), and ceased in 396.

Mystic, (*mis'tik,*) *n.* One who holds the doctrines of mysticism, or of the Mystics, *q. v.*

Mys'tic, Mys'tical, *a.* [Lat. *mysticus*; Gr. *mystikos.*] Relating to, or containing mystery or mysticism; obscure; hid; secret; occult; sacredly obscure or secret; remote from human comprehension. — Involving mysticism, or some secret meaning; implying mystery; allegorical; emblematical.

Mys'tic, in *Connecticut*, a small river flowing into Long Island Sound from New London co.

—A post-village of New London co., abt. 8 m. E. by S. of New London; *pop.* abt. 6,500. — A village of New London co., abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of New London. It is sometimes called Head of Mystic.

Mys'tic Bridge, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., on the E. side of Mystic River, abt. 63 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Mys'tically, *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

Mys'ticalness, *n.* Quality of being mystical; involution of some secret meaning.

Mys'tics, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians which arose in the 2d century. The system of the *M.* proceeded upon the known doctrine of the Platonic school, which was also adopted by Origen and his disciples, that the divine nature was diffused through the human soul, or that the faculty of reason was an emanation from God into the human soul, and comprehended in it the principles and elements of all truth, human and divine. They denied that men could excite this celestial flame by labor or study; but they maintained that silence, tranquillity, repose, and solitude, accompanied by such acts as might tend to exhaust and attenuate the body, were the means by which the hidden and internal word was excited to produce its latent virtues, and to instruct men in the knowledge of divine things. The *M* increased in number in the 4th century, under the influence of a Greek fanatic, who gave himself out to be Dionysius the Areopagite, one of St. Paul's converts (*Acts* xvii. 34). A copy of the pretended works of Dionysius was sent by Balbus to Louis the Meek, A. D. 824, which kindled the flame of Mysticism in the western provinces, and filled the Latins with the most enthusiastic admiration of this new system. In the 12th cent. the *M.* took the lead in their method of expounding the Scriptures; in the 13th they were the most formidable antagonists of the Schoolmen; and toward the close of the 14th many of them resided and propagated their tenets in almost every part of Europe. In the 15th and 16th centuries they had many persons of distinguished merit in their number. In the 17th century, the radical principle of Mysticism was adopted by many descriptions of religionists without being confined to any particular denomination of Christians. Among the number of *M.* may be mentioned many singular characters, especially Behmen, a shoemaker at Görlitz, in Germany; Molinos, a Spanish priest, in the 17th century; Madame Guyon, a French lady, who made a great noise in the religious world; and the celebrated Madame Bourgignon, who wrote a mystic work entitled *The Light of the World.* Fenelon also harbored similar sentiments, for which he was reprimanded by the Pope. The *M.* were called *Quietists* in the 17th century.

Mys'ticism, *n.* [Fr. *mysticisme.*] The tenets of the Mystics, *q. v.*

Mystifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of rendering anything mysterious; also, something intended to mystify.

Mystifier, *n.* One who mystifies.

Mys'tify, *v. a.* [Eng. *mystery*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make or render mystical or mysterious; to involve in mystery so as to mislead; to render obscure or difficult; to perplex designedly; to play upon the credulity of.

Myth, *n.* [Gr. *mūthos.*] A fable or fabulous story; a fictitious or fanciful narrative having an analogy more or less remote to some real event; an allegory, religious or historical, involving some preternatural power or condition.

Myth'-history, *n.* Mythical history; history abounding in mythic passages.

Myth'ic, Myth'ical, *a.* [Gr. *mūthikos*, legendary, from Gr. *mūthos*, fable.] Pertaining or having relation to, or resembling a myth; of the nature of a myth; fabulous; imaginary.

Myth'ically, *adv.* After the manner of a myth; fabulously.

Mythog'rapher, *n.* [From Gr. *mūthos*, fable, and *graphein*, to write.] A writer of myths; a fabulist.

Mythologic, Mythologic'al, *a.* [Gr. *mūthologikos.*] Relating or pertaining to mythology; fabulous.

Mythologically, *adv.* In a way or manner applicable to the system of fables.

Mythol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *mythologiste.*] One versed in mythology; a writer on mythology; a relator or expositor of heathen fables.

Mythol'ogize, *v. a.* To relate or elucidate heathen fables.

Mythology, (*mi-thol'o-je,*) *n.* [Fr. *mythologie*; Lat. *mythologia*; from Gr. *mythologia* — *mythos*, a fable, and *logos*, a discourse.] A term which originally signified any fabulous doctrine. In a more general sense, it now means the whole body of the traditions of a nation respecting its gods or fabulous heroes. The student of history often finds it difficult to distinguish at what time the mythology of a nation may be said to cease, and its true history to begin. Fable is a creation of the human imagination, and derives its origin from that love of the marvellous which is in a manner congenial to mankind. The ordinary events and appearances of nature are too obvious and uninteresting either to gratify curiosity or excite admiration. Hence that powerful propensity in our nature towards the new and surprising, animated by the delight with which the contemplation of them is generally attended, was eagerly laid hold of by legislators, philosophers, theologists, poets, and musicians. Each of these in their turn made use of the fabulous to convey his instructions to the savage tribes. From this arose the allegorical taste of the ancients, and especially of the primary sages of the East. The almost universal propensity towards personification among the Orientals was another fruitful source of fable and allegory. The practice of personifying virtues, vices, religious and moral affections, was necessary to support that allegorical style which universally prevailed in those countries. The first persons probably who reduced mythology to a kind of system were the Pagan priests, especially those of Egypt. Those priests monopolized all the religion and all the learning, as well as all the arts and sciences of the country. In order, therefore, to keep the laity in subjection, besides preventing all intellectual improvement, they performed all the ministrations of religion in an unknown tongue, and covered them with a thick veil of fable and allegory. The Ethiopian language became their sacred and mystic language, and hieroglyphics their sacred character. It is singular, however, that in the earliest and most unpolished state of society the Chinese and Egyptians, the two most ancient nations whose annals have reached our times, were totally unacquainted with fabulous details in the most early and least improved stages of their respective monarchies. As soon as the authentic tradition of the origin of the universe was lost or adulterated by the inventions of men, then fable and fiction began to prevail. In the Chinese mythology, the foundation of their empire was effected about 4,000 years ago, by Fohe or Fohi. This personage was in shape half a man and half a serpent, and to him is ascribed the invention of all the useful arts. In the same manner the Hindoos ascribe every invention to Buddha, or Vishnu, or Fo; the Persians to Zerdusht or Zoroaster; the Chaldeans to their man of the sea, Oannes; the Egyptians to Thoth or Thyoth; the Phœnicians to Melicerta; the Greeks to the family of the Titans, and the Scandinavians to Odin. The worship of the idol Foe, together with the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, was transported from India to China in the 56th year of the Christian æra. The worship of Fo, once introduced, made a rapid progress over China, Tartary, Siam, Japan, &c. The priests of Fo are called among the Tartars *lomax*; among the Siamese, *talapoins*; by the Chinese, *Ha-Chang*; and by the Japanese, *bonzes.* Although the Hindoos appear in the earliest records to have worshipped one god, yet Idolatry soon spread over the land. (See Hindooism.) The mythology of the Hindoos was surpassed in extravagance by that of the Persians. The adventures of the Persian heroes, however, are full of wild achievements, which bear a resemblance to those recorded of the knights of Gothic romance. The doctrine of enchantments, transformations, and the like, exhibited in both, is a characteristic symptom of one common source. Oannes, *q. v.* the great civilizer and legislator of the Chaldeans, according to Apollodorus, was an amphibious animal of a very extraordinary appearance. The nativity of Venus, the goddess of beauty and love, is another piece of mythology famous among the Chaldeans. It is said that an egg of prodigious size fell from heaven into the river Euphrates; some doves settled upon this egg after the fishes had rolled it to the bank. In a short time the egg produced Venus; and in consequence of the tradition, doves and fishes were considered sacred to the goddess. Among the Egyptians, mythology was inseparably mixed up with idolatry and theology. One of the most singular parts of their mythological creed was the representation of certain of their deities by means of brute animals. Hence Jupiter Ammon was represented under the figure of a ram; Apis under that of a cow: Osiris, of a bull; Pan, of a goat; Thoth, or Mercury, of an ibis; Bubastis, or Diana, of a cat. The Grecian mythology was derived from that of the Egyptians and Phœnicians. The adventures of Jupiter, Juno, Mercury, Apollo, Diana, Mars, Minerva or Pallas, Venus, Bacchus, Ceres, Proserpine, Pluto, Neptune, and other descendants and coadjutors of the Titans, furnish the largest portion of the Grecian mythology. It seems probable that the Phœnicians, then an enlightened and civilized people, settled in Crete about the time of Moses. The inhabitants of Greece were then a nation of savages, and the arts and inventions, the religion, laws, &c., which the new-comers introduced, so strongly affected the enthusiastic Greeks, that they bestowed divine honors upon them. From this cause arose the inconsistent and irreconcilable fictions of the Greek poets, and the mixture and mightiness and meanness which is displayed in the characters of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey.* The Roman mythology was borrowed from the Greeks, with the exception of some slight fables from the Pelasgi and others. The mythology of the Celtic nations is almost entirely lost. Among the natives of Northern Europe, the Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, and Icelanders, the mythology is very curious and interesting. In the Edda and Voluspa is contained a collection of fables which have not the slightest resemblance to those of the Greeks or Romans. They are more of an Oriental nature, and seem to have more affinity with those of the Persians before alluded to. (See Edda.) — Odin was the supreme divinity of these people, and his exploits and adventures furnish the greater part of their mythology. He is represented as the god of battles, and as slaughtering thousands at a blow. (See Scandinavian Mythology.) — Several theories have been brought forward to account for the origin of mythology, but these may be all divided into four classes: — 1. The Scriptural theory, according to which all mythological legends are derived from the facts contained in the Scripture narratives, though the real facts have been disguised and altered. 2. The historical theory, according to which all mythological personages were formerly real human beings, and the fabulous legends merely the additions and embellishments of later times. 3. The allegorical theory, according to which all the myths of the ancients were allegorical and symbolical, and contained some moral, religious, or philosophical truth. 4. The physical theory, according to which the natural elements, fire, air, earth, &c., were originally the objects of religious worship, and the principal deities were personifications of the powers of nature. Not one of these theories by itself is able to account for all the mythology of a nation; but by borrowing from each, a system is obtained which goes deeper than any.

Myth'oplasm, *n.* [Gr. *mūthos*, fable, and *plasma*, figure of speech.] A mere fabulous narration.

Mythopœic, (*-pē'ik,*) *a.* [From Gr. *mūthos*, and *poiein*, to make.] Creating myths; inceptive to mythical stories.

Mythopoet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *mūthos*, and *poiētikos*, producing.] Making myths, or fabulous histories.

Mytil'ene. (*Anc. Geog.*) See Mitylene.

Mytil'ite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified shell of the genus Mitylene.

Myx'ine, *n.* [Gr. *myxa*, mucus.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Cyclostomot fishes, of the *Petromyzonidæ* or Lamprey family, remarkable for their mucous, slippery integument. *M. limosa*, common in the waters about Grand Menan, is from 6 to 8 inches long.

Mzensk, or **Mtzensk,** (*m-zensk'*,) a town of European Russia, govt. of Orel, on the Mzena, 70 m. N.E. of Orel. It has a large trade in corn and hemp, and was formerly a strong military post. *Pop.* 9,500.

N.

N the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nasal consonant of the liquid series. It is common to all known languages, and is interchangeable, more particularly with the Latin, Greek, and other cognate dialects, with a variety of letters. Its principal sound is that heard in *can, fun, noon,* &c; but when immediately preceding *g* or *k*, or their equivalents, it bears a sound closely approaching that of *ny*, as in *finger, think,* &c. This is sometimes exemplified by *ng*, as in *linger.* As a terminal letter of the *m*, it is mute, as in *damn* and *limn.* As an abbreviation, N is used for *north, numero,* &c.; N. B., for *nota bene* (note well); N. L. for *non liquet* (*i. e.*, the case is not clear enough to decide upon); N. P. for *notarius publicus* (public notary), &c. Among the ancients, N, as a numeral, denoted 900, and with a dash over it, thus $\bar{N}$, 9,000.

Naa'man's Creek, in *Delaware*, a village of New Castle co.

Na'as, a town and parish of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Kildare, abt. 9 m. S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 2,971.

Naan'sny, in *Illinois*, a township of Kendall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,021.

Nab, *n.* [A. S. *cnæp.*] The summit of a headland, mountain, or promontory.

Nab, *v. a.* [D. and Ger. *knappen.*] To snatch suddenly; to catch unexpectedly; to seize without warning. (Colloquial and vulgar.)

Nab, or **Naab,** a navigable river of Bavaria, which, after a S. course of 90 m., joins the Danube 3 m. W. of Ratisbon.

Nabajon. (*na-va-ho'a.*) in *Arizona Territory*, a river rising among the Pinaleno Mountains, and flowing N. W. into the Colorado River. *Length,* about 25 m. It received its name from the Navajo Indians who inhabited the region through which it passes.

Na'bal. (*Script.*) A rich and influential Israelite of the tribe of Judah. David, having afforded protection to *N.*, and saved his flocks and herds, his property, and even his life when in danger, some time after sent to him to supply his troops with provisions, his forces being in want of immediate provender. This *N.* refused; upon which David, stung with the ingratitude of the man to whom he had shown so much favor, and to whom he had been of such signal use, vowed to take summary justice on the ungrateful Jew, and exterminate his family; and taking with him 400 men, set out for the residence of the mercenary Hebrew. Abigail, *N.*'s wife, hearing of her husband's conduct, and David's resolve, collected such provisions as the army required, and, attended by a train of servants, set out to meet the approaching king. Her beautiful person, combined with the excuses she made for her husband's conduct, so softened the heart of David, that he accepted her gifts, averted his wrath, and *N.* having been "smitten by the Lord" a few days after, David married his widow.

Nabis, (*nā'bis,*) Tyrant of Sparta, whom Philip, king of Macedon, appointed governor of Argos. He was guilty of the greatest cruelties, and had a statue carved to resemble his wife, which, by springs, would embrace any one that touched it, and then pierce the victim through the body with spikes. This machine Nabis devised as a means of extorting money from his people; and when any one refused, he threatened to introduce him to his wife. He was slain B. C. 192.

Na'bit, *n.* Powdered sugar-candy.

Nab'lum, Ne'bel, *n.* [Heb.] (*Mus.*) One of the most famous musical instruments among the Jews. Its form and nature are so little known that Calmet thinks it was a harp; Kircher, a psaltery or stringed instrument of percussion played on by sticks; and Harmer, again, hints at its being a bagpipe. Bythner says that it was like a leather bottle, explaining his meaning to be that it bore a resemblance to the ancient Greek and Roman lyre, the body of which was made of the shell of the tortoise.

Nab'lus, or **Nab'ulus,** (derived from *Neapolis*, or New City, so named by Vespasian, the ancient SICHEM, or SHECHEM, of the Old, and LYCHAN of the New Testament,) a city of Palestine, cap. of Samaria, 32 m. from Jerusalem. It lies in the valley between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim, and contains several mosques and bazaars. *Manuf.* Soap and cotton; and has a trade in oil, cotton, and other agricultural produce. *Pop.* 8,000

Nab'ob, *n.* [A corruption of Hind. *nawāb, nawaub*—*naib,* a deputy or vicegerent.] Formerly, the title of the governor of a province, or commander of an army, in India, under the rule of the Moogols. The *N.* was, properly speaking, a subordinate provincial governor under the *subahdar*; *i. e.*, governor of a *subah*, or larger province. After the decay of the Mogul empire, many of the *N.* became virtually independent, until their dominions were reduced by the English; as, the *Nabob* of Arcot. — A term vulgarly applied to Europeans who, having amassed a large fortune in the E. Indies, after their return home live in Eastern splendor.

Nabonas'sar, Æra of, (*Astron.*) An æra followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy, and adopted from the Chaldean astronomers, who had been in the habit of referring the observations of eclipses to the beginning of the reign of NABONASSAR, or NEBUCHADNEZZAR, *q. v.*, the alleged founder of the Babylonish empire. This æra Niebuhr (*Lectures on Ancient History,* i. 29) regards as "firmly established in history," while he looks on Nabonassar as a prince who shook off the Assyrian yoke, and re-established the independence of Babylon. But while Niebuhr regards this fact as placed beyond all doubt, Sir G. C. Lewis (*Astronomy of the Ancients*) regards the astronomical canon for the period before Cyrus as "a complete historical puzzle," and remarks that "the name of Nabonassar is unknown to us from any other source." His conclusion is that the canon is referred to an arbitrary date, altogether beyond the evidence of history. Mr. Grote (*History of Greece,* part ii. ch xix.) states that "the earliest Chaldean astronomical observation, known to the astronomer Ptolemy, both precise and of ascertained date to a degree sufficient for scientific use, was a lunar eclipse of the 19th of March, 721 B. C., the 27th year of the æra of Nabonassar, which begins with February 26, 747 B. C.

Naboth, (*nā'both.*) (*Script.*) An Israelite of the city of Jezreel, who had a vineyard near the palace of Ahab. Ahab coveted the inheritance of his subject, and, to gain possession of it, caused Naboth to be stoned to death.

Nac'arat, *n.* [Fr., from Sp *nacar*, mother-of-pearl.] A term applied to a pale-red color with an orange cast. — A fine crape or linen fabric fugitively dyed of such color. The brightest red crapes of this kind are manufactured at Constantinople.

Nach, *n.* Same as NATCH, *q. v.*

Nach'er, *n.* See KNACKER.

Nachu'sa, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 5 m. E. of Dickson.

Nack'er, Ne'ere, *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *nacar.*] Same as MOTHER-OF-PEARL, *q. v.*

Nacogdoches, (*nak-o-do'chiz,*) in *Texas*, an E. co.; *area,* abt. 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* Angelina and Atoyac rivers, with some smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Nacogdoches. *Pop.* abt. 8,292.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 250 m. N.E. of Austin.

Nacoo'chee, in *Georgia*, a post-village of White co., abt. 145 m. N. of Milledgeville.

Nacre'ous, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, mother-of-pearl.

Na'crite, *n.* [Fr. *nacre*, mother-of-pearl.] A talcose silicate of alumina, consisting of minute scales, with a glimmering pearly lustre.

Nadab, (*nā'dāb.*) (*Script.*) A king of Israel, and son of Jeroboam, whom he succeeded B. C. 954. In the second year of his reign, he led "all Israel" against Gibbethon, but was slain during his siege of that city, by Baasha, son of Ahijah, who mounted the throne, and reigned 23 years, during which he "smote all the house of Jeroboam; he left not to Jeroboam any that breathed," as was prophesied by Ahijah the Shilonite.

Na'dab, *n.* A Persian high-priest, corresponding to the Turkish *mufti.*

Na'dir, *n.* [Ar. *nazir*, alike, resembling, equal to.] (*Astron.* and *Geog.*) That point of the lower hemisphere of the heavens corresponding to the point in the upper hemisphere occupied by the zenith; the point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the zenith.

—Hence, the place or time of greatest depression of anything: —opposed to *zenith.*

"The seventh century is the *nadir* of the human mind in Europe." *Hallam.*

Nadir Shah, (*na'dir-shā,*) a Persian prince, a celebrated Asiatic conqueror, and one of those human scourges who seem permitted at times to desolate the earth. This extraordinary man (see Fig. 336) was B. in the province of Khorassan, 1688, and at an early age obtained great notoriety as the chief of a band of robbers, gradually rising to power and distinction by his ambitious daring, and through the blind tools who flocked to his victorious banners. In 1720, assuming a mask of patriotism, he raised a body of 5,000 men, and, after several dashing achievements, succeeded in driving the Afghans from Persia, and ultimately in conquering the whole of their country, which he added to his own possessions; and having taken the capital city of Candahar, because the inhabitants fled to Delhi, and claimed, and ultimately obtained, protection from the sovereign, he waged war upon the Great Mogul; then, after besieging the imperial city, in 1738, entering Delhi, he put the inhabitants to the sword, and carried off a vast accumulation of treasure, the collection of ages, and the most moderate description of which reads more like a fable than a reality. After slaughtering thousands of the people, destroying their city, and inflicting frightful suffering, he returned to Persia, where he consolidated his power, and established absolute sway over an empire reaching from the Oxus in the north to the ocean in the south, and from Bagdad in the west, to the Indus in the east. For the first years of his reign justice and moderation were the principles of his power; but as he advanced in years, and felt his power, he gradually threw off all consideration, and ruled by his selfish, arbitrary, and unbridled will; while in regard to his captives the most inhuman and barbarous conduct marked his career. He put out the eyes of his own son, simply because he was beloved by the people; and exercised such malignant cruelty on all, that his officers, discovering he meant to destroy them all, formed a league to save their lives and rid the world of an intolerable monster, entered his tent by night, murdered him as he slept, and placed his nephew Ali on the musnud in June, 1747.

Na'del-stein, (*-stīn',*) *n.* [Ger. *nadel*, needle, and *stein*, stone.] (*Min.*) The needle-stone.

Nævius, CNEUS, a celebrated early Roman poet, B. probably in Campania, but resident at Rome for the greater part of his life. He wrote a poem on the first Punic War, in which he had personally served, and from this poem Virgil adopted some passages in the *Æneid.* Nævius wrote also several comedies, and by the freedom of his attacks on leading men subjected himself to imprisonment, and afterwards to exile. D. at Utica, abt. B. C. 202 Some fragments of his writings are extant.

Nævus, *n.*; *pl.* NÆVI. [Lat.] (*Med.*) A birth-mark found on children; a congenital spot or rash.

Nafe, Naff, *n.* A kind of tufted sea-bird.

Nag, *n.* [Scot. *naig*, from A. S. *hnægan*; Icel. *hneggia*; Swed., Goth. *gnägyia*, to neigh.] A small horse; a pony; hence, a horse in general, or rather a sprightly horse.

—A paramour; — used in a contemptuous sense; as, "your ribald *nag* of Egypt."—*Shaks.*

Nag, *v. a.* To torment; to scold; to worry with petulant complaint or solicitation. (Used colloquially.)

Nagasa'ki, a town of Japan. See NANGASAKI.

Nag'gy, *a.* Peevish; irritable; quick-tempered; petulant; touchy. (An English colloquialism.)

Nagore', a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bengal, dist. of Birbhoom, 117 m. N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 23° 56′ N., Lon. 87° 20′ E.

Nagore, (*na-gor'.*) a town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, district of Tanjore, on the Velloor or Nagore River, at its mouth in the Indian Ocean, 48 m. E. of Tanjore; Lat. 10° 49′ N., Lon. 79° 55′ E. The principal public buildings are several fine mosques, and a square tower 150 feet high. *Pop.* Unknown.

Nagore', a town of Hindostan, in Rajpootana, 70 m. N.E. of Joodpoor. *Manuf.* Brass and iron wares. *Pop.* 40,000.

Nagowick'a, in *Wisconsin*, a lake of Waukesha co. It covers an area of abt. 2 sq m.

Nagpoor', a dist. of Hindostan, prov. of Gundwana, between Lat. 17° 50′ and 25° 5′ N., Lon. 78° 3′ and 83° 10′ E.; *area,* 76,450 sq. m. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco. *Min.* Iron, marble, and limestone. *Manuf.* Brass and copper utensils, woollen and cotton stuffs, and turbans. The cap. is Nagpoor. *Pop.* 4,650,000.

Nagpoor', ("town of serpents,") a city of Hindostan, cap. of the above dist., between the Wynegunga and Wurdah rivers; Lat. 21° 9′ N., Lon. 79° 11′ E. It is neatly built, though extensive. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton goods, arms, and cutlery. *Pop.* 115,000.

Nagy Banin, or **Nagy Banya,** (*noj'e ban'ya,*) a town of Austria, in E. Hungary, 32 m. E.S.E. of Szathenar. The inhabitants are principally engaged in the gold, silver, and copper mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* 5,500.

Nahant', in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 380.

Na'hash, (*Script.*) The father of Zeruiah and Abigail, David's half-sister.

Na'hor, (*Script.*) Son of Serug, and father of Terah. — 2. Son of Terah, and brother of Abraham and Haran. He married Milcah, his niece, and had twelve sons, among them Bethuel, the father of Rebekah.

Nahr-el-Ke'beer, or **Nahr-el-Ke'bir,** a river of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, which after a W. course of 40 m., falls into the Mediterranean, 20 m. N. of Tripoli.

Nah'shon, or **Naas'son,** one of Christ's ancestors, was chief of the tribe of Judah in the desert, and brother-in-law of Aaron.

Na'hum, (Book of,) (*Script.*) One of the minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, the author of which is believed to have flourished towards the close of Hezekiah's reign, about 705 B. C. The subject of the book is "the burden of Nineveh," *i. e.*, the destruction of Nineveh and the Assyrian empire, as the punishment of its wickedness and oppression. It commences with a sublime description of the justice and power of God, showing how terrible he is to his enemies; then follows an account of the sufferings of Nineveh, until it is utterly destroyed. In freshness and graphic power this author is not behind any of the other minor prophets. He gives evidence of a rich and lively imagination, and his figures are abundant and appropriate; the language is classical throughout. "His prophecy," says Bishop Lowth, "forms a regular and perfect poem; the exordium is not merely magnificent, it is truly majestic; the preparation for the destruction of Nineveh, and the description of its downfall and desolation, are expressed in the most vivid colors, and are bold and luminous in the highest degree."

Nahun'ta, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 61 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Naiad, (*nā'yad,*) *n.* [Gr. *naias, naiādos*, from *naō*, to flow.] (*Myth.*) In the Greek and Roman mythology, the Naiads, or Naiades, were certain inferior deities, who presided over rivers, wells, springs, and fountains, and are represented as young, graceful, and extremely beautiful nymphs, to whom great veneration was paid and sacrifices offered. The oblations usually presented on the altars of the Naiads consisted of milk, fruits, and flowers, and libations of wine, honey, and oil. They are usually represented leaning on an urn, from which flows a stream of water, and when draped, which is seldom, their vesture is of a thin greenish hue, sufficiently light to show the contour of the limbs beneath. On gems they are sometimes represented with large flowing veils, their only general vestment.

—*pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See UNIONIDÆ.

—*pl.* (*Bot.*) The order *Naiadaceæ*, q. v.

Naiada'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Fluviales or Naiad family, an order of plants, alliance *Hydrales.* DIAG.

Hypogynous stamens, a free ovary, a complete embryo, and globose pollen. They are aquatic plants, with cellular leaves and inconspicuous perfect or monœcious flowers: calyx 2- to 4-sepalled, or altogether wanting. Stamen definite; stigma simple, often sessile; fruit dry, indehiscent, 1-celled, 1-seeded; seed pendulous, without albumen. The plants of this order inhabit both the ocean and fresh water in nearly all countries. They have no known uses. The order includes 9 genera and 16 species.

Nai'ant, *a.* (*Her.*) Represented as swimming, as a fish in an escutcheon.

Naif, *a.* [Fr.] Presenting a natural appearance;—a term applied by lapidaries to a stone of true natural lustre.

Nail, (*nāl,*) *n.* [A. S. *nægel;* D. and Ger. *nagel;* akin to Lat. *unguis,* Gr. *onūchus,* a claw.] (*Physiol.*) The terminal horny appendage of the finger and toe when they are in the form of flattened or depressed plates, serving to support a broad tactile surface, as in the human fingers. When these appendages are compressed, curved, pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called *talons* or *claws,* and the animal bearing them is said to be *unguiculate;* when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box, they are called *hoofs,* and the animal is *ungulate.*—The nails are an altered form of the epidermis or outward layer of the skin. Under the microscope, a portion of newly-formed nail is found to consist almost entirely of nucleated cells, which are of exactly the same character as those found in the new layers of epidermal tissue. No distinct structure can be observed as the nail grows older, but when immersed in a weak solution of caustic potash or soda, the cells become visible. The nails of a human being are produced from a fold in the true skin, which has a highly vascular surface, furnished with longitudinal elevated ridges, to which blood-vessels are copiously distributed, and between which the soft inner layer of the nail drops down. The growth of the nail is caused by additions to its base; but as it moves, it also receives additional matter from the skin on which it rests. According to M. Bean, the condition of the nails may be made subservient to the diagnosis of disease. When a nail is injured, it is speedily reproduced, except when the skin beneath has been destroyed.

(*Manuf.*) A small pointed piece of metal, generally with a head, to be driven into a board or other piece of timber, and serving to fasten it to other timber. Until a comparatively recent date, nails were made only by hand, but now are largely manufactured by machinery. The making of hand-made, or *wrought nails,* usually retains the character of a domestic manufacture, and forms the employment of a class of blacksmiths, called nailers, who, in England, are frequently assisted by the female members of their families. The iron is received by the nailer in the shape of narrow square rods, varying in size according to the kind of nail to be forged from them. The ends of several of these rods are put into the fire at once. When properly heated, one is withdrawn and forged on a steel anvil to a fine tapering point. The pointed end is then cut off at the proper length. In making some kinds of nails, this operation completes the nail, as in horse-shoe nails; but in most cases, a subsequent process is necessary in order to form the head. In order to effect this, the red-hot nail is dropped, point downwards, into a hole, in an instrument called a *bore.* The hole fits the upper or thicker part of the nail, so that when dropped into it, a few well-directed blows of the hammer upon the thick projecting end of the spike or nail, converts it into a head of the required shape. Some nailers acquire great dexterity in their craft. One man has been known to make 34,000 flooring-nails in a fortnight, which would require on an average 1,030,656 strokes of the hammer. *Cast-nails* have long been used for the same purposes as wrought nails. Although they are much cheaper, they are so clumsy and brittle that they can only be used for a few coarse purposes, as in plasterer's work and the nailing up of fruit-trees. For certain kinds of woodwork, however, a very valuable kind of cast-nail, made from a pure material, called malleable cast-iron, is now employed. They are, however, as soft as copper, and therefore not suitable for use in hard wood. On account of the comparatively high price of wrought nails, and the insufficiency of cast-nails as a substitute for them, many ingenious machines have been invented for forming nails by cutting or stamping out of plates or rods of wrought iron. "About 1700 the first machine for dispensing with hand-labor in nail-making was invented in England. It was, however, only proposed to use water, or other mechanical power, to move hammers and other appliances for making nails similar to those made by hand. The next step in advance was the machine of Thomas Clifford, of the city of Bristol, patented in 1790. He used two iron rollers, faced with steel, in which were sunk impressions, or forms of the nails, half of the form being in each roller, and arranged circumferentially, so that a bar of iron, being passed between the rollers, came through a string of nails, the head of one nail being slightly joined to the point of the next; these were then separated by shears or nippers. Sometimes several rows of indentations were made in the surface of the rollers, and instead of bars, a slip of sheet-iron was passed through, and being forced into the dies was formed into nails. Still another method was to form nails by casting, but these were too brittle to be of much service.—Nails made by either of the processes already mentioned were very expensive; and in the U. States, where so many wooden structures had to be erected by the settlers, the obtaining of cheap nails was of the utmost importance. It was under the stimulus of this pressing necessity that about the year 1790 ingenious men set to work to invent nail-machines. It is difficult at the present day to ascertain who it was that first conceived the idea of cutting nails from slips or rolled plates of iron. At first the nails were cut from a slip or hoop, and headed by a few blows of a hammer while grasping them in a vice worked by the foot. But very soon the machines were made to cut and head the nail at one operation. Between 1794, the date of the first patent, and 1817, more than 100 patents had been issued for nail-machines and improvements. The first patent was for a machine for cutting nails, March 23, 1794, to Josiah G. Person, or Pearson, of New York. Jan. 16, 1795, Jacob Perkins of Boston obtained a patent for a cutting-machine. The following year patents were issued to Peter Cliff and to Amos Whittemore of Massachusetts, and to Daniel French of Connecticut. The first patent for a cutting- and heading-machine (Nov. 11, 1796) was granted to Isaac Garretson of Pennsylvania; and on Dec. 12, 1796, a patent for a similar machine to George Chandler of Maryland. Afterwards several patents were granted to Jesse Reed, Samuel Rogers, and Melville Otis of Massachusetts, to Mark and Richard Reeve of Philadelphia, to Roswell Noble of Baltimore, and others. The machine invented by Jesse Reed, with some later improvements, is that still most largely used. The manufacture of cut nails was soon established in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. In 1810 Joseph C. Dyer of Boston, but then a merchant in London, took out patents in England for the nail-machinery invented in Massachusetts, and large manufacturing establishments were soon put in operation. Some in the neighborhood of Birmingham are able to make over 40,000,000 nails per week. In 1856 there were in the United States 2,645 machines, producing 81,462 tons of nails. It is quite possible that the persons mentioned above were not the first to invent machines for cutting nails. In *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine,* it is stated that Benjamin Cochran, a shopmate of Eli Whitney, who died at Batavia, N. Y., in 1846, made the first machine of the kind about 1790. Many of the first inventors spent large sums of money on their machines. It has been estimated that it cost more than $1,000,000 to bring them to the perfection arrived at in 1810, when a machine made about 100 nails per minute. It was at this time that the full value of this American invention was brought prominently before the world in the well-known report of Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury. Large nail-factories were early established in different parts of Massachusetts, and at Ellicott's Mills, near Baltimore. At the present day, the business is carried on very extensively in the Schuylkill iron region of Pennsylvania. There the pigs from the furnace go immediately to the bloomery, thence to the rolling-mill, and so on through the slitting and nail-cutting machines, so that all the operations, from the crude ore to the finished nail, are carried on at the same place." (*New Am. Cyc.*)—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, the exports of nails from the United States amounted to 4,431,504 pounds, valued at $321,716.

—A stud; a boss; as, "the desk with silver *nails.*" *Swift.*

—A measure of length, being 2¼ inches, or 1-16th of a yard.

On the nail, in hand; forthwith; at the moment; immediately; without credit or delay.

"We want our money on *the nail.*"—*Swift.*

To hit the nail on the head, to hit the exact mark; to guess or conclude precisely to the point; as, he *hit the nail on the head* when he called you a fool.

—*v. a.* To fasten, unite, close, or make compact with nails; to spike; to stud with nails.

"*Nail* to the mast her holy flag."—*Holmes.*

—To secure, bind, or hold, as to a bargain or concurrence in an argument or agreement; to catch; to trap; as, I *nailed* him with his own words.

Nail'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) A circular ball with an iron bar protruding through its centre, to prevent its revolving in the bore of a cannon.

Nail'-brush, *n.* A brush for cleaning the nails.

Nail'er, *n.* A nail-maker.

Nail'eress, *n.* A female nail-maker. (R.)

Nail'ery, *n.* A forge or smithy where nails are made.

Nail'-headed, *a.* Having a head resembling that of a nail; constructed so as to appear like the head of a nail.

Nainsook', *n.* A kind of jaconet muslin, formerly made in India.

Nairn, a maritime co. of Scotland, E. of Moray Frith, having N. the Sea, E. the co. of Moray, S. and W. Inverness; *area,* 215 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous and barren, except along the coast and in the valleys. *Rivers.* Nairn and Findhorn. *Prod.* The usual cereals. *Manuf.* Unimportant. The cap. is Nairn. *Pop.* 10,000.

Nairn, a seaport-town of Scotland, cap. of the above co., at the mouth of the River Nairn, 15 m. N.E of Inverness, and 72 m. N.E. of Aberdeen. The harbor is accessible only for small vessels. *Exp.* Grain, cattle, timber, salmon, herring, and other fish. *Pop.* 4,000.

Nais'sant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nasci,* natus.] (*Her.*) Said of an animal depicted as coming forth out of the middle (Fig. 1906)—not like *issuant,* out of the boundary line—of an ordinary.

Fig. 1906. NAISSANT.

Naïve, (*nā-ēv',*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nativus,* natural, native.] Artless; ingenuous; having a native or unaffected simplicity; as, a *naïve* question, a *naïve* remark.

Naïve'ly, *adv.* [Fr. *naïvement.*] Ingenuously; with native or unaffected simplicity.

Naïveté, (*nā-ēv'tā,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *nativitas.*] Native simplicity; unaffected plainness or openness; undisguised artlessness or ingenuousness.

Naja Haje, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ASP.

Na'jas, *n.* [Gr. *nao,* to flow: hence, *Nais* or *Noides,* nymph of the waters; from the habitat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Naiadaceæ.* They are aquatic plants, with axillary flowers. *N. Canadensis,* the Water-nymph, is a slender, flexible, rather erect, submerged water-plant, found from Canada to New Jersey and the Western States.

Na'ked, *a.* [A.S. *nacod;* Ger. *nackt;* Icel. *nakt;* Ir. *nochd.*] Not covered; bare; nude; having no clothes on; as, a *naked* body.

—Unarmed; defenceless; open; exposed; having no means of protection.

"He would not . . . have left me *naked* to mine enemies."—*Shaks.*

—Open to view; not hidden or concealed; without disguise, ornament, or exaggeration; plain; evident; manifest.

"The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out."—*Shaks.*

—Without adjunct, addition, or accessory; devoid of needful advantages or appendages; destitute; unaided: bare; as, his means are *naked.*—Mere; simple; abstract; as, a *naked* belief.—*Hooker.*

(*Bot.*) Destitute of the usual covering or appendage. *Worcester.*

Naked flooring. (*Carp.*) The whole assemblage or contignation of timber-work for supporting the boarding of a floor on which to walk. Naked flooring consists of a row of parallel joists, called *floor-joists.*

—*n.* (*Arch.*) The surface of the shaft of a column or pilastro, where the mouldings are supposed to project; also, the remote face of a wall whence the projectures take their rise. It is generally a plane surface; and when the plan is circular, the naked is the surface of a cylinder with its axis perpendicular to the horizon.

Na'kedly, *adv.* In a naked manner; without covering; barely; simply; merely; in the abstract; evidently; manifestly.

Na'kedness, *n.* State of being naked; want of covering or clothing; nudity; bareness; exposure; want of means of protection or defence; plainness; openness to view.

"Thy only armor is thy *nakedness.*"—*Prior.*

(*Script.*) The genital organs.

"Ham . . . saw the *nakedness* of his father."—*Gen.* ix. 23.

Na'ker, *n.* Same as NACRE, *q. v.*

—A kind of kettle-drum.

Nakhichevan, (*nak-i-che'van,*) a town of Asiatic Russia, in Trans-Caucasia, on the Aras, 80 m. S.E. of Erivan. It claims to be the oldest city in the world, tradition implying that here Noah landed from the ark. It is now almost a ruin.

Nakhitchevan, (*nak-itch-e-van',*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 25 m. from its mouth in the Sea of Azov. *N.*, with the neighboring town of Rostov, are the entrepôts of the Don. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 14,500.

Na'kir, *n.* [Ar. *nakara.*] A fugitive pain, shooting from one limb to another.

Nam'able, *a.* Susceptible of nomenclature.

Namaquas', a tribe of the HOTTENTOTS, *q. v.*

Nama'tion, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) A levying distress on property.

Nam'by-pam'by, *n.* That which is maudlin, or weakly and sillily sentimental or gushing; that which is affectedly or finically pretty; far-fetched naïveté.

—*a.* Affectedly sentimental; wishy-watery; sicklily tumid; contemptible for diluted or put-on prettiness; finical; as, a *namby-pamby* manner of speaking.

Name, *n.* [A. S. *numa;* Ger. *name;* Goth. *namo;* Pers. *nām;* Hind. *nom;* Lat. *nomen;* Gr. *onōma;* Sansk. *nāman.*] That by which a person or thing is spoken of and known; an appellation or title attached to a thing by customary use; epithet.—When names denote individual objects, such as countries, rivers, towns, men, &c., they are called *proper* or *appropriate* names. More usually, however, the term *proper name* is applied to those of men. Among the Greeks, with the exception of a few families at Athens and Sparta, there were no family names. Among the Romans, each person had three names: first, the *prænomen,* or distinction of the individual; second, the *nomen,* or name of the clan; and third, the *cognomen,* or family name. A surname was sometimes added, which was borrowed from some exploit or remarkable event; as in the case of Scipio Africanus. The *prænomen* was always placed first, and usually written with one or two letters; as M. Marcus, C. Caius, P. Publius, &c. The *nomen* was second; as Julius Fabius, for the Julian and Fabian clan. The *cognomen* came last; as Cæsar, Cicero. Thus in the name of M. Tullius Cicero, M. is the prænomen, distinguishing him from his brother Quintus; Tullius the nomen, distinguishing the clan; and the cognomen Cicero, which shows the family. Among the Celtic and German nations, each person was denoted by one word. This was also the case in the early and primitive states of society. Among the ancient Hebrews, the names of Abraham, Aaron, David, Solomon, were employed individually and singly. In the other nations which preceded European civilization, the same feature is to be observed. One word denoted one person in Egypt, Syria, and Persia. Among the Saxons this primitive system was prevalent not only when they were first established, but during the whole period when they held dominion in Britain. The names of Alfred, Harold, Edwin, &c., each signified a single individual. At the present day, the system of personal nomenclature is to have one name for the individual prefixed to another name which

distinguishes the family to which he belongs. Probably one of the oldest methods of distinguishing different individuals of the same name was by adding their father's name to their own. Hence originated many English, German, and Danish names which end in *son, sohn,* and *sen;* for example, Williamson, Andersohn, Thorwaldsen. With feudalism new names were introduced, derived from the districts conferred on the nobles, or from the feudal relations. Another class of names are those of locality, which are either derived from places of generic names, as Hill, Dale, Cliff, &c., or from some specific place. Everywhere the nobility had family names before the commoners. But among the latter is a class of names derived from their occupation and trades; such as Smith, Miller, Fisher, Barber, &c. The number of this class is very great, and includes the names of several lost trades, or trades which have changed their names: thus we have Furbisher, Foster, Fletcher, Pargetter, Tavernor, Webster, Page, Reeve, &c. Sometimes striking external peculiarities or mental qualities have given origin to names, which have descended to the posterity of those on whom they were bestowed: such are Swift, Brown, Long, White, Black, Good, Wise, and others. There are only 53 names of men which can be used without some appearance of singularity. Of these there are 25 of Hebrew origin, 19 derived from the dialects of W. Europe, 5 from the Greek, and 4 from the Latin. Out of the whole there are 12 more in use than any others: these are Charles, Edward, Francis, George, Henry, James, John, Richard, Robert, Samuel, Thomas, and William.

—Reputation; character; credit; that which is said of a person; — used with an adjective, as *good* or *bad.*

"He that filches from me *my good name* . . . makes me poor indeed." — *Shake.*

—Fame; honor; celebrity; eminence; praise; distinction.

"One of the few, the immortal *names*
That were not born to die." — *Halleck.*

—Remembrance; memory; extended reputation.

"*My name* and memory I leave to men's charitable speeches." *Lord Bacon.*

—Persons bearing a certain name; stock; race; family; lineage.

"A warrior of the Douglas' *name.*" — *Scott.*

—An individual; a person.

"They flat with women each degen'rate *name.*" — *Dryden.*

Christian name, the appellation received by a person at baptism, as distinguished from *surname.* — *In name,* in profession or title only; apparently; assumedly; without reality or substance.

"There is a friend which is only a friend *in name.*" — *Eccles.*

In the name of, in behalf of; by power or authority delegated; on the part of; in the assumed character of.

"Now, *in the name of* all the gods at once." — *Shaks.*

Proper name. See PROPER. — *To call names,* to apply opprobrious or invidious epithets to; to nickname.

"The husband calls her ten thousand *names.*" — *Granville.*

To take a name in vain, to make idle or profane use of a name; to swear by an appellation.

—*v. a.* [A.S. *naman.*] To give a name or appellation to; to designate by name; to set or give a sound or combination of sounds to, by which a person or thing is known or distinguished; to call; to denominate; to style.

"She *named* the child Ichabod." — 1 *Sam.* iv. 21.

—To speak of by name; to mention by name; to refer to by distinctive appellation.

"None *named* him but to praise." — *Halleck.*

—To nominate; to point out for any purpose by name; to specify; as, he is *named* as prime minister.

To name the name of Christ, to make profession of Christian faith.

Name, *n.* (*O. Eng. Law.*) A distraint; an impounding; also, the thing or chattel distrained.

Nameka'gon, in *Wisconsin,* a river flowing into St. Croix River in Burnett co.

Name'less, *a.* Without a name; not distinguished by an appellation; noting a thing or person whose nomenclature is not known or mentioned.

"A headless carcass, and a *nameless* thing." — *Dryden.*

—Not noted or celebrated; undistinguished; without repute.

"*Nameless,* unremembered acts of kindness and of love." *Wordsworth.*

Name'lessly, *adv.* In a nameless manner.

Name'ly, *adv.* By name; particularly; that is to say; to wit; videlicet; as, there were three of them, *namely,* Tom, Dick, and Harry.

Name'-plate, *n.* A plate of metal, &c., inscribed with a person's name.

Nam'er, *n.* One who names or calls by name.

Name'sake, *n.* One whose name has been given to him for the sake of another; one who bears the same name as another.

Nam'ingly, *adv.* By name.

Namozine Creek, in *Virginia,* enters the Appomattox River between Amelia and Dinwiddie cos.

Na'mur, a prov. of Belgium, having N. Brabant, E. Luxembourg and Liege, S. the French dept. of Ardennes, W., Hainault; *area,* 1,400 sq. m. *Desc.* Diversified and very fertile. *Rivers.* Meuse, Sambre, and Lesse. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, hops, hemp, and flax. Cattle are also extensively reared. *Min.* Iron, copper, lead, coal, and marble. *Manuf.* Articles of iron, copper, and brass. The cap. is Namur. *Pop.* 299,808.

NAMUR, a town of Belgium, cap. of the above prov., at the junction of the Meuse and Sambre, 33½ m. S.W. of Liege, and 33 m. S.E. of Brussels. It is beautifully situated in the midst of a level and fertile country, 67 m. S.E. of Brussels, is strongly fortified, entered by eleven gates, and further strengthened by a commanding citadel, built on a rock that gives it an imposing appearance, and renders it very formidable as a military post. The

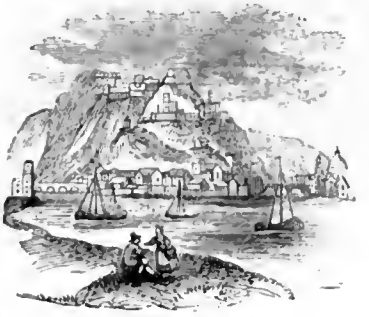


Fig. 1907. — NAMUR.

streets are wide, the houses well built and generally of stone; and two bridges spanning each river, add greatly to the beauty and advantages of the city. It has six churches, all remarkably rich in architecture and internal fittings. *N.* is a place of considerable trade, especially in metallic work; its cutlery is in great demand in Belgium. Fire-arms, swords, tin and brass ware, copper vessels, tools of all kinds, agricultural implements, and iron-mongery goods of every description, with glass and leather, constitute its chief commercial items. *N.* has sustained numerous sieges, and in the 16th and 17th centuries suffered some of the worst horrors of war. The French took it, after a long investment, in 1692, and 3 years later the English and Dutch made themselves masters of it; but 6 years after, 1701, it again changed hands, the French carrying the place, and though expelled some time afterward, again stormed and carried it in 1746. After the French revolution, it was made the capital of the dept. of the Meuse and Sambre, and was only restored to its former independence by the peace of 1815. *Pop.* 23,389.

Nan, *interj.* A localism used both in England and the U. States, and equivalent to what! how! hey!

Nanafa'lia, in *Alabama,* a village of Marengo co., abt. 100 m. S. of Tuscaloosa.

Nan'cy, a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Meurthe, on the river Meurthe, 30 m. S. of Metz, and 175 m. S.E. of Paris. It is divided into the Old and New Town, and was formerly surrounded by walls. Several of the gates still remain, and are very fine, resembling triumphal arches. The principal public buildings are the cathedral of Corinthian architecture, the town-hall, the *Palais de Justice,* and the exchange. Prominent among its public squares is the *Place Stanislaus,* surrounded by fine edifices, and having in its centre a bronze statue of Stanislaus, King of Poland, and Duke of Lorraine. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, hosiery, lace, muslins, cotton yarn, liqueurs, and chemical products. *Pop.* 49,993.

Nan'du, *n.* [Braz. *yandu.*] (*Zoöl.*) The American ostrich. See OSTRICH.

Nangasa'ki, or NAGASAKI, a large seaport-town of Japan, S.W. of the island of Kiou-Sion, 600 m. S.W. of Yeddo; Lat. 32° 43′ 4″ N., Lon. 130° 11′ 47″ E. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and, like every other Japanese town, is regularly built, with wide and clean streets. The houses, however, are low, none containing more than one good story, to which is added in some a sort of cock-loft; in others, a low cellar; — all are constructed of wood and a mixture of clay and chopped straw; but the walls are coated with a cement that gives them the appearance of stone. The height of the street front, and even the number of the windows, are determined by sumptuary laws. Oiled paper supplies the place of glass, and the windows are further protected from the weather by external wooden shutters and Venetian blinds. A veranda, into which the different rooms open, runs round the outside of the houses, to which are invariably attached curiously laid-out gardens. Large detached fire-proof store-rooms belong to each dwelling, and are so constructed as fully to answer their purpose of preserving the valuables of the inhabitants from the conflagrations so common here and elsewhere in Japan. The chief public buildings are the palaces of the governor and grandees of the empire, some of which cover a considerable extent of ground; there are also in the town and neighborhood 61 temples, or *yasiros,* usually on commanding eminences, and inclosed in large gardens, the habitual resort of pleasure parties. These buildings are as plain and little ornamented as the private dwellings, and comprise, also, apartments, which are let out to travellers, or used for banqueting rooms and other purposes. The tea-houses, or bagnios, are another favorite resort of the natives; and of these, according to Siebold, there are 750 in Nangasaki. The artificial island of Dezima, to which the foreign merchants were formerly confined, is about 600 ft. in length by 240 in breadth, a few yards from the shore, close to which stands the town, connected with it by a stone bridge, closed by a gate and guard-house, constantly occupied by soldiery. By a treaty concluded with the United States, Great Britain, and France, in August, 1858, the port of Nangasaki was thrown open to foreign commerce. The harbor extends N.E. and S.W. about 7 m., being in most places less than a mile in width. Ships lie in 5 or 6 fathoms water within gunshot of the town, and protected from all winds. *Pop.* Estimated at 60,000 to 70,000.

Nanjemoy', in *Maryland,* a post-village of Charles co., abt. 55 m. S.W. of Annapolis.

Nankeen', Nankin', *n.* A species of cotton cloth of a firm texture and yellowish color, originally manufactured in Nankin, China. — An imitation of this cloth by artificial dyeing.

Nankin', a city of China, prov. of Kiang-soo, dist. of Kiang-ning-foo, on the Yang-tse-kiang; Lat. 32° 4′ N., Lon. 118° 21′ E. The walls, which are of limestone, cemented with sun-baked clay, inclose a very irregular triangular area of about 30 sq. m., and this circuit, as measured by the Jesuits, amounts to 55 *lis,* or nearly 20 m., — a fact fully proving the absurdity of the Chinese statement that, "if two horsemen should go out in the morning at the same gate and ride round in opposite directions, they would not meet before night." This inclosure, moreover, comprises groves, fields, and even hills, of considerable extent; less than three-fourths of it being covered by the city, which is situated at the S. extremity, and about 6 m. from the river-bank. The city has declined much both in size and splendor since the end of the 13th century, when Kublai-Khan removed the imperial residence to Pekin. It now consists of 4 rather wide and parallel avenues, intersected by 6 or 8 others of less width. The streets are not so broad as those of Pekin, but are, on the whole, handsome, clean, well paved, and bordered with well-furnished shops. *N.* possesses no public edifices corresponding to its rank as the second city of the empire, except its famous porcelain tower, belonging to one of the pagodas, several temples, and its gates, some of which are of extreme beauty. The Porcelain tower (called *Puou-gan-ze,* "pagoda of gratitude," which is unquestionably finer than any similar structure throughout China, is an octagonal building, each side 15 ft. wide. It consists of 9 equal stories, communicating by a spiral staircase running up the centre of the building, and each comprising one saloon finely painted, gilt, and adorned with idols. The outside wall is white, made of the white bricks commonly used in China; a kind of carved gallery or veranda, ornamented with lightly-tinkling bells, runs round each story, and the whole is surmounted by a gilt conical roof, the height of which from the base somewhat exceeds 200 ft. It was completed in 1431, at a cost of 400,000 taels. An observatory stands about a league northward of the pagoda, but though formerly well provided with instruments, it is now almost in ruins. *N.* has extensive manufactures of satin and crape, the quality of the former, both plain and figured, not being equalled by that of any other city in China. The cotton fabric called Nankeen receives its name from this city; but in fact it is made in every part of the prov., and scarcely a cottage can be found where the thrifty housewife has not a loom for weaving nankeen. The paper of *N.* is highly esteemed; and Indian-ink (as it is called in Europe) is manufactured in large quantities both in the town and neighborhood, forming an important article of commerce. *N.* is celebrated also for its manufacture of artificial flowers from the pith of a shrub, and so extensive is this branch of industry as to give rise to a large trade. The commerce of this city is very considerable, owing to its position in the centre of the empire, and on the Yang-tse-kiang, which is navigable for small boats to the ports of Soo-chee-foo and Shanghae, its great entrepôts for corn, manufactured goods, and other articles. Its communication with Pekin is effected by the imperial canal, which leaves the river about 40 miles below *N.;* the principal traffic with the capital is during April and May, when fast boats, which accomplish the distance in about 9 days, are constantly employed in exporting to the imperial court the produce of the *N.* fishery packed in ice. *N.* is not less celebrated for literature than commerce; the arts and sciences are studied there with great diligence, and it furnishes more doctors and mandarins than many towns together. Its libraries are also extensive and valuable. *Pop.* Estimated at 500,000.

Nankin', in *Michigan,* a post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,410.

Nankin', in *Ohio,* a post-village of Ashland co., abt. 88 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Nans'emond, in *Virginia,* a river flowing into Hampton Roads from Nansemond co.

—A S.E. co., adjoining N. Carolina; *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nansemond River, and some smaller streams, while Hampton Roads wash its N. border, and Lake Drummond and the Dismal Swamp occupy its S.E. angle. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* not very fertile. *Cap.* Suffolk. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Nantas'ket, in *Massachusetts,* a peninsula of Plymouth co., extending N.N.W. into Massachusetts Bay.

Nantas'ket Road, in *Massachusetts,* a name given to one of the principal entrances to Boston Harbor.

Nantes, (*nants,*) a large commercial city of France, cap. of the dept. of Loire-Inférieure, and formerly of the prov. of Brittany, on the Loire, at its junction with the Erdre and Sevre-Nantaise, 210 m. S.W. of Paris. *N.* is situated on the slopes and summit of a gentle hill on the right bank of the Loire, where the river is studded with numerous islands. It is a remarkably clean, well-built, and judiciously-arranged town; especially all the new parts of it, which are distinguished by extreme elegance and good taste. This is particularly evident in its squares and public buildings. The city, with its magnificent quays, its splendid river, dotted with islands, its handsome bridges spanning its surface and uniting its different parts, the harbor of Lafosse, its lofty edifices, its crowd of shipping of all rig and nations, and its miles of lawn-like meadows stretching far away on

either bank of the Loire and Erdre, produces a *coup d'œil* of beauty, magnificence, and prosperity, not to be surpassed by any other city in France. *N.* has 450 streets, 33 squares, and 16 bridges; one, the Pont de Pernil, 227 yards in length, and having 16 arches, is especially worthy of observation. The manufactures and trades of *N.* consist chiefly of ship-building, copper foundries, tanneries, dye and bleaching works, brandy distilleries, woollen goods — such as blankets, serges, flannels — printed cottons, and cotton twist, cordage, glue, refined sugar, and ship-bakeries; while salt, manufactured in the neighborhood, forms an important item among the general list. *N.* is a place of great antiquity, having been a station of consequence under the Romans, and resisted an attack made on it by Attila; but is most memorable as the place from whence Henry IV. issued the celebrated edict granting perfect toleration to his Protestant subjects, and equal rights and privileges with the Catholic party. This important document, the *Edict of Nantes*, was published in the year 1598, and was revoked by Louis XIV., Oct. 22, 1685. Nantes was also the scene of some of the most frightful murders and inhuman excesses that disgraced the first French Revolution, perpetrated by that execrable monster Carrier, *q. v.* *Pop.* 111,986.

Nantes, Nantz, (*nänts,*) *n.* The name given to a kind of French brandy, exported from the city of Nantes, France.

"They broached a hogshead of genuine *Nantz.*" —*Sir W. Scott.*

Nan'ticoke, in *Delaware*, a hundred of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Nan'ticoke, in *New York*, a township of Broome co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Nan'ticoke, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Luzerne co., abt. 104 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Nan'ticoke Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a ridge exteoding along the N.W. bank of the Susquehanna River in Luzerne co. It averages 800 ft. in height. The N.E. portion is called Shawnee Mountain. Total length, abt. 25 m.

Nan'ticoke River, rises in Sussex co., Delaware, and flowing S.S.W. into Maryland, enters Fishing Bay of Chesapeake Bay, between Dorchester and Somerset cos.

Nan'ticoke Springs, in *New York*, a village of Broome co., abt. 140 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Nant'meal, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township of Chester co., now divided into EAST and WEST NANTMEAL.

Nan'tua, a town of France, dept. of Ain, 17 m. E. of Bourg. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, and paper. *Pop.* 4,000.

Nantuck'et, in *Massachusetts*, an extreme S.E. co., consisting of Nantucket, Tucanuck, Muskejet, and the Gravel Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 20 m. off the S. coast of Barnstable co.; *area*, abt. 60 sq. m., of which Nantucket Island has 50 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified, being hilly in the N., and sloping down more level to the S.; *soil*, not very fertile, the inhabitants subsisting by fishing and navigation. *Cap.* Nantucket. *Pop.* abt. 6,094.

—A town, port of entry, and cap. of the above co., at the entrance of a deep bay of the same name, abt. 105 m. S.E. by S. of Boston; Lat. 41° 16′ 56″ N., Lon. 70° 6′ 12″ W. The harbor is one of the best on the coast, and affords facilities for an extensive trade. Several large manufactories have been established, but the inhabitants are mostly engaged in fishing and commerce.

Nantux'et, in *New Jersey*. See NEWPORT.

Nantwich', a town of England, co. of Chester, on the Weaver, 17½ m. S.W. of Chester, and 146 m. W.N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, gloves, and shoes. *Pop.* 6,500.

Nao'mi. (*Script.*) The wife of Ebimelech, and mother-in-law of Ruth.

Nap, *n.* [A. S. *hnæppian*, to sleep, to rest; W. *hepian*, a nod, a slumber Ir. *cnap*, a nod] A short sleep or slumber; a siesta; a doze; and, indicrously, forty winks. (Colloq.)

"The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis taken out his *nap.*" —*Hudibras.*

—In Scotland, strong ale. (Cant.)

—*v. n.* To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze; to take forty winks.

"They took him *napping* in his bed." —*Hudibras.*

—To be in a supine or careless state.

Nap, *n.* [A. S. *hnoppa*, the nap of cloth; D. *nop*; Dan. *noppe*, frizzed nap of cloth; It. *nappa*, a puff, tassel; Gr. *knaptō*, to full cloth.] The woolly or villous substance on the surface of cloth; the downy or soft hairy substance on plants; the silky integument of hats, &c.

"His only coat! where dust confused with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain" — *Swift.*

Nap, *n.* Same as KNOP. *q. v.*

Na'pa, in *California*, a river flowing into San Pablo Bay from Napa co.

—A N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Napa and Las Putas rivers. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Min.* Gold and quicksilver, with several hot and cold mineral springs. *Cap.* Napa City. *Pop.* abt. 5,521.

Napa City, in *California*, a town and township, cap. of Napa co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Benicia; *pop.* of township abt. 11,000.

Nap'anee, a village of Lenox co., Upper Canada, abt. 25 m. W. of Kingston.

Nap'nook, or **Nap'onock,** in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 80 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Nape, *n.* [A. S. *cnæp*; Dan. *knæp*, a button; W. *cnap*, a knob or boss. See KNOB.] The prominent joint of the neck behind.

—A neap. See NEAP.

Nape'ville, Napier'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Du Page co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Na'pery, *n.* [L. Lat. *naparia.*] Table-linen in general.

"The gudewife's haill store o' *napery.*" — *Grant.*

Naphew, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NAVEW.

Naphtha, (*naf'tha,*) *n.* (*Min.*) See PETROLEUM.

Naph'thalate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt resulting from the combination of naphthalic acid and a base.

Naph'thali. (*Script.*) The sixth son of Jacob, by Bilhah, Rachel's handmaid. Little is known of him.

Naphthalic Acid, PHTHALIC ACID, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline product obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthalin. It has also been similarly obtained from alizarin. *Form.* $2HO.C_{16}H_4O_6$.

Naphtha'lin, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the innumerable constituents of coal-tar, more especially if obtained from the London gas-works. It forms thin flaky crystals, consisting of rhombic plates, and has an unctuous feel and pearly lustre. It has a peculiar odor and a biting taste. It gradually sublimes at ordinary temperatures, fuses at 174° Fahr., and boils at 428° Fahr. It is insoluble in water, but readily so in alcohol, ether, turpentine, and the fixed oils. The study of its different compounds by Laurent and others has thrown very great light upon the substitution theory. Being in some measure related to aniline, or rather to benzole, great efforts have been made by various chemists to obtain colors from it, but hitherto with but little success. The researches of Roussin and others appear, however, to point out a singular relation between naphthalin and alizarin, the coloring-matter of madder. The new red coloring material, extracted from *N.*, which is more permanent than fuchsine, and exceeds it in freshness and purity of color, is obtained by changing *N.* to nitro-*N.* by nitric acid of 1·33 sp. gr., and this is reduced by iron and nitric acid, or by zinc and hydro-chloric acid.

Naph'thalize, *v. a.* To mix or impregnate with naphtha.

Napier', the name of a noble Scottish family, eminent in the historical annals of Great Britain, and of which the following were the more noteworthy members:

N., JOHN, B. at Merchistoun Castle near Edinburgh, in 1550, was a man of distinguished scientific acquirements, and famous as the inventor of logarithms. D. 1617. His eldest son, Archibald, was raised to the peerage as *Lord Napier*, in 1627.

N., SIR CHARLES JAMES, G. C. B., an English military commander, known in history as "The Conqueror of Scinde," was grandson of Francis, 5th Lord Napier, and B. in London, 1782. Sprung from a fighting stock, young *N.* received a commission in the British army when 12 years of age, and served with distinguished gallantry in the Peninsular War, in which he was wounded at Corunna, and, also, at Busaco. After taking part in the war with the U. States, in 1812, he was present at the storming of Cambray. In 1818 he was appointed governor of Cephalonia, and in 1841 was sent out to India as commander-in-chief. At Meance, with a force of 1,600 English troops, he defeated nearly 30,000 Beloochees, strongly posted, with the loss of 6,000 men. At Hyderabad, in the same year, with 5,000 men, he encountered the Ameer of Scinde's army of 25,000 men, which he utterly routed. Sir Charles was then appointed governor of Scinde. D. 1853. — His three brothers, SIR GEORGE, SIR FRANCIS, and SIR WILLIAM, all attained the rank of general in the British service. The last-named, B. in 1785, was also the author of the *History of the Peninsular War*, one of the greatest military records ever penned.

N., SIR CHARLES, G.C.B., an English admiral, and cousin of the preceding, B. 1786, entered the naval service at 18, and in 1808 was present at the storming of Martinique, taking a fort with five men only. After attaining post-rank, and lacking active service for the time being, "Black Charley," as he was called, joined the army in Spain as a volunteer, and was wounded at Busaco. In 1811, he took command of the *Thames*, 32 guns, and inflicted an incredible amount of damage upon the enemy in the Mediterranean. In 1814, he served in the operations against Baltimore. After the peace of 1815, Sir Charles settled in Paris, where he established the first steamboats on the Seine. In 1820, he accepted the command of a Portuguese fleet, and destroyed the Miguelite squadron, thus ending the civil war, and placing Donna Maria on the throne. In 1840, he was sent out to the East, where he stormed St. Jean d'Acre, blockaded Alexandria, and finally concluded a treaty with Mehemet Ali. In 1847, he received command of the Channel fleet, and, in 1854, was appointed commander-in-chief of the English fleet sent to the Baltic. After bombarding Bomarsund, Sir Charles gave up the command in disgust at the restrictions placed upon him by the Admiralty at home. In 1855, he entered Parliament as member for Southwark, and did much in bringing about important naval reforms. Sir Charles, who had received the principal European orders of knighthood, D. in 1860.

Napier', ROBERT, LORD, (OF MAGDALA,) an English general, B. 1810, entered the Indian army in 1826, and served with distinction in the campaigns of the Sutlej and the Punjab. In 1854, he was appointed Chief Engineer of Bengal, and planned the operations at the siege of Lucknow in 1857. He also served with high credit as second in command in the war with China, receiving general rank, the Grand Cross of the Bath, and a military membership of the Indian Council therefor. In 1865, Sir Robert was made commander-in-chief of the British army sent out to Abyssinia for the rescue of the English captives, held there by its semi-barbarous ruler, King Theodore. After successfully accomplishing his mission, Sir Robert was raised to the peerage as LORD NAPIER, OF MAGDALA, and also made a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. In 1869, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the British Indian army.

Napier', in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,680.

Napier's'-bones, Napier's-rods, *n. pl.* (*Arith.*) A set of rods, contrived by John Napier, *q.v.*, the inventor of the logarithmic table, for the purpose of facilitating the operations of multiplication and division in arithmetic. They consist of pieces of bone or ivory, in the shape of a parallelopipedon, about 3 inches long and 3-10ths of an inch in width, the faces of each being divided into squares, which are again subdivided, on ten of the rods, into triangles, by means of diagonals, except the squares at the upper ends of the rods; and these spaces are marked like the top horizontal line and left-hand perpendicular line of a multiplication-table. When a number is wanted to be multiplied, the rods must be so disposed that the top line represents the multiplicand, and the left hand the rod of units. By selecting, then, the sum of numbers in the different parallelograms on a line with the figures of the multiplier, and setting them down as in ordinary multiplication, the product will be obtained with but little difficulty; only it must be remembered that we take the figures from the right-hand side, and not, as usually, from the left. For instance, if we wanted to multiply 5978 by 937, we would dispose the rods in such a manner that the top lines would consist of the figures 5978; while perpendicularly, on the left-hand side, would be the numbers 1, 2, 3, &c., up to 9. Then selecting first the sum of figures which do not exceed two in the different parallelograms formed by the rods for the figure 7 (the multiplier), taking them, as before stated, from right to left, we put them down in the top line; they amount to 41846. Next we take the parallelograms on the line of the figure 3, the middle figure of the multiplier; these, we find, amount to 17934. Lastly, we take the parallelograms on a line with the figure 9, the first in the multipliers, and these make the numbers 53803. Now, adding all these together, thus:

41846
17934
53802

we obtain the result 5601386 as the products of the two numbers 5978+937. Although curious, this contrivance is, however, tedious to work, and consequently the results can as easily be obtained by a ready reckoner from the simple rules of multiplication.

Napier'ville, a village of Huntingden co., Lower Canada, abt. 27 m. S.E. of Montreal.

Na'piform, *a.* [Lat. *napus*, turnip, and *forma*, form.] Turnip-shaped.

Nap'kin, *n.* [Eng. dimin. of O. Fr. *nappe*, a cloth, from Lat. *nappa*, a table-napkin. See NAP.] A small cloth; a towel; a cloth used for wiping the mouth or hands; as, a dinner *napkin.*

Napkin-ring, a ring used to encircle a napkin.

Naples, [It. *Napoli,*] (*nā'plz,*) or KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES,) a former kingdom of S. Italy, between Lat. 37° 56′ and 42° 55′ N., Lon. 12° 54′ and 18° 33′ E., having N.W. the States of the Church, N.E. the Adriatic, S. and W. the Mediterranean. It was divided into *Sicilia di qua del Faro*, or the Italian or Continental portion, and *Sicilia di la del Faro*, or the island of Sicily proper. It is now comprised in the Italian States of Abruzzo and Molise, Campagna, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, and Sicily.—*Hist.* On the breaking up of the Roman Empire, the country was overrun by hordes of barbarians, and possessed in turn by the Goths, Lombards, Arabs, and Normans, down to the 10th century; and for the next 500 years was the theme of contention between Germany, France, and Spain; and became the theatre of perpetual vicissitudes. About the beginning of the 16th century it fell into the hands of the Spanish monarchy, who, for nearly two centuries, governed it by means of viceroys. For the more accurate history of both Naples and Sicily during the Middle and Later Ages, the reader is referred to the special reigns, especially those of William, Robert, and Tancred, *q. v.* (See also SICILY.) In 1647, Philip IV. of Spain having imposed a most oppressive tax on all the provisions brought into the city of Naples, the populace, under Masaniello, rose in revolt, and peace was only at length restored by the death of the ringleader. (See MASANIELLO.) During the war of the Spanish succession, the Duke of Anjou, who had seized on Naples in the French interest, was expelled, and the Archduke Charles of Austria, one of the claimants of the Spanish crown, was for a time all-powerful; but, being eventually attacked and defeated, he was driven out of Naples by Don Carlos, afterwards proclaimed king; the Two Sicilies being erected, by a legal session from the Spanish monarchy, into an independent kingdom, 1706. On the death of the king of Spain, in 1755, Charles VII. of Naples ascended his brother's vacant throne, while Charles's son, Ferdinand VII., mounted that of Naples and Sicily in 1759. After the French revolution, and when the Italian peninsula was unaided by the armies of the republic, the Neapolitan monarch was compelled to seek safety on board the English fleet; while the French, entering Naples, established a republic in the states of Naples and Sicily. Napoleon subsequently restored the monarchical form of govt., and first placed his brother Joseph on the throne; and, in 1808, removing him to the vacant chair of Spain, placed the diadem on the brows of his staunch friend and dashing cavalry officer, Murat, who held the sceptre with justice and moderation till the fall of the French empire. On the restoration of the expelled monarch in 1815,

Ferdinand resumed his authority in Naples, and in due course was succeeded by another monarch of the same name, whose injustice and inhumanity won for him from Europe the unenviable nickname of *Bomba*. This prince was followed, on the death of Ferdinand in 1859, by his son Francis II., who, in the short period of his reign, earned from his subjects — groaning under his tyranny and despotism — the still more contemptuous epithet of *Little Bomba*. The revolution that, under the guidance of Garibaldi, broke out in 1860, and which, backed by the auspices of France and Sardinia, spread over the whole peninsula, instead of teaching Francis wisdom, only made him more blind to consequences; and not till Sicily was lost, and Garibaldi at the gates of his capital, could he believe that his authority was menaced, and his rule at an end. Collecting the remnant of his forces, he shut himself up in the fortress of Gaëta, whence, after suffering a siege of some weeks, he finally fled, leaving his officers with power to capitulate, or make what terms they deemed best; he and his household retiring to Rome, where, as guests of the Pope, or inmates of the Quirinal Palace, they have since resided.

Naples, a city of S. Italy, cap. of the former kingdom, and of the present prov. of Naples, in Campagna, on the N. side of the Bay of Naples, 118 m. S.E. of Rome, near the foot of Mount Vesuvius (see Fig. 152). The situation of Naples is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. In the form of an amphitheatre, it is built partly on the declivity of a hill, partly on the margin of a spacious bay, spreading its population along the shore, and covering the shelving coasts and adjacent eminences with its villas and gardens. The bay is extensive, and presents an almost unrivalled assemblage of picturesque and beautiful scenery. The streets, though in general narrow, are straight and tolerably regular, and are handsomely paved with large flags of lava. They are tolerably clean, the filth being carried off by large subterranean sewers; but many of them are dark and gloomy, from their narrowness, and the height of the buildings. The Strada di Toledo extending half the length of the city, and having at the one end the Piazza di Mercato, on the other the royal palace, is the finest street in Naples, and equal to any in Italy. The number of squares is considerable; several are spacious, but few handsome. The principal are the Largo di Castello, Largo di Palazzo, and Piazza di Mercato; several of them are decorated with obelisks and fountains. The buildings of Naples are rather remarkable for their size than for their taste or elegance. The quays and buildings along the water-side extend in the form of a crescent, along the bay for the space of nearly five miles. The Royal Garden in this suburb is a favorite promenade. The harbor, properly so called, is small, and entirely artificial, being formed by a large mole projecting into the sea, and inclosing a basin nearly square, which is little more than a quarter of a mile across. The fortifications of Naples are not adapted to resist an army, though the city is surrounded by walls, and defended by a number of towers, as well as by several forts and castles. The arsenal adjoins the sea, and is defended by bastions. *N.* possesses many Roman ruins of great architectural and historical interest. (See Fig. 1908.) Among the public edifices, the churches are

Fig. 1908. — TEMPLE OF NETTUNO PESTO.

the most conspicuous; but their splendor consists less in the elegance of architecture than in the richness of their paintings, marbles, and other decorations. The Cathedral, built on or near the substructure of a temple of Apollo, is a handsome Gothic edifice; it is supported by more than a hundred columns of granite. The Santi Apostoli, or church of the Holy Apostles, erected on the ruins of a temple of Mercury, is, perhaps, the most ancient in Naples. That of St. Paul is said to occupy the site of a temple of Castor and Pollux; its interior is spacious, well-proportioned, and finely incrusted with marble. The church of St. Filippo Neri is remarkable for the number of ancient pillars that support its triple row of aisles on both sides of the nave. The Spirito Santo is of a more pure and simple architecture than the other churches of Naples. The palaces and the mansions of the nobility have little pretensions to purity of architecture, and are, in general, too much loaded with ornaments. The Royal Palace, at the southern extremity of the Strada di Toledo, has an air of grandeur. The palace of Capo di Monte is situate outside of the town, and has its best apartments appropriated to a collection of paintings. The old palace of the sovereigns of Naples is now occupied by the courts of justice. There are ten theatres, great and small; the one called San Carlo, contiguous to the royal palace, is one of the largest in Italy. Of the literary institutions, the university was founded in 1224, and in 1841 had upwards of 1,500 students. Its interior contains a collection of statues belonging formerly to the Palazzo Farnese at Rome. It has a large library, besides ancient MSS., a museum of paintings, sculpture, bronzes, &c. The schools and academies are numerous; but there is much ignorance in the city. The charitable establishments are numerous and well endowed. *Manuf.* Silk fabrics, and, on a small scale, stockings, carpets, flannels, gloves, lawn, lace, cotton stuffs, and diaper. Those of fire-arms, china, and glass are of some importance; but those of soap, leather, and wax are of little account. A good deal of ingenuity is displayed in making violins and other musical instruments; also in mahogany furniture and carriages, and even in the petty manufacture of snuff-boxes from lava and tortoise-shell; macaroni is, also, extensively made. There are, besides, royal type-foundries and iron-works. *Inhab.* The higher ranks are frequently ignorant, frivolous, and dissipated; while, in the lower orders (see Fig. 1421), the most striking characteristics are indolence and superstition. The lazzaroni are a part of the populace having neither dwellings nor regular occupation. They pass their lives in the streets, lying in the shade, or sauntering about during the day, and sleeping at night under a public portico, on the pavement, or on the steps of a church; their number is said to have been formerly between 30,000 and 40,000; but they are still considerable, and there is, perhaps, no city in Europe where so small a proportion of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community by productive labor. The city literally swarms with nobility without fortunes, priests without benefices, and beggars of all descriptions. The environs of Naples are picturesque, and highly interesting to the antiquary and classical scholar. The origin of the city is lost in the fables of antiquity; it is said, however, to have been founded by the Greeks, and called by them *Parthenope*. It has suffered, at different periods, from war, earthquakes, and the eruptions of Vesuvius. In 1799 it was taken by the French, who, in June following, evacuated it; but again occupied it in 1806. Joseph Bonaparte was soon after proclaimed king; and in 1808, on his removal to Spain, the crown was conferred on Murat. In 1815, King Ferdinand, after an absence of nine years, made his entrance into his capital. In 1848 it was plundered by the lazzaroni, of whom 1,500 lost their lives. In August, 1860, Francis II. was forced to retire to Gaëta, on the approach of Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, from Salerno. In September, that chief entered the city without bloodshed, and was hailed as the deliverer of his country. Among the numerous objects of interest in the vicinity are the island of Capri, in the bay, Vesuvius, Herculaneum, and Pompeii. It is the centre of several railways. *Pop.* 418,968.

Na'ples, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Scott co., about 25 m. W. of Springfield.

Naples, in *Maine*, a post township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Naples, in *Michigan*, a village of Allegan co., about 38 m. S. of Grand Rapids.

Naples, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., abt. 40 m. S. by E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 2,067.

Naples, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Buffalo co.; *pop.* abt. 337.

Nap'less, *a.* Wanting nap; threadbare; seedy; as, a *napless* coat or hat.

"The *napless* vesture of humility." — *Shaks.*

Na'ples-yellow, *n.* (*Paint.*) A pigment compounded of the oxides of lead and antimony, anciently prepared at Naples, under the name of *gratiolina*; it is supposed also to have been a native production of Vesuvius, and is a pigment of deservedly considerable reputation. It is not so vivid a color as patent yellow and turbith mineral, but is variously of a pleasing, light, warm, golden-yellow tint. Like most other yellows, it is opaque, and in this sense is of good body. It is not changed by the light of the sun, and may be used safely in oil or varnish, under the same management as the white of lead; but like these latter pigments also, it is likely to change, even to blackness, by damp and impure air, when used as a water-color, or unprotected by oil or varnish.

Na'po, a river of Ecuador, S. America, rises on the E. slope of the Andes, and flowing a general E.S.E. course of abt. 500 m., enters the Amazon abt. Lat. 3° 40′ S., Lon. 75° 20′ W.

NAPO, or NAPOTOU, a town of Ecuador, on the above river, abt. 140 m. S.E. of Quito.

Napo'léon I., (NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.) called *The Great*, Emperor of the French, b. at Ajaccio, Aug., 1769, was the son of Charles Bonaparte, a noble Corsican of little fortune, and his wife, Letizia Ramolino, a woman of great beauty, courage, and ability. Having early evinced a decided taste for military life, he was, at the age of 11, sent to the military school of Brienne, in Champagne, and in 1784, to the military school of Paris. In 1785 he was nominated sub-lieutenant of artillery, and sent on duty in his native country. In 1792 he was driven out of the island by Paoli, the ally of the English, and retired to Marseilles, where he lived in poverty with his mother and sisters. He was made a captain in 1793, and soon after he was employed to subdue Marseilles, a mission in which he was successful. The same year he was sent to join the besieging army before Toulon, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. It was here that *N.* first exhibited proofs of the great genius that was within him. He found the army in a state of wretched disorder, and the artillery department in a condition of absolute inefficiency. After much argument and considerable trouble, his views were at length listened to, and his proposition of first attacking the outer works ultimately adopted, upon the carrying of which, the allies, as he had foreseen they would be, were compelled to surrender the town and harbor. For his services at Toulon, *N.* was appointed brigadier-general of artillery, with the chief artillery command in the S. of France; but having been suspected on account of a mission to Genoa, his name was erased from the active-service list. In consequence, he remained about five months at Paris without any occupation, and in a state of extreme poverty. So low indeed were the fortunes of the future emperor fallen at this period, that, as he himself said, he never got his boots blackened, and never wore gloves, for they were a useless expense. His imagination, however, abated nothing of its vigor by the decline of his fortunes, and despairing of effecting anything in Europe, he dreamed of the East, and entertained serious thoughts of offering his services to the Grand Seignior, with a view to pushing his fortunes in Asia. "Asia," said he, "contains 600,000,000 of men; it is there alone that anything is to be done! Europe is worn out; there is nothing practicable here." He was ere long, however, called to active and important duties in his own country. Though suspected and therefore unemployed by the government of the Directory, his abilities were well known; and when the directors were reduced to extremities by the insurrection of the sections, in October, 1795, they gave him the command of their forces, which were only 5,000, shut up in the quarters of the Carrousel and Louvre. *N.* immediately adopted his plan of action, and planted cannon in all the streets round the assembly; and when the National Guard, to the number of 30,000, approached to drive out and arrest the Convention, he played upon their dense ranks with grape-shot, and with such effect, that, after a vain struggle of many hours, the National Guards broke and fled, and were ultimately during the night surrounded in their different retreats, attacked, disarmed, and sent to their homes. For this important service, the Convention appointed him second in command of the army of the interior, and subsequently, by the retirement of Barras, to the post of General of the Interior. It was soon after this

Fig. 1909. — NAPOLÉON I.

event that *N.* was united to a lady with whom he had for some time been acquainted, Madame Josephine Beauharnais, a West Indian, and the widow of the Viscount Alexandre de Beauharnais, a lady of elegant manners, amiable, virtuous, and accomplished. Through the influence he acquired by this marriage, *N.* was, in Feb., 1796, given the command of the army of Italy, which for the last four years had lain inoperative at the base of the Alps between Savoy and the sea. A few days after his marriage he set out for his command. He found the troops in a most miserable condition, perched on the shining summits of the maritime Alps, whither they had been driven by the united arms of the Austrians and the Piedmontese, in the preceding campaign, and in want of everything. From their long sufferings he predicted a speedy change of their fortunes. "Famine, cold, and misery," said he, in his first proclamation, "are the school of good soldiers. Here on the plains of Italy you will conquer them, and then you will find comfort, and riches, and glory." He was as good as his word. Descending like a torrent from the summit of the Alps, he soon carried everything before him. In a year and a half, the "Little Corporal," as he came to be called by his admiring soldiery, had either routed or destroyed five armies, each stronger than his own, — that of the Piedmontese, at Mondovi; that of Beaulieu, at Cairo, Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and the bridge of Lodi; that of Würmser, at Castiglione, Roveredo, and Bassano; that of Alvinzi, at Arcola, Rivoli, and Mantua; and that of Prince Charles, whom he pursued into Germany as far as Leoben, upon the road to Vienna. The result of this unexampled career of victory was the treaty of Campo-Formio, which secured to France a vast accession of territory. The young general was now the most popular man in France, and the Directory, eager to get rid of their dangerous rival, accepted a proposal made by him for the invasion of Egypt, and appointed him commander-in-chief of a finely equipped expedition, which sailed for the East in 1798. He took Alexandria, gained over Mourad Bey the battle of the Pyramids, and, although the fleet had been destroyed by Nelson at Aboukir, the French were soon masters of Egypt. Wishing then to join Syria to his conquests, *N.* crossed the desert which separates Asia and Africa, stormed Jaffa, and laid siege to Acre; but after a siege

of 57 days, the murmurings of his army, decimated with hunger and pestilence, compelled him to raise the siege. He retreated to Egypt after having, with 2,000 men, defeated 20,000 Ottomans with great slaughter, at Mount Thebor. *N.* next engaged 20,000 Janissaries, whom the English landed in the bay of Aboukir, and nearly annihilated them. The state of parties in France, and the increasing unpopularity of the Directory, induced *N.* to resolve upon at once throwing up the command in Egypt, and return to Paris to take advantage of the crisis his penetration told him was approaching. To carry out this purpose, he secretly, and by night, went on board a ship hurriedly prepared for him, with a few of his most devoted followers; and delivering a letter for his second in command, Kleber, intrusting the army to his discretion and generalship, set sail for France, and, after narrowly missing capture by the English cruisers, appeared unexpectedly at Paris, at the end of the year 1799, at a time when the administration of the Directory had grown irksome to the nation. Bonaparte at once became the head of a very powerful party, and, aided by Sieyès, his brother Lucien, and General Leclerc, he overthrew the Directory on the famous 18th Brumaire, year 8 of the Republic (9th Nov., 1799), caused himself to be named First Consul, having for his colleagues Cambacérès, and Lebrun, eachalso dignified by the title of consul, but mere tools to his ambition. In 1800 he placed himself at the head of the army of Italy, crossed the Alps, and gained the battle of Marengo. General Moreau having about the same time beaten the Austrians at Hohenlinden, the peace of Luneville was signed with Austria in 1801, and in the following year the treaty of Amiens with England concluded the second war of the French Revolution. In the same year he was proclaimed consul for life. The peace, however, proved only an armed truce. Both parties were only gaining breath for a renewal of the fight. *N.* did great things during its continuance. He reformed the whole civil administration of the country, pacified Vendée, recalled the *émigrés*, reopened the churches, concluded a new Concordat with the Pope, created the order of the *Légion d'Honneur*, instituted the Bank of France, and urged the Code Napoleon to an end. In 1804 he became Emperor of the French. Pope Pius VII. went to Paris to assist at the ceremony, but *N.* placed the crown upon his own head, and also crowned his consort Josephine. Six months later he erected the Cis-Alpine Republic into a kingdom, and crowned himself king of Italy at Milan. In the meantime, England, after having refused to execute the treaty of Amiens, had again commenced hostilities in 1803, as also, did Austria, Russia, and the 2 Sicilies in 1807. *N.*, who was meditating an invasion of England, had the mortification of seeing the combined fleets of France and Spain destroyed by Nelson at Trafalgar; but on the continent of Europe he compensated this loss by a succession of triumphs. Russia had joined Austria, and the army of the latter, 80,000 strong, had advanced to Ulm, in Würtemberg. Crossing France and the S. of Germany with incredible rapidity, *N.* defeated the Austrians in several actions, and at length shut up 30,000 in Ulm, where they were forced to capitulate the very day before the battle of Trafalgar. Advancing then at the head of 180,000 men down the valley of the Danube, he captured Vienna, and totally defeated the combined Austrian and Russian armies, under the Emperor Alexander in person, on Dec. 2. This catastrophe drove Austria to a separate peace, which she only purchased by great cessions of territory; and the Russians, weakened by the loss of 30,000 men, wended their way back in mourning to their own dominions. Next year the Prussians with infatuated hardihood rushed into the field. *N.* encountered them at Jena and Auerstadt, and defeated them with such loss that in a few weeks 100,000 men had disappeared out of 120,000, with which they had commenced the conflict. Prussia was speedily overrun, Berlin taken, and the remnant of their armies driven back to the Vistula, where they were supported by the Russians, who now came up in great strength. The victories of Eylau (Feb. 9, 1807), and Friedland (July 14), led to the treaty of Tilsit, which, virtually destroying all lesser powers, in effect divided the whole continent of Europe between *N.* and Alexander. Insatiable in ambition, *N.* turned his eyes to the Spanish Peninsula, seized on Portugal without a good pretext, and decoyed the king, queen, and heir-apparent of Spain to Bayonne, where he succeeded in extracting from them all a renunciation to the throne of Spain, upon which he immediately placed his brother Joseph, and at the same time gave the throne of Naples to his brother-in-law, Murat. But Spain resisted the French invaders, and the defeat and capitulation of Dupont at Baylen, and Junot at Cintra, were the commencement of the declining fortunes of the emperor. Notwithstanding the greatest efforts of Soult, Massena, and Suchet, Spain, sustained by the English, repulsed the French. This struggle cost France, in five years (1808–1813), more than 400,000 men. Meanwhile, Josephine, having given no heir to the empire, was divorced by *N.*, in 1809, and Maria Louisa, daughter of his old enemy the Emperor of Austria, became Empress of the French. The fruit of this union was a son, who, at his birth, was styled King of Rome. About this time, Fouché, Bernadotte, and several others, began to withdraw from him; Pope Pius VII., who had been stripped of his temporal dominions, excommunicated him; finally, the prohibitive system of continental commerce, which he had organized with the view of ruining England, begat, instead, universal poverty and misery throughout France. Having drained France of her treasure, he next conceived a formidable invasion of Russia, which was to rob France of the flower of her youth and manhood. In 18 2 he assembled the largest army that was ever led by a European general, and, at the head of 500,000 men passed into Russia, whose army he defeated in several engagements. In September he entered Moscow, which had been previously evacuated, and almost totally consumed. After spending a month there, in expectation of overtures of peace from St. Petersburg, the frost and snow of a Russian winter compelled him to commence a precipitate retreat. Harassed by innumerable foes, the French army, deprived of everything, perished in the snow, or found a grave in the icy waters of the Beresina. Hastily returning to France, the Emperor succeeded in creating another army, and opened the campaign in Germany with the victories of Lützen, Bautzen, and Dresden; but Russia, Prussia, Austria, and Sweden were now in arms against him; and at Leipsic, where, in three days, the French lost upwards of 50,000 men, his power received a death-stroke. The allies entered France, and *N.*, finding his army disorganized, and most of his ministers and generals disaffected towards him, abdicated the throne of France, at Fontainebleau, on the 4th of April, 1814. The Bourbons were re-established in France, *N.* accepting the island of Elba for his retreat. In less than a year he again appeared in France, and, by the time he had reached the capital, the whole army had declared for him. Immediately the coalition that had dethroned him was renewed; but *N.*, at the head of his brave and enthusiastic troops, took the initiative, and defeated the Prussians at Ligny, on the 16th of June; but, betrayed by Bourmont, and deprived, by a fatal misunderstanding, of the division and artillery under Grouchy, he was beaten by Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo, on the 18th. This defeat was decisive. *N.* returned to Paris, and abdicated in favor of his son, June 22, 1815, *one hundred days* after his landing from Elba. *N.* went then to Rochefort, and embarked voluntarily on the English vessel the *Bellerophon*, believing that England would grant him a generous hospitality. But the English ministers, abusing his confidence, declared him a prisoner, and obtained from the Allies the authority to transport him to St. Helena. For nearly six years did this extraordinary man pine in bondage, the bitterness of which was augmented by the petty tyranny of Sir Hudson Lowe, *q. v.* In his modest retreat of Longwood he tried to alleviate his sufferings by writing his *Mémoires* and his *Campaignes*, but at last he sank under the weight of misfortune, and D. on 5th May, 1821, during a terrible storm of wind and rain, which recalled to his mind the roar of battle. He was interred in Hain's Valley, in the island of St. Helena (Fig. 1910), from whence his remains were, in Dec., 1841, translated to Paris, and now repose under the Dome of the Invalides (Fig. 1911), beside the bones of his companions-in-arms. *N.* ranks, with Alexander, Cæsar, and Charlemagne, among the greatest men the world has ever seen. He possessed in the highest degree the genius of the warrior and of the administrator; he put an end to anarchy, reconstituted society, re-established the Church, promulgated the Code, placed France at the head of the nations, and founded an empire at least equal to that of Charlemagne. Nevertheless, he must be reproached with overwhelming ambition, and too great a love for war, which plunged his country into the deepest misfortunes. Moreover, he stifled public liberty, governed despotically, and did not scruple, in more than one circumstance, to recur to arbitrary and even violent measures for the promotion of his schemes. The seizing and the execution of the Duc d'Enghien; the detention and the spoliation of the princes of the royal house of Spain; his foul dealing with the Pope Pius VII., — are so many stains on his memory. His *Proclamations* and *Bulletins*, generally written or dictated by himself, are, for their style as well as for their object, among the most remarkable documents in French history. His *Correspondance inédite, officielle et confidentielle*, was published 1818–20 in 7 vols. This publication, which was very incomplete, has been republished, with considerable augmentation, by order of Napoléon III., under the title of *Correspondance de Napoléon I.* (1858–60). The *Mémorial de Ste. Hélène*, written by Las Cases, was partly dictated by *N.*, but it has been often interpolated. The *Mémoires* published by Montholon, Gourgand, Bertrand, and by his faithful servant Marchand, were really dictated by the Emperor and may be relied upon. Many histories of *N.* have been published; but the most complete, authentic, and important, though written by a French author, is the "History of the Consulate and of the Empire," by M. Thiers, which was issued in 20 vols., 1845–62.

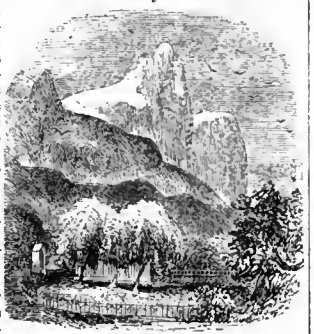


Fig. 1910.
TOMB OF NAPOLÉON AT ST. HELENA.

Fig. 1911. — TOMB OF NAPOLÉON AT THE INVALIDES.

Napoléon II. (Napoléon François Bonaparte), son of the Emperor Napoléon I. and of Maria Louisa of Austria, was b. at Paris, March 20, 1811. From his birth he was styled "King of Rome." After his father's first abdication in 1814 he went with his mother to Vienna, where he was brought up at the court of his grandfather, the Emperor Francis, who created him Duke of Reichstadt. His education was carefully attended to, and he was early trained up to the military profession. After passing through the various subordinate grades he was made a lieutenant-colonel in June, 1831, and he took the command of a battalion of Hungarian infantry, then in garrison at Vienna. He was extremely assiduous to his military duties, but his constitution was weak; he had grown very tall and slender, and symptoms of a consumptive habit had early shown themselves. His physician advised a removal to Schönbrunn, which had at first a beneficial effect, but a relapse soon followed, and after lingering for several months, young *N.* died, 1832, in the palace of Schönbrunn, attended by his mother, who had come from Parma to visit him. He seems to have been generally regretted at the Austrian court, especially by his grandfather, the Emperor, who had always behaved to him with paternal kindness. There is an interesting account of this young man's short career by M. de Montbel, *Le Duc de Reichstadt*, Paris, 1832 — Although Napoléon I. abdicated in favor of his son, the title of *N.* II. was not admitted by the allies or by the French nation. Nor was it put forward by any party in France during the life of *N. François*, nor did he himself ever assume the title. But when the question of conferring the title of emperor upon the Prince-President, Louis Napoléon, was put to the popular vote, in 1852, it was as *Napoléon III.*; the right of *N.* François to the title of *N.* II. being thus assumed. No objection was raised in France, and the governments of Europe, by recognizing Napoléon III. without protest, of course acknowledged Napoléon II. also.

Napoléon III. (Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte,) the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Joséphine by her first marriage. His birth, which took place at the Tuileries, April 20, 1808, was announced through the empire, and in Holland, by the roar of artillery, and he was baptized by Cardinal Fesch, Nov. 4, 1810, the Emperor and the Empress Marie-Louise being his sponsors. After Napoléon's return from Elba, his young nephew accompanied him to the Champ de Mai, and was there presented to the deputies of the people and the army. The splendor of this scene left a deep impression on the mind of the boy, then only seven years old. When Napoleon embraced him for the last time, at Malmaison, he was much agitated; the child wished to follow his uncle, and was with difficulty pacified by his mother. Then commenced the banishment of the family. *L. N* and his mother lived first at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland. The latter state admitted the young exile to the rights of citizenship,

Fig. 1912. — NAPOLÉON III.

and permitted his service in its small army. For a time he studied gunnery at the military academy on the shores of Lake Thun; and during his stay among the Alps made frequent pedestrian excursions over the passes. While engaged on a trip of this kind, the news of the revolution in Paris of July, 1830, reached him; and when it was known that Louis-Philippe had become king, he and his family applied for permission to return to France, but were refused. He then wrote to the new King of the French, and begged to be allowed to serve as a private soldier in the French army. The French

government answered his petition by a renewal of the decree of his banishment. Thwarted in his expectations, Louis-Napoléon entertained hopes of another revolution in France, though at that time he had formed no definite plan of preferring his own claims in opposition to those of the Bourbon dynasty. In the beginning of 1831 he and his brother left Switzerland, and settled in Tuscany, and they took part in the insurrection at Rome. His elder brother D. at Forli, March 17, 1831, and *L.* escaped through Italy and France to England, where he remained a short time, and then retired to the castle of Arenenberg, in Thurgau, devoting a part of his leisure in 1832–35 to the preparation of several books. The first of these appeared under the title of *Rêveries Politiques*, in which he declared his belief that France could only be regenerated by one of Napoléon's descendants, as they alone could reconcile republican principles with the military aspirations of the nation. A year or two afterwards he issued two others, *Considérations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse*, and *Manuel sur l'Artillerie*. The latter, a work of considerable size, was favorably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In 1831–2, when the throne of Louis Philippe was not firmly established, a party in France had fixed their eyes on the Duc de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and staff included, had in 1832 declared the intention of acknowledging Napoléon II. so soon as he should reach the frontier; and had even determined, if the Duc de Reichstadt did not appear, to receive his cousin. After the death of the Duc de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, *L. N.* became the legal heir of the imperial family; and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of 1835; and in 1836 his plans were so far matured as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. This town, with its strong garrison, its associations with the great Napoléon, and population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favorable point for a demonstration. In the event of success, *L. N.* intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the principal garrisons on his route, hoping to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, he left Arenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained a success over Col. Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In Aug. he went secretly to that city, and had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned to Switzerland, leaving the arrangements for the insurrection to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably; the Prince himself was captured, and was detained prisoner in Strasburg from Oct. 30 till Nov. 9, when he was conducted to Paris, and learnt that on the first intelligence of his capture his mother had repaired to the neighborhood of the French capital to try to obtain his pardon and save his life, or to excite sympathy for him. His life was spared on the condition that he should be sent to the United States. He protested against this, but in vain, and he was accordingly conveyed to this country. Here, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her deathbed. In 1838, Lieut. Laity published, with the sanction of Louis Napoléon, a favorable account of the affair at Strasburg, and was, in consequence, sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 10,000 francs. These circumstances, which were regarded by the French government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Arenenberg, induced them to demand that Louis should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons seemed inclined to maintain their independence, and Louis Napoléon's rights as a citizen of Thurgau; whereupon the French government sent an army to the frontier, and threatened to support its demands, if necessary, by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French government, and under these circumstances the Prince thought it advisable to leave Switzerland, and again sought refuge in England. At the end of 1838 he took up his residence in London, and in 1839 published his celebrated work entitled *Des Idées Napoléoniennes*. In 1840 he determined to make another attempt to secure the French crown. He hired in London a steamer, called the *City of Edinburgh*, and embarking with Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and 53 associates, landed with this party near Boulogne, Aug. 6, and summoned the troops to surrender or join them. The only man who did so was a young lieutenant of the 42d regt., and he tried to induce the soldiers to follow his example. He, however, failed in the attempt; and as the National Guard beat to arms, and began to muster in force, *L. N.* retreated with his followers out of the town, and was captured in attempting to escape to the steamer. The Prince, Count Montholon, Gen. Voisin, and others, were conveyed prisoners to Paris, where they were tried before the Chamber of Peers, on the charge of high treason. M. Berryer appeared as counsel for the Prince, and made a skilful defence, but in vain. The Prince was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a fortress in France, and was conveyed as a prisoner to the citadel of Ham. After having been confined here six years, he made his escape, May 25, 1846; having effected his exit from the castle by assuming as a disguise the dress of a workman, thereby deceiving the vigilance of the guards. He crossed the frontier into Belgium, and for the third time took refuge in England, where he resided until the revolution of 1848, an event which speedily led to his being elected a representative in the National Assembly, and afterwards President of the French Republic. Having reached this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever opportunity offered, the most agreeable *souvenirs* of his uncle's rule; at the same time he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly against the injustice of such suspicions. On Dec. 2, 1851, *L. N.*, who had received advice that measures were to be taken in the National Assembly against his rising power, ordered the arrest of all the leaders of the Republican party, dissolved the assembly, and proclaimed himself dictator, — an act which, though illegal, was ratified by the great majority of the French people, disgusted with the inoperative turbulence of the National Assembly. This state of things lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France, and on his return, his adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of about six millions, voted the restoration of the empire, which was accordingly proclaimed Dec. 2, 1852. The Prince assumed the style and title of "Napoléon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." He was recognized by the English Government, afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently; but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already, his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoléon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas I., as protector of the Greek Church, and thus prepare the way for an alliance of the two Western powers, which the Czar could never believe possible. In 1854, war broke out between Russia and France and England, and was brought to a close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastopol, — the Emperor of the French inducing the English Government to listen to his view of a pacific solution of the dispute. The Emperor married Eugénie-Marie de Guzman, Countess de Téba, Jan. 29, 1853, and the only issue of this marriage is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, born March 16, 1856. Early in 1858, an unsuccessful attempt was made on the emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England. In 1859–60 the Emperor proceeded to Italy, at the head of his army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia was left under Austrian sway. In return for this service, Savoy and some neutral Swiss territory were ceded to France, much against the views of the English and other European cabinets. In 1861 the Emperor recognized the claim of Victor Emmanuel to the title of "King of Italy." In 1860, a joint expedition, fitted out by France and England, sailed to China to punish the government for acts of treachery to the European powers with whom it had entered into treaties of commerce. The operations of the allies were ultimately attended with complete success; and after the capture of Pekin, and the destruction of the emperor's summer palace, Oct. 6th, the Chinese Government made reparation. About the same period Napoléon III. dispatched an expedition to Cochin-China on a similar errand, which was successful in accomplishing its objects. In 1861 he organized, in conjunction with Great Britain and Spain, an expedition against Mexico, with the avowed intention of demanding redress for injuries inflicted on subjects of the respective countries, and for the payment of a debt obstinately resisted by Mexico. As it appeared that he had other objects in view, Great Britain and Spain, initiators of the scheme, seceded from joint action with the French in April, 1862. The Emperor prosecuted the war alone, and after some sanguinary battles, succeeded in establishing an imperial form of government in that country, the crown of which the Archduke Maximilian of Austria was induced to accept, Oct. 3d, 1863, and accompanied by the Empress, he entered the Mexican capital, June 12th, 1864. The Emperor Napoléon entered into an agreement with the government of the United States to withdraw the French troops, and the last detachment of the army quitted the country early in 1867. At the close of 1863, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs on the continent consequent on the insurrection in Poland, the Emperor invited all the powers to adopt his proposition of meeting, in Congress, to discuss and agree upon a solution of the more serious questions that threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favorite scheme of his proved abortive. In 1870, the emperor, whose prestige had been greatly diminished by the unpopular war against Mexico, and perhaps still more so by his inaction in the war of Prussia against Austria, gave his partial submission to public opinion by a more or less effective abandonment of personal govt. Subsequently, Napoléon submitted his policy to the approval or disapproval of the French people, who indorsed it by an immense majority of votes. In July, 1870, the Emperor declared war against Prussia. The causes which led two powerful states to open hostilities are diversely stated and much debated, but their appreciation is a matter of contemporaneous politics which would be out of place in this work. — See PRUSSIA.

Napo'léon, PRINCE, (NAPOLÉON JOSEPH-CHARLES PAUL BONAPARTE,) cousin to the Emperor Napoléon III., the second son of Jerome Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Würtemberg, was B. at Trieste, 1822. His youth was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, and occasionally in Switzerland, England, Spain; in 1845 he obtained permission to visit Paris under the name of the *Comte de Montfort*, but was soon after compelled to leave on account of his intrigues with the extreme democrats. After the revolution of Feb., 1848, Prince Napoléon returned, and the Corsicans elected him a member of the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme republican party known as the "Mountain." His views, however, underwent a change, and in 1849 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled, for having quitted his post without authority. He was made a French prince, with a seat in the Senate and Council of State, Dec. 23, 1853, and at the same time received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, with the rank of general of division. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. On account of his sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, the sobriquet of *l'Ion-plon* was given him by his countrymen. Prince Napoléon is said to have furnished information for a pamphlet reflecting on the conduct of the war, and commenting somewhat too freely on the deliberations of the council of war which decided upon the Crimean expedition. Though it was immediately suppressed by order of the French govt., it was published at Brussels, and was forthwith translated into English. In 1855 he was named president of the Imperial Commission of the Universal Exhibition, and proved himself a zealous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. He married the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, now king of Italy, Jan. 30, 1859, by whom he has two sons, Napoléon Victor Jerome Frederic, born July 18, 1862, and Napoléon Louis Joseph Jerome, born July 16, 1864. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but was not engaged in any of the great battles. In the Senate, in 1861, he made an attack upon the Orleans family, which was answered with spirit by the Duke d'Aumale. Prince Napoléon, to the disgust of a great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge sent him by the duke on that occasion. He was president of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at London, in 1862. In 1865, Prince Napoléon was appointed president of the commissioners for the Universal Exhibition at Paris of 1867, but resigned the post in consequence of a reprimand which he received from the Emperor for a speech delivered in Corsica at the inauguration of a statue to the emperor Napoléon I., May 27, 1865, still retaining, however, his position as a member of the imperial family. At the breaking out of the war against Prussia, July, 1870, Prince Napoléon was appointed to the command of the *Corps d'Expédition* in the Baltic.

Napo'leon, *n.* The name commonly given to the effigy of Napoleon I, or Napoleon III. — A French gold coin of 26 francs, equal to $5.87.

Napo'leon, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Desha co., about 125 m. S.E. of Little Rock; *pop.* about 1,100.

Napoleon, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., about 60 m. S E. of Indianapolis.

Napoleon, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Gallatin co., about 56 m. N. of Frankfort.

Napoleon, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Jackson co., abt. 50 m. S.S E. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Napoleon, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Henry co., about 154 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.*(1870) 3,364.—A village of Holmes co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Mansfield.

Napo'leon, (Code.) See CODE.

Napo'leonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of feldspar.

Napo'leon-Vendée, a city of France. See BOURBON-VENDÉE.

Napo'leonville, in *Louisiana*, a village of Assumption parish, about 72 m. S. of Baton Rouge.

Napo'li, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* about 1,238.

Napo'li di Roma'nia. See NAUPLIA.

Nap'onock, in *New York*. See NAPANOCH.

Napoto'a, a town of Ecuador. See NAPO.

Nap'pe, *n.* [Fr., sheet.] (*Math.*) One of the two parts of a conic surface which meet at the vertex.

Nap'piness, *n.* Quality of being somnolent or sleepy, or disposed to indulge in naps or dozes.—State or quality of having a nappy surface; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Nap'py, *a.* Disposed to sleep; drowsy; as, to feel *nappy*. — Promoting or causative of sleep; servlog to induce drowsiness or lethargy; heady.

"With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd."—*Gay.*

—Having abundance of nap or down on the surface; shaggy; as, *nappy* cloth.

Nap'py, *n.*; *pl.* NAPPIES. [A. S. *knäp*, cup, bowl.] A round earthen dish.

Nap'-taking, *n.* A taking by surprise, when one is unprepared; a sudden, unlooked-for onset.

Na'pus, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Navew.

Naranjos, (*na-rang'hoce.*) a group of islands in the Bay of Panama, belonging to the U. States of Colombia.

Naran'jos, a river of Ecuador, flowing into the Gulf of Guayaquil, abt. Lat. 2° 28′ S., Lon. 79° 45′ W.

Narbonne, (*nar-bun'*,) a town of France, dept. of Aude, 55 m. S.W. of Montpellier, and 34 m. N.E. of Perpignan. It was formerly a flourishing manufacturing city, but is very much decayed. Its cathedral is considered one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe. *Manuf.* Silk and linen goods, worsted caps, and paper. *Pop.* 17,600.

Nar'borough's Islands, a group in the S. Pacific, at the W. entrance of the Straits of Magellan; Lat. 52° S., Lon. 75° E.

Narce'ia, *n.* [Gr. *narke*, numbness.] (*Chem.*) One of the vegeto-alkaline bases contained in opium, and discovered by Pelletier in 1832. Its medical virtues have not been ascertained.

Narcis'sales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens*.—Diac. Epigynous petaloid, with symmetrical flowers, 3 or 0 stamens, and albuminous seeds. The alliance is divided into 0 orders, viz., Bromeliaceæ, Taccaceæ, Hemodoraceæ, Hypoxidaceæ, Amaryllidaceæ, and Iridaceæ, *q. v.*

Narcis'sus, (*Myth.*) The beautiful son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. The legends connected with his name are by no means consistent. According to one version, he was insensible to the feeling of love, and Echo, failing to win his affection, died of grief. As a punishment, Nemesis made him fall in love with his own image, reflected in water; and Narcissus in his turn pined away from unsatisfied longing. The story of his metamorphosis into the flower so called is given only in the version adopted by Ovid; and this version says that he killed himself, and that the flower sprang from his blood; while Pausanias, earnestly combating the proposition that Narcissus was so stupid as to be unable to distinguish a man from a man's shadow or image, maintains that he looked at his image in a well to remind himself of a sister whom he had loved, and who had died. He is sure, however, that the flower existed before Narcissus, because Persephonê was gathering narcissi in the fields of Enna when she was stolen away by Hades. To so devout a believer in the supernatural, the proof was conclusive. But these incoasistent versions show at the least that the idea of an actual metamorphosis was of comparatively late growth.

Fig. 1913.—Narcissus poeticus.

(*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ*, known by its flowers growing upon a scarp, and having a cup at their mouths; the stamens opposite the sepals being longer than the others. The species are very numerous; and from their delicate shape, soft and various color, and sweet scent, have long been favorite objects of cultivation—especially the Daffodils, Jonquils, and Tazettas. Some of the more hardy species grow wild in our woods and under our hedges; but the finer sorts are natives of more southern latitudes. They are divided into several groups or sub-genera, of which the principal are, *Ajax* (the Daffodils), *Ganymedes* (the Rush Daffodils), *Hermione* (the Polyanthus Narcissi), and *Queltia* (the Mock Narcissi).

Narcog'enine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A basic substance resulting from the oxidation of narcotine.

Narco'sis, *n.* The aggregate effects produced by narcotic substances.

Narcot'ic, Narcot'ical, *a.* [Gr. *narkōtikos*, making stiff or numb, from *narkē*, numbness.] (*Med.*) Acting as an anodyne or soporific; allaying pain or morbid sensibility; sleep-producing;—said of medicinal doses.—Inducing or causing stupor, syncope, and convulsions, and sometimes death;—said of poisonous doses.

Narcot'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which in medicinal doses acts as an opiate or anodyne, producing sleep, and allaying pain and morbid sensibility; but which in poisonous doses causes stupor, coma, convulsions, and when administered to excess, death. Most *N.* have an effect of temporary stimulating power; and this is manifested principally when they are given in small doses, while a full dose generally produces the narcotic effect at once, without any apparent stimulation preceding it. Considerable skill and experience are required in the administration of *N.*, both as regards the cases in which they are to be prescribed, and the persons to whom they are to be given. Billing, in his *First Principles of Medicine*, says:—"*N.* must be distinguished from stimulants on the one hand, and from sedatives on the other; and the distinction is the more necessary, because in nature the narcotic principle is generally combined with one or the other of these; hence the contradictory and unsatisfactory reports of the value of different narcotic remedies, and the difficulty experienced in their application by those who do not know the reason why opium suits one case, hyoscyamus another." A full dose of a narcotic introduced into the stomach will, if the stomach be empty, destroy the desire for food, while, if it contain food, the digestive process is suspended or rendered slower. Their continued or frequent use is therefore injurious to the nutrition of the body, as instanced in the persons of the Oriental opium-eaters. The general action of narcotics is modified by a great variety of circumstances, such as the quantity prescribed, the frequency of repetition, also the force of habit, climate, or season, and above all, by idiosyncrasy. The amount of action is also largely determined by the age of the person taking the narcotic. To this class of medicines belong opium, hemlock, henbane, belladonna, aconite, strammonium, camphor, digitalis, tobacco, alcohol, ether, nux vomica, leopard's-bane, hop, strong-scented lettuce, and a variety of other substances. Prussic acid has been by some considered as a narcotic; but it does not seem properly referable to this class. It appears, rather, to be a direct sedative, and never to exert any stimulating power.

Narcot'ically, *a.* Operating after the manner of a narcotic; soporiferously.

Narcot'icness, *n.* State or quality of operating as a narcotic.

Nar'cotine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystallized substance, obtained by digesting opium in ether. It was discovered in 1803 by Derosne, and supposed to be the narcotic principle of opium; but this has since been shown to reside more exclusively in *morphia*, and narcotine is possessed rather of stimulant qualities, and is the cause, perhaps, of the excitement which opium occasions; the statements, however, as to its medicinal action are much at variance. Narcotine is almost insoluble in water and in weak solutions of ammonia and potash. Alcohol and ether dissolve it, but not very freely. It fuses at 268°, and concretes into a crystalline mass on cooling. *Form.* $C_{45}H_{25}NO_{14}$.

Nar'cotism, *n.* [Fr. *narcotisme*.] Narcosis. (R.)

Nar'cotize, *v. a.* To subject to the influence of a narcotic.

Nard, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *nardus*, and *nardum*; Gr. *nardos*; Ir. *nardin*; Sansk. *narda*.] See Nardostachys.

Nar'di, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Otranto, 16 m. S.S.W. of Lecce, and 10 m. N.N.E. of Gallipoli. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 10,971.

Nar'dloo, *n.* [A native name.] (*Bot.*) The *Marsiale quadrifida*, a plant of the order *Marsileaceæ*, the spores and spore-cases of which are pounded by the native Australians and made into bread or porridge.

Nardos'tachys, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Valerianaceæ*. The species *N. jatamansi* is the true *spikenard* of the ancients, called *nard* by the Hebrews, and *nardos* by the Greeks. It is much esteemed by the Hindoos as a perfume, and also as a remedial agent in epilepsy and hysteria. Its root is supposed to constitute the *sumbul*, or *musk-root*, which is imported from Bombay and Russia. This root has powerful stimulant and antispasmodic properties, and is employed medicinally.

Nare, (*na'ra*,) a river of the U. States of Colombia, flowing into the Magdalena.

Nare, a town of the U. States of Colombia, at the confluence of the above river with the Magdalena, abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Honda.

Naren'ta, a river of European Turkey, rising in the Dinaric Alps, and after a course of 140 m. falling into the Adriatic.

Nar'gil, *n.* The cocoa-nut tree;—so called in the Carnatic.

Nar'gile, Nar'gileh, Nhar'gile, *n.* [Pers.] A pipe by which tobacco is smoked through water; a hubble-bubble; a hookah.

Nar'iform, *a.* [Lat. *naris*, nostril, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the nose in form.

Na'ro, a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Girgenti, on the Naro, 13 m. S.E. of Girgenti, and 21 S.W. of Caltanisetta. It has a large trade in wine, oil, and sulphur. *Pop.* 10,620.

Narragan'sett Bay, in *Rhode Island*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Newport, Washington, and Kent cos. It is abt. 25 m. in length, and varies from 3 m. to 12 m. in breadth. It receives the Blackstone, Taunton, and several smaller rivers, and contains several large islands, of which Rhode Island (16 m. in length), Canonicut, and Prudence are the most important.

Narragua'gus, in *Maine*, a small river or creek flowing into Narraguagus Bay in Washington co.

Narrate', *v. a.* [Lat. *narro*, *narratus*, allied to Lat. *gnaruris*, *gnarus*, skilful, learned, knowing in anything. See Ignorant.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to relate, as the particulars of any event or transaction; to write, as the incidents of a tale or history.

Narra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *narratio*.] Act of narrating, or of telling or relating the particulars of an event or incident; recital; rehearsal; relation.—Story; history; a statement in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events.

(*Rhet.*) That part of a discourse which states the facts connected with the subject.

Nar'rative, *a.* [Fr. *narratif*.] Narrating; relating the particulars of an event or transaction; giving a particular or detailed account of any occurrence.—Apt or disposed to relate stories, or to recite particulars of events or incidents; story-telling.

—*n.* That which is narrated; the recital of a story, or a continued and detailed account of the particulars of an event, transaction, or occurrence; story; relation.

Nar'ratively, *adv.* By way of recital, narration, or story.

Nar'rator, *n.* [Lat.] One who narrates or recites; one who tells the particulars of a series of events or transactions.

Nar'ratory, *a.* Detailing the particulars of events.

Nar'row, *a.* [A. S. *nearow*, from *near*, *neara*, nearer, the comp. of *near*, *neh*, near, nigh. See Near.] Of little breadth or width; having little distance from side to side; as, a *narrow* street, a *narrow* border.—Of limited extent; contracted, compressed, or confined; limited as to means; straitened; circumscribed.

"So vast is art, so *narrow* human wit."—*Pope.*

—Of circumscribed views or sentiments; contracted in mind, feelings, disposition, and the like; warped; not liberal or beautiful; very limited, as in intellect; covetous; parsimonious; ungenerous.

"The greatest understanding is *narrow*."—*Grew.*

—Near; close; within a small distance;—hence, by implication, barely sufficient to avoid evil; as, a *narrow* escape.—Close; vigilant; accurate; exact; noting with attentive scrutiny.

"The orb he roam'd with *narrow* search."—*Milton.*

(Note. *Narrow* is frequently employed as a prefix in compound words which are sufficiently self-explaining; as, *narrow*-chested, *narrow*-minded, *narrow*-edged, *narrow*-faced.)

Nar'row, *n.*; *pl.* Narrows. A strait; a narrow passage through a mountain, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a sound; as, the *Narrows*, separating Long Island from Staten Island.

Nar'row, *v. a.* [A. S. *nearwian*.] To bring or draw near together; to compress; to lessen the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass.

"In the wall he made *narrowed* rests."—1 *Kings* vi. 6.

—To contract in mental scope and capacity; to lessen the sphere or reach of; to impair or reduce in extent or influence; to warp; to limit; to confine.

"The mind *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas." *Locke.*

—To curtail or diminish the size of, by taking two stitches into one; as, to *narrow* a stocking.

—*v. n.* To come nearer; to contract in breadth; to become less wide; as, the land *narrows* into an isthmus.—To reduce the size of a stocking by taking two stitches into one.

(*Man.*) Not to step out far enough to the one hand or the other;—said of a horse.

Nar'rower, *n.* The person who, or thing which narrows.

Nar'rowing, *n.* Act of narrowing or contracting, or becoming less in width.—The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Nar'rowly, *adv.* With little breadth or width.—Contracted; without much extent; closely; exactly; accurately; carefully; with vigilant scrutiny; as, to search *narrowly*, to consider *narrowly*, &c.—Nearly; within a little; barely; merely; as, he *narrowly* escaped with his life.—Sparingly; sordidly.

Nar'row-minded, *a.* Of confined views or sentiments; illiberal; bigoted; mean-spirited.

Nar'row-mindedness, *n.* Illiberality; contracted or warped views or sentiments.

Nar'rowness, *n.* State or quality of being narrow; smallness of breadth or distance from side to side; smallness of space or extent; contractedness; smallness of estate or means of living; poverty; pennriousness; covetousness; illiberality; want of generous, enlarged, or charitable views or sentiments.

Nar'rows, (The,) in *New York*, a strait connecting New York Bay with New York Harbor, and separating Long Island from Staten Island. Its narrowest part is 1¼ m. wide, and is strongly defended by forts.

Nar'rowsburg, formerly Bio Edot, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan county, abt. 125 m. N.W. of New York city.

Nar'ses, a celebrated eunuch, who entered into the service of the emperor Justinian at the court of Constantinople, rose by his merit to the highest dignities of the state, and distinguished himself by military exploits. After vanquishing Totila the Goth, he captured Rome; rescued Italy from the Ostrogoths and other barbarians; was appointed governor of the country, and ruled it 15 years; but was at length deposed, and d. in 567.

Nar'thex, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) Same as Ferula, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) A division in the early Christian churches in which the catechisms were recited, and penitents admitted; it was near the entrance, and separated from the rest of the church by a railing or screen.

Nar'va, a town of European Russia, govt. of Petersburg, on the Narova, 81 m. W.S.W. of St. Petersburg. Charles XII. of Sweden, with 8,000 men, attacked the intrenched camp of the Russian army (which had been besieging Narva), and gained a complete victory, Nov. 30, 1700. No less than 18,000 Russians fell in the battle, and 30,000 surrendered themselves prisoners on the following day. The Swedes lost only 600 men. Peter I. (the Great) fled in consternation, leaving to his generals the command of the army. The town was taken by storm by Peter I., Aug. 20, 1704, and it has since remained in the hands of the Russians. *Pop.* 8,000.

Narvaez, Don Ramon Marie, (Duke of Valencia,) (*nar-va-aith'*.) a Spanish general and statesman, b. at Loja, in Andalusia, 1800, took part, at a very early age, in the war of liberation against Napoleon I., and rose rapidly in the army. At the breaking out of the Insurrection in the Basque provinces, in 1835, he had attained the rank of colonel, and fought so zealously against the Carlists, that he was appointed brigadier; while his

pursuit of Oomer, the Carlist general, in his romantic march through Spain, in 1836, gained him a great reputation. At the close of the war in 1840, he quarrelled with Espartero, who was then opposed by the party of the Queen Mother, Christina; joined those who, in 1841, attempted to overthrow that minister by raising an insurrection, which attempt miscarried, and he was obliged to take refuge in Paris. The success of the movement against Espartero, in 1843, which led to his expulsion, was owing in a great measure to Narvaez, who was rewarded for his services with the title of *Duke of Valencia*, in May, 1844. After the return of the Queen-mother, Christina, he became her prime adviser, and kept down the Liberals until his ministry was overthrown in Feb., 1846. In May, 1847, he was sent as ambassador to Paris, where he became a leader in the plots formed against Queen Isabella by her mother. In Oct., 1847, he was chosen President of the Council, and head of the ministry; which post, with the exception of a short interval, he retained till Jan., 1851, when his ministry broke up on account of financial embarrassments. He resigned a seat which he had accepted in the cabinet of Armero-Mon, in Nov., 1857; succeeded the Marquis of Miraflores as President of the Council, and the head of a new ministry, in Sept., 1864, and signalized his return to power by putting a stop to the invasion of St. Domingo, in Jan., 1865. The Duke of Valencia, who made way for Marshal O'Donnell in June, 1865, returned to power in 1866. Despite of O'Donnell and Prim, he retained his place, and in the rising at Madrid, 1868, shortly before his death, he headed the royal troops and was severely wounded. D. April 23, 1868.

Nar'whal, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Monodon monoceros*, an extraordinary marine animal of the family *Delphinidæ*, also known as the Sea Unicorn, much resembling the Beluga, but differing from him as from any other kind of *Cetacea* by having no teeth, *properly so called*, and being armed with a formidable horn, projecting directly forward from the upper jaw, in a straight line with the body. This horn is from six to ten feet long, spirally striated throughout its whole length, and tapering to a point; it is harder and whiter than ivory, for which article it was at one time not only substituted, but was also in high repute for its *supposed* medicinal powers. The Narwhal is generally from twenty to thirty feet in length from the mouth to the tail,—sometimes much more,—and it is occasionally, though not very often, found with two of these horns, or tusks, sometimes of equal length, and sometimes very unequal. The head of this animal is short, and convex above; the mouth small; the spiracle or breathing-hole duplicated within; the tongue long; the pectoral fins small; the back finless, convex, and rather wide; becoming gradually acuminated towards the tail, which, as in other whales, is horizontal. The skin is darkly marbled on the back, lighter on the sides, and nearly white on the belly: it is quite smooth, and there is a considerable depth of oil or blubber beneath. The Narwhal chiefly inhabits the arctic seas; and its food is said to consist of the smaller kinds of flat-fish, medusæ, and other marine animals. It is taken by means of the harpoon; and its flesh is eaten by the Greenlanders. Although both swift and strong, as well as being armed with such a prodigious weapon, the Narwhal is one of the most peaceable inhabitants of the ocean.

Na'sal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nasus*, nose. See NOSE.] Pertaining or relating to the nose; as, the *nasal* duct. — Formed or affected by the nose; as, a *nasal* sound.

Nasal vowel. (*Gram.*) A vowel uttered through the nose in conjunction with the mouth. The only sound approaching to nasal in English is that of the double consonant *ng*; as in *thing*, *ring*, &c.

—*n.* A letter whose sound is affected by the nose. — In ancient armor, a covering for the nose.

(*Med.*) An errhine. See ERRHINE.

Nasal'ity, *n.* State or quality, or condition of being nasal.

Nasaliza'tion, *n.* Act of uttering with a nasal sound.

Na'salize, *v. a.* To make nasal, as sound.

—*v. n.* To speak through the nose.

Na'sally, *adv.* By the nose; in a nasal manner.

Na'satis. See PROBOSCIS MONKEY.

Nascency, (*nās'sens-se,*) *n.* The commencement of production.

Nas'cent, *a.* [Lat. *nascens*, from *nascor*, to be born. See NATURE.] Beginning to exist or to grow; as, *nascent* affection.

Nascent State. (*Chem.*) Chemists generally apply this term to gaseous bodies at the moment of their evolution, as it were, from liquids or solids, and before they have assumed the aëriform state. There are numerous cases in which bodies, having no tendency to combine under ordinary circumstances, readily unite when presented to each other in their nascent states. Hydrogen and nitrogen gases, for instance, when mixed together, show no disposition to combine; but when certain organic bodies containing those elements are heated, they are evolved in their nascent states, and combine so as to form ammonia; it is in this way that ammonia is abundantly produced during the destructive distillation of many kinds of animal matter, and of pit-coal. Hydrogen gas has no action, under ordinary circumstances, on sulphur or on arsenic; but when sulphide of iron or arsenide of zinc are acted on by dilute sulphuric acid, the hydrogen, at the moment of its evolution, combines with the sulphur and arsenic to form sulphuretted and arsenuretted hydrogen. The destructive distillation of organic substances in general furnishes abundant and important instances of these nascent combinations.

Nase'by, a village of England, in Northumberland, celebrated as the locality where, in June, 1645, was fought the battle between the King and Parliament, so fatal to the Royal cause, and in which both king and kingdom were lost, according to Lord Clarendon's history of those times. In this battle, above 5,000 of the Royalists were either killed or made prisoners.

Nash, *a.* Stiff; hard; firm; also, chilly; — used as provincial English.

Nash, in *Maine*, an island and light-house in Pleasant River Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 47 ft. above the sea; Lat. 44° 25′ N., Lon. 67° 37′ W.

Nash, in *Massachusetts*, an island and light-house in Pleasant River Bay.

Nash, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tar and Fishing rivers, and Contenting and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Nashville. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Nasho'ba, in *Mississippi*. See NESHOBA.

Nash'port, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., abt. 54 m. E. of Columbus.

Nash's Stream, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Upper Ammonoosuck river in Coos co.

Nash'ua, in *Illinois*, a township of Ogle co.

Nashua, in *Indiana*, a village of Vanderburg co., abt. 16 m. N. of Evansville.

Nashua, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Chickasaw co., abt. 30 m. N. of Cedar Falls.

Nashua, formerly DUNSTABLE, in *N. Hampshire*, a town of Hillsborough co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Boston. It is conveniently located at the confluence of the Nashua and Merrimac rivers (the former of which has here a fall of 65 ft. in 2 m.), and contains some very fine edifices. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen cloth, steam-engines and other machinery, edged tools, locks, farming implements, &c. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Nashua River, rises in Worcester co., Massachusetts, and flowing N.E. into New Hampshire, enters the Merrimac at Nashua.

Nash'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Berrien co., abt. 155 m. W.S.W. of Savannah.

Nash'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., abt. 118 m. S. by E. of Springfield.

Nash'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Brown co., abt. 40 m. S. of Indianapolis. — A village of Hancock co., abt. 33 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Nash'ville, in *Iowa*, a village of Lee co., abt. 10 m. N. of Keokuk.

Nash'ville, in *Kansas*, a village of Coffee co., abt. 6 m. E. of Hampden.

Nash'ville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Lowndes co., abt. 140 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Nash'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Barton co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Carthage. — A village of Boone co., abt. 26 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Nash'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Nash co., abt. 15 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Nash'ville, in *New Hampshire*, a village and township of Hillsborough co., on the Nashua River, opposite Nashua.

Nash'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Holmes co., abt. 82 m. N.E. of Columbus

Nash'ville, in *Tennessee*, an important city, cap. of the State and seat of justice of Davidson co., on the Cumberland River, abt. 200 m. E.N.E. of Memphis, and 684 m. S.W. of Washington; Lat. 36° 9′ N., Lon. 86° 49′ W. For wealth and population *N.* is the leading city in the State. It is beautifully located on an eminence overlooking the river, in the midst of a rich and fertile farming district. It is regularly laid out, and is noted for its many elegant private edifices. The public buildings are also numerous, and of the same handsome and substantial character, while the new State Capitol is said to be one of the most noble, magnificent, and costly structures in America. It is 245 ft. front, by 135 ft. depth, and is built entirely of stone and iron, except only the planking upon which the copper roof is fastened. It cost abt. $1,000,000. *N.* also contains the State Penitentiary, a lunatic asylum, a university with a medical college attached, and numerous other State and municipal institutions devoted to education, benevolent purposes, &c. The river is navigable, except during the dry seasons, for steamboats, and an active trade is carried on. *Pop.* (1870), 25,872.

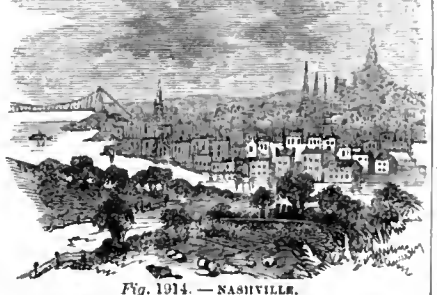


Fig. 1914. — NASHVILLE.

Nash'ville, in *Texas*, a post-village of Milam co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Austin.

Nas'iform, *a.* [Lat. *nasus*, nose, and *forma*, form.] Nose-shaped.

Nas'ka, or CABLLAOS, a seaport-town of Peru, on the Pacific Ocean, abt. 30 m. S.E. of Palpa.

Na'sonville, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Providence.

Na'so-pal'atal, Naso-pal'atine, *a.* [Lat. *nasus*, nose, and Eng. *palatal, palatine.*] Having connection with both the nose and the palate; as, the *naso-palatine* nerve.

Nas'sa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Mollusca, of which the species *N. reticulata*, the Dog Whelk, is the best known. They inhabit a small, globular, or oval shell, according to the spire, which in some is short, and in others long; mouth oblong, notched; inner lip thickened, and spread out. By some authors this genus is united to *Buccinum*, on account of the little tooth-like projections terminating the columella.

Nas'sau, (Duchy of,) a former state of W. Germany, between Lat. 50° and 51° N., Lon. 7° 32′ and 8° 45′ E., having N. and W. Rhenish Prussia, S. Hesse-Darmstadt, and E. Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel; *area*, 1,802 sq. m. The surface is hilly; the soil is poor except along the banks of the rivers, but affords excellent pasturage. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Maine, Lahn, Ems, and Aar. The climate is cold, but healthy. *N.* contains numerous spas, the most important of which are Ems, Wiesbaden, and Schlangenbad; its wines, however, are its chief source of wealth, of which the Hocks produced from Hochheim and Johannisberg are the most celebrated. Linens, woollens, paper, leather, tobacco, and potash, are among its chief manufactures. *N.* derives its name from the Castle of Nassau, built in the 12th century. In 1255, Walram I. and Otto, the sons of Henry the Rich, shared the territory between them, the former becoming the founder of the present family of *N.*, and the latter the founder of the house of Orange-Nassau, of which William III. of England was a member. In 1605, Louis II. became possessed of all the lands belonging to the elder branch of the family. At his death, in 1626, the family was divided into three branches, which, however, were reunited into one when Napoleon I. founded the Confederation of the Rhine in 1806, and bestowed the title of Duke upon Frederick William. It was annexed to Prussia in 1866, and in 1868 joined to part of Hesse-Darmstadt, to form the prov. of *Hesse-Nassau*, q. v.

Nas'sau, a town, cap. of the British island of New Providence, Bahama group, W. Indies. It is situated on the N. coast, is regularly and strongly built, and defended by two forts. Lat. 25° 5′ 6″ N., Lon. 77° 21′ 2″ W. *Pop.* 7,500.

Nassau, (*nas'saw,*) in *Florida*, an extreme N.E. co., adjoining Georgia on the N., and washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the E.; *area*, abt. 930 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Mary's and Nassau rivers, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy, and not very fertile. *Cap.* Fernandina. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Nassau, in *Iowa*, a village of Lee co., abt. 100 m. S. by E. of Iowa City.

Nassau, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,705.

Nassau, (Fort,) a town of British Guiana, former cap. of the colony under the Dutch, on the Berbice River, abt. 45 m. above the sea.

Nassau River, in *Florida*, enters the Atlantic Ocean between Duval and Nassau cos.

Nassau, or Poggy Islands, two contiguous islands of the Eastern Archipelago, 60 m. S.W. of Sumatra; Lat. 2° 32′ S., Lon. 99° 37′ E.

Nassau'n'put, or Nasewapee, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Door co.: *pop.* abt. 400.

Nassuck', a town and place of pilgrimage of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, 95 m. N.E. of Bombay; Lat. 19° 56′ N., Lon. 73° 56′ E.; *pop.* 30,000.

Nas'tily, *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily; dirtily; obscenely.

Nas'tiness, *n.* State or quality of being nasty; extreme dirtiness; filthiness: obscenity.

Nasturtium, Nasturtion. (*-tûr'shi-um — tûr'shon,*) *n.* [From Lat. *nasus*, and *torquere, tortum*, to torture.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. *N. officinale* is the common Water-cress, one of the most wholesome of the salad vegetables. It has remarkable antiscorbutic properties, and is interesting, in a chemical point of view, from containing iodine. The name *Nasturtium* is commonly given to *Tropæolum majus*, the Indian cress, a showy and useful garden-plant. See TROPŒOLUM.

Nas'ty, *a.* [Sp. *ajasti*, dirt, filth; N. Fris. *nät*, urine; Ger. *netzen*, to wet.] Disgustingly filthy or unclean; very foul; exceedingly dirty or defiled; offensive; nauseous; as, a *nasty* smell.

—Indecent; indelicate; coarse; gross; filthy; partaking of the character of obscenity.

"A nice man is a man of *nasty* ideas." — *Swift.*

Na'sua, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COATI.

Na'sute, *a.* [Lat. *nasutus*, from *nasus*, nose.] Having a fine sense of smell; quick to take perception of odors; hence, finically nice; precise; hypercritical.

Na'ta, a town of the United States of Colombia, on the Isthmus of Panama, abt. 64 m. S.W. of Panama.

Na'tal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *natalis*, from *natus*, a birth, from *nascor*, to be born. See NATURE.] Pertaining or having reference to one's birth; dating from, or concurrent with, one's birth; relating to nativity; as, a *natal* place, a *natal* hour.

—*n. pl.* Circumstances attaching to one's birth, as time or place. (R.)

Natal', an English possession on the S.E. of Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean, between Lat. 27° 40′ and 30° 40′ S., Lon. 29° and 31° 10′ E., having N. Zululand, S. Caffraria, and W. the Free State, from which it is separated by the Drachenberg Mountains; *area*, 18,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, some of the peaks attaining an elevation of 10,000 ft. The soil is very

fertile, and the climate, though almost tropical, is healthy. *Rivers.* Tugela, or Buffalo, the Umcomanzi, Umgani, and Umzimculu. *Prod.* Sugar, coffee, indigo, arrow-root, ginger, tobacco, and cotton. *Min.* Coal, copper, iron, and granite. *Exp.* Chiefly wool, sugar, ivory, and hides. The cap. is D'Urban, or Port Natal. — The Portuguese discovered this country in 1498, and gave it the name of Natal, because they landed on Christmas-day. The native races were swept away by the Zulu Caffres in 1810, and the English formed a settlement in 1824. It was annexed to Cape Colony in 1844, made a separate government in 1845, and erected into a distinct and independent colony in 1856. *Pop.* 193,103.

Natal', or **Natar'**, a town on the S.W. coast of Sumatra; Lat. 32° N., Lon. 98° 57′ E. It has an export trade in gold-dust, camphor, wool, &c.

Na'tant, *a.* [Lat. *natans*, from *natare*, to swim.] (*Bot.*) Floating on water; swimming.

Na'tantly, *adv.* In the manner of flotation; swimmingly.

Natation, *v. n.* [Fr., from Lat. *natatio* — *natare*, to swim.] Swimming; act of floating on the water; flotation.

Natato'rial, *a.* Disposed to swim; adapted to swim; as, *natatorial* birds.

Natatores, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, corresponding to the *Palmipedes* of Cuvier, embracing such birds as are web-footed, and otherwise adapted to lead an aquatic life. Birds of this class vary greatly both in the size of their wings and powers of flight, and they are easily distinguishable from the rest of the feathered tribes on account of the peculiar structure of their feet, which are invariably webbed. A thick coat of down also covers the bodies of *natatores* beneath their plumage, and an oily secretion covers the feathers, and saves them from getting wet. The order is divided into the families *Anatidæ*, or Ducks; *Salidæ*, or Gannets; *Tachypedidæ*, or Man-of-war birds; *Phalacrocoracidæ*, or Cormorants; *Ptolidæ*, or Darters; *Procellaridæ*, or Petrels; *Laridæ*, or Gulls; *Colymbidæ*, or Divers; *Alcidæ*, or Auks.

Na'tatory, *a.* [Fr. *natatoire*; Lat. *natatorius.*] Natatorial; swimming.

(*Zoöl.*) A term used to denote that a locomotive extremity, or other part, is provided with a membrane, or with close-set hairs, by which it is adapted for displacing water.

Natch, *n.* [From Lat. *natis*, the buttocks.] That part of an ox lying between the loins, near the rump. — A feat; an exploit. (Prov. Eog.) — (*pl.*) The embrasures of a battlement. (Prov. Eng.) — *Natch-bone*, the aitch-bone in beef.

Natchang' River, in *Connecticut*, joins the Fenton River in Windham co., to form the Shetucket River.

Nat'chez, a tribe of Indians, which owed its celebrity chiefly to Chateaubriand's *Les Natchez.* They resided in the W. part of Mississippi, near the banks of the Mississippi River. Irritated against the French, who in that region were incessantly encroaching upon them, they rose, on Nov. 28, 1729, and murdered every Frenchman in the colony. On Jan. 28, 1730, they were attacked by the Choctaws under Le Sueur, and a few days after, Soubois, at the head of the French troops, completed the work of destruction. Part of the tribe escaped across the Mississippi River to the vicinity of Natchitoches, but their fortress could not long withstand the force sent against it. The chief and over 400 of the tribe were taken prisoners, and sold as slaves, while some were incorporated with the Chickasaws and Muskogees, and others fled further west, of whom nothing has since been heard.

Nat'chez, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Martin co., abt. 56 m. W.N.W. of New Albany.

Nat'chez, in *Mississippi*, a city, cap. of Adams co., on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles S.W. of Jackson; Lat. 31° 34′ N., Lon. 91° 25′ W. The city proper occupies a commanding bluff; the streets are regularly laid out, and the houses are generally well built. It contains a fine court-house, numerous churches, an orphan asylum, and several eminent educational institutions. The lower part of the city, or Natchez-under-the-Hill, consists principally of warehouses and stores. It is the centre of an active trade, chiefly in cotton. *Pop.* 7,500.

Nat'chez, in *Ohio*, a village of Monroe co., about 23 m. S. of Wheeling, W. Virginia.

Natchitoches, (*nach-i-toteh'iz,*) in *Louisiana*, a N.W. parish; *area*, abt. 2,260 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River, and some less important streams, with numerous small lakes. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, near the rivers and lakes, very fertile. *Cap.* Natchitoches. *Pop.* abt. 18,000. —A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 500 m. W.N.W. of New Orleans.

Na'tes, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The name used for the gluteal regions, or buttocks; — also, for two small eminences near the optic nerve in the brain.

Nathan, (*nā'than.*) (*Script.*) A prophet who lived in the reign of David. At the Divine command, he reproached that monarch for his guilt in the murder of Uriah and adultery with Bathsheba, and predicted that the glory of erecting the temple would be reserved for Solomon. On that occasion he brought the monarch to repentance, by relating the beautiful parable of the poor man's lamb.

Nathan'ael, (*Script.*) A disciple of Christ, probably the same as BARTHOLOMEW, (*q. v.*) He was a native of Cana in Galilee (*John* xxi. 2), and was one of the first to recognize the Messiah, who, at their first interview, manifested his perfect acquaintance with *N.*'s secret heart and life, (*John* i. 45-51.) He was introduced by Philip to Jesus, who, on seeing him, pronounced that remarkable eulogy which has rendered his name almost another word for sincerity: "Behold an Israëlite indeed, in whom is no guile." He was one of the disciples to whom Christ appeared at the sea of Tiberias, after his resurrection (*John* xxi. 2); and after witnessing the Ascension, returned with the other apostles to Jerusalem, (*Acts* i. 4, 12, 13.)

Nath'less, *adv.* [A. S. *natheles.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding. (R.)

Nattipore', a town of Hindostan, pres. of Bengal, on the Kosee; Lat. 26° 18′ N., Lon. 87° 10′ E. *Pop.* 8,000.

Nat'ica, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mollusca, the shell of which is globose, thick, and generally smooth; spine short, pointed, and with few volutures. The head of the animal is very large, having two tentacula with eyes at the base; foot large and thin. The straight, callous, smooth edge of the columella serves to distinguish this gen. from Nerita, Helix, &c. There are very many recent marine species, and not a few fossil.

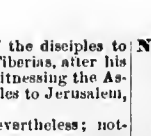


Fig. 1915.

Nat'ick, in *Massachusetts*, a post- NATICA PLUMBEAR.
village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 17 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of twp. abt. 5,515.

Nat'ick, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Kent co., about 10 m. S.W. of Providence.

Nation, (*nā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *natio*, from *nascor*, to be born.] A body of people inhabiting the same country, or united under the same sovereign or government. Race; breed; stock; kind; species.

"A *nation* is the unity of a people."—*Coleridge.*

—Emphatically, a great number.

"A *nation* crush'd! a *nation* of the brave!"—*Young.*

National, (*năsh'an-al,*) *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining or having reference to a nation; public; general; common to an entire race or people; as, *national* glory, a *national* debt, a *national* language. — Strongly imbued with patriotic spirit; firmly attached to one's own country; bigoted; as, he is *national*, not cosmopolite, in his sentiments.

Na'tional, in *Michigan*, a village of Ontonagon co., about 14 m. S. by E. of Ontonagon.

Na'tional Assem'bly, *n.* (*French Hist.*) This title was assumed June 17, 1789, by the States-general of France, which had assembled at Versailles, May 5. The hall of the Assembly was closed by order of Louis XVI., June 20, upon which the members adjourned to the Tennis-court hall, and took an oath not to dissolve until they had prepared and voted a constitution. Admission to the Tennis-court having been afterwards refused to them, the members met at the church of St. Louis, June 22. Louis XVI. reopened the Assembly, June 23. The mob broke in, Oct. 5, and compelled the king to remove to Paris, Oct. 6. The Assembly held its first meeting after the removal to Paris in the hall of the archbishop's palace, Oct. 9, 1789, from which place it was transferred to the Riding-school hall, October 19, 1790. Mirabeau, one of the most celebrated leaders of the Assembly, was made president, Feb. 1, 1791. It declared its sittings permanent, July 17, 1791; but having entered into an agreement with Louis XVI., was dissolved, Sept. 29, 1791. As it had framed the constitution, it is sometimes called the Constituent Assembly. A new chamber, under the name of the National Legislative Assembly, met Oct. 1, 1791, and was dissolved in Aug., 1792. After the expulsion of Louis Philippe, the provisional government issued a decree, summoning a *N. A.* for April 20, 1848. By a subsequent decree, the elections were fixed for April 23, and the meeting was postponed till May 4. The government decided in favor of a presidency, and a single chamber consisting of 750 members, both to be elected by universal suffrage. A motion for its dissolution, May 19, 1849, was carried Feb. 14, 1850, and the new elections were fixed for May 4. The new Assembly met May 28, and was dissolved Dec. 2, 1851, by Louis Napoleon, who introduced a new constitution.

Na'tional Cem'eteries, *n. pl.* (*Amer. Hist.*) The name given to establishments, instituted by Act of Congress, for the interment of U. S. soldiers who have fallen in battle, and whose graves become, accordingly, a sacred national charge. These graves, 316,236 in number, are distributed in 72 special, or "National," cemeteries, and in 320 of the local cemeteries of the country. The names of 175,764 (more than one-half) of the dead have been preserved and attached to the graves. Of the rest it is only known that they died fighting in the Union armies; their graves marked with the sad inscription — "Unknown United States Soldier." Of the whole number, less than one-fifth now repose in their original graves. 257,520, or more than four-fifths, have been removed from the rude trenches of the battle-fields, or from their roadside graves, to the orderly enclosures where the national flag floats over their long rows.

Na'tional Debt, *n.* See UNITED STATES, § *Finances.*

Na'tional Guard, *n.* (*French Hist.*) A kind of citizen militia, which was first formed in Paris by the Committee of Public Safety, in July, 1789. This force became so popular that, in 1790, it was established throughout the kingdom, and was reorganized in 1795. The command was offered, in 1796, to Napoleon Bonaparte, and refused by him. It was reorganized in 1805, 1813, and 1814; was disbanded by Charles X., April 13, 1827, and was reëstablished by the constitution of 1830. The defection of the *N. G.* from Louis Philippe, in 1848, was one of the principal causes of his overthrow. The *N. G.* throughout France was reconstructed by a decree dated Jan. 11, 1851.

Na'tionalism, *n.* The state of being national; nationality. — National trait or characteristic.

Nationality, (*năsh-un-ăl'i-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *nationalité.*] Quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation. — National character; aggregate of the distinguishing qualities of a nation. — A nation; a race or people, as exemplified by identicalness of language and character; as, the *nationalities* of Europe. — Individual existence as a nation; unification as a people.

Nationaliza'tion, *n.* Act of nationalizing; state or condition of being nationalized.

Nationalize, (*năsh'un-,*) *v. a.* To make national; to give to one the character and habits of a nation; to endow with the peculiar attachments which pertain to citizens of the same nation.

Nationally, (*năsh'un-,*) *adv.* In a national manner; with regard to the nation; unitedly, as a nation.

Nationalness, (*năsh'un-,*) *n.* Nationality; state of being national.

Na'tive, *a.* [Fr. *natif*; Lat. *nativus*, from *natus*, a birth, from *nascor*, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth, or place of birth; natal.

"My *native* land — good night."—*Byron.*

—Inborn; produced by nature; natural; not factitious or artificial. — Born with the being; not acquired; conferred by birth; indigenous; as, *native* simplicity.

—*n.* One born in any place; an original inhabitant; a denizen by birth; that which grows or is produced in the country; that which is domestic: — opposed to *exotic.*

"The lowly *native* of a country-town."—*Dryden.*

Na'tively, *adv.* By birth; naturally; originally.

Na'tiveness, *n.* State or condition of being native, or of being produced by nature.

Natividad', an island of Mexico, in the Pacific Ocean, off the promontory of Morro Hermoso.

Natividad, a village of Mexico, near Tezcuco.

Natividad, in *California*, a post-village of Monterey co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Monterey.

Nativ'idade, a town of Brazil, abt. 75 m. N.N.W. of Arravas; *pop.* 2,500.

Na'tivism, *n.* The disposition to favor men and measures that make for the native or home-born residents of the country, in distinction from immigrants from foreign countries. — *Webster.*

Nativ'ity, *n.* [Lat. *nativitas*, from *nativus.*] Birth; the coming into life or the world.

"They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance, or death."—*Shaks.*

—Specifically, the birthplace of our Saviour. — Time, place, or manner of birth.

"These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep shall yield us."—*Milton.*

(*Astrol.*) A horoscope; as, to cast one's *nativity.*

(*Eccl.*) There are three ecclesiastical festivals so called. The first is to commemorate the birth of the Saviour (see CHRISTMAS); the second is the nativity of St. John the Baptist, which is celebrated June 24; and the third is the nativity of the Virgin Mary, which is observed by the Roman Catholic Church Sept. 8.

To calculate, or *cast*, one's nativity. (*Astrol.*) To discover and represent the position of the heavens at the period of one's birth.

Natolia, Anatolia, [a corruption of Gr. *Anatole*, the East, or Levant,] a peninsula of Western Asia, anciently called *Asia Minor*, and now constituting a pashalic of Asiatic Turkey; it extends between Lat. 36° and 42° N., and between Lon. 26° and 42° E.; being bounded N. by the Black Sea, E. by Armenia and the Euphrates, S. by Syria and the Mediterranean, and W. by the Archipelago. Length, from C. Kara-burun to the Euphrates, 670 m.; breadth, from 300 to 400 m.; estimated area, 250,000 sq. m. The coast-line is irregular, especially on its W. and S. sides, where it is deeply indented by the Gulfs of Adremyti, Smyrna, Cos, Makri, Adalia, and Scanderoon. The surface may be generally described as a high table-land, dotted with salt lakes, and enclosed by two ranges, detached from the plateau of Armenia, and running nearly parallel to the N. and S. coasts. The latter of these chains, the *Mons Taurus* of the ancients, and Sultan-dagh of the Turks, runs close to the shore in some parts of Caramania, forming a bluff precipitous coast, intersected here and there by narrow gorges, through which numerous torrents run into the sea. One of the heights, close to the Gulf of Adalia, was ascertained by Beaufort to be 7,800 feet high; but there are several summits in the interior, the snow on which descending one-fourth the way down their sides, indicates a height of 10,000 feet, or nearly equal to that of Mount Ætna. The N. range is much less clearly defined, the only snow-covered peak being *Mount Olympus*, about 25 m. S. of the Sea of Marmora. Connected with Olympus westward is the celebrated *Mount Ida*, overlooking the plain of Troy; and the highest summit of which, called *Gargarus* by Homer, and Kaz-dagh by the Turks, rises about 5,000 feet above the sea. About 100 m. S. of Ida runs another range, the *Tmolus* of antiquity, mentioned by Ovid, Virgil, and Seneca as being celebrated for its excellent wines and rich metallic veins. The central table-land is partly drained by the rivers flowing into the Black Sea; but a large portion, lying N. and N.W. of the range of Taurus, about 240 m. in length by 150 m. in breadth, is covered with numerous salt lakes, marshes, and rivers, having no visible outlet. In rainy seasons these lakes overflow, and, but for the ridges that cross the plain and separate it into basins, would submerge nearly 200 sq. m. of the surface. The largest of these is the lake Beishehr, 43 m. W.S.W. of Konieh; but by far the most curious in the peninsula is the *Tatta palus* of antiquity (about 50 m. N. of Konieh, and 2,500 feet above the sea), the waters of which, acc. to Strabo, were so impregnated with brine, that anything immersed in it was soon covered with a saline incrustation. The Turks

call it Tozla, and it still furnishes in abundance the article for which it was anciently famous; but it contains neither fish nor conchiferous animals. (*Geog. Journ.* x. 299.) The largest rivers of Natolia flow into the Black Sea. The *Halys*, or Kizil-Ermak ("Red River"), rises by 2 branches on the S. side of Mount Erdjik (anc. *Argæus*), and flows by a tortuous course of about 500 m., first N.W., and subsequently N.E., into the Black Sea, where it is about as wide as the Seine at Paris. It is the largest river of Asia Minor; and, in ancient times, was considered the boundary between the Lydian and Median kingdoms, as well as a natural dividing line of the peninsula. (See *Herod.* i. 72.) E. of the Halys is the *Iris* (now the Jekil Ermak), a much smaller river, rising in the N. range of the table-land, and flowing W. by N. past Tokat into the Black Sea, about 20 m. E. of Samsoun (anc. *Amisus*). In the N.W. part of Natolia is the large and celebrated river *Sangarius* (now Sakaria), the most distant source of which is in the central plateau, about 60 m. S.S.W. of Angora; Lat. 38° 5′ N., Lon. 32° 3′ S. After receiving numerous tributaries, it turns northward, near the modern town of Eski-sher (anc. *Doryl*æ*um*), and flows into the Black Sea, about 50 m. W. by S. of Erekli. The three principal rivers flowing into the Archipelago are the *Caicus*, the *auro turbidus Hermus* of Virgil (*Georg.* ii. 137), now the Sarabat, the marshy *Caystrus*, at the mouth of which was the Ἀσιὸς λειμών of Homer (*Il.* ii. 461), and the *Meander* (now Mendere), by far the largest of the three, and celebrated in antiquity, not only for the sinuosities of its course, but for the fertility of its valleys, and the number of flourishing cities on its banks. It rises by numerous sources in Lon. 30° 8′ E., and takes a general course, W. by S., about 220 m. to its mouth, near the ruins of *Miletus*. The rivers on the S. side of the peninsula are, with one or two exceptions, little more than brooks or mountain-torrents; and the *Cydnus*, the scene of the splendid pageant of Cleopatra, is at present only 160 feet wide, and inaccessible to any but the smallest boats. The geological formation of Natolia partakes in many parts of a volcanic character. The high region of Phrygia abounds with lava and other substances, indicating the existence of igneous action at some previous period. Earthquakes have frequently visited the W. part of the peninsula, and all but demolished Laodicea, Apamea, Cibotus, Sardis, and other cities of antiquity; and it has still numerous thermal and sulphureous springs. The most general formation, however, is of white limestone, bold cliffs of which rise in Karamania, from 600 to 700 feet perpendicularly from the sea, exhibiting the most curious contortions of strata. On the N. side of the peninsula the same description of strata prevails, covered with gypsum, and in the highest mountains serpentine is found alternating with the blue mountain-limestone. The marble of Asia Minor was extensively used by the wealthy Romans in building their houses and villas. These mountains abound in mineral riches; copper is wrought to a considerable extent near Trebizond, Samsoun, and Siwas; and the region of the *Chalybes* is still an important mining district of the peninsula. Lead has been found in several places, though not wrought; but rock-alum is procured near Unieh (anc. *Œnæ*), and exported in considerable quantities. The climate of *N.*, owing to the varying elevation and different aspects of its surface, will admit of no general description. On the central plateau, the height of which, exclusive of mountains, varies from 2,800 to 3,900 feet above the sea, it is cold, though salubrious, and snow lies, in many parts, for 2 or 3 months of winter; but, in July and August, the heat is often intense, and rendered more oppressive by the tendency of the sandy surface to absorb heat. On the W. shores the climate is genial, and the soil very productive; but in some parts, as at Smyrna and elsewhere, epidemics are prevalent, and the plague often makes great ravages among the pop. The heat in July ranges from 84° to 94° Fah. in the shade; rain seldom falls, though the want of it is, to some degree, compensated by heavy dews. The climate on the N. side is far more temperate, and rain is frequent. The soil on the coast is tolerably fertile, producing wines, olives, rice, millet, and other grains; but tillage is much neglected, irrigation and the manuring of land being little practised. The N. shores are covered with forests of oak, ash, larch, beech-trees, &c., furnishing abundant supplies of timber for the Turkish navy. The mountains of Caramania are covered principally with pines. Large flocks of sheep and goats graze on the lofty plains of the interior; their wool and hair forming an important article of commerce between Angora and Smyrna. *N.* is under a pasha or military governor, to whom are subject the respective beglerbegs of Anadoli, Caramania, Marash, Sivas, and Trebizond, the country being further subdivided into 17 sandjaks. The fixed pop. consists principally of Turks and Greeks, with smaller numbers of Armenians and Jews; besides whom there are nomadic tribes, both Kurds and Turcomans, employed partly in pastoral, but partly also in marauding occupations. *N.*, which was first called simply Asia, afterwards ἡ κατὼ Ἀσία, to distinguish it from that more to the E., ἡ ἀνὼ, was called *Asia propria*, or *pro-consularis*, by the Romans, and did not receive its appellation of *Asia Minor* earlier than the time of Orosius, in the beginning of the fifth century. The Lydians dispute with the Phrygians the honor of being the first settlers of *N.* It was the seat of empire of the wealthy Crœsus, who was defeated and his capital taken by Cyrus, B.C. 546. — See LYDIA.

Na'trolite, *n.* (*Min.*) Prismatic Zeolite, a hydrated silicate of alumina and soda, which occurs in slender or acicular crystals, and in small mammillary fibrous masses of a white, yellowish, or grayish color.

Na'tron, *n.* [L. Lat.; Gr. *nitron.*] (*Min.*) The native carbonate of soda has long been known under this name, and hence the term *natrium*, applied to sodium by the German chemists, which has led to the adoption of the symbol Na for that metal. It is found in sandy soils of various countries, but more especially in Egypt, where it was anciently employed in the art of embalming.

Na'tron Lakes, in Egypt, in Natron Valley, 60 m. W.N.W. of Cairo. They consist of 8 pools, from which large supplies of natron are collected.

Nat'tily, *adv.* In a natty or dandified manner.

Nat'ty, *a.* Smart; neat; spruce; genteel; dandyish; as, a *natty* fellow.

Natural, (*nat'yu-ral,*) *a.* [Fr. *naturel*; Lat. *naturalis*, from *natura*, nature. See NATURE.] Pertaining to, or implanted by nature; produced or effected by nature; consistent with nature; according to the stated course of things; such as is dictated by nature; according to life; derived from nature as opposed to habitual, as inclination; not foreign, forced, or far-fetched; as, *natural* manner or disposition, *natural* appearance. — Consonant to the laws, method, or order of nature; produced or coming in the ordinary course of things or the progress of animal and vegetable creation; conformed to the laws which direct and govern things circumstantial, sensational, and emotional; legitimate; normal; not violent, exceptional, or irregular; as, a *natural* death, *natural* consequences, &c. — Belonging to nature; pertaining to the existing system of things, as derived from the creation, or as known by the world of matter and mind; discoverable by reason; as, *natural* history, *natural* theology, a *natural* law. — According to truth and reality; true to nature; unassumed; unaffected; life-like; not artificial or exaggerated; as, a *natural* tone of voice, a *natural* posture. — Illegitimate; bastard; born out of wedlock; as, a *natural* child. — Derived from the study of the works of nature; formed by the lower or animal nature, in distinction from the spiritual substance of the higher or moral powers.

(*Mus.*) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by smooth and easy transitions, deviating little or gradually from the original key; — noting a key (C major) which requires neither sharp nor flat to form the intervals. — Applied to music, or musical sounds, produced by the voice, as distinguished from instrumental music or musical sound. — *Worcester.*

—*n.* One who exhibits, when grown up, the simplicity and want of understanding natural to an infant; a simpleton; an idiot.

—*pl.* Natural circumstances or characteristics.

"Such as presuming on their own *naturals* deride diligence." *Ben Jonson.*

(*Mus.*) A character marked thus ♮. Its office is to contradict the flats or sharps placed at the beginning of a stave or elsewhere, and by its use the note to which it is prefixed returns to the natural scale of the white keys.

Nat'ural Bridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Waterton.

Natural Bridge, in *Virginia*, a village of Rockbridge co., so named from one of the most stupendous and extraordinary natural curiosities in the whole of the American continent. It is a natural arch of limestone rock, spanning an immense ravine. This bridge is 200 feet under arch above the stream of Cedar Creek, and in one solid arch of 90 feet span unites the rocks across this sheer abyss. The arch itself, or roadway, is eighty feet wide, and has a depth of 53 feet, being naturally parapeted on either side by blocks of rock bound together by plants and shrubs; and, viewed either from above or below the bridge, is both grand and magnificent. It forms the only means of communication between the two sides of a chasm that seems to admit of no other means of connection.

Fig. 1916. — NATURAL BRIDGE. (Virginia.)

Nat'ural His'tory, *n.* The science which in its most extended signification treats of the structure of bodies spread over the surface of the globe, or forming its mass, — the phenomena exhibited by these bodies, the characters by which they may be distinguished from each other, and the part they play in the entire creation. Its range is immense, and its importance is not inferior to its extent. Some, but little acquainted with science, see in natural history merely a collection of anecdotic facts, more calculated to excite the curiosity than to exercise the understanding, or a dry study of technical terms and arbitrary classifications. Such an opinion is based on ignorance; and the utility of the study of natural history cannot fail to be recognized by all who possess even the preliminary ideas of the science. The grand and harmonious view it presents of nature, whose *beau ideal* is so much superior to that of human invention, tends to elevate the mind to lofty and sound thoughts. The knowledge of ourselves and of surrounding objects is not given merely to satisfy the desire for learning which develops itself always according as the intelligence enlarges; it forms a necessary basis to many other studies, and is eminently calculated to give to the judgment that rectitude in the absence of which the most brilliant qualities lose their value, and in the course of life lead the mind astray. On the other hand, to be convinced of the practical importance of the natural sciences, we have only to look to geology and mineralogy, and the services they have rendered to industry; to botany, and to the myriads of beauteous and useful plants it describes, and to horticulture, of which it is the guide; to recollect the animals to which we owe wool, silk, honey — which lend us that power which man so often requires, or which, far from being useful to us, threaten our harvests with destruction; lastly, to consider the long catalogue of human infirmities, and to reflect on the dangerous character of that medicine which is not based on a scientific knowledge of the human structure. But the utility of these sciences does not stop here; in an educational point of view, their study accustoms the mind to proceed from effect to cause, testing each hypothesis by an appeal to facts. Finally, before all other studies, that of natural history trains the mind to *method*, that part of logic without which all investigation is laborious, every exposition obscure. The term *N. H.*, however, is generally restricted to the external description of objects of nature, whether vegetable, animal, or mineral. It is consequently divided into three separate headings: — 1. *Geology* and *Mineralogy*; 2. *Botany*; 3. *Zoölogy*; (which see.)

Nat'ural Or'ders, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See BOTANY.

Nat'ural Philoso'phy, *n.* See PHYSICS.

Nat'ural Theol'ogy, *n.* That science which treats of the being, attributes, and will of God as deducible from the various phenomena of created objects.

Nat'uralism, *n.* More simple state of nature.

(*Theol.*) The doctrine which ascribes the phenomena of nature to a blind force acting necessarily. *Worcester.*

Nat'uralist, *n.* [Fr. *naturaliste.*] One who investigates nature and nature's laws as manifested in created things; one who is versed in the knowledge or science of nature, such as the various productions of the earth — animal, vegetable, and mineral. — A supporter of the theological doctrines of naturalism.

Naturalis'tic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to the doctrines of naturalism.

Naturaliza'tion, *n.* The act of naturalizing or of being naturalized. — The act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native citizen. See UNITED STATES, § *Naturalization.*

Nat'uralize, *v. a.* [Fr. *naturaliser.*] To invest with natural or native qualities; to make easy and familiar by association, custom, or habit.

"Custom has *naturalized* his labor to him." — *South.*

—To confer on an alien the rights and privileges of a native or citizen. — To accustom or habituate to a climate; to adapt to a different temperature; to acclimatize: as, to *naturalize* a tropical fruit to a high latitude. — To receive or adopt as natural, native, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to *naturalize* a foreign phrase.

—*v. n.* To investigate and expound phenomena by natural agency.

Nat'urally, *adv.* According to, or after the manner of, nature; by the impulse, agency, or force of nature; not by art, custom, or habit.

"There can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge." *South.*

—According to life; in consonance with the usual or ordinary course of things; with just representation; without artificialness or affectation.

"That part was aptly fitted, and *naturally* performed." — *Shaks.*

—Impulsively; spontaneously; generically; without art or cultivation.

Nat'uralness, *n.* State or quality of being natural, or of being given or produced by nature. — Conformity to nature, or to truth and reality; without affectation or artificialness.

Nature, (*nāt'yur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *natura*, from *nascor*, *natus*, to be born, to arise, to spring forth.] The system of created things; the universe; the creation; by a metonymy of the effect for the cause, the agent, creator, author, producer of things, or the powers that produce them; the world of mind and matter.

"And mass on *Nature* with a poet's eye." — *Campbell.*

—The essence, created qualities, or attributes of a thing, which constitute it what it is, as distinct from others; characteristic constitution; peculiar embodiment.

"What alled them their fixed *natures* to forsake?" — *Cowley.*

—Sort; species; kind; particular character; as, what is the *nature* of the business? — Established or regular course or order of things; normal association; common law of circumstances, or sequence of events; combination or juxtaposition of cause and effect.

"The course of *nature* is the art of God." — *Young.*

—Law or principle of action or motion in a natural body; aggregate powers of a body, especially a living one; constitution and appearance of things; creative agency; personified substance and order of causes and effects. — Natural affection or reverence.

"One touch of *nature* makes the whole world kin." — *Shaks.*

—Sentiments or images conformed to nature, or to truth and reality; normal or usual representations.

"*Nature* and Homer were, be found, the same." — *Pope.*

—A mind, intellect, or character; a person of moral or mental eminence.

"His *nature* is too noble for the world."— *Shaks.*

—Nudity; nakedness; destitution of artificial covering; natural condition with respect to clothing; also, infrequently, the genital organs.

Good nature, generosity or amiability of disposition; natural excellence of temper.— *In a state of nature*, naked; nude; without covering or clothing.

Nature-printing. (*Fine Arts.*) A technical process by which printed copies of plants and other objects are produced upon paper in a manner so truthful that their size, fabric, and color are represented even to the most minute detail. Although it is only in this century that this art has been so far developed as to become practically useful, it is by no means new in idea; a certain Professor Kniphof, of Erfurt, having been in the habit of taking impressions from leaves, &c., which had been colored with lamp-black or printers' ink, as long back as 1728; and twenty years later, an engraver at Nuremberg published in folio-plates figures of several leaves he had reduced to skeletons, and from which he took impressions in red ink. But although this process was made use of at intervals by several ingenious persons, it was not until 1833 that it was recognized as a regular branch of trade. In that year a Danish goldsmith and engraver, who had applied himself for some time to the ornamentation of articles in silver ware, published a description of the method he pursued of taking copies of flat objects of nature and art on plates of metal by means of two steel rollers, and it was at once perceived, by scientific men, that his invention might be applied to the advancement of the arts and science in general. A great difficulty still, however, prevented any extensive application of his invention, consisting in the fact, that, while the extreme hardness of plates of zinc, tin, and copper crushed and distorted the plant subjected to their pressure, the surface of a leaden plate, after the application of printers' ink, could not be cleansed so thoroughly as to allow the printer to take impressions free from dirty stains. To obviate this difficulty, Dr. Branson, of Sheffield, in 1847, commenced a series of experiments, and in 1851 suggested the application of that most important element in nature-printing, which is now its essential feature — the electrotype. About the same time Professor Leybolt, of Vienna, carried out experiments in the representation of flat objects of mineralogy, such as agates, fossils, and petrifactions. Treating their surfaces with fluoric acid, he then washed them with dilute hydrochloric acid, and when they were dried, carefully blackened them with printers' ink. By placing a leaf of paper upon them, and pressing it down upon every portion of the etched or corroded surfaces with a burnisher, he obtained impressions which represented, in the case of agates for instance, the crystallized rhomboidal quartz *black*, and the weaker parts, which had been decomposed by the action of the acid, *white*. As the stone, however, is in most cases too brittle to bear subjection to the printing-press, this process would have been, as in the case of plants, practically useless, had it not been for the aid afforded by the art of electrotyping. Nature-printing, as now practised, and as brought to perfection at the Imperial printing-office of Vienna in 1853, may be described as follows:— The subject, which, if a plant, must be perfectly dry, is placed on a plate of fine rolled lead, the surface of which has been polished by planing. The plate and subject are then passed between others, the pressure of which forces the latter into the surface of the former. The leaden plate is then subjected to a moderate heat, which has the effect of loosening the subject from its bed, and enabling it to be easily removed. The mould, which has been formed in the plate, is then subjected to the galvano-plastic process, and a second cast obtained, which is its perfect fac-simile. When the subject to be printed is of one color only, that pigment is rubbed in, and any superfluity removed; but when it is of two or more colors, the plan adopted in the inking of the plate is to apply the darkest color, which, in the case of plants, generally happens to be that of the roots, first, the superfluous color is cleaned off; the next darkest color – such, perhaps, as that of the stem — is then applied, the superfluous color of which is also cleaned off; and this mode is continued until every part of the plant in the copper-plate has received its proper tint. The plate thus changed, with the paper laid over it, is placed upon a copper-plate press, the upper roller of which is covered with five or six blankets of compact, fine texture. The effect of the pressure is, that all the colors are printed by one impression, and when the paper is removed, the plant is seen quite perfect, highly embossed, with the roots, stems, and other parts, each of its proper tint.

Na'tured, *a.* Endowed with a nature, disposition, or temper; inclined; — principally employed in composition; as, ill-*natured*, good-*natured*, &c.

Na'turism, *n.* Another orthography of NATURALISM, *q.v.*

Na'turize, *v.a.* To endow with a nature or character. (a.)

Nau'gatuck, in *Connecticut*, a small stream flowing into the Housatonic River in New Haven co.

—A post-village and township of New London co., abt. 27 m. N.N.E. of Bridgeport; *pop.* of township abt. 3,300.

Naught, (*nawt,*) *n.* [A. S. *naht, nauht* — *ne*, not, and *aht, auht*, aught; D. *niets;* Ger. *nichts.* See AUGHT.] Nought; nothing.

"A woman's nay doth stand for *naught*?"—*Shaks.*

To set at naught, to slight; to despise; to act in defiance of; to treat as of no account.

"Be you contented
To have a son set your decrees *at naught*?"—*Shaks.*

—*adv.* In no degree.

"To sovereign power he *naught* applies."—*Fairfax.*

—*a.* Bad; corrupt; worthless; of no value or account.

"Things *naught* and things indifferent."—*Hooker.*

—Naughty; vile; depraved. "Thy sister's *naught*." *Shaks.*

Naught'ily, *adv.* In a naughty manner; wickedly; depravedly; corruptly.

Naught'iness, *n.* Quality of being naughty; worthlessness; badness; wickedness; evil principle or purpose.— Slight wickedness; perverseness; frowardness; mischievousness, as of children.

Naughty, (*nawt'y,*) *a.* Wicked; corrupt; depraved.— Mischievous: perverse; froward; — used in application to children, or in ludicrous censure.

Naul'age, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *naulum.*] The freight of passengers in a ship.— *Johnson.* (R.)

Nau'machy, *n.* [Fr., *naumachie;* Lat. *naumachia*, from Gr. *naus*, ship, and *machē*, combat.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A representation of a naval engagement, which took place most usually in theatres (called also *naumachiæ*) made for the purpose (Fig. 608). These exhibitions were originally instituted for the purposes of naval discipline; but, in process of time, only malefactors or captives whose lives had been forfeited acted in them. They appear to have been conducted on a scale of such magnificence as almost to exceed belief. Within the places set apart for them whole fleets went through their evolutions. In the sea-fight on the lake Fucinus, given by Claudius, there are said to have been no fewer than 19,000 combatants. Julius Cæsar appears to have first given a naumachia on an extensive scale; his example was followed by many of his successors on the imperial throne; and at last they were frequently exhibited at the expense of private individuals, as a means of increasing their popularity.

Naum'burg, a fortified town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 25 m. S. of Halle and 28 S.W. of Leipsic. The principal public buildings are the citadel, town-hall, and the cathedral, a fine Gothic structure. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, hosiery, shoes, and chemicals.— The Hussites besieged *N.* unsuccessfully in 1432. It played an important part during the Thirty Years' War, and was taken by the French in 1806. *Pop.* 14,352.

Nau'plia, or **Na'poli-di-Roma'nia,** a seaport-town of Greece, on the E. of the Morea, on the Gulf of Nauplia, 5 m. S.E. of Argos, and 58 m. W.S.W. of Athens; *pop.* 12,500.

Nau'plia, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Ægean Sea, Greece, between the two E. arms of the Morea. It contains several small islands, and receives the river Heria, on which Argos is situated. *Ext.* Thirty m. long, and twenty broad.

Nau'plius, (*Myth.*) A son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa. He was father to Palamedes, who was sacrificed to the resentment of Ulysses by the Greeks, during the Trojan war. The death of Palamedes irritated Nauplius. When the Greeks returned from the Trojan war, Nauplius saw them distressed in a storm on the coasts of Eubœa, and to make their disaster still more complete, he lighted fires on such places as were surrounded with the most dangerous rocks, that the fleet might be shipwrecked on the coast. This succeeded; but when he saw Ulysses and Diomedes escape, he threw himself into the sea.

Naus'copy, *n.* [From Gr. *naus*, ship, and *skopeïn*, to view.] The art or practice of sighting ships, or the distant approach to land.— This definition, stereotyped in all English dictionaries, seems to assert the existence of a positive art, though it existed but in the imagination of a Frenchman called Boltineau, who, in 1785, appeared in Paris, and announced that he had found out means of perceiving the approach, or the passage, of ships at distances extending as far as even 250 leagues. According to his own account, he had accidentally perceived, some twenty years before, being then employed in some civil capacity at the Isle of France, that certain pheoomena in the heavens indicated the approach of ships; after an immense number of observations, failures, and uncertainties, he had arrived at a method of reading these indications, (of what kind, he declined to state,) which, though from the nature of the case it was not quite certain, was yet so nearly correct as that, out of one hundred and fifty-five predictions of the arrival of ships, more than half, as he asserted, were absolutely correct, while a large part of the remainder were subsequently proved to be correct, so far as the passage of the ships, on the days, and at the distances stated, was concerned.— Boltineau died, leaving only one disciple, M. Feillaffé, who made, it is said, some predictions which proved to be right, and with whom the marvellous art of beholding ships far below the horizon was hopelessly lost.

Nausea, (*naŭ'she-a,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *nausiā*, sea-sickness, from *naus*, a ship. See NAUTICAL.] Sea-sickness; hence, any corresponding sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a tendency to vomit; squeamishness of the palate; qualm; loathing; disgust.

Nau'seant, *n.* [From Lat. *nauseare.*] (*Med.*) A substance which excites or promotes nausea.

Nau'seate, *v. n.* [Lat. *nauseo; nauseātum.*] To become squeamish; to feel disgust; to be inclined to reject from the stomach.— To loathe; to shrink from with disgust.

—*v. a.* To affect with disgust or nausea; to sicken.— To loathe; to reject or shrink from with disgust.

"He turned from her as if he were *nauseated*."—*Swift.*

Nau'seative, *a.* Nauseous; exciting nausea.

Nausea'tion, *n.* Act of nauseating; state of being nauseated.

Nauseous, (*naw'shus,*) *a.* Exciting nausea; loathsome; disgusting; regarded with abhorrence; as, a *nauseous* medicine.

Nau'seously, *adv.* In a nauseous manner; loathsomely; disgustfully.

Nau'seousness, *n.* Quality of exciting or producing nausea; loathsomeness; quality of causing disgust.

Nausett' Beach, in *Massachusetts*, on the E. side of Cape Cod. It has 3 light-houses 150 feet apart; Lat. 41° 51′ 35″ N., Lon. 69° 57′ 18″ W.

Nau'ta, a town of Ecuador, on the Amazons; Lat. 4° 30′ S., Lon. 72° 40′ W.

Nautch, *n.* In the E. Indies, a dance-entertainment performed by women.

Nautch'-girl, or **Naut'chee,** *n.* The name applied in India to a professional dancing and singing-girl, or bayadere. The Nautchees are recruited from almost every condition in life, but the better sorts are generally derived from good families of the Vaishya and Soodra castes — that is, the merchants and laborers. Girls of tender age, for their beauty, are apprenticed to *dhyas*, a sort of duennas, who are superannuated nautchees, and are introduced to a severe physical training, and at the same time initiated into all the nautchee's arts of adornment and meretricious attraction. See BAYADERE, and ALMA.

Nau'tic, Nau'tical, *a.* [Fr. *nautique;* Lat. *nauticus* = Gr. *nautikos*, belonging to a ship, from *naus* = Lat. *navis*, Sansk. *nau*, a ship.] Pertaining, or having reference to ships or seamen, or to the art of navigation; as, the *nautical* profession, a *nautical* work, *nautical* experience, &c.

Nau'tiform, *a.* [Gr. *naus*, a ship, and Lat *forma*, shape.] Formed like the hull of a ship.

Nau'tilite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A nautilus in a fossil state.

Nau'tiloid, *a.* [Lat *nautilus*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Resembling the nautilus in shape.

Nau'tilus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *nautilos.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Molluscs, order *Tetrabranchiata*, of which abt. 150 species of fossil shells have been found in all strata, from the Upper Silurian to the most recent deposits. Only three living species are known, the best-known of which is the Pearly *N.* (*N. pompilius*). Its shell is spiral, the spire not at all elevated; and thus, in external form, resembles the shells of many species of snail; but internally, it is *camerated*, or divided into chambers by transverse curved partitions of shelly matter. In a very young state, this structure does not exist; but as the animal increases in size, it deserts its first habitation, which then becomes an empty chamber, and so proceeds from one to another still larger, occupying the outermost only, but retaining a connection with all by means of a membranous tube (*siphuncle*) which passes through the centre of each partition. The use of this connection is not known; but the most probable supposition is, that the animal is enabled, by throwing air or some kind of gas into the empty chambers of the shell, or by exhausting them of air, to change the total weight, so that it may rise or sink in the water at pleasure. It commonly inhabits the bottom of the sea, where it creeps about, probably like the gasteropods, by means of a large muscular disc, with which the head is furnished; but it sometimes rises to the surface, and is to be seen floating there. There are numerous arms attached to the head,— 19 in the best-known species; there are also numerous other tentacles; but none of these organs are furnished with suckers, and they are feeble in comparison with the corresponding organs of many of the higher or dibranchiate cephalopods. The mouth is of the parrot's bill form, as in the other cephalopeds; but the mandibles are not entirely composed of horny matter, their extremities being calcareous and of a hardness apparently adapted for breaking shells. Their edges are also notched, and show an adaptation for crushing, rather than for cutting. The tongue is large. The gizzard is muscular. Their food appears to consist, at least in great part, of crustaceans.— The ARGONAUT, *q. v.*, sometimes called *Paper N.*, differs from the *N.* by its shell having only a cell.

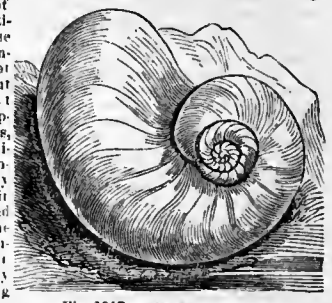


Fig. 1917.— PEARLY NAUTILUS.

Nau'voo, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 52 m. above Quincy. See MORMONS.

Nauvoo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 30 m. N. by W. of Williamsport.

Na'val, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *navalis* — *naris*, Gr. *naus*, a ship.] Pertaining to ships; belonging or having reference to a navy; consisting of ships; as, a *naval* expedition, a *naval* power, the *naval* service, *naval* stores, &c.

Naval officer, in the U. States Custom-house, an officer appointed to assist the collector in receiving the customs on imported goods.

Naval Architecture, (*nai'val,*) *n.* [Lat. *navalis.*] Ship-building may be regarded in two points of view — in the first as a science, and in the second as an art. It is a science, from the fact that it depends upon some fixed laws of nature for its integrity; whereas, it is an art, inasmuch as it depends on the application of rules which are liable to constant fluctuation. By the aid of

various scientific principles, a certain degree of excellence may be obtained in a ship, so as to cause some particular quality to preponderate in it, such as stability, speed, and similar points; but, on the other hand, rules are applied which relate to the nature, such as, for instance, of elastiq and non-elastic fluids, where, in fact, the very natural laws themselves have been but imperfectly developed. The form of a ship's body need not necessarily remain imperfect because the curve of the solid of least resistance remains unknown, since enough has resulted from the consideration of the nature of that solid to prove, that, however applicable it might probably be to the navigation of smooth waters, the perfect solution of the problem of its form would only be desirable to the naval architect as contributing to the general theoretical excellence of the science; as it would be but of little practical utility in its application to vessels intended to brava the powers of the elements in the open seas. There are also other considerations to be borne in mind, which regard the resistance of fluids, the fore and aft form of the body of the ship, the size and rake of the masts and other spars, &c., which can only be decided by comparison, experiment, and induction, assisted by the knowledge of the natural laws. The great considerations to be regarded in the form of a ship are, that it shall conveniently carry its stores and lading, besides its artillery, if a ship of-war; that it shall be moved by wind or steam at a certain estimated velocity; that it shall readily obey the rudder; and, finally, that it have the proper stability, so as to have a firm grasp of the water, which prevents its being overturned by the wind, or heaving and pitching much from the action of the sea, which generally tends to strain the timbers. One or two of these qualities, however, virtually oppose the rest; and, consequently, the architect has to assimilate them into one whole, that the quality most desirable shall be obtained without erroneously sacrificing too much of the rest. The body of a ship, in the form which unites the several qualities just mentioned in the greatest perfection, has, in its middle, nearly the form of a portion of a hollow cylinder, with its axis horizontal, and its convex surface downwards. Above the surface of the water the sides are curved, so as to cause the head of the ship to have the form of a Gothic arch, more or less acute, in an horizontal direction. Towards the stern, the breadth diminishes gradually, and this part of the ship is either a plane surface, nearly perpendicular to the ship's length, or else so curved as to have nearly the form of a semi-ellipse in an horizontal section. Below the surface of the water, the body of the ship is curved in a similar direction towards the head and stern, so as to terminate at those points in angles, which diminish from the surface downwards; and thus a vertical section, taken perpendicularly to the length of the ship towards either extremity, diverging from the middle, presents on each side the form of a curve of contrary flexure. In merchant-ships, as great capacity is more considered than velocity of sailing, the relations between length, breadth, and depth depend less on hydrodynamical principles than in ships of war. The construction of vessels is calculated from three plans, named respectively the *sheer plan*, the *half-breadth plan*, and the *body plan*. The first of these is a projection on a *vertical longitudinal* plane, dividing the ship into two equal parts, the plane passing through the middle line of the vessel from the middle line of the stem, or fore-boundary, to the middle line of the sternpost, or after-boundary. The half-breadth plan describes half the widest and longest level section in the ship, or, in other words, that of an horizontal plane, passing through the length of the ship at the *height of the greatest breadth*. The body plan describes the largest vertical and athwartship section of the ship, and it forms the boundary of all the other sections delineated within it. These drawings are usually constructed on a scale of ¼ inch to a foot, and when they have been fully settled, enlarged copies of them, to the full size of the ship, are traced with chalk on the floor of the *mould-loft*. This operation is technically called *laying off*, and it gives the workmen an exact idea of the position, size, and shape of the principal timbers of the ship. The place where the ship is raised is termed the *building-slip*, situated by the side of a river or other water sufficiently deep to float her when ready to be launched. On the floor of this slip are arranged blocks of oak, three feet high and four feet apart, in a row, along the direction of the length of the intended ship. On these blocks is laid the *keel*, which is the lowest timber in the ship, as upon it the whole fabric is raised. It is generally of elm, as that timber possesses strong, tough fibres, and is also not injured by the action of water when immersed. The size of the keel in a first-rate man-of-war is about twenty inches square, and of length proportionate to the size of the vessel. Below the main keel, pieces of elm, some five to six inches thick, are worked in, and the structure they form is termed the *false keel*, whose use is to give the ship greater immersion in the water, and thus prevent lee-way. At each extremity of the keel, extending to the middle, pieces of wood, termed the *dead-wood*, are placed, the upper surface of which is cut in a curvilinear form to adapt itself to the shape of the bottom of the ship. Beyond these, at each extremity of the keel likewise, a post is set up, called respectively the *stern*- and *stem-post*. The stern-post is usually of oak, in order to enable it to bear the great strain on it caused by the rudder, and its lower end is inserted in the keel by means of projections or teeth. The frame, or *ribs*, of a ship is composed of a great amount of timber, technically catalogued as *floors, cross-lines, half-floors, floors short and long-armed, first futtocks, second futtocks, third, fourth, and fifth futtocks*, and *top timbers*. Figs. 1918 and 1919 are intended to show in an elementary manner the combination by which strength is secured.

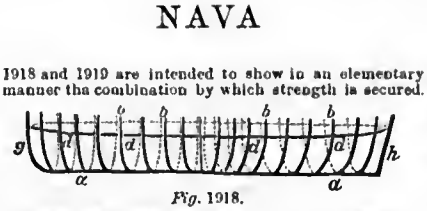


Fig. 1918.

The *keel*, *a*, is a massive beam, forming as it were the back-bone of the ship. Across it are laid the flat and lower ends of the ribs or timbers, *b*, which support the sides. On the floor formed by these cross-pieces is laid the *keelson*, c, an inner beam similar to the keel. The keelson is firmly bolted through the cross-pieces to the keel, thus holding the ribs at their bases the relative distances apart. Within the ship, on the inside of the ribs, a strong timber (*d*) called the *shelf* is bolted from stem to stern. This retains the ribs in a parallel position, and at the same time supports the *deck*, *e*. The deck, being slightly arched to prevent it from sinking in the middle under heavy burdens, has a tendency to force the vessel's sides outwards.

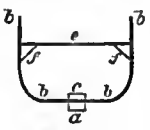


Fig. 1919.

This is prevented by the employment of knees, *f*, which are brackets — now most commonly of iron, but formerly of wood grown for the purpose. These knees hold the ribs to the cross-beam on which the deck rests. The beam thus has double functions. Through the knees it holds the sides together; and by its rigidity it prevents the ship being crushed inwards by the violence of the waves. From the respective ends of the keel rise the *stem*, *g*, and *stern-post*, *h*. At these points the ship's *beam*, or width, is the thickness of the post only. The pairs of ribs gradually become wider in their compass, till the widest part of the ship is reached. The ribs or timbers near the stem and stern are set at angles less than right angles to the keel, as shown in Fig. 1920, in which the spectator is supposed to look down from above. The parts of the vessel in which these ribs are thus obliquely set constitute the *cant-bodies*. The ribs being bolted at the proper distance, or *room and space* apart, the intervening space is occupied by *fillings in*, i. e. by timbers, somewhat less thick, jammed tightly between to a point above the water-mark. This gives solidity to the structure. The planking is attached to the ribs by means of bolts and trenails; but before the planks are attached, the intervals between the ribs are filled up with pieces of wood three inches deep, and also with cement, so as to give a certain solidity below the surface of the sea. According to Peake's *Rudiments of Naval Architecture*, "it is found in practice, from the form given to the bow and quarters under water being fine and sharp to insure velocity, that these extreme portions of the ship are not waterborne; and that thence the midship volume displaced must, to make up the whole displacement or weight, be on the contrary greater than the weight placed over it. The results which arise from this inequality between the superincumbent weights and the upward pressure of the water, are practically evinced by the falling of the extremes and the rising of the middle of the ship, causing her keel, after she has been some time afloat, to assume a curved form, technically termed *hogging*." The *wales* of a ship are those strong timber planks which rise above the surface of the water, and they are firmly affixed to the ribs, even before the planking is laid on. The *clamps* are thick plankings made to support the beams on which the decks rest. The beams are then masted, and are further supported by strong under-timbers, termed *knees*, which require to be of great strength, particularly in vessels of war, where the guns impose great pressure. The deck beams being adjusted, the framing of the deck is the next consideration; for many things have to be provided for, as hatchways, mast-holes, &c. The *breast-hooks* are the strong curved pieces of timber which cross the stem and form the bows. In order to bend the wood into the necessary curvature for knees, crutches, and so on, it is steamed in places made for the purpose in dockyards. The joints and seams of the external planking are made water-tight by forcing spun yarn and oakum into them. The oakum is pushed in by means of sharp iron wedges, termed *caulking-irons*. The seams are then closed with melted pitch applied by small mops, and lastly, as high up the side of the ship as the copper sheathing will come, a thread of spun yarn is laid on, and that again covered with a mixture of pitch and tar. The ship is then ready to be launched. After this she has to be sheathed with copper, and to receive her masts and rigging, &c. The remaining processes which she goes through will be found under the head of SHIP-BUILDING.

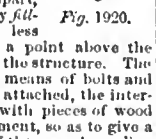


Fig. 1920.

Naval Crown, *n.* (*Antiq.* and *Her.*) Among the Romans, a crown, of gold or silver, resembling the prow of a ship, awarded to the man who first boarded a hostile vessel. In modern times, a naval crown, composed of a rim of gold round which are placed alternately prows of galleys and square sails, and supporting the crest in place of a wreath, occurs in various grants of arms to English naval commanders.

Fig. 1921.
NAVAL CROWN.

Na'van, a town of Ireland, county Meath, abt. 26 m. N.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 3,500.

Navarch, (*-ark.*) *n.* [Lat. *navarchus*, from Gr. *naus*, ship, and *archos*, leader.] Among the ancients, the admiral or commander of a fleet.

Nav'archy, *n.* Nautical skill, experience, or management.

Navar'ino, or **Navarin',** a seaport-town of Greece, in the Morea, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 6 m. N. of Modon. It stands near the site of Old Navarin, the Pylos of antiquity, and has a large harbor, sheltered by the island of Sphagia, famous in antiquity for the defeat of the Spartans by the Athenian navy. On Oct. 20, 1827, the combined fleets of France, England, and Russia defeated the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons under Ibrahim Pacha, in the Bay of Navarino. Of the Turkish fleet, consisting of 70 sail, no less than 62 were burned, sunk, or driven on shore complete wrecks.

Navarre, (*na-var'*) [Sp. *Navarra.*] A prov. and anc. kingdom of Spain, bounded N. by France, E. by Aragon, S. by Old Castile, and W. by the Basque provinces. *Area*, 2,440 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous and bleak, but in the valleys and along the river-banks the soil is very fertile. The principal rivers are, the Aragon, Zidacos, Arga, Ebro, and Bidassoa. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, barley, and oats. *Min.* Iron, copper, and rock-salt. *Prin. towns.* Pampeluna (the cap.), Tudela, Olite, and Estella. — *N.* was inhabited at an early period by the Vascones, who were expelled by the Romans. It was seized by the Visigoths in 470, invaded by the Saracens early in the 8th cent., and fell under the sway of Charlemagne in 778. It became an independent state in 855. In 1035 *N.* was divided into three kingdoms,— Navarre, Aragon, and Castile. The first two became united in 1076, and again separated in 1134. In 1285, it became an apanage of France, but recovered its independence in 1328. Ferdinand conquered it in 1512. The estates of *N.* took the oath of allegiance to him in 1513, and it was incorporated with Castile in 1515. After this act of spoliation, there remained nothing of the ancient kingdom of *N.* beyond a small territory on the N. side of the Pyrenees, which was subsequently united to the crown of France by Henri IV. of Bourbon, king of *N.*, whose mother, Jeanne d'Albret, was grand-daughter of Queen Catharine; and hence the history of *N.* ends with his accession to the French throne, in 1589. *Pop.* 310,944.

Navarre', in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co., about 55 m. S.E. by S. of Iowa City.

Navarrese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Navarro; plurally, the people of Navarre.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Navarre, or its inhabitants.

Navar'ro, or NOVARRO, in *California*, a small river flowing into the Atlantic Ocean from Mendocino co.

Navar'ro, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity River, Pecan Creek, and several less important streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Corsicana. *Pop.* about 8,000.

—A village of Leon co., about 60 m. N. of Huntsville.

Navaso'to, in *Texas*, a small river flowing into the Brazos, between Robertson and Brazos cos.

Navas'za, an island of the W. Indies, off the W. coast of Hayti, at the S.W. entrance of the Windward Passage; Lat. 18° 25' N., Lon. 75° 2' W.

Nave, *n.* [A. S. *nafu*, *nafa*; D. *naaf*; Dan. *nav*; Ger. *nabe*, the middle of a wheel. See NAVAL.] (*Mach.*) The hollow of the central block or hub of a wheel, into which the ends of the axle are inserted; — also, the hub itself.

Nave, *n.* [Fr. *nef*; Lat. *navis*, a ship.] (*Arch.*) The body of a church west of the choir, in which the general congregation assembls. In large edifices, it consists of a central division, with two or more aisles; and there are, in some structures, several small chapels on the sides beyond the aisles.

Navel, (*na'vl.*) *n.* [A. S. *nafel*, *nafol*; Du. *navel.*] (*Anat.*) The centre of the body in a full-grown 9-months' child, and, in the fœtus, the opening through which the navel-string passes from the liver of the child to the placenta or after-birth of the mother. The navel-string, umbilical cord, or *funis*, as this important part is differently called, is composed of a series of vessels—an artery, vein, nerve, and lymphatic tube — all loosely twined, like the strands of a rope, round each other, and varying in length from 1 to 2 feet. It is through the medium of the navel-cord that arterial blood and nervous power from the mother are carried to nourish the fœtus, and the venous blood and impurities brought from it. The cord is sometimes every inch or so doubled upon itself in the form of a series of knots; this is a provision to allow of greater extension, without incurring the risk of making the cord tense. With some children the navel-cord is remarkably short, and neither knotted nor twisted; when such is the case, it is certain to delay the labor very materially, and add considerably to the maternal pains, the shortness of the string preventing the head from descending freely, though the contractions of the uterus are strong, and no other impediment exists. After the birth of the child, and the new circulation has been established in the infant, the navel-cord is tied about 2 inches from the body, and then divided; in the course of a week or fortnight the fragment left sloughs or drops off, leaving, when it has been properly attended to, that closed but indented cavity known as the navel.

Na'vel-gall, *n.* A bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse behind the saddle, right against the navel.

Na'vel-string, *n.* (*Anat.*) The umbilical cord.

Na'vel-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COTYLEDON.

Na'vew, *n.* (*Bot.*) The French turnip, *Brassica napus*, q. v.

Navic'ular, *a.* Having reference to small ships or boats.

(*Bot.*) Boat-shaped; cymbiform.

Navigabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *navigabilité.*] Navigableness; condition or capacity of being navigable.

Nav'igable, *a.* That may be navigated, or passed in ships or vessels, as a river.

Nav'igableness, *n.* The state or quality of being navigable; capacity to be passed in vessels.

Nav'igably, *adv.* In a navigable manner.

Nav'igate, *v.n.* [Lat. *navigo, navigatus,* from *navis,* a ship, and *ago,* to conduct.] To conduct or guide a ship on the sea.—To pass over water in ships; to sail.

—*v. a.* To steer, direct, or manage in sailing, as a vessel. —To pass over in ships; to sail on, as a sea or ocean.

Naviga'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *navigatio.*] The art of conducting a ship from one port to another on the sea; or, in other words, *N.* is the application of plane trigonometry to the solution of the various problems in *plane* and *globular sailing;* of which the object is to find the position of a ship at sea, and the direction and distance it ought to sail in order to reach its intended port. The earliest known records of the practice of navigation are those of the Egyptians, who are said to have established commercial relations with India. The Phœnicians, however, were the most distinguished of early navigators, as they traded with nearly every nation known to them. Tyre was their central port, and, in fact, the port of the world during that æra, it being the centre of commerce, and well designated as the "mart of nations." They procured wood from Lebanon for the purposes of ship-building, and were masters of a considerable fleet shortly after their first attempts. By the aid of their marine establishment they were able to send out colonies, which soon even rivalled the parent country. Of these Carthage was the chief, and she possessed fleets which sailed along the western coasts both of Europe and Africa, after passing through the Straits of Gibraltar. The Greeks were the next to prosecute navigation; the voyage of the celebrated Argonauts is too well known to be here recapitulated. Next, the Romans pursued the art, and by its means were enabled to reduce Egypt, and to raise the port of Alexandria to a position of wealth and commercial activity only second to Rome. After the fall of the Roman empire, navigation received but little impetus for some time, and its resuscitation is doubtless due to the Genoese, although it is sometimes claimed by the French. Venice next devoted herself to careering over the seas. Contemporaneous with the revival of navigation in the south of Europe, a society of merchants was amalgamated for the further prosecution of commerce, termed the Hanseatic League, which not only extended trade to the Eastern and Western Indies, but also drew up rules for the guidance of mariners, still known under the title of Usages and Customs of the Sea. (See Hanseatic League.) The progress of navigation from this period down to the present time may easily be traced, and many and great are the improvements which have taken place both in the form of the vessels used for the purpose, as well as in the methods employed in working them. In former days, merely galleys were used with rowers; but in the present day, rowers have been superseded by the improvements which have been made in the formation of the sails and rigging of ships, which enable them to sail in any direction by means of tacking, even against a contrary wind. Of late years, the use of steam as a propelling power has completely remodelled navigation, and a new æra has opened, which constantly brings forth some new improvement or fresh discovery. The ancients were certainly not so skilled in finding their latitudes, nor in steering their vessels as the moderns, who possess an inestimable advantage over the former in the discovery of the mariner's compass. (See Compass.) They used generally to steer by the sun in the daytime, and by the north-star at night; consequently, when the heavens were overcast, they were deprived of their means of progression, and had, therefore, to leave off prosecuting their voyages until the sky became clear again. For some time after the invention of the mariner's compass, navigation was still very imperfect, in consequence of the inaccuracies of the plane chart, which was the only one then known; and not much was done until the publication of Mercator's chart, which greatly altered former theories on the subject of navigating the ocean. Mercator is not, however, believed to have been the real inventor of this valuable map,—that honor being ascribed to Edward Wright, an Englishman. At the first appearance of this chart (see Map), it was not rightly understood; but in the year 1592 its merit was fully allowed, and was further established, some seven years later, by the publication of Wright's treatise on "The Correction of Certain Errors in Navigation," in which he gives various tables of latitude for dividing the meridian, and other suggestions. (See Latitude and Longitude.) The next great step in the history of navigation was the invention of logarithmic tables, by John Napier (*q. v.*), and the increased facilities which they gave in making long calculations, thereby insuring greater accuracy. (See Logarithms.) Having thus given a brief sketch of the rise and improvement in navigation, it will be now necessary to show how and by what means it is carried on. The instruments needed, besides the compass, are a *quadrant* to measure the altitudes of the heavenly bodies, and a *sextant* to measure the distance between the moon and the stars. (See Quadrant and Sextant.) The navigator should also be provided with logarithmic tables, in order to allow him to develop his observations; a copy of the "Nautical Almanac," to give him useful information with regard to the places and declination of the planets and stars; and, finally, he should be provided with the general and local charts applicable to his contemplated voyage. Having left port, the mariner, just when the last land is about to disappear, selects some conspicuous point, of which the latitude and longitude are known in his tables, and, placing a compass in some elevated position, remote from any iron object which might disturb its polarity, proceeds to determine the bearing of the headland, and so estimate his distance from it, either by the progress made from it, or by the ready calculation of a practised eye. This is called, in nautical parlance, *taking the departure,* and it is, along with the time of making the observation, carefully noted in the log-book, (a journal carefully kept on board, in which entries are made each day, of every circumstance connected with the ship, from the date of her leaving harbor until her return.) The first thing which the mariner does after making that offing, which prudence dictates, in order to avoid the dangers of the land, is to shape a correct course to the port for which he is bound. To commence, he searches in his chart to see if any rocks, shoals, or other obstacles are in the way of a direct route, and if so, he directs his course primarily, so as to avoid them; if not, the difference in latitude and longitude between the two ports being taken, the distance and course can be obtained by the aid of trigonometry. The shortest way to any two places on the face of the globe, is the arc of the great circle passing through those two places. (See Meridian.) At the first noon succeeding his departure, the mariner takes his reckoning; and this period being determined by the passage of the sun over the meridian, is, therefore, well chosen as the beginning of the day. The log-slate (a double slate, on which events are marked down before being copied, at the close of the day, into the log-book) being marked, he copies the courses and distances run, if from head-winds, or other causes, they have been various. The departure from land is also esteemed a course, as is also the current, if there be any known one. He next proceeds to find the difference in latitude and departure from the meridian corresponding to each course, either by geometrical calculation, or, more expeditiously, by the tables; then he adds the several differences of latitude and departure, and if they be of different names,—for instance, some north, some south, some east, or west, he deducts the less from the greater. With the remaining difference of latitude and departure, he not only finds the course and distances made good, but also the latitude and longitude; the difference of latitude being applied to the latitude left, either by adding or subtracting in sailing from or towards the equator, gives at once the latitude of the ship. The most general method of navigating is termed *dead reckoning;* but it is far from being as correct as might be desired. It does very well, however, for short voyages, made not far from land; but in long voyages remote errors accumulate so quickly, that the mariner would find himself far from having kept his right course, and, indeed, might be hundreds of miles away from it. The errors which attend navigation by dead reckoning often escape calculation, as they result from the bad steerage, lee-way, heave of the sea, unknown currents, and many other circumstances which imperceptibly cause the vessel to deviate greatly from her course. It becomes necessary, therefore, for the mariner, in long voyages, to resort to those immovable guides in the heavens that the Deity has placed. All the heavenly bodies are brought by the revolution of the earth daily to the meridian, at which time, if their latitude be measured, their declination, or distance from the equinox being known, the latitude of the ship may be readily deduced; it may also be obtained from single or double altitudes of bodies not in the meridian, if the times be accurately known. But the meridian altitude of the sun is the one which furnishes the readiest and easiest method for obtaining the latitude. The method of obtaining the sun's meridian altitude may be described as follows: Furnished with a sextant, circle, or octant of reflection, the observer goes on deck, and having examined the adjustment of his instrument, proceeds to bring down the image of the sun, reflected by its mirror, until the lower limb just sweeps the horizon. He continues to follow and measure its ascent until it ceases to rise; the moment that it commences to fall, and the lower limb dips in the horizon, the sun has passed the meridian. The altitude marked by the index on the limb of the instrument is then read off, and is next corrected. First, the observer adds the semi-diameter, in order to make the altitude apply to the centre of the object; he next subtracts the dip, to meet the errors caused by the extension of the horizon, owing to the rotundity of the earth and the elevation of his eye; also the refraction of the atmosphere, by which the object, when not vertical, is made to appear higher than its true place; lastly, he adds the parallax, (a small correction, inconsiderable from the sun's distance,) in order to reduce the calculation from the centre of the earth, from which point all calculations are made, and which is ever supposed to be the station of an observer. Having made all these corrections, which most mariners can easily do in a short time, by adding twelve minutes, the true meridian altitude of the sun will be gained. Taking this from 90°, gives its zenith distance, or distance from that point in the heavens which is immediately over the observer. If the sun were forever on the equinoctial, the zenith distance would always be the latitude; but as it is only twice a year on it, and as his distance from it increases at times to 20°, it becomes necessary to take this distance (called his *declination*) into the calculation. The sun's declination is given in the almanac for the noon of each day; by correcting it for the time anticipated or elapsed, according as the sun comes first to him or to the *first meridian,* by his position E. or W. of it, the observer obtains the declination for noon at his own position. This declination applied to the zenith distance, by adding when the sun is on the same side, gives the true latitude. The knowledge of latitude is obviously more important to a thorough seaman, and it is desirable to know at once, and to be able to tell at any hour of the day, the position of a ship on the ocean. There are various methods for finding the longitude; but in all of them the great element is time. For, as the earth performs her diurnal revolution in 24 hours, from the time any given meridian is brought under the sun until it reaches it again, it follows that 24 hours and 360 degrees are both equal to a circle, and that the equator and other circles of longitude may be indifferently estimated by either of these divisions. Consequently, the difference in time between any two places is no other than the difference between the sun's coming to the respective meridians, or, in other words, their difference of longitude; and hence it follows that if we, by any means, simultaneously ascertain the time of the observation at the first meridian and the time on board ship, we shall have obtained the longitude. The easiest way of doing this is by means of a chronometer. (See article on the subject.) To find the longitude by means of it, the mariner has only to take any observation of the sun, or star, when rising or falling, rapidly, and deduce the time of the ship; this, compared with the time at the first meridian, simultaneously given by the chronometer, at once determines the longitude. Ships generally carry three or four chronometers, in order to insure greater accuracy by means of comparing them with one another. The most expeditious plan for obtaining the longitude is undoubtedly by observing the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. The theory with regard to the times of immersion and mersion at the first meridian is noted in the almanac, and these, compared with the times at which the observer notices the same by means of a good telescope, determine the longitude. The *lunar theory* is another method, and it consists in observing the distance of the moon from the sun and fixed stars, and by comparing the time of observation with that time at which the almanac shows a similar distance at the first meridian. In conclusion, it may be mentioned that there are other things to be borne in mind by the mariner, as every circumstance occurring in nature should be the means of insuring him guidance and information,—the drift of currents, the color of the sea (an admirable guide near coasts), the flight of birds, and many other simple circumstances. He should likewise ever carefully observe the barometer, in order to learn the changes of the weather. By the means which have been now fully stated, by common care, and by the will of Providence, the trackless ocean has highways upon it as plain to the initiated as the commonest turnpike-roads.

Nav'igator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *navigateur.*] One who navigates or sails; chiefly, one who directs the course of a ship, or who is skilful in the art of navigation.

Nav'igators' (or Samo'an) Islands, a group of Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, lying N. of the Friendly Islands, between Lat. 13° 30′ and 14° 30′ S., Lon. 168° and 173° W.; *area,* 2,650 sq. m. The principal islands are Manua, Tutuila, Ufoln, and Savaii. They are generally mountainous, and the soil fertile. *Prod.* Coffee, sugar, cocoa-nuts, bananas, &c. *Pop.* estim. at 56,000.

Navig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *navis,* ship, and *gerire,* to carry.] Capable of floating vessels.

Nav'vy, *n.* [A contraction of *navigator.*] In England, a laborer on railroads, and other public works. (Cant.)

Na'vy, *n.* [Norm. *navie,* a navy, ships, from Lat. *naris,* Gr. *naus,* a ship.] A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company.—The whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation or king. —The officers and men belonging to a navy.—For the navy of the U. States, see United States, § *Navy;* and for the navies of foreign nations, see their respective names.

Na'vy Bread, or **Bis'cuit,** *n.* A small, flat bread, rendered dry and hard by baking, in order to its long preservation. The *unfermented* or *unleavened B.,* generally known as *common sea-biscuits* or *ship-bread,* are made of wheaten flour (retaining some of the bran), water, and common salt. The materials are kneaded together, either by manual labor—that is, by the hands and feet of the workmen—or by introducing the materials into a long trough or box, with a central shaft, to which a series of knives is attached, and which is made to revolve rapidly by machinery. The mass of dough so obtained is then kneaded and thinned out into a sheet the proper thickness of the *B.,* by being passed and repassed between heavy rollers. This sheet being placed below a roller with knife-edge shapes, is readily cut into hexagonal (six-sided) or round pieces of dough, of the required size of the biscuits. These slabs of *B.* are then introduced into an oven for about 12 minutes, and are placed in a warm room for 2 or 3 days, to become thoroughly dry. The more modern oven is open at both ends, and the *B.* being placed in a frame-work, are drawn by chains through the oven. So rapidly is this operation conducted, that about 2,000 lbs. weight of *B.* are passed through one of these ovens every day of ten hours.

Nax'ia, (anc. *Naxos,*) an island of the Grecian archipelago, the largest of the Cyclades group, 5 m. E. of Paros; Lat. of Naxia (the cap.) 37° N., Lon. 35° 26′ E.; *area,* 106 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, Zia, its highest peak, attaining an elevation of 3,310 ft. The soil is fertile, but agriculture is very backward. *Pop.* 14,500.

Nay, *adv.* [A.S. *ne,* not, by no means.] Not; no; a word that expresses negation, dissent, or refusal.—Not

only so; not this alone; intimating that something is to be added by way of amplification.

Nay, n. Denial; refusal.

Nay'lor's Store, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Charles co., abt. 20 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Nazaire', (**St.**,) a town of France, dep. Loire Inférieure, 30 m. W. of Nantes, on the Loire, and near its mouth; pop. 4,900.

Nazarean, Nazarene', n. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name originally given to all Christians, from the fact of the Redeemer having been identified with Nazareth; but later, the term was applied to a sect who blended the Mosaic law with the Gospel. The term was also one of contempt, given by the Gentiles to the followers of Christ.

Naz'areth, (now *Nasirah*,) a town of Asiatic Turkey, in that part of Palestine anciently called Galilee, 6 m. W.S.W. of Mount Tabor. This small town derives all its historical importance from having been the residence of the parents of Jesus, who consequently lived there till the beginning of his mission. It is situated on the W. side of a narrow oblong basin (see *Fig.* 2241), or depressed valley, about a mile long, by a quarter of a mile broad. The buildings stand on the lower part of the slope of the western hill, which rises steep and high above them. It is now a small, but more than usually

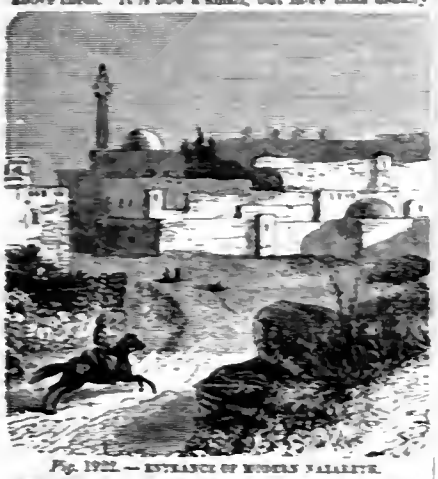


Fig. 1922. — ENTRANCE OF MODERN NAZARETH.

well-built place, containing about 3,000 inhabitants, of whom two-thirds are Christians. The flat-roofed houses are built of stone, and are mostly two stories high. The environs are planted with luxuriantly growing fig-trees, olive-trees, and vines, and the crops of corn are scarcely equalled throughout the length and breadth of Canaan. All the spots which could be supposed to be in any way connected with the history of Christ are, of course, pointed out by the monks and local guides, but on authority too precarious to deserve any credit, and with circumstances too puerile for reverence.

Naz'areth, a town of Brazil, on the river Jaguaripe, abt. 40 m. above the Atlantic Ocean; pop. 2,500.

Naz'areth, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., abt. 59 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Naz'arite, n. [Heb. *nazar*, to separate.] Among the ancient Jews, one who, for a certain period, or for life, devoted himself to the service of Jehovah, by observing a more than ordinary degree of purity. Samson and John the Baptist were Nazarites. During their vow they did not cut their hair, abstained from wine and all manner of strong drinks, and from contact with the dead.

Naz'aritism, n. The vow and practice of a Nazarite.

Naze, n. [A.S. *naze*.] A headland; a promontory; a ness.

Naze, (**The**,) (*naze*,) a cape forming the S. extremity of Norway, in the North Sea; Lat. 57° 47′ N., Lon. 7° 3′ E.

N.B., an abbreviation for Lat. *nota bene*, mark well.

Neagh, (Lough,) a lake of Ireland, in Ulster, on the S.W. border of co. Antrim. It covers an area of abt. 150 sq. m., and has a mean depth of 40 ft. It receives the Upper Bann, Blackwater, and several smaller streams, and discharges its surplus waters by the Lower Bann, which empties into the Atlantic.

Neal, (*neel*,) v. a. To temper by a gradual and regulated heat; to anneal. (R.)

—v. n. To be tempered in fire. (R.)

Neal, Joun, an American author and poet, b. at Falmouth, New Portland, Maine, 1793. Beginning life as a shop-boy at the age of twelve, he learned and then taught penmanship and drawing. At the age of 21, he was a dry-goods retailer, first in Boston, and then in New York; and a year after, became a wholesale jobber in this business in Baltimore, in partnership with another American literary and pulpit celebrity, John Pierpont. They failed in 1816, and *N.* turned his attention to the study of law. With the energy which acquired for him the *sobriquet* of "John O'Cataract," affixed to his poem, *The Battle of Niagara*, he went through the usual seven years' law-course in one, besides studying several languages, and writing for a subsistence. In 1817, he published *Keep Cool*, a novel; the next year, a volume of poems; in 1819, *Otho*, a five-act tragedy; and in 1822, four novels — *Seventy-Six*, *Logan*, *Randolph*, and *Errata*. These impetuous works were each written in from twenty-seven to thirty-nine days. In 1824, he went to England, where he wrote extensively for magazines, and enjoyed the friendship and hospitality of Jeremy Bentham. On his return to America, he settled in his native town, practised law, wrote, edited newspapers, gave lectures, and occupied his leisure hours in teaching boxing, fencing, and gymnastics. Among his numerous works are *Brother Jonathan*, *Ecclesiad*, *Paper*, *Benjamin's Morals and Legislation*, *Authorship*, *Down-Easters*, *True Womanhood*, *Rachel Dyer*, *Romance*, *Errata*, *Logic*, *Criminal Code*, *Education*, *Rights of Women*, *Portraits of Distinguished Americans*, *Principles of Penal Law*, *Duelling*, *Law Reporting*, *Law Reform*, *Law Practice*, *Law Maxims*, *Law Miscellanies*, *Law Nuts*, *Law Cases*, *Law Chronicles*, *Law Sketches*, *Law Tracts*, *Law Essays*, *Law Lectures*, *Law Letters*, *Law Speeches*, *Law Addresses*, *Law Reports*, *Law Digests*, *Law Abridgments*, *Law Commentaries*, *Law Treatises*, *Law Dictionaries*, *Law Encyclopedias*, *Law Libraries*, *Law Schools*, *Law Students*, *Law Professors*, *Law Deans*, *Law Boards*, *Law Committees*, *Law Commissions

of the Platte, which extends from 100 to 200 m. on each side of that broad and swift but shallow river. Passing E., the first stream tributary to this beautiful valley is the Wood River, flowing in from the N. opposite Grand Island. The next is the Loup Fork, with its many

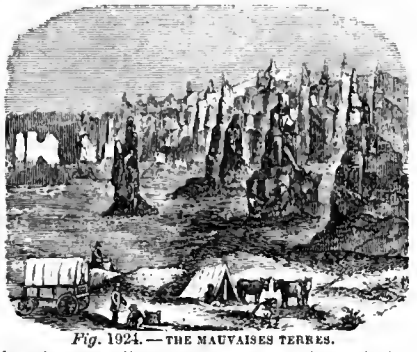


Fig. 1924. — THE MAUVAISES TERRES.

branches, extending far into the W. region, and which empties its waters at Columbus. Lastly, the Elkhorn, rising in the N. part of the State, commingles with the Platte, at least 250 m. N.E. of its source, and within 25 m. of the point where the Platte itself, after coursing its way from the mountains of Colorado — the back-bone of the continent, is absorbed into the Missouri. With the exception of Salt Creek and its affluents, no stream falls into the Platte on the S., the waters on that side running S., even though in some places rising within 10 to 15 m. of its banks; thus indicating considerable elevation in the ground immediately back from the river, and from thence a gradual declination to and beyond the Kansas. The S. portion is watered by the Great and Little Nemaha, the Big and Little Blue, and the Republican, with their many tributaries; all these rivers are deep and narrow when compared with the Platte.—*Soil and Veg.* The country is marked by three classes of land: bottom-land, table, and inarable. The first, having a width of from 1 to 12 m., presents on its surface occasional heavy growths of timber, sometimes extending over the bluffs to the table-lands. Wood in *N.* is not abundant, consisting of fir varieties only; the cottonwood is the most considerable. Oak, elm, hickory, and huckberry are also found. The soil of the arable portion of the State is a rich loam with an impregnation of lime, and varying from 2 to 10 ft. in depth, the deepest being of course on the bottom-lands, which receive the debris from the bluffs. This loam is free from gravel, easily ploughed, very friable, resisting unusual wet or drought, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of corn and wheat. The common garden vegetables are in abundance, attaining an unusual size. Wild plums, grapes, cherries, and bops, grow in profusion, and in the S.E. part of the State, apples, peaches, and pears are successfully cultivated. The destiny of *N.* is that of an agricultural and grazing country, millions of acres being available for tillage, and millions more for grazing-cattle. Herds are driven from Kansas to fatten on the succulent grasses. Beyond the 23d deg. of Lon. the lands are not available for farming purposes except in the bottoms. E. of this line, not less than 25,000,000 acres are available for stock, grain, or general crops; 13,700,000 being first class, 3,000,000 second class, and 8,300,000 third-class land. The first embraces the bottoms and the equally productive prairies; the second comprises prairies which, although quite productive, are broken by water-worn drains; while the third-class land is subject to drought, and of a sandy character. The grazing region of the State comprises 23,000,000 acres, 12,500,000 of which are well watered, as are also 10,500,000 in the spring, but dry in summer. The State includes 61,000 acres of swamp, of which some 44,000 are reclaimable. The sterile soil of the State may be made productive with irrigation by artesian wells. — *Clim.* The climate of the State is dry and exhilarating. The spring and fall are the rainy seasons, affording sufficient moisture for the growths of the soil, but in the summer and winter the weather is dry. The heat of the summer, however, is tempered by the prairie winds, and the nights are quite cool. The fall months of the year are extremely pleasant, and cold weather seldom commences before the latter part of Dec. — *Min.* Minerals have not yet been found to any extent. Coal has been discovered in some parts of the State,—several companies being engaged in mining,—but it has not so far yielded sufficient quantities for the home demand. Building-limestone has also been discovered, and is in daily use for the erection of dwellings; as, also, is a dark-yellowish gray sandstone, and a dark-red freestone. Clay, for the manufacture of brick, is easily obtained, and this branch of business is being successfully followed. *N.* has extensive saline deposits in the S.E., at the head of Salt Creek, the main basin embracing 300 acres, and yielding 16¾ per cent. of salt. The geological exploration has embraced the cos. of Cass, Douglas, Gage, Jones, Jefferson, Johnson, Lancaster, Lucas, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Richardson, and Sarpy, comprising the larger portion of the settled counties S. of the Platte. An extensive collection of carboniferous fossils has been obtained, and abundant materials are expected illustrative of the geology of the State, which for agricultural and grazing purposes promises to be second to none in the Union. — *Agric.* The agricultural returns for the year 1868 present the following figures:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cultivation.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian Corn.....bush.	3,185,000	139,082	$2,197,650
Wheat..... "	565,000	36,451	542,600
Rye ..... "	1,900	103	1,900
Oats ..... "	544,000	17,894	293,760
Barley ..... "	7,000	280	9,870
Potatoes ..... "	300,000	4,545	315,000
Tobacco..... lbs.	21,000	40	4,620
Hay..... ..... tons.	35,700	19,090	192,780
Total.....	....	217,485	$3,557,980

Estimated increase in Indian corn sown, 74,499 acres, while the total average cash value of the above products was set down as being $16.35 per acre. The farming-stock in the State, during the same year, was reported thus: Horses, 19,356, value $1,814,237; mules, 1,372=$193,328; oxen and other cattle, 99,091=$2,974,779; milch-cows, 42,071=$1,724,911; sheep, 22,050=$59,779; hogs, 65,637=$419,420; summing up a total valuation of $7,186,454. *N.* had, in 1869, 40,944,792 acres of public lands remaining undisposed of. — *Publ. Div.* The State is divided into 29 counties, as follows:

Black Bird,	Dodge,	L'Eau qui Court,	Platte,
Buffalo,	Douglas,	Lancaster,	Richardson,
Burt,	Gage,	Lincoln,	Saline,
Cass,	Hall,	Merrick,	Sarpy,
Cedar,	Jefferson,	Nemaha,	Saunders,
Cuming,	Johnson,	Otoe,	Seward,
Dakota,	Kearney,	Pawnee,	Washington.
Dixon,			

Principal cities and towns. Omaha, Nebraska City, Lincoln (State cap.), Columbus, Tremont, Grand Island, &c. — *Railroads.* *N.* promises to be the focal centre of a radii of railroads. The *Union Pacific* bisects it from E. to W. for a distance of 500 miles, while from Omaha, railroads extend to Chicago, to Sioux City, to St. Joseph, Mo., to St. Louis, to Hannibal, Mo., to Atchison and Leavenworth, Kansas, and other points S. of that city. The State has granted 2,000 acres of land to the mile to all new lines, until the lands set apart for that purpose shall be exhausted. — *Govt. and Finances.* The government is carried on by an executive consisting of a governor and other officers, and by a legislature of two houses, viz., a Senate consisting of 13 members, and a House of Representatives of 39 members. The elective franchise is accorded to every male citizen of adult age, who shall have been an actual resident of the State for 6 months of the 40 days consecutively, and of the precinct or ward where he intends to vote, 10 days next preceding an election. *N.* sends two senators, and one delegate to the lower house of the National Congress. In 1869, the value of real estate was assessed in round numbers at $13,000,000; personal property, $28,000,000; and annual product of skilled and unskilled labor, $18,000,000. — *Educ., &c.* The legislature, in 1869, passed measures securing large and bountiful provision for the encouragement of education in *N.*; university, college, and normal and public school lands being granted liberally. A normal school, established at Peru, in Nemaha co., in 1867, is progressing favorably. Adequate provision is also made for institutions for the cure and relief of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane.—*Hist.* *N.* was organized by Act of Congress as a territory, May 30, 1854, and admitted into the Union Mar. 1, 1867. *Pop.* (1870), 119,696.

Nebras'ka, in *California*, a village of Sierra co., abt. 10 m. E. of Downieville.

Nebras'ka, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 607.

Nebras'ka, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jennings co., abt. 62 m. W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nebras'ka, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Page co.; *pop.* 689. —A village of Pottawattomie co.

Nebras'ka City, in *Nebraska*, a town, cap. of Otoe co., abt. 46 m. S. of Omaha. It is a place of much activity, and is increasing rapidly in population and importance. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Nebuchadnez'zar, NEBUCHADREZZAR, NABUCHODONOSOR, or NEBUCODONOSOR, a king of Assyria, who lived in the 7th century B. C. The chief events of his reign were his defeat of the Medes under their king Arphaxad, and his sending a force of 120,000 foot and 12,000 horse, under Holofernes, against Israel. — See JUDITH.

Nebuchadnez'zar, or **Nabopolas'sar,** a king of Babylon, who reigned from 626 to 605 B. C. He united with Astyages in the conquest of Syria, and founded the second Syrio-Babylonian empire.

Nebuchadnez'zar, or NEBUCHADREZZAR, surnamed *The Great*, was the son and successor of the preceding. He immediately entered upon a war, by which he extended his empire over the greater part of Asia, and from the Caucasian Mountains in the north to the Great Desert of Africa in the south. He defeated the Edomites and Ammonites, took Jerusalem, and led the inhabitants captive to Babylon. His vassal king of Judah, Jechoniah, having revolted, he thirteen years later deposed him, and put an end to the kingdom of Judah. He next turned his arms against Tyre, which, after an obstinate resistance of more than twelve years, he finally took, and which, with Egypt and Persia, made his empire and power enormous. *N.* died 562 B. C., after which the overgrown empire rapidly declined. It was to this king that the Jewish captive Daniel interpreted the dream that so truly foreshadowed the fall and ruin of his empire. The celebrated hanging-gardens of Babylon, one of the seven wonders of the world, were executed by this monarch, to please his beautiful wife, a Median princess.

Neb'ula, *n.*; *pl.* NEBULÆ. [Lat.; Gr. *nephos*, *nephele*, a cloud.] (*Astron.*) A name given to certain diffuse cloudy patches of light which have been discovered in all parts of the heavens. These objects appear to be attributable to two totally distinct causes: first, those in which, by the aid of powerful telescopes, we can resolve luminous patches into distinct stars; and second, those which are found to consist of a diffuse substance pervading space. The application of the telescope to astronomical science revealed the nature of the first class of nebulæ, namely, clusters of stars; such, for example, as the group of the Pleiades, that of the Hyades in the constellation Taurus, and that which surrounds θ Argus, &c. All these clusters have very precise and well-defined forms, and are constituted of stars which are very near each other. For the first examination and analysis of these remarkable objects, astronomy is indebted to Sir W. Herschel, who divided them into the following classes: — 1. Clusters of stars in which the stars are clearly distinguishable. 2. Resolvable nebulæ, or such as excite a suspicion that they consist of stars, and which any increase of the power of the telescope might be expected to resolve into distinct stars. 3. Nebulæ, properly so called, in which there is no appearance of separate stars. 4. Planetary nebulæ. 5. Stellar nebulæ. 6. Nebulous stars. For several years Herschel maintained that all nebulæ were clusters of stars; but a series of minute and very delicate observations of the most conscientious character induced him to modify his views on the subject. In a memoir of his, written in 1771, he writes, "There are nebulosities which are not of a starry nature." From that time it was understood among astronomers that the stars, the planets, the satellites, and the comets, were not the only celestial objects to which attention was to be directed. There were also the true nebulæ, the diffuse celestial matter which opened up a new field of philosophical research. The first nebula mentioned in the annals of astronomy is the nebula in the girdle of Andromeda; it was discovered, in 1612, by Simon Marius. That astronomer compared the light of the nebula to that of a candle seen through a piece of horn. In 1656, Huygens described, in his "*Systema Saturnium*," the great nebula in the constellation of Orion, situated near the sword-scabbard around the star marked Θ. It would appear, however, that this same nebula was known to Cysatus, the Swiss astronomer, as early as the year 1618. In 1716, Halley, having undertaken to enumerate the known nebulæ, found that their number amounted only to six, — the two before cited and four others. In 1755, however, Lacaille, during his residence at the Cape of Good Hope, determined the positions of fourteen nebulæ, in the structure of which his weak telescopes showed nothing definite, and fourteen other nebulæ, which the same telescopes resolved into stars. In 1786, Sir William Herschel published a catalogue of 1,000 nebulæ or clusters of stars, and three years afterwards, to the astonishment of observers, produced a second catalogue, quite as extensive as the first; and, in 1802, a third catalogue of 500 nebulæ in addition. Those nebulæ which can be resolved into separate stars exhibit a great variety of forms. There are some which, at once very elongated and very narrow, might be even taken for simple luminous lines of a straight or serpentine form. There are others, again, which open in the form of a fan, resembling the jet of light which escapes from a strongly electrified point. In some the centres are not distinguished by any regularity; in others, one might expect to see the head of a comet, with its nucleus. The forms of very large diffuse nebulæ, properly so called, do not appear to admit of definition. They have no regular outline; they display all the fantastic figures which characterize clouds carried away and tossed about by violent and often contrary winds. The light of these large milky patches is generally very faint and uniform; but here and there are to be remarked some spaces brighter than the other parts. It is argued by some astronomers, that the phosphorescent matter constituting the diffuse nebulæ, is gradually condensed into stars. This bold idea is not so novel as it has been generally imagined to be. As early as 1572, Tycho Brahe regarded the new star of that year as the recent agglomeration of the diffuse matter distributed in space, which he called the celestial matter. The term of *planetary nebulæ* was applied by Sir W. Herschel to those nebulæ which resembled in form the planets of our own

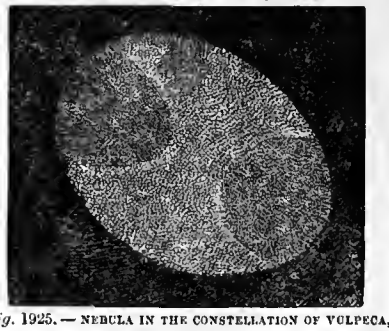


Fig. 1925. — NEBULA IN THE CONSTELLATION OF VULPECA, (as it appeared to Sir John Herschel.)

system. He also applied the term *nebulous stars* to those stars which were surrounded by a nebulosity depending upon themselves, and constituting an integral part of them, such as the star of the eighth magnitude situated in the left foot of Perseus. Among the most singular

nebular phenomena are the Magellanic clouds, situated in the southern hemisphere. The larger of these covers 42 square degrees, and the smaller 10 square degrees of the celestial vault. In a fine moonlight night the smaller cloud becomes entirely effaced, and the other loses a large part of its brightness. The latest contributions to nebular astronomy are due to Lord Rosse. One of the most remarkable facts disclosed by his observations consists in the spiral arrangement of several of the nebulæ. It would also appear from them, that several nebulæ which had been considered irresolvable, consist of clusters of stars. This would seem to suggest that all objects of this class are in reality agglomerations of stars, but the subject is one on which there is considerable diversity of opinion.

(*Med.*) A slight speck on the cornea; a mist or cloud suspended in the urine. — *Dunglison.*

Neb'ular, *a.* Pertaining to nebulæ.

Neb'ule, *n.* (*Arch.*) An ornament of the zigzag form, but without angles; it is chiefly found in the remains of Saxon architecture, in the archivolts of doors and windows.

Nebulos'ity, *n.* The state of being nebulous; haziness; cloudiness.

Neb'ulous, *a.* Cloudy; hazy; misty; as, *nebulous* weather.

(*Astron.*) Pertaining to, or having the appearance of a nebula.

Neb'uly, *a.* Decorated with wavy lines.

(*Her.*) See Line.

Neece'da, or **Necedah,** in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Juneau co., abt. 20 m. N. of Manston: *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Necessa'rian, *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian.

—*a.* Relating to necessarianism.

Necessa'rianism, *n.* The doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Nec'essarily, *adv.* By necessity; in such a manner that it cannot be otherwise; indispensably; by unavoidable consequence.

Nec'essariness, *n.* The state or quality of being necessary.

Nec'essary, *a.* [Fr. *necessaire*; Lat. *necessarius*, from *necesse* — *ne*, not, and *cedo*, *cessum*, to yield. See Cede.] That cannot be put off, or which is unavoidable; inevitable or indispensable; that must be, and cannot be otherwise. — Indispensably requisite; needful; essential; that which cannot be otherwise without preventing the purpose intended; inevitable, as a conclusion or a result. — Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; — opposed to *free*; as, is man a *necessary* or a *free* agent?

—*n.* Something necessary or indispensable to some purpose; an essential; a requisite; a requirement; — used generally in the plural.

"We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us." — *Duty of Man.*

—A water-closet; a privy; a house of convenience.

Necessita'rian, *n.* A necessarian; one who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity.

Neces'sitate, *v. a.* To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

—To compel; to force; to oblige; not to leave free.

Necessita'tion, *n.* The act of making necessary; compulsion. (R.)

Neces'sitous, *a.* Very needy or indigent; poverty-stricken. — Narrow; destitute; pinching; as, *necessitous* poverty.

Neces'sitously, *adv.* In a necessitous manner.

Neces'sitousness, *n.* Poverty; want; need; penury.

Neces'situde, *n.* [Lat. *necessitudo.*] Friendship; necessary connection or relation.

Neces'sity, *n.* [Fr. *nécessité*; Lat. *necessitas*, from *necesse*, unavoidable. See Necessary.] That which cannot be put off, or which is unavoidable, inevitable, or indispensable; that which must be, and cannot be otherwise; or the cause of that which cannot be otherwise; indispensableness; inevitableness; state or condition of being absolutely requisite.

"*Necessity* is the argument of tyrants."—*Earl of Chatham.*

—Irresistible power; compulsive force, physical or moral; fatality.

—Extreme indigence; pinching poverty or penury; pressing need; exigency; emergency.

"The cause of all . . proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in."—*Clarendon.*

—That which is necessary; something absolutely requisite; — chiefly in the plural; "as, the *necessities* of labor and employment."—*Law.*

(*Metaph.*) Negation of the forces of voluntary action; subjection of material or spiritual phenomena to indispensable causation.

Of necessity, by compulsion or imperative force of circumstances; by necessary consequence.

Neck, (*nek.*) *n.* [A. S. *hneccа*; D. *nek*; Dan. *nakke*; Fr. *nuque*, the nape of the neck; Pers. *anik.*] That flexible part of an animal's body which is between the head and the shoulders.

(*Anat.*) That part of the body which connects the head with the trunk. It is principally made up of the cervical vertebræ, and the numerous muscles which cover them, and are concerned in their different movements and in those of the head and shoulders. The pharynx and œsophagus lie in contact with the front of the vertebral column, and the larynx and trachea in front of these. The large blood-vessels of the head pass through the neck on the front of the spine, and some important nerves take nearly the same course. These several organs, connected together rather loosely by cellular substance and surrounded by integuments, compose the neck.

—The long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort; or of a plant, as a gourd.

(*Bot.*) The point of junction between the root and the stem.

Neck and crop, completely; utterly; thoroughly; as, he is ruined *neck and crop*. — *Neck-break*, utter ruin.

Neck of a capital. (*Arch.*) The space between the astragal on the shaft and the annulet of the capital in the Grecian-Doric order. — *Neck of a cascabel.* (*Ordnance.*) The part connecting the knob to the base of the breech of a gun. — *Neck of a gun*, the minor part of a gun in front of the chase. — *On the neck of*, immediately following; closely after.

Stiff neck, contumacy; obstinacy; perverseness. — *To break the neck of*, to reduce to more than half; to take away the prime difficulty of a thing.

To harden the neck, to grow stiff-necked, contumacious, or obstinate.

Necho, (*ne'ko.*) a king of Egypt, called in Scripture Pharaoh-Necho, succeeded his father Psammetichus, 617 B. C. He planned a canal from the Nile to the Arabian Gulf, which undertaking he was forced to abandon, after losing a great number of men. The ships of Necho sailed from the Red Sea round the coast of Africa into

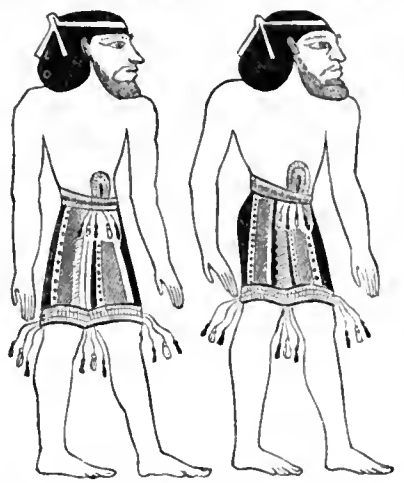


Fig. 1926.

JEWISH CAPTIVES PRESENTED BEFORE PHARAOH-NECHO.

(Copied from the great *Tomb of the Kings* explored by Belzoni.)

the Mediterranean, and returned to Egypt, after a voyage of three years. This monarch invaded Assyria, and, on his march, was attacked by Josiah, king of Judah, who was slain in the battle. Necho was in turn defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, and obliged to return to his own country, where he died 601 B. C.

Neck'ar, a river of S.W. Germany, rising in the mountains of the Schwarzwald, and after a N.W. course of 240 m., joins the Rhine at Mannheim. It is navigable 120 m.

Neck'-beef, *n.* The coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a cheap rate.

Neck'-cloth, *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck; a cravat; a neck-tie.

Necked, (*nek'd,*) *a.* Having a neck; as, stiff-*necked*, long-*necked*.

Neck'er, Jacques, a French statesman, minister of finance to Louis XVI., b. at Geneva, 1732. He went to Paris at an early age, obtained employment in a banking-house, in which he rose to a partnership, and in 13 years, having made a number of successful speculations, retired from business with a large fortune. He commenced his political career by becoming a member of the council of Two Hundred at Geneva. He was afterwards appointed minister of the republic of Geneva at Paris, where, by degrees, he rose to the highest employments. In 1765 he was appointed syndic of the French East-India Company; in 1775, director of the royal treasury; and was twice director-general of the finances of France. But the Revolution, which all his efforts were unable to check, obliged him to retire to Switzerland. Necker wrote three volumes on the finances of France, a book on the influence of religious opinions, and other works. He married the daughter of a Protestant clergyman, by whom he had a daughter, Madame de Staël-Holstein, the wife of the Swedish ambassador. She afterwards became celebrated by the name of *Madame de Staël.* D. in Switzerland, 1804.

Neck'erchief, *n.* A handkerchief for the neck; — called also *neck-handkerchief*.

Neck'lace, *n.* A string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on the neck.

Neck'laced, (*nek'lāst,*) *a.* Wearing a necklace.

Neck'-land, *n.* A long, narrow part of land.

Neck'-mould, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small convex moulding surrounding a column at the junction of the shaft and capital.

Neck'-tie, *n.* A neckerchief; a strip of silken or cotton stuff worn round the throat; as, a fancy *neck-tie*.

Neck'-weed, *n.* Hemp; — used in ridicule, because used for hanging criminals.

Necrolog'ic, Necrolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to necrology.

Necrol'ogist, *n.* One who gives an account of, or registers deaths.

Necrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a dead body, and *logos*, discourse.] An account of the dead or of deaths; a collection of short biographical notices of deceased persons, published shortly after their death; a register of deaths.

Nec'romancer, *n.* One who practises necromancy; a conjurer; an enchanter; a sorcerer.

Nec'romancy, *n.* [Gr. *nekromanteia*, from *nekros*, a dead body, and *manteia*, a prophesying, divination.] The art of revealing future events is the divination of the future by consulting the spirits of the dead. The origin of the pretended art extends far beyond the limits of history. It is generally believed to have arisen in Egypt at a very early period, and to have been from hence carried into most of the other countries of antiquity. The Jews, doubtless, became acquainted with it here, and we find it repeatedly, and in very severe terms, condemned in the Old Testament by Moses and others (*Deut.* xviii. 11, 12). In 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 3–8, we have an account of the witch of Endor's pretended raising up of the spirit of Samuel before Saul. In the eleventh book of the "Odyssey," Homer makes Ulysses raise the shade of Tiresias from the infernal regions. In the sixth book of the "Æneid" of Virgil we have an account of the descent of Æneas into Hades, another form which necromancy sometimes took among the ancients. The Greek satirists did not neglect to aim their shafts at this art, and in the "Frogs," of Aristophanes, and particularly in Lucian's "Mnippus," we have elaborate and amusing descriptions of the ceremonies attending the invocation of the dead and the entrance of the living into Hades. The priesthood usually claimed to be the medium of communication between the living and the dead, and the art was practised with peculiar and imposing ceremonies, which could not fail to greatly impress the beholder. The necromancer surrounded himself with mysterious emblems; a multiplicity of rites preceded the evocation of the spirit; and, above all, solitude and darkness, so potent in their influence over the imagination, were regarded as essential to success. The Thessalian workers of spirits performed their rites with many revolting atrocities, and not unfrequently butchered men in order to consult their spirits before they had time to hasten down to the regions of the dead. The establishment of the Christian religion brought necromancy under the ban of the Church; and the Emperor Constantine prohibited, under severe penalties, the evocation of the dead. The necromancer of the Middle Ages seems to have merged into the sorcerer, who, by means of potent spells, summoned demons and infernal spirits to his aid.

Necroman'tic, Necroman'tical, *a.* Pertaining to necromancy; performed by necromancy.

Necroman'tically, *adv.* By necromancy; by conjuration.

Nec'ronite, *n.* [Fr. *nécronite.*] (*Min.*) A variety of Orthoclase. It is found in small nodules in the limestone of Baltimore, and when struck it exhales a fetid odor resembling that of putrid flesh.

Necroph'agans, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, a corpse, and *phago*, I eat.] Same as Silphidæ, *q. v.*

Necroph'agous, *a.* Feeding on dead animals, as carrier-beetles or *Silphidæ*.

Necroph'orus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sexton-beetle, a genus of the Silphidæ, *q. v.*

Necrop'olis, *n.* [Gr. *nekros*, and *polis*, a city.] This word literally signifies the city of the dead, and was the name given to a suburb of Alexandria in Egypt, containing temples, gardens, and superb mausoleums. Hence it has come to be applied to some of the magnificent cemeteries in the vicinity of some of our large cities.

Necroscop'ic, Necroscop'ical, *a.* That relates to post-mortem examinations.

Necrosed, (*ne-krost',*) *a.* (*Med.*) Affected by necrosis; as, a *necrosed* bone. — *Dunglison.*

Necro'sis, *n.* [Fr. *nécrose*; Gr. *nekrosis*, from *nekroo*, I kill.] (*Med.*) A word used as synonymous with mortification or gangrene; but it is more commonly used in surgery to denote the death or mortification of a part or the whole of a bone. Necrosis differs from caries of a bone, inasmuch as in the latter case the vitality of the bone is only impaired, not destroyed, as in the former; in the same way as ulceration of the soft parts differs from gangrene. Necrosis is found in either sex, and at all periods of life, and may be occasioned either by external causes, as fractures, contusions, &c., or by internal or constitutional causes, as a debilitated or deranged habit of body. When a portion of a bone becomes dead, it is regarded as an extraneous substance.

Nectan'dra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*. The species *N. rodiei* is the *Bibiru* or *Beberu* tree, a plant of considerable importance. It yields the wood called *greenheart*, which is largely imported into this country from Guiana and the West-Indian islands, for ship-building and other purposes. This timber is heavy, hard, and durable, but rather apt to split: it takes a good polish, and is remarkable for its olive-green color. The bark of this tree has been used of late years as a substitute for the cinchona barks in medicine. Its tonic, anti-periodic, and febrifuge properties are due to the presence of a peculiar alkaloid, called *bibiru*, *bibirine*, or *beberine*, which may be employed by itself, or in the form of a sulphate, as a substitute for quinine. The seeds of the bibiru contain starch, which is mixed with a species of decayed astringent wood and a certain quantity of cassava starch, and made into a kind of bread by the South-American Indians. *N. cymbarum* yields the substance called

Brazilian sassafras. The cotyledons of *N. puchury, major* and *minor*, are imported from Brazil, under the names of *sassafras-nuts* and *pichurim beans.* They are used for flavoring chocolate.

Nec'tar, *n.* [Gr. *nektar.*] (*Myth.*) The supposed drink of the gods; and it was believed that this nectar, which they never gave to mortals, contributed much towards their eternal existence. According to the fables of the classic poets, it was a most delicious liquor, with properties far exceeding anything that mortals could imagine, as it gave a beauty, bloom, and vigor to all who imbibed it. Combined with ambrosia (which formed the solid food of the gods), it repaired all accidental injuries or decays which might assail them.

Nec'tar'eal, Nec'tar'ean, Nec'ta'reous, *a.* Resembling nectar; very sweet and pleasant.

Nec'tared, *a.* Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

Nec'ta'reously, *adv.* In a nectareous manner.

Nec'ta'reousness, *n.* The quality of being nectareous.

Nec'ta'rial, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a nectary.

Nec'tarif'erous, *a.* (*Bot.*) That yields nectar or honey.

Nec'tarine, *a.* Sweet as nectar; nectareous.

—*n.* (*Bot.*) The Brunion, a variety of the peach, in which the velvety covering of the skin is obliterated, and the surface is smooth and shining. Nectarines are generally more highly flavored than peaches.

Nec'tarous, *a.* Nectareous; sweet as nectar.

Nec'tary, *n.* (*Bot.*) The melliferous part of a flower; sometimes it is in the form of a horn or spur; sometimes in that of a cup, whence it is called the *honey-cup.*

Ned'enaes, a dist. of the S.E. of Norway, bordering on the Skager-rack; *area,* 4,266 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. *Chief towns.* Arendel, Grimstad, and Millesand. *Pop.* 53,000.

Ned's Point, in *Massachusetts,* a small peninsula and light-house, on the E. side of Mattapoise Harbor, Buzzard's Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 40 ft. above the sea.

Need, *n.* [A.S. *neod, nead*; Du. *nood*; Ger. *noth.*] Destitution; indigence; penury; a state that requires supply or relief.—Difficulty; exigency; strait; necessity; want; occasion for something.

—*v. a.* To want; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

—*v. n.* To be wanted; to be necessary.

Need'er, *n.* One that wants anything.

Need'ful, *a.* Necessary as supply or relief; requisite.

Need'fully, *adv.* Necessarily.

Need'fulness, *n.* Quality or state of being needful; necessity.

Need'ham, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Norfolk co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Need'ily, *adv.* In a needy manner; necessarily.

Need'iness, *n.* State of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Nee'dle, *n.* [A.S. *nædl, nedl;* Ger. *nadel.*] A small instrument of steel, pointed at one end, with an eye at the other to receive a thread, used in sewing. (See below, 2 *Manuf.*)—A small pointed piece of steel, used in the mariner's compass, which, by its magnetic quality, is attracted and directed to the pole—called a *magnetic needle.* (See COMPASS.)—Any thing having the form of a needle.

(*Manuf.*) This simple but indispensable adjunct of civilization, however small in size, requires to be manipulated by no fewer than 120 workmen before it is ready for the housewife. The first operation which has to be gone through is to reduce the best steel, by means of a wire-drawing machine, to the suitable diameter of the needle. The steel wire is brought in bundles to the manufactory, where it is tested by being re-heated and plunged into cold water, after which it is snapped between the fingers in order to ascertain its quality. The wire that is the most brittle is kept for a peculiar kind of needle, and the rest which has passed the test is calibred, in order to see whether it is equally thick all through and of the required gauge. The coils of wire are then cut by a pair of mechanical shears into pieces of about eight feet long, and again into the requisite needle-length. In order to cut 120 wires, only two successive incisions are requisite, and, consequently, the shears, by striking 21 blows in a minute, cut in 10 hours fully 400,000 ends of steel wire, which produce more than 800,000 needles. After the wires are cut, being more or less bent, they require to be straightened; and the operation is thus performed:—They are enclosed, from 5,000 to 6,000 at a time, in two strong iron rings, and the bundle is placed upon a flat smooth bench covered with a cast-iron plate, which has two grooves in it to receive the projecting circumference of the rings. Above the bundle is then placed another plate or rule, which has likewise two grooves to receive the rings, and by pressing this down two or three times, the wires are immediately straightened. The needles, now in their embryo state, are then taken to the pointing-house, where, by means of some thirty grind-stones driven by a water-wheel, they are to be sharpened. The workman seats himself in front of the grindstone (which, on account of the rapidity of its revolutions, is inclosed with iron plates or bands, having slits between for the wire to be applied to the stone), and seizing fifty or sixty wires between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, presents one end of the bundle to the grindstone, by which means the ends are made conical. This operation is termed *roughing down,* and is performed without the aid of water; by which means the steel-dust seriously damages the eyes and lungs of the workmen. There are many inventions for preventing this cause of bad health to the needle-workers; but they seldom adopt any precautions, preferring to go along on the old plan, and to do as their fathers did before them. The wires, being thus pointed, are then transferred to the first workshop, and are cut in two, so as to form two separate needles of equal length and quality. For each different size a small copper plate is employed. It is nearly square, and has a turned-up edge on two of its sides; the one is intended to receive all the points, while the other resists the pressure of the shears. On this plate a certain number of wires are put with their points in contact with the border, and they are cut together flush with the plate, by means of a small pair of shears, moved by the knee of the workman. These even wires are now taken to the *head-flattener.* This workman, seated at a table with a block of steel before him about three inches cube, takes up from twenty to twenty-five needles between his finger and thumb, spreading them out like a fan, with the points under the thumb; he lays the heads on the steel block, and with a small flat-faced hammer strikes a few successive blows upon them so as to flatten them in an instant. The heads having become hardened by hammering, are now annealed by heating and slow cooling, and are handed to the *piercer,* generally a child, who forms the eye in a second by laying one side of the head upon a block of steel, and by driving a small punch through the other side with a smart tap of his hammer. The eyes are then trimmed by driving the punch through them again, and, after laying the needle with the punch sticking through it upon the block of steel, hammering the head on the sides, which causes it to take the form of the punch. The next operator makes the groove at the eye, and rounds the head, which he does with a small file. The needles being thus prepared, are thrown, by the workman, pell-mell, into a sort of drum or box, in which they are made to arrange themselves in parallel lines by means of a few dexterous shakes of the workman's arm. They are now ready to be tempered, for which purpose they are ranged on sheet-iron plates, generally about thirty pounds weight at a time, containing from 250,000 to 500,000 needles, and are placed in a furnace, whence, after being heated to redness, they are removed, and immersed suddenly in a bath of cold water. Some manufacturers heat the needles by means of immersion in melted lead. *Polishing* is the next operation, and it is the longest and most expensive process. This is effected upon bundles containing 500,000 needles, by a machine, under the guidance of one man, who can polish about thirty bundles at once. The needles are rolled up in the bundles, covered with canvas in layers, with quartzose sand interspersed between the layers, which are smeared with rape-seed oil. These packets are then exposed to the to-and-fro pressure of wooden tables, by which the needles are rubbed constantly together on every side, and get finely polished. They are then *scoured by the cask;* that is to say, after being worked during eighteen or twenty hours under the tables, the needles are taken out of the packets, and are placed in wooden bowls, where they are mixed with sawdust to absorb the black grease. They are then put in a cask, which revolves by means of a handle and axis, on which it is supported in its frame, and some more sawdust is added, and the cask revolved rapidly until they are quite clean, and the eyes are clear. *Winnowing* is the next process, and it is achieved by means of a mechanical ventilator, the same as is used for winnowing corn, and the operation leaves the needles bright and clear from all impurity. For the best descriptions of needles, the three operations of polishing, scouring, and winnowing are generally performed at least ten times. They are then sorted in the order of their polish, and the sorter separates all that have broken points, heads, or other defects. Afterwards they are divided into quantities for packing up, for sale, in the small blue paper parcels in which they are usually seen.

Nee'dle, *v. a.* To form, as crystals, in the shape of a needle.

—*v. n.* To shoot into crystals in the form of a needle.

Nee'dle-book, *n.* Something in which to keep needles, usually made in the form of a book, with cloth leaves; a housewife.

Nee'dleful, *n.*; *pl.* NEEDLEFULS. As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

Nee'dle-gun, *n.* [Ger. *zündnadel-gewehr.*] (*Gun.*) The modern Prussian rifle, invented by Nicolas Dreyse, a locksmith. The fundamental principle of the needle-gun lies in this: that a cartridge is employed which contains within itself the fulminating compound that is to ignite the powder; and since this fulminate lies buried between the powder and the bullet, it can only be reached and struck, and hence ignited, by a needle piercing the cartridge. First, beginning with the feature most prominent, *the needle,* fixed in a holder or bolt encircled by a spiral spring, the recoil of which is to dart the needle into the explosive charge; second, *the lock,* or appliance for drawing the needle back to put into connection with the trigger; third, *the chamber,* which forms the breech-piece, and which carries a little tube, or guide, through which the needle passes to the cartridge. The whole of this mechanism is carried in a cylindrical case, which is fixed to the stock by bands, and into which the barrel is screwed, so that the case forms, as it were, a prolongation of the barrel. Lastly, there is *the trigger,* which, when pulled, discharges the needle from its detaining catch. How these various parts are disposed, and what is their action, will, we hope, be made clear by the accompanying diagram and the following description. The illustration shows the position of the parts at the moment of firing, just as the needle has struck the fulminate. A is the needle-bolt carrying the needle, and furnished with two shoulders or projections, *a* and *á,* the hinder part passing through the spiral spring. B B is the lock for drawing the needle-bolt back. It is in the form of a little tube, with a projecting *thumb-piece* at one end, and a little tooth or catch (catching the projection, *á,* of the needle-bolt) at the other. It is, moreover, held in its place by the locking-spring *b,* but can be drawn back when *b* is pressed down. C C is the chamber, also tubular, in which is fixed the needle-guide, *d.* This chamber slides backwards and forwards in the outer case by an action precisely similar to a street-door bolt; and it is furnished on the outside with a knob or handle, by which to move it, bolt-fashion; a slot, not shown in the sectional drawing, being cut lengthwise in it to allow it to pass the catch, *h.* Its bevelled or conical end exactly fits the corresponding bevelled or conical end of the barrel, and it is forced into close contact with the latter by a sidewise motion of the knob (bolt-fashion again), which motion, by thrusting the base of the knob, *c,* against the slightly inclined edge, *f,* of a slot in the outer case, jams the two bevelled surfaces together, and thus tightly closes the breech. D is the trigger acting upon the spring, *g,* and thus upon the catch, *h.* It will be seen that the upper surface of the trigger's horizontal arm takes its purchase against the under side of the case, and that it is furnished with 3 knuckles or points of pressure; and it will be easily understood, that, according as either of these are pressed against the case, by pulling upon the trigger, so will the catch, *h,* be drawn down to a greater distance. The first one is in bearing when the gun is out of use, or immediately after firing. When the second or middle one is brought to bear, the catch, *h,* is drawn down sufficiently to allow the needle-bolt shoulder, *a,* to pass over it. When the third is brought to bear, *h* is so far withdrawn that the whole of the lock-tube, B B, will pass over it, so that a soldier can, if necessary, disable his gun in a moment. If he has to retreat, leaving his gun behind him, he merely pulls the trigger very hard, and draws B B out by the thump-piece, and he leaves behind him an empty, useless barrel. These various parts are thus manipulated in the process of loading and firing:—First, the thumb is pressed upon the spring, *b,* and by means of the thumb-piece the small lock-tube is drawn back, pulling with it, by means of the little tooth at the opposite end, the needle-bolt, till the shoulder, *a,* is caught behind the trigger-catch, *h.* Then, by pulling the knob a little on one side, and at the same time pushing it towards the butt-end of the stock, the chamber, C C, with the needle-guide, is slid back, and a clear space is left in that part of the case which is in our drawing occupied by the needle-guide. Through the opening thus made the cartridge is inserted into the end of the barrel, as shown by the dotted lines in the diagram. The chamber is then bolted up again, and the thumb-piece, and so the lock is pushed forward to its original position. The position of things is then just as shown, with the exception that the needle-bolt, and with it the needle, is held back by the shoulder, *a,* catching against the trigger-dentent, *h,* the spiral spring being of course compressed or in tension. The gun is then ready for firing, the trigger is pulled, *h* is drawn down, and the spring, released, darts the needle through the guide into the cartridge, the blunt end of the needle sharply striking the fulminate, and thus igniting the charge. The barrel of the gun is, by the latest pattern, 32 in. long and 6-10ths of an inch bore, the breech end being widened out to admit the cartridge easily; and it is rifled with 4 grooves 3-100ths of an inch deep, the rifling taking one turn in 28½ inches. The total weight of the gun, without the sword-bayonet, is 10¾ pounds. The advantages claimed for the needle-gun are chiefly these: that the bullet is propelled through rifled grooves without violent forcing into the barrel—indeed, without coming into contact with it; that the loading is simple and rapid, the ball, powder, and cap being contained in the cartridge; that the loading is from the breech; that the combustion of the powder and cartridge-case is more complete than in any other guns; that the escaping gas carries but little smoke with it; that the gun is instantly disabled, if necessary. Some of these advantages are of course common to most breech-loaders; but there is one especial merit in the *N. G.* which is not so common to other constructions, and that is the ease with which the mechanism can be made and put together. Notwithstanding the many

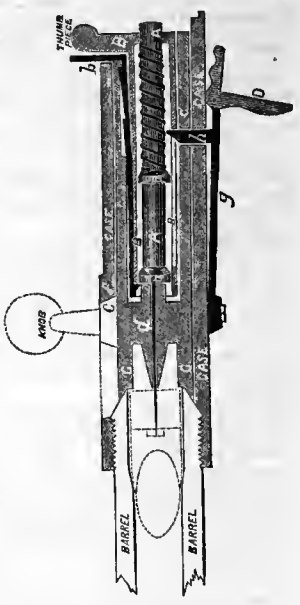


Fig. 1927.—PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN.

advantages claimed for the needle-gun, and which it has proved itself to possess, at least over the Austrian muzzle-loaders, it seems to be of slow adoption in other countries, although its principles and mechanism are generally known. The late rifle-competition at Vienna, and the many rifle-trials in Great Britain, our own, and other countries, show that the various governments, and military men generally, are not satisfied that the superiority of the *N.-G.* is conclusive, or that a sufficiently reliable breech-loader has yet been produced. The chief objections to the needle-gun are doubtless the danger attending the transportation of its paper-cartridge, and the delicacy and complication of its mechanical arrangements. The cartridge, unlike the metallic, does not assist in any way to prevent the escape of gas breechwards, so the junction of the chamber-closer or breech-bolt with the barrel must be a perfect mechanical fit, like the safety-valve of a steam-boiler. If a little sand were to get into the joint, an injurious escape of gas would be inevitable; or if the spiral spring that projects the needle were to come in contact with salt-water, the weapon would speedily become ineffective. Considered mechanically, the needle-gun seems incapable of standing rough usage for a lengthened period; and the late war with Austria was too brief to set this question at rest. Nevertheless, the important part which it took in great battles, rendered decisive chiefly through its agency, and the influence it thus had in shortening a war, will always secure for the needle-gun a careful consideration.—The present article has been taken from the *Report to the Government of the United States on the Munitions of War exhibited at the Paris Universal Exhibition* (1867), by the U. States Commissioners, Charles B. Norton and W. J. Valentine. —See CHASSEPOT.

Nee'dle-ore, *n.* [From the acicular form of its crystals.] (*Min.*) A native sulphide of bismuth, copper, and lead, found at Beresowsk in Siberia, imbedded in white quartz. It occurs in acicular four- or six-sided prisms.

Nee'dle-pointed, *a.* Pointed as a needle.

Nee'dler, *n.* One who makes needles.

Nee'dle-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Aragonite, *q. v.*

Needles, (The,) a cluster of pointed rocks on the coast

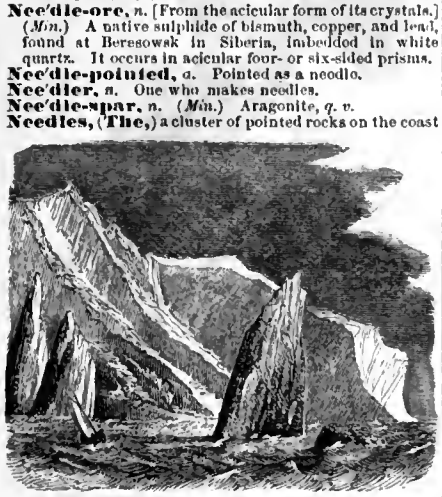


Fig. 1928.—THE NEEDLES.

of the English Channel, off the Isle of Wight; Lat. 50° 39′ 9″ N., Lon. 1° 34′ W.

Need'less, *a.* In want of nothing; having no need.—Not needed or wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; useless.

Need'lessly, *adv.* Without necessity; unnecessarily; without need.

Need'lessness, *n.* Unnecessariness.

Nee'dle-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Scolecite, *q. v.*

Nee'dle-woman, *n.*; *pl.* NEEDLE-WOMEN. A seamstress; a woman who works with a needle.

Nee'dle-work, *n.* Work executed with a needle; or, the business of a seamstress.

Needle-worked, (*nee'dl-wurkt,*) *a.* Worked with needles.

Nee'dly, *a.* Relating to, or resembling a needle.

Needs, *adv.* Necessarily; indispensably;—generally used with *must*.

"*Needs must* when the Devil drives."—*Proverb.*

Needs'by, *adv.* Without need; needlessly.

Need'y, *a.* Necessitous; indigent; very poor; distressed through want of the means of living.

Needy, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Clackamas co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Oregon City.

Neel'gau, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NYLGHAU.

Neem'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MELIACEÆ.

Nee'nah, in *Minnesota*, a village of Stearns co., abt. 7 m. S. of St. Cloud.

Neenah, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 36 m. S.W. of Green Bay; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Neenah River, in *Wisconsin*. See FOX RIVER.

Ne'er, (*nār.*) *adv.* A contraction of NEVER, *q. v.*

Neerwinden, (*nair-vin'den,*) a village of Belgium, 2 m. from Landen. Here William III. of England was defeated by the duke of Luxembourg, in 1693; and here, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Austrians.

Ne ex'eat Repub'lica. [Lat., that he may not leave the country.] (*Law.*) A writ issued against a person whoowes an actually due equitable debt and is meditating a departure from the realm, to prevent his flight without the leave of the court. The motion for the writ, except in some special cases, requires to be supported by an affidavit as to the debt, and the defendant's intention to go into parts without the State; and the person when arrested may obtain his liberty by either depositing the amount indorsed upon the writ, or by executing a bond, with two sufficient sureties in double that sum, not to leave the country.

Nefa'rious, *a.* [Lat. *nefarius*, from *ne*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] Impious; wicked in the extreme; sinful, villanous or vile in the highest degree; abominable; detestable; infamous; execrable; atrocious.

Nefa'riously, *adv.* With extreme wickedness; abominably.

Nefa'riousness, *n.* The quality of being nefarious.

Nell's'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 5 m. N. of Lancaster.

Negafratnam', a decayed seaport-town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, dist. of Tanjore, on the Bay of Bengal, 162 m. S.E. of Madras; *pop.* 10,000.

Nega'tion, *n.* [Lat. *negatio*, from *nego*, *negatus*.] Denial; refusal; a declaration that something is not, or has not been, or shall not be.

(*Logic.*) The absence of a quality in a thing which, by nature, cannot have it; or the description of a thing by denying its possession of some quality which, by nature, it has not.

Neg'ative, *a.* Implying denial or negation;—opposed to *affirmative*.—Implying absence;—opposed to *positive*. —Having the power of stopping, withholding, or restraining; as, a *negative* vote.

—*n.* A proposition by which something is denied.—A word which denies, as *no*, or *not*.—The right or power of preventing the enaction of a law or decree.—A decision or answer expressive of negation.

(*Photog.*) A photographic picture in which the lights and shadows of the natural object are transposed; the high lights being black, and the deep shadows transparent, or nearly so. Negatives are taken on glass and paper by various processes, and should indicate with extreme delicacy, and in reverse order, the various gradations of light and shade which occur in a landscape or portrait. A negative differs from a positive inasmuch as in the latter case it is required to produce a deposit of pure metallic silver to be viewed by *reflected* light; while in the latter, density to *transmitted* light is the chief desideratum; accordingly, inorganic reducing and retarding agents are employed in the development of a positive, while those of organic origin are used in the production of a negative. The value of a negative consists in the power it gives of multiplying positive proof. See POSITIVE.

Negative Quantity. (*Algebra.*) A quantity which is opposite to *positive quantity*, and which is characterized by having the symbol — prefixed to it. The theory of negative quantities is attended with great difficulty and many obstructions when it ascends to the higher branches of mathematics. In the expression $a - b$, where a is greater than b, the quantity can readily be solved; but when we have $a - b$, where b is greater than a, the expression is attended with much difficulty, as is also $-a$ by itself. The best definition, and what is most natural, is that given by Newton, and followed by Euler, that negative quantities are less than nothing; the second definition is usually adopted with regard to mechanics, that negative quantities are similar to positive quantities, only that they are taken in a contrary sense, or opposite direction. D'Alembert, however, has shown that both these definitions lead to inaccurate notions. He observes: Let there be the proportion $1 : -1 :: -1 : 1$, which is true in its results, because the product of the means must equal the product of the extremes, or *vice versâ*. Now it must be considered that if -1 be less than nothing, it will be consequently much more less than the positive number 1. Therefore it can be deduced that the second term is less than the first, and consequently the fourth be less than the third. That is to say, 1 will be less than -1; but it has been proved to be greater than -1; consequently, it will be both less and greater, which is absurd. The only true interpretation which we can attach to a *negative quantity*, is, that it is an absolute quantity which does not conform to the system of reasoning by which positive quantities are governed, but that it relates to another system in such a manner, that, in order to render the formulæ for the first system applicable to it, the sign which precedes it must be changed from + to —, or from — to +. For instance, if y represents the difference between a and x, it does not follow that by substituting $-y$ for $+y$, the quantity represented by y becomes negative; but merely that of the two quantities a and x, the one which was the greater in the case in which y has the sign +, becomes the smaller when the symbol of y is changed into —. See IMAGINARY QUANTITY.

Neg'ative, *v. a.* To dismiss by negation; to disprove; to prove the contrary of.—To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; to resist a choice or what is proposed.

Neg'atively, *adv.* With or by denial; not affirmatively.—In the form of speech implying the absence of something.

Negaunee', in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Marquette co., 14 m. S.W. of Marquette; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Neglect', *v. a.* [Lat. *neglectus*, from *negligo*.] To omit by carelessness; not to heed, care for, or attend to; to disregard; to overlook; to omit by carelessness or design; to forbear to do, use, imply, promote, or attend to.—To slight; to take no notice of; to treat with scornful heedlessness.—To omit to accept or embrace, as an offer

—*n.* Omission; forbearance to do anything that can be done, or that requires to be done.—Slight; omission of attention or civilities.—State of being disregarded.

Neglect'edness, *n.* State of being neglected.

Neglect'er, *n.* One who neglects.

Neglect'ful, *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive.—Accustomed or apt to omit what may or ought to be done.—Treating with neglect or slight.—Indicating neglect, slight, or indifference.

Neglect'fully, *adv.* With neglect; with heedless inattention; with careless indifference.

Neglect'ingly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly.

Negligee, (*neg-li-zhā',*) *n.* [Fr. *négligé*.] A plain gown, fitting easily to the shape, formerly worn by ladies.

Neg'ligence, *n.* [Fr. *négligence*; Lat. *negligentio*.] Omission to do; habitual omission of that which ought to be done, or a habit of omitting to do things; carelessness.—Instance of neglect; a negligent act.

Neg'ligent, *a.* [Fr. *négligent*; Lat. *negligent*, from *negligo*.] Careless; heedless; apt or accustomed to omit what ought to be done; regardless; indifferent; inattentive.

Neg'ligently, *adv.* Carelessly; heedlessly; without exactness.—With slight, disregard, or inattention.

Negotiabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.

Negotiable, (*-gō'shi-,*) *a.* That may be negotiated.

N. paper; *N. instrument.* (*Law.*) Such documents as are freely assignable from one to another, as bills of exchange and promissory notes. It is essential to the negotiability of a bill between all persons, except the government, that the words "payable to order," or "to bearer," or other equivalent words, be used, authorizing the payee to assign or convey the same to third parties. This mode of transfer depends upon the form in which it is made negotiable. If payable to the bearer, then it may be transferred by mere delivery; but if originally payable to a person or his order, then it is properly transferable by indorsement, because in no other way will the transfer convey a legal title.

Nego'tiate, *v. n.* To treat with another respecting purchase and sale; to hold intercourse in bargaining or trade.—To hold intercourse with another in respect to a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with, respecting peace or commerce.

—*v. a.* To procure by mutual intercourse and agreement with another; to procure, make, or establish by mutual intercourse and agreement with others.—To sell; to pass; to transfer for a valuable consideration.

Negotiation, (*-shi-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *négociation*; Lat. *negotiatio*.] The transacting of business in traffic; the treating with another respecting sale or purchase.—The transaction of business between nations.

Nego'tiator, (*-shi-ā-tor,*) *n.* [Lat.] One who negotiates; one who treats with others.

Nego'tiatory, *a.* Relating to negotiation.

Nego'tiatrix, *n.* A female who negotiates.

Negrais, (*neg'rise,*) a small island at the mouth of the Irawaddy River, in Burmah. Lat. of Cape Negrais, 16° 1′ N., Lon. 94° 14′ E.—Cape Negrais forms the S.W. extremity of the prov. of Pegu, a part of the region in Further India which is known as British Burmah.

Ne'gress, *n.* A female negro.

Ne'gril, (NORTH and SOUTH,) two promontories of Jamaica, W. Indies. The latter forms the W. extremity of the island; Lat. 18° 16′ N., Lon. 78° 22′ W. The other is 8 m. further N.

Negri'tos, or NEGRILLOS, *n.* [Sp., dim. of Negroes.] (*Ethnology.*) The name given by the Spaniards to certain Negro-like tribes inhabiting the interior of some of the Philippine Islands, and differing essentially, both in features and manners, from the Malay inhabitants of the Eastern Archipelago. They bear a very strong resemblance to the Negroes of Guinea, but are much smaller in size, averaging in height not more than four feet eight inches, whence their appellation of *N.*, or little Negroes. They are also called by the Spaniards *Negritos del Monte*, from their inhabiting the mountainous districts for the most part; and one of the islands where they are most numerous bears the name of *Isla de los Negros*. These *N.* are also known by the names *Aeta*, *Aigta*, *Ite*, *Inapta*, and *Igolote* or *Igorote*. They are described as a short, small, but well-made and active people, the lower part of the face projecting like that of the African Negroes, the hair either woolly or frizzled, and the complexion exceedingly dark, if not quite so black as that of the Negroes. All writers concur in speaking of them as sunk in the lowest depths of savagedom, wandering in the woods and mountains, without any fixed dwellings, and with only a strip of bark to cover their nakedness. The *N.* are found only in five of the Philippine Islands, namely, Luzon, Mindoro, Panay, Negros, and Mindanão, and are estimated at about 25,000 souls. They are altogether an island people, and are hence treated of by Prichard under the designation of *Pelagian Negroes*.

Ne'gro, *n.* [Lat. *niger*, black.] (*Ethnology.*) A name properly applied to a race or variety of the human species, inhabiting the central portion of Africa, principally between Lat. 10° N and 20° S., on account of one of their most striking characteristics—their black color. They do not include the Egyptians, Nubians, Abyssinians, &c., of Northern, nor the Hottentots of Southern Africa. Their characteristics are: skin black, hair woolly, lips thick, nose depressed, jaw protruded, forehead retiring, proportions of the extremities abnormal. They occupy about one-half of Africa. The Egyptians became acquainted with Negroes through the conquests of their rulers about 2300 B. C., and represented them on their monuments as early as 1600 B. C.; whence we know that for nearly thirty-five centuries the type has remained unchanged. They were known to the Greeks

till the 7th century B. C. In Africa, the Negro tribes have in general elevated themselves considerably above the simple state of nature, living in settled habitations, practising a rude agriculture, and carrying on certain manufactures. They display considerable ingenuity in the manufacture of weapons, the working of iron, weaving of mats, cloth, and baskets from dried grasses, in the

Fig. 1929.—UNMARRIED ANGOLESE GIRLS.

dressing of skins of animals, structure of their huts and household utensils, and the making of various implements. Their religion is a species of Fetichism, and they believe in good and evil spirits, witchcraft, charms and spells, omens, lucky and unlucky days, &c. Though cruel to their enemies and prisoners, and setting little value on human life, they are naturally kind-hearted, affectionate, hospitable to strangers, unsuspecting, and communicative of their joys and sorrows. They are of a cheerful disposition, and passionately fond of music. Their languages are described as extremely rude and imperfect, almost destitute of construction, and incapable of expressing abstractions.

Neg'roloid, *a.* [*Negro*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] That resembles the Negroes.

Neg'ropont, or CHALCIS, the cap. town of the island and govt. of Eubœa, Greece, situated on the Euripus, a strait separating the island from Bœotia, and which at this point is only 120 feet wide. *Pop.* 5,000. See EUBŒA.

Neg'ropont, (Channel of,) an arm of the Ægean Sea, Greece, lying between Eubœa and Hellas, and consisting of the S.E. portion of the anc. Euripus. *Ext.* 40 miles long.

Ne'gros, one of the Philippine Islands in the Eastern Archipelago, S. of Luzon; *area*, 3,780 sq. m. *Pop.* 40,000.

Negun'do, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder, a genus of plants, order *Aceraceæ*. The N. American species, *N. aceroides*, is a handsome tree, 20–30 feet high, with irregular, spreading branches, growing in woods. The trunk is about one foot in diameter, and, when young, covered with a smooth, yellowish-green bark.

Ne'gus, *n.* A liquor made of wine, hot-water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon-juice; — so called from the English Col. Negus, the first maker.

Nehemi'ah, (Book of.) (*Script.*) The title of one of the books of the Old Testament, whose author, Nehemiah, flourished about 444–405 B. C. He was sent by the Persian monarch, to whom he was cup-bearer, to rebuild the wall of Jerusalem, after the return from the captivity, and "to seek the welfare of the children of Israel." The Book, therefore, contains a narrative of the transactions in which he bore a principal part, and the reforms effected by him. It may be divided into 8 parts: 1. The departure of Nehemiah from Shushan, furnished with a royal commission to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem, and his arrival there (i., ii. 1–11); 2, an account of the building of the walls and gates of the city, notwithstanding the obstacles interposed by the Samaritans (ii. 12–20, iii.–vii. 4); 3, a register of the exiles who first returned from Babylon, and an account of oblations at the Temple (vii. 5–73); 4, a solemn reading of the law by Ezra, at the feast of Tabernacles (viii.); 5, a solemn fast and repentance of the people, and renewal of the covenant with Jehovah (ix., x.); 6, a list of those who dwelt at Jerusalem and in other cities, register and succession of the high-priests, chief Levites, and principal singers (xi., xii. 1–26); 7, the dedication of the city walls (xii. 27–47); 8, the correction by Nehemiah of abuses which had crept in during his absence (xiii.) This book was once connected with, and formed part of, the book of Ezra; and hence some ancient writers called it the Second Book of Ezra, or Esdras, and even regarded that learned scribe as the author of it. There can be no reasonable doubt, however, that it proceeded from Nehemiah, for its style and spirit, except in one portion, are wholly unlike Ezra's. Nehemiah was unquestionably, and in the strictest sense, the author of the earlier portion down to chapter vii. 4, the greater part of what follows being evidently compiled from records. The canonical character of the work is established by very ancient testimony.

Neigh, (*nā,*) *v. n.* To utter a sound, like a horse, expressive of want or desire; to whinny.

—*n.* The voice of a horse; a whinnying.

Neighbor, (*na'bur,*) *n.* [A.S. *neh-gebur*; Ger. *nachbar.*] One who lives or dwells near to another. — One who lives in familiarity with another. — A fellow-being; one of the human race; any one who needs our help.

—*a.* Near to another; adjoining; as, a *neighbor* house.

—*v. a.* To be near to; to adjoin.

—*v. n.* To inhabit the vicinity; as, he *neighbors* near. (R.)

Neigh'borhood, *n.* A place near; the vicinity; vicinage; the adjoining district, or any place not distant. — State of being near each other. — The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other.

Neighboring, (*na'bur-ing,*) *a.* Living or being near.

Neigh'borliness, *n.* State or quality of being neighborly.

Neigh'borly, *a.* Like or becoming a neighbor; kind; friendly; civil; obliging. — Cultivating familiar intercourse; interchanging frequent visits.

—*adv.* With social civility.

Neil'gherry Hills, or **Neil'gherries,** a range of mountains in S. Hindostan, presidency of Madras, at the junction of the S. and W. Ghauts; Lat. between 11° 10′ and 11° 38′ N., Lon. 76° 30′ and 79° 10′ E. *Area*, 700 sq. m. Several of their summits attain an elevation ranging from 6,000 to 8,760 feet.

Neills'burg, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Auburn.

Neills'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Clark co., abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of La Crosse.

Neisse, (*nī'sa,*) a river of Prussian Silesia, which, after a N.E. course of 98 m., joins the Oder 15 m. N.W. of Oppeln.

Neis'se, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Neisse, 48 m. S.S.E. of Breslau. The principal public buildings are the castle, the palace, and the commandant's residence. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, ribbons, and hosiery. *Pop.* 18,747.

Neith. (*Egyptian Myth.*) A deity who was regarded as an incarnation of nature, and as the patroness of all the arts. Her most celebrated temple was at Sais, where stood the famous Veiled Image.

Neither, (*nē'ther,*) *pron.* [A.S. *nathor, nauther.*] Not either; not the one or the other.

—*conj.* Not either; nor.

Neiva, Neva, Nitsa, or **Nitza,** (*na'va,*) a river of Asiatic Russia, govts. of Perm and Tobolsk, rising in the E. of the Ural Mountains, 35 m. N.W. of Yekaterimborg, and after an E.S.E. course of 300 m., joins the Tobol, 50 m. from Tumen.

Nejin, or **Nezheen,** (*nej-in',*) a town of Russia, govt. of Tchernigov, on the Oster, 36 m. S.S.E. of Tcherogov. *Manuf.* Leather, soap, preserves, and liquors. *Pop.* 17,000.

Nek'ama, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Oshkosh; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Nekroso'ziac, *n.* (*Med.*) A new mode of embalming, introduced into this country in 1869, and consisting in a wash of the deceased body without wound or incision.

Nel'aton, AUGUSTE, a French physician, B. 1807, was professor of clinical surgery at the University of Paris, member of the Academy of Medicine, member of the Academy of Sciences, and commander of the Legion of Honor. He has introduced a new operation for the stone. He has written *Recherches sur l'Affection Tuberculeuse des Os* (1837); *Traité des Tumeurs de la Mamelle* (1839); *Eléments de Pathologie Chirurgicales* (1844–59); *Parallèle des divers Modes Opératoires dans le Traitement de la Cataracte* (1850); *De l'Influence de la Position dans les Maladies Chirurgicales* (1851); &c.

Nellore', a district of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, on the Bay of Bengal, between Lat. 13° 55′ and 16° N., Lon. 79° 8′ and 80° 21′ E. *Area*, 8,000 sq. m. *Cap.* Nellore. *Pop.* 936,000.

NELLORE, cap. of the above dist., on the Pennar, 13½ m. from the Bay of Bengal, and 100 m. N.W. of Madras; *pop.* 20,000.

Nel'son, HORATIO, VISCOUNT, the greatest of England's naval commanders, and son of a country clergyman, was B. in Norfolk, 1758. He entered the English navy in 1770 as a midshipman, on board the *Raisonnable*, commanded by his uncle, Capt. Suckling, and on that ship being paid off, he served on a merchantman trading to the W. Indies. This voyage over, he re-entered the navy, sailed in an expedition to discover the N.W. Passage, and eventually receiving his commission as lieutenant, he took part in the war waging with the American colonies. He earned and obtained his promotion as post-captain before he was 21 years of age, and, in 1779, contributed largely to the capture of San Juan. Always of a sickly constitution, he was obliged to return home in consequence of ill-health. Afterwards, being appointed to the command of the *Albemarle*, he served under Lord Hood in his long cruise off Cape Français, and next acted as second in command in the W. Indies, where he married the widow of Dr. Nisbet, a physician. Upon war with France breaking out, *N.* took command of the *Agamemnon* (64 guns), and joined Lord Hood in the Mediterranean, doing good service in that sea, by his co-operation with Paoli and the patriot Corsicans against the French. When on this station, he participated in the siege and storming of Bastia, and in the attack on Calvi lost his right eye. After this he attacked the French fleet, and captured two of its vessels after a gallant fight. In 1797, *N.* commanding the *Captain* (74 guns), took a memorable part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, when the Spanish fleet was almost annihilated by Admiral Jervis (afterwards Lord St. Vincent). In this action *N.* ran his ship between two of the enemy's largest vessels (one of which carried 112 guns), and after raking them right and left with broadsides from the "Captain's" battery, took them by boarding. For his gallantry in this sea-fight he was made rear-admiral, and decorated with the Order of the Bath. After this he blockaded Cadiz, and in an unsuccessful attack on Teneriffe lost his right arm. He thereupon returned home to recruit, and then received a govt.

Fig. 1930.—LORD NELSON.

pension of $5,000 per annum, and the freedom of the cities of London, Bristol, and Liverpool. Though at this time only 40 years of age, he had been in action 120 times, had taken 50 French and Spanish merchantmen, and had assisted in the capture of several men-of-war, frigates, and privateers. On the restoration of his health, he returned to the Mediterranean in command of the *St. Vincent*, and was ordered, with a portion of the fleet, to go in pursuit of Napoleon, who had sailed from Toulon. Baffled by contrary winds and weather, it was some time before he came up with the French fleet. However, on the morning of Aug. 1, 1798, he stood in for Alexandria, and there, true to his calculations, he found the enemy moored in the Bay of Aboukir, strengthened by formidable shore-batteries. To see them was to attack them. That night he opened fire, and before the morrow's sunrise every French ship, excepting two which managed to escape, had either surrendered or been destroyed. This great victory, the "Battle of the Nile," paralyzed Napoleon's views on Egypt, and *N.* was rewarded with the title of *Lord Nelson of the Nile*, with a pension of $15,000 per annum; while, by the King of Naples, he was created *Duke of Bronté*, in Sicily. In 1801, Lord *N.* was present as second in command (having Sir Hyde Parker, an old routinist, as his chief) at the bombardment of Copenhagen, or, as it is sometimes called, the *Battle of the Baltic*. This victory, resulting in the annihilation of the Danish fleet and batteries, was entirely due to *N.* Leading the attack, he refused to cease firing when signalled by his commander-in-chief, continued the action, and only stayed the fight when the ships and batteries opposed to him surrendered. For this achievement, *N.* received the thanks of Parliament, and the dignity of viscount in the English peerage. In 1804, Lord *N.* pursued the Spanish fleet to the W. Indies, but they escaped him, and returned to Cadiz. Following up this game, *N.* returned to Europe, and learning that the combined French and Spanish fleets were cruising off Cadiz, offered his services to the govt. to command a fleet to go out and attack them. His offer being accepted, the gallant old admiral left England for the last time in command of a force of 27 ships of the line, and 5 frigates, and on Oct. 21, 1805, encountered the united enemy's fleet — 33 sail of the line, and 7 frigates —off Cape Trafalgar. Forming line of battle in two columns, he himself led one in the *Victory*, while Lord Collingwood headed the other van in the *Royal Sovereign*. *N.*, sailing right through the centre of the enemy, brought on a general action at once. In four hours, the battle was over, 20 of the enemy's ships

had surrendered, and the marine on which Napoleon had relied for the invasion of England was annihilated, but this with the loss of the victor's life. In the height of the battle, a sharpshooter in the mizzen top of the French ship, the *Redoutable*, singled out the English admiral, and shot him through the left shoulder. He had, contrary to the entreaty of his officers, gone into action, not only in full uniform, but also decorated with all his orders, and so was a conspicuous mark for the enemy's riflemen. After the fatal shot, Lord *N.* lingered in great pain for upwards of 3 hours, and then died, learning a few minutes previously that the battle was won. His dying words were, "Thank God, I've done my duty." *N.*, the idol of the English nation, was buried with every mark of national sorrow, love, and honor, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. His ship, the "Victory," may still be seen at Greenwich, and a brass tablet on her deck records, "Here Nelson Fell."

Nel'son, Thomas, an American statesman and general, b. in York co., Va., 1738, was son of William *N.*, president of the colonial council. Elected a member of the House of Burgesses when scarcely 21 years old, *N.* was a member of the first convention which met in Williamsburg in Aug., 1774. He was a conspicuous member of the convention which met in Williamsburg, 1776, to frame a constitution for Virginia, was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of July 4, 1776. In 1777 he was appointed commander-in chief of the forces of Virginia; and, in addition to his military duties, he was called, June, 1781, to assume the functions of governor of the commonwealth. Being thus armed with executive and military power, he hastened with all the militia he could muster to oppose the enemy, who were ravaging the country, and did not hesitate to co-operate, as second in command, with the Continental troops under Lafayette. In Nov., 1781, the success of the American cause being then no more the object of a doubt, *N.* resigned his office, and passed the rest of his life in retirement. After having spent a princely fortune in the cause of his country, he died, 1789, so poor that his remaining possessions were sold at auction to pay his debts.

Nel'son, a river-port of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, on the Miramichi River and Bay, about 130 m. N.N.E. of St. John's.

Nelson, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Dixon; *pop.* 700.

Nelson, in *Kentucky*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Beach Fork and Rolling Fork of Salt River, and Pottinger's Creek. *Surface*, undulating or level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Bardstown. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Nelson, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Nelson, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Nelson, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Madison co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

Nelson, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Portage co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Ravenna; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,000.

Nelson, in *Oregon*, a village of Marion co., abt. 17 m. N.E. of Salem.

Nelson, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Tioga co., 19 m. S.W. of Corning, New York; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

Nelson, in *Virginia*, a central co.: *area*, abt. 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* James and Rockfish rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Livingston. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Nelson, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Buffalo co.; *pop.* abt 450.

Nelson Lake, an expansion of Churchill River, abt. 200 m. above Hudson's Bay, British N. America.

Nelson's Point, in *California*, a village of Plumas co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Marysville.

Nelson's River, flows N.E. into Hudson Bay, near Fort York, in British N. America.

Nel'sonville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 31 m. N.W. of Hannibal.

Nelsonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Athens co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Nelumbia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Water Beans family, an order of plants, alliance *Nymphales.*—Diag. Distinct carpels immersed in a large honeycombed torus, and without albumen. They are aquatic herbs, with peltate leaves rising above the water, and large showy flowers. The thalamus is very large, flattened at top, and excavated so as to present a number of hollows. The carpels are distinct, and partially imbedded in the large honeycombed thalamus. Fruit formed of numerous 1- or 2-seeded, nut-like bodies. The beautiful plants of this order are natives of stagnant or quiet waters of temperate and tropical regions in the northern hemisphere, being most abundant in India. There is but one genus, namely, *Nelumbium*, which includes three species. The most interesting plant is *N. speciosum*, the fruit of which is commonly considered to have been the Egyptian bean of Pythagoras, and the flower the lotus so often represented on the monuments of Egypt and India (Fig. 1628). The plant, however, is no longer found in Egypt, though common in India. The leaf and flower-stalks contain a large number of spiral vessels. These are extracted and burnt as wicks in the sacred lamps of the Hindoos on great and solemn occasions.

Nelum'bium, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nelumbiaceæ.

Ne'madji, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Douglas co.; *pop.* abt. 6.

Nemaha, (*nem'a-haw,*) in *Kansas*, a N.E. co., adjoining Nebraska; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nemaha and Grasshopper creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Seneca. *Pop.* (1870), 7,296.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Nem'aha, in *Nebraska*, a S.E. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 410 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, and Little Nemaha rivers, and Muddy and Honey creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Brownville. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

—A post-vill. of Nemaha co., abt. 6 m. S. of Brownville.

Nem'aha (or Big Nemaha) **River,** in *Nebraska*, rises in Clay co., and flowing S.E. enters the Missouri River from Richardson co. *Length*, abt. 150 m.

Nem'aline, *a.* [Gr. *nema*, a thread.] (*Min.*) Having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nem'alite, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of brucite.

Neman'sa, *n.* (*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered in 1858 by Laurent.

Nem'atoids, *n. pl.* [Gr. *nema*, thread, and *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of insects, comprising worms known as Helminthes, Entozoa, or Intestinal worms. They live and multiply in the interior of other animals. There is scarcely an animal that is not inhabited by one or more species belonging to this order or to the Trematoids, *q. v.*

Nemaur, or Niman, a dist. of Western India, comprising a large portion of the valley of Nerbudda and of the Vindhya Mountains; Lat. between 21° 28′ and 22° 20′ N., Lon. 74° 48′ and 76° 45′ E.; *area*, 2,225 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, with numerous fertile valleys. *Prod.* Wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 250,000.

Nem. Con. A contraction for (Lat.) *nemine contradicente*, signifying "no one contradicting." — *Nem. diss.*, contracted for (Lat.) *nemine dissentiente*, signifies "no one dissenting."

Neme'a, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Argolis, to the N.W. of Mycenæ, celebrated as the haunt of the lion slain by Hercules, and the spot where triennial games were held

Fig. 1931. — Temple of Jupiter at Nemea.

in honor of Archemorus or Orpheltes, son of Lycurgus, king of Nemea. The ruins of Nemea are to be seen near the modern village of Kutchumadi.

Nem'esis, (*Myth.*) One of the infernal deities, daughter of Nox. She was the goddess of vengeance, always prepared to punish impiety, and at the same time, liberally to reward the good and virtuous. Her power not only existed in this life, but she was also employed after death to find out the most effectual and rigorous means of correction. Nemesis was particularly worshipped at Rhamnus, in Attica, where she had a celebrated statue, ten cubits long, carved in Parian marble by Phidias. The Romans were also particularly attentive to her adoration. Her statue at Rome was in the Capitol. The Greeks celebrated a festival called Nemesia in memory of deceased persons, as the goddess Nemesis was supposed to defend the relics and the memory of the dead from all insult.

Nemopan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Aquifoliaceæ*, including the Canadian Holly, *N. Canadensis*, a shrub 4–6 feet high, with smooth branches, growing in damp or rocky woods.

Nemophil'a, *n.* [From Gr. *nemos*, a grove, and *phileo*, I love.] (*Bot.*) A genus of beautiful annual flowers, order *Hydrophyllaceæ*, very popular among amateur gardeners, from their free-flowering habit and brilliant colors. *N. insignis*, which has blue flowers with a white centre, yields perhaps one of the gayest of flower-garden ornaments.

Ne'mours, a titular name borne by several persons distinguished in French history, among whom are:—Jean D'Armagnac, Duc de Nemours, cousin by marriage to Louis XI., who caused him to be beheaded, 1477.—Louis, his son and successor in the duchy, viceroy of Naples for Charles VIII., killed at the battle of Cerignola, 1503.—Gaston de Foix, son of Mary, sister of Louis XII., killed at the battle of Ravenna, 1512.—Philippe de Savoy, uncle to Francis I., who invested him with the duchy, 1528.—Jean de Savoy, a distinguished commander, 1531–1585.—Henri, second son and successor of Jean, connected with the League, and afterwards with Henry IV., 1571–1632.—Henri II., second son and successor of Henry I., born 1625, appointed archbishop of Rheims 1651, abandoned the church on the death of his elder brother, and married Marie D'Orleans, daughter of the Duc de Longueville, 1657, died 1659. The lady survived her husband many years, and, in 1694, was recognized sovereign of Neufchatel. She died in 1707, leaving valuable "Memoirs" of the minority of Louis XIV., and the wars of the Fronde. The title was next borne by the second son of Louis Philippe, late King of the French.

Nemours, (*ne-moor',*) a town of France, dep. of Seine-et-Marne, on the Loing, 18 m. S.E. of Melun. *Manuf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

Nemuch', a town of Hindostan, Gwalior Territory; Lat. 24° 27′ N., Lon. 74° 54′ E.; *pop.* 4,000.

Nems, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Ichneumon, *q. v.*

Nen, or **Neue,** a river of England, rising in the W. of the co. of Northampton, and after a N.E. course of 90 m. falling into the North Sea at the Wash.

Nenagh, (*nai-na',*) a town of Ireland, prov. of Munster, co. Tipperary, on the Nenagh River, a tributary of the Shannon, 82 m. W.S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 6,000.

Nenagh, or Nemaha, in *Nebraska*, a village of Platte co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Omaha City.

Nen'uphar, *n.* [Fr., It., and Sp. *nenufar.*] (*Bot.*) The Water-lily.

Neo'ga, in *Minnesota*, a village of Minona co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Minona.

Neoga, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Mattoon; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Neog'amist, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *gameo*, to marry.] A person newly married.

Neolo'gian, *a.* [See Neologr.] Pertaining to neology; neologic.

—*n.* A neologist

Neolo'gianism, *n.* The same as neologism.

Neolog'ic, Neolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to neology; employing new words.

Neolog'ically, *adv.* In a neological manner.

Neol'ogism, *n.* [Fr. *neologisme.*] The introduction of a new word, expression, or doctrine. See Neology.

Neol'ogist, *n.* An innovator in theology; one who introduces rationalistic views subversive of revealed truth.

Neologis'tic, Neologis'tical, *a.* Neological; pertaining to neology.

Neologiza'tion, *n.* The act of introducing new terms.

Neol'ogize, *v. n.* To introduce or make use of new terms.

Neol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, *logos*, word.] The invention of new words or phrases, for the purpose of expressing ideas which are either new or have hitherto been badly expressed. As progress is made in the sciences, the arts, and the various branches of industry, in any particular country, the extension of its language is a matter of course, and is in itself a complete record of the national advance. There are certain generally recognized etymological rules according to which alone new words may be properly introduced into a language; and when these are observed, the adoption of new words may be regarded as a social benefit.

Neome'nia, *n.* [Gr., from *neos*, new, and *mene*, moon.] The time of new moon; the beginning of the month.

Ne'onism, *n.* The same as neologism. (R.)

Neono'mian, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, new, and *nomos*, law.] (*Theol.*) One who believes the Gospel to be a new law.

Neono'mianism, *n.* The doctrine of the Neonomians.

Ne'ophyte, *n.* [Fr. *neophyte*, from Gr. *neos*, new, and *phyton*, a plant.] (*Eccl.*) In the primitive Church, newly converted Christians were so termed; and the same appellation is still given in the Roman Church, to converts made by missionaries among the heathen, to any person entering on the priestly office, and to these persons newly received into the communion of the Church.

—A beginner; a tyro; a debutant.

Neoplat'onism, *n.* The doctrine of the Neoplatonists.

Neoplat'onists, *n. pl.* (*Phil.*) The mystical philosophers of the school of Ammonius Saccas and Plotinus are commonly so called, who mixed some tenets of ancient Platonism with others derived from a variety of sources, and particularly from the demonology of the East. They flourished in the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian æra. Some, however, have contended that this title is more properly applicable to the eclectic Platonists, or school of Antiochus and Philo.

Neora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *neos*, a temple, and *orama*, a view.] A panorama representing the interior of a large building in which the spectator appears to be placed.

Worcester.

Neo'sho, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Coffey co., abt. 7 m. S. of Hampden; *pop.* of township abt. 400.—A township of Morris co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Neosho, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township, cap. of Newton co., abt 200 m. S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Neosho, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Watertown.

Neosho Falls, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township, cap. of Woodson co., abt. 75 m. S.W. of Lawrence; *pop.* of township abt. 600.

Neosho Rapids, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Lyon co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Emporia.

Neosho River, is formed by the union of two branches in Lyon co., Kansas, and flowing S.S.E. through Coffee, Woodson, Allen, and Neosho cos., into Indian Territory, joins the Arkansas River abt. 10 m. below Fort Gibson.

Neoter'ic, Neoter'ical, *a.* [Gr. *neterikos.*] New; novel; recent in origin; modern.

Neoter'ically, *adv.* Newly; recently.

Nepaul', a kingdom of N. Hindostan, comprising a great portion of the S. declivity of the Himalaya Mountains; between Lat. 26° 30′ and 30° 50′ N., Lon. 80° and 88° E.; having N. and N.E. Thibet, E. the territory of Sikkim, S. and W. Hindostan. *Area*, 53,000 sq. m. *Desc.* The surface is level in the S., and gradually ascends until terminating N. in lofty mountains, interspersed with valleys ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 ft. above the great plain of Hindostan. The climate is diversified but healthy, except in the S. The soil is generally fertile. The principal rivers are the Kurnalli, Rapti, Gunduk, and Sun Kosi. *Prod.* Wheat, rice, maize, barley, cotton, tobacco, and sugar-cane. *Min.* Copper, iron, lead, and zinc. *Manuf.* Cotton cloth, bells, and brass and copper utensils. It has a considerable trade with China, Thibet, Bhootan, and Cashmere. *Exp.* Ivory, wax, honey, hides,

timber, &c. *Imp.* Carpets, muslins and silks, tobacco, and European goods. The cap. is Khatmandoo. The inhabitants consist mainly of two tribes, the Ghoorkas, who predominate and rule, and the Newars, who are principally artisans. The govt. is despotic, though somewhat modified by customs. It is divided into the provs. of Khatmandoo, Lalita Patan, Bhatgong, and Kirthipoor. These are governed by Subahs, who are the supreme officers of revenue, justice, and police. The religion is Buddhism. *N.* was formerly divided between numerous independent chiefs, until conquered by the Ghoorkas in 1768. The aggressions of the latter into the Chinese territory was put a stop to in 1792, and the rajah obliged to make an ignominious peace. They next turned their arms against the British, who, after a two years' war, obliged them, in 1816, to cede all the country between the Sutledje and the Kali rivers, and to evacuate the territory of Sikkim. They rendered material assistance to the British in the Indian mutiny of 1857. *Pop.* 2,000,000.

Nepaulese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native, or the natives of Nepaul.

Nepe, *n.* A square blanket used by the Indians to wrap the foot and ankle in. — *Simmonds.*

Nepean, (*ne-peen'*,) a river of E. Australia, New South Wales, joining the Narragamba to form the Hawkesbury.

Nepenthe'æ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *ne*, not, and *penthos*, grief.] (*Bot.*) The Pitcher-plant family, an order of plants, alliance *Euphorbiales.* DIAG. An infinite multitude of scobiform seeds, having an inferior radicle. —

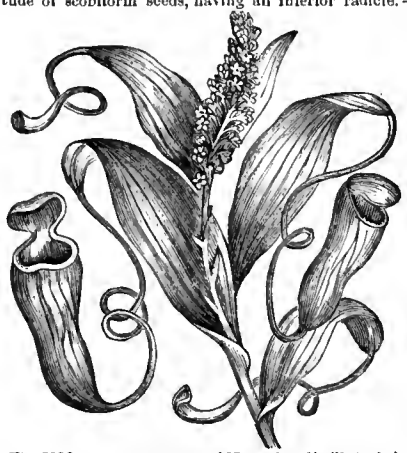


Fig. 1932. — PITCHER-PLANT, (*Nepenthes distillatoria.*)

They are herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plants. Leaves alternate, and terminated by a pitcher-shaped structure, provided with an articulated lid. Flowers terminal, racemose, dioecious; calyx inferior, with 4 divisions; stamens collected into a column; anthers 2-celled, extrorse, usually 16; ovary superior, 4-angled, 4-celled. Fruit capsular, 4-celled, with loculicidal dehiscence. Seed albuminous; embryo with an inferior radicle. There is but one genus, *Nepenthes*, which includes about 14 species, natives of swampy ground in China and India.

Nepen'the, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *nepenthes*, removing sorrow.] A magic potion, calculated to banish the remembrance of grief and enliven the spirits, and supposed to be opium. The first mention of it is in the Odyssey of Homer, who describes Helen as administering it to Telemachus, and states that she had learned the art of making it from Polydamna, wife of Thonis, king of Egypt. Of modern poets, Milton and Pope are the principal who have alluded to it. The word is now used figuratively to express any remedy which gives rest and consolation to an afflicted mind.

Nepen'thes, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEPENTHACEÆ.

Nepe'ta, *n.* [It. *nepatella*, cat-mint.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* The Cat-nip, Cat-mint, Cat's-aar, Cat's-foot, or Nep, *N. cataria*, is a common wayside weed, naturalized everywhere, and particularly attractive to cats. The Gill-over-the-Ground, or Ground-Ivy, *N. glechoma*, is a creeping plant, leaves petiolate, opposite, roundish, hairy, and glaucous; flowers axillary; corolla bluish-purple, with a variegated throat. This plant is naturalized about hedges, walls, &c.; it is aromatic, and was formerly used in ale, and also in medicine.

Nepen'skin, or NEPEUSKUN, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 90 m. N. by E. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Neph'eline, *n.* (*Min.*) A double silicate of alumina and soda found on Monte Somma, near Vesuvius, in pure white crystals lining cavities in the older lavas.

Nephe'lium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ.* It contains three celebrated exotic fruits, the Litchi or Leeches of China, the Longan of China, and the Rambutan of Malacca. The Litchi produces nearly round fruit an inch and a half in diameter, containing a sweet jelly-like pulp; the Longan is smaller, and possesses an agreeable sub-acid flavor; and the Rambutan, which is of an oblong form and about two inches long, is esteemed for its pleasant acidulous pulp. All are small trees with pinnated leaves.

Nephew, (*nef'yu,*) *n.* [A. S. *nefa*; Ger. *neffe.*] The son of a brother or sister.

Neph'i, in *Utah*, a post-village, cap. of Juab co., abt. 92 m. S. of Salt Lake City; *pop.* 800.

Neph'in, and NEPHIN-BEG'. Two mountains of Ireland, in Connaught, co. Mayo. The first is abt. 6 m. S.S.W. of Crossmalina. *Height* 2,646 ft. The other is abt. 9 m. N.W. of Newport. *Height*, 2,065 ft.

Nephral'gia, Nephral'gy, *n.* [Fr. *nephralgie*, from Gr. *nephros*, kidney, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) Pain and neuralgia in the kidneys. — *Dunglison.*

Neph'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hard, tough mineral occurring in compact masses of a leek-green color, passing into gray and greenish while on the western coast of New Zealand. Its common name is JADE, *q. v.*

Nephrit'ic, Nephrit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *nephritikos*, from *nephros*, the kidney.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the kidneys or organs of urine; affected with a disease of the kidneys; relieving disorders of the kidneys in general. —*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine employed for the cure of diseases of the kidneys. — *Dunglison.*

Nephri'tis, *n.* [Gr.] An inflammation of the kidneys. See KIDNEY.

Nephro'dium, *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, and *eidos*, likeness.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ.* In the species of this genus the veins of the pinnule-like segments anastomose in a convenient manner with those of adjoining segments for a greater or less distance from the rachis of the pinna, as the segments are more or less united. They are for the most part tropical plants.

Nephrog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, and *graphê*, a description.] (*Anat.*) A description of the kidneys.

Nephrolith'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Belonging to gravel, or calculi in the kidneys. — *Dunglison.*

Nephrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *nephros*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) A dissertation on the kidneys and their functions. — *Dunglison.*

Nephrot'omy, *n.* [Fr. *nephrotomie*, from Gr. *nephros*, and *temnein*, to cut.] Dissection of the kidney. — Operation of extracting calculi or stone from the kidney by cutting. — *Dunglison.*

Nepis'sing, or **Nipissing,** a lake of Upper Canada, lying between Lake Huron and the Ottawa River. It covers an area of 750 sq. m., and contains many islands. It is connected with Georgian Bay of Lake Huron by French River.

Nepon'set, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Mendota.

Nepon'set River, in *Massachusetts*, enters Boston Harbor from Norfolk co.

Nepon'set Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of Boston.

Ne'pos, CORNELIUS, a Roman historian of the time of Julius Cæsar and the first six years of Augustus. The only remains of his works are some short biographies of twenty Greek generals, and of Hamilcar and Hannibal.

Ne'pos, FLAVIUS JULIUS, a Roman emperor, was a native of Dalmatia, and having married a niece of Leo I., that monarch gave him the Western empire. Nepos marched to Rome to secure his throne, after which he fixed the seat of government at Ravenna, but was obliged to quit that city by his general Orestes. He then retired to Dalmatia, where he was assassinated by two officers of his court, in 480.

Nep'otal, *a.* Of or relating to nephews.

Nepot'ic, *a.* Pertaining to nepotism.

Nep'otism, *n.* [Fr. *nepotisme*, from Lat. *nepos*, nepotis, a nephew.] A word first used in Italy in reference to the anxiety displayed by some popes to enrich and aggrandize their nephews. Its meaning has gradually become extended, and it is now generally applied to all persons holding public offices, who endeavor to advance the interests of their relations, whether nephews or not, at the public expense.

Nep'otist, *n.* One who practises nepotism.

Nep'tune, *n.* [Lat. *Neptunus.*] (*Myth.*) The god of the sea in Grecian mythology, son of Saturn and Ops, and brother to Jupiter, Pluto, and Juno. He was devoured by his father upon the day of birth, and again restored to life by means of Metis, who gave Saturn a certain potion. Neptune shared with his brothers the empire of Saturn, and received as his portion the kingdom of the sea. This did not seem equivalent to the empire of heaven and earth, which Jupiter had claimed; therefore he conspired to dethrone him. The conspiracy was discovered, and Jupiter condemned Neptune to build the walls of Troy. Neptune, as god of the sea, was entitled to more power than any of the other gods, except Jupiter. Not only were the ocean, rivers, and fountains subjected to him, but he could also cause earthquakes at his pleasure, and raise islands with a blow of his trident. The worship of Neptune was established in almost every part of the earth. He was generally represented sitting in a chariot made of a shell, and drawn by sea-horses or dolphins. Sometimes he is drawn by winged horses, and holds a trident in his hand, and stands up as his chariot flies over the surface of the sea. Homer represents him as

Fig. 1933. — NEPTUNE.

issuing from the sea, and in three steps crossing the whole horizon. The ancients generally sacrificed a bull and a horse on his altars.

(*Astron.*) The last planet of the solar system, as far as we know. He revolves around the sun in a period of 164 years, at a mean distance of 2,862,000,000 miles, in an orbit inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of a little less than 2°. His diameter is about 35,000 miles, or 4·72 greater than that of the earth. No spots can be detected on his disc, and consequently nothing is exactly known about his time of rotation or the inclination of his axis; it is said, nevertheless, that it accomplishes his revolution in 5 days, 21 hours, 8 minutes. He is certainly attended by one satellite, which, like those of Uranus, moves in a retrograde direction. As its nearest approach to us is 190,000,000 m., it is invisible to the naked eye. The existence of this planet was predicted, and its place in the heavens announced within one degree of the truth by M. Leverrier before it was discovered by the telescope. This triumph of mathematical skill marks an epoch in astronomy, and sets a seal on the theory of universal gravitation which formed the basis of the method of prediction. Its existence was first suspected in consequence of irregularities in the movement of the planet Uranus, which baffled all attempts to attribute them to perturbation caused by known bodies. M. Leverrier published his researches on Aug. 31, 1846, and in a letter to the Berlin astronomers, which reached them on September 23, he assigned the place where he expected it would be found. On the same evening, thanks to the Berlin star-maps, the planet was discovered.

Neptune', in *Ohio*, a post-village of Mercer co., about 115 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Neptune, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co.

Neptu'nian, *a.* Belonging to the ocean.

N. Theory. (*Geol.*) The name given to the theory of Werner, a German geologist, who, towards the end of the last century, assumed that the globe had been at first invested by an universal chaotic ocean, holding the materials of all rocks in solution. From the waters of this ocean, granite, gneiss, and other crystalline formations, were first precipitated; and afterwards, when the waters were purged of these ingredients, and more nearly resembled those of our actual seas, the transition strata were deposited. These were of a mixed character, not purely chemical, because the waves and currents had already begun to wear down solid land, and to give rise to pebbles, sand, and mud; nor entirely without fossils, because a few of the first marine animals had begun to exist. After this period, the secondary formations were accumulated in waters resembling those of the present ocean, except at certain intervals, when, from causes wholly unexplained, a partial recurrence of the "chaotic fluid" took place, during which various trap-rocks, some highly crystalline, were formed. This arbitrary hypothesis rejected all intervention of igneous agency, volcanoes being regarded as partial and superficial accidents, of trifling account among the great causes which have modified the external structure of the globe. This theory, after enjoying many years of popularity, was superseded by the Vulcanian or PLUTONIAN THEORY, *q. v.*

Neptu'nian, Neptu'nist, *n.* One who, in geology, adheres to the Neptunian theory.

Nerbud'dah, (" the bestower of pleasure,") a river of Hindostan, in the N. of the Deccan, rising in the table-land of Gundwana, Lat. 22° 40′ N., Lon. 81° 45′ E., and after a W. course of 700 m., falling into the Gulf of Cambay, 28 m. W. of Baroach; Lat. 21° 36′ N., Lon. 72° 50′ E. It is navigable for small craft for about 100 m. from the sea.

Ne'reid, *n.*; *pl.* NEREIDS, or NEREIDES. (*Myth.*) Nymphs of the sea, daughters of Nereus and Doris. They were fifty, according to the greater number of the mythologists. They had altars chiefly on the coasts of the sea, where milk, oil, honey, and often the flesh of goats, were offered up. Their duty was to attend upon the more powerful deities of the sea, and to be subservient to the will of Neptune. They are represented as young and handsome virgins, sitting on dolphins, and holding Neptune's trident in their hand, or, sometimes, garlands of flowers.

Ne'reid, *n.*; **Nere'idæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sea-centipeds, a genus and family of marine *Annelidæ*, which have an even number of tentacula attached to the sides of the base of the head, two other biarticulated ones a little more forward, and between these two simple ones. Their branchiæ consist of little laminæ, traversed by a network of vessels; each foot is furnished with two tubercles, two bundles of bristles, and a cirrhus above and beneath.

Ne'ri, (St. Philip de,) founder of the congregation of the Oratory in Italy, was b. in 1515, of a noble family, at Florence, and d. at Rome in 1595. His order obtained its name from the place of its original establishment, which was an oratory of St. Jerome's Church, at Rome.

Ne'riad, a town of Hindostan, presidency of Bombay, 28 m. N.E. of Cambay; *pop.* 40,000.

Ne'rita, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine Mollusca, inhabiting the Eastern and American seas, the West Indies, Moluccas, &c. The shell is thick, smooth, or ribbed, semiglobose; spire short, consisting of few volutions; aperture large, semicircular; inner lip flattened, and frequently toothed, as well as the outer, the operculum horny, covered with shelly laminæ. One species (*Nerita pelodonta*) is called the Bleeding Tooth, from the red appearance of the teeth on the inner lip. The head of the animal is furnished with two pointed tentacula having eyes at the base; foot large. There are about thirty species recent, and ten fossil.

Ne'rium, *n.* [Gr. *neros*, humid.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apocynaceæ*. To this genus belongs the well-known Oleander, or Rose-bag tree, a shrubby plant, with long, willow-like, leathery leaves, and terminal clusters of large rose-colored flowers. It is very ornamental, but like many others of its order is furnished with a poisonous juice.

Ne'ro, Lucius Domitius, called after his adoption Claudius Drusus, Roman emperor, was the son of Cneius Domitius Ahenobarbus, and of Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus. He was B. A. D. 39; had the philosopher Seneca for his teacher; was adopted by Claudius, A. D. 50, and four years after succeeded him on the throne. At the commencement of his reign his conduct excited great hopes in the Romans; he appeared just, liberal, affable, and polished; but this was a mask which soon fell off. He caused his mother to be assassinated, and vindicated the unnatural act to the Senate on the ground that Agrippina had plotted against him. He divorced his wife, and led a most shameless and abandoned life. In 61, Rome was burnt, and popular suspicion pointed to *N.* as the author of the conflagration. He charged the Christians with it, and commenced a dreadful persecution of them. His cruelties, extravagance, and debauchery at length roused the public resentment. Piso formed a conspiracy against the tyrant, but it was discovered and defeated. That of Galba, however, proved more successful, and *N.*, being abandoned by his flatterers, put an end to his existence, A. D. 68.

Ner'oli, *n.* An elegant perfume, extracted from the flowers of a peculiar orange, small in size, but very aromatic, a native of Italy. Neroli is an essential oil, obtained by distillation from the orange-blossoms, and far superior to the pungent article known as the oil of orange-peel (*oleum aurantii*), and too frequently substituted for this delicate perfume.

Ner'va, Marcus Coccius, Roman emperor, who succeeded Domitian, A. D. 96, at the age of 64; and D. after a reign of two years, during which his virtues did honor to the throne.

Nerva'tion, *n.* (*Bot.*) The manner in which the veins of the leaves, &c. are arranged.

Nerve, *n.* [Fr. *nerf*; Ger. *nerv*; Lat. *nervus*; Gr. *neuron*.] A sinew; a tendon; a ligament.

—Strength or firmness of body; fortitude; firmness of mind; courage; strength; force; authority; manliness.

(*Anat.*) See Nervous System.

(*Bot.*) One of the ribs or principal veins of a leaf.

—*v. a.* To give strength or vigor to; to arm with force.

Nerved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a leaf, of which the veins run parallel from the base to the apex.

Nerve'less, *a.* Destitute of nerve or strength; weak.

Nervii, (*ner'vi-i.*) (*Anc. Hist.*) The most warlike of the tribes of Belgica, are first mentioned by Cæsar, B. C. 57, when he defeated them in a severely contested battle on the banks of the river Sambre. They rose again in arms, B. C. 54, when they joined the Eburones in an unsuccessful attack upon the camp of Quintus Cicero, and were subdued by the Romans, B. C. 53. At a meeting of the Gallic states, B. C. 52, the Nervii sent 5,000 men as their contingent to the relief of Alesia. Their country forms the modern province of Hainault.

Ner'vine, *a.* (*Med.*) Having the quality of quieting the nerves.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which acts on the nervous system. — *Dunglison.*

Nervose', *a.* (*Bot.*) The same as Nerved, *q. v.*

Nervos'ity, *n.* Nervousness; the quality of being nervous.

—State or quality of being nerved or nervose.

Ner'vous, *a.* Full of nerve; well strung; strong; vigorous. — Pertaining to the nerves; seated in or affecting the nerves, as weakness or disease; having the nerves affected; diseased in the nerves; weakly; debilitated; easily agitated. — Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; as, a *nervous* writer.

(*Bot.*) The same as nerved.

Nervous Diseases. (*Med.*) Of the numerous disorders to which the human frame is liable, there are, perhaps, none which exert so extensive an influence, and are at the same time so little understood, as the whole class of *N. D.* The nervous system is the presiding and governing power of the whole animal machine. Whether the patient sleeps or wakes, acts or suffers, all that he does or feels is through its agency. It not only governs individual parts, but harmonizes the action of all, binding together the various portions by the strongest ties of sympathy, so that the well-being of one promotes the general good, and one cannot suffer without affecting all. The suffering and disorders to which it is liable are so varied in their sources, so uncertain in their nature, degree, and combination, — are attended for the most part with such different lesions, if attended with any, that they are not only difficult to describe when first observed, but even more so to recognize when they recur. Connecting, as does this system, the mental with the physical, the diseases affecting it are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself. *N. D.* are properly divided into structural and functional diseases of the nervous system; the former arising from some morbid change or lesion in the nerve structures, the latter including those in which there is no morbid change or lesion to account for the symptoms. Structural diseases may be divided into — 1. Those of the brain and spinal cord, and their covering or membranes; and, 2. diseases of the nerves. The brain and spinal cord are subject to diseases affecting their membranes, their substance, and their blood-vessels. (See Brain, Diseases of the.) Diseases of the nerves themselves are not numerous. They may arise from inflammation of the delicate fibrous sheath which envelops the nerves, from the development of tumors near the origin or along the course, or amid the ramifications of the nerves, or from the bulbous expansion of the extremities of divided nerves, occurring after amputation, and causing painful stumps. The functional diseases of the nervous system manifest themselves by irregular, depressed, or exalted conditions of the processes and peculiar functions of the system; viz., sense, sensation, and motion. They may be enumerated as follows: — 1. The numerous varieties of neuralgia, which are independent of disease of the nerves or their centres. (See Neuralgia.) 2. The various forms of insanity and general paralysis, where no morbid change occurs in the brain to account for the symptoms. 3. The various exhibitions of mental and moral perversity, constituting the diseases known as hysteria, convulsions, paralysis of sensation and motion, &c. 4. Delirium tremens, that derangement of the nervous functions manifested by optical illusions, hallucinations, mania, and muscular trembling, which arises from exhaustion of the nervous power produced by prolonged stimulation by alcohol. 5. Chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, an affection occurring generally in young girls, and consisting in irregular contractions of the voluntary muscles, and which has been graphically described as "insanity of the muscles." 6. The convulsions and paralysis that occur in infancy and childhood, from the irritation of teething, or from gastric and intestinal derangements. 7. Tetanus, or locked-jaw, a rigid spasm of the voluntary muscles, arising from an exalted state of the reflex function of the spinal cord, sometimes spontaneous, but more frequently the result of lacerated wounds. Hydrophobia may be included under this head. 8. The rare and curious derangement known as catalepsy and ecstasy. Epilepsy is sometimes a purely functional, sometimes an organic disease. These several diseases will be found described under their special heads in other parts of this work. It is one of the remarkable features of mental disorders, that they are frequently entailed by mimicry or imitation. The treatment of *N. D.* often embarrasses the scientific practitioner, and resists the most skilful applications. The particular nervine medicines which were formerly considered as specific remedies in such complaints have been given up, and the mode of treatment is now more general and rational, being directed to the restoring and strengthening the general system by means of nourishing food, gentle exercise, bathing, tonics, &c. It has been held that the advance of civilization and intelligence has rendered the nerves more irritable, and therefore more liable to be diseased; but a more frequent cause of nervous maladies is to be found in the excessive use of fermented liquors, wine, tea, coffee, &c., which impair the tone of the stomach, and thus give rise to various forms of *N. D.* Besides attention to the state of the body, it is of the utmost importance to strive to maintain a calm and uniform state of mind, one not easily disturbed by the crosses and accidents of life. The mind and the body reciprocally act upon each other and promote each other's health. The elements of mental discipline which, if steadily pursued, fail not to conduce not only to health of mind and body, but also to enduring comfort and happiness, are "the subjugation of gross appetites, the subordination of all turbulent or violent moral and mental emotions; the cultivation of the gentle and contemplative feelings, best cultivated in domestic life and in refined social intercourse; and the regular but moderate application of the intellectual powers to some definite object or set of objects worthy of pursuit."

Nervous System. (*Anat.* and *Physiol.*) The nervous system embraces that portion of the organism of man by which the mind is brought into connection with the physical world. The nervous system consists of two portions or constituent systems, — the cerebro-spinal, and the sympathetic or ganglionic. The cerebro-spinal system includes the brain and spinal cord, with the nerves proceeding from them, and is denominated by Bichat the nervous system of animal life. It includes those nervous organs in and through which are performed the several functions with which the mind is more immediately connected, as those relating to sensation and volition. The sympathetic or ganglionic system, named by Bichat the nervous system of organic life, consists of a chain of ganglia extending from the cranium to the pelvis along each side of the vertebral column, and from which nerves with ganglia proceed to the viscera in the thoracic, abdominal, and pelvic cavities. (See Ganglion.) The several organs of the nervous system are composed of two different substances, which differ from each other in density, color, minute structure, and chemical composition. They are the vesicular-nervous and the fibrous-nervous matter, the former being also called the gray or cineritious substance, the latter the white or medullary. The former is distinguished by its dark reddish-gray color and soft consistence, and is found usually collected in masses and mingled with fibrous structure, as in the brain, spinal cord, and the several ganglia, but never in the nerves. The masses constitute what are termed nervous centres, being the organs in which it is supposed that nervous force may be generated, and in which are accomplished all the various reflections and other modes of disposing of impressions when they are not simply conducted along nerve-fibres. The fibrous nerve-substance, besides entering into the composition of the nervous centres, forms along the nerves or cords of communication which connect the various nervous centres with the different tissues and organs. The vesicular nervous substance is composed, as its name implies, of vesicles or corpuscles, commonly called nerve or ganglion corpuscles, containing nuclei and nucleoli; the vesicles being imbedded either in a finely granular substance, as in the brain, or in a capsule of nucleated cells, as in the ganglia. Each vesicle consists of an exceedingly delicate membranous wall inclosing a finely granular material, part of which is occasionally of a coarser kind and of a reddish or yellowish-brown color. The nucleus is vesicular, much smaller than the vesicle, and adherent to some part of its interior. The nucleolus, which is inclosed within the nucleus, is vesicular in form, of minute size, and peculiarly clear and brilliant. The nerve-corpuscles vary in shape and size; some are small, spherical, or ovoidal, with an uninterrupted outline. The fibrous-nervous matter consists of two different kinds of nerve-fibres, which are distinguished as the tubular fibre and the gelatinous fibre. In most nerves these two kinds are intermingled, the tubular fibres being more numerous in the nerves of the cerebro-spinal system, the gelatinous predominating in the nerves of the sympathetic system. The nerve-fibres vary in size, being largest within the trunk and branches of the nerves, where they measure from 1-2000ths to 1-3000ths of an inch, and becoming gradually smaller as they approach the brain and spinal cord, and usually, also, in the tissues in which they are distributed. In the gray matter of the brain and spinal cord they seldom measure more than 1-10,000ths to 1-14,000ths of an inch. The tubular fibres, in a perfectly fresh state, present the appearance of simple membranous tubes,

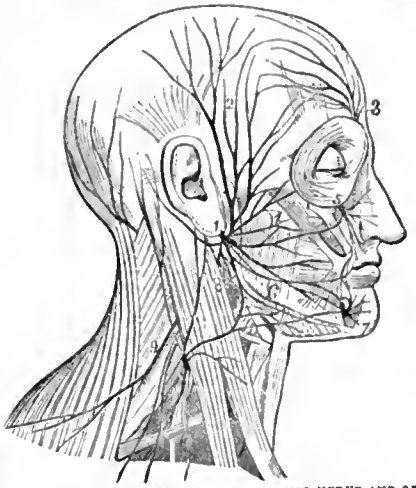


Fig. 1934. — Distribution of the facial nerve and of the branches of the cervical plexus.

1, The facial nerve at its emergence from the stylo-mastoid foramen; 2, temporal branches communicating with (3) the frontal branches of the fifth or trifacial nerve; 4, infra-orbital branches, communicating with (5) the infra-orbital branches of the fifth nerve; 6, maxillary branches communicating with (7) the mental branch of the fifth nerve; 8, cervico-facial branches; 9, the spinal accessory nerve giving off a branch to the trapezius muscles.

perfectly cylindrical, and containing the proper nerve-substance, a transparent oil-like and apparently homogeneous material, but which, shortly after death, undergoes a change, and has the appearance of being composed of two different materials: the internal or central part, occupying the axis of the tube, becomes grayish, while the outer or cortical portion becomes opaque, and dimly granular or grumous, as if from a kind of coagulation. The gelatinous fibres constitute the main part of the trunk and branches of the sympathetic nerve, and are intermingled in various proportions in the cerebro-spinal nerves. They are flattened, soft, and homogeneous in appearance, and when collected together in great numbers, they present a yellowish-gray color. They differ from the tubular fibres in being only one-half or one-third of their size, in the absence of the double contour, their apparently uniform structure, and their yellowish-gray color. The nerves are divided into two great classes, — the cerebro-spinal, which proceed from the cerebro-spinal axis, and are the nerves of animal life, being distributed to the organs of the senses, the skin, and the muscles; and the sympathetic or ganglionic nerves, which proceed from the ganglia of the sympathetic, and are distributed chiefly to the viscera and blood-vessels, and are termed the nerves of organic life. The cerebro-spinal nerves consist almost exclusively of the tubular nerve-fibres, the gelatinous fibres existing only in very small proportion. Each cerebro-spinal nerve consists of numerous nerve-fibres collected together and inclosed in a membranous sheath. A small bundle of primitive fibres so inclosed is called a *funiculus*; and if the nerve is of small size, it may consist only of a single funiculus; but if large, the funculi are collected together into larger bundles or fasciculi, and are bound together in a common membranous investment termed the sheath. Nerves, in their course, subdivide into branches, and these frequently communicate with the branches of a neighboring nerve; but in these communications the nerve-fibres never coalesce, but merely pass into the sheath of the adjacent nerve, become intermixed with the nerve-fibres, and again pass on to become blended with the nerve-fibres in some adjoining fasciculus. Every nerve-fibre in its course proceeds uninterruptedly from its origin at a nervous centre to its

destination; and however long its course, there is no branching or anastomosis, or union with the substance of any other fibres. The communications which take place between two or more nerves from what is called a *plexus*, in which the component nerves divide, then join, and again subdivide in such a complex manner that the individual fasciculi become most intricately interlaced. As the small bundles of nerve-fibres approach their final and minutest distribution in the several tissues, they commonly form delicate "termioal plexuses." The primitive fibres appear to terminate in various ways, as in loops, in plexuses, by branching, by free ends. The central termination of a nerve-fibre is that in connection with a nerve-centre; the peripheral termination, that in connection with the different organs and tissues. The sympathetic nerve consists of tubular and gelatinous fibres intermixed with a varying proportion of filamentous areolar tissue, and inclosed in a sheath of fibro-areolar tissue. The tubular fibres are for the most part smaller than those composing the cerebro-spinal nerves, and their double contour is less distinct. The nerve-fibres both of the cerebro-spinal and sympathetic system convey impressions of a two-fold kind — the one the impressions made upon their peripheral extremities or parts of their course conveyed to the nervous centres, the other the impressions from the brain and other nervous centres to the parts to which the nerves are distributed. For this twofold office two distinct sets of nerve-fibres are provided,—the sensitive, called also the centripetal or afferent nerves, which convey impressions from the periphery to the centre; and the motor, centrifugal, or efferent nerves, which transmit central impulses to the muscles, &c. But with this difference in the function of the nerves, there is no apparent difference in the structure of the nerve-fibres by which it might be explained. Nerve-fibres appear to possess no power of generating force in themselves, or of originating impulses to action; but they possess a certain property of conducting impressions, but which is never manifested till some stimulus is applied. This property of nerves is called excitability, irritability, or nervous force, and one of its peculiarities is the rapidity with which it travels along the nerve-fibres. In many respects it resembles electricity, but the analogy between the two does not amount to identity. Almost all things that can disturb the nerves from their passive state, act as stimuli, and produce the same kind of effect, though not the same in degree, because that on which they act possesses but one kind of excitable force. All stimuli, internal or external, chemical, mechanical, or electrical, when applied to sensitive nerves, produce sensations, and when applied to motor nerves, excite contractions. There are certain kinds of nerves, however, the irritation of which produces effects that are entirely peculiar to themselves; thus, irritation of the optic nerves causes the sensation of light of the auditory nerve, of sound; and of the olfactory or gustatory nerves, of smell and taste. It is a remarkable fact, that, whatever part of a sensitive nerve be irritated, whether it be the centre, middle, or extremity, the same sensation will be produced.

Ner'vously, *adv.* With strength or vigor.
—With weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Ner'vousness, *n.* State or quality of being nervous; strength; force; vigor; state of being composed of nerves.
—Weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Ner'vure, *n.* [Fr. *nervure.*] (*Bot.*) A nerve.
(*Zoöl.*) One of the corneous tubes serving to expand the wing and keep it tense, as well as to afford protection to the air-vessels; they are termed costal, postcostal, mediastinal, externo-median, interno-median, anal, axillary, &c., according to their relative positions.

Ner'vy, *a.* Strong; vigorous.

Nes'bit Moor. (*Eng. Hist.*) The name of a battle fought May 7, 1402, between the Scots, under Sir P. Hepburn, of Hailes, and the English, under the earls of Percy and March. The Scots were defeated, their leader and most of his knights slain, and the rest taken prisoners.

Nescience, (*nesh'ens,*) *n.* [Lat. *nescientia.*] Ignorance; the state of not knowing.

Nescopeek', in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Nescopeek (or Buck) **Mountain,** in *Pennsylvania,* a ridge of Luzerne co., abt. 20 m. in length, running parallel to the Wyoming Mountain. *Height,* abt. 1,000 ft.

Nescopeek Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the N. branch of the Susquehanna River in Luzerne co.

Nesee'ma, in *Nebraska,* a village of Otoe co., abt. 18 m. W. of Nebraska City.

Nesham'iny Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the Delaware River from Bucks co. — Another, enters the Shenango River in Lawrence co. — A township of Lawrence co.: *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Neshan'ic, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Somerville.

Neshko'ro, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Marquette co., abt. 70 m. N. of Madison.

Nesh'oba, or Nashoba, in *Mississippi,* an E. central co.; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl River, and some less important streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* mostly fertile. *Cap.* Philadelphia. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Nesh'onoc, in *Wisconsin,* a township of La Crosse co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Nesho'to, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Manitowoc co., abt. 100 m. N. of Milwaukee.

Nesoehn'que River, in *New Jersey,* rises in Camden co, and flowing E.S.E. forms a branch of the Little Egg Harbor River.

Nesqual'ly, in *Washington Territory,* a river flowing N.W. into Puget Sound, between Pierce and Thurston cos. On the N. shore of the mouth of this river stands Fort Nesqually, the nucleus of a thriving village or settlement of the same name.

Ness. [A. S. *nes, nys.*] A termination added to an adjective to change it into a substantive, denoting state or quality; as, poisonous-*ness;* loveli-*ness.*
—[Probably akin to Fr. *nez;* Ger. *nase;* Lat. *nasus,* nose.] The termination of several names of places in Great Britain, where there is a headland or promontory, as Inver*ness,* Sheer*ness.*

Ness, (Loch.) a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, extending 23 m. from N.E. to S.W., with an average breadth of 1½ m. It receives the rivers Morriston, Oich, and Foyers, and discharges its surplus waters into the Moray Frith by the river Ness.

Nes'selrode, Carl Robert, Count von, a celebrated Russian statesman and diplomatist, b. at Lisbon in 1770 or 1780. He early entered the diplomatic service, in which his father was also engaged, and after various subordinate employments, was made councillor of the Russian embassy at Paris in 1807. He became a great favorite with Napoleon, succeeded in detaching Russia from the Austrian alliance, and was present at the important conferences between the emperors Napoleon and Alexander at Erfurt in 1808. He gained immense influence over Alexander's mind, was made chancellor of the empire, and dictated his foreign policy; followed him to France in 1814, and signed the Quadruple Alliance; took part in the Congress of Vienna, and in the dismemberment of Poland. At that Congress, *N.* shared with Metternich and Talleyrand the chief direction of affairs; and while his master sat at the feet of the mystic Madame Krudener, he managed to make her his instrument. He was the chief contriver of the *Holy Alliance,* which made Russia virtually supreme in Europe, and *N.* supreme in Russia. The Count took a leading part at the congresses of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, and of Verona in 1822. *N.*'s influence was considerably lessened under the Emperor Nicholas, and he long strove to avert the threatened war with the Western Powers, which broke out in 1853. After the accession of Alexander II., Count *N.* retired from his office of chancellor of the Russian empire, and n. 1862.

Nes'sus. (*Myth.*) A celebrated centaur, son of Ixion and the Cloud. He offered violence to Dejanira, whom Hercules had intrusted to his care, with orders to carry her across the river Evenus. Hercules saw the distress of his wife from the opposite shore of the river, and immediately discharged a poisoned arrow, which struck the centaur to the heart. Nessus, as he expired, gave his tunic to Dejanira, assuring her that it had the power of calling a husband away from unlawful loves. Dejanira received the present, which afterwards caused the death of Hercules. See Hercules.

Nest, *n.* [A. S., Du., and Ger. *nest.*] The place or bed formed, generally by interweaving, by a bird for incubation, or the mansion of her young until they are able to fly. See Bird. — Any place where irrational animals are produced.—An abode; a place of residence; a warm, close place of abode; a receptacle of numbers, or the collection itself.—(*pl.*) Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.
(*Geol.*) A detached mass of a particular mineral isolated in a rock.
—*v. n.* To build or occupy a nest.
—*v. a.* To place in a nest.

Nest'-egg, *n.* An egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; — hence, the nucleus of a hoard.

Nestle, (*nes'l,*) *v. n.* To settle; to harbor: to lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.—To move about in one's seat like a bird when forming her nest.
—*v. a.* To house, as in a nest; to cherish.—To nourish and protect, as a bird her young.

Nestling, (*nes'ling,*) *n.* A young bird in the nest or just taken from the nest.
—*a.* Newly hatched; being yet in the nest.

Nes'tor, son of Nelens and Chloris. His father and eleven brothers were killed by Hercules; but the conqueror spared Nestor's life and placed him upon the throne of Pylas. As king of Pylas and Messenia, he led his subjects to the Trojan war, where he distinguished himself among the rest of the Grecian chiefs by eloquence, wisdom, and justice. After the Trojan war he retired to Greece, where he enjoyed the peace and respect due to his old age and his surpassing prudence of mind. The ancients declare that he lived three generations of man.

Nesto'rianism, *n.* The doctrine or principles of the Nestorians.

Nesto'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Nestorius, a bishop of Constantinople in the 5th cent. In strenuously opposing certain errors of his time, regarding only one nature in Christ, he went to the other extreme, and maintained not only that he was both God and man, but that the two natures were distinct, and that the actions and sensations of Christ as the Son of God were to be carefully discriminated from those of Christ as the Son of Man. Hence, he objected to the Virgin Mary being styled the mother of God, because it was only the human nature of Christ that was born of her, seeing that God could neither be born nor die. His opinions were vigorously combated by St. Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and were condemned by several councils. Nestorius himself being declared guilty of blasphemy, was deprived of his bishopric, and sent into banishment. His followers, however, continued to increase, and his doctrines were propagated throughout the East, particularly in Persia. A famous Nestorian school was established at Nisibis; and before the close of the 16th cent. the heresy had spread over Chaldæa, Assyria, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, &c. In 1551, a dispute arose among them respecting the election of a patriarch; and at that time a section of them became reconciled to the Church of Rome, and their patriarch was consecrated by the Pope. These united Nestorians are now commonly known as Chaldæan Christians, and are under the patriarch of Babylon. The non-united Nestorians still remain as a distinct body, and inhabit principally the W. part of Persia, amounting to about 70,000.

Nesto'rius, a bishop of Constantinople in the early part of the 5th century, under Theodosius II. He was a native of Syria, and was deposed from his bishopric for denying the doctrine of the Incarnation, or the two natures of God. — See Nestorians.

Net, *n.* [A. S. *net, nett*; Du. *net;* Ger. *netz.*] A texture of twine, thread, &c., with meshes, commonly used to catch fish, birds, &c. The contrivance is of very ancient date, as appears from the allusions to it in Isa. xix. 8, 9, but more especially in the representations of nets and the modes of using them by the ancient Egyptians, preserved upon their monuments (Figs. 1935, 1936). They appear to have been the most efficient means these people possessed of securing game of all kinds; and they consequently

Fig. 1935.

had the greatest variety of nets, and of all sizes, sufficient even to enclose considerable tracts of land, into which they drove antelopes and gazelles, and sometimes hyænas and jackals. The animals, being thus confined, became an easy prey to the hunters. Their net for birds was ingeniously contrived, so that when spread and the birds had collected over it, the two sides could be made to collapse by the persons in charge suddenly drawing a rope attached to it (Fig. 1936). Fishing-nets

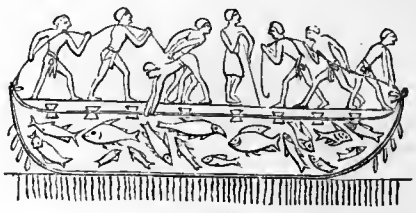


Fig. 1936.

were furnished, as are those of the present day, with wooden floats along one side, and leaden weights for sinking the other; and they were drawn together with the fish they enclosed by numbers of men upon the shore. Large nets are now employed for taking shoals of fish off our coasts, by means of two boats sailing in company and spreading the net between them, weighed along one edge. Nets are usually made by the fishermen and their families during periods of leisure.
—A cunning device; a snare; an inextricable difficulty.
—*v. a.* To make into a net or network. — To capture by wile or stratagem. — To gain or produce, as clear profit.
—*v. n.* To knit; to form into network.
—*a.* (*Com.*) Being beyond all charges or outlay, as gain; being clear of all deductions; neat; as, *net* weight, *net* profit, *net* amount.

Neth'er, *a.* [A. S. *mithere, mithror, neothra,* lower.] Lying or being beneath or in the lower part; opposed to *upper;* in a lower place; belonging to the regions below.

Neth'erlands, (Kingdom of the.) See Holland.

Neth'er Prov'idence, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,497.

Neth'ermost, *a.* Lowest; as, the *nethermost* hell.

Nethin'ims, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Among the Jews, the servants of the priests and Levites, employed in the lowest and meanest offices about the temples.

Net'ting, *n.* A piece of network.
(*Naut.*) A network of rope or small lines, used for stowing away sails or hammocks.

Nettle, (*net'tl,*) *n.* [A. S. *netele, nettle.*] (*Bot.*) See Urtica.
(*Naut.*) The same as Knittle.
—*v. a.* To fret or sting, as with nettles; to irritate or vex; to excite sensations of displeasure or uneasiness in, not amounting to wrath or violent anger; to pique.

Net'tle-cloth, *n.* A thick, tissued cotton, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather for the peaks of caps, waist-belts, &c. — *Worcester.*

Net'tle Creek, in *Illinois,* a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Net'tle Creek, in *Indiana,* a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Net'tler, *n.* One who irritates, provokes, or pipes.

Net'tle-rash, *n.* [Lat. *urticaria.*] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by a rash or eruption of the skin, attended with intense itching, and taking its name from the close resemblance it bears to that produced by the stinging of nettles. The eruption consists of little solid eminences of irregular outline, but generally roundish or oblong, and either white or red, or, which is most common, both red and white, the whiteness occupying steadily the central and most projecting part of the spot, or becoming manifest there when the integuments are put upon the stretch. It is accompanied

with intense heat, and a burning or tingling in the affected spots. No part of the body is exempt from nettle-rash. There are two varieties of this disorder, one of which is regarded as acute, and the other as chronic, and either persistent or intermittent. The acute form is usually preceded or attended with feverishness, and a feeling of general uneasiness, headache, nausea, and vomiting. In general, it appears in the morning, vanishes in the course of a few hours, and perhaps reappearing again twice or thrice during the day. It usually disappears entirely in six or eight days. The chronic form of this complaint is intractable and difficult to remove, coming and going for a lengthened period, but with little or no feverishness. In most cases, probably in all, this disease arises from some derangement, manifest or latent, of the stomach; and it may frequently be traced to the use of some particular articles of food, as shell-fish, oatmeal, mushrooms, &c. It is very rarely fatal; and the treatment is simple. The great thing is to ascertain and avoid the offending article of food, and by means of a light diet and mild laxative medicine, the disease may usually be got rid of in a few days. An emetic is frequently of great service in expelling the offending substance. A few grains of rhubarb, or rhubarb and magnesia, taken daily, just before breakfast and just before dinner, have been found to cure chronic cases of long standing. Dusting the itching surface with flour will be found to afford temporary relief.

Net'tle-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CELTIS.

Nettu'no, a seaport-town of S. Italy, in the Campagna, 31½ m. S.S.E. of Rome; *pop.* 3,000.

Net'ty, *a.* Like a net; netted.

Net'work, *n.* A complication of threads, twine, or cords united at certain distances, forming meshes, interstices, or open spaces between the knots or intersections; reticulated work.

Neu-Bran'denburg, a town of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on Lake Tollens, 17 m. N.N.E. of Neu-Strelitz. *Manuf.* Cottons, woollens, playing-cards, and tobacco; *Pop.* 7,000.

Neuburg, (*noi'boorg,*) a town of Bavaria, on the Danube, 29 m. N.N.E. of Augsburg. It contains a handsome palace, and a royal castle. *Pop.* 6,500.

Neufchatel, or **Neuchatel,** (*nu(r)sh'a-tel,*) a cant. of W. Switzerland, between Lat. 46° 50′ and 47° 10′ N., Lon. 6° 25′ and 7° 5′ E.; having N.E. and E. the cant. of Berne, S.E. the Lake of Neufchatel, S.W. Vaud, and W. and N.W. the dept. of Doubs in France; *area*, 280 sq. m. *Desc.* The surface is mountainous, being traversed by the Jura, which in some parts attains an elevation of 5,000 feet. The soil is principally calcareous, and is devoted to pasturage and the culture of the vine. *Lakes.* Neufchatel, and a part of that of Bienne. *Rivers.* The Doubs, Reuss, Thiele, and Tyon. *Manuf.* Matches, cotton fabrics, hosiery, metallic wares, and cutlery. *Cap.* Neufchatel. *Pop.* 87,369.

NEUFCHATEL, cap. of the above cant., on the N.W. shore of the Lake of Neufchatel, 17 m. N.W. of Freyburg, and 45 m. E.S.E. of Besançon. The principal public buildings are the castle, the town-hall, and the church, a fine Gothic edifice. *Manuf.* Printed cottons and linens. *Pop.* 10,328.

Neufchatel, (Lake of,) or LAKE OF YVERDUN, in W. Switzerland, between the cantons Neufchatel, Vaud, Freyburg, and Berne. *Ext.* 24 m. long from N.E. to S.W.; average breadth 4 m.; *area*, 90 sq. m. The elevation of its surface above the sea is 1,320 feet; its greatest depth 400 feet. It receives several rivers, and discharges its surplus waters by the Thiele, to the Lake of Bienne, and thence to the Aar and Rhine.

Neu-Hal'densle'ben, a town of Prussia. See HALDENSLEBEN.

Neuhaus, (*noi'hous,*) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Nescharka, 70 m. S.S.E. of Prague. *Manuf.* Cloth, paper, and chemicals. *Pop.* 8,000.

Neu'hausel, a town of Austria, in Hungary, on the Neutra, 71 m. N.W. of Pesth. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7,300.

Neuil'ly-sur-Seine, (*nu(r)'yje,*) a town of France, dept. of Seine, on the river Seine, near the W. extremity of Paris. *Manuf.* Porcelain, starch, and chemicals. *Pop.* 13,216.

Neu'münster, a town of Prussia, in Holstein, 17 m. S.E. of Kiel. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,300.

Neu'ral, *a.* [Gr. *neuron*, nerve.] Relating to a nerve, or to the nervous system or centres. — *Dunglison.*

N. arch. (*Anat.*) The arch of the vertebra or primary segment of the skeleton which protects a corresponding segment of the neural axis: it is posterior in man, superior in other vertebrates, and is formed below by the *centrum*, laterally by the neurapophyses, and above by the *neural spine.* — *N. axis* is the central trunk of the nervous system, consisting of brain and myelon; it is sometimes called *cerebro-spinal axis.*

Neuralgia, (*nu-răl'je-a,*) *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) An increased and perverted sensation in a nerve, arising from some disease affecting the function or structure of the nerve or its centres. It is thus of two kinds, — functional (when unconnected with organic lesion at any part of the nervous course or at the nervous centres), or, as is more frequently the case, structural — connected with some organic change, acute or chronic, more frequently the latter, at some part of the nerve's course or at the nervous centres. The causes of neuralgia are various, and generally obscure. They may be either constitutional or local; the former arising from some enfeebled state of the body, or an impoverished condition of the blood, the latter from inflammation of the enveloping sheath of the nerves, or the development of tumors near or along their course. It may also be caused by the circulation of poisonous secretions, as **urea, bile, &c.**, in the blood, or by the miasma of marshy regions. The pain is intense, but intermittent; sudden in its onset, and abrupt in its departure, shooting or plunging in its character, and often quite excruciating; readily excited by the slightest external impression; but seldom aggravated by firm pressure on the part — on the contrary, often relieved thereby. The treatment necessarily depends much upon the cause whence it proceeds. When it arises from an enfeebled or impoverished state of body, tonics, nourishing diet, and out-door exercise are to be employed; and in the other cases the treatment has to be directed to removing the causes from which it springs. Where it depends on the pressure of tumors that can be removed, the pain will generally disappear with the removal of the cause. In inflammation of the nerve-sheath, local counter-irritation by cupping, blisters, issues, setons, &c., usually gives relief, and generally effects a cure. Temporary relief in all forms of neuralgia may be obtained by the administration of powerful anodynes, as morphine, used either externally or internally.

Neurol'gic, *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neuri'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of a nerve. — *Dunglison.*

Neurog'raphy, *n.* (*Anat.*) A description of the nerves. — *Dunglison.*

Neurolog'ical, *a.* Relating to neurology.

Neurol'ogist, *n.* A person who describes the nerves.

Neurol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *neurologie.*] (*Anat.*) The doctrine of the nerves.

Neurop'ter, *n.* [Fr. *neoroptere.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the neuropterа.

Neurop'tera, *n.* [Gr. *neuron*, a nerve, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of insects. It comprises the *Dragon-flies*, *May-flies*, and similar species. The *Neuroptera* are distinguished by their two upper wings, which are membranous, generally naked, diaphanous, and similar to the under ones in texture and properties; they are also distinguished by the number of these organs, as well as by their mouth, which is either fitted for mastication, or else furnished with mandibles and true maxillæ. The abdomen is destitute of a sting,

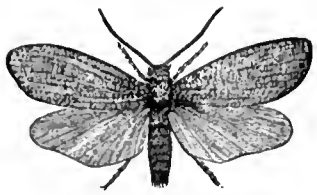


Fig. 1937. — CADDICE-FLY.

(Family *Phrygantidæ*, sub-order *Neuroptera.*)

and is merely furnished with an ovipositor. Their antennæ are usually setaceous, and composed of numerous joints. They have two or three simple eyes, and the trunk is formed of three segments united in a single body, distinct from the abdomen, and bearing six legs the first of these segments is usually very short, and in the form of a collar. The number of joints in the tarsi varies. The body is usually elongated, and with rather soft, or with slightly squamous segments; the abdomen is always sessile. Many of these insects are carnivorous in their first state and in their last. Some merely experience a semi-metamorphosis, the rest a complete one; but the larvæ have generally six hooked feet, which they employ to reach their food.

Neurop'teral, Neurop'terous, *a.* Belonging to the *Neuroptera.*

Neuroskel'eton, *n.* [Gr. *neuro*, and *skeletos*, dried up.] (*Anat.*) The deep-seated bones which are connected with the nervous axis and locomotion.

Neurot'ic, *a.* [Fr. *neurotique.*] Relating to the nerves. — *n.* (*Med.*) A disease having its foundation in the nerves. — A medicine used in disorders of the nerves. *Dunglison.*

Neu'rotome, *n.* (*Anat.*) A long and very narrow two-edged scalpel used to dissect the nerves. *Dunglison.*

Neurotom'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the anatomy of nerves.

Neurot'omist, *n.* [Fr. *neurotome.*] The person who dissects the nerves.

Neurot'omy, *n.* [Fr. *neurotomie*; Gr. *neuron*, and *tome*, incision.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of nerves. — An incised wound of a nerve. — *Dunglison.*

Neurypnol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *neuro*, nerve, *upnos*, sleep, and *logos*, discourse.] The philosophy of the sleep of the nerves, or animal magnetism, — or a treatise on the subject. — *Worcester.*

Neu'satz, a town of Austria, in Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein, 46 m. N.W. of Belgrade; Lat. 45° 16′ N., Lon. 19° 52′ 11″ E. It has a considerable trade with Turkey. *Pop.* 20,000.

Neusiedel, (Lake of,) (*noi'seedl,*) a lake of Austria, in N.W. Hungary, 24 m. S.E. of Vienna; *ext.* 23 m. long, and 6 m. in average breadth. It receives the Vulker River, and its surplus waters are discharged by the Rabnitz Canal.

Neusohl, (*noi'sole.*) a town of Austria, in Hungary, on the Gran, 85 m. N. of Pesth. *Manuf.* Sword-blades, paper, colors, beet-root sugar, &c. In the vicinity are copper and iron mines. *Pop.* 6,200.

Neuss, (*noiss,*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 4 m. S.W. of Düsseldorf. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, ribbons, leather, velvets, dyes, &c. *Pop.* 9,776.

Neustadt, (*noi'stat.*) a town of Prussian Silesia, 23 m. S.W. of Oppeln. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,263.

Neu'stadt, or **Wie'ner-Neu'stadt,** a town of Lower Austria, 28 m. S. of Vienna. *Manuf.* Silk, velvet, and cotton fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 13,500.

Neu'stadt-an-der-Waag, a town of Austria, in the N.W. of Hungary, 33 m. N.N.E. of Neutra. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 6,750, nearly half of which are Jews.

Neu-Stre'litz, a town of N. Germany, cap. of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 60 m. N.N.W. of Berlin. It was founded in 1733, and contains the ducal palace, with a library of 70,000 vols. *Pop.* 7,000.

Neus'tria, or WEST FRANCE. (*Fr. Hist.*) The name given in the times of the Merovingians and Carlovingians to the western portion of the Frank empire, after the quadruple division of it which took place in 511. *N.* contained three of these divisions. It extended originally from the mouth of the Scheldt to the Loire, and was bounded by Aquitania on the S., and by Burgundy and Austrasia (*Francia Orientalis*) on the E. The principal cities were Soissons, Paris, Orleans, and Tours. Bretagne was always loosely attached to Neustria, of which the strength lay in the Duchy of France. After the cession of the territory afterwards called Normandy to the Normans in 912, the name Neustria soon fell into disuse.

Neu'ter, *a.* [Lat. *ne*, not, and *uter*, whether or which of the two.] Neither the one nor the other; neither of two; not adhering to either party; taking no part with either side; indifferent.

(*Gram.*) Of neither gender; neither masculine nor feminine, said of a noun, or pronoun; neither active nor passive, said of a verb.

(*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

— *n.* A person who takes no part in a contest between two or more individuals or nations. — An animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation.

Neu'tra, or Nei'tra, a town of Hungary, on the Neutra, 45 m. E.N.E. of Presburg; *pop.* 10,000.

Neu'tral, *a.* Being neuter; not engaged on either side; not taking an active part with either of two contending parties; indifferent; having no bias in favor of either side or party. — Neither very good nor bad; indifferent.

(*Bot.*) Having neither stamens nor pistils.

N. bodies, (*Chem.*) are those which exhibit neither an alkaline nor an acid reaction, and which neither act as bases nor as acids. In organic chemistry they are generally distinguished by the absence of the final *e* at the end of the word; such, for instance, as paraffin, naphthalin, stearin, salicin, benzole, and many others. They form their compounds by the displacement of one or more of those atoms by one or more atoms of some other substance.

Neu'tral, *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

Neutral'ity, *n.* [Fr. *neutralité.*] The state of being neutral, or of being unengaged in disputes or contests between others; the state of taking no part on either side; a state of indifference in feeling or principle.

(*International Law.*) The impartial position maintained by one nation with regard to others which are at war. A neutral nation may render services to either of the belligerents, which do not necessarily tend to assist in carrying on the war; but it may not supply him with troops, arms, or ammunition.

Neutraliza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *neutralisation.*] Act of neutralizing; act of reducing to a state of indifference or neutrality.

Neu'tralize, *v. a.* [Fr. *neutraliser.*] To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference between different parties or opinions. — To destroy, as the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of parties or other things, or reduce them to a state of indifference or inactivity.

(*Chem.*) To destroy, or render inert or imperceptible, as the peculiar properties of a body, by combining it with a different substance.

Neu'tralizer, *n.* The person who, or thing which, neutralizes.

Neu'trally, *adv.* Without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neuvaines', *n. pl.* [Fr. *neuvaine*; It. *novena.*] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, prayers offered up for nine days successively, in order to obtain the favor of heaven.

Neuwied, (*noi'weed.*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine, 7 miles N.N.W. of Coblentz. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics, hardware, pipes, &c. *Pop.* 7,766.

Ne'va, a river of Russia, govt. of St. Petersburg, with a W. course of 40 m., and connecting Lake Lagoda with the Bay of Cronstadt, in the Gulf of Finland. It is the principal medium of communication between the interior of Russia and the sea. The city of St. Petersburg stands at one end of it, and Schlüsselberg at the other.

Neva'da, the third in size of the States forming the American Union, is bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho, W. by California, S. by the last-named State and Arizona, and E. by Arizona and Utah, comprising the centre of the great elevated basin extending from the Rocky Mountains W. to the Sierra Nevada range. The length of the State from N. to S. is 483 m., with a maximum width, E. to W., of 323 m. *Area*, 112,090 sq. m., or 71,737,600 acres, of which 1,600 sq. m., or 1,081,600 acres, are covered by the water-surface of its numerous lakes. *Gen. Desc.* A peculiar feature of *N.* is the remarkable uniformity with which mountain and valley succeed each other in almost parallel lines nearly throughout its whole extent, the mountains being rocky and but sparsely covered with herbage or timber, and the valleys generally dry, sandy plains, interspersed with salt and alkali flats, also intersected with beautiful, broad, shallow streams, bordering on which are wide

belts of alluvial formation, covered by luxuriant herbage varied with well-grown timber, the soil possessing elements of the richest fertility. The Sierra Nevada range of mountains, within the W. boundaries of the State, has an elevation of from 7,000 to 13,000 ft. above sea-level, and is covered with dense forests, the trees being principally varieties of evergreens of species abounding on the Pacific coast, many of them attaining to extraordinary circumference and altitude. The timber of the interior is mainly composed of cotton-wood, birch, willow, dwarf-cedar, nut pine, or piñon, and other similar species, generally soft in texture, and of small dimensions, but very useful for fuel in the absence of harder and larger timber. The mountains are often intersected by ravines, constituting passes possessing great natural advantages for the construction of wagon-roads and railroads, many of them furrowing the vast piles of granite and limestone at a level but slightly above that of the surrounding plains. These gulches are generally watered by streams flowing throughout the year, which often spread out over a wide section of fertile alluvion covered by luxuriant vegetation as they reach the valleys; forming a natural irrigating process, which supplies, to a great extent, the necessity created by scarcity of rain at certain seasons of the year, and the aridity caused by the surface of the earth being above the point of dew condensation. The E. part of the State is intersected by the East Humboldt, the Silver, the Mammoth, and Augusta ranges of mountains; in the centre are the New Pass, Shoshone, Toiya-he, Simpson Park, and Lough ranges, and in the E. section, the E. Humboldt, Ah-Young Spring, Shonicodit, and Diamond Spring Mountains. The principal rivers of *N.* are the Truckee, which rises in Pyramid Lake, and after receiving a branch from Winemucca Lake, flows S.E. and S.W. into Lake Tahoe; Humboldt River, which is formed by the Little Humboldt and other small streams in the N.E portion of the State, takes a S.W. direction, and empties into Humboldt Lake; Walker River, rising in the S.E. section and emptying into Walker Lake; King's and Queen's rivers, in the N. part of the State; Reese River, in the central region; Muddy, Colorado, and Franklin rivers in the S. part; and Carson River in the W. The rivers of *N.* are generally very shallow and unnavigable, with hurried currents and occasional rapids, although there is not a cascade or cataract in the State. The waters are generally wholesome and palatable throughout their entire course, while those of the mountain rills are always excellent. All the lakes, as well as the larger and some of the smaller streams, contain an abundance of fish, some varieties of which, especially the trout in the mountain brooks, are unsurpassed in delicacy. The principal lakes in this State are Pyramid, Walker, Humboldt, Winemucca, and Tahoe. The latter, one-third of which lies in *N.*, has a depth of 1,500 feet, and, although 6,000 feet above the ocean level, never freezes; the temperature of its waters, which, in common with those of Pyramid Lake, abound in trout of large size and excellent flavor, remains nearly the same throughout the entire year. This lake is surrounded by high mountains, rising abruptly from its shores, clothed with vast forests of pine, spruce, and fir, and wearing a cap of snow during 8 months of the year. There are numerous small shallow pools, usually called *mud lakes*, which are quite extensive bodies of water during and subsequent to the rainy season, but generally become perfectly dry during the summer months. Their waters are strongly impregnated with alkaline solutions, which, upon evaporation of the water, appear in glistening sheets overlying the clay which constituted the beds of the former lakes, giving them, at this stage, the name of *alkali flats.*—*Meteorol.* The climate of *N.*, considering the general elevation of the country above sea-level, is mild, not being subject to great extremes either of heat or cold. The days of summer are not warmer than on the E. side of the Rocky Mountains, while the nights are uniformly cool and refreshing. The winters in the valleys are less severe than in N. New York or New England, and but little snow falls except on the mountain ranges. Not much rain falls between April and Oct. in the N. and W. part of the State. In the S. and E. there is a greater rain-fall, and showers are not unusual during the summer months. The maximum quantity of water falls during the autumn and winter. *Min.* Not only the precious metals, but also minerals possessing value from their use in the mechanical arts and in domestic economy, are found in the State, many of the latter existing in such abundance as cannot fail to render them of great importance when better facilities for transportation to the localities of manufacture shall have been introduced. Among these may be mentioned vast beds of salt, ores of iron and copper, rich in these metals; beds of sulphur, from which this substance can often be obtained quite pure, although it is sometimes combined with calcareous deposits; ssams of lignite, and, possibly, true coal; yet so far as explored, *N.* is not a strongly marked carboniferous region; cinnabar, gypsum, manganese, plumbago, kaoline, and other clays, useful in the making of pottery and fire-brick; mineral pigments of many kinds; soda, nitre, alum, magnesia, platinum, zinc, tin, galena, antimony, nickel, cobalt, and arsenic, besides various rocks useful for building purposes, as limestone, sandstone, granite, marble, and slate. The salt-beds constitute not only an important feature in the chorography of the State, but also form a considerable item in the economical resources, furnishing a great requisite for the reduction of most of the gold and silver ores. They sometimes extend over hundreds of acres, with strata each about a foot in thickness, separated by thin layers of clay, the beds being encompassed by belts of alkali lands. The importance of these salt-beds can be appreciated from the fact that the companies owning and working them can furnish the article clean, dry, and white, (being, indeed, almost pure chloride of sodium,) for $40 per ton delivered at the mills, when formerly an inferior article brought from California would cost from $120 to $180 per ton on delivery. The saline deposits in *N.*, however, are not confined to beds or plains, as they sometimes occur in elevated positions, the strata being many feet thick, imbedded in hills and mounds of such extent as almost to attain to the dignity of being called mountains of salt; one of these, situated in the S.E. portion of the State, is composed of cubical blocks of nearly pure chloride of sodium, as transparent as window-glass, and often a foot square. The silver mines of *N.*, thus far in the history of the settlement of the State, have been the great source of its wealth, and the prime inducement for its settlement. At the time of the first discovery of these mines, in 1859, eleven years after its acquisition by the U. States under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and ten years after its first settlement by the whites, it contained less than 1,000 inhabitants, these being principally Mormon farmers and herdsmen located in the fertile lands of Carson and Washoe valleys; two years later, or in 1861, the population had increased to 17,000. The first discovery of the extraordinary wealth of this section of the Union in deposits of argentiferous ore, occurred on the Comstock lode, from which mine bullion has since been extracted amounting to more than $100,000,000; the greatest yield per annum has been $16,000,000, and the smallest returns since the mines have been fairly developed has been $8,000,000; the variation of the amount of bullion produced being caused by the recurrence of alternate metalliferous and unproductive bodies of ore imbedded in the matrix. In 1868 about $10,000,000 of bullion were realized from the Comstock lode, and, in 1869, about $16,000,000; while the rate of production is thus steadily increasing, expenses have been diminished by extended facilities for transportation. Taken as a whole, the Comstock is the most valuable silver-bearing lode yet found in *N.*, equalling any deposit of the precious metals ever encountered in the history of mining enterprise, and even surpassing the famous mines of Mexico and Peru. Other rich, silver-bearing lodes are being worked with success in Humboldt, Esmeralda, Lander, Nye, and Lincoln cos., gold mines in Lander co., and copper mines in Douglas co. also; but the mining interest of the State, aside from that still down to the Comstock lode, now centres in the recent developments of the White Pine district, in the co. of the same name, lately segregated from Ladner co. This district comprises an area of abt. 12 m. square, covering a bold chain of hills, whose altitude varies from 6,000 to 9,000 feet, although several high ridges reach an elevation of 11,000 feet, and whose sides are covered with a dense growth of white pine, from which these mountains are named, and subsequently the district and county. The White Pine mines are situated 125 m. E. by S. of Elk's Station, on the Pacific Railroad, and abt. the same distance S. by E. of Austin, there being regular communication with both of these places by excellent stage and freight lines. The completion of the Central Pacific Railroad through the State naturally increases the facilities for transportation of its produce, which will probably soon be still further promoted by the completion of the Virginia and Truckee line, now in course of construction, running from Penn Station to Virginia, Carson, and Washoe cities, through some of the richest mining and agricultural regions of the State, and the formation of roads from Oroville, Cal., to Virginia City, and from Gravelly Ford Station to White Pine and Austin. The mineral lands in the State may be taken, on a minimum estimate, to be 5,699,840 acres. The springs of *N.*—thermal, mineral, and otherwise—are numerous and of great size, some of them from their large volume, high temperature, and the composition of their waters, being considered great geological curiosities.—*Soil and Agric.* The interest manifested in agriculture, horticulture, and stock-raising throughout *N.* has materially increased during the past two years, serving, in a great measure, to release the State from its former dependence upon California and Oregon, &c., for the vegetable and dairy produce and live-stock necessary for consumption as food by the mining population. The ascertained capacity of so large a portion of the lands for the production of fine crops of cereals, vegetables, and fruits, is astonishing, in view of the former general impression that these soils were totally incapable of producing any vegetation of a higher grade than tule, buffalo-grass, and wild sage. The soil in the vicinity of most of the streams is found to be rich alluvion of great depth, formed of disintegrated rock, clay washings, and vegetable debris from the forest-covered mountains, and, on account of its light friable condition, it is readily permeated by moisture from the intersecting water-courses, thus obviating the necessity of artificial irrigation. The tule and other swamps are found to be easily reclaimable by draining, and employing the surplus water in irrigation of higher adjacent lands; the rich, black mould, formed of the decayed vegetable growth of centuries, united with washings of limestone, granite, and clay, from the mountains, being relieved of superfluous water and allowed contact with the air, soon become sufficiently azotized to produce the heaviest crops of field or garden produce. The arid plains, upon which the only indigenous vegetation is bunch-grass, sand-grass, and wild sage, are found upon actual experiment to contain great fertilizing elements, requiring nothing but irrigation to become first-class agricultural land. Among the most successful crops are winter wheat and barley, which ripen sufficiently early to escape the drought of the summer months; oats, corn, potatoes, and garden-fruits and vegetables. Thrifty orchards are now growing in several counties, promising for the immediate future of the State abundant crops of apples, pears, peaches, and plums, and the grape-vine is said to thrive luxuriantly on the rich warm loam. The pastures are found to present very superior advantages for stock-raising and dairy-farming, the indigenous grasses being unexcelled in attractiveness to graminivorous animals, and in nutritive qualities. It is also found that in most of the valleys of the State neither shelter nor food, other than that supplied by the pastures, is necessary for the wintering and maintenance in good condition of either cattle, sheep, or swine. The agricultural lands in *N* consist of 17,608,960 acres, embracing meadow-lands bordering upon rivers, lakes, and mountain streams, also the richest portion of the sage-brush land contiguous to rivers. Grazing land amounts to 23,998,720 acres, producing heavy crops of bunch-grass of excellent quality. Mountain-range lands, untimbered, and generally unavailable, except for stock-ranges, 21,521,280 acres. Timbered lands comprise 400,000 acres, and the sandy region (supposed irreclaimable) 2,151,680 acres. Statistics of the agricultural development of *N.* not having been hitherto published, we are unable to present a comparative view of the quantity and values of the produce of its soil. There have been surveyed in this State, down to the year 1869, an area of 2,665,085 acres, leaving for further survey 60,172,815 acres. The acreage already disposed of to settlers and others, under the various laws of Congress governing such disposal, 4,656,103, and there still remain for sale and appropriation under these laws 67,081,496 acres.—*Pol. Div.* The State comprises 13 counties, viz.:

Churchill,	Lander,	Nye,	Storey,
Douglas,	Lincoln,	Ormsby,	Washoe,
Esmeralda,	Lyon,	Roop,	White Pine.
Humboldt,			

Cities and towns. The principal urban centres are Carson City (State cap.), Virginia City, Aurora, Geneva, Austin, and Belmont.—*Govt.* The executive consists of a governor and subordinate State officers, and the legislative body of two Houses—Senate and House of Representatives; the former consisting, in 1869, of 19 members, the latter body of 38. *N.* sends two delegates to the U. S. Senate and one member to the National House of Representatives.—*Finances.* The financial condition of the State for the fiscal year 1868 was as follows: Total approximate receipts of revenue from all sources, $349,000: disbursements during the same period (including $14,000 paid principal and interest on bonds) approximately, $329,000—showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of $20,000. Added to this amount the balance in the State treasury, Jan. 1, 1868, of $114,856.70, and the net total assets, Jan. 1, 1869, will sum up $134,856.70. This amount is apportioned among the several State funds as follows: Territorial Interest and Sinking Fund, $50,000; State Interest and Sinking Fund, $30,000; State School Fund, $20,000; General Fund, $34,856.70. The assessed value of real estate in the fall of 1868 was, in round numbers, $15,000,000, and of personality $10,000,000. The State debt is about $390,000. The capital invested in manufactures was, at the same time, $2,500,000, which amount has since been largely increased. The extent of capital invested in quartz-crushing mills, smelting-works, &c., was estimated at $13,000,000.—*Educ.* The scholastic system is excellent, both in organization and practical efficiency. A school fund is provided for by a grant from the U. S. government of 2,661,680 acres of land, the proceeds of promise eventually to place educational ways and means on a firm and wealthy basis. *N.*, organized as a Territory Mar. 2, 1861, was admitted into the Union as a State, Mar. 21, 1864. The Legislature ratified the 15th Amendment to the National Constitution on the 1st of Mar., 1869. *Pop.* (1870) 42,491.

Neva'da, in *California*, a N.E. co., adjoining Nevada (State); *area*, abt. 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Middle, Yuba, South Yuba, and Bear rivers, and Deer Creek. *Surface*, mountainous, the Sierra Nevada traversing the E. part; *soil*, in the valleys, fertile. *Min.* Gold, and some copper. *Cap.* Nevada City. *Pop.* abt. 16,446.

Nevada, in *Colorado*, a post-town of Gilpin co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Denver; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Nevada, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 297.

Nevada, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tipton co., abt. 31 m. S.S.E. of Logansport.

Nevada, in *Iowa*, a township of Palo Alto co.; *pop.* 53.—A post-village and township, cap. of Story co., about 33 m. N.N.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 1,309.

Nevada, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Mower co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Austin.

Nevada, in *Missouri*, a village of Grundy co., about 22 m. N.W. of La Clede.—A post-village, capital of Vernon co., abt. 80 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Nevada, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wyandot co., abt. 9 m. W. of Bucyrus.

Nevada, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Green co., abt. 9 m. E. by N. of Monroe.

Nevada, or NEVADA CITY, in *California*, a town and cap. of Nevada co., about 65 m. N.N.E. of Sacramento; *pop.* 4,000.

Nevada, or **Nevada City,** in *Montana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Virginia City.

Nevada, (Sierra,) in *Spain* and *California*. See SIERRA NEVADA.

Ne'vans, in *Indiana*, a township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Neve, (*nā'va,*) *n.* *(Geol.)* The crest of a glacier, above the perpetual snow-line.

Nev'er, *adv.* [A. S. *næfre, næfor,* from *ne,* not, and *afer,* ever.] Not ever; not at any time; at no time. — In no degree; not at all. — Not.

Nevers, (*ne-vair',*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Nièvre, at the junction of the Loire and Nièvre, 133 m. S.S.E. of Paris. Prominent among the public buildings is the cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice of the 10th cent. It has also a triumphal arch to commemorate the battle of Fontenoy. *Manuf.* Glass, porcelain, iron, and earthenware, brandy, and leather. There is also an important cannon-foundry. *Pop.* 20,700.

Nev'ersink, in *New York,* a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,458.

Nev'ersink Hills, in *New Jersey.* See HIGHLANDS.

Nev'ersink (or NAVESINK) **River,** in *New Jersey,* enters Sandy Hook Bay from Monmouth co. Above tide it is called *Swimming River.*

Nev'ersink River, in *New York,* rises in Ulster co., and enters the Delaware River near Port Jervis, in Sullivan co.

Nevertheless', *adv.* Not the less; that is in opposition to anything, or without regarding it; notwithstanding; yet; however.

Nev'il Bay, an inlet of British North America, at the N.W. part of Hudson Bay.

Ne'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clermont co., about 33 m. S.E. of Cincinnati.

Ne'ville, (Port,) an inlet of British Columbia, in the N. part of Vancouver's Island; Lat. 50° 32' N., Lon. 125° W.

Nev'ius, in *Indiana,* a township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Nev'is, an island of the Leeward Group, W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, about 2 m. S.E. of St. Kitt's; *area,* abt. 20 sq. m. *Cap.* Charlestown. *Pop.* 12,000.

Nev'isink River, in *New Jersey.* See NEVESINK RIVER.

New, (*nū,*) *a.* [A. S. *niwe;* Du. *nieuw;* Ger. *neu;* Gr. *nua, nuadh.*] Lately made, invented, produced, or come into being; that has existed but a short time only; recent in origin; novel; — opposed to *old.* — Lately introduced to our knowledge; not before known; recently discovered; strange; unknown. — Modern; not ancient; not of ancient extraction, or of long-descended lineage. — Recently produced by change; renovated; repaired. — Not habituated; not familiar. — Not before used; fresh; newly come.

—*adv.* Newly; — used in composition.

Newa'go, in *Michigan.* See NEWAYGO.

New Aberdeen', a village of Waterloo co., Upper Canada, abt. 8 m. E.S.E. of Goderich; *pop.* 175.

New Al'bany, in *Ind.,* a city, cap. of Floyd co., on the Ohio, abt. 100 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* (1870) 14,278.

New Al'bany, in *Iowa,* a twp. of Story co.; *pop.* 822.

New Al'bany, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Pontotock co., abt. 21 m. N. by E. of Pontotock.

New Al'bany, in *Ohio,* a village of Mahoning co.

—A post-village of Mahoning co., about 158 miles N.E. of Columbus.

New Al'bion, in *New York,* a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,478.

New Alexan'dria, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Westmoreland co., abt. 30 m. E. of Pittsburg.

New Al'maden, in *California,* a village of Santa Clara co., abt. 13 m. S. of San Jose; *pop.* 1,000.

New Al'sace, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Dearborn co., abt. 80 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

New Amsterdam, a seaport-town of British Guiana, S. America, near the junction of the Berbice and Canje rivers: Lat. 6° 14' 51" N., Lon. 57° 31' 8" W.

New Am'sterdam, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 125 m. S. of Indiana.

New Am'sterdam, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of La Crosse co., abt. 14 m. N. of La Crosse.

New An'tioch, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 37 m. S.E. of Dayton; *pop.* 200.

New Archan'gel, in *Alaska.* See SITKA.

New'ark, a town of England, co. of Nottingham, on the Newark River, a branch of the Trent, 16 m. N.E. of Nottingham, and 110 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Linen sheeting, and tiles; also brass and iron foundries. *Pop.* 11,515.

New'ark, a village of Upper Canada. See NIAGARA.

New'ark, in *California,* a village of Sierra co., abt. 34 m. N. of Downieville.

New'ark, in *Delaware,* a post-village of New Castle co., abt. 12 m. W.S.W. of Wilmington. It is the seat of Delaware College, which was founded in 1833, and has an income of abt. $9,500, with a library of 10,000 vols.

New'ark, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Kendall co., abt. 62 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

New'ark, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Warrick co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Evansville.

New'ark, in *Iowa,* a village of Linn co., abt. 25 m. N. by W. of Iowa City. — A post-village of Marion co., abt. 33 m. E.S.E. of Des Moines.

New'ark, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

New'ark, in *Michigan,* a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-township of Gratlot co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

New'ark, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Knox co., abt. 100 m. N. of Jefferson City.

New'ark, in *New Jersey,* a city, port of entry, and the cap. of Essex co., on the Passaic River, abt. 47 m. N.E. of Trenton; Lat. 40° 45' N., Lon. 74° 10' W. *N* is the largest, most populous, and most important manufacturing town in the State. It is regularly laid out in rectangular blocks, and contains many elegant public and private edifices. Among the former of which may be mentioned the Court-House, a capacious structure in the Egyptian style of architecture, the U. States Custom-House, the Post-Office, the City Hall, the Library Building, and the Academy. There are also over 75 churches and 10 school-houses. *Manuf.* Jewelry, india-rubber goods, carriages, omnibuses, machinery, castings, leather, and leather goods, clothing, &c. Numerous railroads radiate from N., affording immense facilities for inland traffic, while its communication with the Atlantic Ocean through New York and Newark Bays enables its inhabitants to carry on an extensive coast-trade. It was settled in 1666 by a company from Connecticut. *Pop.* (1870), 105,059.

New'ark, in *New York,* a township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

—A post-vil. of Wayne co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Rochester.

New'ark, in *Ohio,* a town and township, cap. of Licking co., abt. 37 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

New'ark, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Caledonia co.; *pop.* abt. 567.

New'ark, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Wirt co., abt. 14 m. S.S.E. of Parkersburg.

New'ark, in *Wisconsin,* a village and township of Rock co., abt. 78 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000. — A village of Washington co., abt. 38 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

New'ark Valley, in *New York,* a post-village of Tioga co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Oswego.

New Ash'ford, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

New Ath'ens, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 115 m. E. of Columbus.

New Au'burn, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Sibley co., abt. 65 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 400.

Newan'kum, in *Washington Territory,* a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 6 m. E. of Claquato.

Neway'go, in *Michigan,* a W. co. of the lower peninsula; *area,* abt. 864 sq. m. *Rivers.* Muskegon, Notipeskago, White, and Marquette (or Pere Marquette) rivers. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Newaygo. *Pop.* (1870), 7,234.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 33 m. N. by W. of Grand Rapids.

New Bal'timore, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Greene co., abt. 16 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,617.

New Bal'timore, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Stark co., abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Canton.

New Bal'timore, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Fauquier co., abt. 105 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

New Barba'does, in *New Jersey,* a township of Bergen co.; *pop.* abt. 6,500.

New Bar'gain, or NEW BARGAINTOWN, in *New Jersey,* a village of Monmouth co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Freehold.

New Bea'con, or GRAND SACHEM, in *New York,* the highest summit of the Highlands. *Height,* 1,685 ft. It is in Dutchess co., and commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and the neighboring mountains. During the war of Independence beacons were lighted upon its top, as well as on the adjacent hills, — hence the name.

New Bed'ford, in *Massachusetts,* a city, port of entry, and semi-cap. of Bristol co., on Buzzard's Bay, at the mouth of Acushnet River, abt. 55 m. S. of Boston; Lat. 41° 38' N., Lon. 70° 55' W. It is conveniently located for trade, is regularly laid out, and generally well-built. Among the more prominent edifices are a fine City-hall, in the Doric style, a Custom House, an Almshouse, and several elegant churches. It has an excellent harbor, defended by Fort Phœnix, and is noted for its extensive fisheries. There are numerous manufactories, principally of shoes, carriages, cordage, Prussian-blue, leather, flour, soap, candles, machinery, oils, &c. This town was occupied and afterwards nearly destroyed by the British during the war of Independence, and again suffered severely in the war of 1812. Since then, however, its progress has been rapid and continued, and it is now one of the leading New England towns. *Pop.* (1870), 21,320.

New Bed'ford, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Coshocton co., abt. 100 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

New Bed'ford, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 240 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

New'berg, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* about 4,000. — A village of Jefferson co., abt. 9 m. N. of Steubenville. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A village of Noble co., abt. 9 m. N. of Steubenville.

New'berg, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Washington co., abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

New Ber'lin, in *Michigan,* a village of Ionia co., abt. 30 m. E. of Grand Rapids.

New Ber'lin, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Chenango co., abt. 65 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,460.

New Ber'lin, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Stark co., abt. 124 m. N.E. of Columbus.

New Ber'lin, formerly LONGSTOWN, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Union co., abt. 60 m. N. of Harrisburg.

New Ber'lin, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Waukesha co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

New'bern, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Greene co., abt. 80 m. W. by N. of Montgomery.

Newbern, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Jersey co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Alton.

Newbern, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Bartholomew co., abt. 9 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Newbern, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Marion co., abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Des Moines.

Newbern, in *Ohio,* a village of Shelby co., abt. 7 m. N. of Piqua.

New'bern, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Pulaski co., abt. 2.2 m. W.S.W. of Richmond. The Kanawha near here passes along an almost perpendicular wall of rock 500 feet high and several miles in length, called the *Glass Windows.*

Newbern, or NEW BERNE, in *N. Carolina,* a town, port of entry, and the cap. of Craven co., at the junction of the Neuse and Trent rivers, abt. 120 m. S.E. of Raleigh; Lat. 35° 20' N., Lon. 77° 5' W. It was formerly the seat of the State government, and is still a place of much importance. It has an active trade, chiefly in grain, lumber, tar, naval stores, &c. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

New'berry, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Greene co., abt. 10 m. S. of Bloomfield.

Newberry, in *Kentucky,* a village of Wayne co., abt. 120 m. S. of Frankfort.

Newberry, in *Ohio,* a township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Newberry, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lycoming co., abt. 3 m. W. of Williamsport. — A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Newberry, in *S. Carolina,* a N.W. central dist.; *area,* abt. 616 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad, Saluda, Ennorce, and Little rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Newberry. *Pop.* 18,277 in 1860.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

New'berrytown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of York co., abt. 12 m. S.S.E. of Harrisburg.

New Beth'el, in *Indiana,* a village of Marion co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

New Beth'lehem, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Clarion co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.

New Bloom'field, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Callaway co., abt. 15 m. N.E. by N. of Jefferson city.

New'-born, *a.* Recently born.

New'born, in *Georgia,* a village of Newton co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

New Bos'ton, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Windham co., abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Hartford.

New Boston, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 156 m. N.W. of Springfield.

New Boston, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Spencer co., abt. 4 m. N. of Maxville.

New Boston, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Lee co., abt. 90 m. S. of Iowa city.

New Boston, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Berkshire co., abt. 125 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

New Boston, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Hillsborough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

New Boston, in *Ohio,* a village of Clermont co., abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Cincinnati. — A village of Highland co., abt. 64 m. E. by N. of Cincinnati.

New Brain'tree, in *Massachusetts,* a township of Worcester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

New Braun'fels, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Comal co., abt. 32 m. N.E. of San Antonio.

New Brem'en, in *New York,* a post-township of Lewis co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

New Bremen, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Auglaize co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

New Bridge, in *New Jersey,* a village of Bergen co., abt. 14 m. N. by W. of Jersey City.

New Brighton, (*bri'ton,*) in *New York,* a post-village of Richmond co., abt. 0 m. S.W. of New York city.

New Brighton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Beaver co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.

New Brit'ain, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, in Lat. between 6° and 6° 30' S., Lon. 145° and 152° 30' E., and consists principally of two large and populous islands, discovered by Dampier, in 1699.

New Britain, in *Connecticut,* a town of Hartford co., 10 m. S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 4,980.

New Britain, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

New Brook'field, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Vernon co., 4 m. S. of Viroqua.

New Bruns'wick, a tract of country forming part of the Dominion of Canada, on the W. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Lat. 45° 5' and 48° 5' N., and Lon. 63° 47' and 67° 53' W., bounded S. by Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, N. by Lower Canada, and W. by the State of Maine. Extreme length, N. to S., 180 m., average breadth, 150 m.; *area,* 25,931 sq. m. This province, which is divided into 11 cos., has a much less indented coast-line than Canada or Nova Scotia; the surface, however, is broken and undulating, though not mountainous, and considerable rivers intersect in all directions, the largest being those of St. John, Miramichi, and Restigouche. The principal gulfs are the bays of Chaleur and Miramichi on its E. coast, and that of Passamaquoddy on the S., into which runs the St. Croix River, dividing the province from the State of Maine. — *Geol.* The geological character of *N. B.* is as yet imperfectly known; but limestone seems to be the prevailing feature, though clay-slate, graywacke, and even the primitive formations occasionally occur. Coal is abundant, and is wrought, near the Grand Lake, by a joint-stock company. Iron and gypsum also occur in considerable quantities. — *Soil, Prod., &c.* Dense forests cover by far the greater part of the surface, and though the soil is generally rich and fertile, except in a few swampy tracts, only 1-10th of the whole province has been surveyed and laid open for settlers. The cutting down and exporting of the fine timber with which these forests abound, has, however, been extensively pursued for some years, and the quantity of cleared land is progressively increasing. The fauna and flora of the province nearly resemble those of Nova Scotia, to which, indeed, it formerly belonged. — *Meteor.* The climate is very similar to that of Canada; winter lasts from Nov. to

April, when a sudden change takes place, and vegetation becomes extremely rapid. The temperature in the S. is milder and more equable; but the prevalence of sea-fogs on the shores of the Bay of Fundy renders the cultivation of wheat near the coast very uncertain, though it does not seem to injure the health of the settlers. The climate altogether is comparatively healthy. Agriculture, notwithstanding the rich tracts of alluvial soil skirting the rivers, is considerably less advanced than in Nova Scotia and the Canadas, owing, in part, to its late settlement, but principally to the superior importance attached to the timber-trade. Within the last few years, however, great improvements have taken place in these respects, owing to the introduction of agricultural societies, and a more approved system of husbandry. Wheat, maize, barley, and oats are the principal crops, but by far the most important article of produce is potatoes. Red and white clover are the grasses most cultivated; and beans, peas, turnips, mangold-wurzel, and beet-root thrive well, and are raised in considerable quantities. Pasturage is followed to a considerable extent. The exports consist principally of timber, fish, fish-oil, and furs. Ship-building is extensively carried on, chiefly at St. John. Though less deeply indented with fishing-bays than Nova Scotia, the coast and rivers of *N. B.* abound with fish, especially cod, herring, salmon, and mackerel: the entire value of piscine exports amounts to a large sum. The whale-fishery, introduced only within the last few years, has attained considerable importance. The imports consist chiefly of grain from the U. States, and British manufactures. — *Govt.* The constitution places the administration in the hands of a lieutenant-governor, aided by a responsible executive council of 9 members, and it is represented in the Canadian House of Assembly by 15 delegates. The judiciary comprises the Court of Chancery, in which the governor presides; the Supreme Court directed by 4 justices; a Court of Common Pleas; and circuit and minor courts. The expense of the regular army is defrayed by the British govt., but there is likewise a native militia of upwards of 20,000 men. The church establishment is similar to that of Nova Scotia, and forms the diocese of Fredericton. There are, likewise, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists; but the religion of the colonists partakes more of the Puritan spirit of fanaticism than sober rational worship. Colleges and schools are largely disseminated throughout the province. The inhabitants consist of a mixed race of British extraction, intermixed with a few French. In manners and customs, the British settlers nearly resemble those of the sister-provinces. — *Cities and Towns.* The principal are St. John, Fredericton, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Chatham, Shediac, Liverpool, Carleton, Miramichi, and Richibucto. *Pop.* Estimated at 275,000. See CANADA.

New Brunswick, in *Indiana*, a village of Boone co., abt. 8 m. S. of Lebanon.

New Brunswick, in *Minnesota*, a village of Cottonwood co., abt. 70 m. W. of Mankato.

New Brunswick, in *New Jersey*, a city, cap. of Middlesex co., on the Raritan River, abt. 26 m. N.N.E. of Trenton; Lat. 40° 30′ N., Lon. 74° 30′ W. It is well laid out, and contains many handsome edifices. *Manuf.* Paper, india-rubber goods, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 15,059.

New Bu'da, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Decatur co., 19 m. S.S.W. of Leon; *pop.* of township 438.

New Buf'falo, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Berrien co., abt. 63 m. E. of Chicago, Illinois; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

New Buffalo, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co., abt. 19 m. N. of Harrisburg.

New Buffalo, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

New'burgh, a seaport-town of Scotland., co. of Fife, on the Tay, 13½ m. S.W. of Dundee, and 9 m. S.E. of Perth.; *pop.* 2,500.

New'burgh, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., abt 85 m. N.W. by W. of Chicago. — A village and township of Pike co., abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

New'burgh, in *Indiana*, a village of Fountain co., abt. 8 m. E.S.E of Covington. — A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A post-village of Warrick co., abt. 13 m. S E of Evansville.

New'burgh, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Mitchell co., abt. 27 m. N.N.W. of Charles City; *pop.* of township 390.

New'burgh, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 11 m. S E. of Louisville.

New'burgh, in *Maine*, a post-township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

New'burgh, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A village of Lenawee co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Adrian. — A village of Shiawassee co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Corunna.

New'burgh, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Fillmore co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

New'burgh, in *Missouri*, a village of Macon co., abt. 17 m. N. of Bloomington.

New'burgh, in *New York*, a town and township of Orange co., abt. 81 m. S. of Albany. It is finely located on the Hudson River, (here 1 m. wide), abt. 61 m. above New York city, and commands an active trade. Extensive manufactories have been established, chiefly of cotton, wool, flour, machinery, &c., and the surrounding country is noted for its dairies. *N.* also possesses much historical interest, being the scene of many important events during the War of Independence, and the place where the American army was disbanded at the close of the struggle, June 23, 1783. *Pop.* (1870), 17,014.

New'burgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Carlisle. — A village of Huntingdon co., abt. 90 m. W. of Harrisburg.

New'burgh, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 72 m. S.S.W. of Nashville.

New'burgh, a village of Addington co., Upper Canada, abt. 23 m. W. of Kingston; *pop.* 700.

New Bur'lington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Dayton; *pop.* 300.

Newbury, (*nu'ber-e,*) a town of England, co. of Berks, on the Kennet, 24½ m. S. of Oxford, and 53 S.W. of London. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 6,161. — The Royalist army, commanded by Charles I., attacked the Parliamentarians at this village in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643. The cavalry were completely defeated by the Royalists, but the infantry stood firm, and Essex was enabled to retire in good order. Lord Falkland fell in this encounter. A second battle was fought at Newbury, Oct. 27, 1644, when the Parliamentarians, commanded by Waller and the Earl of Manchester, failed in their attack upon the King's forces, and afterwards withdrew into winter-quarters.

Newbury, in *Indiana*, a township of La Grange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Newbury, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Newbury, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Newbury, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Newbury, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orange co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 3,400.

New'buryport, in *Massachusetts*, a city, port of entry, and cap. of Essex co., on the Merrimac River, about 34 miles N. by E. of Boston; Lat. 42° 48′ 32″ N., Lon. 70° 52′ 47″ W. Its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean affords great facilities for commerce. The city is generally well built, and contains some very handsome edifices. *Manuf.* Iron, machinery, leather goods, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 13,595.

Newburyport Lights, in *Massachusetts*, two fixed lights on the N. end of Plumb Island; Lat. 42° 48′ N., Lon. 70° 49′ 39″ W

New Caledo'nia, an island of Australia, in the Pacific Ocean, between Lat. 20° and 22° 30′ S., and Lon. 164° 5′ and 167° E.; *area*, abt. 6,000 sq. m. It is surrounded on all sides by coral reefs, connecting numerous islets, rocks, and banks of sand, rendering the navigation so intricate and dangerous that the island can be approached by two openings only. Vessels may anchor securely at Port Balade, on the N.E., and at Port St. Vincent on the S.W. Capt. Cook discovered this island, Sept. 4, 1774, and landed upon it, and named it the following day. The French took possession, Sept. 20, 1853, and made it a convict settlement. — British Columbia was at first called New Caledonia.

New Califor'nia, in *Wisconcin*, a post-village of Grant co., abt. 12 m. E. of Lancaster.

New Ca'naan, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

New Can'ada, in *Minnesota*, a township of Ramsey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

New Can'ton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hawkins co., abt. 275 m. E. of Nashville.

New Canton, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Buckingham co., abt 63 m. W. of Richmond.

New Carlisle, (*kar-lil',*) a seaport-town of Bonaventura co., Lower Canada, on the Bay of Chaleurs; Lat. 48° 3′ N., Lon. 65° 19′ W.

New Carlisle, in *Indiana*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., abt. 145 m. N. by W. of Indianapolis.

New Carlisle, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt 55 m. W. of Columbus.

New Car'thage, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Madison parish, abt. 240 m. N. of Baton Rouge.

New Cas'sel, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Fond-du-Lac co., abt. 18 m. S.S.E. of Fond-du-Lac.

New Cas'ten, in *Ohio*, a village of Darke co., abt. 12 m. S. of Greenville.

New'castle, a town of Ireland, in Munster, abt. 25 m. S.W. of Limerick; *pop.* 2,500.

New Castle, a river-port of Northumberland co., New Brunswick, abt. 130 m. N.N.E. of St. John.

Newcastle, a village of Durham co., Upper Canada, abt. 25 m. W. of Coburg.

New Castle, in *Delaware*, a N. co., adjoining Pennsylvania on the N., New Jersey on the E., and Maryland and Pennsylvania on the W.; *area*, abt. 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware River and Bay, and Appoquinnimink, Blackbird, Brandywine, Christiana, Duck, Red-clay, and White-clay creeks. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, fertile, producing Indian corn, wheat, oats, hay, potatoes, and fruit in abundance. *Cap.* New Castle. *Pop.* (1870), 63,523.

—A post-village, port of entry, and the cap. of the above co., on the Delaware River, abt. 42 m. N. of Dover. *Manuf.* Locomotives, machinery, &c. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

New Castle, in *Indiana*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-village, cap. of Henry co., abt. 42 m. E. by N. of Indianapolis; *pop* abt. 3,000.

New Castle, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Henry co., abt. 26 m. N.W. of Frankfort.

New Castle, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Lincoln co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,300.

Newcastle, in *Missouri*, a village of Gentry co., abt. 37 m. N.E. of St. Joseph.

Newcastle, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wilkes co.

New Castle, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

New Castle, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of New York; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

New Castle, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Coshocton co., abt. 71 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600. — A village of Monroe co., abt 30 m. N.E. of Marietta.

New Castle, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Lawrence co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Pittsburg. — A borough and township of Schuylkill co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Pottsville; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

New Castle, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Craig co., abt. 193 m. W. of Richmond; *pop* abt. 450.

New'easttle-under-Lyne, or **Lyme,** a town of England, co. of Stafford, 15 m. N.N.W. of Stafford, and 135 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Hats, and silk and cotton goods. *Pop.* 12,938.

New'eastle-upon-Tyne, a town of England, cap. of the co. of Northumberland, on the Tyne, 54 m. E. of Carlisle. It is built on an acclivity extending along the river. The principal public buildings are St. Nicholas' church, the Mansion House, the Trinity House, Exchange, and Moot Hall. In Grey Street is erected a column 136 feet high, and surmounted by a colossal statue of Earl Grey. *Manuf.* Glass, pottery, chemicals, iron, tin, and other metal goods. Ship-building is carried on largely. Its importance is mainly owing to the coal trade from the mines along both banks of the Tyne. *Pop.* 109,108.

New Cen'treville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Somerset co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Somerset.

New Chester, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Adams co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Harrisburg.

New City, in *New York*, a village, cap. of Rockland co., abt. 35 m. N. of New York city.

New Colum'bia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Union co., abt. 16 m. N. of Sunbury.

New Colum'bus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Wilkesbarre.

New'comb, in *New York*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

New'-come, *a.* Just arrived.

New'-comer, *n.* One who has recently arrived.

New'comerstown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 85 m. N.E. of Columbus.

New Con'cord, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Callaway co., abt 10 m. S.E. of Murray.

New Con'cord, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 15 m. E.N.E. of Zanesville.

New Cor'ydon, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jay co., abt. 105 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

New Cum'berland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Grant co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Marion.

New Cum'berland, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 110 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

New Cum'berland, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 4 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

New Cumberland, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 20 m. N. of Wheeling.

New Denmark, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

New Der'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 45 m. E. of Pittsburg.

New Dig'gins, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of La Fayette co., abt. 8 m. N.N.E. of Galena; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

New Dungeness, (*dunj-ness',*) in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Clallam co., on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, abt. 70 m. N. by W. of Olympia.

New Dur'ham, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of La Porte co., abt. 12 m. S. of Michigan City; *pop.* of township abt. 3,200.

New Durham, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Strafford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

New Dur'ham, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hudson co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Newark. — A village of Middlesex co., abt. 34 m. N.E. of Trenton.

New'el, *n.* (*Arch.*) The central column round which the steps of a circular staircase wind; sometimes continued above the steps up to the vaulting of the roof, and supporting a series of ribs which radiate from it as in Fig. 1938. The term is also used for the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase. The newel staircase occurs in all turrets, as no other staircase could be designed to occupy so small a space. It is essentially Gothic in its construction, and is not found in the classical styles.

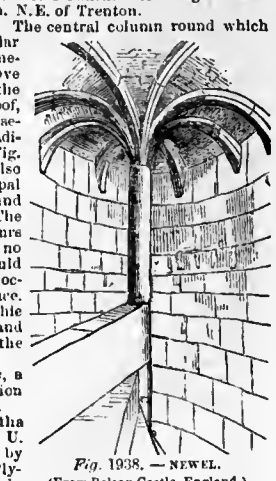


Fig. 1938. — NEWEL.
(From Belsay Castle, England.)

New'ell, in *Illinois*, a township of Vermilion co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

New Eng'land, the N.E. region of the U. States, granted by James I. to the Plymouth Company, in 1606, under the name of *North Virginia*, and which, being explored by Capt. John Smith in 1614, was named by him *New England*. It comprises the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Connecticut; extending from Lat. 41° to 48° N., and from Lon. 67° to 74° E.; area, 165,000 sq. m.; coast line, abt. 700 m.

New Echo'ta, in *Georgia*, a village of Gordon co., abt. 80 m. N.W. of Atlanta. It was formerly the chief town of the Cherokee Nation.

New Edinburgh, a seaport-town of Digby co., Nova Scotia, abt. 125 m. W. of Halifax.

New Egypt, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Ocean co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Trenton.

New England, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Salem.

New England, in *Tennessee*, a village of Blount co., abt. 15 m. S. of Knoxville.

New England Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Boston.

New Era, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Towanda.

New Erin, in *Illinois*, a village of Stephenson co., abt. 135 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

New Eureka, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Brown co., abt. 38 m. N. of Topeka.

New Fairfield, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

New Fane, in *New York*, a post-township of Niagara co.; *pop.* (1870), 3,097.

New Fane, in *Vermont*, a township of Windham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

New-fangled, (*nu-fang'gld,*) *a.* New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty. — Desirous or fond of novelty.

New-fan'gledness, New-fan'gleness, *n.* Vain and foolish love of novelty.

New Farmington, in *Indiana*. See FARMINGTON.

New-fash'ioned, *a.* Made after a new form or fashion.

New'field, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,349.

New'field, in *New York*, a post-township of Tompkins co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,602.

New Florence, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 61 m. E. of Pittsburg.

Newfoundland, (*nu-fund-länd',*) an island and British colony of North America, lies in the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Labrador on the north by the Straits of Belle Isle (about 12 miles broad), and extending in Lat. from 46° 38' to 51° 37' N., and in Lon. from 52° 44' to 59° 30' W. In shape it resembles an equilateral triangle, of which Cape Bauld on the north, Cape Race on the south-east, and Cape Ray on the south-west, form the angles. It is 370 m. in length, 290 m. in breadth, about 1,000 m. in circumference; *area*, 40,200 sq. m. The country is very unequal, covered with hills and mountains, everywhere overgrown with pines, so as to be practicable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. In winter the cold is excessive, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbors entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbors, so spacious and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that vessels lie in perfect security. *Rivers.* The Humber, and the River of Exploits. *Prod.* The soil being ill adapted to agricultural purposes, kitchen vegetables are the principal crops. Timber is scarce, and the chief resources of the population are in the cod, seal, and salmon fisheries. The plains abound with large herds of the Cariboo deer, which, with dogs, bears, foxes, wolves, and beavers, form the prevailing animals. The fisheries are of two kinds—the "Shore Fishery," and the "Bank Fishery;" the former comprises the shores and bays of *N.;* the latter comprises a great tract known as the "Banks" of *N.*, from 500 to 600 m. in length, and abt. 200 m. in breadth. The Banks form the greatest submarine plateau known; the depth of the water is from 20 to 108 fathoms, and the most productive "ground" is said to extend between Lat. 42° and 48° N. Great varieties of valuable fish are found in the waters around the colony, as the cod, salmon, herring, &c. The settlements are chiefly on the peninsula of Avalon. The principal are St. John's (the cap.), Harbor Grace, Bonaventure, Carbonear, Ferryland, and Trinity. *Pop.* 122,638.

Newfoundland Dog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A splendid variety of the canine race, remarkable for its strength, nobility of character, sagacity, and attachment to its master. There is no doubt that this dog derived its origin from the large Spanish dogs which were introduced into America by the early discoverers; and that from thence it was brought over to Europe. The natives of Newfoundland made them draw sledges and carts, and put them to other degrading uses. There are several varieties of *N. D.*, particularly a smooth breed, with rather small head, white and spotted with black, which seems now to be extinct; a very large breed, with broad muzzle, head raised, noble expression, waved or curly hair, very thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color; and a smaller, almost black breed. Some of the breeds seem to be crossed with hounds and other dogs. The *N. D.* is remarkable for memory, and for patience and forbearance of temper. It is, however, apt to become irascible in confinement, and will then bite even its master. Some of the most interesting anecdotes of the affection and sagacity of the dog, relate to the *N. D.* No dog excels it as a water-dog. Its paws are half-webbed, and its power of endurance in swimming is very great.

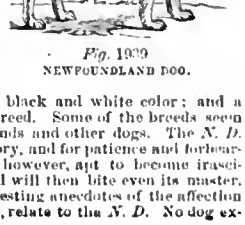


Fig. 1939
NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.

New Frankfort, in *Indiana*, a village of Scott co., abt. 55 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

New Franklin, in *Illinois*, a village of Wayne co., abt. 28 m. E.S.E. of Salem.

New Franklin, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 40 m. S.S.E. of Cleveland.

New Franklin, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 4 m. S.E. of Chambersburg.

New Garden, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Wayne co.; *pop.* of township abt. 2,400.

New Garden, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Guilford co., abt. 98 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

New Garden, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 145 m. N.E. of Columbus.

New Garden, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

New Geneva, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 195 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

New Georgia, a name formerly applied to that part of the W. coast line of N. America, between the Gulf of Georgia on the N. and the Columbia River on the S., including Vancouver Island.

New Germantown, in *Indiana*, a village of Boone co., abt. 95 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

New Germantown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 35 m. N. of Trenton.

New Germantown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co., abt. 45 m. W. of Harrisburg.

New Glarus, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Green co., abt. 15 m. N. of Monroe; *pop.* of township abt. 1,700.

New Glasgow, a village of Two Mountains county, Lower Canada, abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Montreal.

New Glasgow, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Amherst co., abt. 119 m. W. of Richmond.

New Gloucester, (*glos'ter,*) in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

New Goshen, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Vigo co., abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Terre Haute.

New Goshenhoppen, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 21 m. N.N.W. of Norristown.

New Granada, a republic of S. America. See COLOMBIA, (UNITED STATES OF.)

New Granada, or NEW GRENADA, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 72 m. W. of Harrisburg.

New Guilford, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., abt. 18 m. W. of Coshocton.

New Guilford, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 143 m. W. of Philadelphia.

New Guinea. See PAPUA.

New Hamburg, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 96 m. N. of New York city.

New Hampshire, one of the 13 original States of the American Union, is bounded N. by Lower Canada, E. by the State of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont, from which it is separated by the Connecticut River. The State lies between Lat. 42° 41' and 45° 11' N., and Lon. 70° 40' and 72° 28' W.; length, N. to S., 168 miles; maximum breadth 90 miles, with an average of 45 miles, comprising an area of 9,280 square miles, or 5,939,200 acres. GEN. DESC. For about 30 miles from the seaboard, the surface is generally level, diversified, however, with hills and valleys. Beyond this limit, the country assumes a character of entire hilliness, rising, in the N. part of the State, into the extensive range known as the White Mountains, with the outlying and detached groups of the Grand Monadnock and Kearsarge. The culminating peak of this range is Mt. Washington, at an altitude of 6,285 feet above sea-level; being the highest summit in New England. With the exception of the strip of level land selvaging the seaboard, the whole State is mountainous and rugged, possessing, however, many fine valleys near the river courses. The coast-line extends for about 18 miles only, and the shore is, in most parts, a sandy beach fringed with salt marshes. Portsmouth, at the mouth of the Piscataqua, forms the only eligible harbor for large ships, although there are numerous small coves or creeks suitable to the reception of small craft. The general slope of *N. H.* is from N. to S., and the principal rivers are, the Connecticut, which, rising near the N. frontier, forms nearly the whole W. boundary, and has for its affluents the Upper and Lower Ammoosuck, and the Ashuelot; the Merrimack and its parent streams; Salmon Falls River, and the Piscataqua; the Cocheco, Margallaway, &c. About 110,000 acres of the area of this State present a water-surface; the chief lakes are those of Winnipisiogee, Umbagog, Sampee, Squam, &c. The magnificent *coup d'œil* exhibited by the scenery of *N. H.* has entitled it to the designation of the "Switzerland of America," (see Fig. 947.)—*Geol. and Min.* The geological formations of the State are almost wholly those of the ancient metamorphic rocks, the mica and talcose slates, quartz rock, granular limestone, granite, gneiss, &c. Though these strata contain numerous metallic ores, they have not, as yet, assumed any developable degree of importance. Large beds of magnetic and specular iron-ores exist, but have been, hitherto, only partially worked. Copper, zinc, and lead ores—most of the latter silver-bearing—are found in various parts of the State. A vein of lead, combined with a small quantity of oxide of tin, and associated with arsenic, occurs in the town of Jackson. Beryls, tourmalines, and mica, are found in large sizes, and superior quality. Sulphuret of molybdenum, graphite or plumbago, and steatite or soapstone, are also met with.—*Soil and Veg.* The soil of *N. H.*, naturally infertile, has been to a great degree improved by industry and art. The N. part of the State is principally pasture and woodland. The best soils lie in the valleys of the rivers, some of which are subject to annual inundations. The natural productions include the oak, pine, hemlock, ash, beech, birch, and other large timber, which supply a large annual export of lumber. The sugar-maple and the pitch-pine exist in plenty.—*Clim.* The climatic tendency of *N. H.* is to severity, the temperature being a trifle colder than that of Maine, but more equable. Difference of elevation within the State, however, causes a corresponding difference in the scale of temperature; so much, indeed, as from 20 to 25 degrees between the valleys and the more elevated localities. In the summer solstice the thermometer sometimes ascends to as high as 100° Fahr., while in winter the cold has been known to freeze mercury. In the region of the White Mountains the winters are excessively cold, and the peaks are covered, more or less, with snow three-fourths of the year,—from which circumstance they have derived their distinguishing appellation. Taken altogether, the climate may be said to be highly salubrious, and cases of remarkable longevity are frequent. The cold season begins about the middle of Sept., and continues until May; and from the close of Nov. till the opening of spring, the whole surface is thickly covered with snow, and the rivers are all ice-bound.—*Zool.* The indigenous animals, as wolves, bears, &c., though much thinned in numbers, are still found in the mountainous and forest regions in the N. part of the State. Wild game and fowl are abundant, and all the waters—still and running—are well stocked with fish.—*Agric.* The soil, except in the fertile valleys, is better adapted to pasturage than to agriculture. The chief cereal products are maize, rye, and oats; the hardier kinds of fruits thrive well, and vegetable stuffs are raised in ample abundance. The following is a tabular statement of the yield of the chief agricultural products in 1868:

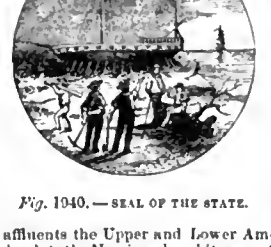


Fig. 1940.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under crop.*	*Total value.*
Indian corn.....bushels	1,511,000	43,171	2,100,730
Wheat ..... do	257,000	21,965	621,940
Rye ..... do	136,000	10,625	214,880
Oats..... do	1,232,000	46,490	636,320
Barley ..... do	80,000	3,703	117,000
Buckwheat..... do	78,000	3,900	72,540
Potatoes ..... do	3,950,000	29,924	2,804,500
Hay..... tons	917,000	917,000	12,379,500
Total.	.....	1,076,778	$19,308,010

These returns exhibit an average ratio per acre as follows: Corn, 35 bush.; wheat, 11·7 rye, 12·8; oats, 26·5; barley, 21·6; buckwheat, 20; potatoes, 13·2; hay, 1 ton; the whole averaging a total cash valuation amounting to $18.03 per acre. The same year also revealed a decrease in the breadth of maize sown, of 2,768 acres. The returns of farm-stock for the same period presented the following numbers and values: Horses, 36,154 = $3,251,090; oxen and other cattle, 121,712 = $5,812,965; milch-cows, 81,130 = $4,462,150; sheep, 439,787 = $1,077,478; hogs, 27,445 = $508,830,—aggregate valuation, $15,113,113. Agricultural operations, in 1868, extended over 30,000 farms, of an average area of 123 acres, forming a total acreage under cultivation of 3,690,000. Pisciculture is becoming an object of increasing importance, and the propagation of the various home species of fish, with the introduction of foreign kinds, engages the active attention of the State authorities. Wool, dairy-produce, pulse, flax, tobacco, hops, molasses, beeswax, and honey, must, also, be taken into enumeration as steadily advancing articles of growth and production. The total land-valuation in 1868 was set down at the figures of $69,344,903.—*Polit. Div.* The State is sectionized into 10 counties, as follows:

Belknap,	Coos,	Merrimack,	Sullivan.
Carroll,	Grafton,	Rockingham,	
Cheshire,	Hillsborough,	Stafford.	

Cities and towns. The principal centres of urban population are Concord (cap. of the State), Portsmouth, Manchester, Dorn, Nashua, Keene, Exeter, Bristol, Claremont, Haverhill, and Conway.—*Govt. and Const.* The State executive consists of a governor, and an advisory council of five members. The former is chosen annually, by a majority of votes, or, in case of no choice by the people, the General Court, in joint ballot, elects one of the two persons having the highest number of votes. The qualifications for the gubernatorial office are, viz, age, not under 30, and domiciliary residence for seven years. Salary attaching to the position, $1,000 per annum. In case of death or disability, the functions of governor are exercised by the president of the Senate. The governor convenes the council, and their resolutions are recorded in a register, and signed by those agreeing thereto. The governor and council nominate and appoint all judicial officers, the attorney-general; and solicitors, sheriffs, coroners, registrars of probate, and general field-officers of militia. The governor and council have a negative on each other, both in the nominations

and appointments. The administrative officers of the State are: Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, and Commissary-General, who are chosen by joint ballot of the General Court. County treasurers, registrars of deeds, and commissioners, are elected by the votes in the several counties. The legislative power is vested in two bodies — a Senate, and a House of Representatives. Members of both houses are chosen annually. Senators, 12 in number, must be 30 years of age, inhabitants of their several districts, and have been citizens of the State for 7 years. Senatorial districts are set off according to the proportion of direct taxes paid by the said districts. In case of non-election in any such district, the General Court chooses one of the two persons having the majority of votes. Representatives must be residents of their district, and have been, for two years next preceding election, inhabitants of the State. Every town having 150 ratable male polls 21 years old, may elect one representative, and every 300 such polls additional shall entitle the town to another representative. The present number of representatives is 334. The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, courts probate, and justices of peace. All judges are nominated and appointed by the governor and council, and hold office during good behavior. Justices of peace are appointed for 5 years, and exercise jurisdiction in cases below $13.33. Clerks of court are appointed by court. The elective franchise is extended to every male citizen of 21 years of age, paupers only excepted. *N. H.* is represented in the U. States Congress by 2 senators, with 3 delegates to the House of Representatives.—*Ind. and Com.* The industry of the State is chiefly agricultural, but manufacturing interests, nevertheless, absorb a capital estimated at some $23,000,000, within the State, above five-sixths of which, however, is owned elsewhere. The annual sum of local taxation paid by manufacturers may be stated at $235,000, while over $6,000,000 per annum is appropriated by operatives. The cotton manufactnre, in 1868, engaged 49 mills, running 734,460 spindles, turning out 48,089,439 lbs. of spun cottoo, and employing several thousaad hands. The production of pig, cast, aod wrought iron is also carried on extensively, and to profitable results. Leather, lumber, hardware, cutlery, machinery, glass, &c., are other items of manufacture and export; while the shipments are conducted on so grand a scale, as to acquire for *N. H.* the pseudonym of "Granite State." Besides the articles just mentioned, live-stock, wool, fish and salted meats, apples, and ashes (pots and pearls), form important elements in the export-trade of the State. Ship-building is another considerable branch of industry. The aggregate tonnage belonging to Portsmouth in 1867, was 8,314.—*Finances.* The entire State debt on the 1st June, 1869, was $3,137,000, exhibiting a reduction of $350,000 from the figures of the preceding years. The State tax for the year 1869–70 amounted to $625,000. The monetary wealth of the State is represented by 41 National banks, with an aggregate capital of $4,735,000, and by 51 savings-banks, holding deposits to the extent of, in round numbers, $16,400,000, and possessing surplus resources, amounting to $518,669; showing an increase in 1869, of resources $3,015,810.05; of deposits, $2,838,322. The number of depositors represented by these banks is 62,931, exhibiting an increase of 7,713 over the preceding year.—*Railroads.* There are now in *N. H.* about 750 m. of railroad, constructed and equipped at a cost of $30,000,000. The value of these lines is stated to have undergone depreciation since their establishment by nearly 45 per cent. of their cost. Nothing has been done by the State to promote its system of land-transportation, except to pass an Act in 1864, empowering cities and towns to appropriate 5 per cent. of their assessed valuation to aid in the construction of railroads; and another in 1868, exempting from taxation for a period of 10 years all lines of iron road thereafter constructed. The State railroads made prior to the exempting Act of 1868, paid a tax during the fiscal year ending June 1, 1869, of $215,615. The line from the base to the summit of Mount Washington was completed in the spring of the last-named year, and makes an ascent of 4,500 ft. in a distance nearly approaching to 3 miles, the gradient in some places being 13 inches to the yard. The car is pushed by an engine placed below it on the road, having a cogged driving-wheel working in a cogged track, and makes the ascent in about an hour.—*Educ., &c.* The educational requirements of the State are provided for by the legislature, which has authorized a public school-tax to the extent of $2,355,505. The approximate number of pupils in the various State schools may be given as 236,000, and the number of teachers, nearly 8,000. The scholastic system is generally excellent. Dartmouth College, the Chandler Scientific School at Hanover, and the Methodist Biblical Institute at Concord, are the chief educational institutions above the rank of academies. The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane is spoken of as one of the best institutions of the kind in the U. States. Journalism flourishes in a corresponding ratio with that of the neighboring States. The value of church property is estimated at more than $1,500,000.—*Hist.* In 1623, the English colonists, Mason and Gorges (see MAINE), jointly held a grant of land from the Merrimac to the Kennebec rivers, and, in the following year, the first settlements were commenced at Portsmouth, and at Dover. In 1629 the grant was divided, and a separate grant made to Mason of that region W. of the Piscataqua River, called *New Hampshire*, while Gorges retained the territory E. of the Piscataqua, called *Maine*. In 1641, Massachusetts extended her jurisdiction over *N. H.*, and maintained her authority there till 1679, when the case being brought before the highest court of appeal in England on colonial matters, it was decided that the claim of Massachusetts was illegal, and *N. H.* was thereupon constituted a separate province. In 1686, the charter of Massachusetts having been annulled, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, and Narragansett were united in one Royal Province, under President Dudley, and afterwards under Governor Andros. In 1689, upon news of the English Revolution, the govt. of Andros was overthrown, and Massachusetts resumed her old charter. Some of the people of the Colony petitioning Massachusetts to be received under control and protection till orders should come from England, Massachusetts assented, and exercised a merely nominal authority over it. In 1692, the province of *N. H.* was reëstablished by the English government, and ever after remained separate from its neighbor. In 1776, the province issued a public declaration of independence, and organized a temporary government. After taking a prominent and distinguished part in the War of the Revolution, *N. H.*, in Convention (1788), gave in her adhesion to the United States Constitution by a majority of 11 votes in an assembly numbering 103; and in 1807, the seat of government was permanently established at Concord. On July 1, 1869, the State ratified the 15th Amendmeot to the National Constitntion. *Pop.* (1870), 318,300.

New Hamp'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Chickasaw co., about 112 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* abt. 853.

New Hamp'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Belknap co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

New Hamp'ton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Flemington.

New Hamp'ton, in *New York*, a post village of Orange co., abt. 74 m. N. by W. of New York city.

New Han'over, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cape Fear and South rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Wilmington. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

New Han'over, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

New Han'over, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

New Har'mony, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Posey co., abt. 15 m. N. of Mount Vernon.

New Har'risburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Carrolltoo.

New Hart'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., about 20 m. N.W. by W. of Hartford; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

New Hart'ford, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Pike co., abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Springfield.

New Hart'ford, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 10 m. W. of Cedar Falls.

New Hart'ford, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Winona co.

New Hart'ford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., about 4 m. W. by S. of Utica; *pop.* of township (1870), 4,037.

New Hart'ford Centre, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Hartford.

New Ha'ven, in *Connecticut*, a S. by W. co., bordering on Long Island Sound; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Housatonic, Naugatuck, and Quinepiac rivers. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* New Haven. *Pop.* (1870), 121,382.

—A city, port of entry, seat of justice of the above county, and semi-cap. of the State, abt. 76 m. N.E. of New York city and 160 m. S.W. of Boston; Lat. 41° 18′ 23″ N., Lon. 72° 56′ 30″ W. It is pleasantly located, and the houses are generally built with neatness and regularity. Among the principal public edifices are the State House, the State Hospital, Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, and YALE COLLEGE, *q. v.* The commerce of this city is, in a great measure, restricted by the shallowness of New Haven Bay, but an immense inland traffic is carried on by means of the numerous railroads which radiate from here in every direction. Extensive manufactories have been established, chiefly of clocks, carriages, india rubber goods, boots, shoes, and iron-ware. *N. H.* was settled in 1638 by a company of London immigrants under Theophilus Eaton and Rev. John Davenport, and incorporated as a city in 1784. *Pop.* (1870), 50,840.

New Ha'ven, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Gallatin co., on the Wabash River, abt. 8 m. above its mouth; *pop.* of township abt. 500.

New Ha'ven, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Allen co., abt. 6 m. E. of Fort Wayne.

New Ha'ven, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Douglas co., abt. 10 m. W. of Lawrence.

New Ha'ven, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Nelson co., abt. 54 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

New Ha'ven, in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co; *pop.* abt. 400.—A township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

New Ha'ven, in *Minnesota*, a township of Olmsted co., 11 m. N.W. of Rochester.

New Ha'ven, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., 70 m. W. of St. Louis.

New Ha'ven, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oswego co.; *pop* of township abt. 3,200.

New Ha'ven, in *Ohio*, a village of Hamilton co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Cincinnati.—A post-village and township of Huron co., abt. 53 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

New Ha'ven, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 44 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

New Ha'ven, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Addison co, about 32 m. S.W. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

New Ha'ven Mills, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Addison co., abt. 40 m. S.W. by W. of Montpelier.

New Heb'ron, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Palestine.

New Hol'land. See AUSTRALIA.

New Hol'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., abt. 38 m. S.W. of Fort Wayne.

New Hol'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 49 m. E. by S. of Harrisburg.

New Hol'stein, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Calumet co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

New Hope, a village of Waterloo co., Upper Canada, abt. 9 m. N.W. of Galt.

New Hope, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Union co.; *pop.* 257.

New Hope, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

New Hope, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., abt. 7 m. N. of Georgetown.

New Hope, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Bucks co., abt. 32 m. N.N.E. of Philadelphia.

New Hope, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., abt. 114 m. N.W. of Richmond.

New Hope, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

New Hope River, in *N. Carolina*, rises in Orange co., and enters the Cape Fear River in Chatham co.

New Hor'ton, a seaport of Albert co., New Brunswick, abt. 85 m. N.E. of St. John.

New Hud'son, in *New York*, a post-township of Allegbany co.; *pop.* abt, 2,000.

New Hur'ley, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Newburgh.

New Ibe'ria, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of St. Martin's parish, abt 28 m. N.W. of Franklin.

New Id'ria, in *California*, a village of Fresno co., abt. 75 m. W.S.W. of Millerton.

New'ington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 10 m. S. of Hartford.

New'ington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

New Ips'wich, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., abt. 40 m. S.W. by S. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

New'ish, *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

New Jas'per, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Greene co., about 22 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 893.

New Jefferson, in *Iowa*. See JEFFERSON.

New Jefferson, in *Ohio*, a village of Harrison co., abt. 11 m. N.N.E. of Cadiz.

New Jer'sey, a N.E. State of the American Union, is bounded on the N. by New York State, E. by the Atlantic, S. and S.W. by Delaware Bay, and W. by Pennsylvania; extreme length, N. to S., 167 m.; maximum breadth, 58 m.; average breadth, abt. 40 m. It lies between Lat. 38° 44′ and 41° 20′ N., and Lon. 74° and 75° 20′ W. *Area*, 7,576 sq. m., or 4,849,069 acres. *Coast-line*, 120 m.—or, including bays, 540 m.—*Gen. Desc. N. J.* occupies a portion of the great Atlantic slope of the U. States, and partakes to some extent of the physical characteristics which belong to the whole region. The Appalachian chain, with its broad belt or series of ridges, laps over with the N. and N.W. of the State, and gives to it form and character. The belt of red sandstone, with its trap ridges, which is so prominent a feature in all the States from Massachusetts to South Carolina, gives character to the central section, while the comparatively level border, with its sandy soil and forests of pine, which fringes the Atlantic seaboard from New York to Florida, covers all the lower half of the State. The offsets of the Appalachian range in *N. J.* may be grouped in two main ranges — the Blue or Kittatinny Mountains, and the Highland Range. The former, known in New York State as the Shawangunk, and in Pennsylvania as the Kittatinny Mountains, forms an almost unbroken ridge from the New York State-line to the Delaware Water Gap, a distance of 40 miles. It is the highest ground in the State, being at the Water Gap 1,497 ft. above sea-level, (Fig. 788.) This mountain-range is a remarkable feature of the landscape as seen from the Kittatinny Valley or from the Highland Range beyond. Its almost level crest is everywhere covered with forest; its steep slope brings the trees, fields, and houses on its sides in view as plain as a picture; and the contrast between the wooded crown and upper slope, and the smooth fields of the lower slope, forms a *coup d'œil* of attractiveness. Towards the N.W., the Kittatinny slopes off very gently, and rises again to lower but still considerable elevations in one or several parallel but subordinate ranges. Nearly the entire surface of these is rocky and wooded, though the underlying rock, being a red sandstone or shale, is subject to disintegration, and in some places is covered with tillable soil. Unlike the Kittatinny Mountains, the Highland Range is composed of a great number of hilly ridges; and while it occupies a belt of country 22 miles wide on the New York State line, and 10 miles wide on the Delaware, it really includes no long, unbroken

Fig. 1911.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

ridges, except the Green Pond; and the subordinate ridges by which it is configured are not really in line with each other, nor are their axes parallel to the direction of the main range, but are somewhat oblique to it, so that if the direction of the range is N.E., that of these ridges would be about N.N.E. The effect of this peculiar arrangement is to make it possible to cross from one side of the range to the other in a N.N.E. direction, without surmounting any considerable elevation, while it is impossible to cross it from S.E. to N.W. without rising over a succession of steep and high mountain ridges. The Sparta, the Ringwood, the Rockaway, and many other valleys, owe their form and direction to this remarkable feature of these ridges. The crests of the other mountain groups in the State, too numerous to enumerate, vary greatly in their surfaces, though all are much smoother and more rounded in outline than the Kittatinny Mountain or the trap ridges of the red sandstone. Many of them are covered so deeply with earth or decayed rock that they are susceptible of cultivation to their summits oven, while others are covered with stony debris or bare rock, and can be only left in wood. There is one striking feature observable in the greater number of these elevations, and that is the very gentle slope with which they subside towards the N.E., and are lost; while at their S.W. extremities they present a very abrupt fall. The mineral wealth of this mountain region early attracted the attention of settlers, and the working of iron-mines was begun about the year 1700, but the hills, bad roads, and more or less stony surface, joined to the quicker returns of mining, have discouraged agriculture. There are, however, large districts in which the rocks disintegrated rapidly, and which now exhibit a rich and productive soil. The mountains near the Delaware, along the New Jersey Central Railroad, a large tract between Morristown and Dover, and the country about Mendham and Chester, are of this character. These localities are making a good name for themselves, and gradually becoming occupied and improved in sheep-husbandry, dairy-farming, or in arable culture. The red-sandstone region of the State is traversed by various and irregularly distributed ridges of trap-rock. These rough, rocky, and arboraceous ridges are remarkable from their occurrence in the midst of a rich, highly cultivated, and productive agricultural territory. The principal of these elevations are Sourland, Round Valley, and Palisade Mountains, Rocky and Bergen Hills, &c. They are rough in configuration, very steep in their descent toward the S.E., and easy in their slope toward the N.W. High Point, in Passaic co., is a high summit of the trap series, being 868 feet above tide-water level. The S. division of the State is characterized by the absence of any rocky eminences, or any elevations worthy the name of mountains. Its circular hills are all earthy, and are results of denudation or erosion. The Navesink Highlands, on which the Navesink light-houses are located, and which are the first points of land sighted when entering New York harbor from sea, are about 400 feet high, and exhibit the highest altitude found in this portion of *N. J.* The Delaware Valley, striking both sides of the Delaware River in its course from Carpenter's Point to the Water Gap, a distance of about 40 miles, runs nearly parallel to the base of Kittatinny Mountain. This valley, from half a mile to three miles in width, contains limestone and much good land, affording abundant crops to its owners, and presents a variety of picturesque scenery. The belt of country lying between the Kittatinny and Highland ranges is known as the *Kittatinny Valley*. It is a part of that great Appalachian basin of the U. States which extends from Canada to Tennessee, and which is everywhere known for its fine scenery and agricultural wealth. In *N. J.*, it has a length of 39 m., with an average width of 10 m. Its surface is variegated in the direction of its length by short eminences of slate and limestone. These ridges are of slight elevation, covered with soil, and present throughout the summer the richest verdure. Between the subordinate ranges of the Highlands, valleys of various extent are found, adding beauty to the scenery and importance to husbandry. Of such are the valleys of the Request, the Pohatcong, and the Musconetcong, which open to the Delaware. So, too, are the valleys of Sparta and Vernon, which debouch on the Kittatinny Valley in New York State. German Valley, on the S. Fork of the Rapidan, is almost enclosed by mountains. Succasunny Plains, at the head-waters of the same river, lie between the hills at an altitude of 755 feet above high-water mark. Toward the N.E., they open into Berkshire and Longwood valleys. Some of the vales of the Rockaway and its feeders, which nestle among rugged and wooded hills, are perfectly charming in their picturesqueness. The Valley of the Passaic, which is almost enclosed by the Highlands on the one side, and by the trap ridges of the First, Second, and Third mountains on the other sides, is on the S.E. edge from 160 to 180 ft. above tide-level, while along its N.W. border and along the Morris Plains it rises to 400 feet. The fine valley extending from the N. Y. line almost to the Raritan, and having the First Mountain on the N.W., and the Palisades and Bergen Hill on the S.E., is another feature of the red-sandstone plain. Some portions of its surface attain the height of from 150 to 200 feet, as at Orange, and Scotch Plains, while the tide flows for a long distance across it in the Hackensack and Passaic. The S.E. selvage of this plain is the least elevated of any land in the centre line of the State. The Delaware and Raritan Canal crosses the State here without any deep cuttings, and with a summit level only 57 ft. above mean tides. The S. half of the State is low, level, sandy, and in many parts barren. It may be described as a great plain, which slopes gently from its centre towards the Atlantic Ocean and the Delaware, and which has been eroded in the Drift Period, so as to leave bossy hillocks of a few feet in height, and also been furrowed by the streams which give it drainage. A great part of the E. shore is fringed with a chain of low islands, similar to those on the coasts of the more S. maritime States, but with more numerous, larger, and deeper inlets between them. Great and Little Egg Harbors, Barnegat, Delaware, Newark, and Sandy Hook bays, Shark Inlet, and the united bays of Navesink and Shrewsbury, afford shelter to vessels of considerable burden. The tide-marshes form a noticeable feature of the country bordering the ocean, and the tidal waters of *N. J.* They are usually grassed and sodded, and their upper surface is near high-water level. They are usually of soft mud underlying the sod, and frequently so boggy that horses or cattle cannot pass over them. This substratum of mud varies from 6 inches to 30 ft. in depth, and is underlaid, in its turn, by firm, gravelly, or sandy soil. These marshes are capable of reclamation, and it is stated that of the 295,474 acres which form their area, some 26,000 acres have already been brought into an improved and cultivable condition, and are utilizable as land. Within the area of the State, there are of these morass-lands, 295,474 acres. — *Rivers, &c.* The principal rivers of the State are the Delaware, separating it from Pennsylvania, and receiving quite a number of affluents; and the Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan, Rahway, Navesink, Shrewsbury, Tonis, and Little and Great Egg Harbor rivers, all emptying into the Atlantic. The water-sheds of the State may be thus classified: the Atlantic receives the drainage of an area of 4,546 sq. m.; the Delaware River and Bay, of 2,850 sq. m., and the Hudson River, of 180 sq. m. In the N.W. part of the State there are several small but pleasantly situated lakes. — *Clim.* The climatic difference between the N. and S. parts of the State is very striking. The plain country of the S. is warmer than might have been expected from the Lat., the temperature approximating to that of E. Virginia, and admitting of the partial culture of cotton; while the winter in the N. assimilates in severity to that of the N. States. The melons, sweet-potatoes, and other semi-tropical products, which are raised in perfection in the S. and middle cos., and are scarcely attempted in the extreme N. ones, owe their excellence to a mean summer temperature not more than 3 or 4 degrees higher than is observed in the N. part of the State. Fevers and ague prevail in the neighborhood of the marshes; but upon the seaboard, and in the hilly regions, the climate is in the highest degree healthful and invigorating. — *Geol. and Min.* The State is separated into 5 distinct geological divisions, each of which is clearly defined by its peculiar formations, mineral products, and soils. These represent the azoic; palezoic; triassic, or red sandstone; cretaceous; and tertiary and recent formations. Of the azoic, the Highland range of mountains forms the extent, and with the palezoic, includes the iron-ore and limestone districts. The triassic formation occupies the belt of country which crosses the State from N.E. to S.W., adjoining the Highland Range on the S.E., and comprises the red sandstone and trap-rocks. The cretaceous is found immediately S.E. of the red sandstone, in a long and narrow strip reaching from Raritan and Sandy Hook bays to the head of Delaware Bay, near Salem. In this formation is included the green sand marl-beds. Lastly, come the tertiary and recent formations, which are almost entirely limited to the S. part of the State, covering Atlantic, Cumberland, and Cape May cos., and the greater part of Ocean co. The superficial character of this region is that of a sandy plain covered with forests of pitch-pine and oak, and cedar swamps. Extensive deposits of bog-iron ores are found here. Calcareous marls of the miocene period are found in the W. part of Cumberland co., and from the N. outcrop of this formation, which further extends S. and furnishes immense quantities of shelly debris for manure. In the same county, a plentiful supply of suitable sand is extensively made available in the glass manufacture carried on at Millville and other places. The cretaceous formation, known as the *green-sand* or *marl dist.*, forms the upper secondary group of alternating sands and clays, in which, setting aside a few instances of a brown sandstone, and of a yellowish limestone (inclosing shelly and coralline remains), the mineral beds wholly consist of loose, unconsolidated materials. Numerous deposits of green sand are dispersed throughout this dist., and contribute much to its fertility; and it contains some of the best farming lands in the State. In this district, too, are found extensive beds of plastic clay, largely worked near Amboy, and at other localities for the making of fire-brick. The great belt of metamorphic rocks of the triassic formation extends from Trenton toward the outcrop of the margin on the N. side of Staten Island, and along New York Island; on the other hand, the same group stretches out toward the Pennsylvania frontier. From the N.W. of the State to the border of the green-sand formation, the metamorphic group is overlaid and hidden by the red sandstone of the middle secondary. The strata of argillaceous red sandstone forming the base of this formation dip smoothly toward the N., and describe a basin of 20 m. wide, extending from the Hudson River near the Highlands S.W. through the middle Atlantic States. This is the territory of the red rocks and red sandy soil of the State, whose surface presents a series of moderate undulations, checkered by numerous abrupt and rugged eminences, and long, narrow ridges, with very steep and rocky declivities composed of greenstone trap. The longest of these ridges fringes the W. bank of the Hudson River, and forms the Palisades (*q. v.*), finally terminating to the back of Jersey City in New York Bay. The *N. J.* copper ores occur near the line of demarcation of the sandstone with these greenstone ridges. The metamorphic group occupies the Highlands, developing gneissic rocks from the Ramapo to Pochuck Mountain, where the lower silurian limestone crops out in the valleys stretching S.W. between the parallel ridges of gneiss and metamorphic slates. Toward the S. and W. the limestones run in continuous parallels with the valleys across this section of the State. In this region occur valuable and extensive beds of magnetic and specular iron ores, which yield abundant supplies of raw material to the great iron-manufacturing concerns of the State. In the limestone at Franklin, near its point of association with the gneiss, beds of red oxide of zinc, in combination with franklinite, are met with. This tract is on the W. boundary of the metalliferous region, or, in other words, may be defined by a line reaching from Pochuck Mountain to Belvidere on the Delaware. Lastly succeed the formations pertaining to the lower section of the Appalachian system of rocks. The lower silurian limestones make gradual way to a belt of the Hudson River slates, extending as far W. as the Delaware Water Gap, to the foot of a high ridge of coarse white sandstone, the course of the Shawanjunk Mountain and of its characteristic grit rock advancing in a ridge, almost without a break, from near Rondout on the Hudson across the N.W. selvage of the State into Penna. (We must, in this place, express our acknowledgments for the valuable information afforded us by the magnificent work on the *Geology of New Jersey*, compiled by Geo. H. Cook, Esq., State Geologist, by authority of the Legislature.)—*Soil, Veg., and Agric.* Sections of the soil of the great plain of the S. and central divisions of the State are not normally fertile; but since the application of marls and other fertilizing substances thereto, the soil has been rendered very productive. In some tracts, however, as those near the seaboard, the soil is of a white, sandy nature, and is not susceptible of any high degree of melioration; nevertheless, even on the coast some arable lands are met with, such as the beaches at Deal and Long Branch, which may be said to be the sole fertile patches immediately on the Atlantic from the extreme N.E. to the S. limit of the U. States coast-line. The N. portion of the State is admirably suited to agriculture and grazing. Excellent pasture-lands are also found among the mountain valleys, while the alluvial bottoms are preëminently productive. The central division of *N. J.* is the most thoroughly developed region of the State, and may be described as an immense market-garden, whose produce supplies, in great part, the demands of the cities of Philadelphia and New York. The apples and cider of this part of the country have deservedly won a high reputation, as also have the peaches and other semi-tropical fruits and vegetables of the more S. districts. The vegetation is not characterized by any distinctive features, it corresponding with that of the Middle States generally. The oak, hickory, and other forest timber grow to a sizable extent in the N. part, while the S. contributes valuable pine and cedar woods, together with an abundant yield of stunted oak, which derives importance as an article of fuel. Maize, wheat, and the other cereals (excepting a limited product of barley), with the usual hardier fruits and vegetables, are raised in ample quantities; dairy-produce, beeswax, and honey are in good supply; and there is also a tolerably fair product of wine, tobacco, silk, hops, and maple-sugar. The smaller kind of fruits, comprising the principal varieties of berries, form quite a considerable quota of the pomological returns of the State. The agricultural report for 1868 presented the following tabulated view of the results of farming operations during that year:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cult'n.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn ..... bush.	10,216,000	272,426	$10,113,840
Wheat. ..... "	1,432,000	103,021	3,021,520
Rye..... .... "	1,358,000	100,592	2,037,000
Oats. ..... "	5,368,000	239,642	3,703,920
Barley ..... "	26,000	1,135	40,300
Buckwheat ..... "	852,000	51,017	1,090,560
Potatoes... ..... "	3,670,000	37,835	3,559,900
Tobacco ..... lbs.	150,000	214	15,750
Hay ....tons.	486,000	347,142	9,234,000
Total	.....	1,153,024	$32,816,790

Averaging in yield and value per acre, viz.: Corn 37·5 bush. = $37 12; wheat, 13·9 = $29.32; rye, 13·5 = $20.35; oats, 22·4 = $15.45; barley, 22·9 = $35.40; buckwheat, 16·7 = $21.37; potatoes, 97. = $94 09; tobacco, 700 lbs. = $73.50; hay, 1·40 tons = $26.60; averaging a total average cash value of $98.46. The growth of Indian corn showed, during the same period, a decrease of 21,531 acres. The live-stock owned in the State exhibited in numbers and valuation, the following figures: Horses, 83,623 = $11,960,597; mules, 8,192 = $1,375,272; oxen and other cattle, 94,768 = $5,051,822; milch kine, 148,966 = $16,502,103; sheep, 188,133 = $867,293; hogs, 190,124 = $2,828,551; — altogether expressing a valuation amounting to $32,595,638. *Pol. Div.* The State consists of 21 counties, viz.:

Atlantic,	Essex,	Middlesex,	Salem,
Bergen,	Gloucester,	Monmouth,	Somerset,
Burlington,	Hudson,	Morris,	Sussex,
Camden,	Hunterdon,	Ocean,	Union,
Cape May,	Mercer,	Passaic,	Warren.
Cumberland,			

Chief cities and towns. The principal centres of population in *N. J.* are Trenton (cap. of the State), Newark, Jersey City, Camden, Paterson, Elizabeth, Orange, New Brunswick, Burlington, Salem, Glassboro, and Beverly.

Cape May, Long Branch, and Atlantic City are favorite sea-side resorts. — *Govt., &c.* The existing Constitution of the State dates from Sept. 2, 1844, and is identical, with some few modifications, of the one framed in 1776. The governor is chosen, by a plurality vote of the people, for 3 years. The general election is held on the first Tuesday in November. The Sec. of State is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. His term of office is 5 years. The treasurer is elected by the legislature on joint ballot, and until his successor is qualified; and the State librarian is appointed for 3 years. The adjutant and quartermaster-general are chosen by the governor. Senators, 21 in number in 1869, are elected every three years, one-third every year. Delegates to the Assembly of Representatives, 60 in number in 1869, are elected annually. The pay of a member of either branch of the legislature is $3 per diem for the first 40 days, and $1.50 per day afterwards. The presiding officers receive $4, and $2 per diem correspondingly. The legislature meets annually at Trenton every second Tuesday in Jan. The judiciary is vested in a supreme court, a court of chancery held at Trenton, circuit courts, and courts of oyer and terminer, held in most of the counties quarterly; and inferior courts of common pleas, which, with courts of quarter-sessions of the peace, are held in the different counties by nusalaried judges appointed by the legislature. The elective franchise is applicable to every male citizen of the U. States, who has been a resident in the State 1 year, and in the county 5 months next preceding the election. — *Finances.* The monetary condition of the State in 1869 was exemplified by the following statistical report: Receipts $678,908.73, of which, disbursements appropriated, $582,878.74; and reimbursement to war-fund, $93,270.71; leaving a surplus in bank of $2,760.48. The receipts of the war-fund totalized $415,833.13, viz.: From State tax, $290,000; from U. S. govt. $78,549.45; refunded from State fund, $93,270.71; balance from 1868, $5,012.97. The outstanding State debt, on Nov. 30, 1869, amounted to $3,096,200, against assets in hand of commissioners realizing $1,044,929.92; exhibiting an indebtedness over and above assets of the sinking fund of $2,051,270.08. The valuation of taxable property amounted, in 1869, to $533,261,261, showing an increase over the previous year's assessment of $30,615,311.38. The State tax gave a return of $350,000, and the County tax, one of $2,188,153.04, or an improvement over 1868 of $30,660.18. — *Mil.* The entire State militia numbered 202 officers and 2,442 men. — *Educ.* A well-organized public school system is in successful operation. The receipts from all sources for educational support during 1869 amounted to $1,553,335.75, and the aggregate of the school fund, Jan. 1, 1870, was $670,321.17, showing an excess of $9,561.10 over the figures of the previous year. The State Normal School at Trenton, numbering 279 scholars, received during the year 1869, $23,350.27, and there remained, after deduction of disbursements, a small balance in its favor. The College of N. Jersey at Princeton, the Rutger's College at New Brunswick, and Burlington College are the chief seats of the higher grades of education. Literary, benevolent, and religious institutions throughout the State are on a par commensurate with its intelligence, wealth, and progress. — *Railroads and Inland Navigation.* The internal communications are generally good; the Morris Canal, 101 m in length, by 30 to 32 ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep, extends across the State from the Hudson to the Delaware rivers. The Delaware and Raritan Canal, 42 m. long from Bordentown to New Brunswick, is 7 ft. deep, with a width of 72 feet at its surface, and therefore adapted to vessels of considerable tonnage. It is connected with the Chesapeake, Delaware, and Dismal Swamp canals, and effects a continuous inland water-communication between New York city and Albemarle Sound, N. C. Another canal, 4 m. long, connects Salem Creek with the Delaware River. At present the State is intersected in all directions by railroads, the principal lines being the *Camden and Amboy, Raritan and Delaware Bay, Long Branch and Sea-Shore, Camden and Atlantic*, &c. — *Com. and Manuf.* The manufacturing interests of the State comprise cotton and woollen thread and stuffs, pig-iron and iron-wares and castings, leather, carriages, machinery, pottery, and other fictile wares, boots and shoes, &c. The cotton manufacture in 1869 was represented by 30 mills, running 175,042 spindles, and turning out 10,767,600 lbs. of spun yarn. The oyster and shad fisheries are of sufficient consequence to influence an extensive trade. The chief ports of the State are Newark and Perth Amboy, which are mostly interested in coastwise traffic only. Jersey City possessing a large and direct foreign trade, is included within the collection district of New York, while the commerce of the more S. part of the State is generally transacted through Philadelphia. — *Hist.* The earliest settlement of *N. J.* was made by the Dutch in 1612. Many Swedes and Danes afterwards settled in it, but the Hollanders continued to maintain possession until finally ousted by the English in 1664. In 1682, it came under the jurisdiction of Wm. Penn and his co-partners in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The last governor for the English Crown was Wm. Franklin, the natural son of Benj. Franklin. The province adopted a State Constitution in 1776, and throughout the Revolutionary War it was frequently the scene of stirring events. On its soil were fought the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Millstone, Red Bank, and Monmouth. The first legislature was convened at Princeton, in Aug., 1776, and the Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, 18th Dec., 1787. The State capital was definitely located at Trenton in 1790. The State contributed her quota of troops to the National armies during the civil war, and, in 1860, her legislature declined to ratify the 15th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. *Pop.* (1870), 906,108.

New Jeru'salem Church. (*Eccl. Hist.*) See SWEDENBORGIANS.

New Kent, in *Virginia*, on E.S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 190 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pamunkey and Chickahominy rivers. *Surface*, undulating or hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* New Kent Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

New Kent Court'-House, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of New Kent co., abt. 30 m. E. of Richmond.

New kirk'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MANGANITE, *q. v.*

New Lan'caster, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tipton co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Tipton.

New Leb'anon, in *Illinois*, a post-village of De Kalb co., abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

New Leb'anon, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 110 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

New Leb'anon, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Camden co., abt. 1.5 m. N.E. by E. of Raleigh.

New Leb'anon, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., about 27 m. S.E. of Albany. The village is occupied by a society of Shakers, who possess the land in common. *Pop.* of township about 3,200.

New Leb'anon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 12 m. W. of Dayton.

New Leb'anon Springs, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Albany.

New Len'ox, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Will co; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

New Le'on, a State of Mexico. See NUEVO LEON.

New Lex'ington, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., abt. 130 m. N.W. of Montgomery.

New Lex'ington, in *Iowa*, a village of Van Buren co., abt. 80 m. S. by W. of Iowa City.

New Lex'ington, in *Ohio*, a village of Highland co., abt. 60 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

—A post-village, cap. of Perry co., about 21 m. S.S.W. of Zanesville; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

New Lib'erty, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Owen co., abt. 32 m. N. of Frankfort.

New Lim'erick, in *Maine*, a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

New'lin, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

New Lis'bon, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 50 m. E. by N. of Indianapolis.

—A vill. of Randolph co., abt. 90 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

New Lis'bon, in *New York*, a township of Otsego co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,545.

New Lis'bon, in *Ohio*, a town, capital of Columbiana co., abt. 155 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

New Lis'bon, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Juneau co., 62 m. E. of La Crosse; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

New Liv'erpool, a village of Dorchester co., Lower Canada, abt. 7 m. S. of Quebec.

New Lon'don, a seaport of Queen's co, Prince Edward Island, on the W. side of the entrance to Greenville Bay; Lat. 64° 33′ N., Lon. 63° 32′ W.

New Lon'don, in *Connecticut*, an extreme S.E. co., adjoining Rhode Island on the E., and washed by Long Island Sound on the S.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Paucatuck, Shetucket, and Thames rivers. *Surface*, hilly, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile, but rather adapted to grazing. *Caps.* New London and Norwich. *Pop.* (1870), 66,688.

—A city, port of entry, and semi-capital of the above co., on the Thames River, 3 m. from its mouth, and abt. 50 miles E. of New Haven; Lat. 41° 22′ N., Lon. 72° 9′ W. Owing to the unevenness of the site, the city is for the most part irregularly laid out. It contains, however, many handsome public and private structures; and possessing, as it does, one of the finest harbors on the coast, it occupies a very prominent rank among the commercial cities of New England. The inhabitants have long been extensively engaged in the whale-fishery. *Manuf.* Glass, machinery, hardware, &c. The harbor is defended by forts Griswold and Trumbull. *N. L.* was settled in 1644. *Pop.* (1870), 9,580.

New Lon'don, in *Iowa*, a town and township of Henry co., abt. 19 m. W.N.W. of Burlington; *pop.* of twp. 1,720.

New Lon'don, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 8½ m. E. of Frederick City.

New Lon'don, in *Michigan*, a village of Sanilac co., abt. 11 m. N. of Lexington.

New Lon'don, in *Missouri*, a post-village, capital of Ralls co., abt. 98 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

New Lon'don, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimac co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

New Lon'don, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 7 m. W. of Rome.

New Lon'don, or KINO'S CORNERS, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Huron co., about 47 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* of township abt. 2,400.

New Lon'don, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

New London, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Campbell co., abt. 110 m. W. by S. of Richmond.

New London, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waupacca co., 22 m. N.W. of Menasha.

New London Cross Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 75 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

New London Light-house, in *Connecticut*, is on the W. side of the entrance to Thames River. It exhibits a fixed light 80 feet above the sea; Lat. 41° 18′ 54″ N., Lon. 72° 5′ 48″ W.

New Lots, in *New York*, a township of King's co.; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

Newly, (*nu'ly,*) *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently.

—With a new form, different from the former.

—In a manner not existing before.

New Lyme, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., abt. 195 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,100.

New Mad'ison, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 13 m. N. of Anderson.

New Madison, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., abt. 100 m. W. of Columbus.

New Madrid', in *Missouri*, a S.E. co., adjoining Kentucky and Tennessee; *area*, abt. 880 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Whitewater rivers. In 1811 and 1812, this county suffered severely from earthquakes, during which nearly half of its area sunk several feet, and is now covered with water. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, alluvium and very fertile, without rock of any description. *Cap.* New Madrid. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 280 m. S.E. of Jefferson city; *pop.* abt. 900.

Newman, JOHN HENRY, an English divine and polemical writer, b. in London, 1801, was educated at the University of Oxford, where, in 1822, he was elected Fellow of Oriel College, and subsequently became Vice-Principal of Alban Hall. In 1833 he assumed a leading position in what was then termed "the Oxford movement;" and, in conjunction with Messrs. Pusey, Keble, and others, commenced the publication of the *Oxford Tracts*, which so deeply affected the theological world, and in which an attempt was made to recede from the principles of the English Reformation, and to approach the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The last and 90th number was written by Dr. *N.* himself; and after its publication, the Bishop of Oxford was called upon to put an end to the series. In 1845, Dr. *N.* entered the communion of the Roman Catholic Church, and, in 1852, became rector of the new university established by that religious body in Dublin. He subsequently resigned that office, and retired to the Continent, where he has occasionally preached in the cathedrals. — His younger brother, FRANCIS WILLIAM, has written extensively on theological matters; but his reputation rests chiefly on his works on philology, the most important of which is a *Grammar of the Berber Language.*

Newman's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*. See CANOE PLACE.

New'manstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lebanon co., abt. 37 m. E. of Harrisburg.

New Mar'ion, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 75 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Newmar'ket, a town of England, partly in the co. of Cambridge, and partly in co. of Suffolk, 13 m. E.N.E. of Cambridge. It is principally noted for its horse-races. The course is upwards of 4 m. in length, and belongs to the Jockey Club. *Pop.* 4,000.

New Market, a village of York co., Upper Canada, abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Toronto.

New Market, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 200 m. N. of Montgomery.

New Market, formerly GULLETTSVILLE, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 35 m. N.W. of Macon.

New Market, in *Indiana*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 23 m. S.S.W. of Madison.

New Market, in *Indiana*, a village of Harrison co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Louisville, Kentucky. — A village of Vigo co., abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

New Market, in *Iowa*, a village of Van Buren co., abt. 70 m. S.W. by S. of Iowa city.

New Market, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 68 m. S. by W. of Frankfort.

New Market, in *Maryland*, a village of Baltimore co., abt. 30 m. N. of Baltimore. — A post-village of Frederick co., abt. 10 m. E. by S. of Frederick.

New Market, in *Minnesota*, a township of Scott co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

New Market, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Platte co., abt. 210 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson city.

New Market, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 80 m. W. of Raleigh.

New Market, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

New Market, or SNYDERTOWN, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 9 m. S. by E. of Flemington.

New Market, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 9 m. E. of Somerville.

New Market, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Highland co., abt. 68 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,800.

New Market, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Knoxville.

New Market, in *Virginia*, a village of Nelson co., abt. 108 m. W. of Richmond. — A post-village of Shenandoah co., abt. 150 m. N.W. of Richmond.

New Marl'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

New Mar'tinsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Columbus.

New Mar'tinsville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Wetzel co., abt. 40 m. S. by W. of Wheeling.

New Mays'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Greencastle.

New Mex'ico, a territory of the U. States, formerly constituting a portion of the Mexican Republic, and ceded to the U. States in 1848, by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, lies immediately S. of Colorado Territory, and is bounded on the E. by the State of Texas, on the S. by Texas and Mexico, and on the W. by the Territory of Arizona. Length, abt. 360 m., breadth, abt. 400 m. *Area*, 121,201 sq. m., or 77,568,640 acres. — *Gen. Desc.* A large portion of this extensive region consists of high table-lands intersected by many mountain ranges, and here and there dotted with isolated peaks. The general direction of the mountain system is N. and S. Between the ranges are many broad and fertile valleys; the prin-

cipal one, the Valley of the Rio Grande, extends from the N to the S. limits of the Territory. The Sierra Madre Mountains form the W. boundary of this valley; and the Jamanes, Del Cabello, with other offshoots of the Rocky Mountains, form its E. frontier. Considerably more than half of the Territory lies E. of the Sierra Madre. In the E. division, and diverging from the main chain of the "Rockies," are the Guadalupe, Sacramento, and Organ mountains, and the Sierras Blanca, Hueca, and other divisions, form the W. limit of the Pecos Valley. W. of the Sierra Madre is a series of detached ranges as yet imperfectly explored, though a number of exceedingly fertile valleys are known to exist in this part of the Territory. N.W. from Santa Fé, in the Sierra Madre, is Mount Taylor, rising to a height of 10,000 ft. above the basin of the Rio Grande, the latter being between 5,000 and 6,000 ft. above sea-level in the N. part, and 3,000 ft. at El Paso, Chihuahua, near the S. confine of the Territory. The mountain chains bordering the valleys of the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers, S. of the Lat. of Santa Fé, have a general altitude of 6,000 to 8,000 ft., while near the N. limits of the Territory they attain an elevation of 10,000 to 12,000 ft. above the level of the sea, their summits being perpetually snow-capped, and presenting to the eye scenes of indescribable beauty and grandeur. The country W. of the Rio Grande consists, for the most part, of lofty plateaux or *mesas*, interspersed among volcanic peaks, and separated from each other by broad valleys, through many of which meander streams of considerable magnitude, their banks fringed with cotton-wood and other timber, affording excellent facilities for cultivation of the soil, and the grazing of live-stock. The Rio Grande del Norte, the largest river of the Territory, takes its rise in the mountains of Colorado, and after traversing the Territory in a longitudinal direction, forms the line of demarcation between Texas and Mexico, and finds its embouchure in the Mexican Gulf. The Rio Pecos drains the S.E. section of the Territory, and the Canadian, an affluent of the Arkansas, the N.E. part. W. of the Sierra Madre, the country forms the watershed of the Gila, Rio Puerco, and the San Juan, tributaries of the Colorado of the West. None of these streams are important for navigation, being seldom of depth sufficient for larger craft than canoes or scows. — *Meteor.* There exists great diversity in the climate of *N. M.*; in the N. region, among the mountains, the winters are long and severe, but not so subject to sudden fluctuations of temperature as in more humid climates. The common annual range of the thermometer is from 10° to 75° above zero, Fahr. Near El Paso, in the S. part of the Territory, the temperature is mild, rarely falling below the freezing-point. The sky is usually clear, and the atmosphere remarkably dry, the entire country being considered one of the healthiest regions in the Union. Maladies so common in the Mississippi Valley are almost unknown here, and pulmonary complaints are of rare occurrence. In the S. part of the Territory the rainy season extends over July and August. — *Soil, Vegt. Prod., &c.* The table-lands, mountain-slopes, and valleys are abundantly supplied with a variety of nutritious grasses, which, being cured by climatic action, afford excellent pasturage the year round. The most valuable and widely distributed of these is the "gamma" grass or *mezquite*; its peculiar value consisting in its adaptation to all the requirements of an arid climate. The herdsmen and shepherds of *N. M.*, being thus furnished with excellent pasturage during the winter months, have a great advantage over the farmer and stock-raiser of the N. and E. States, who are necessitated to expend a great portion of their time and labor in the production of provender to sustain their beasts during the winter season. The wide range afforded by the extensive grazing-lands of the Territory seems to have had a very cordial effect on the health of sheep and cattle, as diseases common to many localities are here almost unknown. The horses are notable for their staying powers, and the beef and mutton are celebrated for their prime quality. All meats are cured without the use of salt, being jerked, Indian-fashion, by exposure to the sun and air. Although a portion of the Territory is unsuited to cultivation, the river-bottoms, and even the table-lands, where irrigation is feasible, are exceedingly productive. In the valleys maize, wheat, barley, and oats yield ample crops, while apples, peaches, melons, apricots, and grapes are grown in great perfection. The grape is especially prolific, and the quality of the wine produced is excellent. In the S. division of *N. M.* many of the semi-tropical fruits thrive spontaneously. Owing to the necessity of irrigation, agricultural operations are principally confined to the valleys of the water-courses. In some localities the crops are occasionally curtailed by the failure of the streams in a long-continued drought. Where water is abundant, however, the crops are sure and remunerative, and the husbandman, regulating the supply of moisture himself, need never have his crops destroyed by freshets, and much less permit them to suffer from drought. Forests of pine, cedar, spruce, and other kindred trees, clothe the mountain ranges. On the foot-hills are found extensive tracts of piñon and cedar, while a variety of deciduous timbers skirt the margins of the streams, — cotton-wood and sycamore being the most abundant, — and in the S. districts groves of oak and walnut are met with. The public lands of *N. M.*, although surveyed, have not as yet been brought into market. — *Min.* Veins of the precious metals, and rich deposits of copper, iron, and coal, are found in many parts of the Territory, and new discoveries are constantly being made. The mining interests of the country are being rapidly developed, and the yield of gold and silver during 1868 presented a very favorable contrast with previous years. The most thoroughly explored regions where the precious metals have been found are the Old and New Placers, Pinos Altos, Cimarron mining district, Arroyo Hondo, Manzano, and Organ Mountains, Sierras Blanca, Carriga, and Jicarilla, and the Mogollon and Magdalena Mountains. In reference to these several mineral districts, the surveyor-general reports that the region called Old and New Placers, situate in Santa Fé and Bernalillo cos., extends over about 200 sq. m. of territory, three-fourths of which is embraced by the Cañon del Agua, Ortiz, and San Pedro private land-claims. In this district a great number of lodes of gold-bearing quartz have been discovered, the principal ones being the Ortiz, Ramirez, Mammoth, and Candelaria. A duct or canal 70 m. in length is projected from the Pecos River to these mines, which will furnish an adequate supply of water throughout the year for the working of the mines, the full development of which will thus be secured, and doubtless a very large yield of gold obtained. The New Mexico Mining Company at the Placer de Dolores runs about 40 stamps, working on ore from the Ortiz, yielding from $12 to $15 per ton, and at the Placer de San Francisco a 10-stamp mill obtains $35 per ton from ore taken from the Santa Candelaria lode. In Grant co., the Pinos Altos mining dist. includes within its limits 200 sq. m., and contains mines of gold, silver, and copper. The Pacific, Pacific No. 2, Arizona, Atlantic, Langston, and Aztec, are the principal gold mines. The veins run from a few inches to 4 ft. in width, and in some of them the ore is exceedingly rich. Thirty lbs. of quartz taken from the Langston lode, in 1869, averaged $50 to the pound. The silver ores in this district yield from $20 to $30 per ton. The copper mines are formed in a feldspathic rock, abt. 2 m. in breadth, and 20 m. in length. The Santa Rita mine, producing abt. 3,000 lbs. of copper per week, is the only one at present in operation. The ore from the Stephenson mine in the Organ Mountains, yields 80 per cent. of lead, from each ton of which is extracted $50 worth of silver. In the Cimarron dist., embracing 400 sq. m., a ditch 37 m. in length has been constructed, yielding a limited supply of water for the working of the gulch mines. In this district is located the celebrated Maxwell lode, which has turned out as much as $15,000 in a single week, while no ore taken from this lode has yielded less than $30 per ton. In the Manzano Mountains, gold, silver, and copper mines are met with. The Carson lode, which has been opened to a depth of 60 ft., furnishes from $60 to $1,200 in gold per ton of ore. In the Sierra Blanca a number of rich lodes have been discovered, which give promise of large yields when developed. Veins of bituminous coal have been found cropping out in various places, and anthracite of a superior quality is met with about 20 m. S. of Santa Fé. Zinc, antimony, kaolin, and other minerals are also found. Since the organization of the surveying district in 1854 for *N. M.*, 2,332,555 acres of public lands have been surveyed and prepared for market, but never offered for sale, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, while confirmed private claims have been surveyed equal to over 2,290,000 acres. — *Publ. Div.* The Territory is divided into 10 counties, viz.:

Bernalillo,	Rio Arriba,	Santa Fé,	Taos,
Doña Ana,	Santa Ana,	Socorro,	Valencia.
Mora,	San Miguel,		

Chief towns. Santa Fé (the cap.), Mesilla, Albuquerque, and Taos. — *Govt.* The executive comprises a governor secretary, purveyor of public funds and superintendent of Indian affairs, with salaries ranging from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum. These are all appointed by the President. The legislative power is vested in the governor and assembly, the latter consisting of a Council and House of Representatives. The council is composed of 13 members, chosen by the people for 2 years, and the house of 26 members, elected annually. The Spanish is the prevailing language. It is both spoken and written. The proceedings of the Territorial Government in both the Senate and House are carried on in this tongue, but they are printed in both Spanish and English. — *Educ.* According to the census reports of 1860, the Territory had 1 college, 17 public schools, and 2 academies, with a total attendance of 525 pupils. In 1866, out of a population of 93,516, there were 57,233 persons who could not read or write, and there were no free schools in the entire Territory excepting those taught by the Sisters of Charity of the Roman Catholic Church. — *Pop.* The present population is of a mixed character, composed of domesticated nomad Indians, Mexicans, Spaniards, and Americans, and, in 1870, numbered 91,864. Independent, however, of the more civilized inhabitants, large tribes of Indians of a wild and warlike character roam over the Territory, and fix their temporary residence therein. The principal of these are the Apaches proper and their cognate tribes, the Navajoes, the Utahs, the Cheyennes, and the Comanches. — *Hist.* This Territory was early settled by the Spaniards, and formed a province of the Republic of Mexico until 1848, when it was ceded to the U. States. In Sept., 1850, it was constituted a Territory of the U. States, and in 1854, a slice of the country then obtained from Mexico was added to it. In this condition it remained till Feb., 1863, when nearly half of the E. part of the Territory was taken away to form the new territory of Arizona. In the early part of 1870, *N. M.* sought admission into the Union as a State.

New Middletown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Mahoning co., abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Canfield.

New Mil'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., abt. 35 m. N. by W. of Bridgeport; *pop.* of township, abt. 4,300.

New Milford, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 7 m. S. of Rockford; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,800.

New Milford, in *New Jersey*, a village of Bergen co., abt. 18 m. N. of Jersey city.

New Mil'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Susquehanna co., abt. 10 m. E. of Montrose; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,500.

New-mod'el, *v. a.* To remodel; to give a new form to.

New Mount Pleasant, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jay co., abt. 80 m. N.E. by E. of Indianapolis.

New Mu'nich, in *Iowa*, a village of Sac co., abt. 80 m. E. of Sioux city.

New'nan, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Coweta co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Atlanta; *pop.* abt. 2,546.

New'nanville, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Alachua co., abt. 120 m. E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

New'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being new; lateness of origin; recentness; the state of being lately invented or produced. — The state of being first known or introduced; novelty. — Recent change; innovation. — Want of practice or familiarity. — Different state or qualities introduced by change or regeneration.

New Nor'folk, in *Alaska*, a name formerly applied to the coast-line bet. Admiralty Bay and Baranoo Island.

New Or'egon, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Howard co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Decorah; *pop.* of township 975.

New Orleans'. [Fr. *La Nouvelle Orléans.*] A city and river-port of the U. States, in Louisiana, and the commercial metropolis of the S. and W. divisions of the Union, is situate on the Mississippi, abt. 120 m. from its mouth; Lat. 29° 58′ N., Lon. 90° W. It is a beautiful city, regularly built, except in its older portion, which extends itself on the convex side of a bend of the river, whence the familiar name of *Crescent City*. The limits of the old city, as it existed under the French and Spanish governments, are defined by Canal, Rampart, and Esplanade streets. These three streets, occupying what was formerly the line of the defensive works, are nearly 200 feet in width, with a sidewalk and carriage-way on each side, and in the middle an unoccupied space (called the *Neutral Ground*) planted with a double row of trees. Within the above limits the streets are comparatively narrow, crossing each other at right angles, the houses compactly built, but without uniformity, and the whole presenting the appearance of an European city. This portion of the city constitutes the 2d district. Next above, extending from Canal Street to Felicity Road, lies the 1st district, formerly the faubourg St. Mary; while still beyond is the 4th district, prior to 1852 the city of La Fayette, in which the dwellings are remarkably spacious and of great elegance, with ample grounds for shrubbery, &c. Below the old city, again, lies the 3d district, formerly the faubourg Marigny, which is the residence of a large portion of the creole population. *N. O.* is built on a wide level, and the ground is so spongy that none of the houses have cellars. The surface of the river at high water is from 2 to 4 feet above the level of the city; and even in its lowest stages it is above the level of the swamps in the rear. To obviate inundations, a *levée*, or embankment, from 5 to 30 feet in height, has been raised for abt. 100 m. along the river. This levee, in front of the city, is extended by a continuous series of wooden wharves or piers, forming a kind of esplanade, several miles in extent, which, during the busy season, present a scene of singular variety and animation. Among the public buildings and monuments the most noticeable are the cathedral of St. Louis, a noble Gothic edifice, flanked by two lofty towers, and erected in 1850, on the site of the original parish church, fronting Jackson Square; the new Custom House, commenced in 1848 and not yet finished; and the branch mint of the United States. There are 5 or 6 squares in New Orleans. Jackson Square, formerly the *Place d'Armes*, is coeval with the foundation of the city. It is tastefully adorned with shrubbery and statuary, prominent amid which, in the centre of the square, is a bronze equestrian statue of Jackson, by Clark Mills. A colossal statue of Henry Clay (see Fig. 1636) was inaugurated, in 1860, in the centre of Canal Street. By its width, the splendor of its buildings, and the elegance and good taste of its stores, Canal Street, which is the line of separation between the two parts of the town popularly called the *French* and the *American*, may advantageously compete with any other street of our Northern States. There are in New Orleans about 60 churches or places of public worship, of which 20 are Roman Catholic, 13 Methodist, 7 Presbyterian, 8 Episcopal, 4 Lutheran, 3 Jewish, 2 Baptist, and 1 Unitarian, &c. The benevolent institutions are numerous, the more remarkable being the Charity Hospital, which accommodates about 500 patients, and is attended by the Sisters of Charity; the asylums for old men and widows, belonging to the Ladies of Providence; Stowe's hospital; the Franklin Infirmary; the U.S. Naval Hospital, &c. There are about 17 cemeteries in and around the city, in which the usual mode of sepulture is above ground, the soil being so moist and marshy that interment beneath is objectionable. Many of these tombs are costly and elegant structures. Besides the public schools, which make great progress, there are numerous private schools, two flourishing medical colleges, a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical seminary, a college under the Jesuits, a convent and academy of Ursuline nuns, a convent of Redemptorists, free schools directed by members of several religious orders, &c. There are about 20 daily, weekly, and monthly newspapers and periodicals; but the comparatively enormous cost of printing is a formidable impediment to the extension of literature in *N. O.* The principal theatres are the elegant French Opera House, and the St. Charles Theatre. The most

celebrated hotels are: in the American quarter, the *St. Charles*, one of the most imposing edifices in the city; and, in the French town, the *St. Louis*, celebrated for its magnificent rotunda, the ceiling of which is richly adorned with paintings. During the months of July, August, September, and October, the population is much reduced through fear of the yellow fever, which appeared for the first time in *N. O.* in 1769, or, according to Dr. Bennet Dowler, in 1796. Usually this dreadful sickness is almost exclusively caught by strangers and foreigners; but in the great epidemic of 1868 the yellow fever seemed to assume a new character, and did not spare the natives. It is, nevertheless, remarkable that this fever is not now so permaueotly dangerous as it was in the first half of this century, becoming epidemic only one or two times in ten years. The city is well provided with water, and its fire department is admirably organized. *N. O.* is the grand emporium of all the vast regions traversed by the Mississippi, and its tributary streams, and enjoys, in consequeoce, a greater command of internal navigatioo than any other city either of the New or Old World. Dense populations are still to be found in comparatively small portions only of the immense territories of which this city is the entrepôt; aod yet her progress, up to the outbreak of the Civil War, has been rapid beyond all precedent. The war, however, proved in the highest degree disastrous to the interests of *N. O.*, by momentarily annihilating the cotton-trade, and checking the commerce and industry of the Southern States. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the commencement of hostilities, there cleared at this port 1,293 vessels—958 American, and 335 foreign—of a total burden of 894,353 tons. In 1861, there only cleared 130 ships—104 American, and 26 foreign—of a total carrying capacity of 76,935 tons. Within the last three years, however, commerce has greatly revived, and business found its old channel. Vessels of the largest tonnage may navigate the river several hundreds of miles above New Orleans. (See MISSISSIPPI.) Notwithstanding that a large proportion of her export trade is carried on in foreign bottoms, *N. O.* still ranks as the third shipping-port in the Union, being, in this respect, inferior only to New York and Boston. The total quantity of cottoo exported from this place during the year 1869 was 619,534 bales, or nearly one-half of the entire export from all American ports. These figures exhibit an increased shipment over the return of 1868 of 38,057 bales. In the last-named year the aggregate valuation of all exports amounted to $82,995,294. The business of the city is facilitated by means of canals, which connect it with Lake Pontchartrain; it is also the terminus of the *New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern;* the *New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western;* and of the *Carrollton, Pontchartrain, and Mexican Gulf* railroads. — *Hist.* This city was founded by the French in 1717; in 1769 it was occupied by the Spaniards, in whose hands it continued for about 34 years. The most memorable event in the history of *N. O.* is the battle of Jan. 8, 1815, for which see JACKSON, (ANDREW.) *N. O.* joined the war movement of the so-called "Confederate States," Jan. 25, 1861, on which day the Louisiana Convention passed an "ordinance of secession." The city remained with the Confederates for about a year, till April 25, 1862, when Admiral Farragut, having destroyed their fleet in the Lower Mississippi, and passed by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, appeared before the city with a U. S. flotilla. After negotiations, continued over the two following days, *N. O.* was surrendered to him on the 28th. The loss of this important city was the first great blow to the Confederate Cause. *Pop.* (1870), 191,322.

New Paltz, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., abt. 72 m. S. by W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

New Paltz Landing, in *New York*, a village of Ulster county, on the Hudson River, opposite Poughkeepsie.

New Par'is, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Elkhart co., abt. 7 m. S. of Goshen.

New Paris, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., abt. 57 m. N.W. of Cincinnati.

New Pat'erson, in *New Jersey*, a village of Sussex co., abt. 5 m. W. of Newton.

New Pe'tersburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., abt. 70 m. E. by N. of Cincinnati.

New Philadel'phia, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 9 m. S. by E. of Indianapolis.

New Philadelphia, in *Ohio*, a town, cap. of Tuscarawas co., abt. 100 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

New Philadelphia, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Schuylkill co., abt. 5 m. E.N.E. of Pottsville.

New Phil'ippines. See CAROLINE ISLANDS.

New Pitts'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Columbus.

New Point Com'fort, in *Virginia*, forms the S. extremity of Matthews co., in Chesapeake Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 60 ft. above the sea, abt. 18 m. N. of Old Point Comfort.

New'port, in England, a town of the co. of Monmouth, on the Usk, 20 m. S.W. of Monmouth, and 124 N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Nails, ropes, and pottery. It has an extensive iron, tin, and coal trade; and ship-building is largely carried on. *Pop.* 23,249.

—A town, cap. of the Isle of Wight, on the Medina, 14 m. S.S.E. of Southampton, and 75 m. S.W. of London. *Manuf.* Lace. *Pop.* 7,931.

Newport, a seaport-town of Hants co., Nova Scotia, abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Halifax.

Newport, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., abt. 4 m. W. of Wilmington.

Newport, in *Florida*, a village of Wakulla co.

Newport, in *Illinois*, a village of Greene co., abt. 14 m. W.N.W. of Carrollton. — A post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,170.

Newport, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Vermilion co., abt. 75 m. W. of Indianapolis. — A village of Wayne co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Newport, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Johnson co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Iowa City; *pop.* of twp. 688.

Newport, in *Kansas*, a village of Dickinson co., abt. 16 m. W.S.W. of Junction City.

Newport, in *Kentucky*, a city, former cap. of Campbell co., on the Ohio River, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, and abt. 80 m. N.N.E. of Frankfort. The city is beautifully located, and generally well built. It contains many extensive manufactories, chiefly of iron, machinery, silk, &c. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Newport, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., abt. 27 m. W. of Bangor; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Newport, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Charles co., abt. 50 m. S.W. by S. of Annapolis.

Newport, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Monroe City. — A village of St. Clair co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Detroit.

Newport, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 9 m. below St. Paul; *pop.* of township abt. 300.

Newport, in *Missouri*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 67 m. W. of St. Louis.

Newport, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Sullivan co., abt. 35 m. N.W. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Newport, or NANTUXET, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Salem.

Newport, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., abt. 85 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Newport, in *Ohio*, a village of Madison co., abt. 27 m. W.S.W. of Columbus. — A post-village of Portage co., abt. 12 m. E. of Ravenna. — A village of Shelby co., abt. 112 m. N. of Cincinnati. — A post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Marietta.

Newport, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A post-village of Perry co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Newport, in *Rhode Island*, a S.E. co., adjoining Massachusetts on the E., and washed by the Atlantic Ocean on the S.; *area*, abt. 125 sq. m., consisting of several islands in Narragansett Bay, and the mainland on its E. shore. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Coal in considerable quantities, and some plumbago. *Cap.* Newport. *Pop.* (1870), 20,652.

—A town, port of entry, seat of justice of the above co., and *semi-capital* of the state, on the W. coast of the island of Rhode Island, in Narragansett Bay, abt. 28 m. S. by E. of Providence; Lat. 41° 29′ N., Lon. 71° 19′ 12″ W. The harbor is one of the best on the coast, and is defended by two strong forts; — Fort Adams on Brenton's Point, abt. 1½ m. S.W. of the town; and Fort Wolcott on Goat Island, directly opposite *N.*, are beautifully located and contain some very fine edifices. Its salubrious climate, refreshing ocean-breeze, and beautiful scenery, have contributed to render it a favorite summer resort. The most prominent public buildings are the State-house, the Redwood Library (containing over 15,000 vols.), and the Jewish Synagogue. There are also abt. 15 churches, and numerous school-houses. *Manuf.* Clocks, carriages, cabinet-ware, oil, soap, candles, calicoes, muslins, woollen goods, &c. The fisheries are carried on to a certain extent, but the commerce of *N.* is very limited, though several railroad and steamboat lines connect it with the important places in the vicinity. The attention of the inhabitants seem to be more especially directed to the improvement of the town for the convenience of the visitors, who are numbered by thousands during the summer months. *Pop.* about 12,000.

New'port, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Cocke co., abt. 47 m. E. of Knoxville.

New'port, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orleans co., abt. 12 m. N. of Irasburg; *pop.* of township abt. 1,197.

New'port, in *Virginia*, a village of Augusta co., abt. 18 m. W. of Staunton.

New'port, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-village of Sauk co., abt. 3 m. S.W. of Kilburn City.

New Port'age, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Summit co., abt. 119 m. N.E. of Columbus.

New Port'land, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

New Port'land, in *Missouri*, a village of Ralls co., abt. 95 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

New'port News, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Warwick co., abt. 7 m. above Fortress Monroe.

New'port Pag'nel, a town of England, co. of Buckingham, at the junction of the Ouse and Ousel, 13 m. E.N.E. of Buckingham. *Manuf.* Lace. *Pop.* 4,000.

New'port Pratt, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Connaught, co. Mayo, about 8 miles W.N.W. of Castlebac; *pop.* 1,000.

New'port Rivers, (NORTH and SOUTH,) in *Georgia*, enter St. Catherine's Sound from Liberty co.

New'port Tip, a town of Ireland, in co. Tipperary, abt. 9 m. N.E. of Limerick; *pop.* 1,000.

New'portville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 116 m. E. by S. of Harrisburg.

New Pres'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of New Haven.

New Pros'pect, in *Alabama*, a village of Greene co., abt. 100 m. N.W. by W. of Montgomery.

New Pros'pect, in *Indiana*, a village of Orange co., abt. 8 m. W. of Paoli.

New Pros'pect, in *New Jersey*, a village of Bergen co., abt. 22 m. N. by W. of Jersey City.

New Prov'idence, a British island of the W. Indies, the most important of the Bahama group, between Eleuthera and Andros; Lat. 25° 5′ N., Lon. 77° 21′ W. It is 17 m. in length, with an extreme breadth of 7 m. *Surface*, generally low and level. The chief town, Nassau, is situate on an excellent bay of the same name on the N. side of the island.

New Prov'idence, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 19 m. N.W. of New Albany.

New Prov'idence, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Union co., abt. 13 m. W. of Newark.

New Prov'idence, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 47 m. N.W. of Nashville.

New Read'ing, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* 800.

New Red Sandstone, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to a group of sandstones, generally of a red color, belonging to the lowest and oldest division of the secondary period, and distinguished by fossil contents from some other important sandstones, also of a red color, but in rocks below the carboniferous limestone. The latter are called *Old Red Sandstone.*

New Rich'mond, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 17 m. S.S.W. of Lafayette.

New Rich'mond, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Cincinnati.

New River, in *Louisiana*, enters Lake Maurepas between St. James and Ascension parishes.

New River, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Atlantic Ocean from Onslow co.

New River, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Atlantic Ocean from Beaufort dist.

New River, in *Virginia.* See GREAT and LITTLE KANAWHA.

New Rochelle, (*ro-shel',*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester county, abt. 20 m. N.E. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

New Rock'ford, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 60 m. S. of Indianapolis.

New Ross, in Ireland. See Ross.

New Ross, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 30 m. N.W. by W. of Indianapolis.

New Rum'ley, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 128 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

New'ry, a town of Ireland, prov. of Ulster, on Newry Water, 34 m. S.W. of Belfast, and 56 N. of Dublin. *Manf.* Flint glass, cotton cloth, and linen. *Pop.* 11,426.

New'ry, in *Indiana*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 15 m. E. of Brownstown.

New'ry, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

New'ry, in *Minnesota*, a township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

New'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Blair co., abt. 125 m. W. of Harrisburg.

News, (*nūz.*) [Fr. *nouvelles.* This word has a plural form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] Recent account; fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown; tidings; intelligence; also, a newspaper.

New Sa'lem, in *Illinois*, a village of Edwards co., abt. 8 m. N. of Albion.

—A township of McDonogh co.; *pop.* abt. 1,032.

—A post-village and township of Pike co., abt. 34 m. E.S.E. of Quincy; *pop.* of township abt. 1,455.

New Sa'lem, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Rush co., abt. 47 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

New Sa'lem, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 957.

New Sa'lem, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 10 m. N. of Ashborough.

New Sa'lem, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Lancaster.

New Sa'lem, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 190 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

—A borough of Westmoreland co., abt. 28 m. E. of Pittsburg.

New Sa'lem, or **Sa'lem,** in *West Virginia*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 14 m. W. of Clarksburg.

New Sa'lem, in *Texas*, a post-village of Rusk co.

New Sal'isbury, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 110 m. S. of Indianapolis.

New Santan'der, a town, and formerly a province of Mexico. See NUEVO SANTANDER, and TAMAULIPAS.

News'boy, *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers.

New Scot'land, in *New York*, a post-township of Albany co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

New Sew'ickley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

New Sha'ron, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 26 m. N.N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

New Sheffield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., abt. 20 m. W.N.W. of Pittsburg.

New Shore'ham, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Newport co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

New Sibe'ria, a group of barren islands in the Arctic Ocean, lying N.N.W. of the month of the river Lena, in E. Siberia; Lat. between 73° 20′ and 76° 12′ N., Lon. 135° 20′ and 150° 20′ E.; *area*, 20,480 sq. m.

News'-letter, *n.* A letter sent to convey news.

News-monger, (*nuz'mung-ger,*) *n.* One who deals in news; one who employs much time in hearing and telling news.

New Som'erset, in *Ohio*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 143 m. E. by N. of Columbus.

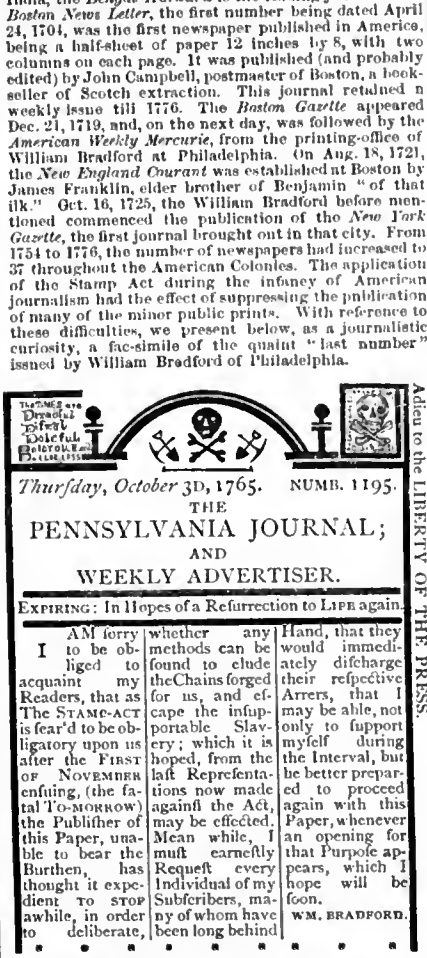
New South Shet'land, an archipelago in the S.

Atlantic Ocean, 600 m. S. of Cape Horn, between Lat. 60° 32′ and 67° 15′ S., Lon. 44° 54′ and 68° 15′ W.

New South Wales, a colony in the S.E. of Australia, belonging to Great Britain, bordering on the S. Pacific Ocean; lat. between 26° and 37° 31′ S., Lon. between 153° 45′ W. and 149° E.; *area*, estimated at 350,000 sq. m. The surface is very diversified, and is traversed through the centre from N. to S. by the Blue Mountains, or Australian Alps. The coast is bold and abrupt, with numerous and excellent harbors, the principal of which are Moreton Bay, Hervey Bay, Port Stephens, Port Hunter, Port Macquarie, Broken Bay, Port Jackson, Botany Bay, Jervis Bay, Sussex Haven, and Twofold Bay. *Rivers.* The Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Peel, Hunter, Parramatta, George, Clyde, Hastings, and the Clarence. The soil is very fertile, and the climate salubrious, the average annual temperature being 64°. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, tobacco, and fruits. Numerous herds of cattle, horses, and sheep are reared. *Min.* Gold, copper, iron, and coal. The trade is principally with Great Britain. *Exp.* Gold, wool, and tallow. *Govt.* The constitution of *N. S. W.* was proclaimed in 1858. It vested the legislative power in a Parliament of two houses, called the Legislative Council, and the Legislative Assembly. The first consisted of 21 members, nominated by the Crown, for the term of 5 years; the latter, of 72 members, elected in 89 constituencies. The executive is in the hands of a governor nominated by the Crown. The principal towns are Sydney (the cap.), Newcastle, Goulburn, Parramatta, Bathurst, and Maitland. *N. S. W.* was discovered in 1770 by Capt. Cook, who took possession of it in the name of the King of England, calling it *New South Wales*, and naming the island where he performed the ceremony, *Possession Island.* At his recommendation it was made a colony for convicts. Capt. Philip being appointed governor, arrived at Botany Bay, with 778 convicts, in 1788, but finding this place unsuitable for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, and commenced a settlement which he named Sydney. *Pop.* 475,574. — See AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY, and VICTORIA.

News'paper, *n.* A public print for the circulation of news, advertisements, public announcements, and the like; a sheet of paper printed and distributed for disseminating intelligence of passing events.

(*Hist.*) Among the Romans the *Acta Diurna*, or Journals of Public Events, were, as the name indicates, simply records of daily occurrences; but our accounts of these ancient news-letters are somewhat obscure and uncertain. In modern Europe, Venice appears to have taken the initiative in communicating intelligence to the public through a sheet called *Notizie Scritte*, first published about 1536, and continued monthly. The earliest copy in the library of the British Museum is dated 1570. In England, "news-letters," as they were called, were introduced as early as the reign of Henry VI., (1422–1461.) In these the gossip of the town was collected by "correspondents," and posted to their employers in the country, at a small yearly compensation. The first authentic newspaper published in England was *The Certaine News of the Present Week*, bearing date May 23, 1622. The *Daily Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament*, from Nov. 3, 1640, to Nov. 3, 1641, in 2 vols., formed the first systematic account of the kind laid before the public. This was followed by quite a host of journals, including the famous *Mercurius Britannicus*, from 1642 to 1654. The *London Gazette* appeared in Feb. 5, 1666. The earliest commercial newspaper was the *City Mercury*, conducted by Sir Roger L'Estrange, which commenced operations Nov. 4, 1675. The parent of English literary prints, the *Mercurius Librarius*, was published April 9, 1680. The *Daily Courant*, the first morning paper, appeared March 11, 1702, shortly followed by the *Review*, Defoe's celebrated sheet. In Scotland, the first number of the *Mercurius Politicus*, printed by order of Cromwell, was brought out Oct. 26, 1653. In Ireland, the *Dublin News Letter* made its appearance in 1685. During the early part of the 18th century, the tone of the public press had become so libellous that a newspaper-tax was levied in 1712, as the most effectual mode of suppression. Towards the middle of the century the provisions and the penalties of the Stamp Act were made more stringent, and the gaol population largely increased by the number of offences against it. Notwithstanding this, the popularity of newspapers continued to increase. In 1767 the aggregate number of copies sold in England was upwards of 10,000,000. That famous paper the *North Briton*, edited by the equally famous John Wilkes (*q. v.*), first appeared in 1762; and the same year witnessed the advent of the *Englishman*, a print which, in 1766, was supported by the powerful pen of Burke, (*q. v.*) The letters of "Junius" began to appear in the *Public Advertiser* in 1767, and contributed powerfully to raise the political importance of the newspaper-press, or, as it has been styled in England, the "Fourth Estate." The long reign of George III. exhibits a series of restrictions and criminal prosecutions against the public press, and the newspaper-tax had gradually increased from one penny in 1756, to four pence (less a discount of 20 per cent.) in 1815. The stamp-duty on newspapers, first imposed in the reign of Anne (1712), was abolished in 1855. The *Times*, (sometimes called the "Thunderer,") one of the leading journals of the world, and the leviathan of the English newspaper-press, first appeared in 1785. The other chief London daily prints are the *London Gazette* (official govt. organ); *Morning Post* (founded in 1772); *Morning Herald* (1781); *Morning Advertiser* (1794); *Daily News*; and *Telegraph.* The first illustrated paper, the *Illustrated London News*, was founded in 1842. The number of *N.* published in the British Islands in 1865 was 1,271. In France, newspapers were under strict control during the Empire; the censorship was continued till 1819, and re-established in 1820, but again abolished in the following year. At that period a law was passed compelling the proprietors to give security for the good conduct of their journals, under a penalty of 10,000 francs in Paris, and various lesser sums in the departments. The censorship was, however, re-instituted, and again abolished, in 1827. By the famous ordinances of 1830 the liberty of the periodical press was suspended, a measure which caused the outbreak of the revolution of that year. At the present time, France possesses about 1,040 newspapers, the leading sheets being the *Moniteur* (official government organ), *Presse*, *Siècle*, *Pays*, *Patrie*, *Journal des Débats*, *Constitutionnel*, *Opinione Nationale*, &c. The *Gazette de France* appeared regularly from 1631 to 1792, forming a collection of 163 vols.; it was continued, also, but with some interruptions, through the æra of the Revolution. *Galignani's Messenger*, established in 1815, is the only journal published in Paris in the English language. The number of journals published in Spain is about 200, the principal being the *España*, and *Clamor Publico*, both dailies. In Portugal the government organ, *Diario do Governo*, and some half-dozen others, are published in Lisbon, and a like number in Oporto and other cities. The number of newspapers published in Germany is estimated at about 1,400. In Berlin, the principal are the *Vossische Zeitung* (middle-class organ), *Spenersche Zeitung* (conservative), *Neue Preussische Zeitung* (reactionary organ), and *Volkszeitung* (democratic). In Vienna, the *Wiener Zeitung* (official government organ), *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, *Wanderer*, *Ostdeutsche Post*, &c. In Augsburg, the celebrated *Allgemeine Zeitung.* In Cologne, the *Kölnische Zeitung*; and in Leipzig, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.* In Brussels, the *Independence Belge.* The principal Russian organs are the *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and the *Invalide Russe.* In British India, the *Bengal Hurkuru* is the leading journal. The *Boston News Letter*, the first number being dated April 24, 1704, was the first newspaper published in America, being a half-sheet of paper 12 inches by 8, with two columns on each page. It was published (and probably edited) by John Campbell, postmaster of Boston, a bookseller of Scotch extraction. This journal retained a weekly issue till 1776. The *Boston Gazette* appeared Dec. 21, 1719, and, on the next day, was followed by the *American Weekly Mercurie*, from the printing-office of William Bradford at Philadelphia. On Aug. 18, 1721, the *New England Courant* was established at Boston by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin "of that ilk." Oct. 16, 1725, the William Bradford before mentioned commenced the publication of the *New York Gazette*, the first journal brought out in that city. From 1754 to 1776, the number of newspapers had increased to 37 throughout the American Colonies. The application of the Stamp Act during the infancy of American journalism had the effect of suppressing the publication of many of the minor public prints. With reference to these difficulties, we present below, as a journalistic curiosity, a fac-simile of the quaint "last number" issued by William Bradford of Philadelphia.


The STAMP Act is Dreadful Death Doleful Bell to LIBERTY

Adieu to the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Thursday, October 31, 1765. NUMB. 1195.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL;

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

EXPIRING: In Hopes of a Resurrection to LIFE again.

I AM sorry to be obliged to acquaint my Readers, that as The STAMP-ACT is fear'd to be obligatory upon us after the FIRST OF NOVEMBER enfuing, (the fatal TO-MORROW) the Publifher of this Paper, unable to bear the Burthen, has thought it expedient TO STOP awhile, in order to deliberate, whether any methods can be found to elude the Chains forged for us, and efcape the infupportable Slavery; which it is hoped, from the laft Repreſentations now made againſt the Act, may be effected. Mean while, I muſt earneſtly Requeſt every Individual of my Subſcribers, many of whom have been long behind Hand, that they would immediately diſcharge their reſpective Arrers, that I may be able, not only to ſupport myſelf during the Interval, but be better prepared to proceed again with this Paper, whenever an opening for that Purpoſe appears, which I hope will be ſoon.

WM. BRADFORD.

During the revolutionary epoch, journalism in this country maintained its ground, each side being represented by its party organs. In 1794, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the senior of the existing New York journals, appeared, and, in 1801, was followed by the *Evening Post*, now under the editorial rule of Mr. Wm. Cullen Bryant. In 1828, the number of newspapers in the U. States had increased to 852, with a yearly issue of 68,117,776 copies. In 1833, the first "penny paper," the *Sun*, was founded in New York by Benj. H. Day. It was about 12 inches square, and being sold for one cent, rapidly achieved a circulation of 60,0 0 copies. This is now a large and influential journal under the conduct of Mr. Dana. In 1835, what has since become one of the "mammoths" of American journalism — the *New York Herald* — entered the arena as a penny sheet, price one cent, afterwards raised to two. This paper had, in 1861, reached a daily issue of 53,000; semi-weekly, 24,000; and weekly, 205,000 copies. These figures have since much increased. The other leading New York dailies are the *Tribune* (founded by Mr. Horace Greeley in 1841), with a maximum circulation (including weekly and semi-weekly, of over 300,000 copies; the *Times* (established by Mr. H. J. Raymond in 1850); the *World*; the *Daily News*; the *Standard*, &c. Other leading journals having an immense daily issue are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (circulation over 79,000), the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Baltimore *Sun.* The number of newspapers at present in circulation throughout the Union is estimated at about 5,000, being at the the rate of 1 per 7,000 inhabitants.

New Springfield, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Mahoning co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Canfield.

News'-room, *n.* A room or apartment where newspapers, reviews, magazines, &c., are read.

New Stanton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 173 m. W. of Harrisburg.

New'stead, a village of England, co. of Nottingham, 8 m. N.W. of Nottingham. In the vicinity is Newstead Abbey, celebrated as the ancestral home of Lord Byron.

New'stead, in *New York*, a twp. of Erie co.; *pop.* 3,378.

New Sweden, in *New York*, a village of Clinton co.

News'-vender, *n.* One who sells newspapers.

Newt, (*nute,*) a small reptile of the family *Salamandridæ*, of which there are many varieties, the principal one being termed the Great Water-Newt, *Triton palustris.* This specimen, when it is full-grown, measures about six inches in length, and in its appearance greatly resembles the Salamander, (which see.) On the back the color is a dark brown; the sides are speckled with spots, and the under-surface of the body is a bright orange, variegated with black patches. The head is rather small, and the eyes are of a bright golden hue; the tail

Fig. 1942. — WATER-NEWT, (*Triton aquaticus.*)

is flattened in form, and has thin edges at the extremities; and the limbs are short, the fore-feet being divided into four, and the hind into five toes. The newt inhabits shady places and stagnant waters, and lives principally on insects, of which it consumes an immense quantity. Besides the great water-newt there is the common water-newt, *Triton aquaticus*, common in the Atlantic States, which, in its habits and appearance, so closely resembles the former, as not to need a distinct description. Other species, from 4 to 12 inches long, are also found in the United States.

New Testament, *n.* (*Script.*) See BIBLE.

Newton, SIR ISAAC, the greatest of English philosophers, a mathematician, and astronomer, was born at Woolthorpe, Lincolnshire, 1642. Losing his father in his childhood, the care of him devolved on his mother, who gave him an excellent education. In 1654 he was sent to Grantham School, and at the age of 18 removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had the learned Isaac Barrow for his tutor. After going through Euclid's Elements, he proceeded to the study of Descartes' Geometry, with Oughtred's Clavis and Kepler's Optics, in all of which he made marginal notes. It was in this early course that he invented the method of fluxions, which he afterwards brought to perfection, though his claim to the discovery was unjustly contested by Leibnitz. At the age of 22 *N.* took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and about the same time he applied himself to the grinding of object-glasses for telescopes; and having procured a glass prism in order to investigate the phenomena of colors discovered by Grimaldi, the result of his observations was his new theory of light and colors. It was not long after this, that he made his grand discovery of the law of gravitation; but it was not till 1689 that the Newtonian system was first published in his great work, the *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica.* On his return to the university, in 1667, he was chosen Fellow of his college, and took his degree of Master of Arts. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dr Barrow in the mathematical professorship, on which occasion he read a course of optical lectures in Latin. He had not finished them in 1691, when he was chosen Fellow of the

Fig. 1943. — SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

Royal Society, to which learned body he communicated his theory of light and colors, with an account of a new telescope invented by him, and other interesting papers. When the privileges of the university of Cambridge were attacked by James II., *N.* was appointed to appear as one of the delegates in the High Commission Court. He was next chosen a member of the Convention Parliament, in which he sat till it was dissolved. In 1696 he was made Warden of the Mint, and afterwards Master; which latter place he held with the greatest honor till his death. On his last promotion he nominated Dr. Whiston to fill his chair at Cambridge, assigning to him the profits of the place, and resigned it entirely to him in 1703. During the same year he was chosen President of the Royal Society, in which station he continued 25 years. He was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, having been chosen in 1699. In 1704 he published his treatise on *Optics*; but the whole merit of this extraordinary work was not at first appreciated. In 1705 he received the honor of knighthood from Queen Anne; and he n. March 20, 1727. On the 28th his body lay in state in the Jerusalem Chamber, from whence it was conveyed to Westminster Abbey, the pall being borne by the Lord Chancellor, two dukes, and three earls. A monument was afterwards erected to his memory; and his statue, by Roubiliac, has been placed in Trinity College, Cambridge. He enjoyed his faculties to the close of his long life. His temper, also, was remarkably even, and he had the humility which always accompanies real greatness. The common estimate, however, of his almost superhuman calmness and freedom from self-love, is contradicted by the stories of his dispute with Leibnitz, and his unjust treatment of Flamstead. *N.* was not only a philosopher, but a Christian, and spent much of his time in elucidating the sacred Scriptures. When his friends expressed their admiration of his discoveries, he said, "To myself I seem to have been as a child playing on the sea-shore, while the immense ocean of truth lay unexplored before me." The fullest account of *N.* is to be found in Sir *D.* Brewster's *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton*, published in 1855.

New'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Dale co.

Newton, in *Arkansas*, a N.N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Buffalo Fork of White River, and numerous less important streams. *Surface*, hilly, and in the S. part mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* abt. 3,700.

Newton, in *Georgia*, a N. by W. central co.; *area*, abt. 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* South, Yellow, and Alcovy rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Granite and iron, with some gold. *Cap.* Covington. *Pop.* abt. 15,000. — A post-village, cap. of Baker co., abt. 130 m. S.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Newton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Jasper co., abt. 130 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Newton, in *Indiana*, a N.W. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kankakee and Iroquois rivers, with several smaller streams and lakes. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kent. *Pop.* (1870), 5,826. —A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Newton, in *Iowa*, a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 955. — A twp. of Carroll co.; *pop.* 323. — A town, cap. of Jasper co., abt. 35 m. N.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 3,016.

Newton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* (1870), 12,825.

Newton, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Newton, in *Mississippi*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chickasawha River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Newton, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co., adjoining Indian Territory on the W.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shoal, Oliver, Centre, and other creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Neosho. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Newton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Newton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Camden co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000. — A post-borough and township, cap. of Sussex co., abt. 68 m. N. of Trenton; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Newton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Catawba co., abt. 175 m. W. of Raleigh.

Newton, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Lima.—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.— A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 3,100. — A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A village of Union co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Newton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Newton, in *Texas*, an E. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine River, and Caney and Big Cow creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Burkeville. *Pop.* abt. 3,119.

Newton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* abt 2,500.

Newton Cen'tre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 8 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

Newton Cor'ner, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., abt. 7 m. W. of Boston.

Newton De'pot, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 40 m. N. of Boston.

Newton Fac'tory, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Newton co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

New'ton Falls, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Cleveland.

Newton Ham'ilton, in *Pennsylvania.* See HAMILTONVILLE.

Newto'nia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Newton co., abt. 11 m. E. of Neosho.

Newto'nian System. See SOLAR SYSTEM.

New'ton Lower Falls, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 11 m. W. of Boston.

Newton Stew'art, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 112 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.

New'ton Upper Falls, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 9 m. W. of Boston.

New'tonville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 8 m. W. of Boston.

Newtonville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 28 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati.

New'town, in *Connecticut*, a post-borough and township of Fairfield co., abt. 24 m. W.N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* of township abt 4,500.

Newtown, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Newtown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fountain co., abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Covington.

Newtown, in *Iowa*, a village of Pottawattomie co., abt. 37 m. E.N.E. of Omaha City.

Newtown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Scott co., abt. 22 m. E. of Frankfort.

Newtown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Snow Hill.

Newtown, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Duke's co., abt. 75 m. S.E. by S. of Boston.

Newtown, in *Mississippi*, a village of Hinds co., abt. 15 m. S. by W. of Jackson.

Newtown, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of La Clede.

Newtown, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Queen's co., abt. 150 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 21,000.

Newtown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 10 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Newtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Bucks co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A village of Greene co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Waynesburg.

Newtown, or STEPHENSBURG, in *Virginia*, a village of Frederick co., abt. 8 m. S. by E. of Winchester.—A post-village of King and Queen's co., abt. 38 m. N.E. of Richmond.

New'town-Ards, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Down, abt. 10 m. E. of Belfast; *pop.* 10,000.

Newtown Bar'ry, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Wexford, abt. 3 m. S. of Clonegal; *pop.* 1,400.

Newtown Creek, in *New York*, enters the East River from Queen's co., opposite New York city.

Newtown Ham'ilton, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, co. Armagh; *pop.* 1,200.

Newtown-Limavad'dy, a market-town of Ireland, in Ulster, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Londonderry; *pop.* 3,000.

Newtown-Stew'art, formerly LISLAS, a town of Ireland, in Ulster, a co. of Londonderry, abt. 5 m. W. of Gorton; *pop.* 1,400.

New Treu'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Tri'er, in *Illinois*, a township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

New Trip'oli, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., abt. 85 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

New Ulm, or NEU ULM, in *Minnesota*, a town, cap. of Brown co., abt. 24 m. W. of St. Peter's.

New Utrecht, (*u'trekt.*) in *New York*, a township of King's co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

New Ver'non, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt. 5 m. S. of Morristown.

New Vernon, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of New York city.

New Vernon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and post-township of Mercer co., abt. 18 m. S. of Meadville; *pop.* 900.

New Vien'na, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 11 m. S.E. of Wilmington.

New Vil'lage, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 52 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

New'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A village of Wells co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

New'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 65 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Newville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richland co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Mansfield.

Newville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Cumberland co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Carlisle.

New Vine'yard, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

New Wake'field, in *Alabama*, a village of Washington co., abt. 164 m. S. by W. of Tuscaloosa.

New Wash'ington, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Madison.

New Washington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 135 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

New Wav'erly, or WAVERLY, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 8 m. E. of Logansport.

New Westmin'ster, a town, cap. of British Columbia, on the Fraser River, 70 m. N.N.E. of Victoria; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

New Wil'mington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Lawrence co., abt. 8 m. S.W. of Mercer.

New Win'chester, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., abt. 27 m. W. of Indianapolis.

New Wind'sor, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Baltimore.

New Windsor, in *New York*, a village and township of Orange co., abt. 85 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,200.

New Wine, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Dubuque co., abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Dubuque; *pop.* of township, 1,827.

New Wood'stock, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 24 m. S.E. of Syracuse.

New'-Year, *a.* Pertaining to the beginning of the year; as, a *New-Year's* gift.

New'-Year's-Day, *n.* The day on which the year commences; the first of January; usually called *New-Year*, or *New-Year's.* The celebration of the commencement of the new year dates from high antiquity. The Jews regarded it as the anniversary of Adam's birthday, and celebrated it with splendid entertainments — a practice which they have continued down to the present time. The Romans also made this a holiday, and dedicated it to Janus with rich and numerous sacrifices; the newly elected magistrates entered upon their duties on this day; the people made each other presents of gilt dates, figs, and plums; and even the emperors received from their subjects New-Year's gifts, which at a later period it became compulsory to bestow. From the Romans the custom of making presents on New-Year's day was borrowed by the Christians, by whom it was long retained; but even in those countries where it has lingered longest, it is falling rapidly into desuetude.

New-Year's Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, on the N. coast of Staten Land; lat. 54° 41′ S., Lon. 64° 28′ W.

New York, one of the U. States of America, and, though not the largest, one of the most important States of the Union. It extends between 40° and 45° N. Lat., and 70° and 80° W. Lon. Its shape, exclusive of Long Island, at its S. extremity, is nearly triangular; it has E. Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont, N. and N.W. Lower and Upper Canada, being separated from the latter by the St. Lawrence, and Lakes Ontario and Erie; and S. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the Atlantic. Length, E. to W. including Long Island, 412 m.; maximum breadth, 311 m. *Area*, 47,000 sq. m., or 32,332,160 acres. Although one corner only of the mainland touches the Atlantic, the seaboard of the State is extended by Long Island, Staten Island, &c., to 246 m.; while it has a lake coast-line of 352 m., and 281 m. of border, or navigable rivers. — *Gen. Desc.* The State may be described generally as an elevated region with extensive indentations in various parts below its average level. The most remarkable depressions which occur in the surface are the important valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, by means of which, and the canal system incidental to them, the basin of the St. Lawrence is at many points placed in communication with the Atlantic. The Blue Ridge of the Alleghanies terminates in this State in the Highlands, whose peaks have a mean altitude of 1,500 feet above the Hudson tide-water; to the N. of these again, the Catskill group rise to a superior height, their highest summit, Round Top, having an elevation of 3,804 feet. The Adirondack range in the wild region W. of Lake Champlain, has for its principal peaks Mount Marcy and Mount Anthony, 5,337 and 5,000 feet high, respectively. *Rivers.* The chief river of the State is the Hudson, a broad and deep stream with a tidal flow of 150 m., and traversing a country almost unrivalled for picturesqueness of scenery. The St. Lawrence, which forms its N. boundary as aforesaid, the Genesee, Oswego, Mohawk, Oswegatchie, St. Regis, and the head-waters of the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Alleghany, form the remaining chief constituents of the riparian system of the State. Several lakes of considerable size are interspersed throughout the State, the larger ones being those of Champlain, Oneida, Cayuga, Seneca, Canandaigua, George, and Chautauqua. Cataracts of the first order are also contained within its limits, as the famous Falls of Niagara, of the Trenton, of the Genesee, of the Catskill, and the Taghanic Falls, — all of which are described elsewhere in this work. — *Geol. and Min.* Gneiss and granite are the most abundant primary rocks, and carboniferous slate, graywacke, and limestone the principal transition and secondary formations. In the latter, to the S. of Lake Erie, many salt springs exist, a bushel of salt being obtained from 45 gallons of brine. Productive salt-beds also occur in the N. central part of the State, near Syracuse, yielding an average of 7,000,000 bushels per annum. Iron is extremely plentiful in the N., where a layer of argillaceous iron ore, yielding from 15 to 30 per cent. of metal, extends E. and W. for 200 m. In the Highlands are many beds of magnetic iron ore, and numerous deposits of white marble also are worked at several localities. As the rocks of the Appalachian system are traced from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, those of a later period than the Hudson River slates, instead of crossing the river on the general range of the outcrop toward the N.E., are deflected toward the N.W. before reaching the Mohawk River, the great development of azoic rocks in the N. part of the State seeming to split and turn aside these stratified formations. This is the case with all that group of silurian rocks which compose the Sha-

Fig. 1944. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

wangunk Mountains, and run parallel with this ridge from the N.W. corner of New Jersey to the Hudson River at Rondout. In the valley W. of the mountains are the limestones and shales of the Helderberg and Hamilton groups. These rocks, as they approach the Hudson River, sweep around to the W., the great length of the State, and pass across the head of the Niagara River into Canada. In the intermediate formations are included the lead and copper ores of the Shawangunk grit, the fossiliferous iron ores of the Clinton group near Oneida Lake, and the salt and gypsum beds of the Onondaga group. Gypsum occurs in large deposits, and is highly useful in agriculture, being used generally in the proportion of about a ton to 10 or 15 acres of soil. An argillaceous limestone which makes a valuable cement, lead, marble, and peat, are the other chief mineral developments. Coal in small quantities has been found, and also petroleum and natural gas, in the W. part of the State. Among the numerous mineral springs, those of Saratoga and Ballston Spa are the most frequented watering-places of their kind through-

Fig. 1915. — HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON.

out the Union. — *Meteorol.* The climate is very variable; but an estimate of five years gives 46° Fahr. as the mean annual temperature of the whole State. Thunder-storms accompanied with lightning occur frequently during the summer solstice, but the atmosphere is, for the most part, dry and equable, and the State is, in general, very healthy. — *Soil, Prod., and Agric.* In the N. and S.W. parts of the State much of the surface is covered with forests, and the principal business of the residents in these districts is the getting in and selling lumber. There is little or no underwood, and in cultivated tracts, wherever a sufficient quantity of land has been cleared, the woodland of a farm bears as high a price per acre as the land actually cleared. The trees are sometimes above 80 feet in height. Numerous varieties of oak, the hickory, black-walnut, chestnut, plane (*Platanus occidentalis*), maple, ash, beech, elm, tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), here called poplar, and wild cherry, are ordinary trees, with red cedar and pine. The locust-tree, which is not indigenous to the State, and the cedar, have been extensively planted, for the purpose especially of ship-building. The soil in the S. is rather unfertile, but it improves on proceeding northward. Along the banks of the St. Lawrence, and in the region around the Oneida, it is well adapted for grain-growing; upon the whole, however, the rearing of live-stock is the most profitable branch of rural industry, and a large portion of the State, especially about its centre, is appropriated to sheep-farming. The principal wheat district commences in the valley of the Mohawk, abt. Lon. 75°, and extends W. to the great lakes, including the fertile Seneca valley and the Genesee country. The average produce of wheat is estimated at from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; but from 40 to 50 bushels are frequently reaped, and instances have occurred of upwards of 80 bushels of wheat, and 25 of Indian corn, per acre having been harvested. Apples, pears, and cherries succeed admirably well. The apples called *Newtown pippins*, produced in this State, are superior to any grown in Europe, and are extensively exported to England. In the remote parts of the State, the original log cabins still remain upon farms well cleared, well fenced, and under high cultivation; but even there they are gradually giving way to more substantial and commodious buildings, and, in many cases, to large and elegant mansions. In the grazing counties, the buildings are generally of a better character than in the purely agricultural districts. Long Island, and the adjacent county of Westchester, though comparatively unproductive, are more improved and better farmed than most other parts of the State, probably in consequence of their vicinage to the city of New York. Agriculture, however, is everywhere improving. Agricultural societies are to be found in almost every co., and the State govt. has contributed large funds for the promotion of their objects, especially in premiums for raising the best crops. (Further allusion will be made to State encouragement of agriculture in another place in this article.) In many parts, where the soil is inferior, it has been found that grazing husbandry has been substituted for tillage, especially since the Erie Canal has brought the produce of the more fertile W. cos. of the State into competition with those of the E. Land is almost always in the holding of the proprietor, except in the neighborhood of the cap. and some of the larger cities and towns. When it is let, it is generally on the *metayer* principle, the landlord providing half the seed, and receiving half the produce; and, in the case of pasture farms, half the stock belongs to the proprietor. Wheat is the most valuable crop, and the attention of the farmers seems chiefly directed to the raising enough of maize for home consumption only, and of wheat for sale. A good deal of buckwheat and rye is grown, but the degree of heat is not favorable for oats and barley. Potatoes, turnips, and other root crops are not at all general in large fields. Indian corn is sown during the latter half of May, in drills, from 3¼ to 4 ft. apart, and is harvested in Oct., or sometimes later. The hoe-weeding and cleaning of this crop is expensive; the whole work is performed by males, females not being employed in field labor, as they are in Europe. From 35 to 40 bushels an acre is considered a good average crop of maize; the same proportion of wheat, however, is esteemed a very abundant crop. Hops are grown, but not extensively. Hay is easily made, the sun in the hay-making season being very powerful, and, like other crops in this State, it is seldom damaged by bad weather. Clover and all sorts of grass are used. The soil and temperature of this State are well adopted to the successful cultivation of the principal crops and fruits of the temperate zone. Somewhat more than one-half of the total area of the State is improved and under successful cultivation: 37 per cent. of the ameliorated land is devoted to pasturage, 25 per cent. to meadow lands, 37 per cent. to the raising of oats, Indian corn, wheat, rye, buckwheat, and barley, and 1 per cent. to the minor crops and gardens. In the northern counties and the highland regions along the southern border, and near the Hudson, stock and sheep rearing, and dairy farming, are the almost exclusive agricultural pursuits; while the low-lands that form the greater part of the surface of the western portion of the State, are best adapted to cereal productions. Broom-corn has long been the staple crop of the Mohawk Valley and its sub-vales; tobacco is extensively raised in the Chemung Valley, and Onondaga and Wayne cos.; grapes are raised in several of the central lake valleys, and maple-sugar is an important product of the northern and central counties. Orchards are highly productive. Various kinds of excellent apples are grown, and a good deal of inferior cider is made from the crab fruit, selling at from $2 to $4 per barrel of 30 wine gallons. Melons and pumpkins are raised for domestic use, and for cattle-feeding. Great exertions are being made to improve the breeds of cattle and horses by importations of the Tees-water cattle, and of stud-horses from England. Dairy produce forms an important element in the rural economy of the State. Milch-cows sometimes yield 10 or 11 lbs. of butter a week, and, perhaps, 20 quarts of milk a day. The manufacture of cheese, both for home use and export, is conducted on a large scale. Oxen are much used for ploughing on rough lands, and, like horses, are well trained to their work. The price of ordinary horses runs from $80 to $125. Sheep are less attended to than they deserve in a country where the dryness of the weather preserves them from diseases to which they are subject in other lands. The merinos, and crosses with them, are the breeds generally seen; the mutton is generally of inferior quality. The great extent of the forests favors the breeding of hogs, which thrive well, and, before being slaughtered, are usually fattened with maize or meal. Turkeys, guinea-fowl, and the usual kinds of domestic poultry are in great abundance. The agricultural yield of the State, for the year 1868, exhibited the following statistical resumé:

Product.		*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cult'n.*	*Total value.*
Indian corn	bush.	20,910,000	653,437	$23,419,200
Wheat	"	8,497,000	581,986	17,673,760
Rye	"	4,845,000	320,860	6,637,650
Oats	"	25,000,000	961,538	18,500,000
Barley	"	3,840,000	179,439	6,835,200
Buckwheat	"	5,886,000	298,781	5,944,680
Potatoes	"	25,340,000	269,574	19,258,400
Tobacco	lbs.	12,000,000	15,000	1,500,000
Hay	tons.	4,500,000	4,500,000	67,500,000
Total			7,780,615	$167,268,890

The yield of the above products showed, therefore, an average acreage and valuation, as follows: corn, 32 bush. =$35.84; wheat, 14·6 = $30.36; rye, 15·1 = $20.08; oats, 26 = $19.24; barley, 21·4 = $38.09; buckwheat, 19·7 = $19.89; potatoes, 94 = $71.44; tobacco, 800 lbs. = $100; hay, 1 ton = $15.00; aggregating an average cash value of $21.49 per acre. An increased breadth of 11,090 acres of maize was reaped in the above-named year. Returns of live-stock for the same period presented the following numbers and values: Horses, 459,502 = $48,146,619; mules, 2,181 = $290,029; oxen and neat cattle, 748,349 = $34,925,447; milch-cows, 1,459,806 = $79,037,145; sheep, 4,247,359 = $12,954,444; hogs, 616,696 = $7,412,685; representing, in total values, $182,766,369, — a larger exhibit than is furnished by any other State of the Union. The annual dairy product of the State, added to the wool-clip, is estimated at not less than $100,000,000 in round numbers, and the quantity of cheese manufactured at 105,000,000 lbs. The report of the executive committee of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1868, spoke favorably of the agricultural condition of the State, and claimed that, as a whole, farming interests were advancing; and that, taking the State altogether, the year was one of progress. The treasurer reported the average total receipts of the society for each year of the decade 1858–1867, to have been $14,511.37, only $805 of which came from the State treasury; and the total average yearly expenses $13,618.08, making the average annual surplus $893.49. During the year reports were received from 51 county societies and 35 town societies and farmers' clubs, all of which were apparently in a prosperous condition, pecuniarily and otherwise. — *Pub. Dic.* The State is partitioned into 60 counties, viz.:

Albany,	Franklin,	Oneida,	Schuyler,
Alleghany,	Fulton,	Onondaga,	Seneca,
Broome,	Genesee,	Ontario,	Steuben,
Cattaraugus,	Greene,	Orange,	St. Lawrence,
Cayuga,	Hamilton,	Orleans,	Suffolk,
Chautauqua,	Herkimer,	Oswego,	Sullivan,
Chemung,	Jefferson,	Otsego,	Tioga,
Chenango,	Kings,	Putnam,	Tompkins,
Clinton,	Lewis,	Queen's,	Ulster,
Columbia,	Livingston,	Rensselaer,	Warren,
Cortland,	Madison,	Richmond,	Washington,
Delaware,	Monroe,	Rockland,	Wayne,
Dutchess,	Montgomery,	Saratoga,	Westchester,
Erie,	New York,	Schenectady,	Wyoming,
Essex,	Niagara,	Schoharie,	Yates.

Cities and towns. New York, Brooklyn, Albany (State cap.), Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Oswego, Utica, Batavia, Newburgh, Hudson, Binghamton, Auburn, Poughkeepsie, Schenectady, Canandaigua, Elmira, Saratoga, &c., are the chief centres of urban trade and population. The State possesses, besides, some 900 other towns, many of considerable size and importance. The State contains 2,604 post-offices, 17 distributing post-offices, and 1,685 money-order post-offices. — *Govt.* The legislature of the State consists of a Senate of 32 members, elected for 2 years, and a House of Assembly of 128 members, chosen annually. The State is divided into 8 senatorial districts, each entitled to send 4 delegates, and ¼ part of the Senate is elected annually. The governor and lieut.-governor are elected for 2 years; and the latter presides in the Senate, where he has a casting vote. The right of suffrage is enjoyed by every male citizen above 21 years of age, who has resided for 12 months in the State, and for 6 months in the county for which he tenders his vote. The salary of the governor is $1,000 per annum; while the lieut.-governor receives $6 a day, and the senators and representatives $3 each, every day during the legislative session. The two bodies meet annually at Albany on the first Tuesday of Jan., unless otherwise ordered. For judicial purposes the State is divided into 8 districts corresponding with the senatorial districts; in each district is a circuit court, over each of which presides a judge having a salary of $2,500 a year. A civil and criminal court is also instituted in each co., besides mayors' and justices' courts in the towns. The superior courts comprise a court of chancery, vice-chancellor's court, supreme court, and a superior court for the city of New York. The chancellor and superior judges are appointed by the governor and senate, and hold office during approved good conduct, or until the age of 60; the inferior or puisne judges are appointed by the same authorities for the term of 8 years. The English common law, with various modifications, forms the basis of the jurisprudence. There are 3 State prisons, viz., at Auburn, Cayuga co.; Dannemora, Clinton co.; and Sing Sing, on the Hudson, in Westchester co., abt. 35 m. N. of the city of New York. — *Mil.* The State militia, better known as the "National Guard of the State of New York," numbered in 1869, 25,085 men of all ranks. It comprised of the various arms of the service, 3 regiments, 1 battalion, and 4 troops of cavalry, 3 battalions and 8 batteries of artillery, and 47 regiments and 3 battalions of infantry. A reduction of the maximum strength to 20,000 men had been ordered by the Legislature of the preceding year, and 3 regiments were, accordingly, mustered out of service. At least one-half of the entire force is raised and equipped in the city of New York. — *Finances.* The fiscal returns into the State Treasury during the year ending September 30, 1869, came to a total of $17,794,347.85, including a floating surplus of $748,521.41 from the revenue settlement of the previous year. The disbursements for the same period aggregated $17,532,435.68; thus leaving a balance to the credit of the State at the close of the year of $261,912.17. The State tax assessment returned 5⅝ mills per dollar for all ratable property, and was appropriated as follows: general expenditure, 1¼ mills; schools, 1¼ mills; bounty debt, 2¼ mills; and canals, ¼ mill. The entire amount thus realized was $10,463,179.33. There remained of the canal fund a treasury balance, at the beginning of the year, of $4,698,922.44, which, added to the amounts paid into the same fund in the course of the year — forming a total sum of $6,119,985.70 — made a grand total of $10,818,908.14. The disbursements from the fund, $6,963,963.55, deducted from the above mentioned credited amount, left an unexpended surplus on the 1st of Oct. of $3,854,944.59. In the same fiscal year, the entire State debt amounted to $34,848,035.73, exhibiting a reduction of liability during the year to the extent of $4,016,413.01. Of this indebtedness there existed, anterior to the war, a sum of $12,725,210.96, and the difference, amounting to $22,122,824.77, originated with the bounty obligations incurred during the war period. It is considered that at the present rate of application of the sinking fund of the State, the entire incubus of debt will be removed within 8 years. The State canals contribute largely to the revenue of the sinking fund, not less than $2,884,778.58, plus expenses, having been paid over during the last fiscal year. The gross returns from tolls, rents, and other sources, totalized $4,161,280.10, less $1,278,507.52 debited for expenses. This overplus is absorbed by the sinking fund, excepting, however, a certain quota of it applied to the liquidation of the canal debt. The latter sums up, in round numbers, about $8,500,000, over and above the "enlargement loan," amounting to $1,606,000, contracted in 1859, of which a moiety, or $726,000, matures in 1872, and the remainder five years later. The saline springs belonging to the State in Onondaga co., produced, in 1869, 8,534,661

bushels of salt, of the value of $85,531.61, at a working cost of $46,311.59; leaving the difference, $39,220.02, a clear gain to the revenue. The banks transacting business under the laws of the State number 57, of which 6 have returned from the National to the State system under the empowering Act of 1867. The amount of State bank circulation outstanding, Sept. 30, 1869, was $2,639,059, of which $1,390,903 represented notes of banking associations and private banks, organized under the general banking law, and $1,242,156 the paper of incorporated banks. The total securities in the hands of the superintendent of the Banking Department at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $3,058,156, of which $2,138,517.23 were held for banking associations

Fig. 1946. — THE NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

and individual bankers; $390,260.73 for incorporated banks, and $525,378.98 for incorporated trust companies. The total number of savings'-banks established in the State, on Jan. 1, 1869, was 115, representing a grand total of realizable resources of $181,958,648, and reporting an excess of assets over liabilities to the amount of $12,088,216. The number of insurance companies subject to the control of the insurance dept. was, on the 1st of Dec., 1869, 262, the majority of which are corporations formed in other States and transacting business in this. The total amount of stock and mortgages held by this dept. for the protection of policy-holders of life and accident insurance companies of the State and of foreign corporations having agencies in the State, is $6,736,092, of which $4,061,142 are held for security of policy-holders of the life-insurance companies of the State alone. — *Com. and Manuf.* The manufacturing interests of this, the "Empire" State, are most extensive, and in many sections they exceed those of agriculture or commerce. Since the increased development of lines of interior communications, manufactures have received an accession of importance which is seen in the flourishing factories and workshops found in almost every part of the State. Nearly every branch of mechanical industry is, more or less, brought into active operation, and it would be tedious to attempt to detail within our circumscribed limits, each and every application of such manifold interests. The average value of fabricated products cannot amount to a less approximation than $450,000,000 yearly. The ports of entry for the collection of customs revenue are (excluding the city of New York), Sag Harbor, Plattsburg, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Rochester, Lewiston, Buffalo, and Dunkirk. The vast commercial business of the State having its centre and outlet in New York city, we refer to our article thereon for a succinct view of the condition of the home and foreign trade of the State, on the authority of the latest statistical reports. — *Public Works.* New York is distinguished above every other State in the Union by her extensive inland water communications. Of these, the principal, formed partly by the navigable river, the Hudson, and partly by the Erie Canal, 364 m. in length, from Albany on the Hudson to Buffalo on Lake Erie, connects the city of New York with the great American lakes, and makes her, in fact, the proper port of Upper Canada, and of all the vast and fruitful countries surrounding those lakes. Upper Canada may, indeed, be reached from Europe by way of New York in less than half the time in which it can be reached viâ the St. Lawrence and Quebec, and with incomparably less risk. The Erie Canal, commenced in 1817, was opened for traffic throughout its entire extent in 1825. Originally it was only 4 ft. deep; but provision was made, in 1835, for increasing its depth to 7 ft. Its first cost amounted to $7,143,789, and the expense attending its enlargement was estimated at about $7,000,000 more. Buffalo, on Lake Erie, at the W. termination of the canal, is 698 ft. above the level of Albany, its E. terminus, where it commences. It is joined by a branch canal with Oswego, on Lake Ontario, and by another branch with the Susquehanna, and, consequently, with the Chesapeake. This great work was undertaken at the expense of the State, and has been eminently successful, both in a national and in a pecuniary point of view, the tolls, which are comparatively moderate, amounting to, on an average, $3,500,000 a year; in 1869, however, the receipts fell off to $3,335,544.41, or a decrease of $432,665.73 from the preceding year's returns. New York city has also a direct communication with the basin of the St. Lawrence, by the Champlain Canal. The latter, which may be regarded as the N.E. branch of the Erie Canal, connects the Hudson with Lake Champlain, which latter unites, by means of the navigable river Richelieu, with the St. Lawrence. Another important canal connects the Hudson with Port Jervis, on the Delaware. There are now considerably over 1,000 m. of canal intersecting the State, constructed at a total cost of upwards of $40,000,000, and earning annually in the aggregate some $4,000,000 at the lowest computation. The tonnage transported by them, during 1869, reached 114,591,380, while the value of the "total movement" thereof was returned at $249,281,284. The falling off in 1869 of the revenues derivable from the canal-system has been attributed to mal-administration and other causes. A still more important class of public works is that of railroads. Two great trunk lines, the *New York Central*, and the *New York and Erie*, intersect the State, and with their branches absorb fully three-fourths of the whole railroad traffic of the State. Other important lines are the *Hudson River; Northern; New York and Harlem;* and *Long Island*. According to the latest statistics there are throughout the State 4,568 m. of railroad, constructed and equipped at a cost of $208,185,782. The various corporations have a paid-up capital stock aggregating $152,647,019, the entire authorized capital being $196,502,910. The annual cost of maintenance of the permanent way amounts to $13,074,524; the expenses attendant on repairs of machinery and rolling-stock, $7,491,850, and the cost of working the roads, $15,250,716. The average earnings may be taken at $19,377,790, as against expenditures totalizing $48,274,477. During the year 1869, passengers to the number of 18,434,300 were carried on the various roads, besides 11,967,592 tons of freight. Not less than 1,000 m. of new railroads are in projection at the present time. The public institutions of the State comprise, the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica (opened in 1843); the New York State Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, and the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton; besides other establishments for the relief of the sick or destitute in connection with New York city, (*q. v.*) Considerable progress has been made in the erection of a new State Capitol at Albany (Fig. 1946.) The amount already expended thereon, including the purchase-money of the site, is $1,363,540, of which about one-half was required for the land. It is expected that the building will attain perfect completion about the beginning of the year 1875. — *Relig., Educ., &c.* The principal religious denominations dispersed throughout the State are the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists; the Episcopalians and Dutch Reformed are also very numerous. By the census of 1860, the Baptists owned 765 places of worship; Free-Will Baptists, 75; Seventh-Day Baptists, 24; Christians, 102; Congregationalists, 131; Dutch Reformed, 287; Episcopalians, 411; Friends, 116; Universalists, 148; Jews, 20; Lutheran, 137; Methodists, 1,683; Presbyterians, 715; Roman Catholics, 360; Unionists, 121; and various minor sects, 92. The total value of church-property was stated at $35,125,257. The Episcopalians have a Theological Seminary at New York city, the Presbyterians one at Auburn, the Baptists at Hamilton, and the Lutherans at Hartwick. In no State of the Union is scholastic instruction more thoroughly carried out. The Constitution of 1822 set apart the proceeds of future sales of certain State lands as a fund for the support of common schools, and the revised Constitution declares the inviolability of the capital of this fund, of the literature fund as well, and of the U. States deposit-fund, which is incorporated with the common school fund. The product of this general fund is distributed among the townships on condition of their raising a proportionate sum to that given by the State. The whole of these sums are expended in payment of teachers' wages, the erection of school-houses, and the establishment of libraries. In each of the 8 senatorial districts there is an academy for teachers. In 1869 there were spread over the State 11,698 school-houses, which, with the land attaching, bore a value estimated at $18,000,000. There are also, besides the State Normal School at Albany, 6 others in active operation, with a maximum attendance of 4,200 students. It is computed that there are at present in the State close upon 1,500,000 children of educable age, of whom perhaps 1,000,000 are public scholars, while some 120,000 receive teaching in private seminaries. The entire sum expended during the above-named period for teachers' salaries exceeded $6,000,000, while nearly $2,500,000 were spent in new school-houses, sites, repairs, and interior fittings. The entire receipts of the school-fund for the year realized from all sources, was $11,310,852.22, of which the expenditures absorbed $9,884,828.36. The State contains between 60 and 70 high-schools, besides the following colleges, viz.:— Columbia, at New York; Union, at Schenectady; Hamilton, at Clinton; Hobart, at Geneva; Genesee, at Lima; Elmira (for females); the People's College, at Havana; St. John's, at Fordham; New York City University; Madison University, at Hamilton; the universities of Rochester and Troy, and the Ingham University at Le Roy. In addition to the above are the Cornell University at Ithica, the State University at Albany, and the New York State Agricultural College at Ovid, besides a number of medical colleges. At West Point (*q. v.*), on the Hudson, the celebrated U. S. Military Academy is located. The literary and journalistic requirements of the public are supplied by the diffusion throughout the State of printed books, magazines, and newspapers, counted by thousands. — *Hist.* The State was originally peopled by the "Iroquois, or Five Nations," comprising the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*, ultimately becoming, with the accession of the *Tuscaroras* to the Iroquois league, the well-known "Six Nations." In 1609, a Frenchman, named Champlain, from Canada, explored the country as far as the lake which has since borne his name, and defeated the Mohawks. This event gave rise, among the Iroquois, to a feeling of hostility toward the French that endured till the final overthrow of the power of the latter on the American continent. In the same year, Henry Hudson, an English navigator, in the employ of the Dutch and East India Co., discovered the Bay of New York, and sailed for some distance up the river which bears his name. The region he discovered was at once claimed by the Dutch, and called the *New Netherlands*. During the next 12 years, numerous colonists arrived from Holland, who further explored the country along the Hudson and around Long Island Sound, and founded trading-posts at Fort Orange (now Albany), and at New Amsterdam, on Manhattan Island, — the latter ultimately becoming the nucleus of the present city of New York. The Dutch settlements in course of time were invaded by the English from Connecticut, and by the Swedes from Delaware. The English having set up a claim to New Netherlands as being part of Virginia, priorly discovered by Cabot, Charles II., in 1664, granted a charter of all the lands lying between the Hudson and the Delaware to his brother, the Duke of York. This included New Netherlands, and a portion of the territory previously granted to Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. In August of the same year, the whole country passed into the possession of the English, who gave the name of *New York* to New Amsterdam, and that of *Albany* to Fort Orange (after the titles of the grantee — "Duke of York and Albany.") In 1664, the colony possessed more slaves in proportion to its inhabitants than Virginia. When the Duke of York ascended the English throne as James II., the government became an appendage to the crown, and was administered by viceroys bearing the title of governor. An insurrection, in 1689, headed by one Leisler, broke out, when the latter seized the government and administered it in the name of William III. and Mary, for two years, when he was superseded by a governor sent direct from England, who authoritatively caused Leisler to be arrested, tried for treason, and executed. From the dawn of the settlement, the French had been engaged in almost continual warfare with the Five Nations. In 1684, Gov. Dongan concluded an offensive and defensive treaty with the Indians; and from that time forward the English became their allies and fast friends. The peace of Ryswick, in 1697, terminating the war between England and France, Count Frontenac, the then French governor of Canada, directed his force against the Five Nations. This proceeding was, however, frustrated by the Earl of Bellamont, English governor of the province, who promised the Indians support in case of their being attacked. Border warfare continued to be conducted for some years on both sides; and in 1731 the French erected the important fort of Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, completely commanding the natural defile between the Hudson and the St. Lawrence. The great final conflict between England and France to decide the sovereignty of America broke out in 1754. Next year, a battle took place near Lake George, when the English, commanded by Sir W. Johnson, nearly annihilated a French force under Gen. Dieskau. In 1756, the French destroyed Oswego; and, in the following year, Fort William Henry capitulated to the French, when the English garrison was massacred by the Indian allies of the victors. In 1758, General Abercrombie was defeated at Ticonderoga, and Col. Bradstreet took Fort Frontenac. In 1759, Niagara surrendered to Gen. Prideaux and Sir W. Johnson, and Ticonderoga and Crown Point were abandoned, leaving no French troops within the limits of the colony. In 1775, the Revolutionary War broke out, and in February of the next year an American force took possession of New York city, which they held till August, when, after being disastrously defeated at Long Island, they surrendered the city and its environs to the British. In 1783, New York city was evacuated by the latter, — forming the closing scene of the Revolutionary drama. The first constitution of the State was adopted in 1777, and was successively revised in 1801, 1821, and 1846. Slavery was finally abolished throughout the State in 1817. During the War of 1812, the N. border, along Lake Ontario, was the scene of important military events. *Pop.* (1870), 4,364,411.

New York, a city of above State, the commercial emporium of the U. States, and the third city of the civilized world in point of population, is situate on the E. side of the æstuary of the Hudson River, at its junction with a narrow strait called East River, opening into Long Island Sound, 18 m. from the Atlantic, in Lat. 40° 42′ 43″ N., Lon. 74° 0′ 3″ W. New York inner bay forms one of the finest harbors in the world; it is abt. 8 m. in length N. to S., and has a breadth varying up to 5½ m. It may be entered from the ocean by three passages, the Narrows, East River or Long Island Sound, and Staten Island Sound; but the first is at once the best, and by far the most frequented channel. The bar at the mouth of the outer bay, between Sandy Hook and Long Island, has 21 ft. of water at ebb tide; and as the water rises abt. 5 ft., the largest class of ships may enter the bay. Within the bar the water in the outer and inner bays, and in the Hudson, is so deep that ships of the largest tonnage lie close to the quays, and may proceed to a great distance up the Hudson. The navigation of the bay is but rarely impeded by ice. The great strength of the tide and the vicinity of the ocean keep it generally open. In the harbor near the city are Governor's, Bedloe's, and Ellis's islands, all strongly fortified and occupied by U. States forces; and Forts Hamilton and Richmond, Tompkins, Columbus, and Lafayette (the lat-

ter recently entirely destroyed by fire and not rebuilt) erected at other points for guarding the approach to the city. The navigation in entering the harbor is extremely easy, and were it not for the risk of vitiating marine insurances, the services of pilots would seldom be required. A light-house is erected on Sandy Hook, and there are two others, abt. 300 ft. apart, 4 m. S. by E. of the foregoing, and 250 ft. above sea-level. A fourth light-house stands on Staten Island, on the left side of the Narrows. Vessels load and discharge at the wharves on both sides of the city, which are continually crowded with shipping. The city and county possess the same limits, occupying the entire surface of the island of Manhattan, 13½ m. in length, with an average breadth of 1 3-5th m., forming an area of 22 sq. m., and comprising, with Randall's, Ward's, and Blackwell's islands in the East River, and the islands in the bay, a superficies of 14,400 acres. The city-island is divided from the mainland on the N. by a narrow channel called Harlem River, and by another, Spuyten Duyvel Creek; the East River forms its E. boundary; and on the W. the broad and noble Hudson intervenes between it and the shores of New Jersey. Manhattan Island is divided into 141,480 building-lots by survey, of which about 60,000 are appropriated. From Battery Point at the S. extremity, the city proper is regularly covered with streets and buildings for a distance of 6 m., and also, but irregularly, 4 m. further to Harlem on the E. side. On the W. side again, it forms a concrete mass of stone and brick to about Fifty-ninth Street, thence less compactly to above Bloomingdale, where it opens into the suburban districts of Manhattanville and Washington Heights. The view of the approach to the city from the sea is very fine, the shores

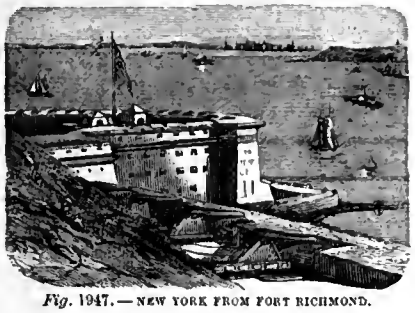


Fig. 1947. — NEW YORK FROM FORT RICHMOND.

of the bay, with the heights in the background, being wooded down to the water's edge, and thickly studded with villages, farms, and country mansions. The view of the city itself from the bay is less prepossessing; for the ground on which it is built, though undulating, being nowhere considerably elevated, but little of it is visible from the water, and it has no very striking object to arrest the eye. It is of a triangular shape, bearing, in this respect, some resemblance to Constantinople. The oldest portion of the city, at the apex of the S. extremity of the triangle, has still, notwithstanding the important improvements effected of late years, some narrow, crooked, and squalid streets. At this extreme S. point of the city is located the Battery, an open green of about 10 acres, dotted with a few fine trees, and, once, a fashionable promenade of our forefathers. On the Battery is Castle Garden, an old brick fort, now used by the Commissioners of Emigration as a depot for emigrants on their arrival. Advancing to the more modern and improved regions of the city, we come to broad, straight thoroughfares, generally crossing one another at right angles. Broadway, the principal street of *N. Y.*, and one of the finest thoroughfares in the world, is a long and spacious avenue, 80 ft. in width, extending in a straight line for about 6 m., and presenting a *coup d'œil* of life, beauty, and diversity, almost unequalled, lined on either side as it is with edifices of striking and generally noble styles of architecture. Many of the great shops and stores in this and other leading streets are highly decorated, and present, on the whole, quite a sumptuous appearance. The dwelling-houses in the central parts of the city bring high prices, and indeed, it may be said, that, to all classes other than the wealthy, house-rents are almost intolerably burdensome. The pavement throughout the city is, in the main, good, and the sidewalks wide and clean. The dwelling-houses of the richer class are almost invariably massive and stately buildings, of brown-stone frontage; while the humbler dwellings of red brick, set off by their brightly painted green jalousies, present too, a very bright and cheerful aspect. The public buildings are many, large, and substantial, but without any special claims to architectural merit. The new Exchange, built to replace one burnt down in 1835, of granite, in the Grecian style, is one of the finest edifices in the city, and cost, including the site, abt. $1,800,000. The Custom-house, also a noble building, was erected at an expense of $1,175,000. The new Stock Exchange on Broad Street, with an entrance on Wall Street, is a fine building. The two first-named structures are situated in Wall Street, the money centre of America, which, besides, contains many fine banking-houses. The City Hall, which for a long time was the chief public edifice of the city, stands in the centre of an open square of about 10 acres, planted with trees, intersected by walks, and called the *Park*. It is 266 feet in length, by 105 feet in depth, with a height of 65 feet, and has a front of white marble. Immediately between, and fronting on Chambers Street, is the new Court-House, constructed of East Chester and Massachusetts white mar-

Fig. 1948. — THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

ble, in the Corinthian style (Fig. 1948). The building is 250 feet long, and 150 feet wide. From the base-course to the top of the pediment the height is 97 feet, and to the top of the dome, not yet erected, 235 feet. When completed, the building will be surmounted by a large dome, giving it a general resemblance to the main portion of the Capitol at Washington. The lower part of the "Park" has been selected for the site of the new Post Office, which, according to the architectural designs, will surpass, for magnificence of structure and convenience of service, any establishment of the kind in the world. The University of the City of New York, in Washington Square, is a fine marble structure, in the English collegiate style, 180 feet in length, by 100 feet in width. The front is divided into five parts, the chapel being in the centre, with wings, and flanked by towers on either side. Among the ecclesiastical edifices of *N. Y.* are Trinity Church, situate in Broadway, opposite Wall Street. It is a Gothic structure, of solid brown-stone from foundation to spire, with the exception of the roof, which is of wood. Although not of a very pure Gothic, the height of the steeple (282 feet) and its general architectural beauty, make it, on the whole, one of the most elegant and cathedral-like piles on this continent. The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick (Fig. 1949), now in course of construction on Fifth Avenue, between 51st and 52d streets, is in the Decorated style after the model of the celebrated cathedral at Cologne. When completed, it will be by far the most magnificent ecclesiastical building in the U. States. The city contains 415 churches, attaching to various denominations, viz.: Baptist, 43; Congregational, 8; Lutheran, 14; Methodist Episcopal, 53; African Methodist Episcopal, 5; Wesleyan Methodist, 1; Methodist Protestant, 1; Free Methodist, 1; Moravian, 2; Presbyterian (old school), 36, (new school), 35; United Presbyterian, 7; Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 1; Reformed Presbyterian, 6; Protestant Episcopal, 95; Reformed, 25; Roman Catholic, 40; Unitarian, 3; Universalist, 5; Miscellaneous, 34; besides, 5 Friends' meeting-houses, 29 Jews' synagogues, 34 city missions, 3 other missions, and 9 seamen's churches,— total, 465. *N. Y.* possesses some fine and spacious theatres, as, for in-

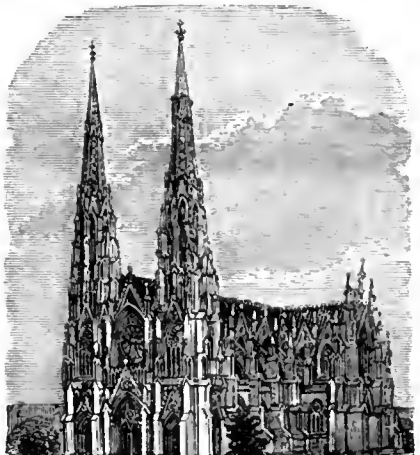


Fig. 1949. — ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

stance, the Grand Opera-House, Booth's, Wallack's, &c.; while her hotels are on a scale of commensurate magnitude, such as the Astor House, Metropolitan, Fifth Avenue, St. Nicholas, &c. The city has suffered at times from destructive fires, of which the greatest occurred in 1835 and 1845. The latter destroyed about 300 houses and warehouses, with sundry public buildings. These conflagrations have, however, led, as similar visitations have usually done elsewhere, to the improvement of the city. The old wooden houses have been replaced by structures of brick, and the streets have been widened and otherwise improved. *N. Y.* formerly labored under a great deficiency of water; but latterly this deficiency has been fully supplied by means of the Croton Aqueduct, a work worthy of being ranked with the noblest of the old Roman aqueducts. It commences about 41 m. from the city at the Croton River, the waters of which are collected by an immense dam. The aqueduct proceeding thence is arched over and under, being 6 ft. 3 in. wide at bottom, 7 ft. 8 in. at top, and 8 ft. 5 in. in height. It has a descent of 1·33 in. per mile, and discharges 60,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. It crosses the Harlem River over the famous High Bridge, a structure of granite, 1,450 ft. in length, with 14 arches, each of 80 ft. span, 110 ft. above tide-water. The receiving reservoir has a water-surface of 31 acres, and contains 150,000,000 gallons; the distributing reservoir, covering 4 acres, has a depth of 40 ft., and holds 21,000,000 galls. Thence, the water is distributed over the city by means of iron pipes, from 6 to 30 in. diameter, extending, in 1870, to the length of 320 m., 5,237 ft. The entire cost has been $10,376,000. The water was partially introduced into the city in July, 1842, but the works were not completed till 1845. This ample supply of pure water has made a great sanitary improvement in the city; for

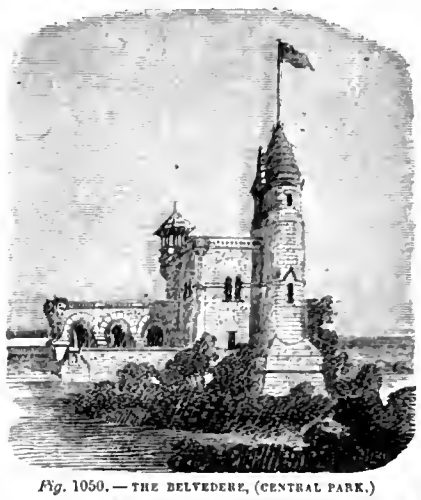


Fig. 1950. — THE BELVEDERE, (CENTRAL PARK.)

as regards cleanliness and salubrity, there was great room for change. *N. Y.* is traversed throughout by street railroads; while scores of ferry-steamers maintain communication with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and all the outlying suburban places of importance on the East and Hudson rivers. A monster suspension-bridge over the East River, intended to connect the cities of New York and Brooklyn, was begun in 1870. There are nineteen public parks or squares, the most prominent of which is the *Central Park*, containing 843 acres, which is, unquestionably, one of the most beautiful parks of its age and kind in the world. New York possesses an excellent system of free schools, and every facility is afforded by large and commodious school-houses, free books and materials, and competent teachers, for the education of all children within its boundaries. These schools are managed by a board of education. The city is divided into 7 educational districts, over each of which 3 inspectors are appointed. Besides these, there are 5 school trustees over each of the 22 wards of the city. There are 58 grammar schools, and 40 primary schools — besides 6 colored grammar schools. The industrial schools number 17. There are 12 corporate schools which participate in the school-fund, and 9 colleges. There are, besides, 38 Roman Catholic free schools. The same denomination have, of high-schools, St. Xavier's College, under the Jesuits; St. Vincent's Academy, and the Academy of the Holy Infancy; Brothers Christian Schools; and convents and academies of the Sacred Heart. The University, chartered in 1831, and open for students the following year, is subject to the inspection of 21 regents, including the governor and lieutenant-governor of the State, who have power to inspect all colleges and schools therein; but internally it is governed by a council of 32 shareholders, with the mayor and 4 members of the common council for the time being. It has a chancellor and 11 professors, and affords instruction in all the usual branches of general science. The university course includes a period of 4 years for the degree of B. A. The cost of tuition for the whole course is $90 a year. Columbia College (formerly King's), established in 1754, has a president and 8 other professors, about 170 students, a library of 25,000 volumes, and an estate valued at upwards of $2,000,000. The city has also an Episcopal Seminary, and various other sectarian high schools; three medical colleges, historical, law, agri-

cultural, horticultural, typographical, musical, and numerous other learned societies, with extensive reading-rooms; a Chamber of Commerce; Board of Trade; American Institute for Domestic Industry; and mechanics' institutes, and academies of the fine arts and design. The New York Hospital and that of Bellevue are the principal of the numerous institutions for medical relief. There are admirable establishments for the blind and the deaf and dumb; a society for the reformation of juvenile offenders; a fund termed "Long Island Farms," for the provision of destitute children, and a great variety of other useful public institutions;—but our space does not permit us to pass in detail the multitudinous institutions, objects, and places of interest and importance diffused over this great city. The New York Hospital, the oldest institution of the kind in the State, was chartered by George III., in 1771. The Asylum for the Insane, at Bloomingdale, is a branch of the hospital. It has about forty acres of ground, and a fine botanical garden. The New York Woman's Hospital, for the exclusive treatment of diseases of women, is the only one of the kind in the country. Among the numerous other charitable institutions are the Association for the Relief of the Poor (which has an organization thoroughly supervising the city, and relieves all deserving poor not otherwise provided for), the New York Orphan Asylum (on the banks of the Hudson, at Bloomingdale), the Leake and Watts' Orphan House (in N. 112th Street), the New Foundling Hospital, &c. There are also many private benevolent societies, besides Masonic, Odd-Fellows, Druids, United Americans, Sons of Hermann, German Yarein, Hebrew Benevolent, Sons of Temperance, and other bodies. The Freemasons have a magnificent new hall, and about one hundred lodges in the city. The Cooper Institute, for moral, intellectual, and physical culture, is a fine edifice of six stories, on Fourth Avenue. It contains a large lecture-room, a valuable library, and numerous other rooms with philosophical apparatus, study, free reading-room, &c. Prominent among the public libraries are the Astor Library (*q. v.*), now having upwards of 100,000 volumes; and the Mercantile Library, in Astor Place, which is a lending library, with about 80,000 volumes. The public markets, 11 in number, are well provisioned, but they are generaly miserably built and dirty.—The city is divided into 22 wards, each electing annually an alderman and assistant alderman. These together form the common council, but meet in two chambers, one called the Board of Aldermen, and the other the Board of Assistants. The mayor, formerly appointed by the governor and senate of the State, is now elected by the popular vote. The council exercises the legislative power in the city, subject to the approbation of the mayor; but in case of the latter vetoing any ordinance, it may be passed by a majority of the whole number of the members of each board. In addition to that of the city, there is a county government, vested in a board of 12 supervisors, 2 chosen every year, who have partial control of taxation, civil and criminal courts, and county offices. New York is politically divided into 6 congressional, 4 State senatorial, 17 assembly, 8 judicial, 22 school or ward, and 217 election districts. The city forms the 1st judicial district and the 1st military division of the State. The judicial tribunals are: the supreme court of 5 judges, the superior court of 6 judges, the marine court of three judges, 7 district civil courts, courts of oyer and terminer (held by a judge of the supreme court), the general sessions and special sessions, and 4 police courts, besides the circuit and district courts of the United States.—The paid fire department, managed by a board of 6 commissioners, is composed of 38 steam-engine companies, and 15 hook-and-ladder companies.—The police department is under the absolute control of a board of four commissioners; and there is besides a superintendent and four inspectors for the whole district, which includes New York, Richmond, and Westchester counties. The force in New York consists of 34 captains, 132 sergeants, 70 roundmen, 1921 patrolmen, and 72 doormen,—total, 2,159. For the year ending October 31, 1868, there were 78,451 arrests (56,784 males, and 21,667 females), of which number 27,326 were natives of the U. States, 37,014 from Ireland, 8,281 from Germany, 2,697 from England, and the rest from various countries. It must be remarked, however, that the number of arrests is no guide to the number of offenders, since some are arrested from 5 to 20 times in a quarter for intoxication, each arrest being duly recorded. The principal prison is that so expressively called the Tombs (Fig. 1951). This building, which in the conception of the architect was intended to be the representation of an Egyptian tomb, is a model of bad taste, and a marvel of misdirected architectural skill, but nevertheless commands attention by its heavy, squat, and general solid character. The press of New York produces about 400,000 newspapers daily, besides an enormous weekly issue, circulating chiefly in the country.—The manufactures are numerous and very diversified. Ship-building also is conducted on a vast scale. But New York is preëminently a commercial city, second only to London in some respects. The rise of the tide in the Hudson is felt at Troy, 160 miles above New York, and large vessels ascend to Albany, affording the greatest facilities for the transportation of produce from and to the interior. These natural advantages are trifling, however, compared with those which have been conferred on this city by the system of canals and railways with which she is connected. These have constituted her the grand emporium of a vast extent of fertile territory, and have given her an immense extent of internal navigation. It is now in fact not only the "port" of the State of New York, but in a great measure also of Upper Canada, and of the great N.W. States of the Union. Not only do the Erie canal and railroad place her in direct communication with the countries bordering on the Lakes; but the latter being connected with the Ohio and Wabash canals, goods shipped at New York and sent up the Hudson find their way, without transhipment, to the emporiums of the Mississippi and Missouri, and even to New Orleans. In consequence of these extraordinary facilities, the home trade of New York is very extensive, and it will necessarily continue to increase with the rapidly growing wealth and population of the vast regions of which she is the principal entrepôt. The total exports from New York to foreign ports during the year 1869 amounted to $164,066,102, exclusive of specie; foreign imports (excluding bullion) $244,108,445. The receipts of customs for the same period realized $113,290,712. Total registered, enrolled, and licensed tonnage belonging to the port (under measurement), 1,139,905 tons. During the same year, 4,861 vessels entered the port, aggregating 2,865,252 tons, of which 1,064,263 were in

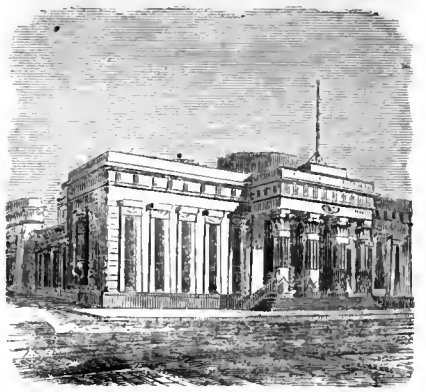


Fig. 1951.—THE TOMBS.

American bottoms, and the balance in foreign. The total tonnage of vessels cleared amounted to 2,752,315, of which American 932,682; foreign 1,820,133. The number of immigrants, of various nationalities, landed at New York, during 1868, was 213,686.—The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, as assessed for 1869, was—real estate $684,140,768, personal estate $279,959,829. The net funded debt, on Jan. 1, 1869, was: City, $13,442,148.82; county, $15,882,800; total, 29,324,940.82. The budget of the city and county for 1868 balanced as follows: City appropriations, $14,831,381.49; expenditures, $13,045,614.76;—county appropriations, $13,092,176.85; expenditures, $12,756,782.54. On Jan. 1, 1869, there were in New York 56 national banks, the revenues of which amounted to $432,515,918.75. At the same date, the deposits in 32 savings-banks amounted to $105,679,472, belonging to 355,978 depositors.—The rate of mortality in *N. Y.* is about 1 in 35, a very high proportion, that may in part be attributed to the considerable influx of unacclimated foreigners.—*Hist.* Manhattan Island was discovered by Henry Hudson, in 1609, and the first permanent settlement was made by the Dutch, in 1623. In 1626, the first Dutch governor, Peter Minnits, arrived, and purchased the island from the Indians for $24. In 1636, the city had 120 houses and 1,000 inhabitants. A windmill was built in 1662. On March 12, 1664, Charles II., who considered the Dutch occupation in N. America as an usurpation, granted the entire territory to his brother,

Fig. 1952.—NEW YORK IN 1664.

the Duke of York, and in August the city surrendered without resistance to a small English fleet. The name of "New Amsterdam," given by the Dutch, was then changed to New York. In 1673, the Dutch recaptured the city, and called it *New Orange;* but the following year, by the peace between England and the States-General, the city was restored to the former, and again called New York. At the end of the century, the population amounted to 4,500 white, and 750 black. In 1702, Wall Street was paved, and, in 1711, a regular slave-market was established. In 1741, in consequence of a supposed negro plot to burn the city, 13 negroes were burned at the stake, 20 hanged, and 78 transported. In 1775, the city declared for American Independence, and on August 26, 1776, it fell into the hands of the English, who finally evacuated it on Nov. 25, 1783. In 1790, the city reached the lower corner of the Park, and the census of that year showed a population of 29,906. In 1807, Robert Fulton navigated the first steamboat from near New York to Albany. The city was visited by yellow fever in 1789 and 1822; and by the cholera, in 1832, 1834, 1849, and 1854. On Dec. 26, 1835, a disastrous fire swept the 1st ward, E. of Broadway, and below Wall Street, destroying 648 stores, and property valued at $18,000,000. In 1810, the pop. had increased to 312,700. The first city railroad was built in 1852. In 1853 and 1854, took place the great exhibition known as the *World's Fair*, in a spacious iron and glass building, called the "Crystal Palace," which was thought by many to surpass the London Crystal Palace in architectural effect. This building was burnt in 1858. The actual population is (1870), 922,531.

New York, in *Illinois*, a village of Brown co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Mount Stirling.

New York, in *Indiana*, a village of Switzerland co., abt. 8 m. E. of Vevay.

New York, in *Tennessee*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 55 m. W. by N. of Nashville.

New York Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 95 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

New Zealand. See ZEALAND (NEW).

New Zealand Flax, *n.* See PHORMIUM.

Next, *a.*, (super. of *nigh.*) [A. S. *next*, or *nexsta*, from *neh, neah*, nigh.] Nearest in place; that has no object intervening between it and some other.—Immediately preceding or following in order.—Nearest in time; as, the *next* day.—Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, *next* in rank, *next* in kindred.

—*adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediately succeeding.

Nex'us, *n.* [Lat.] A connecting link; a tie.

Ney, MICHEL, Duke of Elchingen, and Prince de la Moskwa, peer and marshal of France, and one of her greatest military heroes, born at Saarlouis, 1769. His early years were devoted to the study of the law; but disliking the confinement, he entered the army as a private hussar in 1787. His intrepid courage rendered him distinguished in the first years of the Revolutionary War, when serving with the army of the Rhine; and in 1796 he rose to the rank of brigadier-general. On his marriage with Mlle. Auguié, the friend of Hortense de Beauharnais, Napoleon presented him with a magnificent Egyptian sabre, and named him his envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the Helvetian republic; but in 1803 he was recalled to take command of the army intended to make a descent upon England. In the following year, when Napoleon received the title of emperor, he resolved on restoring titles and decorations. *N.* was then created a marshal, and also received other distinctions, while he was with one accord denominated by the army "the bravest of the brave." After a succession of victories, during which *N.* never relaxed in his exertions, he obtained the additional title of *Prince de la Moskwa;* and in June, 1814, he was invested with the dignity of a peer of France. He retired to his seat in the country, from which he was recalled in March, 1815, by information that Napoleon had quitted Elba. Hitherto one motive alone, the love of country, had impelled his every action; personal or family interest had never appeared throughout his conduct; he would have considered even a bare attempt at deception degrading. He thought the return of Napoleon would prove injurious to France, and maintained that the mischief ought to be prevented. Therefore, on taking leave of Louis XVIII., he made many protestations of his zeal and fidelity to the king, and expressed his determination to stay the progress of the invader. Arriving at Besançon, Ney found the whole country hastening to meet the returning emperor. At Lyons, the dukes d'Artois and d'Angoulême acknowledged the fruitlessness of resistance. The troops which he commanded shared the delirium; and *N.* himself yielded his opinion, and went over with his army to his former friend and master. He again fought under his banner at the battle of Waterloo, where he had five horses killed under him, and his cloak perforated with bullets. After the conclusion of that eventful day, and the second abdication of Napoleon, *N.* was advised to quit France, for which money and every facility of escape were offered him. He refused them all, and retired to the residence of a near relative; but he was soon arrested, and brought to trial; and his colleagues and companions-in-arms having declared themselves incompetent to form a court-martial whereby to judge him, the affair was carried to the House of Peers, by whom he was condemned. Every avenue to the royal presence was purposely closed against his unhappy wife, who anxiously sought his pardon; and *N.* suffered with firmness, declaring with his last breath that he never had acted treacherously to his country. He was shot, Dec. 7, 1815.

Ney'va, or NEIVA, a town of the United States of Colombia, cap. of a prov. of its own name, on the Magdalena River, abt. 132 m. S.W. of Bogota.

Neyva, or NEIVA, a town of the island of Hayti, West Indies, abt. 70 m. E. of Port-au-Prince.

Nez Percé, in *Idaho Territory*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 6,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clearwater River and Lewis Fork of Columbia River, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold in the eastern part. *Cap.* Lewiston. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Nez Percé (or SAPTAN) **Indians,** (*na-per-ta'*, "pierced nose,") a tribe of N. American Indians, in Idaho Territory, inhabiting the region bounded on the E. by the Rocky Mountains, on the W. by the Blue Mountains, N. by Clearwater River, and S. by Salmon River Mountains.

N'Gami Lake, (*nya'me.*) a lake in Africa, discovered by Dr. Livingstone, in 1849; Lat. between 20° and 21° S., Lon. 22° 10′ and 23° 30′ E. *Ext.* 70 m. long, with an average breadth of 20 m.

N-gan-Hoei, or **Ganhway,** a prov. in the E. of China; Lat. between 29° and 34° N., Lon. 113° and 119° E.; *area*, 48,461 sq. m. The surface is level and fertile. The principal river is the Yang-tse-Kiang. *Prod.* Tea, rice, grain, and silk. It is rich in minerals. *Cap.* Gan-king-foo. *Pop.* 37,000,000.

Niag'ara, a river of N. America, being that portion of the great river St. Lawrence extending between lakes Erie and Ontario, the level of the former being 334 feet above that of the latter. The *N.* issues from the N.E. extremity of Lake Erie, at Black Rock, near Buffalo, where it is ¾ m. wide, and runs northward about 35 m., embracing in its course numerous islands, and running over a high ledge of rocks, forms the Great Falls, the most stupendous cataract in the world. On flowing out of the upper lake, the river is almost on a level with its banks; so that any considerable rise of its level would make it lay under water the adjacent flat country of Upper Canada on the W., and of the State of New York on the E. For 3 m. from Lake Erie it has a rapid current; but it then becomes smooth and placid, and continues so till within a mile of the Falls. About 3 m. from Buffalo the river widens, forming several islands, one of which, called *Grand Island*, 12 m. in length, comprises about 17,000 acres. About 2 m. below Navy Island, on the left or Canadian bank, the river receives the Chippewa, which is connected with the Welland Canal, the artificial channel of communication between the upper and lower lake. The shores on either side are but thinly settled. A few farm-houses are dispersed here and there; but, for the most part, the banks are covered with forests. The river, before reaching the Falls, is propelled with great rapidity, being a mile

Fig. 1953. — NIAGARA FALLS.

broad, abt. 25 feet deep, and having a descent of 50 ft. in half a mile. An island at the very verge of the cataract divides it into two sheets of water: one of these, called the *Horse-shoe Fall*, is 600 yards wide, and 158 ft. in perpendicular depth; the other, called the *American Falls*, being about 200 yards in width, and 164 feet in height. The breadth of the island is about 500 yards. This great sheet of water is precipitated over a ledge of hard limestone in horizontal strata, below which is a somewhat greater thickness of soft shale, which decays and crumbles away more rapidly than the former stratum, so that the calcareous rock forms an overhanging mass, projecting 40 feet or more above the hollow space below. The depth of the water is much greater on the Canadian than on the American side; and hence, while the scarcely hidden rocks below the American Fall cause the flood to be broken into foam, the deep-green hue of the billows beneath the Horse-shoe Fall is but slightly changed by the crests rising above them. The finest view of the Fall is, perhaps, from the table-rock on the Canadian shore, and from tha banks above it. Another good view is from a boat crossing the river 200 or 300 yards below the Falls, both of which are thus seen to the greatest advantage. The rapids, however, are best seen from Goat Island, to which a very ingeniously constructed and strong bridge has been thrown on the American side, over rapids and great blocks of rock. On the N. side of the Island, tha rocks, projecting into the river 200 or 300 feet immediately over the Falls, are accessible by a second wooden bridge, below which the water runs with fearful velocity. From the rocks the view over the precipica and great fall is terrific, absolutely appalling, in fact, although the prodigious volume of the tumbling waters is not so apparent at this spot as from the table-rock and the boat. The banks rise from the ravine perpendicularly above the river for upwards of 180 feet, and hence, artificial means are necessary for effecting a descent to the water's edge; spiral staircases have been constructed, both on the Canadian and the American sides; besides which a third was constructed, in 1829, at the lower end of Goat's Island, for the purpose of descending to a ledge actually underneath the Fall. By these means the spectator is enabled to view the falling waters in almost every possible direction. "The overwhelming sensation," says a traveller, "with which the spectator can hardly fail to be affected, are produced by the immense flood, precipitating at least 100,000,000 tons per minute, as well as by the stupendous mass and overpowering force of the roaring and falling waters. Every surrounding object, indeed, is viewed with indifference, while the mind is wholly absorbed in the contemplation of a spectacle so sublime, surpassing in majesty and grandeur and power all the works of Nature that have ever arrested the attention, or presented themselves to the imagination." Thesa stupendous Falls have attracted and continue to attract large numbers of visitors, to accommodate whom numerous hotels have been built on both sides the river. Many private villas have also been erected on the Canadian side. After the river has passed over the Falls, its character is immediately and completely changed. The waters, which had expanded at the Falls to an entire width of 1,300 yards, including Goat Island, are again contracted after their union into a stream not more than 160 yards broad; and the river then runs furiously along a deep wall-sided valley, or huge trench, which has been cut by the continued action of the stream during the lapse of ages. The cliffs on both sides are in most places perpendicular, and the ravine is only perceived on approaching the edge of the precipice. By the continued destruction of the rocks, owing to the eddies and spray rushing against the soft shale strata, the Falls have, within the last 50 years, receded upwards of 150 ft., or, in other words, the ravine has been prolonged to that extent. Through this deep chasm the Niagara flows with a constantly decreasing velocity for about 7 miles; and then the table-land, which is almost on a level with Lake Erie, suddenly sinks down at Queenstown, and the river emerges into a plain, continuing for 7 m. to Lake Ontario. There seems to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the Falls were once at Queenstown, or 7 m. below their present position; and that, from the force of the water undermining and wearing away the rock, they have receded from Queenstown to where we now find them. This recession is still going on, and a large projection on the Canadian bank, known as the Table Rock, had partly fallen off in 1863; consequently they seem destined, in process of time, to reach Lake Erie, which, being only about 70 feet in depth, would thus be completely drained.

Niag'ara, formerly Newark, a town, cap. of Lincoln and Welland cos., Upper Canada, in Lincoln co., abt. 36 m. S. by E. of Toronto; *pop.* 3,000.

Niag'ara, in *New York*, a W. co., bordering on Lake Ontario, on the N., and Canada on the W.; *area*, about 490 sq. m. *Rivers.* Niagara River, and Tonawanda, Tuscarora, and Wilkins' creeks. *Surface*, mostly level or undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gypsum in extensive deposits. *Cap.* Lockport. *Pop.* abt. 50,399.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 6,603.

Niag'ara Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 22 m. N. by W. of Buffalo.

Nian'gua, in *Missouri*, a river rising in Dallas co., and flowing N. into the Osage from Camden co.

Nian'tic, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macon co., abt. 27 m. E. of Springfield.

Ni'as, or **Nias Isle,** an island of the Eastern Archipelago, belonging to Holland, on the W. of Sumatra; Lat. between 0° 18′ 54″ and 1° 35′ N., Lon. 97° and 98° E. *Area*, 1,575 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile. It has several convenient harbors. *Prod.* Rice, tobacco, sugar-cane, cocoa-nuts, bananas, &c. The chief towns are Nias on the E., and Silorongang on the W. coast. *Pop.* Estimated at 170,000.

Nib, *n.* [A. S. *neb, nebb.*] The bill or beak of a bird. — The point of anything, particularly of a pen.

Nibbed, (*nibd,*) *a.* Having a nib or point.

Nib'ble, *v. a.* To bite by little at a time; to eat slowly or in small bits. — To bite, as a fish does the bait; just to catch by biting.

—*v. n.* To bite at slightly or gently, as fishes nibble at the bait. — To carp at; to find fault; to censure little faults.

—*n.* A little bite, or seizing.

Nib'bler, *n.* One who bites a little at a time; a carper.

Nib'blingly, *adv.* In a nibbling manner.

Nibelun'gen-Lied. [Ger., Song of the Nibelungen.] (*Lit.*) A celebrated ancient German epic poem. The story is, that Siegfried, the son of Siegmund, king of Netherland, the "Achilles" of Scandinavian and Teutonic legends, having slain a dragon, vanquished the royal race of King Nibelung, in Nibelungen-land, and, obtaining possession of their fabulous amount of treasure, comes to Worms to woo the world-famous Chriemhild, sister of King Günther. She had forsworn marriage in consequence of a dream; but by his valor in vanquishing all the knights who ventured to meet him, he won her heart. Her brother Günther hears of the beautiful and redoubtable Brunehild, queen of Iseuland, and resolves to stake his fortune as her suitor. The condition was that he should engage in three combats with her, and if vanquished, be put to death. Siegfried accompanies and aids him, being promised the hand of Chriemhild if he should be successful. The heroes reach their destination, and Brunehild appears in the lists with a shield of beaten gold, so heavy that four of her chamberlains can scarcely bear it. Günther is in despair; but an invisible person by his side bids him take courage, seizes his arm, hurls the spear and flings the stone till the maiden acknowledges herself vanquished. Siegfried, the real winner of the contest, who had rendered himself invisible by his magic cap, is rewarded with the hand of Chriemhild, and the two marriages are celebrated amid the utmost pomp and rejoicing. Dissensions ensue between the queen and her sister-in-law; Siegfried contrives to obtain the girdle of the former and to present it to the latter, who afterwards tells the whole story of her husband's valor, and charges her rival with love for him. The latter vows revenge, and secures the aid of the fierce and covetous Hagen, who sought the Nibelungen treasure, and who, having skilfully drawn from Chriemhild the secret of the spot where alone Siegfried was vulnerable, treacherously plunges a lance between his shoulders, in a royal chase. After the death of her husband, Chriemhild lives in melancholy retirement at Worms, Hagen having sunk all her Nibelungen treasure somewhere in the Rhine. Then Etzel (Attila) king of the Huns, seeks her in marriage, and she consents, in order that she may avenge the death of Siegfried. After seven years of repose in Hungary, she persuades Etzel to invite Günther and his heroes to visit him. They accept, and go with a retinue of 10,000 men. Provided with gifts, they advance into Etzel's land, and are received with great honor; but the queen greets Hagen coldly. A tumult at length ensues, which results in a dreadful battle, in which many heroes on both sides are slain. Günther seeks a reconciliation, but rejects the proffered terms, requiring the surrender of Hagen; and the queen orders the hall in which they were to be set on fire. Six hundred only survive the conflagration, by penetrating deep into the walls. The contest is renewed, until at last, of all the Burgundians, only Günther and Hagen remain, and are delivered in bonds to Chriemhild. She demands of Hagen where the Nibelungen treasure is concealed; but he refuses to betray it so long as one of his lords lives. The head of Günther is struck off; but Hagen then declares that he alone now knows where the treasure is concealed, and will not reveal it. Chriemhild thereupon grasps the sword of Siegfried and beheads him at a blow; but the Hunnish warrior Hildebrand, enraged at seeing a hero fall by a woman's hand, slays the queen. This poem is substantially the work of an age anterior to Christianity. It is regarded as composed of several pieces of unequal antiquity; the origin of the traditions embodied in it being usually attributed to the Scandinavians. The earliest manuscripts belong to the 13th century. The first complete edition of the poem was published by C. H. Müller (1782). A critical edition was published by Lachmann (1826, 3d edition, 1852). There are English translations by Birch (1848), and Lettsom (1850).

Nicæ'a. See Nice.

Ni'caise, (St..) a martyr of the 3d century, said to be the first bishop of Rouen. Another martyr and saint of the name was bishop of Rheims, in the 5th century.

Nican'dra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ*. The apple of Peru, *N. physaloides*, is a large, coarse herb, 1–5 feet high, very branching; leaves large, oblong; corolla slightly lobed, pale-blue, white, and with 5 blue spots in the centre. It is a native of Peru, and is cultivated in gardens.

Nicandro, (St..) (*ne-kan'dro,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, 24 m. from Manfredonia; *pop.* 8,000.

Nican'or, commander of the Syrian army for Antiochus Epiphanes, slain by Judas Maccabæus at Bethron, a. c. 161.

Nicaragua, (*nik-a-rah'gwa,*) a republic of Central America, having Honduras and San Salvador on the N., the Caribbean Sea on the E., Costa Rica and the Pacific on the S., and the latter again on the W. It lies between Lat. 10° and 15° N., and Lon. 82° 10′ and 87° 40′ W. *Area*, abt. 57,780 sq. m. The surface of *N.* is much diversified. It is traversed by two mountain ranges, the western of which follows the direction of the coast-line, varying from 10 to 20 m from the Pacific. The eastern range (a part of the great range of the Cordilleras) runs nearly parallel to it, sending off several spurs towards the Mosquito Territory, *q. v.*, and forming the immense basin which contains Nicaragua and Managua lakes. These mountains often attain an elevation of 11 000 ft. The more important rivers are the Rio Coco, or Segovia, Escondido, or Blnefields, and San Juan. The soil is very fertile, producing a superior quality of sugar-cane, cacao, cotton, indigo, tobacco, ioaize, and rice, with all the fruits and edibles of the tropics in great abundance. *Expts.* Sarsaparilla, aloes, ipecacuanha, ginger, copal, gum-arabic, caoutchouc, &c. *Min.* Gold, silver, copper, iron, and lead are found in the N. part. *N.* is divided into 4 departments — Rivas, Grenada, Segovia, and Matugalpa. *Cap.* Managua. *N.* was discovered by Gil Gonzales de Avila in 1521, and conquered by Pedro Arias de Avila, the governor of Panama, in 1822. During the great year of revolution in Central America — 1821 — it threw off allegiance to Spain, and, after a severe and desperate struggle, gained its independence, and became the second State in the Federal Republic of Central America. On the dissolution of that union, in 1839, *N.* became an independent republic; but, like most of the Central and South American republics, it has been the scene of much discord and confusion. The dispute with England, concerning the Mosquito Territory (1847–48), was settled in favor of *N.*, but subsequently, in 1855, the leaders of the opposing parties of "Liberals" and "Conservatives" plunged the country into all the horrors of civil war, which only ended in the total defeat of the former. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. *Pop.* 400,000.

Nicaragua, an extensive lake of Central America, in the above republic. It is about 110 m. in length, by about 40 m. in width, and covers an area of nearly 4,500 sq. m. Its surface is about 110 feet above sea-level, and it is surrounded on all sides by mountains. It receives numerous streams, and has its outlet in the Caribbean Sea through Rio San Juan. It contains many islands, and the scenery is said to be of the most beautiful description, while the waters abound in fish of fine quality. The island Zapatero, though uninhabited, is noted as containing extensive ancient ruins and monolithic idols. The other important islands are Ometepec, Selentanami, and the Corsics, a cluster of volcanic islets (several hundred in number) lying around the base of the volcano of Mombacho.

Nicaragua, a town of the republic of Nicaragua, on a lake of the same name, about 38 m. S.E. of Grenada; *pop.* 8,000.

Nicara'gua, (San Juan de,) a town of Central America. See San Juan de Nicaragua.

Nicara'gua-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of the *Cæsalpinia echinata*, a tree growing in Nicaragua; it is

a species of Brazil-wood, and is used with a solution of tin as a mordant, to dye a bright but fugitive red.

Nicaria, or **Nikaria,** (anc. *Icarus* or *Icaria,*) (*ne-ka'ree-a,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, 12 m. W. of Samos; Lat. 37° 55′ N., Lon. 26° 10′ E.; *area,* 50 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,000.

Nicas'tro, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ulteriore, 1,124 m. S. of Cosenza; *pop.* 10,000.

Nicau'sis, (or, according to the Arabians, BALKIS,) queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon upon the report of his wisdom. Her country was probably that part of Arabia Felix which was inhabited by the Sabæans; but Josephus asserts that she reigned over Egypt and Ethiopia.

Nice, or **Nicæ'a.** (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Bithynia, in Asia Minor, on the E. shore of the Lake Ascania. This city, called Ancore, or Helicore, is said to have been colonized by Bottiæans, and destroyed by the Mysians. Antigonus rebuilt it a. c. 316, and named it *Antigonea;* but Lysimachus, having conquered this part of Asia, changed its name to Nicæa, in honor of his wife Nicæa, daughter of Antipater. It became a city of great importance, and the kings of Bithynia often resided here. The celebrated Council of Nicæa, the first general council, was convened, A. D. 325, at Nicæa in Asia Minor by the emperor Constantine, in order to settle differences that had arisen in respect to the doctrines of Arius. This council was attended by upwards of 250 bishops, of whom a great majority came from the East, besides presbyters, deacons, and others from all parts of the Christian world. The chief question was the Arian heresy; and the council decreed in the excommunication of Arius. (See ARIANS.) The 2d council of Nice, recognized œcumenic Council of the Roman Catholics, assembled under the authority of Pope Adrian I. by the desire of the Empress Irene, and which sat from Sept. 24 to Oct. 23. The bishops declared the veneration of images and the cross to be agreeable to Sacred Scripture and reason, and to the teachings of the Church.

Nice, (*neece.*) [It. *Nizza.*] A city and seaport of France, dept. of Alpes Maritimes, on the Mediterranean, 95 m. S.W. of Genoa. It is beautifully situated at the foot of the Alps, which protect it from the N. and E. winds. The port is small, but is convenient for vessels of 300 tons burden. The river Paglione traverses the city, dividing it into Old and New Town, the latter of which is handsomely built. The principal among the public buildings are the cathedral, governor's residence, college, and public library. Also a fine arch erected in honor of Victor Amadeus III. *Manuf.* Silk, twist, snuff, soap, paper, and perfumery. It has a fishery of anchovies. *Exp.* Oil, wine, oranges, and hemp. *Imp.* Corn, salt-fish, manufactured goods, and colonial produce. Owing to its genial climate, it is a resort for invalids during the winter months. — *N.* is supposed to have been colonized by Phocæans from Marseilles in the 5th century. With the neighboring territory, it was made a Roman province under Augustus, and after undergoing various changes, became a dependency of Genoa in 630. It was incorporated with the French republic in 1792, and formally ceded by the King of Sardinia in 1796, but was restored to the latter in 1814. It was annexed to France by treaty in 1860, for services rendered to Sardinia in the war with Austria. *Pop.* 50,180.

Nice, *a.* [A. S. *hnesc, nesc,* soft, tender; Du. *nisch.*] Tender; dainty; sweet or very pleasant to the taste; delicate. — Gratifying; pleasant; agreeable; as, a *nice* ride. — Fine; minutely elegant; accurate; exact; precise; requiring scrupulous exactness; as, a *nice* point. — Perceiving the smallest differences; distinguishing accurately and minutely by perception; perceiving accurately the smallest faults, errors, or irregularities; distinguishing and judging with exactness; refined. — Over-scrupulous or exact; fastidious; squeamish. — Scrupulously and minutely cautious; showing great delicacy; of a delicate nature; easily injured or impaired, as reputation.

Nice'ly, *adv.* With delicate perception; accurately; exactly; precisely; with exact order or proportion; finely; with minute elegance.

Ni'cene Creed, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The confession of faith in which the consubstantiality of the Father and Son is asserted against the Arians. (See ARIANS.) This creed was commenced by the council of Nice, A. D. 325, and completed by the second general council of Constantinople, A. D. 381. The Nicene Creed was generally used by the Eastern churches in the administration of baptism; but was not inserted in their daily service till the 5th century. In the service of the Church of Rome it was inscribed A. D. 1014.

Nice'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; the quality of perceiving small differences. — Extreme delicacy; excess of scrupulousness or exactness; accuracy; minute exactness; precision; nicety.

Nicephorus, (*nī-sef'o-rus,*) the name of two saints — the *first,* a martyr of Antioch about 260; the *second,* a Greek historian and patriarch of Constantinople, b. abt. 750, d. 828.

Niceph'orus, CALLISTUS, a Greek historian, who, among other works, produced an *Ecclesiastical History,* in 23 books, the date of which commences with the year 610. This work was translated into French by Du Luc, and again into Latin by Lange. Flourished in the 14th century.

Niceph'orus I., Emperor of Constantinople, was at first chancellor of the empire, but usurped the throne, in 802, from the empress Irene, whom he banished to the isle of Mitylene. The beginning of his reign was marked by wisdom and clemency; but afterwards he committed such cruelties, that his subjects revolted, and proclaimed Bardanes, surnamed the "Turk," emperor. Bardanes was defeated, however, and sent to a monastery, where he was deprived of his eyes. The Bulgarians having invaded the empire, and ravaged Thrace, Nicephorus marched against them; but was vanquished and slain, 811.

NICEPHORUS II., (*Phocas,*) a nobleman of Constantinople, whose character was so popular, that he was raised to the imperial throne in 963. He married the widow of his predecessor, Romanus II., and drove the Saracens out of a great part of Asia. He was assassinated by John Zimisces and other conspirators, in 969.

NICEPHORUS III., was invested with the purple by the army which he commanded, in 1078. He was deprived of this dignity in 1081, by his general, Alexis Commenus, who sent him to a convent, where he died shortly after.

Ni'ceras, (St.,) abbot of Mount Olympus; d. 824.

Nice'ty, *n.* Niceness; the quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; excess of delicacy; fastidiousness; squeamishness; minute difference; minuteness of observation or discrimination; precision; accuracy; delicate management; exactness in treatment.

—*pl.* Dainties; delicacies in food.

Niche, (*nich,*) *n.* [Ger. *nische;* Fr. *niche;* Sp. *nicho;* It. *nicchia.*] (*Arch.*) A recess in a wall for a statue, vase, or other erect ornament. Among the ancients they were sometimes square, but oftener semi-circular at the back, and terminated in a half-dome at the top; occasionally small pediments were formed over them, which were supported on consoles, or small columns or pilasters placed at the sides of the niches, but they were frequently left plain, or ornamented only with a few mouldings. In the Middle Ages architecture niches (often called *Tabernacles*) were extensively used, especially in ecclesiastical buildings, for statues (Fig. 1954.) The arches of the heads were either cinque-foiled, trefoiled, or plain, and when canopies were used they were generally made to project.

Fig. 1954.
FROM MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.
(End of 15th century.)

Niched, (*nicht,*) *a.* Put in a niche; having a niche.

Nicholas, (*nik'o-las,*) one of the seven deacons mentioned in the Acts. He was a proselyte of Antioch; but afterwards founded a sect called by his name, which permitted concubinage and the offering of meats to idols. By some, however, this Nicholas is said to have been a person other than Nicholas the deacon.

Nicholas I., Pope, was elected in succession to Benedict III., in 858. He excommunicated Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, whose schism led to the separation of the Roman and Byzantine churches. D. at Rome, 867.

NICHOLAS II., was a native of Burgundy, who became archbishop of Florence, and succeeded Stephen IX. in 1058. He was opposed by a rival, who styled himself Benedict X.; but being disavowed by the council of Satri, the latter was obliged to forego his claim to the papal chair. This pope assembled a council at Rome, and caused a decree to be passed which was very important in the subsequent elections to the tiara. He was succeeded by Alexander II. D. 1061.

NICHOLAS III. was of a noble Italian family, and elected pope in succession to John XXI., in 1277. He obtained from the Emperor, Rudolph of Hapsburg, large grants of Italian territory; among the rest, the exarchate of Ravenna. He dispatched a number of missions to heathen countries, and deprived Charles d'Anjou, King of Naples, of the dignity of a senator of Rome. His successor was Martin IV. D. 1280.

NICHOLAS IV. was a native of Ascoli, and was elected to the papal chair upon the death of Honorius IV., in 1288. He excommunicated James of Aragon and his followers in the island of Sicily, and advanced the claims of Charles II. of Anjou to that kingdom. He likewise endeavored to excite a new crusade, but without success. This disappointment hastened his death, which took place in 1292.

NICHOLAS V., Cardinal-Bishop of Bologna, became Pope after Eugenius IV., in 1447. He restored peace to the Roman and Western churches, and caused the sovereigns and states of Italy to forget their feuds. He collected books and manuscripts, and ordered translations to be made of the Greek classics. The Vatican library was also founded by him, and he embellished Rome with numerous fine edifices. He was an enlightened and distinguished pope. D. 1455.

Nicholas, an emperor of Constantinople, deposed after a few days' reign by Alexis Ducas, 1204.

Nicholas I., EMPEROR OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, the third son of Paul I., who was murdered by his officers in 1801, was b. in 1796. His early education was superintended by his mother, at whose desire he was especially instructed in modern languages, music, and the art of war, towards all of which he showed a great predisposition. On the general peace in 1814, the Grand-Duke Nicholas started on a foreign tour, visiting the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and St. James's. Shortly after his return to Russia, in 1816, he married Princess Charlotte, sister of Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, and from this period his time was divided between his domestic duties and the life of the camp, in which he took great delight. On Dec. 1, 1825, his eldest brother, the Emperor Alexander, d. at Taganrog. The Grand Duke Nicholas hastened to take the oath of fidelity to his elder brother Constantine, then governor of Poland, though he was well aware that the council of the empire was in possession of a sealed packet intrusted to them by the late emperor, which contained the announcement that his brother Constantine having voluntarily renounced all pretensions to the empire, the Grand-Duke Nicholas was to be his successor. After an interregnum of three weeks, on the 24th of Dec., *N.* was at last proclaimed emperor. *N.* had, however, to repress a formidable insurrection, comprising powerful members of the military and nobility. During that critical period, *N.* displayed a fearless and energetic character, which rapidly awed the insurrectionists, many of whom were shot down or subsequently executed, or banished to Siberia. Shortly after his coronation, he sent his troops against the Shah of Persia, whose army was defeated in several engagements by Marshal Paskiewitsch. The Shah was compelled to sign the treaty of Turkmanchay, by which the provinces of Erivan and Nakhicheven were ceded to Russia, an additional indemnity of about three millions sterling being exacted from him. *N.* also joined with England and France in aiding the Greeks to achieve their independence, and the Russian fleet co-operated with those of the two first-named powers in annihilating the Turkish flotilla at Navarino. In 1828 war broke out between Russia and Turkey; upon which General Diebitsch captured the fortress of Silistria, routed the Turkish army at Shumla, crossed the Balkan, and appeared before Adrianople. In 1829 the treaty of Adrianople was concluded, which gave to Russia, besides large tracts of territory in Asia, the right to trade in all parts of Turkey and upon the Danube, and the free passage of the Dardanelles. In virtue of this concession, *N.* likewise became the protector of the Danubian principalities. In 1830 he displayed considerable hostility towards the revolution that had brought about a change of dynasty in France; and in the same year an insurrection burst forth in Poland, which was not repressed until after a terrible struggle of 10 months. The brave but unsuccessful Poles were treated with the utmost rigor; many were sent to Siberia or the army of the Caucasus; the universities were suppressed, the libraries and other great establishments were transferred to St. Petersburg; and finally, in 1832, the kingdom of Poland became extinct. In 1839 a formal declaration of war was made against the Circassians, with whom the Russians had long been engaged in a desultory warfare. This struggle was vigorously maintained by the emperor throughout his whole life, but it remained for his successor, Alexander, to thoroughly subdue the brave mountaineers. During the Hungarian insurrection in 1849, the troops of *N.* enabled Austria to triumph over her revolted subjects, and to complete the subjugation of Hungary. In 1853 he dispatched Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople, to exact from the Porte a treaty whereby Russia might be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of Turkey, and secure to herself the prerogative of protecting the Greek subjects of the Ottoman empire. The result of Prince Menschikoff's mission is well known; Russia occupied the Danubian principalities as "a material guarantee;" the fleet of *N.* destroyed the Turkish vessels at Sinope; and France and England, after employing every effort at conciliation fruitlessly, declared war against the Czar, invaded the Crimea, where the Russian arms were subjected to defeat at the Alma, at Inkermann, and at Sebastopol; all the forts upon the southern side of which were captured and destroyed. This last event, however, was subsequent to the death of the Emperor, who succumbed to a mortal malady, whilst busily engaged in projecting renewed efforts against the allies. The emperor Nicholas was a man of prodigious industry; his energetic character enabled him to assume the position of defender of order and legitimacy throughout the continent of Europe. Order and legitimacy signified to him, however, a total repression of national liberty. With respect to his own country, he was professedly despotic. "Despotism," he observed, "is the very essence of my government." The great object of his public life was to realize the ambitious projects of Peter I. and Catharine II., — the possession by Russia of Constantinople, and of the territories of the Sultan. D. March 2, 1855.

Nicholas, (*nik'o-las,*) in *California,* a town of Placer co.

Nicholas, (*nik'o-las,*) in *Kentucky,* a N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Licking and South Licking rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Carlisle. *Pop.* abt. 12,500.

Nich'olas, in *W. Virginia,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha, Gauley, and Meadow. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* in some parts fertile, but mostly sterile. *Cap.* Summerville. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Nicholas, (St.,) bishop of Myre, in Lycia, lived in the 3d century and was persecuted by Diocletian. He is the patron of youth, and also of Russia. His festival day is celebrated Dec. 6.

Nich'olas, (St.,) a town of Belgium, prov. of E. Flanders, 20 m. E.N.E of Ghent. *Manuf.* Cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, hosiery, hats, leather, and tobacco; besides sugar-refineries, distilleries, &c. It is one of the largest markets for flax in Europe. *Pop.* 23,388.

Nicholas, (St.,) one of the Cape Verd Islands, between Santa Lucia and Santiago; Lat. 16° 35′ N., Lon. 24° 15′ W. *Ext.* 30 m. long, and 13 broad. *Pop.* 9,000

Nicholas, (St.,) a small island of England, in Plymouth Sound, on the S. coast of the co. of Devon.

Nich'olasville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Jessamine co., abt. 12 m. S. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 800.

Nichols, (*nik'ols,*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tioga co., abt. 8 m. S.W. of Oswego; *pop.* of township abt. 1,932.

Nich'olson, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,141.

Nich'olsville, or NICHOLVILLE, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 31 m. E. by N. of Canton.

Nicholsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 24 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Nicias, (*nish'i-ăs,*) an Athenian general, who took a prominent part in the Peloponnesian war. He was a wealthy citizen, and a successful general, caution being his leading characteristic. On the death of Cleon, whom he had steadily opposed, he negotiated the treaty called the Peace of Nicias (B. C. 421), by which the Athenians and Spartans agreed to a truce of 50 years. In 415, the peace being almost a dead letter, Nicias was joined with Alcibiades and Lamachus in command of the expedition to Sicily, of which, however, he wholly disapproved. After temporary success the tide was turned by the arrival of Spartan auxiliary forces at Syracuse, to meet which Athenian reinforcements were sent under Demosthenes and Eurymedon; but after more than two years' efforts, the Athenians had to raise the siege and retire. An eclipse of the moon took place at the time fixed for their secret departure, and Nicias, a superstitious man, deferred the retreat; the Athenians were completely overthrown, and Nicias with his colleague put to death, 413.

Nicias, a celebrated Grecian painter, who was contemporary with Apelles. His greatest picture was that which illustrated the passage in Homer's *Odyssey*, where Ulysses invokes the shades of the departed. Ptolemy I., king of Egypt, offered Nicias sixty talents (about $75,000) for the picture; but the painter preferred to present it to his native city of Athens. One of his pictures was taken to Rome by Augustus, in whose temple it was afterwards fixed. He is likewise stated to have painted some of the statues of Praxiteles. Flourished about the 3d century B. C.

Nick, *n.* [Sw. *nick*; Du. *knik*, a nod; Ger. *nicken.*] The exact point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical time. — A notch cut in anything; a score for keeping an account. — A winning throw at dice.

—*v. a.* To notch or make incisions in; to cut in nicks or notches. — To suit or fit into, as tallies cut in nicks. — To hit; to touch luckily; to perform a slight artifice used at the lucky time. — To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn. — To notch or make an incision in, as a horse's tail, to make him carry it higher.

Nick. (*Northern Myth.*) [A. S. *hnæian*, to kill; Icel. *nikker*, a water-spirit, a devil.] An evil spirit of the waters; — hence *Old Nick*, a term for the Devil, in vulgar discourse. — *Worcester.*

Nickel, (*nik'el,*) *n.* (*Chem.* and *Metal.*) A metal discovered by Cronstedt in 1751, with a singular analogy to cobalt, being always associated with it in nature. Its principal ore is kupfernickel, which is the diarsenide of the metal. It is also extracted from nickel speiss, which is an impure arseniosulphide of nickel, left after the manufacture of cobalt-blue from its ores. Nickel is extensively employed in alloys, of which German silver is the most important. The process for purifying it is kept a secret; but the following is generally supposed to be the method adopted at Birmingham. The speiss is first fused with chalk and fluor-spar, and the mass obtained reduced to powder, which is roasted for twelve hours to expel the arsenic. The residue is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution diluted, and the iron peroxidized by the addition of bleaching-powder. The iron is then thrown down with milk of lime, and the precipitate well washed. The liquid, which contains all the cobalt and nickel, is treated with sulphuretted hydrogen, which throws down everything but those two metals, which are afterwards separated from it by precipitating the cobalt with the chloride of lime; and, lastly, the nickel with milk of lime. Pure nickel is a brilliant, silver-white, ductile metal, nearly as infusible as iron. It is magnetic up to 670° Fahr., and becomes oxidized by exposure to a current of air at a high temperature. It is easily attacked by nitric acid and aqua regia, and slowly by sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. Its principal use is as a whitening agent in the manufacture of German silver. Added to aluminum in the proportion of 2 per cent., it hardens that metal without perceptibly altering its lightness. For chemical purposes it may be obtained in a state of purity by igniting oxalate of nickel in a closed crucible. Equiv. 29·54; Sp. gr. 8·82; *Symbol* Ni.

Oxides of N. With oxygen nickel forms two oxides, — the protoxide (NiO) and sesquioxide (Ni_2O_3). The protoxide is obtained as an olive-green powder by igniting the carbonate in a covered crucible, and as a bulky green hydrate by precipitating its salts with potash. The protoxide forms numerous well-defined salts, mostly of an apple-green color. The sesquioxide is a black powder, procured by treating the hydrated protoxide with chloride of soda. It does not combine with acids, but gives off a part of its oxygen when submitted to their action, and forms salts of the protoxide.

Salts of N. The principal are the sulphide, obtained as a black hydrate when salt of nickel is precipitated by sulphide of ammonium; the chloride, formed by dissolving the oxide in hydrochloric acid; — on evaporation, it yields green hydrated crystals, which, when submitted to a high temperature, sublime in crystalline, yellow scales; the sulphate is formed by dissolving the oxide in sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in green rhombic prisms, which, on exposure to light, are converted without loss of water into octohedra. It is sometimes used in medicine as a tonic. With potash it forms a double salt. The other salts of nickel are unimportant.

Nick'eline, NICKEL BLOOM, NICKEL VITRIOL, *n.* (*Min.*) The kupfernickel of the German miners. It is an important ore of nickel, and is found principally in Saxony, associated with cobalt, silver, and copper ores. It also occurs at Wallace Mine, Lake Huron.

Nick'er, *n.* One who nicks; particularly one who watches for an opportunity to pilfer, or to practise some knavish artifice. (Low.) — *Worcester.*

Nick'-nack, *n.* A bauble; a trifle; a small toy; — generally used in the plural. See KNICK-KNACK.

Nick-nack'ery, *n.* A trifle; a toy; a knick-knack.

Nick'name, *n.* [Fr. *nom-de-nique*, name of contempt.] A by-name; a name given in contempt, derision, or reproach; an opprobrious appellation.

—*v. a.* To give a name of reproach to; to call by an opprobrious appellation.

Nic'obar Islands, a group in the Indian Ocean, between Lat. 3° and 10° N., Lon. 93° and 94° E., about midway between Sumatra and the Andaman Islands. There are 7 large and 12 small islands. The principal are Samhelong and Carnicobar. The surface is generally hilly and the soil fertile, but they are deemed unhealthy for foreigners. *Prod.* Sugar, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, oranges, &c. *Pop.* unknown.

Nicodemus, (*nik-o-de'mus.*) (*Script.*) A member of the Jewish Sanhedrim, at first a Pharisee, and afterwards a disciple of Jesus. He was early convinced that Christ came from God, but was not ready at once to rank himself among His followers. In John iii. 1–20, he first appears as a timid inquirer after the truth, learning the great doctrines of regeneration and atonement. In John vii. 45–52, we see him cautiously defending the Saviour before the Sanhedrim. At last, in the trying scene of the crucifixion, he avowed himself a believer, and came with Joseph of Arimathea to pay the last duties to the body of Christ, which they took down from the cross, embalmed, and laid in the sepulchre. (John xix. 39.)

Nicolai'eff, a town, and river-port of European Russia, govt. of Kherson, at the confluence of the Ingul with the Bug, 20 m. above where the latter falls into the æstuary of the Dnieper. It was founded in 1790, and intended as the naval depot for the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Prominent among the public buildings are the cathedral, the admiralty, the town-hall, the marine barracks, and the naval hospital. It has extensive dock-yards for ship-building. *Pop.* 64,561.

Nicolaïtans, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Heretical persons or teachers, mentioned in Rev. ii. 6–15. Whether they were the same as the Nicolaitans of the second century and later, is very doubtful. Some suppose them to be followers of Nicholas the deacon, but there is no good evidence that he ever became a heretic.

Nic'olaus, in *California*, a post-village in Sutter co., abt. 17 m. S. of Marysville.

Nicole, PIERRE, (*nik'ol.*) an eminent French divine and moralist, b. at Chartres, 1625. He became a member of the society of Port Royal, where he taught with great reputation, and assisted Arnauld in many of his works. In his latter years he espoused the cause of Bossuet against the Quietists, and was engaged in other controversies. His principal works are, *Moral Essays*, 23 vols.; *The Perpetuity of the Faith of the Catholic Church respecting the Eucharist*; and a *Treatise on the Unity of the Church.* D. 1695.

Nicolet, (*nee'ko-la,*) a central co. of Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 487 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence and Becancour rivers. *Cap.* Nicolet. *Pop.* 24,000.

Nicolet, a town of Lower Canada, cap. of the above co., abt. 84 m. N.N.E. of Montreal.

Nicollet, (*nik-o-la',*) in *Minnesota*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Minnesota River, and numerous less important streams, besides several lakes. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* St. Peter. *Pop.*, (1870), 7,784.

Nicollet, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of the above co., abt. 16 m. S. of Mankato. *Pop.* of township, abt. 600.

Nicollet, in *Utah*, a lake in Tuab co., abt. 125 m. S.W. of Salt Lake City. It covers an area of 200 sq. m. The Nicollet River flows into it, but there is no apparent outlet.

Nic'olo, properly NICOLAS ISOUARD, a musical composer, b. at Malta, 1777. At Naples he completed his study of composition, under the famous Guglielmi. When the French evacuated Italy, General Vaubois took him to Paris as his private secretary. Here he formed himself on the compositions of Monsigny and Grétry, and produced the popular opera of *Cendrillon*, in 1810. In light dramatical compositions, he is distinguished for the ease and sweetness of his melodies, the fertility of his imagination, and the happy combination of the characteristics of the modern Italian school with those of the French. D. at Paris, 1818.

Nicomedes I., (*nik-o-me'dees,*) king of Bithynia, succeeded his father Zipœtas, B. C. 278. In the following year he sought the assistance of the Gauls against his brother Zibœtas, who disputed the throne with him. His barbarian auxiliaries subsequently turned against him, and overran the whole of Asia Minor. D. about 250 B. C.

NICOMEDES II., succeeded Prusias II., 149 B. C. During his long reign, he remained the ally of the Romans, and assisted the latter against Aristonicus, king of Pergamus, 131 B. C. The last years of his reign were spent in contending against Mithridates VI., king of Pontus. D. 91 B. C.

NICOMEDES III., son and successor of the preceding, was deposed in the first year of his reign, by Mithridates VI., but was afterwards restored to it by the Romans. In 88 B. C. he engaged with the Romans in attacking Mithridates, whose general defeated him in Paphlagonia; whereupon he fled to Italy, where he remained till the conclusion of the war, B. C. 84. Dying without issue, he left his crown to the Romans, 74 B. C.

Nicome'dia, (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of ancient Bithynia, situated at the N.E. angle of the Gulf of Astacus, in the Propontis, now called the Bay of Ismid, was built about 264 A. D., by Nicomedes I., who made it the capital of his kingdom, and soon became one of the most magnificent and flourishing cities in the world. Constantine died at a royal villa in the immediate vicinity. Hannibal committed suicide in a castle close by. It was the birthplace of the historian Arrian. The small town of Ismid, or Isnikmid, now occupies its site, and contains many relics of ancient *N.*

Nicop'olis, a city of ancient Greece, in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf, built by Augustus, 31 B. C., to commemorate his victory over Antony at Actium. *N.* became subsequently the capital of Epirus, but in the Middle Ages it sank into obscurity and disappeared. It was probably the place where St. Paul passed the last winter of his life. — There were 5 or 6 other towns of this name in antiquity.

Nicop'olis, or **Nicopoli,** a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 56 m. W. of Roostchook; Lat. 43° 45′ N., Lon. 24° 8′ E. It was founded by Trajan, and here the Hungarians, under Sigismund, were, in 1396, defeated by the Turks. *Pop.* 16,000.

Nico'sia, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Catania, 14 m. N.E. of Castro-Giovanni; *pop.* 13,630.

Nico'sia, the cap. of the Island of Cyprus. See LEFKOSIA.

Nicot, JEAN, (*ne'ko,*) a French courtier and writer, b. at Nimes, 1530, who was sent by Francis II. as ambassador to Portugal, whence he brought the plant named tobacco, which, in France, has been called *Nicotiana*, out of compliment to the importer. D. at Paris, 1600.

Nicotiana, (*ni-ko-she-a'na,*) *n.* [After John *Nicot*, of Languedoc, who seems to have introduced it into Europe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ*. They are coarse, narcotic, annual herbs, with simple leaves, and terminal flowers; corolla white, tinged with green or purple. The species and varieties supply the different kinds of *tobacco* now in general use in some form or other all over the globe. Most of the tobacco of commerce, as that of Virginia, is yielded by the species *N. tabacum*, a native of the warm parts of America, but now cultivated in various countries. The Shiraz, or Persian tobacco, is obtained from *N. Persica*; the Syrian and Turkish, from *N. rustica*; Cuba and Havana, from both *N. tabacum* and *N. repanda*; and Orinoco, from *N. macrophylla.* — See TOBACCO.

Fig. 1955. — NICOTIANA.

Nicotia'nin, *n.* (*Chem.*) The essential oil of tobacco, obtained on distilling the leaves with water. It has the appearance of camphor, and by distillation with caustic potash is said to give nicotine.

Nic'otine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A volatile alkaloid contained in the tobacco-plant (*Nicotiana tabacum*), in which it occurs in combination with malic and citric acids. It is also contained in the smoke of the burning leaves. It is a limpid, colorless, oily liquid, with an irritating and powerful odor of tobacco. It is extremely poisonous, a single drop being sufficient to poison a large dog. *Form.* $C_{10}H_7N$.

Nicoya, (*ne-ko'ya,*) a peninsula on the Pacific coast of Costa Rica, Central America, forming a gulf of the same name; Lat. 9° 40′ N., Lon. 85° W.

NICOYA, a river of Costa Rica, flowing W. into the Gulf of Nicoya.

NICOYA, two towns of Costa Rica, respectively 76 m. W. N.W. and 96 m. W. of Cartago; *pop.* of the latter 3,500.

Nic'tate, *v. n.* [Lat. *nicto, nictatus*, from *nico*, to beckon.] To wink.

Nicta'tion, Nictita'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Winking of the eyes. This is generally a nervous affection, and very frequently it becomes a trick or habit. When it arises from any local irritating cause, bathing the eyes with warm water affords relief.

Nic'titate, *v. n.* To wink; to nictate.

Nidamen'tal, *a.* [From Lat. *nidus*, a nest.] (*Zoöl.*) Relating to nests; applied to the organs that secrete the materials of which many animals construct their nests. — *Owen.*

Ni'day, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Josephine co., abt. 50 m. S. of Roseburg.

Nide, *n.* [Fr. *nid;* Lat. *nidus.*] A nest or brood. *Johnson.*

Nidget, (*nĭj'et.*) *n.* [Fr. *nigaud.*] A worthless fellow; a coward; a poltroon.

Nid'ificate, *v. n.* [Lat. *nidificare,* from *nidus,* a nest, and *facio, facere,* to make.] To build a nest.

Nidifica'tion, *n.* [Fr. *nidification.*] Act of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young in the nest.

Nid'ulant, *a.* [Fr. *nidulant.*] (*Bot.*) Nestling or lying loose in pulp, as cotton.

Nid'ulate, *v. n.* To build or make a nest; to nidificate. (R.)

Nidula'tion, *n.* The time of remaining in the nest.

Ni'dus, *n.* [Lat.] A nest; a place where the eggs of birds, insects, &c. are deposited.

Nie'buhr, Berthold Georg, a German historian and philologist, son of the following, b. at Copenhagen, 1776. At the age of 18 he was sent to the university of Kiel, where he studied two years. After holding situations in a government office at Copenhagen, he was invited to Berlin in 1805, and entered the service of the king of Prussia, whose confidence he long enjoyed, and who charged him with important diplomatic negotiations, and made him privy-councillor. On the establishment of the university of Berlin, *N.* was chosen lecturer on Roman history; and the lectures then delivered formed the basis of the great work by which his name is immortalized. He served in the campaigns of 1813–14, and was sent ambassador to the court of Rome in 1816. He succeeded in negotiating a concordat with the holy see in 1821. While at Rome he was the friend and associate of the learned Mai, librarian of the Vatican, and disputes subsequently arose between them as to certain literary discoveries. *N.* visited Verona, and there, after patient searching, discovered the fragments of the work of the great jurist Gaius. Quitting Rome in 1823, he was appointed adjunct-professor at the new university of Bonn. He occupied himself with the preparation of a new edition of his great work, and with a republication of the Byzantine historians; but his labors were interrupted and his health and spirits broken by the French revolution of July, 1830. He D. January 2, 1831. The *Römische Geschichte,* which first appeared in 1811, and in an extended and greatly altered form in 1827, is one of the most original historical works of the present century. It was a masterly attempt to reconstruct a true and vivid picture of the history of early Rome out of the most confused and hopeless materials, and was hailed as a great success. The method and system of *N.,* however, have not been able to stand the test of recent criticism. *N.* was a great linguist and philologist, as well as historian, and published, besides his History — *Frontonis Reliquiæ; Cicero pro Fonteio et Rabirio; Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantinæ;* and *Kleine historische und philologische Schriften.* The *History of Rome* was translated into English by Hare and Thirlwall; and some *Lectures on Roman History,* and on *Ancient Ethnography,* by Schmitz.

Niebuhr, Carsten, a celebrated traveller, was b. at Lüdingwort, in Hanover, in 1733. At the age of 22 he went to Hamburg, for the purpose of studying geometry, after which he devoted several years to the study of mathematics at Göttingen. Conot Bernstorff, the Danish minister, having determined to send a scientific expedition for the purpose of exploring Arabia, *N.* accompanied it as geographer, in March, 1761, and after touching at Constantinople, proceeded to Egypt. Here they remained a year, and reached Yemen, their point of destination, in 1762. In September, 1763, he sailed for Bombay, and in December, 1764, set out on his return overland, through Persia and Turkey. He arrived at Copenhagen in November, 1767, and laid the fruits of his researches before the world in his *Description of Arabia,* and his *Travels in Arabia,* which have been translated into various languages. He was the only one that returned from the mission, was liberally rewarded by the Danish monarch, and d. in 1815. Carsten Niebuhr was father of the great historian. (See preceding memoir.)

Niece, (*nēs,*) *n.* [Fr. *niece;* Lat. *neptis,* from *nepos, nepotis,* a nephew, *q. v.*] The daughter of a brother or sister.

Niel, (*nēĕl,*) Adolphe, a marshal of France, b. 1802 at Muret. Admitted in 1821 into the École Polytechnique, he became a lieutenant in the Engineers in 1827, and rose slowly to the rank of General of Division, in 1852. *N.* commanded the engineers at the siege of Bomarsund, upon the capture of which he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He contributed largely to the success of the Crimean war, and was created a senator in 1857. At the commencement of the war in Italy, April, 1859, he was appointed to the command of the 4th corps of the army of the Alps, and after the victory of Solferino, in which the artillery played so important a part, he was appointed a marshal of France. In 1867 he was nominated minister of war, and d. 1869.

Niel'lo, *n.* [It. *niello;* Fr. *nielle;* Lat. *nigellum,* from *nigellus,* diminutive of *niger,* black.] (*Fine Arts.*) A kind of engraving of considerable antiquity, and the origin of engraving as it is understood at the present time. During the Middle Ages, when the art was chiefly practised, the method consisted in drawing a design with a style upon gold and silver plates, and then cutting it with a burin. These incised lines were filled with a composition made by heating together quicksilver, lead, and silver, the compound being of a bluish color; whence the name. It was the practice to decorate the communion-service of the churches, as well as other plate, in this manner. The art having passed out of use, old nielli are exceedingly rare, and are only to be found in the collections of national museums or of wealthy virtuosi.

Niemcewicz, Julian Ursin, (*neem'tse-vitch,*) a distinguished Polish statesman, poet, and miscellaneous writer, was born in Lithuania in 1757. He served a short time in the army, and became acquainted with Kosciusko; was a leading member of the constitutional Diet of 1788–1792; served the popular cause at the same time by several patriotic dramas; and was aide-de-camp to Kosciusko in the fatal campaign of 1794. After two years' imprisonment at St. Petersburg, he was released by the emperor Paul, and with his friend Kosciusko went to this country, where he married, and paid a long visit to Gen. Washington at Mt. Vernon. He came back to Europe in 1802, but soon quitted it again for America; once more returning after the treaty of Tilsit and the establishment of the grand-duchy of Warsaw. He was then named secretary of the Senate, and made a member of the Council of Public Instruction. He assisted, after the Congress of Vienna, in drawing up another constitution for Poland; was dismissed from the Council of Education in 1821, and lost his secretaryship after the failure of the insurrection of 1830–31, which he supported. He spent part of his exile in England, and then settled at Montmorency, near Paris. The most popular of his poetical works are the *Historical Ballads,* which were set to music. Among his other poems are a collection of Fables, several tragedies and comedies, and translations from popular English poems. *N.* published also Memoirs of his own Times, a series of Memoirs on Ancient Poland, an account of his visit to Washington, and several novels. He left many manuscripts unpublished. D. at Montmorency, 1841.

Niemen, or **Memel,** (*ne'men,*) a large river of Russian Poland, rising in the govt. of Minsk, and after a N.W. course of 400 m. falling into the Frische Haff by the Rass and Gilge mouths, 30 m. W. of Tilsit. On the waters of this river Napoleon I. and Alexander of Russia held an interview in 1807.

Niemes, (*neems,*) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 18 m. W. of Buntzlau. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen goods and paper. *Pop.* 4,300.

Niep'ce-de-Saint-Vic'tor, Claude Marie Francois, a French chemist and photographer, and the discoverer of the process of obtaining images on glass, b. at St. Cyr, 1805. He is the nephew of that M. Niépce who was the friend and fellow-worker of M. Daguerre; was educated for the military profession, and was acting as lieutenant of dragoons in 1842, when an accident turned his thoughts towards the science of chemistry. Having stained his uniform with some drops of lemon-juice, he undertook a series of chemical experiments for the purpose of restoring the lost color, and at length succeeded by employing ammonia. This discovery having received a useful application, *N.* obtained an exchange into the municipal guard of Paris, which step gave him the means of prosecuting his scientific studies in the capital. During the revolution of 1848, the barrack in which he lodged was destroyed, and with it the whole of his scientific apparatus and collections. Notwithstanding, he contrived to conclude his experiments, and to present to the Academy his second memoir upon photography on glass, in the same year. Besides his first great discovery, he has made researches upon producing photographic images in colors, and photographically engraved steel plates. In 1855 he published a collection of his scattered memoirs, with the title *Photographic Researches;* and another entitled *Treatise upon Engraving upon Steel and Glass.* In 1850 Napoleon III. appointed him commandant of the Louvre, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute more perfectly his photographic researches. D. 1870.

Nieu'port, Niew'port, a fortified town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flandera, on the Yperlee, near its mouth in the North Sea, 10 m. S.W. of Ostend. *Manuf.* Ropes; and ship-building is also carried on. *Pop.* 3,500.

Nièvre, (*ne-aiv'r,*) a river of France, which joins the Loire at Nevers after a S. course of 25 m.

Nièvre, a dept. of France, formerly comprised in the old prov. of Nivernais, between Lat. 46° 40′ and 47° 45′ N., Lon. 3° and 4° E., bounded by the depts. of Yonne, Cote d'Or, Saone-et-Loire, Allier, and Cher. *Area,* 2,595 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the E., but level and fertile in the W. *Rivers.* Loire, Allier, and Yonne. *Prod.* Principally corn and wine. *Min.* Iron, copper, lead, and coal. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen cloths, cutlery, porcelain, glass, and jewelry. The chief industry is iron and steel works. *Chief towns.* Nevers (the cap.), Château Chinon, Clamcey, and Cosne. *Pop.* 342,773.

Nig'deh, or **Nikde,** a town of European Turkey, pashalic of Caramania, 47 m. N.E. of Ereglee; *pop.* 5,000.

Ni'ger, Joliba, Quorra, Kovaree, or Kwara, a celebrated river of Central Africa, having its sources near the extreme W. coast of the continent, in the Mandingo country, in abt. 8° N. Lat., and 6° W. Lon. It thence pursues a course N.W. and N. to the 10th deg. of Lat., and then follows a general N.E. course to Timbuctoo, below which it turns S.E., and afterwards S. and S.W. to its mouth, in the Gulf of Benin. Estimated length, abt. 2,300 m.; its basin being nearly, if not quite, as extensive as that of the Nile. According to Caillié, it is navigable for large canoes within 100 m. of its source; for 200 m. below that point it has not been navigated by Europeans; but from Bamnakoo to Timbuctoo its course has been pretty accurately laid down, both by Mungo Park and Caillié. The river-valley is here of considerable width, fertile, and comprising numerous towns and villages on either bank. The current of the river is not strong; and both travellers saw flotillas of canoes of 60 tons and upwards frequently passing up and down the river, which in the rainy season is flooded on both banks to a considerable distance. In abt. Lat. 16° N. the stream expands into a lake called Debo, abt. 10 m. long from N. to S., and 15 ft. deep. Hence to Timbuctoo the river becomes wider, and opens upon a rich country. The highest point hitherto visited by Europeans, is the neighborhood of Yaüri (Lat. 11° 20′ N., Lon. 5° E.) reached by Lander in 1830. Here the river leaves the great plain of Soudan and enters the Boussa country, after which it is reached by tide-water, abt. 120 m. from the sea. The only branch of the *N.,* hitherto explored, is the Tchadda, in Lat. 7° 52′ N. The three tributaries of the lower *N.* are the Saccatoo Nooyarrow, and Coodonia, on the E. or left bank. Both rivers flow from a range of mountains running N.W. through Haussa, and forming the water-shed between the affluents of Lake Tchad and Niger. A brief summary of the various exploring expeditions connected with this river will be found in our art. Africa, *q. v.*

Nigel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ.* The seeds of *N. sativa,* the common Fennel-flower, or Gith, were formerly employed instead of pepper. It is supposed that these seeds, or those of another species which are used by the Afghans for flavoring curries, are the *black cumin* of Scripture.

Fig. 1956.
NIGELLA SATIVA.
a, top of stem; *b,* fruit.

Nig'gard, *n.* [Goth. *njugg,* that holds fast or back, stingy.] One who is griping, stingy, parsimonious; a miser; a person meanly close and covetous.

—*a.* Miserly; meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious. — Sparing; careful.

—*v. a.* To stint; to supply sparingly.

Nig'gardish, *a.* Having some disposition to avarice.

Nig'gardliness, *n.* State or quality of being niggardly; mean, covetous, sordid parsimony.

Nig'gardly, *a.* Meanly avaricious; extremely sparing of expense; covetous; parsimonious; miserly; penurious.

—Careful; cautiously avoiding profusion.

—*adv.* Sparingly; with cautious parsimony.

Nigged Ash'lar, *n.* (*Arch.*) A mode of dressing the surface of stone, in which the face is left rough, or dressed only with a pointed hammer instead of a chisel; this kind of work is also known by the name of *hammer-dressed,* and it is generally employed in basements, or in rough masonry where the appearance of strength is desired.

Nig'ger, *n.* A negro: a black man; a colored person; — generally used in contempt or derision.

Nig'gle, *v. a.* and *n.* [O. Fr. *niger,* to trifle.] To mock; to play on: to make sport or game of. (R.)

Nig'gler, *n.* One who niggles. (R.)

Nigh, (*nī,*) *a.* [A. S. *neah, nealh, neh.*] Near; not distant or remote in place or time; close; adjacent; contiguous. — Closely allied by blood; intimate in relation; proximate; present.

—*adv.* Near; at a small distance in place or time, or in the course of events. — Almost; as, he was *nigh* dead.

—*prep.* Near; at no great distance from; almost close to.

Nigh'ness, *n.* Nearness; proximity. (R.)

Night, (*nīt,*) *n.* [A. S. *nicht;* Gr. *nacht;* Lat. *nox;* Gr. *nux.*] That part of the natural day between the time when the sun sinks below the horizon and the time of his rising, or the time from sunset to sunrise. (See Day). — Darkness; gloom; obscurity. — Unintelligibleness; a state of ignorance; intellectual and moral darkness; heathenish ignorance. — Adversity; a state of affliction and distress. — The time after the close of life; death.

Night'-blindness, *n.* (*Med.*) A peculiar affection of the eye, in which the patient sees very well during the day, but becomes blind as night approaches. It is generally met with in warm climates, and seems to arise from the excessive stimulus to which the eye is exposed during the day by strong light. It usually gives way to mild antiphlogistic treatment, purging, and blistering the temples.

Night'-cap, *n.* A cap worn in bed, or in undress. — A glass of warm liquor taken before retiring to bed. (Vulgar.)

Night'-cart, *n.* A cart used for removing night-soil.

Night'-crow, *n.* A bird that cries in the night.

Night'-dog, *n.* A dog that hunts in the night.

Night'ed, *a.* Darkened; clouded; black. — Benighted; overtaken by night.

Night'-eyed, *a.* Able to see at night; keen-sighted.

Night'fall, *n.* The close of the day; evening.

Night'faring, *a.* Travelling in the night.

Night'-fire, *n.* Ignis-fatuus; Will-o'-the-Wisp. — A fire which burns in the night.

Night'-flier, *n.* A moth or other insect that flies by night.

Night'-glass, *n.* A telescope for night use.

Night'-gown, *n.* A loose gown used as an undress.

Night'-hag, *n.* A witch supposed to wander in the night.

Night'-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Chordeiles popetue* (Baird), a bird of the family *Caprimulgidæ,* common in N. America, generally measuring nine inches in length, and so well known as to require no further description here. Night-hawks are not strictly nocturnal, as the name implies; but are often upon the wing

throughout the entire day, especially if it be cloudy. They are generally most active just before night, and retire to rest at dark. Their loud, squeaking notes are familiar to all. The singular loud and half-booming

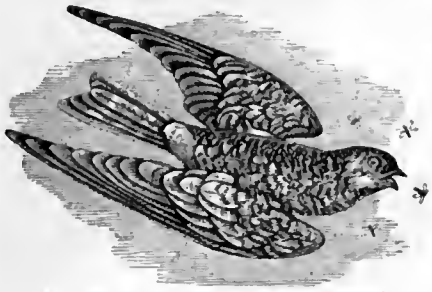


Fig. 1957. — NIGHT-HAWK, (*Chordeiles popetue.*)

sound which they make in plunging from the great height is said to be produced by the concussion caused by the new position of the wings at the moment when the bird passes the centre of its plunge and commences the ascent. The Night-hawk makes no nest, but deposits its two oval, freckled eggs on the bare ground, or on a flat rock, in fields or in very open woods. Some persons suppose that the Night-hawk and Whip-poor-will are identical, but they do not even belong to the same genus. The Night-hawk has the bristles of the bill hardly appreciable, wings sharp-pointed, longer than the tail, which is rather narrow, and forked or emarginate. The Whip-poor-will has the mouth margined by long stiff bristles, the wings short, not reaching the end of the tail, which is short and rounded; and they differ in their colors and markings. — *Tenney.*

Night'-heron, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Ardeidæ* (see HERON) intermediate between bitterns and herons, but with shorter and thicker bill than either, and legs shorter than in herons. This is abundant in N. America. It feeds chiefly by twilight or at night, and its cry is very loud and coarse.

Night'-house, *n.* A tavern, or inn, which is open at night; also, a brothel.

Night'ingale, *n.* [A.S. *nihtegale.*] (*Zoöl.*) An European migratory species of birds, family of Warblers or *Sylvicolidæ*. The males of the nightingale reach the southern counties of England sometimes in April, but more commonly not till the beginning of May; the females do not arrive till a week or ten days after the males. Migrating from the south, they visit the northern countries for the purpose of breeding, and the famed song of the male is his *love chant*, and ceases when his mate has hatched her brood. "Vigilance, anxiety, and caution now succeed to harmony; and his croak is the

Fig. 1958. — NIGHTINGALE.

hush, the warning of danger and suspicion, to the infant charge and the mother-bird." If by accident his mate be killed, the male resumes his song; and will continue to chant very late in summer unless he can attract, as he commonly soon does, another female. The nightingale feeds chiefly on the larvæ of insects. The nest is built near the ground; the eggs are four or five in number, of a uniform dark-brown color; the young are fledged in the month of June, and are ready to accompany the parents in their southward migration in the month of August.

Night'ish, *a.* Pertaining to night, or attached to the night.

Night'less, *a.* Having no night.

Night'ly, *a.* Done by night; happening in the night, or appearing in the night. — Done every night; nocturnal; as, a *nightly* watch.

—*adv.* By night; at night. — Every night.

Night'-man, *n.*; *pl.* NIGHT-MEN. One who carries away ordure in the night.

Night'mare, *n.* [Du. *nacht-merrie.*] A sensation in sleep resembling the pressure of a weight on the breast, and depriving of speech or motion. See INCUBUS.

—A morbid oppression, or sensation.

Night'-piece, *n.* A piece of painting so colored as to be intended to be viewed by candle-light, or seen to the best advantage by artificial light.

Night'-raven, *n.* A bird, supposed of ill-omen, that cries loud in the night.

(*Zoöl.*) The NIGHT-HERON, *q. v.*

Night'shade, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ATROPA.

Night'-shirt, *n.* A night-gown; a long, loose shirt for sleeping in.

Night'-soil, *n.* The contents of privies; — usually so called because carried away at night.

Night'-spell, *n.* A charm used as a preventive against accidents by night.

Night'-tripping, *a.* Going about lightly in the night; as, a *night-tripping* fairy. — *Shaks.*

Night'-walk, *n.* A walk in the evening or night.

Night-walker, (*nīt'wawk-er,*) *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist. — One who roves about in the night for evil purposes.

Night'-walking, *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism. — A roving in the streets at night with evil designs.

Night'ward, *a.* Approaching toward night.

Night-watch, (*nīt'wotch.*) *n.* A watch or guard in the night. — A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of the watch.

Night'-watcher, *n.* One who watches during the night.

Night'-witch, *n.* A night-hag; a witch who appears in the night.

Nigres'cent, *a.* [Lat. *nigrescens.*] Growing black; approaching to blackness.

Nigrifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *niger*, black, and *facio*, to make.] The act of making black. (R.)

Ni'grine, *n.* [Lat. *niger*, black.] (*Min.*) The reddish-brown or black varieties of titaniferous iron, from Transylvania.

Nigri'tia, a country of Central Africa. See SOUDAN.

Nigua, (*ne'gwa,*) a seaport-town on the S. coast of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, abt. 10 m. S.W. of San Domingo.

Ni'hil, *n.* Nothing.

Ni'hilism, *n.* [Fr. *nihilisme*, from Lat. *nihil*, *nihilum*, from *ne*, not, and *hilum*, a little thing, a trifle.] Nothingness; nihility.

Nihilis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to nihilism.

Nihil'ity, *n.* [Lat. *nihilum.*] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

Nijni'-Novgorod, or LOWER NOVOGROD, a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 54° 26′ and 57° 6′ N., Lon. 41° 40′ and 46° 38′ E., having N. the government of Kostroma, E. Kasan and Simbirsk, S. Penza and Tamboff, and W. Wladimir; *area*, 18,740 sq. m. The surface is level, fertile, and generally well cultivated. *Rivers.* Wolga, Oka, Kama, Betlouga, and Piana. *Prod.* Corn, hemp, and flax. Great numbers of cattle and horses are bred. *Manuf.* Coarse linen, canvas, cordage, glass, hardware, and soap. Its commerce is extensive. *Exp.* Corn, flour, cattle, horses, leather, tallow, iron, timber, &c. *Cap* Nijni-Novgorod. *Pop.* 1,285,196.

NIJNI-NOVGOROD, NIJEGOROD, or NIJNI, capital of the above govt., at the junction of the Oka and Wolga. It is situated on a steep hill 400 feet high, the summit of which is occupied by the Kremlin or citadel. *N.* is the grand entrepôt for the trade of the interior of the empire, and during the fair held in the month of July it is visited by about 200,000 people, including merchants from all parts of Europe and Asia, and even some from America. Among the articles of traffic are gold, silver, copper, furs, silks, shawls, teas, corn, wine, cattle, &c. *Pop.* 31,543.

Nijni'-Tagilsk, a town of Russia, govt. of Perm, on the river Tagil, in the Ural Mountains, 150 m. E. of Perm. It is one of the most important mining towns of Russia, the soil in the vicinity being rich in iron, copper, gold, and platina. Not far off is the famous magnetic mountain Blagodat, 1,422 feet high. *Pop.* 25,000.

Nikola'iev, a town of Russia. See NICOLAIEFF.

Nik'olsburg, or **Nik'lasburg,** a town of Austria, in Moravia, 25 m. S. of Brünn. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 8,500.

Nil, *n.* (*Book-keeping.*) A term used to denote an entry that is cancelled.

Nile. [Lat. *Nilus*; Gr. *Neilos*, from *nea ilus*, "new mud."] A large and famous river in the N.E. of the African continent, flowing north through Abyssinia, Nubia, and Egypt, to the Mediterranean Sea, celebrated alike for its magnitude, the inexhaustible fertility of the basin through which it flows, its connection with some of the most interesting events in the remotest periods of authentic history, the great cities that were early built on its banks, and the stupendous monuments still remaining to attest the wealth and power of their founders. The discovery of its *real* source was an object of intense inquiry to the ancients, as it remained, till within the last few years, to modern geographers and travellers. The *N.* is formed by the junction, at Lat. 15° 34′ N., and Lon. 32° 30′ 58″ E., of two great branches, the "Bahr-el-Azrek," or Blue River (often called *Blue Nile*), from the S.E., and the "Bahr-el-Abiad," or White River (*White Nile*), from the S.W. The sources of the former, which derives its name from the dark color of its waters, were discovered and described by Paez in 1618, and were subsequently visited by Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who ridiculously pretended to have, for the first time, ascertained the true sources of this river, and thus solved a problem that had for ages occupied the attention of the learned world. This E. arm rises from two springs near Geesh in Gojam, in Abyssinia, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above sea-level, in Lat. 10° 59′ 25″ N., and Lon. 36° 55′ 30″ E. It thence flows N. to the lake of Dembea, or Tzana, a large sheet of water which receives many other streams; but the *N.* is said to preserve its waters with little intermixture with those of the lake, across which its current is always visible. Escaping from this lake it sweeps, in a S. direction, round the E. frontier of the provs. of Gojam and Damot, till, within 9° and 10° N. Lat., it travels a N.W. course, which it keeps, till at Khartoum it unites with the other great arm, the Bahr-el-Abiad, flowing from the S.W. The Bahr-el-Azrek receives in its course several important tributaries, and is in several parts interrupted by cataracts, one series of which has a fall of 280 feet. At the point of confluence with the sister-branch, it is about ¼ m. in breadth, and has a rapid current; but, during half the year, its waters are low. The W. arm, Bahr-el-Abiad, or "White Nile," derives its name from the fine whitish clay usually suspended in, and coloring, its waters. It is broader and deeper than the E. arm, brings down a larger volume of water, and appears to have been regarded by the ancients as the true *N.* If, however, the derivation of the name previously given be correct, the Bahr-el-Azrek would seem to have the best right to be considered the *genuine N.*, inasmuch as it carries down the greater portion of the mud, whence its name has originated, and the deposits of which have, in the lapse of ages, formed the land of Egypt. The course of the Bahr-el-Abiad was traced, in 1827, by Linant, for about 160 m. from its confluence with the Bahr-el-Azrek. A party sent by the Pasha of Egypt on a slaving expedition, subsequently traced it to a much greater distance, or to a point in about 10° N. Lat., and 29° E. Lon.; and at this point no mountains were in sight, the river being, also, of great breadth, full of islands, and shallow. The course of the Bahr-el-Abiad, so far as it was up to this time explored, was little further than to its junction with the Bahr-el-Azrek. At the point of junction, the Bahr-el-Abiad is only about 1,800 feet across; but a little above it enlarges much, its banks being frequently 3 and 4 m. apart, and, in some places during the inundations, the waters extend 21 m. from side to side. In its ordinary state, and in mid-channel, it has here from 3 to 4 fathoms of water. The honor of discovering the real source of this great river has hitherto been ascribed to three English explorers, Captains Grant and Speke, and Sir Samuel Baker (*q. v.*). According to their report, the *first* source of the *N.* is in the great lake called *Victoria Nyanza*, discovered by the two former; Sir Samuel Baker, however, pushing his explorations further S., discovered another great lake about 100 m. W. of M'Rooli, at Vacovia, in N. Lat. 1° 14′. This he named the *Albert Nyanza*, and determined it to be the *second* great source of the *N.* — second, not only in importance, but also in order of discovery to the Victoria Nile-head. To the present time, therefore, the Victoria and Albert lakes have been credited with the indubitable parentage of the river. But, by a letter from another great African explorer, Dr. Livingstone (*q. v.*), addressed to Lord Clarendon, and read at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, it would appear that even now the solution of the great problem of Nilotic origin remains in doubt. In this letter, dated "Near Lake Bangueolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868," Dr. Livingstone remarks: "I think I may safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10° and 12° S. Lat., or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river *Rhapta* is probably the Rosuma. Aware that others have been mistaken, and laying no claim to infallibility, I do not speak very positively, particularly of the parts W. and N.N.W. of Tanganyika, because these have not yet come under my observation; but in my opinion the springs of the Nile have hitherto been searched for very much too far to the N. They rise about 400 m. S. of the most southerly portion of the Victoria Nyanza, and, indeed, S. of all the lakes except Bangueolo." The assumed fountain-head of the *N.*, Lake Albert Nyanza, forms an immense basin far below the level of the adjacent country, and receives the entire drainage of extensive mountain-ranges on the W., and of the Utumbi, Uganda, and Umyoro countries on the E. The actual length of the Albert Nyanza, from S. to N., is about 260 geog. m., independent of its course to the W., between 1° and 2° S. Lat., and of its similar course in the N., in about Lat. 3°. An important military expedition, under the command of Sir S. Baker, sent out by the Pasha of Egypt, and having for its objects the further exploration of the Lake Albert Nyanza, the extinction of the interior slave-trade, the damming of the *N.*, the colonization of the Soudan, and the irrigation and plantation of the Desert, left Egypt in June, 1870. The great united main stream of the *N.*, after the junction of its two branches, takes a direction generally N., but with almost innumerable windings. Not far from below the point of confluence is a low range of mountains, through which the river rushes in a narrow gorge, forming what is called the *Sixth Cataract*; and thence deflecting E. through extensive and verdant plains, it passes the cap. Shendy, and the ruins of the ancient Meroe. It receives, close to the town of Addamar, in Lat. 17° 45′ N., the waters of its important tributary, the Tacazzé (anc. *Astaborus*). From this point to its embouchure, a distance of about 1,350 m., the *N.* receives no affluent whatever, on either bank; a solitary instance, as Humboldt has remarked, in the hydrographic history of the globe. At Abu Hamed, in abt. 19½° N. Lat., and 33° E. Lon., the river, hitherto flowing N., trends suddenly to the W., and thence pursues a S.W. course to Edab, in the prov. of Dongola, 18° Lat. N., where it again makes a curve to the N. This deflection is called the *Great Bend of the Nile.* The river enters Lower Nubia in abt. 19° 40′ N. Lat., where it is precipitated over a ledge of granite rocks, forming what commonly is called the *Third Cataract.* Under the 22d parallel occurs the *second cataract*, that of Wady-Halfa. The *first*, or *lowest cataract* is that of Assouan (anc. *Syene*), near the island of Elephantine, where the river has cut a way through a ridge of granite rocks. It must be observed, however, that the term "cataract," as applied to the broken course of the *N.*, bears no analogy to the great cataracts of Niagara, the Pisso-Vache, and others; for most of them

scarcely exceed a few feet in height, and are, in fact, rather rapids than cataracts. At Kalabsheh (anc. *Talmis*), the *N.* rises from 30 to 40 ft. during the floods; and after their subsidence in Feb., the stream flows at the rate of 2 or 3 nautical miles per hour. The river, after crossing the Egyptian boundary at Philœ, 6 m. from Assouan, runs in a sluggish and very tortuous stream, generally N., through the entire length of the country, enriching it by its waters and deposits, which, indeed, not only give to Egypt its fertility, but also make it habitable. But with the exception of the dist. of Fâioum, the valley of the *N.* in Upper and Central Egypt is of very contracted dimensions, the mountains and the burning sands of the desert encroaching so closely upon it, that it seldom exceeds 10 m. in width, and is frequently not half so much. But how limited soever, this narrow strip is of extraordinary beauty and fertility, and contains the magnificent remains of some of the noblest and most populous cities of the ancient world. In antiquity, the *N.* seems to have discharged its waters into the sea by 7 mouths; but it has now only two outlets, those of Rosetta and Damietta. The former, or most W., has a width of 1,800 ft., with a depth of abt. 5 ft. in the dry season. The Damietta mouth is only 900 ft. wide; but its depth averages between 7 and 8 ft. when the river is lowest. The greatest breadth of the Delta is abt. 85 m. from E. to W., the distance of its apex from the sea being rather more than 90 m. Great changes have, however, taken place in it during the lapse of ages; the soil has not only been elevated many feet by alluvial accumulations, but its shape and the position of its apex have greatly altered even within the period of modern history. The river begins to swell in its higher parts in April, and even earlier in the Bahr-el-Abiad; but at Cairo no increase occurs till the beginning of June, its greatest height at that city being in Sept., when the Delta is almost entirely under water. The waters begin to subside in Nov., leaving a rich alluvium, which is the great source of the fertility of Lower Egypt. The greatest breadth of the river may be estimated at 2,000 ft., while its average current does not exceed 3 m. an hour. The water is always turbid; and even in April and May, when it is clearest, it has a cloudy hue. When it overflows, the color is of a dirty red, consisting chiefly of the red-clay deposits of the Bahr-el-Azrek; for, as already stated, the Bahr-el-Abiad brings down a fine whitish clay. The *N.* abounds with a great variety of fish, such as the *Labrus Niloticus*, or white trout, the *Morœna anguilla*, and a large species of salmon. Among the waterfowl peculiar to the *N.*, the most characteristic is the *Anas Nilotica*, or Turkey-goose, the flesh of which is both palatable and nutritious. Hippopotami are found on its banks in Nubia, but not in Egypt; the crocodiles, also, are greatly reduced in number, and are now confined to the dist. above Assiout. From Assouan to Cairo, abt. 360 m., the banks, except in the rocky parts, present no native plant, but abound with all sorts of esculent vegetables, raised by the industry of the inhabitants on this peculiarly fertile soil. Cultivation is, however, more common on the E. than on the W. bank of the river.

Nile, in *Ohio*, a township of Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Niles, (*nilz,*) in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Niles, in *Indiana*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Niles, in *Iowa*, a township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 401.

Niles, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. and township of Berrien co., abt. 191 m. W. by S. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Niles, in *New York*, a post-township of Cayuga co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,912.

Niles, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Warren.

Nill, *n.* Shining sparks emitted from brass when melted in a furnace.

Nilot'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Nile.

Nil'wood, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., 29 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Nimbif'erous, *a.* Bringing storms or clouds.

Nim'bic, *a.* [A. S. *numol*, capable, receiving, from Old S. *niman*, to take.] Moving with ease and celerity; agile; quick; lively; swift; speedy; active; prompt; expert.

Nim'bleness, *n.* Quality of being nimble; lightness and agility in motion; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

Nim'bly, *adv.* With agility; with light, quick motion.

Nimbose', *a.* [Lat. *nimbosus.*] Stormy; tempestuous. (R.)

Nim'bus, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) A halo round the head or body of divine persons. It is called a *nimbus* when it surrounds the head, and an *aureola* when it envelops the whole body — the union of the two being called a *glory*. It is of Pagan origin. Images of the gods were adorned with a crown of rays; and when the Roman emperors assumed divine honors, they appeared decorated in the same manner. It afterwards became so common, that it appears on coins, round the heads of the consuls of the late empire. It was for a long time avoided in the Christian representations, and the first example is a gem of St. Martin in the early part of the 6th century. After the 11th century it was employed to distinguish the Saviour, the Virgin Mary, the apostles, saints, &c. From the 5th to the 12th century the *N.* had the form of a disc or plate over the head; from the 12th to the 15th century it was a broad golden band round or behind the head; from the 15th century it was a bright fillet over the head, and in the 17th it disappeared altogether. See HALO.

(*Meteor.*) See CLOUD.

Nime'guen, or **Nymwe'gen,** a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. of Guelderland, on the Waal, 9½ m. S. of Arnhem; Lat. 51° 51′ N., Lon. 5° 51′ E. *Manuf.* Pale ale, leather, and glue. *Pop.* 24,000.

Treaty of N. (Hist.) Conferences for peace were opened at Nimeguen in July, 1675, and Charles II. of England having signed a convention with Holland, Jan. 26, 1678, for the withdrawal of the English contingent from the French army, a treaty of peace was concluded at Nimeguen between France and Holland, Aug. 10. Spain acceded to the treaty Sept. 17, 1678, the Emperor of Germany Feb. 5, 1679, and Sweden March 29, 1679.

Nimes, or **Nismes,** (*neems,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Gard, 23 m. W.S.W. of Avignon, and 30 m. N.E. of Montpellier; Lat. 43° 50′ 8″ N., Lon. 4° 21′ 15″ E. It is surrounded by boulevards on the site of the anc. fortifications. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, erected on the site of the temple of Augustus, the Palais de Justice, Hôtel Dieu, the general hospital, and the new theatre. But *N.* is particularly interesting for its numerous remains of antiquity, the most prominent of which are the *Maison Carrée*, an oblong temple, of the age of Augustus, built in the Corinthian style; the *Amphitheatre*, the *Roman baths*, and the *Tourmagne*, an ancient tower 200 ft. high. The Pont du Gard, formerly part of the Roman aqueduct, 25½ m. long, crosses the river Gardon, 11 m. N. of *N.* (See AQUEDUCT.) *Manuf.* Silks, hosiery, ribbons, linen, and leather; likewise printing and dyeing works, and an extensive trade in raw and wrought silk, corn, wine, olive-oil, and dried fruit. *Pop.* 60,240.

Nimi'ety, *n.* The state of being in excess.

Nimishil'len, in *Ohio*, a creek flowing into the Tuscarawas River from Stark co.

—A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 2,704.

Nim'rod, grandson of Ham, who is supposed by some to have been the founder of Babylon, where he reigned while Asshur ruled in Assyria. He is also supposed to be the first king, and the first conqueror. In the Scriptures, he is called "a mighty hunter before the Lord."

Nin'compoop, *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *non compos mentis.*] A fool; a blockhead; a trifling dotard. (Colloq.)

Nine, *a.* [A. S. *nigan*; Ger. *neun*; Lat. *novem.*] Denoting the number composed of eight and one.

—*n.* The number composed of eight and one.

Nine Ea'gles, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Decatur co., abt. 145 m. S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

Nine'fold, *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine'-holes, *n.* A play in which nine holes are made in the ground in the angles and sides of a square, for the purpose of bowling a pellet into them according to certain rules. — *Worcester.*

Nine'-killer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A popular name of the butcher-bird. — See COLLYRIO.

Nine'-men's-morris, *n.* A game played with nine holes in the ground. — See MORRIS.

Nine'-pence, *n.*; *pl.* NINE-PENCES. An old English silver coin, valued at nine pence.

Nine'-pins, *n.* A play where nine pieces of wood are set up on the ground, to be thrown down by a bowl. In the U. States, it is sometimes called *ten-pins*, from ten pins being used instead of nine.

Nine'-score, *a.* Nine times twenty.

—*n.* The number of nine times twenty.

Nine'teen, *a.* [A. S. *nigantyne.*] Noting the number of nine and ten united.

—*n.* The sum of ten and nine.

Nine'teenth, *a.* [A. S. *nigontothe.*] Designating nineteen.

—*n.* One of nineteen equal parts.

Nine'tieth, *a.* The ordinal of ninety.

—*n.* One of ninety equal parts.

Nine'ty, *a.* [A. S. *nigan*, nine, and *tig*, ten.] Nine times ten; as, *ninety* years.

—*n.* The sum of nine times ten.

Nin'eveh, or **Ni'nus.** (*Anc. Geog.*) A famous city, and the capital of the great Assyrian empire. Nimrod, or Asshur, is said to have founded this city about B. C. 2218; but some authorities believe that it had no existence till the reign of Ninus, B. C. 2182. It is mentioned on the tablet of Karnak (*q. v.*). Diodorus asserts that Nineveh was destroyed by Arbaces the Mede, B. C. 876;

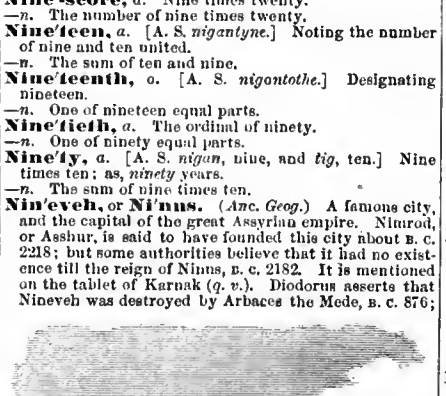


Fig. 1959. — NINEVEH, (Modern Mosul.)

but Layard considers this destruction to have been most probably a mere depopulation. Jonah's prophecy to the inhabitants of Nineveh was delivered some time between B. C. 760–B. C. 750, or B. C. 862 according to some authorities; and the city was conquered and destroyed by Cyaxares B. C. 625. The extent of the ancient city was 60, or, according to some authorities, 74 square miles. Heraclius defeated Ithazates, the Persian general, in a great battle, on its site, Dec. 1, 627. Layard's discoveries of antiquities at Nineveh commenced April, 1840; but no excavations of importance were made till the autumn of 1845. In 1848, he published *Nineveh and its Remains*, and in 1853, his *Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon.* — See MOSUL.

Nin'eveh, in *Indiana*, a township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 879.

—A post-village and township of Johnson co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township abt. 1,761.

Nin'eveh, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Adair co., abt. 36 m. N.E. of La Cede.

Nin'eveh, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Binghamton.

Ning-po', a city of China, prov. of Tche-Kiang, at the confluence of the rivers Kin and Yaon, near their mouth in the harbor of Chusan, 46 m. S.E. of Hang-choo-foo, and 180 S.E. of Nankin; Lat. 29° 55′ N., Lon. 120° 17′ E. The streets are broad and long; and the shops surpass those of Canton in elegance and splendor. *N.* is considered the fourth emporium of the Chinese empire; and its trade with N. and S. China and Siam is important. The port is open to European commerce. *Pop.* Estimated at 250,000.

Ni'nians, (St.,) a town and parish of Scotland, co. of Stirling, 2 m. S. of Stirling. *Manuf.* Woollens, leather, and nails. In this parish, which includes also the town of Bannockburn, three memorable battles were fought: the first in 1297, between the troops of Wallace and the English, whom they totally routed; the second was the famous battle of Bannockburn (*q. v.*); and the third, in 1488, in which James III. of Scotland was defeated and killed by his rebellious nobles. *Pop.* 10,000.

Nin'inger, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Dakota co.; *pop.* abt. 469.

Nin'ny, *n.* [Sp. *nino*, a child; Gr. *nennos*, foolish, stupid.] A fool; a simpleton. (Vulgar)

Nin'ny-hammer, *n.* A simpleton. (Vulgar.)

Nin'sin, or **Nin'zin,** *n.* (*Med.*) A bitter root of *Siam ninsi*, possessing medicinal properties similar to those of ginseng. — *Dunglison.*

Ninth, *a.* [A. S. *nigetha.*] The ordinal of nine; designating the number nine; the next preceding ten.

—*n.* A ninth part.

(*Mus.*) One of the dissonant intervals, being the ninth from the fundamental, or an octave above the second, with which, however, it is not to be confounded, as its harmonial and contrspuntal treatment is different.

Ninth'ly, *adv.* In the ninth place.

Ni'nus, king of Assyria, and a celebrated conqueror, who, about 2068 B. C., succeeded Belus, his father, as king of Babylon and Nineveh. He entered into an alliance with the Arabs, subjugating Egypt and Bactria. He became enamored of Semiramis, the wife of one of his generals, and married her after her husband's death. Semiramis was supposed to have subsequently poisoned Ninus, who reigned during 52 years, and enlarged Nineveh, to which city he gave his name.

NINUS II., or NINYAS, son of the preceding and Semiramis, who profited by his youth to assume the regency. According to some, she subsequently voluntarily abdicated, while others state that she was put to death by Ninus. His reign is remarkable for its luxury and extravagance. His successors imitated the example of his voluptuousness; and very little further is known of the Assyrian monarchs until the age of Sardanapalus. His reign is placed between the years 2017–1927 B. C.

Nio, (anc. *Ios,*) (*ne'o,*) a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 16 m. from Naxos; Lat. 36° 46′ N., Lon. 5° 24′ E. *Ext.* 11 m. long, and 5 broad. *Prod.* Cotton, oil, wine, and honey. *Pop.* 4,000.

Ni'obe. (*Gr. Myth.*) A daughter of Tantalus, married to Amphion, king of Thebes. Proud of her children, she provoked the anger of Apollo and Artemis, who slew them all. Her grief turned her into stone. (Soph. *Electr.* 151.) This fable is the subject of the beautiful group in the Tribune at Florence, known by the name of *Niobe and her Children.* Some antiquaries attribute it to Scopas. Winckelmann inclines to believe it the workmanship of Praxiteles.

Niobra'ra (or BUNNING) **River,** called also **L'EAU QUI COURT,** rises near Platte Bridge, in Wyoming Territory, and flowing E. into Nebraska, enters the Missouri at Niobrara, in L'Eau Qui Court co. *Length*, abt. 500 m.

Niobra'ra, in *Nebraska*, a post-village, cap. of L'Eau Qui Court co., abt. 145 m. N.W. of Lincoln.

Nip, *v. a.* [Du. *knippen*; Ger. *kneifen*; A. S. *knipan.*] To cut, bite, or pinch off with the ends of the fingers; to cut off, as the end of anything; to clip, as with the knife or scissors. — To blast; to kill or destroy the end of anything; to pinch, as frost; to check the progress or advance of. — To vex; to bite.

—*n.* A small bite or cut, or a cutting off the end. — A pinch with the nails, teeth, &c. A blast; a blight; a killing of the ends of plants; destruction by frost. — A taunt; a sarcasm.

Nip'issing Lake, in Upper Canada. See NEPISSING LAKE.

Nipo'ma, or **Napo'ma,** in *California*, a village of San Luis Obispo co., abt. 18 m. S.E of San Louis Obispo.

Nip'penose, in *Pennsylvania*, a remarkable basin or valley in Lycoming co. It is surrounded by high mountains, and occupies an area of abt. 40 sq. m. The bed consists of cavernous limestone, which, absorbing the numerous streams that flow down from the mountains, collect the waters under-ground, and send them forth in one large stream near a gap in the Bald Eagle Mountain.

Niort, (*nyor,*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Deux-Sèvres, on the Sèvre-Niortaise, 31 m. E.N.E. of La Rochelle, and 43 m. W.S.W. of Poitiers. It is pleasantly situated on the declivities of two hills, and has been latterly much improved. Among the public buildings are the castle, town-hall, and public library containing 20,000 vols. — *Manuf.* Leather, gloves, shoes, woollen stuffs, wooden and horn articles; *N.* is also an entrepôt for the wines of the Gironde. *Pop.* 2,775.

Niph'on, or **Nip'on,** the largest island of the group forming the empire of Japan; Lat. between 33° 30′ and 41° 30′ N., Lon. 130° 50′ and 142° 20′ E. The sea of Suonada separates it from the islands of Kiu-siu and Sikopf, and the Strait of Matsumai on the N.E., from the island of Jesso. See JAPAN.

Nip'penose, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Nip'per, *n.* He or that which nips. — A fore-tooth of a horse.

Nip'perkin, *n.* A little cup; a tankard. (R.)

Nip'pers, *n. pl.* Small pincers.

(*Naut.*) A number of yarns marled together, used for fastening the messenger to the cable.

Nip'pingly, *adv.* With bitter sarcasm.

Nip'ple, *n.* A teat; a dug; the conical tubercle situate at the centre of the breast. — The orifice at which any animal liquor is separated. (R.) — (*Gun.*) That part of a percussion lock over which the cap is placed.

Nip'ter, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The ceremony of washing the feet, observed by members of the Greek Church on Good Friday.

Nirgua, (*neer'gwa,*) a town of Venezuela, abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Valencia.

Nir'vâna. See BUDDHISM.

Ni'san, *n.* [Heb. *nisân.*] Among the Jews, the first month of the civil year, corresponding with the month of April.

Nisao, (*ne-sa'o,*) a river of Hayti, W. Indies, rises on the S. slope of the Ciboa Mountains, and flows S. into a bay of its own name. *Length,* abt. 55 m.

Ni'sey, *n.* An old term for a nincompoop; a fool; a simpleton.

Nishapoor', a city of Persia, prov. of Khorassan, 40 m. W.S.W. of Meshed. It is situated in one of the most fertile valleys of Persia, but is very much decayed. *Pop.* 8,000.

Nishnabato'na River, rises in Carroll co., Iowa, and flowing a general S. by W. course into Missouri, enters the Missouri River from Holt co.

Nisi, (*ni'si,*) *conj.* [Lat.] Unless; if not; as, to take a rule *nisi.*

Ni'si Pri'us, [Lat., unless before.] (*Law.*) The name (borrowed from the first two words of the old writ which summoned juries) usually given in England to the sittings of juries in civil cases. Thus a judge sitting at *nisi prius,* means a judge presiding at a jury trial in a civil cause, and the *nisi prius* sittings are the jury sittings.

Niskayu'na, in *New York,* a post-township of Schenectady co.; *pop.* abt. 1,860.

Nis'mes, a city of France. See NÎMES.

Nis'roch. (*Myth.*) A god of the Assyrians, in whose temple, and in the very act of idolatry, Sennacherib was slain by his own sons (2 *Kin.* xix. 37). According to the etymology, the name would signify "the great eagle;" and the earlier Assyrian sculptures recently exhumed at Nineveh have many representations of an idol in human form, but with the head of an eagle, as in Fig. 1960. Among the ancient Arabs, also, the eagle occurs as an idol.

Fig. 1960. — NISROCH.

Nis'sa, (anc. *Naïssus, Naïsus,* or *Næsus,*) a fortified town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Nissava, a tributary of the Morava, 130 m. S.E. of Belgrade; *pop.* 4,000.

Nissa'va, a river of European Turkey, in Servia, which after a W. course of 80 m., joins the Morava 8 m. W. of Nissa.

Nit, *n.* [A. S. *hnitu;* Du. *neet.*] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nitchegnon, (*nitch-e-gwon',*) a lake of Labrador, between James Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

Ni'tency, *n.* [Lat. *nitentia.*] Lustre; brightness; pellucidness.

—[From Lat. *nitor.*] Endeavor; attempt; effort.

Nith, a river of Scotland, rising in the co. of Ayr, and after a S.E. course of 60 m., flowing into the Solway Frith, 8 m. S. of Dumfries, by an estuary 5 m. in width.

Ni'tid, *a.* [Lat. *nitidus.*] Bright; shining; lustrous; brilliant; as, a *nitid* yellow. — *Boyle.*

—Spruce; gay; debonnair. (R.)

Niti-Ghaut, or **Netee-Ghaut,** (*nee'tee-gawt,*) a pass across the Himalayas between Thibet and the British dist. of Kumaon, with an elevation of 17,000 ft. above the sea; Lat. 30° 47′ N., Lon. 79° 56′ E.

Nit'inat (or BERKELEY) **Sound,** an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of Vancouver's Island, British Columbia; Lat. 48° 50′ N., Lon. 125° 21′ W.

Nitra'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Malpighaceæ.* The species *N. tridentata,* a native of the desert of Soussa, near Tunis, has fruit of a somewhat intoxicating nature, and is supposed to be the true lotus-tree of the ancients. It takes its name from the Latin *nitrum,* nitre, because it was first found by Schreeber near the nitre-works of Siberia.

Nitrate, (*ni'trait,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination between nitric acid and a base. Nearly all the metallic oxides are dissolved by nitric acid; a numerous class of nitrates is thus produced, which, if prepared with heat and with excess of acid, generally contain the metal at its maximum of oxidizement. The nitrates are all decomposed by a red heat; they give off oxygen and nitrogen, either separate or combined, and the metallic oxide ultimately remains. They are also decomposed when heated with sulphur, phosphorus, or charcoal; and sulphurous, phosphoric, and carbonic acids, are usually expelled. When nitrates are decomposed by hydrated sulphuric acid, nitric acid is evolved, and *sulphates* are formed.

N. of Silver. See SILVER, (NITRATE OF.)

Ni'trated, *a.* In combination with nitric acid. — (*Photog.*) Prepared with nitrate of silver.

Ni'tratine, *n.* (*Min.*) A native nitrate of soda, covering large areas on the borders of Chili and Peru.

Nitre, (*ni'ter,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *nitrum;* Gr. *nitron.*] (*Chem.*) Nitrate of potash. See POTASH, (NITRATE OF.)

Cubic nitre, nitrate of soda; — so called from its crystallizing in rhombs.

Ni'trary, *n.* An artificial hot-bed for the manufacture of nitre.

Ni'tric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See NITROGEN, (OXIDES OF.)

Nitrifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Art, process, or operation of manufacturing nitre by the decomposition of animal substances.

Nitrile, *n.* (*Chem.*) A name applied to artificial bases consisting of ammonia, in which the three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by three equivalents of some other substance. Trimethylamine and triethylamine are examples of nitriles.

Nit'rify, *v. a.* To convert into nitre.

Ni'trite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A salt of the nitrous acids.

Nitro-nĕ'rinl, *a.* Consisting of a combination of nitre and air.

Nitro-ben'zole, *n.* (*Chem.*) See BENZINE.

Ni'trogen, *n.* [Fr. *nitrogène;* Gr. *nitron,* nitre, and *gennaō,* to produce.] (*Chem.*) A transparent, colorless, permanent gas, well known as one of the constituents of the atmosphere, which contains volumetrically about 78 per cent., mechanically united with 22 per cent. of oxygen. Although characterized by its inactivity when in a free state, it enters into combination with the other elements, forming compounds possessed of the most energetic properties. With hydrogen it forms ammonia; with oxygen, nitric acid; with carbon, cyanogen; with carbon, hydrogen, and other elements, an almost infinite number of bodies, known as the vegetable and artificial alkaloids, such as quinine, morphine, aniline, &c., &c. Besides these, most coloring-matters contain nitrogen, and it is an essential constituent of the proximate principles of animal and vegetable bodies; such as albumin, fibrin, casein, &c. It was at first called *azote,* from its incapability of supporting life; but Chaptal named it nitrogen, from its entering into the composition of nitre, nitric acid, &c. It is readily obtained in a variety of ways by abstracting the oxygen from the air. The easiest, perhaps, is by igniting a few pieces of phosphorus floating in a small capsule on water, and covering the whole with a bell-jar. The remaining gas is then washed from the phosphoric acid with which it is contaminated, and passed over caustic potash, to remove any traces of aqueous vapor and carbonic acid. Thus obtained, it is a colorless, uncondensable gas, tasteless, inodorous, and without action on vegetable colors. It is incombustible, and does not support combustion. It may be breathed with impunity as far as itself is concerned, but destroys life by preventing the inspiration of oxygen. Its compounds with the metallic elements are of little importance. Fulminating gold, silver, platinum, and mercury, are supposed to be nitrides of those metals; and a nitride of copper, Cu_6N, has been formed. The compounds it forms with the non-metallic elements are most numerous and important. From the similarity of their chemical characteristics, nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and bismuth, have been formed by Gerhardt into a group termed by him the *Nitrogen group.* Equiv. 14; density 14; Sp. gr. 0·9713; *Symbol* N.

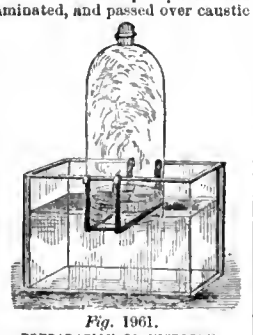


Fig. 1961.
PREPARATION OF NITROGEN.

Bisulphide of N. When chloride of sulphur is dissolved in ten times its bulk of bisulphide of carbon, and decomposed by ammoniacal gas, it yields, on filtration, beautifully golden-yellow rhombic crystals. It detonates powerfully by percussion, and explodes if heated to 314° Fahr. *Form.* NS_2.

Chloride of N. When a bottle of dry chlorine is inverted over a dish containing one part of sal-ammoniac dissolved in twelve parts of water, the chlorine becomes gradually absorbed, oily drops of terchloride of nitrogen being formed. It is harmless while wet, but the slightest touch with oil, fat, turpentine, or phosphorus, causes it to detonate with fearful violence. It is one of the most violently explosive substances known. Nitrogen forms similar explosive compounds with iodine and bromine.

Oxides of N. With oxygen, nitrogen forms five well-defined compounds:

NO — Nitrous oxide, or protoxide of nitrogen.
NO_2 — Nitric oxide, or deutoxide of nitrogen.
NO_3 — Nitrous acid.
NO_4 — Peroxide of nitrogen.
NO_5 — Nitric acid.

The first of these, nitrous oxide, is commonly known as *laughing-gas,* from the exhilarating effects it produces on the human system when breathed. It was discovered by Priestley in 1776, and minutely investigated by Davy. It is best prepared by heating nitrate of ammonia in a retort to a temperature of 400° Fahr., beyond which the operation becomes dangerous. It may be condensed by powerful pressure into a colorless liquid, which freezes into a transparent solid at 150°. When liquid protoxide of nitrogen is mixed with bisulphide of carbon, and evaporated *in vacuo,* a temperature of — 220° is obtained, which is a lower point than has been hitherto obtained by any other means. It is a transparent, colorless gas, soluble in three-fourths of its bulk of cold water, and has a spec. grav. of 1·527. It is neutral and non-combustible, but supports combustion with great energy. Deutoxide of nitrogen, or nitric oxide, is obtained by pouring nitric acid, diluted with twice its bulk of water, on copper clippings, placed in a retort. The red fumes at first given off are speedily dissipated, and a gas is disengaged, which, if collected over water, is colorless. The gas has a strong, disagreeable odor, and cannot be breathed. It has hitherto resisted all attempts to liquefy it. It is non-combustible, and will not support combustion. It is neutral in its properties, but is at once converted into the red peroxide of nitrogen in the presence of oxygen, for which it has a great affinity. From this circumstance, it is often used as a qualitative test of the presence of oxygen in any gaseous mixture. It is regarded by many chemists as a body acting both as a base and a radical, and is called by them azotyl or nitrosyl. — *Nitrous acid,* or *hyponitrous acid.* This gas is obtained by mixing in an exhausted flask four vols. of deutoxide of nitrogen and one of pure oxygen; brown fumes are formed, which at a cold of 0° Fahr. condense into a blue liquid. The presence of a small quantity of water converts the blue into a dark green liquid, and a larger quantity decomposes it into peroxide of nitrogen and nitric acid. Although so unstable in its free state, it forms permanent compounds with the alkalies known as nitrites. — *Peroxide of nitrogen.* The red fumes produced on mixing deutoxide of nitrogen with oxygen or atmospheric air consists mainly of this compound. It may be obtained in prismatic crystals by passing four vols. of deutoxide and two of oxygen into tubes cooled down to 0° Fahr. These crystals melt at 16° Fahr., and form an orange liquid, which boils at 71° Fahr. When once melted, it cannot be frozen again. Much speculation has been indulged in as to its real composition. When it reacts on an alkali, equal parts of the nitrate and nitrite of the base are formed. It has the property of replacing one or more equivalents of hydrogen in certain organic compounds, such as benzol, naphthaline, aniline, &c. It is readily absorbed by nitric acid, to which it communicates a deep brown or yellow tinge. It was formerly supposed to possess acid properties, and was called nitrous acid. — *Nitric acid.* Of all the compounds of oxygen and nitrogen, nitric acid is the most important; its power of forming useful compounds with most of the bases, and its powerful oxidizing properties, render its uses most manifold, both in the factory and the laboratory. It was known to the alchemists under the name of *aqua fortis;* but its composition was first made out by Cavendish. It may be formed systematically by passing a current of electric sparks through a mixture of nitrogen and oxygen; and nitrate of ammonia may be detected in rain-water during stormy weather, — the flashes of lightning passing through the moist air producing the same effect. Nitric acid occurs in nature in combination with potash or soda, as an efflorescence on the surface of the earth in tropical countries. Nitrate of potash, nitre, or saltpetre, is imported principally from Tirhoot, in Bengal; and nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre, is found in distinct layers under the surface of the soil in Chili and Peru. Nitric acid is produced for commercial purposes by distilling nitrate of soda and sulphuric acid in large iron retorts lined with fire-clay; the sulphuric acid uniting with the alkaline base, and the nitric acid passing off into a series of stoneware Wolf's bottles containing water. In its most concentrated form, nitric acid contains one equivalent of water, and has a specific gravity of 1·52. It is a colorless, limpid, powerfully corrosive liquid boiling at 184° Fahr., and freezing into a buttery mass at — 40°. The monohydrated acid is a very unstable compound, eliminating peroxide of nitrogen when heated until a tetrahydrated compound is formed, when it distils over unchanged. When weaker acids are boiled, they, on the contrary, lose water until this definite hydrate is formed. Nitric acid with four equivalents of water is a definite and stable compound. It has a specific gravity of 1·424, and distils at 256° without change. Nitric acid, especially when heated, is one of the most powerful oxygenants known, a property which is much increased when it contains peroxide of nitrogen in solution, as in the red fuming acid of commerce, often called *Acid-nitros.* M,

Deville has succeeded in forming anhydrous nitric acid in transparent rhombic crystals by acting on nitrate of silver with dry chlorine gas. These crystals melt at 85° Fahr., and boil at 113° Fahr. They may be preserved in the cold for any length of time. With water they form nitric acid by evolution of heat. Nitric acid combines with one equivalent of the various bases to form neutral salts, known as nitrates. No acid nitrates corresponding to the acid sulphates are known; but several subnitrates may be formed. The nitrates are characterized by deflagrating when thrown on glowing coals, and by decomposing when heated to a high temperature, the oxide of the metal being generally left behind. Nitric acid is not precipitable from solutions of nitrates. The method of detecting its presence is described under the head of Tests.

Nitro-cal'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native nitrate of lime. It occurs as an efflorescence upon old walls and on calcareous rocks, in the form of silky tufts, with a sharp and bitter taste.

Ni'trogenize, *v. a.* To imbue with the properties of nitrogen.

Nitrog'enous, *a.* Containing nitrogen; pertaining, or having reference to nitrogen.

Nitro-glyc'erine, (*-glis-*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A violently explosive substance, easily prepared by dissolving glycerine in a mixture of equal measures of the strongest nitric and sulphuric acids, previously cooled, and pouring the solution in a thin stream into a large volume of water, when the nitroglycerine is precipitated as a colorless heavy oil (sp. gr. 1·6). It is advisable to add the glycerine to the mixed acids in very small quantities at a time, and to cool the mixture in a vessel of water after each addition. When the *N.* has subsided, the water may be poured off, and the oil shaken several times with water, so as to wash it thoroughly. The formation of *N.* resembles that of gun-cotton, three equivalents of hydrogen being removed from the glycerine by the oxidizing action of the nitric acid, and three equivalents of nitric peroxide introduced in their place. This oil is far more violent in its explosive effects than gun-cotton, more nearly resembling the fulminates, though not so easily exploded. If a drop of nitro-glycerine be placed on an anvil and struck sharply, it explodes with a very loud report, even though not free from water; and if a piece of paper moistened with a drop of it be struck, it is blown into small fragments. On the application of a flame or of a red-hot iron to nitro-glycerine, it burns quietly; and when heated over a lamp in the open air it explodes but feebly. In a closed vessel, however, it explodes at about 360° Fahr. with great violence. For blasting rocks the nitro-glycerine is poured into a hole in the rock, and exploded by the concussion caused by a particular kind of fuse charged with a little gunpowder. It has been stated to produce the same effect in blasting as ten times its weight of gunpowder, and much damage has occurred from the accidental explosion of nitroglycerine in course of transport. When *N.* is kept, especially if it be not thoroughly washed, it decomposes, with evolution of nitrous fumes and formation of crystals of oxalic acid; and it may be readily imagined that, should the accumulation of gaseous products of decomposition burst one of the bottles in a case of nitro-glycerine, the concussion would explode the whole quantity. *N.* is readily soluble in ether and in wood-spirit, and somewhat less soluble in alcohol: it is reprecipitated by water from these last solutions. It solidifies at 40° Fahr. A drop of *N.* is said to cause very violent headache, and in larger doses it appears to be decidedly poisonous. *Form.* $C_6H_5(NO_4)_3O_3$.

Nitro-mag'nesite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native hydrated nitrate of magnesia, found with nitro-calcite, which it resembles in color and other characters.

Nitrom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *nitromètre.*] (*Chem.*) An apparatus for determining the quality and value of nitre.

Ni'tro-prus'side, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a very interesting series of new salts, discovered by Dr. Playfair. Their formation arises from the action of nitric acid upon ferrocyanides and ferricyanides. Exhibiting an intimate relation with the salts of the ferro- and ferricyanides, the general formula of the nitro-prussides would appear to be $M_1Fe_2Cy_5NO_2$. According to this scheme, the formation of the nitro-prussides would consist in the reduction of the nitric acid to the state of binoxide of nitrogen, which replaces one equivalent of cyanogen in two equivalents of ferrocyanide. A number of secondary attend upon the formation of these salts, such as hydrocyanic acid, oxamide, cyanogen, carbonic acid, nitrogen, &c. Perhaps the most important of the series is the nitro-prussiide of sodium $Na_2Fe_2Cy_5NO_2+4HO$.

Nitrose', Nitrous, *a.* Pertaining to nitre; partaking of the qualities of nitre, or resembling it; as, *nitrous* oxide.

Nitrous Acid and Oxide. See Nitrogen, (Oxides of.)

Ni'try, *a.* Nitrous.

Nit'tany Mountain, in *Pennsylvania,* a ridge traversing Centre and a portion of Union cos.

Nit'ter, *n.* The horse-louse.

Nit'ty, *a.* Abounding with the eggs of lice; as, a *nitty* head.

Nivelles, (*nee-vell',*) a town of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 17 m. S. of Brussels. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen fabrics, lace, and paper. *Pop.* 8,000.

Ni'ven, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Susquehanna co., abt. 14 m. S. of Montrose.

Niv'eous, *a.* [Lat. *niveus,* from *nix, nivis,* snow.] Snowy; partaking of the qualities of snow; resembling, or characterized by, snow.

Nivose', *n.* See Calendar (§ 6).

Nix'burg, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Coosa co.

Nixdorf, (*nik'dorf,*) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 83 m. N.N.E. of Leitmeritz. *Manuf.* Woollens, and linens. *Pop.* 5,090.

Nix'on, in *Illinois,* a post-township of De Witt co.; *pop.* 600.

Ni'zam's Domin'ions, an extensive territory in the interior of Southern India, lying to the N.W. of the presidency of Madras, in Lat. 15° 10′ to 21° 42′ N., and Lon. 74° 40′ to 81° 32′ E. *Area,* 95,000 sq. m. The surface is a slightly elevated table-land. The principal rivers are the Godavari (Godavery), with its tributaries the Dudhna, Manjera, and Pranhita; and the Kistna (Krishna), with its tributaries the Bimah and Tungabhadro. The soil is naturally very fertile, but poorly cultivated; yet, wherever it receives moderate attention, it yields harvests all the year round. The products are rice, wheat, maize, mustard, castor-oil, sugar-cane, cotton, indigo, fruits, and all kinds of kitchen vegetables. Marsh and jungle, however, occupy a great space, and originate fevers, agues, diseases of the spleen, &c., though the climate is quite healthy where these do not abound. The mean temperature of the capital, Hyderabad, in January, is 74° 30′, and in May 93°. The inhabitants manufacture for home use woollen and cotton fabrics, and export silk, dressed hides, dye-stuffs, gums, and resins. The ruler is called the *Nizam.*

Nizampatam', or **Nizampatnam,** a seaport-town of Hindostan, presidency of Madras, 30 m. S.S.E. of Guntoor; *pop.* 25,000.

Niz'za, a town of France. See Nice.

No, *adv.* [A. S. *na;* Goth. *ni.*] Nay;—a word of denial or refusal, expressing a negative. In the comparative degree, it is used instead of *not* before an adjective or adverb, for in *no degree, not at all;* as, *no* faster, *no* slower. It derives emphasis when immediately following another negative; as, not here, *no,* not here.

—*a.* Not any; none; not one.

"There is *no* new thing under the sun." — *Eccles.* i. 9.

—*n. pl.* Noes. A denial; a refusal expressed by using the word *no.*

—A negative vote; also, one who votes in the negative;—opposed to *aye;* as, the *noes* had the majority in the division.

Noa'chian, *a* Pertaining or having reference to Noah, or to the time he lived in; as, the *Noachian* Deluge.

Noah, (*no'a.*) (*Script.*) The name of the celebrated patriarch who was preserved by Jehovah with his family, by means of the ark, through the Deluge, and thus became the second founder of the human race. The history of Noah and the Deluge is contained in Genesis, ch. v.–ix. He was the son of Lamech, and grandson of Methuselah; was b. A. M. 1056, and lived six hundred years before the Deluge, and three hundred and fifty after it, dying two years before Abraham was born. Numerous traces of traditions respecting Noah have been found all over the world. Among the most accurate is that embodied in the legend of the Greeks respecting Deucalion and Pyrrha. We may also mention the two medals struck at Apamea in Phrygia, in the time of Septimus Severus, in both of which the ark is figured floating on the water, containing the patriarch and his wife, the dove on the wing, the olive-branch, and the raven perched on the ark, with the name NOE in Greek characters on its front. These medals also represent Noah and his wife on *terra firma,* in the attitude of rendering thanks for their safety. The genuineness of these medals has been established beyond all question, and the coincidences which they offer are at least exceedingly curious.

Fig. 1962.
ONE OF THE TWO MEDALS OF APAMEA.

Noank', in *Connecticut,* a post-township of New London co., abt. 2 m. S. of Mystic Bridge.

Nob, *n.* (See Knob.) The head; the occiput. (Slang.)

—A person of wealth or consequence; an aristocratic-looking man; a swell;—opposed to *snob;* as, he's a regular *nob.* (Slang.)

—One who strikes for higher wages. (An English localism.)

Nob'bler, *n.* A wine-glassful of neat spirits; as, a brandy *nobbler;* — an English colloquialism.

Nobil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *noblesse;* Lat. *nobilitas.*] State or quality of being noble;—hence, dignity of mind; elevation of soul; commanding excellence; greatness or eminence of natural gifts; grandeur.—Loftiness of birth; antiquity of family descent from honorable ancestors; patrician dignity; distinction by rank, dignity, or title.

"Virtue alone is true *nobility.*" — *Dryden.*

—The body of nobles; persons of noble lineage taken collectively; the aristocracy; the peerage; the patrician class.

"It is a purpos'd thing to curb the will of the *nobility.*" — *Shaks.*

No'ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *nobilis.*] Renowned; illustrious; eminent; great; elevated; dignified; being above anything that can debase the soul and dishonor reputation; as, a *noble* heart, a *noble* mind.—Grand; stately; imposing; magnificent; splendid; as, a *noble* castle.

"An honest man's the *noblest* work of God." — *Pope.*

—Free; generous; magnanimous; liberal; ingenuous; candid; as, *noble* beneficence, a *noble* act.

—Specifically, of high or exalted rank; of aristocratic or patrician race or family; distinguished in birth above the class of commoners or plebeians; as, a man of *noble* blood.

(Note. *Noble* is sometimes used in the construction of certain compounds which explain themselves; as, *noble*-hearted, *noble*-natured, *noble*-minded, &c.)

—*n.* In Europe, a person of rank above a commoner; a peer; a nobleman.

(*Numis.*) An English gold coin of the Middle Ages, of the value of 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, equivalent to $1.61. It was struck in the reign of Edward III., in 1344.

No'ble, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Richland co., abt. 38 m. W. of Vincennes.

Noble, in *Indiana,* a N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elkhart River, and numerous less important streams, besides several lakes. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron ore in large deposits. *Cap.* Albion. *Pop.* (1870) 20,391.

—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A post-township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Rush co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.—A township of Wabash co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Noble, in *Michigan,* a twp. of Branch co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Noble, in *Ohio,* an E.S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 440 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Muskingum River, and Wills, Seneca, and Dutch creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Sarahsville. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.—A township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A township of Defiance co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—A township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Shelby co.

No'bleborough, or **Noblesborough,** in *Maine,* a post-township of Lincoln co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Noble Centre, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Branch co., abt. 105 m. S.W. of Lansing.

No'bleman, *n.*; *pl.* Noblemen. One of the nobility; an ennobled person; a peer; a noble: one who is distinguished by rank above a commoner, either by birth, patent, or official station.

"If I blush, it is to see a *nobleman* want manners." — *Shaks.*

No'bleness, *n.* State or quality of being noble; greatness; dignity; magnanimity; elevation of mind or of station; distinction derived from a noble ancestry; nobility; lustre of family pedigree.—Stateliness; grandeur; imposing appearance; as, the *nobleness* of a monument.

Noblesse', *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *nobleza.*] The nobility in general; persons of high rank, or noble birth, taken collectively, and of both sexes; as, the ancient French *noblesse.*

Noblesse oblige, (*nō-blēs' ob-lē-zhai.*) [Fr.] Rank has its duties; noble birth imposes obligations;—used as a figure of speech.

No'blestown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Allegheny co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Pittsburg.

No'blesville, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township, cap. of Hamilton co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,500.

—A village of Noble co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Fort Wayne.

No'bleton, in *Missouri,* a village of Newton co.

No'blewoman, *n.*; *pl.* Noblewomen. A female of noble rank or high birth.

No'bly, *adv.* Of noble extraction; with nobility of birth or descent: of ancient and honorable lineage; as, *nobly* born.—With elevation of mind or greatness of soul; magnanimously; heroically.—Magnificently; statelily; splendidly; imposingly.

No'body, *n.* Not any body; no one; no person.

—An insignificant person; one of no worth, value, interest, or importance; a cipher. (Used colloquially.)

Nobosque Point, in *Massachusetts,* a promontory and light-house at the entrance of Buzzard's Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 80 feet above the sea; Lat. 41° 31′ 5″ N., Lon. 70° 39′ 53″ W.

No'cake, *n.* A kind of cake made of maize, and eaten by some of the N. American Indian tribes.

Nocent, (*no'sent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *nocere,* to injure.] Having a bent or tendency to inflict harm or injury; mischievous; baneful; as, *nocent* qualities.

No'cently, *adv.* Harmfully; injuriously; mischievously.

Nocera dei Pagani, (*no-cha'ra da'e pa-ga'nee,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citeriore, on the Sarno, 8 m. N.W. of Salerno. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 8,000.

Noci, (*no'chee,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Bari, 29 m. S.E. of Bari; *pop.* 6,000.

Nockamix'on, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Noctam'bulist, *n.* [Fr. *noctambule.*] A somnambulist; a sleep-walker.

Noctho'ra, *n.* [Gr. *nox, noktos,* night, and *thouros,* leaping.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Douroucouli,* a gen. of S. American quadrumanous animals, closely allied to the Lemurs, but having the face naked, the fingers of the fore-hands not susceptible of extension, and the tail not prehensile.

Noctilu'ca, *n.* [Lat.] A name anciently given to phosphorus.

Noctilu'cous, *a.* Lambent by night.

Noctiv'agant, Noctiv'agous, *a.* [Lat. *nox, noctis,* night, and *vagari,* to roam.] Roaming abroad in the night, as wild animals after prey.

Noctivaga'tion, *n.* A roving or rambling by night.

Noctiv'agous, *a.* See Noctivagant.

Noc'tograph, *n.* [Gr. *noktos,* night, and *graphein,* to write.] A kind of frame for instructing the blind in writing.

Noc'turnacy, *n.* [From Lat. *noctis.*] A nightly journal; —opposed to *diary.*

Noctu'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of lepidopterous insects, to which belongs the Cotton-worm. The body is robust, and covered with scales; the antennæ almost always simple, or but rarely pectinated or ciliated in the males; the thorax stout, and often crested; and the mouth well developed, the maxillæ being greatly elongated. The wings are of moderate size, with strong nervures, and ear-shaped spots on the disc of the anterior pair; and when in repose the wings are ordinarily deflexed at the sides of the body. The larvæ, for the most part, are naked, with 16 feet; and they in general undergo their transformations underground in cocoons, often formed of particles of earth mixed in with the silk. The typical groups of this family, as their name imports, fly only by night, and repose during the day in the crevices of the bark of trees, old walls, palings, &c. There are others, however, which fly also during the afternoon and at twilight.

Noc'turn, *n.* [Lat. *nocturnus,* from *noctus — nox, noctis,* night.] (*Eccl.*) An office, consisting of psalms and prayers, celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight. It now forms a part of the service of matins.

Noc'turnal, *a.* Pertaining to night; done or happening at night; nightly; done or being every night.

Noc'turnally, *adv.* In the night; nightly.

Noc'turne, *n.* [Fr.; It. *notturno.*] (*Mus.*) A serenade; a piece of night-music.

Nod, *v. n.* [Lat. *nuto,* from *nuo;* Gr. *neuo,* to incline in any direction, to beckon.] To incline or bend the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to beckon with a nod. — To incline the head with a quick motion, either forward or sidewise, as persons do when sleeping in a sitting posture; to be drowsy. — To bend or incline with a quick motion; as, *nodding* plumes.

—*v. a.* To incline or bend; to shake. — To signify by a nod; as, a *nod* of approbation.

—*n.* A quick declination of the head; a quick declination or inclination. — A quick inclination of the head in drowsiness or sleep. — A slight obeisance; a salutation. — A command.

No'dal, *a.* Pertaining to a node or knot, or to nodes; nodated.

(*Mus.*) A vibrating chord can spontaneously divide itself into any number of aliquot parts, each of which will vibrate separately, as if it were fixed at its two extremities and formed a separate chord. The points of separation between two such contiguous parts, which do not participate in the vibration of either the one or the other, but remain at rest, are called *nodal points.* In like manner, when elastic plates are put into a state of vibration, the molecules separate themselves into parcels which vibrate independently of each other; and the lines of separation thus formed, or lines of repose in which no vibration takes place, are called *nodal lines.*

Nodn'ted, *a.* [Lat. *nodatus,* from *nodus,* a knot.] Knotted; having knots.

Nodn'tion, *n.* The state of being knotted, or act of making knots. (R.)

Nod'away, in *Iowa,* a township of Adams co.; *pop.* 461. —A township of Page co.; *pop.* 1,596.

—A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 240.

Nod'away, in *Missouri,* a N.W. co., adjoining Iowa; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* One Hundred and Two, Nodaway, and Little Platte rivers. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Maryville. *Pop.* (1870) 14,250.

Nod'away River, rises in Cass co., *Iowa,* and flowing an almost direct S. course into Missouri, enters the Missouri River between Holt and Andrews cos.

Nod'der, *n.* One who nods.

Nod'ding, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a drooping position.

Nod'dle, *n.* The head; — used in contempt.

Nod'dy, *n.* A simpleton; a fool. — A sort of vehicle, with two wheels, and usually drawn by one horse.

(*Zoöl.*) The Booby, *q. v.*

Node, *n.* [Lat. *nodus;* It. *nodo;* Fr. *nœud.*] A knot; a knob; a lump; a protuberance.

(*Astron.*) The point where the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. The line in which the two circles intersect is called *the line of the nodes.* When the planet is in this line, in the act of passing from the south to the north side of the ecliptic, it is in its *ascending node,* and its longitude at that moment is the element called *the longitude of the node.*

(*Surg.*) A hard tumor or swelling upon a bone, usually attended with little pain; but sometimes the pain is considerable, particularly in the night-time. The bones more particularly liable to it are those which are thinly covered with flesh.

(*Bot.*) A point situated upon the axis of a plant, whence a leaf or leaf-bud originates.

(*Geom.*) A small oval figure resulting from the intersection of one branch of a curve with another.

(*Dialling.*) A small hole in the gnomon of a dial, which indicates the hour by its light.

(*Lit.*) The plot of a drama, of a poem, &c.

(*Mus.*) A point of rest at which a vibrating string divides itself in producing its harmonic sounds.

No'dini Month, *n.* See Lunar Month.

Nodose', *a.* Knotty; having knots or swelling joints; knotted.

Nodos'ity, *n.* Knottiness; complication. — A knot; a node.

Nod'ular, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the shape of, a knot or nodule.

Nod'ule, *n.* [Lat. *nodulus,* dimin. of *nodus,* a knot.] A little knot or lump; a small woody body found in the bark of some trees; a rounded mineral mass, of irregular shape.

Nod'uled, *a.* Having little knots or lumps.

Nodulose', Nod'ulous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having little knobs.

Noël, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The French name of Christmas-day, derived, it is said, from *dies natalis* (Lat., birthday).

Noe'mics, *n. sing.* The science of the understanding; metaphysics; psychology. (R.) — *Ogilvie.*

Noet'ic, Noet'ical, *a.* Belonging to the understanding.

Nog, *n.* [Abbrev. of *noggin.*] A mug; a noggin. — Hot, spiced ale; as, egg-*nog.*

(*Naut.*) The bolt or tree-nail which secures the heel of each shore employed in sustaining a ship in dock or on the slip.

Nogent-le-notrou, (*no'zhong-leh-no'troo,*) a town of France, dept. Eure-et-Loire, on the Huisne, 31 m. W.S.W. of Chartres; *pop.* 7,000.

Nog'gin, *n.* A small mug or wooden cup; also, a small measure; as, a *noggin* of whisky.

Nog'ging, *n.* (*Arch.*) Brick-work carried up between upright pieces or quarters, introduced in order to give the wall or partition greater lateral stiffness and strength.

Nohcacab, (*noh'ka-kab,*) a village of Mexico, in Yucatan; Lat. 20° 30′ N., Lon. 89° 35′ W. *Pop.* 6,000.

Nolls, *n. pl.* Short pieces and knots of wool left after combing out the tops.

Noir, (*nwar,*) an island of S. America, in the Pacific Ocean, off the S.W. coast of Terra del Fuego; Lat. 54° 30′ S., Lon. 73° 5′ 40′ W.

Noirmoutiers, (*nwar-moo'te-a,*) an island of the Atlantic, on the coast of France, dept. of Vendée, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 12 m. long, and 3 m. broad. *Cap.* Noirmoutiers. *Pop.* 8,500.

Noise, *n.* [Fr. *noise,* strife; Lat. *noxa,* injury, from *nocere,* to injure.] Sound of any kind; a loud tone; as, a loud *noise.* — Outcry; clamor; boasting or importunate talk; loud, importunate, or continued talk expressive of boasting, complaint, or quarrelling. — Frequent talk; much public conversation.

—*v. n.* To sound loud.

—*v. a.* To spread by rumor or report; — followed by *abroad.*

Noise'less, *a.* Making no noise or bustle; silent.

Noise'lessly, *adv.* Without noise; silently.

Noise'lessness, *n.* State of being noiseless; a state of silence.

Nois'ily, *adv.* With noise; by making a noise.

Nois'iness, *n.* State or quality of being noisy; loudness of sound; clamorousness.

Noisome, (*noi'sum,*) *a.* [Norm. *noisife;* It. *nojoso.* wearisome, *nocivo,* harmful.] Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious, destructive. — Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Noi'somely, *adv.* With a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

Noi'someness, *n.* Offensiveness; unwholesomeness; aptness to disgust.

Nois'y, *a.* Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent; obstreperous. — Full of noise.

Noko'mis, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 27 m. N.E. of Litchfield.

No'la, a town of Italy, prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, 14 m. E.N.E. of Naples. *N.* was anciently one of the largest cities of Magna Græcia, and took a prominent part in the wars of Rome. It was besieged by Hannibal for three successive years, 216, 215, and 214 B. C. Augustus D. here A. D. 14. *Pop.* 9,000.

Nolann'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Echiales* — Diag. Regular symmetrical flowers, 5 stamens, 5 or more nuts, distinct or partly confluent, a naked stigma, and straight inflorescence. — There are 35 species in 6 genera, consisting of prostrate or erect, herbaceous or suffruticose plants, natives of S. America. Their properties are unknown.

No'land's Fork, in *Indiana,* rises in Randolph co., and enters the West Fork of Whitewater River in Wayne co.

No'land's River, in *Texas,* enters the Brazos River from Hill co.

No'lensville, or Nolinsville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Williamson co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Nashville.

No'lens vo'lens. [Lat., unwilling or willing.] (*Law.*) Whether one will or not; by force and compulsion.

Noli me tan'gere, *n.* [Lat., touch me not.] (*Surg.*) A disease of the skin, commencing with small ulcerations which eat away the part. These ulcerations sometimes affect the cartilage of the nose, which is destroyed by their progress. Almost all applications rather increase than stop the ravages of the disease, which has received the name of *lupus* (Lat. *wolf*) from its devouring qualities.

(*Bot.*) See Impatiens.

No'lin, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 53 m. S. of Louisville.

Nolin Creek, in *Kentucky,* enters Green River in Edmonson co.

Nolition, (*no-lish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *nolitio,* from *nolle,* to be unwilling.] Unwillingness; — opposed to *volition.*

Nolle pros'equi. [Lat., unwilling to prosecute.] (*Law.*) A proceeding by which a plaintiff withdraws from the further prosecution of his suit, when he has either misconceived the nature of the action or mistaken the proper party to be sued. It may be entered as to a part of the suit only, or as to some of the defendants, in which case he is at liberty to proceed as to the rest. If it be entered before judgment, the plaintiff may bring another action for the same cause; but if after judgment, it operates as a restraint, and bars any future action for the same cause. When entered as to the whole declaration, or as to one or more of the defendants in any personal action, every such person is entitled to his costs.

Nom, (*nŏng,*) *n.* [Fr.] Name.

Nom'ad, *n.*; *pl.* Nomads, or Nomades. [Gr. *nomas, nomados,* from *nomos,* pasture.] A roaming or wandering shepherd; one who leads a wandering life, and subsists by tending herds of cattle, which graze on herbage of spontaneous growth.

—*pl.* (*Hist.*) Tribes of men without fixed habitation. The nomades of ancient times were generally tribes devoted to pastoral pursuits; for the Greeks and Romans knew of no races subsisting wholly by the chase. The principal nomadic tribes of antiquity were those of Southern Russia and the interior of Asia, from whom sprang, in the decline of the Roman empire, many of the tribes which overran W. Europe; and, at a later æra, those who conquered empires in W. and S. Asia. The vast regions of Mongolia are inhabited by nations which still retain their wandering habits.

Noma'dian, *n.* The same as Nomad. (R.)

Nomad'ic, *a.* [Gr. *nomadikas.*] Pertaining to, or resembling nomads; pastoral; subsisting by tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage.

Nomad'ically, *adv.* In a nomadic manner.

Nom'adism, *n.* The state of being a nomad.

Nom'adize, *v. n.* To lead a wandering or nomadic life; to subsist by grazing herds on herbage of spontaneous growth.

No'mancy, *n.* [Fr. *nomancie,* nomance; Lat. *nomen.*] The art of divining the fates of persons by the letters that form their names.

Nom'arch, *n.* [Gr. *nomos,* a district, and *arxein,* to rule.] The ruler of a district or division of a province, among the modern Greeks.

Nom'archy, *n.*; *pl.* Nomarchies. A district, or division of a province among the modern Greeks.

Nombles, (*num'blz.*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *nombles,* from Lat. *lumbulus,* dimin. of *lumbus,* a loin.] The entrails of a deer.

Nombre-de-Dios, (*nom'bra-da-dee'oce,*) a seaport of the United States of Colombia, on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama, abt. 40 miles N.E. of the town of Panama.

Nom'bre-de-Di'os, a town of Mexico, abt. 60 m. E. of Durango; *pop.* 7,000.

Nom'bril, *n.* [Fr., the navel.] (*Her.*) The centre of an escutcheon.

Nom de guerre, (*nŏm-de-gâr'.*) [Fr., a name during the war.] A name assumed for a certain purpose; a fictitious name.

Nom de plume, (*-plūm'.*) [Fr., a pen-name.] A name assumed by an author; a pseudonym.

Nome, *n.* [Gr. *nomos,* from *nemein,* to distribute.] (*Anc. Geog.*) The Greek name for the provinces into which Egypt was anciently divided. According to Diodorus Siculus, the division into nomes was made by Sesostris, whom some modern writers consider as identical with the Rameses II. of the monuments; but such statements refer to a time of which we have no historical knowledge. There were thirty-six nomes, which, in the time of Strabo, were thus divided, — ten in the Thebaïd, sixteen in the Heptanomis or intermediate district (which, according to its name, probably consisted in earlier times of seven only), and ten in the Delta. This division was not materially altered until the latest age of the Roman government.

(*Algebra.*) A single quantity affixed to some other quantity by its proper sign. — *Todd.*

(*Mus.*) In the ancient Greek music, a term used to denote any melody determined by inviolable rules.

(*Med.*) A phagedenic ulcer. — *Dunglison.*

Nomencla'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *nomen,* a name, and *calo, calare,* to call.] A person who gives names to things, or classifies them by their names.

Nomencla'tress, *n.* A female nomenclator.

Nomenclat'ural, *a.* Pertaining to nomenclature.

No'menclature, *n.* [Lat. *nomenclatura.*] A list or catalogue of the more usual and important words in a language, with their significations; a vocabulary or dictionary. (R.) — In a more special sense, this term is employed to denote the language peculiar to any science or art; thus, we speak of the *nomenclature* of chemistry, botany, &c.

N., (*Chemical.*) See Chemical Nomenclature.

Nomenclat'urist, *n.* One versed in nomenclature.

No'mial, *n.* (*Alg.*) A single term; a name.

Nom'inal, *a.* [Lat. *nominalis,* from *nomen, nominis,* a name.] Pertaining to a name or names; titular; consisting in names. — Existing in name only; as, a *nominal* distinction.

Nomi'nalism, *n.* The doctrinal principles of the Nominalists.

Nominalis'tic, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to, the Nominalists.

Nom'inalists, Re'alists, Concep'tualists, (*nom'i-nal-ists, re'al ists, kon-sep'tu-al-ists,*) were three prominent and conflicting sects among the scholastic philosophers. The contest turned upon the nature of general terms, or *universals.* While all parties agreed that the object of the science of logic was universals, they differed upon the question as to whether these universals were *real* things, or only *names.* The Nominalists maintained that the so-called universal ideas do not stand for any conception of the mind, still less for any entity out of it, but are merely verbal signs; that there is no such thing as an abstract animal, or a tree in general, but only individual animals and trees; that, in fact, there is nothing in the universe of matter or mind but separate individualities. The Realists, on the contrary, affirmed that universals were not mere figments of language, but that they have an objective existence, are incorporeal realities, the essences or types of things, not to be confounded with the things themselves.

Conceptualism was proposed as an intermediate doctrine between the two extremes. It gave to universals a logical or psychological existence, as mental conceptions. The Nominalists cited Aristotle as their authority; the Realists adduced Plato. The former maintained that particulars are the only real substances, and that general ideas are abstractions of the human reason. Plato, on the other hand, believed in the eternal existence of ideas. (See IDEA.)—Logic, with Aristotle, was the science of names and nations; with Plato, of names and realities. Rarelinus, a canon of Compiegne, in the 11th century, was the first to give a distinct and complete development to Nominalism. His opinions were believed to affect the doctrine of the Trinity, and were condemned by the Synod of Soissons (1092). He was attacked by Anselm in a work on the Unity of the Trinity; but Anselm's Realism was of an undecided and incomplete character. William of Champeaux, the founder of scholastic Realism, maintained that universals, so far from possessing a merely nominal existence, are the only real entities. Thus, Realism verged toward Pantheism, while Nominalism inclined toward scepticism. Abelard sought to reconcile the opposing parties by advancing the doctrine of Conceptualism. This, however, rather avoided than solved the problem; but its moderation secured its triumph. John of Salisbury wrote, "that there had been more time consumed in the discussion than the Cæsars had employed in making themselves masters of the world; that the riches of Cræsus were inferior to the treasures that had been exhausted upon it; and that the contending parties, after having spent their whole lives on this single point, had neither been so happy as to determine it to their satisfaction, nor to find in the labyrinths of science, where they had been groping, any discovery that was worth the pains they had taken." Nominalism had become nearly extinct, when it was revived by William of Occam, an English Franciscan of the 14th century. The contest was renewed with the greatest fury in the schools of Britain, France, and Germany; and when words failed to carry conviction, fists, and even clubs and swords, were had recourse to. Afterwards Realism became identified with the cause of the Pope and the Church, and flourished in Italy, while Nominalism became associated with the political movement against the power of the papacy, and was generally received throughout the continent of Europe. However, in 1473, Louis XI. of France prohibited the teaching of Nominalism, and ordered the books which favored it to be seized and bound in chains in the public libraries. At length the revival of letters and the advent of the Reformation put an end to the fiercest controversy that has been known to prevail in philosophical speculation.

Nom'inally, *adv.* By name, or in name only; in a nominal manner.

Nom'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *nomino, nominatus*, from *nomen, nominis*, a name.] To name; to mention by name.

"To *nominate* them all, it is impossible." —*Shaks.*

—To call; to denominate.—To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint;—usually, to name for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name; as, to *nominate* a candidate.

Nomina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nominatio.*] Act of proposing by name for an office.—The power of nominating or appointing to office; the state of being nominated.

Nom'inative, *a.* [Fr. *nominatif;* Lat. *nominativus.*] Pertaining to the name which precedes a verb, or to the first case of nouns.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) The first case of nouns which are declinable. It is the simple position of a noun or name, designating a substance absolutely, or without relation to any other substance; and is chiefly placed before verbs, as the subject of the proposition or affirmation.

Nom'inatively, *adv.* As a nominative; in the manner of the nominative.

Nom'inator, *n.* One who nominates.

Nominee', *n.* [Fr. *nommé*, named.] One who is named or designated by another to any office, position, or duty.

Nom'inor, *n.* One who nominates, as to an office.

Nomog'raphy, *n.* [From Gr. *nomos*, a law, and *graphō*, to write.] A treatise on laws.

Nomol'ogy, *n.* Rational psychology.—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Nom'othete, *n.* [Gr. *nomos*, law, and *tithenai*, to lay down, as a law.] A lawgiver.

Nomothet'ic, Nomothet'ical, *a.* Enacting laws; legislative. (R.)

Non, *adv.* [Lat.] Not;—used as a prefix, in the English language, to nouns and verbs, applying to them a negative sense, and governing and varying their meaning; as, *non*-agreement, *non*-residence. It is also, in some cases, prefixed to adjectives; as, *non*-electric.

Non-abil'ity, *n.* Want of ability.

(*Law.*) Want of ability to do an act;—a plea founded on such cause.—*Burrill.*

Non-acced'ing, *a.* Not acceding; declining to comply.

Non-acceptance, *n.* A want of acceptance; denial of acquiescence.

Non-ac'id, *a.* Not acid.

Non-acquaint'ance, *n.* State of being unacquainted; lack of acquaintance.

Non-acquies'cence, *a.* Refusal to comply or acquiesce.

Non-admis'sion, *n.* Failure to receive admission.

Non-adult', *n.* Not of age; not adult.

Nonage, *n.* State of being not of age, or under age; minority; the time of life before a person, according to the laws of his country, becomes of age to manage his own concerns. See INFANT.

Nonagen'arian, *n.* [Lat. *nonagenarius.*] A person ninety years old.

Nonages'imal, *a.* [Fr. *nonagesime*, from Lat. *nonagesimus.*] Pertaining to a nonagesimal.

—*n.* (*Astron.*) The ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from either of the points in which it is intersected by the horizon. It is, therefore, the highest point of the ecliptic at any instant; and its altitude is equal to the distance of the pole of the ecliptic from the zenith. The nonagesimal is used in calculating the parallaxes of the moon.

Non'agon, *n.* [Lat. *nonus*, nine, and Gr. *gonia*, an angle.] (*Math.*) A plane figure, having nine angles and nine sides. It will be found, by reference to MENSURATION, that when the side of a nonagon is 1, the area of the figure will be 6·1818242.

Non-aliena'tion, *n.* The state of not being alienated.

Non-appear'ance, *n.* Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend.

Non-appoint'ment, *n.* Neglect of appointment.

Non-arriv'al, *n.* Failure to arrive.

Non-assump'sit. [Lat., he did not undertake.] (*Law.*) A plea by way of traverse in the action of *assumpsit*, or promises, whereby a man denies the existence of any promise to the effect alleged in the declaration, &c.

Non-attend'ance, *n.* A failure to attend; omission of attendance.

Non-atten'tion, *n.* Inattention; want of attention.

Non-bitu'minous, *a.* Containing no bitumen.

Nonce, *n.* The present purpose or occasion;—generally employed in the phrase *for the nonce.*

"I'll have prepar'd him a chalice *for the nonce.*" —*Shaks.*

Nonchalance, (*non-sha-lons'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *nonchalant.*] Indifference; coolness; sang-froid; carelessness.

Nonchalant', *a.* [Fr., from *nonchaloir*, to have no care for a thing.] Indifferent; cool; careless; as, a *nonchalant* demeanor.

Non'-claim, *n.* Omission of claim within legally limited time.

Non-cohe'sion, *n.* Want of cohesion.

Non-coin'cidence, *n.* Lack or want of coincidence.

Non-coin'cident, *a.* Not coincident.

Non-com'batant, *n.* (*Mil.*) A person belonging to an army or navy whose position does not involve the duty of fighting, as a chaplain, bandsman, &c.

Non-commissioned, (*-mish'und,*) *a.* Not having a commission, as a soldier or seaman.

Non-commis'sioned Officer, *n.* (*Mil.*) One who, while he is not commissioned as an officer, holds an appointment by virtue of which he exercises authority over the private soldiers. Such are sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants, and sergeants. A non-commissioned officer can be reduced to the ranks by sentence of court-martial, or order of the colonel or other officer commissioned as *commandant* of his regiment; but so long as he holds his rank, he can receive no minor punishment.

Non-commit'tal, *n.* A forbearance of not committing one's self; a state of not being pledged or committed.

Non-communion, (*-mun'yun,*) *n.* Neglect of communion; not of the communion.

Non-comple'tion, *n.* Failure of completion; want of finish.

Non-compli'ance, *n.* Failure or neglect of compliance.

Non-complying, *a.* Refusing or neglecting to comply.

Non-com'pos, NON-COMPOS MENTIS. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Not of sound mind;—hence, used as a noun, a lunatic; an idiot; a person of deranged intellect.

Non-con, *n.* See NON-CONTENT.

Non-conclud'ing, *a.* Not closing or ending.

Non-concur', *v. n.* To disagree; to refuse to concur.

Non-concur'rence, *n.* A refusal to concur or assent.

Non-conduct'ing, *a.* Not transmitting; not conducting another substance or fluid.

Non-conduc'tion, *n.* The quality of not being able to transmit or conduct.

Non-conduct'or, *n.* (*Electricity.*) See CONDUCTOR AND NON-CONDUCTOR.

Non-conform'ing, *a.* Not conforming to, or joining in, the established religion.

Non-conform'ist, *n.* One who does not conform to an established church; particularly, one who refused to conform to the Established Church of England at the restoration of Charles II.—See DISSENT.

Non-conform'ity, *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity;—especially, in England, neglect or refusal to unite with the Established Church in its rites and mode of worship.

Non-con'stat. [Lat.] (*Law.*) It is not plain, clear, or conclusive.

Non-conta'gious, *a.* Not contagious, as a disease.

Non-conta'giousness, *n.* The state or quality of not being contagious, or of not being communicable from a diseased to a healthy body.

Non-contempora'neous, *a.* Not contemporaneous; not coeval.

Non-content', *n.* (Sometimes abridged into *non-con.*) A member of the English House of Lords who votes in the negative;—opposed to CONTENT, *q. v.*

Non-contrib'uting, Non-contrib'utory, *a.* Not contributing.

Non-deliv'ery, *n.* A failure or neglect to deliver.

Non-deposition, (*-zish'un,*) n. A neglect or failure to deposit or throw down.

Non'descript, *a.* [Lat. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] That has not been described; that cannot easily be described.

—*n.* Anything that has not been described or classed; a person or thing not easily described or classed.

Non-devel'opment, *n.* A failure of development.

Non-discov'ery, *n.* Lack of discovery.

None, (*nun,*) *a.* and *pron.* [A. S. *nan, nænig*, from *ne*, and *an, æn, ain*, one.] No one; not anything;—often employed also partitively, or, as a plural, not any.

"With *none* who bless us, *none* whom we can bless." —*Byron.*

—No; not any;—rarely used adjectively, particularly before a vowel, as formerly.

"Thou shalt have *none* assurance of this life." —*Deut.* xxviii.

None of, not; not at all; also, nothing of;—employed emphatically.

"My people would not hearken to my voice; and Israel would *none of* me." —*Ps.* l xxxi. 11.

—*n.* [Lat. *nona*, ninth.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one of the lesser canonical hours, so called from its recitation being primitively fixed at the ninth hour.

Non-elect', *n.* A person not elected or chosen to salvation.

Non-elec'tion, *n.* Failure to hold election, or be elected.

Non-elec'tric, Non-elec'trical, *a.* Not electric.

—*n.* A non-conductor of electricity.

Non-emphat'ic, Non-emphat'ical, *a.* Without emphasis; unemphatic.

Nonen'tity, *n.* [Lat. *non*, and L. Lat. *entitas*, from Fr. *entite.*] Non-existence; the negation of being.—A thing not existing; as, a theological *nonentity.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Non-epis'copal, *a.* Not episcopal; not belonging to the Episcopal Church.

Non-episcopa'lian, *n.* A person who does not belong to the Episcopal Church or denomination.

Nones, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nonæ*, from *nonus*, the ninth.] (*Roman Calendar.*) One of the three divisions of the Roman month, and so called because they fell on the *ninth* day, reckoned inclusively before the Ides. The months of March, May, July, and October, the Ides, fell on the 15th day of the month, and the nones consequently on the 7th. In the other months, the Ides were on the 13th day, and the nones on the 5th.

Non-essen'tial, *a.* Not essential; not absolutely necessary.

—*n.* That which is not essential or necessary to a particular purpose.

Non est fac'tum. [Lat., is not his deed.] (*Law.*) A plea to an action of debt on a bond or other speculation.

Non est inven'tus. [Lat., he is not to be found.] (*Law.*) The term applied to a sheriff's return to a writ of capias, when the defendant is not to be found within his jurisdiction. The return is usually abbreviated N. E. I.

None'such, Non'such, *n.* A thing that has not its equal; an extraordinary thing.

(*Bot.*) See MEDICAGO.

Non-excommu'nicable, *a.* Not liable to be excommunicated.

Non-exec'ution, *n.* Failure of execution.

Non-exist'ence, *n.* Absence of existence; the negation of being.—A thing that has no existence.

Non-exist'ent, *a.* Not having existence.

Non-exporta'tion, *n.* A failure or neglect of exportation.

Non-exten'sile, *a.* Not capable of being stretched; not extensile.

Nonfea'sance, *n.* (*Law.*) The offence of omitting what ought to be done.

Non-fulfil'ment, *n.* Failure or neglect of fulfilment.

Nonillion, (*-nil'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *nonus*, and Eng. *million.*] According to the English method of numeration, the number obtained by involving a million to the ninth power, represented by a unit with fifty-four ciphers annexed;—according to the French method, in general use on the continent of Europe and in the U. States, the number obtained by multiplying 1,000 into itself 9 times, represented by a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. *Worcester.*

Non-importa'tion, *n.* Neglect or failure of importation.

Non-import'ing, *a.* Not importing or bringing from foreign countries.

Non-inhab'itant, *n.* One not an inhabitant; a foreigner; a stranger.

Non-join'der, *n.* (*Law.*) The omission of one or more persons who should have been made parties to a suit at law or in equity as plaintiffs or defendants.

Non-jur'ant, *a.* Non-juring; Jacobite.

Non-jur'ing, *a.* [Lat. *non*, and *juro, jurare*, to swear.] Not swearing allegiance; pertaining to non-jurors.

Non-ju'ror, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the new government, and the Crown, at the Revolution of 1688, when James II. having abdicated, the throne was offered to William III., partly in right of his wife Mary Stuart. The non-jurors were the adherents of James, and called, also, *Jacobites.*

Non-limita'tion, *n.* A want of limitation.

Non-li'quet. [Lat., it does not appear.] (*Law.*) A verdict given by a jury, when, in consequence of the absence of sufficient evidence, the trial is postponed to a future occasion.

Non-malig'nant, *a.* Not malignant;—said of a disease.

Non-manufac'turing, *a.* Not having manufactures.

Non-mem'ber, *n.* Not a member.

Non-mem'bership, *n.* The state of not being a member.

Non-metal'lic, *a.* Not consisting of metal.—Not having metallic properties.

Non-metallic elements. (*Chem.*) The sub-divisions of these bodies is much more difficult than that of the

metals. If their arrangement be founded either on their general electrical or chemical relations, or into supporters of combustion and combustibles, or into acidifiable and acidifying substances, difficulties arise in the details which are of great practical inconvenience. The electrical arrangement brings together substances extremely dissimilar in their chemical character, such as oxygen and sulphur, both of which are electro-negative bodies. The chemical arrangement again leads us at one time to class oxygen with sulphur, both being supporters of combustion; and at another to separate them, as oxygen is preëminently a supporter of combustion, and sulphur as eminently a combustible. In all these arrangements, also, nitrogen, as an element, stands out as an obstinate exception. It is acidifiable by oxygen, but alkalifiable by hydrogen. It is not combustible, nor is it a supporter of combustion. These and other difficulties have caused the electrical and chemical analysis of the non-metallic elements to be rejected as a basis of classification. Berzelius divides them into *oxygen*, which he places by itself as a supporter of combustion, and into inflammable substances, in which he includes all the other elements; then adverting particularly to the non-metallic substances, he divides them into three classes; namely,—1. Permanently elastic or gaseous bodies (*Gazolyta*),—oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. 2. Metalloids,—sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, and silicon. 3. Salifying substances (*Halogenia*),—chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine.

Non-nat'ural, *a.* Unnatural.

Non-nat'urals, *n. pl.* [Lat. *non naturalia.*] (*Med.*) Things which are necessary for the existence of man, without entering into his composition, or constituting his nature, such as air, meat, drink, sleep, watching, motion, rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.—*Dunglison.*

Non-neces'sity, *n.* State of being unnecessary.

Non'ny, *n.* A ninecompoop; a simpleton; a ninny.

Non-obe'dience, *n.* Lack of obedience.

Non-observ'ance, *n.* Failure to observe or fulfil.

Non-obstan'te. [Lat.] (*Law.*) Notwithstanding; in antagonism to what is to be stated or admitted.

Nonogena'rian, *n.* The same as NONAGENARIAN.

Nonpareil, (*non-pa-rel'*,) *n.* [Fr. *non*, and *pareil*, from Lat. *par, paris*, equal, like.] A person or thing having no equal.

"You were crowned the *nonpareil* of beauty."—*Shak.*

(*Printing.*) A small kind of type. (This work is printed in *Nonpareil.*)

—A kind of apple. —A small bon-bon.—A kind of narrow riband.

Non-pay'ment, *n.* Neglect, or failure of payment.

Non-perform'ance, *n.* Failure of performance.

Non'plus, *n.* [Lat. *non*, and *plus*, more, compar. of *multus*, many.] A state in which one can say or do no more; puzzle; insuperable difficulty; a state in which one is unable to proceed.

—*v. a.* To bring to a state in which one can say or do no more; to put to a stand; to puzzle; to confound; to stop by embarrassment.

Non-ponderos'ity, *n.* Lack of weight.

Non-pon'derous, *a.* Wanting in weight.

Non-prepara'tion, *n.* Want of preparation.

Non-presenta'tion, *n.* Failure or neglect to present.

Non-production, (*-duk'shun,*) *n.* Failure to produce.

Non-professional, (*pro-fesh'un-al,*) *a.* Not of or belonging to a profession; not performed by or proceeding from professional men.

Non-proficiency, *n.* Failure to improve or make progress.

Non-proficient, (*-fish'ent,*) *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

—*v. a.* To allow to drop without a trial;—said of a lawsuit.

Non-recur'rent, *a.* Not occurring again.

Non-recur'ring, *a.* Not recurrent.

Non-re'gent, *n.* In the English universities, a master of arts whose regency has terminated.

Non-rendi'tion, *n.* Failure to render what is due.

Non-resem'blance, *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilarity; unlikeness.

Non-res'idence, *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is stationed, or where official duties require one to reside, or on one's own lands.

Non-res'ident, *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.

—*n.* One who does not reside on one's own lands, or in the place where official duties require.

Non-resist'ance, *n.* Passive obedience; submission to authority; omission of resistance.

Non-resist'ant, *a.* Making no resistance to oppression or power: non-resisting.

—*n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to the injuries inflicted by others.

Non-resist'ing, *a.* Making no resistance; non-resistant.

Non-ru'minant, *a.* Not ruminating.

Non-sane', *a.* In an unsound condition; imperfect.

Non'sense, *n.* Words or language which have no meaning, or which convey no just ideas; absurdity.—Trifles; things of no importance.

Nonsensical, (*-sens'i-kal,*) *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Nonsens'ically, *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

Nonsens'icalness, *n.* Jargon; absurdity.

Non-sen'sitive, *a.* Without sense or perception.

Non-sequitur, (*-sek'wi-tur.*) [Lat.] It does not follow.

(*Logic.*) An inference not deducible from the premises.

Non-sex'ual, *a.* Neuter; without distinguishing sex; hermaphrodite.

Non-slave'holding, *a.* Not holding or possessing slaves.

Non-solu'tion, *n.* Failure of solution.

Non-solv'ency, *n.* Inability to pay debts.

Non-solv'ent, *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent; bankrupt.

—*n.* An insolvent; a bankrupt.

Non-spar'ing, *a.* Merciless; all destroying.

Non-submis'sion, *n.* Want of submission.

Non-submis'sive, *a.* Not submissive.

Non-subscrib'ing, *n.* Failure or refusal to subscribe.

Nonsuch, *n.* See NONESUCH.

Non'suit, *n.* (*Law.*) The name of a judgment given against the plaintiff when he is unable to prove his case, or when he refuses or neglects to proceed to the trial of a case after it has been put at issue, without determining such issue.—*Bouvier.*

—*v. a.* To stop or quash in legal process.

Non'term, *n.* (*Law.*) A vacation between two terms of a court.

Non'tronite, *n.* [So called from being found in the arrondissement of *Nontron*, France.] (*Min.*) A hydrated tersilicate of iron, occurring in France, at Nontron, in small kidney-shaped masses, varying in color from green to yellow, and with a dull lustre.

Non-uniform'ist, *n.* One who believes that the causes which formerly produced changes in the earth are not now operating in the same manner.—*Worcester.*

Non-usance, (*non-yur'ans,*) *n.* Disusage; neglect of using.

Non-user, (*non-yur'er,*) *n.* Failure or incapacity to use.

Non-vernac'ular, *a.* Not vernacular; as, a *non-vernacular* phrase.

Noo'dle, *n.* A fool; a simpleton. (Vulgar.)

Nook, *n.* [Scot. *neuk*; Gael. *niuc.*] A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies, or between bodies; a corner; a recess; a covert retreat.

Nookahee'va, NOUKAHIVA, or NUKAHIVA, the largest of the Marquesas Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 8° 53′ N., Lon. 139° 49° W. Length 18 m. The surface is mountainous. *Pop.* 18,000.

Nook'-shotten, *a.* Full of nooks; as, *nook-shotten* islands.—*De Quincey.*

Noölog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to noölogy.

Noöl'ogist, *n.* One versed in noölogy.

Noöl'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *nóos*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of intellectual phenomena.

Noon, *n.* [A. S. *non*, the ninth hour of the day; O. Fr. *none*, from Lat. *nona hora*, the ninth hour.] The middle of the day; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock.—The zenith or period of greatest lustre.

"This dead of midnight is the *noon* of thought."—*Barbauld.*

—*a.* Meridional; having reference to mid-day.

Noon'day, *n.* Mid-day; twelve o'clock in the day.

—*a.* Pertaining to mid-day; meridional.

Noon'ing, *n.* Repose at noon; a repast at noon.

Noonivak, or NUNIVACK, or NUNIVACK, in *Alaska*, an island in Behring Sea, off Cape Vancouver; Lat. 60° N., Lon. 166° W. *Area*, abt. 2,100 sq. m.

Noon'shun, *n.* Same as NUNCHEON, *q. v.*

Noon'-tide, *n.* The time of noon; mid-day.

—*a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

"*Noon-tide* repast, or afternoon's repose."—*Milton.*

Noose, (*nōōz,*) *n.* [Ir. *nas*, a band, tie, *nasgaim*, I bind; Gael. *nasg.*] A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

—*v. a.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to entrap; to ensnare.

Noot'ka Sound, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the W. coast of Vancouver Island, British N. America; Lat. 49° 35′ N., Lon. 126° 34 W.

No'pal, *n.* [Mexic. *nopelli.*] (*Bot.*) See OPUNTIA.

No'palry, *n.* A thicket of nopal for rearing the cochineal insect.

Nope, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An English provincialism for the bullfinch.

Nor, *conj.* A word that denies or renders negative the second or subsequent part of a proposition, or a proposition following another negative proposition;—correlative to *neither* or *not.*

No'ra, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Jo Daviess co., abt. 30 m. E. of Galena; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,000.

No'ra Springs, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Floyd co.

Nor'cia, a town of Central Italy, prov. of Perugia, 17½ m. E N.E. of Spoleto; *pop.* 4,000.

Nord, a dept. in the N. of France, between Lat. 50° and 51° N., Lon. 2° and 4° E, having N. the North Sea, E. Belgium, S. the dept. of Aisne, and W. Pas-de-Calais: *area*, 2,278 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* Aa, Yser, Lys, Scheldt, and Sambre. *Prod.* Wheat, flax, hemp, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Manuf.* Important; principally, lace, linen, carpets, cordage, arms, cutlery, glass, paper, beet-root sugar, &c. *Chief towns.* Lille (the cap.), Avesnes, Cambrai, Douay, Dunkerque, Hazebrouke, and Valenciennes. *Pop.* 1, 392,041.

Nor'den, a town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, 14 m. N.W. of Aurich; *pop.* 6,000.

Nord'hausen, a town of Prussian Saxony, district of Erfurt, on the Zorge, 49 m. W. of Halle, and 38 m. N.W. of Erfurt. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, sealing-wax, vitriol, soap, and cream of tartar; also numerous oil-mills, marble-works, and a considerable trade in corn. *Pop.* 17,686.

Nord'hausen Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar sulphuric acid, intermediate between the anhydrous and monohydrated acid, so called from the place where it was formerly manufactured. It is generally in the form of a brown fuming liquid. It is a good solvent of indigo.

Nord'heim, or **Nort'heim,** a town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, on the Ruhme, 12 m. N. of Göttingen. *Manuf.* Tobacco. *Pop.* 5,000.

Nord'land, or **Norr'land,** a division of Norway, bordering on the Atlantic, between Lat. 65° and 70° N., Lon. 12° and 22° E.; *area*, including Loffoden Islands, 14,337 sq. m. *Pop.* 65,512.

Nord'lingen, a town of Bavaria, dist. of Middle Franconia, on the Eger, 48 m. S.W. of Nuremberg. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, carpets, gloves, and hosiery. Here, 1634, the Swedes and their allies, under Bernhard, Duke of Weimar, were defeated by the Austrians and Bavarians under the Archduke Ferdinand; and, 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French. *Pop.* 7,000.

Nord'koping, a seaport-town of Sweden, district of Linköpen, on the Molata, at its mouth in the Baltic, 85 m. S.W. of Stockholm. *Manuf.* Brass and hardware goods, linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics, gloves, paper, leather, and starch. *Pop.* 21,679.

Nord'strand, an island of Denmark, off the W. coast of Schleswig, 15 m. N.E. of the mouth of the Eder; *area*, 20 sq. m.; *pop.* 3,000.

Nore, a sand-bank in the estuary of the Thames, in England, 4 m. N.E. of Sheerness, Lat. 51° 29′ N., Lon. 0° 48′ W. It has a floating light called the Nore Light

Norfolk, (*nor'fok.*) an ancient English house, descended from the royal family of Plantagenet, through Thomas Plantagenet of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, second son of Edward I., and Earl-Marshal of England. The heiress of the Norfolk family, Margaret, eldest daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, having espoused, at the commencement of the 15th century, Robert Howard, the title of Duke of Norfolk passed to the latter, and was transmitted by him to his descendants. The living head of this family takes precedence as premier duke and Earl-Marshal of England, and follows immediately after the princes of the blood-royal.

Norfolk, (*nor'fok.*) a marit. co. of the E. of England, having N. and E. the German Ocean, S. Suffolk, and W. Cambridge; *area*, 2,024 sq. m. The surface is generally level, and the soil moderately fertile, except on the S. and S.E. which is marshy. *Rivers.* Great and Little Ouse, Nen, Waveney, Yare, and Wensum. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and vegetables. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, shawls, crapes, and hosiery. *Chief towns.* Norwich, (the cap.) Yarmouth, and King's Lynn. *Pop.* 434,798.

Nor'folk, in Upper Canada, a S.W. co., bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Cap.* Simcoe. *Pop.* 25,000.

—A fort and township in the above co., abt 54 m. E.S.E. of London.

Norfolk, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Norfolk, in *Massachusetts*, an E. co., bordering on Massachusetts Bay on the E., and adjoining Rhode Island on the S.; *area*, abt. 52 sq. m. *Rivers.* Charles and Neponset rivers, with several smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile, being the chief source of fruit and vegetables for supplying Boston. *Min.* Granite of a superior quality. *Cap.* Dedham. *Pop.* (1870) 89,452.

Norfolk, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,441.

Norfolk, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co., adjoining N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* James River (Hampton Roads), Deep Creek and Elizabeth Rivers. Dismal Swamp and Lake Drummond occupy the S.W. angle of the co. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Norfolk. *Pop.* abt. 38,000.

—A city, port of entry, and the cap. of the above co., on the Elizabeth River, 8 m. S. of Hampton Roads and 106 m. S.E. of Richmond; Lat. 36° 51′ N., Lon 76° 19′ W. It is situated opposite Portsmouth, and with that city formed, before being destroyed at the outbreak of the Civil War, the most important naval station in the U. S. In point of population, *N.* is next to Richmond. The harbor is excellent, being capacious, safe, easy of access, and the entrance defended by two strong forts. The city is located upon a level plain, and though irregularly laid out, is for the most well built, and contains many fine public and private edifices. Among the former are the City Hall, the Norfolk Military Academy, Mechanics' Hall, and Ashland Hall, besides a Custom House erected at a cost of $140,000. It also contains abt. 15 churches, 10 seminaries, an Orphan Asylum, and many educational and benevolent institutions. By means of railroads, canals, and steamers, *N.* is connected with all the important cities and towns of the N., W., and S. It was laid out in 1705, and in 1776 was burnt by the British. *Pop.* (1870) 10,256.

Norfolk Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, 1,100 m. E.N.E. of Sydney, in Australia, Lat. 29° 10′ S., Lon. 167° 58′ E. *Ext.* 5 m. long and 2 broad.

Norfolk, (New,) a district of Tasmania, having N.E. Clyde and Richmond, and S. Hobart-Town: *area*, 1,500 sq. m. The chief river is the Derwent. The principal settlements are Hamilton, and New Norfolk.

Norfolk Sound, in *Alaska*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. side of King George's III. Archipelago. Sitka, or New Archangel, is situated on it.

No'ria, *n.* [Sp.] (*Mach.*) An hydraulic apparatus for drawing water.

Nori'cum. (*Anc. Geog.*) A prov. of the Roman empire in S.E. Germany, which comprised the whole of the modern prov. of Upper Austria, almost the whole of Lower Austria, Styria, and Corinthia, parts of Carniola, Saltzburg, and Bavaria.

Nor'imon, *n.*; *pl.* NORIMONS. In Japan, a palanquin or litter.

Norm, *n.* A type; a model; a fixed standard for imitation.

Nor'ma, *n.* A square for measuring right angles, used by masons, carpenters, and other artificers, to make their work rectangular.

Nor'ma, in *Missouri*, a village of Webster co., abt. 32 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Nor'mal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *normalis*, from *norma*, a rule, a square to measure right angles.] According to an established law, rule, or principle; relating to rudiments or elements; teaching rudiments or first principles; instructing in the art of teaching; as, a *normal* school.

(*Geom.*) According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A perpendicular to a curve at some particular point, at which point the normal is also perpendicular to a tangent.

Nor'mal, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. and township of M'Lean co., abt. 2 m. N. of Bloomington. It is the seat of the Illinois State Normal University. *Pop.* of twp. abt. 800.

Nor'malcy, *n.* State or occurrence of being normal. (R.)

Normaliza'tion, *n.* Reduction to a normal state or standard.

Nor'mal School, *n.* A school for the education of teachers. It is not a little surprising, that for the important duty of educating the young, it is only recently that any special training schools have come to be regarded as necessary. They originated in Germany, and were for a long period confined to that country. The first was organized at Stettin, in Prussia, in 1735; the next by Frederick the Great, at Berlin, in 1748; another was opened in Hanover in 1757; and others followed in various parts of Germany. Since the beginning of the present century they have rapidly increased in number, and been greatly improved in their internal organization. The course of instruction generally extends to three or four years, and in some of the States the great majority of the teachers are graduates of the *N. S.* The first seminary for teachers in France was established in 1810; the first in Holland in 1816; and, in England, in 1830. The first in the U. States was opened at Lexington, July 3, 1839; and now most of the principal cities have their normal schools.

Nor'man Architec'ture, *n.* A style of architecture which flourished originally and principally in Normandy, as its name denotes. It afterwards became prevalent in other places wherever the Normans obtained influence and dominion — among others, in England, where we shall treat of it. The Norman style is allied, to the debased Roman examples of the Eastern and Western empires, and may be with them included in the general title of *Romanesque*. It cannot, however, be ranked as of equal importance with the Byzantine or Lombardic divisions, of both of which it is a modification. It is not decided at what period the Norman style was first introduced into England. Some persons are of opinion that it was introduced by William the Conqueror; others, by Edward the Confessor; while a third party maintain that it was merely a development of the Saxon, or the style immediately preceding. It would seem, however, that the Saxon and Norman were distinct styles, emanating from the same grand type, and consequently to a certain extent modifications of each other. They are both derived from the Roman, and both developments of the Romanesque; but here they separate, and in the two styles may be traced such a similarity as might be expected in descendants from a common source. While the Saxon style was reared on an uncultivated soil, and by rude hands, the Norman was developed amid more advanced civilization. The Norman style may be said to have been fully developed in England soon after the Conquest, flourishing from the middle of the 11th century, and prevailing to the latter part of the 12th, or the close of the reign of Henry II. In general, it is styled as the architecture of the 12th century, and dates from 1066 to 1170. According to the monkish chronicles, soon after the arrival in England of William the Conqueror and his followers, who were great builders, churches began to spring up in every village, and monasteries were erected in all the towns and cities, designed in a novel style of architecture. In the larger Norman churches, the plans are generally cruciform. At the intersection between the nave, choir and transepts, there is a low, massive tower; and the choir is usually terminated with a semicircular apse. In many cases, the aisles of the nave are continued at the sides of the choir, and the high altar is situated between the easternmost piers, with a screen behind, stretching between the piers. A space was thus left clear at the back of the altar, which was called the retro-altar, and thus allowed processions to perambulate entirely round the church. The choir, in some cases, was surrounded by chapels, having also apsidal terminations. The width of the aisles was very small, in some cases being not more than four to six feet. In most cases, the western façades are flanked by turrets or buttresses, but occasionally by towers, (Fig. 1963). The parish churches were usually small, consisting of a nave, often without either porch or aisles, with a chancel and tower. Small churches, however, often consisted of a nave and chancel, only without any tower or other appendage. In the buildings of this period, the *walls* were of great thickness, but the masonry was not solid, being composed of two external walls of ashlar-work, having the space between filled up with rubble, gravel, flints, &c. Sometimes, however, the walls were made up of solid rubble-work, with quoins of ashlar. The former kind were not durable; but the introduction of buttresses at a later period led to a great improvement in the construction of walls. The *arches* of the Norman style are invariably of the semicircular form, (Fig. 1964), but occasionally stilted; and the only variety in the proportions of areades depends upon the height of the piers, the height of the opening usually averaging about twice its width. Chancel arches are sometimes deeply recessed and ornamented with a number of rich mouldings. The *piers* which support the principal arches of construction are very massive, (Fig. 177), and frequently of stunted proportions. The *capitals* are very varied in character, some bearing a more or less close resemblance to the Corinthian and other classic styles. In general, however, they are merely rude and unskilful imitations, and when contrasted with the originals, have a heavy appearance. The foliage is crowded and without regularity; and the capital, on account of its squattiness, inelegant. Many, however, are not elaborately carved, several of them being quite plain. The most common of these is the cushion capital, which is of cubical form, being rounded at the lower end to meet the shaft. In the Norman and Lombardic styles, mural arcades are a common feature. They sometimes cover the greater portion of both external and internal walls, but are most common on the exterior, especially on the façades, the clere-stories, and the upper stories of towers. The *doorways* in this style are to be found in very great variety, from the most simple to the most elaborate. *Windows* were subordinate members of an edifice, and in the earlier examples are nothing more than mere slits, or narrow oblong apertures, often not exceeding a few inches in breadth, and finished with a plain semicircular head. Larger windows are to be found in cathedrals, and in the larger churches. After a time, windows began to be decorated with a slight degree of enrichment, and the zigzag and other mouldings were added round the arch. In the upper stories of towers a more advanced window is sometimes to be found. It consists of semicircular lights, with 2 heads, separated by a central shaft, and having a jamb-shaft on either side. The two lights are enclosed under another large semicircular arch, which is surrounded by a hood-mould (Fig. 1965). The *mouldings* in the Norman style are of great variety, and in some instances are very elaborately carved. One of the most favorite and characteristic is the *zigzag*, which is composed of a series of salient and reëntrant angles, recessed or otherwise carved on the surface of the stone, sometimes in a single line, but more frequently in two, three, or more lines running parallel to each other. Other kinds are the *indented* or *trowel-point*, the *beak-head*, *bird's-head*, and *cat's-head* mouldings, the *nail-head*, the *billet*-moulding, the *embattled*, *star*, *medallion*, and *lozenge* mouldings, &c. No less than 15 of the 22 English cathedrals retain considerable portions which are undoubtedly of Norman workmanship, and of which the dates are ascertained. The nave and choir of Norwich Cathedral, with the exception of pointed windows of later English character inserted in the upper part of the choir, are almost entirely Norman. There are very few examples, however, of the exterior Norman style. Many of the churches belonging to the greater abbeys were constructed in the Norman period; but few have escaped the general demolition which took place at the Reformation. As the Normans knew that they could not live in security without building strong places of defence, military structures were therefore established or built on every lordship. The leading feature in a Norman fortress was a lofty mound of earth, thrown up in the centre of other works from the excavations necessary in forming the ditch, fosse, or moat. A square or circular tower, of several stories, rose from the upper ballium, or a low circular story of considerable diameter, which was generally approached on the outside by a very steep stone staircase. The gateway, or tower of entrance, was built at the foot of the artificial mount, from which was a sally-port with stone stairs leading to the keep. It contained the portcullis and drawbridge fixed to the archway, and several spacious chambers. The gateway, and the barbican, or watch-tower, had both of them a communication with the keep. (See CASTLE.) From the year 1155, the Norman architecture began to be mixed with new forms and additions, and was at length superseded by the more elegant and lofty style of building, usually called the Gothic.

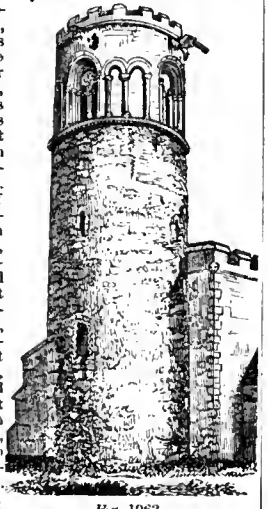


Fig. 1963.
TOWER OF LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK, (England.)
(A. D. 1160.)

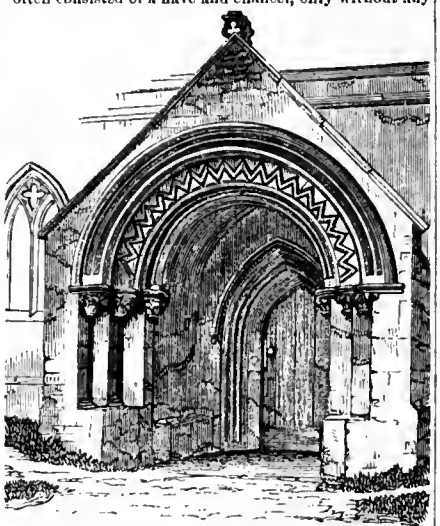


Fig. 1964. — PORCH OF GREAT ADDINGTON, (England.)
(A. D. 1180.)

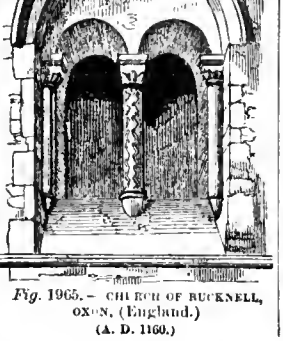


Fig. 1965. — CHURCH OF BUCKNELL, OXON, (England.)
(A. D. 1160.)

Nor'man, *n.* A Northman. (See NORTHMEN). — An inhabitant of the French prov. of Normandy.

(*Naut.*) A kind of capstan-bar, used on shipboard.

—*a.* Pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans; as, the *Norman* Conquest.

Nor'man, or NORMAN'S ISLAND, one of the Virgin group, W. Indies, lying N.E. of St. John; Lat. 18° 19' N., Lon. 64° 32' W. *Area*, abt. 2 sq. m. Man-of-war Bay is on its W. side.

Nor'man, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 363.

Nor'manda, or NORMANDY, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tipton co., abt. 40 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Nor'mandy, an anc. prov. of France, bordering on the English Channel, now divided into the depts. of Seine-Inférieure, Eure, Orne, Calvados, and Manche. *N.* anciently comprised a portion of the kingdom of Neustria, and was ceded to Rollo, Rolf, or Raoul, by Charles III., in 911. William I. Duke of *N.* invaded England in 1066, and established a Norman dynasty, thereby uniting *N.* with the latter country. Philip Augustus conquered it in 1204, the French holding it until 1417, when it was recovered by the English, who held it till 1450, when it was finally wrested from them by Charles VII.

Nor'mandy, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., 10 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Nor'mandy, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Bedford co., abt. 62 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Norman's Kill, in *New York*, a small stream flowing into the Hudson River from Albany co.

Norns, Nor'nas, *n. pl.* (*Scandinavian Myth.*) The three irrevocable Fates, — past, present, and future.

Nor'ridgewock, in *Maine*, a post village and township, cap. of Somerset co., abt. 28 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,300.

Nor'ris, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 33 m. S.E. of Galesburg.

Nor'ristown, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Pope co., abt. 65 m. N.W. by W. of Little Rock.

Nor'ristown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 130 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Nor'ristown, in *Pennsylvania*, a town, cap. of Montgomery co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Philadelphia. It is finely situated in a rich farming district, is regularly laid out, and neatly and handsomely built. The Court-house is said to be one of the finest of its class in the U. States. There are also a handsome and substantial county prison, numerous churches, and several academies. Extensive cotton and woollen manufactories have been established, and trade is thriving. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Nor'risville, in *Alabama*, a village of Wilcox co., abt. 65 m. S.W. by W. of Montgomery.

Nor'riton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Nor'ritonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-villaga of Montgomery co., abt. 3 m. N. of Norristown.

Nor'roy, *n.* [Fr. *nord*, north, and *roy*, *roi*, king.] (*Her.*) See HERALD'S COLLEGE.

Norse, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to ancient Scandinavia, or to the language spoken by its peoples.

—*n.* [From Icel. *Norvegr*, Norway.] The language of ancient Scandinavia.

Norse'man, *n.*; *pl.* NORSEMEN. A Northman; a native of ancient Scandinavia.

North, *n.* [A. S. *north*; Du. *noord*; Dan. and Ger. *nord*, *norden*; Fr. *nord*.] One of the cardinal points,

being that point of the horizon which is directly opposite to the sun in the meridian. — A name loosely given to any country or region situated nearer the north point than another. — The north-wind.

—*a.* Being in the north; as, the *north* polar star.

North, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

North, in *Indiana*, a township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A twp. of Marshall co.; *pop* abt. 1,800.

North, in *Ohio*, a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

North Ab'ington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 18 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

North Ac'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co. abt. 38 m. W. of Portland.

North Ad'ams, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Pittsfield; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

North Al'mond, in *New York*, a post-village of Allegany co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Belmont.

Northal'lerton, a town of England, co. of York, 13¼ m. S.S.E. of Darlington, and 31 m. N.W. of York. Here was fought, 1138, the "Battle of the Standard" in which the Scots were defeated by the English. *Pop.* 5,300.

Northamp'ton, a central co. of England, having N. the co. of Lincoln, E. and S.E. Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, S. Oxford, W. and N.W. Warwick, Leicester, and Rutland. *Area*, 1,016 sq. m. The surface is diversified, the soil generally fertile, and the climate mild and healthy. *Rivers.* Nen, Ouse, and Welland. *Prod.* The usual cereals. Horses and cattle are extensively reared. *Manuf.* Boots and shoes, lace, and woollen stuffs. *Chief towns.* Northampton, the cap., Peterborough, and Wellingborough. *Pop.* 227,704.

NORTHAMPTON, capital of the above co., on the Nen, 29 m. S.S.E. of Leicester, and 59 m. N.W. of London. The principal edifices are the Town-hall, Corn-Exchange, the churches of St. Sepulchre, and the Norman church of St. Peter. *Manuf.* Boots and shoes, leather, lace, and hosiery; there are, also, brass and iron foundries. *Pop.* 32,813.

Northamp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township, cap. of Hampshire co., abt. 17 m. N. of Springfield. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk goods, iron, paper, sewing silk, rifles, baskets, &c. *Pop.* of township abt. 8,000.

Northampton, in *N. Carolina*, a N.E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Roanoke and Meherrin. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Jackson. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Northampton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* abt. 5,600.

Northampton, in *New York*, a post-township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Northampton, in *Ohio*, a township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Northampton, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. co., adjoining New Jersey; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware River, and Martin's, Monocacy, Saucon, and Bushkill creeks. *Surface*, much diversified and mountainous in the N.W. and S.E.; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Min.* Iron, slate, and limestone. *Cap.* Easton. *Pop.*(1870) 61,403. —A township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A town of Lehigh co. (See ALLENTOWN.) — A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Northampton, in *Virginia*, an E. co., washed on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the W. and S. by Chesapeake Bay: *area*, abt. 320 sq. m. The coasts are indented with numerous bays and inlets. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Eastville. *Pop.* abt. 8,700.

North An'dover, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 3 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

North An'na, in *Virginia*, a river rising in Orange co., and flowing S.E. joins the South Anna in Hanover co. to form the Pamunkey. On this river, at a point abt. 20 m. above Hanover Court-House, an engagement occurred (May 23, 1864) between the National and Confederate troops, under Generals Warren and Brown respectively, in which the latter were defeated, losing their leader and 1,000 men. The Union loss was 350 men.

North An'son, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

North Anville, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

North Ap'ple Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

North Argyle, (*ar-ghil'*,) in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

North Ash'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Wyndham co., abt. 17 m. N.N.W. of Brooklyn.

North At'tleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Boston.

North An'burn, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 5 m. N.N.W. of Auburn.

North Augus'ta, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co., abt. 70 m. S. by E. of Iowa City.

North Bea'ver, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

North Beck'et, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Berkshire co., abt. 70 m. W. of Boston.

North Bel'grade, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 15 m. N. of Augusta.

North Belleville, (*bel'ril,*) in *Indiana*, a village of Hendricks co., abt. 19 m. W. by S. of Indianapolis.

North Bel'lingham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Boston.

North Bend, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Stark co., abt. 35 m. N.N.W. of Logansport; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

North Bend, in *Nebraska*, a village of Dodge co., abt. 10 m. W. of Fontenelle.

North Bend, in *Utah Territory*, a village of San Pete co., abt. 22 m. N.N.E. of Manti.

North Bend, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 22 m. N. by E. of La Crosse.

North Ben'nington, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Bennington co., abt. 4 m. N.W. of Bennington Centre.

North Ben'tonsport, in *Iowa*, a village of Van Buren co., abt. 75 m. S. by W. of Iowa City.

North Ber'gen, in *New Jersey*, a township of Hudson co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,043.

North Bergen, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co., abt. 240 m. W. by N. of Albany.

North Berwick, (*ber'rik,*) a seaport-town and bathing-place of Scotland, co. of Haddington, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 19 m. E.S.E. of Edinburgh; *pop.* 1,800.

North Ber'wick, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

North Biller'ica, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 21 m. N. by W. of Boston.

North Black'stone, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Boston.

North Bland'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., abt. 120 m. W. of Boston.

North Blen'heim, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

North Bloom'field, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Nevada.

North Bloomfield, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co., abt. 210 m. W. of Albany.

North Bloomfield, in *Ohio*, a township of Morrow co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

North Booth'bay, in *Maine*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 65 m. S.E. of Augusta.

North'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,504.

North Bosque Creek, (*bask,*) in *Texas*, enters the Brazos River from McLennan co.

North Branch, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

North Branch, or BAILIES, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Somerville.

North Bran'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post township of New Haven co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

North'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Northbridge Centre, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 38 m. S. by W. of Boston.

North Bridge'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 44 m. N.W. of Portland.

North Bridge'water, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., abt. 21 m. S. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 8,000.

North Brook'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

North Brans'wick, in *New Jersey*, a township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

North Bucks'port, in *Maine*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 8 m. S. of Bangor.

North Buffalo, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

North Can'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Hartford.

North Car'mel, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 14 m. W. by N. of Bangor.

North Carol'ina, one of the 13 original States of the American Union, lies between 33° 53′ and 36° 33′ N. Lat., and 75° 25′ and 84° 30′ W. Lon., presenting an extreme length, E. to W., of 420 m., with a maximum breadth of 180 m. N. to S. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, S. by South Carolina, S.E. by the Atlantic, S.W. by a small segment of Georgia, and W. by Tennessee. *Area*, 50,704 sq. m., or 32,450,500 acres. — *Gen. Desc.* For a distance extending from the seaboard 60 to 80 m. into the interior, and including the turpentine region, the surface of the State is level, and dotted with many series of oozy swamps and morasses; the streams intersecting it are sluggish and slimy, and the lands, for the most part, arenose and poor, except along the river-bottoms, where it is highly productive, yielding abundant crops of cotton, maize, tobacco, and rice. N. of Albemarle Sound, the "Great Dismal Swamp," covering an area of 150,000 acres, extends into Virginia, while its sister swamp, the "Little Dismal, or Alligator," with a superficies nearly as large as the former, is located between Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds. Other considerable-sized swamps lie further S., interspersed with number of small lakes. Parts of the Little Dismal Swamp have been sufficiently reclaimed to bear valuable rice and cereal crops. It is estimated that the whole area of swamp-lands throughout the State spreads over not less than 3,000,000 acres. As the interior becomes further penetrated, the characteristic configuration of the country undergoes a change. The surface is found to acquire a hilly, or, rather, undulating aspect, consisting of alternate ridges and valleys, and forming what is called the *Pitch-pine region.* Here the soil is of decided fertility, producing the principal agricultural staples, while towards the W. extremity of the State, beyond the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, a large plateau of considerable altitude — being from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea-level — forms, as it were, the W. base of the Alleghany range traversing the State from N.E. to S.W., and culminating in summits of superior elevation. Many of the peaks of this chain lying within the limits are, indeed, actually lofty as, for instance, Mount Buckley, 6,775 feet above tide-water, and the highest land E. of the Mississippi River. Mounts Clingman, tinyot, and Mitchell too, are of little inferior altitude. The coast-line of *N. C.* is long and deeply indented. Commencing at Little River Inlet on the S. Carolinian frontier, it takes a course nearly E to Cape Fear, thence N.E. to Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras, and terminates at the Virginia line, forming a distance of over 400 m. Three large, shallow sounds, Albemarle, Currituck, and Pamlico, cut far into the land, and have *antennæ* in the shape of numerous small bays or inlets on either hand. A concatenation of narrow, shoaly lagoons, charged with ever-shifting sand-bars, skirts the coast S. of Cape Lookout, and, hence, the navigation of the whole seaboard is exceedingly intricate and hazardous. The principal rivers are those of Cape Fear, flowing E by S for about 250 m., and navigable for small craft 120 m. from its outlet in the Atlantic; the Roanoke, rising in Va., and discharging into Albemarle Sound; the Neuse, Tar, Chowan, Yadkin, and Catawba — *Geol. and Min.* The State is geologically divided into three parallel zones, the first or E. comprising the level sandy coast-region, extends to the midland belt, bounded W. by the skirting-line of the outlying spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains. The third zone embraces the W. and mountainous sections of the State. The prevailing systems of rocks are the recent and tertiary, cretaceous, new red-sandstone, permian, igneous, and metamorphic. The rocks of the last-named formation, associated with granite, occupy the middle cos., in part, and the extreme W. confines, and contain the most important repositories of ores. The rocks of the lower belt are tertiary or cretaceous, and contain no metals, excepting the earthy ores of manganese and iron. The most important minerals found in the State are iron and coal, which are extensively deposited on the Deep and Dan rivers. The iron lodes comprise the hermatites, and the magnetic and specular ores; but they are comparatively little mined. Bituminous and semi-bituminous coal-measures in Chatham, Moore, Rockingham, and Stokes cos. are extensively found, and produce a mineral of good quality. Gold, graphite, porphyry, silver, copper, and steatite, are among the other mineralogical features of the State. — *Clim.* The meteorological characteristics of *N. C.* are varied. In the low region the atmosphere is hot and moist, while in the mountainous country it is cool and dry. In the interior it unites both peculiarities according to localization. The mean temperature is estimated at 60°. — *Nat. Prod., &c.* The upland tracts are well timbered with ash, oak, walnut, hickory, lime, and other trees; the low country produces pine great perfection; and the swamp-lands luxuriate in dense collections of cedar, cypress, maple, oak, and poplar, undergrown with vines and other creepers. The fruits assimilate with those of the neighboring States. —*Agric.* Statistical returns for 1868 present the following tabulated view of the agricultural yield during that year:

Fig. 1966. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.		*Amount of crop.*	*Acres cropped.*	*Total value.*
Indian corn	bushels	23,366,000	1,633,986	$18,225,480
Wheat	do	2,971,000	503,559	5,942,000
Rye	do	389,000	52,567	501,810
Oats	do	3,479,000	267,615	2,261,350
Barley	do	3,100	198	3,875
Buckwheat	do	23,000	1,474	19,090
Potatoes	do	838,000	11,026	745,820
Tobacco	lbs	41,016,000	62,429	6,849,672
Hay	tons	186,000	148,800	2,790,000
Total			2,681,654	$37,339,000

These figures exhibit an average yield and cash value per acre as follows: Corn, 14·3 bush. = $11.15; wheat, 5·9 = $11.80; rye, 7·4 = $9.54; oats, 13 = $8.45; barley, 15·0 = $19.50; buckwheat, 15·6 = $12.94; potatoes, 76 = $67.64; tobacco, 657 lbs. = $109.71; hay, 1·25 tons = $18.75 = aggregate average cash value, $13.92. An increased breadth of corn was reaped, amounting to 84,504 acres. The cotton crop of 1868–9, produced 35,908 bales, exhibiting a decrease of 3,000. Numbers of farming-stock during the same period were estimated thus: Horses, 98,441, valued at $9,046,727; mules, 33,542 = $3,782,531; oxen and other cattle, 281,320 = $8,125,465; milch cows, 205,590 = $4,257,768; sheep, 296,372 = $506,796; hogs, 858,074 = $3,715,460 = total valuation, $24,434,747. *Manuf. and Ind.* Next to agriculture, the distillation of turpentine and tar forms the leading industrial feature of the State. The turpentine lands are valued at from $2 to $20 per acre, with from 500 to 1,000 pine-trees growing upon an acre, containing on an average, 2,000 boxes, (or pockets cut in the stems above the ground), and producing, on an average, from 12 to 16 barrels of turpentine, or 2 barrels of spirits and 8 of rosin. This business is regarded as favorable to health and longevity, and is generally found very profitable to the proprietors. Reliable statistics of the produce of the turpentine forests are not obtainable, but De Bow, in his *Resources of the South*, estimates the annual produce of the State at 800,000 barrels, at an approximate value to the makers of from $1,700,000 to $2,000,000. The cut-

ting and exportation of lumber forms another considerable commercial item. In 1869, there was in active operation in the State 15 cotton mills, running 20,743 spindles, and producing 2,486,741 lbs. of spun yarn. There are also many iron-works and distilleries pursuing a profitable business. *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 89 counties, viz.:

Alamance,	Craven,	Johnson,	Randolph,
Alexander,	Cumberland,	Jones,	Richmond,
Alleghany,	Currituck,	Lenoir,	Robeson,
Anson,	Davidson,	Lincoln,	Rockingham,
Ashe,	Davie,	McDowell,	Rowan,
Beaufort,	Dauphin,	Macon,	Rutherford,
Bertie,	Edgecombe,	Madison,	Sampson,
Bladen,	Forsyth,	Martin,	Stanly,
Brunswick,	Franklin,	Mecklenburgh,	Stokes,
Buncombe,	Gaston,	Mitchell,	Surrey,
Burke,	Gates,	Montgomery,	Transylvania,
Cabarrus,	Granville,	Moore,	Tyrrell,
Caldwell,	Greene,	Nash,	Union,
Camden,	Guilford,	New Hanover,	Wake,
Carteret,	Halifax,	Northampton,	Warren,
Caswell,	Harnett,	Onslow,	Washington,
Catawba,	Haywood,	Orange,	Watauga,
Chatham,	Henderson,	Pasquotank,	Wayne,
Cherokee,	Hertford,	Perquimons,	Wilkes,
Chowan,	Hyde,	Person,	Wilson,
Clay,	Iredell,	Pitt,	Yadkin,
Cleveland,	Jackson,	Polk,	Yancey.
Columbus,			

Cities and Towns. The principal centres of trade and population are Raleigh (State cap.), Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton, Beaufort, Fayetteville, Salisbury, Charlotte, and Elizabeth. — *Govt.* The constitution of the State was established in Dec., 1776, and modified in 1835, and again in 1857; another clause ratifying the 15th Amendment to the National Constitution was added in 1869. It provides that every male citizen, 21 years of age, resident one year in the county, and who shall have paid a tax, shall be a qualified voter. The franchise for the senatorial vote requires proprietorship of 50 acres of land, in addition to the foregoing qualifications. The executive is vested in a governor chosen by popular vote for a term of 2 years, an advisory council of 7 members, secretary of state, treasurer, comptroller, and a superintendent of common schools, all elected by the legislature. The gubernatorial age must not be under 35, and he must possess a property qualification of $5,000, and have been a resident of the State for 5 years. His emoluments consist of a furnished dwelling-house, and a salary of $3,000 per annum. The legislature consists of a Senate of 50 members elected for 2 years, and a House of Commons of 120 members for a similar term. Senators must each own 300 acres of land in the co., from which they are elected, and members of the House of Commons 100 acres. The legislature meets biennially at Raleigh on the second Monday in Nov., and an apportionment of representatives is made once in 20 years; that of the Commons being based on federal population, that of the Senate on taxation. The judiciary comprises a supreme court consisting of a chief justice and 2 associate judges, holding 3 courts each year; and superior or circuit courts, 7 in number, with judges accordingly, who hold court bi-annually in each county. The judges are all chosen by joint ballot of the legislature, also the attorney-general; the former during good behavior, and the latter functionary for 4 years. The supreme court possesses merely an appellate jurisdiction, while the judges of the superior court have complete equity of jurisdiction. The salary of the judges of the supreme court is $2,500 per annum, and of the superior court, $1,950, and $90 for each court (over 12) held on a circuit. No clergyman engaged in his calling, can be a member of the legislature or of the governor's advisory council. — *Finances.* The total indebtedness of the State is stated at $34,095,045, all interest-bearing at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly. Of this amount, the sum of $17,215,045, known as the Old Debt, is chargeable, principal and interest, on the general income of the State, and consists of ante-war bonds totalizing $8,378,200, and post-war bonds amounting to $8,836,845. The state of the treasury has not warranted the liquidation of the interest on the "old debt," and it has been found necessary to fund the interest due thereon. The special tax authorized to be levied by the several acts of the legislature is equal in the aggregate to 47·08 of one per cent. on the entire assessable property of the State, amounting, on a near estimate founded on the last census, to above $250,000,000. The sum that will be applicable to the interest on the gross amount of special tax-bonds is $1,177,000, while the interest is only $999,600, leaving a large surplus as a sinking fund. — *Railroads.* The principal lines of railroad are the *North Carolina; Raleigh and Gaston; Wilmington and Weldon; Wilmington and Manchester; Roanoke Valley; Western; Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford;* other important roads are in course of completion, and others, again, in projection. — *Education.* The constitution of 1868 provides for free public schools 4 months in the year, to be maintained by taxation, and by the proceeds of a fund for which an appropriation of resources is made; for the freedom of the State University, for a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and for a State Board of Education. The State University is located at Chapel Hill, near Raleigh. There are colleges at Forestville and in Mecklenburgh co., besides more than 4,000 free public schools, and numerous flourishing private academies. — *Pop.* (1870) 1,067,644.—*Hist. N. C.* was first partially colonized by a party of Englishmen sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1585, but no permanent settlement was established until 1663, when Charles II. made a grant of the territory which now forms the State, to 8 English noblemen. The celebrated philosopher John Locke drew up its original scheme of government, which, however, did not continue in operation longer than 25 years. In 1674 the population was about 4,000, and the annual product of tobacco 8,000,000 lbs. In 1705 AD internecine conflict took place among the colonists with reference to the claims of two rival governors. From 1711 to 1713, a war was waged with the Tuscaroras and other Indian tribes, who were ultimately reduced to subjection. In 1760, the colony declared against the right of the home government to levy taxation. *N. C.* sent representatives to the first Continental congress in 1774, who joined in the declaration of colonial rights. In April, 1776, *N. C.* united with the other colonies in the declaration of independence. A partisan warfare next ensued between the patriots and the loyalists, which latter were in strong force throughout the State. On March 15, 1781, the American Gen. Greene, with a force of 4,500 men, was defeated at Guilford Court-House, by a body of British troops, 2,000 strong, commanded by Lord Cornwallis. The National Constitution, formed in 1787, was finally adopted in 1789. The State sided with the Confederates during the Civil War.

North Castine, (*kas-teen'*,) in *Maine*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 60 m. E. by N. of Augusta.

North Cas'tle, in *New York*, a post-township of Westchester co; *pop.* (1870) 1,996.

North Centre Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., abt. 78 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

North Charles'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 50 m. W. by N. of Concord.

North Chat'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 80 m. S.E. of Boston.

North Chat'ham, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Albany.

North Chelms'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Boston.

North Chel'sea, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Suffolk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

North Chichester, (*chitch'es-ter,*) in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimack co., abt. 9 m. E.N.E. of Concord.

North Clar'endon, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., abt. 50 m. S. of Bellow's Falls.

North Clay'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co.

North Cod'orus, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

North Cohas'sett, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Boston.

North Col'lins, in *New York*, a township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

North Colum'bia, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 9 m. N. of Nevada.

North Corn'wall, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Litchfield.

North Cove Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Catawba River in Burke co.

North Cov'entry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

North Dan'ville, in *New York*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* (1870) 4015.

North Dan'vers, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Essex co., abt. 18 m. N.E. by E. of Boston.

North Dart'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., abt. 56 m. S. of Boston.

North Dix'mont, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 44 m. N.E. of Augusta.

North Dor'set, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bennington co., abt. 22 m. S. of Rutland.

North Dumbar'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimack co., abt. 8 m. S.S.W. of Concord.

North-east', *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

—*a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that quarter.

North-East, in *Illinois*, a township of Adams county; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

North-East, in *Indiana*, a township of Orange co.; *pop* abt. 1,800.

North-East, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Baltimore.

North-East, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., about 95 m. N.N.E. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

North-East, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Erie co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Erie; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

North-east'erly, *a.* Toward, or from the north-east.

North-east'ern, *a.* Belonging or having reference to, or being in, the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.

North-East Pass, or BALIZE, in *Louisiana*, a village of Plaquemine parish, on a pass of its own name, at the mouth of the Mississippi River.

North-East Pass'age. See NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

North-East River, in *Maryland*, enters Chesapeake Bay from Cecil co.

North Eau Claire, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Eau Claire co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

North Eg'remont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., abt 170 m. W. by S. of Boston.

North El'ba, in *New York*, a post-township of Essex co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

North Ells'worth, in *Maine*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 75 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

North'er, *n.* [Sp. *norte.*] A heavy gale of wind blowing from the north.

North'erliness, *n.* State of being northerly; inclination toward the north.

North'erly, *a.* Northern; being toward the north. — From the north.

—*adv.* Toward the north. — In a northern direction. — Issuing from a northern point.

North'ern, *a.* [A. S. *nordhem.*] Being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west. — In a direction toward the north, or a point in its vicinity; as, to steer a *northern* course.

Northern Di'ver, *n.* (*Zoöl*). See COLUMBIDAL.

Northern lights. See AURORA BOREALIS.

Northern Circars, (*sir-kars'*,) a prov. of British India, on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, between Lat. 15° and 20° N. *Area*, 17,000 sq. m. *Pop.* 2,995,500.

North'erner, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the North. — In the U. States, a native or inhabitant of the Northern States of the Union; — correlative to *Southerner.*

Northern Lib'erties, in *Pennsylvania*, a former district of Philadelphia co., now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia.

North'ernmost, *a.* Fixed or situated at the point furthest north.

North Fair'field, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 18 m. N. of Augusta.

North Fairha'ven, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Bristol co., abt. 55 m. S. of Boston.

North Fal'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 62 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

North Farm'ington, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., about 21 m. N.W. of Detroit.

North Fayette', in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

North Fer'risburg, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Addison co., abt. 15 m. S. of Burlington.

North'field, or NOR'FIELD, in *Connecticut*, a village of Fairfield co., about 28 m. W.S.W. of New Haven. — A post-village of Litchfield co., about 27 m. W. by S. of Hartford.

North'field, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cook co., abt. 20 m. N.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township, abt. 3,000.

North'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 19 m. N. by W. of Indianapolis.

North'field, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

North'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 100 m. W. by N. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

North'field, in *Michigan*, a township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

North'field, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Rice co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Faribault; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

North'field, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Merrimack co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

North'field, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co.

North'field, in *New York*, a township of Richmond co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

North'field, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

North'field, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 10 m. S. by W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 5,200.

North'field, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

North'field Farms, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 82 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

North'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of New Haven.

North Fork, in *Arkansas*, a township of Izard co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

North Fork, in *California*, a post-village of Trinity co., abt. 13 m. W. of Weaverville.

North Fork, in *Illinois*, a village of Vermilion co., abt. 125 m. E. by N. of Springfield.

North Fork, in *Iowa*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 847.

North Fork, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Ashe co., abt. 214 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

North Frank'fort, in *Maine*, a village of Waldo co., abt. 62 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

North Frank'lin, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 78 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

North Gal'veston, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Warsaw.

North Gar'den, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., abt. 11 m. S. by W. of Charlottesville.

North Go'shen, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., abt. 35 m. W. by N. of Hartford.

North Gran'by, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 20 m. N.N.W. of Hartford.

North Gran'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 65 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

North Green'bush, in *New York*, a post-township of Rensselaer co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

North Greenwich, (*gren'ij,*) in *Connecticut*, a village of Fairfield co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of New Haven.

North Guilford, (*gil'ford,*) in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., abt. 12 m. E. by N. of New Haven.

North Guilford, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., abt. 50 m. S. by W. of Utica.

North Had'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampshire co., abt. 90 m. W. of Boston.

North Hamp'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Peoria co., abt. 18 m. N. of Peoria.

North Hamp'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

North Hamp'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 53 m. W. of Columbus.

North Har'persfield, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Delhi.

North Hart'land, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 9 m. N. of Windsor.

North Ha'ven, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., abt. 5 m. N. of New Haven. *Pop.* of township abt. 1,900.

North Ha'ven, in *Maine*, a post-township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

North Hav'erhill, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., abt. 45 m. W. by N. of Concord.

North He'bron, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 55 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

North Hec'tor, in *New York*, a post-village of Schuyler co., abt. 22 m. W.N.W. of Ithaca.

North Heidelberg, (*hi'del-berg,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

North Hemp'stead, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Queen's co., abt. 20 m. E. of New York city; *pop.* abt. 7,500.

North Hen'derson, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Mercer co., abt. 135 m. N.W. of Springfield.

North He'ro, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township, cap. of Grand Isle co., on an island of its own name, abt. 60 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of twp. abt. 800.

North Hoo'sic, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., abt. 27 m. N. of Troy.

North Hud'son, in *New York*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 105 m. N. of Albany.

North Hunt'ingdon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

North Hyde Park, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Lamoille co., abt. 30 m. N. of Montpelier.

North In'dustry, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 4 m. S. of Canton.

North'ing, *n.* (*Nav.*) Distance northward from a point of departure, measured on a meridian.

(*Astron.*) North declination of any heavenly body.

North'ington, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 50 m. S. of Raleigh. — A village of Harnett co., abt. 33 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

North Jay, in *Maine*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 12 m. S.S.W. of Farmington.

North Ken'nebunk Port, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., abt. 80 m. S.S.W. of Augusta.

North Kil'lingly, in *Connecticut*, a village of Windham co., abt. 48 m. E. by N. of Hartford.

North Kings'ton, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 3,700.

North Lan'sing, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 14 m. N. of Ithaca.

North Law'rence, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 35 m. E. of Ogdensburg.

North Leb'anon, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Lebanon co., abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

North Leominster, (*lemp'ster,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 42 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

North Les'lie, in *Michigan*, a village of Ingham co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Lansing.

North Lev'erett, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 82 m. W. by N. of Boston.

North Lew'isburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Urbanna.

North Lib'erty, in *Indiana*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of South Bend.

North Lib'erty, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Johnson co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Iowa City.

North Lib'erty, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., abt. 87 m. S.S.W. of Columbus.

—A post-village of Knox co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Columbus.

North Lim'ington, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., abt. 3 m. N. of Limington.

North Liv'ermore, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 25 m. W. by N. of Augusta.

North Lon'donderry, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Concord.

North Lyme, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., abt. 35 m. E. by N. of New Haven.

North Mad'ison, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., abt. 17 m. E. by N. of New Haven.

North Mad'ison, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 2 m. N. of Madison City.

North Maho'ning, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,175.

North'man, *n.* One of the Northmen, *q. v.*

North Man'chester, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., abt. 105 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis.

North Manheim, (*man'hime,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 3,196.

North Marsh'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 21 m. S.E. of Boston.

North'men, or **Nor'mans,** *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A name applied to the ancient inhabitants of Scandinavia, or Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, but more generally restricted to those sea-rovers called Danes by the Saxons, who sailed on piratical expeditions to all parts of the European seas, made their first appearance on the coast of England in 787, and from the year 832 repeated their invasion almost every year, till they became masters of all the country under their king Canute (*q. v.*), and reigned in England during the next fifty years, down to 1042, when the Saxon dynasty was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor. A Danish invasion penetrated to the Meuse in 515, but was repelled. The victories of Charlemagne over the Saxons led to a league being formed between that people and the Danes; and Gottfried, king of Jutland, with his piratical bands, ravaged the French and Spanish coasts, even as far as the Straits of Gibraltar. Their great invasion of France, however, did not take place till 841, after which the whole coast of W. Europe, from the Elbe to the Guadalquivir, fell a prey to the Northmen. In 837, they had sacked Utrecht and Antwerp, and fortified themselves on the island of Walcheren, spreading themselves on the mainland. Flanders was obstinately defended; but Friesland, Lower Lorraine, and Neustria fell without resistance. Roland devastated Holland, and appeared upon the Seine, while Gottfried ravaged the valleys of the Meuse and Scheldt.

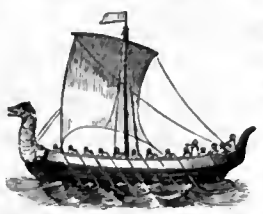


Fig. 1967. — NORTHMEN'S GALLEY.

Hastings, at the head of a band of Northmen, sacked Bordeaux, Lisbon, and Seville, defeated the Moorish conquerors of Spain at Cordova, overrun Italy and Sicily, and crossed the straits into Morocco. In 885, they laid siege to Paris, but were at length bought off by Charles the Fat.

Rollo, one of the most renowned of the Norman chieftains, after ravaging Friesland and the countries watered by the Scheldt, accepted the hand of a daughter of Charles the Simple, and received with her, under the tie of vassalage, possession of all the land in the valley of the Seine, from the Epte and Eure to the sea, which then went by the name of Normandy. They rapidly adopted the more civilized form of life that prevailed in the Frankish kingdom — its religion, language, and manners — but inspired everything they borrowed with their own vitality. Their conquest of England, in 1066, gave that country an energetic race of kings and nobles, on the whole well fit to rule a brave, sturdy, but somewhat torpid people like the Anglo-Saxons. But though the Normans had acquired comparatively settled habits in France, the old passion for adventure was still strong in their blood; and in the course of the 11th century, many nobles, with their followers, betook themselves to S. Italy, where the strifes of the native princes, Greeks, and Arabs, opened up a fine prospect for ambitious designs. In 1059, Robert Guiscard, one of the ten sons of the Norman count, Tancred de Hauteville, all of whom had gone thither, was recognized by Pope Nicholas II. as duke of Apulia and Calabria, and in 1071 as lord of all Lower Italy. His brother and liegeman Roger conquered Sicily, 1060–1089. Roger II. of Sicily united the two dominions in 1127: but in the person of his grandson, William II., the Norman dynasty became extinct, and the kingdom passed into the hands of the Hohenstauffen family.

North Nen'don, in *New York*, a village of Monroe co.

North Mid'dleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 35 m. S. by E. of Trenton.

North Mid'dleton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

North Mid'dleton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bourbon co., abt. 10 m. E. of Paris.

North Mon'mouth, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co, abt. 15 m. W. by S. of Augusta.

North Montpe'lier, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 6 m. N. of Montpelier.

North'most, *a.* Northernmost; situated at the point furthest north.

North Moun'tain, in *Pennsylvania*, an eminence in Columbia and Lycoming cos.—This name is also applied to the most N. ridge of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, as contradistinguished from *South* Mountain.

North Moun'tain, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Berkeley co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Harper's Ferry.

North Mount Pleas'ant, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Holly Springs.

North Mud'dy, in *Illinois*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

North'ness, *n.* An inclination in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north.

North New Port'land, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Augusta.

North New Sa'lem, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 75 m. W. by N. of Boston.

North Nor'wich, (*nor'ij,*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., about 45 m. S.S.W. of Utica; *pop.* of township abt. 1,171.

North Og'den, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Weber co., abt. 7 m. N. by E. of Ogden City.

North Or'ange, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 72 m. W. by N. of Boston.

North Or'well, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Towanda.

North Ox'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 50 m. W. by S. of Boston.

North Par'is, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., abt. 55 m. N. by W. of Portland.

North Park, in *Colorado Territory.* See COLORADO.

North Par'sonfield, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Augusta.

North Penn, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of Philadelphia, abt. 3½ m. N. of the State-House.

North Pitts'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 8 m. S.S.E. of Augusta.

North Plains, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

North Plymp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 32 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

North Point, in *Maryland*, a promontory having on it two light-houses, on the N. side of the entrance to Patapsco River.

North Port, a village of Prince Edward co., Upper Canada, abt. 12 m. S.E. of Belleville; *pop.* 375.

North'port, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Tuscaloosa co., abt. 105 m. N.W. of Montgomery.

North'port, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Noble co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Albion.

North'port, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Northport, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Leelenaw co., abt. 28 m. N. of Grand Traverse City.

Northport, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 40 m. E. by N. of New York city.

Northport, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waupacca co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Oshkosh.

North Pots'dam, in *New York.* See RACKETTVILLE.

North Prairie, (*pra'ree,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 56 m. N.W. by W. of Peoria.

North Prairie Station, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waukesha co., abt. 31 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

North Pres'cott, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampshire co., abt. 75 m. W. by N. of Boston.

North Prov'idence, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Providence co.; *pop.* (1870) 20,494.

North Read'ing, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 17 m. N. of Boston. *Pop.* of township (1870) 942.

North Reho'both, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., abt. 38 m. S. by W. of Boston.

North Riv'er, rises in Windham co., Vermont, and flowing generally S. into Massachusetts, enters the Deerfield River in Franklin co.

North River, in *Alabama*, enters the Black Warrior River in Tuscaloosa co.

North River, or UPPER THREE, in *Iowa*, enters Des Moines River in Polk co.

North River, in *Massachusetts*, enters the Atlantic Ocean from Plymouth co.

North River, in *New York*, a name sometimes applied to the Hudson River, *q. v.*

North River, in *Virginia.* See CALF PASTURE RIVER. —A name sometimes applied to the upper part of the Rappahannock River, *q. v.*

North River, in *W. Virginia*, enters the Cacapon River in Hampshire co.

North River Mills, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Hampshire co., abt. 14 m. E. of Romney.

North Roch'ester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 46 m. S. by E. of Boston.

North Sa'lem, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., abt. 30 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

North Salem, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Linn co.

North Salem, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., abt. 110 m. S. by E. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

North Salem, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

North Sand'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 58 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

North San Ju'an, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Nevada City; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

North Scituate, (*sit'u-at,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Boston.

North Scituate, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., abt. 10 m. W. of Providence.

North Sea, or GERMAN OCEAN, that portion of the Atlantic Ocean extending from the Straits of Dover to the Shetland Islands, having E. Norway and Denmark, S. Hanover, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and W. the British Islands. *Ext.* 700 m. long, and 420 broad. It communicates with the Atlantic by the Straits of Dover and Pentland Frith, and with the Baltic by the Skager-rack, the Cattegat, the Sound, and the Great and Little Belts. It receives the waters of the Elbe, Rhine, Weser, and Scheldt, on the E., and the Thames, Ouse, Humber, Tyne, Tweed, Forth, and Tay on the W. Navigation is very difficult and dangerous, owing to the sand-banks along the English coasts, and extending N.E. from the Frith of Forth, and one N.W. from the mouth of the Elbe, besides the variety of currents, which generally show a tendency towards the N.E., owing to the prevalence of the S.W. winds. The influence of tidal currents of the Atlantic is felt in the *N. S.* so as to cause a rise of 20 feet in the estuary of the Humber. The fisheries of the *N. S.* are important, and employ many thousands of people. Lights both stationary and floating are placed along the difficult parts of the coasts for the convenience of traffic, which of late years is enormous.

North Sears'mont, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., abt. 11 m. W. of Belfast.

North Sears'port, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., abt. 8 m. N. by E. of Belfast.

North Sedg'wick, in *Maine*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Ellsworth.

North Sew'ickley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

North Shade, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

North Shenan'go, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

North Sid'ney, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 14 m. N.N.E. of Augusta.

North Som'ers, in *Connecticut*, a village of Tolland co., abt. 24 m. N.N.E. of Hartford.

North Spen'cer, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 53 m. W. by S. of Boston.

North Stam'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 40 m. S.E. by E. of New Haven.

North Star, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

North Stock'holm, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Potsdam.

North Sto'nington, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New London co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

North Strabane, (*stra-ban',*) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

North Stuke'ly, a village of Shefford co., Lower Canada, abt. 24 m. W. of Sherbrooke.

North Sudbury, (*sud'ber-e.*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 23 m. W. by N. of Boston.

North Swan'sea, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., abt. 46 m. S. by W. of Boston.

North Tewkes'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Boston.

North Towan'da, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

North Tru'ro, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 60 m. S.E. of Boston.

North Two River, in *Missouri*, enters the Mississippi River from Marion co.

Northum'berland, (Dukes of.) See DUDLEY and PERCY

Northum'berland, a marit. co. of the N.E. of England, bordering on the German Ocean, having N. a small detached portion of Durham, which separates it from Scotland; S. Durham, and W. Cumberland. *Area*, 1,871 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil generally fertile. *Rivers.* Tyne, Coquet, Alne, Blyth, Wansbeck, and Till. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and vegetables. Cattle are extensively reared. *Min.* Iron, lead, and coal. *Chief towns.* Newcastle-on-Tyne, Tynemouth, North Shields, and Morpeth. *Pop.* 343,025.

Northum'berland, a S. co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, abt. 730 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trent River, and several smaller streams. *Cap.* Cobourg. *Pop.* 35,000.

Northumberland, a co. of New Brunswick, British N. America, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Cap.* Miramichi. *Pop.* 17,000.

Northumberland, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. and township of Coos co., abt. 110 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 900.

Northumberland, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Northumberland, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River, and Shamokin, Mahanoy, and Mahantango creeks. *Surface*, hilly and mountainous; *soil*, in the valleys very fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, and coal. *Cap.* Sunbury. *Pop.*(1870) 41,440.

—A post-borough of the above co., abt. 56 m. N. of Harrisburg. — A township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Northumberland, in *Virginia*, an E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay; *area*, abt. 150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Heathsville. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Northumberland, a marit. co. of E. Australia, in New South Wales, having N. the river Hunter, S. the Hawkesbury, and E. the S. Pacific Ocean; *area*, 2,34? sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous. Coal is the principal product. *Chief towns.* Newcastle, Maitland, Singleton, and Morpeth. *Pop.* 14,000.

Northumberland Cape, in S. Australia; Lat. 38° 3′ S., Lon. 140° 37′ E.

Northum'berland In'let, a bay of British N. America, between Cumberland Island and Frobisher Strait; Lat. 65° N., Lon. 65° W.

Northumberland Islands, near the N.E. coast of Australia; Lat. 21° 32′ and 22° S., Lon. 149° 47′ to 150° 37′ E.

Northum'berland Strait, separates Prince Edward Island from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, British N. America.

Northum'bria, one of the kingdoms of the English heptarchy, comprehending the cos. of Northumberland, York, Westmoreland, and the S.E. part of Scotland. It was conquered in 867 by the Danes, who were compelled to acknowledge the supreme power of Edward the Elder in 922.

Northum'brian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the English county of Northumberland.

—*a.* Belonging or having reference to Northumberland, England, or to its inhabitants.

North U'nion, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,749.

North U'nity, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Leelenaw co., abt. 19 m. N.W. of Grand Traverse City.

North Vas'salborough, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Augusta.

North Ver'non, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jennings co., abt. 73 m. W. by S. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

North'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 18 m. N. by E. of Danbury.

Northville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of La Salle co., abt. 65 m. S.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Northville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Jefferson.

Northville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Detroit.

Northville, in *New York*, a village of Cayuga co., abt. 20 m. S. by W. of Auburn.

—A post-village of Fulton co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Albany.

North Wal'doborough, in *Maine*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 25 m. E.S.E. of Augusta.

North'ward, *a.* Being towards or in the direction of the north.

North'ward, North'wards, *adv.* Towards the north.

North'wardly, *a.* Having a direction toward the north.

—*adv.* In a northern direction.

North Wash'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co., abt. 14 m. N.E. by E. of Butler.

—A post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Pittsburg.

North Water'ford, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of Paris.

North Wayne, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 16 m. W.N.W. of Augusta.

North'-west, *n.* The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equi-distant from each.

—*a.* Pertaining to the point between the north and west; being in the north-west; as, the *north-west* passage.

—Proceeding from the north-west; as, a *north-west* wind.

North-West, in *Indiana*, a township of Orange co.; *pop.* abt. 840.

North-West, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,138.

North-West and North-East Pas'sages. (*Geog.*) The report of the fabulous wealth of the regions discovered by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the southern latitudes of Asia, excited the attention of the other maritime nations of Europe, and prompted them to send out expeditions to the East Indies for the purpose of obtaining a share in the lucrative traffic of which Spain had hitherto possessed the monopoly. But the latter nation having at that time the complete command of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, attempts were made to find a *North-East passage* by coasting along the N. of Europe and Asia, or a *North-West passage* by sailing N.W. across the Atlantic.—The first expedition to discover a route to Eastern Asia by coasting along the north of Europe and Asia, was dispatched from England under Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553, and, which, after discovering Nova Zembla (*q. v.*), was laid up in winter-quarters on the coast of Lapland, where the crew were frozen to death. Other expeditions were conducted by Burroughs in 1556, and by Petty and Jackman in 1580. William Barentz made three voyages for this purpose on behalf of the Dutch government, between 1594 and 1596; and Henry Hudson, in 1608, resumed the attempt for the English. In 1609 he conducted a Dutch expedition, and in 1670 a voyage was undertaken for the same nation by Wood. Behring made an abortive attempt in 1741, and several sledge expeditions sent out by the Russian government (1820–1823) established the impossibility of opening the passage in consequence of the alternations of open sea with fields of ice.—The idea that a shorter track to India might be discovered than that around the Cape of Good Hope, was first broached by John Cabot about 1496, and in 1500 the Portuguese dispatched the first expedition sent out for the express purpose of discovering the passage, under the command of Gaspar de Cortereal. But the first success was achieved by Capt. John Davis who discovered the strait which bears his name, 1585–1588. Henry Hudson, who had previously been unsuccessful in discovering an E. passage, followed in 1610, and discovered Hudson's Strait and Bay. Baffin, a skilful navigator, who accompanied Captain Dylot on his second voyage in 1616, discovered the bay which bears his name. Elated by these discoveries, and encouraged by the reward of $100,000 promised by the English Parliament to the fortunate discoverer, in 1743 new expeditions were set on foot. In 1818 the English Admiralty took up the search, and an expedition was dispatched under Capt. Ross, when, he being unsuccessful, another sailed in the following year under Lieut. Parry, who succeeded in reaching Lon. 110° W. in Melville Sound. In 1829, Capt. Sir John Ross, after a difficult voyage, reached a point 200 m. from Point Turnagain (Lon. 103° W.) in the course of which voyage he discovered the Magnetic Pole. Other expeditions met with but indifferent success until the ill-fated expedition of Sir John Franklin in 1845. The interest created throughout Europe and the U. States by the loss of this navigator, caused the equipment of seven different expeditions in 1850, as well to clear up the mystery attending his fate, as to further the cause of science. Among the most celebrated of these were that under Capt. McClure, and the American expedition under Lieut. DeHaven, and Dr. Kane. The former sailed from Plymouth, England, in Jan. 1850, and reached Behring's Strait in August, the same year. Sailing E. the following spring, they became fixed in the ice 60 m. W. of Barrow's Strait, whence they were rescued by Sir Edward Belcher, who had been sent to their assistance in 1852. Belcher, who had reached Melville Sound by the E. passage through Lancaster Sound and Barrow's Strait, returned by the same route, and thus McClure had the honor of being the first who had penetrated the Western passage. Several expeditions within the last few years have been dispatched from the U. States, England, France, Germany, &c.,—both under government authority, and by private enterprise,—but, so far, with no important or practical results in a scientific or commercial point of view. At all events, this Arctic passage of communication would appear, at the present time, to possess decreased importance, owing to the facilities afforded by the Union Pacific Railroad, and the other lines in course of formation. See FRANKLIN (SIR JOHN).

North-west'erly, *a.* Toward or from the north-west.

North-western Provinces, one of the grand political divisions of British India, comprising the provinces of Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Meerut, and Rohilcund (*q. v.*); Lat. between 21° 17′ and 31° 6′ N., Lon. 73° 2′ and 84° 40′ E.; *area*, 72,000 sq. m. *Pop.* 31,000,000.

North-west'ern, *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction thereto; as the London and *North-Western* Railway.

North Wey'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 18 m. S. by W. of Boston.

North White Creek, in *New York*, a village of Washington co., abt. 36 m. N.E. of Albany.

North White'hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

North Wil'na, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Watertown.

North'-wind, *n.* The norther; the wind that blows from the north: figuratively, Boreas.

North Wind'ham, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 30 m. E. by S. of Hartford.

North Windham, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Portland.

North'wood, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Worth co.; *pop.* 440.

Northwood, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Northwood, in *Ohio*, a village of Logan co., abt. 64 m. N.W. of Columbus.

North Wood'stock, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 46 m. E.N.E. of Hartford.

North Wrenth'am, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 23 m. S.W. of Boston.

North Yam Hill, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Yam Hill co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of La Fayette.

North Yar'mouth, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Nor'ton, CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH, an English poetess, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. R. Brinsley Sheridan (*q. v.*), was b. in 1808. From a very early age she manifested the literary talents hereditary in her family by the production of the *Dandies' Rout*, a witty brochure, with illustrations from her own designs. The *Sorrows of Rosalie* appeared shortly after her marriage in 1829, with the Hon. G. C. Norton, a union productive of unhappiness. Of her numerous subsequent works, the *Child of the Islands*, a poem (1846); the *Undying One*, a poem based on the legend of the "Wandering Jew," (1853), and the *Lady of La Garaye* (1861), are the most important.

Nor'ton, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Kankakee co.; *pop.* 500.

—A township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Nor'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Bristol co., abt. 27 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 2,300.

Nor'ton, in *Michigan*, a township of Muskegon co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Nor'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Delaware co., about 34 m. N. of Columbus.—A township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Nor'ton Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Summit co., abt. 120 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Nor'ton Sound, in *Alaska*, an extensive inlet of Behring Sea, between Lat. 62° and 65° N., Lon. 161° and 167° W. It has Cape Rodney on the N., Cape Romanoff on the S., and is 200 m. wide at its mouth; extending inland abt. 200 m. Discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.

Nor'tonsville, in *Virginia*, a village of Albemarle co., abt. 30 m. E. of Staunton.

Nor'tonville, in *Michigan*, a village of Ottawa co., abt. 96 m. N.W. of Lansing.

Nor'val, a village of Halton co., Upper Canada, abt. 31 m. W. of Toronto.

Nor'vell, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 22 m. N.N.W. of Adrian.

Norwalk, (*nor'wok.*) in *Connecticut*, a small river flowing into Long Island Sound from Fairfield co.

—A post-borough and township of Fairfield co., abt. 52 m. W.S.W. of New Haven; *pop.* of township (1870) 12,123.

Nor'walk, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 12 m. S. of Des Moines.

Nor'walk, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Huron co., abt. 100 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 4,200.

Nor'way. [Norw. *Norge*; Ger. *Norwegen.*] A kingdom of N. Europe, forming the W. portion of the great Scandinavian peninsula, and at present united to the crown of Sweden. It extends, including Norwegian Lapland, between Lat. 58° and 71° N., and Lon. 5° 31° E.; having Russian Lapland and Sweden E.; the Skager-rack S., separating it from Denmark; and the North Sea and Atlantic and Arctic oceans W. and N. Its entire length, from the Naze, its most S. promontory, to the North Cape, is upwards of 1,100 m. Its breadth varies greatly. In Norrland, near its N. extremity, it may average abt. 50 m.; but towards the S. it is as much as 250 m. The coast is extensive, and deeply indented with openings, called fiords or firths. *Area*, 121,807 sq. m. *Desc. N.* is divided into 18 provs., and presents a very uneven surface, comprising a succession of mountains and valleys; the former in general barren and uninhabited; the latter not deficient in the products of a high latitude. The line of separation between *N.* and Sweden is very clearly marked by a chain of mountains, extending above 1,000 m. from N. to S., and composed of several ridges. These form the watershed of the peninsula, and, on the side of *N.*, descend abruptly, and throw off ranges to the N. and W. The S. part of this range is called the *Norrska Fiellen*, the N. part being known as the Kiölen Mountains, and the centre as the *Dovre-Fjeld.* The highest summits are those of Skagstols Tind and Sneehoetta, both above 8,000 feet.—*Rivers.* Numerous, and of difficult navigation, being either mountain torrents, or interrupted in their passage by rapids and falls. The principal are the Glommen and the Tana.—*Lakes.* Extremely numerous. The most remarkable are those of Miosen, Foemund, and Sperdillen.—*Clim.* Not severe throughout. In the mountains the cold of winter is intense. On the sea coast the atmosphere is softened by the W. breeze, and is often less cold, in the depth of winter, than in the interior of Germany. There is no spring, however, and the summer is both very hot and dry.—*Prod.* Flax and hemp are raised in many parts of the country, and in others barley and oats. The

pastures are pretty good, and cattle are reared and exported in numbers; but the main article of export is timber. The mountains are covered with forests of pine, ash, but in particular of fir, which grows over almost all the country. The horses are small but hardy; goats are more plentiful than sheep; swine are not abundant. — *Min.* Iron and copper of a very superior quality, besides lead, some silver, and marble. Stone for building, and slate, are in great abundance; and the loadstone, or natural magnet, is also frequently found and exported. — *Zoöl.* In Norwegian Lapland, the reindeer forms the sole wealth, and almost the only source of the subsistence of the inhabitants. In the mountains and forests are numbers of beasts of prey, such as bears, wolves, lynxes, and foxes. Water-fowl, especially the eider-duck, are very plentiful. During the hot season, musquitoes are almost as troublesome as they are in tropical countries. — *Manuf.* The only works of industry possessed by *N.* are forges, foundries, glass-houses, potash-refineries, and saw-mills. The inhabitants of the towns import the various articles they are in want of. The fisheries are extensive, and may be considered, after timber and iron, the chief support of the export trade. The herring and cod fisheries are the principal branches. — *Inhabitants.* The Norwegians are a hardy, sober,

Fig. 1968. — NORWEGIAN COSTUMES.

honest, and hospitable people, of Teutonic origin, extremely simple in their habits, and so wedded to the customs of their forefathers, that the costume in vogue in the 16th and 17th centuries is still to be found in use in many of the remote parishes at the present day, (Fig. 1968:) at the same time, the dress of every district is different, so that the locality of a man's residence is known by the color or peculiarity of the dress he wears. With the exception of some 230 Mormons, all the Norwegians belong to the Lutheran Church. — *Principal towns.* Christiania, the cap., and Bergen. — *Govt.* Though *N.* is under the same crown as Sweden, it differs greatly from that country in the form of its government. The constitution, proclaimed Nov. 4, 1814, is one of the most democratic in Europe. According to its terms, the whole legislative and part of the executive power of the realm is in the *Storthing* (from *stor*, great, and *thing*, court) of the realm, the representative of the sovereign people. The king has the nominal command of the land and sea forces, but can make few appointments, and, with the exception of the governor-general, is not allowed to nominate any but Norwegians to public offices under the crown. He can only remit punishment of death, and not grant a complete pardon to criminals condemned by Norwegian courts of law. The king possesses the right of veto over laws passed by the "Storthing," but only for a limited period. The royal veto may be exercised twice; but if the same bill pass three successive times, it becomes the law of the land without the assent of the sovereign. The king is forbidden to grant any titles, dignities and prerogatives, or to create an hereditary nobility. The latter was abolished by law in the "Storthing" of 1821. — *Finances.* The budget for the year 1863 provided for a revenue of $6,661,100, and an expenditure to the same amount. — *Army and Navy.* The regular army is composed of 12,150 men, who are forbidden to set foot in the sister kingdom. There is also a corps of volunteers numbering 7,600 members. The naval force of *N.* consists of three steam-frigates, of 41 and 50 guns, eight steam-corvettes, of 14 guns each, and 127 gunboats. In the session of 1866, the "Storthing" resolved to raise the navy to 156 vessels of war, with 500 guns and 4,000 men, exclusive of the naval reserve. The navy is manned by conscription. All sea-faring men and inhabitants of seaports, between the ages of 30 and 60, are enrolled on the lists of either the active fleet or naval militia. The numbers on the register amounted to above 60,000 men at the end of 1867. *Pop.* 1,708,746.

Nor'way, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., abt. 13 m. E.N.E. of Ottawa.

Nor'way, in *Indiana*, a village of White co., abt. 85 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Nor'way, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 127.

Nor'way, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Oxford co., abt. 45 m. W. by S. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Nor'way, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A post-village of Goodhue co., abt. 16 m. E. of Faribault.

Nor'way, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Utica; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Nor'way, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Racine co., abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Madison.

Norwe'gian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Norway.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Norway.

Norwe'gian, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 3,071.

Norwe'gian Language and Literature. The ancient Norwegian tongue was formerly the common language, with only trifling variations of dialect, of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. With the advent of Christianity, however, about the 10th century, this language was by degrees supplanted by the modern Danish, and only found a permanent abiding-place in Iceland, where it is still spoken in its purity; and hence it is now commonly known as the *Icelandic*. Norway, in consequence of her remote situation, retains the old tongue longer than either of her sister kingdoms. The few mediæval Norwegian documents that still exist, do not exhibit any important grammatical changes until about the time of the annexation of Norway to Denmark, towards the close of the 14th century. But from this time the influence of the governing nation was such that a rapid transformation took place, and soon after the beginning of the 16th century the written language and speech of the higher classes became identical with those of Denmark. At present, the Danish is the language of the people generally; but among the peasantry, and in the more remote districts, the old Norse language is still spoken in various dialects, diverging more or less in their structure from the ancient tongue. The different Norwegian dialects have been classed in three divisions, corresponding to the natural divisions of the country: the *Nordenfjeldsk* group, comprising those spoken in the province of Drontheim and the extreme northern provinces; the *Vestenfjeldsk* group, or those spoken west of the mountains, in Bergen and the western portion of Christiansand; and the *Sondenfjeldsk* group, including those spoken in southern Norway, or to the east of the mountains. Of these three divisions, the second approaches nearest to the Icelandic, while the last-named, lying nearer to Christiania, has been most largely influenced by the Danish. All of them possess some peculiarities in common which distinguish them from the written speech. The earliest literature of the northern countries is of an antiquity vastly remote; consisting of those accounts of their gods and heroes which had been handed down from age to age by a class of poets and oral historians, educated for the purpose, and styled *Scalds* and *Sagamen*. This system of oral tradition continued till the introduction of letters with Christianity. But the Christianity which was introduced displayed so great an antipathy to the original literature, or traditional lore of the country, as being inseparably mixed with the paganism of the people, that almost every trace of it was rooted out. Fortunately, some of the grand and curious literary monuments of this period were preserved by such of the Scandinavians as had fled to Iceland from the oppression of some of their conquering monarchs, and who there maintained a greater independence of the Romish Church. There the ancient order and arts of the Scalds were preserved. Sämund Sigfusson, surnamed "Frodé," or the "Learned," who flourished in the latter half of the 11th century, wrote down all that remained of the great mythologic and heroic poems of the ancient Scalds, under the name of the *Elder, or Rhythmical Edda*. After him followed Ari Hinn Frodé, who began the chronicles of Iceland in the *Landnama Bok*; and Snarro Sturleson, the author of the *Second or Prose Edda* and the *Heimskringla*, or chronicles of the kings of Norway. These, with a great number of romantic and popular sagas, constitute the mass of the ancient Norse literature, which, escaping the annihilating hands of the Roman priests in that remote island, which remained an independent republic till 1261, astonished the learned world of Denmark and Sweden by their discovery in the middle of the 17th century. (See *Howitt's History of Northern Literature.*) During her political connection with Denmark, and as using the language of that country, Norway, though she produced a number of writers, cannot be said to have had any distinct literature of her own. The writings of her historians, poets, and men of science, properly form a part of Danish literature. Her political union with Sweden, a country possessing a different language, and the establishment of an independent government in 1814, gave an impulse to the national spirit, and with the establishment of the university of Christiania (founded in 1811), led to the development of an independent literature. For the first few years, however, as was to be expected in the case of a country which, for more than four centuries, had not possessed a government of its own, attention was chiefly directed to the discussion of subjects connected with political economy and jurisprudence, and the literature consisted chiefly of political essays, legal tracts, treatises on agriculture and manufactures, and text-books for popular instruction. As noted publicists and economical writers, are C. M. Falsen, Sverdrup, Rœder, Maribœ, Petersen, Platou, Daa, Blom, and F. Monrad, the last of whom has recently given to the public a large work on the history of political science. Keyser and Munch have critically and philologically edited the ancient Norwegian code of laws. Schwelgaard has written commentaries upon the present jurisprudence; and among other judicial writers of eminence, are Aubert, Rœder, P. C. Lassen, Smidt, Bull, and Brandt. Besides numerous valuable statistical tables issued annually by the government, J. E. Kraft has published an able topographical and statistical description of the kingdom (6 vols. 1820–35); Tvethe issued his *Norges Statistik* in 1848; and in the department of social statistics, the treatises of Eilert Sundt are well known. In physics, several Norwegians have achieved a European reputation: as Christopher Hansteen (astronomy and terrestrial magnetism); B. M. Keilhau (geology); Theodor Kjerulf (geology); Jens Esmark (geology, and the structure and formation of glaciers); J. C. Harbge (the erosion of mountains). The leading botanists have been Christen Smitt Summerfeldt, and Blytt. In zoölogy, the splendid work of Michael Sars, a Norwegian *Fauna Litoralis*, is widely known; and Halvar Rasch has also written some able treatises on the same subject. In mathematics are the names of N. H. Abel, B. Holmboe, and O. J. Broch. In medical science, Danielssen and Boeck have laid before the world important investigations on elephantiasis, and more recently (1860), Bidenkop has published a valuable treatise on the same subject. Boeck was the first to advocate inoculation in syphilitic diseases; F. Holst has by his writings contributed to the improvement of hospitals and prisons; Skjelderup has published some volumes of interest. Metaphysics have been but little cultivated, the only names of note being M. J. Monrad and C. Heiberg; but in theology there have been a number of distinguished writers; as W. A. Wexel, S. J. Stenersen, and K. P. Caspari. The history, philology, and antiquities of Norway have been studied with unflagging industry. Jacob Hall has translated the voluminous chronicles of Snarro Sturleson, and also left interesting memoirs of his own time. A. Faye has published a history of Norway; Rudolph Kayser, an account of the religion of the ancient Northmen, and a history of the Norwegian Church during the Catholic period; C. A. Lange and C. R. Unger are editing *Diplomatarium Norvegicum*; and Nicolaysen and others have illustrated the ancient remains scattered through the country. P. A. Munch is bringing out a most important national historical work, entitled "*Det Norske Folks Historie*," of which four volumes have already appeared, and come down to the end of the 14th century. The publication in 1847 of the elder Edda, by Munch, with a grammar and chrestomathy of the old language, led to the formation of the Norwegian school of philology, whose national zeal has led to many warm disputes among the Scandinavian philologists. The dialects of the Laplanders, who live under the Norwegian government, have been industriously studied by Stockfeth and Friis; and C. A. Holmlöe has done good service in the cause of comparative philology, by the publication of his *Comparative Lexicon of several of the Indo-European Tongues* (Vienna, 1852), and other works. The most popular of living poets is Andreas Munch, a cousin of the historian, who has produced a number of poetical and dramatic works. H. A. Wergeland (1808–45) was long the favorite poet of the Norwegians, and a complete edition of his works in 9 volumes has recently been published. The poems and dramas of H. A. Bjerregaard (1792–1842) are national in spirit, but lack originality and brilliancy. J. S. Welhaven (b. 1807) has published a great number of lyrics, and several historical dramas, founded chiefly on national subjects; and M. C. Hansen (1794–1842) produced a number of poems and romances. Among the younger poets, the best known are J. Moe, Kjerulf, Schiwe, Bentsen, Schwach, and Sivertsen; and the dramatic writers, C. P. Riis, H. Ibsen, and R. Olsen. M. B. Landstad and Sophus Bugge have each edited collections of old popular ballads, and P. C. Asbjörnsen and J. Moe have collected the popular tales, which have been orally preserved by the peasantry for many generations. A literal reprint of the well-known *Pluteyjarbok* (*Codex Flatonensis*), containing all sorts of historical legends, in prose and verse, is in course of publication, with the assistance of the government. Two novelists have recently been attracting special attention; namely Bjiörnsen, whose *Synnöve Solbakken*, a tale of Norwegian peasant life, has met with great success; and Mrs. Amelia Collet whose novel, *Amtmandens Döttre* (1854–5), has gone through several editions. Between 1861 and 1869 there were 1,678 works published in Norway. At the end of 1869 there were 55 daily and weekly journals published in the country, of which 12 issued from Christiania.

Norwich, (*nor'ij,*) a city of England, cap. of the co. of Norfolk, on the river Wensum, 56 m. N.E. of Cambridge, and 96 m. N.N.E. of London. It is 5 m. in circumference, and is skirted on the N. and E. by the river. Prominent among the public buildings are the castle, built about the 10th century, the cathedral in the Norman style, the Corn-Exchange, Town-hall, and St. Andrew's Hall. There is also a public library of 20,000 vols., and the library of the Norwich Literary Institution of 15,000 vols. *Manuf.* Important, principally, bandanas, bombazines, shawls, crapes, gauzes, damasks, camelets, muslins, silk, and cotton fabrics, and shoes; also iron and brass foundries, oil, snuff, corn, and mustard mills, &c. *Pop.* 74,891.

Nor'wich, in *Connecticut*, a city, semi-cap. of New London co., on the Thames River, abt. 13 m. N. of New

London; Lat. 41° 33′ N., Lon. 72° 7′ W. It is finely located, and for the most part neat and handsomely built. It is noted for the number and variety of its manufactures. Lines of railroad and steamboats connect it with the important places in the Middle and other New England States, and its trade is flourishing. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, paper, machinery, fire-arms, &c. *Pop.* (1870) 16,653.

Nor'wich, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Chenango co., abt. 50 m. S.S.W. of Utica; *pop.* of township (1870) 5,619.

Norwich, in *Ohio*, a township of Franklin co., *pop.* abt. 2,100.—A township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A post-village of Muskingum co., abt. 74 m. E. of Columbus.

Norwich, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of McKean co., abt. 190 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of township abt. 450.

Norwich, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., abt. 43 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Nor'wich Town, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., abt. 2 m. N.W. of Norwich.

Nor'wichville, a village of Oxford co, Upper Canada, abt. 95 m. S.W. of Toronto: *pop.* 550.

Nor'wood, a village of Peterborough co., Upper Canada, abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Peterborough.

Norwood, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Stanley co., abt. 90 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.

Norwood, in *Ohio*, a village of Putnam co., abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Kalida.

Nose, (*nōz*) *n.* [A. S. *nose, næse*; D. *neus*; Ger. *nase*; It. *naso*; Sp. *nariz*; Fr. *nez*; Lat. *nasus*; Sansk. *nāsā, nāsikā*, the nose.] (*Physiol.*) The fleshy protuberance which contains the external cartilages serving to receive the sensation of smell. It is so termed in the higher vertebrate animals. The nose, anatomically considered, consists of two large cavities, called nostrils (*nares*), a right and a left, formed by the bones of the face, and separated from each other by a perpendicular flat partition called the *septum narium*. There are 14 bones which enter into the composition of the cavities of the nose; the principal of which are the nasal bones, which bound the nasal cavities in front, and are attached to the frontal bone above and to the superior maxillary on the sides. The other bones of the nose are the frontal, ethmoid, and sphenoid, which are common to the head and face; and all the bones of the face, excepting the two malar and inferior maxillary: being the two superior maxillary, two lachrymal, two inferior spongy, the vomer, and the two palatal bones. The septum of the nose is formed by the vomer, nasal lamella of the ethmoid bone, and an extensive cartilage. The nasal cavities are bounded anteriorly by the nasal bones, superiorly by the frontal bone and the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and posteriorly by the body of the sphenoid. The floor is formed by the superior maxillary and palatal bones, and the outer wall by the ethmoid, the internal pterygoid plates of the sphenoid bone, the lachrymal bone, inferior spongy bone, palatal bone, and superior maxillary. Each nostril is divided by the spongy bone into chambers, termed the *superior, middle*, and *inferior meatus*. The openings into these, in addition to the anterior and posterior common openings, are as follows: In the inferior meatus, the opening from the nasal duct, concealed by a fold of mucous membrane; in the middle meatus, one from the maxillary sinus, one from the frontal sinus, and anterior ethmoidal cells; in the superior meatus, the opening from the posterior ethmoidal cells and sphenoidal sinuses, and the spheno-palatine foramen. The Eustachian tube might also be said to enter the nostrils, for its anterior aperture corresponds with the posterior part of the inferior spongy bone. The upper wall of the nose is pierced by numerous foramina, through which enter the filaments of the olfactory, or nerve of smell. The mucous membrane lining the nose is called the *Schneiderian*, or *pituitary*, and is continuous with the common integument anteriorly and with the mucous membrane of the pharynx posteriorly. It is, for the most part, well supplied with vessels, especially veins, and presents also numerous glandular follicles, whose secretion is well known. It receives the filaments of the nerves of smell and of common sensation. The nerves of smell arise from the anterior lobes of the cerebral hemispheres, and their bulbs rest on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, which the branches pierce, to the number of 15 or 20, on each side, and then, running under the mucous membrane, are distributed principally to the septum and outer wall of the nose, communicating with filaments from the sympathetic cerebral ganglia. Besides smell, the nose has ordinary sensation, like other parts of the face, depending on filaments of the trifacial or fifth pair of cerebral nerves. That these two sensations are distinct is evident from those who have lost the sense of smell still retaining unimpaired susceptibility to the action of snuff and other irritants. The openings of the nose are provided with stiff curved hairs, which prevent the entrance of many particles floating in the air. The external prominent part of the nose, which gives character to the feature, is composed of several cartilages connected to the bones and to each other by strong fibrous tissue, sufficiently firm to preserve the shape of the organ, and so elastic and flexible as to permit the expansion and contraction of the nostrils in respiration. The varying expression given to the face by the movements of the nose depends on the action of its muscles attached to the cartilages, skin, and upper lip; and most of the expressions arising from these movements are disagreeable; indicating contempt, anger, fear, or pain. The motor nerves of the nasal muscles are branches of the facial or seventh pair of cerebral nerves. The arteries are derived from the ophthalmic, internal maxillary, and facial branches of the carotids. The nose is not only the organ of smelling, but serves also as the chief passage of the air into the lungs, and has a considerable influence upon the voice. The nose forms one of the characteristic features of the human face, and has been regarded by physiognomists as a faithful index of character. The nose has always been regarded as a principal element in conferring beauty on the face; but different races have differed greatly as to what form of this organ is to be regarded as the most beautiful. The ancients seem to have had an aversion to small noses; and the Romans esteemed above all the aquiline nose, which Pliny termed, by way of distinction, "royal." According to Plutarch, Cyrus had this form of nose, which thus came to be regarded as beautiful among the Persians. But the aquiline nose was only regarded as beautiful when the curve was gentle and almost imperceptible. The Greeks indeed seem, generally speaking, to have held a straight, or almost straight, line from the forehead to be the *beau ideal* with respect to this feature; and, accordingly, we find it so represented in all their best statues. The short nose is never to be found in Roman sculpture earlier than the times of Caracalla, when the art had evidently declined. In Tartary, the greatest beauties are those who have the smallest noses; and the wife of Genghis Khan is said to have been regarded as an extraordinary beauty, because she had only two holes for a nose.

Fig. 1969. — A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE NASAL FOSSÆ OF THE LEFT SIDE, THE CENTRAL SEPTUM BEING REMOVED.

1, The frontal bone; 2, the nasal bone; 3, part of the ethmoid bone; 4, the sphenoidal sinus. *a*, The superior turbinated bone; *b*, the superior meatus; *c*, middle turbinated bone; *d d*, the middle meatus; *e*, the inferior turbinated bone; *f*, the inferior meatus; *g g*, a probe passed into the nasal duct.

—The faculty of smelling; — hence, scent; olfactory sagacity.

"We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master." — *Collier.*

—The end of anything, as of a spout or tube; a nozzle; a snout.

"The aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows." — *Holder.*

Nose of wax, an English colloquialism for anything pliant or ductile; — hence, a person over-accommodating or compliant.

To have one's nose on the grindstone, to be browbeaten or oppressed; to be in abject subjection to another. — *To lead by the nose*, to cause to follow blindly or obsequiously; to make abjectly docile and compliant. — *To make a bridge of one's nose*, to slight or overlook one in offering a service or civility, &c. — *To measure noses*, to meet, and make comparisons. — *To pay through the nose*, to give for a thing more than it is worth; to pay an unjust or extravagant sum for anything. — *To put one's nose out of joint*, to supplant one in the affections of another. — *To take pepper in the nose*, to grow choleric; to take offence. — *To thrust one's nose into*, to meddle officiously in; to interfere with in a meddlesome manner. — *To wipe one's nose of*, to take from; to rob.

Nose, *v. a.* To scent; to smell; hence, to look after or trace out.

"*Nose* him as you go up the stairs." — *Shake.*

—To face; to oppose; to affront.

"A sort of national convention . . . *nosed* Parliament in the very seat of its authority." — *Burke.*

—To utter with a nasal twang; to pronounce through the nose; as, to *nose* a prayer.

—*v. n.* To carry the nose high; to carry a blustering, pompous, self-sufficient manner. — To pry into, or meddle officiously with that which does not concern one.

Nose'-bag, *n.* A bag to be suspended to a horse's nose, containing provender.

Nose'-band, *n.* That part of the head-stall of a bridle which comes over a horse's nose.

Nose'bleed, *n.* A bleeding at the nose; a nasal hemorrhage.

(*Bot.*) The Yarrow. See ACHILLEA.

Nosed, (*nōzd*) *a.* Having a nose; — principally used in composition; as, pug-*nosed*, crooked-*nosed*, long-*nosed*, &c.

Nose'gay, *n.* [*nose* and *gay.*] A bunch of sweet flowers used to regale the sense of smelling; a bouquet; a posy.

Nos'el, *v. a.* To foster; to nurse; — hence, to lead or instruct; also, to nuzzle.

Nose'less, *a.* Wanting a nose; deprived of a nose.

Nose'-piece, *n.* The nozzle of a hose, tube, or pipe.

Nos'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) The prominent edge of a moulding or drip; also the projecting moulding on the head of a step.

Nosing of steps. (*Arch.*) The projecting parts of the tread-board or cover, which stand before the riser. They are generally rounded, so as to have a semi-circular section; and, in good stair-cases, a hollow is placed under them.

Nosle, (*nŏz'l,*) *n.* Same as NOZZLE, *q. v.*

Noso-com'ial, *a.* [Lat. *nosocomium*, from Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *komein*, to look after, to take care of.] Having reference to a hospital.

Nosog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *nosos*, disease, and *graphein*, to describe.] The science of the description of diseases.

Nosolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *nosologique.*] Having reference to nosology, or a systematic classification of diseases.

Nosol'ogist, *n.* One skilled in nosology; one who classifies diseases, arranges them in order, and gives them suitable names.

Nosol'ogy, *n.* A treatise concerning diseases; a medical nomenclature, in which diseases are arranged according to their classes, orders, and specialties. Many scientific systems of *N.* have been at different times framed by men of ability, in different countries. All of these systems have rested on some theory which time eventually proved faulty and objectionable. That arrangement by which all the diseases affecting the same part or structure are classed together seems the one which is the least artificial and the most practical, as by such a system the pupil has, at least, the advantage of being able to compare and contrast one disease with another.

Nostal'gia, Nostal'gy, *n.* [Fr. *nostalgie*, from Gr. *nostalgein*, to be homesick.] Home-sickness; melancholy occasioned by separation from home and friends.

(*Med.*) A disease, or, more properly, an affection which consists in an unconquerable desire which seizes on men of nervous temperament to return to their native homes, tempting them to brave every danger, and sacrifice all moral obligations, to gratify their longing to revisit their native land. The Swiss are remarkably subject to this infatuation, which is attended with melancholy, loss of appetite, and want of sleep.

Nostal'gic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to nostalgia.

Nostal'gy, *n.* Same as NOSTALGIA.

Nos'toc, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of *Algales* or sea-weeds. *N. edule* is eaten in China and Japan. *N. artium* is a valuable article of food in the Arctic regions. Other species are edible.

Nostrada'mus, MICHEL, a celebrated French astrologer and empiric of the 16th century, b. 1503, at St. Remy, in Provence. After graduating in medicine at Montpelier, in 1529, he acquired the reputation of a skilful physician by successfully arresting the progress of a pestilential disease. But he aimed at the character of an astrologer and adept in the occult sciences, and published a volume of obscure metrical rhapsodies in 1555, under the title of *Prophetical Centuries*. Though some persons regarded these with contempt, and the author as an impostor, there were not wanting persons of distinction who had faith in these prognostics; one of which bore so remarkable an allusion to the death of Henry II., that *N.* received many presents, and was appointed first physician to Charles IX., who came himself in person to Salon, where *N.* then resided, for the purpose of visiting him. D. 1560.

Nos'tril, *n.* [A. S. *nosethyrel, nosterel* — *nose*, and *thyrel, thyrl*, a hole, aperture.] (*Anat.*) One of the two elliptical passages in the nose through which air is inhaled and exhaled in respiration. See NOSE.

Nos'trum, *n.* [Lat., from *noster*, ours.] A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the object of restricting the profits arising from its sale to the inventor or proprietor; a patent medicine; hence, any quack or empirical medicine.

Not, *adv.* [A. S. *nate*: Ger. *nicht.*] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

"The question is, May I do it, or may I *not* do it?" — *Sanderson.*

Notabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being notable; notableness.

—*a.* A notable person or thing; a person of mark or eminence.

Not'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *notabilis*, from *nota*, a mark, sign, note; root *gno*, whence *nosces*, to know.] Noteworthy; remarkable; worthy of notice; memorable; distinguished or noted. — Conspicuous; evident; observable; noticeable; plain; susceptible of remark.

—*n.* A person, or thing, of note or distinction.

Not'ables, (Assem'bly of.) (*Fr. Hist.*) One of the stipulations obtained by the nobles from Louis XI. of France, by the treaty of St. Maur (Oct. 29, 1465), was, that he should call an assembly of notables, to consist of 12 prelates, 12 knights and squires, and 12 lawyers. The Guises summoned an assembly of notables at Fontainebleau, Aug. 20, 1560. L'Hôpital caused one to be assembled at Moulins in Jan. 1566. Richelieu assembled one in Paris in 1626. An assembly of notables was summoned by the advice of Calonne, to consider how the financial difficulties of the country were to be met, Jan. 29, 1787. It met Feb. 22, and was dismissed May 25. They were again convoked by the King, with the concurrence of Necker, Nov. 6.; but their resistance to innovations compelled the court to half-measures, which helped to prepare the way for the revolution.

Not'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being notable; eminence; conspicuousness; remarkableness; importance.

Not'ably, *adv.* Memorably; remarkably; eminently; with show of consequence or importance.

—With bustling activity; smartly; industriously.

No'tal, *a.* [Gr. *nōtos*, the back.] Pertaining to the back; dorsal.

Notan'dum, *n.*; *pl.* NOTANDA. [Lat., from *notare*, to take notice of.] Anything to be noticed or observed; — generally used in the plural.

Nota'rial, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining or having reference to a notary; as, *notarial* attestation. — Done, taken, or performed by a notary.

Nota'rially, *adv.* After the manner of a notary.

No'tary, *n.* [Fr. *notaire*; Lat. *notarius*, from *nota*, a mark or sign in writing, a note; *notæ*, secret characters, occult penmanship, cipher.] Among the Romans, a person employed to take notes of public law proceedings.

(*Law.*) A public functionary authorized to protest notes, &c., and attest contracts or writings of any kind, to give them the evidence of authenticity; a notary public.

No'tary-public, *n.* (*Law.*) Same as NOTARY, *q. v.*

Notate', *a.* [From Lat. *notare*, to note.] (*Bot.*) Characterized by colored lines or spots.

Notation, (*-ta'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *notatio* — *nota*, *notatus*, to mark, to note, from *nota*, a mark, a noter.] Act, art, or practice of taking record of anything by marks, figures, characters, symbols, &c. — Any particular system of signs and symbols.

(*Math.*) The art or method of representing abstract numerical magnitudes by means of symbols; and it comprises *scales* dependent on the symbols or figures employed. In the usually adopted scale, every number can be expressed by the ten characters — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0 — of which the nine first denote the different numbers of units, ascending in value from right to left, while the figure 0 is the *radix* or scale of the series, and fixes the different values of which the various figures taken might be equal. Thus, for instance, if we take the number 12,345, it is equivalent to $5+(4\times10)+(3\times100)+(2\times1,000)+(1\times10,000)$. Adding all these, we get

5
40
300
2000
10000
Total.....12345

which exemplifies the rule. The Romans possessed a decimal numerical system, but not a decimal scale of notation. They first adopted the unit I as the commencement of their system, and they brought five of them together with the sign V. They then added two of these V's — equivalent to X. Five tens then made 50, or L. 100 was expressed by the letter C, the initial of the word *centum*; 500 by the letter D; and 1,000 by the letter M. It must be observed that the position of one of these signs before another one takes that amount from it, as can be seen in the number IX (9), which is 10 less the unit I. The Greeks used the letters of their alphabet as the symbols of notation; thus, $\alpha=1$, $\beta=2$, $\gamma=3$, and so on to the end, — only that they stopped with the figure 9; and the next letter, ι, was 10, $\kappa=20$, $\lambda=30$, up to 90, when the hundreds ran on. The thousands were expressed by α, β, γ, &c., only with the stroke, as ς, underneath. In mathematics, occasionally other scales of notation are adopted, which differ from the usual one in consequence of the *radix* being altered, as the *binary*, *ternary*, &c., up to the *duodecimal* scale, which latter is of much use in calculating *artificers' work*. In conclusion, it may be stated that in respect to the advantages and disadvantages of the various scales of notation which originate by ascribing different values to the radix, it would be desirable, in point of practical convenience, to elect one wherein the number of figures expressing any numerical magnitude might be confined within limits not too widely extended, as this would tend to prevent extensive prolixity in the execution of arithmetical operations.

(*Mus.*) The method which, by means of certain characters called notes, represents the pitch, or tone and duration of the various sounds. The notation of the ancients did not at all resemble that at present in use. The Greeks employed the letters of their alphabet placed in various positions, and mutilated and compounded in various ways, producing in all over a thousand signs, thus rendering years of study necessary to obtain anything like a perfect knowledge of it. This system was rejected by the Romans, who employed 15 letters of their own alphabet to express the sounds of the bisdiapason. This was afterwards improved by St. Gregory, who reduced the number of letters to 7, thus bringing it nearer the modern system. About the beginning of the 11th century, points placed upon parallel lines were introduced. These points, however, have been in their turn superseded by other characters, which not only mark the pitch, but the time of the notes. Of these, the 6 principal ones are the semibreve, the minim, the crotchet, the quaver, the semiquaver, and the demisemiquaver, each of which is differently formed; thus:

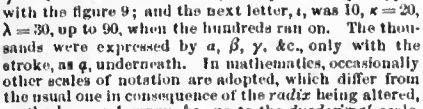


Fig. 1970.

To these may be added the half-demisemiquaver, much used, and often unnecessarily, by modern musicians. The use of varying the forms of the notes is to mark the various degrees of time. The longest is the semibreve; the next in duration is the minim, which is ½ its length; the crotchet is ¼; the quaver ⅛; the semiquaver 1-16; the demisemiquaver 1-32; and the half-demisemiquaver 1-64.

Notch, *n.* [O. Eng. *nock*; Belg. *nocke*, an incision; tier. *knicken*, to crack, break; same as *nick*, *niche*, q. v.] An incision; a nick; an indentation; a hollow cut in anything.

"He . . . on the stick ten equal *notches* makes."—*Swift.*

—A deep, narrow pass or defile cleft between two hills or mountains.

—*v. a.* To cut an indentation into; to cut in small hollows. — To place in a notch; to adapt to the string, as an arrow.

Notch'-board, *n.* (*Carp.*) A board notched or grooved out, to receive and support the ends of the steps of a staircase.

Notch'ing, *n.* The cutting of an excavation through the whole breadth of a surface. By this means timbers are fastened together, or their surfaces, when joined at angles, are made to coincide. — The hollow or excavation so cut.

Note, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *nota*, from *notum*, supine of *nosco*, to know, from *gno*, root of *know*, q. v.] A mark, sign, or token; a visible symbol or indication; something by which a thing may be known. — A mark made in a book, indicating something worthy of particular notice; a short annotation or comment; a passage or explanation recorded in the margin of a book; — generally in the plural. — A minute memorandum, or short writing, intended to assist the memory.

"When found, make a *note* of."—*Dickens.*

—A billet; a short letter; a brief written communication; also, a diplomatic missive; an official paper sent from a minister of state to an envoy, or *vice versa*. — A written or printed paper, acknowledgment, or debt or money obligation, and promising payment; as, a promissory *note*, a *note* of hand, a bank-*note*, &c.

"His *note* will go further than my bond."—*Arbuthnot.*

—Notice; heed; observation; remark.

"We take no *note* of time but from its loss."—*Young.*

—Reputation; consequence; eminence; distinction; as, a person of *note*.

"The spirit of a youth that means to be of *note* begins betimes."
Shaks.

(*Mus.*) A sound in music, or the mark or character which represents it; tune; voice. — See NOTATION.

—*pl.* Minutes or heads of a discourse or argument, or of a discourse fully written; as, to lecture from *notes*.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *noto*, from *nota*.] To carefully observe; to notice with attention; to heed; to remark; to attend to. — To set down in writing; to record; as, to *note* a protest. — To denote; to designate; to stand for or represent. (R.) — To annotate; to supply with notes, memoranda, or data.

To note a bill, draft, or other negotiable monetary paper. To write on the back thereof a refusal of acceptance, forming the basis of a protest.

Note'-book, *n.* A book in which data or memoranda are entered. — A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Not'ed, *a.* Remarkable; much known by reputation or report; eminent; illustrious; renowned; celebrated; distinguished; conspicuous.; famous; notorious; as, a *noted* author, a *noted* coquette, a *noted* humbug.

Not'edly, *adv.* With notice, remark, or observation.

Not'edness, *n.* Remarkableness; conspicuousness; celebrity.

Note'less, *a.* Not attracting notice or remark; not conspicuous.

"*Noteless* as the race from which he sprung."—*Sir W. Scott.*

Note'lessness, *n.* State or condition of being obscure or noteless.

Note'let, *n.* A short note; a billet. (R.)

Not'er, *n.* One who observes, or takes notice; as, a *noter* of other people's peccadilloes. — A commentator; an annotator.

Note'worthy, *a.* Deserving observation, remark, or notice; as, a *noteworthy* example.

Not guilty, *n.* (*Law.*) A plea by way of traverse, occurring in actions *ex delicto*, and amounting to a denial only of the breach of duty, or wrongful act, alleged to have been committed by the defendant. In criminal proceedings, the plea of not guilty is proper wherever a prisoner means either to deny or to justify the charge in the indictment; as, for instance, on an indictment for murder, a man cannot plead that it was done in self-defence, but must plead not guilty, and give this special matter in evidence. By the plea of not guilty, the prisoner puts himself upon the trial by jury.

Nothing, (*nŭth'ing,*) *n.* No thing; not any thing; — correlative to *something* and *anything*.

"*Nothing* is but what is not."—*Shaks.*

—Negation of being or existence; noneutity; nihility; nothingness; state of annihilation.

"We do not create the world from *nothing*, and by *nothing*."
Bentley.

—Not any particular thing, deed, or event; no other thing; no part, portion, quantity, or degree; something of no value, importance, relevance, or significance; a thing of no merit or consideration; a bagatelle; a trifle.

"Narcissus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace?"—*Young.*

—A symbol or character denoting nothing; a cipher, thus, 0.

To make nothing of, to consider as trifling, unimportant, or insignificant; to make no difficulty or trouble.

"We *make nothing of* suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts."
Ray.

—*adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all; in no wise.

Noth'ingism, *n.* Nothingness; nonentity; nihility. (R.)

Noth'ingness, *n.* Non-existence; nothingism; nihility.

—Nothing; a thing of no value or consequence.

"I, a *nothingness* to deed and name."—*Hudibras.*

Notice, (*nō'tis,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *notitia*, from *nosco*, *notus*. See NOTE.] Observation by the eye, or the other senses; observation by the mind or intellectual power; cognizance; remark; note; heed; as, a woman is always first to take *notice* of another woman's appearance. — Information given or received; intelligence, by whatever means communicated; something said on a particular subject; intimation; premonition; as, he gave him *notice* to leave.

—A paper communicating official, authentic, or customary information; as, a written *notice*. — Attention; civility; courtesy; respectful or friendly treatment; as, he was taken much *notice* of.

(*Law.*) That notice by which a party is supposed to communicate, or to receive, the presumed or real knowledge which is necessary to affect the receiver with legal liabilities. For instance, when a party purchases or takes a transfer of a debt, he must give notice to the debtor that he has done so, and until such notice is given his title is not complete, for the debtor, if he has no notice of the transaction, may pay his debt to the original creditor, and will be discharged by his receipt. Notices which pass between landlord and tenant are familiar in practice. Of these the most important is *notice to quit*, which must be given by either party, in the ordinary case of a tenancy from year to year, six months before the termination of the current year of the tenancy. Three months is the common time under statutory regulations; and when the letting is for a shorter period, the length of notice is regulated by the time of letting.

—*v. a.* To mark; to observe by the senses; to see; to heed; to pay attention or regard to; to take note of. — To remark upon; to mention; to take public note or observations; as, another change was *noticed* in his behavior. — To treat with respectful attentions or civilities; as, to *notice* visitors.

Noticeable, (*nō'tis-a-bl,*) *a.* That may be noticed or observed; worthy of observation.

No'ticeably, *adv.* In a noticeable manner.

No'ticer, *n.* One who remarks or takes notice.

Notifica'tion, *n.* [Late Lat. *notificatio*.] Act of notifying, or giving notice; act of making known; particularly, the act of giving official information to the public, or to individuals or public bodies, by speech or proclamation, or by other means. — Notice given verbally, orally, or by signs. — The writing which conveys or imparts information; an advertisement, announcement, citation, &c.

No'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *notifier*; Lat. *notus*, known, and *facio*, to make; It. *notificare*.] To make known; to announce; to publish; to declare; — frequently before *to*; as, he *notified* the state of the case *to* me. — To make known, as a fact; to give information or declaration of; as, we were *notified* to be at the appointed place at noon.

Notion, (*nō'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *notio*, from *nosco*, *notus*, to know.] A becoming or making one's self acquainted with a thing; conception; idea; mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined. — Sentiment; opinion; judgment; thought.

—Intention; idea; inclination; purpose; — used colloquially, as, he has a *notion* to do something wonderful.

—*pl.* Small wares, haberdashery; knick-knacks; toys; any small articles of dry goods, &c.; as, Yankee *notions*. (An Americanism.)

No'tional, *a.* [It. *nozionale*.] Partaking of the nature of a notion; imaginary; ideal; fanciful; fantastical; visionary; existing in idea only. — Containing or expressing notions; dealing in abstract conceptions. — Apt to indulge in romantic, absurd, or visionary anticipations; capricious; whimsical; fanciful; as, a *notional* individual.

No'tionally, *adv.* Ideally; by mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality; as, a faculty *notionally* distinct.—*Norris.*

No'tionate, *a.* Notional. (R.)

No'tionist, *n.* One who maintains an indefensible opinion.

Notipes'kago (or MARQUETTE) **River,** in *Michigan*, rises in Newaygo co., and flowing N.W. enters Lake Michigan from Mason co.

No'to, a town of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Syracuse, near the river Noto, 16 m. S.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* 12,529.

Noto'ma, in *California*, a township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* abt. 654.

No'to, (Val di,) an old prov. of S. Italy, in Sicily, now comprising the provinces of Catania, Caltanisetta, and Syracuse.

Notori'ety, *n.* [Fr. *notoriété*.] State of being notorious; exposure to the public notice or knowledge; as, the *notoriety* of a criminal. — The state of being generally known; publicity; public knowledge; as, to achieve *notoriety*.

Noto'rious, *a.* [L. Lat. *notorius*, from *noto*, *notatus*, to mark, to indicate, from *nota*, a mark. See NOTE.] Publicly known; manifest to the world; evident; conspicuous; noted; remarkable; usually, known to disadvantage; — hence, almost always employed in an ill sense; as, a *notorious* scoundrel, a *notorious* liar, a *notorious* swindle, a *notorious* crime, &c.

"The inhabitants of Naples have always been *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure."—*Addison.*

Noto'riously, *adv.* Publicly; openly; ardently; in a manner to be known or manifest; beyond doubt or denial.

Noto'riousness, *n.* Notoriety; state or condition of being notorious.

Notre Dâme Bay, (*nōt'r dām,*) an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the N.E. coast of Newfoundland, between Lat. 49° 30′ and 50° N., Lon. 55° and 56° W.

Not'self, *n.* The negative of self. (a.)

Nottawasaga, (*not-ta-wa-saw'ga,*) a river of Upper Canada, rises in the co. of Wellington, and flowing a general N. course, enters the S.E. extremity of Georgian Bay.

Not'tawa, in *Michigan,* a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Not'tawa Creek, in *Michigan,* enters the St. Joseph River in St. Joseph co.

Not'tingham, a central co. of England, having N. the cos. of York and Lincoln; E. Lincoln and Leicester; S. Leicester; W. Derby; *area,* 822 sq. m. The surface is undulating, the soil generally fertile, and the climate dry and healthy. *Rivers.* Trent, Idle, Maun, and Erewash. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, and vegetables. Numerous cattle are reared. *Min.* Coal, limestone, and gypsum. *Manuf.* Lace, silk and cotton stockings, thread, and sailcloth. *Chief towns.* Nottingham (the cap.), Newark, and East Retford. *Pop.* 293,867.

Nottingham, cap. of the above co., on the Leen, near its junction with the Trent, 14 m. S.E. of Derby, and 128 m. N.N.W. of London. The principal public buildings are the castle, the county-hall, the corn-exchange, the town-hall, St. Mary's and St. Barnabas churches. *Manuf.* Lace, bobbin-net, and hosiery; also, flax-mills, dye-works, wire-works, breweries, &c. *Pop.* 74,693.

Not'tingham, in *Kansas,* a post-village of Marshall co., abt. 16 m. S. of Marysville.

Nottingham, in *Indiana,* a post-township of Wells co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Nottingham, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Prince George co., abt. 23 m. S.E. of Washington, D. C.

Nottingham, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Nottingham, in *Ohio,* a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Nottingham, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Nottingham Square, in *New Jersey,* a village of Mercer co., abt. 6 m. E. of Trenton.

Not'ting-hill, a district of London, co. of Middlesex, Eng., 5 m. from St. Paul's Cathedral; *pop.* 8,500.

Not'toway, in *Virginia,* a S. by E. central co.; *area,* abt. 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nottoway River, and several less important streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Nottoway Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Nottoway Court-House, in *Virginia,* a post-vill., cap. of Nottoway co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 200.

Nottoway River, rises in Nottoway co., Virginia, and flowing an E. and S.E. course into N. Carolina, joins the Meherrin River in Gates co., to form the Chowan River; *length,* abt. 110 m.

Notts'ville, in *Kentucky,* a village of Daviess co., abt. 13 m. E. of Gwensborough.

Not'tur'no, *n.* [It. *notturnal.*] (*Mus.*) A term originally synonymous with *serenade;* but applied at present to a piece of music in which the emotions, chiefly of love and tenderness, are developed. The *N.* is a favorite movement with modern pianoforte composers.

Nottu'roë, an island of Norway, in Christiania Fiord, immediately S. of Tonsberg; *ext.,* 7 m. long, and 3 m. broad; *pop.* 3,500.

No'tus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Notos.*] The south wind.

Not'wheat, *n.* Unbearded wheat.

Notwithstand'ing, *conj.* [*Not,* and *withstand.*] Not opposed to; not obstructing; however; nevertheless.

"He hath . . . a hand open as day for melting charity:
Yet, *notwithstanding,* being incens'd, he 's flint."—*Shaks.*

—*prep.* Without prevention or impediment from; in spite of; for all that.

Nougat, (*nōō'ga,*) *n.* A French cake made of almonds and honey.

Nought, *n.* Same as Naught, *q. v.*

Nou'menon, *n.* [Gr.] (*Metaph.*) A word opposed to *phenomenon,* and applied by Kant to an object taken in itself, without relation to us.

Noun, *n.* [Norm. *noun,* from Lat. *nomen,* a name.] (*Gram.*) The name of one of the parts of speech into which grammarians have distributed the words of a language. A noun is the name of a thing, or, more accurately, the name of a notion or conception, whether general or particular. As we may have conceptions of substance or of attribute, nouns are either *substantive* or *adjective.* Again, as we have particular conceptions, or conceptions of individuals, and general conceptions, or conceptions of classes of individuals, nouns are either *proper* or *common.* In order to express unity or plurality of conception (number), the terminations of nouns undergo certain modifications of form; as *book, books, liber, libri.* In most languages there are two numbers, the singular and the plural, the former expressing one, the latter more than one; but in some languages, as in Greek, there is an intermediate number, — the *dual,* used to express the conception of two objects. To express the relations of conceptions to each other, most languages make use of an inflection of the primitive form of the noun, called *case;* but the English language makes use of prepositions or juxtaposition. The number of cases of nouns varies in different languages, but it is rarely more than six.

Nou'reldin, Malek-al-adel Nour-ed-Deen Mahmoud, sultan of Syria and Egypt, son of Emadeddin, sultan of Aleppo, a. 1118. He succeeded his father in 1145, and continued the war with the Christians; his success in which, and especially his complete conquest of Edessa, gave occasion to the second crusade, preached by St. Bernard, and led by Louis VII. and the Emperor Conrad III. *N.* compelled the crusaders to raise the siege of Damascus. Their own want of discipline was fatal to success, and in 1149 they retired. The sultan immediately attacked and defeated Raimond, prince of Antioch, who fell in the battle. The next year he unsuccessfully besieged Tell-basher, a dependency of Edessa held by Josceline de Courtenay; but he soon after captured Josceline, and made himself master of Edessa. In 1154 he added Damascus to his dominions, and made the city his capital. The war continued, and in 1159, *N.* was defeated by the Christians near the lake of Gennesareth, and was menaced by the Greek Emperor Manuel Comnenus. By giving up to Manuel all the Christian captives, 6,000 in number, he induced him to relinquish his enterprise. And soon after one of his generals defeated and made prisoner the famous Renaud de Chatillon, who was kept in captivity at Antioch for sixteen years. *N.* being called in to support one of the rival claimants to the caliphate of Egypt, effected the conquest of it, and made it his own. The great Saladin was governor, but was ambitious of being an independent sovereign, and refused to obey the orders of *N.* The latter was preparing to pass into Egypt, when he was attacked with the quinsy, and d. 1173. Friends and foes have agreed in the praises of this great ruler. Among the Moslems he is revered as hero and saint.

Nourish, (*nŭr'ish,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *nourrir,* from Lat. *nutrio,* to suckle, nourish. See Nutrition.] To suckle, feed, foster, or rear; to feed and cause to grow; to supply with nutriment; to support; to maintain by feeding. — To furnish the means of support and increase to; to encourage.

"We *nourish* 'gainst our senate the cockle of rebellion."—*Shaks.*

—To cherish; to nurture; to comfort. — To train; to educate; to instruct; to promote the growth of, by care and preservation.

—*v. n.* To foster or promote growth. — To derive or obtain nourishment. (a.)

Nourishable, (*nŭr'ish-a-bl,*) *a.* Susceptible of nourishment.

Nour'isher, *n.* The person who, or thing which, nourishes.

Nour'ishing, *p. a.* Nutritive; nutritious; fostering growth; as, a *nourishing* diet.

Nour'ishingly, *adv.* Nutritively; fosteringly.

Nourishment, (*nŭr'ish-ment,*) *n.* Nutrition; act of nourishing, or the state of being nourished; sustentation. — That which nourishes, or serves to promote the growth of animals or plants, or to repair the waste of animal matter; food; sustenance; nutriment; — also, instruction; encouragement, or that which supports growth in attainments, especially in a spiritual sense; as, "the *nourishment* of souls." — *Hooker.*

Nourjehan, or Noua-Djihan, (*noor-ji-han',*) the wife of Jehanohir, *q. v.*

Nous, (*nows,*) *n.* Wit; shrewdness; smartness; gumption; — used in a humorous or vulgar sense. (Colloq.)

Novae'ulite, *n.* [From Lat. *novacula,* a sharp, cutting instrument.] (*Min.*) A stone of which hones are made for sharpening razors. It is of a slaty structure, and owes its quality of giving an edge to the metal to the fine silicious particles which it contains.

Nova'lis, the pseudonym of Frederick von Hardenberg, a celebrated German writer, a. at Mansfield, 1772. He was the son of Baron von Hardenberg, and was sent in 1790 to the university of Jena; after which he passed to that of Leipsic, in 1792. About the year 1797 he published his *Hymns to Night;* and between that time and the year 1801, when his premature death took place, he produced a number of works displaying a boundless imagination and a love of the mystical and supernatural such as is not to be equalled in any other writer. In 1800 he gave to the world his wild and grotesque romance entitled *Heinrich von Ofterdingen.* A complete collection of his writings was made by his friends Tieck and Frederick Schlegel.

Nova'ra, a city of N. Italy, prov. of Novara, 52 m. N.E. of Turin, and 27 S.W. of Milan. *Manuf.* Silks, linens, hats, and leather. In 1849 the Sardinians were defeated by the Austrians near *N. Pop.* 14,395.

No'va Scotia, (*sko'she-a,*) a British prov. of N. America, forming actually a part of the dominion of Canada. It consists of an oblong-shaped peninsula, between Lat. 43° and 46° N., Lon. 61° and 67° W.; connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus, only 14 m. across, and separated from Cape Breton by the narrow strait called the Gut of Canso. It is about 300 m. in length, and of various breadths. *Area,* 15,620 sq. m., about 1-5th part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and salt water inlets. The coast-line is extremely irregular, forming numerous capes and bays. Capes George and Canso are the chief promontories on the N.E. side, and at the S. extremity is Cape Sable. The basin of Mines is a deep inlet on the N.W. side of the peninsula, forming a part of the Bay of Fundy, which separates Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. St. Mary's and Argyle Bays are on its S.W. side; Pictou, Antigonish, and Chedabucto Bays form the chief irregularities on the N. coast; and the E. coast, from Cape Canso to Cape Sable, is indented with almost innumerable small bays, harbors, and rivers. Rocks and islands fringe its shores, and the aspect of the entire Atlantic coast is exceedingly picturesque. Deep water is found almost without exception, close to the rocks and islands; and the peninsula presents towards the Bay of Fundy bold and almost precipitous cliffs. The interior is intersected in almost every direction by streams, rivers, and lakes; but with the exception of Annapolis River and Lake Rossignol, connected with the sea by the river Mersey, most of them are of very inferior size. The peninsula has no elevations deserving the name of mountains; its highest point, Mount Ardoise, between Windsor and Halifax, not rising more than 700 ft. above the sea. A pretty high ridge of hills skirts the shore of the Bay of Fundy. The climate is very changeable, and the winter is of almost insupportable length and severity, still the variety of temperature common to this country does not seem to have any injurious influence on health, and its inhabitants often live to an extreme old age. The soil in most parts is thin and barren. *Prod.* Wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, and turnips. Numerous cattle and hogs are reared. *Min.* Coal, iron, gypsum, and stones suitable for grindstone, known as "Nova Scotia blue grits." — *Manuf.* Coarse woollen cloth, carpets, and ropes; also, numerous mills, tanneries, distilleries, and breweries. *Exp.* Fish and fish-oil, timber, lumber, and coal. *Imp.* Corn, flour, British manufactures, and colonial produce. A considerable trade is carried on between the United States and *N. S.* in coal, fish, tobacco, and various manufactured goods. This country was discovered by Cabot, in 1497, and under the name of *Acadia* was subsequently settled by the French. In 1758 it finally came into possession of the British. *Chief towns.* Halifax and Windsor. *Pop.* 330,857.

No'va Sco'tia, in *Michigan,* a village of Ingham co., abt. 20 m. S. of Lansing.

Nova'tianism, *n.* The doctrinal theory held by the Novatians.

Nova'tians, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Novatianus, a presbyter of Rome, who founded a sect in the third century, which continued to flourish to the end of the fifth. Novatian denied readmission into the church to all who, in time of persecution, or on other accounts, had once lapsed from the faith. In this extreme severity he was opposed by the greater number of the clergy of Rome, and especially by Cornelius, upon whose election to the see Novatian, who was a disappointed candidate, withdrew from his communion, and established a society of which he became himself the first bishop. This sect was also known by the title of *Cathari,* or Puritans, which they assumed to express their high sense of the excellence necessary to Christians.

Nova'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *novare,* to make new.] (*Law.*) A new debt substituted in lieu of an old one.

Nova'tor, *n.* [Lat.] Same as Innovator, *q. v.*

No'va Zem'bla, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, belonging to Russia, govt. of Archangel, from which they are separated by the Straits of Waigatz; Lat. between 70° 30′ and 76° 30′ N., Lon. 52° and 58° E. Length of group 470 m.; average breadth 56 m. They take their name from the most S.; the principal of the others are Mathew's Land and Lütke's Land. They are barren and uninhabited except occasionally by fishermen and hunters.

Nov'el, *a.* [Lat. *novellus,* dim. of *novus,* new, young; Gr. *neos.*] New; of recent origin or introduction: not ancient; — hence, unusual; strange; of a kind calculated to attract attention or to excite wonder.

"The Presbyterians are exactors of submission to their *novel* injunctions."—*King Charles I.*

—*n.* That which is new or strange; a novelty. (R.)

—A fictitious tale or narrative in prose, intended to depict the operation of the passions; a word-picture of human actions; as, the Waverley *Novels.*

(*Lit.*) A species of fictitious narrative somewhat different from a romance; yet it would be difficult to assign the exact distinction, and, in the French language, the same name (roman) is used for both; while it differs from a tale merely in the circumstance that a certain degree of length is necessary to constitute a novel. Although, in fact, the terms *novel* and *romance* are often used indifferently, yet they have often been treated as distinct classes of composition in English literature. It may perhaps be said, that the proper object of a novel is the delineation of social manners, or the development of a story founded on the incidents of ordinary life, or both together. On this hypothesis, we must exclude from the class of novels, on the one hand, tales of which the incidents are not merely improbable (for this may be the case in a novel), but occurring out of the common course of life, and such as are founded on imaginary times and imaginary manners, tales of supernatural incidents, chivalrous romances, &c.; and, on the other hand, fictitious narratives, in which the author's principal object is neither the story nor the costume, but which are obviously written with an ulterior view. Thus, political, philosophical, and satirical fictions are clearly not to be ranked as novels. But it is obvious that no definition can be drawn which shall, on this subject, entirely satisfy the caprices of popular language.

Novel'da, a town of Spain, prov. of Alicante, 13 m. W. of Alicante. *Manuf.* Lace. *Pop.* 9,000.

Novelette', *n.* [Fr.] A small novel; a short sketch or tale.

Nov'elist, *n.* [Fr. *nouvelliste.*] A writer of a novel or novels; a fictionist.

Nov'elize, *v. a.* To represent in the form of novels or prose fiction.

"The desperate attempt to *novelize* history."—*Sir J. Herschel.*

Nov'els, *n. pl.* [Lat. *novellæ.*] (*Roman Law.*) The name given to those constitutions of the civil law which were made after the completion of the 2d edition of the Justinian code (*Code reputitæ prælectionis*), for the purpose of supplying what was deficient in that work. See Justinian I.

(*Law.*) A supplementary constitution to an established code.

Nov'elty, *n.* [Fr. *nouveauté.*] Newness; recentness of origin or introduction; state or quality of being novel. — A new, strange, or novel thing; something fresh or uncommon.

Novem'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *novem,* the ninth month,

according to the ancient Roman year.] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

Nov'enary, *a.* [Fr. *novenaire*: Lat. *novenarius*, from *novem*, nine.] Belonging or relating to the number nine. —*n.* The number nine; nine collectively.

"Climacterical years; that is, septenaries and *novenaries*." *Browne.*

Novene', *a.* [L. Lat. *novenus*, from *novem*, nine.] Novenary; pertaining or having reference to the number nine.

Noven'nial, *a.* [Lat. *novennis*, from *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Happening every ninth year; done every ninth year.

Noven'siles, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *novem*, nine, or *novus*, new.] (*Myth.*) The name of certain Latin gods, who, according to the double etymology, have been taken for the nine Muses, or, with more reason, for gods newly introduced (as after the conquest of a place), in contrast with the *di indigetes*, or old gods of the country.

Nover'cal, *a.* [Lat. *novercalis*, from *noverca*, a stepmother.] Pertaining or having reference to a stepmother; in the manner of a stepmother; befitting a stepmother.

Nov'gorod, a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 57° and 61° N., Lon. 30° and 40° E., having N. Petersburg and Olonetz, E. Vologda, S. Jaroslav, Tver, and Pskof, and W. Pskof and Petersburg; *area*, 47,033 sq. m. The surface is low and level, except towards the S.W., which is elevated. The soil is moderately fertile, but the climate is severe. *Rivers.* Volkhof, Msta, Chexna, Mologda, and Lovat. *Lakes.* Bielo-Oserо, Voje, and Ilmen. *Prod.* Rye, oats, barley, hemp, and flax. *Manuf.* Glass, leather, woollen cloth, &c. *Chief towns.* Novgorod (the cap.), Tikhvine, and Valdai. *Pop.* 1,006,293.

Novgorod, (called *Veliki*, or "the Great,") cap. of the above govt., and formerly the most important of the empire, on the Volkhof, 100 m. S.S.E. of St. Petersburg, and 305 N.W. of Moscow. It was formerly so populous and flourishing as to become a proverb, but rapidly decayed after the building of St. Petersburg. *Pop.* 18,768.

Nov'gorod-Severskoie, or **Nov'gorod-Sieverskoi,** (*-sa-ver-skoi'ya,*) a town of Russia, govt. of Tchernigov, on the Desna, 109 m. E.N.E. of Tchernigov; *pop.* 8,000.

No'vi, a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, prov. of Genoa, 14 m. S.E. of Alessandria; Lat. 44° 47′ N., Lon. 8° 40′ E. *Manuf.* Silks. It is an entrepôt for goods passing between Italy and Germany. *N.* was the scene of a sanguinary battle, 1799, between the Russians and Austrians under Suwarrow, and the French under Joubert, in which the latter was killed, and the French were terribly beaten. *Pop.* 11,308.

No'vi, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

No'vi-Bazar', a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Bachka, 130 m. S.E. of Bosna-Serai; *pop.* 8,000.

Novice, (*nov'is,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *novitius*, from *novus*, new.] One who is new in any business; one unacquainted or unskilled; one in the rudiments; a freshman; a beginner; a tyro. — One newly planted in the Church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith.

(*Eccl.*) A person of either sex who is living in a monastery, in a state of probation, previous to becoming a professed member of an order. The time of probation is called the *novitiate*, and must be at least one year; after which, if their behavior is approved, they are professed; that is, admitted into the order, and allowed to make the vows, &c. During their novitiate, the candidates are bound to conform to the discipline of the house; but they are under no permanent vows, and may leave if they find that the monastic life does not suit them. They are under the direction of a master or mistress of novices, whose duty it is to examine their characters and fitness for the religious state, and to try their strength, by exposing them to the most serious obstacles to perseverance which they are likely to encounter in the order.

Nov'iceship, *n.* State or condition of being a novice; novitiate.

Novilu'nar, *a.* [Lat. *novus*, new, and *luna*, moon.] Belonging or having reference to the moon.

Novita, (*no-vee'ta,*) a town of the United States of Colombia, abt. 130 m. S.W. of Antioquia; *pop.* 2,500.

Novitiate, (*no-rish'i-āt,*) *n.* [Fr. *noriciat*; L. Lat. *noritiatus.*] State or time of being a novice, or of learning rudiments; a year or other time of probation for the trial of a novice. — A novice; one who is going through a period of probation.

Novo-Tcherkask, (*-cher-gask',*) a town of Russia, cap. of the country of the Don Cossacks, on the Don, 24 m. E.S.E. of Yekatermoslav; *pop.* 17,800.

Now, *adv.* [O. Sax., A. S., Belg., Swed., Dan., and Goth. *nu*; O. Ger. *nuwa*; Lat. *nunc*; Ger. *nūn*; Gr. *nuni*, now; Heb. *na*, with imperatives of entreaty, now, I pray thee.] At the present time; at this time or moment; at the time contemporaneous with something mentioned or contemplated.

"*Now* 's the day, and *now* 's the hour." — *Burns.*

—*conj.* Things being so; under present circumstances; — used inferentially.

"*Now* glowed the firmament with living sapphires." — *Milton.*

Now and now, again and again; by repetition; often; frequent. — *Now and then*, occasionally; at one time and another; at intervals.

"He will have opportunities every *now and then* to exercise his forgiving temper." — *Atterbury.*

Now . . . now, rendered alternatively; at one time . . . at another time.

"*Now* high, *now* low; *now* master up, *now* miss." — *Pope.*

—*n.* The present time or moment.

Now'adays, *adv.* In these days; in this age; at the present period of time.

Nowgurh', a rajahship of Hindostan, between Lat. 20° 20′ N., Lon. 82° E. *Area*, 1,512 sq. m. *Pop.* 70,000.

No'wanugger, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Guzerat, 310 m. from Bombay. It has an active trade.

No'way, No'ways, *adv.* [*No* and *way.*] Nowise; in no manner or degree; not at all.

Nowed, (*nōd'ed,*) *a.* [Fr. *noué*, from Lat. *nodare* — *nodus*, knot.] (*Her.*) Knotted.

Now'el, *n.* (*Metall.*) The core of a mould for casting large cylinders.

Nowhere, (*nō'hwār,*) *adv.* [*No* and *where.*] Not in any place or state; not anywhere.

No'whither, *adv.* [*No* and *whither.*] Not anywhither; nowhere.

"Thy servant went *nowhither*." — 2 *Kings* v. 25.

No'wise, *adv.* Nowaye; not in any manner or degree.

Now'y, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a line of partition. See *Fig.* 1591.

Noxious, (*nŏk'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *noxius*, from *noxa*, hurt, harm, injury, from *nocro*, to hurt, harm, or injure. See Noisome.] Hurtful; harmful; injurious; pernicious; baneful; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; corrupting to morals.

"Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save." — *Dryden.*

—Guilty; criminal; as "*noxious* in the eye of the law." — *Bramhall.*

Noxiously, (*nŏk'shus-ly,*) *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; perniciously.

Noxiousness, (*nŏk'shus-nes,*) *n.* State, condition, or quality of being noxious; hurtfulness; the quality which causes harm, injury, or destruction; insalubrity; the quality that corrupts or perverts.

Noxubee', in *Mississippi*, an E. co., adjoining Alabama; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Noxubee River, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Macon. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Noxubee River, rises in Choctaw co., Mississippi, and flowing S.E. into Alabama, enters the Tombigbee River from Sumter co. It is also called Runaway Creek.

Noyades, (*nwi'a-dēēz,*) *n. pl.* (*Fr. Hist.*) The name given to a peculiar punishment resorted to by the infamous Carrier in the first French revolution. The *noyades* were effected by drawing out a plug inserted in the bottom of a boat in which the wretched victims were launched. See Carrier.

Noyau, Noyeau, (*noa'yo.*) [Fr., from Lat. *nux, nucis*, nut.] (*Drinks.*) A delicate and aromatic French liqueur made with white brandy, the kernels of peaches, and sweet and bitter almonds, and then sweetened with lump-sugar. The finest noyeau, both in strength and flavor, is made in the island of Martinique. This agreeable cordial forms a good vehicle for many unpleasant medicines, and is very useful to sweeten and flavor draughts and mixtures; and for culinary purposes, to give flavor to farinaceous foods, custards, &c.; and for the invalid, it is invaluable. It is, however, unsafe to take it in any quantity as a mere cordial, from the amount of prussic acid contained in the kernels used in its manufacture.

Noyls, *n. pl.* Short filaments of woollen yarn.

Noyon', a town of France, dept. of Gise, on the Verse, 42 m. E.N.E. of Beauvais; Lat. 29° 35′ N., Lon. 31° E. *Pop.* 6,348.

No'yo River, in *California*, flows N.W. into the Pacific Ocean from Mendocino co. — A village of Mendocino co., ab. 50 m. N.W of Ukiah.

Noz'zle, Noz'le, Nos'le, *n.* [From *nose.*] The projecting extremity of anything; the nose; the snout; as, the *nozzle* of a hose-pipe.

—*pl.* (*Mach.*) Those portions of a steam-engine in which are placed the valves that open and close the communication between the cylinder and the boiler and condenser, in low-pressure or condensive engines; and between the cylinder and boiler and atmosphere, in high-pressure or non-condensing engines.

N. S. Abbreviation of *new style.*

Nub, *v. a.* To beckon; — used as an English localism. —*n.* A knob; a boss; a protuberance; —used colloquially.

Nub'bin, *n.* An Americanism for a half-grown ear of Indian corn.

Nubec'ula, *n.*; *pl.* Nubeculæ, [dim. of Lat. *nubes*, cloud.] (*Astron.*) A nebula. —*pl.* Specifically, the Magellanic clouds.

(*Med.*) A speck on the cornea; also, a cloudy or ropy appearance in urine.

(*Physiol.*) A granule from which all mineral and vegetable bodies are presumed to be formed; — called *mesoblast* by Professor Agassiz.

Nu'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *nux, nucis*, nut, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a nut; resembling a nut.

Nu'cleal, Nu'clear, *a.* Belonging to a nucleus.

Nu'cleate, *a.* Possessing a nucleus.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *nucleare.*] To collect, as about a nucleus, focus, or centre.

Nucle'iform, *a.* [Lat. *nucleus*, and *forma*, form.] Kernel-shaped.

Nu'cleolated, *a.* Having a nucleolus.

Nu'cleole, Nu'cleolus, *n.* [Dimin. of *nucleus.*] (*Physiol.*) A cell containing a single granule; — called also *entoblast.*

Nu'cleus, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* Nucleuses; Lat. *pl.* Nuclei. [Lat., from *nux, nucis*, a nut, a kernel. See Nut.] The kernel of a nut. (See below, § *Bot.*) — Hence, the central part of any body, or that about which matter is collected; the central portion which attracts accretion; the material portion of anything; — employed both in a literal and figurative sense.

(*Bot.*) The central fleshy pulpy mass of an ovule; or that part of a seed which is contained within the testa, and consists of either the embryo and albumen, or of the embryo only. In lichens, this word is applied to the disc of the shield which contains the sporules and their cases.

(*Crystallog.*) The solid centre about which the particles of a crystal are aggregated.

(*Astron.*) The solid part or body of a comet, as distinguished from its nebulosity.

Nu'bia, an extensive tract of E. Africa, having N. Egypt, E. the Red Sea, S. Abyssinia, and W. the desert of Libya; Lat. between 13° and 24° N., Lon. 33° and 36° E.; *area*, estimated at 360,000 sq. m. It is divided into Lower Nubia, or Nubia Proper, and Upper Nubia. *Desc.* The surface of Lower *N.* is generally a sandy and rocky desert, except along the valley of the Nile, which is rendered productive by artificial irrigation, effected by *sakkras*, or Persian water-wheels. In Upper *N.* the country is more elevated, and watered by several streams. *Rivers.* The Nile (Blue and White). *Climate.* Though intensely hot, it is not unhealthy; the higher districts are subject to violent tropical rains, and the deserts on the E. and W. of the Nile to violent storms of winds. (*Zoöl.*) Lions, tigers, crocodiles, and the hippopotamus are frequently seen, and wild dogs and foxes are numerous. The giraffe, and antelopes of three kinds frequent the mountains and the banks of the White Nile. But the scourge of the country is the locusts, which, at times, settle in clouds upon the land, and destroy all vegetation. *Inhab.* They are generally well made, strong and muscular, and their character and disposition are more susceptible of improvement than most of the African tribes. The women are generally well formed, modest, and reserved in their manners, and remarkable for conjugal fidelity, (see Fig. 46.) As girls they wear nothing but a little apron of leathern thongs called a *rābat.* This apron is about 9 inches or a foot in width, and perhaps 6 or 7 in. depth, and in general appearance resembles that of the Kaffir girl. When the girls marry, they retain the apron, but wear over it a loose garment, which passes over one shoulder, and hangs as low as the knee. The hair is dressed in a way that recalls the ancient Egyptian woman to the traveller. It is jetty black, and tolerably long, and is twisted with hundreds of small and straight tresses, generally finished off at the tips with little knobs of yellow clay, which look at a distance as if they were lumps of gold. Amulets of different kinds are woven into the locks, and the whole is so saturated with castor-oil that an experienced traveller who wishes to talk to a Nubian woman takes care to secure the windward side, and not to approach nearer than is absolutely needful. As a rule, the Nubian women are not so dark as the men, but approach nearly to a copper tint. "Two beautiful young Nubian women," says Lady Duff Gordon, (*Letters from Egypt.*) "visited me in my boat, with hair in the little plaits finished off with lumps of yellow clay, burnished like golden tags, soft deep bronze skins, and lips and eyes fit for Iris and Athor. Their very dress and ornaments were the same as those represented in the tombs, and I felt inclined to ask them how many thousand years old they were." The Nubians usually speak the Arabic language; and the learned castes among them cultivate most branches of Mohammedan literature. *Prod.* Barley, a grain called "dhourra," tobacco, indigo, coffee, dates, senna, and vegetables. Cattle, sheep, and goats are reared. There is a considerable trade in gold, silver, senna, ostrich-feathers, and dhourra. The traffic of slaves is extensively carried on, upwards of 5,000 being annually imported from the interior of Africa. *Govt. N.* is divided into 13 states, each governed by its melak, or chief, formerly independent, but now subordinate to the pasha of Egypt. Ten of these states are in Lower *N.*, and 3 in Upper *N. Hist. N.*, formerly comprising part of anc. Ethiopia, formed a treaty with the emperor Diocletian from 284 to 305. It was converted to Christianity at an early period, continuing in that faith until the 13th cent. The caliph Omar I. exacted from it an annual tribute of 360 slaves, about the year 637, which was maintained until 1150. Contests were carried on continually between the people of Nubia and the Sultan of Egypt during the 14th cent., which ended in the extinction of Christianity, and the breaking up of the kingdom into a number of petty Mohammedan states. An expedition under Mehemet Ali brought them into subjection, more nominal than effective, to the Pasha of Egypt in 1820. *Chief towns.* Shendy, Sennaar, Suakim, New Dongola, Ipsamboul, Halfay, and Berber. *Pop.* Estimated at 500,000.

Fig. 1971.
NUBIAN GIRL.

Nubil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *nubilité.*] State of being marriageable; puberty.

Nu'bilose, Nu'bilous, *a.* [Lat. *nubilosus*, from *nubes*, cloud.] Cloudy; hazy; nebulous. (a)

Nuble, (*noo'bla.*) a river of Chili, rises on the W. slope of the Andes near the volcano of Chillan, and flowing W. by S. joins the Chillan River to form the Itata River.

Nucamentaceous, (*-ta'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *nux, nucis*, nut.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining, or having reference to a nut or nuts.

Nu'cule, *n.* [Lat. *nucula*, a small nut.] (*Bot.*) Either

that fruit which is otherwise called a gland or acorn, or any small, hard, one-seeded pericarp.

Nula'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *nudare*, from *nudus*, naked.] The act of stripping bare, or making nude.

Nud'dea, a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, in the delta of the Ganges, between Lat. 23° and 24° N., Lon. 88° and 89° E. *area*, 3,105 sq. m. *Cap.* Nuddea. *Pop.* Estimated at 1,187,000.

Nud'dle, *v. n.* To walk rapidly with the head bending forward; — followed by *along*. (R.)

Nude, *a.* [Lat. *nudus;* akin to Hind. *nungta*, *nigut*, naked. See NAKED.] Naked; bare; without covering; as, a *nude* figure.

(*Law.*) Divested of force or efficacy; null; void; as, a *nude* agreement (*ex nudo pacto non oritur actio*).

Nudge, (*nŭj.*) *v. a.* [Perhaps from Prov. Ger. *knütschen*, to pinch.] To push or touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to attract attention.

—*n.* A gentle push or touch, as with the elbow.

Nudibranchia'ta, Nudibranchiaus, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nudus*, naked, *branchiæ*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of hermaphrodite gasteropodous Molluscs, which have the branchiæ exposed on some part of the body. The genus *Doris* (Fig. 853) is an example.

Nudibran'chiate, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging to one of the *Nudibranchiata*.

Nudifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nudus*, nude, and *facere*, to make.] The act of rendering nude, or making naked.

Nu'dity, *n.* [Fr. *nudité*; Lat. *nuditas* — *nudus*, naked.] State, quality, or condition of being nude; nakedness.

—*pl.* (*Fine Arts.*) Figures either wholly or in part divested of drapery.

Nu'dum pac'tum. [Lat., naked contract.] (*Law.*) See NUDE.

Nueces, (*nwa'ces,*) in *Texas*, a river rising by several branches in Maverick co., and flowing a tortuous S.E. course of abt. 350 m., enters the Gulf of Mexico by a bay of its own name, bet. San Patricio and Nueces cos.

—A S. by E. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt. 3,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nueces and San Fernandez rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Corpus Christi. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Nue'va (or NEW) **Helve'tia,** in *California*. See SACRAMENTO CITY.

Nue'va (or NEW) **Le'on,** a state of Mexico, between Lat. 24° and 27° 30′ N., and Lon. 99° and 100° W.; *area*, abt. 16,687 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salinas and Sabinas. *Surface*, mostly mountainous; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, lead, and salt. *Cap.* Monterey. *Pop.* 171,000.

Nue'va (or NEW) **Sego'via,** a small town of Nicaragua, Central America, abt. 110 m. N.N.E. of Leon.

Nuevi'tas, or NUEVITAS DEL PRINCIPE, a town on the N.E. coast of the island of Cuba, W. Indies, forming the port, and abt. 44 m. E. by N. of, Puerto Principe. *Pop.* abt. 820.

Nue'vo (or NEW) **Santan'der,** a town of Mexico, abt. 120 m. N.W. of Tampico.

Nu'gatory, *a.* [Lat. *nugatorius*, from *nugæ*, trifles, trumpery, bagatelles.] Trifling; vain; futile; worthless; insignificant.

—Inoperative; inconsequential; ineffectual; of no force.

Nu'gent's Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Linn co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Dubuque.

Nug'get, *n.* (*Mining.*) The name given to the larger lumps of gold occasionally found in gold alluvium. Smaller lumps are called *pepitas*, and the finest particles *granos* or gold grains. Nuggets have been found of extraordinary dimensions and weight; but, as may be supposed, they are comparatively rare. They are always water-worn.

Nu'gify, *v. a.* [Lat. *nugæ*, trifles, and *facere*, to make.] To stultify; to make futile.

Nuisance, (*nū'sans,*) *n.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *nocentia*, guilt, transgression, from Lat. *nocens* — *noceo*, to hurt.] That which hurts, harms, or injures; that which annoys or gives trouble and vexation; that which is offensive or noxious.

"A duo is an infernal *nuisance*." — *Hook.*

(*Law.*) Anything that works hurt, inconvenience, or damage. Nuisances are of two kinds — *public* or common nuisances, and *private* nuisances. The former are those which affect the public, and are an annoyance to all the community, for which reason they are referred to the class of public wrongs or crimes. The offence consists in an encroachment on the common rights of the whole society; as where one obstructs the common highway, or sets up an offensive trade in the midst of a town. Private *N.* may be defined as anything done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements, or hereditament of another, and not amounting to a trespass; as where one projects the eaves of his house over those of his neighbor, or stops or obstructs a right of way. It is a *N.* if a neighbor sets up and exercises any offensive trade, or keeps pigs or other noisome animals near the house of another; and, also, if a man by carelessness in excavating his own ground causes the fall of a house erected on land adjoining. It is no *N.* to set up any trade, or a school, in neighborhood or rivalship with another. *N.*, whether private or public, is rather a tortious than a criminal act. The injury from it arises rather from a misuso of one's own than from abuse of or aggression on another's right; and it is, therefore, indirect or remote, as distinguished from actual invasion of another's property. It is not committed with force, either actual or implied. The remedy at law for the injury of *N.* is by action of trespass on the cause, in which the party injured may recover a satisfaction in damages for the injury sustained. The party aggrieved has also the right to abate the *N.* by his own act; that is, he may take away or remove it, provided he commits no riot in so doing, nor occasions (in cases of private *N.*) any damage beyond what the removal of the inconvenience necessarily requires. "The reason," says Blackstone, "why the law allows this private and summary method of doing oneself justice is, because injuries of this kind, which obstruct or annoy such things as are of daily convenience and use, require an immediate remedy, and cannot wait for the slow progress of the ordinary forms of justice."

Nuisance'er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who causes or upholds a nuisance.

Nul, *a.* [From Lat. *nullus*, none.] (*Law.*) No; not any; as, *nul* tort.

Nulhe'gan River, in *Vermont*, enters the Connecticut River from Essex co.

Null, *v. a.* Same as ANNUL (*q. v.*), of which it is an abbreviation.

Null, *a.* [Lat. *nullus*, none, not any — *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any one; contracted from *unulus*, dimin. of *unus*, one.] Of no value or force; void; invalid; of no efficacy, or legal or binding force or vitality.

—*n.* Something that has no power, force, or meaning. — Anything valueless; a cipher.

Nul'lah, *n.* [Hind.] In India, a stream, canal, or watercourse; also, an inlet of the sea.

—In the U. States, a person who advocates the political principle of nullification.

Nul'lify, *v. a.* [Lat. *nullus*, and *facio*, to make.] To annul; to render null; to make void or invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy.

Nullip'ora, *n.* [Lat., from *nullus*, and *porus*, pore.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of marine plants, order *Ceramiaceæ*, consisting of rigid, branching, inasculate, calcareous species, formerly supposed to be polypi.

Nul'lity, *n.* [Fr. *nullité*, from Lat. *nullus*.] Nonentity; nothingness; want of existence; lack of legal force or efficacy.

—That which acks force or efficacy; that which is null, void, or invalid.

Nu'ma, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., abt. 11 m. N. of Terre Haute.

Numa, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Appanoose co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Ottumwa.

Numan'tia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Spain, cap. of the Arevaci, which offered a brave resistance to the Roman arms for 20 years. It was reduced B. C. 133, after a siege of 15 months, by Scipio Africanus, who brought against it an army of 60,000 men. The conqueror received the surname of Numantius. The place of this battle is supposed to be marked by the ruins of Puente de don Guarray, on the Douro, 3 m. of Soria, Old Castile.

Nu'ma Pompil'ius, second mythical king of Rome, a Sabine by birth, and elected, according to the legends, after the death of Romulus. Wise, devout, and peaceloving, he reigned about 40 years, and inspired by the nymph Egeria, he gave the Romans all the institutions of their religion. About B. C. 180 a pretended discovery was made of the sacred books of Numa.

Numb, (*nūm,*) *a.* [A. S. *numen*, taken. *pp.* of *nimen;* and *beniman*, pp. *benumen*, to benumb, to stupefy.] Benumbed; deprived or destitute of the power of sensation and motion; torpid; paralyzed; chill; motionless.

"Like a stony statue, cold and *numb*." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To benumb; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to deaden; to stupefy; to make torpid; to render motionless or paralyzed.

"Like dull narcotics, *numbing* pain." — *Tennyson.*

Num'ber, *n.* [Fr. *nombre;* Lat. *numerus*.] A unit considered in reference to other units, or in reckoning, counting, enumerating; an assemblage of two or more units; an aggregate made up of distinct things expressible by figures.

"There is divinity in odd *numbers*." — *Shaks.*

—More than one; many; a multitude; a collection of many persons. — Comparative multitude; numerousness. — Quality of being numerable or countable; quantity considered as made up by an aggregate of separate things. — The order and quantity of syllables constituting feet, which render verse musical to the ear; hence, verse; poetry: — chiefly employed in the plural.

"I lisp'd in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came." — *Pope.*

(*Gram.*) The difference of termination or form of a word, to express unity or plurality. The termination which denotes one, or an individual, is in the *singular number;* the termination that denotes two or more individuals or units constitutes the *plural number*. Hence, we say a noun, an adjective, a pronoun, or a verb, is in the *singular* or the *plural number*.

(*Math.*) Numbers are units considered in reference to other units; as in counting, or performing the mathematical operations of addition, multiplication, &c. According to Sir Isaac Newton, a *number* is the abstract ratio of one quantity to another quantity of the same species; and, consequently, there are three different sorts: as, *integers*, or *whole numbers; fractions of uneven numbers;* and *surds*, or *irrational quantities*. *Cardinal* numbers are such as consider the number of units, — as, 1, 2, 3; while *ordinals* consider their position, — as, 1st, 2d, and 3d. A *compound* number is such as can be divided by some other number besides unity. A *rational* number is one which can be measured by unity; as an *irrational* one is the reverse. *Prime* numbers are such as are only divisible by unity, as 3, 5, 7, 11, &c. *Perfect* numbers are those, the sum of whose aliquot parts added together forms the whole number. A *square* number is one which is multiplied into itself, as 9, which is the square of 3; while a *cubic* number is one which is multiplied twice into itself, as 27 is the cube of 3, which equals 3×3×3. As the *theory of numbers* is usually contained in most elementary treatises on algebra, it need not be entered into the present article; suffice it to say, that it owes its perfection to Diophantus, who lived in the 3d century; to Vista, Bachet, and Fermat, of the 16th; and to the essays of Euler, Legendre, and Newton, of a later æra.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *numero*, from *numerus*, number.] To count; to reckon; to enumerate; to calculate; to ascertain, as the units of any sum, collection, or multitude.

"I will *number* you to the sword." — *Isa.* lxv. 12.

—To reckon as one of a collection ur multitude.

"He was *numbered* with the transgressors, and bore the sle of many." — *Isa.* liii. 12.

—To give the number of; to assign or specify the place of in a numbered series; as, to *number* the folios in a book. — To contain; to include; to consist of; to amount to; to give as the result of enumeration; as, the malcontents *number* strongly.

Num'berer, *n.* One who numbers or enumerates.

Num'berless, *a.* That cannot be enumerated; countless; innumerable.

Num'bers, (Book of.) (*Script.*) The fourth book of the Old Testament, being a translation of the Greek name given to it in the Septuagint, *Arithmoi*, because it contains an account of the numbering of the people. In Hebrew it is called, after the usual practice, by the word with which it begins, signifying "and he spake;" also by the fifth word in the first verse, signifying "in the wilderness," because it narrates the transactions of the Israelites in the wilderness. It is the history of a period of 38 years in the wilderness, opening with the second month of the second year after the deliverance from the land of Egypt, to the eleventh month of the fortieth year of the same epoch; but it is chiefly confined to the first and last of these years. It may be divided into three parts: — (1) the numbering of the people, as also additions to the laws given in Exodus and Leviticus (i.–x. 10); (2) the further events in the wilderness, beginning with the departure of the people from Sinai down to the commencement of the fortieth year, with the laws promulgated during that time (xii.–xix.); (3) the occurrences and prescriptions in the first ten months of the fortieth year (xx.–xxxvi.). The greatest part of the book is occupied in enumerating the several laws and ordinances not mentioned in the preceding books: such as the office and number of the Levites; the trial by the waters of jealousy; the rites to be observed by the Nazarites; the making of fringes on the borders of their garments; the law of inheritance; of vows; of the cities of refuge, &c. Among the more remarkable events which it records, are the sedition of Aaron and Miriam; the rebellion of Korah and his companions; the murmurings of the whole body of the people; Balaam's prophecy; and the miraculous budding of Aaron's rod. It likewise gives a distinct account of the several stages of journeyings through the wilderness. The authenticity of this book has frequently been called in question; and some critics, while admitting its genuineness, are disposed to give a mythical character to many of its parts; but its minute and straightforward narratives, and other internal marks, are strong objections to such an hypothesis, and it is received literally by the great majority of biblical students.

Numb-fish, (*nūm'-,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The TORPEDO, *q. v.*

Num'bles, *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer.

Numbness, (*nūm'nes,*) *n.* State or quality of being numb.

(*Med.*) A loss of power, and partially of feeling, which may occur in any part of the body, or affect an entire side. When the effect of long exposure to cold, or a cramped position, a warm bath and friction will soon, by restoring the circulation, relieve the torpidity experienced; when, however, the numbness is caused by disease, it must be treated in accordance with the disease that has produced it; friction, however, and exercise, are the standard local remedies.

Nu'merable, *a.* [Lat. *numerabilis*.] That may be numbered, reckoned, or counted.

Nu'meral, *a.* [Fr. *numéral;* Lat. *numeralis*, from *numerus*, number.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, number. — Expressing or representing number; standing as a substitute for figures; numerical; as, *numeral* letters, thus, X for ten.

—*n.* (*Arith.*) A figure or symbol by means of which numbers are expressed; the distinctive name of *Arabic numerals* being given to the nine figures or digits and the zero, that are now in almost universal use among civilized nations for this purpose. Both the origin of these figures, and the period at which they became known in Europe, have been made subjects of laborious investigation; and it seems to be now proved beyond a doubt that they are of Indian, not Arabic origin, and were invented by the Brahmins some time B. C. But the more important inquiry as to the time of their introduction into Europe has hitherto baffled all research. For *Roman* and Greek numerals, see NOTATION.

(*Geom.*) A word expressive of number.

Nu'merally, *adv.* In number; according to number.

Nu'merary, *a.* Pertaining or having refereence to a certain number.

Nu'merate, *v. a.* [Lat. *numero*, *numeratus*, from *numerus*, a number.] (*Arith.*) To count; to reckon; to enumerate; to divide and read off numbers or figures according to the rules of numeration.

Numera'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *numeratio.*] (*Arith.*) The art of classing numbers together and expressing them properly according to the general principles of notation.

Nu'merator, *n.* One who numbers; — a term applied in mathematical science.

(*Arith.*) That part of a fraction which expresses into how many parts the unit is divided. In the fraction $\frac{5}{8}$, for example, the figure 5 is the *numerator*, as it shows that the denominator has been divided into eight parts, of which only five are taken to constitute the fraction. See FRACTIONS.

Numerianus, MARCUS AURELIUS, (*nu-me-ri-a'nus,*) a Roman emperor, who succeeded to the throne on the death of Carus, his father, A. D. 282; but was murdered by his father-in-law, after a reign of 8 months. He displayed considerable talent both as a writer and an orator.

Numer'ic, Numer'ical, *a.* [Fr. *numerique*, from Lat. *numerus.*] Belonging to, denoting, or consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as, a *numerical* equation. — The same in number; hence, identical; one and the same. — *Numerical*, as contradistinguished from *algebraical*, is employed to express a value independent of its sign; thus, —7 is numerically greater than —5, though algebraically less.

Numer'ically, *adv.* In numbers; in a numerical manner; with regard to number, or sameness in number; as, a thing is *numerically* different.

Nu'mero, *n.* [It., from Lat. *numerus*, number.] Number; — frequently contracted to *No.*

Nu'merous, *a.* [Lat. *numerosus.*] Being many; consisting of a great number of persons; as, a *numerous* army. — Consisting of regular numbers; rhythmical; poetic; musical; melodious.

Nu'merously, *adv.* In great numbers; as, the levee was *numerously* attended.

Nu'merousness, *n.* State, condition, or quality of being many or numerous; characteristic of consisting of a great number of individuals. — Quality of consisting of poetic number or rhythmical harmonies; musicalness. (R.)

"That which will distinguish his style, is the *numerousness* of his verse." — *Dryden.*

Nu'midia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Linnæan genus of birds, family *Phasianidæ*, including the Guinea fowl and the Crested Pintado.

Numid'ia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A former inland country of N. Africa, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, S. by Getulia or Libya, E. by Jusca, and W. by Mulucha, separating it from Mauritania; it had a length of nearly 500 m., and an indefinite width, though probably not exceeding 50 or 60 m. In the time of the Carthaginians, Numidia contained two powerful nations, the *Massyli* and the *Massæsili*; and by the Romans was divided into *Numidia proper*, including the first-named people, and the *Mauritania Cæsariensis*, or the country of the Massæsili, the capital being Cirta. The Romans became acquainted with this country B. C. 261, during the first Punic war, when the Carthaginians employed the people as light cavalry. They transferred their services to the Romans B. C. 256, and aided them throughout the second Punic war, B. C. 218–201. Massinissa, the king, who was rewarded with a large accession of territory, died B. C. 149; his son Micipsa, at his death, left the kingdom to Adherbal and Hiempsal, his sons, and his nephew Jugurtha, B. C. 118. Jugurtha having murdered his cousins, the Romans declared war against him B. C. 111; and he was captured and put to death B. C. 104. (See JUGURTHINE WAR.) The country was made a Roman province by Julius Cæsar for having taken part in the civil war against him, and Sallust the historian was appointed governor B. C. 46. Caligula changed the government of the province in 39. It was wrested from the Romans by the Vandals, under Genseric, in 429. They were subdued by Belisarius, general of the Emperor Justinian I., in 533. The Mohammedans, commanded by Akbar, seized Numidia in 667. A large part of Numidia is now incorporated with French Algeria, and the modern city of Constantine (Fig. 665) stands on the ruins of the ancient Cirta.

Numid'ia, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montour co., abt. 17 m. S.E. of Danville.

Numismat'ic, Numismat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *numismatique*, from late Gr. *numismatikos*, belonging to coin.] Pertaining or having reference to money, coin, or medals; relating to the science of numismatics.

Numismatics, (*nu-miz-mat'iks,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *nomisma*; Lat. *nummus*, a coin or medal.] That science which has for its object the study of ancient and modern coins and medals. *Coins* are pieces of metal on which different marks have been impressed by public authority, to indicate their weight and value, in order to make them a convenient medium of exchange; *medals* are pieces of metal similar to coins, not intended as a medium of exchange, but merely struck to commemorate some important event. The science of numismatics has the same divisions as history. Ancient numismatics extend to the fall of the Western empire; the numismatics of the Middle Ages commence with Charlemagne; and modern numismatics with the revival of learning. The pieces of metal originally used as money were rude and shapeless; and some ancient writers mention money of leather among the Carthaginians, Spartans, and Romans. Wooden money was also used by the Romans, and shells, which are still employed by some tribes in Africa. Gold, silver, and copper, however, are, and have been, the ordinary materials of money. See MINT, MONEY. — The ancient coins which have been preserved are much more numerous than those handed down from the Middle Ages. The principal stores have been found in tombs, or in places where they have been concealed, either through fear, avarice, or superstition. Till the 3d century the faces on medals were represented in profile. In the coins of the Lower empire, however, there are Gothic front faces filling up the whole field of medals. Both methods are employed by the moderns; but the ancients gave more relief to the figure. The coins of the kings of Macedon are the most ancient of any yet discovered bearing portraits; and Alexander I., who commenced his reign about 500 years B. C., is the earliest monarch whose medals have yet been found. The medals of the sovereigns who ruled in Sicily, Caria, Cyprus, Heraclea, and Pontus, then succeed. Afterward comes the series of kings of Egypt, Syria, Thrace, Parthia, Damascus, Cappadocia, Galatia, Sparta, Epirus, Illyricum, Gaul, and the Alps. This series comprises a period of 330 years, and extends from the time of Alexander the Great to the Christian æra. A perfect and distinct series of ancient medals is formed by the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to the overthrow of the empire by the Goths, and, indeed, still later. In a cabinet, the Grecian coins claim the chief place, not only on account of their antiquity, but also for their workmanship, the finest examples being those which were struck before the subjection of Greece to the Roman empire. The Roman coins are divided into two classes — the *consular* and the *imperial*. The latter term is specifically applied to those struck after the conclusion of the republican æra of Rome down to the fall of the Roman empire. Caius Julius Cæsar was the first Roman who gained permission to put his figure upon medals. The coins of the Medal Ages embrace the *bracteates*, &c., which, after the dissolution of the Roman empire, were circulated in the newly-formed European states. As a science, numismatics appear to have been entirely unknown to the ancients. The first treatise on the subject was published by a Spaniard, Antonio Agostino, in 1577. As the researches into the different branches of the subject became more extensive, more attention was paid to this matter, and the works of Vaillant, Spanheim, J. J. Gessner, and Pellerin, display immense stores of learning, and are worthy of perusal, although they are not altogether to be relied on.

Numismat'ist, *n.* One learned or skilled in coins and medals.

Numismatog'raphy, Numismatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *nomisma, nomismatos*, current coin, *graphein*, to write, and *logos*, treatise.] That branch of historical science which pertains to, or treats of, coins and medals; numismatics.

Numismatol'ogist, *n.* Same as NUMISMATIST, *q. v.*

Num'mary, Num'mular, Num'mulary, *a.* [From Lat. *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus*, a coin; Fr. *nummulaire.*] Pertaining or having reference to coin or money; pecuniary; monetary.

Num'mulites, *n. pl.* [Lat. *nummus*, a coin, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.* and *Geol.*) A genus of the family *Foraminifera*, the shells of which, in various parts of the world, are found in immense numbers, and which receive their name from their external resemblance to battered coins. They are orbicular, (Fig. 1972,) convolute, and show no trace of spire externally; whorls contiguous, and not apparent; cells numerous and small;

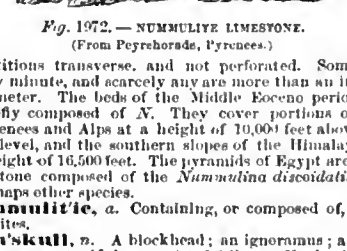


Fig. 1972. — NUMMULITE LIMESTONE.
(From Peyrehorade, Pyrenees.)

partitions transverse, and not perforated. Some are very minute, and scarcely any are more than an inch in diameter. The beds of the Middle Eocene period are chiefly composed of *N.* They cover portions of the Pyrenees and Alps at a height of 10,000 feet above the sea-level, and the southern slopes of the Himalayas at a height of 16,500 feet. The pyramids of Egypt are built of stone composed of the *Nummulina discoidalis*, and perhaps other species.

Nummulit'ic, *a.* Containing, or composed of, nummulites.

Num'skull, *n.* A blockhead; an ignoramus; a dolt; a dunce; a stupid, heavy-witted fellow (Used colloq.)

Num'skulled, (*-skŭld.*) *a.* Doltish; stupid; thick-headed; dull in understanding.

Nun, *n.* [A. S. *nunne*; Fr. and Ger. *nonne*; L. Lat. *nonna*, a pious widow, or from L. Lat. *nonnus*, a monk; probably corrupted from Gr. *monos*, alone, solitary; Sp. *monja*, a nun.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A woman who devotes herself in a cloister or nunnery, to a religious life. The name is probably from a Coptic or Egyptian root, signifying a virgin; and at a very early period in the Church there were women who made public profession of virginity, and were enrolled in the canon or matricula of the Church, but they did not dwell in religious houses. They do not seem to have been absolutely forbidden to marry; but as celibacy and the monastic life rose in the esteem of the Church, the censures against marriage became more stringent. The virgins were of great esteem in the Church, and had some particular honors paid to them. Their persons were sacred, and severe laws were enacted against any that should presume to offer the least violence to them. The consecration was usually performed publicly in the church by the bishop. The virgin made a public profession of her resolution, and then the bishop put upon her the accustomed habit, part of which was a veil, called the *sacrum velamen*; hence the modern phrase, "to take the veil." They seem also to have worn a kind of mitre or coronet, and in some places the head was shaved, a practice condemned by the council of Gangra. Certain canons required virgins to be forty years old before they were veiled; and the imperial laws decreed that if any virgin were veiled before that age, either by the violence or hatred of her parents, she was at liberty to marry. The first nunnery is said to have been founded by one St. Syncletica, a contemporary of St. Anthony, in the 3d cent., and they soon spread throughout Europe. (See MONACHISM.) There are various orders of nuns, some devoting themselves entirely to private religious exercises, while others engage in the more active duties of Christian charity. In the Roman Catholic Church, when a young woman is to be professed, or made a nun, the habit, veil, and ring of the candidate are carried to the altar, and she herself, accompanied by her nearest relatives, is conducted by the bishop. Two ancient venerable matrons attend upon her as brideswomen. When the bishop has said mass, the arch-priest chants an anthem, the subject of which is that she ought to have her lamp lighted, because the bridegroom is coming to meet her. Then the bishop calls her in a kind of recitative, to which she answers in the same manner. Being come before the prelate, and on her knees, she attends to the exhortation he makes to her with regard to a religious life, and in the meantime the choir chants the litanies. Then the bishop, having the crosier in his left hand, pronounces the benediction. She then rises up, and the bishop consecrates the new habit, sprinkling it with holy water. When the candidate has put on her religious habit, she again presents herself before the bishop, and sings on her knees *Ancilla Christi sum*, &c. ("I am the servant of Christ"). Then she receives the veil, and afterwards the ring, by which she is married to Jesus Christ; and, lastly, the crown of virginity. When she is crowned, an anathema is denounced against all who shall attempt to break her vows. After the communion, the prelate gives her up to the conduct of the abbess, saying to her, "Take care to preserve pure and spotless this young woman, whom God has consecrated," &c.

(*Zoöl.*) A kind of pigeon, *Columba vestalis*, which has a white hood.

Nun-buoy, (*-boi,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A buoy rotund in the middle, and tapering to each end. See BUOY.

Nunc dimit'tis. [Lat., now lettest thou depart.] (*Eccl.*) The name given to the canticle of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 29–32), which forms part of the compline office of the Roman breviary, and is retained in the evening service of the Anglican Church when it follows the second lesson.

Nuncheon, (*nŭn'shun,*) *n.* A luncheon; a portion of food taken between meals.

"Laying by their swords and truncheons,
They took their breakfasts or their *nuncheons.*" — *Hudibras.*

— A quantity of food sufficient for a luncheon. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Nuncio, (*nŭn'shi-o,*) *n.* [It. *nunzio*; Fr. *nonce*; Lat. *nuncius—novus*, new, and *cieo*, to set in motion.] Properly, one who bears news; a messenger; but it is usually applied to a person sent by the Pope to represent his Holiness at a foreign court. A nuncio is, in fact, the Pope's ambassador, as an internuncio is his envoy-extraordinary. Strictly speaking, he represents the Pope only as a temporal sovereign; but he is often commissioned to treat of spiritual affairs, and to report on the condition of churches, and the character of church dignitaries, especially of candidates for the mitre. The nuncio in France is forbidden by law to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction, being recognized only as the papal ambassador.

Nuncupative, Nuncupatory, *a.* [Fr. *nuncupatif*, from Lat. *nuncupo, nuncupatus*, to call by name — *nomen*, a name, and *capio*, to take.] Publicly or solemnly; declaratory. — Oral; verbally pronounced; not written, as a will. — Nominal; existing only in name.

Nuncupative will or *testament.* (*Law.*) A will or testament made orally, though afterwards put into writing.

Nun'da, in *Illinois*, a township of McHenry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Nun'da, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Nun'da, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 67 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

Nun'dinal, *n.* A nundinal letter.

Nun'dinal, Nun'dinary, *a.* [Lat. *nundinalis, nundinarius*, from *nundinæ*, relating to nine days — *novem*, nine, and *dies*, day.] Pertaining or having reference to a market- or fair-day; belonging or relating to a fair.

Nuneaton, a town of England, co. of Warwick, 14 m. N.W. of Rugby. *Manuf.* Ribbons. *Pop.* 5,000.

Nu'nez, or KARUNY, a river of W. Africa, in Senegambia, which, after a W. course, enters the Atlantic Ocean, Lat. 10° 40′ N., Lon. 14° 40′ W.

Nu'ñez, ALVARADO, (CABEÇA DE VACA,) one of the earliest explorers of the N. American continent, and an associate of Pamfilo de Narvaez, first governor of Florida appointed by the Spanish Crown. Landing in that country in April, 1528, Narvaez with his followers penetrated into the interior in quest of gold. After a fruitless search, they returned to the coast, to find the vessels of their fleet having left for Havana. They thereupon built 5 boats, and, after many dangers and difficulties, reached,

in October, the mouth of a river, which is assumed to have been the Mississippi. Becoming separated in a storm, *N.* left his boats, and proceeded westward overland, until he reached a country answering to the description of the present New Mexico. There he found the natives suffering from an epidemic, which, possessing some knowledge of medicine, *N.* relieved, and thereby acquired considerable influence over the tribes. After a protracted sojourn, *N.* proceeded on his course W. by S., and, in 1536, eight years after leaving Florida, *N.*, with the three other survivors of the expedition, arrived at the Spanish settlement of Callacan, on the Pacific coast. The events of his after-life are not known.

Nnug, *n.* A bale of cloves.

Nungeenah', a town of Hindostan, in the N.W. provinces; Lat. 29° 27′ N., Lon. 78° 30′ E. *Manuf.* Firearms. *Pop.* 30,000.

Nun'ica, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Ottawa co., abt. 22 m. W N.W. of Grand Rapids.

Nunna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *nunnatio.*] In the Arabic grammar, the pronunciation of the terminal *n* in words.

Nun'nery, *n.* A religious house, serving as the abode of nuns; a cloister devoted to females.

Nun'nish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, or having reference to a nun or nuns.

Nuo'ro, a town of Italy, island of Sardinia, 78 m. N.N.E. of Cagliari; *pop.* 5,162.

Nu'phar, *n.* [Ar. *naufar.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic plants, order *Nymphæaceæ.* The Yellow Pond-lily, *N. advena,* common in the U. States in sluggish streams and muddy lakes, is a well-looking and very curious plant, but from its filthy habits it has been called, with some justice, the *frog-lily.* The rhizoma is large, creeping extensively. Leaves large, dark-green, shining above, and, when floating, pale and slimy beneath. Petioles half round. Flowers rather large and globular in form, erect, on a thick, rigid stalk. Three outer sepals yellow inside, and the three inner entirely yellow, as well as the petals and stamens. — *Wood.*

Nup'tial, (*-shĭ-al,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *nuptialis,* from *nuptiæ,* marriage — *nubo, nuptum,* to marry, said of a woman, properly, to veil.] Belonging or having reference to marriage; done at, or characterizing a wedding. — Constituting marriage.

"Confirm that amity with *nuptial* knot." — *Shaks.*

—*n. pl.* Nuptial ceremony; marriage; wedding; matrimonial union.

Nur, *n.* A hard, knobby piece of wood used by boys in the game of hockey. — An English provincialism for the head.

Nu'remberg, [Ger. *Nürnberg,*] a city of Bavaria, cap. of circ. Middle Franconia, on the Pegnitz, 93 m. N.N.W. of Munich. It is surrounded by walls and turrets, with arched gates and four massive cylindrical towers, more however for ornament than use. The anc. *N.* is one of the most remarkable and interesting cities of Germany, on account of the numerous remains of mediæval architecture which it presents in its picturesque streets, with their gabled houses, stone balconies, and quaint carvings. Among the most remarkable of its numerous public buildings are the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence, the *Rathhaus,* or town-hall, adorned with paintings by Albert Durer, and the Reichsveste, or imperial castle, the residence of the German emperors in the Middle Ages. In the great market-place is the *Schöner Brunnen,* or "beautiful fountain," and a Gothic obelisk. There are numerous institutions of learning, and a number of public libraries, among which the city library contains 40,000 printed vols., and 800 MSS.

Fig. 1973. — NUREMBERG.

Manuf. Jewelry, metallic goods, mathematical and musical instruments, mirrors, ivory and alabaster articles, paper, woollen yarn, and the celebrated children's toys and dolls, which are extensively exported to all parts of Europe and America. *N.*, supposed to have been founded in the 9th century, became the seat of the first Germanic diet in 938, and was made a free city in 1219. It early embraced the cause of the Reformation, and diets were held in 1523 and 1524; and the first religious peace, called the Peace of Nuremberg, was concluded in 1532, by which full toleration was granted to those professing the new doctrines. *N.* retained its independence till 1803, when Napoleon I. bestowed it upon the King of Bavaria. *Pop.* 77,895.

Nurse, *n.* [Fr. *nourrice,* from Lat. *nutrix* — *nutrire,* to nourish, feed, support. See NUTRITION.] A woman who suckles infants; a female that has the care of infants, or a woman employed to tend the children of others; as, a wet-*nurse.* — A person who has the care of a sick person; specifically, a female attendant upon another woman during her lying-in; a "Sairey Gamp." A person who breeds, educates, fosters, or protects; that which breeds, trains, or causes to grow. — An old woman; — used in a contemptuous sense.

To put to nurse, or *to put out to nurse,* to cause to be attended by a nurse; to send away to be placed under a nurse's care.

Wet-nurse, a woman hired to suckle another woman's infant.

—*v. a.* To suckle; to nourish at the breast; to tend, as infants. — To attend and take care of in childhood or in sickness; to wait upon, as an invalid. — To feed; to foster; to maintain; to cherish; to bring up; to train; to encourage; to promote growth in.

"To *nurse* the saplings tall." — *Milton.*

—To manage with care and economy, with a view to accumulation.

"*Nursing* her wrath to keep it warm." — *Burns.*

Nurse'-child, *n.* A nursling; a child placed at nurse.

Nurse'-maid, *n.* A girl or female domestic who has charge of children.

Nur'ser, *n.* One who, or that which, fosters or promotes growth.

Nurse'-pond, *n.* A pond for the propagation of fish.

Nur'sery, *n.* The place or apartment in which children are nursed and taken care of. — A plantation of young trees; a growing coppice of shrubs for transplanting. — The place where anything is nourished and encouraged, and the growth and development promoted.

"A luxurious court is the *nursery* of disorders." — *L'Estrange.*

—That which forms, trains, or educates.

"My paper is a kind of *nursery* for another." — *Addison.*

—That which is the object of a nurse's care.

Nur'seryman, *n.*; *pl.* NURSERYMEN. One who keeps, cultivates, or takes charge of a nursery of young trees and shrubs.

Nurs'ling, *n.* One who or that which is nursed; an infant; a child at nurse; a fondling; a foster-child.

"She was made the *nursling* of nobility." — *Spenser.*

Nurture, (*ner'tūr,*) *n.* [Fr. *nourriture.*] That which nourishes; food; diet; nutriment. — Act of nourishing, nursing, or fostering; education; training; instruction.

—*v. a.* To nourish; to feed. — To bring or train up; to instruct; to educate.

"He was *nurtured* where he had been born." — *Wotton.*

Nus'co, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Ulteriore, 46 m. N.E. of Naples. *Pop.* 4,000.

Nut, *n.* [A.S. *hnut, hnutu;* D. *noot;* Ger. *nuss;* Fr. *noix;* Lat. *nux, nucis.*] The name popularly given to the roundish fruit of certain trees and shrubs, consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel; as, a wal*nut,* a cocoa-*nut,* a hazel-*nut,* &c. In this country, as in England, the name *nut,* without distinctive prefix, is commonly given to the hazel-nut, but in France to the walnut.

(*Bot.*) The term nut (*nux*) is used to designate a one-celled fruit, with a hardened pericarp, containing, when mature, only one seed. The *Achenium* (q. v.) was by the older botanists generally included in this term. Some of the fruits to which it is popularly applied scarcely receive it as their popular designation. The hazel-nut is an excellent example of the true nut of botanists.

(*Mech.*) A short internal screw, which acts in the head of an external screw, and is employed to fasten anything that may come between it and a flange on the bottom of the external screw or bolt. A piece of metal with a cylindrical grooved hole, screwed upon the end of a screw-bolt.

(*Naut.*) A projecting nozzle on each side of the shank of an anchor, to hold the stock firmly in its place.

—*v. n.* To gather nuts; as, to go *nutting.*

Nu'tant, *a.* Nodding; having the head inclined downward, as certain plants.

Nuta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *nutatio.*] The act of nodding. (R.)

(*Astron.*) A slight oscillatory movement of the earth's axis, which disturbs the otherwise circular path described by the pole of the earth round that of the ecliptic, known as the "precession of the equinoxes." It is produced by the same causes, viz., the attraction of the sun, moon, and planets (the attraction of the last-mentioned being so small as to be quite imperceptible), upon the bulging zone about the earth's equator, though in this case it is the moon alone that is the effective agent. It also, for reasons which need not be given here, depends, for the most part, not upon the position of the moon in her orbit, but of the moon's node. The effect of nutation, when referred to the equator and ecliptic, is to produce a periodical change in the obliquity of the ecliptic, and in the velocity of retrogradation of the equinoctial points. It thus gives rise to the distinction of "apparent" from "mean" right ascension and declination, the former involving, and the latter being freed from the fluctuations arising from nutation. This motion is common to all the planets.

(*Bot.*) The action of a flower in following the apparent movement of the sun, from the east in the morning to the west in the evening.

Nut'-breaker, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as NUT-HATCH, *q. v.*

Nut'-brown, *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried; hazel-colored; as, *nut-brown* ale.

Nut-cracker, (*krak'r,*) *n.* An instrument for cracking the shells of nuts by pressure.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of European birds (*nucifraga* or *caryocatactes*) of the family *Corvidæ,* with a straight conical bill, both mandibles terminating in an obtuse point, and tail nearly square at the end. The form and characters are nearly similar to those of crows, but the habits are rather those of jays, and in some respects indicate an approach to woodpeckers.

Nut'-gall, *n.* See GALL-NUT.

Nut'-hatch, Nut'-breaker, Nut-jobber, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Insessores birds, *Sitta,* family *Certhyadæ,* having a straight conical or prismatic bill, short legs, the hind-toe very strong. The female lays her eggs, which are white with a few pale-brown spots, in holes of trees, frequently in those which have been deserted by the woodpecker; and when driven from her nest, on being disturbed, hisses like a snake. The *N.*, like the woodpecker, runs with facility upon and about the trunks and branches of trees; but the tail, which is short and rounded, is of no assistance to the bird in its progress. Unlike the woodpecker, however, the *N.* runs with the head downwards as well as upwards, and indeed the former position of the head appears to be the favorite one; it generally alights on a branch with the head in a downward position, and sleeps in that posture. The *N.* feeds on caterpillars, beetles, and various kinds of insects: it also eats nuts, of which it lays up considerable hoards in the holes of trees. Its mode of fastening the nut in a chink, perforating the shell, and extracting the kernel, is as ingenious as it is amusing to witness; when disturbed at its work, it very readily removes the nut, and flies away with it. These birds are found in all cold and temperate climates. The White-bellied *N.* of N. America (*Sitta Carolinensis,* Fig. 1974) is 6 inches long, and the wings about 4 inches; its color is ashy-blue above, the under parts white, top of the head and neck black.

Fig. 1974.
WHITE-BELLIED NUT-HATCH,
(*Sitta Carolinensis.*)

Nut'-hook, *n.* A long pole or staff with a hook at one extremity, serving to pull down boughs when gathering nuts. — A thief who steals by means of a hook; also a tipstaff, or constable who hooks, or seizes, offenders.

Nut'-jobber, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See NUT-HATCH.

Nut'meg, *n.* [Fr. *noix muscade;* It. *noce muscata,* nut-musk.] (*Bot.*) See MYRISTICA.

Nu'tria, *n.* (*Com.*) The fur of the COYPU, *q. v.*

Nu'trient, *a.* Encouraging or fostering growth or development; nutritious; nourishing.

—*n.* Any nutritious substance or aliment which promotes growth.

Nu'triment, *n.* [Lat. *nutrimentum,* from *nutrire,* to nourish.] That which nourishes or encourages growth; that which replenishes the natural waste of animal or vegetable matter; aliment; food; diet. — That which tends to promote and diffuse increase and improvement.

"Virtue 's the *nutriment* that feeds the mind."—*Swift.*

Nutriment'al, *n.* Alimental; possessing dietetic characteristics, or the qualities of nutriment.

Nutrition, (*-trish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *nutritio,* from *nutrio, nutritum,* to suckle, nourish. Etymol. unknown.] (*Physiol.*) The complicated process by which a perpetual course of reproduction is going on in every part of the system, — the component particles of the various tissues, — bone, muscle, nerve, &c., which are disintegrated and removed by the vital acts of the organism, being constantly replaced by new matter capable of continuing the functions necessary to life. In order to this, a due supply of proper food is necessary, which, after being digested, its nutritious particles are absorbed, converted into healthy blood, and circulated over the system. The effete matter is removed by the organs of excretion, or modified by the purifying action of the lungs. Of the modes in which the substitution of new tissue takes place, and in which the effete particles are removed in the interior of the system, our knowledge is as yet very imperfect. Each tissue seems to possess an elective affinity for certain constituents of the blood, which it appropriates to its own use in the process of conversion into organized material. See BLOOD, CHYLE, DEGLUTITION, DIGESTION, PHYSIOLOGY.

Nutritious, (*-trish'us,*) *a.* [Lat., from *nutrix,* nurse.] Nourishing; accelerating or promoting the growth, or replenishing the wasta of animal or vegetable matter; as, *nutritious* food.

Nutri'tiously, *adv.* In a nutritious or feeding manner.

Nutri'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being nutritious.

Nu'tritive, *a.* [Fr. *nutritif.*] Nutrimental; alimental; having the quality of affording nutriment; as, the *nutritive* juices.

Nu'tritively, *adv.* In a nutritive manner; so as to nourish; nutritiously.

Nu'tritiveness, *n.* Nutritiousness; quality of being nutritive; alimentariness.

Nut'-shell, *n.* The hard shell of a nut; the external covering of the kernel. — A thing proverbially of little compass or of little value.

"A thousand pounds to a *nut-shell*."—*L'Estrange.*

To lie in a nut-shell, to admit of very brief and concise definition, arrangement, or statement; as, the question *lies in a nut-shell.*

Nut'talite, *n.* [From Thomas *Nuttall.*] (*Min.*) The common scapolite; an anhydrous silicate of alumina and lime, occurring in prismatic bluish-gray crystals at Bolton, Mass.

Nut'ting, *n.* The act of gathering nuts.

Nut'-tree, *n.* The HAZEL, *q. v.* See also Fig. 270.

Nut'ty, *a.* Abounding in nuts; resembling or possessing the flavor of a nut; as, *nutty* sherry, *nutty* ale, a *nutty* tree. — In England, a vant term for fine, pleasant, agreeable.

Nux Vom'ica, *n.* [Lat. *nux*, nut, and *vomicus*, from *vomere*, to vomit.] See STRYCHNOS.

Nuzzle, (*nŭz'zl,*) *v. a.* [Corrupted from *nest'e.*] To nestle; to house, as in a nest; to ensnare, as in a noose or trap.

—*v. n.* To nestle; to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom.

Nuz'zle, *v. n.* [From *nose.*] To work or root with the nose, like a hog in the mire.

"Lawyers *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud."—*L'Estrange.*

—To go with the nose throughout and down, like swine. — To idle; to loiter; to hang about; to dilly-dally. (Used as an English provincialism.)

Ny'ack, in *New York*, a post-village of Rockland co., abt. 29 m. N. of New York City.

N'yan'za, or *Victoria N'yanza*, a large fresh-water lake, in Central Africa, discovered by Capt. Speke in 1858, and further explored by Speke and Grant in 1862. Its S. point is in Lat. 2° 44' S., Lon. 33° E. The N. shore is about 20 m. N. of the equator, and nearly parallel to it. Its surface is 3,740 feet above the sea, and its length is estimated at 220 m. The Kitangulé is the principal river flowing into the *N.* on the W., while several streams issue from it on the *N.*, and unite to form the Nile. — Another great lake was discovered in 1864, by Sir Samuel Baker, and called by him *Albert N'yanza.* — See NILE.

Ny'as, *n.* Same as NIAS, *q. v.*

Nyassi, Nyassa, or **Maravi,** (*ne-as'see,*) a lake in the interior of Africa, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in 1861 by ascending the river Shire. The S. extremity is in Lat. 14° 45' S., and it is supposed to extend N. beyond 10° S. It is 350 m. inland from Mozambique, and its surface is 1,200 feet above the sea. About 200 m. of its W. shores have been explored, and it varies from 20 to 60 m. in width. Along the shore the country is low and swampy, but at some distance on the E. are ranges of high and well-wooded granite hills. The water is fresh and abounds in fish. It is supposed to be the Maravi described in 1624 by the missionary Mariano.

Nyctagina'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Chenopodales.* DIAG. A tubular, often colored calyx, which separates from its base, the latter becoming a hard spurious pericarp. — They are herbs, shrubs, or trees, with stems usually turned at the joints. Leaves generally opposite. Flowers with an involucre. Stamens 1 or many, hypogynous. Ovary superior, 1-celled, with a single ovule; style 1; stigma 1. Fruit an utricle inclosed by the hardened persistent base of the calyx. Seed solitary; embryo coiled round mealy albumen with foliaceous cotyledons and inferior radicle. There are 17 genera and about 100 species, natives exclusively of warm regions. Some are cultivated as garden-flowers. See MIRABILIS.

Nyctalo'pia, *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *nyktalopia.*] (*Med.*) The faculty of seeing best at night. A person suffering from this defect of vision sees little or nothing during the day, but in evening and night has his vision tolerably unobscured. It is the total opposite of NIGHT-BLINDNESS, *q. v.*

Nyc'talops, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, and *ops*, the eye.] A person suffering from nyctalopia.

Nyctanthes, (*nik-tăn'theez,*) *n. pl.* [Gr. *nux*, night; *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of the nat. ord. *Jasminaceæ*, remarkable for the flowers expanding and smelling only in the night. *N. arbor tristis* is often grown in English hot-houses; in India its flowers are used for dyeing yellow.

Nycthem'eron, *n.* [Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, and *emer*, a day.] The natural space or period of twenty-four hours, constituting day and night.

Nye, *n.* A brood of pheasants.

Nye's Corner, in *Maine*, a village of Somerset co., abt. 8 m. N. of Waterville.

Nyiregyhaza, (*ny-ir'e-dy-a-zor,*) a town of Hungary, co. of Szabolcz, 20 m. N. of Debreczin. It has soda and salt works. *Pop.* 15,740.

Nykoping, or **Nykjoping,** (*nu'cho-ping.*) a lien or dist. of E. Sweden, having N. the lakes Mælan and Hielmar, and S.E. the Gulf of Bothnia; *area*, 2,516 sq. m.; *pop.* 132,000.

NYKOPING, cap. of the above district, on an inlet of the Baltic, 58 m. S.W. of Stockholm. *Manuf.* Brass-wares, woollen and cotton stuffs, hosiery, tobacco, paper, &c.; also ship-building, and a brisk export trade. *Pop.* 4,000.

Nyl'ghau, Nyl'gau, *n.* [Hind. *nilgâw*, blue cow.] (*Zoöl.*) The White-footed Antelope, *A. portax* or *picta.* This animal, which inhabits various parts of India, is one of the largest and finest antelopes known. Its face is long and narrow; its horns are black, round, pointed, and slightly curved forwards, though only about seven inches long; the ears broad and fringed with white hairs; the neck deep and compressed; along the top of the neck runs a slight mane of black hair, which is continued to some distance down the back; and on the breast is a long hanging tuft of a similar color. The general color of the Nylghau is a fine dark-gray or slaty blue on the upper parts, and white underneath. The female resembles the male in general appearance, but is considerably smaller, of a pale-brown color, and has no horns. There is a large white spot on the throat, and a smaller one on each cheek; and the pastern joints are marked in front with one, and behind with two white spots or bars. The native haunts of this powerful animal are the dense forests of India.

Fig. 1975. — NYLGHAU. (*Antelope portax* or *picta.*)

Nymph, (*nimf,*) *n.* [Fr. *nymphe;* It. and Sp. *nimfa;* Lat. *nympha*, pl. *nymphæ*; Gr. *nimphê.*] (*Myth.*) A kind of female deities, divided into aquatic and terrestrial divinities, or land and sea-nymphs. The nymphs of the land held supremacy, some over woods and valleys, others over hills, and rocks, and plains; and others, again, over certain trees, or special objects of vegetation; among the latter were the Wood-nymphs, the *Dryades*, and the *Hamadryades*, or oak-tree nymphs, and the mountain genii, the *Oreades.* Of the Sea-, or more properly speaking, Water-nymphs, the number is almost legion, and embraces divinities, presiding, not only over ocean and sea, but over river, lake, rivulet, stream, and fountain; receiving the name of Oceanides, Nereides, Naiades, Potamides, etc. Nymphs were represented as young and beautiful virgins, by some authors endowed with eternal life, by others, with unfailing youth and beauty, for 3,000 years; and only usually represented in a light azure skirt, extending from the hips to the feet in flowing folds, while all above was undraped; a vase or urn of water was sometimes placed in the hands of the water-nymphs, from which they seemed to be pouring.

—A poetical name for a handsome young maiden; a damsel; a frolicsome lass.

"The *nymph*, I dare not, need not name." — *Waller.*

Nymph, Nym'pha, *n.* [Lat. *nympha.*] (*Zoöl.*) An insect in a pupa state; a chrysalis. See INSECT.

Nymphæa, (*nim-fe'ah.*) *n.* [Lat. *nympha.*] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order NYMPHÆACEÆ, *q. v.*

Nymphæ'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Water-lily family, an ord. of plants, alliance Nymphales. DIAG. A many-celled fruit and dissepimental placentæ. — They are aquatic herbs with floating leaves. Thalamus large, forming a disc-like expansion more or less surrounding the ovary. Carpels united so as to form a compound, many-celled pistil; stigmas radiating on the top and alternate with the dissepiments; ovules numerous, attached all over the dissepiments. Embryo minute, on the outside of farinaceous albumen, inclosed in a vitellus. The plants of this order are chiefly found in quiet waters, throughout the whole of the N. hemisphere; they are, generally speaking, rare in the S. hemisphere. They have bitter and astringent properties. Many contain a large quantity of starch, both in their rhizomes and seeds; hence these parts are often employed as food. They are remarkable for their large showy flowers. The Egyptian water-lily, *Nymphæa lotus* (Fig. 1976), described under LOTUS, *q. v.*, was the favorite flower of ancient Egypt. See also VICTORIA.

Fig. 1976. — THE EGYPTIAN WATER-LILY. (*Nymphæa lotus.*)

Nymphal, (*nimf'al,*) *a.* Nymphean: pertaining or having reference to a nymph; nymphish.

Nymph'ales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Hypogynous Exogens.* DIAG. Dichlamydeous flowers, axile or sutural placentæ, stamens indefinite, and an embryo on the outside of a large quantity of albumen; or, if exalbuminous, the seeds have a very large plumule. The alliance is divided into 3 orders, viz.: NYMPHÆACEÆ, CABOMBACEÆ, and NELUMBIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Nymphal'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A numerous family of *Lepidoptera*, (see Figs. 767 and 1757,) distinguished by the rudimental structure of the fore-legs, which are thickly covered with hair; the labial palpi are proportionally longer; the wings more robust; the posterior grooved to receive the abdomen; and the discoidal cell either open or closed by a slender nerve. The caterpillars are variable in form; and the chrysalis is simply suspended by the tail.

Nymph'et, *n.* A young nymph; — used in poetry only.

"The *nymphets* sporting there." — *Drayton.*

Nymphical, (*nimf'ik-al,*) *a.* [Gr. *nymphikos.*] Belonging to nymphs.

Nymphip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *nympha*, and *parere*, to produce.] Bringing forth nymphs.

Nymphish, (*nimf'ish,*) *a.* Relating to nymphs; nymphal; lady-like.

"Tanding all to *nymphish* war." — *Drayton.*

Nymph'like, Nymph'ly, *a.* Resembling, characteristic of, or befitting nymphs; as, *nymphlike* grace

Nymph'olepsy, *n.* [Gr. *nymphê*, and *lambanein*, to seize.] A kind of weird possession coming upon one after an accidental meeting with the nymphs. (R)

"The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair." — *Byron.*

Nymphoma'nia, Nymph'omany, *n.* [Gr. *nymphê*, and *mania*, madness.] (*Med.*) Morbid and irrepressible concupiscent desire in women. It is a true and proper disease, and no more under the control of the will than hysteria or tetanus. The unfortunate patient, instead of being regarded as a stain on morality, should be commiserated for her physical misfortune.

Nyon, (*ne'on.*) a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 21 m. from Lausanne; *pop.* 2,500.

Nyons, (*nee-ong',*) a town of France, dept. of Drôme, on the Aigues, 33 m. N.E. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Silks, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 4,000.

Nys'sa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, order *Alangiaceæ*, including the Black-gum, or TUPELO-TREE, *q. v.*

Ny'stad, a seaport-town of European Russia, in Finland, dist. of Abo, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 38 m. N.W. of Abo; *pop.* 2,600.

Nystag'mus, *n.* [Gr. *nystagmos.*] Nictation; drowsy winking of the eye.

O.

O, the fifteenth letter, and the fourth of the five simple vowel series in the English alphabet. According to the existing pronunciation of the language it takes a position between *a* and *u*, and represents at least six different sounds; as, for instance, the long intonation, as in *moan, tone, gold;* the short sound as heard in *cot, dodge, sod;* a sound like the French *ou*, as in *prove, do, mood;* a cognate but sharper sound, as in *book, zoot, wolf;* and a tone like broad *a*, as in *form, bourne*, &c. The primary and natural sound of O is that heard long in *nor*, and short in *not.* The Greeks had two forms of this letter, o (*omicron*, or little o) and ω (*omega*, or large o); the former of which was equivalent to the short, and the latter to the long pronunciation of this letter in other countries and later times. Among the ancients, O was a symbol indicative of triple time, from the idea that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and, accordingly, best described by a circle, the most perfect figure. In music, the O, or circle, is a note which the English style a *semibreve*, the French a *rond*, and the Italians *circolo.* In Irish family nomenclature, the letter O followed by an elision, thus O', and used as a prefix to certain names, signifies *son of*, and in this sense corresponds with the Gaelic *Mc* or *Mac*, and the English prefix of bastardy *Fitz;* as, O'Brien, son of Brien; O'Donnell, son of Donnell or Donald, &c. In Latin Inscriptions, O signifies *optimus;* as D.O.M. — Deo Optimo Maximo. As a numeral, O signified 70 among the Greeks; in Middle Latin it signified 11; and with a dash over it, 11,000. In pharmacy, O is a contraction for *Octarius*, a pint or pound fluid; and in chronology, O.S. and N.S. stand for Old and New Style. In modern arithmetic, it is used for the cipher, and represents nothing.

O, *interj.* An exclamation employed in calling or directly addressing a person, or impersonated object; — used also as an impassioned exclamation indicative of desire, grief, surprise, pain, ecstasy, and the like.

O dear! and *O dear me!* [Corrupted from It. *O Dio mio!* O my God!] Exclamations expressive of various emotions, as those of fear, surprise, regret, consternation, pain, &c.

O, *n.* A circle or oval; something presenting the form of the letter O.—*Shaks.*

Oaf, (*ōf,*) *n.* [A corruption of *elf*, q. v.] A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another. — A dolt; a dunderhead; an idiot; a clodhopper; a gaby.

Oafish, *a.* Doltish; stupid; dull; thickheaded; idiotic; resembling an oaf.

Oafishness, *n.* State or quality of being oafish; stupidity; mental dulness.

Oa'hu, WAHOO, or WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich Islands; Lat. 21° 20′ N., Lon. 157° 37′ W.; it is 40 m. long, and 20 m. broad; *pop.* 19,126.

Oajaca, or OAXACA, or GUAXACA, (*wa-ha'ka,*) a state of Mexico, having Vera Cruz on the N., Tehuantepec on the E., the Pacific Ocean on the S., and La Puebla on the W. It lies between 15°40′ and 18° 20′ N., and Lon. 94° 15′ and 98° 15′ W. *Area,* abt. 31,822 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alvarado, Rio Grande, and Verde. *Surface,* much diversified: *soil,* exceedingly fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, indigo, cotton, sugar, honey, cocoa, plantains, &c. Cochineal forms an important item among the exports. *Pop.* 601,850.

OAJACA, a city, cap. of the above state, abt. 210 m. S.S.E. of Mexico; Lat. 17° 3′ N., Lon. 97° 15′ W.; *pop.* 26,000.

Oak, (*ōk.*) *n.* [A. S. *ác, aac.*] (*Bot.*) See QUERCUS.

Oak, in *Iowa,* a township of Mills co.; *pop.* 585.

Oak'-apple, *n.* A spongy excrescence found upon the twigs of the *Quercus pedunculata.* It is formed by the puncture of a cynips, and rises rapidly, being usually spheroidal in form, and about one to two inches in diameter. The oak-apple must not be confounded with those beautiful little excrescences so common on the underside of the leaves of the oak, and known by the names of *galls* and *spangles.* They are also produced by the puncture of different species of cynips. The oak-apple has some resemblance to the *bedeguar* of the eglantine, but is not so rough and fibrous on the surface. Oak-apples are very astringent, containing tannic acid, and are used both for making ink and for dyeing and staining.

Oak'-bark, *n.* The bark of the oak-tree, used in tanning, and for other purposes.

Oak Creek, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Milwaukee co., abt. 90 m. E. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Oak'dale, in *Iowa,* a township of Howard co.; *pop.* 109.

Oak'dale, in *Minnesota,* a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Oak'dale, in *Missouri,* a village of Shelby co., abt. 10 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Oaken, (*ōk'n,*) *a.* [A. S. *æcen.*] Made of oak, or consisting of oak; composed of branches of oak; as, an *oaken* cudgel.

Oake'sia, *n.* [From W. *Oakes* of New England.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Juglandaceæ. O. conradi,* the Plymouth Crowberry, is a low, bushy, tufted shrub about 1 foot high, common in some parts of the Northern States.

Oak'field, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Audubon co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Exira; *pop.* of township 357.

Oak'field, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Oakfield, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 35 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Oakfield, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 250 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 2,100.

Oakfield, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Perry co., abt. 24 m. S. by W. of Zanesville.

Oakfield, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Oakfield Centre, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Fond du Lac co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Fond du Lac.

Oak Glen, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Steele co., abt. 32 m. W.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 100.

Oak Grove, in *Indiana,* a township of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Oak Grove, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Christian co., abt. 210 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Oak Grove, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Anoka co., abt. 10 m. N. of Anoka; *pop.* of township abt. 500.

Oak Grove, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 21 m. S.E. of Independence.

Oak Grove, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 40 m. N. E. of Jackson; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000. — A township of Pierce co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Oak'ham, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Oak Hill, in *Illinois,* a village of Lake co., abt. 32 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

Oak Hill, in *New York,* a post-village of Greene co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Albany.

Oak Hill, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Jackson co., abt. S.S.W. of Columbus.

Oak'land, a village of Oxford co., Upper Canada, abt. 8 m. S. of Brantford.

Oakland, in *California,* a city of Alameda co., on San Francisco Bay, opposite San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Oakland, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Coles co., abt. 95 m. E. by S. of Springfield. — A township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Oakland, in *Iowa,* a village of Dubuque co., abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Dubuque. — A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 318. — A township of Louisa co.; *pop.* 577.

Oakland, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 54 m. W.S.W. of Cumberland.

Oakland, in *Michigan,* a S.E. co. of the lower peninsula; *area,* abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinton, Shiawassee, Flint, and Rouge or Red rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Pontiac. *Pop.* abt. 65,000. — A post-township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Oakland, in *Minnesota,* a township of Freeborn co.; *pop.* abt. 132.

Oakland, in *Missouri,* a post-village of La Clede co., abt. 48 m. S.W. of Rolla.

Oak'land, in *New York,* a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 250 m. W. of Albany.

Oakland, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 16 m. S. of Xenia. — A village of Fairfield co., abt. 12 m. S. W. of Lancaster.

Oakland, in *Oregon,* a post-village and precinct of Douglas co., abt. 18 m. N. of Roseburg; *pop.* of precinct abt. 500.

Oakland, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Susquehanna co.; *pop* abt. 700. — A township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Oakland, in *Rhode Island,* a village of Providence co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Providence.

Oakland, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 405.

Oakland, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 28 m. N. of Winchester.

Oakland College, in *Mississippi,* a village of Claiborne co., abt. 70 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Oak'ley, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Macon co., abt. 9 m. E. of Decatur.

Oak'ling, *n.* A young oak.

Oak'-opening, *n.* A forest glade, free from underwood. (American.)

Oak Or'chard, in *New York,* a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 40 m. W. by N. of Rochester.

Oak Or'chard Creek, in *New York,* rises in Genesee co., and flowing a general N. course, enters Lake Ontario from Orleans co.

Oak'-paper, *n.* Paper-hangings stained and grained in imitation of oak-wood.

Oak-pru'ner, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STENOCORUS.

Oak Spring, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Davis co., abt. 85 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Oak'ton, in *Illinois,* a village of Massac co., abt. 20 m. W. by S. of Golconda.

Oak'um, *n.* [A. S. *æcemba,* from *camb.*] Refuse of tow; the substance of old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, employed for caulking, &c.

Oak'ville, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 35 m. S.W. by W. of Detroit.

Oak'ville, in *Missouri,* a village of St. Louis co., abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Oak'ville, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Union co., abt. 180 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.

Oak'ville, in *New York,* a village of Otsego co., about 70 m. W. of Albany.

Oak'ville, in *Texas,* a post-village, capital of Live Oak co., abt. 88 m. S. by E. of San Antonio.

Oak'ville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Appomattox co., abt. 103 m. W. of Richmond.

Oak'y, *a.* Firm; strong; tough; resembling oak. (R.)

Oar, *n.* [A. S. *ar.*] (*Naut.*) A mechanical agent, formed of a long, thin piece of timber, by which boats, barges, &c., are propelled through the water, in conjunction with manual labor. An oar consists of three parts, — the *blade,* which is the smooth part dipped in the water; secondly, the *shoulder,* which marks the termination of the blade; and, lastly, the *handle,* which is held in the grasp of the oarsman. The fulcrum on which the leverage of the oar is exerted is called the *rowlock* (pronounced *rullock*); and this is inclosed by two pins of timber, termed *thole-pins,* or by brass round-shaped tholes, termed *crutches.* To *ship* and *unship* oars are respectively to fix or unfix them from the rowlocks.—*To feather an oar* is, at the end of a stroke, in rowing, to bring the blade horizontal with the water by a turn of the wrist, so as to allow it to shake off its grasp of the water. — See FEATHER.

To boat the oars. (*Naut.*) To cease rowing, and stow the oars in the boat. — *To lie* or *rest on the oars.* To cease pulling, lifting them out of water, but not boating them; — hence, to refrain from work of any kind; to idle.

"Having made his fortune, he *rested on* his *oars.*"—*Hamlyn.*

To muffle the oars. To cover the oars with something, in order to prevent sound or noise in rowing. — *To ship the oars.* To fix them in the rowlocks. — *To toss the oars.* To elevate the oars perpendicularly, the butt or handle resting on the bottom of the boat; — generally performed by way of salute or compliment. — *To unship the oars.* To remove them from the rowlocks.

—*v. n.* To row.

"He *oar'd* with lab'rious arms along the flood."—*Pope.*

—*v. a.* To impel by rowing.

Oared, (*ōrd.*) *a.* Equipped with oars; — chiefly used colloquially, and in composition; as, a four-*oared* racing-gig.

Oar'-footed, *a.* Possessing feet that may be used as oars; — said of certain animals.

Oars'man, *n.*; *pl.* OARSMEN. One who rows; one who tugs at an oar.

Oar'y, *a.* Having the form, use, or character of an oar.

Oasis, *n.*; *pl.* OASES. [Gr.; in Strabo, *auasis,* probably from Ar. *wah,* wonderful, excellent.] A fertile spot in a sandy, bleak, or barren desert, — particularly applied to such spots watered by springs in the deserts of Libya, Egypt, and other parts of Africa. (See EGYPT.) Three of these solitary places in the deserts of Libya were celebrated in ancient history under this name, — the Greater Oasis, according to Herodotus (B. c. 484–408), seven days' journey W. of Thebes; the Ammonium, the site of the famed temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander III. (the Great), B. c. 333, with its celebrated oracle; and the Lesser Oasis. Juvenal is supposed to have been the first person banished to one of these solitary places, in the sandy deserts of Libya, in 94. Timasius, the master-general of Theodosius I., was banished by Eutropius to the Oasis, in 396. Nestorius, bishop of Constantinople, was also transferred from Petra to the Oasis, in 435. The Oases fell under the power of the Arabs in 943, and were visited by Poncet in 1698, by Browne in 1792, by Horneman in 1798, and by Caillaud in 1819.

Fig. 1977.—TEMPLE OF JUPITER AMMON, (Oasis of Siwah.)

Oa'sis, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Waushara co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Sacramento.

Oast, OST, OUST, and OOUST, *n.* A malt-kiln. (R.)

Oat, (*ōt.*) *n.* [A. S. *ata,* ate.] The common name, chiefly used in the plural, of the genus *Avena,* (q. v.) The species *Avena sativa,* of which there are many varieties, is used for feeding horses.

Oat'-cake, *n.* A cake made of oat-meal; — a favorite article of food among the Scots Highlanders.

Oaten, (*ōt'n,*) *a.* Made of oat-meal; as, *oaten* bread. —Consisting of an oat straw or stem; as, an *oaten* pipe.

"When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws."—*Shak.*

Oath, (*ōth,*) *n.* [A. S. *ath.*] A solemn act, by which one calls on God to witness the truth of an affirmation or the sincerity of a promise, and imprecates divine vengeance if he be guilty of a falsehood or violate his promise. Perhaps there scarcely exists a nation among whom some form of an oath does not prevail: and men have always agreed in reposing singular confidence in such declarations. The Jews, Greeks, and Romans made a distinction between greater and lesser oaths. When the Jew took his most solemn oath, he laid his hand on the book of the law, and swore by the God of Israel, by him who is merciful and gracious; but the ordinary oaths were by heaven, the altar, the temple, or Jerusalem. The ancient Scandinavians and Germans swore by their gods; and it was usual, while repeating the oath, to lay the hand on some special object. Thus, the Scandinavian touched a bloody ring held by the priest; the German swore by his sword or his beard. In early Christian times, oaths were administered in chapels and other holy places, at the altars, which occasionally were rendered more sacred by placing upon them holy relics. William the Conqueror, when he made his prisoner Harold swear to aid him in ascending the throne of England, secretly conveyed under the altar on which Harold had agreed to swear, the relics of some of the most revered martyrs; and when Harold had taken the oath, he showed him the relics, and admonished him to observe religiously an engagement which had been ratified by so awful a sanction. The Pope, according to the Catholic faith, has authority to absolve from the obligation of an oath. Oaths to perform illegal acts do not bind, nor do they excuse the performance of the act. In civil law, oaths are chiefly divided into two classes — assertory or affirmative oaths (*juramenta assertoria*), establishing the certainty of a present or past event, and promissory oaths (*juramenta promissoria*), which refer to a future event, a promise to execute some contract or undertaking. The breach of a promissory oath, whether public or private, is not punishable as perjury. The laws of all civilized countries require the security of an oath for evidence given in a court of justice, and on other occasions of high importance. Any person called as a witness, or required or desiring to make an affidavit or deposition, who shall refuse or be unwilling, from conscientious motives, to be sworn, may obtain from the court, on its being satisfied of the sincerity of the objection, permission to make a solemn affirmation or declaration instead. — See AFFIRMATION.

Oath'-breaking, *n.* Perjury; violation of an oath.

Oat land, in *Virginia,* a village of Loudoun co., abt. 150 m. N. of Richmond.

Oat'-malt, *n.* Malt made of oats.

Oat'-meal, *n.* The meal of crushed and pulverized oats; as, *oat-meal* porridge.

(*Bot.*) See PANICUM.

Ob. A Latin preposition, denoting, in its primary signification, before; ahead; in front; and hence, toward; against. In another sense, it expresses *reversed* or *backward.*

Obadi'ah, (Book of.) (*Script.*) One of the minor prophets, and the shortest book of the Old Testament, consisting only of 21 verses. Respecting the life and circumstances of the author nothing is certainly known; but in all probability the prophecy was delivered between the taking of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans (B. c.

688), and the destruction of Idumea, which took place a few years later; consequently, he was partly contemporary with Jeremiah. The almost verbal agreement between the first eight verses of this book and a portion of Jeremiah's prophecy (ch. xl. 19) has led to the opinion that the former had been borrowed from the latter; but the more probable view (from comparison of the two passages) seems to be that Jeremiah is indebted to Obadiah. Ewald is of opinion that both writers copied from some earlier prophet. The subjects of the prophecy are the judgments to be inflicted upon the Idumeans on account of their wanton and cruel conduct towards the Jews at the time of the Chaldean invasion; and the restoration of the latter from captivity. The book may thus fitly be divided into two parts: the first containing a reprehension of the pride, self-confidence, and unfeeling cruelty of the Idumeans, and definite predictions of their destruction (1–16); the latter promising that the Jews shall not only be restored to their own land, but possess the territories of the surrounding nations, especially that of Idumea (11–21). The book is characterized by animation, regularity, and perspicuity.

O'ban, a small seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Argyle, on the bay of Oban, 61½ m. N.W. of Glasgow; *pop.* 2,000.

Obbliga'to, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) See OBLIGATO.

Obcla'vate, *a.* [*Ob* and *clavate.*] (*Bot.*) Clavate by inversion.

Obcompressed, (*-prèst',*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Compressed in a manner contrary to the customary one.

Obcon'ic, Obcon'ical, *a.* [*Ob* and *conic.*] (*Bot.*) Inversely conical.

Obcor'date, *a.* [Fr. *obcordé.*] (*Bot.*) Inversely heart-shaped, *i. e.*, with the broad end forming the apex.

Ob'duracy, *n.* Quality of being obdurate; obstinacy in will; invincible hardness of heart; impenitence that cannot be subdued; inflexible persistency in sin.

Ob'durate, *a.* [Lat. *obduratus*, from *obduro—ob*, and *duro*, to harden.] Hardened in heart; made proof against good or favor; stubborn; unyielding; inflexible; persisting obstinately in sin or impenitence: stubborn in evil.—Made hard; harsh; rugged; rough; stiff; as, an *obdurate* consonant, an *obdurate* metal.

Ob'durately, *adv.* With obduracy; with obstinate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly; persistently.

Ob'durateness, *n.* Obduracy; stubborn in penitence; fixed persistence in evil.

O'beah, O'bi, O'by, *n.* A kind of occult worship, or necromantic ceremony, practised among the negroes in the West Indies.

O'bed. (*Script.*) The son of Boaz and Ruth, and grandfather of David.

Obe'dience, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *obedientia.*] Act of obeying, or quality of being obedient; compliance with a command, prohibition, or known law and rule of duty prescribed; the performance of what is required or enjoined by authority, or the abstaining from what is prohibited, in compliance with the command given thereto.

Obe'dient, *a.* [Lat. *obediens.*] Yielding compliance with commands, orders, or injunctions; performing what is required, or abstaining from what is forbidden; dutiful; submissive to restraint and control; subservient.

Obedien'tial, *a.* [Fr. *obédiencial.*] In compliance with command or injunction. (R.)

Obe'diently, *adv.* With obedience; in an obedient manner; with due submission to commands or authority.

Obeisance, (*o-bā'sans,*) *n.* [Fr. *obéissance*, from Lat. *obedientia*, from *obedire*, to obey.] A bow or courtesy; an act of reverence made by an inclination of the body or knee; a genuflexion; an expression of respect.

Obei'sant, *a.* Disposed to obey; reverent; submissive; respectful.

Obelis'cal, *a.* Presenting the shape of an obelisk.

Ob'elisk, *n.* [Lat. *obeliscus*; Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, a pointed pillar.] (*Arch.*) A tall 4-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid. The Egyptian *O.* may be described as large stones of quadrilateral form, diminishing from the base upwards, till, within about a tenth of the height, the sides converge to a point. The width of the base is usually about a tenth of the height, to that part where the sides begin to converge; they are commonly formed from a single stone, mostly of granite. —Pliny (23–79) mentions two that stood before the temple in Alexandria; one, Cleopatra's Needle, is still in existence (see Fig. 82), and bears the name of Rameses II., who flourished B. C. 1360. The Emperor Augustus (B. C. 31—A. D. 14) removed several from Egypt to Rome, and succeeding emperors following his example, 48 in all were transported. Four of these were restored and set up by Pope Sixtus V. (1585–90). Another was set up by Innocent X. in 1651; another, by Alexander VII. in 1667; and one for Pius VII. in 1822. An obelisk, removed by the French from Luxor, was erected in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, Oct. 25, 1836.

(*Printing.*) Same as DAGGER, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To mark or designate with an obelisk.

Ob'elize, *v. a.* To mark with an obelus; to point out as doubtful.

Ob'elus, *n.*; *pl.* OBELI. [Lat.; Gr. *obelos*, a spit.] (*Printing.*) A mark, thus —, or ÷; —so termed from its resemblance to a needle. It was used in old editions of the classics to point out suspected readings. The common use of the line—in modern writing is to mark the place of a break in the sense, where it is suspended, or where there is an ungrammatical transition; but a paragraph introduced where the sense is suspended, is more properly marked by the sign of a parenthesis.

O'berland, a portion of Switzerland, generally called *The Bernese* Oberland, and consisting of portions of the three cantons of Berne, Uri, and Unterwalden; in a more limited sense it only embraces the three adjacent valleys of Orindelwald, Hasli, and Lauterbrunnen.

O'berlin, in *Ohio*, a town of Lorain co., abt. 33 m. S.W. of Cleveland. It is the seat of an eminent collegiate institution, founded in 1834 for the purpose of affording economical education by combining manual labor with study. *Pop.* 4,500.

O'beron. (*Mediæval Myth.*) The king of the fairies. Wieland's beautiful poem, and Weber's romantic opera of this name, the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, and innumerable other poems and tales of which he is the hero, have made the name of *O.* so familiar, that it will be unnecessary to do more in this place than to state the origin of the fable. The name *O.* first appears in the old French *fabliaux* of Huon of Bordeaux; it is identical with Auberon, or Alberon, the first syllable of which is nothing more than the old German world Alb, *elf* or *fairy*, which in the *Heldenbuch* and other old German poems is expressed variously by Alberich or Alban. His wife's name was Titania, or Mab, whose powers have been so beautifully depicted in *Romeo and Juliet.*

Obese', *a.* [From *ob*, and *edere, esum*, to eat.] Excessively embonpoint; extremely corpulent; gross; stout; fat; fleshy.

Obes'ity, Obese'ness, *n.* [Fr. *obésité*; Lat. *obesitas.*] Fatness, or excess of the adipose tissue. All persons as they advance in life become fat, either generally or in part; some show it externally in the fulness and roundness of their limbs and body, and the general expansion of their frames; others remain externally the same spare, attenuated persons in advanced life they were in youth, though the fatty deposit may have taken place internally. It would seem also that a tendency to obesity is hereditary in some cases; and in such cases it results in all probability from some peculiarity of the organism which interferes with the proper oxidation of ingested material, such as a disproportion between the lung capacity and the fat-forming processes. Much has been written on the best method of preventing and removing obesity; all, however, insist on the great principle of avoiding farinaceous, oily, and saccharine ingesta in every form; and when discretion is used, great advantage sometimes accrues from this plan to the patient. But, on the other hand, much evil may arise from the adoption of a disciplinary diet unwatched by a physiological observer; and this especially applies to the rapid reduction of obesity in those who are hereditarily predisposed to it.

Obey, (*o-bā',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *obéir*; Lat. *obedire—ob*, and *audire*, to hear.] To hearken, listen, or attend to; to comply with, as the commands, instructions, or injunctions of a superior, or with the requirements of law; to yield submission to.—To be subject to or ruled by; to submit to the government, direction, or control of.

"Afric and Ind shall his power *obey*." — *Milton.*

—To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, a ship *obeys* her rudder.

Obeyer, (*o-bā'er,*) *n.* He who, or that which, yields obedience.

Obey'ingly, *adv.* Submissively; obediently; subserviently.

O'bey's River, in *Tennessee*, enters Cumberland River from Overton co. *Length*, abt. 100 m.

Obfus'cate, Offus'cate, *v. a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *fuscare*, to make dark; Fr. *offusquer.*] To obscure; to darken; to dim; to cloud.—To confuse; to daze; to bewilder; to make heavy or stupid.

"A gentleman slightly *obfuscated* with wine." — *Hazlitt.*

Obfusca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obfuscatio.*] Act of darkening or confusing; state of being darkened, or bewildered

O'bi, Oby, or **Ob,** a large river of Asiatic Russia, rising by two sources on the N.W. side of the Little Altai mountains, near the frontiers of China, Lat. 51° N., Lon. 89° E., and after a N.W. course of 2,700 m. falling into the Gulf of Obi, near Lat 67° N., Lon. 72° E.—The Gulf of Obi is a long inlet of the Arctic Ocean, 450 m. long, by 100 m. broad.

Obidos, (*o-bē'dosc,*) a town of Brazil, abt. Lat. 1° 50′ S., Lon. 55° 18′ W. It is situated on the Amazons at the head of its tide-water, is regularly built, and carries on an extensive trade in cotton and cocoa. *Pop.* 6,000.

Obim'bricate, *a.* [*Ob*, and *imbricate.*] (*Bot.*) Having the imbrication depending downward.

O'bion, in *Tennessee*, a river formed by the union of several branches in Obion co., and flowing S.W., enters the Mississippi River from Dyer co.

—An extreme N.W. co., adjoining Kentucky on the N. and Missouri on the W.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Obion rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Obispo, (*o-brès'po.*) [Sp., a bishop.] A river of the Isthmus of Panama, flowing into the Chagres River near Cruces.

O'bit, *n.* [Lat. *obitus—obeo*, to go down, to sink, to die —*ob*, and *eo, itum*, to go.] Death; demise; decease.—Funeral ceremonies.—A funeral service for the dead on the anniversary of decease.—A peculiar length of slate.

Post obit. [Lat. *post obitum.*] After death.

Obi'ter, *adv.* [Lat.] Incidentally; casually; in passing; as, *obiter dictum*, a thing incidentally said.

Obit'ual, *a.* [From Lat. *obitus*, death. See OBIT.] Belonging or having reference to obits, or the times of celebration of funeral ceremonies; as, *obitual* days.

Obit'narily, *adv.* After the manner of an obituary.

Obit'uary, *n.* [Fr. *obituaire*, from Lat. *obitus*, death.] An account of a person or persons deceased; that which is caused by the *obit* or death of any one, especially a public announcement of a person's decease, accompanied by a brief biographical notice of his life and character.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a list of the dead, or a register of the days set apart for obitual solemnizations and services.

Ob'ject, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *objet*; Lat. *objectus*, from *objicio—ob*, and *jacio*, to throw.] That which is put against, in the way, or opposite; that about which any power or faculty is employed, or something apprehended or presented to the mind by sensation or imagination.—That to which the mind is directed for accomplishment or attainment; something presented to the senses, or the mind, to excite emotion, affection, or passion; that which is produced, influenced, or acted on by something else; end; aim; ultimate purpose.

(*Gram.*) That to which activity is directed; that which is influenced or acted by something else, as a noun or pronoun governed by a verb or preposition.—(*Clarke.*

(*Metaph.*) *Object* and *Subject*, *Objective* and *Subjective*, are two sets of correlative terms much used in philosophy, and not always free from ambiguity. In philosophy there is a grand philosophical distinction, lying at the root of all knowledge, between that which knows (the subject) and that which is known (the object). The former is what is known among philosophers as the *Ego*, or conscious mind; the latter, as the *Non ego*, or that which is known, with its modes and properties. But this distinction, though at first sight so clear, is not without its ambiguities, for we may find in the mind itself both the object and subject of thought. The feelings and emotions of the mind itself may become as it were objectified and contemplated by the *ego*. Hence, Sir William Hamilton proposes that "when we wish to be precise, or when any ambiguity is to be dreaded, we should employ, on the one hand, either the terms *subject-object*, or *subjective-object* (and this we could again distinguish as absolute or as relative), on the other, either *object-object*, or *objective-object*." The terms subject and object were, for a long period, not sufficiently discriminated from each other. Even among the philosophical Greeks, the terms *hupokeimenon* and *antikeimenon* were used ambiguously, the former being used by Aristotle to signify both the subject proper (*id in quo*) and the object proper (*id circo quod*); while the latter he uses in the plural to signify in general the various kinds of opposites. To constitute a metaphysical object, actual existence is not necessary; it is enough that it is conceived by the subject. Nevertheless, it is customary to employ the term objective as synonymous with real, so that a thing is said to be *objectively* considered when regarded in itself, and to be *subjectively* considered, when it is presented in its relation to us.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *objecter*, Lat. *objicio, objectus—ob*, and *jacio.*] To throw or put before; to cast in the way or against; to expose prominently to view.

"Pallas . . . the mist *objected*, and condens'd the skies." — *Pope.*

—To oppose; to present in opposition; to offer opposingly; —with *to* or *against*; as, to *object to* the evidence of a witness.—To reproach with; to hold up in censure; —sometimes with *to.*

"He gave to him *to object* his heinous crime." — *Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To oppose in words or arguments; to offer reasons against;—generally followed by *to*; as, she *objects to* my company.

Ob'ject-glass, *n.* (*Optics.*) The glass in a telescope or microscope placed at the end of a tube next the object. See MICROSCOPE.

Object'ify, *v. a.* [Lat. *objectus*, and *facere*, to make.] To cause to become, or assume the character of, an object.

Objection, (*-jèk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *objectio.*] Act of objecting.—That which is, or may be, put forward in opposition; adverse reason or argument; reason existing, though not offered, against a measure or an opinion; fault found.—Cause of trouble or difficulty. (R.)

Objec'tionable, *a.* Justly open to objections; such as may be liable or likely to be objected against; as, an *objectionable* book or individual.

Ob'jectist, *n.* A person learned in the objective philosophy.

Object'ive, *a.* [Fr. *objectif.*] Pertaining or having reference to an object.

(*Metaph.*) Relating to whatever is exterior to the mind; outward; exterior; extrinsic;—correlative to *subjective*. See OBJECT.

(*Gram.*) Noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition; accusative.

Objective point. (*Mil.*) A point of concentration for the operations of an army.

—*n.* The object-glass of the microscope or telescope.

(*Gram.*) The objective case.

Object'ively, *adv.* In an objective manner.

Object'iveness, *n.* State, relation, or condition of being objective.

Objectiv'ity, *n.* [Fr. *objectivité.*] State or condition of being objective.

Ob'jectize, *v. a.* To make an object of, or to regard as, or place in the position of an object.

Ob'jectless, *a.* Without an object; purposeless; aimless.

Objector, *n.* One who objects; one who raises difficulties; one who puts forward arguments or reasons against a proposition or measure.

Objicient, (*-jish'yant,*) *n.* [From Lat. *objicere*, to object.] One who offers objections; an objector.

Objura'tion, *n.* [From *ob*, and Lat. *jurare*, to swear.] A binding by oath or adjuration.

Objur'gate, *v. a.* [From *ob*, and Lat. *jurgare*, to quarrel.] To reprove; to scold; to chide; to rebuke.

Objurga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *objurgatio.*] Act of objurgating; reprehension; reproof; a chiding.

Objur'gatory, *a.* [Lat. *objurgatio.*] Administering objurgation or reproof; culpatory; as, an *objurgatory* lecture.

Oblan'ceolate, *a.* [Prefix *ob,* and *lanceolate.*] (*Bot.*) Inversely lanceolate, as a leaf.

Oblate', *a.* [Lat. *oblatūs,* from *offero* — *ob,* against, and *fero, latus,* to bear.] (*Geom.*) Flattened or shortened; — a term applied to a spheroid, produced by the revolution of a semi-ellipsis about its shorter diameter. Of this figure is the earth, and probably all the planets, having the equatorial diameter greater than the polar.

—[Lat. *oblatus,* from *offero,* to offer.] Offered up; devoted; consecrated; dedicated; — almost wholly used in the titles of Roman Catholic orders.

—*n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church the term Oblate was anciently applied to: 1. A person who, on embracing the monastic state, had made a donation of all his goods to the community. 2. One dedicated to a religious order by his parents from an early period of his life. 3. A layman residing as an inmate in a regular community, to which he had assigned his property either in perpetuity or for the period of his residence. 4. A layman who had made donation, not only of his property, but his person, as bondsman to a monastic community. — In modern times the Oblates are a class of religious bodies, which differ from the religious orders strictly so called, in not being bound by the solemn vows of the religious profession.

Oblate'ness, *n.* State or quality of being oblate.

Obla'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *oblatio,* from *offero, oblatus,* to offer, to present.] Anything offered or presented in worship, reverence, or sacred ceremony; a sacrifice; an offering.

"The kind *oblation* of a falling tear." — *Dryden.*

(*Eccl.*) A contribution for the support of religious services, the clergy, and the poor, in the times of the early Christian Church.

Oblecta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oblectatio.*] The act of gratifying exceedingly; delectation; delight; pleasure. (R.)

Obliga'do, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Parana River, near Buenos Ayres.

Ob'ligate, *v. a.* [Prefix *ob,* and Lat. *ligare,* to bind; Fr. *obliger.*] To hold by a coostraining force or motive; to cause to be under obligation. — To bind by pledge, contract, or sense of duty; to hold firmly and formally to an act, implying constraint.

Obliga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *obligatio,* from *obligo* — *ob,* and *ligo,* to bind. See LIGAMENT.] Act of binding, obligating, or holding by constraint. — The binding power of a pledge, promise, vow, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise; that which constitutes legal or moral duty, and which renders liable to coercion and penalty for non-performance or neglect thereof; the binding force of civility, kindness, or gratitude, when the performance of a duty cannot be enforced, or the infraction thereof punished by law.

"No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
When either 's forc'd, all *obligation* dies." — *Granville.*

—An act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; state of being indebted for an act of service, good-will, or kindness; as, he placed me under many *obligations* to him.

(*Law.*) A bond containing a penalty with a condition annexed for payment of money, the performance of a covenant, or the like. It differs from a bill, which is generally without a penalty or condition, though a bill may be made obligatory.

Ob'ligato, Ob'bligato, *a.* [It., bound, compelled.] (*Mus.*) A term applied to all voices or instruments which are indispensable to the just performance of a piece. An instrument is sometimes *obligato* throughout a piece, in which case it would be called a *concerto* for that instrument but when an instrument is only *obligato* in certain parts, these parts are termed *obligato* or *solo* passages. In its more general acceptation, the word *obligato* refers to those auxiliary *parts* or accompaniments which cannot properly be omitted.

Ob'ligatorily, *adv.* By constraint; under bond or obligation.

Ob'ligatoriness, *n.* State or quality of binding, constraining, or coercing.

Ob'ligatory, *a.* [Fr. *obligatoire;* L. Lat. *obligatorius.*] Imposing or implying an obligation; binding in law or conscience; necessitating fulfilment or forbearance of some act; constraining duty.

Oblige, (*ob-līj'*; sometimes, but antiquatedly, pronounced *ŏb-lēj'.*) [Fr. *obliger;* Lat. *obligo* — *ob,* and *ligo,* to bind.] To bind, constrain, or compel by necessity or physical force; to bind or compel by legal or moral power; to necessitate; to bind or constrain by a sense of propriety, honor, or duty. — To do a favor to; to lay under obligation of gratitude; to please; to gratify; to bring under a sense of obligation; to afford gratification; to bind by some service rendered; to accommodate.

Obligee', *n.* [Fr. *obligé.*] The person to whom a bond is given, or he to whom another is bound.

Oblige'ment, *n.* Obligation. (R.)

Obli'ger, *n.* One who confers an obligation; one who binds another.

Obli'ging, *a.* [Fr. *obligeant.*] Having the disposition to oblige or confer favors; granting favors; — hence, civil; kind; complaisant; courteous.

"So *obliging* that he ne'er obliged." — *Pope.*

Obli'gingly, *adv.* With complaisance; kindly; civilly; gratifyingly.

Obli'gingness, *n.* Constrained obligatoriness. — Disposition to courtesy or kindness; complaisance; civility.

Obligor', *n.* One who gives his bond to another; — opposed to *obligee.*

Oblig'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Said of the corolla of a ligulate floret, when extended on the inner, instead of on the outer, side of a capitulum. — *Henslow.*

Obliqua'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *obliquare,* to turn obliquely.] Act of becoming oblique, or of deviating from a straight direction or course; a declination to one side; obliquity; as, the *obliquation* of the eyes. (*Newton.*) — Divergence from moral rectitude.

Oblique, (*ob-lēk',*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *obliquus* — *ob,* and *liquis,* awry.] Awry; aslant; inclined; not direct; deviating from a right line; not perpendicular or parallel; as, an *oblique* glance.

"It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion." — *Cheyne.*

—Deviating from rectitude; not straightforward; sinister; obscure; also, underhand.

"Critics . . . of *oblique* or imperfect views." — *Browne.*

—Unpropitious; envious; emulous. (R.) — Collateral; not in the direct line of descent; as, an *oblique* connection.

O. angle. (*Geom.*) Any angle greater or less than a right angle. — *O.-angled triangle,* a triangle with no right angle. — *O. arch,* a skew-arch; an arch crossing in an oblique direction. — *O. case.* (*Gram.*) Any case in nouns except the nominative. — *O. circle.* A circle of projection whose plane is in an oblique direction to the axis of the primitive plane. — *O. cylinder,* or *cone.* One whose axis is oblique to the plane of its base. — *O. fire.* (*Mil.*) A fire directed in course from the perpendicular of the line fired at. — *O. leaf.* (*Bot.*) An unsymmetrical leaf. — *O. line.* (*Geom.*) When one straight line stands upon another, and makes unequal angles therewith, the angles are said to be *oblique,* the one being greater than a right angle, and the other less; — hence, a line is only oblique as it relates to another line; otherwise the word would be destitute of meaning. — *O. motion.* (*Mus.*) In contrapuntal music, that motion in which one of the parts holds on a sound, while the other rises or falls. — *O. muscle.* (*Anat.*) The name given to several sets of muscles whose function is to perform a sideways or oblique action: thus we have the internal and external oblique muscles of the eye, the latter sometimes called the pathetic or *trochlearis,* from the use ladies make of them to ogle; next, the external and internal abdominal oblique muscles, serving partly to turn round the trunk; and finally, a set of oblique muscles of the neck, moving the head round. — *O. planes.* (*Dialling.*) Planes which incline toward the horizon. — *O. sailing.* (*Naut.*) The movement that occurs when a ship, being in some intermediate rhomb between the four cardinal points, makes an oblique angle with the meridian, and continually with both its latitude and longitude. — *O. speech.* (*Rhet.*) That which is indirectly quoted from an original speaker. — *O. system of coördinates.* (*Geom.*) In analytical geometry, a system wherein the coördinate axes are oblique to each other.

—*v. n.* To move in an oblique direction, or swerve from a perpendicular line. — (*Mil.*) To move forward obliquely, by stepping sidewise either to the right or left.

Oblique'-angled, *a.* Presenting oblique angles; as, an *oblique-angled* triangle.

Obliquely, (*ob-lēk'lỹ,*) *adv.* In a line deviating from a parallel, perpendicular, or right line; indirectly; by a side glance; by an illusion; not in the straight or plain meaning.

Obliquity, Obliqueness, (*ob-lik'wi-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *obliquité;* Lat. *obliquitas.*] State of being oblique; deviation from a straight line; divergence from parallelism or perpendicularity. — Deviation from moral rectitude.

"For a rational creature to oppose the will of God imports a moral *obliquity.*" — *South.*

—Irregularity; a swerving or divergence from ordinary rules.

Oblit'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *oblitérer;* Lat. *oblitero, obliteratus,* from *oblino, oblitus,* to daub or smear over — *ob,* and *lino,* to besmear.] To blot out; to erase; to efface; to expunge; to cancel; as, to *obliterate* a passage in a writing. — To wear out; to deface or destroy by time or other means.

"Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments." *Hale.*

—To reduce to a very faint, low, or imperceptible state; as, an *obliterated* pulse.

Oblitera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obliteratio.*] Act of obliterating or erasing; effacement; a blotting, expunging, or wearing out; extinction.

Oblit'erative, *a.* Tending to obliterate or expunge; erasing.

Obliv'ion, *n.* [Lat. *oblivio, oblivionis,* from *obliviscor,* to forget — *ob,* and obsol. *liviscor.*] Act of forgetting, or the state of being forgotten, or blotted out from memory; effacement from the mind or recollection; forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance. — A forgetting of offences, or official remission of punishment; an amnesty.

Obliv'ious, *a.* [Lat. *obliviosus.*] Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. — Forgetful; evincing oblivion.

Obliv'iously, *adv.* Forgetfully; in an oblivious manner.

Obliv'iousness, *n.* State or condition of being oblivious.

Ob'long, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *oblongus* — *ob,* and *longus,* long.] Possessing greater length than breadth.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to bodies which are elliptical and blunt at each end, as in the leaves of *Hypericum perforatum.*

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A parallelogram which is equilangular but not equilateral. The term is synonymous with *rectangle.* A prolate spheroid is sometimes, though rarely, called an *oblong spheroid.*

Ob'longish, *a.* Inclined to be oblong.

Ob'longly, *adv.* In an oblong form.

Ob'longness, *n.* State or quality of possessing greater length than breadth.

Ob'long-o'vate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Partly oblong and partly ovate, but having no inclination to the latter.

Obloquy, (*ob'lo-kwē,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *obloquium,* from Lat. *obloquor* — *ob,* and *loquor,* to speak.] Language that casts contempt on men and their actions; contumelious speech; reviling or reproachful language; detraction.

Obmutes'cence, *n.* [Prefix *ob,* and Lat. *mutescere,* to grow dumb.] Loss of speech; silence. — A keeping silence; continued muteness; taciturnity.

Obnoob'by, in *Indiana,* a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Obnoxious, (*-nŏk'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *obnoxius* — *ob,* and *noxa,* harm, hurt, injury, fault.] Liable or subject to cognizance; exposed to blame or punishment; reprehensible; censurable; as, an *obnoxious* look. — Liable or subject to cognizance; exposed; answerable. — Not approved; hurtful; noxious; odious; detested; as, an *obnoxious* person, an *obnoxious* policy.

Obnox'iously, *adv.* In a state of subjection or liability; reprehensibly; odiously; offensively.

Obnox'iousness, *n.* State or quality of being obnoxious.

O'boe, *n.* [Fr. *hautbois.*] (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument of the reed kind, which at a very early date took its place as one of the essential instruments of the orchestra. It consists of a tube, made of box, ebony, or cocoa-wood, about twenty-one inches long, narrow at the top, but gradually widening towards the lower end or bell, and divided into three pieces or joints. In the upper and middle ends are holes, by stopping or opening which with the fingers, the natural scale is formed, the intermediate semi-tones being produced by means of the keys, of which some hautboys have but two, while others have fifteen, and sometimes more; they are seldom made now with less than fifteen keys. Its range of available notes extends from B to G. in alt. The tone of the hautboy is rich and sweet, and is particularly adapted to *piano* and *dolce* passages. This term is also given by organ-builders to a reed stop similar in shape to the real hautboy, the sound of which it is intended to imitate. — (Also written *hautboy.*)

O'boeist, *n.* A performer on the oboe or hautboy.

Obola'ria, *n.* [From the form of the leaves resembling a small coin.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial plants order *Orobanchaceæ,* having leaves opposite, flowers axillary and terminal, sessile, with leaf-like sepals. — *O. Virginica,* the Penny-wort, has a stem 4–8 inches high, often in clusters, sub-simple, or with a few opposite branches above; corolla, pale-purple, or whitish, larger than the stamens. It is found in woods in the Middle States.

Obo'le, *n.* [Fr.] (*Phar.*) The weight of twelve grains.

Ob'olize, *v. a.* Same as OBELIZE, *q. v.*

Ob'olus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *obolos.*] (*Antiq.*) An Athenian silver coin, which was the sixth part of a drachma, equivalent in value to abt. 3 cents. — Also, an ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Obo'vate, *a.* [Fr. *obové;* Lat. *ob,* and *ovatus,* egg-shaped.] (*Bot.*) Inversely ovate, as a leaf.

Obo'void, *a.* (*Bot.*) Approaching the obovate form.

Obrajillo, or OBRAXILLO, (*o-bra-heel'yo,*) a town of Peru, abt. 50 m. N.E. of Lima.

Obreptitious, (*-tish'us,*) *a.* [Lat *obreptitius.*] Done secretly, or in a surreptitious manner. (R.)

O'Brien, WILLIAM SMITH, an Irish politician, b. of an ancient family, 1803, was educated at Harrow School, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1826, he entered the British House of Commons as member for Ennis, and, in 1835, was returned for Limerick, which city he represented for 13 successive years. Starting in political life as a Tory of the "bluest" type, *O'B.* gradually veered round to liberalism, and eventually became a zealous adherent of the so-called "Young Ireland" party. In July, 1848, he took part in the insurrection which broke out in co. Tipperary, was arrested, tried at Dublin for high-treason, and sent as a political convict for life to Tasmania. There, his exemplary conduct, and chivalrous observance of his parole of honor, became so marked, that, in 1856, the British govt. granted him a free pardon, and he returned home. D. 1864.

O'Brien, (*o-brī'en,*) in *Iowa,* a N.W. co.; *area,* abt. 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Sioux River, Floyd Creek, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* O'Brien. *Pop.* (1870) 1,200.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 130 m. N.W. of Des Moines.

Obscene, (*ob-sēn',*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *obscænus;* most probably from *obscævus* or *obscævinus*—*ob,* and *scævus,* that is on the left, as an omen; Gr. *skaios,* left, ill-omened.] Impure; immodest; lewd; indecent; offensive to modesty, chastity, or delicacy; as, *obscene* language, an *obscene* book. — Foul; filthy; disgusting; offensive to the senses; as, *obscene* attire. — *Dryden.*

—Ill-omened; inauspicious; bodeful. (A Latinism.)

"Atheism, sailing on *obscene* wings." — *Coleridge.*

Obscene'ly, *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; lewdly; unchastely; impurely.

Obscene'ness, Obscen'ity, *n.* [Fr. *obscenité;* Lat. *obscænitas.*] State or quality of being obscene; impurity in expression or representation; that quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity, or purity of mind; ribaldry; lewdness.

Obscur'ant, *n.* One who obscures, or hinders mental enlightenment and the progress of knowledge.

Obscur'antism, *n.* The doctrinal system or principles of one who seeks to prevent the dissemination of knowledge, and the light of popular inquiry and progress.

Obscur'antist, *n.* An obscurant.

Obscura'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obscuratio.*] Act of obscuring

or darkening.—State of being darkened or obscured; as, the *obscuration* of the sun during an eclipse.

Obscure', *a.* [Fr. *obscur;* It. *oscúro;* Lat. *obscūrus* — *ob*, and perhaps Gr. *skieros*, shady, from *skia*, a shadow, shade; Sansk. *sku*, to cover.] Over-shadowed; clouded; darkened; dim; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; as, an *obscure* grove.—Living in darkness; hidden; concealed; as, an *obscure* bird.—Remote from observation; retired; comparatively unknown or unnoticed; as, an *obscure* village.—Humble; mean; not noted or noticed; unknown; as, an *obscure* person.—Not easily understood; not obviously intelligible; abstruse; complex; illegible; as, an *obscure* passage in theology.—Indistinct; imperfect; incomplete; as, an *obscure* view of a distinct object.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *obscuro.*] To darken; to cloud; to make partially dark; to dim; to hide from the view; to make less visible or less legible; to make less intelligible; to make less glorious, beautiful, or noteworthy; to make unknown; to conceal; to tarnish.

Obscure'ly, *adv.* Darkly; imperfectly; dimly; privately; not plainly or conspicuously; indirectly; by hints or allusions.

Obscure'ness, Obscur'ity, *n.* [Fr. *obscurité;* Lat. *obscuritas.*] State or quality of being obscure; darkness; want of light; state of being unnoticed or unknown; illegibleness; humble condition; unintelligibleness; as, he raised himself out of *obscurity; obscureness* of a meaning, &c.

Obscur'er, *n.* He who, or that which, obscures.

Ob'secrate, *v. a.* [From *ob*, and Lat. *sacrare*, to declare as sacred.] To supplicate; to beseech; to implore.

Obsecra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obsecratio.*] Act of obsecrating or entreating.

(*Rhet.*) A figure of speech in which the orator beseeches the aid of God or man.

Obse'quience, *n.* Obsequiousness.

Obsequious, (*-sē'kwi-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *obséquieux;* Lat. *obsequiosus* — *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.] Meanly obedient or submissive to the will of another; abjectly compliant; unduly yielding to the desires of others; servilely or meanly condescending; compliant to excess; parasitical; toadyish; as, an *obsequious* admirer or follower.

Obse'quiously, *adv.* With servile obedience; with abjectly prompt compliance; with obsequiousness, or fawning readiness.

Obse'quiousness, *n.* State or quality of being obsequious; ready obedience; abject compliance; servile submission to the commands or wishes of a superior; mean or excessive complaisance; toadyishness.

Ob'sequy, *n.; pl.* **Obse'quies,** (rarely used in the singular,) (*ob'se-kwēez.*) [Fr. *obsèques*, from Lat. *obsequium* — *ob*, and *sequor*, to follow.] Funeral rites or solemnities; the last duties performed to a deceased person.

Observ'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *observabilis.*] That may be observed or noticed; worthy of observation or particular notice; remarkable; as, an *observable* difference.

Observ'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being observable.

Observ'ably, *adv.* In a manner worthy of note or remark; in an observable degree.

Observ'ance, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *observantia.*] Act of observing; the act of keeping or adhering to in practice; attention; performance.—Thing to be observed; rule of practice or performance.—Ceremonial reverence in practice; performance of external rites, ceremonies, or service.

"Religion . . . consisting in a few easy *observances*."—*Rogers.*

Observan'tium, *n.; pl.* **Observan'da.** [Lat.] Something to be observed or remarked.

Observ'ant, *a.* [Lat. *observans.*] Observing; taking note or notice; attending, viewing, regarding, or remarking; as, an *observant* traveller.—Mindful; heedful; regardful; adhering to or observing in practice,—preceding *of.*

"She, now *observant of* the parting ray."—*Pope.*

—Submissively; scrupulously or carefully attentive.

Observ'antly, *adv.* With attentive observation, view, or regard.

Obser'vants, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A branch of the Franciscan friars, who, after the departure of the order from the strictness of its first rule, resolved to go back to its original acceptation; while the other party, who were called the Conventuals, preferred adhering to the relaxed regulations. See Franciscans.

Observa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *observatio.*] Act of observing, or of taking notice; act of seeing or of fixing the mind on anything; attentive inspection or view.—Notion gained by observing; effect or result of taking cognizance in the mind.—Expression of what is observed or thought; note; remark.—Observance; adherence to in practice; performance of that which is prescribed.

(*Nat. Philos.*) Act of taking cognizance of some fact or event in nature, as any meteorological phenomenon, &c.

(*Astron.* and *Phys.*) Act of measuring with proper instruments the angular distance, altitude, &c., of the sun, and other celestial bodies.

Observa'tional, *a.* Tending to, containing, or consisting of observations.

Observ'ative, *a.* Observing; heedful; attentive; watchful.

Observa'tor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *observateur.*] One who observes, remarks, or takes notice; as, "the *observator* of the bills of mortality."—*Hale.*

Observ'atory, *n.* A place or building destined for the purpose of making astronomical or physical observations, and furnished with appropriate instruments. Observatories are generally built in the form of a tower, from which there is an unobstructed view of the heavens, and in which the instruments are protected from disturbing influences. For example, there are large astronomical telescopes always placed in the direction of the meridian, and the internal arrangement of the edifice is such as to facilitate astronomical observations. The roof of the observatory is also flat, to favor the view towards the horizon. The principal instruments used in an observatory are quadrants, sextants, and octants; transit, equatorial, parallactic, and circular instruments; achromatic and reflecting telescopes, night and day telescopes, chronometers, &c.; which will be found described under their proper heads. The Tower of Babel, erected about B. C. 2247 (*Gen.* xi. 1–9), is supposed by some writers to have been an observatory. The tomb of Osmandyas, in Egypt, was an edifice of this kind. Observatories existed among the Chinese and the Hindoos at a remote period. The observatory at Alexandria, built B. C. 300, was the most celebrated of ancient times. The first modern observatory was erected at Cassel in 1561. The Imperial *O.* of Paris was built in 1667, that of Greenwich in 1676, that of Berlin in 1711, and that of St. Petersburg in 1725. The first telescope used for astronomical purposes, in this country, was set up at Yale College in 1830, and the first *O.* building was erected in 1836 at Williams College, Mass. The National *O.* at Washington was built in 1842; but the most celebrated is that at Cambridge, erected about the same time, and furnished with one of the best equatorials in the world, by means of which Messrs. William C. and George P. Baird have added to the stock of astronomical knowledge a new satellite of Saturn.

Observe, (*ob-zėrv'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *observer*; Lat. *observe* — *ob*, and *servo*, to watch for, to guard, to keep, to hold.] To take notice of: to watch; to mark; to heed; to see or behold with some attention; to take notice or cognizance of by the intellect; as, to *observe* a comet, to *observe* another person's dress or peculiarities, &c.—To utter or express, as a remark, opinion, or sentiment; to mention in a casual or incidental manner.—To keep religiously; to celebrate with devout or ceremonious care; as, to *observe* the Sabbath.—To keep or adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey; to practice; as, to *observe* the etiquette of good society.

—*v. n.* To be attentive; to heed; to take notice.

—To comment; to make an incidental remark; to say casually, or in passing.

Observ'er, *n.* One who observes, or who remarks or takes notice, particularly one who looks to with care, attention, or vigilance; a beholder; a looker-on; a spectator; as, a keen *observer.*—One who keeps any law, custom, rite, or regulation; one who practises anything closely.—One who is bred or trained to, or habitually engaged in, habits of observation; as, a meteorological *observer.*—One who performs; one who fulfils or carries out; as, he is a strict *observer* of his word.—One who keeps or holds religiously; as, an *observer* of the duties of Christianity.

Observ'ership, *n.* State, office, condition, care, or quality of an observer.

Observ'ing, *a.* Paying particular attention; taking constant notice; closely attentive to all that passes; as, an *observing* writer.

Observ'ingly, *adv.* With close observation; heedfully; carefully; attentively.

Obsession, (*-sish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *obsessio.*] Act of besieging, or state of being besieged — In the language of exorcists, the state of a person who is said to be vexed or besieged by an evil spirit. *O.* differed from demoniacal possession: in the latter, the demon had possession of the patient internally; in the former, he attacked him from without. Thus, the state of Sara, the bride of Tobias, whose bridegrooms were killed by an evil spirit haunting her (*Tob.* iii. 8), was one of *obsession.*

Obsid'ian, *n.* [Said to be named after *Obsidius*, a person who first found it in Ethiopia.] (*Min.*) A vitreous lava, produced in large quantities during volcanic eruptions by the melting of pumice-stone. It is a true glass, closely resembling furnace-slag, and consists of silicate of alumina, with varying percentages of soda, potash, lime, and oxide of iron. It is generally black or dark-gray, with occasional crystals of felspar dispersed through its mass. It occurs in streams or detached masses near volcanoes, and is used by savage nations for making mirrors, axes, knives, &c. It often graduates into pumice-stone.

Obsid'ional, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a siege.

Obsidional crown. (*Rom. Antiq.*) A crown of honor given to a general who raised the siege of an invested place. It was formed of grass, growing on the rampart.

Obsigna'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obsignatio.*] Act of sealing; state of being sealed or confirmed;—used, specifically, of sealing by the Holy Spirit; as, "the spirit of *obsignation.*"—*Bp. Taylor.*

Obsoles'cence, *n.* State or quality of becoming obsolete.

Obsoles'cent, *a.* [From prefix *ob*, and *solere*, to use.] Passing into desuetude; becoming obsolete; going out of use.

Ob'solete, *a.* [Lat. *obsoletus* — *ob*, and *solio*, to be accustomed.] Antiquated; gone into disuse; no longer current; out of date; gone by; as, an *obsolete* phrase.

(*Nat. Hist.*) Obscure; somewhat indistinct; rudimental.

Ob'soleteness, *n.* State of being obsolete or out of use; state of being neglected in use; state of desuetude; quality of being no longer of current application.

(*Nat. Hist.*) Lack of development; obscureness.

Obstacle, (*ob'sta-kl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *obstaculum* — *ob*, and *sto*, to stand.] That which stands against or opposes; a stoppage; a hinderance; an impediment; an obstruction; anything that stands in the way and hinders progress, either in a moral or physical sense.

Obstet'ric, Obstet'rical, *a.* [It. *ostetrice*, a midwife = Lat. *obstetrix*, from *obsto*, to stand before — *ob*, and *sto, statum*, to stand.] Belonging or relating to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the *obstetric* art.

Obstetrician, (*-trish'an,*) *n.* One skilled in, or who practises, obstetrics.

Obstet'rics, *n. sing.* The science of midwifery; the art of facilitating the delivery of women in parturition; obstetricy.

Obstet'ricy, *n.* See Obstetrics.

Ob'stinacy, *n.* [Lat. *obstinacia*; Fr. *obstination.*] Quality of being obstinate; a firm, and usually unreasonable, adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness of thought, belief, or judgment, that will not yield to persuasion, arguments, or other fair means; inflexibility; resoluteness; persistency; pertinacity; stubbornness; headstrong tenacity of will; as, *obstinacy* of disposition.—Fixedness impervious to, or proof against, application, or that yields with difficulty, and by slow degrees; as, the *obstinacy* of a disease.

Ob'stinate, *a.* [Lat. *obstinatus*, from *obstino* — *ob*, and *sto*, to stand.] Standing firmly against, or in opposition; inflexible; immovable; stubborn; persistent; self-willed; fixed firmly in resolution; pertinaciously adhering to an opinion, idea, or purpose; not yielding to reason, argument, or other means;—used, for the most part, in a bad sense, as indicative of unreasonableness; as, an *obstinate* man, an *obstinate* mule.—Not yielding, or not easily subdued, reduced, or removed; as, an *obstinate* cough.

Ob'stinately, *adv.* Stubbornly; pertinaciously; persistently; with fixedness of purpose not to be shaken; in an obstinate manner; as, *obstinately* stiff-necked.

Ob'stinateness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being obstinate; stubbornness; pertinacity in opinion or purpose; fixed determination.

Obstipa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obstipare*, to lean to one side.] Act of stopping up, as a way or passage.

Obstrep'erous, *a.* [Low Lat. *obstreperus* — *obstrepo*, to make a noise at — *ob*, and *strĕpo*, to make a noise.] Making a tumultuous noise; attended by clamor; vociferous; loud; noisy; as, *obstreperous* mirth.

Obstrep'erously, *adv.* With tumultuous or clamorous noise; loudly; vociferously.

Obstrep'erousness, *n.* State or quality of being obstreperous.

Obstriction, (*-strik'shun,*) *n.* [*Ob*, and Lat. *stringere*, to bind tight.] State of being constrained; that which compels; bond.

Obstruct', *v. a.* [Fr. *obstruer*; Lat. *obstruo, obstructus* — *ob*, and *struo, structus*, to build.] To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to fill with obstacles or impediments that hinder passing; to barricade; as, to *obstruct* a road or river.—To stop; to impede; to be in the way of; to interrupt; to hinder from passing; as, *fog obstructs* the light of the sun.—To render slow; to retard; to clog; to impede; as, to *obstruct* progress.

Obstruct'er, *n.* One who, or that which, obstructs, checks, hinders, or opposes.

Obstruction, (*-strŭk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *obstructio.*] Act of obstructing, or state or condition of being obstructed.—Anything that stops, bars, or closes a way, passage, or channel; that which impedes progress; obstacle; bar or barrier; impediment; hindrance; check; embarrassment.

Obstruct'ive, *a.* [Fr. *obstructif.*] Having a tendency to obstruct; presenting obstacles or impediments; hindering; causing check or stoppage.

—*n.* One who stands in the way of political or social progress.

Obstruct'ively, *adv.* In an obstructive manner.

Ob'struent, *a.* [Lat. *obstruens*, from *obstruo.*] Obstructing; blocking up; checking; hindering.

—*n.* Anything that obstructs the natural passages in the body.

Obtain', *v. a.* [Fr. *obtenir;* Lat. *obtineo* — *ob*, and *teneo*, to hold.] To get hold or possession of; to gain; to procure; to acquire; to win; to earn; as, to *obtain* a fortune by marriage.—To keep; to hold firmly to; to possess. (R.)

—*v. n.* To be received into customary or common use; to continue in use or application; to be established in practice; to subsist in nature.

"Sobriety hath by use *obtained* to temperance in drinking."
Bp. Taylor.

Obtain'able, *a.* That may be obtained; that may be gained or procured.

Obtain'er, *n.* One who obtains.

Obtain'ment, *n.* Act of obtaining.

Obtend', *v. a.* [Prefix *ob*, and Lat. *tendere*, to stretch.] To pretend; to advance as the cause or reason of anything. (R.)

Obten'sion, *n.* Act of obtending. (R.)

Obtest', *v. a.* [Lat. *obtestor* — *ob*, and *testor*, from *testis*, witness.] To implore; to beseech; to supplicate. (R.)

"Suppliants *obtest* his clemency."—*Dryden.*

—To invoke as a witness; to adjure.

—*v. n.* To protest. (R.)

Obtesta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obtestatio.*] Act of obtesting; supplication; entreaty.—Act of obtesting; protestation; earnest or solemn adjuration or injunction.

Obtrude', *v. a.* [Lat. *obtrudo* — *ob*, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust in, into, or on: to throw, crowd, or thrust into any place; to present or introduce with authority or permission.—To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge upon against the will.

—*v. n.* To thrust, or be thrust upon; to enter without in-

vitation; to make an officious or unsolicited offer or visit; to put one's self forward with impudence and coolness.

Obtrud'er, *n.* One who obtrudes.

Obtrun'cate, *v. a.* [*Ob*, and Lat. *truncare*, to lop.] To lop; to deprive of a limb or branch. (R.)

Obtruncа'tion, *n.* [Lat. *obtruncatio.*] Act of lopping or cutting off.

Obtru'sion, (*tru'zhun,*) *n.* [Lat. *obtrusio*, from *obtrudo.*] Act of obtruding; a thrusting in, or entrance without right or invitation.

Obtru'sive, *a.* Disposed to obtrude anything upon others; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others, or to enter uninvited.

Obtru'sively, *adv.* By way of obtrusion or thrusting upon others, or entering unsolicited; in an obtrusive manner.

Obtund', *a.* [*Ob*, and *tundere*, to strike repeatedly.] To dull, deaden, or blunt the edge of; to take away a sharp corner; to lower the power, pungency, or forcible action; as, to *obtund* the acrimony of the gall.—*Harvey.*

Obtund'ent, *n.* (*Med.*) A soothing preparation; a demulcent.

Ob'turator, *n.* [Fr. *obturateur*, from Lat. *obturare*, to stop up.] That which closes or blocks up an entrance, fissure, cavity, &c.; — chiefly used in reference to anatomical parts and organs; as, the *obturator* muscles.

O. muscles. (*Anat.*) Muscles which roll a limb outwards or inwards, as the obturator externus and internus of the thigh.

Obtusan'gular, *a.* [From *obtuse* and *angular.*] Possessing angles that are obtuse, or larger than right angles.

Obtuse', *a.* [Fr. *obtus*; Lat. *obtusus*, from *obtundo*, to strike, to beat, to blunt — *ob*, and *tundo* = Sansk. *tud*, to strike.] Blunt; not pointed or sharp. — opposed to *acute*; as, an *obtuse* angle. — Dull; lacking acute intelligence or sensibility.

"Thy senses thus *obtuse*, all tastes of pleasures must forego." *Milton.*

— Not sharp or shrill; dull; deadened; obscure; as, an *obtuse* sound.

Obtuse angle. (*Geom.*) An angle that is greater than a right or acute angle. — *Obtuse-angled triangle*, a triangle having an obtuse angle.

Obtuse'ly, *adv.* Without a sharp or acute point; also, dully; stupidly; insensibly.

Obtuse'ness, *n.* State or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; dulness; want of quick sensibility; dulness of sound.

Obtu'sion, (*-tū'zhun,*) *n.* [Lat. *obtusio.* See Obtund.] Act of making obtuse, dull, or blunt. — State of being deadened, dulled, or blunted.

"*Obtusion* of the senses, lateral and external." — *Harvey.*

Obum'brate, *v. a.* [From *ob*, and *umbra*, shade.] To shade; to cloud; to darken; to obscure.

Obumbra'tion, *n.* Obscuration; act of darkening. (R.)

Obuncous, (*-ŭnk'as,*) *a.* [Lat. *obuncus.*] Excessively crooked or curved.

Obverse', *a.* [From Lat. *obvertero.*] (*Bot.*) With the base less broad than the top, — said of a leaf.

— *n.* [Fr. *obvers*; Lat. *obversus*, from *obverto*, to turn toward — *ob*, and *verto*, to turn.] (*Numismatics.*) The side of a coin which contains the principal symbol; usually the face in profile of the sovereign, or the emblematic type of the nation. — That which is involved by conjunction with another, or forms its correlative; as, the *adverse* of a proposition.

Obverse'ly, *adv.* In an obverse manner.

Obversion, (*-vĕr'zhun,*) *n.* Act of turning downward or toward.

Obvert', *v. a.* [*Ob*, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn toward or downward.

Ob'viate, *v. a.* [Fr. *obvier*; from Lat. *obvius* — *ob*, and *via*, a way.] To oppose; to meet in the way; hence, to hinder; to withstand; to remove, as difficulties or objections.

Obvia'tion, *n.* Act of obviating; state of being obviated.

Ob'vious, *a.* [Lat. *obvius.*] Open; exposed; subject; liable; as, *obvious* to dispute. (*Milton.*) — Plain; clear; evident; manifest; readily comprehensible; easily perceived by the eye or the intellect; readily discovered, seen, or understood.

"All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious.*" — *Rogers.*

Ob'viously, *adv.* Evidently; plainly; apparently; clearly; manifestly; naturally to be found and perceived easily.

Ob'viousness, *n.* State of being obvious, plain, or evident to the eye or the mind.

Ob'volute, Ob'voluted, *a.* [Prefix *ob*, and *volvere*, to roll.] (*Bot.*) Alternately overlapping, as the margins of leaves in a bud.—*Gray.*

O'by, *n.* Same as Obeah, *q. v.*

O'byism, *n.* A species of witchcraft practised by some of the W. Indian negroes. See Obeah.

Oc, *n.* A Turkish arrow.

Oca'la, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Fernandina.

Oca'ña, a town of Spain, prov. of Toledo, 26 m. E. of Toledo, and 24 m. S.E. of Madrid; *pop.* 6,000.

Ocaña, (*o-kan'ya,*) a town of the U. States of Colombia, abt. 60 m. N.W. of Pamplona; *pop.* 6,000.

Occasion, (*ok-kā'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *occasio*, from *occido* — *ob*, and *cado*, *casus*, to fall. See Case.] A falling out, happening, or coming to pass; an occurrence, casualty, or incident; that which happens out of the natural order or sequence of events.

"The laws of Christ we find mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles."—*Hooker.*

— Opportunity; convenience; favorable time, season, or circumstances; timely chance.

"Courage mounteth with *occasion.*"— *Shaks.*

— Accidental cause; incident, event, or circumstance giving rise to something else.

"Her beauty was the *occasion* of the war."— *Dryden.*

— Incidental need; casual contingency or exigency; need; necessity; opportunity accompanied with requirement or demand; as, he is equal to the *occasion.*

On occasion, in time of necessity; as it occurs; from time to time; occasionally.

— *v. a.* [Fr. *occasionner.*] To cause incidentally to give rise to; to bring about; to influence; to cause; to produce.

Occa'sional, *a.* [Fr. *occasionnel.*] Happening by accident; casual; incidental; occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; as, an *occasional* frolic. — Brought about or caused by accident; as, the *occasional* origin of a prodigy. — Produced or made on some particular event or emergency; as, an *occasional* quarrel.

Occasional cause. (*Metaph.*) See Occasionalism.

Occa'sionalism, *n.* (*Metaph.*) The system of *occasional causes*, by which certain philosophers of the Cartesian school accounted for the apparent action of the soul on the body; *e. g.* in the phenomena of voluntary action. According to these theories (which were more or less clearly developed by different writers), the will was not the *cause* of the action of the body; but whenever the will required a motion, God caused the body to move in the required direction.

Occasional'ity, *n.* State or quality of being occasional, casual, or incidental; occurrence at intervals.

Occa'sionally, *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; according to incidental exigence; at times, as convenience requires or opportunity offers; not regularly or systematically.

Occa'sioner, *n.* He who, or that which, occasions, causes, or produces.

Occa'sive, *a.* [Lat. *occasivus*, from *occidere*, to go down.] Pertaining, or having reference to the setting sun: descending; sinking in the west.

Occecation, (*ŏk-se-kā'shun,*) *n.* [From *ob*, and *cæcus*, blind.] The act or process of making blind. (R.)

Occident, (*ŏk'sĭ-dent.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *occidens*, falling, from *occido.*] The quarter where the sun goes down or sets; the west; the western quarter of the hemisphere; — correlative to *orient.*

Occident'al, *a.* [Lat. *occidentalis.*] Situated in, or having reference to, the west; western; — opposed to *oriental*; as, an *occidental* climate. — Setting after the sun; as, an *occidental* planet.

(*Gem.*) A term applied to those precious stones which possess an inferior degree of hardness and beauty.

Occipital, (*ŏk-sip'ĭ-tal,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *occiput*, the back part of the head.] Pertaining or relating to the occiput, or back part of the head.

Oc'ciput, *n.* [Lat., from *ob*, and *caput*, the head.] (*Anat.*) The back part of the head, the *occipital* bone being the opposite of the *frontal*—*sinciput*, as it is sometimes called — or forehead. — A muscle, thin, broad, and fibrous, extending from the base of the occipital bone to the ridge of the eyebrows, and called, from the place of its origin and insertion, the *occipito frontalis.* This muscle corrugates the brows, and moves the scalp.

Occlud'ent, *n.* That which closes up or shuts to.

Occlusion, (*ok-klū'zhun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *occludere*, to shut up.] Act of shutting up; state of being shut up. — The transient approximation of the edges of a natural opening. — *Dunglison.*

Occo'quan, in *Virginia*, a small but rapid river flowing into the Potomac River between Fairfax and Prince William cos.

— A post-village of Prince William co., abt. 100 m. N. of Richmond.

Occult', *a.* [Fr. *occulte*; Lat. *occultus*, from *occulo* — *ob*, and *colo*, *cultis*, to till.] Concealed; hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown; undiscovered; undetected; as, an *occult* art or science.

O. sciences. A term applied to the imaginary sciences of the Middle Ages. See Alchemy, Amulet, Astrology, Augury, Bibliomancy, Divination, Exoscisme, King's Evil, Magic, Oracles, Rosicrucians, Sorcery, Spirit-Rapping, Table-Turning, and Witchcraft.

Occulta'tion, Occult'ing, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *occultatio.*] Act of making occult, or state of being occult; as, a period of *occultation.* — *Jeffrey.*

(*Astron.*) The hiding of a heavenly body from our sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies; said particularly of the eclipses of stars and planets by the moon. It is sometimes called *lunar occultation*, or *occultation of stars by the moon.*

Occult'ed, *a.* (*Astron.*) Concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly bodies, as a planet by the moon.

Occult'ing, *n.* See Occultation.

Occult'ly, *adv.* In an occult or secret manner.

Occult'ness, *n.* State of being occult, or concealed from view; secretness.

Oc'cupancy, *n.* [From Lat. *occupo.* See Occupy.] Act of taking or holding possession.

(*Law.*) The taking possession by any one of a thing of which there is no owner, and the right acquired by such taking possession. See Pre-emption.

Oc'cupant, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *occupans* — *occupo.*] One who occupies or takes possession; one who has possession; and sometimes one who first takes holding of that which has no legal owner.

Occupa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *occupatio.*] Act of occupying or of taking possession; as, the *occupation* of an enemy's country. — A holding, keeping, or using; tenure; use; possession; state of being occupied; as, a house in the *occupation* of a tenant. — Business; vocation; calling; employment; office; trade; profession; that which engages one's time and attention; the business which a person follows to procure a living or obtain wealth.

O. bridge. (*Civ. Engin.*) A bridge carried above or beneath a line of railroad, and connecting the parts of an estate divided by the line.

Oc'cupier, *n.* One who occupies or takes possession; one who holds or retains possession.

Oc'cupy, *v. a.* [Fr. *occuper*; Lat. *occupo* — *ob*, and *capio*, to take, seize, hold. See Capture.] To take possession of; to keep in possession; to possess; to hold or keep for use; as, we *occupied* elegant rooms. — To take up; to cover or fill; as, the book *occupies* all his time.—To employ; to use; as, the business *occupies* many hands.—To busy; — used in a reflexive sense; as, he *busies himself* about other people's affairs.

— *v. n.* To be an occupant; to follow business or occupation; to traffic or negotiate.

Occur', *v. n.* [Lat. *occurro*—*ob*, and *curro*, to run. See Current.] To meet or come to the mind; to be presented to the mind, imagination, or memory; as, an idea has just *occurred* to me. — To appear; to meet the eye or observation; to be found here and there, or at various times; as, mistakes will *occur* in spite of every care.

Occur'rence, *n.* [Fr.] Something which occurs; any incident, or accidental or fortuitous event; a contingency; that which happens without premonition, or being designed or expected; any single event or circumstance; as, the daily *occurrences* of life. — Occasional presentation.

Occur'rent, *a.* Occurring, happening, or taking place; hence, incidental; casual; accidental; fortuitous.

— *n.* [Lat. *occurrens.*] An adversary; an opponent: one who meets. — An incident: an occurrence; an event.

Ocean, or **Sea,** (*ō'shŭn.*) *n.* [Fr. *océan*; Lat. *oceanus.*] The general name given to the whole volume of water which occupies the lower part of the surface of the world and surrounds the mainland on all sides. The surface of the earth is made up of 148,480,000 geographical sq. m., and of these the ocean occupies 109,696,000 geographical sq. m., thus covering more than two-thirds of the whole area of the mainland. The bulk of dry land on the surface of the globe is found surrounding the north pole; while by far the largest extent of water is found in the southern hemisphere. In geography, the ocean is comprehended in five principal divisions:— the Arctic Ocean, surrounding the north pole; the Antarctic Ocean, surrounding the south pole; the Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and America, and the Arctic and Antarctic oceans; the Pacific Ocean between America and Asia; and the Indian Ocean, lying to the south of Asia, and extending between Australia and the Cape of Good Hope. From these larger divisions there branch off a great variety of smaller seas, which receive the name of bays, gulfs, and seas, or when they are of smaller extent, of friths, fiords, creeks, roadsteads, and harbors. The mean depth of the ocean cannot be stated with any certainty. In many of the soundings which have been taken far from land, 30, 40, and even 50,000 ft. of line have been run out and yet have failed to give distinct evidence of a bottom having been reached. Four miles is generally regarded as the mean depth. The ocean consists entirely of salt-water. For ages it has been continually receiving the drainage of the land, besides having washed over the disintegrated materials of successive continents; it consequently holds in solution all the saline substances capable of being dissolved in cold water. By far the larger proportion of these, however, consist of common salt (chloride of sodium), the chlorides and sulphates of magnesia and lime being next in regard to quantity. In minute, but still appreciable quantities, also occur various salts of potash and ammonia, the iodide and bromide of sodium, carbonate of lime, silica, and a great number of other substances. The sulphate and carbonate of lime, and the silica, although the percentage of the two latter is small, are of great importance in the economy of animated nature, as they furnish the materials out of which the shells of the mollusca, the structures of the coral and other insects, and the shells and carapaces of the silicious infusoria, &c., are derived. Besides these saline and earthy ingredients, sea-water holds in solution metallic salts in extremely minute quantities. It has been calculated that at least two million tons of silver are held in solution in the whole ocean. The whole of the saline matter contained is between three and four per cent.; and the specific gravity of the water varies, according to the proportion of the saline ingredients, from about 1·026 to 1·030, pure water being supposed to be 1·000. Dr. Marcet, in 1819, made a series of experiments on this subject, and the general conclusions which he drew from them were as follows: — 1. That the Southern Ocean contains more salt than the Northern Ocean in the ratio of 1·02919 to 1·02757. 2. That the mean specific gravity of sea-water near the equator is 1·02777, or intermediate between that of the northern and that of the southern hemispheres. 3. That there is no notable difference in sea-water under different meridians. 4. That there is no satisfactory evidence that the sea, at great depths, is more salt than at the surface. 5. That the sea in general contains more salt where it is deepest and most remote from land; and that its saltness is always diminished in the vicinity of large masses of ice. 6. That small inland seas, though communicating with the ocean, are less salt than the ocean. 7. That the Mediterranean contains rather larger proportions of salt than the ocean. (*Philos. Trans.* 1819.) The saline contents of the ocean are of immense importance in the

economy of nature. In fact, so great is their importance, that it is doubtful whether the present order of things could be maintained without them. By their beneficial action the freezing-point of water is lowered, and the tendency to give off vapor diminished. They also communicate a greater buoyancy to water, by which means the waters of the ocean are better fitted for the purposes of navigation. There is also reason to believe that the presence of these saline bodies in solution contributes in no small degree to the stability of sea-water, and that an ocean of fresh water would rapidly undergo changes which would probably render it incompatible with animal life. At the mouths of great rivers the ocean is often superficially freshened to a considerable distance from the shore. This is the case with the Amazon River to such an extent, that fresh water can be taken up from the sea-surface when out of sight of land, and the sea itself is rendered sensibly less saline at a distance of two or three hundred miles from its mouth. In the polar seas there are also extensive regions where large accumulations of fresh water from snow or glaciers melting in summer, render the surface-water comparatively fresh. The sea is only purely blue in the open ocean, or in very deep water out of the fouling influence of rivers, the washing away of coasts, or such currents as carry mud or impurities along with them. When perfectly clear, a white object, such as a plate, thrown overboard, is seen to become bluer and bluer as it sinks. The blue color of water, like the blue color of the sky, has not yet been scientifically explained. The phosphorescence of the ocean — a phenomenon regarded by all with wonder and admiration — prevails largely through the whole extent of the tropical seas, and proceeds from a great variety of minute organisms. They mostly shine when excited by a blow, or when a fish darts along, or an oar dips in the water. Between the tropics, the temperature of the ocean diminishes with the depth; in the polar seas, on the contrary, the temperature increases with the depth. In the temperate seas comprised between 30° and 70° of latitude, the temperature of the water gradually increases, until about the latitude of 70°, where the temperature, as compared with the latitude, begins to rise. Hence, about the latitude of 70°, there exists a zone at which the mean temperature of the ocean is very nearly constant at all depths. As we have before stated, the saline matter in solution influences the freezing-point of sea-water. This fact is of great importance in the economy of nature. In its natural state, sea-water freezes at about 28° or 29°; but when it has become concentrated by previous freezing, the congealing point is reduced to 15° or 16°, while water saturated with salt does not freeze at a temperature above 5°. One of the most interesting phenomena connected with the ocean is that presented in the daily ebb and flow of the tide. If it were not for the disturbing influences of the sun and moon, and of the winds, the surface of the ocean would be level, and would assume the form determined by the attraction of the whole mass of the earth, combined with the centrifugal force belonging to its velocity of rotation. This uniformity, however, cannot be established, on account of the tide, which is at different heights in different parts of the ocean at every instant. (See TIDES.) Wind-waves are small at their first origin, beginning with a mere ripple; but each, as it advances, acquires increased height by the continued pressure of the wind. The largest waves known are those off the Cape of Good Hope, under the influence of a north-west gale — the storm-wind of that region, which drives the swell round the cape, after passing obliquely over the surface of the South Atlantic Ocean. Waves forty feet in height are there met with in such gales; so that two ships in the trough of the sea, with such a wave between them, lose sight of one another from the decks. Waves of thirty-two feet from the trough to the crest have also been observed off Cape Horn. The waves in the N. Atlantic rarely exceed eight or ten feet in height. Besides tides and waves, there are other movements in the ocean which are of great importance; namely, the currents. (See CURRENT.) — In the ocean of the moderns, one of the most important circumstances known is the distribution of life. Until lately it was believed that below a certain comparatively moderate depth all animal and vegetable life ceased, on account of the increased pressure and the want of light and air. However, from examinations made during late years, in the bed of the North Atlantic, it would appear that animal life, in various forms, and foraminifera and radiata, if not the higher groups, exists at vast depths.

O'cean, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the main or great sea; as, the *ocean* wave.

Ocean, (*ō'shun,*) in *New Jersey*, an E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 1,150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Metetecunk and Tom's River, Cedar Creek, and other smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron in large quantities. Marl is also abundant. *Cap.* Tom's River. *Pop.* (1870) 13,630.

—A township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* (1870) 6,202.

Oceana, (*o-she-ah'na,*) in *Michigan*, a W. co. of the lower peninsular, bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* White and Notipekago rivers, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clay Bank. *Pop.* (1870) 7,222.

—A township of Muskegan co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Ocea'na, or WYOMING COURT-HOUSE, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Wyoming co., abt. 58 m. S. of Charlestown.

Oceanica, or **Ocea'nia,** (*o'she-an'e-ca.*) (*Geog.*) A name often applied to the 5th division of the globe, comprising all the islands between the S.E. coast of Asia, and the W. shore of America, including the Eastern Archipelago, Australasia, and Polynesia.

Oceanic, (*ō'she-ăn'ik,*) *a.* [Low Lat. *oceanicus.*] Pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in the ocean.

Oceanol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ōkĕanos*, ocean, and *logos*, treatise.] A treatise upon the ocean; that branch of physical science which relates to the ocean.

Ocean Port, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 3 m. W. of Long Branch.

Ocea'nus. (*Myth.*) The god of the sea, son of Cœlus and Vesta, the husband of Tethys, and the father of all the water-nymphs, called Oceanides, and those presiding over fountains, streams, and rivers.

O'ceanville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Atlantic co., abt. 16 m. E. of May's Landing.

Ocel'lary, *a.* Belonging or relating to ocelli. See OCELLUS.

O'cellated, *a.* [From Lat. *ocellus*, a little eye; Fr. *ocellé.*] Resembling an eye. — Presenting a configuration of little eyes, after the manner of a peacock's tail.

Ocel'lus, *n.*; *pl.* OCELLI. [Lat. dim. of *oculus*, eye.] A little eye; a minute ocular organ found in certain animals.

Ocelot, (*ō'se-lŏt,*) *n.* [Mex. *ocelotl.*] (*Zoöl.*) The name of several species of the family *Felidæ*, generally smaller than the Ounce. They present considerable variety in the form and distributions of the markings of its coat; but, nevertheless, the coloring is always chaste and the assemblage harmonious; the rich red of the ground tint blending finely with the deep brown, or almost black color, of the borders of the spots. The common *O., Felis pardalis*, is about three feet and a half to four

Fig. 1978. — OCELOT, (*Felis pardalis.*)

feet in length, including the tail, which is between 11 and 12 inches. It is a native of the warm parts of America from Texas to Brazil, and of Sumatra, inhabiting the forests, and climbing trees in search of its prey, which consists of birds and small animals.

Oceo'la, or OSCEOLA, in *Indiana*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., abt. 8 m. E. of South Bend.

Oceo'la, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Fond du Lac co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ochil Hills, (*ok'il,*) a range of mountains in Scotland, cos. of Perth and Fife. *Extent.* 24 m. long, and 12 m. in average breadth. The highest peak, Benclengh, attains an elevation of 2,400 ft.

Ochlesis, (*ok-lē'sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *ochlos*, a crowd.] (*Med.*) A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof. — *Dunglison.*

Ochlocracy, (*ok'lok-ra-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *ochlocratie*; Gr. *ochlokratia* — *ochlos*, the populace, the ouob (akin to Lat. *vulgus*, Eng. *folk*, Ger. *volk*, and Fr. *canaille*), and *kratos*, might, power, rule.] A form of government in which the multitude or common people hold the reins of power; mob-law; red-republicanism.

"An *ochlocracy* is a noisy prelude to anarchy." — *Hare.*

Ochlocrat'ic, Ochlocrat'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to ochlocracy; possessing the attributes or characteristic form of mob-rule; as, an *ochlocratic* government.

Ochlocrat'ically, *adv.* In an ochlocratic manner; mob-fashion.

Ochna'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ochne*, the pear-tree.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rutales.* DIAG. A one-seeded, finally apocarpous fruit, whose pericarp does not laminate, and a succulent corrical torus. — They are under-shrubs or smooth trees, with alternate, simple, stipulate leaves. Flowers, hypogynous, perfect, regular, and symmetrical, with the pedicels articulated in the middle; calyx and corolla usually with a quinary distribution, imbricated, the former persistent, the latter deciduous, stamens hypogynous, 5, 10, or numerous; anthers 2-celled, with longitudinal or porous dehiscence; style simple, with minute stigmas. Seed with very little or no albumen; embryo straight, with the radicle towards the hilum. The *O.* are natives chiefly of the tropical parts of India, Africa, and America. They are generally remarkable for their bitterness. Some, as *Gomphio parriflora*, yield oil suitable for salads. The order includes 82 species in 6 genera.

Ochraceous, (*o-krā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *ocreux*, from Lat. *ochra*; Gr. *ōchra.*) Of an ochre color, or a yellowish brown.

Ochre, (*ō'kr,*) *n.* [Fr. *ocre*; Lat. *ochra*; Gr. *ōchra*, from *ōchros*, pale, yellow; Sansk. *hari*, yellow.] (*Min.*) A name applied to certain metallic oxides occurring in an earthy or pulverulent form, especially to such as are used for pigments, as red ochre, yellow ochre, &c.

O'chrea, *n.*; *pl.* **O'chreæ.** [Lat. *ocrea*, a greave.] (*Bot.*) A kind of sheath consisting of two stipules lapped round a stem.

O'chreate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having ochreæ.

Ochreous, (*ō'ker-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *ocreux.*] Consisting of, or containing ochre: resembling ochre; ochraceous; ochry.

Ochrolte, (*ōk'ro-līt,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *okros.*] (*Bot.*) Same as CERITE, *q. v.*

Ochro'ma, *n.* [Gr., pallid hue.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sterculiaceæ.* The species *O. lagopus*, a West Indian tree, has an antisyphilitic bark, and spongy wood, which is sometimes used as a substitute for cork.

Ochry, (*ō'kēr-y,*) *a.* Pertaining or having reference to ochre; containing or resembling ochre.

Ocil'la (or OSCILLA) **River,** rises in Thomas co., Georgia, and flowing S. into Florida, enters the Gulf of Mexico between Taylor and Jefferson cos.

Ocimum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Lamiaceæ*, to which belongs the Basil, one of the most fragrant and aromatic of kitchen herbs. The most esteemed kind is *O. Basilicum*, the Royal Ocimum, or Sweet Basil, a native of Persia, the flavor of which somewhat resembles cloves, and is much used in cookery, as seasoning.

Oclau, (*ok'lau,*) in *Georgia*, a creek flowing into the Ocmulgee River in Pulaski co.

Ocmul'gee (or LITTLE OCMULGEE) **River,** in *Georgia*, is formed by the union of several branches in Newton co., and flowing a general S.E. course, joins the Oconee at Colquitt in Montgomery co., to form the Altamaha.

Ocmul'gee Creek, in *Alabama*, enters Cahawba River in Dallas co.

Oco'ña, a town of Peru, abt. 90 m. W. of Arequipa.

Oconee', in *Georgia*, a river formed by the union of numerous branches in Washington co., and flowing S.S. E. joins the Ocmulgee River in Montgomery co., to form the Altamaha River.

—A post-village of Washington co., abt. 147 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Oconee' Station, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 22 m. N. of Vandalia.

O'Con'nell, DANIEL, a distinguished Irish patriot and orator, styled *The Liberator of Ireland*, and the *Great Agitator*, b. of an ancient family in co. Kerry, 1775. (See Fig. 1403.) After receiving his education at the Roman Catholic College of St. Omer, and at the Irish seminary at Douay, *O'C.* became a student of Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1794, was admitted to the bar in 1798, and speedily rose to a large and lucrative practice as a special pleader. In 1809, he became popularly known by his fervent advocacy of Catholic Emancipation, which he carried so far as to several times involve himself in personal rencontres. In 1815, having in one of his diatribes stigmatized the corporation of Dublin as "beggarly," he was challenged by Alderman D'Esterre, and a hostile meeting took place, in which the latter fell. In 1828, *O'C.* was returned to the British House of Commons as member for Clare co.; in 1830 for Waterford co., and, in 1831, for his native county, Kerry. From 1832 till 1836, he represented the city of Dublin in Parliament, and in the last-named year was unseated on petition. He next sat for the city of Kilkenny, and, in 1837, was once more returned for Dublin. In 1841, the great county of Cork chose him as their representative, and in the same year he was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin. The return of the Conservatives to power in that year was the signal for re-

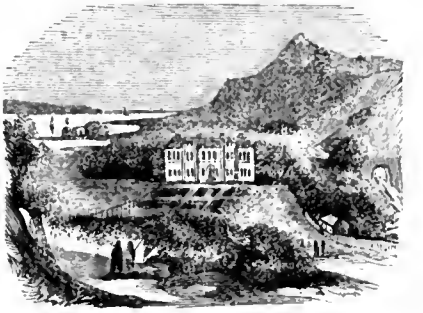


Fig. 1979. — DERRYNANE ABBEY.
(The country-seat of O'Connell.)

newed political agitation in Ireland. Repeal of the Union was the object sought, and *O'C.* placed himself at the head of the movement. A monster meeting to be held at Clontarf, 8th Oct., 1843, was estopped by the government, and *O'C.* sentenced to pay a fine of $10,000, and to be imprisoned one year. This judgment was shortly after reversed by the House of Lords, and *O'C.* set at liberty. The return of the Whigs to power in 1836, and *O'C.*'s avowed adherence to that party, brought him into unpopularity with the "Irish" national party, which he had swayed for half a century, and his health also failing him, he retired from public life, and, while taking a journey to Rome, D. at Genoa, in 1847. To great abilities, native wit, unrivalled activity and energy, and a marvellous gift of popular eloquence, *O'C.* united a thorough knowledge of, and identification with, the Irish character. By these qualities, and by long service on behalf of the rights of his Roman Catholic countrymen, he achieved, and retained, nearly to the last, an almost despotic power over the great body of the Irish people. The only substantial literary performance connected with his name is the *Memoirs of Ireland.* A statue of *O'C.*, by Foley, has been erected in Dublin, and another is to be erected in the Central Park of New York.

Oconom'owoc, or OCONOMOWOC, in *Wisconsin*, a creek rising in Waukesha county, and flowing W. into Rock River, in Jefferson co.

—A post-village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 32 m. W. by N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 1,400.

Oconto, in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Green Bay, of Lake Michigan, from Oconto co.

—A N.E. co., adjoining Michigan on the N.E., and washed on the E. by Green Bay, of Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 4,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Menomonee, Pine, Pishtego, and Oconto rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Oconto. *Pop.* (1870) 8,322.
—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Green Bay (city); *pop.* (1870) 2,537.

Oco'pa, a town of Peru, abt. 43 m. N.N.E. of Huancavelica.

Ocopil'co Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Withlacoochee River from Lowndes co.

Ocosingo, (*o-ko-sing'go,*) a ruined city of Mexico, abt. 65 m. S.E. of Ciudad Real.

Oco'ya, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 23 m. N.E. of Bloomington.

O'cracoke, in *N. Carolina*, an island and light-house of Hyde co., in the Atlantic Ocean. It exhibits a revolving light 75 ft. high; Lat. 35° 5′ 30″ N., Lon. 75° 59′ W.
—A post-village and port of entry of Hyde co., on the above island, abt. 35 m. W.S.W. of Cape Hatteras. It has an active coast trade.

O'created, *a.* Supplied with, or wearing a boot, bandage, or legging.

Octachord, (*ŏk'ta-kord.*) *n.* [Fr. *octachorde*, from Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *chordē*, chord.] (*Mus.*) An instrument, or system of eight sounds.—*Busby.*

Oc'tagon, (*ŏk-*,) *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure of eight sides and as many angles; when all the sides and all the angles are equal, the figure is called a *regular octagon.*

Octag'onal, *a.* Having eight angles and eight sides.

Octag'ynous, Octog'ynous, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gynē*, wife.] (*Bot.*) Having eight pistils or styles.

Octahe'dral, *a.* Having eight equal faces or sides.

Octahe'drite, *n.* (*Min.*) An oxide of titanium, which occurs in octahedral crystals; also called *anatase.*

Octahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, a side.] (*Geom.*) One of the five regular bodies (Fig. 1980) consisting of eight equal and equilateral triangles.

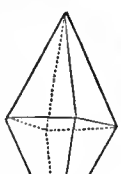


Fig. 1980. OCTAHEDRON.

Octan'derous, *a.* [Gr. *oktō*, and *meros*, part.] (*Bot.*) Having the parts in eights.

Octan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *andros*, man.] (*Bot.*) The eighth class of plants in the Linnæan system, distinguished by having eight stamens.

Octan'drian, Octan'drous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having eight distinct stamens, like the class *Octandria.*

Octan'gular, *a.* [Lat. *octo*, and Eng. *angular.*] Eight-angled.

Octan'gularness, *n.* State or quality of having eight angles.

Oc'tant, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *octans*, from *octo*, eight.] (*Geom.*) The eighth part of a circle. (Also written *octile.*)
(*Astron. and Naut.*) A name given to the nautical instrument known as *Halley's Quadrant*, the arc of which is one-eighth of a circle, or 45 degrees.—(*Astrol.*) A word denoting position or aspect; thus the moon is in her *octant* when she is in the positions intermediate between her syzygies and quarters, or at 45°, 135°, 225°, and 315° from her conjunction.

Oc'tapla, *n.* A polyglot Bible printed in eight languages.

Oc'tarchy, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, and *archē*, a sovereignty.] Government by eight persons. (R.)

Octaroon', *n.* See OCTOROON.

Oc'tastyle, *n.* See OCTOSTYLE.

Oc'tateuch, (*-tūk*) *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, and *teuchos*, book.] A collection of eight books; particularly, the first eight books of the Old Testament. (R.)

Oc'tave, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *octavus*, the eighth.] (*Mus.*) The eighth note of the scale, an harmonical interval consisting of seven degrees or twelve semitones, containing the whole diatonic scale; thus forming a complete system or series of sounds, which can only be extended by repeating the same order in a second *octave*, and again in a third, and so on, as high or as low as the compass of the voice or instrument will allow.
(*Eccl.*) The eighth day after a feast, the feast-day itself included. Thus, the first Sunday after Easter is the octave of Easter; and the Circumcision (Jan. 1) is the *octava natalis Domini*, the octave of Christmas.
Octave flute. (*Mus.*) Same as PICCOLO, *q. v.*

Octavia, (*ok-tai've-a,*) sister of Augustus, renowned for her beauty and purity of character, and practical wisdom. She was first married to Marcellus, a noble Roman of consular dignity, and soon after his death, B. C. 40, to Mark Antony. This marriage, it was hoped, would strengthen the new alliance between Octavius, her brother, and Antony, her husband; and her influence more than once prevented fresh civil war, and alleviated the sufferings of its victims. But Antony had seen Cleopatra; his passion for her had only slumbered; and he treated his wife with a contempt and cruelty which Octavius could not forgive, and which became the occasion of renewed war. When Antony set out for the East again, *O.* was not allowed to accompany him. She mourned sincerely his miserable end, and brought up all his children as her own. To all her bitter trials was added, B. C. 23, that of the death of the young Marcellus, her son by her first husband, and the destined successor of Augustus. She never rose above this sorrow, nor would bear the name of her son mentioned. She D. B. C. 11.

Octa'via, a daughter of the emperor Claudius by Messalina. She was the sister of Britannicus, and, at the age of sixteen, became the wife of Nero. The latter divorced her and married Poppæa, at whose instance she was put to death in the twentieth year of her age, A. D. 62.

Octa'vius. See AUGUSTUS.

Octa'vo, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *octavus.*] A book in which a sheet is folded into eight leaves.—The size of a book of this character;—generally noted thus: 8vo., or 8o.

Octen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *octo*, and *ennis*, year.] Happening every eighth year.—Lasting eight years.

Octen'nially, *adv.* Once in eight years.

Oc'tet, *n.* (*Mus.*) A musical composition containing eight parts.

Oc'tile, *n.* (*Astrol.*) Same as OCTANT, *q. v.*

Octillion, (*-til'yun,*) *n.* (*Arith.*) According to English numeration, the power expressed by a unit with 48 ciphers annexed. According to the French method, the number denoted by a unit with 27 ciphers annexed.

Octo'ber, *n.* [Lat. from *octo*, eighth.] The eighth month of the primitive Roman year; the tenth month of the Julian year in our calendar, containing 31 days.—A kind of strong ale;—so called from being brewed in the month of October.

Octodecimal, (*-dēs'i-mal,*) *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *octodecim*, eighteen.] (*Crystallurgy.*) Presenting eighteen faces;—said of a crystal.

Octodec'imo, *a.* [Lat. *octodecim*, eighteen — *octo*, eight, and *decim*, ten.] Having or consisting of 18 leaves to a sheet; as, an *octodecimo* book.
—*n.*; *pl.* OCTODECIMOS. A book composed of sheets folded into 18 leaves.—The size of such book;—generally noted thus: 18mo, 18.o

Octoden'tate, *n.* [Lat. *octo*, and *dens, dentis*, tooth.] Eight-toothed.

Oc'tofid, *a.* [Lat. *octo*, and *findere, fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Split or divided into eight segments, as a calyx.

Octog'amy, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, and *gamein*, to marry.] The marrying eight times.

Octogenarian, Octogenary, *n.* A person who is eighty years of age.

Octogenary, *a.* [Lat. *octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty each.] Of eighty years of age.

Octogenary, *n.* An instrument having eight strings.

Octogild, *n.* [Lat. *octo*, eight, and A. S. *geld*, payment, money.] (*O. Eng. Law.*) A pecuniary compensation, exacted for an injury, of eight times the value of the thing.

Octog'ynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as OCTAGYNOUS, *q. v.*

Octohe'dron, *n* See OCTAHEDRON.

Octoloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *octo*, and *loculus* — *locus*, place.] (*Bot.*) Eight-celled, said of certain plants.

Oc'tonary, *a.* [Lat. *octonarius.*] Pertaining or having reference to the number eight.

Octonoc'ular, *n.* [From Lat. *octō*, and *oculus*, eye.] Eight-eyed. (R.)

Octopet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *okto*, and *petalon*, leaf; Fr. *octopetale.*] Possessing eight petals, as certain flowers.

Oc'topod, *n.* [Gr. *oktō*, and *pous, podos*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An insect or mollusc having eight feet or legs.

Octora'diated, *a.* [Lat. *octo*, and *radius*, ray.] Possessing eight rays.

Octora'ra, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek flowing into the Susquehanna from Lancaster co.

Octoroon', Octaroon', *n.* [From Lat. *octo.*] The offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

Octospecm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *okto*, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Having eight seeds.

Oc'tostyle, *n.* [Or. *octo*, and *stylos*, column.] (*Arch.*) A portico having eight columns in front.

Octosyllab'ic, Octosyllab'ical, Octosyl'lable, *a.* [Lat. *octo*, and *syllabo*, syllable.] Eight-syllabled.

Octosyl'lable, *n.* A word containing eight syllables.

Octrol, (*ok-trwaw',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *auctor*, maker.] This word implied originally a right, such as a franchise, a charter, or a monopoly, granted to some individual by the monarch. In modern times it has been used almost exclusively to represent the taxes levied by the corporations of towns in France, on all articles of consumption introduced within the barriers. These taxes form great part of the revenue of the principal towns.

Oc'tuor. (*Mus.*) Same as OCTET, *q. v.*

Oc'tuple, *a.* [Lat. *octuplus*, from Gr. *oktō*, and *aplous*, single.] Eight-fold.

Oc'ular, *a.* [Fr. *oculaire;* Lat. *ocularius*, from *oculus* = Sansk. *ukhsa*, the eye.] Pertaining to the eye or the faculty of vision; depending on, or known by, the eye; received by actual sight; as, "Give me the *ocular* proof."—*Shaks.*
—*n.* The eye-piece of an optical instrument.

Oc'ularly, *adv.* By the eye, vision, or actual view.

Oc'ulary, *a.* Relating, or pertaining, to the eye; as, an *oculary* medicine.

Oc'ulate, Oc'ulated, *a.* Having eyes; knowing by the eye.—Having spots resembling eyes.

Ocu'liform, *a.* [From Lat. *oculus*, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eye; presenting the appearance or form of an eye.

Oc'ulist, *n.* [Fr. *oculiste*, from Lat. *oculus.*] One who is skilled in diseases of the eye, or one who professes to cure them.

Oc'ypoda, *n.* [Gr. *okys*, speedy, and *pous, podos*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of brachyural Crustaceans, inhabiting the sea-shores of warm climates in both hemispheres. They derive their name from the rapidity of their motions; those who have observed these animals in their native haunts declaring that they run so fast that a man can hardly overtake them. They form holes for themselves in the sand immediately above the level of the wash of the sea, and in these they reside during the summer, but they pass the winter in a state of hibernation. There are several species, differing but little from each other. The one here figured is *Ocypoda arenaria*, or SAND-CRAB; length about 2 inches; color yellowish. In the summer their general time of quitting the burrow to seek their food is the night; but towards the end of October they retire inland to hibernate in the earth; and when they have found a suitable place, they dig a hole like that which they had occupied on the edge of the sea, enter it, and close up the entrance so thoroughly that no trace of it can be seen. There they remain till the warm weather brings them forth, when their instinct again teaches them to repair to their marine residences.

Fig. 1981.—AMERICAN SAND-CRAB, (*Ocypoda arenaria.*)

Oczakov, or GTCHAKOV, (*otch-ak'or,*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Kherson, on the Dnieper, at its mouth in the Black Sea, 40 m. E.N.E. of Odessa; *pop.* 3,500.

Od, (*ŏd,*) *n.* [From *Odin*, the omniscient deity of Scandinavian mythology.] The name given by Baron Von Reichenbach to a supposed all-pervading force in nature, which he claims to have discovered in 1844, but in which few, if any, really scientific men have any belief. According to the discoverer, the *Od* force, also called *Odyle, Odic* force, or *Odyllic* force, pervades all nature, and is akin to electricity, magnetism, light, &c. It has two poles, like electricity and magnetism,—a positive and a negative,—which appear in all organic substances; the human body, for example, being positive on the left side and negative on the right. Its rays pass through all kinds of matter, and can be felt and seen by certain persons called *sensitives*, who have a peculiar nervous sensibility; but the majority of mankind are *non-sensitives*, and insensible to odic influences. The meeting of like odic poles causes a disagreeable sensation to the sensitive, while an agreeable sensation follows the pairing of unlike poles. The odic emanation is felt by the touch, as though it were a breath, and it is also seen in the dark, like a luminous vapor, by the sensitive. Od is the agent or force by which mesmerism or animal magnetism operates, and is also that by which the flowing of water underground is discovered by the sensitive; hence the secret of the water-finders and their divining-rods. The earth is strongly od-negative in the northern hemisphere and od-positive in the southern; and this is said to be the reason why many persons in the northern hemisphere cannot sleep on their left sides. The phenomena of Od are developed in the works of Reichenbach, the principal of which are *The Dynamics of Magnetism, The Odic-Magnetic Letters*, and *The Sensitive Man and his Relation to Od.*

Odalisque, (*ō'dal-isk',*) *n.* [Turk. *ōdalik*, a room-mate.] In Turkey and other parts of the East, a female inmate of a harem or seraglio; a female slave or concubine.

Odd, *a.* [Dan. *ōde*, Icel. *audr*, wanting, without; Goth. *ulde*, uneven, dissimilar.] Standing by itself; unmatched; not paired with another.—Singular; fantastic; peculiar; unique; as, an *odd* thing or affair, he is remarkably *odd* in his manner.—Left or remaining after the union, estimate, or use of even numbers, or remaining after round numbers or any numbers specified; not taken into the account; hence, of trifling value, worth, or account; fractional; fragmentary; insignificant.
"Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made." *Burnet.*
—Not even; not divisible into two equal whole numbers, as three, five, &c.
"There 's luck in *odd* numbers, said Rory O'More."—*Lover.*
—Queer; strange; inappropriate or unusual; as an *odd* book or subject.

Odd-Fellows, (Independent Order of.) The name of a secret charitable society existing chiefly in Great Britain and the United States. Some have attempted to trace the origin of this association to a very early period, as to the Romans, and to the Goths. The more probable account, however, is, that it sprang from certain lodges or societies of mechanics and laborers existing in London in the latter part of the 18th century, and calling themselves the *Ancient and Honorable Loyal Odd-Fellows.* Their meetings were for convivial purposes, and were usually held in taverns; but it became the custom for each member among them to contribute a penny a week to form a fund for the relief of the poor among them, and especially to defray burial expenses and to provide for widows and orphans. On the extension of the order to Liverpool and other parts, the lodges united in a general system, under the title of the *Union Order of Odd-Fellows*, having its seat of government in London. In 1809 attempts were made to reform the order, and to abolish its convivial character; but these were opposed by the majority, and at length, in 1813, a convention of the friends of reform was held at Manchester, when several lodges seceded from the Union Order, and formed the *Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.* In 1825, a central standing committee was established in Manchester to govern the order in the interim between the sessions of the grand lodge, or national movable committee, as it is termed. Dissensions arose which led to secessions; but the *Manchester Unity* remains to this day the main body of British Odd-Fellows, and numbers about 500,000 members in its lodges. The organization of the order bears a general resemblance to that of the Freemasons. The

primary body is the Subordinate Lodge, which derives its power from a charter granted by the Grand Lodge, and must comprise at least five members, who must be males of at least twenty-one years of age. They make their own laws, and manage their own pecuniary affairs, collecting certain fixed dues from their members, paying a weekly allowance to the sick, and granting a stated sum for the burial expenses of a member, or a member's wife. After Initiation, a member may apply for and receive certain degrees, by the paying of certain sums. These degrees, in the order in which they are conferred, are: 1, the white degree; 2, the covenant degree; 3, the royal blue degree; 4, the remembrance degree; 5, the scarlet degree. The officers of a subordinate lodge are the noble-grand (who presides), the vice-grand, the treasurer, and the permanent and recording secretaries. A person who has filled for six months the office of noble-grand is styled *past-grand*. The grand lodge of a State is formed of past-grands, not less than five in number. It derives a revenue from fees for charters, dispensations, and a percentage of the revenues of subordinate lodges. Its presiding officer is the grand-master, who is elected annually. There are about 4,000 lodges, and nearly 300,000 members in the U. States. The first lodge was founded at Baltimore, in 1819. The grand lodge of the U. States is composed of representatives, elected biennially by the State grand lodges. It is presided over by the *grand-sire*, who must be a past grand-master of a State lodge. In nearly every State there exists a separate institution called encampments, whose members, called patriarchs, are chosen from the Odd-Fellows who have received the scarlet degree. Above these encampments, there exists a grand encampment. The elective officers of an encampment are a chief-patriarch (who presides), a high-priest, a senior warden, a scribe, a treasurer, and a junior warden. The elective officers of a grand encampment are the most worthy grand-patriarch, most excellent grand high-priest, right worthy grand senior warden, grand-scribe, grand-treasurer, and grand-representative.

Odd'ity, *n.* Singularity; strangeness; queerness; state or quality of being odd; as, *oddity* of dress, manner, language. — That which is odd; also, a person of odd or peculiar manner.

Odd'-looking, *a.* Having a strange or unusual appearance; as, an *odd-looking* person.

Odd'ly, *adv.* Singularly; strangely; unusually; peculiarly; irregularly; uncouthly.

Odd'ness, *n.* The state of being odd or not even. — Singularity; strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; peculiarity; irregularity.

"This habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks."—*Collier.*

Odds, *n. sing.* and *pl.* Inequality; excess of either, compared with the other; difference in favor of one and against another; advantage; superiority; as, to fight against *odds*. — Quarrel; strife; dispute; debate; controversy.

"I can't speak any beginning to this peevish *odds*."—*Shake.*

At odds. At variance; at daggers'-drawing; in disputs.

"One gross crime or other sets us all *at odds*."—*Shaks.*

It is odds. It is likely or probable.

"*It is odds* they are already encombered with a numerous family." *Swift.*

Odds and ends. Scraps; fragments; debris; refuse; remnants.

"My brain is filled with all sorts of *odds and ends*."—*Irving.*

Ode, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ōdē*, from *aeidō*, to sing; probably akin to Ir. *laoid*, a song.] (*Lit.*) A short, stately poem; a lyric song; a poetical composition proper to be set to music and sung; as, the *Odes* of Horace.

Ode'-factor, *n.* One who makes odes; a dabbler in odes; — applied in a contemptuous sense.

Ode'let, *n.* A little ode.

Odell', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Pontiac; *pop.* of township abt. 318.

O'den, in *Arkansas*, a township of Chicot co.; *pop.* abt. 1,173.

Odensee', a town of Denmark, capital of the island of Funen, on a small river, 2 m. from Stegestrand Bay, 88 m. S.W. of Copenhagen. *Manuf.* Woollens, gloves, leather, soap. *Pop.* 14,225.

O'denwald, a mountainous, wooded region of West Germany, extending between the Neckar and Main rivers. *Ext.* 45 m. long, culminating in the summit of Katzenbuckel, 2,300 feet above the sea.

Ode'on, Ode'um, *n.* [Lat. *odeum*; Gr. *ōdeion*.] Among the ancients, a small theatre for the recitation of musical compositions, generally in the neighborhood of a larger theatre. The odeon at Athens was contiguous to the theatre of Bacchus; that at Pompeii also adjoined the theatre. — In modern parlance, a minor theatre, or a hall or chamber for the performance of musical or dramatic compositions.

O'der, a large river of Germany, rising in Moravia, abt. 15 m. E. of Olmütz; Lat. 49° 35′ N., Lon. 17° 35′ E.; and after a N. course of 500 m., falling into the Great Haaff, an inlet of the Baltic, by numerous months, near Stettin. It is navigable for small vessels as far as Ratisbon, and for barges of 40 or 50 tons as high as Breslau.

O'derau, a town of Saxony, 32 m. from Zwickau; *pop.* 5,500.

Odes'sa, a city and seaport of South Russia, govt. of Kherson, on the N.W. coast of the Black Sea, half-way between the months of the Dniester and Bug. The bay is open and easy of access, with sufficient depth of water to float the largest ships near the town. The harbor, which is artificial, is formed of two moles, and is capable of accommodating over 200 vessels. It is defended by two batteries towards the sea; and on the E. side is a citadel, which commands the town and port. The principal buildings are the cathedral of St. Nicholas,

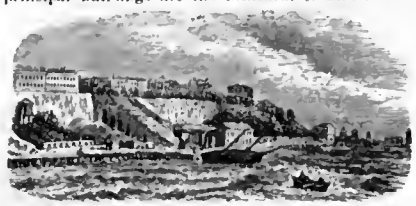


Fig. 1982.—VIEW OF ODESSA FROM THE COMMERCIAL QUAY.

the Admiralty, Custom-house, and Exchange. In the centre of the esplanade facing the port is a large statue in bronze, in honor of the Duke de Richelieu. A great drawback is the scarcity of wood and water, and the intensity of the heat, which frequently reaches 120°, and destroys the vegetation of the vicinity. *O.* is the emporium for the produce of S. Russia, and owes its rapid growth to its being declared a free port. *O.* is much frequented in the summer months by the Russian and Polish aristocracy, for the facilities afforded for sea-bathing. The great trade of the town, and its principal export, is corn, which, garnered here from the adjacent Ukraine and Moldavia, is shipped to almost every part of Europe. *O.* was founded by Catharine II., in 1794. *Pop.* 118,970.

Odes'sa, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., abt. 24 m. N. by W. of Dover.

Odes'sa, in *Michigan*, a township of Ionia co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Odes'sa, in *Minnesota*, a village of Fillmore co., abt. 11 m. S. of Preston.

Odeypoor, or **Oudepore,** (*o-de-poor'*,) capital of a rajahship of same name, in the province of Rajpootana, Hindostan, 135 m. S.S.W. of Ajmere, and 165 m. N.W. of Oojein; Lat. 24° 35′ N., Lon. 73° 44′ E.

Od'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to *od*; as, *odic* force.

Od'ic, Od'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to an ode.

Od'ically, *adv.* In the manner or by means of odic force.

Odilon-Barrot', CAMILLE HYACINTHE, a celebrated French advocate, b. at Villefort, 1791. He was a most active member of the party which brought about the revolution of July, 1830, and was again the leader of the agitation, in favor of reform, which led to the revolution of 1848. It is evident he did not foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was destined to lead, for he halted midway, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with M. Thiers, and supported the right of the Count de Paris to the throne, and that of the Duchess d'Orléans to the regency. Under the presidency of Louis Napoleon, he was for some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success until 1851, when he retired from active political life.

O'din, [Icel. *Odhinn.*] (*Norse Myth.*) The greatest of the Scandinavian heroes, who was stated to have lived about 70 a. c., in Denmark. He was monarch, priest, and poet; and after his death was regarded by the Northmen as their god of war. The mythological work called the *Edda*, and a poem entitled *Hawtnaal*, are attributed to him.

O'din, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 9 m. N.N.E. of Centralia.

Odin'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Odin.

O'dious, *a.* [Fr. *odieux*; Lat. *odiosus* — *odium*, hatred — *odi, odisso*, to hate.] Hateful; meriting hatred; detestable; abominable; as, an *odious* crime. — Offensive to the senses; disagreeable; disgusting; noxious; as, an *odious* smell. — Causing hate; invidious. — Exposed to hatred or extreme aversion; hated; as, he had rendered himself *odious* to the people.

O'diously, *adv.* In an odious manner; hatefully; invidiously; in a manner to deserve or excite hatred; so as to cause hatred or extreme aversion.

O'diousness, *n.* Quality of being hated; hatefulness; that quality which merits or may excite hatred or intense aversion; as, the *odiousness* of a sin. — State of being hated. (R.)

O'dium, *n.* [Lat.] Hatred; dislike; enmity; extreme aversion. — The quality that excites or provokes hatred; invidiousness; offensiveness.

"New taxes seldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their projector." *Davenant.*

Odium theologicum, the class of enmity peculiar to controversialists or polemical disputants.

Odoacer, (*o-do'a-sar*,) first barbarian king of Italy, was son of one of Attila's officers. He entered into the Imperial guards, in which he rose to an honorable rank. In 476 he was chosen chief of a confederate army, and was saluted by them king of Italy. He defeated the patrician Orestes at Pavia, banished his son, Romulus Augustus, last Roman emperor, and made Ravenna the seat of his kingdom. He obtained the title of *Patrician* from Zeno, emperor of the East, and did not assume the imperial ensigns. By his wise and honorable administration, he showed himself worthy of the dignity to which he was raised; but misery, desolation, and gradual depopulation were the prominent features of the condition of his kingdom. In 489, Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, invaded Italy, and *O.* was three times defeated by him: first near Aquileia, then near Verona, and lastly near Ravenna. He was then besieged three years in Ravenna, and at length, compelled by famine and the clamors of the people, he made a treaty with Theodoric, by which they were to rule jointly. But after a few days, *O.* was assassinated by his conqueror, March, 493.

Odom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *odos*, way, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a carriage, to measure distance in travelling.

Odometr'ical, *a.* [Fr. *odometrique*.] Belonging or having reference to an odometer, or to the measurements effected by it.

Odom'etrous, *a.* Serving to measure distance on a road.

Odona'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Dragon-fly, a family of insects, comprising neuropters which are known as the Devil's Darning-needles, and are distinguished by their long body, large, lustrous, gauze-like wings, large head, large, lateral, compound eyes, and three ocelli. They are among the most conspicuous of insects, and at once arrest the attention by their size, light and graceful figure, variegated colors, and the great velocity with which they speed their way over fields and meadows, or skim the surfaces of the pools or ponds in search of flies, mosquitoes, and other insects, which constitute their food. In the larva and pupa states they live in the water, and when the time comes for the last change, they crawl up the stems of plants, and, having withdrawn from the pupa-skin, which remains clinging to the plant, and dried themselves a little, they spread their wings and dart swiftly away. Though they bite fiercely with their jaws, they are without any sort of sting, and are perfectly harmless to man — *Tenney.*

O'Donnell, LEOPOLD, Count of Lucena, and Duke of Tetuan, a Spanish marshal, of Irish descent, b. 1808, entered the military service at an early age, and attained the rank of colonel before he was twenty-five. When Don Carlos commenced that struggle which proved so disastrous to Spain, O'Donnell fought courageously for Queen Isabella, became, in 1838, chief of the staff, and was placed in command of the Army of the Centre. At the close of the Carlist war, he was nominated general of brigade, and created Count of Lucena; in 1840 he embraced the cause of the Queen-mother Christina against the people and the army, and emigrated with her to France. In 1841 he demanded permission to return to Spain as a friend to the established government, and Espartero granted his request; but having raised a formidable, though unsuccessful, insurrection against the regent's government, he made his escape into France. In 1843, Espartero fell, and O'Donnell, for his share in the intrigue that led to his fall, was rewarded with the governor-generalship of Cuba. He returned to Spain when Narvaez was in power, and became Minister of War and the Colonies, and President of the Council, July 1, 1858. In 1859, Spain declared war against Morocco, and Gen. O'Donnell was intrusted with the command of an invading army, and for his services in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, received the title of Duke of Tetuan. He continued in office until Feb., 1863, when he resigned, in consequence of the queen's refusal to dissolve the Chambers, and was succeeded as war minister by Gen. Concha. He returned to power at the head of another ministry, June 21, 1865, and was replaced by Narvaez in 1866. D. 1867.

Odontal'gia, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) The TOOTHACHE, *q. v.*

Odontalgic, (*-tăl'jik*,) *a.* [Fr. *odontalgique*.] Pertaining or relating to the toothache.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the toothache.

Odontal'gy, *n.* (*Med.*) Odontalgia; pain in the teeth or gums.

Odon'to, *n.* [Gr. *odontos*, tooth.] A specific for cleansing and purifying the teeth; a dentrifice; tooth-powder.

Odontog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth, and *genein*, to produce.] (*Med.*) Generation of the teeth.

Odon'tograph, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, and *graphein*, to describe.] (*Mr. Eng.*) An instrument used in designing the teeth of wheels, invented by Prof. Willis, of Cambridge, England.

Odontog'raphy, *n.* A description of teeth.

Odon'toid, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, and *eidos*, form, shape.] Tooth-like.

Odon'tolite, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossilized tooth.

Odontol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *odous, odontos*, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Anat.*) That branch of anatomical science which relates to the teeth; a treatise on the teeth.

O'dor, O'donr, *n.* [Lat. *odor*, a pleasant smell; allied to Gr. *ozō*, to smell.] Any smell, whether agreeable or offensive; scent; perfume.

To be in bad odor, to be in disrepute, or out of favor.

O'dorant, *a.* Diffusing odors; as, *odorant* herbs.

O'dorate, *a.* Having a strong smell, fetid or fragrant; scented; odorous; as, *odorate* vapor.

O'dorating, *a.* Odorant; fragrant; diffusing scent.

Odoriferous, *a.* [Lat. *odoriferus* — *odor*, and *fero*, to bear.] Bringing or bearing odors; as, *odoriferous* gales. (*Milton.*) — Diffusing fragrance; perfumed; yielding scent: odorous; usually, sweet-smelling; as, *odoriferous* flowers.

Odoriferously, *adv.* In an odoriferous manner.

Odoriferousness, *n.* State or quality of being odoriferous, or scent-bearing.

O'dorine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone.

O'dorless, O'dourless, *a.* Without odor; free from odor.

O'dorous, *a.* [Lat. *odorus*, from *odor*.] Emitting a scent or odor; usually, sweet-smelling; fragrant; as, an *odorous* substance.

O'dorously, *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

O'dorousness, *n.* Quality of being odorous, or exciting of the sensation of smell.

Odyle, (*ō'dil,*) *n.* See OD.

Odyssey and **Iliad,** (*od'is-se, il'e-ad.*) [Gr. *Odysseus*, Ulysses, and *Trias.*] (*Lit.*) The name of two admirable poems of high antiquity, generally attributed to the earliest poet Homer, (*q. v.*) The Iliad is the first epic poem in existence, and the first of the two Homeric poems. Its subject is the siege of Ilium, or Troy, or, more properly speaking, the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, the general of the Grecian army, before that city. It consists of 24 books, the first of which relates the origin of the quarrel; and the residue contain an account of the efforts made by Agamemnon and his chiefs to conquer the Trojans without the coöperation of Achilles, and his resumption of arms in favor of the sons of Hellas, and the death of Hector, the Trojan champion, by his hands. The Odyssey, on the other hand, merely contains the wanderings of Ulysses, and his return to his native land, Ithaca. The characteristics of Homer's poetry, as the culmination of ballad poetry and the grand model of the minstrel epos, may be expressed in a very few words. In the first place, the materials are essentially national, and if not strictly historical in every detail of decoration, grow, like all ballad poetry, out of the real life of the people, and rest at least upon an honest historical substratum. In this view, the Iliad is as valuable for the earliest history of the Hellenic race as Herodotus and Thucydides are for the later periods. But it is not for the Greeks alone that these poems possess an important historical value. They are for all ages an important record of the earliest stages of human society, second only to the books of Moses, and perhaps some of the very oldest of the Vedas. The first germs of almost all other arts and sciences afterwards cultivated by the Greeks and Romans are to be found in the Iliad or Odyssey. In this view, they were to the Greeks themselves an encyclopædia of their national culture; and as embodying the grand features of their polytheistic faith, they are also constantly quoted by their great writers with all the deference due to a Bible.

Œ, the English corresponding diphthong of the Greek οι, possesses the sound of *e*, and is frequently replaced by *e* in English composition.

Œcolampadius, (*e-ko-lam-pai'di-us.*) One of the German reformers, b. in Franconia, 1482. His original name, Johann Hausschein, was, according to the fashion of the time, turned into its Greek equivalent. He studied chiefly at the university of Heidelberg, became acquainted with Reuchlin, Capito, and Erasmus, assisted the latter in his edition of the Greek Testament, and afterwards adopted the views of Luther. About 1519 he retired to a monastery, where he spent two years; his opinions becoming more decided, he quitted it, and found an asylum, like other reformers, with the knight Franz von Sickingen. He soon after settled at Basle, as pastor and professor of theology. He took the same view of the eucharist as Zwinglius, attended several theological conferences, and d. 1531.

Œcumen'ical Coun'cil, *n.* [Gr. *oikoumenike*, of, or belonging to, *oikoumene*, the world.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A council of the entire Church, or general council. A council is said to be œcumenical by the Roman Catholic Church in three different ways, viz.: in convocation, in celebration, and in acceptation. For the first, the summons of the Pope, direct or indirect, is held to be necessary; this summons must be addressed to all the bishops of the entire Church. To the second, it is necessary that bishops from all parts of the world should be present, and in sufficient numbers to constitute a really representative assembly; they must be presided over by the Pope, or a delegate or delegates of the Pope; and they must enjoy liberty of discussion and of speech. For the third, the decrees of the council must be accepted by the Pope, and by the body of the bishops throughout the Church, at least tacitly. The last of these conditions is absolutely required to entitle the decrees of a council to the character of *Œ.*; and even the decrees of provincial or national councils so accepted, may acquire all the weight of infallible decisions. In the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, the decrees of an *Œ. C.* are necessarily exempt from error or infallibility. The infallibility claimed by that Church is of two kinds, *passive* and *active*,—the first (*Matt.* xvi. 18), in virtue o which the Church never can *receive* or *embrace* any erroneous doctrine, no matter by whom proposed; the second, in virtue of which she is charged with the function (*Matt.* xxviii. 19; *Mark* xvi. 15; *Ephes.* iv. 11–16) of permanently *teaching* to the world the essential truths of God, of actively resisting every access of error, and of authoritatively deciding every controversy by which the oneness of belief among the faithful may be endangered. Catholics regard this gift as a natural and necessary accompaniment of the authority in matters of faith with which they believe the Church to be invested, and which, if not guided in its exercise by such infallible assistance, would be but a false light, and an attractive but dangerous instrument of delusion.—Twenty *Œ. C.* are recognized in the Roman Catholic Church—9 Eastern and 11 Western:—1. The Synod of Apostles in Jerusalem, wherein the relation of the Christian doctrine to the Mosaic law was determined. (See *Acts* c. xv.) 2. The first C. of Nice, held 325 A.D., to assert the Catholic doctrine respecting the Son of God in opposition to the opinions of Arius. 3. The first C. of Constantinople, convoked under the Emperor Theodosius the Great (381 A. D.), to determine the Catholic doctrine regarding the Holy Ghost. 4. The first C. of Ephesus, convened under Theodosius the Younger (431 A. D.), to condemn the Nestorian heresy. 5. The C. of Chalcedon, under the Emperor Marcian (451 A. D.), which asserted the doctrine of the union of the divine with the human nature in Christ, and condemned the heresies of Eutyches and the Monophysites. 6. The second C. of Constantinople, under Justinian (553 A. D.), which condemned the doctrines of Origen, Arius, Macedonius, and others. 7. The third C. of Constantinople, convoked under the Emperor Constantine V., Pogonatus (681 A. D.), for the condemnation of the Monothelite heresy. 8. The second C. of Nice, held in the reign of the Empress Irene and her son Constantine (787 A. D.), to establish the worship of images. Against this C., Charlemagne convened a counter-synod at Frankfort, (794 A D.) 9. The fourth C. of Constantinople, under Basilius and Adrian (869 A. D.), the principal business of which was the deposition of Photius, who had intruded himself into the see of Constantinople, and the restoration of Ignatius, who had been unjustly expelled. 10. The first Lateran C., held in Rome under the Emperor Henry V., and convoked by the Pope Calixtus II. (1123 A. D.), to settle the dispute on investiture (*q. v.*). 11. The second Lateran C., under the Emperor Conrad III. and Pope Innocent II. (1139 A. D.), condemned the errors of Arnold of Brescia and others. 12. The third Lateran C., convened by Pope Alexander III. (1179 A. D.), in the reign of Frederick I. of Germany, condemned the "errors and impieties" of the Waldenses and Albigenses. 13. The fourth Lateran C., held under Innocent III. (1215 A. D.), among other matters asserted and confirmed the dogma of transubstantiation and necessity for the reformation of abuses and the extirpation of heresy. 14. The first Œcumenical Synod of Lyons, held during the pontificate of Innocent IV. (1245 A. D.), had for its object the promotion of the Crusades, the restoration of ecclesiastical discipline, &c. 15. The second Œcumenical Synod of Lyons, was held during the pontificate of Gregory X. (1274 A. D.). Its principal object was the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches. 16. The Synod of Vienne in Gaul, under Clemens V. (1311 A. D.), was convoked to suppress the Knights Templars, &c. 17. The C. of Constance was convoked at the request of the Emperor Sigismund (1414 A. D.), and sat for 4 years. It asserted the authority of an Œcumenical C. over the Pope, and condemned the doctrines of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. 18. The C. of Basle was convoked by Pope Martin V. (1430 A. D.). It sat for nearly 10 years, and purposed to introduce a reformation in the discipline, and even the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church. All acts passed in this C., after it had been formally dissolved by the Pope, are regarded by the Roman Catholic Church as null and void. 19. The celebrated C. of Trent, held 1545–1563 A. D. It was opened by Paul III., and brought to a close under the pontificate of Paul IV. 20. The Council of Rome convoked by Pope Pius IX., 1869, which, in July, 1870, decreed the personal infallibility of the Pope, in matters of faith and morals, to be a dogma of the Church.

Œde'ma, *n.* [Gr. *oideo*, I swell.] (*Surg.*) A tumor or swelling, but, more strictly speaking, a diffused, puffy distention of a part or limb, white, soft, and insensible, proceeding from an effusion of water, as in the case of dropsy. *Œ.* of a limb or membrane may occur from debility as well as from disease in the organ, from a simple loss of power in circulation, or from pressure on some important vessel. *Œ.* is generally characterized by a white, shining appearance of the distended cuticle, loss of heat in the part, the absence of pain, and by the swelling *pitting* when pressed with the finger. *Œ.* when the result of weakness or inaction, should be treated by tonics, blue pill, and repeated friction.

Œ'denburg, a free town of Hungary, cap. of the co. of Œdenburg, near the S.W. border of Neusiedl Lake, 49 m. W. of Raab, and 37 S.S.E. of Vienna. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, potash, nitre, tobacco, and refined sugar. *Pop.* 19,256.

Œderan, (*ö'deh-ran,*) a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, 32 m. N.E. of Zwickau. *Manuf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 5,000.

Œdipus, (*e'di-pus.*) (*Myth. Hist.*) The son of Laius, king of Thebes, who, after being married to Jocasta, consulted the oracle, which informed him that he was doomed to die by the hand of his own son. To prevent so fearful an accident, he ordered his wife, as soon as Œdipus, the child she was then pregnant with, was born, to destroy him. The affection of the mother, however, prevailed over the duty and obedience of the wife; and she secretly sent the child away, by a confidential servant, with a command to expose it in some place where it would meet with a protector—instead of which, he cruelly bored the feet of the child and hung him on a tree, suspended by his heels, on Mount Cithæron. In this situation he was discovered by a shepherd in the service of Polybius, king of Corinth, who carried him home and adopted him as his own son. As he grew up, the talent he displayed, even with the imperfect education they were able to give him, soon enabled him to outstrip all his companions and acquire with avidity all the accomplishments of the age, which so excited their envy, that they taunted him with the baseness of his birth. Doubting the truth of the information as to his being illegitimate, Œdipus, so called on account of the deformity of his feet, resolved to proceed to Delphi to consult the oracle, and was told that if he returned to his home he would become his father's murderer. Knowing no father but the man who had adopted him, he turned from Corinth and proceeded towards Phocis, on the road to which, in a narrow pathway, he met his father Laius, who was in his chariot, accompanied by his armor-bearer. Being insolently ordered to make way, and refusing to comply, a contest ensued, in which the decree of the oracle was verified by Œdipus slaying both Laius and his attendant. Proceeding to Thebes, he was attracted by the enigma proposed by the Sphinx, and which he determined to solve—as Creon, who had succeeded Laius, promised any one who should succeed in doing so the crown of Thebes as a reward. The enigma was this: "What animal in the morning walks upon four feet, at noon upon two, and in the evening upon three?"—which Œdipus explained by saying it was Man, who, in his infancy, or the morning of his life, crawls on his hands and feet; in his manhood, or the noon of his age, he stands erect and goes on two feet; and in old age, or the evening of his days, he supports his trembling limbs with a staff. This, being the true explanation, resulted in the death of the Sphinx (who destroyed herself, as the fable goes), and the accession of Œdipus to the throne of Thebes. In his endeavors to find the murderer of Laius, he first became aware that the stranger he had encountered and killed was his father, upon the knowledge of which his remorse was so great that he voluntarily deprived himself of sight and banished himself from his kingdom. He is said to have perished in a singular manner, the earth opening and engulfing him in its depths. The more revolting part of this story we have purposely suppressed, but it will be found referred to under Laius and Jocasta.

Œhlenschlæger, Adam Gottlieb, (*e(r)'len-shlai'ger.*) the greatest dramatic poet of the Scandinavian North, b. 1777. He commenced his career on the stage, but abandoned the profession for literature, and finally became professor of æsthetics in his native city. Among his greatest works may be mentioned—1. *The Death of Balder*; 2. *The Gods of the North*; 3. *Aladdin*; 4. *Starkodder*; 5. *Hakem-Jarl*; 6. *Palnatoke*; 7. *Axel und Valborg*; 8. *The Admiral Fordens Kjold*; and many others. D. 1850.

Œil de Bœuf, *n.* [Fr., bull's eye.] (*Arch.*) A small light formed in a roof for the purpose of lighting an attic, or a story in it. The small openings in a dome are also called by this name.

Œillade, (*e-il'yad.*) *n.* [Fr. *œillade*, from Lat. *oculus*, eye.] A side-glance; an ogle; a wink; a sly or arch look. (R.)

Oeiras, (*o-a'e-ras,*) in Brazil, a city in the prov. of Piauhi, abt. Lat. 7° 5′ S., Lon. 42° 40′ W.; *pop.* 6,000.—A village abt. 140 m. W.S.W. of Para.

Oe'land, an island of the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, prov. of Calmar, from which it is separated by the Straits of Calmar; Lat. between 56° 13′ and 57° 22′ N., Lon. 16° 20′ and 17° 10′ E.; *area*, 300 sq. m. *Chief town*, Bergholm. *Pop.* 33,140.

Oe'land, (Little,) an island of Denmark, duchy of Schleswig, between the island of Fohr and the mainland.

Œls, (*e(r)ls.*) a town of Prussian Silesia, dist. of Breslau, on the river Œls, a tributary of the Oder, 17 m. N.E. of Breslau. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,520.

Œlsnitz, (*ölz'nits,*) a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, on the Elster, 6 m. S.E. of Plauen. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, and leather. *Pop.* 4,500.

Œnan'the, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *oinē*, the vine, and *anther*—*anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of European plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *Œ. crocata*, the Dropwort or Dead-tongue, and *Œ. phellandrium*, the fine-leaved Water-dropwort, are intensely poisonous in most localities. The roots of *Œ. pimpinelloides* are said to be wholesome. These species are often improperly called hemlock.

Œnan'thic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained by the destructive distillation of castor-oil. *Form.* $HO.C_{14}H_{13}O_3$.

Œnan'thic Ether, *n.* (*Chem.*) A peculiar compound, upon which the fragrancy and persistent odor of certain wines depend. It remains in the form of an oily liquid, when large quantities of wine are distilled.

Œnan'thole, or Œnanthic Aldehyde, *n.* (*Chem.*) A product of the destructive distillation of castor-oil. When purified, it is a clear liquid, of a peculiar pungent smell and taste.—*Form.* $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$.

Œnothe'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Onagraceæ*. The roots of *Œ. biennis* and other species are

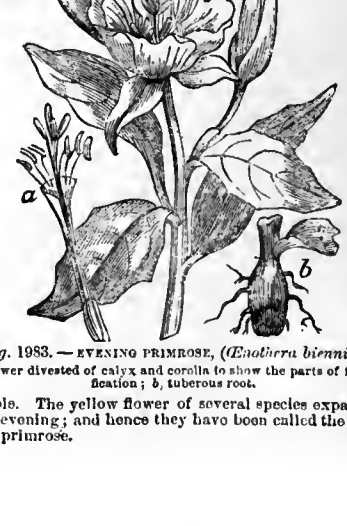


Fig. 1983.—Evening Primrose, (*Œnothera biennis.*)
a, Flower divested of calyx and corolla to show the parts of fructification; *b*, tuberous root.

edible. The yellow flower of several species expand in the evening; and hence they have been called the evening primrose.

Œn'omel, *n.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *meli*, honey.] Mead; methoglin.

Œnom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *oinos*, wine, and *metron*, measure. Same as ALCOHOLMETER, *q. v.*

O'er, *prep.* and *adv.* A contraction for OVER, *q. v.*

Œr'sted, HANS CHRISTIAN, a Danish natural philosopher, *n.* 1777. When 12 years of age he became assistant to his father, who was an apothecary; but in 1794 he entered the university of Copenhagen, where he soon distinguished himself. In 1801 he left Copenhagen on a lengthened tour through Germany, France, and Holland; and, in 1806, he was appointed to the chair of natural philosophy in Copenhagen, where he labored assiduously till his death. It would far exceed our limits to mention the numerous works which Œrsted gave to the world, during his long and brilliant career. In 1819, his labors were crowned by his grand discovery of electro-magnetism. Renown and honorable testimonials streamed in upon him from every side. Many learned societies elected him as their member; the Royal Society of England sent him the Copley Medal, and the Institute of France, as an extraordinary acknowledgment, presented him with one of the mathematical class-prizes worth 3,000 francs. His *Soul of Nature* has been translated into English. D. 1851.

Œ'sel, or ESEL, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Russia, govt. of Livonia or Riga, off the mouth of the Gulf of Riga; Lat. between 58° and 58° 40′ N., Lon. 24° 40′ and 23° E.; *area*, 1,150 sq. m. Its surface is level, and the soil moderately fertile. *Chief town*, Arensburg. *Pop.* 1,800.

Œsophagot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *oisophagos*, the gullet, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the œsophagus to remove any foreign body, which, too large to pass farther, or arrested by a spasm of the muscles of the gullet in the passage, causes the mass to press on the windpipe before it, and thereby endanger the person's life. The substances that most frequently lodge in the gullet, and require the operation of œsophagotomy, are new potatoes, pieces of meat, or lumps of apple, all of them unmasticated, and most frequently swallowed with gluttonous haste.

Œsophagus, (*ē-sof'u-gus,*) *n.* [Gr. *oisophagos*, from *oiō*, to carry, and *phago*, to eat.] (*Anat.*) The gullet, a long muscular tube, the continuation of the pharynx, or back of the mouth, and descending with a slight curve to terminate on the left side of the stomach, at the cardiac opening of that organ.

Œs'tridæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *oistros*, a gad-fly.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of insects comprising diptera which have their antennæ very short and inserted in two little holes upon the forehead; head large, eyes small, with a large space between them; wings large, covering the balancers, and the hind body of the females with a conical tube bent under the body, and with which they deposit their eggs while flying. The larvæ inhabit various parts of the body of herbivorous animals. They are thick, fleshy, without feet, tapering towards the head, which in most cases is armed with two hooks, and the segments of the body are also armed with hooks or prickles. (*Tenney.*)—The Large Bot-fly, *Gasterophilus equi*, the Ox Bot-fly, *Œstus bovis*, the Sheep Bot-fly, *Cephalmgia ovis*, and other species, are found in this country. See GAD-FLY.

Œs'trum, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the ŒSTRIDÆ, *q. v.*

—A strong impulse amounting to frenzy.

Œta, (Mount,) (*ee'ta,*) a mountain of Greece, nomarchy of Phthiotis, 9 m. W. of Thermopylæ. Its principal summits are Aninos and Katabothra, abt. 7,000 ft. above the sea.

Of, (*ŏv,*) *prep.* [A. S.; Ger. *ab*; Lat. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Sansk. *ava*, and *apa*.] From, or out of; belonging, pertaining, or relating to; concerning;—employed in various applications, as noting the relation of source, cause, origin, or motive; specifying that from which anything proceeds; as, a man *of* good family. — Expressing the relation of subject to attribute; marking possession, holding, or proprietorship.

"Peace, *of* all worldly blessings, is the most valuable." — *Smalt.*

—Specifying the material substance, or constituent properties of anything; as, a dress *of* linen, a shower *of* rain. — Implying portion of an aggregate, or appendage to a whole or a number specified.

"Lo, all that's left *of* him, thy husband's ghost." — *Dryden.*

—Denoting causative power or impelling force.

"It was not *of* my own choice I undertook this work." — *Dryden.*

—Marking congruity, propriety, consequential effect, or that which is fit or appropriate.

"It is *of* the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed." *Lam.* iii. 22.

—Betokening reference to, or connection with, a thing;—corresponding with *concerning*, *about*; as, to tell tales *of* another.

"The quarrel is now *of* fame and tribute."—*Ben Jonson.*

—Denoting distance from; equivalent to *from*; as, within a mile *of* the village. — Denoting propinquity or distance in point of time; as, it yet wants half an hour *of* the stated time.—Expressing identity or equivalence;—employed with a name or appellation, and corresponding with the relation of opposition; as, the city *of* Philadelphia, the continent *of* Europe. — Denoting agency, or person by whom, or thing by which, anything is, or is performed.

"A blow whose violence grew *of* fury, not *of* strength."—*Sidney.*

—Describing relation to place or time; as, the architecture *of* the Middle Ages, the people *of* China, in the days *of* our forefathers.

Of late, in later days; recently; in time not long gone by; as, he has changed *of late*. — *Of old*, remately in time past; formerly; anciently; in days of yore.

"The brave days *of* old."—*Macaulay.*

O'Fal'lon, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Charles co., abt. 34 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

O'Fal'lon Depot, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., abt. 18 m. E. of St. Louis, Missouri.

Ofan'to, a river of S. Italy, rising in the province of Principato Ulteriore, 6 m. E. of Monte Marano, and after an E.N.E. course of 75 m., flowing into the Adriatic 4 m. N.W. of Barletta. Near its mouth was fought the famous battle of Cannæ, in which the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

Off, *a.* [The same word as *of*, differently applied.] Most distant; on the opposite or further side; — opposed to *near* or *nearest*; as, the *off* leader in a team of horses.

Off side, the right hand in driving. In England the rule is reversed.

Off, *adv.* From, noting distance; as, the place is far *off*. From, with the action of removing or separating; as, to fly *off*, to cut *off*, to tear *off*, to march *off*. — From, denoting departure, abatement, remission, &c.; as, the skin came *off*, the fever goes *off*, to take discount *off*.—From; away; not toward; — implying a different direction. "Neither she could look on, nor would look *off*." (*Sidney.*) — The opposite side of a question or argument.

"The questions in no way touch upon Puritanism, either *off* or on." *Sanderson.*

From off, off; off from. — *Off-hand*, spontaneous; without study or preparation; extempore; as, to write an epigram *off-hand*. — *Off and on*, at one time active and engaged, then inert and absent.

"Competitions to remit and go *off* and on as it happens." *L'Estrange.*

(*Naut.*) Fetching the land on different tacks, now going toward, and now receding from. — *To be off*, to depart; to recede from an intended agreement or design. (Colloq.)

To come off, to escape, or to fare in so doing; as, he narrowly *came off* with his life. — To take place; to occur, as a public performance; as, when does the affair *come off*?

To get off, to effect escape; as, he *got off* with difficulty. — To alight; to come down; as, to *get off* one's horse.— *To go off*, to depart; to desert; to abandon; to leave; as, he has *gone off* without ceremony. — To be discharged; to become ignited, as a gun. — *To take off*, to remove; to take away; as, she quickly *took* herself *off*. — To personate; to portray; to mimic; to assume the character of; as, to *take off* a person's peculiarities of manner. — *Well off*, *badly off*, *ill off*, having good or ill fortune or success.

Off, *prep.* Not on; as, "I was never *off* my legs a day." *Temple.*

Off, *interj.* Hence; away; begone; — a command to depart, usually implying some degree of impatience, contempt, or aversion.

Offal, *n.* [D. *afval*; Ger. *abfall*.] Waste meat; the parts of the carcass of an animal which are rejected as unfit for food. — Carrion; putrid flesh.

"I should have fatted all the kites with this slave's *offal*."—*Shaks.*

—Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value; rubbish; scraps.

"What trash is Rome; what rubbish and what *offal*."—*Shaks.*

Offcut, *n.* (*Printing.*) That part of a printed sheet which cuts off, and which when folded is inserted in the middle of the other part, forming together a regular and orderly succession of all the pages in the signature.

Offenbach, (*of'fen-bak.*) JEAN, a French musical composer, b. about 1822, who has made himself famous for his light and sparkling "musical buffooneries." The best of these charming trifles are, — *Les Deux Aveugles*; *La Rose de Saint Flour*; *Le Financier et le Savetier*; and on a more extended scale, *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*, and *Orphée aux Enfers*.

Offenbach, a city of Central Germany, grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Main, 5 m. S.E. of Frankfort, and 17 N.E. of Darmstadt. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton stockings, cotton fabrics, carriages, iron-ware, jewelry, carpets, tobacco, snuff, &c. *Pop.* 17,600.

Offenburg, a town of Germany, grand-duchy of Baden, circle of the Middle Rhine, on the Kinzig, 17 m. S.S.W. of Carlsruhe; *pop.* 4,200.

Offence', (sometimes written OFFENSE,) *n.* [Fr. *offense*; Lat. *offensio*, from *offendo*, to offend. See OFFEND.] An act of striking against; act of offending or of exciting displeasure; injury.

—Any violation of law, divine or human; act of wickedness, or of omission or dereliction of duty; a crime; a sin; a fault; a transgression.

"O my *offence* is rank . . a brother's murder."—*Shaks.*

—That which excites anger; that which offends.

"What dire *offence* from amorous causes springs."—*Pope.*

—Cause of stumbling; cause of being offended or angered; displeasure.

"The palms of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses."—*Bacon.*

—Anger; displeasure; state of being offended; as, he gave no just cause of *offence*.

(*Law.*) The doing that which a penal law forbids to be done; or omitting to do what it commands. In this sense, it is nearly synonymous with crime. In a more confined sense, it may be considered as having the same meaning with misdemeanor; but it differs from it in this, that it is not indictable, but punishable summarily for the forfeiture of a penalty. — *Bouvier.*

Offence'less, *a.* Unoffending; inoffensive; giving no ground for offence or displeasure.

Offend', *v. a.* [Lat. *offendo* — *ob*, and obsol. *fendo*.] To affront; to make angry; to displease; as, I regret that I have *offended* her. — To pain; to shock; to wound; to annoy; to injure; as, a bad smell *offends* the nose. —To transgress; to violate; as, many fear to *offend* the law. — To disturb, annoy, molest, or cause to fall, halt, or stumble.—To cause to sin, or ignore or neglect duty; to allure to evil; to obstruct in obedience.

"If thy right eye *offend* thee, pluck it out." — *Matt.* v. 29.

—*v. n.* To sin; to transgress or violate the moral or divine law; to commit a crime or misdemeanor. — To excite or occasion dislike, anger, or dissatisfaction. — To be made to stumble or blunder; to be outraged or scandalized.

To offend against, to act offensively or injurious toward. — To commit an offence against.

"Our language, in many instances, *offends against* every part of grammar." — *Swift.*

Offend'ant, *n.* An offender; one who offends. (R.)

Offend'er, *n.* One who gives offence; one who transgresses any law, divine or human; one who commits a crime or injury; a delinquent; a misdemeanant; a transgressor.

Offen'sive, *a.* [Fr. *offensif*, from Lat. *offendo*, *offensus*.] Causing offence; exciting displeasure or some degree of anger; displeasing; as, *offensive* words or actions. — Causing pain or disagreeable sensations; obnoxious; repugnant; as, an *offensive* sight, taste, or smell. — Occasioning ill or injury; injurious; mischievous; as, bile is *offensive* to the stomach. — Assailant: used in attack;—opposed to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* weapon. —Making the initiatory attack; invading; aggressive; —correlative to *defensive*; as, an *offensive* war.

League offensive and defensive, a league or confederacy necessitating both or all parties to act in concert together against a common enemy, whether in attacking or in defending the other in the event of being attacked.

—*n.* The part of attacking; state or posture of attack; —opposed to *defensive*; as, our troops assumed the *offensive*.

To act on the offensive, to be the party which attacks.

Offen'sively, *adv.* In a manner to cause anger, displeasure, or umbrage; injuriously; mischievously; disagreeably; by way of invasion or first attack.

Offen'siveness, *n.* The quality that offends or displeases; injuriousness; mischief; cause of disgust.

Of'fer, *v. a.* [Fr *offrir*; Lat. *offero* — *ob*, and *fero*, to bear, carry, bring. See BEAR.] To bring to or before; to present for acceptance or rejection; to show; to furnish; to give. — To propose; to tender; to proffer; to make a proposal to. — To sacrifice; to immolate; to present in prayer or devotion. — To bid, as a price, reward, or wages.

—*v. n.* To present itself; to be at hand.—To present verbally; to declare willingness.

—*n.* [Fr. *offre*.] A proposal to be accepted or rejected; presentation to choice; first advance; act of bidding a price, or the sum bid.

Of'ferable, *a.* That is worthy of being offered.

Of'fered, *p. a.* Presented for acceptance or rejection. — Presented in worship or devotion; immediated. — Bid. — Presented to the eye or the mind.

Of'ferer, *n.* One who offers; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

Of'fering, *n.* Act of one who offers; that which is offered or presented

(*Eccl.*) A gift presented to the deity. A principal part of the religious service of all the nations of antiquity consisted in offerings to a divine being, from a feeling of dependence upon him and a desire to propitiate his favor. Such offerings took their character from the mode of life of those who presented them. Herdsmen and hunters offered beasts, husbandmen fruits of the earth; each selecting the choicest of what he possessed. Prisoners taken in war, slaves, and even their own children, were frequently offered by rude and cruel nations to their idols. Among the ancient Hebrews, offerings were of several kinds, some being free-will, others by obligation. The first-fruits, the tenths, the sin-offerings, were of obligation; the peace-offerings, vows, offerings of wine, oil, bread, and other things made to the Temple or to the ministers of Jehovah, were offerings of devotion. Sacrifices were not commonly included under the name of offerings. In a modern sense, the term *offering* is applied to certain ecclesiastical dues payable by custom. This latter custom has obtained from the first period of Christianity, when, as in our days in this country, those who officiated at the altar had no other maintenance or allowance than the free gifts or offerings (*oblationes*) of the people.

Of'fertory, *n.* [Fr. *offertaire*; L. Lat. *offertorium*, from Lat. *offero*.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the first part of the Mass, in which the priest prepares the elements for consecration. In the office of the Church of England communion, it denotes the sentences which are recited by the officiating priest while the people are making their oblations or offerings.

Off'-hand, *a.* [*Off* and *hand*.] Speedily sent from the hand; done without study or hesitation; unpremeditated; done or said at a moment; done or said without hesitation or previous preparation.

—*adv.* On the spur of the moment; promptly; without premeditation or delay.

Of'fice, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *officium* — *ob*, and *facio*, to make, to do. See FACT.] That which one does or ought to do for another; a service; a particular duty, charge, or trust conferred by public authority and for a public purpose; an employment undertaken by commission or authority from government, or those who administer it; a duty, charge, or trust of a sacred nature conferred by God himself; duty or employment of a private nature; that which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; function; business; particular employment; act of good or ill voluntarily tendered; a service; a kindness, favor, or courtesy. — Formulary

of devotion. — A house, apartment, or place to which business is transacted.

Office-bearer, *n.* One who holds or discharges an office.

Officer, *n.* A person invested with an office, either civil or military; a person commissioned or authorized to perform any public duty; one who holds a command in the army or navy; one authorized to take into legal custody.

—*v. a.* To furnish with officers; to appoint officers over.

Official, (*of-fish'yal,*) *a.* [Fr. *officiel*; Lat. *officialis*, from *officium*. See OFFICE.] Pertaining to an office or public trust; derived from the proper office or officer, or from proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority.

—*n.* [Fr.] An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archdeacon, &c., with charge of the spiritual jurisdiction.

Officially, *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested.

Officialty, *n.* (*Common Law.*) The court of an official.

Officiary, *a.* That relates to an officer; official.

Officiate, *v. n.* [Fr. *officier*, to read divine service.] To transact the appropriate business of an office or public trust. — To perform the appropriate official duties of another.

Officiating, *p. a.* Performing the appropriate duties of an office; performing the office of another.

Officiator, *n.* One who officiates.

Officinal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *officina*, contracted from *opificina*, a workshop, from *opifex, opificis*, an artificer, a workman — *opus*, a work, and *facio*, to make, to do.] Pertaining to those medicines which are directed in the pharmacopœia to be kept in apothecaries' shops.

Officious, *a.* [Fr. *officieux*; Lat. *officiosus*, from *officium*. See OFFICE.] Kind; obliging; doing kind offices; ready to serve; excessively forward in kindness. — Importunately interposing services; busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

Officiously, *adv.* Kindly; with solicitous care. — With importunate or excessive forwardness; in a busy or meddling way.

Officiousness, *n.* Quality of being officious; eagerness to serve; — usually, an excess of zeal to serve others, or improper forwardness.

Offing, *n.* (*Naut.*) A part of the sea at a considerable distance from the shore where there is deep water. Thus, if a ship from shore be seen sailing out towards the sea, they say, "she stands for the *offing*."

Offscouring, *n.* [*Off* and *scour.*] That which is scoured off; — hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is vile or despised; scum.

Offscum, *n* Refuse; offscouring.

Offset, *n.* [*Off* and *set.*] (*Book-keeping.*) A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account as an equivalent.

(*Surveying.*) A narrow, irregular slip of ground, on the outside of lines which include the main portion; also, a perpendicular let fall from the stationary lines to the hedge, fence, or extremity of an inclosure.

(*Gardening.*) A young radical bulb when separated or taken off from the parent roots; also, short lateral shoots bearing clustering leaves at the extremity. One of the chief methods of propagating plants is by means of offsets.

(*Arch.*) See SET-OFF.

—*v. a.* To set off, as one account against another; to make the account of one party pay the demand of another.

Offset-staff, *n.* (*Surveying.*) A rod, usually 10 links in length, for measuring offsets.

Offshoot, *n.* An offset or shoot of a plant; applied also to anything arising from or growing out of another.

Off-side, *n.* The right, or right-hand side.

Offskip, *n.* The part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance. — *Worcester.*

Offspring, *n.* That which springs from. — A child or children; a descendant or descendants; propagation; generation; issue; progeny; posterity. — Production of any kind.

Offuscate, *v. a.* [Fr. *offusquer.*] To cloud; to obfuscate.

Offuscation, *n.* [Lat. *offuscatio.*] The act of darkening; obfuscating.

Offward, *a.* (*Naut.*) Inclining with the side to the water, as a ship when aground.

Oft, *adv.* [A. S. and Ger. *oft*, often, oftener, oftenest.] Often; frequently; not rarely.

Often, (*âf'n,*) *adv.* [A. S. *oft.*] Frequently; many times; not seldom.

—*a.* Frequent. (R.)

Often-bearing, *a.* (*Bot.*) Producing more than twice in one season.

Oftenness, *n.* Frequency. (R.)

Oftentimes, Oft'times, *adv.* Many times; frequently; often.

Oft'times, *adv.* Frequently; often.

Og. (*Script.*) A giant Amoritish king of Bashan east of the Jordan, defeated and slain by the Israelites under Moses.

Og'den, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 42 m. E. of Indianapolis.

Og'den, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Dubuque.

Og'den, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Riley co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Manhattan.

Og'den, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Lenawee co.; *pop.* 1,600.

Og'den, in *Missouri*, a village of New Madrid co., abt. 140 m. S.S.E. of St. Louis.

Og'den, in *New York*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Og'den City, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Weber co., abt. 185 m. N. of Fillmore City; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Og'densburg, in *Minnesota*, a village of Winona co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Winona.

Og'densburg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., abt. 22 m. N.N.W. of Morristown.

Og'densburg, in *New York*, a town, port of entry of St. Lawrence county, on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and on the site of Fort Oswegatchie, abt. 200 m. N.N.W. of Albany. The chief imports are grain, flour, beef, pork, iron, and coal. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Og'densburg, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waupacca co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Oshkosh.

Ogee', *n.* (*Arch.*) See CYMA.

Ogee'chee, or LITTLE OGEECHEE, in *Georgia*, a river rising in Taliaferro co., and after a general S.E. course of abt. 250 m. enters the Atlantic Ocean between Chatham and Bryan cos.

Og'ham, *n.* [Etymology unknown.] A peculiar kind of short-hand writing in use among the ancient Irish.

Ogive, (*ō'jiv,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) A name applied to arches or branches of a Gothic vault, which, instead of being circular, pass diagonally from one angle to another, and form a cross with the other arches, which make the side of the square of which the ogives are diagonals. The centre, where the ogives cross each other, is called the *key*, and is sometimes carved in the form of a rose or a *cul-de-lampe.*

O'gle, *v. a.* [Ger. *äugeln*, to twinkle, to open and shut the eyes; Du. *oogen*, the eye, to have an eye upon one, from *oog*, the eye; Lat. *oculus.* See EYE.] To eye; to view with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to attract notice.

—*n.* A side glance or look.

Ogle, in *Illinois*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock and Leaf rivers, and Elkhorn and Pine creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Oregon. *Pop.* abt. 38,000.

—A village of the above co., about 178 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

O'glee, *n.* One who ogles.

Oglethorpe, (*o'gl-thorp,*) in *Georgia*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad and Oconee rivers, and Beaverdam, Cloud's, Millstone, and Long creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, jasper, agate, and granite. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* abt. 12,500.

—A town of Macon co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Macon.

O'gling, *n.* The act of viewing with side glances.

Oglio, (*o'le-o,*) *n.* [It.] Same as OLIO, *q. v.*

Oglio, or **Ollio,** (*ol'yo,*) a river of N. Italy, rising in the Rhætian Alps, and after a S. course of 130 m. joining the Po at Terre d'Oglio, 10 m. S.W. of Mantua.

Ogre, (*o'ger,*) *n.* [A. S. *orc*, hell, a goblin; Fr. *ogre*; It. *orco*, a hobgoblin, from Lat. *Orcus*, Gr. *Horkos*, a divinity who punishes the false and perjured; or from the *Ogurs*, or *Onogurs*, a savage Asiatic horde, which overran part of Europe about the middle of the 5th century.] An imaginary monster or hideous giant in fairy tales, who lived on human beings.

O'gress, *n.* A female ogre.

Ogyges, (*oj'i-jeez,*) said to have been the first king of Attica and Bœotia, in the 18th century B. C. In his reign is stated to have occurred the great deluge that covered the whole of Greece. That event has been placed as occurring 260 years before that of Deucalion; viz., about 1764 B. C. Ogyges belongs rather to mythology than to history; and the name, according to some, belongs not to a king, but to the ancient deluge above mentioned.

Oh, O, *exclam.* A word denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, or anxiety. See O.

Ohetero'a, or **Rouroutou',** an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, 28 m. S. of Tahiti; Lat. 22° 34' S., Lon. 150° 13' W.

Ohi'o, (*La Belle Rivière* of the French,) a large river of the U. States, formed by the junction, at Pittsburg, of the Alleghany and Monongahela. Its level at this point is stated to be about 830 ft. above the Atlantic; its width somewhat exceeds 600 yards; and it immediately assumes that broad, placid, and beautiful aspect which it maintains, except at the rapids of Louisville, all the way to its confluence with the Mississippi. Its valleys are of great depth and fertility, generally high, dry, and healthy; and the country on both sides presents a variety of scenery not elsewhere to be found in the Mississippi valley. The *O.* varies in breadth from 400 to 1,400 yards. At Cincinnati it is nearly 600 yards, which may be taken as its mean breadth. At Louisville, at the rapids, the descent of the river, in 2 m., is 22½ ft.; but the current is not so broken but that boats have, in many instances, ascended the falls. A canal, however, 2 m. in length, and 200 ft. wide, with a depth sufficient for large steam-boats, was completed in 1831, by which the rapids are avoided. The rise of the river, during the floods, which occur between March and July, varies from 45 to 60 ft.; but in the dry season it may be forded, in several places, near Louisville. Its higher parts are annually frozen over, and the navigation is usually suspended 8 or 10 weeks, during winter, by floating ice. Its current, when at mean height, is estimated at 3 m., and, when very low, at 2 m. per hour. It has many islands; but there are none between the States of Ohio and Kentucky. The principal cities and towns on the *O.*, below Pittsburg, are Wheeling, Gallipolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Jeffersonville. The length of the river, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, including its windings, is abt. 950 m. It enters that river nearly in a S.E. direction. The *O.* separates Virginia and Kentucky on the S., from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, on the N. Its N. affluents are, the Big Beaver, Muskingum, Scioto, and Wabash, the last of which is navigable for 400 m. from its mouth; the S. tributaries are, the Kenhawa, Sandy, Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee, all rising on the W. side of the Alleghanies, and flowing, by very tortuous courses, through some of the richest districts of the U. States. The last two rivers are navigable for steamers, during spring, upwards of 200 m. from their mouths; and the *O.*, with its feeders, cannot have less than 5,000 m. of navigable waters. It is traversed, in all directions, by an immense number of steamers; and taking all circumstances into account, few rivers can vie with it, either in utility or beauty.

Ohi'o, a large and important State of the American Union, between Lat. 38° 30' and 42° N., and Lon. 80° 28' and 84° 42' W., and deriving its name from the magnificent river Ohio, which forms the whole of its S.E. and S. boundary, separating it from West Virginia and Kentucky; on the E. it has Pennsylvania; W., Indiana; and N., Michigan and Lake Erie. Length, N. to S., 200 m.; breadth, E. to W., 195 m.; *area*, 39,962 sq. m., or 25,576,960 acres. — *Gen. Desc.* This State comprises about one-third of the region sloping from the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania down to the Mississippi. It possesses no very elevated hill ranges, but consists almost wholly of a table-land elevated from 600 to 1,000 ft. above sea-level, the central position of the State being the highest. This, also, which is its least fertile portion, is in parts interspersed with swamps and marshes. The declivity toward Lake Erie is much more abrupt than the S. slope of the State, and the country is here also in parts marshy; that portion of the surface which declines towards the Ohio, and is the most extensive, is diversified with hills and valleys, and, on the whole, fully nine-tenths of the surface are susceptible of cultivation, nearly three-fourths being preëminently fertile. The hills are generally cultivable to their summits, and the river bottoms are exuberantly productive. The surface of the central and N. and W. parts is level and moderately rolling, consisting of forest and prairie. The E. and S.E. are somewhat hilly, becoming rather rough and broken on the banks of the Ohio. A ridge of highlands is found crossing the N. half of the State from E. to W., forming the watershed between the streams flowing into Lake Erie and those emptying into the Ohio. Extensive timber tracts, in former times denominated the "barrens," were found between the Scioto and Great Miami rivers, many of which, by the prevention of fires, are again covered with forest growth, and in this section of the State timber is becoming more abundant than it was half a century ago. — *Rivers.* The State is amply watered; besides the Ohio, with its affluents, the Scioto, and Great and Little Miami, there are the Muskingum, the Maumee, Sandusky, Huron, and Cuyahoga rivers, all having their outlet in Lake Erie, and draining the N. part of the State. Lake Erie extends along two-thirds of the N. frontier, with a shore-line of 200 m., including Maumee and Sandusky bays, forming fine harbors within the limits of the State. — *Geol. and Min.* The geological formations are nearly all secondary, comprising limestone, lias, saliferous and ferriferous rocks, sandstone, greywacke; &c., in horizontal strata. The great bituminous coal-field of Pennsylvania and Virginia projects into the E. and S.E. parts of the State, among the western foot-hills proper of the Alleghany mountain system, its W. boundary extending from the N.E. corner of Trumbull co., through the cos. of Portage, Wayne, Knox, Licking, and Fairfield, to the mouth of the Scioto. The coal-fields cover, in the aggregate, an estimated superficies of 12,000 sq. m., extending through 20 cos., and embrace nearly one-third of the area of the entire State,—it being calculated that the co. of Tuscarawas alone is underlaid with an amount equal to 80,000,000,000 bushels. Statistics report the quantity of stone-coal mined in the State during the year at 55,264,392 bush. To the N.W. of the coal-measures is found a very narrow belt of the underlying coal conglomerate, forming the rim of the coal basin. To this succeed the Chemung and Portage groups, and other formations in the downward series of the Devonian and Silurian systems. Salt springs are numerous within the carboniferous limits, and large quantities of this mineral are manufactured for market. In 1869 the product was abt. 2,000,000 bush. Iron is found in abundance between the Licking and Muskingum rivers, near Zanesville, and in the Ohio near the S.W. corner of Adams co., and more particularly in the cos. of Lawrence, Gallia, Jackson, Meigs, Vinton, Athens, Hocking, Perry, and Licking. The ore obtained in some of these counties is of very superior quality, being suited to the finer class of castings; it is computed to cover an area of 1,200 sq. m., and has laid the foundation of a very extensive iron interest in the S. part of the State. In the N. the furnaces are supplied with the raw material from the Lake Superior mines. The total quantity manufactured in 1869 was represented, by official returns, at 208,746 tons. Petroleum also forms a somewhat important mineral product of the S.E. section of the State, $1,000,000 worth having been obtained during the year just mentioned, in Washington, Athens, Morgan, and Noble cos. The quantity refined

Fig. 1984. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

in Cleveland amounted to about 1,000,000 barrels, besides some 750,000 barrels shipped in a crude state. Clay, in all its forms, is found in vast quantities, as, also, carbonate of lime. Hydraulic cement, in large deposits, is known to exist, though it has, as yet, not been made developable. Large quantities of building-stone and grindstones are quarried in the N. part of the State, and contribute pretty largely to the industrial economy of the commonwealth. In 1869, the shipments of what is known as "Ohio stone," totalized over 125,000 tons, divided between the two descriptions before mentioned. The geological survey of the State, authorized by the legislature in March, 1869, was entered upon in June following. — *Clim. and Veg.* The climate of N. Ohio is of course colder in winter than the southern and central divisions, yet even here severe weather is not usual. In the last-named regions, the ground is seldom covered with snow more than a few days, the thermometer not usually sinking as low as zero. The summers in all parts of the State are warm and well adapted to the growth and maturation of Indian corn; the fall season is remarkable for its genial features. The rainfall is generally sufficient for the most successful husbandry, — droughts, although sometimes occurring, being not more frequent than in the adjoining States. According to reliable observations in at least 12 localities, during 1869, the fall of rain was 43 inches, being about 3 inches in excess of the average of a number of years. In point of salubrity, the State will favorably compare with any in the Union. Meteorological observations have been kept up with commendable regularity in some 20 different localities in the State for a number of years. From these it would appear that the north winds of Lake Erie reduce the mean temperature of the State almost to an equality with the N. boundary. Kelley's Island is 1-16th of a deg. Fahr. warmer in summer than Urbana, 1½° S. in latitude, while the summer

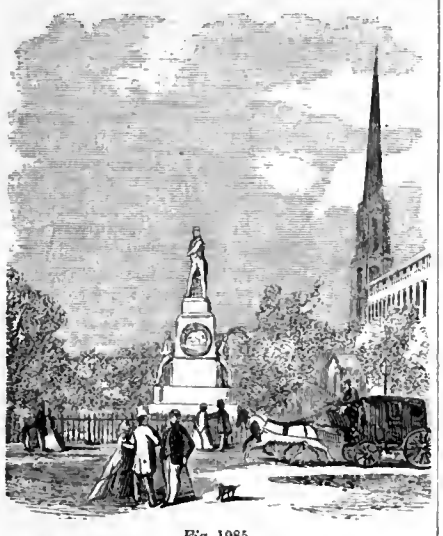


Fig. 1985.
MONUMENT TO COMMODORE PERRY AT CLEVELAND.

temperature is but 1-24th of a degree Fahr. colder. Cincinnati, one degree further S., presents an annual mean temperature nearly 5° warmer than either. In a decade of years (1859-1869) that of the State, taken in its entirety, was found to be 49·92 degrees Fahr. The timber growth of the State includes white and black oak, jack oak, and several other quercine varieties; the black, blue, gray, and swamp ash, several kinds of poplar, sycamore, pawpaw, dogwood, buckeye, elm, cherry, and hornbeam, besides beech, iron-wood, basswood, walnut, and a few evergreen trees. — *Soil and Agric.* The soil of this State is, generally speaking, of the highest fertility, free from rock or stone, and readily cultivated. There is but a small proportion of the surface unavailable for agricultural production of some sort, or absolutely unfitted for tillage. The valleys of the rivers, and, particularly, of the two Miamis, the Scioto, the Maumee, and their feeders, contain the most fertile and valuable soils. Indeed, it might be difficult to find anywhere lands equalling these in extent, surpassing them in the elements of fertility, or in agricultural capacity. The Scioto and Miami bottoms contain each an area of about 3,300,000 acres, and together comprise more than one-fourth of the superficies of the whole State. The basin of the Muskingum, though less in extent, has much excellent land, while the Maumee bottoms in the N.W., when once thoroughly drained, will be found equal to any in fecundity, being for the most part deep, black mould, with just sufficient sand intermixed to constitute soils of the very highest fertility. Of such a character is the "Black Swamp," in the N.W. of the State, tracts of which have of late years become sufficiently dry for cultivation, and, it is claimed, are the best corn and grass lands. The lake-shores of Erie are of superior adaptation to the growth of fruits, on account of their exemption from pernicious frosts. The peach, so liable to fail in most of the N. States, finds here a congenial atmosphere, while the culture of the grape is, perhaps, more successful than in any other part of the State; in fact, some of the islands of the lake are becoming celebrated for their vinous produce. In an agricultural point of view, *O.* takes a front rank. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, buckwheat, rye, hay, grass-seeds, Irish and sweet potatoes; the various kinds of pulse, with flax, hemp, and other fibrous growths; hops, tobacco; the principal hardy fruits and cucurbitaceous varieties, with nearly every kind of garden-vegetables, are extensively cultivated; maple and sorghum syrup and sugar, honey, and wine, are raised and manufactured in considerable quantities; and horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs are reared in large numbers. The agricultural operations of the year 1868 resulted in the following figures, as per official statistical report issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cult'n.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn..... bush.	74,040,000	2,177,647	$44,424,000
Wheat..... "	17,950,000	1,311,538	28,132,500
Rye..... "	1,104,000	81,176	1,258,560
Oats..... "	24,227,000	835,413	12,113,500
Barley..... "	2,343,000	104,133	3,444,210
Buckwheat..... "	992,000	57,341	1,961,440
Potatoes..... "	7,200,000	91,139	6,948,000
Tobacco..... lbs.	11,000,000	13,513	836,000
Hay .....tons.	2,030,000	1,561,538	28,014,000
Total	.....	6,233,438	$125,332,210

From the above tabulated view it will be seen that the average yield and cash value per acre of the crops specified was, viz.: Indian corn, 34 bush. = $20.40; wheat, 13 = $21.45; rye, 13·6 = $15.50; oats, 29 = $14.50; barley, 22·5 = $33.07; buckwheat, 17·3 = $18.51; potatoes, 79 = $66.36; tobacco, 814 lbs. = $61.86; hay, 1·30 tons = $17.94; forming a total average cash value per acre of $20.10. A decrease in Indian corn, in comparison with the preceding year's returns, was reported to the extent of 52,310 acres. In flax, 97,820 acres were laid under cultivation, yielding 620,092 bushels of seed, and 12,032,392 lbs. of fibre. Clover and seed exhibited a yield of 254,895 tons of hay, with 47,635 bushels of seed; tobacco, 18,035 acres planted, produced 17,398,198 lbs. of leaf, or in an average ratio of 964 lbs. per acre. Of sorghum, from 25,259 acres, 28,668 lbs. sugar, and 2,004,055 gallons of molasses were received; while the manufacture of maple-sugar reached the figures of 3,570,932 lbs., besides 311,191 galls. molasses. Sweet-potatoes were produced to the extent of 148,268 bush.; apples, 11,637,815; peaches, 599,499; and pears, 66,712 bush. Dairy produce, as represented by butter and cheese, turned out 37,005,378 lbs. of the former article, and of cheese, 17,814,899 lbs. The numbers and values of farming-stock listed for taxation in 1869 were as follows: — Horses, 704,578 = $37,961,833; mules, 25,020 = $740,487; cattle (oxen, milch-cows, &c.), 1,492,581 = $32,924,806; sheep, 6,272,640 = $10,774,324; hogs, 1,455,943 = $8,030,262; = total value, $101,431,712; or averaging per head: horses, $70.89; mules, $69.66; cattle, $21.86; sheep, $1.94; hogs, $3.35. The total loss in sheep from destruction and injury by dogs was set down at $32,546. The wool-clip of 1868 exhibited a product of 22,940,476 lbs.; being a decrease of 1,908,148 lbs., as compared with the clip of the previous year. The number of acres of land employed in pasturage in 1868 was 3,963,097, showing a decrease from the previous year of 358,209 acres; while the uncultivated lands amounted to 5,861,277 acres, being 85,524 short of the number reported in 1867. The value of farm-lands, according to tables compiled in 1867 in the Department of Agriculture, had increased from 30 to 35 per cent. in 7 years. It is therefore not at all out of the way to estimate the increase in 1870 at 50 per cent. upon the returns of 1860. This would place the present value of farms at about $1,000,000,000, while the value of farm implements and machinery may reach, approximately, $25,000,000. — *Public lands, &c.* Within the limits of the State, the public land system was inaugurated under the ordinance of 1785, passed by the Continental Congress. The earlier operations of the system in Ohio were singularly complicated by reservations in the claims of the States ceding the territory. Virginia reserved 4,204,800 acres between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, nearly one sixth of the area of the State, to satisfy the claims of the officers and soldiers of her Continental line. Connecticut retained 3,800,000 acres bordering upon Lake Erie, and surrendered her claims under her colonial charter to the zone between the 41st and 42d parallels westward. Of this reservation, she retained only the title to the soil, the right of eminent domain being resigned to the general government. Some 500,000 acres of the W. part of this reserve were granted, in 1792, to certain of her citizens, whose property had been burned during the inroads of the British troops under General Arnold and others during the Revolutionary War. These latter donations are commonly known as "fire-lands." The United States Military Lands constitute a separate tract W. of the first 7 tiers of townships surveyed under the ordinance of March 20, 1785, to the Scioto River. These lands, embracing 2,500,000 acres, were appropriated by Act of June 1, 1796, to satisfy certain claims of officers and soldiers of the War of Independence. Land-warrants granted by the U. States for war services during the Revolutionary period were locatable in that district up to July 3, 1832, when, by statute of that date, the vacant lands in the U. States military district were laid open to sale; and the scrip principle in satisfying warrants was adopted. The Ohio Company's Purchase, lying along the Ohio River in the S.E. corner of the State, originally absorbed 1,500,000 acres, of which, however, less than 1,000,000 were paid for and patented. Symmes' Purchase, including 311,682 acres, extends from the Ohio River N. between the Miami and Little Miami rivers, with a breadth averaging 27 miles. The two tracts last mentioned were subject to the school reservation of the 16th section in every township, and of section 29 for the support of religious worship. Several small tracts, reserved for special purposes, present anomalies in the earlier land operations which subsequent legislation has happily removed. The substitution of military bounty land-warrants for meeting the claims of our veterans has very greatly simplified this branch of the public service. The public land operations in this State may be regarded as practically closed, only a very few isolated tracts remaining at the disposal of the general government. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 88 counties, as follows:

Adams,	Fairfield,	Licking,	Portage,
Allen,	Fayette,	Logan,	Preble,
Ashland,	Franklin,	Lorain,	Putnam,
Ashtabula,	Fulton,	Lucas,	Richland,
Athens,	Gallia,	Madison,	Ross,
Auglaize,	Geauga,	Mahoning,	Sandusky,
Belmont,	Greene,	Marion,	Scioto,
Brown,	Guernsey,	Medina,	Seneca,
Butler,	Hamilton,	Meigs,	Shelby,
Carroll,	Hancock,	Mercer,	Stark,
Champaign,	Hardin,	Miami,	Summit,
Clark,	Harrison,	Monroe,	Trumbull,
Clermont,	Henry,	Montgomery,	Tuscarawas,
Clinton,	Highland,	Morgan,	Union,
Columbiana,	Hocking,	Morrow,	Van Wert,
Coshocton,	Holmes,	Muskingum,	Vinton,
Crawford,	Huron,	Noble,	Warren,
Cuyahoga,	Jackson,	Ottawa,	Washington,
Darke,	Jefferson,	Paulding,	Wayne,
Defiance,	Knox,	Perry,	Williams,
Delaware,	Lake,	Pickaway,	Wood,
Erie,	Lawrence,	Pike,	Wyandot.

Cities and towns. The principal are Cincinnati, Columbus, (State cap.), Cleveland, Dayton, Toledo, Zanesville, Hamilton, Springfield, Chillicothe, Steubenville, Sandusky, Portsmouth, Akron, Marietta, Gallipolis, Ironton, Urbana, Wooster, Nunsfield, &c. In 1869 the number of towns and incorporated villages was 424. — *Govt., &c.* The existing constitution of the State was adopted in 1851. The right of suffrage is vested in every male citizen who has resided in the State one year next preceding the election, and who has paid a State or county tax. The general elections are held biennially on the second Tuesday of October. The general assembly consists of a senate of 37 members, and a house of representatives of 111 members, both chosen in districts for 2 years. The executive consists of a governor (also elected for 2 years, and who receives a salary of $4,000), a lieutenant-governor (paid $2 per diem during the sittings of the legislature, as *ex-officio* president of the senate), secretary of State, ($2,000,) State auditor, ($3,000,) State treasurer, ($3,000,) comptroller of the treasury, ($1,700,) attorney-general, ($1,500,) commissioner of schools, ($1,500,) clerk of the supreme court, ($1,500,) and a board of public works, composed of 3 members, each receiving a salary of $800 per annum. The judiciary is represented by a supreme court, presided over by a chief justice in conjunction with 4 puisne judges, or justices, chosen by popular vote for 7 years, by a joint ballot of the general assembly, and exercising original jurisdiction in causes of *quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus,* and *procedendo,* and appellate jurisdiction in other cases; and 43 judges of common pleas, also elected for 7 years. The judges of the supreme or superior court receive a yearly emolument of $3,000. The State is divided into 9 judiciary districts, each possessing its superior or district court, besides being further divided into 88 sub-districts, coming under the jurisdiction of courts of common pleas, and presided over by 44 justices. A probate judge is also allotted to each county, together with a clerk of court, auditor, and treasurer. The State is represented in the national Congress by 2 senators, and 19 delegates to the House of Representatives. — *Finances.* On Nov. 15, 1868, the close of the fiscal year, the treasury balance on hand (derived from general revenue and the various State funds) amounted to $570,120.75. During the ensuing fiscal year, ending Nov. 15, 1869, the total receipts from all sources were $5,351,735.24, of which, after deducting the year's expenditures, $1,913,075.10, there was left a floating balance in the treasury of $438,060.14. A reduction in the State funded debt to the extent of $516,093.57 had taken place, leaving the gross amount, $10,016,581.86. From this, however, must be deducted the sums invested by fund commissioners in unmatured loans, $160,643.59, exhibiting a net balance of outstanding indebtedness, $9,855,938.27. The irreducible State debt, composed of school and trust funds, is $3,819,912 11, the interest on which, due Jan. 1, 1870, was $265,999.46. The total valuation on the duplicate of 1869 reaches $1,157,180,455. The taxes levied thereon in 1869, receivable in 1870, are $4,045,476.58 for State requirements, and $18,187,400.92 for local purposes. Adding to the above, delinquencies and forfeitures yielding $377,798.34, the total tax will amount to $22,810,675.84. The State auditor draws attention to the necessity that exists for increased taxation, to meet the demands of the general fund, to the extent of $510,000. The anticipated deficit is caused by the augmented expenses of the General Assembly, the addition of 11 new judges to the judicial bench, the purchase of land and establishing thereon a reform school for girls, and the extraordinary appropriations made by the General Assembly. To meet the deficiency until the amount can be raised by additional taxation, a temporary loan of $300,000 is recommended. The amount of the public debt, matured and at the point of maturing, after deducting payments and bonds

in the hands of the sinking fund commissioners, is placed at $1,469,599.41. As provision for this, the auditor suggests an extension of the loan for $1,000,000, leaving a balance of $469,599.44. As the greater part of this sum can neither be satisfactorily renewed nor extended, the auditor recommends restoration of the sinking-fund levy for 1870 to one and two-tenths of a mill, which would supply the means of liquidating the entire balance. The total valuation of property, as returned to the State auditor, for 1869, was as follows: Acres of land returned for taxation, 25,411,172, valued at $503,250,925; value of real estate in cities and villages, $194,167,278; personal property, $159,762,252;—total valuation of taxable property, $1,157,180,455. A comparison of these figures with the footings of the duplicate for 1868, shows an increase of 266,583 acres in lands assessed for taxation, and of $2,309,926 in value. There was a falling off of $246,647 in chattel property. The addition in real estate in cities, towns, and villages is $1,555,790, thus netting an increase of $13,719,069 in the valuation of the taxable resources of the State. The principal objects for which money was raised by taxation, and the sums raised, were as follows: School and educational purposes, $5,074,745.52; city and township taxes (including poor-rate), $6,199,371.77; county tax (including maintenance of bridges and roads), $4,388,065.56; State debt, $808,-826.61; support of State govt. (including all departments, and objects of State action), $1,155,447.25. In 1869, there were in operation throughout the State 130 national banks, representing $22,610,800 of capital, and 141 private and other banks, $6,115,241; total banks, 271; capital, $28,726,041. This return exhibits a decrease of 5 in the number of national banks, but, on the other hand, an increase of $161,050 of capital. The number of private banks showed an increase of 23 during the year, with $990,271 augmented capital. The amount of legal-tender notes or other moneys exempt from taxation, as returned for the year, was $14,827,340, being a decrease on the preceding year of $7,080,455. Internal revenue statistics for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, present assessments to the amount of $12,534,-946 45, of which $12,287,127.09 were collected.—*Com. and Manuf.* There are no facilities under existing laws for obtaining complete statistics of trade, commerce, and miscellaneous manufactures. The bulk of the great commercial and manufacturing interests centres in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo. Cincinnati, in 1868, exhibited a total value of imports to the amount of $283,865,262, against exports, $161,581,262. Cleveland reported her total imports at $86,385,928; exports, $79,-232,354. Toledo imported to the extent of $179,452,650, while her exports reached $197,814,241. *O.* takes a leading position among the N.W. States in respect of manufacturing industry. Cotton yarn, cotton and woollen stuffs, iron, glass, and cabinet wares, paper, hats, shoes, and linseed and castor-oils are the principal items. In addition to the cities already mentioned, Zanesville, Chillicothe, and Steubenville are important manufacturing places. Ship- and steamboat-building obtains extensively. Timber, grain, flour, fibre, cattle, tobacco, cured meats, and spirits form the leading articles of exportation. The N. and E. send much agricultural produce to Montreal; and, since the construction of the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals, several of the W. and S. cos. have an active trade with New York and Philadelphia, but by far the greater portion of the foreign trade of the State has its entrepôt in New Orleans. During a period of twelve months ending Nov. 15, 1869, as many as 348 new companies — railroad, mining, building, trading, financial, &c. — were incorporated under the laws of the State. — *Public Works, Railroads, &c.* The great extent of her canal system, and other internal communications, render *O.* in this respect a rival of New York State. The Ohio Canal, commenced in 1832, is 307 m. long, extending from Portsmouth on the Ohio to Cleveland on Lake Erie, directly connecting the basin of the Mississippi with that of the St. Lawrence, and having several navigable lateral feeders to Columbus, Lancaster, Zanesville, &c. The Miami and Erie Canal, 65 m. in length, from Cincinnati to Dayton, was completed in 1830; and a continuation of the same, affecting a junction with the Erie and Wabash Canal at Cambridge, Indiana, has been since effected. The Mahoning and Beaver, having a length of 77 m. within the State, the Sandy and Beaver, the Walhonding, and the Hocking, are the other chief canals, making an aggregate of 921 m. The railroad system embraces 31 different railroads, with a total length, including main lines and branches, of 5,992 m., with a capital stock of $106,686,116.52, besides a funded and floating debt for construction and equipment, of $106,078,284.62; representing a capital actively invested within the State of $212,761,401.20, or $4,008.54 per mile. Total earnings of lines within the State for the year ending June 30, 1869, $28,591,900.65, less operating expenses $20,197,242.97 = net earnings, plus all deductions, $8,394,557.68. Original cost of roads and equipment, $176,155,722.84. Taxable valuation of railroad property within the State as fixed by the Board of Equalization, $49,911,387. Total number of through passengers carried during the above-named period, 9,875,-432; through- and way-freight transported, 13,260,183 tons. Not fewer than 26 new lines of railroads received charters of incorporation in 1868-9, several of which are already far advanced in construction. Telegraphic communication is diffused over 10,838 m. in the State, and is represented by 371 offices, employing 478 operators. The artificial highways comprise 386 turnpikes and plank roads, with an aggregate length of 3,008 m., besides nearly 70,000 m. of common roads. The number of county buildings distributed over the State is 323, bearing a value of $5,495,800. During the year ending July 1, 1868, there were erected throughout the State, 17,630 buildings (of all descriptions), representing a valuation of $13,380,181. — *Public Institutions, &c.* The mass of material prosperity characterizing the State is directed by moral and intellectual forces of proportional efficiency, which are partly revealed by the educational and religious establishments broadcast among the community. The State possesses the following collegiate institutions: The Ohio University at Athens, founded in 1804; Miami University, at Oxford (1824); Urbana University (1850); Franklin College, at New Athens (1824); Western Reserve College, at Hudson (1826); Kenyon College, at Gambier (1820); Denison College, at Granville (1832); Oberlin College (1834); Marietta College (1835); St. Xavier College, at Cincinnati (1840); Wittemberg College, at Springfield (1845); Antioch College, at Yellow Springs (1852); the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware (1854); the theological dept. of Kenyon College (1827); Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati (1829); Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati (1819); Starling Medical College, at Columbus (1847); besides numerous other theological, legal, and medical institutions, and many female colleges. The public schools, in 1869, numbered 11,714 (including 204 for colored pupils), distributed over 10,738 school districts, and attended by 434,865 scholars, 5,467 of whom were colored. The total staff of teachers numbered 21,626, while the grand total of expenditures absorbed $6,614,816.59, as against receipts (from all sources), $8,493,349.89, leaving a balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1869, of $1,878,533.30. These schools are graded upon an admirable system, and, being managed with great skill and efficiency, their influence in elevating the tone of popular intelligence is incalculable. The number of schoolhouses was 11,404, of which 664 were new buildings erected within the year at a cost of $1,874,118. The total value of all public school-houses and grounds aggregated $12,462,700. Besides these colleges and public schools the educational system of the State embraces nearly 500 private academies and high schools, of which a large number are dedicated to the higher branches of female education. The Ohio Reform School for boys, near Lancaster, Fairfield co., established in 1858, has hitherto been conducted with admirable results, 1,046 inmates having been received since its formation, of which number 305 were still remaining in Nov., 1869. A similar institution, the State Industrial and Reform School for Girls, was founded in 1869, near the town of Delaware, on the W. bank of the Scioto River, under a government appropriation of $15,000, of which amount $2,724.14 remained unexpended, Nov. 16, 1869. The first pupil was admitted Oct. 30; and, so far as present indications manifest, the institution promises well. The census of 1860 showed 5,216 churches (of all denominations in the State), valued at $12,988,312; and though later statistics are not immediately available, there is no doubt that the church accommodations have fully kept pace with the population during the past decade, while the character of church architecture has been very greatly improved. The prevailing sects are Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, and Episcopalians. The provision made by the State for charitable purposes is in every way ample and admirable. The benevolent institutions include an asylum for idiots and imbeciles, three lunatic asylums, and institutions for the blind and the deaf and dumb; besides infirmaries, houses of refuge, &c. The whole number of paupers within the limits of the State, in 1869, was 5,837. Penitentiaries, prisons, &c., for the treatment of the criminal element of society, are on a scale commensurate with the size and population of the State. Exclusive of the libraries attaching to the public schools, numerous other fine collections, together with flourishing literary and scientific institutions, advance the intellectual forces of the commonwealth. The State Library, at Columbus, founded in 1817, contained in 1869, 32,818 vols. 409 newspapers (several being in German) are published throughout *O.*; and the intellectual spirit of her citizens, generally, is of a high and progressive character. The number of immigrants domiciled within the State, during 1869, was 3,733, and the total number of naturalizations, 8,114. — *Hist.* The first exploration of the territory now constituting the State of Ohio was made by La Salle, a French voyageur, in 1686, who sought to establish trading relations with the Indians. The English, however, soon claimed the region, sent out surveyors, and founded trading settlements. In the war which ensued, General Washington first became known as a military commander. Despite his exertions, backed by a powerful force sent out by Gen. Braddock, the French continued to hold possession of the country, until Canada and the whole region E. of the Mississippi were surrendered to the English by the treaty of 1763. The division of territory which took place after the establishment of American Independence is treated of elsewhere in this article. In 1788, the first permanent settlement under the National government was made at Marietta, and the country became known as the *North-west Territory*, ultimately to be admitted as a State into the Federal Union, April 30, 1802. *Pop.* 2,662,214.

Ohi'o, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ohio, in *Indiana*, a S.E. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 90 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River and Laughery Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Rising Sun. *Pop.* abt. 25,000. — A township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Spencer co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000. — A township of Warwick co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Ohio, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Madison co.; *pop.* 574.

Ohio, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Ohio, in *Kentucky*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green River, Rough Creek, and several less important streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron in great abundance. *Cap.* Hartford. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Ohio, in *New York*, a post-township of Herkimer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Ohio, in *Ohio*, a township of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,294. — A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt 3,000.

Ohio, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Ohio, in *W. Virginia*, a N. co., adjoining Pennsylvania on the E. and Ohio on the W.; *area*, abt. 140 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, Wheeling Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile, producing large quantities of wheat, Indian corn, oats, hay, butter, and wool. *Min.* Bituminous coal in abundance. *Cap.* Wheeling. *Pop.* abt. 24,000.

Ohio City, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 35 m. S. of Lawrence.

Ohio City, in *Missouri*, a village of Mississippi co., abt. 170 m. S.E. of St. Louis.

Ohio Farm, in *Illinois*, a village of Kendall co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Ohio Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of De Kalb co., abt. 55 m. W. by N. of Chicago.

Ohi'opyle Falls, in *Pennsylvania*, a cataract of the Youghiogheny River, in Fayette co., abt. 60 m. above its mouth.

Ohi'oville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., abt. 11 m. W.S.W. of Beaver.

Okoo'pee, in *Georgia*, a river flowing into the Altamaha from Tatnall co.

Ohrdruff, (*or'droof'.*) a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Coburg, 8 m. S. of Gotha. *Manuf.* Woollens, linen, and porcelain. In the vicinity are iron and copper mines. *Pop* 4,500.

Oich, (Loch,) (*lok-oik'.*) a lake of Scotland, co. of Inverness, which receives the Glengarry River, and discharges itself into Loch Ness by the river Oich. It is 6 m. long, with an average breadth of 1 m.

Oi'dium, *n.* [Gr. *oideo*, to swell.] The vine-mildew, a pest to which grapes, both in vineyards and hot-houses, have in recent times been subject in Europe, and which has been traced to the attacks of a species of fungus, *Oidium tuckeri.* This plant is one of the naked-spored moulds. Berkeley, however, thinks that the *O.* is an early stage of some *Erysiphe.* Sulphur is the only remedy which has, as yet, been discovered.

Oigron, or **Ogron,** (*wau-yong'.*) a river of France, between the depts. of Haute-Saone and Doubs, which, after a W.S.W. course of 80 m., joins the Saone 9 m. N. of Auxonne.

Oil, *n.* [A. S. *ele, æl;* Fr. *huile;* Lat. *oleum* = Gr. *elaion*, olive-oil, oil.] (*Chem.*) A name given to three different classes of bodies: — 1. The *Fixed oils*, such as olive, linseed, sperm, and castor-oil; 2. The *Essential oils*, as oil of lavender, of rue, of nutmeg, &c.; 3. The *Mineral oils*, which are hydrocarbons, more or less impure. — See FAT, ESSENTIAL OIL, and PETROLEUM.

Manufacture of Oils. The simplest of these varied manufactures is that of animal oils, such as whale-oil. Soon after being taken from the whale, the *blubber* is cut into small pieces, and packed in casks. When it arrives at home, it is in a half putrid state, and is then emptied into a large receiver. After being allowed to settle for some time, the decomposing fat is conducted into a copper boiler, in which it is subjected to heat. From the boiler the melted oil flows through a sort of filter into coolers, from which, when cold, it can be drawn off into casks. In the South Sea whale-fishery the blubber is boiled on board the ships. In the manufacture of most vegetable oils, the oils are generally procured from the seeds. Olive-oil, however, is an exception, being extracted from the soft fleshy pericarp of the fruit. The manufacture is very simple. The finest oil is obtained by crushing the olives in a mill, the stones of which are so constructed as not to break the stones of the fruit, but merely crush the pulp. The bruised mass is then put into bags made of bulrush matting, or of coarse canvas, and subjected to gradual compression in a screw-press. The extracted oil flows into casks, or stone cisterns, partly filled with water, on the surface of which it floats, so that it can readily be collected by skimming; this is the pure virgin oil. When the oil ceases to flow from the press, the mass of pulp is taken out of the bags, mixed with hot water, and subjected to an increase of pressure. The second quality of oil thus obtained is fit for the table when used fresh, but is apt to turn rancid with keeping. A still coarser kind of oil is lastly obtained by crushing the solid residue in a mill, so as to break the stones of the fruit. The manufacture of linseed-oil from the seeds of the flax-plant is an illustration of the manufacture of oils from seeds. Formerly, linseed, rape-seed, poppy-seed, and other oleiferous seeds, were pounded in hard wooden mortars with pestles shod with iron, and afterwards wrapped up in hair-cloth and subjected to pressure. These mortars and presses constitute what are called Dutch mills, and are still in use in some parts of this country and the continent. On account of the extreme hardness and smoothness of the seeds of flax and hemp, very powerful presses are required in order to extract the whole of the oil. For this reason the wedge-press and Bramah's hydraulic press have been introduced for the purpose. The seeds are first crushed in a powerful mill, sometimes called an *edge-mill*, consisting of a pair of stones, technically called *running-stones*, or *runners*, generally made of granite, resembling grindstones in shape, and from five to seven feet in

diameter, so mounted as to roll round in a circular bed of stone or iron. These millstones roll around the bed thirty or thirty-six times per minute, and soon convert the seeds, through the partial expression of the oil, into a pasty mass, from which a small quantity of very fine *cold-drawn* oil can be obtained by the simple action of the press. In order, however, to obtain the principal supply of oil, heat is necessary before pressing. The processes differ in various manufactories. In this country *lard-oil* is largely manufactured from the fat of hogs.

Oil, *v. a.* To lubricate, or to anoint with oil.

Oil, in *Indiana*, a township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 922.

Oil'-bag, *n.* A bag, cyst, or gland in animals, containing oil. — *Wright.*

Oil'-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MELAE.

Oil'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The GUACHARO-BIRD, *q. v.*

Oil'-cake, *n.* The residuum of various seeds after expressing the oil, especially of linseed, rape, and cotton-seed; it is used for cattle-feeding, and as manure.

Oil City, in *Pennsylvania*, a town of Venango co., abt. 36 m. S.E. of Meadville. Previous to 1860, *O. C.* was a hamlet scarcely known outside the co., but the immense yield of petroleum in the vicinity has caused it to increase rapidly in population and importance. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Oil'-cloth, *n.* A cloth or canvas having on one side a thick coat of oil-paint.

Oil'-color, *n.* A pigment ground and diluted in oil.

Oil Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio River from Perry co.

Oil Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Alleghany River in Venango co.

—A post-township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Oil'-dried, *a.* Exhausted of oil.

Oiled, *p. a.* Smeared or anointed with oil.

Oil'er, *n.* One who oils. — A trader in oils, but rare in this sense.

Oil'ery, *n.* The goods of an oilman.

Oil Gas, *n.* (*Chem.*) The inflammable gases and vapors (chiefly *hydro-carbons*) obtained by passing fixed oils through red-hot tubes, and which may be used, as *coal-gas*, for the purpose of illumination. They yield a brilliant light, but are too expensive to be generally adopted.

Oil'iness, *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuousness; greasiness; a quality approaching that of oil.

Oil'man, *n.*; *pl.* OILMEN. A dealer in oils only, or in oils and pickles.

Oil'-nut, *n.* A name applied to any nut or seed which yields oil.

(*Bot.*) See PERULARIA.

Oil of Vit'riol, *n.* (*Chem.*) See SULPHURIC ACID.

Oil'-painting, *n.* Painting in which the medium for using the colors consists partly of oil. Mere decorative work was often executed with oil-color in the early Middle Ages; but Hubert and John Van Eyck, early in the 15th century, were the first to substitute *oil* or *varnish* painting for *tempera*, in the execution of pictures. Oil-painting has the advantages, above all other modes, of affording great delicacy of execution, a union and insensible blending of the colors, and, above all, that of imparting great force to its effects. The principal oils used are those extracted from the poppy, nut, and linseed. With the latter driers are introduced. A small quantity of oil only is necessary, the colors being tempered with turpentine, and with mastic or copal varnish. In restoring old oil-pictures no oil should be used, as it darkens after a little time. The dry colors should be mixed with pure mastic varnish, and tempered in their application with turpentine. See PAINTING.

Oil'-palm, *n.* See ELAIS.

Oil'-press, *n.* A mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp. — *Simmonds.*

Oil'-seed, *n.* The seed of the castor-oil plant, *Ricinis communis.*

Oil'-shop, *n.* The shop of an oilman.

Oil'-skin, *n.* Leather or linen prepared for making water-proof garments.

Oil'-stone, *n.* A name applied to two varieties of black or white hone-slate, imported from Turkey.

Oil'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RICINUS.

Oil'y, *a.* Consisting of oil; having the qualities of oil; containing oil; resembling oil; fatty; greasy.

Oil'y-grain, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SESAMUM.

Oil'y-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as OIL-TREE. See ELAIS.

Oinomā'nia, or **Dipsomā'nia,** *n.* [Or. *oinos*, wine, *dipsa*, thirst, *mania*, madness.] (*Med.*) An inordinate or insane craving for alcoholic stimulants. Lately, English medical men have come to the opinion that an inveterate drunkard is to be regarded as habitually under the influence of an insane impulse, which it is impossible for him to resist, and which, therefore, renders him a fit subject for confinement or restraint.

Oint, *v. a.* See ANOINT.

Oint'ment, *n.* [Lat. *unguentum*, from *unguo*, *unctum*, to smear, anoint; Sans. *anj*, to anoint.] An unguent; any soft unctuous substance or compound, used for smearing, particularly the body, or a diseased part thereof.

Oise, a river of France, dept. of Oise, rises in the Belgian prov. of Hainault, near the frontiers of Ardennes, and after a S.W. course of 190 m., joins the Seine at Conflans St. Honorien, 12 m. N.W. of Paris. It is navigable from Chauny, in the dept. of Aisne, to its mouth, a distance of 75 m.

Oise, (*woise,*) a dept. of the N. of France, formerly comprised in the Isle of France, between Lat. 49° 5′ and 49° 45′ N., Lon. 1° 40′ and 3° 10′ E.: having N. the dept. of Somme, E. Aisne, S. Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise, and W. Eure and Seine-Inferieure. *Area*, 2,280 sq. m. *Desc.* The surface is undulating, the soil fertile, and agriculture far advanced. *Rivers.* Oise, Terrein, and Epte. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, oats, vegetables, and fruits. Numerous cattle are reared. *Manuf.* Table-linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, yarn, hosiery, lace, metallic and glass wares, and horn, wooden, and ivory articles. *Chief towns.* Beauvais (the cap.), Clermont, Compiegne, and Senlis. *Pop.* 401,274.

Ojib'beways, a tribe of N. American Indians. See CHIPPEWAS.

O'ka, a river of European Russia, rising in the govt. of Orel, and after a N.E. course of 837 m., joining the Volga, at the town of Nijni-Novgorod.

Oka'man, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Waseca co., abt. 20 m. E. of Mankato.

Okanag'on (or OKINAGAN) **River,** rises in British Columbia, and flowing S. into Washington Territory, enters the Columbia River, abt. Lat. 48° N. *Length*, abt. 200 m.

O'kaw, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Okaw, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 14 m. W.N.W. of Nashville.

Okaw, (South,) in *Illinois*, a township of Coles co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Oke, *n.* In Turkey, a weight of about 2¾ pounds. In Hungary and Wallachia, a measure of the capacity of about 2¾ pints.

O'keam, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 14 m. W.S.W. of Hamilton.

Okeecho'bee, in *Florida*, a lake in the S. part of the peninsula, being surrounded by Brevard, Dade, Monroe, and Hillsborough cos. It covers an area of abt. 400 sq. m., is nearly circular in outline, and contains many islands.

Okee'che Creek, in *Alabama*, enters the Tombigbee River from Sumter co.

Oke'finoke Swamp, in *Georgia*, an extensive marsh or swamp in the S. part of Wake co., having a circumference of abt. 180 m.

O'kemos, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ingham co., abt. 7 m. E. of Lansing.

O'ken, LAWRENCE, an eminent Swiss naturalist, b. at Offenburg, 1779, studied medicine and natural history at Gottingen, and was afterwards professor of medicine in the universities of Jena and Zurich. The aim of all his writings might be summarily said to be an attempt at applying the principles of transcendental philosophy to the facts of natural history. He produced his first work in 1802, with the title *Elements of Natural Philosophy, the Theory of the Senses, and the Classification of Animals founded thereon.* *O.* was the first to suggest that all animals are built up of vesicles or cells, in his work on generation, published in 1805. His remarkable essay *On the Signification of the Bones of the Skull* attracted little attention at the time of its publication, but was, nevertheless, the forerunner of the investigations of Carus, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and Professor Owen, upon the laws of homology in the vertebrate skeleton. In 1847, his work called *Elements of Physio-Philosophy* was translated into English; and although, like the other efforts of this writer, it is beyond the grasp of the general reader, it would seem to be of the deepest importance to the man of science. D. at Zurich, 1847.

Oke'nite, *n.* [After Prof. *Oken.*] (*Min.*) A hydrated bisilicate of lime, composed of 28 per cent. of lime, silica 62, and water 18. It generally occurs in delicately fibrous, and sometimes in radiating masses, of a snow-white color, with a tinge of yellow or blue. It is very tough. It is found in Disco Island and other places.

Okewal'kee Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Oconee River in Montgomery co.

Okhotsk, or **Ochotsk,** (*o-hotsk,*) a prov. of Asiatic Russia, in E. Siberia, bordering on the Sea of Okhotsk, between Lat. 57° and 66° N., Lon. 135° 30′ and 166° E., having E. Kamtschatka and the Tchouktchee country, and W. and N. the govt. of Yakoutsk. *Ext.* 1,100 m. long, with an average breadth of 150 m. It is traversed by the Stanovoi mountains. The climate is severe. The principal river is the Okhota. *Prod.* Fur and timber. *Cap.* Okhotsk. *Pop.* Unknown.

OKHOTSK, cap. of the above prov., is a seaport-town, on the Sea of Okhotsk; Lat. 59° 20′ N., Lon. 143° 14′ E.

Okobo'ji, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Dickinson co.; *pop.* 169.

Okolo'na, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Chickasaw co., abt. 170 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

O'kra, or **O'kro,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plant, genus *Hibiscus*, yielding green pods, which abound in nutritious mucilage, and are used for pickles, or served up with butter.

Oktib'beha, in *Mississippi*, a river flowing into the Chickasawha from Clarke co.

—A small river flowing into the Tombigbee River in Lowndes co.

—A N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Noxubee and Oktibbeha Rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Starkville. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

O'la, in *Iowa*, a village of Tama co., about 48 m. N. of Oskaloosa.

Olaca'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Olacad family, an order of plants, alliance *Berberales.* DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, stamens alternate with the petals, pendulous ovules, and valvate corolla. They are trees or shrubs, often spiney. Leaves simple, alternate, entire, without stipules; occasionally altogether wanting (rarely compound). Flowers small, axillary, often fragrant. The plants of this order are natives of tropical or nearly tropical climates, and are chiefly found in the East Indies, New Holland, and Africa. One only is known in the West Indies. The order includes 23 genera.

O'laf I., king of Denmark, perished in 814, in combat with the Turks.

OLAF II., succeeded his brother, Canute IV., in 1086. D. 1095.

O'laf I., king of Norway, ascended the throne in 991. He introduced Christianity into Norway, Iceland, and Greenland. Having been defeated by the kings of Sweden and Denmark in 1000, he threw himself into the sea.

OLAF II., (ST.,) king of Norway, energetically propagated Christianity throughout his dominions; but was driven from his throne by Canute, in 1030. Two years afterwards, he was killed by the people of Dronthеim.

OLAF III., surnamed the *Pacific*, reigned, in conjunction with his brother Magnus II., from 1066 until 1068, and singly for nineteen years afterwards.

OLAF IV., son of Magnus III., reigned, in conjunction with his two brothers, between the years 1103–1116.

OLAF V., son of Haco VII., succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1376, and to that of Norway in 1380. After his death, in 1387, his mother, Margaret de Waldemar, united the three kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway under one crown.

Ola'mon, in *Maine*, a post-village of Lowndes co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Olathe, (*o-la'the,*) in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Kansas City.

Ol'bers, HEINRICH WILHELM MATHIAS, a celebrated German physician and astronomer, b. near Bremen, 1758, is chiefly known for his discovery of two planets, Pallas in 1802, and Vesta in 1807. In 1815 he discovered a comet, and subsequently wrote a treatise on the probability that a comet may come into collision with the earth. Among other useful works of his was a proposal to revise the nomenclature of the stars, and a reformation of the constellations. D. 1840.

Ol'cott, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co.

Old, *a.* [A. S. *eold, ald;* D. *oud;* Ger. *alt.*] Grown up to strength and maturity; far advanced in years, or life; aged; having lived beyond the middle period, or rather toward the close of life, or toward the end of the ordinary term of living; having passed the grand climacteric of human existence; — opposed to *young;* as, an *old* man, *old* age. — Being of long duration or continuance; having been long made or used; not new or fresh; as, an *old* city.

" *Old* wine is wholesomest, *old* soldiers are surest, and *old* lovers are soundest." — *John Webster.*

—That existed in former ages; prëxisting or preceding; as, an *old* law, an *old* custom, an *old* fashion. — Of any indefinite duration; advanced in existence or development; as, a child ten years *old.* — Skilled; experienced; versed; adept by long practice; as, an *old* offender, an *old* humbug, an *old* hand at the business. — Long cultivated or tilled; matured; as, *old* land. — Long existing or surviving; — hence, decayed; threadbare; impaired; good for nothing; as, *old* garments. — Ancient; antique; of venerable age; as, an *old* relic, an *old* family, an *old* manuscript. — Shrewd; astute; sagacious; crafty; cunning; smart; as, he carries an *old* head on young shoulders. (Used colloquially.) — Aged; antiquated; servile; used up; — hence, deficient in the natural powers pertaining to youth and vigor; poor; paltry; mean; — used in a sense of contempt, derision, or disparagement. — Old-fashioned; in a former mode or style; as, of *old*: that once was wont; as, the good *old* times; — hence, by analogy, jolly; festive; hearty; merry; gladsome.

Of old, long ago; from ancient times.

" The monks *of old,* what a jovial race they were."—*Procter.*

Old Age, *n.* The decline of life; advanced years.

Old Bridge, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of New Brunswick.

Old'castle, a town of Ireland, in Leinster, co. Meath, abt. 12 m. W.N.W. of Kells; *pop.* 1,000.

Old'en, *a.* Old; ancient; as, the *olden* times.

Oldenland'ia, *n.* [From H. B. *Oldenland,* a Danish botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial herbaceous plants, order *Cinchonaceæ.* The root of the species *O umbellata* forms the so-called *chay* or *che root,* which is occasionally imported from India, and used for dyeing red, purple, and orange-brown.

Old'enburg, (Grand-Duchy of,) a state of N. Germany, between Lat. 52° 30′ and 53° 43′ N., Lon. 7° 35′ and 8° 50′ E., having N. the North Sea, E. the territory of Bremen, S. and W. Hanover; *area*, 2,417 sq. m. The surface is level, and so low on the coast as to render necessary the formation of dykes, as in Holland, to prevent inundations of the sea. The soil is rich on the banks of the rivers, but in other parts sandy or marshy. *Rivers.* Weser, Hunte, Haase, Leda, and Jahde. *Lakes.* Drummersee is the principal. *Prod.* Flax, hemp, hops, rape-seed, corn and potatoes. Horses and cattle of superior breed, and sheep, are extensively reared. *Min.* Iron. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen stuffs. Its commerce is principally carried on in small vessels of from 20 to 40 tons, along the coast with Denmark, Holland, Hanover, &c. *Exp.* Horses, cattle, linens, thread, hides, &c. *Imp.* The ordinary colonial goods, and manufactures. *Govt. O.* is governed by a Grand-Duke, the power of whom is limited by an hereditary constitution common to *O.*, and the principalities of Lubeck and Birkenfeld, which are represented in one joint chamber composed of 47 members, chosen by free voters. Each principality has, however, its own provincial council, the members of which are likewise elected by votes. *Hist.* The Duchy of *O.* was formed in 1773 by Joseph II., of the cos. of *O.* and Delmenhorst. It joined the Confederation of the Rhine in 1808, incorporated with the French empire by Napoleon I. in 1810, and was restored to the duke in 1814. Augustus first assumed the title of Grand-Duke in 1829. Knyphausen was added to the grand-duchy in 1854. *O.* entered into an alliance with Hanover against Prussia in 1865, and after the defeat of the Austrians, submitted to Prussia, with which it signed a treaty of alliance in 1866. *Cap.* Oldenburg. *Pop.* 315,022.

Old'enburg, cap. of the preceding grand-duchy, on the River Hunte, a tributary of the Weser, 24 m. W.N.W. of

Fig. 1986. — OLDENBURG.

Bremen. Its principal public buildings are the ducal castle, the church of St. Lambert, and the public library of 24,000 vols. *Pop.* 12,574.

Old'en-burg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Brookville.

Old'-fa'shioned, *a.* Having an old aspect.

Old-fash'ioned, (*-făsh'und,*) *a.* Formed according to antiquated fashion or custom.

Old'field Point Lighthouse, in *New York*, on the N. coast of Long Island, opposite Stratford, Connecticut. It exhibits a fixed light 67 ft. high; Lat. 40° 58′ 30″ N., Lon. 73° 7′ 30″ W.

Old Fort, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co.

Old-gen'tlemanly, Old-gen'tlemanlike, *a.* Pertaining to an old gentleman, or resembling one.

Old'ham, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Medlock, 6 m. N.E. of Manchester. It owes its rapid increase in pop. and wealth to the extensive coal-mines in the vicinity, and to its cotton manufactures. *Pop.* 82,333.

Oldham, in *Arkansas*, a village of Crittenden co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 18 m. above Memphis, Tenn.

Oldham, in *Kentucky*, a N. co., adjoining Indiana; *area*, abt. 220 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* La Grange. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Old'ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

Old Jef'ferson, in *Missouri*, a village of Saline co.

Old'-lang'-syne, *n.* The same as AULD-LANG-SYNE, *q.v.*

Old Ly'coming, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Old Man's Creek, in *Iowa*, enters Iowa River in Johnson co.

Old Man's Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River between Gloucester and Salem cos.

Old Mines, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 100 m. S.E. by E. of Jefferson City.

Old'ness, *n.* Old age; an advanced state of life or existence.

—State of being of long continuance; antiquity.

Old Point Com'fort, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Elizabeth City co., on James River, abt. 12 m. N. of Norfolk.

Old Prov'idence, an island of the U. S. of Columbia, in the Caribbean Sea: Lat. 13° 21′ N., Lon. 81° 22′ W. *Area*, abt. 10 sq. m. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. Chief town Isabel, on the N. coast. *Pop.* 500.

Old Red Sand'stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) The old red sandstone, or *Devonian system*, may be considered as embracing the whole series of strata which lies between the Silurian and Carboniferous systems. Certain portions of the formation were first distinguished in Devonshire, from which it derives its second name. The lower margin of the system is characterized by strata containing the fossil remains of fishes, and forming a line of separation between it and the Silurian system. On its upper margin it is distinguished by the rarity of the vegetation which so remarkably distinguishes the overlying carboniferous rocks. The great bulk of the system consists of a succession of sandstones, alternating with subordinate layers of sandy shale, and beds of a concretionary limestone. The sandstones pass in fineness from close-grained fissile flags to thick beds of coarse conglomerate, and the shales from sandy, laminated clay, to soft flaky sandstone. Oxide of iron often tinges the whole of the system more or less with a color varying from a dull rusty gray to bright red, and from red to a fawn or cream-colored yellow. In the Devonian system, properly so called, the middle and upper portions exhibit an abundance of fossiliferous limestones and calcareous shales, or dark bituminous-looking schists. The Devonian formation is nowhere found so largely developed as in the U. States. In the New York system of rocks it includes (see Fig. 1142) the following rocks:

Names.	Approximate thickness in N. York.
Catskill group, or old red sandstone	2,000 feet.
Chemung	1,500 "
Portage, and Genesee	1,000 "
Hamilton	1,000 "
Marcellas	50 "
Upper Helderberg	50 "
Scheharie, and Cauda-galli	10 "
Oriskany sandstone	5 to 30 ft.

Old Say'brook, in *Connecticut*, a township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Old School, *n.* A school, party, or class of society belonging to a past age, or presenting the characteristic qualities peculiar to former times; as, a gentleman of the *old school*; — used also adjectively, as, *old-school* religionists.

Old'-style, *n.* See STYLE.

Old Style, JONATHAN, a pseudonym of WASHINGTON IRVING. *q. v.*

Old Tes'tament, *n.* (*Script.*) That part of the Bible which contains the collected works of the inspired writers previous to Christ.

Old Town, in *Illinois*, a township of McLean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Old Town, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

Old Town, in *Maryland*, a village of Alleghany co.

Old Town, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Claiborne co.

Old Town Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters Tombigbee River in Monroe co.

Old Town Island, in *Maine*, an Indian settlement on an island of the same name in the Penobscot River, abt. 1 m. N. of the village Old Town; *pop.* abt. 400.

Old Wash'ington, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Mobile.

Old-wife, *n.*; *pl.* OLD-WIVES. A contemptuous name for a prating old woman.

O'lea, *n.* [Gr. *elaia*, oil.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Oleaceæ*. The species *O. europæa* is the olive-tree, one of the most celebrated and useful of plants. It is usually a small tree, with ever-green but dull-looking leaves. The ripe fruit has a very fleshy pericarp, which yields, when pressed, a fixed oil, called *olive-oil*. This valuable product is used for dietetical purposes, in the arts, and in medicine. The finest sorts are produced near Aix, Montpellier, Nice, Genoa, Lucca, and Florence.

Fig. 1987. — COMMON OLIVE.
(*Olea Europæa.*)

Olive-oil is also largely produced in the state of Naples, and exported from Gallipoli: hence it is often called *Gallipoli oil*. In medicine, the oil is principally employed externally, either by itself or mixed with other materials, in cerates, ointments, and plasters. When administered internally, it is nutrient, emollient, demulcent, and laxative. The fruit of the olive is esteemed as an article for dessert, being supposed to be particularly valuable for preparing the palate for choice wines. Olives for dessert are gathered when unripe, soaked in water to get rid of their excessive bitterness, and then preserved in salt and water, slightly aromatized. The wood of the olive is much employed for cabinet-work, being remarkable for its hardness. The leaves and barks have been highly extolled by some medical writers for their tonic and febrifugal properties. The substance called *olive gum*, or *olivile*, is a resinous exudation from the tree.

Olea'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Oliveworts, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales*. DIAG. Two or four free stamens. — They are trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves; flowers usually perfect, or rarely unisexual; calyx persistent, 4-cleft, sometimes obsolete, inferior; corolla regular 4-cleft, or of 4 distinct petals — sometimes absent æstivation valvate; ovary 2-celled, with 2 suspended ovules in each cell; fruit fleshy or dry, often 1-seeded; seeds with abundant fleshy albumen; embryo straight. Most of the plants of this order flourish in temperate regions, but a few occur in the tropics. The barks of many are tonic and febrifugal. The mild purgative called *manna* is obtained from several species. The wood of some is hard and durable. The most valuable product of the order is olive-oil. (See OLEA.) The order contains 24 genera and 130 species.

Oleaginous, (*ō-le-ăj'i-nus,*) *a.* [Lat. *oleaginus*, from *olea*, an olive; Fr. *oléagineux*.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

Oleag'inousness, *n.* Oiliness.

Olen'men, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Any soft ointment prepared of oil. — *Dunglison.*

Olean, (*o-le-an',*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cataraugus co., abt. 395 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 3,600.

Olean'der, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NERIUM.

Oleas'ter, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELEAGNACEÆ.

O'leate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed of oleic acid and a base.

Oleera'non, *n.* [Gr. *olekranon*, from *olene*, elbow, and *kranon*, *krunion*, the head.] (*Anat.*) The projecting process of the *ulna*, the sharp, uncovered projection at the elbow, over which the ulnar nerve passing, and only protected by the cuticle, exposes it to the numbing sensation experienced in the hand and forearm when the part is accidentally bruised or hit.

Ole'fiant Gas, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *oleum*, and *facere*, to make.] (*Chem.*) A hydrocarbon obtained by reacting on alcohol with an excess of sulphuric acid, in a retort (Fig. 1988) capable of holding three or four times the bulk of the liquid. On heat being applied, the mixture froths up and gives off a transparent, colorless, inflammable gas, which has a faint, sweetish odor, and dissolves in twelve times its bulk of water. It was liquefied by Faraday under great pressure. When mixed with chlorine, it forms an oily body, first discovered in Holland, and thence known as *Dutch liquid*.

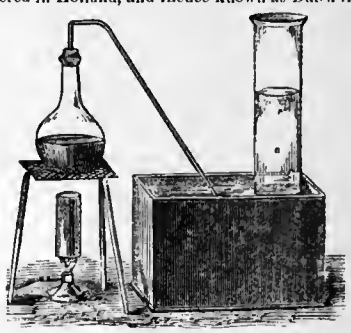


Fig. 1988. — PREPARATION OF OLEFIANT GAS.

From this circumstance, it has received its name of *olefiant gas*. Mixed with oxygen, it forms a highly explosive mixture. It burns with a brilliant white flame, depositing a large amount of carbon on cold surfaces, and is a more or less large constituent of ordinary coal-gas. It is the type of a series of homologous bodies known as the olefiant gas series of hydrocarbons, which progress, in regular increments of two equivalents of hydrogen and carbon, from methylene (C_2H_2) to paramylene ($C_{20}H_{20}$). It is also known in organic chemistry as ethylene; and its oxide, in the hands of M. Wurtz, an eminent French chemist, has produced a series of compounds of great interest and importance. M. Wurtz looks on it as the connecting link between organic and inorganic compounds. *Form.* C_4H_4.

Oleggio, (*o-led'jo,*) a town of N. Italy, Piedmont, 10 m. N. of Novara; *pop.* 7,500.

Ole'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained by saponifying almond-oil with potash, and decomposing the soap by hydrochloric acid, which separates a mixture of oleic acid and margaric acid. This, by digestion with oxide of lead, is converted into oleate and margarate of lead; and by digesting these in ether, an acid oleate of lead is dissolved. The ethereal solution is mixed with its bulk of water, and decomposed by hydrochloric acid, which throws down chloride of lead, and leaves the oleic acid in solution, from which it is obtained by evaporation. The crude oleic acid produced by pressure in the manufacture of stearine candles may be similarly purified. Oleic acid is colorless, coocretes at about 50°, and reddens litmus. It is insoluble in water, but abundantly soluble in alcohol. The neutral oleates have little tendency to crystallize. The soluble alkaline oleates are soft, fusible compounds, more soluble in alcohol than in water, and are decomposed, by excess of water, into free alkali and acid compounds. *Form.* $HO.C_{36}H_{33}O_3$.

Oleiferous, *a.* [Lat. *oleum*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Oil-producing; as, *oleiferous* seeds.

O'leine, *n.* [Fr. *oleine.*] (*Chem.*) The principal ingredient in the fat oils which remain fluid at common temperatures. It is procured by separating the palmitin and stearine from a fat oil by cold and pressure, dissolving the liquid portion in ether, evaporating, and digesting the residue in cold alcohol, which dissolves the oleine, and leaves palmitin and stearine undissolved. Oleine is colorless, inodorous, and tasteless. Its specific gravity is about 0·9. It is insoluble in water, but abundantly soluble in alcohol and in ether. It remains fluid at 32°. *Form.* $C_{114}H_{104}O_{12}$.

Olek'ma, a river of Asiatic Russia, in Siberia, govt. of Yakoutsk, which, after a N. course of 400 m., joins the Lena opposite the village Olekminsk.

O'lema, in *California*, a post-village of Marin co., abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of San Rafael.

Ole'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Henderson co., about 120 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 500.

Ole'na, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Huron co., about 8 m. S.S.E. of Norwalk.

Olentan'gy (or WHETSTONE) **River,** in *Ohio*, enters the Scioto River in Franklin co.

Oleom'eter, *n.* [From Lat. *oleum*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] An instrument to determine the weight and purity of oil.

Oleo-sac'charum, *n.* [Lat. *oleum*, and Gr. *sakcharon*, sugar.] (*Pharmacy.*) A mixture of oil and sugar.

Oleose', O'leous, *a.* Oily; as, an *oleose* substance. (R.)

Oleraceous, (*ol-e-rā'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *olera*, pot-

herbs.] (*Bot.*) Belonging or having reference to pot-herbs; consisting of herbs for cookery.

Oleron, (Isle of,) (*o'lai-rawng,*) an island off the W. coast of France, dept. Charente Inferieure, opposite the mouth of the Charente; Lat. 46° N., Lon. 0° 20' W.; 7 m. S. of the Isle of Ré. *Area*, 99 sq. m. *Cap.* Château d'Oleron. *Pop.* 18,178.

O'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Olfact', *v. a.* To smell; — used in burlesque.

Olfac'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The sense by which we perceive the impressions made on the olfactory nerves by the odorous particles suspended in the atmosphere. The olfactory nerve, or first pair, has usually been considered the great nerve of smell; and it is probably the nerve of special sensibility, general sensibility being communicated by the branches of the fifth pair, distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose and sinuses. — *Dunglison.*

Olfac'tive, Olfac'tory, *a.* Pertaining to smelling; having the sense of smelling; as, the *olfactory* organs.

Olfac'tor, *n.* A nose; an organ of smelling.

Olfac'tory, *a.* Pertaining to the sense of smell.

O. nerves. (*Anat.*) The nerves of smell; the first pair of nerves. They arise from the part of the brain called the *corpora striata*, and, perforating the ethmoid bone, are distributed over the mucous membrane of the nose.

Ol'ga, a woman of obscure birth, who became the wife of Igor, grand-duke of Russia, and after the death of her husband, in 945, governed the country for ten years as regent. Having become a Christian, and contributed to the spread of the faith, she is regarded as a saint in the Greek Church. D. 968.

Olibа'num, *n.* [Fr. *oliban;* Lat. *olibanum*, from Or. *libanos.*] A fragrant gum-resin, chiefly used as a fumigation. Indian olibanum is the produce of *Boswellia thurifera;* but African or Arabian olibanum appears to be derived chiefly from another species, *B. floribunda*, according to Royle. This resin is the *lebonah* of the Hebrews, and the incense or frankincense of the Bible. See BOSWELLIA.

Ol'ifant's River, or ELEPHANT'S RIVER, in S. Africa, Cape Colony, enters the Atlantic Ocean in Lat. 31° 38' S., Lon. 18° 12' W.; *length*, abt. 150 m.

Ol'igarch, (*-gark,*) *n.* One of the rulers in an oligarchical government.

Oligarch'al, Oligarch'ic, Oligarch'ical, *a.* Pertaining to oligarchy.

Oligarch'ist, *n.* An upholder or supporter of oligarchical rule.

Ol'igarchy, *n.* [Fr. *oligarchie;* Gr. *oligarchia*, from *oligos*, few, and *arche*, rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in a few hands; a species of limited aristocracy, possessing autocratical powers.

Ol'igist, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of specular iron ore. *Baird.*

Ol'igist, Oligis'tic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or consisting of, specular iron ore.

Olig'oclase, *n.* [Gr. *oligos*, few, and *klasis*, fracture.] (*Min.*) A soda-felspar. It is a silicate of soda and alumina, composed of 62·3 per cent. of silica, alumina 23·5, and soda 14·2. It is white, with a tinge of gray, green, yellow, or red, and is more or less translucent. The crystals, which often occur in twins, resemble those of albite.

Olin'da, a city of Brazil, about 4 m. N. of Recife; *pop.* 5,000.

O'lio, in *Illinois*, a township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

O'lio, in *Iowa*, a vill. of Union co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Afton.

O'lio, *n.* [It. *olla*, a pot; Sp. *olla*, an earthen pot.] A dish of meat boiled or stewed. — A mixture; a medley; a pot-pourri; a jumble.

"I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do." *Congreve.*

(*Mus.*) A miscellany of various pieces.

Ol'iphant, MARGARET, (*née* WILSON,) a popular English novelist, b. at Liverpool, 1820. Of her very numerous contributions to the world of prose fiction, the following may be mentioned as enjoying a wide popularity: — *Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunnyside*, a graphic picture of Scottish domestic life (1849); *Adam Græme of Mossgray* (1852); *Lilliesleaf* (1855); *Katie Stewart; The Quiet Heart; Chronicles of Carlingford*, &c. The latter is generally esteemed her *chef d'œuvre*. Nearly all her novels originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. In 1862, Mrs. O. produced a *Life of Edward Irving* (q. v.), which proved a valuable addition to biographical literature.

Ol'itory, *a.* Belonging to the kitchen garden; as, *olitory* seeds.

Oli'va, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Mollusca, of the Buccinidæ or "Whelk" family, common in the seas of warm climates. The species are very numerous; some of the shells being large, and ornamented with a great variety of rich markings and brilliant colors. The animal has a small head, terminated by a proboscis; 2 tentacula enlarged at the base, and having the eyes situated in the middle; foot very large, as is also the mantle. The shell is oblong, cylindrical, smooth, and shining; spire short, with sutures distinctly grooved; aperture narrow and long, and notched at both extremities; outer lip generally thick; columella obliquely striated; operculum horny and small in some species, in others not existing. They are brought principally from Asia, but some are also met with on the coasts of Africa and South America.

Fig. 1989. — OLIVA PORPHYZIA.

Oli'va, a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, 39 m. S.E. of Valencia, and 28 m. S.E. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Linen and hempen cloths. *Pop.* 7,000.

Olivaceous, (*-va'shus,*) *a.* Olive-green; green mixed with brown.

Olivarez, GASPAR GUZMAN, (*o-le-va'rais,*) COUNT, and DUKE D', an eminent Spanish statesman, was b. abt. 1587, at Rome, whither his father had been sent on an embassy to Pope Sixtus V. When Philip IV. succeeded to the crown, the management of public affairs was intrusted wholly to *O.*, and he enjoyed, during the period of 22 years, almost unbounded authority. The domestic affairs of the kingdom he conducted with much success; but in foreign affairs he was constantly thwarted by the bolder genius of the French minister, Richelieu, and had the mortification to witness the separation of Portugal from the crown of Spain, and the loss of Brazil and other foreign colonies, which fell into the hands of the Dutch. In consequence of these misfortunes the king was reluctantly forced to dismiss him in 1643, and he d. soon after.

Olivas'ter, *a.* Tawny; of the color of the olive; darkly brown.

Olive, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *oliva*; Gr. *oleia.*] (*Bot.*) See OLIVA. — The hue or color of the olive, being a combination of violet and green mixed proportionately; as, an *olive* complexion.

Olive, in *Indiana*, a township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Olive, in *Iowa*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 1,348.

Olive, in *Michigan*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Olive, in *New York*, a post-township of Ulster co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Olive, in *Ohio*, a township of Meigs co., *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A village and township of Noble co., abt. 26 m. N. of Marietta; *pop.* of township abt. 2,400.

Olive City, in *Arizona Territory*, a village of Yuma co., abt. 150 m. W.S.W. of Prescott.

Oliveira, (*o-le-va'e-ra,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 40 m. S. of Tamandua; *pop.* 2,000.

Oliven'ça, or OLIVENZA, a town of Brazil, abt. 130 m. S.S.W. of Bahia.

Olivenite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral, consisting chiefly of arsenic acid and protoxide of copper, with a little phosphoric acid and a little water. It is generally of some dark shade of green, sometimes brown or yellow. It is found, along with different ores of copper, in Cornwall and elsewhere. It is often crystallized in oblique four-sided prisms, of which the extremities are acutely bevelled, and the obtuse lateral edges sometimes truncated, or in acute double four-sided pyramids; it is sometimes also spherical, kidney-shaped, columnar, or fibrous.

Olivenza, (*o-le-rain'tha,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Estremadura, 14 m. S.S.W. of Badajos, and 211 m. W.S.W. of Madrid; *pop.* 5,917.

Ol'iver, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Oliver, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Olive'rian River, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Connecticut River, in Grafton co.

Ol'iver's Prairie, in *Missouri*, a village of Newton co., abt. 12 m. E. by N. of Neosho.

Ol'ivesburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richland co., abt. 76 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Ol'ives, (Mount of,) or MOUNT OLIVET, a ridge running N. and S. on the E. side of Jerusalem, its summit about half a mile from the city wall, and separated from it by the valley of the Kidron. It is composed of a chalky limestone, the rocks everywhere showing themselves. The olive-trees that formerly covered it, and gave it its name, are now represented by a few trees and clumps of trees which ages of desolation have not eradicated. There are three prominent summits on the ridge; of these the southernmost, which is lower than the other two, is now known as the "Mount of Offence," originally the "Mount of Corruption," because Solomon defiled it by idolatrous worship. Over this ridge passes the road to Bethany, the most frequented road to Jericho and the Jordan. The central summit (See Fig. 1151,) rises 200 feet above Jerusalem, and presents a fine view of the city, and indeed of the whole region, including the mountains of Ephraim on the N., the valley of the Jordan on the E., a part of the Dead Sea, on the S.E., and, beyond it, Kerak in the mountains of Moab. Perhaps no spot on earth unites so fine a view, with so many memorials of the most solemn and important events. Over this hill Christ often climbed in his journeys to and from the holy city. Gethsemane lay at its foot on the west, and Bethany on its eastern slope. From the summit, three days before his death, Christ beheld Jerusalem, and wept over it, recalling the long ages of his more than parental care, and grieving over its approaching ruin.

Ol'ivine, *n.* (*Min.*) The name applied to varieties of *Chrysolite* of inferior color and clearness. It occurs in yellowish-green or olive-colored masses and grains embedded in basalt and lava, as in the basalt of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, the lava of Unkel on the Rhine, &c. *O.* is an anhydrous silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron, and is very difficult of fusion.

Ol'in, *n.* [Hind.] The leaf of a palm prepared for writing on by means of a sharp stick, &c.

Ol'la, *n.* [Sp.] An OLIO, *q. v.*

Olla-podrida, (*ol'ya-pōd-rē'tha,*) *n.* [Sp., putrid mixture.] (*Cookery.*) A favorite dish among the Spaniards, forming a kind of stew of meat and vegetables, seasoned with garlic and hot peppers. The epithet *podrida* is applied to this dish, in consequence of the poorer classes being obliged to serve it up so often that the odor arising from long keeping is far from agreeable.

— An olio; a pot-pourri; a melange; any curious mixture or medley; any bizarre or incongruous collection.

"Quite an *olla podrida* of people, I declare." — *Marryat.*

Olliv'ier, EMILE, a French advocate and statesman, b. at Marseille, 1825. He became a member of the Paris bar in 1847; and in 1848 was Commissary-General of the Republic at Marseilles; next Préfect at Langres; and returned to the bar in 1849. Elected as "Opposition" candidate for the third circumscription of the Seine in 1857, he took part in several important discussions; among which may be mentioned those relating to the laws respecting public safety, the expedition to Italy, and regulation of the press. During the session of 1860 he was one of the most distinguished members of a small group of opposition deputies, known by the name of "The Five." In the meantime he undertook the defence of M. Vacherot, indicted for his work entitled *La Démocratie*, and in consequence of the style he adopted in pleading, was suspended for three months, an appeal against this judgment failing. In 1863 he was re-elected for Paris, and in the first session he distinguished himself by his report on the law relating to coalitions, and showed such moderation in his relations with the government as to cause a coldness between himself and his old political friends, a feeling which was increased during the session of 1865, in which year he was elected a member of the Council-General of Var. In July of the same year he received the appointment of Judicial Counsel and Commissary-General to the Viceroy of Egypt in Paris, and retired from the Paris bar. In Jan., 1870, Napoleon III. selected him as prime minister, and his nomination was favorably received by the French nation, as the initiative of a more liberal system of government. But his administration did not answer public expectations, and it soon became evident that he was not strong enough to resist the personal will of the Emperor. As the head of a responsible ministry, *O.* incurred the grave responsibility of declaring war with Prussia, without being ready to maintain it, and at the first news of the Prussian invasion, his administration fell, making way for a stronger cabinet.

Olm'sted, in *Iowa*, a village of Harrison co., abt. 44 m. N.N.E. of Council Bluffs.

Olm'sted, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Zumbro, Root, and Minneska rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Rochester. *Pop.* abt. 27,000.

Olm'sted, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Olmütz, (*ol'me(r)tz,*) a city of Austria, in Moravia, on the March, 40 m. N.E. of Brünn. It is one of the strongest fortresses of Austria. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, town-hall, theatre, and military hospital; also a public library of 50,000 vols. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, earthenware, and leather. *Pop.* 15,000.

Ol'ney, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Richland co., abt. 130 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 1,499.

Ol'ney, in *Pennsylvania*, a former village of Philadelphia co., now included within the chartered limits of the city of Philadelphia, abt. 7 m. N.E. of the State-House.

Ol'neyville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., abt. 1 m. W. of Providence.

Ol'ograph, *n.* See HOLOGRAPH.

Ol'ona, a river of N. Italy, falling into the canal Naviglio Grande, near Milan.

Oloron, (*o-lo-rawng'.*) a town of France, dept. of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Oloron, 13 m. S.W. of Pau. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, yarn, hosiery, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 9,362.

Olot, (*o'lote,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Gerona, on the Fluvia, 53 m. N.N.E. of Barcelona. *Manuf.* Cotton cloth, and woollen caps, paper, and soap. *Pop.* 12,000.

Olus'tee, or OLUSTEE STATION, in *Florida*, a locality in Columbia co., abt. 20 m. E. of Lake City. Here in Feb., 1864, a Union force numbering abt. 5,000 men, under Gen. Seymour, encountered a body of abt. 3,000 Confederates, under Gen. Finnegan, and after a severe conflict of several hours, the Nationals were defeated, with a loss of over 2,000 men, besides artillery, ammunition, and wagon trains. Confederate loss abt. 1,000 men.

Olym'pia, in *Washington Territory*, a town, port of entry, seat of Territorial government, and cap. of Thurston co., at the head of steam navigation on Puget Sound, abt. 150 m. from the Pacific Ocean. It is pleasantly situated, and is increasing rapidly in population and importance. *Pop.* abt. 600.

Olympia, (*o-lim'pe-a,*) a celebrated valley of Elis, in Greece, on the right bank of the Alpheus, and the seat of the Olympic games. The Sacred Grove (called the *Altis*) of *O.*, enclosed a level space about 4,000 ft. long by nearly 2,000 broad, containing both the spot appropriated to the games and the sanctuaries connected with them. It was finely wooded, and in its centre stood a clump of sycamores. The Altis was crossed from W. to E. by a road called the "Pompic Way," along which all the processions passed. The Alpheus bounded it on the S., the Cladeus, a tributary of the former, on the W., and rocky but gently swelling hills on the N.; W. it looked towards the Ionian Sea. The most celebrated building was the *Olympicium*, or *Olympium*, dedicated to Olympian Zeus. It was designed by the architect Libon of Elis in the 6th century B. C., but was not completed for more than a century. It contained a colossal statue of the god, the master-piece of the sculptor Phidias, and

many other splendid figures. In the immediate neighborhood were numerous other public buildings, called, collectively, like the plain, *Olympia*. Explorations attended with great success have been made by the French

Fig. 1990.—JUPITER OLYMPUS.

Commission in the Morea, and many ruins have been brought to light, attesting the ancient magnificence of the buildings.

Olym'pia, daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, was the wife of Philip, king of Macedon, and mother of Alexander the Great. She was repudiated by Philip about 336 B. C. Olympia, in revenge, is presumed to have instigated the murder of Philip. After the death of Alexander, she seized the government of Macedonia, and put to death a number of the leading personages of the kingdom; but Cassander at length besieged her in Pydna, and obliged her to surrender. Cassander promised to spare her life, but she was soon afterwards killed by the relatives of those whom she had put to death.

Olympiad, (*o-lim'pe-ăd,*) *n.* [Or. *Olympias.*] (*Chronology.*) The period of four years which elapsed between the celebration of the Olympic games was called an Olympiad, and gradually became a celebrated æra among the Greeks, who computed their time by it. The custom of reckoning by Olympiads was first established, it is supposed, with reference to the Olympic games, which were celebrated 776 years before the Christian æra, and the computations by them ceased after the 304th, in the year 440 of the Christian æra. History has derived much advantage from the Olympiads, as they have served to fix the time of many important events; but they were not an altogether convenient measure of time; for as the games were celebrated at the time of the full moon next after the summer solstice, and as the time of the full moon differs eleven days every year, the Olympiads were of unequal lengths, sometimes beginning the next day after solstice, and sometimes four weeks afterward.

Olym'pian, Olym'pic, *a.* Pertaining to Olympus, or to Olympia, in Greece; relating to the Greek games celebrated at Olympia.

Olym'pic Games. See GAMES (PUBLIC).

Olym'pic Moun'tains, a coast-range of mountains in the N.W. peninsula of Washington Territory, between Hood's Canal and the Pacific Ocean. Mount Olympus, with an altitude of 8,138 feet, as estimated by Wilkes, is a snow-capped peak, and may be seen far out to sea. It gives identity to the chain; and the name *Olympic* is now generally applied to this range. This sierra, for it consists of several peaks, was first seen by Perez, in 1774, who named it *La Sierra Santa Rosalia.* Meares saw it in 1788, and describes it under the name which he gave it, of Mount Olympus. Around and from the base of this main sierra, the numerous mountains descend to hills and spurs, and abruptly terminate on the sandy beach of the ocean in low perpendicular bluffs.

Olympion'ic, *a.* [Gr. *Olympionikes.*] Among the ancients, an ode or triumphal song in honor of a victor in the Olympic games.

Olym'pus. [Gr. *Olympos.*] A celebrated mountain of Thessaly, on the border of Macedonia, 30 miles N. of Larissa; Lat. 40° 4′ 32″ N., Lon. 22° 25′ E. Its highest peak is 9,745 feet above the sea, and is covered with snow during two-thirds of the year. The E. side, which fronts the sea, is composed of a line of precipices, while a profusion of oak, beech, chestnut, and other trees are scattered at its base, and higher up are immense forests of pine, giving it in parts a majestic and again a sombre appearance: hence, the appellations of the ancient writers; as, the *frowning Olympus,* the *majestic Olympus,* &c. It was regarded by the ancient Greeks as the abode of the gods; and the palace of Jupiter was supposed to be on the summit. According to the Greek legend, it was formerly connected with Ossa, but was separated from it by an earthquake, allowing a passage for the Peneus through the narrow vale of Tempe to the sea. The philosophers afterwards transferred the abode of the gods to the planetary spheres, to which they also transferred the name of Olympus. *O.* is also the ancient name of several mountains, viz.: the N.W. range of Taurus, in Mysia; a mountain in the island of Cyprus; one in Lycia; one in Elis; and one on the borders of Laconia and Arcadia.

Olym'pus, (Mount,) in *Washington Territory.* See OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS.

Olym'pus, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Overton co.

Oma'ha, in *Nebraska,* a post-township and former village of Dakota co., about 10 miles S. of Sioux City. A freshet in 1862 almost totally destroyed the village.

Om'agra, *n.* [Gr. *omos,* shoulder, and *agra,* seizure.] (*Med.*) Gout in the shoulder.—*Dunglison.*

O'maha, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 75 m. W. by N. of Keokuk, Iowa.

O'maha, in *Nebraska,* a city, capital of the State, and seat of justice of Douglas co., on the Missouri River, opposite Council Bluffs, Iowa, and abt. 40 m. N.E. of Lincoln; Lat. 41° 16′ N., Lon. 96° W. The city is finely located, regularly laid out, and generally well built. *O.* is one of the principal stations of the Union Pacific Railroad. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Oman', (anc. *Omana,*) an extensive division of S.E. Arabia, between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, or Sea of Oman, and forming the central part of the Muscat dominions. It is a kind of desert, studded with oases, and having fertile valleys among its mountains. *Chief towns.* Bostak, Muscat, and Minnah. The latter has copper-mines. *Pop.* Unknown.

Oman'ney, (Cape,) in *Alaska,* the most S. point of King George III. Archipelago, at the entrance to Chatham Sound; Lat. 56° 10′ N., Lon. 134° 34′ W.

O'mar I., caliph of the Mussulmans, was the successor of Abu-Bekr, and father-in-law of Mohammed. He began his reign A. D. 634, and is conspicuous among the conquerors who chiefly contributed to the spread of Islamism. His generals, Khaled and Abu-Obeidah, drove the Greeks out of Syria and Phœnicia; and the caliph himself took possession of Jerusalem in 638, which city remained in the hands of the infidels till it was reconquered by Godfrey of Bouillon, at the end of the 11th century. Amru, one of his generals, defeated the troops of Heraclius, near Antioch, in 641. Memphis and Alexandria surrendered; all Egypt and a part of Libya were conquered from the Romans; and the famous library, which had been founded at Alexandria by Ptolemy Philadelphus, is said to have been burnt by the express order of *O.* Having fixed his residence at Medina, he was there assassinated by a Persian slave, in the 10th year of his reign, A. D. 643. He refused to appoint a successor; and thus the caliphate became elective. The æra of the Hegira was established in the time of this caliph, who also introduced the system of standing armies, and a police force. *O.* was highly distinguished for his impartial administration of justice.

OMAR II., the eighth caliph of the Ommiades, was great grandson of the preceding, and succeeded Solyman in 717. He laid siege to Constantinople, but was forced to raise it, on account of a violent storm, which destroyed a great part of his fleet. Poisoned, 720.

O'mar, in *New York,* a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 160 m. N.W. of Albany.

Omar, in *Ohio,* a village of Seneca co., abt. 18 m. E. of Tiffin.

Oma'sum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The third stomach of ruminant animals.—*Dunglison.*

Om'bay, MALOEWA, or MALUWA, an island between Celebes and the N.W. coast of Australia, lies to the N. of Timor, from which it is separated by the Strait of Ombay, Lat. 8° 8′—8° 28′ S., Lon. 124° 17′—125° 7′ E.; *area,* 961 sq.m. The hills of *O.* are volcanic, and the coasts steep and difficult to approach. The inhabitants are dark brown, have thick lips, flat nose, and woolly hair; appearing to be of mixed Negro and Malay origin. They are armed with the bow, spear, and creese, and live on the produce of the chase, with fish, cocoa-nuts, rice, and honey. A portion of the island formerly belonged to the Portuguese, but since August 6, 1851, it has entirely become a Netherlands possession. *Pop.* abt. 200,000.

Ombre, (*ŏm'br,*) *n.* [It. *ombre;* Fr. *hombre,* from Lat. *homo,* a man.] A game at cards, usually played by three persons.

Ombrom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *ombromètre;* Gr. *ombros,* rain, and *metron,* a measure.] An instrument to measure a rain-fall; a rain-guage.

O'Mea'ra, BARRY EDWARD, the confidential medical attendant of the Emperor Napoleon I. in his last days, and author of *A Voice from St. Helena,* was a native of Ireland, and b. 1778. He was originally a surgeon in the British navy, and was on board the "Bellerophon" in that capacity on the 7th of August, 1815, when Napoleon went on board. Napoleon having observed Dr. O'Meare's skill and his knowledge of Italian, made overtures to him, on being transferred to the "Northumberland," to accompany him to St. Helena as his surgeon. Having obtained Admiral Keith's permission, Dr. O'Meara assented, and remained with the ex-emperor till July, 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank, for having accused Sir Hudson Lowe before the Admiralty of cruel and arbitrary conduct. He was latterly an active partisan of O'Connell, at one of whose agitation meetings he is said to have caught the illness which terminated fatally, June 3, 1836.

Ome'ga, *n.* [Gr. *ō mega,* the long *o.*] The last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, the last of anything.

Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending.

Ome'ga, in *California,* a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Nevada City.

Om'elet, *n.* [Fr. *omelette.*] (*Cookery.*) A kind of pancake or fritter made with eggs and other ingredients mixed; as, an *omelet* aux truffes.

O'men, *n.* [Lat.] A sign believed to prognosticate a future event. Omens have been common among most nations, but were chiefly received in the ruder ages, and among the more ignorant of a people. Even in the present day, in many parts of England, a superstitious belief in omens exists. The howling of a dog by night is believed to presage a death in the neighborhood. The screeching of the owl and the croaking of the raven have, both in ancient and modern times, been regarded as omens of some dire calamity. It is regarded as unlucky to see first one magpie and then more; but two denote marriage or merriment; three, a successful journey; four, an unexpected piece of good news; five, that you will shortly be in a great company. To kill a magpie is to incur some terrible misfortune. When a person goes out on any important business, it is lucky to throw an old shoe after him. To present a knife, scissors, razor, or other sharp or cutting instrument to one's friend is unlucky, as they are apt to divide love and friendship. The falling of salt towards persons at table, the spilling of wine on their clothes, are evil omens. Breaking a looking-glass betokens the death of the best friend of the person to whom it belonged. The itching of the nose implied that a stranger was coming; the burning of the cheeks, or tingling of the ears, that others were talking of us; if of the left cheek or ear, ill—the right, well. The way in which fires, candles, or lamps burned suggested sundry omens. Divers presages concerning the weather are taken from the habits of birds, bees, gnats, &c. A sow crossing the road before a person going on a journey, is believed to indicate a disappointment, if not a bodily accident to such person; but if the sow be attended by her litter of pigs, it denotes a successful journey. To stumble is regarded as unlucky, except in going up stairs, when it is considered lucky. Fishermen and sailors are particularly influenced by omens, which they fancy they discover in the most trivial circumstances. To lose a bucket, or to throw a cat overboard, is believed to be very unlucky. Whistling is supposed to raise the wind. Sneezing, an involuntary tremor in the mind or body, or other nervous affection, particularly spots on the body, are among the circumstances from which good or evil is presaged. By a regard to these things, many persons add very considerably to their proper share of human misery without any countervailing amount of good.

Omen, *v. a.* To forbode; to indicate, as likely to happen or come to pass; as, to *omen* well of an undertaking.—To augur; to divine; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Omened, (*o'mend,*) *a.* Containing an omen or prognostic; as, an ill-*omened* occurrence.

O'mening, *n.* A prognostication; a divination. (R.)

Omen'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A prolongation of the peritoneum, which floats above a portion of the intestines and is formed of two membranous layers, with vessels and fatty bands distributed through it.—*Dunglison.*

O'mer, *n.* A Hebrew measure of capacity; the tenth part of an ephah, or a little more than 5 pints.

O'mer Pasha, or **Omar Pasha,** MICHEL LATTAS, Generalissimo of the Sultan's forces in Europe, and Grand Vizier, of Croat origin, born at Plaski, on the Adriatic, 1806; received his education at the high school at Thurm, in Transylvania, and distinguished himself, it is said, by proficiency in mathematics. He became a cadet in the border regiment of Ogulin, which he shortly left to become assistant surveyor of roads and bridges.

Fig. 1991.—OMAR PASHA.

Tiring of this drudgery, he deserted from the Austrian army, when, being in quest of a living, he was induced, as a means of qualifying himself for the position of tutor, in the house of a Turkish merchant, to adopt the creed of Islam, and thereupon took the name of Omer, applying himself with great assiduity to study the language, manners, and customs of his new countrymen. He became a master in the new military school at Constantinople, where Kosrew Pasha, then minister of war,

perceiving his talents and enterprise, appointed him officer in the regular army of the Sultan, and shortly afterwards made him adjutant on his personal staff. It was in quelling the insurgents in Syria and Albania that he first distinguished himself, and he was equally successful in Kurdistan. In 1848, having become a pasha, he kept the aggressive policy of the Russians in check in Wallachia, and in 1852 was sent to effect the reduction of the hardy and warlike Montenegrins, and he had advanced to within a day's march of Cettigne, when the Austrian special commissioner at Constantinople induced the Divan to recall him, and abandon the war. In June, 1853, the Russian troops having marched into Moldavia and Wallachia, *O. P.* was appointed Generallissimo of the Turkish army. The Sultan's declaration of war was dated Oct. 4, and the first important collision between the belligerents, in which the Russians were defeated with great loss, (as they were on subsequent occasions,) occurred Nov. 4. He joined General Canrobert and Lord Raglan, with a part of his army, before Sebastopol; and though his troops took no part in the siege, he made a diversion in Asia Minor, and forced the passage of the Ingour, Nov. 6, 1855. He was sent to restore order in Herzegovina, in May, 1861, and having performed various services, was employed in 1867 to subdue the Cretan insurrection. His personal and domestic habits are European, and, notwithstanding his change of creed, he has been the protector of the Christian subjects of the Sultan, and the ameliorator of their lot. He latterly held the rank of commander of the Imperial Guard at Constantinople. D. 1871.

Omer, (St.,) (*o-mair'*,) a fortified town of France, dept. Pas-de-Calais, on the Aa, 40 m. N.W. of Arras, and 29 m. N.E. of Boulogne. It is surrounded by strong fortifications. The principal public buildings are the cathedral of Notre Dame, the town-hall, the college, and the military hospital. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, yarn, lace, basket-work, soap, glue, paper, and tobacco-pipes. *Pop.* 21,869.

Omet'epe, or OMETEPEC, a volcanic island in Lake Nicaragua, Central America; *area*, abt. 150 sq. m. On it are two villages, Ometepe and Muyagalpa, and extensive ruins of Indian sepulchres and other ancient architecture.

Om'inous, *a.* [Lat. *ominosus*, from *omen*, *ominis*.] Pertaining, or having reference to omens.—Containing or conveying an omen; as, prognosticating that which is propitious or happy; auspicious;—used in a good sense; as, a good *ominous* name. (*Bacon.*)—Foreshadowing evil; adverse; inauspicious;—employed in an ill sense; as, an *ominous* warning.

Om'inously, *adv.* With good or bad omens.

Om'inousness, *n.* Quality of being ominous.

Omis'sible, *a.* That may be omitted or passed by.

Omission, (*o-mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *omissio*, from *omitto*.] The neglect or failure to do something which a person had power to do, or which duty required to be done; a leaving out; neglect or failure to insert or mention; as, acts of *omission* and commission. — That which is omitted, passed by, or left out; as, an *omission* that cannot be repaired.

Omis'sive, *a.* Leaving out; neglecting; omitting. (R.)

Omis'sively, *adv.* By leaving out, or omitting.

Omit', *v. a.* [Fr. *omettre*; Sp. *omittir*; Lat. *omitto*, from *ob*, and *mitto*, to let go.] To leave out; not to insert or mention; to let fall; to drop; not to name.

"Who can *omit* the Gracchi?" — *Dryden.*

—To pass by; to ignore; to neglect to perform or make use of; as, he *omitted* to pay the money he owed me.

Omit'ter, *n.* One who omits, ignores, or leaves out; a neglecter.

Om'miades, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A dynasty founded in Arabia by Moawiyah, in 655 or 661. Merwan II., the fourteenth and last caliph of this race, was slain in a mosque on the banks of the Nile, Feb. 10, 750, when the Abbasides (*q. v.*) assumed the reins of power. Abderrahman, the only member of the Ommiades who escaped the massacre at Damascus, founded a caliphate in Spain, in 755. Eighteen caliphs reigned, Hinem III., who resigned in 1031, being the last.

Om'nibus, *n.* [Lat., for all; dative *pl.* of *omnis*.] A large carriage, with seats running lengthwise, drawn by horses, and used for conveying passengers a short distance in a city, or from a city to its environs.

Omni'ety, *n.* The omniscient, or all-comprehensive spirit;—hence, the Great Creator.

Omnifa'rious, *a.* [L. Lat. *omnifarius*, from Lat. *omnis*, all, and *varius*, different, various.] Of all varieties, forms, degrees, or kinds; as, *omnifarious* learning, *omnifarious* drinks.

Omnif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *omnifer*, from *omnus*, and *fero*.] All-bearing; producing all kinds.

Omnific, *a.* [From Lat. *omnis*, all, and *facio*, *facere*, to make.] All-creating.

Om'niform, *a.* [From Lat. *omnis*, and *forma*, form.] Having every shape or form.

Omniform'ity, *n.* Quality of having every shape or form.

Om'nify, *v. a.* [Lat. *omnis*, and *facere*, to make.] To make universal, or of every form, degree, or kind.

Omnigenous, (*om-nij'e-nus,*) *a.* [Lat. *omnigenus*.] Consisting of all kinds.

Om'nigraph, *n.* [Lat. *omnis*, all, and *graphein*, to write.] Same as PANTOGRAPH, *q. v.*

Omnipa'rient, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, and *parere*, to produce.] All-producing.

Omnipar'ity, *n.* [From Lat. *omnis*, and *paritas*.] General equality; common parity.

Omnip'arous, *a.* Omniparient; producing all things.

Omnipercip'ience, Omnipercip'iency, *n.* [Lat. *omnis*, and *percipiens*, perceiving.] Power of universal perception.

Omnipercip'ient, *a.* All-perceiving.

Omnip'otence, Omnip'otency, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *omnipotentia*, from *omnus*, and *potens*.] Unlimited or infinite power; a word, in strictness, applicable only to God;—hence, sometimes used for *God*.

"Will *Omnipotence* neglect to save?" — *Pope.*

Omnip'otent, *a.* [Lat. *omnipotens*.] Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful; almighty; as, the *Omnipotent* Being. — Having unlimited power of a particular kind; all-pervading; as, the *omnipotent* love of money.

Omnip'otently, *adv.* With almighty power; in an omnipotent manner.

Omnipres'ence, *n.* [Fr. *omniprésence*; Lat. *omnis*, and *præsentia*.] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity; an attribute of the Almighty.

Omnipres'ent, *a.* Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitary.

Omnipresential, (*-sen'shal,*) *a.* Implying universal presence. (R.)

Omniprev'alent, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, and *prævalens*, prevalent.] All-prevalent.

Omniscience, (*om-nish'ens,*) *n.* [Fr. *omniscience*; Lat. *omnis*, and *scientia*.] The quality of knowing all things at once; knowledge unbounded or infinite;—an attribute belonging to the Deity.

Omniscient, (*om-nish'ent,*) *a.* [Lat. *omniscions*.] Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things, past, present, and future; infinitely knowing; all-seeing; as, the *omniscient* eye of God.

Omnis'ciently, *adv.* By omniscience.

Omnispec'tive, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, and *specere*, to view.] All-seeing.

Om'nium, *n.* [Lat., of all.] (*Finance.*) A term used on the English Stock Exchange, to denote the average par of valuation of the different stocks in which a government loan is funded.

Om'nium-gath'erum, *n.* [Lat. *omnium*, from *omnis*, and *gatherum*, from Eng. *gather*.] A confused mixture or varied assortment of things; an incongruous or miscellaneous collection or medley of persons; a jumble; a hotch-potch; an olio, olla-podrida, or melange; —used colloquially.

"*Omnium-gatherum*, or, in plain English, a mass of all sorts." *Steele.*

Omniv'agant, *a.* [Lat. *omnis*, and *vagans*, wandering.] Wandering about anywhere and everywhere.

Omniv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *omnivorus*, from *omnis*, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] All-devouring; eating everything indiscriminately.

Omo'a, a village of Honduras, Central America, on the Bay of Honduras, abt. Lat. 15° 47′ N., Lon. 88° 3′ W.

Om'oplate, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *omoplate*, from *omos*, the shoulder, and *plate*, *plata*, the broad surface of a body.] (*Anat.*) The scapula, or shoulder-blade. — *Dunglison.*

Omphacine, (*om'fa-sin,*) *a.* [Fr. *omphacin*; Gr. *omphakinos*.] Belonging to, or expressed from, green or unripe fruit.

Omphale, (*om'fā-le,*) a queen of Lydia. She married Tmolus, who, at his death, left her mistress of his kingdom. She purchased Hercules, who had been sold as a slave for the recovery of his senses, after the murder of Eurytus. Omphale soon restored her slave to liberty, and the hero became enamored of his mistress. The queen favored his passion, and had a son by him. Hercules is represented by the poets as so deeperately enamored of the queen, that, to conciliate her esteem, he spun by her side among her women, while she covered herself with the lion's skin, and armed herself with the club of the hero, often striking him with her sandals for the uncouth manner with which he held the distaff.

Omphalea, *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*, the navel, — from the remarkable umbilicated form of the seed-cases.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The juice of *O. triandra* is sometimes employed in Guiana as a substitute for black ink.

Omphal'ic, *a.* [Gr. *omphalikos*.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the navel.

Om'phalocele, *n.* [Fr. *omphalocele*.] (*Med.*) Hernia occurring at the navel. — *Dunglison.*

Om'phalode, *n.* [Gr. *omphalos*.] (*Anat.*) Umbilicus; the navel.

Omphalot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *omphalotomia*.] (*Surg.*) The division of the navel-string. — *Dunglison.*

Om'phazite, *n.* (*Min.*) A foliated leek-green variety of Pyroxene.

Om'ri. (*Script.*) A general of the army of Elah, king of Israel, who, being at the siege of Gibbethon, and hearing that his master Elah was assassinated by Zimri, who had usurped his kingdom, raised the siege, and being elected king by his army, marched against Zimri, attacked him at Tirzah, and forced him to burn himself and all his family in the palace to which he had shut himself up. After his death, half of Israel acknowledged Omri for king; the other half adhered to Tibni, son of Ginath, which division continued four years. When Tibni was dead, the people united in acknowledging Omri as king of all Israel, who reigned twelve years. Omri built the city of Samaria, which became the capital of the kingdom of the ten tribes. It appears under the name of Beth-Omri, on the stone tablets exhumed by Layard from the ruins of Nineveh.

Om'ro, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 11 m. W. of Oshkosh; *pop.* of township abt. 2,012.

Omsk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, on the Irtish, at its junction with the Om; Lat. 54° 57′ N., Lon. 73° 40′ E. *Pop.* 12,000. — A military school, in which the Kirghiz and Mongol languages are taught, is located here. *Manuf.* Military clothing. *Pop.* 12,000.

On, *prep.* [A. S.; Ger. *an*; Sansk. *ana*, in. The A. S. *on* bears both meanings, *in* and *on*; and the difference between the two is probably the result of usage, with the intention to distinguish.] Denoting closeness, nearness, or contiguity; being in contact with the upper surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; as, we lie *on* a bed; the house rests *on* a foundation. — Coming or falling to the surface of anything; — employed to denote the motion of a thing as descending to the surface of another; as, tears fell *on* her cheek. — Performing or acting by contact or collision with the surface, outside, or external part of anything; upon; hence, with: by means of; as, to play *on* the piano, to hit a person *on* the nose. — Noting augmentation; besides; in addition to; as, heaps *on* heaps of money. — At or near; — denoting situation, position, or location; as, *on* one hand or the other, *on* the Atlantic Ocean, Paris is situated *on* the Seine. — Indicating a resting or dependence for support; with confidence in; in reliance on; as, may I rely *on* your promise; hence, noting the ground or base of anything; as, I will do it *on* certain conditions. — At or in the time of; as, *on* the Fourth of July we take a holiday; — it is customary to say *at* the hour, *on* or *in* the day, week, month, or year. — At the time of; — implicative of some cause or motive; as, the joy of a lover *on* receipt of a letter from his mistress. — For; toward; — denoting the object of some passion or excitation; as, Lord have mercy *on* me. — At the peril of; for the well-being or safety of.

"Hence, *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine." — *Dryden.*

—Denoting a pledge, promise, or engagement; upon; as, he affirmed it *on* his honor as a gentleman.

—Noting invocation or imprecation, or coming to, or falling, or resting on; to the account of; as, *on* him be the blame. — In consequence of, or immediately after; following; as, peace was made *on* the proclamation of an armistice. — Noting part, distinction, or opposition; in reference or relation to.

"The Rhodians *on* the other side valiantly repulsed the enemy." *Knolles.*

On a sudden, suddenly; unexpectedly; as, he flew into a rage *on a sudden*. — *On fire*, in a state of burning, heat, or inflammation; and, figuratively, in anger, passion, or excitement.

"Her beauty set his heart *on fire*." — *Croker.*

On high, in an elevated place or position; sublimely. — *On it, on't*, of it; — a colloquial vulgarism; as, I have had enough *on't*. — *On the alert*, in a state of activity or watchfulness; vigilant; on the "qui vive." — *On the way* or *road*, travelling; journeying; progressing; as, he is *on the road* to ruin. — *On the wing*, in flight; hence, taking departure; as, birds *on the wing*, travellers *on the wing* for home, &c.

On, *adv.* Forward; onward; in advance or progression; as, move *on*. — Forward; in succession; as, from father to son, and so *on*. — Without interruption or cessation; in continuance or sequence.

"Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloyed." — *Dryden.*

—Not off; adhering; as in the expression, "He is neither *on* nor off," that is, he is irresolute; his mind is not made up. — *To put on*, to fix or attach to the body; as, he *put* his hat *on*.

(NOTE. *On* is sometimes employed as an exclamation, and, more often, as a peremptory command to go or to advance, some verb being understood; as, "*On*, Stanley, *on!*" *Scott.*)

On. (*Anc. Geog.*) See HELIOPOLIS.

On'ager, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the wild ass, *Equus asinus*. See ASS.

Onagra'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Evening Primrose family, an order of plants, alliance *Myrtales*. DIAG. A pluri-locular ovary, polypetalous or apetalous flowers, valvate calyx, definite stamens, horizontal or ascending ovules, and flat cotyledons, much larger than the radicle. — They are herbs or shrubs, with simple, exstipulate, dotless leaves; calyx superior, 2- to 4-lobed, stamens inserted into the throat of the calyx with the petals; ovary inferior, 2- to 4-celled; style simple; stigma lobed or capitate; fruit dehiscent or indehiscent; seeds numerous, without albumen. The plants of this order are chiefly native of the temperate parts of N. America and Europe; many are found in India; but they are rare in Africa, except at the Cape. They are unimportant in an economical point of view. The genera *Fuchsia* and *Œnothera* furnish the florist with many beautiful plants. The order includes 28 genera and 450 species.

Onalas'ka, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of La Crosse co., abt. 6 m. N. of La Crosse; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Onan'cock, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Accomac co., abt. 100 m. E. by N. of Richmond.

O'nanism, *n.* [From ONAN, *Gen.* xxxviii. 9.] Self-pollution; masturbation.

Onar'go, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Iroquois co., abt. 86 m. S. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 2,800.

Onate, (*o-na'tai,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Guipuscoa, 28 m. E.S.E. of Bilbao, and 194 m. N.N.E. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Nails. In the vicinity are iron mines. *Pop.* 5,000.

On'awa, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Monona co., abt. 55 m. N. of Council Bluffs; *pop.* 404.

Once, (*wŭns,*) *adv.* [From *one*; D. *eens*, from *een*, and Ger. *einst*, from *ein*, one.] At one time; on one occasion and no more.

"To be *once* in doubt, is *once* to be resolved." — *Shaks.*

—Formerly; at one former time.

"Such were the notes thy *once* loved poet sung." — *Pope.*

(NOTE. *Once* is used as a noun when following *this* or *that*; as, *this once*, *that once*.)

At once, immediately; on the moment; at the same point of time.

"Stand not upon the order of your going, but go *at once*."—*Shaks.*

—At the same time; as, they all moved off *at once*.

Once and again, time after time; repeatedly; at intervals.

"A dove, sent forth *once and again* to spy."—*Milton.*

Once, (*ōns*,) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Ounce, *q. v.*

Oncid'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of the gen. Calypso, *q. v.*

Oncot'omy, Onkot'omy, *n.* (*Surg.*) Act of operating on a tumor or abscess with a cutting instrument.

Ondaree', a small island of Hindostan, outside of the harbor of Bombay, 1 m. from the mainland.

On dit, (*ŏng dē.*) [Fr.] It is said; or, they say; hence, as a noun, a rumor flying about; as, *on dit* our friend Jack is about to be married.

One, (*wŭn*,) *a.* [A. S. *an*, *æn*, *ain*; D. *een*; Ger. *ein*; Lat. *unus*; Fr. *un*; Gr. *heis*, *hen*.] Single in number or kind; individual; being but a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; — used as a cardinal number, and often employed in a sense almost equivalent to the indefinite article *a* or *an*; as, *one* man. — Indicating a person conceived or alluded to indefinitely; — employed as an indefinite pronoun or adjective; as, "I am the sister of *one* Claudio." (*Shaks.*); — that is, of a certain individual named Claudio. It is also often used in this sense, with *some*, *any*, or *no*; as, will *no one* speak? and, also, sometimes employed in conjunction with *another*, to indicate a reciprocal relation.

"When they have enemies abroad, they do not contend with *one another* at home."—*Davenant.*

(In this use, as a pronoun, *one* may be in the plural; as, she went home with her little *ones*.)

—Different; diverse; — denoting a contrast or a particular thing opposed to some other specified thing; — applied as a correlative adjective.

"Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto the other."—*Deut.* iv. 32.

—Constituting a whole; closely allied; united; undivided; as, they are *one* in interest.—Common in kind; the same.

"I answer'd not again, but that's all *one*."—*Shaks.*

(Note. *One* forms the prefix of numerous compound words; the greater number are self-explanatory; as, *one*-armed, *one*-eyed, *one*-handed, *one*-leaved, *one*-legged, *one*-masted, *one*-seeded, and the like.)

All one, identical; just the same; not different; as, it is *all one* to me whether you go or stay. — *At one*, in accord or union; with agreement, concord, or consonance; as, he is not *at one* with himself. — *In one*, in unity; in one common stock or body.

"Join'd *in one*, the good, the fair, the great."—*Granville.*

One'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus Paris, *q. v.*

One'co, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., abt. 222 m. N. of Springfield.

One day, on a certain or specified day; — referring to a time gone by.

"*One day*, he found a casket filled with gold."—*Harte.*

—At a future time; on some forthcoming day or occasion; as, I expect *one day* to be married and done for.

Oneehow, Onihow, or **Nihau,** (*o-nee-how'*,) one of the Sandwich Islands, Lat. 22° N., Lon. 160° 35′ W. *Ext.* 18 m. long and 8 broad; *pop.* 1,000.

One'ga, in European Russia, a lake in the govt. of Olonetz, between Lat. 60° 50′ and 62° 50′ N., Lon. 34° 20′ and 36° 20′ E. Length, N.W. to S.E., 130 m.; breadth 40 m. *Area*, estimated 4,000 sq. m. It receives numerous rivers, the principal of which are the Migra, the Shooya, the Vodla, and Vytegra, and discharges its waters by the river Soir into Lake Ladoga.

—A river which rises in the Lake Latcha, and after a N. course of 250 m. enters the White Sea.

—A gulf, embracing the most S. portion of the White Sea, between Lat. 63° 50′ and 65° N., Lon. 34° 30′ and 38° E. *Ext.* About 100 m. in length and breadth. It receives the rivers Onega and Kemi.

Oneglia, (*o-nail'ya,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Genoa, 41 m. E.N.E. of Nice; *pop.* 5,500.

One'-horse, *a.* With one horse; drawn by one horse; as, a *one-horse* carriage.

Oneida, (*o-ni'da,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Galesburg.

Onei'da, in *Iowa*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 1,220. — A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 638.

Oneida, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Eaton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Oneida, in *New York*, a lake occupying portions of Oneida, Madison, Onondaga, and Oswego cos. It covers an area of abt. 100 m., abounds in fish of an excellent quality, receives many small streams, and empties its surplus waters into the Osage River by Oneida River.

—A central co. *Area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mohawk and Black rivers, and Oneida and Oriskany creeks. The Oneida occupies the S.W. angle of the co. *Surface*, undulating or nearly level; *soil*, generally very fertile, producing immense quantities of grain, hay, butter, and cheese. *Min.* Iron ore, potters' clay, gypsum, marl, and water limestone. *Cops.* Rome and Utica. *Pop.* abt. 167,000.

—A town of Madison co., abt. 120 m. W. by N. of Albany. It has railroad communication with New York city, Oswego, and the other large towns of the State, and is a place of much activity. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Oneida, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 16 m. S. E. of Canton.

Onei'da Cas'tle, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 20 m. W. of Utica.

Onei'da Creek, in *New York*, enters Oneida Lake between Madison and Oneida cos.

Oneida Dep'at, in *New York*, a village of Oneida co., abt. 26 m. E. of Syracuse.

Oneirocrit'ic, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, a dream, and *kritikos*, one who can discern.] An interpreter of dreams.

Oneirocrit'ic, Oneirocrit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *oneiros*, dream, and *kritikos*, critical.] Pertaining or relating to the interpretation of dreams.

Oneirocrit'icism, *n.* The art or practice of interpreting dreams.

Oneirocrit'ics, *n. sing.* Same as Oneirocriticism, *q. v.*

Oneirodyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, dream, and *odynē*, pain.] (*Med.*) A painful dream, as incubus and somnambulism. —*Dunglison.*

Onei'romancy, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, dream, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination or prophecy by dreams.

Oneiros'copist, *n.* An interpreter of dreams; a diviner by dreams.

Oneiros'copy, *n.* [Gr. *oneiros*, dream, and *skopein*, to view.] Interpretation of dreams.

Onel'ka, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul.

Onekotan', or Onakutan', one of the Kurile Islands, off the S. extremity of Kamtschatka, between the Pacific Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk; Lat. 49° 24′ N., Lon. 155° E. Length 30 m., breadth 15 m.

Oneness, (*wun'ness,*) *n.* Singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Oneon'ta, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Otsego county, abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 5,000.

Oneo'ta, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of St. Louis co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Du Luth; *pop.* of township abt. 300.

On'erary, *a.* [Lat. *onerarius*, from *onus*, *oneris*, a load, a burden.] Fitted for carriage or burdens; comprising a burden.

On'erous, *a.* [Fr. *onéreux*; Lat. *onerosus*, from *onus*, *oneris*.] Burdensome; oppressive; heavy; as, an *onerous* duty.

On'erously, *adv.* In an onerous manner; so as to burden or oppress.

One'-sided, (*wun-,*) *a.* Having one side only; — hence, limited to one side; partial; as, to take a *one-sided* view of things.

(*Bot.*) Growing on one side of a stem only; as, *one-sided* flowers.

One'-sidedness, *n.* State of being one-sided; partiality; prejudice.

On'-going, *n.* Procedure; act of advancing or eventuating; as, the *on-goings* of every-day life.

On'guent, *n.* A corrupt spelling of Unguent, *q. v.*

On'-hanger, *n.* One who hangs on or imitates another; a hanger-on; a toady.

Onion, (*un'yun,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of some species of the genus *Allium*, the most important of which is the *A. cepa*. It is a biennial plant, supposed to be native of Hungary. The root bears a tunicated bulb, compressed, or round, or oblong in figure. The scape, which appears the second year, is from 3 to 4 ft. high, straight, smooth, stout, bearing at top a large, round umbel of greenish-white flowers. It is universally cultivated for the kitchen, and its peculiar merits as a pot-herb are well known. Its culture has produced many varieties, and these have received numerous names, chiefly local. The European varieties Chibbal and Cibal are used as mild condiments; and *A. schœnoprasum*, the Chives or Cives, whose leaves resemble rush-leaves, is much cultivated in this country for similar purposes.

On'ion-eyed, (*-īd,*) *a.* With the eyes full of tears, as if by the use of a raw onion; lachrymose.

Onion (or Winooski) **River,** (*un'yun,*) in *Vermont*, rises in Caledonia co., and flowing generally W., enters Lake Champlain from Chittenden co.

On'ion River, in *Wisconsin*, enters Sheboygan River in Sheboygan co.

On'ion Valley, in *California*, a post-village of Plumas co., abt. 17 m. S. by W. of Quincy.

Onirocrit'ic, *a.* Same as Oneirocritic, *q. v.*

Onis'bo, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., abt. 18 m. S. of Sacramento.

Onis'cus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of tetradecapodan crustacea, having four antennæ, of which two are very short, and the other two long and slender. The tail is very short, but composed of six segments. To this genus belong the animals known as Sow-hug, Hog-louse, and Wood-louse, which are terrestrial and have the respiratory organs completely infolded by plates developed from the abdominal members, the anterior plates being perforated by a row of small holes, through which the air has access to the gills. They frequent damp situations, and are generally found under stones, in holes of walls, &c. They feed on decayed animal and vegetable matter.

On'-looker, *n.* A looker-on; a spectator.

On'-looking, *a.* Looking on or forward; observant; expectant.

Only, *a.* [A. S. *ænlic*, *anlic*.] Single; one alone; as, he is the *only* good man they have among them. — By itself; having no counterpart; distinct from others of its class and kind; as, he is his mother's *only* son. — Preëminent; surpassing all others; as, patriotism is his *only* virtue.

—*adv.* [A. S. *ænlice*.] Solely; singly; separately; In one manner or for one object alone.

"He to be loved, needs *only* to be known."—*Dryden.*

—Completely; utterly; wholly; entirely; thoroughly.

"Every imagination of his heart was *only* evil continually."
Gen. vi. 5.

O'no, in *Illinois*, a village of Edgar co., abt. 120 m. E. of Springfield.

Onobry'chis, *n.* [Gr. *onos*, ass, and *brychien*, to devour.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. *O. sativa*, the Sainfoin or Saintfoin, is a spreading perennial, resembling in many respects the French Honeysuckle (*Hedysarum*). It attains the height of 2 or 3 ft., with leaves of from 9 to 15 smooth acute leaflets, and spikes of beautiful flesh-colored flowers, striated with ruse-red, on long stalks. It is native of Europe, and much cultivated there as a fodder-plant.

On'oclea, *n.* [Gr. *onos*, a kind of vessel, *kleio*, to close; alluding to the cootracted thecæ.] (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ*. *O. sensibilis*, the Sensitive Fern, is common in low grounds, having fronds abt. 1 foot high, the barren ones broad, and somewhat triangular in outline.

Onol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *onos*, ass, and *logos*, speech.] Senseless talk; insipid discourse; bosh.

On'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by the letters of a name; onomatechny.

Onoman'tic, Onoman'tical, *a.* Predicted by names, or by letters composing a name.

Onomas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *onoma*, name.] (*Law.*) Belonging or having reference to a name or signature.

Onomas'ticon, *n.* [Gr. *onomastikon*.] An index of names or terms; a compendium of subjects with their names; a dictionary; a book of nomenclature.

Onomaterh'ny, *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, name, and *technē*, art.] Foretelling by the letters of a name.

Onomatol'ogist, *n.* Same as Onomancy, *q. v.*

Onomatol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *onomatologie*; from Gr. *onoma*, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on names, or the history of nomenclatures.

Onom'atope, *n.* A word formed to resemble the sound made by the thing denoted.

Onomatopœia, (*-pe'ya,*) *n.* [Gr. *onoma*, a name, and *pireo*, I make.] (*Gram. and Rhet.*) The construction of a word with similarity in sound to that made by the thing denoted, as in *buzz*, *crash*, *roar*. — An imitative word.

Onomatopoet'ic, *a.* Constructed to resemble the sound of the thing denoted.

Onomat'opy, *n.* Same as Onomatopœia, *q. v.*

Onom'omancy, *n.* Same as Onomancy, *q. v.*

Onondaga, (*on-on-daw'ga,*) [Indian, swamp at the foot of the hill,] in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Ononda'ga, [Indian,] in *New York*, a lake in the central part of Onondaga co., covering an area of abt. 6 sq. m. The waters are impure, owing to the numerous salt springs in the vicinity. Hence, also, it is sometimes called Salt Lake.

—A N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Seneca River, Chittenango, Onondaga, and Oneida creeks, besides Croso, Oneida, Onondaga, Otisco, and Skaneateles lakes. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Gypsum, water-cement, and great quantities of salt. *Cap.* Syracuse. *Pop.* abt. 155,000.

—A post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 132 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 8,500.

Ononda'ga Creek, in *New York*, enters Onondaga Lake from the S.

Ononda'ga Valley, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 5 m. S. of Syracuse.

Ono'nis, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Rest-harrow, or Cammock, a genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, having a 5-cleft bell-shaped calyx, the standard of the corolla large and striated, the keel beaked, the pod turgid and few-seeded. There are many species, chiefly natives of Europe, and generally herbaceous or half-shrubby.

On'onwa, in *Iowa*, a village of Louisa co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Muscatine.

Onop'ordum, or Onopordon, *n.* [Gr. *onos*, an ass, *perdo*, I break wind.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. *O. acanthium*, the Cotton-thistle, is an European wayside weed, with broad, spring-edged leaves, white with cottony hairs, and large prickly flower-heads of a dull purple color.

Cu'set, *n.* A rushing or setting upon; a violent attack; an assault; a storming; the onslaught of an army upon an enemy; an attack of any kind.

On'setting, *n.* A rushing upon or assaulting; onset.

Onslaught, (*on'slawt,*) *n.* [A. S. *onslagen*, to strike against, to destroy.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.

"By storm and *onslaught* to proceed."—*Hudibras.*

Onslow, (*onz'lo,*) a seaport-town of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, abt. 55 m. N. of Halifax.

Onslow, in *N. Carolina*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* New and Whitlock rivers. *Surface*, level, and in many parts marshy; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Onslow Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Ons'low Bay, in *N. Carolina*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Capes Fear and Lookout.

Ons'low Court-House, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Onslow co., abt. 145 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Onstead, (*on'sted,*) *n.* A solitary farm-house; a homestead. (Prov. Eng.)

Onta'rio, a S. central co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, abt. 851 sq. m. *Cap.* Whitby. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

Ontario, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Knox co., abt. 13 m. N. of Knoxville; *pop.* of township abt. 2,900.

Ontario, in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Grange co., abt. 32 m. E. of Elkhart.

Ontario, in *New York*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* Canandaigua Outlet, Mud and Flint creeks, besides several smaller streams, and Seneca, Canandaigua, and Honeoye lakes. *Surface*, undulating or hilly; *soil*, generally very fertile, producing, on an average, more butter and wool than any other co. of the State. *Min.* Iron, gypsum, and water-limestone. *Cap.* Canandaigua. *Pop.* abt. 70,000.

—A post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000,

Onta'rio, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richland co., abt. 8 m. W. of Mansfield.

Ontario, (Lake,) the smallest and most E. of the five great lakes of N. America, in the St. Lawrence basin, partly belonging to Canada and partly to the State of New York; between Lat. 43° 10′ and 44° N., and Lon. 76° and 80° W. It is of an elongated, oval shape, 172 m. in length, by a maximum breadth (in the centre) of 60 m.; covering an area of abt. 5,400 sq. m. Its surface-level is abt. 334 feet below that of Lake Erie, and 231 feet above the tide-level of the St. Lawrence. Its depth is said to average 420 feet; but in some places it is upwards of 600 feet in depth, and it is navigable throughout its whole extent for vessels of the largest size. The St. Lawrence (under the name of the Niagara River) enters it near its S.W. and leaves it at its N.E. extremity, where it is much encumbered with small islands. Lake Ontario has many good harbors; and as it never freezes, except at the sides, where the water is shallow, its navigation is not interrupted like that of Lake Erie. It is, however, subject to violent storms and heavy swells. Toronto, Kingston, Newcastle, and Niagara are the principal towns on the British side; and Oswego, Genesee, and Sackett's Harbor on the American bank. This lake receives numerous rivers, including the Trent and Humber on its N., and the Black, Genesee, and Oswego from its S. shores. It communicates by the Genesee River and Oswego Canal with the Erie Canal, and, consequently, with the Hudson River and New York city; the Niagara River and the Welland Canal, at its S.E. extremity, unite it with Lake Erie, and the Rideau Canal connects it with the St. Lawrence below Montreal. Numerous sailing-vessels and steamers of large size navigate this lake, which is the centre of an extensive commerce.

Ontelau'nee, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Onteniente, (*on'te-ne-ain'tai,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, on the Clariano, 35 m. N.W. of Alicante, and 47 m. S.S.W. of Valencia. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 9,508.

On'to, *prep.* On the top of; upon; — used in England as a provincialism; in the U. States colloquially.

Ontolog'ic, Ontolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *ontologique.*] Belonging or having reference to ontology, or the science of being in general.

Ontolog'ically, *adv.* In the manner of ontology.

Ontol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *ontologiste.*] One who considers the nature and qualities of being in general; a metaphysician.

Ontol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *ontologie*, from Gr. *onta*, the things which exist, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all beings.

Ontonag'on, in *Michigan*, a river rising in Ontonagon co., and flowing N., empties into Lake Superior at the town of Ontonagon.

—An extreme W. co. of the upper peninsula, having Lake Superior on the N., and Wisconsin on the S. and W. *Area*, abt. 2,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ontonagon, Presqu' Isle, and Montreal rivers. *Surface*, hilly or mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Copper in great abundance. *Cap.* Ontonagon. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

—A town and township, cap. of the above co., on Lake Superior, at the mouth of the Ontonagon River, abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Houghton. It is the principal depot for the copper-mines in that region. *Pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

O'nus, *n.* [Lat.] The burden; as, the *onus* of an obligation.

Onus probandi. [Lat., burden of proving.] (*Law.*) The obligation of adducing evidence. The *onus probandi* is said to lie generally on that party who asserts the affirmative of the question in dispute, according to the rule, *ei incumbit probatio qui dicit, non qui negat.* It may be shifted, in many instances, from one litigant to another, by the establishment of a *primâ facie* case against a party.

Ont'wa, in *Michigan*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

On'ward, On'wards, *a.* [A.S. *onweard*, from *on*, in, into, and *weard*, direction.] Advanced, or advancing; progressive; as, an *onward* career.

—Leading forward to perfection; increased; improved.

—*adv.* Progressively; in advance; in a state of advanced progression; as, Time moves *onward*.

Onych'ia, *n.* [Gr. *onychium*; Lat. *onyx.*] (*Surg.*) A painful abscess near the nail. See WHITLOW.

Onyx, (*o'niks,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Min.*) A variety of chalcedony, somewhat resembling agate. It is composed of alternating parallel bands of different colors, and was the stone used by the ancients for making cameos, the figures being cut in the white layers, while the darker portion formed the background of the design. Large numbers of these stones are brought from Oberstein in Saxony, and from Yemen, in Arabia; it is also found in the Isle of Skye, and in the amygdaloid of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

(*Surg.*) A small collection of matter. A minute abscess, formed between the cornea of the eye and the aqueous humor, and so named from being of the color and diminished shape of a man's nail.

Oo, a village of France, dept. Haute Garonne. It stands 10,000 feet above the sea, at the foot of a pass of the Pyrénées called the Col d'Oo, celebrated for its lake and picturesque cascade. *Pop.* 500.

Ooch, (*ooch,*) a town of N.W. Hindostan, prov. of Moolta, rajahship of Bhawlpoor, near the junction of the Chenaub and the Sutlej; Lat. 29° 11′ N., Lon. 70° 50′ E. *Pop.* 25,000.

Oojein, or **Oojain,** (*oo'ja-in,*) a city of Central India, prov. of Malwah, formerly cap. of Scindia's dominions, on the Siprah, a tributary of the Chumbul, 34 m. N.W. of Indore; Lat. 23° 11′ N., Lon. 75° 51′ E. It is about 6 m. in circumference, and fortified with a stone wall and towers. *Pop.* Unknown.

Oölite, (*o'o-lite,*) *n.* [Gr. *oon*, an egg, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Geol.*) A variety of limestone, so called from its being composed of small rounded grains, resembling the eggs or roe of a fish. Each grain has generally some minute fragment of sand as a nucleus, round which concentric layers of calcareous matter have accumulated. The term *roe-stone* is applied to it when the grains are very distinct and well rounded; and *pisolite*, or pea-stone (from Lat. *pisum*, a pea), when the grains are large and pea-like. In certain of the secondary strata of England, the marked occurrence of these oölites, or roe-stones, has given the name to the oölitic system, as now extended by modern geologists.

Oölit'ic System, *n.* (*Geol.*) A formation which derives its name from the prevalence of limestones of an oölitic texture, as developed in England, or from the Jura range of mountains, as exhibited typically on the continent of Europe. The oölitic system may be said to comprehend the whole of those peculiar limestones, calcareous sandstones, marls, shales, and clays, which lie between the chalk formation and the new red sandstone beneath. Where the system is perfect and complete, the argillaceous laminated limestone and shales, called the *Lias*, constitute the lowest group; the yellowish granular limestones, calcareous sandstones, sands, and clays, called *Oölite*, the middle group; and the grayish laminated clays, with subordinate layers of limestone, and flaggy, ferruginous sandstones, called the *Wealden*, the upper group. These three groups are so clearly defined, that they are sometimes treated as independent systems; and were it not for certain fossil as well as lithological resemblances which pervade them, this method would be preferable. Taking the three divisions, however, as constituting the *Oölitic system*, their subdivisions will be found exhibited in descending order in the following synopsis: — WEALDEN; consisting of: 1. *Weald Clay.* — Grayish laminated clays, containing concretions of iron-stone, thin layers of argillaceous limestone, and sandy ferruginous flags. 2. *Hastings Sands.* — Sands and sandstones, often ferruginous, with divisions of clay; beds of clay and sandy shale, more or less calcareous, with subordinate beds of limestone. OÖLITE; consisting of: 1. *Purbeck Beds.* — Estuary limestones alternating with sands and clays. 2. *Upper Oölite.* — Coarse and fine-grained oölitic limestones, with layers of calcareous sand and concretions; dark laminated clays, with gypsum and bituminous shale. 3. *Middle Oölite.* — Coarse-grained, shelly, and coralline oölite, with calcareous sands and grit; dark-blue clays, with subordinate clayey limestones and bituminous shale (*Oxford clay*); shelly calcareous grit, with blue clays underneath. 4. *Lower Oölite.* — Coarse shelly limestones; laminated shelly limestones and grits; sandy layers, and thick bedded blue clay (*Bradford clay*); thick-bedded oölite, more or less compact and sandy; flaggy grits and oölites; marls and clays, with soft marly limestone (*Fuller's earth*); calcareous freestone, irregularly oölitic, and yellow sand. LIAS; consisting of: 1. *Upper Lias.* — Thick beds of dark bituminous shale; beds of pyritous clay and alum shale; indurated marl or marlstone. 2. *Lower Lias.* — Dark laminated limestones and clays; bands of iron-stone; layers of jet and lignite; beds of calcareous sandstone. The organic remains of the oölitic system are all *mesozoic*, that is, belonging to the genera and species differing from those found in the lower rocks; and differing also, though less in general aspect, from those of the tertiary and present epochs. With the exception of the higher mammalia, nearly every existing order is represented in the *fauna* of the oölite; but the forms all died out at the close of the Chalk æra. The vegetation of the system is very varied; the highest orders, however, appear to be coniferous, no true example of an exogenous tree having yet been detected. The stems, fruits, and leaves of the *Cycadaceæ*, which are found in great abundance, form one of the most characteristic fossils of the system. The shells of the *Gryphæa*, so plentiful in the lias; innumerable species of *ammonites* and *belemnites*; the *insects* of the lias and wealden; the *pterodactyl*; the fresh and marine *turtles*; and, above all, *Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus*, and other gigantic reptiles are the prominent features of life. In the U. States, and "apart from many doubtful beds," says Dana, "there are true Juranic strata, full of fossils, overlying in many places the gypsiferous marls and sandstones. They have been observed about the Black Hills and the Laramie Mountains, and also at the base of other ridges in the Rocky Mountains. The beds consist of impure limestone, with layers of marl."

Oölitiferous, *a.* [From *oölite*, and Lat. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing oölite.

Oöl'ogist, *n.* One versed in oölogy.

Oöl'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, egg, and *logos*, discourse.] Ovicular science.

Oolong, (*oo'long,*) *n.* (Written also *oulong.*) [Chin., green dragon.] A variety of black tea, brought from China.

Ool'tewah, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Chattanooga.

Oo'mine, Oo'miak, *n.* A kind of boat used by the Esquimaux.

Oolysis, *n.* [Gr. *ōon*, an egg, and *lysis*, a setting free.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to monstrous ovular development.

Ounga, or **Oungn,** (*oon'ga.*) in *Alaska*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the S. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska; Lat. 55° 30′ N., Lon. 160° to 161° W.

Onalas'ka, UNALASHKA, or OONIMAKI, in *Alaska*, an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, and the largest of the Aleutian group, lying abt. 20 m. off the S.W. extremity of the peninsula of Alaska; Lat. 53° 52′ N., Lon. 166° 32′ W. *Area*, abt. 1,500 sq. m. It is of volcanic origin, and the surface is rocky and mountainous, a volcano in the centre of the island rising to an elevation of 5,491 feet. The soil is in general barren, and the inhabitants (which are few) subsist by fishing.

Oo'sima, a small but populous island of Japan, off the S.E. coast of Niphon, in the Pacific Ocean. — A town on the E. coast of this island.

Oost, (*ōōst,*) *n.* See OAST.

Oostenaul'a, in *Georgia*, rises in Gilmer co., and flowing S.W., joins the Etowah River in Floyd co. to form the Coosa River.

Oos'terhout, a town of Holland, prov. of N. Brabant, 5 m. N.E. of Breda; *pop.* 8,595.

Ooze, (*ōōz,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *wæs*, water, *wos*, juice.] To flow or issue gently; to percolate, as a liquid through the pores of a substance, or through small openings.

—*v. a.* To cause to percolate, or flow gently, as a liquid through the pores or small openings.

—*n.* A soft flow or issue, as of water; a spring; as, it is beginning to *ooze.* (*Prior.*) — A soft mud or slime; earth so wet as to flow gently, or easily yield to pressure. — The liquor of a tanner's vat.

Ooz'ing, *n.* Ooze; that which issues or oozes.

Oo'zy, *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; as, the *oozy* bed of a river.

Opac'ity, (*-pās-*) *n.* [Fr. *opacité*; Lat. *opacitas.*] Opaqueness; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency. — Darkness; gloom; obscurity.

Opa'rous, *a.* [Lat. *opacus.*] Dark; obscure; opaque; not transparent; as, *opacous* bodies.

O'pah, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The King-fish, *Lampris luna*, a large and beautiful fish, native of the Eastern seas, and weighing from 140 to 150 lbs. The body is of an oval form; the mouth small, without teeth; the dorsal, pectoral, and ventral fins very long, and falciform; and the shape of the tail lunate. The opah, whose colors are particularly rich and showy, is held sacred by the Japanese, who regard it as the peculiar emblem of happiness.

O'pal, *n.* [Fr. *opale*; Lat. *opalus*; Gr. *opallios.*] (*Min.*) A precious stone, consisting principally of silica, with a small admixture of alumina; much valued as a gem, from the beautiful play of colors it exhibits, caused by an infinite number of minute pores or fissures existing in its mass.

Opalesce, (*ō-pal-es',*) *v. n.* To scintillate in variety of colors, like the opal.

Opales'cence, *n.* (*Min.*) The shining lustre of opal.

Opales'cent, *a.* Reflecting a pearly light from the interior.

O'paline, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling opal.

O'palize, *v. a.* To transmute into opal, or some substance resembling opal.

O'pal-jas'per, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal, resembling jasper, but softer, and containing iron.

Opaque, (*o-pāk',*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *opacus.*] Dark; obscure; gloomy. — Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent.

—*n.* Opacity; opaqueness.

Opaque'ness, *n.* The quality of being impervious to light; want of transparency; opacity.

Ope, *a.* [Abbreviated from *open.*] Open; as, "the door was *ope.*" — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* and *v. n.* To open; to unclose: — used poetically.

Opel'ica, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Russell co., abt. 67 m. N.E. of Montgomery.

Opelousas, (*o-pe-loo'sas,*) in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of St. Landry parish, abt. 50 m. W. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* abt. 900.

Open, (*ō'pn,*) *a.* [A. S. *openian*, to open = Du. *open*; Ger. *offen.*] Not shut or closed; allowing access or admission; affording unimpeded ingress or egress; not obstructing motion; also, not locked up or covered over. — used in application to means of passage; as, an *open* door, window, path, &c. — Applied, also, to ways of communication or approach by land or water; as, an *open* port, an *open* sea, the *open* country. — Permissible to be read, used, enjoyed, visited, and the like; public; free to all comers; unrestricted in applicableness; exposed to the view or approach of any one; as, an *open* letter, an *open* prospect, an *open* court or meeting, or, to keep *open* house, that is, to exercise unbounded hospitality. — Expanded; not contracted, warped, or dwarfed; not drawn or shrunk together; as, an *open* flower, her arms were *open* to embrace him. — Frank; sincere; cordial; straightforward; candid; without reservation, duplicity, or disguise; applied to the manifestation of thought and feeling; as, an *open* heart. — Not concealed or hidden; clear; artless; undisguised; natural; apparent; prominent to view or observation; — applied to plans, methods, arrangements, devices, and the like.

"We are to lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom." *Burnet.*

—Not obstructed; clear of ice; not frosty; mild; moderate; as, *open* weather, the harbor continues *open*, the *open* Polar Sea, &c.

"An *open* winter portendeth a dry summer." — *Bacon.*

—Not settled, arranged, or adjusted; not closed or balanced; as, an *open* policy of insurance, he has an account *open* at his bankers. — Not clouded; not blinded, hoodwinked, or obscured; attentive; not averse to seeing; as, my eyes are *open* to his faults. — Not deaf or unwilling to hear; listening; hearkening; as, he is always *open* to a pitiful tale. — Free to be debated or discussed; not settled, established, or cleared up by a decision; as, an *open* question, an *open* argument. — Easily uttered or enunciated; as, an *open* vowel.

(*Mus.*) Applied to the string of a violin, guitar, &c., when not compressed with the finger; that is, when, without compression, it produces the very note to which it is tuned; — applied also to the note to be tuned.
Worcester, after Moore.

O'pen, *n.* Clear space; unobstructed ground; as, the fox ran toward the *open*.

—*v. a.* To make open; to unclose or unbar; to remove any fastening from; as, to *open* a door, drawer, &c. — To break the seal of and unfold; as, to *open* a letter. — To lift or remove a covering from; as, to *open* a box. — To cut through; to lance; to perforate; as, to *open* a vein. — To break, split, cleave, or rend; to divide; as, the ground is *opened* by heat. — To clear; to make by removing obstructions; to prepare for passage; as, to *open* a way. — To spread, enlarge, or expand; as, to *open* the hand. — To unstop; as, to *open* a bottle of wine. — To show; to make the first exhibition of; to interpret; to explain; to reveal; to disclose; as, to *open* a new country. — To communicate; to speak with reserve; — used reflexively; as, he *opened his* mind to me. — To enter upon or begin; to commence; as, to *open* the proceedings, to *open* fire upon the enemy, to *open* a correspondence.
"The cannon's *opening* roar."— *Byron.*

To open up, to lay open; to disclose; as, the controversy *opens up* a new field of thought.

—*v. n.* To unclose; to be unclosed or separated; as, the earth *opened*. — To come into view; to begin to appear; as, a fine prospect *opened* to our view. — To commence; to start; to begin; as, the Five-twenties *opened* at par.
(*Sport.*) To bark when sighting game; said of a dog.

O'pen-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds belonging to the order of *Grallatores*, and allied to the Storks and Jabirus. The mandibles of their beak come in contact only at the base and tips, leaving a wide interval between their edges, at the medial portion; the fibres of the horny substance of the bill in this part appearing as if worn away. One species (*Anastomus oscitans*) is whitish, with black tail-feathers; another (*A. lamelliger*) is of a shining black, and remarkable for the stem of each of its feathers terminating in a narrow horny disc, which passes beyond the vane. They are natives of India.

Fig. 1992.
PONDICHERRY OPEN-BILL,
(*Anastomus oscitans.*)

Opener, (*ō'pn-er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, opens.
Open-eyed, (*ō'pn-īd,*) *a.* Watchful; vigilant.
O'pen-handed, *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent.
O'pen-hearted, *a.* Candid; frank; generous; impulsively cordial.
O'pen-heartedly, *adv.* Without reserve; with frankness or cordiality.
O'pen-heartedness, *n.* Liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.
O'pening, *n.* A breach; an aperture; a hole or perforation; a place admitting entrance, as a bay or creek. — Beginning; commencement; first appearance.
O'penly, *adv.* Publicly; not in private; without secrecy. — Plainly; evidently; without reserve or disguise.
O'pen-mouthed, *a.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous.
O'penness, *n.* State or quality of being open; freedom from covering or obstruction; plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; freedom from disguise; expression of frankness or candor; mildness, as of the weather.
O'pen-time, *n.* Open-time; — said of Spring, &c.
O'pen-work, *n.* Work filled with interstices, openings, or perforations.
O'pequan Creek, rises in Frederick co., Virginia, and flowing N.E. into W. Virginia, enters the Potomac River between Berkeley and Jefferson cos.
Op'era, *n.* [It., Sp., and Fr., from Lat. *opera*, work.] (*Mus.*) A musical drama, in which music forms an essential part, and not a mere accessory accompaniment. As in the higher drama, poetry supersedes the prose of ordinary life, so in the opera, with perhaps as great artistic right, the language of music is introduced at a considerable sacrifice of probability. The libretto or words are, in the modern opera, a peg on which to hang the music, rather than the music an accessory to the written drama. The component parts of an *O.* are *recitatives, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses*, and *finales*, accompanied throughout by an orchestra, and the whole is preceded by an instrumental *overture*. Recitative is declamation, which, in its succession of musical sounds and rhythm, strives to assimilate itself as much as possible to the accents of speech, and therefore does not entirely conform to musical rhythm. The accessories of scenic representation are also present, and a ballet (*q. v.*) is also frequently introduced. In some of the German *O.*, and in the French *opéra comique*, spoken dialogue without music takes the place of recitative. Among the different varieties of the *O.* enumerated are the grand *O.* or *opera seria*, of a dignified character; the romantic *O.*, embracing an admixture of the grave and lively; and the comic *O.*, or *opera buffa*, as well as many intermediate varieties. See MUSIC.
Op'era-glass, *n.* A short, single or double telescope used in theatres; a lorgnette. — *Cowper.*
Op'era-hat, *n.* A compressible hat; a gibus; a crush-hat worn when attending the opera.
Op'era-house, *n.* A building for the performance of operas.
Operam'eter, *n.* [Lat. *opera*, works, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A piece of machinery for registering the number of revolutions made by the shafts or wheels of mill-work.
Op'erance, Op'erancy, *n.* Act of operating; operation. (a.)
Op'erant, *n.* A person who operates; an operator. (a.)
Op'erate, *v. n* [Fr. *opérer*; Lat. *operor, operatus*, from *opus, operis*, work, labor; akin to Ir. and Gael. *obair*; Armor. *ober*, work.] To work; to labor; to act; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical. — To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence; — often preceding *on*.
"A plain convincing reason *operates on* the mind." — *Swift.*

(*Med.*) To take suitable or appropriate effect on the human system; as, aperient medicines *operate on* the stomach.

(*Surg.*) To perform some manual act in a systematic or methodical manner upon a human being, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health: as an amputation, lithotomy, phlebotomy, and the like.

—To have agency; to produce any effect.
"Where causes *operate* freely, . . the effect will be contingent." *Watts.*

—*v. a.* To act; to effect; to cause; to produce by agency. To place or to continue in operation or action; to work; as, to *operate* a machine, to *operate* in the money-market.
Operat'ic, Operat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the opera; resembling the opera.
Operation, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *operatio.*] Act or process of operating; agency; action of power or force, physical, moral, or mechanical; as manual *operation*. — Process; manipulation; method of working; mode of action; as, "medicinal drugs of rare *operation*." — *Heylyn.* — Effect; series of acts produced by experiments; result brought about by a definite plan or method; as, military *operations*. — Eventuation; influence produced.

(*Surg.*) A methodical manipulative action, as of the hand with instruments.

(*Math.*) Something to be done; — generally some transformation to be made in quantities, which transformation is indicated either by rules or by symbols.
Worcester.
Op'erative, *a.* [Sp. *operativo.*] Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral. — Having or exerting agency; active in the production of effects; efficacious.

—*n.* A laboring man; a workman; an artisan; one employed in manufacturing establishments.
Op'eratively, *adv.* In an operative manner.
Op'erator, *n.* He or that which produces an effect.

(*Surg.*) The person who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.
Oper'cular, Oper'culate, Oper'culated, *a.* (*Bot. and Zoöl.*) Furnished with a lid or operculum, as the capsules of mosses, or the gills of fishes, and the shells of certain gasteropods.
Oper'culum, *n.* [Lat. *operio*, I cover.] (*Bot.*) The lid of anything. The term is applied to the cap of the pitcher of *Nepenthes;* to the loose apex of such fruits as that of *Lecythis;* to the conical limb of the calyx of *Eucalyptus;* and to the body which closes up the sporecase of a moss.

(*Zoöl.*) The apparatus supported by four bones which protects the gills of fishes; also the horny or calcareous plate which closes the aperture of univalve shells; and the four calcareous pieces which defend the entrance to the tube of *Balanites* or bell-barnacles.
Operet'ta, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A short musical drama of a light character. — *Buchanan.*
Operose', *a.* [Sp. *operoso;* Lat. *operosus*, from *opera.*] Laborious; attended with labor; tedious; troublesome; elaborate.
Operose'ly, *adv.* In a laborious manner.
Operose'ness, *n.* The state of being laborious or operose.
Ophe'lia, *n.* [Gr., useful.] (*Bot.*) Sometimes called *Agatholes*, a genus of plants, order *Gentianaceæ. O. chirata* is the medicinal herb known as chiretta or chirayta, which is used by the natives of India as gentian is employed in Europe. The dried plant and root possess great bitterness, and are used to some extent in this country for the sake of their tonic properties.
Ophib'olus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents, family *Colubidæ*, distinguished by having the body thick, tail and head short, and eyes very small; color black, brown, and red, crossed by lighter. Baird and Girard mention nine species found in the U. States. *O. boylii*, of California, is black, with more than 30 broad, ivory-white transverse bands; length about 30 inches. The King-snake, *O. sayi*, of the Gulf States, is black above, each scale with a large yellow spot in the centre; length about 40 inches. The Thunder-snake, or Chain-snake, *O. getulus*, from New York to Mississippi, is black, crossed above by about 30 narrow lines bifurcating on the flanks; length 30 to 40 inches or more.
Ophir, (*ō'fẽr,*) an ancient country celebrated for gold. The ships of Solomon and of Hiram, king of Tyre, brought 450 talents of gold to Jerusalem, B. C. 1000. (1 *Kings* ix. 26–28, x. 11, and 2 *Chron.* viii. 17, 18, and ix. 10 and 21.) Jehoshaphat built ships at Tarshish to go to Ophir for gold, about B. C. 913 (1 *Kings* xxii. 48, and 2 *Chron.* xx. 36, 37). Gold from Ophir is also mentioned *Job* xxii. 24, and xxviii. 16; *Psalms* xlv. 9; and *Isaiah* xiii. 12. Its position has not been ascertained, and Arabia, India, and Africa are contended for by different authorities. Josephus considers Malacca to be Ophir, and Sir Emerson Tennent supports this view. Purchas says Ceylon. But the discoveries made in 1868 of gold deposits on the eastern coast of Africa, and the remains of the ancient workings, give additional force to the ideas entertained by many that thereabouts was the locality of Ophir.
O'phir, in *California*, a township of Butte co.; *pop.* abt. 635.
Ophir, in *Illinois*, a post-township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,229.
Ophir, in *Nevada*, a post-village of Washoe co., abt. 3 m. S. of Washoe City.
Ophicleide, (*of'i-klīd,*) *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis, kleidos*, a key.] (*Mus.*) The largest brass wind-instrument of the trumpet species, and forming the bass to that class of instruments. It consists of a conical tube nearly nine feet long, terminating in a bell, like the horn: in this tube are ten holes, all of which are stopped by keys; it has a mouthpiece exactly like that of the serpent, and its compass is from B, the third space below, to C, the fifth additional space above the staff.

Fig. 1993. OPHICLEIDE.

Ophid'ians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of reptiles which includes all the serpentiform species of that class, corresponding to the *Amphibia serpentes* of Linnæus.
Ophiocar'yon, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent; *karuon*, a nut.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ. O. paradoxum* is the Snake-nut tree of Demerara, so called from the large embryo of its seed resembling, in a remarkable degree, a coiled-up snake.
Ophioglossa'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Adder's-tongues, an order of plants, alliance *Filicales.* DIAG. Ringless, distinct, 2-valved sporecases, formed on the margin of a contracted leaf. They have erect or pendulous stems with a cavity in the middle, instead of pith, and two or three woody bundles placed round it in a ring. Below, the stalks of the leaves and the spike become blended together. Leaves with netted veins sometimes forked. Spores resembling fine powder. The plants of this order are most abundant in the islands of tropical Asia, occurring, however, in the W. Indies, and not uncommon in the temperate latitude of both worlds. *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, the common Adder's-tongue, has been used in medicine as a vulnerary, but it seems to possess that quality as little as the magical virtues once ascribed to it.

Fig. 1994. — ADDER'S-TONGUE, (*Ophioglossum vulgatum.*)

Ophiogloss'um, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, *glossa*, a tongue.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Ophioglossaceæ*, q. v.
Ophiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ophis*, a serpent, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Zoöl.*) That part of the science which treats of reptiles or serpents.
Ophiomor'phous, *a.* [Gr. *ophis*, and *morphe*, form.] Having the form of a serpent.
O'phir, (Mount,) an isolated mountain of the Malay peninsula, in Lat. 2° 30′ N., Lon. 102° 28′ E. *Height.* Nearly 6,000 ft. above the sea. Most of the gold obtained in the peninsula is found around its base.
O'phirville, in *California*, a village of Placer co., abt. 3 m. W. of Auburn.
Ophisau'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GLASS-SNAKE.
O'phite, *n.* (*Min.*) A synonym for serpentine, in consequence of its spotted appearance, like the skin of a snake. The name is also sometimes applied to green speckled porphyry.
Ophi'tes, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An early sect of Christian heretics, who emanated from the Gnostics, so called from their worshipping the serpent that tempted Eve. They considered the serpent as the father of all the sciences, which, but for the temptation of our first parents, would never have been known.
Ophiu'chus, *n.* [Gr. *ophinchos*, holding a serpent.] (*Astron.*) See SERPENTARIUS.
Ophi'rys, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*, including the species *O. spifera*, the Bee-flower, or Gnat-flower.
Ophiuroids or **Ophiurans,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of Radiata embracing echinoderms which have the central disc very small in comparison to the size of the arms, and circular, and the arms starting off abruptly from its circumference. Locomotion is effected

by means of spines. Müller and Troschel divide the *O.* into two groups: the *Ophiuræ*, characterized by simple arms; and the *Euryalæ*, characterized by branched arms.

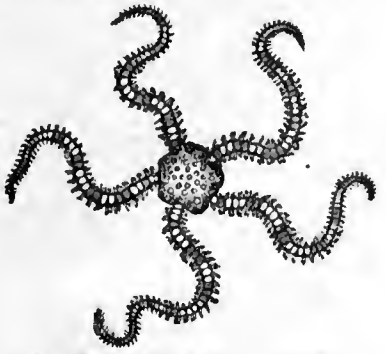


Fig. 1995. — OPHIURAN, (group *Ophiuræ.*)

Ophthalmia, (*of-thăl'me-ă,*) *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the eye. Under this head may be included inflammation of all the various parts that enter into the formation of the eye. General ophthalmia is of very rare occurrence, the disease being in the great majority of cases confined to some one of the parts, and having a distinct name; as conjunctivitis, iritis, or corneitis, denoting inflammations of the conjunctiva, iris, or cornea respectively. The most frequent form of ophthalmia is inflammation of the conjunctiva, or white of the eye. It may be caused by the presence of any irritating body, and is frequently produced by cold, when it is known as catarrhal and ophthalmic. In it the eyes are bloodshot, the redness being produced by injection of the network of vessels which covers the white of the eye; the lids are swollen, with a good deal of smarting and itching, and a feeling as if there were sand or other foreign body in the eye. There is at first lachrymation, which is soon followed by the secretion of a thin muco-purulent discharge, which accumulates at the corners of the eyes. This is ordinarily a mild and manageable complaint, and may, in most cases, be got rid of by rest, a brisk purgative, and the occasional application of tepid water, or milk and water, to the eye. If the inflammation does not subside in a day or two, the eye may be bathed several times a day with a dilute solution of alum or of sulphate of zinc; and, in severe cases, blood-letting, either general, or more commonly local, by means of cupping-glasses, or leeches applied to the temples. A much more severe form of conjunctivitis is *purulent ophthalmia*, or, as it is frequently called, *Egyptian ophthalmia*, from its having been brought into France by the army returning from the expedition to Egypt during the wars of the first Napoleon. In this all the symptoms of the preceding are greatly aggravated. The conjunctiva is red and swollen, rising up like a wall round the cornea; the eyelids are tense, livid, and often enormously swollen; a copious secretion of muco-purulent matter is poured out, and there is a burning pain in the eye, with inability to bear the light. It requires prompt and decided treatment, as there is always great risk of permanent injury to the eye, from its tendency to produce thickening and granulation of the conjunctiva of the lids, or ulceration and sloughing. In the severer forms of the disease recourse must be had to bleeding, either general or by means of cupping-glasses or leeches, and purgatives, and the various other antiphlogistic means employed. The eye should be frequently cleansed with warm water, or a weak warm solution of alum or bichloride of mercury, and one or two drops of a weak solution of lunar caustic (from two to four grains to an ounce of water) should be let fall into the eyes once or twice a day. Infants of a few days old are often subject to a very severe form of inflammation of the conjunctiva, to which the name of *ophthalmia neo-natorum* (ophthalmia of new-born infants) has been given. In mild cases, bathing or cleansing the eye several times a day with a weak warm solution of alum may be all that is necessary; in severe cases a leech should be applied to the temples, purgatives administered, and a weak solution of nitrate of silver applied to the eye daily. *Strumous*, or *scrofulous ophthalmia*, occurs in children of scrofulous habit, and is chiefly remarkable for the extreme intolerance of light by which it is accompanied. The child keeps its head down, shelters his eye with his hand, and avoids the light. The eye itself presents little appearance of inflammation, merely a faint blush of redness; but in many cases little pustular elevations form upon the edges of the cornea. In such cases the treatment should be chiefly adapted to the constitutional disorder from which it springs. Pure air and exercise, mild aperients and tonics, especially bark and iodine, should be administered, and the general health carefully attended to. Slightly astringent lotions may also be applied to the eyes, and in the earlier stages a few leeches, or blisters behind the ears, are of great service. In *sclerotitis*, or inflammation of the sclerotica, when pure (but it is apt to be conjoined with inflammation of the conjunctiva, cornea, or iris), the redness of the eye is of a pink tint, forming, when most marked, a zone round the cornea, and gradually shading off towards the circumference of the eye. There is always considerable pain, of a dull, heavy kind, which often extends all round the orbit, or over the forehead, and is accompanied by an intolerance of light and a profuse secretion of hot tears. Warm fermentations are of service locally; besides which, a dose of calomel and opium at bedtime, followed by a purgative on the following morning, will generally remove the affection. In severe cases, blood-letting, and counter-irritation by means of blisters, are likewise necessary. The other forms of ophthalmia are much less common than the above, and their mode of treatment does not differ materially from that just given.

Ophthal'mic, *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

Ophthalmog'raphy, *n.* (*Anat.*) An anatomical description of the eye. — *Dunglison.*

Ophthalmol'ogist, *n.* One versed in ophthalmology.

Ophthalmol'ogy, Ophthalmotol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, the eye, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A treatise on, or description of the eye. — *Dunglison.*

Ophthalmom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *metron*, measure.] (*Anat.*) An instrument for measuring the capacity of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye in anatomical experiments. — *Dunglison.*

Ophthalmop'tosis, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *ptosis*, a fall.] A protrusion of the whole globe of the eye.

Ophthal'mos, *n.* [Gr., an eye.] (*Photography.*) A new instrument for taking photographic views of scenery. It consists of a camera, provided with mechanical contrivances for automatically uncovering and covering the lens and exposing the plate. The *O.* is attached to a small balloon, and is sent up without an operator, and at any required height, it is asserted, takes a picture of the surface of the earth beneath it, with all the bearings of the compass accurately marked.

Ophthal'moscope, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopein*, to view.] (*Med.*) An instrument which, by reflecting the light on the retina, enables the condition of the interior of the eye to be appreciated. — *Dunglison.*

Ophthalmoscopy, *n.* [Gr. *ophthalmos*, and *skopeo*, to behold.] (*Med.*) The art of judging of the temper, &c., of a person, by examining his eyes. — The art of judging of health or disease by inspection of the eye.

Ophthal'my, *n.* (*Med.*) See OPHTHALMIA.

Opiate, *n.* [Fr. *opiat*, from Lat. *opium.*] (*Med.*) Primarily, a medicine of a thicker consistence than syrup, prepared with opium; — hence, any medicine that contains opium, or has the quality of producing sleep or repose; a narcotic.

—That which produces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

—*a.* Inducing sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic. — Causing rest or inaction.

—*v. a.* To lull to sleep; to subject to the influence of an opiate.

O'piated, *a.* Mixed with opiates; under the influence of opiates.

Opif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *ops*, help, *fero*, to bear.] Bringing help.

Opine', *v. a.* To think of or about.

Opin'iative, *a.* Stiff in a preconceived notion, or opinion. — Imagined; not proved; founded on mere opinion.

Opin'iatively, *adv.* Conceitedly; in an opiniative manner.

Opin'iativeness, *n.* The state of being opiniative.

Opinion, (*o-pin'yun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *opinio*, *opinionis*, from *opinor*, to suppose, deem, believe, think; akin to Hind. *pindar*, Pers. *pandar*, opinion.] Sentiment; notion; persuasion; belief; that which is opined; settled judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action; the judgment which the mind forms of any proposition, statement, theory, or event, the truth or falsehood of which is supported by a degree of evidence that renders it probable, but does not produce absolute conclusiveness or certainty. — The judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; particularly, favorable judgment; estimation. — Sentence; judgment; censure. (a.)

(*Law.*) The formal decision of judgment given by a judge, arbitrator, or other legal referee or counsellor, officially called upon to consider and determine the merits of a case of difficulty or dispute.

Opin'ionate, Opin'ionated, *a.* Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion; obstinate in opinion.

Opin'ionately, *adv.* Stubbornly; obstinately.

Opin'ionative, *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

Opin'ionatively, *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

Opin'ionativeness, *n.* Obstinacy; excessive attachment to one's own opinions.

Opin'ioned, *a.* Conceited; attached to a particular opinion.

Opin'ionist, *n.* [Fr. *opinioniste.*] One fond of his own notions.

Opisthot'onos, *n.* (*Med.*) A violent spasm of the muscles of the back; a convulsion by which the patient is bent backwards like a bow, the body resting on the back of the head and the heels, a perfect arch being formed beneath. One of the spasmodic contortions of *tetanus*, or rigid spasm.

Opium, (*o'pe-um,*) *n.* [Gr. *opos*, juice.] (*Chem.*) The inspissated juice of a species of poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), originally a native of the East, but now naturalized throughout most of Europe. The best *O.* is procured by making longitudinal incisions in the green capsules, which contain a prodigious number of seeds. The incisions are made during the evening, and the milky juice which exudes is allowed to remain for 24 hours to acquire consistence, when it is removed, and the process repeated. The period of sowing this poppy is in the autumn, when the seeds are the only object, and at the end of the following July, or beginning of August. The root of the plant is annual, and gives out a stem from two to four feet in height, which is glaucous. The flowers are terminal, white or light gray, and three or four inches in diameter. *O.* is the most energetic of narcotics, and one of the most valuable of all medicines. In procuring relief from pain at all times, it is invaluable; it is an efficient remedy in cholera, spasmodic affections, convulsions, tetanus, neuralgia, &c. It is most commonly used for the purpose of procuring sleep; but its habitual use is attended with very pernicious effects. A full dose is exhilarating; but if taken in large quantities, it produces dangerous and fatal results. *Laudanum* is a liquid preparation of *O.* made with alcohol, and its effects on the human system are similar to those of *O.* The principal countries in which *O.* is prepared are India, Turkey, and Persia. Indian *O.* is of three kinds, of which the chief are Patna, grown in the provinces of Bahar and Benares, the former of which is most esteemed; the third kind, produced in the province of Malwa, is still less esteemed than that of Benares. The best-esteemed *O.*, however, is that obtained from Turkey. The *O.* of commerce is in masses of different sizes. It is rather hard, brown in color, and possesses a bitter, acrid, and nauseous taste. Its odor is characteristic, and when heated in the air it kindles, but does not burn readily. Its analysis shows that it contains acidulous meconate of morphia, extractive matter, mucilage, fecula, resin, fixed oil, caoutchouc, a vegeto-animal substance, débris of vegetable fibres, occasionally a little sand, together with a white crystalline salt of *O.*, known as *nicotine.*

Opium alkaloids. The *morphine*, *codeine*, *paparerine*, *narcotine*, *thebaine*, *narceine*, and *meconine*, all of which form well-marked salts with the acids. *O.* also contains *meconic* and *thebolactic* acids. These principles are very fully described in Miller's "Elements of Chemistry," Part III., to which the student is referred. They are extracted from opium by a very simple process. They exist in the raw drug as difficultly crystallizable meconates. Chloride of calcium is, therefore, added to the aqueous solution, by which means the more easily crystallizable hydrochlorates of the bases are formed in the liquid, and meconate of lime is precipitated. From the clear solution the hydrochlorates of morphine and codeine crystallize first, leaving the others dissolved in the mother-liquor. The morphine and codeine salts are separated by solution in water, to which excess of ammonia is added. This throws down the morphine, the hydrochlorates of codeine and ammonia remaining in solution. Morphine is the only base which demands an extended notice. It is found in opium in combination with meconic acid. In the pure alkaline state it crystallizes in short rectangular prisms, soluble in 1,000 parts of cold and 400 of boiling water. The solution has an intensely bitter taste, and turns yellow turmeric-paper to a deep brown. Boiling alcohol dissolves it abundantly; but it is insoluble in ether. Morphine is a powerful sedative, and is much used in medicine, either in the form of hydrochlorate, acetate, sulphate, or citrate; the first-named being the most frequently used. The other bases have as yet received no very extended use either in pharmacy or manufactures.

Opobal'sam, *n.* [Gr. *opos*, juice, and *balsamos*, the balsam-tree.] The balm of Gilead. See BALSAMODENDRON.

Opodel'doc, *n.* (*Pharmacy.*) A term invented and formerly applied by Paracelsus to a plaster for all external injuries; but in modern usage it signifies a liniment made by dissolving soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

Opor'to, or PORTO, an important city and seaport of Portugal, on the Douro, 2 m. from its mouth, 174 m. N.E. of Lisbon; Lat. 41° 8′ N., Lon. 8° 37′ W. Situated on a steep declivity on the right bank of the river, the appearance of *O.* from the sea is picturesque and imposing; but this general and pleasing distant appearance, however, is materially altered on a closer inspection, when the actual narrow, crooked, and dirty character of the streets and lanes, constituting a large part of the town, are investigated by a progress over the city. *O.* possesses many churches and convents, but no monument worthy of a special notice. There are 4 colleges, an academy of navigation and commerce, a school of medicine and surgery, and other literary and scientific institutions. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, woollen and linen fabrics, ropes, tobacco, soap; also, ship-building. The harbor within the bar across the mouth of the Douro can only be entered by large vessels at high water. Owing to her situation, *O.* is the emporium for a large portion of Portugal, and has an extensive commerce. The principal export is a red wine called Port, produced on the banks of the Douro. The climate is generally damp and foggy; in winter the cold is very severe, but in summer the winds from the E., S., and W. moderate the intensity of the heat. *O.* occupies the site of the ancient *Portus Cale*, from which the name Portugal is derived. It was taken and sacked by the French in 1805. *Pop.* 87,194.

Opos'sum, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DIDELPHIDÆ.

Opos'sum Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Conewago Creek in Adams co.

Op'peln, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 51 m. S.E. of Breslau. *Manuf.* Linen, leather, ribbons, and earthenware. *Pop.* 10,223.

Oppenheim, (*op'pen-hime.*) in *New York*, a post-township of Fulton co.: *pop* (1870) 1,950.

Op'pidan, *n.* [From Lat. *oppidum*, a town.] An appellation given to those students of Eton College, England, who board in the town, and not in college.

Op'pido, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Reggio, 14 m. N.E. of Reggio; *pop.* 6,210.

Oppo'nency, *n.* [L. Lat. *opponentia.*] The opening of an academical disputation; the proposition of objections to a tenet; an exercise for a degree.

Oppo'nent, *a.* [Lat. *opponens.*] Opposite; adverse; opposing.

—*n.* An adversary; an antagonist; one who opposes; — particularly, one who opposes in controversy, disputations, or argument.

Opportune', *a.* [Fr. *opportun;* Lat. *opportunus.*] Present at a proper time; convenient; fit; suitable.

Opportune'ly, *adv.* Seasonably; at a time favorable for the purpose.

Opportune'ness, *n.* The condition or quality of being opportune or timely.

Opportu'nity, *n.* [Fr. *opportunité;* Lat. *opportunitas.*] Fit or convenient time; time or occasion favorable for the purpose; suitable time, combined with other favorable circumstances.

Oppos'able, *a.* Capable of being opposed.

Oppose', *v. a.* [Fr. *opposer;* Lat. *oppono, oppositus* — *ob,* and *pono,* to set, to place.] To set or place against; to set or place before, over against, or opposite; to place in front of. — To put into antagonism or opposition, with a view to counterbalance or counteract, and thus to place as an obstacle to prevent effect intended, or to effect unlooked-for results; to act or set against; — with an object, either direct or indirect. — To resist, either by physical agency, by argument, or other means; to act against; — with a direct object. — To act against or strive with, as a competitor; as, to *oppose* a rival in love. — To resist strenuously; to check effectually.

"I am too weak to *oppose* your cunning."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To act adversely; — with *against.* (R.) — To object or act against controversially, or in disputation.

Oppos'er, *n.* One who opposes; an opponent in party, in principle, in controversy, or in argument; one who acts in opposition; one who resists; an antagonist; an adversary; an enemy; a rival.

Op'posite, (*-zit,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *oppositus.*] Placed in front; facing each other; standing or situated in front. — Adverse; repugnant. — Contrary.

(*Bot.*) Said of leaves, &c., when placed over against each other. A stamen is said to be opposite a petal when it stands before it, as in the flower of buckthorn (Fig. 1996). — *Grey.*

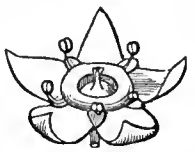


Fig. 1996.

—*n.* An adversary; an enemy; an antagonist.—That which is opposed or contrary.

Op'positely, *adv.* In front; in a situation to face each other. — Adversely; against each other.

Op'positeness, *n.* State of being opposite or contrary.

Oppositifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *oppositus* and *foliosus.*] (*Bot.*) Opposite a leaf, as the tendrils of vitis and the peduncles of phytolacca.

Opposi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *oppositio,* from *oppono.*] Situation so as to front something else; a standing over against; contrariety. — Attempt to check, restrain, or defeat. — Obstacle; resistance; that which opposes.

(*Pol.*) The collective body of opponents of the ministry or administration.

(*Astron.*) The aspect of two bodies when diametrically opposite to each other. Thus, the moon, or a planet, is said to be in opposition with the sun when it passes the meridian at midnight.

Opposi'tionist, *n.* One who belongs to the party opposing the administration.

Oppos'itive, *a.* [Fr. *oppositif.*] That may or can be put in opposition.

Oppress', *v. a.* [Lat. *opprimo, oppressus,* from *ob,* and *premo,* to press.] To press down; to depress; to load or burden with unreasonable impositions; to treat with unjust severity, rigor, or hardship; to overpower; to overburden. — To sit or lie heavy on; as, to *oppress* the stomach with too much food.

Oppres'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *oppressio.*] The act of oppressing; the imposition of unreasonable burdens; cruelty; severity. — State of being oppressed or overburdened; misery. — Hardship; calamity. — Depression; dulness of spirits; lassitude of body; a sense of heaviness or weight in the breast, &c.

Oppres'sive, *a.* [Fr. *oppressif.*] Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe.—Tyrannical; grievous; onerous. — Heavy; overpowering; overwhelming.

Oppres'sively, *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity.

Oppres'siveness, *n.* The quality of being oppressive.

Oppress'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who imposes unjust burdens on others; one who harasses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

Oppro'brious, *a.* [Lat. *opprobriosus.*] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous; abusive. — Blasted with infamy; despised; rendered hateful.

Oppro'briously, *adv.* With reproach mingled with contempt; scurrilously.

Oppro'briousness, *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

Oppro'brium, *n.* [Lat., from *ob,* and *probrum,* a shameful or reproachful act.] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain; disgrace; ignominy; infamy.

Oppugn, (*op-pūn',*) *v. a.* [Sp. *opugnár;* Lat. *oppugno,* from *ob,* and *pugno,* to fight.] To fight or contend against; to attack; to oppose; to resist.

Oppug'nancy, *n.* Opposition; act of oppugning.

Oppug'nant, *n.* An opponent; a person who oppugns. (R.)

—*a.* Hostile; opposing.

Oppugna'tion, *n.* Resistance; opposition.

Oppugner, (*op-pūn'er.*) *n.* One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.

Ops. (*Myth.*) A name of Cybele, *q. v.*

Opsiom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *opsis,* sight, and *metron,* measure.] (*Optics.*) An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Op'tative, *a.* [Fr. *optatif;* Lat. *optativus,* from *opto, optatus,* to wish.] Expressive of a desire or wish.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) That mood or form of the verb in which wish or desire is expressed.

Op'tatively, *adv.* In an optative manner.

Op'tic, *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.

Op'tic, Op'tical, *a.* [Fr. *optique;* Gr. *optikos.*] Relating or pertaining to vision or sight. — Relating to the science of optics.

Optic nerves. (*Anat.*) The nerves of vision, or the second pair of cerebral nerves, each optic nerve terminating in the *retina* or camera of the eye, the disc at the back of the ball on which all objects are reflected.

Op'tically, *adv.* By optics or sight.

Optician, (*op-tish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *opticien.*] A person skilled in the science of optics. — One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments.

Op'tics, *n. sing.* [From Gr. *optomai,* to see.] That branch of science which treats of the nature and properties of light; of the changes which it undergoes in its qualities or in its course when passing through bodies of different kinds and shapes, when reflected from their surfaces, or when passing near them; of the structure of the eye, and the laws of vision; and of the construction of those instruments in which light is the chief agent. (For an account of the nature and general properties of light, see Light; and for its physiological action, see Eye.) Like the early history of all the sciences cultivated by the ancients, that of optics is veiled with obscurity; it would appear, however, that soon after the art of glass-making was discovered, lenses and spheres of glass were used as burning-glasses. By referring to the article upon Light, the reader will observe a slight sketch of the history of this science, and also a definition of the two hypotheses on which the propagation of light is accounted for, — the hypothesis of *emission,* and the hypothesis of *undulation.* In this article it is our intention to treat of optics principally as a mathematical science, without regard to either theory, merely tracing by mathematical calculation the results of certain experimental laws. From a bright object light emanates in all directions, and this light may be conceived to be made up of *rays.* By the term *ray* we intend to express the smallest quantity of light which can proceed in any direction; and we reason concerning rays as if they were geometrical lines. In the same way an object, in order to be a source of light, must be of finite, though it may be of very small dimensions; thus, a bright point, which is a source of light, is considered as a geometrical point. Any substance which allows the transmission of light through it is called a *medium;* and light can proceed either through a medium or in vacuum. A *pencil* of rays is an assemblage of rays proceeding from a luminous point. In form, pencils are considered conical, and the axis of the cone is called the *axis of the pencil.* A conical pencil may consist either of convergent or of divergeot rays, — if the rays are proceeding from some source of light towards a point, the pencil is convergent, and divergent when the rays are proceeding from a luminous point. If rays are parallel, the pencil is neither convergent nor divergent. The direction of a ray of light proceeding in a uniform medium or in vacuum is rectilinear; but when it is incident on the surface of a medium, it is generally divided into three parts. One portion is reflected according to a regular law, and is called the *reflected ray;* another portion enters the medium according to a regular law, and forms the *transmitted or refracted ray;* a third portion is *scattered,* that is, reflected in all directions, without any regular law. It is the third portion which renders objects visible. There is also a certain portion of light besides the reflected, refracted, and scattered portions, which is *absorbed* by the medium. In the case of polished metallic surfaces, the reflected ray is the only one which sensibly exists; and generally the relative intensities of the reflected and refracted rays vary with the circumstance of the incidence, and also with the nature of the medium. The angle which a ray of light falling upon a plane surface, makes with the line perpendicular to the surface, or the *normal,* is called the *angle of incidence,* and the angles which the reflected and the refracted rays respectively make with the same line are called the *angles of reflection and refraction.* When a ray is incident on a curved surface, it is reflected or refracted in the same manner as if it fell upon the plane which touches the surface at the point of incidence; and the angles of incidence, reflection, and refraction, are those which the incident, reflected, and refracted ray, respectively, makes with the normal to this plane. The following are the laws of reflection:— First, *the incident and reflected rays lie in the same plane with the normal at the point of incidence, and on opposite sides of it.* Second, *the angles of incidence and reflection are equal.* And the following are the laws of refraction:— First, *the incident and refracted rays lie in the same plane with the normal at the point of incidence, and on opposite sides of it.* Second, *the sine of the angle of incidence bears to the sine of the angle of refraction a ratio dependent only on the nature of the media between which the refraction takes place, and on the nature of the light.* The true law of refraction was discovered by Willebrod Snell, professor of mathematics at Leyden, in 1613. The discovery was at first erroneously attributed to Descartes. According to the second law of refraction mentioned above, if we call the angle of incidence, ϕ, and that of refraction ϕ', we shall have sin. $\phi = u$ sin. ϕ', where u is a quantity independent of the angles of incidence and dependent only on the nature of the media and light. Thus it will have one value for refraction from a vacuum into glass, and another from glass into water, &c.; it will also have one value for blue light, another for red, and so on. The quantity u is called the *refractive index,* and is greater than 1, when refraction takes place from vacuum into a medium, and, as a general rule, is greater than 1 when the refraction is from a rarer to a denser medium, and less than 1 when the opposite is the case. These laws may be deduced from actual observation by the following experiment, and may be made susceptible of considerable accuracy if proper precautions be taken. Take a rectangular card, and let its opposite sides be bisected by

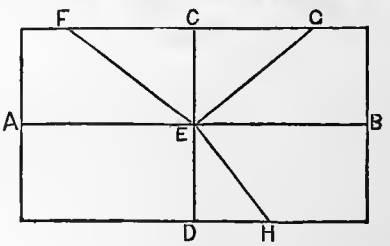


Fig. 1997.

the lines A E B, C E D. Then immerse the card perpendicularly in water as far as the line A B, and place it in such a position that a very small beam of sunlight, admitted through an opening in a shutter of a darkened room, may be incident along the line F E, on the surface of the water E. A portion of this ray will then be observed to be reflected in a direction such as E G; and in measuring C F, C G, they will be found to be equal; hence it will be seen that the angles F E G, G E C, are equal; and it is manifest that F E, C E, and G E, are in the same plane, as they are all in the plane of the card. Again, the ray E H, transmitted through the water, is the refracted ray, which is also manifestly in the same plane with F E and D E. If, also, the lines C F and D H be measured from different angles of incidence, and C E and H E computed from them, it will be found that the ratio C F : E F :: D H : E H, is the same, whatever be the direction of the ray. The ratio will not, however, be the same if another fluid be substituted for water, or if the color of the light be altered. The names of *prisms* and *lenses* have been given to those transparent bodies which are most useful in optical experiments and in the construction of optical instruments. The different forms of lenses will be found described in the article upon Lens. A prism is a solid piece of glass having three plane surfaces, which are called its refracting faces, the light passing through any two of them. One of the most remarkable and interesting phenomena connected with refraction by prisms is the total reflection which takes place within the transparent medium. The light is far more brilliant than that obtained from polished silver, which gives more reflected light than any other metal. The phenomenon of total reflection may be seen by filling a tumbler with water and holding it above the head, so as to see the image of a candle reflected from the lower side of its surface when at rest. Diamonds and precious stones, and cut-glass ornaments, are often cut so as to return to the eye the light that has undergone total reflection. Another remarkable effect produced by refraction of prisms, is the proof that white light is *a compound element.* The constituent parts or colors, which compose white light are seven in number, — red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The received doctrine of colors depends on the different refrangibility of the rays of light. White light is decomposed into its seven component parts when it is allowed to pass through a prism. A beam of parallel rays is admitted through a small aperture in a window-shutter, and suffered to fall on one side of a prism, through which it passes under peculiar conditions. It does not pass in its original path, but is refracted unequally in its transit; and on leaving the prism it diverges, and casts upon a screen an oblong figure, called the prismatic spectrum, with curved extremities, divided into seven unequal breadths, each breadth occupied by a distinct and separate color. The order of the colors, taking them from the bottom of the spectrum, is as we have given it above, — the red rays being least refrangible and the violet most; and the refractions of the intermediate colors increasing from the red upwards. (See Spectrum.) White light is considered to be composed of at least three primary colors, — red, blue, and yellow; and any one of these is complementary to the other two. Thus, when the eye is strongly impressed with one color, it becomes, by some physiological action, pre-eminently fitted to see and appreciate the complement of that color. For instance, if the eye be fixed upon a bright *red* wafer for some time, and then suddenly directed towards a sheet of plain white paper, a spectral image of the wafer will be seen of a *green* color; green being the complementary color of red. Orange is the complementary color of blue, and purple of yellow.

Op'timacy, *n.* The nobility; the body of nobles. (R.)

Op'timate, *a.* Pertaining to the nobility. (R.)
—*n.* The principal person in a city or state; a person of noble rank.

Optime, (*op'ti-mē,*) *n.* [Lat. *optimus*, the best.] A term applied in the University of Cambridge, England, to those who hold, next after the wranglers, the highest rank as mathematical scholars. There are two classes, *senior optimes* and *junior optimes.* — *Worcester.*

Op'timism, *n.* [Fr. *optimisme*, from Lat. *optimus*, best, supl. of *bonus.*] The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best, or adapted to produce the greatest good.

Op'timist, *n.* One who holds the opinion that all things are ordered for the best.

Optim'ity, *n.* The state of being best.

Option, (*op'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *optio*, from *opto*, to wish, to desire.] The power of choosing; the right of choice or election. — The power of wishing; wish. — Election; preference.

(*Stock Exchange.*) A percentage given for the *option* of putting or calling, i. e. selling or buying stock in time-bargains at a certain price.

Op'tional, *a.* Left to one's wish or choice; depending on choice or preference. — Leaving something to choice

Op'tionally, *adv.* With the privilege of choice; in an optional manner.

Optom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *opticomètre.*] (*Optics.*) An instrument for measuring the focal distance of the eye, or the distance at which a minute object is distinctly seen. As the distance varies in respect of different individuals, the instrument is applicable to the purpose of determining the focal length of spectacles required for myopic or presbyopic eyes.

Op'ulence, *n.* [Fr., Lat. *opulentia*, from *opulens*, fruitful.] Wealth; riches; affluence.

Op'ulency, *n.* The same as OPULENCE. (R.)

Op'ulent, *a.* [Lat. *opulens, opulentis*, rich, abounding in means.] Having a large estate or property; wealthy; affluent; rich.

Op'ulently, *adv.* Richly; with abundance or splendor.

Opuntia, (*o-pun'she-a,*) *n.* [From *Opuntis* (*opis*), a city of Locri, near which it flourished.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cactaceæ.* They are shrubby plants, with articulated branches, the joints usually broad and flattened, with fascicles of prickles regularly arranged upon the surface. *O. vulgaris*, the Prickly Pear, or Indian Fig (Fig. 66), is a curious fleshy plant, native in rocky and sandy places, in America and the S. of Europe. It is often cultivated, and is formed by a series of thick fleshy leaves, growing from the tip or sides of each other, and armed with orange-colored spines. The flowers come forth from the edge of the joints, large, bright yellow, and succeeded by a smooth, crimson, edible fruit. The fruit of *O. tuna* is of a fine carmine color, and has been employed as a water-color. *O. cochinellifera*, the Cochineal Fig or Nopal plant (Fig. 637), is cultivated in Mexico and other parts for the nourishment of the cochineal insect.

Opus'cle, Opus'cule, *n.* [Lat. *opusculum*, dim. of *opus*, work.] A little work.

Opus'culum, *n.* [Lat.] An opuscle; a small work.

Oquaka, (*o-kwa'ka,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Henderson co., abt. 132 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,641.

Or, *conj.* [A. S. *oththe, outher*; Ger. *oder*; Lat. *aut.*] A disjunctive particle that marks an alternative, and frequently corresponds with *either*; as, you may come *either* to-morrow *or* the next day. It also frequently connects a series of words or propositions, denoting a choice of either; as, you may love me, *or* hate me, *or* treat me with indifference. — In poetry, *or* is sometimes used for *either*.

"*Or* to conceal or else to tell." — *Cowley.*

Or is, again, often employed to signify an alternative of definitions or explications of the same thing in different terms; as, a parallelogram is a right-lined, quadrilateral figure, *or* a figure whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.

-or. A termination in Latin substantives, denoting an agent, as in *actor, debtor.* It is attached to many words of English origin, as in *assessor.* In general, however, *-or* is annexed to Latin words, and *-er* to those of English parentage.

Or, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *aurum*, gold.] (*Her.*) One of the metals employed in blazoning. (See Fig. 1274.)

Or'ach, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ATRIPLEX.

Oracle, (*or'a-kl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *oraculum*, from *oro*, to speak.] (*Antiq.*) The answer given by heathen deities to those who consulted them. The name was also applied to the sacred place where these answers were communicated. The credit of oracles was so great that no business of any importance was undertaken without consulting some oracle; and their answers were generally given in dark and ambiguous phrases, so that they might be interpreted to correspond with whatever happened. The responses were given by the priest or priestess of the god, and they frequently consisted of incoherent words uttered in a state of delirium or divine inspiration. Sometimes they were given by signs; as the movement of leaves or the murmuring of the waters of a fountain. Responses were usually given in Ionic hexameters; but on account of the scandal to which their metrical defects occasionally gave rise, they were subsequently given in prose. Apollo was regarded as the great oracular deity, Jupiter being less frequently consulted. The Greeks had no fewer than twenty-two oracles for the consultation of this deity, the most famous being at Delphi. The most important oracles of Jupiter were at Olympia in Elis, and Dodona in Epirus, at both of which he only sent signs for men to interpret. In Italy there were no oracles where the priests spoke by inspiration. The Romans had not recourse to oracles so much as the Greeks. They trusted more to augury and the Sibylline books. The principal Roman oracles were those of Faunus, in the grove of Albunea, and on the Aventine Hill where the inquirer received his answer in sleep in prophetic visions; those of Fortuna, where the responses were given by lot; and that of Mars, which in early times existed at Tiora Matiene, and at which the revelation was given through a woodpecker. By degrees these mysterious deliverances lost their hold upon the public faith. The skeptical few had always secretly ridiculed them as the offspring of subtle, unscrupulous priests; but the politicians looked upon them with favor, as a means of advancing their interests, and not unfrequently directed the responses. Aristophanes made them objects of raillery; Demosthenes accused the Pythia of favoring Philip; and Cato of Utica disdained to interrogate Jupiter Ammon. The early Christians attributed the predictions of the oracles to the agency of demons; and Eusebius and others affirmed that they became silent at the birth of Christ; the reason assigned being that Christ then put an end to the power of Satan upon the earth. The Urim and Thummim, and the Bath Kôl (literally daughter of the voice, echo) of the Jews, have been supposed by some critics to resemble the heathen oracles.

Or'acle, *v. n.* To utter oracles.

Orac'ular, *a.* [Lat. *oracularius.*] Uttering oracles; pertaining to an oracle. — Resembling an oracle. — Having or pretending to have the authority of an oracle; positive; authoritative; magisterial. — Obscure; ambiguous, like the oracles of pagan deities.

Orac'ularly, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.

Orac'ularness, *n.* The quality of being oracular.

Orac'ulous, *a.* Uttering oracles; resembling oracles. (R.) — Positive; authoritative; dogmatical. — Obscure; ambiguous.

Orac'ulously, *adv.* In the manner of an oracle.

Orac'ulousness, *n.* The state of being oracular.

O'ral, *a.* [Fr. and Sp.; from Lat. *os, oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth, or in words; spoken, not written; as, *oral* testimony.

O'rally, *adv.* By mouth; in words, without writing.

Oran, (*o-ran',*) a town of Algeria, cap. of a province of same name, 209 m. W.S.W. of Algiers, at the foot of a hill called the Peak of St. Croix; *pop.* 34,058.

Oran, in *Indiana*, a village of Kosciusko co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Warsaw.

Oran, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 670.

Oran, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 120 m. W. of Albany.

Orange, (*or'anj,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) See CITRUS.
—*a.* Pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange.

Orange, (PRINCE OF.) See WILLIAM III.

Orange, (*or'anj,*) a town of France, dept. of Vaucluse, on the Meyne, a tributary of the Rhone, 5 m. E. of the Rhone, and 12 m. N. of Avignon. *Manuf.* Linen, serge, and paper. It is noted for its Roman antiquities, the principal of which are a triumphal arch and a theatre. *O.* was formerly the cap. of a small principal city, which gave the title of *Princes of Orange* to the family now occupying the throne of Holland. The king of Holland, however, merely retains the title, the town and principality having been ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. *Pop.* 10,007.

Orange, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New Haven co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,633.

Orange, in *Florida*, an E. central co. of the peninsula; *area*, abt. 2,700 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. John's River, and many smaller streams. *Surface*, level, and for the most part occupied by swamps, ponds, &c. *Cap.* Mellonville. *Pop.* (1870) 2,194.

Orange, in *Illinois*, a township of Clark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Orange, in *Indiana*, a S. by W. co.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Patoka and Lost rivers, and Salt Creek. *Surface*, level, or pleasantly diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Carboniferous limestone. *Cap.* Paoli. *Pop.* (1870) 13,991. — A post-township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Noble co. — A township of Rush co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Orange, in *Iowa*, a township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 759. — A post-township of Clinton co.; *pop.* 897. — A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 193.

Orange, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Orange, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.; *pop.* 1,200.

Orange, in *Missouri*, a village of Benton co.; abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Orange, in *N. Carolina*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neuse, Eno, and Newhope rivers. *Surface*, undulating *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hillsborough.

Orange, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Grafton co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Orange, in *New Jersey*, a town of Essex co., abt. 3 m. N.N.W. of Newark; *pop.* (1870) 9,356.

Orange, in *New York*, a S.E. co., adjoining New Jersey; *area*, abt. 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson, Walkill, and Shawangunk rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, the Shawangunk Mountain traversing the W. part of the co.; *soil*, generally fertile, but better adapted to grazing, and the produce of the dairies are justly celebrated. *Min.* Iron, marble, limestone, and sandstone. *Cap.* Goshen. *Pop.* (1870) 80,901.
—A township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,960.

Orange, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Ashland co., abt. 90 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500. — A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. —A village and township of Cuyahoga co., abt. 18 m. E. by S. of Cleveland; *pop.* abt. 3,500. — A township of Delaware co., abt. 14 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Meigs co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350. — A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Orange, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150. — A post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 11 m. N. of Wilkesbarre.

Orange, in *Texas*, an E.S.E. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine and Neches rivers. Sabine Lake washes the S. extremity of the co. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 3,000. Its capital, Orange, is abt. 85 m. N.E. of Galveston.

Orange, in *Vermont*, an E. co., adjoining New Hampshire; *area*, abt. 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut River, and First, Second, and Third Branches of White River. *Surface*, much diversified, and in the N.W. mountainous. *Min.* Iron, slate, granite, and some lead. *Cap.* Chelsea. *Pop.* abt. 32,000.
—A post-township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Orange, in *Virginia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rapidan and North Anna rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, and some gold. *Pop.* abt. 11,000. — Its cap., Orange Court House, is abt. 104 m. N.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 500.

Orange, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Juneau co., abt. 57 m. E. of La Crosse; *pop.* of township abt. 400.

Orange, or GARIEP, a river of S. Africa, rising near Lat. 29° S., Lon. 30° E., and after a N.W. course of about 1,000 m., falling into the Atlantic, Lat. 28° 30' S., Lon. 16° 30' E.

Orangeade, (*or-enj-ād',*) *n.* A beverage made of orange-juice, in a manner corresponding to lemonade.

Orangeal, (*or-an-zhal',*) *n.* [Fr.] Candied orange-peel. — Orangeade.

Or'angeburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Maysville.

Orangeburg, in *Mississippi*, a village of Marion co., abt. 80 m. S. by E. of Jackson.

Orangeburg, in *S. Carolina*, a S. central dist.; *area*, about 1,438 sq. m. *Rivers.* Congaree, North and South Edisto, and Santee rivers. *Surface*, moderately diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. Large quantities of lumber and turpentine are procured annually from the pine forests. *Cap.* Orangeburg Court-House. *Pop.*, in 1867, 26,842. Its cap., Orange Court-House, is abt. 44 m. S. by E. of Columbia.

O'rang-ou'tang, O'rang-u'tang, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A monkey belonging to the *Simiadæ*, and the only species of the genus *Simia.* This animal, *Simia satyrus* (Fig. 1998), is about five feet high, and is covered with coarse, red hair. Its facial angle is 30°; the face is bluish, and the hind thumbs are very short compared with the toes. In Borneo, its native name is *Mias*, and

Fig. 1998. — ORANG-OUTANG, (*Simia satyrus.*)

it is abundant in the S. and W. districts, in low swampy grounds. In his march through the virgin forest, the mias may be seen walking deliberately along the

branches in an erect attitude. Choosing a place where the branches of an adjacent tree intermingle, he seizes the smaller twigs, pulls them towards him, grasps them together with those of the tree he is on, and having so formed a kind of bridge, swings himself forward, and seizing hold of a thick branch with his long arms, is in an instant walking along to the opposite side of the tree. He never jumps, or even appears to hurry himself, and nevertheless moves as quickly as a man can run along the ground beneath. These animals sleep on trees, in a kind of nest they make on leafy branches weaved together, but seldom use the same nest more than once or twice. They do not appear to live in society, though a male and female may occasionally be seen, accompanied by half-grown young ones. They live exclusively on fruits, of which some, that they seem fond of, are intensely bitter.

Or'ange-leaf, (Oil of,) *n.* See CITRUS.

Or'angeman, *n.*; *pl.* ORANGEMEN. (*Hist.*) One of a society instituted in Ireland, in 1795, to uphold the ascendency of the Protestant religion, and for the discouragement of Catholicism. It was dissolved in 1835 at the instance of the House of Commons, but was revived in 1845, and is still extensively diffused throughout the British Islands and Canada. It has office-bearers, a secret organization, distinctive colors (blue and orange), and occasional processions, which, in August, 1870, led, in Londonderry, to a bloody conflict, in which several persons were killed and wounded.

Or'ange-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYDRASTIS.

Or'angery, *n.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] A kind of gallery, in a garden or parterre, for preserving orange-trees during the winter season. An *O.* is distinguished from a conservatory by its having an opaque roof, while that of the latter is glazed. The name is also given to a plantation of orange-trees.

Or'ange-tawny, *a.* Of a color resembling an orange; of a color between yellow and brown.

—*n.* A color resembling that of an orange.

Or'ange-wife, *n.* A woman who sells oranges.

Or'ange Springs, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 104 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Or'angetown, or ORANGE, in *New York*, a township of Rockland co.; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Or'angeville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Paoli.

Orangeville, in *Michigan*, a township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Orangeville, in *New York*, a post-township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Orangeville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Trumbull co., abt. 7 m. E. by S. of Cleveland.

Orangeville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 80 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Ora'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oratio*, from *oro*, *oratus*, to speak.] A speech or discourse composed according to the rules of oratory, and spoken in public; a discourse pronounced on a special occasion; an harangue.

Or'ator, *n.* [Lat.] A public speaker; a person who pronounces a discourse publicly on some special occasion, as on the celebration of some memorable event; an eloquent public speaker.

(*Law.*) The party who files a bill in chancery.

(*Eng. Universities.*) The principal, and in many cases the only ostensible, agent for the university in all those matters of form which are merely external.

Orato'rial, *a.* Oratorical; pertaining or belonging to oratory, or to an orator.

Orato'rially, *adv.* In an oratorial manner.

Orato'rians, or CONGREGATION OF THE ORATORY. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A society for the exercise of devotion with religious study, was founded in Italy by St. Philip Neri (July 21, 1515–May 26, 1595) in 1550, and called the Order of the Holy Trinity. It received the public approval of Gregory XIII. in 1577. It took the name of the Congregation of the Priests of the Oratory of Jesus, and the rule framed by the Fathers was approved by Paul V., Feb. 21, 1612. The name is derived from the chapel or oratory built by Neri at Florence. The French society of Fathers of the Oratory of the Holy Jesus was instituted by Peter de Berulle in 1613. Dr. Newman introduced the Congregation into England in 1847.

Orator'ical, *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical; becoming an orator.

Orator'ically, *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

Orato'rio, *n.* [Ital.] (*Mus.*) A kind of musical drama, consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c. The text is usually derived from some Scriptural subject; as, for instance, that of the "Messiah," of the "Creation," and of "Elijah." The origin of the oratorio is somewhat obscure. The most probable account is that which attributes its invention to St. Philip Neri, who, in 1540, organized, at the new chapel at Rome, certain musical performances, consisting of poems on sacred subjects, sung by first-rate singers, accompanied by the best instrumentalists, for the purpose of attracting large congregations, and of creating a zeal for religion. Though a somewhat profane method of effecting so sacred a purpose, it was entirely successful, and these performances, which at first were only poems in four parts, were, in less than half a century after the death of Neri, in 1593, developed into those splendid compositions called by moderns oratorios. Italy, although the birth-place of the oratorio, has produced very few of any note. The Germans, on the contrary, excel in this species of composition; as a proof of this, it is only necessary to mention the names of S. Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, and, greatest of all, Handel.

—An oratory; a place of worship.

Orato'riously, *adv.* In an oratorious manner.

Or'atory, *n.* [Fr. *oratoire*; Sp. and It. *oratorio*; Lat. *oratoria*, from *orator*, an orator.] (*Eccl. Arch.*) The name given by Christians to certain places of religious worship. In early Christian writers, the term is frequently applied to churches in general; but afterwards it came to be confined to private chapels, or places of worship set up for the convenience of private families, yet still depending on the parochial churches, and differing from them in being strictly only places of prayer, and not for celebrating the communion.

(*Rhetoric.*) The art of speaking well, or of speaking according to the rules of rhetoric, in order to persuade; exercise of eloquence; rhetoric. See RHETORIC.

Or'atress, Or'trix, *n.* A female orator.

Oravic'za, a town of the S.E. of Hungary, county of Krasso, 53 m. S.S.E. of Temesvar; *pop.* 5,000.

Orb, *n.* [Fr. *orbe*; Lat. *orbis.*] A hollow or solid body of a round form; a sphere; a globe. — One of the celestial spheres. — The eye, as luminous and spherical. — An orbit; a circle described by the revolution of a celestial body. — A period; revolution of time. — A wheel; any rolling body.

—*v. a.* To surround; to encircle; to form into a circle or sphere.

Orb, a town of Bavaria, circle of Lower Franconia, on the Orb, 42 m. N.W. of Würzburg. *Manuf.* Paper; and it has salt mines and mineral springs. *Pop.* 4,600.

Orb, or **Orbe,** a river of France, dept. of Herault, rising near Roumières, and, after a S. course of 60 m., flowing into the Mediterranean, 7 m. below the Canal du Midi.

Orbey, (*or-ba'*,) a town of France, dept. of Haut-Rhin, 14 m. W.N.W. of Colmar. *Manuf.* Cotton, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,600.

Orbed, (*orbd,*) *a.* Formed into a circle or round shape; round; circular.

Or'bic, Or'bical, *a.* Spherical.

Orbic'ular, *a.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*; L. Lat. *orbicularis*, from *orbiculus*, a small disc.] Circular; spherical; globe-shaped.

Orbic'ularly, *adv.* In a circular manner or form; spherically.

Orbic'ularness, *n.* The state of being orbicular.

Orbic'ulate, *n.* A figure whose horizontal section is circular, and vertical section oval. — *Worcester.*

Orbic'ulate, Orbic'ulated, *a.* Made or being in the form of an orb; rounded; circular.

(*Bot.*) Circular, or nearly circular, as the leaves of Pyrola.

Orbic'ulus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A thick, solid mass covering over the ovarium and adhering to the stamens. *Lindley.*

Orbiso'nia, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 81 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Or'bit, *n.* [Lat. *orbita*, from *orbis*, a sphere; Fr. *orbite.*] (*Astron.*) The path which any celestial body describes by its proper motion. The *O.* of all the planets and satellites are ellipses; and recent discoveries seem to show that the orbits of double stars, which revolve about each other, are curves of the same kind. Some comets have been supposed to move in parabolic or hyperbolic orbits.

(*Anat.*) The bony cavity in which the eyeball is imbedded. Each *O.* in man is formed by seven bones — the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal, ethmoid, palatine, and sphenoid. The number of orbital bones, and the portion and degree of circumscription of the *O.*, vary much in lower vertebrates.

(*Zoöl.*) In Crustacea, that portion of the carapace in crabs and lobsters (*Decapoda*) to which the eye is attached, and the groove into which the eye and its peduncle are retracted. — In Ornithology, this term is applied to the skin which surrounds the eye; this is generally bare of feathers, for the facility of its movements, but especially so in the parrot tribe and the heron.

Or'bital, Orbitar, *a.* Pertaining to an orbit, or to the orbit of the eye.

Orc, Or'ca, *n.* [Lat. *orca.*] (*Zoöl.*) A name of the Grampus. See DELPHINIDÆ.

Orcades, (*ôr'ka-dēēz.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) Ancient writers represent this group, at the extreme N. of Britannia, to consist of between 30 and 40 small islands, supposed to be the modern Orkney and Shetland Islands, *q. v.*

Orca'dian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging, or pertaining to the Orkney Islands.

Oreagna, ANDREA, (*or-kan'yȧ,*) a corruption of L'ARCAGNOLA, one of the greatest of the early Italian painters, combined in his works the severity and grandeur of Giotto, with the softness and tenderness of Simone and the Lorenzetti. He was great also as a sculptor and architect. Few of his frescoes have escaped the ravages of time and the restorer, so that they have now little attraction except for art-students. His greatest works were, the frescoes in the choir of Santa Maria Novella, hopelessly damaged soon after their completion; frescoes of the *Last Judgment*, *Paradise* and *Hell* in the Strozzi chapel; altar-piece in the same chapel, executed in 1357; and as sculptor and architect, the Tabernacle of the church of Or San Micheli, completed in 1359. *O.* executed a mosaic for the cathedral of Orvieto in the following year. The great frescoes of *The Triumph of Death*, *The Last Judgment*, and *Hell*, in the Campo Santo of Pisa, are attributed to him by Vasari, whose assertion is stoutly controverted on internal evidence by recent critics. D. at Florence, in or before 1376.

Or'chal, *n.* (*Chem.*) The same as ARCHIL, *q. v.*

Or'chard, *n.* [A. S. *ortgeard.*] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees, especially of apple-trees, peach-trees, &c.

Or'charding, *n.* The cultivation or care of orchards.

Or'chard Grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DACTYLIS.

Orchella, (*or-chel'ya,*) an island of Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea, abt. 80 m. N.W. of Tortuga; Lat. 11° 50′ N., Lon. 66° 14′ W. It has an area of abt. 15 sq. m., with a low surface and arid soil.

Orchel'la-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of lichen, gen. *Roccella*. See ARCHIL.

Orchestra, Orchester, (*or'kes-tra,*) *n.* [Or. *orchestra*, from *orcheomai*, to dance.] That part of a theatre between the stage and the audience, where, among the Greeks, the chorus danced. — In modern theatres, that part of the building appropriated to the musicians. — The body of performers in the orchestra, or the collective mass of instruments employed.

Orchestral, (*or'kes-tral,*) *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed by, an orchestra.

Orchestra'tion, *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as INSTRUMENTATION, *q. v.*

Orchida'ceæ, *n.* [From Lat. *orchis.*] (*Bot.*) The Orchid family, an order of plants, alliance *Orchidales.* DIAG. Irregular gynandrous flowers and parietal placenta. — They are herbaceous plants or shrubs, always perennial, occurring all over the world, except in the very coldest regions, or those where everlasting dryness reigns. The *O.* are distinguished by the peculiar form which one piece of the perianth (*labellum*, or *lip*) assumes in many cases, so as to cause the flower to resemble some insect, reptile, or bird; by its pollen cohering in grains or waxy masses; and by its 1-celled inferior ovary. The orchids are remarkable for the singularity, beauty, and fragrance of their flowers; and new species or varieties are highly prized by horticulturists. Vanilla (Fig. 1211) is the most important commercial product of this order, which includes 394 genera and about 3,000 species.

Fig. 1999. — OSCUIS MORIO.
(*a*, Parts of the flowers.)

Orchida'ceous, Orchid'eous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the order *Orchidaceæ.*

Or'chidales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens.* DIAG. 1 to 3 stamens, and seeds without albumen. The alliance is divided into 3 orders, viz.: BURMANNIACEÆ, ORCHIDACEÆ, and APOSTASIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Or'chil, Or'chilla, *n.* The same as ARCHIL, *q. v.*

Orchis, (*or'kis.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical gen. of the ord. *Orchidaceæ.* The roots of several species, as those of *O. mascula* and *O. morio* (Fig. 1999), when dried, form the European or indigenous *salep.* That prepared from the first-named species is said to be the best. Salep contains the principle called *bassorin*, and a little starch; it possesses similar properties to those of starchy and mucilaginous substances generally. *O. spectabilis*, the Showy orchis, is a pretty little plant found in shady woods and among rocks.

Or'cine, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline substance found in the lichens used for the preparation of archil and litmus. It crystallizes in 6-sided prisms, which are very soluble both in water and alcohol. Exposed to air and light, orcine turns red. *Form.* $C_{14}H_8O_4$.

Ordain', *v. a.* [It. and Lat. *ordinare*, to set in order, from *ordo.*] To dispose; to arrange; to regulate; to establish in a particular office or order; — hence, to invest with a ministerial function or sacerdotal power. — To appoint or decree; to establish; to institute. — To constitute; to set apart for an office.

Ordain'able, *a.* Capable of being ordained or appointed.

Ordain'er, *n.* One who ordains, appoints, or invests with sacerdotal powers.

Ordain'ing, *a.* Investing with sacerdotal functions; establishing; appointing.

Ordain'ment, *n.* Act of ordaining. (R.)

Ordeal', *n.* [A. S. *ordael*, from *or*, great, and *dele*, judgment.] A manner of trial practised in the Middle Ages, being founded upon the belief of an actual interposition of God to free the innocent and condemn the guilty. Hence it received the name of *Judicium Dei* (God's judgment). Perhaps the earliest trace of this practice is to be found in the "waters of jealousy," mentioned in the book of *Numbers* (ch. v.), which the Hebrew women suspected of incontinency were required to drink as a test of their innocence. It appears to have been practised also by the ancient Greeks; for in the *Antigone* of Sophocles, a person suspected by Creon of a misdemeanor, declares himself ready to "handle hot iron and to walk over fire;" and Grotius gives many instances of water-ordeal in Bithynia, Sardinia, and other places. The ordeals common in Europe in the Middle Ages were of two kinds, viz., fire and water; the former being chiefly confined to persons of high rank, the latter to the common people. Fire-ordeal was performed either by taking up in the hand unhurt a piece of red-hot iron, or else by walking barefooted and blindfolded over nine

red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances. If the party escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; but if not, as without collusion was usually the case, he was condemned as guilty. The water-ordeal was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water; and, if he floated without swimming, it was evidence of his guilt; but if he sunk, he was acquitted. The judicial combat or duel was a very common mode of appealing to heaven, in Germany, in early times. The *carsuel*, or consecrated bread and cheese (*panis ordeaceus*), was the ordeal to which the clergy commonly appealed when accused of any crimes. If the culprit swallowed the bread and cheese freely, he was declared innocent; but if it stuck in his throat, he was pronounced guilty. A decree of the fourth Lateran council (1215) was issued, declaring against any trial by ordeal, as being the work of the devil.

—Severe trial; elaborate scrutiny.

Ordeal', *a.* Of, or pertaining to the trial by ordeal.

Or'der, *n.* [Fr. *ordre;* Lat. *ordo*, a regular series.] Regular disposition, or methodical arrangement, or established sequence or succession; as of material things, like the accounts in a ledger; of intellectual abstractions, like the heads of a sermon; of periods of time, or events, or the like.

"*Order* is Heaven's first law."—*Pope.*

—Proper state or condition; normal or befitting state; becoming appearance; as, we found everything in *order*. —Established method or rule of proceeding; settled mode of operation; fixed manner of usage; custom; fashion.—Regular government, authority, or discipline; favorable condition resulting from conformity with established law; public tranquillity; general quietude; as, to preserve *order*. — Authoritative direction; precept; mandate; injunction; special rule; as, a judicial *order*, he issued strict *orders* not to be disturbed.—That which prescribes a stated course of regulation, rule of government, or method of procedure; adherence to the point in discussion; according to established rules in debate; regularity; as, the standing *orders* of a legislative body.—Necessary provision or care; preparatory measures.

"I take *order* for my own affairs."—*Shaks.*

—A commission to effect purchases or furnish goods or wares; a written command to pay money; a free pass, as to a place of public entertainment; as, a money-*order*, an *order* for groceries, an *order* to the pit of a theatre.—A regular row or series; a rank; a grade; particularly, a rank or class in the community; a division of persons occupying the same social status; — hence, a privileged grade of men; as, the higher *orders* of society.

(*Her. and Eccl.*) The word *order* is applied to an aggregate of conventual communities comprehended under one rule, or to the societies, half military, half religious, out of which the institution of knighthood sprang. Religious orders are generally classified as *monastic, military*, and *mendicant*.—See KNIGHTHOOD, and MONACHISM.

(*Eccl.*) An ordinal.

(*Arch.*) A system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office which each part has to perform. There are 5 classical orders, distinguished by the base, capital, and entablature of their columns, — viz., the *Tuscan*, the *Doric*, the *Ionic*, the *Corinthian*, and the *Composite*. See ARCHITECTURE and COLUMN.

(*Zoöl.*) The subdivision of a class, characterized by a complication of the general plan of structure. Orders are further divided into *families*, and the families into *genera*, which are again subdivided into *species*.

(*Bot.*) A division of an *alliance*, synonymous with *family*, and comprising those genera which, though varying in some respects from each other, have the essential characters alike. Thus Mustards, Turnips, Radishes, and Cabbages, all belong to different genera, but they all agree in their general structure, and are hence included in the order *Brassicaceæ*. The orders are the most important of all associations in botany, and on their accuracy and distinctness botanists have bestowed the highest degree of attention. The number of orders in the system of Lindley is 303.

(*Math.*) A term frequently used synonymously with *degree*. Thus the order of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation.

—*pl.* (*Eccl.*) See ORDERS, (HOLY.)

(*Mil.*) A *general order* is the command or bulletin which a commanding officer issues to the forces of his command. — An *order of battle* is the plan or disposition of troops preparatory to the strategic manœuvres incidental to a general engagement.

(*Pol.*) In legislative bodies, one method of superseding a question already proposed to the House is by moving "for the *order of the day* to be read." This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the order generally, and not for any particular order; and, if this is carried, the orders must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand. But it can be in its turn superseded by a motion "to adjourn."

Or'der, *v. a.* To set or place in order; to methodize; to reduce to systematic rules; to adjust, with reference to a definite result. — To subject to system or method in management or execution; to conduct; to dispose; to regulate. — To command; to direct; to give an order to; as, he was *ordered* off about his business. — To ordain; to admit to holy orders; to receive into the fold of the Christian ministry.

—*v. n.* To give command, direction, or instruction.

Or'derable, *a.* Capable of being ordered, or of receiving orders.

Or'derer, *n.* One who gives orders; one who methodizes or regulates.

Or'dering, *n.* Disposition; distribution; management.

Or'derless, *a.* Without order or regularity; disorderly.

Or'derliness, *n.* State of being orderly or methodical; regularity.

Or'derly, *a.* Methodical; regular; systematic. — Observant of order or method; well-regulated. — Performed in good order; not tumultuous; according to established method; not unruly; not inclined to break from inclosures; peaceable; as, an *orderly* march. — Being on duty; as, an *orderly* officer, or officer of the day.

—*adv.* Methodically; according to due order; regularly; according to rule.

—*n.* (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer, who accompanies a superior officer, for the purpose of bearing orders, or to render other services.

Or'ders, (Holy,) *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman and Greek churches, a sacrament by which ministers are specially set apart for the service of religion, and are regarded as receiving a certain religious consecration, or, at least, designation for their office. While some of the reformed churches altogether deny the distinction of ranks in the ministry, none of them admits more than three ranks, of *bishop, priest*, and *deacon*. But in the Roman and Greek churches, a further classification exists. In the Roman Church, a distinction is made between the major (or holy) orders and the minor orders. The major orders are the classes of bishops, priests, and deacons. A fourth rank of sub-deacons is generally regarded as one of the major orders, but its functions closely resemble in their nature and their degree those of the deacon. The minor orders in the Roman Church are four in number — those of *door-keeper, reader, exorcist*, and *acolyte*. To none of these orders is any vow of celibacy annexed. Some of their functions had their origin in the peculiar religious condition of the early church. Preparatory to the receiving of these orders, candidates are initiated in what is called the *tonsure*, which consists in the cutting off of the hair, as a symbol of separation from the world and its vanities — a rite which appears also as one of the ceremonies of the religious profession. The tonsure, however, is not reckoned as an order; it is but a distinguishing characteristic of a class. In the Roman Catholic Church, the sacrament of orders is held to produce an indelible character, and therefore to be incapable of being forfeited and of being validly repeated. This, however, applies only to the holy orders.

Or'dinal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ordinalis*, from *ordo, ordinis*.] Noting order of succession; as, the *ordinal* numbers, first, second, third, &c.

—*n.* A number noting order; as, first, second, &c. — A book containing the ordination service, as prescribed in the Anglican Church.

Or'dinalism, *n.* The quality of being ordinal. (R.)

Or'dinance, *n.* [Fr. *ordonnance*, from Lat. *ordino*.] A law, rule, prescript, or command of a sovereign or superior. This term, now almost obsolete in England, has been sometimes applied in America to acts of regulation of Congress, as the *ordinance* of the 13th July, 1787, for the government of the North-Western Territory, and more usually to the laws of a corporation; as, the *ordinances* of the city of Philadelphia.

(*Eccl.*) An established rite, such as baptism, the Lord's supper, &c.

Or'dinand, *n.* [Lat. *ordinandus*.] A person about to be ordained.

Or'dinant, *n.* The person who ordains.

Or'dinarily, *adv.* Primarily; according to established rules or settled method; commonly; usually; generally; customarily; habitually.

Or'dinary, *a.* [Lat. *ordinarius*, from *ordo, ordinis*, order.] According to established rules; methodical; regular; customary. — Of common rank; not distinguished by superior excellence.

—Common; usual; as, the *ordinary* routine of life. — Plain; not handsome; as, of *ordinary* form or figure. — Inferior; of little merit; as, an *ordinary* writer.

—*n.* (*Common Law.*) One who has ordinary or immediate jurisdiction, in matters ecclesiastical, in any place. In this sense, archdeacons are ordinaries; but the term is more frequently applied to the bishop of a diocese, who, of course, has the ordinary ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the collation to benefices within such diocese. An archbishop is the ordinary of the whole province, having power to visit and receive appeals from inferior jurisdictions. The Roman Catholic writers on canon law call the Pope *ordinary of ordinaries*.

(*Navy.*) The establishment of the shipping not in actual service. An *ordinary seaman* is one not qualified to take the helm or sail the ship.

—A settled establishment. (R.) — A restaurant or dining-room where meals are served at one fixed price.

(*Her.*) That portion of the shield comprised between straight or other lines. It is the simplest species of bearing, usually comprising, when charged, one-third, and when uncharged, one-fifth of the field. Many of the most ancient escutcheons known contain no other bearing, although in others, also of great antiquity, the ordinary itself is charged with some device. Morgan says, "the plainer the coat, the nearer antiquity; and fields full of charge are empty of honor." The nine honorable ordinaries (Fig. 2000) are: the (1) *Chief*, (2) *Pale*, (3) *Scutcheon*, (4) *Bar* (containing one-fifth of field), (5) *Fess* (containing one-third of field), (6) *Bend*, (7) *Chevron*, (8) *Cross*, (9) *Saltier*, and in French heraldry (10) the *Bordure;* but a number of others are in use, as the *Chevronel*, or couple-close, half the size of the Chevron; *Closet*, half the size of the Bar; *Barrulet*, half the size of Closet; *Bendlet*, half the width of Bend; *Garter*, one-third; *Ribbon*, one-fourth; and the *Cost*, of same size, *couped*. *Baton* (*m*) and the *Bend sinister* are marks of bastardy. *Pallet*, half the size of Pale; *Party per pale* (*a*), a line dividing shield vertically; *Lozenge*

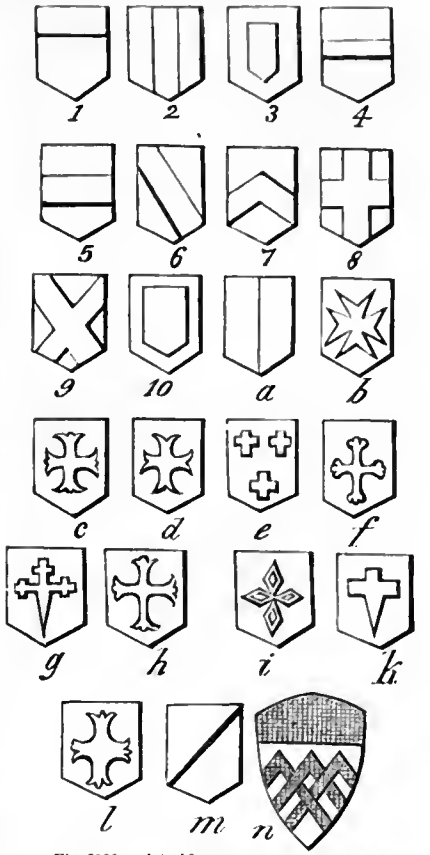


Fig. 2000. — 1 to 10. HONORABLE ORDINARIES.

a, Party per pale; *b*, Cross of St. John; *c*, Cross patonce; *d*, Cross moline; *e*, Cross humettee; *f*, Cross bottonee; *g*, Cross crosslet fitchee; *h*, Cross flory; *i*, Cross mascle; *k*, Cross fitchee; *l*, Lozenge fleury; *m*, Baton; *n*, Arms of Cleborne (a. d. 1237).

fleury (*l*), and various forms of crosses. A Fess removed to the upper part of the escutcheon is termed a Chief, and is deemed an honorable augmentation. When a Border is used as a *difference* (as in English heraldry, to distinguish one branch or part of a family from another of the same stem), it should run *under* the Chief, but *over* all other ordinaries. When more than two Chevronels are borne, they are interlaced or braced, as in the ancient scotcheons of De Cleborne (*n*, Fig. 2000), and the Lords Fitzhugh.

Or'dinate, *n.* [Lat. *ordinatus*, from *ordino*, from *ordo, ordinis*, order.] Regular; methodical.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) The distance of any point of a curve from the axis of abscisses measured on another line called the *axis of ordinates*, or on a line parallel to this axis.—*Worcester.* — See ABSCISS and CO-ORDINATE.

Or'dinately, *adv.* In a regular, methodical manner. (R.)

Ordina'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ordinatio; ordino, ordinare*, to set in order, to ordain.] The act of ordaining. — The state of being ordained or appointed; established order or tendency consequent on a decree.

(*Eccl.*) The act of conferring holy orders or sacerdotal power in the Christian ministry. See ORDERS (HOLY).

Or'dinative, *a.* [Lat. *ordinativus*.] Indicating or signifying order; giving order. (R.)

Ordinance, (*ord'nans,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A term applied generally to all kinds of heavy artillery used in war, as cannon, mortars carronades, howitzers, &c. It is probable that the name was derived from the *compagnies d'ordonnance*, or Francs archers, instituted by Charles VII. of France in 1448. In the transitional aspect presented by the various forms and methods of field and siege artillery at the present time, we propose to confine ourselves in this article to the so-called mitrailleuse introduced into the French service, as the most recent innovation upon the older system of heavy guns. The latter have been already treated of in various articles applying to the more modern ordnance in use, as have also the more recent descriptions of rifled fire-arms, such as the Chassepot rifle, Prussian needle-gun, Snider rifle, &c. The *mitrailleuse*, first introduced into practical operation by the French in the Franco-Prussian campaign of Aug., 1870, is claimed as being a modification of the Gatling battery-gun, invented by Dr. Gatling, an American, and submitted by him to the Imperial Ordnance Commission in 1863. Fig. 2001 represents

the 10-barrel gun, inch calibre, the last perfected improvement of the Gatling battery, patented in 1865. The adjustable plug at B provides a method of removing the locks without taking the gun apart. The knob at C is a cocking device by which the snapping of the gun when in revolution is controlled at will. This improvement enables a raw hand to receive his instruction in the use of the gun without requiring it to be discharged. To increase the effectiveness of the engine as a battery, a carriage-bed having a lateral motion, sweeping the sector of a circle of 12 degrees, has been adopted. This permits the distribution of the fire to cover more than 500 yards of an enemy's front. The mechanical simplicity of the Gatling gun is its distinguished merit. The battery reported in 1865 is described as follows: "The gun consists of 6 rifle-barrels of 58-100th inch calibre; each barrel is firmly connected to a breech-piece by a screw of one inch in length. The breech-piece is composed of one solid piece, which is made secure to a shaft 1⅜ inches in diameter. The barrels are inserted in the breech-piece around the shaft on a parallel line with the axis of said shaft, and held in their proper position by a muzzle-piece bored by the same gauge as the holes for the breech-piece, for the reception of the barrels. The breech-piece is also bored in the rear end for the reception of the locks, on a parallel line with the barrels, each barrel having its own independent lock revolving simultaneously, so that in case one lock or barrel becomes disabled, those remaining can be used effectively. Between the locks and the barrels is a receptacle for the charges on a parallel line with the locks and barrels. As the entire gun revolves, the charges find their way through a hopper (A), fed from cases containing any given number, instantaneously. The breech-piece contains the locks, and is entirely protected by a heavy casing of gun-metal made fast to a wrought-iron frame resting on trunnions, 1½ in. in

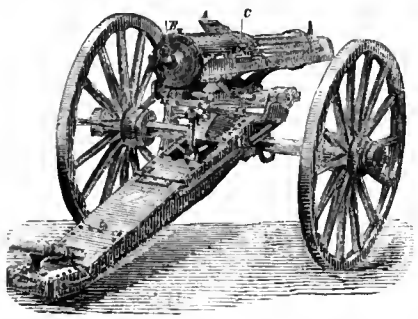


Fig. 2001. — THE GATLING BATTERY-GUN.
(The original Mitrailleuse.)

diameter. It is screwed to the frame by 4 bolts. Inside this casing is attached an inclined ring which the hammers of the locks ride as the gun revolves, until coming to be point of line of fire, when the discharge takes place. The locks are composed of 3 pieces and 1 spiral spring, and are entirely protected from dust or any injury. The gun is mounted, as other field-pieces, with limber attached." While the Gatling gun has, at most, but 10 barrels, the Belgian mitrailleur has 37, and the French mitrailleuse also, if report is to be relied on. This may be a collocation of individual barrels, or a cylinder with that number of bores. The other essential difference between the American and the European gun is in the feed, which in the latter is an hexagonal plate having 37 perforations, into which the cartridges are thrust. This plate is dropped into the space between the breech-action and the rear cavities of the barrels. The final operation of forcing the cartridges through the plate into the barrels — obviously necessitating great mechanical accuracy, as the axes of 37 cartridges are to be made parallel to the axes of as many barrels — is the work of a lever. Each barrel of the mitrailleuse has likewise its individual lock, but the locks are stationary in the breech, while the barrels are revolving. The lock feature of the Gatling gun is especially admirable. Entirely concealed and protected, it is not liable to external damage. It revolves with its battery, and by another and reciprocal motion it is constantly about its mission; either by a forward action adjusting the cartridge, and discharging its barrel, or, by an opposite, retiring the metallic case after a fire. Thus, in a 10-barrel piece, 5 barrels are all the time being automatically loaded, while the remainder are consecutively firing. Should any accident occur to the lock — and it can only occur through default of the lock itself—all guns of the Gatling class are constructed upon the assembling or interchangeable principle, and a new lock can be arranged in its place in less than a minute. The feeding operation is, in connection with the lock, a distinct merit of this gun. The cases, thin compartments of tin or galvanized metal, are placed in the hopper by one man, and caught by the carrier, are conveyed into a position to leave the cartridges, of which each case contains 24, one by one in their respective chambers. In the meantime the man on the other side works the crank seen in the cut, which revolves the series of barrels. Ordinary practice has demonstrated that one man can refill the cases as they pass out emptied, while the other is discharging the gun, and thus there is no necessary intermission of firing. The difference between the Gatling and the mitrailleuse is that the former discharges but one barrel, but keeps up the discharge continuously, while the latter empties itself at one discharge and then has to be loaded again. The Gatling gun is manufactured at Hartford, Conn., by the Colt Arms Company. Five sizes of it are now made, a 10-barrel gun of 42-100 inch calibre, of 50-100, of 65-100, of 75-100, and a 6- or 10-barrel gun of 1 inch calibre. The first two are capable of over 400, and the larger sizes of 200 shots per minute. The largest size discharges a solid lead ball of half a pound weight (a shower of 100 lbs. per minute), or a canister cartridge containing 16 balls, and has an effective range of 1½ miles; the second size, 4½ oz. balls; the third, 1,496 grains; the fourth, 450; the fifth, 370. With the three smaller calibres the weight of metal is canister. After having undergone numerous official inspections, the battery has been approved and practically adopted by the U. S. govt. in the armament of the different forts throughout the country. The various European States possess them also in more or less numbers, and it is understood that a large order is being filled for the British govt., the inventor having left for that country in Aug., 1870.

Or'donnance, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fine Arts.*) The proper disposition of figures in a picture, or of the parts of a building, or of any work of art. — *Worcester.*

Or'donnant, *a.* Arranging; serving or tending to dispose in proper order.

Or'dure, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ordura*; Lat. *sordidus*, dirty, *sordes*, dirt, filth.] Dung; excrement; manure.

Ore, *n.* [A. S. *ora*, ore, metal.] (*Metall.*) The mineral body from which a metal is extracted. Metals exist in the ores in one of the four following states: 1. In a metallic state, and either solitary or combined with each other; in the latter case forming alloys. 2. Combined with sulphur, forming sulphides or sulphurets. 3. Combined with oxygen, forming oxides. 4. Combined with halogens and acids, forming chlorides, bromides, carbonates, phosphates, &c., which generally go by the name of *metallic salts*. The ores which contain the useful metals constitute masses in rocks of different kinds, or are distributed in lodes, veins, nests, concretions, or beds, with stony and earthy admixtures, the whole or parts of which become the objects of mineral exploration. These stores occur in different geological formation. The strata of gneiss and mica slate, and the limestones of the carboniferous period, are in Europe, especially rich in the ores of the various metals. See IRON MANUFACTURE, MINING, SMELTING, &c.

O'read, *n.* [Gr. *oreias*, from *oros*, mountain.] (*Myth.*) A mountain-nymph.

Or'ebro, a town of Sweden, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the W. of Lake Hielmar, 100 m. W. of Stockholm. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and hosiery. *Pop.* 8,383.

Or'egon, a N.W. State of the American Union, bounded N. by Washington Territory, E. by the State of Idaho, S. by Nevada and California, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between 42° and 46° N. Lat.; its greatest extent from N. to S. being 275 m., and from E. to W. 350 m., embracing an area of 95,274 sq. m., or 60,975,360 acres. During the year 1868, the lines of survey were extended over 905,909 acres, making the actual surveyed area of the State 8,163,447 acres. The extent of coast-line is abt. 300 m., and presents chiefly a bold, iron-bound shore, with few good harbors. — *Gen. Desc.* The State may properly be divided into two distinct parts, so far as relates to climate and agricultural capacities, viz.: the *eastern* and *western*, lying respectively on the E. and W. sides of the Cascade Mountains, which extend from the N. to the S. boundary, the Columbia River running nearly parallel with the coast at a distance therefrom of about 110 m. The Coast Range of mountains, commencing at the Bay of San Francisco, extends N. through the States of California and Oregon. In this State they consist of a series of highlands running at right angles with the coast, with valleys and rivers between, the numerous spurs having the same general direction as the highlands.— *Western Oregon*, the portion of the State first settled, embraces about 31,000 sq. m., or 20,000,000 acres, being nearly one-third of the area of the whole State, and contains the greater preponderance of population and wealth. Nearly the whole of this large extent of country is valuable for agriculture and grazing; all of the productions common to temperate regions may be cultivated here with success. When the land is properly cultivated, the farmer rarely fails to meet with an adequate reward for his labors. The fruits produced here, such as apples, plums, pears, quinces, and grapes, are of superior quality and flavor. Large quantities of apples are annually shipped to the San Francisco market, where they usually command a higher price than those of California, owing to their finer flavor. The valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers are included within this section of the State, and there is no region of country on the continent presenting a finer field for agriculture and stock-raising, because of the mildness of the climate and depth

Fig. 2002. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

and fecundity of the soil. Farmers make no provision for housing their cattle during winter, and none is required; although in about the same latitude as Maine on the Atlantic, the winter temperature corresponds with that of Savannah, Ga. From Nov. to May, the rainy season prevails; frequent showers occur till Feb., when a clear season often continues for several weeks, followed again by frequent rains until about the 1st of May; between the latter month and Nov. rain falls in sufficiency to prevent drought, thick mists occasionally occurring during this period. The summer may, on the whole, be considered dry, yet seldom to such a degree as to injure crops. The *O.* farmer W. of the Cascades rarely realizes the necessity of irrigation. These valleys presented to the early immigrant an unbroken forest of magnificent evergreens, and to those who had not beheld the mammoth trees of California these must have appeared of giant growth; among them the fir-tree shoots up to the height of 250, but often attaining 300 ft. with trunks from 4 to 5 feet in diameter. The value of this timber has been recognized by the establishment of numerous saw-mills at various points on the coast, and on the Willamette River, for cutting and preparing lumber for market, and already several lines of sailing-vessels of large tonnage are engaged in the lumber trade between Port Orford, Coos Bay, and other ports in the State, and San Francisco. The timber, on account of its immense size and superior quality, is peculiarly valuable for ship-building. Among other prominent forest-trees found in this locality are the Oregon cedar, sugar-pine, western yellow pine, and fragrant white cedar. Throughout these extensive mountain forests, there are numerous tracts lying sufficiently level for cultivation, but lands producing timber of such valuable qualities, and in such extraordinary quantities, should be preserved as timber lands throughout all time, to supply the demands of the first settlers on the extensive plains W. of the Mississippi, where there is a scarcity of timber. From reliable information received touching the character of these amazing forests, there is reason for stating that they are capable of producing 1,000,000 feet of lumber to the acre. Upon the Coos and Coquille rivers, in the Coast Range, the land has been cleared, and its fertility found extraordinary, producing all kinds of grain and vegetables in abundance. The soil and climate in the Rogue River Valley, in the S.W. part of the State, are admirably adapted to the culture of the grape, which culture is rapidly increasing, and the product of the vineyard will soon become, as in California, an important article of export. That section of the State extending from the Cascades to Snake River, termed *Eastern Oregon*, has a much drier climate than the region W. of the Cascades, and is more subject to extremes of heat and cold; the major part of the soil is not available for tillage, yet furnishes an extensive scope for grazing. Along the Columbia River, in the valley of the Umatilla and Walla-Walla rivers, the soil is highly fertile, and the agricultural capacity excellent. Many thriving settlements, with extensive improvements in manufactures and agriculture, exist in this portion of the State. In the great valley of the John Day River, also bordering on the Columbia, are some of the oldest settlements in the State, extending a distance of nearly 100 m. in length along the prairie bottoms of the river. The larger portion of this valley, as well as that of the Des Chutes and the country bordering on the foothills of the Blue Mountains, are fit for grazing only, and for this purpose are excellent. Settlements have extended over most of the country in the valleys of Klamath Lake, Lost River, Goose and Harney Lakes in the S.E. corner of the State, through which the Oregon Central Military Road passes. This is one of the finest sections of country in *O.* for agricultural purposes. Numerous tracts of land in the Ochoco Valley, in the central portion of the State, through which a military wagon-road passes, have recently been settled and cultivated. In the valleys of the Grande Ronde, Powder, Burnt, Malheur, and Owyhee rivers, near the E. frontier, are situated large tracts of tillable land. The soil is of good quality, and agriculture thrives. Many varieties of garden vegetables are said to succeed better in some of these valleys than in the Willamette, on account of the higher temperature of the summer. Timber is less abundant in E. Oregon than W. of the Cascades; on the slopes and summits of the Blue Mountains, and in various spurs and ridges which traverse this division of the State, are found the cedar, fir, hemlock, pine, and other varieties of forest-trees. — *Rivers, &c.* The Columbia, Willamette, Snake River, and Clark's Fork, are the four principal navigable streams, and are successfully traversed by steamboats. The first-named, forming the chief part of the N. boundary of the State, and one of the largest and most important rivers on the continent, has for its principal affluent Lewis Fork, and passes through some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the world. The fir-covered summits of the Cascade Range on either side, with massive rocks thousands of feet high rising from its surface, with Mounts Rainier, Baker, Hood, and St. Helen's, from 10,000 to 15,000 feet high, in the distance, piercing the clouds with their snow-capped peaks, present a scene of unsurpassed sublimity and magnificence. The Willamette flows into the Columbia, and the Umpqua and Rogue rivers into the Pacific Ocean. A railroad has been recently constructed around the Cascades at a point on the river some 60 m. E. of the mouth of the Willamette; the rapids here are similar to those of Niagara below the Falls, and obstruct navigation for a distance of 5 m. At the Dalles, 45 m. above this point, the river is again impeded by rapids for a distance of 15 m., around which is railroad communication. From the latter point the

river is passable to vessels for a distance of 160 m. to White Bluffs, or 300 m. from the ocean. Snake River empties into the Columbia, about 12 m. N. of old Fort Walla-Walla, and is navigable as high as Lewiston in Idaho, a distance of 160 m. The Willamette is navigable from its mouth to Eugene City, a distance of 200 m. The only obstacle to the free navigation of this river is a fall of 40 feet at Oregon City, making a portage of one mile necessary. Vast quantities of delicious salmon of many varieties abound in the Columbia and its tributaries, forming an important article of commerce, which may be indefinitely increased to meet almost any imaginable demand. These fish make a fall and spring run from the ocean, penetrating most of the Oregon rivers to the smaller branches from which they flow, and stem the powerful current of the Columbia for more than 1,000 m. — *Min.* The mineral resources of the State, though not so extensively prospected as those of adjacent States and Territories, are both extensive and valuable, and will, doubtless, at some future time, form a prominent source of wealth. Placer mining has been carried on extensively and profitably in the S. cos. since 1852, and the mines of John Day and Powder rivers have yielded several millions of dollars since their discovery in 1860. The annual product of the mines, until 1868, was from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. In common with the surface deposits elsewhere, there is a gradual diminution as the placers become exhausted; new discoveries, however, are being continually made. Numerous gold-bearing quartz lodes have been discovered in various parts of the State, but none of them, thus far, have been mined to any developable extent. East of Eugene City, near the N. branch of the Willamette, some excellent lodes have been prospected. The Blue Mountains in the vicinity of Canyon City, John Day River, abound in paying quartz. By far the most important mineral yet discovered in the State is the vast deposit of iron known to exist between the Willamette River above Portland, and at the Columbia, at St. Helen's. Of the entire extent of this valuable deposit there is, as yet, but imperfect knowledge, but it has been traced for a distance of at least 25 m., and is, most probably, inexhaustible. Copper has been found in the Calapooya Mountains, near the central portion of the State. The specific area of the Oregon coal-field is estimated at 600 sq. m., viz.: anthracite 100, bituminous 500. —*Soil, Agric., &c.* The soil in the valleys of the Willamette, the Umpqua, and Rogue rivers, is very rich and deep, resting upon a substratum of clay retentive of the elements of fertility. Large portions of these valleys are open prairie, just rolling enough for the requirements of agriculture. All the products common to temperate regions, whether of the field, orchard, or garden, can be cultivated with the highest degree of success. The chief products of field husbandry are wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay, maize, buckwheat, flax, hemp, sorghum, peas, beans, millet, broom-corn, pumpkins, and potatoes; of the garden, turnips, squashes, tomatoes, cabbages, onions, cucumbers, gourds, beets, carrots, and parsnips; and of the orchard, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, quinces, peaches, and grapes. Many of these productions are of giant growth, and superior quality and flavor. The yield of wheat is frequently 40 and 50 bushels per acre, and when the land is properly cultivated, it never fails, and in no part of the Union can equally remunerative crops be cultivated, year after year, with less labor or trouble. As to the hardier fruit, no country could produce finer. The trees come into bearing several years earlier than is usual in the Atlantic States, and a failure in the crop is rarely known. The Willamette Valley is more exposed to the sea-breezes than the more sheltered bottoms of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers, and the nights are too cool for corn and the peach to thrive well. Rogue River Valley being more sheltered than the valleys to the N. of it, appears admirably suited to the grape. Indian corn and sorghum also succeed better here than in other portions of W. Oregon. The State may be summed up as peculiarly a crop-raising and fruit-growing region, though by no means wanting in valuable mineral resources. Possessing a climate of unrivalled salubrity, abounding in vast tracts of rich arable lands, heavily timbered throughout its mountain ranges, watered by innumerable springs and streams, and subject to none of the drawbacks arising from the chilling winds and seasons of aridity which prevail further S., it is justly considered the most favored region on the Pacific slope as a home for an agricultural and manufacturing population. Heretofore the State has suffered from the limited accommodation of desirable markets for grain and produce, thus retarding her growth and wealth; but by the liberal and intelligent management of steam-navigation companies, and the late completion of railroads around the Upper and Lower Cascades in the Columbia River, the State is being rapidly developed, and was never so prosperous as at the present time, commerce steadily increasing, and grain being shipped direct to England. Regular lines of transportation are established to New York and other cities on the Atlantic sea-board, and others are proposed to Australia, China, and Japan. The projected railroad, passing N. through the State of California, from its intersection with the Central Pacific line, and thence continuing N. across the entire breadth of *O.* to the Columbia, through that fertile portion of the State W. of the Cascades, will, when completed, add largely to her commercial prosperity. The material for the construction and operation of the first 50 m. of this road, commencing at the Columbia River, was sent forward at the beginning of the year 1869. It is anticipated that the Union Pacific road will connect with the Columbia River and Puget Sound line by the waters of the Malheur, being a natural division, and, proceeding down the John Day River through a rich and extensive country, will reach the Columbia at the Dalles. Owing to the termination of Indian difficulties, and the appropriation of lands by Congress to aid in the construction of the railroad across the country to the Columbia, before alluded to, and the numerous wagon-roads through the interior of the State in operation, or contemplated, settlements increased with wonderful rapidity during the years 1868–69, and the various public and private enterprises of her inhabitants have flourished in a remarkable degree. The quantity of land which has been disposed of by the govt. in the State is 9,237,620 acres, and the total number of acres under cultivation is not far from 500,000. The area of public lands undisposed of in June, 1869, was 51,737,739 acres. The land-offices for the disposal of the public domain are located at Oregon City, Roseburg, and Le Grand. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 22 counties, as follows:

Baker,	Curry,	Linn,	Umatilla,
Benton,	Douglas,	Marion,	Union,
Clackamas,	Grant,	Multnomah,	Wasco,
Clatsop,	Jackson,	Polk,	Washington,
Columbia,	Josephine,	Tillamook,	Yam Hill.
Coos,	Lane,		

Cities, towns, &c. The principal centres of trade and population are, Portland, Salem (State cap.), Eugene City, Oregon City, Roseburg, Corvallis, Astoria, Pacific City, Albany, Jacksonville, Oswego, Dalles, Rainier, Umatilla, St. Helen's, and Le Grand. The government is similar to that of the other States of the Union. The governor and the senators are elected for 4 years, and the representatives for 2 years. The judiciary consists of a chief justice and 3 associate judges of the supreme court, who are chosen in districts for 6 years, the oldest, or the one having the shortest time to serve, acting as chief; their number may be increased, providing it does not exceed 5 until the population of the State is over 100,000, and never exceed 7. The supreme court is simply a tribunal of appeals. Each justice holds a circuit court with both original and appellate jurisdiction, the terms being so arranged that a court shall sit twice a year in each co. The State returns 2 senators and 1 member to the house of representatives in the National Congress. — *Educ., &c.* Liberal donations of land have been made by the State govt. for educational purposes, and an ample fund for the development of public schools is thus made available. The Willamette University at Salem, and the Pacific University at Forest Grove, the two principal seats of collegiate training, are in healthy and high-class operation. Numerous private academies, and more than 300 common, are also in effective operation. — *Hist.* The name of Oregon was long applied to all the territory claimed by the U. States on the Pacific coast, extending from Lat. 42° to 54° 40′ N. By the treaty of 1846, a boundary-line was fixed between Great Britain and the U. States; that portion S. of Lat. 49°, watered by the Lower Columbia, and its affluents, the Lewis and Clark rivers, and the Willamette, being ceded to the U. States, and the country N. of Lat. 49°, including the valley of the Upper Columbia, with right of navigating the Columbia from its mouth, and the whole basin of Fraser River, to Great Britain. The discovery of the Columbia River, in 1792, led to an exploring expedition under Capts. Lewis and Clark, 1804–5. In 1808 the Missouri Fur Company established trading-posts in the country; and, in 1811, the American Fur Company (presided over by J. J. Astor) founded a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia, and named it *Astoria*. In 1839, the emigration of Americans commenced overland by way of the South Pass, and the territory continued to receive settlers yearly until 1848, when the California "gold-fever" attracted a large quota of her citizens away. In 1850, however, the land-donation law, passed by Congress, had the effect of registering 8,000 citizens in Oregon, which was formally organized as a territory, Aug. 14, 1848. On Mar. 2, 1853, Washington Territory was formed out of the N. half of Oregon. Nov. 5, 1857, a State constitution was adopted; and Feb. 14, 1859, the State was admitted into the Union by Act of Congress under the constitution previously ratified. From 1845 till 1855, a desultory warfare was kept up with the Indian aborigines, and a resumption of the same occurred in 1858, since which period the State has been comparatively tranquil. *Pop.* (1870) 90,922.

Or'egon, in *California*, a township of Butte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Oregon, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Ogle co., abt. 176 m. N. by E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Oregon, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Oregon, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* 1,206.

Oregon, in *Michigan*, a township of Lapeer co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Oregon, in *Missouri*, a S. co., adjoining Arkansas; *area*, abt. 1,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Eleven Points and Spring rivers, besides numerous smaller streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Alton. *Pop* abt. 3,500. —A post-village and township, cap. of Holt co., abt. 210 m. N.W. by W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 900.

Oregon, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 20 m. S. of Dunkirk.

Oregon, in *Ohio*, a township of Lucas co; *pop.* abt. 600. — A village of Seneca co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Tiffin. — A post-vill. of Warren co., abt. 24 m. S.S.E. of Dayton.

Oregon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Oregon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., abt. 12 m. S. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Or'egon City, in *Oregon*, a town, cap. of Clackamas co., formerly the seat of the Territorial government, on the Willamette River, abt. 50 m. below Salem; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Oregon House, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., abt. 23 m. N.E of Marysville.

O'rel, Or'lov, Or'lof, a govt. of European Russia, S. of Kaluga and Tula, between Lat. 51° 50′ and 54° N., Lon. 33° and 39° E.; *area*, 16,780 sq. m. The surface is undulating and the soil fertile. *Rivers.* Desne, Sosna, and Oka. *Prod.* Corn, hemp, flax, honey, timber, and cattle. *Min.* Iron, copper, nitre, and millstones. *Pop.* 1,533,610.

Orel, cap. of the above govt., on the Oka; Lat. 52° 57′ 58″ N., Lon. 36° 57′ 15″ E. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. It is the entrepôt of the commerce between Russia, Little Russia, and the Crimea. *Pop.* 34,973.

Orellana, Francisco, b. at Trujillo, in Spain, early in the 16th century, accompanied Pizarro to Peru in 1531. Ambitious of adventure, he set out to explore the continent of South America, eastward from Peru; passed down a branch of the Amazons into that vast river, and thence to the sea; thus being the first European navigator of the Amazons. His accounts of the marvellous country he had crossed induced Charles V. to authorize him to settle colonies there, and he returned for that purpose in 1549, but d. soon after his arrival.

Orenburg, a city of Russia in Europe, cap. of a govt of same name, on the Ural; Lat 51° 45′ N., Lon. 55° 6′ E. It has an extensive trade with the Kirghiz and other Asiatic tribes. *Pop.* 27,593.

Oreodaph'ne, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*. Several species yield valuable timber; thus, *O. exaltata* yields the Sweet-wood; *O. fœtens*, the Til of the Canaries; and an unknown species, the Siraballi of Demerara.

Oreog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphein*, to describe.] The science of mountains.

Orestes, (*o-res'tees*.) One of the heroes of antiquity: the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, the brother of Clysothemis, Electra, and Iphygenia, is represented as the avenger of his father, and the deliverer of his sister, through the murder of his mother. His history is the subject of several celebrated dramas by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.

Or'fah, Oorfa, Ourfa, or Urfa, a fortified town of Asiatic Turkey, 78 m. S.W. of Diarbekr; Lat. 37° 8′ N., Lon. 38° 5′ E. It is well built, and has a considerable trade with North Syria and Mesopotamia. It is supposed to be the site of the "Ur of the Chaldees," mentioned in Scripture. *Pop.* 30,000.

Orfila, Mateo José Bonaventura, (*or'fē-la.*) a French physician of Spanish parentage, and the founder of the science of toxicology, b. at Mahon, in Minorca, 1787. In 1813 he published his *Traitée on Poisons*, which placed him among the best French chemists, and led to his election as member of the Academy of Medicine, and correspondent of the Institute. In 1819 he became professor of medical jurisprudence; in 1831 he was elected dean of the faculty of medicine. His most important works were *Elements of Chemistry, applied to Medicine and the Arts; Treatise on Legal Medicine*, in four volumes, which is the greatest work on medical jurisprudence extant; and *Lectures upon Legal Medicine*. D. 1853.

Or'ford, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Or'fordville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., abt. 12 m. W.S.W. of Janesville.

Or'gal, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Argal, *q. v.*

Or'gan, *n.* [Fr. *organe;* Lat. *organum* · Gr. *organon*, from *ergo*, to do work.] (*Physiol.*) A natural instrument of action, or operation by which some process necessary to the perfect economy of the living animal is carried on; such as the organ of circulation, the heart; of respiration, the lungs; of digestion, the stomach; of sensation and perception, the brain, etc. In anatomy, whatever part of the animal system performs a function or executes a duty, is called an organ; thus, the glands that secrete the saliva, so necessary as a solvent to the food and an adjunct of digestion, are called the salivary organs; those that assist in the secretion of the salts generated and absorbed by the body, as the kidneys, are known as the *renal organs;* and that which performs the duty or function of eliminating bile from the refuse blood on its way back to the heart, is called the *biliary organ;* while the cartilages and fibrous threads situated at the top of the trachea or windpipe, and anatomically called the pharynx, are known as the *organs of voice.*

(*Mus.*) A well-known instrument, the largest and most harmonious of all wind-instruments. To what date or country the origin of organs is to be ascribed, is very uncertain; it is, however, of great antiquity, and appears to have been known both by the Greeks and Romans, though probably very different in shape and compass from the instrument now in use. Our limited space will not allow us to treat upon the construction of the modern organ; for to do so, even in the most condensed form, would occupy several pages; we must, therefore, content ourselves with referring our readers to Hopkins's excellent work on the history and construction of the organ, and to the celebrated work of Bedos de Celles, entitled, *L'Art du Facteur d'Orgues.* The greatest organ in the world is probably that constructed in 1870 for the new Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences, in London, which has 111 complete registers and 138 draw-stops. Among the other great organs are those at Ulm, with 100 registers; St. George's Hall, Liverpool, 100; Rotterdam, 92; St. George's, Doncaster, 86; Boston, 84; Lübeck, 82; Frankfort-on-the-Main, 74; Prague, 73; St. Eustache, Paris, 67; St. Sulpice, Paris, 66; Freiburg, 61; and Haarlem, 60.

Or'gandie, Or'gandy, *n.* [Fr. *organdi.*] A species

of muslin or cotton fabric, of great lightness and transparency.

Organ'ic, Organ'ical, *a.* Pertaining to an organ or its functions; consisting of organs, or containing them. — Produced by the organs. — Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art to a certain end.

Organic Analysis. (*Chem.*) The connection between organic chemistry and animal and vegetable physiology is so great, that it has been the aim of nearly every chemist of eminence to endeavor to perfect, as far as possible, the means of resolving organic compounds into their component parts. This branch of analysis has, therefore, now arrived at a very great state of perfection. Begun by Gay-Lussac and Thénard, and improved by Berzelius, Dumas, Bunsen, and, above all, by Liebig, the process has reached a degree of precision scarcely to be equalled by any other branch of physical investigation. Organic substances contain all, or some, of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. The operations of organic analyses consequently have for their end the quantitative determination of these elements. It has been found in practice that the easiest way of determining the amount of carbon and hydrogen in a body is to supply it, while in a state of combustion, with sufficient oxygen to convert the former element into carbonic acid, and the latter into water. This is effected by mixing a known weight of the substance with oxide of copper or chromate of lead, and transferring the mixture to a tube of hard glass closed at one end. The other end communicates with a tube containing chloride of calcium, to absorb the water, and a set of bulbs half filled with solution of caustic potash, to retain the carbonic acid. Heat is applied to the tube by means of a gas or charcoal furnace; and when the combustion is completed, the tube containing the chloride of calcium and the potash-bulbs are weighed, the increase of weight giving the amounts of water and carbonic acid formed, from which the proportions of hydrogen and carbon are easily calculated. Should the substance contain nitrogen, it is heated with hydrate of soda and quicklime in excess, and the resulting gases conducted through hydrochloric acid, the amount of ammonia formed giving the proportion of nitrogen. The weight of the nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon, deducted from the original weight of the substance, gives the oxygen. Should saline matter be present, it is determined by calcining a known quantity of the body. Chlorine, bromine, iodine, sulphur, and phosphorus are, if present, determined in the ordinary manner. The apparatus necessary for organic analysis is very expensive, a first-rate balance being an indispensable adjunct. For a complete account of the apparatus required, and the methods to be pursued, the student is referred to Liebig's *Handbook of Organic Analysis.*

Organic and Inorganic Chemistry. The division of chemistry into organic and inorganic is more arbitrary than real. The line of demarcation between the two becomes every day more and more indefinite. Many distinguished chemists have attempted to define the difference between the two branches of the science. Laurent calls organic chemistry "the chemistry of carbon;" Liebig, "the chemistry of compound radicles." The researches of modern chemists prove that the combination and decomposition of members of each division are regulated by precisely the same laws; both animal and vegetable compounds being now formed in the laboratory, that have hitherto had a purely organic origin. (See Synthesis.) In his *Manual of Chemistry,* Dr. Odling wisely breaks down the barrier at once, and considers organic and inorganic compounds under the same head, it being impossible to separate them when they are arranged in a typical series. The distinction between *organic* and *organized* bodies is often lost sight of by writers. It will, therefore, perhaps, be as well to define it. Organic compounds are those that have an amorphous or crystalline structure, and a definite composition; such as sugar, quinine, and acetic acid. They may, in certain cases be obtained by the direct synthesis of their components from inorganic bodies. They are often spoken of as the proximate principles of plants and animals. Organized bodies are such as possess a rounded vesicular or fibrous structure, which, when once destroyed, cannot be restored, and form part of the system of the living animal or vegetable body. Starch, lignin, and cellulose, may be adduced by examples. They cannot be formed by synthesis of their components, being the result of vital assimilation. Organic compounds may, however, be formed from them by substitution; such as pyroxylin, xyloidin, and others. See Chemistry.

Organic Bases. (*Chem.*) The name applied to compounds containing nitrogen united with other elements having a more or less alkaline reaction, and capable of forming neutral salts with ammonia. They are generally divided into two classes: 1. Bases obtained by artificial means, such as aniline, ethylamine, &c.; and, 2. bases existing naturally in vegetable or animal substances, as, for instance, quinine, strychnine, morphine, kreatine, &c. The researches of Hofmann, Wurtz, Cahours, and others, into the artificial organic bases, seem to indicate that no alkaline base can exist without either nitrogen, or one of the nitrogen group of substances, entering into its composition; and that all bases, including those existing ready formed in the plant, are founded on the ammonia type. Aniline, for instance, has been proved to consist of ammonia, in which one atom of the hydrogen is replaced by an atom of phenyl; and it seems highly probable that quinine, strychnine, &c., &c., are also ammonias in which one or more of the equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by unknown complex atoms.

Organic Disease. (*Med.*) Any structural affection of an organ, such as enlargement, ulceration, thickening or any other injury permanent or likely to interfere seriously with the function of the organ.

Organic Laws. (*Pol.*) The name given to laws directly concerning the fundamental parts of the constitution of a state. *Fundamental* laws are merely declaratory, containing the principles or theory of government, while organic laws are such which apply those principles to the actual condition of society by positive enactment, and add the sanction of punishment.

Organic Radicles. (*Chem.*) An organic radicle is a group of elements, whether or not isolable, which may be transferred from one compound to another in exchange for one or more atoms of hydrogen or its representatives. They are divided into two principal classes, — those, like ethyl, tetryl, &c., which have electro-positive properties, and form bases; and those, like acetyl, formyl, &c., which have electro-negative properties, and form acids. Liebig was the first to apply this theory to the explanation of the composition of the alcohols and organic acids; and although his views on the subject were at first vigorously combated, they afterwards received the strongest confirmation from the researches of innumerable experimenters. The first of the alcohol radicles isolated was acetyl; others soon followed, and we daily hear either of the isolation of radicles known to exist theoretically, or of the formation of new groupings acting as such. The theory of compound radicles has been applied with great success to the explanation of the composition and properties of numerous compounds belonging to organic chemistry. Thus the peculiar compound formed by the direct combination of chlorine and nitric oxide is regarded as the chloride of azotyl, NO_2Cl, the grouping NO_2, azotyl, acting as a metallic radicle: a view confirmed by the existence of at least two sulphates of azotyl. Of late years an important series of compounds, termed the organo-metallic radicles, has been discovered; cacodyl may be taken as the type of them. They are mostly formed by the union of a metal with one of the alcohol radicles, and act in combination precisely in a similar way to the metallic elements. See Cacodyl and Zinc Methyl.

Organ'ically, *adv.* With organs; with organical structure or disposition of parts. — By means of organs.

Organ'icalness, *n.* State of being organical.

Organ'icism, *n.* (*Med.*) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ. — *Dunglison.*

Organif'ic, *a.* Forming organs.

Or'ganism, *n.* [Fr. *organisme.*] Organical structure.

Or'ganist, *n.* [Fr. *organiste.*] (*Mus.*) One who plays on the organ.

Organizabil'ity, *n.* Capability of being organized.

Or'ganizable, *a.* That may be organized.

Organiza'tion, *n.* Act or process of organizing, or of forming organs or instruments of action; act of forming or arranging the parts of a compound or complex body in a suitable manner for use or service; act of distributing into suitable divisions, and appointing the proper officers, as an army or government. — Structure; form. — Suitable dispositions of parts which are to act together in a compound body.

Or'ganize, *v. a.* [Fr. *organiser;* Gr. *organizō, organo-ō.*] To form with suitable organs. — To construct so that one part may co-operate with another; to distribute into suitable parts, and appoint proper officers over, that the whole may act as one body.

(*Mus.*) To sing in parts. — *Moore.*

Or'gan-loft, *n.* The loft where an organ stands.

Organ'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *organon,* an organ, and *genein,* to produce.] (*Chem.*) A term applied to the four substances, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon.

Organogen'esis, *n.* [Gr. *organon,* and *genesis,* birth.] (*Bot.*) The gradual formation of an organ from its earliest stage.

Organog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *organon,* an instrument, and *geneuo,* to beget.] A description of the organs of a living body.

Organograph'ic, Organograph'ical, *a.* That relates to organography.

Organog'raphist, *n.* One who describes the organs of an animal or of a plant.

Organog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *organon,* an organ, and *graphein,* to describe.] (*Nat. Hist.*) The description of organs of animals, or the structure of plants.

Organol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *organon,* and *logos,* discourse.] (*Physiol.*) That branch of physiological science which specially treats of the different organs of animals, but more particularly those of the human species. — *Maunder.* — Phrenology; craniology.

Or'ganon, Or'ganum, *n.* [Or. and Lat.] (*Phil.*) A word nearly synonymous with *method,* and implying a body of rules and canons for the direction of the scientific faculty, either generally or in reference to some particular department; as the *Organon* of Aristotle, and the *Novum Organum* of Bacon.

Organoplas'tic, *a.* [Gr. *organon,* and *plassein,* to form.] That possesses the faculty of reproducing the tissues or organs of living bodies. — *Dana.*

Organos'copy, *n.* [Gr. *organon,* and *scopeo,* to behold.] Same as Phrenology, *q. v.*

Or'gan-pipe, *n.* (*Mus.*) The pipe of a musical organ.

Or'gan-stop, *n.* (*Mus.*) The stop of a musical organ, or a collection of pipes, under a general name.

Or'ganzine, *n.* [Fr. *organsin.*] (*Manuf.*) A name applied to silk which, after having been first wound off from the cocoons into hanks, is then placed on a winding-machine, which reels off the hanks on to wooden reels. These are then placed on spindles, and the fibres of each are made to pass through a minute orifice and small brush, which together clean the thread and remove any knots or projections from it, throwing it at the same time into hanks again. Then the threads of two hanks are taken, and again reeled off, this time on to one hank, being twisted together *to the left;* then two of these double reels are taken, and the ends being laid together, are twisted *to the right.* These operations, consisting of winding, cleaning, throwing, and twice twisting and doubling, constitute *organzine silk.*

Orga'os, (Serra dos,) a mountain ridge of Brazil, traversing the provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Santo Catharina. Maximum height, 3,800 ft.

Or'gasm, *n.* [Gr. *orgasmós,* from *organ,* to feel an ardent desire.] (*Med.*) A strong desire or impulse for something; state of excitement and turgescence of any organ whatever; erethism. — *Dunglison.* —Immoderate excitement or emotion.

Orgeat, (*or'zhăt,*) *n.* [Fr.] A sweetened emulsion of almonds, usually flavored with a few bitter almonds and a little orange-flour water. Mucilage of gum-arabic is also sometimes added. It is both used as an agreeable syrup to mix to certain drinks, or medicinally as a mild demulcent.

Orgues, (*orgz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr., *pl.* of *orgue;* from Lat. *organum.*] (*Fort.*) Long and thick pieces of wood shod with iron and suspended each by a separate rope over a gate so as to be ready to be let fall and stop it up upon the approach of an enemy. The term also denotes a number of gun-barrels, so joined that they may be discharged all at once; these are sometimes used to defend breaches.

Or'gy, *n.; pl.* Orgies, (*ôr'jiz.*) [Or. *orgia,* any religious performances.] A name originally applied to all sacrifices with certain ceremonies; afterwards given especially to the mysteries of Dionysius (Bacchus); then extended to the mysteries in general; and now applied to scenes of drunkenness and debauchery. (Commonly used in the plural).

Oriehal'ceous, *a.* [Gr. *oros,* a mountain, and *chalkos,* brass.] (*Geol.*) Having a lustre between that of gold and brass.

O'riel, O'riol, *n.* (*Mediæval Arch.*) A projection from a building, or a recess within it, such as a closet, a window (Fig. 2003), or a private chamber, usually screened off to form an oratory. This name is often erroneously given to the bay-window of a hall for the sideboard; hence, *oriel-window,* which is retained to this day.

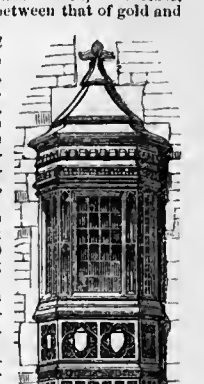


Fig. 2003.
(From Vicar's Close, Wells, England.)

O'rient, *a.* [Lat. *oriens,* from *orior, oriri,* to rise.] Rising; as, "the *orient* sun." (*Milton.*) — Eastern; oriental. — Bright; shining; glittering.

—*n.* The part of the horizon where the sun rises or first appears in the morning; the east. — The countries of Asia.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *orienter.*] (*Surveying.*) To mark the situation or bearing of a place with regard to the four cardinal points.

O'rient, in *Maine,* a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

O'rient, in *New York,* a post-village of Suffolk co., about 100 m. E. by N. of New York city.

Orient'al, *a.* [Lat. *orientalis.*] Eastern; pertaining to the east or orient. — Situated in the east, particularly in or about Asia; proceeding from the east.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world, — particularly an Asiatic.

Orient'alism, *n.* A term applied to doctrines or idioms of the Asiatic nations.

Orient'alist, *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world. — One versed in eastern languages and literature.

Orient'alize, *v. a.* To conform to Oriental manners and customs.

Orienta'tion, *n.* An eastern direction or aspect. — The act of placing a church so as to have its chancel point to the east. — *Worcester.*

Orienta'tor, *n.* An instrument used for the orientation of a church.

Orifice, (*or'i-fis,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *orificium,* from *os, oris,* a mouth, and *facio, facere,* to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; any opening or perforation.

Or'iflamme, (*-flăm,*) *n.* [From Lat. *aurum,* gold, and *flamma,* flame.] (*French Hist.*) It was formerly the custom of all Catholic churches of any note to possess a flag or banner; and the one belonging to the abbey of St. Denis was called the *oriflamme,* from its color, being a piece of red taffeta fixed on a golden spear, and cut into three points, each of which was adorned with a tassel of green silk. When Louis le Gros marched against the emperor Henry V., in 1124, he took this banner to accompany him in his expedition; and from that time, during nearly three centuries, the French monarchs were in the habit, on the commencement of a war, of receiving this banner with great ceremony from the hands of the abbot of St. Denis, to whom, at the conclusion of hostilities, it was returned. It is said to have been borne for the last time by Louis XI., at the battle of Montlhery, July 16, 1465.

Orig'anum, *n.* [Gr. *oreiganon,* from *oros,* a mountain,

ganao, I delight.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*. *O. vulgare*, the common or wild Marjoram, is found in limestone and chalky districts. This yields a stimmiant acrid oil, sold in the shops as oil of thyme.

Fig. 2004.

1, Sweet Marjoram (*Origanum majorana*); 2, Common Marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*).

There are three kinds cultivated as garden herbs, namely,— *O. majorana* (the Sweet or Knotted Marjoram), *O. onites* (the Pot Marjoram), and *O. heracleoticum* (the Winter Sweet Marjoram). They are all similar in properties.

O'ria, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Otranto, 21 m. N.E. of Taranto; *pop.* 6,103.

Or'igen, a father of the Church, and one of the most learned ecclesiastical writers, was born at Alexandria, A. D. 185, of Christian parents, who early instructed him in religious knowledge and in the sciences. At the age of 17 he lost his father, who was beheaded for his profession of Christianity. Origen had now recourse to the teaching of grammar for the support of himself, his mother, and brothers; but this occupation he relinquished on being appointed catechist, or head of the Christian school of Alexandria. In this situation, he distinguished himself by the austerity of his life; and taking the Scriptures in the most rigid sense, he went so far as to put in practice the passage of the gospel, "There be some who have made themselves eunuchs for the kingdom of heaven." From Alexandria he went to Rome, where he began his famous *Hexapla*, an edition of the Hebrew Bible with five Greek versions of it. At the command of his bishop he returned to Alexandria, and was ordained. Soon after this, he began his *Commentaries on the Scriptures*. His great talents and popularity exposed him to the jealousy of the bishop, whose persecutions at length drove him from his native country, and for a long period made him a wanderer. Origen is supposed to have died at Tyre about the year 254. St. Jerome styles Origen "a man of immortal genius, who understood logic, geometry, arithmetic, music, grammar, rhetoric, and all the sects of the philosophers, so that he was resorted to by many students of secular literature, whom he received chiefly that he might embrace the opportunity of instructing them in the faith of Christ." The allegorical mode employed by Origen in interpreting the Holy Scriptures led, however, to violent controversies in the 4th century; but many of his errors are said to be owing to heretical interpolations of his writings. Among the errors of the *Origenists*, who pretended to draw their opinions from the works of Origen, are, that the souls of men were pre-existent; that our Saviour's soul was united to the Word before his conception; that after the resurrection the bodies of men will have a spherical form, and not, as at present, to erect; that the punishment of devils and of the damned will continue only for a time; and that in future ages Christ will be crucified for the salvation of devils, as he has already been for that of man. This heresy spread for a time widely in Egypt, Spain, and other countries. They were condemned by the second council of Constantinople, 553.

Origen'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See ORIGEN.

Or'igenism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The doctrines attributed to Origen, (*q. v.*)

Or'igin, *n.* [Fr. *origine;* Lat. *origo, originis*, from *orior, oriri*, to rise.] The first existence or beginning of anything; beginning.—That from which anything primarily proceeds; source; cause; root; foundation.

Orig'inable, *a.* That may be originated.

Orig'inal, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *originalis*.] Origin; source; cause.—First copy; archetype; model; that from which anything is transcribed or translated, or from which a likeness is made by the pencil, press, or otherwise.—An eccentric or peculiar person. (Colloq.)

(*Fine Arts.*) A work not copied from another, but the work of the artist himself. When an artist copies his own work, it is called a *duplicate*.

(*Law.*) An authentic instrument of something, and which is to serve as a model or example to be copied or imitated.—(*a.*) First, or not deriving authority from any other source; as, *original* jurisdiction, *original* writ, *original* bill, and the like.—*Bouvier.*

—*a.* Pertaining to the origin of being.—First in order; preceding all others; primitive; pristine.—Having the power to originate new thoughts or combinations of thought.

Original sin. (*Theol.*) The first sin that the first man committed;—also, the imputation of it to his posterity, or that depravity of nature which is its consequence.—*Worcester.*

Orig'inalist, *n.* One who is original, or forms original ideas.

Original'ity, *n.* [Fr. *originalité.*] Quality or state of being original; the power of originating or producing new thoughts, or uncommon combinations of thought.

Orig'inally, *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning or origin.—At first; at the origin.—By the first author.

Orig'inalness, *n.* The quality or state of being original.

Orig'inant, *a.* Tending to originate; taking first existence.

Orig'inary, *a.* [Lat. *originarius.*] Productive: causing existence.—Primitive; that which was the first state.

Orig'inate, *v. a.* To give origin to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce what is new.

—*v. n.* To take first existence; to have origin.

Origina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *originatio.*] Act of originating, or of bringing or coming into existence; first production.—Mode of production or bringing into being.

Orig'inative, *a.* Originating; possessing power to originate or bring into existence.

Orig'inatively, *adv.* In an originative manner.

Orig'inator, *n.* A person who originates or commences.

Orihna, (*o're-wa,*) one of the Sandwich group of islands.

Orihuela, (*or-e-wai'la,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, on the Segura, 14 m. E.N.E. of Murcia, and 93 m. S.S.W. of Valencia. It is situated in a fertile country called the "Garden of Spain." *Manuf.* Silk, linen, hats, and brandy. *Pop.* 18,000.

Fig. 2005.
PEASANT OF ORIHUELA.

Orihu'la, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Orill'on, *n.* [Fr., a little ear.] (*Fort.*) A rounded or angular projection at the shoulder of a bastion for the purpose of covering the guns in the flanks.

Orinoco, (*o-re-no'ko,*) [Ind., "coiled serpent,"] a large and important river of S. America. It rises on the W. slope of the Parima Mountains, in Venezuela, abt. Lat. 3° 30′ N., Lon. 64° W., and afterwards turning round with a circular sweep, it holds a N. course, when, being joined by numerous large rivers from the E. ridge of the Andes, it becomes swelled to an immense size, and runs E. to the Atlantic Ocean, which it enters by several months, in Lat. 8° 40′ N., Lon. 61° W. During the rainy season it inundates the immense plains through which it flows, during the highest flood to an extent of from 80 to 90 m. Its delta commences about 100 m. from the coast. It is computed that the river has 50 outlets into the ocean, only 7 of which are navigable, but not for vessels of any great burden. The grand mouth of the *O.* is formed by Cape Barima to the S.S.E., which is in Lat. 8° 54′ N., and the island of Cangrejos, lying W.N.W. of the cape. They are 25 m. from each other, but the breadth of the navigable part of the passage is not quite 3. The depth of water on the bar, which lies a little farther out to sea than the cape, is, at ebb, 17 ft. Near the Andes are the Falls of *Maypures* and *Atures*, which are said to be tremendous. The annual swell of the *O.* commences in April and ends in Aug., and its basin has an area estimated at 252,000 sq. m. Its banks are clothed with dense forests, which, like the waters, abound with animal life. The *O.* is joined by 436 rivers and upwards of 2,000 streams. Its principal affluents are the Venturi, Caura, and Paragua or Paraba, from the right, and the Guaviare, Meta, Aranca, and Apure from the left.

O'riole, *n.* [Fr. *oriol.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of Inscssores birds composing the genus *Icteria*, family *Icteridæ*. The BALTIMORE ORIOLE, *q. v.*, may be taken as the type of this genus.

Ori'on, (*Myth.*) A celebrated Greek giant and hero, and the reputed son of Hyrieus of Hyria, in Bœotia. So immense was his size, that when he waded through the deepest seas he was still a head and shoulders above the water; and when he walked on dry land, his stature reached the clouds. Once on a time he came to Chios, in the Ægean Sea, where he fell in love with Æro or Merope, daughter of Œnopion. He cleared the isle of wild beasts, and brought their skins as presents to his sweetheart; but her father always put off their marriage; whereupon *O.*, one day giving way to passion (while under the influence of wine), sought to take the maiden by force. Œnopion now called upon Dionysus (Bacchus) for help, who put out the eyes of the inebriate lover. *O.*, however, recovered his sight in Lemnos, by following the advice of an oracle, and returned to Chios to take vengeance on Œnopion. Not finding him, he went to Crete, where he spent the rest of his life hunting in company with Artemis (Diana). The cause and manner of his death are differently related. (See DIANA.) After his death he was placed with his hound in heaven, where, to this day, the following constellation bears his name

(*Astron.*) One of the ancient constellations found by Ptolemy. The equinoctial passes nearly through its centre, and it is situated in the S. hemisphere with respect to the ecliptic. Four of the seven stars constituting the constellation are situated in the middle of it, in a straight line. Two of these are of the first magnitude; namely, Betelgueuse or Beltegeux, in the right shoulder, and Rigel in the left foot. In the middle of the square are three stars of the second magnitude, which form what is called the belt of Orion. The constellations which surround Orion are Eridanus, Canis Major, Gemini, Auriga, and Taurus. Near the sword-scabbard, round the star marked θ, is a remarkable nebula, and within the constellation are thousands of small stars, which are only visible by powerful telescopes.

O'rion, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

O'rion, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Oakland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

O'rion, in *Minnesota*, a township of Olmstead co.; *pop.* 500.—A township of Steele co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Oris'kany, in *New York*, a creek flowing into the Mohawk in Oneida co.—A post-village of Oneida co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Utica.

Oris'kany Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Utica.

Orismol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *orismologie*, from Gr. *orismos*, a marking out as a boundary, and *logos*, a discourse.] That branch of natural history which relates to the technical terms of science; an explanation of technical terms; terminology.—*Worcester.*

Orison, (*or'i-zun,*) *n.* [Fr. *oraison;* Lat. *oratio*, from *oro, orare*, to speak, to pray.] A prayer or supplication; —used chiefly in poetry.

Oris'sa, a prov. of Hindostan, wholly included in the presidencies of Bengal and Madras, between Lat. 18° and 23° N., Lon. 83° and 87° E., having N. the provs. of Bengal and Bahar; W., Gundwanah; S., the river Godavery; and E., the Bay of Bengal. *Area*, 28,000 sq. m. The shore is low and sandy, and the interior is composed of rugged hills and jungles, in which the atmosphere is pestilential. *Principal towns.* Cuttack, Juggernaut, and Balasore. *Pop.* Estimated at 4,500,000.

Orista'no, a town of Italy, island of Sardinia, div. of Cagliari, at the mouth of the Tirsi, in the Bay of Oristano, 55 m. N.N.W. of Cagliari. It has a large trade in corn, salt, salt-fish, and wine. *Pop.* 10,000.

Orizaba, a town of Mexico, abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Vera Cruz; *pop.* 16,000. About 25 m. to the N. is the volcanic peak of Orizaba; *height*, 17,380 feet.

Ork'ney and Shet'land (or **Zet'land**) **Islands,** an archipelago off the N. coast of Scotland. These islands, the anc. *Thule*, lie in two groups, and form a co. of Scotland. The Orkneys (anc. *Orcades*), the most S. group, are separated from the co. of Caithness by the Pentland Frith, 6 m. in breadth; Lat. bet. 58° 44′ and 59° 24′ N., Lon. bet. 2° 25′ and 3° 20′ W. There are 49 in number, the principal of which is Pomona, and 22 of the smaller are uninhabited. *Area*, 2,448 sq. m. The *Shetland* or *Zetland Isles* (anc. *Ultima Thule*), the most N. group, are separated from the Orkneys by a channel 48 m. wide; Lat between 59° 52′ and 60° 50′ N., Lon. 0° 44′ and 1° 44′ W. *Area*, 5,388 sq. m. They number 117, of which 87 are uninhabited. The principal is Mainland. The E. and N. coasts are generally low, while the W. coasts are elevated, terminating in bold, steep cliffs. The soil is generally poor. *Clim.* Varied, and unhealthy. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and turnips. Large numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep are reared; the Shetland horses, or "Shelties" (as they are called), are celebrated. The fisheries, however, are the chief object of pursuit, the islands being periodically visited by vast shoals of herrings, besides cod and other species of white fish. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Manuf.* Unimportant, principally plaiting straw, hosiery, and gloves. *Chief towns.* Kirkwall in Orkney, and Lerwick in Shetland. *Pop.* 64,055.

Orl, Or'let, Or'lo, *n.* [O. Fr.; N. Fr. *ourlet;* L. Lat. *orlum*, dim. of *ora*, border.] (*Arch.*) A fillet under the ovolo of a capital.—Also, the plinth in the base of a column or pedestal.

Or'land, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Or'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Angola.

Or'land, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Hancock co., about 55 m. N.E. by E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township about 2,200.

Orlan'do, in *Iowa*, a village of Wayne co., about 5 m. W. of Corydon.

Orlando, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Sherburne co., about 40 m. N.W. of St. Paul.

Orle, *n.* (*Her.*) One of the ordinaries.—See ORDINARY.

Orléans, an ancient dukedom, and titular name borne by the princes of the blood-royal of France, of which there are two lines:—1. The first line has given the following names to history:—LOUIS I. of France, Duke d'Orléans, second son of Charles V., b. 1371, became regent in consequence of the mental incapacity of his brother, Charles VI., 1393, and was murdered by his cousin, the Duke of Burgundy, 1407. This event was the source of the bloody feud between the houses of Orléans and Borgundy. CHARLES, son of the preceding, Duke d'Angoulême in his father's lifetime, taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, while attempting the conquest

of the Milanese, which he claimed in right of his mother, 1465. He left a son, Louis II. of Orleans, who, in 1498, succeeded to the crown as Louis XII. — Between the first and second houses we find Jean Baptiste Gaston, third son of Henri IV. and Marie de Medici, b. 1608, created Duke d'Orléans 1626, and noted for his intrigues during the reign of his brother, Louis XIII. He was banished to Blois by Mazarin in 1652, and d. there 1660. — 2. The second house of Orléans commences with Philippe I., second son of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, b. 1640, received the title of Orléans on the death of his uncle, Gaston, 1660, and the next year married his cousin, Henrietta Anne, daughter of Charles I. of England. After the death of this princess, he married Elizabeth of Bavaria, of whom his successor was born; d. 1701. Philippe II., b. 1674, succeeded to the title of the preceding 1701, and became the celebrated Regent d'Orléans after the death of Louis XIV. He was educated in profligacy by the abbé Dubois, and, though endowed with brilliant talents, brought the kingdom to the verge of an insurrection (see Law); d. suddenly, 1723. Louis, son and successor of the latter, b. 1703, was distinguished for his accomplishments as a universal scholar and linguist. He d., after passing his life in a literary and religious retirement, 1752. Louis Philippe, son and successor of Louis the preceding, b. 1725, was lieutenant-general in the Flemish wars, and governor of Dauphiné. He was a man of taste and a lover of literature, and d. generally regretted, 1785. Louis Joseph Philippe, son of the last-named, surnamed *Philippe Égalité*, b. 1747, known by the title of Duke de Chartres, during the lifetime of his father, was an object of contempt to the French court for his cowardice. He joined the revolutionary party against the court; became a member of the national assembly; voted for the death of Louis XVI., and was nevertheless condemned to suffer death himself by the revolutionary tribunal, which sentence was executed in 1793. His son and successor became King of the French under the name of Louis Philippe, *q. v.*

Orléans, (The Bastard of.) See Dunois.

Orléans, (*or'le-ans,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Loiret, on the Loire, 34 m. N.E. of Blois, and 68 m. S.W. of Paris, was the former cap. of the old province of *Orleannais*, which now forms the greater part of the depts. of Loiret, Eure-et-Loir, and Loir-et-Cher. It is situated in a rich and fertile country, and is surrounded by pleasantly-shaded boulevards. Its cathedral is one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France. *O.* contains 3 monuments in honor of Joan of Arc, the finest of which, an equestrian statue, was erected in 1855. (See Fig. 1449.) Near the city is the Forest of Orleans, consisting of 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. *Manuf. O.* is chiefly celebrated for its vinegar, which is the best in France. *O.*, the *Genabum* of the Romans, was afterwards named *Aurelianum*, from Marcus Aurelius, who rebuilt it in the 2d century. It was besieged by the English in 1428–29, who were obliged, through the efforts of Joan of Arc, to retire. In 1563, it was also besieged by the Duke de Guise, who was assassinated under its walls by Poltrot de Mere. *Pop.* 49,100.

Orleans, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Klamath co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Yreka.

Orleans, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 8 m. E. of Jacksonville.

Orleans, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Orange co., abt. 15 m. S. of Bedford; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Orleans, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Appanoose co., abt. 13 m. W. of Bloomfield. — A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 584.

Orleans, (*or'le-ans,*) in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish; *area*, abt. 150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and some smaller streams, while Lake Pontchartrain washes it on the N. and Lake Borgne on the E. *Surface*, level and low, being mostly below the level of the Mississippi; *soil*, along the river and in certain other parts, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* New Orleans. *Pop.* (1870) 191,299.

Orleans, in *Maryland*, a village of Alleghany co., abt. 24 m. E. by S. of Cumberland.

Orleans, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co.: *pop.* abt. 1,678.

Orleans, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Ionia co.; *pop.* abt. 857.

Orleans, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Polk co., abt. 120 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Orleans, in *New York*, a N.W. co., bordering on Lake Ontario. *Area*, abt. 379 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oak Orchard, Johnson's and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, diversified, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Bog iron ore, sulphur and salt springs. *Cap.* Albion. *Pop.* (1870) 27,689.

—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800. — A post-village of Ontario co., abt. 190 m. W. of Albany.

Orleans, in *Oregon*, a village of Linn co., abt. 11 m. S.W. of Albany.

Orleans, in *Vermont*, a N. co., adjoining Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lamoille and Missisquoi rivers, and Black, Barton, and Clyde creeks, besides a portion of Lake Memphremagog, and several smaller lakes or ponds. *Surface*, uneven, and in the E. and W. parts mountainous; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Irasburg. *Pop.* (1870) 21,028.

Orleans, in *Virginia*, a village of Fauquier co., abt. 112 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Orleans, (Isle of,) an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence River, abt. 5 m. below Quebec. It is abt. 20 m. in length by 6 m. in breadth; *area*, 120 sq. m.

Or'lo, *n.* (*Arch.*) See Oat.

(*Mus.*) A kind of Spanish wind-instrument.

Orloff, (*or'lof,*) a celebrated Russian family, founded under Peter the Great by Ivan Orel, one of the archers, or *strelitzes*, who, when that body was destroyed, saved his life by his cool courage, and became an officer and a noble. The most celebrated of his descendants were: — Gregory, a Russian general and political intriguer, who greatly promoted the elevation of his mistress, Catherine II., to the throne. Being disappointed in his hope of sharing the crown with her, and declining a private marriage, he was supplanted by a new favorite, and d. insane 1783. He had one son by the empress, named Bobrineki. — Alexis, his brother, and fellow-conspirator, was a man of gigantic stature and strength, and is said to have strangled the emperor Peter with his own hands. He was a favorite of Catherine, and was married to the Princess Tarakanoff, daughter of the empress Elizabeth; d. 1808. — Gregory Vladimirowitz, a nobleman of the same family, b. 1778, and bearing the title of Count Oaloff, was distinguished for his patronage and culture of letters. He was author of *Historical, Political, and Literary Memoirs of Naples*, and *History of the Arts in Italy*; d. 1826. — Michael, son of the above Alexis, d. 1785, served in the Russian army against Napoleon I., and went to Paris with the allies in 1814. — Alexis, brother of the preceding, b. 1787, distinguished himself as a diplomatist and statesman under Nicholas, and d. 1861.

Or'lop, *n.* [Dn. *overloop*, from *over*, and *loopen*, to run.] (*Naut.*) The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that, in other vessels, on which the cables are stowed.

Ormolu', *n.* [Fr. *or-moulu*, from *or*, gold, and *moulu*, from *moudre*, to grind.] An alloy in which there is less zinc and more copper than in brass, that it may present a nearer resemblance to gold. It is used for the ornamentation of furniture. In many cases a gold lacquer is applied to heighten the color of the alloy; but in some instances the native color of the metal is preserved after being properly brought out by means of sulphuric acid. Furniture ornamented with ormolu came into fashion in France in the reign of Louis XV., and was long in favor among the wealthy and the great. Even at the present time it retains its attraction with many of the rich virtuosi.

Orms'kirk, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 11½ m. N.N.E. of Liverpool, and 180 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Silke, cottons, mats, and rope. *Pop.* 6,426.

Or'muz, (anc. *Ozyris,*) an island situated at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, in Lat. 27° 12′ N., Lon. 56° 25′ E. It is 12 m. in circumference, and belongs to the Imaum of Muscat. The harbor is sheltered on 3 sides, and it has a good anchorage. Its town, now decayed, was formerly of great importance.

Or'muzd, (*Persian Myth.*) The beneficent deity of the Zoroastrian religion as it is set forth in the Zendavesta. According to this system (Dualism), Ormuzd, the principle of light and purity, created six immortal spirits, then twenty-eight subordinate spirits, and lastly the souls of men, while Ahriman, the opposing evil principle, produced six evil angels with sundry subordinate demons. These are all engaged in a ceaseless conflict, which is to end with the triumph of Ormuzd, when Ahriman will acknowledge his supremacy, and all creatures shall be delivered from the dominion of evil.

Or'nament, *n.* [Fr. *ornement*; Lat. *ornamentum*, from *orno*, *ornare*, to adorn.] That which adorns or embellishes; something which, added to another thing, renders it more beautiful to the eye; embellishment; decoration; additional beauty.

—*v. a.* To adorn; to embellish; to deck; to decorate; to make beautiful; to furnish with embellishments.

Ornament'al, *a.* Serving to ornament, adorn, or decorate; giving additional beauty; embellishing.

Ornament'ally, *adv.* In such a manner as to add embellishment.

Ornamenta'tion, *n.* The art of ornamenting, or state of being ornamented. — Ornament; that which embellishes or ornaments; decoration.

Or'namenter, *n.* He who, or that which, ornaments.

Or'namentist, *n.* One engaged or employed in ornamentation.

Or'nate, *a.* [Lat. *ornatus.*] Adorned; embellished; decorated; splendidly furnished or equipped.

Or'nately, *adv.* In an ornate manner.

Or'nateness, *n.* State or quality of being ornate.

Orne, (*orn,*) a small river of France, rising near Leez, dept. of Orne, and flowing into the English Channel after a course of 86 m.

Orne, a dept. in the N.W. of France, between Lat. 48° 12′ and 48° 48′ N., Lon. 1° E. and 1° W., having N. the depts. of Calvados, and Eure; E., Eure, and Eure-et-Loire; S., Sarthe and Mayenne; and W., Manche; *area*, 2,500 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile along the banks of the rivers. *Rivers.* Orne, Dive, Vie, Sarthe, Mayenne, and Hnine. Agriculture is backward. *Prod.* Oats, hemp, flax, and potatoes. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and the horses are considered the best in France. *Min.* Iron, manganese, and porcelain clay. *Manuf.* Metallic and linen goods, needles, pins, wire, paper, glass, beet-root sugar, &c. *Chief towns.* Alençon (the cap.), Argentan, Domfront, and Mortague. *Pop.* 414,618.

Ornith'ic, *a.* [Gr. *ornithos*, a bird.] Belonging, or having reference to birds; as, *ornithic* fossils. — *Owen.*

Ornith'ichnite, *n.* [Gr. *ornithos*, and *ichnos*, track.] (*Pal.*) The foot-mark of a bird on a stone. Some of these are very remarkable, as proving the existence of birds at very remote periods; for instance, at the early epoch of the new red sandstone formation.

Ornithichnol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ornithos*, bird, *ichnos*, track, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Pal.*) That branch of science which relates to ornithicnites.

Ornithodel'phic, *a.* Having reference, or pertaining to animals resembling the ornithorhynchus.

Ornithog'alum, *n.* [Gr. *ornithos*, and *gala*, milk; why so called is not obvious.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. They are perennial herbs; leaves radical; scape naked, racemose or corymbose. *O. umbellatum*, the Star of Bethlehem, is a handsome plant from England, but naturalized in this country. Flowers few, in a kind of loose corymb; petals and sepals white, beautifully marked with a longitudinal green strip on the outside.

Ornithoidich'nite, *n.* [Gr. *ornithos*, *eidos*, form, and *ichnos*, track.] (*Pal.*) A fossil foot-mark resembling that of a bird.

Ornith'olite, *n.* [Gr. *ornithos*, bird, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Pal.*) The fossil remains of a bird.

Ornitholog'ic, Ornitholog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *ornithologique.*] Pertaining, or having reference to ornithology.

Ornithol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *ornithologiste.*] A person who is skilled in ornithology, or in the natural history of birds, who understands their form, structure, habits, and uses; one who describes birds.

Ornithol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *ornithologie*; Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, a bird, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Zoöl.*) The science which teaches the natural history and arrangement of birds; or, to use the definition of Cuvier, of vertebrated oviparous animals, with a double circulation and respiration, organized for flight. The sub-division of this class of birds is by no means so clearly indicated by either external or anatomical characters as that of mammals, and the system of *O.* presents, in consequence, great discrepancy. See Bird.

Ornith'omancy, *n.* [Gr. *ornithos*, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Among the ancients, a kind of divination practised by means of birds, their flight, &c.

Or'nithon, *n.* [Gr. *ornithōn.*] A building or receptacle for the safe-keeping of birds.

Ornith'opus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bird's-foot, a genus of ornamental plants, order *Fabaceæ*, sub-order *Papilionaceæ*, deriving both its popular and its botanical name from the resemblance of its curved pods to birds'-claws; the leaves are pinnate, with a terminal leaflet.

Ornithorhynchus, (*-rink'us,*) *n.* [Fr. *ornithorhynque*, from Gr. *ornithos*, and *rynchos*, beak.] (*Zoöl.*) The Duck-bill, a genus of mammals, family *Monotremata*, characterized by the form of the mouth, which resembles the bill of a duck (Fig. 244). It is about two feet long, and is peculiar to the fresh-water rivers and lakes of Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

Ornithos'copy, *n.* [Gr. *ornis*, *ornithos*, and *skopein*, to view.] The art or practice of closely observing birds and their habits.

O'ro, in *California*, a township of Butte co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Orobanchaceæ, (*o-ro-ban-kai'se-e,*) *n.* [Gr. *arobos*, vetch, and *ancho*, I strangle.] (*Bot.*) The Broom-rape family, an order of plants, alliance *Gentianales.* Diag. No stipules, simple stigmas at the end of a manifest style, parietal placentæ, and didynamous flowers. They are fleshy herbs growing parasitically on the roots of other plants. The stems are scaly without any true green leaves. The order contains 12 genera and 116 species. See Epiphegus.

Oro'bus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. They are perennial herbs, chiefly native of Europe. *O. tuberosa*, the Bitter-vetch, with other species, afford good food for cattle. The tubers have a sweet taste, resembling that of liquorice, and are sought after by children;

Fig. 2006. — Bitter-vetch, (*Orobus tuberosus.*)

they are also bruised and steeped in water in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, to make a fermented liquor. They are well-flavored and nutritious when boiled or roasted.

Orographic, (*-grăf'ik,*) **Orograph'ical,** *a.* Belonging or having relation to orography.

Orog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *oros*, mountain, and *graphein*, to depict.] An account of, or treatise on, mountains.

Orolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *orologique.*] Relating to a description of mountains.

Orol'ogist, *n.* One who describes mountains.

Orol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *orologie*, from Gr. *oros*, mountain, and *logos*, doctrine.] The science treating of the description of mountains.

O'ronge, *n.* [Fr., a fine sort of mushroom.] The *Agaricus Cæsareus*, one of the best and handsomest of fungi, celebrated among the Romans under the name of *Boletus*.

Oro'no, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Muscatine co., abt. 15 m. W. by S. of Muscatine; *pop.* of township 305.

Orono, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 2,533.

Oron'oco, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Olmsted co., abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 488.

Oron'oko, in *Michigan*, a township of Berrien co.; *pop.* abt. 1,249.

Oron'tes, [Arab. *El-Asaay*, "the rebellious,"] a river of Asiatic Turkey, in N. Syria, rising on the E. side of the mountain Anti-Libanus, near the village of El-Ras, and after a W.N.W. course of 240 m., falling into the Mediterranean 40 m. N. of Latakia.

Orontia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Orontiad, or Sweet-flag family, an order of plants, alliance *Juncales*. DIAG. Spadiceous flowers, and an axile embryo with a lateral cleft. — They are herbs, with broad entire or deeply divided leaves, which, however, are occasionally sword-shaped and equitant. Some of them are stemless, others scramble over trees, to which they adhere by creeping-roots; a few are aquatic. Fruit baccate. Seed usually with a fleshy or mealy albumen. The plants of this order are found in cold, temperate, or tropical climates. See ACORUS. The order includes 13 genera and 70 species.

Orosha'za, a town of E. Hungary, co. of Bekes, 27 m. S.W. of Bekes; *pop.* 10,000.

Orota'va, a town of the Canary Islands, on the N. coast of Teneriffe, below the peak. Its harbor is bad. *Pop.* 8,500.

O'rotund, *n.* [Lat. *os, oris*, mouth, and *rotundus*, round.] A mode of intonation proceeding directly from the larynx, and giving that ringing or musical sound which forms the highest perfection of the human voice.

—*a.* Characterized by distinct and smooth articulation, or musical intonation; — said of the human voice.

O'roville, in *California*, a town, cap. of Butte co., abt. 75 m. N. of Sacramento; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Or'pah. (*Script.*) The Moabitess, Naomi's daughter-in-law, who remained with her people and gods, when Ruth followed Naomi and the Lord. (*Ruth* i. 4–14.)

Orphan, (*or'fan,*) *n.* [Fr. *orphelin*; Gr. *orphanos*, orphaned, without parents; Lat. *orbus*, bereaved.] A child who is bereaved of father or mother, or both.

—*a.* Bereaved of parents.

—*v. a.* To reduce to a state of orphanage.

Or'phanage, Or'phanhood, Or'phanism, *n.* State or condition of being an orphan.

Orphaned, (*or'fănd,*) *a.* Bereft of parents or natural protectors.

Or'phanet, *n.* A young orphan. (R.)

Or'phanhood, Or'phanism, *n.* Same as ORPHANAGE, *q. v.*

Or'phan's Island, in *Maine*, at the entrance of Penobscot River, opposite Bucksport.

Orphe'an, *a.* [Lat. *Orphēus*; Gr. *Orpheios*.] Relating or pertaining to Orpheus, the mythological poet and musician; as, *Orphean* melodies.

Orphe'us. [Gr.] (*Myth.*) According to the common story, a son of the Thracian river Æagrus and the muse Calliope. His power of moving inanimate things by music, the share he bore in the Argonautic expedition, his descent into the Shades to recover his wife Eurydice, and his death by the violence of the Thracian women, are well known.

Or'phic, *a.* Having reference to Orpheus; Orphean.

Orphrey, (*ôr'frey,*) *n.* [Fr. *orfroi.*] (*Eccl.*) An ornamented band pertaining to sacerdotal vestments.

Or'piment, *n.* [From Lat. *aurum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, a color.] (*Chem.*) The commercial name for the ter-sulphide of arsenic. It is the coloring ingredient in the pigment known as King's-yellow.

Or'pin, *n.* (*Paint.*) A yellow color, of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red. — *Brande.*

Or'pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SEDUM.

Or'rach, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ORACH, *q. v.*

Or'rery, *n.* [Named after the Earl of *Orrery*.] (*Astron.*) A machine for representing to children the motions and relative magnitudes and distances of the bodies composing the solar system. As these machines are often procured by well-meaning but ignorant people at considerable expense, it may be useful to quote an authority that will not be called in question. "As to getting correct notions on the subject" (the magnitudes and distances of the planets), says Sir John Herschel, "by drawing circles on paper, or, still worse, from those very childish toys called orreries, it is out of the question."

Or'rington, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Or'ris-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See IRIS.

Orrs'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 10 m. S. of Chambersburg.

Orrs'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Gwinnett co.

Orr'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Mecklenburg co.

Orrville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co.

Orse'dew, Or'sedue, *n.* Dutch gold.

Orsi'ni, a celebrated Roman family, the rivals of the Colonna, who lived during the Middle Ages. The first Orsini known became cardinal in 1145; his nephew, Matthew Orsini, was Prefect of Rome in 1153; Gaetano Orsini was made Pope in 1277, under the name of Nicholas III. Another of the family was elected Pope in 1724, with the title of Benedict XIII. The family has had many cardinals and distinguished personages among its members.

Ort, *n.*; *pl.* ORTS. [Dan. and Fris. *orte.*] A fragment; a shred; any refuse or rejected part; — generally employed in the plural.

Or'ta, a lake of N. Italy, in Piedmont, div. of Novara, 6 m. W. of Lago Maggiore, into which it discharges its surplus waters. *Ext.* 8 m. long, and 1½ wide.

Orthez, or **Orthes,** (*or'tai,*) a town of France, dept. of Basses-Pyrenees, on the Gave de Pau, 24 m. N.W. of Pau. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, brass and iron wire, and copper-wares. *Pop.* 6,724.

Or'thite, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight.] (*Min.*) A variety of Allanite, which occurs massive, and also in long, thin, acicular crystals. It is of a blackish-gray color, and either opaque or only slightly translucent when reduced to thin splinters.

Orthoceˈrate, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, and *keras*, horn.] A family of Cephalopods, with chambered siphoniferous shells which are straight, or are continued straight after commencing with a greater or less curvature, thus resembling a horn.

Or'thoclase, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, and *klasis*, fracture.] (*Min.*) Common or Potash Felspar. A silicate of alumina and potash; but a portion of the potash is frequently replaced by lime, soda, magnesia, &c. It occurs in crystals which are generally white, reddish-white, or grayish, and translucent. Potash Felspar enters into the composition of many rocks, and is one of the ordinary ingredients of granite.

Or'thodox, *a.* [Fr. *orthodoxe*; late Gr. *orthodoxos*.] Having or holding a right opinion or doctrine; sound in the Christian faith; believing the original doctrines taught in the Holy Scriptures; — opposed to *heterodox*, or *heretical*. To the Roman Catholic, he only is orthodox who believes that which the Church enjoins; and all others are heterodox.

Or'thodoxal, *a.* Relating to, or testifying, orthodoxy.

Orthodox'ical, *a.* Orthodox; in a manner in accordance with, or evincing, orthodoxy.

Or'thodoxly, *adv.* With soundness of faith; in an orthodox manner.

Or'thodoxy, *n.* [Gr. *orthodoxia* — *orthos*, straight, and *doxa*, opinion, notion, from *dokeō*, to think, to suppose; akin to Hindoo *dekhna*, to suppose.] Right opinion, doctrine, or belief; soundness in the Christian faith. — Accordance with genuine scriptural doctrines; orthodoxness; as, the *orthodoxy* of a creed.

Orthodrom'ic, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, and *dranein*, to run.] Belonging or relating to orthodromy.

Or'thodromy, *n.* [Fr. *orthodromie.*] Art or operation of sailing on a great circle.

Orthoëp'ic, Orthoëp'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to orthoëpy.

Orthoëp'ically, *adv.* In an orthoëpical manner.

Or'thoëpist, *n.* One versed in orthoëpy; one who pronounces words correctly, or who is well skilled in pronunciation.

Or'thoëpy, *n.* [Gr. *orthoepeia* — *orthos*, right, and *epos, epeos*, a word. See EPIC.] Right speech or pronunciation; the art of uttering words with preciseness and propriety; correct pronunciation of words.

Or'thogon, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gōnia*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A rectangular figure.

Orthog'onal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *orthogonius.*] Right-angled; rectangular.

Orthog'onally, *adv.* Perpendicularly; at right angles; as, a circle projected *orthogonally*.

Orthog'rapher, *n.* One versed in orthography, or the correct spelling of words, according to common usage.

Orthograph'ic, Orthograph'ical, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to orthography, or the correct spelling of words; correctly spelled; written with the proper letters; as, *orthographical* rules.

(*Geom.*) Relating or pertaining to right lines or angles.

O. projection. The projection of points on a plane by straight lines at right angles to the plane.

Orthograph'ically, *adv.* According to the rules of proper spelling; in an orthographical manner. — In the manner of an orthographic projection.

Orthog'raphist, *n.* Same as ORTHOGRAPHER, *q. v.*

Orthographize, (*or-thog'ra-fiz,*) *v. n.* To spell words correctly. (R.)

Orthog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *orthographia* — *orthos*, right, and *graphō*, to write.] The art, practice, or operation of writing words correctly, or with the proper letters, according to common usage. — That part of grammar which treats of the nature and properties of letters, and the proper method of spelling words; the practice of spelling or writing words with the correct letters.

(*Arch.*) A geometrical representation of an elevation or section of a building.

Orthomet'ric, *a.* (*Crystallog.*) With the axes at right angles to one another; — said of crystals.

Orthom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, and *metron*, measure.] The act, art, practice, or laws of correct versification.

Orthoped'ic, Orthoped'ical, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining or relating to the cure of diseases of the feet.

Orthop'edist, *n.* (*Med.*) One who cures diseases or deformities of the feet.

Orthop'edy, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *pais*, gen. *paidos*, a child.] (*Med.*) That part of the science which has for its object to prevent and correct deformities in the bodies of children. Generally used, however, with a more extensive signification, to embrace the correction or prevention of deformities at all ages. — *Dunglison.*

Orthophony, (*or-thōf'o-ne,*) *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *phonē*, voice.] The art of correct utterance or proper articulation.

Orthopnœ'a, Or'thopny, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, and *pneim*, to breathe.] (*Med.*) A difficulty of breathing, which is increased by any deviation from the erect posture.

Orthop'tera, *n. pl.* [Gr. *orthos*, and *pteron*, wing.] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of insects embracing those whose wings lie straight along the top and sides of the back, the upper ones being somewhat thick and opaque, and sometimes slightly overlapping, and the under ones larger, thin, and folded in plaits like a fan. They do not undergo a complete transformation in coming to maturity, but the young are constantly active, feeding and growing, and differ from the adults only in size, and in having only the rudiments of wings, and in frequently changing their skins. At length, having shed their skins for the sixth and last time, they come forth perfect insects, without having passed through the inactive phase of the pupa state. — *Tenney.*

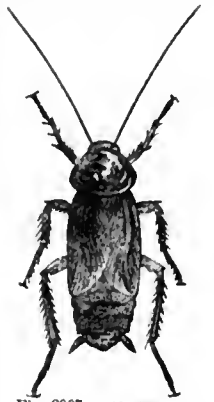


Fig. 2007. — COCKROACH, (*Blatta Orientalis.*)

Orthop'teran, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the orthoptera.

Orthop'terous, *a.* Belonging to, or presenting the characteristics of, the order *Orthoptera*.

Orthorhom'bic, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *rombos*, rhombus.] (*Crystallog.*) Same as TRIMETRIC, *q. v.*

Or'thostyle, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *stylos*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) A straight range of columns.

Orthot'omous, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *temnein*, to cleave.] (*Crystallog.*) Having two cleavages at right angles with each other.

Orthot'ropal, Orthot'ropous, *n.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight; *tropo*, I turn.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to ovules in which the nucleus is straight and has the same direction as the seed to which it belongs, the foramen being at the end most remote from the hilum.

Orthot'ypous, *a.* [Gr. *orthos*, straight, and *typos*, figure.] (*Crystallog.*) With a perpendicular cleavage; — said of crystals.

Or'tive, *a.* [Late Lat. *ortivus*, from *orior, ortus*, to rise.] Having reference to the time or act of rising, as of a star; eastern; orient; as, the *ortive* amplitude of a planet.

Ort'ler, or **Ort'eler,** the loftiest mountain of the Tyrol, and of the Austrian empire, situated in the Rhætian Alps, 10 m. S. of Glarus. *Height*, 12,811 ft.

Fig. 2008. — ORTLER-SPITZ.

Or'tolan, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ortolano.*] (*Zoöl.*) See PLECTROPHANES.

Orto'na, a town of Italy, prov. of Abruzzo Citeriore, on the Adriatic, 8 m. N. of Lanciano, and 11 m. E. of Chieti; *pop.* 11,862.

Or'tyx, a genus of birds, family *Perdicidæ*, distinguished by having the bill stout, head without a crest, and the tail short. The Quail, *O. Virginianus* (sometimes called Colin), of the U. States, E. of the High Central Plains (Fig. 2009), is ten inches long, the wing nearly four and three quarter inches; prevailing color above, brownish-red; the under parts white, tinged with brown before, and marked with obtusely V-shaped spots of black; the head is beautifully marked with pure white and black. The female has the white markings of the head replaced by brownish-yellow, and

Fig. 2009. — AMERICAN QUAIL, (*Ortyx Virginianus.*)

the black wanting. In New England, New York, and westward, this bird is called the Quail; but in Pennsylvania and southward it is called the Partridge. Its clear whistle is composed of three notes, the first and last of equal length, the first being loudest. The nest is built near a tuft of grass; eggs ten to eighteen, pure white. The Mountain Quail, *O. pictus* (Fig. 2010), of the mountain ranges of Oregon and California, is ten and a half inches long, and the wing five inches.

Fig. 2010.
CALIFORNIA QUAIL.
(*Ortyx pictus.*)

Oruro, (*o-roo'ro,*) a town of Bolivia, abt. 100 m. N.W. of Sucre; *pop.* 5,000.

O'rus. (*Myth.*) Same as HORUS, *q. v.*

O'rust, an island of Sweden, in the Cattegat, 28 m. N.W. of Gothenburg; length, 14 m., breadth, 10 m.; *pop.* unascertained.

Or'val, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Lamium orvala,* an odoriferous meadow-plant, genus *Lamium,* q. v.

Orvie'tan, *n.* An antidote for poison, said to have been invented by a mountebank of Orvieto in Italy.

Orvieto, (*or-ve-a'to,*) a town of central Italy, prov. of Perugia, at the junction of the Paglia and Chiane rivers, 11 m. N.E. of the Lake of Bolsena, and 59 m. N.W. of Rome. It stands on an isolated rock, and contains numerous palaces. *Pop.* 12,955.

Or'well, a river of England, co. of Suffolk, rising near Felsham, and flowing E. joins the Stour, to form the harbor of Harwich.

Or'well, in *New York,* a town of Oswego co., celebrated for a fine cataract, called *Salmon River Falls,* which forms an unbroken cascade of 107 feet; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Or'well, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Or'well, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Or'wigsburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Schuylkill co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Pottsville.

Oryc'teropus, *n.* [Gr. *oryctes,* a digger, and *pous,* a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of edentate mammalia, the AARD-VARK, *q. v.*

Oryctog'raphy, Oryctol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *oryktos,* fossil, and *graphein,* to write.] (*Pal.*) That branch of natural history which treats of the description of fossils and minerals.

(*Min.*) The nomenclature, classification, and description of minerals.

Oryx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The long-horned Antelope, or Gemsbok, of central and southern Africa, a species of Antelope, as large as the stag, with straight, slender, round, and pointed horns, 2 or 3 feet long, with the lower third obliquely annulated.

Oryza, (*o-ri'za,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ,* including the Rice-plant. See RICE.

Oryzop'sis, *n.* [Named from its resemblance (*opsis*) to the genus *Oryza.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ. O. asperifoli,* the Mountain Rice, is very common in woods in the Northern States. Leaves green through winter; caryopsis white, about as large as rice, farinaceous.

O. S. An abbreviation of *Old Style.*

Os, *n.; pl.* OSSA. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A bone.—Also, the mouth.

Osage, (*o-zazh',*) in *Illinois,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 50 m. S. of Centralia.

—A township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 675.

Osage', in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, cap. of Mitchell co., abt. 60 m. N. by W. of Cedar Falls; *pop.* of township 1,644.

Osage, in *Kansas,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Osage River, and several of its affluents. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal in large quantities. *Cap.* Burlingame. *Pop.* (1870) 7,631.

—A post-township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Osage, in *Missouri,* a S.E. central co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Osage, Gasconade, and Marais rivers. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Linn. *Pop.* (1870) 10,893.

—A post-village of Crawford co., abt. 91 m. S.E. of Jefferson City.

Osage Orange, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MACLURA.

Osage River, rises in Lyon co., Kansas, and flowing generally S.E. into Missouri, turns to the N.E., and after a tortuous N.E. course of over 400 m., enters the Missouri River between Osage and Cole cos. Total length, abt. 500 m. Navigable for 200 m.

Osages, *n. pl.* [Fr., from Algonquin *onasash,* bone men.] A tribe of N. American Indians, of the Sioux or Dacotah family. By treaty with the U. States, in 1825, the tribe is located upon a tract of 7,564,000 acres, lying between Lat. 37° and 38° N., and Lon. 94° and 98° W. They are open plunderers of all defenceless white men that fall in their way, and chase is still ostensibly followed for subsistence by all the tribes, which number abt. 3,000.

Os'born, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Howard co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Decorah.

Osborn, in *Missouri,* a village of De Kalb co., abt. 29 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Osborn, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Greene co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Dayton.

Osborn, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Outagamie co.; *pop.* abt. 300.—A village of Rock co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Madison.

Os'born's Hollow, in *New York,* a post-village of Broome co., abt. 130 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Os'car I., (JOSEPH FRANÇOIS BERNADOTTE,) KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, b. in Paris, 1799, was the only son of the celebrated French general Bernadotte, who became king of Sweden under the title of Charles XIV. He succeeded his father in 1844. He tried to deliver his kingdom from the overwhelming influence of Russia, and was very popular. But a constitutional disease obliged him, Sept. 25, 1857, to resign his authority into the hands of his elder son, Charles, who took the title of regent. D. 1860.

Osceo'la, a chief of the Seminole Indians, b. in Florida abt. 1813, was the son of an Indian trader called Powell. In 1835, while on a visit to Fort King, his wife was claimed as a slave, as being the daughter of a fugitive slave-woman, and carried off as such. *O.* resolved upon vengeance, and some months afterwards, finding Gen'l Thompson outside of the fort, killed him and 6 other whites in his company, Dec. 28, 1835. Such was the beginning of the second Seminole War, during which *O.* defeated the U. S. troops in several engagements. On Oct. 23, 1837, while holding a conference under a flag of truce with Gen. Jessup, near St. Augustine, he was treacherously seized and kept in confinement at Fort Moultrie till his death, in 1838.

Fig. 2011.—OSCEOLA.

Osceola, (*os-se-o'la,*) in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Mississippi co., abt. 87 m. N. of Memphis, Tennessee.

Osceola, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Osceola, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, cap. of Clarke co., abt. 40 m. S. by W. of Des Moines; *pop.* of township 1,822.—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 461.

Osceola, in *Michigan,* a N.W. central co., of the lower peninsula; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Muskegon River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 2,105.

—A township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Osceola, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of St. Clair co., abt. 132 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Osceola, in *New York,* a post-township of Lewis co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Osceola, in *Ohio,* a village of Crawford co., abt. 70 m. N. of Columbus.

Osceola, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Tioga co., abt. 20 m. N. of Wellsborough; *pop.* of township abt. 550.

Osceola, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Polk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Osceo'la Centre, in *Michigan,* a village of Livingston co., abt. 50 m. N.W. by W. of Detroit.

Osceo'la Mills, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village, cap. of Polk co., abt. 27 m. N. of Hudson.

Oschatz, (*o'shats,*) a town of N. Germany, in Saxony, 31 m. E.S.E. of Leipsic. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and yarn. *Pop.* 6,000.

Oschersleben, (*osh'ers-la-ben,*) a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 19 m. W.S.W. of Magdeburg.; *pop.* 4,000.

Os'cillancy, *n.* State of oscillating, or making a seesaw kind of motion.

Os'cillate, *v. n.* [Lat. *oscillo, oscillatum,* to swing—*ob,* or *obs,* and ancient *citto,* to move.] To move to and fro, or backwards and forwards; to swing; to vibrate, as a pendulum; —hence, to fluctuate between expressed limits.

Oscillating engine. (*Mach.*) A marine engine with a vibrating cylinder, having the piston-rod connected to the crank, and the cylinder supported by the trunnions projecting from the sides at or near the centre, cast hollow, and connected to the steam and eduction pipes.

Oscillation, (*os-sil-la'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *oscillatio.*] (*Mech. and Phys.*) The vibration or reciprocal ascent and descent of a pendulous body. The problem of oscillation, in its widest sense, includes most of those which occur in astronomy, optics, &c. To their average motions, the moon and planets add small oscillations about their mean places; the tides consist of oscillations of the ocean, about the uniform spheroid, which, if it were not for the action of the heavenly bodies, would be carried round in the daily rotation of the earth; the phenomena of light are supposed to result from oscillations in an elastic ether; those of sound from oscillations in the air, &c. In general language, however, the problem of oscillation refers only to the purely theoretical part of the problem of the pendulum. (See PENDULUM.) The *centre of oscillation* is that point in a vibrating body in which, if all the matter of the body were collected into it, the vibrations would be performed in the same time as before. The *axis of oscillation* is a straight line passing through the point of suspension, parallel to the horizon.

Os'cillative, *a.* Having a tendency to oscillate; oscillatory; vibratory.

Oscillato'ria, Oscilla'ria, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A genus of wild plants, order *Confervaceæ.* They are composed of cylindrical filaments, (see Fig. 663,) inclosed singly in tubular cellulose sheaths, open at the ends, from which the filaments emerging wave backwards and forwards. For a time they were held to be organized bodies, but are now generally admitted to belong to the vegetable kingdom.

Os'cillatory, *a.* [Fr. *oscillatoire.*] Moving backward and forward, like a pendulum: swinging; oscillative; vibratory; as, *oscillatory* motion.

Os'cines, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of *Insessores* birds, comprising the true singing-birds, such as have the larynx provided with five pairs of peculiar muscles, which are used in the production of song.

Os'citancy, *n.* Act of yawning or gaping.—Morbid tendency to slumber; drowsiness; lethargic dulness.

Os'citant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *oscitare.*] Yawning; gaping.—Drowsy; extremely sleepy; lethargic; sluggish.

Os'citantly, *adv.* In an oscitant manner; gapingly; drowsily; sluggishly.

Os'citate, *v. n.* [From Lat. *os,* the mouth, and *citare,* to accelerate.] To yawn; to gape with drowsiness.

Oscita'tion, *n.* [Lat. *oscitatio.*] Act of gaping or yawning from sleepiness.

Os'cow, or OSEROW, in *Illinois,* a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Os'culant, *a.* [Lat. *osculans,* from *osculari,* to kiss.] Closely connecting or embracing;—applied to caterpillars and other creeping things.

(*Nat. Hist.*) Intermediate between two groups; as, *osculant* genera.

Os'culate, *v. a.* [Lat. *osculor, osculatus,* from *osculum,* a little mouth, a kiss, from *ōs, ōris,* the mouth.] To salute with the mouth; to kiss.

(*Geom.*) To come in contact with;—said of two curves.

—*v. n.* To kiss; to kiss one another.

(*Geom.*) To touch by coming in contact—said of curves.

Oscula'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *osculatio,* a kissing.] The act of kissing.

(*Geom.*) The contact of one curve with another, when at the point of contact they have each the same curvature for the major number of consecutive points in common.

Os'culatory, *a.* [Fr. *osculatoire.*] Kissing; pertaining or having relation to kissing; as, "the *osculatory* ceremony."—*Thackeray.*

(*Geom.*) Susceptible of osculation; relating to, or having the properties of, an *osculatrix.*

O. circle. (*Geom.*) The circle whose contact with a given curve is of the second order. It coincides with the circle of curvature.

O. plane, to a curve of double curvature, a plane passed through three successive points of the curve.

O. sphere, to a line of double curvature, a sphere passing through four successive points of the curve.

Os'culatrix, *n.* (*Geom.*) A curve which has a higher order of contact with a given curve, at given points, than any other curve of the same kind.—*Davies.*

Os'cule, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *osculum,* a small mouth.] A small bi-labiate orifice.

Osc'ro, an island of Austria, near the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic. *Ext.* 16 m. long and four broad. *Pop.* 3,000.

Os'good, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 52 m. W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oshaukn'ta, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 30 m. N. of Madison.

Osh'awa, a village of York co., Upper Canada, abt. 33 m. N.E. of Toronto. *Pop.* 1,500.

Osh'awa, in *Minnesota,* a village and township of Nicollet co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of St. Peter; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.

Osh'kosh, in *Wisconsin,* a thriving and handsome city, cap. of Winnebago co., on Lake Winnebago, at the mouth of Fox River, abt. 75 m. N.N.E. of Madison. The city is generally well built, and has extensive manufactories, machine-shops, and ship-yards. *Pop.* (1870) 12,675.

Oshtemo, or OSTEMO, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,800.

Osier, (*ō'zher,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See SALIX.

O'siery, Osier-holt, *n.* A place where osiers are cultivated.

Osi'mo, a town of Central Italy, prov. of Ancona, 8½ m. S.S.W. of Ancona. It has a trade in silk and corn. *Pop.* 15,210.

Osi'ris, (*Egyptian Myth.*) One of the chief divinities, the brother and husband of Isis, and together with her the greatest benefactor of Egypt. After visiting the greater part of Europe and Asia, he found on his return his own subjects excited to rebellion by his brother Typhon, by whose hand he was killed. His principal office, as an Egyptian deity, was to judge the dead, and to rule over that kingdom into which the souls of the good were admitted to eternal felicity. The characters of Osiris, like those of Isis, who was thence called Myrionymus, or "with 10,000 names," were numerous. He was that attribute of the deity which signified the divine goodness; and in his most mysterious and sacred office, he was superior to any even of the Egyptian gods; for, as Herodotus observes, though all the Egyptians did not worship the same gods with equal reference, the adoration paid to Osiris and Isis was universal. He was styled the *Manifester of Good,* as having appeared on earth to benefit mankind; and after falling a sacrifice to Typhon, the evil principle (which was at length overcome by his influence after his leaving the world), he "rose again to a new life," and became the "judge of mankind in a future state."

Oskaloo'sa, in *Iowa,* a town and township, cap. of Mahaska co., abt. 100 m. N.W. of Keokuk; *pop.* of township 5,568; of town, 3,500.

Oskaloosa, in *Kansas,* a post-village and township,

cap. of Jefferson co., abt. 25 m. W.S.W. of Leavenworth; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,100.

Oskau'saw, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Columbia co., abt. 9 m. S. of Portage City.

Os'ma, (anc. *Osmus,*) a river of Bulgaria, European Turkey, which after a course of 100 m. joins the Danube at Nicopolis.

Os'man. See OTHMAN.

Os'manli, *n.; pl.* OSMANLIS. [From *Osman,* founder of the Ottoman Empire of the East.] A Turkish functionary; also, a denomination for a native Turk.

Os'mazome, *n.* [Gr. *osmē,* smell, and *zomos,* broth.] (*Chem.*) An obsolete name given by Thenard to the extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the peculiar smell to broiled meat, and flavor to broth and soup. It has been proved that *O.* is a mixture of several substances.

Os'melite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of lime, with soda, potash, and a small quantity of oxide of iron, found in their radiating prismatic concretions of a grayish-white color, at Niederkirchen on the Rhine. The name is derived from the peculiar argillaceous odor given out by it when breathed upon.

Os'mia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Os'miate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt composed of osmic acid and a base.

Os'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See OSMIUM.

Os'mious Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) The teroxide of osmium, OsO_3.

Os'mite, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of osmious acid with a base.

Os'mium, *n.* [From Gr. *osmē,* odor.] (*Chem.*) One of the platinum group of metals, found in platinum residues. It differs from its congeners by its analogy with the arsenic and antimony group. There are five oxides of osmium known, of which the two highest, OsO_3 and OsO_4, act as acids. Gamic acid is volatile and very poisonous. The salts of osmium have been but little studied. The metal itself is said to be the heaviest substance in nature. It is used for tipping the points of gold pens, for which its hardness admirably adapts it. The presence of even a minute quantity of osmium in gold greatly increases its hardness. *Equiv.* 99·41; *Symbol,* Os.

Osmom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *ōsmos,* impulse, and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for determining the amount of osmotic action.

Osmorrhi'za, *n.* [Gr. *osme,* perfume, *riza,* root, from its aromatic root.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* They are perennial herbs; leaves biternately divided, with the umbels opposite; involucre few-leaved; involucels 4–7-leaved; flowers white. *O. longistylis,* the Sweet Cicely, is a leafy plant found in woods from Canada to Virginia, having a branching fleshy root of an agreeable, spicy flavor. *O. brevistylis,* the Short-styled Cicely, is another species similar in appearance, but destitute of the anise-like flavor of Sweet Cicely. *Wood.*

Os'mose, *n.* [Gr. *ōsmos,* from *ōthein,* to push.] (*Chem.*) A kind of molecular attraction; an uninterrupted communication is produced between two fluids of different densities, when placed on opposite sides on an animal membrane, or unglazed earthen-ware. See ENDOSMOSE, and EXOSMOSE.

Osmot'ic, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to, or partaking of, the property of osmose; as, *osmotic* force.

Os'munda, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ.* The species *O. cinnamomea,* the Cinnamon-colored Fern, is among the largest of our ferns growing in swamps and low grounds. The fertile fronds resemble spikes, 1 to 2 ft. long, and an inch wide. Leaflets all fertile, erect, with segments covered with fruit in the form of small, roundish capsules, appearing under the microscope, half to 2-cleft.

Os'nabürg, or **Os'nabrück,** a walled town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, on the Hase, a tributary of the Ems, 83 m. S.W. of Hanover. The treaty of Westphalia was concluded in 1648 in its town-hall. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, tobacco, paper, leather, and soap. It has a considerable trade, particularly in course linen cloths, known in the trade under the name of *Osnaburgs. Pop.* 16,160.

Os'naburg, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Stark co., abt. 125 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Oso'lo, in *Indiana,* a township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Osor'no, in *Chili,* a river which rises in a lake of its own name, and flowing N.W., enters the Pacific Ocean abt. 34 m. S.S.W. of Valdivia. — A ruined town on the above river, abt. 45 m. S.

Osphresiology, (*os-frē-ze-ol'o-jy,*) *n.* [Gr. *osphresis,* olfaction, and *logos,* treatise.] (*Med.*) A treatise on, or description of, olfaction and odors.

Osprey, Ospray, (*os'pre,*) *n.* [A corruption of Lat. *ossifraga,* the bone-breaker.] (*Zoöl.*) The Fish-hawk, a numerous species of birds, belonging to the *Falconidæ.* Its general characters are as follows: — Beak strong, short, rounded, and broad, the cutting edge being nearly straight; nostrils of an oblong-oval form, and placed obliquely; wings long, the second and third quill-feathers the longest; legs short and muscular; tarsi short, covered with reticulated scales; toes five, nearly equal in length, with the outer toe reversible; and all covered with strong, curved, sharp claws; the under surface of the toes being covered with small pointed scales. It generally dwells near the sea-shore, on account of its living nearly exclusively on fish; and it is found in considerable abundance in N. America, particularly on Long Island, N. Y. It catches its prey by sailing at a considerable altitude above the surface of the water, and when it perceives it, suddenly darts down and bears it off in its claws with triumph. It measures about 22 in. in length. The beak is black, the eye blue, and the irides yellow; the top of the head and neck is white, shaded with brown; the whole upper surface of the body brown, with the ends of the primary feathers of the wings black; the under surface of the body white, and the tail brown. It builds its nest on high trees or rocks, or about old ruins near the sea, or by the margins of lakes and rivers; and it lays three eggs, which are about two inches long, and are blotched and spotted over with reddish spots. During the period of incubation the male watches near, and supplies the wants of the female, catching fish for her, so that she should not be obliged to leave the nest. The parent birds feed the young until they are perfectly able to fish and provide for themselves.

Os'sa, a celebrated mountain of Greece, in Thessaly, immediately N. of Mount Pelion, and bounding, with the opposite chain of Olympus, the vale of Tempe.

Os'sabaw, in *Georgia,* an island of Bryan co., at the mouth of the Ogeechee River.

Ossawat'tomie, in *Kansas,* a village and township of Miami co., abt. 38 m. S.S.E. of Lawrence. Here was the residence of the notorious John Brown. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Oss'eans, or **Pis'ces Os'sei.** [Lat., bony fishes.] (*Zoöl.*) A primary division of the class of fishes, including all those which have a true bony skeleton.

Os'selet, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *os, ossis,* bone.] (*Farriery.*) A hard excrescence found growing on the inner side of a horse's knee, among the small bones.

Os'seo, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Hillsdale co., abt. 5 m. E. of Hillsdale.

Osseo, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Hennepin co., abt. 14 m. N.N.W. of Minneapolis.

Osseo, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Trempealeau co., abt. 55 m. N. of La Crosse.

Osseous, (*os'sē-us,* or colloq. *ōsh'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *osseus,* from *os, ossis.*] Bony; consisting or composed of bone; resembling or having the properties of bone; as, an *osseous* formation.

O. breccia. (*Geol.*) A breccia in which are found bones of extinct animals. See BRECCIA.

Ossian, (*os'shan,*) a mythical Gaelic hero and bard, is said to have lived in the 3d cent., and to have been the son of Fingal, a Caledonian hero, whom he accompanied in various military expeditions. His name has derived its celebrity from the publications of Macpherson, who, about 1760, gave to the world, as the *Poems of Ossian,* a remarkable series of ballads, on the deliverance of Erin from the haughty Swaran, king of Lochlin, by Fingal. They have been translated into all the European languages, and please by their delineation of the scenery of the Highlands, picturesque expressions, bold but lovely images and comparisons, and tender, melancholy tone. See MACPHERSON, and GAELIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Os'sian, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Wells co., abt. 11 m. N. of Bluffton.

Ossian, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Winneshiek co., abt. 40 m. W. by N. of McGregor.

Ossian, in *New York,* a village and township of Livingston co., *Pop.* (1870) 1,168.

Ossicle, (*ōs'sl-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *ossiculum,* dimin. of *os, ossis.*] A small bone.

Ossic'ulated, *a.* Small-boned.

Ossif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *ossifère,* from Lat. *os, ossis,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Containing bone; furnishing bone.

Ossific, *a.* [Fr. *ossifique.*] Possessing power to ossify, or change fleshy and membranous substances into bone.

Ossifica'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *os,* bone, and *facio,* to make.] (*Physiol.*) The formation of bone. — In the growth of the skeleton of man and the higher animals, this process goes on naturally, and it occurs in the reproduction of new bones after the destruction or loss of old ones. *O.* also occurs as an unnatural or morbid process, and is observed in several tissues of the body. It occurs most frequently in the cartilages of the ribs, where the process is almost constantly going on in advancing years. Bone begins to form in the cartilages of the ribs after the fiftieth year; but in some cases it commences between the ages of thirty and forty. The cartilages of the windpipe are next to those of the ribs in their liability to become osseous. *O.* of the movable joints never occurs. The disease called *ossification of the heart* is not an affection of the proper substance of that organ, but of its valves, in which earthy matter is sometimes deposited; thus rendering them stiff and unyielding. This substance is composed of carbonate and phosphate of lime, as bone is; but its particles have no definite arrangement.

Os'sifrage, *n.* [Lat. *ossifraga — os, ossis,* a bone, and *frango, fractus,* to break.] (*Zoöl.*) An obsolete name of the young of the Sea-eagle or Bald-eagle, *Haliætus pelagicus.*

Ossifragous, *a.* Bone-breaking; serving to fracture bones.

Os'sify, *v. a.* [Lat. *os,* and *facio,* to make.] To convert into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, or into a substance of a hardness resembling bone. —*v. n.* To become bone; to be converted from soft matter into a condition of bony hardness or ossification.

Os'sining, in *New York,* a township of Westchester co.; *pop.* (1870) 7,798.

Os'sin River, in *Wisconsin,* enters Rock River in Dodge co.

Ossipee, in *New Hampshire,* a lake of Carroll co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Winnipiseogee Lake; *area,* abt. 25 sq. m. — A river which rises in Gseipee Lake, and flowing E. into Maine, enters the Saco River from York co. — A mountain on the line between Carroll and Grafton cos., abt. 18 m. W. of Ossipee Lake. — A post-village and township, cap. of Carroll co., abt. 45 m. N.N.E of Concord; *pop.* of township abt. 2,4 0.

Ossiv'arous, *a.* [Fr. *ossivore;* Lat. *os, ossis,* and *vorare,* to devour.] Feeding on bones; as, *ossivorous* animals.

Ossuary, (*ōs'shu-a-rȳ,*) *n.* [Fr. *ossuaire;* Lat. *ossuarium,* from *os.*] A charnel-house; a repository for the bones of the dead.

Ossu'na, a town of Spain, prov. of Seville, 42 m. E. of Seville. It has a considerable trade in wine, corn, fruit, capers, and rush wares. *Pop.* 16,130.

Ostade, ADRIAN VAN, (*os'tad,*) a painter of the Flemish school, was b. at Lübeck, 1610. His pictures are characterized by an exact imitation of nature, and usually consist of ale-house interiors, with Dutch peasants smoking, quarrelling, or drinking. His coloring is rich and clear, his touch spirited and free, and all his works are highly finished. D. 1685.

Os'tade, ISAAC VAN, brother of the preceding, b. at Lübeck, 1612. He was taught by Adrian, painted the same class of subjects, and with no less ability. Some of his best pieces are in the Louvre. D. 1671.

Ostashkov', or **Ostaschkow',** a town of European Russia, govt. of Tver, on Lake Selig, 104 m. W.N.W. of Tver. *Manuf.* Leather and soap; and has salt and spirit magazines, and ship-building docks. *Pop.* 9,000.

Ostend', a fortified sea-port town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, on the North Sea, 14 m. N.W. of Bruges, and 27 m. E.N.E. of Dunkirk. The harbor is large and commodious, but large ships can only enter at high water. *Manuf.* Rope, sail-cloth, and refined sugar, and salt. The cod and herring fisheries are carried on to a considerable extent. It is celebrated for the long and obstinate siege it sustained against the Spaniards from 1601 to 1604, when it finally capitulated after a loss of 50,000 men to the garrison, and 80,000 to the besiegers. *Pop.* 16,735.

Os'tend, in *Ohio,* a village of Washington co., abt. 16 m. E. by N. of Marietta.

Os'tend, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 32 m. N.N.W. of Altoona.

Ostensibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being ostensible.

Osten'sible, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *ostendo, ostensus — ob,* and *tendo.*] That may be shown; proper or necessary to be shown. (a.) — Plausible; colorable; appearing; seeming; shown, declared, or avowed; as, an *ostensible* motive, an *ostensible* excuse.

Osten'sibly, *adv.* In appearance; in a manner that is declared or pretended; as, he acted *ostensibly* for the benefit of others.

Osten'sive, *a.* [Sp. *ostensivo.*] Exhibiting; showing; presenting.

Osten'sively, *adv.* In an ostensive manner; by way of public exposition.

Os'tent, *n.* [From Lat. *ostendere,* to show.] Manner; mien; air; demeanor; as, "a sad *ostent.*" (*Shaks.*) — Show; token; manifestation; exemplar; as, "fair *ostents* of love." (*Shaks.*) — A portent; an omen; anything ominous.

Os'tentate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *ostendere.*] To make an ostentatious show of; to display boastingly or invidiously. (R.)

Ostenta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ostentatio.*] Outward show or appearance; ambitious or vainglorious display; pompous parade; vulgar or pretentious pageantry; — usually in an invidious and depreciative sense; as, the *ostentation* of a parvenu, or vulgar person made suddenly rich.

Ostentatious, (*-tā'shus,*) *a.* Given to ostentation; fond of display from motives of vulgar vanity; boastful; fond of parading one's endowments or belongings to another in an advantageous or pompous light; as, an *ostentatious* man. — Exhibiting ostentation or vainglorious parade; intended for empty or pompous display; pretentious; showy; gaudy; as, an *ostentatious* manner or mode of living.

Ostenta'tiously, *adv.* With vain and pretentious display; boastfully; in an ostentatious manner.

Ostenta'tiousness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being ostentatious; pompousness; pretentious or vainglorious display; boastfulness.

Os'teocele, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* bone, and *kēle,* tumor.] (*Med.*) A rare case of hernia, in which the sac becomes cartilaginous and bony. — Also, a bony coverlog forming around one or both testicles. — *Dunglison.*

Osteocolla, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* bone, and *colla,* glue.] (*Min.*) A cellular calc tufa, formed of incrustations of carbonate of lime around the stalks and leaves of reeds and other marsh-plants, — derives its name from a supposed power favoring the formation of callus in fractures of bone.

Osteog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* and *genein,* to produce.] Formation or development of bone.

Osteog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* and *graphein,* to describe.] Same as OSTEOLOGY, *q. v.*

Os'teolite, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* bone, and *lithos,* stone.] (*Pal.*) A petrified or fossil bone.

Osteolog'ic, Osteolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *osteologique.*] Belonging, or having reference to a description of the bones.

Osteolog'ically, *adv.* After the manner of osteology.

Osteol'ogist, Osteol'oger, *n.* One learned in osteology.

Osteology, (*os-te-ōl'o-jy.*) *n.* [Fr. *osteologie;* Gr. *osteon,* a bone, and *logos,* treatise.] A discourse or treatise on the bones; that branch of anatomy which describes the bones and their uses; the system of animal bones. — See ANATOMY, and BONE.

Osteoplas'ty, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* and *plassein,* to form.] (*Surg.*) An operation by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied. — *Dunglison.*

Osteopteryg'ious, *a.* [Gr. *osteon,* and *pteryx,* fin.] With bones in the fins; acanthopterygious.

Osteot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *osteon,* and *tomē,* a cutting.] (*Anat.*) That branch of practical anatomical science which has reference to the dissection of bones.

Os'terode, a town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, on the Söse, a tributary of the Leine, 49 m. S.S.E. of Hanover. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton goods, table linen, &c. *Pop.* 6,000.

Os'tia, an anc. city of Italy, now a village, at the mouth of the Tiber, 16 m. W.S.W. of Rome. It was formerly an important fort and naval station of Rome, but is now 3 m. distant from the sea. (See Fig. 1238.)

Os'tiary, *n.* Same as ESTUARY, *q. v.*

Os'tic, *a.* [From Algic *oshtegwon,* a head.] Belonging, having reference to, or designating the language of the Tuscaroras, Iroquois, Wyandots, Winnebagoes, and a part of the Sioux Indians. — *Webster,* after *Schoolcraft.*

Ost'ler, *n.* Another spelling of HOSTLER, *q. v.*

Ost'lery, *n.* Same as HOSTELRY, *q. v.*

Ost'men, *n. pl.* [From Dan. *öst, östen,* the East.] Eastmen; — a name anciently given to the Danish settlers in Ireland.

Ostracean, (*-trā'shan,*) *n.* [From Gr. *ostreion,* oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Ostreidæ,* or Oyster family.

Os'tracism, (*-sizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *ostracisme;* Gr. *ostrakismos,* from *ostrakon,* a shell.] (*Greek Hist.*) A judgment of the Athenian people, by which they were in the habit of condemning to ten years' exile citizens whose wealth and power seemed to them to have reached an extent dangerous to the common liberty. When it appeared necessary to have recourse to this expedient, a space in the Forum was inclosed by wooden balustrades, having as many doors (10) as there were tribes in the republic; and when the appointed time had come, the citizens of each tribe entered by their own door, and threw into the midst of the open space a shell, or piece of baked clay in the form of one, on which was written the name of the citizen whom it was proposed to banish. The archons and senate presided over the assembly, and counted the votes, and if as many as six thousand were in favor of the banishment of the accused, he had to leave the city within the space of ten days. No disgrace, however, was considered to attach to banishment by *O.,* which was never inflicted as a punishment for crime. — Hence, expulsion; banishment; exile from society.

Os'tracize, (*-sīz,*) *v. a.* [Gr. *ostrakizō.*] To banish by means of ostracism; — hence, to expel; to exile; to taboo; to put under the ban of society.

Os'tranite, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish or clove-brown zircon, found in Norway.

Ostreaceous, (*-ā'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *ostrea,* oyster.] Pertaining, or having reference to an oyster, or to a shell; shelly.

Os'trich, *n.* [Fr. *autruche.*] (*Zoöl.*) The largest of known birds, type of the order of *Cursores,* and more especially of the family *Struthionidæ,* termed by the Persians, Arabs, and by the Greeks, the "Camel-bird," distinguished not only for its great size, but for the beauty and value of its plumage, presents the following characteristics: The true, or African *O., Struthio camelus* (Fig. 395), is from 7 to 9 feet high from the top of its head to the ground; the head, which is small, and the neck, which is long, are destitute of feathers, being clothed only with a few scattered hairs; the bill is straight and depressed. The feathers of the body are blackish; those on the wings and tail white, sometimes marked with black. The thighs are as bare as the head and neck, and the legs hard and scaly. The most distinguishing features of the *O.* are the shortness of its wings, which are furnished with spurs, and the peculiar arrangement of their feathers, which utterly unfit the bird for flight. The bird appears to have been known from the earliest times; it was forbidden in the Old Testament as an article of food, and was much prized by the gourmands of the Roman empire. The African *O.* frequents the burning sands of that continent in large flocks. The female lays from 10 to 12 eggs, several times a year, in a hole in the sand, and broods over them only in the night, leaving them to be acted on by the sun during the hottest part of the day. As fashion has set a high value on certain feathers in the back or tail of the *O.,* it is frequently hunted, but is caught with difficulty, as by the aid of his wings he is able to run far more swiftly than the fleetest horse. The Arabs and Moors have two methods by which they are enabled to come up with them. In the one case, one of the hunting party pursues the bird, which always runs in a circuitous direction, as long as possible, and then the chase is taken up by another on a fresh horse, and so on, until the bird is worn down. The other method is, for a hunter to cover himself with an *O.*-skin, and thus be enabled to approach the flock sufficiently near to surprise it. The *O.,* in a tame state, and probably also when wild, is apt to swallow with the greatest voracity such indigestible substances as iron, nails, stones, and bits of rag or leather; and is even, in one instance, said to have swallowed leaden bullets hot from the mould without any apparent inconvenience.—The American *O.,* or Nandou, *Rhea Americana,* chiefly found on great plains in the Argentine republic, is much smaller than the preceding, and particularly distinguished by having 3 toes, all armed with nails. Its plumage, which is of a uniform gray color, is almost valueless.

Ostriferous, *a.* Consisting of, or producing oysters.

Ostrog', a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Volhynia, on the Gorin, 100 m. W. of Zhitomeer; *pop.* 6,500.

Os'trogoths, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name given to the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the Visigoths, or western Goths. The *O.* inhabited the countries on the Black Sea up to the Danube. See GOTHS.

Os'trya, *n.* [Gr. *ostreon,* a scale; in allusion to the conspicuous sacs (not scales) of the fertile aments.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Corylaceæ.* They are small trees, found throughout the U. States. *O. Virginica,* the Hop-hornbeam, Iron-wood, or Lever-wood, is 25 or 30 ft. high. Its bark is remarkable for its fine, narrow longitudinal divisions. Leaves about twice as long as wide. The fruit is similar in appearance to hops, suspended from the ends of the branches, consisting of membraneous, imbricated sacs, containing each a flower. The wood is very white, hard and strong, and much used for levers, &c.

Fig. 2012.
HOP-HORNBEAM.
(*Ostrya Virginica.*)

Ostu'ni, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Otranto, 24 m. W.N.W. of Brindisi; *pop.* 6,000.

Oswaldwhistle, (*os'wald-wis'el,*) a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 4 m. from Blackburn. *Manuf.* Cotton spinning. *Pop.* 8,000.

Oswa'yo, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Potter co.; *pop.* about 700.

Oswa'yo Creek, rises in McKean co., Pennsylvania, and flowing N. into New York, enters the Alleghany River in Cattaraugus co.

Oswe'go, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township, cap. of Kendall co., about 45 m. W.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township about 4,000.

Oswe'go, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Kosciusko co., about 113 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Oswe'go, in *New York,* a river rising in the N.W. part of the State. It pursues a general E. course of about 24 miles, and enters Lake Ontario from Oswego co.

—A N.W. co., bordering on Lake Ontario; *area,* abt. 960 sq. miles. It is washed by Oneida, Oswego, and Salmon rivers, and contains Oneida Lake. *Surface,* undulating, or nearly level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, sandstone, and salt. *Pop.* (1870) 77,942.

—A city, port of entry, and cap. of the above co., on the Oswego River, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, about 170 m. W.N.W. of Albany; Lat. 43° 28′ N., Lon. 76° 35′ W. Oswego is finely situated, and commands an extensive trade. The city is regularly laid out, with wide, handsome streets crossing each other at right angles, and contains many fine public and private edifices. The Oswego River has a fall of 34 feet within the city limits, affording an immense hydraulic power for manufacturing purposes, which branch of industry has increased greatly of late years, and with its commerce constitutes *O.* one of the most important cities on our N. frontier. *O.* was established by the French as a trading-post soon after the settlement of Quebec. It was taken by the English in 1724, retaken by the French under Montcalm, and finally surrendered to the English again, who kept possession of it until the war of Independence. It is defended by Fort Ontario. *Pop.* (1870) 20,910.

Oswe'go Tea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MONARDA.

Os'westry, a town of England, co. of Salop, 191 m. N.W. of London; *pop.* 5,414.

Osyman'dias, an Egyptian king, and the first monarch who founded a library, reigned at Thebes about 2100 B. C.

Otacous'tic, *a.* [Fr. *otacoustique,* from Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear, and *akoustikos,* pertaining to the sense of hearing. See ACOUSTIC.] Facilitating or promoting the sense of hearing; as, an *otacoustic* instrument.

Otacous'tic, Otacous'ticon, *n.* An acoustic instrument, as an ear-trumpet.

Otaheite, (*o'ta-he'te.*) See TAHITI.

Otal'gia, Otal'gy, *n.* [Gr., from *ous, ōtos,* ear, and *algos,* pain.] (*Med.*) Ear-ache.

Otal'gic, (*-jik,*) *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for the ear-ache.

Ota'ria, *n.* [From Gr. *ous, ōtos,* ear.] (*Zoöl.*) The Otary, a genus of seals having external ears.

Ote'go, in *New York,* a creek flowing into the Susquehanna River from Otsego co.

—A post-village and township of Otsego co., about 25 m. S.S.W. of Cooperstown; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Other, (*ŭth'ẽr,*) *pron.* and *a.* [A.S.; Goth. *anthar;* Lat. *alter;* Sansk. *antara,* other.] Not the same; different; noting something besides; additional; not identical; second of two.

"A distaff in her *other* hand she had." — *Spenser.*

—Not this, or these; not this, but the contrary; opposite; as, the *other* side of a question, the *other* side of the continent.

(NOTE. *Other* forms a correlative adjective or adjective pronoun, and is generally employed in contrast with *this, some, one,* &c.; or elliptically, with a noun expressed or implied. It is also often expressed with the indefinite article as one word, *another;* is again used with *each,* denoting an action or relation of reciprocal meaning; and occasionally applied in an elliptic sense for *other person* or *other thing,* in which case it may take plural action. It is, also, frequently used for *otherwise.*)

The other day, not long ago; at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite; as, I saw him *the other day.*

Oth'ergnise, *adv.* Of another kind or way; in another manner; — frequently, in modern parlance, corrupted to *otherguess.*

Oth'erness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being other, different, or the contrary; separateness; alterity.

Oth'erwise, *adv.* [*Other,* and *wise,* way, manner.] In a different or contrary way or manner; by other causes; in other respects.

"Men seldom consider God *otherwise* than in relation to themselves." — *Rogers.*

Oth'man, or OSMAN, founder of the Ottoman empire, was one of the emirs who, on the destruction of the empire of the Seljukides, became independent chiefs. Joined by other emirs, he invaded the Eastern empire in 1299, and made himself master of Nicæa, Iconium, and other towns. He took no other title than Emir, but ruled with absolute power, not without justice and moderation. D. at a great age, 1326. — A *second,* of the same name, was the 16th Ottoman sultan, reigned 1618–1622, and was strangled. — A *third,* who was the 25th sultan, reigned 1754–1774.

Oth'man, IBN-AFFAN, son-in-law of Mohammed, succeeded to Omar as 3d caliph, 644. He was murdered by Mohammed, son of Abu-bekr, 656.

Oth'niel, (*Script.*) Son of Kenaz, and first judge of the Israelites, delivered them from the tyranny of the king of Mesopotamia, and ruled them in peace 40 years. (*Judg.* i. 13; iii. 9, 10.)

O'tho, MARCIUS SALVIUS, a Roman emperor, was b. at Rome, A. D. 32. After Nero's death, he attached himself to Galba, but that emperor having adopted Piso as his heir, *O.* excited an insurrection, murdered Galba and Piso, and ascended the throne in 69. He was opposed by Vitellius, who was supported by the German army, and, in a battle between the two rivals near Bedriacum, *O.* was defeated, upon which he slew himself, after reigning three months.

O'tho I., emperor of Germany, called the *Great,* B. 923, was the eldest son of Henry the Fowler, and crowned king of Germany in 936, at the age of 14. He carried on war with the Huns, and drove them from the West; made Bohemia his tributary; deprived the duke of Bavaria of his estates, and then had to encounter the resistance of the great chieftains of the empire, aided by the king of France. He afterwards aided the same king against his revolted vassal, Hugh the Great, defeated the Danes, and again invaded Bohemia. He was then engaged for ten years in war with the Hungarians, and finally defeated them at Leck. Berenger having usurped the title of emperor of Italy, *O.* entered Rome, where he was crowned emperor by John XII. That pontiff afterwards leagued with Berenger, on which *O.* caused him to be deposed, and put Leo VIII. in his place, in 963. On the emperor's return to Germany, the Romans revolted and imprisoned Leo; for which *O.* again visited Rome, which he besieged, and restored Leo. He next turned his arms against Nicephorus, emperor of the East, whose army he defeated. John Zimisces, the successor of Nicephorus, made peace with *O.,* who D. in 973.

OTHO II., surnamed the *Bloody,* B. 951, succeeded Otho I., his father, 973. His mother, Adelaide, opposed his accession, her party proclaiming Henry, the duke of Bavaria, emperor. *O.* expelled his mother from the court, defeated Henry, repulsed the Danes and Bohemians, and afterwards marched into Italy to expel the Saracens, but fell ill at Rome, where he D. 983.

OTHO III., B. 980, succeeded Otho II., his father, 983. The empire was administered during his minority by his grandmother Adelaide, conjointly with the archbishop of Cologne. At the age of 16 he assumed the reins of government, and went to Italy, which was in a state of confusion, owing to the opposition of different popes. Otho having reëstablished order, returned into Germany, and made Boleslas king of Poland. He was obliged again to pass into Italy to quell a revolt, but died soon afterwards. D. 1002.

OTHO IV., called the *Superb,* was the son of Henry, duke of Saxony, and chosen emperor in 1208. He was excommunicated by the Pope for seizing the lands which the Countess Matilda bequeathed to the Holy See. In 1212 the princes of the empire elected Frederic king of Sicily, in the room of Otho, who, after struggling against his rival until 1215, resigned his crown to him, and retired to Brunswick. D. 1240.

O'tho, KING OF GREECE, 2d son of Louis I., king of Bavaria, was B. at Salzburg, 1815. At 17 years of age he was invited by the Greeks to become their monarch, and this proposition being acceded to by the govts. of Great Britain, France, and Russia, in a treaty concluded in London in May, 1832, *O.* was accordingly declared king of Greece in Jan., 1833, and, in June, 1835, on his attaining the age of 20, he assumed the reins of government. *O.,* however, soon became unpopular with his subjects, owing to his selection of Bavarians as his cabinet advisers, and, also, to the strong pro-German sympathies he continually manifested. After a stormy and inglorious reign of 30 years, *O.* abdicated the throne, Oct. 20, 1862, and fled the country, the latter being then in a state of insurrection against the royal authority. D. in Bavaria, 1867.

Otho, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Webster co., abt. 8 m. S.S.E. of Fort Dodge; *pop.* of township 497.

Oth'rys, (Mount,) a mountain-chain forming the N. frontier of Greece, Lat. 39° N., Lon. between 21° and 23° E., and connected E. with the Pindus chain. Height varying between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.

Otiose, (*ō'shi-os,*) *a.* [Lat. *otiosus,* from *otium,* leisure.] Idle; unemployed; being at rest, ease, or leisure.

O'tis, JAMES, an American lawyer and publicist, B. 1724. After graduating at Harvard College he commenced the practice of law at Plymouth, Mass., in 1748, whence he shortly after removed to Boston, where he got into lucrative business. In 1760 *O.* was engaged in the famous case of the "writs of assistance," and successfully de-

founded the merchants against the British govt. His powerful speech was circulated far and wide, and in the language of John Adams, "American independence was then and there born." The next year he was elected to the legislature, and, on June 6, 1765, he introduced a motion advising the calling of a congress of delegates from the several colonies. The motion was adopted, and in Oct. of that year, the Stamp Act Congress met in New York, of which body *O.* was an active member. In 1770 he retired to the country for his health, and was deranged nearly all the rest of his life. In 1783, while standing at the door of his house, he was killed by a stroke of lightning.

O'tis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bustards, a genus of large Cursores birds, peculiar to the dry, grassy plains of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and belonging to the *Struthionidæ* or Ostrich family. Bustards are birds of bulky form, with long necks and long naked legs; the toes, three in number, all directed forward, short, united at the base and edged with membrane; the wings rather rounded; the bill of moderate length, straight, or nearly so. The Great *B.* (*Otis tarda*) is the largest of European birds, the male sometimes weighing nearly 30 lbs. The anatomy of the male exhibits a remarkable peculiarity in a large bag or pouch, capable of holding several pints, the entrance to which is between the under-side of the tongue and the lower mandible. The use of this bag is unknown; but it has been conjectured to be for conveying water to the females and young, in wide arid plains. The Great *B.* feeds indiscriminately on animal and vegetable food. Its flesh is highly esteemed for its flavor. It is polygamous. No difficulty is found in taming it, but all attempts to reduce it to a state of true domestication have hitherto failed, from its not breeding in the poultry-yard.

O'tis, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Otis, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

Otis, in *Minnesota*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Otis'co, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Otisco, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Wasseca co., abt. 30 m. S. by W. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 600.

Otisco, in *New York*, a small lake of Onondaga co., abt. 4 m. E. of Skaneateles Lake. — A post-township of Onondaga co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

O'tisfield, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

O'tisville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 85 m. N.W. of New York city.

Oti'tis, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of any part of the organ of hearing.

O'tium, *n.*; *pl.* OTIA. [Lat.] Rest; leisure; as, '*otium cum dignitate*,' (ease with dignity.)

Ot'ley, a town of England, co. of York, on the Wharfe, 9½ m. N.W. of Leeds. In the vicinity are cotton, worsted, and woollen mills; also, tanning and malting works. *Pop.* 5,000.

Otoc'onite, *n.* [Or. *ous, ōtos*, ear, and *konis*, dust.] (*Med.*) A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule of the ear. — *Hoblyn.*

O'toe, in *Kansas*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Walnut Creek. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Towanda. *Pop.* abt. 300.

Otoe, in *Nebraska*, an E.S.E. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Little Nemaha rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone, and salt in abundance. *Cap.* Nebraska City. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Otog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, and *graphein*, to describe.] That branch of anatomical science which describes the ear.

O'tolite, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, the ear, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Zoöl.*) A calcareous concretion found in the labyrinth, or internal ear, of fishes, and fish-like amphibia. *Hoblyn.*

Otol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the ear; that branch of anatomy which has reference to the ear.

Otop'athy, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, and *pathos*, suffering.] (*Med.*) A diseased condition of the ear. — *Dunglison.*

Otoque, (*o-to'ke,*) an island of the U. S. of Colombia, in the Bay of Panama; Lat. 8° 30′ N., Lon. 80° 20′ W.

Otot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear, and *tomē*, an incision.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the ear; that branch of anatomical science having relation to the dissection of the aural organs.

Otran'to, (DUKE OF.) See FOUCHÉ.

Otran'to, a seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. of TERRA DI OTRANTO, on the Strait of Otranto, 24 m. S.E. of Lecce. Under Napoleon I. it gave the title of *duke* to Fouché. *Pop.* 4,500.

Otranto, in *Iowa*, a post-twp. of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 438.

Otranto, (Cape,) on the STRAIT OF OTRANTO, a channel connecting the Adriatic with the Mediterranean Sea; Lat. 40° 8′ N., Lon. 18° 29′ E. Length of strait, 80 m.; width, 44 m.

Otranto, (Terra di,) a prov. in the S.E. extremity of Italy, having E. the Adriatic, and W. the Gulf of Taranto, forming the "heel of the Italian boot"; *area*, 2,883 sq. m. *Cap.* Lecce. *Pop.* 447,982.

Otsda'wa, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co.

Otse'go, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 42 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

Otsego, in *Indiana*, a township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Otsego, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Fayette co.

Otse'go, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Allegan co., abt. 14 m. N.N.W. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Otse'go, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Wright co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of St. Anthony; *pop.* abt. 600.

Otsego, in *New York*, a lake of Otsego co., abt. 60 m. W. of Albany. It covers an area of abt. 15 sq. m., and forms the source of the Susquehanna River.

—An E. central co.; *area*, abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Unadilla and Susquehanna (E. Branch) rivers, and Butternut, Otsego, and Shenevas creeks, besides Canaderaga and Otsego lakes. *Surface*, hilly and broken; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Iron, sandstone, limestone, and marble. *Cap.* Cooperstown. *Pop.* (1870) 48,967.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,690.

Otsego, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., abt. 73 m. E. of Columbus. — A village of Wood co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Toledo.

Otsego, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Portage; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Otse'lic, in *New York*, a river rising in Madison co., and flowing S.W. into the Tioughtiogo River from Broome co.

—A post-township of Chenango co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Ot'tar, Ot'to, *n.* See ATTAR OF ROSES.

Ot'tawa, or GRAND RIVER, an important river of British N. America. Rising abt. Lat. 48° 30′ N., Lon. 80° W., it flows a general S.E. course between Upper and Lower Canada to Lake of the Two Mountains (an expansion of the St. Lawrence River), a distance of abt. 800 m. During this course it receives many large rivers, as Rouge River, Riviere du Lièvre, Gatineau, Madawaska, Bonne Cher, Petewahweh, and Manwagemon. It also traverses or expands into considerable lakes, as Grand and Temiscaming lakes. Owing to numerous rapids and cataracts, some of which are 12 m. in length, navigation is much impeded. Rafting, however, is extensively carried on, and immense quantities of lumber are annually floated down the stream.

Ottawa, a S.W. co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 31,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ottawa, Gatineau, Petit Nation, and Lièvre. *Cap.* Aylmer. *Pop.* 25,000.

Ottawa, (formerly BYTOWN,) a city, cap. of the Dominion of Canada, and seat of justice of Carleton co., on the Ottawa River, abt. 110 m. N.N.E. of Kingston; Lat. 45° 22′ N., Lon. 75° 40′ W. *Pop.* 17,000.

Ottawa, in *Illinois*, a city, cap. of La Salle co., on Fox River, abt. 84 m. W.S.W. of Chicago. It has an active trade, chiefly in breadstuffs, and numerous manufactories. Rich deposits of coal exist in the vicinity, and are worked to great advantage. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Ottawa, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 9 m. E. of Osceola.

Ottawa, in *Kansas*, a N. central co.; abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Solomon Fork of Kansas River, and many less important streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ayersburgh.

—A city of Franklin co., abt. 25 m. S. of Lawrence; *pop.* 2,942.

Ottawa, in *Michigan*, a W. co. of the Lower Peninsula, bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River, and Crockery Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Grand Haven. *Pop.* (1870) 26,658.

—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Ottawa, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Le Sueur co., abt. 6 m. S. of Le Sueur; *pop.* abt. 700.

Ottawa, in *Ohio*, a small river flowing into Maumee Bay of Lake Erie from Lucas co. — A N. by W. co., bordering on Lake Erie; *area*, abt. 256 sq. m. *Rivers.* Portage and Sandusky rivers, and Toussaint Creek. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Port Clinton. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

—A post-village of Putoam co., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Leina.

Ottawa, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 30 m. W. by S. of Milwaukee.

Ottawa Centre, in *Michigan*, a village of Ottawa co., abt. 22 m. W.N.W. of Grand Rapids.

Ot'ter, *n.* [A. S., D., and Ger.; Icel. *otr*; Fr. *lontre*; Lat. *lutra*; Sansk. *udra*.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of carnivorous animals, *Lutra*, family *Mustelidæ*. In many particulars they resemble weasels, martins, and polecats; but in other respects they differ from them. They have long

Fig. 2013.— AMERICAN OTTER, (*Lutra Canadensis.*)
(Copied from Tenney's *Manual of Zoölogy.*)

flexible bodies, low on the legs; their heads are compressed, and their tongues a little rough; but they differ chiefly from the animals just alluded to, by having their feet webbed and adapted to swimming, and their tails flattened horizontally. They are excellent swimmers, and feed almost entirely upon fish, which they frequently destroy wantonly, when they do not need it for food. The otter is found in many countries widely distant from each other, and they differ in some particulars, according to the climate which they inhabit; the otters of India, for instance, having the hair very rough, while, in Kamtschatka, the covering of the otter is very soft and fine. But the coverings of *O.* of all countries have more resemblance to each other than those of land animals, being all grayish-brown, more or less dark on the upper part of the body, and generally white or whitish under the throat. The fur of all of them has the property of the feathers of diving-birds, in not becoming wetted; and *O.* of all species reside in burrows, forming the entrance of their holes under water, and working upwards, making a small orifice for the admission of air in the midst of some neighboring bush. The period of gestation is about nine weeks, and the litter consists of four or five. They make their appearance about April, and the mother drives them from the nest to shift for themselves about May. — The European, or common *O.*, is about 2 feet in length to the insertion of the tail, which is 16 inches long; it is brown above, and whitish around the lips, on the cheeks, and beneath. The American *O.*, which is found in the rivers of North America as well as those of the South, is rather larger than the European *O.*, and is distinguished by having merely a margin of naked skin around the nostrils, instead of the distinct naked muzzle of the latter. It is also more social than most of the *O.*, small troops of this species inhabiting the same places of the rivers, and several females taking up their abode and producing their young in the same nest. — The Sea-Otter (*Enhydra marina*), which is found on the north-western coasts of North America and the shores of Kamtschatka, and is much larger than the other *O.*, is about 3½ feet long in the body; the tail, however, is shorter in proportion, and not exceeding 15 inches. The general color is a beautiful maroon brown, but the head, neck, and under part of the fore-legs are brownish silver-gray. Its skin is accounted the finest of all furs both in texture and durability, and a single one often brings, in the markets of China and Japan, as much as twenty pounds. As an inhabitant of the sea, it approximates to the seal in its habits, and in some degree in its structure; the hind-legs are shorter than in the common *O.*, and brought nearer to each other; the toes are shorter, and the claws shorter by the webs extending nearly to their points; and at the same time the fore-feet are but ill-adapted for walking. It frequents sea-washed shores during the winter, living on fish, crustacea, and sea-weed, and in summer ascends the rivers and enters the fresh-water lakes; salt or fresh water being indifferent to the *O.* as an element to perform his operations. In former times, otter-hunting was a sport greatly in fashion in England, and is still occasionally practised. The *O.*, if procured young, may be tamed and taught to catch fish for its master; but the natural fierceness of the animal makes this a difficult task.

Ot'ter, in *Iowa*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 790.

Otterburn, a township of England, co. of Northumberland, 20 m. N.N.W. of Hexham. About half a mile from the village is an obelisk marking the spot where Earl Douglas fell in the battle of Chevy Chase, in 1388.

Ot'ter Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Jersey co., abt. 38 m. N.N.W. of St. Louis, Missouri; *pop.* of township abt. 1,300.

Otter Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Wabash River from Vigo co. — A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* about 3,000. — A township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Otter Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 888. — A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 1,584. — A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* 647. — A twp. of Tama co.; *pop.* 815.

Otter Creek, in *Vermont*, rises in Bennington co., and flowing N.N.W. abt. 80 m., enters Lake Champlain from Addison co.

Otter Peaks, or PEAKS OF OTTER, in *Virginia*, two summits between Bedford and Botetourt cos., abt. 30 m. W. by N. of Lynchburg. *Height*, 4,200 ft. (See Fig. 159.)

Otter River, in *Virginia*, rises on the E. slope of the Blue Ridge, in Bedford co., and flows S.E. into the Staunton River from Campbell co.

Otter Tail, in *Minnesota*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 2,016 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River of the North and Leaf River, besides many less important streams and numerous lakes, of which latter Otter Tail Lake, in the centre of the co., is the largest. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Pop.* abt. 1,000. Its cap., Otter Tail City, is a post-village, abt. 155 m. N.W. of St. Paul.

Otter Village, in *Indiana*, a village of Ripley co., abt. 50 m. W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ot'terville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cooper co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson City.

Ot'tery St. Mary, a town of England, co. of Devon, on the Otter, 11¼ m. N.E. of Exeter. *Manuf.* Silk, woollen cloth, serges, and ropes. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ot'to, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 57 m. S. by E. of Knoxville. — A township of Kankakee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Ot'to, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Oceana co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Ot'to, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Ot'to, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of McKean co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Ot'tocar II., king of Bohemia, surnamed *The Conqueror*, united the kingdoms of Bohemia, Austria, and Styria, in 1253, and protested against the election of Rudolph

of Hapsburg. Placed under the ban of the empire in 1275, he lost Austria, and perished at the battle of Marchfeld, 1278.

Ot'tokee, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Fulton co., abt. 125 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Ot'toman, *a.* [Fr., from *Othman*, *Othoman*, or *Osman*, the founder of the Turkish empire.] Belonging, having reference to, or derived from the Turkish empire; as, the *Ottoman* Porte.

—*n.*: (*pl.* OTTOMANS.) A Turk; a native or inhabitant of the Ottoman empire. See TURKEY.

—[Fr. *ottomane*.] Originally, a sort of thick stuffed mat used in Turkey; now specifically applied to a kind of stuffed sofa, or bergère, without a back.

Ot'trelite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, and of the protoxides of iron and manganese.

Otts'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 112 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Ot'tumwa, in *Iowa*, a city, cap. of Wapello co., on the Des Moines River, abt. 75 m. N.W. of Keokuk. It is finely located, contains many handsome edifices, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* 7,000.

Ot'tumwa, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Coffey co., abt. 25 m. E.S.E. of Emporia.

Otumba, (*o-toom'ba,*) a village of Mexico, abt. 35 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico.

Ot'way, THOMAS, an English dramatic writer, b. at Trotten, Sussex, 1651. His tragedy of *Venice Preserved* is his best work. D. 1685.

Ot'way, (Port,) a haven of S. America, on the W. coast of Patagonia, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Cape Tres Montes; Lat. 46° 49′ 30″ S., Lon. 75° 18′ 15″ W.

Ouachi'ta City, in *Louisiana*. See WASHITA CITY.

Oubliette, (*oo-ble-et',*) *n.* [Fr., from *oublier*, to forget.] A dark and secret dungeon, with an opening only at the top, intended for persons condemned to perpetual imprisonment, or private death by starvation or madness; as, the *oubliettes* of the Spanish Inquisition.

Oueh, *n.* [Fr. *oche*, or *hoche*, a notch.] A bezil or socket in which a gem is set. — A carcanet of gold.

Oude, Oudh, (*owd,*) a prov. and former kingdom of British India, between Lat. 26° and 28° N., Lon. 79° and 83° E.; having N. Nepaul, E. the prov. of Bahar, S. Allahabad, and W. Delhi and Agra. *Area*, 25,300 sq. m. The surface is level, and the soil very fertile. The climate is dry, and subject to extremes of heat and cold. *Rivers.* The Ganges, Goggra, Goomtee, and Sye, are the principal. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, opium, &c. *Manuf.* Cotton cloth, coarse woollen blankets, paper, glass, gun-powder, fire-arms, &c. The kingdom of *O.* came under British protection in 1765, and in 1856 was formally annexed to the British provs. in India after the deposition of the king. The annexation, made in violation of treaty engagements, caused much discontent among the population, and gave rise in a great measure to the great Indian Mutiny, a large portion of the Sepoys being natives of *O.* *Chief towns.* Luckoow (the cap.), Fyzabad, Oude, Baraitche, and Pertaubghur. *Pop.* 2,970,000.

Oude, or ATODHYA, a town of the above prov., and the former cap. of the kingdom of Oude, on the river Goggra, 74 m. E. of Lucknow; Lat. 26° 48′ N., Lon. 82° 4′ E. It is large, and greatly venerated by the Hindoos, but it is now mostly in ruins.

Oudenarde, or AUDENARDE, a town of Belgium, prov. of E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 14 m. S.S.W. of Ghent. *Manuf.* Cotton, woollen, and linen fabrics. Here, in 1708, the French were defeated by the allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. *Pop.* 8,540.

Oudinot, CHARLES NICOLAS, (*oo-da-no',*) Duke of Reggio and Marshal of France; b. at Bar-sur-Ornain, 1767. He entered the army when nineteen years of age, and when the revolution broke out held the rank of captain. He embraced the popular cause, and rising to the rank of general, accompanied Massena into Italy as one of his staff-officers, in 1799. His fortunes from this time were linked with those of Napoleon till the capitulation of Paris, March 31, 1814, when he became a Bourbonist. In that character he headed the army that invaded Spain in 1823, and was resident at Madrid some months as governor. He succeeded Marshal Moncey as governor of the Invalides 1842, and D. 1847.

Ou'fa, Oo'fa, or **U'fa,** a river of Europe in Russia, rising in the Ural Mountains, and after a S.W. course of 400 m., joining the Belaia at Oufa.

Ou'fa, Oo'fa, or **U'fa,** a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. of the govt. of Orenburg, at the junction of the Oufa and the Belaia, 200 m. N. of Orenburg, Lat. 54° 42′ N., Lon. 56° 18′ E. *Pop.* 6,000.

Ought, (*awt,*) *n.* Same as AUGHT, *q. v.*

Ought, (*awt,*) *v. imp, pp.*, or *aux.* (Originally, the *pret.* and *pp.* of OWE, and used likewise in the present tense as a verb formed upon them.) Should; is proper, fit, or necessary;—used in an impersonal sense; as, he *ought* to pay his debts.

(NOTE. *Ought* is now almost wholly used as an auxiliary verb, denoting propriety, congruity, fitness, expediency, moral incumbency, &c., in the action or condition prescribed by the governing verb.)

Oui-dire, (*we-der'.*) [Fr.] Hearsay; a rumor.

Ouis'titi, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See JACCHUS, and MARMOSET.

Oulorrhagy, (*oo-lor'rā-jē,*) *n.* [Gr. *oulon*, the gum, and *ragē*, a bursting forth.] (*Med.*) Hemorrhage from the gums.

Ounce, (*ouns,*) *n.* [Fr. *once*; Sp. *onza*; Lat. *uncia*.] A denomination of English weight. In troy weight the ounce is the twelfth part of the pound, and weighs 480 grains. In avoirdupois weight the ounce is the sixteenth part of the pound, and equal to 437½ grains troy.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Leopardus uncia*, a medium-sized cat of the Old World, smaller than the leopard, inhabiting the mountainous regions of Asia, and distinguished by black spots on a gray ground.

Our, *possess. pron.* [A. S. *ure*. See *I.*] Pertaining, or belonging to us; as, *our* native country. (*Ours* [A. S. *ures*, which is primarily the possessive case of *our* (A. S. *ure*),] is never used as an adjective, but as a substitute for the adjective and the noun to which it belongs; as, your house is on a plain; *ours* is on a hill.) "Tom Burke of *Ours*," (*i. e.*, our regiment.)—*Lever.*

Ourano'graphy, *n.* Same as URANOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Our'ga, or Ur'ga, a city of Mongolia, cap. of the Khalkas country, on the Tula, a tributary of the Orkhon, on the grand route from Kiakhta to Pekin, 165 m. S.S.E. of Kiakhta; Lat. 48° N., Lon. 108° E. It is the seat of the Kootooktoo, or deified Lama of the Mongols. *Pop.* 6,000.

Ouro'logy, Ouros'copy, *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, *legein*, to speak, and *skopein*, to inspect.] Inspection of urine, with regard to a diagnosis of disease.

Ou'ro Pre'to, a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, abt. 200 m. N.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. It was founded in 1699, and received the name of *Villa Rica* on account of the rich gold mines in the vicinity, which are now nearly exhausted. *Pop.* 7,000.

Ours, *possess. pron.* See OUR.

Ourself', *pron.*; *pl.* **Ourselves'.** [*Our* and *self.*] We; us; not others;—added to *we*, by way of emphasis or opposition, and used chiefly in the plural. — Myself; —used reciprocally, and added after *we* and *us*, and also, sometimes, used without either for *myself*, in the regal style only; as, "*We ourself* will follow."—*Shaks.*

Ouse, (*ōōz,*) *n.* and *v.* Same as OOZE, *q. v.*

Ouse, a river of England, co. of York, formed by the junction of the Swale and Ure, and after a S.E. course of 60 m., unites with the Trent to form the æstuary of the Humber. It is navigable for large vessels 45 m., or to York. — OUSE, (GREAT,) rises near Brackley, co. of Northampton, and after a N.E. course of 160 m., two-thirds of which is navigable, enters the Wash at Lynn Regis. — OUSE, (LITTLE,) or BRANDON RIVER, falls into the Great Onse, at the junction of the river Stoke, and the New Bedford and Wisbeach Canal.

Ouse, a river of Upper Canada, flowing into Lake Erie at Sherbrooke.

Ousel, Ouzel, (*ōō'zl,*) *n.* [A. S. *osle.*] (*Zoöl.*) A name common to several species of birds of the Thrush family. See TURDIDÆ.

Ous'ley's Bar, in *California*, a town of Yuba co., abt. 110 m. N.N.E. of Benicia.

Oust, *n.* Same as OAST, *q. v.*

Oust, (*owst,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *oster*; Fr. *ôter*, to remove; Provençal *ostar*, to take away; probably from L. Lat. *haustare*, frequent. of Lat. *haurire*, *haustum*, to draw out. See EXHAUST.] To remove; to take away; to vacate; as, "wager of law *ousted*."—*Hale.*

—To eject; to dispossess; to expel; to turn out.

"The clergy were deprived and *ousted* by Act of Parliament."
Lesley.

Ouster, (*owst'er,*) *n.* Disseizin; dispossession; ejectment; a putting out of holding or occupancy; as, "*ouster* of the freehold."—*Blackstone.*

Out, *adv.* [A. S. *út*, *úte*; D. *uit*; Ger. *aus*; Sansk. *ut*, upwards.] Without; on the outside; on the exterior, or beyond the limits of any inclosed place or fixed line;—opposed to *in* or *within*;—used, specifically, in multifarious senses; as, abroad; not at home; as, he is *out* of town;—a colloquialism for *gone out*.—In a state of discovery or revelation; as, the mystery is *out*, that is, has *come out*, is disclosed. — Not in hiding, concealment, secrecy, or confinement; as, "Nature's custom holds ... the woman will be *out*."—*Shaks.*

—In a state of exhaustion or destitution; in a condition of being extinguished or effaced; with loss or deficiency; in want, debt, or difficulty; as, my money is *out*, the light is *out*, his eyes are *out*.—Not in office or employment; as, to be *out* of work.—Abroad, or not at home; in public; as, the troops were *out* to-day. — To the end; wholly; entirely; completely; as, the day wore *out*.

"The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*."—*Dryden.*

—Loudly; forcibly; without restraint; in an open or free manner; as, to laugh *out*, to call *out*, to throw *out*.—In an error or embarrassment; mistaken; in a wrong or faulty position or opinion.

"You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem."
L'Estrange.

—Not in the hands of the owner; as, land *out* on lease. — At a loss; in a puzzle; perplexed; bewildered.

"I have forgot my part, and I am *out*."—*Shaks.*

—Uncovered; denuded of garments; with clothes torn; wanting shelter; as, a coat *out* at elbows, pants *out* at the knees, to be shut *out*.

(NOTE. *Out* is extensively used as a prefix to compound words, all more or less having reference to the sense of issuing, extending, separating, drawing from, and the like, or of any limit of restraint or inclosure; also, implying excess, or the doing to a greater degree or in a better manner than.)

Out and out, wholly; completely; thoroughly; without check or reservation; as, he is *out and out* a good fellow. — *Out of*, from; — a phrase generally considered as a preposition, and employed to denote an infinite variety of relations; as, derivation; origin; source; as, waters spring *out of* the earth, he finds amusement *out of* trifles. — Exclusion; dismission; absence; dereliction; departure; as, *out of* place, *out of* favor, *out of* fashion. — Neglect of due attention or proper observance; as, he cannot be talked *out of* his purpose. — Extravagance; irregularity; exorbitance; unusual deviation from a customary rule, standard, or regulation; as, this is *out of* order, he goes *out of* his way to find faults. — Disorder; divergence from a normal or proper state or condition; as, the violin is *out of* tune, his digestion is *out of* tone. — Consequence; effect; result;—indicating the motive, cause, or reason; as, this was done *out of* spite, I will grant it *out of* charity. — Quotation or citation from an original; — in the same sense as *from*; as, that passage is *out of* Byron. — State of being absent, or away from, or not within; as, he is *out of* the country. — Liberation; emancipation; rescue; salvation; as, to be delivered *out of* trouble. — State of exceeding the limits of, or of being beyond; as, *out of* reach, *out of* sight, *out of* mind. — Excess; extreme measure or degree; — corresponding with *beyond*; as, she was frightened *out of* her wits. — Exhaustion; deprivation; loss; collapse; as, to be *out of* breath from running, to be *out of* funds. — *Out of frame* (vulgarly, *out of sorts*), not in natural or proper condition; unwell; deranged; disordered; irregular; as, he is *out of sorts* after too much wine. — *Out of hand*, at once: forthwith; on the moment; without delay; as, to get work done *out of hand*. — *Out of one's time*, having reached majority or maturity; past one's minority or apprenticeship; as, next week I am *out of my time*. — *Out of print*, no longer purchasable; not in the market, all previous copies having been disposed of; as, the book is *out of print*. — *Out of season*, not in season; at an unsuitable or improper time; as, oysters are *out of season* from April till September, a joke *out of season*. — *Out of temper*, in ill-temper; peevish; morose; irritated; as, a little thing puts her *out of temper*. — *Out of trim*, not in seafaring condition; dismantled; improperly stowed, fitted, or rigged, — said of a ship; hence, not having the usual power, disposition, or aptitude; as, I felt *out of trim* for work. — *Out of tune*, dissonant; discordant; harsh; inharmonious, as the sound of a musical instrument; — hence, ruffled; annoyed; distempered; not having a usual equanimity of mind or manner; as, I found him *out of tune*. — *Out of twist*, or *winding*, even; not having a winding or twist; — used in application to surfaces in mechanism. — *Out of wind*, exhausted of breath; in a panting state; as, he was *out of wind* after the first round. (Colleq.) — *Out to out.* (*Carp.*) From exterior to exterior, including all dimensions; — used in reference to measurements. — *Out upon you, out upon it*, away with you; away with it; — terms of opprobrium or contempt.

Out, *n.* He who, or that which, is without;—specifically, one who is not in office; — opposed to *in*, *q. v.* — A nook or corner; an open place or space around or outside of; — principally applied in the phrase *ins* and *outs*. See IN.

(*Printing.*) An omission made in setting up copy.

To make an out. (*Print.*) To omit something in setting up type from copy.

—*v. a.* To put out; to eject; to expel; to drive away from by expulsion. (a.)

"The members . . . were counted deserters, and *outed* of their places in Parliament."—*King Charles I.*

—*interj.* Away! hence! begone! off! — used as an exclamation of command, and expressive also of abhorrence or contempt.

"*Out*, damned spot! *out*, I say."—*Shaks.*

Outagamie, (*oo-ta-ga-mee',*) in *Wisconsin*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 675 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox and Wolf rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Appleton. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Outact', *v. a.* To exceed or go beyond in acting.

Outar'gue, *v. a.* To surpass in argument.

Outbab'ble, *v. a.* To surpass or exceed in prattling talk; as, one woman *outbabbles* another.

Outbal'ance, *v. a.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight, effect, or consequential result.

Outbar', *v. a.* To bar out; to shut out by a bar or barriers.

Outbat'ter, *v. a.* To outdo in battering, as in a siege.

Outbeg', *v. a.* To surpass in begging.

Outbel'low, *v. a.* To bellow louder than.

Outbid', *v. a.* (*imp.* OUTBADE.) To bid higher than; to go beyond in the offer of a price.

Outbid'der, *n.* A person who outbids another.

Outblaze', *v. a.* To transcend in blazing.

Outbleat', *v. a.* To surpass in bleating.

Outbloom', *v. a.* To bloom in greater perfection than.

Out'blown, *a.* Inflated or distended with wind.

Outblush', *v. a.* To blush brighter or deeper than.

Out'board, *n.* (*Naut.*) That which is not on shipboard; — opposed to *inboard*; as, *outboard* cargo.

Out'born, *a.* Foreign; exotic; not native-born.

Out'bound, *a.* Proceeding from one port to another abroad or distant; — said of a ship.

Outbow', *v. a.* To surpass in bowing.

Outbowed, (*-bōd',*) *a.* Bowed, bent, or curved outward; convex.

Outbrag', *v. a.* To exceed in bragging; to gasconade.

Outbrave', *v. a.* To exceed in heroic dash or bravery. — To bear down by insolent conduct. — To surpass in splendid appearance.

Outbrazen, (*-brā'zn,*) *v. a.* To bear down with an impudent or brazen face.

Out'break, (*-brāk,*) *n.* A breaking or bursting forth; eruption; outburst.

"The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind."—*Shaks.*

Out'breaker, *n.* A wave dashing upon the rocks; a breaker.

Out'breaking, *n.* That which makes an eruption

Outbreathe', *v. a.* To weary by having better breath. — To cause to go forth, as breath.

"That sigo of last *outbreathed* life."—*Spenser.*

—*v. a.* To breathe out; to exhale.

Outbribe', *v. a.* To surpass or go beyond in bribing.

Outbring', *v. a.* To bring or bear out; to produce.

Outbud', *v. n.* To sprout forth.
Outbuild, (*-bild,*) *v. a.* To exceed in building; to surpass in permanence of building.
Out'-building, (*-bild-ing,*) *n.* An out-house or building detached from, and belonging to, a farm or country-house.
Outburn', *v. a.* or *v. n.* To exceed in burning.
Out'burst, *n.* A bursting or breaking out; an eruption; an explosion; as, *an outburst* of passion or anger.
Outcant', *v. a.* To surpass in canting, ranting, or playing a Puritanical part.
Out'cast, *n.* One who is cast out, ejected, or expelled; a castaway; an exile; one driven from home or country.
—*a.* Thrown away; cast out; rejected as useless.
Outcheat', *v. a.* To cheat to a greater extent than another; to dupe.
Out-clear'ance, *n.* (*Com.*) Clearance from, or out of, a port, as of a ship or cargo.
Outclimb, (*-klīm',*) *v. a.* To surpass in climbing.
Out'come, (*-kŭm,*) *n.* That which comes out of, or follows as a necessary consequence of something else; issue; result; effect.
Outcompass, (*-kŭm'pas,*) *v. a.* To exceed the compass, limits, or bounds of.
Out'-court, *n.* An exterior court.
Outcraft', *v. a.* To exceed in craft or cunning.
Out'crier, *n.* One who cries out or proclaims; a herald or public crier.
Out'crop, *n.* (*Geol.*) The intersection of the plane of any bed or stratum with the surface of the earth at any place. The various stratified rocks being almost without exception inclined at an angle more or less considerable to the horizon, they must cut it at some line. This may either form a kind of cliff if the bed is hard, or may be a depression and covered by vegetable soil if soft and decomposable. In the latter case it can only be detected by removing the surface, unless indeed a change in the soil itself is effected by the change in the underlying rock.
—*v. n.* (*Geol.*) To come forth to the surface of the ground; — said of strata; as, *outcropping* quartz.
Out'cry, *n.* A loud or vehement cry; a cry or ejaculation of distress. — Clamor; public vociferation, indicative of opposition or hatred.
"A loud and universal *outcry* against ingratitude."— *Swift.*
—A public sale; an auction; a vendue. (R.)
Outdare', *v. a.* To venture beyond; to surpass in hardihood or daring.
Outdaz'zle, *v. a.* To exceed in dazzling.
Outdo', *v. a.* To perform more perfectly than another; to transcend; to excel; to surpass.
"An Impostor *outdoes* the original."— *L'Estrange.*
Out'door, *a.* Extraforaneous; being without the house or building; as, *outdoor* sports.
Out'doors, *adv.* Out of doors; abroad; not inside the house.
Outdraw', *v. a.* To draw, extract, pull, or force out.
Outdream', *v. a.* To dream beyond.
Outdrink', *v. a.* To surpass in drinking.
Outdwell', *v. a.* To dwell or remain beyond.
"He *outdwells* his home." — *Shaks.*
Out'er, *a.* (*comp.* of OUT.) Being farther out than something else; exterior; being on the outside; external; — opposed to *inner*; as, the *outer* gate.
Out'erly, *a.* Toward the outside. (R.)
Out'ermost, *a.* (*superl.* from OUTER.) Being farthest out, or on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst; — correlative to *innermost.*
Outface', *v. a.* To look out of countenance; to brave, by putting a good face on; to resist or bear down by impudence or effrontery.
"We 'll *outface* them and outwear them too."—*Shaks.*
Out'fall, *n.* A fall or current of water. — A tiff; a falling out; a disagreement; a quarrel. (Used as an English provincialism.)
Outfawn', *v. a.* To surpass in fawning or servile adulation.
Outfeast', *v. a.* To excel in feasting.
Outfeat', *v. a.* To surpass in the performance of a feat.
Out'-field, *n.* (*Agric.*) In Scotland, arable land which bears a succession of crops without being manured. (See IN-FIELD.)—In Scotland, a field lying at some distance from the farm-house.
Out'fit, *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship for a voyage; expenses incurred, or articles used in preparing and furnishing a ship for a voyage. — Equipment; means, money, or supplies furnished for a journey or expedition; — hence, an allowance of expenses allotted for the performance of any special duty involving travel or residence abroad.
Out'fitter, *n.* One who furnishes supplies and equipments for a voyage or journey.
Outflank', *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To extend the flank of one army beyond that of another.
Outflash', *v. a.* To surpass in scintillating or flashing.
Outflat'ter, *v. a.* To excel in flattering.
Out'flow, *n.* An efflux; a flowing out; ebb; as, the *outflow* of the tide.
—*v. n.* To ebb; to flow out.
Outfly', *v. a.* To surpass in flying.
Outfool', *v. a.* To go beyond in folly.
Outfrown', *v. a.* To frown down.
Outgaze', *v. a.* To see farther than. (R.)
Outgen'eral, *v. a.* To exceed in generalship; to acquire advantage over by superior military skill.
Outgive', *v. a.* To surpass in giving.
Outgo', *v. a.* (*imp.* OUTWENT; *pp.* OUTGONE.) To advanca before in going; to go beyond or faster than. — To surpass; to excel. — To circumvent; to overreach.
—*v. n.* To go out; to terminate.
Out'go, *n.* That which goes out; expenditure; cost; outlay; — correlative to *income.*
Out'goer, *n.* One who goes out, leaves, or departs.
Out'going, *n.* Act or state of going out. — Outgo; expenditure; that which goes out; outlay. — Closing part; end; limit; extreme; — hence, the entire or complete thing.
Outgrin', *v. a.* To surpass in grinning.
Out'ground, *n.* Ground lying at a distance.
Outgrow', *v. a.* To surpass or exceed in growth. — To grow too great or too old for; as, to *outgrow* one's clothes, to *outgrow* a woman's liking.
Out'growth, *n.* Excessive development of growth; enlargement beyond reasonable limits. — That which has grown out of anything; offshoot; progeny.
Out'-guard, *n.* (*Mil.*) An outlying guard; a picket; a patrol; — hence, any defensive arrangement placed at a distance from the main body.
Outgush', *v. n.* To gush or flow out or forth.
Out'haul, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used on shipboard for hauling out the clue of a boom-sail.
Out-Her'od, *v. a.* To exceed in resemblance the cruelty of Herod; — hence, to surpass; to go beyond in any excess of evil or obliquity.
"It *out-Herods* Herod." — *Shaks.*
Out'-house, *n.* Same as OUT-BUILDING, *q. v.*
Out'ing, *n.* Act of going out, or taking the air. — That which goes out; an emission; an exudation; an evacuation. — In some districts of England, a junket or feast given by an apprentice to his friends on the occasion of his completing his time.
Outjest', *v. a.* To overpower by jesting.
Outjug'gle, *v. a.* To excel in juggling or legerdemain.
Out'jut, *n.* That which juts out or projects from anything.
Outknave, (*-nāv',*) *v. a.* To surpass in knavery.
Outla'bor, Outla'bour, *v. a.* To exceed or excel in laboring.
Out'landish, *a.* [A.S. *utlændisc*; *out* and *land.*] Foreign; exotic; not native; as, *outlandish* curiosities; — hence, vulgar; uncouth; rude; rustic; barbarous; not in harmony with popular tastes or usage; as, *outlandish* behavior.
Outlast', *v. a.* To last longer than; to go beyond in duration.
Outlaugh, (*-lȧf',*) *v. a.* To outdo in laughing. — To laugh down; to discomfit by laughing.
Out'law, *n.* [A. S. *utlaga, útlah*; *out*, and *law.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.
—*v. a.* [A. S. *utlagian.*] To deprive of the benefit and protection of the law; to proscribe; to make alien.
"He that is drunkeo is *outlaw'd* by himself." — *Herbert.*
—To set aside from legal jurisdiction; to deprive of legal force; as, to *outlaw* a claim.
Out'lawry, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) An exclusion from the protection of the law, so that an outlaw cannot bring actions, &c., and his property is forfeited to the crown, although with respect to real property the forfeiture does not in some cases extend beyond his own life. An outlaw is, however, still entitled to the protection of the criminal law. Outlawry may be inflicted as a punishment (in criminal cases) for non-appearance to an indictment, or (in civil cases) for absconding after judgment, leaving the judgment debt unpaid. In the U. S., outlawry in civil cases is unknown, and the criminal cases are very rare, if, indeed, there be any.
Outlay', *v. a.* To lay out; to open to view; to expose.
Out'lay, *n.* A laying out or expending. — Cost; expenditure; outgo; that which is laid out or expended; as, a large *outlay* of capital.
Outleap', *v. a.* To outdo in leaping; to pass beyond by leaping.
—*n.* Sally; flight; escape. (R.)
"Youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*." — *Locke.*
Outlearn, (*-lėrn',*) *v. a.* To surpass or outdo in learning.
Out'let, *n.* An exit; a passage outward; a way of egress; the place or means by which anything escapes or is discharged.
"Hysterics, the *outlet* of a woman's fury." — *Colton.*
Outlet', *v. a.* To let free; to emit; to exude.
Out'licker, *n.* [Ger. *auslieger.*] (*Naut.*) A small boom jutting out astern from the poop.
Outlie', *v. a.* To surpass in lying.
Out'-lier, *n.* One who is non-resident in the place or district with which his duty or vocation connects him.
(*Geol.*) The name given to a portion of stratified rock remaining in its place in an isolated position after the part of the rock that once connected it with the main deposit has been removed by denudation. An out-lier is thus in advance of the general crop of the stratum to which it belongs.
Out'line, *n.* The exterior line; the line or contour by which a figure is defined outwardly. — The first sketch or draught of a figure; the naked delineation of an object. — Hence, the first general sketch or draught of any scheme, enterprise, or design.
—*v. a.* To draw the exterior line or contour of. — To sketch; to draught; to delineate; to draw in outline.
Outlin'ear, *a.* Forming an outline; pertaining, or having reference to, or being in outline.
Outlive, (*-liv',*) *v. a.* To live longer than; to survive. — To outlive to better purpose.
Outliv'er, *n.* One who outlives; a survivor.
Outlook', *v. a.* To face down; to browbeat.
"To *outlook* conquest, and to wie renown." — *Shaks.*
—*n.* [Fr. *vigie.*] A looking out; vigilant watch. — The place where one is placed on the look-out; a watch-tower; a semaphore. — Prospect gained by looking out; view; sight.
Outlustre, (*-lus'tr,*) *v. a.* To surpass in effulgence, lustre, or brightness.
Out'lying, *a.* Lying out or on the exterior; being on the exterior or frontier; as, *outlying* pickets. — Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote; far removed.
"We have taken all the *outlying* parts of the Spanish monarchy." — *Addison.*
Outmaneuvre, (*-ū'vr,*) *v. a.* To outdo in maneuvring.
Outmantle, *v. a.* To mantle more than. (R.)
Out-march', *v. a.* To pass in marching; to march so as to leave behind; as, "the horse *out-marched* the foot." — *Clarendon.*
Outmeasure, (*-mezh'ur,*) *v. a.* To exceed in measure, extent, or capacity.
Out'most, *a.* Outermost; most remote or distant from the middle; farthest outward.
Outmount', *v. a.* To mount above.
Outname', *v. a.* To exceed in naming.
Out'ness, *n.* Separateness; remoteness; state of being out or beyond. — Externality; objectivity; having existence with space or spatial relations; materiality.
Outnoise', *v. a.* To outdo in noisiness.
Outnum'ber, *v. a.* To exceed in number; to be numerically greater than.
Out-of-door', *adv.* In the open air; outdoor; extraforaneous; not being within a building or place of shelter; as, *out-of-door* exercise.
Out-of-doors', *adv.* Outdoors.
Out-of-the-way, *a.* Singular; unique; remarkable; strange; unusual; different from the ordinary way, method, manner, usage, or fashion; — used colloquially; as, an *out-of-the-way* kind of person, an *out-of-the-way* mode of acting.
Out-par'amour, *v. a.* To exceed in keeping mistresses or concubines. (R.)
"He *out-paramoured* the Turk." — *Shaks.*
Out'-parish, *n.* An outlying parish; a parish lying without the walls of a city, or the confines of a civic or territorial jurisdiction.
Out'part, *n.* A part distant from the main or centre part; as, the *outparts* of a diocese.
Outpass', *v. a.* To pass beyond; to pass and go forward in advance.
Out-patient, (*-pā'shent,*) *n.* A patient who receives medical relief from a hospital, while resident outside its walls.
Outpeer', *v. a.* To surpass or excel; to outvie.
Out-pensioner, (*-pen'shon-r,*) *n.* In England, a pensioner belonging to a royal hospital, as Greenwich or Chelsea, who has full liberty to fix his residence where he pleases.
Outpoise, (*-poiz',*) *v. a.* To overbalance; to outweigh.
Out'porch, *n.* An outer porch, or entrance-gate.
Out'port, *n.* A sub-port within the jurisdiction of a chief custom house; a harbor, haven, or port somewhat distant from the chief port or centre of commercial business; as, Jersey City is an *outport* of New York.
Out'post, *n.* (*Mil.*) A body of men posted beyond the main guard; so called because being without the bounds or limits of the camp.
Outpour', *v. a.* To effuse; to emit in a mass or volume; to discharge or send forth in a stream.
Outpray', *v. a.* To exceed in prayer or supplication.
Outpreach', *v. a.* To surpass or outvie in preaching.
Outquench', *v. a.* To extinguish; to put out.
Out'rage, *v. a.* [Fr.; It. *oltraggio*; L. Lat. *ultragium* — Lat. *ultra*, beyond, exceeding, and *agere*, to act.] To exceed in rage. (R.) — To do extreme violence or injury to; to treat with exceeding violence or wrong; to abuse by rude or insolent language; to injure by rough, coarse treatment of whatsoever kind.
—*v. n.* To perpetuate an outrage; to commit an excess.
—*n.* Excessive abuse or injury done to a person or thing; injurious or rude violence offered to persons or things; wanton mischief; gross detriment.
Outrageous, (*-rā'jŭs,*) *a.* [It. *oltraggioso*; Fr. *outrageux.*] Committing or comprising an outrage; enormous; atrocious; exceeding reason, decency, or all bounds of moderation; violent; furious; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent; as, *outrageous* villainy, *outrageous* abuse, to pay an *outrageous* price for an article, &c.
Outra'geously, *adv.* In an outrageous manner; with great violence; furiously; excessively.
Outra'geousness, *n.* State or quality of being outrageous; fury; violence; enormity; excess.
Outrance, (*oo'trŏns,*) *n.* [Fr.] The last extremity; as, a combat *à l'outrance*, that is, a combat to the death.
Out-rank', *v. a.* To precede in rank; to be of higher rank than.
Out-raze', *v. a.* To raze to utter demolition.
Outré, (*oo-trā',*) *a.* [Fr., from *outrer*, to magnify, from Lat. *ultra.*] Singular; grotesque; bizarre; being out of the ordinary kinds of persons or course of things; extravagant; peculiar; as, to make an *outré* appearance.
Out-reach', *v. a.* To reach beyond; to extend further than a certain limit.
Out-reason, (*-rē'zn,*) *v. a.* To surpass in reasoning.
Out-reckon, (*-rēk'n,*) *v. a.* To surpass in computation; to exceed in reckoning.
Outreckonance, (*oo-trŭh-kwē-dŏnge',*) *n.* [Fr., from *outré*, beyond, and *cuider*, to think.] Inordinate presumption. (R.)
Outreign, (*-rān',*) *v. a.* To reign longer than; to reign through the whole of.
Outrener, *n.* [Fr.] The name given in France to the fine pulverized portions of lapis-lazuli used by painters.
Out-ride', *v. a.* To pass or get beyond in riding; to ride faster than.

—To travel about; to go out riding, whether in a vehicle or on horseback.

Out'ride, *n.* A riding out; an excursion; a ride, or place for riding out.

Out'rider, *n.* One who rides about on horseback; —specifically, a mounted servant or lacquey who attends a carriage or cavalcade.

Outrig'ger, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of boom or spar projected over the sides, &c. of a vessel, for extending ropes and sails, and the like purposes; also, a boat carrying such; as, to row an *outrigger*.

Out'right, (*-rit,*) *adv.* Straightway; directly; immediately; at once; without delay; as, the last was hanged *outright*.—Utterly; completely; wholly; entirely; as, he laughed *outright*.

Outring', *v. a.* To ring louder than.

Outri'val, *v. a.* To surpass in excellence; to outdo in importance or esteem.

Outroar', *v. a.* To exceed in roaring.

Outro'mance, *v. a.* To surpass or outdo in romantic character.

"Their real sufferings *outromanced* the fictions of many." *Fuller.*

Out'-room, *n.* An outer room; an exterior apartment; an ante-room.

Outroot', *v. a.* To extirpate; to eradicate.

Outrun', *v. a.* To exceed or go beyond in running; to leave behind in progress; as, the flight of a bullet *outruns* the eye.—To exceed; as, to *outrun* one's income.

To outrun the constable, to spend more than one is able to pay. (Used colloquially.)—*Hudibras.*

Outrush', *v. a.* To rush out with some degree of force; to issue forth hurriedly or expeditiously.

Outsail', *v. a.* To pass by or leave behind in sailing; as, we *outsailed* the chase, and brought her to.

Outscent, (*-sent',*) *v. a.* To smell stronger than, or overpower in odor. (R.)

Outscold', *v. a.* To scold or browbeat more than.

Outscorn', *v. a.* To despise; to crush by open contempt.

Outscour'ing, *n.* That which is scoured or washed ont.

Outsell', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OUTSOLD.) To exceed in the prices of articles sold.—To surpass in amount of sales.—To fetch, or realize, a higher price.

Out'-sentry, *n.* (*Mil.*) A vidette; an out-guard; a picket who guards the approach to any place.

Out'set, *n.* Beginning; commencement in any business or undertaking; as, the *outset* of life.

Out'-settler, *n.* One who settles in a place remote from others.

Outshine', *v. a.* To excel in lustre, attraction, or excellence.

—*v. n.* To emit lustre; to shine out or forth with brilliance; as, "bright *outshining* beams."—*Shaks.*

Outshoot', *v. a.* To shoot farther than.—To shoot beyond;—hence, to get in advance.

"Some men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark."—*Norris.*

Outshut', *v. a.* To shut out; to exclude.

Out'side, *n.* The side or part of a thing that is outermost; the exterior; the external surface; the part, end, or side which forms the surface or superficies; superficial appearance; external man.

"His vanities were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus." *Shaks.*

—The part or place that lies without or beyond a limit or inclosure; as, the *outside* of a house or apartment.—Utmost; the ultimate limit as to number, quantity, extent, degree, and the like; as, fifty dollars is the *outside* of my offer.—The person who, or thing which, is without;—hence, an *outside* passenger of a vehicle, as distinguished from one who is *inside*; as, the mail-coach carried twelve *outsides*. (Used in England.)

—*a.* On the outside; external; exterior; superficial; consisting in outward appearance; as, *outside* show.

Out'sider, *n.* One unconnected with the party, clique, concern, business, &c. spoken of; one having no interest or kindred feeling with what is going on.

Outsin', *v. a.* To sin beyond others.

Outsing', *v. a.* To excel in singing.

Outsit', *v. a.* To sit longer than the time permitted.

Outskip', *v. a.* To evade by retreat.

Out'skirt, *n.* Border; frontier; confine; suburb; outpost; as, the *outskirts* of a city or country.

Outsleep', *v. a.* To sleep longer than.

Outslide', *v. n.* To advance or progress by sliding.

Outsoar', *v. a.* To soar above or beyond.

Outsound', *v. a.* To surpass in sound.

Outspar'kle, *v. a.* To sparkle exceedingly.

Outspeak', *v. a.* To speak more, oftener, longer, or louder than.

Outspeed', *v. a.* To excel in speed or rapidity of motion.

Out'spend, *n.* Outlay; expenditure; disbursement. (R.)

Outspin', *v. a.* To spin out; to run through; to finish.

Outsport', *v. a.* To outdo in sporting.

"Let's teach ourselves not to *outsport* discretion."—*Shaks.*

Outspread, (*-spred',*) *v. a.* To extend; to spread out; to diffuse.

Out'spread, *a.* Expanded; extended; diffused; circulated.

Outspring', *v. a.* To issue or spring forth.

Outstand', *v. n.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* OUTSTOOD.) To project or jut out forward from the main body.—To stand or linger behind the proper time;—hence, to be unpaid, as a debt or obligation.

—*v. a.* To withstand; to resist steadily. (R.)—To stand beyond the specified time.

Out'standing, *a.* Projecting outward.—Remaining unpaid; not collected; as, *outstanding* debts.

Outstare', *v. a.* To stare out of countenance; to browbeat; to face down with impudence or effrontery.

"I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look."—*Shaks.*

Out'starting, *a.* Starting out; as, *outstarting* eyeballs.

Outstep', *v. a.* To exceed or pass beyond; as, to *outstep* the bounds of propriety.

Outstorm', *v. a.* To excel in storming.

Out'-street, *n.* A street in the outskirts or suburbs of a town; a street beyond the walls of a city.

Outstretch', *v. a.* To stretch or spread out; to enlarge; to expand; as, with *outstretched* arms.

Outstride', *v. a.* To surpass in striding or progressing.

Outstrip', *v. a.* To outrun; to outgo; to advance beyond; to make greater speed than; to leave behind; as, he *outstripped* all competitors.

Outsuffer, *v. a.* To surpass in the endurance of suffering.

Outswear', *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* OUTSWORE.) To overpower by swearing.

Outsweet'en, *v. a.* To exceed in sweetness or mellifluousness.

Outswell', *v. a.* To overflow; to swell over.

Out-talk, (*-tawk',*) *v. a.* To overpower by talking; to outdo in speech.

Out-tell', *v. a.* To exceed in telling; to tell, count, or compute more than.

Out'-term, *n.* An external or superficial thing, occurrence, or remark.

Out-throw', *v. a.* To throw out or beyond.

Out-toil', *v. a.* To toil to a greater degree than another.

Out-tongue', *v. a.* To beat down by talk or clamor.

Out-trav'el, *v. a.* To exceed in travelling; to journey more than.

Out-twine', *v. a.* To disentangle; to extricate; to unfold or unfasten;—opposed to *entwine*, (q. v.)

Outval'ue, *v. a.* To transcend in price; to exceed in value or estimation.

Outven'om, *v. a.* To exceed in poison.

"Slander's tongue *outvenoms* all."—*Shaks.*

Outvie', *v. a.* To exceed in vying with, or in rivalry; to surpass.

Outvil'lain, *v. a.* To exceed in villainy.

Outvote', *v. a.* To exceed in the number of votes given and declared; to defeat by a plurality of suffrage.

Outwalk, (*wawk',*) *v. a.* To leave behind in pedestrianism; to walk faster than.

Out'wall, *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortification.—Superficial aspect or appearance. (R.)

Out'ward, *a.* [A. S. *útweard*, or *útoweard*—*ut*, out, and *weard*, towards.] External; exterior; outer; forming the superficial part;—in contradistinction to *inward*; as, an *outward* appearance, an *outward* garment.—Adventitious; extrinsic.

"An *outward* honour for an inward toll."—*Shaks.*

—Tending to the outer or exterior part.

"The fire will force its *outward* way."—*Dryden.*

—*n.* External form; exterior; outer appearance; as, "a fair *outward*." (*Shaks.*) (R.)

—*adv.* Toward the outer parts; tending or directed toward the exterior or external surface.—Seaward; to some foreign clime or region from some port or country; as, a ship bound or cleared *outward*.

Out'ward-bound, *a.* Bound outwardly, or to foreign parts, as a ship;—opposed to *homeward-bound*.

Out'wardly, *adv.* Externally; in an outward manner; on the outside;—opposed to *inwardly*;—hence, apparently; seemingly; superficially; not intrinsically; as, some men are *outwardly* religious, and find it profitable.

Out'wards, *adv.* See OUTWARD.

Outwatch', *v. a.* To exceed in watching.

Out'way, *n.* A by-way; a roundabout passage out.

Outwear, (*-wér',*) *v. a.* To last longer than; to exceed in duration.—To pass irksomely or tediously; as, to *outwear* the night.

Outwea'ry, *v. a.* To fatigue; to tire out.

Outweep', *v. a.* To weep longer than another.

Outweigh, (*-wā',*) *v. a.* To exceed in weight or gravity of substance.—To preponderate in value, interest, influence, or importance.

"Your truth to him *outweighs* your love to me."—*Dryden.*

Outwent', *imp.* of OUTGO, *q. v.*

Outwhore, (*-hōr',*) *v. a.* To surpass in lewdness or lechery.

Outwing', *v. a.* To outstrip in flying; to move faster on the wing.

Outwit', *v. a.* To surpass in wit or wisdom; to outdo in design or stratagem, craft or subtlety; to defeat or impair by superior sagacity or ingenuity; to overreach; to get the best of.

Outwork, (*-wurk',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* OUTWORKED (*-wurkt*), or OUTWROUGHT (*-rawt*); *pp.* OUTWROUGHT.) To surpass in the performance of work or labor.

Out'work, *n.* (*Fortif.*) Any work or sectional part of a fortress which is erected without the outer wall, within or beyond the moat or principal ditch.

Outworth', *v. a.* To exceed in worth, value, or estimation.

Outwrite, (*-rīt',*) *v. a.* To write better, quicker, or longer than.

Outza'ny, *v. a.* To surpass in buffoonery or tomfoolery.

Ouvirandra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Juncaginaceæ*. *O. fenestralis*, the Lattice-leaf, Lace-leaf, Water-yam, or Ouvirandrano, is a native of Madagascar, and grows in running streams. Its flowers are in forked spikes. The leaves are very curious, the blade resembling lattice-work or open needle-work of a most regular pattern. The whole appearance of the plant is very beautiful. It grows very well in hot-house aquarin.

Ouvirandra'no, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OUVIRANDRA.

Onze, (*ōōz,*) *n.* and *v.* Same as OOZE, *q. v.*

Ouzel, (*ōōz'l,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TURDIDÆ.

O'va, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *ovum.*] (*Arch.*) Egg-shaped ornaments carved on the contour of the ovolo, or quarter-round, and separated from each other by anchors and arrow-heads.

O'val, *a.* [Fr. *ovale*; Lat. *ovalis*, from *ovum*, egg, the shape of an egg; akin to Gr. *ōon*. See EGG.] Of the shape, form, or figure of an egg; resembling the longitudinal appearance of an egg.—Oblong and curvilinear; bounded by a curve-line returning to itself; elliptical.

(*Bot.*) Elliptical in a great degree.

—*n.* (*Math.*) Any curve, or isolated branch of a curve, which returns into itself.

Ovalbu'men, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, egg, and Eng. *albumen.*] The albumen or white of an egg;—in contradistinction to the serum of the blood.

Oval'iform, *a.* [Eng. *oval* and *form.*] Egg-shaped; having one of two perpendicular sections circular, and the other oval.

O'vally, *adv.* In an oval form; so as to be oval.

O'val-shaped, (*-shāpt,*) *a.* Oval.

Ova'rial, Ova'rian, *a.* Pertaining to the female ovaries.

Ovariot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *ovarion*, ovary, and *tome*, incision.] (*Surg.*) The operation for removing the ovary.

Ova'rious, *a.* Consisting of eggs. (R.)

O'vary, *n.* [Fr. *ovaire*; Sp. *ovario*; Low Lat. *ovaria*, from Lat. *ovum*, egg; Gr. *ovarion*, dim. of *ōon*, egg.] (*Bot.*) That part of the *pistil*, or central organ of a flower, which contains the rudimentary seeds or ovules. These rudimentary seeds are attached to a projection on the walls of the ovary, called the *placenta*. The ovary is said to be *compound* when it is composed of two or more ovaries combined together; it is said to be *simple*, when it constitutes the lower part of a simple pistil, or of one of the carpels of an apocarpous pistil. (See CARPEL and PISTIL.) The ovary, whether simple or compound, may be either adherent to the calyx, or free from it. In the former case, as in the Myrtle, it is *inferior* or *adherent*, and the calyx is *superior*; in the latter, as in the Lychnis, it is *superior* or *free*, and the calyx *inferior*. See PLACENTA.

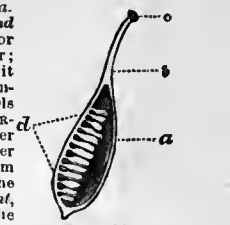


Fig. 2014.

a, Ovary, to one side of which are attached numerous ovules. *d*.—*b*, Style; *c*, Stigma.

(*Anat.* and *Physiol.*) The ovaries are the organs in which the ova are formed in oviparous animals. By analogy, the name has been given to two ovoid bodies which, in women, are placed on each side of the uterus, between the Fallopian tube and round ligament. They are composed of a very close, spongy texture (stroma), and of small vesicles (*folliculi Graafiani*), filled with a clear fluid; these vesicles contain ovules, which detach themselves from the ovary before and after fecundation, and are carried into the cavity of the uterus by the Fallopian tube.—*Dunglison.*

O'vate, O'vated, *a.* [Lat. *ovatus.*] Shaped like an egg. (*Bot.*) Presenting the shape of a section of an egg; as, an *ovate* leaf.

O'vate-acu'minate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediary between ovate and cylindraceous; ovato-acuminate.

O'vate-ob'long, Ova'to-ob'long, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediary between ovate and oblong.

O'vate-cylin'draceous, (*-drā'shus,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediary between ovate and cylindraceous; ovato-cylindraceous.

O'vate-lan'ceolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediary between ovate and lanceolate.

O'vate-sub'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a form intermediary between ovate and subulate.

Ovation, (*-vā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *ovatio*, from *ovo*, *ovatus*, to celebrate an ovation, from *ovis* = Gr. *oïs.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) A lesser sort of triumph among the ancient Romans, in which sheep were sacrificed instead of bullocks. Ovations were granted when the success was not brilliant enough to justify a triumph; or when the war was not completely ended by it, as in the case of Marcellus (*Livy* xxvi. 21); or if the enemy were not honorable, as in the servile war with Spartacus, &c.

—Hence, a manifestation of popular applause; acclaim paid to one who is a public favorite.

Ova'to-acu'minate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as OVATE-ACUMINATE, *q. v.*

Ova'to-cylindra'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) See OVATE-CYLINDRACEOUS.

Ova'to-rotun'date, *a.* (*Bot.*) Roundly ovate; having a form intermediary between that of an egg and a sphere.

Ov'ally, Ov'elty, *n.* (*Law.*) See OWELTY.

Oven, (*ŭv'n.*) *n.* [A. S. and Ger. *ofen*; Icel. *ofn.*] A furnace; a place arched over with brickwork or masonry for baking, heating, or drying anything.—An apparatus for roasting, baking, or drying; as, a Dutch *oven*.

Ov'en-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Golden-crowned Thrush, *Seiurus aurocapillus*, of N. America E. of the Missouri, belonging to the *Sylvicolidæ*, or Warbler family.

O'ver, *prep.* (In poetry often contracted to *o'er.*) [A. S. *ofer*; D. and Dan. *over*; Ger. *über*; Lat. *super*; Ir. *ór*; Gr. *huper.*] Across; from side to side;—denoting a passing above or on the surface of a thing; as, to sail *over* a lake, to reach *over* a table.—Above, in place, or position;—correlative of *below*; as, the sky is *over* us.—On the entire surface; through the whole extent; as, money is money all the world *over*.—Above,—denoting superiority in excellence, value, or dignity.

"Young Pallas shone conspicuous o'er the rest."—*Pope.*

—Above in power or authority; — implying the right or power of controlling or governing; — opposed to *under*.

"I will make thee ruler *over* many things." — *Matt.* xxv. 23.

—During the whole time; from first to last; as, we have food enough to last *over* winter. — With care, watchfulness, concern for; with circumspection in regard of; as, to keep guard *over* one. — Above the top of; covering; as, the river has risen *over* its banks.

O'ver, *adv.* From side to side; across; as, a plank a foot *over*, that is, a foot in diameter. — In transit; from one to another by passing; as, to hand *over* valuables into safe-keeping. — On the opposite side; as, he went *over* to the enemy. — From one place or country to another, by passing; as, to go *over* the Atlantic. — Above the top; as, measure brimming *over*. — Beyond a limit; more than the quantity specified.

"The ordinary soldiers had all their pay, and a month's pay *over*." *Hayward.*

—Throughout; completely; from first to last; as, to discuss a topic *over* again. — (Note. *Over*, *off*, *out*, and adverbs of the like character, are frequently employed predicatively with the sense and application of adjectives, corresponding in this respect with the adverbs of place, *here*, *there*, *everywhere*, *anywhere*, *nowhere*; as, the proceedings were *over*, his coat was *off*, the proprietor was *out*.)

Over again, once more; with repetition. — *Over against*, in front; opposite; as, on the wall *over against* the door. — *Over and above*, besides; beyond what is intended or limited; as, *over and above* the price agreed on. — *Over and over*, once and again; repeatedly; continuously; as, make them do it *over and over* till they are perfect. — *To give over*, to cease from; as, *to give over* grumbling. To look upon as in a hopeless condition; as, the doctors have *given* him *over*.

O'ver, *a.* Upper; coveriog; enclosing; — principally employed in composition; as, an *over*-coat, *over*-shoes, &c.

Overabound', *v. n.* To be superabundant.

Overact', *v. a.* To act or perform to excess; as, he *overacted* his part.

—*v. n.* To act more than is just or necessary.

Overaction, (*-ak'shun,*) *n.* Exaggerated performance; excessive action.

Overag'itate, *v. a.* To agitate beyond expediency.

O'veralls, *n. pl.* A kind of loose leggings or trousers worn over others to keep them from becoming soiled.

Overanxiety, (*-ang-zī'e-ty,*) *n.* State or condition of being overanxious; morbid or excessive anxiety or concern.

Overanxious, (*-ank'shus,*) *a.* Excessively anxious.

Overanxiously, (*-ank'shus-ly,*) *adv.* With excess of anxiety.

Overarch', *v. a.* To cover with an arch; to arch over.

—*v. n.* To bend or hang over, like an arch.

Overawe', *v. a.* To keep too much in awe; to curb or restrain by awe, dread, or other superior influence.

Overaw'ful, *a.* Unduly or excessively reverential; overawed.

Overbal'ance, *v. n.* To weigh down; to preponderate in weight, vaine, or importance.

—*n.* Excess or preponderance in weight, value, or importance; something more than an equivalent; as, the *overbalance* of probability.

Overbar'ren, *a.* Barren to utter unproductiveness.

Overbear', *v. a.* (*imp.* OVERBORE; *pp.* OVERBORNE.) To bear over or down; to overpower, overwhelm, or subdue; to repress; to conquer; to domineer over; as, *overborne* by numbers.

—*v. n.* To bear issue, fruit, or progeny to excess.

Overbear'ing, *a.* Haughty; dictatorial; dogmatical; imperious; domineering; tyrannical; disposed or tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery; as, an *overbearing* man.

Overbear'ingly, *adv.* In an overbearing manner; dictatorially; haughtily; dogmatically.

Overbeck, Friedrich, (*o'ver-bek,*) the founder of the modern German religious school of painting, b. at Lübeck, in 1787; went to Rome in 1810, embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and made that city his residence. His best fresco is the *Miracle of Roses of St. Francis*, in the church at Assisi. His best known oil-paintings are the *Entrance of Christ into Jerusalem*, and *The Descent from the Cross*, at Lübeck.

Overbend', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERBENT.) To bend or stretch to excessive tension.

—*v. n.* To bend over.

Overbid', *v. a.* To bid more than an equivalent.

—*v. n.* To bid beyond or more than.

Overblow', *v. n.* (*imp.* OVERBLEW; *pp.* OVERBLOWN.) To be past its violence; to blow over.

(*Naut.*) To blow with such violence as not to admit of topsails being set.

—*v. a.* To blow away; to scatter, as clouds before the wind.

"This cloud of sorrow's *overblown*." — *Dryden.*

Overblown', *a.* Expanded beyond the usual size or degree; as, an *overblown* woman, an *overblown* rose.

Overboard', *a.* (*Naut.*) Out of a ship or from on board; over the board or deck; as, to heave cargo *overboard*.

Overboil', *v. a.* To boil unduly or more than is necessary.

Overbold', *a.* Excessively bold; bold to effrontery; impudently; unduly; presumptuous.

Overboldly, *adv.* In an overbold manner; with effrontery; impudently.

Overbook'ish, *a.* Unduly addicted to the perusal of books; excessively bookish.

Overboun'teous, *a.* Bounteous to an injudicious or extravagant degree.

Overbreed', *v. a.* To breed more than is necessary.

Overbrim', *v. a.* To fill so as to surge over the brim.

Overbrimmed, (*-brimd',*) *a.* Having a brim of unusual size, as a hat.

Overbrow', *v. a.* To beetle or hang over like a brow.

Overbuilt, (*-bilt',*) *a.* Built over. — Built to an extent more than is profitable or necessary; having too many buildings; as, an *overbuilt* part of a town.

Overbulk', *v. n.* To weigh down or oppress by bulk. (R.)

Overburden, (*bûr'dn,*) *v. a.* To burden unduly; to load with too great weight; as, an *overburdened* horse, an *overburdened* conscience.

Overbur'densome, *a.* Burdensome to excess.

Overburn', *v. a.* To burn more than is needful.

—*v. n.* To burn unduly.

Overbusy, (*-biz'y,*) *a.* Too busy; officious; meddlesome.

Overbuy, (*-bī',*) *v. a.* To buy at too dear a rate.

Overcan'opy, *v. a.* To cover as with a canopy.

Overcau'pable, *a.* Capable to an excessive degree; — preceding *of*; hence, prone to; as, *overcapable of* criticism.

O'vercare, *n.* Unwonted care, concern, or anxiety.

Overcare'ful, *a.* Careful to excess.

Overcark'ing, *a.* Overanxious; too full of concern.

Overcar'ry, *v. a.* To carry too far, to urge beyond proper limits.

Overcast', (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERCAST,) *v. a.* To cloud; to dim; to darken; to cover with gloom.

"Our days of age are sad and *overcast*." — *Raleigh.*

—To rate or compute too high; to cast at too high a figure. — To sew over and over.

Overcatch', (*imp.* OVERCAUGHT,) *v. a.* To overtake; to catch up with.

Overcau'tious, *a.* Cautious to an extreme; prudent to excess.

Overcau'tiously, *adv.* Cautiously to an excessive degree.

Overchange', *n.* Too frequent change; fickleness.

Overcharge', *v. a.* To charge or load to excess; to overload; to cloy; to burden; to oppress; to surcharge. — To crowd; to fill to excess; to load too full.

"Our language is *overcharged* with consonants." — *Pope.*

—To charge too much; to enter in an account more than is just; — applied to persons.

(*Mil.*) To load with too great a charge, as a gun.

—*v. n.* To make excessive charges.

—*n.* An excessive load, weight, or burden. — An excessive charge, as of a gun. — A charge in an account of more than is just.

Overclean', *v. a.* To clean to excess.

Overclimb, (*-klīm',*) *v. a.* To climb over.

Overcloud', *v. a.* To cover or overspread with clouds.

Overcloy', *v. a.* To fill to satiety.

O'vercoat, *n.* An upper coat; a top coat; a great-coat.

Overcold', *a.* Cold to excess.

Overcolor, Overcolour, (*kŭl'er,*) *v. a.* To color too highly; as, an *overcolored* picture or description.

Overcome, (*kŭm',*) *v. a.* To be victorious over, as foes; to overpower; to vanquish; to conquer; to subdue; to surmount.

—*v. n.* To gain the advantage or superiority.

Overcom'ingly, *adv.* Victoriously; with advantage or superiority.

Overcon'fidence, *n.* Excess of confidence.

Overcon'fident, *a.* Confident to an unlimited degree.

Overcon'fidently, *adv.* With too much confidence.

Overcorn', *v. a.* To corn to excess.

Overcost'ly, *a.* Unduly costly; extravagantly dear or expensive.

Overcount', *v. a.* To reckon or rate above the true value.

Overcov'er, *v. a.* To cover wholly or completely.

Overcred'ulous, *a.* Credulous to a pitch of fatuity.

Overcrow', *v. a.* To crow over, as in triumph; to assume airs of superiority over.

Overcun'ning, *a.* Cunning to excess; ingenious to a degree.

Overcu'rious, *a.* Curious or nice to excess.

Overdare', *v. a.* and *n.* To dare too much; to be too daring.

Overdate', *v. a.* To date beyond the proper period; to render antiquated.

Overdel'icate, *a.* Nice to a fault; dainty to excess.

Overdelight'ed, *a.* Delighted beyond expression.

Overlight, (*-dīt',*) *a.* Covered over.

Overdil'igent, *a.* Diligent to excess.

Overdo', (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERDONE,) *v. a.* To cause to do too much. — To harass; to fatigue; to oppress by much labor or exertion.

"Nature much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes." — *Grew.*

—To boil, bake, or roast too much; as, *overdone* meat.

Overdose', *v. a.* To give too many or too large doses to.

—*n.* An excessive dose; as, an *overdose* of medicine.

Overdraw', *v. a.* (*imp.* OVERDREW; *pp.* OVERDRAWN.) To draw beyond the proper limits; to draw beyond one's credit or funds; as, to *overdraw* one's account at a bank. To paint too highly; as, an *overdrawn* description.

Overdress', *v. a.* To dress to excess; to adorn too much, or more than is consonant with good taste; as, an *overdressed* woman.

Overdrink', *v. a.* and *n.* To drink to excess, or more than is good for one.

Overdrive', *v. a.* and *n.* To drive too hard.

Overdrown', *v. a.* To saturate or drench to excess; to moisten excessively.

Overdry', *v. a.* To dry to excess.

O'verdue, *a.* Due beyond the proper time; past the time of payment; as, an *overdue* bill of exchange.

Overdye, (*-dī',*) *v. a.* To dye too much or too deeply.

Overeager, (*ē'gr,*) *a.* Too eager; too impetuous or vehement in wishing.

Overea'gerly, *adv.* With excessive eagerness.

Overea'gerness, *n.* Excess of eagerness.

Overearnest, (*-ėr'nest,*) *a.* Too earnest.

Overear'nestness, *n.* Excess of earnestness.

Overeat', *v. a.* and *n.* To eat beyond sufficiency.

Overel'egant, *a.* Elegant to excess.

Overes'timate, *v. a.* To estimate too highly.

—*n.* An estimate too highly rated.

Overexcit'ed, *a.* Too much excited.

Overexcite'ment, *n.* Excess of excitement.

Overex'quisite, *a.* Unduly exquisite, fastidious, or exact.

Over-fatigue', (*-tēg,*) *n.* Exhaustion from fatigue.

—*v. a.* To weary out; to fatigue to excess.

Overfeed', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERFED.) To feed to excess or repletion.

O'verfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Overfierce', *a.* Excessively fierce.

Overfill', *v. a.* To surcharge; to fill to excess.

Overflak'kee, an island of the Netherlands, prov. of S. Holland, between two arms of the Rhine, the Haringvliet and Flakkee, at their entrance into the North Sea. It is 25 m. long, and 7 m. broad.

Overflont', *v. a.* To inundate; to overflow. (R.)

Overflourish, (*flŭr'ish,*) *v. a.* To make excessive flourish of.

Overflow', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERFLOWED.) To flow or spread over, as water; to inundate; to flood; to cover with water or other fluid; to fill beyond the brim.

"New milk that *overflows* the pails." — *Dryden.*

—To cover as with numbers; to overwhelm; to overpower.

—*v. n.* To flow or run over; to swell and run over the brim or banks. — To exuberate; to abound; as, *overflowing* plenty.

O'verflow, *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance.

Overflowing, *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

—*a.* Abundant; copious; exuberant.

Overflow'ingly, *adv.* Exuberantly; copiously.

Overflush', *v. a.* To flush to excess.

Overflut'ter, *v. a.* To flutter over.

O'verflux, *n.* Exuberance; excess of abundance. (R.)

Overfly', *v. a.* (*imp.* OVERFLEW; *pp.* OVERFLOWN.) To cross by flight.

Overfond', *a.* Fond to excess.

Overfond'ly, *adv.* In an overfond manner.

O'verforce, *n.* Excessive or violent force. (R.)

Overfor'ward, *a.* Forward to excess.

Overfor'wardness, *n.* Too great forwardness; officiousness; presumptuousness.

Overfree', *a.* Free to excess; liberal or familiar to a fault.

Overfree'ly, *adv.* With too great freedom.

Overfreight, (*-frāt',*) *v. a.* To burden too heavily; as, to *overfreight* a ship.

Overfre'quent, *a.* Too frequent.

Overfrieze, (*-frēz',*) *v. a.* To overlay, as with a frieze.

Overfruit'ful, *a.* Producing superabundant crops.

Overfull', *a.* Too full; brimming over.

Overgaze', *v. a.* and *v. n.* To overlook.

Overgird', *v. a.* To gird too tightly.

Overglad', *a.* Unduly glad.

Overglance', *v. a.* To glance over with the eye.

Overglide', *v. a.* To glide over.

Overgloom', *v. a.* To overshadow with gloom.

Overgo', *v. a.* To exceed; to surpass.

Overgorge', *v. a.* To gorge to excess; to make a glutton of.

Overgrace', *v. a.* To pay measureless honor.

Overgreat', *a.* Too great.

Overgreat'ness, *n.* Excessive greatness; enormous size.

Overgreed'y, *a.* Ravenously greedy.

Overgross', *a.* Excessively gross.

Overgrow', *v. a.* To grow beyond; to rise above; to cover with growth or herbage.

—*v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size; to increase or enlarge to an excess.

Overgrown', *p. a.* Grown over; covered with herbage; risen above in growth; grown beyond the natural size; as, an *overgrown* lad.

O'vergrowth, *n.* Exuberant or excessive growth.

O'verhand, *n.* The upper hand; advantage; superiority.

Overhan'dle, *v. a.* To handle too much; to allude to too often.

Overhang', *v. a.* To hang or impend over; to jut or project over.

—*v. n.* To hang or jut over.

Overhap'py, *a.* Too happy.

Overharden, (*-här'dn,*) *v. a.* To make too hard.

Overhor'dy, *a.* Too hardy; too bold or confident.

Overhaste', *n.* Too great haste.

Overhast'ily, *adv.* In too much haste.

Overhast'iness, *n.* Precipitation.

Overhast'y, *a.* Precipitate; too hasty or impetuous.

Overhaul', *v. a.* To haul or draw over for examination; as, to *overhaul* a ship's bottom. — To haul, draw, or drag over. — To examine again; as, to *overhaul* accounts.

(*Naut.*) To overtake or gain upon in a chase; as, to *overhaul* an enemy's vessel.

O'verhaul, O'verhauling, *n.* Examination or inspection with a view to correction or repairs.

Overhead', *adv.* Above the head; aloft; in the zenith or ceiling.

Overhear', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERHEARD.) To hear what is not addressed to the hearer, or not intended to be heard by him; to hear casually, or by accident.

Overheat', *v. a.* To heat too much.

Overheav'y, *a.* Excessively heavy.

Overhigh', *a.* Too high.
Overhigh'ly, *adv.* In an excessive degree.
Overhon'estly, *adv.* With too scrupulous regard to the appearance of honesty.
Overin'fluence, *v. a.* To influence in an undue or excessive degree.
Overinform', *v. a.* To be more than enough to fill the mind.
Overis'el, or OVERYSSEL, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 650.
Overissue, (*-ish'shu,*) *n.* An issuing or dissemination to excess; as, an *overissue* of paper money; an issuing, as of debentures, beyond the capital, or in excess of the public demand.
—*v. a.* To issue in excess.
Overjeal'ous, *a.* Excessively jealous.
Overjoy', *v. a.* To please too highly. — To transport with gladness or delight.
—*n.* Joy to excess.
Overjump', *v. n.* To jump over;—hence, to let pass.
Overkind', *a.* Kind to an excessive degree.
Overkind'ness, *n.* Excess of kindness.
Overknow'ing, *a.* Too knowing; too shrewd or astute.
Overla'bor, Overla'bour, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERLABORED.) To harass with toil or severe labor. — To labor to excess.
Overlade', *v. a.* (*imp.* OVERLADED; *pp.* OVERLADEN.) To load with too great a freight or burden; as, an *overladen* ship or animal.
O'verland, *a.* Passing over by land; as, an *overland* mail.
O'verlander, *n.* A traveller over lands or countries.
Overlap', *v. a.* or *n.* To lap over. (Tautological.)
Overlarge', *a.* Too large; too great.
Overlarge'ness, *n.* Excess of size.
Overlash', *v. a.* To urge to excess.
Overlate', *a.* Too late; very late.
Overlav'ish, *a.* Lavish to a fault; profuse to excess.
Overlay', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* OVERLAID.) To lay too much upon; to oppress with incumbent weight.—To cover or spread over the surface of.—To smooth with close covering; to overwhelm.—To cloud; to overcast; to cover. — To join two opposite sides to a cover.
Overleap', *v. a.* To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.
Overlearn'edness, *n.* Excess of learning.
O'verleather, (*-leth-er,*) *n.* The leather which forms the upper part of a shoe; that which is over the foot.
Overleav'en, *v. a.* To leaven too much.—To corrupt.
Overlib'eral, *a.* Too free; too generous.
Overlib'erally, *adv.* Too freely; in a too liberal manner.
Overlie', *v. a.* To lie over or upon.
Overload', *v. a.* To load too much, or with too heavy a burden or cargo. — To fill to excess; to overburden.
Overlook', *v. a.* To survey; to oversee; to inspect; to superintend.—To view from a higher place; to stand in a more elevated place, or to rise so high as to afford the means of looking down on. — To review; to examine a second time or with care. — To pass by indulgently; to excuse; not to punish or censure. — To neglect: to slight.
O'verlying, *a.* Lying over or upon something; as, *overlying* rocks.
Overmas'ter, *v. a.* To overpower; to subdue; to govern.
Overmatch', *v. a.* To be too powerful for; to conquer; to oppress by superior force.
—*n.* One superior in power; one able to overcome.
Overmuch', *a.* Too much; exceeding what is necessary or proper.
—*adv.* In too great a degree.
O'vernight, *adv.* Through the night; in the evening, or on the evening before.
Overpass', *v. a.* To cross; to go over. — To overlook; to pass without regard. — To omit, as in reckoning. — Not to receive or include.
Overpay', *v. a.* To pay too much, or more than is due; to reward beyond the price or merit.
O'verplus, *n.* That which is over and above; surplus; that which remains after a supply, or beyond a quantity proposed.
Overpow'er, *v. a.* To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne; to bear down by force; to reduce to silence in action or submission; to overcome; to crush.
Overpow'eringly, *adv.* With superior force.
Overprais'ing, *n.* The bestowal of too great praise or commendation.
Overpress', *v. a.* To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush. — To overcome by entreaty; to press or persuade too much.
Overprize', *v. a.* To value at too high a price.
O'verprompt, *a.* Prompt to excess.
Overpropor'tion, *v. a.* To make of too great proportion.
Overprov'ident, *a.* Excessively provident.
Overprovoke', *v. a.* To provoke to too great a degree.
Overquell', *v. a.* To quell or subdue; to subject.
Overrake', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To break in upon, as waves upon a vessel's bows, when she is at anchor with her head to the sea. — *Mar. Dict.*
Overran', *imp.* of OVERRUN, *q. v.*
Overrate', *v. a.* To estimate at a value or amount beyond the worth.
Overreach', *v. a.* To rise above; to extend or stretch beyond. — To deceive by artifice; to cheat.
Overreach'ing, *n.* A reaching too far. — Act of deceiving.
Overrule', *v. a.* To influence or control by predominant power; to subject to superior authority. — To govern with high authority. — To disallow; to supersede or reject; as, in law, *to overrule* a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.
Overrul'ing, *a.* Exerting superior and controlling power.
Overran', *v. a.* To grow over; to cover all over. — To march or rove over; to harass by hostile incursions; to ravage. — To outrun; to run faster than another and leave him behind. — To overspread with numbers. — To injure by treading down.
(*Printing.*) To run beyond a certain length by reason of insertions; to change in position, as types, by transferring them from a line, column, or page to another.—*Worcester.*
—*v. n.* To overflow; to run over.
Overrun'ning, *a.* Spreading over; ravaging.
O'ver-sea, *a.* Transmarine; foreign; from beyond the sea.
O'versee, *v. a.* To overlook; to superintend; to inspect; implying care.
O'verseer, *n.* One who oversees or overlooks; a superintendent; a supervisor; an inspector.
Overset', *v. a.* To turn from the proper position or base; to turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward; to upset. — To subvert; to overthrow; to throw off the proper foundation.
—*v. n.* To turn or be turned over; to turn or fall off the base or bottom.
Overshade', *v. a.* To cover with shade; to overcloud; to overshadow.
Overshad'ow, *v. a.* To throw a shadow over. — To overshade; to shelter; to protect; to cover with protecting influence.
Overshoot', *v. a.* To shoot, cast, or throw beyond the mark. — To pass swiftly over. — (With the reciprocal pronoun), to hurry, go, or pass beyond, as the mark; to venture too far; to assert too much.
—*v. n.* To fly beyond the mark.
O'vershot-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) A water-wheel to which the water is conveyed over the top of the wheel and applied above the axle. In this case the water acts merely by its weight, and not by the impulse of the stream.
O'versight, *n.* Superintendence; watchful care.
—An overlooking, or failing to notice; a mistake; error; omission; inadvertence; neglect.
Oversize', *v. a.* To surpass in size. — To smear or daub over, as with size or other glutinous substance.
O'verslaugh, (*-slâw,*) *v. a.* (*Mil.*) To pass over; to omit.
Oversleep', *v. a.* To sleep too long: — used with the reflective pronoun.
Overslide', *v. n.* To glide or slip by.
Overslip', *v. a.* To let slip by; to neglect.
Oversold', *imp.* and *pp.* from OVERSELL, *q. v.*
Oversoon', *adv.* Too soon.
Overspan', *v. a.* To extend over.
Overspeak', *v. a.* To say too much; — used with the reflective pronoun.
Overspent', *p. a.* Having all the strength gone; wearied; exhausted; forespent. — *Worcester.*
Overspin', *v. a.* To draw out to an excess.
Overspread', *v. a.* To spread over; to cover over; to scatter over.
—*v. n.* To be spread or scattered over.
Overspring', *v. a.* To spring or leap over.
Overstare', *v. n.* To stare wildly.
Overstate', *v. a.* To state too high or in too strong terms; to exaggerate in statement.
Overstate'ment, *n.* Exaggeration; too exaggerated statement.
Overstay', *v. a.* To remain over; as, to *overstay* the time.
Overstep', *v. a.* To step over or beyond; to exceed.
Overstink', *v. a.* To surpass in stench.
Overstock', *v. a.* To fill too full; to crowd; to supply with more than is wanted.
—*n.* A superabundance.
Overstore', *v. a.* To store with too much.
Overstrain', *v. n.* To make exertion, or to labor to excess; to make violent efforts.
—*v. a.* To strain or stretch too much or too far; to stretch or deflect beyond the proper limits.
Overstrain'ing, *n.* The overdoing or overstraining of anything.
Overstretch', *v. a.* To stretch excessively.
Overstrew', *v. a.* To spread or scatter over.
Overstrict', *a.* Needlessly strict: excessively strict.
Overstride', *v. a.* To stride over or across.
O'verstrong, *a.* Too strong.
Overstu'diousness, *n.* Too much application to study; excessive studiousness.
Oversubtle, (*-sut'tl,*) *a.* Too subtle.
Over-superstl'tious, *a.* Too superstitious; carried away by superstition.
Over-sure', *a.* Too certain; too confident.
Over-sway', *v. a.* To overrule; to bear down.
Overswell', *v. a.* To rise above.
Over-swift', *a.* Too quick; too swift.
O'vert, *a.* [Fr. *ouvert*, from *ouvrir*; Lat. *aperire*, to open, from *ad*, and *pario*, to produce.] Open; public; manifest.
Overtake', *v. a.* To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch; — To take by surprise.
Overtask', *v. a.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.
Overtax', *v. a.* To tax too heavily.
Overte'dious, *a.* Very tedious.
Overtempt', *v. a.* To tempt too much.
Over-ter'rible, *a.* Too terrible or frightful.
Overthrow', *v. a.* To turn upside-down; to overturn; to throw down. — To demolish; to ruin; to destroy. — To defeat; to vanquish; to conquer.
—*n.* The state of being overthrown; ruin; destruction. — Defeat; discomfiture; rout. — Degradation; downfall.
Overthrow'er, *n.* One who overthrows.
Overthrow'ing, *n.* Overthrow; ruin; defeat.
Overthwart', *a.* Opposite; being over against. — Crossing anything perpendicularly. — Perverse; adverse; cross; contrary.
—*prep.* Across; athwart. (R.)
Overthwart'ness, *n.* Posture across. — Pervicacity; perverseness.
Overtilt', *v. a.* To overturn or upset.
Overtire', *v. a.* To overcome with fatigue.
Overtir'ing, *n.* Weariness; fatigue.
Over-ti'tle, *v. a.* To bestow too high a title on.
O'vertly, *adv.* Publicly; openly; in an overt manner.
Over-toil', *v. a.* To over-work.
O'verton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 550.
Overton, in *Tennessee*, a N. by E. co., adjoining Kentucky. *Area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland and Obie's rivers, besides many smaller streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal in abundance. *Cap.* Livingston. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.
Overtop', *v. a.* To rise above; to raise the head above.—To excel; to surpass.
Overtow'er, *v. n.* To tower too high; to rise or fly too high.
Overtrade', *v. n.* To trade to excess, or beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.
Overtrad'er, *n.* One who overtrades.
Overtrad'ing, *n.* Excessive traffic, or trading beyond one's capital.
Overtread', *v. a.* To tread, or walk over.
Overtrip', *v. a.* To trip over; to walk lightly over.
Overtrust', *v. a.* To confide too much in; to trust too much.
Overturn'ble, *v. a.* To turn or tumble over.
O'verture, *n.* [Fr. *ouverture*, from *ouvrir*, from Lat. *aperire*, to open.] A disclosure; a discovery. — A proposal; declaration; something offered for consideration. — An opening. (R.)
(*Mus.*) An introductory symphony to an opera or oratorio, or a kind of musical prologue in keeping with the piece which it ushers in. This species of composition is said to have been originated in France, where it was afterwards perfected by Lully. Modern overtures are formed upon the subject of the opera, and generally contain snatches from the leading airs. As splendid examples of this species of composition, we may mention Mozart's overtures to *Figaro* and *Don Giovanni*, Weber's overture to *Der Freischütz*, and Rossini's overture to *Guillaume Tell.*
Overturn', *v. a.* To turn or throw from a base or foundation; to throw down. — To subvert; to ruin; to destroy. — To overpower; to conquer.
—*n.* State of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.
Overturn'able, *a.* Capable of being overturned.
Overturn'er, *n.* One who overturns; subverter.
Overturn'ing, *n.* Subversion.
Overvalua'tion, *n.* Over-estimate of value or price.
Overval'ue, *v. a.* To value too highly; to rate at too high a price.
Overval'uing, *n.* Over-valuation.
Overveil, (*-vâl',*) *v. a.* To cover; to obscure.
Overvote', *v. a.* To conquer by plurality of votes.
Overwalk', *v. a.* To walk over or upon.
Overwan'ton, *a.* Excessively wanton.
Overwa'ry, *a.* Too cautious or circumspect.
Overwash', *v. a.* To run over; to overflow.
Overwast'ed, *a.* Very much wasted.
Overwatch', *v. a.* To subdue with long want of rest.
Overwatched', *a.* Tired with too much watching.
Overweak', *a.* Too weak; too feeble.
Overwear', *v. a.* To wear too much.
Overwea'ry, *v. a.* To subdue with fatigue.
Overweath'er, *v. a.* To batter by violence of the weather.
Overween', *v. n.* To think arrogantly or conceitedly; to reach beyond the truth in thought; to think too favorably.
Overween'er, *n.* A conceited person.
Overween'ing, *a.* Thinking too highly, or conceitedly; conceited; vain.
Overween'ingly, *adv.* Conceitedly; with too much arrogance.
Overweigh', *v. a.* To exceed in weight; to cause to preponderate; to outweigh; to overbalance.
—*n.* Excess of weight; greater weight; preponderance.
Overwhelm', *v. a.* To whelm, cover, or spread over; to overspread or crush beneath something violent and weighty, that covers or encompasses the whole; to immerge; to submerge; to sink; to immerse and bear down; to overpower; to overcome; to subdue.
Overwhelm'ing, *p. a.* Crushing with weight or numbers.
Overwhelm'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.
O'verwise, *a.* Wise to affectation.
O'verwit, *n.* To overreach in wit, cunning, and craftiness.
Overwood'y, *a.* That is too much abounding in wood.
O'verwork, *n.* Excessive work or labor.
—*v. a.* To work to excess, or beyond the strength of; to cause to labor too much; to tire.
Overworn', *a.* Worn to excess; worn out; subdued by toil.
Overwrestle, (*-rès'l,*) *v. a.* To subdue by wrestling.
Overwrought', *p. a.* Wrought or labored to excess; worked all over.
Overys'sel, a province of the Netherlands, having N. Friesland and Drenthe, E. Hanover and Westphalia, S.

Guelderland, and W. the Zuyder-Zee. *Area*, 1,293 sq. miles. The surface is level, with large tracts of marshy ground, but the soil is fertile along the banks of the rivers. *Rivers.* Yssel, Zwarte, Water, Vechte, Schlepbeek, and the Linde. *Prod.* Rye, buckwheat, hemp, and fruits. Large numbers of cattle are raised. *Manuf.* Linen and cotton fabrics, carpets, leather, wicker-wares, mats, and hardware. Ship-building is also carried on. *Chief towns.* Deventer (the cap.), Zwolle, and Kampen. *Pop.* 256,449.

O'vibos, *n.* [Lat. *ovis*, a sheep, and *bos*, an ox.] (*Zoöl.*) The MUSK-OX, *q. v.*

Ovic'ular, *a.* Pertaining to an egg.

O'vid, PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO, a celebrated Roman poet of the Augustan age, was of the equestrian order, and B. at Sulmo, B. C. 43. He studied the law, and is said to have pleaded with eloquence in the court of the centumviri; he was also constituted one of the triumviri, whose authority extended to the trial of capital causes; but his decided predilection for polite literature, and particularly poetry, led him to neglect severer studies, and on succeeding to the paternal estate, he quitted the bar for poetry and pleasure. Horace and Propertius were his friends, and Augustus was a liberal patron to him; but he at length fell under the displeasure of the Emperor, who, for some cause never explained, banished him from Rome, and sent him to live among the Getæ, or Goths, on the Euxine. It is probable that the political intrigues of the Empress Livia and her son Tiberius contributed to the removal of the poet; while the licentiousness of his writings, and the irregularities of his life, afforded plausible pretexts for the infliction of this punishment. His chief works are the *Amores*, *De Arte Amandi*, the *Fasti*, and *Metamorphoses*. He in vain solicited his recall to Rome, and D. at Tomi, A. D. 18. Ovid was born a poet — he "lisped in numbers, for the numbers came;" and that he possessed high poetical genius is unquestionable. His judgment and taste, however, are sometimes at fault, and the vigorous fancy and warmth of coloring displayed in some parts of his works are necessary to counterbalance the false taste and frigid conceit which present themselves in others. At the same time, it must be granted that no poet, either ancient or modern, has expressed beautiful thoughts in more appropriate language.

O'vid, in *Michigan*, a township of Branch co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A post-village and township of Clinton co., abt. 69 m. E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ovid, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Seneca co., on an isthmus between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, abt. 190 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 4,500.

O'viduct, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, an egg, and *ductus*, a leading or conducting, a duct. See ENO and DUCT.] (*Anat.*) A duct or passage for the egg in animals, from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet. In mammals, this duct is termed the FALLOPIAN TUBE, *q. v.*

Oviedo, (*o-ve-ai'-do,*) an anc. city of Spain, prov. of Oviedo, at the junction of the rivers Ovia and Nora, 60 m. N.W. of Leon. *Manuf.* Arms, leather, hats, horn, combs, and metal buttons. *Pop.* 28,225.

Oviedo y Valdez, GONZALO FERNANDEZ, (*o-ve-ai'do e val'dith.*) a Spanish historian, B. 1478, author of a *General History of the Indies*, a book of immense learning, though denounced by Las Casas as little better than fabulous. D. abt. 1558.

O'viform, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Ovig'erous, Ovif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, and *gero*, to bear.] Bearing or containing eggs.

O'vine, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ovinus*; *ovis*, a sheep.] Pertaining to sheep.

Ovip'arous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) A term applied to the mode of generation by the exclusion of the germ in the form and condition of an egg, the development of which takes place out of the body, either with or without incubation. Fishes, reptiles, and birds are called Oviparous Vertebrates, although some of both the former classes hatch the egg within the body and bring forth their young alive, as the viper and dog-fish.

Ovipos'it, *v. a.* To deposit, as eggs.

Ovipositor, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The act of excluding eggs from the abdomen.

Ovipos'itor, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, and *pono*, *positus*, to place.] (*Zoöl.*) The instrument by which an insect conducts its eggs to their appropriate nidus, and often bores a way to it; the same instrument is, in some genera, used as a weapon of offence, when it is called the *aculeus*.

O'vis, *n.* [Lat., a sheep.] (*Zoöl.*) See SHEEP.

O'visac, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, and *soccus*, a sac.] (*Anat.*) The cavity in the ovary which numerically contains the ovum.

O'void, Ovoid'al, *a.* [Lat. *ovum*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Ovate or oval in a solid form.—*Gray.*

O'volo, *n.* (*Arch.*) A moulding (see COLUMN,) the profile of which is the quadrant of a circle. In Grecian architecture there is a deviation from this precise form; it is most apparent at the upper portion, where it resembles the form of an egg, whence this moulding derives its name. In fact, a Grecian ovolo is a portion of a cycloid.

Ovol'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on eggs; oölogy.

Ovos, (Ilha Dos.) (*eel'ya-doce o'vooe,*) an island of Brazil, at the entrance of the Bay of Cuma.

Ovovip'arous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Bringing forth a living fœtus, more or less extricated from the egg-coverings, which has been developed within the body of the parent, without any vascular or placental adhesion between the ovum and the womb.

O'vulary, *a.* Belonging to ovules.

Ovula'tion, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The formation of ova in the ovary, and their discharge. — *Dunglison.*

O'vule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ovulum*, a small egg.] (*Bot.*) The young or immediate seed of a plant.

O'vulite, *n.* [Lat. *ovum*, and Gr. *lithos*, a stone.] (*Pal.*) A fossil egg.

O'vulum, *n.* [See OVULE.] (*Bot.*) An ovule.

(*Physiol.*) The ovum of the mammalia, so called on account of its relatively minute size.

O'vum, *n.*; *pl.* OVA. [Lat., an egg.] (*Anat.*) The body formed by the female in which, after impregnation, the development of the fœtus takes place. It is generally formed in a definite part, called the *ovarium*; but in some of the simplest animals, as the Polypes, the common cellular parenchyma of the body seems to have the unlimited faculty of producing the ova. The essential and apparently first-formed part of an ovum is a minute pellucid cell, called the *germinal vesicle*, which is characterized by an opaque speck or nucleus, called the *germinal spot*. The vesicle is immediately surrounded by a stratum of granules or nucleated cells, which form the *germinal disc*. These parts float in a greater or less quantity of fluid and granules, called the *yolk*, which is generally of some well-marked color, as yellow, green, violet, red, owing to the presence of a minutely diffused oil. The yolk is enclosed in a thin, delicate, structureless coat, called the *vitelline membrane*, and this is finally surrounded by an outer tunic called the *chorion*. Between the chorion and vitelline membrane there is commonly a greater or less quantity of albumen. In the birds, this fluid, which is called the *white* and the *yolk*, is in great quantity; the chorion is laminated, and the outer layer is combined with earthy salts to give due firmness, and preserve the shape of the egg while subject to the weight of the parent during incubation. Two twisted strings of firm albumen, called *chalazæ*, are continued from each end of the yolk, a little below the poles, and serve to steady and keep uppermost the *cicatricula* or *tread*, formed by the impregnated germinal vesicle or disc. A space intercepted between two of the layers of the chorion, or *membrana putaminis*, at the great end of the egg, contains a small quantity of gas, containing more oxygen than atmospheric air; this space is called the *vesica aërea*.

Owas'co, in *New York*, a lake of Cayuga co., abt. 160 m. W. by N. of Albany; *area*, abt. 8 sq. m. It communicates with Seneca River through Owasco Creek. —A post-village and township of Cayuga co., abt. 160 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* of township (1870) 1,261.

Owas'so, in *Michigan*, a town and township of Shiawassee co., abt. 78 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Owaton'na, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of Steele co., abt. 16 m. S. of Faribault; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Owe, *v. a.* [A. S. *agan*, pp. *âhte*; Ger. *eigen*; Gr. *echein*, to have, to hold.] To be under obligation or bound to pay; to be indebted. — To be obliged for; to be obliged to ascribe.

"That he may to me owe all his deliverance." — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To be due to; to be the result or effect of.

"O deem thy fall not owed to man's decree." — *Pope.*

Owe'go, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Owe'go, in *New York*, a creek flowing into the E. Branch of the Susquehanna River in Tioga co. — A town and township, cap. of Tioga co., abt. 240 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* (1870) 9,442.

Ow'elty, Ov'elty, Ov'eulty, *n.* (*Law.*) Equality; as, *owelty* of partition.

Owen, (*o'en,*) RICHARD, F.R.S., a celebrated English comparative anatomist, B. 1804. After matriculating at Edinburgh University, in 1824, he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London in 1826, and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835, having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the *Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy*; the *Catalogue of the Natural History*, that of the *Osteology*, and that of *The Fossil Organic Remains*, preserved in the Museum. He took an active share in the work of the commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, and also a conspicuous part in the organization of the "Great Exhibition of all Nations," at London, in 1851, serving as president of one of the juries, and, at the request of the government, went to Paris, where he was president of the jury of the same class of objects to the "Universal Exposition of 1855," and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. In the same year he brought out, in Paris, his *Principles of Comparative Osteology*, published in French. Discerning in a fragment of fossil bone from New Zealand, submitted to him in 1839, evidence of a bird more gigantic than the ostrich, Professor O. published an account of it; transmitted copies to New Zealand, and obtained evidence in confirmation and extension of his idea, which occupies many successive parts of the "Transactions of the Zoölogical Society." In that for 1855, he propounds his theory of the extinction of species, on the principle of the "contest of existence," through the operation of extraneous influences. The genera of birds thus lost by natural rejection are Dinornis, Aptornis, Notornis, Chemiornis, &c. Concluding in the work *On the Nature of Limbs*, his researches on the unity of plan of animal organization, the author is led to regard species as due to secondary cause or law, continuously operating and producing them successively, but in a way unknown to him. Prof. O. has written, among other works, *Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus* (1832); *Odontography* (1840); *Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrate Animals*, and *History of British Fossils, Mammals, and Birds* (1846); *On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton* (1848); *On the Nature of Limbs*, and *On Parthenogenesis, or the Successive Production of Procreative Individuals from a single Ovum* (1849); *History of British Fossil Reptiles* (1849-51); *On Paleontology*, and *On the Megatherium* (1860); *On the Aye-Aye* (Chiromys) (1863); *On the Gorilla* (1865); *On the Dodo*, and *On the Anatomy of Vertebrates* (1866); and articles on "Zoölogy," "Comparative Anatomy and Physiology," in "Brande's Dictionary of Science," &c., in which the article "Species" contains the Professor's latest views of their nature and origin. Prof. O., who has communicated numerous papers to the Transactions of the Royal, Linnæan, Geological, Zoölogical, Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-Chirurgical, and Microscopical Societies, and has contributed some elaborate reports, published in the "Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science," was one of the founders and first President of the Microscopical Society, is a Fellow or Associate of nearly all the learned societies or scientific academies of Europe and America, is a Chevalier of the Prussian Order of Merit, and one of the 8 Foreign Associates of the French Institute. Prof. O. is also Superintendent of the Natural History Departments in the British Museum, and has advocated the provision of adequate galleries for their exposition, in his *Discourse on the Extent and Aims of a National Museum of Natural History.*

Owen, ROBERT DALE, a modern English philanthropist, and the founder of the political system called "Socialism," was B. in 1771, in an humble sphere of life. The architect of his own fortunes, he rose to affluence as proprietor of Charlton Cotton Mills, near Manchester, and afterwards, as co-proprietor, along with his wife's father, of the "New Lanark Twist Company's" works near Glasgow. There he presided over 4,000 operatives in his employ, with a high benevolence, building new schools and dwellings, and generally evincing a patriarchal care for the welfare of all connected with him. From 1810 to 1815, he published his *New View of Society, or Essays on the Formation of the Human Character*, which work brought him into terms of intimacy with the principal European celebrities of his time. In 1823, he went to the U. States, where he purchased a large tract of land in Indiana, and founded a community called by him "New Harmony." This proving a failure, O. returned to England in 1827, and attempted similar social establishments in that country, but without success. After expending a large fortune in the promotion of his benevolent but impracticable theories, he D. in 1858. — ROBERT DALE OWEN, eldest son of the preceding, B. in 1804, accompanied his father to the U. States, and remained there, becoming a prominent citizen, and representing Indiana for some years in Congress. He is author of several works on various subjects. — DAVID DALE OWEN, an American geologist, brother of the preceding, B. 1807, and educated in Switzerland, became a citizen of the U. States in 1833, and achieved distinction as the conductor of the geological surveys of the States of Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, and Arkansas. D. at New Harmony, Ind., 1860.

Ow'en, in *Illinois*, a township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Owen, in *Indiana*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* W. Fork of White River, and several less important streams. *Surface*, level, or gently undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Spencer. *Pop.* (1870) 16,216.

—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200. — A township of Warrick co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Ow'en, in *Kentucky*, a N. co.; *area*, about 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky River, Eagle Creek, and many smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Owenton. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Ow'enborough, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Daviess co., on the Ohio River, abt. 155 m. below Louisville; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Ow'enite, *n.* [After David Dale *Owen*, an American geologist.] (*Min.*) A silicate of iron and lime.

Ow'ens, in *Iowa*, a township of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop.* 150.

Ow'ensburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 15 m. E.S.E. of Bloomfield.

Ow'en's Lake, in *California*, a sheet of water in Inyo co. It covers an area of about 80 sq. m., and receives Owen's River from the N.

Ow'en's River, in *California*, rises on the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada, in Mono co., and flows S. into Owen's Lake, in Inyo co.

Ow'ensville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Gibson co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Preston.

Ow'ensville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Gasconade co., abt. 28 m. S. of Hermann.

Ow'ensville, in *New York*, a village of Westchester co., abt. 112 m. S. of Albany.

Ow'ensville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Robertson co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Austin City.

Ow'enton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Owen co., abt. 28 m. N. of Frankfort.

Ow'enville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Sampson co., abt. 84 m. S.S.E. of Raleigh.

Owhyhee, or **Hawaii,** (*o-wē-hē',*) an island in the N. Pacific Ocean, the most E., and by much the largest, of the Sandwich Islands. It is of a triangular shape. *Area*, estimated at 4,100 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous and volcanic. It has several lofty peaks, among which is Mauna Roa, an active volcano, which has an elevation of 13,120 feet above the level of the sea. In some parts

there are volcanic appearances, the ground being everywhere covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava-stream that has flowed not many ages back from the mountains to the shore. *Prod.* Sugar-cane, bread-fruit, sandal-wood, and numerous tropical productions. *Pop.* Estimated at from 80,000 to 100,000. Lat. of S. point 19° 32′ N., Lon. 154° 54′ W. It was on this island that the celebrated Captain Cook fell a sacrifice to a misunderstanding, or sudden impulse of revenge on the part of the natives, on Sunday, the 14th of February, 1779. It has since been frequently visited by different navigators.

Ow'ing, *p. a.* [Used for *owen* or *owed*.] Due; that moral obligation requires to be paid; as, money *owing* to a person for goods. — Consequential; ascribable, as a cause; as, his misfortunes are all *owing* to his own folly. — Imputable as an agent; as, to estimate how much is *owing* to nature, how much to art.

Ow'ing's Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 17 m. N. of Baltimore.

Ow'lugsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, capital of Bath co., abt. 45 m. E. by N. of Lexington.

Owl, *n.* [A. S. *ule;* Ger. *eule;* Lat. *ulula*. Formed from the cry of the bird.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the fam. *Strigidæ*, ord. *Raptores*, including all the nocturnal birds of prey. The owls fill during the night the same offices which are performed by the bolder hunting-falcons in the open day; and they serve to keep in check the increase of mice and other small mammalia which come out at night. For this purpose, the various organs of the owls are beautifully adapted. The vision is acute, although not suited to the light of noon. Their ears are contrived to catch sound in the broadest way, and also possess a delicate perception; while their plumage is of the softest texture, falling lightly on the air, so as not to cause any obstruction; and the wings are constructed for light, buoyant, and noiseless flight. In addition to these advantages in the pursuit of their prey, another is found nearly as essential, and without which the others would be useless. The color of the plumage exhibits a union of tints best suited for concealment; for a dusky and harmonious arrangement of colors renders the owls in-

Fig. 2015. — BARN-OWL, (*Strix flamma.*)

visible in the gloomy twilight or gray darkness of night. The tarsi and beak, although not showing any great strength, are finely formed for grasping; for, as in the *Scansores*, the external toe is versatile. The foot can thus be used either in scrambling in the interior of some rent or chimney, or in the hollow of a tree, while it also becomes more complete as an organ of prehension. In their habits, owls may generally be termed arboreal, the dark recesses of the forest or wooded rocks affording cover from the too strong light of the day. From these retreats, they sally out at nightfall on predatory excursions, seldom returning without something for their nest. Their eggs are of a roundish form, and are always nearly pure white in color. The geographical distribution of these birds is very extensive. The common White, Barn, or Screech-owl (Fig. 2015), which may be taken as a type of the family, is common on the North American continent. The Long-eared owl is identical both in this country and in Africa. The Short-eared owl is not uncommon in the United States; and it is also common to Asia, several specimens having been obtained from China. The Tawny owl inhabits N Europe and America, reaching nearly to the polar latitude. The genus *Bubo* (q. v.) includes the largest species known as Great-horned, Cat, or Eagle owls. The other most important species are described under their proper names.

—*v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* OWLED.) To prowl; to go prying about. (Used as an English provincialism.) — Hence, by implication, to carry on a contraband or illegal traffic; — so called from its being performed chiefly in the night. (Used in England.)

Owl'er, *n.* One who carries or passes contraband goods.

Owl'et, *n.* [Dimin. of *owl*.] An owl; or, specifically, a little owl.

Owl'et-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name common to many species of lepidopterous insects of the family *Noctuidæ*, (q. v.)

Owl'-light, *n.* Glimmering, or dim, imperfect light.

Owl Prai'rie, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Daviess co., abt. 16 m. N. of Washington.

Owl's Head, in *Maine*, a promontory and light-house on the W. side of the entrance of Penobscot Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 147 feet above sea-level; Lat. 44° N., Lon. 68° 58′ W.

Own, (*ōn,*) *a.* [A. S. *agen*, pp. of *agan*. See OWE.] Belonging to; possessed exclusively by; peculiar; — usually following a possessive pronoun, as *my, our, thy, his, her, it, their*, in order to express an emphatic idea of ownership, or of sole ownership to the exclusion of others; as, my *own* work, — that is, work performed by myself only, and not by any other.

"Every subject's soul is his *own*."—*Shake.*

—*v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* OWNED.) To possess; to have the legal or rightful title to; to have the exclusive right of possession and use of; as, to *own* an estate. — To acknowledge to belong to; to avow or admit that some certain thing, as property, belongs to; as, he *owned* him for his son. — To avow; to acknowledge; to confess, as a fault, crime, or other act; to admit to be true; not to deny; as, I *own* I am in the wrong.

Own'er, *n.* One who owns; the rightful possessor or proprietor; one who has the legal rightful title, whether he be in possession or not.

Own'ership, *n.* Exclusive right of possession; proprietorship; legal or just claim or title; state of being an owner.

Owse, Ow'ser, *n.* Same as OOZE, *q. v.*

Ows'ley, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 460 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky River and its three forks, besides several less important streams. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal in great quantities. *Cap.* Booneville. *Pop.* (1870) 3,894.

Owy'hee, in *Idaho Territory*, an extreme S.W. co., adjoining Nevada on the S., and Oregon on the W.; *area*, abt. 14,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lewis Fork of Columbia River, and its numerous tributaries. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Ruby City. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Owy'hee River, in *Oregon*, rises on the W. slope of the Blue Mountains, and flowing W. enters the S. branch of Lewis River.

Ox, *n. pl.* [A. S. *oxa;* Du. *os;* Ger. *ochs;* perhaps from Gr. *auxo*, I increase, the prosperity of individuals in early times being estimated by the amount of cattle they possessed.] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the gen. *Bos*, including ruminant animals of the family *Bovidæ*, characterized by horns rounded, muzzle broad, usually naked, and without a vertical furrow at the end. In common parlance the male is called *Bull*, and the name *Ox* is restricted to the castrated male, the female being called *Cow*, and the young *Calf*. The early domesticity of the ox is attested by the mention made of it in the writings of Moses, and by the worship of it in Egypt, which the Israelites imitated in making the golden calf at Mount Sinai. The ancient accounts of the wild ox describe it to have been an animal of enormous size and great fierceness, and the fossil remains of oxen which are found in this and other countries certainly seem to prove that the oxen of ancient times possessed these characteristics. The modern breeds of oxen pre-eminently noticeable in Great Britain are remarkable for their numerous varieties, caused by the almost endless crossing of one breed with another; the principal varieties, however, are the *North Devon*, distinguished for the activity of its movements, its docility, and powers of labor. (See DEVONSHIRE.) The *Hereford*, which are larger than the Devon and fatten to a much greater weight. The *Sussex*,

Fig. 2016. — ALDERNEY COW.

which has all the activity of the Devon and the strength of the Hereford, with the propensity to fatten, and the fine-grained flesh of both. The *Welsh*, which are stunted in their growth, from the poverty of their pastures; but which thrive where others starve, and which rapidly outstrip most others when they have plenty of good pasture. The Alderney cow, (Fig. 2016,) with her crumpled horn. The Scotch, of which there are many varieties; the principal being the West Highlanders, or Kyloes, as they are called; the Argyleshire breed; the cattle of the Shetland Islands, which are dwarfish, ill-shaped, and covered with hair. Fifeshire possesses a breed peculiar to itself, of a very superior description; and the Galloway polled cattle are a fine and valuable breed, from which is descended the celebrated dun cow of Suffolk. Of Irish cattle there are two breeds, — the middle-horns and the long-horns, (Fig. 2017,)

Fig. 2017. — LONG-HORNED BULL.

the former being the original breed, tenanting the forests and more mountainous districts; while the latter are descended from an old Lancashire or Yorkshire breed. All these varieties have been imported into this country, and more or less successfully acclimated. There is also now in the U. States a class of native cattle, arising from a mixture of various breeds imported by the early settlers, varying in different districts with the richness of soil, salubrity of climate, and care of breeders. Almost every part of the ox is of use to mankind. Boxes, combs, knife-handles, and drinking-vessels are made of the horns; glue is made of the cartilages, gristles, and the finer pieces of cuttings and parings of the hides. The skin of the young ox is made into vellum; the hair is valuable in various manufactures, and the suet, fat, and tallow, for candles. The value of its flesh as food needs scarcely be mentioned.

Oxac'id, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid containing oxygen.

Oxal'amide, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as OXAMIDE, *q. v.*

Ox'alate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt of oxalic acid.

Oxal'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very powerful organic acid, existing ready formed in the leaves of the wood-sorrel, in the leaf-stalks of the common garden-rhubarb, and in many other plants having an acid taste. It is also found in combination with lime, in crystals, in the juices of many vegetables. It is prepared artificially by oxidizing starch or sugar by nitric acid, or by acting on sawdust with a mixture of the hydrates of potash and soda. It crystallizes in fine transparent four-sided prisms, and dissolves in nine parts of cold water. Its solution has an intensely sour taste, and acts as a violent poison, occasioning death in a few hours. Its best antidote is the administration of chalk or magnesia suspended in water, with which it forms an inert and insoluble oxalate. It greatly resembles Epsom salts in appearance, and has been frequently administered for that popular purgative with fatal consequences. It is used in calico-printing as a resist, in the form of binoxalate of potash, and occasionally as a resist in combination with alumina. It is a bibasic acid, and forms acid and neutral salts with the bases, most of which are insoluble. Heated strongly, it splits up into carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and is much used in the laboratory as a source of the last-mentioned gas. *Form.* $HO.C_2O_3$.

Oxalida'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Oxalid or Wood-sorrel family, an order of plants, alliance *Geraniales*. DIAG. Symmetrical flowers, distinct styles, carpels longer than the torus, and seeds with abundant albumen. — They are herbs, under-shrubs, or trees, generally distributed throughout both the hot and the temperate regions of the globe; the shrubby species, however, are almost confined to the tropics. They are chiefly remarkable for their acid juice, containing binoxalate of potash. The order contains 6 genera and 325 species.

Oxalis, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sour; from the acid taste of most species.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Oxalidaceæ*. They are mostly perennial plants with trifoliate leaves. *O. acetosella*, the Common Wood-sorrel, is a well-known species. It has ternate leaves, and is considered by many to be the true Shamrock of the Irish, as its leaves open about St. Patrick's day. When infused in milk or water, it forms a pleasant refrigerant drink in fever. The leaves taken as salad, are anti-scorbutic. The species *O. crenata*, called the Arracacha, and several others, have edible tubers, which are used as substitutes for potatoes in some districts. *O. anthelmintica*, the Mitchamitcho of Abyssinia, has very acrid tubers, which are employed for their anthelmintic properties.

Ox'alite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native yellow oxalate of iron; humboldtine.

Ox'alyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) The hypothetical radicle of oxalic acid. *Form.* C_2O_3.

Oxam'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the products of the destructive distillation of binoxalate of ammonia. *Form.* $NH_2.C_2O_3,HO.C_2O_3$.

Ox'amide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white substance produced during the destructive distillation of oxalate of ammonia; — hence its name, compounded of *oxalis* and *ammonia*. It is a compound of nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon, in such proportions as to form oxalate of ammonia by the addition of four atoms of water. *Form.* $NH_2.C_2O_3$.

Ox'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TRINGA.

Ox'-bow, *n.* Part of a yoke intended to encircle an ox's neck.

Ox'bow, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 28 m. N.N.E. of Watertown.

Ox'enstiern, AXEL, COUNT, an eminent Swedish statesman, distinguished for profound sagacity, patriotism, and political honesty, was B. in 1583. He was the favorite of Gustavus Adolphus, after whose death he conducted the affairs of the kingdom with equal ability and integrity. D. 1654. — His sons, JOHN and ERIC, both distinguished themselves as diplomatists.

Ox'-eye, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HELIOPOLIS.
(*Zoöl.*) The Large titmouse, *Parus major*.
(*Meteorol.*) A kind of heavy squall, resembling a typhoon, peculiar to the tropical latitudes of W. Africa.

Ox'-eyed, (*-id,*) *a.* Having large, full eyes, resembling those of an ox.

Ox'-eye Daisy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEUCANTHEMUM.

Ox'-fly, *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle; *Æstus bovis*. See ÆSTRIDÆ.

Ox'ford, an inland co. of England, having N. the co. of Warwick, N.E. and E. Northampton and Buckingham, S. Berks, from which it is separated by the Thames, and W. Gloucester. *Area*, 739 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile in the N., but elsewhere gravelly or thin. *Rivers.* Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Thames. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, and vegetables. Large numbers of sheep are raised. *Chief towns.* Oxford, (the cap.,) Banbury, Woodstock, and Hanley. *Pop.* 170,944.

OXFORD, a city, cap. of the above co., at the junction of the Isis and the Cherwell, 52 m. W.N.W. of London. It is pleasantly situated in a plain, thickly planted with trees, with the above-mentioned rivers on three sides, and contains many fine streets and handsome edifices.

Besides its numerous collegiate edifices and churches, the prominent public buildings are the Cathedral, the Town Hall, Corn Exchange, the Theatre, and the Radcliffe

Fig. 2018.—RADCLIFFE LIBRARY, OXFORD.

Library (Fig. 2018), a splendid circular building, founded in 1749. *Pop.* 27,500.

Ox'ford, (University of.) This celebrated university lays claim to great antiquity, tradition assigning its foundation to King Alfred in 879. The earliest charter was granted by King John, and its privileges were confirmed and extended by subsequent monarchs, the act by which it was created a corporate body having been passed during the reign of Elizabeth in 1570. The number of colleges established are 20, viz.:—University, (founded, 1249); Balliol (1263); Merton (1274); Exeter (1314); Oriel (1326); Queen's (1340); New (1386); Lincoln (1427); All Souls' (1437); Magdalen (1456); Brasenose, (1509); Corpus Christi (1516); Christ Church (1525); Trinity (1554); St. John's (1557); Jesus (1571); Wadham (1613); Pembroke (1620); Worcester (1714); and Keble (1869). There are, besides, 5 halls, or colleges, not incorporated, viz.:—Magdalen, St. Edmund's, St. Mary's, New Inn, and St. Alban's. The constitution of the University was changed in Aug., 1854, and amended in June, 1856. Each college is bound by its own statutes, but controlled by the general laws governing the University, and contributes from their members, elected by vote, to the executive and legislative departments of the University. Attached to the University is the Bodleian Library, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, containing about 300,000 printed vols., besides a great number of valuable MSS. The University received from James I., in 1604, the privilege of sending 2 members to the House of Commons.

Ox'ford, a S.W. co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Thames and some less important streams. *Cap.* Woodstock. *Pop.* 35,000.

Ox'ford, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Calhoun co., abt. 110 m. N. by E. of Montgomery.

Ox'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New Haven co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ox'ford, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Henry co., abt. 14 m. N. of Galesburg; *pop.* 1,700.

Ox'ford, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Benton co., abt. 88 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Ox'ford, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Johnson co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township, 891.—A township of Jones co.; *pop.* 962.

Ox'ford, in *Kansas*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Ox'ford, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Scott co., abt. 22 m. E. by N. of Frankfort.

Oxford, in *Maine*, a W. co., adjoining Canada on the N. and New Hampshire on the W.; *area*, abt. 1,700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Androscoggin, Saco, and Margallaway rivers, besides numerous smaller streams and several lakes. *Surface*, generally hilly and in the N. mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* (1870) 33,515.—A post-township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Ox'ford, in *Maryland*, a post-village and port of entry of Talbot co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Easton.

Ox'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 11 m. S. by W. of Worcester; *pop.* (1870) 2,669.

Ox'ford, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 14 m. N. of Pontiac; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,000.

Ox'ford, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of La Fayette co., abt. 180 m. N. of Jackson.

Ox'ford, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Granville co., abt. 45 m. N. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 950.

Ox'ford, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Warren co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,057.

Ox'ford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., abt. 170 miles W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 3,278.—A village and township of Orange co., abt. 52 m. N.W. of New York city.

Ox'ford, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Butler co., abt. 105 m. W.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,500.—A village and township of Coshocton co., abt. 79 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.—A township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* 2,200.—A village of Holmes co., abt. 82 m. N.E. of Columbus.—A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Ox'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Adams co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Gettysburg; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,900.—A post-borough of Chester co., abt. 69 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.—A former township of Philadelphia co., now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, abt. 6 m. N.E. of the State House.

Ox'ford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Marquette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Ox'ford Depot, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Orange co., abt. 52 m. N.W. of New York.

Ox'-gang, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) As much land as an ox can plough in a season.

Ox'-goad, *n.* An instrument with a sharp point for goading on oxen.

Ox'-hide, *n.* The skin of an ox, which, when tanned, forms a strong, serviceable quality of leather.

(*Old Eng. Law.*) A measure of land, being as much as could be surrounded by a hide cut into narrow strips or thongs.

Oxia, (*ok-she'a,*) one of the smaller Ionian islands off Cape Skropha, Acarnania. *Length*, 4 m., with a breadth of 2 m.

Oxidabil'ity, *n.* The susceptibility of being converted into an oxide.

Ox'idable, *a.* [Fr.] That is susceptible of conversion into an oxide.

Ox'idate, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) Same as OXIDIZE, *q. v.*

Oxida'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The operation or process of converting into an oxide.

Ox'idator. (*Chem.*) Same as OXYGENATOR, *q. v.*

Ox'ide, *n.* [Gr. *oxus*, acid.] (*Chem.*) A compound of oxygen, and a base destitute of acid and solidifying properties. See CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Ox'idizable, *a.* That may be oxidized.

Ox'idize, *v. a.* To convert into an oxide.—*v. n.* To be changed or converted into an oxide.

Ox'idized, *p. a.* Converted into an oxide; oxidated.

Ox'idizement, *n.* The act of oxidizing; oxidation.

Ox'idizer, *n.* That which oxidizes.

Ox'idizing, *p. a.* Converting into an oxide.

Oxid'ulated, *a.* (*Chem.*) Present in the state of a protoxide;—said of an oxide.

Oxiod'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Consisting of oxygen and iodine.

Ox'lip, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of primrose, so called from some resemblance in the flowers to the lips of an ox; *Primula elatior.*

Oxo'nian, *n.* A student or graduate of Oxford University, England.

Ox'-tongue, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name applied to several plants of the genera *Helmenthia*, *Picris*, and *Anchusa.*

Ox'us, AMOO, or JIHOUN, a river of Central Asia, rising in the mountain-lake Sir-i-kol, dist. of Pamir, Lat. 37° 27' N., Lon. 73° 40' E., at an elevation of 15,000 ft. above the sea. It forms the boundary between Thibet and Great Bokhara, and after a S.W. course of 1,300 m. falls into the Aral Sea, on its S. side, by numerous mouths; Lat. 43° N., Lon. 58° to 59° E. It is navigable for 300 m. to Kharjoo.

Oxyac'id, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid, such as the nitric, sulphuric, chromic, &c., in which it is supposed that oxygen forms the acidifying principle, as distinguished from the hydracids, in which hydrogen is thought to play that part. The salts formed from them are called *oxysalts*, in opposition to the *haloids*, or hydracid salts.

Oxycoccus, (*ok-se-kok'kus,*) *n.* [Gr *oxys*, sour, *kokkos*, berry.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Vaccinieæ.* They are slender, prostrate shrubs, with alternate, coriaceous leaves, and eatable fruit. *O. palustris*, the common Cranberry, and *O. macrocarpus*, the larger Cranberry, are two very common species, the latter of which is now much cultivated, and the fruit of both are used for making tarts, jams, &c.

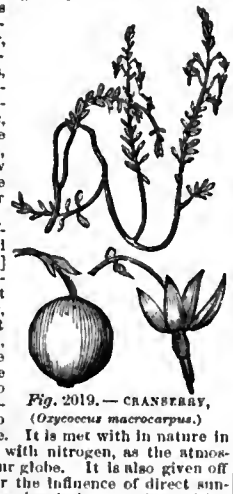


Fig. 2019.—CRANBERRY, (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus.*)

Oxy'gen, *n.* [Fr. *oxigène*, from Gr. *oxus*, and *gennao*, I generate.] (*Chem.*) The most abundant of the elements. It forms 8-9ths of water, ¼ of air, and about ½ of silica, chalk, and alumina, the three chief constituents of the earth's surface. It is also the most important element, being essential to the support of animal life. It is met with in nature in mechanical combination with nitrogen, as the atmosphere which surrounds our globe. It is also given off by growing plants, under the influence of direct sunlight. It possesses strong chemical properties, uniting with all the elements, except fluorine, in a large number of proportions. It was discovered by Priestley in 1774, and was obtained by him by the action of heat on red oxide of mercury. It is tasteless, colorless, inodorous, and has hitherto resisted all efforts at compression. It is the least refractive of all the gases, and possesses magnetic properties similar to those of iron. It is sparingly soluble in water, being only absorbed in the proportion of 3 per cent. *O.* is readily procured in a pure state from a great number of compounds. For laboratory use, it is mostly obtained by heating chlorate of potash, finely powdered and mixed with one-eighth its weight of oxide of copper, iron, or manganese. Peroxide of manganese is a cheap source of oxygen when large quantities are required. It should be heated to redness in an iron bottle, to which a tube is attached, when oxygen is given off, and a low oxide of manganese left behind. The majority of the metals do not unite spontaneously with dry oxygen or air; but in moist *O.*, or air, many of them become slowly oxidized. Other bodies, such as phosphorus, certain metals in a highly divided state, greasy rags, and damp hay, having a great affinity for oxygen, unite with it at ordinary temperatures, and undergo spontaneous combustion. Many others when heated to redness unite with it with vehemence, giving rise to the phenomena of burning or combustion. Oxygen was so named by Lavoisier from the supposition that it was the acidifying principle, and it was thought by him to be essential to the constitution of an acid. Davy's researches on chlorine disproved this theory, by showing that hydrochloric acid contained no oxygen. The description of the various compounds of oxygen will be found under the heads of the elements with which it is united. A process for making *O.* on a large scale, and at a low cost, has recently been invented by a French chemist. The process is as follows: In the bottom part of a retort divided equally by an horizontal grating, is placed a quantity of manganate of soda, which is heated to a dull red, and a stream of superheated steam is passed over. The steam withdraws oxygen from the soda, and thus loaded is led into a refrigerator, where the former is condensed and the liberated oxygen is collected in a gasometer. When no more oxygen is given off by the manganate of soda, the latter is reoxygenized simply by passing heated air over it. As the atmosphere furnishes the oxygen, the soda acting as an intermediate agent solely, the supply of gas is inexhaustible. It has been found best to deprive the supplied air of all carbonic acid gas before supplying it to the soda. This process is said to produce a wonderfully sharp *O.*, giving out a pure white light, so extraordinarily brilliant, as to make the old gas to appear pale and yellow by its side. Equiv. 8; sp. gr. (air = 1) 1·1057, ditto (hyd. = 1) 16, comb. Vol. I; 100 cub. in. weigh 34·203 grains. *Symbol* O.

Ox'ygenate, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To unite or cause to combine with oxygen.

Oxygena'tion, *n.* (*Chem.*) The act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.

Ox'ygenator, *n.* (*Chem.*) A contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp; an oxidator.

Ox'ygenizable, *a.* (*Chem.*) Susceptible of being oxygenized or oxygenated.

Ox'ygenize, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To oxygenate.

Oxygenize'ment, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as oxygenation.

Oxyg'enous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.

Ox'ygon, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *gonia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) An acute-angled triangle.

Ox'ygonal, Oxygo'nial, *a.* (*Geom.*) That has three acute angles; acute-angled.

Oxyhydrogen Blowpipe, (*oks-e-hi'dro-jen,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) By throwing a jet of oxygen into a flame of coal-gas or hydrogen, the most intense heat known is produced. The same object is attained by burning the mixed gases in a blowpipe of a peculiar form, known as Hemming's jet, in which the tube conveying the gases from the reservoir is filled for pieces of very fine brass wire, packed closely together, in order to prevent the possibility of the flame rushing back into the tube and causing an explosion. M. St. Clair Deville has lately invented an oxyhydrogen furnace, by which large quantities of the most intractable metals, such as Iridium and platinum, are melted like lead.

Ox'ymel, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, sour, and *meli*, honey. See MELLIFLUOUS.] A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrupy consistence.

Oxymo'ron, *n.* Gr. *oxymoros*—*oxys*, sharp, and *moros*, dull, slow.] (*Rhet.*) That which is pointedly absurd or foolish; a rhetorical figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word, as *cruel kindness.*

Oxymuriat'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) The former name of CHLORINE, *q. v.*

Oxyo'pia, Ox'yopy, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *opsis*, vision.] The faculty of seeing more acutely than usual. Thus there have been instances known of persons who could see the stars in the day-time. The proximate cause is a preternatural sensibility of the retina. It has been known to precede the gutta serena; and it has been asserted that prisoners who have been long detained in darkness, have learned to read and write in darkened places.

Oxyph'ony, *n.* [*Oxys*, and *phone*, voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.—*Smart.*

Oxyr'in, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sour; in allusion to the qualities of the leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygonaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, with leaves mostly radical, petiolate; and stem nearly leafless, paniculate-racemose. *O. reniformis*, the Mountain Sorrel, is found on the summits of the White Mountains, and N. to the Arctic Sea.

Oxyr'rhodine, *n.* [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *rodon*, a rose.] (*Med.*) A conserve of vinegar and roses, used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

Ox'ysalt, Ox'isel, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of an oxygen acid with a salifiable base.

O'yapoc, or **O'yapok,** a river of S. America, separating French Guiana from Brazil, and flowing into the Atlantic Ocean abt. 70 m. S.E. of Cayenne.

O'yer, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *oür*, from Lat. *audire*, to hear.] (*Law.*) A prayer or petition to the court that the party may hear read to him the deed, &c., stated in the pleadings of the opposite party.

O'yer and Ter'miner, *n.* (*Law.*) The name of courts of criminal jurisdiction in the U. States, generally held at the same time with the court of quarter sessions, and by the same judges, and which have power, as the terms imply, *to hear and determine* all treasons, felonies, and misdemeanors committed within their jurisdiction.

O'yez. [Norm.] (*Law.*) Hear ye;—a word used by the sheriff or his substitute in making proclamation in court, requiring silence and attention. It is thrice repeated, and commonly pronounced *O yes*.

Oys'ter, *n.* [Ger. *auster*; Lat. *ostrea*, from Gr. *ostreon*, an oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) A well-known edible mollusc, order of *Lamellibranchiata*, the several species of which compose the family *Ostreidæ*. The shell, formed of two unequal valves, connected together by a hinge of the simplest character, has externally a coarse and dirty appearance; each shell being composed of a great number of laminæ irregularly closed down on each other. In some species it is smooth; in others, striated, tuberous, or prickly; the lower shell being always the deepest. The animal itself is also of very simple structure; no vestige of a foot can be seen; and the ligament which unites the valves is of small size. On separating the valves, four rows of gills, or what is called the *beard*, are observed at a little distance from the fringed edge of the mantle. The abductor muscle is situated at about the centre of the body, near which the heart is to be distinguished; and the mouth may be seen beneath a kind of hood, formed by the union of the two edges of the mantle near the hinge. Many curious discussions have arisen as to whether *O.* possess the faculty of locomotion. It is well known that, in general, they are firmly attached to stones, or to each other; and it has been stated, and generally believed, that they are not endowed with any powers of changing their position. This much, indeed, is certain, that it is one of the most inanimate of the mollusca; remaining fixed upon some submarine substance, enjoying only the nourishment brought it by the waves, and giving scarcely a sign of life, except the opening and shutting of its valves. From observations and experiments of naturalists, it appears, however, that they can move from place to place by suddenly closing their shells, and thus ejecting the water contained between them with sufficient force to throw themselves back ward or in a lateral direction. The principal breeding-time of the common *O.* is in April or May, when their spawn is usually cast: this appears at first like little spots of grease, which fasten upon rocks, stones, or other hard substances that happen to be near. Very commonly they adhere to adult shells; and thus are formed the large masses termed oyster-banks. In about a year and a half they attain a size fit for the table. The powers of multiplication which *O.* possess are so wonderful, that the *banks* or *beds* which they form occupy portions of the sea, extending for miles, in shallow parts; and in some places (particularly along the alluvial shores of Georgia) walls of living *O.* literally counteract the otherwise restless force of the tide. The common *O.* of Europe, *O. edalis*, are particularly abundant on the coasts of France and England. After having been dredged from the bottom, they are transferred to artificial beds or parks (Fig. 2020,) in some favorable and accessible locality, where they are preserved for sale, continually growing in size and improving in flavor. The species most esteemed in America are the Virginian oyster (*O. Virginiana*), and the Northern oyster (*O. borealis*). In the *O. Virginiana*, the shell is elongated and narrow, and the beaks pointed; it often measures 12 to 15 inches in length, but is rarely more than 3 inches wide. This is the common oyster from Chesapeake Bay southward. In the *O. borealis*, the shell is more rounded and curved, with the beaks short and considerably curved; a common size is 5 or 6 inches in length, but it grows to the length of a foot, and to a width of 6 inches. This is the common New York oyster, said also, formerly, to have been abundant in Massachusetts Bay. Boston market is supplied principally from artificial beds, derived from the Virginia and New York oysters; the flats in the vicinity of our large maritime cities are generally thickly beset with poles indicating the localities of oyster-beds. The oyster, particularly when eaten raw, is easy of digestion, and remarkably nutritious; its digestibility and nutritive properties,

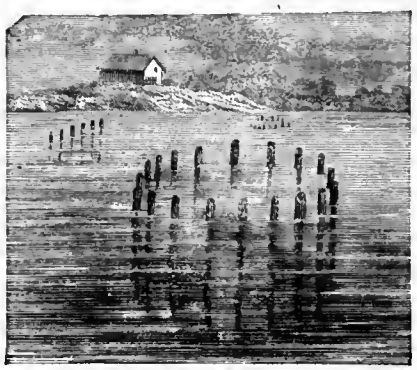


Fig. 2020.—OYSTER PARKS.

however, are materially impaired by cooking, and though very tempting and piquant culinary preparations are made with it in the form of sauces, ragouts, soups, patties, &c., these effects are obtained at the sacrifice of the best qualities of the fish, and should be carefully shunned by the invalid. In cases of weak digestion and languid appetite, a few oysters, taken half an hour before dinner, will often be found to act both as a stomachic and provocative to appetite.

Oyster Bay, in *New York*, an arm of Long Island Sound, in Queen's co.—A post-village and township of Queen's co., abt. 30 m. E. of New York city. *Pop.* of township (1870) 10,596.

Oys'ter-catch'er, or **Sea'-pie,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The popular names of *Himantopus ostralegus*, a small Grallatorial bird, allied to the plover, has been so named from its habit of opening the shells of bivalve mollusca with its powerful bill. It makes no nest. It is indigenous in the northern portion of the Old World, from Ireland to Japan.

Oyster Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Gulf of Mexico from Brazoria co.

Oyster-dredge, (*-drĕj,*) *n.* A small drag-net for fishing oysters.

Oys'ter-pat'ty, *n.* A pastry or pate containing oysters, and baked.

Oyster-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Salsify. See TRAGOPOGON.

Oys'terville, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Barnstable co., abt. 70 m. S.E. of Boston.

Oys'terville, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Pacific co., abt. 100 m. S.W. of Olympia.

Oys'ter-wench, Oyster-wife, Oyster-woman, *n.* A woman who sells oysters.

Oz., an abbreviation for *ounce* or *ounces*.

Ozama, (*o-sa'ma,*) a river in Hayti, W. Indies, rises in the central part of the island, and flowing S.E., then S., enters the Caribbean Sea at St. Domingo. *Length*, 50 m.

Ozan', in *Arkansas*, a township of Hempstead co.; *pop.* abt. 1800.

Ozark', in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 121 m. W.N.W. of Little Rock.

Ozark', in *Kansas*, a post-township of Anderson co.; *pop.* abt. 120.

Ozark, in *Missouri*, a S. co., adjoining Arkansas; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* North Fork, Little North Fork, and Bryant's Fork of White River, and Beaver Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Gainesville. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A post-village, cap. of Christian co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

Ozau'kee, in *Wisconsin*, a S.E. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, abt. 225 sq. m. *Rivers.* Milwaukee River, Cedar Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ozaukee. *Pop.* about 18,000. *Ozaukee*, its cap., is situated on Lake Michigan, abt. 90 m. E.N.E. of Madison. It is also called PORT WASHINGTON. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Ozaw'kie, or OZAUKIE, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 35 m. W. by S. of Leavenworth.

Oze'na, *n.* [Lat. *ozæna*; Gr. *ozaina*, from *ozein*, to smell.] (*Med.*) An affection of the pituitary membrane, which gives occasion to a disagreeable odor.—*Dunglison.*

Ozieri, or **Othieri,** (*o-ze-a're,*) a town of the island of Sardinia, prov. of Sassari, 29 m. E.S.E. of Sassari; *pop.* 8,000.

Ozoce'rite, *n.* [Gr. *ozein*, to smell, and *keros*, wax.] (*Min.*) A mineral resin, resembling a resinous wax in consistence and translucence. It occurs in amorphous masses, sometimes fibrous or foliated, and is of a yellowish-brown color by transmitted light, and dark leek-green by reflected light. It has an agreeable aromatic odor, softens by the heat of the hand, and may be kneaded like wax.

Ozona'tion, *n.* Act or process of treating with ozone.

Ozone, *n.* [Gr. *ozo*, a stench.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar modification of oxygen, supposed to be that gas in a permanently negative state, and exhibiting very energetic properties as compared with the gas in its ordinary condition. It bleaches the vegetable colors, converting indigo, for instance, into colorless isatin. It oxidates black sulphide of lead into the neutral sulphate, and converts moist iron, copper, and even silver filings, into their respective oxides. There are several methods of forming it: one of the easiest consisting in transmitting a succession of electric sparks through a tube containing pure dry oxygen. Although formed in minute traces only, the characteristic smell of this peculiar body is soon perceived. It may be detected chemically by immersing in a vessel, containing even the smallest trace of it, a piece of paper covered with moistened starch and iodine of potassium. The ozone immediately displaces the iodine, which unites with the starch, giving rise to a blue color. A temperature a little below 212° is sufficient to destroy the active properties of ozone. It appears to act most beneficially as a disinfectant in the economy of the world; it having been proved that epidemic diseases, such as cholera, fevers, &c., are always accompanied by a decrease, or entire absence, of this agent from the atmosphere. Late experiments seem to show that there are two modifications of oxygen—ozone and antozone; the former being in a negatively electric condition, and the latter in a positive state; ordinary or inactive oxygen being produced by their union. See PERMANGANIC ACID, and PICRATE.

Ozonifica'tion, *n.* The act of producing ozone.

O'zonize, *v. a.* To change into ozone; also, to impregnate with ozone.

Ozonom'eter, *n.* An instrument for determining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozonomet'ric, *a.* Having reference to, or employed in ozonometry; as, *ozonometric* observations.

Ozonom'etry, *n.* Determination of the quantity of ozone in the atmosphere.

Ozor'kow, or **Ozor'kov,** a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Warsaw, on the Bzura, 76 m. W.S.W. of Warsaw; *pop.* 5,500.

* * * * *

P.

P. The twelfth consonant and the sixteenth consecutive letter of the English language, is the most prominent of the labial mutes, and is pronounced by compressing the lips closely, and parting them by a sudden emission of the breath. *P* is what is termed the *thin letter* of the labial series, *p, b, f, v*, and is interchangeable with the other letters of the series in nearly all the modern languages, but more especially in German. Both among English-speaking peoples, and on the European Continent, there are entire districts in which the native ear is insensible to the difference between the sound of these labials, and in which they are almost invariably confounded in pronunciation. Of this peculiarity, several counties of Wales, and the whole of Lower Saxony, present noted examples. *P* is termed the *labial mute*, *b*, the *labial sonant*, and *m*, the *labial nasal*. Like the other pure mutes, —*r* and *t*,—*p* gives an abruptness to the sound immediately preceding or following it, according as it is in itself final or initial in the syllable, as in *stop, plug*. The combination *ph* is equivalent in sound to *f*, as in *Philip*, corresponding with the Greek *φ*. In some words of Greek extraction, as *psalm*, *p* is silent. As an abbreviation in Latin inscriptions P. stands for *Publius, pontifex, pius, perpetuus, pro-consul, patronus, posuit, pedes, pondo, post, poncndam*, &c. P.P. denotes *pater potriæ, præpositus, pro prætore*, &c.; P.C., *patres conscripti*. In some medical formulæ P is used as the abbreviation of *pugillus*, the eighth part of a handful. In Music, it stands for *piano*, and in Chemistry it is the symbol of *Platinum*. P.Æ. is the abbreviation of *partes æquales*, equal parts. In Numismatics, it is the symbol of ancient coins struck at Dijon. Among the ancients the numerical value of *p* has been variously interpreted. Among the Greeks, as the initial letter of *πεντε*, it seems originally to have noted 5; and, afterwards, 80. Among the Romans, it stood for various equivalents, according to different authorities.

Pans, (*paws,*) *n.* [D. *paasch.*] The festival of Easter. (Local, N. Y.)

Paas eggs, hard-boiled eggs, eaten at the Easter festival.

Pab'ular, Pab'ulous, *a.* [From Lat. *pabulum*, food.] Affording or pertaining, or having reference to food; supplying aliment.

Pabula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pabulatio.*] Act of feeding or procuring food.

Pab'ulous, *a.* Same as PABULAR, *q. v.*

Pab'ulum, *n.* [Lat., from *pasco*, to feed. See PASTURE.] Food; aliment; nourishment; that which feeds animals or plants.

—Fuel; that which supplies the means of combustion.

Pa'ca, *n.* [Braz.] (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent animal of the genus *Cavia*, distinguished from its congeners by white spots on a dark ground.

Paca'ja, PACAJAZ, or PACAYA, a river of Brazil, flowing into the æstuary of the Amazons, S. of the island of Marajo.

Pa'cate, Pa'cated, *a.* [Lat. *pacatus.*] Peaceful; tranquil.

Paca'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pacatio.*] Act of appeasing or pacifying.

Pace, *n.* [Fr. *pas*; Lat. *passus*, from *pando*, to spread out.] A step; a stretching out of the feet in walking; any single pedestrian movement.—Gait; manner of walking; degree of celerity or speed in pedestrianism; as, a quick *pace*, a slow *pace*.—Step; movement or act of gradation in business. (R.)—A denomination of linear measure, of uncertain extent; assumed by some to be 5 feet, by others 4·4 feet, and called the *geometrical pace*.

It is the quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down. The space between the two feet in walking is roughly estimated at 3 feet. The military pace is 2½ feet. The ancient *Roman pace*, considered as the thousandth part of a mile, was 5 Roman feet, and each foot contained between 11·60 and 11·64 modern English inches; hence the pace was about 58·1 English inches, and the Roman mile, *mille passus*, equal to 1,614 yards. See MILE.

(*Manege.*) A mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; an amble; as, "*pace* or trot." — *Hudibras.*

To keep pace with, to keep up with; to move equally fast as; as, he *kept pace with* the spirit of the times.

Pace, *v. n.* To advance step by step; to go; to walk; to move. — To go, move, or walk slowly or leisurely. — To move by lifting the legs together on the same side, as a horse.

—*v. a.* To measure by steps or paces. — To regulate in motion; to cause to take measured steps. "*Pace* your wisdom in that good path." (*Shaks.*) — To walk over with measured paces or steps.

"*Pacing* through the forest, chewing the food of fancy." — *Shaks.*

(NOTE. *Paced* is frequently used adjectively in composition; as, slow-*paced*, high-*paced*, thorough-*paced*, &c.)

Pac'er, *n.* One who paces; — specifically, a horse that paces.

Pacha, (*păsh'a.*) *n.* Same as PASHA, *q. v.*

Pachaca'ma, Pachaca'mac, a village of Peru, abt. 18 m. S.E. of Lima. Here are the ruins of a temple which was consecrated to *Pachacamac*, the creator of the universe, and from which immense treasure was taken by Pizarro.

Pachalic, (*pa-shaw'lik,*) *n.* and *a.* See PASHALIC.

Pache'co, in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of San Francisco.

Pachit'la Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Ichawaynochaway River in Baker co.

Pachu'ca, a town of Mexico, abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of the city of Mexico.

Pachuca'ca, a river of Peru, rising in a lake of its own name in the dept. of Cuzco, and flowing N. into the Apurimac.

Pachycor'mus, *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *kormos*, the trunk of a tree.] (*Pal.*) A genus of homocercal, ganoid, fossil fishes, having a very thick body. — *Agassiz.*

Pachydactyl, (*-dăk'til,*) *n.* [Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *daktylos*, toe.] (*Zoöl.*) A thick-toed bird or animal.

Pachydac'tylous, *a.* Thick-toed.

Pachyderm, *n.* [Fr. *pachydermé*, from Gr. *pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the PACHYDERMATA, *q. v.*

Pachyder'mal, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to the pachyderms.

Pachyder'mata, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammiferous quadrupeds distinguished by the thickness of their skins, including various animals that in other respects are by no means closely allied; as, for instance, the Elephant, the Horse, and the Hog. The order is, however, subdivided into: 1. The *Proboscidea*, or those possessing a prolonged snout or proboscis, and having five toes on each foot, included in a very firm, horny skin; as the Elephant, and certain extinct gigantic species. 2. The *Pachydermata ordinaria*, in which the feet have four, three, or two toes on each foot. Among these are the Rhinoceros (Fig. 2021), Hippopotamus, Tapir, Wild Boar,

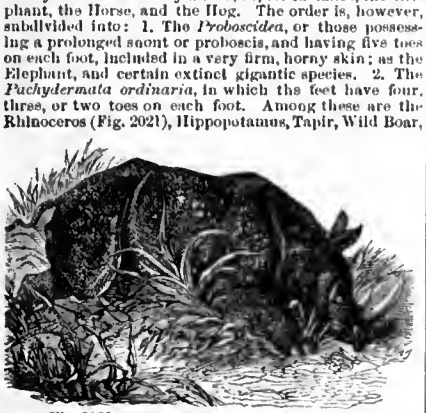


Fig. 2021. — THE TWO-HORNED RHINOCEROS.

&c. The skeleton is generally massive, indicating great strength but inactive habits; the thoracic cavity is enormous, in proportion to the great bulk and weight of the viscera; the limbs are robust, though adapted for running in the smaller members like the hog; there are no clavicles. They occur, as the animals of the first section, in the warmer climates of all parts of the world, except Australia. 3. The *Solidungula*, or quadrupeds with only one apparent toe and a single hoof to each foot, although beneath the skin, on each side of their metacarpus and metatarsus, there are bony points or processes which represent two lateral toes; as the Horse and its congeners. They are all herbivorous.

Pachyder'matous, *a.* Belonging, or relating to a pachyderm, or to the order *Pachydermata*.

Pachyma, (*pak-i'ma,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, alliance *Fungales*. The species *P. cocos* is highly esteemed as a food and medicine by the Chinese, and by the Indians of N. America. It is called *Tuckahoe*, or Indian-bread.

Pacif'ic, *a.* [Fr. *pacifique*; Lat. *pacificus* — *pax*, *pacis*, and *facio*, to make. See PACIFY.] Peace-making; conciliatory; suited to make or restore peace; adapted to adjust or reconcile differences; mild; appeasing; emollient; as, a *pacific* sign, *pacific* propositions. — Characterized by peaceful features; calm; tranquil; quiet; as, a *pacific* manner, a *pacific* state of society.

Pacif'ic, in *California*, a township of Humboldt co.; *pop.* about 500.

Pacific, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 37 m. W. of St. Louis.

Pacific, in *Washington Territory*, a W. by S. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Columbia River, and some less important streams. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Pacific City. *Pop.* about 600.

Pacific, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* about 500.

Pacif'icable, *a.* Placable; that may be pacified. (R.)

Pacif'ical, *a.* Pacific; having reference to peace.

Pacif'ically, *adv.* In a pacific manner; peaceably; placably.

Pacifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pacificatio.*] Act or operation of making peace between two nations or parties at variance; act of appeasing or pacifying wrath or hostility; reconciliation.

Pacif'icator, *n.* [Lat.] A peace-maker; one who restores amity between contending parties or nations.

Pacif'icatory, *a.* [Lat. *pacificatorius.*] Conciliatory; tending to reconcile, or to make peace.

Pacific City, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mills co., abt. 5 m. W. of Glenwood.

Pacific City, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Pacific co., on the Columbia River, about 2 miles above the ocean.

Pacif'ic Ocean, (The,) a vast expanse of water, extending between Asia and America (formerly, but improperly, called the SOUTH SEA), and covering a large portion of the surface of the globe. Its extreme S. limit is the Antarctic circle, from which it stretches N. through 132 degrees of latitude to Behring's Strait, which separates it from the Arctic Ocean. Its greatest breadth, from E. to W., measured along the equator, is about 10,000 miles. In some parts it is very deep, but its bottom has not been so systematically surveyed as that of the Atlantic. Its shape is very irregular; but it becomes gradually narrower as it extends N., till, at length, the Sea of Kamtschatka has a breadth of only 170 m. The American coast is pretty uniform, though high and bold, presenting the long range of the Andes close down to the shore. Its chief indentations are the Gulfs of California and Panama; besides which, at the N. and S. extremities, it is broken and rugged, forming numerous islands and fiords, similar to those of other high latitudes. The Asiatic coast-line, on the contrary, is extremely irregular, formed into deep bays, and subdivided by groups of islands into separate gulfs or seas, as the Sea of Okhotsk and the Yellow Sea; besides which numerous straits are formed between the islands of the Asiatic Archipelago. The equator divides this vast expanse of water into the two grand portions of the *North* and *South Pacific Oceans*, both being remarkable for the numerous groups of small coralline and volcanic islands with which they are studded, and which constitute a distinct portion of the world, called POLYNESIA, *q. v.* The general motion of the Pacific Ocean is from W. to E., or from the coast of America to that of Asia; and this motion is very powerful in the vast and uninterrupted extent of its waters. The N.E. trade-wind prevails uninterruptedly between Lat. 5° and 25° N., and, with the currents, enable ships to sail from America to Asia with great rapidity, and almost without changing the sails. The S.E. trade-wind, which is not met with near the American coast, varies in its extent at different seasons; but it commonly prevails between the equator and 26° S., so that the region of calms in the *P. O.* extends over only 5 degrees of latitude, or somewhat less than in the Atlantic. In Lat. 40°, on both sides of the equator, tempests and variable winds prevail; but it may be remarked, generally, that N. of Lat. 40° N., winds from W. and N.W. are more prevalent than any others, whereas in the regions S. of the trade-winds, the prevailing winds are from S.W., and often extremely violent. Winds from the S., however, are found along the coast of Peru, and may be attributed, in some measure at least, to the strength of the *polar current* (q.v.) in the S. hemisphere. They are generally light, though steady. Navigators traversing the ocean between N. America and Asia sail W. from Mexico, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and entering the Chinese Sea between the islands of Luzon and Formosa. The voyage from Asia to America is effected by seeking the region of the variable winds N. of Lat. 30°, and making the coast of California. This ocean, which received its name *P.* from Magellan, in consequence of the propitious weather which he met while navigating its surface, was not known to the ancients, nor was the existence of so vast an ocean at all suspected by Europeans till, Sept. 25, 1513, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa beheld it from the summit of a mountain near the Isthmus of Panama. Magellan traversed it from America to Asia in 1521.

Pacif'ic Railroad. See UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pac'ifier, *n.* One who pacifies; a pacificator.

Pac'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *pacifier*; Lat. *pacifico* — *pax*, *pacis*, peace, and *facio*, to make.] To give or restore peace to; to tranquillize. — To conciliate; to appease, as wrath or other violent passions or appetite; to calm; to still; to quiet; to soothe; to allay, as agitation or excitement; as, to *pacify* a jealous woman.

Pack, *n* [D. *pak*; Ger. *pack.*] A bundle of anything inclosed in a cover or bound fast with cords; a bale; — particularly, a bundle made up to be carried on the back; as, a pedlar's *pack.* — A burden, or heavy load.

"Rather than heap on your head a *pack* of sorrows."—*Shaks.*

—A complete set of playing-cards, or the number used in a game; as, shuffling a *pack* of cards. — A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together; as, a *pack* of foxhounds. — A number of persons combined to put into practice some evil design or intent; as, a *pack* of thieves.

"Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains."—*Clarendon.*

—A large surface of floes or floating islands of ice driven together in close contact.

(*Med.*) In hydropathy, the act or process of swathing with wet bandages and numerous coverings. — State of being thus enveloped, swathed, or wrapt up.

—*v. n.* [D. *pakken*; Ger. *packen.*] To place and press together; to place in close order or narrow compass; to put together and bind fast; to make up into a bundle or bale; as, to *pack* eggs in a box. — To put in close order with salt intermixed, as pork. — To stow away within; to fill or load something which is intended to contain and carry; to crowd into or pile upon; as, to *pack* a trunk or valise. — To send off in haste; to dispatch without ceremony; as, to *pack* an intruder off. — To put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent intent.

"Enos has *packed* cards with Cæsar, and false played." — *Shaks.*

Hence, to unite, as persons iniquitously, with a view to some private end or interest; as, to *pack* a jury; sometimes to bring about or gain over by unfair or illegal means; as, "a *packed* assembly of Eoglish electors." *Atterbury.*

Pack, *v. n.* To bind or form things into packs or bundles; to make up bales or packages. — To admit of storage; to become compressed or to settle together, so as to form a compact and transportable mass; as, good stuff *packs* in small compass. — To depart in haste; to levant; — with *off*; as, she was *packed off* about her business. — To combine in order to bring about bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion.

Pack'age, *n.* Act, art, or method of packing. — A bale; a pack or packet; a truss or small bale; a little bundle or parcel; as, a *package* of merchandise. — A charge made for packing goods.

Pack'-cloth, *n.* A cloth used in packing goods, or in which they are bound up.

Pack'-duck, *n.* A kind of cloth bagging used for packing goods.

Pack'er, *n.* One who packs; specifically, one who prepares merchandise for transit; also, a person appointed and sworn to pack herrings, &c.

Pack'er, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Pack'et, (formerly written PACQUET,) *n.* [Fr. *paquet*, dimin. of Eng. *pack*; It. *pachetto*, a packet.] A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a *packet* of envelopes.

(*Naut.*) Originally, an advice- or dispatch-boat; a ship or other vessel employed by government to convey the public mails from country to country, or from port to port; also, a vessel engaged in conveying despatches or passengers from place to place, or to carry passengers and goods coastwise at regular stated times.

—An English provincialism for the pannel borne by a pack-horse to carry packs, &c. in.

—*v. a.* To bind up in a packet, or in a parcel or parcels. — To send by a packet or dispatch-vessel.

—*v. n.* To ply with a packet or dispatch-vessel.

Pack'et-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A packet; a packet-ship.

Pack'et-day, *n.* The day on which a packet sails; hence, the day for posting foreign or sea-going letters.

Pack'et-ship, *n.* A ship that sails at stated times between ports in distant countries for the conveyance of mails, passengers, goods, &c.

Pack'-horse, *n.* A horse employed in the carrying of packs of goods, baggage, &c.: hence, a beast of burden.

Pack'-house, *n.* A depot for receiving goods.

Pack'-ice, *n.* See PACK.

Pack'ing, *n.* Any substance or material used to fill up space, or make things lie close, by stuffing between. Act of binding in a pack, bale, or bundle.

(*Mason.*) Small stones imbedded in mortar, employed to fill the vacant spaces in the middle of walls.—*Ogilvie.*

Pack'ing-press, *n.* A powerful press employed in compressing goods, cotton, &c., in a small compass.

Pack'ing-sheet, *n.* A large cloth for bagging or packing goods.

(*Med.*) In hydropathy, a wet sheet used in packing water-cure patients.

Pack'-load, *n.* The load which an animal can carry on his back.

Pack'-man, *n.*; *pl.* PACK-MEN. One who carries a pack on his back; a pedlar.

Pack'-saddle, *n.* The saddle of a pack-horse, on which packs or burdens are laid for conveyance.

Pack'-staff, *n.* A staff on which a pedlar or traveller supports his pack.

Pack'-thread, *n.* A strong thread used in tying up parcels, &c.

Packwau'kee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Marquette co., abt. 55 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 800.

Pack'-wax, *n.* Same as PAXWAX, *q. v.*

Pack'-way, *n.* A narrow bridle-road traversed by pack-men's horses.

Pa'co, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ALPACA, *q. v.*

Paco'bahiba, a town of Brazil, abt. 12 m. W.S.W. of Mage; *pop.* 2,500.

Pac'olet River, rises in Polk co., N. Carolina, and flowing S.E. into S. Carolina, enters Broad River from Spartanburg dist.

Paco'ra, a river of the U. S. of Colombia, flowing into the Pacific Ocean E. of Panama.

Pact, *n.* [Fr. *pacte*; Lat. *pactum*, from *paciscor*, to fix, settle.] A contract; an agreement or covenant; a compact.

Pac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pactio*, from *paciscor.*] An agreement or contract. (R.)

Pac'tional, *a.* By agreement; by way of compact.

Pactitions, (*-tish'us,*) *a.* Settled by agreement or covenant.

Pacto'lian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining to the river Pactolus of the ancients.

Pac'tolus, (now *Bayouly.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A small river of Asia Minor, renowned for its auriferous deposits, which has its source in the N. side of Mt. Tmolus in Lydia, and after a N. course past Sardis, falls into the river Hermus. It is believed that, while holding the Lydian sceptre, Crœsus obtained from this river his vast accumulation of money. It has, however, long since become exhausted,

Fig. 2022. — THE PACTOLUS, NEAR SARDIS.

and from the time of Strabo has ceased to yield any auriferous deposit. This is the river in which, in the earliest ages of Grecian story, Midas bathed or washed himself, turning whatever he touched thenceforth into gold, according to the myth or fable of the Greek poets.

Pacu'hi, a river of Brazil, flowing into the São Francisco, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes.

Pad, *n.* [A. S.] An easy-paced horse; a nag. — A robber who infests the road on foot; usually termed FOOT-PAD, *q. v.*

—A soft substance flattened or laid flat; as, a *pad* of wool. — A package or piece of blotting-paper, &c.; as, a writing-*pad.* — A low, soft saddle; a cushion or bolster; properly, a saddle or pillion stuffed with straw. — A kind of mash-tub used by brewers. (Prov. Eng.) — The hoof of a fox. (Used in England.)

—*v. a.* To tread or walk upon; hence, to travel. — To tread or beat smooth or level.

—*v. n.* To travel slowly or leisurely. — To act the part of a footpad. — To beat a way smooth or level.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PADDED.) To stuff or furnish with pad or padding.

(*Manuf.*) In calico-printing, to imbue cloth equally with a mordant.

Pad'ding, *n.* The stuffing of a coat, saddle, cushion, &c. — The material used in stuffing coats, &c. — The act of imbuing cloth with a mordant.

Pad'dle, *v. n.* [Fr. *patrouiller*, from *patte*, a foot.] To handle or finger about. — To play in water with hands or feet. — To row; to beat the water as with oars; to propel a boat by means of a paddle.

—*v. a.* To propel by an oar or paddle. — To pad; to tread; to trample. (An English provincialism.)

—*n.* A broad but short oar, used in impelling light boats. — The blade or broad part of an oar or weapon. — One of the broad-boards at the circumference of a water-wheel, or the float of the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel. — A small sluice-gate. — A paddle-shaped foot, as of the crocodile. — A paddle-staff. (Local English.)

(*Glass Manuf.*) An implement for stirring the fused sand and ashes.

Pad'dle-beam, *n.* One of the two large beams between which a steamer's paddle-wheels revolve.

Pad'dle-board, *n.* One of the floats of a steamer's paddle-wheel.

Pad'dle-box, *n.* One of the semicircular boxes projecting from either side of a steamboat, within which the paddle-wheels revolve.

Pad'dler, *n.* One who paddles.

Pad'dle-shaft, *n.* The shaft upon which the paddle-wheel of a steamboat is fixed, placed centrally with, and connected to, the trunk-shaft.

Pad'dle-staff, *n.* A paddle, or iron-headed staff, used by ploughmen to free the share from earth, &c. (Used in England.) — A mole-catcher's staff, having a spade-shaped pike at its extremity.

Pad'dle-wheel, *n.* The wheel fixed upon the paddle-shaft of a steam-vessel, for propelling her through the water by the action of a number of floats, or paddle-boards, fixed at the circumference.

Pad'dock, *n.* [A. S. *pada*; Du. *padde.*] A great frog or toad. — A small inclosure under pasture, immediately adjoining the stables of a domain. — In Scotland, a low sledge for carrying away stones, &c.

Pad'dy, *n.* [A corruption from *Patrick.*] A name sometimes applied to an Irishman; — jocularly, or in contempt; as, "*Paddy* from Ireland, *Paddy* from Cork."

Pad'dy, *n.* In Hindostan, rice in the husk.

Pad'dytown, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Hampshire co., abt. 210 m. N.W. of Richmond, Virginia.

Pad'erborn, a town of Prussian Westphalia, at the source of the Pader, a tributary of the Lippe, 52 m. E. S.E. of Munster; *pop.* 12,271.

Padilla, (*pa-deel'ya,*) a village of Mexico, abt. 12 m. W. N.W. of New Santander. At this place, July 19, 1824, Iturbide, the ex-emperor of Mexico, was shot.

Padilla, DON JUAN DE, a noble Spaniard, who espoused the cause of the people against Charles V., during their arduous struggle for liberty from 1520 to 1522. Being defeated and taken prisoner at the battle of Villalar, April 23, 1521, he was put to death on the following day, and met his fate with the heroism of a true patriot. Donna Maria, his heroic wife, participated in all his labors, and after his death gained several advantages at the head of her troops, and defended Toledo for several months. She was at length deserted by the citizens, and retired to Portugal, where she died.

Padishah', *n.* [Pers.] The sovereign; the chief ruler; — a title given to the Sultan of Turkey, and to the Shah of Persia.

Pad'lock, *n.* A lock to be hung on a stable and held by a link.

—*v. a.* To fasten with a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine.

Pad'-nag, *n.* An ambling nag; as, a bishop's *pad-nag.*

Pado'ria, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 50 m. W. by. N. of New Albany.

Pad'ua, (anc. *Patavium,*) a fortified city of Italy, prov. of Padua, at the junction of the Brenta and Bacchiglione, 24 m. W. of Venice; Lat. 45° 23′ 41″ N., Lon. 11° 52′ 43″ E. Its celebrated university, founded in the 13th century, had in former times students from all parts of the world. Among these were Dante, Petrarch, and Tasso; and among the professors were Fallopius, Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Morgagni, Galileo, and Guglielmini. The university library comprises 100,000 vols. There is also an academy of sciences. The churches, and especially San Antonio, are less remarkable for architecture than for their paintings and interior decorations. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, ribbons, and leather. *Pop.* 51,737.

Pad'ua, in *Illinois*, a post-township of McLean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Paduasoy', Pad'csoy, *n.* [From *Padua*, the Italian city, and Fr. *soie*, silk.] A kind of silken stuff formerly used for ladies' dresses.

Paducah', in *Iowa*, a village of Greene co., abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Paducah', in *Kentucky*, a town, cap. of McCracken co., on the Ohio River, abt. 340 m. below Louisville. *P.* is the chief depôt of that neighborhood, and has an active and extensive trade in tobacco, pork, horses, mules, &c. *Pop.* 5,500.

Pæ'an, Pæon, *n.* [Gr. *paion.*] (*Antiq.*) Among the Greeks, properly a hymn in honor of Apollo, who was also called Pæan. Also a war song before or after battle: in the first case in honor of ARÈS, in the second as a thanksgiving to Apollo.

(*Anc. Poetry.*) A foot consisting of four syllables, of which there are four kinds; the Pæan primes, secundus, &c.

Pæo'nia, *n.* [From *Pæonia*, a mountainous country of Macedonia.] (*Bot.*) The Pæony, a genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*, May and June. The Chinese Poppy-

Fig. 2023. — PÆONIA PAPAVERACEÆ.

flowered Pæony, *P. papaveraceæ*, is a deciduous suffrutescent bush, 3–6 ft. high, native of China, introduced in Europe in 1787, and sometimes cultivated in this country; flowers pink, blossoming in May. It is distinguished from the other species by its united carpels.

Pa'er, FERDINANDO, a celebrated Italian musical composer, b. at Parma in 1774. He studied at Venice, was called to the court of Vienna in 1795, became chapel-master to the elector of Saxony six years later, and after the battle of Jena, entered the service of Napoleon. He spent the rest of his life at Paris, and from 1818 till 1825 held the office of Director of the Italian Opera. He was a member of the Academy of the Fine Arts. His most successful productions were the operas of *Griselda*, *Agnese*, *Camilla*, and *Achille*. D. 1839.

Pæs'tum. (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient city of Lucania, in S. Italy, in the N.W. extremity of that province, abt. 4 m. S.E. from the mouth of the Silarus (Selo), and upon a bay of the Tyrrhenian Sea, called *Sinus Pæstanus*, (now Gulf of Salerno.) It was a place of importance and great beauty in the time of the Romans, and renowned for the splendid roses grown in its neighborhood, which bloomed twice a year. Several magnificent remains of its former grandeur are still standing, and attract universal attention.

Pa'gan, *n.* [Lat. *paganus.* See PAGANISM.] A heathen; a gentile; one who worships false gods.

—*a.* Heathen; heathenish; noting a person who worships false gods; pertaining to the worship of false gods.

Pa'ganism, *n.* [Fr. *paganisme;* from Lat. *Pagus*, pl. *pagi*, villages, because heathen, when the worship of their gods was forbidden in the cities, retired to the villages, where they could practise their ceremonies secretly and safely.] Heathenism; the worship of idols or false gods. — The theology of the pagans, according to their own writers, Scævola and Varro, was of three kinds. The first may be called the *mythological*, or fabulous, as it treats of the theology and genealogy of their deities, in which they describe such things as are unworthy of deity. In this species of paganism, they ascribe to their gods thefts, murders, adulteries, and all manner of crimes. (See MYTHOLOGY.) This kind of theology is, therefore, condemned by the wiser heathen. The writers of this sort of theology were Sanchoniatho the Phœnician, and Orpheus, Hesiod, Pherecyde, &c., among the Greeks. The second sort of paganism, called *physical* or *natural*, was studied and taught by the philosophers, who, rejecting the multiplicity of gods introduced by the poets, brought their theology to a more natural and rational form, and supposed that there was only one supreme God, which they commonly make to be the sun, or at least an emblem of him, but at too great a distance to mind the world's affairs. In consequence of this, they devised certain demons, whom they looked upon as mediators between the supreme God and man. The philosophers who believed in this sort of theology, treated of the nature of these demons and their relations with regard to man. Among their writers on the subject were Thales, Pythagoras, Plato, and the Stoics. The third sort of paganism, called *political* or *civil*, was instituted by legislators, statesmen, and politicians. The first among the Romans was Numa Pompilius. Political paganism chiefly respected the gods, temples, altars, sacrifices, and rites of worship; it was properly their idolatry, the care of which belonged to the priests; and it was enjoined the common people to keep them in obedience to the civil power. The *rites* of paganism were as various as the objects of their worship. As a general rule, however, they had some idea of the necessity of an atonement for sin, and that "without the shedding of blood there is no remission." Sacrifices were deemed essential, and in many cases, and in all emergencies, they were apprehensive that the sacrifice must be, at least, of equal dignity with the sinner. Hence, among many nations, both ancient and modern, from the worshippers of Moloch to the South Sea Islanders, the practice of human sacrifices, which have stained the altars of almost every nation upon earth. In some religions of paganism, for example in those followed by Zoroaster, Plato, and Socrates, there are to be found pure and elevated notions, and precepts of morality, which would not disgrace even Christianity.

Pa'ganize, *v. a.* To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism.

Paganini, NICOLO, (*pa-ga-ne'ne,*) the inimitable violinist, was B. at Genoa, 1784, and initiated into the principles of music by his father, who was a commission-agent by trade, but a great musical amateur. His first public engagement was at Lucca. Here he found a zealous patroness in the Princess Bacchiochi, sister of Napoleon; but in 1813 he left Lucca for Milan. From this period dates his wondrous performance on a single string, which at a later period called forth such bursts of applause from numerous audiences in Germany, France, and England. In 1828 he visited Vienna, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. Thence he visited the chief cities of Germany; and in 1831 he made a musical tour through France and England, where he realized enormous sums, which, however, the gambling-table swallowed up, frequently even with a greater rapidity than he gained them. His last years were spent at his villa Gajona, near Parma; and he D. at Nice, 1840. The most absurd stories were circulated regarding Paganini during his lifetime; nor did they cease even with his death. Crimes of the deepest dye were imputed to him without a vestige of foundation; though it must be admitted that the singular cast of his countenance, his reserved character, his sudden bursts of passion, and the mysterious veil which he was fond of throwing around all his proceedings, were well fitted to awaken public curiosity, with its usual adjunct, excessive credulity.

Page, *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; It. *paggio.* Etymol. unknown.] One side of the leaf of a book.

—A book or writing.

"Torn from their destined *page.*"—*Ferriar.*

—A youth attached to the service of a royal or noble personage, rather for formality or show than for servitude. The name *pages* appears to have been confined to slaves and attendants of an inferior class, in modern Europe, until the reigns of Charles VI. and Charles VII. of France. As chivalric institutions prevailed, the office, by whatever name it may be called, became of importance. Courts and castles were the schools in which the young noble passed through the degree of page, in order to reach the higher grades of esquire and knight, when he became *hors de page.* In the 16th cent. the chivalrous character had become much adulterated; but the custom of bringing up sons as pages at courts continued until the disorder and license of the age rendered the service so dangerous that it was no longer sought by the better classes as a mode of education for their children. Pages then became, as they are now, mere relics of feudal custom: from almost all courts they have entirely disappeared; but are still to be found in

the household of the Queen of Great Britain, with the title of *Pages of the Presence*, &c.

Page, *v. a.* To mark or number the pages of a book or manuscript.

Page, in *Iowa*, a S.W. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nodaway, Nishnabatona, and Tarkeo rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clarinda. *Pop.* (1876) 9,997.

Page, in *Virginia*, a N. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shenandoah, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, in general very fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance, also copper and lead, and a fine quality of marble. *Cap.* Luray. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Pageant, (*paj'ant,*) *n.* A triumphal car, chariot, arch, or other pompous thing, decorated with flags, &c., and carried in public shows and processions; a show; a spectacle of entertainment; something intended for pomp.

—*a.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious.

—*v. a.* To represent in show. (R.)

Pageantry, (*pāj'ant-ry,*) *n.* Show; pompous representation; gaudy or brilliant spectacle.

Page City, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Page co., abt. 62 m. S.E. of Council Bluffs.

Page'hood, *n.* State, quality, or condition of a page.

Page'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Erie.

Pa'gil, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PAIGLE.

Pag'ina, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The surface of a leaf.

Pag'inal, *a.* [Lat.] Consisting of pages: as, *paginal* books.

Pagina'tion, *n.* Act or process of paging a book; the figures used to denote the number of pages.

Pag'ing, *n.* The marking of the pages of a book; as, the *paging* of a volume of MS.

Pa'go, an island of Austria, in Dalmatia, circle of Zara, in the Adriatic, separated from the mainland by the Morlacca Channel, between 2 and 3 m. wide; Lat. 44° 30' N., Lon. 15° E. *Area*, 106 sq. m. Near its centre is the lake or inlet of Zascha. *Pop.* 5,000.

Pa'god, *n.* A pagoda. (R.)

Pago'da, *n.* [Corrupted from Hind. *bootkudu*, an idol-house—*boot*, an idol, and *kudu*, house.] A Hindoo or Chinese temple, in which idols are worshipped. — An idol; an effigy of some imaginary deity.

(*Numismatics.*) A gold and silver coin of Hindostan, formerly current, and of values varying from $1.75 to $2.18.

Pa'godite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as AGALMATOLITE, *q. v.*

Pago'sa, in *Colorado Territory*, a village of Conejos co., about 135 m. S.S.W. of Cañon City.

Pagu'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hermit or Soldier Crabs, a fam. of Brachyurous Crustacea, division *Anomoura*. The tail, or post abdomen, is of large size, but its envelope is little else than a membranous bag, entirely destitute of the usual hardness of the crustaceous integument. The thorax itself is not very firm; and it is only on the claws, which are of large size, that we find the true calcareous envelope. For the protection of their soft tails, the *P.* resort to various artificial methods. Many of them seek univalve shells, in which they take up their abodes; attaching themselves to the interior by a sucker with which the tail is furnished at its extremity, and also holding by its six false legs which it bears at its hinder portion. When they are feeding or walking, the head and thorax project beyond the mouth of the shell (Fig. 2024); but when they are alarmed they draw themselves in, closing the mouth with one of the claws, which is much larger than the other, and holding to the interior so firmly, that they will rather be torn asunder than quit their attachment. As they increase in size, they are obliged to change their habitation for a more commodious one; and the way in which they accomplish this is very amusing. They may be frequently observed crawling slowly along the line of empty shells, &c., left by the last wave; and as if unwilling to part with their old domicile till a new one has been obtained, they slip their tails out of the old house into the new one, again betaking themselves to the former, if the latter is not found suitable. In this manner they not unfrequently try a large number of shells before they find one to their liking. If it happens that two hermit-crabs stop before the same shell, a dispute arises, and the weakest yields to the strongest. There are several species of various sizes, chiefly belonging to tropical shores.

Fig. 2024.
DIOGENES HERMIT-CRAB.

Pah, *interj.* An exclamation, synonymous with BAH, *q. v.*

Pahang', a town of the Malay peninsula, cap. of a small state of same name, on a broad and shallow river, about 5 m. from its mouth; Lat. 3° 34' N., Lon. 103° 24' E.

Pahnquar'ry, in *New Jersey*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* about 700.

Paid, *imp.* and *pp.* of PAY, *q. v.* (*Paid* for *payed.*)

Paideu'tics, *n. sing.* [From Gr. *paidenein*, to teach, *pais*, a boy.] The science of instruction.

Pail, (*pāl,*) *n.* [W. *pwol*, pail, pot; Gr. *pelln*, a wooden bowl, milk-pail; Lat. *pelvis*, a basin, laver.] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., used as a household utensil for carrying or holding liquids, as water or milk.

Pail'-brush, *n.* A brush used in cleaning pails.

Pail'ful, *n.*; *pl.* PAILFULS. The quantity held by a pail.

Paillasse, Palliasse, (*pal-yas',*) *n.* [Fr., from *paille*, straw, from Lat. *palea*, chaff.] A straw under-bed.

Paimbœuf, (*pang-buf',*) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Loire-Inférieure, on the Loire, 22 miles W. of Nantes. It is the deep-water harbor of the port of Nantes, vessels of more than 200 tons going there to load and unload their cargoes. *Pop.* 3,509.

Pain, (*pān,*) *n.* [A.S. *pin*, *pine*; D. *pijn*; Ger. *pein*; Fr. *peine*; Lat. *pœna.*] Physical suffering arising from pressure, from a blow, or from some other external cause; an uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree from slight disturbance to extreme or acute distress or torture; suffering; bodily grief. — Suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for a crime; punishment suffered or denounced; penalty.

"None shall presume to fly under *pain* of death."—*Addison.*

—Mental distress; agony of spirit; torment; uneasiness of mind; disquietude; anxiety; solicitude for the future.

"Sweet is pleasure after *pain*."—*Dryden.*

—*pl.* Labor; work; toil; laborious or diligent effort; task; as, to take *pains*.—The throes of travail or childbirth; pangs of parturition.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *pinian*; Fr. *peiner.*] To torment; to torture; to cause uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity in the body of.—To render uneasy in mind; to trouble; to grieve; to disquiet; to wound the feelings of.

"She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind."—*Dryden.*

Pain'court, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Assumption parish, about 67 m. S. of Baton Rouge.

Paine, THOMAS, an American political writer, b. in England, 1737. He early distinguished himself by his literary ebilities, republican notions, and atheistical views. At the outbreak of the War of American Independence, he came to this country, espoused the side of the colonists, and wrote a violent diatribe against his native land. In 1790, he published the first part of his *Rights of Man*, in reply to Burke's speech on the French Revolution. The publication of the second part of this work, violently attacking the English constitution, procured for its author a term of residence in the King's Bench Prison, London. He afterwards brought out his celebrated *Age of Reason*, an able philippic against all governments and creeds. After becoming an associate of the French revolutionary leaders, he narrowly escaped being guillotined. He returned to the U. States in 1802, and died at Baltimore, 1809.

Paine's Hollow, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Paines'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township, cap. of Lake co., abt. 29 m. N.E. of Cleveland. It is finely located and commands an active trade. *Manuf.* Machinery, barrels, flour, &c. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Pain'ful, *a.* Full of pain; giving pain, uneasiness, or distress to the body; occasioning pain, disquiet, or uneasiness to the mind; afflictive; distressing; grievous; producing anguish or misery; as, a *painful* event.—Requiring severe labor or toil; full of difficulties; exercising labor; undergoing toil or trouble; industrious; as, *painful* exertion.

"While pensive poets *painful* vigils keep."—*Pope.*

Pain'fully, *adv.* With suffering of body; with affliction; uneasiness, or distress of mind; laboriously; with toil; with arduous effort or diligence.

Pai'nim, *n.* and *a.* Same as PAYNIM, *q. v.*

Pain'less, *a.* Free from bodily pain or mental trouble; as, a *painless* disease, a *painless* operation.

Pain'lessness, *n.* Freedom from pain or trouble; state, quality, or condition of being painless.

Pains, *n. pl.* Care; trouble; effort. See PAIN.

Pains'taker, *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person.

Pains'taking, *a.* Laborious; industrious; carefully diligent; sparing no pains.

Paint, *n.* A substance used in painting, either simple or compound; a coloring material; a pigment.—A composition used for heightening the color of the skin or complexion; a cosmetic; rouge.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *peindre*, pp. *peint*; Sp. *pintar*; It., from Lat. *pingere*, pictum; Sansk. *pinj*, to paint.] To form a figure, likeness, or representation of in colors; to portray by colors or images; to exhibit in forms and hues; to represent in a tinted semblance; as, to *paint* a portrait.

"As idle as a *painted* ship upon a *painted* ocean."—*Coleridge.*

—To cover or besmear with hues or colors, either with or without figures; to color; to embellish or diversify with tints or colors; to lay on artificial color for ornament; as, to *paint* a house, ship, sign-board, &c.—To represent or exhibit to the mind; to present in form or likeness to the intellectual view; to describe; to delineate; to portray; to depict; as, his errors were *painted* in the strongest terms.

—*v. n.* To practise the art of painting; as, this artist *paints* well.—To lay artificial coloring on the face by way of embellishment.

Paint, in *Ohio*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* about 2,500.—A post-township of Highland co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.—A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Paint, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clarion co.—A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Paint Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,129.

Paint Creek, in *Michigan*, enters the Clinton River in Oakland co.

Paint Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Scioto River abt. 3 m. below Chillicothe.

Paint'ed Post, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 2 m. W. of Corning.

Paint'er, *n.* One whose occupation is to paint; one skilled in representing persons or things in colors.

(*Naut.*) A rope employed to fasten a boat to a ship, wharf, &c.

—The cougar or panther. (Local U. States.)

Paint'ers' Colic, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease which derives its name from the fact that painters are more frequently attacked by it than persons of other occupations, though habitual cider-drinkers, and people of various callings, are sometimes liable to its attack. As the cause in all cases is the presence of lead in the system, absorbed through the skin by contact with paints containing preparations of that metal, especially those known as white and red lead, or taken into the lungs from the fumes during smelting, or else received into the stomach by drinking liquors or water kept in leaden cisterns, it will be readily understood how many persons, coming in contact with easily absorbed minerals, may be affected by all the symptoms of the *P. C.*, the special peculiarity of which is the tremor of the hands, and sometimes of the head and legs—a mild form of paralysis that attends it. This very serious disease commands the prompt attendance of a physician.—See LEAD.

Paint'ership, *n.* State or condition of being a painter.

Paint'er-stainer, *n.* An heraldic painter.—A member of a London guild, denominated "The Worshipful Company of *Painter-stainers.*"

Paint'ersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Greene co.; abt. 25 m. S.E. of Dayton.

Paint'ing, *n.* An art which, by means of light, shade, and color, represents on a plane surface all objects presented to the eye or to the imagination. As the desire to imitate is one of the natural tastes of man, and the variety of forms and colors one of his chief sources of pleasure, it is not wonderful that traces of the art should be found among the remains of every nation, however ancient, and that it should be practised by every existing people, however uncivilized. In the absence of any positive information on the subject, it would be idle to inquire how early in the history of the world painting took a prominent place among the arts of life; and we must be content with the knowledge that it was practised by the Egyptians several thousand years before the Christian æra. Painting appears to have had its origin among all nations as a species of writing; and among the Egyptians it scarcely ever became anything more. The specimens which we possess of Egyptian art, executed 18 or 19 centuries before Christ, show that the arts were at that period in the highest condition which they ever attained in Egypt; and through the whole course of Egyptian art, we find that, as in these specimens, Egyptian painting seldom, if ever, attempted more than an outline of the object as seen in profile, such as would be obtained by its shadow. To this outline colors were applied simply and without mixture or blending, and without the slightest indication of light or shade. As the Egyptians did not practise dissection, they were ignorant of the true form of the bones and the muscles, and in the representation of the human figure, therefore, could only obtain such success as might result from attention to the length of the different parts of the body. The chief reason, however, for the low state of Egyptian art was the fact that during the larger period of its existence it was under the domination of the priesthood, who refused to allow the artists, in the religious works which formed almost their sole employment, to depart from certain sacred and conventional forms. The Egyptian artists employed six pigments, mixed up with a gummy liquid, namely, white, black, red, blue, yellow, and green,—the first three always earthy, and the remaining vegetable, or at least frequently transparent. With regard to the Hebrews, we have no information as to whether the art of painting was ever practised among them; but it may be inferred that a people who were acquainted with the arts of carving in wood and stone, and of chasing gold and silver, would not be wholly ignorant of painting. There has been much discussion as to how far the ancient Greeks were acquainted with the art of painting; but as their ancient writers, who were acquainted with the finest sculptures and the most beautiful architecture, speak in almost extravagant praise of the painters of their day, it may fairly be taken for granted that the art was practised among them with distinguished success. The first Grecian painting on record is the *Battle of Magnete*, by Bularchus, and purchased by Candaules, King of Lydia, for its weight in gold, or, as some say, a quantity of gold coins equal to the extent of its surface. This was in the year 718 B. C. During five centuries, however, the art had previously flourished in the cities and islands, and especially at Corinth, having passed through the various gradations of simple skiography (or shadow-painting), the monographic style (consisting of a simple outline), monochromatic compositions (in which one color only was employed), and polychromatic (where a variety of hue, but without shading, was used). After Bularchus, the art of painting continued slowly to improve until the time of Polygnotus of Thasos, who, in 460 B. C., founded what may be called the Athenian school, and whose pictures were admired several centuries after his death. Even at this period, however, the art was deficient in the most powerful of its means, the magic of chiaroscuro, and also in its instruments, the ancient paintings being executed with a *cestrum*, a short metal rod, broad at one end and pointed at the other, in the following manner:—The tablet, primed in white, was laid over with a varnish of resin mixed with wax, and usually incorporated with a dark reddish coloring-matter. Upon this the subject was traced, and the lights worked in with the cestrum. At length, however, the pencil was invented; and a new and glorious period of Grecian art commenced (400 B. C.) with Apollo-

dorus, Parrhasius, Timanthes, and Zeuxis, the latter of whom is the first from whose works we derive explicit statements of the ideal in Grecian painting, and who was the first to discover or practise the grand principle in the heroic style of painting — to render each figure the perfect representative of the class to which it belongs. There is reason to believe, also, that he was the first to teach the true method of grouping, artists before his time having arranged the figures in lines, without any principal group on which the interest of the event was concentrated. The last epoch of painting in Greece commences with Apelles (about the conclusion of the 4th century B. C.), whose style, as far as we can judge from the descriptions of the ancient writers, must have closely resembled that of Raffaelle, while their choice of subject appears to have been nearly similar. A Venus painted by him was esteemed the most faultless creation of the Grecian pencil, and was purchased, long after the artist's death, for 100 talents, or $100,000, by the emperor Augustus. Contemporary with Apelles was Protogenes, an excellent artist, whose only fault was that he finished too highly; and somewhat later lived Nichomachus, Pausius, Action, and others, with whom the art began to decline, through causes connected with the dismemberment of the Macedonian empire. We can never satisfactorily determine what perfection the art of painting attained in Greece; for while, on the one hand, the writers of antiquity, whom we know to have been most accomplished critics of poetry, oratory, sculpture, and architecture, speak in the most glowing terms of the works of the Greek artists, there is a great disparity between the means and instruments of the art as described by them, and the excellence of the effects they assert to have been produced by them; and, in fact, in the few and very imperfect remains of ancient paintings which have come down to us, such as in the delineations upon vases, it is observable, that, while the artist evidently well understood the principles common to form, he was but imperfectly acquainted with those peculiar to painting. As far as can be understood from the allusions of ancient writers, the Greek artists practised three principal methods of painting: first, *distemper*, employed for mural pictures; second, *glazing*, when the picture, after being finished in water-colors, crayons, or distemper, was covered with a coat of hard and transparent varnish; and thirdly, *encaustic*, when the coloring-matters, actually incorporated with wax, or preparations of wax, were thus applied in a liquid state, and when finished allowed to dry. It may here be observed that the practice of coloring marble statues was common among the Greeks; and that vase-painting was regarded as an art in itself. The Roman school of painting is scarcely worth a thought. the influx of Greek productions having had the effect of almost completely stifling native Italian talent, and the genius of the people leading them to prefer what was ostentatious and glittering to what was pure in design, pathetic in expression, or perfect in form. There are, however, three periods observable in the history of painting in ancient Rome: the first, that of Græco-Roman art, which may be dated from the conquest of Greece until the time of Augustus, when the artists were chiefly Greeks; the second, from the beginning of the Christian æra until about the latter end of the 3d century; the third, when Rome, in consequence of the foundation of Constantinople, and the changes it involved, suffered spoliations similar to those which it had previously inflicted upon Greece. During the second period, portrait-painting was very common in Rome, and *Mosaic* was so general as to a great extent even to supersede painting. The fanatic fury of the early Christians against anything that reminded them of paganism, the division of the empire, and the incursions of the Goths and other barbarians, led to the destruction of all traces of the former splendor of the fine arts; and Christianity helped still further to stifle them, by making purity of heart everything, and physical ugliness or deformity nothing, and by inculcating that mankind, being corrupt and born in sin, no Christian painter ought to look at the naked figure while he was painting it. In spite of the fact that the popes and emperors at an early period gave orders for the adornment of the churches with pictures, the art continued to decay until the middle of the 11th century, when St. Didier having sent (A. D. 1066) for Greek artists to adorn Monte Casino, at Subiaco, the example was followed by the corporations of Pisa, Venice, Amalfi, and Genoa, who rivalled each other in adorning their native cities with works of art; and painting, having sunk to the lowest barbarism, went on improving, till the taking of Constantinople by Mahommed II. dispersed the Greek artists collected there, and scattered them all over Europe. Hundreds went to Italy, and inoculated Italian artists with some remnant of their taste for beauty, decayed as it was. Soon after their arrival, some of their pupils began to excel them, and Cimabue (A. D. 1240) was one of the first, if not the first, to give indications of attempting something new in painting. He was himself excelled by Giotto, a shepherd-boy, whom Cimabue had taken as a pupil, and who may be looked upon as the father of painting in Italy. In the 15th century there were two schools of painting in Europe descended from the Byzantine school, *i. e.*, from the Greek artists who had emigrated from Constantinople to various parts of Europe on its capture by Mahommed II.; namely, the Transalpine school and the Italian school; the former being again divided into the *Dutch*, *Flemish*, and *German* schools; and the latter into the *Florentine*, the *Sienese*, the *Roman*, the *Neapolitan*, the *Venetian*, the *Mantuan*, the *Modenese*, the school of *Parma*, the school of *Cremona*, the *Milanese*, the *Bolognese*, the *Ferrarese*, the *Genoese*, and the school of *Piedmont* and the adjacent territory. As few characteristics of a national style are to be found in the history of art in the Dutch and Flemish schools, as distinct from the German school, prior to the close of the 16th century, they may here be considered as one and the same. Its earliest pictures were painted upon wood, usually oak, covered sometimes with canvas, always with a white ground, upon which the outline of the subject was sketched, and the whole overlaid with gilding, the latter forming the real grounding of the picture, which was painted in water or size-color, with great care and diligence, and with more truth to nature than occurs in any other works of the same age and description. At the beginning of the 15th century, however, John Van Eyck discovered, or at any rate brought oil-colors into general use; and the Transalpine school being thus put early into possession of an advantage contributing principally to the distinguishing qualities of fine coloring and exquisite finish, at once took a high position. Of the great masters of this school, we may more particularly mention the Flemish painter, John van Eyck himself, whose paintings are distinguished by brilliant coloring, magic effect of the *chiar-oscuro*, carefully labored though often tasteless drawing, a strong yet natural expression, and boldness in composition. Francis Floris (born 1520, died 1570), called the "Flemish Raffaelle;" Francis Snyders, whose hunting-pieces are among the very best, if not the best, of their kind; and Peter Paul Rubens (born 1577, died 1640), the author of about 4,000 pictures, distinguished for brilliancy of coloring, the play of reflected lights, and splendor of general effect in his historical pictures; and for the freshness, clearness, and variety of nature in his landscapes; but who, in the former class of pictures, is sadly wanting in the elevation of form and sentiment which ennobles the works of the old masters of the schools of Florence and Rome. Of the Dutch school, the most distinguished during the 16th and 17th centuries were, Luke of Leyden (born 1494); Cornelius Poelenburg, of Utrecht (born 1586, died 1663), who was famous for his skill in painting small landscapes with figures; John Daniel de Heem, of Utrecht, (born 1604, died 1674), known for his faithful imitation of flowers, fruits, carpets, and vases; and, greatest of all, Paul Rembrandt van Rhyn, born in 1606, who was master of all that relates to coloring, distribution of light and shade, and the management of the pencil, but who was wanting in many of the characteristics of a true artist; such as composition, perspective, and dignified expression. Of the German branch of the Transalpine school, as it ceased to be a distinct school when it ceased to be Gothic,—*i. e.* after the 15th century, it will be sufficient here to mention Albert Dürer, born in Nuremberg, 1741, whose works, although somewhat hard and meagre, excel in truth, originality, simplicity of thought, and good coloring; and Holbein, his contemporary, whose works, chiefly painted in England during the reign of Henry VIII., are excellent examples of the school. Their successors, departing from the national style, became blended with the Italian masters, to whom we must now return. — The great men of the Florentine school painted more in fresco than in oils. After the lapse of a hundred years from the death of Giotto, during which the art had been slowly improving, appeared Tomaso da San Giovanni, nicknamed Masaccio, from his total neglect of personal appearance, who, although he died at the age of twenty-four, advanced the art from a state of infancy far towards the vigor of manhood. Shortly after his death was born Leonardo da Vinci, who, as philosopher, poet, and artist, anticipated three centuries, and who, to the truth and precision of character introduced by Masaccio, added new and most valuable qualities, by introducing the principles of chiaroscuro, and depth of tone in color. The "Last Supper," painted by him in fresco at Milan, exhibited a dignity and propriety of expression unequalled at the time; and, if seen as originally painted, probably still unsurpassed. After him came two contemporaries, who are regarded as the greatest painters of any age or country. Michael Angelo, (equally famous as a sculptor,) born in Florence in 1474, and Raffaelle, born in Urbino in 1483. Although contemporaries, they are most unlike in all the characteristics of genius, save in the final result. The former excelled in energy, the latter in beauty. Michael Angelo's conceptions are wonderful, but singular, and remote from nature; the figures on his canvas are a superior order of beings, and there is nothing about them to put us in mind of their belonging to our species. An ideal abstraction of mind was the object of his imitation, to which all living nature, elevated into gigantic forms and energetic modes, was to be moulded into subserviency. The excellency of Raffaelle, on the other hand, lay in the propriety, beauty, and majesty of his characters; his judicious contrivance of composition, correctness of drawing, and purity of taste. The manner of his best pictures is full, harmonious, sweet, and flowing, yet bold, learned, and sustained, and composed of such a union of natural grace and antique correctness as meet only in the creations of his pencil. Raffaelle properly belongs to the Roman school of painters; but in speaking of the history of the art of painting, it is difficult not to associate his name with that of Michael Angelo. Of the artists who supported the reputation of the Florentine school after Michael Angelo, we may mention Daniel di Volterra, who imitated him, as did many others, in a somewhat hard and laborious manner; Andrea del Sarto, who followed the style of Leonardo da Vinci; and Carlo Dolce, who is famous for Madonnas and small pictures, which he finished with exquisite delicacy of pencil, and which are fraught with the genuine expression of certain affecting emotions. — *The Roman School.* Some lovers of art have doubted the right of the Roman school to that appellation, as most of the artists who flourished at Rome were either natives of the other cities of the Roman State or from other parts of Italy; however this may be, the Roman school or academy appears to have come into existence about the time of the transference of the papal chair from Avignon to Rome, and to have owed its immediate origin to the diligence of the pontiffs in decorating the Vatican. The only master of this school whom we will here mention before Raffaelle, is Pietro Perugino, his instructor in the mysteries of the pencil. His style was narrow and contracted, his figures and draperies being pinched up in a very unpleasing manner; but his youthful and female heads were frequently graceful, and it is known that Raffaelle esteemed his works very highly. Raffaelle, whose place of birth we have already mentioned, had at different periods of his life three distinct styles of painting; the first dry and meagre, in imitation of his master, Pietro Perugino, but not without truth, and often great beauty of finishing; the second and intermediate step, an attempt to escape from the minuteness, which he soon found to be unsuitable both to his own favor and the dignity of art. The third manner solely and exclusively individual, proceeding from the study of nature and the antique, and of which the most wonderful example is his picture of the *Transfiguration*. His death, in 1520, proved an irremediable loss to the arts; and that, and the death of Leo, with the inattention of his successors to anything connected with the fine arts, proved most injurious to the Roman school, which still, however, produced some great masters, of whom the most prominent are Michael Angelo Caravaggio (b. 1569), who aimed at great simplicity of color and generally chose sombre subjects, such as nocturnal skirmishes, treachery, and murder. Salvator Rosa (b. 1615), who applied the style of Caravaggio to landscape, and chose as his subjects savage scenery, Alps, broken rocks and caves, wild thickets, and desert plains. His genius, however, was not confined to such compositions, as he painted some altar-pieces which were well conceived and of powerful effect. Nicholas and Gaspar Poussin, although Frenchmen, are generally classed in the Roman school, as its style was their rule, and Rome was the constant theatre of their efforts. Towards the close of the 17th century, the Roman school had sunk into the last stage of decline; the result of the calamitous events which had afflicted Rome about the middle of that century; the feuds of the nobles, the flight of the Barberini family, and the dreadful plague of 1655. The rudiments of the *Venetian school* of painting appear to date from the 11th century, about the year 1070, when the doge Selvo invited mosaic-workers from Greece to adorn the magnificent church of St. Mark; a great impulse being given to it by the arrival of an immense quantity of pictures, statues, and basso-relievi from Constantinople, after its capture in 1204. The Venetians were the first of Italian artists who became acquainted with Van Eyck's method of painting in oils; and George Bellini was the first in Venice, toward the close of the 15th century, to practise and obtain success in it. His pictures are gracefully drawn, and mellow in color; but his chief merit consists in the fact that he was the master of the three great Venetian painters — Titian, Giorgione, and Sebastiano del Piombo — from whom the Venetian school may be said to have taken its distinctive characteristics of smooth harmony and brilliancy of coloring. Giorgione, whose real name was Giorgio Barbarelli, the friend and rival of Titian, painted with a certain freedom and audacity of manner, of which he may be said to be the inventor, and which he combined with very rich and careful finishing in fresco; and as these works were generally upon the outside of the walls of houses, scarcely any of them now remain. Many of his oil-paintings, however, are to be found both in Venice and other places, in excellent preservation, and full of grace and beauty. Sebastiano del Piombo, who may be considered a disciple, and the most distinguished one, of Giorgione, imitated him very closely in the tone of his colors and the fulness of his forms, and was particularly successful in pictures for private rooms and portraits. It is said that Michael Angelo held him in such esteem as a colorist, that he united with him, in order to oppose the too favorable opinion entertained by the Romans of Raffaelle. Great as were these painters, however, Titian (b. 1477, d. 1576) must be regarded as altogether at the head of the school under notice. In expression he is the most historical of all painters, his portraits being second only to those of Raffaelle; in careful imitation of natural effect, he is equal to the most painstaking of the Dutch school, while at the same time preserving great grandeur and breadth of effect. In his pictures, the surrounding colors and objects are delicately reflected by every surface capable of reflecting, even in the eyes of the figures; and the broad shades, instead of being mere dark masses, are composed of those innumerable gradations which mark the shadows of nature. The Venetian masters were unable, after his death, to maintain the reputation which Titian had gained for it; but we must mention Tintoretto, his contemporary, a painter full of fire and sprightliness, who has been called the lightning of the pencil, from his miraculous dispatch, and whose pictures are distinguished by wild and fantastical inventions; Bassano, who was particularly expert in the representation of animals; and Paul Veronese, who founded a distinct branch of the Venetian school. His genius was naturally noble, and even magnificent and vast, and while his compositions failed in historical correctness and elegance of design, they are exceedingly

attractive, from their freshness and magnificence of coloring. In his pictures are to be found splendid banquets, sumptuous edifices, bright aërial spaces, noble vestments, lords and ladies, crowns and sceptres, arms and jewels. In the course of time, the masters of the Venetian school became mannerists in color; but it cannot be denied that during the period of the decline of art throughout Italy, the Venetian school shone peculiarly conspicuous in the number of superior artists it produced. The next school of any importance is the *Lombard school*, which comprehends those of Mantua, Modena, Cremona, and Milan. The art of miniature-painting was practised at a very early period in Mantua; but in regard to pictures, the first known artist is Andrea Montegna, who was a native of Padua, and established his school at Mantua at the end of the 15th century, where he has left some works of great merit; and with him must be mentioned Giulio Romano (b. 1492, d. 1546), Rafaelle's most distinguished pupil, whose last works at Mantua, chiefly in fresco, place him at the head of that school. Contiguous to the Modenese school is the Parmesan, which brings us to Correggio (b. 1494, d. 1534), the most delightful of all painters, and one who, from the bosom of poverty, without master, without patron, burst at once upon the view in all the blaze of original talent. He had come into notice at a time when it was resolved to paint the great cupola of St. John at Parma, and he was selected as the artist. The clearness and relief, the sweetness and freedom of pencil in the works which he thereupon executed, have never been exceeded; while the grandeur of design, and the boldness of conception in the foreshortenings, have astonished all succeeding generations of artists. In the management of light and shade he was unequalled; and his only defects were a certain want of correctness, and a want of force, which sometimes render the whole effect of his pictures effeminate and monotonous. Parmegiano is the next important name in this school; but he cannot be compared with Correggio. The school of *Cremona* appears to have had its origin in the foundation of the magnificent cathedral in 1107, which was as speedily as possible decorated with all that sculpture and painting could afford; and, indeed, the history of the school is almost identical with the history of its adornment. The *Milanese school* dates from 1335, when Giotto was employed in ornamenting various places in the city, which long continued to be regarded as most beautiful specimens of the art; but the founder of the Milanese school is, however, by many considered to be Vicenzio Foppa, who flourished about the year 1407, and was employed by the celebrated Francesco Sforza.—*The Bolognese School.* Towards the close of the 16th, and early part of the 17th century, the progress of decline in the art of painting in Italy was stayed for a time by the rise of a new school — the Bolognese, or Eclectic, the great principle of which was to select what was most excellent in the primitive schools — design from the Florentine, grace from the Roman, from the Venetian color, and from the Lombard, light and shade. We have spoken of this school at length under the head Bolognese School. The most ancient specimens of the art of painting in France are those on glass, many still remaining of considerable beauty. The school of French painting may fairly, however, be supposed to have risen in the reign of Francis I., who, for the improvement of his subjects, brought artists from Italy. The first native painter of France whose name we find recorded, is Jean Cousin; but the first French masters of eminence were Vouet (b. in 1582) and Nicholas Poussin (b. 1594); who has been already mentioned as belonging to an Italian school, and who had formed his taste by a residence of nearly twenty years in Italy, before he was invited, in 1639, to a pension and an apartment in the Tuileries. He has been called the Rafaelle of France; and the characteristics of his works are extreme correctness of form and costume, great propriety in keeping, and the most enchanting simplicity of design. Louis XIV., who commenced his reign in the year 1643, having resolved to give to France a school of native artists, called into existence a race of painters, of whom the most distinguished were Le Sueur, who, with the exception of Poussin, is supposed by some critics to be the best painter France ever produced; Le Brun, who had a lively fancy, great dexterity of hand, and sometimes noble conceptions, but who was in all things too artificial. Contemporary with these was Claude Gelée, commonly called Claude Lorraine, who was a master of aërial perspective, as of nearly every other branch of landscape; but though French by birth, he practised his art and passed most of his life in Italy. In the succeeding reign, Antoine Watteau painted *fêtes galantes* with grace and effect; Joseph Vernet was noted as a marine painter; and Jean Baptiste Greuze was famous for his female heads and representations of domestic life. Painting deteriorated in France during the latter half of the 18th century; but was restored to a certain amount of vitality about the time of the French revolution by Jacques Louis David, whose style, known as the "classic," is dry and pedantic; and who was followed by a numerous band of scholars. At length, Gros, Gericault, and others inaugurated the system of painting from nature, and originated the modern French school, of whom a few of the most distinguished ornaments are Paul Delaroche, historical painter; Ary Scheffer, famous for ideal conceptions; Horace Vernet, unrivalled in battle-pieces; Rosa Bonheur, an exquisite painter of cattle and horses; and Troyon, excellent in landscape. The *Spanish school* can scarcely be said to have had an existence previous to the middle of the 15th century, when some Flemish artists gave the native painters their first practical ideas of color and design. In the 16th century, schools were in existence in Castile, Valencia, Seville, and elsewhere, that of Seville being the most distinguished. Among the eminent men connected with them were Antonio del Rincon, Luis de Vargas, Luis de Morales, Vincente Joanes, sometimes called the Spanish Rafaelle; Pablo de Cespedes, and Juan de las Roelas, most of whom studied in Italy, and flourished in the 16th century; Francisco Zurbaran, a distinguished painter of the naturalistic school of Caravaggio; and Diego Velasquez de Silva, and Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, whose place is in the first rank of the artists of any age or clime. Since the commencement of the 18th century, Spain has produced no painters of eminence.—Of the *English school of painting*, little can be said previous to the 18th century; since, although Holbein, Rubens, Vandyke, and other distinguished artists had, during the previous two centuries, successfully practised their art in England, their influence failed to form a national school. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who flourished 1750–80, may be considered as the founder of the English school. He was truly a great artist, excelling in portraiture, and eminent as a colorist. His contemporary and rival, Gainsborough, while nearly approaching Sir Thomas in portraits, is better known as a landscape painter of the highest order. They were both preceded by Hogarth, whose pictures are powerful satires on the manners, morals, and follies of the age; though unique in the treatment of his subjects, Hogarth appears to have had but little direct effect upon contemporary painters. Among the other artists who flourished during the latter half of the last century were Fusell, the "Dante" of painters, Richard Wilson, eminent in landscapes, Romney and Opie, famous for their portraiture of female beauty; and Barry, an eccentric man of genius, who produced some great historical pictures. In the first quarter of the present century appeared Sir Thomas Lawrence, whose female heads are remarkable for their striking grace and elaborate finish; Hoppner, Jackson, and Sir Henry Raeburn, his compeers in portraiture; Sir David Wilkie, the best delineator of humble life that England has yet produced; Haydon, the "apostle of high art," an historical painter of great merit, but objectionable mannerisms; Etty, a splendid colorist, and the "Rubens" of the English school; Turner, the most original and æsthetic perhaps of all English landscapists; Constable, Callcott, Collins, Morland, Nasmyth, and John Martin, famous for his startling chiaro-scuro. During the same period, *genre* painting was cultivated by Bird, Smirke, Stothard, and others, who had, as their successors in this style of art, Newton, Leslie, Cooper, Mulready, Maclise, Herbert, Sir Charles Eastlake, Redgrave, E. M. Ward, Gilbert, Cruikshank, Webster, Hamilton, Cope, Dyce, C. Landseer, Frith, Horsley, Ford, Faed, and innumerable others of mark, the majority of whom have also painted historical subjects and landscape with success. In the latter branch of art, the most eminent painters of late years have been Creswick, Boddington, Linnell, and F. Lee. Roberts achieved celebrity by his delineations of Eastern life and travel; Haghe for Flemish interiors; Lance as the first painter of still-life of his time; Stanfield for his unrivalled sea-pieces; and, as animal painters, Sir Edwin Landseer, Ansdell, and Herring, stand in their several walks unrivalled. At the head of the English school of portrait-painting at the present day, is Sir Francis Grant, President of the Royal Academy. Among the chief names in the English school of water-color painting may be mentioned, Prout, Copley Fielding, Cox, Roberts, Hunt, Cattermole, Nash, Absolon, and E. Corbould. A new school grafted on the old, and called the *Pre-Raphaelite*, has for its chief representatives, Holman Hunt, Millais, and Dante G. Rossetti, the poet. In the U. States, painting, previous to the present century, made but scant progress. Benj. West, a native of Pennsylvania, the earliest of American painters, gained his reputation in England, as also did Copley, who in that country won celebrity by his portraits. C. W. Peale and Col. John Trumbull may be said to be the first native painters who practised their art to any noticeable extent in this country. The gallery of national portraits and pictures illustrative of American history now at New Haven would in themselves form the valuable nucleus of a national gallery of art. In the beginning of the present century, Malbone, Gilbert Stuart, and Allston, appeared as the expositors of American claims to artistic eminence: the first, a fine miniature painter; the second, scarcely inferior to Reynolds in portraiture; and the third, a worker of peculiar excellence in grand historical art. At the same period, too, portrait-painting found able operators in J. W. Jarvis and Thomas Sully; and historical pieces were ably treated by Vanderlyn. About 1825, Thos. Cole founded what may be styled the American school of landscape-painting, a department which was thenceforward more cultivated by American artists as a specialty. The works from Cole's atelier, though not remarkable for striking vigor of conception, are, nevertheless, characterized by a dreamy morality (as it were), in its type approaching to allegory. Of his pictures, the series forming *The Course of Empire*, and *The Voyage of Life*, are among the *chef d'œuvres* of American art. Immediately following Cole, appear the names of Inman, Durand, Fisher, and Doughty, of whom Doughty and Durand excelled in landscape, while Inman may be esteemed the first successful American master of *genre*. Besides these distinguished painters, we may mention Rembrandt Peale, Weir, Page, Huntington, Rothermel, and Buchanan Read, all of whom have figured in a more or less degree in historical representation, genre, and landscape,—Page being peculiarly notable as a colorist. Morse, Neagle, Ingham, Harding, and Fraser, form in themselves a group of "limners of the human face divine" of deserved celebrity. During the last 30 years, landscape-painting has derived a fresh and healthful impetus, and it is questioned if, in the art schools of Europe, there shall be found a higher development of talent in this department than exists now in this country. Prominent among the great names of the time are those of Bierstadt, Church, Kensett, G. L. Brown, Cropsey, Chapman, Casilear, W. and J. M. Hart, Mignot, Gignoux, Gifford, Colman, Gay, Cranch, Innes, Shattuck, Hubbard, Boughton, Dana, W. T. Richards, *cum multis aliis*. The works of these painters are, for the most part, characterized by close fidelity to nature, and are in general notably free from mannerisms and Old World conventionalisms. During the same period, genre has been cultivated with considerable success by Lambdin, Mount, Langer, Elelinger, May, Darley, Hoppin, Eastman, Johnson, Wm. Hunt, Edmonds, and others; miniature-painting by Staigg and Brown; while Beard, Hinckley, Tait, and Hays are well known animal painters. Historical art has comparatively few professors, doubtless owing to the lack of popular encouragement; there are, however, among them, the eminent names of Leutze, Rothermel, Rossiter, White, Gray, Terry, Schussele, and Powell.—With regard to *P.*, considered as an art, it may be said to consist of two chief parts,—*outline* and *design*. Outline is a design without color, and examples of it may be seen in the cartoons of Rafaelle, Retzsch, Flaxman, and others. Design, properly so called, includes outline, representing the contour of objects, together with color, which gives to the image not only the hue, but also the form and relief proper to the object. The technical processes of painting are oil-painting, water-color painting, encaustic-painting, miniature-painting, fresco-painting, enamel-painting, &c. There are at least ten branches of the art, viz.—history, grotesque, portraits, fancy, animals, flowers and fruits, seascape, landscape, still-life, and battle-pieces. In order to successfully prosecute the art, the painter should be well acquainted with anatomy, as otherwise the living model would be useless to him. Without perspective, he is unable to dispose the objects in his picture properly. Symmetry teaches him to observe the relative proportions of parts to each other; invention assists him in representing the action and expression of the persons employed in his picture; expression tells how to depict the passions and emotions of the mind. Coloring—that crowning beauty of the painter's art—has also its laws. All trifling, or artful play of little lights, or an attention to a variety of tints, is to be avoided; a quietness and simplicity should reign over the whole work, to which a breadth of uniform and simple color will greatly contribute. "Grandeur of effects is produced in two different ways, which seem totally opposed to each other. One is by reducing the colors to little more than chiaro-scuro, which was often the practice of the Bolognese school; and the other by making the colors very distinct and forcible, such as we see in those of Rome and Florence; but still the presiding principle in both those manners is simplicity."

Paint'less, *a.* That may not be painted, delineated, or represented.

Paint'ress, *n.* A female painter; a woman who paints.

Paint'-strake, *n.* (*Naut.*) The uppermost strake of plank immediately below the plank-sheer.

Paint'ville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., abt. 140 m. E. by S. of Frankfort.

Pair, (*pâr,*) *n.* [Fr. *paire*, a pair, couple; *pair* = Lat. *par*, equal.] Two things that are equal in any respect; two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; a couple; a brace; as, a *pair* of gloves or shoes, a *pair* of horses, &c.; distinctively, a man and wife.

"Baucis and Philemon . . . a happy *pair*." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To be joined in pairs: to couple; to go together; as, turtles *pair*. — To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

"My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine." — *Rowe.*

—*v. a.* To assort and place together in twos, as things that are equal, similar, suited, or adapted to each other; to unite in couples; to unite as correspondent, or rather to contrast.

To pair off, to depart in a pair or in pairs; hence, to come to an understanding with one of an opposite party or political faith, by which the votes of both are withheld from counting in the division of a legislative assembly; as, the honorable member *paired off* for the remainder of the session.

Pair'ing-off, *n.* (*Eng. Pol.*) A practical custom by which two members of a legislative body holding opposite political opinions, concur to absent themselves from divisions of the house during a specified period.

Pair'ing-time, *n.* The season when birds couple.

Pair'-royal, *a.* [Fr. *pair*, equal, and Eng. *royal*.] Three things of a kind; — used specifically in some games at cards. (Also, but incorrectly, written *parial* and *prial*.)

Paisiello, Giovanni, (*pai-se-ail'lo,*) a celebrated singer and composer, was the son of a veterinary surgeon of Taranto in Italy, and a. in 1741. He was put under the care of the celebrated Durante, and, in 1763, produced his first opera, *La Pupilla*, with great applause, at the Marzigli Theatre, in Bologna. From this period commenced a long career of success; and his works were not only applauded in Italy, but over the whole continent of Europe. D. at Naples, 1816. His operas, serious and comic, exceed 70, and he wrote, besides, a great variety of ballets, cantatas, &c. Simplicity, elegance, and correctness are the characteristics of his style.

Paisley, (*pāz'le,*) a manufacturing town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart River, 8 m. S.W. of Glasgow. *Manuf.* Shawls, muslins, thread, scarfs, and gauzes. *Pop.* 47,406.

Paixhans, Henri Joseph, (*paix'han,*) a French general of artillery, b. at Metz, 1783. He is the inventor of the guns and projectiles which bear his name. The Paixhans guns are adapted to throw shells and hollow shot. These guns and projectiles were used on board the Russian fleet at the battle of Sinope, when the Turkish ships were annihilated by their deadly effects. D. 1854.

Pajaro River, (*pah-ha'ro,*) in *California*, rises in the Coast Range, and flows W. into Monterey Bay.
—A township of Monterey co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Paks, a town of Hungary, co. of Tolna, on the Danube, 62 m. S. of Buda; *pop.* 0,000.

Pal, *n.* An accomplice; a comrade; a partner; an associate. (Slang.)

Palace, (*pāl'ās,*) *n.* [Fr. *palais;* Lat. *Palatium*, the name of one of the hills on which Rome was built, and where Augustus had his residence.] A magnificent house in which a monarch, prince, or noble of high rank, resides; as, an imperial *palace*, a royal *palace*, a ducal *palace*, &c. In France, however, the term is used in a much more extended signification; as the Palais Législatif, and the Palais de la Bourse, in Paris.

Pal'adin, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *Palatinus.*] A term originally derived from the Counts Palatine, or of the Palace, who were the highest dignitaries in the Byzantine court, and thence used generally for a lord or chieftain, and by the Italian romantic poets for a knight-errant.

Palæog'raphy, *n.* See Paleography.

Palæol'ogus, an illustrious Byzantine family, first mentioned about 1078, when George *P.* was a faithful servant of the emperor Nicephorus III. He was killed while defending Dyrrhachium, or Durazzo, against the Normans in 1081. The *P.*, the last Greek family that occupied the throne of Constantinople, reigned from 1260 to 1453. A branch of the *P.* ruled over Montferrat in Italy from 1305 to 1530.

Palæontol'ogy, *n.* See Paleontology.

Palæozo'ic, *a.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *zōon*, an animal.] (*Geol.*) The term applied, by the universal consent of modern geologists, to the oldest of the three great groups of fossiliferous strata, commencing with the lower deposits of the new red sandstone, and continuing downwards into the rocks that have not yet been found to contain any fossils. The term simply means *old life*, and refers to the significant and unquestioned fact that in these rocks we see the remains of the most ancient known forms of life that were introduced on our globe. Involving thus no theory, it admits of universal application, and is very convenient. It has entirely replaced the term *primary*. The subdivisions of the *P.* series will be found under Geology.

Palais, (St.,) (*pal'ai,*) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Morbihan, on the N. side of the island of Belleisle. It has a small port, defended by a citadel. *Pop.* 5,000.

Palame'des, a Grecian hero, the son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa. Being sent by the confederated leaders before Troy to visit Ulysses and find the cause of his refusal to join the expedition, Palamedes discovered that the insanity put on by the king of Ithaca, to avoid leaving his wife and kingdom, was only feigned, and accordingly brought the sage Ulysses back with him. Enraged at being detected in practising a fraud, Ulysses conceived a mortal hatred against the man who had unmasked his hypocrisy, and, resolving to work his ruin and death, bribed one of Palamedes' servants to dig a hole in his master's tent and conceal in it a large sum of money, with which he supplied him, and then carefully to cover the opening. Having effected the first part of his scheme, Ulysses next forged a letter purporting to come from Priam to Palamedes, in which the Trojan monarch reproached the Greek chief for not having sooner fulfilled his contract and delivered the Grecian army into his hands, according to the tenor of his promise and in return for the bribe already delivered to him as payment for his treachery. This letter was carried before the Grecian princes. Palamedes was summoned, and protested his innocence, but vainly, as the money was discovered in his tent. He was found guilty by all the army, and stoned to death. Homer is silent as to the miserable fate of Palamedes. Palamedes was a learned man, as well as a soldier, and, according to some, he completed the alphabet of Cadmus by the addition of some letters. To him, also, is attributed the invention of chess and backgammon.

Pal'amow, a dist. of British India, presidency of Bengal, between Lat. 23° 12′ and 24° 22′ N., Lon. 83° 18′ and 84° 31′ E.; *area*, 3,468 sq. m. Palamow, the cap., is situated on the Coyle or Koel River; Lat. 23° 52′ N., Lon. 84° 10′ E.

Palanquin, (*pal-an-kēēn',*) *n.* [Corrupted from Hind. *palkee*, a sedan.] A covered litter used in India, China, &c., borne on the shoulders of men. The cut (Fig. 2025) represents the kind used chiefly in the country districts, and often, also, named *dooly*.

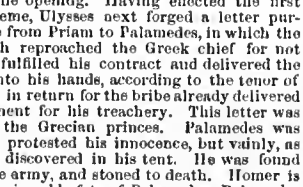


Fig. 2025.— palanquin.

Pal'atable, *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; gustable; that is relished.

Pal'atableness, *n.* Quality of being palatable or agreeable to the taste; relish; gusto

Pal'atably, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to the taste or palate.

Pal'atal, *a.* [Fr. and Sp.] Pertaining or having reference to the palate; uttered by the aid of the palate.
—*n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate, or an articulation of the roof of the tongue with the roof of the mouth, as *g* soft, *ch* soft, or *j*.

Pal'ate, *n.* [It. *palato;* Lat. *palatum*. Etymology unknown.] (*Anat.*) The root or upper part of the mouth. In man it is composed of two parts,—the hard palate, which forms an arch in the anterior part of the mouth; and the soft palate, which lies in the posterior part of the mouth, and consists of a membranous curtain of muscular and cellular tissue, from the middle of which hangs the uvula.
—The organ of taste; seat of gustation; relish; gusto; as, a tastidious *palate*.
—Mental relish; intellectual taste.

"The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle as drest up by the schoolmen."—*Baker.*

Pal'ate, *n.* (*Bot.*) The convex base, or inward projection of the lower lip of a personate corolla.

Palatial, (*-lā'shal,*) *a.* [From Lat. *palatium*, palace.] Pertaining, or having reference to, or becoming a palace; magnificent; stately; as, a *palatial* residence, he lives in *palatial* style.

Palat'ic, *n.* A palatal. (a.)

Palatinate, (Lower,) or Palatinate of the Rhine, (*pā-lāt'i-nat.*) The name formerly given to two states of Germany, which were designated, by way of distinction, the Upper and Lower Palatinate, and though not contiguous, were under the control of the same sovereign till 1620. At that period they underwent great changes. Since the wars of the first French Revolution, which contributed more than any event on record to unsettle the ancient landmarks, they have been divided among different German sovereigns, and their very name has disappeared from the maps of Germany. The word *palatinate* is of feudal origin, and signifies in a more restricted sense the province or seigniory of a palatine, *i. e.* of a high dignitary during the Middle Ages, who originally held office in the court of the sovereign, and was designated the *comes palatii*, but who afterwards obtained, within his own province or district, the same power, rank, and jurisdiction, which the *comes palatii* possessed in the palace. Hence the old German title *pfalzgraf*, count-palatine; in English, *palsgrave*.

Pal'atine, *a.* and *n.* See Palatinate.

County palatine, in England, a county in which the crown formerly possessed rights of seigniory and jurisdiction; as, the *counties palatine* of Lancaster, Chester, Durham, and Cornwall.

Pal'atine, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cook co., abt. 26 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* 2,800.

Pal'atine, in *New York*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 4,800.

Pal'atine, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Marion co., on the Monongahela River, opposite Fairmount.

Pal'atine Bridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 55 m. W. by N. of Albany.

Pal'ato-pharyn'geus, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which arises at the root of the uvula and soft palate, and is inserted into the upper and back part of the thyroid cartilage; it draws the uvula and soft palate downwards and backwards, and pulls the thyroid cartilage and pharynx upwards.

Palaver, (*pa-lah'ver,*) *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, from Lat. *parabola.*] Nonsensical or idle talk; flattery; inconsequential speech; bunkum; bosh; blarney.—A conference or formal debate; a public discussion or deliberation; as, to meet for *palaver*.
—*v. a.* or *v. n.* To hold a palaver; hence, to employ trivial, nonsensical, inconsequential talk; to bamboozle or humbug by words; to flatter.

Pala'verer, *n.* One who palavers, or talks blarney or bunkum.

Palawan', or **Paragua,** an island of the Eastern Archipelago, between Borneo and the Philippine Islands; between Lat. 8° 37′ and 11° 30′ N., Lon. 117° and 120° E. Length, 275 m.; breadth, 30 m.

Pale, *a.* [Fr. *pâlir*, to grow pale; Lat. *pallidus*, pale, from *palleo*, to be or look pale.] Wan; deficient in color or bloom; pallid; not ruddy or fresh of color; as, a *pale* complexion, a *pale* blue, &c.—Dim; of a faint lustre; not bright, brilliant, or shining; as, the *pale* moonbeams.

(Note. *Pale* is frequently employed in the construction of self-explaining compound terms; as, *pale*-faced, *pale*-eyed, *pale*-looking, *pale*-colored, *pale*-visaged, &c.)
—*v. n.* To turn pale; to become pale; as, she *paled* with fright.
—*v. a.* To make pale.

Pale, *n.* [A. S. *pal, pil;* D. *paal;* Dan. *pael;* Ger. *pfahl;* Lat. *palus*, a stake; It. *palo;* W. *pawl*, a pole.] A stake; a pole; a post; a rail used in fencing or inclosing; a pointed stake; a picket.—An inclosure; properly that which incloses; a fence; a boundary-mark.

"She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*."—*Prior.*

—Hence, space inclosed; limited tract or region; as, out of the *pale* of humanity, within the *pale* of the Church, &c.—A cheese-scoop.

(*Her.*) The first and simplest kind of ordinary. See Ordinary, and Fig. 2000.

English pale. (*Hist.*) The term applied to the limits of the English territory held in Ireland for a period of nearly four centuries; as, the lords and castles of the *English pale*.
—*v. a.* To inclose or surround with pales, stakes, posts, or rails; to encompass; to inclose.

"Whate'er the ocean *pales*."—*Shaks.*

Palazzuo'lo, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Syracuse, 13 m. N.W. of Noto; *pop.* 8,600.

Pale'a, or Paleæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., chaff.] (*Bot.*) A name given to the bracts stationed upon the receptacle of *Asteraceæ* between the florets, and having generally a membranous texture and no color; also, the interior bracts of the flowers of grasses.

Paleaceous, (*-ā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *palea*, chaff.] (*Bot.*) Chaffy; containing, or resembling, or consisting of chaff.

Pale'ly, *a.* Pallidly; wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Palembang', a town of the island of Sumatra, cap. of a Dutch residency, on the Musi, 52 m. from the Soensang, its principal mouth in the Strait of Banca; Lat. 2° 58′ 51″ S., Lon. 104° 54′ E. It is intersected by numerous branches of the river Musi, on which account *P.* is sometimes called the "City of Twenty Islands." *Manuf.* Jewelry, cutlery, japanning, boat-building; also, cotton fabrics, and embroidered silk stuffs. It has considerable inland and foreign trade, the latter chiefly with Java, Banca, Singapore, China, and Siam. *Pop.* 44,000.

Palen'cia, a town of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Palencia, on the Carrion, 57 m. S.E. of Leon, and 118 m. N.N. W. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, blankets, coverlets, serge, hats, and earthenware. *Pop.* 13,921.

Pale'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pale; wanness; defect or deficiency of color; a sickly whiteness of look; want of freshness or ruddiness; as, *paleness* of countenance.—Want of color or lustre; as, *paleness* of light, *paleness* of tint.

Pal'enque, a village of Mexico, state of Chiapas, abt. 100 m. E.N.E. of Ciudad-Real. About 7 m. S.W. of it are some of the most extensive and magnificent ruins in Central America. They consist of vast artificial terraces, or terraced truncated pyramids, of cut stone, surmounted by edifices of peculiar and solid architecture, also of cut stone, covered with figures in relief, or figures and hieroglyphics in stucco, with remains of brilliant colors. Most of the buildings are of one story, but a few are two, three, and some may have been four stories. The principal structure, known as the Palace, is 228 ft. long, 180 feet deep, and 25 feet high, standing on a terraced truncated pyramid of corresponding dimensions. It was faced with cut stone, cemented with mortar of lime and sand, and the front covered with stucco, and painted. A corridor runs around the building, opening into four interior courts, which open into many smaller rooms. On slabs of stone are carved numerous colossal figures, and the remains of statues more resemble Grecian than Egyptian or Hindoo art. Other spacious and elaborately ornamented buildings appear to have been temples of religion. These ruins were in the same condition when Cortez conquered Mexico, as now, overgrown with a forest, and their site forgotten. They were only discovered in 1750. Three explorations were made by the Spanish government, but they were little known until visited by Messrs. J. L. Stephens and F. Catherwood, and their account published with plans and drawings. (See Stephens' *Incidents of Travel in Central America*, &c.; and Catherwood's *Views of Ancient Monuments of Central America*, &c.) There are in Mexico dim traditions of the existence, at a remote period, of the capital of a theocratic state, the centre of a long since extinguished civilization, of which the only traces are these wonderful ruins and unexplained hieroglyphics.

Pal'eograph, Palæograph, *n.* An ancient manuscript.

Paleog'rapher, Palæog'rapher, *n.* One skilled in paleography.

Paleograph'ic, Paleograph'ical, Palæograph'ic, Palæograph'ical, *a.* [Fr. *paléographique.*] Pertaining, or having reference to paleography.

Paleog'raphist, Palæog'raphist, *n.* Same as Paleographer, *q. v.*

Paleog'raphy, Palæog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, old, ancient, from *palai*, of old, and *graphō*, to write.] The science or art of deciphering ancient inscriptions, including the knowledge of the various characters used at different periods by the writers and sculptors of different nations and languages, their usual abbreviations, initials, &c. The science termed *diplomatics* is, in effect, a branch of paleography.

Paleol'ogist, *n.* A student of antiquity; one skilled in paleology.

Paleol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *logos*, treatise.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities, or the knowledge of ancient things; archæology.

Paleontograph'ical, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to the description of fossil remains.

Paleontog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *onta*, existences, and *graphein*, to depict.] That branch of science which describes fossil remains.

Paleontolog'ical, *a.* [Fr. *paléontologique.*] Pertaining, or relating to paleontology.

Paleontol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *paléontologiste.*] One versed in paleontology.

Paleontol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, *on, ontos*, being, from *einī*, to be, and *logos*, treatise.] That branch of natural science which treats of fossil organic remains. Much of the light that has been thrown, of late years, on the formation and constitution of the globe is due to the discoveries and investigations of paleontology. The geologist, by its means, is able to trace the successive orders of animals and plants which have inhabited the earth at different periods of its existence. All fossiliferous systems may be viewed in two great aspects,—either as regards their mere mineral and physical relations, or as regards the plants and animals found as fossils in their strata. The former constitutes the *lithology*, and the latter the *paleontology*, of a formation. In order, however, to arrive at a

knowledge of the cosmical conditions which regulated the deposition of the strata of a system, an acquaintance with botany and geology is indispensable to the geologist, in order that he may be able to apply their general principles to the solutions of those problems that arise out of the science he is investigating.

Paleosau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct lizards, characteristic of the magnesian conglomerate.

Paleothe'rium, *n.* [Fr. *paléothérion*, from Gr. *palaios*, ancient, and *therion*, beast.] (*Pal.*) A genus of pachydermatous mammalia, whose remains occur in the Eocene beds of England and the Continent. At least 10 species have been described, ranging in size from that of a sheep to that of a horse. The upper Eocene gypseous quarries of Montmartre supplied the first scanty materials, which Cuvier, by a series of careful and instructive inductions, built up into an animal, whose fidelity to nature was afterwards verified by the discovery of a complete series of fossils. In general appearance the *P.* resembled the modern Tapir, and especially in having the snout terminating in a short proboscis. It had 3 toes on each foot, each terminated by a hoof. — The formula of the teeth is the same as that of the Hyracothere. It is supposed that animals of this genus dwelt on the margins of lakes and rivers, and that their habits were similar to those of the tapir.

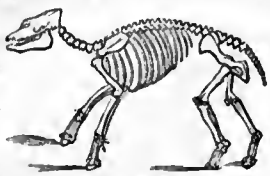


Fig. 2026.
SKELETON OF PALEOTHERIUM, (restored.)

Paleozo'ic, *a.* (*Geol.*) See PALÆOZOIC.

Paler'mitan, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Palermo, Sicily.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging, or having reference to the city of Palermo, or to its inhabitants.

Paler'mo, (anc. *Panormus,*) the cap. city, and a seaport of Sicily, on its N.W. extremity; Lat. 38° 8′ 2″ N., Lon. 13° 22′ 2″ E. It is built on the S.W. of an extensive bay, in a plain, which, from its luxuriance and from being surrounded by mountains on three sides, has been termed the "golden shell." In the front of the city is the *Marina*, a raised terrace, extending more than 1 m. along the bay, and is about 200 feet wide. The principal public buildings are, the royal palace, the tribunal of justice, the custom-house (formerly the palace of the Inquisition), the cathedral, and Jesuit's college. The churches and convents are numerous, and the former profusely ornamented. In the neighborhood are many fine specimens of Saracenic architecture. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, glass, oil-cloth, and leather. Nearly 1,000 boats, and 3,500 fishermen are engaged in the tunny fishery. *Exp.* Principally sumach, fruits, wine, manna, and brimstone. *P.*, the anc. *Panormus*, is first mentioned in history B.C. 480, when the Carthaginians made it a naval station. It was taken by the Romans B. C. 254, and it became one of their principal naval stations. It fell, with the rest of Sicily, into the hands of the Goths, in 493. The Saracens captured it in 835, and made it the cap. of their Sicilian territories. The Normans took it in 1072, and in 1282 it was the scene of the massacre called the "Sicilian Vespers." When Sicily was united to Naples, the court was removed from *P.*, but again resided here from 1806 to 1814. Palermo was taken by Garibaldi in May, 1860. *Pop.* 167,625.

Paler'mo, in *Iowa*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 484.

Palermo, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Doniphan co., about 8 m. S.W. of St. Joseph.

Palermo, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co.; *pop.* about 1,800.

Palermo, in *New York*, a post-township of Oswego co.; *pop.* about 3,500.

Pales'tia, Palæs'tia, *n.* [Gr. *palaistia*, from *palē*, a wrestling, from *pallo*, to wield, to swing round.] (*Antiq.*) A wrestling; exercise of wrestling. — A place for wrestling; an arena for athletic exercises in ancient Greece.

Pal'estine, or HOLY LAND, a country of S.W. Asia, comprising the S. part of Syria, and forming the modern pashalics of Acre, Gaza, and the S. part of Damascus; Lat. between 30° 40′ and 33° 32′ N., Lon. 33° 35′ and 36° 48′ E.; having N. the pashalic of Tripoli, S.E. and S. the Arabian Desert, and W. the Mediterranean. — *Ext.* 193 m. in length, and 75 in average breadth. *Area*, 11,000 sq. m. — *Desc.* The surface is generally mountainous, interspersed from N. to S. by the mountain chain of Lebanon, Mount Hermon, the highest peak, attaining an elevation of 10,000 ft. There are numerous other peaks, none exceeding 3,000 feet in height, but some of which are made famous by their frequent mention in sacred history, viz.: — Mount Carmel, forming a promontory in the Mediterranean on the S.W. of the Bay of Acre; Mount Tabor, the modern Jebel Toor, at the N.E. extremity of the plain of Esdraelon, Ebal and Gerizim, in Samaria; Gilead, and Nebo or Pisgah, E. of the Jordan; and Zion, Moriah, and the Mount of Olives, in or near Jerusalem. Judæa proper, the ancient kingdom of Judah, comprises the territory extending from Lake Asphaltites to the sea, and consists of hills and valleys of great beauty and fertility, where the sides of the mountains are adapted to the vine, the olive, the sycamore, and are crowned with natural groves of oak and cypress; while the earth is abundantly covered with aromatic plants. In proceeding eastward to the shores of the Dead Sea, the scene becomes more decidedly barren. Gloomy and naked rocks, stones, sand, and ashes, are the only objects which then present themselves. To the N. of ancient Judæa was Samaria, a mountainous district, but flourishing and well cultivated. To the N. of Samaria, but still communicating with Judæa by the banks of the Jordan, is Galilee, distinguished by its natural beauty and fertility. The plain of Esdraelon is described by Dr. Clarke as one vast meadow, covered with the richest pasture. He considers this as the richest part of all Palestine. The Lake of Tiberias, or Gennesareth, is surrounded by lofty and picturesque hills, the sides of which were once highly cultivated, and its banks covered with flourishing towns, now almost deserted. The regions beyond Jordan, though less noticed in history, include, however, many tracts once fertile and flourishing. Here are found the Hauran and Dschaulan, consisting of a vast plain, not watered by any great river; yet the inhabitants contrive, by collecting the torrents and rain-water into ponds, to obtain a sufficient supply for the purposes of agriculture; so that very extensive crops of grain are raised in the district. In many parts there are the remains of ancient ruins. *Rivers.* Jordan, Jarmuth, Kishon, and the Nahr. Naman or Belus. — *Lakes.* Tiberias, Gennesareth, and the Dead Sea. — *Clim.* Very fine in the dry season. Frosts are slight in winter, except in the elevated parts, where snow occasionally falls. — *Prod.* Wheat, barley, millet, tobacco, and fruits. The name Palestine is derived from the Hebrew *Pelescheth*, or land of the Philistines, and is properly applicable to the S.W. portion of the country. Its most ancient name was Canaan, its inhabitants being descended from Canaan, the fourth son of Ham and grandson of Noah. In the time of Moses the country E. of the Jordan was conquered and divided among the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh; under Joshua the remainder was conquered and divided between the other ten tribes. Under the reigns of David and Solomon it became one of the most flourishing kingdoms of Asia. It was conquered, however, by the kings of Nineveh and Babylon, who carried captive first Israel and then Judah, into the E. provs. of their empire. After the conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, the Jews were allowed to return to their country, to rebuild their temple, and re-establish their ecclesiastical constitution. *P.* continued thus a prov. of Persia till after the conquest of Alexander, to whom it submitted without resistance. The Jews were again exposed to oppression from some of the Ptolemies, who having attempted to enforce the adoption of the Grecian idolatry, were met with the most determined resistance by the Maccabees, and Judæa now became an independent country. It subsequently fell under the dominion of Rome, who established the Herods as tributary kings. It was at this period that *P.* became the theatre of those great events which form the foundation of Christianity. The Jews, however, having rebelled repeatedly against the Romans, Titus entered Judæa with a large army, took Jerusalem, which he razed to the ground, and carried the whole nation captive, dispersing them throughout the Roman empire. The country remained in the power of the Romans till the conversion of the empire to Christianity, when it became an object of religious veneration. In the 6th century it fell under the sway of the Mohammedans, which gave occasion to the Crusades. Jerusalem was taken by the European forces, and was under Godfrey of Bouillon erected into a Latin kingdom, which endured for above 80 years, during which the Holy Land streamed with Christian and Saracen blood. In 1187 Judæa was conquered by Saladin, on the decline of whose kingdom it passed through various hands, till, in 1517, it was finally added to the Turkish empire.

Fig. 2027. — LEBANON FROM BEYROUT.

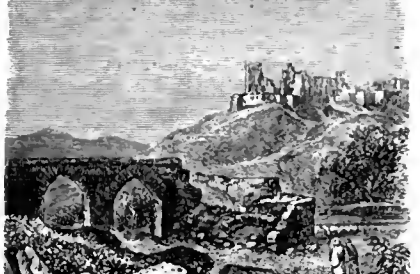


Fig. 2028. — SAMARIA.

Pal'estine, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 155 m. E.S.E. of Springfield. — A township of Cook co. — A township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Pal'estine, in *Indiana*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 22 m. W. of Hamilton, Ohio. — A post-village of Kosciusko co., abt. 160 m. N. by E. of Indianapolis. — A village of Monroe co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Bloomington.

Pal'estine, in *Iowa*, a township of Storey co.; *pop.* 658.

Pal'estine, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., abt. 36 m. S.W. of Chillicothe. — A township of Clermont co., abt. 16 m. E. of Cincinnati. — A township of Columbia co., abt. 165 m. N.E. of Columbus. — A township of Darke co., abt. 100 m. W. of Columbus. — A post-village of Pickaway co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Columbus. — A village of Shelby co., abt. 61 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Pal'estine, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hickman co., abt. 68 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Pal'estine, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Anderson co., abt. 200 m. N.E. of Austin.

Pal'estine, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Greenbrier co., abt. 12 m. W.S.W. of Lewis.

Palestin'ean, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating to Palestine.

Pales'trian, Pales'tric, Pales'trical, *a.* [Gr. *palaistrikos*, expert in wrestling.] Pertaining, or relating to the exercise of wrestling. (Also written *palæstrian, palæstric*, and *palæstrical.*)

Palestrina, GIOVANNI PIETRO ALOYSIO DA, (*pa-laistre'na,*) a celebrated Italian musician and composer, b. at Palestrina, an ancient city 20 m. from Rome, in 1529; and was admitted into the Pope's Chapel in 1559. This musician holds the most prominent rank as a composer of ecclesiastical music of that age, his *motetts, masses*, and *chants* being still in use. Palestrina has been regarded as the Homer of ancient music and the father of choral melody. D. in 1594.

Palestri'na, (anc. PRÆNESTE,) a town of Italy, in the Pontifical States, 22 m. E.S.E. of Rome; *pop.* 4,630.

Palestri'na, Pelestri'na, a town of Italy, on a narrow island of the Lagoons, in the Adriatic, 6 m. S. of Venice; *pop.* 4,000.

Palestro, (*pa-lais'tro,*) a town of Italy, situate on the left bank of the Sesia, opposite Robbio. Two battles were fought near this town, between the Austrians and the Sardinians aided by the French, 1859. The first took place May 30, when the French and Sardinians were victorious, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners and 80 cannon; and the second May 31, when the French and Sardinians were again successful.

Paletot, (*pāl'e-to,*) *n.* [Fr.] A loose overcoat.

Palette', Pallet', *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L. Lat. *paleta*, dimin. of Lat. *pala*, a spade or shovel.] (*Painting.*) A little oval table or board, or piece of porcelain or ivory, on which a painter places his pigments for immediate use.

(*Archæol.*) In ancient armor, one of the points covering the junction of the back and breast-plates.

To set the palette. (*Paint.*) To set or lay the pigments in order for use.

Palette'-knife, *n.* A flat, thin knife, rounded at the extremity, and used by painters to mix colors on the grinding-slab.

Pale'-wise, *a.* (*Her.*) See ORDINARY.

Palfrey, JOHN GORHAM, an American clergyman, politician, and author, b. in Boston, 1796. He graduated at Harvard College, 1815, was ordained, 1818, as minister of the Congregational church in Brattle Square, Boston, was appointed, 1831, to the Dexter professorship of Sacred Literature in the Divinity school of Harvard University, and assumed in 1835 the editorship of the "North American Review," which he conducted till 1842. In 1847 he was elected to Congress by the Whigs of Middlesex county, of Massachusetts, and became one of the acknowledged leaders of the Free-Soil party, and one of the most popular speakers and writers. His re-election to Congress was contested with unusual pertinacity, and after 17 successive elections without a choice, he was defeated, and from that time devoted himself entirely to literature. His principal works are: *Evidences of Christianity; Lectures on the Jewish Scriptures and Antiquities; Harmony of the Gospels*; and *History of New England.*

Palfrey, (*pawl'frȳ,*) *n.* [Fr. *palefroi* — *par le frein*, by the bridle, because parade and ladies' horses were led by the bridle by esquires.] A saddle-horse used for the road or for state purposes, as distinguished from a war-horse. — A small horse adapted to ladies.

Palfreyed, (*pawl'frid,*) *a.* Mounted on a palfrey.

Palil'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, again, and *lego*, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) The repetition of a word or part of a sentence, for the sake of greater energy. — *Worcester.*

Pal'impsest, *n.* [Gr. *phalin*, again, and *phao*, to rub.] (*Anat.*) A parchment from which the original writing has been erased by means of pumice-stone or some other substance, to make room for a fresh subject being written thereon.

Pal'indrome, *n.* [Gr. *palin*, back, and *dromos*, a running.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward; as *madam.*

Palindrom'ic, PALINDROMICAL, *a.* In the manner of, or pertaining to a palindrome.

Pal'ing, *n.* A fence formed with pales; or pales taken collectively.

Palingen'esis, Palingene'sia, *n.* [Gr. *palingenesia*, from *palin*, again, and *genesis*, birth.] (*Phil.*) A new or second birth; regeneration. The doctrine of the destruction and reproduction of worlds

and living beings is Oriental; but the word in question appears to be of Stoical origin. (*Diog. Laert.* vii. 72.) The Stoics are said to have held that the demiurgus, or creator, had absorbed all being in himself, and reproduced it out of himself.

Pal'ing-man, *n.*; *pl.* PALING-MEN. (*Hist.*) One born in that part of Ireland formerly called the jurisdiction of the English *pale*.

Pal'inode, *n.* [Gr. *palinōdia*, from *palin*, back, and *ōde*, an ode.] (*Poetry.*) A recantation;—properly a piece in which the poet retracts the invectives contained in a former ode; a declaration contrary to a former one.

Pāli, *n.* [A corruption of the Sanskrit *Prākrit*.] The name of the sacred language of the Buddhists.

Palino'dial, *a.* Pertaining to a palinode.

Palinu'rus, *n.*; *pl.* PALINURI. [Lat. *Palinuris*, the pilot of Æneas.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of crustaceans; the spiny lobster.

Palisade', *n.* [Fr. *palissade*, from Lat. *palus*, a pole or stake.] (*Fort.*) A fence or fortification consisting of a row of pales, stakes, or posts, sharpened and set firmly in the ground, as a means of defence.

Palisades, in *New Jersey*, a basaltic formation in Bergen co., extending along the Hudson River from Piermont, S. abt. 20 m., and rising precipitously to a height of from 400 to 500 ft.

Pal'ish, *a.* Somewhat pale, or wan.

Palissy, BERNARD, (*pa-lis'se,*) a celebrated French potter and chemist, b. at Algen, abt. 1508, who, for his ingenuity in painting on glass and other works, was patronized by Henri III. He wrote several works upon natural philosophy, and upon subjects connected with the art of pottery. The best edition of his works, which are full of valuable and curious experiments, is that of Paris, (1848,) with the notes of M. Faujas de St. Fond. His pottery has become celebrated, and few things are more prized by the connoisseur than the famous "Palissy ware." Being a Protestant, he was arrested by the Leaguers toward the end of the reign of Henri III., and d. in the Bastille, 1589.—Mr. Morley has written an interesting biography of "Palissy the Potter."

Palin'rus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rhamnaceæ*. They are deciduous shrubs or low trees, with slender, pliant branches, and ovate 3-nerved leaves, each of which has two sharp spines at the base, one straight and the other recurved.

P. Aculeatus, the Christ's thorn, Jew's thorn, or Buckler thorn, fancifully supposed to have supplied the crown of thorns with which Christ was crowned, is native of the country around the Mediterranean, and is often used for hedges, its sharp spines and pliant branches admirably adapting it for this purpose. Its fruit has a singular appearance, being flat and thin, attached by the middle to a foot-stalk, the middle being raised like a hat, or shield, while the expansion resembles the brim. Hence, probably, the name Buckler-thorn.

Fig. 2029.—CHRIST'S THORN, (*Paliurus aculeatus.*)
a, Ripe fruit.

Palk Strait, (*pawk-,*) that portion of the Indian Ocean which separates Ceylon from the mainland of India, Lat. 10° N., Lon. 80° E. It is 40 m. wide in its narrowest part.

Pal'kee, *n.* [Hind. *pālki.*] In India, a palanquin.

Pall, (*pawl,*) *n.* [A. S. *pæll*, a cloak; Lat. *pallium.*] A covering; a cloak.—A mantle of state.—The mantle of an archbishop.—The cloth thrown over a dead body at funerals.

(*Her.*) The upper part of a saltire conjoined to the lower part of a pale. It often appears in the arms of the ecclesiastical sees.

(*Mach.*) See PAWL

—*v. a.* To cover or invest; to cloak.

Pall, *v. n.* [W. *pallu*, to fail, *poll*, loss of power.] To become vapid; to lose strength, life, or spirit; to become cloying or surfeiting; to become tasteless or insipid.

—*v. a.* To make vapid or insipid.—To make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress.

Pal'la, *n.* (*Antiq.*) Among the Romans, a piece of cloth resembling a scarf, worn by females, and fastened with a brooch.

Palladium, (*pāl-lai'de-um,*) *n.* [Gr. *Palladion*, from *Pallas*, *Pallados*, Pallas.] (*Heroic Hist.*) A famous wooden statue of Pallas, whose eyes appeared to move. The Trojans believed that the image of the goddess fell suddenly from heaven into an unfinished temple, and were told by the oracle that Troy would never be taken while the statue remained in its walls. The Greek chiefs Ulysses and Diomedes, hearing this prophecy, watched their opportunity, stole into the city, reached the temple, and, killing the attendants who kept guard over the heavenly present, carried the Palladium in safety to the Grecian camp. The fall of Troy was not long delayed after this exploit had been achieved.

(*Chem.*) One of the rare metals found in the ores of platinum in the proportion of 1 to ½th per cent. It is a white, hard metal, having a specific gravity of 11·8. It is very infusible, but melts readily in Deville's oxyhydrogen furnace. Its rarity has prevented its application to numerous useful purposes. It forms three oxides, and several other compounds at present little known. It has a stronger affinity for cyanogen than any other metal, and forms a series of double cyanides. It readily combines with gold, forming a peculiarly white alloy, even when present in small proportions. It was discovered by Wollaston in 1803, and was thus named by him from the planet Pallas, discovered the year before. *Symbol* Pd.

Pal'lah, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of antelope; *Antilope melampus.*

Pal'las, *n.* (*Gr. Myth.*) A name of MINERVA, *q. v.*

Pal'las, *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the asteroids or smaller planets discovered by Olbers, at Bremen, on the 28th of March, 1802. The size of Pallas has not been measured with accuracy, but it is known to be exceedingly small. In the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, the following elements are given of the orbit of Pallas by M. Langier:—Eccentricity, 0·2394280; inclination, 34° 37′ 20″; longitude of the perihelion, 121° 24′ 11″.

Pal'las, a freedman of the Emperor Claudius, over whom he had so great an ascendancy as to persuade him to espouse Agrippina, his niece, and to adopt Nero for his successor. Pallas, in concert with Agrippina, is charged with having hastened the death of Claudius by poison. Nero subsequently caused him to be secretly put to death, confiscated his treasure, amounting to upwards of £2,000,000 sterling; but erected a superb monument to his memory. Pallas was brother to the Felix before whom St. Paul pleaded.

Pal'las, PETER SIMON, a celebrated German traveller and naturalist, was b. at Berlin in 1741. He studied at Halle, Göttingen, and Leyden, and after making a long visit to England, everywhere applying himself to his favorite science, zoölogy, he settled at the Hague. Having gained a great reputation by several scientific works, he was called in 1767 to St. Petersburg by Catherine II., and named professor of natural history in the academy. In the following year he set out with the expedition sent to Siberia to observe the transit of Venus, penetrated to the borders of China, and after great hardships and fatigues, and the loss of most of his companions, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1774. There he lived for nearly 20 years, loaded with honors, made tutor to the Grand-dukes Alexander and Constantine, and very busily engaged in literary labors. By his own desire he afterwards settled in the Crimea, the empress giving him a fine house and a good income. But in 1810 he returned to Berlin, and d. there the following year. The principal works of this laborious observer are—*Elenchus Zoöphytonum; Spicilegia Zoölogica; Observations on the Formation of Mountains; History of the Mongolian Nations; Travels through the various parts of the Russian empire*; and *Zoögraphia Russo-Asiatica.* These works are of great value as storehouses of facts, and facts of very diversified kinds. Cuvier assigned to *P.* very high rank as a zoölogist, and asserted that by his observation of the order of succession of the granite, slate, and chalk series of rocks, he originated modern geology. *P.* was a member of the French Institute, the Royal Society of London, and many other scientific bodies.

Pallas, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Pallavicino, SFORZA, (*pal-la-ve-che'no,*) a learned and pious cardinal, b. at Rome, 1607. He was employed by Pope Innocent X. in various important affairs, and obtained a cardinal's hat in 1657. He wrote a *History of the Council of Trent*, intended as a reply to the great work of Father Paul on the same Council. D. 1667.

Pall'-bearer, *n.* One who carries the pall of a coffin at a funeral.

Pal'let, *n.* [Fr. *palette*, from L. Lat. *paleta*, dim. of Lat. *pala*, a spade.] (*Paint.*) A little oval table or board, or piece of ivory on which the painter places the colors to be used. (See PALETTE.)—A wooden instrument used by potters, &c.

(*Gilding.*) An instrument used to detach gold-leaf from the pillow, and apply or extend it.

(*Her.*) A pale less in breadth than the third of the escutcheon.

(*Horology.*) The name given to the pieces connected with the pendulum or balance which receive the immediate impulse of the swing-wheel or balance-wheel. They are of various forms and constructions, according to the kind of escapement employed.

(*Med.*) A measure formerly used by apothecaries, containing three ounces.

—[Fr. *paille*, straw; Lat. *palea*, chaff.] A small bed of chaff or straw.

Pal'li, a town of Hindostan, in Rajputana, prov. of Judpore, on a branch of the Luni River; Lat. 25° 48′ N., Lon. 73° 24′ E. It is the entrepot for the opium sent from Malwah to Bombay, and has an extensive commerce. *Pop.* 50,000.

Pal'lial, *a.* [From *pallium*, a mantle.] Pertaining or having relation to the mantle of molluscs.

Palliasse, (*pal-yas'.*) *n.* Same as PALIASSE, *q. v.*

Pal'liate, *v. a.* [Fr. *pallier*; Lat. *paliatus*, from *pallium*, a cloak or mantle.] To cover with excuse; to conceal the enormity, as of offences by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; to lessen; to soften by favorable representation; as, to *palliate* a crime.—To reduce in violence; to mitigate; to lessen or abate; to alleviate; as, to *palliate* suffering.

—*a.* Eased; lightened; assuaged; mitigated.

Pallia'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Concealment of the most flagrant circumstances of an offence; extenuation by favorable representation; as, *palliation* of wrong.

—Mitigation; alleviation; abatement; as, *palliation* of a disease.

Pal'liative, *a.* [Fr. *palliatif.*] Extenuating; serving to extenuate by excuses or favorable representations.

—Mitigating; alleviating, as pain or diseases.

—*n.* That which palliates or extenuates; excuse.

—That which mitigates, alleviates, or abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Pal'lid, *a.* [Lat. *pallidus*, from *palleo*, to be or look pale.] Pale; wan; deficient in color; not high-colored; as, a *pallid* face.

Pal'lidly, *adv.* Palely; wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Pal'lidness, *n.* Paleness; wanness; pallor; not freshness or ruddiness.

Palling, (*pawl'ing,*) *a.* Making or becoming vapid or insipid.

—*n.* Insipidity; the state of being insipid or cloyed.

Pal'liser's Islands, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 15° S., Lon. 145° W.

Pallium, (*pāl'le-um,*) *n.* [Lat., a cloak.] (*Antiq.*) A square woollen cloak much worn by the Greeks, resembling the *toga* of the Roman citizens. It was formed of woollen cloth cut square, and was worn over the tunic, or sometimes, indeed, over the naked body as the sole covering; being fastened to the shoulder or neck by a fibula or brooch. According to Fairholt, it was the cheapest, most serviceable, and simplest mode of clothing adopted by the Greeks, who are often represented upon ancient vases as clothed with no other article of dress. Apparently it resembled the *bournous* adopted by the Arabs, as a soldier could wrap himself at night in its ample folds, and sleep secure from damp and cold. It was sometimes decorated with embroidery, but had usually merely a simple border.

(*Eccl.*) A vestment which by ancient usage is sent from Rome to all archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, and to the four Latin patriarchs of the East, on their accession. It is now a white woollen band, made round, and worn over the shoulders, crossed in front, with one end hanging down over the breast; the other behind it, is ornamented with purple crosses, and fastened by three golden needles or pins. It was the custom, at the period of the greatest power of the Roman see, for the archbishops to come to Rome for the purpose of receiving it; it is now delivered as a mandatory, or merely by a delegate from Rome. Some simple bishops receive the pallium as a mark of honor. The cloth of which the pallium is made is woven from the wool of ten white lambs, blessed at Rome on the festival of St. Agnes, and deposited on the tomb of St. Peter during the eve of his festival.

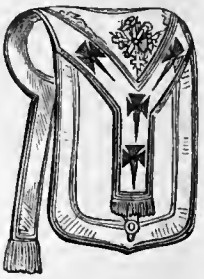


Fig. 2030.—PALLIUM.

Pall-mall, (pron. *pell-mell,*) *n.* (*Games.*) An athletic game in which a ball is driven through an iron ring with a mallet that strikes the ball. This game, once very fashionable in England, was played in the neighborhood of St. James' Park in the time of Charles II., and has given name to the celebrated street in London, running along the side of this park, called Pall-mall.

Pal'lor, *n.* [Lat.] Paleness; absence of color or bloom.

Palls, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Strong, short pieces of wood or iron, placed near the capstan or windlass, to prevent their recoiling.

Palm, (*pām,*) *n.* [Fr. *palme*; Lat. *palma*, from Gr. *palāmē*, the palm of the hand.] The hand spread out; the inner part of the hand.

(*Measures.*) An ancient measure of length taken from the extent of the hand. There were two different palms,—one corresponding to the length of the hand, and the other to the breadth. The Roman palm was about eight and a half English inches. The English palm is understood to be three inches.

(*Naut.*) A peculiar thimble used in sail-making. The word also denotes the flattened end of each arm of an anchor, terminating in a point to enter the ground, while the breadth of the palm gives a good hold.

(*Bot.*) See PALMACEÆ.

—The broad part of the antlers of a full-grown stag; as, a *palm* of sixteen branches.—A branch of palm or laurel anciently borne as a symbol of victory or jubilation.—Hence, the mark or symbol of superiority or success; a token of triumph or victory; as, to carry off the *palm.*

Palm, *v. a.* To handle; to paw or touch with the hand.—To hide in the palm of the hand.

"They *palmed* the trick that lost the game."—*Prior.*

—To impose by deception; to put off by unfair or fraudulent means;—generally with *off*; as, he *palmed off* spurious coin upon me.

Pal'ma, one of the Canary Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, off the W. coast of Africa; Lat 28° 45′ N., Lon. 17° 50′ W. *Area*, 330 sq. m. The surface is elevated, attaining in its highest elevation 7,000 ft. The valleys are fertile and well wooded. *Prod.* Wine, fruits, wax, honey, and sugar. *Manuf.* Silk. *Chief towns.* Santa Cruz and Fazacorte. *Pop.* 35,000.

Pal'ma, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Girgenti, 13 m. S.E. of Girgenti. *Pop.* 8,000.

Pal'ma, in Spain, a town, prov. of Cordova, at the junction of the Guadalquivir with the Xenil, 30 m. S.W. of Cordova. *Pop.* 5,500.—A town, prov. of Huelva, 26 m. N.E. of Huelva. *Pop.* 4,000.

Pal'ma, a fortified town, cap. of the island of Majorca, in the Bay of Palmas, on its S.W. coast, 130 m. S. of Barcelona; lat. 39° 34′ N., Lon. 2° 45′ E. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, linens, glass, thread, and brandy. The port is small, and admits only vessels of light draught. *Pop.* 53,019.

Palma'ceæ, n. (*Bot.*) The Palm family, an order of plants, alliance *Palmales*. Diag. Perfect flowers, seated on a branched scaly spadix, and a minute embryo lodged below the surface of horny or fleshy albumen.—They are characterized as having trunk arborescent, simple, occasionally shrubby, sometimes branched, rough with the dilated half-sheathing bases of the leaves or their scars.—Leaves clustered, terminal, usually very large, pinnate or flabelliform, plaited with parallel simple veins, in some cases eroded and wedge-shaped. Flowers small; sepals 3, colorless, fleshy or leathery, persistent; fruit drupaceous, or nut-like, or berried, often with a fibrous rind. The plants of this order are native of tropical regions, and are among the most valuable to mankind, as affording food, and raiment, and numerous objects of economical importance. Wine, oil, wax, flour, sugar, and salt, says Humboldt, are the produce of this tribe; to which Von Martius adds, thread, utensils, weapons, food, and habitations. The order includes 73 genera and 400 (or, according to Martius, 1000) species, the most important of which are noticed in separate articles.

Fig. 2031.—PALM-TREES, (*Corypha gebanga.*)

Palmaceous, (-mā'shus,) *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to the palm tribe.

Pal'ma Chris'ti, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ricinus.

Palma'les, *n.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens*. Diag. Perfect flowers, seated on a branched scaly spadix, and a minute embryo lodged below the surface of horny or fleshy albumen. The alliance is represented by one order—Palmaceæ, *q. v.*

Pal'mar, Pal'mary, *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*, from *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Of the breadth of the hand.—Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Pal'mary, *a.* [Lat. *palmaris*.] Deserving of the palm; chief; pre-eminent; superior.

Pal'mas, an island of the United States of Colombia, in the Bay of Choco, abt. 15 m. N.W. of Buenaventura.

Pal'mas, (Cape,) a promontory of W. Africa, forming the entrance from the north into the Gulf of Guinea; Lat. 4° 22′ N., Lon. 7° 44′ W.

Pal'mas, (Las,) a seaport-town, cap. of the island of Grand Canary, on its N.E. coast. It is one of the most beautiful and flourishing towns of the Canary Islands. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, hats, glass, leather, and sailing-tackle; also ship-building. It has a large trade with the neighboring islands, the W. Indies, and Europe. It was declared a free port in 1852. *Pop.* 18,000.

Palmat'ifid, *a.* (*Bot.*) Palmate, but having the divisions only half-way through.

Palmatisect'ed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided, as a palmate leaf, down to the midrib, when the parenchyma is interrupted.—*Webster.*

Fig. 2032.

Palmed, (*pāmd,*) *a.* Having palms.

Palmed Deer. (*Venery.*) A stag of full growth, bearing palms.

Palmer, (*pā'mur,*) *n.* A pilgrim to or from the Holy Land, carrying several branches of palm. A poor Crusader. The palmer was distinguished, in the middle centuries, from other pilgrims, by his poverty, and his depending upon charitable contributions for his food and the expenses of his journey.

Pal'mate, Pal'mated, *a.* [lat. *palmatus*, from *palmo*, to make the print of one's hand.] (*Bot. and Zoöl.*) Having the shape of a hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread.

Palm'er, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Springfield. *Pop.* of township abt. 4,800.

Palm'er, in *Ohio*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Palmer, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Palmer Depot, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampden co., abt. 3 m. E. by N. of Springfield.

Palm'erston, Henry John Temple, Viscount, prime minister of England, b. 1784. The Temple family trace their descent as far back as the period of the Norman Conquest. One of its most distinguished members was Sir William Temple, friend of William III., and eminent as a diplomatist and man of letters. It was from Sir William's brother, Sir John Temple, that Lord Palmerston descended. He entered upon official life in 1807, being named a lord of the Admiralty, under the Tory administration of the Duke of Portland. In 1809 he was appointed Secretary of War, and in this office he remained through the various Tory administrations for nearly 20 years. But in this interval his political views had undergone considerable modification, and in 1828 he retired from the Wellington administration. After the fall of the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel, in the following year, Lord Palmerston again resumed his functions in the Foreign Office. He remained in office until 1841, and it was during these six years that the name of Palmerston became so celebrated as a foreign minister. Between the years 1841–1846, he was in opposition to the Conservative ministry of Sir Robert Peel; but in the last-mentioned year he was again appointed Foreign Secretary under the Whig administration of Lord John Russell. His ready acknowledgment of the *coup d'état* effected by Louis Napoleon in 1851, led to serious differences between himself and his colleagues, and, in consequence, he was compelled to resign. His accession, however, speedily led to the fall of the Russell ministry, and upon the accession of the Coalition administration, in the following year, he took the office of Home Secretary. The mismanagement of affairs in the Crimea brought about the fall of the Coalition ministry in 1855; immediately after which Lord Palmerston reached the apex of power as First Lord of the Treasury, and Prime Minister of Great Britain. As prime minister he successfully carried out the policy of alliance with France and the war with Russia, which ended with the fall of Sebastopol, in September, 1855. Feebly supported, however, by his colleagues, he lost strength in the House, and his administration finally fell, in Feb., 1858, upon the Conspiracy Bill, intended to protect the French emperor against the machinations of plotting refugees,—an act of loyal alliance, but in opposition with the hereditary feeling of the English people against their continental neighbor. The second Derby administration succeeded, but a year later *P.* was again called to be prime minister. With surprising energy, vivacity, and industry, almost unabated by age, he directed the English policy through the Italian war, the American war, and the Polish insurrection. He was prime minister for a greater number of years than any man in this century, except Lord Liverpool, and retained his marvellous popularity to the last. Above and beyond all differences of mere opinion rose, in his country, the general consciousness of his pure patriotism; and Englishmen were proud to be represented to other nations by a man in so many ways one of themselves, both in their strength and weaknesses. D. Oct. 27, 1865.

Palmet'to, *n.* The Cabbage-tree, (see Areca,) a species of palm, genus *Chamærops*, 40 to 50 feet high, growing along the Atlantic coast from N. Carolina to Florida. It has a crown of large palmated leaves, the blade from one foot to five feet in length and breadth, and the footstalk long. The flowers are small, greenish, and in long racemes; the fruit black, about as long as a pea-pod, and not eatable. The leaves are made into hats. The terminal bud or *cabbage* is eaten. The wood is extremely porous, but much esteemed for wharves, as it is not liable to be attacked by worms.

Palmet'to Ranch, in *Texas*, a locality of Cameron co., near the old battle-ground of Palo Alto, memorable as the scene of the last conflict of the Civil War. Here, on May 13, 1865, Colonel Barrett, with 459 men, attacked a Confederate force numbering about 600, under Gen. J. E. Slaughter, and after a short engagement was defeated with a loss of 115 killed and many wounded.

Pal'miped, Pal'mipede, *a.* [Lat. *palma*, a palm, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane.

Pal'mipedes, Pal'mipeds, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Natatores, *q. v.*

Palmit'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the most important of the *Fatty Acids*. In a pure state, when crystallized from alcohol, it occurs in the form of beautifully white acicular crystals, arranged in tuft-like groups. These crystals are devoid of odor or taste, communicate a fatty feeling to the finger, fuse at 143·6°, and solidify on cooling in the form of crystalline scales. This acid is lighter than water, in which it is perfectly insoluble; but it dissolves freely in boiling alcohol and in ether, and the solutions have a distinctly acid reaction. The neutral palmitates of the alkalies constitute soaps, and are soluble in water; if, however, their solutions are largely diluted with additional water, they are decomposed, an insoluble acid salt being precipitated, while a portion of the base remains in solution. The addition of chloride of sodium (common salt) to a solution of an alkaline palmitate produces a similar effect. *Form.* $C_{32}H_{32}O_4$.

Pal'mitine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white fat, usually occurring, when crystallized from ether, in the form of a mass of small scaly crystals. According to Duffy, it occurs, like the allied fat stearine, in three modifications, each of which has a different melting-point—viz., 114·8°, 143°, and 145°. On cooling, it solidifies into a wax-like mass, of lower specific gravity than water, and insoluble in that fluid, but readily soluble in ether and in boiling alcohol. It is a constituent of almost every kind of fat, and is the preponderating ingredient in those of a semi-solid consistence, and in many oils. It receives its name from the abundance in which it occurs in palm-oil, and it may readily be obtained from this source by removing the liquid portion (the oleine) by pressure, and purifying the remaining palmitine by crystallization from ether, or a mixture of ether and alcohol. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{32}O_2$.

Palm'-oil, *n.* See Macaw-tree.

Palm-Sunday, (*pam-sun'dā,*) *n.* (*Eccl.*) The Sunday next before Easter; so called from the custom of blessing branches of the palm-tree, or of other trees substituted in those countries in which palm cannot be procured, and of carrying the blessed branches in procession, in commemoration of the triumphal entry of our Lord into Jerusalem (*John* xii.). Palm-Sunday is still celebrated with great solemnity by the Roman Catholics.

Palm'y, *a.* Flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

Palmy'ra, (*Anc. Geog.*) an ancient city, situated in a fruitful and well-watered oasis of the Syrian desert, in Lat. 34° 18′ N., Lon. 38° 13′ E. It was the *Tedmor* or *Thadmor* of the Hebrews (1 *Kings* ix. 18, and 2 *Chron.* viii. 4), founded, or enlarged by Solomon, about B. C. 1001. Both its Greek name *P.*, and its Hebrew name "Tadmor," signify the city of palms, and the Arabs call it *Tedmor*. It submitted to the Emperor Hadrian in 130, and rose to its highest power in the 3d century. Sapor I., King of Persia, was defeated here by Odenathus in 262. Odenathus was murdered about 267, and his wife Zenobia assumed the title of Queen of the East. Her army having been defeated at Antioch and at Emesa, Zenobia was besieged in her capital by the Emperor Aurelian in 272. She attempted to make her escape, but was taken prisoner, and *P.* surrendered in 274. The citizens slew the Roman garrison, and Aurelian destroyed Palmyra. It was restored by Justinian I. in 527, and again destroyed by the Saracens in 744. It was plundered by Tamerlane in 1400. Its site was long unknown, until the spot was at last penetrated by some

Fig. 2033.—RUINS OF PALMYRA.

European travellers. It had an immense temple dedicated to the sun, of which 60 columns out of 300 still remain, (Fig. 2033.) Of its appearance in modern times Volney observes: "In the space covered by these ruins, we sometimes find a palace, of which nothing remains but the court and walls; sometimes a temple, whose peristyle is half thrown down; and now a portico, a gallery, a triumphal arch. If from this striking scene we cast our eyes upon the ground, another almost as varied presents itself. On which side soever we look, the earth is strewed with vast stones half buried, with broken entablatures, mutilated friezes, disfigured reliefs, effaced sculptures, violated tombs, and altars defiled by the dust."

Palmy'ra, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,055.

Palmyra, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Harrison co., abt. 10 m. N. of Corydon.—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A village of Rush co., abt. 10 m. S. of Rushville.

Palmyra, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Warren co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* 1,356.

Palmyra, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Douglas co., abt. 15 m. S. by E. of Lawrence; total *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Palmyra, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Palmyra, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., abt. 60 m. S.W of Detroit; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Palmy'ra, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Palmyra, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 22 m. E. by S. of Rochester; *pop.*(1870)4,188.

Palmyra, in *Ohio*, a village of Knox co., abt. 16 m. S. of Newark. — A post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A village of Warren co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.

Palmyra, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lebanon co., abt. 15 m. E. of Harrisburg. — A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 600. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Palmyra, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Fluvanna co., abt. 60 m. W. by N. of Richmond.

Palmyra, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 42 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* of township abt. 2,200.

Palmyra Wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of the *Borassus flabelliformis*, and of the *Cocos mucifera*. See BORASSUS and Cocos.

Pa'lo, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Bari, 11 m. S.W. of Bari; *pop.* 5,500.

Pa'lo, Pa'loo, or **Pa'lu,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, 55 m. N. of Diarbekr. *Manuf.* Cotton weaving, dyeing, and tanning. *Pop.* 8,000.

Palo, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Linn co., abt. 35 m. N.N.W. of Iowa City.

Palo, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co., abt. 36 m. N.W. of Lansing.

Pa'lo Al'to, in *Iowa*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines and Lizard rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Emmittsburg. *Pop.*1,336. —A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 753. — A post-village of Lonisa co., abt. 48 m. S.S.E. of Iowa City.

Palo Alto, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Palo Alto, in *Texas*, a locality of Cameron co., about midway between Point Isabel and Brownsville. Here, on May 8, 1846, occurred one of the most memorable battles of the Mexican War. Gen. Taylor, commanding 2,111 Americans, attacked and defeated 6,000 Mexicans under Gen. Arista. The former lost 32 men killed and 47 wounded. The Mexican loss was 252 men killed.

Palo de Vaca, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BROSIMUM.

Palo'ma, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Quincy.

Palo Pinto, in *Texas*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Palo Pinto rivers. *Surface*, mostly level prairie lands; *soil*, moderately fertile, and well adapted to stock-rearing. *Cap.* Palo Pinto, abt. 190 m. N. by W. of Austin. *Pop.* abt. 1,530.

Pa'los, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 1,019.

Palouse River, (*pah-looz'*,) rises on the W. slope of Bitter Root Mountains, in Idaho, and flowing W. into Washington Territory, enters Lewis Fork of Columbia River in Spokane co.

Palp, *n.* [Lat. *palpare*, to touch softly.] (*Zoöl.*) A jointed sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the *labium* or *maxilla* of insects, and termed, respectively, *labial* and *maxillary* palpi, or feelers.

—*v. a.* To feel. (B.)

Palpabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being perceptible by the touch.

Pal'pable, *a.* [L. Lat. *palpabilis*.] Perceptible by the touch; that may be felt, as darkness. — Gross; coarse; easily perceived and detected, as a mistake. — Plain; obvious; easily perceptible, as proof.

Pal'pably, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly; plainly; obviously.

Palpa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *palpatio*, from *palpo*, to stroke.] The act of feeling or touching.

Pal'pebral, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpebralis*, from *palpebra*, an eyelid.] Of, or pertaining to, the eyelids.

Pal'pebrous, *a.* That has eyelids.

Pal'piform, *a.* That has the form of a palp.

Palpig'erous, *a.* Bearing or prodneing palp.

Pal'pitate, *v. n.* [Lat. *palpito*, *palpitum*, frequent.] To tremble; to throb; to beat gently; to beat, as the heart; to flutter, that is, to move with little throes; to go pit-a-pat.

Palpita'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *palpitatio*.] (*Med.*) A preternatnral beating or pulsation of the heart. There are few diseases more distressing, or often more alarming to the sufferer, the importance of the organ affected adding to the alarm of the patient. In general, however, *P.* is more a functional than an organic disease, and in delicate constitntions may proceed from causes that have nothing to do — directly, at least — with the heart. These irregular movements, as they are called, of the heart, may consist of a mere occasional tremor, transient, indeed momentary, in its duration; or they may be hard, steady, or intermitting beats, sometimes only heard when the patient is in bed, or lying on his side; or they may be so loud as to be audible to a stranger at the other side of the room, and at the same time so violent as sensibly to move the clothes covering that part of the chest. *P.* are sometimes accompanied by what is called *bruit de souffle*t, a peculiar sound, which is described under stethoscope (*q.v.*), and attended by a feeling of sickness and anxiety, with a pulsation at the pit of the stomach, and not unfrequently by faintings, and even *syncope*. Females are more subject to *P.* than males, and those of a *nervous* temperament, and of a weak, relaxed habit of body, much more so than those of a *sanguineous* temperament, and of a robnst constitution. The exciting causes are, generally, strong mental emotions, such as great or sudden grief or joy, violent exercise, or whatever debilitates or relaxes the frame. Young females suffering under catamenial irregularities, (chlorosis,) or delicate women in the early months of pregnancy, are the persons most liable to this affection. It is only by a close observation of his patient's condition, by a frequent and careful scrutiny of the pulse, and by the use of the stethoscope, that the physician can, in severe cases, detect the presence of organic mischief as the direct cause of *P.*

Pal'pus, *n.*; *pl.* PALPI. [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A PALP, *q. v.*

Pal'sical, *a.* Afflicted with the palsy.

Pal'sied, *a.* Affected with palsy.

Pal'ster, *n.* A pilgrim's staff.

Pal'sy, *n.* [Contracted from Fr. *paralysie*, from Gr. *paralysis*.] (*Med.*) Same as PARALYSIS, *q. v.*

Pal'sy, *v. a.* To paralyze; to deprive of action or energy.

Pal'ter, *v. n.* To shift; to dodge; to act insincerely.

Pal'terer, *n.* An insincere dealer; a shifter.

Pal'trily, *adv.* In a paltry manner; despicably.

Pal'triness, *n.* The state or quality of being paltry or vile.

Paltry, (*pawl'try,*) *a.* [Sw. *palta*; Scot. *paltrie* or *peltrie*, vile trash.] Worthless; despicable; contemptible; vile; mean.

Palu'dal, *a.* [Lat. *palus*, a swamp.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

Paludamen'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) The cloak worn by a Roman general commanding an army (Fig. 2034), his principal officers and personal attendants, in contradistinction to the *sagum* of the common soldiers, and the *toga* or garb of peace. It was the practice for a Roman magistrate, after he had received *imperium* from the *comitia curiata*, and offered up his vows in the capitol, to march out of the city arrayed in the *P.* (*exire paludatus*), attended by his lictors in similar attire (*paludatus lictoribus*), nor could he again enter the gates until he had formally divested himself of this emblem of military power. The *P.* was open in front, reached down to the knees or a little lower, and hung loosely over the shoulders, being fastened across the chest by a clasp. The color of the *P.* was commonly white or purple, and hence it was marked and remembered that Crassus, on the morning of the fatal battle of Carrhæ, went forth in a dark-colored mantle.

Fig. 2034. — PALUDAMENTUM.

Pal'udine, *a.* [From Lat. *palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to a marsh.

Paludin'idæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *palus*, a pool.] (*Zoöl.*) The River-snail family, order *Gasteropoda*, including fluviatile mollusca very widely diffused in rivers and ponds. *Paludina integra*, of the Western and Middle States (Fig. 1900), may be taken as a type of the family.

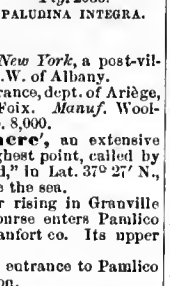


Fig. 2035. PALUDINA INTEGRA.

Pal'y, *a.* Pale; wanting color. (Used only in poetry.)

(*Her.*) Applied to a shield divided into four or more equal parts. See PALE.

Pam, *n.* The knave of clubs.

Pam'ah, in *Iowa*, a village of Jones co., abt. 35 m. N. by E. of Iowa City.

Pamela, in *New York*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.*(1870)1,292.

Pamelia Four Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 165 m. N.W. of Albany.

Pamiers, (*pa'me-ai,*) a town of France, dept. of Ariège, on the river Ariège, 10 m. N. of Foix. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, caps, and hats. *Pop.* 8,000.

Pamir', Pameer', or **Pamere',** an extensive table-land of central Asia. Its highest point, called by the natives the "roof of the world," in Lat. 37° 27' N., Lon. 73° 40' E., is 15,600 feet above the sea.

Pam'lico, in *N. Carolina*, a river rising in Granville co., and flowing a general S.E. course enters Pamlico Sound by a large æstuary in Beaufort co. Its upper part is called TAR RIVER.

—A light-house on the S. side of the entrance to Pamlico River, about 35 m. S. of Washington.

Pam'lico Sound, in *N. Carolina*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, washing the cos. of Tyrel, Hyde, Beaufort, and Craven. It is about 80 m. long, by an average breadth of 20 m., very shallow, and receives the Neuse and Pamlico rivers.

Pam'pa Grande, a level sandy desert of Peru, between Arequipo and the Pacific Ocean. It has an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level, and is destitute of water or vegetation.

Pam'pas, in *Illinois*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* about 1,298.

Pam'pas, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) Treeless plains extending for 2,000 m. from the tropic of Capricorn to the S. limit of the American continent on the E. side of the Andes. The breadth varies from 240 to 500 m. The total area is estimated at 750,000 sq. m. Within this wide range of country there are necessarily great differences of climate. For the most part the plains form step-like terraces, ranging N. and S., and rising to the W. Generally sterile, their steps are sometimes richly covered with verdure. They are here and there intersected by streams; but the waters flowing over them do not fertilize the soil. Huge boulders occasionally interrupt the dreary flat, black lava platforms sometimes intervene, and white incrustations of salt are not wanting. Swamps occur in the S. part of the tract, which are occasionally flooded by the rivers and entirely inundated. In other districts these remarkable platforms are exceedingly fertile, and they are estimated to feed at least a million of horned cattle and three million of horses, all of which are derived from animals introduced by the Spaniards. The higher plains to the W. are less fitted for natural pastures, but admit of very successful cultivation. A large salt desert forms the N. termination of the Pampas. — The Pampas-grass (*Gynerium argenteum*), which covers a large part of the *P.*, is a hardy plant, belonging to the order *Graminaceæ*. Its leaves are 6 or 8 feet long, the ends hanging gracefully over; the flowering stems 10 to 14 feet high; the panicles of flowers silvery-white, and from 18 to 24 inches long. Its tufts have a splendid appearance, but the herbage is too coarse to be of any agricultural value. It is cultivated in this country and in Europe on account of its ornamental character.

Fig. 2036. — PAMPAS-GRASS, (*Gynerium Argenteum.*)

Pam'pas del Sacramen'to, a plain, or series of plains, in the N.E. part of Peru; *area*, about 60,000 sq. miles. They are traversed by the Ucayale and other rivers, and though for the most part destitute of trees, they are in some places covered with immense forests, and are occupied by various tribes of Indians.

Pam'pas-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PAMPAS.

Pam'pelmouse, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as POMPELMOUS, *q. v.*

Pampelu'na, or **Pamplo'na,** a fortified city of Spain, cap. of the prov., and of the former kingdom of Navarre, on the Arga, 48 m. S. of Bayonne, and 198 N.E. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Coarse woollens, paper, and leather. *P.* was taken by the French in 1808, retaken by the English in 1813, and again occupied by the French in 1823. *Pop.* 22,896.

Pam'per, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *pampre*, from *pamprer*, to fill or cover with vine-leaves, from Lat. *pampinus*, a vine-leaf.] To gratify to the full; to furnish with that which delights; to feed luxuriously; to glut.

Pam'peredness, *n.* The state of being pampered.

Pam'perer, *n.* One who pampers.

Pam'perize, *v. a.* To feed luxuriously; to pamper. (B.)

Pampe'ro, *n.*; *pl.* PAMPEROS. Violent S.W. winds which sweep over the pampas in the S. part of the Argentine republic.

Pamphilus, (*pam'fi-lus,*) a painter of Macedon, who flourished under king Philip, said to have been the first to apply the laws of proportion and perspective to his art. Apelles was the pupil of this master.

Pam'philus, an early Christian writer, probably B. in Berytus, was the friend and collaborator of Eusebius, and suffered martyrdom in Cæsarea, February 16, 309. — See EUSEBIUS.

Pamphlet, (*pam'flet,*) *n.* [Fr. Etym. unknown.] A small book consisting of sheets stitched together, and sold unbound. The English *pamphlet* is synonymous with the French *brochure* and the German *flugschrift*, as they all mean publications that are merely written for the moment, and for immediate effect.

Pamphleteer', *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pamphleteer'ing, *a.* Writing and publishing pamphlets.

—*n.* The writing and publishing of pamphlets.

Pamphy'lia. (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient kingdom of Asia Minor, bounded N. by Pisidia and Mount Taurus, S. by Phrygia, E. by Cilicia, and W. by Lycia and part of Phrygia. The principal towns were Albia and Attalia.

Pamplegia, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, and *plego*, I strike.] (*Med.*) General paralysis. — Palsy of the whole body.

Pam'plin's Depot, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Appomattox co., about 87 m. W. of Petersburg.

Pamplo'na, a town of the United States of Colombia, about 200 m. N.E. of Bogota; *pop.* 4,000.

Pamunkey River, in *Virginia*, formed in Hanover co. by the union of the North Anna and South Anna rivers, and flows S.E. to West Point in King William co., joins the Mattapony to form the York River.

Pan. (*Gr. Myth.*) The god of shepherds, of huntsmen, and of all rural inhabitants. He was the son of Mercury, and was a monster in appearance, having two small horns in his head, a ruddy complexion, a flat nose; and his legs, thighs, tail, and feet were like those of a goat. His education was intrusted to a nymph of Arcadia, but she was so terrified at the sight of the monster, that she fled from him. His father then wrapped him in the skins of beasts, and carried him to heaven, where Jupiter and the gods long entertained themselves with the oddity of his appearance, and Bacchus gave him the name of Pan. He quitted the abode of the gods, and dwelt chiefly in Arcadia, choosing for his habitation the most sequestered woods and rugged mountains. He was the inventor of the flute with seven reeds, and amused himself by deceiving the nymphs; and even captivated Diana herself by transforming himself into a beautiful white goat. The worship of Pan was established in Arcadia, and his festivals, called by the Greeks *Lycea*, were brought to Italy by Evander, and were well known at Rome by the name of *Lupercalia*. The worship and the different functions of Pan are derived from the mythology of the ancient Egyptians.

Pan, *n.* [A. S. *panna, panne;* Du. *pan;* Lat. *patina*, a broad dish.] A vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept; also, any vessel of the like character.

(*Mil.*) The part of a gun-lock, or other fire-arm, which holds the priming that communicates with the charge.

—A leaf of gold or silver.—The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water.—The top of the head; the brain-pan; the cranium.—A masticatory substance. See Areca and Betel.

Pa'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Christian co., about 29 m. N. of Vandalia.

Panabase, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Tetrahedrite, *q. v.*

Panacea, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *panakeia*, from *pas, pan*, all, and *akeomai*, to heal.] (*Med.*) Something supposed to have the power of curing all diseases; a remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all; a catholicon.

Panache, (*pa-năsh'*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *penna*, a feather.] A plume of feathers formerly worn on a casque or helmet; as, "a *panache* of variegated plumes."

Prescott.

(*Arch.*) That part of a domed vault presenting the form of a spheroid triangle.

Panada, Panade', Panado, *n.* [Fr. *panade;* Sp. *panada;* It. *panata*, from Lat. *panis*, bread.] A kind of thick gruel made of bread boiled to a pulpy state, and sweetened; — used for invalids.

Panama', a fortified city and seaport of the U. States of Colombia, in Central America, situate on the Pacific, 38 m. S.E. of Chagres. The city stands on a rocky peninsula, projecting into the Bay of Panama, and has an imposing aspect from the sea. Its streets are well ventilated, and it is cleaner than most Hispano-American cities. *P.* has now fallen into decadence, though its buildings yet present the remains of its former magnificence, being built of stone, and having *patios*, or courtyards, in the old Spanish style. Previously to 1740, when the trade with the Pacific first began to be carried on round Cape Horn, *P.* was the principal entrepôt of trade between Europe and the W. coast of America. From that time, however, it fell off, and its decline has been peculiarly rapid, since the independence of the Spanish-American states, and the opening of the other ports of the Pacific. But dating from the discovery of the Californian gold-mines, it has again recovered to considerable extent. The harbor or roadstead of *P.* is one of the finest in the world: there are a number of islands a short distance from the mainland, which afford secure anchorage for ships of any burden, and from which supplies of provisions, including excellent water, may usually be obtained. The tides daily rise and fall from 20 to 27 ft., so that it is peculiarly well-fitted for the repair and building of ships. *Pop.* abt. 20,000. — Old Panama, founded by the Spaniards in 1518, stood abt 3. m. to the E. of the present city, and was destroyed by the buccaneer, Sir Henry Morgan, in 1670, shortly after which the existing city was commenced.

P. (Bay of.) A large indentation formed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean, extending inland abt. 120 m., has a width across of 135 m. It contains numerous islands, particularly on its E. side, where the group called Pearl Islands covers abt. 400 sq. m. Of its several harbors, Panama in the N., and San Miguel in the E., are best known. The bay is usually tranquil, and not agitated by much wind or sea, but destructive storms occasionally occur, and during the rainy season W. winds send in a heavy swell. The tide rises from two to four fathoms.

P. (Isthmus of.) (sometimes called Isthmus of Darien,) a narrow neck of land which connects the continents of N. and S. America, forming a prov. of the republic of New Granada, between 8° and 10° N. Lat., and 77° and 81° W. Lon., having E. the Colombian prov. of Choco, W. that of Veragua, N. the Atlantic Ocean, and S. the Pacific. The "Cordillera" or chain of the Andes is here interrupted by several remarkable breaks of low or level land, through which a line of railroad has been laid from Aspinwall to Panama city. The isthmus, and, though without any river of considerable length, several of its streams are partially navigable. The dry season lasts from Dec. to April, and the wet during the rest of the year. The rain-fall is usually prodigious, and the temperature and salubrity vary greatly. Rice, maize, coffee, cocoa, and some sugar, are cultivated. Storax, caoutchouc, various dye-stuffs, and the finest timber-trees abound in the forests. Gold was formerly obtained in the Isthmus, but the search after it has been long since abandoned. The pearl fishery, also, which used to be prosecuted in the Bay of *P.* has now been all but wholly relinquished. The railroad connecting the two oceans will be found mentioned under article Aspinwall, *q. v.* The project of cutting a ship-canal across this isthmus has been long entertained both by Americans and Europeans, and surveys have been made by the U. States govt.: the latest of which, conducted in 1869–70, has reported that the scheme is infeasible owing to the natural obstructions presented by the surface of the country.

Panama', in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., abt. 14 m. W.S.W. of Jamestown.

Pana'ro, a river of N. Italy, rising in Monte Cimone, and after a N. course of 75 m. falling into the Po, 12 m. N.W. of Terrara.

Panary, *a.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] Consisting of, or pertaining or having reference to, bread.

Panatom, *n.* See Atomechanics.

Panax, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *acos*, a remedy; i.e., a *panacea*, or universal remedy.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs or shrubs, order *Araliaceæ*. *P. trifolium*, the Ground-nut or Dwarf Ginseng, is common in low woods in the U. States and Canada. *P. schinseng* produces the root called Asiatic *ginseng*, which is so highly prized by the Chinese as a stimulant and aphrodisiac, that they will sometimes give for it its weight in gold. *P. quinquefolium* of N. America has the same properties, but is held in little estimation in this country.

Pan'cake, *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan, or baked on an iron plate; a fritter.

Pancake Tuesday, Shrove-tide; Shrove-Tuesday.

Pancarte', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pancharta*, from Gr. *pan*, all, and *chartōs*, a leaf of paper.] A royal charter ratifying to a subject all his possessions.

Panch, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as Paunch, *q. v.*

Panch'way, Paunch'way, *n.* [Hind. *panso'i.*] (*Naut.*) A Bengalese four-oared passage-boat.

Pancratian, (*kra'shan,*) **Pancrat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to the pancratium.

Pancra'tiast, Pancratist, *n.* One who excels in gymnastic performances; one engaged in the athletic contests of the pancratium.

Pancra'tium, (*-shi-um,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Among the ancient Romans, an athletic contest which combined boxing and wrestling.

(*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Amaryllidaceæ*. *P. maritimum*, though not now regarded as officinal, has properties resembling those of the squill. There are many tropical species which are extremely ornamental. They characterize a section of the order distinguished by the presence of a cup or coronet within the perianth, the stamens being borne on the cup.

Pancreas, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) A gland known in the lower animals as the *Sweetbread*. It is a single glandular organ, situated transversely across the upper part of the abdomen, at the posterior part of the epigastric region, about on a level with the last dorsal vertebra (see Fig. 218). It is of an irregular elongated form, from six to eight inches in length, an inch and a half in breadth, and from half an inch to an inch thick. The right extremity or head is curved upon itself from above downwards, and is embraced by the cavity of the duodenum. Its body tapers towards its left extremity, where it forms a tale terminating at the spleen. The *pancreatic duct* extends from left to right through the substance of the pancreas, giving off numerous branches, and terminating in the common choledic duct, which conducts its secretions, called *pancreatic juice*, to the duodenum. In structure, the pancreas closely resembles the salivary glands, but it is looser and softer in texture; and the fluid secreted is almost identical with saliva. Its object is believed to be to reduce fatty matters to the state of an emulsion, and thereby promote their absorption by the lacteals. The amount daily secreted by man is from five to seven ounces, and it is most abundant at the commencement of digestion. Its importance is evident from the fact that it is found in all vertebrates, whether carnivorous or herbivorous.

Pancreat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Pancreas, *q. v.*

Pancreatoid, *n.* [Gr. *pankreas*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Med.*) A tumor of pancreas-like form.

Pancsova, (*pan'cho-voh,*) a fortified town of S. Hungary, in the Banat, at the confluence of the Temes and the Danube, 62 m. S.S.W. of Temesvar; *pop.* 12,000.

Panda, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Ailurus fulgens*, a quadruped of the family *Ursidæ*, found in N. India, and called by Cuvier the most beautiful of known quadrupeds. Its size is that of a common cat, the fur is soft and thickly set, the color above of the most brilliant cinnamon-red, the head whitish, and the tail marked with brown rings, while the under part of the body is black. The *P.* is also called *Wah* and *Chit-wa*, from the peculiar cry which it utters.

Pandanaceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Screw-pine family, an order of plants, alliance *Arales*. Diag. Numerous naked or scaly flowers, arranged on a spadix covered by many spathes, stalked anthers, loose seeds, and a solid minute embryo.—They are palm-like trees or bushes, sometimes sending down aerial roots (see Fig. 39). The leaves are sheathing, imbricated, and spirally arranged in three rows, simple or pinnate; flowers unisexual or polygamous; stamens numerous; anthers 2- to 4-celled; ovaries 1-celled; ovules solitary or numerous, on parietal placentas. Fruit consisting of a number of 1-seeded fibrous, or of many-celled, many-seeded berries; embryo at the base of fleshy albumen. The plants of this order are common in most of the tropical islands of the Old World, but rare in America. None possess any very active properties. The genus *Pandanus* has edible seeds. A species called *Vaquois*, in the Isle of France, is chiefly abundant in Madagascar (see Fig. 1671). *P. candelabrum*, the Chandelier-tree of Guinea, is so called from its peculiar tendency to branch. The unexpanded leaves of *Carludovica palmata* furnish the material employed in the manufacture of Panama hats. The order contains 7 genera and 75 species.

Pandar, *n.* Ou old spelling of Pander, *q. v.*

Pandarus, a son of Lycaon, is remarkable for having broken the truce which had been agreed upon between the Greeks and Trojans; he also wounded Menelaus and Diomedes; but was at last killed by Diomedes. Æneas then carried him off in his chariot, and, attempting to revenge his death, nearly perished by the hand of the furious enemy. In mediæval romances, and in Shakspear's *Troilus and Cressida*, he is represented as procuring for Troilus the love and good graces of Chryseis.

Pandean, *a.* [From *Pan.*] Belonging, or having reference to Pan.

P. pipes, or Shepherd's pipe. (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument (5, Fig. 1893) consisting of a number of reeds of progressive lengths joined together, said to have been invented by the god Pan.

Pandect, *n.*; *pl.* Pan'dects. [Lat., from Gr. *pandektes*, from *pas, pan*, all, and *dechomai*, to take, to receive.] A treatise comprising the entirety of any science.

—*pl.* The name of a collection of Roman laws. See Justinian I.

Pandemic, *a.* [Fr. *pandemique;* Lat. *pandemus*, from Gr. *pan*, all, and *dēmos*, people.] Epidemic; occurring to a whole people; as, a *pandemic* disease.

Pandemonium, *n.* [Gr. *pas, pan*, all, and *daimon*, a demon.] The fabled great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits; — hence, figuratively, a hell, or place or scene of anarchy or torment.

Pander, *n.* (Formerly written *Pandor.*) [From *Pandarus* of Troy.] A pimp; a procurer; a mean, profligate person who caters to the lusts of others. — Hence, an assistant in, or promoter of, the evil designs and passions of another.

"My honesty was made the *pander* to thy lust and black ambition." — *Rowe.*

—*v. a.* To play the pander to; to procure the satisfying of the lust or passion of.

—*v. n.* To act as pimp; to be subservient to lust or passion; — hence, to aid in the evil designs or vicious propensities of others, as, they *pander* to the excesses of the mob.

Panderage, *n.* A going between; a promoting of sexual intercourse.

Panderism, *n.* Vocation or vices of a pimp or pander; a procuring; a going between.

Panderly, *a.* Playing the pander; pimping.

Pandiculated, *a.* Stretched or spread out; extended; enlarged by distention.

Pandiculation, *a.* [From Lat. *pandiculari*, to stretch one's self, from *pandere*, to spread out.] A spasmodic or paroxysmal stretching of the limbs, or involuntary extension and stiffening of the trunk and extremities, induced by lassitude, fatigue, or the incipient action of disease.

Pandoor, *n.* Same as Pandour, *q. v.*

Pandora. [Lat.; Gr. *Pandōra*, from *pan*, all, and *dōron*, gift.] (*Myth.*) The first mortal female, according to Hesiod. She was made by Vulcan out of clay, at the command of Jupiter, who wished to punish the impiety of Prometheus by giving him a companion. When the statue was animated, each god and goddess, to make the mortal more captivating and certain to effect the object meditated by the supreme god, bestowed on her some special charm or attribute, beauty, grace, music, wisdom, fascination, and eloquence; while Jove himself presented her with the *Pandora's box*, a rare casket full of secret wonders, which could be only opened by the mortal she selected for her husband. When fully armed with all her gifts, and named *P.* from the multiplicity of her presents, Mercury carried her to earth, and presented her to the notice of the arch-burglar Prometheus. That crafty and cunning prince, however, though admiring the beauty of the maid, declined the alluring bribe, and refused the offer. His more susceptible brother, however, captivated by *P.*'s charms, eagerly asked for and obtained the lovely *P.* for his wife, upon which she presented him with the casket, her dowry from the gods. When Epimetheus, the husband, opened the lid, a host of evils — all the ills and miseries that afflict mankind — flew out and spread themselves over the world; and the consequences would have been still more fatal, had there not been Hope at the bottom, to ameliorate the pains and sufferings of life.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of bivalve mollusca, having unequivalved shells, and found at a considerable depth in the sandy shores of Europe and of the Pacific Ocean.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid, discovered by G. Searle in 1858.

—[It. *pandura*; Sp. *pandero*; Fr. *mandole*.] (*Mus.*) A kind of lute, furnished with strings of brass.

Pandoran, Pandore, *n.* (*Mus.*) Same as Bandore, *q. v.*

Pan'dour, Pan'door, *n.* [From *Pandur*, a place in Hungary.] (*Mil.*) An Hungarian infantry soldier in the Austrian service.

"Her whisker'd *pandours* and her fierce hussars." — *Campbell.*

Pandow'dy, *n.* A baked pudding, consisting of bread and apples, sliced, and placed in alternate layers.

Pan'durate, Pandu'riform, *a.* [Lat. *pandura*, *pandore*, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Fiddle-shaped; borate, with a concavity in both sides.

Pane, *n.* [A.S. *pan*, a piece; Fr. *pan*; Lat. *pannus*, a cloth.] A piece, section, or compartment distinct in itself; a limited division of a surface; particularly, a plate of glass; one of the squares of glass in a door, sash-frame, &c. — The narrow edge of the head of a hammer.

(*Arch.*) A term formerly applied to the sides of a tower, turret, spire, &c.

(*Draining.*) A subdivision of an irrigated tract, between a feeder and an outlet drain.

Paned, (*pānd,*) *a.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a counterpane.

Panegyr'ic, Panegyr'ical, *a.* Containing panegyric, praise, or eulogy; encomiastic.

Panegyr'ically, *adv.* By way of panegyric, praise, or encomium.

Panegyr'ist, *n.* [Fr. *panégyriste.*] One who bestows praise; a eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

Pan'egyrize, *v. a.* To praise highly; to write or pronounce a eulogy or encomium.

—*v. n.* To bestow praises.

Pan'el, *n.* [Fr. *panneau*, dimin. of *pan*, a pane.] (*Arch.*) A space or compartment of a wall, ceiling, wood-work, &c., enclosed by beams, mouldings, framing, and so forth. It is generally sunk under the plane of the surrounding style. In wood-work, *P.* are thinned parts used to fill in a strong framing, as in doors, shutters, &c. In early Gothic architecture the panelling in stone-work is very varied: circles, trefoils, quatrefoils, (Fig. 2037), cinquefoils, &c., and the pointed oval called the *vesica piscis*, are common forms; they are also frequently used in ranges, like shallow arcades, divided by small shafts or mullions, the heads being either plain arches, trefoils, or cinquefoils, and panels similar to these are often used singly; the backs are sometimes enriched with foliage, diaper-work, or other carvings.

(*Masonry.*) One of the faces of a hewn stone.

(*Painting.*) A thin square board on which a picture is painted, instead of canvas.

(*Mining.*) A heap of ore dressed and ready for sale.

(*Law.*) A schedule containing the names of jurors empanelled by the sheriff;—hence, commonly the whole jury. — (*Scots. Law.*) A prisoner arraigned for trial at the bar of a criminal court.

—*v. a.* To construct with panels; as, to *panel* a wainscot or ceiling; as, a *panelled* staircase.

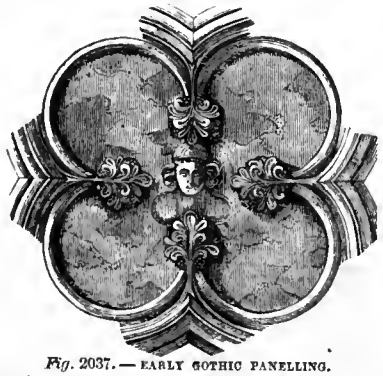


Fig. 2037. — EARLY GOTHIC PANELLING.

Pane'less, *a.* Without panes of glass, — said of windows, &c.

Pan'el-game, *n.* A method of committing theft, extortion, &c., as in a panel-house.

Pan'el-house, *n.* A house of ill-fame, to which persons are enticed by women who act as decoys, and where, after making sure of the victim, a man—usually playing the assumed part of the woman's husband—suddenly enters the room by a panel or other secret passage, and extorts money by threats of violence, or, if the sufferer be asleep, robs him of whatever valuables he may possess.

Pan'elling, *n.* Wainscoting; panel-work.

Pan'el-saw, *n.* A fine saw, generally used for cutting out panels.

Pan'el-thief, *n.* One who steals or extorts money in a panel-house.

Pan'el-work, *n.* The act of covering with boards in panel; wainscoting; panelling.

Panegyr'logism, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, *pan*, all, and *éulogia*, eulogy.] Indiscriminate praise; eulogism of every one and everything.

Pan'ful, *n.*; *pl.* PANFULS. As much as a pan will hold; sufficient to fill a pan.

Pang, *n.* [A.S. *pyngan*; Lat. *pungo*, to prick, to pierce.] A sharp and sudden pain; particularly, a sudden paroxysm of extreme pain; anguish; a throe; distress; suffering; agony; as, the *pangs* of maternity.

—*v. a.* To torment cruelly; to torture. (R.)

Pangia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of arborescent unisexual plants, alliance *Papayales*, nearly allied to *Papayaceæ*, but differing principally in being polypetalous, and in the fertile flowers having as many scales as there are petals. There are two genera and four species, natives exclusively of the hotter parts of India. They are more or less poisonous; but the seeds of one species, *Pangium edule*, after being boiled and soaked, are used for flavoring curry.

Pan'golin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Manis*, Armadilla family, including animals of the Eastern hemisphere, differing from the gen. *Myrmecophaga* (q. v.) in having the body, limbs, and tail clothed with large trenchant scales arranged like tiles, which they elevate when they roll themselves into a ball, as they do when they would ward off the attacks of an enemy. The short-tailed Pangolin, *M. pendactyla* (Linn.) of the East Indies, is three or four feet in length.

Pan Handle, in *W. Virginia*, a name given to that narrow portion of the State extending N. between Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Panhellen'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to all Greece.

Panhel'lenism, *n.* A national project of forming all the Greeks into one political body, similar to that of united Germany.

Panhel'lenist, *n.* One who advocates panhellenism.

Panhelle'nium, *n.* [Gr. *panellénion*, from *pas*, all, and *Ellēn*, pl. *Ellēnes*, the Greeks.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) The national council of all the Greek states.

Pan'ic, *n.* [Fr. *panique*, chimerical; Gr. *Panikos*, sacred to Pan, from *Panikon*, panic, fear; said to be from the fabled god *Pan*, who assisted the Athenians at Marathon, by striking causeless fear into the enemy.] A sudden fright; particularly, a sudden fright without real cause, or terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger; as, the army was seized with a *panic*, a commercial or monetary *panic*, &c.

—*a.* Extreme or sudden; — applied to fright; as, *panic* terror.

Pan'ic, Pan'ic-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus PANICUM, *q. v.*

Pan'icle, *n.* [Fr. *panicule.*] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence in which the primary axis develops secondary axes, which themselves produce tertiary. In other words, a raceme bearing branches of flowers in place of simple ones.

Fig. 2038. — A PANICLE.

Pan'icled, PANIC'ULATE, PANIC'ULATED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Arranged in a panicle.

Pan'ic-stricken, Pan'ic-struck, *a.* Seized with a sudden fear or panic.

Pan'icum, *n.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, including several useful species. *P. miliaceum* yields the grain called Indian Millet, the *Wanee*, and Kadi-kane of the East. *P. spectabile*, a Brazilian species, attains the height of six feet or more, and is an excellent fodder-grass. It is commonly known as Angola-grass. *P. jumentarum* is another fodder-plant, known as Guinea-grass, or Panic-grass. *P. pilorum* yields the grain called *Bhadlee* in India. The grain of *P. frumentaccum* is used in the Deccan under the name of *Shamoola*.

Pan'iput, or PANNIPUT, a city of India, presidency of Beogal, cap. of a dist. of same name, 55 m. N.N.W. of Delbi; Lat. 29° 22′ N., Lon. 76° 51′ E. *Pop.* 18,000.

Paniv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *panis*, bread, and *vorare*, to devour, to eat greedily.] Subsisting on bread; eating bread.

Pannade', *n.* (*Manege.*) [Fr.] The curvet of a horse.

Pan'nage, *n.* [O. Fr. *panage*, from Lat. *panis*, bread.] Mast, as food for swine; also, a tax paid in England for feeding swine in the woods.

Pan'nary, *a.* [From Lat. *panis*, bread.] Pertaining to bread; that is used in making bread.

Pan'nel, *n.* [Du. *panneel*; Fr. *paneau.*] A kind of rustic saddle.

—A hawk's stomach.

Pannier, (*pan'yer,*) *n.* [Fr. *panier*; It. *paniere*, from Lat. *panis*, bread.] A wicker-basket; a basket used for carrying fruit or other things on a horse.

(*Arch.*) Same as CORBEL, *q. v.*

(*Archæol.*) A defence of basket-work formerly used by archers.

Pan'nikin, *n.* A small pan or cup.

Panno'nia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A large extent of country in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Danube, S. by Illyricum and Mœsia, E. by the Danube, and W. by Noricum, inhabited by Celtic tribes, and including the parts now known as Hungary and the Duchy of Austria. It was attacked by the Romans, under Octavianus, B. C. 35, and made a Roman province by Tiberius in 8. It was ceded to the Huns by Theodosius II. about 447, came into the hands of the Ostrogoths at the death of Attila in 453, and to the Longobardi (527–65), from whom it passed to the Avari in 568. The Ungri, or Hungarians, settled here in 889; and from them a large part of *P.* received the name of Hungary.

Pano'la, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Pano'la, in *Mississippi*, a N. by W. co.; *area*, abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallahatchie River, Coldwater Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating, or nearly level; *soil*, fertile, and well adapted to the culture of sugar, cotton, and rice. *Cap.* Panola. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

—A post-vill., cap. of above co., abt. 160 m. N. of Jackson.

Pano'la, in *Texas*, an E. by N. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, abt. 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine River and many of its affluents. *Surface*, mostly level prairie-lands, interspersed with extensive forests; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Carthage. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Pano'la Sta'tion, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Woodford co., abt. 40 m. S. of La Salle.

Pan'oplied, (*-plid,*) *a.* Completely armed; as, *panoplied* in mail, *panoplied* in virtue.

Pan'oply, *n.* [Gr. *panoplia*, from *pas*, *pan*, all, and *ŏplon*, arms.] Complete armor or defence; a full suit of defensive armor.

Panop'ticon, *n.* [Fr. *panoptique*; Gr. *pan*, and root *op*, future *opsomai*, to see.] A room for the exhibition of novelties. — A prison constructed so as to have all the prisoners within view of the officers at all times, without being seen by them.

Pano'ra, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Guthrie co., abt. 44 m. W. by N. of Des Moines.

Panora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *ŏrama*, a sight.] A complete and entire view on all sides.

—A large picture, generally of a town or landscape, so constructed that a spectator in the centre of the room can have a complete view of the objects represented. This ingenious contrivance was invented by an English artist, Robert Baker, about 1794. It was painted *in distemper*, or similarly to the mode employed in scene-painting. The panorama forms the surface of a hollow cylinder or rotunda, in the centre of which is a detached circular platform for the spectators, covered overhead to conceal the daylight, thus increasing the illusion and adding greater effect to the picture. The latter is painted on canvas, like the scenes of a theatre. In painting a panorama, the artist must take from a high point an accurate plan of the whole surrounding scenery as far as the eye can reach. The great objects to be aimed at in panoramas are truthfulness of representation and closeness of imitation. The *diorama* differs somewhat from the panorama. — See DIORAMA.

Panoram'ic, Panoram'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or like, a panorama.

Panphar'macon, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *pharmakon*, a medicine.] A universal remedy for all diseases; a panacea; a cure-all.

Pan-Sla'vic, Pan-Slavo'nian, *a.* Pertaining to the Slavic races.

Pan-Sla'vism, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *Slavic.*] A project of uniting all races of Slavic origin into one confederacy or nation.

Pan-Sla'vist, *n.* An advocate of pan-Slavism.

Pansoph'ical, *a.* Pretending to universal knowledge. (R.)

Pansoph'ist, *n.* One who pretends to universal knowledge. (R.)

Pan'sophy, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *sophia*, wisdom.] Universal wisdom or knowledge. (R.)

Panstereora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *stereós*, firm, solid, *ŏrama*, a sight.] A model of a city, county, &c., executed in wood, cork, &c., presenting every object in relief.

Panstereoram'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a panstereorama.

Pan'sy, *n.* [Fr. *pensée*, thought, from *penser*, to think, from Lat. *pensare*, to ponder. Written also *pancy.*] (*Bot.*) The Heart's-ease or Gardeo Violet (*Viola tricolor*). — See VIOLA.

Pant, *v. n.* [Fr. *panteler.*] To beat with preternatural violence or rapidity, as the heart in terror, or after hard labor, or in anxious desire or suspense. — To have the breast heaving, as in short respiration or want of breath. — To long; to desire ardently; — with *after* or *for.*

"Who *pants for* glory finds but short repose."—*Pope.*

—To play with intermission or declining strength, as a breeze.

—*v. a.* To breathe in a labored manner, or quickly; to gasp out. — To long for.

—*n.* A violent palpitation of the heart. — A gasp; a catching of the breath.

Pan'tagon, *n.* See ATOMECHANICS.

Pan'tagraph, *n.* Same as PANTOGRAPH, *q. v.*

Pantagru'elism, *n.* [From *Puntagruel*, a character in Rabelais' works.] The doctrine or practice of the medical profession; — applied in burlesque or derision.

Pantalet', *n.* [Dimin. of *pantaloon*, q. v.] A child's or woman's drawers; — generally used in the plural.

Pantaloon', *n.* [Fr. *pantalon*; said to be named from *Pantaleon*, formerly the patron-saint of Venice.] A species of close, long trousers, worn by males, extending from the waist to the heels; — used in the plural, and abbreviated *pants.*

(*Dram. Hist.*) One of the chief actors in a pantomime, who plays the part of foil to the clown, to display his witticisms upon. The name is derived from one of the masks in Italian comedy, who was dressed in wide, long garments, similar to those which the modern pantaloon wears.

Pantaloon'ery, *n.* Stuff or materials for pantaloons; trowsering. — Buffoonery; characteristic tricks performed by a pantaloon in pantomimes.

Pan'tamorph, *n.* That which exists in all forms.

Pantamorph'ic, *a.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *morphē*, shape.] Assuming all forms; protean.

Pantech'nicon, Pantechnethe'ca, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, and *technē*, art.] A place where all kinds of merchandise and wares are exposed for sale.

Pantellaria, (*pan-tel-la-ree'a.*) (Anc. *Cossyra.*) An island of Italy, in the Mediterranean, prov. of Girgenti, 60 m. from the S.W. coast of Sicily; Lat. 36° 51′ 15″ N., Lon. 11° 54′ 29″ E. It is 30 m. in circumference. *Prod.* Corn, fruits, and grapes. At its N.W. point is the town of Oppidolo, with a convenient port for small vessels. *Pop.* 7,000.

Pant'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pants or gasps for breath.

Pant'ess, *n.* The difficulty of breathing peculiar to a hawk.

Pan'theism, *n.* [Fr. *pantheisme*, from Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, God.] (*Phil.*) A doctrine or system of philosophical speculation or religious belief, which affirms that all existence, material and spiritual, is only modifications of one eternal self-existent substance, which it calls God. The word pantheism was first used in its present signification by Toland in 1705, and a society was formed who took the name of Pantheists, because they professed worship of all nature as their deity. Pantheism, however, had existed from the earliest times, but was classed under the general name of atheism. It is to be found in the most ancient records of the race, apart from Scripture. The Vedic writings of the Hindoos are pervaded with pantheism; their innumerable host of gods being regarded as emanations of the primeval and unchangeable; while in the opposing system of Buddhism, the final object of aspiration is the absorption of man in the great eternal substance. Passing from India to Greece, we find pantheism to prevail in various of the philosophic systems there. Anaximander of Miletus (b. c. 611–547) is regarded as the father of the pantheistic tendencies of Greek speculation, and with him began the disposition to develop the universe from one grand indeterminate abstraction. He was followed by the Pythagoreans and Eleatics. Many of the Neo-Platonists adopted a system of pantheism; it also found a place among the Gnostics. In the 7th century, John Scotus Erigena, a man of great learning and original genius, advocated pantheism, and maintained that "all which is truly said to be is God alone;" "that everything is God," and "God is everything." In the 12th century pantheism reappears in the speculations of Amabric de Bena and David de Dinaate. Giordano Bruno, who was burned as a heretic at Rome in 1600, may be regarded as the precursor of Benedict Spinoza in the history of modern pantheism. The latter, however, is the one with whose name pantheism is most commonly associated, and whose system is the most able and philosophic that has ever appeared. It is elaborated in his great work, the *Ethica*, in which he has attempted to deduce mathematically, from the knowledge of God, the fundamental laws of morality, and the principles that should regulate human life. In true geometric fashion, he begins by laying down a series of definitions and axioms, from which he proceeds to evolve, demonstratively, in a set of theorems, each depending on what has gone before, his entire scheme of God and the world. According to him, there can only be one existing substance, which has two modes or properties — thought and extension; and that of one or both of these all things consist; so that they are modifications of the one infinite substance, which is Deity. All things are modes of extension, all thoughts are modes of thought. This Deity is not a conscious or intelligent individual; but whatever of mental faculties it possesses can only be the aggregate of the mental powers and actions of the innumerable beings that possess intelligence. Death is but a returning into the infinite whole; and, consequently, there is no future state. The modern systems of Fichte, Hegel, and Schelling, are pantheistic.

Pan'theist, *n.* One who believes the universe to be God; a believer in pantheism.

Pantheis'tic, Pantheis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to pantheism; confounding God with the universe; founded in, or inclining to, pantheism.

(*Sculpt.*) Applied to statues and figures which bear the symbols of several deities together, the meaning of which has been a subject of dispute among antiquaries.

Pantheol'ogist, *n.* One learned in pantheology.

Pantheol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pan*, all, *theos*, God, and *logos*, discourse.] An entire system of theology; a system of theology embracing all religions beliefs.

Pan'ther, *n.* [Fr. *panthère*; Lat. *panthera.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Felis pardus* of Africa and India, one of the largest *Felidæ*, being of the size of a large dog, with short hair. The *P.* is now generally supposed to be identical with, or a mere variety of, the *Leopard*, *q. v.*, differing only in a somewhat larger size and deeper color. The *Puma*, or American *P.*, *Felis concolor*, is the largest of the American cats, except the Jaguar, being larger than the largest dogs. The color above is uniform, pale, brownish-yellow, finely mottled by dark tips to all the hairs; beneath, dingy-white. It preys upon deer, sheep, and smaller quadrupeds, and has been known to attack and kill a human being. It is sometimes called *Catamount*, and *Cougar*. — *Tenney.*

Pan'theon, *n.* [Lat. and Fr., from Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, God.] A temple dedicated to all the gods. — A work of mythology; a book in which all the deities worshipped by a people are treated of; as, Tooke's *Pantheon.* — A place of public exhibition in which is found every variety of amusement.

(*Roman Arch.*) One of the most magnificent temples of ancient Rome, dedicated to all the gods. Of all the splendid fanes of this Queen of Cities, the Pantheon is the only one that has come down to modern days uninjured by war or time, being now converted into a Christian church dedicated to the Virgin Mary and all the martyrs. (Fig. 2039.) The Pantheon was built by Agrippa,

Fig. 2039. — THE PANTHEON (ROME).

the son-in-law of Augustus. It consists of a vast rotunda, with a spherical dome, and has a noble, Corinthian, octostyle portico. Its diameter and height from ground to light is 144 feet. Within this rotunda — as it is sometimes called from its shape — were arranged all the gods, goddesses, and deities of the Roman mythology.

Pan'therine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a panther; characteristic of the panther.

Pan'ther's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the West Branch of the Miami River in Miami co.

Pan'ther Springs, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 220 m. E. of Nashville.

Pan'tile, *n.* (Written also *pentile.*) A gutter-tile; a tile with hollow or curved surface; — hence, a pavement constructed of such; as, the *Pantiles* at Tunbridge Wells, England.

Pant'ingly, *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.

Pantisoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, *isos*, equal, and *kratein*, to govern.] An Utopian scheme of government; a self-governing community.

Pant'ler, *n.* [Fr. *panetier*; Lat. *panis*, bread.] The officer, in a great family, who keeps the bread, and has charge of the pantry. (*n.*)

Panto'ble, *n.* Same as PANTOFLE, *q. v.*

Pantochronom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *pas, pon*, gen. *pantos*, all, and Eng. *chronometer.*] An instrument combining the properties of the compass, the sun-dial, and the universal time-dial.

Panto'fle, *n.* [Fr. *pantoufle.*] (Also written *pantable*, and *pantobble.*) A slipper.

Pan'tograph, Pan'tagraph, Pen'tagraph, *n.* An instrument devised for the purpose of copying drawing, so that the copy may be either similar to, or larger or smaller than the original.

Pantograph'ic, Pantograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, a pantograph.

Pantog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *gráphein*, to write.] General representation or description; complete view or observation of an object.

Pantolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to pantology

Pantol'ogist, *n.* One conversant with pantology; a writer on pantology.

Pantol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *logos*, discourse.] A work on universal science, or of general information; a systematic compendium of all branches of human knowledge.

Pan'tomime, *n.* [Lat. *pantomimus*; Gr. *pantomimos*, from *pas, pantos*, and *mimos*, an imitator.] An actor who expresses his meaning by mute action or gesticulation; a mimic.

(*Dram. Hist.*) A theatrical representation, in which the entire plot is exhibited by gesticulations and scenic agency, without speeches or conversation. The ancient *P.* were persons who could mimic all sorts of actions and characters, and were first introduced on the Greek stage to imitate, by actions of feature, hands, and body, the substance or plot of what the chorus was singing; subsequently, they were employed as a sort of interlude to divert the audience after the chorus and actors had left the stage; and, finally, the *P.* became a separate performance, and formed a species of entertainment of its own.

Pan'tomime, Pantomim'ic, Pantomim'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing only in mute action; as, *pantomimic* show.

Pantomim'ically, *adv.* In the manner of pantomime; by dumb show.

Pan'tomimist, *n.* An actor in pantomime.

Pan'ton, PAN'TON-SHOE, *n.* (*Fur.*) A shoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pan'ton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Pantophagist, (*-tŏf'a-jist,*) *n.* [Gr. *pas, pantos*, all, and *phagein*, to eat.] A person or animal that eats all sorts of food.

Pantoph'agons, *a.* Eating all kinds of food.

Pantoph'agy, *n.* The power or habit of eating food of all kinds.

Pan'try, *n.* [Fr. *paneterie*, pantry, safe; L. Lat. *panetaria*, from Lat. *panis*, bread.] A closet or apartment in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Panu'co, a town of Mexico, on the Tula River, abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of the city of Mexico.

Panurgidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Pão D'Alho, (*powng dal'yo,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Pernambuco.

Pão D'Assu'car, a huge rock on the W. side of the entrance to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro. It is of granite, devoid of vegetation, and rises abruptly from the sea 600 ft. On it is the fort of São João.

Pa'ola, a town of S. Italy, in Calabria Citeriore, 12 m. W.N.W. of Cosenza. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, and earthenware. *Pop.* 5,000.

Paola, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township, cap. of Miami co., abt. 55 m. S. of Leavenworth. Total *pop.* abt. 900.

Paoli, PASQUALE, (*pa'o-le.*) a Corsican patriot, b. 1726, whose father, Hyacinth, was, in 1735, elected one of the chief magistrates of the island, and subsequently acted as a leader in the revolt against the Genoese. On being compelled to quit Corsica, he retired to Naples with Pasquale, who was placed in the military college of that city. In 1755, being invited by the Corsicans to become their captain-general, he put himself at the head of his countrymen, and, during twelve years, waged a fierce war with the Genoese, who were in the end driven from almost every fort in the island. Genoa, however, gave up the island to France in 1765; and soon afterwards a large force was landed, under the command of Count Marbœuf, against whom Paoli and his followers fought desperately. But the Corsicans being totally routed at Pontennovo, the island submitted. Paoli went to England, where he remained until 1789, in which year, Mirabeau having moved in the National Assembly the recall of all Corsican patriots, Paoli repaired to Paris, and was created by Louis XVI. military commandant in Corsica. While the government of France was monarchical, Paoli remained faithful; but, at the outbreak of the Revolution, he conceived a scheme for making Corsica an independent republic. Until this time he had been on the best terms with the Bonaparte family, but they now joined the Jacobin party, while he allied himself with Britain, favored the landing of 2,000 British troops in the island in 1794, and joined them in driving out the French. He then surrendered the island to George III., but becoming dissatisfied with the government, he quarrelled with the British viceroy, while many of his countrymen were displeased with the course he had adopted in allying himself with the British. He, therefore, left the island in 1796, and went to London, where he d., 1807.

Pa'oli, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township, cap. of Orange co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of New Albany; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Paoli, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 19 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia. In this vicinity, Sept., 1777, Gen. Wayne with a body of American troops was surprised by a superior force of British soldiers under Gen. Grey. The former were overpowered, and after laying down their arms were massacred by the victors.

Pap, *n.* [From Lat. *papilla.*] A nipple or teat, by which the infant draws its first food. — A rounded, teat-like hill; as, the *Paps* of Jura. — A soft food for infants, made with bread boiled or steeped in water; panada. — The pulp of fruit.

— *v. a.* To feed with pap.

Papa', *n.* [Lat., Fr., Du., Ger., Dan., Sp., and It. *papa.*] A childish name for *father.*

Papa', a town of Hungary, co. of Wesprim, 82 m. S.E. of Vienna. *Manuf.* Earthenware, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 13,000.

Pa'pacy, *n.* [Fr. *papauté*; Norm. *papaté*; It. *papato*, from *papa.*] The office and dignity of the Pope or pontiff of Rome; papal authority or jurisdiction; popedom. — The popes taken collectively. See POPE.

Papaga'io, or **Papagay'os,** a group of islets of Brazil, off the S.E. coast of the province of Rio de Janeiro.

Pap'agay, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as POPINJAY.

Papaga'yo, a gulf of Nicaragua, on the Pacific coast S.W. of Lake Nicaragua. On the N. shore is a volcano of the same name.

Pa'pal, *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to the Pope or pontiff of Rome; proceeding from the Pope; annexed to the bishopric of Rome; as, the *papal* chair, a *papal* dispensation. — *Papal Crown.* See TIARA.

Pa'palize, *v. a.* To make or render papal.

— *v. n.* To conform to papal doctrine.

Pa'pally, *adv.* In a papal manner.

Papal States. See STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Papa'na, in *Indiana*, a village of Whitley co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Papapho'bia, *n.* [Gr. *pápas*, and *phóbos*, fear.] Fear of the Pope; hatred of, or hostility to, the Pope.

Pa'parchy, *n.* [Gr. *papas*, the Pope, and *archein*, to govern.] The papal government.

Papasquiero, (*pa-pas-ke-a'ro,*) a town of Mexico, abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Durango; *pop.* 3,800.

Papaver, *n.* [Celtic *papa*, pap, a soporific food for children, composed of poppy-seeds, &c.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Papaveraceæ.* The species *P. somniferum*, the White, or Opium poppy, furnishes the valuable drug *opium*, used so largely in medicine, and as a narcotic indulgence. Opium is obtained by making incisions into unripe capsules, and inspissating the milky juice which exudes from them. *P. rhœas*, the common Red, or Corn poppy, is common in cornfields and on roadsides. Its scarlet petals are officinal in our pharmacopœias, being used to prepare a syrup,

which is supposed to have some slight narcotic properties, but which is probably useful only as a coloring ingredient.

Papavera'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Poppy-worts, an order of plants, alliance *Ranales*. DIAG. Dimerous or trimerous flowers, consolidated carpels, deciduous calyx, and usually parietal placentæ. — They are herbs or shrubs, often with milky juice; leaves alternate and exstipulate; peduncles 1-flowered; flowers regular and symmetrical; calyx and corolla deciduous, hypogynous; stamens numerous, hypogynous; ovary compound, 1-celled, with stigmas opposite to the placentas; fruit 1-celled; seeds numerous, albuminous. The plants of this order are in almost all cases characterized by well-marked, narcotic properties. Many species are commonly cultivated in gardens. The order includes 18 genera and 130 species.

Papavera'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *papaver*, poppy.] Pertaining to the poppy.

Papav'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *papaver*.] Resembling the poppy; possessing the nature of poppies.

Pa'paw, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Carica papaya*, order *Papayaceæ*. See CARICA, and Fig. 2040.

Papaya'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Papayad family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Papayales*. DIAG. Monopetalous flowers, having no scales in the throat of the females. — They are trees or shrubs, sometimes yielding an acrid milky juice; leaves alternate, on long taper petioles, lobed; flowers unisexual; calyx inferior, minute, five-toothed. The fertile flower has a 1-celled superior ovary, with from 3 to 5 parietal placentas. Fruit succulent or dehiscent. Seeds numerous, albuminous, with radicle towards the hilum. The order contains 8 genera and 25 species, native of S. America, and the warmer parts of the Old World. The most important plant of the order is the Papaw, (Fig. 2040.)

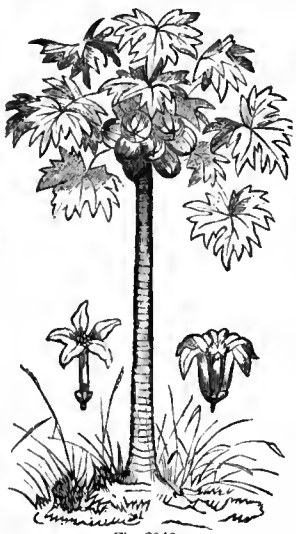


Fig. 2040.
PAPAW-TREE, (*Carica papavera.*)

Papaya'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Diclinous Exogens*. DIAG. Dichlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, parietal placentæ, and embryo surrounded by abundant albumen. The alliance consists of 2 orders — PAPAYACEÆ and PANGIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Pap'enburg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Hanover, 21 m. S.S.E. of Emden. *Manuf.* Linen, tobacco, and chicory. *Pop.* 4,000.

Pa'per, *n.* [Fr. *papier*; It. *papiro*; Lat. *papyrus*, from Gr. *papuros*, an Egyptian reed from the bark of which a kind of paper was made.] A substance formed into thin sheets, on which letters and figures are written or printed. (See below, § *Manuf.*) — A piece of paper. — A single sheet printed or written; any written instrument. — A promissory note or notes, or a bill of exchange; as, commercial *paper*.

—Hangings printed or stamped; paper for covering the walls of rooms. — A newspaper; a printed journal; as, to-day's *paper*.

(NOTE. *Paper* forms the prefix of sundry compound words, the majority of which are self-explaining; as, *paper*-cutter, *paper*-folder, *paper*-knife, *paper*-maker, *paper*-mill, *paper*-warehouse, &c.)

Laid paper. See LAID. — *Paper credit*, credit based upon paper money, written certificates of indebtedness, &c. — *Paper kite*, a light framework of twigs or slips of wood, covered with paper, and made to fly in the air after the manner of a kite. — *Paper money.* (*Finance.*) Notes or bills, issued by the public treasury of a state, or by an authorized banking corporation, and serving as promises for payment of money, circulated in place of coin. — *Waste paper*, scrap paper; paper flung aside as worthless for all good purposes. — *Wove paper.* See WOVE.

(*Manuf.*) Paper is a thin flexible leaf, generally white, manufactured from some vegetable substance, and used for writing or printing upon with ink. At a very remote period, a species of paper was prepared in Egypt from the papyrus or paper-reed, *Cyperus Papyrus*, which grows plentifully on the banks of the Nile. It was made by taking thin plates of bark from the middle of the paper-rush, and laying them side by side and close together on a hard smooth table; other pieces of the same size were then laid across the first at right angles; the whole was then moistened with water, and pressure was applied for a certain number of hours. By this means a sheet of paper was formed which was finished by rubbing and polishing with smooth stone, or a round piece of glass, and then drying in the sun. The art of making paper from fibrous matter reduced to a pulp in water, seems to have been discovered by the Chinese as early as A. D. 95. In the time of Confucius, the Chinese paper was made from the inner bark of the bamboo. They afterwards made it from cotton and linen rags, and a coarse yellow sort from rice-straw. Several kinds of thin Chinese paper exhibit great skill and ingenuity in their manufacture, and are applied with much advantage to various purposes. One kind especially is celebrated for affording the clearest and most delicate impressions from copper-plates which are generally termed *India proofs*. The delicate and fragile substance improperly called *rice-paper*, is manufactured from the inner membrane of the bread-fruit tree. The exact time of the introduction of the manufacture of paper into Europe is not known. In the 7th century, the Arabians either discovered or learned from the Chinese the art of making paper, and it was by them introduced into Spain, and paper-mills were spoken of as being in operation at Toledo, Spain, in 1085. It was introduced into France and Germany about 1314; and the first paper-mill in England was at Hertford, early in the 16th century. The first paper-mill erected in the U. States was in 1714, in Delaware, afterwards owned by a Mr. Wilcox, who furnished paper to Franklin. It was introduced into Massachusetts in 1717, and in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1768. It soon made rapid progress, so that in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, there were 40 paper-mills in 1770, and in the New England States the supply was far short of the demand. In 1810 the number of paper-mills in the U. States was 185, producing over 200,000 reams of writing-paper, besides over 100,000 reams of wrapping and other kinds of paper. But great difficulty was experienced in the procuring of rags, and premiums were offered by several companies, to any one who would make the greatest quantity of paper from other material than cotton and rags, which resulted in various experiments, with straw, the cane or reed of the Southern swamps, and other vegetable matter, some of which have been very successful. About 1810, rags began to be largely imported from Europe, and as the demand for paper was very great, the paper mills increased in proportion, so that in 1856 the consumption of paper equalled that of England and France together, the total amount produced in the U. States being 200,000 tons per annum, while that of Great Britain was 66,000 tons, and France 70,000 tons. The various substances, besides rags, capable of being used in the manufacture of paper, are the willow, poplar, bass, beech, aspen, hawthorn, lime, and mulberry, the down of asclepias, the catkins of the black poplar, and the tendrils of the vine, the stalks of the nettle, mugwort, thistle, bryony, clematis, and lily, cabbage-stalks, fir-cones, moss, potatoes, wood-shavings, saw-dust, rice, hopbine, liquorice-root, the stalks of mallow, straw, and the husks of Indian corn. In making paper—a machine called a Fourdrinier is chiefly employed — from linen and cotton rags, the materials are assorted and cut into small pieces, the finest linen rags being used for the best writing-paper, and others proportionately. They are then washed, and bleached by the action of chlorine. The rags are next subjected to the action of a revolving cylinder, the surface of which is furnished with a number of sharp teeth or cutters, so placed as to act against other cutters placed beneath the cylinder. The rags are kept immersed in water for several hours, and subjected to the action of these cutters till they are divided minutely, and reduced to a thin pulp, during which process chloride of lime is mixed with the water, rendering the pulp perfectly white. It is then transferred to a vat, and is ready to be made into paper, either by the hand or machine process. When made by hand, the workman is provided with a mould or shallow frame, covered with wire-cloth, a little larger than the sheet intended to be made upon it. A thin frame, called a *deckle*, fits close upon the mould, and is used to retain the pulp on the mould, and also to limit the sheet. The workman fills the mould, with the deckle on it, with pulp, allowing the water to drain off through the wire-cloth. After it has been allowed to drain a few minutes, he deposits the layer of pulp upon a felt or piece of woollen cloth, and fills another mould, which he disposes in like manner, until he has produced a file of sheets, called a *post*, and containing 6 or 8 quires. These sheets, together with their felts, are then placed in the *vat-press*, and subjected to strong pressure, in order to rid them of superfluous water, and to give solidity and firmness to the paper. After this the felts are removed, the sheets pressed by themselves, and hung up in the drying-room, 5 or 6 together. The next process is finishing. Writing-paper is dipped in size, pressed, and hung up in the drying-room. Printing-paper is sized in the pulp. After drying, a large pile of paper is made and pressed with great force. It is then taken down, sheet by sheet, and made into a fresh pile, which is again pressed. By this operation, which is called *parting*, the sheets are rendered very flat and smooth. It is then counted into quires, and packed up into reams. The paper-machine, as a general rule, is constructed so as to imitate and improve the hand-process, the principal advantage, however, being that paper can be made of any practical size, and with great rapidity. From the vat, the pulp is made to flow into a wire frame or sifter, which moves rapidly up and down, so as to hold back any knots or unsuitable substances. The strained pulp then passes over a ledge in a regular and uniform stream, flowing upon an endless web of wire gauze, which presents an uninterrupted surface of several feet in length. The movement of the web is so regulated as to determine the thickness of the paper; while to the entire web a shaking motion from side to side is given, which not only serves to spread the pulp evenly, but also assists in draining the superfluous water through the wire-gauze. The pulp, by this means, solidifies as it advances, and before it leaves the web is pressed by a roller covered with felt, forming an inclined plane. After this, it is seized by a pair of rollers, between which it is pressed, then passing up another inclined plane of felt, it is again pressed between rollers. The pulp is thus converted into paper, and by passing it over the surface of several smooth cylinders, heated by steam, it is rendered dry and smooth. From this process it is wound on a reel, dry and smooth, and ready to be cut for use. By an improved machinery, the pulp is introduced upon the wire web at one end of the machinery, and delivered in the state of perfect paper at the other end in the space of three or four minutes. Manufactured paper, independently of the various kinds, such as blotting-paper, filtering-paper, and the like, may be divided into three different classes: namely, writing, printing, and wrapping. Writing-paper is divided into 5 classes, — cream wove, yellow wove, blue wove, cream laid, and blue laid. Printing-paper is of 2 kinds, — laid and wove; and there are 4 kinds of wrapping-paper, — blue, purple, brown, and whited-brown. The different sizes and names of writing, drawing, printing, and wrapping papers are arranged in two groups, according to their fineness or coarseness. The following table shows the principal names and sizes of fine papers:

	Inches.		
Pot	15	by	12½
Foolscap	17	"	14
Post	18¾	"	15¼
Copy	20	"	16
Large Post	20¾	"	16½
Medium Post	23	"	18
Sheet and third Foolscap	23	"	13¼
Sheet and a half Foolscap	24½	"	13¾
Double Foolscap	28	"	17
Double Pot	30	"	25
Double Post	30½	"	19
Double Crown	30	"	20
Demy	21	"	16
Printing Demy	22½	"	17¾
Medium	23	"	18
Printing Medium	24	"	19
Royal	24	"	19
Printing Royal	25	"	20
Super-Royal	27	"	20
Printing Super-Royal	27	"	21
Imperial	30	"	22
Elephant	28	"	23
Atlas	34	"	26
Columbia	34½	"	23¼
Double Elephant	40	"	26¾
Antiquarian	53	"	31

The coarser papers are similarly classified.

There are many varieties in paper-making. *Lace-paper*, as it is called, is much used in making ornamental work for fruit-baskets, bouquets, lamp-shades, print-borders, valentines, &c. Plain surface-colored papers are also much used by bookbinders, printers, button-makers, confectioners, &c.

Pa'per, *v. a.* To cover or spread with paper; to furnish with paper-hangings; as, to *paper* a room.—To envelop, inclose, or fold in paper.

Pa'per-faced, (*-fast,*) *a.* With a face as white as paper.

Pa'per-hanger, *n.* One who covers the walls of rooms with paper.

Pa'per-hangings, *n. pl.* Paper, ornamented or otherwise, intended for pasting on the walls of rooms, &c. Paper-hangings are printed by processes similar to those used by the calico-printer.

Pa'permill Village, in *Vermont*, a village of Bennington co., about 115 m. S.W. by S. of Montpelier.

Pa'per-mus'lin, *n.* Glazed muslin, used for linings, &c.

Pa'per Nau'tilus, Paper-sail'or, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ARGONAUT.

Pa'per-stain'er, *n.* One who stains or colors paper for hangings, &c.

Pa'pertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co., about 7 m. S. of Carlisle.

Pa'per-weight, *n.* A small weight placed upon loose papers to prevent their being blown away by the wind.

Pa'pery, *a.* Resembling paper; of the consistency of paper.

Papes'cent, *a.* Containing pap; having the nature of pap.

Papeterie, (*pap-a-tree',*) *n.* [Fr., from *papier*, paper.] An ornamented case or portfolio containing paper and writing-materials.

Pa'phian, *a.* [Lat. *Paphius*, from Gr. *Paphos*.] (*Geog.*) Belonging, or relating to Paphos, a city of Cyprus; as, the *Paphian* goddess.

—Pertaining to Venus, or having reference to her rites.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Paphos.

Paphlago'nia. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Asia Minor, bounded on the N. by the Euxine; on the S. by Galatia; on the E. by the Halys, which separates it from Pontus; and on the W. by the river Parthenius, which parts it from Bithynia. P. contained 7 principal cities, of which Sinope (the cap.), Gangra, Amastris, and Sora, were the most important. It is mentioned by Homer, B. C. 962; was incorporated in the Lydian empire by Cræsus, B. C. 560–546; and in that of Persia by Cyrus, B. C. 546. Nominally independent for some time afterwards, it fell to the share of Eumenes, B. C. 323. It was united to Pontus by Mithridates III., B. C. 290; formed a part of the province of Galatia, under the Romans, B. C. 25; and was made a separate province by Constantine I., (323–337.)

Pa'phos. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of two towns in the

Isle of Cyprus. The older city, *Palaïpaphos* (now *Kuklos*, or *Konuklia*), was situated in the W. part of the island, about 12¼ m. from the coast. It was probably founded by the Phœnicians, and was famous, even before Homer's time, for a temple of Venus, who was said to have here risen from the sea close by, whence her epithet *Aphrodite*, "foam-sprung," and who was designated the Paphian goddess. This was her chief residence, and hither crowds of pilgrims used to come in ancient times. — The other Paphos, called *Neopaphus* (now *Baffa*), was on the sea-coast, about 7 or 8 m. N.W. of the older city, and was the place in which the apostle Paul proclaimed the gospel before the procounsul Sergius, and struck the sorcerer Elymas blind.

Papier-maché, (*pap'yā-ma-shā'*,) *n.* [Fr., mashed paper.] A name given to articles manufactured of the pulp of paper, or of old paper ground up into a pulp, with other materials, and moulded into various forms. This article has been used upon an extensive scale for the manufacture of mouldings, rosettes, and other architectural ornaments; and lately it has been used in this country for making the moulds of stereotype plates. It is lighter, more durable, and less brittle and liable to damage than plaster, and admits of being colored, gilt, or otherwise ornamented. Another material, similar to papier-mâché, and extensively used, is called *carton pierre*. Another kind of papier-mâché consists of sheets of paper pasted or glued and powerfully pressed together, so as to acquire when dry the hardness of board, and yet to admit, while moist, of curvature and flexure: tea-trays, waiters, snuff-boxes, and similar articles are thus prepared, and afterwards carefully covered by japan or other varnishes, and often beautifully ornamented by figures or landscapes and other devices, &c., inlaid occasionally with mother-of-pearl. A mixture of sulphate of iron, quicklime, or glue, or white of egg, with the pulp for *P. M.*, renders it to a great extent waterproof; and the further addition of borax and phosphate of soda contributes to make it almost fireproof.

Papilio, (*pa-pil'yo,*) *n.* [Lat., butterfly.] (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the Papilionidæ, *q. v.*

Papiliona'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A sub-order of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. DIAG. Petals papilionaceous, imbricated in æstivation, the upper exterior. The plants of this sub-order are the only specimens known.

Papilionaceous, (*pa-pil-yo-nā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *papilionacé*.] (*Zoöl.*) Like the butterfly.

—*n.* [Fr. *papilionacé*, from Lat. *papilio*, a butterfly.] (*Bot.*) The name applied to the corolla of leguminous plants, from its fancied resemblance to the figure of a butterfly, (Fig. 65.) It consists of a large upper petal or vexillum, two lateral petals called *alæ*, and two intermediate petals forming a carina.

Papilion'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of insects, embracing lepidoptera, which are the largest of our butterflies, and which generally have their hind-wings extended into a tail-like appendage, (Fig. 2041.)

Fig. 2041.
SWALLOW-TAILED BUTTERFLY,
(*Papilio machaon.*)

Papil'la, *n.*; *pl.* PAPILLÆ. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) Small eminences, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts, particularly of the skin and mucous membranes, containing the ultimate expansions of the vessels and nerves, and are susceptible in some cases of a kind of erection. — *Dunglison.*

(*Bot.*) A small, elongated, or nipple-shaped protuberance. — *Gray.*

Papillary, Papil'lose, *a.* [Fr. *papillaire, papilleux.*] Pertaining to, or resembling the nipple, or nipple-like parts, such as small eminences on the surface of the tongue, &c.; covered with papillæ; warty; verrucose.

Papil'late, *v. n.* To grow into a nipple, or into the form of a nipple.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Having papillæ.

Papil'liform, *a.* [Lat. *papilla*, nipple, and *forma*, form.] Nipple-shaped.

Papillon (or BIG PAPILLON) **River,** in *Nebraska*, rises in Washington co., and flowing generally S.S.E., enters the Missouri River in Sarpy co.

Papillote, *n.* [From Fr. *papillon*.] A lady's curl-paper; — also, sometimes, a cigarette.

Papillous, *a.* Same as PAPILLARY, *q. v.*

Papin, DENIS, a French physician, b. at Blois, 1647. He studied medicine in Paris, practised for some time as physician, devoted himself subsequently entirely to the study of physics, went to England, where he became member of the Royal Society, in 1681, and was called to the chair of mathematics in the university of Marburg, in Hesse-Cassel. D. there, 1714. To *P.* undoubtedly belongs the high honor of having first applied steam to produce motion by raising a piston; he combined with this the simplest means of producing a vacuum beneath the raised piston, viz., by condensation of aqueous vapor; he is also the inventor of the "safety-valve," an essential part of his "Digester," (*q. v.*) By this latter machine, *P.* showed that liquids in a vacuum can be put in a state of ebullition at a much lower temperature than when freely exposed to the air. *P.*'s sagacity led him to many other discoveries; he discovered the principle of action of the siphon, improved the pneumatic machine of Otto de Guericke, and took part against Leibnitz in the discussion concerning "living" and "dead" forces.

Papist, *n.* [Fr. *papiste*, from *pape*, the pope.] A Roman Catholic; one who adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the Pope; — originally used by Protestants.

Papis'tic, Papis'tical, *a.* Conformable to the doctrine or practice which requires submission to the Pope; popish.

Papis'tically, *adv.* In a papistical manner.

Papistry, *n.* The doctrines of the Church of Rome; popery; — a term used by Protestants.

Papoose', Pappoose', *n.* The name given by N. American Indians to a babe or young child.

Pappose', Pap'pous, *a.* Downy; furnished with downy hairs, as the seeds of certain plants.

Pap'pus, *n.* [Gr. *pappos*.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the calyx of *Asteraceæ*, and allied orders, which exists in the rudimentary condition of a cup or membranous coronet, or in the more perfect state of slender hairs or scales, or in some other similar condition, at the top of the achenium or fruit.

Paps of Jura, four mountains of the Island of Jura, Hebrides, Scotland. The highest has an elevation of 2,470 feet.

Pap'py, *a.* Like pap; soft; succulent.

Pap'ua, or NEW GUINEA, a large island of the Eastern Archipelago, the largest of the globe after Australia, between Lat. 0° 30′ and 10° 4′ S., Lon. 131° to 151° 30′ E., having N. and N.E. the Pacific Ocean, S. Torres Strait, and W. the Moluccas Sea. It is abt. 1,200 m. in length from N.W. to S.E.; *area*, estimated at 250,000 sq. m. *Desc. P.* is deeply indented by several bays, but of which, as also of most of the interior, very little is known as yet. The surface is generally mountainous, and covered with palm and other timber of large size. There are several high peaks, the principal of which is Mount Owen Stanley, with an elevation of 13,205 feet. The soil is very fertile, and the climate generally healthy. *Rivers.* Ambernon, or Rochussen, Aird's River, the Oeta-Nata, and the Karoefa. *Prod.* Rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, cocoa-nuts, sago, bananas, oranges, lemons, &c. *Min.* Gold, coal, and ironstone. The inhabitants are of two distinct races, those of the W. being negroes, and those of the E. resembling the South-Sea Islanders. They are governed by native chiefs, though nominally under the authority of the sultan of Tidore. They do not seem to have any particular idea of religion, though there are temples with carved figures, &c. They are generally of fine figure, and the women are said to be remarkably chaste, and consider marriage indissoluble. *P.* was discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, and visited by the Dutch in 1615. In consequence of a survey made of the S.W. coast by Kloff, the Dutch founded a colony, and erected Fort Dubus, in Triton's Bay, in 1828.

Pap'uan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging, or having reference to the island of Papua, or New Guinea.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Papua, or New Guinea.

Pap'ula, *n.*; *pl.* PAPULÆ. [Lat.] (*Med.*) A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation. *Dunglison.*

Pap'udo Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in Chili, abt. 45 m. N.E. of Valparaiso.

Pap'ulose, Pap'ular, *a.* Covered with papulæ.

Pap'ulous, *a.* Full of pimples.

Papyrus, (*pa-pi'rus.*) (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ*. *P. antiquorum*, the Bulrush of the Nile, is celebrated on account of the soft cellular substance in the interior of its stems, having been in common use by the ancients for making a kind of paper. The uses of the papyrus were not confined to the making of paper alone, but it was also used for making sail-cloth, cordage, and wearing apparel. At the present day, it is still used for some of these purposes. In Abyssinia, boats are also made by weaving the stems closely together, and covering them with a sort of resinous matter. The roots are also used for fuel. Its most ancient and important use, however, was for the manufacture of paper. *P. sicula*, a Sicilian species, had likewise been employed for the same purpose. *P. corymbosus* is extensively used in India for the manufacture of the celebrated Indian matting. The paper made by the Egyptians from the *P.* plant was used for writing about B. C. 2000. The rolls of that material were made known in Europe through the French expedition, in 1798; specimens of which were printed by Cadet in 1805. Philostratus mentions it as a staple manufacture of Alexandria, in 244. It continued to be used in Italy till about the 12th century. In the ruins of Herculaneum 1,756 rolls were found about 1753.

Fig. 2042. — PAPYRUS ANTIQUORUM.

Papyrā'ceous, Papyr'eau, *a.* [From Lat. *papyrus*; Fr. *papyracé*.] Pertaining, or relating to the papyrus, or papyri.

Pap'yrine, *n.* A modification of paper formed on dipping it into sulphuric acid, washing, immersing in dilute ammonia, re-washing and drying. The product is tough and durable. It is commonly called *vegetable parchment.*

Papyrog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *papyros*, and *graphein*, to write.] A method of taking impressions from a sort of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance. *Worc.*

Pique, (*pēk,*) *n.* [Fr.] Same as PASCHA, *q. v.*

Paqueta, an island of Brazil, in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

Par, *n.* [Lat. *par, paris*, equal.] State of equality; equal value; equivalence without discount or premium; as, gold is at *par*. — Equality of condition; parity of circumstances.

On a par, on a level; equal; co-existent in the same condition or on the same terms; as, they are both *on a par*. — *Par of exchange.* (*Com.*) See EXCHANGE. — *Par value*, nominal value.

Par'a, *n.* [Turk., from Pers. *pârah*.] A Turkish current coin, being the fortieth part of a piastre, or about one quarter of a cent.

Par'a. A prefix derived from the Greek, signifying *beside, beyond.*

Para. [Pg., father of waters.] The name formerly applied to the Amazons River, Brazil, but now only given to its S. mouth or æstuary. It leaves the main stream abt. Lat. 1° S., Lon. 50° 30′ W., and flowing a circuitous S., then E., then N.E. course, enters the Atlantic Ocean, after receiving the Tocantins and several less important streams. It is 200 m. in length, and varies from 12 to 40 m. in width.

PARA, a large N.E. prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and having an area of 983,898 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Amazons, Para, Rio Negro, Tocantins, Madeira, Tapajos, and many others. — *Surface*, mostly elevated, being a portion of the great table-lands of Brazil; *soil*, in general fertile, producing almost every variety of tropical fruits, vegetables, and cereals in abundance. *Pop.* 385,000.

Fig. 2043. — FEMALE INDIAN.
(Province of Para.)

PARA, (formerly *Belem,*) a city and sea-port, cap. of the above prov., at the mouth of the River Para, opposite the island of Joanes or Marajo, estimated about 60 m. from the Atlantic, and 300 miles W.N.W. of Maranhaõ; Lat. 1° 30′ S., Lon. 48° 22′ 33″ W. It stands in a fertile plain, and is one of the finest of Brazilian cities, its streets being straight, and the houses almost all of stone, and both solid and elegant. The cathedral and governor's palace are said to be magnificent edifices. Para has a judicial tribunal, royal college, botanic garden, hospital, theatre, and arsenal. The harbor is confined, and is said to be diminishing in depth; the approach from the ocean is also rather difficult, and it is always expedient to take on board a pilot at the mouth of the æstuary. The principal articles of export are cocoa, of which it exports above 35,000 bags; cauutchouc, of which it is the principal mart; with isinglass, rice, drugs, and cotton, amounting in all from $750,600 to $850,000 a year. The sugar grown in the neighborhood is bad, the soil not being favorable for the cane. Ships of war have been built here; and timber used to be exported to Lisbon for the use of the arsenals. The climate of Para is very hot, and thunder-storms occur almost daily. It was formerly deemed very unhealthy, but in this respect it has latterly materially improved. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Par'able, *n.* [Fr *parabole*; Gr. *parabolē*, from *para*, beside, and *ballō*, to throw.] A fable or allegorical relation, or representation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction; as the *parables* of the New Testament.

—*v. a.* To describe or represent by fiction, fable, or allegory.

Parab'ola, *n.*; *pl.* PARABOLAS. [Fr. *parabole*; Gr. *parabolē*.] (*Geom.*) One of the conic sections formed by the intersection of a plane and a cone, when the plane passes parallel to the side of the cone. — See ELLIPSE.

Parab'ole, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *parabolē*.] (*Rhet.*) Comparison; similitude; a parable.

Parabol'ic, Parabol'ical, *a.* Expressed by parable or allegorical representation; as, *parabolical* description. — Of, or belonging to a parabola; having the form of a parabola; as, a *parabolic* curve.

Parabolic conoid. See PARABOLOID. — *Parabolic spindle,* the solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about any double ordinate. — *Parabolic spiral,* a spiral curve supposed to be formed by the periphery of a semiparabola, when its axis is wrapped about a circle. — *Parabolic pyramidoid,* a solid generated by supposing all the squares of the ordinates applicable to the parabola, so placed that the axis shall pass through all their centres at right angles, in which case the aggregate of the planes will form the solid called the *parabolic pyramidoid,* the solidity of which is equal to the product of the bases and half the altitude.

Parabol'ically, *adv.* After the manner, or by way, of parable. — In the form of a parabola.

Parabol'iform, *a.* [From Lat. *parabola*, and *forma*, shape.] Like a parabola in form.

Parab'olist, *n.* A writer or expositor of parabolas.

Parab'oloid, *n.* [Gr. *parabolē*, parabola, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis, which remains fixed. A frustum of a paraboloid is the lower solid formed by a plane passing parallel to the base of a paraboloid. (Sometimes termed a *parabolic conoid.*)

Paraboloid'al, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, a paraboloid.

Paracatu, or PARAZATU, (*pa-ra-sa-too',*) a city of Brazil, on a river of the same name, (an affluent of the São Francisco,) abt. 350 m. N.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. It contains a Latin school, and was once noted for the rich gold and diamond mines in the vicinity.

Paracel'sian, Paracel'sist, *n.* A follower of the system of medical practice initiated by Paracelsus.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference to Paracelsus or his practice.

Paracel'sus, theosophist, physician, and chemist, was a. at Einsiedeln, near Zurich, in 1493. His real name was PHILIP THEOPHRASTUS BOMBAST VON HOHENHEIM, but he assumed the high-sounding name of AUREOLUS THEOPHRASTUS PARACELSUS. He learned the rudiments of alchemy, astrology, and medicine from his father, and then became a wandering scholar, visiting almost all parts of Europe, and gathering information from physicians, barbers, old women, conjurers, &c. He made some fortunate cures, and announced that he had discovered an elixir which would prolong life indefinitely; whereby he made himself, for a time, an immense reputation of physic and surgery in the University of Basle, and there set the example of lecturing in the vulgar tongue. But his arrogance, coarseness of language, and habits of drunkenness and debauchery, soon destroyed his fame and influence, and he lost his professorship, and left Basle at the end of 1527. The rest of his life was spent in roving from place to place, practising medicine, indulging in low habits, and writing his books, which were published in 10 vols. 4to. Notwithstanding all his faults, errors, and absurdities, *P.* gave a new direction to medical science, by his doctrine that the true use of chemistry is not to make gold, but to prepare medicines; and from his day the study of chemistry became a necessary part of a medical education. He opposed the theories of Galen and Aviceona, and publicly burnt their works at Basle; and their long reign came to an end. *P.* made great use of the Cabalistic writers, adopted the grossest pantheism, boasted of his own divine inspiration, and employed many new and barbarous words, and used old ones in new senses, thus obscuring his opinions. D. at Salzburg, 1541.

Paracente'sis, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *para*, at the side, and *kentein*, to pierce.] (*Surg.*) The operation of *tapping* any of the cavities of the body for the purpose of withdrawing a contained fluid.

Paracen'tric, Paracen'trical, *a.* (*Math.*) Applied to a curve line having this property, that a heavy body descending along it by the force of gravity will approach to or recede from a *centre* or fixed point, by equal distances in equal times.

P. motion. (*Astron.*) The rate at which a planet approaches nearer to or recedes farther from the sun or centre of attraction in a given interval.

Parachronism, (*-ăk'rŏn-izm,*) *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *chronos*, time.] A chronological error by which an event is post-dated as regards the actual time of occurrence.

Par'achute, (*-shūt,*) *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to ward off, and *chute*, to fall.] A machine attached to a balloon, to retard the velocity of descent, or to enable the aëronaut to desert his car at any moment, and come gently to the earth. Such has been the intention and aim in the fabrication of these machines; but though one or two successful descents have been effected by the means of this contrivance, they have, generally speaking, signally failed, the true principle of buoyancy not having yet been applied to the parachute as to render it either trustworthy or safe.

Paraclet, (*par'a-klat,*) a village of France, dept. of Aude, 3 m. from Nugent-sur-Seine. Here are the ruins of the convent founded by Abelard in the 12th cent., of which Heloise was abbess.

Par'aclete, *n.* [Fr. *paraclet*; Lat. *paracletus*, from Gr. *para*, beside, and *kalein*, to call.] An advocate; one summoned to aid, sustain, or support; — hence, the comforter, consoler, or intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

Paraclif'ta, in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Sevier co., abt. 165 m. S.W. of Little Rock.

Par'aclose, Par'close, Per'close, *n.* [O. Fr. *parclose*, from Lat. *per*, through, and *claudere, clausum*, to close.] (*Arch.*) A screen dividing a chapel from the body of a church.

Paracros'tic, *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *akrostichon.*] (*Lit.*) A poetical effusion in which the first contains, in due order, all the letters which initial the remaining verses of the piece.

Paracyan'ogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brown, solid matter, having the same composition with gaseous cyanogen, and produced by the decomposition of cyanide of mercury by heat. *Form.* C_3N_3.

Parade', *n.* [Fr., military show or review; from Lat. *paro, paratus*, to place in order.] Display; gaudy show; exhibition; ostentation; — hence, military review or display; order and array of troops for inspection, &c.; — hence, also, the place where soldiers assemble for exercise, mounting guard, and the like. — Pompous procession, show, or spectacle. — Act of parrying a thrust in fencing. (A Gallicism.)

Parade of a field-work. (*Fortif.*) The space within the lines of a parapet. — *Parade of a permanent work,* the space inclosed within the rampart of a fort.

—*v. a.* To exhibit in a pompous manner; to show off ostentatiously; to make a spectacle of; as, a match-making mamma *parades* her marriageable daughters. — To assemble and array or marshal in military order; as, to *parade* troops.

—*v. n.* To go or walk about for show. — To assemble and be marshaled in military order; to go about in military procession.

Paradigm, (*păr'a-dīm,*) *n.* [Gr. *paradeigma.*] A pattern; a model; an example. (a.)

(*Gram.*) An example of a verb conjugated in the several moods, tenses, and persons.

Paradigmat'ic, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A compiler of the memoirs of religious worthies, as examples of Christian excellence.

Paradigmat'ically, *adv.* By paradigm; in the way of example or model.

Paradis, (*par-a-dē',*) *n.* [Fr.] A wet-dock.—The upper gallery of a theatre; in England, the gallery sacred to the "gods."

Paradisa'ic, Paradisa'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to, or resembling paradise; paradisal.

Par'adisal, *a.* Same as PARADISAIC, *q. v.*

Par'adise, *n.* [Fr. *paradis* = Gr. *pardeisos*, a park or pleasure-grounds; an Oriental word, in Ar. *furdās*, pl. *farādīs*; Sansk. *paradēsha*, a land elevated and cultivated; Lat. *paradisus.*] (*Script.*) The Garden of Eden, the abode of Adam and Eve after their creation. — Hence, a region of ineffable bliss; a place of unalloyed delight. — Heaven, the seat of eternal felicity for sanctified souls after death.

(*Arch.*) The cloistered court in front of a church; also, the private apartment of a convent. — A churchyard or cemetery; a parvis.

Grains of Paradise. See AMOMUM.

Bird of Paradise. See PARADISEIDÆ.

Par'adise, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Coles co., abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Springfield; *total pop.* abt. 1,500.

Paradise, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Lancaster co., abt. 10 m. E. of Lancaster; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,700. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* about 900. — A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Paradis'ean, *a.* Of, or having reference to paradise.

Paradisei'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bird-of-Paradise family, comprising insessores birds peculiar to New Guinea and adjacent islands, and distinguished for their wonderfully developed and beautiful plumage. The genus *Paradisea* is the principal one. The Great Emerald Paradise Bird, *P. apoda,* from the tip of the bill to the end of the long side-feathers, is about two feet, but to the end of the real tail abt. 12 inches, the size of the bird being that of a thrush. The bill is slightly bent, and of a greenish color; the base being surrounded, for the distance of half an inch, with close-set, velvet-like black plumes, with a varying lustre of gold-green; the head, together with the back part of the neck, is of a pale gold-color, the throat and fore part of the neck of the richest changeable gold-green; the whole remainder of the plumage on the body and tail is of a fine deep chestnut, except on the breast, which is of a deep purple color. From the upper part of each side of the body, beneath the wings, springs a vast assemblage of extremely long, loose, broad floating plumes, of the most delicate texture and appearance; in some specimens of a bright deep yellow, in others of a paler hue, but most of them marked by a few longitudinal dark red spots; and from the middle of the rump spring a pair of naked shafts, considerably exceeding in length even to the long loose plumes of the sides.

Fig. 2014.—GREAT BIRD OF PARADISE, (*Paradisea apoda.*)

Paradisi'acal, Paradisi'al, Paradisi'an, *a.* [Lat. *paradisiacus.*] Pertaining, or relating to paradise, or to a place of supreme felicity; applicable to, or resembling, Eden or paradise.

Paradis'ic, Paradis'ical, *a.* Same as PARADISIACAL, *q. v.*

Par'ados, *n.* [Fr., from *parer*, to guard, and *dos*, Lat. *dorsum*, tack.] (*Fortif.*) An earthwork thrown up to protect the rear of a battery.

Par'adox, *n.* [Fr. *paradoxe*; Gr. *paradoxia*, marvellousness — *para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, opinion.] A tenet, assertion, or a term applied to any proposition which seems to be absurd, or at variance with common sense, or to contradict some previously ascertained truth; though, when properly investigated, it may prove to be perfectly well founded.

Paradox'ical, *a.* Possessing the nature of a paradox. — Disposed to tenets, notions, or abstractions, contrary to accepted opinions and received convictions; — applied to persons.

Paradox'ically, *adv.* In a paradoxical way or manner, or in a manner seemingly absurd.

Paradox'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being paradoxical.

Paradox Lake, in *New Jersey,* a small sheet of water in the S. part of Essex co., covers an area of abt. 3 sq. m.

Par'adoxy, *n.* A paradoxical statement or argument; also, paradoxicalness.

Par'affine, (*-fēēn,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin.] (*Chem.*) A waxy substance obtained by the distillation, at a low temperature, of coal-tar, peat, petroleum, and other bodies of a similar nature. Its most abundant source is, however, Bog-head coal, from which it is now extracted in enormous quantities for the manufacture of candles, which are superior in every way to those made of the finest wax or the finest stearic acid. It is a white, hard, translucent body, melting at 110°, burning with a bright white flame. It is insoluble in water, but is readily dissolved by alcohol and ether. It is unacted on by the strongest mineral acids, chlorine, or the alkalies; hence its name, from *parum affinis*, without affinity. From forming no compounds with any known substance, its atomic constitution cannot be determined; it contains, however, equal atomic proportions of carbon and hydrogen.

Paragoge, (*-gō'jē,*) *n.* [Lat. and Fr., from Gr. *paragō-gē* — *para*, and *agō*, to lead.] (*Gram.*) The addition of a letter or syllable at the end of a word, as *olden* for *old.*

Paragog'ic, Paragog'ical, *a.* Relating to, or constituting a paragoge; serving to lengthen a word.

Par'agon, *n.* [Fr. *parangon*, from Gr. *paragō*, to pass by — *para*, and *agō*, to lead.] Something that surpasses or is supremely excellent; a model or pattern, as example by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection; as, a *paragon* of beauty.

—*v. a.* [Sp. *paragonar.*] To come into emulation with; to rival; to equal.

"A maid that *paragons* description." — *Shake.*

—*v. n.* To pretend to rivalry or equality. (a.)

Par'agram, *n.* [Gr. *paragramma.*] A substitution of one word or letter of a word for another; a play upon words, or a pun.

Paragram'matist, *n.* A punster.

Par'agraph, (*-grăf,*) *n.* [Fr. *paragraphe*; Gr. *para*, and *graphē*, to write.] A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any portion or section of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one sentence or many sentences. — A marginal note, employed to direct attention to something in a text, or to indicate a change of subject; — as, for instance, the character ¶, used as a reference, or to mark a division.

—A brief notice; a sententious remark; a short passage; as, a newspaper *paragraph.*

—*v. a.* To express paragraphically; to write in the form of a paragraph. — To notice in a paragraph.

Paragraph'ic, Paragraph'ical, *a.* Consisting of paragraphs, or short divisions, with breaks.

Paragraph'ically, *adv.* By paragraphs; in the manner of short sentences, with breaks.

Parag'raphist, *n.* A writer of paragraphs.

Paragraphis'tical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a paragraph or paragraphs.

Par'agrass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEOPOLDINIA.

Paraguaçu', or PARAGUAZU', a river of Brazil, flowing into the Bay of Todos-os-Santos, abt. 35 m. W.N.W. of São Salvador.

Paragua'no, a peninsula of Venezuela, extending into the Caribbean Sea; Lat. 12° N., Lon. 70° W.

Paraguay, (*pă-ră-gwai',*) a state of S. America, nominally republican, lying principally between the 21st and 27th degrees of S. Lat., and the 54th and 58th of W. Lon.; having N. and E. Brazil; S.E. and S. the territory of La Plata; and W. the latter republic and Bolivia. Shape nearly oblong; length, N. to S., abt. 460 m. Estimated area, 73,000 sq. m. The inhabitants are composed of whites of Spanish descent, native Indians, negroes, and mixed races originating from the foregoing, those of Indo-Spanish descent greatly preponderating. *P.* is an inland peninsula, inclosed E. and S. by the Parana and its tributary the Yajnari, and W. and N.W. by the rivers Paraguay and Blanco. A chain of mountains, the Sierra Amambahy, enters *P.* on the N., runs through it near its centre to near Lat. 26°, and then divides into two branches, inclosing the basin of Tibiquari. From the undivided chain many small rivers flow on either

side to join the Paraua and the Paraguay, and are all swollen in the rainy season, so as to inundate a considerable extent of country. There is but one lake, that of Ypao, worth mentioning; extensive marshes, however, abound in the W. The climate is temperate, but damp. *P.*, in point of fertility, forms a favorable contrast to the adjacent parts of the Argentine republic. It is well wooded, and diversified with undulating hills and verdant vales. Almost half the entire territory is national property. It consists of pasturage lands and forests, which have never been granted to individuals; the estate of the Jesuit mission, and a great number of country houses and farming establishments, were confiscated by the dictator Francia.—*Zoöl.* The ostrich is seen in the plains of *P.*, and is remarkable for its immense size, fine plumage, and swift motion. The wild animals are the jaguar or tiger, the puma or cougar, the black bear, the ant-bear, and the tapir, or river-cow. Mosquitoes, and an innumerable variety of insects infest both the waters and the land, with snakes, vipers, and scorpions. The great boa-constrictor is found in the moist places adjoining the rivers, and some parts are haunted by the vampire-bat. —*Prod.* The temperate parts abound with all kinds of grain, beans, peas, melons, cucumbers, and European vegetables and fruits. The other products are medicinal plants and the *P.* tea, or maté, a plant, an infusion of which supplies the inhabitants with a refreshing drink. The forests abound with a variety of woods, medicinal and aromatic, and many of them yielding useful dyes. The trade of *P.* consists in the export of its tea, tobacco, sugar, cotton, hides, tallow, wax, honey, cattle, horses, mules, wool, leather, hemp, rice, and ornamental timber. *P.* was first discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in the year 1526. In 1556 the Jesuits made their appearance, and by the effect of gentleness and policy, succeeded in obtaining a great ascendancy over the minds of the natives, and in establishing settlements in different parts of the country. In 1768 they were expelled, and soon after the Indians, already half civilized, relapsed into their former barbarism. In 1811 the people rebelled against the yoke of Spain. In 1817, Francia was elected dictator, and until 1844, foreigners were excluded from the country. In 1841 General Lopez, elected president, succeeded to Francia, and he, in his turn, was succeeded by his son, Don Francisco Solano Lopez, in 1862. In 1865, *P.* became involved in war with Brazil, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic. (See LOPEZ.) In 1870, after the death of President Lopez, all the country submitted to the allies, by whom it is still occupied. There are but five towns in *P.*, the other collection of houses being mere villages.—ASSUMPTION, the capital, is situated on the left bank of Paraguay River, in Lat. 25° 18′ S., Lon. 57° 30′ W. It was founded in 1535 by the Spanish, and soon became a place of importance, though not of beauty, being ill-built, dirty, and disagreeable. Its population is at present (1870) 9,000.—*Pop.* of Paraguay, abt. 1,500,000.

Fig. 2045.—INDIAN OF PARAGUAY.

Par'aguay, a large river of S. America, an affluent of the Parana (*q. v.*), rises in the Brazilian prov. of Matto Grosso, on a plateau of red sandstone, in Lat. 13° 30′ S., Lon. abt. 55° 50′ W., 9,535 feet above sea-level. Pursuing a S.W. course, and after flowing through a level country covered with thick forests, the *P.* is joined from the W. by the Jauru, in Lat. 16° 20′ S. It then continues to flow S. through the marsh of Xarayes, which, during the season when the stream rises, is an expensive waste of waters, stretching far on each side of the stream, and extending from N. to S. over abt. 200 m. The river still pursues a circuitous but generally southward course, forming from 20° to 22° S. the boundary-line between Brazil and Bolivia, thence flowing S.S.W. through the territories of Paraguay to its junction with the Parana, in Lat. 27° 17′ S., a few m. above the town of Corrientes. Its chief affluents are the Cuyaba, Tacoary, Mondego, and Apa on the left; and the Jauru, Pilcomayo, and Vermejo on the right. The entire length of the river is estimated at 1,800 m.; it is on an average about half a mile in width, and is navigable for steamers to the mouth of the Cuyaba, 100 m. above the town of Corumba. The waters of the *P.*, which are quite free from obstructions, were declared open to all nations in 1852; and since 1858, the great water-system, of which this river forms such an important part, was regularly traversed by steamers plying between Buenos Ayres on the Rio de la Plata.

Paraguayan, (*-gwī'an,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Paraguay.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Paraguay, or its people.

Par'aguay Tea, *n.* See ILEX.

Parahiba-do-Sul, or SOUTHERN PARAHIBA, a river of Brazil, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean at São João de Praya, abt. Lat. 21° 40′ S., Lon. 40° 50′ W., after a course of abt. 500 m.

Paraliba-do-Sul, a town of Brazil, on the above river, abt. 40 m. N. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 2,500.

Parahitin'ga, a town of Brazil, abt. 140 m. N.E. of São Paulo; *pop.* 5,000.

Paraliyba, PARAHIBA, or PARAIBA, (*pa-ra-ee'ba,*) in Brazil, a river which rises in the valley between the sierras of Cavririe and Boborema, and flowing a general E. by N. course of 270 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean abt. Lat. 7° 8′ S., Lon. 34° 45′ W.

PARAHYBA, an E. prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between Lat. 6° and 8° S., and Lon. 34° 40′ and 38° 40′ W., and has an area of 40,985 sq. m. *Rivers.* Parahyba and Mamangnape. *Surface,* mostly elevated, and in the W. parts mountainous; *soil,* generally fertile. *Prod.* Sugar, cotton, Brazil-wood, drugs, timber, &c. *Expts.* Cotton, sugar, and rum. *Pop.* 315,000.

PARAHYBA, a handsome town, cap. of the above prov., on the river of the same name, abt. 10 m. from the sea, and 65 m. from Pernambuco; *pop.* abt. 18,000.

Paraleip'sis, Paralep'sis, Paralip'sis, *n.* [Gr.; Fr. *paralipse.*] (*Rhet.*) The artificially exhibited omission or slight mention of some important point, in order to impress the hearers with indignation, pity, &c., called by the Latins *præteritio, omissio,* &c.

Para'lian, *n.* [From Gr. *para,* beside, and *als,* sea.] A dweller by the sea. (R.)

Paralipom'ena, *n. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *paraleipomena,* things omitted.] Things left out, — hence, a supplement containing something omitted in a preceding work, as the two Books of Chronicles, which are supplementary to those of Kings.

Paralla'tic, Paralla'tical, *a.* [Fr. *parallactique.*] Belonging, or relating to the parallax of a heavenly body.

Parallax, (*păr'ăl-lăks,*) *n.* [Gr. *parallaxis,* aberration.] (*Astron.*) The change of place in a heavenly body in consequence of being viewed from different points. The difference between the place of a celestial body, as seen from the surface and from the centre of the earth at the same instant, is called the *diurnal P.* The change of place in a celestial body, in consequence of being viewed from the opposite extremities of the earth's orbit, is called the *annual P.* It is from the *P.* in the abstract that we derive all our knowledge of the distance and magnitude of the bodies which are visible in the heavens.

Par'allel, *a.* [Fr. *parallele;* Gr. *parallēlos* — *para,* beside, and *allēlōn,* of one another.] Going on side by side, having the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with something. — Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; equal; like; similar; as, a *parallel* case, a *parallel* position.

(*Geom.*) A term applied to lines, figures, and bodies, which are everywhere equidistant from each other, or which, if ever so far produced, would never meet.

Parallel bars. (*Mach.*) The rods parallel to the centre of a beam, joining the connecting link at the lower ends.

Parallel motion. The connection between the top of the piston-rod and the beams of a steam-engine: — a term given to a contrivance invented by James Watt, for converting a reciprocating circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion. — *Parallel rod,* or *coupling rod,* a rod that connects the crank-pins of the driving-wheels of a steam-engine, as distinguished from the *connecting rod,* or that rod which connects the cross-head with the crank-pin. — *Parallel ruler,* an instrument consisting of two wooden, brass, or steel rulers, equally broad throughout, and so joined together by the cross blades as to open to different intervals, and accede and recede, yet still retaining their parallelism.

Parallel sailing. (*Navig.*) Sailing on a parallel of latitude.

Parallel sphere. (*Astron.* and *Geog.*) That position of the sphere in which the equator coincides with the horizon, and the poles are in the zenith and nadir.

Par'allel, *n.* A line which, throughout its entire extent, is equidistant from another line.

"Who made the spider *parallels* design?" — *Pope.*

—A line on the globe, parallel to the equator, and marking the latitude. — Direction conformable to that of another line. — Conformity continued through many particulars, or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness.

"'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run." — *Swift.*

—Anything equal to, or resembling another in all essential particulars; counterpart; as, where shall we find his *parallel?* — Comparison made, or similitude described; as, to draw a *parallel* between Cæsar and Napoleon I.

(*Fort.*) In the assault of a fortress, a wide trench parallel to the attacked work, protected by the besieged troops. The parallels are connected by approaches or zigzags.

(*Printing.*) A mark of reference [thus ‖] employed to direct attention to notes at the foot or in the margin of a page.

Parallel of altitude. (*Astron.*) Small circles of the sphere parallel to the horizon.

Parallel of declination. (*Astron.*) See DECLINATION.

Parallel of latitude. (*Astron.* and *Geog.*) See LATITUDE.

Par'allel, *v. a.* To place so as to be parallel with. — To level; to equalize; as, "his life is *paralleled*" (*Shaks.*) — To correspond to; as, to *parallel* another in eloquence. — To be equal to; to resemble in all essential particulars; as, nothing can *parallel* his stupidity. — To compare; as, to *parallel* an idea with another.

Par'allelism, *n.* [Fr. *parallelisme.*] State of being parallel; equality of state; resemblance; comparison; as, the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth.

Parallelis'tic, *a.* Characterized by, or involved in parallelism; as, the *parallelistic* form of Hebrew poetry.

Par'allelize, *v. a.* To make parallel.

Par'alleless, *a.* Without parallel; beyond parallel (R.)

Par'allelly, *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

Parallel'ogram, *n.* [Gr. *parallēlos,* parallel, and *gramma,* a letter, a mathematical diagram, from *graphō,* to write.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral right-lined figure whose opposite sides are parallel.

Parallelogram of forces, a phrase denoting the composition of forces, or the finding a single force that shall be equivalent to two or more given forces when acting in given directions.

Parallelogrammat'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.

Parallelogeam'mic, Parallelogeam'mical, *a.* Having the properties or characteristics of a parallelogram.

Parallelopi'ped, Parallelopip'edon, *n.* [Gr. *parallēlos,* and *epipedos,* on the ground, plane, superficial.] (*Geom.*) A regular solid, contained under six parallelograms, the opposite of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism whose base is a parallelogram; it is triple to a pyramid of the same base and height.

Fig. 2046. PARALLELOPIPED.

Paralog'ical, *a.* Characterized by paralogism; illogical; irrational.

Paral'ogism, *n.* [Fr. *paralogisme;* Gr. *paralogismos* — *para,* and *logismos,* a reckoning, from *logos,* reason.] (*Logic.*) A false conclusion; a fallacy; a quibble; an illogical deduction or inference; a reasoning which is false in point of form, or in which a conclusion is deduced from premises which do not logically warrant it; — antithesis of *syllogism.*

Paral'ogize, *v. a.* To reason falsely or illogically.

Paral'ogy, *n.* False ratiocination; paralogism.

Paral'ysis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The loss of the natural power of sensation or motion in any part of the body. It is owing to some diseased condition of the nervous system, either of the brain or spinal cord, or of the nerves. If the nerves of sensation or their centres be affected, there will be loss of sensation; if of motion, then loss of motion; to the latter of which the term *P.* is by some exclusively applied. Each of these kinds may again be general or partial, or may have various degrees of severity. It may affect only one nerve or muscle, or it may affect a number. The most usual form is when one side or half of the body is deprived of sensation or motion, or both, called *hemiplegia; paraplegia* is when the lower part of the body is paralyzed, while the upper retains both sensation and motion; and general *P.* is when the loss of nervous power extends over nearly every part of the body. In hemiplegia, the seat of the disease is one side of the brain, usually that opposite to the affected side of the body; in paraplegia, the lesion is within the spinal cord; and when more limited in extent, the disease usually arises from some abnormal state of a particular nerve. *P.* frequently follows apoplectic attacks, and this usually in its most severe and dangerous form. The prognosis must be looked on as extremely unfavorable when the attack is sudden, the *P.* extensive and complete, and the loss of consciousness protracted; while, on the other hand, when the *P.* advances gradually, there is more reason to hope for prolonged life, if not for a complete restoration of health. Among the other causes that may give rise to *P.* are various injuries and diseases of the brain or spinal cord; as tumors, inflammation, external injuries, &c. When *P.* takes place without any previous apoplectic attack, the premonitory symptoms are a general torpor or lassitude, occasional giddiness, or a sense of weight and pain in the head, and loss of memory. When it is the result of injury of the spinal cord, then, of course, the *P.* takes place instantly. Paraplegia sometimes lasts for many years without greatly interfering with any function except locomotion; but when it occurs during fevers and advances rapidly, it is of very sinister augury, especially if it involves the sphincter muscles of the anus and bladder. Sometimes there is a gradual loss of power in the muscle or muscles affected; and in many cases the loss of power is preceded by severe pains in the part, cramps, a sense of numbness or tingling, and a curious feeling of coldness. *P.* is not a disease of itself, but only a sign of some disorder of the nervous system, probably at a distance from parts affected. In each case, therefore, the cause of the disorder is to be investigated, and the mode of treatment principally directed to its removal. In very many cases, however, little can be done either in the way of cure or alleviation.

Paralytic, Paralytical, (*-lit'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *paralytique.*] Affected with paralysis or palsy. — Inclined or tending to palsy; as, a *paralytic* seizure.

Paralyt'ic, *n.* A person affected with paralysis or palsy.

Paralyza'tion, *n.* Act of paralyzing; state of being paralyzed.

Par'alyze, *v. a.* [Fr. *paralyser;* Gr. *paralyō.* See PARALYSIS.] To affect with paralysis or palsy; hence, to unnerve; to destroy or impair physical or mental energy; as, his hopes were *paralyzed.*

Paramag'netism, *n.* Same as DIAMAGNETISM, *q. v.*

Paramuri'bo, a town of S. America, cap. of the colony of Dutch Guiana, on the Surinam, abt. 5 m. above the Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 5° 49′ N., lon. 55° 22′ W. The town is regularly laid out, generally well built, and contains many fine religious and other edifices; and though the streets are unpaved, they are wide and well shaded with tamarind and orange trees. Fort Zeelandia, the residence of the governor, is to the N. of the town. Besides other charitable institutions, there is a large hospital for lepers, on the Coppename River. *Pop.* 20,000.

Par'amast, *n.* [From Lat. *parare*, to prepare.] The furniture, ornaments, and hangings of a state apartment or reception-room.

Paramat'ta, *n.* A mixed textile fabric of worsted and cotton, resembling merino in appearance and feel.

Paramatta, a town of New South Wales, co. of Cumberland, on the Paramatta river, 13 m. W.N.W. of Sydney. *Pop.* 4,500.

Param'eter, *n.* [Fr. *paramètre*; from Gr. *para*, and *metron*, measure.] (*Geom.*) A constant right line in each of the three conic sections, and otherwise called *latus rectum*, because it measures the conjugate axes by the same ratio which has taken place between the axes themselves, being always a third proportion of them.

Paramith'ia, or **Paramythi'a,** a town of European Turkey, in Epirus, 30 m. S.W. of Yanina; *pop.* 5,000.

Para'mo, *n.* [Sp.] The name given in South America to a mountainous district covered with stunted trees, exposed to the winds, and in which a damp cold perpetually prevails. Under the torrid zone, the Paramos are generally from 10,000 to 12,000 feet in height. Snow often falls on them, but remains only a few hours; in which respect they are distinguished from the *Nevados*, which enter the limits of perpetual snow.

Paramo D'Assuay, a pass over the Andes in Ecuador, abt. Lat. 0° 2′ S. *Height*, 15,528 ft.

Par'amount, *a.* [Norm. *paramont*, above — *par* or *per* (= Gr. *para*), above, and *monter*, to ascend.] Superior to all others; possessing the highest title or jurisdiction; preëminent; supreme; of the highest order, value, or estimation.

Lord paramount, the sovereign, as being supreme in authority.

—*n.* The chief; the highest in rank, office, or order.

Par'amountcy, *n.* State, rank, or condition of being paramount. (R.)

Par'amountly, *adv.* In a paramount or supreme manner or degree.

Par'amour, (*-moor,*) *n.* [Fr. *par amour*, with love; Norm. *paraimer*, to love exceedingly.] A lover or wooer, in a bad sense; one of either sex who loves loosely, or with violation of moral propriety; especially, a kept mistress; a concubine.

Par'amus, in *New Jersey*, a village of Bergen co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Hackensack.

Parana, (*pa-ra-na'*,) a large river of S. America, rises in the Brazilian prov. of Minas-Geraes, about 100 m. N.W. of Rio de Janeiro. It flows W. for upwards of 500 m., through the provs. of Minas-Geraes and São Paulo. In the latter it is joined by the Parnahiba, after which it flows S.S.W. to Candelaria. Passing this town, it flows W. for 200 m. to its confluence with the Paraguay, and then bending southward, passes Santa Fe, below which its channel frequently divides and encloses numerous islands. After passing Santa Fe, it rolls onward in a S.E. direction, and unites with the Uruguay in forming the Rio de la Plata. Entire length about 2,400 m. Its principal tributaries are the Paraguay, Uruguay, Pardo, Tiete, and Parnahiba. For vessels drawing 7½ feet it is navigable to Corrientes, upwards of 600 miles from its month.

Para'na, a S. prov. of Brazil, bounded N. by the prov. of São Paulo, E. by the Atlantic, S.E. by Santa Catharina, S. by Rio Grande do Sul, W. by Uruguay and Paraguay; *area*, 115,000 sq. m. *Cap.* Curitiba. The sea-coast is indented by several bays, but the chief and almost the only port as yet is Paranagua. A line of mountains runs parallel to the coast at a distance of abt. 80 m. inland. The streams flowing E. from this water-shed, though numerous, are inconsiderable; while the rivers flowing westward into the Parana, which forms the W. boundary of the prov., are all about or upwards of 400 miles in length. The principal are the Paranapanema, Ivay, Piquery, and Ygnassu. The climate is unusually healthy; the soil is fertile; and agriculture, rearing cattle and swine, and gathering *maté* or Paraguay tea, are the chief employments. *Pop.* 138,000.

Paranagua', a maritime town of Brazil, on a bay of the same name, abt. 170 m. S.W. of Santos. It has an excellent port. *Pop.* 8,000.

Paranahiba River, in Brazil. See PARNANIBA.

Parana-Ibra, or **Paranahiba,** a river of Brazil, joins the Curumba to form the Parana, abt. 180 m. S. of Villa-Boa.

Paranaph'thaline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A white solid substance, so termed because it resembles and accompanies *naphthaline*. *Form.* $C_{30}H_{14}$.

Paran' City, in *Iowa*, a village of Marion co., abt. 100 m. W. by S. of Iowa City.

Paran'thite, Paran'thine, *n.* (*Min.*) A name for certain compact varieties and crystals of white and pale blue scapolite; found in the limestone quarries at Malsjö, in Sweden.

Pa'ra-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Brazil-nut. See BERTHOLLETIA.

Par'anymph, (*-nĭmf,*) *n.* [Gr. *para*, near, and *nymphē*, bride.] Anciently, a bridesman or bridesmaid; — hence, one who gives support or countenance to another.

Parapegm, (*păr'a-pĕm,*) *n.* [Gr. *para*, beside, and *pēgnomai*, to fix.] Anciently, a brazen table attached to a pillar on which laws and public announcements were engraved.

—A table fixed in a public place, containing an account of meteorological observations.

Par'apet, *n.* [Fr.; It. *parapetto* — *para*, and *petto*; Lat. *pectus*, the breast.] A wall or rampart rising breast-high; a breast-work; particularly, a wall, rampart, or

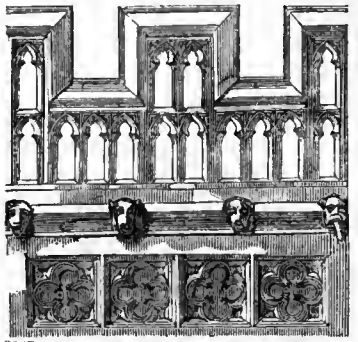


Fig. 2047. — PARAPET OF THE TOWER OF MERTON COLLEGE. (Oxford, A. D. 1440.)

earthwork for covering soldiers from an enemy's fire. — A breast-wall raised on the edge of a building, bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

Par'apeted, *a.* Having a parapet.

Paraph, (*păr'af.*) *n.* [A contraction of *paragraph.*] A flourish or peculiar figure drawn by a pen under one's signature, formerly adopted as a precaution against forgery.

—*v. a.* To append a paraph to; hence, to sign, as a paper, with one's initials.

Parapher'na, *n. pl.* Same as PARAPHERNALIA, *q. v.*

Paraphernal, (*-fer'nal,*) *a.* Belonging, or having reference to, or consisting in, parapherna; as, *paraphernal* property.

Parapherna'lia, Parapher'na, *n. pl.* [Gr. *parapherna* — *para*, beyond, and *pher-nē*, dowry, portion.] (*Law.*) The apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife, which are held to belong to her as a species of separate property. The husband may dispose of them in her lifetime, but cannot bequeath them away from her; and if he have not parted with them before his death, she may retain them against his executors and all other persons, except his creditors, when his other funds are not sufficient to satisfy their claims. The judge of probation is, in the practice of most states, entitled to make an allowance to the widow of a deceased person which more than takes the place of the paraphernalia.

Paraphimo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *phymōsis*, a shutting up.] (*Med.*) Strangulation of the glans penis.

Dunglison.

Paraphonia, (*-fō'ni-a,*) *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *phonē*, sound.] An alteration of voice.

(*Mus.*) In Greek music, a kind of progression by fourths and fifths.

Par'aphrase, (*-frāz,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *paraphrasis* — *para*, and *phrazō*, to speak, tell, declare.] An explanation of some text or passage in a book, in a more clear and ample manner than is expressed in the words of the author; a loose or free translation; as, "*paraphrase*, or translation with latitude." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *paraphraser*; Gr. *paraphrazō.*] To explain, interpret, or translate with looseness or freedom; to convey the meaning of with latitude; to unfold, as the sense of an author, with more clearness and particularity than it is expressed by his own words.

—*v. n.* To make a paraphrase; to explain with amplification.

Par'aphrast, (*-frăst,*) *n.* [Fr. *paraphraste.*] One who paraphrases.

Paraphras'tic, Paraphras'tical, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having the nature of a paraphrase; free, clear, and ample in explanation or interpretation; diffuse; not verbal or literal.

Paraphras'tically, *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Paraphren'itis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *phrenos*, the diaphragm.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Paraphy'ses, *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *physis*, nature.] (*Bot.*) A term used, in describing mosses, to denote the sessile, ovate, abortive bodies placed below the theca.

Parapi'ti, a river of Bolivia, rising in Lake Grande, and flowing N.N.E. into Lake Ubai.

Paraple'gia, Par'aplegy, *n.* [From Gr. *para*, and *plessein*, to strike.] (*Med.*) A paralysis of the lower half of the body, or only of both lower extremities.

Parap'oplexy, *n.* [Gr. *para*, near, and *apoplexia*, apoplexy.] (*Med.*) False apoplexy.

Par'asang, *n.* [Lat. *parasanga*, from Pers. *farsang.*] (*Antiq.*) An ancient Persian measure of length, diversely stated to have been from thirty to sixty stadia.

Parasceve, (*-sē've,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *paraskevē.*] Among the Jews, the eve of the Sabbath.

Parasele'ne, *n.*; *pl.* PARASELENÆ. [Gr. *para*, and *selēnē*, the moon.] (*Astron.*) A luminous circle encompassing the moon.

Par'asite, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *parasitos* — *para*, and *sitē*, to feed, from *sitos*, akin to Hind. *seedha*, food.] One who dines with others; — hence, particularly, a trencher friend; a diner-out at the tables of the rich, who earns his welcome by flattery: a hanger-on; a toad-eater; a fawning, sycophantic attendant.

"To enrich a pimp, or raise a *parasite*." — *Dryden.*

(*Bot.*) A plant obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs.

(*Zoöl.*) This term, as designative of a group of animals, is variously applied by different naturalists. Lamarck includes under it a family of antennated Arachnidans; Cuvier, Latreille, and Kirby, apply the term to an order of Apterous insects; Strauss, to a tribe of Crustaceans; but all the sections include animals of parasitic habits. They have been divided into *external* and *internal* parasites; the latter being more definitely termed ENTOZOA, or NEMATOIDS.

Parasit'ic, Parasit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *parasitikos.*] Of, or belonging to a parasite; partaking of the nature and habits of a parasite; fawning for food or favors; sycophantic; wheedling; as, *parasitic* courtiers. — Growing as a parasite grows; living on somebody; deriving sustentation from some other living thing, as a plant, animal, or fungus.

Parasit'ically, *adv.* In a parasitic, flattering, or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

Parasit'icalness, *n.* State or condition of being parasitical.

Par'asitism, *n.* State, quality, or manners of a parasite.

Par'asol, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Gr. *para*, and Lat. *sol*, the sun.] A small umbrella carried by ladies to defend themselves from the sun's rays. *P.* were used by the ancient Greeks, and the Romans employed them as a protection against the sun at the theatre. During the Middle Ages they were borne by horsemen in Italy. The modern *P.* was first used in France about 1680.

Parasolette', *n.* A small parasol; a sunshade.

Parasynax'is, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *para*, and *synaxis*, an assembly.] (*Law.*) An unlawful assembly.

Paratax'is, *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *tassein*, to arrange.] (*Gram.*) The mere placing of propositions without sequent connection or dependence; — antithetical to *syntax*.

Parath'esis, *n.* [Gr. *para*, and *tithenai*, to set or place.] (*Gram.*) The mere ranging of propositions one after another, as the corresponding judgments present themselves to our mind, without marking their dependence on each other by way of consequence or the like; — opposed to *syntax*.

(*Rhet.*) A parenthetical announcement of matter to be afterwards amplified.

(*Print.*) The printed matter included within brackets.

Para'ti, a seaport-town of Brazil, abt. 135 m. E.N.E. of São Paulo. It is regularly and compactly built, and has an extensive commerce. *Pop.* 10,000.

Paratonnerre, (*păr-a-ton-nair',*) *n.* [Fr.] A lightning-conductor.

Par'boil, *v. a.* [Fr. *parbouillir* (not in use) — Lat. *pars*, *partis*, part, and Fr. *bouillir*, Lat. *bullire*, to boil.] To boil in part, or in a moderate degree. — To cause little vesicles on the skin by means of heat.

Par'boiled, *a.* Boiled moderately or in part; as, *parboiled* potatoes.

Par'buckle, Par'buncle, *n.* (*Naut.*) A purchase consisting of a single rope or chain around any weighty body, as a cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted.

—*v. a.* To hoist or lower with a parbuckle.

Parcæ, or **Fates,** (*par'se,*) *n. pl.* (*Grecian Myth.*) Three goddesses, who were represented in the Grecian mythology as presiding over the birth, life, and death of the human race. Clotho, the youngest of the sisters, with a distaff in her hand, watched the moment of man's birth; when Lachesis, the second, spun the thread detailing all the events and actions of his life; and the eldest of the three, Atropos, stood ready with her shears to cut the thread which her sisters had spun. The power of the *P.* was great and extensive, and though, according to some opinions, they were subject to Jupiter alone, others assert that even Jove was obedient to their commands. They were supposed to be the arbiters of life and death, and whatever good or ill befell mankind was attributed to the Fates. Though it was held in vain to appeal from their decrees, statues were raised to them, and temples built in which to worship and to offer up sacrifices to them. They were generally represented as three old women, wearing chaplets of wool interwoven with the flowers of the narcissus, each holding the symbol that distinguished her. Their dress is differently represented; and they are also called the Secretaries of Heaven, and the Keepers of the Archives of Eternity.

Parcel, (*pär'sl,*) *n.* [Fr. *parcelle*, from Lat. *particula*; dimin. of *pars*, *partis*, part.] A part; a portion of anything taken separately. — Any mass or quantity; a lot; a collection. — A small bundle or package; a packet; a number or quantity of things put up together; as, a *parcel* of groceries. — A number of persons; — used in contempt or burlesque.

"This youthful *parcel* of noble bachelors." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) A part belonging to a whole; a piece; a portion.

—*v. a.* To divide into parts or portions; — often with *out*. — To make up into parcels or packages.

To parcel a rope. (*Naut.*) To wind stripe of tarred canvas around it as a protection.

Par'cel, *a.* and *adv.* In part; as, *parcel*-blind, *parcel*-deaf, *parcel*-gilt.

Par'cel-book, *n.* A book used by a merchant or trader for the registering of parcels.

Par'celling, *n.* (*Naut.*) Long narrow pieces of tarred canvas whipped round a rope.

Par'cenary, *n.* [Norm. Fr. *parcenier.*] (*Law.*) Coheirship.

Par'cener, *n.* (*Law.*) A co-heir.

Parch, *v. a.* [Sansk. *parishushka*, very dry — *pari*, about, in composition with adjectives, *very*, and *shushka.*] To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the *parched* places of the wilderness. — To burn superficially; to scorch; as, to *parch* the skin.

Parch, *v. n.* To become very dry; to be scorched or superficially burned.

Parch'edness, *n.* State or condition of being parched, scorched, or dried to extremity.

Parch'ingly, *adv.* Scorchingly.

Parchim, or **Parchen,** (*park'im,*) a town of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Elbe, 21 m. S.E. of Schwerin. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, leather, straw-hats, tobacco, and chicory. *Pop.* 6,500.

Parchment, (*partsh'ment,*) *n.* A term given to the skins of sheep and goats, prepared and rendered fit for writing upon. This is done by steeping the skins in pits impregnated with lime, stretching them upon frames, and reducing them by scraping and paring with sharp instruments. Pulverized chalk is rubbed on with a pumice-stone, which smooths and softens the skin, and improves the color. After being reduced to half its original thickness, it is smoothed and dried for use. *Vellum,* a similar substance, is made from the skins of young calves. Next to papyrus, the skins of animals in the form of *P.* formed the most extensive substance for writing upon among the ancients. About 200 B. C., when Eumenes or Attalus was desirous to found a library at Pergamus that should rival, if not excel, that at Alexandria, the king of Egypt at the time, being jealous, prohibited the exportation of papyrus. On this account, the inhabitants of Pergamus began to manufacture *P.* as a substitute; and the library was formed of manuscripts chiefly written on this material; whence it was known among the Romans as *Pergamena,* from which word the term *parchment* is supposed to have been derived. The ancient Hebrews were in the habit of writing on the skins of animals as early as the reign of King David. Herodotus relates that the Ionians, from the earliest period, wrote upon the skins of sheep and goats from which the hair had been scraped off. At the present day, *P.* is much used for charters and other writings for which great durability is desirable.

Parcip'any, in *New Jersey,* a village of Morris co., abt. 7 m. N. of Morristown.

Pard, *n.* [Lat. *pardus,* a leopard, panther, or ounce.]

Pard'eeville, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 9 m. E. of Portage City.

The leopard; — in a poetical sense, any spotted beast.

Par'do, *n.* A Chinese vessel, somewhat smaller than a junk. — A current coin at Goa, Hindostan, worth about 60 cents.

Par'dio, a river of Brazil, formed by the union of the Vermelho and Sanguexuga rivers, and flowing into the Parana abt. Lat. 21° 36′ S.

Pardon, (*pär'dn,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *pardonner.*] To remit, as the consequences of a fault or crime; to grant remission of, as a penalty. — To grant forgiveness of, as an offence or crime; to suffer to pass without punishment or penalty; to excuse; to accept an excuse, as for a fault.

Pardon me, excuse me, forgive me; — used as a phrase of civil denial or slight apology.

"Sir, *pardon me,* it is a letter from my brother."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Remission of a penalty. — The release of an offence or of the obligation of the offender to suffer a penalty, or to bear the displeasure of the offended party; forgiveness received; as, to sue for *pardon.*

(*Law.*) An act of grace, proceeding from the power intrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed. An *absolute* pardon is one which frees the criminal without any condition whatever. A *conditional* pardon is one to which a condition is annexed, the performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. A *general* pardon is one which extends to all offenders of the same kind. It may be *express,* as when a general declaration is made that all offenders of a certain class shall be pardoned; or *implied,* as in case of the repeal of a penal statute. The pardoning power is lodged in the executive of the U. States and of the various States, and extends to all offences except those which are punished by impeachment after conviction. In some States a concurrence of one of the legislative bodies is required.

Bouvier.

Par'donable, *a.* [Fr.] That may be pardoned; venial; excusable; that may be forgiven, overlooked, or passed by; as, a *pardonable* fault.

Par'donableness, *n.* State or quality of being pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of forgiveness or excuse.

Par'donably, *adv.* Venially; excusably; in a manner susceptible of pardon.

Pardoner, (*pär'dn-er,*) *n.* One who pardons or forgives; one who remits the penalty of an offence.

Pare, (*pār,*) *v. a.* [Icel. *para,* a piece of the skin cut off; Heb. *parar,* to cleave, to divide.] To cut off, as the superficial substance, the corners or extremities of a thing; to trim by cutting; to dress; to shave off with a sharp instrument; as, to *pare* an apple, to *pare* one's nails. — To cut off little by little; to diminish by degrees.

"The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy." *Bacon.*

(Note. The noun is in the objective case when *pare* is followed by the thing diminished; as, to *pare* a horse's hoof. When the thing divided is the object, *pare* precedes *off* or *away;* as, some parts must be *pared away;* to *pare off* the rind of a fruit.)

Paré, Ambroise, (*pa'raí,*) a French physician, b. near Laval, 1509, called the father of French surgery, and one of the greatest surgeons of modern times. He was professional adviser of four French sovereigns; and, though a Huguenot, he possessed the fullest confidence of Charles IX., and through his favor escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew. D. 1590.

Par'edon, or Great Paredon Key, an island of the W. Indies, in the old Bahama Channel, N. of Cuba; Lat. 22° 25′ N., Lon. 78° 8′ W. *Area,* about 20 sq. m.

Pareg'menon, *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) The employment of words of a common derivation in the same sentence.

Paregor'ic, *a.* [Gr. *parēgorikos — para,* by the side of, and *ogoreuō,* to harangue, to speak.] Soothing; mitigating; assuaging pain; as, *paregoric* elixir.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An anodyne; a medicine that assuages pain.

Parei'ra Bra'va, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cissampelos.

Parel'con, *n.* [Gr. *para,* and *elkein,* to draw.] (*Gram.*) The addition of a syllable or particle to the termination of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

Parel'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A kind of lichen, *Lecanova parella,* found in the N. of Europe, and extensively used in dyeing. See Lecanova.

Parem'bole, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *para,* beside, and *ballein,* to throw.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a paragraph is inserted in the middle of a sentence with which it does not grammatically cohere, by way of explaining something. It is also called *paremptosis,* and is a species of parenthesis.

Parenchyma, (*-rĕnk'i-ma,*) *n.* [Gr., from *para,* beside, and *eychein,* to pour in.] (*Anat.*) A term applied by anatomists to the solid tissues of any organ, apart from the vessels, arteries, or veins that pass through or come out of its structure. The solid part of the lungs, liver, and other glands and organs.

(*Bot.*) The soft cellular part of the bark of plants.

Parenchym'atous, Parenchymous, (*-rĕnk'-,*) *a.* [Fr. *parenchymateux.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of parenchyma; spongy; porous.

Parenet'ic, Parenet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *parainetikos.*] Hortatory; inciting.

Par'ent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *parens,* from *pario,* to bear, to beget; Heb. *para,* to bear.] One who begets or brings forth offspring; a father or mother; a progenitor.

"Lords, whose *parents* were, the Lord knows who."—*Defoe.*

—Hence, that which produces; cause; source; origin; as, idleness is the *parent* of ennui.

Par'entage, *n.* [Fr.] Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents; as, a man of honorable *parentage.*

Parent'al, *a.* [Lat. *parentalis.*] Pertaining, or having reference to parents; as, *parental* duties. — Becoming parents; tender; affectionate; as, *parental* care.

Parent'ally, *adv.* Like a parent; in a parental manner.

Paren'thesis, *n.; pl.* Parentheses. [Fr. *parenthèse;* Sp. *parentesis;* Gr. *parenthesis — para,* and *thèsis,* a placing, from *tithēmi,* to set, place.] (*Rhet.*) A sentence, or certain words inserted in a sentence, which interrupt the sense or natural connection of words, but serve to explain or qualify the sense of the principal sentence. In printing, the parenthesis is usually included in hooks or curved lines, thus ( ).

Parenthet'ic, Parenthet'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a parenthesis; denoted in a parenthesis; as, a *parenthetical* allusion. — Employing or containing parentheses.

Parenthet'ically, *adv.* In a parenthesis; by way of parenthesis.

Par'entless, *a.* Without parents.

Par'er, *n.* One who, or that which, pares; an instrument for paring.

Par'gasite, *n.* (*Min.*) Hornblende of a high lustre, and of a rather dark-green color, containing alumina, iron, and magnesia, found at Pargas, in Finland.

Par'get, (*-jet,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The plaster used for covering the walls and ceilings of rooms, &c.

—*v. a.* To plaster, as walls or ceilings.

—*v. n.* To plaster.

Par'geter, *n.* A plasterer.

Par'getting, (*-jĕt-,*) *n.* A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, extensively employed in the 16th and 17th centuries for the internal and external embellishment of houses.

Parhe'lic, *a.* Pertaining, having reference to, or consisting of, parhelia.

Parhe'lion, *n.; pl.* Parhelia. [Gr. *para,* and *hēlios,* allied to Armor. *heol,* the sun.] A mock sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun. No very satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon has yet been given.

Pa'ria, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, S. America, lying between the island of Trinidad and the mainland. From these two lands on the N. two points jut out, with two islands intervening, which leave four openings, called the Mouths of the Dragon, by which the gulf communicates with the Caribbean Sea. This part is about 13 miles wide, and contains several islands. The length of the gulf is estimated at 100 miles.

Pa'riah, *n.* [From Hind. *pahāriyā.*] In Hindostan, one belonging to the lowest or most degraded caste of society; — hence, an outcast; one ostracised from human fellowship.

Pariah dogs, in India, native curs that are homeless and masterless.

Pa'rian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the island of Paros, in the Greek archipelago. — A fine kind of porcelain clay, employed in the making of statuettes and other artistic trifles; — so called from its resemblance to Parian marble.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, obtained from, or having relation to, Paros; as, *Parian* marble.

Pari'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Titmouse.

Paridigitate, (*-dĭj'-,*) *a.* [Lat. *par,* equal, and *digitus,* finger.] Possessing an equal number of fingers and toes.

Pari'etal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *paries, parietis,* a wall.] Of, or pertaining to a wall. — Pertaining to, or within the walls of, a building; resembling a wall; serving as a wall,

(*Anat.*) The name of the two lateral bones of the skull, united above by the sagittal suture (formed by the interlacing of the two parietal bones), joined below to the temporal by the squamous suture, behind to the occipital bone by the lambdoid suture, and united in front to the frontal bone by the coronal suture.

(*Bot.*) Applied to any organ which grows from the sides of another. Those ovaries are parietal which grow from the sides of a calyx; and placentæ or ovules have this name when they proceed from the sides of the ovary.

Parieta'ria, *n.* [Lat. *paries,* a wall. Some of the species prefer to grow on old walls, &c.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Urticaceæ. P. Pennsylvanica,* the common Pellitory or Hammer-wort, is a rough, pubescent annual herb, found in damp places in the Eastern, Middle, and North-western States. *P. officinalis,* the Wall Pellitory, is by many regarded as a valuable diuretic and lithontriptic.

Pari'etary, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Pellitory. — See Parietaria.

Pari'etes, *n. pl.* [Lat. *paries,* a wall.] (*Anat.*) A name given to parts which form the enclosures or limits of different cavities of the body, as the parietes of the cranium, chest, &c.

Pari'ma, (Sierra,) a spur or continuation of the Sierra Pacaraima, in Venezuela; Lat. 4° to 6° 30′ N., Lon. 61° to 67° W. The Orinoco River rises in it. Mt. Maravaca, the culmination, is more than 10,000 ft. high.

Parinaco'ta, a mountain-summit of Bolivia, in Lat. 18° 10′ S., Lon. 69° 11′ W.; *height,* 20,030 feet.

Parina'rium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Chrysobalanaceæ,* including several valuable fruit-trees. *P. excelsum* yields the fruit known in Sierra Leone under the name of Rough-skinned or Gray Plum. The leaves of *P. laurinum* supply the chief material used by the Polynesians for covering the side-walls of their houses, while its seeds yield them a perfume.

Par'ing, *n.* That which is cut or pared off; a piece clipped off; rind severed from the fruit.

(*Agricult.*) The act, practice, or process of cutting off the surface of grass-land for tillage.

Paring and burning. (*Agricult.*) The operation of paring off the surface of worn-out grass-land, or lands covered with coarse herbage, and burning it for the sake of the ashes, and for the destruction of weeds, seeds, insects, &c. Agriculturists differ as to the value of this mode of improving land, the greater number preferring a naked fallow even for one or two years, alleging that more injury is done by the loss of vegetable matter in burning than is compensated by the ashes produced.

Parini, Giuseppe, (*pa-re'ne,*) an eminent Italian poet, was b. in 1729, at Bosizio, in the Milanese. He raised himself to eminence by his talents, which he employed in satirizing the vices and follies of the age. D. 1799. His principal poem is entitled *Il Giorno.* His works form 6 vols. 8vo.

Pa'ri pas'su, [Lat.] With equal pace or progress; step by step.

Paripin'nate, *a.* [Lat. *par,* equal, and *pinnatus,* winged.] (*Bot.*) Equally pinnate.

Par'is. (*Homeric Myth.*) The seducer of Helen, and the cause of the Trojan war, was a younger son of Priam, king of Troy, by Hecuba, his queen. His mother, before the birth of Paris, having dreamed that she had brought forth a firebrand that would destroy both the palace and the city, consulted the oracle on the interpretation of her dream; when, to save the state from so dire a possibility, the priests advised the killing of the child as soon as born. As soon as Paris saw the light, he was, accordingly, intrusted to a slave, who was bound to execute the royal will and priestly decree; and for that purpose carried the child to the side of Mount Ida, where, touched with pity, and revolting from the crime of infantine murder, the man left him; and where he was subsequently found by some shepherds, taken home, and reared as one of their own children. As Paris grew in frame and years, he showed such evidences of nobility of soul and heroic daring, especially in guarding the flocks under his care from all depredations both of robbers and wild beasts, as to obtain the title of "The Defender," or *Alexander.* Indeed, his reputation became so general, and his merits so extolled, that, at the marriage of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis, the goddess of Discord,—out of envy at being left out of the list of invited guests,— secretly entered the nuptial hall and flung down a golden apple, on which was inscribed, "The Prize of the Fairest." All the females claimed the apple as their own; and the angry feeling was only partially appeased by appointing an umpire, and allowing Minerva, Juno, and Venus to stand as candidates before the judge. The shepherd Paris was unanimously selected for that responsible office, and being seated with the apple in his hands, commanded the three beauties to appear before him with all their charms unveiled, that he might fairly judge to whom the prize should be awarded. His decision finally fell on Venus. This judgment of Paris so enraged Minerva and Juno, that they vowed eternal enmity against both Paris and his family. Priam, having been subsequently informed of the preservation of his son, and finding him so noble in appearance and heroic in his bearing, at once acknowledged him as his son, and, forgetting the gloomy auguries attending his birth, freely admitted him to his court and his fatherly love. Some time after his restoration, his father dispatched him to Greece on some political mission, when, remembering the promise made to him by Venus, that he should possess the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife, and having heard the report of the surpassing attractions of the Spartan

Helen, he steered his fleet for Lacedæmon, and visiting the court of Menelaus, king of Sparta, was there most hospitably entertained by the unsuspecting Menelaus; and where he found the lovely Helen, who had become the wife of the Spartan king, far exceeded all the accounts he had received of her fascination and beauty. In the mean time, the monarch being called away on some special business to the island of Crete, Paris, who had found means to make himself agreeable to Helen, persuaded her to embrace the opportunity of her husband's absence to quit her country and elope with him to Troy. Helen accordingly fled with Paris, and was received with welcome and open arms by Priam, and installed with all honor in Ilium. This violation of good faith, and the breach of hospitality committed by the Trojan, so enraged the Spartan king, on his return from Crete, that he called upon the other states of Greece to make a common cause of the indignity he had suffered, and declare a war of extermination against perfidious Troy. This summons was promptly answered by every state and kingdom in Greece, and the 10 years' siege of Troy was the consequence. Paris, abashed by the injury he had inflicted on Menelaus, avoided on all occasions meeting the Spartan king in the frequent battles that ensued, and left the field whenever Menelaus appeared in front. Once, however, according to Homer, they met, when Paris would have fallen but for the interposition of Venus, who saved him from the wrathful vengeance of the outraged king. It was a javelin, hurled by the arm of Paris, that found the vulnerable spot in Achilles, and brought that hero prostrate to the plain. The death of Paris is variously told; all, however, that is known of his end is, that he fell at or previous to the sack of Troy, and that Helen returned, as a prize, with her husband to Greece.

Par'is, Matthew, one of the earliest English historians, was a Benedictine monk of St. Alban's, and is known from 1245, to the year of his death, 1259. He was a man of the highest character, and distinguished as a musician, poet, orator, theologian, painter, and architect. His practical talents were turned to the reformation of monastic discipline, on which account he was sent to Norway by the Pope. His principal work, first published in 1571, extends over English history from the reign of William the Conqueror to his own times, the earlier portion being lost.

Paris, François, commonly called the Abbé Paris, was a French ecclesiastic, b. 1690. He died in Paris, after a life of religious mortification and charity, 1727, and was buried in the cemetery of Saint-Medard. Here the most extraordinary scenes took place, occasioned by the alleged miracles wrought at his tomb, where persons went into convulsions and transports of prophetic delirium.

Par'is, a city, the capital of France, in the dept. of the Seine, of which, with its suburbs, it occupies the largest part, on the Seine, abt. 110 m. (direct distance) from its mouth, 210 m. S.S.E. of London, and 159 m. S.S.W. of Brussels; in the centre of the network (*réseau*) of French railways; Lat. 48° 50′ 13″ N., Lon. 2° 20′ 24″ E. The city stands in a plain, surrounded on several sides, but especially N. and N.E., by considerable eminences; and the geological constitution of the district is so peculiar that the French geologists have called it the *Paris basin*. Here are found alternate strata, abounding with marine and fresh-water shells, and containing, also, many fossil remains of extinct animals. Gypsum (the *plaster of Paris*) is found in large quantities; and S. of the Seine is quarried good building-stone, of which, indeed, some of the principal edifices of Paris are formed; the older quarries, all of which were subterranean, have been converted into catacombs, or repositories for the bones of the dead, removed from the public graves that once abounded, greatly to the injury of the health of the city. Paris is situated on both sides of a considerable river, which runs through it from S.E. to N.W., and divides it into two parts, of which the largest is on the N. side; the most ancient part of the city being, however, confined to the small islands within the channel of the river, the principal of which is called *the Cité*. In the course of centuries it has so extended itself, that it now occupies an area of about 14 square miles, including the Champs Elysées, and other open spaces at its W. extremity. Many of the best streets are parallel to the river, and the open spaces, or quays, along its banks, present the most agreeable feature. The city was originally divided into 4 quarters (*quartiers*), but as it increased, new allotments became necessary, though the old name was retained; and hence we find that there are at present 80 quartiers. For electoral and municipal purposes, however, Paris is divided into 20 arrondissements, each comprising 4 quartiers. The arronds, or districts of Paris, differ as widely one from the other in the ideas, habits, and appearance of their inhabs. as in the height and size of their buildings, or the width and cleanliness of their streets. The *Chaussée d'Antin* breathes the atmosphere of the *Bourse*, and the *Palais Royal* is the district of bankers, stock-brokers, generals of the empire, and rich tradespeople; and it is the quarter fullest of life, most animated, most rife with the spirit of progress, change, luxury, and elegance. Here are all the fine buildings, arcades, and shops, and here are given the richest and most splendid balls. How different is the quartier *St. Germain*, the district of the long and silent street, and the large, well-trimmed garden, of the great court-yard, of the broad and dark staircase, inhabited by the administrations of the old nobility, manifesting no signs of change, no widening of streets, no piercing of arcades or passages; it hardly possesses a restaurant of note, and has but one unfrequented theatre. Further E., on the same side of the Seine, is the quartier of the students, at once poor and popular, inhabited by those eloquent and illustrious professors who give to France its literary glory. Then there is the *Marais*, the retreat of old-fashioned judges and merchants, where the manners have been changed almost as little as the houses by the philosophy of the 18th century. Here are no carriages, no equipages; all is still and silent; you are carried back to the customs of the grand hotels in the time of Louis XIII. Then there is the *Faubourg St. Antoine*, the residence of those

Fig. 2048.— NOTRE DAME DE PARIS.

immense masses that reigned under Robespierre, and which Napoleon, after Waterloo, refused to summon to his assistance. There is the ancient *Cité of Paris*, surrounded by the Seine, and filled by a vast population. There, at the end of new and large streets which have transformed this quarter, formerly the most sordid in the city, rise the splendid towers of Notre Dame (Fig. 2048), that temple of the 12th century, which, in spite of the Madeleine, has not been surpassed in the 19th; there is the Hôtel Dieu, the antique hospital as old as the time of Philip Augustus; and there is the Palais de Justice, where sat the old parliament, and where sit now the highest courts of justice in France. The immense changes made by the Emperor Napoleon III. in the outer aspect of Paris, involving the destruction of a great part of the old city and the erection of a new and far more splendid one on its ruins, are chiefly marked in these vast thoroughfares, which form the characteristic feature of Paris, known as the *Boulevards*. The Boulevards owe their origin to the improvements that took place in Paris under Louis XIV., when the ancient fortifications of the city were destroyed and the ditches filled up. At the suggestion of Colbert, the king determined to form a wide road upon the side of the northern ramparts, and plant it with trees; and, in 1670, the Boulevard, or bulwark, from the Rue St. Antoine to the Rue St. Martin, was opened for public use. Gradually this fine thoroughfare became extended, but it was not until the reign of Napoleon III. that the girdle of boulevards, surrounding the immense city on all sides, was entirely completed. Paris contains above 100 squares, of which the most celebrated are the Place Vendôme, an octagonal space, surrounded by elegant stone buildings, and having in its centre a triumphal bronze column erected by Napoleon I.; the Place Royale, a square in the E. of Paris; the Place des Victoires, a central and busy spot; the Place de Grève, the scene of many revolutionary executions, in the centre of Paris; the Place du Carrousel, a spacious oblong between the Tuileries and the Louvre, and having the long picture-gallery on its S. side; and the Place Louis XV., situate to the W. of the garden of the Tuileries. The Champ de Mars is an oblong park on the S.W. of Paris, extending from the military school to the river, and bordered on each side by several rows of trees. The Palais Royal, situate towards the centre of Paris, forms a large pile of buildings, entered in three distinct parts by as many portals or archways, and bearing less the appearance of a princely residence than of a place of business. The façade fronting the Rue St. Honoré was built in 1781, and is ornamented with Doric and Ionic pillars, surmounted by a finely sculptured *fronton*. At the back of these courts, and at a distance from the main building, is the garden of the palace, a spacious oblong, nearly 250 yds. in length, having in its central part a basin with *jets d'eau*, and at either end a shrubbery. The Seine, flowing from E. to W., intersects Paris nearly in the middle, and is crossed by the Pont Neuf, built in the 17th century; the Pont Royal, near the Tuileries, built by Louis XIV.; and the Pont de Louis XVI., finished in 1790. Lower down the river, and opposite the Champ de Mars, is the Pont de Jena, or des Invalides, a stone bridge; and, higher up, opposite the Jardin des Plantes, is the Pont d'Austerlitz, an iron bridge: both elegant structures, and both erected under Bonaparte. Lastly comes the Pont du Louvre, an iron-wrought bridge, and the Pont des Arts, opposite to the Louvre, a neat but slight iron bridge, appropriated to foot-passengers. Within the limits of the city, the Seine is crossed by no fewer than 23 bridges. The public buildings are numerous. The Tuileries, long the residence of the kings of France, and the scene of many of its most remarkable events, was begun in the 16th cent., and finished, after various interruptions, in the 17th. It is a noble and venerable structure, which has been joined by Napoleon III. to the Louvre, (*q. v.*) The palace of the Luxembourg, situate in the S. of Paris, is distinguished by the symmetry of its proportions. The Palais Bourbon, on the left bank of the Seine, on the W. side of Paris, is a splendid building. The other buildings worthy of note are, the Hôtel des Invalides, a large and elegant structure with a dome, in the centre of which is a church, containing the tombs of Napoleon I. (Fig. 1911), Vauban, and Turenne; the Military School, which forms one end of the Champ de Mars; the Palace of the Legion of Honor, nearly opposite to the Tuileries; the Bourse, in Rue Vivienne; the Bibliothèque Impériale, containing upwards of 800,000 volumes; and the Pantheon, occupying the highest part of Paris, and appropriated to the remains of distinguished Frenchmen. On the same side of the Seine, but more towards the centre of Paris, stand the buildings of the Institute (Fig. 2049), and the Mint, or Hôtel des Monnaies. Among the old structures, the principal are, the Hôtel de Ville and the Palais de Justice; and, in the busy part of the town, near the street of Montmartre, there is an elegant and extensive exchange. Besides Notre-Dame, there are the churches of St. Sulpice, St. Eustache, the Madeleine, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, &c. The mansions, or, as they are termed, the *hotels*, of great families, are spread all along the W. part of the town, particularly in the Faubourg St. Germain, and in the suburb St. Honoré. The private houses are very high, having frequently 6 and 7 stories. The most striking of the public monuments is the column of the Place Vendôme erected by Bonaparte, to commemorate his successes in Germany in 1805, and already noticed. It is a brazen pillar, with a diameter of 12 feet, and a height of 133; its form, an imitation of Trajan's pillar at Rome. After this comes the triumphal arch in the Place du Carrousel, near the Tuileries, erected in 1806; the Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, outside of the barrier of Neuilly; the Porte, or gate of St. Denis, a large triumphal arch, erected by Louis XIV.; and the Porte St. Martin; the column of Luxor (ancient Thebes), transported from that place, and now erected in the Place de la Concorde. The public fountains of Paris are extremely numerous, and several of them are deserving of high admiration. The hospitals of Paris are also numerous and well-managed. The largest is the Hôtel Dieu; after it come those of Charité, St. Antoine, Beaujon, Des Enfans Malades, and several others. Distinct from these are the *hospices*, or establishments where the aged, the infirm, the lunatics, are received and supported, on paying a small sum. The prisons of Paris, also, are much amended in their management since the

Fig. 2049.—INSTITUT DE FRANCE.

beginning of the present century. In literary, scientific, and educational institutions, Paris is not excelled by any other city in the world. The principal of these are the College of France, with 28 professors; the University, Academy of Paris, and various societies of medicine, of agriculture, of sciences and arts, &c.; the Athénée, the school of medicine, an elegant and capacious building, has halls for public lectures, large and generally crowded. At the Jardin des Plantes are classes for botany, zoölogy, geology, mineralogy, chemistry, &c.; to these are to be added the school for painting, sculpture, and architecture. There are also a number of celebrated schools for particular professions. The military school is for the education of youths, generally the sons of officers who have fallen in the service of their country. The École Polytechnique is for the education of engineers. The veterinary school at Alfort, near Paris, has classes on zoölogy, rural economy, the care of animals, &c. With libraries Paris is also well supplied: there are 32 altogether, and the Great National is a magnificent institution. It is divided into five sections: I. Printed works and pamphlets, of which there are nearly 1,500,000, including duplicates. 2. Manuscripts, of which there are 84,000 vols. 3. Medals and antiquities. 4. Prints. 5. Maps and charts. Amid the collections of interest to artists, those of the Louvre hold, unquestionably, the first rank. Of the ground floor of that spacious building, a great part is appropriated to statues and other specimens of sculpture, ancient and modern, distributed in spacious halls, and arranged with much taste. From these a magnificent staircase leads to the gallery of paintings, a collection that may be equalled by other European galleries in the works of certain schools, but which alone offers to the practical student, and the simple lover of art, a complete, comprehensive, and instructive view of all the schools. Next to these, the object of greatest interest in *P.* is the Museum of Natural History, in the buildings belonging to the Jardin des Plantes. Next comes the Jardin des Plantes itself, exhibiting, in miniature, groups of plants of almost every region on the globe; also a collection of animals of the most differ-

ent latitudes — lions, elephants, bears, &c. In a large building in the central part of *P.* is the Museum of French Monuments, a collection of statues and other sculptured ornaments. The Conservatory of the Arts and Trades is appropriated to mechanical improvements, and contains models of almost all ingenious machines. The chief theatres are the New Opéra, or Academy of Music, the Théâtre Française, Opéra Comique, and the Odéon; but the others are also much frequented, and conducted with taste and ingenuity. Of the public gardens and walks, the finest and most frequented are those of the Tuileries, which extend, in a beautiful oblong, to the westward of the palace. On the S. side of Paris are the gardens of the Luxembourg, less regular, but scarcely less attractive. The Champs Elysées afford very pleasant walks; the Boulevards, in the summer evenings, present a strikingly animated scene; and the beautiful Bois de Boulogne, leading to the palace of St. Cloud, forms one of the most charming promenades in the world. *Manuf.* These consist chiefly of articles of taste or nice workmanship, such as jewelry, watches, clocks, porcelain, cabinet-ware, mathematical instruments, silk, artificial flowers, plate-glass, and ornamental articles in bronze; also, cottons, carpets, &c. The well-known manufactory of the Gobelins exhibits imitations of beautiful pictures in webs of the finest silk and worsted. That of Sèvres is equally noted for the richness of its porcelain. Paris is, besides, almost exclusively the seat of the wholesale bookselling and printing business of France. Its commerce is greatly facilitated by the navigation of the Seine, its connection with many canals, and by railways to many of the principal towns in France. Paris was originally a Roman station, and, in the year 360, was the winter-quarters of Julian. In 508 it was constituted the cap. of the kingdom. It was surrounded with walls in the end of the 12th century, and, after the Revolution, it received many embellishments. The new line of fortifications was begun in 1840, and finished in 1848. Francis I. was the first French monarch who endeavored to render Paris worthy of being the cap. of France; under Henry IV. it increased; and to Marie de Médicis and to Cardinal Richelieu it owed much of its progress. Louis XIV. greatly embellished it. Napoleon I. was anxious that it should eclipse all other cities; and Napoleon III. has vigorously carried out a system of well considered improvements. *Pop.* 1,916,537.

Par'is, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Trilliaceæ*, including *P. quadrifolia*, the One-berry, the juice of which is reckoned a narcotic, acrid poison.

Par'is, a village of Upper Canada, on Grand River, abt. 72 m. N.N.W. of Niagara Falls; *pop.* 3,000.

Paris, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Edgar co., abt. 114 m. E. of Springfield; *pop.* of township abt. 4,000.

Paris, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jennings co., abt. 16 m. W.N.W. of Madison.

—A village of Posey co., abt. 20 m. N. of Mount Vernon.

Paris, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Linn co., abt. 60 m. S.S.E. of Lawrence; *total pop.* abt. 1,400.

Paris, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Bourbon co., abt. 40 m. E. of Frankfort. It is one of the chief cattle-markets in the State. *Pop.* abt. 1,600.

Paris, in *Maine*, a post-village and township, cap. of Oxford co., abt. 40 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Paris, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Paris, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Hannibal; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Paris, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co.; *pop.* (1870), 3,475.

Paris, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

—A post-village and township of Stark co., abt. 130 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,600.

—A township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Paris, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 34 m. W. by S. of Pittsburg.

Paris, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Henry co., abt. 110 m. W. of Nashville.

Paris, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Lamar co., abt. 300 m. N.N.E. of Austin.

Paris, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., abt. 130 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Paris, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Kenosha co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Kenosha; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Par'isburg, or GILES COURT-HOUSE, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Giles co., abt. 240 m. W. of Richmond.

Par'ish, *n.* [Fr. *paroisse*; L.Lat. *parochia*; Gr. *parokia*, from *para*, and *oikos*, a house, a dwelling.] An ecclesiastical division of a town or district, in which the inhabitants dwell near each other; that is, a district of comparatively limited extent; — specifically, the circuit of ground which is committed to the spiritual charge of one person, vicar, or other Christian minister, having permanent cure of souls therein.

—In the U. States, an ecclesiastical society bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister. — *Webster.*

—In Louisiana, one of the State divisions corresponding to *counties* in other States.

To go on the parish, in England, to become chargeable, as a pauper, to the parochial poor-rate.

—*a.* Belonging, or having reference to a parish; as, a *parish* church. — Employed in the ecclesiastical or spiritual concerns of a parish; as, a *parish* priest, a *parish* clerk. — Maintained at the cost of a parish; as, *parish* poor, a *parish* workhouse.

Parish clerk, a layman who conducts the responses, and otherwise officiates in the services of the Anglican Episcopal Church.

Par'ish, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co., abt. 65 m. S.E. of Iowa City.

Par'ish, in *New York*, a post-township of Oswego co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,029.

Parish Grove, in *Indiana*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Par'is Hill, in *New York*, a village of Oneida co., abt. 9 m. S. of Utica.

Parish'ional, *a.* Same as PAROCHIAL, *q. v.*

Parishioner, (*pa-rish'un-er.*) *v. n.* [Fr. *paroissien.*] One who belongs to, or is resident within, a parish.

Par'ishville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., abt. 20 m. E. of Canton; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,241.

Parisian, (*pa-rĕzh'i-an,*) *n.* [Fr. *Parisien.*] (*Geog.*) A native or resident of Paris.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to, or characteristic of, the natives of Paris; as, *Parisian* fashions.

Parisienne, (*pa-rĕ'ze-ĕn,*) *n.* A female native or resident of Paris.

Parisol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *paroisos*, nearly equal, and *logos*, discourse.] The practice of using ambiguous or equivocal words.

Parisyllab'ic. Parisyllab'ical, *a.* [Lat. *par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Denoting a word which has the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Par'itor, *n.* An apparitor; an usher; a beadle.

Par'ity, *n.* [Fr. *parité*; Lat. *paritas* — *par*, *paris* = Armor. *pâr*, equal.] Equality; equivalence; analogy; like or kindred state or degree; as, *parity* of reasoning or principle.

Park, *n.* [A.S. *pearroc*; Dan. *park*; Fr. and W. *parc.*] A piece of ground in an untilled state, inclosed for purposes of the chase, or for walking, driving, &c. — A tract of land within the precincts of a city or town, and kept for ornament and public recreation; as, Fairmount *Park* in Philadelphia, or the Central *Park* in New York.

(*Mil.*) An assemblage of the heavy ordnance belonging to an army, with its carriages, ammunition-wagoons, and stores, on ground contiguous to that occupied by the troops when encamped; as, a *park* of artillery, a *park* of provisions, an engineer *park*, &c.

Park-hack, a horse with showy action, used for equestrian exercises in parks, &c.; a cob; a nag.

Park phaeton, a low carriage, or landaulet, for use in parks.

—*v. a.* To impark; to inclose, as in a park. — To mass together in a compact body; as, to *park* the artillery, commissary wagons, ambulances, &c.

Park, in *Colorado Territory*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 2,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* South Fork of Platte River and Arkansas River, besides many smaller streams. *Surface.* It is surrounded on all sides by high and rocky mountains which form what is called South Park, (see THREE PARKS.) *Soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Laurette.

Park, in *Michigan*, a post-township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Park, MUNGO, a British traveller, b. near Selkirk, Scotland, 1771, was killed during his second expedition in Africa, 1808. (See AFRICA, § *History.*) His *Travels in the Interior of Africa* were published in 1797, and the *Journal* of his second expedition appeared in 1815.

Parke, in *Indiana*, a W. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash River, and Sugar and Racoon creeks. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, deep and fertile, yielding large crops of cereals and garden produce. *Cap.* Rockville. *Pop.* (1870), 18,195.

Park'er, THEODORE, a distinguished American theologian, philosopher, and social reformer, b. at Lexington, near Boston, 1810. He entered Harvard College in 1830, continuing, however, for a time to work on his father's farm, and afterwards teaching in a school at Boston. In 1834 he entered the Theological School, the professors at which belonged to the then rising liberal school. After laborious and successful studies, he was chosen, in 1837, minister of a Unitarian congregation at West Roxbury, his marriage having taken place just previously. He had there leisure for study, and read extensively, enjoying the society of Dr. Channing. His views of Christianity had diverged considerably from the standard of his sect, and great excitement was occasioned by his sermon "On the Transient and Permanent in Christianity," preached in 1841. Wearied with the bitterness and opposition of his adversaries, he visited Europe in 1843. The prejudice against him led to his quitting West Roxbury, and settling at Boston in 1846, as minister of the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society. In the following year he became joint-editor with Emerson and Cabot of the *Massachusetts Quarterly Review.* He distinguished himself as the fearless opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law, and sheltered slaves in his own house. Notwithstanding his failing health he was very active as a public lecturer on various political and social topics, and was the correspondent of many eminent men; among them, Charles Sumner, Buckle, Professor Gervinus, &c. Early in 1859 he was compelled to relinquish his duties and seek health in France and Italy. It was in vain, and he died at Florence, 1860. His earliest published work was the *Discourse of Matters pertaining to Religion*, which appeared in 1847. In this work alone he exhibits his fundamental principles in a systematic form. It has passed through several editions, and has been widely read in Europe as well as in America, and is one of the most important and interesting of recent contributions to religious philosophy, — one of the books which are worth reading for their honesty, earnestness, and beauty, whether we agree or disagree with their conclusions. Among his other works, of which a collected edition has been published by Miss Cobbe, are, *Critical and Miscellaneous Writings*; *Theism, Atheism, and the Popular Theology*; *Discourses of Politics*; *Experience as a Minister*, &c. His *Life and Correspondence*, edited by John Weiss, appeared in 2 vols. in 1863.

Park'er, *n.* The keeper or ranger of a park.

Park'er, in *Illinois*, a township of Clark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Parker, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Butler co., abt. 18 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Parker, in *Texas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Noland's rivers. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Weatherford. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Park'ersburg, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Richland co., abt. 135 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Parkersburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 12 m. S. of Crawfordsville.

Parkersburg, in *Iowa*, a village of Boone co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Boonesborough.

—A post-village of Butler co., abt. 18 m. W. of Cedar Falls.

Parkersburg, in *W. Virginia*, a town and cap. of Wood co., on the Ohio River, abt. 100 m. S.W. of Wheeling. It owes its rapid growth and importance to the wells of petroleum which abound in the vicinity. *Pop.* abt. 6,800.

Parkes'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 45 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Parkesine', *n.* See PARKSINE.

Parke'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Parke co., abt. 9 m. E.N.E. of Rockville.

Park'hurst, in *Iowa*, a village of Scott co., abt. 65 m. E. by S. of Iowa City.

Parkinso'nia, *n.* [After *Parkinson*, an ancient writer on plants.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpinieæ*. *P. aculeata*, the Jerusalem thorn of the W. Indies, is used for making hedges, and is also employed as a febrifuge.

Park'-leaves, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Hypericum*. See HYPERICACEÆ.

Park'man, FRANCIS, an American historian, b. in Boston, 1823. He graduated at Harvard College in 1844, and in 1846 made a journey across the prairies, and explored the Rocky Mountains. His principal works are, *The Californian and Oregon Trail*; *Pioneers of France in the New World*; *The Jesuits in North America*; and *Discovery of the Great West* (Boston, 12mo., 1869).

Park'man, in *Maine*, a post-township of Beaver co., *pop.* abt. 1,166.

Parkman, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Geauga co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Chardon.

Parksine', PARKESINE, *n.* (*Applied Chem.*) A newly invented material, similar to ebonite, consisting of an intimate mixture of vulcanized oil and collodion, and which, in some of its applications, seems destined to take the place of caoutchouc and gutta-percha. For its preparation the oils used may be any of the so-called drying-oils, as linseed-oil, nut-oil, castor-oil, &c.; and for vulcanizing them, chloride of sulphur is used in various proportions, according to the nature of the product desired; for instance, in greater proportion, if the material is to be solid and hard, and in less if it is to be elastic and extensible. The temperature of preparation varies correspondingly with these different objects, between 200 and 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The collodion is prepared by treating cotton in nitro-sulphuric acid, and then washing with water in a centrifugal apparatus, next pressing out the moisture, and then dissolving the expressed mass in nitro-benzole. The collodion is separated in the form of a pellicle by pouring the solution into water. The two constituents are worked up together, and the mass is then pressed into the desired form and vulcanized. The applications of this material are as varied as those of caoutchouc and gutta-percha, and are adapted even to cases where these substances cannot be well employed. For the imitation of marble, in all shades, as well as of mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, and ivory, there is nothing to compare with it. It may be prepared at so low a cost that, in England, knife-handles of great beauty, made of this material, are sold at $1 to $15 per gross.

Parks'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 4 m. N. of Liberty Village.

Park'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 75 m. N. of Baltimore.

Parlance, (*pär'lans,*) *n.* [Norm.; Fr. *parler*, *parlant*, to speak.] Conversation; discourse; talk.

In common or ordinary parlance, in common phrase; in the customary or usual form of speech.

Par'ley, *v. n.* [Fr. *parler*; It. *parlare*, to speak; Fr. *parole*; Sp. *palaba*, a word, from Lat. *parabola* = Gr. *parabole*, a parable.] To speak or confer with on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; — hence, specifically, to confer, as with an enemy; to treat with by words.

—*n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; appropriately, a conference with an enemy in war.

"Sammes a *parley*, we will talk with him."—*Shake.*

To beat a parley. (*Mil.*) To beat a drum or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the enemy.

Parliament, (*pär'li-ment,*) *n.* [Fr. *parlement*; It. and Sp. *parlemento*; Low Lat. *parlamentum*, a conference. See PARLEY.] The grand assembly of the legislature, or Three Estates, of the united realm of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the sovereign with the peers spiritual and temporal, constituting the *House of Lords*; and the knights of shires, citizens, and burgesses, forming the lower chamber, or *House of Commons*. Though the sovereign is virtually one of the three orders which form the British *P.*, the two conditions of the Lords and Commons are supposed legally to comprise the legislature of the State. The term *P.* is

evidently of French origin, and was first applied to general assemblies of the States under Louis VII., about the middle of the 12th century. In England, the term was not used till the reign of Henry III. or Edward I. The institution of *P.*, however, is of a much earlier date; but its origin is lost in the remote ages of antiquity. It has commonly been traced back to the free councils of our Saxon ancestors, which existed under the names of the *michel synoth*, or great council; *michel gemote*, or great meeting; and *wittena gemote*, or assembly of wise men. The popular character of these institutions was subverted for a time by the Norman Conquest; but the people of England, still Saxons by birth, in language, and in spirit, gradually recovered their ancient share in the councils of the state. It is generally agreed that the main constitution of *P.* as it now stands was marked out so long ago as the 17th year of King John (1215), in the Great Charter granted by that prince, wherein he promises to summon all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons, personally, and all other tenants in chief under the Crown, by the sheriff and bailiffs, to meet at a certain place, within forty days' notice, to assess aids and scutages when necessary; and this constitution has subsisted, in fact, at least from the year 1264 (49th Henry III.) Since that period it has enjoyed supreme political power in the kingdom.

(*French Hist.*) The *P.* of France, like that of England, was in its origin a convocation of the great vassals of the crown, who treated of judicial as well as political matters in their assemblies. St. Louis was the king who first introduced into this body counsellors of inferior rank, chiefly ecclesiastics, as legal assistants; and the earliest registers of the proceedings of the *P.* which afterwards became fixed at Paris, are of the date of 1254. The important step of rendering that court permanent, and fixing its seat in the capital city, is generally attributed to Philip the Fair (1304); from that time the great barons gradually discontinued their attendance, and the lawyers occupied the higher places and more important functions of the court. The twelve peers of France, however, remained constant members of the *P.* after the other great vassals had, by disuse, ceased to be considered as members of it. The *P.* of Paris thenceforward remained the chief tribunal of the country until the revolution, with the exception of the short period of its suppression by Louis XV. in 1771; but as the great fiefs of the French monarchy were successively united to the crown, the supreme feudal court of each was invested with the title and attributes of a *P.* These were fixed at Toulouse, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Dijon, Besancon, Rouen, Aix, Pau, Rennes, Metz, Douay, Nancy. The most remarkable prerogative exercised by the *P.* was that of registering the edicts of the sovereign, and thereby giving them the force of law. Hence the important part which the parliaments, and especially that of Paris, so often enacted in French history, in modifying the otherwise absolute power of the monarchs. (See Bed of Justice.) It was usual for the *P.* of Paris, and undoubtedly legal, although not customary for the other parliaments, to convey remonstrances to the king on the subject of his edicts. But Louis XIV. ordained that these remonstrances should always be presented after they had testified their obedience by registering them. The counsellors of *P.* were, by a law of Louis XI., immovable except in case of legal forfeiture; but the place of counsellors and presidents soon became purchasable, and afterwards transmissible by hereditary descent. Hence, in part, the powerful esprit de corps which distinguished those bodies.

Parliamenta'rian, *a.* (*Eng. Hist.*) Siding with the Parliament in antagonism to King Charles I.

—*n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) An adherent of the Parliament during the time of Charles I.

Parliament'ary, *a.* [Fr. *parlementaire.*] Pertaining to parliament; vested in parliament; as, *parliamentary* authority. — Enacted or done by parliament; as, a *parliamentary* act or constitution. — According to the rules and usages of parliament, or to the established rules and practices of legislative assemblies.

Par'lor, Parlour, *n.* [Fr. *parloir*, from *parler*, to speak.] The apartment in a nunnery where the nuns are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with friends outside, through a grating. — The room in a house which the family usually occupy, and where they hold their ordinary converse and intercourse.

Parlor boarder, a pupil in a boarding-school who sits at table with the teacher's family.

Par'lous, *a.* [From *perilous.*] Disposed to incur peril; venturesome; notable; keen; sprightly; waggish; as, a *parlous* wit.—*Dryden.*

Parm, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Jackson co., 86 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,347.

Par'ma, a prov. and former duchy of N. Italy, between Lat. 44° 19′ 30″ and 45° 7′ 45″ N., Lon. 9° 23′ and 10° 40′ E., having N. Lombardy, E. Modena, S. and W. Tuscany. *Area*, 3,766 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil fertile in the plains. The climate is healthy except in the districts along the Po. *Rivers.* Po, Taro, Trobbia, and Enza. *Prod.* Maize, wheat, tobacco, hemp, and fruits. Numerous cattle are also reared; and it is noted for its cheese from the milk of goats. *Min.* Iron, copper, salt, &c. *Manuf.* Silk, linen, and cotton goods, paper, glass, gunpowder, brass, &c. *Cap.* Parma. During the decline of the Roman empire, *P.* became a part of the kingdom of Lombardy. It was taken by Charlemagne, and transferred to the papal see in 774. In 1543 Paul III. erected *P.* and Piacenza into a duchy, which he bestowed upon the Farnese family, whose line became extinct in 1731. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, gave possession of *P.* to Philip, son of Philip V. and Elizabeth Farnese. In 1815, *P.*, Piacenza, and Guastalla were formed into a duchy, and bestowed upon Maria Louisa, wife of Napoleon I., with reversion after death to Ferdinand Charles, Duke of Lucca, the son of Maria Louisa of Spain, and the rightful heir. A revolution occurred in 1859, on which Marie Thereso de Bourbon, widow of Charles III., and regent for her infant son, left the country, and *P.* was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1860. *Pop.* 256,029.

Par'ma, a fortified city, cap. of the above prov., 72 m. S.E. of Milan; Lat. 44° 48′ 15″ N., Lon. 10° 20′ 8″ E. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and the ducal palace, which contains a library of 90,000 vols. and a museum of antiquities. *P.* has also a public library of 34,000 vols. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, and woollen goods, lace, cutlery, glass, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 47,067.

Parma, in *New York*, a post-vill. and township of Monroe co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Rochester; *pop.*(1870)2,861.

Parma, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Parmegia'no, Parmigiano, or **Parmigianino.** See Mazzuoli.

Parme'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens, *P. parietina*; was formerly regarded as a valuable febrifugo, astringent, and tonic. It contains a yellow crystalline coloring-matter, called *chrysophanic acid*, which is identical with the coloring principle of rhubarb. *P. perlata* is employed in the manufacture of orchil and cudbear.

Parmenides, (*par-men'i-dees,*) of Elea, in Magna Græcia, B. about 536 B. C., was one of the chiefs of the Eleatic school.

Parmentie'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Crescentiaceæ*, q. v.

Parmesan', *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Parma, Italy.

—*a.* [It. *Parmigiano.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to Parma or its inhabitants; as, *Parmesan* cheese.

Parnahiba, (*par-na-ee'ba,*) a river of Brazil, rises in abt. Lat. 11° S., Lon. 47° W., and flowing N.N.E. between the provinces of Pianhy and Maranhão, enters the Atlantic Ocean about Lat. 2° 50′ S., Lon. 41° 35′ W. It receives the Urussuhy, Gurgnea, Poty, Balsas, and Piracuruca rivers. *Length*, about 750 m.

Parnas'sia, *n.* [From Mt. *Parnassus*, the abode of the Muses, Graces, &c.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Hypericaceæ*. They are perennial herbs, with radical leaves and 1-flowered scape. *P. Caroliniana*, the Grass of Parnassus, is an exceedingly elegant and interesting species, growing in wet meadows and borders of streams in the United States and Canada.

Parnassian, (*-năsh'i-an,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating to Parnassus; — hence, poetical.

Parnas'sus, a famous mountain of Greece, govt. of Phocis, N.W. of Mount Helicon; Lat. 38° 35′ 57″ N., Lon. 22° 27′ 36″ E. It has 3 peaks, the highest of which reaches an elevation of 8,068 feet. On the W. side lay Delphi, the seat of the famous oracle, and the fountain of Castalia (see Fig. 791). The highest peak was dedicated to Bacchus, and was the scene of the orgies of his worship. The rest of the mountain was sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, poets were said "to climb Parnassus."

Parnas'sus, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 19 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.

Parnassus, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Marlborough district, abt. 20 m. S.E. of Cheraw.

Parnassus, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., abt. 132 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Parochial, (*-rō'ki-al,*) *a.* [O. Fr., from L. Lat. *parochia*, parish.] Belonging, or having reference to a parish; parishional; as, *parochial* clergy, *parochial* authorities, *parochial* duties.

Paro'chialize, *v. a.* To form into parishes. (Eng.)

Paro'chially, *adv.* In a parish; by parishes.

Parod'ic, Parod'ical, *a.* [Fr. *parodique.*] Relating or pertaining to parody; consisting of, or resembling parody.

Par'odist, *n.* [Fr. *parodiste.*] A writer of parodies.

Par'ody, *n.* [Fr. *parodie*, from Gr. *para*, and *ōdē*, an ode, a song.] A kind of literary composition in which the words of an author or his thoughts are, by some slight alterations, adapted to a different purpose; a kind of poetical pleasantry, in which verses written on one subject are altered and applied to another by way of burlesque. — A popular saying, adage, or proverb.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *parodier.*] To imitate in parody; to write a parody on; to alter, as verses or words, and apply to a purpose different from that of the original.

Par'oket, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Paroquet.

Parol', Parole', *n.* [Fr. *parole*, from *parler*, to speak. See Parley.] A word.

(*Law.*) [Written *parol.*] Oral declaration; word of mouth; a pleading in a suit.

(*Mil.*) [Written *parole.*] A promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged; — hence, word of honor; plighted faith. — A password given to officers of the guard, as distinguished from the *countersign*, or word given to all guards.

—*a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written.

Parol evidence. (*Law.*) The oral testimony of witnesses, as opposed to written evidence or record. — *Parol contract*, an agreement by word of mouth, as opposed to a written contract. In the strict legal acceptation of the term, however, everything is *parol*, even in writing, which is not under seal.

Paromol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *para*, near, and *omologein*, to confer.] (*Rhet.*) A concession to an opponent, made with a view to fortify one's own argument.

Paronoma'sia, Paronom'asy, *n.* [From Gr. *para*, and *onomasia*, a naming, from *onoma*, a name.] (*Rhet.*) A play on words; a figure of speech, by which the same word is used in different senses, or words similar in sound are set in opposition to each other so as to give a kind of antithetical force to the sentence.

Paronomas'tic, Paronomas'tical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to paronomasy; consisting in punning.

Paronom'asy, *n.* Same as Paronomasia, *q. v.*

Paronych'ia, (*-nik'-,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *para*, beside, and *onychos*, a nail.] (*Med.*) A whitlow.

Par'onym, Par'onyme, *n.* A paronymous phrase.

Paron'ymous, *a.* [Gr. *para*, near, and *onoma*, a name; Fr. *paronymique.*] (*Gram.*) Possessing the same derivation; of kindred extraction; — said of certain words, as *priest*, *priestcraft*, *priesthood*.

—Possessing an identical sound, but of different orthography and sense; as, *meet* and *meat*.

Paron'yny, *n.* Paronymous quality.

Par'oquet, Paroket, Parrakeet, Perroquet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds belonging to the *Psittacidæ* or Parrot family, distinguished by being smaller than the common Parrots, and having longer tails. There are numerous species: some, distinguished by a very long, pointed tail and collar-like mark around the neck, which inhabit the Asiatic continent and islands; and others, natives of Australia, which are distinguished by their colors being gorgeously variegated, and peculiarly mottled on the back; by their tail-feathers not being pointed; and by their being furnished with elongated tarsi, adapted for running on the ground.

Fig. 2050.
ROSE-RINGED PAROQUET, (*Palæornis torquatus.*)

Pa'ros, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. W. of Naxia; Lat. of Mount St. Elias, 37° N., Lon. 25° 11′ E.

Area, 100 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, the scenery picturesque, and the soil fertile and in parts well cultivated. *Prod.* Cotton, corn, wine, fruit, and vegetables. It is noted for its famous Parian marble, which was used by many of the greatest sculptors of antiquity. *Chief town.* Naussa, which has an excellent harbor. *Pop.* 6,000.

Parot'id Gland, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the most important of all the salivary glands of the system. This organ, the chief source of the saliva expended in mastication, is of a quadrilateral shape, situated partly behind and partly under the ear on each side, between the external auditory passage, the mastoid process by the temporal bone, and the angle of the lower jaw, extending above to the *zigoma* of the cheek-bone, and forward to the *masseter* muscle. The *P. G.* lies with its base outwards and the apex inwards, from which proceeds the duct that carries into the mouth the secretion of the organ. This duct, after passing over the masseter, perforates the *buccinator* muscle, and enters the mouth through the lining membrane, exactly opposite the second molar tooth of the upper jaw. The situation and boundaries of this gland, and the position of its duct, are of the utmost importance to all surgeons operating in the neck, as not only the external carotid artery and jugular vein pass through the centre of the gland, but many important nerves are situated about it, demanding the utmost skill and care in operating in a locality so beset with dangers to be avoided.

Paro'tis, *n.*; *pl.* Parot'ides. [Gr., from *para*, and *ous*, *otos*, ear.] (*Med.*) A tumor seated under the ear, which is reddish, hard, and attended with obtuse pains; the progress to suppuration being slow and difficult. Sometimes it is of a malignant character, sloughing, and long protracted. — *Dunglison.*

Paroti'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as Mumps, *q. v.*

Par'owan, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Iron co., abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Fillmore City.

Par'oxysm, (*-izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *paroxisme*; Gr. *paroxysmos* — *paroxynō*, to urge, prick, or spur on — *para*, and *oxys.*] (*Med.*) The severe fit or exacerbation of a disease. — Hence, any spasmodic affection or action; fit; convulsion; as, a *paroxysm* of grief.

Paroxys'mal, *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by paroxysms or fits. — Characterized by paroxysms; as, a *paroxysmal* temperament.

Parquet, Parquette, (*par-kā'*, or *par-kĕt',*) *n.* [Fr.] The pit or lower floor of a theatre, from the orchestra to the dress circle.

Parquetage, (*păr'ket-aj,*) *n.* See Parquetry.

Par'queted, *a.* Inlaid with parquetry; as, a *parqueted* room.

Parquetry, Parquetage, (*păr'ket-,*) *n.* [Fr. *parquêterie*, from *parquet*, dimin. of *parc*, an inclosure.] Inlaid woodwork in geometric patterns, generally composed of two different tints, and principally used for floors.

Parr, Par, *n.* A samlet; a young salmon. — An English provincialism for a young leveret.

Par'rakeet, *n.* Same as Paroquet, *q. v.*

Par'rel, *n.* [From *apparel.*] (*Naut.*) The hoop that confines a yard to its mast at the slings, whereby it may be hoisted or lowered at pleasure.

Par'ret, a river of W. England, rising near Bedminster, co. of Dorset, and after a N.N.W. course of 40 m., falling into Bristol Channel at Bridgewater Bay. It is navigable for vessels of 200 tons.

Parrhesin. (*-rē'zhi-a.*) *n.* [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *rēsis*, a saying.] Boldness of speech; freedom of utterance.

Parricid'al, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to parricide; involving the crime of murdering one's father, patron, &c.—Committing parricide.

Par'ricide, (*-sid,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *parricida*—*pater*, and *cædo*, to kill. See PATERNAL.] One who murders his father, ancestor, or any one to whom reverence is due. The Athenians had no law against parricides, from an opinion that human atrocity could never reach to the guilt of parricide. This was also originally the case at Rome; but at a later period parricide was punished by the Roman law with greater severity than any other kind of homicide. The delinquent, after being scourged, was placed in a leathern sack, with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the Tiber. The English and American law treat this crime as simple murder.

Par'rock, *n.* Same as PADDOCK, *q. v.*

Par'rot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PSITTACIDÆ.

Par'rot-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SCARUS.

Par'rotry, *n.* Servile imitation, after the manner of a parrot.

Parrott Gun. (*Ord.*) A rifled cannon invented by Capt. R. P. Parrott, an officer in the U. States regular army, just previous to the late war with the South, and which differs from other rifled cannon in the mode of rifling and improvement in the projectiles. It is a cast-iron muzzle-loading gun, much lighter than ordinary, but having a cylinder of wrought-iron shrunk around the breach at the seat of the charge. The method of shrinking this cylinder on the cast-iron gun is by placing the gun nearly horizontal with its axis, with the muzzle slightly depressed, and when the cylinder is heated and slipped on, a continuous stream of water is forced into the bore, and from its slight depression flows out constantly. Thus the inner surface of the cylinder is soonest cooled, and contracts closely, also drawing the outer surface closer. The projectiles are conical in form, with a brass ring around the contracted base, making it cylindrical. The entrance of the gas between the iron and the brass forces the latter into the groove, giving a rotary motion to the projectile. The ring is prevented from slipping off by projections on the upper edge, which fit into corresponding notches in the metal of the shell. There are different calibres of this gun, the 8-inch, or 200-pounder, being used with effect by the government in the siege of Charleston, S. C., with a charge of 16 lbs. of powder, throwing a projectile of 156 lbs. a distance of 5 m. The great defect in this gun, however, is, that it is liable to burst after a brief service, as the experience of the late war has shown. The power of cast-iron to withstand the strain of a rifled projectile seeming to decrease very rapidly with the increase of size.

Parrs'borough, a seaport-town of Colchester co., Nova Scotia, abt. 60 m. N. by W. of Halifax.

Par'ry, *v. a.* [Fr. *parer*, to ward off, as a blow; Sp. *parar*, to prevent; Lat. *paro, parare*, to get ready.] To ward off; to stop or put or turn by, as a blow or thrust, or anything menacing or harmful.—To evade; to shift off; to elude; as, to *parry* a question.

—*v. n.* To ward off strokes; to put aside thrusts or strokes; to fence; to evade.

Par'ry, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, an English navigator, b. at Bath, 1790. He entered the navy in 1803, and in 1818 accompanied Sir John Ross, as second in command, to Baffin's Bay, in an expedition for the discovery of the N.W. Passage. This expedition returned to England unsuccessful. But the year following, Lieut. Parry was appointed to the command of the *Hecla* and *Griper* for a similar object; and this voyage resulted in the discovery of a considerable portion of the N.W. Passage, the ships wintering at Melville Island. Capt. Parry afterwards commanded two other expeditions of a similar kind, but the nature of the ice on both occasions obliged the ships to return. In 1827 he again commanded the *Hecla*, in an attempt to reach the North Pole. The ship was left at Spitzbergen, and *P.*, with his boats, succeeded in reaching the highest latitude ever attained, viz. 82° 45′, but the southerly drift of the ice rendered further advance impossible. D. 1855.

Par'ryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Carbon co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Mauch Chunk.

Parse, *v. a.* [Lat. *pars*, a part.] (*Gram.*) To resolve, as a sentence, into its parts or elements, or to show the several parts of speech composing a sentence, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to make grammatical analysis.

Parsee', *n.* [Hind. and Pers. *pârsi*, a fire-worshipper.] See GUEBER.

Parsee'ism, *n.* The Zoroastrian religion; the customs of the Parsees; fire-worshipping.

Pars'er, *n.* One who parses.

Parsimo'nious, *a.* Very sparing in the use or expenditure of money; covetous; niggardly; miserly; penurious; frugal.

Parsimo'niously, *adv.* In a parsimonious manner; with a very sparing use of money; covetously.

Parsimo'niousness, *n.* Sparingness in the use or expenditure of money.

Par'simony, *n.* [Fr. *parsimonie;* Lat. *parsimonia*, from *parco*, to use sparingly.] Closeness in the expenditure of money or means; —usually in a bad sense; frugality; savingness; niggardliness; illiberality.

Pars'ley, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PETROSELINUM.

Pars'nip, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PASTINACA.

Parson, (*pär'sn,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *ecclesiæ persona*, the person of the church; so called because by his *person*, the church, which is an invisible body, is represented.] The rector, vicar, or incumbent of a parish; one who has the parochial charge or cure of souls.—A clergyman: one who is in holy orders, or has been licensed to preach.

Par'sonage, *n.* In England, the benefice of a parish; a rectory endowed with a house, glebe, lands, &c., for the maintenance of the incumbent; the mansion or dwelling-house of a parson.—Money paid for the maintenance of a parson. (R.)

—In the U. States, the glebe and house belonging to a parish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the support of the incumbent or settled pastor of a church. *Webster.*

Par'soned, (*-sond,*) *a.* Performed by, or suitable to, a parson. (R.)

Par'sonfield, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Parson'ic, Parson'ical, *a.* Clerical; of, or belonging to, a parson.

Parson'ically, *adv.* In the manner of a parson. (R.)

Par'sonish, *a.* Characteristic of, or belonging to, a parson; —said in a sense of humor or derision.

Part, *n.* [Fr. = Sp. *parte;* Lat. *pars, partis*, a part, piece, portion, share; Heb. *paras*, to break, to divide.] A portion, piece, or fragment broken off or separated from a whole thing; a portion or quantity of a thing not separated in fact, but considered or mentioned by itself; a portion or component particle; a division; a fraction; a member; a constituent; something less than a whole.—A distinct species or sort belonging to a whole; an ingredient in a mingled mass; a portion in a compound, organic element.—Particular division; equal constituent portion; proportional ingredient.

"I am a *part* of all that I have met."—*Tennyson.*

—Share; lot; portion; proportional quantity.—Participation; interest; concern; share.

"Achilles had no *part* in his fault."—*Pope.*

—Side; party; interest; faction; clique.

"So quick to take the bully's *part*."—*Prior.*

—Prescribed duty; particular or special office or business; share of labor, action, or influence.

"Act well your *part*, there all the honour lies."—*Pope.*

—Character appropriate in a play or public performance; stage-speech, action, and characteristics of a single performance in a drama, &c.

"One man in his time plays many *parts*."—*Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) One set of the succession of sounds which constitute harmony.—*Brande.*

(*Math.*) That portion of a given quantity, which, when taken a certain number of times, will exactly compose such quantity; as, 4 is a part of 16; —opposed to *multiple.*

—A line or other element of a figure.

—*pl.* Qualities; powers; faculties; accomplishments; frequently, remarkable mental talents; as, a man of *parts.*

—*pl.* Applied to place; quarters; regions; districts; as, in foreign *parts.*

For my part, so far as I am concerned; for my share.—*For the most part*, commonly; oftener than otherwise; as, we found them, *for the most part*, to be very decent people.—*In good part*, favorably; propitiously; acceptably; in a friendly manner; as, I took his excuses *in good part.*—*In ill part*, as ill done; unpleasingly; offensively.

In part, to some degree, extent, or measure; partly.

Part and parcel, an integral part or portion.

—*v. a.* To divide, separate, or break; to sever into two or more pieces.—To divide into portions; to allot; to distribute; to share.—To separate; to disunite, as things that are near each other; to sunder; to cause to break connection or contiguity; as, death *parts* all things.—To separate; to stand between; to intervene betwixt; as, to *part* combatants.

"The narrow seas that *part* the French and English."—*Shaks.*

—To secrete; to secern.

"The liver *parts* the vital juices."—*Prior.*

—To disintegrate or purify, as metals.

To part a cable, rope, &c. (*Naut.*) To incur the breaking thereof.

—*v. n.* To be separated, broken off, or detached; to leave.—To quit each other; to break with each other; to take or bid farewell; to become divided.

"When we two *parted* in silence and tears."—*Byron.*

To part with, to quit; to surrender; to resign; to lose; to be taken away from; as, he is loth *to part with* his money.

Part'able, *a.* Same as PARTIBLE, *q. v.*

Partake', *v. n.* (*imp.* PARTOOK; *pp.* PARTAKEN.) To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to participate;—generally preceding *of*, and sometimes *in;* as, we *partook of* his hospitality.—To have something of the properties, nature, title, or office;—generally before *of.*—To be admitted; not to be excluded.

"You may *partake of* anything we say; we speak no treason." *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To share; to participate in.

"Let every one *partake* the general joy."—*Dryden.*

Partak'er, *n.* One who partakes; one who receives a part, share, or portion, in unison with others; a participator; a sharer;—preceding *of* or *in.*—An accomplice; an associate; a partner; a comrade.

"Thou hast been *partaker* with adulterers."—*Psalms* l. 18.

Partak'ing, *n.* An associating; complicity in an evil intent.

Partan'na, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Trapani, 19 m. S.E. of Trapani; *pop.* 8,000.

Part'ed, or **Par'tite,** *a.* (*Bot.*) Said of a leaf when the segments extend nearly, but not quite, to the base of the blade or to the midrib.

Partenico, or **Partinico,** a town of Italy, in Sicily, 14 m. W.S.W. of Palermo. *Manuf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

Part'er, *n.* One who parts, divides, or separates.

Parterre, (*pär-tair',*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *par*, equal, and *terra*, ground.] That part of a flower-garden which is laid out in beds of a fanciful form.

—The parquet or pit of a theatre.

Parthenay, (*par-teh-nä',*) a town of France, dept. of Deux-Sèvres, on the Thou, 24 m. N.N.E. of Niort. *Manuf.* Cloth and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

Parthen'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *parthenos*, a virgin.] Belonging, or relating to the Parthenia, or sons of unmarried women, of Sparta.

Par'theno-gen'esis, *n.* [Gr. *parthenos*, virgin, and *genesis*, generation.] (*Physiol.*) The procreation of offspring by a plant or animal independently of the immediate stimulus of the male principle, which is one of the phenomena of ALTERNATE GENERATION, *q. v.* The impregnated seed of a plant produces a *phyton* of the proper species, usually in the form of a leaf, with a stem and root; from this a succession of *phytons* may be developed by gemmation, most of them having the form of leaves; but in the higher species of plants, some may take the form of petals; others of stamens, developing the male principle, or *pollen;* others of pistils, forming the female principle, or *seed.* By the union of these two principles the seed is impregnated, and may germinate; but the series of individuals successively developed from the first individual from the seed are procreated by *partheno-genesis.* The different individuals being organically connected, according to a definite pattern for each species, form a compound whole, which is commonly regarded as the individual *tree* or *shrub.* For further information, see Steenstrup, *On Alternate Generation;* and Owen, *On Partheno-genesis.*

Par'thenon, *n.* (*Grecian Arch.*) A celebrated temple at Athens, consecrated to Athena or Minerva, the protectress of the city, (Fig. 2051.) The Parthenon was built on an elevated rock near the Acropolis, and has always been regarded as the most exquisite and perfect example of Grecian architecture; it was built in the Doric style, and is one of the noblest monuments of antiquity. The Parthenon was erected about 448 years B.C., in the time of Pericles, Phidias being the chief sculptor. It had a length of 228 feet, by a breadth of 100; it had eight columns beneath each pediment, and fifteen on each side, exclusive of those at each end of the pediments, with which they formed sixteen intercolumns, or forty-six columns in all, exclusive of those within the building. The principal objects of art were

Fig. 2051.—THE PARTHENON.

a statue of Minerva, twenty-six cubits high, made of ivory and gold, in an erect position, with a lance in her hand, a shield at her feet, and Medusa's head on her chest,—a work regarded as the masterpiece of Phidias. This magnificent fane had resisted the ravages of time down to the seventeenth century, being by turns a pagan temple, a Christian church, and a Turkish mosque, till at the siege of Athens by the Venetians, in 1687, a shell fell on the roof of the Acropolis or citadel, which, firing the magazine beneath, shattered that building and the Parthenon into blackened ruins. Early in the present century, it was mutilated by Lord Elgin, who removed to England its noblest sculpture.

Parthen'ope, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] (*Myth.*) One of the Syrens who, from despair of being unable to charm Ulysses, threw herself into the sea.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of decapodous, short-tailed crustaceæ.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by De Gasparis in 1850.

Par'thia, (*Anc. Geog.*) A celebrated country of ancient Asia, called by the Greeks Parthyæa and Parthyene, which was bounded N. by Hyrcania, S. by Carmania Deserta, E. by Asia, and W. by Media. *P.* was a wild and mountainous country of great extent, having 25 large cities, of which the chief, and capital of the country, was Hecatompylon—so named from having 100 gates. When *P.* rose in the scale of nations and became a powerful state, the empire of *P.* was made up of conquered kingdoms, extended from the Caucasus in the N. to the Erythræan Sea in the S., and from the Indus in the E. to the Tigris in the W. The Parthians, originally an offshoot from the Scythians, were noted for their love of war and martial glory; they were the most celebrated horsemen in the world, and such excellent marksmen with the bow and arrow that, though in full flight and shooting *backwards*, they could hit any object; their storm of arrows, discharged while flying from the field at full speed, being as fatal as those volleys poured on an advancing foe. The Parthians became subject to Persia; and their country, with Sogdiana and some other states, were formed into a province called a *satrapy.* When Alexander conquered Persia, he united Parthia and Hyrcania into one satrapy. After the dissolution of the Greek empire, the country became subject to Eumenes; next, to Antigonus and the Seleucidæ—the Syrian kings—till B. C. 256, when, throwing off the yoke of their tyrant masters, the Parthians established their independence under one of their own chiefs,

Arsaces I., from whom all their succeeding monarchs received the name of Arsacidæ. Under this dynasty, the empire extended from the Indus to the Euphrates, and from the Oxus in the N. to the Persian Gulf in the S. This empire lasted for about 480 years, or from B.C. 256 to A.D. 226, when the last king, Artabanus, was murdered by a chief called Artaxerxes, a descendant of the first founder of the empire, who, usurping the throne, founded the new Persian empire, called the Sassanidæ.

Partial, *(pär'shal,) a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pars, partis,* part.] Of, or belonging to a part or portion only; not total or entire; not general or universal; as, a *partial* dissolution of the earth. — Biassed to one side or party; inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question more than the other; as, a *partial* judge, a *partial* critic. — More strongly inclined to one thing than to others; having a predilection for one thing more than another; disposed to favor without reason; as, to become *partial* to a new acquaintance.

(Bot.) Applied to parts which are subdivisions of something similar; subordinate. — *Worcester.*

Par'tialism, *n.* *(Theol.)* The doctrine held by the partialists.

Par'tialist, *n.* One who exhibits partiality.

(Theol.) One who believes in the doctrine of atonement as applying to the elect only.

Partiality, *(par-shi-al'ity,) n.* [Fr. *partialité.*] State or quality of being partial; inclination to favor one party or one side of a question more than the other; an undue bias of mind toward one party or side, which is apt to warp the judgment. — Colloquially, a predilection, or stronger inclination to one thing than to another; as, a *partiality* for ladies' society.

Par'tially, *adv.* With undue bias of mind to one party or side; in a partial manner; with unreasonable favor or dislike; as, to look upon *partially.* — In part; not totally or generally; as, the accounts are *partially* true.

Partibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being partible; capability of division, partition, or severance; divisibility; separability.

Part'ible, Part'able, *a.* [It. *partibile.*] That may be parted or divided: susceptible of severance or partition; separable; divisible.

Partic'ipable, *a.* That may be participated, shared, or partaken.

Partic'ipant, *a.* Participating; sharing: — before *of.* —*n.* One who participates; a partaker; a sharer.

Partic'ipantly, *adv.* In a manner to share or participate.

Partic'ipate, *v. a.* [Fr. *participer,* from Lat. *pars, partis,* and *capio,* to take.] To partake; to have a share, in common with others; to have part of more things than one: — sometimes preceding *of* or *in*; as I *participate in* your joy.

—*v. a.* To partake; to share; to receive a part of. (R.)

Participa'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *participatio.*] Act of partaking or participating; state of sharing in common with others; to have part of more things than. Distribution; division into shares; as, "convenient *participation* of the general store." — *Raleigh.*

Partic'ipative, *a.* Susceptible of participating.

Partic'ipator, *n.* A partaker; one who shares with another.

Particip'ial, *a.* [Lat. *participialis.*] Having the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle.

Particip'ialize, *v. a.* To put into the form of participles.

Particip'ially, *adv.* In the sense or manner of a participle.

Participle, *(par'ti-sipl,) n.* [Lat. *participium,* from *pars, partis,* and *capio,* to take.] *(Gram.)* A part of speech which partakes both of the properties of an adjective and of a verb. It may be considered as an adjective with the idea of time added, or as a verb without the idea of affirmation. In English there are two participles, the present and past; the former ending in *ing,* the latter in *en, ed, d,* or *t.* The modern languages are much inferior to the ancient in the power and expressiveness derived from their participles.

Particle, *(par'ti-kl,) n.* [Fr. *particule*; Lat. *particula,* dimin of *pars, partis.*] A small or minute part or portion of matter; an elementary part of a body, or an assemblage of general atoms of which natural bodies are composed; as, a *particle* of sand.

—Any infinitesimal portion or part; as, he has not a *particle* of generosity in his nature.

(Gram.) A general term to express the subordinate or secondary parts of speech — the adverb, the preposition, and the conjunction. But it is more in accordance with grammatical precision to apply this term to those minor words to be met with in all languages which serve to give clearness and precision to a sentence. The term is also applied by grammarians to those words which cannot be used separately, but must form part of the preceding word, as the Latin *que* in *virumque,* and the English *ward* in *backward.*

(Eccl.) In the Roman Catholic Church, a crumb of consecrated bread; also, the smaller breads distributed in the communion of the laity.

Par'ti-col'ored, *a.* See PARTY-COLORED.

Partic'ular, *a.* [Fr. *particulier*; Lat. *particularis,* from *pars,* a part.] Pertaining, or having reference to a part or particle; having the nature of a part, or of anything parted or separated; belonging to a single person or thing; individual; special; specific; not general. — Noting or designating a single person or thing by way of distinction; individual; not indefinite; as, a *particular* merit, a *particular* choice. — Noting some peculiar or extraordinary property or quality; notable; singular; removed from the common way or manner; not ordinary; as, a *particular* dispensation of Providence. — Attention to things single or distinct; exact; precise; minute; scrupulous; — hence, nice; fastidious; difficult to please: as, a *particular* person in dress. — Odd; singular; having something that eminently distinguishes one above others.

(Law.) P. average. Every kind of expense or damage, short of total loss, which regards a particular concern, and which is to be wholly borne by the proprietor of that concern or interest alone. — *P. custom,* a custom which only affects the inhabitants of some particular district. To be good, a particular custom must have been used so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary; must have been continued; must have been peaceable; must be reasonable; must be certain; must be consistent with itself; must be consistent with other customs. — *P. estate.* An estate which is carved out of a larger, and which precedes a remainder; as an estate for years to A, remainder to B for life; or, an estate for life to A, remainder to B in tail: this precedent estate is called the particular estate. — *P. lien.* A right which a person has to retain property in respect of money or labor expended on such particular property. — *P. statement.* In Pennsylvania practice, a statement particularly specifying the date of a promise, book-account, note, bond (penal or single), bill, or all of them, on which an action is founded, and the amount believed by the plaintiff to be due from the defendant. It is founded on the provisions of a statute passed in 1806. It is an unmethodical declaration, not restricted to any particular form. — *Brown.*

Particular Baptists. *(Eccl.)* See BAPTISTS.

Partic'ular, *n.* A distinct, separate, or minute part; a single instance, point, or circumstance; a detail; as, he told me all the *particulars.* — A private person; an individual. (n.) — Individuality; special peculiarity, character, business, interest, &c.

"If the *particulars* of each person be considered."—*Milton.*

In particular, peculiarly; specially; distinctly; as, we must not, *in particular,* forget this.

Partic'ularism, *n.* Detailed statement; minute description.

(Theol.) The doctrinal tenets of particular election.

Partic'ularist, *n.* One who upholds particularism.

Particular'ity, *n.* [Fr. *particularité.*] State or quality of being particular; distinct notice or specification of particulars; petty account; minute incident. — Individual peculiarity or characteristic. — Minuteness in detail.

Particulariza'tion, *n.* Act of particularizing, or state of being particularized.

Partic'ularize, *v. a.* [Fr. *particulariser.*] To make particular; to enumerate or specify in detail; to mention distinctly or minutely.

—*v. n.* To attend to or recount minute details or single particulars.

Partic'ularly, *adv.* In a particular manner; singly; distinctly. — In an especial way or manner; as, he is *particularly* fond of his pipe.

Part'ing, *n.* Act of dividing; separating; any severance made by such an act; as, the *parting* of friends or lovers, the *parting* of one's hair, &c.

(Naut.) The breaking, as of a hawser, by undue strain or other violence.

(Metall.) The operation or process of separating gold and silver from each other. — *Ure.*

(Geol.) A fissure, as in a coal-seam.

Par'tisan, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pars, partis,* part.] One who is a devoted adherent to a cause or party; a party man.

(Mil.) One skilled in the command of detached troops, who, being well acquainted with the country, is employed to gain intelligence, to surprise the enemy's convoys, and to perform other duties of desultory warfare. — *Worcester.*

—*a.* Steadfastly adhering to a party, or faction; biassed in favor of a particular cause or interest; as, *partisan* enthusiasm.

(Mil.) Prosecuting irregular or guerrilla warfare; as, a *partisan* corps.

Partisan ranger. *(Mil.)* A partisan; a member of a partisan force.

Par'tisan, *n.* [From O. Fr. *pertuiser,* to pierce.] A kind of halberd or pike.

"Shall I strike it with my *partisan?*" — *Shaks.*

Par'tisanship, *n.* State or condition of being a partisan; adherence to a cause, party, faction, or interest.

Par'tite, *a.* [From Lat. *partire,* to divide, from *pars, partis.*] *(Bot.)* Cleft nearly to the base; as, a *partite* leaf.

Partition, *(-tish'un,) n.* [Fr.; Lat. *partitio,* from *partior,* to distribute, divide.] Act of parting, dividing, or state of being divided, separated, division, separation.

"Seeming parted, but yet an union in *partition.*" — *Shaks.*

—That which divides or separates; dividing line; especially, the wall dividing one apartment of a house from another.

"What thin *partitions* sense from thought divide." — *Pope.*

—Part where separation is made; hence, an apartment; as, "lodged in a small *partition.*" — *Milton.*

(Mus.) A score.

(Law.) Division of an estate in which several are jointly interested.

—*v. a.* To divide into distinct shares or allotments. — To separate into distinct compartments by walls or bulkheads; as, to *partition* the ground-floor of a house.

Partitionment, *n.* Act of partitioning; division.

Par'titive, *a.* [Fr. *partitif.*] *(Gram.)* Denoting a part; distributive; as, a pronoun *partitive.*

—*n.* *(Gram.)* A word denoting a part; a distributive.

Par'titively, *adv.* In a partitive manner; distributively.

Part'ly, *adv.* In part; in some extent, measure, or degree; not wholly or entirely.

Part'ner, *n.* [From *part.*] One who partakes or shares with another; one who acts, enjoys, or suffers with another; an associate. (See PARTNERSHIP.)—A husband or wife; a consort. — One who dances with another, either male or female; as, my *partner* in the quadrille.

—*pl.* *(Naut.)* Thick pieces of wood fitted into a rabbet in the mast carlings, to receive the wedges of the mast; also, temporary pieces nailed to the deck around the pumps.

Part'nership, *n.* *(Law.)* An agreement voluntarily entered into, by two or more individuals, to unite their capital, labor, and skill, all or any of them, for carrying on some business or undertaking in common, each deriving a certain share of the profits, and generally bearing a corresponding share of the loss arising therefrom. As commonly used, *P.* is only applied to the smaller associations of individuals, comprising usually a few members; — where an association, having gain for its object, consists of more than twenty members, it generally takes the shape of a chartered or joint-stock company; otherwise, in general, each partner would be liable, singly, for the debts of the whole partnership. A *P.* is commonly constituted by a written instrument, usually, by deed, the provisions of which are denominated articles of partnership. It may be either for a certain fixed time, or for an indefinite period, and may be dissolved either by the natural expiration of that period or the mutual agreement of the parties, or, in the event of disagreement, by decree of a court of equity. The mere consent of the parties is sufficient to constitute a *P.*; and they may distribute their profits and regulate their affairs in any way they please among themselves; but they cannot, by so doing, limit, defeat, or elude, their responsibility to others. In ordinary *P.*, each member, however small his share, is liable for all the debts of the company. To constitute a person a partner, he must be a participator in uncertain or casual profits depending upon the accidents of trade. Where the premium or profit he is to receive is certain and defined, he is not a partner; and if he is only to receive a portion of the profits as payment for his labor as a servant or agent of the company, he is not a partner. A participation in the profits without a participation in the losses, constitutes a *P.* as regards third parties. Partners are ordinarily divided into *ostensible, nominal,* or *dormant.* Partners whose names appear before the world as such are ostensible partners; but if they have no actual interest in the concern, then they are only nominal partners; those whose name and connection with a firm are purposely concealed from the world are dormant partners. A dormant partner is, in all cases, liable for the contracts of the firm during the time that he is actually a partner; and a nominal partner is, in the same manner, liable during the time that he holds himself out to the world as partner. The rights, duties, and obligations of the partners, *inter se,* are usually laid down in articles of *P.*; and each partner has a right to hold his co-partners to the specified purposes of their union while the *P.* continues. The powers of partners are very extensive, and the contract or other act of any member or members of the associated body in matters relating to the joint concern is, in point of law, the contract or act of the whole, and consequently binding upon the whole, to the extent of rendering each liable for it individually as well as in respect of the partnership property. This power or authority does not extend to matters extraneous to the joint concern, nor even to matters which, though connected with it, are, by the ordinary usage of business, transacted with the express and formal intervention of each partner. Partners, though they should act in a fraudulent manner as respects their co-partners, bind the firm in all matters connected with its peculiar dealings. Should one of the partners enter into a smuggling or other illegal transaction on the *P.* account, the other partners are liable for the duty and penalties. When one of the partners has been made liable for the debts of the firm, he has his relief against the others for a due portion of it. Partners cannot be relieved from future liabilities to third parties without notice to them, and the world in general, that the *P.* has ceased. — *Special P.* The laws of various states provide for the establishment of special partnerships, in which the liability of the special partner is limited in the manner provided in the law. In order to avoid the liabilities of a general partner, these provisions must be strictly observed.

Partook', *imp.* of PARTAKE, *q. v.*

Par'tridge, an island of New Brunswick, in St. John Harbor, S. of St. John.

Par'tridge, *n.* *(Zoöl.)* The common name of the *Perdicidæ,* a family of birds, sub-order *Gallinæ,* differing from the grouse in being much smaller, and in their bare tarsi and naked nasal fossæ. This family includes the Quails, chiefly grouped in the genus ORTYX, *q. v.*, and the Partridges, a term so diversely and confusedly applied to birds of different genera, that it is almost impossible to give a satisfactory account of it. So the *Ortyx Virginianus* (Fig. 2009), which is a quail in New England and New York, becomes a partridge in Pennsylvania: the partridge of New England is the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus;* the spruce partridge is the Canada grouse, *Tetrao Canadensis,* &c. The typical partridge, composing the genus *Perdix* of Linnæus, is an European bird, and is not represented in America. The common, or gray partridge, *Perdix cinerus,* is about 13 inches. The general color of its plumage is brown and ash, beautifully mixed with black, and each feather streaked down the middle with buff; the upper part of the neck is transversely varied with dusky

gray, and a tinge of red; the sides of the head are tawny; under each eye is a small saffron-colored spot, which has a granulated appearance, and between the eye and the ear a naked skin of bright scarlet, which is not very conspicuous but in old birds; the under part of the neck and breast are bluish-gray, marked with transverse black lines, and sprinkled with small reddish spots; on the lowest part of the breast is a rich gorge of deep chestnut, in form of a horse-shoe; the tail is short and drooping; the legs are greenish-white, and furnished with a small knob behind. Partridges pair early in the spring. The sexual ardor of the male has

Fig. 2052.— RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE.
(*Perdix rufus.*)

been the theme of many writers on natural history; and there are instances out of number in which the parental solicitation of the female has justly called forth their eulogistic admiration. Gray partridges are found throughout nearly the whole of Europe; while the Red-legged Partridge, *Perdix rufus* (Fig. 2052), a very beautiful and delicate bird, and excellent for the table, chiefly distinguished by having red legs and feet with brown claws, is more common in Southern France and Spain.

Par'tridge, in *Illinois*, a township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 946.

Par'tridge-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MITCHELLA.

Par'tridge Wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) A variegated wood of certain S. American and W. Indian trees, one of which is supposed to be *Andira inermis*.

Parti-song, *n.* (*Mus.*) A song in two or more separate vocal parts.

Partu'riency, *n.* Same as PARTURITION.

Partu'rient, *a.* [Lat. *parturiens, parturio — pario, partus*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth, or about to produce young.

Partur'ition, (*-rish'un,*) *n.* [Late Lat. *parturitio.*] The act of bringing forth, or of being delivered of young.

Par'ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *partie*; Fr. *parti*, from Lat. *pars, partis.*] A number of persons united by some distinguishing tie in opposition to the rest of the community; especially, a body or association of individuals who take a particular part or side in political or public affairs; a faction. — One of two litigants, the plaintiff or defendant in a law-suit, whether an individual, a firm, or an incorporated body; as, a *party* to an action. — One concerned or interested in an affair; a partaker or participator; as, I was not a *party* to the transaction. — A select company invited to an entertainment; a social assembly; a company made up for a given occasion; as, a dinner *party*.

— A single person distinct from or opposed to another; as, he was the *party* affronted. — Hence, an individual; a person; as, "a *party* of the name of Guppy." — *Dickens.*

(*Mil.*) A detachment of troops sent forth on some special service; as, a skirmishing *party*, a foraging *party*.

Par'ty, *n.* [From O. Fr. *partir*, to divide.] (*Her.*) The division of a shield by a line running in the direction of either of these ordinaries; as, in party, per pale, fell, &c.

Par'ty-colored, (*-kŭl'urd,*) **Par'ti-colored,** *a.* Variegated with divers colors; colored with different hues or tints; as, a *party-colored* costume, a *party-colored* flower.

Par'ty-fence Wall, *n.* A wall separating the ground in one person's occupation from that of another.

Par'tyism, *n.* Devoted adherence to party or faction.

Par'ty-jury, *n.* (*Law.*) A jury empanelled of half natives and half foreigners.

Par'ty-verdict, *n.* A joint verdict.

Par'ty-wall, *n.* A brick partition erected between buildings in separate occupations to prevent the spread of fire.

Pa'ru, a river of Brazil, flowing into the Amazons, abt. 280 m. W. of Para; *length*, abt. 350 m.

Paru'lis, *n.* [Gr. *paroulos.*] (*Med.*) A gum-boil.

Paru'ru, a town of Peru, cap. of a prov. of the same name, abt. 18 m. S.S.W. of Cuyco co.; *pop.* of the prov. 26,000.

Par'us, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, of the Titmouse family. See TITMOUSE.

Parusia, (*-ru'zhi-a.*) *n.* [Gr. *parousia.*] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the present tense is used for the past or future.

Par va'gum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) See PNEUMOGASTRIC.

Parvanim'ity, *n.* [Lat. *parvus*, small, and *animus*, mind.] Little-mindedness; state or quality of being of mean or ignoble disposition.

Par'venu, *n.* [Fr., from *parvenir*, to attain to.] An upstart; one suddenly risen from vulgar obscurity into wealth and position.

Pas, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *passus*, pace.] A step.

Pascagou'la, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 175 m. S.E. by S. of Jackson.

Pascagou'la Bay, in *Mississippi*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in Jackson co., receiving the Pascagoula River.

Pascagou'la River, in *Mississippi*, formed in Greene co., by the union of the Chickasawhay and Leaf Rivers, and flowing S. enters the Mississippi Sound from Jackson co.

Pascal, BLAISE, (*pas'kal,*) one of the most profound thinkers and accomplished writers of France, b. at Clermont, in Auvergne, 1623. His family was one of considerable distinction, his grandfather having been a treasurer of France at Riom, and his father president of the Court of Aids, in Auvergne. From his earliest childhood he exhibited precocious proofs of genius, especially in mathematics. Having been purposely kept in ignorance of geometry, lest his propensity in that direction should interfere with the prosecution of other studies, his self-prompted genius discovered for itself the elementary truths of the forbidden science. At 12 years of age, he was surprised by his father in the act of demonstrating, on the pavement of an old hall where he used to play, and by means of a rude diagram traced with a piece of coal, a proposition which corresponded to the 32d of the first book of Euclid. At the age of 16 he composed a small treatise on comic sections, which excited the mingled incredulity and admiration of Descartes. At 19 he invented his celebrated arithmetical machine, and at the age of 26 he had composed the greater part of his mathematical works, and made those brilliant experiments in hydrostatics and pneumatics, which have associated his name with those of Torricelli and Boyle, and ranked him among the first natural philosophers of his age. But a strong religious impulse having been imparted to his mind at this period, deepened, no doubt, by the attacks of disease, which he had suffered uninterruptedly from his 18th year, he suddenly renounced the career to which his genius so unequivocally invited him, and thenceforward devoted himself to theology and polemics, and to the promotion of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his fellow-men. After a short interval spent at Paris, he retired to Port Royal in 1654, where he spent the remainder of his days. The two works by which he is best known are, his *Provincial Letters*, a caustic satire upon the Jesuits, published in 1656, under the name Louis de Montalte, and his posthumous *Pensées*, which have always been regarded as among the richest repositories of eloquent thought and profound theology. D. 1662.

Pasch, Pas'cha, (*pâsk.*) *n.* Same as PASSOVER, *q. v.*

Pasch egg. Same as PAAS-EGG, *q. v.*

Pasch flower. See PASQUE-FLOWER.

Paschal, (*pâs'kal,*) *a.* [Fr. *pascal*: Low Lat. *paschalis*; Heb. *pisach*, the passover.] Pertaining to the passover, or to Easter.

Paschal, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A stand or candlestick, of large size, used in Roman Catholic worship.

Paschal I., (*pâs'kal,*) Pope, was a Roman, of the name of Paschasius, and succeeded Stephen V. in 817. He crowned Lothaire, the emperor, at Rome. D. 824.

PASCHAL II., was a native of Tuscany, and succeeded Urban II. in 1099. He had a contest with the Emperor Henry IV., and also with Henry I., king of England, respecting the right of investitures. The former visited Rome, to be crowned by the pope, who refused to perform the ceremony unless he yielded the matter in dispute. On this, Henry caused Paschal to be seized by his troops, which gave so much offence to the Romans that they rose in behalf of their pontiff, and Henry retired from Rome, but carried the pope with him. Paschal, after a captivity of two months, conceded his claim to the investitures. This concession was afterwards cancelled in two councils. D. 1118.

PASCHAL III. became Pope in opposition to Alexander III. in 1164, through the influence of the Emperor Frederick I. He remained in possession of the papal chair while Alexander was absent at Benevento. D. 1168.

Pas'co, or CERRO DE PASCO, a town of Peru, cap. of the prov. of its own name, dept. of Junin, abt. 130 m. N.E. of Lima. It is situated 11,000 ft. above sea-level, is badly built, and in a wretched condition. Its former importance was due to the rich silver mines in the vicinity, which have lately ceased to yield so abundantly. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Pas'co, in *Missouri*, a village of Dallas co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Pas'co, (Cerro,) a mountain-spur in Peru; unites two ranges of the Andes. Height, 16,000 ft.

Pas'coag, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., abt 20 m. N.W. by W. of Providence.

Pascua'ro, or PASQUARO, or PATTQUARO, a town of Mexico, on a lake of the same name, abt. 28 m. S.W. of Valladolid. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pas-de-Calais', a dept. of the N. of France, between Lat. 50° and 51° N., Lon. 1° 35′ and 3° 10′ E., having N. the strait of Dover, N.E. and E. the dept. Du Nord, S. Somme, and W. the English Channel. *Area*, 2,624 sq. m. The surface is hilly, except along the coasts, which are low. The soil is fertile, and agriculture well conducted. *Rivers.* Scarp, Lys, Aa, Liane, Canche, and Austie. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, and oleaginous plants. *Manuf.* Lace, tulles, linen and cotton stuffs, yarn, leather, glass, gunpowder, earthenware, beetroot-sugar, and spirits. *Chief towns.* Arras. (the cap.,) Bethune, Boulogne, Calais, Montreuil, St. Omer, and St. Pol. Calais and Boulogne are the principal seaports. *Pop.* 749,777.

Pasha, Pacha, (*pä'shah.*) A title of honor, given in the beginning of the Turkish empire to the ministers and chief assistants of the Sultan, whether military or learned. In process of time the title was bestowed particularly on the governors of provinces, styled *pashalics*. The distinction of rank between the two classes of pashas consists in the number of horse-tails which are carried before them as standards, the higher having three and the lower two. There were, until recently, twenty-five pashalics, subdivided into sandjakates, besides various independent jurisdictions scattered over the empire.

Pa'shalic, Pa'chalic, *n.* [Turk. *pâchâlyk.*] The jurisdiction or territory governed by a pasha.

Pasig'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *pas*, all, and *graphein*, to write.] A system of universal writing.

Pas'ilaly, *n.* [From Gr. *pas*, all, and *lalĕ*, talk.] A form of universal language.

Pasiphaë. See MINOTAUR.

Pasita'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citeriore, on the Gulf of Salerno, 6 m. W. of Amalfi. *Pop.* 4,000.

Pas'kack, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., abt. 12 m. N.N.E. of Paterson.

Paskewitsch, IVAN FEODORIWITSCH, PRINCE, (*pas'ke vitch,*) a Russian field-marshal, b. 1782. He distinguished himself in the campaigns against the French which led to the occupation of Paris by the allies. He was appointed by the Czar Nicholas to conduct the war of 1826 against the Persians, whom he thoroughly defeated. He had scarcely signed the treaty of Turkmanshai with them when he led a Russian army against the Turks, and took Kars and Erzeroum from them; he next crushed the Poles, and ruled over them with an iron heel for 16 years, when he was sent to stamp out in Hungary the efforts of another nationality to assert its rights. When the Crimean war broke out, he led the Russian forces into the Principalities, and laid siege to Silistria, but was wounded and obliged to retreat, and d. soon after, 1856.

Pas'palum, *n.* [Gr. *paspalos*, millet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. *P. exile* yields the smallest known cereal grain. *Fundi* or *Fundungi*, which is used as food on the W. coast of Africa. In Sierra Leone it is commonly called millet. *P. scrobiculatum* also yields a kind of grain known in India as the *Menya* or *Kodro*.

Pasque, (*pâsk,*) *n.* See EASTER.

Pasque'-flower, or PASCHAL-FLOWER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of several species of the genus *Anemone*.

Pasquil, (*pas'kwil,*) *n.* Same as PASQUIN, *q. v.*

— *v. a.* To lampoon; to make pasquinades.

Pasquin, (*pas'kwin,*) *n.* [It. *pasquino.*] A mutilated statue at Rome, on which it was customary to paste satiric papers. It was so named from *Pasquino*, a satirical cobbler near whose shop it was dug up; — hence, a lampoon; a squib.

Pas'quin, Pas'quinade, *v. a.* To satirize; to lampoon.

Pasquinade', *n.* [Fr.; It. *pasquinata.*] A lampoon; a squib; a written satire.

Pas'quotank, in *N. Carolina*, a river rising in the Dismal Swamp, and flowing S.E. into Albemarle Sound, between Camden and Pasquotank cos.

— A N.E. co. bordering on Albemarle Sound; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pasquotank River and some less important streams. *Surface*, mostly level and low; *soil*, not very fertile; *cap.* Elizabeth City. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Pass, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PASSED, or PAST.) [Fr. *passer*; It. *pasiare*; Sp. *pasar*, to pass; Lat. *passus*, extending of the legs in walking.] To move; to go; to proceed from one place to another; to make a transit; — generally preceding a verb or preposition denoting the kind of motion; as, to *pass* on, out, in, into, from, &c. — To move from one state to another; to alter or change, or to be changed in condition; to undergo transition; to go from one owner to another.

"A power is *passing* from the earth." — *Wordsworth.*

— To be given and taken; hence, to circulate; to be current; not to be rejected as spurious and worthless; as, to *pass* bad money. — To be regarded; to be received in opinion or estimation; to possess current value or reputation; — usually preceding *for*; as, he *passes for* an honest man. — To proceed from one side to the other, of a person or place specified; to go by; to cross one's notice, &c.; — preceding a preposition, as *over, by*, &c.; as, to *pass over* a river, to *pass by* one in the street. — To go on or away progressively; to be spent; as, time *passes* on. — To happen; to take place; to occur or be present in fact; as, the thing came to *pass*. — To vanish; to disappear; to move or recede out of reach, view, &c.; hence, also, to die; to take leave of life; — with *from, away*, &c.

"Beauty 's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass*." — *Dryden.*

— To go by certain progressive stages; to be accepted or ratified; especially, to receive the sanction of a legislative house or body by a majority of votes; to be enacted; as, the bill has *passed* the Senate. — To bear inspection; to submit to scrutiny with good effect; to be in a passable or receivable condition; to answer; to be in a tolerable state; as, he might *pass* muster in a crowd. — To suffer to go unheeded or neglected; to proceed without check or obstacle; as, to let an affront *pass* without resentment. — To surpass; to outvie; to be in excess, or beyond bounds. — To thrust; to make a lunge or push in fencing or fighting; as, he *passed* his sword through his adversary's body.

To pass into, to change by a gradual transition to, or by progressive absorption with; as, poison *passed* into the blood. — *To pass on* or *upon*, to come upon; to hap-

pen to; to concern. — To resolve; to determine; to deliver judgment; as, to *pass* sentence of death *upon* any one.

Pass, *v. a.* To go by, beyond, through, or over; hence, to spend; to live through; as, we *passed* the season in Paris. — To undergo; to derive experience from.

"She loved him for the dangers he had *passed*." — *Shaks.*

—To omit; to neglect either to do or to mention; to disregard; to go by without heed or notice; as, they *passed* him in selecting officers. — To transcend or go beyond; to surpass, exceed, or excel.

"Whose tender power *passes* the strength of storms." — *Byron.*

—To be carried through, as all the forms necessary to confer validity or ratification; to be enacted by; as, an Act *passed* by Congress. — To cause to move, to go, or to proceed; to deliver; to transmit; to make or transfer from one person, place, or condition to another; as, the troops were *passed* along by railroad. — To utter; to pronounce; to express orally; as, I *passed* my opinion about him long ago. — To approve and receive as valid and just, as accounts; as, to *pass* an amount to one's credit. — To strain; to cause to percolate or trickle; as, water *passed* through a filter. — To approve or sanction by a constitutional or legal majority of votes; to enact; to carry through all the forms necessary to give validity; as, the House *passed* the bill. — To make an end or finish of; to accomplish.

"This night
We 'll *pass* the business privately and well." — *Shaks.*

—To give currency to; to place in circulation; as, to *pass* base coin, to *pass* a rumor. — To cause to get admission or conveyance; as, to *pass* a person into a theatre, to *pass* one along by railroad. — To heed; to take care or notice of; to regard; — usually before *for*.

Passed midshipman. (*Naut.*) A midshipman who, after passing his examination, is deemed eligible as a candidate for lieutenancy.

To pass off. To impose fraudulently; to palm; as, he has *passed off* base money. — *To pass on* or *upon.* To practise insidiously or artfully; to put upon, as a cheat, &c.; to palm off; as, she *passed* the child *upon* him for his own. — *To pass over* or *by.* To overlook; to ignore; not to take heed, regard, or notice; as, to *pass* a thing *by* in silence, to *pass over* the work hurriedly.

Pass, *n.* That which may be passed through or along; a passage, road, or way: a narrow passage, entrance, or avenue; a narrow or difficult place of entrance or exit; as, a mountain-*pass*, the *Pass* d'Oo (Fig. 2053). — Permission to pass, to go, or to come; a license to proceed; a passport; a voucher of free conveyance or admission; an order for sending vagrants or impotent persons to their places of abode; a safe-conduct; as, a railroad-*pass*, a *pass* for an exhibition or place of public amusement, a *pass* through the enemy's lines, &c. — State; condition or extreme case; conjuncture; extremity.

Fig. 2053. — PASS D'OO, (*Pyrénées.*)

To bring to pass. To bring about; to effect; to cause to happen or occur.

"I am now *brought to* such a *pass* that I can see nothing at all." *L'Estrange.*

To come to pass. To happen; to occur; to take place.

(*Fencing.*) A thrust; a push; an attempt to pierce or strike.

Pass'able, *a.* [Fr.; It. *passabile.*] That may be passed, travelled, or navigated; that may be traversed, penetrated, or explored; accessible; as, the roads are not *passable*, owing to the snow. — Current; receivable; that may be passed or transferred from hand to hand; as, a *passable* slander, a *passable* opinion. — Supportable; tolerable; admissible; allowable; moderate; pretty good; as, a *passable* performance.

Pass'ably, *adv.* In a passable manner; tolerably; moderately.

Passade, (*-sād'*,) **Passa'do,** *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *pasado.*] (*Fencing.*) A push; a thrust; a lunge.

(*Manege.*) A backward and forward course of a horse on the same limits of ground.

Passadum'keng, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Penobscot co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of township abt. 300.

Passage, (*pas'āj,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *passus*, a step, pace. See PASS.] Act of passing or moving by land or water, or through the air or other substance; motion of any sort from place to place or point to point; a going by, over, or through; as, the *passage* of a man or a vehicle, the *passage* of a ship or a bird, the *passage* of light or of a shooting-star, &c.; — hence, specifically, transit by means of conveyance; journey, as by land or water; travel; course; right of passing; as, a rough *passage* across the Atlantic. — Fare; price paid for liberty to pass; as, a free *passage.* — Transition from life to death; decease; as, "mortal *passage.*" (*Milton.*) — Way or course whereby men or things may pass or be conveyed; way; round; avenue; place of entrance or exit.

"A *passage* down to th' earth, a *passage* wide." — *Milton.*

—Specifically, a hall; a lobby; a corridor; an alley; that part of a building allotted for giving access to the different apartments. — Occurrence; event; incident; that which happens.

"It is no act of common *passage*." — *Shaks.*

—Management; manner of being conducted.

"The conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times." — *Davies.*

—Currency; circulation; reception; mental acceptance. — Part of a book or writing; a single clause, place, or part of indefinite extent; an extract; an excerpt.

"How commentators each dark *passage* shun." — *Young.*

—The act of carrying through all the regular forms necessary to give validity; enactment; as, the *passage* of a bill into law by the legislature. — A pass or encounter; as, a *passage* at arms.

Of passage. Migratory: passing from one place to another; not permanently settled; as, a bird *of passage*, i. e., a bird which at certain seasons passes from one climate to another.

Passa'ic, in *New Jersey*, a river which rises in Morris co., and after forming the W., N., and a portion of the E. boundary of Essex co., enters Newark Bay between Essex and Hudson cos. *Length*, abt. 100 m.

—A N.N.E. co., adjoining New York; *area*, abt. 270 sq. m. *Rivers.* Passaic, Pequannock, Ringwood, and Ramapo rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, and in the W. portion broken and mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile, but in general is better adapted to grazing. *Min.* Magnetic iron ore and limestone. *Cap.* Paterson. *Pop.* (1870), 46,416.

—A post-village of the above co., about 5 m. S.S.E. of Patersoo.

Passamaquod'dy Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between Washington co., Maine, and Charlotte co., New Brunswick. It is about 15 m. in length, with an average breadth of 10 m. It receives the St. Croix River, is exceedingly irregular in outline, contains numerous islands, and has several good harbors. It has 3 entrances, called respectively East, Middle, and West passages, the last of which has an alarm-bell. The ordinary tides rise here 25 ft.

Pas'sant, *a.* [Fr., from *passer*, to pass.] Cursory; careless; as, "*passant* view." — *Scott.*

(*Her.*) Applied to a beast when represented in a walking position. — *Passant guardant.* Walking with the full face turned towards the spectator.

En passant, (*ăñg' pas-săñg'.*) [Fr.] In passing; by the way; casually.

Pas'sarowitz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Morava, 13 m. E.S.E. of Semendria; *pop.* unascertained.

Pas'sau, a fortified town of Bavaria, cap. of the circle of Lower Bavaria, at the confluence of the Inn and the Danube, 92 m. E.N.E. of Munich. *Manuf.* Porcelain, leather, and tobacco. By the treaty of Passau, 1552, the Protestants of Germany received their religious liberty. *Pop.* 13,360.

Pass'-book, *n.* A book in which a merchant or trader enters the articles bought on credit, and then passes it to the customer for his information.

Pas'senger, *n.* A traveller; a wayfarer; one who travels in some established conveyance, as a stage-coach, steam-boat, railroad car, &c.

Pas'senger-pig'eon, or WILD PIGEON, the *Ectopistes migratoria*, a bird of the *Columbidæ*, or Dove family, very abundant in N. America, E. of the high central plains, is 17 inches long, and the wing 8½ inches; the upper parts blue, under parts purplish-red, passing into whitish behind, and the sides and back of the neck a glossy golden-violet. The female is smaller and much duller in color. The Passenger-pigeon is extremely rapid in flight, being able to perform a long journey at an average speed of a mile a minute. The migrations are wholly for the purpose of procuring food, and hence do not take place at any particular season of the year. Pigeons go wherever they can find a supply of grain, rice, or nuts. The numbers that sometimes move together are vast beyond conception. Millions associate in a single roost, completely filling a forest for 30 or 40 miles in length and several miles in breadth, and literally loading and breaking down large trees. From their roosts they fly off hundreds of miles, in some cases, to feeding-grounds, and return at night. Sometimes, in their migrations, they fill the air like a cloud, and thus continue to pass for a whole day, and even for 2 or 3 successive days. The nest is built on high trees, and is composed of a few dry sticks and twigs crossing each other, and supported by the forks of the branches; and more than a hundred nests are sometimes placed on a single tree. — *Tenney.*

Fig. 2054. — CARRIER-PIGEON, (*Ectopistes migratoria.*)

Passe-partout, (*pas-par-tōō',*) *n.* [Fr., from *passer*, to pass, and *partout*, everywhere.] A master-key; a pass-key.

(*Engraving.*) A plate or piece of wood, whose centre part is entirely cut out; round the interior edge of the outer part a border or ornamental design is engraved, and hence it serves as a frame to whatever may be placed in the centre.

Pass'er, *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

Pass'er-by, *n.* One who passes by; one who passes another on the road.

Pas'seres, *n. pl.* [Lat., sparrows.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, also called Insessores, which is the term generally used in this work. — See INSESSORES.

Pas'serine, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *passer*, a sparrow.] (*Zoöl.*) Of, or belonging to the sparrows, passeres, insessores, or perchers.

—*n.* A bird of the order *Passeres* or *Insessores.*

Passibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *passibilité*; Lat. *passibilitas.*] Quality or capacity of receiving impressions from external agents; aptness to feel or suffer.

Pas'sible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *passibilis*, from *patior*, to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling, or of impressions from external agents.

Pas'sibleness, *n.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

Passiflo'ra, *n.* [Lat. *flos passionis*; the several parts of the flower were superstitiously compared to the instruments of the Saviour's passion.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Passifloraceæ*, characterized by the curious structure of their corona, which is a circle or colored thread-like process surrounding the stigma. *P. cærulea*, the common Passion-flower, is a native of Brazil, where it grows to the thickness of a man's arm, and the height of 30 feet. Flowers large and beautiful, blue externally, white and purple within, continuing but one day. *P. incarnata*, the Flesh-colored Passion-flower, and *P. lutea*, the Yellow Passion-flower, are found from Virginia to Florida, and Ohio. The former bears an edible berry, pale-yellow, of the size of an apple, called Granadilla. Other species also bear eatable fruit, as the Water Lemon, Sweet Calabash, &c.

Fig. 2055. — PASSION-FLOWER, (*Passiflora cærulea.*)

Passiflora'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Violales.* DIAG. Polypetalous or apetalous coronetted flowers, perigynous imbricated petals, stamens on the stalk of the ovary, simple terminal styles, arillated seeds, and stipulate leaves. — They are herbs or shrubs, usually climbing by tendrils; flowers perfect, or very rarely unisexual; sepals 5, united below into a tube, the throat of which bears a number of filamentous processes; petals 5, inserted in the throat of the calyx on the outside of the filamentous processes. Stamens usually 5, monadelphous. Ovary stalked superior; placentæ parietal; fruit 1-celled, stalked, generally succulent. The plants of this order are chiefly native of S. America, though a few occur in N. America, the E. Indies, and Africa. The order contains 12 genera and 210 species. — See PASSIFLORA.

Pas'sim, *adv.* [Lat.] Everywhere.

Pass'ing, *a.* Exceeding; surpassing; eminent. — Departing.

—*adv.* Exceedingly; surpassingly.

—*n.* Act of passing or going past. — The act of carrying through all the regular forms to give validity, as a bill in Congress.

Pass'ing-bell, *n.* The bell that is rung at the hour of death, originally designed to obtain prayers for the passing soul, also, one that is rung immediately after death.

Pass'ing-note, *n.* (*Mus.*) In passing from one chord to another, an intervening note, not belonging to either chord, and used to assist the progression.

Passion, (*pash'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *passione*; Lat. *passio*, from *patior, passus*, to suffer; Gr. *pathos.*] That which is suffered or received, the impression or effect of an external agent upon a body. — Susceptibility of effect by external action.

—Emphatically, the last sufferings of Christ, which he is described as having endured between the Last Supper and the moment of his death.

—The feeling of the mind, or the sensible effect of impression; excitement: perturbation, or agitation of the mind. — Violent emotion, agitation, or excitement of mind, particularly such as is occasioned by an offence,

injury, or insult; hence, violent anger; excessive feeling. — *Zeal*; ardor; vehement desire. — *Love*; affection; eager desire.

Passional, (*pash'unal,*) *a.* [Fr. *passionel*; Lat. *passionalis.*] Relating to the passions; passionate. (R.)

Pas'sionary, *n.* [L. Lat. *passionarius.*] A book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Pas'sionate, *a.* Feeling or expressing great commotion of mind; highly excited; vehement; warm. — Easily moved to anger; easily excited or agitated by injury or insult; irascible; choleric; hot-tempered.

Pas'sionately, *adv.* With passion; with strong feeling; ardently; vehemently; angrily; with vehement resentment.

Pas'sionateness, *n.* State of being subject to passion or anger; vehemence of mind.

Pas'sion-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PASSIFLORA.

Passion'ists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A congregation of Roman Catholic priests founded by Paul Francis (1694–1775), surnamed Paul of the Cross, in 1737. The first convent was established on the Celian Hill at Rome. It has been revived since 1830, and new houses have been founded in England, Ireland, Belgium, and Australia. They have been introduced lately in this country, where they now possess four monasteries. The special object of the institute was to instil into men's minds, by preaching, by example, and by devotional practices, a sense of the mercy and love of God, as manifested in the passion of Christ. Hence the cross appears everywhere as their emblem, in their churches, in their halls, and in the courts and public places of their monasteries. A large crucifix, moreover, forms part of their very striking costume. They go barefooted, and practise many other personal austerities, rising at midnight to recite the canonical hours in the church; and their ministerial work consists chiefly in holding what are called "missions," wherever they are invited by the local clergy, in which sermons on the passion of Christ, on sin, and on repentance, together with the hearing of confessions, hold the principal places.

Pas'sionless, *a.* Not easily excited to anger; of a calm temper.

Pas'sion-week, *n.* Same as HOLY-WEEK, *q. v.*

Pas'sive, *a.* [Fr. *passif*; Lat. *passivus*, from *patior*, to suffer.] Receiving impression from some external agent; not acting. — Suffering without resistance; unresisting; not opposing.

(*Gram.*) See VERB.

Passive prayer. See PRAYER.

Pas'sively, *adv.* In a passive manner; with a passive nature or temper; unresistingly. — After the form of a passive verb.

Pas'siveness, *n.* The quality of being passive, or of receiving impressions from external agents or causes. — Passibility; power of suffering. — Patience; calmness; unresisting submission.

Passiv'ity, *n.* Passiveness.

Pass'-key, *n.* A master-key; a key capable of opening several locks.

Pass'less, *a.* Without a pass or passage.

Pass'-man, *n.*; *pl.* PASS-MEN. In the University of Oxford, a student who succeeds in obtaining a degree, but without any special distinction.

Pas'so-do-Lu'minar, a town of Brazil, on the island of, and 20 m. S.E. of the city of, Maranhão.

Pass'over, *n.* (*Sacred Hist.*) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the providential deliverance of the Hebrews in Egypt, when the destroying angel, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites, which had been previously marked with the blood of the paschal lamb. The *P.* was observed on the 14th day of the first month (Nisan), and on the 15th day commenced the seven days' feast of unleavened bread. Properly, the term *P.* applies only to the 14th day, but it was commonly used to include also the feast of unleavened bread which followed.

—The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb.

Pass-parole', *n.* [Fr. *passe-parole.*] (*Mil.*) A command given at the head of an army, and passed, from mouth to mouth, to the rear. — *Smart.*

Passport, *n.* [O.Fr. *passe-porte*, a bill of lading, *passeport*, a safe-conduct.] (*International Law.*) A paper indispensably necessary, in time of war, for the safety of every neutral vessel, containing permission from the neutral state, to the captain or master of a ship or vessel, to proceed on the voyage proposed.

(*European Law.*) In most countries of Continental Europe, a letter, license, or document, given by an authorized officer of a state, granting liberty to the person or persons therein named, to pass or travel either generally, or through a country named, and to remain there for an indefinite or specified period. In general, the bearer then requires to take his passport to the minister or authorized agent of the country which he is about to visit, and have it signed by him. Such a document states the name, surname, age, and profession of the bearer, and entitles him to the protection of the authorities of the countries through which he may pass.

Passump'sic, in *Vermont*, a small river flowing into the Connecticut from Caledonia co.

—A post-vill. of Caledonia co., abt. 30 m. E. of Montpelier.

Pass'-word, *n.* A secret word used by the military, secret societies, &c., which must be given or spoken before a person is allowed to pass; a watchword.

Pas'sy, formerly a suburb of Paris, France, adjoining the *Bois de Boulogne*; now included in the precincts of the metropolis.

Past, *a.* Gone by or beyond; not present; not future; spent; ended; accomplished.

—*n.* Past time. — Anything that is past; past state.

—*prep.* Beyond in time; out of the reach of. — Above; more than. (R.)

Pas'ta, JUDITH, a celebrated singer, b. in Italy, 1799. She appeared on the Paris stage in 1821, and she succeeded in winning a first-rate reputation. She first distinguished herself in the operas of Rossini, *Tancredi*, *La Donna del Lago*, &c., and later in Bellini's *Norma* and *Sonnambula*, Pacini's *Niobe*, (the last three being composed for her,) and *Anna Bolena*. She retired to her magnificent villa on the Lake of Como about 1835, and d. there 1865.

Pasta'za, or PASTAZA, a river of Ecuador, S. America, flowing into the Amazons abt. 25 m. above the Huallaga River.

Paste, (*paist,*) *n.* [Fr. *pate*; It. and Sp. *pasta*, from Lat. *pastus*, food.] A soft composition of substances, as flour moistened with water or milk, and kneaded; or any kind of earth moistened and formed to the consistency of dough, as in making potter's ware. — Any kind of cement having the power of holding the particles together, as gum, boiled flour, &c.

(*Applied Chem.*) A glass made in imitation of precious stones. The base of all fictitious gems is a combination of silica, potash, borax, red oxide of lead, and sometimes arsenic. Pure boracic acid and colorless quartz ought to be used, and Hessian crucibles in preference to porcelain. The paste requires to be fused in a potter's furnace for 24 hours; and the more tranquil and continued the fusion, the harder is the paste, and the greater its beauty. The proportions of paste, &c., for the principal artificial gems are as follows: *Ruby* — Paste, 2,880; oxide of manganese, 72. *Emerald* — Paste, 4,608; green oxide of copper, 42; oxide of chrome, 2. *Sapphire* — Paste, 4,608; oxide of cobalt, 68; fused for 30 hours. *Amethyst* — Paste, 4,608; oxide of manganese, 36; oxide of cobalt, 24; purple of cassius, 1. See GEMS, ARTIFICIAL.

(*Min.*) The mineral substance in which other substances are imbedded. — *Maunder.*

(*Om.*) An inspissated juice of licorice, or of other vegetables. — *Simmonds.*

—*v. a.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste.

Paste'board, *n.* A species of thick paper, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or by macerating paper, and casting it into moulds, &c. — A board on which dough is rolled out for pastry.

—*a.* Made of pasteboard.

Pas'tel, *n.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *paste*, paste.] (*Painting.*) A crayon formed with any color and gum-water, for painting on paper or parchment. The great defect of this mode of painting is its want of durability. Pastels must necessarily be protected by glass.

(*Bot. and Chem.*) *Isatis tinctoria*, and the dye that it yields. See ISATIS.

Pas'tern, *n.* [O. Fr. *pasturen.*] (*Farriery.*) The part of the horse's foot under the fetlock to the heel.

Pas'tern-joint, *n.* The joint in a horse's leg next the foot.

Pasticcio, (*-tit'chē o,*) *n.* [It., from *pasta.*] An olio; a medley; a mixture.

(*Painting.*) A work of art, of original conception as to design, but a direct copy of the style and manner of some other painter. Such were the pictures of David Teniers, in the manner of Rubens, often mistaken for originals.

Pastil, Pastille, (*pas-tēl',*) *n.* [Fr. *pastille*; Sp. *pastilla*, a pastil; Lat. *pastillus*, a little roll, from *pastus*, food.] (*Pharm.*) A dry composition of sweet-smelling resins, aromatic woods, &c., burned to clean and scent the atmosphere of a room. — An agreeable kind of bonbon, or sugar confection.

Pas'time, *n.* [*Pass* and *time.*] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; entertainment; diversion; amusement; recreation; sport; play; frolic.

—*v. a.* To sport; to practise diversion. (R.)

Pas'tinaca, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Parsnip, a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. The Common Parsnip, *P. sativa*, (Fig. 2056,) is a biennial, with angular furrowed stem, 2–3 feet high, pinnate leaves with ovate leaflets, rather shining, cut and serrated, and a three-lobed terminal leaflet. The root of the wild plant is white, aromatic, mucilaginous, sweet, but with some acridness; and injurious effects have followed from its use. By cultivation it becomes more bland and is highly relished by many, though the flavor is disliked by many for its too great sweetness. The *P.* delights in a very open rich soil, but it succeeds well also in clayey soils far too stiff for the carrot. Cattle are very fond of it, and not only the flesh of cattle fed on it is of excellent quality, but the butter of dairy-cows fed on parsnips in winter is far superior to that produced by almost any other kind of winter-feeding.

Fig. 2056. — PARSNIP, (*Pastinaca sativa.*)

Pas'to, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, in a mountainous region, 8,577 ft. above the sea, and abt. 148 m. N.N.E. of Quito; *pop.* 8,000.

Pas'tor, *n.* [Fr. *pasteur*; It. *pastore*; Lat. *pastor*, a herdsman, a shepherd, from *pasco*, *pastum*, to feed, to pasture.] A shepherd or herdsman; one who has the care of flocks and herds. — A minister of the gospel who has the charge of a church and congregation, whose people, by the same figure, are termed his flock.

Pas'torage, *n.* The office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor; pastorate.

Pas'toral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pastoralis.*] Of, or pertaining to shepherds; rustic; rural. — Descriptive of the life of shepherds.

(*Eccl.*) Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church. *A pastoral letter* is a circular letter, addressed by a bishop to his diocesans, for their religious instruction or guidance in matters of ecclesiastical discipline. The *pastoral staff* is the crosier of a bishop's staff, which, in his public ministrations, he is directed to have in his hand, or else borne or holden by his chaplain. (See CROSIER.) *Pastoral Theology* is that department of theology which has to do with the practical duties of a clergyman as the teacher and spiritual guide of his people.

—*n.* A poem descriptive of shepherds and their occupations, or in which the speakers have the names, and use the idiom of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

Pastora'le, *n.* (*Mus.*) A soft, rural air or movement, generally in 6-8 or in 12-8 measure, and proceeding much by alternate crotchets and quavers. — *Worcester.* — A kind of dance. — A figure in the dance.

Pas'torally, *adv.* In the manner of a pastor. — Belonging to, or living in the country.

Pas'torate, *n.* The state, office, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. — The body of pastors.

Pas'torless, *a.* Without, or destitute of, a pastor.

Pas'tor-like, *a.* Resembling a pastor.

Pas'torling, *n.* An inferior pastor, or minister.

Pas'torly, *a.* Suitable to a pastor; becoming a pastor.

Pas'torship, *n.* The office or rank of a pastor.

Pastour'eaux, *n. pl.* [O. Fr., shepherds.] Insurgent peasants who took up arms in France during the absence of King Louis IX. on his crusade. They were led by a Cistercian monk, who took the name of "Jacob, Master of Hungary," and seduced them to follow him in his fanatical extravagance. They committed various excesses, from the frontier of Flanders, on which they at first assembled, to Bourges, where their leader was killed in a tumult, and his horde dispersed. Seventy years afterwards, a similar insurrection of people calling themselves Pastoureaux broke out under the same pretence of a crusade, and was distinguished by a grand massacre of the Jews.

Pas'try, *n.* [Fr. *pâtisserie.*] Articles of food in general which are made of paste or dough, or of which paste constitutes a principal ingredient, as pies, &c.

Pas'try-cook, *n.* One who makes and sells articles of food made of paste, as pies, &c.

Pas'try-man, *n.* A man who sells pastry.

Pas'turable, *a.* Fit for pasture.

Pas'turage, *n.* The business or act of feeding or grazing cattle. — Grazing-ground; land appropriated to grazing. — Grass for feed.

Pas'ture, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pastura*, a feeding-ground.] Grass for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing. — Ground covered with grass to be eaten by cattle, horses, &c.; pasturage.

—*v. a.* To supply with pasturage; to feed on grass, or to supply with grass for food.

—*v. n.* To graze; to take food by eating grass from the ground.

Pas'ty, *a.* Like paste; of the consistence of paste.

—*n.* A pie made of paste, and baked without a dish.

Pat, *n.* [O. Fr. *bat*, a stroke or beating.] A light quick blow or stroke with the fingers or hand; a tap. — A small mass which is beat into shape by pats; as, a *pat* of butter.

—*v. a.* To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap.

Patago'nia, an extensive country of S. America, comprising nearly the whole of that continent S. of Lat. 38° S., and having N. the territories of La Plata and Chili, S. the Strait of Magellan, separating it from Terra del Fuego, E. the Atlantic, and W. the Pacific. Little is known respecting this region beyond its coast outline. The Andes in Patagonia appear to consist of but one cordillera, the mean height of which may be estimated at 3,000 ft.; but opposite Chiloe there are some mountains probably from 5,000 to 6,000 ft. in height. The W. coast is abrupt, very much broken, and skirted with a great number of irregularly shaped rocky islands. The E. coast has been most explored. The surface of the country appears to rise from the Atlantic to the Andes, in a succession of terraces, all of which are alike arid and sterile, the upper soil consisting chiefly of marine gravelly deposits, covered with coarse wiry grass. No wood is seen larger than a small thorny shrub, fit only for the purpose of fuel, except on the banks of a few of the rivers subject to inundation, where herbage and some trees are occasionally found. This sterility prevails throughout the whole plain country of Patagonia, the complete similarity of which, in almost every part, is one of its most striking characteristics. It is stated, however, by the Indians on the Rio Negro, which forms the N. boundary of Patagonia, that near the Andes wheat, maize, beans, lentils, and peas are raised. This latter region is not, however, placed under the same circumstances as the country more to the eastward, nor is it subject to the causes which mainly occasion its sterility. Porphyry, basalt, sandstone, containing numerous organic remains, and a friable rock, greatly resembling, but not identical with, chalk, are among the mineral formations hitherto remarked as the most prevalent in E. Patagonia. The zoölogy of the country is as limited as its *flora*. Guanacos are met with sometimes in herds of several hundreds, and their enemy the puma, and a small kind of fox, are almost the only other wild quadrupeds at all abundant, except mice. The condor and the cassowary are included among the few species of birds. The Patagonian Indians are tall and bulky, and

though not absolutely gigantic, they may be said to be the tallest people of whom there are any accounts, the average height of the men being probably not under 6 ft. Their heads and features are large, but their hands and feet small; and their limbs are neither so muscular nor so large-boned as their height and apparent stoutness would induce one to suppose. Color, a dark cop-

Fig. 2057. — PATAGONIAN DANCERS.

per-brown; hair, black, lank, and coarse, and tied above the temples by a fillet of plaited or twisted sinews. These people live under various petty chiefs, who, however, seem to possess but little authority. *P.* was discovered by Magellan, in 1519. The badness of its harbors, which are mostly difficult and dangerous of access, and afford little or no security for vessels above the size of a brig, has hindered the formation of any N. American or European settlement.

Pat'any, a seaport-town of Siam, in Farther India; Lat. 6° 50′ N., Lon. 101° 40′ E. *Pop.* Estimated at 100,000.

Patap'sco River, in *Maryland*, rises in Carroll co., and flowing S., then S.E., it expands into Patapsco Bay (an arm of Chesapeake Bay), between Baltimore and Anne Arundel cos.

Pataska'la, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 17 m. E. of Columbus.

Patch, *n.* [Etymology unknown; perhaps from Fr. *pièce*, a piece.] A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it; a small piece of anything used to repair a breach. — A small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face, or to add a charm. — A piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work. — A small piece of ground, or a small detached piece. — One who deceives by false appearances; a knave; a rogue; a paltry fellow.

—*v. a.* To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces; to mend with pieces. — To adorn with a patch or with patches. — To repair clumsily; to repair with pieces fastened on; to make up of pieces and shreds. — To make suddenly or hastily. — To make without regard to forms; (in the two last senses followed by *up*.)

Patched, (*pacht*,) *a.* Mended with a patch or patches. — Mended clumsily.

Patch'er, *n.* One who patches or botches.

Patch Grove, in *Wis.*, a post-vil. and twp. of Grant co., abt. 25 m. N. by W. of Potosi; *total pop.* abt. 867.

Patchogue, (*pat-chog'*.) in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 60 m. E. of New York city.

Patchouly, (*-choo-*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See POGOSTEMON.

Patch'work, *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together. — Work composed of pieces clumsily put together.

Patch'y, *a.* Full of patches.

Pate, *n.* [Ir. *bathas*, the top of a thing, the pate; Sansk. *pâtra*, a vessel, from *pa*, to preserve.] The head; or, rather, the top of the head (now used only in contempt). — The skin of a calf's head.

(*Fort.*) A kind of platform encompassed with a parapet, and having nothing to flank it.

Paté, *n.* [Fr.] A patty; a pie made of game or other meats; as, a *paté de foie gras*.

Pated, *n.* In composition, headed; having a pate.

Pat'ée, or **Patonee,** *n.* (*Her.*) A sort of cross, small at the centre and widening toward the ends, which are very broad.

Patel'la, *n.* (*Anat.*) See KNEE.

Pat'en, *n.* [Fr. *patène*; Lat. *patina*, or *patena*.] (*Eccl.*) The plate employed for the elements of bread in the Eucharistic service. In the Roman Catholic Church, it is a small circular plate, always of the same material with the chalice. It is often richly chased or carved, and studded with precious stones. It is used only in the mass.

Pat'ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *patens*, from *pateo*.] Open to the perusal of all.

—Noting anything patented. — Appropriated by letters-patent, or open letters, granting some privilege or right. — Apparent; conscious.

—*n.* A writing given by the proper authority and duly authenticated, granting a privilege to some person or persons, as, in England, a title of nobility.

(*American Law.*) The title-deed by which a government, state or federal, conveys its lands.

—More usually, an instrument by which the United States secures to inventors for a limited time the exclusive use of their own inventions. The Act of Congress of July 4th, 1836, provides for the granting of a patent to the first inventor or discoverer of any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or of any new and useful improvement thereon. There are with us, according to the phraseology of the statute, four classes of inventions, which may be subjects of patents: 1, an art; 2, a machine; 3, a manufacture; and 4, a composition of matter. Although the word *discovery* is used in our statute as entitling the discoverer to a patent, still, every discovery is not a patentable invention. The discovery of a mere philosophical principle, or abstract theory, or elementary truth of science, cannot obtain a patent for the same, unless he applies it to some directly useful purpose. The patent can only be for such a principle, theory, or truth, reduced to practice and embodied in a particular structure or combination of parts. An invention, to be patentable, must not only be *new*, but must also be *useful*. But by this it is not meant that it must be more useful than anything of the kind previously known, but that it is capable of use for a beneficial purpose. A mere application of an old device or process to the manufacture of an article is held to constitute only a double use, and not to be patentable, if some new process or machinery is not used to produce the effect. No patent can be granted in the United States for the mere importation of an invention brought from abroad; although it is otherwise in England. The Constitution only authorizes Congress to grant these exclusive privileges to the inventors themselves. The mere fact of having obtained a patent for the same thing in a foreign country, will not prevent the obtaining of a patent here at any time within seventeen years after the date of the foreign patent. But if an invention has been introduced into public and common use in the United States, and if it has also been patented abroad more than six months prior to the date of the application here, the patent will be denied. The twelfth section of the Act of 1836 authorizes the inventor of anything patentable — provided he be a citizen, or an alien who has resided within the United States for one year next preceding his application, and has made an oath of his intention to become a citizen — to file a caveat in the Patent-Office for his own security. This caveat consists in a simple statement of his invention, in any language which will render it intelligible. It is always well to attach a drawing to the description, in order that it may be more easily and thoroughly understood; but this is not indispensable. A fee of ten dollars must be paid to the office at the same time. The right acquired by the caveator in this manner is that of preventing the grant of any interfering patent, or any application filed within one year from the day when the caveat was lodged in the Patent-Office, without his being notified of the same, and having an opportunity of contesting the priory of invention of applicant, by means of an *interference*. In this way an inventor can obtain a year to perfect his invention, without the risk of having the patent to which he is entitled granted to another in the meantime. He can, also, at any time before the expiration of one year, renew the caveat for another year, by paying another fee of ten dollars, and so on from year to year, as long as he feels disposed so to do. The caveat is filed in the confidential archives of the office, and preserved in secrecy. When the invention is complete, and the inventor desires to apply for a patent, he causes a specification to be prepared, setting forth in clear and intelligible terms, the exact nature of his invention, describing its different parts and the principle and mode in which they operate, and stating precisely what he claims as new in contradistinction from those parts and combinations which were previously in use. This should be accompanied by a petition to the Commissioner of Patents, stating the general nature of his invention and the object of his application. Duplicate drawings should be attached to the specification, where the nature of the case admits of drawings; and where the invention is for a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients, and of the composition of matter, should be furnished. The specification, as well as the drawings must be signed by the applicant and attested by two witnesses; and appended to the specification must be an affidavit of the applicant, stating that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor of that for which he asks a patent, and also of what country he is a citizen. The whole is then filed in the Patent-Office. A model must also be furnished to the office, in all cases, which admit of a representation by model. This, by the rules of the office, should not exceed one foot in any of its dimensions, where it can practically be brought within that limit. As has been already observed, our law provides for an examination whenever an application is completed in the prescribed manner. And if on such examination it appears that the claim of the applicant is invalid, and would not be sustained by the courts, the application is rejected; which rejection is subject to revision on a new application, and to appeal. The rule that the applicant is entitled to a patent whenever he is shown to be the original and first inventor is subject to one important exception. If he has, either actively or constructively, abandoned his invention to the public, he can never afterwards recall it and resume his right of ownership. The obtaining of foreign letters patent does not prevent the granting of a patent here. But in that case the American patent will expire at the end of 14 years from the date of the foreign patent. This limit was thus fixed when the American patent was of only 14 years' duration; its extension to 17 years does not seem to enlarge this limitation. Patents were formerly granted for 14 years, the Commissioner of Patents being authorized in special cases to extend the same for seven years longer. But by the Act of 1861 the length of time for the patent to run was extended to 17 years, and the right to an extension on such patents was denied. The eleventh section of the Act of 1836 authorizes the assignment of a patent, either in whole or in part, by any instrument in writing, — which assignment must be recorded in the patent-office within three months from the execution thereof. But it has been held that this provision for recording is directory merely, for the protection of *bona fide* purchasers without notice, and not an absolute prerequisite to the validity of the assignment. Strictly speaking, the word *assignment* applies to the transfer of the entire interest running throughout the whole United States. A conveyance of an exclusive interest within and throughout any specified part or portion of the United States is more properly denominated a grant. A mere authority or permission to use, sell, or manufacture the thing patented, either in the whole U. States or in any specific portion thereof, is known as a license. But all three are sometimes included under the general term of an assignment. An assignment may be made prior to the granting of a patent. And when duly made and recorded, the patent may be issued to the assignees. The tenth section of the Act of 1836 provides that, where an Inventor dies before obtaining a patent, his executor or administrator may apply for and obtain such patent, holding it in trust for the heirs at law or devisees, accordingly as the inventor dies intestate or testate. An alien who has resided one year in the U. States, and who has taken an oath of his intention to become a citizen, stands, so far as the patent laws are concerned, in the same position as a native-born citizen; but other foreigners have not in all respects the same rights and advantages. The fifth section of the Act of 1842 provides that any person or persons who shall place upon anything manufactured by him, the name or imitation of the name of another person holding a patent for the sole making and selling of such thing, without the consent of the patentee or his legal representatives, or who shall affix the words *patent*, *letters-patent*, or *patentee*, or word of similar import, for the purpose of imitating or counterfeiting the trade-mark of the patentee, or to deceive the public, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than 100 dollars and costs to be recovered by action in any U. States circuit court, or U. States district court having the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court, one-half of the penalty to be paid to the patent fund and the other half to any person who shall sue for the same. The Act of 1836 provides that whenever in any action for damages for infringement of the rights of a patentee, the verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may render judgment to any sum above the amount found by such verdict as the actual damages sustained by the plaintiff, not exceeding three times the amount thereof, according to the circumstances of the case, with costs, which may be recovered by the persons legally authorized, in any court of competent jurisdiction. The actual damage is all that can be allowed by a jury.

Pat'ent, *v. a.* To grant by patent; to secure, as the exclusive right of a thing to a person.

Pat'entable, *a.* That may be patented.

Pat'ented, *a.* Secured by patent, or by law, as an exclusive privilege.

Patentee', *n.* One who has a patent.

Pat'ent-leather, (*-leth'er,*) *n.* Japanned or varnished leather, used for boots, shoes, and other purposes.

Pat'ent-office, *n.* An office for the granting and registry of patents for inventions.

Pat'ent-right, (*-rit,*) *n.* An exclusive privilege to profit by an invention for a certain number of years.

Pat'ent-rolls, *n. pl.* The registers or records of patents.

Pa'ter, or **Pem'broke Dock,** a town of S. Wales, co. of Pembroke, in Milford Haven, 1 m. N.W. of Pembroke. It has a government dock-yard of 60 acres, in which some of the largest ships are built. *Pop.* 6,500.

Pate'ra, *n.* [Lat., from *patero*, to be open.] (*Archæol.*) A shallow, circular, saucer-like vessel, commonly of red earthenware, sometimes of bronze and other metals, ornamented with a figured pattern. The *P.* was used for holding liquids, and especially employed to contain the wine with which a libation was poured over the head of a victim or on the altar. It is frequently represented in the hands of Roman emperors, to denote the junction of sacerdotal with imperial authority. Handles were occasionally fixed to them.

(*Arch.*) A circular flat ornament, used in classical, and also in Gothic and Italian architecture.

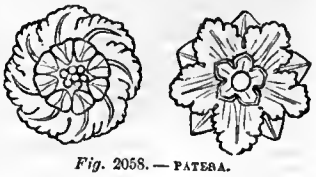


Fig. 2058. — PATERA.

Pater'nal, *a.* [Fr. *paternel*; Lat. *paternus*.] Pertaining, or re-

lating to a father; fatherly; exhibiting the characteristic traits of a father; as, *paternal* affection, rule, care. — Derived from a father; hereditary.

Pater'nally, *adv.* In a paternal manner; father-like.

Pater'nity, *n.* [Fr. *paternité*; Lat., from *paternitas*, from *paternus*, *pater*.] The relation of a father to his progeny; fathership; fatherhood; — hence, source of origin; authorship.

Pater'no, a town of Sicily, prov. of Catania, at the foot of Mount Etna, 10 m. N.W. of Catania; *pop.* 11,000.

Pa'ternoster, *n.* [Lat., our father.] The Lord's Prayer; a rosary; also every tenth bead in the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotions.

(*Arch.*) A sort of ornament cut in the form of beads, either round or oval.

Pat'erson, in *New Jersey*, a city, cap. of Passaic co., on the Passaic River, abt. 13 m. N. of Newark; Lat. 40° 55′ N., Lon. 74° 10′ W. It is handsomely built, and contains many fine edifices. *Manuf.* Silk, machinery, locomotives, carriages, guns, paper, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 33,582.

Path, *n.*; *pl.* PATHS, (*pathz.*) [A. S. *pæth*; Gr. *patos*, a trodden way, from *pateō*, to tread.] A way, track, road, route, or passage; — specifically, any narrow way beaten by the feet of man or beast; a foot-way.

"The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread."— *Dryden.*

—Figuratively, course of action, procedure, or moral or social government.

"The *paths* of glory lead but to the grave."— *Gray.*

—The way, course, or track where a body moves in the atmosphere or in space; as, the *path* of a meteor.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *pethian*.] To make a path or way for.

—*v. n.* To walk at large. (R.)

Pathemat'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *pathēma*, an attack of sickness.] Pertaining to, or denoting emotional sensation or suffering.

Pathet'ic, Pathet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *pathétique*; Gr. *pathetikos*, from *pathos*, suffering.] Full of pathos; affecting; moving or exciting the tender sensibilities, as pity, sorrow, grief, or other emotional feeling; as, a *pathetic* appeal, a *pathetic* story.

Pathetic muscle. (*Anat.*) The oblique superior muscle of the eye. — *Pathetic nerves.* (*Anat.*) The four pairs of cerebral nerves, being a pair of small nerves, supposed to influence, by certain movements of the eyeball, the expression of the face.

—*n.* (*Painting and Sculp.*) The style or manner employed to awaken the tender or more sorrowful emotions of the soul, is called the *pathetic*.

Pathet'ically, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite the tender emotions.

Pathet'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being pathetic.

Path'etism, *n.* [Fr. *pathetisme*.] Synonymous with MESMERISM, *q. v.*

Path'-fly, *n.* A fly hovering about foot-paths.

Path'ic, *a.* [Lat. *pathicus*, from Gr. *pathein*, to suffer.] Same as BARDASH, *q. v.*

Path'less, *a.* Having no path or beaten way; untrodden; as, a *pathless* waste or forest.

Pathog'enic, *a.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *genein*, to generate.] Inceptive of diseases.

Pathog'eny, *n.* (*Med.*) That branch of pathology which treats of, or has reference to, the inception, production, and development of disease.

Pathognomon'ic, *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gnōmōn*, an examiner.] (*Med.*) Typical or characteristic of a disease; as, a *pathognomonic* symptom.

Pathog'nomy, *n.* [Fom Gr. *pathos*, and *gnōmē*, judgment.] The science of the signs or portents by which the passions of human nature are indicated.

Pathologic'ic, Pathologic'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to pathology or to diseases in general.

Pathologic'ically, *adv.* In the manner of pathology.

Pathol'ogist, *n.* One who is versed in, or who treats of, pathology.

Pathol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *pathologie*; Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of human sufferings or diseases. As physiology teaches the nature of the functions of the body in a state of health, so *P.* relates to the various derangements of these functions which constitute disease. Its objects, therefore, are to ascertain the various causes which interfere with the normal action of each organ of the body, to determine the diagnostic and pathognomonic symptoms, which afford the means of discrimination between diseases closely resembling one another. An important branch of *P.* is that which treats of diseases of the fluids of the body, and more especially of the disordered states of the blood and of the urine (*humoral P.*). The science has made rapid strides during this century, owing chiefly to the advance of animal chemistry, and to the application of the microscope in the examination of diseased secretions and excretions.

Pathopœ'ia, (*-pē'ya,*) *n.* [Gr. *pathos*, passion, and *poiein*, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, calculated to arouse the passions.

Pa'thos, *n.* [Gr., suffering, sensibility, passion, natural taste, as for art.] (*Lit.*) Feeling; passion; that which excites emotions and passions, especially tender emotions, as those of pity, compassion, sympathy, &c.; hence, pathetic quality; expression of deep or strong feeling.

Path'way, *n.* A path; usually, a narrow path to be traversed on foot. — A course of life or action; as, the *pathway* of righteousness.

Pa'tia, a river of the United States of Colombia, rising around the Andes Mountains, and flowing W. into the Pacific Ocean, abt. Lat. 2° N.

Patib'ulary, *a.* [Fr. *patibulaire*, from Lat. *patibulum*.] Having reference, or pertaining to the gallows, or to crucifixion.

Patience, (*pā'shens,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *patientia*.] The quality of being patient, or of bearing suffering, or enduring; endurance without murmuring or fretfulness; the suffering of pain, toil, calamity, afflictions, provocation, or other evil, with calmness and equanimity of temper; the quality of enduring offences and injuries without manifestations of anger and a disposition to revenge; tranquility under the sufferance of provocation.

"His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone."— *Harte.*

—Act or quality of waiting long for justice or looked for good, without discontent or repining; long-suffering.

"'Tis all nous' office to speak *patience*."— *Shaks.*

—Constancy in labor or exertion; persistence; perseverance.

"He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught."— *Harte.*

(*Bot.*) See RUMEX.

Patient, (*pā'shent,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *patiens*, from *patior*, to suffer. See PASSION.] Suffering or enduring any evil with equanimity or fortitude; bearing or supporting trials or reverses calmly; having the quality of sustaining afflictions of body or mind with a calm, unruffled temper; not easily provoked; calm under the sufferance of injuries or offences; not revengeful; not hasty; tranquilly diligent; as, a *patient* husband, a *patient* literary drudge. — Waiting or expecting with calmness or without discontent; not over-eager or impetuous.

—*n.* A person or thing that is the recipient of impressions from external agents; he who, or that which, is passively affected; as, "the *patient* or the subject of passion." — *Watts.*

—A sick person; one diseased or suffering bodily indisposition; — commonly used in a correlative sense to *physician* or *nurse*.

In-patient, a patient in a hospital or infirmary who receives board and lodging in addition to medical treatment. — *Out-patient*, one who receives only advice and medicine from an infirmary.

Pa'tiently, *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness or composure; without discontent or murmuring; with calm and constant diligence; without agitation, uneasiness, or repining; without undue haste or eagerness; as, to submit *patiently* to evils, to plod on *patiently* at work, to wait *patiently* till something good turns up.

Pat'tie, *n.* A broad flat-bottomed cargo-boat employed on the river Ganges, India.

Pat'tin, Pat'tine, *n.* Same as PATEN, *q. v.*

Pati'na, *n.* [Fr. *patine*, from Lat. *patina*, a dish or pan.] (*Fine Arts.*) The fine rust with which coins become covered by lying in peculiar soils, and which, like varnish, is at once preservative and ornamental. It is, says Mr. Pinkerton, a natural varnish, not imitable by any effort of human art; sometimes of delicate blue, like that of a turquoise; sometimes of a bronze brown, equal to that observable in ancient statues of bronze; sometimes of an exquisite green, verging on the azure hue, which last is the most beautiful of all. It is also found of a fine purple, of olive, and of a cream color, or pale-yellow. The Neapolitan patina is of a light green; and, when free from excrescence or blemish, is very beautiful. — The term is also applied to the coat of dirt and varnish which, through time, covers the surface of pictures, and often gives to an old picture an adventitious harmony and effect which does not belong to it.

Pat'ly, *adv.* [From *pat.*] Aptly; fitly; convenient; pat.

Pat'mos, or **Patmo,** an island of the Grecian Archipelago, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, 20 m. S. of Samos; Lat. 37° 17′ N., Lon. 26° 35′ E. It is 30 m. in circumference, and is famous as the place where St. John was banished by Domitian, and where he wrote the Book of Revelations.

Pat'na, a city of British India, pres. of Bengal, cap. of a district of same name, on the Ganges, 300 m. N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 25° 37′ N., Lon. 85° 15′ E. It contains numerous mosques and temples; and was the first commercial station of the English East India Company. *Manuf.* Table-linen, lacquered-wares, talc goods, and bird-cages. It has a large trade in rice, opium, saltpetre, wheat, indigo, sugar, &c. *Pop.* Estim. at 286,000.

Pat'ness, *n.* Appropriateness; especial suitability or convenience.

Patois, (*pat-wah',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pagus*, the country.] A rude and unpolished idiom; a rural dialect: a form of speech used in provincial districts, or by the lower orders of society; a corrupted vernacular; as, the *patois* of the Normans.

Pato'ka, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 14 m. S. of Vandalia.

Pato'ka, in *Indiana*, a creek rising in Orange co., and flowing W. enters the Wabash River from Gibson co. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Dubois co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A post-village and township of Gibson co., abt. 4 m. N. of Princeton; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Pa'tos, (Lake,) or LAGO DE LOS PATOS, an expansion of the river Jacuhy, in the prov. of Rio Grande de Sul Brazil. It covers an area of 5,000 sq. m. It receives several streams, and has the city of Rio Grande de Sul at its S. extremity.

Patras', (anc. *Patræ,*) a fortified seaport-town of Greece, in the Morea, cap. of the nomarchy of Achaia, on the Gulf of Patras, 13 m. S.W. of Lepanto; Lat. 38° 33′ N., Lon. 21° 43′ E. *Pop.* 8,000.

Patras', (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Ionian Sea, on the N. coast of the Morea. *Ext.* 22 m. long, breadth 13 m.

Pa'tres Conscripti, *n. pl.* [Lat. *patres*, fathers — the name given by Romulus to the first senators chosen by him — and *conscripti*, the enrolled.] The senators of ancient Rome.

Pa'trial, *a.* [From Lat. *patria*, country.] (*Gram.*) Pertaining, or relating to a family or lineage; designating a race or nation; — applied to a certain class of words.

Patriarch, (*pā'tri-ārk,*) *n.* [Fr. *patriarche*; Gr. *patri-archēs* — *patria*, lineage, from *patēr*, a father, and *archē*, rule.] (*Jewish Hist.*) A name originally given to the heads of the first families who lived in the earliest ages of the world, as Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, with his twelve sons, and Seth, Enoch, and others. They exercised the offices of priest and king in their respective families; and it has been supposed that the idea of hereditary power and honors was derived from the authority enjoyed by the patriarchs and their first-born after them. The term is also applied to a person invested with a dignity, the origin of which has been the subject of much discussion, some maintaining that it was of very ancient institution, and others that it was not older than the time of Nerva, the successor of Domitian. Whenever established, however, the authority of those who held this office came, in time, to be very considerable. Their chief duty being to instruct the people, they established schools in several cities; and having gained a great reputation for learning, zeal, and piety, at length ventured to levy a kind of tribute to support the charges of their dignity, and of the officers under them. According to the Jewish rabbin, the patriarchal dignity was in existence, in this sense, from 30 years before the birth of Christ down to the 5th century, when it was abolished.

(*Eccl.*) In the Greek Church, a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops, or somewhat analogous to the *cardinal* of the Roman Catholic Church; as, the *patriarch* of Constantinople.

Patriar'chal, Patriar'chic, *a.* Belonging, or relating to, or possessed by patriarchs; as, *patriarchal* age, *patriarchal* jurisdiction. — Subject to a patriarch; as, a *patriarchal* church.

Patriar'chal Cross. (*Her.*) A cross which, like the patriarchal crosier, has its upright part crossed by two horizontal bars, the upper shorter than the lower.

Fig. 2059. PATRIARCHAL CROSS.

Patriar'chate, *n.* [Fr. *patriarchat*.] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch in the Greek Church; as, the *patriarchate* of Syra. — The residence of a patriarch.

Pa'triarchdom, *n.* Power or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

Pa'triarchism, *n.* Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family, who was both ruler and priest, as Noah, Abraham, and Jacob.

Pa'triarchship, Pa'triarchy, *n.* Same as PATRIARCHATE.

Patrician, (*-trish'an,*) *a.* [Fr. *patricien*; Lat. *patricius*, from *patres*, the fathers.] Originally, of or belonging to the fathers or first senators of Rome; hence, noble; senatorial; aristocratic; — correlative of *plebeian*; as, *patrician* blood, the *patrician* class.

—*n.* Primarily, a descendant of the fathers or first senators of Rome; hence, a person of high birth or gentle blood; a nobleman; an aristocrat.

—One versed in, or who adheres to, patristic theology.

Patricianism, (*-trish'an-izm,*) *n.* The rank, status, or characteristic attributes of patricians; aristocracy of birth.

Patriciate, (*-trish'i-āt,*) *n.* The nobility; the patrician order of society; the aristocracy.

Pat'ricidal, *a.* Having reference to patricide.

Pat'ricide, *n.* [Lat. *pater*, father, and *cædere*, to slay.] The murderer or assassin of a father.

Pat'rick, in *Virginia*, a S.W. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Dan, Smith's, North Mayo, and South Mayo rivers. *Surface*, finely diversified, and in the N.W. mountainous; *soil*, in general fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Taylorsville. *Pop.* abt. 9,359.

Patrick Court-House, in *Virginia*. See TAYLORSVILLE.

Patrick, (St.,) or PATRICIUS, the apostle or patron saint of Ireland, said to be b. near the site of Kilpatrick, Scotland, whose zeal prompted him to cross the channel for the conversion of the pagan Irish. His arrival in Ireland took place probably between 440–460. His endeavors were crowned with great success, and he established there a number of schools and monasteries. Nennius states that his missions continued 40 years, and various miracles are attributed to him, particularly the expulsion of all venomous creatures from Ireland. He d. at an advanced age. His works, or at least those ascribed to him, were published, with remarks, by Sir James Ware, in 1658. There is a learned and valuable work on *The Life and Mission of St. Patrick*, recently published by J. H. Todd.

Patrick, (St.,) (Order of,) (*Her.*) An Irish order of knighthood, instituted by George III. in 1783, composed of the sovereign, princes of the blood-royal, a grand-master, and fifteen knights; the lord-lieutenant of Ireland for the time being is Grand-Master. The number of knights was increased to twenty-two in 1833.

Patrickstown, in *Maine*, a township of Lincoln co.; *pop.* abt. 552.

Patrimo'nial, *a.* [Fr.] Belonging to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a *patrimonial* estate.

Patrimo'nially, *adv.* By inheritance.

Pat'rimony, *n.* [Fr. *patrimoine*; Lat. *patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.] A paternal inheritance; a right or estate inherited from one's ancestors. — A church estate or revenue; as, the *patrimony* of St. Peter.

Pat'riot, *n.* [Fr. *patriote*, from Lat. *patria*, one's fatherland or native country, from *pater*.] One who loves his country, and zealously and enthusiastically supports and defends it and its interests.

—*a.* Patriotic; devoted to the honor and welfare of one's own country.

Pa'riot, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Switzerland co., on the Ohio River, abt. 48 m. below Cincinnati, Ohio.

Patriot'ic, *a.* [Fr. *patriotique.*] Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country; inspired by affection for one's country; directed to the public welfare; as, *patriotic* spirit.

Patriot'ically, *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

Pa'triotism, *n.* [Fr. *patriotisme.*] Love of one's country; the passion which aims to serve one's country.

Patris'tic, Patris'tical, *a.* [Fr. *patristique,* from Lat. *pater,* father.] Pertaining to the ancient fathers of the Christian church; as, *patristic* theology, *patristic* literature. See FATHERS (THE.)

Patrocl'nio, a town of Brazil, abt. 80 m. N. of Araxas; *pop.* 1,500.

Patro'clus, one of the Grecian chiefs during the Trojan war, son of Menœtius, king of Opas, was slain by Hector, and avenged by his friend Achilles, *q. v.*

Patrol', *n.* [Fr. *patrouille;* Sp. *patrulla.*] (*Mil.*) A walking or marching round by a guard in the night, to watch and observe what passes, and to secure the peace and safety of a camp or other place.—The guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *patrouiller.*] (*Mil.*) To go the rounds on foot in camp or garrison; to march about and see what passes.

—*v. a.* To pass through; to go round, as a guard.

Pa'ron, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *patronus,* from *pater,* a father.] One who countenances, supports, and protects, either a person or a work; one who specially countenances and sopports, or lends aid to advance.—A protector; a defender; an advocate.—One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice or a church-living.—A guardian saint.

(*Naut.*) A name given, in the Mediterranean, to the master of a small vessel, or to the man who steers a ship's long-boat.—*Mar. Dict.*

Pa'ronage, *n.* [Fr.] Special countenance or support; favor or aid affordad to second the views of a person or to promote a design.

—Guardianship, as of a saint.

(*Canon Law.*) The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice.

Patro'nal, *a.* [Lat. *patronalis.*] Protecting; favoring; supporting. (R.)

Pa'roness, *n.* A female who patronizes, or who favors, countenances, or supports.—A female guardian saint.

(*Canon Law.*) A female who has the right of presenting to a church living.

Patroniza'tion, *n.* Patronage. (R.)

Pa'ronize, *v. a.* To support; to countenance; to favor; to defend, as a patron his client; to promote as an undertaking.

Pa'ronizer, *n.* One who patronizes, or who supports, countenances, or favors.

Pa'rouless, *a.* Without a patron.

Patronym'ic, Patronym'ical, *a.* [Gr. *patronimikós,* from *pater,* a father, and *onoma,* a name.] Derived as a name from a father or an ancestor.

Patronym'ic, *n.* [From Gr. *pater,* and *onoma,* a name.] A name which designates a person in reference to some of his ancestors, either immediate or remote; as Pelides, *i. e.* Achilles, the son of Peleus; Æacides, *i. e.* Achilles, the grandson of Æacus. Such words do not occur in English, but they are common among the classic poets of antiquity.

Patroon', *n.* [Du., a patron.] A grantee of land to be settled under the original Dutch governments of New Jersey and New York.—*Bartlett.*

Patsal'iga Creek, in *Georgia,* enters Flint River in Macon co.

Patsaliga River, in *Alabama,* enters the Conecuh River in Covington co.

Pattée, *n.* [Fr. *patte.*] (*Her.*) A cross with its arms expanding towards the ends, and flat at their outer edges. Called also Cros Fermée.

Pat'ten, *n.* [Norm. *patins;* Fr. *patin.* a clog, from Gr. *patos,* a step] The foot, stall, or base of a pillar or column.—A wooden shoe with an iron ring, worn to keep the shoes from the dirt or mud.

Pat'ten, in *Maine,* a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 639.

Pat'ten-maker, *n.* One who makes pattens.

Pat'ter, *v. n.* [Fr. *patte,* a paw, a foot.] To strike, as falling drops of water or hail, with a quick succession of small sounds.

Pat'tern, *n.* [Fr. *patron;* Du. *patroon.*] An original or model proposed for imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied or imitated; an exemplar.—A specimen; a sample; a part showing the figure or quality of the whole.—Figure or style of ornamental execution.—An instance; an example.—Anything cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

—*v. a.* To model; to make in imitation of anything.

—To match; to serve the purpose of a pattern.

Pat'ter's Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Centre co.

Pat'terson, in *California.* See CHEROKEE.

Patterson, in *Missouri,* a village of Genevieve co., abt. 60 m. S. of St. Louis.

Patterson, in *New Jersey.* See PATERSON.

Patterson, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Putnam co., abt. 63 m. N.N.E. of New York; total *pop.* (1870), 1,419.

Patterson, in *Ohio,* a twp. of Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A vill of Delaware co., abt. 32 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

—A village of Hardin co., abt. 68 m. S.W. of Sandusky.

Pat'terson, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 275.

—A post-village and township of Juniata co., about 50 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 700,

—A village of Schuylkill co., abt. 68 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Pat'terson's Creek, in *W. Virginia,* rises in Hardy co., and flowing N.N.E., enters the North Branch of the Potomac from Hampshire co.

Pat'tersonville, in *Louisiana,* a post-village of St. Mary's parish, abt. 15 m. S.E. of Franklin.

Pat'ti, ADELINA MARIA CLORINDA, a popular vocalist and prima donna, a. of Italian descent, at Madrid, in 1843. After a musical training, she appeared on the operatic stage for the first time in New York, in 1859, and achieved a brilliant success. Her reputation preceded her to London, in which city she appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, in 1861, in the *rôle* of "Anima," in *La Sonnambula,* and became the reigning "queen of song." Her subsequent career has been one continued triumph. Of her repertoire of parts, her rendering of "Violetta" in *La Traviata,* "Rosina" in *Il Barbiere di Seviglia,* and "Norma" in *Don Pasquale,* and preëminently of "Margherita" in Gounod's *Faust,* have placed her in the very highest rank of living vocalists. In 1868, Mlle. *P.* married the Marquis de Caux, ex-equerry to the ex-Emperor Napoleon III.—Her sister, CARLOTTA PATTI, is also a singer of extraordinary powers, and a public favorite of the musical world in both hemispheres.

Pat'ti, a seaport-town of Italy, in Sicily, province of Messina, near the Gulf of Patti, on the N. coast, 17 m. S.W. of Milazzo. *Manuf.* Earthenware. *Pop.* 8,000.

Pat'ti, (Gulf of,) a semicircular bay of Sicily, 20 m. across, bet. Cape Calava and the promontory of Milazzo.

Pat'ton, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

—A township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Pat'tonsburg, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Daviess co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of St. Joseph.

Pat'tousburg, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Botetourt co., abt. 180 m. W. of Richmond.

Pat'tonville, in *Ohio,* a village of Hocking co., abt. 38 m. E.N.E. of Chillicothe.

Pat'ty, *n.* [Fr. *paté.*] A little pie; a pasty.

Pat'ty-pan, *n.* A pan to bake patties in.

Pat'ulous, *a.* [From Lat. *pateo,* to be open.] Slightly spreading; expanded.

Paturages, (*pa-tü-razh',*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, 4 m. S.W. of Mons; *pop.* 7,000.

Pat'zum, or PATSUN, a town of Guatemala, abt. 40 m. W.N.W. of the town of Guatemala; *pop.* 6,000.

Pau, (*po,*) a town of France, dept. of Basses-Pyrénées, on the Gave de Pau, 56 m. E.S.E. of Bayonne. It has an old and magnificent castle, in which Henri IV. was born. *Pop.* 17,000.

Paucartam'bo, a town of Peru, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Apurimac, about 60 m. E.N.E. of Cuzco; *pop.* 6,000.

Paucil'oquy, *n.* [Lat. *pauciloquim.*] The speaking or utterance of few words. (R.)

Pau'city, *n.* [Lat. *paucitas,* from *paucus,* little, few.] Fewness; smallness of number.—Smallness of quantity.

Paul, (*pole,*) *n.* [It. *paolo.*] An Italian silver coin, current in the States of the Church, of the value of about 10 cents.

Paul I., (POPE,) was the successor of Stephen, in 757. He engaged in dispute with Desiderius, king of the Longobards, but was taken under the protection of Pepin, king of the Franks. D. 768.

PAUL II. succeeded Pius II., 1464. He sought to organize a league of the Christian princes against the Turks, who at the time threatened to invade Italy, and also endeavored to establish peace among the different Italian States. He had a great dislike to profane learning, and shut up an academy which had been formed at Rome for the cultivation of Greek and Roman learning, many members of which were imprisoned and tortured. D. 1471.

PAUL III. His name was Alexander Farnese; and he was elected to the papal chair in succession to Clement VII., 1534. In his reign the Council of Trent was called. He established the Inquisition, confirmed the Society of Jesuits, condemned the interim of Charles V., and acted with rigor against Henry VIII. of England. D. 1550.

PAUL IV., *Giovanni Pietro Caraffa,* B. in Naples, 1476, succeeded Marcellus II., in 1555, and displayed an energy in his administration which had not been expected from his advanced age and previous studious habits. He established a censorship, and completed the organization of the Roman Inquisition; he took measures for the alleviation of the burdens of the poorer classes, and for the better administration of justice, not sparing even his own nephews, whom he banished from Rome on account of their corrupt conduct and profligate life. His foreign relations, too, involved him in much labor and perplexity. He was embroiled with the Emperor Ferdinand, with Philip II. of Spain, with Cosmo, grand-duke of Tuscany. Having condemned the principles of the Peace of Augsburg, he protested against its provisions. Under the weight of so many cares, his great age gave way, and he D. 1559.

PAUL V., *Camillo Borghese,* B. in Rome, 1552, was elected in 1605, after the death of Leo XI. He had a dispute with the senate of Venice, over which he pretended to have a right; but it was so firmly resisted that the pope excommunicated the doge and senate. He also raised forces against the republic; but by the interference of the emperor and other States, peace was restored in 1607. He embellished Rome with many excellent works of sculpture and painting, and an aqueduct. He was the founder of the Borghese family, one of the wealthiest in Italy. D. 1621.

Paul I., emperor of Russia, B. 1754. He was the only son of Peter III. and his wife Catharine II. He lost his father when 8 years old, and was brought up by his mother with great harshness, and in entire seclusion from all public affairs. He married the Princess Mary of Würtemberg, in 1776, but did not escape from his solitude and rigorous treatment till, on the death of Catharine, in 1796, he was proclaimed emperor. The hopes excited by some liberal measures in the first days of his reign were soon extinguished; and with arbitrary edicts he made a complete revolution in the administration, interfering even with minute matters of dress and ceremony. He joined the second coalition against France; and Russian armies appeared in Italy under Suwarrof, in Switzerland, and in Holland. But he afterwards withdrew from it, and entered into friendly relations with Napoleon. His rule and all his conduct grew more and more intolerable, and seemed, in fact, that of a madman. At length a conspiracy was formed against him, with Count Pahlen at its head; and he was murdered in his bed-room, March 24, 1801.

Paul de Loan'da, (St.,) a seaport-town of S.W. Africa, cap. of the Portuguese dominions; Lat. 8° 48′ S., Lon. 13° 13′ E.

Paul'ding, in *Georgia,* a N.W. co.; *area,* about 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallapoosa River, and Euharlee, Cedar, Pumpkinvine, and Sweetwater creeks. *Surface,* diversified, being traversed by a range of hills, called Dugdown Mountains; *soil,* in the valleys, generally fertile. *Min.* Limestone, freestone, and iron. *Cap.* Dallas. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Paul'ding, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, capital of Jasper co., abt. 100 m. E. by S. of Jackson.

Paul'ding, in *Ohio,* a N.W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area,* about 414 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maumee, Auglaize, and Little Auglaize rivers, besides Blue and Crooked creeks. *Surface,* generally level and low; *soil,* very fertile, producing fruits and cereals in abundance. *Cap.* Paulding, abt. 30 m. E. by N. of Ft. Wayne. *Pop.* of co. abt. 10,000.

Paulianists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See PAUL OF SAMOSATA.

Paulina, (*paw-le'na,*) in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Belvidere.

Paul'ina, in *New York,* a village of Delaware co., abt. 160 m. N.W. of New York.

Pau'line, *a.* Relating to St. Paul.

Paulinskill', in *New Jersey,* a small river rising in Sussex co., and flows into the Delaware river from Warren co.

Paullin'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ.* The species *P. sorbilis* is the source of *Guarana,* or Brazilian cocoa. The dried seeds are deprived of their aril, and pounded and kneaded into a mass, which is afterwards made into cakes. These cakes constitute Guarana-bread, and is used precisely in the same manner as we use cocoa and chocolate. The beverage prepared from it is largely consumed in Brazil, on account of its nutritive qualities, and its stomachic, febrifugal, and aphrodisiac effects. It contains an alkaloid, to which the name *guaranine* has been given, but which appears to be identical with *caffeine,* the active principle of both tea and coffee.

Paul of Samosata, an heresiarch of the 3d century, who received his surname from the place of his birth, a city on the Euphrates, and became patriarch of Antioch in 260. Being entertained at the court of Zenobia, queen of Syria, he endeavored to gain her to the Christian faith, by explaining away its mysteries. For this purpose, he held that Christ was a mere man, and that the Trinity consisted not of persons, but attributes. His errors were condemned by the council of Antioch, A. D. 270, and Paul was excommunicated. His disciples were called Paulinists. Lived in the 3d century.

Paul, (St.,) one of the apostles of Jesus Christ; originally called Saul; a Hebrew of the tribe of Benjamin, and a native of Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia, and was born at the beginning of the Christian æra. His father was a Pharisee of the most rigid cast, and Paul himself, up to the time of his conversion, was a most bitter and intolerant persecutor of the Christian sect; even assisting at the martyrdom of St. Stephen; though his life, in other respects, was blameless, and he appears to have possessed a strong and vigorous mind and resolute will, that would carry out any duty he undertook with rigid probity and energy. The mode of his conversion is fully detailed in the New Testament. After his conversion, he was baptized at Damascus by Ananias; from whence, after a brief sojourn, he proceeded to Arabia, where he is supposed to have been fully instructed in the duties and doctrines of the new faith by special revelation, and where he received the Holy Ghost in a measure equal to the other apostles. The following chronological arrangement will enable the reader to connect the principal events in the life of St. Paul: A. D.

Paul's conversion, (*Acts* ix.,) 21st year of Tiberius, 36

He goes into Arabia, and returns to Damascus; (*Gal.* i. 17;) at the end of three years in all, he escapes from Damascus and goes to Jerusalem, (*Acts* ix. 23,) &c. 39

From Jerusalem Paul goes to Cilicia and Syria, (*Acts* ix. 30; *Gal.* i. 21.) From Antioch he is sent with Barnabas to Jerusalem to carry alms, (*Acts* xi. 30). 45

The first missionary journey of Paul and Barnabas from Antioch, continued about two years, (*Acts* xiii., xiv.,) commencing 45

After spending several years in Antioch, (*Acts* xiv. 28,) Paul and Barnabas are sent a second time to Jerusalem, to consult the apostles respecting circumcision, &c., (*Acts* xv. 2) 52

The Jews expelled from Rome, A. D. 52-54; Paul, on his second missionary journey, (*Acts* xv. 40,) after passing through Asia Minor to Europe, finds Aquila and Priscilla at Corinth, (*Acts* xviii. 2).... 54

Paul remains eighteen months in Corinth. (*Acts*

xviii. 11.) After being brought before Gallio, he departs for Jerusalem the fourth time, and then goes to Antioch, (*Acts* xviii. 22)..... 50
The apostle winters at Nicopolis, (*Tit.* iii. 12,) and then goes to Ephesus, (*Acts* xix. 1). 57
After a residence of two years or more at Ephesus, Paul departs for Macedonia, (*Acts* xx. 1).. 59
After wintering in Achaia, Paul goes the fifth time to Jerusalem, where he is imprisoned (*Acts* xxi., xxiii.). 60
The apostle remains two years in prison at Cesarea, and is then sent to Rome, where he arrives in the spring, after wintering in Malta, (*Acts* xxiv. 27; xxv., xxviii.). 63
The history in Acts concludes, and Paul is supposed by some to have been set at liberty..... 65
Probable martyrdom..... 66

Epistles of St. Paul. There are fourteen epistles in the New Testament usually ascribed to Paul, beginning with that to the Romans, and ending with that to the Hebrews. Of these the first thirteen have never been contested; as to the latter, many good men have doubted whether Paul was the author, although the current of criticism is in favor of this opinion. These epistles, in which the principles of Christianity are developed for all periods, characters, and circumstances, are among the most important of the primitive documents of the Christian religion, even apart from their inspired character; and although they seem to have been written without special premeditation, and have reference mostly to transient circumstances and temporary relations, yet they everywhere bear the stamp of the great and original mind of the apostle.

Paul, (St.,) a fine bay of the island of Malta, 8 m. from Valetta, supposed to be the scene of the shipwreck of St. Paul.

Paul, (St. Vincent De.) See VINCENT DE PAUL, (ST.)

Paul'ding, JAMES KIRK, an American writer, b. in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess co., N. Y., 1779. After a course of self-instruction, he removed to New York about the beginning of the 19th century, and in 1807 began a career of authorship in collaboration with his brother-in-law, Washington Irving. With this celebrated novelist he wrote a series of satirical papers, entitled *Salmagundi.* In 1813, he produced a burlesque poem, called *The Lay of a Scotch Fiddle,* and soon afterwards published a brilliant reply to some aspersions cast upon the American people in the "Quarterly Review." His next effort was an imitation of Swift, in a work entitled, *The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan,* published in 1816. During the subsequent twenty years he continued to labor industriously with his pen, and in 1837 was appointed secretary of the navy, under the presidency of Van Buren; upon whose retirement, in 1841, *P.* resigned the post, and again took up his pen. His best works are: *Letters from the South; The Dutchman's Fireside; The Old Continental; John Bull in America; The New Pilgrim's Progress, a Satire; Tales of a Good Woman by a Doubtful Gentleman;* and *Westward Ho.* D. 1860.

Paul's, (St.,) the cathedral church of London, and, in point of size and architectural grandeur, second only to St. Peter's, Rome, is built on the site of the old cathedral destroyed during the great fire of 1666. It was commenced under the auspices of the architect Sir Christopher Wren, in 1675, and completed in 1710. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, with an additional arm or transept at the W., and to give breadth to the front, and has a semicircular projection at the E. end for the altar, and semicircular porticos at either end

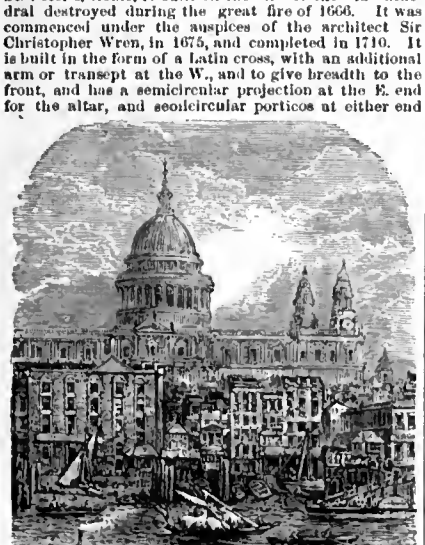


Fig. 2060. — ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

of the transepts. It is 510 ft. in length, E. to W., the length of the cross, exclusive of the circular porticos, is 250 ft., the breadth of the W. façade with the turrets, 180 ft., and the height of the walls, 110 ft. An immense dome or cupola, rising over the centre, is surmounted by a lantern and gilded ball and cross, the latter being elevated 362 ft. above the level of the floor, and 370 ft. above the pavement of the churchyard. The two turrets or belfries, in the W. front, are each 222 ft. in height. The walls are decorated by two stories of coupled pilasters, of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and the whole building, built of Portland stone, presents an ensemble of striking magnificence. The whole cost of this structure was $3,739,770; a great part, however, of the internal decorations, as sketched by Sir C. Wren, has been hitherto left incomplete. A national fund amounting to $200,000, having been subscribed for this purpose, in 1869–70, it is understood that the work of interior embellishment will commence at an early date. Within the cathedral are interred, among other celebrities, the remains of Cornwallis, St. Vincent, Nelson, Wellington, Howard, Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Napier.

Paulus Æmilius. See ÆMILIUS.

Paunch, (*pänch,*) *n.* [Fr. *panse;* It. *pancia;* Sp. *pansa;* Lat. *pantex, panticis.*] In ruminating quadrupeds, the first and largest stomach, into which the food is received before rumination; the abdomen; the belly.

(*Naut.*) A thick mat or rope-yarn placed in the slings of a yard, or elsewhere, to prevent chafing; — also called *paunch-mat.* — *Dana.*

—*v. a.* To pierce or rip the belly of; to eviscerate.

Pau'pac, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Pau'per, *n.* [Lat.] A poor person; particularly one so indigent as to depend on the town for maintenance.

Pau'perism, *n.* The state of being poor or destitute of the means of support; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

Pau'perize, *v. a.* To reduce to pauperism.

Pausa'nias, a general of Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, who distinguished himself at the battle of Platæa, and was afterwards detected in a treasonable attempt to deliver his country to the Persians. Having fled to the temple of Minerva, the sanctity of which secured him from violence, the Greeks surrounded the building with heaps of stones, and thus starved him to death, B. C. 467.

Pausa'nias, a Greek traveller and geographer of the 2d century, whose *Itineracy of Greece* is still extant.

Pause, (*pawz',*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pausa;* Gr. *pausis,* from *pauo,* to bring to an end.] A cessation or intermission of action, of speaking, singing, playing, or the like. — A temporary stop or rest; a temporary cessation in reading. — A mark of cessation or intermission of the voice. — Cessation proceeding from doubt; suspense. — Break or paragraph in writing.

(*Mus.*) The prolongation of a note, or a rest beyond the regular time of the composition; — a character thus [𝄐] placed over a note or a rest, to show that it may be prolonged at the pleasure of the performer; a hold. *Moore.*

—*v. n.* To make a short stop; to cease to speak for a time; to delay; to desist or forbear for a time. — To deliberate; to demur; to hesitate; to be intermitted.

Paus'er, *n.* One who pauses.

Pausilip'po, a celebrated mountain of Italy, about 5 m. from Naples, near the Lake of Agnano. This mountain is pierced by a subterranean gallery nearly a mile in length, from 25 to 30 feet in width, and from 30 to 60 feet in height. The gallery is known as the Grotto of Pausilippo, and is used as a road through the mountain, being lighted by a number of lamps, which are kept lighted day and night. Above the entrance of the grotto is the pretended tomb of Virgil, and, in a church on the top of the mountain, that of the poet Sannazar.

Paus'ingly, *adv.* After a pause; by breaks.

Pauway'gun (PAUWAICUM, or PEWAUGONEE) **Lake,** in *Wisconsin,* an expansion of Wolf River in Wumebago co. It covers an area of about 40 sq. m.

Pa'van, *n.* [Fr. *pavane;* It. and Sp. *pavana,* from Pavia or Padu, where it is said to originate.] A grave and stately dance formerly practised in Italy, France, Spain, and England.

Pave, *v. a.* [Fr. *paver,* from Lat. *pario;* Gr. *paio,* to strike.] To make into a hard, level surface, by beating, treading, or ramming down small stones, earth, lime, &c.; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material.

Pave'ment, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pavimentum.*] A floor or covering of brick consisting of brick, stone, or other solid material.

Pav'er, *n.* One who paves or lays stones for a floor, or whose occupation is to pave; a pavier.

Pavesade', *n.* [Fr. *pavois.*] Canvas extended along the side of a vessel in an engagement, to prevent the enemy from observing the operations on board. — Worc.

Pa'via, (anc. *Ticinum,*) a city of N. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Ticino, 19 m. S. of Milan; Lat. 45° 11′ N., Lon. 9° 10′ E. *P.* possesses numerous edifices of historical and artistical interest. In the cathedral, commenced in 1484, but never finished, are the ashes of St. Augustine, in a sarcophagus ornamented with 50 *bassi-rilievi,* 95 statues, and numerous grotesques. The Certosa of *P.,* the most splendid monastery in the world, lies 4 miles N. of the city. It was founded in 1396, contains many beautiful paintings, and abounds in the richest ornamentation. The university of *P.* is said to have been founded by Charlemagne in 774, and was one of the most famous seats of learning during the Middle Ages. It consists of numerous colleges, and attached to it are a library of 120,000 volumes, a numismatic collection, anatomical, natural history, and other museums, a botanic garden, a school of the fine-arts, &c. The university is attended by about 1,500 students. It has numbered among its professors Alciati, Fidelfo, Spallanzani, Volta, Scarpa, Foscolo, and Monti. *Manuf.* Silk. Here, Feb. 24, 1525, took place the *Battle of Pavia* (sometimes called the second battle of Marignano), in which the Imperialists, under Lanney, defeated the French, and took François I. prisoner. *Pop.* 28,670.

Pavier, (*pav'yur,*) *n.* A paver.

Pavil'ion, *n.* [Fr. *pavillon;* Lat. *papilio, papilionis,* a butterfly.] A tent.

(*Arch.*) A portion of a building, under one roof, of a tent-like form, with the slope of the roof either straight or curved. This form is much used in France. The higher parts of the new buildings at the Louvre are good examples of pavilions.

(*Her.*) A covering like a tent, investing the armory of a sovereign.

(*Gems.*) The under side and corner of a brilliant, between the girdle and the collet.

P. of the Ear. (*Anat.*) See EAR.

—*v. a.* To furnish with pavilions or tents. — To shelter with a tent.

Pavil'ion, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Kendall co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

Pavillion, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* about 1,400.

Pavillion, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Genesee co., about 53 m. S.E. of Buffalo; total *pop.* (1870), 1,614.

Pav'ing, *n.* The act of laying a pavement. — Pavement; a floor of stone or brick.

Pav'ior, *n.* A person who paves; a pavier.

Pa'vo, *n.* [Lat., a peacock.] (*Zoöl.*) See PEACOCK.

(*Astron.*) A southern constellation between Sagittarius and the S. pole.

Pavo'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Alcyonaria,* containing many foliated species of great beauty.

Pavoni'ne, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pavo,* a peacock.] (*Zoöl.*) A name for PHASIANIDÆ, *q. v.*

Pav'onine, *a.* [Lat. *pavoninus.*] Iridescent; resembling in colors the tail of a peacock.

—*n.* Peacock-tail tarnish.

Paw, *n.* [W. *pawen,* a paw; Fr. *patte;* Lat. *pes, pedis;* Gr. *pous, podos.*] The foot of beasts of prey having claws. — The hand, in contempt.

—*v. n.* To draw the fore-foot along the ground; to scrape with the forefoot, as a horse.

—*v. a.* To scrape with the fore-foot. — To handle roughly; to scratch. — To fawn upon; to flatter.

Pawcatuck', in *Rhode Island,* a river formed in Washington co., by the union of Wood and Charles rivers, and flowing S. into Long Island Sound.

—A village of Washington co., abt. 28 m. W.S.W. of New Port.

Pawed, (*pawd,*) *a.* Having paws; broad-footed.

Paw'ing, *n.* Scraping with the fore-feet; the act of one who paws.

Pawk, *n.* A small lobster.

Pawk'y, *a.* [A. S. *pecan,* to deceive.] Cunning; artful.

Pawl, *n.* [W.; Lat. *palus,* a poll or stake.] (*Naut.*) A piece which falls between the teeth of a ratchet-wheel; a click or detent; a short bar of iron or wood which prevents a windlass or a capstan from recoiling. — Worc.

Paw'let, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Rutland co., abt. 77 m. S.W. by S. of Montpelier; total *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Paw'let River, rises in Bennington co., Vermont, and flowing N. and N.W. into New York, joins Wood Creek in Washington co.

Paw'ling, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Dutchess co., abt. 67 m. N.N.E. of New York city; total *pop.* (1870), 1,760.

Pawn, *n.* [Lat. *pignus;* Ger. *pfand.*] Something given or deposited as security for the payment of money borrowed; a pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. — A common man at chess.

—*v. a.* To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to pledge for the fulfillment of a promise.

Pawn'able, *a.* Capable of being pawned.

Pawn'broker, *n.* One who lends money on pledge, or the deposit of goods.

Pawn'ee, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Sangamon co., abt. 14 m. S. of Springfield.

Pawn'ee, in *Nebraska,* a S.E. co., adjoining Kansas; *area,* abt. 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nemaha River and its South Fork, besides many smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile along the watercourses. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Pawnee City. *Pop.* abt. 882.

—A village of Cass co., on the Platte River, abt. 10 m. above its mouth.

Paw'nee City, in *Nebraska,* a post-village, cap. of Pawnee co., abt. 38 m. S.W. of Brownville.

Paw'nees, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the country of the river Platte, and remarkable for endurance, daring, craft, and skill in horse-stealing. They are abt 4,000.

Pawn'er, Pawn'or, *n.* One who pawns, or pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money.

Paw'paw, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Curicapapaya.* See CARICA.

Paw Paw, in *Illinois,* a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Paw Paw, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Miami co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Peru.

Paw Paw, in *Michigan,* a small river rising in Van Buren co., and flowing W.S.W. into the St. Joseph River, near its mouth. — A post-village, cap. of Van Buren co., on the above river, abt. 70 m. W.S.W. of Lansing. It is situated in a fine farming region, and has several extensive manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 1,600.

Paw Paw, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Monongalia co., abt. 48 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Paw Paw Grove, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Lee co., abt. 75 m. W. of Chicago.

Pawtuck'et, in *Massachusetts*, a township of Bristol co.; *pop* abt. 5,000.

Pawtuck'et, in *Rhode Island*, a town of Providence co., on the Pawtucket River, abt. 4 m. above Providence. The river here has a fall of 50 ft., affording immense hydraulic power to the town, which ranks among the leading manufacturing places of New England. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, machinery, cabinet-ware, carriages, &c. Here was established, in 1790, the first American cloth factory moved by water. *Pop.*(1870) 6,919.

Pawtuck'et River, rises in Worcester co., Massachusetts, and flowing a general S. and S.S.E. course into Rhode Island, enters Narragansett Bay between Kent and Bristol cos. Below the town of Pawtucket it receives the name of SEEKONK RIVER, while above it is often called Blackstone River.

Pawtux'et, in *Rhode Island*, a river flowing into Narragansett Bay between Kent and Providence cos. — A post-village of Kent co., abt. 5 m. S. of Providence.

Pawtux'et River, in *Maryland*, rises in Montgomery co., and flowing a general S.S.E. course, enters Chesapeake Bay between Calvert and St. Mary's cos.; *length*, abt. 90 m. Navigable 45 or 50 m.

Pax, *n.* [Lat. *peace.*] (*Archæol.*) A small plate of gold or silver, or copper gilt enamelled, or else of carved wood or ivory, overlaid with metal. It is a sacred utensil, employed in some of the solemn services of the Roman Catholic Church in the ceremony of giving the so-called "kiss of peace" during the mass.

Pax'ilose, *a.* [Lat. *paxillus*, from Gr. *passalos*, peg.] (*Geol.*) Formed like a little stake.

Pax'o, (anc. *Paxos,*) the smallest of the seven principal Ionian Islands, near the entrance of the Adriatic, 10 m. S E. of Corfu; Lat. of its N. extremity 39° 14′ N., Lon. 20° 9′ E. *Ext.*, 5 m. long from N. to S. and 2 m. broad. The surface is rocky and the soil poor. The climate is mild. *Prod.* Principally oil. *Cap.* Gavo, on the E. of the island. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pax'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Ford co., abt. 103 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

Pax'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Worcester co., abt. 50 m. W. of Boston; total *pop.* (1870) 646

Pax'ton, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Pay, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PAID for PAYED.) [Fr. *payer*; Sp. *pagar*; It. *pagare.*] To satisfy, as a claim or claims resting upon a covenant or contract; to discharge a debt or money obligation; to give the equivalent for; to compensate; to reward; to liquidate that which is owing to another. — To retaliate or take revenge upon; to requite with what is deserved; in an ill sense, to punish. — To discharge, as a debt or obligation of moral, social, or religious duty; to make due return for; to render duly; to fulfil or perform, as what is promised or expected.

—[Fr. *poisser*, from *poi*, pitch.] (*Naut.*) To cover or smear over with tar or pitch, or other composition; to bream; as, to *pay* the seams of a ship.

To pay off, to settle the hire, wages, or compensation of, and discharge; as, to *pay off* a ship's crew. — To retort or retaliate upon; to requite; to take punitive revenge for. — *To pay on*, to lay on with successive applications, as blows. — *To pay out.* (*Naut.*) To slacken or cause to uncoil and run out; as, to *pay out* sixteen fathoms of cable.

—*v. n.* To make recompense; to render compensation or requital; to be remunerative or profitable; to be worth the cost of time, trouble, or money which it requires; as, the undertaking *pays* well so far.

To pay for, to atone or make amends for. — To render an equivalent for; to be mulcted in the cost of.

"A man . . . very punctual in *paying for* what he buys."—*Law.*

To pay off. (*Naut.*) To sag or fall to leeward; to lose headway; — said of a ship. — *To pay* on, to beat with successive blows. (Used colloquially.)

—*n.* An equivalent rendered for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary, stipend, or wages returned for services; hire; reward; compensation; recompense; as, the men receive their *pay* monthly.

Pay'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may or ought to be paid; that is justly due or legally enforceable; that has power to admit or demand payment; as, bills *payable.*

"Thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest."—*South.*

Pay'-bill, Pay'-list, Pay'-roll, *n.* A statement of sums of money placed against the names in a list or roll of persons entitled to payment, as soldiers, sailors, laborers, &c.

Pay'-day, *n.* The day on which wages are paid, or debts discharged; — hence, a day of reckoning or retribution.

Payee', *n.* The person entitled to receive payment of a bill drawn in his favor; — opposed to *payor.*

Pay'er, *n.* One who pays; one on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and by whom the money is paid.

Pay'master, *n.* One from whom wages or compensation is received; an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men their wages.

Pay'ment, *n.* [Fr. *paiement.*] Act of paying or making compensation. — The thing given in discharge of a debt, or fulfilment of a promise or obligation; reward; recompense; requital.

Payne, JOHN HOWARD, an American actor and dramatist, a. in New York, 1792. From childhood he was a prodigy. In his 13th year he was a writer for the press, and editor of the *Thespian Mirror.* At 16 he appeared as *Norval* in *Douglass*, at the Park Theatre, New York. At Boston he appeared, among other characters, in those of *Hastings*, *Rolla*, *Edgar*, and *Hamlet.* In 1812 he went to England, and made his *début* at Drury Lane, in his 21st year. In 1826 he edited a London dramatic paper called *The Opera Glass.* A great number of dramas were prepared by him when on the London stage, chiefly adaptations from the French, and in some of them Charles Kemble appeared. The air of *Home, Sweet Home* first appeared in Payne's *Clari*, the Maid of Milan. In his latter years he occupied the post of consul of the United States at Tunis, where he d., 1852.

Payne's Point, in *Illinois*, a village of Ogle co., abt. 95 m. W. by N. of Chicago.

Paynes'ville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Stearns co., abt. 32 m. W.S.W. of St. Cloud.

Paynes'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Pike co., abt. 92 m. E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Pay'nim, *n.* An old term for a pagan; an infidel.

Payn'ize, *v. a.* [From Mr. *Payne*, inventor of a process of kyanizing wood, &c.] Same as KYANIZE, *q. v.*

Pay'-office, *n.* An office where payment is made.

Pay'or, *n.* (*Law.*) The payer of a note or bill of exchange, as distinguished from the *payee.*

Pay'-roll, *n.* See PAY-BILL.

Pay'son, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., abt. 92 m. W. of Springfield; *total pop.* abt. 4,000.

Pay'son, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Utah co., abt. 18 m. S. by W. of Provo City.

Payta, (*pi'ta,*) a town of Peru, on Sechura Bay; Lat. 5° 5′ 30″ S., Lon. 81° 8′ 30″ W. It has an extensive commerce in cotton, bark, hides, drugs, &c. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pazacee', *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope attached to the clew of the foresail, and run through a block on the swinging-boom, used for guying the clews out when before the wind. —*Dana.*

P. C. Abbreviation of privy councillor, parish-curate, or police-constable.

Pd. A contracted form of *paid.*

Pea, (*pē,*) *n.* [A. S. *pisa*; W. *pys*, pease; Fr. *pois*, a pea; Lat. *pisum* = Gr. *pison.*] The common name of leguminous plants of the genera LATHYRUS and PISUM, *q. v.*

(NOTE. In the plural, we write *peas* for two or more individual seeds, but *pease* for an indefinite number or quantity in bulk.)

Pea'body, GEORGE, an American philanthropist, b. in Danvers, Mass., 1795. He was descended from an English family, and his parents being poor, George received but a scanty education, becoming grocer's clerk at the age of 11. Displaying excellent business qualities, he became chief clerk, and, afterwards, partner with his uncle John Peabody in Georgetown, D. C., in 1812. Not satisfied, however, with their business relations, George left his uncle and joined partnership with Mr. Elisha Riggs in the dry-goods business in Baltimore, in 1815. His business increasing, he found occasion to make frequent visits to England, where he finally settled in 1829, having previously become the head of the firm by the retirement of Mr. Riggs. In 1837 he withdrew from the firm, and established himself as banker in London, where he amassed that colossal fortune which enabled

Fig. 2061. — PEABODY.

him to fully carry out those benevolent ideas, which won the admiration of the world. He was particularly devoted to promoting education. Commencing with his native place of Danvers, Mass., where he bestowed $270,000 for the cause of education, his purse was always open to assist the good work, not only in the land of his birth, but throughout the world. To the city of Baltimore he donated for this purpose the sum of $1,400,000; to the Board of Trustees for the promotion of education in the South, he gave $3,500,000; besides other munificent donations throughout the country. In 1862 he established a Board of Trustees for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London, to which he contributed at various times the amount of $2,500,000, having the satisfaction of seeing his plans in successful operation before his death. Mr. *P.*, the most eminent philanthropist of modern times, D. in London, Nov., 1869. After his decease, his remains were, by command of Queen Victoria, temporarily interred in the royal vault in Westminster Abbey, and, subsequently, conveyed with state by the British ship of war "Monarch," escorted by an American war-steamer, to this country, to be finally deposited, amid imposing manifestations of international respect, at Danvers, (now Peabody,) Mass., in March, 1870.

Pea'-bug, Pea'-weevil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Bruchus pisi.* See BRUCHUS.

Peace, (*pēs,*) *n.* [A. S. *pais*; Fr. *paix*; It. *pace*, from Lat. *pax, pacis.*] A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from agitation, perturbation, or turmoil, applicable to society, to individuals, or to the temper of the mind; calm; repose. — Freedom from war with a foreign nation; freedom from intestine commotion or civil war; exemption from, or cessation of, hostilities.

"There never was a good war, or a bad *peace.*"—*Franklin.*

—Public tranquillity; freedom from private quarrels, suits, or disturbance; as, to keep or break the *peace.* — Freedom from agitation or disturbance by the passions or emotions, as from fear, terror, anger, anxiety, and the like; quietness of mind; calmness; repose of conscience. — A state of reconciliation between parties at variance; harmony; concord; absence of discordant elements.

—*interj.* Silence; hist; be quiet; — used as an exclamation to command peace or order.

"I prythee, *peace.*"—*Dryden.*

At peace, in a state of peace or tranquillity; not engaged in war, contention, disputation, intestine commotion, &c.; as, to be *at peace* with foreign countries. — *Justice of the peace*, a magistrate, or subordinate judicial functionary. — *To be sworn of the peace*, to be sworn in as a public officer. — *To hold one's peace*, to keep silence; to suppress one's thoughts.

"Let him now speak, or else hereafter forever *hold his peace.*"
Book Com. Prayer.

To make one's peace, to become reconciled; to be restored to favor.

"I will *make your peace* with him."—*Shaks.*

To make peace, to bring about a cessation or termination of hostilities; to put an end to war, animosity, &c.

"Let him *make peace* with me."—*Is.* xxvii. 5.

Peace'able, *a.* [Fr. *paisible.*] Disposed to peace; as, the men are *peaceable.*

—Pacific; free from war, tumult, or public commotion; without private feuds or quarrels; not engaged in hostilities with others — Peaceful; tranquil; quiet; undisturbed; serene; calm; without excitement; as, "a happy and *peaceable* death."— *Hale.*

Peace'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being peaceable; disposition to peace; quietness.

Peace'ably, *adv.* In a peaceable manner; without war, tumult, commotion, or disturbance; quietly; without discord, agitation, or interruption.

Peace Dale, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Washington county, abt. 30 m. S. by W. of Providence.

Peace'ful, *a.* Full of peace; quiet; undisturbed; not in a state of war, commotion, or disturbance; possessing or enjoying tranquillity.— Pacific; serene; calm; mild; without agitation or excitement.

Peace'fully, *adv.* Without war, disturbance, or anxiety; quietly; mildly; gently.

Peace'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being peaceful; peaceableness; quiet; tranquillity; freedom from war, tumult, discord, or disturbance; freedom from mental agitation; as, *peacefulness* of conscience.

Peace'less, *a.* Without peace; perturbed. (R.)

Peace'-maker, *n.* One who makes or promotes peace by reconciling persons or parties that are at variance.

Peace'-offering, *n.* Among the Jews, a voluntary offering made to God, in thankfulness for his benefits, or to ask favors from him, or merely to satisfy the desires of a devout mind, and pay him honor; — hence, satisfaction offered to a superior, to seek mitigation of anger.

Peace'-officer, *n.* A civil officer empowered to preserve the public peace, as a sheriff, constable, policeman.

Peace'-parted, *a.* Dismissed from the world in peace; as, "*peace-parted* souls."

Pence River, rises in British Columbia, and flowing a general E. course through the Rocky Mountains, enters Lake Athabasca at its W. extremity.

Peach, (*pēch,*) *n.* [Fr. *pêche*; Lat. *persicum*, from *Persicus*, belonging to Persia.] (*Bot. and Horticul.*) The delicious fruit of *Amygdalus Persica*, the peach-tree, gen. AMYGDALUS, *q. v.* It is distinguished by oblongo-lanceolate cerrulate leaves; solitary flowers, of a delicate pink color, appearing before the leaves; and the sarcocarp of the drupe succulent and tender, not fibrous as in the almond. Many varieties are cultivated in the United States, and form an important branch of commerce, chiefly in Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, W. New York, and S. Illinois, which possess extensive orchards, sometimes containing no less than 20,000 trees. Much of the fruit is used for making a spirituous liquor called *Peach Brandy*; much of it is dried in ovens, or in drying-houses furnished with stoves, or, in the more Southern States, in the sun, each fruit being divided into two parts, and the stone taken out, and when dried it is sent to market to be used for pies; the refuse of the orchards is used for feeding swine. — The *P.* is a very pleasant and refreshing fruit, and in a stewed form is used in slight cases of constipation. The leaves, when fresh, have the smell and taste of bitter almonds; and by bruising them, mixing the pulp with water, and distilling, the *Peach-water* is obtained, which is so much esteemed by many for flavoring articles of cookery.

Peach, *v. a.* To inform against; to impeach of a crime or misdemeanor; — with *on* or *against*; as, to *peach on* an accomplice.

Peach'am, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Caledonia co., abt. 20 m. E. by N. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,247.

Peach Bottom, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,250.

Peach'-color, *n.* The pale red color of the peach-blossom.

Peach'-colored, (*-kŭl-erd,*) *a.* Of the color of a peach-blossom; of a pale red color; as, *peach-colored* satin.

Peach Creek, in *Texas*, enters the San Jacinto River from Harris co.

—Enters the St. Bernard River from Matagorda co.

—Enters the Guadalupe River from Gonzales co.

Pea'-chick, *n.* The young of the peacock.
Peach-tree Borer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TROCHILIUM.
Peach'y, *a.* Resembling, containing, or consisting of, peaches.
Peacock, (*pē'kok,*) *n.* [*Pea,* in this word = A. S. *pawa*; Ger. *pfau*; Icel. *pá*; L. Lat. *pavo*; Fr. *paon* = Gr. *taōs.*] (*Zoöl.*) This splendid bird, comprising the genus *Pavo*, family of the *Phasianidæ*, is a native of India. It is said to have been brought to Palestine by the fleets of Solomon, and to Europe at a very early period. It is now dispersed in a domesticated state all over Europe and the United States. Its head is adorned with an aigrette or crest of the most exquisite green and gold; its body is brilliantly variegated; but its distinguishing feature is its train, which rises just above the tail, and, when erected, forms a circular fan of the most resplendent hues; the two middle feathers are sometimes four feet and a half long, the others gradually diminishing on each side, all spangled with eyes, which, when pleased or in sight of his females, he displays in all its loveliness, strutting slowly, and frequently turning round, as if conscious of his elegant dress, and desirous of exhibiting himself to the greatest advantage. The plumes are shed every year, and the bird, while moulting, keeps

Fig. 2062. — PEACOCK.

out of sight, as if ashamed. The *P.*, in former times, has been served up at baronial feasts, but its flesh was never esteemed; and it more frequently was exhibited as an article of show or veneration; for sometimes, with the Holy Virgin, vows were addressed to it by chivalrous knights. Like other birds of the poultry kind, it feeds chiefly on corn, preferring barley; but at other times it seeks insects and worms, and is very mischievous, if it can find any admission into a garden. It always roosts high, and is a proud and quarrelsome bird. The female lays five or six eggs, which she hatches in twenty-seven to thirty days. The plumage is in its perfect state in the third year. It lives 25 years. The harsh cry of the *P.* seems to have been imitated in its Greek name *taōs*, and probably has given rise also to the Latin *pavo*, and the English *pea*-cock.
Pea'-fowl, *n.* The peacock or pea-hen.
Pe'age, *n.* Same as PEDAGE, *q. v.*
Pea'-hen, *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.
Pea'-jacket, *n.* A thick woollen overcoat worn by seamen, &c.
Peak, (*peek,*) *n.* [A. S. *peac*; Fr. *pique.*] To point; the end of anything that terminates in a point; especially, the top of a hill or mountain culminating in a point; as, the *peak* of Teneriffe.
(*Naut.*) The upper, outer corner of a sail, which is extended by a gaff or yard; also, the extremity of the gaff or yard.
—*v. n.* To make a mean figure; to sneak.
—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PEAKED (*peekt.*) (*Naut.*) To raise to a vertical position or thereabouts; as, to *peak* oars.
Peaked, (*peekt,*) *a.* Pointed; ending in a point.
Peak'ing, *a.* Mean; sneaking; paltry. (Vulgar.)
Peak'ish, *a.* Having a peak or peaks; acuminated.—Having weazened or angular features.
Peal, (*peel,*) *n.* A loud sound; usually, a succession of loud, reverberating sounds, as of thunder, bells, &c.

"And the deep thunder, *peal* on *peal*, afar." — *Byron.*

—A set of bells harmonically attuned; also, the changes rung upon such bells.
—*v. n.* [Icel. *hialla*, a bell; *hyl*, or *hylia*, to resound. See BELL.] To utter loud and solemn sounds; to resound.
—*v. a.* To assail with noise.

"Nor was his ear less *peal'd* with noises." — *Milton.*

—To celebrate with resonant sounds; to cause to ring, reverberate, or sound.
Pean'ism, *n.* [From Gr. *paianizein*, to chant the pæan.] Songs of praise; shouts of acclaim or triumph.
Pea'-nut, n. Same as EARTH-NUT, *q. v.*
Pea'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Argillaceous oxide of iron, occurring in pea-like grains.
Pea'pack, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 11 m. N.N.W. of Somerville.
Pear, (*pār,*) *n.* [A. S. *pera*; Fr. *poire*; Lat. *pirum.*] (*Bot.*) See PYRUS.
Pear'-gage, *n.* An instrument for measuring the exhaustion of a receiver.
Pea Ridge, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Benton co., abt. 8 m. E. of Bentonville. Here, on March 6, 7, and 8, 1862, occurred one of the most desperate battles of the late civil war. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, in command of abt. 11,000 Union troops, with 49 pieces of artillery, was attacked by a superior force of Confederates (said to number 20,000) under Gen. Earl Van Dorn, and a series of obstinate and sanguinary conflicts ensued; which lasting through three days, often favoring each army with temporary success, finally ended with the withdrawal of Van Dorn. The total Union loss was 1,351; that of the Confederates, though never officially reported, is supposed to have been more severe.
Pea Ridge, in *Illinois*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Pea Ridge, in *Tennessee*, a village of Montgomery co., abt. 52 m. N.W. of Nashville.
Pea'-rifle, *n.* A small-bore rifle, carrying a bullet the size of a pea.
Pearl, (*pėrl,*) *n.* [Fr. *perle;* It. and Sp. *perla*; A. S. *pærl.*] A substance formed by certain bivalve molluscs allied to the oyster, and consisting of alternate concentric layers of membrane and carbonate of lime. The true pearl-oyster, *Aricula margaritifera*, has an equivalve shell, nearly semicircular in form, greenish in appearance without, and ornamented with the most beautiful nacre within. The shell is furnished with a rectilinear hinge, frequently extending into rings by its extremities, and furnished with narrow elongated ligaments, and occasionally with small notches near the mouth of the animal. In the interior side there is a notch for the byssus, a little beneath the angle of the mouth. The pearl oysters live in the warm seas of the E. and W. Indies, and they are found in large clusters, hanging on to rocks, and other substances at the greatest depths. The places which they inhabit are termed "pearl-banks," and the most famous of these are off the W. coast of Ceylon, at Tuticorein on the Coromandel coast, at the Bahrein Islands in the Gulf of Persia, at the Sooloo Islands, off the coast of Algiers, off St. Margareta in the W. Indies, and in the Bay of Panama. They have also been found off the Scotch coast, and indeed in various other places, but not in numbers sufficient to be noted, or to cause the fishery to be prosecuted. It used to be a popular superstition, before science was brought into play to destroy the illusion, that pearls are produced by the oyster swallowing the dew early in the morning, and that this dew was then converted by the marine animal into pearls. According to Dr. Baird, it appears, however, that the ultimate cause of the oyster forming this beautiful substance is to get rid of a source of irritation. "Sometimes," he observes, "this happens from a grain of sand, or some such small foreign body, which has insinuated itself between the mantle of the oyster and the shell, and which, proving a great annoyance, the animal covers with a smooth coat of membrane, over which it spreads a layer of nacre. At other times, it is caused by some enemy of the inhabitant of the shell perforating it from the outside to get within reach of its prey. With a plug of this same matter, the oyster immediately fills up the opening made, and shutting out the intruder, balks it of its nefarious design. In both these cases we find the pearl usually adhering to the internal surface of the shell. The best, however, and the most valuable specimens, are generally found in the body itself of the animal; and the source of irritation is here proved, according to the observations of Everard Home, who has paid great attention to this subject, to be the ovum or egg of the animal, which, instead of becoming ripe, proves abortive, and is not thrown out by the mother along with the others, but remains behind in the capsule in which the ova are generally contained. This capsule being still supplied with blood-vessels from the parent animal, goes on increasing in size for another year, and then receives a covering of nacre, the same as the animal spreads over the internal surface of the shell." The pearls found in the substance of the animal are generally round, but they are occasionally pear-shaped, in consequence of the pedicle by which the egg is attached being covered by the nacre as well as the egg itself. The pearl-fishery forms a source of considerable commercial speculation. As the Ceylon pearls are the most esteemed in England, a description of the fishery carried on in the Bay of Condatchy will be given. The banks here extend several miles along the coast, from Manaar southwards, off Arippo, Condatchy, and Pomparipoo, the principal bank being opposite Condatchy, lying some 20 m. out to sea. After the banks have been surveyed, and a report made to government on the subject, they are sold for the season by auction to the highest bidder. The banks themselves are divided into five portions, which are fished annually in succession, in order that the oysters may have time to arrive at maturity, which they do in about six or seven years. The season for fishing commences in February, and ends about the beginning of April.
—In a figurative sense, something very estimable or precious; a gem; a jewel.

"Neither cast ye your *pearls* before swine." — *Matt.* vii. 6.

—Something round and pellucid, as a globule of water; — used in a poetical sense.

"Dropping liquid *pearl* before the queen." — *Drayton.*

—Cataract of the eye. See CATARACT.
(*Printing.*) A size of printing-type between Agate and Diamond.

(NOTE. This line represents the type called *Pearl.*)

Artificial pearls, small globules of thin glass, made to present the lustre and appearance of pearls.
—*v. a.* To set or embellish with pearls; as, "*pearled* wrists." (*Milton.*) — To make to resemble pearls in form and appearance; as, to *pearl* barley.
—*v. n.* To resemble pearls.
—*a.* Relating to, or made of pearl, or mother-of-pearl; as, a *pearl* necklace.
Pearlaceous, (*-ā'shus,*) *a.* Like mother-of-pearl.
Pearl'-ash, *n.* Purified potash.
Pearl'-barley, *n.* A variety of pot-barley, produced by grinding off the husks. — *London.*
Pearl'-button, *n.* A button manufactured of mother-of-pearl.
Pearl'-diver, *n.* A diver for pearls.
Pearl'-edge, (*-ĕj,*) *n.* A selvage on some kinds of ribbon and thread.
Pearl'-eyed, (*-īd,*) *a.* Having cataract in the eye or eyes.
Pearl'iness, *n.* State or quality of being pearly.
Pearl'ins, Pearl'ings, *n. pl.* A kind of silken or thread lace.
Pearl Islands, a group belonging to the U. States of Colombia, in the Bay of Panama, abt. 60 m. S.E. of the city of Panama. They comprise the islands of Del Rey, San Jose, and Pedro Gonzales, besides several small islets. Pearl fishery is carried on here; hence their name.
Pearl Lagoon, an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, in the Mosquito Territory, about 30 m. N. of Bluefields. PEARL KEYS are off its entrance.
Pearl'-oyster, *n.* See PEARL.
Pearl'-powder, *n.* See BISMUTH.
Pearl Prairie, in *Illinois*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
Pearl River, in *Mississippi*, rises in Winston co., and flowing a general S. course, enters the Gulf of Mexico through Lake Borgne, on the boundary line between Louisiana and Mississippi. *Length*, abt. 250 m.
Pearl'-sago, *n.* Finely granulated sago.
Pearl'-sinter, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal; the same as FIORITE, *q. v.*
Pearl'-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) The name applied to rhombohedral crystallizations of dolomite, or magnesian carbonate of lime, when they have curved faces, and a pearly lustre.
Pearl'-stitch, n. An ornamental stitch on knit stockings.
Pearl'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Obsidian of a pearly lustre, and of various tints of gray, yellow, brown, or red.
Pearl'-studded, *a.* Studded with pearls. (Tautological.)
Pearl'-white, *a.* (*Painting, &c.*) A denomination applied to two pigments: one, falsely so called, prepared from bismuth, which turns black in sulphuretted hydrogen gas or any impure air, is employed as a cosmetic; the other, prepared from the waste of pearls and mother-of-pearl, is exquisitely white and of good body in water, but of little force in oil or varnish; it combines, however, with all other colors, without injuring the most delicate, and is itself perfectly permanent and innocuous.
Pearl'-wort, Pearl'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAGINA.
Pearly, (*pėrl'e,*) *a.* Containing pearls; abounding with pearls; as, a *pearly* stream. — Resembling pearls; clear; pellucid; pure; transparent.
Pear'main, *n.* A variety of the apple.
Pear'-shaped, (*-shāpt,*) *a.* Having the form of a pear; ovate-conical.
Peart, (*peert,*) *a.* [A corruption of *pert.*] Lively; brisk; frolicsome; active; — often applied to convalescent persons; as, a *peart* young fellow.
Peasant, (*pez'ant,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *paisant*; Fr. *paysan*; Sp. *paisano*, from Lat. *pagonus*, from *pagus*, village.] A countryman; a rustic; a hind; one whose business is rural labor.
—*a.* Rustic; rural; countrified.
Peas'ant-like, Peas'antly, *a.* Clownish; rude; illiterate; rustic; after the manner of peasants.
Peas'antry, *n.* The lower body of the country-people; rustics.
Peasants' War. (*Hist.*) A struggle, called the *Bundschuh*, broke out in 1502, and another, the War of Poor Conrad, in Würtemberg, in 1514. The peasants of the small towns rebelled in Swabia, and those of the Thurgau rose in arms in June, 1524, when many outrages were committed. After a temporary lull it broke out again early in 1525, on a more extended scale, the peasants of Alsace, Franconia, Lorraine, the Palatinate, and Swabia joining in the movement. They published a manifesto containing their demands, embodied in 12 articles. The insurgents, after some successes, were defeated by the army of the Archduke Ferdinand, May 2; again at Königshofen, June 2; and were put down after 100,000 persons had perished, in June, 1525. The Anabaptists (*q. v.*) took part in the movement. — See JACQUERIE, PRAGUERIE, &c.
Peas'-cod, *n.* The legume or shell of the pea.
Pease, (*pēz,*) *n. pl.* Peas collectively or in bulk, or used as food. See PEA.
Pease, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,837.
Pea'-shell, *n.* Same as PEAS-COD, *q. v.*
Pea'-shooter, *n.* A small tin tube for blowing peas through.
Pea'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PISOLITE.
Peat, (*peet,*) *n.* [A word of doubtful origin.] A substance composing the soil of swamps, and consisting of the twigs, leaves, and roots of trees, mixed with grass, plants, weeds, earth, &c., that have long lain in water, and thereby become decomposed into a blackish-brown mass that may be cut with a spade, and dried for fuel.
Peat'-bog, *n.* A peat-moss; a bog or morass containing peat.

Peat'-moss, *n.* The vegetable substances which, after decomposition, form peat; a fen or bog producing peat.

Peat'-reek, *n.* In Scotland, the smoke or *reek* of burning peat; — hence, the peculiar smoky flavor imparted to whisky by being distilled with peat as fuel.

Peat'y, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling peat; as, a *peaty* soil.

Pea'-vine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AMPHICARPÆ.

Pe'ba, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of armadillo (*Dasypus peba*), also called *tatookou*, *tatu*, and *tatu-peba;* found in South America.

Peb'ble, Peb'ble-stone, *n.* [A. S. *pabob.*] A name given to roundish nodules and geodes, especially of silicious minerals, such as rock-crystal, agate, &c.; but commonly and more correctly applied to small fragments of rocks and minerals which have become rounded and water-worn, like the shingle forming the beach on a seashore. Thus, pebbles may be composed of any rock or mineral; as, for example, of sandstone, quartz, limestone, flint, &c. When of considerable size, they are called *boulders*, or *boulder-stones*. Pebbles of gold are known by the name of *nuggets* or *pepitas*. In a technical sense, the term *pebble*, among opticians, generally means the transparent and colorless rock-crystal or quartz (pure silica) which is used as a substitute for glass in spectacles; its extreme hardness renders it more durable, and less liable to become scratched.

Peb'ble-crys'tal, *n.* See PEBBLE.

Peb'bled, *a.* Full of pebbles.

Peb'bles, in *Ohio*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* about 2,000.

Peb'bly, *a.* Abounding with pebbles, or small, roundish stones; as, a *pebbly* brook.

Pecan, PECANE, or PECAN-NUT, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Carya olivæformis*. See HICKORY.

Peccabil'ity, *n.* State of being peccable or subject to sin; capacity of sinning.

Pec'cable, *a.* [Fr.; It. *peccabile*, from Lat. *pecco*, *peccatum*, to transgress.] Liable to do amiss or to sin; subject to transgress or violate the divine law.

Peccadil'lo, *n.* [Sp. *pecadillo*, dimin. of *pecado*—Lat. *peccatum*, a fault, sin; It. *peccadiglio*. See PECCANT.] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault.

"'T is low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge."—*Atterbury.*

Pec'cancy, *n.* [Lat. *peccantia.*] Bad quality; also, offence.

Pec'cant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *peccans*, from *pecco*, to go wrong, to err, to sin; akin to W. *pechawd*, sin.] Transgressing; sinning; guilty of sin or transgression; criminal; as, *peccant* angels. (*Milton.*) — Morbid; bad; corrupt; tainted; not sound or healthy; as, "bile *peccant* or deficient." — *Arbuthnot.*

Pec'cantly, *adv.* Criminally; corruptly; badly.

Pec'cary, Pec'ary, *n.* [Sp.] (*Zoöl.*) A pachydermatous quadruped allied to the hog; but generically distinguished by the absence of the outer toe of the hind foot, and the presence of a peculiar gland, which exudes its secretion by an orifice situated on the back; whence Cuvier devised the name *Dicotyles* (two navels) for the gen. The incisor and molar teeth resemble those of the hog, but the canines do not project from the mouth. The metacarpal and metatarsal bones of their two middle and largest toes are confluent, as in the Ruminants, with which their stomach also, divided into three compartments with cæcal appendages, presents a marked analogy. Two species of peccary are known, both natives of South America; viz., the colored peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*) and the white-lipped peccary (*Dicotyles labiatus*, Cuv.).

Fig. 2063.
WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY.

Pecca'vi. [Lat., I have sinned.] I have sinned or transgressed; — a colloquialism employed to express acknowledgment of an offence.

Pec'co, *n.* See PEKOE.

Pech'blende, *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) Same as PITCHBLENDE, *q. v.*

Peck, *v. a.* (*imp.* PECKED (*pekt.*) [It. *beccare*, to peck, *becco*, the bill of a bird; O. Fr. *becquer*, from *bec*, the beak.] To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird that *pecks* a hole in a fruit. — Hence, to strike with a pointed instrument, or to delve or dig with anything pointed, as with a pickaxe. — To strike with a repetition of light blows: us, two contrary factions are perpetually *pecking* at one another. — To pick up food with the beak, as fowls.

—*v. n.* To deal strokes with the beak, or something resembling such. — *To peck at*, to gird or carp at petulantly; to assail with petty criticism; as, *to peck at* trifles.

—*n.* [Ir. *pic*; Fr. *picotin*, a peck; O. Fr. *picotin*, the fourth part of a bushel. Etymol. uncertain.] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as, a *peck* of oats, a *peck* of potatoes. — Hence, a considerable amount or quantity; a great deal; as, to be in a *peck* of difficulties; — used colloquially.

Peck'er, *n.* He who, or that which, pecks; especially, a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

—Stamina of body; appetite; spirit. (Vulgar.)

Peck'ham, a suburban village of London, England, co. of Surrey, 3 miles S.S.E. of St. Paul's cathedral; *pop.* 20,000.

Pecks'ville, in *New York*, a village of Dutchess co., abt. 80 m. S. of Albany.

Pecop'son, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 617.

Pe'cora, *n.* [Lat., cattle.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Linnæus to an order of Mammals corresponding with the Ruminantia of Cuvier.

Pec'tate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of pectic acid with a base.

Pec'ten, *n.* [Lat., a comb.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lamellibranchiate molluscs, commonly referred to the same family with the oyster. The shell has neither teeth nor laminæ in the hinge; the valves are unequal, one of them being often much more convex than the other; the shape is regular; the hinge is extended by *ears*, and in most of the species both valves have ribs radiating from the umbo to the margin. The animal has a small foot; some of the species are capable of attaching themselves by a byssus; they are capable also of locomotion by opening and rapidly closing the valves, and in this way can even regain the sea from a short distance by leaping on the shore. Some of the larger species are often popularly called *Argus-shells*, and also *clams*, a name shared by other bivalves. *P. Jacobæus*, a native of the Mediterranean, is the *Scallop-shell*, which pilgrims were accustomed to wear in front of their hat, in token of their having visited the shrine of St. James at Compostella. It attains a size of about 4 inches long and 5 inches broad. It is sometimes eaten, but it is hard and indigestible.

Fig. 2064. — SCALLOP-SHELL.
(*Pecten Jacobæus.*)

(*Comparative Anatomy.*) The vascular membrane, in structure resembling the choroid, plicated with parallel folds like the teeth of a comb, and extending, in the eyes of birds, from the back of the retina through the vitreous humor to, or near to, the crystalline lens, where it mostly terminates in a point. This organ resembles a flattened conical bag, whence it is also termed *marsupium*.

Pec'tic Acid, *n.* [Gr. *pektos*, coagulated.] (*Chem.*) A gelatinous principle has long been recognized as one of the proximate components of vegetables; it is derived, according to Frémy, from the presence of *pectose*, a substance usually associated with the cellular tissue, and which is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but which under the influence of acids, aided by a gentle heat, becomes converted into a soluble gelatinous substance, *pectine*, represented by the formula $C_{64}H_{40}O_{56}$. *Pectine* is found ready formed in the juices of ripe fruits, in consequence of the action of their acids upon the original *pectose*. It may be obtained from the expressed juice of ripe pears or apples (after the lime which it contains has been precipitated by oxalic acid, and the albumen by a strong solution of tannin), by means of alcohol, which throws it down in gelatinous filaments. When pure it is white, neutral, not crystallizable, soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and in ether; it is precipitated by subacetate, but not by neutral acetate of lead. When its aqueous solution is long boiled, it loses viscosity, and is changed into *parapectine*. Pectine and its modifications are changed into *pectic acid* by the action of weak alkaline solutions. Pectic acid is generally obtained by boiling the pulp of certain roots, of carrots, for instance, with a very weak solution of an alkaline carbonate, and precipitating by chloride of calcium; the precipitate, after having been well washed, is decomposed by dilute hydrochloric acid, which leaves the pectic acid in the form of a jelly, insoluble in cold water. *Form.* $C_{32}H_{22}O_{30}$.

Pectic Fermentation. Pectose is always associated with a substance which Frémy calls *pectase*, having a special action upon it (as diastase has upon starch), and which he represents as the *ferment* of the gelatinous products. It is obtained by adding to fresh carrot-juice, alcohol, which throws it down in an insoluble form, but it retains its characteristic properties. It transforms pectine (at a temperature between 80° and 90°) into a substance insoluble in cold water (*pectosic acid*), and subsequently into pectic acid, as above described.

Pec'tinal, *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, comb, *pecto*=Gr. *pĕkō*, or *pekteō*, to comb.] Pertaining, or relating to, or resembling, a comb.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pec'tinate, PECTINATED, *a.* [Lat. *pectinatus*, from *pecten*, a comb.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to that form of marginal division in which the segments are numerous, narrow, and closely placed, so as to resemble the teeth of a comb.

(*Zoöl.*) Edged like the tooth of a comb; as, a *pectinate* muscle.

Pectinate claw, a claw with a serrated edge.

Pec'tinately, *adv.* In a pectinate form or manner.

Pectina'tion, *n.* State or quality of being pectinated. — Combing of the head; a combing.

Pec'tine, *n.* [Fr.; from Gr. *pektos*, coagulated.] (*Chem.*) Vegetable jelly. See PECTIC ACID.

Pectinibran'chiate, *a.* [Lat. *pecten*, *pectinis*, a comb, and Lat. *branchiæ*.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to an order of Gasteropods. It includes almost all the spiral univalve shells, as well as several which are merely conical. The animals of this order are so named from the comb-like form of the gills, which are usually situated in a cavity behind the head.

Pectization, (*pec-ti-zai'shun,*) *n.* [Gr. *pektis*, congealed, thickened.] (*Chem.*) A term applied by Graham to the sudden change from the liquid to the solid form which takes place in certain solutions. The solution of hydrated silicic acid, for instance, may be preserved in a fluid state for days and weeks in a sealed tube, but it is sure at last to assume the *pectous* or gelatinous form.

Pec'tolite, *n.* [Lat. *pecten*, comb, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of lime and soda, which occurs in white or grayish spheroidal masses, composed of an aggregate of acicular crystals, or of delicate fibres, arranged in a radiated or stellar form.

Pec'toral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pectoralis*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast.] Pertaining or relating to the breast; as, the *pectoral* muscle. — Pertaining or having reference to the chest, or of diseases of the chest.

Pectoral fins, those fins belonging to a fish which are placed on the sides, behind the gills. (Sometimes called simply *pectoral.*)

—*n.* A breastplate worn by the Jewish high-priest. — A medicine calculated to cure or remedy diseases of the chest and lungs.

(*Zoöl.*) The pectoral fin of a fish.

Pec'torally, *adv.* By connection with the breast.

Pectorilo'quial, Pectorilo'quous, *a.* [Fr. *pectoriloque.*] Belonging, or relating to, or possessing the nature of pectoriloquy.

Pectoril'oquy, Pectoril'oquism, *n.* [From Lat. *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast, and *loquo*, to speak.] (*Med.*) A peculiar sound emitted from the chest in speaking when the lungs are ulcerated, or cavities formed in their substance. One of the sounds indicated by the stethoscope, or to the ear, if placed over the part, and the patient is requested to speak, is that the voice to the listener seems to come from the chest instead of the mouth; hence the term *pectoriloquy*, speaking from the breast. See STETHOSCOPE.

Pec'tose, *n.* (*Chem.*) See PECTIC ACID.

Pe'cul, *n.* Same as PICUL, *q. v.*

Pec'ulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *peculium*, a small property.] To defraud the public of money or goods intrusted to one's care by appropriating the property to one's own use; to defraud by embezzlement; to steal.

Pecula'tion, *n.* [Fr. *peculat;* Late Lat. *peculatio.*] Act of peculating, or of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care; embezzlement of public money or goods.

Pec'ulator, *n.* [Lat.] One who peculates.

Pecu'liar, (*-kūl'yer,*) *a.* [Sp.; Lat. *peculiaris*, from *peculium.*] Of or relating to private property; one's own; appropriate; belonging to a person, and to him only; belonging to a nation, system, or other thing, to the exclusion of all else; not general or universal. — Particular; special; individual.—Singular; phenomenal; unfrequent and striking. (R.)

—*n.* Private or exclusive property; that which pertains to a person in exclusion of others.

Peculiarity, (*pe-kūl-yăr'ĭ-tў,*) *n.* [Low Lat. *peculiaritas.*] A quality of being peculiar; specialty; individuality. — Something peculiar to a person or thing; that which belongs to or is found in one person or thing, and in no other; particularity; distinctive characteristic or foible; as, *peculiarity* of appearance, speech, manner, temper, &c.

Pecu'liarize, *v. a.* To render peculiar; to appropriate.

Pecu'liarly, *adv.* Particularly; singly; in a manner not common to others; especially; as, their vanity is *peculiarly* their own.

Pecu'liarness, *n.* State of being peculiar; peculiarity. (R.)

Pecu'lium, *n.* [Lat., private property.] (*Rom. Law.*) Private, exclusive, or separate property, more especially the property which a son or a slave might acquire independent of the control of his father or his master. — Hence, a particular fund for one's own private needs or uses.

Pecun'iarily, *adv.* In a pecuniary manner.

Pecuniary, (*pe-kūn'ya-ry,*) *a.* [Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, property, money, from *pecus*, *pecoris*, sheep, cattle, because the wealth of the ancients consisted in their herds and flocks.] Pertaining or having reference to money, or to money's worth in property; as, *pecuniary* matters, *pecuniary* difficulties. — Consisting of money; as, a *pecuniary* compensation, a *pecuniary* penalty.

Ped'age, *n.* [L.Lat. *pedagium*, from Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] A toll paid by passengers to entitle them to safe-conduct.

Pedagog'ic, Pedagog'ics, *n. sing.* The art, science, or operation of successful scholastic instruction.

Pedagog'ic, Pedagog'ical, *a.* [Gr. *pedagōgikos.*] Befitting or pertaining to a pedagogue, or to a teacher or instructor of children.

Pedagog'ics, *n. sing.* See PEDAGOGIC, (the noun.)

Ped'agogism, *n.* Vocation, characteristics, and manners of a pedagogue.

Pedagogue, (*pĕd'a-gŏg,*) *n.* [Fr.; Or. *pedagōgos* — *pais*, *paidos*, a child, a boy, and *agō*, to lead.] Primarily, one who led children to school, and brought them back again; in the modern and specific sense, a teacher; a preceptor; a schoolmaster; one whose occupation is to instruct young children. — Hence, one who by teaching has become dogmatic, precise, or pedantic in his manners or habits; a pedant; a precisian.

Ped'agogy, *n.* [Gr. *paidagōgia.*] Office or practice of a pedagogue; pedagogism; as, "the *pedagogism* of tutors." — *South.*

Pe'dal, *a.* [Fr. *pédale*, a large organ-pipe played with the foot; Lat. *pedalis*, belonging to the foot; from *pes, pedis* = Gr. *pous, podos*; Sanak. *poda*, a foot.] Pertaining to a foot, or to a pedal.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A contrivance attached to the harp, organ, piano-forte, &c., acted upon by the foot, and designed to modify the tone or swell of the instrument.—On the organ, a row of keys intended to be played on with the feet, and which, in large instruments, actuate a separate organ, called the pedal organ. The invention of the pedals, or foot-keys of the organ, is attributed to a tierman named Bernhard, who lived in the 15th century. It was long, however, before their utility and importance were generally acknowledged. Within the last 20 years, the use of the foot-keys has been much extended, and few organs are now built without them.

Pedalia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales*. DIAG. Parietal placentæ, bony or capsular fruit, an amygdaloid embryo, and short radicle.—They are glandular herbs, found chiefly in the tropics, with entire exstipulate leaves and axillary flowers, usually large and irregular. Chiefly remarkable for their oily seeds. The fresh branches of *Pedalium murex* render water or milk mucilaginous. The order includes 14 genera and 25 species. See MARTYNIA and SESAMUM.

Peda'lian, *a.* Pedal; having reference to feet.

Peda'neous, *a.* [Lat. *pedaneus.*] Pedestrian; going a-foot.

Ped'ant, *n.* [Fr.; It. and Sp. *pedante.* See PEDAGOGUE.] A person who makes a vain and pretentious display of learning; one who assumes, an air of superior knowledge in an awkward or unsuitable manner; a make-believe scholarly individual.

Pedan'tic, Pedan'tical, *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a pedant; ostentatious of scholarship or learning; vainly parading or making exhibition of usually superficial knowledge; as, a *pedantic* speech or sentence.

Pedan'tically, Pedan'tictly, *adv.* In the manner of a pedant; with a vain or inappropriate display of erudition.

Pedant'ism, *n.* Same as PEDANTRY, *q. v.*

Ped'antize, *v. a.* [Fr. *pédantiser.*] To play the pedant; to employ erudite words or expressions; to act the pedagogue over pupils.

Ped'antry, Ped'antism, *n.* [Fr. *pedunterie*; It. *pedanteria.*] Manners, qualities, or character of a pedant; vain or ostentatious display of learning or erudition; the use of words or terms unsuitable to the time, place, and company; pedantic acts or practices.

Ped'ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) A palmate leaf, with the two lateral lobes themselves divided into smaller segments, the midribs of which do not run directly into the common central point; as in the leaf of *Dracunculus vulgaris* or *Helleborus fœtidus.*

Pedat'ified, *a.* [Lat. *pedatified*, and *findere, fidi*, to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Irregularly lobed;—said of a leaf.

Peddle, (*pĕd'l,*) *v. a.* [Probably from Fr. *pied*, the foot. See PEDAL.] To travel about the country on foot, and sell small wares, notions, &c.—To be busy about small matters or trifles.

—*v. a.* To go about and sell; to sell or retail, as small wares, &c., usually by travelling about the country on foot.

Ped'dler, Ped'lar, Ped'ler, *n.* One who carries about small commodities for sale; a peripatetic dealer in odds and ends, knick-knacks, &c.

Ped'dlery, Ped'lary, Ped'lery, *n.* Vocation or practice of a peddler; small wares, notions, &c., sold or carried about for sale by peddlers.

Pedee', in *Iowa*, a post-village of Cedar co., abt. 20 m. E. of Iowa City.

Pedee, (Great,) or YADKIN, a river rising in Caldwell co., N. Carolina, and flowing a general N.E. course to Stokes co., turns to the S.E., and following this direction rather tortuously, receiving several small tributaries on its way, it enters S. Carolina, and takes the name of GREAT PEDEE. Thence S.S.E. through this State, it enters the Atlantic Ocean by Winyaw Bay in Georgetown dist.—LITTLE PEDEE rises in Richmond co., N. Carolina, and flowing S. by E. into S. Carolina, enters the main stream from Horry co.

Ped'erast, *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, boy, and *eran*, to love.] One who commits pederasty.

Pederast'ic, *a.* [Gr. *paiderastikos.*] Pertaining or relating to pederasty.

Ped'erasty, *n.* [Gr. *paiderastia.*] Sodomy.

Pederna'les, in *Texas*, a small river flowing into the Colorado in Travis co.

Pederneira, (*pa-der-na'e-ra,*) a seaport-town of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the Bay of Pederneira, 5 m. W.N.W. of Alcobaza. Near it is a sanctuary of the Virgin Mary, much frequented by pilgrims. *Pop.* 2,000.

Ped'estal, *n.* [Sp.; It. *piedestallo—piede*, foot, and *stalla*, a standing.] (*Arch.*) The lower part of a column or pillar. It consists of three principal parts: a square trunk, dado, or dye, which makes the body; a cornice, the head; and a base, the foot of the pedestal. The *Tuscan pedestal* is the simplest and lowest of all, and is only three modules high. The *Doric pedestal* is from four to five modules high, as made by the moderns. The *Ionic pedestal* is from five to seven modules high. The *Corinthian pedestal* is the richest and most delicate of all, and is from four to seven modules high.

(*Mach.*) An axle-guard. See JAW.

Pedes'trial, *a.* [Lat. *pedestris*, from *pes, pedis*, foot.] Pertaining or relating to the foot.

Pedes'trially, *adv.* In a pedestrial manner.

Pedes'trian, *a.* [Fr. *pédestre*; Lat. *pedestris*, from *pes, pedis*, a foot.] Going on foot; walking; performed on foot; as, a *pedestrian* tour.

—*n.* One who walks or journeys on foot; a foot-traveller.—One who walks or runs for a wager; a person remarkable for speed and endurance in walking or running.

Pedes'trianism, *n.* Act or practice of a pedestrian; a going on foot; walking or foot-racing for a wager.

Pedeten'tous, *a.* [Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot, and *tendere*, to stretch out.] Advancing with caution; going forward step by step; as, a *pedetentous* pace.

Pe'dial, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a foot, or anything called a foot.

Ped'icel, Ped'icle, *n.* [Fr. *pédicelle*; Lat. *pediculus*, from *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Bot.*) One of the ultimate ramifications of that part of the inflorescence called the *peduncle*. Hence the term *pedicellate*, applied to stalked flowers borne on branched inflorescence.

Ped'icellate, Ped'icelled, (*-sĕld,*) *a.* [Fr. *pedicelle.*] See PEDICEL.

Pedicel'lates, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A division of echinoderms, comprehending those which have the vesicular pediculate organs, which are termed feet in this class, but which project from various parts of the surface of the body.

Ped'icelled, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having, or growing upon a pedicel.

Pedicle, (*pĕd'i-kl,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PEDICEL, *q. v.*

Pedic'ular, Pedic'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *pediculuris*, from *pediculus*, a louse.] Lousy.

Pediculo'ris, *n.* [Lat. *pediculus*, a louse; probably from its efficacy in destroying that insect.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Scrophulariaceæ*. They are herbs, with alternate, rarely sub-opposite, often pinnatifid leaves, and spicate flowers. *P. Canadensis*, the Lousewort, is common in pastures and low grounds.

Pedicula'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as PHTHEIRIASIS, *q. v.*

Pedic'ulus, *n.*; *pl.* **Pedic'ulidæ,** (*Zoöl.*) See ANOPLURA.

Pedigerous, (*-dĭj'-,*) *a.* [Lat., from *pes, pedis*, foot, and *gerere*, to bear.] Possessing feet.

Ped'igree, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *per*, through, and *degré*, a stair, step—*de*, from, and *gradus*, a step. See GRADE.] An account of lineage through its different steps or degrees; line of ancestors from which a person, family, or tribe descends; descent; lineage; genealogy; an account or register of a line of ancestors; a genealogical chart.

"Few men of his time could show such a *pedigree* as the Earl of Oxford, himself the twenty-second peer of his line." *Macaulay.*

Pedim'anous, *a.* [Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot, and *manus*, hand.] With the feet hand-shaped, as monkeys.

Ped'iment, *n.* [From Lat. *pes, pedis.*] (*Arch.*) The triangular termination used in Classical architecture at the ends of buildings, over porticos, &c., corresponding to a gable in Middle Age architecture: it is much less acute at the top than a gable. Most of the porticos on the fronts of Greek and Roman buildings support pediments (see Fig. 2039); in Roman work the dressings over doors and windows are sometimes arranged in a similar form, and called by the same name; in debased Roman work, pediments of this last mentioned kind are occasionally circular instead of angular on the top, a form which is also common in Italian architecture. The term is sometimes applied by modern writers to the small gables and triangular decorations over niches, doors, windows, &c., in Gothic architecture.

Pedipal'pi, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pes, pedis*, a foot, and *palpare*, to touch gently.] (*Zoöl.*) The Scorpion family. See SCORPION.

Ped'lar, Ped'ler, *n.* Same as PEDDLER, *q. v.*

Pedobap'tism, *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, and *baptismos*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children.

Pedobap'tist, *n.* One who advocates or practises infant baptism.

Pedom'eter, *n.* [Fr. *pédometre*, from Lat. *pes, pedis*, foot, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Mech.*) An instrument in the form of a watch, consisting of various wheels, with the teeth catching in each other, and which, by means of a string fastened to anything in motion, numbers the paces gone over from one place to another.

Pedomet'ric, Pedomet'rical, *a.* Belonging to, or measured by, a pedometer.

Pedot'rophy, Pædot'rophy, *n.* [Gr. *pais, paidos*, a child, and *trephein*, to nourish.] The theory of the nourishment of children.

Pe'dra-Bran'ca, a town of Brazil, about 90 m. W. N.W. of Bahia.

Pedra'za, a town of Venezuela, about 38 miles W. of Varinas; *pop.* 4,000.

Pedro I., (Don,) ANTONIO JOSE D'ALCANTARA, (*pai'dro,*) Emperor of Brazil, was the eldest son of John VI., king of Portugal, elder brother of Don Miguel, and nephew to Ferdinand VII., king of Spain. He was b. in 1798, and was taken, in 1808, with the rest of the royal family, to Brazil. In 1822, the Brazilians having proclaimed their independence, chose *P.* for their emperor. The death of John VI., in 1826, left Don Pedro the crown of Portugal; he soon afterwards established a liberal govt. in that country, and granted it a charter. After abdicating the crown of Portugal in favor of his daughter, Donna Maria, he nominated his brother, Don Miguel, regent; but scarcely had he quitted Portugal, than Don Miguel took possession of the throne. In 1831 he was compelled to abdicate the throne of Brazil in favor of his son, Don Pedro II. Returning to Europe, he raised troops in France and England, with which he, in 1833, drove Don Miguel from the throne of Portugal, and placed the crown upon the head of his daughter. He was twice married; his first wife being Maria Leopoldina, archduchess of Austria, and the second, Amelia, daughter of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais. D. 1831.

PEDRO II., was son of the preceding, who abdicated the throne in his favor when he was only in his sixth year. The govt. was administered by a council of regency, and afterwards by one regent. In July, 1840, *P.*—although he had not attained his majority—was declared of age by the Chambers, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 he was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., King of Naples; from which union were born (two princes, who died young, and two princesses. *P.* is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio he is constantly in public, receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners, is very courteous in his manners, and writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally patronizes industrial enterprises, by encouraging public works, and perfecting the navigation of rivers. The aid which he furnished to Gen. Urquiza contributed greatly to the overthrow of Rosas, and the fruits of this intervention were an aggrandizement of territory, and the free navigation of the river La Plata, which have contributed greatly to the prosperity of the country. The principal event of his reign is the war against Paraguay, which began in 1865 and ended in 1870, with the death of Lopez.

Pe'dro V., King of Portugal, born 1837, was the son of Donna Maria II. and Fernando of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, king-consort. He ascended the throne in 1855, and d. 1861.

Pedro, (THE CRUEL,) king of Castile and Leon, b. 1334. He succeeded his father, Alfonso XI., in 1350, and in 1353 married Blanche de Bourbon, sister of the king of France, but in 3 days deserted her, and devoted himself to his mistress, Donna Maria Padilla. Subsequently he poisoned his queen, and cruelly persecuted members of his own family and Castilian grandees, until an insurrection was raised against him under the lead of Harry of Trastamara, who finally defeated and slew him in the battle of Montiel, March 14, 1369.

Pedun'cle, *n.* [Lat. *pes*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) That part of an inflorescence which proceeds immediately from the stem, and forms the support of a solitary single flower. Hence *pedunculate*, applied to stalked solitary flowers, as petiolate is to stalked leaves. A *P.* supporting several flowers at its apex is called a *scape.*

(*Anat.*) A certain nervous strand of the brain.

(*Conch.*) A kind of foot or stem by which certain shells are attached to various objects.

Pedun'cular, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or springing from, a peduncle.

Pedun'culate, Pedun'culated, *a.* Having, or growing on, a peduncle; as, a *pedunculated* bud.

Peebles, (*pee'bels,*) an inland co. of Scotland, having N. Mid-Lothian, E. Selkirk, S. Dumfries, and W. Lanark; *area*, 356 sq. m.; *pop.* 11,500.

Pee'bles, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 2,770.

Peek, *v. a.* To peep; to peer; to look with the eyes half closed. (Used colloquially.)

Peeks'kill, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 100 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Peek'y, *a.* Having small decayed spots; affected with incipieot decay;—said of timber when signs of decay first appear. (An Americanism.) *Webster* after *Bartlett.*

Peel, *v. a.* [Fr. *peler*; D. *pellen*; Sp. *pelar*, from Lat. *pellis.*] To strip off, as skin, bark, or rind, without the application of a cutting instrument; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin of; to skin; to bark; to flay; to decorticate; as, to *peel* an orange.

(NOTE. When the knife only is used, the operation is called *paring*; as, to *pare* an apple.)

—To strip or tear, as the skin of an animal, or bark of a tree;—preceding *off.*

—[Fr. *piller*; Lat *pilare.*] To strip; to pillage; to plunder; to devastate by making bare; as, to *peel* a conquered territory.

—*v. n.* To lose the skin, bark, or rind;—frequently used in conjunction with an adverb; as, it *peels readily.*

—*n.* The skin, rind, bark, or integument; as, the *peel* of an orange.

Peel, *n.* [Fr. *pelle*; Lat. *pala.*] A baker's wooden shovel for putting in and withdrawing bread from an oven.

—A fortalice; a small fortress;—A term peculiar to the Scottish border; a peel-house.

Peel, SIR ROBERT, prime-minister of England, son of Sir Robert Peel, a wealthy manufacturer, was b. in 1788, and studied at Harrow and Oxford. When just 21 years of age he entered Parliament, and thenceforth the sphere of his exertions and triumphs was in the House of Commons, in the history of which his career will form a large feature. He was no orator, nor was he, properly speaking, a natural and simple debater. His manner was the artificial one of thorough training; but for an artificial manner it was a good one, and the House from his practice got to like it, though to a stranger it was generally unpleasant. He could state his case clearly and forcibly, but he seldom liked to abandon a subject until he had discussed it at great length. He avoided, in a marked manner, the statement of general principles, as if he feared that he might afterwards have to say or do something inconsistent with them, and he generally made out his case on the details of the matter, rather than on any wide rule or principle of political opinion. In 1811 he was made under-secretary for the Colonies, and in 1812, when only 24, he received the very responsible appointment of chief secretary for Ireland. After carrying his celebrated currency measure of 1819, he became, in 1822, home secretary. Refusing to take office under Canning, he joined the ministry of the Duke of Wellington in 1828. Here, by conceding Catholic emancipation (against which he had previously protested), he did one of those acts which have been

called tergiversation by some, and the result of honest conviction, rising above original prepossession, by others. He still, however, professed to belong to the Conservative party, and he became a strenuous opponent of Earl Grey's ministry, and the Reform Bill. When a Conservative government was, from mere accidental and personal causes not well explained, established in 1834, he gallantly undertook the attempt to work it, though conscious that the task was hopeless. He became prime-minister in 1841, with better prospects. The position in which he was placed was that of the head of a protectionist government, established to defeat and suppress the free-trade party. As circumstances developed themselves in the few critical years from 1841 to 1846, some indications of opinion created alarm among the thorough protectionists, and it was seen that the prime-minister, becoming convinced of the truth of free-trade, was determined to carry its principles into practice. After the repeal of the Corn Laws and other measures in the same spirit, he resigned office to a party to whom his later opinions legitimately belonged, in the summer of 1846. D. 1850, of internal injuries caused by a fall from a horse.

Peel, a seaport-town of the Isle of Man, on an inlet of its W. coast, 10 m. N.W. of Douglas; *pop.* 2,500.

Peel, a S.E. co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Cap.* Brampton. *Pop.* 24,816.

Peel'er, *n.* One who peels, strips, or flays; — hence, a pillager; a plunderer.

—In England, a cant term for a policeman: — so called from Sir Robert *Peel*, the originator of the modern police force.

Peel River, rises on the W. slope of the Rocky Mountains in British N. America, and flowing N.W., then N. E., joins the estuary of the Mackenzie River.

Peep, *v. n.* [D. *piepen;* Lat. *pipo*, to pip, to chirp. Said to be transferred from the *cry* to the appearance and cluck of a chicken when it first breaks the shell.] To cry as a chicken; to utter a fine, shrill sound; to chirp. — To begin to appear; to make the first appearance; to issue or come forth from concealment; to look through a crevice or small opening; to look narrowly, closely, slily, or furtively; to peer.

—*n.* The chirp or cry of a young chicken. — A sly, furtive look; a look through a hole or crevice; first appearance; as, to take a *peep*, the *peep* of day.

Peep'pee, in *Ohio*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* 2,800.

Peep'er, *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell; hence, one who peeps, or looks slily or furtively; a spy; a prying person.

—A cant term for the eye; as, to damage one's *peepers*.

Peep'hole, Peep'ing-hole, *n.* A hole or crevice through which one may peep without being observed.

Peep'-o'-day Boys, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The name assumed by the members of a former secret society in Ireland, who sallied forth before the dawn of day to commit agrarian outrages.

Peep'-show, *n.* A small object or series of objects, to be inspected by applying the eye to a small orifice.

Peer, *n.* [Fr. *pair;* Lat. *par*, equal. See PARITY.] An equal; one of the same rank, grade, or condition; an equal in excellence or endowments; a match; a mate.

"Know, I am *peer* with any lord in Scotland here." — *Scott.*

—A companion; an associate, comrade, or fellow.

"Twelve were the *peers* of Charlemagne." — *Dryden.*

—A nobleman: as, a *peer* of the realm. — In England, a nobleman sitting in the House of Lords; as, *peers* spiritual and temporal.

House of Peers, in England, the House of Lords; the upper chamber of the legislative body.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *pareo*, to come forth, akin to *pario*, to bring forth.] To peep out, as the sun over a mountain.

"See how his gorget *peers* above his gown." — *Ben Jonson.*

—To look narrowly or furtively; to peep.

"*Peering* in maps for ports, and piers, and roads." — *Shaks.*

Peer'age, *n.* The collective body of peers.

"When Charlemagne with all his *peerage* fell." — *Milton.*

–Rank, dignity, or condition of a peer; as, a *peerage* was conferred on him. — A book containing the heraldic arms and genealogies of peers; as, "Burke's *Peerage* and Baronetage."

Peer'ess, *n.* The consort of a peer; a noble lady; as, a *peeress* in her own right.

Peer'less, *a.* Without a peer or equal; matchless; superlative.

"With such a *peerless* majesty she stands." — *Dryden.*

Peer'lessly, *adv.* In a peerless or unequalled manner; matchlessly.

Peer'lessness, *n.* State of being peerless, or of having no equal.

Peert, *a.* Same as PEART, *q. v.*

Peer'y, *a.* Looking sharply, furtively, or inquisitively; as, *peery* eyes.

Pee'vish, *a.* Fretful; querulous; apt to mutter, grumble, or complain; easily vexed or fretted; hard to please; morose; petulant; as, a *peevish* temper.

—Expressing discontent or fretfulness; silly; childish.

"I will not send such *peevish* tokens to a king." — *Shaks.*

Peev'ishly, *adv.* In a peevish manner; querulously; petulantly; fretfully; as, he is *peevishly* opinionative and proud.

Peev'ishness, *n.* Fretfulness; petulance; querulousness; disposition to murmur or grumble; sourness of temper; as, childish *peevishness*.

Pee'wit, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PEWIT.

Pee'wit, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LAPWING.

Peg, *n.* [Akin to Gr. *pegnūmi*, Sansk. *pash*, to fix, to fasten together.] A small pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards or other work of wood; a wooden nail or pin; a pin on which to hang anything; as, a clothes *peg*. — One of the pins of an instrument on which the strings are strained.

"I'll let down the *pegs* that make this music."—*Shaks.*

To take a peg lower, or *a peg down*. To depress; to humble or mortify by reducing to a lower grade of rank, degree, or position.

"We *took* your grandees *down a peg*."—*Hudibras.*

—*v. a.* To fasten with pegs; — hence, to restrain, restrict, or limit.

Pega'sean, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, Pegasus.

Peg'asus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Pēgasos.*] (*Myth.*) A winged horse, which sprang from the blood of the Gorgon Medusa when Perseus cut off her head. As soon as this animal came into existence, he flew up to heaven; though Ovid says *P.* lighted on Mount Helicon, where, on striking the earth with his foot, he raised the famous fountain called *Hippocrene*. *P.* became the pet of the gods; and Minerva and Neptune, having tamed him, gave him to Bellerophon as a charger when he went on his Chimæra expedition. After the victory, *P.* threw his rider, and flew up to heaven, where Jupiter placed him among the constellations. Ovid makes Perseus to have been mounted on *P.* when he rescued Andromeda.

(*Astron.*) A constellation which occupies a large space in the N. hemisphere, between the Swan, the Dolphin, and the Eagle on the W., and the Northern fish and Andromeda on the E. It contains 89 stars, of which 4 are of the second magnitude.

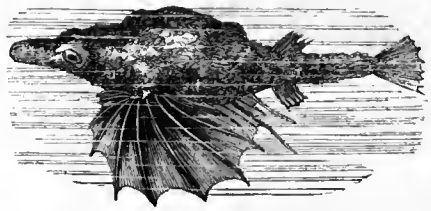


Fig. 2065. — SEA-DRAGON, (*Pegasus draco.*)

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of lophobranchiate fishes, with large pectoral fins, by means of which they are enabled to take short saltatory flights through the air.

Peg'ger, *n.* One who makes fast with pegs.

Peg'matite, *n.* (*Min.*) Graphic granite.

Pe'go, a town of Spain, prov. of Alicante, 38 m. N.E. of Alicante. *Manuf.* Woollens and basket-work. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pegu', a prov. of British Burmah, formerly a powerful kingdom, occupying the whole delta of the Irrawaddy. *Cap.* Pegu. *Pop.* Estimated at 70,000. — It was annexed to British India in 1853.

PEGU', a decayed city, cap. of the above prov., on the Pegu, a tributary of the Irrawaddy, 50 m. N.E. of Rangoon; Lat. 17° 40′ N., Lon. 96° 12′ E. It contains the famous *Shoe-madoo*, or Great Pagoda, the most celebrated temple of the former Burman empire. *Pop.* Unknown.

Peiho, (*pa-ho′,*) ["white river,"] (called also *North River,*) a river in China, prov. of Chih-le, rising near the great wall, and after a S.E. course falling into the Gulf of Pecheelee, Lat. 38° 33′ N. It is navigable for boats for 20 m. to Pekin.

Peipus, or Peipous, (Lake of,) (*pa′e-pooce,*) a lake of European Russia, between Lat. 57° 52′ and 59° N., Lon. 26° 55′ and 27° 55′ E. *Ext.* 80 m. long, and 32 m. broad. It receives the Embach, Kosa, and other rivers, and discharges its surplus waters into the Gulf of Finland by the river Narova.

Peirameter, (*pī-ram′e-ter,*) *n.* [Or. *peira*, a test, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the amount of resistance to wheel-carriages on roads of different construction. — *Francis.*

Peiras'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *peira*, trial.] Tentative; experimental; making trial.

Pekah, (*pe′ka,*) king of Israel, was captain in Pekahiah's army; but having slain that monarch, he ascended the throne in 759 B. C. He entered into an alliance with Rezin, king of Syria, and made war upon Ahaz, king of Judah, whom he defeated and killed. In the 20th year of his reign, Hoshea formed a conspiracy against him, and slew him 739 B. C.

Pekahi'ah, king of Israel, succeeded his father Menahem, 761 B. C. Very little mention is made of him in the Holy Scriptures, further than that he "departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin." After a reign of only 2 years, he was slain by Pekah, a captain of his army, 759 B. C.

Pekalongan', a town of Java, dist. of Pekaloogan, on the N. of the island; Lat. 6° 55′ N., Lon. 109° 40′ E. *Pop.* of the residency 224,000.

Pekaton'ica, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Winnebago co., abt. 14 m. W. of Rockford.

Pekaton'ica Riv'er, rises by two branches in Iowa co., Wis., and flowing S.E. into Illinois, turns to the E., then N.E., and enters Rock River in Winnebago co.

Peke'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) The same as CARYOCAR, *q. v.*

Pekin', or PEKING'. [Chin. *Pih-king*, meaning "the northern capital."] The cap. of the Chinese empire, prov. of Chih-le, or Pecheelee, in a vast sandy plain, between the Pei-ho and its important affluent, the Hoang-ho, 562 m. N.W. of Nankin, and 100 m. W.N.W. of the Gulf of Pecheelee, in the Yellow Sea; Lat. 39° 54′ 12″ N., Lon. 116° 28′ 54″ E. It consists of two contiguous cities, each separately surrounded by walls, and together entered by 16 gates. The entire circumference is 25 m. The N. city, which is nearly a perfect square (called *Nei-tching*, or the inner city, and sometimes the "Imperial" and "Tartar City"), consists of 3 enclosures. The outer one, formerly occupied by the Tartar garrison, is now used by Chinese traders. The second enclosure contains the residences of the dignitaries of the empire and foreign legations, the national literary institutions, and the temples of Ancestors and Peace, and is inhabited mostly by the Mantchoos. The inner enclosure, or "forbidden city," surrounded by walls of yellow tiles, 2 m. in circumference, hence called the "Yellow Wall," contains the palaces of the emperor and empress. The S. city, called the *Wai-ching*, or "outer city," is also square, and occupied by the Chinese, and is both the seat of business and the residence of most of the population. The wall is 30 ft. high, 25 ft. thick at the base, and 12 ft. at the top. That of the imperial city is 40 ft. high. Square towers project from the outer side at intervals of 70 yds. from each other; and each of the 16 gates is surmounted by a tower 9 stories high, with port-holes for cannon. The principal streets are very wide and regular, running between opposite gates. These are mostly filled with shops, extravagantly gilded and ornamented with blue and gold, flags, &c., and are almost always crowded, in consequence of the numbers of trades carried on in the open air. The houses are generally 1 story high, and built of brick. Of the ornamented buildings, the most conspicuous are those commonly called triumphal arches. They consist of a large central gateway, with small ones on each side, all covered with narrow roofs, and like the houses are splendidly gilded, varnished, and painted. Besides these, there are numerous pagodas, a beautiful mosque, Greek church, and convent. *P.* is indebted for its importance to its being the residence of the emperor and the seat of government. It is not distinguished by any peculiar manufacture; nor has it any foreign commerce or trade other than that directed to the supply of its own wants. This, however, is necessarily very considerable. The country round the city being sandy and poor, a large portion of its supplies are brought from a distance, — partly from sea by the Pei-ho, but principally by the Grand Canal and the Eu-ho, which connect it with Nankin and most of the E. provinces. The early history of *P.* is involved in obscurity. It was besieged and taken by the Mongols, led by Zinghis Khan, when the inhabitants, for want of ammunition, are said to have discharged ingots of gold and silver upon their assailants. Kublai Khan rebuilt it, and made it his capital in 1260. The Mongol dynasty, founded by Kublai Khan, continued to occupy this city till it was expelled from China, in 1367. In 1421, the third emperor of the Chinese dynasty of Ming transferred his residence thither from Nankin, since which it has been the capital of the empire. It surrendered to the allied armies of France and England in 1860, on which occasion the *Yueng-ming*, or summer palace of the emperor, situated in the vicinity of the city, was destroyed. *Pop.* Estimated at 2,000,000.

Pe'kin, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Tazewell co., abt. 60 m. N. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Pe'kin, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of New Albany.

Pe'kin, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 56 m. E. of Charlotte.

Pe'kin, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 10 m. W. of Lockport.

Pe'kin, in *Ohio*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 138 m. E. N.E. of Columbus.

Pe'kin, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 6 m. N.N.E. of Brookville.

Pe'kin, in *Tennessee*, a village of Putnam co., abt. 64 m. E. of Nashville.

Pe'kin, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 25 m. N. of Vancouver.

Pek'oe, Pee'co, *n.* [Chin. *Pih-haom.*] A kind of black tea brought from China, and said to be scented with a shrub called *pekoe*.

Pela'gian, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Pelagius or his doctrines. See PELAGIANS.

Pela'gianism, *n.* The doctrines of Pelagius. See PELAGIANS.

Pelagius, (*pe-lā′je-ănz.*) (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of heretics that arose in the Church about the beginning of the 5th century. Their founder was Pelagius, a monk, a native of Britain, whose original name was Morgan. He is said to have been characterized by great earnestness of character and moral strictness of life. He was greatly scandalized by the gross sensualities and immoralities that prevailed in the Church, and was of opinion that they arose from a belief in the efficacy of the sacraments and the sufficiency of faith. The remedy for all, he thought, would be a creed holding man's salvation to be dependent on his own exertions. Pelagius went to Rome, and afterwards to Carthage, where he was condemned by a council as holding the following heresies: — 1. That Adam was by nature mortal, and would have died whether he had sinned or not; 2, that the consequences of Adam's sin were confined to himself, and did not affect the human race; 3, that newborn infants are in the same condition as Adam was before his fall; 4, that the law qualified men for heaven, as well as the gospel; and that before Christ some men had lived without sin; 5, that a man may keep the commandments of God without difficulty, and preserve himself in a state of perfect innocence; and that the grace of God is given in proportion to our merits. These are the chief errors which are generally reckoned under the name of Pelagianism, though it is doubtful how far they were held by Pelagius himself, as he always expressed himself very cautiously. Pelagius was arraigned before two ecclesiastical councils at Jerusalem and Diospolis,

in 415; but with sophistry and equivocation, he succeeded in baffling his accusers. One of his most powerful opponents was Augustine, and Pope Innocent I., in 417, was induced to anathemize the rising heresy. His successor, Zosimus, also condemned the obnoxious doctrine, and the emperor promulgated decrees of confiscation and banishment against them. Pelagius retired into exile, where he died. His followers never formed a sect properly so called; but Pelagianism, as a theological system, has never been without its advocates. The ninth article of the English Church is directed against the Pelagian error respecting original sin.

Pela'gic, *a.* [From Gr. *pelagos*, sea.] Pertaining to the sea; marine.

Pelagius, (*pe-lai'ji-us.*) The founder of Pelagianism. See PELAGIANS.

Pela'gius, (POPE,) was a native of Rome, and ascended the papal chair in succession to Virgilius, in 555. He endeavored to reform the clergy; and when Rome was besieged by the Goths, he obtained from Totila, their general, many concessions in favor of the citizens. D. 560.

PELAGIUS II., ascended the papal chair, in succession to Benedict I., in 578. He opposed John, patriarch of Constantinople, who had assumed the title of œcumenic or universal bishop. D. of the plague, 590.

Pela'go, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, prov. of Florence, 12 m. E. of Florence. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 5,000.

Pelargo'nium, *n.* [Gr. *pelargos*, a stork; from the resemblance of the beaked fruit to the stork's bill.] (*Bot.*) The Stork's Bill, a genus of plants, order *Geraniaceæ*. They are herbs or shrubs, with the lower leaves (in plants raised from the seed) opposite, upper ones alternate. It is an extensive genus, embracing more than 300 species and innumerable varieties, nearly all native of the Cape of Good Hope. They form, in fact, the Geraniums of our green-houses and summer garden flowers, though the true Geraniums are somewhat different. Few of our garden-flowers are more popular than these, which now appear in at least four principal sub-divisions, known as *Show P.*, in which the two upper petals are usually clouded or veined, and dissimilar from the three lower ones; *Fancy P.*, a smaller growing race, chiefly with lighter colored flowers; *French P.*, in which appear brighter tints of color, often shaded; and *Scarlet P.*, as they are called, but which vary with colors of almost every shade, the flowers of which are nearly whole colored, and the stems and leaves more succulent. In their properties they are generally astringent. One species, *P. triste*, has tubers, which are eaten at the Cape of Good Hope.

Pel'ecoid, Pel'icoid, *n.* [Gr. *pelekos*, a hatchet, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) A curve somewhat resembling the head of a hatchet, consisting of two inverted quadrantal arcs and a semi-circle.

Pele'le, *n.* See MANGANJA.

Pel'erine, *n.* [Fr., a tippet, from Lat. *peregrinus*, foreign.] A lady's tippet, with long ends coming down before.

Pe'leus, (*Myth.*) King of Thessaly. He married Thetis, one of the Nereids, and was the only one among mortals who married an immortal. Being accessory to the death of his brother Phocus, he retired to the court of Eurytus, who reigned at Phthia. He was purified of his murder by Eurytus, who gave him his daughter Antigone in marriage. Peleus subsequently killed Eurytus by accident, while in the chase of the Calydonian boar. This event obliged him to retire to Iolchos, when the wife of Acastus, king of the country, brought certain charges against him, which caused him to be tied to a tree on Mount Pelion, that he might become the prey of the wild beasts of the place; but Jupiter, aware of the innocence of Peleus, ordered Vulcan to set him at liberty. Peleus afterwards revenged himself upon Acastus, by driving him from his possessions, and putting to death his wife. After the death of Antigone, Peleus fell in love with Thetis, who rejected his suit because he was a mortal. Having offered a sacrifice to the gods, Proteus at length informed him, that to obtain Thetis he must surprise her asleep in her grotto, near the shores of Thessaly. This advice was followed; and Thetis, unable to escape from the grasp of Peleus, at last consented to marry him. Their nuptials were celebrated with the greatest solemnity by all the gods, who made them each the most valuable presents. The goddess of discord was the only one of the deities who was not present. From the marriage of Peleus and Thetis was born Achilles. The death of Achilles was the source of so much grief to Peleus, that Thetis, to comfort her husband, promised him immortality, and commanded him to retire to the grottos of the island of Leuce, where he would see and converse with the manes of his son.

Pelf, *n.* [Probably allied to *pilfer*, and originally signifying wealth or riches acquired by pilfering.] Money; riches; wealth; lucre; — generally in the sense of ill-gotten.

Pel'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* (1870), 673.

Pel'ham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., abt. 38 m. S.S.E. of Concord; *total pop.* 944.

Pelham, in *New York*, a post-township of Westchester co.; *pop.* (1870), 792.

Pelham, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Grundy co., abt. 40 m. N. of Chattanooga.

Pel'ican, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Pelicanidæ*, containing several large web-footed species of birds, residing on rivers, lakes, or along the sea-coast, and preying on fish. They have a long, straight, broad, and much depressed bill; upper mandibles flattened, terminated by a nail, or very strong hook, the lower formed by two bony branches, which are depressed, flexible, and united at the tip; and from these branches is suspended a naked skin in form of a pouch; face and throat naked; nostrils basal, in the form of narrow longitudinal slits; legs short and strong; all the four toes connected by a web; wings of moderate dimensions. "The expansive pouch, whose elasticity is well known to all who have witnessed the shapes into which it is stretched and formed by the itinerant showmen, will hold a considerable number of fish, and thus enables the bird to dispose of the superfluous quantity which may be taken during fishing excursions, either for its own consumption or for the nourishment of its young. In feeding the nestlings — and the male is said to supply the wants of the female when sitting in the same manner — the under mandible is pressed against the neck and breast, to assist the bird in disgorging the contents of the capacious pouch, and during this action the red nail of the upper mandible of the bird appears to come in contact with the breast, thus laying the foundation, in all probability, for the *fable* that the *P.* nourishes her young with her blood, and for the attitude in which the imagination of painters has placed the bird in books of emblems, &c., with the blood spirting from the wounds made by the terminating nail of the upper mandible into the gaping mouths of her offspring." — *Broderip.* *P.* are gregarious, and fish is their favorite food; they store up their prey in their gular pouch, from which it is gradually transferred to the *œsophagus*, as the process of digestion goes on; but, when harassed, or pursued, they readily reject the contents of the stomach, like the Gull tribe. Though remarkable for their voracity, some of the species have been trained to fish in the service of man. The species are widely spread throughout the world, but are not numerous. The common *P.*, *Pelicanus onocrotalus* (Fig. 2066), is as large as a swan, white, and slightly tinged with flesh color. It is a native of E. Europe, Asia, and Africa. The Rufus-necked *P.*, *Pelicanus fuscus*, the prevailing color of which is white, is found in the United States.

Fig. 2066. — COMMON PELICAN, (*Pelicanus onocrotalus.*)

Pel'ican (or ALCATRAZ) **Island,** in *California*, a small rocky islet in the bay, and abt. 2½ m. N. of the city of San Francisco. It has an elevation of abt. 140 feet above the sea, is strongly fortified, and commands the entrance of the Golden Gate.

Pelecan'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, order *Anseres* or *Natatores*, which have the bill long, hooked at the end, nostrils hardly perceptible, wings long, pointed, and tail rather short. They have a pouch under the lower mandible and opening into the throat, which is capable of great distention. The flight is heavy.

(*Surg.*) An instrument for extracting teeth, curved at the end as the beak of a pelican.

(*Chem.*) A kind of alembic from which two opposite beaks or tubes pass out and reënter at the belly of the cucurbit.

Pel'ion, *n.* (*Min.*) A smoky blue variety of iolite. *Dana.*

Pelio'ma, *n.* (*Med.*) A livid spot on the skin. *Dunglison.*

Pel'ion, (*Anc. Geog.*) The ancient name of a wooded mountain range in Thessaly, extending along the east coast. Its eastern side descends in steep and rugged precipices to the sea. Further to the north, near the mouth of the Peneus, is the steep conical peak of Ossa (*q. v.*), which, according to the classic myth, the Titans placed upon the summit of *P.*, in order to scale Olympus, the abode of the gods. The modern name is Zagorá, and as of old, its sides and summit are clothed with venerable forests of oak, chestnut, beech, elm, and pine.

Pelisse, (*pe-lees'*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pellis*, a skin, a hide.] Originally, a furred robe or coat, now a silken coat or habit worn by females.

Pelis'sier, AIMABLE JEAN JACQUES, duke of Malakoff, marshal of France, was b. near Rouen in 1794. He entered the army at the age of 19, and distinguished himself in Africa, and was created lieutenant-general in 1848, and was called in 1855 to take a command in the Crimea under General Canrobert, whom he soon superseded as commander-in-chief. He distinguished himself in the successful attack on Kertch, in the battle of the Tchernaya, and above all in the storming of the Malakoff Tower at Sebastopol, September 8, 1855. He was soon after created marshal and Duke of Malakoff. In 1858 he was ambassador to London; was subsequently appointed governor-general of Algeria, and D. there 1864.

Pell, *n.* [Lat. *pellis*, a skin or hide; It. *pelle.*] A skin or hide; also, a roll of parchment.

Pel'la, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 88 m. W. of Iowa City; *pop.* 1,847.

Pellage, *n.* [From Lat. *pellis*, skin.] Duty paid on hides or skins of leather.

Pellag'ra, *n.* [Gr. *pella*, skin, and *agra*, attack.] (*Med.*) A disease of the skin somewhat resembling *elephantiosis*, and occasionally producing great constitutional derangement.

Pel'let, *n.* [Fr. *pelote*, from Lat. *pila*, a playing-ball.] A little ball; a bolus; as, a *pellet* of bread crumb.

Pel'leted, *a.* Made of, resembling, or supplied with, pellets.

Pel'lew Islands, a group of the Carolines, in the N. Pacific Ocean, Lat. between 7° and 9° N., Lon. 136° and 139° E. They are about 20 in number, and extend 87 m. from N.N.E. to S.S.W.

Pellicle, (*pel'lik'l,*) *n.* [Lat. *pellicula*, dimin. of *pellis*, a hide, skin.] (*Surg.*) The first delicate formation of the skin that appears over a healing ulcer or open sore.

(*Chem.*) The film that rises on certain fluid preparations, like that which may be observed forming on a bowl of boiled milk set aside to cool, before the firm skin is established, that is certain to rise when the milk becomes cold. Any very thin, transparent membrane, like that which encloses the yolk of an egg.

Pel'lico, SILVIO, the celebrated Italian patriot, and victim of Austrian tyranny, author of *Mie Prigioni*, was b. at Saluzza, in Piedmont, in 1789. In early life he gained considerable distinction as a writer for the stage; and his tragedy, *Francesca da Rimini*, may still be read with interest. In 1819 he became connected with the press, at the same time that he was tutor in the family of Count Porro; and in 1820 he was seized as a carbonaro by the Austrians at Milan, and confined in the fortress of Spielberg for ten years. The volume on which his fame rests tells the story of his imprisonment. His treatment was not distinguished by the most terrible hardships or tortures which other more illustrious persons have undergone, but it tells a tale of solitude, of patient endurance, and of pleasing sentiments continually keeping alive the strength of hope and affection, which has endeared the volume and the writer to numbers who could scarcely grasp the political idea involved. Released by the amnesty of 1830, he found shelter at Turin, and was employed as librarian in the house of the Marchesa Barolo until he died. His imprisonment had ruined his health, and he took no further part in politics. D. 1854.

Pellic'ular, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, a pellicle.

Pel'litory, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PARIETARIA.

Pel'litory of Spain, *n.* (*Pharmacy.*) The root of *Anthemis pyrethrum*. It has a pungent flavor, and when chewed promotes the flow of saliva, and is often useful in toothache.

Pell-mell', *n.* See PALL-MALL.

—*adv.* [Fr. *pêle-mêle.*] In complete confusion or disorder; with confused violence; with mixture at random; helter-skelter; as, the troops retreated *pell-mell.*

Pellu'cid, *a.* [Lat. *pellucidus* — *per*, through, and *lucidus*, shining, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Perfectly clear; translucent; diaphonous; not opaque; as, a *pellucid* stream.

Pellucid'ity, Pellu'cidness, *n.* Perfect clearness; translucence; partial transparency.

Pellu'cidly, *adv.* With clearness; diaphonously.

Pelop'idas, a valiant and patriotic Theban general, was the friend of Epaminondas and the associate of his victories. When the Spartans conquered Thebes, *P.* went to Athens, where he assembled his exiled conotrymen, with whom he returned, seized upon Thebes, and expelled the invaders. Afterwards he defeated the Lacedæmonians at Tegyra, and shared with Epaminondas the victory of Leuctra. *P.* being sent ambassador to Alexander, the tyrant of Pheræ, was thrown into prison; but on the appearance of Epaminondas he obtained his release. He went next to the court of Persia, and after his return commanded the forces sent to the relief of Thessaly, where he fell, B. C. 364.

Peloponne'sian, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Peloponnesus.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

Peloponne'sus, [Said to be so called from *Pelops*, son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, who settled in that country.] The ancient name of the Morea (*q. v.*). Among its most important cities were Sparta in Laconia, and Argos the capital of Argolis. Sparta acquired, after the Messenian war, a decided supremacy over the other states, and disputed the supremacy with Athens in a war of almost thirty years' duration (431–404 B. C.) — the famous *Peloponnesian War*, of which the history has been written by Thucydides. After the Roman conquest, the *P.* formed part of the province of Achaia, and subsequently belonged to the Byzantine empire. — See MOREA.

Pelo'ria, *n.* [Gr. *pelor*, a monster.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to those flowers which change from their usual normal irregular form to one which is abnormal in development as regards the particular family to which they belong. Instances occur in the Snapdragon and the Toad-flax, which, being normally irregular, sport to a regular form. The erect-flowered Gloxinias of modern times.

Pel'otage, *n.* Bales of Spanish wool.

Pelt, *n.* [Ger. *pelz*; Lat. *pellis*, a hide.] The skin of a beast with the hair on it; a raw hide.

(*Falconry.*) The quarry of a hawk all torn.

Pelt-rot. A disease which rots the hair or wool of a beast.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *peloter*, from *pelote*, a pellet.] To strike with pellets, or with something thrown, driven, or falling; to drive by throwing something; as, to *pelt* with stones, a *pelting* storm. — To cast or use as a missile.

—*n.* A blow or stroke from a pellet, or from something hard, solid, or semi-liquid; a knock; a blow or stroke from something thrown.

Pel'ta, *n.* [Lat., a shield.] (*Bot.*) A term used in describing lichens, to denote a flat shield without any elevated rim.

Pel'tate, Pel'tated, *a.* (*Bot.*) A leaf or any other organ which is fixed to the stalk by the centre, or by some point distinctly within the margin.

Pelt'er, *n.* One who pelts or hurls missiles.

Peltig'era, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Ground-livewort, a genus of plants, order *Lichenales*. *P. canina* and *rufescens* were formerly officinal, and regarded as a specific for hydrophobia.

Pel'tinerved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Peltately veined.

Pelt'-monger, *n.* One who deals in pelts or raw hides.

Pel'tonville, in *New York*, a village of Steuben co., abt. 18 m. N. by E. of Bath.

Peltoph'orum, *n.* [Gr. *peltaphoros*, shield-bearing.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Cæsalpiniæ*. The species *P. Linnæi*, formerly *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis*, a native of the W. Indies, yields the orange-colored dye-wood called Brazilетto.

Pel'try, *n.* [Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] The name given to the skins of different kinds of wild animals found in high N. latitudes, particularly in America, such as the beaver, sable, wolf, bear, &c. When the skins of such animals have received no preparation, they are termed *peltry*; but when the inner side has been tanned by an aluminous process, they are denominated *furs*.

—A mean or worthless object.

Pelt'-wool, *n.* Wool plucked from the pelts of dead sheep.

Pel'vic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the pelvis.

Pel'vis, *n.* [Lat., a laver.] (*Anat.*) The inferior part of the abdomen, the bony circumference of which is

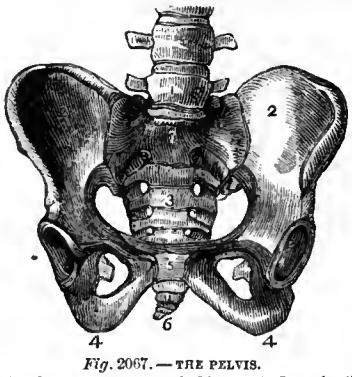


Fig. 2067. — THE PELVIS.

1, the last Lumbar Vertebræ; 2, the Ilium; 3, Os Coccygis, slightly elongated, to show, 6, the point or beak; 4, the Ischium; 5, the Symphysis, or junction of the two bones of the Pubes; 7, the Sacrum.

formed by the 2 *ossa innominata*, each composed of an *ilium*, an *ischium*, and *pubis*, the *sacrum*, and the *os coccygis*. It contains the rectum, the urinary bladder, and internal organs of generation.

Pemadum'cook, in *Maine*, a lake of Piscataquis co., receives the surplus waters of Lake Chesuncook, and discharges by a small outlet into Penobscot River.

Pem'aquid, in *Maine*, a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 18 m. E. of Bath.

Pem'berton, a township of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 m. W. of Wigan. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,500.

Pemberton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Burlington co., abt. 20 m. E. by S. of Trenton; *total pop.* (1870), 2,751.

Pembertun, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 16 m. W. of Bellefontaine.

Pembrina, in *Dakota Territory*, a lake of the Salt-water Region, giving rise to Pembrina River, which flows E. into the Red River of the North.

—A post-village of Kitson co., at the mouth of the Pembrina River, opposite St. Vincent, Minn.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Pembrina, in *Minnesota*, an extreme N.W. co., adjoining British North America on the N., and Dakota Territory on the W.; *area*, abt. 7,000 sq. m. It contains several large lakes, the most important of which are Lake of the Woods in the N.E., and Red Lake in the S. *Surface*, elevated, and in some parts hilly. This county is mostly possessed by Sioux and Chippewa Indians. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Pem'broke, a seaport-town of S. Wales, cap. of the county of same name, on a navigable creek of Milford Haven, 7 m. S.E. of Milford. Most of the shipping-trade is carried on at Pater, or Pembroke Dock, 1 m. N.W. *Pop.*, including Pater, 15,500.

Pem'broke, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Pembroke, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., abt. 27 m. S.E. of Boston; *total pop.* (1870), 1,447.

Pembroke, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Concord; *total pop.* (1870), 2,518.

Pembroke, in *New York*, a post-township of Genesee co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,810.

Pemigewas'set, in *New Hampshire*, a small river joining the Winnipiseogo River to form the Merrimack River, opposite Plymouth, in Grafton co.

Pemis'cot, in *Missouri*, an extreme S.E. co., adjoining Tennessee on the E. and Arkansas on the S.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Whitewater rivers. Lake Penniscot occupies in the central part of the co. an area of abt. 90 sq. m. *Surface*, level and generally low, occupied for the most part by shallow lakes and swamps. *Cap.* Gayoso. *Pop.* (1870), 2,179.

Pem'maquid Point, in *Maine*, a promontory and light-house of Lincoln co., on the W. side of the entrance to George's River.

Pem'mican, Pem'lican, *n.* Among the N. American Indians, meat cut in long thin strips without fat, and dried in the sun; charqui. — Meat prepared by drying in the sun, pounded, and compressed into bags for use as an article of provision in long voyages, journeys, &c.

Pen, *n.* [A.S. *pinn*; Dan. *pen*; Icel. *penni*; It. = Lat. *penna*; Gr. *petŏmad.*] A feather or quill prepared as an instrument for writing; an instrument used for chirography made of steel, gold, &c.; — also used figuratively for a person who uses a pen; a writer.

"The *pen* is mightier than the sword." — *Bulwer-Lytton.*

(*Manuf.*) Steel pens, which have almost superseded quill pens, are made in great quantities, and, like pins and needles, can only be produced, at a sufficiently low price to meet the requirements of the people, by those who have erected buildings and fitted up machinery so as to make the process sufficiently cheap and rapid. The steel is first selected of a proper quality, and rolled out into sheets of the thickness required, and of breadth sufficient for the length of a pen; these are punched out to the proper shape by a punch worked by a screw, which cuts out a piece at every blow, and also the perforation which terminates the split; the maker's name, or any other device, is stamped on this flat piece of steel, called a *blank*, which is then coiled up into the shape required, whether a *barrel* pen, or a *nib*, by a sort of press, worked by a girl. The pens have next to be tempered, by being made red-hot and then thrown into water or oil, and are afterwards polished by putting them into a barrel with fine sand, which is turned round for several hours; the nibs or prints are then finished at a stove, which is turned round, the pens being held to it; they are then varnished of a brown color by dissolving shellac and asphaltum in naphtha, which keeps them from rusting. Pens are sometimes made of brass, zinc, silver, and gold. Those made of gold are, of course, too expensive for general use, but, as they are never corroded by ink, they last a very long time, and can always be cleaned by washing, and, as the whole wear is at the point, this is tipped with an alloy which is exceedingly hard, composed of osmium and iridium. Steel-pens were first produced in 1803 by Mr. Wise of Great Britain, but it is to the improvements introduced in 1822 by Mr. Gillott, of Birmingham, that this branch of manufacture owes its immense development. There are in this country, chiefly in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Cincinnati, extensive factories devoted to the manufacture of steel pens, but our country is chiefly noted for its *diamond-pointed*, and *iridium-pointed* pens, which are made in New York to such perfection as to command all the European markets.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PENNED, (*pend.*) To write; to compose and commit to paper.

Pen, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PENNED, or PEND.) [A.S. *pyndan, gepyndan.*] To coop; to shut or close up; to confine in a small inclosure or narrow place.

"Where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve." — *Milton.*

—*n.* A small inclosure for domestic animals, as for cows, or sheep. — A house with its offices and out-buildings within an inclosure; — used in Jamaica.

Penæa'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Penæa* or *Sarcocolla* family, an order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales*. DIAG. Apetalous flowers, an ovary composed of 4 carpels, a tubular calyx, with definite divisions, and rudimentary cotyledons. They are evergreen shrubs of no importance.

Pe'nal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pœnālis*, from *pœna*, pain, expiation = Gr. *poinē*, penalty.] Pertaining or having reference to punishment; inflicting punishment; incurring punishment; enacting the punishment of offenders; subject to a penalty; as, a *penal* code, a *penal* offence, *penal* servitude.

Penal code, a code of laws having application to the punishment of criminals. — *Penal laws*, laws forbidding an act, and exacting punishment for committing it.

Pe'nally, *adv.* As a penalty.

Pen'alty, *n.* [Fr. *penalité*, from Lat. *pœna.*] Pain or punishment, suffered in person or property; which is annexed by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offence, or trespass; penal retribution; — generally applied in a pecuniary sense; as a *penalty* of five thousand dollars, *penalty* of death. — Forfeiture; fine; mulct for non-performance of something stipulated.

"The *penalty* and forfeit of my bond." — *Shaks.*

On or *under penalty* of, on pain of; in case of transgression or non-performance.

Pen'ance, *n.* [O. Fr. = Fr. *penitence*, from Lat. *pœnitentia.*] The pain, suffering, or labor to which a person voluntarily subjects himself, or which is imposed on him by authority, as a punishment for his faults, or as an expression of penitence.

"When the torturing hour calls us to *penance*." — *Milton.*

Penanced, (*pĕn'anst,*) *a.* Having performed or suffered penance.

Pen'anceless, *a.* Free from penance.

Penang', Pinang, or **Prince of Wales Island,** in the Strait of Malacca, off the W. coast of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a channel from 2 to 5 m. wide, and belonging to the presidency of Bengal; lat. between 5° and 5° 16′ N., Lon. 100° 9′ and 100° 25′ E. *Area*, 160 sq. m. The surface is hilly and well wooded, and the soil fertile. The climate is very healthy. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, cocoa-nuts and spices. *Cap.* George Town. *Pop.* 50,000.

Penan'nular, *a.* [Lat. *pene*, almost, and *annularis*, circular, from *annulus*, a ring.] Possessing very nearly the circular form of a ring.

Pena'tes, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The household gods of the ancient Romans, distinguished from the *lares* by their divine origin, and believed to have power over the events which happened in a household; they were thus controllers of fate, as the Lares were protectors of property. The Penates take the figure of the gods, or are represented as old men in priestly costume. — See LAR.

Pen'case, *n.* A case or holder for a pen.

Pence, *n.*; *pl.* of PENNY, *q. v.*

Penchant, (*pŏng'shŏng',*) *n.* [Fr.] Predilection; inclination; preference; decided taste; as, a *penchant* for the fair sex.

Pen'cil, *n.* [Fr. *pinceau*; Sp. *pincel*; Lat. *penicillum*, from *peniculus*, dimin. of *penis*, a tail, from *pendeo*, to hang.] A name applied to instruments for writing, drawing, or painting, differing as much in their construction as in the use to which they are applied. There are now in use the following kinds of *P.*: *hair-P.*, *black-lead-P.*, *chalk-P.*, and *slate-P.* The first are used for painting or writing with fluid colors, either oil or water, and in China and Japan are employed almost entirely instead of pens for writing; the color used being the black or brown pigment obtained from various species of sepia or cuttle-fish. The well-known *black-lead-P.* is made by cutting black-lead or plumbago (see BLACK-LEAD) into thin plates with a saw, and again into strips as wide as the plate is thick. These strips are then laid in a groove in a piece of cedar, upon which is glued another and thinner piece; the whole is afterwards rounded by a plane adapted to that purpose. Some *P.* are filled with colored chalk instead of black-lead. The *ever-pointed P.* is an instrument for using cylindrical pieces of black-lead, which are forced forward in the *P.* just so far as to allow them to be used without breaking. The leads are manufactured of different thicknesses, and the *P.*-cases are marked with a letter to correspond with the lead required for it. The *P.* for using liquid colors or paints are of course wholly different from those just described. They are made of hog's bristles, camel's hair, fitch, sable, &c. Those of a large and common kind are described under BRUSH. The soft *P.* for artists are made as follows: — The tail of the animal (sable, badger, marten, &c.) is scoured in a solution of alum; then steeped for several hours in lukewarm water; then dried in linen cloths; and finally combed out regularly. The hairs are seized with pincers, and cut off near the skin; and the little parcels of hair are sorted into groups according to their length. A few hairs are then taken — enough for one pencil — and placed in a little receptacle, which holds them while a thread is bound round near the roots. The base of the *P.* is then trimmed flat by scissors. The hairs thus prepared are fitted either into quills or into tin tubes. The quills are those of swans, geese, ducks, lapwings, pigeons, or larks, according to the size of the pencil. Each quill is softened and swelled in hot water: and the bunch of hairs is introduced at the larger end, and pulled forward by a simple apparatus to the smaller end, where the shrinking of the quill binds the hairs closely. The great art in *P.*-making is so to arrange the hairs that their ends may be made to converge to a fine point when moistened and drawn between the lips. Females are generally more successful than men in preparing the small and delicate pencils. Slate-*P.*, for writing on slate, are made either by cutting slate into thin sticks, and rounding them, or by cutting it into fine square slips, and encasing them in wood, as in the case of black-lead, &c.

—Figuratively, art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or delineating.

"Nature's ready *pencil* paints the flowers." — *Dryden.*

(*Optics.*) An aggregate or collection of rays of light which converge to, or diverge from, the same point.

—*v. a.* To write or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw; to delineate.

Pencilled, (*pen'sild,*) *a.* Painted, drawn, or marked with a pencil. — Radiated; having pencils of rays.

(*Bot.*) Characterized by fine lines, as if with a pencil.

Pen'cilling, *n.* The act of painting or sketching; a sketch.

Pen'craft, *n.* Chirography; handwriting; penmanship.

—Art of composing; authorship; literary writing.

Pen'-cutter, *n.* One who cuts or makes pens for use.

Pend, *n.* An Oriental term for oil-cake.

—*v. n.* To depend; to hang. (R.)

—To be unsettled; to be in process of adjustment; to be in abeyance.

Pen'dant, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pendens*, from *pendeo*, to hang down.] Anything hanging, as by way of ornament; a hanging appendage; — also, an appendix or supplement. —

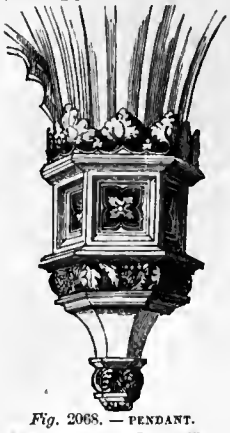


Fig. 2068. — PENDANT.

(From Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, A. D. 1510.)

An ornament or jewel depending from the ear; an earring.—A picture, print, &c., which hangs as a match to a kindred piece of art.

(*Arch.*) A term applied in Gothic architecture to those pieces of ornamented stone hanging down from the intersections of a groined roof, and of which Fig. 2068 gives one of the finest examples.

(*Her.*) Anything hanging down, as the badge of an order pendant to the chain or ribbon.

(*Naut.*) A rope to which a purchase is hooked; also, a long, narrow piece of bunting. See PENNANT.

Pen'dency, *n.* [Sp. *pendencio*, quarrel, dispute, from Lat. *pendens*.] A hanging in uncertainty; suspense; state of being in doubt or undecided; as, the *pendency* of a law suit.

Pen'dent, *a.* [Lat. *pendens*.] Hanging from above; suspended; depending; pendulous.—Jutting out or over; projecting; overhanging; as, a *pendent* rock.

Pendente Lite, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) Pending the progress of a suit or action.

Pendentive, *n.* [Fr. *pendentif*, from Lat. *pendere*, to hang.] (*Arch.*) The portion of a vault resting on one pier, and extending from the springing to the apex.—The word *pendentive* is also applied to the portions of vaults introduced in the angles of rectangular compartments, in order to reduce them to a circular or other suitable form to receive a dome.

Fig. 2069.—PENDENTIVE. (Byzantine.)

Pen'dently, *adv.* In a pendent or projecting manner.

Pendice, (*pend'is,*) *n.* A sloping roof; a pentice; also, a pent-house.

Pendicle, (*pen'dik-l,*) *n.* A pendant, appendage, or appurtenance.

Pen'dicler, *n.* In Scotland, a sub-tenant.

Pend'ing, *p. a.* [Fr. *pendant*, during.] Remaining undetermined; in suspense; as, a *pending* suit.

—*prep.* During; for the time of the continuance of; as, *pending* the result of the battle.

Pen'dleton, EDMUND, an American statesman and jurist, *n.* in Virginia, 1721, who, after the inauguration of the commonwealth, was called to preside over the first house of delegates, and was appointed by that body, in conjunction with Chancellor Wythe and Jefferson, to revise the colonial laws. In 1777, by a fall of his horse, he received an injury which made him a cripple for life. In 1779 he became President of the Court of Appeals; and presided in 1788 at the State Convention in which was to be considered the proposed constitution of the U. S., and masterly advocated the national compact. D. 1803.

Pendleton, (*pen'del-ton,*) a suburban village of Manchester, England, co. of Lancaster, 2½ m. W.N.W. of Manchester. *Manuf.* Cotton and silks. In the vicinity are numerous collieries. *Pop.* 15,000.

Pen'dleton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 26 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Pendleton, in *Kentucky*, a N. co., adjoining Ohio. *Area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, Licking, and South Licking rivers. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, mostly fertile, and well adapted to the production of cereals. *Cap.* Falmouth. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Pendleton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 63 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Pendleton, in *New York*, a post-township of Niagara co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,772.

Pendleton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 58 m. S.S.W. of Toledo.

Pendleton, in *W. Virginia*, an E. by N. co., adjoining Virginia. *Area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* South Branch of the Potomac River, and North and South Forks. *Surface*, elevated, mountainous, the main range of the Alleghany Mountain forming the N.W., as does the Shenandoah Mountain the S.E., boundary of the co.; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* abt. 6,600.

Pen'dleton Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 17 m. N.N.E. of Buffalo.

Pendulos'ity, *n.* State or quality of being pendulous; pendulousness.

Pend'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *pendulus*, from *pendeo*, to hang down.] Hanging; pendent; swinging; fastened at one end, the other being movable; depending.

Pend'ulously, *adv.* In a pendulous or swinging manner.

Pendulous'ness, *n.* Same as PENDULOSITY, *q. v.*

Pend'ulum, *n.* [It. *pendulo*, from Lat. *pendŭlus*, hanging down.] (*Physics.*) A heavy body so suspended that it may vibrate or swing backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the action of gravity, when it is once raised by an external force, to the right or left of its quiescent position. The regulation of the motion of clocks is effected by means of pendulums, that of watches by balance-springs. *P.* were first applied to this purpose by Huyghens in 1658, and in the same year Hooke applied a spiral spring to the balance of a watch. The manner of employing the *P.* is shown in Fig. 2070. The *P.*-rod passing between the prongs of a fork, *a*, communicates its motion to a rod, *b*, which oscillates on a horizontal axis, *o*. To this axis is fixed a piece, *m n*, called an *escapement* or *crutch*, terminated by two projections or *pallets*, which work alternately with the teeth of the *escapement-wheel*, R. This wheel being acted on by the weight tends to move continuously, let us say, in the direction indicated by the arrow-head. Now if the *P.* is at rest, the wheel is held at rest by the pallet, *m*, and with it the whole of the clockwork and the weight. If, however, the *P.* moves and takes the position shown by the dotted line, *m* is raised, the wheel *escapes* from the confinement in which it was held by the pallet, the weight descends, and causes the wheel to turn until its motion is arrested by the other pallet, *n*; which, in consequence of the motion of the *P.* will be brought into contact with another tooth of the escapement-wheel. In this manner the descent of the weight is alternately permitted and arrested—or, in a word, regulated—by the *P.* By means of a proper train of wheelwork the motion of the escapement is communicated to the hands of the clock; and consequently their motion, also, is regulated by the *P.* The peculiarly valuable property of the *P.* is called *isochronism*, and consists in its disposition to vibrate different arcs in very nearly the same time, provided the arcs are none of them large. In demonstrating the theory of the motion of the *P.*, mathematicians are obliged to assume that there is no rigidity in the cord, no friction at the axis of suspension, no resistance to motion made by the air, and no variation in the total length of the cord, arising from the variable temperature or moisture of the atmosphere; and if these assumptions were strictly correct, a *P.* once put in motion, would continue to move *ad infinitum*, without a further accession of external force; but when the pendulum is applied as the regulator of a clock, the assumptions just stated require an equal number of mechanical corrections. The wheelwork of a common clock is merely employed to produce a given number of oscillations in the *P.*; and as the period of those oscillations depends on the length of the pendulous body, it will be obvious that one of the first essentials in the construction of a clock is to make the *P.* of a determinate length. It must be observed, however, that the time does not vary as the length, but only as the square-root of the length, *i. e.*, a *P.* to vibrate 2 seconds must be four times as long as a second's pendulum. As the length of a *P.* increases with heat, and a brass rod equal in length to a second's *P.* will expand or contract 1-1000 part of an inch by a change of temperature of 1° in Fahr.'s thermometer, and since the times of vibration are in a subduplicate ratio of the lengths of the *P.*, an expansion or contraction of 1-1000 part of an inch will answer nearly to 1 second daily; therefore a change of 1° in the thermometer will occasion a difference in the rate of the clock equal to 1 second daily; hence the daily variation of the rate of the clock from summer to winter will be very considerable; and in order to avoid this, several contrivances have been employed, among which is the *gridiron-pendulum*, composed of any convenient odd number of rods of different metals, as 5, 7, or 9, being so connected that the effect of one set of them counteracts that of the other set; this form of *P.*, however, is liable to several objections, and is now almost obsolete. If the expansion of wooden rods could be depended on, or if it were not modified by absorption of moisture, or something else, which renders their action uncertain, the simplest of all compensation pendulums would be a wooden rod with a lead-bob 14 inches long. But all attempts to make the rod damp-proof have failed. The most recent compensation-*P.* is one analogous to the *gridiron-P.*, and composed of zinc and iron, which would probably have been discovered long ago if the mode of working zinc had been known. In these *P.* the sum of the iron rods must be to the zinc as 17 to 7. The best mode of suspending clock-*P.* is by a thin spring; not that the elastic force of the spring is of any use; but it has the advantage of being perfectly free from friction. In common clocks, the cock from which the *P.* hangs is screwed to the back-plate of the clock-frame, and has merely a slit in it, through which the spring hangs by a pin or rivet through its top; but in all the better class of clocks, which have heavy *P.* for their size, the spring is screwed fast between two brass or iron chops, and there is a large pin through them and the spring, with shoulders, so that it will just drop tightly into V's in the two sides of the cock. A spring does not bend only at one point, as a string does; and therefore a *P.*-bob hung by a spring does not move exactly in a circle, but in a cycloidal curve; and it was the celebrated Huyghens, already mentioned, who first explained that *P.* swinging in this curve have greater isochronal properties than those vibrating in arcs of a circle. To explain this geometrical curve, however, would here be out of place. As the action of gravity is not the same in all latitudes, nor yet at all heights above the earth's surface in the same latitude, the vibrations of the *P.* are slower at the equator than at the poles, and increase in quickness with the latitudes N. or S., as the centrifugal force decreases, and *vice versa*.

Fig. 2070.

Penedo, (*pa-na'do,*) a city of Brazil, on the São Francisco River, abt. 55 m. S.W. of Alagoas. It is generally well built, and carries on an extensive trade. *Pop.* 14,000.

Penel'ope, a celebrated Grecian princess, daughter of Icarius, wife of Ulysses (*Odysseus*), and mother of Telemachus. According to the Homeric legend, Ulysses, during his long wanderings after the fall of Troy, was generally regarded as dead, and *P.* was vexed by the urgent suits of many lovers, whom she put off on the pretext that she must first weave a shroud for Laertes, her aged father-in-law. To protract the time, she undid by night the portion of the web which she had woven by day. When the suitors had discovered this device, her position became more difficult than before; but fortunately Ulysses returned in time to rescue his chaste spouse from their distasteful importunities.

(*Zoöl.*) See PENELOPIDÆ.

Penelo'pidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A fam. of gallinaceous birds, peculiar to Guiana and Brazil. They are generally as large as turkeys, move in flocks, build their nests among, and often upon, the trees, and with proper care are capable of domestication. They are known under the names of Curassows, Hoccos, and Guans. The Common Guan (*Penelope cristata*), represented in Fig. 2071, may be taken as the type of this family, to which belong also the Chiacalaica (*Ortalida McCallii*) of New Mexico.

Fig. 2071.—GUAN. (*Penelope cristata.*)

Penetrabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *penetrabilité.*] Susceptibility of being penetrated, or of being entered or passed through by another body.

Pen'etrable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *penetrabilis.*] That may be penetrated, entered, or pierced by another body.—Susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

Pen'etrableness, *n.* State or quality of being penetrable; penetrability.

Pen'etrably, *adv.* In a penetrable manner.

Pen'etrance, Pen'etrancy, *n.* Quality or power of entering or penetrating.

Pen'etrant, *a.* [From Lat. *penetrans.*] Sharp; subtle; piercing; penetrating.

Pen'etrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *penetro, penetratus.*] To enter or pass into the interior of; to enter or pierce, as into another body.—To affect, as the mind; to cause to feel; to make sensible of.—To reach by the intellect; to understand.

"Things which were too subtle for us to *penetrate*."—*Ray.*

—*v. n.* To enter; to pass into; to pierce; to make way intellectually.

"We are not yet *penetrated* into the reality of the thing."—*Locke.*

Pen'etratingly, *adv.* In a penetrating manner; discerningly.

Penetra'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Late Lat. *penetratio.*] Act of penetrating or of entering a body.—Mental entrance into anything abstruse; the power by which the mind sees through anything difficult or complex; acuteness; sagacity; discernment; discrimination; as, a man of great *penetration*.

Pen'etrative, *a.* [Fr. *penetratif.*] That penetrates; piercing; sharp; subtle; acute; discerning.

Pen'etrativeness, *n.* Quality of being penetrative.

Penetu'sch, in *Iowa*, a village of Dallas co., abt. 14 m. W. by S. of Iowa City.

Pen'field, in *Michigan*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* abt. 1,002.

Penfield, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., abt. 7 m. E. of Rochester; *pop.*(1870), 2,929.

Penfield, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lorain co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Pen'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Clearfield.

Pen'-fold, *n.* A fold or corral for cattle.

Pen'guin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of swimming birds, family *Alcidæ*, which are in the Antarctic what the auks are in the Arctic regions. Their bills are similar, but they are even less capable of flying than the auks, their side appendages being mere apologies for wings, covered with scale-like vestiges of feathers, serving them, however, as paddles in the water, through which they skim with great celerity. They never venture to land except to breed, and can only reach their shallow nests on the shore by drawing themselves on their bellies. They hatch the one egg erect, and they cackle like geese. The largest, the Patagonian, (*Aptenodytes Patagonica*, Linn., Fig. 75,) is found in immense flocks near the Straits of Magellan, and as far as New Guinea. It is of the size of a goose, of a dark-ash color above and white beneath; the head and neck, which approach to black, are separated by a golden-colored spot at the ears. Its flesh is black and oily, but eatable.

Pen'-holder, *n.* A handle or case for a pen.

Penicil, (*pĕn'-i-sil,*) *n.* [Lat. *penicillus*, a tail, a roll of lint, &c.] (*Zoöl.*) A small tuft of diverging hairs.

(*Med.*) A pledget for wounds or sores.

Penicil'late, Penicilli'form, *a.* (*Bot.*) Tipped with a brush of hairs like a camel's-hair pencil.

Penicil'lium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fungales*. Certain moulds found on bread, preserves, &c., are produced by species of this genus. The so called Vinegar-plant, which, by its growth in saccharine liquids at moderate temperatures, converts them into vinegar, appears to be a mycelial state of *P. glaucum*; and the Yeast-plant, which by its vegetation at a high temperature, causes fermentation in bread, beer, &c., would seem likewise to be a mycelial state of a species of this genus.

Penin'sula, *n.* [Lat. *pene*, nearly, and *insula*, island.] A tract or tongue of land almost surrounded by the sea, or connected with the continent by a narrow neck or isthmus; a large extent of country joining the mainland by a part narrower than the tract itself, as the territory constituting Spain and Portugal.

Peninsula, in *Michigan*, a township of Grand Traverse co.; *pop.* abt. 441.

Penin'sula, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Summit co., abt. 136 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Penin'sular, *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to or inhabiting a peninsula; as, the *Peninsular War*.

P. War. (*Hist.*) The name given to the struggle so long maintained between Spain and Portugal, aided by the British, and the French, at the commencement of the present century.

Penin'sulate, *v. a.* To form into a peninsula; to encompass almost with water.

Pe'nis, *n.* [Lat.] The male organ of generation.

Pen'istone, a town and parish of England, co. of York, on the Don, 7 m. W.S.W. of Barnsley. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,500.

Penitence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pœnitentia*.] Sorrow or grief of heart for sins or offences; contrition; repentance; compunction; remorse.

Pen'itent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pœnitens*.] Repentant; contrite; suffering pain or sorrow of heart on account of sins, crimes, or offences.

—*n.* One who repents of sin; one contrite or sorrowful on account of his transgressions. — One under church censure, but admitted to penance. — One under the direction of a confessor.

Order of Penitents of St. Magdalen. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order established at Marseilles for the suppression of vice.

Penitential, *a.* [Fr. *pénitentiel*.] Proceeding from or expressing penitence or contrition of heart.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) A Roman Catholic book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

Penitentially, *adv.* In a penitential manner; with contrition.

Penitentiary, (*-ten'shi-a-ry,*) *a.* [Fr. *pénetentiare*.] Relating to penitence or penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

—*n.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance. — A penitent; one who does penance. — A place where penance is enjoined;—hence, a house of correction, or reformatory, in which prisoners are incarcerated for punishment and amendment, and compelled to labor; a workhouse or state-prison. See PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

(*Eccl.*) An office at the Papal court, in which are examined and delivered out the secret bulls, graces, or dispensations relating to cases of conscience, confession, &c.

Penitentiaryship, *n.* Office or condition of a penitentiary.

Penitentiary System. There are two systems of penitentiaries in the United States, each of which is claimed to be the best by its partisans, — the Pennsylvania system and the New York system. By the former, convicts are lodged in separate, well-lighted, and well-ventilated cells, where they are required to work during stated hours. During the whole time of their confinement they are never permitted to see or speak with each other. Their usual employments are shoemaking, weaving, winding yarn, picking wool, and such like business. The only punishment to which convicts are subject are the privation of food for short periods, and confinement without labor in dark but well-aired cells; this discipline has been found sufficient to keep perfect order; the whip and all other corporeal punishments are prohibited. The advantages of the plan are numerous. Men cannot long remain in solitude without labor; convicts, when deprived of it, ask it as a favor, and, in order to retain it, use, generally, their best exertions to do their work well; being entirely secluded, they are of course unknown to their fellow-prisoners, and can form no combination to escape while in prison, or associations to prey upon society when they are out; being treated with kindness, and afforded books for their instruction and amusement, they become satisfied that society does not make war upon them, and more disposed to return to it, which they are not prevented from doing by the exposure of their fellow-prisoners when in a strange place; the labor of the convicts tend greatly to defray the expenses of the prison. The disadvantages which were anticipated have been found to be groundless. Among these were that the prisoners would be unhealthy; experience has proved the contrary: that they would become insane; this has also been found to be otherwise: that solitude is incompatible with the performance of business; that obedience to the discipline of the prison could not be enforced. These, and all other objections to this system, are by its friends believed to be without force. The New York system, adopted at Auburn, which was probably copied from the penitentiary of Ghent, in the Netherlands, called La Maison de Force, is founded on the system of isolation and separation, as well as that of Pennsylvania, but with this difference, that in the former the prisoners are confined to their separate cells during the night only; during the working-hours in the daytime they labor together in work-shops appropriated to their use. They eat their meals together, but in such a manner as not to be able to speak with each other. Silence is also imposed upon them at their labor. They perform the labor of carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, shoe-makers, tailors, coopers, gardeners, wood-sawyers, &c. The discipline of the prison is enforced by stripes, inflicted by the assistant keepers, on the backs of the prisoners; though this punishment is rarely exercised. The advantages of this plan are that the convicts are in solitary confinement during the night; that their labor, by being joint, is more productive; that, inasmuch as a clergyman is employed to preach to the prisoners, the system affords an opportunity for mental and moral improvements. Among the objections made to it are that the prisoners have opportunities of communicating with each other and of forming plans of escape, and, when they are out of prison, of associating together in consequence of their previous acquaintance, to the detriment of those who wish to return to virtue, and to the danger of the public, that the discipline is degrading, and that it engenders bitter resentment in the mind of the convict. — *Bouvier*.

Penitently, *adv.* With penitence; with repentance, sorrow, contrition, or remorse for sin.

Penk, *n.* A minnow.

Penllyn, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 17 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Pen'knife, (*-nīf',*) *n.*; *pl.* PENKNIVES, (*-nīvs.*) A small knife used for making or mending pens.

Pen'man, *n.*; *pl.* PENMEN. A man who professes or teaches the use of the pen in writing or chirography, especially, one who writes a good hand; a calligrapher. —An author; a literary writer.

Pen'manship, *n.* The use of the pen in writing; art of writing. — Chirography; manner or style of writing; as, fine or bad *penmanship*.

Penn, SIR WILLIAM, an English admiral who greatly distinguished himself against the Dutch in the 17th cent. Admiral Penn was b. at Bristol in 1621, entered the navy at an early period, and was captain at the age of 23. After the restoration he was knighted, and D. in Essex in 1670.

PENN, William, an eminent member of the Society of Friends, and founder of the State of Pennsylvania, was the son of the preceding, and was B. at London, 13th October, 1644. He received a good education, which was completed at Christ Church, Oxford; but he disappointed his father's expectations by turning Quaker, and was discarded by him. Sir William afterwards relented, and sent his son abroad. Young Penn visited

Fig. 2072. — WILLIAM PENN.

France and Italy, and returned to his native country in 1664. He spent two years in the study of the law at Lincoln's Inn, and was then sent to Ireland to manage his father's estates; but, happening to hear a discourse at Cork, by Thomas Loe, a leading Quaker, he reverted to his former opinions, and travelled to propagate this new faith. He was taken up for preaching, and sent to prison; but was released through the interest of his father. After his return to England, he was sent to the Tower, on account of a book which he had written; and, while there, he composed his principal work, entitled *No Cross, no Crown*, intended to show the benefit of suffering. On his release, he resumed his former labors, and was apprehended, with some others, and tried for preaching at a conventicle in Gracechurch Street. The jury persisted in finding them not guilty, and were fined for acting contrary to the dictates of the judge. Admiral *P.* was reconciled to his son before his death, and left him all his property. He continued firm in his attachment to the Society of Friends, and, in 1677, went on a mission to Holland and Germany, with Fox and Barclay. In 1681 he obtained from the Crown, in lieu of the arrears due to his father, the grant of the province in N. America, and it was Charles II. who, in honor of *P.*, proposed the name Pennsylvania. The code of laws which *P.* prepared for the province was exalted in aim, comprehensive in scope; yet with slender exceptions, its details were marvellously practical, and if Penn had not the genius of the ruler, he had, as few have had, the genius of the legislator. Accompanied by emigrants, *P.* set sail from Deal on the 5th September, 1682, for America, whither a voyage of nine weeks brought him. The work of organization under *P.*'s vigorous and sagacious guidance rapidly proceeded. A few Swedes and Dutch had previously settled in Pennsylvania, but colonists from most various regions of the Old World now poured in. Universal toleration was proclaimed, a charter of liberties was solemnly consecrated, and a democratic government was established. In his dealings with the Indians and their chiefs, *P.* manifested his accustomed magnanimity and justice. The capital city, Philadelphia, was planned on a scale commensurate with Pennsylvania's expected greatness. *P.*'s family was in England. Hearing that his wife was ill; hearing that his friend Algernon Sidney had perished on the scaffold; hearing that the fury of fanaticism was rivalling with the fury of vice; he, intrusting his unfinished undertakings to such men as he deemed competent, hurried anxiously back. During the reign of James II. *P.* was continually at court, yet from no selfish or servile reasons. James had been his father's friend, and he had always been glad and prompt to help *P.* himself. *P.* therefore entered the palace that he might give the king wise counsels, and counsels tending toward mercy. Confiding both in *P.*'s fidelity and skill, James commissioned him to visit the Prince of Orange at the Hague, to ascertain the prince's views on some points, to furnish him with clearer, correcter notions on others, — a mission in which *P.* succeeded indifferently. The overthrow of James was in more than one respect a misfortune for *P.* In the spring of 1690 he was arrested on the charge of holding treasonable correspondence with the dethroned monarch. The absurdity of the charge being swiftly and glaringly evident, *P.* was set at liberty. Yet, though his conduct continued to be blameless, he was, by an order in council, stripped, March 14th, 1692, of his title to the Pennsylvanian government — a tyrannical act involving his utter ruin; for, besides that he had risked his whole substance in the Pennsylvanian experiment, his estates, both in England and in Ireland, had been grievously mismanaged by incompetent or dishonest overseers. An order in council capriciously restored to Penn, in 1694, that Pennsylvanian government of which an order in council had so capriciously robbed him. But the ownership of territories so extensive was almost barren to him. His agents were faithless, and the colonists, though profuse in expressions of regard, were in reality ungrateful and grasping. A visit to his Irish estates preluded *P.*'s second expedition to the New World. His family went with him to America, though rather from necessity than choice. *P.*'s residence in the colony was more beneficial to the colonists than to himself. He suggested, he promoted, many reforms; above all, he inculcated and gave the example of that humane spirit in which he was so far before his age. He branded as iniquitous negro slavery, and to the aged, the sick, and the destitute he was a bountiful almoner. In 1701 he returned to England, and, being encumbered with debts, endeavored to negotiate the sale of Pennsylvania to the crown for £12,000. This negotiation was interrupted in 1712, through his being attacked by an apoplectic fit, which, happening twice afterwards, greatly impaired his mental faculties. He survived for six years longer, but with a constitution much shattered, and quite unfilled

Fig. 2073.
FRIEND'S MEETING-HOUSE AT JORDAN'S, NEAR LONDON, WITH GRAVES OF WILLIAM PENN, THOMAS ELLWOOD, AND OTHERS.

for any serious employment. Penn died on the 29th of July, 1718; and he was buried at the village of Jordan, Buckinghamshire. Recent attacks on this great man have been victoriously refuted. Free from frailty no man is; free from vanity perhaps Penn was not. But his integrity is unimpeachable. Penn cried "No Cross, no Crown." He bore the cross, and let us not snatch from him the crown, which the unanimous veneration of mankind has bestowed. *P.* was twice married, and he left several children, to whom he bequeathed his

estates in England, Ireland, and what remained to him in America. The government and quit-rents of Pennsylvania devolved to the sons of the second marriage, and by their heirs were sold to the State of Pennsylvania, after the War of Independence, for $650,000. Montesquieu calls Penn "the modern Lycurgus." Penn wrote a number of works, which were collected and published in two vols. in 1728.

Penn, in *Indiana*, a township of Jay co.; *pop.* about 2,000. — A township of Park co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Penn, in *Iowa*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 22 m. N.E. of Waterloo. — A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 427. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,573. — A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 661. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* 554.

Penn, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Penn, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of McLeod co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Penn, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Highland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Penn, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 9,100. — A township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. A township of Centre co.; *pop.* about 1,400. — A township of Chester co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 750. — A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A post-township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Perry co.; *pop.* about 1,600. — A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 6,200.

Pen'-name, *n.* A *nom de plume;* a pseudonym; a fictitious name assumed by an author, as that of "Boz," employed by Dickens.

Pen'nant, Pen'non, *n.* [Fr. *pennon;* Sp. *pendon*, from Lat. *penna*, a wing, a feather.] A small flag; a bannerol.

(*Naut.*) A long, narrow piece of bunting carried at the mastheads of ships of war. (Sometimes written *pendent.*) — A strap which serves to hook a purchase.

Broad pennant, a square piece of bunting hoisted at the main masthead of an admiral's or commodore's ship.

Pen'nar, a river of British India, rising in Mysore, and after an E. course of 270 m. falling into the Bay of Bengal, in Lat. 11° 45′ N., Lon. 79° 51′ E.

Pen'nate, Pen'nated, *n.* [From Lat. *penna*, feather, wing.] Wing-shaped; plumed. (*Bot.*) See PINNATE.

Pennatula'cea, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCYONARIA.

Penned, (*pend,*) *a.* Having wings or plumes.

Pen'ner, *n.* A writer; one who uses a pen.

Penn Forest, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Carbon co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Penn Haven, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Carbon co., abt. 7 m. N. of Mauch Chunk.

Pen'niform, *a.* [Lat. *penna*, feather, and *forma*, form.] Presenting the form of a plume or feather.

Penniger'ous, *a.* [Lat. *penna*, feather, and *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing feathers or quills.

Pen'niless, *a.* Moneyless; poor; destitute of money; poverty-stricken.

Pen'nilessness, *n.* The state of being without money; impecuniosity.

Pen'ninerved, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as pinnately veined or nerved.

Pen'nington, in *Arkansas*, a township of Bradley co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Pennington, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., about 8 m. N. of Trenton.

Pen'ningtonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 48 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Pen'ning, *n.* Act or manner of writing. — Writing; composition.

Penn Line, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 24 m. W. of Meadville.

Pen'non, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *penna*, a feather.] The flag of a knight, in the Middle Ages, who had not attained the dignity of banneret. It differed from the banner by being pointed at the end. — In modern times a banner; a streamer; a standard.

Penn Run, formerly GREENVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., abt. 147 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Penns'bury, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870), 774.

Penn's Cove, in *Washington Territory*, a village and port of Island co., on Whidby's Island. It is said to have one of the finest harbors in the world.

Penn's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna, between Union and Snyder cos.

Penn's Grove, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., abt. 12 m. N. of Salem.

Penn's Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Delaware co., abt. 3 m. S.W. of Media.

Penns'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 34 m. S. by E. of Zanesville.

Pennsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., abt. 8 m. S. of West Chester. — A post-village of Fayette co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Harrisburg. — A village of Lycoming co., abt. 3 m. N. of Muncy.

Pennsylva'nia, one of the largest and most important States of the American Union, between Lat. 39° 40′ and 42° N., and Lon. 74° 40′ and 80° 40′ W., is bounded N. and N.E. by the State of New York; E. New Jersey; S. Maryland, Delaware, and W. Virginia; and W. by Ohio. It is separated from New Jersey by the Delaware River and the upper part of Delaware Bay, which also unites it with the Atlantic. The greatest length of the State is 303 m., and its maximum breadth 176 m.; or, in other words, it has an average length of 280 sq. m., with a general breadth of 158 sq. m., giving an area of 46,010 sq. m. *Gen. Desc.* The surface of the State is level in the S.E., hilly and mountainous in the interior, and generally level or arable in the W. The Alleghany Mountains occupy all the central part, covering, with their ramifications, more than half its area. These ridgy tracts all tend N.E. and S.W., those E. of the Alleghany range being abrupt and precipitous, while W. the surface declines toward the Ohio river and Lake Erie in graded slopes. The passes of this inner range are abt. 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the lower valleys of the Ohio where it leaves the State, and the plain skirting Lake Erie, being abt. 800 and 650 feet respectively. The inner valley by which the Susquehanna flows has but an inferior elevation above the sea, and it takes upa large area, dividing the mountainous belt. The mountains of *P.* are components of the great Appalachian chain, and form a succession of ridges, running in parallels, generally in a direction S.W. to N.E., and presenting, in some parts, summits elevated 3,000 ft. The principal valleys of the mountain region are those of Chester, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Juniata, Cumberland, and Monongahela. The chief rivers are the Susquehanna, traversing the centre of the State, and the largest stream flowing into the Atlantic in the U. States; the Delaware, with its affluents, the Lehigh and Schuylkill; the Juniata, tributary to the Susquehanna; and, in the W., the Alleghany and Monongahela, uniting at Pittsburg to form the Ohio. In the N.W., Lake Erie borders on the State a distance of 45 miles. *Clim.* The climate is changeable, though, upon the whole, one of the most agreeable and temperate in the Union. The season of frost and snow seldom exceeds three months, the winter commencing about the first two weeks of Dec., and terminating from the 1st to the 15th of March. The heat of summer is seldom oppressive, except in low situations. Near the sea-coast the temperature of winter is severe, varying in the months of Jan. and Feb. from 14° to 28° Fahr.—*Soil and Prod.* The soil in the E. part of the State is partly light and sandy, but in the interior plains and valleys it is a deep, rich loam; there are few absolutely sterile tracts, and, in general, this is one of the most productive parts of the Union, yielding most of the finer fruits of temperate climates in the greatest luxuriance. Almost every kind of grain is raised, but wheat is the staple, and *P.* may be said to be, emphatically, a wheat-growing country.—*Geol. and Min.* The geological formations of the State are limited to a few only of the great divisions of the rocks. These are metamorphic (including the gneissic as well as the altered lower palæozoic groups); the palæozoic series, from the Potsdam sandstone to the coal measures; and the middle secondary red sandstone. In *P.* the limestones, with the exceptions hereafter noticed, are confined to a well-defined belt running E.N.E. and W.S.W. across the State, bounded on the N.W. by the main range of the Alleghanies, and on the S.E. by the ridge known as the South Mountains. In this belt the upper and the lower silurian lime-rocks appear in innumerable outcrops. So general is the distribution of limestone within the region indicated, that it would be hard to name a district, save in the anthracite coal basins, which does not possess a convenient source of lime of sufficient purity for agricultural use. S. of South Mountains there are three limestone regions — that known as the limestone valley of York and Lancaster counties; the marble formation of southern Montgomery, central Chester, and southern Lancaster; and a narrow belt entering the centre of Bucks co. at the Delaware, and extending nearly across the Delaware. Throughout the coal-fields of the W. section of the State carboniferous limestone is found outcropping along the borders of streams and in similar locations, in quantity very variable, but gradually increasing in proportion to the other carboniferous rocks until the Ohio line is reached. *P.* is rich in mineral wealth, possessing vast quantities of coal, iron, and salt. Anthracite coal is found E. of the Alleghanies, in fields extending altogether over a vast area (see MINERAL COAL); and, within the last few years, a still more valuable product has been discovered in mineral oil, or petroleum (see PETROLEUM), of which immense quantities are now exported; the total yield of this article, in 1867, reached 117,000,000 gallons, valued at $46,800,000. Bituminous coal is found nearly everywhere W. of the mountains, and large quantities are consumed at Pittsburg and Cincinnati, in the smelting of iron. The area of this coal-field embraces nearly 13,000 sq. m., and extends through 24 counties, and is estimated to yield 6,500,000 tons. (See MINERAL COAL.) *P.* enjoys a wider reputation as an iron-producing community than any other State in the Union. This is more the result of the thorough development and skilful use of such ores that exist, than of any advantages in the quantity or quality of the ferruginous deposits. The States of New York, New Jersey, and Virginia are far more liberally endowed by nature in this respect; each contains more iron ore than Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, this State produces more manufactured iron than all the other States combined. Salt is obtained from springs to the amount of about 1,700,000 bushels yearly. Marble, limestone, copper, zinc, &c., are also met with. *Agric.* Most branches of agricultural industry are in a comparatively advanced state. Horses and cattle, especially the former, are particularly good; and this is, next to New York, the principal wool-growing E. State of the Union. The following figures exhibit a tabulated view of the agricultural operations of the State during the year 1868:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under cult'n.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn..... bush.	31,979,000	913,685	$31,979,000
Wheat..... "	15,300,000	1,195,312	30,293,000
Rye..... "	6,558,000	496,818	8,656,560
Oats..... "	55,108,000	1,982,202	35,209,120
Barley..... "	500,000	27,570	987,000
Buckwheat..... "	8,224,000	498,424	8,964,160
Potatoes..... "	11,852,000	134,681	11,022,360
Tobacco..... lbs.	4,617,000	5,706	320,760
Hay..... tons.	2,448,000	1,813,333	36,168,000
Total	.....	7,067,721	$166,600,160

The average yield of farm produce thus returned presents, of Corn, 35 bushels, valued at $35; Wheat, 12·8 = $25.31; Rye, 13·2 = $17.42; Oats, 27·8 = $17.79; Barley, 21·4 = $35.09; Buckwheat, 16·5 = $17.98; Potatoes, 88 = $81.84; Tobacco, 825 lbs. = $66; Hay, 1 ton = $21.60; or, total average cash value per acre, $23.58. During the same period Indian corn suffered a decreased extent of land under crop of 38,096 acres. Farm-stock was reported in numbers and values as follows: Horses, 408,600 = $13,662,096; mules, 15,349 = $2,088,691; oxen and other cattle, 721,362 = $20,394,635; milch cows, 663,935 = $31,277,977; sheep, 3,045,581 = $7,979,422; swine, 919,251 = $9,734,868; forming a grand total valuation of $121,138,589.—*Pol. Div.* The commonwealth is divided into 66 counties, as follows:

Adams,	Clinton,	Lancaster,	Pike,
Alleghany,	Columbia,	Lawrence,	Potter,
Armstrong,	Crawford,	Lebanon,	Schuylkill,
Beaver,	Cumberland,	Lehigh,	Snyder,
Bedford,	Dauphin,	Luzerne,	Somerset,
Berks,	Delaware,	Lycoming,	Sullivan,
Blair,	Elk,	McKean,	Susquehanna,
Bradford,	Erie,	Mercer,	Tioga,
Bucks,	Fayette,	Mifflin,	Union,
Butler,	Forest,	Monroe,	Venango,
Cambria,	Franklin,	Montgomery,	Warren,
Cameron,	Fulton,	Montour,	Washington,
Carbon,	Greene,	Northampton,	Wayne,
Centre,	Huntingdon,	Northumberland,	Westmoreland,
Chester,	Indiana,	Perry,	Wyoming,
Clarion,	Jefferson,	Philadelphia,	York.
Clearfield,	Juniata,		

Cities and Towns. The chief centres of urban wealth and population are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, (State cap.), Reading, Lancaster, Pottsville, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Carbondale, Easton, Erie, Allentown, York, Chambersburg, Oil City, Mauch Chunk, &c.—*Govt.* By the constitution as amended in 1838, the legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. The latter, apportioned according to the number of taxable inhabitants, are chosen annually, on the second Tuesday of Oct., by the citizens of the Commonwealth, and the number is limited to 100. The senators, on the other hand, are chosen for three years, one-third being elected annually, at the time of election of representatives. The number of senators cannot be less than one-fourth, nor greater than one-third of the number of representatives. The General Assembly meets annually, on the first Tuesday of January, unless sooner convened by order of the governor. The supreme executive power is vested in a governor (salary $5,000), who is chosen on the second Tuesday of Oct., and who holds his office during three years from the third Tuesday of Jan. next ensuing his election; the same person cannot be elected more than twice in any term of nine years. The right of suffrage is allowed to every male citizen of the age of 21 years, having resided in the State one year, and in the electorial district where he offers his vote 10 days immediately preceding the election, and having within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least 10 days before the election. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court; in courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery; a court of Common Pleas, Orphan's Court, Register's Court, and a court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for each county; in Justices of the Peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may from time to time establish. In accordance with an amendment to the constitution adopted in 1850, all judges are elected by the people. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen at large, and for a term of 15 years. The presiding judges of the several county courts are required to be learned in the law, and are chosen by the electors of the districts over which they are to preside for a term of 10 years. The associate justices of the Common Pleas hold their offices 5 years. The constitution provides for the adoption of amendments. A proposition to amend, passed by any legislature and affirmed by a succeeding one, is then submitted to popular vote at a regular election, and if approved by a majority of the votes, it becomes part of the constitution. Amendments can be submitted only once in 5 years. In this manner, in 1850, the judiciary of the State was made elective, and, in 1864, the right to vote was allowed to citizens of the State, absent in the military service of the nation. The State is represented in the National Congress by 2 senators, and 24 members of the lower house. The State militia during the year ending Nov. 30, 1869, consisted of 107 companies.—*Finances.* The monetary condition of *P.* is highly satisfactory. The fiscal year, commencing Dec. 1, 1868, exhibited a treasury surplus of $1,012,925, while the receipts during the year amounted to $5,241,711,

Fig. 2074. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

of which amount $4,853,776 were expended, thus leaving a surplus balance at the end of the year amounting to $1,400,862. The entire State debt on Nov. 30th, was $32,814,541, exhibiting a reduction made in the three preceding fiscal years of $4,889,869, the reduction in the last fiscal year alone amounting to $472,406. The sinking-fund of the State consists of bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the amount of $6,300,000, and bonds of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company amounting to $3,500,000, making, in all, $9,800,000.—*Public Works.* The Commonwealth has a very extensive system of internal communication, by roads, railways, and canals. The Pennsylvania Central, connecting

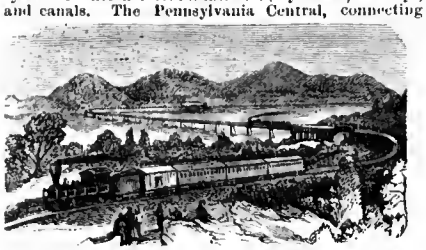


Fig. 2075.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. BRIDGE, ACROSS THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER.

Philadelphia with Pittsburg, and thence with its numerous ramifications West, is perhaps the largest railroad corporation in the world, representing a total cash capital of over $350,000,000. The Reading R. R., from Philadelphia to Pottsville, and thence with numerous lateral branches, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R., from Scranton to New York, have the heaviest coal tonnage of any roads in the world. Among other R. R. may be named the Philadelphia and Trenton; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore; the Catawissa; Philadelphia and Erie, connecting Philadelphia with the great lakes; N. Pennsylvania, &c. The so-called "oil-regions" are served by a branch of the Atlantic and Great Western, and also of the Pennsylvania Central; and the immense quantities of petroleum exported from this district gives rise to considerable traffic. In 1870, there were not less than 100 trunk and branch lines in operation, in all nearly 4,700 miles in extent—representing a total cost amounting to $350,000,000. There were also numerous canals, in part constructed by private companies, and in part by the State govt. The grand canal between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, a distance of 395 miles, connects the Delaware with the Ohio, and is second in importance only to the Erie Canal in the State of New York. It has, with its various lateral branches, an aggregate length of 590 miles, the total expense of completion having been nearly $20,000,000. Among the canals are the Schuylkill Canal, from Philadelphia to Port Carbon, 108 miles long, with 129 locks, and completed at a cost of $2,500,000; the Lehigh Canal, and the Lackawanna Canal, 25 miles long, with which a railroad is connected, the total cost of both having been $2,000,000. The canal system of the State altogether aggregates 973 m., constructed at a cost of $38,660,397.—*Manuf.* The manufacturing interests of the State are both various and extensive, being celebrated not only for the working of iron and the manufacture of steel and glass, but also for her textile industries. Cotton-stuffs and yarn are extensively produced, bringing *P.* next in rank to Massachusetts in the manufacture of these fabrics. Steam-engines, machinery, cutlery, nails, stoves, leather, chemicals, &c. The total production of pig-iron, anthracite, bituminous, and charcoal-iron, throughout the State, in 1867, was 839,496 tons. Cotton-mills to the number of 71, working 384,829 spindles, and turning out yarn to the extent of 34,806,531 lbs., are in active operation. The principal foreign trade of the State centres in Philadelphia, but it is partly also carried on through New York, Baltimore, and New Orleans.—*Educ., &c.* The public school system established in *P.* is of a very high and extended order. The State is divided into 12 normal districts, and each district is authorized to erect a State Normal School. The first institution established under this law was the Normal School for the Second District, at Millersville, in Lancaster co., recognized by State authority in 1859. The Normal School for the Twelfth District, at Edinboro', in Erie co., was recognized in 1861; for the Fifth District, at Mansfield, Tioga co., in 1852, and for the Third District, named "Keystone Normal School," at Kutztown, in Berks co., in 1866. The State possesses no school-fund, and the revenues for scholastic purposes are derived chiefly from taxation in the various districts. The estimated value of school property is $14,045,632, and the expense of maintaining the schools during 1869 was $6,986,149. The 1,971 common-school districts in the State number 13,936 schools, employing 17,142 teachers, and educating 815,753 children. The whole number of students who attended the State Normal Schools during the same year was 10,237. The State has established an Agricultural College at Bellefonte, Centre co., with branches in Chester and Indiana counties, endowed with appropriation of lands by the General government, and from which great improvements are anticipated by the more closer union of theoretical and practical farming. Besides the University of Pennsylvania located at Philadelphia, there are 21 colleges in the State, 17 theological schools, belonging to different denominations, 10 medical colleges, and the Law School of the University. The Soldiers' Orphans' schools, established since the Civil War, are carried on successfully, at an average annual expense of about $500,000. The charitable institutions of Pennsylvania tally with her wonderful progress and prosperity, and her penitentiary system is conducted with admirable efficiency. (See PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.) Besides the Asylum for the Insane at Harrisburg, recently much enlarged, the State makes annually liberal appropriations to numerous philanthropic and charitable institutions; such as Asylum for the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, Insane, &c., located at Philadelphia; and also to Houses of Refuge for juvenile offenders, at Philadelphia and Pittsburg; and other institutions.—*Religion.* Almost all the religious sects existing in the United States are represented in Pennsylvania. According to the last census, there were in this State 5,337 churches, of which the Baptists owned 402; Christians, 69; Episcopalians, 203; Congregationalists, 34; Friends, 147; German Reformed, 474; Lutherans, 730; Mennonites, 95; Methodists, 1,573; Moravians, 23; Presbyterians, 723; Roman Catholics, 271; Unionists, 144; Universalists, 27; the rest being occupied by other less numerous denominations.—*Hist.* The country about Delaware Bay was first settled by the Swedes, but they made comparatively little progress in the occupation of the country, and passed under the English jurisdiction generally established in 1664. In 1681, the territory W. of the Delaware was granted by royal charter to William Penn (*q. v.*), who colonized it; and, by the industry and high character of his co-religionists, the Society of Friends, by cultivating peace with the Indians, and encouraging emigration, founded a flourishing state, which, long before the Revolution, became the seat of learning, wealth, and refinement.

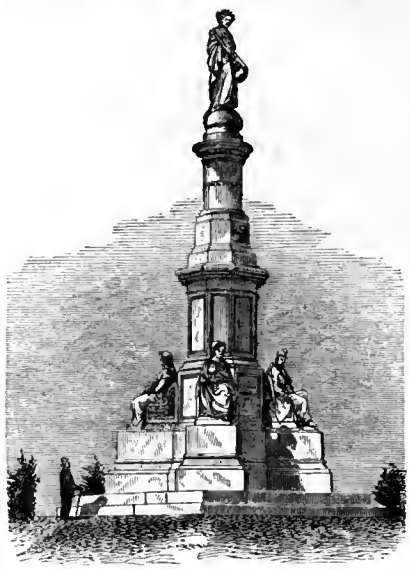


Fig. 2076.—SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, GETTYSBURG.

Under the charter granted to Wm. Penn, the region forming the present State of Delaware was included, and the two colonies continued to be so joined until the Revolution of 1776. During the War of Revolution, Philadelphia was the chief city and capital of the federation, and Brandywine, Germantowo, Valley Forge, and other points, were the scenes of memorable events, which belong to the national history, and are noticed in this book under their different names. Independence was first proclaimed here, and the whole colony took a decided part in the final establishment of American liberty. In the Civil War, too, they were not less distinguished, the Commonwealth sending to the national army 270 regiments and several unattached companies of volunteers, numbering in all 387,284 men. *P.* was also the scene of one of the most important and most sanguinary battles of the last war, that of Gettysburg, commemorated by a splendid monument (Fig. 2076), 60 feet high, designed and built by James G. Batterson, of Hartford, and inaugurated in the National Cemetery of Gettysburg, July 4th, 1869. Next to the Friends, the most important immigration has been that of the Germans; who, from 1750, have peopled, almost entirely, several counties adjoining Philadelphia. *Pop.* (1870) 3,515,993.

Pennsylva'niaburg, in *Indiana*, a village of Ripley co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Versailles.

Pen'ny, *n.*; *pl.* PENCE, or PENNIES. [A. S. *penêg, peninc*; Ger. *pfennig*, half a farthing.] An English copper coin, the value of which is one-twelfth of a shilling, or about 2 cents.

—Proverbially, a small sum; a groat; a stiver.

Pen'ny-a-liner, *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; a venal writer.

Penn Yan, in *New York*, a post-village, cap. of Yates co., abt. 192 m. W. of Albany. It is an active manufacturing place, and carries on an extensive inland trade. *Pop.* (1870), 3,003.

Pen'ny-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*) See THLASPI.

Pen'ny-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PENNYROYAL.

Pen'nypack Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, flows into the Delaware near Holmesburg.

Pen'nyroyal, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MENTHA and HEDEOMA.

Pen'nyweight, *n.* A weight equal to 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce troy. This was the weight of the silver penny in the time of Edward I.

Pen'ny-wise, *a.* Saving of small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on important occasions; hence, the phrase *penny-wise and pound foolish.*

Pen'ny-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYDROCOTYLE and GLOLARIA.

Pen'ny-worth, (*-wurth,*) *n.* As much as is bought for a penny.—A purchase; anything bought or sold for money; something advantageously purchased, or for less than its worth.—A small quantity.

Penob'scot, in *Maine*, an important river, rising by several branches among the Green Mountains in Somerset co., and flowing E. and N.E. into Piscataquis co., expands into the Chesuncook Lake. Thence, receiving numerous streams and the surplus waters of several lakes, it flows S.E. to Mattawamkeag, in Penobscot co., where, receiving its largest affluent, the Mattawamkeag River, and turning to the S. by W., it enters the Atlantic Ocean by a large embouchure called Penobscot Bay, between Hancock and Waldo cos. Total length abt. 300 m.

—A N. by E. co., adjoining Canada on the N.; *area*, abt. 3,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. John, Penobscot, Aroostook, Piscataquis, Sebovis, and numerous smaller streams, besides many lakes. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, generally fertile, producing Indian corn, potatoes, wheat, and hay, in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Bangor. *Pop.* (1870), 70,668.

—A post-township and port of entry of Hancock co., on the E. side of Penobscot Bay, abt. 57 m. E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Penolog'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or descriptive of, public punishments.

Penol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *poiné*, punishment, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of public punishment; pœnology.

Penon de Velez, (*pen'yon de va'leth,*) a fortified sea-port-town belonging to Spain, on an elevated rock, on the African side of the Strait of Gibraltar, 80 m. S.E. of Ceuta.

Pen'-rack, *n.* A rack for pens; a pen-holder.

Pen'rith, a town of England, co. of Cumberland, 15 m. S.S.E. of Carlisle. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen goods. *Pop.* 7,500.

Penryn', a town of England, co. of Cornwall, at the head of Falmouth harbor, 2 m. from Falmouth; *pop.* 4,000.

Pensaco'la, in *Florida*, a town, port of entry, cap. of Escambia co., on the W. shore of Pensacola Bay, abt. 180 m. W. of Tallahassee. It has one of the safest and best harbors in the Gulf of Mexico, having 21 ft. of water on the bar, and a gradually rising sandy shore. The town is regularly laid out and generally well built. It is the U. States naval station, and has a marine hospital. Its trade in lumber and timber is very important. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Pensaco'la Bay, in *Florida*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, between Santa Rosa and Escambia cos. It is abt. 27 m. in length, by a maximum breadth of 12 m. It receives the Escambia River and several less important streams. The harbor is sheltered by Santa Rosa Island, and the entrance is defended by 3 forts—Fort Pickens, on the W. extremity of the island, and Forts McCrea and Barrancas, on the mainland.

Pensau'kee, in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Green Bay from Oconto co.—A post-village and township of Oconto co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Oconto; *total pop.* abt. 600.

Pensau'kin Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River between Burlington and Camden co.

Pen'sile, (*-sil,*) *a.* [Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendeo*, to hang.] Pendent; suspended; supported above the ground.

Pen'sileness, *n.* The state of being pensile.

Pension, (*pen'shon,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pensio*, from *pendo*, to weigh.] A payment made; as, rent, wages, &c.

—An annual allowance of a sum of money to a person by government in consideration of past services.—An annual payment by an individual to an old or disabled servant.—An annual allowance made by government to retired officers, disabled soldiers, or the families of soldiers killed or dying in the public service.—A French boarding-house, or boarding-school.

—*v. a.* To grant a pension to.

Pen'sionary, *a.* [Fr. *pensionnaire.*] Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension.—Consisting in, or pertaining to a pension.

—*n.* A pensioner; one who receives a pension.

Grand Pensionary. (*Hist.*) An appellation formerly given to the chief magistrate of Holland in its republican days. The Peasionary was the president of the council of state, or the legislature of the Seven United Provinces, and first minister of the republic. His term of election was for five years, but he was generally prolonged in his office, and often retained it for life.

Pensioner, (*pen'shun-er,*) *n.* One who receives a pension.—A dependant.—A student of the second rank at Cambridge, England, who pays for his board and other charges.

Pen'sive, *a.* [Fr. *pensif*, from Lat *penso*, to weigh, to ponder.] Thoughtful; employed in serious study or reflection; thoughtful and sad from care, trouble, or sorrow; sorrowful; melancholy.—Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness.

Pen'sively, *adv.* With thoughtfulness; with gloomy seriousness or some degree of melancholy.

Pen'siveness, *n.* Gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy; seriousness from depressed spirits.

Pen'-slides, (*-slīdz,*) *n.* An instrument for drawing maps or plans.

Pen'-stock, *n.* The barrel of a pump.—The handle of a pen.

Pent, *imp.* and *pp.* from PEN, *q. v.*

—*n.* A confined accumulation. —*Milton.*

Pen'ta-cap'sular, *a.* [Gr. *pente,* five, and Lat. *capsula,* small box.] (*Bot.*) That has five capsules or cells.

Pen'taceros, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ASTERIADÆ.

Pen'ta-chord, *n.* [From Gr. *pente,* five, and *chorde,* a string.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of music with five strings. — An order or system of five sounds.

Pentacoc'cous, *a.* [From Gr. *pente,* five, and *coccos,* a berry, a kernel.] (*Bot.*) Having five cocci. See COCCUS.

Pentac'rinite, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *pente,* five, and *crinon,* a lily.] (*Zoöl. and Pal.*) One of the genus *Pentacrinus,* containing radiata having five-angled joints. Most of them are found in a fossil state.

Pentacros'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *pente,* five, and *arcrostichon,* acrostic.] (*Pros.*) A set of verses so disposed as to have five acrostics of the same name in five divisions of each verse. — *Worcester.*

Pen'tagon, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* five, and *gonia,* an angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having five angles, and consequently five sides.

Pentag'onal, Pentag'onous, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pentagonus.*] Having five corners or angles.

Pentag'onally, *adv.* With five angles.

Pen'tagraph, *n.* Same as PANTOGRAPH, *q. v.*

Pentagraph'ic, Pentagraph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to a pentagraph.

Pentagyn'ia, *n.* [Fr. *pentagynie,* from Gr. *pente,* and *gune,* female.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants in the Linnæan system characterized by having five styles.

Pentahe'dral, Pentahe'drous, *a.* Having five equal sides.

Pentahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* and *hedra,* a seat.] A solid figure having five equal sides or faces.

Pentahexahe'dral, *a.* [Fr. *pentahexedre.*] (*Crystallog.*) Exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces. — *Worcester.*

Pentam'erous, *a.* [Gr. *pente,* five, and *meros,* part.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of five parts, as a flower.

Pentam'eter, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Pros.*) A verse of five feet, of which the first two are either dactyls or spondees, the third a spondee, and the last two anapests.

—*a.* Possessing five metrical feet.

Pentan'drian, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* five, and *aner,* a man.] The fifth class in the artificial system of Linnæus, and so named from having *five* distinct and unconnected stamens on the same flower. This is the largest and most comprehensive class in the sexual system, number five prevailing more frequently than any other arrangement of stamens.

Pentan'gle, *n.* A pentagon. (a.)

Pentan'gular, *a.* [Gr. *pente,* and Eng. *angular.*] Having five corners or angles.

Pentapet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *pente,* and *petalon,* petal.] (*Bot.*) Possessing five petals, as a flower.

Pentaphyl'lous, *a.* [Gr. *pente,* five, and *phyllon,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Having five leaves.

Pentap'ody, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* and *pous, podos,* foot.] (*Pros.*) A measure comprising five feet taken together.

Pen'tapolis. (*Anc. Geog.*) A name given by the ancient Greeks to certain countries which were remarkable for having five distinguished cities. The most celebrated was the Pentapolis Cyrenaica, of which the five cities were Berenice, Arsinoë, Ptolemais, Cyrene, and Apollonia.

Pen'taptote, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* and *ptotos,* fallen, from *piptein,* to fall.] (*Gram.*) A noun possessing five cases.

Pen'tarchy, *n.* [Gr. *pentarchia,* from *pente,* five, and *arche,* dominion.] A government in the hands of five persons.

Pentasper'mous, *a.* [Gr. *penta,* and *sperma,* seed.] (*Bot.*) Possessing five seeds.

Pen'tastich, (*-stik*) *n.* [Gr. *pente,* and *stichos,* a line.] A composition comprising five verses.

Penta'style, *n.* [Gr. *pente,* and *stylos,* a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A work in which there are five rows of columns.

Pen'tateuch, (*-tūk,*) *n.* [Fr. *pentateuque;* Gr. *pente,* and *teuchos,* a book.] The five books of Moses, being the first five books of the Old Testament; viz., *Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers,* and *Deuteronomy.*

Pentaten'chal, *a.* Relating to the Pentateuch.

Pen'tecost, *n.* [Gr. *pentecostos,* the fiftieth.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Jewish festival; so called because it was observed on the *fiftieth* day after the feast of unleavened bread; *i. e.* the fifteenth of the month Nisan, and next day after the feast of the Passover. Being celebrated seven weeks after the Passover, it also obtained the name of the Feast of Weeks. It occurred about the beginning of the harvest, and seems to have been instituted as an acknowledgment of the goodness of God in giving the fruits of the earth. It was also considered in later times as commemorating the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, according to the construction put on *Exod.* xix. The narrative of the descent of the fiery tongues upon the apostles on the same day, as given in *Acts* ii., has caused its observance to be continued among Christians. In England it is known by the name of *Whit-Sunday;* and in Germany by that of *Pfingsten.*

Pen'tecostal, *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsuntide.

Pentel'ican, *a.* Belonging or having reference to Mount Pentelicus, near Athens, or to its fine marbles.

Pentecos'tia, or **Pentecos'sia,** a group of small islands in the Gulf of Ægina, Greece, 10 m. N.W. of Ægina.

Pent'-house, *n.* [Fr. *pente,* a slope, from Lat. *pendere,* to hang, and *house.*] A shed standing aslope from the main wall or building.

Pen'tice, *n.* [From Lat. *pendere,* to hang down.] (*Arch.*) A sloping roof. (a.)

Pen'tile, *n.* See PANTILE.

Pent'-roof, *n.* A roof whose slope is on one side only.

Pent'-trough, (*-trof.*) A pen-stock.

Pents'temon, or **Pentes'temon,** *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ.* They are perennial herbs, rarely having woody stems, branching, paniculate, with opposite leaves; and showy red, violet, blue, or white flowers. *P. pubescens,* the Beard-tongue, is a handsome plant growing on river-banks, bluffs, hills, and barrens, in the Middle and Western States.

Pent Water, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Oceana co., abt. 24 m. N. of Claybank; *total pop.* abt. 350.

Pe'nult, Penulti'ma, Penulti'mate, *n.* [Lat. *penultimus,* from *pæne,* almost, and *ultimus,* last.] (*Gram. and Pros.*) The last syllable of a word except one.

Penum'bra, *n.* [Fr. *pénombre,* from Lat. *pæne,* and *umbra,* a shade.] (*Astron.*) The partial shade or obscurity observed on the margin of the perfect shade in an eclipse. Round each of the larger black spots on the sun's surface there is almost always seen an extensive zone of a less dark tint, the contours of which are well-defined, like those of the dark spot. This zone is also called *penumbra.*

(*Painting.*) The boundary of shade and light, where the one blends with the other, the gradation being almost imperceptible; — called also *half-tint.*

Penum'bral, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a penumbra.

Penu'rious, *a.* [It. *penurioso.*] Excessively saving or sparing in the use of money; parsimonious; close; miserly; as, a *penurious* man. — Scanty; affording little; as, a *penurious* spring.

Penu'riously, *adv.* In a saving or parsimonious manner; with scanty supply.

Penu'riousness, *n.* The state or quality of being penurious; niggardliness; a sordid disposition to save money; scantiness; not plenty.

Pen'ury, *n.* [Fr. *pénurie;* Lat. *penuria,* from Gr. *peina,* hunger.] Need; indigence; want of the necessaries of life; want of property; absence of means or resources.

Pen'-woman, *n.; pl.* PEN-WOMEN. An authoress; a woman who writes.

Pen'za, a city of European Russia, cap. of a govt. of same name, on the Sura, 130 m. W.N.W. of Saratov; Lat. 53° 11′ N., Lon. 45° 38′ E. *Manuf.* Leather and soap. *Pop.* 27,263.

Penzance', a seaport-town of England, co. of Cornwall, on the N.W. of Mount's Bay, 7 m. N.E. of the Land's End, and 96 m. W.S.W. of Exeter; *pop.* 9,500.

Pe'on, *n.* [Fr., a foot-soldier in India.] A pedestrian; a foot-soldier; especially, in India, a native policeman. — In Mexico, a debtor held in servitude till his debt is discharged. — In chess, a pawn. — A hive of bees.

Pe'onage, Pe'onism, *n.* In Mexico, the condition or state of a peon or temporary slave.

People, (*pē'pl,*) *n.* [Fr. *peuple;* It. *populo;* Lat. *populus.*] The body of individuals who constitute a community, tribe, nation, or race; an aggregate of persons uniting to form a whole; — employed as a collective noun, construed, in most cases, with a plural verb, and only occasionally used plurally in the sense of nations or races.

"Prophesy again before many *peoples* and nations."—*Rev.* x. 11.

—Hence, individuals generally; an indefinite class or number; population, or a number of folks as forming part of a population; — often employed as the indefinite subject of a verb, like the French *on,* or German *man.*

"*People* in adversity should preserve laudable customs."
Richardson.

—The community at large, as distinguished from a special class, as the nobility, clergy, or military; the promiscuous crowd; the populace; the commonalty; the vulgar.

"Here shall the Press the *People's* right maintain."—*Story.*

One's people, or *one's own people.* (*Script.*) Kindred; relations; ancestors; descendants.

—*v. a.* To supply with population; to stock with inhabitants; to populate.

"He *peopled* heaven with angels, earth with man."—*Dryden.*

Pe'or, *n.* See BAAL.

Peo'ria, in *Illinois,* a N.W. central co.; *area,* abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois and Spoon rivers, and Kickapoo, Elbow, and Copperas creeks. Peoria Lake forms a portion of the S.E. boundary of the co. *Surface,* level or gently undulating; *soil,* very fertile, producing all the fruits and farm crops of that latitude in abundance. *Cap.* Peoria. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.

—A thriving and handsome manufacturing city, cap. of the above co., on the Illinois River, at the outlet of Peoria Lake, abt. 70 m. N. of Springfield. The river is navigable for large steamers during all seasons. *Pop.* (1870), 25,787.

Peoria, in *Indiana,* a village of Miami co., abt. 8 m. E.S.E. of Peru.

Peoria, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Mahaska co., about 15 m. N.N.W. of Oskaloosa.

Peoria, in *Kansas,* a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 24 m. S. by E. of Lawrence; *total pop.* abt. 800.

Peoria, in *New York,* a post-village of Wyoming co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Warsaw.

Peoria Lake, in *Illinois,* an expansion of the Illinois River, between Peoria, Woodford, and Tazewell cos. Its greatest width is 3 m., by 20 m. in length.

Peon'ta, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Dubuque co., about 15 m. W. of Dubuque.

Peo'tone, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Pe'pin, (THE SHORT,) king of France, was the first of the Carlovingian kings. He was at first mayor of the palace under Childeric III.; but in 752 he dethroned that monarch and confined him in a monastery. Having requested and obtained the sanction of the Pope, *P.* was constituted king. He assisted Pope Stephen III. against the Lombards, defeated the Saxons, Bavarians, and other German nations, and united Aquitaine to his crown. After a reign of 16 years, he died at St. Denis, 768. His son Charlemagne succeeded him as king of the Franks.

PEPIN, grandson of Charlemagne, and son of Louis le Débonnaire, became king of Aquitaine in 817. D. 838 or 839.

Pe'pin, in *Wisconsin,* a W. co., adjoining Minnesota on the S.W.; *area,* abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Chippewa rivers, and numerous smaller streams. Lake Pepin washes a portion of the S.W. border. *Surface,* finely diversified; *soil,* very fertile. *Pop.* abt. 6,000. — Its cap., PEPIN, in Pepin township, is abt. 165 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

Pepin, (Lake,) (*pip'in,*) an expansion of the Mississippi River between Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is 25 m. in length by a maximum breadth of 3 m.

Pep'lum, or **Pep'lus,** *n.* [Gr. *peplos.*] (*Antiq.*) An upper garment anciently worn by the Greek, and especially by the Athenian, females. It was without sleeves, and fastened by a clasp on the arm or shoulder. The *P.* corresponded to the *Pallium* (q. v.), or outer garment worn by men.

Pe'po, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A 1-celled, many-seeded, inferior fruit, with parietal placentæ and a pulpy interior, as the Melon, the Gourd, &c.

Pep'per, *n.* [Lat. *piper;* Gr. *peperi.*] The *P.* of commerce consists of the fruits of *Piper nigrum,* which, as prepared with or without their skin, form respectively black and white *P.* Other sorts of *Piper* possess properties for which they are valuable in medicine. The name of *P.* is also given to several other vegetable products. Thus, Bell Pepper, Bird Pepper, Bonnet Pepper, and Guinea Pepper are various kinds of *Capsicum,* the fruits of which dried and ground yield Cayenne Pepper. — See PIPER, CUBEBA, CHAVICA.

Pep'per-box, *n.* A small box with a perforated lid, used for sprinkling pulverized pepper over food, &c.

Pep'per-brand, *n.* A kind of mildew which affects grain.

Pep'per-cake, *n.* A kind of spiced cake.

Pep'per-corn, *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant. — Something of inconsiderable value; as, a *pepper-corn* rent.

Pep'per-dulce, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LAURENTIA.

Pep'perell, in *Massachusetts,* a post-vill. and twp. of Middlesex co., abt. 37 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.*(1870)1,842.

Pep'pertown, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pep'per-grass, Pep'per-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEPIDIUM.

Pep'peridge, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as TUPELO. See TUPELO-TREE.

Pep'pering, *a.* Hot; pungent; angry; acrid.

Pep'permint, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MENTHA.

Pep'permint-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Eucalyptus piperita,* a lofty tree, native of New Holland, belonging to the genus EUCALYPTUS, *q. v.*

Pep'per-pot, *n.* A West Indian stew or bouilli of cassareep and vegetables.

—A table utensil with a perforated lid, used to contain and distribute ground-pepper.

Pep'per-sauce, *n.* A table condiment made by steeping red peppers in vinegar.

Pep'per-saxifrage, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of the gen. *Cnidium.*

Pep'pery, *a.* Having the qualities of pepper; pungent.

—Easily made angry; choleric; irascible; as, a *peppery* temper.

Pep'sine, *n.* [Gr. *pepsis,* from *peptein, pessein,* to cook, digest.] (*Physiol. and Med.*) A peculiar animal principle, contained, but only in very minute quantity, in the gastric juice, and which, in conjunction with acid matter, also present in that secretion, confers upon it its solvent or digestive powers in regard to certain components of the food, and more especially in respect to the nitrogeniferous or plastic nutriment, such as albumen, fibrin, casein, and their modifications. It is especially characterized by its power of coagulating milk (see RENNET), and afterwards acting upon and dissolving the coagulum. It has no such solvent power over fatty or amylaceous matters. Various means of isolating this principle have been suggested, but none of them very satisfactory. Certain preparations represented as containing *P.* (such as *pepsine wine,* &c.) have been supposed to be medicinally useful, as promoters of digestion; but, even if they do contain *P.,* their therapeutic powers are very doubtful.

Pep'tic, *a.* [Gr. *peptikos.*] Promoting digestion; relating to digestion.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An agent that promotes digestion or is digestive. — *Dunglison.*

Pep'tics, *n. sing.* The doctrine of digestion.

Pequan'nock, or PEQUON'NOCK, in *Connecticut,* a small river flowing into Bridgeport Harbor from Fairfield co. —A vill. of Hartford co., abt. 12 m. N. by W. of Hartford.

Pequan'nock, in *New Jersey,* a creek rising in Sussex co., and flowing S.E., joins the Ringwood and Ramapo near Pompton, to form the Pompton River. 1870) 25,687.

Pe'quea, in *Pennsylvania,* a creek flowing into the Susquehanna River from Lancaster co. — A post-township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Pe'quest Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River from Warren co.

Pe'quot, in *Connecticut*, a village of New London co., abt. 8 m. N.E. by E. of New London.

Pe'quot, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Calomet co., about 100 m. N.E. of Madison.

Per, *prep.* [Lat.] Through; by means of; for; by; as, his pay is twelve dollars *per* week, send me the money *per* bearer; — frequently employed in composition as a prefix denoting passing through or over the entire extent, as in *perambulate*.

(*Chem.*) A prefix to chemical compounds, and the opposite of *pro*, the former signifying *more* or the *most*, the latter *less* or the *least*; thus a *prot-oxide* indicates *one* alone, or the smallest proportions of oxygen the article can absorb; while a *per-oxide* signifies *two*, *three*, or more atoms, the utmost amount of oxygen it can take up.

Per annum, yearly; by the year; as a thousand dollars *per annum*.—*Per centum* (usually abbreviated *per cent.*), by the hundred; as, ten *per cent.* interest money. *Per curiam.* (*Law.*) By the court.— *Per diem*, by the day.— *Per pais.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) By the country, or, in otherwise, by a jury, as representing one's country.— *Per parvs.* [Lat.] By one's peers or equals in rauk.— *Per saltum.* [Lat.] By a sudden spring or movement.

Pe'ra, a suburb of Constantinople, *q. v.*

Pera, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Champaign co., abt. 109 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

Peracute', *a.* Very sharp; very violent; very acute. (R.)

Peradven'ture, *adv.* Perchance; perhaps; it may be; possibly.

"*Peradventure*, I will with you to court." — *Shake.*

Without peradventure, indubitably; without doubt or question.

Perak, a river of Malacca, rising in the S. of Perak, and after a W.S.W. course of 80 m. falling into the Strait of Malacca.

Peram'bulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *perambulo*, *perambulatus*, from *per*, and *ambulo*, to go or walk about.] To walk through or over; to traverse; to pass through or over for the purpose of surveying or examining something; to visit as overseers.

Perambula'tion, *n.* Act of passing or walking through or over; a travelling survey or inspection.— A district within which a person has the right of inspection; jurisdiction.— Annual survey of the bounds of a parish, or the like.

Peram'bulator, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances on roads. See PEDOMETER.— A child's handcarriage.

Per'bend, *n.* A PERPENT-STONE, *q. v.*

Per'ca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PERCH.

Percar'buretted, *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing the utmost possible quantity of carbon.

Perceiv'able, *a.* Capable of being perceived; perceptible: that may fall under perception, or the cognizance of the senses.

Perceiv'ably, *adv.* In such a manner as to be perceived.

Perceive, (*per-seev'*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *percevoir*; Lat. *percipio*, from *per*, and *capio*, to take.] To have knowledge or receive impressions of external objects through the medium or instrumentality of the senses or bodily organs.— To take thoroughly, or comprehend by the mind; to have mental knowledge of; to understand; to discern; to distinguish; to feel; to be affected by.

Perceiv'er, *n.* One who perceives, feels, or observes.

Percent'age, *n.* (*Com.*) The allowance, duty, or commission on a hundred.

Per'cept, *n.* Anything which is the subject of perception.— *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Perceptibil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being perceptible.— Perception; the power of perceiving.

Percep'tible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be perceived; that may impress the bodily organs; that may come under the cognizance of the senses.

Percep'tibly, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived.

Perception, (*-sep'shun,*) *n.* Act of perceiving or of receiving a knowledge of external things by impressions on the senses; that act or process of the mind which makes known an external object, and is consequent upon sensation.

(*Psychol.*) That power or faculty of the mind by which we are conscious of external objects. As commonly used, it is not without ambiguity, denoting either the *perceiving faculty*, the *perceiving act*, or the *object perceived*. The last is the most important, and in order to get rid of ambiguity, it is proposed to employ *percept* in this sense, leaving *perception* to signify both the faculty and the act, which it is rarely necessary to distinguish.

Percep'tive, *a.* [Fr. *perceptif.*] Having the power or faculty of perceiving or noting with the senses; having reference or relation to the act or power of perception; employed in perception.

Perceptiv'ity, *n.* Faculty of perception; quality of being perceptive.

Perch, *n.* [Lat. *perca.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fish, fam. *Percidæ*. The American Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens*, almost identical to *Perca flavi-atilis* of Europe, is one of the most common and beautiful of the fresh-water fishes of the U. States. It is 6 to 12 inches long; the upper part of the body is of a greenish-browo, subsiding into golden below, with 6 to 8 dark travests bands extending over the back; the pectorals, ventrals, and anal orange. To this genus belongs also the Black-Tail, *Perca cornua*. The perch usually spawns in the early part of the spring; it is extremely voracious; bites eagerly at the bait, and is fond of frequenting deep holes in rivers which flow with a gentle current. Its flesh is firm and delicate.

Fig. 2077.
AMERICAN YELLOW PERCH.

Perch, *n.* [Fr. *perche*: Sp. *pucha*; Lat. *pertica.*] A staff; a pole; a long rod.— A linear measure of 5½ yards; — otherwise written *pole*.— In land measure, a square rod, or the fortieth part of an acre.— In solid measure, a mass of 16 cubic feet.

—A roost for fowls.

(*Arch.*) A small projecting beam, corbel, or bracket, near the altar of a church.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PERCHED, (*percht.*) To sit on a perch; to roost, as a bird; to light or settle on a fixed body.

—*v. a.* To place on a fixed object or perch.

Perchance', *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Perch'ers, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *pertica*, a rod.] A name for the order of birds INSESSORES, *q. v.*

Perchlor'ate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of perchloric acid with a base.

Perchlo'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid formed by heating chlorate of potash in a tube until one-third of the oxygen contained in it is expelled. The mass assumes a pasty condition at this stage, and contains perchlorate of potash, which may be separated by taking advantage of its sparing solubility, by distilling the perchlorate with twice its weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with one-tenth of water. If the receiver is kept cold within, the first portions of the acid crystallize. It is a very stable acid, forming crystallizable deliquescent salts with the bases. The perchlorates are all decomposable by heat, with the evolution of oxygen, a chloride remaining behind. *Form* ClO_7.

Perch River, in *New York*, enters Black River from Jefferson co.

—A post-vill. of Jefferson co., abt. 175 m. N.W. of Albany.

Per'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of acanthopterygious fishes, of which the *Perch*, q. v., is the type.

Percip'ience, *n.* Perception; state, quality, or act of being percipient.

Percip'ient, *a.* [Lat. *percipiens* — *percipio.*] Perceiving; possessing the faculty of perception; as, animals are *percipient* beings.

—*n.* One who possesses the faculty of perception.

Perclose', *n.* [O. Fr.] An inclosure; a railway; a screen, sometimes used to protect a tomb, or to separate a chapel from the main body of the church.

Per'cold, *a.* [From Gr. *perkē*, a perch, and *eidos*, form.] (*Zoöl.*) Like a perch; having reference to the PERCIDÆ, *q. v.*

Per'colate, *v. a.* [Lat. *percōlo*, *percolatus* — *per*, and *cōlo*, to strain.] To strain through; to filter; to cause to pass through small interstices, as a liquor.

—*v. n.* To pass through by filtration; to strain through.

Percola'tion, *n.* [L. Lat.] A straining through or filtering; filtration; act of passing through small interstices, as liquor through a sieve, or porous paper, stone, &c.

Percola'tor, *n.* A filter.

Percur'sory, *a.* [From Lat. *percurrere*, *percursum*, to run through.] Cursory; running over hastily or desultorily.

Percuss', *v. a.* [Lat. *percurrere*, *percussum*, from *per*, through, and *quatere*, to strike.] To collide with; to strike against in a violent manner. (R.)

Percussion, (*-kŭsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *percussio*, from *percutio*—*per*, and *quatio*, to shake.] A striking against, so as to shake thoroughly or give a violent shock to; act of striking one body against another with some violence; a forcible stroke given by a moving body.— The shock produced by the collision of bodies; the impression one body makes on another by impinging or falling on it, or striking it; hence, the impression or effect of sound on the ear.

(*Med.*) The effect of striking or tapping upon the chest, abdomen, &c., in order to produce sounds by which the state of the subjacent parts may be ascertained.— See STETHOSCOPE.

Centre of percussion. See CENTRE.

P. bullet or *ball.* (*Mil.*) A bullet formed by inserting a small quantity of percussion powder in a copper receiver in the point of an ordinary rifle or musket bullet.— *P. cap*, a small copper containing fulminating powder, and used in the lock of a gun to explode the charge of gunpowder.— *P. gun*, a gun discharged by a *P.* cap.— *P. match*, a match igniting by means of *P.*— *P. powder*, fulminating powder.

P. stop. (*Mus.*) A piano-forte stop in a melodeon, which renders the touch like that of the piano-forte.

Percus'sive, *a.* Producing percussion; striking against; as, *percussive* force or agency.

Percutient, (*-shent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *percutere.*] That which strikes or possesses percussive power.

Percy, (*per'se,*) the family name of a follower of William the Conqueror, from whom sprang the lords of Alnwick, in Northumberland. The members of this family best known to history are—WILLIAM DE PERCY, whose granddaughters were married to the Earl of Warwick, and to the brother-in-law of Henry I. After him a HENRY DE PERCY, reign of Edward I. A second HENRY was married to the Princess Mary of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward III., and it was his sons whom Richard II. created respectively Earl of Northumberland and Earl of Worcester. The latter was beheaded after the victory of Henry IV., near Shrewsbury, while the son of the former, HENRY PERCY, called "Hotspur," fell gallantly in the battle; and his father, Northumberland, was killed in Yorkshire, 1408. The son of Hotspur was restored by Henry V. to the title of Earl of Northumberland, and was killed in the battle of St. Albans, 1455.

Per'cy Islands, a group off the E. coast of Australia, extending from Lat. 21° 32′ to 21° 45′ S., Lon. 150° 18′ E. The largest is 12 m. in circumference.

Perdic'cas, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, killed while aiming at the sovereignty after the death of Alexander, 322 B.C.

Perdido River, (*per-did'o.*) rises in Baldwin co., Mississippi, and forming the boundary line between that co. and Florida, flows S. into Perdido Bay.

Per'difoil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree or other plant which periodically sheds its leaves. Used in contradistinction to *evergreen*.

Perdi'sidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See PARTRIDGE.

Perdition, (*-dish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *perditio.*] State of being wholly given up or over, or of being forlorn, abandoned, or lost; entire loss or ruin; utter destruction.— The utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal damnation.

Perditionable, (*-dish'un-a-bl.*) *a.* That may be utterly ruined; deserving of perdition.

Perdu', Perdue', *a.* [Fr. *perdu*, from *perdre*; Lat. *perdo*, to lose.] Abandoned; forlorn; engaged in or accustomed to dangerous enterprises.

—*n.* A soldier placed on a forlorn hope; one who is placed on the watch or in ambush.

—*adv.* In a situation or post of danger; close; in ambush or concealment.

Per'egrinate, *v. n.* [Lat. *peregrinatus.*] To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; to live in a foreign country.

Peregrina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *peregrinatio*, from *per*, and *ager*, land.] A being or living abroad; a travelling in foreign parts; a journeying from one country to another; a wandering about.

Per'egrinator, *n.* [Lat.] A traveller over foreign countries; a wanderer.

Per'egrine Falcon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of long-tailed falcons, much used for sport in the middle ages. The changes which the young of the Peregrine Falcon, like that of most raptorial birds, undergoes, have caused much confusion as to the nomenclature of the genus. Thus the Stone Falcon (*Falco lithofalco*) forms only one phase of the development of the Peregrine Falcon.

Perejaslav', Pereiaslav', or **Pereslavl',** a town of Russia, govt. of Poltava, 150 m. W.N.W. of Poltava; *pop.* 7,500.

Per'ekop, a town of S. Russia, govt. of Taurida, on the Isthmus of Perekop, which joins the Crimea with the mainland of European Russia; Lat. 46° 8′ 57″ N., Lon. 33° 42′ 9″ E.; *pop.* 4,000.

Pere Marquette, (*pair-mar-kett'*,) in *Michigan*, a village and township of Mason co., abt. 56 m. N. by W. of Muskegon; *total pop.* abt. 500.

Per'emptorily, *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively; in a decisive manner; so as to preclude further discussion or debate.

Per'emptoriness, *n.* State or quality of being peremptory; positiveness; dogmatism; imperative or absolute decision.

Per'emptory, *a.* [Fr. *péremptoire*; Lat. *peremptorius*, from *per*, and *emo*, to buy over. In a manner to exclude discussion, debate, or expostulation; absolute; final; determinate; decisive; express; authoritative; as, a *peremptory* command.— Positive or magisterial in opinion or judgment; dogmatical.

Peremptory challenge. (*Law.*) A challenging of jurors without showing cause.

Per'ennial, *a.* [It. and Sp. *perenne*; Lat. *perennis* — *per*, and *annus*, year.] Lasting or continuing without cessation throughout the year; hence, perpetual; unceasing; never-failing; as, *perennial* fountains.— Continuing without intermission, as a fever.

—*n.* (*Bot.*) One of those plants whose roots remain alive more years than two, but whose stems flower and perish annually. Gardeners generally call them herbaceous plants. They differ from annuals and biennials, not only in the time of their duration, but also in this, that the two former perish as soon as they have flowered, the act of reproduction exhausting their vital energies. Notwithstanding this distinction, it is not at all times easy to say whether the plant is a perennial or not; as, for instance, in the American Aloe, *Agave Americona*. This plant is herbaceous, and lives for many years; but when it flowers it dies; so that in one respect it is annual, its whole life being regarded as only one season of growth; in another respect it is truly perennial. Such perennials are called by De Candolle *monocarpic*.

Peren'nially, *adv.* Continually; unceasingly.

Perennibran'chiates, *n. pl.* [Lat. *perennis*, perpetual, and *branchiæ*, gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of Batrachian reptiles including the species which preserve the external branchiæ or branchial apertures throughout life; as the Siren, Proteus, and Menopome.

Peren'nity, *n.* [Lat. *perennitas.*] The quality of being perennial; lasting continuance.

Peres'kia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cactaceæ*, distinguished by its fully developed leaves, and hard woody stems. The yellow fruit of *P. aculeata*, the Barbadoes Gooseberry, is used in the W. Indies for making preserves.

Per Fas et Nefas, [Lat.] By right or wrong; to accomplish by any means.

Per'fect, *a.* [Fr. *parfait*; Lat. *perfectus*, from *per*, and *facio*, to make.] Made or done wholly, entirely, or completely; finished; completed; carried through; brought to consummation.— Not defective; having all that is

requisite to its nature and kind; fully informed; completely skilled; manifesting perfection; without deficiency or blemish; as, a *perfect* likeness; a *perfect* figure, a *perfect* system. — Specifically, pure; blameless; immaculate; complete in moral excellence. — Sane; in full possession of one's mental faculties.

(*Bot.*) Having both stamens and pistils.

P. cadence. (*Mus.*) A complete harmonical close. — *P. chord*, a perfect consonance of sounds.

P. number. (*Arith.*) A number equivalent to the sum of all its divisors, as the number 6.

P. tense. (*Gram.*) That form of the verb marked in English by the auxiliary *have*, which designates an action finished at the time when we speak of it.

Per'fect, *v. a.* To make or do wholly, thoroughly, or completely; to make complete; to accomplish; to consummate, to finish; to raise to the highest state, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature and kind; to instruct fully; to make entirely skilful.

Per'fecter, *n.* One who makes perfect.

Perfectibil'ian, *n.* An upholder of perfectibility.

Perfectibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *perfectibilité.*] The capability of becoming or being made perfect. The theory of the indefinite perfectibility of the human faculties constitutes the basis of many modern systems of philosophy.

Perfecti'ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of becoming or being made perfect, or of arriving at the utmost perfection of the species.

Perfection, (*-fek'shon,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *perfectio.*] State or condition of being perfect or complete, so that nothing is defective or wanting; perfectness; finished culture, skill, or moral excellence; as, *perfection* in an art, science, or system of morals or polity. — A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth; an inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence, or one perfect in its kind.

To perfection, perfectly; to the highest grade or degree of worth or excellence; as, he looked the character *to perfection*.

Perfec'tional, *a.* Belonging or having reference to perfection.

Perfec'tionate, *v. n.* To make perfect. (R.)

Perfectionation, *n.* The act of making perfect.

Perfec'tionism, *n.* The doctrinal theories of the Perfectionists.

Perfec'tionist, *n.* A believer in the theory of moral perfection attainable by persons in this life.

Perfec'tionment, *n.* Act of perfecting; state of being made perfect.

Perfect'ive, *a.* Tending to perfect; calculated to render perfect or complete; conducive to a state of finished excellence.

"Actions suitable to and *perfective* of their natures." — *Ray.*

(*Gram.*) Denoting completed action; — used of some forms of the verb.

Perfect'ively, *adv.* In a perfective manner.

Per'fectly, *adv.* In the highest degree of excellence; consummately; totally; completely; exactly; accurately; as, I *perfectly* understand you.

Per'fectness, *n.* State or quality of being perfect; completeness; consummate excellence; perfection; the highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life; accurate or finished skill or acquirement.

Perficient, (*-fish'i-ent,*) *a.* Efficient. (R.)

— *n.* [From Lat. *perficere*, to perform.] One who endows a charity.

Perfid'ious, *a.* [Fr. *perfide;* Lat. *perfidus.*] Guilty of perfidy; breaking or violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; false; treacherous; faithless; as, a *perfidious* friend. — Proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith.

— Guilty of violated allegiance; traitorous; disloyal; as, a renegade *perfidious* to his country.

Perfid'iously, *adv.* In a perfidious manner; traitorously; treacherously; by breach of faith or allegiance.

Perfid'iousness, *n.* Perfidy; quality of being perfidious; treachery; faithlessness; infidelity; disloyalty; traitorousness.

Per'fidy, *n.* [Fr. *perfidie;* Lat. *perfidia;* from *perfidus* — *per*, and *fides*, faith.] Act of breaking or violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; violation of a trust reposed; treachery; disloyalty; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

Perfoliate, *a.* [Lat. *per*, through, and *folium*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) When the bases of two opposite leaves are so united that the stem appears to pass through the substance of the leaf itself, as in Fig. 2078.

Fig. 2078.
BAPTISIA PERFOLIATA.

Per'forate, *v. a.* [Lat. *perforo, perforatus* — *per*, and *fŏro*, to bore, to pierce.] To bore, pierce, or penetrate through; to puncture with a pointed instrument; to make a hole or holes through anything by boring or driving.

Per'forate, Perforated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pierced with holes, or having transparent dots which look like holes. — *Gray.*

Perfora'tion, *n.* [Fr.: L. Lat. *perforatio.*] Act of perforating, or of boring or piercing through. — A hole or aperture passing through anything, or into the interior of a substance, whether natural or made by an instrument.

Per'forative, *a.* That has power to perforate, bore, or puncture.

Per'forator, *n.* [L. Lat.] An instrument that pierces or perforates; a borer; a drill.

Per'force, *adv.* [*Per*, and *force.*] By force or violence; by necessity; absolutely.

Per'form, *v. a.* [Lat. *per*, and *formo*, to form.] To form thoroughly or completely; to complete; to execute; to accomplish; to carry through; to effect; to achieve; to do. — To execute; to discharge, as a duty; to fulfil, as an obligation; as, to *perform* a contract or covenant.

— *v. n.* To do; to act apart; to acquit one's self in any undertaking; particularly, to go through with a public part, as in a stage play, orchestral piece, &c.; as, he is an actor who *performs* in light comedy, she *performs* well on the harp.

Perform'able, *a.* That may be performed or done, executed, or fulfilled; practicable.

Perform'ance, *n.* Act of performing, or condition of being done or performed; execution or completion of anything; achievement; as, the *performance* of a work or duty. — Thing done; production; work accomplished; act performed, especially an act of a studied or public character; composition; acting or exhibition of feats, &c.

"Few of our comic *performances* give good examples." *Richardson.*

Perform'er, *n.* One who performs anything, particularly in an art or accomplishment.

Perfum'atory, *a.* Yielding perfume or odor.

Per'fume, *n.* [Fr. *parfum;* Sp. *perfume;* Lat. *per*, and *fumus*, smoke, vapor.] A substance which affects agreeably the organs of smell by emitting a fragrant scent or odor. — The scent, odor, or volatile particles emitted from sweet-smelling substances; a pleasant scent or smell; fragrance; incense; aroma.

— *v. a.* [Fr. *parfumer*, from Lat. *per*, and *fumo*, to smoke, to fume.] To scent with perfume; to fill or impregnate with a fragrant or grateful odor.

"A bridegroom . . . *perfumed* like a milliner." — *Shaks.*

Perfum'er, *n.* He who or that which perfumes. — One who vends perfumes; a seller of, or dealer in, fragrant oils and essences.

Perfum'ery, *n.* Perfumes in general. — Preparation of scents or perfumes.

Perfunc'torily, *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; in a manner to show superficially; mechanically; carelessly; negligently; slovenly.

Perfunctory, (*-fungk'to-ry,*) *a.* [Low Lat. *perfunctorius* — Lat. *per*, and *fungor, functus*, to get rid of, to perform.] Done as a matter of routine; performed hurriedly, carelessly, or superficially; done only for the sake of getting rid of the duty; hence, slight; careless; negligent; slovenly.

Perfunc'turate, *v. a.* To perform in a perfunctory or mechanical manner; to do carelessly or indifferently.

Perfuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *per*, through, and *fundere*, to pour.] To sprinkle or pour over; to overspread. (R.)

Perfusion, (*-fū'zhon,*) *n.* Act of perfusing, or of pouring or sprinkling over.

Perfu'sive, *a.* Calculated or adapted to spread, pour, or sprinkle.

Pergame'neous, *a.* [Lat. *pergamena.*] Resembling parchment.

Pergamino, (*per-ga-mee'no,*) a town of the Argentine Confederation, abt. 155 m. N.W. of Buenos Ayres.

Per'gamus. (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient city of Mysia, in Asia Minor, noted for the number and magnificence of its buildings. It was also celebrated as the place where parchment was first made, and where tapestry, called by the Romans *aulæa*, was first worked. It subsequently, after the battle of Issus, became the capital of a kingdom, and continued to flourish as an important state for more than 150 years, till conquered by the Romans, 120 B. C. It was destroyed during the Turkish wars, but its extensive ruins are still visible.

Per'gola, Per'gula. [Ir. *pergola;* Lat. *pergula.*] (*Arch.*) A kind of gallery or balcony attaching to a house.

Pergole'si, Giovanni Battista, a distinguished musical composer, was b. in the kingdom of Naples, early in the 18th century, and d. in 1737. Among his most celebrated works are, the *Stabat Mater*, *Olimpiade*, an opera, *Orfeo e Euridice*, and *Salve Regina*.

Per'haps, *adv.* [Lat. *per*, and Eng. *hap.*] By hap or chance; it may be; perchance; peradventure; possibly.

Pe'ri, a prefix from the Gr. *peri*, around, and employed in many phrases derived from the Greek, and corresponding with *around, about, near, with*, &c.

Pe'ri, *n.*; *pl.* Peris. [Pers. *peri*, a fairy.] (*Pers. Myth.*) An imaginary being of the female sex, resembling a fairy, defined as the representative of a fallen angel, excluded from paradise till the allotted time of her penance be at an end.

Perian'der, who is one of the seven reputed sages of Greece, was a tyrant of Corinth, who succeeded his father, Cypselus, B. C. 633, and died with the reputation of an able ruler, B. C. 563. He was a man of licentious manners, and, in the latter part of his reign, became a cruel ruler.

Per'ianth, Perianthium, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A calyx and corolla, the limits of which are undefined, so that the parts cannot be satisfactorily distinguished from each other; as in many monocotyledonous plants, the Tulip for example.

Periblep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *blepein*, to look.] (*Med.*) The look of wildness accompanying delirium.

Periblos, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ballein*, to throw.] (*Arch.*) A walled court around a temple.

Pericar'diac, Pericar'dial, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the pericardium.

Pericar'diun, Pericar'dic, *a.* Having reference to the pericardium.

Pericar'ditis, *n.* (*Med.*) See Heart (Diseases of).

Pericar'dium, *n.* (*Anat.*) See Heart.

Per'icarp, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *carpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Fruit is divided into two distinct parts: the seed, and the pericarp or investing substance. The pericarp is composed of three parts or layers, one within the other; for example, the pericarp of the apple consists of an external layer or skin, *epicarp;* the internal layer, *endocarp;* and the fleshy substance, *sarcocarp*, lying between them. Thus, the outer skin is the epicarp; the pulpy substance, the sarcocarp; and the tough thick covering to the seeds, the endocarp. The same relation is found in *stone fruit* (Fig. 940), the shell of the nut being endocarp.

Pericarp'ial, Pericarp'ic, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a pericarp.

Perichætium, (*-kē'shē-um,*) *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *chaitē*, foliage.] (*Bot.*) The foliated involucre encircling the seta of mosses.

Per'iclase, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *klasis*, fracture.] (*Min.*) A native magnesia, with from 5 to 8 per cent. of protoxide of iron, found at Monte Somma, near Naples, in ejected masses of white limestone. It occurs in octahedrons and in grains of a dark-green color. The name has reference to the cleavages at the angles.

Per'icles, the great Athenian statesman, was b. of a noble and wealthy family, and received a careful education from the most eminent teachers. He applied himself to the study of philosophy under the guidance of Anaxagoras, who had a most powerful influence on him, and remained one of his most intimate friends. To his other acquirements he added that of extraordinary eloquence, and thus prepared, he began to take part in public affairs about B. C. 469, and the popular party soon recognized him as their chief. He effected a great change in the constitution of the Areopagus, the stronghold of the aristocratic party, by which its authority was much limited, and Cimon, the head of that party, was immediately ostracized. — *P.* was great as a general, and he displayed extraordinary valor at the battle of Tanagra; he commanded the expedition against Sicyon and Acarnania; recovered Delphi from the Spartans, and quelled the revolt of Eubœa. In B. C. 444 he became sole ruler of Athens, and the aim of his policy was to extend and strengthen her empire, and to make the people worthy of their position. Under his administration the navy was increased, commerce extended, general prosperity advanced, and Athens adorned with noble buildings. Phidias was the friend of *P.*, and under his direction the Parthenon, the Propylæa, the Odeon, and the other temples and monuments, the admiration of all time, were erected. In B. C. 440, *P.* established a democratic constitution in Samos, and a counter-revolution taking place, he besieged the town, and after nine months reduced it, a success which procured him extraordinary honors on his return. His personal enemies, hopeless of success in any direct attack on him, aimed their blows at his friends; Phidias was imprisoned, Anaxagoras banished, and Aspasia was only saved by the most earnest intercession of her husband. *P.* directed Athens during the first two years of the Peloponnesian war, in the second year of which the plague broke out at Athens, and the popular discontent vented itself in the prosecution of the great ruler. He was fined, but soon regained his influence. The plague carried off many of his friends and relatives, and, last of all, his favorite son, Paralus. This loss broke his heart, and after a lingering sickness he d., B. C. 429. He left a son by Aspasia, who took his father's name, and was legitimated by the people.

Fig. 2079. — PERICLES.
(From an ancient bust.)

Pericope, (*-rik'o-pe,*) *n.* [Lat.; from Gr. *peri*, around, and *koptein*, to cut.] An extract from a book or published work; particularly, an excerpt from the Gospels or Epistles, serving as a subject for religious comment and discourse.

Periera'nium, *n.* [Fr. *péricrâne;* Gr. *peri*, and *kranion*, the skull.] (*Anat.*) The tough fibrous membrane that covers the external surface of the bones of the skull.

Peridio'la, *n.* [Gr. *peridéo*, I bind round.] (*Bot.*) The membrane by which the sporules of algales are immediately covered.

Peri'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term used for the outer coat, or coats, immediately enveloping the sporules in some fungi.

Periecian, (*-ē'shan,*) *n.* [From Gr. *peri*, around, and *oikos*, a dwelling.] A dweller on the opposite side of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

Perier'gy, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, over, and *ergon*, work.] (*Rhet.*) An inflated or bombastic style.

Perige'an, *a.* Having reference to the perigee.

Perigean tides, those spring tides happening soon after the moon passes her perigee.

Per'igee, Perige'um, *n.* [Fr. *périgée*; Gr. *peri*, about, and *gē*, the earth.] (*Astron.*) That point of the moon's orbit which is nearest to the earth. Anciently the term *perygee* was applied to the orbits of the sun and planets, as well as the moon, because they were supposed to circulate round the earth. Since the true centre of motion has been discovered, the term *perihelion* is used to denote the corresponding points.

Per'igone, Perigo'nium, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PERIANTH, *q. v.*

Per'igord Pie, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A French pie made of fatted geese livers and truffles, esteemed a delicacy by epicures; a *paté de fure gras*.

Per'igueux, a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Dordogne, on the Ille, 68 m. E.N.E. of Bordeaux. It has an old cathedral in the Byzantine style. *Manuf.* Paper, woollen cloth, hosiery, cutlery, and nails. *Pop.* 16,422.

Peri'gynium, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *gyne*, a female.] (*Bot.*) The urceolate body formed in the genus *Carex* by two bracts, which become confluent at their edges, and inclose the pistil, leaving a passage for the stigmas at their apex. The term is also used occasionally to denote the organ commonly called the disc.

Peri'gynous, *a.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to stamens or petals which originate from the sides of a calyx.

Perihel'ion, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *hēlios*, the sun.] (*Astron.*) See APSIS.

Peril, *n.* [Fr.; It. *periglio*; Lat. *periculum*.] Imminent risk or danger; immediate hazard or jeopardy; particular exposure of person or property to injury, loss, or destruction, from any cause whatever.

At one's peril, with hazard or danger to one; in jeopardy.

—*v. a* To hazard; to risk; to expose to danger or destruction.

Per'illa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*, chiefly interesting from its containing a species, *P. nankinensis*, with deep purple leaves, which is much used in the planting of modern summer flower gardens, leaf-color being largely employed to produce pictorial effects.

Per'ilous, *a.* [Fr. *périlleux*.] Dangerous; hazardous; full of risk; as, a *perilous* enterprise, a *perilous* position. — Portentous; parlous. (B.)

Per'ilously, *adv.* Dangerously; with hazard or risk.

Per'ilousness, *n.* State or quality of being perilous or hazardous; danger; jeopardy.

Per'ilymph, (*-limf,*) *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and Lat. *lympha*, water.] (*Anat.*) A transparent, slightly viscid fluid, in the cavities of the internal ear.

Pe'rim, ISLE OF. See BABELMANDEB.

Perim'eter, *n.* [Fr. *perimetre*; Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *metron*, measure.] (*Geom.*) The boundary of any figure, being the sum of all the sides in right-lined figures, the same as circumference or periphery in those of a circular form.

Perinæum, (*-nē'ŭm,*) *n.* [Gr. *perinaion*.] (*Anat.*) The space between the pubes and the fundament, so named from the medial line or seam that exists there.

Perine'al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the perinæum.

Pe'riod, *n.* [Fr. *période*; Lat. *periodus*; Gr. *periodos* — *peri*, and *hodos*, way, path.] A circuit; a revolution; the time which is taken up by a planet or comet in making its revolution round the sun; any series of years or of days in which a revolution is completed, and the same course is to recommence.

—Any specified portion of time; a revolution or series of years by which time is measured; a cycle.

"We style a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*." — *Holder*.

—Generally, an interval of time stated; a time; an age; an epoch; an æra; an indefinite portion of any continued state, existence, or series of events. — State at which anything terminates; time at which anything ends; conclusion; limit; end.

"Our world . . from chaos to the last *period*." — *Burnet*.

—Length, or usual length of duration.

"To make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*." — *Bacon*.

(*Rhet.*) A complete sentence from one full stop to another; hence, clause; phrase.

(*Math.*) One of a congeries of figures or terms, marked by points or commas in regular order after a certain number, as in numeration, in the cube and square roots, and in circulating decimals.

(*Print.*) A full stop; the point that marks the end of a complete sentence, thus (.).

(*Med.*) One of the different phases or revolutions of a disease, or one of the epochs which are distinguished in the course of it. Three periods are usually enumerated: — 1. The augmentation, increase, or progress. 2. The acme, or height. 3. The decline.

(*Mus.*) A complete musical sentence.

Period'ic, Period'ical, *a.* [Fr. *périodique*.] Performed in a circuit, or in a regular revolution in a certain time, or in a series of successive cycles; as, the *periodical* motion of the moon round the earth. — Happening by revolution, at a fixed time; occurring or returning regularly in a certain period of time; performing some action at a stated time; acting, appearing, or recurring at stated intervals; as, a *periodical* change of government.

(*Rhet.*) Belonging, or having reference to, a period; forming a complete sentence.

Period'ical, *n.* A magazine or serial publication which appears at regular intervals.

Period'icalist, *n.* The publisher of a periodical.

Period'ically, *adv.* At stated periods; in a periodical manner.

Period'icalness, *n.* Periodicity; state or condition of being periodical.

Periodicity, (*-is'i-tȳ,*) *n.* [Fr. *periodicité*.] The disposition of certain phenomena to recur at stated times or periods; any change or event that occurs at stated times.

(*Med.*) The regularity with which the stages of an ague or intermittent fever return is called the *periodicity* of the disease.

Perioe'ci, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *peri*, and *oikeo*, I dwell.] (*Geog.*) Those inhabitants of the globe who live under the same parallel of latitude, but on opposite meridians; that is, in places which have the same latitude, but differ in longitude by 180°.

Perios'teum, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *osteon*, a bone.] (*Anat.*) A tough fibrous membrane that covers the external parts of every bone, and is the means by which the osseous substance it covers receives its nourishment and vitality of blood and nerve. Every bone in the body is supplied with this close-fitting vesture, only that on the bone of the skull is called *Pericranium*.

Periostit'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the periosteum.

Perios'tracum, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ostrakon*, a shell.] (*Zoöl.*) The layer of animal substance, or cuticle, which covers the outer surface of shells.

Peripatet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *peripatētikos*, from *peri*, and *pateō*, to walk.] A term applied to the philosophy of Aristotle, either because it was his custom to teach while walking, or because the place where he taught was a walk planted with trees. See ARISTOTELIANISM. — Hence, given to walking about; as, a *peripatetic* individual.

—*n.* A follower of Aristotle. — Hence, in a ludicrous sense, one who is obliged to go on foot, or cannot afford to ride.

Peripatet'icism, *n.* [Fr. *péripatétisme*.] The notions or philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers. See ARISTOTELIANISM.

Peripet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *petalon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Situated about the corolla; — applied to nectaries.

Peripheral, Peripheric, Peripherical, (*-rif'er-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *peripherique*.] Belonging to, or constituting, a periphery.

—External; around the exterior of an organ; as, the *peripheral* elements of a vertebra.

(*Bot.*) Applied to the position of the embryo when it is external, or nearly so, and curved circularly around the albumen, as in Goosefoot, Chickweed, and Mirabilis.

Periphery, (*-rif'e-ry,*) *n.* [Fr. *périphérie*; Gr. *peri*, and *pherō*, to carry.] (*Geom.*) The line that is carried round a circular body; the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other curvilinear figure.

Periphrase, Periphrasis, (*-frāze, frā'sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *periphrasis* — *peri*, and *phrazō*, to speak.] (*Rhet.*) Circumlocution; the use of more words than are necessary to express the idea.

Periphrase, *v. a.* To express in a circumlocutory manner.

Periphras'tic, Periphras'tical, *a.* [Gr. *periphrastikos*.] Containing periphrase; circumlocutory; expressing or conveyed in more words than are necessary; delivering the sense of one word in many.

Periphras'tically, *adv.* With circumlocution or verbiage; in a periphrastical manner.

Periplo'ca, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ploke*, a binding or twining.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Asclepiadaceæ*. The *P. græca* (see Fig. 208), naturalized in the State of New York, and cultivated in gardens, is a climbing shrub, 10–15 ft. long, giving in Aug. dark-purple flowers, in long, branching, axillary peduncles. The remarkable color, and rich, velvety appearance of the flowers, the elegant form of the leaves, and the facility with which the plant can be made to cover an extensive space, render it useful for arbors, &c.; but the odor of the flowers is considered unwholesome.

Per'iplus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *peri*, round, and *plous*, a voyage.] Circumnavigation. (B.)

Peripneumon'ic, *n.* [Gr. *peripneumonikos*.] (*Med.*) Belonging, or relating to, peripneumony.

Peripneu'mony, Peripneumo'nia, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *pneumōn*, a lung.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the lungs.

Peripolyg'onal, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, about, *polys*, many, and *gōnia*, angle.] (*Crystallog.*) Many-angled.

Perip'teral, *a.* Presenting a range of columns all round; — said of a building.

Perip'tere, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as PERIPTERY, *q. v.*

Perip'terous, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pteron*, wing.] Feathered all round.

Perip'tery, Perip'tere, *n.* [Gr. *peripteros*.] (*Arch.*) A colonnade all round the exterior of a temple or other edifice.

Periscian, (*-rish'i-an,*) *n.* [Gr. *periskioi* — *peri*, and *skia*, a shadow.] (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of a frigid zone, or within a polar circle, whose shadow moves all round in the twenty-four hours, and in the course of the day falls in every point of the compass.

—*a.* Having the shadow making a revolution.

Peris'cii, *n. pl.* Same as periscians. See PERISCIAN.

Periscope, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *skopein*, to view.] A view on all sides; a general view.

Periscop'ic, *a.* [Fr. *périscopique*.] Viewing on all sides; — a term applied to spectacles having concavo-convex glasses, for the purpose of increasing the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.

Per'ish, *v. n.* [Fr. *périr*; ppr. *périssant*: Lat. *pereo* — *per*, and *eo*.] To die; to lose life in any manner; to become defunct. — To be destroyed; to come to nothing; to fail entirely, or to be extirpated; to be lost irrevocably or eternally; to be lost or ruined. — To lose vital power; to wither and decay gradually.

"Thy leaf has *perished* in the green." — *Tennyson*.

—*v. a.* To destroy; to cause to decay or pass away.

Perishabil'ity, *n.* Perishableness; liableness to decay and destruction.

Per'ishable, *a.* Liable to perish or pass away; subject to decay and destruction; susceptible of speedy death.

Per'ishableness, *n.* State of being perishable; liableness to decay; perishability.

Per'ishably, *adv.* In a perishing or dying manner.

Per'isperm, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, round, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) The albumen of a seed.

Perispheric, Perispherical, (*-sfer'ik,*) *a.* Ball-shaped; globular.

Perissological, (*-loj-*) *a.* Exuberant in words; verbose.

Perissol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *perissos*, superfluous, and *logos*, discourse.] Redundancy of words; verbosity; superfluous talk. (B.)

Peristal'tic, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, and *stallein*, to place in order.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to that peculiar vermicular motion of the intestines, by means of which their contents are carried onwards. It is a series of contractings and relaxings, the different parts of the bowels rising and falling alternately, so as to resemble the motions of a worm or snake.

Per'istome, Per'istomium, *n.* [Gr. *peri*, and *stoma*, a mouth.] (*Bot.*) The fringe of teeth seen round the edge of the cup in the capsule of a Moss, when the lid is broken off. The teeth of which it is composed are various in number and character.

Peristrelic, (*-strel'ik,*) *a* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *strephein*, to turn.] Undergoing rotation; revolving; turning round.

Per'istyle, *n.* [Gr. *peristylon* — *peri*, and *stylos*, a column.] (*Arch.*) An open court within a house, having a colonnade around it, by which the principal apartments were reached (see Fig. 231); — the exact reverse of the *periptery*, though the same in character — the one being inside, the other outside a building.

Perisys'tole, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *peri*, around, and *systolē*, a contraction.] (*Med.*) The time of rest between the two actions of the heart, or between its contraction (*systole*) and its dilatation (*diastole*); the momentary pause that occurs between these two actions of the heart.

Peritheciun, (*-thē-si-ŭm,*) *n.* [Gr. *peri*, around, and *thēkē*, a box.] (*Bot.*) An organ in certain fungi and lichens, surrounding and enveloping the masses of fructification.

Perit'omous, *a.* [From Gr. *peri*, around, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Min.*) Cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis. — *Wright*.

Peritone'al, *a.* Belonging or relating to the peritoneum.

Peritone'um, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *peri*, around, and *teinein*, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) The *P.* is one of the most difficult parts in the human anatomy for a teacher to explain intelligibly to his pupils, and the last that the student is able thoroughly to understand. Yet, as it is a very important structure, and a knowledge of its function and action explains many doubtful circumstances, we will endeavor to give our readers an idea of what the *P.* is like, and how it performs its duties. From birth till death, the bowels are constantly moving and gliding over each other, in a worm-like perpetual motion, called *peristaltic motion*. It will be self-evident to every comprehension, that this day and night *friction* of such delicate textures as those composing the integuments would, in the seventy years of man's life, wear out, or at least in time most seriously injure them. To prevent this friction, nature has provided the *P.*, an immense shut-bag, like a man's closed night-cap. The *inside* — that portion out of sight — presents, when cut open, a smooth, glairy surface, studded with innumerable vessels, always pouring out a thin, smooth fluid, like the liquid white of an egg, allowing the two sides, when rubbed together, to glide over each other, as if oiled, without check or the slightest friction. The *outside* of this peritoneal night-cap is rough and granulated, not unlike the uneven texture of the actual article. The peculiarity of the inner and outer sides of this immense bag lies in this, that the surface of the first is close, smooth, moist, and shiny, and, however firmly pressed, can never grow together, or keep long in contact; while that of the other is rough, dry, and *adheres* firmly to all with which it comes in contact. This external side, then, adheres to the muscles of the abdomen, and to every portion of the intestines, but in such a manner that between every convolution, or twist of the bowels, a fold of *P.* accompanies it, so that between the bowel above or below there is always the two glairy sides rubbing against each other, and allowing the intestines to glide about without let or hindrance, the bowels being always on the *outside of the bag*, but always gliding over the *two inner* sides. The *P.* is a serous membrane, and, in the same way as it covers the bowels, lines and invests every organ in the abdominal and pelvic cavities.

Peritoni'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the peritoneum is exceedingly painful and dangerous, from its extent and connection with important organs. *P.* may exist either as an acute or chronic disease. In the former there is usually great pain and tenderness of the abdomen, accompanied with fever, and a frequent, small, and hard pulse. Sometimes, at first, the pain is confined to one spot, but it generally soon extends over the whole of the abdomen. It is very severe, and much increased by any motion, even coughing, sneezing, or drawing a long breath. Even the weight of the bed-clothes is sometimes unbearable. It is acute and cutting, and sometimes occurs in paroxysms; and the patient usually lies on his back with his knees drawn up. The bowels are usually constipated, but sometimes the reverse; and commonly there are present nausea, vomiting, and hiccough. Its causes are various, as by cold, mechanical

injuries of the peritoneum, the development of tumors, &c. Women in childbed are peculiarly liable to it. After the disease has continued for a certain time, it is attended with tension and swelling of the belly; and if not checked, it usually terminates in from five to ten days. The appropriate treatment, when the state of the patient admits of it, is copious general bleedings, followed by the application of leeches to the abdomen, together with warm fomentations; frequently the latter is all that the state of the patient admits of. As internal remedies, most reliance is usually placed upon mercury and opium. After a time, *P.* sometimes assumes a chronic form. Here the symptoms are less marked. The pain is slight, or only discoverable on pressure, and the fever low; but the skin is hot and dry, the tongue foul, and appetite impaired. The treatment is local bleedings, with blisters and other counter-irritants applied over the abdomen. A nourishing, but unstimulating diet, and attention to the state of the bowels, are likewise necessary; and some recommend iodine, either taken internally, or applied as ointment to the part.

Peritro'chium, *n.* [N.Lat., from Gr. *peri*, around, and *trochos*, a wheel.] (*Mach.*) A wheel or circle concentric with the base of a cylinder, and movable, together with it, about an axis; the axis, with the wheel and levers fixed in it to move it, constitute that mechanical power called *axis in peritrochio*.

Peritrop'al, *a.* [Fr. *péritrope*; Gr. *peri*, around, and *trepein*, to turn.] Revolving; rotatory; circuitous.

(*Bot.*) With the axis of the seed vertical to the axis of the pericarp to which it belongs.

Perivis'ceral, *a.* [Gr. *peri*, and Lat. *viscera*, the bowels.] Situate about the viscera; as the *perivisceral* cavity.

Per'iwig, *n.* [Fr. *perruque*, probably from Gr. *purrichas*, for *purros*, red, from *pur*, fire, the ancients having been partial to red or auburn hair.] A small wig; a peruke; a scratch; a kind of head-covering, formed by an intermixture of false hair, worn by men, either for ornament or to hide baldness of the cranium.

—*v. a.* To dress with false hair; to sport a periwig.

"Discord *periwigg'd* with snakes." — *Swift.*

Per'iwinkle, *n.* [Fr. *pervenche.*] (*Bot.*) See VINCA.

—[A.S. *wincle*, a shell-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the family *Litorinidæ*, containing Gasteropods which have the shell spiral, turbinated, or depressed, the aperture rounded, and the operculum horny. They inhabit the sea near the shore, and feed on algæ. The living species are more than 300, and the fossil more than 200. *Tenney. Fig.* 2080.—PERIWINKLE.

(*Litorina palliata.*)

Perjure, (*pėr'jŭr,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *per jū rā* — *per*, and *juro*, to swear.] To forswear; to swear falsely; wilfully to make a false oath when administered by lawful authority, or in a court of justice; — used with a reciprocal pronoun; as, he *perjured himself.* — To deceive by false oaths or insincere protestation.

Per'jured, *a.* Guilty of perjury; having or being sworn falsely; as, a *perjured* witness.

Per'jurer, *n.* One who wilfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

Per'jurious, Per'jurous, *a.* [Lat. *perjuriosus.*] Guilty of perjury; involving perjury.

Per'jury, *n.* [Lat. *perjurium.*] (*Law.*) The taking of a wilful false oath or affirmation, by a witness lawfully required to depose the truth in a matter of some consequence to the point in question. A false oath, therefore, taken before no court, or before a court incompetent to try the issue in question, does not constitute the offence of perjury at common law. But many statutes, passed by the general government or the several States on the matter, provide that a false oath or declaration made on some specified occasions, or for some particular purposes, shall be considered to be perjury, and punishable accordingly. Perjury is a misdemeanor at common law, and by several statutes punishable by fine and imprisonment, and by penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven years.

Perk, *a.* [W. *perc.*] Pert; smart; trim; vain; brisk; airy; as, "*perk* as a peacock." —*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* [W. *perca.*] To hold up the head with an assumption of briskness or smartness.

—*v. a.* To dress up stylishly; to prank; to make trim, smart, or modish.

Per'kin, *n.* Ciderkin; a kind of weak cider.

Per'kins, JACOB, an American inventor, b. at Newburyport, Mass., in 1766. He early became distinguished for his ingenuity, and when 21 years of age, he was employed by the commonwealth of this State to make new dies for copper coinage. He next became noted for his improvements in the engraving of bank notes, and, in 1818, went to England with the expectation of obtaining a contract for supplying the Bank of England with plates. Failing in this, he, however, procured a contract for serving the Bank of Ireland, and carried on business in London for a number of years. Becoming interested in the subject of steam artillery, *P.* constructed a gun in which steam generated at an enormous pressure, operating as the propelling power instead of gunpowder. His invention was satisfactorily tested in presence of the Duke of Wellington and a number of artillery officers, but was finally condemned as being inapplicable to modern warfare. D. in London, 1849.

Per'kins, in *Maine*, a township of Sagadahoc co.; *pop.* abt. 125.

Per'kins, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Per'kins' Grove, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co., abt. 68 m. N.N.E. of Peoria.

Perkins'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Anderson.

Perki'omen, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek flowing into the Schuylkill River, abt. 7 m. above Norristown. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Perk'y, *a.* Perk; jaunty; spruce; stylish; trim.

Perlaceous, (*-lā'shus,*) *a.* Pearly; resembling pearl.

Per'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PEARL-STONE, *q. v.*

Perlustrec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *perlustrare.*] The act of viewing on all sides.

Perm, a govt. of Russia, situated chiefly in European, but partly in Asiatic Russia, having W. the govt. of Viatka, and E. that of Tobolsk; Lat. between 55° 40′ and 62° N., Lon. 53° 10′ and 65° E. *Area.* Estimated at 130,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Ural Mountains, and is more than half covered with dense forests. The soil is generally unfertile, and the climate very severe. *Min.* Gold, silver, copper, iron, and salt; the mines giving employment to over 100,000 workmen. *Cap.* Perm. *Pop.* 2,138,548.

PERM, cap. of the above government, on the Kama, 240 m. E.S.E. of Viatka; *pop.* 14,500.

Per'manence, Per'manency, *n.* [Fr. *permanence*; It. *permanenza.*] State of being permanent; continuance in the same state or condition, or without a change that destroys the form or nature of a thing; duration; fixedness; continuance in the same place or at rest.

Per'manent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *permanens*, from *permaneo* — *per*, and *maneo*, to stay, remain, last.] Lasting, holding out, or continuing to the end; durable; not decaying; of long continuance; remaining in the same state, or without any change that destroys the form and nature of the thing.

P. way, the road-bed and superstructure of a line of railroad; — so called in England, as being the finished road, in distinction from the contractor's temporary way.

Per'manently, *adv.* With long continuance; durably; in a fixed state or place.

Permeabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *permeabilité.*] Quality or state of being permeable.

Perman'ganate, *n.* See PERMANGANIC.

Permanga'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solution of manganate of potash largely diluted with water. It gradually changes from green to violet, from the manganic acid passing to a higher state of oxidation, and permanganate of potash is formed. It is, however, best prepared by mixing 4 parts of black oxide of manganese with 3½ parts of chlorate of potash; to this mixture are added 5 parts of hydrate of potash dissolved in a small quantity of water, and the whole is heated to dull redness for an hour. When cold, the permanganate of potash may be separated by treating the excess with a large quantity of water and crystallizing. It crystallizes in fine dark-purple prisms, soluble in 16 parts of water, and forming a magnificent crimson solution. Permanganate of potash has lately received a most important application in the hands of Mr. Condy, of Battersea, as a deodorizing and disinfecting agent. From the experiments of this gentleman, it seems to contain oxygen in the ozonic form, which is immediately liberated on the approach of organic matter in the process of decomposition. *Form.* Mn_2O_7.

Per'meable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *permeabilis*, from *permeo.*] That may be passed through without rupture or displacement of its parts, as solid matter.

Per'meably, *adv.* In a permeable manner; penetrably.

Per'meate, *v. a.* [Lat. *permeo, permeatus*, from *per*, through, and *meo*, to go.] To pass through, as the pores or interstices of a body; to penetrate and pass through, as a substance, without rupture or displacement of its parts; — applied to fluids particularly.

Permea'tion, *n.* Act of permeating.

Per'mian Period, n. (*Geol.*) The name given to the closing æra of the Carboniferous age (see Fig. 1142), which was a time of decline for Paleozoic life, and of transition towards a new phase of geological history. In the U. S., the *P.* rocks are confined to the interior continental basin, and occurs in the portion of it W. of the Mississippi, especially in KANSAS. The rocks are limestones, sandstones, red, greenish, and gray marls or shales, gypsum beds, and conglomerates, among which the limestones in some regions predominate. The *P. P.* was so called by Murchison, because he found them largely developed in that portion of Russia which composed the ancient kingdom of Permia, of which the actual govt. of Parm forms a part. — *Dana.*

Permissibil'ity, *n.* The quality of being permissible.

Permis'sible, *a.* That may be permitted or allowed.

Permis'sibly, *adv.* In the way of permission; by permission.

Permis'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *permissio.*] Act of permitting; allowance; leave, license, or liberty granted.

Permis'sive, *a.* That permits; granting permission or liberty; allowing. — Granted; suffered without hinderance.

Permis'sively, *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hinderance.

Permit', *v. a.* [Fr. *permettre*; Lat. *permitto*, from *per*, through, and *mitto*, to send.] To allow; to grant; to suffer; to concede; to give leave or liberty to by express consent; to give consent to by silence or by not prohibiting.

—To give in charge; to commit. (R.)

—*n.* (*Law.*) A written license or permission from an officer of the customs to transport goods from one place to another, showing the duty on them to have been paid. — Leave; permission.

Permit'tance, *n.* Permission. (R.)

Permit'tee, *n.* A person to whom a permit or permission is granted.

Permit'ter, *n.* He who permits.

Permixtion, (*per-mikst'yun,*) *n.* The act of mixing; the state or quality of being mixed.

Permu'table, *a.* That may be changed one for another; exchangeable. (R.)

Permu'tableness, *n.* State or quality of being changed or permutable. (R.)

Permu'tably, *adv.* By interchange.

Permuta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *permutatio*, from *per*, through, and *muto*, to change.] Exchange of one thing for another; barter; the exchange of one benefice for another.

(*Algebra.*) The name given to the different orders which can be formed out of any number of things, with regard to position, when all are taken at once. It is based upon the following formula: — Since the number of variations of m things taken r together —

$$m\ (m-1)\ (m-2)\ \&c.\ (m-r+1);$$

and as in permutation, when the things are taken all together, $m=r$ ∴ the permutation of m things will equal the numbers multiplied into one another; or, —

$$P=m\ (m-1)\ (m-2)\ \ldots\ldots\ 3.\ 2.\ 1.$$

For instance, if we want to find the different number of changes which may be rung upon seven bells, taken all together, we multiply the order of bells into one another, and the changes will be equal to —

$$1\times 2\times 3\times 4\times 5\times 6\times 7=5040.$$

Per'mute, *v. a.* [Lat. *permuto.*] To exchange.

Permut'er, *n.* One who exchanges. (R.)

Pern, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Honey-buzzard.

Pernaʻgon, a town of Brazil, abt. 260 m. S.W. of Ceiras; *pop.* 5,000.

Pernambu'co, an E. prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, and lying chiefly between Lat. 7° and 14° 35′ S., and Lon. 34° 50′ and 47° 20′ W; *area*, 80,082 sq. m. *Rivers.* Capibaribe, Ipojuca, and Unna rivers. *Surface*, elevated, and traversed by several mountain ranges; *soil*, generally fertile, producing large quantities of sugar and cotton. *Exps.* Sugar, cotton, timber, dye-woods, hides, drugs, gold, and gems. *Chief towns.* Pernambuco (the capital), Saint Antonio, and Formosa. *Pop.* 1,380,000.

—A city of Brazil, cap. of the above prov., on the Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 8° 3′ 6″ N., Lon. 34° 51′ 7″ W. (See Fig. 411.) Properly speaking, *P.* consists of the towns of Olinda (the former capital) and Recife, the latter of which is in turn composed of 3 small towns or villages — San Pedro Gonçalves, São Sacramento, and Boa Vista. This irregular collection of towns are situated on and near the rivers Biberibe and Cassibaribe. The harbor is sheltered by a reef of rocks and defended by 4 strong forts. *P.* has an extensive trade (chiefly European) in cotton, sugar, and dye-wood. *Pop.* 30,000.

Pernambuco-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of *Cæsalpinia echinata.* See CÆSALPINIA.

Per'nancy, *n.* [O. Fr. *perner*, from *parner*, to take.] (*Law.*) A taking or receiving, as of rents.

Per'nau, a fortified seaport-town of Russia, govt. of Livonia, at the entrance of the Pernau, in the Gulf of Riga, 99 m. N.N.E. of Riga; *pop.* 7,000.

Per'nel, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PIMPERNEL.

Pernicious, (*-nish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *pernicieux*; Lat. *perniciosus* — *per*, and *neco*, to kill, to destroy.] Producing great injury or mischief; destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; tending to injure or destroy.

Perni'ciously, *adv.* Destructively; with ruinous tendency or effects.

Perni'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being pernicious or very injurious, mischievous, or destructive.

Per'nio, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A chilblain. — *Dunglison.*

Per'nis, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Falconidæ*, including the Honey-buzzards, characterized by having the space between the eye and the bill covered with small, scale-like feathers.

Pernocta'tion, *n.* A person who watches all night.

Pernocta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pernoctatio*, from *per*, through, and *nox, noctis*, night.] The act of watching or tarrying through the night. — *Worcester.*

Peron'ate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal. — *Webster.*

Per'one, *n.* [Gr. *pérone*; Fr. *péroné.*] (*Anat.*) The fibula; the long, small bone, situated at the outer part of the leg. — *Dunglison.*

Perone'al, *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to the fibula; as, the *peroneal* muscles. — *Dunglison.*

Peronne, (*pa-roun',*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Somme, on the river Somme, 21 m. S.W. of Cambrai; *pop.* 5,000.

Perora'tion, *n.* [Fr. *péroraison*; Lat. *peroratio*, from *per*, and *oratio.*] (*Rhet.*) The concluding part of a speech or an oration, in which the speaker enforces the principal points of his discourse, and brings it to a conclusion.

Pe'rot, in *Louisiana*, a small bayou connecting Lake Washa with Little Lake.

Pe'rote, a town of Mexico, abt. 88 m. W.N.W. of Vera Cruz; *pop.* 3,000.

Perows'kite, *n.* (*Min.*) A titanate of lime, found in cubes of an iron-black color in chlorite slate in the Ural Mountains.

Perox'ide, *n.* (*Chem.*) The highest degree of oxidizement of which a metal or other substance is susceptible without becoming an acid.

Perpen'dicle, *n.* [Lat. *perpendiculum.*] A plumb-line. (R.)

Perpendic'ular, *a.* [Fr. *perpendiculaire*; from Lat. *per*, and *pendeo*, to hang down.] Vertical, or at right angles with the plane of the horizon.

(*Geom.*) A straight line is said to be *P.* to another straight line when the adjacent angles formed by their

intersection are equal, and, consequently, each is a right angle. A straight line is *P.* to a curve at a given point when it is *P.* to the tangent to the curve at that point. In this case the *P.* is usually called a *normal* to the curve. A straight line is *P.* to a plane when it is at right angles with every straight line in the plane passing through the point of intersection. A plane is *P.* to a plane when any straight line in the first, which is *P.* to the common intersection of the two planes, is also *P.* to the second plane.

(*Fort.*) A line drawn perpendicularly from the point of bisection of the exterior side towards the place.

—*n.* A line falling at right angles with the plane of the horizon.

(*Geom.*) A line falling upon, or intersecting another line or a plane at right angles. —*Worcester.*

Perpendic'ular Style. (*Arch.*) The last of the styles of Gothic architecture, which flourished in England towards the close of the 14th century, at the latter portion of the reign of Edward III. It prevailed until Gothic architecture sank into disuse. — The principal characteristics of this style of architecture are the exuberance and redundancy of its ornaments, while it wants the simplicity of the *Decorated* style. In the earlier examples this enrichment is not carried beyond bounds; but in latter times it becomes excessive, and the chief aim of the architects seems to have been to employ as much labor as possible in ornamentation. At length this practice proved fatal, and Gothic architecture may date its decline from the commencement of the 15th century. The terms *Third-pointed* and *Florid* are applied by some writers to this style. The term *Perpendicular* was given to it on account of the peculiar arrangement of the tracery in the window-heads (Fig. 2081), which forms a peculiar character of the style.

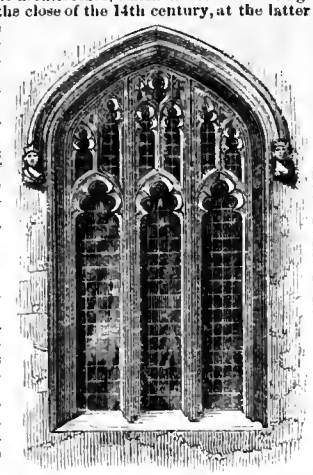


Fig. 2081. — ST. MICHAEL'S, OXFORD, 1460.

Perpendicular'ity, *n.* The state of being perpendicular.

Perpendic'ularly, *adv.* In a perpendicular manner.

Per'pent-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone that goes through the walls, and is dressed on both sides as a common piece of ashlar.

Per'petrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *perpetro, perpetratus,* from *per,* and *patro,* to execute, to accomplish.] To achieve; to consummate; to do; to commit; to perform. (In an ill sense, or generally used to express an evil act.)

Perpetra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *perpetratio.*] The act of perpetrating or committing a crime.

Per'petrator, *n.* One who commits a crime.

Perpetual, (*per-pet'yu-al.*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *perpetualis,* from *per,* and *peto,* to direct one's course to.] Continuing or continued without intermission; continued; uncessing. — Destined to be eternal; everlasting; endless.

P. motion. See MOTION (LAWS OF).

Perpet'ually, *adv.* Constantly; continually; uninterruptedly.

Perpet'uate, *v. a.* [Fr. *perpétuer;* Lat. *perpetuo, perpetuatus,* from *perpetuus.*] To make eternal; to make perpetual; to cause to endure or be continued indefinitely.

—To preserve from extinction or oblivion; to continue by repetition without limitation.

Perpetua'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *perpetuatio.*] Act of making perpetual; act of permanently continuing in knowledge and remembrance.

Perpetu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *perpétuité;* Lat. *perpetuitas,* from *perpetuus,* perpetual, *q. v.*] Uninterrupted or continued duration or succession; endless duration; continuance to eternity. — Something of which there will be an end; that which continues indefinitely.

(*Law.*) Quality or class of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for an indefinitely long period of time; also, the estate so perpetuated.

(*Annuities.*) The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum invested in an annuity or annuities becomes equivalent to the principal; also, the amount which will purchase an annuity payable forever.

Perpignan, (*per-peen'yong,*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Pyrénées-Orientales, on the Tet, 34 m. S. of Narbonne. It is a place of great strength, and is considered one of the keys of the kingdom on the side of Spain. *Manuf.* Woollens, silk, paper, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 25,264.

Perplex', *v. a.* [Lat. *perplexus — per,* and *plecto, plexus,* to plait, to intertwine.] To entangle; to involve; to make intricate; to make complicated or difficult to be understood or unravelled. — To embarrass; to confuse; to puzzle; to distract; to harass with suspense, anxiety, or ambiguity. — To plague; to annoy; to torment; to vex.

"Chloe's killing eyes *perplex* my flame."—*Granville.*

Per'plexedly, *adv.* In a perplexed or intricate manner.

Perplex'edness, *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; involution; difficulty from want of order or precision; embarrassment of mind from doubt or uncertainty.

Perplex'ity, *n.* [Fr. *perplexité;* Lat. *perplexitas.*] Entanglement; intricacy; complication; embarrassment of mind; disturbance or distraction from doubt, confusion, anxiety, or difficulty.

Perquim'nus, (from a tribe of Indians inhabiting this region,) in *N. Carolina,* a river rising in the Dismal Swamp and flowing S. into Albemarle Sound through Perquimans co; *length,* abt. 60 m., of which 45 are navigable.

—An E.N.E. co., bordering on Albemarle Sound; *area,* abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Perquimans River and several smaller streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* in some parts fertile. In this co. was made the first permanent settlement in the state (1662). *Cap.* Hertford. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Perquisite, (*pér'kwi-zit,*) *n.* [Lat. *perquisitum,* something diligently inquired after, from *perquiro — per,* and *quæro,* to look or search for.] Profit, gain, emolument, fee, &c. obtained or allowed for services beyond ordinary salary or settled wages; something in lieu of regular wages or salary; according to law, whatever a man gets by industry, and purchases with his own money.

Perquisition, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* An accurate search or investigation. (R.)

Perrault, CLAUDE, (*per'rolte,*) a celebrated French architect, b. at Paris, 1613, constructed many noble works, the principal of which is the façade of the Louvre. D. 1688.

Per'rin, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Per'rineville, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 20 m. E. of Trenton.

Per'rington, or PERRINTON, in *New York,* a village and township of Monroe co., abt. 12 m. E.N.E. of Rochester; *total pop.* (1870), 3,260.

Per'ron, *n.* [Fr., from *pierre*; from Lat. *petra,* stone.] (*Arch.*) A staircase outside of a building, or the steps in front of a building, leading up to the first story.

Per'roquet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PAROQUET.

Per'rot, or PERROTT, an island of Lower Canada, in the St. Lawrence River, S.W. of the island of Montreal.

Perruquier, (*per-ru'ke-er,*) *n.* [Fr., from *perruque,* a peruke.] A maker of wigs or perukes; also, a hairdresser.

Per'ry, *n.* [Fr. *poiré,* from Lat. *pyrum,* a pear.] The fermented juice of pears, prepared in the same way as cider, and used as a beverage.

Per'ry, OLIVER HAZARD, an American naval officer, b. in Newport, Rhode Island, 1785. He entered the navy as midshipman at the age of 14, and was on board the frigate General Greene, 28 guns, commanded by his father, Capt. C. R. Perry, during its important cruise on the W. India station in 1799–1800. At the commencement of the war of 1812, *P.* was in command of a division of gunboats at Newport, R. I., and in Feb., 1813, at his own request, he was transferred to the command of Commodore Isaac Chauncey, on the lakes, where he superintended the equipment of a naval force on Lake Erie. It was while this operation was being carried on, that he was called to aid in the attack upon Fort George; and, at the head of a body of seamen, performed his part with such valor and gallantry, as to elicit the highest praise from his countrymen. In the following August he gained the famous battle of Lake Erie (see ERIE, BATTLE OF LAKE), which at once elevated him to the highest naval renown. He afterwards aided Gen. Harrison in taking Detroit, and at the close of these operations, resigned his command. A gold medal was awarded him by Congress for his eminent services, and he also received a captain's commission dated from the day of the battle, Sept. 10, 1813. In Aug., 1814, he was assigned to the command of the frigate Java, 44 guns, then lying at Baltimore, under equipment; but as the British had the Chesapeake closely blockaded, it was impossible to get her to sea. *P.* did not remain idle, however, but continued to harass and annoy the enemy at every possible point until peace was declared. In 1819, he was appointed to the command of a squadron stationed on the coast of Colombia, where he was attacked with the yellow fever, and d. at Port Spain. Subsequently, his remains were transferred to his native town. On Sept. 18, 1860, amid imposing ceremonies, a marble statue, by Walcutt, (Fig. 1985,) was erected at Cleveland, Ohio, near the scene of his great battle.

Perry, in *Alabama,* a W. central co; *area,* abt. 950 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Cahawba River, and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* undulating or hilly; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

Perry, in *Arkansas,* a central co.; *area,* abt. 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas and Fourche La Fave. *Surface,* somewhat hilly; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Perryville. *Pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Johnson co.

Perry, in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Houston co., abt. 33 m. S. by W. of Macon; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Perry, in *Illinois,* a S. co.; *area,* abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Beaucoup Creek and several smaller streams. *Surface,* mostly level prairies; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Pickneyville. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

—A post-village and township of Pike co., abt. 62 m. W. of Springfield; *total pop.* abt. 4,000.

Per'ry, in *Indiana,* a S. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River and several less important streams. *Surface,* uneven and hilly, except near the rivers; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal and sandstone. *Cap.* Rome. *Pop.* abt. (1870), 14,753.

—A post-village and township of Perry co., abt. 13 m. N. by W. of Fort Wayne; *total pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Clay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Marion co; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Martin co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700. — A township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500. — A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Perry, in *Iowa,* a township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* 1,484. — A township of Davis co.; *pop.* 742. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,094. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 476. — A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 638.

Perry, in *Kentucky,* an E. by S. co.; *area,* abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* North and Middle Forks of Kentucky River, and several creeks. *Surface,* finely diversified; *soil,* in some parts fertile, but rather adapted to wool-growing. *Cap.* Hazard. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Perry, in *Maine,* a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Perry, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Perry, in *Mississippi,* a S.S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 1,040 sq. m. *Rivers.* Leaf River, Black Creek, and many less important streams. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Augusta. *Pop.* (1870), 2,696.

Perry, in *Missouri,* an E.S.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area,* abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and Apple, Saline, and Cape Cinque Homme creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and lead in abundance, and also marble and blue limestone. *Cap.* Perryville. *Pop.* (1870), 9,887.

Perry, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Wyoming co., abt. 50 m. E. by S. of Buffalo; *total pop.* (1870), 2,342.

Perry, in *Ohio,* a S.E. co.; *area,* abt 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Jonathan and Rush creeks. *Surface,* undulating or hilly; *soil,* fertile, and well adapted to the usual products of that region. *Cap.* New Lexington. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

—A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 4,200.—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. —A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.— A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.— A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A township of Hocking co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. —A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. —A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. —A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.— A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 900. —A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 750.—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000. — A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Perry, in *Pennsylvania,* a S.E. central co.; *area,* abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, and Sherman's Creek. *Surface,* mountainous, being bounded N.W. and S.E. by Tuscarora and Blue Mountains respectively; *soil,* in some parts remarkably fertile, producing fruits, vegetables, and cereals in abundance. *Min.* Iron in rich deposits. *Cap.* Bloomfield. *Pop.* (1870) 23,486.

—A township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A village and township of Snyder co.; abt. 40 m. S. of Williamsport; *total pop.* abt. 1,055.

Perry, in *Tennessee,* a W. central co.; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Buffalo rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Linden. *Pop.* abt. 6,600.

Perry, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Pierce co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Perry Centre, in *New York,* a post-village of Wyoming co., abt. 50 m. E. by S. of Buffalo.

Perrymans'ville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Harford co., abt. 27 m. E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Perryop'olis, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 35 m. S. of Pittsburg.

Per'rysburg, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Miami co., abt. 78 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Per'rysburg, in *New York,* a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,313.

Per'rysburg, in *Ohio,* a village of Ashland co., abt. 45 m. S.S.W. of Cleveland. —A post-village, cap. of Wood co., abt. 140 m. N.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Per'ry's Mills, in *New York,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 170 m. N. by E. of Albany.

Per'rysville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Vermilion co., abt. 90 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Per'rysville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Allegheny co., abt. 8 m. N. by W. of Pittsburg. — A village

of Jefferson co., abt. 18 m. S. of Brookville. — A village of Venango co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Oil City. — A village of Westmoreland co., abt. 30 m. E. by N. of Pittsburg.

Per'rysville, or PERRYSVILLE, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of McDowell co., abt. 77 m. S. of Charleston.

Per'ryville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 40 m. E.N.E. of Baltimore.

Perryville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Perry co., abt. 75 m. S.S.E. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 400.

Perryville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 33 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

Perryville, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 20 m. E. by S. of Syracuse.

Perryville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashland co.

Perryville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Juniata co., abt. 2 m. E. of Mifflintown. — A village of Mifflin co., abt. 12 m. N. of Lewistown.

Perryville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Decatur co., abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Nashville. In this vicinity, Oct. 8, 1862, occurred one of the most desperate and sanguinary battles (in proportion to numbers) of the late Civil War. Gen. Buell, at the head of 100,000 Union troops, encountered Gen. Bragg with 65,000 Confederates, and after a severe engagement, which lasted all day, the latter was compelled to retreat. The total Union loss was 4,348. That of the Confederates, though not reported, was probably as great.

Per'sante, a river of Prussia, prov. of Pomerania, rising near the village of Persanzig, and after a N.W. course of 70 m., flowing into the Baltic at Colberg.

Perscruta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *perscrutatio.*] A searching thoroughly; minute search or inquiry.

Per'sea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ*. *P. indica*, a native of Madeira, yields timber somewhat resembling mahogany. The fruit of *P. gratissima*, the Avocada or Alligator pear, common in the W. Indies and South America, are highly esteemed in the countries where they are produced, though not at first relished by strangers.

Per'secot, *n.* (Also written *persicot.*) A liqueur or cordial made of the kernels of apricots, quinces, nectarines, &c.

Per'secute, *v. a.* [Fr. *persécuter.*] To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass with unjust punishment: to inflict pain upon from hatred or malignity. — To afflict, harass, or destroy for adherence to a particular creed, or system of religious principles, or to a mode of worship.

Perseen'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *persecutio.*] Act or practice of persecuting; state of being persecuted.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The early Christians were subjected by the Roman emperors to ten general persecutions, which are as follows:

A. D.

64. The Christians are first persecuted by Nero, on a charge of having set fire to Rome. Tacitus enumerates crucifixion, burning alive, and baiting by dogs and wild beasts, among their tortures.
95. The second, under Domitian, commences with the banishment of his niece Domitilla, and the execution of the consul Clemens.
106. The third under Trajan.
166. The fourth by Marcus Aurelius.
198. Septimius Severus publishes his edict against the Christians.
235. The favorites of Alexander Severus are barbarously massacred by Maximin I. As there were many Christians among them, it is styled the sixth persecution.
250. The Emperor Decius exceeds all his predecessors in the severity of his persecutions.
258. Valerian adopts severe measures against the Christians.
275. Aurelian publishes edicts against Christianity.
303. Feb. 24. Diocletian publishes his first edict against the Christians, ordering the demolition of their churches, and the execution of all who refused to renounce their worship. The persecution thus commenced was continued with great barbarity for ten years.

Perseen'tive, *a.* Following after; persecuting.

Per'secutor, *n.* One who pursues another unjustly and vexatiously, particularly on account of religious principles.

Per'secutrix, *n.* A female who persecutes.

Persep'olis, a celebrated city of antiquity, and during a considerable period cap. of Persia, prov. of Faristan,

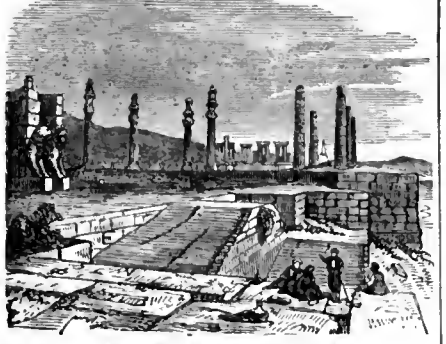


Fig. 2082. — RUINS OF PERSEPOLIS.

in a fine plain at the foot of a mountain, on the Araxes, or *Bundemir*, 30 m. N.E. of Shiraz; Lat. 29° 59′ 30″ N., Lon. 53° 20′ E. It was taken by Alexander the Great B. C. 331, and some ancient historians have reported that it was burnt by him, but the ruins of *P.*, which are very extensive, and attest its ancient magnificence (Fig. 2082), show no traces of fire, and it is certain that *P.*, under its primitive name of Istakhar, remained an important place to a comparatively recent time.

Per'serin, or **Prisrend',** a town of European Turkey, pashalic of Albania, on the Drin, 72 m. E.N.E. of Scutari. *Manuf.* Fire-arms. *Pop.* 10,000.

Per'seus. (*Grecian Myth.*) The son of Zeus and Danaë, was rescued from the sea and brought up by the king of Seriphos, Polydectes, who afterwards, wishing to get rid of him for private reasons, sent him, when yet a youth, to bring the head of the Gorgon Medusa, believing that the enterprise would end in the ruin of *P.* But the innocence of *P.* was patronized by the gods. Pluto lent him his helmet, Minerva her buckler, and Mercury his wings and a short dagger. With these arms, and after numerous wonderful adventures, he reached the abode of Medusa, who dwelt near Tartessus, on the coast of the ocean, and succeeded in cutting off her head, which he put into a bag, and carried off. On his return, he visited Ethiopia, where he liberated and married Andromeda, and arrived at Seriphos in time to rescue his mother from the annoyance of the too ardent addresses of Polydectes, whom, along with some of his companions, he changed into stone. He then returned with his wife and mother to Argos, and his great father Acrisius remembering the oracle (see DANAË), fled to Larissa. *P.* following him in order to persuade him to return, is said to have accidently killed him with a discus, in the course of public games. Unwilling to return to Argos, he exchanged that kingdom for the govt. of Tirgus. He presented the gorgon's head to Minerva, who placed it on her shield. He received divine honors after his death, like the rest of the ancient heroes.

Per'seus, or PERSUS, last king of Macedonia, was son of Philip V. From jealousy of his younger brother, Demetrius, he accused him falsely to his father, and induced him to put him to death. He came to the throne on the death of Philip, B. C. 178. The great event of his reign was the war with the Romans, which, long expected, began in 171 and ended in 168, by the total defeat of *P.* at Pydna, by L. Æmilius Paulus. *P.* escaped with his children and treasures to Samothrace, but soon gave himself up, and after being led in triumph to Rome, was cast into prison. He was, however, allowed to spend his last years at Alba. Macedonia became a Roman province.

(*Astron.*) A northern constellation, situated between Andromeda on the W., and Auriga on the E. Its mean declination is 46° N. It is on the meridian the 24th of Dec. It contains, including the Head of Medusa, which forms part of it, 59 stars, 2 of which are of the 2d magnitude.

Persever'ance, *n.* [Lat. *perseverantia*, from *persevero.*] Act of persisting in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise begun.

(*Theol.*) Continuance in a state of grace to a state of glory.

Persevere', *v. n.* [Lat. *persevero*, from *perseverus*, from *per*, and *severus*, serious, grave.] To persist or continue in any business or enterprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any design or course commenced; not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

Persever'ingly, *adv.* With perseverance or continued pursuit of what is undertaken.

Persia, (*per'she-â,*) [in Persian *Iran,*] an extensive country of Asia, bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea, the Russian Territory, and Independent Tartary; S. by Arabia, the Persian Gulf, and Indian Ocean; on the E. by Affghanistan and Beloochistan; and W. by Asiatic Turkey; lies between Lat. 27° and 42° N., Lon. 42° and 61° E. Its greatest length obliquely from N.W. to S.E. is 1,300 m., its area, 450,000 sq. m. Upon the N.W. and S., several lofty mountain-ranges—some of considerable length, others short and abrupt — intersect the land in many directions, the centre of the country consisting in general of a vast plain or table-land. The lowest or most level portions of the country lie along the bed of the Tigris and the shore of the Persian Gulf. *P.* possesses many extensive plains and barren deserts, and the interior is generally bare, bleak, and arid. The mountains appear to be a confused heap of hills piled upon hills, in grand but indefinite order; while each individual hill appears a mass of gray rock reared block on block, or starting in huge boulder abruptly from the face of the plains or plateaux. The plains, again, are vast naked steppes, destitute of trees or foliage; and it is only on the margin of water-courses, or the banks of rivers, that either villages or vegetation of any abundance is found. The provinces, however, along the S. and W. margin of the Caspian are an exception to the rest of the country, and present some of the most beautiful and fruitful pictures of richness and abundance to be found in *P.* It has been computed that barely a third of the entire kingdom is fit for cultivation; and, though husbandry is well attended to, and the advantages of copious irrigation are thoroughly understood, so little encouragement is given by the state to agriculture, that but a small part of the capable soil is under tillage. The most important rivers are the Aras, Murghab or Bendemir, Atrek, Serid-Rud, and the Tigris. The lakes of most note are, Uremiyah or Shalu, Bakhtegan, and Mahdigla; from these, and from minor streams and bodies of water, an elaborate system of irrigation is effected all over the cultivated grounds, while vast subterranean aqueducts convey the water to more remote situations. The vegetable productions of *P.* embrace all kinds of legumes and cereals, except rye, oats, and rice: barley and wheat are the most abundant crops. Drugs of various kinds are obtained, such as senna, rhubarb, gums, opium, &c.; as also oils, cotton, indigo, sugar, madder, dates, pistachio nuts, and tobacco; while in flowers, and the perfumes extracted from them, especially the attar of roses, no country in the world can compare with *P.* for beauty, fragrance, and abundance. Silk is an important item; and plantations of mulberry-trees of great extent are very numerous. Vast flocks of sheep and goats are pastured over the country, the property and wealth of the wandering tribes of the interior, the *Eelauts*, a kind of Bedouins, devoting themselves to pastoral habits. The animals for which *P.* is famous, are camels, horses, mules, oxen, asses, and buffalos. The mineral wealth consists of silver, copper,

Fig. 2083. — MILK-WOMAN AND ARABS CROSS NG THE TIGRIS BY MEANS OF INFLATED SKINS.

lead, iron, antimony, salt, precious stones — especially turquoise — bitumen, and springs of naphtha. One of the features of Persia is the abundance of salt in the soil, and the large number of its salt lakes; about 30 pure *salinas* have *no outlet;* and one, the largest, Uremiyah, is 280 m. in circumference, and, though supplied by 14 rivers, its water is so dense, bitter, and loaded with salt, that no fish can live in it. Another, called the Bakhtegan, is 42 m. long. Situated near the former are some remarkable ponds, whose waters are petrifying. The climate of *P.* embraces the rigors experienced on the mountains of the snowy N., and the heats felt on the sandy plains of Africa. Cyrus the younger told Xenophon that his father's empire was so vast that in the N. the people perished of cold, and in the S. were suffocated with heat. The manufactures of Persia are numerous and important, and embrace all kinds of silk fabrics, satins, taffetas, textures of silk and cotton, silk and goat's hair, or silk and camel's hair; brocades, camel's-hair shawls, gold tissues, gold velvet, camlets, carpets, cottons, leather, fire-arms, sword-blades, saddlery, and jewelry. Its principal trade is carried on with Russia; and, though the foreign export trade is insignificant, the internal traffic is very great, and is entirely carried on by caravans. The govt. is highly despotic; an edict of the sovereign once passed, can never be repealed; the word of the Shah is irrevocable, and the lives and property of the people are in his hands. The govt. is carried on by the Shah and his two principal ministers, the Grand Vizier and the Lord Treasurer. Through all degrees or classes of officials in Persia, as in Turkey, venality and corruption are the rule, and justice and truth the exception. The religion of the Persians is Mohammedanism, but, being of the sect of Ali or Sheeahs, is much more tolerant than that of the Turks. In physical appearance, the Persians are inclined to corpulence, have black hair, a high forehead, an aquiline nose, and a largely-developed chin; and in color present every variety, from the dark-brown of the Indian to the light-olive of the colder regions. The men are strong, robust, fond of exercise and martial glory, shave their heads, but dye their beards black, preserving them with an almost religious veneration. The Persians are regarded as a gay and hospitable race, but prone to sudden anger and treachery. They are greatly addicted to the use of tobacco, which they smoke incessantly. The system of bribery and corruption is so universal, that it has eaten into the very manners of the people; and no one can ask the slightest favor without first proffering his request with a present, which must be in value according to the service sought to be rendered. In their domestic occupations, they do not recline like the Turks, but sit erect on the *kumud*, a mass of folded felt. The women are dressed in a black turban, from

Fig. 2084. — ANCIENT PERSIAN KING ON THRONE.

which depends a rich Cashmere shawl, reaching almost to the termination of the robe, which is only a little shorter than the men's, and fastened in front by large gold buttons. Each Persian is restricted to four legal wives, though the number of his concubines is only regulated by the amount of his coffers; in this respect they resemble the Turks. The Persian language is the most celebrated of all the Oriental tongues, for strength,

copiousness, beauty, and melody, and is written from the right to the left. *P.* is divided into 12 provinces, namely: Azerbijan, Kurdistan, Luristan, and Khusistan, on the W.; Faristan, Laristan, and Kerman, on the shores of the Persian Gulf, or S.; Irak-Izeme and Khorassen, in the interior; and Ghilan, Mazanderan, and Astrabad, in the N., or along the Caspian shores. The modern capital is Teheran. The earliest account we possess of Persia is from the Bible, from which we learn that, in the time of Abraham, B.C. 1921, that portion of modern *P.* known as Elam, or Suisiana, Southern Persia, was a powerful monarchy. But the Persians, as a nation, first rose into notice on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates. Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and his empire extended wider than any before established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India; on the other, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt; and was only bounded by the prodigies of valor with which the Greeks defended their small territory. After a feeble struggle, it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander. It was then split into fragments by the decease of its founder; but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued, during several centuries, to reign over Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Arsaces founded the monarchy of the Parthians; and in the third century arose the dynasty of the Sassanidæ, who restored the name, with the religion and laws, of ancient *P.* They were overthrown by the Mohammedan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions by the descendants of Genghis, Timur, and by the Turks, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia. At length, in 1501, a native dynasty again arose, under Ismail, who placed himself on the throne. His posterity having sunk into voluptuousness, Persia, in the beginning of the last century, was overrun by the Afghans, who carried fire and sword through its remotest extremities, and reduced its proudest capitals to ashes. The atrocities of the Afghans

Fig. 2085.—ANCIENT PERSIAN GUARDS.

were avenged, and the independence of *P.* vindicated by Nadir Shah (see Fig. 336); but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country, after his death it was almost torn to pieces by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim, or Kurreem Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession, with civil wars as furious as before. At length, Aga Mahommed, a eunuch, raised himself, by crimes and daring, to the sovereignty, and not only swayed it during his lifetime, but founded a dynasty actually represented by Nasser-ed-Din, Nasr-ul-Din, Nausser-ood-deea, or Nasser-ud-deen-Shah, who was B. in 1829, and has ruled the country since 1848. *Pop.* Estimated at 10,000,000.

Per'sia, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,220.

Persian, (*per'shan,*) *n.* A native of Persia.

(*Anc. Arch.*) A male figure employed to support an entablature, as distinguished from a female figure or CARYATID, *q. v.*

Per'sian-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHAMNUS.

Per'sian Gulf, an extensive arm of the Indian Ocean, separating Persia from Arabia; Lat. between 24° and 30° N., Lon. 47° and 57° E. *Ext.* 550 m. long, with an average breadth of 160 m. It is 220 m. at its widest part, and its entrance at Cape Musseudom is only 40 m. wide. It contains numerous islands, and its shores are arid and barren.

Persia'ni, *n. pl.* [It., literally the Persians.] Venetian blinds; jalousies.

Per'sian Wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) A contrivance for raising water to some height above the level of a stream. In the rim of a wheel turned by the stream a number of strong pins are fixed, from which buckets are suspended. As the wheel turns, the buckets on one side go down into the stream, where they are filled, and return up full on the other side till they reach the top. Here an obstacle is placed in such a position that the buckets successively strike against it and are overset, and the water emptied into a trough. As the water can never be raised by this means higher than the diameter of the wheel, it is obvious that this rude machine is capable of only a very limited application.

Per'sic, *n.* The Persian language.

Per'sifer, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Persiflage, (*par'se-flazh,*) *n.* [Fr. *persifler*, to quiz, from Lat. *per*, through, and Fr. *siffler*, to whistle, to hiss.] Banter; idle, frivolous talk; badinage; vulgarly, chaff.

Per'simmon Tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIOSPYROS.

Per'sism, *n.* An idiomatic mode of speech peculiar to the Persians.

Persist', *v. n.* [Fr. *persister*; Lat. *persistō*, from *per*, and *sisto*, to cause to stand.] To persevere; to continue steadily in the pursuit of any business or course commenced.

Persis'tence, Persis'tency, *n.* Act or state of persisting; steady pursuit of what is undertaken; perseverance; constancy; continuance; duration; obstinacy; contumacy.

(*Optics.*) The duration of the impression of light on the retina after the luminous object has disappeared. The persistence on the human retina is about one-tenth of a second. Thus, if a lighted torch is whirled round rapidly, a continuous circle of light is seen.

Persist'ent, *a.* Steady; constant; persevering; continuing; remaining.

(*Bot.*) Remaining through winter, as the leaves of evergreens.

Persist'ently, *adv.* In a persistent manner.

Persist'ingly, *adv.* In a persisting way; steadfastly.

Persist'ive, *a.* Same as PERSISTENT.

Per'sius, FLACCUS AULUS, a Roman satirical poet, was B. A.D. 34, at Volterra, in Etruria, and D. in 62, aged 28. His six *Satires*, which present a picture of prevailing corruption, are distinguished for vigor, conciseness, and austerity of tone. They have been frequently translated into English.

Per'son, *n.* [Fr. *personne*; Lat. *persōna*, a mask, character, part played by a person.] A human being represented in dialogue, fiction, or on the stage.—Character or characters of office; as, the *person* of a prince or magistrate.—A human being considered with respect to the living body or corporeal existence.—An individual human being, consisting of body and soul; a man, woman, or child, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them; a self-conscious being; a moral agent; an individual of the human race;—also, among Trinitarians, one of the three subjects constituting the godhead, or the trinity of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.—A human being indefinitely; one; an individual.

"For there is no respect of *persons* with God."—*Rom.* ii. 11.

(*Gram.*) The subject, or anything affirmed by a verb; also, that modification of the verb which is used in connection with the subject.

Artificial person. (*Law.*) A corporation or body politic. (*Blackstone.*)—*In person*, by one's self; not by agent or representative.

Per'son, in *N. Carolina*, a N. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hycnotee and Nense rivers. *Surface*, moderately hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Roxborough. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Per'sonable. *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful; of good appearance.

Per'sonage, *n.* [Fr.] A man or woman of distinction.—Exterior appearance; stature; air.—Character assumed or represented.

Per'sonal, *a.* Belonging to men and women, not to things not real; relating to an individual; affecting individuals; peculiar or proper to him or her, or to private actions or character.

—Pertaining to the corporeal nature; exterior; corporeal; direct or in person; without the intervention of another; applying to the character and conduct of individuals in a disparaging manner.

(*Gram.*) Denoting the person.

P. action. (*Law.*) An action which is brought to try the right to damages for breach of contract, or for injuries to the person or personal estate; in contradistinction to real actions, which were designed to try the right and title to real property.—*P. property.* The right or interest that a man has in personal. The right or interest less than a freedom which a man has in reality, or any right or interest which he has in things movable.

Per'sonalism, *n.* The quality of being personal.

Personal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *personalité*; Lat. *personalitas.*] Individuality; that which constitutes an individual a distinct person, or that which constitutes individuality.

—An application of remarks to the conduct and character of individuals by way of disparagement; as, to avoid *personalities.*

Per'sonalize, *v. a.* To make personal.

Per'sonally, *adv.* In person; by bodily presence; not by substitute or representative; as, he *personally* protested against the measure.—With respect to an individual; particularly; individually; with regard to numerical existence; as, I do not object to him *personally.*

Per'sonalty, *n.* Personality; state or condition of being a person.

(*Law.*) Personal estates or effects.

Per'sonate, *v. a.* [Lat. *personatus*, assumed; L. Lat. *persōno*, to become a person.] To represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented; to represent by imitative action or appearance; to feign; to counterfeit; as, *personated* scepticism. (*Glanville.*)—To disguise; to mask; to exhibit in an artificial or unreal character.

Per'sonate, *a.* [Lat. *persona*, a mask.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to that form of monopetalous corolla, in which the limb is unequally divided in a two-lipped manner, the upper lip being arched, and the lower prominent and pressed against it, as in the *Linaria* (Fig. 2086).

Fig. 2086.
COROLLA OF LINARIA.

Perso'nation, *n.* Act of personating, or of assuming the appearance or manner of another.

Per'sonator, *n.* One who personates another.

Persone'ity, *n.* Personality. (R.)

Personifica'tion, *n.* Act of personifying.

(*Rhet.*) The giving or ascribing to an inanimate being the figure or the sentiments and language of a rational being. Thus, when we say, "the morning *smiles*," or "the ground *thirsts* for rain;" when we speak of a "disease's being *deceitful*," or of "ambition's being *restless*," such expressions show the facility with which the mind can accommodate the properties of living creatures to inanimate things, or to *abstract* conceptions of its own forming. The figure called by rhetoricians *prosopopœia* is, literally, *personification.*

Person'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *personnifier*; Lat. *persona*, and *facio*, to make.] To represent with the attributes of a person; to give animation, as to inanimate objects; to ascribe to an inanimate being the sentiments, action, or language of a rational being or person.

Per'sonize, *v. a.* To personify. (R.)

Personnel, (*pár-so-nĕl',*) *n.* [Fr.] The collective number of persons engaged in some public service, as the army, navy, &c., as distinguished from the MATERIAL, *q.v.*

Perspec'tive, *a.* [Fr. *perspectif*, from Lat. *perspicio, perspectus*—*per*, and *specio*, to view.] Pertaining or relating to the art of perspective; made or delineated by perspective.

—*n.* [Fr.] A view through; a view; a vista; a prospect.

(*Fine Arts.*) The art which enables us, by fixed rules, to represent truly on a plane surface that which appears to the sight in every variety of form and distance, and which is done by imaginary lines traversing such plane, and arranging the shape and position of every object with regard to the point of sight determined upon. *P.* is either *linear* or *aerial. Linear P.* is an art based upon a knowledge of mathematical and optical principles; which teach us to delineate solid bodies on a plane surface, as they appear to the eye from the particular point from which they happen to be viewed. The *P. plane* is the surface upon which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn, and is supposed to be placed vertically between the eye of the spectator and the object. *Foreshortening* of objects is one of the most difficult parts of *P.*, and the degree in which it exists depends upon the angles at which the objects are viewed; thus, a long cylinder may be so placed before the eye that its entire length is concealed, and only the plane of its diameter visible; and, in the same manner, a recumbent full-length human figure may be depicted within the compass of a few inches. *Aerial P.* is the faintness of outlines and blending of colors, produced by the thicker or thinner stratum of air which pervades the optical image viewed; it requires of the painter a knowledge of the mode of arranging the direct and reflected lights, shades, and shadows of a picture, so as to give to each part its requisite degree of tone and color, diminishing the strength of each tint as the objects recede, until, in the extreme distance, the whole assumes a bluish-gray, which is the color of the atmosphere. It can only be learned by careful study of nature.

Perspec'tively, *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.—Optically; through a glass. (R.)

Perspec'tograph, *n.* [From Lat. *perspectus*, and Gr. *graphein*, to write.] An instrument for procuring, or transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of original objects.

Perspecto'graphy, *n.* The theory of perspective.

Perspicacious, (*-kā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *perspicax, perspicācis*, from *per*, and *specio*, to view, to look at.] Sharp of sight; keen-sighted.—Of acute discernment.

Perspica'ciously, *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; with discernment.

Perspica'ciousness, *n.* Perspicacity.

Perspicacity, (*-spik'ăs-i-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *perspicacité*; Lat. *perspicacitas.*] Acuteness or quickness of sight, discernment, or understanding; state or quality of being perspicacious.

Perspicu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *perspicuité*; Lat. *perspicuitas*, from *perspicio.*] That quality of a substance which renders objects visible through it; transparency; clearness; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity; that quality of writing or language which readily presents to the mind of another the precise ideas of the author; plainness; distinctness.

Perspic'uous, *a.* [Lat. *perspicuus*, from *perspicio.*] That may be seen through; transparent; translucent; diaphonous. (R.)—Clear or plain to the understanding; that may be easily understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

(NOTE. *Perspicuous* is commonly applied to intellectual objects of view, and *conspicuous*, to things of ocular perception.)

Perspic'uously, *adv.* Clearly; plainly; in a manner easily to be understood.

Perspic'uousness, *n.* State or quality of being perspicuous; plainness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Perspirabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being perspirable.

Perspir'able, *a.* [Fr.] Susceptible of being perspired, or exuded through the pores of the skin.—Exuding perspiration. (R.)

Perspira'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *perspiro*, I breathe.] (*Physiol.*) The vapor secreted by the ramification of the cuticular arteries over the surface of the body. In the healthy state it is slightly acid and saline. According to Lavoisier and Seguin, the greatest amount of *P.* exceeds six pounds in the 24 hours, and the smallest two pounds; it is at its maximum immediately after taking food, and decreases during digestion. Whatever quantity of food is taken, or whatever are the variations of the atmosphere, the same person, after having increased in weight by all the food he has taken, returns

in 24 hours nearly to the same weight he was the day before, provided he is not growing and has not indulged in any excess. The substances perspired are water, carbonic acid, saline substances, lactic acid, and some organic matter. In certain cases of disease, the *P.* is not only greatly modified as to quantity, but often as to quality. The perspiration is secreted by the *sudoriferous* or sweat glands, which are situated in small pits in the deep parts of the corium, or in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, surrounded by a quantity of adipose tissue. Their size varies; they are most numerous on the palm of the hand, and their total number is estimated by Krause to be 2,381,248 in the human frame. — *Insensible P.* is the exhalation continually going on at the surface of the skin or membrane. *Sensible P.* is called *sweat.*

Perspi'rative, *a.* Perspiring; performing the functional act of perspiration.

Perspi'ratory, *a.* Pertaining, or belonging to, or promoting perspiration.

Perspire', *v. n.* [Lat. *per*, and *spiro*, to breathe.] To emit the vaporous moisture of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat; as, one *perspires* freely. — To be emitted or excreted through the pores of the skin, as sweat.

—*v. a.* To emit or exude through the pores of the skin.

Perstringe, (*-strinj'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *per*, through, and *stringere*, to bind closely.] To criticise with severity; as, to *perstringe* errors. — *De Quincey.*

Per'suadable, *a.* That may be persuaded.

Persuad'ably, *a.* In a manner susceptible to persuasion.

Persuade, (*-swād'*,) *v. a.* [Lat. *persuadeo* — *per*, and *suadeo*, *suasum*, to advise.] To influence by argument, advice, entreaty, or expostulation; to draw or incline, as the will to a determination by presenting motives to the mind. — To convince by argument, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind. — To inculcate by argument or expostulation. (R.)

Persuad'edly, *adv.* In a persuaded manner.

Persuader', *n.* One who uses or practises persuasion.

Persuasibil'ity, *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

Persua'sible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *persuasibilis.*] That may be persuaded or influenced by reasons offered or motives advanced.

Persuad'sible'ness, *n.* State or quality of being persuasible.

Persuasion, (*-swā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *persuasio.*] Act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by argument, reasons offered, or motives advanced. — State of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction. — A creed or belief, or a sect or party adhering to a creed or system of opinions; as, people of all *persuasions.*

Persua'sive, *a.* [Fr. *persuasif.*] Having the power of persuasion, or calculated to persuade; influencing the mind or passions.

—*n.* That which has power to persuade; an incitement; an exhortation.

Persua'sively, *adv.* In such a manner as to persuade or convince.

Persua'siveness, *n.* State or quality of being persuasive, or having influence on the mind or passions.

Pert, *a.* [W.; Lat. *apertus*, open, free.] Indecorously free; bold; saucy.

—*n.* A forward, saucy, assuming person.

Pertain', *v. n.* [Lat. *pertineo.*] To belong; to be the property, right, or duty. — To have relation to; to relate.

Perth, a co. of Scotland, having N. the cos. of Inverness and Aberdeen, E. Forfar, Fife, and Kinross, S. Stirling and Clackmannan, and W. Argyle and Dumbarton; *area*, 2,834 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, with extensive fertile tracts along the banks of the rivers. The Grampians traverse it from N.E. to S.W. *Rivers.* The Tay and Forth are the principal. *Lakes.* Locks Tay, Ericht, Nannoch, Tummel, Lydock, Garry, Lyon, and Dochart. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, beans, potatoes, turnips, and fruits. *Min.* Coal, limestone, granite, and freestone. *Manuf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton stuff, leather and paper. *Cap.* Perth. *Pop.* 133,500.

Perth, cap. of the above co., on the Tay, 33 m. N.N.E. of Edinburg; Lat. 56° 23′ 50″ N., Lon. 3° 26′ 20″ W. *Manuf.* Colored cotton stuffs, ginghams, shawls, cutlery, &c. *Pop.* 25,250.

Perth, a town, cap. of Victoria co., New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, abt. 75 m. N.W. of Fredericton.

Perth, a S.W. co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 698 sq. m. *Cap.* Stratford. *Pop.* 20,000.

Perth, a town of Upper Canada, abt. 45 m. S.W. of Ottawa; *pop.* 2,500.

Perth, in *New York*, a post-township of Fulton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,013.

Perth Amboy, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township, port of entry of Middlesex co., abt. 36 m. N.E. of Trenton. The village is well built, and is a place of much business activity. It has a good harbor, (at the head of Raritan Bay.) *Total pop.* (1870) 2,862.

Pertina'cious, *a.* [Lat. *pertinax*, *pertinacis*, from *per*, and *tenax*, from *teneo*, to hold.] Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design with obstinacy or fixed resolution; obstinate. — Resolute; determined; inflexible.

Pertina'ciously, *adv.* Obstinately; with firm or perverse adherence to opinion or purpose.

Pertina'ciousness, Pertinac'ity, *n.* The quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy; perseverance (in a good sense).

Per'tinax, Publius Helvius, a Roman emperor, was elected by the soldiers after the death of Commodus, 193. Was killed by the Prætorians after having reigned only a few months.

Per'tinence, Per'tinency, *n.* [Lat. *pertinentia.*] Quality or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; suitableness.

Per'tinent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pertinens.*] Related to the subject or matter in hand; adapted to the end proposed. — Belonging; pertaining.

Per'tinently, *adv.* Appositely; to the purpose.

Per'tinentness, *n.* Appositeness.

Pert'ly, *adv.* Smartly; with prompt boldness; saucily; with indecorous confidence or boldness.

Pert'ness, *n.* Quality of being pert; briskness; smartness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.

Pertuis, (*pairt'we,*) a town of France, dept. of Vaucluse, on the Durance, 38 m. E.S.E. of Avignon; *pop.* 4,800.

Perturb', *v. a.* [Lat. *perturbare*, from *per*, through, and *turbare*, to disturb.] To disquiet; to disturb; to deprive of tranquillity. — To disorder; to confuse.

Perturb'ance, *n.* Perturbation.

Perturba'tion, *n.* Disquiet or agitation of mind; disorder; confusion; commotion.

(*Astron.*) The deviation of a celestial body from the elliptic orbit which it would describe if acted upon by no other attractive force than that of the central body about which it revolves. If the planets exercised no attraction on each other, the orbit described by each of them would be accurately an ellipse, having the sun in one of its foci; and the law of the motion would be such that the area described by a straight line joining the centre of the sun and the planet would describe equal areas in equal times. But in consequence of the universal gravitation of matter, every body in the system is more or less affected by the attractive influence of all the others, and is consequently forced to deviate from the path it would describe in virtue of the central force acting alone. The forces which cause these deviations are called the *perturbing* forces; and the determination of their effect on each orbit is the great problem of physical astronomy.

Per'turbator, *n.* One who raises commotions. (R.)

Perturb'er, *n.* One who disturbs or raises commotions.

Pertuse', Pertused, *a.* Bored; pierced with holes; punched.

(*Bot.*) Having slits or holes.

Pertu'sion, *n.* The act of piercing or punching.

Pertus'sis, *n.* Hooping-cough. — *Dunglison.*

Peru, (*pe-roo',*) a republic in S. America, on the W. side of that continent, extending from Lat. 3° 30′ to 22° S., and from Lon. 65° to 81° 20′ W. It is bounded by the republic of Ecuador on the N., Chili on the S., Bolivia and Brazil on the E., and the Pacific Ocean on the W. *Area*, 580,000 sq. m. *P.* is divided into 2 provinces (Callao and Puira), and into 11 departments (the Amazons, Aocach, Arequipa, Ayacucho, Cuzco, Huancavelica, Junin, Libertad, Lima, Moquegua, and Puno). The principal towns are Lima (the cap.), Cuzco, and the maritime towns of Iquique, Arica, Islay, Callao, Huanchaco, San Jose, and Payta. The double Cordillera, or chain of the Andes, traverses the country from the S.E. to the N.W., separating the republic into 3 portions. The central, or Montana region, has an elevation of 12,000 ft. above the sea-level, and forms a portion of the great central plain of S. America. The Andes occupy nearly 200,000 sq. m., or more than a third of the whole surface of *P.*, the highest peak in the country being at the Nevado de Chuquibamba, 21,000 ft. above the sea. The chief rivers are tributaries to the Amazons, — the Maranon, Huallaga, and Ucayali on the W., and Pilcomayo flowing E. The principal lake is that of Titicaca, half of which only appertains to *P.* Nearly the whole coast-region is arid and barren, and almost destitute of trees. Rain seldom falls on the coast; but fogs and heavy dews are common. The climate is consequently very unhealthy along the line of shore, though inland it is bracing and salubrious. The soil in the uplands and valleys is extremely fertile, and yields in abundance all the fruits, crops, and vegetables of Europe. *P.* possesses several important volcanoes, the chief of which is Omati, 18,000 ft. in height, lying between the parallels of Arica and the river Lon. The others are all of great altitude, but less stupendous than that of Omati. Besides the range of the Andes, there are 6 other mountain-chains, running parallel with the Andes, but of much less elevation, between each of which are long, narrow plains of extremely fertile soil, wide pampas, and luxuriant valleys, all of them being abundantly watered, clothed in dense woods, and remarkably rich in the quality of the soil. All the water-courses and streams rising in the mountains and flowing through the plains and valleys collect and form 3 chief rivers — Tunguraqua or Upper Maranon, the Huallaga, and the Ucayali, which eventually become the 3 main branches of the Amazons. The lakes of most importance are the Lauri, Vilque, Villafro, Chincay, Chinquiacobo, Cocama, and the great lake of Titicaca, situated in the valley of Desaquadero, one of the most beautiful spots in *P.* The climate varies with the locality. On the coast it is temperate and dry; on the Sierras mild and humid; while on the Andes it is piercingly cold, attended by frequent and terrible storms; and on the plains or pampas it is both excessively hot and remarkably moist. The climate on the sierras, or elevated grounds, is regarded as the most delightful in the world. On the E. side of the Andes, the clouds passing from the Atlantic and across the vast breadth of Brazil, charged with moisture and electricity, meeting and obstructed by the towering Andes, dissolve in tempests of rain or storms of thunder and lightning, while on the W. side of the same range, from shore to mountain, for a length of nearly 1,500 m., thunder and lightning are unknown, and rain never falls on the earth. At Lima, the cap., spring begins in December, summer in February, autumn in May, and winter sets in in August, the temperature being 68° of Fahr. as a minimum in winter, and 85° in summer as a maximum. If western *P.*, however, has neither rain, hail, nor thunder, it may emphatically be called the region of volcanoes and earthquakes, no country on the face of the globe being so subject to subterranean convulsions as *P.*, as exemplified in one time by the terrible earthquake of August, 1868, which destroyed several towns, and caused the loss of several thousand lives. The absence of rain is compensated for in a great measure along the western side of the country by heavy and soaking dews, that nightly settle on the earth in those arid tracts. The wild animals common to the southern continent are found in *P.* The puma and jaguar are by far the most fierce and dangerous; while the condor, among the birds, is the largest of the fowls of prey. The domestic animals are the horse, mule, horned cattle, sheep, the llama, and pigs. Agriculture is much neglected, though the land is remarkably fertile. The most noted products, besides the cereals, are cotton, cocoa, coffee, cinnamon, pimento, and more than 25 other varieties of pepper, tobacco, Peruvian bark, indigo, sarsaparilla, jalap, several other drugs, balsams, and gums, caoutchouc or India-rubber, vanilla, and many dye-stuffs. The vegetable riches of *P.* are not surpassed by any other country in the world. The gigantic fennel, growing to an enormous size, and yielding a wood of great strength, close texture, and 4 times specifically lighter than fir, is only one of the indigenous and valuable trees of the Andean forests. The mineral wealth of *P.* was the first motive that induced the sordid Spaniards to undertake the dangers of a journey from the isthmus to the fabled region of gold and silver. Exaggerated as the reports seemed which the Indians made to Pizarro of the abundance of the white and yellow metals to be found in a region to the S., a moon's journey from Panama, rumor had for once not erred; and the invaders found inexhaustible mines of both gold and silver, which, though since worked for centuries with all the eagerness of covetous ambition, are probably now, after 400 years of incessant rifling, as inexhaustible as when first opened by the rude soldiers of the Castilian adventurer. Indeed, it is reported, and generally believed to this day among the Peruvians themselves, that the richest mines have never yet been worked by Europeans. Of the mineral products of *P.*,

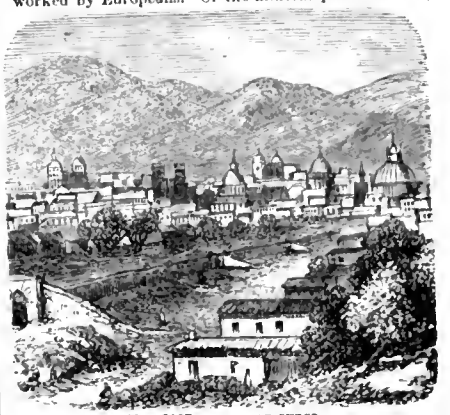


Fig. 2087. — CITY OF CUZCO.

after gold and silver, the most valuable are quicksilver, copper, iron, lead, sulphur, saltpetre, and salt. The manufactures are leather (Cordovan and other kinds), soap, and sugar. The principal exports are leather, gold, saltpetre, sugar, and guano, of which upwards of 100,000 tons are annually exported, and of which the country possesses inexhaustible quantities, the deposit on the principal Chincha island attaining a thickness of 160 feet, and even more. The Peruvian Indians, a highly-civilized and industrious race, speaking a language known as that of the Incas, inhabit the districts of Las Valles and Montana; and the independent tribes live in the low country east of the mountain region. The Indian empire of *P.* is supposed to have existed for 400 years before the arrival of Pizarro, under a dynasty of twelve native emperors, or Incas. In February of the year 1529 or 1530, three small vessels, called *caravels*, carrying 185 soldiers, 37 horses, two or three cumbrous pieces of ordnance, and a few servants, under the command of Francisco Pizarro, landed on the Peruvian coast, about 100 leagues to the north of Tumbez. Having previously obtained a general knowledge of the politics and manners of the country, with this slender force they commenced those cruel, unprovoked, and barbarous hostilities on the natives which finally, after a frightful amount of bloodshed and treachery, resulted in the total subjugation of the Peruvian empire. The people whom Pizarro found inhabiting this new region of a new world were a nation far advanced in civilization and understanding, encouraging many of the higher branches of arts and refinement — a well-informed and highly intellectual people, living under just and equitable laws, practising agriculture on a greatly advanced system compared with other and surrounding nations; the country presenting the aspect of one vast garden, intersected by high roads, which traversed the kingdom from one extremity to the other; having a regular religion, a well organized system of postage, a written language, and

living under the government of an absolute ruler, half human, half divine in his functions and attributes, being considered as much a god as a mortal. This temporary sovereign, god, and high-pontiff was called Inca, *q. v.* At the time of Pizarro's invasion, *P.* was distracted by a civil war, and the Spaniards taking advantage of this circumstance, the country soon fell entirely into their possession; for, though the natives flocked in multitudes round their princes and leaders, and more than once brought 200,000 men into the field, the surprise and wonder with which they observed the precision of the Spanish discipline and military tactics, with the terror inspired by the few cannon and the musketry, and the amazement expressed on beholding the war-horses, induced such apprehension and dread in their simple minds, that Pizarro's little band of infantry, and his demi-troop of cavalry, put their largest armies to confusion and flight; and *P.* fell an easy but sanguinary prey to the rapacious Spaniards. After the conquest, *P.* was very soon settled; and great numbers flocking from the mother-country, the colony was erected into a vice-royalty, and for about 300 years remained a faithful dependant to the European parent. After the restoration of peace in 1815, and the return to their thrones of the several exiled monarchs, the rule of the Spanish sovereign in the South American colonies became so oppressive and tyrannical that the different colonists took up arms, all their propositions for an arrangement having been treated with contumely, and, after a few years of an irregular and badly-conducted warfare, eventuated in the independence of every colony in South and Central America that had previously belonged to Spain. Peru is at present governed by a president, with his subordinate functionaries, and by a senate; the senate, or chamber of deputies, consisting of representatives of the people elected by the electoral colleges of the parishes and provinces; the senate deputing the executive authority to the president, who governs in the name of the people, and has a ministry to assist him in the different branches of government. All the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, there being only one Protestant missionary at Callao. The army, in 1866, consisted of 16,008 men; the navy consisted of 11 vessels, with 108 guns. In 1868, the government purchased, in the U. S., two monitors, the *Onesta* and *Catawba*, the names of which were changed into *Atahualpa* and *Manco Capac*. The value of imports, in 1866, amounted to about $14,000,000; the exports to $35,766,797. The number of vessels entering the port of Callao, in 1866, was 1,481, of an aggregate tonnage of 998,045; and the number of clearances 1,517, of an aggregate tonnage of 977,688. In 1864, the Spaniards seized the Chincha Islands, and declared their intention to hold them until the Peruvian government should make reparation for alleged outrages committed by Peruvian subjects on the small Basque colony of Talamon. On Jan. 28, 1867, a treaty was signed by which *P.* had to pay an indemnity of 60,000,000 reals, and in consequence of which the Chincha Islands were restored to it. On Feb. 28, an insurrection against President Pezet broke out in consequence of the popular indignation at the Spanish treaty; and on Dec. 5, a treaty of alliance with Chili was signed at Lima. Feb. 7, 1866, the combined Peruvian and Chilian fleets defeated a Spanish squadron off the island of Chiloe; and May 2, the Spanish fleet was defeated in an attack upon Callao. From that time the state of war continued without remarkable event till 1869, when all the belligerent powers consented to the plan proposed by the United States, that plenipotentiaries should meet at Washington, and then settle all their differences, the President of the U. S. assuming the position of mediator in case any difficulty should arise. *Pop.* 2,865,000.

Peru', in *Illinois*, a town of La Salle co., about 100 m. S.W. of Chicago. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, numerous manufactories have been established, and the town is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Peru, in *Indiana*, a town, cap. of Miami co., abt. 68 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Peru, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Dubuque co., abt. 7 m. N. of Dubuque; *total pop.* 951.—A post-village of Madison co., abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Winterset.

Peru, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Peru, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co.; *pop.* (1870) 455.

Peru, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Plattsburg; *total pop.* (1870)2,632.—A village of Onondaga co., abt. 8 m. W. of Syracuse.

Peru, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Huron co., abt. 94 m. N. by E. of Columbus; *total pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Peru, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.—A village of Juniata co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Mifflintown.

Peru, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Bennington co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Peru, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dunn co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Peru'gia, a town of central Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, 10 m. E. of the Lake of Perugia, and 85 m. N. of Rome. *Manuf.* Carpets, silks, hats, cream of Tartar, &c. *Pop.* 15,000.

Perugia Lake, (anc. *Thrasymene*, or *Trasimene*,) in central Italy, 10 m. W. of Perugia, inclosed on all sides by the Apennines. It is 30 m. in circumference, and contains several islands. Near this lake, Hannibal defeated the Romans under Flaminius, B. C. 217.

Perugino, PIETRO, (*pai-roo-je'no,*) a celebrated Italian painter, b. at Leitta Della Pieve, about 1446. His real name was PIETRO VANUCCI, but becoming a citizen of Perugia, he acquired the name by which he is best known. He studied under Verrocchio, and soon attained great distinction as a painter in oil by his rich coloring. He was employed for ten years in the Sistine Chapel and the Stanze of the Vatican, and on his return to Perugia opened a school, and had Raphael among his pupils. *P.* was a sordid and eccentric man; adhered obstinately to the stiff conventional forms of the fifteenth century, and in his latter years produced many works, unworthy of him, for gain. His *chef-d'œuvre* is the *Pietà*, in the Pitti Palace. Among his best works are an *Ascension*, at Lyons; the *Infant Christ Adored by the Virgin*, at Rome; *Madonna Enthroned*, at Bologna; and the fresco of the *Baptism* in the Sistine Chapel. D. 1524.

Per'uke, *n.* A periwig; an artificial cap of hair.

Per'ule, *n.* [Lat. *perula.*] (*Bot.*) The cover of a seed.

Peru'sal, *n.* Act of perusing or of reading.—Careful view or examination. (a.)

Peruse', *v. a.* [From Lat. *per*, and *utor, uti*, to use.] To read through; or, to read with attention.

Perus'er, *n.* A reader; one who peruses.

Peru'vian, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging to Peru.

P. balsam. See MYROSPERMUM.—*P. bark.* See CINCHONA.

Peru'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Ithaca.

Per'uwels, a town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, 16 m. W.N.W. of Mons. *Manuf.* Linen goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

Pervade', *v. a.* [Lat. *pervado*, from *per*, and *vado*, to go.] To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate.—To pass or spread through, as the whole extent of a thing, and into every minute part; to be diffused through.

Pervasion, (*-vā-zhun,*) *n.* The act of passing through the whole extent of a thing.

Perva'sive, *a.* Tending, or having power to pervade.

Perverse', *a.* [Lat. *perversus.*] Turned aside; distorted from the right.—Obstinate in the wrong; disposed to be contrary; stubborn; forward; untractable. Petulant; peevish; cross; disposed to be cross and vexed.

Per'versedly, *adv.* Perversely; in a perverse manner.

Perverse'ly, *adv.* In a perverse manner; crossly; peevishly.

Perverse'ness, *n.* Quality of being perverse; untractableness; crossness of temper.

Perver'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *perversio.*] A turning from truth or propriety; a diverting from the true intent or object; change to something worse; misapplication.

Perver'sity, *n.* [Fr. *perversité*; Lat. *perversitas.*] Perverseness; crossness; disposition to thwart, or cross.

Perver'sive, *a.* Tending to corrupt or pervert.

Pervert', *v. a.* [Lat. *perverto, perversus.*] To turn from truth, propriety, or from its proper purpose; to distort from its true use or end.—To turn from the right; to corrupt.

—*n.* A person who has turned from virtue to an evil course.

Pervert'er, *n.* One who changes anything from good to bad; one who distorts, misinterprets, or misapplies.

Pervert'ible, *a.* That may be perverted.

Per'vious, *a.* [Lat. *pervius*, from *per* and *via*, a way.] Affording or admitting passage; that may be penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable.—That may be penetrated by the mental sight.—Pervading; permeating. (a.)

Per'viousness, *n.* Quality of being pervious, or of admitting passage, or of being penetrated.

Pesade', *n.* [Fr., from *peser*, to weigh.] (*Man.*) The motion which a horse makes in raising his fore-quarters, without advancing.—*Worcester.*

Peseade'ro, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of San José.

Pescado'res, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Peru, Lat. 11° 47′ S., Lon. 77° 20′ W.

Pesch'erais, *n. pl.* A tribe of Indians, inhabiting Terra del Fuego, and both borders of the Straits of Magellan, from the island of Elizabeth and Port Famine, towards the E. as far as the group of islands which spread out to the N. and S. of the Straits of Magellan. Their complexion is olive, and have huge forms and large chests, though otherwise well formed. They are a nomadic people, and only subsist by the chase and fishing.—*Jeffries.*

Peschiera, (*pais-ke-ai'ra,*) a town and strong fortress of Austrian Italy, in the province of Verona, near where the Mincio issues from the Lake of Garda, 20 m. from Mantua; *pop.* 2,600.

Pescia, (*pesh'a,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Florence, 30 m. E. of Florence. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, silk-twist, and paper. *Pop.* 5,000.

Peshawur, (*pesh-our,*) a city of Affghanistan, formerly cap. of a principality now a prov. of the Punjab, belonging to the British, 18 m. E. of N. extremity of Khyber Pass, and 150 m. E.S.E. of Cabul; Lat. 34° 6′ N., Lon. 71° 13′ E. It is strongly fortified. *Pop.* 53,300.

Peshte'go, or PESHTIGO, in *Wisconsin*, a river flowing into Green Bay from Oconto co.—A post-village of Oconto co., on the above river abt. 16 m. N.N.E of Oconto; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Pesky, *ad.* and *adv.* [Probably from *pestilent.*] Mischievous; troublesome.—Great; much.—Very. (Colloquial and vulgar, U.S.)—*Worcester.*

Pe'so, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish coin, weighing one ounce; the dollar of exchange.—*Simmonds.*

Peso'tum, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 14 m. S. of Champaign.

Pes'sary, *n.* [Fr. *pessaire*; Gr. *pessos.*] (*Surg.*) A solid instrument, made of boxwood or Indian-rubber, and of various shapes. Some are completely round, others oval or oblong, while some resemble flat discs, perforated in the centre; others, again, are shaped somewhat like a small pestle. The object for which the *P.* is employed is to support the neck of the womb in the diseases known as *prolapsus* and *procidentia uteri*, the implement being passed up the vagina to support the organ, or answer the purpose of a plug.

Pes'simism, *n.* [Lat. *pessimus*, worst.] The doctrine which maintains that anything is for the worst in the world;—used in opposition to *optimism.*

Pes'simist, *n.* A general complainer;—opposed to *optimist.*

Pest, *n.* [Fr. *peste*; Lat. *pestis*, a plague.] A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence.—Anything very noxious, mischievous, or destructive; bane.

Pes'ter, *v. a.* [Fr., from *peste*; Lat. *pestis.*] To plague; to trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with little vexations.—To encumber.

Pes'terer, *n.* One who pesters or disturbs.

Pes'terment, *n.* The state of being troubled or annoyed; the act of disturbing or harassing.

Pesth, (*pest,*) a city of Hungary, on the E. side of the Danube, 135 m. E.S.E. of Vienna, immediately opposite Buda (*q. v.*), with which it is connected by a magnificent suspension bridge. It is generally well built, with wide streets, and numerous public squares. Its university, the only one in Hungary, was transferred from Buda in 1784. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, leather, jewelry, musical instruments, oil, tobacco, and meerschaum pipe-bowls. *Pop.* 131,705.

Pest'-house, *n.* A house or hospital for persons infected with any contagious and mortal disease.

Pest'ifuct, *n.* [Lat. *pestis*, pest, and *ductus*, from *duco, ducere*, to lead.] Anything that brings contagion, or infection.

Pestiferous, *a.* [Fr. *pestifére*; Lat. *pestis*, and *fero*, to carry, to bring.] Pestilential; noxious to health; malignant; infectious; contagious.—Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; mischievous; destructive.

Pestiferously, *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

Pes'tilence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pestilentia*, from *pestis.*] Plague, appropriately so called; any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic and mortal.—Corruption or moral disease destructive to happiness.

Pes'tilent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *pestilens.*] Producing plague or other malignant or contagious disease; mischievous; noxious to morals or society; destructive; troublesome.

Pestilen'tial, *a.* Partaking of the nature of the plague or other infectious disease; producing or tending to produce infectious disease.—Mischievous; pernicious; destructive.

Pestilen'tially, *adv.* By means of pestilence.

Pes'tilently, *adv.* Mischievously; destructively.

Pestle, (*pes'l,*) *n.* [Lat. *pistillum*, from *pistus*, from *pinso*, to beat.] An instrument used for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar.—A short staff carried by a bailiff or a constable.

Pes'tle, *v. a.* To pound or break with a pestle; to use a pestle.

Pes'tle of fork, *n.* A gammon of bacon.

Pet, *n.* [A contraction of *petulant.*] A slight fit of peevishness or fretful discontent.

—*n.* A little darling or favorite; a little child spoiled by fondling.—A lamb brought up by hand.—A fondling; any animal fondled and indulged.

—*v. a.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge.

Pet'al, *n.* [Fr. *pétale*; Gr. *petalon*, from *petao*, to expand.] (*Bot.*) A modified leaf forming a part of the corolla. Flowers in which the divisions of the corolla are all united are called *monopetalous* or *gamopetalous*; those in which they are all separate are *polypetalous.* Petals are frequently of the richest colors; by which character, and by their more delicate nature, they may be usually distinguished from the sepals, or parts of the calyx. See COROLLA and BOTANY.

Pet'aled, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having petals.

Petalif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *petalum*, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Bearing petals.

Petal'iform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Petal-shaped.

Pet'aline, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to a petal.

Pet'alite, *n.* (*Min.*) An anhydrous silicate of alumina, soda, and lithia, of a white-grayish, or greenish color, often with a tinge of red.

Pet'aloid, *a.* (*Bot.*) Petal-like in color and texture.

Petaloid'æ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A name for the order CERAMIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Pet'alous, *a.* Having petals.

Petalu'ma, in *California*, a city of Sonoma co., on Petaluma Creek, abt. 45 m. N. by W. of San Francisco. It is the chief town and port of the co., contains many fine edifices, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Petard', *n.* [Fr. *petard*, from *peter*, to crack.] (*Mil.*) An engine formerly used for breaking down gates, barricades, &c.

Petardeer', Petardier', *n.* (*Mil.*) One who manages a petard.

Petau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *petauristes*, a rope-dancer.] (*Zoöl.*) The flying phalanger, a marsupial animal which bears the same relationship to the true phalanger as the flying squirrel does to the ordinary squirrel. By means of the skin which is extended between the fore and hind limbs, the animal can partially sustain itself in the air; and its aërial evolutions, when favored by the shades of evening, are considered peculiarly graceful. It is destitute of the prehensile tail of the true phalangers.

Petcho'ra, a river of European Russia, rising in the W. slope of the Ural Mountains, and after a N.E. course of 940 m., flowing into the Arctic Ocean in Lat. 68° N., Lon. between 53° and 54° E. It is said to be navigable for large river-boats for 700 m.

Petec'chiæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *peteccia*, from *petiga*, a scab.]

(*Med.*) Small spots, similar in shape and color to flea-bites, which occur spontaneously upon the skin, in the course of severe fevers, &c. — *Dunglison.*

Petec'chial, or **Pete'chial,** *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling or accompanied by petechiæ. — *Dunglison.*

Peten', a lake of Central America, abt. 190 m. N. of Guatemala. It is about 65 m. in circuit, 30 fathoms deep in some places, and contains many islands, the largest of which, Peten, was formerly the capital and stronghold of the Itzax Indians.

Pe'ter, Alexeikvitch, usually styled Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, was b. in 1672; and in 1689 he obtained the sole authority, on the retirement of his brother Ivan, with whom he had been before associated in the government of the empire. After having suppressed a conspiracy of the Strelitzes against his life, in which he displayed much personal courage, he travelled in foreign countries, not in the character of czar, but as a member of an embassy. At Amsterdam he worked, *incognito*, in a shipyard, went to the village of Saardam, where he caused himself to be enrolled among the workmen, under the name of Peter Michaeloff. Here he lived in a little hut (Fig. 2088) for 7 weeks, made his own bed, and prepared his own food, corresponded with his min-

Fig. 2088. — HOUSE IN WHICH PETER LIVED AT SAARDAM.

isters at home, and labored at the same time in shipbuilding. Induced, by his love for the sea, to accept the invitation of William III. to visit London, he spent some weeks there, keenly observing and learning all that he could of trade, manufactures, and the arts. Having proceeded to Vienna, he there received intelligence of a new rebellion of the Strelitzes, on which he returned home, crushed the insurrection, and visited the rebels with fearful severity. In 1700 he entered upon a war with Sweden, which lasted till 1721. He was defeated by his great rival, Charles XII., at the battle of Narva, and the war went on with various results till 1709, when he completely defeated Charles at Pultawa. In the following year the Sultan declared war on him, and he narrowly escaped capture by the Turks in the campaign of 1711. This war ended in 1713. Not satisfied with his immense power as czar, *P.* had suppressed the patriarchate, and made himself head of the church as well as of the state. In 1703 he founded St. Petersburg, and began the fortifications of Cronstadt. Three years later he privately married Catherine, a girl of low origin and immoral character; married her publicly in 1710, and had her crowned in 1722. *P.* extended the limits of the empire both in Europe and Asia; changed the face of Russia by his zealous promotion of trade, navigation, manufactures, and education; effected an immense change in the manners and customs of the Russians; and after the conclusion of peace with Sweden, received the title of Emperor of all the Russias, and Father of his Country. Reforming others, he failed to reform himself, but remained to the last an ignorant, coarse, brutal savage, indulging in the lowest vices, and gloating over scenes of cruel suffering. He would sometimes put his victims to the torture, play judge and executioner too, and, drunk with wine, strike off 20 heads in succession, proud of his horrid dexterity. His state policy has been adhered to by his successors. Peter I. d. at St. Petersburg, after very severe suffering, Jan. 28, 1725.

Peter II., Emperor of Russia, b. 1714, was the son of Alexis and grandson of Peter the Great. He succeeded, in 1727, the Empress Catherine, who had declared him Grand-Duke of Russia the year preceding. The most remarkable event of his reign was the disgrace of the prime-minister Menschikoff, who was banished to Siberia. D. 1730.

Peter III., the son of Anne, eldest daughter of Peter the Great, was b. 1728, and succeeded Elizabeth in 1761. He married the Princess Sophia Augusta of Anhalt, whose name he changed to Catherine, and, being inspired with grand and martial thoughts, attempted to govern his empire on the model of Frederick the Great; but, wanting capacity, energy, and courage, he signally failed in all his schemes. His empress, being apprised of his intention of divorcing her and bastardizing his son Paul, anticipated his design, and, exciting a revolution, entirely defeated his scheme, took him prisoner, and compelled him to sign a most humiliating abdication. After this, being sent to the fortress of Robscha, he there mysteriously disappeared, like many of the Russian monarchs, by poison or the bowstring, 1762.

Peter, king of Hungary, reigned 1038–1047.

Peter I., king of the Bulgarians, succeeded his father 927. His reign was troubled with internal dissensions, and wars with the Russians and Greeks; d. 970. Peter II. obtained the royal power, in association with his brother Asan, 1186, and they were both slain abt. 1195.

Peter of Clugny, an abbot of that monastery, called also *Peter the Venerable*, and by his proper name *Peter Maurice*, a distinguished theologian and Latin poet. He was born 1092 or 1094, became abbot after Hugh II. in 1122 or 1123, and in 1140 gave shelter to the unfortunate Abelard, and interceded for him at Rome. D. 1156. His works were published in 1522.

Peter, (St.), one of the apostles, originally named Simon, was a native of Bethsaida, on the lake of Gennesaret. His father was called Jonas; and the name by which *P.* is known in Christian history was given to him by Jesus Christ, who changed his name of origin (Bar-Jona) into *Cephas*, a Syro-Chaldaic word, which means "rock" or stone, and for which *Petra*, or, in the masculine form, *Petros*, is the Greek equivalent. *P.* was a fisherman, with his brother Andrew, at Bethsaida, when called to be a disciple of Jesus Christ. He was remarkable for his zeal, which he displayed on many occasions, particularly in the garden, when his master was apprehended; on which occasion he drew his sword, and cut off the ear of the servant of the high-priest. But when he entered the hall of Caiaphas, and was recognized as one of the disciples, he repeatedly denied the charge, till the cock crew, and then, remembering our Lord's prediction that before the cock crew twice he would deny him thrice, Peter went out and wept. After the ascension of Jesus Christ, he preached a famous sermon at Jerusalem, by which some thousands were converted. Herod Agrippa threw him into prison, A. D. 44; but he was released by an angel. He was crucified with his head downwards, in the persecution under Nero, abt. A. D. 66. Two of his epistles are in the sacred canon. — *P.* appears frequently in the gospels as the spokesman for his companions, and it is the opinion of most, among the critics, that he enjoyed a certain pre-eminence among the apostles, upon which, coupled with the injunction given to him by Christ to feed his flock, and the declaration, "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church," the Roman Catholics found the doctrine of the supremacy of the popes as Peter's successors.

Peter the Hermit, a French gentleman of Amiens, in Picardy, who renounced a military life to embrace that of a pilgrim. At the end of the 11th century, a general alarm was spread that the last day was approaching; on which numbers of persons flocked to the Holy Land from all countries, with a view of ending their days near the holy sepulchre. Peter was of the number, and on his return to Europe made so pathetic a representation of the state of the Christians in Palestine to Pope Urban II., that he gave Peter leave to preach up the necessity of a crusade throughout Christendom. The appearance, zeal, and eloquence of the hermit, produced a prodigious effect, and all ranks and ages, of both sexes, pressed eagerly into the service. With a motley army, estimated at 100,000 men, Peter passed through Hungary. In his absence, his followers attacked Solyman's army at Nicea, and all, except a few thousands, perished, "and," says Gibbon, "a pyramid of bones informed their companions of the place of their defeat." Peter remained in Palestine, and was at the siege of Antioch in 1097; but on his attempting to make his escape, shortly afterwards, was brought back, and compelled to take a new oath of fidelity and obedience to the holy cause. Two years later he was present at the siege of Jerusalem, where he displayed great bravery, and when the place was taken, was made vicar-general. Peter, on his return to France, founded the abbey of Neufmoustier, at Huy, in Liége, where he died, 1115.

Peter's, (St.), Church. (*Arch.*) The largest cathedral in Christendom, built at Rome, on the site of a much older basilica, founded by Constantine, A. D. 306, over the reputed grave of St. Peter, and near the spot where he is said to have suffered martyrdom. The foundation-stone was laid in 1406; and the works

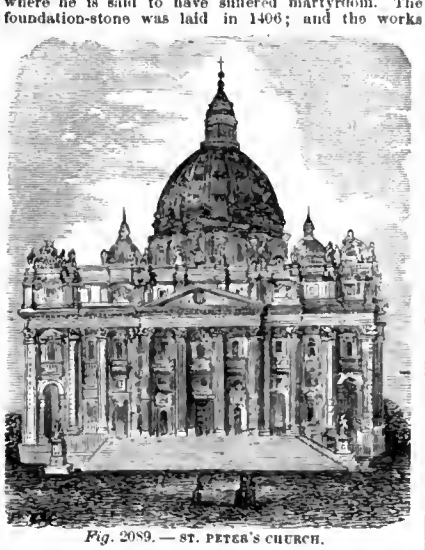


Fig. 2089. — ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

carried on with great activity by Bramanté till the death of Julius II. In 1546, the superintendence was given to Michael Angelo, who designed the dome; and had the satisfaction, before his death, in his ninetieth year (1564), of seeing the most arduous part of the task completed; and he left such complete models of the remainder that it was carried out exactly in conformity with his design by his successors, Vignola and Giacomo della Porta, and successfully terminated by the latter in 1590, in the pontificate of Sixtus V. The design of Michael Angelo was in the form of a Greek cross, but the building was actually completed as originally designed by Bramanté, as a Latin cross, under Paul V., by the architect Carlo Maderno. The portico and façade were also by him. He is much blamed for altering Michael Angelo's plan, because the result is that the projecting nave prevents the dome (the *great* part of the work) from being well seen. The façade is considered paltry, and too much cut up into small pieces. Maderno's nave was finished in 1612, and the façade in 1614, and the church dedicated by Urban VIII. in 1626. In the front of the portico is a magnificent atrium in the form of a piazza, enclosed on two sides by grand semicircular colonnades. This was erected under Alexander VII. by the architect Bernini. The façade of the cathedral is 368 feet long and 145 feet high. Five open arches lead into a magnificent vestibule, 439 feet long, 47 feet wide, and 65 feet high, and adorned with statues and mosaics. The central bronze doors are relics saved from the old church. On entering the interior of the cathedral, its enormous size does not produce the impression its grandeur of proportions should do on the spectator. This arises from the details being all of an excessive size. The pilasters of the nave, the niches, statues, mouldings, &c., are all such as they might have been in a much smaller church, magnified. There is nothing to mark the scale, and give expression to the magnitude of the building. The figures supporting the holy-water fountain, for example, appear to be those of cherubs of a natural size, but when more closely approached, turn out to be six feet in height, and the figures in the niches are on a still more colossal scale. The cathedral is 613 feet long, and 450 feet across the transepts. The arch of the nave is 90 feet wide, and 152 feet high. The diameter of the dome is 195½ feet. From the pavement to the base of the lantern is 405 feet, and to the top of the cross 434¾ feet.

Pe'terborough, a town of England, co. of Northampton, on the Nen, 37 m. N.E. of Northampton, and 70 m. N.N.W. of London; *pop.* 11,735.

Peterborough, a N. central co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 1,905 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gull and Otanabee rivers, and several less important streams, besides many large lakes. *Cap.* Peterborough on the Otanabee River, abt. 75 m. N.E. of Toronto. *Total pop.* 18,000; of the town, 3,000.

Peterborough, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Hillsborough co., abt. 34 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Peterborough, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Peter-ham, *n.* A kind of rough, woollen cloth, used for over-coats. — *Simmonds.*

Pe'terhead, a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Aberdeen, on a peninsula, the most E. point of land in Scotland, 44 m. N.N.E. of Aberdeen; Lat. 57° 30′ 1″ N., Lon. 1° 46′ W.; *pop.* 8,000.

Peter-le-Port, (St.,) a town and cap. of the island of Guernsey; Lat. 49° 27′ 2″ N., Lon. 2° 32′ W. It has an excellent harbor, defended by two castles. *Pop.* 13,500.

Peter-pence, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The popular name of an impost, otherwise termed *the fee of Rome*, or, in the Anglo-Saxon, *Romescot*; originally a voluntary offering by the faithful to the see of Rome; afterwards a due levied in various amounts from every house or family in a country. Peter-pence were paid in France, Poland, and other realms. In England it finally ceased in the reign of Henry VIII.

Pe'ters, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,417.

—A village and township of Washington co., abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Pittsburg; *total pop.* abt. 943.

Pe'tersburg, (St.,) a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 58° and 60° 30′ N., Lon. 28° and 34° E., having N. the Gulf of Finland, the govts. of Wyborg, Olonetz, and Lake Ladoga, E. and S.E. Novgorod, S. Pskof, and W. Lake Peipus, and the govt. of Revel. *Area*, 15,000 sq. m. The surface is level, the soil sandy, and the climate damp, severe, and unhealthy. *Rivers.* Neva, Narova, Luga, Volkhov, Siasi, and Svir. *Prod.* Rye, oats, barley, wheat, hemp, and flax. *Cap.* St. Petersburg. *Pop.* 1,174,174.

Petersburg, (St.,) an important city, cap. of the Russian empire, at the mouth of the river Neva, in the E. extremity of the Gulf of Finland, 18 m. E. of Cronstadt. It is of a circular form, and stands partly on the mainland S. of the Neva, and partly on islands formed by its branches, and is remarkable for the width and regularity of its streets, the length and magnificence of its quays, and the elegance of its squares and public buildings. The most prominent among the latter are the Winter Palace, the Marble Palace, the Palace of Anitchkoff, the Taurida Palace, the Admiralty, the Academy of Fine Arts, the Exchange, the palace of the Senate, and the *Hôtel de l'état Major.* The gilt tower of the admiralty, 360 feet high, erected in 1734, is one of the most striking objects in approaching the city. The citadel, founded by Peter the Great, stands on an island in the centre of the city. The principal churches are the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, containing the tombs of the Russian sovereigns, the Church of our Lady of Kasan, the Church of St. Alexander Nefski, and the Church of St. Isaac. *P.* contains some noble monuments, the principal of which are the equestrian statue

of Peter the Great by Falconet, erected on a gigantic rough block of granite, and a column erected in honor of the emperor Alexander I., 150 feet in height, with a pedestal of granite and bronze. The shaft of the column consists of a single piece of red granite, 84 feet in length, and 14 feet in diameter. There are numerous literary and scientific institutions, and the imperial library contains 500,000 printed vols., besides 20,000 MSS. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, woollens, sail-cloth, porcelain, paper, leather, tapestry, gunpowder, tobacco, glass, &c. *P.* has the most extensive foreign trade of any city in the N. of Europe, arising principally from its being the only great inlet on the Gulf of Finland, and from its vast and various communications with the interior. *P.* is unhealthy, owing to its low and swampy situation, and to the severity and variety of the climate. It is also subject to inundations, which frequently cause great damage. *P.* was founded by Peter the Great in 1703, and notwithstanding its disadvantageous situation, continues to increase in prosperity. In the great inundation of 1824, more than 15,000 persons are said to have perished. *Pop.* 539,122.

Pe'tersburg, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Menard co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Petersburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Pike co., abt. 110 m. S S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Petersburg, in *Kentucky*, a town of Boone co., on the Ohio River, abt. 25 m. below Cincinnati.

Petersburg, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 10 m. E. of Adrian.

Petersburg, in *Missouri*, a village of Boone co., abt. 50 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Petersburg, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Albany; *total pop.* (1870) 1,732.

Petersburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Ashland co., abt. 8 m. E. of Mansfield.

—A post-vill. of Mahoning co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Canfield.

Petersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Adams co., abt. 13 m. S. of Carlisle; *total pop.* abt. 500.

—A borough of Huntingdon co., abt. 97 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

—A vill. of Lancaster co., abt. 4 m. N.N.W. of Lancaster.

—A post-borough and township of Perry co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *total pop.* abt. 1,100.

—A post-village of Somerset co., abt. 154 m. W. by S. of Harrisburg.

Petersburg, in *Virginia*, a town and port of entry of Dinwiddie co., on the Appomattox River, abt. 22 m. S. of Richmond; Lat. 37° 14′ N., Lon. 77° 20′ W. *P.* is finely located, well built, and ranks the third town in the State in point of population. It has extensive manufactories, chiefly cotton and woollen goods, machinery, &c., and commands an active and increasing trade. *Pop.* (1870) 18,950. In the late Civil War, *P.* constituted one of the most important military points in the defence of Richmond, and was the scene of many severe encounters between the Union and Confederate forces. On June 10, 1864, it resisted a combined attack, which was planned by Gen. Butler, and consisted of 3,500 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and 2 gunboats; five days later, a still stronger assault was repulsed, and these, with some minor attempts planned by the same general, caused a great Union loss, while the enemy was found to be even more strongly fortified than at first. On June 16, Gen. Grant, with the entire available army of Northern Virginia, commenced a general bombardment of the town, and after several sanguinary and ineffectual attempts to carry the place by assault, was compelled to withdraw, having lost over 10,000 men. Gen. Lee, now assuming the offensive, and threatening the Northern States with invasion, *P.* enjoyed a period of comparative tranquillity until the final campaign against Richmond. It is unnecessary to detail here the many conflicts of this campaign, known collectively as the *Battles before Petersburg*. Suffice it, that on April 2, 1865, the communications with Richmond having been severed, it was surrendered, and the Union troops marched into the capital, thus virtually ending the war.

Petersburg, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Crawford co., abt. 22 m. N.E. of Prairie du Chien.

Pe'tersfield, a town of England, co. of Hants, 17 m. N.N.E. of Portsmouth; *pop.* 6,000.

Pe'tersham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 67 m. W. by N. of Boston; *total pop.* (1870) 1,335.

Pe'ter's Mountain, a summit of the Alleghanies, on the boundary between Monroe co., W. Virginia, and Giles co., Virginia.

Pe'terson, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Clay co., abt. 115 m. N.W. of Des Moines.

—A township of Emmit co.; *pop.* 90.

Pe'terstown, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 186 m. S. of Wheeling.

Pe'tersville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 37 m. N. by W. of Washington, D. C.

Petersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., abt. 15 m. W. by N. of Easton.

Peterwar'dein, a strongly-fortified town of Austria, in Slavonia, 44 m. N.W. of Belgrade. It derives its name from Peter the Hermit, who here organized the first crusade. The Turks were defeated here in 1716 by the Austrians under Prince Eugene. *Pop.* 7,000.

Peter'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as *St. Peter's-wort*. See ASCYRUM.

Petil'olar, PETI'OLARY, *a.* (*Bot.*) Borne on the petiole.

Petil'olate, PETI'OLATED, PETI'OLED, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a petiole.

Peti'ole, *n.* [Lat. *petiolus*, dim. of *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Bot.*) See LEAF.

Petil'olulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to a leaflet supported on its own partial leaf-stalk.—*Gray.*

Petil'olule, *n.* (*Bot.*) The stalk of a leaflet.

Petit Caillou Bayou, (*pek-tee' kah-yoo' bi'oo,*) in *Louisiana*, a small stream flowing S. into the Gulf of Mexico, from Terre Bonne parish.

Petit'-grain, *n.* An essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of the Seville orange, *Citrus bigaradia*.

Peti'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *petitio*, from *peto*, to beseech.] An asking or seeking; a request, entreaty, supplication, or prayer; appropriately, a solemn or formal supplication; a prayer, or branch of prayer, addressed by a person to the Supreme Being.—A formal request or supplication from an inferior to a superior; the paper containing a supplication or solicitation.

—*v. a.* To make a request to; to ask from; to solicit; particularly, to make supplication to, as to a superior for some favor or right.

Peti'tionarily, *adv.* By way of begging the question. (R.)

Peti'tionary, *a.* Supplicatory; coming with a petition.—Containing a petition or request.

Peti'tioner, *n.* One who presents a petition, either verbal or written.

Peti'tioning, *n.* Act of asking or soliciting; solicitation; supplication.

Petit Jean River, (*-zhong,*) in *Arkansas*, flows into the Arkansas River from Yell co.

Petit-maître, (*-mā'tr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A spruce fellow that dangles about females; a fop; a coxcomb.—*Webster.*

Peti'tory, *a.* [Lat. *petitorius*, from *petere*, to ask.] Petitioning; claiming the property of anything.

Petiveri'aceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Sapindales*. DIAG. Apetalous flowers and a solitary carpel. They are under-shrubs or herbs, native of the W. Indies and tropical America. *P. alliacea*, the Guinea-hen weed of the W. Indies, has a strong garlic-like odor, and is excessively acrid; it is a reputed sudorific and emmenagogue, and is used in warm baths to restore motion to paralyzed limbs, and also as a remedy for toothache.

Petong', *n.* (*Chem.*) Chinese white copper, an alloy of copper and nickel.

Petor'ca, a town of Chili, abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Aconcagua.

Pe'tra, [Gr., a rock; Heb. *sela*, a rock.] (*Anc. Geog.*) An ancient city of Arabia Petræa, situated in the *Desert of Edom*, about half way between the Dead Sea and the Ælanitic Gulf, 72 m. N.E. of Akabah, near Mt. Hor, and supposed to be the same as *Sela*, several times mentioned in Scriptures. Successively possessed by the Horim (*dwellers in caves*), the Edomites or Idumeans, the Nabathæans, and the Romans, it was finally destroyed by the Mohammedans, and its ruins were discovered by Burckhardt in 1812. These ruins stand in a small open irregular basin, about half a mile square, and are best approached by an extraordinary chasm or ravine, called the Sîk, narrowing as it proceeds, till in some places the width is only 12 feet, while the rocky walls of red-sandstone tower to the height of 300 feet. All along the face of the rocky walls are rows of cave-tombs, hewn out of the solid stone, and ornamented with façades. These are also numerous elsewhere (see Fig. 181). Originally, they were probably dwellings of the living, and were afterwards abandoned, and then set apart as family-sepulchres. Among the principal ruins are *El-Khuzneh* ("the treasure-house"), (Fig. 2090), believed by the natives to contain, buried somewhere in its sacred inclosure, the treasures of Pharaoh. It directly faces the mouth of the gorge we have described, and was the great temple of the Petræans.

Fig. 2090.—GORGE IN PETRA, WITH A PART OF EL-KHUZNEH.

Pe'tra, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Saline co., abt. 75 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Petrarch, (FRANCESCO PETRARCA,) (*pe'trark.*) One of the most illustrious poets and scholars of Italy, b. at Arezzo, 1304. His father, a friend of Dante, and, like him, an exile from Florence, settled afterwards at Avignon, and brought him up to the law, for which he had no relish. He studied at Montpellier and Bologna, and afterwards returned to Avignon, where his hopeless passion for the beautiful LAURA, *q. v.*, gave shape and color to the rest of his life. *P.* took part in the political affairs of his time, was the friend of popes and princes, and was employed in many important negotiations. He rendered very great service to literature and learning by his diligent researches for, and collections of, ancient manuscripts and other remains; and by the gift of his books to the church of St. Mark, Venice, he became the founder of its famous library. He was the friend of Boccaccio, who shares with him the honor of reviving classical literature; and the friend of Rienzi, with whose enterprise, as tribune of Rome, he warmly sympathized. In 1341 *P.* received the highest testimony of the renown which he had acquired as poet and scholar, by being crowned as laureate in the capitol of Rome.

Fig. 2091.—TOMB OF PETRARCH.

P. was at Rome during the Jubilee of 1350; lived afterwards at Vaucluse, Milan, Padua, Venice, and, in 1370, removed to Arqua, in the lovely Euganean Hills, where, after long-continued ill-health, he D. sitting among his books, July 18, 1374. *P.*'s works are partly in Italian and partly in Latin. The latter were those on which his reputation in his own day rested; but the former are those by which he is now most known. His Italian *Sonnets, Canzoni*, and *Triumphs*, all sweet, exquisite, glowing variations on one theme, *Laura*, have placed him as one of the most celebrated of poets. He modelled the Italian sonnet, and gave to it, and to other forms of lyrical poetry, not only an admirable polish of diction and melody, but a delicacy of poetic feeling which has hardly ever been equalled, and a play of rich fancy which, if it often degenerates into false wit, is as often delightfully and purely beautiful.

Petre'an, *a.* [From Gr. *petra*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock.

Pet'rel, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *petrus*, probably in allusion to its walking on the sea, as St. Peter.] A genus of celebrated oceanic birds, family *Procellaridæ*. The Stormy Petrel, *Thalassidroma leachii*, (Fig. 2092,) so well known and universally dreaded by sailors as the harbingers of a storm, are the least of all the web-footed birds, being only about six inches in length. The bill is half an inch long, hooked at the top; the nostrils are tubular. The upper parts of the plumage are black, sleek, and glossy, with bluish reflections; the brow, cheeks, and under parts are a sooty-brown; the legs are slender, black, and scarcely an inch in length from the knee-joint to the extremities of the toes. In the length of its wings and swiftness of flight it resembles the chimney-swallow. It is met with in every part of the ocean, diving or swimming, quite at ease and in security, over the heavy rolling waves of the most tempestuous sea, and yet it seems to foresee and fear the coming storm before the seamen can discover any appearance of its approach, flocking together and making a clamorous piercing cry, as if to warn the mariner of his danger. They feed on small marine animals and seeds of sea-weed, and appear very fond of fat and grease, to obtain which they will follow in the wake of ships for great distances. They breed in the fissures of rocks, and the female lays two eggs. They fly rapidly, and generally close to the water, and when in pursuit of food they suspend themselves by extending their wings, and appear to run on the surface of the waves.

Fig. 2092.—STORMY PETREL.

Petres'cence, *n.* The state of being petrescent, or process of changing into stone.

Petres'cent, *a.* [From Gr. *petros*, a stone.] Converting into stone; changing into stony hardness.

Petrifac'tion, *n.* [Fr. *pétrification.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) A general term used to designate the conversion of vegetable or animal materials into a stony substance.

Petrifac'tive, *a.* Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone.—Pertaining to petrifaction.

Petrific, *a.* Having power to convert into stone.

Petrificate, *v. a.* To petrify. (R.)

Petrifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Petrification.—Obduracy; callousness.

Pet'rify, *v. a.* [Gr. *petra*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make or turn into stone, or stony substance, as an animal or vegetable substance. — To make callous or obdurate; to fix in amazement.
—*v. n.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness.
Pe'trine, *a.* Relating to St. Peter.
Petrograph'ic, Petrograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to petrography.
Petrog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *petra*, and *graphein*, to describe.] The art of writing on stone.
Petro'leum, PETROL, ROCK-OIL, *n.* [Gr. *petra*, a rock, and *elaion*, oil.] A liquid inflammable substance of a dark color, exuding from the earth, and containing certain liquid and solid hydrocarbons, such as benzol, naphtha, eupion, paraffin, naphthalin, and asphaltum, mixed together in a state of solution in different proportions. It varies considerably in density and color, according to its composition; some qualities being dark and thick like treacle, while others are perfectly limpid and of a light-brown tint. It is found in different parts of the world, but principally at Baku, on the Caspian Sea, where it has been used for lighting purposes from time immemorial; at Rangoon, in Burmah; at Ammiano, in Parma; in Bavaria; in the island of Trinidad; in the United States, and in Canada. The existence of *P.* about the head-waters of the Alleghany River in New York and Pennsylvania was known to the Indians and to the early settlers; and in consequence of the appearance of oil on their banks, two streams in Alleghany co., N. Y., and Venango co., Pa., received the name of *Oil Creek*; but the quantities collected were unimportant, and it was not known that by distillation and chemical treatment the quality of *P.* could be greatly improved. The credit of first distillation of *P.* seems to belong to Dr. Kier of Pittsburg, who, in 1850, and on the indication of Prof. Booth, of Philadelphia, distilled the *P.* exuding from his salt-wells near Tarentum, on the Alleghany River, burned it in lamps of his invention, and opened business in Pittsburg. In 1859, Col. E. L. Drake, of New Heaven, bore at Titusville, on Oil Creek, the first wells, from which he obtained a supply of oil amounting to 1,000 gallons a day. This success gave rise to an oil fever, and wells were sunk by thousands, chiefly in the valley of the Alleghany from below Franklin up into Warren co., and the banks of French Creek. Since that time oil-wells have been discovered in many parts of Ohio, in Virginia, and other States, and *P.* is now annually exported from the U. S. in millions of barrels. *P.* differs greatly in composition, some samples containing solid paraffin and benzol in large quantities, while others contain none. *P.* is separated into its various products by careful distillation at different temperatures. The crude material is first heated in a retort to a temperature of about 100° Fahr.; this causes a light oil, having a strong odor, to pass over into the condenser. The residue is then distilled at about 120° to 160°, the result being burning oil. When this is distilled off, steam is forced into the retort, and a heavy oil, fit for lubricating purposes, comes over, a black tarry mass being left behind. The light oil is now used as mineral turpentine, and as a grease solvent. It is often of a dark color, which is easily removed by agitation, first with sulphuric acid and afterwards with soda-lye and water. In the case of the coal-oils (see PARAFFIN OIL), this light oil consists almost entirely of benzol, which is used as a source of aniline in the manufacture of the magenta and mauve dyes; the light *P.* oil, however, in the majority of instances, contains no benzol, and cannot be used for this purpose. The burning oil is also frequently colored; but experience seems to prove that the colored oil is possessed of a higher illuminating power than that which has been treated with sulphuric acid and soda-lye. The heavy lubricating oil, when cooled down to 30° Fahr., often yields paraffin in large quantities, which is separated by straining and pressure. The asphaltum remaining may be used for pavements, or mixed with grease as a lubricant for heavy machinery. The most important product is, however, the burning oil, which is now used as a cheap and efficient illuminating agent to nearly every household in this country. Certain samples contain notable proportions of the light oils, which, evaporating at ordinary temperatures, mixed with the air and formed an explosive mixture. As the operation of filling the lamps used with the oil is generally performed at night, with a light close at hand, many lamentable accidents occur, which would be avoided if the light oils were ever carefully extracted from the burning compound, as it is done by any honest manufacturer. *P.* is sold in innumerable quantities under the names of petroleum, naphtha, saxoline, leucoline, cazeline, belmontine, and a hundred other cognomens, more or less euphonious. It is believed, but not as yet ascertained, that *P.* is of animal origin, the rocks in which it is found consisting of coraline limestone, once containing the jelly-like bodies of marine animals, which, under pressure and heat, have become transformed into the substances constituting *P.*, in the same manner that the forests of the ancient world have been converted into coal. The cause of the *P.* rising to the surface is easily accounted for by the infiltration of water, which, being heavier than the oil, naturally replaces it, causing it to rise to the surface, and exude from the soil. An average sample of *P.* contains, according to Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier, 20 per cent. of mineral turps, 50 per cent. of burning oil, 22 per cent of lubricating oil, and 8 per cent of carbonaceous and tarry matter. *P.* in the crude state has been used by the Seneca Indians for ages past as a remedy for rheumatism. It has been lately introduced by the surgeons of the United States army for washing gangrenous wounds with very great success, and many wonderful curative powers are attributed to it. Under the name of *kerosolene* the lighter oils have been employed in this country as anæsthetics. When the light oil, which first passes over in the distillation of *P.*, or of coal-gas, is rectified by a second distillation, it is sent into commerce under the name of *coal naphtha*. This coal naphtha may be further purified by shaking it with sulphuric acid, which removes several of the impurities, while the pure naphtha collects on the surface when the mixture is allowed to stand. When this is again distilled it yields the *rectified coal naphtha*.
Petro'leum, in *Pennsylvania*, a co. recently formed out of parts of Crawford, Venango, and Warren cos.
Petro'leum, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Ritchie co., abt. 23 m. E. by S. of Parkersburg.
Petro'leum Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., abt. 7 m. N. of Oil City.
Pet'rolline, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance analogous to *paraffine*, obtained by distilling the petroleum of Rangoon.
Petrol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *petra*, and *logos*, a discourse.] A treatise on rocks.
Petromyzon'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of fishes, belonging to the order of *Suckers* or *Cyclostomes*, and comprising the Lampreys and their allies. The American Sea Lamprey, *Petromyzon Americanus*, is from 2 to 3 ft. long behind, ending in a sharp tip. It ascends rivers, and piles up heaps of stones, among which it lays its eggs. — *Tenney.*
Petro'nius Arbiter, TITUS, a Roman poet, notorious for his licentiousness and obscenity, was born at Marseilles, and lived at the court of Nero. He was, for a time, the favorite of the emperor, who made him master of his voluptuous banquets and revelries. When he finally fell a victim to the suspicions of the tyrant, and was condemned to death, he avoided the ignominy of a public execution by opening his veins as he sat in the bath conversing with his friends, A. D. 66. It is uncertain whether the book entitled *Satyricon* is the work of this or some other Petronius.
Petro'polis. See RIO JANEIRO.
Pet'rosal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Resembling stone; having the hardness of stone; relating or belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. — *Dunglison.*
—*n.* The ear-capsular bone in a fish.
Petroseli'num, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, rock, and *selinon*, parsley; in allusion to the habitation of the species.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*. They are European biennial herbs, with perfect umbels, few-leaved involucre, and many-leaved involucel. *P. sativum* is the common parsley of our gardens. The delicate green of its curled leaves has made it a favorite herb in garnishing and ornamenting dishes. See FOOL'S PARSLEY.
Petrosil'ex, *n.* [Lat., from *petra*, and *silex*, flint.] (*Min.*) A compact impure felspar.
Pet'rous, *a.* [From Lat. *petra*.] Hard; resembling stone. (*Anat.*) Petrosal; having the hardness of stone.
Petronsk', or **Petrowsk',** a town of Russia, on the Medvietza, 68 m. N.N.W. of Saratov; *pop.* 7,000.
Petrozavodsk', a fortified town of Russia, cap. of the govt. of Olonetz, on the Lake of Onega, 185 m. N.E. of St. Petersburg; *pop.* 8,000.
Petsh, or IPEK, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 73 m. E.N.E. of Scutari. *Manuf.* Arms. *Pop.* 12,000.
Pet'tedly, *adv.* Peevishly; pettishly.
Pet'ticoat, *n.* [Fr. *petit*, small, petty, and Eng. *coat*.] A loose under-garment worn by females, and covering the lower limbs.
Pet'ticoated, *a.* Having on, or wearing, a petticoat.
Pet'tifog, *v. n.* To have small or mean business, as a lawyer. (Colloq.)
Pet'tifogger, *n.* An inferior attorney or lawyer, who is employed in small or mean business.
Pet'tifoggery, *n.* The practice of a pettifogger; tricks; quibbles.
Pet'tily, *adv.* In a petty manner.
Pet'tiness, *n.* Smallness; littleness.
Pet'tis, in *Missouri*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 650 sq. m.; watered by La Mine River. *Surface*, mostly undulating prairie; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal in large deposits. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* (1870) 19,670.
—A township of Platte co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.
Pet'tish, *a.* Fretful; peevish.
Pet'tishly, *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper.
Pet'tishness, *n.* State or quality of being pettish; fretfulness; petulance; peevishness.
Pet'titoes, *n. pl.* The feet of sucking pigs. — Feet; — used in contempt.
Pet'to, *n.* [It.] The breast.
In petto. In reserve or privacy.
Pet'ty, *a.* Little; diminutive; inconsiderable. — Inferior; trifling; trivial.
Petty average. (*Law.*) Several petty charges which are borne partly by the ship and partly by the cargo, such as the expense of tonnage, beaconage, &c. (*Bouvier.*) — *Petty constable*, in England, the ordinary constable, as distinguished from the high-constable of the hundred.
Pet'ty, in *Illinois*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
Pet'ty-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHENOPODIUM.
Pet'ulance, Pet'ulancy, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *petulantia*.] State or quality of being petulant; freakish passion; peevishness; pettishness; sauciness.
Pet'ulant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *petulans*, from *peto*, to go to, to attack.] Manifesting petulance; proceeding from pettishness. — Wanton; freakish in passion.
Pet'ulantly, *adv.* With petulance; with saucy pertness.
Petunse', Petunze', *n.* (*Min.*) A felspathic rock containing an admixture of quartz, and used in China, when mixed with kaolin, for making porcelain.
Pet'zite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Hessite or tellaric silver, in which a part of the silver is replaced by gold.
Peu'cedanum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Grasswort, order *Apiaceæ*. The Masterwort (*P. ostruthium*), has a stem 1–2 feet high, broad biternate leaves, and large flat umbels of whitish flowers. The root of Hog's-fennel or Sulphurwort (*P. officinale*) contains a crystalline principle called *peucedanine*.
Peu'cyle, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid found by the action of hydrochloric acid upon oil of turpentine, and distilled with quicklime.
Pev'ely, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Johnson co., abt. 28 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.
Pew, *n.* [Lat. *podium*, an elevated place.] An inclosed seat in a church.
—*v. a.* To furnish with pews.
Pewable, (*pe-wau'bik.*) in *Michigan*, a village of Ontonagon co., abt. 16 m. W. by S. of Ontonagon.
Pewamo, (*pe-wau'mo.*) in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co., abt. 45 m. E. of Grand Rapids.
Pewau'kee, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waukesha co., abt. 19 m. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
Pewau'kee Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a small sheet of water in Waukesha co.; *area*, abt 4 sq. m. From the immense number of small shells found in the sand of the shores, it was called by the Indians Peewaukee-wee-ning, or Lake of Shells.
Pe'wee, Pe'wee, Pe'wit, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LAPWING.
Pew'-fellow, *n.* One who sits in the same pew.
Pew'ter, *n.* (*Metal.*) An alloy variously composed of different metals, but more usually of 4 parts tin and 1 lead.
—Vessels or utensils made of pewter.
Pezenas, (*pe-za-na'.*) a town of France, dept. of Hérault, 25 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* 7,500.
Pezi'za, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fungales*. See ASCOMYCETES.
Pex'ity, *n.* [From Lat. *pexus*, to comb.] The nap of cloth.
Pforzheim, (*forst'hime.*) a town of Germany, in Baden, at the junction of the Wurm and the Nagold, 16 m. from Carlsruhe. *Manuf.* Linen, trinkets, and hardware articles. *Pop.* 8,264.
Phæ'olite, *n.* [Gr. *phakós*, bean, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of chabasite, occurring in grayish-white or pinkish crystals at New York Island.
Phædon, (*fe'don.*) a Greek philosopher of Elis, who flourished about 400 B. C., was originally a slave, but obtained his freedom by the interest of Socrates, whose disciple he became, and remained with him till his death. After this he settled at his native place, where he founded a school of philosophy.
Phæ'dra. (*Heroic Hist.*) A daughter of Minos and Pasiphæ, and the wife of Theseus. Having formed an illicit love for her husband's friend Hippolytus, who rejected her addresses, she on the death of her lover confessed her guilty affection, and in despair terminated her life by hanging.
Phædrus, (*fe'drus.*) an elegant Latin poet, was a native of Thrace, and appears to have been the freedman of Augustus. Under Tiberius he was persecuted by Lejanus, to which circumstance he has alluded in his *Fables*, which are written with great purity of style.
Phænoga'mia, Phænog'amus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRYPTOGAMIA.
Phænog'amous, *a.* [Gr. *phaeno*, to appear, and *gamos*, marriage.] Noting flowering plants.
Phaëton, (*fa'e-ton.*) [Gr., from *phaethein*, to shine.] (*Myth.*) According to Ovid, a son of the sun, or Phœbus. Venus became enamored of him, and entrusted him with the care of one of her temples. This favor of the goddess rendered him vain, and led to his asking his father's permission to drive his chariot for one day. Phœbus represented the dangers to which this would expose him; but in vain. He undertook the aërial journey; and the explicit directions of his father were forgotten. No sooner had *P.* received the reins than he betrayed his ignorance of guiding the chariot. The flying horses became sensible of the confusion of their driver, and immediately departed from the usual track. *P.* repented too late of his rashness; and already heaven and earth were threatened with a universal conflagration, when Jupiter, who had perceived the disorder of the horses, struck the rider with a thunderbolt, and hurled him headlong from heaven into the river Po. His body, consumed with fire, was found by the nymphs of the place.
—*n.* An open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.
Phæ'ton, *n.*; *pl.* **Phæto'nidæ.** (*Zoöl.*) The Tropic-bird, a gen. and fam. of the ord. *Natatores*, comprising birds characterized by a long bill, long wings, tail with central feathers extremely elongated, tarsi short. The genus *P.* is represented in this country by the Yellow-billed Tropic-bird, *P. flavirostris*, which is 30 inches long, and the wings 11 inches; the general color white, the wings banded with black. — *Tenney.*
Phagede'na, *n.* [Lat. *phagedæna*; Gr. *phagedaina*, from *phagein*, to eat.] (*Med.*) An ulcer which rapidly eats and corrodes the neighboring parts. — A canine appetite; an almost insatiable hunger. — *Dunglison.*
Phageden'ic, *a.* Pertaining to phagedena; eating; corroding.
—*n.* (*Med.*) A substance used for destroying fungous granulations in ulcers, &c. — *Dunglison.*
Phalnero'sis, *n.* [Gr. *phalakrósis.*] (*Med.*) Absence of hair, particularly at the top of, and behind, the head. *Dunglison.*
Phalæ'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Geometrid family comprises moths whose larvæ seem to measure the surfaces over which they pass. The necessity of this sort

of movement results from the fact that they have only ten legs; six true ones under the fore part of the body, and four prop-legs at the hind extremity; three intermediate pairs of prop-legs being wanting. Some, however, have 12 or 14 legs, but in such cases the additional prop-legs are too short to assist much in creeping, so that these also creep like those above described. Geometrids live upon trees, and in most cases undergo their transformation upon or in the ground, which they reach by letting themselves down by a silken thread, which they spin from their mouth while descending. They are generally smooth, and when at rest, many of them stand on the two hind pairs of legs, with the body extended, and thus may be easily mistaken for a little twig. Often, when disturbed, they let themselves down, and, when no danger is apprehended, return to the tree again by the same thread by which they descended. In the perfect state these insects are mainly slender-bodied moths, with tapering antennæ, and large wings.—*Tenney.*

Fig. 2093.—GEOMETER, OR SPAN-WORM.

Phalan'gal, Phalan'geal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating to the small bones, which form the fingers and toes. *Dunglison.*

Phalan'ger, *n.*; *pl.* **Phalangis'tidæ.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Marsupial animals, varying in size from that of a mouse to that of a cat, and distinguished by having the second and third toes of the hind feet united as far as the last phalanx in a common cutaneous sheath. The *Phalangista Cuvieri* (Fig. 2094) may be taken as an example.

Fig. 2094.—LONG-EARED PHALANGER. (*P. Cuvieri.*)

Phalan'ges, *n. pl.* of PHALANX, *q. v.*

Phalan'geal, Phalan'gian, *a.* Having relation to a phalanx; phalangal.

Phalan'gida, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Long-legs family, embracing tracheary arachnids, which are popularly known as Daddy-long-legs, or Harvest-men, and are at once distinguished by the round oval body and long slender legs, which are very easily detached.—*Tenney.*

Phalan'gium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Shepherd Spider, a genus of Arachnidians, including those in which all the legs are very long and slender; the tarsi sometimes consisting of more than 50 joints.

(*Bot.*) See CAMASSIA.

Phalan'sterian, *n.* An advocate of Phalansterianism.

Phalanster'ianism, Phalan'sterism, *n.* The system of Fourier. See FOURIERISM.

Phal'anstery, *n.* See FOURIERISM.

Phalanx, (*fal'anks,*) *n.*; *pl.* Lat. PHALANGES; *pl.* Eng. PHALANXES. [Gr. *phalagx.*] (*Greek Antiq.*) A body of troops among the ancient Greeks, armed with spears, and arranged in the form of a square. It first consisted of 4,000 men; but Philip of Macedon doubled that number, and it was afterwards quadrupled. In the Macedonian phalanx, the men stood close together, sometimes with their shields locked, in ranks of several men in depth, displaying in front a row of extended spears.

—Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

(*Anat.*) The small bones which form the fingers and toes, so called because placed along side of each other like a phalanx.—*Dunglison.*

Pha'laris, a cruel tyrant of Agregentum, in Sicily, who acquired his power about 572 B. C., and was put to death by one of his own horrible devices, that of the brazen-bull, 556 B. C.

Phal'aris, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of grasses. *P. canariensis,* Canary Grass, is cultivated largely for its grain, which is employed as food for song-birds, under the name of Canary-seed. Its straw is also valued as fodder for horses.

Phalaro'pidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Phalarope family, including Grallatores birds which have the lateral groove of the bill extending nearly to the tip, toes with a lateral margin, the hinder with a feeble lobe, and the feathers of the breast compact. The genus *Phalaropus* has the membrane generally more or less scalloped at the joints.—*Tenney.*

Phal'las, *n.* [Lat., from *phallos,* the penis.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the *Fungales,* of which *P. impudicus* is one of the most disgusting, on account both of its appearance and its smell.

Phals'bourg, a town of France, dep. of Meurthe, at the foot of the Vosges Mountains, 49 m. E. of Nancy; *pop.* 5,200.

Phanerogam'ic, Phanerog'amous, *a.* See PHÆNOGAMOUS.

Phan'tascope, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma,* image, and *skopein,* to view.] (*Optics.*) The name given by the American Professor Locke to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look *cross-eyed,* and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision.

Phan'tasm, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma,* from *phantazo,* to make visible.] That which appears to the mind; the image of an external object; an idea or notion.—An apparition; a spectre; a phantom; especially, an airy appearance.

Phantasmago'ria, Phantas'magory, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma,* and *agorü,* an assembly, from *ageirein,* to gather.] A MAGIC LANTERN. *q. v.*

Phantasmagor'ial, Phantasmagor'ic, *a.* Relating to phantasmagoria.

Phantas'mascope, *n.* Same as PHANTASCOPE, *q. v.*

Phantasmat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to a phantasm.

Phantasmatog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *phantasma,* phantasm, and *graphé,* description.] A description of celestial appearances, as the rainbow, &c.

Phan'tom, *n.* [Fr. *fantôme,* from Gr. *phantasma.*] An apparition; a spectre; a fancied vision.

Phantomat'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a phantom.

Phaon, (*fa'on.*) (*Myth.*) Boatman of Mitylene, in Lesbos, who received a small box of ointment from Venus, with which he rubbed himself, and became one of the most beautiful men of his age. Many were captivated with him, and, among others, Sappho, the celebrated poetess. Phaon at first appeared to return Sappho's passion, but soon, however, conceived a disdain for her, whereupon, the mortified poetess threw herself into the sea.

Phar'amand, a mythical personage, who, according to many of the older historians, was the first king of France, and reigned at Treves, about A. D. 418. He is, however, supposed by others to have been only the general of an army, or the chief of a military society of Franks. To him is attributed also the celebrated Salic law, by which females were excluded from the succession to the throne.

Pharaoh, (*fa'ro.*) [Egypt. *Phrah,* the sun.] The name borne in the Bible by ten kings of Egypt; the best known of which are, the monarch to whom Joseph explained his dream, and who loaded him with honors; he who commenced the persecution of the Hebrews, and who put to death all the male children; and he who was summoned by Moses to permit of the departure of the Hebrew people, and who was afterwards drowned, with all his host, in the waters of the Red Sea.

Pha'raoh, Pha'raon, *n.* (*Games.*) Same as FARO, *q. v.*

Pharaon'ic, *a.* Relating to the Egyptian Pharaohs.

Pharisa'ic, PHARISA'ICAL, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the Pharisees.

—Making a show of religion without the spirit of it.

Pharisa'ically, *adv.* In the manner of Pharisees; hypocritically.

Phar'isaism, *n.* The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.

—Rigid observance of external forms of religion, without genuine piety; hypocrisy in religion.

Phar'isee, *n.* [Heb. *parash,* separated, from *parash,* to cleave, divide, separate.] A sect among the Jews, whose name is derived from *pharas,* a Hebrew word signifying *separated* or *set apart,* because they separated themselves from the rest of the nation, and pretended to the distinction of peculiar holiness. The time of their origin is not accurately determined. They are not mentioned in the Old Testament, but are thought by some to be the same as the Assideans of the Books of Maccabees. Besides being strict interpreters of the written law, their sect superinduced upon it what they called the tradition of the elders, and asserted that Moses delivered an oral law as a supplement to that of the Scriptures. They are frequently reproached in the Gospels with so explaining the latter by the former, as in effect frequently to destroy the validity of the written law. They also observed many outward ceremonies with a studied ostentation, which gained for them the veneration of the multitude. They maintained, in opposition to the Sadducees, the popular doctrine of the resurrection, with which they mingled some wild notions touching the transmigration of souls.

Phar'iseeism, *n.* Pharisaism.

Pharmaceu'tic, PHARMACEU'TICAL, *a.* [Gr. *pharmakeutikos,* from *pharmakeuein,* to use medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.

Pharmaceu'tically, *adv.* In the manner of pharmacy.

Pharmaceu'tics, *n. sing.* The science of preparing drugs or medicine.

Pharmaceu'tist, *n.* An apothecary; a person skilled in pharmacy.

Phar'maceist, *n.* A pharmaceutist.

Pharmacodynam'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *pharmakon,* medicine, and *dunamis,* power.] (*Med.*) A division of pharmacology, which considers the effects and uses of medicines.—*Dunglison.*

Pharmac'olite, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon,* medicine, and *lithos,* a stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrous arseniate of lime, found with arsenical ores of cobalt and silver.

Pharmaceol'ogist, *n.* One who writes upon drugs, or is skilled in their preparation.

Pharmacol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon,* a medicine, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine, or science, or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines.—A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Phar'macon, *n.* [Gr.] A medicine; a poison.

Pharmacopœ'ia, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakon,* medicine, and *poieo,* to make.] A book or treatise describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines, with their uses and manner of application.

Pharmacop'olist, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakopōles,* from *pharmakon,* medicine, and *pōlein* to sell.] An apothecary; one who sells medicines.

Phar'macy, *n.* [Gr. *pharmakeia,* from *pharmacon,* medicine.] The art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances for the purpose of medicine; the occupation of an apothecary.

Pharnaces, (*far'na-sez.*) king of Pontus, was the son of Mithridates V., and grandfather of Mithridates the Great. He made war against the king of Pergamus, and reigned between 190–157 B. C.

PHARNACES, king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, was son of Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, and revolted with the army against his father, who slew himself in despair, B. C. 63. Pharnaces cultivated the friendship of the Romans, and, in the war between Cæsar and Pompey, he remained neutral; but Cæsar declared war against and defeated him, B. C. 47, after a struggle of three days only. It was on that occasion that Cæsar wrote to the Roman senate, in allusion to his easy triumph: "I came, saw, and conquered" (*Veni, vidi, vici*). Pharnaces B. shortly afterward.

Pha'ro, *n.* Same as FARO, *q. v.*

Pha'ros, *n.* [Gr.] A light-house or tower which anciently stood on a small island of that name, adjoining the Egyptian shore, over against Alexandria.—Any light-house for the direction of seamen; a watch-tower; a beacon.

Pharsa'lia, (anc. *Phersalus,* now *Fersala,* or *Satalge,*) a town of Thessaly, 18 m. S. of Larissa, and rendered famous as the place where Pompey was defeated by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 48.

Pharsa'lia, in *Mississippi,* a village of Panola co., abt. 150 m. N. of Jackson.

Pharsalia, in *New York,* a post-township of Chenango co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,141.

Pharyn'geal, *a.* Pertaining to the pharynx.

Pharyn'geals, *n. pl.* (*Anat.*) The muscles, vessels, and nerves of the pharynx.—*Dunglison.*

Pharyngi'tis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pharynx.—*Dunglison.*

Pharyngo'graphy, Pharyngol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pharynx,* and *graphein,* to write, *logos,* a discourse.] (*Anat.*) A description of the pharynx.—*Dunglison.*

Pharyngot'omy, *n.* [Fr. *pharyngotomie,* from Gr. *pharynx, pharyngos,* and *temnein,* to cut.] (*Surg.*) An incision made in the pharynx for the purpose of removing obstructions, opening abscesses, &c.—*Dunglison.*

Pharynx, (*far'inks,*) *n.* [Gr. *pharynx, pharyngos.*] (*Anat.*) A species of muscolo-membranous symmetrical canal, on the median line, irregularly funnel-shaped, and situate between the base of the cranium and the œsophagus, in front of the vertebral column. *Dunglison.*

Phase, (*fāz,*) *n.*; *pl.* PHASES. [Fr.; Gr. *phasis,* from *phainomai,* to appear.] That which is exhibited to the eye; appearance which anything manifests, especially one among varying aspects of the same object.

(*Astron.*) Aspect or appearance with regard to form of illuminated disc at any time in a cycle of changes;—said of the moon or a planet.—*Phases of the Moon.* The constant and regular change of the illuminated surface of the moon from a thin crescent to a circle, and *vice versâ,* and a corresponding change in the time of her appearance above the horizon, depends upon the position of the moon relative to the earth and the sun, for it is only the half of the moon facing the sun that is illuminated by his rays, and the whole of this illuminated portion can only be seen from the earth when the sun, earth, and moon are in a straight line, *the line of Syzygies* and the earth is between the sun and the moon. When the moon is in the line of the Syzygies, but between the earth and the sun, no part of her illuminated disc can be seen from the earth. In the former case the moon is said to be *full,* and in the latter, *new.* A few hours after a *new moon,* the moon appears a little to the east of the sun, as a thin crescent, with the horns pointing towards the east, and as she increases her angular distance from the sun at the rate of about 12° daily, the crescent of light becomes broader, till, after the lapse of a little more than seven days, at which time she is 90° in advance of the sun, she presents the appearance of a semicircle of light. The moon is then said to have completed her *first quarter.* Continuing her course, she becomes *gibbous* (q. v.); and at the 15th or 16th day from new moon, attains a position of 180° in advance of the sun, again appearing gibbous; and after a third period of more than seven days, reaches a point 90° west of him, and enters her *last quarter.* Here, again, she appears as a semicircle of light, the illuminated portion being that which was not illuminated at the end of the first quarter. The moon, now rapidly approaching the sun, resumes the crescent form, but this time with the horns pointing westward, the crescent becoming thinner and thinner, till the moon reaches the position of new moon, and disappears. From *full moon* to *new moon,* the moon is said to be *waning;* and from *new moon* to *full moon, waxing.*

(*Physics.*) In any doctrine of the vibrations of particles, the position of a particle with reference to the entire range of its vibration.—*Nichol.*

(*Min.*) Transparent green quartz.

Phasc'oleæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A tribe of plants, order *Fabaceæ,* characterized by having filaments, all or 9, connate; legume continuous, bivalve; cotyledons fleshy; leaves usually pinnately trifoliate.

Phasc'olus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The Beans, a genus of plants, tribe *Phaseoleæ,* mostly of climbing habit, the leaves usually with thin, largish leaflets, and the flowers remarkable for the keel terminating in a twisted point. There are numerous species, natives of hot climates, and many of them have long been cultivated as food for man. See BEAN.

Phasia'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Pheasant family, order *Rasores,* comprising birds which have the legs,

toes, and nasal fossæ bare, the tarsus in the male with one or more spurs, the hind-toe elevated above the others, and the tail-feathers more than twelve. It includes the Turkeys, Peacocks, Guinea Fowls, Jungle Fowls, Domestic Fowls, and Pheasants. All except the Turkeys are indigenous to the Old World, although many of them are now widely distributed over the globe. — The genus *Phasianus*, or Pheasants, has the tail excessively long, the feathers of which overlap like tiles. All the species are in very high esteem for the table. The Common Pheasant, *P. colchicus*, of Europe, is 32 inches long, the head and neck of metallic lustre, and the rest of the plumage golden-fawn color, with markings of green. The female is smaller and brownish. This bird, now found throughout temperate Europe, is said to have been brought from the banks of the Phasis, a river of Colchis. — The Golden Pheasant, *P. pictus*, of China (Fig. 2095), so remarkable for its magnificent plumage, has a golden-colored crest, the neck orange speckled with black, the back green, the rump yellow, the lower parts and wings red, the latter with a blue spot, and the long tail brown spotted with gray.—*Tenney.*

Fig. 2095. — GOLDEN PHEASANT, (*Phasianus pictus.*)

Pha'sis, *n.*; *pl.* PHASES. Same as PHASE, *q. v.*

Phasis, (*fā'sis,*) a river of Asiatic Russia, anciently considered the boundary between Asia and Europe, rising in a spur of the Caucasus, and after a W. course, entering the Black Sea at its E. extremity, near Poti, 34 m. N. of Batoum. It gives its name to the European pheasant.

Phasm, (*fāzm,*) **Phasma,** (*fāz'ma,*) *n.* [Gr. *phasma.*] A PHANTASM, *q. v.* (R.)

Phasmidæ, (*fāz'mi-de,*) *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Walking-stick family, comprising orthopterous insects, which are at once distinguished by their very close resemblance to vegetable structure. Some are found in N. America, but they inhabit principally in warm regions. Some of the tropical species are very large, even a foot long. — (*Tenney.*) — See PHYLLIUM.

Phas'machate, *n.* [Gr. *phassa*, the wood-pigeon, and *achates*, the agate.] (*Min.*) The lead-colored agate.

Pheasant, (*fez'ant,*) *n.* [Fr. *faisan.*] (*Zoöl.*) See PHASIANIDÆ.

Pheas'ant Branch, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dane co., abt. 8 m. W. of Madison.

Pheas'ant Island, in the Bidassoa River, between France and Spain, where the treaty of the Pyrenees was concluded in 1659.

Pheasantry, (*fez'ant-ry,*) *n.* A place for rearing and keeping pheasants.

Pheese, (*fēz,*) *n.* Same as FEAZE, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To comb; to fleece; to curry, as an animal's coat. —To belabor; to chastise; also, to feaze.

Phee'sy, *a.* Fretful; cross; peevish; petulant.

Phelloplas'tics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *phellos*, cork, and *plassein*, to mould.] The art of making models in cork.

Phelps, in *Missouri*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gasconade, Piney, and Maramec rivers. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of Indian corn and stock-raising. *Min.* Copper, iron, and lead. *Cap.* Rolla. *Pop.* (1870) 10,521.

—A village of Lawrence co., abt. 34 m. W. of Springfield.

Phelps, in *New York*, a post-township of Ontario co.; *pop.* (1870) 5,130.

Phennelte, (*fen'a-sīt,*) *n.* [Gr. *phenax, phenakos*, an impostor.] (*Min.*) A mineral resembling quartz, and chiefly composed of silicia and glucina.

Phenakism, (*fē'na-kizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *phenakismos*, deceit.] The methodical uttering of something contrary to that which is mentally intended.

Phenakis'toscope, *n.* [Gr. *phenakismos*, deceit, and *skopein*, to see.] A philosophical toy, which illustrates the principle of the persistence of impressions on the retina of the eye in a very ingenious manner.

Phenglte, (*fēn'jīt,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *phengitis*; Gr. *phengites*, from *phengein*, to shine.] (*Min.*) A variety of mica.

Phenic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CARBOLIC ACID.

Phenician, (*fe-nish'an,*) *n.* [Written also PHŒNICIAN.] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Phenicia.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to Phenicia.

Phenicine, (*fēn'i-sin,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *phenax*, an impostor.] (*Chem.*) The purple powder which is precipitated when sulphuric solution of indigo is diluted with water. It appears to be hydrate of indigo.

Phenyl'ic Group, *n.* (*Chem.*) Phenyl (C_6H_5) is an organic radical, which has not yet been isolated. Its most important compounds are, 1. Carbolic or Phenic Acid, known also as Phenol, Hydrated Oxide of Phenyl, and Phenyl-alcohol; (See CARBOLIC ACID). 2. Hydride of Phenyl, known also as Benzole, Benzine, and Phene; (see BENZOLE). 3. Phenylamine, or Phenylia, better known under the name of ANILINE, *q. v.* 4. Trinitrophenic Acid, known also as Picnic Acid, and CARBAZOTIC ACID, *q. v.*

Phenix, (*fē'niks,*) *n.* See PHŒNIX.

Phe'nix, or PHŒNIX, in *Illinois*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt 1,500.

Phenom'enal, *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon, or appearance.

Phenom'enally, *adv.* As a phenomenon; after the manner of a phenomenon.

Phenomenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *phainomenon*, and *logos.*] A description of phenomena; a history of phenomena.

Phenom'enon, *n.*; *pl.* PHENOMENA. [Gr. *phainomenon*, from *phainomai*, to appear.] An appearance; anything visible; whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist; as, *phenomena* of heat, *phenomena* of imagination. — Occasionally, a singular or unusual appearance, or an appearance whose cause cannot be at once accounted for. — In mental philosophy, the term is applied to the various and changing states of the mind.

Phe'on, *n.* (*Her.*) The barbed head of a dart. It is represented as engrailed on the inner side, and its position is with the point downwards, unless otherwise blazoned.

Phial, (*fī'al,*) *n.* [Lat. *phiala*; Gr. *phialē.*] A small glass vessel used for holding liquors and medicines. — See VIAL.

—*v. a.* To place or keep in a phial.

Phi'ala, in Palestine. See RANIAS.

Phid'ias, the great Greek sculptor, was b. at Athens, probably between 490–480 B. C. Little is certainly ascertained about the circumstances of his life. He began to distinguish himself about 464, and was employed in public works at Athens under the administration of Cimon. He was one of the most intimate friends of Pericles, under whose rule he was appointed director of all the great temples and monuments which were to be erected in the city. Of these the most important were the *Parthenon*, or temple of Athena, on the Acropolis, and the *Propylæa*. He executed a colossal statue of the goddess for the interior of the temple with his own hand. The well-known *Elgin Marbles* of the British Museum were the sculptured decorations of that unrivalled temple. *P.* spent some years at Olympia, and there he executed the most magnificent of all his works — the statue of the Olympian Zeus. Like the Athena, it was of ivory and gold, was nearly 60 feet in height, although a seated figure, and was deemed the greatest production of Greek art. It was destroyed by fire at Constantinople, whither it had been carried by the Emperor Theodosius. *P.* was charged with peculation, and when the charge broke down, he was accused of impiety on the ground of having introduced portraits of himself and Pericles on the shield of Athena. According to the generally received account he was thrown into prison, and D. there, B. C. 432. This attack was made on him as the friend of Pericles, whom his enemies sought to wound indirectly. The prevailing characteristic of the works of *P.* appears to have been an ideal sublimity of form which has never since been equalled.

Philadelphi'eæ, *n. pl.* [From *Philadelphus*, one of the genera.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Grossales.* DIAG. Capsular fruit, axile placentæ, disunited styles, and valvate calyx. There are 4 genera, and 25 species, natives of N. America, S. Europe, Japan, and India. See PHILADELPHUS.

Philadel'phia. [Gr. *philos*, I love, and *adelphos*, a brother.] A town of Asia Minor. See ALA SHEHR.

Philadel'phia. [Fr. *Philadelphie.*] A port of entry, the second city of the United States in population, and the metropolis of the State of Pennsylvania, is situate between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about six miles above their junction, and (following the course of Delaware Bay and River, 96 m. from the Atlantic, 136 m. N.E. of Washington, and 87 m. S.W. of New York City; Lat. 39° 57′ N., and Lon. 75° 10′ W. The surface of the city is generally level, the ground, however, making a gradual ascent towards the N. The co. of Philadelphia being inclosed within the municipal limits of the city, gives the latter a greater superficies of jurisdiction than is found to belong to any other city of the Union. West Philadelphia, Germantown, Manayunk, and Frankford form its most important suburbs; they are thickly populated, and adorned with handsome private residences. The city was originally built in the form of a parallelogram, with main streets running E. to W., or from river to river, with others intersecting them at right angles. Market St. and Broad St., the former running E. and W., and the latter (on the highest ground between the rivers) N. and S., divided the city, as first founded, into 4 nearly equal divisions, of which the most populous lies E. of Broad St. The plan of the city as originally laid out, has been followed in the construction of the new portions N., S., and W., but with considerable and improved variations. The principal streets average from 50 to 80 feet in width, excepting, however, Market Street, which has a breadth of 100 feet, and Broad Street, one of the most spacious avenues in the U. States, with a space of 120 feet across. The city is well provided with large and handsomely arranged public parks and squares, of which the principal are Fairmount and Hunting Parks, the latter containing 45 acres, and Franklin, Penn, Rittenhouse, Washington, Logan, and Independence Squares; the latter in the rear of the State House. These Squares vary in their several extents from 5 to 7 acres, and are well laid out with a profusion of noble trees, and several handsome fountains. Fairmount Park (Fig. 2096), in the N.W. outskirts of the city, in point of natural beauty of location and extent, is excelled by none in either hemisphere. It is picturesquely situated on both sides of the Schuylkill river, extending upward along that river abt. 4 m., and thence abt. 5 m. more up the Wissahickon,—a spot of peculiar scenic beauty,—and containing altogether a tract of 3,000 acres. Through the liberality of private citizens, and some public societies, numerous drinking fountains — some of elegant design — adorn many of the leading thoroughfares. *P.* possesses many fine, and some imposing public buildings. Foremost among these is Girard College, located about 2 miles N.W. of the State House. (See art. GIRARD and Fig. 1160.) The Custom-House and Sub-Treasury (formerly the United States Bank) on Chestnut St., is a chaste specimen of the Doric style of architecture, erected at a cost of about $500,000. The Post-office, in close proximity to the Custom-House, is a handsome marble structure. The U. S Mint, (Fig. 2098,) on Chestnut Street near Broad, has a frontage of 122 feet, with a central portico 62 feet long, and an inner court; forming, altogether, a fine and commodious building, which was begun in 1829 and completed in the following year, at a cost of $200,000. The Merchant's Exchange, built on the triangle forming the intersection of Walnut, Third, and Dock Streets, erected at a cost of abt. $300,000, presents an external appearance commensurate with the commercial wealth and importance of the city. The Chamber of Commerce, lately rebuilt on 2d St., is a fine building. The State House (Fig. 2099), —"the cradle of American liberty"—a plain brick edifice of antique aspect, is situated on the Chestnut St. front of Independence Square, and consists of a central building surmounted by a spire furnished with a clock and bell, and two wings, in which are ensconced the City and County offices. On the first floor of the main building is INDEPENDENCE HALL,—a large apartment decorated with quaint carvings, and with its wainscotted walls serving as a picture gallery of great American worthies,—derives its distinctive appellation from having been the place of assembly of the Congress which, in 1776, issued the memorable Declaration of American Independence, that palladium of our nation's liberties. Among the other notable public buildings may be mentioned the Musical Fund Hall, with accommodation for 2,500 persons, Concert Hall, the Horticultural Hall, the Wagner Institute, and the Masonic Hall on Chestnut St., a handsome edifice of red-sandstone in the florid Gothic style. The last-named building is, however, expected to be surpassed by the Great Masonic Temple, an immense granite structure in course of completion. (Fig. 2100.) *P.* is liberally supplied with theatres and places of public amusement. Of these the *P.* Academy of Music is one of the largest and stateliest edifices of the kind in the U. States. The Union League club-house, on Broad Street, famous for its hospitalities, is an elegant edifice of pressed brick, dressed with sand-stone, with an interior tastefully fitted up. The hotels, as the Continental, the Girard, the La Pierre &c., are among the largest and best-conducted in the Union. Many of the private edifices — stores, warehouses, &c.— combine beauty with business utility; one structure in particular — the "Public Ledger Building" — may, indeed, challenge rivalry with any newspaper establishment in the world, whether as regards the imposing grandeur of its exterior, or the finished completeness of its internal arrangements. *P.* is also justly celebrated for its handsome banking houses. The Farmers' and Mechanics', the Philadelphia, 1st National, and others, are superior specimens. The ecclesiastical architecture of *P.* presents many fine examples of divers styles, among which the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a cruci-

Fig. 2097. — CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Fig. 2096. — VIEW IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

form structure of red sandstone surmounted with a lofty dome, is the most conspicuous. The new Jewish Synagogue, Rodef Shalom, is an ornate building of the Saracenic style, one of the most costly church edifices in the city (see Fig. 2101). Some of the finest specimens of church architecture upon this continent may be found upon Broad St., such, for example, as the Oxford Pres-

Fig. 2098. — UNITED STATES MINT.

byterian Church, Church of the Incarnation (Episcopal) corner of Jefferson St., the Arch St. Methodist Episcopal Church, Beth Eden Baptist Church corner of Spruce St., &c. The city is replete with religious edifices answering the requirements of every denomination; there being altogether about 419 places of worship, viz.:—Protestant Episcopal, 75; Presbyterian, 91; Methodist Episcopal, 62; Roman Catholic, 38; Baptist, 41; Dutch Reformed, 4; Congregationalists, 3; Evangelical, 5; German Reformed, 6; Friends' Meeting-houses, 15; Jews' Synagogues, 7; Mariners, 4; New Jerusalemites, 5; Lutheran, 15; besides numerous others belonging to minor sects. The environs of the city comprise many handsome places of sepulture, such as Laurel Hill, Woodland, Mount Vernon, Mount Moriah, and Glenwood cemeteries, &c. Of the public buildings and private establishments connected with the social wants of the community are the gas- and water-works, the State Penitentiary, Philadelphia County Prison, Alms-House, Houses of Refuge, New House of Correction now in process of erection at a cost of over $1,000,000, and many hospitals, asylums, homes, &c. The institutions devoted to benevolent purposes include the Pennsylvania Hospital, Episcopal Hospital, German Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, City Hospital, Will's Hospital for the treatment of the eye, Preston Retreat, or Lying-in Hospital, Houses of Industry, several Dispensaries, Asylums for the Insane and Feebleminded, Blind Asylum, Widows' Asylum, Christ Church Hospital, Burd Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Colored Orphan Asylum, Union Benevolent Association, Western House of Employment, News Boys' Home, Humane Society, Philadelphia Eye and Ear Infirmary, Magdalen Asylum, House of the Good Shepherd, and numerous other charitable institutions and friendly societies, responding to the necessities of all creeds and classes of the community. The public establishments applying to the intellectual and artistic requirements of the Philadelphians are on a corresponding scale of magnitude and efficiency. The University of Pennsylvania, possessing the oldest medical college in the U. States, founded in 1765, has long been celebrated for the superior advantages it offers to students from all quarters of the Union. In 1870, the total number of graduates hailing from

Fig. 2099. — THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

this "Alma Mater" amounted to 8,000, with an average annual roll-call of students for the last 10 years of about 420. The Jefferson Medical College, a younger but equally flourishing school, the Female Medical College, Wistar and Horner Anatomical Museum, Wood's Pathological Museum, &c. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and two dental colleges, with the Eclectic and the Homœopathic Medical Colleges, are all flourishing institutions. The scholastic provision instituted for the commoner demands of education, finds active employment for 2 high-schools, 55 grammar, 33 consolidated, 108 secondary, and 182 primary schools — total 380 — which have an aggregate attendance of 81,283 scholars, controlled by a staff of 1,515 teachers. Of Girard College we have treated elsewhere in this work. The literary resources of this city are embodied in the Philadelphia Library, founded by Benj. Franklin, and incorporated in 1742. With this institution was incorporated, in 1759, the Union Library, and the Logan Collection of 3,000 vols., in 1792. In 1868 a bequest of $1,000,000 was made by one of the citizens, Dr. James Rush, for the purpose of erecting a new building for the reception of the 90,000 vols. forming the United Library. The Mercantile Library, established in 1821, housed in a handsome and commodious new building erected in 1869, contains over 50,000 vols., the Athenæum Library 15,000, and the Apprentices', founded in 1820, with 20,000 vols. The Library of the University contains 9,000 vols. The Friends have a collection of abt. 15,000 vols., and, taking colleges, associations, and public and private libraries into account, it will be found that the amount of literary pabulum furnished the citizens makes a total of over 400,000 vols. The Academy of Natural Sciences, established in 1812, besides a valuable library of 28,000 vols. upon natural history and kindred subjects, possesses the largest museum of natural history in the U. States, including choice and extensive ornithological, zoölogical, herbarian, and mineralogical collections. The Franklin Institute, founded in 1824 for the promotion of the mechanical arts, has a collection of abt. 13,000 vols. of scientific works, in conjunction with valuable cabinets of mineral specimens, mechanical models, &c. The Historical Society and the Philosophical Society, have each valuable collections of books. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts possesses a good collection of paintings of the modern school. The U. S. Navy Yard, at League Island, on the Delaware, was purchased in 1862 for the sum of $310,000, and presented by the citizens to the national govt., as a naval station for the construction of ships of war, and embraces

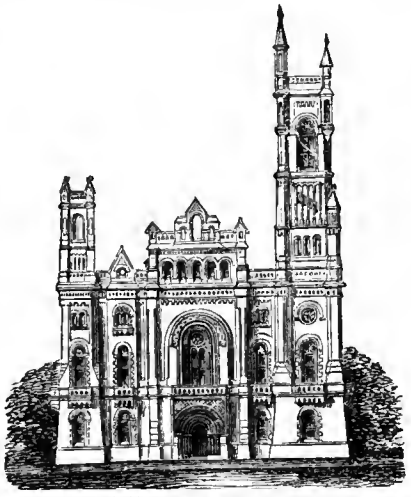


Fig. 2100. — NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

an area of 600 acres. The U. S. Arsenal, founded in 1800, is located below the Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, and is used principally as a magazine and depôt of clothing. A large Arsenal located near the Delaware River, near Frankford, covers several acres in extent. On the Delaware, about 1½ m. S.E. of the State House, the U. S. Navy Yard (established 1801), has its *locale*, occupying an area of 12 acres. Some of the finest vessels of the Federal navy have been launched here, among them the *Pennsylvania*, of 120 guns, 3,241 tons, in 1837, and in 1862 the *New Ironsides*, 20 11-inch guns, 3,486 tons. The sectional floating-dock at this yard, built at a cost of $813,742, is capable of raising the largest ships of war afloat. The U. S. Naval Asylum, a fine white marble building with a frontage of 380 feet, and the Naval Hospital, built in 1835, at an expenditure of $270,000, has accommodations for 250 patients. The commercial importance of *P.* has steadily increased since the opening of the Pennsylvania R. R. to Pittsburg, whereby it has effected direct communication with the Mississippi Valley and the Far West. The city is now either directly or laterally in R. R. communication with all important places in the Union, besides holding direct intercourse with the chief Atlantic and Gulf ports by lines of steamships and coasters.—*Manuf.* The manufacturing interests of *P.* are of an extensive character, comprising textile fabrics, machinery, hardware, tools, boots and shoes, chemicals, &c. Some of the largest and most extensive Iron Works are to be found in this city. One large Locomotive Works alone finds employment for 2,000 hands, and turns out 7 engines per week. Extensive business is carried on in car-wheels, heavy machine tools, castings, &c. *P.* is justly celebrated for manufacturing of gas tubing and gas-fixtures. Of certain grades of carpeting and small woollen ware, *P.* has almost a monopoly. Large paper-mills abound in the vicinity of the city, and tend to make *P.* an economical emporium of book and paper trade. Estimated annual value of manufactures, $300,000,000. Ship-building is also largely carried on. — *P.* is remarkable for the number of its handsome and commodious market-houses, and for the abundance, excellence, and cheapness of its market supplies. The Schuylkill River,

Fig. 2101. — RODEF SHALOM (Jewish Synagogue.)

abt. and near the city, is crossed by some 10 bridges, many of them — as, for example, the Chestnut Street bridge (Fig. 2102), erected at a cost of over $500,000, also those at South street and Spring Garden street, — the finest structures of the kind in the Union. The proposed new iron suspension bridge over the Delaware, connecting *P.* with Camden, N. J., will be abt. 5,000 feet in length, with an elevation of roadway 120 feet above high water, resting on piers composed of scores of iron tubing 20 inches in diameter, driven to solid foundation, and with a drawbridge in the centre to admit the passage of large vessels. Estimated cost, about $4,000,000. — The city is divided into 28 wards, and the legislative powers are vested in Select and Common Councils. The former consists of one member chosen from each ward for 3 years; the terms of service being so arranged that one-third of the Council is renewed annually. The Common Council consists of 1 representative from each ward for every 2,000 taxable inhabitants, according to the assessment of the preceding year, such representatives being elected for 2 years. The mayor is elected by the popular vote for 3 years. He possesses a power of veto upon the enactments of the Council, which may, however, be set aside by the votes of two-thirds of the representatives in each chamber. He is charged with the appointment, supervision, and removal of all police officers, and shall be active in causing the laws and ordinances of the city to be duly executed. The police establishment consists of a chief, at a salary of $2,050; a fire-marshal, $1,700; a chief of detectives, $1,500; sub-detectives, $1,200; 7 high constables, at $1,200 each; 20 lieutenants, at $1,155; 36 sergeants, at $1,082.40; and 756 patrolmen at $2.50 per diem. The other principal municipal officers are the City Controller and City Solicitor, elected each for 3 years, and the Receiver of Taxes and City Treasurer, who are chosen for 2 years. The city revenues are derived from: — Rents, $17,727; water, $808,508; gas, $4,598,016; wharves, $58,339; markets, $56,508.50; licenses, &c. On Jan. 1, 1870, the funded debt amounted to $42,401,933.94 an increase in 13 years, chiefly in consequence of the War Loans of $25,620,463.07. Receipts of the City Treasurer for 1869, $16,243,916.11, of which $6,324,120.01 were taxes.

Fig. 2102. — CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.

Total civic expenditure in same year, $8,139,560.06. Unpaid taxes, $5,172,616.23. The department of Surveys constructed nearly 9 and 4-10ths miles of branch-sewers, the largest of which, Mill Creek Sewer, has a capacity of 302,000 cubic feet per minute, and drains an area of 4,600 acres. The expenditure in 1869 of the Highway Department amounted to $497,764.82. The Fire Department, a volunteer organization, comprises 1 chief engineer, 5 assistant engineers, 47 stokers, 45 drivers, and 86 companies, having under their control 46 steam fire-

engines, 7 hand-engines, 112 hose carriages, 10 trucks, 1,467 feet of ladder, 81,130 feet of hose, 58 hooks, 92 horses, and 4 ambulances, all managed by 2,993 active members, and supported by 10,994 contributory members, besides annual appropriations of the city Councils. — The climate of *P.* is variable, and liable to extremes of heat and cold. The mean temperature of the winter months is about 33° Fahr; spring, 51·8; summer, 73·3; autumn 54·5. Average rain-fall 44·6 inches. The sanitary condition is good. As regards population, *P.* stands second in rank among the cities of the United States, her population numbering 674,022 in 1870. In 1684, the city had 2,500 residents; in 1777, 21,767; in 1790, 42,520; in 1800, 70,287; in 1810, 88,988; in 1820, 119,325; in 1827, 133,000; in 1830, 167,325; in 1840, 258,037; in 1850, 408,762; in 1860, 565,529 — showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the decade ending with the last-named year. Of the population at the census of 1860, *P.* possessed 543,341 white, and 22,185 colored citizens; 17,500 were born in England, 72,312 in Ireland, 22,750 in Germany, 3,291 in Scotland, and 1,981 in France. — *Hist.* Philadelphia was planned and settled by Wm. Penn, accompanied by a colony of English "Friends" or "Quakers," after a regular purchase from the Indians, ratified by a treaty in due form on May 30, 1685. The name, which signifies *Brotherly Love*, was given to the new settlement by Penn, both in reference to the ancient city of that name in Asia Minor, and from its embodying principles he had so much at heart. The site of the city was known to the Indians as *Kăequenăka* ("Grove of Tall Pines"). On Oct. 28th, 1761, the town was granted a charter of privileges, and was thereby constituted a city. The first fire company was organized by Franklin in 1738. On Sept. 4th, 1774, the Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall (a building still standing). At *P.* were also held most of the Revolutionary Congresses, including that which drew and signed the "Declaration of Independence," July 4th, 1776. The convention that formed the existing Constitution of the U. States met in this city, May–Sept., 1787, where, also, from 1790 till 1800, Congress continued to hold its sittings. The British occupied the city from Sept. 26, 1777, to June 18, 1778. In 1780, the Bank of Pennsylvania was established — the second institution of its kind in the U. States. In 1785 the Philadelphia Agricultural Society was formed; also the first of the kind in the Union. In 1827 the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the earliest of its kind in this country, was founded. In 1870 there were published in *P.* 134 newspapers and periodicals, daily, weekly, bi-weekly, and monthly; 26 of which possess a circulation of more than 10,000 copies each issue.

Philadel'phia, in *Iowa*, a village of Van Buren co., abt. 8 m. N. of Keosauque.

Philadelphia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Neosho co., abt. 80 m. E.N.E. of Jackson.

Philadelphia, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 95 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Philadelphia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Watertown; *total pop.* (1870) 1,679.

Philadel'phian, *a.* [Gr. *philadelphos*, from *philos*, friendly, loving, and *adelphos*, brother.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining to Philadelphia, or to Ptolemy Philadelphus.

—*n.* A native or inhabitant of Philadelphia.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) One of the Family of Love. See LOVE (FAMILY OF).

Philadelphus, (*fil-ă-del-fus,*) *n.* (So called because it attaches itself to whatever is near.) (*Bot.*) The *Syringa*, a genus of plants, order *Philadelphaceæ*. The Large-flowered Syringa, *P. grandiflorus* (Fig. 2103), a native of the S. States, is cultivated in shrubberies. The flowers somewhat resemble those of the orange in appearance and odor; hence the plant is called the mock-orange. The odor is due to the presence of a volatile oil, which may be readily obtained from the flowers by distillation with water. The leaves have a cucumber flavor.

Fig. 2103.
LARGE-FLOWERED SYRINGA.

Phi'le, an island of Upper Egypt, in the Nile, above the first cataract, 6 m. S.S.W. of Asswan. It is only 400 yards long, but contains some fine remains of antiquity.

Philan'der, *v. n.* [Gr. *philandros*, fond of men.] To flirt; to coquet; to trifle; to make love in an airy, affected manner.

Philanthrop'ic, Philanthrop'ical, *a.* Relating to philanthropy; benevolent; humane; exhibiting love for mankind.

Philanthrop'ically, *adv.* In a philanthropic manner; with philanthropy; benevolently.

Philanthrop'inism, *n.* A peculiar educational system founded on so-called natural principles, set afoot in Germany during the 18th century.

Philan'thropist, *n.* [Fr. *philanthrope*, from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *anthropos*, man.] One who practises or advocates philanthropy; one who wishes well to his fellow creatures, and who exerts himself in doing good.

Philanthropist'ic, *a.* Relating to a philanthropist; characteristic of or derived from a philanthropist.

Philan'thropy, *n.* [Fr. *philanthropie*.] The love of man or of mankind; benevolence towards the human race; practical humanity of disposition.

Philemon AND BAUCIS. See BAUCIS.

Phile'mon, EPISTLE TO. One of the canonical books of the New Testament, and one of the Epistles written by St. Paul. See PAUL, (ST.)

Philesia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small and unimportant order of twining shrubs, class *Dictyogens*. They are natives of Peru.

Philharmon'ic, *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.] Loving harmony or music.

Philhellen'ic, *a.* Professing or exhibiting love for Greece.

Philhel'lenist, Philhel'lene, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, a friend, and *Hellēn*, a Greek.] A lover of Greece, especially one who espoused the Greek cause during the war of independence.

Phil'ibeg, *n.* Same as FILLIBEG, *q. v.*

Phil'ip, the name of 5 kings of Macedon, the most celebrated of whom was PHILIP II., father of Alexander the Great, and son of Amynthas II., B. 359 B. C. He was brought up at Thebes, and educated by Epaminondas, and began to reign after the death of his brother, Perdiccas III., in 359. With great ability, energy, and success, he first secured the internal peace and order of his kingdom, improved the discipline of his army, and created the famous *phalanx*, which contributed to so many Macedonian victories. He cherished vast schemes of conquest; aspired first to make himself master of all the states of Greece, and then to invade and conquer Persia. The siege and capture of Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidæa took place between 358–356. Four years later, after taking Methone, and subduing Lycophron, tyrant of Pheræ, he advanced towards Greece, but his course was stayed at Thermopylæ by the Athenians. The same year Demosthenes delivered the first of his famous orations (*Philippics*) against the Macedonian conqueror. Philip took Olynthus in 347, after a war of three years; soon after made peace with the Athenians, conquered Phocis, and closed the Sacred War, and was admitted into the Amphictyonic Council. In 340 he besieged Perinthus and Byzantium, but the Athenians, roused by the successive appeals of their great orator, and alarmed by facts, sent an expedition under Phocion, and Philip had to raise the sieges in the following year. But the crisis of Greek independence was at hand; the victory of Chæronea, over the allied Athenians and Thebans, 338, made Philip master of Greece. He soon after assembled a congress at Corinth, and was named general of the Confederate Greeks in the war to be undertaken against Persia. But in 336 he was assassinated at Ægea, and that war was reserved for his son.

Philip, emperor of Rome, was B. in Arabia about 204, and having entered into the military service of the Romans, became prætorian præfect 243. The emperor Gordian was compelled to receive him as a colleague on the throne by the army which had conquered Sapor, king of Persia; and in the following year, 244, Philip assumed the whole authority by putting his rival to death. He was killed in battle by the soldiers of Decius, 249.

Philip, emperor of Germany, was the second son of Frederick Barbarossa. He was B. 1178, became king of Suabia and Tuscany after the death of his father, 1190, and emperor after the death of his brother, Henry VI., 1198. He was assassinated 1208, and succeeded by Otho IV.

Philip I, [Fr. *Philippe*,] king of France, son of Henry I. and Anne of Russia, was B. 1052, and succeeded to the throne under the guardianship of Baldwin V., count of Flanders, 1060; died, after a troubled reign, mixed up with the affairs of William the Conqueror, 1108.

PHILIP II., surnamed *Augustus*, son of Louis VII. and of Alix, daughter of Thibault, count of Champagne, was B. 1165, succeeded his father 1180, accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, 1190, invaded Normandy during Richard's captivity, 1193, confiscated the possessions of King John in France, after the supposed murder of Arthur, 1203, prepared to invade England at the instance of the pope, 1213, turned his arms against Flanders, and gained the celebrated battle of Bouvines, 1214, and D. 1223. Philip Augustus was one of the ablest princes that ever reigned in France, both as a commander and an administrator.

PHILIP III., called the *Hardy*, was the son of Louis IX. and Margaret of Provence. He was B. 1245, and succeeded his father 1270. In 1271 he possessed himself of Toulouse on the death of his uncle Alphonso; in 1272 he repressed the revolt of Roger, count of Foix, and in 1276 sustained a war against Alphonso X., king of Castile. The invasion of Sicily by Peter of Aragon, and the massacre of the French, known as the "Sicilian Vespers," caused him to make war against that prince, in the course of which he died, 1285.

PHILIP IV., called the *Fair*, or Handsome, son of the preceding by his first wife, Isabella of Aragon, was B. 1268, and succeeded his father 1285. He was engaged in wars with the English and Flemings, and in a quarrel with the Pope, in the course of which he was excommunicated. In 1303 the States-General were first assembled. In 1312 he suppressed the Templars (see MOLAI); D. 1314. He was an able but most despotic sovereign.

PHILIP V., called the *Long*, second son of the preceding, was B. about 1293, and succeeded to the throne in virtue of the Salic law, which excluded the daughter of his brother Louis X., who died in 1316. In his reign a cruel persecution began against the Jews, in the midst of which he died, 1322.

PHILIP VI., called *De Valois*, was son of Charles, count of Valois, a younger son of Philip the Hardy. He was B. 1293, and succeeded Charles le Bel, 1328. In his reign occurred the wars with Edward III. of England, who claimed the French crown, as grandson, by his mother, of Philip the Fair. *P.* lost the battle of Cressy in 1346, when 30,000 men, and the chief of his nobility, were slain. He D. during a truce with the English, 1350.

Phil'ip I., king of Spain, surnamed the *Handsome*, B. 1498, was the son of Maximilian I., emperor of Germany; and by his marriage with the heiress of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon, and Isabella, queen of Castile, he obtained the Spanish crown. D. 1506.

PHILIP II., king of Spain, son of the emperor Charles V. and Elizabeth of Portugal, B. at Valladolid, 1527. Of a cold and gloomy nature, he was educated by ecclesiastics, who did their best to make him both a bigot and a despot, and his reign an inexorable crusade against political and religious freedom. He married, in 1543, his cousin Mary of Portugal, who became the mother of Don Carlos, and B. in 1545. (See CARLOS, DON.) In 1554, he received from his father the kingdom of Naples, and the same year, after troublesome negotiations, married Mary, queen of England. He was disliked in England, and soon quitted it. His father gave up to him the Netherlands in October, 1555, and the kingdom of Spain early in the following year. He declared war on France, and induced Queen Mary to join him; won, by his troops under the duke of Savoy, the memorable victory of St. Quentin over the French, in 1557, and was present in person at the capture of the town, which followed. He vowed never to witness another battle; and he never did. He vowed also to show his gratitude for his success by building a monastery, which he more than fulfilled in the magnificent Escurial. A second victory over the French at Gravelines, in 1558, was followed by the peace of Cateau-Cambresis. Immediately on his return to Spain, he began a terrible persecution of "heretics," and was the pitiless spectator at an *auto-da-fé* at which 40 persons perished at the stake. The most momentous event of his reign was the revolt of the Netherlands, first excited by his edict against heretics, and his attempt to establish the Inquisition there in 1565, and resulting, after long years of war and desolation, in the establishment of the Dutch Republic. During this conflict, the successive governors of the Netherlands under *P.* were his sister Margaret (duchess of Parma), the duke of Alva, Don Luis de Requesenc, Don Juan of Austria, and Alexander Farnese (duke of Parma). In 1565, he persecuted the Christian Moors of Granada, and provoked a revolt, which began in 1569; and after the greatest atrocities on both sides, ended by the flight or submission of the Moors in 1571. On the death of Henry, king of Portugal, in 1580, *P.* conquered that country and annexed it to Spain. He made immense preparations for an invasion of England; and in 1588, the year after Drake's attack on Cadiz, his great fleet, which he named "the Invincible Armada," sailed from Lisbon; but a great storm and contrary winds damaged and threw it into disorder, and it was defeated by the English. *P.* carried on intrigues in France against Henry III. and Henry IV.; but his aim was defeated by the conversion of the latter to the Roman faith. *P.* died at the Escurial, after severe sufferings, the fruit of his debaucheries, Sept. 13, 1598. He had lived to see the failure of his designs on the Netherlands, on France, and on England. It was *P.* II. who removed the seat of government from Toledo, and made Madrid the capital of Spain.

PHILIP III., king of Spain, son of Philip II. and his fourth wife, Anne Mary of Austria, was born in 1578. He succeeded his father in 1598, and the following year married the Princess Margaret of Austria, by whom he had 7 children. He continued the war in the Netherlands; and his general Spinola took Ostend in 1604, after a siege of 3 years. But these successes were too costly, and *P.* was compelled to recognize the independence of the United Provinces, and to make a truce with them in 1609. The king was indolent, and took little part in the government, and his favorite and prime minister, the duke of Lerma, had little capacity for his task. One of the most memorable, and for Spain most disastrous, of his measures was the expulsion of the Moors, — industrious farmers and traders, most of them. Whole provinces were depopulated. D. 1621. — From the reign of this king the decline of the Spanish nation may be dated.

PHILIP IV., king of Spain, son of Philip III. and Margaret, was B. at Valladolid, in 1605, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry IV. of France, and succeeded his father in 1621. He chose for his first minister the Count of Olivarez, whose ambitious policy and despotic administration brought so many calamities on the kingdom. War was renewed with the Dutch, and only ended at the peace of Westphalia; war with France began in 1635, and lasted till 1659, when the peace of the Pyrénées was concluded, and the Infanta Maria Teresa was married to Louis XIV.; and a formidable revolt broke out in Catalonia, which was finally reduced by Don Juan in 1652. It was in the third year of this reign that the strange visit of Prince Charles of England, with the Duke of Buckingham, to Madrid took place, for the purpose of wooing the Infanta. Portugal threw off the yoke of Spain in 1640, and war followed, which was terminated by the victory of the Portuguese at Villaviciosa, in June, 1665. This last of the long series of losses and calamities broke Philip's heart, and he died in September of the same year. His queen Elizabeth died in 1644, and five years after he married the princess Mary Anne, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand III., who long survived him. It is said that *P.* was only seen to smile three times in his whole life. The great painter Velazquez was court-painter to *P.* IV.

Phil'ip V., Duke de Anjou, the second son of Louis, dauphin of France, and of Mary Anne of Bavaria, b. 1683, assumed the title of king of Spain in 1700, by virtue of the will of Charles II. His claim, however, was contested by the house of Austria, in favor of the Archduke Charles. This produced the great War of the Spanish Succession, in which Austria was supported against France and Spain by England, Holland, Savoy, Portugal, and Prussia. The beginning of this war was very disastrous to *P.*, who lost Aragon, Gibraltar, and the islands of Minorca and Majorca, also Sardinia and the kingdom of Naples. The victories of the Duke de Vendôme, and those of Marshal Villars in Flanders, confirmed *P.* on the throne, and restored peace to Europe by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The war was renewed in 1717, and the Spanish fleet was defeated in the Mediterranean by Sir George Byng. Peace was restored in 1720, after which *P.* became a victim to confirmed melancholy, and in 1724 abdicated the throne to his son Louis, and retired to a monastery. Louis died a few months after, of the small-pox, and *P.* was compelled to resume the government. His subsequent conduct was characterized by greater spirit and judgment. In 1733, he entered into an alliance with France against the Emperor, and his son Don Carlos conquered Sicily and Naples, of which he became king. In 1734, the royal palace was burnt, and a great number of fine paintings destroyed. In 1736 peace was concluded; but a new war broke out in 1739. D. 1745.

Phil'ip, King. See Massachusetts.

Phil'ip, the Good, Duke of Burgundy, one of the most powerful sovereigns of his time, was son of John "Sans-Peur," and was b. at Dijon in 1396. He succeeded on the assassination of the duke, his father, 1419, and at once formed an alliance with Henry V. of England, and joined in the treaty of Troyes, which declared Henry regent and heir of France. He fought on the English side for several years, and gave his sister Anne in marriage to the Duke of Bedford. But jealousy and dissension arose, and *P.* abandoned the English alliance, and his reconciliation with Charles VII. of France was effected at the great Congress of Arras, 1435, attended by legates of the Pope and the Council of Basle, and ambassadors from almost all the states of Christendom. He had married, in 1430, for his third wife, Isabella of Portugal, in whose honor he instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece, long the highest in Christendom. *P.* extended his dominions by the conquest of Brabant, Holland, and Hainault, but revolts broke out in several of the great towns, which were only suppressed by the most severe measures. The town of Dinant especially was besieged, stormed, burnt to ashes, and all its inhabitants massacred, *P.* being present to see this act of vengeance. He d. at Bruges, June 15, 1467, and was succeeded by his son, Charles the Bold.

Philip, (St.,) one of the twelve apostles, was a fisherman of Bethsaida, a city of Galilee, on the lake of Genesareth, when he was called by Jesus Christ. Ecclesiastical historians relate that he was married and had several children, and that he preached the gospel in Phrygia. He is enrolled among the martyrs by some ancient writers. He is not to be confounded with Philip the Deacon, mentioned in the Acts, who converted the eunuch of Candace, Queen of Ethiopia. Suffered martyrdom at Hierapolis, it is supposed about 80.

Phil'ippeville, a fortified town of Algeria, on the Gulf of Stora, 35 m. W. of Bona; *pop.* 10,000.

Philip'pi, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city in the E. extremity of Macedonia, where the army of Brutus and Cassius was defeated by that of Octavius and Antony, B. C. 42, thus ending the republican government. Here, too, St. Paul first preached the gospel on the continent of Europe, A. D. 52. The site is now strewn with ruins.

Philip'pi, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Barbour co., abt. 88 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Philip'pians, (Epistle to the,) one of the canonical books of the New Testament, and one of the epistles written by St. Paul, *q. v.*, was addressed to the inhabitants of the above town.

Philip'pic, *n.* The title of several orations of Demosthenes against Philip, king of Macedon, the spirit and animosity of which has caused the name to be transferred to similar compositions by other orators. Thus, Cicero gave this name to the orations which drove Marc Antony from Rome, and compelled the senate to prosecute the war against him after the murder of Julius Cæsar.

Philip'picus-Bar'danes, emperor of the East, proclaimed, after causing the assassination of Justinian II., 711, dethroned by the people 713.

Philippine, (*-pēn',*) *n.* Same as Philopena, *q. v.*

Philippine Islands, (*fil'ip-pine,*) a group in the Eastern Archipelago, belonging to Spain, between Lat. 5° 32′ and 19° 38′ N., Lon. 117° and 127° E., having N. the Balintang Channel, which divides it from the Batanes and Basher Islands, E. the Pacific Ocean, S. the Strait of Basilan, separating it from the Sooloo Archipelago to the E. of Borneo, and W. the Chinese Sea; *area*, estimated at 135,115 sq. m. The principal islands are Luçon, the Bisayan group, Paluwan, Magiodanao, besides numerous small islands. The surface is generally volcanic, the soil fertile, and the climate variable, though not subject to intense heat, the temperature in the hot season averaging 82°. *Prod.* Rice, cotton, coffee, sago, tobacco, indigo, hemp, cocoa-nuts, cinnamon, and fruits. The mountains afford excellent timber, and there are pearl fisheries along the coasts. *Manuf.* Manilla cigars, cigar-cases, earthenware, straw hats, and cotton cloth. *Exp.* Gold-dust, cassia, pepper, sago, rattans, tortoise-shell, edible nests, amber, marble, &c. *Imp.* All kinds of India piece-goods, and European cutlery and iron. The inhabitants consist of various tribes, partly of Malay and partly of Papuan origin. The seat of government is at Manilla (Fig. 1702), cap. of the island of Luçon, the residence of the Captain-General. The Philippines were discovered by Magellan in 1521. *Pop.* 3,500,000.

Phil'ippize, *v. n.* [From Gr *Philippizein*, to be on the side of Philip.] To write or utter scathing invective.

Philippo'poli, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on a small island formed by the Maritza, 86 m. from Adrianople. *Manuf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, leather, tobacco, and soap. *Pop.* 40,000.

Phil'ips, in *Arkansas*, an E. co., adjoining Mississippi; *area*, abt. 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and St. Francis rivers, besides many less important streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Helena. *Pop.* abt. 15,500.

Phil'ipsburg, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Trenton.

Philipsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 75 m. N.E. by N. of Marietta.

Philipsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., abt. 28 m. W. of Bellefonte; *pop.* abt. 700.

Phil'ip's River, in *New Hampshire*, enters the Androscoggin River from Coos co.

Phil'isburg, or Grande Baie, a village of the island of St. Martin, W. Indies, cap. of the Dutch portion; *pop.* 2,400.

Philis'ter, *n.* [Ger. for *Philistine.*] A Philistine; — a cant term used by the *Burschen*, or German university students, to designate the townsmen.

Philistine, (*-tin.*) *n.* (*Geog.*) One of the Philistines, *q. v.* — In England, a cant term for a bailiff or sheriff's officer. — In Germany, a Philister.

Phil'istines, *n. pl.* This ancient people, descended from Ham, the son of Noah, emigrated at a very early date from Egypt into Syria, called after them Philistia, and afterwards Palestine, though they possessed only the portion on the S. coast bounded by the hilly countries of Ephraim and Judah, and extending S.W. to the confines of Egypt. Their chief city, Gaza, is mentioned as early as B. C. 2218. They reduced the Israelites to subjection B. C. 1156 (*Judges* xiii. 1), but were compelled to set them at liberty by Samson, who destroyed their chief nobility by pulling down the temple where they were assembled, B. C. 1117 (*Judges* xvi. 30). In the time of Eli, B. C. 1116 (1 *Sam.* iv. 11), they seized the ark of the Lord, which they were compelled to restore by the miraculous plagues it brought upon them; and they sustained a severe defeat from Samuel at Mizpeh, B. C. 1096 (1 *Sam.* vii. 2–13). In the reign of Saul they harassed the Israelites (1 *Sam.* xiv. 52), and the death of that monarch occurred while fighting against them in Mount Gilboa, B. C. 1055 (1 *Sam.* xxxi. 4). David gained several victories over the Philistines, and Jehoshaphat made them tributary to him, B. C. 912 (2 *Chron.* xvii. 11). In the reign of Jehoram they invaded Judah, and carried away the king's wives and sons into captivity, B. C. 887 (2 *Chron.* xxi. 17). They again invaded Judah, and took Bethshemesh and Ajalon, B. C. 740 (2 *Chron.* xxviii. 18). Their country was invaded by the Assyrians and the Egyptians, who took their strong city of Ashdod. Pompey incorporated Philistria in the Roman province of Syria, B. C. 62.

Philis'tinism, *n.* Manners or habits of the ancient Philistines.

Phil'lips, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Phil'lipsburg, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Phillipsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Beaver co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.

Phil'lipsburgh, a village of Missisquoi co., Upper Canada, abt. 22 m. S.E. of St. John's.

Phil'lipsite, *n.* (*Min.*) A lime-Harmotome found in white translucent crystals near the Giant's Causeway, and in minute flesh-colored crystals in amygdaloid at Magee Island, Londonderry, at Vesuvius, &c. It was named after William Phillips the mineralogist.

Phil'lipsport, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 90 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Phil'lipston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* (1870) 693.

Phil'lipstown, in *Illinois*, a post-village of White co., abt. 165 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Phillipstown, in *New York*, a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* (1870)5,117.

Phil'lip's Village, in *Maine*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 55 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Phill's Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Jersey co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Phillyre'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European evergreen shrubs, order *Oleaceæ*, introduced from the region of the Mediterranean, and much used for planting in shrubberies. There are two or three species and several varieties, all of close bushy habit, and with neat persistent foliage.

Phi'lo, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 84 m. E. by N. of Springfield.

Philog'yny, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *gynē*, woman.] Uxoriousness.

Philolog'ic, Philolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to philology, or to the study and knowledge of language.

Philolog'ically, *adv.* In a philological manner.

Philol'ogist, Phil'ologue, *n.* A critic; a grammarian; one versed in philology.

Philol'ogize, *v. n.* To criticise.

Philol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *philologia*, from *philos*, loving, and *logos*, discourse.] In antiquity this word was used to designate the whole circle of the sciences, considered, not with respect to their respective subject-matters, but to the language in which they were conveyed. A philologist was one who studied or taught the elegance of diction, as applicable to every branch of human learning; nor can the meaning of the designation be very accurately distinguished from that of the *γραμματικος*, or grammarian; while sometimes the term *philology* was usurped in a wider sense, so as to comprehend learning in general. After the revival of letters, the word was introduced into modern European languages, but in a much more restricted signification. It then comprehended grammatical criticism and etymology, and some branches of archæology; and as these studies were almost confined to the ancient languages, and other relics of classical antiquity, which alone were then studied in a scientific manner, the only philologists were the learned investigators of the Greek and Latin idioms and literature. Commentaries on ancient authors, etymological works, and glossaries of their language, grammars, &c., were then the class of writings usually denominated philological; and although the field of philology, considered in this sense, is now more extensive, as the modern European and non-European languages have also become the subjects of accurate investigation, it is with this general meaning that the word has chiefly been used by English writers. It is defined by Johnson, *criticism, grammatical learning.* In this popular sense philology may be said to embrace: 1. Etymology, or the science of the origin of words; 2. Grammar, or the science of the construction of language in general and of individual languages; 3. Literary criticism, or the investigation of merits and demerits in style and diction. Of late years, however, a new and very extensive province has been added to the domain of philology; viz., the science of language in a more general sense, considered philosophically with respect to the light it throws on the nature of the human intellect and progress of human knowledge; and historically, with reference to the connection between different tongues, and the connection thus indicated between different nations and races. In this sense the term comprehends: 1. *Phonology*, or the knowledge of the sounds of the human voice; which appears to include orthography, or the system to be adopted when we endeavor to render, by our own alphabet, the sounds of a foreign language; 2. *Etymology*; 3. *Ideology*, or the science of the modification of language by grammatical forms, according to the various points of view from which men contemplate the ideas which words are meant to express.

Phil'omath, *n.* [Gr. *philomathēs*, from *philos*, and *mathē*, learning.] A student; one who loves learning; in a depreciatory sense, a pedant.

Philomath'ic, *a.* [Fr. *philomathique.*] Belonging, or having reference to the love of learning. — Erudite; having a fondness or taste for letters.

Philom'athy, *n.* [Gr. *philomatheia.*] Devotion to letters; love of learning.

Philome'la, Phil'omel, *n.* [Lat. and Gr. *Philomela*, the name of a daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was transformed into a nightingale.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, order *Insessores*, of which the *Nightingale*, *q. v.*, is the type.

Philomu'sical, *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *musikē*, music.] Having a love for music.

Philope'an. [Low Ger. *vielliebken*, much loved.] A small present made in accordance with a custom said to have been introduced from Germany. A person who in eating almonds, finds one containing two kernels, presents one of them to a person of the opposite sex, and whichever, when they next meet, shall first say *Philopena*, is entitled to receive from the other a present bearing this name. — *Webster.*

Philopœmen, (*fil-o-pē'men,*) called *the last of the Greeks*, was really their last great commander. He was born in Arcadia, B. C. 253, became, in 210, generalissimo of the Achaian League, and conquered the Spartans — at which time he abolished the laws of Lycurgus. The greatest of his victories in this long struggle was the battle of Mantinea. He was put to death by poison when a prisoner of the Messenians, B. C. 183, the same year that proved fatal to Hannibal and Scipio.

Philopolem'ic, Philopolem'ical, *a.* [Gr. *philos*, fond, and *polemos*, war.] Having sway over antagonistic natures; — an epithet of Minerva.

Philoprogen'itiveness, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and Lat. *progenies*, offspring.] (*Phren.*) Love of offspring.

Philos'ophaster, *n.* [Lat., a bad philosopher.] A spurious philosopher.

Philos'opher, *n.* [Gr. *philosophos*, from *philos*, and *sophos*, wise, *sophia*, wisdom.] A person versed in philosophy, or in the principles of nature and morality; one who devotes himself to the study of physics, or of moral or intellectual science; one who is profoundly versed in any science.

Philosoph'ic, Philosoph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from philosophy.

— Regulated by philosophy or the rules of reason; calm; temperate; rational; such as characterizes a philosopher.

Philosoph'ically, *adv.* In a philosophical manner; calmly; wisely; rationally.

Philos'ophism, *n.* [Fr. *philosophisme*, from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *sophisma*, a sophism.] Love of false reasoning; practice of sophistry.

Philos'ophist, *n.* One who deals in sophistry.

Philosophis'tic, Philosophis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to the practice of sophistry.

Philos'ophize, *v. n.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things; to investigate phenomena, and assign causes for their existence.

Philos'ophizer, *n.* One who philosophizes.

Philos'ophy, *n.* [Fr. *philosophie*, from Gr. *philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom.] Literally, a love of wisdom or knowledge. The origin of the term is attributed to Pythagoras, who, in place of calling himself *sophos*, a wise man, assumed the more modest title of a lover of wisdom. The term was commonly used to include the three great branches of knowledge: viz., physics, ethics, and dialectics or metaphysics. In the present day, *P.* is used rather indefinitely in several senses. All *P.* is knowledge, but all knowledge is not philosophy. Knowledge is of two kinds,—1, the knowledge of a thing is called historical or empirical knowledge,—the knowledge of the fact; and 2, the knowledge why or how a thing, is called philosophical, scientific, rational knowledge,—the knowledge of the cause. Philosophical knowledge, then, in its widest sense, is the knowledge of effects as dependent on their causes; and hence all sciences occupied in the research of causes may be viewed as so many branches of *P.* In a more limited sense, the term philosophy is used to denote the science of mind by way of preëminence, as being the highest of all knowledge. In fact, there are not a few of the special sciences that can only be considered as the science of mind, in particular aspects, or in special applications; and there are none of them that do not suppose it as their preliminary, and borrow from it their light. Thus logic is the science of the laws of thought; ethics, the science of the laws which govern our moral nature; politics, the science of man in his social and civil relations. The fine arts have their foundation in the theory of the beautiful; and even religion, theology itself, is not independent of the same *P.* *P.* appears to have flourished in India and China in the most remote ages; and the earliest authentic histories of the Egyptians and Assyrians represent their priesthood as highly versed in natural and speculative science, which they used to strengthen their power over the superstitious and the ignorant. Greek philosophy comprises the following schools:—the Academic, Alexandrian, Aristotelian or Peripatetic, Cynic, Cyrenaic, Eclectic, Eleatic, Epicurean, Ionic, Megarian, Peripatetic, Platonic, Pythagorean, Socratic, and Stoic. The philosophy of the Romans was derived from that of the Greeks, but never attained equal celebrity. Domitian expelled all the philosophers from Rome in 90. Mediæval philosophy commences with Boëtius, born about 475. The Scholastic school originated in the 9th century, and for many years was the only system of orthodox philosophy. During the 10th century the influence of Arabian learning was felt throughout the civilized world, and Cordova became celebrated as a seat of learning. The Speculative school commenced about 1520, and the inductive method of Lord Bacon was published in the treatise on the *Advancement of Learning*, in 1605. The most important modern systems of philosophy are the Cartesian, the Copernican, and the Newtonian.

Philostra'tus, Flavius, a Greek rhetorician, born in the island of Lemnos, perhaps about A. D. 180. He taught at Athens and at Rome, and is chiefly remembered as author of the marvellous *Life of Apollonius of Tyana*, which he wrote at the command of the Empress Julia Domna, and of the *Lives of the Sophists*. He was living in 239.

Philotechnic, (*-tĕk'nik,*) **Philotech'nical,** *a.* [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *technē*, an art.] Fond of the arts.

Philter, (*fil'tr,*) *n.* [Fr. *philtre;* Lat. *philtrum*, from Gr. *philtron*, from *phileo*, to love.] A drug or preparation supposed by the ancients to have the power of exciting love. Nothing certain is known respecting the composition of these potions; but their operation was so violent that many persons lost their lives and their reason by their means. The Thessalian philters were in the highest celebrity. (*Juv.* vi. 610.)

—*v. a.* To impregnate with a love-potion.—To charm by love; to excite to love or animal desire by a prepared potion.

Phimo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *phimōsis*, from *phimos*, muzzle.] (*Med.*) A constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, so close and firm as to prevent its being drawn back.

Phipps'burg, in *Maine*, a post-village and twp. of Sagadahoc co., abt. 40 m. S. of Augusta; *total pop.* 1,770.

Phiz, (*fiz,*) *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy.*] The face or visage. (In sport or contempt.)

Phlebi'tis, *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, a vein.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein.

Phlebog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *graphē*, description.] (*Med.*) A description of the veins.

Phleb'olite, *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Med.*) A loose concretion, varying in size from that of a currant to that of a pea, occasionally found in the veins.—*Dunglison.*

Phlebol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *phleps*, a vein, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) That part of anatomy which treats of the veins.—*Dunglison.*

Phleb'orrhage, Phleborrha'gia, *n.* [Gr. *phleps, phlebos*, vein, and *ragē*, rupture.] (*Med.*) Rupture of the veins.—*Dunglison.*

Phlebot'omist, *n.* One who practises the art of phlebotomy; a blood-letter.

Phlebot'omize, *v. a.* To let blood.

Phlebot'omy, *n.* [Fr. *phlebotomie;* Gr. *phlebotomia*, from *phleps, phlebos*, a vein, from *phleo*, to gush, to overflow.] (*Surg.*) The act or practice of cutting or opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Phlegm, (*flem.*) *n.* [Gr. *phlegma, phlegmatos*, flame, inflammation, from *phlegō*, to burn.] (*Physiol.*) Among the ancient physicians this was regarded as one of the four primary humors of the body. Phlegm is a viscid mucus, expectorated from the throat and fauces in colds and bronchial affections. Scientifically, the word phlegm is used in the sense of nervous and sanguineous, to express a peculiar temperament or condition of the body, a *phlegmatic* or *phlegmatical temperament* being regarded as a cold, dull, apathetic state of mind and body.

—Dulness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference; apathy.

Phlegmat'ic, *a.* [Fr. *phlegmatique.*] Abounding in phlegm; as, a *phlegmatic* humor.—Generating phlegm; as, a *phlegmatic* substance.—Not easily excited into action or passion; dull; sluggish; cold; as, a *phlegmatic* person.

Phlegmat'ically, *adv.* Coldly; heavily; in a phlegmatic manner.

Phleg'mon, *n.* [Gr. *phlegmonē*, from *phlegein*, to burn.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the areolar texture. *Dunglison.*

Phleg'monous, *a.* Having the nature or qualities of phlegmon.

Phlegon, (*fle'gon,*) surnamed the Trallian, from Tralles, in Caria, his birthplace. He was the freedman of Adrian, and wrote a *History of Marvellous Things;* also a *History of the Olympiads*, part of which is extant. He is said to have mentioned the darkness at our Saviour's crucifixion. This passage caused a controversy between Whiston, Chapman, and others, in the 18th century. The best edition of his remains is that of Westermann, 1839. Flourished in the 2d century.

Phle'um, *n.* [Gr. *phleos.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineaceæ*, remarkable for the close cylindrical form of the spike-like panicles. *P. pratense* is the Timothy, Cat's-tail grass or Herd's-grass, perhaps the more valuable of all grasses. It is extensively cultivated in this country, and is probably native.

Phlogis'tian, *n.* [Fr. *phlogisticien.*] One who believes in the existence of phlogiston.

Phlogis'tic, *a.* [Fr. *phlogistique.*] (*Chem.*) Partaking of phlogiston.

(*Med.*) Inflammatory; sthenic.

Phlogis'ticate, *v. a.* To associate phlogiston with.

Phlogistica'tion, *n.* Act or process of combining with phlogiston.

Phlogis'ton, *n.* [Gr., from *phlogistos*, from *phlox, phlogos*, a flame.] (*Chem.*) An imaginary substance, which was regarded by old writers as the basis of all fire, and the principle of combustion.

Phlorid'zine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance extracted from the bark of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry-tree; *Form.* $C_{42}H_{24}O_{20}$. It crystallizes readily, is slightly bitter, and, when boiled with dilute acids, yields grape-sugar and a resinous substance called *phloretine* ($C_{30}H_{14}O_{10}$). When exposed to the joint influence of air and ammonia, it forms a red compound, called *phloridzeine*, which combines with ammonia to form a purple mass, which dissolves in water with a firm blue color.

Phlox, (*floks,*) *n.* [Gr. *flame.*] (*Bot.*) A highly ornamental N. American genus of plants, order *Polemoniaceæ*, distinguished by its leaves mostly opposite, sessile, simple, entire; flowers in terminal corymbs or panicles. As usually happens with popular flowers, the species themselves, once cultivated for their own sakes, have given way before the more showy hybridized varieties, and at the present day are rarely met with, the garden phloxes being all productions of the florist, and of a most ornamental character. A few well-marked dwarf-habited sorts are still grown as rock-plants; and *P. drummondii*, which has sported into a variety of beautiful colors, is one of the most showy of cultivated annuals.

Phoca, (*fō'ka,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Seal.

Phoca'cean, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Phoca;* a seal.

Phocal, (*fō'kal,*) *a.* Belonging, or relating to the seal.

Pho'cas, emperor of the East, was at first a centurion in the army of the emperor Maurice. In 602 he took advantage of the grievances and discontent of the soldiers to get himself elected emperor; a revolt at Constantinople followed, and Maurice and his five sons were murdered at Chalcedon, whither they had fled. *P.* was of low origin, and of equally low nature; ignorant, cowardly, and cruel, with no ambition as sovereign, but to indulge the more freely in lust and drunkenness. The empress Constantina, accused of conspiracy, was tortured, and with her three daughters beheaded at Chalcedon; and numberless meaner victims perished without trial, and amid refinements of cruelty and torture. Yet *P.* was acknowledged both in the East and West, and his image, with that of his wife, Leontia, were set up in the Lateran by Pope Gregory, who stooped basely to flatter him. Chosroes, king of Persia, declared war on him and conquered several provinces of the empire, and at length the tyrant was overthrown and the empire delivered by Heraclius, son of the exarch of Africa, who led an expedition to Constantinople in 610. *P.* was seized, put in chains, tortured, and beheaded, and his body burnt.

Phocenic, (*-sēn'ik,*) *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging, or relating to, or obtained from, phocenine;—said of a certain acid.

Phoce'nine, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *phokaina*, a porpoise.] (*Chem.*) An adipose substance formed in the oil of the porpoise. When liquefied, it yields a volatile odorous acid called *phocenic acid.*

Phocidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The seal family. See Seal.

Phocion, (*fo'shi-on,*) a celebrated Athenian general and statesman, was b. about 400 B. C. He was a disciple of Plato and Xenocrates, served under Chabrias at the naval battle of Naxos, and became subsequently head of the peace party at Athens, steadily opposing Demosthenes and all bold patriots who were ready to fight for the independence of their country against the Macedonian invaders. He was a brave and successful soldier, and was 45 times appointed general; his private character was above suspicion, and that alone saved him from the infamy which his political course deserved. He was twice sent on embassies to Alexander the Great, and acquired his friendship. He is said to have advised that Demosthenes and other leading men should be given up to the Macedonians. When Athens was occupied by Polysperchon, *P.* fell one of the first victims to the enemies of his country whom he had aided. He was tried and sentenced to death, and met his end with philosophic composure, B. C. 317.

Phocœ'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Delphinidæ.

Phœbus, (*fē'bus.*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *phoibos*, bright.] (*Myth.*) A son of Apollo, *q. v.*

Phœni'cia. [Gr. *Phoinikē*, from *phoinos*, purple, or *phoinix*, palm-tree; Heb. *kanaan*, low land.] *P.*, in its largest sense, designated a narrow strip of country extending nearly the whole length of the E. coast of the Mediterranean Sea, from Antioch to the borders of Egypt. But *P. Proper* was included between the cities of Laodicea, in Syria, and Tyre, comprehending mainly the territories of Tyre and Sidon, and forming then only a part of the country of Canaan. Before Joshua conquered Palestine, this country was possessed by Canaanites, sons of Ham, divided into eleven families, of which the most powerful was that of Canaan, the founder of Sidon, and head of the Canaanites, properly so called, whom the Greeks named Phœnicians, probably from the beautiful purple color known as the Tyrian dye. Some authorities state that Agenor was the first king of *P.*, B. C. 1497; but all agree that the country itself was the seat of a great nation, and renowned for its naval enterprise at a much earlier period. A colony of Phœnicians, led by Elissa or Dido, settled in Africa B. C. 878, and founded Carthage, (*q. v.*) *P.* was invaded by Shalmaneser IV., king of Assyria, B. C. 723; by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, B. C. 587; and by Cyrus, king of Persia, B. C. 536. The Phœnicians subsequently assisted the Persians in their wars with the Greeks, and sustained a total defeat from Cimon, at the naval battle of the Eurymedon, B. C. 466. They revolted from Persia B. C. 352, and were conquered by Alexander III. (the Great) B. C. 331. After his death, B. C. 323, *P.* was annexed to the dominions of Ptolemy (I.) Soter, king of Egypt. It was seized by Antigonus of Phrygia, B. C. 315, and passed under the protectorate of Tigranes I., king of Armenia, B. C. 83. It formed part of the Roman province of Syria B. C. 62, and was deprived of all its liberties by Augustus, B. C. 20. The Turks annexed it to their empire in 1516.

Phœnicop'terus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Flamingo.

Phœnix, (*fē'niks,*) *n.* (*Myth.*) A fabulous bird of antiquity, which is described as being, in outline and bulk, very like an eagle, and as having part of his plumage gold-colored and part crimson. It was said to live 500 years in the wilderness, and then return to Egypt, where, having built itself a nest, it was consumed, and from the ashes of the old bird sprang its successor. The phœnix has been a fertile subject for the imagination of the poets of all ages; and even by some of the early Christian writers this myth was advanced as evidence of the resurrection.

(*Ast.*) A southern constellation near Acherner.

(*Bot.*) A genus of palms. *P. dactylifera* is the date-palm, one of the most important food-bearing plants. In some parts of Africa and Arabia, dates may be said to form the daily bread of the inhabitants. They are imported into this country, and are here used as an article for the dessert. This tree is the palm commonly referred to in Scripture. Sugar and toddy are prepared from its juice. *P. sylvestris*, the wild-date palm, is the plant from which most of the palm-sugar used in the East is obtained. It is a native of India, where it is said 130,000,000 lbs. of sugar are obtained from it annually. *P. farinifera* yields an inferior kind of sago, used as food in some parts of India.

Phœ'nix, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 150 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Phœnix, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Jacksonville.

Phœ'nix, in *S. Carolina*, a post-vill. of Edgefield dist.

Phœ'nixville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., on the Schuylkill River, abt. 27 m. N.W. of Philadelphia. *P.* is a place of much business importance, and contains, besides several large cotton and woollen factories, some of the most extensive iron-works in the U. States. Iron-ore is abundant in the vicinity, as well as profitable lead and copper mines. *Pop.* (1870) 5,292.

Pho'larite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, resembling kaolin in composition.

Pho'las, *n.*; *pl.* Pholades. (*Zoöl.*) A genus and fam. of marine lamellibranchiate Molluscs, embracing Acalepha which have the shell open at both ends, thin, white, exceedingly hard, and armed with rasp-like imbrications. Fifty or sixty species are living, and as many more are fossil.—*Tenney.*

Phonasceti'cs, *n. sing.* [Gr. *phonaskein*, from *phonē*, the voice, and *askein*, to practise.] A plan of treatment for the restoration of the voice.

Phona'tion, *n.* The physiology of the voice. *Dunglison.*

Phonetic, (*fo-nĕt'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *phonētikos*, from *phonē*, a sound.] Relating or appertaining to sound, or to the voice, or their uses.—Representing sounds; as *phonetic* characters;—opposed to *ideographic.*

P. writing. That writing in which the signs used represent sounds; in opposition to *ideographic*, in which they represent objects, or symbolically denote abstract ideas, as in the figurative part of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The signs representing sounds are usually arbitrary, or at least have become so in process of time; as in the ancient Roman alphabet, of which the letters are for the most part derived from the Hebrew or Phœnician, in which languages they may have originally had a symbolical character. But, in a species of

phonetic writing which is intermixed with the figurative hieroglyphics in Egyptian inscriptions, every letter is denoted by a figure representing some object, the name of which begins with that letter.

Phonet'ically, *adv.* In a phonetic manner.

Phonet'ics, *n. sing.* [Gr. *phōnetikos*, belonging to sound, from *phonē*, sound.] The doctrine or science of sounds — especially of the human voice; the representation of sounds; phonology.

—The art of combining musical sounds.

Phon'ics, *n. sing.* Same as PHONETICS, *q. v.*

Phonocamp'tic, *a.* [Fr. *phonocamptique*, from Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *kamptein*, to bend.] Having the power to alter sound by inflection of its course.

Pho'nograph, *n.* A distinct letter or character to denote a sound, and invariably one and the same sound in writing.

Phonog'rapher, Phonog'raphist, *n.* One skilled in phonography.

Phonograph'ic, Phonograph'ical, *a.* Relating to phonography.

Phonograph'ically, *adv.* In a phonographic manner.

Phonog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphein*, to write.] A method of writing short-hand, invented by Isaac Pitman, of Bath, in 1837; since that time, however, it has been considerably modified. The system professes to be founded on the analysis of the sounds of the English language; from which circumstance it derives its name. All the consonants are represented by straight lines and curves. In the table given by Pitman, the first sixteen consonants are in pairs, represented by light and by heavy straight lines and curves, corresponding with their relative sounds. Thus the sounds of *p* and *b* at the commencement of the words *pin* and *bin* are made by the same articulations, the lips being first compressed together, and then thrown suddenly apart by the expulsion of the breath. The first is a whispered sound, the latter a sub-vocal, in which the muscles of the larynx are called into play. In *P.*, the *p* is represented by a light line, inclining from left to right; and *b* by a similarly sloping heavy line. The same principle is applied to the other pairs; *t* and *d* being represented by perpendicular lines, one thin and the other thick. The articulations of the next pair, *ch* and *j*, resemble each other in a similar manner, as in *chest* and *jest*; the same holding good for *k* and *g*, as in *Kate* and *gate*; for *f* and *v*, as in *feel* and *veal*; of the pair marked *th*, as in *thought* and *thus*; of *s* and *z*, as in *seal* and *zeal*; and of *sh* and *zh*, as in *sure* and *azure*. The vowels are represented by dots and short dashes, which are made heavy and light, to represent long and short vowels. Two monthly periodicals in phonographic characters are published in the U. States, where *P.* is the system generally adopted by reporters.

Pho'nolite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as CLINKSTONE, *q. v.*

Phonol'oger, *n.* A phonologist; a person versed in phonology.

Phonolog'ic, Phonolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to phonology.

Phonol'ogist, *n.* A phonetist; one learned in phonology.

Phonol'ogy, *n.* [Or. *phōnē*, sound, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered in speech.

Pho'notype, *n.* [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type.] A character employed in phonotypy.

Phonotyp'ic, Phonotyp'ical, *a.* Pertaining to phonotypy.

Phonotyp'ist, *n.* One skilled in phonotypy.

Phonot'ypy, *n.* [Or. *phōnē*, and *typos*, a type.] A proposed mode of printing in which each sound of the voice shall be represented by a distinct letter or type.

Phor'mium, *n.* [Gr. *phormos*, a basket, alluding to the use made of the plant in its native country.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. *P. tenax* is a native of New Zealand. The fibre obtained from its leaves has great strength, and is much used for cordage, and, to a limited extent, for linen. It is called New Zealand flax.

Phosgene, (*fos'jēn,*) *a.* [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *gonein*, to produce.] (*Chem.*) Chlorocarbonic acid, so called from the circumstance of its being formed by the action of light on a mixture of carbonic oxide and chlorine.

Phos'phate, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

P. of lime. The most important of the phosphates, and the universal basis of all bones and horns, forms the principal constituent of several minerals, and especially of *Apatite*. This mineral, when crystallized, occurs in six-sided prisms, usually of a green or greenish color. The amorphous varieties are used for manure. Apatite usually occurs in crystalline rocks; but it is also found in granular limestone, and sometimes in serpentine.

Phosphatic, (*fos-făt'ik,*) *a.* Belonging, or relating to the phosphates; containing phosphate.

Phos'phenes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *phainein*, to show.] (*Surg.*) A false perception of light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, &c., occasioned by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eyeball. — *Dunglison.*

Phos'phite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Same as PHOSPHATE, *q. v.*

Phos'pholite, *n.* [Eng. *phosphorus*, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) An earth in combination with phosphoric acid.

Phos'phorate, *v. a.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus.

Phospho'reous, *a.* Luminous.

Phosphoresce', *v. n.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat.

Phosphorescence, (*fos-for-es'ens,*) *n.* [See PHOSPHORUS.] A property which certain bodies possess of becoming luminous under certain conditions, without undergoing combustion. This luminosity is usually faint, and emitted continuously rather than by flashes, for a period varying from a small fraction of a second to several minutes, or even hours. *P.* is observed not only among organized matter, living and dead, but also among a large number of mineral bodies in the solid state, after they have been exposed to extraneous sources of light. Two pieces of quartz on being rubbed together emit light; and a phosphorescent light is seen when two pieces of loaf-sugar are rubbed together in the dark. A variety of blende (sulphide of zinc), on being scratched with a knife, emits a fine yellow light. It has been found that the phosphorescent light of minerals has the same properties as the direct light of the sun. Among those mineral substances which emit light in consequence of the action of extraneous light, the most powerful is Canton's phosphorus. It is formed by mixing three parts of powdered oyster-shells with one part of sulphur, and ramming the mixture into a crucible, and igniting it for about half an hour. On exposure to sunlight, or to ordinary daylight, or to an electrical explosion, the bright parts will acquire the property of shining in the dark, so as to illuminate the dial of a watch, and make its figures legible. When an electrical discharge is passed along the surface of certain bodies, or a little above them, *P.* is produced. Thus sulphate of barytes gives a bright-green light; acetate of potash also a bright-green light; and rock-crystal first a red, and then a white light. Of all luminous organisms, however, the marine animals are the most remarkable; and to them in chief is attributable the general phosphorescence of the ocean. In warm regions and more southerly latitudes, this phenomena often attains a high degree of brilliancy and beauty; and it would appear that all this light emanates from vast numbers of light-giving animalcules. Certain land-insects also, such as the lightning-bug and the glow-worm, emit light. Another kind of *P.* is that which appears during the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, and especially observable during the putrefaction of fishes.

Phosphores'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Emitting phosphoric light.

Phosphor'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid produced by the rapid combustion of phosphorus in oxygen or atmospheric air. When the oxygen is perfectly dry, it is obtained as a mere white flocculent but very deliquescent powder, hissing when thrown into water, and forming with it hydrated phosphoric acid. When once dissolved, it cannot again be deprived of its water of hydration, except it be combined with a base. There are three different hydrates of phosphoric acid, each of which forms separate salts with the bases. The first of these, $HO.PO_5$, is the monobasic or metaphosphoric acid. It forms with the bases only one class of salts, of which metaphosphate of soda may be taken as the type, $NaO.PO_5$. The second, $2HO.PO_5$, is dibasic, and is known as *pyrophosphoric acid*. It forms two classes of salts with the bases: the soda salts being $NaO.HO.PO_5$ (acid pyrophosphate) and $2NaO.PO_5$ (neutral pyrophosphate). The third acid is the *tribasic*, or *ordinary phosphoric* acid, $3HO.PO_5$. It forms three classes of salts, — the neutral, common, and acid tribasic phosphates. The soda salts are $3NaO.PO_5$ (neutral tribasic phosphate), $2NaO.HO.PO_5$ (ordinary tribasic phosphate), and $NaO.2HO.PO_5$ (acid tribasic phosphate). Besides these three, there are other modifications of phosphoric acid, which cannot be described here. — *Form.* PO_5.

Phos'phorite, *n.* (*Min.*) A massive native phosphate of lime.

Phos'phorous Acid. (*Chem.*) This acid is produced by placing sticks of phosphorus in tubes open at both ends, the lower aperture being contracted to prevent the phosphorus from falling through. A number of these tubes being placed in a funnel, the acid, which is highly deliquescent, gradually drains through into the vessel placed beneath. Phosphorous acid is obtained in a pure hydrated form by sending a stream of chlorine through a layer of phosphorus melted under water. Terchloride of phosphorus is formed, and is decomposed at once into hydrochloric and phosphorous acids. Phosphorous acid forms two classes of salts, of which the following are the soda representatives: $2NaO.HO.PO_3$ (neutral phosphate), $NaO.2HO.PO_3$ (acid phosphate). According to Wurtz, an equivalent of water is essential to its composition. He accordingly looks on it as H_2PO_4.

Phos'phorus, *n.* [Gr. *phosphoros*, from *phos*, light, and *phero*, to bring.] The morning-star.

(*Chem.*) *P.* is found in nature only in a state of combination, chiefly in the form of phosphate of lime, which forms the principal constituent of apatite, phosphorite, coprolites, &c. It seems to be essential to the life of plants, and is found to be concentrated in their seeds. It exists in large proportions in the bodies of animals; in the blood, in the urine, in the hair, in the nervous tissues, and in the bones, of which phosphate of lime forms a large constituent. It was first discovered in urine by Brandt, in 1669. It is now, however, extracted from bones. The bones are burned to whiteness in an open fire, and 3 parts of the bone-ash are mixed with 2 of concentrated sulphuric acid, and 18 or 20 of water. The mixture is allowed to stand for two or three days, after which the acid liquid is separated by filtration and pressure. The acid solution, which contains acid phosphate of lime, is evaporated to a syrup, mixed with charcoal, and heated to low redness in an iron pot. When dry, the mass is distilled in an earthen retort, the combustible gases passing out by an opening, and the phosphorus passing through another into water, in which it collects in yellow drops. It is purified by being melted under water and ammonia, and lastly under a solution of bichromate of potash in sulphuric acid. *P.* is a soft waxy-looking solid, burning in the air, and emitting white vapors having an alliaceous odor. Its specific gravity is 1·83 at 50° Fahr. It fuses at 111·5°, and may be distilled unchanged, in close vessels, at 550°. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, but more so in naphtha. It is freely dissolved in bisulphide of carbon and chloride of sulphur. It becomes luminous from slow combustion in dry air, and frequently inflames spontaneously. Great care should be taken in handling it, as the slightest friction, when dry, causes it to burst into flame. It may, however, be cut and handled with impunity under water. *P.* is capable of assuming several allotropic forms, the most important of which is that generally known as *amorphous P.* This form may be procured by the process of the discoverer, Professor Schrötter, of Vienna, by heating ordinary phosphorus to 450° or 460° for thirty or forty hours in a current of carbonic acid. Amorphous *P.* is of a dark-purple or brilliant-red, according to the temperature at which it is prepared, and differs from the ordinary kind in being uninflammable by the strongest friction, by being inodorous, unchangeable in the air, and insoluble in the ordinary solvents of phosphorus. If rubbed with chlorate of potash, peroxide of lead, or peroxide of manganese, the slightest friction is sufficient to inflame it. It is restored to the ordinary variety by heating it up to 450° or 500°, when it immediately bursts into flame. It has been applied, with perfect success, to the manufacture of lucifer-matches. The method adopted by Messrs. Bryant & May in the manufacture of their *safety lights*, is to tip the match with a mixture of chlorate of potash and oxide of lead or manganese, the friction-tablet on the box being composed of powdered amorphous *P.*, mixed with fine sand or powdered emery. By this means, the elements necessary for frictional combustion are separated, and the danger arising from the accidental inflammation of the match is entirely done away with. The fearful effects produced on the human frame by the vapor of *P.* are also obviated; the workpeople engaged in the manufacture being free from the attacks of caries of the jawbone, so frequent among makers of lucifer-matches by the ordinary process. The making of matches by the ordinary form is, however, still carried on on a large scale, many tons of *P.* being annually consumed for the purpose. Owing to its great affinity for oxygen, a solution of *P.* in bisulphide of carbon is used to reduce silver upon objects about to be electrotyped. *P.* is occasionally used in medicine in the form of the hypophosphites of the different bases. It unites with oxygen in four proportions, forming oxide of *P.*, hypophosphorous acid, phosphorous acid, and phosphoric acid. The two latter are described under their respective headings. Oxide of phosphorus, P_2O, is an important compound, formed in a small quantity when phosphorus is burned in air. *Equiv.* 32; *sp. gr.* of vapor, 4·355; *symbol*, P.

Hypophosphorous acid has never yet been obtained in an anhydrous form. It is procured, in a hydrated condition, by boiling *P.* with baryta and water. Hypophosphate of baryta is formed, which may be afterwards decomposed by cautiously adding sulphuric acid. Hypophosphorous acid forms an uncrystallizable syrup, with feebly marked acid properties. It is interesting from forming a series of salts much used in medicine. A mixture of the hypophosphites of lime, soda, and iron, is known as *chemical food*. The acid itself has a remarkable action on sulphate of copper. If an excess be added to a solution of the last-named salt, and warmed to about 130° Fahr., a solid insoluble hydride of copper is precipitated. With chlorine, phosphorus forms a terchloride and a pentachloride; with iodine, a biniodide and teriodide. It also forms a compound with nitrogen, which has not been investigated. It also forms several compounds with sulphur, one of which is remarkable as containing twelve equivalents of sulphur to one of phosphorus. With methyl, ethyl, and several other bodies, phosphorus seems to play the part of nitrogen, forming with them substances analogous to the compound ammonias, ethylamine, diethylamine, &c. *Form.* PO, or more probably $HO.PH_2O_3$.

Phos'phuret, or **Phos'phide,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound resulting of the direct union of phosphorus with another substance.

Phosphuretted Hydrogen, (*fos'fu-ret-ted,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) There are three substances known under this name, having the following formula: P_2H *solid*, PH_2 *liquid*, and PH_3 *gaseous*. The latter only need be described. It may be obtained by boiling fragments of phosphorus in milk of lime, heated in a flask to which a delivery-tube is attached. As soon as the gas escapes, it inflames spontaneously in the air and may be collected over water. It owes its spontaneous inflammability to the formation of a small quantity of the liquid gas PH_2, which becomes decomposed by keeping. Its spontaneously inflammable properties may also be destroyed by hydrochloric acid, and restored by an oxidizing agent, such as binoxide of nitrogen. The analogy of this substance to ammonia is remarkable. It unites with hydriodic acid, forming a compound similar to chloride of ammonium. It also unites with the higher oxides of tin, antimony, and other metals, forming white saline compounds. It is frequently called phosphamine from this property.

Phosphyt'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) Phosphate of yttria.

Pho'tius, patriarch of Constantinople in the 9th cent., was a native of that city. He rose to the highest offices of the state before he entered into orders, which took place on the deposition of Ignatius in 857. *P.* was de-

prived in his turn by Basilius in 867, but after living in exile 11 years, he forcibly regained his seat, which he kept till 886, and was then deprived by the Emperor Leo, who sent him into Armenia, where he died. His *Bibliotheca* contains the substance of nearly 300 ancient authors. He had great talents, but was fond of intriguing, and it was principally through his conduct that the separation of the Eastern and Western churches took place.

Pho'tizite, *n.* A mixture of silicate and carbonate of manganese.

Photochem'ical, *a.* Relating to the chemical action of light.

Photogalvanog'raphy, *n.* A process (now little used) for transferring drawings, &c., to metal by means of light. A plate is rendered sensitive by gelatine and bichromate of potash (see PHOTOGLYPHIC ENGRAVING), and exposed to light in contact with the photograph or drawing. A mould is then taken from this plate after exposure, and an electrotype impression taken from the mould. This electrotype is used for printing. The process is tedious, requiring some weeks for its completion.

Photoglyph'ic Engraving, *n.* An improved process invented by Mr. Fox Talbot, by which, through the agency of light, photographic and other transparent designs can be transferred to metal plates. It is performed as follows: A solution of one part of gelatine in 40 parts of water is mixed with 4 parts of a saturated solution of bichromate of potash, and the mixture is poured over the steel- or copper-plates, and allowed to dry. It is then exposed, in contact with the object which it is desired to copy, in a printing frame, to the action of light for several minutes. After this exposure to light, a little finely-powdered copal is strewed over the surface, and melted by the aid of heat. The design is now etched in by means of hydrochloric acid, saturated with peroxide of iron, and diluted with water. This attacks only the parts unacted on by light. When a sufficient depth has been obtained, the etching liquid is washed off, and the plate cleaned with soft whiting. It can then be employed for printing.

Pho'tograph, *n.* A picture obtained by photography.

Photograph'ic, Photograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to photography.

Photog'raphist, *n.* One who practises photography; a photographer.

Photographom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *graphein,* to write, and *metron,* measure.] (*Photog.*) An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, in respect to the amount of luminous and chemical radiation. *Webs.*

Photog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *graphein,* to write.] The art or practice of producing representations or *fac similes* of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared grounds or surfaces; of impressing images upon metal or other surfaces by means of the actinic or chemical rays of the sun's light. The principal photographic processes in use are: 1. the Daguerreotype; 2. the Talbotype, or Calotype; 3. the waxed paper; 4. the albumized glass; 5. the positive, negative, and dry collodion process; 6. the various paper-printing processes. — *The Daguerreotype process,* discovered in 1839, by M. Daguerre, described in this work under its name, is now entirely superseded by the following processes: — The *Calotype* process of Mr. Fox Talbot consists of the following manipulatory details: good letter-paper is washed on one side with a solution of the iodide of potassium; it is, when dry, washed with a solution of nitrate of silver, to which a small quantity of acetic acid has been added, and the paper is then washed with clean and pure water. Paper thus prepared will keep without deterioration for some time. To use the paper, a few drops of the solution of nitrate of silver are mixed with about an equal quantity of a saturated solution of gallic acid. This mixture is spread with a glass rod on the prepared side of the paper, which is then placed in the camera. In a few minutes a picture is impressed upon the paper, which is removed from the instrument, and in a dark room again washed over with the mixture, called the *gallo-nitrate of silver.* The picture slowly develops itself, and when it has acquired the proper degree of intensity, the action is checked by plunging it into water; and subsequently the picture is fixed, and the yellow color of the iodide of silver removed by the use of hot hyposulphite of soda. The picture thus obtained is a *negative* one, *i. e.,* the lights and shadows are reversed; but by taking a copy from this by laying it upon a second sheet of sensitive paper, and allowing the light to pass through the negative, a *positive* picture is obtained, in which nature is most faithfully represented, with all the delicate gradations of light and shadow. This process has been applied to glass plates in the following manner: Albumen, the white of egg, being strained, is mixed with some iodide of potassium, and floated over the surface of the glass; when dry, the silver solution is applied, and subsequently the gallo-nitrate of silver. Thus prepared, the glass plate is adjusted in the camera, and the image impressed; the remainder of the process is the same as on paper. The *Collodion* process, which is the one now almost universally employed, was invented by Mr. Archer, and consists in impregnating a solution of gun-cotton in ether and alcohol, equal parts, with a small quantity of iodide of potassium or cadmium. This solution is termed *iodized collodion;* a film of it is spread upon a plate of glass, and the latter then immersed in a solution of nitrate of silver. The collodion film thus becomes coated with yellow iodide of silver, which is extremely sensitive to light. The film thus prepared requires an exposure of only a few seconds in the camera to produce the *latent image,* which is afterwards developed by pouring over the surface of the plate a weak solution of pyrogallic acid mixed with acetic acid. A solution of protosulphate of iron is also frequently employed for the same purpose. *The Collodion dry process* has of late received great attention, from its simplicity and good results. Its advantages are that the plates, when sensitized, will keep for any length of time, and may be developed several days after taking the picture. Numerous modifications of the calotype, collodion, and dry collodion processes have been and are almost daily made, under a variety of names, but they generally differ from the original only in details which would require too lengthy a description to be inserted here. Of the various *paper-printing* processes, the ordinary albumen process is, or at least was till recently, the easiest and best. The paper is first floated on a bath of albumen, in which is dissolved a quantity of chloride of sodium or ammonium. The paper is dried spontaneously, or by artificial heat, and presents a highly glossy surface. It is sensitized by being floated on a solution of nitrate of silver and dried. It is exposed to direct light under a negative until much over-printed, the toning and fixing-baths having the effect of lightening it considerably. It is then washed and immersed in a solution of chloride of gold, to which carbonate of soda has been added, to insure alkalinity. After remaining in this solution for a few seconds, the print begins to change, passing from red to black, through the intermediate stages of chestnut, purple-brown, purple, and black, at any of which it may be stopped, according to the taste of the operator. It is then washed, and plunged into a solution of hyposulphite of soda, to which carbonate of soda has been added. The hyposulphite of soda removes the chloride of silver, which has not been acted on by the light, and the picture is so far fixed. It is now washed for at least twenty-four hours, the water being changed many times, in order to remove every particle of the hyposulphite of soda, without which the print will infallibly fade. The finished picture should be mounted with fresh starch or gum. Some operators omit the albumen altogether, from the gloss being objected to by artists who color photographs. There are many other printing processes, among which we must mention especially that lately invented by Mr. Walter Bentley Woodbury, under the name of *Photo-Relief Printing Process,* which seems to be an immense improvement on any other, and may be described briefly as follows: a thin dry sheet of bichromatized gelatine is exposed under the negative, the same as in carbon, or silver printing. The soluble parts are then washed away, and the insoluble parts remaining form a *gelatine relief.* When dry, this *relief* is placed upon a steel plate in a hydraulic press, a sheet of lead laid upon it, and the two brought together by about 400 tons pressure. On removing the pressure a reverse of the *relief* will be found impressed upon the lead-plate, and from it the prints are made. From the same relief, with care, as many as twenty metal plates may be produced, each one being capable of printing about 1,000 impressions, so that, with only one exposure of the negative, it is possible to print 20,000 copies, all as perfect as the one now presented to you. But the production of prints on paper is only one of the uses of the process. Prints on glass for transparencies, stereographs, and lantern slides, can be made with even greater ease. Any color may be used for the paper prints, or any shade, as the prints before us testify. They may be made on metal, china, wood, or almost any substance to which the mixture will adhere, of a mat or glazed surface. By another application bass reliefs in plaster are obtained, and, by still another, printing surfaces on copper for the regular printing-press are secured. The *Carbon printing process* has lately attracted great attention. It consists in covering the surface of the paper with a solution of bichromate of potash and gelatine, to which a certain amount of carbon, in a finely divided condition, is added. The blackened paper is exposed to the light, under the plate from which an impression is to be taken, and washed in plain water. Wherever the light has struck, the chromic acid enters into combination with the gelatine, forming a hard mass, insoluble in water, the rest being easily dissolved out. The practicability of this process was long doubted and defended, till all at once hundreds of splendid carbon prints, in different colors, made their appearance, and excited alike the wonder of the artist and the photographer. Mr. Brano, to whom we owe this wonderful improvement of that branch of the photographic art, has since successfully applied his process to the reproduction of the drawings of the old masters in their original colors. — *Photography on wood* owes its last improvement to Mr. Benjamin F. Taylor, of Philadelphia, who, by means of a reflector attached to a camera, produces now a right impression on negative plates — a block of wood is then prepared with a surface rendered sensitive to the light, upon which the negative is placed, and a reverse impression obtained, thus dispensing with the services of the designer or draughtsman. It is owing to this ingenious process, applied by Mr. Taylor himself, that it has been possible to illustrate this work with the reduced reproduction of a large number of designs, which would, otherwise, from their extended scale, have been inapplicable to the size of our columns.

Photologic, Photolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to photology.

Photol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine or science of the nature and phenomena of light.

Photo-mag'netism, *n.* The relation of magnetism to light.

Photom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *metron,* measure.] An instrument intended to indicate the different quantities of light, as on a cloudy or a bright day, or for measuring the relative intensities of light or illumination. It has been invented by Count Rumford, M. de Saussure, Professors Leslie, Ritchie, Wheatstone, and others. The essential principle of Leslie's instrument is a glass tube, like a reversed siphon, whose two branches should be equal in height, and terminated by two balls of equal diameter, one of which is of black enamel, and the other of glass, into which some liquid is placed. The use of this instrument depends upon the principle that, when light is absorbed by a body, it produces a heat proportional to the absorption of light. The rays of light absorbed by the dark color heat the interior air, which reacts upon the liquid; and the motion of the liquor is measured by a graduated scale, the zero of which is placed towards the top of the branch that is terminated in the enamelled ball. Wheatstone's photometer is a small sphere with a reflecting surface, which, being placed between the two lights to be compared, the spectator sees each light on it, the two being reflected from different points in the sphere's surface. By an ingenious contrivance, a rapid looped motion is given to the ball, and, by the principle of the *persistence of impressions,* the spectator immediately sees two looped curves of different degrees of brightness. The brighter light is then removed till both the curves seem of equal brightness, when the intensities of the luminous points are as the squares of the distances.

Photomet'ric, Photomet'rical, *a* [Fr. *photométrique.*] Pertaining or having reference to photometry, or to a photometer.

Photom'etry, *n.* [Fr. *photometrie.*] The science which relates to the measurement of the intensity of light.

Photophobia, (*-fō'bi-a,*) *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *phobos,* fear.] (*Med.*) An intolerance or dread of light; — it is a symptom of internal ophthalmia.

Photop'sia, Photopsy, *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *opsis,* sight.] (*Med.*) A false perception of light, as of sparks, flashes of fire, &c., occasioned by certain conditions of the retina and brain, and by pressure on the eyeball. When pressure does not influence the luminous appearance, the existence of amaurosis may be inferred. — *Dunglison.*

Photosphere, (*fōt'o-sfēr,*) *n.* [Gr. *phōs, photos,* light, and *sphaira,* sphere.] A sphere of light; specifically, the luminous envelope of the sun.

Pho'totype, *n.* A type or plate resembling an engraved plate, and capable of being printed from in the same manner, produced from a photographic picture by a peculiar process; also the process by which such a plate is produced. — *Webster.*

Photozincog'raphy, *n.* A process for transferring accurate copies of manuscripts or drawings to metal or stone. Paper is washed over with a solution of gum containing bichromate of potash, and allowed to dry in a dark room. It is then placed in contact with the manuscript or design, and exposed to the action of light in a photographic printing-frame. After exposure, the whole surface of the prepared paper is quoted with lithographic ink, and then a stream of hot water is sluiced over it. The parts that have been exposed to light have become insoluble in water, and remain unaffected, while the remainder is washed off. The outline thus obtained can then be at once transferred to stone or zinc.

Phrase, (*frāz,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *phrasis,* from *phrazō,* to speak.] A short sentence or expression; two or more words constituting an expression by themselves, or forming a portion of a sentence. — A particular idiom or mode of speech peculiar to a language; diction; style. A pithy, peculiar, or idiomatic expression.

(*Mus.*) A short portion of a composition, occupying a distinct rhythmical period of one, two, or four bars.

— *v. a.* To call; to style; to express in words or in peculiar words.

— *v. n.* To employ phrases or peculiar expressions.

Phrase'-book, *n.* A book giving the explanation of difficult phrases.

Phrase'less, *a.* That may not be described in phrases or language.

Phraseo'gram, *n.* [Gr. *phrasis,* phrase, and *gramma,* a letter.] (*Phonography.*) A combination of shorthand letters representing a phrase or sentence. *Webster.*

Phraseolog'ic, Phraseolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to phraseology; that may be defined by a phrase.

Phraseol'ogist, *n.* A stickler for a particular form of words or phraseology.

Phraseol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *phrastologie;* Gr. *phrasis,* and *logos,* discourse.] Mode of speech or expression; manner of giving words to a thought; peculiar words used in a sentence; diction; style; expression. — A collection of phrases in a language.

Phras'ing, *n.* Mode of expressing by phrases.

(*Mus.*) The art or the manner of grouping together notes or syllables, in singing or playing. — *Worcester.*

Phrenet'ic, *a.* [Lat. *phreneticus;* Gr. *phrenetikos.*] Same as FRENETIC, *q. v.*

— *n.* A person of aberrated mind. (R.)

Phrenet'ically, *adv.* In a phrenetic or frantic manner.

Phrenic, (*frēn'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *phrenos,* the diaphragm.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the diaphragm.

Phren'itis, *n.* [Gr. *phrenes,* from *phren,* the mind.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the brain or its membranes. The term was formerly applied to inflammation of the diaphragm or midriff, when that organ was supposed to be the seat of the immortal principle.

Phrenol'oger, *n.* Same as PHRENOLOGIST, *q. v.*

Phrenolog'ic, Phrenolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to phrenology.

Phrenolog'ically, *adv.* By the principles of phrenology.

Phrenolo'gist, Phrenol'oger, *n.* One versed in phrenology.

Phrenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *phrēn, phrēnos*, the seat of the mental faculties.] That system of philosophy which professes to find in the outward configuration of the skull an index of the faculties of the mind. The founder of this system was Dr. Gall, (*q. v.*) Many of the principles which he was the first to advance are now generally acknowledged by scientific men. To such a degree of perfection did he bring the science of *P.*, that up to this time his successors, who are as numerous in this country as in Europe, can scarcely be said to have done more than popularize it. Gall's fundamental maxims are as follows: 1. Moral qualities and intellectual faculties are innate. 2. The exercise or manifestation of these faculties and qualities depend on our organization. 3. The brain is the organ of all our appetites, sentiments, and faculties. 4. The brain is composed of as many special organs as there are original and independent appetites, sentiments, and faculties in human nature. 5. The form of the head or skull, which in the main corresponds with the shape of the brain, suggests the means of discovering by observation what are any one's primary faculties and qualities. Of these maxims the last two alone are peculiar to Gall: they contain the germs of his new philosophy, and suggested his method of observation. The philosophy, as distinguished from all previous physiologies, represents the brain not as an *organ*, but an *apparatus;* to each convolution or independent part of which, a distinct mental function belongs; and the task of allocating our various functions is reduced to that of eliminating, by aid of multitudes of instances, that special cranial organ, which always coexists and varies with one special intellectual power or tendency. In conducting Observation, Gall rightly resorted to the method of extreme instances,— seeking the meaning of an organ from the mental accompaniments of its great excess or signal defect. It is impossible in this place to criticise phrenology: its subdivision of the skull, however, into a region of the appetites and sentiments, a region of the emotions and moral powers, and a region of the intellectual faculties—these last subdivided into powers of observation and powers of combination,—is in striking consistency with all the dynamic phenomena of the human mind as manifested through history. Gall enumerated nearly thirty primitive mental faculties, which have since been augmented by his successors to thirty-five. These faculties are divided into three classes,—the intellectual or perceptive, the sentiments or emotions, and the animal propensities. To the first of these is assigned the anterior portion of the head; the second occupies the middle and upper;

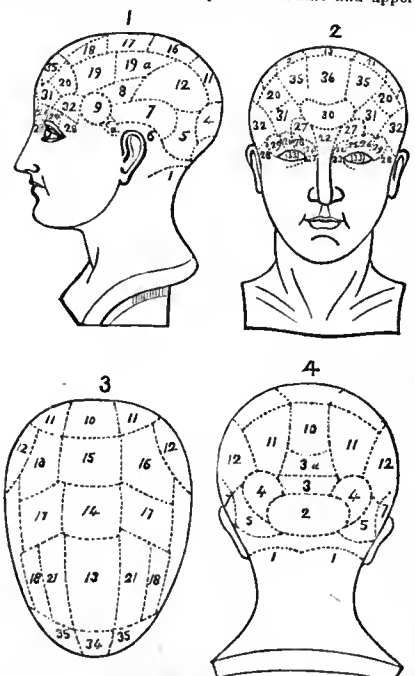


Fig. 2104.

while the posterior region and the cerebellum are assigned to the third and lowest division. The organs, it must further be remarked, are double, each faculty having two organs, lying in corresponding situations of the hemispheres of the brain; except in those organs, such as *individuality, eventuality, benevolence*, &c., represented in the accompanying fig. by 22, 30, 13, &c., which occupy the central part of the skull. The faculties generally recognized by phrenologists are the following: 1. *Amativeness.*— Produces sexual love. 2. *Philoprogenitiveness.*—(*Uses*): Affection for young and tender beings. (*Abuses*): Pampering and spoiling children. 3. *Concentrativeness.*—(*Uses*): It renders permanent emotions and ideas in the mind. (*Abuses*): Morbid dwelling on internal emotions and ideas. 3. (*a.*) *Inhabitiveness.*—(*Uses*): It produces the desire of permanence in place. (*Abuses*): Aversion to move abroad. 4. *Adhesiveness.*—(*Uses*): Attachment, friendship, and society result from it. (*Abuses*): Clanship for improper objects, attachment to worthless individuals. 5. *Combativeness.*—(*Uses*): Courage to meet danger and overcome difficulties. (*Abuses*): Love of contention, and tendency to provoke and assault. 6. *Destructiveness.*—(*Uses*): Desire to destroy noxious objects, and to kill for food. (*Abuses*): Cruelty, murder, desire to torment. 7. *Secretiveness.*—(*Uses*): Tendency to restrain within the mind the various emotions and ideas that involuntarily present themselves, until the judgment has approved of giving them utterance; it is simply the propensity to conceal, and is an ingredient in prudence. (*Abuses*): Cunning, deceit, duplicity, and lying. 8. *Acquisitiveness.*—(*Uses*): Desire to possess, and to accumulate articles of utility to provide against want. (*Abuses*): Inordinate desire of property; selfishness; avarice; theft. 9. *Constructiveness.*—(*Uses*): Desire to build and construct works of art. (*Abuses*): Construction of engines to injure or destroy, and fabrication of objects to deceive mankind. 10. *Self-esteem.*—(*Uses*): Self-respect, self-interest, love of independence, personal dignity. (*Abuses*): Pride, disdain, love of dominion. 11. *Love of Approbation.*—(*Uses*): Desire of the esteem of others, love of praise, desire of fame or glory. (*Abuses*): Thirst for praise independently of praiseworthiness. 12. *Cautiousness.*—(*Uses*): It gives origin to the sentiment of fear, and is an ingredient in prudence. (*Abuses*): Excessive timidity. 13. *Benevolence.*—(*Uses.*) Desire for the happiness of others. (*Abuses*): Profusion; injurious indulgence of the appetites and fancies of others; facility of temper. 14. *Veneration.*—(*Uses*): Tendency to venerate or respect whatever is great and good. (*Abuses*): Senseless respect for unworthy objects consecrated by time or situation. 15. *Firmness.*—(*Uses*): Determination, perseverance, steadiness of purpose. (*Abuses*): Stubbornness, infatuation, tenacity in evil. 16. *Conscientiousness.*—(*Uses*): It gives origin to the sentiment of justice, or respect for the rights of others, openness to conviction, the love of truth. (*Abuses*): Scrupulous adherence to noxious principles when ignorantly embraced. 17. *Hope.*—(*Uses*): Tendency to expect future good; it cherishes faith. (*Abuses*): Credulity with respect to the attainment of what is desired. 18 *Wonder.*—(*Uses*): The desire of novelty. (*Abuses*): Love of the marvellous and occult; belief in prodigies, magic, and other absurdities. 19. *Ideality.*—(*Uses*): Love of the beautiful. (*Abuses*): Extravagance and absurd enthusiasm. 19. (*a.*) The organ of *Sublimity;* but not sufficiently ascertained. 20. *Wit.*—Gives the feeling of the ludicrous, and disposes to mirth. 21. *Imitation.*—Copies the manners, gestures, and actions of others. 22. *Individuality.*—Takes cognizance of existence and simple facts. 23. *Form.*—Renders man observant of form. 24. *Size.*—Gives the idea of space, and enables him to appreciate dimension and distance. 25. *Weight.*—Communicates the perception of momentum, weight, and resistance, and aids equilibrium. 26. *Coloring.*—Gives perception of colors and their harmonies. 27. *Locality.*—Gives the idea of relative position. 28. *Number.*—Gives the talent for calculation. 29. *Order.*—Communicates the love of physical arrangement. 30. *Eventuality.*—Takes cognizance of occurrences or events. 31. *Time.*—Gives rise to the perception of duration. 32. *Tune.*—The sense of melody and harmony arises from it. 33. *Language.*—Gives facility in acquiring a knowledge of arbitrary signs to express thoughts, readiness in the use of them, and the power of investing and recollecting them. 34. *Comparison.*—Gives the power of discerning analogies, resemblances, and differences. 35. *Causality.*—Traces the dependences of phenomena, and the relation to cause and effect.

Phrenomag'netism, *n.* [Gr. *phrēn, phrēno*, and Eng. *magnetism.*] The power of exciting the cranial organs by magnetic influence.

Phrensy, (*frĕn'zy,*) *n.* and *v.* Same as Frenzy, *q. v.*

Phryganidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A fam. of insects, ord. *Neuroptera.* The typical species, Caddice-worm, Caddice-fly, Cad-bait, or Cadew (*Phrygia grandis*), (Fig. 1937,) which reside in the water in cases, which they form of various substances, such as bits of stick, grains of seed, small stones, &c., held together by a silken thread, secreted in their bodies in the same manner as in the silkworm. The perfect insect has a body of a leathery consistence, and thickly clothed with hair; head small, with semi-globular eyes; antennæ as long as the body; anterior wings elongated, lanceolate in the females, but rather more obtuse in the males. They are very active, moving with a gliding motion; but their flight is awkward. They frequent damp and marshy situations. When handled, they emit a very unpleasant odor. Their colors are ordinary brown and gray.

Phryg'ia. (*Anc. Geog.*) An inland province of Asia Minor, bounded N. by Bithynia and Galatia, E. by Cappadocia, S. by Lycia, Pisidia, and Isauria, and W. by Mysia, Lydia, and Caria. It was called *Phrygia Paciatiana*, and also *Phrygia Major*, in distinction from Phrygia Minor, which was a small district of Mysia near the Hellespont, occupied by some Phrygians after the Trojan war. The eastern part of Phrygia Major was also called *Lycaonia.* This region was a high table-land, fruitful in corn and wine, and celebrated for its fine breed of cattle and of sheep. Of the cities belonging to Phrygia, Laodicea, Hierapolis, Colosse, and Antioch of Pisidia, are mentioned in the New Testament. The Phrygians were regarded as one of the most ancient nations of Asia Minor, being by some regarded as Thracians, by others as Armenians. They were conquered by Cræsus, king of Lydia, and finally fell into the hands of the Romans, B. C. 133.

Phrygian, (*frĭj'i-an,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to Phrygia; —applied particularly to a martial kind of music common to the ancients.

Phrygian cap, a figurative expression for the *bonnet rouge*, or emblematic cap of liberty.

Phry'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs with opposite leaves, and flowers opposite, spicate, deflexed in fruit, belonging to the order *Verbenaceæ. P. leptostachya*, the slender-spiked Phryma or Lopseed, found in rocky woods in the U. S., is 2–3 ft. high, leaves large, flowers small, light-purpled, in very long and slender spikes, blossoms in July.

Phryne, (*frī-ne.*) A famous courtesan of Greece, and mistress of Praxiteles, who employed her as a model for his statues of Venus. She acquired immense wealth, and offered to rebuild Thebes, provided this inscription should be placed upon the walls: "Alexander destroyed this city, and the courtesan Phryne restored it;" but her offer was rejected.

Phry'nosoma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Horned-Toad.

Phtheiria'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *phthein*, louse.] (*Med.*) A disease which consists in the excessive multiplicity of lice on the human body, in spite of cleanliness. It has been asserted that the affection has often caused death.

Phthisical, (*-tiz'ik-al,*) *a.* [Gr. *phthisikos.*] Having or belonging to phthisis, or to wasting away; breathing hard; consumptive.

Phthisicky, (*tiz'ik-ĭ,*) *a.* Same as Phthisical, *q. v.*

Phthisiology, (*tiz-i-ol'o-gĭ,*) *n.* [Gr. *phthisis*, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) A treatise upon phthisis.

Phthisipneumo'nia, Phthisipneu'mony, (*thīz-ip-,*) *n.* [Gr. *phthisis*, and *pneumones*, lungs.] (*Med.*) Pulmonary consumption.

Phthisis, or Consumption, (*thī'sis,*) *n.* [Gr., from *phthinō*, to decline, decay, waste away.] A disease which spares neither age nor sex, and whose attacks, at first so insidious as almost to escape notice, too frequently lead to a fatal issue. It is the result of the formation and development of tubercles on the lungs. These first appear in the form of small gray semi-transparent granulations, which gradually enlarge and become opaque, and after a time empty themselves into the bronchial tubes, and thus gradually destroy the substance of the lung. The causes of this disease are divided into remote and exciting: of the former, the most important is hereditary predisposition. It is not, however, an actual cause of the disease; and hence there are many cases in which the children of consumptive parents do not fall a prey to this disease; but it renders those who are in that condition much more liable to be affected by the exciting causes. Whatever weakens the strength of the system, or interferes with the oxygenation of the blood, tends to the production of this disease. Hence living in bad air, insufficient and unwholesome food, and sedentary pursuits, tend to it. Among the more exciting causes, are exposure to cold or damp, especially after the body has been previously heated, intemperance of any kind, profuse evacuations, and exposure to the reception of dust into the lungs, as in the case of certain artificers, needle-pointers, stone-cutters, and the like. The earliest symptom of consumption that usually manifests itself is a short dry cough, exciting no particular attention, being attributed to a slight cold. It, however, continues, and after a time increases in frequency. The breathing is more easily hurried by bodily motion, and the pulse becomes more frequent, particularly after meals and toward evening. Towards evening, there is also frequently experienced a slight degree of chilliness, followed by heat and nocturnal perspirations. The patient becomes languid and indolent, and gradually loses strength. After a time, the cough becomes more frequent, and is particularly troublesome during the night, accompanied by an expectoration of a clear frothy substance, which afterwards becomes more copious, viscid, and opaque, and is most considerable in the morning; the *sputa* are often tinged with blood, or hæmoptysis occurs in a more marked form, and to a greater extent. As the disease advances, the breathing and pulse become more hurried; the fever is greater, and the perspirations more regular and profuse. The emaciation and weakness go on increasing, a pain is felt in some part of the thorax, which is increased by coughing, and sometimes becomes so acute as to prevent the patient from lying on the affected side. All the symptoms increase toward evening; the face is flushed; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet are affected with a burning heat; the feet and ankles begin to swell; and in the last stage of consumption there is nearly always profuse diarrhœa. The emaciation is extreme; the countenance assumes a cadaverous appearance, the cheeks are prominent, the eyes hollow and languid. Usually the appetite remains entire till the end, and the patient flatters himself with the hope of a speedy recovery, often vainly forming distant projects of interest or amusement, when death puts a period to his existence. Tubercular deposits are also usually found in other organs of the body; the liver is enlarged and changes in appearance, and ulcerations occur in the intestines, the larynx, and trachea. These are so frequent and uniform as to lead to the belief that they form part of the disease. The constitutions that are most liable to its attack are generally characterized either by a fair, delicate, rosy complexion, fair hair, clear skin, and great sensibility, or by dark complexion, large features, thick and sallow skin, and heavy general expression. The development of the disease is preceded by a peculiar form of indigestion, known as "strumous dyspepsia." It is specially characterized by a dislike

of fatty food, sometimes also of sugar and alcohol, and is accompanied with heart-burn and acid eructations after taking food. Unlike inflammation, tubercles almost invariably commence at the apex of the lungs, and it is here that they are usually most advanced. In its earliest stage, the further development of this dreadful disease may, in certain cases, be prevented by a skilful physician; but where the disease is once established, little except palliation can be effected. Change of country, diet, habit, and occupation will sometimes seem to suspend its progress; it has also been checked by other diseases, and not unfrequently it lies dormant in females who breed quickly; but at a later period it again shows itself, and proceeds to its fatal end. The duration of this disease depends upon a great variety of circumstances, and varies from a few months up to four, five, or more years; the average, however, may be taken at about two years; but many of the cases terminate fatally between the fourth and ninth month. The question as to whether phthisis be contagious has often been discussed, and medical men are by no means unanimous on the subject. The majority are probably in favor of its being non-contagious; though there are not wanting weight and numbers on the other side, to which, indeed, the present writer believes that he has had evidence for adhering. At all events, no one should be allowed to sleep with a consumptive patient after the disease has fully manifested itself.

Phthongometer, (*thom-gŏm'e-ter,*) *n.* [Gr. *phthoggos*, voice, and *metron*, measure.] A measure of vowel sounds.

Phylac'tery, Phylac'ter, *n.* [Gr. *phylaktērion*, from *phylassō*, probably akin to Sansk. *pal*, or *pāl*, to watch, to guard.] Any charm, spell, or amulet worn as a protection or preservative from danger or disease. —Among the Hebrews, a slip of parchment inscribed with some text of Scripture, worn by devout persons on the forehead, breast, or neck, as a mark of their religion. —Among the early Christians, a case for preserving the relics of the dead.

Phyl'lis. (*Myth.*) The beautiful daughter of Sithon, King of Thrace, who, being betrothed to Demophoon on his return from the sack of Troy, fell into a languishment because he did not return in due time from a journey, and died of grief, or, by some accounts, hanged herself in despair, upon which her body was changed into an almond-tree.

Phyl'lite, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) Same as OTTRELITE, *q. v.*

Phyl'lium, a genus of Orthopterous insects, family *Phasmidæ*, natives of tropical countries, having wings extremely like leaves, not only in color, but in the way in which they are ribbed and veined. The joints of the legs are also expanded in a leaf-like manner.

Phyl'lotaxis, *n.* [Gr. *phyllon*, a leaf, and *taxis*, arrangement.] (*Bot.*) The science of the arrangement of leaves on the stem.

Phyl'lum, Phyllo'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A term applied to the petiole or leaf-stalk in the case of certain leafless plants, in which this part becomes so much developed as to assume the appearance and perform the functions of a leaf.

Phy'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *phyō*, I produce.] (*Med.*) A slow, unsatisfactory suppuration; a kind of carbuncle or boil, in which the cellular tissue is involved, but in consequence of the tardy action the abscess is a long time coming to maturity.

Physa'lia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acalephs, sub-order *Siphonophoræ*, containing the Portuguese man-of-war, *P. arethusa*, one of the most remarkable and best known of this group. It consists of a pear-shaped and elegantly crested air-sac, floating lightly upon the surface of the water, and giving off from its under surface numerous long and varied appendages. These appendages are the different members of the community, and perform different functions, some of them eating for the whole, others producing medusa buds, and others being the locomotive members, — the latter having tentacles that stretch out behind the floating community even to the length of 30 feet. The air-sac is 3 or 4 inches long, or more. It is found in the S. coast of the U. S. — *Tenney.*

Fig. 2105. — PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR.

Phys'alis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Solanaceæ*. They are herbs, rarely shrubs, with axillary or supra-axillary flowers. *P. viscosa, pubescens*, or *Pennsylvanica*, the Yellow Henbane, or Ground-cherry, found in dry fields, roadsides, &c., has a stem more or less decumbent, about 1 foot high, often viscid as well as the whole plant; corolla twice as long as the calyx, greenish-yellow, with 5 brownish spots at base inside; fruit yellow or orange-colored, not unpleasant to the taste, inclosed in the enlarged calyx. *P. alkekengi*, the Winter-cherry, is a native of S. Europe, has the fruit red or reddish, and is cultivated for ornament.

(*Zoöl.*) One of the PHYSALIA, *q. v.*

Phys'alite, *n.* [Gr. *phusaō*, to blow.] (*Min.*) A coarse and almost opaque variety of topaz, which swells when heated.

Phys'eter, *n.* [Gr., a blow-pipe.] (*Zoöl.*) The CACHALOT, *q. v.*

—A kind of filtering apparatus.

Physian'thropy, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *anthrōpos*, man.] The doctrinal philosophy of the diseases incidental to human life and their cure.

Physic, (*fiz'ik,*) *n.* [Gr. *physikos*, natural, from *physis*, nature.] The art of healing diseases, originally practised by those who pretended to a special knowledge of nature and her powers. — Medicines or remedies for diseases, to be applied internally. — A cathartic; a purgative medicine; — a term colloquially and popularly used.

—*v. a.* To treat with physic; to purge the bowels with a cathartic. — To treat with remedies; to cure; to heal.

Physical, (*fiz'ik-al.*) *a.* Pertaining to nature or natural productions, or to material things, as opposed to things moral or imaginary; pertaining to the material part or structure of an organized being, particularly man; material; natural; as, a *physical* body, *physical* force. — Belonging, or having reference to physics; treating of, or pertaining to the causes and relations of natural phenomena: as, *physical* laws. — Perceptible to the senses; corporeal; external.

P. Education. See GYMNASTICS.

P. Geography. An account of the earth in all its present relations to organic and inorganic nature. The organic subjects belonging to *P. G.* fall under the headings *Zoölogy, Botany*, and *Ethnology*. The history of the past, if inorganic, is *Geology*, if organic, *Palæontology*. Of other departments, *Meteorology* and *Climate* have reference to the phenomena of the atmosphere, and *Hydrology* to those of water. The remainder will be considered in a general way in the present article, and details will be found under various headings here designated. *Descriptive geology* does not come within the scope of the present undertaking; and the astronomical problems, of which there are several that bear on the subject, are considered independently. Under the term *P. G.*, limited as above, are included accounts of the various phenomena of the land. Thus, the distribution of the land, the form of the land, the division of the land into *continents* and *islands*, the *mountains, table-lands, plains*, and *valleys* of the larger tracts, and the various details connecting these, are discussed in distinct articles. *P. G.* regards the human race and human interests in their relations to external nature only. *P. G.* is the history of the earth in its material organization, as a planet, in so far as it affects and is affected by other bodies of the solar system; as a mass of mixed mineral matter, of which the external crust is varied in its composition, and is subject to certain mechanical and chemical changes, which modify its condition and fitness for life; as the seat of vegetable and animal organization, infinitely varied, and all adapted to the circumstances in which they are placed. As a science including many departments, *P. G.* has risen into great importance within a comparatively brief period, and it is not easy to over-estimate its importance. It is, above all, the only fit and reasonable introduction to geology, for both the organic and inorganic world are undergoing great change around us, and the history of this change is the clue to those other and greater changes that have brought about the existing condition of things.

Phys'icalist, *n.* A believer in the theory that human thought, action, volition, &c., are governed by the physical constitution of man.

Phys'ically, *adv.* Naturally; according to nature; by natural power or the operation of natural laws.

Physician, (*fi-zish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *physicien*; It. *fisico*, from Gr. *physikos*.] Primarily, one who investigated nature and its laws; a naturalist.

—Specifically, a person skilled in the art of healing; one whose profession is to prescribe medicines for physical diseases.

—One who heals moral diseases.

(*Law.*) A person who has received the degree of doctor of medicine from an incorporated institution; one lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine. Although the *P.* is civilly and criminally responsible for his conduct while discharging the duties of his profession, he is in no sense a warrantor or insurer of a favorable result, without an express contract to that effect. Every person who offers his services to the public generally impliedly contracts with the employer that he is in possession of the necessary ordinary skill and experience which are possessed by those who practise or profess to understand the art or science, and which are generally regarded by those most conversant with the profession as necessary to qualify one to engage in such business successfully. This ordinary skill may differ according to locality and the means of information. The physician's responsibility is the same when he is negligent as when he lacks ordinary skill, although the measure of indemnity and punishment may be different. In England, a *P.* cannot maintain an action for his fees for anything done as *P.* either while attending to or prescribing for a patient; but a distinction is taken when he acts as a surgeon or in any other capacity than that of a *P.*, and in such cases an action for fees will be sustained. All acts of a *P.* as such are considered strictly honorary, and therefore without compensation except when there exists an express contract. In this country, the various states have statutory enactments regulating the collection of fees and the practice of medicine. In some of the states, as Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, &c., a non-licensed *P.* cannot recover for professional services.

Physicist, (*fiz'i-sist,*) *n.* One versed in the science of physics.

Physicolog'ic, *n.* [Gr. *physikos*, physical, and Eng. *logic.*] Logic interpreted or demonstrated by natural philosophy.

Physicolog'ical, *a.* Relating to physicologic.

Phys'ico-mathemat'ics, *n. sing.* Mixed mathematics. See MATHEMATICS.

Phys'ico-philos'ophy, *n.* The philosophy of physics or nature.

Phys'ico-theol'ogy, *n.* Theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

Physics, (*fiz'iks,*) *n. sing.* [Fr. *physique*; Gr. *hē, physikē.*] The science of nature. In modern language, however, the term has a less general signification than its derivation implies. Nature signifying the assemblage of all the bodies of the universe, the *science of nature*, comprehends every species of knowledge, which regards the external world. But bodies may be studied under three different points of view; they may be examined with relation to their different properties, with relation to their constituent parts, and with relation to their appearances and exterior qualities. Then these distinct views give rise to the three great divisions of natural science; namely, *chemistry, physics*, and *natural history*. Physics has for its object the theory of the properties of bodies and the motions of masses; chemistry studies the motion of their elementary principles, and natural history observes their physiognomy or external appearance.

Physiognom'ic, Physiognom'ical, *a.* Belonging or relating to physiognomy.

Physiog'nomist, Physiog'nomer, *n.* One who is skilled in physiognomy. — One who tells fortunes by observations of the lineaments of the face.

Physiog'nomy, *n.* (Sometimes written *physiognomics.*) [Gr. *physiognōmia* — *physis*, and *gnō-mē*, from *gignōskō, gnōnai*, to know.] The art or science of judging of a person's nature or character by his outward look, especially by his facial features and characteristics. That the mental character of an individual tends to stamp itself upon the countenance there can be little doubt; though it is very difficult, or perhaps impossible, to lay down any fixed rules upon the subject. In the ordinary business of life, all men are more or less influenced by the belief that the character and disposition of a person may, in some measure, be judged of by his physical appearance, and more particularly by his features; and none have more confidence in this way of judging than those who have most frequent occasion to act upon it. Young children are also striking physiognomists, and it is very remarkable how very early they manifest likings and dislikings to individuals, judging intuitively, as they must do, from their appearance and manner. Certain feelings and passions of the mind manifest themselves by certain expressions of the face; and as these come to be frequently indulged in, they come to give a permanent cast to the countenance. Where these passions are of a bad or gross nature, most people endeavor to conceal them; and hence the difficulty of laying down rules that will apply to every case. Some persons, too, may receive a peculiar expression of countenance from their parents, or they may unconsciously acquire it from the imitation of others; all of which causes tend to interfere with all attempts to raise physiogoomy to the rank of a science. The great writer on this subject is Lavater, to whose curious and interesting work we would refer those who wish for further information on this subject.

—Art of foretelling the future fortunes of individuals by the lineaments of the face.

Physiog'notype, *n.* [Gr. *physiognōmonia*, physiognomy, and *typos*, type.] An apparatus used in taking casts of the human countenance.

Physiog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *graphein*, to write.] A description of nature.

Physiolog'ic, Physiolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to physiology.

Physiolog'ically, *adv.* According to the principles of physiology.

Physiol'ogist, *n.* (Also written *physiologer.*) One who is versed in the science of physiology; one who treats of physiology.

Physiol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *physiologie*; Gr. *physiologia* — *physis*, and *logos*, discourse.] Literally, the doctrine or science of nature, comprehending a knowledge of all the physical and natural sciences; and this was the meaning which it originally bore. But as these, in course of time, came to be more particularly studied, they received distinct names, as physics, or natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, zoölogy, geology, &c. To the science which treats of the functions of living beings, the term *P.* is still applied, though its meaning is becoming more and more restricted as its various branches become better defined. It is divided into animal, or comparative *P.*, which treats of animals, and human *P.*, which deals with man. By *P.*, as at present used, is generally understood the science of the different functions of which life is the manifestation; *i. e.*, of circulation, nutrition, excretion, respiration, sensation, muscular contraction, digestion, absorption, generation; with other subordinate faculties, as the maintenance of equable temperature, the production of vocal sounds, the mental phenomena. To explain these functions, we must first know the instruments by which they are performed; secondly, the matters which they attract, those which they reject, and the nature of that which remains; thirdly, by what forces these matters

are transported, attracted, retained, and rejected; and finally, the nature of the stimuli appropriate to each part, and the mode in which such part reacts when stimulated.

Physiology, (Vegetable). See BOTANY.

Physique, (*fē'zēk,*) *n.* [Fr.] The natural or physical constitution of a person; as, a man of powerful *physique.*

Physog'raules, *n. pl.* [Gr. *physis,* and Lat. *gradior,* I proceed.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of Acalephæ, comprehending those which swim by means of air-bladders.

Physomyc'etes, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order or group of Fungales, including those whose spores are surrounded by a vesicular veil, or sporangium.

Physoste'gia, *n.* [Gr. *physa,* a bladder, and *stege,* a covering; from the inflated corollas.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* The Lion's Heart, *P. Virginiana,* is a beautiful plant, native in Penna., S. and W. States, and often adorning our gardens, where it spreads rapidly. It is 2–3 feet high, very smooth, dark green; stem square, thick, rigid; leaves opposite, closely sessile; flowers in 4-rowed spikes, numerous, dense; corolla pale purple, about an inch long, spotted inside, blossoming in August. — *Wood.*

Physostig'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* See CALABAR-BEAN.

Phytelephas, (*fi-tel'e-fas,*) *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *elephas,* elephant, because it affords a milk which hardens into a substance like ivory.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Palmaceæ.* The hard albumen of the seed of *P. macrocarpa* constitutes the vegetable ivory of commerce; it is extensively used by turners. The fruit which contains the seed presents some resemblance to a negro's head.

Phytiv'orous, *a.* [Gr. *phyton,* and Lat. *vorare,* to devour.] Subsisting on plants or herbage; as, a *phytivorous* animal.

Phytochem'istry, Phytoch'imy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* and Fr. *chimie,* chemistry.] The chemistry of plants.

Phytocrene, (*fi'to-kreen,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Artocarpaceæ.* The species are termed watervines, on account of the large quantity of watery juice they yield when wounded. By many botanists this genus is considered to constitute a distinct natural order, called *Phytocreneaceæ.* The plants are climbing shrubs, natives of the West Indies, with dichlamydeous unisexual flowers, and seeds with a large quantity of albumen.

Phytogeny, (*-tŏj',*) *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* and *genein,* to produce.] The doctrine of the generation of plants.

Phytogeog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton, gē,* earth, and *graphein,* to describe.] The geography of plants.

Phytog'lyphy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* and *glyphein,* engraving.] Nature-painting. See NATURE.

Phytog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* and *graphein,* to write.] The art or science of describing plants systematically. — A description of plants.

Phytolacca'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *phyton,* and *lakha,* gumlac.] (*Bot.*) The *Phytolacca* fam., an order of plants, alliance *Chenopodales.* DIAG. Separate flat sepals, stamens alternate with the sepals, and one or several carpels. Herbs or under-shrubs. Leaves alternate, entire, exstipulate. Flowers perfect, racemose. Calyx 4–5-parted. Ovary superior; styles and stigmas distinct, and equal in number to the carpels. Fruit dry or succulent, each carpel of which it is composed containing 1 ascending seed; embryo curved round mealy albumen, with radicle next the hilum. The plants of this order are natives principally of America, India, and Africa. The most noteworthy of them is *Phytolacca decandra,* commonly called poke, or pocan. Its roots are emetic and purgative. Its ripe berries have been used medicinally in chronic rheumatism and syphilitic affections. Its young shoots are sometimes boiled and eaten as asparagus.

Phy'tolite, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, and *lithos,* stone.] A fossil plant or vegetable.

Phytolitholo'gist, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, *lithos,* stone, and *logos,* treatise.] That department of science which treats of fossilized plants.

Phytol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* a plant, from *phyō,* to grow, and *logos,* discourse.] A discourse or treatise on plants: a description of the kinds and properties of plants; botany.

Phy'ton, *n.* [Gr., a plant.] (*Bot.*) A name used to designate the pieces which, by their repetition theoretically, make up a plant, as a joint of stem with its leaf or pair of leaves. — *Worcester.*

Phyton'omy, Phyton'ymy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton,* and *nomos,* law.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phytopathol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *phyton, pathos,* disease, and *logos,* discourse.] An account of diseases peculiar to plants.

Phytoph'agous, (*-tof'a-gus,*) *a.* [Gr. *phyton,* and *phagein,* to eat.] Subsisting on plants.

Phytozo'a, *n. pl.* of PHYTOZOON. [Gr. *phyton,* and *zōon,* an animal.] A term almost corresponding to SPERMATOZOA, *q. v.*

Pi, Pic, *n.* (*Typog.*) A mass of printers' types confusedly mixed or unsorted.

Piac'aba, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEOPOLDINIA.

Piacenza, (anc. *Placentia,*) (*pe-a-chen'za,*) a fortified city of N. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, at the junction of the Po and the Trebbia, 37 m. W.N.W. of Parma, and 37 m. S.E. of Milan. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs, woollens, hosiery, hats, and earthenware. *Pop.* 39,318.

Piac'uiar, Piac'uious, *a.* [Lat. *piacularis,* from *pio,* to appease.] Expiatory; atoning; having power to atone.

—Requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.

Pi'a Ma'ter, *n.* [Lat., tender mother.] (*Anat.*) The innermost membrane of the brain, which, dipping into all the convolutions or lobes of the brain, protects and supports the organ in every direction.

Pianis'simo, *a.* [It., superl. of *piano.*] (*Mus.*) Very soft; — a direction to perform a certain movement in the gentlest manner.

Pia'nist, *n.* A performer on the pianoforte.

Pia'no, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Soft: a direction to a musical performer to diminish the volume of tone in certain places.

Pia'no, Pia'noforte, *n.* [It. *piano,* soft, and *forte,* strong.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument of the keyed species. Its name, signifying *soft* and *loud,* was probably given to it to distinguish it from the harpsichord and spinet, in which no lightness of touch could lessen the strength of the sound produced, from the quills always striking the strings with equal force; whereas, in the *P.,* the strings are put in vibration by means of small hammers connected by levers with the key or finger-board, which hammers quit the string directly it is struck, a damper falling down upon it the moment the finger quits the key. The invention of the pianoforte is ascribed to a German named Schroeder, who lived at the beginning of the last century. Within the present century this instrument has received many useful and valuable improvements; so that it may now be fairly regarded as, next to the organ, the noblest and most elegant instrument in the whole compass of musical practice. The *P.* is made in three distinctive forms: the *grand,* or *concert-grand,* the *square,* and the *upright;* in the first two, the strings run horizontally; in the third, vertically or obliquely upward. Of these, the upright is the form most common in England, the square in this country. The square *P.* of the U. States incontestably surpass in workmanship and perfection of tone those of any other country. That superiority was acknowledged and rewarded at the French exposition of 1867 by two gold medals granted to two of our best manufacturers, Messrs. Steinway & Sons of New York, and Chickering & Sons of Boston.

Pian'ograph, *n.* [Gr. *graphein,* to write.] (*Mus.*) A machine which, attached to a pianoforte, transcribes, on paper prepared for the purpose, anything played by the pianist. — *Webster.*

Piano'sa, an island of the Mediterranean, 10 m. W. of Cape Elba. It is 3½ m. long, and 2½ broad. It formed part of the territory of Elba.

Pi'arists, BRETHREN OF THE PIOUS SCHOOLS, or SCOLOPINI, a religious congregation founded at Rome in 1599 for the education of the poor, was patronized by Paul V. in 1617, and was approved as a religious order by Gregory XV. in 1621.

Pias'sava, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEOPOLDINIA.

Pias'tre, *n.* [Fr.; It. and Sp. *piastra.*] An Italian coin of variable value, generally worth about 80 cents; also, a Spanish coin, equal to the American dollar.

Piatt, (*pi'at,*) in *Illinois,* an E. central co.; *area,* about 270 sq. m. *Rivers.* North Fork of Sangamon River, and some less important streams. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 6,127.

Piatt, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 463.

Piauhy, a N.E. prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between Lat. 2° 42′ and 11° 20′ S., and Lon. 40° 30′ and 47° W. *Area,* about 82,595 sq. m. *Surface,* an elevated plain, bounded on all sides but the N. and N.W. by mountains; *soil,* not very fertile, but adapted to pasturage. *Cap.* Paralyba. *Pop.* abt. 255,000.

Piave', a river of Italy, rising in the Alps near Lienz, and after a S.E. course of 125 m. flowing into the Adriatic, 22 m. E.N.E. of Venice.

Piaz'za, *n.* [It.] An open area surrounded by buildings; a square.

Piazza, a town of Italy, prov. of Caltanisetta, 18 m. E.S.E. of Caltanisetta. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and caps. *Pop.* 14,551.

Pi'ca, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, order *Insessores;* the Magpie, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) A depravation of taste which causes the patient to desire substances which are noxious or not eatable. — *Dunglison.*

(*Print.*) A kind of printing-type of two sizes, *Small Pica,* and *Pica,* the former of which is next in size above Long Primer.

This line is printed in *Pica.*

And this line in *Small Pica.*

Pi'ca, sometimes TICA, a river in the extreme S. of Peru, rises in the Andes, and flows S.W. into the Pacific Ocean. Its æstuary is called Pica Bay.

Picador', *n.* [Sp.] See BULL-FIGHT.

Picamar', *n.* [Lat. *pix, picis,* pitch, and *amarus,* bitter.] (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of tar.

Pic'ardy, an old prov. of the N.W. of France, now forming the dept. of Somme, and part of the depts. of Oise, Aisne, Pas-de-Calais, and Yonne.

Picaroon', *n.* [Sp. *picaron;* It. *piccaro,* from *picare,* to plunder.] One who pickeers or plunders, particularly a wrecker; a pirate; a corsair; a sea-rover.

Picayune', *n.* The Spanish half-real, a silver coin equal to 6¼ cents. The term is of common use in Louisiana.

Picayune', in *Illinois,* a village of Warren co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Nauvoo.

Piccadil'ly, *n.* A street of London, Eng., so called from a ruff or collar of points like spear-heads, worn in the time of James I.

Pic'calilli, *n.* A kind of mixed East India pickle, made of vegetables and hot spices.

Piccini, NICOLA, (*pe-che'ne,*) a celebrated Italian musical composer, b. at Bari, 1728; went to Paris in 1776, where a spirited contest was maintained for years between Gluck and him. His principal operas are *Roland, Atys, Iphigenia in Tauris,* and *Dido.* D. at Passy, near Paris, 1800.

Pic'colo, *n.* [It., small.] (*Mus.*) An octave flute.

Piccolomini, (*pik'ko-lo-me'ne,*) the name of a noble family of Sienna, who, in 1538, succeeded the Petrucci as chief of the republic. Their power was but short-lived, however, for in 1541 they were deposed at the instance of Spain. This family has given two popes, Pius II. and III., and a celebrated imperialist general, Octavius *P.,* who chiefly distinguished himself during the Thirty Years' War.

Pichegru, CHARLES, (*peezh'groo,*) a French general, b. at Arbois, 1761, of humble parents, but receiving a good education under the monks of his native town, he entered the army, and rose to be sergeant. The revolution elevated him to the rank of general, and, in 1794, he succeeded General Hoche in the command of the army of the north. He shortly after relieved Landau, and compelled the English to evacuate the Netherlands. He next marched into Holland, of which he made a complete conquest, and, in 1797, was elected a member of the Legislative body; but his opposition to the Directory, and his speeches in favor of the royalist emigrants, occasioned an accusation against him as designing to restore royalty. He was ordered without trial to be transported to Cayenne, from whence he escaped to England, where he remained till the spring of 1804, when he returned to Paris, was again apprehended and sent to the Temple; three weeks afterwards he was found strangled in his bed.

Pichin'cha, a volcano of Ecuador, S. America, in the W. Cordillera of the Andes, abt. 11 m. W.N.W. of Quito; *height,* 15,924 feet.

Pic'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, order *Scansores.* See WOODPECKER.

Pick, *v. a.* [A. S. *pycan;* Ger. *picken;* Sp. *picar;* Gr. *pekō,* to pull or pluck out.] To pierce; to peck or strike with the bill or beak; to puncture; to open by a pointed instrument; to pull or separate with the teeth, beak, or claws; as, to *pick* a lock, to *pick* oakum, &c. — To pull off or pluck with the fingers something that grows or adheres to another thing; to separate by the hand; as, to *pick* fruit from a tree. — To clean by the teeth, fingers, or claws, or by a small instrument, by separating something that adheres; as, to *pick* one's teeth, to *pick* the meat from a bone. — To take up suddenly; to take away by a rapid or unexpected movement; to steal by taking out with the fingers or hands; as, our riflemen *picked* off the enemy's officers, to *pick* a pocket, &c. — To choose; to select; to cull; — frequently before *out;* as, he was *picked out* for the duty; — hence, to cause or seek industriously; to get into; as, to *pick* a quarrel. — To gather here and there; to collect; to bring together; — frequently with *up.*

"This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons peas." —*Shaks.*

To pick a hole in one's coat, to cavil; to find fault.

—*v. n.* To eat slowly or by morsels; to nibble. — To do anything nicely or leisurely, or by attending to small things. — To pilfer; to steal.

—*n.* [Fr. *pique;* W. *pig;* D. *pik.*] A sharp-pointed tool for digging, loosening, or removing in small quantities, as stones, earth, &c.; a pickaxe. — A sharp-pointed hammer used in dressing stones. — A tooth-pick. — Choice; selection; right of selection; as, to take one's *pick.*

(*Typog.*) Foul matter which collects on printing types from bad ink and other causes.

Pick'aninny, *n.* [Perhaps from Sp. *picade niño.*] A negro or mulatto infant. (Southern States.)

Pick'apack, *adv.* In the manner of a pack. (Vulgar.)

Pick'away, in *Ohio,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 510 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto River, and Darby, Deer, and Walnut creeks. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* remarkably fertile, especially that of the Pickaway Plains, abt. 3 m. S. of Circleville, which is said to be the richest in the State. *Cap.* Circleville. *Pop.* abt. 35,000. — A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Pick'back, *a.* On the back; as, mounted *pickback.* (Low.)

Picked, (*pikt,*) *a.* Sharp; having a point.

Pick'edness, *n.* The state or quality of being picked.

Pickeer', Piqueer', *v. a.* [From It. *picare,* to plunder.] To pirate; to pillage; to rob. — To make a flying skirmish, as soldiers.

Pick'ens, in *Alabama,* a W. co., adjoining Mississippi; *area,* abt. 1,020 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee and Sipsey rivers. *Surface,* undulating or hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Carrollton. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Pickens, in *Georgia,* a N. co.; *area,* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Etowah River, and several smaller streams. *Surface,* hilly or mountainous; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Pickens, in *S. Carolina,* an extreme N.W. district, adjoining N. Carolina on the N., and Georgia on the W.; *area,* abt. 1,060 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tugaloo, Chattooga, Saluda, and Kiowee rivers. *Surface,* much diversified, and in some parts mountainous. The Blue Ridge forms a portion of the N.W. boundary, and Table-Rock Mountain, in the N. part, is 4,000 feet high. *Soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Pickens Court-House. *Pop.* in 1869, 10,893.

Pickens, (Fort.) See PENSACOLA BAY.

Pick'er, *n.* One who picks or culls; as, a *picker* of cotton.

(*Mech.*) A machine for separating fibrous substances; as, a wool-*picker.* — A pickaxe; an instrument to pick or separate with. — One who instigates a quarrel between himself and another.

Pick'erel, *n.* [Dim. of PIKE, *q. v.*] (*Zoöl.*) See PIKE

Pirk'erel Lake, in *Minnesota*, a township of Free-born co.; *pop.* abt. 74.

Pirk'ering, a town of England, co. of York, 18 m. S. W. of Whitby; *pop.* 4,300.

Pirk'ering Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, flows into the Schuylkill River from Chester co.

Pirk'erington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Pirk'et, *n.* [Fr. *piquet*, from *piquer*, to pierce.] (*Fortif.*) A stake sharpened or pointed, used in laying out ground, to mark any required point. — A narrow board pointed, used in making a fence; a paling.

(*Mil.*) A guard posted in front of an army, to give notice of the approach of the enemy; — otherwise called *outlying picket*. — A game at cards. Same as PIQUET, *q. v.* — A mode of punishment wherein the offender stands on a pointed stake.

—*v. a.* To fortify with pointed stakes. — To inclose or fence with narrow-pointed boards. — To fasten to a *picket* or stake stuck in the ground, as a horse.

Pirk'et-fence, *n.* A fence made with pickets or palings.

Pirk'et-guard, *n.* (*Mil.*) A guard consisting of both infantry and cavalry, kept in readiness for immediate service in the event of a surprise from an enemy; an inlying picket.

Pirk'ing, *n.* The act of plucking; selecting; gathering; gleaning. — That which is left to be picked, gleaned, or gathered; as, cotton-*pickings*. — The ground shells of oysters used in making garden-walks. — A hard-burned brick. — Act of pilfering; also, the thing or things stolen; as, *pickings* and stealings.

Pickle, (*pik'l,*) *n.* [Du. *pekel*; Ger. *pökel*, pickle.] Brine; a solution of salt and water, or any kind of salt or acid liquor in which fish, flesh, or other substances are preserved. — A vegetable or fruit preserved in pickle. — A state or condition of difficulty or disorder; — in contempt or ridicule. — An impish or mischievous child; as, a little *pickle*.

—*v. a.* To preserve in brine or pickle; as, *pickled* cucumbers. — To season in pickle; as, a *pickled* tongue. — To imbue highly with anything bad; as, a *pickled* cheat. — To prepare by imitation and sell as genuine; — said of copies of paintings by the Old Masters. — To subject to a chemical process during manufacture; — said of pine, needles, &c.

Pick'le-herring, *n.* [Du. *pekelharing*; Ger. *pickelhäring*.] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Pick'lock, *n.* A pointed instrument for opening locks without the key. — A person who picks locks. — A description of superior wool.

Pick'penny, *n.* A sharper; a person who cheats.

Pick'pocket, *n.* One who steals from the pocket of another.

Pick'purse, *n.* A pickpocket; one who steals a purse from the pocket of another.

Pick's'y, *n.* Same as PIXY, *q. v.*

Pick'wick, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument for picking the wick of a lamp. — in England, a common penny cigar; — named after *Pickwick*, the hero of one of Dickens' novels.

Pic'nic, *n.* [Fr. *piquenique*, from *piquer*, to stick, and *nique*, a small coin.] Originally, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table; now, entertainment carried with them by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country, and also the party itself. — A kind of small sweet biscuit.

—*v. n.* To go on a picnic.

Pico, (*pe'ko,*) *n.* [Sp.] The peak or pointed head of a mountain.

Pi'co, a mountainous island of the Azores, near the W. coast of Africa; Lat. 38° 28′ N., Lon. 28° 25′ W. *Area*, 254 sq. m. Its highest peak is 7,613 feet. Its sides are covered with vineyards and varied cultivation. *Chief towns.* Lagos, Magdalena, and San Rocco. *Pop.* 38,000.

Picotee', *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

Picquet, (*pik'et,*) *n.* Same as PIQUET, *q. v.*

Pi'cra, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *pikros*, sharp, bitter.] (*Med.*) Powder of aloes with canella. — *Dunglison.*

Picras'ma, or **Picræ'na,** *n.* [Gr. *pikros*, bitter.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Simarubaceæ*. The species *P. excelsa*, a native of Jamaica, yields the officinal *quassia-wood* of the Materia Medica. It is much used as a tonic, febrifuge, and stomachic. It is said to be largely employed by dishonest brewers as a substitute for hops. Cups formed of quassia-wood are used to impart agreeable bitter to liquids which have been allowed to remain in them for some time. An infusion of quassia, sweetened with sugar, is much used as a fly-poison. The active properties of quassia-wood are due chiefly to the presence of an intensely bitter crystalline substance called *quassin*. In Jamaica, the plant is known as the bitter-ash or bitter-wood. — See QUASSIA.

Pi'crate, or **Carbazotate,** *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of picric or carbazotic acid with a base.

P. of potash. A salt of a beautiful yellow color, crystallizing into prismatic needles, and possessing a brilliant reflexion. It is insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in about 260 parts of water at 15°, or 14 parts of boiling water. Heated with care, it becomes orange-red at the temperature of 300°, but, on cooling, it assumes its original color. Heated to 310°, it detonates with violence. New explosive powders, almost entirely composed of picrate of potash, and nitrate of potash, have been used in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 with the most appalling effect.

Pic'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CARBAZOTIC ACID.

Pic'ris, *n.* [Gr., a bitter plant resembling lettuce.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*.

Pic'romel, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *pikros*, and *meli*, honey.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar substance, of a sweetish-bitter taste, which exists in bile.

Picropharmac'olite, *n.* [Gr. *pikros*, *pharmakon*, drug, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A native hydrated arsenlate of lime and magnesia, with a large excess of magnesia.

Pic'rophyll, Picroph'yllite, *n.* [Gr. *pikros*, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Min.*) An altered Augite, occurring in dark-grayish-green foliated-fibrous matters, resembling serpentine in appearance.

Pic'rosmine, *n.* [Gr. *pikros*, and *osmē*, odor.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of magnesia, named from the bitter argillaceous odor which it yields when breathed upon.

Picrotox'ine. (*Chem.*) See COCCULUS INDICUS.

Pict'ish, *a.* Relating, or pertaining to the Picts.

Pic'ton, a town, cap. of Prince Edward co., Upper Canada, abt. 40 m. S.S.E. of Kingston. It has an active trade. *Pop.* 1,600.

Picto'rial, *a.* [Late Lat. *pictorius*, from Lat. *pictor*, a painter.] Pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures or engravings.

Picto'rially, *adv.* By pictures; in a pictorial manner.

Pic'tou, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, cap. of a co. of same name, at the head of Pictou harbor, 85 m. E. of Halifax; *pop.* 3,500.

Picts, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The Picts, or the painted, so called from their custom of painting their bodies, are regarded as a Scythian tribe which landed in Ireland about the time of the first peopling of the British islands, and, being expelled thence, settled in the northern parts of Britain. Everything connected with the history of the Picts has been made a matter of controversy, and even the existence of such a people has been contested.

Pict'urable, *a.* That may be painted or pictured.

Pict'ural, *a.* Relating to pictures.

Picture, (*pikt'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *pictura*, from *pingo*, *pictus*, to paint.] That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colors: hence, any graphic representation. — The art of painting. (a.) — Any resemblance, representation, or image that, by its likeness, vividly recalls some other thing; as, the boy is the *picture* of his father.

(NOTE. *Picture* is sometimes employed in the form of certain self-explaining compounds; as, *picture*-book, *picture*-gallery, *picture*-cleaner, &c.)

—*v. a.* To paint a resemblance of; to represent; to form or present an ideal likeness of.

Pict'ure-frame, *n.* The frame which is placed around a picture to make it appear to advantage.

Picturesque, (*-ĕsk,*) *a.* [Fr. *pittoresque*; Lat. *pictura*, a picture.] In the strict sense of the word, all objects which afford fit combinations of form and color for the imitation of the painter, are called *picturesque*. In literary composition, this term is applied to a style which represents objects and events in such a manner as to call up vivid impressions of visible reality. Commonly, however, the word is employed by many writers to denote such natural objects as have a somewhat rugged appearance, in contradistinction to those objects which have a *sublime* or *beautiful* character. Thus, among trees, not the smooth young beech, nor the fresh and tender ash, but the rugged oak or knotty wych-elm, is *P.* Among animals, the ass is generally thought to be more *P.* than the horse; and among horses, it is the wild and rough forester, or the worn-out cart-horse, to which that title is applied. In our own species, objects merely *P.* are to be found among the wandering tribes of gipsies and beggars. Such objects are neither beautiful nor sublime; but are, nevertheless, endowed with qualities of their own, which are not only highly suited to the painter and his art, but attractive also to the rest of mankind whose minds have been at all cultivated or improved; and to such objects the term *P.* ought to be exclusively applied.

Picturesque'ly, *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

Picturesque'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being picturesque.

Picturize, (*pikt'yur-īz,*) *v. a.* To form into or represent by pictures; to embellish with pictures.

Pic'ul, Pec'ul, or Pee'al, *n.* [Malay *pikul*, a man's burden.] In China and the E. Indies, a weight of 133⅓ pounds.

Pid'dle, *v. n.* To urinate; — a childish word.

Pid'dler, *n.* One who piddles.

Pid'dling, *a.* Trivial; insignificant.

Pie, (*pī,*) *n.* [Ir. *pi*, or *pighe*.] An article of food, consisting of paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced-meat, &c.

—[Fr.; Lat. *pica*.] (*Zoöl.*) The MAGPIE, *q. v.*

(*Printing.*) Same as PI, *q. v.*

Pie, *n.* [W. *pi*, and *pia*; Ir. and Gael. *piogh*; Fr. *pie*; Lat. *pica*, a magpie; Sansk. *pika*, the Indian cuckoo.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as PICA, *q. v.*

(*Eccl.*) See PICA.

Pie'bald, *a.* Of various colors; diversified in color; mottled; as, a *piebald* horse.

Piece, *n.* [Fr.; It. *pecia*, *pezza*, a fragment; It. *pezzo*, a bit, piece.] A part or portion of anything separated from the whole in any manner; a share; a fragment. — A part of anything, though not separated, or separated only in idea; as, a *piece* of information. — An individual article; a portion of a thing considered as distinct from other things of the same kind or class; a definite performance; a single effort; — particularly a literary or artistic composition; as, a *piece* of poetry or music, a *piece* of statuary. — A musket, gun, or cannon; as, a *piece* of artillery, a fowling-*piece*. — A coin; as, a four-penny *piece*. — An individual person — sometimes used in contempt.

"Thy mother was a *piece* of virtue."—*Shaks.*

Apiece, piece by piece; singly. "Creatures who had only one eye and one ear *apiece*." — *Of a piece*, of the same sort or kind; like; sometimes before *with*.

"A poet must be *of a piece with* the spectators." — *Dryden.*

Piece of eight. See PIASTRE. — *To pieces*, to destruction; as, the ship was dashed to *pieces*.

—*v. a.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch. — To unite; to join.

—*v. n.* To unite by coalescence of pieces or parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole. — *To piece out*, to enlarge, by adding a piece or pieces.

Piece'-broker, *n.* One who purchases remnants of cloth, &c., to sell again.

Piece'-goods, *n. pl.* Dry-goods generally sold in the piece, as sheetings, shirtings, muslins, &c.

Piece'less, *a.* Not made of pieces; consisting of an entire thing.

Piece'meal, *adv.* In pieces or fragments. — By little and little in succession.

—*a.* Made of parts or pieces; single; separate.

—*n.* A fragment.

Piece'meaned, *a.* Divided into small fragments or parts.

Piece'ner, *n.* One who, in a manufacture, supplies the rolls of wool to the slubber.

Piec'er, *n.* One who pieces; a patcher.

Piece'work, *n.* Work done by the piece or job.

Pied, (*pīd,*) *a.* Variegated with spots of different colors; spotted; parti-colored.

"Meadows trim, with daisies *pied*." — *Milton.*

Piedad', a town of Mexico, abt. 1½ m. S.W. of the city of Mexico. During the Mexican War, it was taken and occupied as an advance-post by the American army, previous to the assault on Chapultepec.

Piedimon'te, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Lavora; 20 m. N.E. of Caserta. *Manuf.* Cloth and paper. *Pop.* 5,700.

Piedmont, (*pēed'mont,*) an Italian principality, formerly the most important part of the kingdom of Sardinia, now forming the N.W. portion of the kingdom of Italy; having N. the Pennine Alps, E. the Ticino and Parma, S. the Maritime Alps and Genoa, and W. the Graian and Cottian Alps. *Area*, 11,867 sq. m. The surface is a succession of hills and fertile valleys. The climate is mild in winter, but in the summer the heat is excessive. *Rivers.* The Po, Tanaro, and the two Doras, are the principal. *Prod.* Wheat, rye, barley, rice, and fruits. Numerous cattle are raised, and the vineyards are extensive. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, sulphur, marble, cobalt, &c. *Manuf.* Silks, hosiery, woollen and linen goods, brandy, liqueurs, glass, and earthenware. *Chief towns.* Turin (the cap.), Alessandria, Asti, Coni, Novara, Vercelli, Pinerolo, Susa, and Aosta. *Pop.* 3,535,736.

Pied'mont, in *Georgia*, a village of Harris co., abt. 115 m. W.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Pied'mont, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Hampshire co., abt. 173 m. S.W. of Wheeling.

Pied'mont Station, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., abt. 61 m. W. of Alexandria.

Pied'ness, *n.* Variegation; diversity of color.

Piedouche, (*pe-ā-dōōsh',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch. and Sculp.*) A little pedestal for supporting a bust, &c. — *Worcester.*

Piedras, (*pē'a-dras,*) a promontory of S. America, in the estuary of the Rio de la Plata, abt. 90 m. S.E. of Buenos Ayres.

Pie'dras, a promontory on the E. coast of Mexico, abt. 65 m. N.W. of Vera Cruz.

Piedroit, (*pe-drwaw',*) *n.* [Fr. *pied-droit*, straight-foot.] (*Arch.*) A pier or square pillar, hidden partly within a wall, for the purpose of receiving the downward thrust of a vault, or of a girder. It is without base or capital, and therein differs from a pilaster.

Pieds-Noirs, a tribe of North American Indians. See BLACKFEET.

Piel, (*pēl,*) *n.* An iron wedge for boring stones.

Peled, (*peeld,*) *a.* Bald; naked; bare.

Pielis, or **Pielisjarvi,** (*pe-a'lis,* or *pe-a-lis-yar'vee,*) a lake of E. Finland, 60 m. E.N.E. of Kuopio, between Lat. 62° 55′ and 63° 35′ N., Lon. 29° and 30° 20′ E. Length 57 m., breadth varying from 6 to 14 m. It communicates with Lake Ornovesi by the River Pielis.

Pieno, (*pe-ā'no,*) *a.* [It., from Lat. *plenus*, full.] (*Mus.*) Full; with all the instruments.

Pier, (*peer,*) *n.* [A.S. *per*, *pere*; Fr. *pierre*, a stone, from Gr. *petra*, a rock.] (*Arch.*) The strong columns on which the arch of a bridge is raised; the solid mass between doors, windows, and other openings in buildings.

(*Engineering.*) The mass of building erected for the purpose of forming harbors, landing-places, or other similar works; a mole.

Pier'age, *n.* The rent or toll paid for using a pier or wharf; wharfage.

Pierce, (*perrs,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *percer*, from Lat. *pertundo*, *pertusum*, to make a hole through.] To thrust into with a pointed instrument; to perforate. — To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into; as, a bullet *pierced* his brain. — To penetrate deeply, as the heart; to touch, as the passions; to excite or affect, as the passions. — To dive or penetrate into, as a secret or purpose.

—*v. n.* To enter, as a pointed instrument. — To penetrate; to force a way into or through anything. — To dive or penetrate, as into a secret; to enter. — To affect deeply; as, *piercing* eloquence.

Pierce, FRANKLIN, the 14th President of the United States, son of Brigade-major Benjamin Pierce, who held several political offices in the State of New Hampshire, born in Hillsborough, N. H., 1804, after completing his academical studies, went to Bowdoin College, Maine. On leaving college, he entered the office of Judge Howe, of Northampton, Massachusetts, but returned to his native

State, and finished his studies at Amherst. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town; before the end of two years he was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and during his second year's service was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the House of Representatives for four years. Although a firm supporter of Democratic measures, he seldom distinguished himself as a debater. In 1837 he was elected a member of the U. S. Senate, and at the end of five years resigned his seat, intending to devote himself wholly to his profession, when he settled in Concord, and, resuming his practice at the bar, was successful as an advocate. President Polk offered to make him Attorney-General or Secretary of War, but he refused both of these offices. On the breaking out of the Mexican War, Mr. Pierce enrolled himself as a private soldier in a New England regiment; President Polk sent him a colonel's commission, and raised him to the rank of brigadier-general in March, 1847. On the restoration of peace, he lived in comparative retirement until the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention in 1852 brought him once more before the public, and he was nominated by that body, with but few dissentient votes, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and in due course was elected to that office; though a man of marked ability, he did not succeed in giving satisfaction to any party. He was succeeded by Mr. Buchanan in 1856. Soon after he travelled extensively in Europe, from which he returned in 1860, but from that time took no part in politics. D. 1870.

Pierce, in *Georgia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Satilla River, and Hurricane Creek. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, sandy and barren. *Cap.* Blackshear. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Pierce, in *Illinois*, a twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Pierce, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Pierce, in *Iowa*, a township of Page co.; *pop.* 211.

Pierce, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Pierce, in *Washington Territory*, a W. central co., bordering on Puget Sound; *area*, abt. 2,250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nesqually, White, and Puyallop rivers. *Surface*, diversified, and in the E. mountainous. Mount Rainier, a peak of the Cascade Range in the S.E., has an elevation of abt. 12,000 feet; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Steilacoon. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Pierce, in *Wisconsin*, an extreme W. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, St. Croix, Menomonee, and Rush rivers. Lake Pepin forms a portion of the S. boundary of the co. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ellsworth. *Pop.* abt. 14,000. — A twp. of Kewaunee co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Pierce'able, *a.* That may be pierced.

Pierce City, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Shoshone co., abt. 90 m. E. of Lewistown.

Pier'cel, *n.* A piercer; a gimlet or other instrument for forming a vent in a barrel of liquor.

Pierce Point, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dallas co., abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Des Moines.

Pierc'er, *n.* An instrument that pierces, penetrates, or bores. — One who pierces or perforates.

Pierce'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko co., abt. 9 m. E.S.E. of Warsaw.

Pierce'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 45 m. W. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pierc'ingly, *adv.* In a piercing manner; with penetrating force or effect: sharply.

Pierc'ingness, *n.* The power of piercing.

Pier'-glass, *n.* A glass or mirror which hangs against a pier, between windows.

Pier'ian, *a.* [Lat. *pierius*, from Gr. *pierios*, from Mount *Pierus*, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Relating to the Muses; as, the *Pierian* spring.

Pier'mont, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Grafton co., abt. 5 m. S. of Haverhill; *total pop.* (1870) 792.

Pier'mont, in *New York*, a post-village of Rockland co., abt. 24 m. N. of New York city.

Pier'pont, in *New York*, a post-township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,391.

Pierpont, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., abt. 218 m. N.E. of Columbus; *total pop.* abt. 1,500.

Pierre Bayou', in *Mississippi*, flows into the Mississippi River from Claiborne co.

Pierrepont Manor, (*peer'pont,*) in *New York*, a post-vill. of Jefferson co., abt. 18 m. S.S.W. of Watertown.

Pier'rier, PETRARY, *n.* [Gr. *petros*, a stone.] (*Mil.*) Anciently, an engine for casting stones; afterwards a small kind of cannon; and in modern times a mortar used in sieges for firing stones.

Pier'son, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Pierson, or PEARSON, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Montcalm co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Pier'-table, *n.* A table placed between windows.

Piet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PICA, *q. v.*

Pi'etism, *n.* The religion of the German Pietists.

Pi'etist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of religious reformers that sprung up in Germany in the 17th cent., noted for strict piety and great purity of life; — often so called in contempt.

Pietis'tic, Pietis'tical, *a.* Relating to the Pietists; affectedly religious.

Pi'ety, *n.* [Fr. *piété*; It. *pieta*; Lat. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious.] Filial reverence or veneration toward God as the Father of all; a sense of dependence on the Supreme Being, accompanied with love, habitual reverence, and a disposition to know and obey His will and laws. — Reverence of parents or friends, accompanied with affection and devotion to their honor and happiness.

Pietraper'zia, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 5 m. S.E. of Caltanisetta; *pop.* 8,500.

Piezom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *piezim*, to press, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the compressibility of liquids.

Pif'fero, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A fife.

Pig, *n.* [Dn. *big*, pig; Norm. *piges*, pigs.] A young sow or boar. — An oblong mass of unforged iron, lead, or other metal, so called because it flows in the melted state into channels branching off from the main channel, called the *Sow.*

— In Scotland, an earthen ewer or vessel.

— *v. a.* or *v. n.* To farrow; to bring forth pigs: to bring forth in the manner of pigs. — To lie together like pigs.

Pig'-bed, *n.* (*Founding.*) The bed of moulded sand into which molten iron is run, in order to be cast into pigs.

Pi'galle, JEAN BAPTISTE, an eminent sculptor, b. at Paris, 1714. He studied in Italy, and on his return to France became sculptor to the king, chancellor of the Academy of Painting, and a knight of the order of St. Michael; d. 1785.

Pigeon, (*pij'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *pichon;* Lat. *pipio*, a young piping or chirping bird.] (*Zoöl.*) A name common to all the birds composing the family *Columbidæ*, q. v. As the Ring-Dove, Stock-Dove, Passenger-Pigeon, and Turtle-Dove will be found described under those names respectively, we shall notice here exclusively the tame or domesticated *P.*, the tenants of the dove-cot. These are the willing attendants on man, and depend on his bounty, seldom leaving the dwellings provided for them, and only roaming abroad to seek amusement, or to procure subsistence; but when we consider the lightness of their bodies, the great strength of their wing, and the amazing rapidity of their flight, it is a matter of wonder that they should submit even to a partial domestication, or occupy those tenements fitted up for the purpose of breeding and rearing their young. *P.* occur in every climate, and although they thrive best in warm countries, yet with care they succeed also in very northern latitudes. Their manners are gentle and lively; they are fond of society, and have always been held emblematic of peace and innocence; they are faithful to their mates, whom they solicit with the softest cooings, the tenderest caresses, and the most graceful movements. The exterior form of the *P.* is elegant; the bill is weak, straight, slender, somewhat curved at the point, and has a soft protuberance at the base, in which the nostrils are placed; the legs are short and red, and the toes divided to the origin. They moult once, and the sexes do not differ in plumage. It would be as fruitless as unnecessary to attempt to describe *all* the varieties of the tame *P.*; for human art has so much altered the color and figure of this bird, that pigeon-fanciers, by pairing a male and female of different sorts, can, as they express it, "breed them to a feather." Hence we have the various names of *Carriers, Tumblers, Jacobins, Croppers, Pouters, Runts, Turbits, Shakers, Fantails, Owls, Nuns*, &c., all birds that at first may have accidentally varied from the stock-dove. Of all the varieties, the finest is the *Carrier-P.* or *Messenger*, — so called from its being used to convey letters from one place to another. These birds are rather larger than most of the common-sized *P.*; their feathers lie very close and even, and their necks are long and straight; so that when they stand upright on their legs, they show more gentility of shape than most other *P.* From the lower part of the head to the middle of the lower chap there grows out a white, naked, fungous flesh, which is called the wattle, and is generally met by two small protuberances of the same luxuriant flesh, rising on each side of the under chap. The eyes are surrounded with the same sort of corrugated flesh; and the circle around the black pupil of their eyes is commonly of a red brick-dust color, though more esteemed when it is of a brilliant red. When the luxuriant flesh around the eye is thick and broad, it is considered that the Carrier will be a good breeder, and rear very fine young ones. Extraordinary attention was formerly paid to the training of these *P.* An actual post-system, in which *P.* were the messengers, was established by the Sultan Noureddin Mahmoud, who died in 1174; which flying-post lasted till 1258, when Bagdad fell into the hands of the Mongols, and was destroyed by them. At present they are kept only by some persons as a curiosity, much time and attention being required to train them properly. As soon as the young are fledged, a cock and a hen-bird are made as tame as possible, and accustomed to each other's society. They are then sent, in an uncovered cage, to the place whither they are usually to carry messages. If one of them should be lost, or carried away, after having been well treated for some time, it will certainly return to its mate. A small letter is written on the finest kind of thin paper; then placed lengthwise under one wing, or fastened to the leg.

— A dupe; one who is cheated at cards or in gambling; as, to pluck a *pigeon.* (Cant.)

Pigeon English, the barbarous dialect of broken English used by English and American residents in China in their dealings with the native traders.

— *v. a.* To fleece of money by cheating at cards or dice.

Pigeon, in *Indiana*, a township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A twp. of Warrick co.; *pop.* abt. 1,204.

Pigeon Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Ohio River from Vanderburg co.

Pigeon Creek, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ralls co., abt. 80 m. N.E. by N. of Jefferson City.

Pigeon-hawk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Falco columbarius* of Linnæus, a falcon of the warm and temperate parts of America, is 12 to 14 inches long, and the wing 8 to 9 inches; the male 10 to 11 inches, and the wing 6 inches. In the adult the upper parts are bluish-slate, every feather with a longitudinal black line; forehead and throat white; and the other under parts pale-yellowish or reddish-white, every feather with a longitudinal line of brownish-black. The bill is blue, cere and legs yellow, quills black, tipped with ashy-white, tail light bluish-ashy tipped with white, and with a broad subterminal black band, and several other narrower transverse bands of the same color. This spirited little falcon preys upon pigeons, teal, and most of the smaller birds. In the latter part of summer and early autumn it is a constant attendant upon the flocks of birds that are assembling for, or making, their southward migrations, and fattens upon those it chooses to select. It generally flies low, skimming over fields, and along the hedges and skirts of woodlands, searching for its favorite prey. — *Tenney.*

Pig'eon-hearted, *a.* Timid; easily alarmed or frightened.

Pigeon-hole, *n.* A hole for pigeons to enter the dove-cot.

— *pl.* Divisions or partitions in a bureau, &c., for keeping assorted letters, documents, &c. — An old English game in which balls were rolled through little arches.

Pigeon-livered, (*-liv'erd,*) *a.* Mild; soft; gentle; — said of temper or disposition.

Pigeon River, rises in Steuben co., Indiana, and flowing W.N.W. into Michigan, enters the St. Joseph River in Cass co.

Pigeon River, in *Alabama*, flows into Sepulga River, in Conecuh co.

Pigeonry, (*pij'un-ry,*) *n.* A dovecote; a place where pigeons are kept; a columbary.

Pig'eon-toed, *a.* Having toes turned in.

Pig'-eyed, (*-id,*) *a.* Having small, deeply-sunken eyes.

Pig'gery, *n.* A place where swine are kept.

Pig'gin, *n.* [Gael. *pigean*, an earthen pitcher.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

Pig'-headed, *a.* Having a large or badly-shaped head; obstinate to a degree of stupidity.

Pig'headedness, *n.* Excessive stupidity or obstinacy.

Pig'-iron, (*-i-urn,*) *n.* Iron in pigs, or oblong blocks or bars, as originally cast in the mould or pig-bed.

Pig'-lead, (*-led,*) *n.* Lead in pigs, or as first separated from the ore.

Pig'mean, *a.* Resembling a pigmy; dwarfish; very small.

Pig'ment, *n.* [Lat. *pigmentum*, from *pingo*, to paint.] Paint; a preparation used by painters, dyers, &c., to impart colors to bodies. — Highly spiced wine, flavored with honey.

(*Anat.*) A term applied to the mucous secretion which covers the iris of the eye and gives it its various colors; — to the dark matter which covers the anterior surface of the choroid membrane; — and to the interior surface of the ciliary processes.

Pigment'al, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to pigments.

Pig'mentary, Pigment'ous, *a.* Relating to, or furnished with, pigments or coloring-matter.

Pig'my, *n.* A dwarf. See PYGMY.

Pigmy Ape, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MAGOT.

Pignora'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *pignerare*, to pledge.] (*Civ. Law.*) The seizing of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, until compensation is made.

Pig'norative, *n.* (*Law.*) Pledging; pawning.

Pig'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HICKORY.

Pig'-sty, *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

Pig'tail, *n.* The tail or caudal appendage of a pig. — A queue; the hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail. — A kind of tobacco twisted into a cord, and rolled up into a compact mass.

Pigwidgeon, (*-wij'un,*) *n.* A fairy; — hence, colloquially, a name for anything very small.

Pi'ka, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LAGOMYS.

Pike, *n.* [Fr. *pique*; A.S. *pîc*, a little pin or needle.] A military defensive weapon formerly much used by foot-soldiers, consisting of a narrow, elongated lance-head fixed to a pole, or a simple spike of metal. — A fork used in husbandry; a pitchfork. — A pointed peak, hill, or mountain summit; as, Rivington *Pike*, England. — A turnpike road.

Pike, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A malacopterygious fish, which, along with the Pickerel, composes the family *Esocidæ.* "They are soft-finned fishes, having the body long, one dorsal generally opposite the anal, and a very large mouth, extensively armed with very sharp teeth. The genus *Esox* is characterized by an oblong, broad and depressed snout. The species are very voracious. The Muskallonge, or Pike, *E. estor*, of the N. American Lakes, is 20 to 48 inches long, and sometimes attains the weight of 20 lbs. The common Pickerel, *E. reticulatus* of the E. States, is from 12 to 36 inches long. The Short-nosed Pickerel, *E. gasciatus*, is smaller than the preceding, with a short snout, and is common in the brooks and rivers of N. England." — *Tenney.* The Pikes are remarkable for their length of life, attaining, in some instances, the age of a hundred years. Their flesh is of good quality.

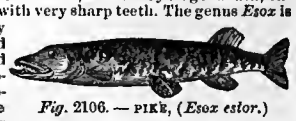


Fig. 2106. — PIKE, (*Esox estor.*)

Pike, in *Alabama*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 1,330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Conecuh and Pea rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

Pike, in *Arkansas*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 660 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Little Missouri, and several other tributaries of the Washita River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, well adapted to stock-raising. *Min.* Silver, iron, lead, zinc,

cobalt, stone coal, and alabaster. *Cap.* Murfreesborough. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Pike, in *Georgia*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, and Big Potatoe, Elkins, Flat, Rose, and South Towaliga creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Zebulon. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Pike, in *Illinois*, a W. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Illinois. *Surface*, undulating prairies partly covered with forests. *Soil*, remarkably fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Pittsfield. *Pop.* abt. 45,000.

—A township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Pike, in *Indiana*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River and Patoka Creek, besides several smaller streams. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance and of superior quality. *Cap.* Petersburg. *Pop.* (1870) 10,844.

—A township of Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A township of Ohio co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pike, in *Iowa*, a post-twp. of Muscatine co.; *pop.* 610.

Pike, in *Kansas*, a township of Lyon co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Pike, in *Kentucky*, an extreme E. co., adjoining W. Virginia on the N.E., and Virginia on the S.E.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tug Fork and West Fork of Big Sandy River. *Surface*, uneven and hilly, being bounded on the S.E. by Cumberland Mountain; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal in large deposits. *Cap.* Piketon. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Pike, in *Mississippi*, a S. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area*, abt. 780 sq. m. *Surface*, level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Holmesville. *Pop.* (1870) 11,010.

Pike, in *Missouri*, an E. by N. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Salt, and Cuivre rivers, and Spencer's, Ramsey's, and Buffalo creeks. *Surface*, mostly level prairies; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Limestone and sandstone. *Cap.* Bowling Green. *Pop.* (1870) 23,985.

—A township of Stoddart co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Pike, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., abt. 45 miles E.S.E. of Buffalo; *total pop.* (1870) 1,730.

Pike, in *Ohio*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 445 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto River, and Beaver and Sunfish creeks. *Surface*, generally hilly; *soil*, very fertile. Producing the usual fruits and cereals of that region in abundance. *Cap.* Piketon. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.

—A township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 900.—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 500.—A post-township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.—A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Pike, in *Pennsylvania*, an E. by N. co., adjoining New York on the N.E., and New Jersey on the S.E.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware River, and Lackawaxen, Shohola, and Bushkill creeks. *Surface*, hilly and broken; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Milford. *Pop.* (1870) 8,414.

—A township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Piked, *a.* Acuminated; ending in a point.

Pike'let, Pike'lin, *n.* In England, a light tea-cake.

Pike'man, *n.*; *pl.* PIKEMEN. A soldier armed with a pike.

Pike Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Potter co., abt. 25 m. E. of Coudersport.

Pike'-perch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An acanthopterygious fish, genus *Labrax*, from *Percidæ*. It inhabits the Great Lakes of N. America, is 12 to 18 inches long, cylindrical and tapering, and is popularly known as the Common Pike, Glass-Eye, and Yellow Pike.

Pike's Peak, in *Colorado Territory*, one of the highest summits of the Rocky Mountains, in El Paso co., about Lat. 38° 35′ N., Lon. 105° 15′ W.; *height*, about 11,497 feet.

Pike'staff, *n.* The shaft or staff of a pike.—An alpenstock.

Pikes'ville, or PIKEVILLE, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Baltimore.

Pike'ton, in *Indiana*, a village of Marion co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Piketon, or PIKEVILLE, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Pike co., about 160 miles S.S.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 600.

Piketon, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Pike co., abt. 65 m. S. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Pike'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Marion co., abt. 68 m. N.N.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Pikeville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Chickasaw co., abt. 14 m. E. of Houston.

Pikeville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Bledsoe co., abt. 112 m. E.S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 500.

Pi'lage, *n.* [From Lat. *pilus*, hair.] The natural coat of hair on animals.

Pilao Arcado, (*pe-lowng ar-ka'do,*) a town of Brazil, on the São Francisco River; Lat. 11° 30′ S., Lon. 42° 40′ W.; *pop.* 5,000.

Pilar', or NEEMBUCU, a town, port of entry, and military depôt of Paraguay, on the Parana River, abt. 170 m. W. S.W. of Asuncion.

Pilar, in Brazil, a town abt. 50 m. W. of Parahyba; *pop.* 4,000.—Another town, about 170 m. N. of Goyaz; *pop.* 1,800.

Pi'lares, (Cabo de los,) a cape of S. America, forming the N.W. extremity of Terra del Fuego.

Pilas'ter, *n.* [It. *pilastro*; Fr. *pilastre*, from Lat. *pila*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A square column or pillar, used in classical architecture, sometimes disengaged, but generally attached to a wall, from which it projects a third, fourth, fifth, or sixth of its breadth. The Greeks formed their pilasters of the same breadth at the top and bottom, (Fig. 2107,) and then gave them capitals and bases different from those of the orders with which they were associated; the Romans usually gave them the same capitals and bases as the columns, and often made them diminish upwards in the same manner.

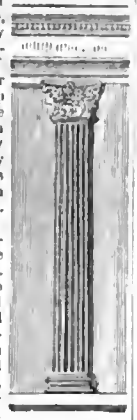


Fig. 2107.
PILASTER.

Pilas'tered, *a.* Having pilasters.

Pi'late, (PONTIUS,) a Roman, who became governor of Judæa A. D. 26. He commanded in that country ten years. The Jews brought Jesus Christ before Pilate, who, perceiving that envy and malice occasioned their charges, would have scourged the prisoner and dismissed him, but being threatened with the wrath of Cæsar, Pilate delivered Jesus, whom he pronounced innocent, to be crucified. He is said to have subsequently treated the Samaritans with great cruelty, for which he was recalled by Tiberius, and banished to Gaul, where he slew himself, A. D. 37 or 38.

Pilat'ka, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Putnam co., 200 m. E.S.E. of Tallahassee; *pop.* abt. 700.

Pi'lau, *n.* See PILLAU.

Pilayn, or TUPIZA, (*pe-lī'a,*) a river of Bolivia, rises on the E. slope of the Eastern Andes, and flowing a general E. course of abt. 300 m., joins the E. branch of the Pilcomay, abt. Lat. 20° 50′ S., Lon. 63° 50′ W.

Pilch', Pilch'er, *n.* [From It. *pellicia*, from Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] Anything lined with fur, as a robe.

Pil'chard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Clupea pilchardus*, a species of herring very common on the shores of the S.W. of England, but differing from the common herring in many zoölogical characters, among which the larger size of the abdominal region is the one most prominent to ordinary observers.

Pilch'er, *n.* [From It. *pellicia*, a furred coat; Lat. *pellis*, a skin.] Anything lined with fur, as a robe.

(*Zoöl.*) See PILCHARD.

Pileomayo, or ABAGUAI, (*pil-ko-mī'o.*) a river of S. America, rises between the provinces of Chuquisaca, Potosi, and Tarija, in Bolivia, and flowing S.E. into Paraguay, joins the Paraguay River by two embouchures, a few m. below Asuncion; *length*, abt. 1,000 m.

Pile, *n.* [A. S. *pil*; Fr. *pile*, a heap; Lat. *pilo*, a ball.] A heap; a mass or collection of things in a roundish or elevated form; as, a *pile* of stones, a *pile* of wood.— A collection of combustibles for incremation; as, a funeral *pile*.—An edifice; a large building or mass of buildings; as, a noble *pile*.—A series of iron bars for reheating.—A heap of balls or shot laid in horizontal courses, rising into a pyramidal form.

(*Elect.*) See VOLTAIC ELECTRICITY.

Pile, *n.* [A. S. *pil*; Ger. *pfahl*; Lat. *palus*, a stake, a prop.] (*Engineering.*) A beam of timber or stakes of wood driven firmly into the ground for various purposes; such as forming the foundation for buildings, piers of bridges, &c. Piles may be either round or square, and formed of any timber which is not likely to rot under water. They are generally made of fir; but oak and elm are also largely employed. The end of the pile which enters the ground is pointed and shod with iron, while the top is bound with a strong iron hoop to prevent the wood from splitting under the violent blows required to drive it home. Foundations are never constructed with piles unless the ground is suspected of being unsound, or the weight to be borne is exceedingly great. Piles of cast-iron are now often used, chiefly in the formation of harbors.

(*Coinage.*) One side of a coin;—the opposite of *cross*. Originally, a punch or puncheon used in stamping figures on coins, and containing the figures to be impressed.

(*Her.*) An ordinary which is represented of a wedge-shape, tapering from the chief downwards towards the point; said to represent the piles on which bridges and other erections are founded.

Pile, *n.* [Lat. *pilus*, hair.] A hair; hence, the fibre of textile fabrics; hence, also, the fine hairy substance on the surface of cloth, &c.; as, velvet *pile*.

Pile, *v. a.* To heap; to lay, throw, or collect into a pile or mass; as, to *pile* wood; to accumulate; to amass; as, to *pile* money, to *pile* comments or quotations.—To fill above the brim or top; as, *piled* measure.—To drive piles in; to furnish or fill with piles.

To shut pile, to drive a piling of planke edge to edge in. (See PILING.)—*To pile arms.* (*Mil.*) To place three muskets together in such an upright manner as to afford each other support in common.

Pi'leate, Pi'leated, *a.* [From Lat. *pileus*, a felt hat.] (*Bot.*) Possessing the shape of a head-covering, as a mushroom.

Piled, (*pīld,*) *a.* Re-heated; as, *piled* iron.

Pile'-driver, Pile'-engine, *n.* An engine for driving down piles into the earth.

Pileorhi'za, *n.* [Gr. *pilos*, felt cloth, and *riza*, a root.] (*Bot.*) The cap of a root. It is well represented in the ends of the roots of *Nuphar*, where it is seen to form a membranous hood, distinct from the spongiole.

Pi'leous, *a.* Covered with, or consisting of hair; pillose.

Pile'-plank, *n.* One of a number of planks with sharpened points, driven into the ground after the manner of piles

Pi'ler, *n.* One who piles a heap.

Piles, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pila*, a ball.] (*Med.*) See HÆMORRHOIDS.

Piles grove, in *New Jersey*, a township of Salem co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,385.

Pi'leus, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., a felt hat.] (*Antiq.*) A kind of felt cap worn by the ancients, and fitting close to the head; a skull-cap.

(*Bot.*) The expanded disc of certain fungi, as the mushroom.

Pil'fer, *v. n.* [Fr. *piller*; Lat. *pilare*, to pillage; primarily to deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft.

—*v. a.* To filch; to steal by petty larceny.

Pil'ferer, *n.* One who pilfers; one who commits petty theft.

Pil'feringly, *a.* With petty theft; filchingly.

Pil'fery, *n.* Petty theft.

Pilgar'lic, *n.* One who has lost his hair by disease;—hence, a poor, neglected wretch.

Pil'grim, *n.* [Ger. *pilger*; Fr. *pélerin*; Sp. *peregrino*; It. *pellegrino*; Lat. *peregrinus*, a foreigner.] A wanderer; a traveller; specifically, one who travels to a distance from his own country to visit a holy shrine, or to pay his devotion to the remains of dead saints.

(*Script.*) One who has only a temporary residence on earth.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to pilgrims.

Pil'grimage, *n.* A long journey, particularly a journey to some place deemed sacred and venerable, in order to pay devotion to the relics of some deceased saint.—Hence, any undertaking requiring the exercise of time and patience; time irksomely passed.

"In prison hast thou spent a *pilgrimage*."—*Shaks.*

(*Script.*) The journey of human life.

Pilid'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The orbicular hemispherical shield or apothecium of a lichen, the outside of which changes to powder, as in calycium.

Pilif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *pilus*, hair, and *ferre*, to bear.] Beset with hairs; bearing a single hair, as a plant.

Pilig'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *pilus*, hair, and *gerere*, to bear.] Covered with, or bearing hair.

Pil'iform, *a.* [Lat. *pilus*, hair, and *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of hair or down.

Pil'ing, *n.* Act of heaping, or of throwing into a heap. —Act of driving piles.—Piles in place, considered collectively.

Shut piling, a series of piles made of planks or half logs driven edge to edge.

Pill, *n.* [Lat. *pila*, *pilula*.] A medicine in the form of a little ball, to be swallowed entire;—hence, anything nauseous.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *piller*, to strip off.] To pillage; to peel.—To dose with pills.

—*v. n.* To be peeled; to come off in flakes.—To pillage. See PEEL.

Pillage, (*pil'laj*) *n.* [Fr.] A stripping or depriving of property by violence; act of plundering.

"Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity."—*Shaks.*

—Plunder; spoil; that which is taken from another by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war.

—*v. a.* To plunder; to spoil; to strip of money or goods by open violence; as, soldiers *pillage* the towns of an enemy.

Pil'lager, *n.* One who plunders by open violence.

Pil'lar, *n.* [Fr. *pilier*; Sp. *pilar*, from Lat. *pila*.] A support to the arch, differing from the column which is always round, whereas the pillar may be of any shape.

Fig. 2108.
LADY CHAPEL, SALISBURY CATHEDRAL, (England.)

In Gothic architecture, also, the pillars are of different forms at the various epochs of that style. First, in the Norman period, we have plain massive pillars, square, circular, and octagonal, frequently ornamented with

zigzag ornaments, spiral bands, &c., on the surface. As vaulting progressed, the system of breaking the plain surface, and giving to each portion of the vaulting a separate little column, or detached shaft, to support it, was introduced, as in the splendid example shown in Fig. 2108. But, more frequently, shafts were attached to the circular pillars, or little shafts set in nooks cut in the pillar. In the perpendicular buildings the mouldings of the piers occasionally run up into the arches, and form part of the archivolt, and in some cases the mouldings of the pillars are continued in the arches without any capital or impost between them.

—Hence, a supporter; that which sustains or upholds; that on which some superstructure rests; also, a character which resembles a pillar in stability and strength.

"He seemed a *pillar* of state."—*Milton.*

—Anything which resembles a pillar in appearance.

"The Lord went before them . . . by night in a *pillar* of fire." *Ex.* xiii. 21.

(*Manege.*) The centre of the manege ground around which a horse turns.

Pil'lared, (*-lard,*) *a.* Supported by pillars; as, a *pillared* dome.

—Having the form or embodiment of a pillar or pillars.

Pil'laret, *n.* A little pillar.

Pil'larist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A stylite. See STYLITE.

Pillau', Pilau', *n.* [Pers. and Turk. *pilâw.*] A Turkish ragout, consisting of boiled rice flavored with mutton fat.

Pil'lau, a seaport-town of E. Prussia, at the extremity of a narrow peninsula, between the Baltic and the inlet called Frische-Haff; Lat. 54° 38′ 4″ N., Lon. 19° 54′ E. *Pop.* 4,000.

Pil'libheet, Pil'ibhit, Pil'libeet, a town of British India, Upper Provinces, presidency of Bengal, 30 m. N.E. of Bareilly; *pop.* 26,000.

Pillion, (*pil'yun,*) *n.* [Ir. *pillin;* Gael. *pillean.*] A cushion for a woman to ride on behind a man on horseback; a pad; a pannel; a low saddle; the pad of a saddle that rests on the horse's back. The head-dress of a priest.

Pil'lorize, *v. a.* To punish by setting in the pillory.

Pil'lory, *n.* [Fr. *pilori;* Low Lat. *piloria, pilorium,* a kind of collar, like a pigeon-hole; *pillerium* = Lat. *pila,* a pillar, a column.] A frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes, through which were formerly put the head and hands of a criminal, to be exposed to public view, and generally to public insult, as a mode of punishment.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *pilorier.*] To punish with the pillory.

Pil'low, *n.* [A. S. *pyle.*] A cushion stuffed with hair, &c.; a bag or cushion of hair, feathers, &c., or other soft substance, to support the head of a person when reposing in a bed; — hence, something that bears or supports.

(*Mech.*) A bearing or journal-box. See JOURNAL-BOX.

(*Naut.*) The block supporting the inner end of a bowsprit.

—A kind of plain, coarse fustian.—*Simmonds.*

Pillow of a plough, a cross-piece of wood serving to raise or lower the beam.

—*v. a.* To rest or lay on for support, as on a pillow.

Pil'low-bier, *n.* Same as PILLOW-CASE, *q. v.*

Pil'low-block, *n.* (*Mech.*) Same as JOURNAL-BOX, *q. v.*

Pil'low-case, *n.* The movable covering which is drawn over a pillow; a pillow-bier; a pillow-slip.

Pil'low-slip, *n.* See PILLOW-CASE.

Pil'lowy, *a.* Resembling a pillow.

Pill'-tile, *n.* A corrugated plate of metal or earthenware, used in rolling pills to regulate their size.

Pil'nitz, a small town on the Elbe, 4 m. from Dresden. Here, in 1791, the convention which was to maintain the rights of the Bourbons to the throne of France was concluded.

Pi'lon, GERMAIN, a celebrated French sculptor, b. at Loné, near Mans, and D. about 1590. Among his most admired works are — the Group of the Graces, now in the Louvre; the bronze statues of Henry II. and Catherine de Medici, forming part of the monument to Henry at St. Denis; the mausoleum of Du Bellay, &c.

Pilose', *a.* [Lat. *pilosus,* from *pilus,* hair.] Hairy; pilous. (*Bot.*) Covered with long, separate hairs.

Pilos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *pilosité;* It. *pilosita.*] Hairiness.

Pi'lot, *n.* [Fr. *pilote;* It. *pilota;* Du. *piloot.*] A person qualified and appointed by proper authority to conduct ships in and out of particular harbors or along certain coasts, at a certain fixed rate, depending on the draught of water. The pilot has the charge of the vessel while in *pilot water,* and the captain or master neglects or opposes the pilot's advice on his own responsibility.

—A guide; a director of one's course.

—*v. a.* To direct, as the course of a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous. — To guide, as a person through dangers or difficulties.

Pilot, in *Illinois,* a township of Kankakee co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A post-village and township of Vermilion co., abt. 42 m. N.W. of Paris; *total pop.* abt. 2,400.

Pilot, in *Iowa,* a township of Cherokee co.; *pop.* 140.

Pi'lotage, *n.* The compensation made or allowed to a pilot for directing the course of a ship. — The duty or office of a pilot.

Pi'lot-balloon', *n.* A balloon sent up to learn the direction of the wind.

Pi'lot-bread, *n.* Ship-biscuit; a hard bread used on shipboard.

Pi'lot-cloth, *n.* A strong, coarse cloth used for overcoats.

Pi'lot-engine, *n.* A locomotive sent in advance of a railroad train to clear the way, &c.

Pi'lot-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An acanthopterygious fish, of which there are several species composing the genus *Naucrates,* family *Scombridæ.* This fish is in size and shape like the mackerel, and may be immediately recognized by certain conspicuous bands which surround its body. The *P. F.* will frequently attend a ship during its course for weeks or months together. It is frequently found in company with the shark.

Fig. 2109.—PILOT-FISH (*Naucrates ductor.*)

Pi'lot Grove, in *Illinois,* a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Pilot Grove, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Faribault co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Pilot Hill, or CENTREVILLE, in *California,* a post-vill. of Eldorado co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Placerville.

Pilot Knob, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 30 m. W. of New Albany.

Pilot Knob, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Iron co., abt. 87 m. S. by W. of St. Louis. Here is the remarkable Pilot Knob, a hill about 500 feet high, which is an almost solid mass of iron.

Pilot Mound, in *Iowa,* a post-township of Boone co; *pop.* 495.

Pilot Mound, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Fillmore co., abt. 26 m. S.W. of Winona; *total pop.* abt. 800.

Pilot Mountain, or ARARAT, in *N. Carolina,* a spur of the Alleghanies, in Surry co., between the Ararat and Dan Rivers. *Height,* abt. 1,400 feet.

Pilot Peak, in *California,* a summit of the Sierra Nevada, in Plumas co.; Lat. 39° 55′ N. *Height,* 7,300 feet.

Pi'lous, *a.* Hairy; pilose. — Made of hair.

Pil'sen, a town of Bohemia, on the Beraun, a tributary of the Elbe, 52 m. S.W. of Prague. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, and leather. *Pop.* 15,000.

Pil'ular, *a.* That relates to pills; as, "*pilular* form."

Pi'ma, in *Arizona Territory,* a large S.E. co., adjoining New Mexico on the E., and Mexico on the S.; *area,* abt. 25,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gila, Santa Cruz, San Pedro, and San Domingo rivers. *Surface,* generally hilly and mountainous; *soil,* in the valleys fertile. *Min.* Silver and copper. *Cap.* Tucson.

Pim'elite, *n.* [Gr. *pimelê,* fat, and *lithos,* stone.] A hydrated silicate of alumina, magnesia, &c. It is of a greenish color and translucent, with a greasy feel.

Pimen'ta, Pimen'to, *n.* [Fr. *piment.*] (*Bot.*) See EUGENIA.

Pi'mos, a tribe of Indians inhabiting the valley of the Gila, in Arizona Territory. Their number is abt. 2,700, and closely resemble their neighbors the Coco-Maricopas. They are of a dark-brown complexion, thus differing from the olive-featured Indians of California and the redskins E. of the Rocky Mountains. The men have slender forms, but the women, who perform most of the labor, are well made. They show a courageous spirit, and are the most civilized of any of the N. American Indians. They make cotton fabrics, pottery, and other useful articles with much skill, and are noted for their simplicity of character, peacefulness, and honesty. Their only weapon is the bow and arrow.

Pimo'sa, or **Pymo'sa,** in *Iowa,* a township of Caes co.; *pop.* 834.

Pimp, *n.* A person who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a panderer.

—*v. n.* To pander; to procure lewd women for the gratification of men.

Pim'pernel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANAGALLIS.

Pimpinel'la, BURNET-SAXIFRAGE, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ.* The species *P. anisum* is the anise so much esteemed for its carminative fruits or seeds. See ANISE.

Pimple, (*pim'pl,*) *a.* [A. S. *pimpel;* Lat. *papula,* pimple.] (*Med.*) A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base; very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf or desquamation. — *Dunglison.*

Pim'pled, Pim'ply, *a.* Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

Pin, *n.* [A. S. *pinn;* Lat. *penna,* a feather.] A small pointed instrument, commonly made of brass wire blanched and headed, used chiefly in fastening articles of dress. Among the most modern and important improvements introduced in the fabrication of pins, are the machines by which the head is formed from the pin itself, and the machine for sticking the pins in paper, — two American inventions. The consumption in the U. S. is calculated at 20 millions a day.

—A piece of wood or metal sharpened or pointed, used to fasten together boards, planks, or other timber. — A thing of little value; a trifle.

(*Mus.*) A peg used in musical instruments in straining and relaxing the strings.

—Mood; humor; — from the custom of drinking in mugs in which a *pin* was fixed as a measure of the quantity drunk.

"In a merry *pin,* i. e. in merry humor."—*Worcester.*

—*v. a.* To fasten with a pin, or with pins of any kind; to join and fasten together. — To inclose; to confine; to pen.

Pina'ceæ, CONIFERÆ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pinas,* the pine.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, class *Gymnogens* DIAG. A repeatedly branched continuous stem, simple acerose leaves, and females in cones. — They are noble trees or evergreen shrubs, including the Pines, Firs, Juniper, Yew, &c. They have flowers unisexual, the male flowers have either one stamen or one bundle of stamens, the anthers often crested; the female flowers are in cones or solitary; the place of ovaries is supplied by the flat scales of the cones; the ovules are usually in pairs on the face of the scales, either inverted or erect. The fruit is either a cone — the scales of which sometimes become fleshy, and are incorporated into a berry-like fruit — or a solitary naked seed. The seed has a hard crustaceous integument; the embryo is in the midst of fleshy oily albumen; the cotyledons are either two, or numerous and whorled. The mode of branching is peculiar, numerous buds proceeding from the side of the main stem, so as generally to form whorls of branches, which are generally almost horizontal in their direction, while the central vertical shoot runs up often with admirable straightness, and some of the *P.* attain a height unrivalled among other forest-trees. The wood consists of *punctated* cells; the sides of the tubes or elongated cells which form it, and which are nearly of equal diameter, being marked by circular discs, which, when highly magnified (Fig. 2110), exhibit a small internal circle, surrounded by a larger external one. This peculiarity of the wood of the *P.* is important, as enabling us to recognize it in a fossil state, and to refer many fossils, particularly of the coal formation, to this order. By far the greater number of them belong to the northern hemisphere. The *P.* are very long-lived; some of them are supposed to be capable of attaining an age of 2,000 or 3,000 years. When the stem of a coniferous tree is cut across, it does not sprout again from the root. The *P.*, besides the great usefulness of the timber of many, are remarkably productive of turpentines and resins. Astringent substances are also found in their bark, and fixed oil in their seeds. The seeds of some species of *Pine* and *Araucaria* are used as food. — See ABIES, ARAUCARIA, LARCH, PINUS, &c.

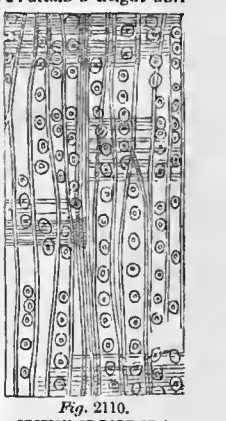


Fig. 2110.
SECTION OF PART OF A STEM OF FIR, HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

Pinacothe'ca, *n.* [Gr. *pinakothekê,* from *pinax,* a picture.] In ancient architecture, an apartment reserved for the exposition of paintings. This term has been applied by the Germans to signify the buildings erected to serve as a national gallery of the works of their best artists, as in Munich.

Pin'afore, *n.* A child's apron.

Pin'cers, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *pinses,* a pair of pincers.] An instrument for squeezing or griping anything to be held fast; an instrument for drawing nails from boards and the like.

Pinch, *v. a.* [Fr. *pincer;* It. *pizzicare,* to pinch.] To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, the teeth, claws, or with an instrument, &c.; to squeeze, as the flesh till it is pained or livid. — To squeeze, gripe, or compress between two hard substances. — To straiten; to oppress with want; to pain by constriction; to press; to distress; to straiten by difficulties; as, *pinched* with the cold, *pinched* with hunger.

—*v. n.* To act with pressing force; to bear hard. — To spare; to be straitened.

—*n.* A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers, as snuff. — Distress inflicted or suffered; pressure; oppression; straits; difficulty.

Pinch'beck, *n.* [From the name of its inventor.] (*Chem.*) An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold in its appearance.

Pinch'er, *n.* The person or thing that pinches.

Pinch'ers, *n. pl.* An instrument for griping things to be held fast, drawing nails, &c.

Pinch'fist, *n.* A miser; a pinch-penny.

Pinch'ingly, *adv.* In a pinching manner.

Pinch'-penny, *n.* A penurious person; a miser.

Pinck'ney, the name of an ancient family of S. Carolina, which, from the time of the Revolutionary War, has produced several members distinguished in the military and political history of the U. States.

Pinck'ney, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 45 m. S.E. of Lansing.

Pinckney, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Warren co., abt. 55 m. E. by N. of Jefferson City.

Pinckney, in *N. Carolina,* a village of Rutherford co., abt. 200 m. W. by S. of Raleigh.

Pinckney, in *New York,* a post-township of Lewis co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,149.

Pinck'neyville, in *Georgia,* a village of Gwinett co., abt. 90 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Pinckneyville, in *Illinois,* a post-village, cap. of Perry co., abt. 134 m. S. of Springfield.

Pinckneyville, in *Mississippi,* a village of Wilkinson co., abt. 135 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Pinckneyville, in *S. Carolina,* a village of Union dist., abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Pin'-cushion, *n.* A small cushion into which pins are stuck for safety and preservation.

Pin'dar, the great Greek lyric poet, B. at or near Thebes, in Bœotia, about B. C. 522. He was of a noble family, said to have been skilled in music, and he learned his father's art of flute-playing. At Athens he was a pupil of Lasus of Hermione, and on his return he was assisted by the advice of his celebrated countrywomen, Myrtis and Corinna, who were also his competitors—frequently successful ones—at the public festivals. *P.* made poetry

and music the business of his life, and composed choral songs for princes and states in all parts of Greece; for which, as was the custom, he received money and gifts. Yet he did not become a mere hireling, but maintained such a dignified position as befitted him as poet and man, and spoke truth fearlessly to all. He did not live at courts, nor take part in public affairs. *P.* excelled in all varieties of choral poetry, hymns to the gods, pæans, odes for processions, drinking-songs, &c. But the only poems of his now extant, are the *Epinikia*, or *Triumphal Odes*, composed in celebration of victories at the great public games — the Olympian, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian. The praises of the victor, of his family, and his state, are intermixed with mythical narratives and sententious maxims and admonitions; and the odes — sublime, enthusiastic, and full of lofty thought and sentiment — are marked by an extraordinary variety of style and expression. No two odes have the same metre. *P.* attained the highest renown in his own age, and as a lyrical poet has no rival. When Thebes was destroyed by Alexander, the conqueror spared the house of *P.* D. probably 412.

Pindar'ic, *n.* An ode in the style and manner of Pindar, the Greek poet.

Pindar'ic, Pindar'ical, *a.* After the style and manner of Pindar, the Greek poet; irregular.

Pin'darism, *n.* The act of imitating the style of Pindar.

Pin'darist, *n.* A person who imitates the style of Pindar in writing.

Pindo'va, *n.* See ATTALEA.

Pin'dust, *n.* Small particles of metal made by pulping pins.

Pine, *n.* [A.S. *pinn;* Fr. *pin;* Lat. *pinus.*] (*Bot.*) See PINUS.

—*v. n.* [A.S. *pinan,* to languish; O. Ger. *pina,* labor.] To languish; to wither; to decay, with pain, grief, anguish, &c. — To lose flesh or wear away under any distress or anxiety of mind; to waste away with longing for something.

—*v. a.* To grieve for; to bemoan in silence. — To make to languish.

Pine, in *Indiana,* a township of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 450. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Pine, in *Minnesota,* an E. co., adjoining Wisconsin; *area,* abt. 1,800 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Croix, Snake, and Kettle rivers. *Surface,* uneven and hilly; *soil,* not very fertile. *Cap.* Chengwatana. *Pop.* abt. 300.

Pine, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350. — A township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Indiana co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pine'al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *pinea,* the cone of a pine.] Relating to, or resembling, a pine-cone or pine-apple.

Pine'al Gland, *n.* (*Anat.*) A small, heart-shaped protuberance of the brain, hanging by two peduncles from the beds of the optic nerves immediately over the *corpora quadrigemina.* Some fanciful physiologists have asserted that it is the seat of the soul.

Pine'-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANANASSA.

Pine'apple-oil, *n.* (*Chem.*) A solution of butyric ether in alcohol, has the odor of the pine-apple, and is prepared for the use of confectioners as a flavoring material.

Pine Bar'ren Creek, in *Alabama,* enters the Alabama River between Wilcox and Dallas cos.

Pine Bar'rens, *n. pl.* A term applied to level, sandy tracts, covered with pines, in the Southern States.

Pine Bend, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Dakota co., abt. 15 m. S. by E. of St. Paul.

Pine Bluff, in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Jefferson co., abt. 48 m. S.E. of Little Rock; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pine Bluff, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Pulaski co., abt. 53 m. S. by E. of Jefferson City.

Pine'-clad, Pine'-crowned, *a.* Covered or crowned with pine-trees.

Pine Creek, in *Illinois,* a township of Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Pine Creek, in *Indiana,* enters the Wabash River from Warren co.

Pine Creek, in *Michigan,* enters St. Joseph's River from Berrien co.

Pine Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the West Branch of the Susquehanna River near Jersey Shore. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Pine'-finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A North American bird, fam. *Fringillidæ.*

Pine Grove, in *California,* a post-village of Amador co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Jackson. — A village of Sierra co., abt. 65 m. N.E. of Marysville.

Pine Grove, in *Michigan,* a township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Pine Grove, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Cumberland co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Carlisle. — A village of Mercer co., abt. 10 m. E.S.E. of Mercer. — A post-borough and township of Schuylkill co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 3,600. — A township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Pine Grove, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Wetzel co., abt. 40 m. S. of Wheeling.

Pine Grove, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Pine Grove Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Centre co., abt. 90 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Pine Hill, in *Georgia,* a village of Talbot co., abt. 25 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Pine Island, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Goodhue co., abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Rochester.

Pi'nel, PHILIPPE, a celebrated French physician, b. at St. André, Tarn, 1745, was admitted a member of the Institute in 1803, and d. 1826. His most valuable works were his *Traité Medico-philosophique de l'Alienation Mentale* (1791), and *La Nosographie Philosophique* (1798), with its commentary *La Médecine Clinique* (1802). *P.* gained for himself undying fame by his reformation of the old barbarous methods of treating the insane. The physicians brought up under the old system were not ashamed to offer a vigorous opposition to *P.*'s philanthropic opinions; but he fortunately succeeded in thoroughly establishing their correctness, and his system in a few years prevailed over the whole of Europe.

Pine Lake, in *Michigan,* a village of Oakland co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Pine Lake, in *Wisconsin,* a small sheet of water of Waukesha co. — A village of Waukesha co., abt. 26 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

Pine Log, in *California,* a village of Tuolumne co., abt. 12 m. N.N.E. of Sonora.

Pine'-marten, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Martes abietum,* a species of marten which inhabits the pine forests of N. Europe.

Pine Mead'ow, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 23 m. W. by N. of Hartford.

Pine'-needle Wool, PINE'-WOOD WOOL, *n.* A fibrous vegetable substance obtained by treating the buds and leaves of trees of the order *Pinaceæ* with a strong solution of carbonate of soda. — *Simmonds.*

Pine Plain, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Pine Plains, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Dutchess co., abt. 50 m. S. by E. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,503.

Pine River, in *Michigan,* flows into the Tittibawassee River in Midland co.

—A township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Pine River, in *New Hampshire,* enters Ossipee Lake in Carroll co.

Pine River, in *Wisconsin,* enters Wisconsin River in Richland co.

—A post-township of Waushara co.

Pine Rock, in *Illinois,* a twp. of Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Pinerolo, (*pi-nai-ro'lo,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Turin, 22 m. S.W. of Turin. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, paper, and leather. *Pop.* 15,464.

Pine Run, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Genesee co., abt. 11 m. N. of Flint.

Pin'ery, *n.* A pine forest. — The place where pine-apples are grown.

Pine'-sap, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYPOPITHYS.

Pine Valley, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Clark co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Pine'ville, in *Georgia,* a village of Marion co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Pine'ville, in *Missouri,* a post-village and township, cap. of MacDonald co., abt. 175 m. S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 900.

Pin'ey, *a.* Piny.

—*n.* The resin of *Vateria Indica.*

Pin'ey, or PINY, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Pin'ey Creek, in *Arkansas,* flows into the Arkansas River from Pope co.

Pin'ey Fork, in *Arkansas,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Pin'ey Point, in *Virginia,* a headland and lighthouse on the E. side of the Potomac River, about 14 m. from its mouth. It exhibits a fixed light 25 ft. high.

Pin'ey (or BIG) **River,** or PINEY FORK, in *Missouri,* rises by several branches in Texas co., and flowing N., enters the Gasconade River in Pulaski co.

Pin'ey River, in *Tennessee,* enters Duck River from Hickman co.

Pin'ey-var'nish, *n.* The resin of *Vateria Indica.*

Pinguicula, (*pin-gwick'u-lă,*) *n.* [Lat., from *pinguis,* fat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lentibulariaceæ.* The herb called the Butter-wort (*P. vulgaris*), from its property of coagulating milk, belongs to this genus.

Pin'-feather, (*-feth'er,*) *n.* The short feathers of a bird just beginning to grow, and which resemble a pin in form.

Pin'-feathered, *a.* Having pin-feathers; having feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

Pin'fold, (written also *penfold,*) *n.* A place in which beasts are confined.

Pin'footed, *a.* Having toes or feet bordered by a membrane.

Ping'ster, Pink'ster, *n.* [Du. *pinkster;* Ger. *pfingsten.*] Pentecost; Whitsuntide.

Pinguid, (*ping'gwid,*) *a.* [Lat. *pinguis,* fat.] Fat; unctuous; oleaginous.

Pin'guite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of chloropal resembling bole. It is a hydrated silicate of iron, occurring in dark-green masses, which are soft like new soap, and feel greasy.

Pin'guitude, *n.* [Lat. *pinguitudo,* from *pinguis,* fat.] Fatness; unctuousness. (R.)

Pin'hold, *n.* A place where a pin holds or fastens anything.

Pin'hole, *n.* A small hole made by the puncture or perforation of a pin; a very small aperture.

Pin'ic Acid, *n.* [Lat. *pinus,* the fir-tree.] (*Chem.*) The principal resinous constituent of common resin or colophony.

Pinion, (*pin'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *penna,* or *pinna,* a feather.] A wing. — The joint of a bird's wing the remotest from the body. — A fetter for the arms.

—*v. a.* To bind or confine the wings of; to confine by binding the wings. — To cut off, as the first joint of the wings. — To bind or confine, as the arm, or arms, to the body. — Figuratively, to confine; to shackle; to chain, as with rules; to bind; to fasten to.

(*Mech.*) A small wheel that plays in the teeth of a larger one, or sometimes into an arbor, or a spindle, having notches or leaves, which are caught successively by the teeth of the wheel, the motion being thereby communicated to the rest of the machinery.

Pin'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) An alkaline variety of altered iolite. It occurs in six-sided or twelve-sided prisms, with their lateral (sometimes with their terminal) edges replaced. It is named after the mine *Pini,* in Saxony, where the first specimens were discovered in granite.

Pink, *n.* [Du.] An eye; commonly a small eye, or narrow and long, or narrowed by the contraction of lids; as, *pink*-eyed; — used only in composition.

(*Bot.*) See DIANTHUS.

—A light-red or rose-color used by painters, so called from the color of the flower. — Anything supremely bright or excellent.

(*Zoöl.*) A little fish; the minnow.

(*Naut.*) A kind of heavy narrow-sterned ship.

—*v. a.* To work in eyelet holes; to pierce with small holes. — To stab; to pierce. — To dye of the color of pink.

Pink'-eye, (*-i,*) *n.* A small eye.

Pink'-eyed, (*-id,*) *a.* Having small eyes.

Pink'ing-iron, *n.* A cutting instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, &c. — *Simmonds.*

Pink'-needle, *n.* A shepherd's hodkin.

Pink'ney (or **Pinckney**) **City,** in *Washington Territory,* a post-village, cap. of Spokane co., abt. 200 m. N. of Walla-Walla.

Pink'-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPIGELIA.

Pink'ster, *n.* See PINGSTER.

Pink'-stern, *n.* (*Naut.*) Narrow-stern.

Pink'-sterned, *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a narrow stern.

Pin'-money, *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife, as for pins, that is, for her private expenses.

Pin'na, *n.* [Lat., a feather.] (*Zoöl.*) A gen. of lamellibranchiate molluscs, commonly called *wing-shells,* remarkable for the size of the byssus, by which they adhere to the rocks, and which the natives of Sicily manufacture into gloves, socks, and other articles of sale and ornament.

(*Bot.*) A primary branch of the petiole of a bipennate or tripennate leaf.

Pinnace, (*pin'nas,*) *n.* [It. *pinaccia,* dim. of *pino,* a ship.] (*Naut.*) Formerly, a small light vessel with sails and oars; but now generally understood as the second in point of size of the boats belonging to a ship of war.

Pinnacle, (*pin'na-kl.*) *n.* [Lat. *pinnaculum,* dim. of *pinna.*] (*Arch.*) A small square or polygonal pillar, generally, but not necessarily, applied at the angles of a building, terminating upwards pyramidally, and embellished with foliage at the angles of the pyramidal part. It is much used in mediæval architecture, as a termination to buttresses, the tops of gables, &c.; in these positions it is in the form of a spire, with crockets and a finial, and is sometimes surrounded with small shafts, and highly ornamented.

Fig. 2111.
PINNACLE.
(13th century.)

—*v. a.* To build or furnish with pinnacles.

Pin'nate, Pin'nated, *a.* (*Bot.*) See LEAF.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied by Linnæus to the feet of those birds which have the toes bordered by a scalloped membrane, as the coots.

Pin'nately, *adv.* In a pinnate manner.

Pinnat'ifid, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus,* feathered, and *findere,* to split.] (*Bot.*) Divided in a pinnated manner. See LEAF.

Pinnatilo'bate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pinnately lobed.

Pinnat'iped, *a.* [Lat. *pinnatus,* and *pes, pedis,* foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Fin-footed; having the toes bordered by membranes.

Pin'ner, *n.* One who pins or fastens; also, a pound-keeper. — A pin-maker. — The lappet of a head-dress which flies loose.

Pin'niform, *a.* [Lat. *pinna,* and *forma,* a form.] Having the shape of a feather or pin.

Pin'nipeds, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pinna,* and *pes, pedis,* a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of a section of crabs (*Brachyurous Decapod Crustaceans*), in which are comprehended those that have the last pair of feet, if not more, terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming.

Pin'nonnade, *n.* A confection made chiefly of almonds and pines.

Pin'nulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) That is subdivided into leaflets.

Pin'nule, *n.* (*Bot.*) A secondary division or leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

Pin Oak, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Dubuque co., abt. 80 m. N.E. by N. of Iowa City.

Pinos, (*pe'nose,*) an island of the United States of Colombia, in the Gulf of Darien; Lat. 9° 1′ 30″ N., Lon. 77° 48′ W.

Pin'-rack, *n.* (*Naut.*) An apparatus at various parts of the upper deck of a ship. It consists of a frame containing sheaves or pulleys, around which ropes can be worked, and pins or cleats to which they can be belayed.

Pint, *n.* [A.S. *pynt;* Fr. *pinte.*] A measure of capacity, being the eighth part of a gallon.

Pinta'do, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Guinea-fowl.

Pin'tail Duck, or Spriotail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of birds, belonging to the *Anatinæ*, and forming the genus *Dafila*, characterized by the bill long and narrow, tail pointed. The *P.* is a shy and cautious bird, feeding in the mud-flats and shallow fresh-water marshes, but rarely resides on the coast. The male is 26 inches in length and 34 inches in extent.

Fig. 2112.
PINTAIL DUCK, (*Dafila acuta.*)

Pintla'la, or **Pintela'la,** in *Alabama*, a creek flowing into the Alabama River from Montgomery co.

Pintle, (*pin'tl,*) *n.* [Dimin. of *pin.*] A little pin.

(*Artil.*) A long iron bolt to prevent a cannon from recoiling.

(*Naut.*) On ship-board, the hook or upper half of each hinge by which the rudder is hung. The *pintle* projects from the fore-edge of the rudder, as the brace into which it works is fastened to the after-face of the sternpost.

Pint'-stoup, (*-stoop.*) *n.* A vessel of measure containing about 3 English pints.

Pin'us, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pine, a genus of trees, order *Pinaceæ*, distinguished from allied genera by the male catkins being crowded and racemose, and by the scales of the cones being thickened and angular at the end. Several species are valuable timber-trees; as *P. sylvestris*, the Scotch fir, which yields the timber known as Dantzic, or Riga fir and Russian deal; *P. strobus*, yielding the white-pine, or deal, of the United States; *mitis* and *palustris*, yielding the yellow pine or deal; *P. rigida* (see Fig. 662), *P. lambertiana*, and many more. Pine timber is used to an enormous extent in this country and elsewhere for house-carpentry, joinery, &c. Many valuable products besides timber may be traced to this genus. *P. sylvestris*, the Scotch fir (Fig. 2113), or wild pine, is the source of common turpentine; this yields, by distillation, the useful liquid known as oil, spirits, or essence of turpentine. When subjected to destructive distillation, the wood yields wood-tar and pitch. The inner bark is used in Norway for making the remarkable alimentary substance called *bark-bread*. From the leaves of this species the fleecy substance termed pine-wool, or fir-wood, is prepared; it is used for stuffing mattresses, and is said to be repulsive of vermin. An oil called *fir-wood oil*, said to be obtained

Fig. 2113. — PINUS SYLVESTRIS.

from this substance, has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and recommended as an external application in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. *P. pinaster*, or *maritima*, the Cluster-pine, yields Bordeaux turpentine, galipot tar, and pitch. *P. australis*, the Pitch-pine, forms a great portion of the *Pine barrens* of the Southern States, and, along with *P. palustris*, the Swamp or Long-leaved pine, furnishes the greater proportion of the turpentine, tar, &c., consumed in this country, or exported into other countries. *P. taeda*, the Frankincense-pine, also yields turpentine. *P. pinea*, the Stone-pine, has edible seeds, which are used as a dessert under the name of pine-nuts. *P. cembra*, the Siberian stone-pine, has also edible seeds; its young shoots, on being distilled, furnish the so-called Carpathian balsam. *P. pumilio*, the Mugho, or Mountain-pine, yields, by spontaneous exudation, an oleo-resin, called Hungarian balsam. *P. geradiana*, a native of Thibet and Afghanistan, has seeds which are edible. *P. longifolia*, which flourishes in the Himalayas, yields a remarkably fine turpentine.

Pin'weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lechea.

Pin'y, *a.* Abounding with pine-trees.

Pin'zon, Alonzo, Vincent Yañez, and Martin, three brothers, Spaniards, who had commands in Columbus' first voyage, and by whose exertions mainly it was that a sufficient number of men were induced to risk their lives on this perilous enterprise. Vincent Yañez was the most distinguished of the brothers; he made several voyages, on the most important of which he sailed in December, 1499, and discovered Brazil and the river Amazon, three months before Cabral took possession of South America for the crown of Portugal.

Piom'bo, Sebastiano del, a celebrated Italian painter, b. at Venice. He was a disciple of Giorgione, and painted historical and portrait pieces. One of his finest works, —"The Raising of Lazarus"—is in the National Gallery in London. Later in life, he quitted his profession to assume the functions of keeper of the signet to Pope Clement VII.; whence arose his name Del Piombo, "of the lead," in allusion to the lead of the seal. Many of the designs of his pictures were furnished by Michael Angelo; Sebastiano supplying the fine coloring, which characterized his style. D. at Rome, 1547.

Pioneer', *v. a.* To go before and prepare, as the way for others.

—*n.* [Fr. *pionnier*, from Lat. *pedito*, to go on foot.] (*Mil.*) The name given to certain soldiers, in all infantry regiments, whose business is to assist in clearing the road before an army, in sinking mines, and throwing up works and fortifications. Pioneers are provided on a march with shovels, axes, spades, pickaxes, and all other necessary implements.

—One who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another.

Pioneer', in *Iowa*, a township of Cedar co.; *pop.* 1,504.

Pioneer City, formerly Hogam, in *Idaho Territory*, a village of Boisée co., abt. 12 m. N.N.W. of Idaho City.

Pioneer Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Cedar co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Pi'oned, (*-nēd,*) *a.* Abounding with pionies.

Pi'ony, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Peony, *q. v.*

Pi'ous, *a.* [Fr. *pieux*; It. *pio*; Lat. *pius.*] Reverencing and honoring the Supreme Being in heart, and in the practice of the duties He has enjoined; godly.—Dictated by reverence to God; proceeding from piety.—Having due respect and affection for parents or other relatives. —Practised under the pretence of religion; as, *pious* frauds.

Pi'ously, *adv.* In a pious manner; with reverence and affection for God; with due regard for natural and civil relations.

Pi'ous-minded, *a.* Of a pious or religious disposition.

Pip, *n.* [Du.; Fr. *pépé*, from *pepier*, to pip, to chirp; Lat. *pipire*; formed from the sound.] A disease of fowls in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of their tongue. This pellicle, if not removed, proves fatal, as it hinders the birds from feeding.

—A spot on cards.—The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit.

—*v. n.* To cry or chirp, as a chicken.

Pi'pa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Batrachian reptiles, closely allied to the common toad, but distinguished by the body being horizontally flattened, the head large and triangular, tongue wanting, tympanum concealed beneath the skin, the eyes small, placed near the margin of the upper jaw. The best known species is the Surinam Toad, *Pipa Surinamensis* (the *Bufo pipa* of Linnæus), which is considerably larger than the common toad. The *P.* lays its eggs in the water, after which they are collected by the male, and placed on the back of the female, the skin enlarging in such a manner as to enclose the eggs in cells; here the development goes on till the young come forth as perfectly formed toads.

Fig. 2114. — SURINAM TOAD,
(*Pipa Surinamensis.*)

Pipe, *n.* [A. S.] A circular or square artificial channel, used for the conveyance of watery fluids, either under pressure or not; or for the passage of æriform fluids, or of sound. Pipes are made of wood, iron, both cast and wrought, of lead, copper, tin, stone, stone-ware, brick, glazed brick, &c.; according to the situation in which they are to be employed, or according to the uses to which they are to be converted.

—A wine measure, usually containing very nearly 105 imperial or 126 wine gallons. Two pipes, or 210 imperial gallons, make a tun. But, in practice, the size of the pipe varies according to the kind of wine it contains.

(*Mus.*) A tube in which air is caused to vibrate, so as to produce musical sounds. See Organ.

—A long tube or hollow body.

—A tube of baked clay, or other material, with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco. (See Tobacco-pipes.)—The organs of voice and respiration.—The key or sound of the voice.

(*Mining.*) Ore running endwise into a hole, and not sinking downwards or in a vein.—*Worcester.*

—*v. n.* To play on a pipe, flute, fife, or other tubular wind-instrument of music.—To have a shrill sound; to whistle.

—*v. a.* To play on a pipe or wind-instrument.—To call by means of a pipe or whistle, as in ships.

Pipe'-clay, *n.* A species of clay used to make earthen vessels, tobacco-pipes, &c.

Pipe Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Wabash River in Cass co.—An affluent of White River from Madison co. —A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Pipe Creek, in *Maryland*, enters the Monocacy River in Frederick co.

Pipe'-fish, *n.* The common name of the genus *Syngnathus*, family *Syngnathidæ*, the distinguishing characters of which are, that the body is greatly elongated, slender, and covered with a series of indurated plates, arranged in parallel lines; that the nose is long and tubular; that the gills are arranged in small round tufts along the branchial arches; and that there are no ventral fins.

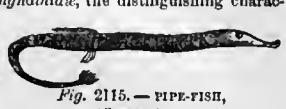


Fig. 2115. — PIPE-FISH,
(*Syngnathus.*)

Pi'per, *n.* [From Gr. *pipto*, I digest, because it promotes digestion by its stimulating capacity.] (*Bot.*) The typical gen. of the nat. ord. *Piperaceæ*. The dried unripe fruits of the pepper-vine, *P. nigrum* (*Fig.* 2116), constitute the black pepper of the shops. White pepper is the same fruit in a ripened state, divested of its external pulpy covering. The former is the more pungent and acrid, as the peculiar acrid resin, upon which the properties of the pepper partly depend, disappears

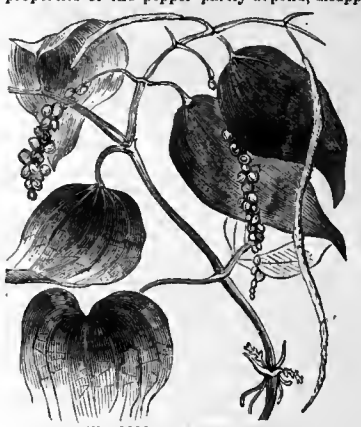


Fig. 2116. — PEPPER-VINE,
(*Piper nigrum.*)

to some extent in the process of ripening. Besides this acrid resin, both black and white pepper contain the alkaloid called *piperine*. Both kinds of pepper are extensively employed as condiments, and medicinally as stimulants and correctives. A spoonful of black pepper mixed with a little water and swallowed, generally gives relief in cases of flatulency. The pepper-vine is a native of India and the Indian islands. *P. trioicum*, and some other species, also produce good pepper.

Pipera'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Pepper family, an order of plants, alliance *Piperales*. Diag. Solitary carpel, an erect ovule, an embryo lying in vitellus, and opposite or alternate leaves, with or without stipules.—They are herbs or shrubs with jointed stems. Flowers spiked, perfect, without floral envelopes, bracteated; stamens 2 or more; anthers 1–2-celled; ovary simple, 1-celled, with 1 erect orthotropous ovule; stigma sessile. Fruit more or less fleshy, 1-celled, 1-seeded; seed erect. The peppers are exclusively natives of tropical regions, especially in America and the Indian Archipelago. There are 20 genera and 600 species. They are remarkable for acrid, pungent, aromatic, and stimulant properties. See Artantde, Chavica, Cubeba, Macropiper, and Piper.

Piper'ales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Hypogynous Exogens*. Diag. Achlamydeous flowers, and a minute embryo, at or near the outside of a large quantity of mealy albumen. The alliance includes 3 orders—Piperaceæ, Chloranthaceæ, Saururaceæ, *q. v.*

Piperine', *n.* [Lat. *piper.*] (*Chem.*) A white crystallizable substance extracted from black pepper. It is tasteless, and free from pungency, the acrimony of pepper residing in a peculiar fixed oil. It is regarded as a feeble alkaloid. *Form* $C_{68}H_{38}O_{12}N_2$.

Pipe'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A grayish-blue or black variety of Argillite or clay-slate, found in N. Oregon, and carved by the Indians into bowls of tobacco-pipes.

Pipestone, (*pip'ston,*) in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co.; *pop.* abt. 1,052.

Pipe'stone, in *Minnesota*, a S.W. co., adjoining Dakota; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers*. Redwood and Rock rivers, and Pipestone Creek. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Pop.* abt. 100.

Pipette', *n.* [Fr., dimin. of *pipe.*] A small glass pipe used by chemists.

Pip'ing, *a.* Weak; feeble; sickly;—from the weak or piping voice of the sick.—Boiling; from the sound of the boiling fluids. (Colloq.)

—*n.* A kind of cord-trimming for ladies' dresses. *Simmonds.*

—*pl.* (*Bot.*) Pieces cut off; cuttings.

Pip'it, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Anthus.

Pip'kin, *n.* A small pipe or earthen boiler.

Pip'pin, *n.* [Du. *pippeling.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of tart apple, so called from the pips or dots on it.

Pip'pin Moola, *n.* See CHAVICA.

Pi'pra, *n.*; *pl.* **Pi'prinæ.** (*Zoöl.*) The Manakins, a genus and family of birds, order *Insessores.* They are generally small and of brilliant colors, and inhabitants of the warmer parts of S. America. They have a moderate or short bill, depressed, with broad base, curved ridge, compressed sides, and toothed tip; the nostrils are hidden by the frontal feathers; the wings generally short and pointed; tail short and even; tarsi moderate and slender; toes long; claws acute.

Pipsis'ewa, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PTELEA.

Piq'ua, in *Indiana,* a village of Stark co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Logansport.

Piqua, (*pik'wa,*) in *Ohio,* a fine manufacturing and trading town of Miami co., on the Miami River, about 76 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Piquancy, (*pik'an-sy,*) *n.* The state or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency.

Piquant, (*pik'ant,*) *a.* [Fr., from *piquer,* to prick.] Stimulating to the tongue. — Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Piq'uantly, *adv.* With sharpness or tartness.

Pique, (*peek,*) *n.* [Fr., from *piquer.*] Vexation; wounded pride; pet or slight anger. — A strong desire. — Point; nicety; punctilio.

—*v. a.* To irritate; to offend; to excite a degree of anger in. — To excite to action; to touch with envy, jealousy, or other passion. — To pride or value one's self (with the reciprocal pronoun).

Piqueer, (*pik-eer',*) *v. a.* Same as PICKEER, *q. v.*

Piqueer'er, *n.* Same as PICKEERER, *q. v.*

Piquet, (*pe-ket',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Games.*) This game is of French origin, and is named from the Fr. word *pique,* equivalent to the English "point." It is played by two persons with thirty-two cards, namely: ace, king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, and seven, of each suit; and these cards rank according to the succession in which they are here placed, — the ace being higher than the king, the king than the queen, and so on. In reckoning what is called the *point,* the ace counts eleven, the king, queen, and knave, ten each; and the other cards according to the number of their respective pips. In cutting for the deal, he that cuts the lowest piquet card deals; and having shuffled the pack, he presents it to his adversary, who, if he pleases, may shuffle it also. Should he do so, the dealer may shuffle again; and, having done so, places them before the other, who cuts them. The number of points in each game is now one hundred; fifty saves the lurch. The cards are to be dealt two by two, and in no other numbers. In this manner each player is to have twelve cards dealt him, and there will then remain eight cards, which are called the *stock,* and are to be placed on the board directly before the two players. From this, the elder hand has the right to draw five cards in their natural order, and must then discard the same number from his own hand. It is imperative for the elder hand to discard at least one card, but not the whole five. If he discard less than five, he has the privilege of looking at the cards left. His own discard is optional with the dealer, and if chosen, follows after every other hand. Tricks are taken in the usual manner by the superior cards of the same suit. The various denominations of the score are as follows: 1. *Carte Blanche,* which is, when a hand dealt contains no picture-card. This hand enables the holder to count ten, and is counted before any other. 2. *Point,* which is reckoned by the player who has the greater number of cards in any suit, or, if both have an equal number, by the one who has the greater number of pips. Whoever has point counts one of each card he holds. 3. *Sequence,* which is several cards in the same suit following consecutively, as ace, king, queen, or knave; ten, nine, eight, &c. 4. The *Quatorze,* which occurs when a player has four cards of equal value in the four different suits; that is to say, four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, no lower cards counting. Whichever player holds the highest quatorze counts fourteen; those which are highest taking precedence, and preventing any inferior quatorze from being of value. 5. The *Cards.* Two cards, one from each player, make a trick; if each player has six tricks, the cards are divided; but if either wins seven or more tricks, he has "the cards;" that is, he counts ten beyond the number he has already scored. 6. The *Capot.* Whichever player wins all the tricks, wins what is called a *capot,* and instead of ten, adds forty to his score.

Piracru'ca, a town of Brazil, abt. 85 m. S. of Parnahiba; *pop.* 2,600.

Pi'racy, *n.* [Fr. *piraterie;* It. and Sp. *pirateria.*] The act, practice, or crime of a pirate.

(*Law.*) *P.* consists in committing those acts of robbery and depredation upon the high seas, or other places where the Admiralty has jurisdiction, which, if committed upon land, would have amounted to felony there. This is substantially the definition of this offence by the law of nations, which, on conviction, is punished with death in the United States (Act of Congress, March 3, 1819, made perpetual by Act of May 15, 1820).

—The publishing of the writings of another without permission; the robbing of another by copying his writings.

Piræ'us, a town of Greece in Attica, the port of Athens, and 5 m. from the city. In the neighborhood are still to be seen the ruins of the tomb of Themistocles. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pirahy, (*pe-ra-hee',*) a town of Brazil, on a river of the same name, abt. 52 m. W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro.

Piram'eter, *n.* [Gr. *peira,* trial, and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads. — *Simmonds.*

Piran'has, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cariris, and flowing N.E. and N., enters the Atlantic Ocean by 3 mouths.

Pi'rate, *n.* [Fr.; It. *pirata;* Lat. *pirata.*] A robber on the high seas. — An armed ship or vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels indiscriminately on the high seas. — One who borrows from or publishes the writings of others without permission.

—*v. n.* To rob on the high seas.

—*v. a.* To take by theft, or without right or permission, as books or writings.

Pirat'ic, *a.* Same as PIRATICAL, *q. v.*

Pirat'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, piracy; robbing or plundering by open violence on the high seas.

Pirat'ically, *adv.* By piracy.

Piratin'im, a town of Brazil, about 75 m. W.N.W. of Rio Grande; *pop.* 3,673.

Pirating', a river of Brazil, flows N.W. into the Uruguay abt. Lat. 28° 10' S.

Piretib'bi, or PIRETIENE, a lake of British N. America, about Lat. 51° 30' N., Lon. 69° W.

Piri, *v. a.* To twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into a fishing-line. — *Simmonds.*

Pirna'seus, a town of Rhenish Bavaria, 13 m. E.S.E. of Deux Ponts. *Manuf.* Tobacco, straw hats, glass, and musical instruments. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pir'na, a fortified town of Saxony on the Elbe, 11 m. S.E. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Cotton, linen, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 6,200.

Pirogue, (*pi-rōg',*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *piroga;* Sp. *piragua.*] A kind of canoe, made of the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and used in the Southern and Eastern seas; a dug-out. — In some parts of the U. States a narrow ferry-boat with two masts and a leeboard.

Pirouette, (*pir-oo-et',*) *n.* [Fr.] A whirling or turning about on the toes in dancing.

(*Man.*) The circumvolution of a horse on the same ground.

—*v. n.* To make a pirouette; to whirl or turn about on the toes in dancing.

Pisa, (*pē'sah,*) (anc. *Pisæ,*) a city of Central Italy, cap. of the prov. of Pisa, on the Arno, 8 m. from its mouth, 13 m. N.E. of Leghorn, and 50 m. W. of Lucca; Lat. 43° 43' 11" N., Lon. 10° 23' 58" E. The walls are 5 m. in circuit. The Arno flows through the city, and is crossed by several bridges, the principal one being of fine marble. The cathedral, with its attendant buildings — the baptistery (Fig. 169), the cemetery, and the belfry — is, perhaps, the finest specimen that exists of the style of building called by the Italians the *Gotico-Moresco.* The most remarkable buildings in Pisa are the *Campo Santo,* q. v., and the belfry, or campanile, a cylindrical tower, 178 feet in height, constructed of successive rows of pillars, chiefly of marble; it is extremely graceful in its proportions, but its chief peculiarity consists in its inclination about 13 feet out of the perpendicular, whence it is commonly called the *Leaning Tower of Pisa.* Besides the cathedral, the city contains several other elegant churches. In the square of the university are several handsome buildings, chiefly built of marble, and among the public establishments the hospital is the most conspicuous. The University of Pisa is one of the oldest in Italy, and has four colleges, with forty professors, a library, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. It is the birthplace of Galileo. The mildness of the climate in the winter renders it a great resort for invalids, and the celebrated baths in the vicinity attract visitors from a great distance. *P.* is supposed to have been founded shortly after the Trojan war. It became a Roman colony about B. C. 170, but did not attain to distinction before the 10th century, when it became the leading commercial republic of Italy. During the 11th cent. it maintained its superiority in the Mediterranean, materially assisting the French in the Crusades. Becoming involved in a war with Genoa, it ended in the ruin of *P.* in 1284. *P.* afterwards became the prey of various factions, until finally united to Florence in 1406. *Pop.* 33,676.

Pisa'no, the surname of several distinguished artists of Pisa, very important in the early history of art in Italy. GIUNTA PISANO, or GIUNTA DI GIUSTINO of Pisa, is the earliest known Tuscan painter, and a crucifixion painted by him in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, at Assisi, about the year 1236, is still preserved; it is admirable in impasto, and absolutely great as a work of art, compared with anything we know of this early period in Italy. Giunta was anterior to Cimabue, and to him belongs the merit of reviving painting in Italy. — NICCOLA PISANO was equally distinguished as sculptor and architect, and must hold the same rank in the former art that Giunta does in painting. He distinguished himself as early as 1225 at Bologna, where he executed the celebrated tomb of San Domenico. Niccola was also a great architect; he executed the church of the Frari at Venice; he was the pioneer of the *Renaissance* in Italy, in sculpture and in architecture; D. 1278. — GIOVANNI PISANO, the son and assistant of Niccola, and likewise one of the greatest of the early sculptors and architects of Italy, D. at Pisa in 1320, and was placed in the same tomb with his father in the Campo Santo. — ANDREA PISANO was another early artist of Pisa, but nearly a century later than Giunta; he was a sculptor and architect, and the friend of Giotto, a few years his senior. Andrea was born about 1280. Of several works still extant by Andrea, the bronze gates of the Baptistery of St. John at Florence are the most important. These two gates are still perfect; the exact date of their execution is disputed, whether they were finished in 1330, or only commenced in that year. The gates of Andrea were originally in the centre of the Baptistery, opposite to the cathedral, but were afterwards removed to the side, to give place to the more beautiful work of Ghiberti, in the year 1424. Andrea was made citizen of Florence, and died there in 1345.

Pis'cary, *n.* [From Lat. *piscis,* a fish.] (*Law.*) The right of fishing in the waters of another.

Piscas'sick River, in *New Hampshire,* a small stream flowing into the Lamprey River from Rockingham co.

Piscat'aqua River, formed by the Salmon Falls and Cocheco, and several other streams on the E. boundary of Stafford co., New Hampshire, and flowing S.E. enters the Atlantic Ocean between Maine and New Hampshire.

Piscat'away, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Prince George co., abt. 16 m. S. of Washington, D. C.

Piscataway, in *New Jersey,* a village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 5 m. E. of New Brunswick; *total pop.* (1870) 2,762.

Piscato'rial, Pis'catory, *a.* [Lat. *piscatorius,* from *piscis,* a fish.] Relating to fishes, or to fishing.

Pis'ces, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *piscis,* a fish.] (*Zoöl.*) See FISH.

(*Astron.*) The first in order of the twelve constellations of the Zodiac, usually represented by two fishes tied a considerable distance apart, at the extremity of a long undulating cord or ribbon. It is bounded N. by Andromeda, W. by Andromeda and Pegasus, S. by the Cascade, and E. by the Whale, the Ram, and the Triangles. Its principal star, El Rischa, is of 2d magnitude.

Pisciencpture, (*-si-kapt'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *piscis,* and *captura,* capture.] Angling; the taking of fishes.

Pisciencul'ture, *n.* [Lat. *piscis,* and *culturo,* culture.] The art of breeding, rearing, and cultivating fish.

Pisciencul'turist, *n.* One who rears fish.

Piscid'ia, *n.* [From Lat. *piscis,* and *cædo,* to kill.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* The Dog-wood tree, *P. Erythrina,* of the West Indies, is much esteemed as a hard wood. Its leaves and branches are a poison for fishes; hence its name.

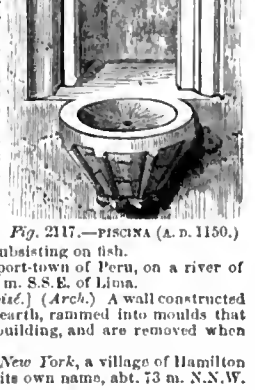


Fig. 2117.—PISCINA (A. D. 1150.)

Pis'ciform, *a.* [Lat. *piscis,* and *forma,* a form.] Resembling a fish.

Pisci'na, *n.* [Lat., a fish-pond.] (*Arch.*) A water-drain in a church, (Fig. 2117,) near the altar on the south side, and usually enriched with ornament. Some churches have double piscinas.

Pis'cinal, *a.* Pertaining to a fish-pond.

Pis'cine, *a.* Relating to fish, or fishes.

Pisciv'orous, *a.* Subsisting on fish.

Pisco, (*pees'ko,*) a seaport-town of Peru, on a river of its own name, abt. 130 m. S.S.E. of Lima.

Pise, (*pe-za',*) *n.* [Fr. *pisé.*] (*Arch.*) A wall constructed of stiff clay, or other earth, rammed into moulds that give the form of the building, and are removed when the wall is carried up.

Pise'co, or PIZECO, in *New York,* a village of Hamilton co., on a small lake of its own name, abt. 73 m. N.N.W. of Albany.

Pis'gah, in *Iowa,* a village of Union co., abt. 150 m. S.W. by W. of Iowa City.

Pisgah, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Cooper co., abt. 17 m. S. by E. of Booneville.

Pis'gah, (Mount,) a ridge in the land of Moab, Palestine, in which was Mount Nebo. See NEBO.

Pish', *interj.* A word expressing contempt;—sometimes spoken and written *pshaw.*

Pish'on's Ferry, in *Maine,* a post-village of Kennebec co., abt. 11 m. N. of Waterville.

Pis'iform, *a.* [Lat. *pisum,* a pea, and *forma,* a form.] Of the form of a pea.

Pisistra'tus, a citizen of Athens who raised himself to the sovereign authority in the time of Solon, to whom he was related, B. C. 560. Compelled to retire from the city by the conspiracy of Megacles and Lycurgus, he returned soon after by effecting a compromise, but was obliged to retire again, and suffer an exile of eleven years, which he spent in making preparations to recover his authority. In the eleventh year he reappeared at the head of an army and regained his power, which he retained till his death, B. C. 527. He was a beneficent ruler, and did much to promote the rise of Greek literature. We owe to him the poems of Homer in their present form, Pisistratus having collected them, as they were scattered in detached parts throughout Greece, and digested them into order.

Pi'so, an eminent Roman family, which produced some great men; as — Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, surnamed *Frugalis*, on account of his frugality, was consul 149 B. C., and terminated the war in Sicily. He composed annals and orations, which are lost. — Piso, Caius, consul 67 B. C., was the author of a law to restrain the factions which usually attend the election of the chief magistrates. — Piso, Cneius, was consul under Augustus, and governor of Syria under Tiberius, in which situation he behaved with great cruelty. He was charged with poisoning Germanicus; on which account he destroyed himself, A. D. 20. — Piso, Lucius, a senator, who attended the emperor Valerian into Persia in 258. On the death of that emperor he assumed the imperial title; but was defeated by Valens, who put him to death in 261.

Pis'olite, *n.* [Gr. *pisos*, a pea, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Geol.*) A rock of which the component particles are rounded stones about the size and shape of peas. Pisolite is generally a limestone, differing only from oölite in the greater size of the egg-like particles of which it is made up. Not unfrequently, however, valuable iron-stones are found in a pisolitic form in rocks belonging to the oölitic period.

Piso'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Fingrigo, a genus of plants, order *Nyctaginaceæ*, consisting of trees or shrubs which have generally emetic and purgative roots.

Piss, *v. n.* [Du. and Ger. *pissen.*] To discharge urine; to make water; to urinate.

—*n.* Urine; animal water.

Pis'sasphalt, *n.* [Gr. *pissasphaltos.*] (*Min.*) Mineral pitch; a soft bitumen, of the consistence of tar, and intermediate between petroleum and asphalt.

Pissophane, *n.* [Gr. *pissa*, pitch, and *phainein*, to seem.] (*Min.*) A hydrated sulphate of alumina and peroxide of iron, found in transparent, stalactitic or amorphous masses, of an olive-green or liver-brown color, resembling pitch in color and fracture.

Pista'chia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anacardiaceæ*. The concrete resin called *mastic* or *mastich*, much used, dissolved in alcohol or turpentine, as a varnish and cement, is obtained from the species *P. lentiscus*. It is principally imported from the island of Chio, where the plant is much cultivated. The liquid oleo-resinous matter called *Chian turpentine* is produced by the species *P. terebinthus*, and is imported from the same island. *P. vera* (Fig. 118,) produces the fruit known as *pistachio*, or *pistacia-nut*, the kernels of which are of a green color, and have a very agreeable flavor. They are highly esteemed by the Turks and Greeks, and are occasionally imported into this country.

Pista'chio, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Pistachia.

Pis'tacite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Epidote, *q. v.*

Pistareen', *n.* A small Spanish silver coin of the value of $0.16 to $0.18.

Pis'te, *n.* [Fr.; It. *pesta*, from Lat. *pistare*, to pound, to bruise.] (*Man.*) The track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

Pistia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Duckweed family, an order of plants, alliance *Arales*. Diag. No spadix, a one-celled ovary, erect ovules, and a slit embryo. They are floating, aquatic plants, with lenticular or lobed leaves or fronds. The species are found in all regions; their properties are unimportant.

Pisticcio, (*pis-tich'e-o,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Potenza, 20 m. S. of Matera. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,500.

Pis'til, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pistillum.*] (*Bot.*) The female system of the flower, or the *ovary*, *style*, and *stigma*, taken together (Fig. 2014). It occupies the centre of the flower, the stamens and floral envelopes being arranged around it, when they are present; the envelopes alone in the unisexual pistillate flower; or it stands by itself when the flower is pistillate and naked. It consists of one or more modified leaves called *carpels*, which are either distinct from each other, as in the columbine and stone-crop, or combined into one body, as in the primrose and tobacco-plant. When there is but one carpel, as in the pea, the pistil is said to be *simple*; when there is more than one, as in the example cited above, it is *compound*. Each carpel consists essentially of a hollow inferior part called the *ovary*, which contains the *ovules*, and a cellular part called the *stigma*, to which the *pollen*, or fertilizing dust from the *anthers*, adheres. The stigma is either placed directly on the ovary, in which case it is said to be *sessile*, as in the barberry, or it is elevated on a stalk prolonged from the ovary, called the *style*, as in the primrose. At the period of fecundation, the stigma becomes moistened by a viscid fluid, which renders the surface more or less sticky, and thus admirably adapted to retain the pollen-grains, which are thrown upon it at the time of the dehiscence of the anther. The style is traversed by a very narrow canal, which communicates below with the cavity of the ovary, and above with the stigmas. The walls of the canal are formed of a loose humid tissue, called the *conducting tissue*, from its function of conducting the pollen to the ovules. The terms *apocarpous*, *syncarpous*, &c., are used, when describing the pistil, in the same sense as when they are applied to the fruit, which is, in fact, the mature pistil. See Carpel, Fruit, Ovary, Ovule, and Placenta.

Pistilla'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Growing on a pistil.

Pis'tillate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having, or consisting of a pistil.

Pistillid'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The body which, in mosses, liverworts, &c., answers to the pistil. — *Worcester.*

Pistilliferous, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has a pistil.

Pistoja, (*pis-to'ya,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Florence, on the Ombrone, 20 m. N.W. of Florence. *Manuf.* Woollens, silk, leather, hardware, and fire-arms. Pistols are said to receive their name from being first manufactured in this town. *Pop.* 12,500.

Pis'tol, *n.* [Fr. *pistolet*; It. *pistoletta*. See Pistoja.] The smallest description of fire-arm, with a curved stock for use with one hand. The latest improvement on the pistol is the Revolver, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To shoot with a pistol.

Pistolade', *n.* A pistol-shot; the firing of a pistol.

Pistole', *n.* [Fr.; It. *pistola*, from *piastruola*, dimin. of *piastra*, a plaster.] A gold coin formerly current in some European countries. The Spanish *P.* was worth $3.60; the German *P.* was equivalent to about $2.15.

Pis'tolet, *n.* A little pistol.

Pis'ton, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Lat. *piusere*, *pistum*, to pound.] (*Mech.*) A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works up and down in it alternately, so as to press or force some fluid into or out of the tube which it fills, as in pumps, fire-engines, steam-engines, &c.

Pis'ton-rod, *n.* The rod with which the piston is moved, as in a pump, &c.

Pisuer'ga, a river of the N. of Spain, rising in the Cantabrian Mountains, and after a S.S.W. course of 140 m., falling into the Douro, 10 m. below Valladolid.

Pi'sum, *n.* [Lat., pea.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The species *P. sativum* is the common pea, the most valuable of culinary legumes. Like most domestic plants of great antiquity, its native country is unknown, though it is commonly referred to the S. of Europe. The different varieties of garden-pea and the gray pea, which is cultivated in fields, are all regarded as varieties of *P. sativum*.

Fig. 2118. — Pisum sativum.

Pit, *n.* [A. S. *pyt*, *pytt*; Ir. *pit*; Lat. *puteus*, a well.] An opening or hole in the earth; a hollow; a cavity; a cavity made in the earth by digging; a deep hole in the earth. — An abyss; profundity; hell; as, the bottomless *pit*. — The grave. — An area for cock-fighting. — The part on the ground-floor between the lower range of boxes and the stage of a theatre. — A depression of the body at the stomach. — The cavity under each shoulder; as, the arm-*pit*. — A dint made by impression on a soft substance, as by the finger, &c. — A little hollow in the flesh, made by a pustule, as in small-pox. — A hollow place in the earth excavated for catching wild beasts. — In some parts of the U. S., the stone of a fruit, as plum, cherry, &c.

(*Gardening.*) An excavation in the ground, intended to be covered by a frame, and to afford protection to tender plants in winter, or for the forcing of vegetables, fruits, &c. Pits are often walled on all sides, although, in many cottage gardens, excellent use is made of pits which are mere excavations. The ventilation of pits, as much as the weather will permit, is of the greatest importance.

Pit, *v. a.* To press into hollows; to indent. — To mark with little hollows. — To set or place against each other in the same *pit* or area; to set in competition, as in combat.

Pita-Hemp, *n.* See Agave.

Pit'-a-pat, *adv.* In a flutter with palpitation or quick succession of pats or beats; as, his heart went *pit-a-pat*.

—*n.* A light, quick sound, as of a footstep, rain, &c.

Pit'cairn, in *New York*, a township of St. Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870) 667.

Pitcairn's Island, in the S. Pacific Ocean, Lat. 25° 3′ 0″ S., Lon. 130° 8′ W. It has a circumference of 7 m., and was discovered by Carteret in 1767.

Pitch, *n.* [A. S. *pic*; Ger. *pech*; Gr. *pissa*, or *pitta*; Fr. *poix*.] The residuum which remains after tar has distilled or boiled in an open pot, so as to drive off the volatile matter. It is largely used in ship-building, &c. See Burgundy Pitch.

—*v. a.* To smear or cover over with pitch.

—To darken; to blacken; as if by smearing with pitch.

Pitch, *n.* Height or degree of elevation. — The point where a declivity begins, or the declivity itself; descent; slope; the degree of descent or declivity. — A descent; a fall.

(*Mus.*) A term applied when speaking of the acuteness or gravity of any particular sound or instrument. For instance, if we wish to express that any sound is less acute, or lower than another, we would say it is of a lower *pitch*, and *vice versâ*. The *opera pitch* is much higher than the common *concert pitch*.

(*Wheel-work.*) The distance between the centres of two contiguous teeth. *Pitch-line* is the circle, concentric with the circumference, which passes through all the centres of the teeth.

(*Arch.*) The inclination of the sloping sides of a roof to the horizon. It is usually designated by the ratio of its height to the space covered.

(*Naut.*) The rising or falling of a vessel in a heavy sea. — *Simmonds.*

(*Mining.*) The limit of ground.

Pitch, *v. a.* [W. *piciaw*, to throw, to dart.] To throw, cast, or fling; to thrust, as a long pointed object. — To fix; to plant; to set in array. — To arrange the value or price of.

(*Mus.*) To regulate or set the key-note of a tune in music.

—*v. n.* To light; to settle, as something thrown or flying; to come to rest from flight.

—To fall headlong; to plunge; to fall.

—To fix the choice; — with *on* or *upon*.

—To fix a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp.

(*Naut.*) To rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship passing over waves.

Pitch'-black, *a.* Black as pitch. (Tautological.)

Pitch-blende, *n.* [Ger. *pechblende.*] (*Min.*) An oxide of uranium, composed of 84·78 per cent. of uranium, and 15·22 oxygen. It is opaque, of a grayish-greenish or brownish-black color, and very brittle. It occurs amorphous, generally massive and disseminated, also botryoidal and reniform, with a columnar or curved lamellar structure. The chief use to which this ore is applied is for the preparation of oxide of uranium, which is employed, under the name of *Uranium Yellow*, for imparting to glass the pale opalescent sea-green color, which is much admired in Turkey. It is also used in porcelain painting, and in a new photographic process, the Wothlytype.

Pitch'-coal, *n.* A kind of bituminous coal; caking coal.

Pitch'-dark, *a.* Very dark; dark as tar or pitch.

Pitch'er, *n.* [Armor. *picher.*] An earthen vessel with a spout for pouring out liquors. — An instrument to pierce the ground in which anything is to be fixed. — A person who pitches anything.

(*Bot.*) See Ascidium.

Pitch'er, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., abt. 16 m. W.N.W. of Norwich; *total pop.* (1870) 1,124.

Pitch'er-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nepenthaceæ.

Pitch'er Springs, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., abt. 125 m. W. of Albany.

Pitch'-farthing, *n.* A play in which a coin is pitched or thrown into a hole; — called also *chuck-farthing*.

Pitch'-field, *n.* A pitched battle.

Pitch'-fork, *n.* A fork or farming implement used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain.

Pitch'iness, *n.* Blackness; darkness. (R.)

Pitch'ing, *n.* Act of throwing, as with a pitch-fork. — A kind of paving with small stones.

(*Naut.*) The raising and falling of the head and stern of a ship.

—*a.* Declivous; descending; sloping, as a hill.

Pitch'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Pitch-blende.

Pitch'-pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Pinus piceæ*, from its abundance in resinous matter yielding pitch.

Pitch'-pipe, *n.* (*Mus.*) A wind instrument used by choristers in finding the pitch or elevation of the key.

Pitch'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A form of Obsidian or Volcanic glass, the lustre of which resembles that of pitch or resin, rather than glass. It is of various colors, and is less glassy than Obsidian, from having cooled more slowly.

Pitch'y, *a.* Smeared with pitch. — Having the qualities of pitch. — Black; dark; dismal.

Pit'-coal, *n.* Mineral coal, as distinguished from charcoal.

Pit'ea, a river of N. Sweden, which, after a S.E. course of 180 m., enters the Gulf of Bothnia near *Pitea*, a small seaport-town, cap. of a læn of same name, 110 m. N.N.E. of Umea; *pop.* 1,500.

Pit'eous, *a.* That may excite pity; sorrowful; mournful; wretched; miserable.

—Deserving compassion; affected by pity; compassionate.

—Pitiful; paltry; poor.

Pit'eously, *adv.* In a piteous manner; sorrowfully; mournfully.

Pit'eousness, *n.* State or quality of being piteous; sorrowfulness; tenderness; compassion.

Pit'fall, *n.* A pit slightly covered for concealment, and intended to catch wild beasts or men by their falling into it.

Pith, *n.* [A.S. *pitha.*] (*Bot.*) The cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, arising at the neck of the stem of an exogenous plant, and terminating at the leaf-buds, with all of which, whether they are lateral or terminal, it is in direct communication. It forms the centre of a stem, and is covered over by the wood. Its use is to act as a reservoir of nutritious matter for the young leaves when first developing.

—Marrow. — Strength or force; energy; power. — Closeness and vigor of thought and style. — Importance; weight; moment.

—*v. a.* To sever, as the spinal chord.

Pith'ily, *adv.* With strength; with close or concentrated force; cogently; with energy.

Pith'iness, *n.* State or quality of being pithy; concentrated force; strength.

Pith'less, *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength. — Wanting cogency or concentrated force.

Pit Hole City, in *Pennsylvania*, a town of Venango co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Titusville. It is generally well-built, and contains some fine edifices. It owes its extraordinary growth to the oil-wells in the vicinity; *pop.* abt. 14,000.

Pith'y, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or abounding in, pith. — Containing concentrated force; forcible; energetic. — Uttering energetic words or expressions.

Pit'iable, *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; mournful; miserable.

Pit'iableness, *n.* State of being pitiable; state of deserving compassion.

Pit'iably, *adv.* In a pitiable manner; wofully.

Pitic, or **Petic,** (*pe'tik,*) a town of Mexico, abt. 95 m. S.W. of Arispe; *pop.* 5,500.

Pit'iedly, *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.

Pit'iful, *a.* Full of pity; tender; compassionate. — Miserable; moving compassion. — To be pitied for its littleness or meanness; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

Pit'ifully, *adv.* With pity; compassionately; in a manner to excite pity; contemptibly; with meanness.

Pit'ifulness, *n.* State or quality of being pitiful; tenderness of heart that disposes to pity; mercy; compassion.

Pit'iless, *a.* Feeling no pity; hard-hearted. — Exciting no pity.

Pit'ilessly, *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

Pit'ilessness, *n.* The state or quality of being pitiless; unmercifulness; insensibility to the distress of others.

Pit'man, *n.*; *pl.* PITMEN. A man who works in a coal-pit. — The piece of lumber which connects the saw of a saw-mill with the wheel that moves it.

Pit'pan, *n.* A long and narrow canoe, with thin and flat projecting ends, used in the W. Indies.

Pit'pat, n. and *adv.* Same as PIT-A-PAT, *q. v.*

Pit'saw, *n.* A large saw used by two men, of whom one is in a pit.

Pitt, WILLIAM, an English statesman, and second son of the celebrated Lord Chatham, b. at Hays in Kent, 1759. He was educated at home, under private tuition, until at the age of 14 he entered at Cambridge, and was taught from his earliest youth by his haughty father to consider himself the hope of the country. He thus acquired, at the age when young men are just ridding themselves of boyish shyness, an austere self-possession, which imparted to everything he did an air of wisdom and authority. He never knew the nature of diffidence, and the easy assurance with which he took whatever duty or office presented itself, is supposed, not without good reason, to have deceived the world as to the extent of his capacity. In 1781, he was returned to Parliament for Appleby, and at once threw himself into the business of the session with the confidence of an old debater. He boldly adopted the projects of reform, then raising into shape in Britain side by side with the discontents in France, and in 1782 brought on his motion for a reform in the representation of the people. On the accession of Lord Shelburne's administration in July, he was made Chancellor of the Exchequer, and this invitation to retire from the party, who were deemed utopian theorists, showed that a well-founded reliance was placed in his ambition, overcoming his reforming pro-

Fig. 2119. — WILLIAM PITT.

pensities. It was in December of 1783 that King George dismissed the coalition ministry, and placing young Pitt at the head of the cabinet, conducted with his able championship that battle in which the crown defeated the political aristocracy. Among the statesmen of the day, Dundas, afterwards his right hand man, had the sagacity to see beforehand that he would be victorious, and to sacrifice other prospects for a participation in his fortune. Once established in power, he ruled through seventeen of the most eventful years of European history. When his reign began he had not quite abandoned his old reforming views, and being well versed in the newly promulgated philosophy of Adam Smith, he was partial to the principle of free trade. But the French Revolution drove him back from all progressive projects, and the frightened country submitted to a sort of ministerial and parliamentary despotism. The great conflict, in which the young minister of a constitutional country measured his strength with the young military despot of France, is matter of history familiar to all. That Pitt, although perhaps his powers have been somewhat exaggerated by the panegyrists, showed great resources, cannot be denied. His readiness in debate and promptness in comprehending business have seldom been equalled. What chiefly surprises people of the present day in the history of his career, is the vast amount of dissipation, and especially of drinking, with which his great labors were diversified; but perhaps his frailties have, like his abilities, been exaggerated. It was said of him that he never was truly young, that he never had the freshness, naturalness, and openness of youth; it is certain that he grew old before his time, and he died of a broken and exhausted constitution, January 23, 1806.

Pitt, in *North Carolina*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers*. Tar and Neuse rivers, and Contentny Creek. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* abt. 17,000.

Pitt, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Wyandot co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Pitt, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Pit'tacal, *n.* [Gr. *pitta, pissa*, pitch, and *kalos*, beautiful.] (*Chem.*) A dark-blue solid substance that has been but little studied. It is one of the products of the destructive distillation of wood.

Pit'tacus, one of the seven sages of Greece, was b. at Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, about 650 B. C. He was a warrior as well as a philosopher, expelled the tyrant Melanthens from Lesbos; and on becoming its sovereign, B. C. 590, he discharged the duties of his station in the most exemplary manner; retired after a reign of 10 years, and died B. C. 570.

Pit'tance, *n.* [Fr. *pitance*; L. Lat. *pictantia, pitantia*, food in general.] Originally, a portion of food allowed to a monk; an allowance of food given in charity. — A very small quantity, as of money, &c.

Pitt'hem, a town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 15 m. S.E. of Bruges; *pop.* 5,500.

Pittospora'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *pitta*, pitch, *sporos*, seed.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Berberales*. DIAG. Regular symmetrical flowers, axile and parietal placentæ, stamens alternate with the petals, ascending or horizontal ovules, and imbricated petals. — They are trees or shrubs, chiefly found in Australia, but occasionally in Africa and some other parts of the globe. Lindley enumerates 12 genera, which comprise 78 species. They are remarkable for resinous properties. Some, as certain species of *Billardiera*, have edible fruits, and some are cultivated in this country on account of the beauty of their flowers.

Pitt River, in *California*, enters Sacramento River in Shasta co.

Pitt's Archipelago, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean off the coast of British N. America, between Lat. 53° and 54° N., and abt. Lon. 130° W.

Pitts'borough, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., abt. 19 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Pittsborough, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., abt. 55 m. W. by N. of Aberdeen.

Pittsborough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Chatham co., abt. 34 m. W. of Raleigh.

Pitts'burg, in *Arkansas*, a village of Johnson co., abt. 70 m. E. of Fort Smith.

Pittsburg, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Shasta.

Pittsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Pittsburg, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Van Buren co., abt. 78 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Pittsburg, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Hickory co., abt. 85 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Pittsburg, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co.; *pop.* (1870) 400.

Pittsburg, in *Ohio*, a village of Darke co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Dayton.

Pitts'burg, the second city of *Pennsylvania*, is frequently called the "Smoky City," and the "Iron City." These two sobriquets are derived from the manufacturing which has given the city its reputation. The city is situated 750 feet above the level of the ocean, and 180 feet above the level of Lake Erie, on the head-waters of the Ohio. The community known to commerce by the name of Pittsburg, inhabit two cities and several boroughs. Save in its various municipal governments, it is in all respects one city. The Monongahela and Alleghany rivers, running through the heart of these combined populations, creates a natural division of territory, which, else, were naturally placed under one government — as it is one in business interests and pursuits. These two rivers, sweeping one from the south, and one from the north, form a "Y" in shape, as they pass through the area on which Pittsburg is built, the tail of the letter being the head-waters of the Ohio. *P.* proper occupies the triangle between the two branches; Alleghany City, the space outside the short branch, or the north bank of the Alleghany River; and Birmingham, Monongahelaboro, South Pittsburg, West Pittsburg, Mt. Washington, and some smaller boroughs, the space on the long branch, extending about three miles along the south bank of the Monongahela River, and

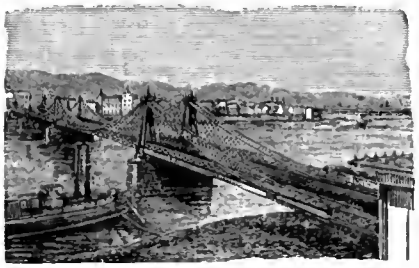


Fig. 2120. — SUSPENSION-BRIDGE UNITING THE CITIES OF PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHANY.

some two miles down the Ohio. The population of this city of municipalities is, in the aggregate, about 160,000. Of this population, *P.* proper, extending, inside the triangle, up the banks of each of the rivers about four miles, had in 1870, 86,254; Alleghany City, extending up the north bank of the Alleghany about two miles, and down the Ohio one mile, had also, in 1870, 53,181 inhabitants; and the remaining population reside in the boroughs on the south side of the Monongahela. These populations, practically one in their business, dwellings, churches, and factories — although separated in territory by the two rivers, as described — are connected by numerous bridges, amounting practically to continuous streets, over which the street-railway cars run, as from ward to ward in cities not divided by rivers running through their settled area. The first settlement of *P.* was in the stockade erected by Ensign Trent, in Feb., 1754. In April, 1754, it passed into the hands of the French by surrender. In Nov., 1758, it repassed into the possession of the English, under Gen. Forbes, being abandoned by the French. In Jan., 1759, the construction of the first Fort Pitt, from whence the city takes its name, was commenced. In 1764, the first plan of lots, now embraced in four squares of the city, was laid out near the fort. In 1769, a warrant was issued for the survey of the *Manor of Pittsburg*. In Jan., 1784, the first sale of lands by John Penn and John Penn, Jr., the proprietors of the Manor, was made. In July, 1786, the first number of the first paper published west of the Alleghany Mts., was issued at *P.* In Oct., 1790, the postages at *P.*, for the year ending that date, were $110.99. Pittsburg in 1786 contained 36 log-houses, 1 stone, 1 frame, and 5 small stores. In 1788 the population was estimated at about 500. In 1794 the *borough* of Pittsburg was incorporated. In 1796 there were 1,395 inhabitants; in 1800, 1,565; in 1807, 4,540; in 1810, 4,768; in 1817, 7,000; in 1820, 7,248; in 1830, 16,988; in 1840, 38,931; in 1850, 79,873; in 1860, 123,322. These figures represent the population of the *community* described as Pittsburg. The growth of this community has been

Fig. 2121. — NEW CITY HALL.

marked by the singular fact, that from 1764, then being the frontier outpost of population, her increase has been in arithmetical progression greater than the growth of the West, her natural market. From 1800 to 1810 the population of the West increased 689,884; that of Pittsburg 3,203, a little less than 5-10ths. In 1820 the population of the West was 2,541,552, that of Pittsburg 7,248, not quite 3-10ths. In 1840 there was in the Western and South-western States 5,175,940 inhabitants; and in Pittsburg 38,931, being 15-20ths. In 1850 the population of the West and South-west was 8,419,179; that of Pittsburg 79,873, being 19-20ths, while the ratios of later periods show similar results. The per cent. of increase of manufactures and commerce required to have kept pace with the growth of the West, was about 100 per cent., or one dollar of manufactures and commerce *per capita*, for each inhabitant of the section of country on whose increase these ratios are based. The ratios of increase of population required would be about 5-10ths per cent. Pittsburg's business statistics show, however, that the ratio of increase has been five or six times the ratio, and that of the population two or three times, which was necessary to keep pace in growth and trade with the Western States subject to the river navigation of the city. Those States in 1816 having a population of 1,075,531, and the business of Pittsburg in that year was estimated at $1,000,000, or 93 cents *per capita* on the population of the West. In 1840 the population of the West was 5,173,949, and the business of Pittsburg was published at $31,146,650, or about $6 *per capita*. In 1850, the business of the city was published as estimated at $50,000,000, and the population of the States in which comparisons are here made was 8,419,179, about the same ratio as in 1840. In 1870 the business of Pittsburg, of all descriptions, manufacturing and commercial, is estimated at over $170,000,000, and will, without doubt, hold an increased ratio, *per capita*, to the population of the States reached by its river navigation. The river navigation of Pittsburg is along and upon 50

rivers, embracing a distance of 12,000 miles, by which can be reached 400 counties in 15 States, without breaking of bulk. In 1797–98, two national vessels, the armed galleys, *President Adams* and *Senator Ross*, were constructed at Pittsburg. From 1802 to 1805 four ships, four brigs, and three schooners, all sea-going vessels, were built. In 1811 the first steamboat for the navigation of the western rivers was built at Pittsburg, at a cost of $10,000. From 1814 to 1830 there were constructed 252 steamboats. In 1846, 63 were built; 102, including barges. In 1852, 113; in 1853, 100; in 1854, 122; in 1855, 108; and in similar proportions until the present time. In 1796 the manufacture of glass was begun at Pittsburg, being the pioneer manufacturing establishment of all that have followed at Pittsburg, and throughout the West. In 1870, there are at Pittsburg 60 glass-factories, being one-half of all in the United States, employing 5,000 hands, whose annual wages amount to about $3,000,000 — the glass produced being distributed, as shown by manifests of railroads, to 29 States, some of the territories, Canada, and to England. In 1804 the first iron-foundry was erected at Pittsburg, at which, in 1812, were cast cannon for supplying the fleet on Lake Erie, and for the defence of New Orleans. In 1812 the first rolling-mill was erected. In 1870 there are 42 iron and steel mills, with a capacity of 340,000 tons consumption of metal, having 582 puddling furnaces, 180 heating furnaces, 580 nail and spike machines. There are also 60 iron foundries; and the total consumption of pig-metal is equal to 400,000 tons annually, being one-fourth of all that is produced in the United States, which in 1868 was 1,603,000 tons. Of the 400,000 tons, 60,000 are made in the furnaces at Pittsburg, from the ores of Lake Superior and Missouri, brought to *P.* for smelting The balance is brought from Penna., Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The iron in the various shapes resulting from this consumption of pig-metal is distributed, as appears from the manifests of the railroads running out of the city, among 24 States. Steel was first attempted to be made at Pittsburg in 1828–30; and for several years only the lower grades were produced. In 1860, the manufacture of cast-steel for edge-tools was begun, and the best qualities of English steel are now rivalled by Pittsburg manufacture. In 1833 there was but one steel-converting furnace, producing 25 tons, every three weeks, of a low grade of blister-steel. In 1870 there are 7 large steel works, producing 25,000 tons annually of all grades of steel. Statistics of its shipments show it is distributed to 24 States. — In 1784 the first right to dig coal at Pittsburg was granted by the Penns. In 1870 there are about 140 collieries in operation in the vicinity of the city, from which over 140,000,000 bushels of coal are annually taken, returning, when sold, about $12,000,000. There are centred at Pittsburg 9 railroads, by which a distributive facility quite equal to that of her river navigation is obtained. There are 6 cotton-mills, using 15,000 bales of cotton annually. Also, 58 petroleum oil refineries, having a refining capacity of 31,500 barrels a week. Statistics of the oil trade show that from 1862 to 1867 Pittsburg furnished 60 per cent. of all the petroleum exported from the United States. Two large copper rolling-mills, and 1 copper smelting-works are located here; 35 sash, saw, and planing mills are also worked at Pittsburg; also 25 breweries, 20 tanneries, 18 carriage and wagon shops, 20 brass foundries, 6 flour mills, and 8 white-lead factories. A full enumeration of all the varieties of manufactories would present a lengthy list, there being, it is said, nearly 1,500 manufactories of various kinds in the city. The ground occupied by 475 of the principal factories, giving each one but 400 feet front, is, by actual survey, sufficient alone to make 35 miles in a straight line of factories in daily operation, without the 800 or 900 smaller ones. The city contains 165 churches, 71 public school-houses, 54 banks, 10 banking firms, and 2,500 commercial houses other than the manufactories. Remarkable for its healthy location, and the small amount of disease that prevails from malarious causes, the continually ascending smoke of its factories is its one drawback, 20 per cent. of all its fuel passing away in the shape of smoke unconsumed. Built principally in the valley of the rivers, it is surrounded by high rolling grounds from 200 to 400 feet in height, upon which a walk of fifteen minutes from the business heart of the city will place the pedestrian. Upon these hills, in all directions, are built, above the smoke of its workshops, the finer residences of its citizens.—*G. H. T.*

Pitts'burg, in *Texas*, a post-village of Upshur co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Marshall.

Pitts'field, in *Georgia*, a village of Henry co., abt. 75 m. W.N.W. of Milledgeville.

Pittsfield, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Pike co., abt. 70 m. W. by S. of Springfield; *total pop.* abt. 4,000.

Pittsfield, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Pittsfield, in *Massachusetts*, a town and township of Berkshire co., abt. 151 m. W. of Boston; Lat. 42° 25′ 55″ N., Lon. 73° 15′ 36″ W. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and generally well built. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, machinery, fire-arms, &c. *Pop.*(1870)11,113.

Pittsfield, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Washtenaw co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Detroit; *total pop.* abt. 1,800.

Pittsfield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Merrimack co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Concord; *total pop.* (1870) 1,600.

Pittsfield, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,469.

Pittsfield, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Lorain co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Pitts'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Warren co., abt. 220 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *total pop.* abt. 1,500.

Pittsfield, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Pittsfield, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Pitts'ford, in *Iowa*, a towoship of Butler co.; *pop.* 385.

Pittsford, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., abt. 22 m. S. of Adrian; *total pop.* abt. 2,200.

Pittsford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Monroe co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Rochester; *total pop.* (1870) 1,974.

Pittsford, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Rutland co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *total pop.* abt. 2,300.

Pitt's Grove, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Salem co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,673.

Pitts'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., abt. 7 m. S. by E. of Augusta; *total pop.* abt. 3,300.

Pittston, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Luzerne co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Wilkesbarre; *total pop.* (1870) 6,760.

Pitts'town, in *Kentucky*, a village of Bullitt co., abt. 60 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Pittstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 8 m. N.W. of Flemington.

—A village of Salem co., abt. 28 m. S. of Camden.

Pittstown, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., abt. 22 m. N.E. of Albany; *total pop.* (1870) 4,093.

Pitt'sylvania, in *Virginia*, a S. co., adjoining North Carolina; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Staunton, Dan, and Banister rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Pittsylvania Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.

Pitt'sylvania Court-House, or COMPETITION, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Pittsylvania co., abt. 125 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Pitu'itary, *a.* [Lat. *pituita*, phlegm.] (*Anat.*) Secreting phlegm or mucus; as, the *pituitary* membrane. *Dunglison.*

P. gland. (*Anat.*) A gland situated within the cranium, between a fold of the *dura mater*, in the *sella turcica* of the spheroid bone.

P. membrane. (*Anat.*) The mucus membrane of the nose.

Pit'uite, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pituita*.] Phlegm; mucus.

Pitu'itous, *a.* Consisting of phlegm.

Pit'y, *n.* [Fr. *pitié*; It. *pietà*; Lat. *pietas*, from *pius*, pious.] The feeling or suffering of one person, excited by the distresses of another; compassion; commiseration; sympathy.—The ground or subject of pity; cause of grief; thing to be regretted. — A cry or call for pity.

—*v. a.* To feel pain or grief, as for one in distress; to have sympathy for; to have tender feelings, as for one excited by his unhappiness.

—*v. n.* To exercise pity; to be compassionate.

Pit'yingly, *adv.* Compassionately; tenderly.

Pityri'asis, *n.* [Gr. *pitura*, bran.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous disease consisting of irregular scaly patches, unattended by inflammation. When it affects infants, it is called *dandruff.* A similar exfoliation of the cuticle in reddish patches is not uncommon in adults. Soap and water, and mild cooling lotions, or very weak nitro-muriatic lotion, are the best applications.

Pity'roid, *a.* [Gr. *pitûra*, bran, and *sidos*, form.] Resembling bran.

Più, (*pe'oo,*) *adv.* [It., from Lat. *plus.*] (*Mus.*) A word frequently applied to another, to increase the strength of its meaning; as, *più allegro*, a little quicker.

Piuuti, or LIVRAMENTO, (*pe-oon-yee',*) a town of Brazil, abt. 58 m. W.S.W. of Formiga.

Piura, (*pe-oo'ra,*) a town of Peru, on a river of its own name, abt. 120 m. N.N.W. of Lambayeque; *pop.* 22,000.

Pius I., POPE, succeeded Hyginus in 142. D. 157.

PIUS II., (*Æneas Sylvius Piccolomini,*) was a. in Tuscany in 1405, of an ancient and illustrious family. In 1431 he assisted at the Council of Basle as secretary; was afterwards secretary to the anti-pope Felix V., and then to the Emperor Frederick III., who sent him on various embassies, and gave him the poetic crown. Eugenius IV. chose him for apostolic secretary, Nicholas V. made him a bishop, and sent him as nuncio to Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, and Calixtus III. created him cardinal. *P.* had by this time given up the more liberal opinions on church matters with which he started, and had become a zealous supporter of the power of the Pope, both in opposition to the secular power and to the authority of councils. He was one of the most learned men of his time, and notwithstanding the great change in his views, he distinguished himself by moderation and a conciliatory spirit. He was chosen to succeed Calixtus III. in 1458, and in the following year assembled a congress at Mantua for the purpose of arranging a crusade against the Turks. He soon after published a bull against appeals to a council, which occasioned some dispute with Louis XI. In 1463, by another bull, he retracted his former sentiments respecting the Council of Basle, condemning his defence of it, and praying to be condemned as Æneas Sylvius, but listened to as Pius II. D. at Ancona, August, 1464, whither he went to hasten preparations for war with the Turks. Among the writings of Pius II. are a *History of the Council of Basle*; *History of Frederick III.*; *History of Bohemia*; *Cosmographia*, &c.

PIUS III., (*Francesco Piccolomini,*) was nephew to the preceding pontiff. He was elected pope in 1503, but D. in less than a month afterwards.

PIUS IV., (*Cardinal de Medici,*) a. at Milan, 1499. He rose by merit to several high employments, and, in 1549 obtained the cardinalship, and, on the death of Paul IV., in 1559, was elected Pope. He confirmed the decrees of the Council of Trent, after the closing of that assembly in 1564. In the following year a conspiracy was formed against his life by Benedict Accolti and others, who were executed. This Pope was not of the celebrated Medici family of Florence. D. 1565.

PIUS V., (*Michele Ghislieri,*) was B. in Redmont in 1504, and early entered the Dominican order. He so distinguished himself by his austere life, and his zeal against "heretics," that he was appointed inquisitor in Lombardy, and afterwards inquisitor-general. He was created cardinal in 1557, and was chosen to succeed Pius IV. in 1566. He set himself to effect reforms, both in morals and discipline, excited terror in Italy by the seizure, imprisonment, and burning of those convicted or suspected of heresy, among whom were several persons of note; revived the bull, "In cœnam Domini," but found it impossible to put it in execution; enforced strictly the authority of the Index Expurgatorius; and expelled the Jews from the States of the Church, excepting only the cities of Rome and Ancona. The great victory over the Turks at Lepanto was the result in good part of the efforts of Pius V. His death, in May, 1572, was a matter of general rejoicing, and was publicly celebrated at Constantinople during three days.

PIUS VI., (*Giovanni Angelo Braschi,*) was B. at Cesena, in 1717, and succeeded Clement XIV., in 1775. His first act was to make a reform in the public treasury; he then completed the museum in the Vatican; but the greatest work of his pontificate was the draining of the Pontine marshes, — a project which baffled several of the emperors, and many Popes. When the Emperor Joseph II. decreed that all the religious orders in his dominions were free from Papal jurisdiction, Pius, apprehensive of the consequences of such a measure, went in person to Vienna in 1782; but though he was honorably received, his remonstrances were ineffectual. The French Revolution, however, was of more serious consequence to the Papal See. The Pope having favored the allies, Bonaparte entered the ecclesiastical territory, and compelled him to purchase a peace by a contribution of several millions, and delivering up the finest works of painting and sculpture. Basseville was then sent as envoy from the republic to Rome, where he behaved with so much insolence, that the people assassinated him in 1793. General Duphot entered the city with his troops to restore order, but the Papal soldiers routed them, and Duphot was slain. On this Bonaparte again entered Italy, and made the Pope prisoner in the Capitol, which was plundered. The venerable pontiff was carried away by the victors, and hurried over the Alps to Valence, where he D., August 29, 1799.

PIUS VII., (*Gregorio Barnaba Chiaramonti,*) B. at Cesena, 1742, became a Benedictine monk, was created cardinal in 1785, and after the death of Pius VI. was chosen, after long deliberations of the conclave, to succeed him, March, 1800. In the following year a concordat with France was concluded at Paris; in 1804 the Pope went to Paris and crowned Napoleon emperor, returning to Rome in May, 1805. Soon after Ancona was seized by the French, and the great quarrel between Napoleon and the Pope began. The occupation of the castle of San Angelo in 1808 was followed by the annexation of the States of the Church to the French empire; on which the Pope published a bull of excommunication against the perpetrators of the invasion. *P.* was then arrested by the French officer Miollis and sent to Savona, and afterwards to Fontainebleau, whence he was not permitted to return to Italy till January, 1814. The Congress of Vienna restored the States of the Church to the Pope, who applied himself thenceforth to internal reforms. He, however, re-established the Jesuits and the Inquisition. The character of Pius VII. was such as to win him the esteem and sympathy of men of all churches and sects. D. Aug. 20th, 1823.

PIUS VIII., (*Cardinal Castiglione,*) became pope in succession to Leo XII., in 1829. After a short pontificate of one year, he D., 1830.

PIUS IX., (*Giovanni Mario Mastai Ferretti,*) B. at Sinegaglia, May 13, 1790, was intended for the army, but resolved to devote himself to the Church. For several years after his ordination he attended to his pastoral duties with exemplary self-devotion, and was nominated by Pius VII. on a mission to the government of Chili, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission were performed by him with great discretion; and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to one of the most important of the ecclesiastico civil departments of administration. In 1836 he was sent as apostolic nuncio to Naples, while the cholera was raging there, and his name is still revered by the poorer inhabitants of that city, in gratitude for his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal-Archbishop of Imola, in the Romagna, where much political disaffection existed; but he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and self-denial, and displayed such liberality of sentiment, that he soon gained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. Pope Gregory XVI. died June 1, 1846, and Cardinal Ferretti was elected to the papacy under the name of Pius IX., June 16. The new Pope at first acquired much popularity by favoring the hopes and wishes of the people for the reform of the abuses of the government; and the enthusiasm, not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest pitch. But the French Revolution of 1848 gave a much more

powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of the Italian patriots, but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe; awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction commenced, which only widened the breach between the Papal government and the people, and gave an impetus to the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased on his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome, when, indeed, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained. Count Rossi was assassinated Nov. 15, and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely in Gaëta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the Papal court and the diplomatic corps. He sent to Rome an ordonnance, Nov. 27, declaring void all the acts of the government, which he superseded by a state commission. This document the Roman chambers treated with contempt, appointed a provisional government, and act about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained nearly a year and a half at Gaëta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged, and at last taken by storm by the French army under Gen. Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. The Pope left Portici, April 4, 1850, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina, April 6, and reëntered Rome April 12, amid the thunder of French cannon. His chief ecclesiastical acts are the formal definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, in Dec., 1854; the famous Encyclical of Dec., 1864, which was provoked by the Franco-Italian convention, providing for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome — an act which was, however, practically annulled by the return of the French forces in 1867, in consequence of an attempt at invasion by Garibaldi; — and the bull summoning the Œcumenical Council of 1869–70, which promulgated the doctrine of Papal infallibility. The French troops were ultimately withdrawn from Rome in Sept., 1870, whereupon the Italian forces proceeded to occupy the Papal territories, ostensibly to afford protection to the pontiff, although it is not difficult to foresee in this proceeding the ultimate downfall of the Pope's power as a temporal sovereign.

Fig. 2122. — PIUS IX.

Piv'ot, *n.* [Fr., dim. of *pie*; It. *pivuolo*.] (*Mech.*) The extremity of the axles about which a body revolves. — That on which anything turns or revolves. — A turning point.

(*Mil.*) The officer or soldier who happens to be at the flank on which a company wheels.

—*v. a.* To place on a pivot.

Piv'otal, *a.* Relating to a pivot.

Piv'ot-man, *n.*; *pl.* PIVOT-MEN. (*Mil.*) Same as PIVOT, *q. v.*

Pix, *n.* and *v.* Same as PYX, *q. v.*

Pix'y, *n.* A fairy. (Local Eng.)

Pizar'ro, FRANCISCO, the conqueror of Peru, was the illegitimate son of a gentleman of Truxillo, and being left entirely dependent on his mother, a peasant girl, he received no education, and was, in his early years, employed as a swineherd. Quitting this inglorious occupation, he embarked, in 1510, with some other adventurers, for America; and, in 1524, after having distinguished himself under Nuñez de Balboa on many occasions, he associated at Panama with Diego de Almagro and Hernandez Lucque, a priest, in an enterprise to make fresh discoveries. In this voyage they reached the coast of Peru, but being too few to make any attempt at a settlement, *P.* returned to Spain, where all that he gained was a power from the court to prosecute his object. However, having raised some money, he was enabled again, in 1531, to visit Peru, where a civil war was then raging between Huascar, the legitimate monarch, and his half-brother, Atahualpa, or Ataballipa, as he is variously called, the reigning Inca. *P.*, by pretending to take the part of the latter, was permitted to march into the interior, where he made the unsuspecting king his prisoner, while partaking of a friendly banquet to which he had invited him and his whole court; then extorting from him, as it is said, a house full of the precious metals by way of ransom, he had him tried for a pretended conspiracy, and condemned him to be burned, allowing him first to be strangled, as a reward for becoming a Christian. In 1533 the conqueror laid the foundation of Lima; but, in 1537, a contest arose between him and Almagro, who was defeated and executed. The son and friends of Almagro, however, avenged his death, and on June 26, 1541, after ruling despotically for six years, *P.* met with the fate he so richly deserved, being assassinated in his palace at Lima.

Pizzica'to. (Abbreviated *pizz.*) [It., twitched.] (*Mus.*) A phrase used to denote that the strings of the violin or violincello, instead of being played, as usual, by the bow, are to be twitched with the fingers, in the manner of a harp or guitar. The ordinary mode of playing is restored by the letters *c. a.* (*col arco*, with the bow).

Piz'zighetone, a fortified town of N. Italy, on the Adda, 12 m. W.S.W. of Verona; *pop.* 4,000.

Piz'zle, *n.* [Ger. *pissel*; Du. *pees*.] The male organ in quadrupeds.

Pizzo, (*pid'zo,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Calabria Ulteriore II., on the Gulf of Santa Eufemia, 5 m. N.E. of Monteleone. Here Murat was shot in 1815. *Pop.* 5,600.

Placabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being placable or appeasable; susceptibility of being pacified.

Pla'cable, *a.* [Lat. *placabilis*, from *placare*, to quiet, from *placere*, to please.] That may be appeased or pacified; appeasable; willing to forgive.

Pla'cableness, *n.* State or quality of being placable; placability.

Placard', *n.* [Fr., from *plague*, plate, from Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, anything flat and broad.] A written or printed paper, or bill, posted up against a wall, &c.

—*v. a.* To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place. — To notify publicly.

Pla'cate, *v. a.* To appease; to conciliate.

Place, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *plaza*; Ger. *platz*, from Lat. *platea*, from Gr. *plateia*, a street.] A public square; an open space in a city. — A particular portion of space, of indefinite extent; any portion of space, as distinct from space in general; a locality; site; spot. — Point or degree in order of proceeding; rank; order of priority; dignity or importance. — Residence; mansion; seat; abode. — A city; a town; a village; a collection of dwellings; a fortified town. — A portion or passage of writing, or of a book. — Room or stead, with the sense of substitution. — State of actual operation; effect.

—*v. a.* To put in any place; to put or set in a particular part of the earth, or in something on its surface. — To appoint, set, induct, or establish in an office; to put or set in any particular rank or condition. — To set or fix; to invest; to put out at interest; to lend. — To ascribe; to attribute.

Place'bo, *n.* [Lat., I will please.] (*Med.*) A prescription intended rather to satisfy the patient, than with any expectation of its effecting a cure. — *Dunglison.*

Place'-brick, *n.* An inferior kind of brick, which, from being on the outside of a clamp or kiln, is only imperfectly burned.

Place'less, *a.* Without a place.

Place'man, *n.*; *pl.* PLACEMEN. A person holding an office or position under the government.

Placen'ta, *n.*; *pl.* PLACENTÆ. [Lat. *placenta*, a cake; Gr. *plaksus*, a flat-cake, from *plakseis*, flat.] (*Anat.*) The after-birth; a soft, spongy, vascular body, adherent to the uterus, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord, and which serves as an organ of respiration and nutrition. It receives the maternal blood from the tortuous uterine or decidual arteries.

(*Bot.*) A projection on the inner wall of the ovary, to which the ovules or rudimentary seeds are attached. The arrangement of the placentæ, or *placentation*, is a very important character in distinguishing plants. In the *simple ovary*, the placenta is situated at the ventral suture, or the point which corresponds to the union of the two margins of the capillary leaf; such a *P.* is therefore termed *marginal*, or more commonly *axile*, from its being turned towards the axis of the plant. In *compound ovaries*, the placentation is of three kinds; namely, *axile*, *parietal*, and *free central*. The *axile*, or *central* of some botanists, occurs in all compound, many-celled ovaries; because, in these, each of the component carpels is placed in a similar position to the simple ovary; and hence the placentæ situated at their ventral sutures will be arranged in the centre or axis, as in the lily and campanula. The other two kinds of placentation occur in the compound, 1-celled ovary. That termed *parietal* consists in the attachment of ovules to placentæ, either placed directly on the wall of the ovary, as in the mignonette and cactus, or upon incomplete dissepiments, formed by the partially-enfolded carpels, as in the orchis and poppy. In parietal placentation, the number of placentæ corresponds to the number of carpels of which the ovary is formed. What is called a *free central P.* is formed when the placentæ are not attached to the walls of the ovary, but are situated in the centre of the cavity, and perfectly unconnected with those walls. The pink and primrose families furnish examples of this kind of placentation. It sometimes happens that none of these regular kinds of placentation can be discriminated, the ovules being placed irregularly in the cavity of the ovary. — See OVARY, ORDER, PISTIL.

Placen'tal, *a.* Relating to the placenta.

Placen'tary, *a.* That has reference to the placenta.

Placenta'tion, *n.* (*Bot.*) The manner in which the placenta is developed or placed, or in which the ovules are borne.

Placentia, (*plä-sen'shi-a,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Carceres, on the Gerte, 44 m. N.W. of Almaraz. *Manuf.* Hats, leather, and woollen goods. *Pop.* 7,000.

Placen'tia, a seaport-town of Newfoundland, abt. Lat. 47° 11′ 30″ N., Lon. 53° 55′ W. It is situated on a bay of the same name, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, and has an active trade. The harbor has 3½ fathoms of water, and the entrance is strongly defended.

Placentiferous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to the placenta; having a placenta.

Placen'tiform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Shaped as a placenta.

Place of Arms, *n.* (*Fort.*) An enlargement in the covered way, at the reëntering and salient angles of the counterscarp; — hence the term *reëntering places of arms*, and *salient places of arms*.

Place'-proud, *a.* Proud of station or rank.

Placer, (*plä'er,*) *n.* One who places.

Placer', *n.* [Sp.] That part of a river bank, or bed of a mountain torrent, where gold is found.

Pla'cer, in *California*, a N. co., adjoining Nevada Territory; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bear River and Middle Fork of American River. Lake Tahoe forms a portion of the E. boundary. *Surface*, diversified, and in some parts mountainous, being traversed by the Sierra Nevada and Snowy Range. *Min.* Gold in considerable quantities. *Cap.* Auburn. *Pop.* abt. 13,270.

Placer Mountain, in *New Mexico*, a range abt. 20 m. S.W. of Santa Fé; Lat. 35° 29′ N., Lon. 106° 20′ W.

Placer'ville, in *California*, a town and township, cap. of El Dorado co., abt. 50 m. E. by N. of Sacramento. Much gold has been found in the vicinity, and it is a place of considerable business activity. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Placerville, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village of Boisée co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Idaho City.

Pla'cid, *a.* [Lat. *placidus*, pleasing, from *placere*, to please.] Pleasing; gentle; quiet; undisturbed; indicating peace of mind; calm; tranquil.

Placid'ity, *n.* [Lat. *placiditas*.] State or quality of being placid.

Placidly, *adv.* Mildly; calmly; without disturbance or passion.

Placidness, *n.* Calmness; tranquillity; quietness.

Pla'cita, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Hist.*) In the Middle Ages, public courts or assemblies, in which the sovereign presided when a consultation was held upon the affairs of the state. — *Brande.*

Placoid, Placoid'ian, *a.* [Gr. *plax*, *plakos*, a plate, and *eidos*, form.] Belonging to the placoids.

Placoids, Placoid'ians, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes in the system of Agassiz, in which the scales have each a spine projecting from them; scales of placoid fishes, as *e. g.* the shark and dogfish exhibit when tesselated together; the material which is used commercially under the name of *shagreen*.

Pla'fond, *n.* [Fr.] The ceiling of a room.

Pla'gal, *a.* [Fr.; from Gr. *plagios*, sidewise.] (*Mus.*) Applied to such melodies as have their principle notes lying between the fifth of the key and its octave or twelfth.

Pla'giarism, (*-jï'or-izm*), *n.* (See PLAGIARY.) The act of purloining another man's literary works, or introducing passages from another man's writings, and passing them off as one's own; literary theft. "Dictionary writers," says that patriarch of encyclopædia writers, Ephraim Chambers, "at least such as meddle with arts and sciences, seem in this case to be exempted from the common laws of *meum* and *tuum*; they do not pretend to act upon their own bottom, nor to treat the reader at their own cost. Their works are supposed, in great measure, compositions of other people; and whatever they take from others they do it avowedly. In fact, their quality gives them a title to appropriate everything that may be for their purpose, wherever they find it, and they do no otherwise than as the bee does for the public service. Their occupation is not pillaging, but collecting contributions; and if you ask them their authority, they will produce you the practice of their predecessors of all ages and nations."

Pla'giarize, *v. a.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another.

—*v. n.* To be guilty of literary theft.

Pla'giary, Plagiarist, *n.* [Lat. *plagiarius*, from *plagium*, kidnapping, from *plaga*, a snare.] A thief in literature; one who commits plagiarism.

Plagihe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, and *edra*, a base, seat.] (*Crystal.*) That has oblique sides.

Pla'glonite, *n.* [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, from the form of the crystals.] (*Min.*) A sulphide of lead and antimony found in thick, tabular, four-sided prisms, and also massive and granular, of a dark lead-gray color.

Plague, (*plāg,*) *n.* [From Lat. *plaga*, a blow; Gr. *plēgē*, from *plēssein*, to strike.] (*Med.*) A contagious fever, generally of a very severe kind, rapid in its progress, and accompanied by buboes, carbuncles, and petechiæ. It spreads rapidly by contact, and is usually fatal to two-thirds of those whom it attacks. The first symptoms are headache in the forehead and occiput, sometimes accompanied by violent and short tremors, alternating with heat. The eyes become red, and assume a ferocious aspect, the headache increases, and the pain extends to the spine, to the joints, and to the limbs. Then follow vertigo and delirium, at first mild, but afterwards fierce. The tongue is dry and yellowish, but without thirst. There is nausea, with ineffectual attempts, in most cases, to vomit, or if anything is brought up, it is green bile. The respiration is laborious, with general uneasiness. There is nothing particular in the alvine excretions, although they are sometimes liquid. The urine is often turbid, with an oily aspect. The smell of the patient is occasionally nauseous; but if the disease has lasted a few days, the perspiration has often a sweetish, disagreeable smell. The disease varies in duration from three to seven days; but the patient often dies within a few hours of the attack. Some die at periods from three to four days, without any outward symptoms beyond a peculiar physiognomy, sparkling eyes, and an expression of countenance resembling that of a person under hydrophobia. On dissection, the gall-bladder has been found distended with greenish-black bile, the inside of the intestines and stomach covered with a yellow mucus, and the conglobate glands indu-

rated; but dissections have not, for obvious reasons, been numerous. The medical treatment of *P.* has hitherto been of an empirical character, no treatment attempted having been proved to be of real use. In the French army, the *P.* is of Egyptian origin; the great plague of Athens, which took place 430 B. C., and which is the first instance on record of its appearance in Europe, having been imported from the borders of that country by a circuitous route through Libya. Its first introduction into modern Europe was by means of the Crusades; and since then it has appeared in various places, and by many different courses, but always imported from some part or other of the Turkish empire. It has frequently appeared in London, where, in 1665, it destroyed, on the smallest calculation, 68,600 inhabitants. Various estimates have been given of the frequency of plague epidemics in the principal towns of Egypt, Syria, and Turkey; but the general opinion appears to be that it recurs in those places, at intervals varying from seven to ten years; and that while it is both endemic and contagious in Lower Egypt, from the marshy lands of which it springs, it is merely contagious in Upper Egypt, as well as in Syria, and all the more distant countries to which it may be conveyed. It is now generally acknowledged that the *P.* is contagious, but is a question how far a person who has received the contagion, but in whom the disease has made no progress, can communicate it; and it appears that the body alone, if washed and shaved, does not readily communicate it, except when actually suffering from the disease, in a febrile state, or in a perspiring one. Some of the most remarkable visitations of the *P.* have been that which occurred in Britain, A. D. 430, and which carried off such multitudes that the living were scarcely sufficient to bury the dead; that which destroyed 200,000 of the inhabitants of Constantinople, A. D. 716. In Germany, 90,000 persons died of it in 1348; in Ireland, great numbers died of *P.* in 1466 and 1470; in 1524 Milan lost 50,000 of its inhabitants, and the sickness extended its ravages to Germany, Norway, Denmark, and France. In London, 30,578 persons perished of plague alone in 1603–4, and 35,417 in 1625. The plague carried from Sardinia to Naples in 1656 (being introduced by a transport with soldiers on board,) raged with such violence as to carry off 400,000 of the inhabitants in six months. In Egypt, more than 800,000 died of plague in 1792, and it committed great ravages in 1813 at Malta, and in 1834 in Egypt.—Hence, any pestilence. See YELLOW FEVER.

—Anything troublesome or vexatious; a state of misery; any great natural evil or calamity.

Plague, *v. a.* To infest with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind.—To vex; to tease; to harass; to trouble; to embarrass.

Plague'ful, *a.* Abounding with plagues; infected with plagues.

Plague'less, *a.* Free from the plague or plagues.

Plaguer, (*plāg'er.*) *n.* One who teases or annoys.

Plague'-spot, *n.* The spot or mark of a pestilential disease.

Plaguily, (*plāg'i-ly,*) *adv.* Vexatiously; horribly. (Colloq.)

Plaguy, (*plāg'y.*) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome. (Colloq.)

Plaice, *n.* [*Fr. plie.*] (*Zoöl.*) See PLEURONECTIDÆ.

Plaid, (*plăd,*) *n.* [Gael. *plaide,* a blanket.] A striped or variegated cloth much worn by the Highlanders of Scotland, forming a prominent part of the national costume, and indicating, by its pattern and color, the different Scottish clans.

Fig. 2023.
SCOTTISH PLAID.

Plaid'ing, *n.* Plaid cloth.

Plain, *a.* [Fr.; Sp. *plano;* Lat. *planus.*] Smooth; level; without elevations or depressions.—Open; clear; flat; unencumbered.—Void of ornament; simple.—Artless; not subtle; without disguise, cunning, or affectation.—Straightforward; sincere; candid; frank.—Mere; bare; without art or embellishment.—Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure; manifest.

—*adv.* In a plain manner.

—*n.* [Fr. *plaine.*] (*Geog.*) The general term for all those parts of the dry land which cannot properly be called mountainous, and which compose by far the greater part of the earth's surface. Plains have different physical appearances according to their geographical position, and the peculiar characteristics of each have procured for them different names; thus we have the *steppes* of Asia, the *deserts* of Africa, the *llanos* and *pampas* of S. America, and the *prairies* or *savannahs* of N. America.

—A field of battle.

—*v. a.* To level; to make even.

Plain, in *Indiana,* a township of Kosciusco co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Plain, in *Ohio,* a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Plain'-chant, *n.* Same as PLAIN-SONG, *q. v.*

Plain'-dealer, *n.* One who states his views plainly.

Plain'-dealing, *a.* Honest; open; acting without art.

—*n.* Management void of art, stratagem, or disguise; sincerity.

Plain'field, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Norwich; *total pop.* (1870) 4,521.

Plain'field, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Will co., abt. 155 m. N.E. by N. of Springfield; *total pop.* abt. 3,000.

Plainfield, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Hendricks co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Plainfield, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* (1870) 522.

Plainfield, in *Michigan,* a township of Allegan co.—A village and township of Kent co., abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Plainfield, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,589.

Plainfield, in *New Jersey,* a post-village and township of Union co.; abt. 11 m. N. of New Brunswick; *total pop.* (1870) 5,106.

Plainfield, in *New York,* a township of Otsego co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,248.

Plainfield, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Coshocton co., abt. 80 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Plainfield, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 7 m. W. by S. of Carlisle.—A township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Plainfield, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 8 m. E. of Montpelier; *total pop.* abt. 1,000.

Plainfield, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Waushara co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Plain'-hearted, *a.* Sincere hearted; without art, hypocrisy, or reserve.

Plain'-heartedness, *n.* The state or quality of being plain-hearted.

Plain'ly, *adv.* In a plain manner.

Plain'ness, *n.* State or quality of being plain.

Plains, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Plains'borough, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Middlesex co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Plains-of-Abraham, an elevated plateau or tableland of Lower Canada, immediately S. of Quebec. Memorable as the scene of a desperately fought battle (Sept. 18, 1759,) between the French and British forces under Montcalm and Wolfe respectively, in which both generals were killed.

Plains-of-Dura, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Sumpter co., abt. 110 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Plain'-song, *n.* [Fr. *plain chant;* It. *canto fermo.*] (*Mus.*) A name given by the Church of Rome to the ecclesiastical chant. It is an extremely simple melody, admitting only notes of equal value, rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave, and never exceeding nine notes, the staff on which the notes are placed consisting of only four lines. The clefs are C and F. St. Ambrose is considered to have been the inventor or systematizer of *plain-song.*

Plain'-speaking, *n.* Frankness; plainness of speech.

Plain'-spoken, *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

Plains'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Luzerne co., abt. 6. m. N. of Wilkesbarre.

Plaint, *n.* [Fr. *plainte,* from Lat. *plango, planctus,* to strike the breast, to lament.] Audible expression of sorrow or complaint, or representation made of injury or wrong done.—Lamentation; complaint; lament.

(*Law.*) A private memorial tendered to a court in which the person sets forth his cause of action in writing.

Plain'tiff, *n.* [Fr. *plaintif,* from *plaindre,* to complain.] (*Law.*) He who complains; he who, in a personal action, seeks a remedy for an injury to his rights.

Plain'tive, *a.* Expressive of sorrow; expressing sorrow or grief.—Repining; mournful; sad.

Plain'tively, *adv.* In a plaintive manner; in a manner expressive of grief.

Plain'tiveness, *n.* The state or quality of being plaintive.

Plaint'less, *a.* Without murmuring or repining; without complaint.

Plain View, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Macoupin co., abt. 48 m. N. by E. of St. Louis, Missouri.

Plain View, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Wabashaw co., abt. 17 m. S. by W. of Wabashaw; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Plain'ville, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Hartford. (1870) 1,435.

Plainville, in *New Jersey,* a village of Somerset co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Plainville, in *New York,* a post-village of Onondaga co., abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of Syracuse.

Plainville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Cincinnati.

Plainville, in *Rhode Island,* a village of Providence co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Providence.

Plainville, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Adams co., abt. 55 m. N.N.W. of Madison.

Plain'well, or PLAINVILLE, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Allegan co., abt. 14 m. N. by W. of Kalamazoo.

Plain'-work, *n.* Needle-work, as distinguished from embroidery.

Plais'ton, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Rockingham co., abt. 35 m. S.E. of Concord; *total pop.* (1870) 879.

Plait, *n.* [Fr. *plier,* from Lat. *plico, plicatus,* to fold.] A fold; a doubling, as of cloth.—A braid, as of hair or straw.

—*v. a.* To fold; to double in narrow folds.—To braid; to interweave, as strands; as, to *plait* hair.—To entangle; to involve.

Plait'er, *n.* One who plaits or braids.

Plak'odine, *n.* [Gr. *plakōdēs,* flat.] (*Min.*) A native sub-arsenide of nickel, occurring in tubular, attached, and sometimes intersecting crystals, of a bronze, yellow color.

Plan, *n.* [Lat. *planus,* flat.] (*Arch.*) A word applied to the horizontal section of the walls, partitions, staircases, &c., of a building, showing the disposition of the ground plot and of the upper floors—the word *section,* or *elevation,* being applied to the vertical plans. A *geometrical plan* is that in which the solid and vacant parts are represented in their natural proportion. A *perspective plan* is one that is conducted and exhibited by degradations or diminutions, according to the rules of perspective. A *raised plan* is one where the elevation or upright is shown upon the geometrical plan, so as to hide the distributions.

—Anything devised or projected; scheme; project; contrivance.

—*v. a.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work on a plane surface.—To scheme; to devise; to form in design.

Planch, *v. a.* [Fr. *planche,* a board.] To cover with planks or boards.

Planch'ing, *n.* The laying of floors in a building.

Plane, *a.* [Lat. *planus.*] Without elevations or depressions, as the surface of water at rest.

—*n.* (*Geom., Astron., &c.*) A surface without curvature; or, according to Euclid, it is such a surface that if any two points whatever in it be joined by a straight line, the whole of the straight line will be in the surface.—The term plane is frequently used in astronomy, conic sections, &c., to signify an imaginary surface supposed to cut and pass through all solid bodies; and the whole doctrine of conic sections is based on this foundation. In *Mech.,* planes are either horizontal, that is, parallel to the horizon, or inclined to it. In optics, the planes of reflection and refraction are those drawn through the reflected or refracted rays.

(*Carp.*) A tool used to produce straight, flat, and even surfaces upon wood. There are many modifications in this tool, which can have its cutting-edge and under-surface made to almost any contour, so that mouldings of all kinds may be made. The two commonest are the *jack-plane,* or *fore-plane,* for rough work, and the *smoothing-plane,* for finishing off plane surfaces.

—*v. a.* To make smooth; to pare off, as the inequalities of the surface of a board or other piece of wood by the service of a *plane;* to free from inequalities of surface.

Plane, *n.* [Gr. *platanos,* from *platus,* broad; Fr. *platane.*] (*Bot.*) See PLATANUS.

Plane'-irons, *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) Cutting irons, either single or double, to insert in a plane.—*Simmonds.*

Plan'er, *n.* (*Printing.*) A flat piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the type in the form, and making the surface perfectly smooth.—*Simmonds.*

Plan'era, *n.* [After J. S. *Planer,* a German botanist.] A genus of plants, order *Ulmaceæ.* They are N. American and Asiatic trees, closely related to elms. The timber of *P. richardi,* the Zelkoma-tree, is much prized. The sapwood, which is of a light color and very elastic, is used for the purposes in which ash-timber is employed; while the heart-wood, which occupies two-thirds of the trunk, is reddish, heavy, and when dry exceedingly hard; hence it takes a good polish, and is valued for making domestic furniture.

Plan'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A newly described phosphate of alumina with oxides of copper and iron, from Gumeschefsk in the Ural, where it occurs in the form of thin crusts coating fissures in quartzite.

Plan'et, *n.* [Fr. *planete;* Sp. *planeta;* Gr. *planetes,* from *planao,* to wander.] (*Astron.*) A term originally applied to those stars which have a perceptible motion. In modern astronomy, however, the word is confined to those stars which shine by reflecting the light of the sun, around which they revolve. Among the ancients, five planets were known—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; since that time upwards of one hundred others have been discovered by means of the telescope. Most of these are called ASTEROIDS (*q. v.*), the orbits of which are all situated between those of Mars and Jupiter. Most of them, if not all, have, like the earth, a motion of rotation on their axes, from which arise day and night. They have also a common motion round the sun, revolving from west to east. The nearest planet to the sun is usually said to be MERCURY, *q. v.*; but recent observations have shown that there is a small orb between that planet and the sun, to which no distinctive name has yet been given. It would seem that this new planet has a diameter of about 900 miles, and revolves round the sun in about twenty days. The distance of Mercury from the sun is about 36,470,000 m. Next to this planet is placed VENUS, *q. v.*, at a distance of 68,734,000 miles. Mountains have been observed in it, the height of which have been calculated to exceed 18 miles. Mercury and Venus both exhibit phases similar to our moon; and, being nearer to the sun than the earth, are called the *inferior* planets; while those more distant than the earth are called the *superior* planets. Next to the earth, with its moon, is MARS, *q. v.*, distant about 144,000,000 miles from the sun. Between this planet and *Jupiter* is a vast distance, which early led to a supposition that there was some body between them. At the beginning of the present century this conjecture was verified by the discovery of four new planets in succession—*Ceres, Pallas, Juno,* and *Vesta.* Since then, as mentioned above, a large number of other asteroids have been discovered. The largest of all the known planets is JUPITER, *q. v.*, which revolves round the sun at the distance of about 494,000,000 miles. At nearly twice the distance of Jupiter, or 906,423,000 miles from the sun, SATURN, *q. v.*, passes through its orbit, 5,760,000,000 of miles in length, in 29 years and 169 days, accompanied by seven moons, and surrounded

by a remarkable double ring. In 1781, Herschel discovered *Georgium Sidus*, or URANUS, *q. v.*, which is 1,822,807,000 miles distant from the sun, and accompanied by six moons; it accomplishes its revolution in about 84 years. Lastly, the planet NEPTUNE, *q. v.*, discovered in 1846 by Le Verrier. It is distant from the sun about 2,854,247,000 miles, and forms the extreme known limit of our solar system. In astronomical tables, almanacs, &c., the planets are, for convenience, denoted by symbols instead of their names, as follows: Mercury, ☿; Venus, ♀; Earth, ⊕; Mars, ♂; the Planetoids, in the order of their discovery, ①, ②, ③, &c.; Jupiter, ♃; Saturn, ♄ or ♁; Uranus, ♅; Neptune, ; the Sun, ☉; the Moon, ☾.—See SOLAR SYSTEM.

Plane Table, *n.* (*Survey.*) An instrument by means of which a plan is made on the spot, without any protraction or measurement of angles.

Planeta'ble, *n.* See PLANE.

Planeta'rium, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *planétaire.*] Same as ORRERY, *q. v.*

Plan'etary, *a.* [Fr. *planétaire.*] Pertaining to the planets; as, *planetary* motions. — Consisting of planets; as, the *planetary* system. — Under the dominion or influence of a planet; as, a *planetary* hour. — Produced by planets; as, *planetary* influence. — Having the nature of a planet; erratic or revolving.

P. days. The days of the week as shared among the 7 planets known to the ancients, each having its day; and hence, in most European languages, the days of the week are still denominated from the planets, as Sunday, Monday, &c. — *Wright.*

Plan'eted, *a.* Pertaining to planets.

Plan'etoid, *n.* (*Astron.*) Same as ASTEROID, *q. v.*

Planetoid'al, *a.* Pertaining to a planetoid.

Plan'et-stricken, Plan'et-struck, *a.* Affected by the supposed influence of planets; blasted.

Plan'etule, *n.* A small planet.

Plan'gent, *a.* [Lat. *plangens, plangentis*, from *plangere*, to beat.] The dashing against or beating, as the waves. (R.)

Planifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *planus*, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Consisting of plain leaves, in circular rows round the centre. — *Martin.*

Planim'eter, *n.* [From. Eng. *plane*, and Gr. *metron.*] An instrument designed to measure, by mechanical means and at once, the area of any plane figure drawn on paper. — *Nichol.*

Planimetric, Planimetrical, *a.* Pertaining to the measurement of plane surfaces.

Planim'etry, *n.* [Fr. *planimetrie.*] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Plan'ing Machine, *n.* A tool employed for the purpose of giving a perfectly plane face to iron, stone, or wood. Such engines consist, for the most part, of cutters moving horizontally, or with a rotary motion, fixed in a frame carried over the substance to be operated upon.

Planipet'alous, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has flat petals or leaves.

Plan'ish, *v. a.* To polish; to smooth, as a metallic surface.

Plan'isher, *n.* A person or thing that smoothes metallic substances.

Plan'isphere, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *planisphærium.*] A sphere projected on a plane. — A map exhibiting the circles of a sphere.

Planispher'ic, *a.* Relating to a planisphere.

Plank, *n.* [Lat. *planka*, from Gr. *plax, plakos*, anything flat and broad.] A flat, broad piece of timber, differing from a board only in being thicker.

—*v. a.* To cover or lay with planks.

Plank'ing, *n.* The act of laying down planks; the material of planks.

Plank'-road, *n.* A road made with planks. (U. S.)

Plank'sheer, *n.* (*Shipbuilding.*) The covering of thick planks bolted longitudinally on the ribs and floor-timbers. A similar planking is fastened within. Each line of planking is denominated a *strake;* and different parts of the bottom and sides bear different names, as *black-strakes, wales, thick-stuff, bottom-plank*, &c.

Plan'less, *a.* Without a plan.

Plan'ner, *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; a projector.

Pla'no-con'cave, *a.* Plane on one side and concal on the other.

Pla'no-con'ical, *a.* Level on one side and conical on the other.

Pla'no-con'vex, *a.* Flat on one side and convex on the other.

Pla'no-horizon'tal, *a.* Having a horizontal surface or position.

Planor'bis, *n.* [Lat. *planus*, plane, and *orbis*, a circle.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of snails, chiefly inhabiting ponds or the banks of rivers, and deriving their name from the form of the shell (Fig. 2124), which is that of a flattened orb, occasioned by their volutions being coiled on the same plane. The fossil species are numerous.

Fig. 2124. WEST INDIA PLANORBIS, (*P. Guadaloupensis.*)

Plant, *n.* [A. S. and Du.; Lat. *planta*, a sprout.] An organized, living body, destitute of sensation, and incapable of spontaneous motion, and having the power of propagating itself by seeds. See BOTANY.—A sapling; a young tree. — The sole of the foot. (R.) — The fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.

—*v. a.* To put in the ground and cover, as seeds, bulbs, &c., for growth. — To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a vegetable root. — To engender; to set, as the germ of anything that may increase. — To set firmly, to fix, as a standard or flag. — To settle; to fix, as the first inhabitants; to establish, as a colony. — To furnish with plants; to lay out and prepare with plants. — To set, and direct or point, as cannon.

—*v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

Plant'able, *a.* That may be planted.

Plantag'enets, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The surname of a line of English kings, who were of French origin on the paternal side, — Henry II. of England, the first of the line, having been the son of Geoffrey V., duke of Anjou, and of Matilda, daughter of Henry I. The Duke of Anjou was so named because he usually wore a sprig of broom—in Latin *planta genista*, in French *plante genêt*—in his cap. Henry II. ascended the English throne in 1154, and his descendants reigned during 331 years, the last monarch of the line being Richard III., who fell at the battle of Bosworth, in 1485. In the 14th century the line became divided into two great rival factions, that of York and of Lancaster, or the parties of the Red and White Rose.

Fig. 2125. — GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET.

Plantaginac'eæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *planta*, the sole of the foot; — resemblance in the leaves.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, genus *Cortusales.* — DIAG. Stamens alternate with the petals, 1 style, and a straight inflorescence. — They are herbaceous plants, generally without stems. Leaves commonly ribbed and radicle; flowers usually spiked and perfect, or rarely solitary, and sometimes unisexual; calyx persistent, 4-partite, imbricated; corolla dry and membranous, persistent, 4-partite; ovary simple, 2- or 4-celled from the prolongation of processes from the placenta, style 1; capsule membranous, with transverse dehiscence; placenta free, central; seeds 1, 2, or more, with a mucilaginous testa, embryo transverse in fleshy albumen. These plants abound in cold and temperate climates, but are more or less diffused over the whole globe. There are 3 genera and 120 species. The seeds of *Plantago psyllium, arenaria*, and *cynops*, are demulcent, and have been used like those of flax (linseed) in the preparation of mucilaginous demulcent drinks. The order is unimportant in an economic point of view.

Fig. 2126. — GREATER PLANTAIN, (*Plantago major.*)

Plant'ago, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the PLANTAGINACEÆ, *q. v.*

Plant'ain, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *plantago*, from *planta*, the sole of the foot.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Plantago.* (See PLANTAGINACEÆ.) — Also, the name of a species of the genus *Musa.* — See MUSACEÆ.

Plant'ar, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating or belonging to the sole of the foot. — *Dunglison.*

Planta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *plantatio*, from *planto*, to plant.] The act of planting or setting in the earth for growth. (R.) — The place planted; ground planted with trees for the purpose of producing timber or other ornament, &c.; a large estate appropriated to the production of cotton, sugar, tobacco, &c. — A colony.

Plant'-cane, *n.* The first crop of sugar-canes, raised from cuttings. — *Simmonds.*

Plant'er, *n.* One who plants, sets, or cultivates. — One who introduces or establishes in a new and uncultivated country. — The owner of a plantation.

Plant'ership, *n.* The business of a planter.

Plant'ers, in *Arkansas*, a township of Phillips co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Plant'ersville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Perry co., abt. 77 m. S. of Tuscaloosa.

Plant'ersville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Georgetown dist., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Georgetown.

Plantic'le, (*plant'i-kl.*) *n.* A young plant.

Plant'igrade, *a.* [Lat. *planta*, and *gradi*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) Having the distinctive character of the plantigrades.

Plant'igrades, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of a tribe of carnivorous mammals, comprehending those which apply the whole, or the greater part, of the sole of the foot to the ground in progressive motion.

Plant'ing, *n.* Act or operation of planting, or of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, and shrubs. — The art of forming plantations of trees.

Plant'less, *a.* Without plants; destitute of vegetation.

Plant'let, *n.* A little plant.

Plant'-louse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APHIS.

Plants, (Distribution of). (*Bot.*) It is a matter of common observation that the localities and soils in which plants grow vary much. Some species grow in the shade, while others thrive best in a full glare of light; some prefer alpine districts, others the plains; some are found in dry, others in marshy places; some are submersed in lakes or in the sea, while others live on muddy banks or on sandy shores. It is equally well known that climate exercises a powerful influence on vegetation, modifying the floras in different regions of the globe. Some plants are fitted to bear the rigor and duration of an arctic winter with a moderate summer heat, others require the heat and light of the torrid zone; and between these two extremes there are all varieties of gradation. Thus does vegetation extend over the whole globe from pole to pole, from the summit of the loftiest peak to the depths of the ocean. Palms, bananas, tree-ferns, and orchideous epiphytes are chiefly confined to the tropics; cruciferous and umbelliferous plants are found in temperate regions; some coniferous and amentaceous plants flourish in more northern countries; while saxifrages and lichens extend to the arctic regions. Schouw divided the globe into 25 botanical *regions*, in each of which at least one half of the known species, a quarter of the genera, and some individual families, were peculiar to that region, and found nowhere else. These regions are scattered variously over the globe; but, as shown by Meyen, they admit of an arrangement into zones, each zone surrounding the earth, and including regions in which, although the plants are distinct, yet they are more like and more nearly allied to each other than those of other zones. Starting with the *equatorial zone*, there are on each side of it a *tropical, sub-tropical, warm-temperate, cold-temperate, sub-arctic, arctic*, and *polar zone.* Not only are the regions of plants in each of these zones similar to each other, but there is another kind of similarity in those of corresponding zones in the opposite hemisphere, so that the plants may be said to be, although entirely distinct, representative of each other. The evergreen forest-trees, for instance, of the northern warm-temperate zone, are represented by other evergreen forest-trees in the southern warm-temperate zone, each zone still having its distinct regions of plants. Then, if we regard the vertical distribution of plants, and start from the level of the sea in the equatorial zone up the sides of a great mountain-chain, we pass in succession through spaces answering to these zones, finding *belts* of vegetation as we ascend, either the same as, or representatives of, all the latitudinal zones, till we reach the representative of the polar one at the margin of perpetual snow. Similarly in all other zones, as we ascend from the level of the sea, we pass successively in altitude through the representatives of all the zones that interpose in latitude between the lower one and the pole.

Plantoc'racy, *n.* A body of planters.

Plant'ule, *n.* A small plant.

Planx'ty, *n.* An Irish dance; a jig.

Plaquemine, (*plak-meen'*,) in *Louisiana*, an extreme S.E. parish, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *River.* Mississippi. *Surface*, low and level, a large portion being occupied by marshes; *soil*, in the more elevated parts fertile, producing more rice than any other parish in the State. *Cap.* Point à la Hache. *Pop.* (1870) 10,558.

—A post-village, cap. of Iberville parish, abt. 112 m. N.W. of New Orleans.

Plaquemine' Bayou, in *Louisiana*, a stream of Iberville parish, which at high-water connects the Mississippi River with the Atchafalay Bayou.

Plaquemine' Brulée', in *Louisiana*, a small bayou flowing S.W. into the Mermenteau from St. Landry parish.

Plash, *n.* [Du. *plas.*] A small collection of standing water; a puddle. — A branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

—*v. n.* [Du. *plassen*, to paddle.] To dabble in water; to splash.

—*v. a.* To lop or cut off. — To interweave branches.

Plash'ing, *n.* The act of partially cutting and interweaving young trees.

Plash'oot, *n.* A hedge of interwoven boughs.
Plash'y, *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.
Plasm, *n.* [Fr. *plasme;* Lat. *plasma.*] A mould or matrix in which anything is cast or formed.
(*Physiol.*) The fluid of the blood in which are suspended the red particles, to which its color is due. It consists of serum, holding fibrin in solution. It is sometimes called *liquor sanguinis.* — *Brande.*
Plas'ma, *n.* [Gr., an image.] (*Min.*) A slightly translucent chalcedony, used by the ancients as a gem for engraving upon. It is of a grass-green or leek-green color, sprinkled with yellow and whitish specks, and possesses a glistening or waxy lustre. It is found among the ruins of Rome, and is also procured in India and China.
Plasmat'ic, Plasmat'ical, *a.* Giving form; plastic.
Plas'sey, or **Plas'sy,** a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, dist. of Nuddea, 83 m. N. of Calcutta.
Plas'ter, *n.* [A. S. and Dan.; Du. *pleister;* Gr. *emplastron,* from *emplasse,* to daub over.] (*Arch.*) The name applied to cements manufactured from gypsum or sulphate of lime. When burnt at a low heat, this substance is not decomposed, like limestone, but merely parts with its water of solidification. It is then converted into a white powder, absorbing water greedily, and again solidifying. The powder produced is the common *Plaster of Paris.* Combined with alum during the process of calcination, *Keene's cement* is obtained. It dries more slowly than common plaster, but is much harder, of a less opaque white, and is more durable. Reburnt with borax and other substances, still harder and finer cements are made. — See GYPSUM, and LIME (SULPHATE OF).
(*Med.*) An external application of an adhesive nature, spread on leather, cloth, &c., and applied to a sore, a wound, &c.
—*v. a.* To overlay with *plaster,* as the partitions of a house, walls, &c. — To cover with a *plaster,* as a wound. — To conceal, or smooth over the defects of. (Colloq.)
Plas'terer, *n.* One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster. — One who makes figures in plaster.
Plas'tering, *n.* The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.
Plas'terly, *a.* Resembling plaster.
Plas'ter-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A term applied to several varieties of gypsum, or hydrated sulphate of lime, and originally to that of the neighborhood of Paris. When heated to about 300°, they lose about 20 per cent. of water, and fall into a white powder, *Plaster of Paris,* which, made into a thin paste with water, soon solidifies, and is largely used for taking casts for busts, figures, and other ornaments; it is also the basis of *stucco* and *scagliola,* or artificial marble.
Plas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *plastique;* Gr. *plastikos,* from *plasso,* to form, to mould.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter; as, the *plastic* hand of the Creator.
—Capable of being moulded, formed, or modelled; as, *plastic* clay.
Plas'tical, *a.* Same as PLASTIC, *q. v.* (R.)
Plastic'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being plastic; capable of being formed, moulded, or modelled.
(*Med.*) Plastic force. — *Dunglison.*
Plastog'raphy, *n.* [From Gr. *plastos,* formed, and *graphein,* to write.] The art of forming or making figures in plaster.
Plas'tron, *n.* [Fr.; It. *piastrone;* L. Lat. *plastra,* a thin plate of metal.] A piece of leather stuffed; — used by fencers, to receive the pushes made at them.
(*Zoöl.*) The under part of the shell of the crab and the tortoise.
Plat, *v. a.* To plait; to weave; to form by texture.
—*n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.
—[Fr., Dan., and Du., from Gr. *platys,* broad, flat.] A small piece of ground; a portion of flat, even ground; as, a *plat* of rising ground.
Pla'ta, an island of Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 20 m. S.W. of Cape San Lorenzo.
Plata, (La). See ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.
Plata, (La), a town of the United States of Columbia, about 62 m. S.S.W. of Neyva.
Plata, (Rio de la,) (*re-o dai la pla'ta,*) a river of S. America, one of the largest in the world. It is, properly speaking, a continuation of the Paraguay, which has its sources about the 15th degree of S. Lat., and, flowing through a flat country, is joined by the Parana, which robs it of its name, and by a variety of smaller streams, the Parana being joined by the Urugnay. They together expand into the sea-like Plata; and it is to this vast æstuary that the appellation of the Rio de la Plata properly applies. It flows into the ocean, and is without parallel in the rest of the world for width and magnificence, being 125 m. broad at its mouth, from Maldonado on one side, to Cape St. Anthony on the other; and between Monte Video and the Punta de las Pedras, or Stony Point, which some have considered as its proper limits, 80 m. broad. At Buenos Ayres, 200 m. from the mouth, it is about 30 m. broad, and the shores being but little elevated, the eye can seldom reach from one side to the other. This noble expanse is, notwithstanding its extent, deformed by rocks and sand-banks, and rendered of dangerous navigation, not only by its shoals, but likewise by the impetuous winds which sweep at intervals over the vast plains of the Pampas, to the S.W. of Buenos Ayres, whence they are called *pamperos,* and rush down this wild opening with unequalled fury. The only safe port is that of Monte Video, though those of Maldonado, Barragon, Buenos Ayres, and Colonia, afford different degrees of anchorage and security.
Platæ'a, an ancient city of Greece, in Bœotia, on the W. slope of Mount Cithæron, 7 m. S.W. of Thebes. Its neighborhood was the scene of the famous battle with the Persians, in which the Greeks were the victors, B. C. 479.
Plat'an, Plat'ane, *n.* (*Bot.*) The plane-tree. See PLATANUS.
Platana'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *platanos, platas,* broad.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales.* They are trees or shrubs with a watery juice. Leaves alternate, with deciduous sheathing stipules. Flowers unisexual, monœcious, in globular amentiferous heads, achlamydeous; male flowers with one stamen and a 2-celled linear anther; female flowers consisting of a 1-celled ovary and a thick style; ovules 1–2, suspended. Fruits arranged in a compact rounded head, and consisting of clavate nuts, each with a persistent style. Seeds 1–2, pendulous; embryo in very thin albumen, with an inferior radicle. The Planes are chiefly natives of America and the Levant. There is but one genus, namely, *Platanus.* Being large, handsome trees, they are commonly grown in parks and squares. The Ameri-

Fig. 2127. — PLANE-TREE OR SYCAMORE, (*Platanus occidentalis.*)

can Plane-tree, Buttonwood, or Sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis* (Fig. 2127), is by far the largest (though not the loftiest) tree of the American forests. On the margins of the great rivers of the West, trees are found whose trunks measure from 40 to 50 feet in circumference, or more than 13 feet in diameter.
Plat'anus, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PLATANACEÆ.
Plat'band, *n.* [Fr. *plate-bande,* from *plat,* flat, level, and *bande,* a band.] The border of a flower-garden, or parterre; a border.
(*Arch.*) A plain band or fillet having a small projection.
Plate, *n.* [Fr. *plat;* Ger. *platte,* from Gr. *platys,* broad, flat.] A flat or extended piece of metal. — Armor, composed of flat, broad pieces of metal. — Gold and silver wrought into articles of household furniture. — A shallow, flattish dish or vessel from which provisions are eaten at table. — An engraving from a plate of metal or wood. — A solid page of metal to print from.
(*Arch.*) A general term applied to almost all horizontal timbers which are laid upon walls, &c., to receive other timber-work.
(*Engraving.*) The impression on paper from an engraved copper- or steel-plate.
(*Printing.*) A page of stereotype, electrotype, or fixed metallic types, for printing from.
(*Sports.*) In horse-racing, the cup, vase, or other article of gold or silver plate, which forms the stake to be run for; as, the Queen's *Plate* at Ascot.
—*v. a.* To cover or overlay with a thin plate or coating of metal, as of silver. — To arm with plate or metal for defense. — To heat into laminæ or plates. — To ornament with plating.
Plate'a, or **Lockport,** in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Erie co., about 107 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.
Plate'-armor, *n.* An armor consisting entirely of plates of metal, which became general in the 15th century. See ARMOR.
Plateau, (*pla-to',*) *n.* [Fr.] A plain; particularly, an elevated level surface. See TABLE-LAND.
Plate'ful, *n.* Sufficient to fill a plate.
Plate'-glass, *n.* A superior quality of glass, cast in large thick plates, generally used for mirrors, and the best windows.
Pla'tel, *n.* [Fr.] A small plate or dish.
Plate'-layer, *n.* A laborer who lays down and arranges the iron rails of a railroad.
Plate'-mark, *n.* A special mark or representation stamped on gold or silver plate.
Plat'en, *n.* (*Print.*) The flat part of the press whereby the impression is made.
Plate'-paper, *n.* A heavy, spongy paper, manufactured expressly for printing from engraved plates. It receives the most delicate lines freely, and takes the impression of printer's ink readily; but ordinary writing ink will run and blot its surface. It is wetted for printing upon, and holds considerable moisture when used by the printer; but its passage through the press gives it greater density.
Plate'-printing, *n.* See COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
Pla'ter, *n.* One who coats metal articles with silver or with gold.
Plate'-rack, *n.* A wooden frame fixed in a scullery to stand plates and dishes in to drain after they are washed. — *Simmonds.*
Plate'-warmer, *n.* A japanned-metal or tinned-case with shelves, for holding plates that are to be warmed before a fire.
Plat'form, *n.* [Eng. *plat,* flat, and *form.*] Something having a flat or extended surface; as, the sketch or delineation of the form of a building upon a plane surface; a plot of ground, or bread, smooth, open walk upon the roof of a building, as seen in Oriental houses; a frame-work of timber or boards horizontally connected, so as to form a roof; a frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form an open and conspicuous standing-place.
—Hence, by analogy, the basis whereon any political party rests its political code of principles; declaration of doctrines, tenets, or opinions to which any body, party, or clique of individuals declare their adhesion; as, the Democratic *platform.*
(*Mil.*) An elevation of earth, or a floor of wood or stone, on which heavy guns are mounted.
(*Building.*) A level surface for receiving the foundations of an edifice or superstructure.
(*Naut.*) The orlop. See ORLOP.
Plat'form-car, *n.* A railroad-car without a covering, or inclosure.
Plat'ina, *n.* [Sp.] (*Min.*) Same as PLATINUM, *q. v.* — Twisted silver wire. — An iron plate for glazing stuff.
Plat'ina-yel'low, *n.* A pigment of a pale-yellow color, compounded of earth and an oxide.
Plat'ing, *n.* The art of covering copper and other metals with silver or gold: it is effected in various ways. Sometimes the silver is attached to and rolled out with the copper by pressure; sometimes the one metal is precipitated from its solutions upon the other; and manufacturers have lately availed themselves of electro-chemical decomposition for the purpose. See ELECTRO-PLATING.
Platiniferous, Platin'ous, *a.* Containing platinum.
Plat'inize, *v. a.* To coat or to combine with platinum.
Plat'inode, *n.* (*Galvanism.*) Same as CATHODE, *q. v.*
Plat'inum, *n.* [Sp. *platina,* from *plata,* silver.] (*Chem. and Metall.*) This valuable metal is found in nature in small flattened grains, alloyed, more or less, with palladium, rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, and iridium. It occurs chiefly in certain of the alluvial districts of Mexico, Brazil, and the Ural Mountains. The excessive infusibility of platinum renders its purification a very complicated matter. The method generally employed is that devised by Wollaston. The ore is digested in aqua regia until solution takes place; sal ammonia is then added, and the greater part of the *P.* is precipitated, in the form of a yellow double salt, which is sparingly soluble. The mother-liquor still retains a portion of the metal, which is redissolved in aqua regia, after precipitation, by iron, sal-ammonia being added as before. The double salt is washed and heated to redness, to drive off the chlorine and ammonia, and the *P.* is left behind in the metallic state in a spongy mass. This is thoroughly washed and levigated, and afterwards squeezed in a powerful press until it acquires the specific gravity of about 10. It is next exposed to the heat of a powerful wind-furnace, and the ingot is forged by hammering on the ends, the heating and forging being repeated until the mass becomes homogeneous and ductile. *P.,* or platina, as it was formerly called, from a Spanish word signifying little silver, is a white metal possessing properties which render it most valuable in the arts. It is susceptible of a high lustre, and possesses considerable hardness. It is the most ductile of all metals, and is nearly as malleable as gold. It resists heat with great obstinacy, yielding only to the highest temperature obtainable by Beville's oxyhydrogen furnace. At high temperatures it possesses the property of welding. Its power of conducting heat and electricity is inferior to gold and silver. It does not oxidize in air at any temperature, and no single acid has any effect on it. Aqua regia dissolves it slowly. If heated in air with the alkalies, or alkaline earths, it becomes corroded, owing to the formation of a double oxide. Its properties in a minute state of subdivision are interesting. If the protochloride is dissolved in a strong solution of caustic potash, and alcohol added, carbonic acid escapes, and the metal becomes reduced in the form of a fine black powder, known as *platinum-black.* In this finely-divided state it greedily condenses oxygen from the air, absorbing many times its bulk of that gas. If moistened with ether or alcohol, it imparts this oxygen to them, forming new compounds, and glowing with the heat produced. The great infusibility and resistance to ordinary chemical agents possessed by *P.* renders it invaluable to manufacturing and experimental chemists; the advance in chemical science during the last 40 or 50 years being due in no small degree to its introduction as a material for the construction of crucibles, tubes, and retorts. In the purification and concentration of sulphuric acid, large *P.* stills are used. It is used in Russia for coinage. It is easily alloyed with other metals. It combines with carbon, silicon, and the haloids — with oxygen, sulphur, cyanogen, and it is supposed nitrogen, in fulminating *P. Equiv.* 98·56: *sp. gr.* 21·5; *symbol* Pt.
Chlorides of P. There are two chlorides of platinum — the protochloride (PtCl) and the bichloride ($PtCl_2$). To obtain the former, the solution of *P.* in aqua regia is evaporated, and the residue exposed to a heat of 450°

Fahr., until chlorine ceases to be expelled. It is an olive-green powder, insoluble in water, but dissolving easily in caustic potash. It forms double salts with the bichloride of *P.* and with the alkaline chlorides. The *bichloride* is obtained by evaporating the solution of the metal in aqua regia at a temperature not exceeding 212° Fahr. It is readily soluble in water, ether, and alcohol, forming a deep-orange solution. By careful evaporation, it may be obtained in deliquescent prisms. Heated to 450° Fahr., it gives off half its chlorine, and is converted into the protochloride; and if the temperature be further raised, the whole of the chlorine is eliminated. With the chlorides of the alkalies, both natural and artificial, it forms double salts. With ammonia and its chloride, it forms a multitude of salts, of which Miller enumerates no less than twelve. Bichloride of *P.* is invaluable in organic chemistry in determining the formulæ of the artificial alkalies, by the formation of the double chlorides.

Oxides of P. There are two oxides of *P.*, the protoxide (PtO), and the binoxide (PtO_2). The protoxide is known only as a hydrate, obtained as a black powder, by decomposing the protochloride with potash. The anhydrous binoxide is obtained as a black powder, by heating the hydrate, which is thrown down by adding excess of potash to bichloride of *P.*, and decomposing the platinate of potash thus formed with acetic acid. The hydrate is a red-brown powder, resembling sesquioxide of iron, and playing the part of an acid and a base. With potash and soda, crystallizable platinates may be formed; while with nitric and sulphuric acids it forms the nitrate and sulphate of the binoxide.

Sulphides of P. Platinum forms two sulphides,—the protosulphides (PtS) and the bisulphide (PtS_2) but they are of no practical interest.

Plat'itude, *n.* [Fr., from *plat*, flat.] Dulness; flatness; insipidity; — hence, that which exhibits dulness or flatness; a trite remark; a vapid truism; a pretentious observation; a weak or empty quotation.

Pla'to, the great Greek philosopher, was B. at Athens, or in Ægina, in May, B. C. 429, the year in which Pericles died. He was son of Ariston and Perictione, who boasted of their descent from Cadmus and Solon, and he was named Aristocles. The name *Plato* was afterwards applied to him in allusion to his broad brow, broad chest, or fluent speech. Endowed with a highly imaginative and emotional nature, he early began to write poems, but at the same time studied philosophy, and at the age of 20 became the disciple of Socrates. He burnt his poems, remained devotedly attached to Socrates for ten years, attended him on his trial, and was one of the few who listened to the final conversation on the immortality of the soul. After the death of Socrates, he went to Megara, to hear Euclid; thence to Cyrene, and perhaps to Egypt and South Italy. On his return he began to teach at Athens, in the plane-tree grove of the Academia; he taught gratuitously, and had a great number of disciples, many of whom became eminent teachers. Among them was Aristotle, distinguished as the "Mind of the School," and perhaps Demosthenes. Women are said to have attended. In his 40th year, *P.* visited Sicily, but he offended the tyrant Dionysius by the political opinions he uttered, and only escaped death through the influence of his friend, Dion. Two later visits to the court of the younger Dionysius were the only interruptions to his calm life as a teacher and writer at Athens. *P.* never married, had no children, took no active part in public affairs, lived absorbed in the pursuit of truth, and was so marked by gravity and melancholy, that the saying became common, "as sad as Plato." His works have come down to us complete, and are chiefly in the form of dialogues — a form of literature in which he is unrivalled. They are singular in their union of the philosophic and poetic spirit — the depth of the philosopher and the rigorous exactitude of the logician with the highest splendor of imagination of the poet. In range of speculation, the dialogues of *P.* are unparalleled. "Out of Plato," says Emerson, "come all things that are still written and debated among men of thought." And, again, "Plato is philosophy, and philosophy Plato." Attempts have been made to classify the dialogues, but without useful result; and attempts to construct a formal system from them have utterly failed. *P.* did not aim at a system; nor did he even aim so much at teaching truths, as at imparting and illustrating the method by which each should seek truth for himself. We owe to him the threefold division of philosophy into *dialectics*, *physics*, and *ethics*; the first sketch of the laws of thought; the doctrine of "ideas," as the eternal archetypes of all visible things; and the first attempt towards a demonstration of the immortality of the soul. And he proclaims the highest and purest doctrines of morality with clearness, courage, and unhesitating authority. It is difficult to say what idea Plato had of the Deity. It seems, however, that his idea of the good and He were identical; but whether he regarded Him as a personal being, it is impossible to say. *P.* distinguishes two components of the soul — the divine or rational, that which partakes of a divine principle, and participates in the knowledge of the eternal; and the mortal or irrational, that which participates in the motions and changes of the body, and is perishable. The two are united by an intermediate link, which he calls *thumos*, or spirit. He believes in future retribution; exonerates God from responsibility for sin and suffering, and sets forth in elaborate myths the blessedness of the virtuous and the punishments of the vicious. In ethics, the grand idea is the good in its various forms of development. He adopted, as a writer, the method of his great master, who forms also the central figure of the dialogues; and whose opinions and biography are so closely interwoven with them, that we cannot tell whether the light that shines on us comes from this or that side of the twin-star, Socrates and *P.* *P.* died in the act of writing, it is said, in May, 347 B. C. His birthday was long observed as a festival. There is an admirable German translation of *P.* by Schleiermacher, not complete, however; a complete French one by Cousin; and English translations of some of the dialogues by Sydenham; of the whole by Taylor, and of a few by Whewell. Goethe's work, entitled, *Plato and the other Companions of Socrates* (1865), is one of the most important contributions ever made to the study of Greek philosophy.

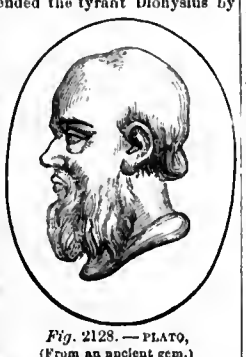


Fig. 2128. — PLATO, (From an ancient gem.)

Pla'to, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, abt. 12 m. S.S.E. of Teneriffe; *pop.* 2,500.

Plato, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Iroquois co., abt. 75 m. S. by W. of Chicago.

—A township of Kane co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Plato, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of McLeod co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul.

Plato, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Texas co., abt. 44 m. S.S.W. of Rolla.

Plato, in *New York*, a village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 40 m. S. by E. of Buffalo.

Platom'eter, *n.* Same as PLANIMETER, *q. v.*

Platon'ic, *n.* One who receives or adopts the views of Plato.

Platon'ic, Platon'ical, *a.* Pertaining to Plato, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.

Platon'ically, *adv.* After the manner of the Platonists.

Platon'ic-bodies, *n. pl.* (*Geom.*) The five regular geometrical solids, so called because they were treated of or described by Plato. They are the *tetrahedron*, the *hexahedron*, the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, and the *icosahedron*. Besides these five, there can be no other solids bounded by like, equal, and regular plane figures, and whose solid angles are all equal.

Platon'ic Love, *n.* An affection subsisting between two persons of different sex, which is presumed to be unaccompanied by any sensuous emotions, and to be based on moral or intellectual affinities. The expression has originated in the view of Plato, who held that the common sexual love of the race, harassed and afflicted with fleshly longings, is only a subordinate form of that perfect and ideal love of truth which the soul should cultivate.

Pla'tonism, *n.* The doctrines or philosophy of Plato and his followers.

Pla'tonist, *n.* One who professes to be a follower of Plato, and to philosophize as he does; a platonizer.

Pla'tonize, *v. n.* To adopt the opinions of the Platonic school.

—*v. a.* To explain on the principles of the Platonic school, or to accommodate to those principles.

Pla'tonizer, *n.* A Platonist.

Platoon', *n.* [Fr. *peloton*, a clue of thread, from *peloto*, a ball; Sp. *pélata*, from Lat. *pila*, a playing ball.] (*Mil.*) Formerly a small body of soldiers or musketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot when they form a hollow square; in the modern sense, two files forming a subdivision of a company of infantry.

Platte, in *Iowa*, a township of Ringgold co.; *pop.* 412. — A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 141. — A township of Union co.; *pop.* 438.

Platte, in *Missouri*, a W.N.W. co., adjoining Kansas; *area*, abt. 416 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Platte rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile, producing on an average more hemp, wheat, butter, and corn than any other co. of the same size in the Union. *Cap.* Platte City. *Pop.* (1870) 17,807. — A township of Andrew co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800. — A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Platte, in *Nebraska*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 756 sq. m. *Rivers.* Platte River, Maple Creek, and some smaller streams. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Platte City, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Platte co., abt. 200 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Platte'kill, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., abt. 80 m. S. by W. of Albany; *pop.*(1870) 2,031.

Plat'ten-See, or **Balaton Lake,** the largest lake of Hungary, 55 m. S.W. of Pesth. It is 48 m. long from N.E. to S.W., and its greatest breadth 10 m.; *area*, 420 sq. m. It receives numerous rivers, the principal of which is Szala, and discharges its surplus waters by the Sarviz and Sio, into the Danube. The water is slightly salt.

Plat'ter, *n.* [From *plat.*] A large, flat, shallow dish for holding the provisions of a table. — One who plats by weaving.

Plat'ter-faced, (*-fāst.*) *a.* Broad-faced.

Platte (or NEBRASKA) **River,** the longest affluent of the Missouri River. It is formed by two branches called North Fork and South Fork of Platte River. The first of these rises among the Wind River Mountains in Wyoming Territory, and flows E.S.E. to Harrison co., Nebraska. The South Fork rises among the Park Mountains in Colorado Territory, and flowing E.N.E. into Nebraska joins the North Fork in Harrison co., thence pursuing a general E. course through two-thirds of the State, it enters the Missouri River between Sarpy and Cass cos. Total length, including the longest (North) Fork, abt. 1,200 m. Though it is more than 3 m. wide at many places, and contains some large islands, it is for the most part little more than a succession of shallow pools; hence the French name Platte, or *shallow*.

Platte River, in *Wisconsin*, flows into the Mississippi River from Grant co.

Platte River, rises by two branches in Iowa, and flowing S. into Missouri, enters Missouri River from Platte co.

Platte'ville, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Mills co.; *pop.* 644.

—A post-vill. of Taylor co., abt. 9 m. E. by S. of Bedford.

Platteville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Grant co., abt. 78 m. W.S.W. of Madison. It owes its importance chiefly to the rich lead mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Plat'ting, *n.* Slips of cane, straw, &c., woven and plaited for making into hats.

Platts'burg, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Clinton co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Plattsburg, in *New York*, a post-village and township, port of entry, and the cap. of Clinton co., on the Saranac River and Lake Champlain, abt. 160 m. N. by E. of Albany; Lat. 44° 42′ N., Lon. 73° 26′ W. Cumberland Bay affords an excellent harbor, and the village has an active trade. *Manuf.* Flour, machinery, ironware, leather, lumber, &c. *Total pop.* (1870) 8,414.

Plattsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clark co., abt. 11 m. E. by S. of Springfield.

Platts'mouth, or PLATTESMOUTH, in *Nebraska*, a post-village, cap. of Cass co., abt. 20 m. S. of Omaha City.

Platts'ville, in *Connecticut*, a village of New Haven co., abt. 19 m. N.N.E. of New Haven.

Plattsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 37 m. N. of Dayton.

Platt'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kendall co., abt. 17 m. W. by N. of Joliet.

Plattville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cambria co., abt. 24 m. W.N.W. of Altoona.

Platu'rus, *n.* [Gr. *platuros*, broad, and *oura*, a tail.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of marine snakes.

Plat'y, *a.* Resembling, or consisting of plates.

Platycephalous, *a.* [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *kephalē*, head.] Broad-headed.

Plau'dit, *n.* [From Lat. *plaudere*, to applaud.] A clapping of the hands, in token of approbation, praise, or applause; praise bestowed; shout of acclamation.

Plau'ditory, *a.* Applauding; praise-bestowing.

Plauen, (*plow'en.*) a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, on the White Elster, 60 miles S.W. of Leipsic. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, paper, leather, muslin and cotton-printing. *Pop.* 16,500.

Plausibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *plausibilité.*] State or quality of being plausible; speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

Plau'sible, *a.* [Lat. *plausibilis*, from *plaudo.*] That may gain favor or approbation; — hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; ostensible; colorable; as, a *plausible* excuse, a *plausible* pretext. — Employing specious arguments or discourse; as, a *plausible* speaker.

Plau'sibilize, *v. a.* To render plausible. (R.)

Plau'sibleness, *n.* State or condition of being plausible.

Plau'sibly, *adv.* In a plausible manner.

Plau'sive, *a.* [Lat. *plaudere, plausum*, to applaud.] Giving applause; bestowing or expressing praise.

Plau'tus, T. MACCIUS, the most celebrated Roman comic poet, B. in Umbria, probably about B. C. 255. He spent the greater part of his life at Rome, where at one time he is said to have been reduced to the necessity of grinding corn with a handmill for a baker. He began to write plays about 220, and gained immense popularity with his countrymen by his numerous comedies, based, many of them, on Greek models, but made his own by a bold treatment and clever adaptation of them to Roman audiences. Twenty of his comedies are still extant out of the twenty-one pronounced genuine by Varro. One hundred and thirty were current under his name. His plays were still acted in the reign of Domitian, and some of them have been imitated by modern dramatists. There are several English translations of *P.*'s works. Died B. C. 184.

Play, *v. n.* [A. S. *plegan, plegian*, to play.] To use any exercise for pleasure or recreation; to do something not as a task or for profit, but for amusement; to sport; to frolic; to frisk. — To toy; to trifle; to act with levity, or wantonly and thoughtlessly. — To game; to gamble; to contend in a game; as, to *play* double or quits. — To practice a trick or deception. — To perform on a musical instrument; as, to *play* on a flute, violin, pianoforte, &c. — To move, or to move with alternate dilatation and contraction, as the lungs; to operate; to act as a machine; to move one way or another, as a wheel or piston; as, to send for engines to *play* against a fire. — To wanton; to move irregularly.

"He *played* familiar his hoary locks." — *Pollok.*

—To act a part on the stage; to personate a character; to act in any particular character.

To play upon, to deceive by false representation; to mock by deceptive illusion. — To give a fanciful turn; to practice sport or sarcastic merriment.

"How every fool can *play* upon the world!" — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To put into action or motion; as, to *play* cannon, to *play* a fire-engine. — To use, as an instrument of

music; to *play* the bugle, to *play* the organ. — To act, as a part or character; as, to *play* the fool. — To act or perform by representing a character; as, to *play* the part of "Hamlet." — To perform, as one's part in life.

"I seem a saint, when most I *play* the devil." — *Shaks.*

—To perform in contest for amusement or for a prize; as, to *play* a game of billiards.

To play off, to display; to exhibit; to put in exercise; as, to *play off* tricks upon one's credulity.

Play, *n.* [A. S. *plega.*] Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; a game, as at base-ball, cricket, quoits, &c.—Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols; as, children's *play.*—Gaming; practice of contending for victory, or for a prize; as, he lost a fortune by high *play.* — Practice in any contest; as, sword-*play.* — Action; use; employment; office; practice; manner of acting in contest or negotiation; as, fair *play*, foul *play.* — A dramatic composition; representation or exhibition of a tragedy or comedy; as, to go to the *play.* — Performance or execution on a musical instrument. — Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the *play* of a piston; — hence, also, free and easy action.

"The joints have no *play* between them." — *Moxon.*

—Liberty of action; room for enlargement or exhibition; scope; as, to give full *play* to one's laughter. — State of agitation or ventilation.

"Many . . . never heard this question brought in *play.*"—*Dryden.*

To hold in play, to keep in full occupation or action; as, *to hold* the foe *in play.* — *Play of colors*, rapid succession of prismatic colors, as in a diamond.

Play'-actor, *n.* An actor of stage-plays; a dramatic player.

Play'-bill, *n.* A printed announcement of a play, with a programme of the casts assigned to the actors therein.

Play'-book, *n.* A book of dramatic compositions.

Play'-day, *n.* A day devoted to recreation; a day of exemption from work; a holiday.

Play'-debt, (*-dĕt,*) *n.* A gaming debt; a debt contracted by play.

Play'er, *n.* [A. S. *plegere.*] One who plays in any game or sport; as, a *player* at cards. — An idler; one who performs anything indifferently.

"You 're . . . *players* in your housewifery." — *Shaks.*

—An actor or performer of dramatic impersonations. — A mimic. — One who acts a part in a certain manner. — One who performs on a musical instrument. — A gamester; a gambler; as, a high *player.*

Play'fellow, *n.* A playmate; a companion in sports or amusements.

Play'ful, *a.* Full of play; sportive; given to levity or frivolity; as, a *playful* kitten. — Indulging in sportive expression or illustration; as, a *playful* fancy.

Play'fully, *adv.* In a playful manner; sportively.

Play'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being playful; sportiveness.

Play'-game, *n.* Play of children. (s.)

Play'-goer, *n.* One who frequents the performances of stage-plays; a theatrical habitué.

Play'-house, *n.* A house appropriated to the representation of plays or of dramatic compositions; a theatre.

Play'ing, *n.* Act of playing, particularly of performing upon an instrument of music.

Play'ing-card, *n.* One of a set of 52 cards, formed of 4 sets of 13 each, bearing certain painted figures and devices, and used in playing games.

Play'less, *a.* Without play.

Play'mate, *n.* A play-fellow; a companion in sports or pastimes.

Playsome, (*plā'sum,*) *a.* Playful; sportive; wanton; full of levity.

Play'someness, *n.* Playfulness; sportiveness; wantonness.

Play'thing, *n.* A toy; anything that serves to amuse.

Play'wright, (*-rīt,*) *n.* A maker of plays; a writer for the stage.

Plea, (*plē.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *plait*, suit, plea; Fr. *plaider*, to plead, from L. Lat. *placitare*, from Lat. *placitum*, a determination, from *placeo*, to please.] (*Law.*) *In equity:* A special answer showing or relying upon one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, or delayed, or barred. *At law:* The defendant's answer by matter of *fact* to the plaintiff's declaration, as distinguished from a demurrer, which is an answer to matter of *law.* See PLEADING.

Pleas of the Crown. (*Old Eng. Law.*) An expression which denoted the divisions of criminal offences generally. The phrase was so used because the sovereign was supposed in law to be the person injured by every wrong done to the community, and therefore was the prosecutor for every such offence.

Pleach, (*plēch,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *plisser*, from Lat. *plicare*, to wind together.] To plash; to come together by interweaving, as boughs of trees; as, "the *pleached* bower." —*Shaks.*

Plead, (*plēd.*) *v. n.* [Fr. *plaider.*] To argue or reason in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to beseech with earnestness; to urge; as, to *plead* in a person's favor.

(*Law.*) To carry on a plea or suit; to present an answer to the declaration of a plaintiff; to carry on the allegations of the respective parties in a cause.

—*v. a.* To discuss, defend, and endeavor to maintain by arguments or reasons adduced before the tribunal or person who has the magisterial power of determining; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a judge and jury. — To allege, or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse, apology, or extenuation; as, his character *pleads* in his favor. — To allege or offer in a legal plea or defence, or for repelling a demand in law; as, to *plead* a statute of limitations; to *plead* infancy.

Plead'able, *a.* That may be pleaded; that may be alleged in proof, defence, or vindication; as, this privilege is *pleadable* at law.

Plead'er, *n.* [Fr. *plaideur.*] One who pleads or argues in a court of justice; one who forms pleas or pleadings; one who offers reasons for or against; one who attempts to maintain by arguments; as, a special *pleader.*

Plead'ingly, *adv.* By supplication; in a pleading manner.

Plead'ings, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) The mutual altercations between the plaintiff and defendant in a court of law, in support of their respective claims. The first object in an action is to procure the defendant's appearance, in order that he may have an opportunity of being informed of the plaintiff's demand or complaint, and of encountering it in such manner as he may think fit. This is done by a *summons* or *writ*, issued out of the court in which the action is brought, directed to the intended defendant, and commanding him to cause an appearance to be entered for him in that court in an action at the suit of the plaintiff, within eight days after the writ is served upon him. If the defendant fails to appear, the plaintiff obtains judgment by default. If he appears, he is entitled to receive from the plaintiff a detailed statement of the nature of his complaints, which is called the *declaration* (*narratio*). If the declaration be so framed as to prejudice or embarrass the fair trial of the action, the defendant may apply to the court to have it struck out or amended; or if he denies the sufficiency of the facts as cause of action, he may lodge a *demurrer*, and call upon the court to give judgment in his favor upon that state of facts. Otherwise, the defendant's course is to plead or deliver a *plea*, the general object of which is to make answer in point of fact to the declaration. The plea may be either dilatory or peremptory. *Dilatory* pleas are founded on some matter of fact not connected with the merits of the case, and are either to the jurisdiction, showing that the case is not within the jurisdiction of the court, or pleas of suspension, showing some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the suit; or in abatement, showing some matter for abating or quashing the declaration. The effect of a dilatory plea is, if successful, to defeat the particular action, leaving the plaintiff at liberty to commence another in a better form. *Peremptory* pleas, or pleas in bar, are founded on some matter tending to impeach the right of action itself, and their effect is to defeat the plaintiff's claim altogether. Pleas in bar are of various kinds. In general issues, there is a denial of the whole matter of the declaration, or at least of the principal fact upon which it is founded; as that the defendant is not guilty, not indebted, did not promise as alleged, &c. All other pleas in bar are distinguished by the name of *special pleas.* Pleas in bar are also distinguished according to their subject-matter; as pleas in justification or excuse, and pleas in discharge; the former tending to show that there never was any right of action, the latter that the cause of action, though once existing, has been barred by matter subsequent. As regards all pleas in bar, it is a fundamental rule that they must either traverse (*i. e.* deny) the matter of fact in the declaration, or confess and avoid it. The plea being delivered, it then has to be met by the plaintiff within the proper period, upon peril that if he fail to do so, the defendant is entitled to judgment by default. In encountering the plea, the plaintiff has the same right to have it struck out or amended, if its frame be objectionable, as the defendant had with regard to the declaration; he may also demur or plead some matter of fact. If the plaintiff pleads, he is said to reply, which he does by delivering a *replication*; and this, also, as the plea, must either traverse the last pleading or confess and avoid it. Upon the same principles are constructed all the subsequent allegations that may occur on either side until the pleading is exhausted. To the replication the defendant may rejoin, or deliver an answer called a *rejoinder*; the plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a *surrejoinder*; the defendant may, upon that, deliver a *rebutter*, and this may be followed by a *surrebutter* on the part of the plaintiff; beyond which pleadings seldom happen to extend, and are not distinguished by any particular names; for it is evident that the parties must at length arrive either at some exception by way of demurrer to the sufficiency of the last pleading, which is an *issue in law*, or at the denial on one side of some matter of fact alleged on the other, which is an *issue in fact.* Issues in law are referred to the decision of the judges of the court; issues in fact are decided by trial and evidence.

Pleasance, (*plĕz'ans,*) *n.* [Fr. *plaisance.*] State of being pleasant; — hence, gayety; merriment; joyousness.—A pleasure-garden attached to a mansion.—*Scott.*

Pleasant, (*plĕz'ant,*) *a.* [Fr. *plaisant.*] Pleasing; agreeable; gratifying to the mind or senses. — Enlivening; cheerful; affording pleasure or gratification; as, *pleasant* company; gay; humorous; lively; sportive.— Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use; as, a *pleasant* adventure.

Pleas'ant, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Pleasant, in *Indiana*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.—A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Porter co.: *pop.* abt. 700.—A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-township of Switzerland co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.—A township of Wabash co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Pleas'ant, in *Iowa*, a township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* 1,107.—A township of Hardin co.; *pop.* 687.—A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* 556.—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 1,073.—A township of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* 560.—A township of Union co.; *pop.* 534.—A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 1,184.—A township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* 230.—A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* 1,000.—A township of Wright co.; *pop.* 262.

Pleasant, in *Michigan*, a village of Genesee co., abt. 11 m. S. of Flint.

Pleasant, in *Ohio*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt 2,100.—A township of Fairfield co.; *pop* abt. 3,000.—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100. — A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 900.—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. —A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Van Wert co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pleasant, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Pleas'ant Grove, in *Illinois*, a township of Coles co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Pleasant Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Des Moines co.; *pop.* 1,011. — A township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 252. — A village of Keokuk co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Iowa City.—A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 935. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 1,354.

Pleasant Grove, in *Louisiana*, a locality of De Soto parish, about 3 m. S.W. of Sabine Cross-Roads. Here, April 8, 1864, Gen. W. H. Emory, coming to the assistance of the advance columns of Gen. Banks' army, met those defeated forces in full retreat from the battle-field of SABINE CROSS-ROADS (*q. v.*), with the Confederates in close pursuit. A sanguinary battle of an hour and a half ensued, in which the Nationals, though able to maintain their position until dark, lost heavily, and in the night were compelled to retreat to PLEASANT HILL, (*q. v.*)

Pleasant Grove, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Olmstead co., abt. 13 m. S. by E. of Rochester; *total pop.* abt. 900.

Pleasant Grove, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., abt. 21 m. W. of Morristown.

Pleas'ant Hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Pleas'ant Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Pike co., abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Springfield; *total pop.* abt. 2,500.

Pleasant Hill, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 58 m. W.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Pleasant Hill, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of De Soto parish, abt. 50 m. S. of Shreveport. Here, on April 9, 1864, occurred a desperate battle between the Union army under Gen. Banks, and the combined Confederate forces of Gens. Kirby Smith, Taylor, and Green. Gen. Banks, having suffered defeat at Sabine Cross-Roads, and again at Pleasant Grove, retreated to this place; and finding that the enemy was pursuing him in force, he took a strong position and prepared to give battle. The contest lasted nearly all day, and resulted in the defeat of the Confederates. The total Union loss in the engagements of April 7–9 amounted to 3,969. The Confederate loss was never reported.

Pleasant Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 36 m. S.W. of Lexington.

Pleas'antly, *adv.* In such a manner as to please or gratify; gaily; merrily; in good humor; lightly; ludicrously.

Pleas'antness, *n.* State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable; gayety; cheerfulness; merriment.

Pleas'ant Mills, in *New Jersey*, a village of Atlantic co., abt. 15 m. N. of May's Landing.

Pleas'anton, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Atascosa co., abt. 120 m. S.S.W. of Austin.

Pleas'ant Plain, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 45 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Pleasant Plains, in *Missouri*, a village of Scott co., abt. 30 m. W. of Cairo, Illinois.

Pleasant Plains, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 66 m. S. of Albany.

Pleas'ant Prai'rie, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wabasha co., abt. 15 m. N. of Rochester.

Pleasant Prairie, in *Missouri*, a village of Greene co., abt. 22 m. E.N.E. of Springfield.

Pleasant Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Kenosha co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Pleas'ant Ridge, in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 336.

Pleasant Ridge, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Lee co., abt. 28 m. N. of Keokuk; *total pop.* 893.

Pleas'ant River, in *Maine*, enters the Atlantic Ocean, by a bay of its own name, from Washington co.

Pleas'ant Run, in *Indiana*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,211.

Pleas'ant Run, in *Texas*, a creek flowing into Trinity River from Dallas co.

Pleas'antry, *n.* [Fr. *plaisanterie.*] Gayety; merriment; that which conduces to pleasure, good-humor, or agreeability.—That which conduces to vivacity or liveliness; — hence, sprightly talk; a humorous saying; gentle raillery.

"The ironical *pleasantry* of a finished man of the world."*Macaulay.*

Pleas'ant-tongued, (*-tŭngd,*) *a.* Agreeable in speech; lively-spoken.

Pleas'ants, in *West Virginia*, a N.W. co., adjoining

Ohio; *area*, about 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio River, and Middle Island Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* St. Mary's. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Pleas'ant Spring, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Pleas'ant Unity, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 38 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Pleas'ant Vale, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Pike co., abt. 90 m. W. by S. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Pleas'ant Val'ley, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Pleasant Valley, in *Iowa*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 1,189. — A township of Grundy co.; *pop.* 200. —A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* 1,129.—A post-township of Scott co.; *pop.* 775.

Pleasant Valley, in *Minnesota*, a township of Mower co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Pleasant Valley, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Poughkeepsie; *total pop.* (1870) 1,963.

Pleasant Valley, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 50 m. S. of Columbus.

Pleasant Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Pleasant Valley, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Eau Claire co.; *pop.* abt. 200. — A township of Pierce co.; *pop.* about 500. — A post-township of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Pleas'ant View, in *Indiana*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Pleas'antville, in *Illinois*, a village of Fulton co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Pleasantville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Pleasantville, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 34 m. N. of New York city.

Pleasantville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Pleasantville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., abt. 7 m. E. of Titusville.

Please, (*plēz,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *plaire*, ppr. *plaisant*, from Lat. *placeo.*] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; to gladden; as, to *please* one's fancy. — To content; to satisfy; as, her beauty *pleased* the most fastidious taste.

To be pleased in, or *with*, to have complacency or satisfaction in. — *To be pleased to do a thing*, to take pleasure in doing it; to have the good will to do it; as, I am *pleased to do* you a service.

—*v. n.* To like; to choose; to prefer; to condescend; to be pleased:—used ceremoniously, or by way of entreaty.

Pleased'ly, *adv.* In a pleased or gratified manner.

Pleased'ness, *n.* State or condition of being pleased

Pleas'er, *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Pleas'ing, *a.* Giving pleasure or gratification; delightful to the senses or to the mind; grateful; acceptable; pleasant; as, a *pleasing* view, *pleasing* manners, a *pleasing* dream.

Pleas'ingly, *adv.* In a pleasing or agreeable manner.

Pleas'ingness, *n.* Quality of affording pleasure.

Pleas'urable, *a.* That can or may please; pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification.

Pleas'urableness, *n.* State or quality of being pleasurable.

Pleas'urably, *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with gratification of the senses or the mind.

Pleasure, (*plēzh'ur,*) *n.* [Fr. *plaisir.*] The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; excitement, relish, or gladness produced by the attainment or the anticipation of good. — Enjoyment; delight; — sometimes, sensual or carnal gratification.

"Grief still treads upon the heels of *pleasure*."— *Congreve.*

—Approbation; will; choice; preference; selection; purpose; intention; command; arbitrary determination.— That which pleases; a favor; a boon; a service; as, will you do me a *pleasure?*

(NOTE. *Pleasure* is sometimes used in the construction of self-explanatory compounds; as, *pleasure*-carriage, *pleasure*-garden, *pleasure*-train, &c.)

—*v. a.* To impart pleasure; to gratify; to delight; to please. (R.)

"A man in love will cross his owe inclinations to *pleasure* them whom he loves."— *Tillotson.*

—*v. n.* To seek or take pleasure; as, to go *pleasuring.* (R.)

Pleasure-ground, (*plēzh'-*) *n.* Ground adjoining a mansion; laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to amusement.

Pleasurist, (*plēzh-*) *n.* One who is a slave to worldly pleasures.

Pleat, *v. a.* Same as PLAIT, *q. v.*

Plebeian, (*ple-bē'yan,*) *a.* [Fr. *plébéien*; Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs, plebis*, the common people.] Pertaining, or having reference to, or consisting of, the common people; vulgar; — opposed to *patrician*; as, a *plebeian* throng, a *plebeian* mind, &c.

—*n.* (*Roman Hist.*) One of the free citizens of Rome who did not come under the class of the patricians or clients. Though personally independent, they had in early times no political power, the government being entirely in the hands of the patricians, who formed the original *populus* (Gr. πόλις) or people. — B.C. 494 the plebeians revolted and obtained a decree of the senate to have two of their order elected annually as tribunes. Three plebeians were created decemvirs abt. B.C. 451. Military tribunes were chosen from the plebeians abt. B.C. 444. A plebeian was raised to the consulate abt. B.C. 366. A plebeian was made one of the censors B.C. 351; two plebeians were appointed consuls B.C. 172; and two censors B.C. 131, thus overthrowing the last of the political barriers existing between them and the patricians. —In modern times, one of the common people or lower classes of men; — so used in countries where there is an aristocracy.

Plebe'ianism, *n.* The conduct of plebeians.

Plebeianize, (*ple-bē'yan-īz,*) *v. a.* To make low, common, or vulgar.

Plē'biscite, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *plebiscitum*, from *plebs, plebis*, and *scitum*, decree.] The name given, in the political phraseology of modern France, to a decree of the nation obtained by an appeal to universal suffrage. Thus Louis Napoleon, for example, was chosen president, and subsequently emperor, by a *plébiscite.* In 1870 again, and a few months before his inglorious fall, he had his power enforced by a new *plébiscite.* The word is borrowed from the Latin; but the *plebiscitum* of the Romans properly meant only a law passed at the *Comitia Tributa*, i. e., assembly of the *plebs*, or "commons," as distinguished from the *populus*, or the "nobles;" and although it was ultimately obligatory on both classes of the community, it, of course, could only refer to such matters as it was within the province of the *Comitia Tributa* to legislate upon, and could not fundamentally alter or destroy the constitution.

Plec'tognathes, Plectog'nathi, Plec'tognaths, *n. pl.* [Gr. *plektos*, twisted, and *gnathos*, jaw.] (*Zoöl.*) In the system of Cuvier, and also that of Müller, a small order of osseous fishes, but having the skeleton less perfectly ossified than osseous fishes generally; the skin furnished with ganoid scales or spines; and particularly characterized by having the maxillary and premaxillary bones anchylosed or soldered together.

Plectropha'nes, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Ortolan, Bunting, Black-bonnet, Cirl-bunting, &c. A genus of European birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, characterized by having the bill more or less curved or blunted, the wings half longer than the tail, the hind claw much the largest; colors, black and white. No bird whatever has been so highly celebrated in the annals of gastronomy as the Ortolan, whether we consider the practices resorted to at the present day to fit them for the tables of the wealthy, or refer to the enormous prices paid for them by the epicures of ancient Rome. They are common in Italy and France, where they are caught and fattened for the table, being fed in a dark place with oats or millet, by which process they become so fat that they will weigh three ounces, and would die from that cause alone, were they not killed for the market; when served up they resemble a mass of delicious marrow.

Plec'trum, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *plessein*, to stroke.] (*Antiq.*) See LYRE.

(*Anat.*) The styloid process of the temporal bone. Also, the uvula, and the tongue. — *Dunglison.*

Pled, *imp.* and *pp.* of PLEAD, *q. v.* — Occasionally wrongly used instead of PLEADED.

Pledge, (*plěj,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *pleige*; L. Lat. *plegium*, surety.] That which fastens or secures in a moral sense; that which is plighted or offered as a warrant or proof of good faith; anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act. — Something put in pawn; that which is deposited with another as security for the payment of a debt or performance of a contract; a pawn, deposit, or earnest; a gage. — A surety; a hostage.

"I am Gromio's *pledge*." — *Shaks.*

(*O. Eng. Law.*) A bail; one who undertook to become security for another.

"And at thy *pledge's* peril keep thy day." — *Dryden.*

—A drinking of health to another.

To hold in pledge, to keep by way of security. — *To put in pledge*, to pawn.

—*v. a.* To give as a warrant, earnest, or security of good faith; to deposit in pawn, or as security. — To engage for by promise or declaration. — To drink the health of another; to honor a toast.

"*Pledge* it merrily, fill your glasses." — *Sheridan.*

Pledgee', *n.* One to whom anything is pledged.

Pledge'less, *a.* Without a pledge; receiving no pledge.

Pledgeor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who pledges: — opposed to pledgee.

Pledg'er, *n.* A pledgeor; one who warrants or secures. — One who invites another to drink by drinking first; one who drinks to the health of another.

Pledget, (*plěj'et,*) *n.* [Prov. Eng., a small plug.] (*Surg.*) A compress or bandage laid over a wound to absorb the pus and keep it clean.

Ple'iad, *n.* One of the PLEIADES, *q. v.*

Pleiades, Pleiads, (*plī'a-deez,*) *n. pl.* (*Astron.*) A group of stars in the constellation Taurus, the Bull. The stars are so close together that it is difficult to say how many are seen by the naked eye. "They are called seven," says Higenus, "but no one can see more than six;" and six seems to be the number generally visible, though there are many more in the cluster. There is a supposition that some one of the stars once visible has disappeared, or changed its magnitude. According to mythology, the Pleiades were the seven daughters of Atlas, who, being pursued by Orion, were changed by Jupiter into doves. They were afterwards translated to the heavens, where they formed the assemblage of the Seven Stars in the neck of Taurus.

Pleis'tocene, (*-sēn,*) *a.* [Gr. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, new.] (*Geol.*) A term intended to include many of the newest tertiary deposits.

Ple'narily, *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully; entirely; completely.

Ple'nariness, *n.* State or condition of being plenary.

Plen'arty, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The state of a benefice occupied.

Ple'nary, *a.* [It. *plenario*; L. Lat. *plenarius*, from Lat. *plenus*, full.] Full; entire; complete; as, a *plenary* license or indulgence.

Plenary indulgence. (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, an entire remission of penalties due to all sins. —*Plenary inspiration*, inspiration divested of all admixture of error.

Ple'nicorn, *n.* [Lat. *plenus*, full, and *cornu*, horn] (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant, solid-horned quadruped, as the deer.

Plenip'otence, Plenip'otency, *n.* [Sp. *plenipotencia.*] State or quality of being plenipotent.

Plenip'otent, *a.* [Lat. *plenus*, and *potens*, powerful.] Having full power.

Plenipotentiary, (*-ten'shi-a-ry,*) *n.* [Fr. *plénipotentiaire.*] A person invested with full power to transact any business; — usually, an ambassador or envoy to a foreign court furnished with full powers.

—*a.* Containing or invested with full power; as, *plenipotentiary* authority.

Plen'ish, *v. a.* In Scotland, to furnish, as a house; to supply with necessary articles.

Plen'ishing, *n.* In Scotland, the furniture belonging to a house; also, the act of furnishing.

Ple'nist, *n.* [Fr. *plénist*, from Lat. *plenus*, full.] One who holds the doctrine that all space is full of matter; a plenitudinarian.

Plen'itude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] Complete competence; abundance; exuberance; completeness; as, *plenitude* of means. — Repletion; animal fulness; plethora; redundancy of blood and humors in the animal body.

"Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet."— *Arbuthnot.*

Plenitudina'rian, *n.* Same as PLENIST, *q. v.*

Plenitudinary, *a.* Having plenitude; full; complete; entire; thorough.

Plen'teous, *a.* Possessing or affording plenty; abundant; full; copious; ample; yielding abundance; as, a *plenteous* stock of provisions; a *plenteous* harvest. — Possessing in abundance, and ready to bestow liberally.

Plen'teously, *adv.* In a plenteous or abundant manner.

Plen'teousness, *n.* State of being plenteous; abundance.

Plen'tiful, *a.* Containing plenty; copious; ample; abundant; adequate to every purpose; as, a *plentiful* crop; a *plentiful* supply of water; a *plentiful* fortune. — Yielding abundant crops; affording a full supply; as, a *plentiful* year.

Plen'tifully, *adv.* In a plentiful manner; abundantly; with ample or adequate supply.

Plen'tifulness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being plentiful; abundance; ample quantity; copiousness.

Plen'ty, *n.* [O. Fr. *plenté*, from L. Lat. *plenitas* — *plenus*, full.] Fulness; abundance; copiousness; sufficient or complete supply. — Fruitfulness. — (Used poetically.)

"The teeming clouds descend in gladsome *plenty*." — *Thomson.*

—*a.* Plentiful; ample; abundant; copious. (Used chiefly colloquially.)

Ple'num, *n.* [Lat., from *plenus*, full.] Fulness of spatial matter; — the correlative to *vacuum.*

Pleochro'ism, *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *chrōma*, color.] (*Optics.*) The exhibition of several shades of color, as when a mixture of polarized and non-polarized light passes through a double refractory crystal. *Nichol.*

Ple'onasm, *n.* [Gr. *pleonasmos*, from *pleos, pleon*, full, filled.] (*Rhet.*) An over-fulness, or redundancy of words in speaking or writing; the use of more words, to express ideas, than are necessary.

Ple'onaste, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *pleonazein*, to abound.] (*Min.*) A dark or pearly-black variety of iron and magnesia Spinel, found at Candy in Ceylon, &c. When cut and polished, *pleonaste* forms a gem of considerable brilliancy.

Ple'onaste, Pleonas'tical, *a.* [Gr. *pleonastikos.*] Pertaining, or having reference to, or partaking of, pleonasm; redundant.

Pleonas'tically, *adv.* With redundancy of words.

Pleschen, (*plesh'en,*) a town of Prussia, 54 m. S.E. of Posen. *Manuf.* Woollens and tobacco. *Pop.* 5,300.

Plesiomor'phism, *n.* [Gr. *plēsios*, near, and *morphē*, form.] The state of crystallized substances, which, while nearly resembling one another in form, are still essentially different.

Plesiomor'phous, *a.* Having close resemblance in form.

Ple'siosaur, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the genus *Plesiosaurus.*

Plesiosau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *plesios*, near; *sauros*, a reptile.] (*Pal.*) The name given to a genus of extinct amphibious saurians, principally remarkable for their length of neck. Their remains are found in the formations from the muschel-kalk to the kalk inclusive; but are most common in the lias and Kimmeridge claybeds. They are closely allied to the *Ichthyosaurus*, and their general appearance must have been very hideous. The head was that of a monstrous lizard, furnished with teeth like those of a crocodile; its neck was of enormous length, resembling the body of a serpent; while the trunk and tail had the proportions of an ordinary quadruped, the ribs of a chameleon, and the paddles of a whale. The remains of five or six species of plesiosaurians have been found.

Plesis, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 88 m. S.W. by S. of Ogdensburg.

Plestcheieivo, (*plest-che'i-vo,*) a small lake of Russia, govt. of Vladimir, 70 m. N.W. of Vladimir. Length, 5 m., breadth 4 m. Here Peter the Great first essayed to learn the duties of a sailor, to enable him to form a Russian navy.

Pletho'ra, Pletho'ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *plethore;* Gr. *plēthorē*, from *plēthō*, to be or become full.] Over-fulness; particularly, excess of blood; repletion of animal fluids; —hence, state or condition of being over-full or overloaded in any respect morally or mentally; as, a *plethora* of imagination.

Plethor'ic, *a.* [O. Fr. *plethorique.*] Affected with plethora; having a full habit of body, or the vessels overcharged with fluids;—also, evincing moral or intellectual plethora: as, *plethoric* fulness of thought.—*De Quincey.*

Plethor'ically, *adv.* In a plethoric manner.

Pleu'ra, *n.* [Gr.] (*Anat.*) The membrane which covers the inner surface of the thorax and its viscera. It forms two distinct portions, or bags, which, being applied laterally to each other, form the portions called the *mediastina.*

Pleu'ral, *a.* Having reference, or belonging to the ribs, or to that side of the body where they lie.

Pleural'gia, *n.* [Gr. *pleura*, side, and *algos*, pain.] (*Med.*) Pain in the side, or about the ribs.

Pleu'risy, *n.* [Fr. *pleuresie*, from Gr. *pleuron*, the side.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pleura, or investing membrane of the lungs. Among the causes of pleurisy, the more common are exposure to cold, especially after violent exercise, blows on the chest, fracture of the ribs, tubercles in the lungs. It is most prevalent in winter, and next to that, in autumn. Old persons are most subject to it, but it may occur at any period of life. It is usually distinguished as acute and chronic. The former usually commences with chills, rigors, and the ordinary symptoms of inflammatory fever, accompanied or followed by a sense of weight in the chest, which in a few hours becomes acute pain, usually referred to a point directly below the nipple. There is usually a short, dry cough, and the breathing is frequent, short, and anxious; the pain being increased by a deep inspiration or the act of coughing. Sometimes the patient can only lie upon the affected side, sometimes only upon the opposite one; but usually he prefers lying upon his back. The pulse is frequent and hard, skin hot, cheeks flushed, urine scanty and high-colored, and tongue white. These symptoms are not always so well marked, and the pain is sometimes more diffuse and less severe. In most cases, the acute pain, as well as the fever, subsides on the third or fourth day, and the cough and difficulty of breathing abate, though the pleura still continues in a state of inflammation. By means of auscultation and percussion, the nature of this disease can be much more accurately determined than formerly. The respiratory movements and murmur will be found to be diminished, and sounds of friction will accompany the motions of respiration. Dulness on percussion will be first heard in the most depending part of the chest, afterwards gradually extending over the side affected. In the treatment of this disease the object is to produce the local inflammation and prevent effusion. Hence, bloodletting, either local, by means of leeches or cupping, or general, from the arm, followed by doses of tartar emetic, brisk aperients, and strict antiphlogistic treatment, are recommended. In chronic pleuritis the symptoms are usually those of the acute form in a mitigated state. It may succeed the acute, or it may come on gradually without any of the more marked features of that disease. There is usually more or less of fever, an acceleration of the pulse, emaciation, difficulty or hurry of breathing, increased by exertion, more or less of pain or soreness, and inability to lie on the healthy side. The treatment of this form of the disease differs from that of the other, the object being to promote the absorption of the effused matter, and also to support the patient's strength. For promoting the absorption of the effused fluid, as well as for preventing its further secretion, counter-irritants are used, as blisters, eruption liniments, tincture of iodine; the last painted over the part, or exhibited internally, will be found to act very beneficially in removing the effusion. The general health is to be improved by a nutritious, but not heating or stimulating diet, and by the cautious exhibition of such tonics as the strength of the patient is able to bear. Change of air will often be found to act most beneficially in such cases, and is frequently found to be efficacious when most other remedies have failed. When other means fail, recourse is sometimes had to the operation of *paracentesis thoracis* for setting free the effused matter; but the operation is attended with considerable danger, and is rarely productive of more than a temporary relief.

Pleurit'ic, Pleuritic'al, *a.* [Gr. *pleuritikos.*] Pertaining to pleurisy; as, *pleuritical* affections. — Diseased with pleurisy.

Pleurit'is, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Same as PLEURISY, *q. v.*

Pleuronec'tes, *n.*; *pl.* PLEURONECTIDÆ. (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Malacopterygious fishes, commonly known by the appellation of *Flat-fish.* They are distinguished not only from all other fishes, but even from all other vertebrated animals, by several peculiarities of structure. Their body is extremely compressed, or flattened at the sides. Both eyes are on one side, and this side always remains uppermost when the animal is swimming. The upper side is in general deeply colored, while the other side is whitish. The two sides of the mouth are not equal, and the pectoral fins are rarely so. The body is depressed, and elevated in the direction of the spinous processes; the dorsal extends along the whole back; the anal occupies the lower edge of the body, and the ventrals are sometimes united with it. They have no air-bladder, and they seldom rise far from the bottom; but when disturbed, they will raise themselves into a vertical position, so as to show their white side, and they then dart along with great rapidity; but they soon return to their usual posture, and glide along with a sort of undulating motion near the bottom. They are found along the shores of almost all countries; and are, generally speaking, wholesome and agreeable food. The Sole, Plaice (Fig. 2129), Turbot, Flounder, &c., are examples of *Pleuronectidæ.*

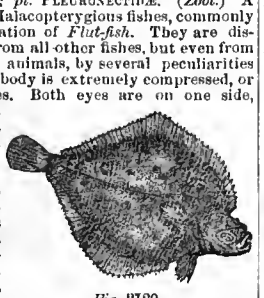


Fig. 2129.
PLAICE, (*Pleuronectes platessa.*)

Pleurobra'chia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acalephs, belonging to the order of *Ctenophoræ* or *Beroid Medusæ;* distinguished by having the body spherical or slightly elongated and compressed, the locomotive appendages extending from near the margin of the mouth, in eight rows, towards the opposite centre. One of the most beautiful species is represented in our Fig. 15.

Pleuro-peripneu'mony, Pleuro-pneumo'nia, *n.* [Gr. *pleuros, peri*, around, and *pneumonia*, a lung disease.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

Plex'iform, *n.* [Lat. *plexus, plectero, plexum*, to twist, and *forma*, form.] Complicated after the manner of network.

Plexim'eter, Plexom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *plessein*, to strike, and *metron*, measure.] (*Med.*) An ivory plate used in examination of the chest by percussion. — *Dunglison.*

Plexure, (*plĕks'yur,*) *n.* Act or process of interweaving; also that which is interwoven.

Plex'us, *n.* [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) Any network or interlacing of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Pliabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being pliable, or of bending or yielding to pressure or force without rupture; flexibility; pliableness.

Plia'ble, *a.* [Fr., from *plier.*] Easy to bend; that readily yields to pressure without rupture; flexible; supple; pliant; as, India-rubber is a *pliable* substance. — Readily yielding to moral influence, argument, persuasion, or discipline; and, sometimes, in a bad sense, easily adapted to the designs or purposes of another; as, a *pliable* disposition, a *pliable* instrument.

Pli'ableness, *n.* Quality of being pliable, or of yielding to force or to moral influence; pliability; flexibility.

Pli'ably, *adv.* So as to be pliable.

Pli'ancy, *n.* Quality of being pliant; easiness to be bent; readiness to yield to moral influence.

Pli'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *plier.*] That may be easily bent; readily yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible; pliable; that may be easily formed or moulded to a different shape; lithe; limber; flexible; as, a *pliant* thread. — Easily yielding to moral influence; easy to be persuaded: tractable; docile; not firm.

"The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason." — *South.*

Pli'antly, *adv.* In a pliant or flexible manner.

Pli'antness, *n.* State of being pliant; pliancy.

Pli'ca, *n.* [Lat., a fold.] (*Med.*) A disease endemic in some parts of N. Europe, so called on account of being characterized by interlacing, twisting, and agglutination or matting of the hair.—*Dunglison.*

Pli'cate, Pli'cated, *a.* [From Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] (*Bot.*) Folded like a fan; as, a *plicate* leaf.

Pli'cately, *adv.* In a plicate or folded manner.

Plica'tion, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] A fold or folding.

Pli'cature, *n.* [From Lat. *plicare*, to fold.] A fold; a doubling.

Plied, (*plīd,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of PLY, *q. v.*

Pli'ers, *n. pl.* [Fr. *plier*, a folder.] A kind of pincers by which any small thing, as wire, is seized and bent.

Pli'form, *a.* [From *ply*, a fold, and *form.*] In the form of a fold or doubling.

Plight, (*plīt,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *plihtan*, to pledge, from *pleo*, danger, because a pledge is at the risk of the pledger.] To risk or give as a guarantee or proof of good faith; to give as security for the performance of some act; as, to *plight* one's word, &c.; — never applied to property or goods.

—*n.* [A. S. *pliht*, plight, danger.] State of risk or hazard, like that of a thing pledged; exposed condition; perplexity; predicament.

"He . . . would dwell in peril of like painful *plight.*" — *Spenser.*

—Gage; guarantee; security; that which is exposed to risk. — State; condition, without risk or exposure implied.—A network; a fold; an entanglement; as, "Many a folded *plight.*" — *Spenser.*

Plighter, *n.* He who, or that which, plights.

Plinlim'mon, one of the highest mountains of Wales, cos. of Cardigan and Montgomery, 12 m. W. of Cardigan Bay. *Height* 2,463 feet.

Plinth, (*plinth.*) [Gr. *plinthos*, a brick.] A large square member in the form of a brick, and sometimes called *the slipper.* It is employed at the foot or foundation of columns; being that flat square table under the mouldings of the base and pedestal, at the bottom of the whole order. According to the idea of Vitruvius, the plinth seems to have been originally intended to keep the bottom of the primitive wooden pillars from rotting. The *plinth of a statue* is a base or stand, flat, round, or square, serving to support a statue. The *plinth of a wall* is a term applied to two or three rows of bricks advancing out from the walls; or, in general, from any flat high moulding, serving in a front wall to mark the floors, or to sustain the eaves of a wall and the larmier of a chimney.

Pliny, THE ELDER, (*Caius Plinius Secundus,*) one of the most celebrated writers of ancient Rome, was b. A. D. 23, at Verona, or at Como, served in the army in Germany, afterwards became an advocate, and was ultimately procurator in Spain. As an inquirer into the works of nature he was indefatigable, and he lost his life in a last attempt to gratify his thirst for knowledge. Being at Misenum with a fleet, which he commanded, on the 24th of August, A. D. 79, his sister desired him to observe a remarkable cloud that had just appeared. *P.* discovering that it proceeded from Mount Vesuvius, ordered his galleys to sea, to assist the inhabitants on the coast, while he himself steered as near as possible to the foot of the mountain, which now sent forth vast quantities of burning rock and lava. *P.* and his companions landed at Stabiæ, but were soon obliged to leave the town for the fields, where the danger, however, was equally great, from the shower of fire which fell upon them. In this state they made the best of their way to the shore, but *P.*, who was very corpulent, fell down dead, suffocated probably by the noxious vapors. The eruption which caused his death was that in which the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were destroyed, in the first year of the Emperor Titus. He wrote several works, which have perished, but his name and fame are preserved by his great work entitled *Natural History,* in 37 books, one of the most precious monuments of antiquity extant. Its contents do not answer to its title, but are immensely various in character. It is a laborious compilation, from almost innumerable sources, of facts, observations, and statements on almost all branches of natural science, on the fine arts, on inventions, and other subjects. Unfortunately, *P.* did not observe for himself with the eye of a naturalist, nor make selections of his materials with the judgment of a critic, nor dispose them in any scientific order. It has been translated into most European languages, and even into Arabic, and has been republished a very great number of times.

Pliny, THE YOUNGER, (*Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus*), nephew of the preceding, was born A. D. 62, at Como. He studied under Quintilian, and in his 18th year began to plead in the forum. Soon after this he went as military tribune to Syria; from whence he returned, when he had made one or two campaigns, and settled at Rome. He was promoted to the consular dignity by Trajan, in praise of whom he pronounced a famous oration, which is extant. He was afterwards made proconsul of Bithynia, from whence he wrote to Trajan his curious and well-known account of the Christians, and their manner of worship. The *Epistles of Pliny* are agreeably written, and very instructive; they were translated into English by Lord Orrery and Mr. Melmoth.

Fig. 2130.
PLINY, THE YOUNGER.

Pli'ocene, *n.* [Gr. *pleion*, more, and *kainos*, new.] (*Geol.*) A name now generally applied to the newer tertiary period, in which more than half of the fossil remains are identical with known living species. The term *Post-pliocene, Pleistocene,* or *Post-tertiary* (Fig. 1141), are applied to those more recent groups in which no extinct species of fossil shells are found, but which are below those that contain relics of man.

Pliosau'rus, *n.* [Gr. *pleiōn*, greater, and *sauros*, lizard.] (*Pal.*) A genus of fossil Sauropterygian *Reptilia*, allied to *Plesiosaurus*, but differing from that genus in the shorter and more powerful neck, the more massive proportions of the jaws and paddlebones.

Pliti, *n.* A Russian instrument of punishment, resembling the knout.

Ploc, *n.* [Fr.] (*Naut.*) A composition of felt and tar for breaming a ship's bottom.

Ploce, (*plō'se,*) *n.* [Gr. *plokē*, complication.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech, in which a word is repeated, by way of emphasis, in a manner not only to denote the individual thing expressed by it, but also its characteristic attribute or quality.

"In that great victory *Cæsar was Cæsar*, i. e., a mighty conqueror." *Phillips.*

Plo'ceus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Ictéridæ*, comprising the Weavers of Africa and India, celebrated for their curious nests woven of grass. Some species, like the Republican, *Loxia socia*, Lath., unite by hundreds, and construct a roof, beneath which they build their nests, each being separate and entered from below. The nest of others is a suspended sphere, from which, in some cases, there hangs down a long tube, loosely woven of grass. — *Tenney.*

Plock, a city of Poland, on the Vistula, 58 m. W.N.W. of Warsaw. *Manuf.* Principally leather. *Pop.* 13,351.

Plod, *v. n.* [G. Sax. *lidhan*, to move, to proceed; Icel. *lidha*, to go, to bear up, to endure.] To move onward steadily; to travel laboriously.

"Th' unlettered Christian *plods* on to heaven."— *Dryden.*

—To work slowly, and with continued effort; to toil; to moil; to drudge; to study heavily and continuously.

"She reasoned without *plodding* long." — *Swift.*

—*v. a.* To tread with a heavy, laboring step.

"The ploughman homeward *plods* his weary way." — *Gray.*

Plod'der, *n.* A dull, heavy, laborious person.
"Scarce have continual *plodders* ever won." — *Shaks.*
Plod'ding, *a.* Diligent, but slow in contrivance or execution.
—*n.* Slow movement or study, with steadiness or persevering industry.
Plod'dingly, *adv.* With slow and steady progress.
Ploermel', a town of France, dept. of Morbihan, 15 m. W. of Pontivy. *Manuf.* Linen. *Pop.* 8,500.
Plombières, (*plom'be-air.*) a town and watering-place of France, dept. Vosges, 14 m. from Epinal. This place is much frequented, on account of its warm saline baths. *Pop.* 2,500.
Plonge, (*plonj.*) **Plongee,** (*plŏn'zhā.*) *n.* (*Mil.*) The dip or declension of the superior slope of a parapet.
Plonsk, or **Plask,** a town of Poland, on the Plonna, 30 m. E.N.E. of Plock; *pop.* 4,000.
Plot, *n.* (A different orthography of PLAT, *q. v.*) A plat or small extent of ground; as, a *garden-plot.*
(*Surveying.*) A plan or draught of a field or piece of land, works, &c.
—[Lat. *plectere, plicare:* Gr. *plekō,* to twist, weave, enfold.] Any scheme, design, or plan of a complicated nature, for the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a mischievous one. — Share or participation in any stratagem, intrigue, or conspiracy. — A form; a scheme; a plan; as, "a purposed *plot* of government." — *Spenser.*
(*Lit.*) The knot, intrigue, or story of a play, novel, or romance, comprising a complication of incidents, which reach a final denouement, or unfolding, by unexpected means.
—*v. n.* To form a scheme of mischief against another, or against a government, or those who administer it. — To contrive a plan or design; to scheme.
—*v. a.* To plan; to devise; to contrive. — To make a plan or delineation of.
"This trestise *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now standeth." *Carew.*
Plot'ful, *a.* Fruitful in plots.
Plotl'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Darter family, comprising Natatores birds characterized by a long, straight bill, long wings and tail, and short tarsi. The Snake-bird, Darter, or Water Turkey, *Plotus anhinga,* of Linnæus, is 35 inches long, and the wings 14 inches; its general color is greenish-black. It is found in flocks on the S. coast of the U. States.
Plo'tinus, the celebrated Greek philosopher, founder of the Neo-Platonic school, was born A. D. 203, at Lycopolis, in Egypt. He was trained in the school of Alexandria, under Ammonius Saccas, then visited the East, and about 244 settled at Rome, where he spent the rest of his life as a teacher and writer, enjoying the esteem of the Emperor Gallienus, and of many leading persons. Porphyry, his most eminent disciple, wrote his life, and arranged and published his works, divided into six sets of nine books each (*Enneads*). *P.* was a profound thinker and a deeply religious man, and his system, a sort of mystical idealism, a combination of Platonic with Oriental notions, has been very attractive to many great thinkers in anc. and modern times. D. in Campania, 270.
Plot'ter, *n.* One who plots or contrives; a conspirator; a caballer; an intriguer.
Plot'ting, *n.* (*Surveying.*) The art of describing or laying down on paper, &c., the several angles and lines of a tract of ground surveyed by a theodolite, or by the plotting-scale.
Plot'ting-scale, *n.* (*Surveying.*) A mathematical instrument used in *plotting,* or setting off the lengths of lines in surveying. It consists of two graduated ivory scales, one of which is perforated nearly its whole length by a dovetail-shaped groove, for the reception of a sliding piece to which the second scale is attached, and with which it moves, the edge of the second being always at right angles to the edge of the first. By this means the rectangular coördinates of a point are measured at once on the scales, or the position of the point laid down on the plan. The same object is more conveniently attained by means of a graduated *offset scale,* which slides along a similarly graduated fixed scale, to which it always remains perpendicular.
Plougastel, (*ploo-gaz'nou,*) a town of France, dept. of Finistère, near the English Channel, 8 m. N.N.E. of Morlaix; *pop.* 4,000.
Plougastel-Daulas, (*ploo-gas-tell'da-oo-la,*) a town of France, department of Finistère, 6 m. E. of Brest, near its harbor; *pop.* 6,065.
Plough, (*plou,*) *n.* (Sometimes, but inelegantly, written PLOW.) [D. *ploeg;* A.S. and Swed. *plog;* Ger. *pflug;* akin to Heb. *pûlach.*] The most ancient and most valuable of all agricultural implements for turning up the soil preparatory to receiving the seed. There are traces of the use of the *P.* in the earliest of all written authorities on agriculture; and, judging from its importance in farming operations, it seems scarcely possible that large systems of cultivation could have been carried on without its assistance, in any period or country. Among the ancient Hebrews, it was the practice to plough with two oxen (*Deut.* xxii. 10); their plough had also a coulter and a ploughshare (I *Sam.* xiii. 20). From other passages, it would appear that they were early aware of the advantages of a winter's fallow. Wheels are a modern invention in comparison with the other parts of a *P.*; but we find representations of ploughs with wheels in early Greek drawings. The Roman *P.* (see Fig. 57) were of very simple form, and closely resembled the *P.* used by the Hindoos and Chinese even at the present day. The ploughs in use in different countries in Europe underwent little change for many centuries, and it is only in late years that any attempt has been made to change their form. In England, the *P.* of the early cultivators were rude and imperfect, for every ploughman made his own plough. It was a law among the early Britons, that no one should guide a plough till he was able to make one. Among the Saxons it was the custom to fasten the horses to the *P.* by their tails. This barbarous practice was not abolished till the reign of Charles II., at which period it was largely practised in Ireland. The Norman *P.*, like that of the latter Saxons, was furnished with wheels; and for a long period this implement was drawn by oxen only. One of the first representations of a horse employed in a *P.* is given in the Bayeux tapestry (A. D. 1086). The Dutch were among the first to introduce improvements in the shape of the *P.* This improved Dutch *P.* was constructed chiefly of wood; the draught-irons, share, and coulter, with the additional plating of iron to the mould-board and sole, being the only parts made of iron. The different parts of a *P.* are now usually cast; so that if any one fails or wears out, it can easily be replaced by removing a few screws or bolts. In modern ploughs the handles should be sufficiently wide apart to permit the ploughman to walk in the furrow, and long enough to give him a full command of the *P.*, so that he can lift or depress it readily, or turn it to the left or right hand at pleasure. The beam should be of such a length that its end, usually called its *head,* shall cut at the point of draught upon a line drawn from that part of the collar to which the traces are fastened to that part of it where it first raises the soil. Much of the steady working of the *P.* at its proper depth depends on the right arrangement of the point of draught. The beam should be curved upwards at the coulter and throat of the plough to clean itself of rubbish. The *ploughshare* is the apex of the sole, as the hind part is called the heel. It varies in shape for different purposes. The upper part over the box of the share forms the first part of the rise of the mould-board. After the coulter and share have made the vertical and horizontal cuts for the depth and width of the furrow, the mould-board turns over the slice and leaves it in its proper position. Much, if not all the beauty of ploughing, depends on the precision with which this part of the plough does its work. The *coulter* is an iron blade or knife inserted into the beam of the

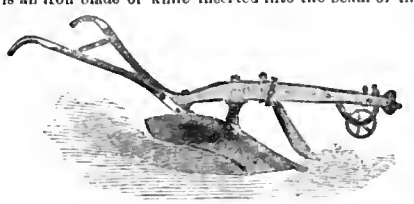


Fig. 2131.— PLOUGH FOR STUBBLE LANDS IN STIFF SOILS.

plough for the purpose of cutting the ground and facilitating the separation of the furrow-slice by the ploughshare. As an example of the modern *P.*, with all its latest improvements, we give (Fig. 2131) the Holbrook's *P.*, which received the gold medal at the trial of ploughs held at Utica by the N. Y. State Agricultural Society in 1867. The application of steam-power to the draught of *P.*, of little use, if at all, in this country, is especially well suited to the highly cultivated soil of England. The ploughing-machine is, in this case, a frame-work containing three or more ploughs acting nearly abreast, but in succession to one another, so that a number of furrow-slices are turned at once. The whole weight of the machine is carried on large wheels, and there is no pressure on the sole-plate, and none of that consequent hardening of a sub-soil floor upon which, in ordinary ploughing, the furrow-slices lie. This tends to improve the drainage, tilth, and fertility of the soil.
—Figuratively, tillage; husbandry; agriculture; as, "God speed the *plough.*" —A joiner's tool for cutting grooves. —An instrument used by bookbinders, &c., for trimming paper.
Plough, *v. a.* To turn up with the plough, as the soil. — To furrow; to divide; to run through in sailing.
"He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails displayed."—*Addison.*
— To turn up and devastate; to tear up or lay waste.
"Let the Volscians *plough* Rome and harrow Italy."—*Shaks.*
—To trim, as paper, with a press or other instrument.
To plough in, to cover by ploughing; as, to *plough in* grain.— *To plough on the back,* to scourge; to mangle; to worry by persecution.— *To plough up* or *out,* to turn out of the ground by ploughing. — *To plough with one's heifer,* to deal with the wife in order to obtain something from the husband. (*Judges* xiv. 18.)
—*v. n.* To turn up the soil with a plough; to labor with a plough.— To make progress by ploughing, or in spite of obstacles.
Plough'able, *a.* That may be ploughed; arable.
Plough'-boy, *n.* A boy who drives or guides a team in ploughing; — hence, a rustic boy.
Plougher, (*plou'er,*) *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.
Plough'-foot, *n.* The bottom part of a plough.
Plough'-gang, Plough'-gate, *n.* In England, a portion of land comprising about 30 acres.
Plough'-head, *n.* The draught-iron at the head of the beam of a plough.
Plough'ing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The act of turning over the soil by means of the plough. Trench-ploughing is effected by the plough passing twice along the same furrow; the first time for the purpose of throwing the surface-soil into the bottom of the furrow; and the second time for raising a furrow-slice from under that which had been already turned over, and raising it up, thus turning it upon the first furrow-slice. By means of this process the surface-soil is entirely buried, and a stratum of sub-soil laid over it; thus effecting in the field what trenching with the spade does in the garden.
Plough'-land, *n.* Land that is ploughed, or suitable for tillage.
Plough'man, *n.* One who ploughs or holds a plough; a cultivator of grain; a husbandman; — hence, a rustic; a countryman.
Plough'-Monday, *n.* In England, the Monday following Twelfth day, formerly selected by farmers as the period for commencing to plough.
Plough'share, *n.* That part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow, and raises the sod to the mould-board, which turns it over.
Plough-shoe, (*plou'-shōō,*) *n.* A piece of wood resembling a shoe, placed under a plough so that it may be drawn over the ground without penetrating it.
Plough'-sock, *n.* In Scotland, a ploughshare.
Plough'-staff, *n.* A sort of wooden paddle used for cleaning a plough when it becomes choked up with soil, weeds, &c.
Plough'-tail, *n.* The hinder part of a plough.
Plough'-wright, *n.* One who makes or repairs ploughs.
Plov'er, *n.* [Fr. *plurier,* the water-bird.] (*Zoöl.*) The general name of the Grallatores birds composing the family *Charadridæ,* q. v. The genus *Charadrius,* including the European Dotterel, is represented in America by the Golden-*P.*, *C. virginicus* (Fig. 566). The genus *Ægialitis,* which has the plumage without spots, the neck and head generally with dark bands, is principally represented in this hemisphere by the Kill-deer, *A. vociferus,* of N. and S. America, which takes its popular name from its peculiar note; the King-*P.*, or semi-palmated *P.*, *A. semipalmatus,* of all temperate N. America; and by the Piping-*P.*, *A. melodus,* of our Eastern coast.
Plov'er, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township, cap. of Portage co., abt. 125 m. N. of Madison; *total pop.* abt. 1,400.
Plow, *n.* An old and inelegant spelling of PLOUGH, *q. v.*
Ploy, *v. n.* (*Mil.*) To form a column from the line of battle on some specified subdivision.
Pluck, *v. a.* [A. S. *plucciau;* D. *plukken;* Ger *pflücken;* W. *plician,* to pluck.] To pull off, up, or out; to pull with sudden force or effect, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch, as, to *pluck* hair off the skin; to *pluck* grapes from the stalk, to *pluck* one's sleeve. — To strip by plucking; as, to *pluck* a fowl.
—In the English universities, to reject at an examination as incompetent to receive a testimonial for a degree. —*To pluck away,* to tear away; to break apart by pulling. — *To pluck down,* to pull down; to reduce to a lower state. — *To pluck off,* to pull or tear off; as, to *pluck off* the skin. — *To pluck out,* to tear out, or draw out suddenly; as, to *pluck out* the eyes. — *To pluck up,* to tear up by the roots; to eradicate; to destroy; as, to *pluck up* a plant. — To gather up; to summon; as, to *pluck up* heart or spirit.
—*n.* Act of plucking; also, a sudden and forcible pull. — The heart, liver, and lights of an animal, which the butcher first *plucks* or tears out after the animal is killed and opened up, and which are reserved for food. — Good heart; spirit; ardor; perseverance under difficulties; indomitable courage; self-reliant bravery; resolution.
"Decay of English spirit, decay of manly *pluck.*" — *Thackeray.*
Pluck'emin, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 6 m. N.N.W. of Somerville.
Pluck'er, *n.* One who plucks
Pluck'ily, *adv.* In a brave, resolute manner.
Pluck'iness, *n.* Quality of pluck; courage; resolution.
Pluck'ing, *n.* In the English universities, failure of a student to pass his preliminary examination for a degree.
Pluck'less. *a.* Without pluck, energy, or courage.
Pluck'y, *a.* (*Comp.* PLUCKIER; *superl.* PLUCKIEST.) Spirited; resolute; having indomitable courage and perseverance.
Pluff, *n.* A Scotticism for the smoke occasioned by an explosion of gunpowder.
Plug, *n.* [D. *plug,* a bung, a peg; Ger. *pflock,* a plug, a peg.] A stopple; any piece of wood or other substance used to stop a hole; a bung; a peg. — The foil used by a dentist to fill the cavity in a tooth. (American.) — A flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco sweetened with molasses; as, a *plug* of cavendish. — A man's silk hat; so styled from its cylindrical or chimney-pot form; — used as a vulgar colloquialism. — *Hawse-plug.* (*Naut.*) A plug for stopping a hawse-hole. — *Plug centre-bit,* a centre-bit terminating in a small cylinder in lieu of a point, so as to come after and enlarge a hole previously made, or to form a countersink around it. — *Shot-plug.* (*Naut.*) A plug used to fill up a breach made by a cannon-shot in a ship's side, &c.
—*v. a.* To stop with a plug; to make tight and impervious by stopping a hole; as, to *plug* a shot-hole.
Plug'ging, *n.* Act of stopping with a plug; material of which a plug, stopple, or peg is made.
Plug'-rod, *n.* (*Mach.*) The air-pump rod of a Cornish engine. The tappets which give motion to the valve are fixed upon these rods.
Plum, *n.* [A. S. *plume;* D. *pruim;* Ger. *pflaume;* Fr. *prune,* from Lat. *prunum,* a plum.] (*Bot.*) See PRUNUS.
—A sun-dried grape; a raisin; a prune. — The sum of £100,000 sterling ($500,000); used as a cant and colloquial expression; as, he is worth a *plum.*
Plum, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 1,446.

Plum, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,294.

Plum'age, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluma*, a feather.] The feathers or plumes which form the covering of a bird.

Plu'mas, in *California*, a N. co., adjoining Nevada; *area*, abt. 2,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Susan River and North and South Forks of Feather River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold, the mining of which forms the principal occupation of the inhabitants. *Cap.* Quincy. *Pop.* abt. 4,363.

—A vill. of Sutter co., abt. 40 m. N. of Sacramento City.

Plumas'sary, *n.* [Fr.] A collection of plumes or ornamental feathers.

Plumassier, (*plu-más'i-ā,*) *n.* One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.

Plumb, (*plum,*) *n.* [Fr. *plomb*; from Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] A plummet. See PLUMB-LINE.

—*a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line; as, a wall is *plumb*.

—*adv.* In a perpendicular direction; in a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; right downward; as, "*plumb* down he falls." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To adjust by a plumb-line; to set in a perpendicular direction; as, to *plumb* a wall. — To sound with a plummet, as the depth of water. (R.) — To gauge; to ascertain the depth, quality, dimensions, &c., of; as, to *plumb* a person's mental capacity.

Plumbagina'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] (*Bot.*) The Leadwort or Thrift family, an order of plants, alliance *Cortusales*. DIAG. Stamens opposite the petals, membranous one-seeded fruit, 5 styles, and a herbaceous stem. — The plants of this order are herbs or under-shrubs, chiefly found growing on the sea-shore and in salt-marshes, in various parts of the world; but the majority inhabit temperate regions. The roots of several species of the genus *Plumbago* are acrid and vesicant when fresh, as those of *P. Europæa*, the Toothwort, *P. Zeylanica*, and *Scandens*.

Plumbag'inous, *a.* Resembling, consisting of, or containing plumbago.

Plumba'go, *n.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead.] (*Chem.*) See GRAPHITE.

(*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order PLUMBAGINACEÆ, *q. v.*

Plum'bean, Plum'beous, *a.* Consisting of, or containing or resembling lead; — hence, dull; heavy; inert; obtuse; stupid.

Plumber, (*plūm'er,*) *n.* A worker in lead; specifically, one who prepares lead pipes and other apparatus for the conveyance of water.

Plumber-block, (*plūm'er-,*) *n.* (Sometimes written *Plummer-block.*) (*Moch.*) A short carriage or support for a shaft to turn in, with a flat base to bolt on a frame.

Plumbery, (*plūm'er-y.*) *n.* Manufactures in lead. — The place where lead is wrought. — The art of casting and working lead, or of making leaden pipes and sheets; the business of a plumber.

Plum'bic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as binoxide of lead. See LEAD (OXIDES OF).

Plumbiferous, *a.* [Lat. *plumbum*, lead, and *ferre*, to produce.] Lead-bearing; containing lead; as, *plumbiferous* ores.

Plumbing, (*plūm'ing,*) *n.* The art or process of casting in lead, and using it in building operations. — Specifically, the business of fixing pipes for the conveyance of water. — The operation of sounding or searching among mines. — The lead-piping, &c., taken collectively, employed in conveying water into a building.

Plumb Island, in *Massachusetts*, a long, narrow strip of land in the Atlantic Ocean, off the N.E. coast of Essex co. It is about 8 m. in length, and at the N. end has Newburyport Lights.

Plumb Island, in *New York*, an island and lighthouse at the E. entrance of Long Island Sound. It exhibits a revolving light 63 ft. above sea-level; Lat. 41° 10′ 18″ N., Lon. 72° 13′ 12″ W.

Plumb-line, (*plūm'-līn,*) *n.* A plummet.

(*Arch.*) A line perpendicular to the horizon, made by dropping a plummet.

Plumb'-rule, *n.* (*Building.*) A narrow board having a plumb-line suspended from its top, used in determining a perpendicular.

Plum'-cake, *n.* A rich cake containing raisins, currants, candied citron, and other fruit.

Plum Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 2,014.

Plume, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pluma*, a small, soft feather.] The feather of a bird, particularly the heavier part of a feather. — A feather, or collection of feathers, worn as an ornament, particularly an ostrich's feather. — A token or symbol of honor, stateliness, prowess, and the like; prize in contest.

(*Bot.*) See PLUMULE.

—*v. a.* To pick and adjust, as feathers. — To strip of feathers. — To strip; to pill; to denude. (R.) — To embellish with feathers or plumes; as, the *plumed* troops. (*Shaks.*) — To boast; to pride; to esteem; — used reflexively; as, he *plumes* himself on his courage.

Plume'-alum, *n.* [Lat. *alumen plumiosum.*] Feathery alum.

Plume'less, *a.* Without feathers or plumes.

Plume'let, *n.* A small plume.

Plu'mer, or PLUM'MER, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Oil City.

Plum'ery, *n.* Plumes in general. (R.)

Plumig'erous, *a.* [Lat. *pluma*, a feather, and *gerere*, to bear.] Plume-bearing; having feathers.

Plumil'iform, *a.* [Lat. *plumula*, a little feather, and *forma*, form.] Plume-shaped; having the form of a feather.

Plum'iped, Plum'ipede, *a.* [Lat. *pluma*, feather, and *pes, pedis*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) Possessing feet covered with feathers.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) A feather-footed bird.

Plum'met, *n.* [O. Fr. *plommet.*] A long piece of lead suspended from the end of a line, used in sounding the depth of water. (See DEEP-SEA LINE.) — In carpentry, &c., a weight of lead hung on a cord, by which depths are ascertained and perpendicularity discerned; — hence, any weight. — A piece of lead used by school-children to rule their paper preparatory to writing.

Plummet-line. A line with a plummet attached; a sounding-line.

Plum'ming, *n.* (*Mining.*) The operation of finding by a mine-dial the place where to sink an air-shaft or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines. — *Ogilvie.*

Plumose', Plu'mous, *a.* [Lat. *plumosus*, from *pluma*, feather.] Feathered or plumed; having the appearance of a plume or plumes.

(*Bot.*) Feathery; plume-like; having hairs arranged along an axis, as the pappus of thistles, &c.

Plumos'ity, *n.* [O. Fr. *plumosité.*] State or quality of being plumose.

Plump, *n.* [Ger. *plump*, clumsy, unwieldy.] Swelled with fat or flesh to the full size; full; fat; enlarged; round; having a full skin; as, a *plump* lass. — Blunt or direct; downright; unreserved; unqualified; as, a *plump* lie, a *plump* answer, a *plump* denial.

—*v. a.* To make plump; to swell; to extend to fulness; to fatten. — To let fall suddenly and heavily. — At English elections, to give a vote to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over his competitors; — opposed to *split*; as, to *plump* for Gladstone.

—*v. n.* To enlarge to fulness; to become swelled. — To plunge or fall like a heavy mass or lump of dead matter; to let fall suddenly and heavily.

—*adv.* Suddenly; heavily; at once, or with a sudden heavy fall; as, he dropped *plump* on the ground.

Plump'er, *n.* Something carried in the mouth to puff out or dilate the cheeks; anything intended to enlarge or plump out another thing. — In English politics, an entire vote given at an election for one candidate only; — opposed to *split-vote*. — A full, unreserved lie. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Plum'-pie, *n.* A pie made of plums.

Plump'ly, *adv.* Fully; roundly; without reserve or equivocation; as, I asked her *plumply* to be my wife.

Plump'ness, *n.* State of being plump; embonpoint.

Plum'-porridge, (*por-rij,*) *n.* Porridge containing plums.

Plum'-pudding, *n.* A good old English pudding, containing raisins, currants, candied fruits, and spices, mixed with other condiments, and served with brandy-sauce; a Christmas pudding.

Plump'y, *a.* Plump; somewhat fat; roundabout; jolly.

Plum River, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jo Daviess co., abt. 145 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Plum'stead, in *New Jersey*, a township of Ocean co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,567.

Plumstead, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Plum'-tree, *n.* A tree that produces plums.

Plu'mula, Plu'mule, *n.* [Fr. *plumule*, from Lat. *plumula*, dimin. of *pluma*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) The growing point of the embryo, situated at the apex of the radicle and at the base of the cotyledons, by which it is protected when young. It is the rudiment of the future stem of a plant.

Plumulose', *a.* Having hairs branching out laterally, like the parts of a feather.

Plum'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., abt. 170 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Plum'y, *a.* [From *plume.*] Covered with feathers; adorned with plumes; as, a *plumy* crest.

Plun'der, *v. a.* [Ger. *plündern*; L. Lat. *blutare*, to despoil.] To steal from; to rob in a forcible manner; to pillage; to spoil; to strip; as, to *plunder* a town. — To take, as the goods of an enemy by open force.

—*n.* That which is taken by theft, robbery, or fraud. — That which is taken from an enemy by open force; pillage; spoil; booty. — Personal property or effects; baggage; — used in cant language.

Plun'derage, *n.* (*Mar.*) Embezzlement of goods on shipboard.

Plun'derer, *n.* One who plunders; a pillager; a robber.

Plunge, (*plŭnj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *plonger*, to dip, to plunge; W. *plwng*, a plunge, a dip; root Sansk. *plu*, to bathe.] To throw or thrust into water or other fluid substance, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, &c.; to thrust or drive into a state in which the thing is considered as enveloped or surrounded; as, to *plunge* the feet into water. — To baptize by immersion.

—*v. n.* To thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive, or to rush in; to pitch; to take a header. — To fall or rush into distress, or difficulty, or any state or circumstances in which the person or thing is enveloped, inclosed, or overwhelmed; as, to *plunge* into debt, to *plunge* into a war. — To pitch, or throw one's self headlong; to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse.

—*n.* Act of plunging, or of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance; as, to take a *plunge* in the sea. — Act of being immersed in straits, trials, or difficulties (R.) — Act of pitching or throwing one's self headlong, like an unruly or spirited horse.

Plungeon, (*plŭn'jon*) *n.* [Fr. *plongeon.*] (*Zoöl.*) The diver, a kind of sea-fowl.

Plun'ger, *n.* One who plunges; a diver. — A long, solid cylinder used as a forcer in pumps. — In England, a cant designation for an officer or trooper belonging to a brigade of heavy cavalry.

Plunger-pole, the pump-rod of a pumping-engine.

Plung'ing, *p. a.* Immersing; diving; pitching headlong.

Plunging bath, or *plunge-bath*, a bath having sufficient space and depth of water to allow persons to dive and swim.

Plunging fire. (*Mil.*) A fire directed against an enemy from some elevated place above.

Plunk'et, *n.* [O. Eng. *plunket*, a light-blue color.] A kind of blue color.

Plun'kett's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Plu'perfect, *a.* [Lat. *plus quam perfectum.*] (*Gram.*) More than perfect; — designating a tense of the verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action or event.

Plu'ral, *a.* [Fr. *pluriel*; Lat. *pluralis*, from *plus, pluris*, more.] Relating to, or containing more than one; consisting of two or more, or designating two or more; noting the number of a noun which expresses or designates more than one; as, a *plural* word.

—*n.* The number which designates more than one.

Plural'ity, *n.* [Fr. *pluralité.*] State of being plural; a number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a *plurality* of worlds. — A greater number; a state of being or having a greater number. — Possession of more than one benefice held by the same clergymen.

Plurality of votes, excess of votes cast for one individual over those cast for any one of several competing candidates.

Plu'ralize, *v. a.* To make plural by employing the termination of the plural number.

Plu'rally, *adv.* In a sense implying or expressing more than one.

Plu'ries, *n.* [Lat., many times.] (*Law.*) A writ issued subsequently to a first and second writ of the same kind, which have proved ineffectual. — *Bouvier.*

Plurifa'rious, *a.* [Lat. *plurifarius.*] Multifarious; of many kinds, sorts, or degrees.

Plurifo'liate, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, more, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Possessing many small leaves.

Pluriliteral, *a.* [Lat. *plus, pluris*, more, and *litera*, a letter.] Having more letters than three.

Pluriloc'ural, *a.* [Lat. *plus*, more, and *loculus*, a partition.] (*Bot.*) Possessing several seeded divisions, as certain fruits, such as the orange, &c.

Pluripres'ence, *n.* [Lat. *plus, pluris*, and *præsentia*, presence.] Presence in more places than one. (R.)

Plu'risy, *n.* [From Lat. *plus, pluris*, more.] Plethora.

Plus. [Lat., more.] (*Math.*) In algebra, a term commonly used for *more*, and denoted by the character +, as 6 + 10 = 16; — in contradistinction to —, or *minus*, less, as, 16 — 10 = 6.

Plush, *n.* [Ger. *plüsch*; Fr. *peluche*, from Lat. *pilus*, hair.] A species of shaggy cloth or stuff with a velvet nap on one side, resembling flocculence or small hairs.

Plutarch, (*plu'tark,*) the celebrated Greek biographer and moralist, was a native of Cheronea, in Bœotia. In A. D. 66 he was a pupil of the philosopher Ammonius at Delphi. He visited Italy, and spent some time at Rome, lecturing there on philosophy as early as the reign of Domitian; but his name is not mentioned by any of the eminent Roman writers, his contemporaries. He returned to his native town, where he held various magistracies, and was appointed priest of Apollo. He was still living in 120, but the time of his death is not known. His great work is entitled *Parallel Lives*, and consists of biographies of 46 eminent Greeks and Romans, arranged in pairs, each pair accompanied by a comparison of characters. They are written with a moral purpose, and present not orderly narratives of events, but portraitures of men, drawn with much graphic power, with great good sense, honesty, and kind-heartedness. Few books of ancient or modern times have been so widely read, so generally admired, as these *Lives*. The English translation by the Langhornes is well known; less known, but more spirited, is that by North, made from Amyot's French version, and published in 1579. A new edition of the translation called Dryden's, revised by Clough, appeared in 1859. Most of P.'s other writings are ethical, and are entitled *Moralia*.

Fig. 2132. — PLUTARCH, (From an ancient gem.)

Pluton'ian, Pluton'ic, *a.* [Fr. *plutonique.*] Pertaining or having reference to Pluto; — hence, subterranean; belonging to the depths of the earth.

P. Theory. (*Geol.*) If we examine a large portion of a continent, especially if it contain within it a lofty mountain range, we rarely fail to discover two classes of rocks, which we can neither assimilate to deposits such as are now accumulated in lakes or seas, nor to those generated by ordinary volcanic action. The members of both these divisions of rocks agree in being highly crystalline and destitute of organic remains.

The rocks of one division have been called *Plutonic*, comprehending all the granites and certain porphyries, which are nearly allied in some of their characters to volcanic formations. The formation of these rocks, according to the Plutonian theory, may be explained as follows:—A passage has been traced from various kinds of granite into different varieties of rocks decidedly volcanic; so that if the latter are of igneous origin, it is scarcely possible to refuse to admit that the granites are so likewise. Secondly, large masses of granite are found to send forth dikes and veins into the contiguous strata, very much in the same way as lava and volcanic matter penetrate igneous deposits, both the massive granite and the veins causing changes analogous to those which lava and volcanic gases are known to produce. But the Plutonic rocks differ from the volcanic, not only by their more crystalline texture, but also by the absence of tuffs and breccias, which are the products of eruptions at the earth's surface. They differ also by the absence of pores or cellular cavities, which the entangled gases give rise to in ordinary lava. From these and other peculiarities it has been inferred that the granites have been formed at great depths in the earth, and have cooled and crystallized slowly under enormous pressure where the contained gases could not expand. The volcanic rocks, on the contrary, although they also have risen up from below, have cooled from a melted state more rapidly upon or near the surface. From this hypothesis of the great depth at which the granites originated, has been derived the name of *Plutonic rocks*, which they have received to distinguish them from the *volcanic*.

Pluto, (*ploo'to.*) (*Myth.*) The son of Saturn and Ops, inherited his father's kingdom with his brothers, Jupiter and Neptune. He received as his share the infernal regions. All the goddesses refused to marry him; but, upon seeing Proserpine, the daughter of Ceres, gathering flowers in the plains of Enna, in Sicily, he became enamored of her, and immediately carried her away. Black victims, and particularly a bull, were the only sacrifices offered to him. The dog Cerberus watched at his feet, the harpies hovered around him, Proserpine sat on his left, and the Parcæ occupied his right hand. *P.* is called by some the father of the Eumenides.

Fig. 2133. — PLUTO.

Pluto'nian, Plu'tonist, *a.* One who upholds the doctrine of formations of the granitic rocks by the action of a central fire.

Plu'tonism, *n.* The PLUTONIC THEORY, *q. v.*

Plutus, (*ploo'tus.*) (*Gr. Myth.*) The god of riches in the Grecian mythology. He was represented as blind, because he distributed riches indiscriminately; he was lame, because he came slowly and gradually; and he had wings, to intimate that he flew away with more velocity than he approached mankind.

Pluviam'eter, Pluviom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *pluvia*, rain.] Same as RAIN-GAUGE, *q. v.*

Plu'vlose, *n.* See CALENDAR, § 0.

Plu'vious, *a.* That relates to rain; rainy; pluvial. (n.)

Ply, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PLIED.) [Fr. *plier*, to fold, to bend; Lat. *plicare*, to fold, or lay or wind together.] To bend or turn to; to put to or on with force or repetition; to fold or cover over; to lay on. — To employ with diligence; to apply closely and steadily to; to work at; to keep busy at; as to *ply* a pen, needle, oar, &c. — To practise or perform with diligence. — To urge; to press; to solicit with eager importunity.

"He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble."—*Shake.*

—*v. n.* To work steadily.

"He was obliged to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood." *Addison.*

—To busy one's self; to be steadily employed.

"A bird new made . . . she *plies* not far from shore."—*Dryden.*

—To go with alacrity or pertinacity.

"Thither he *plies* undaunted."—*Milton.*

—To run regularly between any two ports, as a packet-boat.

(*Naut.*) To endeavor to make headway against the wind; as, *plying* to windward.

—*n.* [Fr. *pli.*] A fold; a bend; a plait. — Bent; bias; inclination; direction; cast.

"The Czar's mind has taken a strange *ply*."—*Macaulay.*

(NOTE. *Ply* is used in composition to denote folds or thicknesses of web; as, a three-*ply* carpet.)

Ply'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, plies; as, in the plural, a kind of balance employed in raising and letting down a draw-bridge. — A kind of pincers. See PLIERS.

Plym'outh, a seaport-town and naval station of England, co. of Devon, in Lat. 50° 22′ N., Lon. 4° 10′ 2″ W. It is, on account of its harbor and docks, one of the most important maritime places in the kingdom, and is situate at the head of Plymouth Sound, formed by the rivers Plym and Tamar, at their confluence with the sea. The town stands on the eastern side of a peninsula, inclosed between these two rivers, at the mouth of the Plym; and about a mile and a half to the west, on the Tamar, is Devonport, a separate town, dependent on the docks, and nearly equal to Plymouth in size and population. Between Plymouth and Devonport intervenes the town of Stonehouse, which connects the two, and forms almost a continuous line of buildings from the one to the other. The town is old and irregularly built. The principal public buildings are the Guild Hall, Exchange, Custom-House, and Athenæum. The harbor of Plymouth is very capacious, and capable of containing over 2,000 vessels. It has several divisions, or smaller harbors; Sutton Pool, immediately adjoining the town, Catwater Harbor, formed by the estuary of the Plym, and the Harbor or Bay of Hamoaze, at the mouth of the Tamar. Altogether, there are nine docks, and the one last formed is said to be the largest in Europe. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, ropes, glass, starch, soap, and sugar-refining. *Pop.* 66,500.

Plym'outh, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,149.

Plymouth, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 85 m. N.W. by W. of Springfield.

Plymouth, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Marshall co., abt. 84 m. E.S.E. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Plymouth, in *Iowa*, a W.N.W. co., adjoining Dakota Territory; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Sioux, and Floyd's rivers, with many smaller streams. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Melbourne. *Pop.* (1870) 2,301.—A post-village of Cerro Gordo co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Dakota. — A twp. of Plymouth co.; *pop.* 200.

Plymouth, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 989.

Plymouth, in *Massachusetts*, an E. co., bordering on Cape Cod Bay and the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Taunton and North rivers, besides numerous less important streams. Its sea-coast is 30 m. in extent, and has many inlets and bays, which afford some excellent harbors. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Plymouth. *Pop.* (1870) 65,387 —A town and township, port of entry, and the cap. of the above co., on a bay of its own name, abt. 37 m. S. by E. of Boston; Lat. 41° 57′ 26″ N., Lon. 70° 40′ 19″ W. The town is well laid out, and though partly built of wood, contains many handsome structures. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, iron, &c. *P.* is the oldest town in New England, and Plymouth Rock is still to be seen at the end of Hedges' Wharf, where, on Dec. 22, 1620, the Pilgrims landed from the *Mayflower*. *Pop.* (1870) 6,238.

Plymouth, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 20 m. W. by N. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Plymouth, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Hennepin co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Plymouth, in *Mississippi*, a village of Lowndes co., abt. 140 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Plymouth, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, port of entry, and the cap. of Washington co., abt. 150 m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 1,000. On April 20, 1864, it was taken by assault by the Confederates under Gen. R. F. Hoke.

Plymouth, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township, semi-cap. of Grafton co., abt. 51 m. N. by W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 1,409.

Plymouth, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., abt. 5 m. N.W. of Norwich; *total pop.* (1870) 1,523.

Plymouth, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A village of Fayette co., abt. 46 m. S.W. of Columbus. — A post-village and township of Richland co., abt. 36 m. S. of Sandusky; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A village of Washington co., abt. 16 m. W. of Marietta.

Plymouth, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Luzerne co., abt. 4 m. S. of Wilkesbarre; *total pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Plymouth, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Plymouth, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A township of Rock co.; *pop.* abt 2,000. —A post-village and township of Sheboygan co., abt. 14 m. W. of Sheboygan; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Plym'outh Breth'ren, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect which received its name from having originated at Plymouth about 1830. The chief doctrinal peculiarities of the brethren are their professed adherence to the Christianity of the New Testament, and their condemnation both of Established and Nonconformist churches, the former of which they consider too latitudinarian, in desiring to embrace within their pale the whole population of a country; and the latter too sectarian, because they exclude all but the members of their own party. Among their early prominent leaders was John Darby, an Anglican clergyman, after whom the members of the denomination have frequently been called *Darbyites*. They have established themselves in Philadelphia, and some other places of the American Union, but, owing perhaps to their dissensions, their success in this country seems to be quite indifferent.

Plym'outh Hollow, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., abt. 25 m. S.W. by W. of Hartford.

Plym'outh Sound, an inlet of the English Channel, between the cos. of Devon and Cornwall. Length, 3 m.; breadth, 4 m.

Plymp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 807.

Pneumatic, Pneumatical, (*nū-măt'ik.*) *a.* [Fr. *pneumatique*; Gr. *pneumatikos*, from *pneuma*, wind, air, from *pneō*, to breathe, to draw breath.] Consisting of, or resembling, air; — opposed to *dense* or solid. — Pertaining to atmospheric air; having reference to pneumatics; as, *pneumatic* experiments. — Moved or played by means of air; as, a pneumatic instrument of music.— Suited to, or employed in, experiments with gases; as, a *pneumatic* cistern.—Adapted to contain air; as, *pneumatic* cells.

Pneumat'ic Despatch. This mode of conveying mails was suggested in two pamphlets published by Medhurst early in the 19th century. A company was formed in London, in 1859, for establishing in that metropolis a system of *pneumatic despatch* tubes, adapted for the conveyance of parcels and light goods; and a permanent tube was laid down between the Euston Station and the Post-office in Eversholt Street, for the conveyance of mail-bags, which are *blown* through the tube from the station northward by compressed air, while the return mail-bags are *sucked* through the tube southward by rarefied air; the compression in the one case, and the rarefraction in the other, being very slight, only a few ounces on the square inch. This tube was opened Feb. 20, 1863. The continuation from Euston Square to Holborn was opened Nov. 7, 1865.

Pneumat'ic Rail'way. See RAILWAY.

Pneumat'ics, *n. pl.* That branch of physical science which treats of the mechanical properties of elastic fluids, and principally of atmospheric air. To a certain extent the mechanical properties of the air seem to have been known to the ancients. Not only does Aristotle mention that a bladder filled with air weighs more than when it is empty, but Ctesibius, who lived 130 years B. C., appears to have invented a species of forcing-pump for raising water, and of instruments for producing sound by the passage of air through orifices in tubes.—(*Vitruvius*, lib. ix., x.) These inventions are proof that the elastic force of compressed air was then comprehended. For a long time the ascent of water in pumps, upon raising the piston, was ascribed to nature's abhorrence of a vacuum. When, however, it was found that the height of the column of water raised never exceeded a certain quantity—about thirty-four feet—this idea was gradually exploded. The explanation of the true cause of the phenomenon — the vacuum between the piston and the surface of the column, and the pressure of the atmosphere on the external water—was first determined by Corricelli; the same philosopher also calculated the pressure of the atmosphere by the weight of the column of mercury supported in a tube closed at the upper extremity. (See BAROMETER.) The next result of the study of *pneumatics* was the discovery of the thermometer, soon after the commencement of the 17th century. Steam began to be used as a moving power for pumps and other machinery, in the beginning of the 18th century. The law of the resistance of the air to bodies moving in it was first discovered by Sir Isaac Newton; but the intensity of this resistance against military projectiles was first determined for the inferior projectiles by Robins, in 1740. Dr. Hutton afterwards obtained a formula which is sufficiently correct for any velocity. Robins, Euler, and Hutton, by their researches, determined the expansion of fired gunpowder; and that of steam was investigated by Dalton, in England, and Prony and Arago, in France. — The different forms of pneumatic apparatus will be found described under the articles AIR-PUMP, BAROMETER, PUMP, &c.

Pneumat'ocele, (*-sēl.*) *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, air, and *kēlē*, a tumor.] (*Surg.*) A dilatation of the scrotum by means of air.

Pneumatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pneuma, pneumatos*, air, spirit, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of spiritual substances, or the science of mind or spirit, treating of the divine mind, the angelic mind, and the human mind. *Worcester.*

Pneumogas'tric, *a.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *gaster*, stomach.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining or having reference to the lungs and stomach, as the *pneumogastric* nerves.

Pneumog'raphy, Pneumol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, a lung, and *graphein*, to describe, or *logos*, discourse.] (*Anat.*) A description of the lungs.

Pneumom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *pneuma*, and *metron*, measure.] A gasometer constructed for the purpose of measuring the quantity of air taken into the lungs, and again given out, at each inspiration and expiration. *Brande.*

Pneumom'etry, *n.* Art, process, or operation of determining the capacity of the lungs for air.

Pneumo'nia, Pneumoni'tis, Pneu'mony, *n.* [Gr. *pneumōn*, the lung.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the substance of the lungs. It may be occasioned by any of the causes which produce inflammation in general — vicissitudes of temperature, the application of cold, violent exercise of the body, exertions of voice, &c. It occurs most frequently in the winter and spring months. It is characterized by fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, dryness of the skin, heat, anxiety, thirst, and a sense of weight and pain in the head, unless the pleura be likewise affected. At first, the cough is frequently dry and without expectoration; but after one or two days matter is brought up, viscid and rusty-colored, and often streaked with blood. In favorable cases, this disease may decline on the third or fourth day, but more frequently it is protracted to ten days or a fortnight. In unfavorable cases the symptoms increase on the third or fourth day, and become more and more aggravated, until at length the patient dies exhausted or asphyxiated. A high degree of fever, attended with delirium, great difficulty of breathing, acute pain and dry cough, denote great danger; while, on the

contrary, an abatement of the febrile symptoms, and of the difficulty of breathing and pain, taking place on the coming on of a free expectoration, or other critical evacuation, promise fair for recovery. The treatment in the early stage of the disease is by free bleeding from the arm, followed by a brisk purgative and tartar emetic, to bring about immediate resolution. When more advanced, local bleeding by cupping or leeches, with counter-irritation, must take the place of general bleeding. During convalescence, or after suppuration, tonic medicines, and a nourishing but not stimulating diet, are necessary to support the strength of the patient.

Pneumon'ic, *a.* Having reference to the lungs; pulmonic.

—*n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs.

Pnigal'ian, *n.* [Gr. *pnigaliōn.*] (*Med.*) Nightmare; incubus.

Pnyx, (*niks.*) [Gr.] (*Gr. Hist.*) The place of assembly for the Athenian demos, to the west of the Areopagus, on a slope connected with Mount Lycabettus. It was semi-circular in form, and had an area of about 12,000 square yards. On the north side was the Bema, or tribune, cut out of the rock, and commanding a view of the sea from behind, and of the Propylæa and Parthenon in front.

Po, the largest river of Italy, which it traverses from west to east, irrigating, with its affluents, the entire plain of Piedmont and Lombardy. It rises in the Cottian Alps, flows north-east to Turin, and holding an easterly course throughout the whole length of Lombardy, discharges itself by a number of months into the Adriatic, about 30 miles from Venice. Its estimated length is abt. 340 m., nearly 300 of which are navigable.

Po'a, *n.* [Gr., grass.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ.* This species are very numerous, and some of them very abundant in the pasturages of North America. One of the commonest of all weeds is the Annual Spear-Grass, *P. annua.* The Spear-Grass, *P. pratensis;* the Roughish Meadow-Grass, *P. trivialis;* and the Blue-Grass, *P. compressa,* are very excellent and abundant grasses, both for hay and pasturage. The Wood Spear-Grass, *P. nemoralis,* is one of the few grasses which thrive in shady places.

Poach, (*pōach,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *pocher,* to bruise, to fry, as eggs; allied to Eng. *poke.*] To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; also, to cook with butter, after breaking into a vessel.— To encroach upon another's grounds, and to steal game, or carry it away privately; to kill or destroy game contrary to law; — hence, to plunder by stealth; to steal.

"They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise."—*Garth.*

—*v. n.* In England, to kill or destroy game contrary to law; to trespass on another person's lands, and carry game away privily in a bag.— To be trodden with deep tracks, as soft ground.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *poquer,* to shock.] To pierce or spear; as, to *poach* salmon. (Eng.)—To tread on soft ground, as cattle, whose feet penetrate the soil or soft substance, and leave deep tracks.

Poach'ard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POCHARD.

Poach'er, *n.* One who steals game.

"Ken, an old *poacher* after game."—*Yalden.*

Poach'iness, *n.* State of being poachy.

Poach'ing, *n.* Act or employment of a poacher.

Poach'y, *a.* Wet and soft; such as the feet of cattle will penetrate to some depth, as land.

Poak, Ponke, *n.* Refuse from the preparation of skins, such as hair, lime, &c.

Pocahon'tas, daughter of Powhatan, a powerful Indian chief of Virginia, b. about 1595. She displayed a friendliness towards the British colonists, first at 12 years of age, in saving the life of Capt. John Smith, who had been captured and condemned to death by her father, and on several other occasions making known to the English their danger when about to be attacked. In 1612, while on a visit to a neighboring tribe, she was seized, and held as a hostage by the English, as a safeguard against the hostility of her tribe. While on shipboard she became acquainted with, and married John Rolfe, an Englishman, who took her to England, where, in 1616, she was presented at court. She had one son, from whom numerous wealthy families of Virginia claim descent. D. in England, while preparing to return to America, in 1617.

Pocahon'tas, in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Randolph co., abt. 145 m. N.E. of Little Rock.

Pocahontas, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Bend co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Greenville.

Poenhontas, in *Iowa,* a N.W. central co.; *area,* abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lizard's River, and many smaller streams. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Rolfe. *Pop.* (1870) 1,448.

Pocahontas, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Hardeman co., abt. 75 m. E. of Memphis.

Pocahontas, in *W. Virginia,* an E. co., adjoining Virginia; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Greenbrier, Elk, and Gauley rivers. *Surface,* much diversified the Alleghanies forming the S.E., and the Greenbrier the N.W. boundaries; *soil,* in some parts fertile. A cave has been discovered in this co., which is said to almost equal the celebrated Weir Cave in size and extent. *Cap.* Huntersville. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Pocas'set, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Barnstable co., abt. 60 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

Poch'ard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Fuligula,* a genus of oceanic ducks, family *Anatidæ,* some species of which are found on the coasts of N. America, migrating southward as far as Louisiana. They have the bill as long, or nearly as long, as the head, broad and very flat, a little dilated towards the tip, the lamellæ of the upper mandible not projecting beyond the margin, the wings and tail short, the tail rounded.

Pock, *n.* [A. S. *poc,* or *pocc;* Du. *pok;* Ger. *pocke.*] (*Med.*) A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the disease called the small-pox.

Pock'ared, (*-ārd,*) **Pock'fretten,** *a.* Pitted with the small-pox.

Pock'-broken, *a.* Marked or pitted with the small-pox.

Pock'et, *n.* [Fr. *pochette,* from *poche;* allied to A. S. *pocca,* a bag, a pouch.] A small bag or pouch inserted in a garment for carrying small articles.—A small bag or net to receive the balls in the game of billiards.— Half a sack in quantity, or about 168 lbs.; — said of certain articles of trade; as, a *pocket* of wool, a *pocket* of hops.—A large bag for holding cowries and the like.

(*Mining.*) A small cavity in a rock, &c., containing gold.

(NOTE. *Pocket* is frequently used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *pocket*-comb, *pocket*-handkerchief, *pocket*-money, *pocket* picking, &c.)

—*v. a.* To put, place, or conceal in the pocket; as, to *pocket* money.— To take in a clandestine manner.

To pocket an affront or *insult,* to receive an affront or indignity without open resentment; or, at all events, without seeking redress, or demanding satisfaction.

Pock'et-book, *n.* A small, leather-covered book, used for carrying notes, papers, &c., in the pocket.

Pock'etful, *n.*; *pl.* POCKETFULS. Enough to fill a pocket.

Pock'et-hole, *n.* The orifice of a pocket.

Pock'et-knife, (*-nif.*) *n.* A knife with blades folding into the handle, so as to be carried in the pocket.

Pock'et-lid, *n.* The flap over the opening of a pocket.

Pock'et-money, *n.* Money for the pocket, or for petty or occasional expenses.

Pock'et-piece, *n.* A piece of money carried in the pocket for luck, and not to be spent.

Pock'et-pistol, *n.* A pistol to be carried in the pocket. A colloquialism for a *pocket-flask* of liquor.

Pock'et-picking, *n.* Act of picking the pocket; practice of stealing from the pocket.

Pock'fretten, *n.* Same as POCKARED, *q. v.*

Pock'-hole, *n.* The pit or hole made by a pock.

Pock'iness, *n.* State or condition of being pock-marked.

Pock'ish, *a.* Affected with the small-pox.

Pock'-mark, *n.* A mark, pit, or scar made by the small-pox.

Pock'-pitted, *a.* Pitted by the small-pox.

Pock'y, *a.* Full of pocks; infected with the small-pox. — Vile; rascally; contemptible. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Po'co, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A little; — principally employed in phrases designating the time or movement; as, *poco largo,* rather slow.

Poco a poco. (*Mus.*) Little by little; by degrees; as, *poco a poco* crescendo, gradually increasing in loudness.

Poco-cu'rantism, *n.* [It. *poco,* little, and *curante,* careful, from *curare,* to care.] Indifference; impenetrability to impressions; state or quality of manifesting little care or interest.

Poco'moke River, in *Maryland,* flows S.S.W. into a bay of its own name, an arm of Chesapeake Bay, between Somerset co., Maryland, and Accomac co., Virginia.

Poco'son, *n.* A Virginian localism for a reclaimed tract of boggy ground.

Pocotnli'go, in *W. Virginia,* a small river flowing into the Great Kanawha from Kanawha co.

Poc'uliform, *n.* [Lat. *poculum,* a cup, and *forma,* form.] Cup-shaped.

Pod, *n.* [A.S., a covering.] (*Bot.*) Same as LEGUME, *q. v.*

Pod'agra, *n.* [Gr., from *pous, podos,* the foot, and *agra,* a catching.] (*Med.*) The Gout, *q. v.*

Podag'ric, Podag'rical, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the gout; gouty. — Suffering from, or afflicted with, the gout.

Pod'agrous, *a.* Gouty; podagric; having the gout.

Pod'der, *n.* One who gathers pods.

Podes'ta, *n.* [It., from Lat. *potestas,* magistracy.] One of the chief magistrates of Genoa and Venice.

Podge, (*pŏj,*) *n.* A puddle; a plash.

Podgorit'za, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 38 m. N. of Scutari; *pop.* 6,000.

Podgy, (*pŏj'ȳ,*) *a.* Pudgy; fat and stumpy; as, a *podgy* hand.

Pod'iceps, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COLYMBIDÆ.

Po di Pri'maro, a river of N. Italy, a continuation of the Reno, rising near Pistoja, and after an E. course of 90 m., assumes the name of Traghetto, falling into the Adriatic at Porto di Primaro, 13 m. N.E. of Ravenna.

Po'dium, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *podion,* dimin. of *pous, podos,* foot.] (*Arch.*) In Roman amphitheatres, a massive wall running around the arena. On the top of the *P.* were the seats assigned to spectators of the highest rank; above these seats rose the mœniana, or radiating seats on the sloping walls of the building.

Podo'lia, or **Po'dolsk,** a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 47° 30′ and 49° 45′ N., Lon. 26° 25′ and 30° 48′ E.; having N. Volhynia, E. Kiev and Kherson, S. Kherson and Bessarabia, W. Gallicia and Bessarabia. *Area,* 15,200 sq. m. The surface is generally level, the soil fertile, and the climate healthy. *Rivers.* Dneister and Bug. *Prod.* Corn, hops, hemp, flax, tobacco, and various fruits. The vine and mulberry are cultivated, and numerous cattle are reared. *Min.* Lime, nitre, and alabaster. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, leather, and potash. Trade is wholly in the hands of Jews. *Cap.* Kaminietz. *Pop.* 1,868,857, chiefly Poles.

Podophyl'lum, *n.* [Gr. *pous,* a foot, *phullon,* a leaf — from the shape of its leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ.* The May-apple, or Wild Lemon, *P. peltatum,* is a common herb throughout the American States. Its fruit is a berry, about the size of an egg, of a light-yellow color, and having a pleasant sub-acid taste. The Indians of N. America have employed a decoction of the leaves and stalks for ages, in diseases requiring a cathartic. Latterly, this plant has attracted much attention, in consequence of the discovery of its active resinous principle, which, under the name of *podophyllin,* is now coming into use as a cathartic, and as a therapeutic substitute for mercury.

Pod'osperm, *n.* [Gr. *pous, podos,* foot, and *sperma,* seed.] (*Bot.*) The umbilical cord of an ovule.

Podostema'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Threadfoot or River-weed family, an order of plants, alliance *Rutales.* DIAG. Many-seeded fruit, which is finally apocarpous; and apetalous, very imperfect flowers. They are aquatic, herbaceous plants, having much the appearance of mosses and liverworts. There are 21 genera, including about 100 species, principally natives of S. America.

Po'e, *n.* A kind of farinaceous food used by some of the Pacific Islanders.

Poe, EDGAR ALLAN, a young American litterateur, b. at Baltimore in 1811. He had fine natural talent, and received a good education, but threw away all his advantages, and shortened his life by his immoral and drunken habits. D. in an hospital of his native city, after a restless wandering life, October, 1849. He has left a volume of *Tales* and one of *Poems,* which were contributed to periodicals, and which display singular power of imagination, a quick sense of the beautiful, much humor, and great command of impressive and also musical language. His complete works have been published in 4 vols.

Po'em, *n.* [Fr. *poème;* Lat. *poema* = Gr. *poiēma,* a composition in verse, from *poiĕō,* to make.] The work, production, or creation of a poet; specifically, a metrical composition; a composition in which the verses consist of certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme; a piece of poetry: as, the *poems* of Homer, Dante, or Byron; — correlative to *prose.* — Hence, rarely, an imaginative composition, divested of the peculiar attributes of verse; as, the *poems* of Ossian.

Poemat'ic, *a.* [Gr. *poimatikos.*] Belonging to, or possessing the characteristics of, a poem.

Pœnol'ogy, *n.* Same as PENOLOGY, *q. v.*

Poes'tenkill, in *New York,* a small river flowing into the Hudson River from Rensselaer co.

—A post-village and township of Rensselaer co., abt. 11 m. E. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,769.

Po'esy, *n.* [Fr. *poésie;* Lat. *poesis* = Gr. *poiēsis.*] The art or skill of making or composing poems; as, "thy heav'nly gift of *poesy.*" (*Dryden.*) — Poetry; metrical composition. — A short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing; a posy.

Po'et, *n.* [Fr. *poëte;* Lat. *poeta* = Gr. *poiētes,* from *poiĕō,* to make, create.] The maker, inventor, or creator of a poem; the author or producer of a metrical composition. — One skilled in making poetry, or who has a particular genius for metrical composition; one distinguished for poetic talents.

Po'etaster, *n.* A pitiful rhymer; a writer of doggerel verses; a petty poet.

Po'etastry, *n.* Doggerel; mean poetry. (R.)

Po'etess, *n.* A female poet.

Poet'ic, Poet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *poëtique.*] Pertaining or relating to poetry; suitable to poetry; as, *poetic* genius, *poetic* taste, *poetic* license. — Expressed in poetry or measure; as, *poetical* composition. — Possessing the peculiar attributes or beauties of poetry; sublime; as, a passage highly *poetical.*

Poet'ically, *adv.* In a poetical manner; with the qualities of poetry; by the art of poetry.

Poet'ics, *n.* The doctrine of poetry.

Po'etize, *v. a.* [Fr. *poëtiser.*] To write as a poet; to compose verse.

Po'et-musician, (*-zĭsh'an,*) *n.* The bard and lyrist of former times; — so called as uniting the artistic professions of poetry and music.

Po'etry, *n.* [O. Fr. *poëterie.*] Art or practice of composing in verse; prose composition in the language of excited imagination and feeling; poesy. — Poetical or metrical composition or verse; as, epic or heroic *poetry,* ballad *poetry,* lyric *poetry,* dramatic *poetry.* — Imaginative composition, whether in prose or verse. — The history of poetry is treated in this work in connection with the literature of the principal nations of the world. — See also BALLAD, DRAMA, EPIC POETRY, LYRIC POETRY, &c.

Po'etship, *n.* State, quality, or condition of a poet.

Po'et-sucker, *n.* A half-fledged, immature poet; — used in contempt.

Pog'gy, *n.* See PORGEE.

Pog'gy Islands. See NASSAU ISLANDS.

Pogoste'mon, *n.* [Gr. *pogon,* a beard, and *stemon,* a thread.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ,* which yields the patchouly scent. The plant itself, called *P. patchouly,* is an unattractive sub-shrubby species, found wild in India and Malacca. The odor, which is peculiar, is highly popular not only in Europe, but in India, where it is one of the commonest perfumes found in the bazaars. The leaves and young tops yield by distillation the volatile oil from which essence of patchouly is prepared. Genuine Indian shawls and Indian ink were formerly distinguished by their odor of patchouly; but since the perfume has become common in Europe the test does not hold good. Ill effects, such as loss of appetite and sleep, nervous attacks, &c., have been ascribed to the excessive employment of patchouly as a perfume. It is called *Pucha-pat* by the Malays.

Poh, (*pō.*) *interj.* An exclamation indicating contempt or aversion, equivalent to *pish, pshaw.*

Pohat'cong (or POHAT'CHUNK) **Creek,** in *New Jersey,* enters the Delaware River from Hunterdon co.

Poho'no, or **Bridal Veil Fall,** in *California*, a fall of the Merced River, in the Yosemite Valley, Mariposa co. It is 40 ft. broad, with a perpendicular height of 900 ft.

Poignancy, (*poin'an-sy,*) *n.* Quality of being poignant; sharpness; pungency; power of stimulating the organs of taste; point; keenness; power of irritation; asperity, as of wit or satire; severity; acuteness, as of grief.

Poignant, (*poin'ant,*) *a.* [Fr., from *peindre* = Lat. *pungere*, to puncture, to sting.] Sharp; pungent; pricking; piercing: stimulating the organs of taste; — applied to something tasted.

"*No poignant* sauce gave relish to her meat."—*Dryden.*

—Pointed; keen; bitter; irritating; satirical; severe; biting; piercing; very painful or acute; as, *poignant* wit, *poignant* pain or disease.

Poignantly, (*poin'ant-ly,*) *adv.* In a stimulating, piercing, or irritating manner; with keenness or point.

Poikilit'ic, *a.* See Pœcilitic.

Poind, *v. a.* To pound; to immure or enclose in a pen or pound; as, to *poind* stray cattle.

Poind'er, *n.* In Scotland, one who distrains cattle for rent.

Poin'dexter, in *Georgia*, a village of Marion co., abt. 45 m. E. of Columbus.

Poin'dexter's Store, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Louisa co., abt. 68 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Poin'sett, in *Arkansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, about 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis and Anguille rivers, besides many smaller streams. Lake St. Frances washes the N.E. angle of the co. *Surface*, mostly level and low, large tracts being occupied by swamps; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Bolivar. *Pop.* abt. 3,621.

Point, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *punctum*, a puncture, a small hole.] That which pricks, penetrates, or pierces, as the sharp or acute end of any piercing instrument or body, as of a needle, a pin, an awl, a thorn, a bayonet, &c. — A steel instrument having a sharp point or end, used as engravers' etchers, &c.; — sometimes called, also, *pointer.* — A small cape, headland, or promontory; a tract of land extending into the sea, a lake, or river, beyond the shore-line, and becoming narrow at the end; as, Montauk' *Point.* — The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument like a needle; — hence, a small space; a mere spot actually indicated. — An indivisible part of time; an instant; a moment; — hence, a critical moment; the brink; verge; as, at the *point* of death. — The sting of an epigram; a lively turn of thought or expression that strikes with force and agreeable surprise; the pith or gist of an argument; the conclusion to which a discourse or anecdote is directed; as, to come to the *point.* — Punctilio; nicety; scrupulosity; exactness of ceremony; as, a *point* of honor. — Degree; state of elevation, depression, or extension; condition; rank; whatever serves to mark progress or indicate a transition from one state or position to another; as, a *point* of precedence.

"I have touch'd the highest *point* of all my greatness."—*Shaks.*

—In punctuation, a character used to mark the divisions of sentences in writing, or the pauses to be observed in reading or speaking, as the comma, &c. — Salient trait or characteristic; peculiarity; that feature or attribute which arrests attention; as, he has some good *points* in his nature, the *points* of a horse, dog, &c. — Aim; end; purpose; thing to be reached, or accomplishment; as, it was the *point* of my ambition.

"True to the kindred *points* of Heaven and Home."—*Wordsworth.*

—*pl.* Metal tags of an ornamental character, affixed to the ends of the ribands used for tying the different articles of dress upon the person, in the 15th and 16th centuries; — they occupied the place of the modern button.

—Place to which anything is directed, or the direction in which an object is presented to the eye; as, a *point* of light. — Act of aiming or striking. — A single position or assertion; a single part of a complicated question or the whole.

(*Geom.*) That which has position but not magnitude. The extremities of a line are *points.*

(*Navig.*) One of the 32 divisions into which the circumference of the horizon and the mariner's compass are distinguished, each comprehending 11° 15′.

(*Astron.*) A certain place marked in the heavens, or distinguished for its importance in astronomical calculations; as, the equinoctial, solstitial, nodal, and vertical *points.*

(*Mus.*) A dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value or prolong its time by one half. — A note; a tune.

(*Her.*) An ordinary somewhat resembling the *pile*, but issuing from the base of the escutcheon instead of the chief.

—Particular; instance; single thing or subject; as, in *point* of fact, in *point* of time.

"This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of writing." *Swift.*

(*Naut.*) See Reef-point.

(*Railroad Eng.*) In England, the switch of a railroad track.

(Note. The word *point* is used generally in the sciences and arts, either in the geometrical sense, or in that of degree, condition, or change, and with some accompanying qualifying term; as, melting-*point*, freezing-*point.*)

At the point, on the point, as near as possible; on the brink or verge; as, she was *on the point* of going. — *Nine points of the law,* the greater weight of authority; all but the tenth point of the law. — *Point-no-point,* a manner of proceeding or discussion, which, after much display of action or argument, proves abortive. — *Point of horse.* (*Mining.*) The spot where the vein of ore is divided into one or more branches. — *Point of intersection,* the point where two lines meet and cross each other. — *Point of sight.* (*Perspec.*) The principal vanishing point, because all horizontal objects that are parallel to the middle visual ray will vanish in that point. — *Point of view,* position from which any object is seen or considered. — *To make* or *to gain a point,* to accomplish what one had in view; also, to make an advance by a step, grade, or position. — *To strain a point,* to go beyond a fixed limit; to exceed the bounds of strict justice, duty, or propriety; as, he *strained a point* to oblige his friend. — *To mark* or *score a point,* to note down successful hits, runs, &c., as in cricket, billiards, &c. — *Vowel point,* in some Eastern and ancient languages, a mark placed above or below the consonant, or annexed to it, representing the vowel sound preceding or following the consonant.

Point, *v. a.* To sharpen to a point; to cut, forge, grind, or file to an acute end; to give a point to; as, to *point* a dagger. — To direct toward an object or place, to show its position, or excite attention to it; to direct the eye or notice. — To aim; to direct toward an object; as, to *point* a musket at an enemy. — To indicate application; to show, by way of example.

"Nature seems to *point* us out the way." — *Locke.*

—To indicate the presence of by a pause in motion and a fixed look, as game. — To punctuate; to mark with characters for the purpose of distinguishing the members of a sentence, and designating the pauses; to mark with vowel-points; as, to *point* a composition.

(*Building.*) To fill the interstices with mortar, and smooth their surface with the point of a trowel; as, to *point* masonry or brick-work.

To point a rope, to cause it to taper at the end by taking away a few strands, and, with these, working a mat over it, so that it may readily pass through a hole. *To point a sail,* to affix points through the eyelet-holes of the reefs. — *To point out,* to indicate clearly; to show by direction of the finger or other means. — *To point a ship's yards,* to brace them so that the wind shall strike them obliquely.

—*v. n.* To direct the finger for designating an object, and drawing attention to it; preceding *at.* — To indicate by a fixed and prolonged look, as dogs do to sportsmen. — To show distinctly by any means.

(*Med.*) To head; to approach the surface; — said of an abscess.

To point at, to behave to with scorn, derision, or aversion, by directing attention to.

"Now must the world *point at* poor Catherine." — *Shaks.*

Point, in *Illinois*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Point, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Posey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Point, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Point'al, *a.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) The pistil of a plant.

Point à la Hache, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Plaquemine parish, abt. 46 m. S.E. of New Orleans.

Point-a-Pitre, (La.,) a town of the island of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, abt. 18 m. N.E. of Basseterre; *pop.* 12,103.

Point Arena, in *California*, a village of Mendocino co., abt. 125 m. N.W. of San Francisco.

Point au Fer, in *Louisiana*, a headland and lighthouse on the E. side of the entrance to Atchafalaya Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 70 ft. above the sea; Lat. 29° 19′ N., Lon. 91° 22′ W.

Point'-blank, *n.* [Fr. *point-blanc*, white point.] (*Mil.*) The point at which the line of sight intersects the trajectory of a projectile.

Natural point-blank, that when the line of sight is horizontal.

—*a.* Aimed directly toward the mark. — Hence, by analogy, plain; direct; express; as, a *point-blank* denial.

Point-blank range, the range of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. — *Point-blank shot,* the shot of a gun pointed directly at the mark.

—*adv.* In a *point-blank* manner; expressly; plainly.

Point Bluff, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Adams co., abt. 10 m. E. of Mauston.

Point Bonita, in *California*, a headland forming the S. extremity of Marin co., on the N. side of the Golden Gate, abt. 3½ m. N. of Point Lobos.

Point Commerce, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Point-d'appui, (*pwông'dàp-pwē,*) *n.* [Fr.] Basis; pivot; point of support; a fixed point on which troops move, and operations rest.

Point de Galle, a fortified seaport-town of the S.W. of Ceylon, 70 m. S.E. of Colombo; Lat. 6° N., Lon. 80° 15′ E. It has a good harbor. *Pop.* 3,000

Point Douglas, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 26 m. S.E. of St. Paul.

Pointe Coupée, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Atchafalaya rivers, besides several less important streams. *Surface*, low and level; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Pointe Coupée, on the Mississippi River, abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Baton Rouge. *Pop.* (1870) 12,952.

Point'ed, *p. a.* Having a sharp point; sharp; acuminated; as, a *pointed* stake. — Characterized by keenness, pungency, or epigrammatical smartness; as, *pointed* wit, a *pointed* rebuke.

Point'ed Architec'ture. See Mediæval Architecture.

Point'edly, *adv.* In a pointed manner; with lively turns of thought or expression. — With direct assertion; with express reference to a subject; with explicitness; plumply; as, I asked him *pointedly* not to press the matter.

Point'edness, *n.* Quality of being pointed; sharpness; epigrammatical keenness or smartness; as, *pointedness* of expression.

Pointe du Lac, a village of St. Maurice co., Lower Canada, abt. 81 m. N.N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* 1,500.

Point'el, *n.* [From *point.*] A writing implement for the tablets used in the Middle Ages. — Chequered-work for paving floors.

Point'er, *n.* He who, or that which points, as the hand of a time-piece. — A graving tool.

(*Zoöl.*) A breed of valuable sporting dogs, the *Canis familiaris avicularis.* They are used in finding feathered game of various sorts, partridges, pheasants, &c. When they scent their game, they suddenly stop, and remain motionless as a statue, until the sportsman comes near enough, and is prepared to take his shot; he then gives the word, and the dog immediately springs the game. So admirably have these dogs been trained,

Fig. 2134. — Pointer.

that their acquired propensities seem almost as inherent as a natural instinct, and appear to be transmitted from parent to progeny; at least, they now require but very little *breaking* to stand at any kind of game. Their scent and sight are equally acute. In all probability Spain is the native country of this valuable dog, which is found there, and also in France, with very slight difference of form; but the English breed is much to be preferred, for good temper, beauty of appearance, docility, patience, and activity.

(*Astron.*) One of the two bright stars in the body of the Great Bear, which point to the pole star, and enable it to be readily singled out.

(*Naut.*) One of the timbers connecting the stern-frame with the after-body of a ship.

Point Gallinas, a cape of the U. S. of Colombia, forming the N. extremity of S. America; Lat. 12° 30′ N., Lon. 71° 40′ W.

Point'ing, *n.* Art or act of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation. — State of being pointed with marks, or of having points. — Act of placing a gun, so as to give the shot a particular direction. — Act of filling the interstices of a wall, &c., with mortar; or the material wherewith the operation is performed.

Point'ing-stock, *n.* An object of scorn or derision; a laughing-stock.

Point Isabel, in *Kentucky*, a village of Pulaski co., abt. 97 m. S. of Frankfort.

Point Isabel, in *Texas*, a post-village, and port of entry of Cameron co., abt. 30 m. E.N.E. of Brownsville.

Point Judith, in *Rhode Island*, a headland and lighthouse on the W. side of Narragansett Bay.

Point Lace, *n.* See Lace.

Point'less, *a.* Having no point; blunt; without keenness or smartness; dull; stupid; obtuse; as, a *pointless* needle, a *pointless* remark.

Point'leted, *a.* (*Bot.*) Apiculate.

Point Lobos, in *California*, a headland on the S. side of the Golden Gate, abt. 6 m. W. of San Francisco.

Point of Rocks, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., abt. 65 m. N.W. by N. of Annapolis.

Point Pleasant, in *Illinois*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Point Pleasant, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 5 m. W. of Eldora.

Point Pleasant, in *Missouri*, a post-village of New Madrid co., abt. 8 m. S. of New Madrid.

Point Pleasant, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., abt. 25 m. S.E. of Cincinnati. It is the birth-place of Gen. U. S. Grant.

Point Pleasant, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 120 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Point Pleasant, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Mason co., abt. 175 m. S.W. of Wheeling.

Points of the Com'pass. See Compass.

Points of the Escutch'eon. (*Her.*) See Escutcheon.

Point'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., abt. 11 m. E. of Mount Holly.

Poiré, (*pwoi-ra',*) a town of W. France, dept. of Vendée, 7 m. N.W. of Napoléon Vendée; *pop.* 4,000.

Poiri'no, a town of Italy, prov. of Turin, 14 m. S.E. of Turin; *pop.* 6,000.

Poise, *v. a.* [Fr. *peser*, from Lat. *pendo, pensum*, to cause to hang down.] To balance in weight; to make of equal weight; as, to *poise* the scales of a balance. — To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance. — To load with weight for balancing. — To weigh; to examine or determine, as by the balance. — To oppress; to overburden; to weigh down.

"Lest leaden slumber *poise* one down to-morrow." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* [Fr. *poids*, from *peser.*] Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend or gravitate toward the centre. — The weight or mass of metal used in weighing with steelyards, to balance the substance weighed. —

Balance; equilibrium; equipoise; equiponderance.—A regulating power; that which balances; as, the *poise* of judgment is often deficient in men of imagination.

Poison, (*poi'zn,*) *n.* [Fr.; from low Lat. *potionare*, from Lat. *potio*, a potion, a draught.] Any substance which, when administered in small quantities, is capable of acting deleteriously on the body. In general language, however, the term is applied to those substances only which destroy life in small doses. In medical jurisprudence it is found very difficult to lay down the exact boundary-line between medicines and poisons. A writer in legal medicine has suggested the following definition: "A poison is a substance which, when taken internally, is capable of destroying life without acting mechanically on the system." The law, however, never regards the manner in which the substance administered acts. If it be capable of destroying life, or injuring the health of an individual, it is of little consequence, so far as the responsibility of a poisoner is concerned, whether the action on the body be of a mechanical or a chemical nature. The words of the statute on poisoning are very general, and embrace all kinds of substances, whether they be popularly or professionally regarded as poisons or not. Thus it is laid down that "whoever shall administer, or cause to be taken by any person, any poison, or other destructive thing, with intent to commit murder, shall be guilty of felony, and being convicted thereof, shall suffer death." Poisons have been divided into three classes, according to their mode of action on the system; namely, *irritants*, *narcotics*, and *narcotico-irritants*. The narcotic and narcotico-irritants may, however, be regarded as one large class,—the *neurotics*—as their special action is to affect directly one or more parts of the nervous system. Narcotic poisons can also be subdivided into *cerebral*, *spinal*, and *cerebro-spinal*, according to whether the substance affects directly the brain, the spinal marrow, or both of these organs. Irritant poisons, when taken in small doses, speedily occasion violent vomiting and purging. These symptoms are either accompanied or followed by intense pain in the abdomen. As their name implies, their action is to irritate and inflame. Many substances belonging to this class of poisons possess corrosive properties; such as the strong mineral acids, caustic alkalies, bromine, corrosive sublimate, and others. Some irritants do not possess any corrosive action; such as arsenic, the poisonous salts of baryta, carbonate of lead, cantharides, &c., which are called pure irritants; they exert no destructive chemical action on the tissues, but simply irritate them.—The cases in which there are antidotes qualified to neutralize chemically the action of the poison are few in number. For the *mineral acids* we must prescribe chalk or magnesia in water, with the view of neutralizing them, after which milk should be given freely. The *alkalies and their carbonates* must be neutralized by vinegar and water, or lemon-juice mixed with water, after which milk should be given. For *oxalic acid*, the antidote is chalk or magnesia in water, by which an insoluble oxalate of lime or magnesia is formed. For *arsenic*, the hydrated peroxide of iron has been regarded as an antidote, but its efficacy is doubtful. Vomiting should be excited by the administration of a scruple of sulphate of zinc in warm water, and after the stomach has been well cleared out, demulcent fluids, such as flour and water, or milk, should be given. *Corrosive sublimate* combines with albumen (white of egg), and forms an insoluble inert mass; *nitrate of silver* is neutralized by chloride of sodium (common salt) dissolved in water; *tartarized antimony* is, to a great degree, rendered inert by the administration of a decoction of bark of gall-nuts; and *acetate of lead* is rendered inert by the administration of sulphate of magnesia, which converts it into an insoluble sulphate of lead. In all cases of suspected poisoning, in which the nature of the poison is not known, the safest course is at once to produce vomiting by sulphate of zinc, or in its absence by a dessert-spoonful of flour of mustard suspended in tepid water, and to continue the vomiting till all the contents of the stomach are discharged, after which milk should be given freely. (See Arsenic.)—Most of the known gases—except hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen—have a poisonous action when inhaled into the lungs; but in these cases death, if it ensues, is popularly said to be due to *suffocation*, although, strictly speaking, a person who dies from the effect of carbonic acid, or sulphuretted hydrogen, or of any other noxious gas, is in reality just as much poisoned as if he had taken oxalic acid or arsenic. The poisons that may affect the body by direct introduction into the circulation, through a puncture or abrasion, may be derived from the mineral, the vegetable, or the animal kingdom; but, with a few exceptions (as, for example, Wourali Poison, *q. v.*), the poisons derived from the mineral and vegetable kingdoms would act as efficiently if introduced into the stomach as if injected into the circulating blood; while the animal poisons act only by direct introduction into the blood, and are inert when introduced into the stomach.

—By implication, anything which deteriorates, taints, impairs, or destroys moral health or purity; as, the *poison* of sin or infidelity.

—*v. a.* To infect with poison or anything fatal to life; as, to *poison* an arrow.—To attack, injure, or kill by *poison*.

—To taint; to mar; to impair, as one's enjoyment; to corrupt, as the morals.

> "Notions with which the schools had *poisoned* our youth."
> *Davenant.*

Poi'sonable, *a.* That may be poisoned.

Poisoner, (*poi'zn-er,*) *n.* One who poisons or corrupts; that which taints or corrupts.

Poi'son-fang, *n.* See Serpent.

Poi'son-gland, *n.* One of those glands which secrete an acrid or venomous liquor, conveyed along an instrument capable of inflicting a wound, are so termed. The glands at the sides of the head of poisonous serpents, those at the base of the hollow jaws of the centipede, or at the aculeated tail of the scorpion, and that communicating with the sting of the bee, are examples.

Poi'son-hemlock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Conium.

Poi'son-ivy, Poi'son-oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Rhus.

Poi'sonous, *a.* Having the qualities of, or containing poison; venomous; deadly; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

Poi'sonous Dar'nel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lolium.

Poi'sonously, *adv.* With poisonous, fatal, or injurious effects.

Poi'sonousness, *n.* Quality of being injurious, or of being fatal or injurious to health, soundness, or purity.

Pois queniques, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Moringaceæ.

Poissy, (*pwas-see'*,) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Loire, on the Seine, 10 m. N.N.W. of Versailles; *pop.* 4,300.

Poitiers, (*pwoi-te'ai,*) a city of France, cap. of dept. of Vienne, on the Clair, a tributary of the Vienne, 58 m. S.S.E. of Tours. It has several fine squares, the principal of which is the *Place Impériale*. The most prominent public buildings are the cathedral, hall of justice, and public library, containing 25,000 volumes. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, hosiery, lace, hats, &c. It is the scene of the victory of the English, under Edward the Black Prince, over the French, under John I. and his son Philip, both of whom were taken prisoners, in 1356. *Pop.* 31,034.

Poitou, (*poi-too',*) a former prov. of France, now comprising the depts. of Charente, Deux-Sèvres, Indre-et-Loire, Vendée, and Vienne. *Cap.* Fontenay.

Poitrine, (*pwa'treen,*) *n.* [Fr.] In ancient armor, the breastplate of a knight; also, the overlapping scales or sheets of metal which covered the breast of a warhorse.—(*Fairholt.*)

Pokag'on, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Cass co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Niles; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Poke, *n.* [A. S. *pocca*; Icel. *poki*, a sack, a bag.] A pocket; a small bag.—A long, wide sleeve, formerly worn.

To buy a pig in a poke (i. e., a bag), to buy a thing without seeing it, or ascertaining its quality or value.

Poke, *v. a.* [D. *poken*, to poke; Icel. *piaka*, to stimulate, to urge on.] To thrust or push against with anything pointed;—hence, to feel or search for with a long instrument.—To thrust at with the horns, as an ox.

To poke fun, to make fun; to joke; to jest; to act the droll.

To poke fun at, to make a butt or laughing-stock of; to jeer; to ridicule. (Colloquially used.)

—*v. n.* To grope, as in the dark, with the hand or hands thrust forward.

To poke at, to make a thrust with the horns.

Poke, *n.* A thrust; a push; as, to give a person a *poke* in the ribs.

—An Americanism for an idle, dawdling, or stupid person.

—A yoke to prevent unruly beasts from breaking through fences. (U. S.)

—*v. a.* To harness with a poke; as, to *poke* an ox.

Poke, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Phytolaccaceæ.

Poke'-bonnet, *n.* A long, straight, projecting bonnet, like those worn by Quakeresses.

Poke'gama, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Douglas co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Pok'er, *n.* He who or that which pokes.—An iron instrument used in poking or stirring a fire.

(*Naut.*) An instrument employed in driving hoops on masts.

Pok'er, *n.* A game at cards played in the U. States.

Pok'er, *n.* [Dan. *pokker*, the devil.] A bugbear; a hobgoblin. (Vulgar.)

Pok'er Flat, or Pocket Flat, in *California*, a village of Sierra co., abt. 60 m. N.E. of Marysville.

Po'kono, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek flowing into Brodhead's Creek from Monroe co.

—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Po'kono Mountain, or High Knob, in *Pennsylvania*, a spur of the Alleghanies in Carbon and Monroe cos.

Pok'erish, *a.* Calculated to awaken fear; abounding in terrifying influences or objects. (American.)

Pok'er-picture, *n.* A sort of picture made by drawing a heated poker over the surface of white-wood, deal, &c.

Poke'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Phytolaccaceæ.

Pok'ing, *a.* Drudging; servile; also, prying.

Pok'ing-stick, *n.* A steel rod formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs.

Pok'y, *a.* Stupid; dull; inane; spiritless.

Polac'ca, Pola'cre, *n.* [Fr. *polaque*; Sp. *polacra*; It. *polacca*.] (*Naut.*) A merchant-vessel used in the Mediterranean, having three pole-masts, without tops, caps, or cross-trees, with a bowsprit of one piece.

(*Mus.*) See Polonaise.

Po'land, [Fr. *Pologne*.] Once a large and important kingdom situated in the N.E. of Europe, but now expunged from all maps as an independent country. *P.* was bounded on the N. by the Baltic, S. by Wallachia, Moldavia, and Hungary, W. by Germany, and E. by Russia. *P.* was the most level country in Europe, the Carpathian mountains on the S. and W., as a boundary from Hungary, being the only mountain-range of any height in the kingdom. The rivers of chief note are the Vistula, Bug, Niemen, Dwina, Dneiper, and Dneister, either flowing into the Baltic or the Euxine. The principal mineral products are iron, lead, gold, and silver, with salt, which last, from the abundance of the yield, and the size and richness of the mines, was considered as the natural wealth of the country. The climate of *P.* is extremely cold, humid, and unhealthy; the soil generally fertile, for though agriculture was always neglected, the yield of corn was enormous. Cattle and wheat are still the chief agricultural products. *P.* was anciently divided into twelve provinces, each of which being governed by a chief, called a *Palatine*. The Poles were originally a tribe of Vandals, whose history is quite unknown before the sixth century. About the year 750, the people, oppressed by their petty chiefs, were resolved to shake off the tyranny of their rulers, and elected a chief magistrate to govern them, under the title of Duke. This state of things endured till the year 999, when the reigning duke, Boleslass, having made himself illustrious by his conquests and military genius, was dignified with the title of king by Otho III., Emperor of Germany, from which time the title became established in *P.*; and, though the crown was elective, it often continued in the same family for many years, passing from father to son. From the 13th century, the Poles became the most warlike nation in Europe, and from the time when the Turks first crossed the Hellespont and settled in Greece, *P.* was denominated the shield of Eastern Europe. In 1674, John Sobieski was advanced to the kingly dignity, and under him the Polish arms acquired a glory that eclipsed all other nations of that age. Sobieski formed a league with the Emperor Leopold, and when that monarch had been defeated, and his capital on the point of falling into the hands of the Turks, Sobieski advanced to Vienna, raised the siege, and, defeating the invaders, drove them back in rout to Constantinople. The war of succession that succeeded, between Charles XII. of Sweden and Frederic Augustus of Saxony, almost ruined the kingdom, and hastened its fatal end. Count Poniatowski, who, in 1764, was elected to the throne by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, was the last king of Poland. Under this unfortunate sovereign, the country became the theatre of a long and devastating war; the cities were pillaged, the country deluged by hosts of Cossacks and brutal Muscovite soldiery, and *P.* in the end divided between Catherine of Russia, Joseph II., emperor of Germany, and Frederic of Prussia. This shameful partition of an ancient nation, which drove Stanislaus in exile to France, was perpetrated in 1772. In 1795, a further dismemberment was effected between the three great powers, and the whole of *P.* absorbed, except the ancient city of Cracow, with a few miles of adjacent country, which, elected into a free and independent state, was left to point to future ages where the once warlike nation of *P.* stood on the physical map of Europe. Of the three spoilers of *P.*, Russia possesses the largest share of territory and population. Frequent insurrections have occurred. In 1830, a revolution took place, but ended in the surrender of Warsaw and the dispersion of the Poles. In 1832, what remained of *P.* was declared a part of the Russian empire. In 1846, an attempt was made at Cracow to recover independence, but it ended in the subjugation of the last remnant of the country, which was annexed to Austria. In 1863, the Polish people, under the leadership of Langiewicz, made another abortive attempt to free their country from the Russian yoke. In 1864, the Russian govt. issued an ukase relieving the Polish peasantry from the oppressive demands exacted by the land-proprietors, and the country has, from that time to the present, remained tranquil.

Po'land, (Kingdom of,) a part of Russian Poland, constituted a kingdom in 1862, under the grand-duke Constantine as viceroy, comprising the chief part of that which, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw. It consists of the central provinces of Poland, bounded all along its frontier by the respective acquisitions of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. *Political Divisions.* These comprise six governments—Warsaw, Radom, Lublin, Plock, Augustowa, and the city of Warsaw. *Area*, 49,290 sq. m. *Desc.* A vast plain covered with extensive forests, and well watered. *Prod.* Rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, hemp, flax, and tobacco. *Min.* Bog-iron, zinc, copper, coal, and salt. The commerce of the country is mostly in the hands of the Jews. *Pop.* about 4,800,000. Lat. bet. 50° 4′ and 55° 6′ N., Lon. bet. 17° 40′ and 24° 18′ E. See Galicia.

Po'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 25 m. E. of Terre Haute.

Poland, in *Kansas*, a village of Chase co., abt. 27 m. W. of Emporia.

Poland, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Poland, in *New York*, a township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,418. It contains the post-village of *Poland Centre*, abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Maysville.

—A post-village of Herkimer co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Utica.

Poland, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Mahoning co., abt. 174 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Poland, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Washington co., abt. 28 m. W.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Po'lander, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Pole; a native or inhabitant of Poland.

Po'lar, *a.* [Fr. *polaire*; L. Lat. *polaris*, from *polos* = Gr. *polos*, a pivot or hinge on which anything turns.] Pertaining, or having reference to the pole or the poles of the earth, or of the world, or to the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles; proceeding from one of the regions near the poles; as, *polar* winds, the *polar* regions, *polar* seas.—Pertaining or relating to the magnetic pole, or to the point to which the magnetic needle is directed.

(*Geom.*) Belonging to, reckoned from, or possessing, a common radiating point; as, *polar* coördinates.

Polar axis, that axis of an astronomical instrument, as an equatorial, which is parallel to the earth's axis.

Polar bear. (*Zoöl.*) See BEAR.

Polar circles. (*Astron. and Geog.*) See ARCTIC and ANTARCTIC CIRCLES.

Polar coördinates. (*Math.*) Coördinates consisting of a radius rector and its angle of inclination to another line, or a line and plane. — *Polar dial*, a dial having its plane parallel to the earth's axis. — *Polar distance.* See MURAL CIRCLE.

Polar currents. (*Geog.*) Great ocean currents which flow continually from the polar regions towards the equator, caused by the evaporation in the tropical regions, and by the flowing off of the warmer or surface currents. The ice, with the waters in contact with it, being of less specific gravity than that below the surface, the former, as it accumulates, is driven towards the equator by the earth's diurnal motion, in the most direct channel. The current from the Arctic circle flows in two channels, one descending along the coast of Greenland, and the other coming down through Davis' Strait along the coast of Labrador. They unite at the mouth of the straits, and flow in one current S. along the coast of Newfoundland until it meets the Gulf Stream, with which, however, it does not coalesce, but continues its course as an under-current westward, along the American continent, as has been proved by the observations of Lieuts. Maury and Walsh of the U. S. navy, and other experienced navigators.

Polar equation of a line or *surface*, an equation which demonstrates the relation between the polar coördinates of every point of the line.

Polar projection, the projection of a portion of the surface of a sphere on the plane of one of the polar circles, the eye, or point of projection, being at the centre of the sphere.

Pol'archy, *n.* Same as POLYARCHY, *q. v.*

Polar'ic, *a.* Same as POLAR. (a.)

Polarim'eter, *n.* (*Optics.*) Same as POLARISCOPE, *q. v.*

Polarim'etry, *n.* [Eng. *polar*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] Act, art, or process of measuring the polarization of light.

Pol'aris, *n.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The pole-star.

Polar'iscope, *n.* [Eng. *polar*, and Gr. *skopein*, to view.] (*Optics.*) An instrument consisting of a polarizer and an analyzer, employed in the polarization of light, and in the analyzation of its properties.

Polaris'tic, *a.* Belonging to or displaying poles; possessing a polar arrangement or disposition; proceeding from, or bearing upon, the presence of poles or polar characteristics; as, *polaristic* attraction or repulsion.

Polar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *polarité.*] (*Phys.*) Property of pointing towards the poles of the earth, as that possessed by a magnet; property in certain bodies which causes them to point to given poles.

Po'larizable, *a.* Susceptible of polarization.

Polariza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *polarisation.*] The act of giving polarity to a body; state of being polarized, or of having polarity.

P. of light. See LIGHT.

Po'larize, *v. a.* [Fr. *polariser.*] To communicate polarity or polarization to.

Po'larizer, *n.* That which polarizes.

Po'lar Regions, the zones which encompass the North and South Poles within the Arctic and Antarctic circles.

Po'lary, *a.* Having a tendency or direction to a pole. (R.)

Pol-de-Léon, (St.,) a town of France, dept. of Finisterre, 10 m. N.W. of Morlaix; *pop.* 6,704.

Pol'der, *n.* [D. and Low Ger.] In Belgium and the Netherlands, a term applied to a tract of low land reclaimed and embanked from the sea; also a tract of marshy or fenny land.

Pold'way, *n.* A sort of coarse sacking resembling gummy-cloth, and used for coal-bags, &c.

Pole, REGINALD, Cardinal, an eminent statesman, and archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Queen Mary, was descended from the blood-royal of England, and n. at Stourton Castle, in Staffordshire, in 1500. He was educated at Shoen Monastery and Magdalen College, Oxford; and after obtaining preferment in the church, went to Italy, where he long resided. During his residence there he became the friend of Bembo, Contarini, Caraffa, and Aloysius Priuli, the last named becoming his constant companion. On his return to England he opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from Catherine of Aragon in such earnest terms, that the king drove him from his presence, and never saw him more. He again left England, was made a cardinal in Dec., 1536, and had the offer of the popedom on the death of Paul III. After he had left England Henry put to death his mother, and other members of his family, for corresponding with him. He found protection at Rome, was employed as nuncio, and was named president of the Council of Trent. When Mary ascended the throne, *P.* returned to England as legate, in which capacity he absolved the parliament from their sin of heresy, and reconciled the nation to the Holy See. The very day after the burning of Cranmer, the cardinal was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury; soon after which he was elected chancellor of both universities, survived the queen but one day, and d. Nov. 18, 1558. He was buried in Canterbury Cathedral, but his tomb has long lain neglected and scarcely distinguishable.

Pole, *n.* [A. S. *pal, pol, pil*; Ger. *pfahl*; Lat. *palus*, a pale, a stake.] A long staff, or lengthy slender piece of wood like the stem of a small tree divested of its branches; — used with various applications; as, a tall piece of timber erected in a perpendicular position, as, a May-*pole*, a liberty-*pole*, a hop-*pole*, a bean-*pole*, &c. — A carriage-*pole*; that is, a horizontal pole separating two draught or carriage horses attached to a vehicle. — A rod; a perch; a measure of length of 5½ yards; also, a square measure of 30¼ square yards. — An instrument for measuring.

Under bare poles. (*Naut.*) Having all the sails in and furled, said of a ship; as, to send *under bare poles.*

—*v. a.* To furnish with poles for support or inclosure; as, to *pole* hops. — To bear, carry, or convey on poles; as, to *pole* straw into a loft. — To impel by poles, as a boat; to push forward by the help of poles.

Pole, *n.* [Fr. *pole*; It. *polo*; Lat. *polus* = Gr. *polos*, a pivot or hinge on which anything turns.] (*Physics.*) A pivot or axis on which anything turns, particularly, the axis of the sphere. — One of the extremities of the axis on which the celestial sphere revolves. — One of the extremities of the earth's axis; as, the North or South *Pole.*

(*Astron.*) The star which is vertical to the North Pole of the earth. See POLE-STAR.

(*Magnetism.*) One of the two points in a magnet, &c., in which polar force is manifested; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has polarity; as, the *poles* of a battery. See MAGNET.

—Poetically, that part of the heavens about the pole; hence, the firmament; the sky.

"Were I so tall to reach the *pole*."—*Pope.*

Pole of maximum cold, one of the points on the terrestrial sphere, where the mean annual temperature is lowest, as compared with that of all other places around it. — *Poles of the earth*, or *terrestrial poles.* (*Geog.*) The two opposite points on the earth's surface, forming the extremities of its axis. — *Poles of the heavens*, or *celestial poles*, the two opposite extremities in the celestial sphere, coincident with the earth's axis, and around which the heavens appear to revolve.

Pole, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander.

Pole'-axe, *n.* See BATTLE-AXE.

Pole'cat, *n.* [Supposed an abbreviation of *Polish cat.*] (*Zoöl.*) A sub-genus of quadrupeds in the family *Mustelidæ.* The *P., Putorius vulgaris*, or *Putorius alpinus*, is common to all parts of Europe, and is extremely destructive to poultry, and regarded as the most voracious and insatiable of all the weasel tribe, being generally known under the names of the *Foumart, Fitchew*, and *Pilchet.* Its great peculiarity is the possession of a series of small glands near the *viscus*, which secrete an intensely acrid ammoniacal fluid, which the animal has the power of voiding when pursued or under danger of its life, and which, from its intensely offensive odor, no dog, beast, or man can pass without such a delay as will allow time for the escape of the animal.

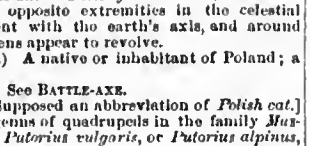


Fig. 2135. — POLECAT.

Pole'-evil, *n.* (*Farriery.*) See POLL-EVIL.

Pole'-lathe, *n.* A simple form of lathe, worked by a cord attached to the treadle, and connecting with an oscillating pole above.

Pole'-mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) A mast made of a single tree or spar, as distinguished from one consisting of several pieces.

Polem'ic, Polem'ical, *a.* [Fr. *polémique*; Gr. *polemikos.*] Militant; controversial; disputative: intended to maintain an opinion or system in opposition to others; as, a *polemic* book or treatise, *polemic* divinity. — Engaged in supporting an opinion, argument, or system by controversy; given to disputation; as, a *polemical* writer.

Polem'ic, Polem'icist, *n.* A disputant; a controversialist; one who seeks to controvert the opinion or system advocated by another.

Polemi'cally, *adv.* With controversy, disputation, or contention.

Polem'ics, *n. sing.* Contest or controversy, especially in matters of religious doctrine.

Polem'ist, *n.* A polemic. (R.)

Polemonia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Phlox family, an order of plants, alliance *Solanales.* DIAG. 5 free stamens, axile placentæ, and straight plano-convex cotyledons. — They are herbs with opposite or alternate leaves. Calyx 5-parted, persistent, and generally regular. Corolla 5-lobed, with contorted, or occasionally imbricated æstivation. Stamens alternate with the segments of the corolla; pollen usually of a blue color. Ovary 3-celled; styled 1; stigma trifid. Fruit capsular, 3-celled, 3-valved. Seeds few or many; embryo straight, in the axis of copious horny albumen. There are 17 genera, comprising 104 species. They abound in the temperate parts of North and South America. Many species are cultivated in gardens on account of the prettiness of their flowers.

Pole'monium, *n.* The genus PHLOX, *q. v.*

Polem'oscope, *n.* [Fr., a field-glass, from Gr. *polemos*, war, and *skopein*, to view.] (*Optics.*) An oblique perspective glass contrived for seeing objects askant to the eye; — sometimes, also, termed *diagonal* or *side opera-glass.*

Polen'ta, *n.* [It., from Lat. *polenta*, peeled barley.] (*Cookery.*) An Italian pudding made of Indian meal. In France, a pudding made of chestnut-meal boiled in milk.

Pol'er, *n.* One who poles.

Pole'-star, *n.* (*Astron.*) The star towards which either end of its axis of rotation happens to be directed at any particular epoch. Thus the earth's axis, prolonged at the present time towards the north, passes by a star in the constellation *Ursa Minor*, which is thence called the Pole-star, or *Polaris.* Similarly, the axis prolonged southwards passes through the constellation of the *Southern Cross.*

—By analogy, that which serves as a beacon, guide, or director.

Pollianite, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized peroxide of manganese.

Pollens'tro, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ulteriore II., 19 m. W.N.W. of Cotrone; *pop.* 4,500.

Policastro, a seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citeriore, on the Gulf of Policastro, 22 m. S. of Diano; *pop.* 7,000.

Police, (*-lēs,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *politeia*, civil polity, a state, from *politēs*, a citizen, from *polis*, a city.] The government of a city or town; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough. — The internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state.

—A body of civil officers, organized for the preservation of public order, and for enforcing the laws applying to the health and sanitary condition of a community.

Police-constable or *officer*, a functionary intrusted with the execution of the police regulations of a city or county; a policeman. — *Police-inspector*, a superior police-officer. — *Police-jury*, in Louisiana, a body of officers, who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes and the like. (*Webster.*) — *Police-magistrate*, a judicial law-officer who presides over a police-court. — *Police-sergeant*, a superior police officer. — *Police-station*, the place where the police assemble and report for duty, and to which prisoners are temporarily taken for detention previous to their committal or discharge.

Policeman, (*-lēs-*)*n.*; *pl.* POLICEMEN. A police-constable.

Policial, (*-lish-,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to the police. (R.)

Pol'icy, *n.* [Fr. *police*; Gr. *politeia.*] The art or manner of governing a city, state, or nation; or that system of measures which the sovereign or ruler of a country adopts and pursues, as best adapted to the interests of the nation; the course or management of public affairs, with respect either to foreign affairs or to internal arrangement or management, with regard to the national prosperity. — Hence, the system of management or administrative method of any nation, community, or institution. — Prudence or wisdom in rulers or individuals in the management of public or private concerns; — hence, worldly wisdom; cunning; stratagem. — Dexterity of management or administrative powers. — In Scotland, the pleasure-grounds on a gentleman's demesne.

—*n.* [Sp. *poliza*; It. *polizza*, a bill or schedule, corrupted from Lat. pl. *polyptycha*, registers, account-books, from Gr. *polys*, many, and *ptyx, ptychos*, a fold.] A warrant or voucher for money in the public funds.

(*Law.*) The writing or instrument by which a contract of indemnity is effected between the insurer and the insured; as, a *policy* of life insurance, a *policy* of marine insurance.

Interest policy, a policy bearing on the face of it a declaration that the assured possesses a real, *bona fide* interest in the matter assured. — *Floating policy*, a policy of insurance extending over an indefinite time, and applicable to various risks and interests. — *Wager policy*, a policy bearing on the face of it a proof that the contract embodied therein is found on an ideal risk without insured interest to the insurer. — A policy is said to be *valued* when the agreed value of the interest involved is declared on the face of it; *open*, when the value of the interest is not so declared.

Poli'cy-book, *n.* A book kept in an insurance office for the registry of policies granted.

Poli'cy-holder, *n.* One to whom a policy of insurance is granted.

Polignano, (*pol-een-ya'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Bari, 26 m. E.S.E. of Bari; *pop.* 4,500.

Poligny, (*pol-leen'ye,*) a town of France, dept. of Jura, 13 m. N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier; *pop.* 6,000.

Pol'ing, *n.* Act of poling; as, the *poling* of hops, beans, &c. — Act of impelling with a pole; as, the *poling* of a boat. — One of the planks, boards, or stakes used to uphold the earth while excavating, tunnelling, &c.

(*Gardening.*) Act or progress of freeing the walks from worm-casts by means of long poles.

Polish, (*pŏl'ish,*) *n.* [From Pole.] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Poland or its people.

Polish, (*pŏl'ish,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* POLISHED (*pŏl-isht.*) [Fr. *polir, polissant*, from Lat. *polio*, to smooth, furbish.] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; as, to *polish* marble, metals, &c. — To refine; to wear off rudeness, rusticity, or roughness of manners; to make refined, elegant, and polite; as, *polished* life.

—*v. n.* To become smooth; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface.

—*n.* A smooth, glossy surface produced by burnishing or friction; as, to give boots a bright *polish.* — Refinement; politeness; elegance of manners.

Pol'ishable, *a.* Susceptible of polish.

Polishedness, (*pŏl'isht-ness,*) *n.* State of being polished, or of being refined and elegant.

Pol'isher, *n.* The person who, or instrument or substance which, polishes.

Pol'ishing-iron, *n.* A smoothing-iron; a flat-iron.

Pol'ishing-sinte, *n.* A hone; a whetstone.

Pol'ishing-smoke, *n.* A lithographer's tool.

Polist'ina, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria Ulteriore I., 13 m. E.N.E. of Palmi; *pop.* 6,000.

Polite', *a.* [Lat. *politus*, from *polio*, to polish.] Polished in manners; having elegance or refinement of deportment; courteous; complaisant; urbane; well-bred; civil.

Polite'ly, *adv.* With elegance of manaers; courteously; genteelly.

Polite'ness, *n.* Quality of being polite; polish or elegance of manners or deportment; gentility; good-breeding; urbanity; ease and gracefulness of manners, combined with attention to the convenience of others; refinement; complaisance; courtesy; obliging attentions.

"Wit is by *politeness* keenest set." — Young.

Politesse, (*-tes,*) *n.* [Fr.] Politeness; good-breeding.

Pol'itic, *a.* [Fr. *politique;* Lat. *politicus.*] Of, or belonging to citizens; political; as, the body *politic.* — Belonging, or having reference to, or promoting a policy, particularly, a national policy; well-devised; adapted to its end, right or wrong; — said of measures; as, a *politic* step, a *politic* scheme.—Wise, prudent, and sagacious in devising and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare; ingenious in originating, or promoting, or carrying out any scheme of national or personal aggrandizement, or in adapting means to the end, whether good or evil; — said of persons; as, a *politic* statesman, a *politic* manner.

Polit'ical, *a.* [Lat. *politicus;* Gr. *politikos,* from *polités,* a citizen.] Having a regular system of government. (R.)—Pertaining or relating to policy, or to civil government and its administration; pertaining to a nation or state, or to nations and states, as distinguished from civil or municipal bodies; as, a *political* writer, a *political* measure, a *political* economy, the *political* state of Europe, &c.—Public; treating of politics or government; derived from office or connection with government; as, *political* power, a *political* character.

Political arithmetic, the art of ratiocination by statistics; application of figures to political economy.

Political economy, that department of social philosophy which treats of the sources and methods of application of national wealth and prosperity.

Political geography, that department of geography which treats of the various countries of the earth, or the different nations into which they are divided, and recounts and illustrates their moral and social status, and their political constitution.

Polit'icalism, *n.* Party spirit in political affairs.

Polit'ically, *adv.* In a political manner; with relation to the government of a nation or state; having relation to politics.

Polit'icaster, *n.* A sucking statesman; a petty politician; an empiric in political matters. (R.)

Politician, (*-tish'un.*) *n.* [Fr. *politicien.*] One versed in politics, or in the science of government and the art of governing; one devoted to political matters. — A schemer; a man of artful designs and deep contrivances. (R.)

Polit'icist, (*-sist,*) *n.* A publicist; a political writer. (R.)

Pol'itied, *adv.* In a political manner; sagaciously; artfully; diplomatically.

Pol'ities, *n. sing.* [Fr. *politique,* from Gr. *hē politikē,* from *politikos.*] In its widest acceptation, in both the science and the art of government, or the science whose object is the regulation of man in all his relations as the member of a state, and the application of this science; but it is more commonly used to signify the course pursued by the government of a country, particularly in its relations with foreign states. (See Diplomacy.) As a state is a body of men united together for mutual benefit, and the better to carry out the ends of life, politics extends to the various means by which these purposes are effected, and includes whatever is the subject of positive laws. It includes the various branches of international law, constitutional law, political economy, diplomacy, police, &c. The political sciences are usually divided into the abstract, or purely philosophical, and the historical and practical.

Pol'ity, *n.* [Gr. *politeia.*] Policy; the form or constitution of civil government of a nation or state; the constitution or general fundamental principles of govt. of any class of citizens, cosidered in an appropriate character, or as a subordinate state; as, ecclesiastical *polity.*

(Note. *Policy* and *polity* were originally of identical meaning. Among the moderns, however, the term *policy* is applied to the administration of political affairs; *polity* to the structure, form, or basis of government.)

Poliz'zi, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 18 m. S.E. of Palermo; *pop.* 6,000.

Polk, James Knox, an American statesman, and 11th President of the U. States, a. in Mecklenburg co., N. C., in 1795. After graduating at the University of North Carolina, *P.* studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1825, he entered Congress as a Democrat, and speedily became one of the foremost adversaries of the government of J. Q. Adams, and, subsequently, a warm supporter of that of General Jackson. In 1835, *P.* was elected speaker, and re-elected in 1837, presiding over the House for five sessions. In 1839 he was chosen governor of Tennessee, and, in 1844, elected to the Presidency of the Republic. His tenure of office was characterized by the active prosecution of war against Mexico, and the eventual cession of New Mexico and Upper California to the U. States; the settlement of the Oregon boundary question, and the enactment of the tariff of 1846. Retiring from office March 4, 1849, he died three months afterward.

Fig. 2136. — J. K. Polk.

Polk, in *Arkansas,* a W. co., adjoining the Indian Territory; *area,* 1,150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Washita River, Saline and Cossetoe creeks, and Rolling Fork of North Little River. *Surface,* much diversified; *soil,* fertile, and adapted to the production of wheat, Indian corn, &c. *Min.* Iron, lead, and silver are said to be found in some parts. *Cap.* Dallas. *Pop.* abt. 4,500. — A township of Arkansas co.; *pop.* abt. 400. — A township of Dallas co.; *pop.* abt. 500. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 250. — A township of Newton co.; *pop.* abt. 175.

Polk, in *Georgia,* a N.W. co., adjoining Alabama; *area,* abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Euharlee Creek and numerous smaller streams. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Cedar Town. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Polk, in *Indiana,* a township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,560. —A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Polk, in *Iowa,* a central co.; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines, Skunk, Raccoon, North, South, and Middle rivers. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* extremely fertile. *Cap.* Des Moines, which is also the seat of the State government. *Pop.* (1870) 27,897. — A township of Benton co.; *pop.* 1,255. — A township of Bremer co.; *pop.* 1,117. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,247. — A village of Lucas co., abt. 110 m. S.W. by W. of Iowa city. — A village of Mahaska co., abt. 85 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* 841. — A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 688. — A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 1,052.

Polk, in *Minnesota,* a N.W. co., adjoining Dakota; *area,* abt. 6,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River of the North, Red Lake, Clear Water, and Wild Rice rivers, besides many smaller streams, and almost innumerable lakes, the largest of which latter is Red Lake (35 m. long) on the N. border of the co. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* in the vicinity of the streams very fertile. *Cap.* Douglas. (?) *Pop.* abt. 500.

Polk, in *Missouri,* a S.W. central co.; *area,* abt. 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pomme de Terre River, East Fork of Sac River, and Lindley's Creek. *Surface,* level or gently undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron and lead, and also numerous springs of limewater. *Cap.* Bolivar. *Pop.* (1870) 12,449.

Polk, in *N. Carolina,* a S.W. co., adjoining S. Carolina; *area,* abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green and North Pacolet rivers. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Columbus. *Pop.* abt. 4,043.

Polk, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Ashland co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Mansfield.

—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Polk, in *Oregon,* a N.W. co.; *area,* abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Willamette, Riekreal, and Luckamute rivers, and South Fork of Yam Hill River. *Surface,* much diversified: *soil,* moderately fertile, and well adapted to grazing. *Cap.* Dallas. *Pop.* 5,000.

Polk, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Polk, in *Tennessee,* an extreme S.E. co., adjoining N. Carolina on the E., and Georgia on the S.; *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hiawassee and Amoee rivers. *Surface,* mountainous: *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Min.* Copper in considerable deposits have been discovered. *Cap.* Benton. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Polk, in *Texas,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Trinity and Big Sandy rivers, and East Fork of San Jacinto River. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* generally very fertile. *Cap.* Livingston. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Polk, in *Wisconsin,* a N.W. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area,* abt. 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Croix and Apple rivers. *Surface.* hilly and broken; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Osceola Mills. *Pop.* (1870) 3,496. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* 3,300.

Pol'ka, *n.* [Bohem. *pulka,* half.] (*Dancing.*) A modern dance of Polish origin, resembling the mazourka, and danced by two persons;—also, the air played to the dance.

Pol'ka-jacket, *n.* A close knitted jacket worn by females.

Polk City, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Polk co., abt. 16 m. N. by W. of Des Moines.

Polk'ton, in *Michigan,* a township of Ottowa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Polk'ville, in *Alabama,* a village of Benton co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Jacksonville.

Polkville, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co., abt. 10 m. N. by E. of Belvidere.

Polkville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 18 m. N. of Bloomsburg.

Poll, (*pōl*) *n.* [Du. *bol,* a ball, the head; Ger. *bolle;* allied to *ball* and *bowl.*] The head, or the back part of the head. — A registry of heads, that is, of persons. — The entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers;—hence, an election of civil officers, or the place of election; as, our candidate headed the *poll.* — A fish. See Pollard.

—*v. a.* To cut off, as the hair of the head; to clip; to lop; to shear closely; to mow; as, to *poll* the boughs of a tree; to *poll* a sheep, to *poll* grass. — To take, as a list or register of heads or persons. — To enter, as names in a list, for taxation. — To insert into a number, as a voter. — To receive or give, as votes; to bring to the poll; as, be *polled* a majority of votes.

(*Law.*) To cut in a straight line without indentation; as, a *polled* deed.

To poll a jury, to make an individual examination of each member of a jury as to his agreement in a verdict which has been given by them collectively.

Poll, *n.* A nickname for a parrot.

—[Gr. *oi polloi,* the many.] At Cambridge University, England, a student who does not compete for honors, but is satisfied to obtain a degree merely.

Pol'la, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citeriore, on the Tanagro, 10 m. N.N.W. of Sala *Manuf.* Silk thread, woollen cloth, and caps. *Pop.* 5,000.

Pol'lack, *n* (*Zoöl.*) See Merlangus.

Pol'lard, *n.* [From *poll.*] A tree that is polled, or that has its top lopped off that it may throw out branches; as, a *pollard*-oak.—A clipped coin; — hence, a spurious piece of money.— The club-fish, or poll.—A mixture of bran and meal, used as food for cattle.—A stag that has cast his horns.

—*v. a.* To poll; to lop the tops off, as trees.

Poll'-book, *n.* A register containing the names of citizens entitled to exercise the voting franchise.

Poll'-clerk, *n.* A person who registers the names of voters at elections, when they appear to deliver their vote.

Polled, (*pōld,*) *p. a.* Cropped; clipped; shorn; lopped, as trees; brought to the poll, as votes; having cast the horns, as a stag; — hence, without horns; as, *polled* cattle.

Pol'len, *n.* [Lat.] A fine bran or flower.

(*Bot.*) The fertilizing powder contained in the anther. When mature, each pollen-grain is a cellular body, having two membranous coverings,—an internal or *intine,* and an external or *extine.* The intine is thin and transparent, and possesses great power of extension: it is uniform in different kinds of pollen. The extine is a firm membrane, which defines the figure of the pollen-grain and gives color to it; it is either smooth or covered with numerous projections, granules, points, minute hairs, or crested reticulations; the color is generally yellow, and the surface is often covered with a viscid or oily matter. Within these coverings a granular semi-fluid matter, called the *fovilla,* is contained; this matter is, without doubt, the essential part of the pollen-grain. At the period of fecundation, or, in other words, when the dehiscence of the anthers takes place, the pollen-grains are thrown upon the stigma, which has become moistened by a sticky juice. The effect of the moisture on the pollen-grain is very remarkable; the intine protrudes through one or more of the pores or slits of the extine, in the form of a delicate tube filled with the fovilla, and called the *pollen-tube;* this penetrates through the tissue of the stigma and the style to the ovules. This tube frequently attains the length of several inches.

Pollen'arious, *a.* Consisting of meal or pollen.

Pollenza, (*pol-lain'tha,*) a town of the island of Majorca, 28 m. N.E. of Palma. *Manuf.* Black woollen cloth. *Pop.* 6,500.

Pollicitation, (*-lis-i-ta'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *pollicitari,* to promise.] A promise; a voluntary engagement.

Pollinif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *pollen,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Pollen-producing.

Pol'linose, *a.* Besprent with a mealy powder somewhat like the pollen of flowers.

Pol'liwig, Pol'liwog, *n.* A vulgarism for a tadpole.

Pollock', in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lawrence co; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Pol'lock-shaws', a town of Scotland, co. of Renfrew, on the White Cart, 2½ m. S.W. of Glasgow. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton goods. *Pop.* 6,500.

Pollute', *v. a.* [Lat. *polluo, pollutum,* to soil, to defile, from Gr. *pēlos,* clay, earth.] To dirty; to soil: to defile; to make foul or unclean.— To contaminate; to paint or affect with guilt: to defile morally; to corrupt; to vitiate; to infect or impair by mixture of ill, moral, or physical.— To make unclean or impure, in a legal or ceremonial sense. — To violate; to debauch; to abuse; — used in reference to the sexual organs.

—*a.* Defiled; polluted; violated.

Pollut'edly, *adv.* In a state of pollution.

Pollut'edness, *n.* State or quality of being polluted; pollution; defilement.

Pollut'er, *n.* One who pollutes or profanes; a defiler.

Pollut'ing, *p. a.* Defiling, or having a tendency to pollute.

Pollut'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to pollute or corrupt.

Pollution, (*-lū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *pollutio.*] Act of polluting; state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.—Among the Jews, the state of being legally or ceremonially unclean.

(*Med.*) Emission of semen without sexual intercourse.

Pol'lux. (*Myth.*) A celebrated hero of the Grecian mythology, and twin brother of Castor, after whose death he implored Jupiter to render him immortal. His prayer could not be entirely granted, but Jupiter divided immortality between the brothers, each living and dying alternately.

(*Astron.*) One of the twins forming the constellation *Gemini.* Also the name of a star of the second magnitude in the same constellation.

(*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of aluminа, potash, and soda, remarkable for containing 34 per cent. of cæsium. It is a rare mineral.

Po'lo, in *Illinois,* a town of Ogle co., abt. 22 m. S. of Freeport; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Polo, Marco, the celebrated traveller of the 13th cent., was the son of a Venetian merchant, who, with his brother, had penetrated to the court of Kublai, the great khan of the Tartars. This prince, being highly entertained with their account of Europe, made them his ambassadors to the Pope; on which they travelled back to Rome, and, with two missionaries, once more visited Tartary, accompanied by the young Marco, who became a great favorite with the kahn. Having acquired the different dialects of Tartary, he was employed on various embassies; and after a residence of 17 years, all the three Venetians returned to their own country in 1295, with immense wealth. Marco afterwards served his country at sea against the Genoese, and, being taken prisoner, remained many years in confinement, the

tedium of which he beguiled by composing the history of his *Travels*. Marco Polo relates many things which appear incredible, but the general truthfulness of his narrative has been established by succeeding travellers. An English translation of the *Travels of Marco Polo* was published by William Marsden, the orientalist, in 1817.

Polonaise', *n.* [Fr., from *Polonais*, Polish.] A robe worn by ladies of Polish origin.

(*Mus.*) A Polish air and dance; — also called *Polacca*. The musical movement is of three crotchets in a bar, with the rhythmical cæsura on the last.

Polonese', *n.* The Polish language.

—*a.* Belonging to Poland; Polish.

Polo'ny, *n.* [A corruption of *Bologna* sausage.] A kind of seasoned sausage made of half-cooked meat.

Polotzk', or **Polock**, a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Vitebsk, at the junction of the Dwina and the Polota, 60 m. W.N.W. of Vitebsk; *pop.* 11,000.

Pol'roa, *n.* See POWLDRON.

Pol, (**St.**,) a town of France, dept. of Pas de Calais, 20 m. W.N.W. of Arras; *pop.* 7,100.

Polt, *n.* [Lat. *pultare*, to beat.] A blow or stroke.

Poltava, or **Pultowa**, a govt. of S. Russia, between Lat. 48° 25′ and 51° 6′ N., Lon. 30° 45′ and 36° 40′ E., having N. Tchernigov, E. Kharkov, S. Ekaterinoslav, and W. the river Dnieper; *area*, 19,000 sq. m. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. *Rivers.* Vorskla, Piriol, and Sula. *Prod.* Corn, hemp, flax, red-pepper, tobacco, and fruits. Numerous cattle are reared. *Manuf.* Linen, woollen, and cotton fabrics, leather, and candles. *Cap.* Poltava. *Pop.* 1,911,442.

POLTAVA, or PULTOWA, cap. of the above govt., on the Vorskla, 70 m. W.S.W. of Kharkov; Lat. 49° 35′ 4″ N., Lon. 34° 41′ 15″ E. Here the Swedes, under Charles XII., were defeated by the Russians, under Peter the Great, in 1709. *Pop.* 31,340.

Pol'ten, (**St.**,) a fortified town of Lower Austria, on the Fraser, 35 m. W. of Vienna. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, paper, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,000.

Pol'tin, *n.* A Prussian silver coin equivalent to about 38 cents.

Poltroon', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *poltron*; It. *poltrone*, from *poltro*, dastardly, — *poltrire*, to be idle.] A lazy, idle, sluggish, useless fellow; an arrant coward; a dastard; a wretch without spirit or courage.

—*a.* Base; mean; low; vile; contemptible.

Poltroon'ery, *n.* [Fr. *poltronnerie*.] Cowardice; want of manly spirit; baseness of mind; dastardness.

Poltroon'ish, *a.* Cowardly; characterized by baseness or poltroonery.

Pol'verine, *n.* [It. *polverino*, from Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*.] Calcined vegetable ashes brought from the Levant, and used in the manufacture of glass.

Po'ly, **Po'ley**, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEUCRIUM.

Po'ly, a prefix from the Gr. *polys*, used in many compound words, and denoting *many*; as in *polygamy*, a plurality of wives.

Polyacous'tic, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *akoustikos*, acoustic.] Serving to multiply or magnify sound.

—*n.* An instrument to multiply sounds.

Polyacous'tics, *n. sing.* Art of multiplying or magnifying sounds.

Polyadel'phous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *adelphos*, a brother.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to flowers which have the stamens united into several distinct sets.

Polyan'dria, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *anēr*, *andros*, man, male.] (*Bot.*) The thirteenth class in the Linnæan system. It includes those plants the flowers of which have hypogynous stamens more than twenty in number.

Polyan'dry, *n.* [Gr. *polyandria*.] Plurality of husbands. See POLYGAMY.

Polyan'thes, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The most familiar species is the Tuberose, met with in our hothouses, and prized on account of the fragrance of its flowers. It is a perennial, with bulb-tuberous stems, throwing up from the heart of leaves a tall flowering scape, which supports at top a short, many-flowered spike, of creamy-white, highly-fragrant flowers, the double forms of which are greatly prized.

Polyan'thus, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbellate-flowered variety of Primrose (*Primula vulgaris*), cultivated in gardens for its variously-colored, gay-looking flowers.

Fig. 2137. — POLYANTHUS.

Poly'archist, (*-ark-*,) *n.* An advocate or upholder of polyarchy.

Poly'archy, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *archos*, rule.] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

Polyauto'graphy, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and Eng. *autography*.] Art or practice of multiplying copies of one's own handwriting, or of manuscripts, by engraving on stone; — a particular species of lithography.

Polybas'ic, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *basis*, base.] (*Chem.*) Combined with, or having several bases.

Polyb'asite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphantimonite of silver, in which part of the silver is replaced by copper, and part of the antimony by arsenic. It occurs in short, tabular, six-sided prisms, which are striated parallel to their bases, opaque, and of an iron-black color by reflected light, but cherry-red in thin slices when viewed by transmitted light.

Poly'bius, the Greek historian, was b. at Megalopolis, probably about B. C. 204. He was the son of Lycortas, who succeeded Philopœmen as general of the Achæan League, and he profited both by the example and instructions of Philopœmen. In the funeral procession of the latter from Messene to Megalopolis, *P.* bore the urn containing the ashes of his friend. He was one of the thousand Achæans carried to Italy in 168, on the charge of not having assisted the Romans against Perseus. He lived in the house of Æmilius Paulus, and became the intimate friend of his son Scipio; returned with his fellow-exiles to Greece, in 151; accompanied Scipio to the siege of Carthage, whence he hastened back to Greece, and rendered such services as he could to his country, then conquered by the Romans. His great work is a general history of the affairs of Greece and Rome from B. C. 220 to B. C. 146, the epoch of the fall of Corinth, prefaced by a summary view of early Roman history. Five only of its forty books are now extant, with some fragments of the rest, but these are among the most important literary remains of antiquity; for *P.* spared no pains to ascertain facts, studied and travelled extensively, had practical acquaintance, both with politics and war, and insight into the relations of things. His aim was didactic, and a large part of his history consists of disquisitions. He wrote several other works, but they have perished. He D. at the age of 82.

Polycan'dro, an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 16 m. E. of Milo; *area*, 20 sq. m. The surface is rugged, but produces corn. *Pop.* 2,000.

Polycar'pous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having several pistils in one flower; bearing flowers time after time.

Poly'carp, (**St.**,) one of the apostolical fathers of the church, and a Christian martyr, who, according to tradition, was a disciple of the Apostle John, and by him appointed bishop of Smyrna. He made many converts, enjoyed the friendship of Ignatius, and opposed the heresies of Marcion and Valentinus; but during the persecution of the Christians under Marcus Aurelius, he suffered martyrdom with the most heroic fortitude, A. D. 166. His short *Epistle to the Philippians* is the only one of his writings that has been preserved.

Poly'chord, (*-kord,*) *n.* (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument having ten strings.—An apparatus for coupling two octave notes of a pianoforte or like instrument. *Simmonds.*

—*a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chordē*, a cord.] Many-corded; many-stringed.

Pol'ychroite, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chroa*, *chroic*, color.] The coloring matter of saffron, so called from the variety of colors which it exhibits when acted upon by various reagents.

Polychromat'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound resulting from the action of nitric acid upon aloes. When used as a dye-stuff it yields a variety of colors.

Pol'ychrome, *n.* Executed in the manner or style of polychromy; as, *polychrome* statuary.

Poly'chrome Printing, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *chroma*, color.] The name sometimes applied to the reproduction of paintings and colored drawings by mechanical means. The effects sought by *polychrome printing* may be obtained both by lithography and wood-cut printing, although the former process is, up to the present time, the one most generally adopted. The imitation of drawings and paintings by means of lithography is usually termed chromo-lithography. In this case the fac-simile of the original is produced by means of an almost infinite variety of tints, obtained by numerous impressions. An outline of the subject is first of all obtained, after which a number of stones, each charged with a particular tint, are impressed, until the desired harmonious blending of color is effected. The sequence of these impressions, the charging of the stones with primary or secondary colors, the application of the sharp dark touches, and the final glaze or finishing wash, together make up an operation requiring the nicest eye for artistic effect. Many of the more elaborate designs,— the "Venice," and the "Ulysses deriding Polyphemus," of Turner, for instance — require from thirty to forty stones to produce a finished print. In the printing of wood-cuts, the process, so far as the use of a great variety of impressions, can be taken by the readier and more economical mode by which ordinary printing-types are struck off. Certain broad effects are capable of being produced; but, as yet, the process of polychrome printing, by means of a succession of wood-blocks, is in a very incomplete and crude condition. Nevertheless, a few years back the idea of copying pictures by mechanical means was deemed to be an impossibility. Fortunately, the practice of multiplying designs has now become an art of great importance and utility, acting, as it does, as a pioneer for original works, and spreading a taste for the fine arts among the public generally.

Pol'ychromy, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *chrōma*, color.] (*Ancient Art.*) The art of coloring statuary to imitate nature; or particular buildings, in harmonious prismatic or compound tints. Both arts were practised by the nations of antiquity to a considerable extent, and from a very early period.

Polycot'ule, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *kōnos*, cone.] Pertaining to, or having many cones; as, a *polyconic* projection.

Polycotyled'onous, *a.* Having many cotyledons, or more than two lobes, to the seed.

Polycracy, (*-lik'-*,) *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *kratein*, to rule.] Government by many rulers.

Polydip'sia, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *dipsa*, thirst.] (*Med.*) Incessant thirst, accompanied by a parched mouth, and occasioned by disease.

Polyem'bryonate, **Polyembryon'ic**, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *embryon*, embryo.] (*Bot.*) Having, or consisting of, several embryos.

Polyembry'ony, *n.* (*Bot.*) The existence of two or more embryos in the same seed.

Poly'foil, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and Lat. *folium*, leaf.] (*Arch.*) An ornament formed by a moulding disposed in a number of segments of circles.

Poly'gala, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, much, and *gala*, milk.] (*Bot.*) The species *P. vulgaris*, the common Milkwort, is an inconspicuous but beautiful plant, with blue, pink, or white flowers, found in dry pastures and peaty fens. This and many other species have bitter properties; they have been used medicinally as tonics, stimulants, diaphoretics, &c. *P. senega*, the Senega snake-root, is a most interesting species. Its root was first introduced into medicine as an antidote to the bites of snakes, but it is now considered useless in such cases. It is, however, a valuable drug, and is officinal in this country, being used either in large doses as an emetic and cathartic, or in small doses as an expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Its principal virtues are due to the presence of a very acrid solid substance, which has been called *senegin*, *polygalin*, and *polygalic acid*. Many other species, American, European, and Asiatic, possess very similar properties, and one species, *P. venenosa*, a native of Java, has the acrid principle in so concentrated a state as to render the whole plant poisonous. An Arabian species, *P. tinctoria*, is used for dyeing.

Polygalac'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Sapindales*. DIAG. Complete (irregular), unsymmetrical flowers, naked petals, 1-celled anthers opening by pores, and comiculate seeds. — Some genera of the order are found in almost every part of the globe. The individual genera are, however, generally confined to particular regions, with the exception of the genus *Polygala*, which is very widely distributed, being found in almost every description of station, and in both warm and temperate regions. A few species have edible fruits, but the order generally is characterized by bitterness and acridity. There are 20 genera and nearly 500 species.

Polyg'amist, *n.* A person who practises polygamy or maintains its lawfulness; a Mormon.

Polyg'amize, *v. a.* To practise polygamy; to marry several wives.

Polyg'amous, *a.* Consisting of, or inclined to polygamy; having a plurality of wives.

(*Bot.*) A term employed to designate those plants which produce both unisexual and hermaphrodite flowers, either on the same or different plants. In the Linnæan sexual system, these plants formed a class, *Polygamia*, the genera included in which were perhaps more completely disjoined from their natural allies than those of any other class of that system, forming by themselves a very heterogeneous assemblage.

Polygamy, (*pol-ig'a-me,*) *n.* [Gr. *poligamia*, from *polus*, many, and *gamos*, marriage.] The state of a man having more wives than one, or a wife having more husbands than one, at the same time. The latter is sometimes, for the sake of distinction, called *polyandry*. This is a condition which seems alike contrary to nature and reason. From the equality that exists in the two sexes, and from God having originally created but one male and one female, the intention of Providence clearly is that one man should only have one woman; "for," says Dr. Paley, "if to one man be allowed an exclusive right to five or more women, four or more men must be deprived of the exclusive possession of any, which could never be the order intended." Among Eastern nations, however, *P.* has existed from time immemorial. It prevailed before the flood, and was common among the patriarchs. It was tolerated by the laws of Moses, but the custom appears to have died out; for in the New Testament we meet with no trace of it, and the passages which refer to marriage seem to imply that monogamy alone was lawful. The Mohammedan religion allows a man to have four wives; but the permission is rarely used except by the rich, and the Arabs scarcely ever have more than one wife. In Thibet and a few other places polyandry prevails. Among the ancient Greeks, at least of later times, *P.* was never practised, although in the Homeric age it seems to have prevailed to some extent. In republican Rome it was unknown, but it afterwards was not uncommon; Marc Antony being mentioned as the first who took two wives. Montesquieu, Voltaire, and others, attempt to account for the prevalence of *P.* in the East on the ground of the premature old age of the female sex in those regions; the former, also, on the ground of the proportion of females being there greater than of males, —an assertion which, though supported by the authority of several travellers, is by no means proved; and even if true, is not at all unlikely to be the result of *P.* The Germans, according to Tacitus, were almost

the only barbarous people that were content with a single wife. — See MORMONS.

(*Law.*) See BIGAMY.

Polygas'tric, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having many stomachs; as, *polygastric* animalcules.

Polygenet'ic, *a.* Possessing several distinct sources; originating in various places or times.

Polygenous, (*-lij-*) *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *genein*, to produce.] Consisting of many kinds.

Poly'glot, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *glōtta*, the tongue.] Many-tongued; having or containing many, or several, languages; as, a *polyglot* Bible.

—*n.* A person acquainted with several languages. — A book printed in several languages, which are so displayed on its pages as to be seen at one view, for ease of comparison with each other; more especially, the Holy Scriptures so written and arranged.

Polyglot'tous, *a.* Speaking many languages; as, the *polyglottous* tribes of America. — *Max Müller.*

Pol'ygon, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *gonia*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure of many angles and sides; particularly, one having more than four angles or sides.

Polygon of forces. (*Mech.*) The name given to a theorem, as follows: If any number of forces act upon a point, and a polygon be taken, one of the sides of which is formed by one of the forces, and the following sides in succession by lines representing the other forces in magnitude, and parallel to their directions, then the line which completes the polygon will represent the resultant of all the forces.

Polygona'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Silenales*. DIAG: Orthotropal ovule, and a usually triangular nut. — They are herbs with alternate leaves and ochreate stipules. Flowers perfect, or sometimes unisexual. Calyx free, more or less persistent; imbricated. Stamens hypogynous or perigynous; anthers dehiscing longitudinally. Ovary superior, 1-celled; styles and stigmas 2–3; ovule solitary and orthotropous. Fruit usually a triangular nut. Seed solitary, erect; embryo usually with farinaceous albumen, inverted with a superior radicle. There are about 34 genera and 500 species, generally diffused over the globe, but particularly abundant in temperate regions. They are chiefly remarkable for the presence of acid, astringent, and purgative properties. Rhubarb, sorrel, buckwheat, and bistort-root are some of the useful products of this family. See POLYGONUM.

Polyg'onal, Polyg'onous, *a.* Many-angled.

Polygonal numbers. (*Arith.*) The successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical series beginning with unity.

Polygona'tum, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, *gonu*, joints; it has numerous knots.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The rhizomes of *P. officinale* are sold in the herb-shops under the name of *Solomon's seal*, and are employed as a popular application to remove the marks from bruised parts of the body.

Polygonom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *polygōnos*, and *metron*, measure.] The doctrine of polygons.

Poly'gonum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Polygonaceæ*. The roots of *P. bistorta*, commonly called Bistort-root, are a powerful astringent. The leaves of *P. hydropiper* are very acrid; — hence, the common name of Water-pepper which is given to this plant. Blue and yellow dyes are obtained from different species.

Poly'gram, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *gramma*, a line.] A figure consisting of many lines or sides.

Poly'graph, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *graphē*, I write.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing easily and expeditiously.

(*Bibliog.*) A collection of different works, either by one or several authors.

Polygraph'ic, Polygraph'ical, *a.* Belonging to, or employed in, polygraphy; as, a *polygraphic* instrument. — Performed with, or executed by, a polygraph; as, a *polygraphic* writing.

Poly'graphy, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *graphē*.] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

Polygyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *gynē*, woman.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants in the Linnæan system, having many styles.

Poly'gyny, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *gynē*, woman.] The practice of having a plurality of wives at the same time.

Poly'halite, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *ols*, salt.] (*Min.*) A hydrous sulphate of lime, potash, and magnesia, with muriate of soda.

Polyhe'dral, Polyhed'rical, *a.* (*Geom.*) Many-sided, as a solid body.

Polyhedral angle, an angle bounded by three or more plane angles, having a common vertex.

Polyhe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *hedra*, a side.] (*Geom.*) A solid bounded by many planes or *faces*. Each face is bounded by three or more right lines or *edges*, and three or more faces by their intersections form a *corner*.

(*Optics.*) A multiplying glass.

Polyhe'drous, *a.* Same as POLYHEDRAL, *q. v.*

Polyhis'tor, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, much, and *istor*.] One learned in various branches of knowledge. (R.)

Polyhy'drite, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *ydōr*, water.] (*Min.*) Same as HISINGERITE, *q. v.*

Polyhym'nia, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Polymnia*.] (*Myth.*) The muse of lyric poetry.

Polymath'ic, *a.* Belonging to polymathy; having a knowledge of various branches of learning.

Polym'athy, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, much, and *mathein*, to learn.] Knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with various departments of knowledge.

Polym'erism, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *meros*, part.] (*Chem.*) A form of Isomerism. See ISOMERIC.

Polym'erous, *a.* (*Bot.*) With parts in each set.

(*Chem.*) Characterized by polymerism.

Polymig'nite, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *mignumi*, to mix.] (*Min.*) A titanate of zirconia, which occurs in long, thin, prismatic crystals, with a brilliant sub-metallic lustre.

Polymor'phic, Polymor'phous, *a.* Having several different forms.

Polymor'phism, *n.* (*Crystallog.*) It has been observed that some substances crystallize in two incompatible forms, that is, in forms belonging to two different systems; such forms have been called *dimorphous*, and the phenomenon itself *polymorphism*. It has been noticed by Laurent, and particularly by Pasteur, that the forms of dimorphous crystals almost always occur near the boundary-lines, as it were, of the two systems. The two forms of crystallized sulphur, carbonate of lime, arsenious anhydride, iodide of mercury, &c., are mutually related in this manner. *P.* frequently enables us to recognize an *isomorphism* (q. v.) that would otherwise be overlooked. Thus, the salts of potassium and sodium are for the most part isomorphous, but nitrate of potash usually crystallizes in right rhombic prisms, and nitrate of soda in rhomboids. It appears, however, that both salts can crystallize in both systems, and that the corresponding forms are isomorphous. In fact, the two salts are iso-dimorphous, only that nitrate of potash most commonly affects the one form, and nitrate of soda the other. In a similar manner, the carbonates of lead and lime are iso-dimorphous, the ordinary form of the one corresponding to the rare form of the other. A few substances, such as titanic acid, are trimorphous; and, according to Mitscherlich, the sulphates and seleniates of zinc are iso-trimorphous.

(*Zoöl.*) Power of assuming different forms.

(*Bot.*) Power of widely-varying forms.

Polynemus, *n.* A genus of fishes, allied to the Perch family, including the Mango-fish, which inhabits the Bay of Bengal, and is accounted one of the most delicious fishes of India, and is named from its beautiful yellow color, resembling that of a ripe mango.

Polynesia, (*-nē'zha,*) *n.* [Fr. *Polynésie*, from Gr. *polys*, and *nēsso*, island.] A term applied to the numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, E. of Australasia and the Philippine islands, extending 30° on each side of the equator, Lon. from 35° E. to 135° W. The islands are distributed into numerous groups; the principal groups N. of the equator are the Pelew, Ladrone or Mariana, Caroline, Radack, Marshall, Gilbert, and Sandwich Islands. Those S. of the equator are the Ellice, the Phœnix, Union, Feejee, Friendly, Navigator's, Cook's or Harvey's, the Society, Marquesas, Dangerous Archipelago, Pitcairn's Island, and Easter Island, *q. v.*

Polynesian, (*-nē'zhan,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to Polynesia.

Polyn'ia, *n.* The Russian designation of the Iceless sea around the North Pole.

Polyno'mial, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *nomos*, name.] (*Math.*) An algebraical quantity consisting of many terms.

—*a.* Containing many terms or names; multinomial.

Polyom'matous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *omma*, the eye.] Many-eyed.

Polyon'omous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *noma*.] Many-named or titled.

Polyon'omy, *n.* The description of the same object under different names.

Polyop'tron, Polyop'trum, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *opan*, future.] (*Optics.*) A glass through which objects appear multiplied, but diminished. It consists of a lens, one side of which is plane, while in the other are ground several spherical concavities. Each of these concavities becomes a plano-convex lens, through which an object appears diminished; and when there are a number of them together, the object will be seen through each, and thus multiplied.

Polyora'ma, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *orama*, a view.] A view of many objects.

Polyp', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See POLYPUS.

Polyp'arous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and Lat. *parere*, to produce.] Bringing forth many.

Pol'ypary, *n.* [From Lat. *polypus*.] Coral; — so termed from being formed by polyps.

Polype'an, *a.* Belonging, or relating to, or consisting of polyps.

Polypet'alous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *petalon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) See PETAL.

Polyphagous, (*-lif'a-gus,*) *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *phagein*, to eat.] Subsisting on many kinds of food.

Polyphe'mus. (*Myth.*) The king of all the Cyclops in Sicily, and son of Neptune and Thoosa. He is represented as a monster of immense strength, and with one eye in the middle of the forehead. He fed upon human flesh, and kept his flocks on the coasts of Sicily, when Ulysses, at his return from the Trojan war, was driven there. The Grecian prince and twelve of his companions visited the coast, and were seized by the Cyclops, who daily devoured two of them in his cave, in which they were confined. Ulysses would have shared the same fate, had he not intoxicated the Cyclops, and put out his eye with a firebrand while asleep. *P.*, awaked by the sudden pain, stopped the entrance of his cave; but Ulysses made his escape by creeping between the legs of the rams of the Cyclops, which had been put up in the cave. *P.* became enamored of Galatæa, but his addresses were disregarded, and the nymph shunned his presence. The Cyclops then crushed the head of Acis, his rival, with a piece of broken rock.

Polyphon'ic, Polyph'onous, *a.* Having or consisting of many voices or sounds.

(*Mus.*) Contrapuntal.

Polyph'onism, Polyph'ony, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *phonē*, sound.] Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.

(*Mus.*) Contrapuntal composition.

Polyph'onist, *n.* A ventriloquist.

(*Mus.*) A contrapuntist.

Pol'yphore, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *phorein*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) A receptacle which bears many ovaries.

Polyph'yllous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Bot.*) Many-leaved; as, a *polyphyllous* calyx.

Polyp'idom, *n.* [Lat. *polypus*, and *domus*, house.] A hive of polyps.

Polypif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *polypus*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing polyps.

Pol'ypite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil polypus

Polyplec'trum, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *plēktron*, an instrument for striking the lyre.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument formerly in vogue.

Polypodia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Filicales*. It is the most comprehensive of the natural orders under which Ferns are arranged, including nearly all the species which are known. It is distinguished mainly by the presence, in the spore-cases, of an elastic-jointed ring, which nearly surrounds them, and by the contraction of which they seem to burst open when ripe.

Polypo'dium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ*, characterized by the sporangia being in circular clusters and naked, and by the edge of the frond being flat, not reflexed. There are six species found in the United Kingdom, but most of them are rare plants, except in certain localities dear to the fern-collector. *P. vulgare*, the common Polypody, found on shady banks, walls, and old trees, is a beautiful fern. The fronds are

Fig. 2138. — POLYPODIUM.
1. *P. dryopteris*; 2. *P. vulgare.*

deeply pinnatifid; the lobes linear-oblong, somewhat serrate, all parallel, the upper ones becoming gradually smaller. The rhizomes of some species of this genus are used medicinally in Peru, and are said to possess sudorific, diuretic, febrifugal, and anti-venereal properties.

Poly'poid, *n.* [Gr. *polypous*, polyp, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a polypus.

Polyp'orite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil plant having many pores.

Polyp'orous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *poros*, pore.] Having numerous pores or passages.

Polyp'orus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Fungales. One species has been named *P. destructor*, from the circumstance that the development of its spores in timber is one of the causes of *dry rot*. From various species, *Amadou*, or *German tinder*, is made.

Polyp'ous, *a.* Characterized by many feet or roots; resembling the polypus; as, a *polypous* concretion.

Polyp'toton, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *polys*, and *ptōsis*, case.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which a word is repeated in different forms, cases, numbers, and the like.

Pol'ypus, Pol'yp, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* POLYPUSES, Lat. *pl.* POLYPI. [Lat. *polypus*; from Gr. *polypous* — *polys*, many, and *pous*, a foot.] A radiate animal.

Polypi, (*Zoöl.*) *n. pl.* a class of invertebrate animals, and one of the largest and most remarkable in the animal kingdom. In this class are comprehended gelatinous animals, with elongated contractile bodies, and an alimentary sac with only one opening. They have distinct terminal mouths, surrounded with tentacula or radiated lobes. The greater part of these beings adhere together and form compound animals. They are all of the simplest kind, and possess so low an organization that they appear nearly incapable of reproducing their species. Without heads and without eyes, they have neither organs suited for circulation, respiration, or locomotion. In appearance, their bodies are only a homogeneous mass, consisting of a gelatinous and irritable cellular tissue, in which the vital fluids move slowly. In form, the body is generally cylindrical or conical, and of a transparent texture; and there is no opening but the mouth, which is surrounded by tentacula varying in number and size. Some very remarkable facts are related concerning these strange animals. It would appear that the principle of life is so universally diffused through their simple structures, that portions of them may be cut or broken off, and these portions, if allowed to remain in their native element, will soon become

perfect animals, with all their functions fully developed. Sometimes the hydra will split in two of its own accord, and each division becomes an independent animal, growing to the same size as the original hydra. In the lowest race of polypi, the distinctive characters of animal life are so slightly developed that there is great difficulty in distinguishing them from the cryptogamic families of the vegetable kingdom. From the egg of these polypi is formed a bulb, from which a stem, sending out branches, shoots up. There is also a root, which only serves as an organ of attachment, and not for nourishment. They supply themselves with food by means of their long tentacula, which are the only members capable of voluntary motion. For a long time they were called *animal plants*. The animal structure of polypi in corals had been observed by Imperati and Gesner in 1699; and in 1727 Peysonnell first discovered the living inhabitants of these stony or horny structures. These discoveries were afterwards confirmed by Trembley, whose treatise on the structure and animal functions of the phytoid *Hydræ* and *Plumatellæ* of fresh water opened a new field of research into the nature and relations of many neglected forms of life. The term *Polypus* had been applied by Aristotle and Pliny to a cephalopod. This name was subsequently borrowed by the systematic naturalists who followed Linnæus, and applied by them to many really animalized masses in the form of plants. The subject was particularly investigated by Reaumur, Jussieu, Donati, Ellis, Pallas, Linnæus, and Cuvier. Linnæus placed all the animals of this class as an order of his class *Vermes*, distinguishing them as *Lithophytæ*. Nearly every kind of polypi is attached by the root of the stem or base to submarine rocks or other extraneous bodies. The reproduction of all the adhesive polypi depends on the formation of gemmules (Lat. *gemma*, a bud), or imperfectly formed portions of their soft substance. Each of these gemmules is endowed with active powers of locomotion, apparently for the sole purpose of selecting a place whereon to raise its future residence. The situation once being chosen, it is fixed to that spot during its life. When the gemmules first appear on the surface of the parent animal, they are in the form of small black spots. After a few months they enlarge, each becoming pyriform, and protruding from the sides of the internal canals of the parent, adhering by their narrow ends. This form particularly applies to the young of sponges. Shortly afterwards they are freed, one after the other, and are borne along by the currents of fluid which issue quickly from the larger openings. Upon microscopic examination, these gemmules are found to be about two-thirds covered with short cilia, which are in rapid and constant motion. When they become adherent, it is by the narrow end, which soon expands and forms a broad base of attachment. In some polypi the cilia are very numerous. Dr. Grant has estimated that in a single *Flustra foliacea* there are about 400,000,000 of cilia. (*Surg.*) A tumor of a pyramidal shape, and a species of zoöphite, appertaining as much to the animal as to vegetable life. A polypus is so named from a popular idea that it has a multiplicity of roots or feet. It is a fungous growth that sometimes manifests itself in different parts of the human body, — most frequently, however, in the nose, the uterus, and vagina, the nose being of all others the most frequent locality in which it is found. — Polypi are of two kinds, the inoffensive and the malignant. Of the first, there are three kinds, — the *fleshy* polypus (red, soft, and free from pain, like a piece of flesh hanging down from the part), the *gelatinous* (a soft, semi-transparent tumor, yellow in color), and the third, the *hydatid* polypus (which assumes the form of a cyst, and may burst at any moment, and discharge its contained fluid). — The malignant or cancerous polypus is hard, scirrhous, and painful, and is only, with few exceptions, found in old people, or those somewhat advanced in life. This variety is sometimes called *fungoid* polypus. — The cause of this disease is quite unknown. Theories have been advanced to show that it proceeds from some hereditary taint of the blood or fluids of the body, and that, like cancer, it depends on the presence of fungoid animalculæ in the blood; but as yet no reliable explanation has been advanced to prove on what this fungous growth really depends. — The treatment of polypi, whether in the nostril, vagina, or uterus, consists in simple extirpation, the *speculum* being used in some situations to show their relative positions. A ligature is then thrown round their pedunele, or root, and tied; and when the growth has been thrown off by sloughing, the base or root is cicatrized with nitrate of silver.

Poly'schematist, (*-skē-*) *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *schema*, manner.] Existing in a diversity of forms or fashions.

Poly'scope, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and *skopein*, to view.] A multiplying glass.

Polysceph'alous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and Eng. *sepal.*] (*Bot.*) Possessing more than one sepal.

Poly'spast, *n.* [Fr. *polyspaste*; Gr. *polyspastos.*] A term used by some of the old writers on mechanics, to denote an assemblage of pulleys for raising heavy weights.

Poly'spermous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Many-seeded; as, a *polyspermous* capsule.

Polyspo'rous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *sporos*, spore.] (*Bot.*) Having many spores.

Polysyllab'ic, Polysyllab'ical, *a.* [Fr. *polysyllabique*; Gr. *polys*, many, and *syllabē*, syllable.] Consisting of many syllables, or pertaining to a polysyllable.

Poly'syllabicism, (*-sizm.*) **Poly'syllabism,** *n.* State or quality of having many syllables.

Polysyl'lable, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, and Eng. *syllable.*] A word consisting of more syllables than three.
—*a.* Polysyllabic.

Polysyn'deton, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *syndetos*, bound together.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech by which the copulative is often repeated, as in the sentence, "I came, and saw, and spoke, and conquered."

Polysyn'thetic, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *synthesis*, a composition.] Making a multiplied compound.

Polytechnic, Polytechnical, (*-tĕk'nik,*) *a.* [Fr. *polytechnique*; Gr. *polytechnos* — *polys*, and *technē*, an art.] Comprising or embracing many arts; — applied especially to a school in which many branches of science and art are taught, with particular reference to their special application.

Polythal'amous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, and *thalamos*, a chamber.] Many-chambered, as certain cephalopods having multilocular shells.

Polythe'ism, *n.* [Fr. *polythéisme*; Gr. *polys*, many, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine of a plurality of gods; opposed to Monotheism, which maintains the existence only of one. The two extremes of *P.* may be regarded as Dualism, or the belief in two supreme beings — a good and an evil, and Pantheism, which regards all nature as but God. (See PANTHEISM.) Some consider Polytheism as having originated in a corruption of Monotheism; others regard it as deification of the powers of nature. *P.* differs from Idolatry in not of necessity including the motion of forms, which the latter always does, whether it refers to one god or several.

Poly'theist, *n.* A believer in, or one who supports the doctrine of, a plurality of gods.

Polytheis'tic, Polytheis'tical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Polytheism; as, *polytheistic* worship. — Maintaining a belief in a plurality of gods; as, a *polytheistic* writer.

Poly'theize, *v. n.* To believe in a plurality of gods; to uphold or disseminate the doctrine of Polytheism.

Polyto'mous, *a.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *tomē*, an incision.] (*Bot.*) Subdivided into many distinct, subordinate parts, which, owing to want of junction with the petiole, are not perfect leaflets; — said of leaves.

Poly'zoa, *n.* [Gr. *polys*, many, and *zōon*, an animal.] (*Zoöl.*) See BRYOZOA.

Poly'zoan, Poly'zoon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Polyzoa, or BRYOZOA, *q. v.*

Pomace, (*pŭm'as,*) **Pom'mage,** *n.* [L. Lat. *pomacium.*] The substance of apples or of similar fruit crushed by grinding.

Pomaceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pomum*, an apple.] (*Bot.*) That division of the natural order *Rosaceæ* to which the Apple, Pear, Quince, and Medlar belong. It differs from *Rosaceæ* proper in having an inferior ovary.

Pomaceous, (*-shŭs.*) *a.* [Lat. *pomum*, apple.] Consisting of apples. — Resembling pomace.

Pomade', *n.* [Fr. *pommade*, from Lat. *pomum*, the preparation having been formerly made from apples.] A perfumed unguent; — especially, a fragrant ointment for the hair.

Pomarape, (*po-ma-ra'pa,*) a summit of the Andes in Bolivia; Lat. 18° 8′ S., Lon. 69° 3′ W.; *height*, 21,700 ft.

Po'maria, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Newberry dist., abt. 32 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Pomarl'co, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Potenza, 10 m. S.S.E. of Matera; *pop.* 5,000.

Poma'ta, a village of Bolivia, abt. 97 m. W.N.W. of La Paz. It is situated on the S.W. shore of Lake Titicoca, 13,040 feet above sea-level.

Poma'tum, *n.* A perfumed pomade or ointment for the hair.
—*v. a.* To apply pomatum to, as the hair.

Pom'ba, (Villa da,) a town of Brazil, abt. 69 m. E.S.E. of Ouro Preto.

Pom'bal, a town of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, 20 m. N.E. of Leiria; *pop.* 5,000.

Pombal', a town of Brazil, abt. 140 m. N.N.W. of Bahia.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, abt. 250 m. W. of Parahiba; *pop.* 4,000.

Pome, *n.* [Lat. *pomum.*] (*Bot.*) The inferior syncarpous fruit, well known under the forms of apple, pear, quince, medlar, haw, &c. It is indehiscent and fleshy, 2 or more celled, and few-seeded. The *endocarp* (Fig. 940), is papery, cartilaginous, or bony; this is surrounded by a fleshy mass, consisting of *mesocarp* and *epicarp*, which is usually considered to be formed by the cohesion of the general parenchyma of the ovary with the calyx. In the apple, for example, the separable skin is the *epicarp*; the fleshy part, which is eaten, the *mesocarp*; and the core, containing the seeds, is the *endocarp*. According to some botanists, the outer fleshy portion of the *pome* is an enlarged concave receptacle, and the bony or cartilaginous cells are distinct carpels, the walls of which are formed of the three layers of the pericarp, completely united and indistinguishable. The pome characterizes the sub-order *Pomeæ*, of the order *Rosaceæ*. (See FRUIT.)

Pomegranate, (*pŭm-grănĕt',*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See PUNICA. —An ornament like a pomegranate, attached to the ephod of the Jewish high-priest.

Pomel', *n.* (*Arch.*) A brass or knob used as an ornamental top of a conical or dome-shaped roof of a turret, &c.

Pomera'nia, a prov. of Prussia, bordering on the S. coast of the Baltic, having on the E., S., and W. West Prussia, Brandenburg, and Mecklenburg; *area*, 12,000 sq. m. The surface is generally flat, and in parts marshy, and the soil moderately fertile. *Rivers.* Oder, Leba, Stolpe, Rega, Persante, Ucker, Peene, and Ihna. The Haff is a large inland bay, or rather lake, of an oblong form, which communicates with the Baltic by the mouths of the Oder. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, and tobacco. Great numbers of cattle are reared. *Min.* Iron, alum, and salt. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen stuffs, iron and glass-ware. *Chief towns.* Stettin, Stralsund, and Kœslin. *Pop.* 1,415,635.

Pomeroon', a river of British Guiana, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 40 m. N.W. of the estuary of the Essequibo.

Pom'eroy, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Meigs co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Columbus. It is well built, conveniently located for trade, and contains numerous manufactories. *P.* owes its rapid growth chiefly to the rich coal mines in the vicinity, and the extensive salt manufactories there located. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Pome'roy, Pomeroy'al, *a.* [Fr. *pomme*, and *roi*, *roy*, king.] The royal apple.

Pom'ey, *n.*; *pl.* POMEYS. [Fr. *pommé*, like an apple.] (*Her.*) A roundel; the figure of an apple blazoned in green

Pom'fret, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the scanthopterygious fishes comprising the genus *Stromateus*. They have the same compressed form as the Dory (*Zeus*), and the same smooth epidermis; but the muzzle is blunt, and not retractile. They are found in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and the Pacific.

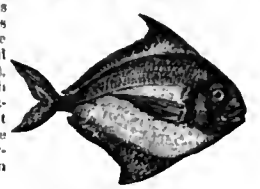


Fig. 2139. — POMFRET, (*Stromateus niger.*)

Pom'fret, a town of England. See PONTEFRACT.

Pom'fret, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 33 m. N. by E. of Norwich; *pop.* (1870) 1,488.

Pomfret, in *New York*, a township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,306.

Pomfret, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pom'fret-cake, *n.* A licorice-cake.

Pomiferous, *a.* [Fr. *pomifère*; Lat. *pomifer*, from *pomum*, apple.] (*Bot.*) Apple-bearing; — applied to plants of the cucurbitaceous class, in contradistinction to the *bacciferous* or berry-bearing plants.

Pom'mage, *n.* See POMACE.

Pomme de Terre River, in *Missouri*, rises in Greene co., and flowing N. enters the Osage River in Benton co.

Pommée, (*pom-ma',*) *a.* (*Her.*) With the ends terminating in rounded bosses, resembling apples; — said of crosses.

Pommel, (*pŭm'mel,*) *n.* [Fr. *pommeau*, from Lat. *pomum*, an apple.] A knob, ball, or boss; especially, the knob on a sword-hilt; the protuberant part of a saddle-bow; the rounded knob on a chair-frame.
—*v. a.* To beat or bruise, as with a *pommel* — that is, with something thick, heavy, or bulky.

Pommelion, (*-mĕl'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *pomilio*, pygmy.] (*Ord.*) The cascabel of a cannon. (B.)

Pom'melled, (*-meld,*) *a.* (*Her.*) Furnished with pommels, as a sword, dagger, and the like.

Pom'melling, *n.* A beating or bruising.

Pomol'ogist, *n.* [Fr. *pomologue.*] A lover of pomology.

Pomol'ogy, (*-jy,*) *n.* [Fr. *pomologie*, from Lat. *pomum*, fruit, apple, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] The sciences of raising fruits.

Pomo'na, *n.* [Lat. *pomum*, apple.] (*Myth.*) The Italian goddess of fruit-trees.

Pomo'na, or MAINLAND, the largest of the Orkney Islands, and nearly in their centre; *area*, 150 sq. m. It is generally barren, and in parts covered with marshes, with several fresh-water lakes. Large numbers of swine are raised. *Towns.* Kirkwall and Stromness. *Pop.* 16,141.

Pomo'na, in *Idaho Territory*, a village of Boisée co., abt. 33 m. N.E. of Boisée City.

Pomon'ic, *a.* [Lat. *pomum*, apple.] Pertaining, or having reference to apples.

Pomp, *n.* [Fr. *pompe*; Lat. *pompa*, from Gr. *pompē*, a solemn procession.] A procession distinguished by ostentatious splendor. — Show of splendor or magnificence; ostentatious parade; pageantry.
—*v. n.* To make an ostentatious display of pomp. (R.)

Pompadour, JEANNE ANTOINETTE POISSON, MARCHIONESS DE, (*pom'pa-door,*) the mistress of Louis XV., in whose affections she succeeded Madame de Chateauroux, was the daughter of a financier, and b. in 1720. At the age of 21 she was married to M. d'Etioles; first attracted the king's notice while he was hunting in the forest of Senart; appeared at court in 1745, under the title of Marchioness de Pompadour; and d. in 1764, aged 44 years. She certainly used her influence with the king in promoting the progress of the fine arts, but her cupidity and extravagance were unbounded; and many of the evils which oppressed France in the succeeding reign have been attributed to the power she possessed of filling the most important offices of the state with her favorites, whose measures were generally inglorious, both at home and abroad.

Pompeii, a city of Italy, in the plain at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and about twelve or thirteen miles south-east from Naples. Pompeii seems to have been one of the fashionable provincial cities of the Roman empire at the commencement of the Christian æra; but, with the neighboring city of Herculaneum, was entirely destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 78, being buried under the incessant shower of lava-stone which fell on it without intermission for many hours, entirely altering the physical aspect of the surrounding country, and totally obliterating every vestige of the two contiguous cities. Though the greater number of the inhabitants escaped, many hundreds must have perished in their

houses, as the skeletons of soldiers on guard, priests at their refection, and others found in the excavations unquestionably certify. From the year 79 to 1750, — when the city was exhumed, after nearly seventeen centuries, — this interesting memorial of Roman luxury, greatness, and civilization remained unnoticed and forgotten, beneath the feet of succeeding generations, and at last was only brought to light by an accidental operation of some peasants. It would be impossible in our brief space to attempt even an enumeration of the objects discovered in this now famous city, or to detail the valuable results which have flowed from the work of excavation. Suffice it to say that in all the departments of social life — in the affairs of domestic and of public life, of the worship of the gods, and the shows of the arena — in architecture (see Fig. 231), painting, and sculpture — in fine, in all the appliances of comfort and of luxury in a wealthy community, we have, as it were, a living picture of a city 1,800 years ago.

Pom'pelmous, or **Pompel'moose,** *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Citrus pompelmous.* See CITRUS.

Pom'perung River, in *Connecticut,* enters the Housatonic River in New Haven co.

Pompey, (CNEIUS POMPEIUS MAGNUS,) (*pom'pe,*) son of Pompeius Strabo, a Roman general, was born 106 B. C. He distinguished himself against the enemies of the Roman senate, both within the state and without, and at last fell in the struggle against Cæsar for absolute power. The events which mark his career are briefly these: — Like his father, under whom he commenced his military career, serving against Marius, *P.* ranged himself with the aristocratic party of the republic. He was in his twenty-third year only when he raised three complete legions, 60,000 men, at his own expense, and took the field in behalf of Sylla — at that juncture returning from his expedition against Mithridates. By his twenty-sixth year *P.* had defeated the remains of the Marian party in Cisalpine, Gaul, Sicily, and Africa, and on his return to Rome, A. C. 83, was hailed *Magnus* — the great — by Sylla; his audacious perseverance also procuring for him the honors of a triumph. On the death of Sylla, in B. C. 78, Pompey went as preconsul to Spain, where the plebeian war was continued by Sertorius, and after a four years' arduous struggle, he remained master of the field, his opponent having been betrayed and assassinated. He returned to Italy in time to give the finishing blow to the similar victories of Crassus, and in B. C. 70 Pompey and Crassus were elected consuls. In possession of this office, he restored the tribunitial power, and afterwards dismissed his army, remaining at Rome as a private citizen. In the beginning of the year B. C. 67, he was intrusted with extraordinary powers, in order to destroy the lawless bands and the piratical adventurers who infested the coasts of the Mediterranean, and having effected this, he was made absolute dictator in the East, and superseded Lucullus in the command against Mithridates. The latter he completely routed in B. C. 66, and soon after becoming master of Asia Minor, pursued his conquests through Syria and Palestine as far as the Red Sea. For these services he obtained a third magnificent triumph at Rome, and in B.C. 60 joined Cæsar and Crassus in the *triumvirate,* the former of whom gave him his daughter Julia in marriage. Succeeding events caused *P.* to draw closer to the senatorial party, and with him, as the representative of the patrician republic, went Cato, the honest enemy of the ambition of Cæsar. In B. C. 54 Julia died; in the year following, Crassus was slain in Asia; and now the hostility between Cæsar and Pompey rapidly developed itself. The former having applied for the consulship, refused to present himself in Rome as a private citizen, and a decree of the senate declared him a public enemy unless he resigned his command. Instead of doing so, Cæsar crossed the Rubicon with his troops A. C. 49, and *P.*, accompanied by Cato, Cicero, and the other nobles of Rome, fell back upon Greece, where the great battle of Pharsalia decided his fate. *P.* was advised to seek an asylum in Egypt, then ruled by a sovereign he had protected, Ptolemy XII. He was received with pretended friendship, but treacherously murdered as soon as he had stepped ashore, B. C. 48, and his head being cut off, it was sent to Cæsar, who turned away from it and could not restrain his tears. *P.* fell, and with him the republic of Rome, for want of the art of government; the brilliancy of his early victories carried him to power, but the remembrance of his greatness in the field was a poor compensation for the anarchy that prevailed at Rome. CNEIUS, son of *P.*, who endeavored to carry on the war against Cæsar, was defeated and killed at Munda, B. C. 45. SEXTUS, the yeonger brother of Cneius, continued the war for 10 years, and rendered himself formidable as a naval commander; but he was at last defeated and killed by order of Antony, B. C. 35.

Pom'pey, in *New York,* a post-township of Onondaga co., containing the post-villages of Pompey Centre and Pompey Hill, about 140 miles W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 3,314.

Pompo'leon, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as PEMPELMOUS, *q. v.*

Pom'pon, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A tuft or bob of wool worn on the front top of a soldier's shako, in lieu of a feather.

Pompos'ity, *n.* [Sp. *pomposidad.*] The state or quality of being pompous; pomposness; ostentation.

Pompo'so, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Grand and stately.

Pom'pous, *a.* [Fr. *pompeux;* Lat. *pomposus.*] Splendid; magnificent; displaying pomp or showy grandeur. —Ostentatious; boastful; swelling, as with overweening pride or personal consequence; as, a *pompous* individual; *pompous* vanity, &c.

Pom'pously, *adv.* Magnificently; splendidly; ostentatiously; with great parade, show, or display.

Pom'pousness, *n.* State or quality of being pompous; magnificence; splendor.

Pomp'ton, in *New Jersey,* a small river flowing into the Passaic River, between Passaic and Morris cos. — A post-village and township of Passaic co.; abt. 70 m. N.E. from Trenton; *pop.* (1870) 1,840.

Po'mum Ad'ami. [Lat., Adam's apple.] (*Anat.*) The name given to the sharp protuberance observable in the throat of men, and is formed by the union of the two thyroid cartilages, the external protection of the larynx, or organ of voice. These cartilages being much smaller in females than in males, accounts for the apparent non-existence of the *Pomum Adami* in women.

Ponca, in *Nebraska,* a post-village and township, cap. of Dixon co., abt. 97 m. N. by W. of Omaha City; *pop.* about 400.

Poncho, (*pŏn'tcho,*) *n.* [Sp.] A kind of blanket-cloak or cape worn by Hispano-Americans, having a slit in the middle for the head to pass through.

Pond, *n.* [A. S. *pyndan,* to shut in; Lat. *pontus;* Gr. *pontos,* the sea.] A circumscribed and stagnant body of fresh water, either natural or artificial, and smaller than a lake; a pool; a mere.

—*v. a.* To form into a pond.

Pond Eddy, in *New York,* a post-village of Sullivan co., abt. 109 m. N.W. of New York city.

Pon'der, *v. a.* [Fr. *pondérer;* Lat. *ponderare,* from *pondere,* to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider; to examine with deliberate thought.

—*v. n.* To think; to muse; to cogitate; to deliberate; — with *on.*

Ponderabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *pondérabilité.*] State or condition of being ponderable.

Pon'derable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ponderabilis.*] Susceptible of being weighed.

Pon'deral, *a.* [Fr.] Estimated or determined by weight rather than by bulk or number; — distinguished from *numeral;* as a *ponderal* drachma, *ponderal* libra. *Arbuthnot.*

Pon'derance, *n.* [Lat. *ponderans — ponderare,* to weigh.] Weight; gravity; heaviness.

Pon'derer, *n.* One who thinks, ponders, or deliberates.

Pon'deringly, *adv.* With cogitation or deliberation.

Ponderos'ity, *n.* [O. Fr. *ponderosité.*] State of being ponderous; weight; gravity; ponderance.

Pon'derous, *a.* [Lat. *ponderosus.*] Weighty; very heavy; as, a *ponderous* load. — Important; momentous; as, a *ponderous* undertaking. — Forcible; strong; impulsive; as, a *ponderous* blow; *ponderous* spar.

Pon'derously, *adv.* With great weight or ponderosity.

Pon'derousness, *n.* Weight; gravity; state of being ponderous.

Pon'dicherry, a town of Hindostan, the principal French settlement on the coast of Coromandel, 83 m. S.S.W. of Madras; Lat. 11° 57′ N., Lon. 95° 54′ E. It is situated on a flat sandy plain near the sea, is regularly built, and is the centre of a large trade with the rest of the Coromandel coast, Sumatra, the Isle de Bourbon, the Mauritius, and Senegal. It was purchased by the French from the Bejapoor sovereign in 1672. *Pop.* 54,350.

Pond Island, in *Maine,* an island and lighthouse at the entrance of Kennebec River. It exhibits a fixed light 52 ft. above the sea; Lat. 43° 42′ N., Lon. 69° 44′ W.

Pond River, in *Kentucky,* enters Green River between Hopkins and Muhlenburg cos.

Pond-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POTAMOGETON.

Pone, *n.* A kind of bread, made, particularly in the Southern States, of corn-meal, often with eggs and flour. *Webster.*

Po'nent, *n.* [Sp. *poniente,* the west, from Lat. *ponens —ponere,* to set.] Western; occidental; — opposed to *levant.* (R.)

Pongee, (*jĕe',*) *n.* An inferior quality of India silk.

Pong'hee, (*-gē',*) *n.* In Burmah, one of the higher order of priests.

Pon'go, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) This term was used to define the large adult form of the Orang-outang (*Pithecus satyrus*), which was supposed, even in the time of Cuvier, to be a distinct species; the term *pongo,* borrowed from Africa, being applied to denote the great anthropoid ape of the Malay Archipelago.

Poniard, (*pŏn'yard,*) *n.* [Fr. *poignard.*] A small, pointed dagger; a stiletto.

Poniatowski, JOSEPH, PRINCE, (*pon'e-a-tow'ske.*) This distinguished Polish general was born at Warsaw, in 1763, and when young entered the Austrian service, but when the Poles rose against Russia he quitted it, and joining his countrymen, fought with them under Kosciusko. Upon the defeat of this general, *P.* sought refuge in Vienna, till the French entered Warsaw in 1806, when he was appointed to the command of the Polish army which was to coöperate with the French against Russia. In 1812 Napoleon gave him the command of the 5th corps of the Grand Army, which consisted almost entirely of Poles. In the subsequent battles he distinguished himself by his skill and bravery, and covered himself with glory in the retreat from Moscow. Napoleon estimated his services so highly, that shortly before the battle of Leipsic he created him a Marshal of France. After this disastrous battle, the French were flying in utter confusion over the Elster; the bridge was blocked up, prisoners were taken by thousands, and many who plunged into the stream perished. The whole of the rear-guard fell into the hands of the allies, together with the King of Saxony and his whole court. Marshal Macdonald with difficulty gained the opposite bank, but the unfortunate *P.* was drowned in the attempt, 1813.

Poniatowski, STANISLAUS, COUNT DE, father of Stanislaus Augustus, king of Poland, castellan of Cracovia, and a companion-in-arms of Charles XII., flourished 1678–1762.

Pons, a town of France, dept. of Charente-Inférieure, 12 m. from Saintes; *pop.* 7,000.

Pon'tac, *n.* [From *Pontac,* a town in the S. of France.] A kind of Constantia wine, brought from the Cape of Good Hope.

Pont-a-Mous'son, a town of France, dept. of Meurthe, on the Moselle, 16 m. N. of Nancy. *Manuf.* Woollen-stuffs, earthenware, printing-type, tobacco-pipes, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 8,115.

Pontarlier, (*pon-tar'le-ai,*) a town of France, dept. of Doubs, on the Doubs, 40 m. from Besancon. *Manuf.* Paper and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

Pont'chartrain (Lake,) in *Louisiana,* a considerable sheet of water, abt. 5 m. N. of New Orleans, bordered by the parishes of St. Tammany, Livingston, John Baptist, and Orleans. It covers an area of abt. 950 sq. m., is nearly circular in outline, and has a maximum depth of 20 feet. It communicates with the Gulf of Mexico eastwardly through Lake Bergne, and with the Mississippi River southwardly through St. John's Bayou. It is also connected with Lake Maurpas on the W.

Ponte-Cor'vo, a town of Italy, prov. of Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 20 m. S.E. of Frosinone, and 37 N.W. of Capua. It gave the title of prince to Bernadotte. *Pop.* 8,871.

Ponte-Delga'do, a seaport, and largest city of the Azores, on the S. side of the island of St. Michael; Lat. 37° 45′ 10″ N., Lon. 25° 41′ 15″ W. It is strongly fortified, and has considerable trade. *Chief exp.* Wheat, maize, and fruits. *Pop.* 22,000.

Ponteder'aceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Liliales.* DIAG. A naked perianth, circinate when withering, anthers turned inward, and nearly albumen. They are unimportant aquatic plants, natives of America, East Indies, and Africa.

Pontec', *n.* [Fr. and Sp. *pontil.*] An instrument used in the manufacture of glass, for taking the hot glass out of the fusing-pot. (Also written *pontil, puntel,* and *punty.*)

Ponte'fract, or **Pom'fret,** a town of England, co. of York, near the Aire, 21 m. S.W. of York, and 174 m. N. of London; *pop.* 5,340.

Pon'te Lagoscu'ro, a town of Italy, prov. of Ferrara, on the Po, 4 m. N. of Ferrara; *pop.* 6,000.

Ponteve'dra, a town of Spain, prov. of Galicia, on the Crez, 35 m. S. of Santiago; *pop.* 6,630.

Pon'tia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of diurnal *Lepidoptera,* containing many species, among which is *P. brassicæ,* or Cabbage-butterfly (Fig. 2140). This common and destructive insect makes its appearance in our gardens about the middle of May, and lays its eggs on the under side of cabbage leaves. Both sexes have the upper surface of all the wings white, with the tip of the anterior wings above black, the patch on its inner edge being indented, and the extreme tip being slightly irrorated with white; beneath, the under surface of the anterior wings is yellowish, the base slightly irrorated with dusky, and two transverse spots adorning the disc. The posterior wings are pale-yellowish, rather sprinkled with dusky. The body and antennæ are black above and white beneath. There are, however, several varieties of this butterfly, slightly differing from each other. The caterpillar is bluish-green, with three yellow longitudinal lines, one on the back, the others on the sides; between these are several tubercular spots, each bearing a small hair: the tail is black. They are hatched in a few days, and continue to feed together till the end of June: when they have found a convenient place to attach themselves, they fasten their tail by a web, and carry a strong thread of silk round the upper part of their body; after hanging a few hours the chrysalis (which is greenish, spotted with black, with three yellow stripes,) is perfectly formed; and in about six days the butterfly appears. The eggs laid by the second brood produce caterpillars, which feed during the remainder of the summer, and remain in the pupa state during the winter, to be hatched in the succeeding spring. So prolific is this destructive species, that were it not for the ichneumon fly, which deposits her eggs within the body of the caterpillar, and in the larva state continues to prey on its vitals, the ravages of this insect would be of the most serious consequence to our vegetable productions.

Fig. 2140.
CABBAGE-BUTTERFLY.

Pon'tiac, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township, cap. of Oakland co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Pontiac, in *New York,* a post-village of Erie co., abt. 22 m. S. by W. of Buffalo.

Pontiac, in *Ohio,* a town, cap. of Livingston co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Chicago.—A post-village of Huron co., abt. 19 m. S. of Sandusky.

Pontianak, (*pon-te-a-nak'.*) the principal Dutch settlement on the W. coast of Borneo, on the river Campas. It is fortified, and exports gold-dust, pepper, and edible-birds' nests. *Pop.* 20,000.

Pon'tic, *a.* [Lat. *Ponticus;* Gr. *Pontikos.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to the Euxine or Black Sea, the ancient *Pontus.*

Pon'tiff, *n.* [Lat *pontifex.*] (*Roman Hist.*) The highest Roman sacerdotal title. Numa is said to have instituted four pontifices, chosen from the patricians; to which were added, long afterwards, four plebeians. Sylla

*

increased their number to fifteen. The chief of the pontifices was called the *pontifex maximus*, and was always created by the people, being generally chosen from those who had borne the first offices in the state. His station was one of great dignity and power, as he not only had supreme authority in religious matters, but, in consequence of the close connection between the civil government and religion of Rome, exercised considerable political influence. The title of *pontifex maximus* being for life, Augustus never assumed it till the death of Lepidus, after which it was always held by himself and his successors to the time of Theodosius. The insignia consisted of the toga prætexta, and a conical woollen cap with a tassel.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a title assumed by the Pope.—Among the ancient Jews, the chief-priest or rabbin.

Pontific, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of priests; as, the *pontific* college. (*Milton.*)—Belonging, or having reference to the Pope, or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Pontifical, *a.* [Lat. *pontificalis.*] Pertaining to a high-priest; as, *pontifical* authority;—hence, belonging to the Pope.—Splendid; magnificent; as, "a robe *pontifical*."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* [L. Lat. *pontificale.*] A book containing the formulæ of religious rites and ceremonies.

—*pl.* The vestments and ornaments worn by a priest, or by the Pope; as, "dressed in full *pontificals*."—*W. Scott.*

Pontifically, *adv.* In a pontifical manner.

Pontifical States. See STATES OF THE CHURCH.

Pontificate, *n.* [Lat. *pontificatus;* Fr. *pontificat.*] State, office, or dignity of a high-priest.—Specifically, the papacy; popedom; papal office; as, to be elected to the *pontificate.*—Reign of a pope; as, the *pontificate* of Leo X.

Pontine Marshes, (*pon'teen,*) an extensive marshy tract of Italy, in the S. part of the Campagna di Roma, extending from Cisterna in the N., to Terracina in the S., a distance of 30 miles, the breadth varying from 4 to 11 m. The region is very fertile, but pestilential. Efforts have been made at different times to drain it, but without effect. It is traversed by the road from Rome to Naples.

Pontivy, (*pon'te-ve,*) a town of France, dept. of Morbihan, on the Blavet, 30 m. N.N.W. of Vannes. *Manuf.* Leather, and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 8,000.

Pont'levis, *n.* [Fr., a drawbridge.] (*Man.*) The disorderly action of a horse in resistance to its rider, in which the animal rears up several times, running on his hind legs, so as to be in danger of falling backward.

Pontoise, (*pon-twawze',*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Oise, at the junction of the Oise and Viosne, 20 m. N. of Versailles. *Manuf.* Watches, jewelry, chemicals, cotton-yarn; also, numerous flour-mills. *Pop.* 7,600.

Ponton', Pontoon', *n.* [Fr. *ponton,* from Lat. *pons, pontis,* a bridge.] (*Mil.*) A light, portable framework, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops over a river, &c.

(*Naut.*) A low, flat vessel resembling a barge, and furnished with apparatus for the raising and carecning of ships, &c.; a lighter.

Ponton-bridge, a bridge formed with pontoons.

Ponton-train. (*Mil.*) The carriages for transport of pontons, or of the materials for constructing a ponton-bridge.

Pontonier', Pontoonier', *n.* [Fr. *pontonnier.*] A soldier artificer who constructs ponton-bridges.

Pon'toosuck, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Hancock co., abt. 215 m. N.N.W. of St. Louis, Missouri.

Pontoosuck, in *Massachusetts,* a villaga of Berkshire co., abt. 115 m. W. by S. of Boston.

Ponto'toc, in *Mississippi,* a N.N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallahatchee and Loosascoona rivers besides several creeks. *Surface,* undulating or nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Pontotoc, a thriving post-village containing a U. States land-office, abt. 175 m. N. by E. of Jackson. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.

Pontremoli, (*pon-trai-mo'le,*) a fortified town of Italy, prov. of Florence, 23 m. N.W. of Carrara. *Manuf.* Silks and linens. *Pop.* 5,000.

Pont-rolant, *n.* [Fr. *pont,* bridge, and *rolant,* flying.] (*Mil.*) A flying bridge, used in sieges for crossing moats, ditches, &c.

Pont-St. Esprit, a town of France, dept. of Gard, on the Rhine, 31 m. N.N.E. of Nimes; *pop.* 5,500.

Pon'tus. (*Anc. Geog.*) The N.E. province of Asia Minor, bounded N. by the Euxine Sea, W. by Galatia and Paphlagonia, S. by Cappadocia and part of Armenia, and E. by Colchis. It was originally governed by kings, and was in its most flourishing state under Mithridates the Great, who waged a long and celebrated war with the Romans, but was at length subdued by Pompey; after which Pontus became a province of the Roman empire. The geographer Strabo was born in Amasia, its capital; and one of its principal towns, Trapezus, still flourishes under the name of Trebizond.

Pontypool, (*pon'ti-pool,*) a town of England, co. of Monmouth, 15½ m. S.W. of Monmouth, and 182 m. W. of London; *pop.* 4,600.

Po'ny, Po'ney, *n.*; *pl.* PONIES. [Fr. *poni.*] A small horse.—In England, a slang or sporting-term for £25 sterling; as, I will lay a *pony* against the field; *i. e.,* to bet in favor of one favorite horse against the remaining horses entered in a race.—In England, a cant university phrase for a translation of some author studied, with the view of quickly conning a lesson.

Pony-engine, in the U. States, a locomotive employed in switching railroad cars from one track to another.

Pood, *n.* [Russ. *pud.*] A Russian weight, equal to 36 lbs. avoirdupois.

Poo'dle, *n.* [Ger. *pudel.*] A dog covered with long silky hair; a lap-dog; as, a French *poodle.*

Pooh, *interj.* Poh; pshaw; pish;—an expression of aversion or contempt.

Pool, *n.* [A. S. *pól, pul.*] A small, and generally deep, mass of fresh water, occurring in the course of a stream, or supplied by a spring; also, a pond.—A small body of stagnant water; a puddle.

—[Fr. *poule,* from Lat. *pullus,* a pullet.] The stake played for in certain games of cards, billiards, &c.

Pool, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Midland co., abt. 33 m. W.N.W. of Bay City.

Pool-ball, *n.* One of several ivory balls, used in playing *pool,* a game at billiards.

Poole, a seaport-town of England, co. of Dorset, on a peninsula, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus, 21 m. E. of Dorchester. It has an excellent harbor and considerable trade. *Pop.* 8,759.

Pool Island, in *Maryland,* an island and lighthouse in Chesapeake Bay exhibiting a fixed light, abt. 18 m. E. by N. of Baltimore.

Pooler', *n.* A pole or paddle to stir a tan-vat.

Pooles'ville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 65 m. W.N.W. of Annapolis.

Pool'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Madison co., abt. 95 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Poo'na, Poo'nah, or **Pu'na,** a city of British India, cap. of a dist. of the same name, in the pres. of Bombay, at the junction of the Moola and Moota, 75 m. S.E. of Bombay; *pop.* 76,000.

Poop, *n.* [Fr. *poupe;* It. *poppa;* Lat. *puppis.*] (*Naut.*) A partial deck extending from about the mizzen-mast close aft, above the complete deck of the vessel. It is rapidly disappearing from modern ships, as a useless cause of leeway and a mark for an enemy's shot.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea.—To strike in the stern, as one vessel whose stern comes in contact with the stern of another vessel.

—*v. n.* To pop; to make a short, snapping noise; also, to eructate.

Pooped, (*poopt,*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Furnished with a poop, as a ship.

Poop'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The blow of a heavy sea on the stern of a vessel, when scudding in a gale of wind;—also, the action of one vessel's stern coming in contact with the stern of another vessel.

Poor, *a.* [Fr. *pauvre;* It. *povero;* Lat. *pauper.*] Destitute of means or property; wanting in material worldly wealth; needy; indigent; necessitous; as, *poor* people.

(*Law.*) So utterly destitute of property or means of livelihood as to be entitled to maintenance at the public cost.—Hence, lean; deficient in fat, fleshiness, or plumpness; emaciated; meagre; sorry; lank; in bad case; as, a *poor* horse, ass, &c.—Lacking in strength and corporeal vigor;—applied to health; as, his health is but *poor.*—Of trifling value, worth, moment, or importance; inferior; insignificant;—said of material things; as, a *poor* coat, a *poor* flower.—Barren; sterile; without fecundity or fertility; as, *poor* land, a *poor* soil.—Lacking in strength, elegance, or appropriateness;—applied to literary composition; as, a *poor* treatise, a *poor* sermon, a *poor* novel.—Paltry; mean; ill-adapted for an end or occasion; valueless; as, a *poor* excuse.—Deserving of pity, sympathy, or true appreciation;—used, sometimes, as a word of endearment, and sometimes as a term of mild contempt.

"*Poor,* little, pretty, flattering thieg."—*Prior.*

The poor, the indigent; the needy; those who are destitute of worldly means, or property.

"The short and simple annals of *the poor.*"—*Gray.*

Poor'-box, *n.* A depository for contributions to the poor.

Poor'bunder, or **Poor'under,** a fortified seaport-town of Hindostan, prov. of Guzerat; Lat. 21° 39′ N., Lon. 69° 48′ E.

Poor'-house, *n.* A public institution for the support of the destitute poor; a work-house; an alms-house.

Poor'john, *n.* The fish called *hake.* See MERLUCIUS.

Poor'-laws, *n. pl.* Laws providing for the support of the destitute poor.

Poor'liness, *n.* State or condition of being poorly; feebleness.

Poor'ly, *adv.* In a poor state, manner, or condition; without wealth or sufficient means; as, to live *poorly.*—With little or no success; without prosperity or advantage; having deficiency of growth, profit, or plenty; as, they managed *poorly.*—Meanly; without nerve or spirit.—Without dignity, superiority, or excellence; as, he acted his part *poorly.*

—*a.* Indisposed; not in ordinary good health; somewhat sick or invalid; as, to feel *poorly.* (Used colloquially.)

Poor Man's Weather-glass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANAGALLIS.

Poor'ness, *n.* State or condition of being poor, in any of its senses; want of means or property; poverty; indigence; need; necessitousness; want of success or prosperity; lack of worth, value, or importance; sterility; lack of productiveness; meanness; want; lowness; as, *poorness* of living, *poorness* of land, *poorness* and degeneracy of spirit, &c.

Poor'-rate, *n.* A tax or assessment levied on the public at large for the relief of the poor.

Poor'-spir'ited, *a.* Base; mean of spirit; cowardly; timorous.

Poor'-spir'itedness, *n.* State or quality of being poor-spirited.

Pop, *n.* [L. Ger. *pup,* a fart.] A small, quick sound or report; as, the *pop* made by extracting a cork from a bottle of champagne.—The beverage which issues from the bottle containing it with a *pop,* or explosive sound;—chiefly used in composition; as, ginger *pop.*

—*v. n.* To make a short, sharp, sudden sound.—To enter or issue forth with a sharp, sudden motion.—To dart; to move from place to place suddenly.

—*v. a.* To push or cause to advance suddenly; to bring to notice upon the spur of a moment; as, he *popped* his head in.—To cause to *pop,* as corn; to cause to dilate and collapse suddenly with heat.

To pop off. To shift off; to push away.—*To pop the question.* To ask a woman to be one's wife. (Colloq.)

—*adv.* Suddenly; impromptu; appearing on the spur of the moment.

Popac'ton (or PEPACTON) **Riv'er,** in *New York,* flows S.W. into the Delaware River from Delaware co.

Popayan', a city of the U. S. of Colombia, cap. of the prov. of same name, on the Cauca River; Lat. 2° 28′ 35″ N., Lon. 76° 36′ W.; *pop.* 20,000.

Pop'-corn, *n.* Corn or maize suitable for popping.—Corn which has been popped, or caused by heat to burst suddenly, so as to dilate and expose the inner part of the kernel;—generally termed *popped-corn.*

Pope, *n.* [Lat. *papa,* father, bishop; Gr. *pappas,* father.] (*Eccl.*) A title originally applied to all bishops, and still given to all priests of the Greek and Russo-Greek Church, but restricted in the west to the sovereign pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. According to the Roman Catholic faith, the pope derives his power from being the successor of St. Peter, the *rock* upon which Christ was to build his Church. He is therefore the visible head of the Church, the invisible head being Jesus Christ. The Roman Catholics maintain that the bishop of Rome has always been recognized as superior to all other Christian bishops, while the Protestant historians state generally his supremacy from the 4th century. The mode of electing popes is noticed under CONCLAVE (*q. v.*); and an account of their temporal power, now vanished, will be given under STATES OF THE CHURCH, (*q. v.*) For the history of all the popes from St. Peter down to Pius IX., see their different names.

Pope, ALEXANDER, a celebrated English poet, b. 1688, in London. His parents being Roman Catholics, he was placed, at 8 years of age, under one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of Latin and Greek. At the age of 12, he retired with his parents to Blinfield, in Windsor Forest, where his father had purchased a small estate. Here he wrote his *Ode on Solitude,* which appears as the first-fruits of his poetic genius. It was here, also, that he first met with the works of Waller, Spenser, and Dryden. But on perusing Dryden, he abandoned the rest, and studied him as his model. At the age of 16, he wrote his *Pastorals,* which procured him the friendship of the principal wits of the time. His next performance was the *Essay on Criticism,* published in 1711. *The Messiah* appeared first in the *Spectator;* and this was followed by his *Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.* About this period, also, he produced the *Rape of the Lock,* occasioned by Lord Petre's cutting off a ringlet of Mrs. Arabella Fermore's hair. He next brought out his *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard, The Temple of Fame,* and *Windsor Forest.* Pope now undertook his translation of the *Iliad,* which he published by subscription, and cleared by it above $25,000, part of which he laid out in the purchase of a house at Twickenham, whither he removed in 1715. After completing the *Iliad,* he undertook the *Odyssey,* for which also he obtained a liberal subscription. He was, however, materially assisted in these works by the learning and abilities of others, particularly Broome, Fenton, and Parnell.

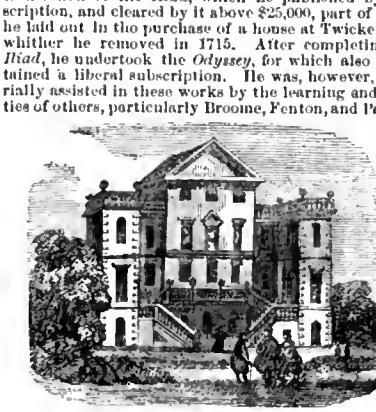


Fig. 2141.—THE RESIDENCE OF POPE.

The reputation he had acquired, by the success as well as the merits of his works, procured him numerous enemies among writers of the minor class, from whom he experienced frequent splenetic attacks. Perhaps it would have been more to his honor had he taken no notice of them; but in 1727 he vented his resentment in a mock-heroic, entitled *The Dunciad,* in which he took more than warrantable revenge, and what was worse, exposed to ridicule many ingenious and respectable persons who had given him no offence. In 1729, by the advice of Lord Bolingbroke he turned his pen to a moral and philosophical subject. The result was his *Essay on Man,* an ethical poem addressed to that statesman, which attracted universal admiration. It was followed by *Imitations of Horace,* accompanied by a *Prologue and Epilogue to the Satires,* and by *Moral Epistles,* which exhibit him as a satirist of the school of Boileau. In 1737, Pope printed his *Letters* by subscription, for which he alleged, as his excuse, that some of his epistles had been surreptitiously published by Edmund Curll. In 1742, at the suggestion of Warbur-

ton, he added a fourth book to his *Dunciad*, intended to ridicule useless and frivolous studies, in which he attacked Colly Cibber, then poet-laureate. Cibber retaliated by a pamphlet, which told some ludicrous stories of his antagonist, and so irritated the latter that in a new edition of the *Dunciad* he deposed Theobald, its original hero, and promoted Cibber in his place, who, although a great coxcomb, could scarcely be deemed a dunce. An oppressive asthma began now to indicate a commencing decline; and while he was engaged in preparing a complete edition of his works, he expired, May 30, 1744.

Pope, John, Major-General in the U. S. army, son of Judge Pope of Illinois, born at Kaskaskia, in that State, in March, 1823, entered West Point in 1838, graduated with Rosecranz in 1842, and in Aug., 1846, joined the army under Gen. Taylor, in Mexico. From the termination of that struggle till 1861 he was chiefly engaged in surveying expeditions. When the Civil War broke out, Capt. Pope was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and in Dec., 1861, while surveying under Gen. Halleck, he cleared Central Missouri of the Confederate forces. In March, 1862, he was appointed Major-Gen. of Volunteers, and soon after captured New Madrid, with all its guns and stores. He took part in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation he followed up the retreat of the Confederates. In June, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the Army of Virginia, comprising the forces under Fremont, Banks, McDowell, and Sturgis; and, July 14, 1862, was appointed Brig.-Gen. in the U. S. army. Great things were expected from him, as he had acquired high reputation by some daring exploits in minor operations. But these hopes were doomed to be disappointed. Very soon after his appointment to the chief command, a series of disastrous defeats sustained by the army under his orders spread consternation through the Northern States. Gen. Pope withdrew the Army of the Potomac, Aug. 20, to the north side of the Rappahannock, where he was quickly followed by the Confederate forces under Generals Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, and he retreated towards Warrenton. Gen. Pope's army was thrown into disorder, and his baggage captured by the Confederates, Aug. 25; the troops under Gen. Burnside evacuated Fredericksburg, and retired to Aquia Creek, Aug. 29; and on that and the following day the second battle of Bull Run was fought, which ended in the complete defeat of Gen. Pope, and his withdrawal to Centreville. He was relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and his services were transferred to another field of action — that of checking the predatory incursions of the Indian frontier tribes.

Pope, in *Arkansas*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers*. Arkansas River, and Big Piney and Illinois creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Norristown. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Pope, in *Illinois*, a S. by E. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *Rivers*. Ohio River, and Lusk and Big Bay creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and lead. *Cap.* Golconda. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Pope, in *Minnesota*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 720 sq. m. *Rivers*. Medicine Bank of Chippewa River, with several smaller streams and lakes. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Glenwood. *Pop.* abt. 2,800.

Pope'dom, *n.* [A.S.] The jurisdiction of the Pope; the place, office, or rank of the Pope; papal dignity.

Pope Joan, *n.* (*Games.*) An old English game at cards, played by any number from three to a dozen persons.

Popering'en, a town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 6 m. W.S.W. of Ypres. *Manuf.* Coarse woollens, lace, and serges. *Pop.* 11,200.

Pop'ery, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The religion of the Roman Catholic Church, comprehending doctrines and practices; — a word used by the Protestants.

Pope's-eye, *n.* The gland encircled with fat in the middle of the thigh.

Pope's-head, *n.* A large round brush, with a long handle, used in dusting ceilings.

Pope's-nose, or **Par'son's-nose,** *n.* The protuberance at one end of a roast turkey, goose, &c.; — sometimes considered a tit-bit.

Pop'gun, *n.* A small gun or tube used by children to pop with, or shoot with, and make an explosive report.

Pop'injay, *n.* [Sp. *papagayo.*] A parrot; also, a wood-pecker. — A device resembling a parrot, put on a pole as a mark to be shot at. — A fop; a coxcomb; a gay, debonnair young fellow.

Pop'ish, *a.* Relating to, or taught by the Pope; pertaining or having reference to the Pope, or to the Roman Catholic Church; as, *Popish* ceremonies.

Pop'ishly, *adv.* In a Popish manner; with an inclination to Popery.

Pop'lar, *n.* [Fr. *peuplier*; It. *pioppo.*] (*Bot.*) See POPULUS and LIRIODENDRON.

Poplar Bluff, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Butler co., abt. 130 m. S. of St. Louis.

Poplar Creek, in *Tennessee*, enters Clinch River in Roane co.

Poplar Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 16 m. E.N.E. of Rockford.

Poplar Grove, in *Tennessee*, a village of Gibson co., abt. 144 m. W. of Nashville.

Poplar Plains, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Fleming co., abt. 80 m. E. of Frankfort.

Poplar Ridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 15 m. S.W. by S. of Auburn.

Poplartown, in *Maryland*, a village of Worcester co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Snow Hill.

Pop'lin, *n.* [Fr. *papeline.*] A cloth-stuff made of silk and worsted, much used as a material for ladies' dresses; as, Irish *poplins*, brocaded *poplins*, figured *poplins*, watered *poplins*.

Poplit'ic, Poplit'teal, *a.* [From Lat. *poplitis*, the ham; Fr. *poplité, poplitique.*] Belonging, or relating to the ham, or under-part of the knee-joint.

Popocatepetl', (Mexican, "smoking mountain,") an active volcano of Mexico, abt. 35 m. S.W. of La Puebla. *Height*, 17,720 feet. The crater is 1,000 feet deep and abt. 3 m. in circumference.

Po'po Islands, a group in the Eastern Archipelago, between Gilolo and Papua. The principal island is in Lat. 1° 15′ S., Lon. 129° 45′ E., with a circumference of 50 m.

Popoli, (*po'po-le,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Abruzzo Ulteriore II., on the Pescara, 8 m. N.N.W. of Salmona; *pop.* 4,000.

Pop'pet, *n.* See PUPPET. — A term of endearment frequently applied to young children.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Perpendicular pieces of timber fixed on the fore and aftermost parts of the bilge-ways, to support a ship while being launched.

Pop'pet-head, *n.* (*Mech.*) That part of a lathe which holds the back-centre, and can be fixed on any part of the bed.

Poppi, (*pop'pe,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Florence, on the Arno, 25 m. E. of Florence; *pop.* 6,000.

Pop'ple, *v. n.* To bob up and down, like a cork dropped on water.

—To bubble up. (An English provincialism.)

—*n.* The poplar. (Used as a localism both in England and the U. States.)

Pop'pose-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEONTICE.

Pop'py, *n.* [A.S. *popeg, popei*; It. *papavera*; Fr. *pavot*; Lat. *papaver.*] (*Bot.*) See PAPAVERACEÆ.

Pop'py, Pop'py-head, (and sometimes POOP,) *n.* [Fr. *poupée.*] (*Arch.*) A carved ornament at the apex of a standard or open seat in Gothic churches, also carved into an ornamental finial, pomel, crest, &c.

Pop'ulace, Pop'ulacy, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *populus.*] The common people; the commonality; the vulgar; the multitude; the mob.

Pop'ular, *a.* [Fr. *populaire.*] Pertaining or having reference to the common people. — Suitable to common people; familiar; plain; easy to be comprehended; not critical or abstruse; as, a *popular* edition of a scientific work. — Hence, occasionally, vulgar; common; inferior; as, a *popular* saying. — Beloved by or pleasing to the people; enjoying the favor of the community at large; as, a *popular* sovereign, a *popular* government, a *popular* preacher or author. — Studious of public favor; ambitious. — Prevailing among the people; generally circulated or diffused; as, a *popular* malady, a *popular* delusion, a *popular* prejudice.

Popular action. (*Law.*) An action which gives a penalty to the person that sues for the same. — *Blackstone.*

Popular'ity, *n.* [Lat. *popularitas*; Fr. *popularité.*] State or quality of being popular; state of possessing the affections and confidence of the people in general; public favor.

—State or quality of being adapted to impress the popular mind; — hence, the condition of being common, inferior, or vulgar.

Populariza'tion, *n.* Act of making popular among a people.

Pop'ularize, *v. a.* To make popular or suitable to the common mind: to spread or disseminate among the people; as, to *popularize* science or literature.

Pop'ularizer, *n.* One who popularizes.

Pop'ularly, *adv.* In a popular manner; so as to be pleasing or satisfactory to the people. — According to the conceptions of the common people.

Pop'ularness, *n.* State of being popular, or suited to the ideas and tastes of the common people.

Pop'ulate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *populus.*] To people; to furnish with inhabitants, whether by natural increase, or by immigration or colonization; as, to *populate* a country.

—*v. n.* To propagate inhabitants.

Popula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act or operation of peopling, or furnishing with inhabitants; multiplication of people in general.

—The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country, or portion of a country.

(*Pol. Economy.*) *P.* is the most important branch of the science, being both the means and the end of national wealth; it is, at the same time, one of the most obscure and difficult subjects to understand, and has given rise to a large amount of discussion. It was formerly a maxim in politics, that a country could not be overpeopled, as it was supposed that the means of subsistence increased in proportion to the increase of the population, and that this could never be a cause of its falling into want and misery. Some states, therefore, as that of ancient Rome, took means to encourage matrimony, by relieving from taxation and preferring to public offices those that married and had children. Others, again, have maintained that it is the policy of states to check the increase of population. Malthus asserts that the increase of the population of a country beyond a certain limit, depending on the means of subsistence, is an evil, which will augment year after year, as the disproportion between the population and the means of subsistence increases. He further asserts that all civilized countries are either at the point, or more or less near it, where as much food is produced from the soil as in any possible way can be obtained from it; and supposing that more could be gained by greater efforts and more industry, it will never be in such proportion as the yearly increase of the *P.*; and thus want and misery are approaching in all civilized countries, against which there is no other remedy than that the government either check the increase of population, or remove from the country the yearly arising surplus, by means of colonies and other measures conformable to this purpose. Every species of plant or animal which is capable of increase, either by generation or by seed, increases in a geometrical ratio, depending on the average power of reproduction and the average period of existence of the individuals of which it is constituted. He further asserts that population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical progression of such a nature as to double itself every 25 years; at which rate the inhabitants of every country would, in the course of five centuries, increase to above a million times their present number; which, as regards Western Europe, would not allow the people even standing-room. There are, however, so many elements to be taken into account, which are entirely lost sight of in these arguments, as to deprive them of any weight or importance. A single instance of a state which has suffered in this way cannot be produced, and the resources of nature are so bountiful and manifold as to afford little reasonable fear for such an issue. Nature has provided a thousand ways to prevent the increase of the human race beyond the means necessary for its subsistence. Like a careful mistress, she deals out her bounties with a sparing hand, but ever, as the necessities of her dependents increase, she finds means to supply their wants. Much of the earth still remains uncultivated or untouched by the hand of man, and much of that which is touched is very imperfectly dealt with; for who can say what may be yet done by more improved means of cultivation, by machinery, chemistry, &c.? Finally, the extension of the principles of commerce and free trade will open up to each other the extreme parts of the earth.

Pop'uline, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *populus*, poplar.] (*Chem.*) A crystallizable substance separated from the bark of the poplar-tree, *Populus tramula*. *Form.* $C_{40}H_{22}O_{10}$.

Pop'ulous, *a.* [Fr. *populeux*; Lat. *populosus.*] Abounding in people; full of inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of ground or country; as, a *populous* city or region. — Adapted to common people; — hence, inferior; common; vulgar. (R.)

Pop'ulously, *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Pop'ulousness, *n.* State of being populous, or of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Pop'ulus, *n.* [Lat., the poplar.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Salicaceæ*. All the species are rapid-growing, soft-wooded timber trees, some of which attain a great size. They have broad, heart-shaped, ovate, triangular, or lozenge-shaped, deciduous leaves, or rather long stalks. The catkins appear long before the leaves, and proceed from distinct lateral buds. Few of the species are of much value for their timber, which is generally white, soft, and light; but from their rapid growth, they are useful as yielding fire-wood, when the scarcity of other fuel renders it necessary to plant trees for this purpose. The Lombardy poplar, *P. fastigiata* or *dilatata*, probably introduced into Europe from Persia, attains a height of 100, or even 150 feet, and is remarkable for its erect form, contracted head, and very rapid growth, (Fig. 2142.) It is often planted as an ornamental tree, although not so generally as in the end of last century. The wood is of almost no value. The species commonly known as Black Italian poplar, *P. monilifera* or *acladesca*, is a native not of Italy, but of N. America, and is more correctly called Canadian poplar, the female catkins of which resemble a string of pearls. It is frequently planted both as an ornamental tree and for the sake of its timber, which is useful for flooring, &c. Its leaves are deltoid. It is of very rapid growth, and attains a height of 100–120 feet. The Balsam poplar, or Tacamahac, *P. balsamifera*, a very common ornamental tree, is a native both of North America and of Siberia, and has whitish, ovate-oblong leaves, which in spring are of a delicate-yellow tint, and have an agreeable fragrance. The leaf-buds are viscid. The erect, fastigiate manner of growth approaches that of the Lombardy poplar. The resinous exudation of the buds (*Tacamahac*) is said to be diuretic and antispasmodic; and an ointment made from the buds is used for tumors, wounds, and burns. The Cotton-wood, *P. canadensis*, of N. America, particularly abundant on the upper parts of the Mississippi and Missouri, is valued as a timber tree. The Ontario poplar, *P. candicans*, has the same balsamic character as *P. balsamifera*, and is chiefly distinguished from it by its

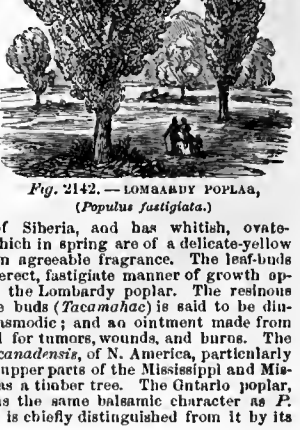


Fig. 2142. — LOMBARDY POPLAR, (*Populus fastigiata.*)

larger leaves. In size of leaf, no other species equals *P. heterophylla*, a native of the Southern States, the leaves of which are often six inches long.

Porcelain, (*pôrs-lân,*) *n.* [Fr. *porcelaine*; Sp. *porcelàna*; It. *porcellana.*] (*Manuf.*) *P.*, in its more general sense, includes all kinds of earthenware which are white, semi-transparent, and have some degree of a vitreous texture; but in its more limited sense it denotes only the finer kinds; and as this kind of ware has been, from the earliest times, manufactured most perfectly in China, it has been called Chinese porcelain, or Chinaware. The first *P.* seen in Europe was brought from China and Japan, and having excited great admiration by its fineness of texture, transparency, and its beautiful colors, many attempts to imitate it were made by European manufacturers, and were first successful in Saxony. The manufacture was afterwards introduced into France, and successively into England, Germany, and Italy, where it has arrived at various degrees of perfection, but is still inferior to the production of eastern countries. The finest and best *P.* of China is made in a village called King-te-tching, in the province of Kiang-si, which is said to have furnished the emperors of China with *P.* since the year 442 of the Christian æra. The chief ingredients which enter into the composition of Chinese *P.* are petuntse and kaolin, two kinds of earth, from the mixture of which the paste is obtained; the petuntse being of a pure white, and, when fully prepared, in the form of an impalpable powder, while the kaolin is intermixed with small shining particles. The petuntse originally consists of the fragments of rock dug from certain quarries; the color of the stone which unswers the purpose best inclining, according to the Chinese, somewhat to green. It requires many operations to fit it for the purpose of the manufacturer; while the kaolin, on the other hand, is found in nature in a state almost ready for him, in small lumps, in mines, the external strata of which are composed of a kind of red earth. Chinese *P.* owes its fabric and texture to the kaolin, which endows it with the property of resisting the most powerful heat, while its strength and consistency is obtained by fusion with the petuntse, which enables it to resist the action of the more powerful agents. It is said that the Chinese have latterly discovered a substitute for kaolin in a stone called *hoa-ché*, which is of a saponaceous quality, and enables them to manufacture *P.* of a much more beautiful kind than formerly; but as it is scarce and dear, it is rarely employed in the fabrication of the body of the *P.*, the workmen being content with making it into a fine size, and immersing the vessel into it, that it may receive a coat before it is painted and glazed. After a piece of *P.* has been properly formed, it passes into the hands of the painters, who divide the labor between them; one tracing out the first colored circle which ornaments the brim of the vessel, another designing the flowers, and a third painting them, and so on. One of the kinds of varnish employed, called *tsou-you*, is procured from white flint, and has the peculiar property of making those pieces of porcelain upon which it is laid appear to be covered with an infinitude of veins in every direction. After the *P.* has received its proper form, its colors and all the intended ornaments, it is transferred from the manufactory to the furnace. The small pieces of *P.*, such as tea-cups, are inclosed in cases about four inches in height; each piece being placed upon a saucer of earth about twice as thick as a crown-piece, and equal in breadth to its bottom. These small cases are also sprinkled over with the dust of the kaolin, and having been placed in the furnace on a bed of coarse sand, half a foot in thickness, are exposed to the action of the fire until the workman observes that all the cases are red hot, and that the colors of the porcelain appear with full lustre, when he judges that it is in a proper state. Manufactories for the fabrication of *P.* are now established in almost all the states of Europe; but in no state have such attempts been made to discover the best method of manufacturing *P.*, or so many manufactories of it been established, as in France. The *P.* of Chantilly, Villers, and Orleans have a distinguished merit; but the *P.* produced at Sèvres has long held the first rank, from its shining white, its beautiful glazing, its colored grounds, and the regularity and elegance of its forms. In England, but little progress was made in the manufacture of *P.* until towards the end of the last century. At an earlier period there was a manufactory carried on by some Germans at Chelsea, afterwards removed to Derby, of porcelain of a very superior quality; but whence they derived their materials is now uncertain. About the year 1768, however, the discovery in Cornwall of mines of clay and stone, similar to those used in France and Germany, and which are believed to be the kaolin and petuntse of the Chinese, soon enabled English manufacturers to improve their *P.*, by discontinuing the use of frit or glass as a component part of the basis or body of the ware, and substituting a mixture of the fusible and infusible earths as the basis of their *P.*, as had been done at a much earlier period in Germany and France. After all, the most perfect *P.* is nothing else than a fine white stone-ware; and if the earths of which stone-ware is made were free from heterogeneous coloring matters, which prevent their whiteness and semi-transparency; if vessels were properly formed; if all the proper attention were given; and if these vessels were covered over with a fine glazing, they would form as perfect *P.* as that of Japan. There are two kinds of *P.*,—one called hard, the other tender. Hard porcelain is composed of a clay containing silica, which is infusible, and preserves its whiteness in a strong heat, and of a flux consisting of silica and lime. The glaze of this ware is earthy, and admits of no metallic substance or alkali. Tender *P.* consists of a vitreous frit, which is rendered opaque by the mixture of a calcareous clay. It is glazed with artificial glass, into the composition of which silica, alkalies, and lead enter. The materials of which the glazing is composed are previously prepared by fusing together all the substances of which they consist, and thus forming a vitreous mass. This mass of vitrified matter is then ground in a mill, and the powder thus obtained mixed with a sufficient quantity of water until it becomes of the consistency of cream. The pieces of *P.* are dipped hastily into this liquid and withdrawn; and as they greedily imbibe the water, there remains on the surface a uniform coating of the glazing materials. When they are dry they are replaced in the furnace, and kept there until the glazing is perfectly fused. Unglazed *P.*, said to be in a state of biscuit, has the appearance of white marble; and, for particular purposes, the *P.* is sometimes allowed to remain in this state, and particularly when it is employed in smaller and finer pieces of sculpture, as the fineness of the workmanship and the sharpness of the figures would be greatly injured by a coat of glazing. See POTTERY.

Porcela'neous, Porcelanous, *a.* [From Eng. *porcelain.*] Pertaining, or relating to, or resembling, porcelain; as, *porcelaneous* shells.

Porcellanite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) Clay altered by heat, so as frequently to resemble jasper;—called, also, *porcelain-jasper.*

Porch, (*pôrch,*) *n.* [Fr. *porche*; It. *portico*, from Lat. *porticus*—*porta*, a gate, entrance.] (*Arch.*) A roof supported on pillars before a door; a kind of vestibule supported by columns. Any small portico considerably lower than the main structure to which it is attached may be so termed, in contradistinction from one carried up the height of the building, or as high as the principal cornice. In mediæval architecture porches were almost universal in churches. In France, many splendid porches or portals remain; they are among the most beautiful specimens of mediæval art.

The Porch. (*Antiq.*) A public portico in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples. See STOICS.

Porcine, (*-sin,*) *n.* [Lat. *porcinus*, from *porcus*, a swine.] Pertaining or relating to swine; as, the *porcine* species of animals.

Por'co, a spur of the Andes in Bolivia, Lat. 19° 45′ S., Lon. 65° 30′ W. *Height*, 16,000 ft. From this mountain, it is said, the Incas derived immense quantities of silver. Near it is the town of Porco, cap. of a prov. of the same name, abt. 20 m. S.W. of Potosi.

Por'cos, ILHA DOS, a group of islets of Brazil, in the Bay of Flamengos, abt. 16 m. N.E. of the island of São Sebastião.

Por'cupine, *n.* [Fr. *porc-épic*; It. *porcospinoso.*] The common name of the *Rodentia*, comprising the genus Ereshizon, family *Hystricidæ*, characterized by a flat cranium, short muzzle, medium-sized tail, and spines which are short and half hidden in the hair. The white haired, or Canada Porcupine, *E. dorsatus*, F. Cuv., of Northern United States and Canada, is about two feet long to the tail, which is seven inches. The tail and

Fig. 2143. — PORCUPINE.

upper parts are covered with a mass of white spines, with dusky and bearded tips. The general color of the fur is dark brown, among which are long hairs with white tips. This animal is extremely sluggish, making but little effort to escape from man or beast; but its formidable armor is an effectual defence. It readily climbs trees, and feeds upon bark, leaves, and tender ears of Indian corn. It lives in hollow trees and in holes among the rocks.—*Tenney.*

Por'cupine-wood, *n.* The hard, outer portion of the trunk of *Cocos nucifera*;—so called, because, when cut horizontally, the fibres of the wood resemble the quills of the porcupine.

Pore, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *porus*; Gr. *poros*, from *peirō*, to pierce or pass through.] One of the small interstices between the particles or molecules of matter which compose animal, vegetable, and mineral bodies. There are many considerations which prove that all bodies, even the densest, are composed of molecules, not in absolute contact, but separated from each other by intervals, which, though so small as to be inappreciable to the senses, have nevertheless a magnitude considerable in respect of the molecules themselves; and it has been inferred that gold has more pores than solid parts; whence, any substance of the specific gravity of water must have many times more pores than solid parts.

—v. *n.* [Probably from Gr. *ephorāō*, to look upon—*epi*, and *horāō*, to see.] To look with steady, continued, and concentrated attention or application; to examine with unremitting perseverance; sometimes with on or *over.*

"The eye grows weary with *poring* perpetually on the same thing." *Dryden.*

Por'er, *n.* One who pores or studies without intermission.

Por'gee, POR'GY, PAU'GIE, POG'GY, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SPARIDÆ.

Po'riform, *a.* [Fr. *pariforme*, from Lat. *porus*, pore, and *forma*, form.] Resembling a pore; in the form of a small interstice or puncture.

Por'ism, *n.* (*Math.*) A theorem so easy of solution as to be almost self-evident.

Po'riness, *n.* State or condition of having numerous pores.

Po'rism, *n.* [Fr. *porisme*; Gr. *porisma*, something deduced from a previous proposition.] (*Geom.*) A name applied to a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. (*Playfair.*)—A corollary.

Porismat'ic, Porismatic'al, Poris'tic, Poris'tical, *a.* [Fr. *poristique*; Gr. *poristikos.*] Pertaining, or relating to, or having the nature of a porism.

Pork, *n.* [Fr. *porc*; It. *porco*; Lat. *porcus*; O. Gr. *porkos*, a pig; Ir. *porcan.*] (Etymol. unknown.) The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

(*Hygiene.*) Of all animal fibre taken as aliment, fresh pork takes the longest time to be acted on by the gastric juice and digested:—hence, to the invalid, or person affected with a debilitated stomach, pork is the most improper article of diet he can consume. When smoked and properly dried, as in the form of bacon or ham, it becomes, however, an article not only beneficial as a food, but useful as a medicine, for, when taken at breakfast, it often acts as a direct stimulant to a debilitated stomach.

Pork'er, *n.* A hog.

Pork'et, *n.* A pig; a young hog.

Pork'ling, *n.* A young pig.

Porneg'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *pornē*, a harlot, and *graphein*, to write.] Licentious painting, employed to decorate the walls of rooms sacred to bacchanalian orgies, and of which examples exist in Pompeii.—*Furiholt.*

Po'ror, (anc. *Spho'ria,*) a small island of Greece, 7 m. S. of Ægina. It is the scene of the conferences which settled the new Greek monarchy of 1828.

Poros'ity, *n.* [Fr. *porosité.*] State or quality of being porous, or of having small interstices or pores; a property of matter in consequence of which its particles are not in perfect or absolute contact, but are separated by small intervals:—opposed to density.

Poro'tic, *n.* [Gr. *porōs*, callus.] (*Med.*) A remedy supposed capable of assisting the formation of a callus. *Dunglison.*

Por'ous, *n.* [Fr. *poreux.*] Having pores or small interstices between the particles which compose a body; as, *porous* wood.

Por'ously, *adv.* In a porous manner; with pores.

Por'ousness, *n.* Porosity; state or quality of having pores.

Porphyritic, (*-fi-rit'ik,*) *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or consisting of, porphyry; as, *porphyritic* mountains.

Por'phyrize, *v. a.* [Gr. *porphyrizein*, to be purplish.] To cause to resemble porphyry.

Porphyrogen'itus, a name borne by the children of the emperors of the East (see CONSTANTINE), either because they were swathed in a robe of purple at their birth, or because they were born in a chamber hung with purple, to which the empresses of the East retired at the period of their accouchement.

Porphyry, (*pôr'fi-ry,*) *n.* [Fr. *porphyre*; Gr. *porphyritēs*, from *porphura*, purple.] (*Min.*) A term originally confined to an Egyptian rock used in sculpture, and known now as Rosso-antico. It is composed, according to Delesse, of a red felspathic base, in which are disseminated rose-colored crystals of the felspar called *oligoclase*, with some plates of blackish hornblende and grains of oxidized iron ore. The term is not now, however, used to denote any particular rock, but is applied to any rock which, like the Rosso-antico, has a homogeneous earthy or compact base, through which are scattered distinct crystals of one or more minerals of contemporary origin with the base. Thus, gray volcanic trachyte often abounds in crystals of glassy felspar, forming a trachytic porphyry; or crystals of felspar, quartz, or calcareous spar, disseminated through a base of greenstone, form a greenstone porphyry. In the same way, there are pitchstone porphyry, basaltic porphyry, claystone porphyry, &c.

Por'phyry. [Gr. *Porphyrius*, i. e., a bearer of purple.] A Platonic philosopher, born at Tyre, 233, who studied eloquence at Athens under Longinus, and philosophy at Rome under Plotinus, whose life he wrote. His learning was great, and he composed many works, one of which, against the Scriptures, was burned by order of Theodosius the Great. D. at Rome, 304.

Por'poise, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

Porpo'ra, NICOLO, a. at Naples, 1689, was the celebrated pupil of the no less celebrated Alessandro Scarlatti. In early life he left home, and composed and brought out operas with great success in Vienna, Venice, Dresden, and several other continental cities. He afterwards became one of the principal masters in the conservatory at Venice, and late in life retired to Naples, where he died in great poverty at the age of 82. Porpora was particularly fortunate as a singing-master; and among his most celebrated pupils were Farinelli, Mingotte, and Caffarelli, besides many other dramatic vocalists.

Porporino, (*-rē'-*) *n.* [It.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, which produced a yellow metallic powder, that was employed instead of gold by the mediæval artists when they wished to economize.—*Furiholt.*

Porraceous, (*-rā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *porraceus,* from *porrum, porrus,* a leek.] Greenish; resembling the color of a leek.

Porrect', *n.* [From Lat. *porrigere,* to stretch out.] (*Zoöl.*) Stretched or spread out, or extended horizontally.

Por'ret, *n.* A leek or small onion.

Porridge, (*pŏr'rij,*) *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *pottage.*] A kind of food made by boiling meal or meat in water; broth; hasty-pudding; panada; as, oatmeal-*porridge,* bean-*porridge,* milk-*porridge,* &c.

Por'ringer, (*-jĕr.*) *n.* [From *porridge.*] A small metal vessel in which children eat porridge or milk.

Porsen'na, or PORSEN'A, a celebrated leader and king of Etruria, who declared war against the Romans because they refused to restore Tarquin to his throne. At first successful, he would have entered the gates of Rome had not Horatius Cocles stood at the head of a bridge and resisted the fury of the whole Etrurian army, while his companions behind were cutting off the communication with the opposite shore. This act of bravery astonished Porsenna; but when he had seen Mutius Scævola, who had entered his camp with the intention of murdering him, burn his hand without emotion, to convince him of his fortitude, he no longer dared to make head against so brave a people. He made a peace with the Romans, and never after supported the claims of Tarquin. The story of Porsenna's attack upon Rome forms the subject of one of Lord Macaulay's stirring *Lays of Ancient Rome.*

Port, *n.* [Fr.; It., from Lat. *porta,* a gate.] Any bay, cove, inlet, or recess of the sea or of a lake, or the mouth of a river, which ships or vessels may enter, and where they can lie safe from injury by storms. — A gate; an entrance; a passage-way.

(*Naut.*) An embrasure or opening in the side of a ship-of-war or other vessel, through which the guns are discharged; also, the lid which closes a port-hole; — otherwise written *port-hole.*

(*Mach.*) A passage leading to a steam-way; an opening through which steam, &c., may pass to the valves of an engine.

—[Fr. *port,* from Lat. *portare,* to carry.] Manner of movement or walk; personal bearing; carriage; demeanor; mien; deportment; external appearance.

"And bear the name and *port* of gentlemen."—*Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) The larboard or left side of a ship; — opposed to *starboard;* as, the helm is a-*port.*

—[From *Oporto,* Portugal.] A dark-purple astringent, full-bodied wine brought from Portugal.

Port-admiral. (*Nav.*) The admiral having charge of a naval port, station, or rendezvous. This office does not exist in the American navy. — *Port charges.* (*Com.*) Charges to which a ship is liable while in port, as wharfage, dockage, &c. — *Port of entry.* A port or harbor where a custom-house is established for the legal entry of goods, merchandise, &c. — *Port of the voice.* Mode of management of the voice in singing. — *Steam-port* and *Exhaust-port.* (*Mach.*) The openings employed for the entrance or exit of the steam, respectively.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To turn or put to the left or larboard side, as of a ship; as, to *port* the helm.

(*Mil.*) To hold, as a musket, in a sloping position upward across the body, so that its stock is in front of the right hip, and the barrel in front of the left shoulder; as, to *port* arms.

Portabil'ity, *n.* State of being portable; adaptation to be carried.

Port'able, *a.* [Lat. *portabilis,* from *porto,* to carry or bear, allied to Lat. *fero.*] That may be carried or borne; that may be carried by the hand or about the person, on horseback, or in a travelling vehicle; not bulky or heavy; that may be easily conveyed from place to place with one's travelling baggage; as, a *portable* desk. — Sufferable; supportable; endurable. (a.)

Portachue'lo de Tucto, a lofty pass of the Andes in Peru, between Tarma and Lima; *height,* 15,760 feet.

Portadown', a town of Ireland, in Ulster, abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of Armagh; *pop.* 3,000.

Portafer'ry, a seaport-town of Ireland, in Ulster, abt. 7 m. E.N.E. of Downpatrick; *pop.* 2,000.

Port'age, *n.* [Fr.] Act of carrying. — Carriage; price of conveyance.

(*Naut.*) A port-hole. — A narrow neck of land over which goods, &c., are carried between two navigable bodies of water. — A sailor's wages while in port. — The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

Portage, in *Indiana,* a township of Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A village and township of St. Joseph co., abt. 150 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Portage, in *Michigan,* a township of Houghton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A post-township of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Portage, in *New York,* a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,338.

Portage, in *Ohio,* a N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cuyahoga and Mahoning rivers. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Ravenna. *Pop.* abt. 42,000. — A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Ottowa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000. — A post-village and township of Wood co., abt. 20 m. S. of Perrysburg; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Portage, in *Wisconsin,* a N. central co.; *area,* abt. 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wisconsin and Plover rivers. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Plover. *Pop.* (1870) 10,751.

Portage City, in *Wisconsin,* a town, cap. of Columbia co., abt. 35 m. N. of Madison. This town, built on the site of Fort Du Quesne, is a place of much business activity, and contains some fine edifices. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Portage Lake, in *Michigan,* an irregular body of water in Houghton co., extending from Keweenaw Bay nearly across the peninsula.

Portage River, in *Michigan,* rises in Livingston co., and flows S.E. through Portage Lake into Huron River.

Portal, *n.* [It. *portella;* Fr. *portail.*] A little door; a gate or gateway.

(*Arch.*) The lesser of two gates, when they are of two dimensions, at the entrance to a building; the arch over a door or gateway; the frame-work of a gate.

—*a.* [From Lat. *porta,* gate.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining, or having reference to the *porta* or gateway of the liver; as, the *portal* vein, the *portal* blood.

Port Alleghe'ny, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of McKean co., abt. 200 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Port Al'len, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Louisa co., abt. 19 m. W.S.W. of Muscatine.

Por'tant, Por'tate, *a.* [From Lat. *portare,* to carry.] (*Her.*) Borne athwart an escutcheon; as, a *portate* cross.

Port Anto'nio, a seaport-village on the N. coast of the island of Jamaica, W. Indies, abt. 25 m. N.W. of Point Morant.

Port'arlington, a town of Ireland, in Lienster, abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Dublin; *pop.* 2,728.

Port au Prince, or PORT RÉPUBLICAN, (*port-o-prinss,*) a seaport-city, cap. of Hayti, W. Indies, on the Bay of Gonaïves; Lat. 18° 35′ N., Lon. 72° 18′ W. It is irregularly built, in the midst of a low marshy tract; but the harbor is excellent, however, and commerce is extensive. *Pop.* 20,000. (?)

Port Austin, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Huron co., abt. 60 m. E.N.E. of Bay City.

Port'-bar, *n.* (*Naut.*) A bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale of wind. — A harbor-boom. — A bar, or shelf of sand or rock, at the entrance of a port or harbor.

Port Barnett, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Jefferson co., abt. 168 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Port By'ron, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Rock Island co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Rock Island.

Port Byron, in *New York,* a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 28 m. W. of Syracuse.

Port Car'bon, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Schuylkill co., abt. 65 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Port Chester, in *New York,* a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 29 m. N.E. of New York city.

Port Clin'ton, in *Ohio,* a post-village, cap. of Ottawa co., abt. 120 m. N. of Columbus.

Port Clinton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Schuylkill co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Pottsville.

Port Con'way, in *Virginia,* a post-village of King George co., abt. 60 m. N. by E. of Richmond.

Port'-cray'on, *n.* [Fr. *porte-crayon,* from *porter,* to carry, and *crayon,* a crayon.] An implement of brass or steel for holding the chalk or crayon in sketching, to give ease and firmness to the touch, as well as to protect the fingers from the soil of black chalks. It possesses a single, or generally a double clip, wide enough to admit the crayon, a loose ring being drawn up tightly over it to secure it firmly.

Port-cul'lis, *n.* [Fr. *porte,* and *coulisse,* groove, from *couler,* to trickle, to slip or slide down, from Lat. *colare,* to strain, filter.] (*Fort.*) A sliding or falling gate, consisting of a strong grating of timber or iron, resembling a harrow, hung over the gateway of a fortified town or of a castle, to be let down in case of surprise, to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

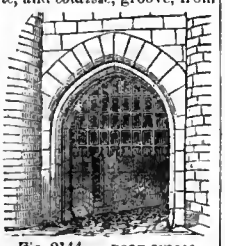


Fig. 2144. — PORT-CULLIS.

—An ancient English coin, which had the figure of a *port-cullis* on one side.

Port Depos'it, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 37 m. N.E. of Baltimore.

Port Desire', a river of Patagonia, flowing E. into Port Desire Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 47° 45′ S., Lon. 65° 55′ 30″ E. *Length,* abt. 200 m.

Port Dover, a village and port of entry of Norfolk co., Upper Canada, abt. 37 m. S.W. of Hamilton.

Porte, *n.* [Fr., a gate; Lat. *porta.*] The government of the Turkish empire, officially and politically called the *Ottoman Porte,* from the gate (*port*) of the Sultan's palace, where justice was, in former times, administered.

Port Elizabeth, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 36 m. E.S.E. of Salem.

Porte-monnaie, (*pōrt'mun-nā,*) *n.* [Fr., from *porter,* to carry, and *monnaie,* money.] A small wallet or pocket-book for carrying money.

Portend', *v. a.* [Lat. *portendo* — *pro,* and *tendo, tensum,* or *tentum,* to stretch.] To point out; to indicate, as something future by previous signs; to foreshow; to foretoken; to forebode; to presage; to threaten.

"A moist and cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter."—*Bacon.*

Portent', *n.* [Lat. *portentum.*] An omen of ill; any previous sign or prodigy indicating the approach of evil or calamity.

Porten'tive, *a.* Foreshadowing; presaging.

Porten'tous, *a.* [Lat. *portentosus.*] Full of portents; ominous; foreshowing ill. — Hence, strange; monstrous; prodigious; wonderful; as, an animal of *portentous* size.

Porten'tously, *adv.* Ominously; threateningly; in a portentous manner.

Por'ter, *n.* [Fr. *portier,* from Lat. *porta,* a gate.] A door- or gate-keeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages.

Por'ter, *n.* [Fr. *porteur,* from *porter,* to carry.] A carrier; a person who carries or conveys burdens for hire.

Por'ter, *n.* [Originally *porter's beer.*] A liquor brewed from malt, part of which has been more highly dried than that which is used for ale. It is hopped in the same way as ale; and its deep-brown color is finally given to it by roasted or parched malt. Porter was first brewed in 1722.

Por'ter, DAVID D., an American admiral, a. in Pennsylvania, about 1812, is the youngest son of the late Commodore David Porter, who commanded the frigate *Essex* in the war with Great Britain in 1812–14, and sailed with him while quite a child in his expedition against the W. Indian pirates. After a course of instruction at the Naval School, he entered the service as a midshipman, in Feb., 1829, and served for some time under Commodore Biddle, in the Mediterranean. After passing his examination in July, 1835, he was employed for several years in the coast survey and river explorations, until his promotion, in 1841, to the rank of lieutenant. At the close of 1845 he was placed on special duty at the Observatory at Washington, which position he resigned in 1846 in order to take part in the Mexican war, in the course of which he served with distinction under Commodore Tatnall, especially before Vera Cruz. At the close of the war he was appointed to the command of the surveying schooner *Petrel,* and at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of commander, and at the beginning of 1862 the mortar-fleet was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi he distinguished himself, especially by his dashing exploit in reducing the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the great river with his fleet, and was engaged in several affairs, including the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. He was appointed in Oct. of that year to the command of the Upper Mississippi squadron, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted materially in reopening that great highway to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, Admiral Porter bombarded the works from the river side, and Gen. Grant, who commanded the besieging army, was enabled to report the successful occupation of that stronghold, July 4. Admiral Porter was actively employed in several important expeditions, especially in the two combined attacks on Fort Fisher, which commands the approaches to Wilmington, the port so much resorted to by blockade-runners. The first of these attacks, at the close of 1864, miscarried, owing, it was alleged, to the inefficient coöperation of Gen. Butler, who commanded the military forces, but in part to the failure of the scheme to destroy the fort by the explosion of a vast quantity of gunpowder deposited in a vessel towed close to it for that purpose. The second expedition, which comprised a powerful fleet of monitors and other war-ships, aided by a strong military force under Gen. Terry, was completely successful, although the capture of the fort was not effected without considerable loss to the Nationals. On July 25, 1866, P. was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral; and Aug., 1870, succeeded to Admiral Farragut as Admiral of the U. S. navy.

Por'ter, in *Indiana,* a N.N.W. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area,* abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kankakee and Calumick rivers, besides several small unimportant streams. *Surface,* undulating or level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Valparaiso. *Pop.* (1870) 13,038. — A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Porter, in *Maine,* a twp. of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Porter, in *Michigan,* a township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Porter, in *New York,* a township of Niagara co; *pop.* (1870), 2,042.

Porter, in *Ohio,* a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A village of Gallia co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Gallipolis. — A township of Sciota co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Porter, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 700. — A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Porter, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Rock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Por'terage, *n.* Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens by a porter. — Business or vocation of a porter or door-keeper.

Por'teress, *n.* See PORTRESS.

Por'terly, *adv.* In the manner of a porter; — hence, rough; course; vulgar.

Porters'ville, in *Connecticut,* a village of New London co., abt. 8 m. N. of New London.

Portersville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Dubois co., abt. 37 m. E.S.E. of Vincennes.

Portersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Butler co., abt. 220 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Portersville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Tipton co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Memphis.

Port-Es'sington, a bay of N. Australia, on the E. side of Coburg Peninsula; Lat. 11° 22′ 3″ S., Lon. 132° 10′ 7″ E.

Port Etch'es, in *Alaska,* a maritime village or settlement in Prince William's Sound; Lat. 60° 21′ 12″ N., Lon. 146° 32′ W.

Porte-feuille, (*pōrt-ful'ye.*) *n.* See PORTFOLIO.

Port'-fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) In artillery practice, the *common port-fire* consists of a paper-case about 16 inches long, driven with a composition which burns at the rate of rather more than one inch a minute. The *slow port-fire* consists merely of paper impregnated with saltpetre,

and rolled into a solid cylinder about 10 inches long, which will burn from two to three hours; — both these compositions are now generally superseded by the *friction primer*.

Portfo'lio, *n.* [Fr. *port-feuille*, from *port*, to carry; Lat. *portare*, and *feuille*, a leaf, from Lat. *folium*.] A portable case of the size of a large book, to carry or keep loose papers, engravings, &c., in.

—Hence, a collection of prints, engravings, maps, &c.

—Also, the office or functions of a minister of state; as, to accept the *portfolio* of foreign affairs.

Port Gib'son, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Claiborne co., abt. 65 m. S.W. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Port Gibson, in *New York*, a post-village of Gibson co., abt. 5 m. W. of Syracuse.

Port Hen'ry, an excellent harbor on the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 50° S., Lon. 75° 15′ W.

Port Henry, in *New York*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 110 m. N. by E. of Albany.

Port'-hole, *n.* (*Naut.*) An embrasure in a ship-of-war. See PORT.

Port Hood, or JES'TICO, a seaport-town of Inverness co., Nova Scotia, on a bay of its own name, at the W. extremity of Cape Breton.

Port'-hook, *n.* A hook driven through a ship's side and clinched, for the purpose of hooking one of the hinges that are fastened to the port-lids.

Port Hope, a town of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, abt. 55 m. E. by N. of Toronto; *pop.* 3,000.

Port Hope, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Huron co., abt. 8 m. N.N.W. of Sand Beach.

Port Howe, on the E. coast of the island of San Salvador, W. Indies. This is supposed to be Columbus' first landing-place in the New World.

Port Hud'son, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of East Feliciana parish, about 25 m. N. by W. of Baton Rouge. In May, 1863, this place, strongly covered by advanced works, and defended by the Confederate Gen. Frank K. Gardner, was invested by Gen. Banks. Three assaults made on May 27, June 11 and 14, having been vigorously repulsed, with a loss of about 3,000 men on the National side, Gen. Banks resolved to continue the siege in the ordinary way, without further attempt at storming the place. On July 7, Gen. Gardner learning the surrender of Vicksburg, entered into a capitulation. Gen. Banks entered the town two days after, taking possession of 2 steamers, 51 pieces of artillery, and a quantity of small arms. The garrison of 6,408 men became prisoners of war.

Port Huron, formerly DESMOND, in *Michigan*, a town and township of St. Clair co. The town is well built, and has an active trade, chiefly in lumber. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Portici, (*por-te'che,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, near Herculaneum, 4 m. S.E. of Naples. Its environs are delightful, and are dotted with country houses. *Pop.* 6,500.

Por'tico, *n.* [Lat. *porticus.*] (*Arch.*) A covered space with a roof supported by columns. It is usually attached to an important building (Fig. 2145), but sometimes detached, as a shady walk. A portico is called *tetrastyle, hexastyle, octostyle,* and *decastyle,* according as it has four, six, eight, or ten columns in front.

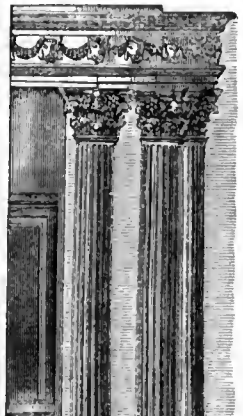


Fig. 2145.
TEMPLE OF VESTA, TIVOLI.

Por'ticoed, *a.* Having a portico or porticoes.

Por'tillo, a mountain pass of the Chilian Andes, abt. Lat 33° 40′ S.; *height,* 14,365 feet.

Portion, (*pōr'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *portio,* akin to *pars,* a part, and *partior,* to divide.] A part; a parcel; a part of anything separated from it. — A part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself.—A part assigned; an allotment; a dividend.—A dower; a wife's fortune.—The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law.

—*v. a.* To distribute in parts; to parcel; to divide.

"The gods who *portion* out the lots of princes as of private men." — *Rowe.*

—To endow with a fortune, as to *portion* a daughter.

Por'tioner, *n.* One who portions; one who divides or assigns in shares.

Por'tionist, *n.* A student at Oxford University, England, who has a certain academical allowance.

(*Eccl.*) The incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

Por'tionless, *a.* Having no portion; dowerless.

Port Jack'son, a bay and English settlement on the E. coast of New South Wales, Australia. The entrance is between two headlands, 1¾ m. wide; Lat. 33° 51′ 45″ S., Lon. 151° 11′ 49″ E. Sidney is on the E. side of this bay.

Port Jack'son, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Schenectady.

Port Jefferson, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 200 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Port Jefferson, in *Ohio*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 70 m. W. by N. of Columbus.

Port Jer'vis, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 97 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Port Ken'nedy, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 4 m. W. of Norristown.

Port Kent, in *New York*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 150 m. N. of Albany.

Port'land, in *Alabama*, a village of Dallas co., abt. 60 m. W.S.W. of Montgomery.

Portland, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., abt. 15 m. S.E. by S. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 4,694.

Portland, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whiteside co., abt. 140 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

Portland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fountain co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Covington.—A post-village, cap. of Jay co., abt. 90 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.—A village of Putnam co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Greencastle.

Portland, in *Iowa*, a township of Cerro Gordo co.; *pop.* 168.—A village of Van Buren co., abt. 72 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Portland, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 3 m. W. of Louisville.

Portland, in *Maine*, a city, port of entry, cap. of Cumberland co., and the commercial metropolis of the State, on Casco Bay, abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Augusta; Lat. 43° 39′ 52″ N., Lon. 70° 13′ 34″ W. *P.* is finely situated on one of the best harbors on the Atlantic coast, the entrance to which is defended by Forts Preble, Scammel, and Gorges. It is generally well built, and contains many fine edifices, among which the City Hall, Custom-House, Athenæum, and Mechanics' Hall, are worthy of mention. There are also many elegant churches. The industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to commerce, which is extensive. On July 4, 1866, a fire-cracker thrown by a boy during the celebration of Independence Day, kindled a fire which consumed nearly all the business portion of the city, including 8 churches, the banks, hotels, and newspaper-offices; destroyed property to the value of $10,000,000; and rendered 2,000 families houseless. *Pop.* (1870), 31,414.

Portland, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Ionia co., abt. 21 m. W.N.W. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Portland, in *Minnesota*, a village of Houston co., abt. 40 m. S. of Winona.—A village of St. Louis co., abt. 7 m. N. of Superior City.

Portland, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., abt. 3 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Portland, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,887.

Portland, in *Ohio*, a township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 20,000. — A village of Jackson co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Portsmouth.—A post-village of Meigs co., abt. 16 m. E. of Pomeroy.

Portland, in *Oregon*, a town, cap. of Multnomah co., abt. 50 m. N. by E. of Salem; Lat. 45° 30′ N., Lon. 122° 27′ 30″ W. *P.* is the most populous and enterprising town in the State. It is connected with San Francisco by steamboats, and contains several extensive manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Portland, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Portland Chan'nel, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of N. America, abt. Lat. 55° N., Lon. 130° W. It forms a partial boundary between Alaska and British N. America.

Portland Head, in *Maine*, a small promontory and lighthouse, on the W. side of the entrance to Portland Harbor. It exhibits a fixed light 85 feet high; Lat. 43° 36′ N., Lon. 70° 12′ W.

Portland Islands, in the P. Ocean. The N.E. point of the most E. island is in Lat. 2° 26′ S., Lon. 147° 18′ 45″ E. — An island near the E. coast of New Zealand. — An island of the Queen Charlotte group, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Portland Isle, a small island, or peninsula, of England, co. of Dorset, in the English Channel, opposite Weymouth; Lat. 50° 31′ N., Lon. 2° 26′ W. It has two lighthouses. *Pop.* 5,500.

Portland Point, a promontory forming the S. extremity of the island of Jamaica; Lat. 17° 43′ N., Lon. 77° 10′ W. It is the termination of Portland Ridge, and a few m. to the E. lie Portland Keys.

Portland Stone, *n.* (*Min.*) An alkaline sandstone of a dull, whitish color, heavy and moderately hard, and somewhat flat texture, and composed of large rounded grit, cemented together by an earthy spar, and intermixed with numerous glittering particles of pure spar; the grit splits in the cutting of the stone, so that it is capable of being brought to a surface very smooth and equal; it will not strike fire with a steel, and burns to a slight ashen hue. It is quarried in the island of Portland, co. of Dorset, England, whence the name. — A reddish-brown sandstone quarried at Portland, Conn., U. S.

Port'landville, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 68 m. S. of Albany.

Port Lavac'ca, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., abt. 160 m. S.E. of Austin.

Port Law'rence, in *Ohio*, a township of Lucas co.; *pop.* abt. 28,000.

Port Leon, in *Florida*, a village and port of entry of Wakulla co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Tallahassee.

Port Ley'den, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Port'-lid, *n.* (*Naut.*) A lid or hanging-door for closing the ports of a vessel.

Port'liness, *n.* State or quality of being portly; dignity of mien or of personal appearance, consisting in size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners and demeanor; also, corpulence; bulkiness of frame.

Port Louis, (*loo'is,*) a fortified seaport-town of France, dept. of Morbihan, at the mouth of the Blavet, 3 m. S. of Lorient; *pop.* 3,500.

Port Louis, a seaport-town, cap. of the island of Mauritius, Lat 20° 10′ S., Lon. 57° 32′ E. The harbor is difficult of access. *Pop.* 35,000.

Port Louis, a seaport-town of the island of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, abt. 12 m. N. of Point à Pitre.

Port Louisa, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Louisa co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Wapello; *pop.* 835.

Port Lud'low, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Jefferson co., on Admiralty Inlet, abt. 16 m. S. of Port Townsend.

Port'ly, *a.* [From *port,* carriage, mien, demeanor.] Of a noble port, carriage, or appearance; grand and dignified in mien; stately; of good size or stature.

"A goodly, *portly* man, of a noble carriage."—*Shaks.*

—Hence, by implication, bulky; corpulent; as, a *portly* habit of body.

Port Mad'ison, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Kitsap co., on Admiralty Inlet, abt. 77 m. N.N.E. of Olympia; *pop.* abt. 188.

Port Mahon', a fortified seaport-town, cap. of the island of Minorca; Lat. 39° 52′ N., Lon. 4° 21′ E. It has an excellent harbor. *Pop.* 13,000.

Port'man, *n.*; *pl.* PORTMEN. A burgess of the Cinque Ports, England. See CINQUE PORTS.

Portmanteau, (*-măn'tō.*) *n.*; *pl.* Eng. PORTMANTEAUS; *pl.* Fr. PORTEMANTEAUX, (*-tōz.*) [Fr., *porte-monteau,* from *porter,* to carry, and *manteau,* a cloak.] A portable cloak-bag; a bag, usually made of leather, for carrying clothes or other things necessary in travelling.

Port Mer'cer, in *New Jersey*, a village of Mercer co., abt. 4 m. S.W. of Princeton.

Port Met'way, or MILL VILLAGE, a seaport-town of Queen's co., Nova Scotia, abt. 65 m. S.W. of Halifax.

Port Mitch'ell, in *Indiana*, a village of Noble co., abt. 125 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Port Mon'mouth, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 21 m. S. of New York city.

Port Mul'grave, in *Alaska*, a harbor on the E. side of Admiralty Bay; Lat. 59° 33′ N., Lon. 149° 43′ W.

Port Natal', an inlet of Natal, in E. Africa; Lat. 29° 53′ S., Lon. 31° 2′ E.

Portneuf, (*-nuf.*) a central co. of Lower Canada, bordering on the St. Lawrence River; *area,* abt. 10,410 sq. m. It contains several considerable lakes. *Cap.* Portneuf, on the St. Lawrence River, abt. 30 m. W. by S. of Quebec. *Pop.* 22,000.

Port Nor'ris, in *New Jersey*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 80 m. S. by W. of Trenton.

Por'to, a city of Portugal. See OPORTO.

Porto Alegre, in Brazil, a city on the Lake of Patos, abt. 160 m. N.N.E. of Rio Grande; *pop.* 15,000. — A maritime town, situated at abt. 120 m. S.S.W. of Porto Seguro; *pop.* 1,500. — A town situated at abt. 190 m. W. of Natal; *pop.* 4,000.

Por'to Atacames, a harbor of Ecuador, abt. 100 m. N.W. of Quito.

Por'to Bel'lo, a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Edinburgh, on the Frith of Forth, 3 m. E. of Edinburgh; *pop.* 4,000.

Porto Bello, a town of Brazil, on a bay of its own name, abt. 25 m. S. of Desterro; Lat. 27° 8′ S., Lon. 53° 24′ E.

Por'to-das-Pe'dras, a town of Brazil, abt. 47 m. N.E. of Alagoas; *pop.* 4,000.

Por'to-de-Moz, a maritime town of Brazil, abt. 40 m. S.W. of Gurupa.

Porto Feliz, (*fa-leez,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of São Paulo.

Porto Ferrajo, (*fer-ra'yo,*) the cap., town of the island of Elba, on a lofty point of land extending into the bay. It was the residence of Napoleon I. after his first abdication in 1814. *Pop.* 4,500.

Port-of-Spain, a town, cap. of the island of Trinidad, W. Indies, on the W. coast, near the mouth of Carony River; Lat. 10° 38′ 7″ N., Lon. 61° 32′ W. It is well built, has a good harbor, defended by Fort St. David, and carries on an active trade. *Pop.* 12,000.

Por'to Impe'rial, or PORTO REAL, a town of Brazil, on the Tocantins River, abt. 40 m. N.N.E. of Goyaz.

Portoise, (*pōr'tiz,*) *n.* (Also written PORTLAST.) (*Naut.*) An old term for a ship's gunwale.

To lower the yards a-portoise. (*Naut.*) To lower the yards to the gunwale. — *To ride a-portoise,* to strike the lower yards and topmasts, when at anchor, in a gale of wind; — said of a ship.

Porto Maurizio, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 2 m. W.S.W. of Oneglia; *pop.* 6,500.

Port Onta'rio, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 170 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Port Or'chard, in *Washington Territory*, a village of Kitsap co., on Admiralty Inlet, abt. 65 m. N.E. of Olympia.

Por'to Ri'co, [Sp. *Puerto Rico,* rich port,] an island of the W. Indies, the fourth in point of size of the Greater Antilles, belonging to Spain. It lies abt 60 m. E. of Cape Engano Hayti, between Lat. 17° 56′ and 18° 30′ N., and Lon. 65° 30′ and 67° W., being 90 miles in length from E. to W., with a nearly uniform breadth of 36 m. *Area,* abt 3,750 sq. m. *Surface,* much diversified, a range of mountains traversing the centre of the island from E. to W. averaging 1,500 ft. high, and culminating in a peak 3,678 ft. high. Extensive savannahs succeed

the mountainous region, and are bordered by large and fertile tracts, which, besides the usual tropical vegetation, produce large quantities of sugar-cane. *Expt.* Sugar, ginger, hides, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, tobacco of excellent quality, dye-woods, lignum-vitæ, &c. *Chief towns.* San Juan de Porto Rico (the capital), Mayagues, Ponca, Guayuma. *P. R.* was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and in 1509 it was invaded by a party of Spaniards from Hayti, who soon exterminated the natives. It is governed by a captain-general, assisted by a junta of military officers. *Pop.* estimated at 500,000.

Porto San'to, one of the Madeira islands, in the Atlantic Ocean, 26 m. N.E. of Madeira; Lat. 33° 5′ N., Lon. 16° 19′ W.; *pop.* 6,000.

Porto Seg'uro, a maritime town of Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the river Buranhen; Lat. 15° 16′ 9″ S., Lon. 38° 58′ W.

Port Penn, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., abt. 30 m. N. of Dover.

Port Penn, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lycoming co., abt. 13 m. E. of Williamsport.

Port Per'ry, in *Missouri*, a village of Perry co., abt. 60 m. S.S.E. of St. Louis.

Port Perry, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Allegheny co., abt. 11 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Port Phil'lip, a bay of the S. coast of Australia; Lat. of its entrance 38° 18′ S., Lon. 144° 47′ 7″ E. It receives the waters of the Yarra-Yarra.

Port Plaie, (*pla'ta,*) a town of Hayti, W. Indies, on the N. coast, abt. 12 m. N.W. of Santiago.

Por'trait, *n.* [Fr.] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of a face, drawn from the life. — Figuratively, a description or delineation in words.

Portrait bust, or *statue*, a bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual.

Por'traiture, *n.* [O. Fr.] A portrait; a painted resemblance. — Hence, that which is copied from some example, specimen, or model.

"He gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator." — *Baker.*

—The drawing of portraits.

Portray', *v. a.* [Fr. *portraire*, from Lat. *pro*, and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw; to delineate; to paint or draw the likeness of anything in colors. — To describe in words. — To adorn with pictures.

Portray'al, *n.* The act of portraying.

Portray'er, *n.* One who portrays; one who describes or draws another to the life.

Port Repub'lic, formerly Grav'elly Landing, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Atlantic co., abt. 15 m. E.N.E. of May's Landing.

Port Republic, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Por'tress, Por'teress, *n.* A female porter; a janitrix.

Port Rich'mond, or **Rich'mond,** in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wapello co., on the Des Moines River, nearly opposite Ottumwa.

Port'-rope, *n.* A rope or lashing to draw up a port-lid.

Port Royal. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A celebrated convent of Cistercian nuns, situated near Chevreuse, about five leagues from Paris. It was founded in 1204, and the nuns were of the order of St. Bernard de Citeaux. In 1625 they removed to Paris, where, in the Faubourg St. Jacques, they had a house, known as the Port Royal de Paris, while the house which they left received the name of Port Royal des Champs, and became occupied by a number of pious and learned men, who wished to lead a pious and secluded life, and were known as Les Solitaires de Port Royal. The most distinguished of this company were Claude Lancelot, the grammarian; Antoine Le Maistre, an advocate and one of the most distinguished orators of his time; Simon Léricourt, a distinguished officer; De Sacy, the eminent translator of the Bible; the two Arnaulds; Pierre Nicole, Blaise Pascal, and Nicolas Fontaine. The fame that they acquired for their learning and sanctity aroused the jealousy of the Jesuits, and was the cause of a long contest that prevailed between the two parties, which at length led to the suppression of the Port Royal des Champs, by a bull of Pope Clement XI. in 1708. The special subject of the controversy was the Jansenistic opinions held by the Port Royalists. See Jansenists.

Port Royal, a fortified town of Jamaica, W. Indies, abt. 3 m. S.W. of Kingston; Lat. 17° 56′ N., Lon. 76° 51′ W. It has a naval dockyard, hospital, barracks, &c.

Port Royal, in *Indiana*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 16 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Port Royal, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 50 m. E.N.E. of Louisville.

Port Royal, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co., abt. 3 m. S. of Mifflintown.

Port Roy'al, in *S. Carolina*, a channel connecting Broad River with the Atlantic Ocean, between the islands of Hilton Head and St. Helena, forming an excellent harbor. — Also, the name of an island in the Beaufort dist., containing the town of Beaufort, abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Port Royal Channel.

Port Royal, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Caroline co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Fredericksburg.

Port San'ilac, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Sanilac co., abt. 24 m. N. of Lexington.

Port Santa Bar'bara, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 48° S., Lon. 75° 30′ W.

Portsea Island, (*port'see,*) lies off the coast of Hampton co., England, between Portsmouth and Langston harbors. It is 4 m. long, by 3 m. broad. It is level and fertile, and contains the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea.

Port Shel'don, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ottawa co., abt. 12 m. S. of Grand Haven.

Ports'mouth, a fortified seaport-town and principal naval station of England, co. of Hants, in the island of Portsea, 95 m. S.W. of London; Lat. 50° 48′ N., Lon. 1° 6′ W. It consists of the old town of Portsmouth and the town of Portsea, which has outgrown its limits. The principal public buildings are the church of St. Thomas, the Town Hall, and Custom-House. The harbor is very capacious, deep, and secure, and is defended by several batteries of great strength. The dock-yard, the great naval arsenal of England, extends along the W. shore of the harbor, and includes an area of 293 acres. There are also numerous shipbuilding yards. *P.* dates from a very early period, but became of importance in the reign of Edward IV., by whom it was strongly fortified. *Pop.* 94,799.

Ports'mouth, in *Illinois*, a village of Carroll co., abt. 180 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

Portsmouth, in *Michigan*, a village of Allegan co., at the mouth of the Black River.

—A post-village of Bay co., abt. 110 m. N.N.W. of Detroit.

Portsmouth, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Carteret co., abt. 65 m. E. of Newbern.

Ports'mouth, in *New Hampshire*, a city, port of entry, and semi-cap. of Rockingham co., at the mouth of the Piscataqua River, abt. 54 m. N. by E. of Boston; Lat. 43° 4′ 35″ N., Lon. 70° 45′ 50″ W. *P.* is defended by Fort McClary and Fort Constitution. It is the only sea-port of the state, and commands an extensive commerce. Numerous railroads connect it with the inland towns, and it is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* (1870), 9,211.

Portsmouth, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Sciota co., abt. 90 m. S. of Columbus. It is generally well built, and contains some fine edifices. *Manuf.* Iron, machinery, &c. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Portsmouth, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Portsmouth, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Newport co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,000.

Portsmouth, in *Virginia*, a town of Norfolk co., finely situated on Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk, and abt. 160 m. S.E. of Richmond; Lat. 36° 50′ N., Lon. 76° 19′ W. The river is abt. ½ m. wide here, and forms a safe and commodious harbor for the largest ships. Previous to the late war, Gosport, its suburb, contained one of the largest dry-docks and navy-yards in the U. States. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Port'soken, *n.* [Eng. *port*, gate, and A. S. *soke*, privilege.] Having the liberties of the gate, that is, being within the city gates in point of privilege, though without it in point of fact. The name is still preserved in *Portsoken* Ward, London.

Port'soy, a sea-port town of Scotland, co. of Banff, on a point of land projecting into the Moray Frith, 7 m. W. of Banff; Lat. 57° 38′ N., Lon. 2° 36′ W.; *pop.* 2,300.

Port Stephens, (*steé'vens,*) a harbor of New South Wales, co. of Gloucester, 18 m. N.E. of Port Hunter; Lat. of Baroinee Point 32° 40′ 7″ S., Lon. 152° 4′ 2″ E. It runs inland 15 m., and has a breadth of 5 m.

Port Tobac'co, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Charles co., abt. 30 m. S. of Washington, D. C.

Port-toll, *n.* (*Law.*) A payment demanded for the privilege of bringing goods into port.

Port Townsend, in *Washington Territory*, a post-vill., cap. of Jefferson co., abt. 100 m. N. of Olympia; *pop.* 400.

Port Tre'verton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Snyder co., abt. 42 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Por'tugal, the most western kingdom of Europe, forming the W. portion of the Iberian peninsula, is bounded by Spain and the Atlantic; Lat. between 36° 57′ and 42° 8′ N., Lon. between 6° 15′ and 9° 32′ W. *Political Divisions.* Six provinces, viz.: — Entre Douro e Minho, Tras-os-Montes, Beira, Estremadura, Alentejo, and Algarve. — *Desc.* The country generally inclines from N.E. to S.W. Several of the great mountain-chains of Spain intersect it from east to west, and terminate in large promontories in the Atlantic. The most remarkable of these chains is the Serra de Estrella, nearly in the centre of Portugal. This chain is a continuation of the Serra de Gata, and culminates in an elevation of 7,524 feet above the level of the sea. Another chain is the Serra de Monchique, the extremity of which, Cape St. Vincent, is the south-west point, not only of Portugal, but of Europe. — *Rivers.* The principal are the Tagus, the Douro, the Minho, and the Guadiana. These all enter the country from Spain, and with the Mondego and the Sadao, which have their sources in Portugal, flow W. to the Atlantic Ocean. — *Lakes.* None. — *Climate.* Healthy, except in the vicinity of salt-marshes and on parts of the banks of the Tagus and Mondego. — *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, flax, hemp, vines, and maize in the elevated tracts; rice in the low grounds, with olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. Silk is made of very good quality. There are extensive forests of oak in the N., chestnut in the centre, and the sea-pine and cork in the S. Oxen are employed as beasts of draught, and mules and asses as those of burden. Cattle, sheep, goats, and swine are numerous, and fish abound in the rivers and on the coasts. — *Minerals.* Iron-mines are worked, and the mountains abound in fine marble, and contain traces of gold and silver. Of salt, large quantities are formed in bays along the coast, by natural evaporation. There are numerous salt-marshes, and upwards of 200 mineral springs. — *Manuf.* Limited; principally consisting of woollens, silk, and earthenware. Cotton-spinning is followed, and paper, glass, and gunpowder, are made in a few places. For a long time past the import and export trade has been managed chiefly by foreign merchants, particularly British, settled at Lisbon and Oporto. — *Exp.* These consist almost entirely of wine, salt, and wool. — *Imp.* Various; such as corn, flour, fish, woollens, linen, cotton, lace, hardware, hats, shoes, stockings, &c. The higher classes are divided into the Titulados, or higher nobility, and the Hidalgos, or gentry. The women in the capital are loose and dissolute; in the country the people are indolent and listless. They are temperate in eating and drinking; and among the national amusements, the predilection for bull-fights is strong. A want of cleanliness is equally complained of in the capital and in the provincial towns. — *Rel.* Roman Catholic; but all others are tolerated. — *Govt.* A limited monarchy. The national assembly is called the Cortes, and consists of a house of Deputies and a house of Peers. — *Army and Navy.* The regular army consists of about 18,000 men. The navy is composed of 34 men-of-war, with 294 guns, but many among these 34 vessels are reported to be in a bad state, and scarcely seaworthy. — *Hist. P.* forms the greater part of the ancient Lusitania. It was subjugated by the Romans, in the time of Augustus, and was constituted into a province. In the fifth century, on the overthrow of the Roman supremacy, Portugal was invaded by the Alans and Visigoths, and suffered with Spain, of which it was then a part, all the troubles and vicissitudes endured by the inhabitants of the peninsula till the eighth century, at which time the Arabs, called indifferently Saracens or Moors, possessed themselves of the whole of Portugal, and kept absolute dominion for nearly 400 years. In the 12th century, Don Alonzo Henriquez, a Spanish prince of Leon and Castile, gained a great victory over the Moors of Portugal, and carried out his military operations with such success that his troops hailed him with one voice as king, a dignity which the people confirmed with the liveliest demonstrations of joy. Don Alonzo had no sooner received the crown, than he set himself to consolidate his power and attend to the administration of law and justice; first, however, he renounced all dependence on Spain, politically separated his new kingdom from all connection or authority with the Spanish crown, and established a free and sovereign state. Under the descendants of Don Alonzo I., especially Dennis I. and Alonzo IV., Portugal, during the next two centuries, rose in political importance and commercial prosperity, the kingdom being respected abroad, and the people rendered happy and prosperous at home. In 1385, the king of Castile having laid claim to the crown of Portugal on the death of Ferdinand, was opposed and defeated by Don John, Ferdinand's brother, and ascending the vacant throne, ruled his subjects with justice and prudence. Under this wise and enlightened sovereign the Portuguese first directed their attention to those maritime adventures which subsequently placed Portugal at the head of all European nations. Under John I. the Portuguese first projected those Atlantic discoveries on the African coast, fraught with such territorial and commercial advantages to the nation; and, under John II. and Emanuel, between 1481 and 1521, Vasques de Gama explored the Indian Ocean; the riches of the east began to pour into Europe; Goa became a prosperous possession, and Brazil was added to the possessions of the crown of Portugal. The latter monarch, Emanuel, has been regarded as the greatest and best man that ever sat on a throne. Under his wise, just, and benevolent reign, distress was banished from the kingdom, and his subjects rendered rich and happy. Sebastian III., fired with a holy zeal to exterminate the infidels from his country, commenced a sanguinary crusade against the Moors, which he carried on through such repeated defeats, that he eventually lost both his crown and his life in the struggle. Henry the Cardinal, his uncle, an old man of 70, ascended the throne, but died without heirs, after a reign of only two years, in 1580. With Henry terminated the male line, after enduring for 460 years. Spain once more laid claim to the vacant throne, and Portugal again became a dependency of the Spanish crown, the nation suffering all the injustice, exactions, and tyranny usually inflicted on a conquered country by its haughty masters. After enduring sixty years of intolerable hardships and exactions, a Portuguese nobleman, named John, Duke of Braganza, pitying his unfortunate countrymen, excited a revolution, which again broke the Spanish fetters, while the people hailed their deliverer as their king, who, being crowned as John IV., 1640, commenced the dynasty of the House of Braganza, a family whose descendants still sway the destinies of Portugal. When Napoleon, in 1807, entered the country, and declared the family of Braganza had ceased to reign, the royal family of *P.*, consisting of Pedro, the old king, and his imbecile wife, Maria Frances Isabella, queen-regent, the prince-regent, and all the court, set sail from the Tagus to Brazil. After the downfall of Napoleon, the history of *P.* is composed of a long succession of political disturbances, briefly analyzed in this work under the names of Pedro I. of Brazil; Don Miguel, and Maria da Gloria. At the death of this last queen, her eldest son ascended the throne, in 1853, as Pedro V., who died prematurely in 1861, leaving the throne to the present king Louis I., second son of Doña Maria. *Inland pop.*, 3,984,045. The formerly numerous colonies of the Portuguese in Asia are now reduced to Goa, Salceto, Damao, and Diu; Macao, and scattered settlements in the Indian Archipelago. In Africa, Portugal retains the governments of Angola and Congo in South Guinea; Mozambique on the eastern coast, and some establishments in Senegambia, with various islands. The pop. of these colonial possessions amounts to abt. 2,400,000.

Portuguese, (*pōr'tu-gēēz,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Portugal.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or having reference to Portugal, or to its people.

Portula'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *portula*, a little gate. Its leaves resemble little doors.] (*Bot.*) The Purslane family, an order of plants, alliance *Silenales.* — Diag. Calyx and corolla unsymmetrical, — the latter usually

conspicuous; amphitryal ovules; and alternate succulent leaves without stipules.—They are succulent herbs or shrubs, found in waste dry places in various parts of the world, but especially at the Cape of Good Hope and in S. America. There are 12 genera, which comprise 184 species. *Portulaca oleracea* (Purslane) has been used from the earliest times as a pot-herb and in salads. It has cooling and antiscorbutic properties. The fleshy root of *Claytonia tuberosa*, another plant of this order, is edible. Many *P.* have large showy flowers.

Port'ville, in *New York*, a post-township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,814.

Port Wal'thall, in *Virginia*, a village of Chesterfield co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Petersburg.

Port'-warden, *n.* A harbor-master; the officer having charge of a port.

Port Wash'ington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Port William, in *Missouri*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 45 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Port William, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 9 m. N. of Wilmington.

Port'-wine, *n.* See PORT.

Por'y, *a.* Full of pores. (R.)

Pose, (*pōz,*) *n.* The attitude in which a person stands, particularly an attitude formally assumed for the sake of effect; artificial attitude or position; as, *poses* plastiques.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *poser*, to set; Lat. *pono, positum*, to put, place, set.] To set, place, or put; to bring to a stand; to put a stop to.

"Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set."—*Herbert.*

—To puzzle; to gravel; to perplex by asking difficult questions; to interrogate closely, or with a view to scrutiny.

Posé, (*pō-zā',*) *a.* (*Her.*) Standing passively, with all his feet on the ground;—said of the attitude of a lion or other beast.

Po'sen, (Grand-duchy of,) a prov. of Prussia, bet. Lat. 51° 30′ and 53° 30′ N., Lon. 15° 30′ and 19° E., having N. Pomerania and E. Prussia, E. Poland, S. Silesia, and W. Brandenburg and Pomerania; *area*, 11,500 sq. m. The surface is level, and in parts marshy, and the soil generally fertile. *Rivers.* Netze, Wartha, Vistula, and Prosna. *Prod.* Hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops. *Manuf.* Woollens, linen, lace, leather, and brandy. *Cap.* Posen. *Pop.* 1,537,338.

POSEN, cap. of the above prov., on the Wartha, 126 m. S.E. of Stettin. *Manuf.* Linen, leather, watches, and fire-arms. It has a considerable trade, mostly carried on by Jews. *Pop.* 51,232.

Poser, (*pōz'r,*) *n.* One who poses or puzzles by asking difficult questions; a close examiner; a scrutiner.—Something, as a question, argument, &c., that puzzles or puts to silence; as, his remark was a *poser.*

Posey, (*po'zee,*) in *Indiana*, an extreme S.W. co., adjoining Kentucky and Illinois; *area*, about 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Wabash rivers. *Surface*, level or gently undulating, a great part being subject to annual inundation; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Mount Vernon. *Pop.* (1870) 19,185.—A township of Clay co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.—A township of Clinton co.—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.—A township of Rush co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Switzerland co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Po'seyville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Posey co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Mount Vernon.

Po'sing, a town of Hungary, 11 m. from Presburg; *pop.* 5,000.

Pos'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to pose, perplex, or puzzle.

Pos'it, *v. a.* To assume as real or conceded; to place fixedly.

Position, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *positio.*] A putting, placing, or setting; state of being posited or placed; manner of standing or being placed; attitude; postnre; as, an inclined or upright *position.*—Situation; station; spot where a person or thing is placed; as, the *position* of an army.—Principle laid down; proposition; proposition advanced or affirmed as a fixed principle, or stated as the ground of reasoning, or to be proved; as, to be in a false *position.*—Thesis; state; condition.

"Let not the proof of any *position* depend on the *positions* that follow."—*Watts.*

—Social rank; relative place or standing in society; as, a person of good *position.*

(*Gram.*) The state of a vowel placed before two consonants, as the first o in *pompous;* or before a double consonant, as the *a* in *axle.*—*Johnson.*

(*Arith.*) A rule, called also the *rule of supposition*, or *rule of false.* It consists in assuming a number, and performing upon it the operation described in the question, and then comparing the result with that given in the question, in order to discover the error of the assumption.

(*Mil.*) A space of ground.

Angle of position. (*Astron.*) The angle made by one or more components of a double or multiple star with the primary, referred to the direction of the diurnal motion.—*Double position.* (*Arith.*) The method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the conditions of the problem, and by comparing the difference of the results with those of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result.—*Position micrometer.* A micrometer for measuring angles of position, having a single thread or wire, which is carried round the common focus of the object-glass and eye-glass, and in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the telescope, the angle being indicated on the graduated tin of the instrument.—*Single position.* (*Arith.*) The method of solving problems, in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required.—*Strategic position.* (*Mil.*) A position taken up by an army, or a large detachment of troops, for the purpose of checking or observing an opposing force.—*Tactical position.* A field of battle.

Pos'itive, *a.* [Lat. *positivus;* Fr. *positif.*] Actual; real; existing in fact;—opposed to *negative;* as, a *positive* good.—Direct; explicit; expressed;—in contradistinction to *implied;* as, a *positive* declaration.—Absolute; not dependent upon changing circumstances or relations;—opposed to *relative.*

P. printing. (*Photog.*) The process by which impressions from a *negative* (q. v.) are produced upon suitably prepared paper, or on glass.—See PHOTOGRAPHY.

—*n.* That which is capable of being affirmed; reality.—That which settles by absolute appointment.

(*Gram.*) A word that affirms or asserts existence.

(*Photog.*) A picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed, as a *negative.*—*Webster.*

Pos'itively, *adv.* Absolutely; by itself; independent of anything else; not comparatively.—Not negatively; really; in its own nature; directly; inherently.—Certainly; indubitably.—Explicitly; expressly; peremptorily; in strong terms.—With full confidence or assurance.

Pos'itiveness, *n.* Reality of existence; actualness; not mere negation.—Undoubting assurance; full confidence; peremptoriness.

Pos'itivism, or POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY, *n.* The name given to the system of philosophy inaugurated by the late Auguste Comte, (*q. v.*) Humanity, according to him, has three stages of development,—the *theological*, the *metaphysical*, and the *positive.* In the *theological* stage, man is disposed to regard all effects as supernatural, as signs of the pleasure or displeasure of some superior being or beings. In the *metaphysical* stage, the supernatural agents give place to abstract forces supposed to be inherent in the substances themselves, and capable of producing the phenomena. In the *positive* stage, the mind, convinced of the folly of inquiring into causes and essences, applies itself to the discovery of those laws which regulate effects, or those invariable relations of succession and similitude which exist throughout nature. The mission of positivism is said to be "to generalize science and to systematize sociality." "It is a doctrine capable of embracing all that can regulate humanity; not a treatise on physical science, not a treatise on social science, but a system which absorbs all intellectual activity." All sciences, of whatever kind, physical or social, are but branches of one science, to be investigated on one and the same method. The system is not without merits, as well as defects; and it is wrought out with a considerable degree of skill and ingenuity.

Pos'net, *n.* [W. *posned*, a round body, a porringer.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

Posol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *posos*, how much, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Med.*) Indication of the doses in which the different articles of the materia medica ought to be exhibited.

Pos'se, *n.* [Lat., to be able.] Possibility.

Posse Comita'tus, *n.* [Lat. *posse*, and *comitatus*, a county.] (*Law.*) The power of a county which the sheriff is empowered to raise in case of invasion, rebellion, riot, &c., and comprising all able-bodied males within the county between the ages of 15 and 70. All such persons are bound to attend, on being charged by him to do so, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Possess', *v. a.* [Fr. *posséder;* Lat. *possideo*, from *pot*, root of *potis*, able, and *sedere*, to be seated.] To occupy; to be master of; to own.—To have the just and legal title, ownership, or property of; to hold the title of, as the rightful proprietor, or to hold both the title and the thing.—To seize; to obtain the occupation of.—To have power over, as an invisible agent or spirit.—To give possession or command of anything;—it has *of* or *with* before the thing possessed.

Possession, (*-sesh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *possessio.*] Act or state of possessing or owning.

(*Law.*) The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizing or occupancy; ownership.—The thing possessed; estate, land, or goods owned.—The state of being under the power of demons or invisible beings; madness; lunacy.

(*International Law.*) A country held by no other title than mere conquest.—*Bouvier.*

Possession, a bold promontory of S. America, on the W. shore of the Strait of Magellan; Lat. 52° 17′ S., Lon. 68° 56′ 30″ W. *Height*, 360 feet. It forms the S. boundary of an excellent harbor called Possession Bay.

Possessionary, (*pos-sesh'un-a-ry,*) *a.* Relating to possession.

Possessive, (*pos-ses'siv,*) *a.* [Fr. *possessif;* Lat. *possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; having possession.

P. case. (*Gram.*) A case of nouns and pronouns which express possession, answering to the *genitive* in Latin.—*Worcester.*

Posses'sively, *adv.* So as to denote possession.

Posses'sor, *n.* [Lat.] One who has, holds, or enjoys any good or other thing; the owner; proprietor.

Posses'sory, *a.* [Fr. *possessoire;* Lat. *possessorius.*] Relating to, or having possession.

P. action or suit. (*Law.*) In Louisiana, an action by which one claims to be maintained in the possession of an immovable property, or of a right upon or growing out of it, when he has been disturbed.

Pos'set, *n.* [Fr. *posque*, from Lat. *posca*, from *po*, root of *potu*, to drink.] Milk curdled with wine or other liquor.

—*v. a.* To turn; to curdle; as, milk with acids.

Possibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *possibilité;* L. Lat. *possibilitas.*] The power of being or existing; the state or quality of being possible.—That which is possible.

(*Law.*) An uncertain thing that may happen.—A contingent interest in real or personal estate.

Pos'sible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *possibilis.*] That may be or exist; that may be now, or may happen or come to pass; that may be done; practicable; not contrary to the nature of things.—Not impossible though improbable.

Pos'sibly, *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing.

—Without involving impossibility or absurdity; perhaps; peradventure; perchance.

Possneck, (*post-nek'.*) a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 11 m. E.N.E. of Saalfeld. *Manuf.* Leather, cloth, and porcelain. *Pop.* 4,000.

Post, *n.* [Fr. *poste*, from Lat. *postis*, a post, from *positus*, from *pono*, to place.] A piece of timber set upright, and intended to support something else.—A military station; the place where a single soldier or a body of troops are stationed.—A public office or employment; that is, a fixed place, or station, or situation.—A sort of writing-paper; letter-paper.—A messenger; one who carries letters regularly.—Any means employed by government for the public conveyance of letters, &c.; the mail.—See POST-OFFICE.

—*v. n.* To travel with post-horses.—To travel with speed.

"And with all speed *post* with him."—*Shaks.*

—*adv.* Hastily; or as a post.

—*v. a.* To expose to public reproach, by fixing the name to a post; to expose to opprobrium by some public action.—To advertise on a post or in a public place.—To place in the post-office, as letters.—To inform, or make acquainted with;—frequently used with *up.*

(*Book-keeping.*) To carry accounts from the books of original entry, or journal, to the ledger.

Post. [Lat.] After; a Latin prefix much used in composition.

Post, in *Iowa*, a township of Allamakee co.; *pop.* 1,266.

Post'-net, *n.* An after act.

Post'age, *n.* Official money charged for conveying letters by post.

Post'al, *a.* Relating to the mails or post-office.

Post'-bag, *n.* A bag used in the postal service for carrying letters, &c; a mail-bag.

Post'-bill, *n.* A post-office way-bill placed in the mail-bag, or given in charge of the guard or driver.

Post'-boy, *n.* A boy who rides post; a courier.

Post'-chaise, Post'-coach, *n.* A carriage for the conveyance of travellers who travel with post-horses.

Post'-date, *v. a.* [Lat. *post*, after, and Eng. *date.*] To date after the real time.

—*n.* A date put to a bill of exchange later than the time at which it is drawn.—*Crabb.*

Post'-day, *n.* The day appointed for the arrival or departure of the mails.

Post-dilu'vial, Post-dilu'vian, *a.* Posterior to the flood.

Post-dilu'vian, *n.* One who lived since the flood.

Post'ea, *n.* [Lat., afterwards.] (*Law.*) The endorsement of the *nisi prius* record purporting to be the return of the judge before whom a cause is tried, or what has been done in respect to such record.

Post'-entry, *n.* (*Law.*) An entry made by a merchant upon the importation of goods, after the goods have been weighed, measured, or ganged, to make up the deficiency of the original or prime entry.—*Bouvier.*

(*Book-keeping.*) An additional or subsequent entry.

Post'er, *n.* One who posts; a courier; one who travels expeditiously.—A bill posted for advertising or other purpose.

Pos'terior, *a.* [Lat., from *posterus*, coming after.] Later, or subsequent in time.—Later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after.

Posterior'ity, *n.* [Fr. *postériorité.*] State of being posterior, or of being later or subsequent.

Poste'riorly, *adv.* Subsequently; afterwards.

Poste'riors, *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body.

Poster'ity, *n.* [Fr. *posterité;* Lat. *posteritos*, from *posterus.*] The race that proceeds from a progenitor; succeeding generations; descendants;—opposed to *ancestry.*

Pos'tern, *n.* [Fr. *pôterne;* Lat. *posterula.*] A private or concealed entrance behind or outside of a castle, tower, or monastery.

—*a.* Back; behind; private.

Post-exist'ence, *n.* Subsequent or future existence; as, the soul's *post-existence.*—*Addison.*

Post-exist'ent, *a.* Living or existing after. (R.)

Post-fact, *a.* Relating to a fact that takes place subsequent to another.

—*n.* A fact which occurs subsequent to another.

Post-fix, *n.* [Lat. *post*, and Eng. *fix.*] (*Gram.*) A letter, syllable, or word annexed or added to the end of another word; a suffix.

—*v. a.* (*Gram.*) To add or annex, as a letter, syllable, or word to the end of another or principal word.

Post'-hack'ney, *n.* A hired post-horse.

Post-haste', *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier.

—*adv.* With speed or expedition.

Posthet'omy, *n.* [Gr. *posthē, prepuce*, and *tomē*, to cut.] (*Med.*) Circumcision.—*Dunglison.*

Post'-horn, *n.* A trumpet or horn used by a mail-carrier, or driver of a mail-coach, or stage.

Post'-horse, *n.* One of a set of horses stationed at certain distances on a road for the rapid conveyance of couriers, passengers, &c.

Post'-house, *n.; pl.* POST-HOUSES. Post-office; a house where letters are received and despatched.—A house for the convenience of the post, or for obtaining relays of horses.

Post'humous, *a.* [From Lat. *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after.] Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother, as a child.—Published after the death of the author, as works.—Being after one's decease, as fame.

Post'humously, *adv.* After one's decease.

Post'humus, MARCUS CASSIUS LATIENUS, a Roman general, who was elected emperor in Gaul on the death of Valerian, in 260. He defeated the Germans in several actions, and displayed talents and virtues worthy of his dignity; but, having refused to allow his soldiers to plunder Mayence, they rose against and slew him and his son, in 267.

Postiglione, (*pos-teel'ye-o-nai,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato Citeriore, 26 m. S.E. of Salerno; *pop.* 4,000.

Postil'lion, *n.* (Written also *postillion.*) One who rides or guides the first pair of horses in a coach or other carriage; also, one who rides one of the horses.

Post'lug-house, *n.* A post-house.

Postique, (*tēk',*) *n.* [Fr. *postiche.*] (*Arch.*) An ornament of sculpture when it is superadded after the work itself is done.—*Wright.*

Post'-man, *n.; pl.* POST-MEN. A post or courier; a letter-carrier.

Post'mark, *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.

—*v. a.* To affix the stamp or mark of the post-office, as to letters, &c.

Post'master, *n.* The officer who has the superintendence and direction of a post-office.

Post'master-General, *n.* The chief officer of the Post-office Department of the executive branch of the government of the United States. His duties, in brief, are, among other things, to establish post-offices and appoint postmasters, at convenient places upon the post-roads established by law; to give instructions for conducting the business of the department; to provide for the carriage of the mails; to obtain from the postmasters balances due, with accounts and vouchers of expenses; to pay the expenses of the departments; to prosecute offences, and, generally, to superintend the business of the department in all the duties assigned to it. He is assisted by three assistants and a large corps of clerks,—the three assistants being appointed by the President. He must make five several reports annually to Congress, relating chiefly to the financial management of the department for the ensuing year. He is a member of the Cabinet.—*Bouvier.*

Post-mor'tem. [Lat., after death.] After death; appearing or made after death.

Post-mortem examination. (*Med.*) An examination made upon the body of a deceased person.

Post'-note, *n.* (*Com.*) A kind of bank-note intended to be transmitted at a distance by post, payable to order at a fixed date.

Post-nuptial, (*-nup'shal,*) *a.* Being, or happening after marriage.

Post Oak, in *Missouri*, a village and township of Johnson co., abt. 55 m. S.E. of Independence; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Post'-obit, *n.* [From Lat. *post*, after, and *obitus*, death.] (*Law.*) A bond, or agreement, by which the obligor borrows a certain sum of money, and promises to repay it with more than the lawful interest upon the death of a person from whom he has expectations, if the obligor is then living.—*Bouvier.*

(*Med.*) Same as POST-MORTEM, *q. v.*

Post'-office, *n.* A place for the reception and distribution of the letters and despatches that are to be, or that have been, carried by the post; where the duties on them are paid, and where the various departments connected with the business of the post are conducted or superintended. Posts seem to have had their origin among the Persians. Darius I., son of Hystaspes, caused couriers with saddle-horses to be always ready at different stations throughout the empire, at a distance of one day's journey from each other, in order that there might be no delay in getting reports from the provinces. During the empire an institution similar to the modern posts was established by Augustus among the Romans. In Germany, France, and Italy, during the 9th century, there existed messengers who travelled on horseback; they were, however, only employed for the government. The use of carrier-pigeons, introduced from the East, had only a short duration in Europe. With the progress of commerce, however, the necessity of having posts made itself felt, and in all the larger cities of Germany mounted messengers and stage-coaches began to be established. Letters were also placed in the charge of travellers, merchants, and butchers who rode about the country to buy cattle. Pedestrian messengers, who took charge of letters and money for the students, were maintained by the University of Paris in the beginning of the 13th century. In the 15th century, Louis XI. established, for his own use, mounted messengers, and instituted post-stations at intervals of four French miles on the principal roads of France. During the next century Charles VIII. extended this institution for the use of the court. The first post was established in Germany by Roger I., in the latter part of the 15th century. The post-office was not established in England till the 17th century. Postmasters, indeed, existed in more ancient times; but their business was confined to the furnishing of post-horses to persons who were desirous of travelling expeditiously, and to the despatching of extraordinary packets upon special occasions. In 1635 Charles I. erected a letter-office for England and Scotland; but this first tentative did not succeed, and it was only in 1649 that a regular post-office for the weekly conveyance of letters to all parts of the kingdom was instituted. In the English colonies of North America, which afterwards became the United States, a postal system was established in 1710; and in 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed Postmaster-General. In 1760 he established a stage-wagon to carry the mail from Philadelphia to Boston, once a week, starting from each city on Monday morning, and reaching its destination by Saturday night. In 1789 the Constitution of the U. States conferred upon Congress the exclusive control of postal matters for all the States. In 1790 there were but 75 post-offices in the country, and the whole amount of postage received was $37,935. Until 1816 the rates of postage were: for a single letter (*i. e.* composed of a single piece), under 40 m., 8 cts.; under 90, 10 cts.; under 150, 12½ cts.; under 300, 17 cts.; under 500, 20 cts.; over 500, 25 cts. Some modifications were made in 1816, but it is to the Act of Congress, March 3, 1845, that we owe the inauguration of the present liberal system. The rates fixed by this law were: for a letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight, under 300 m., 5 cts.; over 300, 10 cts.; and an additional rate for every additional ½ oz. or fraction of ½ oz. Lastly, by a law passed March 3, 1853, and still in force, the rates on single inland letters were reduced to 3 cts. for all distances under 3,000 miles, and 10 cts. for all over that distance; and all inland letter postage was to be prepaid. According to the report of the Postmaster-General for the fiscal year 1869, the ordinary revenues of the Post-office Department for that year were $18,344,510.72, and the expenditures $23,608,131.50, leaving to the charge of the government a deficiency of $4,702,132. There were 27,106 post-offices in operation in the U. States. At the same date the franking privilege was granted to 31,933 persons, loading the mails at will with whatever matter they please. See PNEUMATIC DESPATCH.

Post'-office Order, *n.* A money-order given by a postmaster on any post-office.

Pos'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., abt. 56 m. W. of Cincinnati.

Post'-paid, *a.* Having the postage paid, as a letter.

Postpone', *v. a.* [Lat. *postpono*, from *post*, and *pono*, *ponere*, to put, to place.] To put off to a future or later time; to adjourn; to defer; to delay.—To set below something else in value or importance.

Postpone'ment, *n.* Act of postponing or deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

Postpon'er, *n.* A person who postpones.

Post-position, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* The state of being put out of the regular order.

(*Mus.*) A retardation of the harmony, effected by placing discords upon the accented parts of a bar not prepared and resolved according to the rule for discords.

Post-pos'itive, *a.* That is placed after.

Post-pran'dial, *a.* [Lat. *post*, and *prandium*, dinner.] Taking place after dinner.

Post-remote', *a.* More remote in subsequent time or order.—*Wright.*

Post'-road, Post'-route, *n.* A certain road or direction in which the mail is carried.

Post-scen'ium, *n.* [Lat., from *post*, after, and *scena*, a scene.] (*Arch.*) The after-part of the stage, furnished with conveniences for robing the actors and depositing the machinery.

Post'script, *n.* [Lat. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, from *scribo*, to write.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer, or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished.

Post'-scripted, *a.* That has a postscript. (R.)

Post'-tertiary, *a.* (*Geol.*) The period following the tertiary; pleistocene; quaternary.—*Webster.*

Post'-town, *n.* A town in which a post-office is established, or post-horses are kept.

Pos'tulant, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *postulans*, from *postulare*, to ask.] A candidate; one who requests or demands.

Pos'tulate, *n.* [Lat. *postulatum*, from *postulo*, to ask.] (*Logic and Geom.*) A position or supposition required to be granted, or of which the truth is demanded or assumed, for the purpose of future reasoning. Kant's postulate is a proposition whose certainty is incorporated with that of another, so that you must reject that other or admit at the same time what it necessarily supposes. His three postulates of practical reason are *freedom*, *immortality*, and *God*. Euclid has constructed his *Elements* on the three following postulates: 1. That a straight line may be drawn from any one point to any other point. 2. That a terminated straight line may be produced to any length in a straight line. 3. That a circle may be described from any centre, at any distance from that centre.

—*v. a.* To assume; to take without positive consent.—To beg or assume without proof.—To entreat; to request.

Postula'tion, *n.* The act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.—Solicitation; supplication.

Pos'tulatory, *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

Pos'tumous, *a.* Posthumous. (R.)

Postural, (*post'yur-al,*) *a.* Relating to posture.

Post'ure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *positura*, from *pono*, *ponere*, to place.] (*Fine Arts.*) The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other by which action is expressed.—The situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or with respect to a particular purpose.—Condition; particular state with regard to something else; disposition; as, "the several *postures* of his devout soul."—*Atterbury.*

—*v. a.* To put in any particular place or disposition; to dispose the parts of a body for a particular purpose.

Post'ure-master, *n.* One who teaches or practises artificial postures of the body.

Post'ville, in *Illinois*, a village of Logan co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Postville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Allamakee co., abt. 105 m. N. of Iowa City.

Postville, in *New York*, a village of Herkimer co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Utica.

Po'sy, *n.* [Contracted from *posey*, q. v.] A poetical sentence or expression; a verse or a motto inscribed in a ring, &c.

—A bunch of flowers.

Pot, *n.* [Fr., Dn., Sw., Goth., and W. *pot*, from Lat. *poto*, to drink.] A drinking-cup or mug.

—A vessel more deep than broad, made of earth, iron, or other metal, used for several domestic purposes; a jar.—The enrions *P.* represented in Fig. 2146, was found at Cassino, in Etruria, and is in the British Museum. The painting upon it represents the story of Medea boiling an old ram with a view to persuade the daughters of Pelias to put him to death. The pot has a round bottom, and is supported by a tripod, under which is a large fire. The ram, restored to youth, is just in the act of leaping out of the pot.

Fig. 2146.—ETRURIAN POT.

—The quantity contained in a pot; as, a *pot* of ale.—A sort of paper in small-sized sheets. (Written also POTT.)

To go to pot, to be destroyed or devoured. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To put or place in a pot.—To preserve seasoned in pots; as, "*potted* fowl and fish." (*Dryden.*)—To inclose or cover in pots of earth; as, "*potted* seeds." (*Mortimer.*)—To put in casks for draining, as sugar.

Po'table, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *potabilis*, from Lat. *poto*, to drink.] Drinkable; suitable for drinking.

—*n.* Something that may be drunk.

Po'tableness, *n.* Drinkableness; quality of being drinkable.

Pot'age, *n.* Same as POTTAGE, *q. v.*

Potag'ro, or **Potar'go,** *n.* A West Indian pickle.

Potamoge'ton, *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, river, and *geiton*, near.] (*Bot.*) The Pond-weeds, a genus of plants, order *Naiadaceæ*. They are aquatic and submersed herbs, only the flowers arising above the surface of the water; spadix (or spike) pedunculate, 3–10 flowered; leaves stipulate, parallel-veined; flowers small, greenish. Many species are American.

Potamog'raphy, Potamol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *potamos*, a river, and *graphein*, to describe, or *logos*, a discourse.] A description of rivers.

Po'tance, *n.* (*Watch-making.*) The stand in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed.

Pot'ash, Potas'sa, *n.* [Eng. *pot*, and *ash*, pl. *ashes*; Fr. *potasse*; Lat. *potassa.*] (*Chem.*) Anhydrous *P.* can only be obtained by heating the hydrate, with an equivalent weight of potassium, in an atmosphere free from oxygen. It is a hard, gray solid, fusible at a red heat, and convertible into vapor at a high temperature. When thrown into water, it seizes an equivalent of that substance with such violence as to become red-hot during the process. It has received an important application. Its hydrate, ordinary caustic potash, KO.HO., is a compound of very great importance. It is generally prepared by dissolving one part of the carbonate in ten of water, and adding, from time to time, to the heated solution, small quantities of milk of lime, until the clear liquid ceases to effervesce on the addition of an acid. The mixture is boiled for a quarter of an hour, after which it is allowed to stand until all the solid particles have settled. The clear liquid is then drawn off by decantation, and evaporated to a syrupy consistence in a silver basin, when it is poured on a clean iron plate and allowed to solidify. Hydrate of *P.*, when perfectly pure, is a hard, white solid, generally met with in commerce in the form of cast-sticks. It fuses at a red heat, and rises in vapor if the temperature be raised. The water it contains cannot be separated by heat alone. Thrown into water, it dissolves with disengagement of heat, accompanied by a hissing sound. Exposed to the air, it deliquesces into a syrupy liquid, which gradually absorbs carbonic acid. It is the most powerful alkali known. It forms well-defined salts with all the acids, all of which are soluble in water. Its uses in the laboratory and manufactory are manifold, both in the solid and liquid conditions. The solid hydrate, from having a great affinity for water, is used by the chemists for drying gases, for decomposing silicious compounds, and

various organic substances. It is used in surgery as a caustic, and in manufactures for the production of soft-soaps. Its solution is used in medicine as an antacid, and in analysis as an absorbent of carbonic acid. The solution should be preserved in green glass bottles, glass containing lead being dissolved by it. It should be kept from contact with the air, as it greedily absorbs carbonic acid, passing into the form of carbonate. *Form.* K_2O. — *Bitartrate of P.* This substance exists in considerable quantities in the juice of the grape, and is less as a deposit in wine-casks, forming a crystalline incrustation called *argol*, or *crude tartar*. It is purified by solution and crystallization, which renders it perfectly white. When in fine powder, it is called *cream of tartar*. *Form.* $2(KO.HO.C_8H_4O_{10})$.

Carbonates of P. There are two carbonates of *P.*,—the ordinary carbonate and the bicarbonate. The carbonate, $KO.CO_2$, exists in the ashes of inland plants, from which it is extracted by lixiviation. The lye thus obtained is evaporated to dryness, and calcined till all the volatile organic matter is burnt off. The mass left is known in commerce as *crude potashes*; and contains about 60 per cent. of alkaline carbonate. Crude *P.* is partially purified by solution in a small quantity of water, filtering and evaporating, the sulphate of *P.* being allowed to crystallize out. Further evaporation produces a crystalline impure carbonate of *P.*, known commercially as *pearlash*. Still further purified, it forms *salt of tartar*. It is employed largely in the manufacture of soap and glass. It is also used as a detergent, and as the source of most salts of potash. In rectifying spirits of wine, it is employed in a fused state to abstract the water. The *bicarbonate*, $KO.CO_2HO.CO_2$, is prepared by passing carbonic acid through a saturated solution of the monocarbonate, when, being less soluble, it is precipitated. It is occasionally used in medicine. The carbonates of *P.* are both alkaline to test-paper.

Chlorate of P. There are various ways of forming this salt, the best of which is by passing chlorine through a mixture or solution of caustic *P.* and hydrate of lime. If the proportions be properly observed, the whole of the *P.* is converted into chlorate, and the lime into chloride of calcium, — the former salt being easily separated by crystallization. Chlorate of *P.* crystallizes in colorless rhomboidal tables, containing no water of crystallization, and unalterable by exposure to the air. Heated, they decrepitate, fuse, and give off oxygen. They are soluble in 17 parts of cold and 1½ parts of boiling water. This salt possesses powerful oxidizing properties, and is thence used in the manufacture of lucifer-matches, for certain detonating powders in pyrotechny, and in calico-printing. It is occasionally used in medicine as a sudorific and diuretic, $KO.ClO_5$.

Nitrate of P., or *Nitre, Saltpetre*. This useful salt occurs as an incrustation on the surface of the earth in hot climates, more especially in India, Arabia, and S. America. In more temperate countries, especially in those not favorably situated for the importation of this salt, it is obtained by artificial processes. Refuse animal matters, mixed with lime-rubbish, are exposed to the air in heaps, and watered from time to time with stale urine and stable-runnings. At certain intervals, the impure salt is extracted from the top layer of the heap by lixiviation. Various modifications of this process are in use in Prussia and Sweden, in which latter country every landed proprietor is compelled to pay a tax to the government in saltpetre. Full details of the various methods employed will be found in Regnault's *Cours Élémentaire de Chimie*, vol. II. Besides the natural and artificial sources of nitre above mentioned, it also occurs in the juices of certain plants. The theory of natural nitrification is but little understood, although it has been the subject of much investigation and discussion among chemists. The principal use of nitre is in the manufacture of gunpowder. For this purpose, it is necessary that the smallest portion of other salts, with which it is liable to be contaminated, should be removed. The process of nitre-refining is therefore a very important one. The reader will find it fully described in Abel and Bloxam's *Hand-book of Chemistry*. It is also used in salting meat, and in medicine. The fused salt is known in pharmacy as *sal prunelle*. Nitre is a dimorphous salt, crystallizing in colorless hexagonal prisms with dihedral summits, and in flattened rhombohedra, both of which are anhydrous. Water is, however, generally contained in the interstices of the crystals, causing them to decrepitate when heated. If the temperature be raised above 660° Fahr., the salt fuses and gives off oxygen, becoming converted into the nitrite. If the heat be continued, nitrogen and oxygen are both evolved. Nitrate of *P.* has a cool, saline taste; it dissolves in five parts of cold water with considerable depression of temperature, and in less than its own weight of boiling-water. It is but very slightly soluble in alcohol. At high temperatures, it acts as a very powerful oxidizing agent, and is greatly used for this purpose, both in the manufactory and the laboratory. Even silver, gold, and platinum become oxidized under its influence. A mixture of 3 parts of nitre, 2 of dry carbonate of *P.*, and 1 of sulphur, intimately mixed and heated on an iron shovel until fusion takes place, explodes suddenly with a loud report. Nitrate of *P.* was formerly much used in the manufacture of nitric acid; but nitrate of soda, being a much cheaper salt, is gradually superseding it. *Form.* $KO.NO_5$.

Prussiate of P. A term applied in ordinary language to the ferrocyanide of potassium. It is prepared by gently igniting carbonate of *P.* with animal matter, such as horns, hoofs, or dried blood, in iron vessels, by which means cyanide of potassium and some cyanide of iron are formed. The soluble parts are then washed out with water, and sulphate of iron added until the Prussian blue which is formed ceases to be decomposed by the free *P.* contained in the solution. The ferrocyanide of potassium is then set to crystallize, and separated from sulphate of potash by repeated crystallization. It is then obtained in truncated octohedral crystals, of a semi-transparent yellow color. Prussiate of *P.* obtained in this way is much used in chemistry as a test for the presence of metals, especially of iron, the peroxide of which is precipitated from its solutions in the form of *Prussian blue*. The animal substances used in this manufacture are those which condense the most azotized matter in the smallest bulk; and among all the substances used for the preparation of the lixivium, blood deserves the preference, when it can be got cheap enough. It ought to be evaporated to perfect dryness, reduced to powder and sifted. The substance called *red prussiate of P.* is ferridcyanide of potassium, prepared by passing chlorine gas through a solution of the ferrocyanide of potassium till it ceases to give a precipitate of Prussian blue with a per-salt of iron. *Form.* $K_6C_{12}N_{12}Fe_2$.

Sulphates of P. There are two sulphates of *P.*—the ordinary sulphate and the acid bisulphate. Sulphate of potash, $KO.SO_3$, is an anhydrous salt, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, with pyramidal heads, or in four-sided oblique rhombic prisms. It requires 16 parts of cold water for solution. It forms double salts with the protoxides, which are isomorphous with magnesia, and another series with the sulphates of the sesquioxides, isomorphous with alumine. The latter are the different varieties of alum. Bisulphate of potash, $KOSO_3 + HOSO_3$, is formed on a large scale during the manufacture of nitric acid from saltpetre, and is the *sal enixum* of the older writers. It is sometimes used as a flux in soldering metals. It crystallizes in rhomboidal tables, which deliquesce in the air, and are very soluble in water.

Potas'sium, *n.* (*Chem.*) This remarkable metal, which is the base of the alkali potash, was discovered in 1807, by Sir Humphrey Davy, and its isolation marks an important æra in the progress of philosophical chemistry. Up to this time the alkalies and earths had long been suspected to be compound bodies, but had resisted every endeavor to decompose them. Davy, however, having succeeded in decomposing potash by the voltaic current, the decomposition of the other alkaline bodies followed, as a matter of course. Not only this, but *P.* itself, from its powerful affinity for oxygens, formed a valuable decomposing agent. *P.* is a silver-white metal, with a slight bluish tint; at 32° Fahr. it is brittle, and has a crystalline fracture; at temperatures above freezing-point, it gradually becomes malleable, until it reaches 60°, when it is pasty. Exposed to the air, it becomes covered with a film of oxide almost immediately, and when thrown into water, its affinity for oxygen is

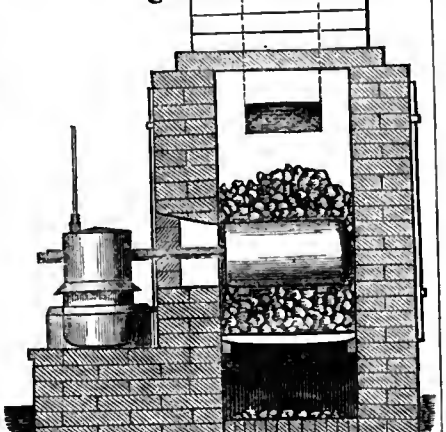


Fig. 2147. — PREPARATION OF POTASSIUM.

so great that sufficient heat is produced to volatilize and fire the metal, which burns with a beautiful rose-colored flame, until the whole is oxidized. *P.* decomposes nearly all the gases which contain oxygen, if heated in contact with them; and at a high temperature it will remove oxygen from all bodies containing it. Hence its use in preparing the metals of the alkaline earths. From its affinity for oxygen, it is necessary to preserve the metal either in hermetically sealed exhausted-tubes, or beneath the surface of some liquid containing only carbon and hydrogen, such as naphtha. The method of procuring the metal by the voltaic current is troublesome and expensive; it is now prepared by decomposing carbonate of potash by charcoal. Acid tartrate of potash is fused in a capacious iron crucible, until it ceases to emit inflammable vapors; a porous mass of carbonate of potash, mixed with finely-divided charcoal, is thus obtained. The mass is broken into lumps, and introduced into an iron retort, connected with a receiver of a peculiar shape. The retort is heated nearly to a white heat, when vapors of potassium rise, and are condensed in the receiver. Fig. 2147 represents the iron retort connected with its copper receiver, surrounded with cold water, and containing petroleum to protect the distilled potassium from oxidation. The lateral tube of the receiver permits the tube of the retort to be cleared, if necessary, during the distillation, by the passage of an iron rod. The *P.* thus obtained is not pure, and requires re-distillation to render it available for chemical purposes. In commercial operations, such as the manufacture of aluminium, metallic sodium is used, being more easily prepared, and having a smaller atomic weight; 23 parts doing as much work as 39 parts of *P.* Potassium forms two compounds with oxygen; the oxide, KO, which has been fully described under the head of *potash*, and the teroxide, KO_3, which is formed when the metal is burned in a silver spoon. It is a yellowish-brown ionas, fusible at a red heat, and showing a crystalline structure as it cools. The combinations of *P.* with the elements are most important. The uses of hydrate, nitrate, chlorate, and carbonate of potash have already been described. Potash is present in all fertile soils; the great sources of the alkali being in the various clays, which contain 2 or 3 per cent. of it, derived from the disintegration of the felspar. Hence its presence in the ashes of plants. A process has been lately invented for the extraction of potash from felspar, which, if it can be carried out on a large scale, promises to be as important, with regard to potash, as the process of Leblanc for extracting soda from a mineral source. *Equiv.* 38·96; *sp. gr.* 0·865; *melting-point*, 130°; *symbol* K.

Bromide of P. This salt is prepared by adding bromine to a solution of caustic potash, until it assumes a slight yellow tinge. Bromide of *P.* and bromate of potash are formed, and the latter salt is decomposed by a current of sulphuretted hydrogen. It crystallizes in cubes, and is very soluble. It is used in photography and pharmacy. *Form.* KBr.

Chloride of P. This salt is largely extracted from kelp, and is used principally as a source of potash in the manufacture of potash-alum. It is remarkable for forming definite compounds with sulphuric acid and chromic acid, which may be represented by the following formulæ: $KCl.2SO_3$ and $KCl.2CrO_3$. They are both decomposed by water.

Iodide of P. This important salt is obtained in two ways. By adding iodine to a solution of potash until the solution begins to assume a brown tint, iodide of *P.* and iodide of potash are formed, the latter salt being converted into the former by gently igniting the residue obtained by evaporation. A better plan is to digest 2 parts of iodine and 1 of pure iron-filings in 10 parts of water in a stoppered vessel. Protiodide of iron is formed, and carbonate of potash added until carbonate of iron ceases to be thrown down. The filtered liquid by evaporation yields cubical crystals of iodide of potassium. The salt is much used in photography as an iodizing agent, and in medicine as an alterative. For both these purposes it is necessary that it should be free from carbonate and iodate of potash. The former salt may be detected by the solution effervescing on the addition of an acid; the latter, by its turning brown under the same treatment. *Form.* KI.

Sulphides of P. Potassium combines with sulphur in at least 5 different proportions, — KS, KS_2, KS_3, KS_4, and KS_5. The proto-sulphide is formed when hydrogen is passed over sulphate of potash at a red heat, or by heating to bright redness three parts of sulphate of potash and one of finely-divided charcoal intimately mixed. Proto-sulphide of *P.*, when heated in the air, absorbs oxygen, and becomes coated with a film of sulphate of potash. Exposed to the air, at ordinary temperatures, it deliquesces. It dissolves readily in water, forming a colorless caustic solution. Saturated with hydrosulphuric acid, its solution yields a peculiar compound of sulphide of potassium and hydrosulphuric acid, or the hydrosulphate of the sulphide of *P.* This is a definite compound, and may be obtained in deliquescent colorless prisms by evaporating the solution in an atmosphere of sulphurated hydrogen. The higher sulphides of *P.* may be obtained by fusing the sulphide with the proper proportions of sulphur. *Hepar sulphuris*, or liver of sulphur, was formerly used in medicine, and is now employed as a source of milk of sulphur. It is prepared by fusing equal weights of carbonate of potash and sulphur at a temperature of 500° Fahr. This resulting compound contains protosulphide of potassium and hyposulphite of potash, from which milk of sulphur is precipitated on the addition of an acid.

Pota'tion, *n.* [Lat. *potatio*, from *poto*, *potatus*, to drink.] A drinking or drinking-bout. — A draught; a species of drink.

Pota'to, *n.*; *pl.* POTATOES. [Sp. *patata*; Pg. *batata*, from *papa*, the native name.] (*Bot.*) See SOLANUM.

Potato'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The striped Cantharis (*Cantharis vittata*), an insect of the family *Cantharidæ*, found in the U. States. It is of a dull, tawny yellow, or light yellowish-red color above, with two black spots on the head and two black stripes on the thorax, and on each side of the wing-covers. The under side of the body, together with the legs and antennæ, are black, and covered with a grayish down. Its length is somewhat more than half an inch. Great depredations are committed by this insect in potato-fields and gardens, where it not only eats up the leaves of the potato, but also those of many other vegetables.

Po'latory, *a.* [Lat. *potatorius*.] Pertaining to drinking.

Pot'-bellied, *a.* Having a prominent paunch.

Pot'-belly, *n.* A prominent belly.

Pot'-boy, *n.* A waiting boy in a tavern; one who carries pots of ale.

Pot'-companion, *n.* A fellow-drinker; a companion at carousals.

Poteau River, (*po-to'*,) in *Arkansas*, rises in Scott co., and flowing a general N.N.W. course, enters the Arkansas River at Fort Smith, in Sebastian co.

Poteen', Potteen', *n.* [From Ir. *potaim*, I drink.] A kind of Irish whisky.

Potem'kin, Grigori Alexandrovitch, a distinguished Russian general, who was born near Smolensk, in 1736. He entered the cavalry of the Russian guard at an early age, and having attracted the notice of the empress Catherine by his tall and handsome person, she made him minister of war, in which capacity he suggested the idea of taking the Crimea from the Turks. In 1787 he renewed the war against Turkey, and assumed the command of the army. He amassed immense wealth, was appointed field-marshal of Russia, grand-hetman of the Cossacks, and possessed almost uncontrollable power. He was a man of licentious principles, and an inordinate epicure, which produced the disorder of which he died, 1792. His remains were interred with great splendor at Cherson.

Po'tence, *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) Same as Potent Cross, *q. v.*

Po'tency, *n.* [It. *potenza*, from Lat. *potens*, from *possum*, to be able.] Physical power, energy, or efficacy; strength; moral power; influence; authority.

"By what name shall we call such a one, as exceedeth God in *potency*?"—*Raleigh.*

Poten'gi, or Potingi, sometimes called Rio Grande, a river of Brazil, rises in the Serra dos Cairiris Novos, and flowing N.E. enters the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 20 m. S. of Cape St. Roque.

Po'tent, *a.* [It. *potente*, from Lat. *potens*, from *possum*, to be able.] Having physical power, energy, or efficacy; as, a *potent* drug. — Having power or efficacy in a moral sense; having great influence. — Having great authority, control, or dominion; as, *potent* monarchs.

P. or *P. cross.* (*Her.*) A cross crotch-shaped at each extremity, (Fig. 2148.) It is also called a Jerusalem cross, from its occurrence in the insignia of the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, which are argent, a cross potent between four crosslets or. This coat is remarkable as being a departure from the usual heraldic rule which prohibits the placing of metal upon metal.

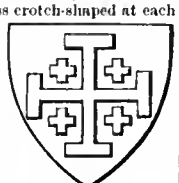


Fig. 2148. — potent.

Po'tentate, *n.* [Fr. *potental*; It. *potentato*, from Lat. *potens*.] One who possesses great power or sway; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Poten'tial, *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act.

P. cautery. (*Surg.*) A remedy, such as a caustic alkali, which, although energetic, does not act till some time after its application; so called in contradistinction to the hot iron, which is termed *actual cautery*. *Dunglison.*

P. mode. (*Gram.*) That form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being.

—*n.* Anything that may be possible.

Potentiality, (*-shi-al'ity,*) *n.* State or quality of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

Poten'tially, *adv.* In possibility; not in act; not positively; in efficacy; not in actuality.

Potentiate, (*-shi'āt,*) *v. a.* To give power to. (R.)

Potentil'la, *n.* [Lat. *potens*, powerful.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Rosaceæ*, differing from *Fragaria* (Strawberry) in the fruit having a dry instead of a succulent receptacle. The species are very numerous, natives chiefly of northern temperate regions, and some of them of the coldest north; most of them perennial herbaceous plants, with yellow, white, red, or purple flowers, and pinnate, digitate, or ternate leaves. They are often called *Cinquefoil* (Fr., five-leaved); and some of the species are favorite garden-flowers.

Po'tently, *adv.* Powerful; with great force or energy; forcibly.

Po'tentness, *n.* Powerfulness; might; power.

Potenza, (*po-ten'dza,*) a town of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Potenza, 58 m. E.S.E. of Salerno. *Manuf.* Woollens, serges, cottons, &c. *Pop.* 12,789.

Po'terium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. The Burnet, *P. sanguisorba*, said to be native about Lake Huron, is a herbaceous plant with unequally pinnate leaves. It is occasionally cultivated as a salad. — *Hood.*

Pot'-hanger, *n.* Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Poth'er, Pot'ter, Pud'der, *n.* Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter.

—*v. n.* To make a stir; to make a blustering ineffectual effort.

—*v. a.* To harass and perplex; to puzzle.

Pot'-herb, (*-erb,*) *n.* An herb used in cooking.

Po'thier, Robert Joseph, an eminent French lawyer, b. at Orleans, 1669. He became professor of law in the university of his native city, and d. there in 1772, as much beloved for his virtue as admired for his extensive learning. His treatises on various legal subjects form 17 octavo vols., but his great work is a *Digest of the Pandects of Justinian*, in 3 vols. fol.

Pot'-hook, *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire.

—A letter or character like a pot-hook; a scrawled letter.

Pot'-house, *n.* A low drinking-house.

Poti, Poty, Puti, or Caratuez, a river of Brazil, flowing into the Parnahiba in the prov. of Piauhi. *Length*, abt. 200 m. At its mouth is a town of the same name, abt. 120 m. N. of Oeiras.

Potichoman'ia, *n.* [Fr. *potichomanié*, from *potiche*, a porcelain vase, and *manie*; Gr. *munia*, mania.] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with engravings or paintings, so as to give them the appearance of painted ware. — *Webster.*

Pot'iphar, (*Script.*) A high officer of Pharaoh, who purchased Joseph of the Midianites, and made him master of his house, but afterwards imprisoned him on a false charge.

Po'tion, *n.* [Lat. *potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] A draught; usually, a liquid medicine; a dose.

Pot'-lid, *n.* The cover of a pot.

Pot'-luck, *n.* Whatever may happen to be provided for a meal.

Pot'-man, *n.*; *pl.* Pot-men. A pot-companion.

Pot'-metal, *n.* An alloy of copper and lead.

Po'tomac, a river of the United States, formed by two branches, which rise in the Alleghany Mountains, and unite 20 m. S.E. of Cumberland, Maryland, from which point the river flows in a generally S.E. course, 400 m., and falls into Chesapeake Bay, where it is from 6 to 8 m. broad, and 75 m. from the ocean. Line-of-battle ships ascend to Washington, 120 m. from its mouth, and the tide reaches Georgetown. Between Westport and Washington, 220 m., it falls 1,160 feet. The scenery in this portion of its course is wild and beautiful, especially where it breaks through the Blue Ridge at Harper's Ferry. Its principal affluents are the Shenandoah, Savage, Monocacy, and Aquia Creek. The *P.* forms the greater part of the boundary between Virginia and Maryland. During the Civil War, both the National and Confederate armies crossed the fords of the Upper Potomac several times, and severe actions were fought upon its banks.

Potomac Creek, in *Virginia*, enters Potomac River from Stafford co.

Potosi', a city of Bolivia, cap. of a dept. of same name, stands in Lat. 19° 35′ S., Lon. 65° 25′ W., in a narrow glen on the river of the same name, on the mountain which contains the richest silver-mines of S. America, 70 miles from Chuquisaca, in a cold climate, owing to the height of the ground, which is 13,330 feet above sea-level, and in a barren country, the sides of the hills being covered only with moss, and their summits capped with eternal snows. — In 1547 this town was founded, and is entirely supported by the mines. A royal mint was established in 1562; and so rapidly did its population increase, that, in 1611, the town is said to have contained 160,000 inhabitants. Since then, however, the population has continually decreased. It has a mint, convents, nunneries, a college, and an hospital. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Poto'si, in *Kansas*, a post-township of Linn co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Potosi, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of St. Louis.

Potosi, in *Wisconsin*, a town and township, cap. of Grant co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Dubuque, Iowa; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Pot'-pie, *n.* A dish composed of meat, potatoes, and dough, baked as a pie, or boiled together.

Pot-pourri, (*po-poor-ee'.*) [Fr., from *pot*, pot, and *pourrir*, to boil very much.] (*Cooking.*] A dish of different sorts of viands, and corresponds, in this sense, to the *hotch-potch* of Scotland, and the *olla podrida* of Spain.

(*Mus.*) A selection of favorite pieces strung together without much arrangement, so as to form a sort of medley.

Potsdam', a city, and the second royal residence of Prussia, standing on the Havel, 17 m. from Berlin. *P.* is to Berlin what Versailles is to Paris. It is indebted for its chief improvements to Frederick II. The streets are regular and spacious, and, on the whole, may vie in beauty with any town in Germany. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has 9 gates. The form of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, is compact, and approaches to a square. The palace, situate on the bank of the Havel, is a magnificent structure: connected with it, also, are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. The town-house was built in 1754, on the plan of that of Amsterdam; and there are extensive barracks, a great hall for exercising the troops in bad weather, and the garrison church, with a tower 400 feet high, contains the statues of Mars and Bellona; also, in this church, is the tomb of Frederick II. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk, and by statues of the kings of Prussia. There are a gymnasium, various schools, charitable institutions, and an orphan-house on a large scale, for the children of soldiers. The palace of Sans-Souci, the favorite retreat of Frederick II., is in the neighborhood of Potsdam. *Pop* 41,824.

Potsdam, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., abt. 11 m. E.N.E. of Canton. The village is well laid out and handsomely built. *Manuf.* Cabinet-ware, machinery, lumber, &c. *Pop.* (1870) 7,773.

Pot'sherd, *n.* [Eng. *pot*, and A.S. *sceard*, a fragment.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pot'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, which, on account of its tenacity, infusibility, and the ease with which it may be turned in the lathe, is frequently made into culinary vessels.

Pot'tage, *n.* [Fr. *potage*.] A species of food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables; broth with vegetables in it.

Pottawattamie, [from an Indian tribe of that name formerly occupying this region,] in *Iowa*, a W.S.W. co., adjoining Nebraska; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, West Branch of the Nishnabatona, and Boyer rivers. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, fertile, and well adapted to the production of cereals. *Cap.* Council Bluffs. *Pop.* (1870) 16,534.

Pottawattamie, in *Kansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas River, and Vermilion and Rock creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Louisville. *Pop.* (1870) 7,888.—A township of Coffey co.; *pop.* abt. 200. — A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Pot'ter, *n.* One whose occupation is to make pots or earthen vessels. See Pottery.

—*v. n.* To busy or perplex one's self about trifles; to trifle; to puddle (colloq.) — *Worcester.*

—*v. a.* To disturb; to perplex; to pother. (Local Eng.)

Potter, Paul, a celebrated Dutch painter, b. at Enkhuysen, 1625; settled at the Hague, and painted cattle and landscapes, but was particularly successful in the former. His coloring is uncommonly brilliant, and for fidelity to nature he is unexcelled; his pictures are consequently held in the highest estimation. One of his most celebrated pictures is the *Bull*, at the Hague. D. 1654.

Potter, in *New York*, a post-township of Yates co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,970.

Potter, in *Pennsylvania*, a N. co., adjoining New York; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Genesee and Alleghany rivers, and Pine, Oswayo, and Kettle creeks. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, moderately fertile, and excellently adapted to grazing. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Condersport. *Pop.* (1870) 11,418. — A township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Potter, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Calumet co., abt. 24 m. W. of Manitowoc.

Pot'tern-Ore, *n.* An ore which, for its aptness to vitrify and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call by this name.

Potter's Hollow, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., abt. 32 m. W. by S. of Albany.

Potter's Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., abt. 73 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Potters'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 33 m. N. of Trenton.

Pottersville, in *New York*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 25 m. N. by W. of Caldwell.

Pot'tery, *n.* [Fr. *potterie*, from *pot*.] The vessels or wares made by potters; earthenware. — The place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

(*Arts and Manuf.*) The art of forming vessels or utensils of any sort of clay, kneaded with water and hardened with fire, is extremely ancient, mention being made of it in the Mosaic writings, and it being known that the ancient Greeks possessed it at a very early period. It is, indeed, one of the arts first cultivated by every nation of the world, and its productions have proved of the highest value as an aid to historical research. Not only may the domestic manners of nations long since passed away be learnt from them, but also the extent of ancient Greece and its colonies, and the limits of the Roman empire. The extent of the Mohammedan empire in the Old World, and the Aztec dominion in this continent, would alike be clearly pointed out by their *P.* if no other record had been transmitted to us. Pottery may be conveniently divided into two classes of baked stoneware: — First, *Porcelain* (q. v.), consisting of a fusible earthy mixture, along with an infusible, which, when combined, are susceptible of becoming semi-vitrified and translucent in the kiln; and *pottery*, properly so called, which consists of an infusible mixture of earth, which is refractory in the kiln and continues opaque. — Though the various kinds of pottery and porcelain differ from each other in the details of their manufacture, yet there are certain general principles and processes which are common to them all. The first belongs to the washing of the clay, and consists in dividing and washing it till it acquires the necessary fineness. It is necessary that the clay should be mixed with a certain quantity of silicious earth, the effect of which is to increase its firmness, and render it less liable to shrink and crack on exposure to heat. In common clay there is naturally a sufficient quantity of silica, but in the finer kinds an artificial admixture of silica is necessary. The clay having been reduced to a smooth pulp, and the silica (pounded flints) to a creamy mixture, the two are mixed in proportions varying according to the kind of ware to be made. This mixture is then passed through several sieves of hard-spun silk, and having been thus thoroughly strained and purified, is boiled for the purpose of evaporating the superfluous moisture, and reducing it into a doughy consistence for the use of the potter. The clay being thus brought into the requisite state, is next shaped into articles of earthenware by one of three processes, named *throwing*, *pressing*, and *casting*. Of these, throwing is the most

Fig. 2149.
JUG BELIEVED TO BE ANTERIOR TO THE ETRURIAN AGE.

ancient, and is performed at the potter's wheel or lathe, which consists of an upright shaft, about the height of a common table, on the top of which is fixed a disk of wood, of sufficient diameter to support the largest vessel which is made. The thrower, seated with one foot on each side of the wheel-head, — with his elbows supported on his knees, when his hands require to be kept steady,—takes a lump of clay, dashes it down upon the centre of the revolving disk, and with both hands kept wet by occasional dipping in water, squeezes up the clay into a high conical lump, and again forces it down into a mass, to get rid of any superfluous air-bubbles. With one hand, or finger and thumb, in the mass, he then gives the first rude form to the vessel, and with a piece of horn, shell, or porcelain, which has the profile of the shape of the vessel, he smooths the inner surface, giving it the proper shape, and removing the inequalities left by the fingers. The vessel is now lifted off the wheel, placed on a board, and carried into the open air, or a warm room, where it parts with its moisture sufficiently to allow of the operation of *turning*, which, in the case of earthenware, does not much differ from the turning of wood, ivory, or metal. When the vessel has been wrought to the required thickness by this process, its handle (if it requires one), which has been moulded in a metal tube of the required shape, is affixed to it by a little clay and silicate paste. The processes of pressing and casting are simply processes of moulding. We now come to the process of firing, by which articles of pottery are made to lose their pliability, and acquire solidity and density. The temperature at which they are fired has a great influence on their texture and character, and as the novel effect of the first firing is to convert the article into a hard, sonorous substance, having the appearance of biscuit, by which name it is known, and which is more or less porous, a second firing is necessary to remove the porosity, and to give a durable smooth surface, not very liable to tarnish. When the article has been withdrawn from the kiln, it is either simply glazed, or printed, painted, or ornamented in some way, and then glazed, the glaze, in either case, consisting of the ingredients of some kind of glass, fritted or melted together in a furnace, reduced to a powder, and stirred up in water. When the article in biscuit has been dipped into this, it is passed through the glaze or glass-oven; the powder melts into a glass, and reveals the pattern, which, being a white opaque

Fig. 2150.
SPECIMEN OF ITALIAN MAJOLICA-WARE (17th century),
(Upon which is painted the scene in the life of Jesus Christ where he is betrayed to the soldiers of Pilate.)

powder, it had temporarily concealed. The glaze we have mentioned is the one most commonly used; but there are many kinds of glazes, which may be distinguished as transparent, opaque, and colored, and which are severally used, according to the kind of ware to be glazed, and the ingredients of which are very various. The felspars and certain volcanic scoriæ are used where the point of fusion is required to be high. A second class of non-metallic glazes includes common salt, potash, boracic acid, phosphate of lime, and sulphate of baryta. A third class of glazes consists of earthy and metallic substances simply mixed together, &c. All articles of pottery which have a variety of colors are ornamented either by the pencil or by impressions taken from copper-plates, both processes taking place while the article is in its biscuit state, and prior to its being glazed. Painting on earthenware and porcelain is performed with a camel's-hair pencil, and with colors such as are used in enamel-painting, being all metallic oxides, and ground up with substances which vitrify by heat; such as glass, nitre, and borax, in certain proportions. Oil of turpentine is the usual vehicle for the color and flux; and while painting, the appearance of the colors is often dingy and unpleasing, but when the oil and other matters have been driven off by the heat of the furnace, the colors are revealed in their natural brilliancy. When an article of pottery is to be printed, the printer, having first melted the oily coloring substance by laying it on a hot iron-plate, transfers it with a leathern muller to a copper-plate engraved with the required pattern, also made hot. The superfluous color is carefully cleaned off: the plate is covered with a piece of unsized paper, which has been first brushed over with a lye of soft-soap, and then the whole is passed through a press, the heat of the plate drying the paper, and enabling it the more readily to take up the color. The

Fig. 2151. — GERMAN DRINKING-JUG,
(Beginning of the 15th century.)

impression thus taken is received by a girl, called the "cutter," who cuts it into the required form, and hands it to the "transferrer," who puts it on the biscuit, and rubs the surface till it is completely attached to the clay. The article is then left for a short time to imbibe the coloring matter, after which the paper is washed off with clean water, and the process completed. Of the subsequent operation of glazing, we have already spoken. The most celebrated wares of different times and countries are distinguished by distinctive names; as, Majolica-ware, Sèvres, Chelsea, Palissy, &c.; and of these, the latter — the work of Bernard de Palissy (*q. v.*), who lived in the 16th century — deserves some special attention. Palissy, having resolved to discover a method of enamelling stone-ware, succeeded, after sixteen years' efforts, and proceeded to manufacture *P.* characterized by a peculiar style and many singular qualities. It is not decorated with flat painting, but with figures and ornaments, which are generally pure in form, and are all executed in relief and colored. The most remarkable of the works of Palissy are his "Pieces rustiques," a designation given by him to dishes ornamented with fishes, snakes, frogs, cray-fish, lizards, shells, and plants, admirably true to nature in form and color. Palissy-ware may be distinguished from imitations by the fact that Palissy moulded only the fossil shells, reptiles, and plants of Paris, while his imitators introduced recent shells and other objects of natural history. In the U. States, the materials for many sorts of ware are good and abundant; but, owing to the cheapness and perfection of the *P.* imported from Europe, our manufacture has made little progress, being generally confined to the production of common earthenware and porcelain. Of late, however, some attempts have been made, porcelain of fair quality has been produced in some establishments, and it is easy to foresee that the time is not far distant when American industry will compete advantageously with the products of the Old World. The most important manufactories are located in the States of New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Illinois. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, the importation of *P.* of all kinds into the U. States amounted to $4,005,711.09, of which 70 per cent. was from England, and about 20 per cent. from France.

Pot'ting, *n.* A drinking; a tippling. — A placing or preserving in a pot. — The placing of sugar in casks for the purpose of draining.

Pot'tle, *n.* A liquid measure of four pints. — A pot or tankard. — A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

Pot'tle-draught, (*-draft,*) *n.* The drinking a pottle of liquor at a draught.

Pot'to, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KINKAJOU.

Pott's Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in Monroe co., and enters Jackson's River from Alleghany co.

Pott's Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Northumberland co., abt. 66 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Potts'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Montgomery co., abt. 37 m. W.N.W. of Philadelphia. It is a place of much business activity, and contains several extensive manufactories; *pop.* abt. 3,100.

Potts'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a town, cap. of Schuylkill co., abt. 93 m. N.W. of Philadelphia. The site is very uneven, but the town is generally well built, and contains some very fine edifices. *P.* is a place of rapid growth, which is chiefly due to the rich iron and coal mines in the vicinity. *Manuf.* Machinery, iron, carpets, woollen goods, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 12,391.

Pot'ulent, *a.* [Lat. *potulentus*, from *potare*, to drink.] Pretty much in liquor; nearly drunk.
—Fit to drink; drinkable.

Pot'-valiant, (*-val'yant,*) *a.* Heated to courage by strong drink; courageous over the cup.

Pouch, *n.* [Fr. *poche*, a pocket.] A small bag; usually, a leathern bag to be carried in the pocket.
—A prominent belly or paunch; — used in ridicule or contempt.
(*Med.*) A cyst or sac containing watery fluid.— *Webster.*
(*Bot.*) A silicle or short pod.
(*Zoöl.*) The sac attached to the bill of the pelican and of some other birds. — Also, a marsupium, or sac for the food of the young.
(*Mil.*) A leather case, lined with tin, to carry a soldier's ammunition.
—*v. a.* To pocket; to save. — To swallow; — said of fowls.

Pou'chatoula, in *Louisiana*, a post-vill. of Livingston parish, on the New Orleans, Jackson, and E. Northern R. R.; *pop.* about 150. — A river which takes its rise in a dense swamp of the above-said parish, and after a S.W. course of abt. 30 m., empties into Natallany river. It is navigable for large vessels up to Wadesboro, abt. 18 m. from its mouth.

Pouched, (*pouch't,*) *a.* Having a pouch.

Pouch'-mouth, *n.* A mouth with swollen lips.

Pouchong, (*poo-thong',*) *n.* A black and superior species of tea.

Poudrette, (*poo-dret',*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A manure composed of night-soil mixed up with clay, dried.

Poughkeepsie, or POKEEPSIE, (*po-kip'see.*) in *New York*, a city, cap. of Dutchess co., on the Hudson River, abt. 70 m. S. of Albany; Lat. 40° 41′ N., Lon. 73° 55′ W. It is regularly laid out, contains many handsome public and private edifices, and is one of the leading cities of the State. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, machinery, carriages, guns, flour, leather, carpets, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 20,080.

Fig. 2152.
POULAINES OR CRACOWS.

Poulfict, CLAUDE-SERVAIS MATHIAS, a French physicist, member of the Institute, and professor of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, b. at Cuzance, Doubs, 1791. He has contributed many valuable additions to science, and written several useful works.

Poulaines, *n. pl.* [Fr.] Long, pointed shoes, with upturned toes (Fig. 2152), generally worn in Europe during the 14th century. They were so long as to be secured to the knee by chains. They were also called *cracows.*

Poule, (*pool,*) *n.* See POOL.

Poulp, *n.* Same as PULP, *q.v.*

Poult, *n.* [From Fr. *poulet*, dimin. of *poule*, hen.] A young chicken. (R.)

Poul'terer, *n.* A dealer in poultry.

Poul'tice, *n.* [Lat. *puls, pultis*; Gr. *poltos.*] (*Med.*) A cataplasm; a soft composition to be applied to sores.
—*v. a.* To cover with a poultice; to apply a poultice to.

Poult'ney, in *Iowa*, a village of Delaware co., abt. 33 m. N.W. of Dubuque.

Poultney, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. and township of Rutland co., abt. 65 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Poulton, (*pole'ton,*) a town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, at the month of the river Wyre, 17 m. S.S. W. of Lancaster; *pop.* 8,000.

Poul'try, *n.* [O. Fr. *poultier*; Fr. *poulet*, a chicken; Lat. *pullus.*] Different kinds of birds reared for the production of eggs and feathers, and for the use of their bodies as animal food. The domestic poultry in common use in this country are the common domestic fowls, or cock and hen, the turkey, the duck, and the goose; to which may be added, as occasionally reared, the guinea-fowl and the peacock.

Poul'try-yard, *n.* A yard or place where poultry are kept.

Pounce, *n.* [Fr. *ponce*; Sp. *ponez*; It. *pomice*, from Lat. *pumex, pumicis*, a pumice-stone.] A powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper after erasures. — Colored powder sprinkled over pricked papers in drawing patterns, &c.
—*v. a.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce.
—[Sp. *punchar, punzar*, from Lat. *pungo, punctus*, to pierce.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
—*v. a.* To pierce; to penetrate; to perforate.
—*v. n.* To fall on and seize with the pounces or talons; to fall on suddenly.

Pounce'-box, *n.* A small box with holes in the lid, used for sprinkling pounce on paper.

Pounced, (*pounst,*) *a.* Furnished with claws or talons. — Ornamented with a continuous series of dots over the entire surface.

Poun'cet-box, *n.* (Written also *pouchet-box.*) A small box perforated, and containing perfume.

Pounc'ing, *n.* A hole stamped or worked in cloth by way of ornament.— *Webster.*

Pound, *n.* [A. S., Dan., Sw., and Goth. *pund*; Ger. *pfund*; Lat. *pondo*, a pound.] A standard weight, consisting of twelve ounces troy or sixteen ounces avoirdupois. The pound avoirdupois weighs 7,000 grains troy, and the pound troy 5,760 grains. — An English denomination of money of account, consisting of 20 shillings, about the value of $4.84.

Pound, *n.* [A. S. *pund*, a fold.] An inclosure erected by authority, in which cattle or other beasts are shut in or confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law.

Pound, *v. a.* [A. S. *punian.*] To shut in or confine in a public pound.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *pyndan*, to shut up.] To strike with some heavy instrument.—To comminute and pulverize by beating.

Pound'age, *n.* A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound.

(*Law.*) The amount allowed to the sheriff, or other officer, for commission on the money made by virtue of an execution. This allowance varies in different States and to different officers.—*Bouvier.*

Pound'-breach, *n.* The act or the offence of breaking a pound, for the purpose of taking out the cattle impounded.—*Burrill.*

Pound'-cake, *n.* A rich sweet-cake, in which the principal ingredients are used *pound* for *pound.*
Simmonds.

Pound'er, *n.* A person or thing that pounds.—A pestle; an instrument used for pounding.—A person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; as, a *six-pounder*, that is, a cannon which carries a ball of six pounds; a person receiving an income of a certain number of pounds.—A large, heavy pear.

Pound'-keeper, *n.* One who has the charge of a public pound.

Pound'-rate, *n.* (*Law.*) A rate or payment by the pound.

Pound'ridge, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., abt. 120 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* (1870), 1,194.

Pou'part's Ligament, *n.* (*Anat.*) A broad, thin ligament, covering the anterior opening in the pelvis, stretching from the *ilium* to the *pubis*, and so named from the anatomist who first showed its importance and uses.

Pou'pies, *n. pl.* [From Fr. *poupiettes.*] (*Cookery.*) A mess of victuals made of veal-steaks and slices of bacon.

Pour, *v. a.* To let, as a fluid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it.—To emit; to send forth in a stream or continued succession.—To send forth; to give vent to.

"The devotion of the heart *pours* itself forth."—*Duppa.*

—To throw in profusion or with overwhelming force.

—*v. n.* To issue forth in a stream, or continued succession of parts; to move or rush, as a current; to rush in a crowd or continued procession.

Pour'er, *n.* One who pours.

Pour'point, *n.* The quilted doublet worn by soldiers and civilians in the 14th and 15th centuries.

Pour'suivant, *n.* Same as PURSUIVANT, *q. v.*

Pous'sin, NICOLAS, one of the most eminent of the French painters, b. 1594, at Andelys, in Normandy. Having practised the art under different masters at Paris, he went to Rome, and studied the works of Raphael, Domenichino, and Titian, with great attention; but his taste for the antique prevailed, and is observable in all his works. Louis XIII. invited him to France in 1640, and gave him a pension, with apartments in the Louvre; but Poussin was so annoyed by the envy and intrigue of contemporary artists, that he returned to Rome, and remained there during the rest of his life. Died 1665.

Pous'sin, GASPAR, an eminent painter, whose proper name was DUCHET, b. at Rome, 1615. His sister married Nicolas Poussin, which circumstance led him to study painting under that great master, whose name he adopted. He particularly excelled in landscapes. His works are composed in general from studies in the campagna of Rome and surrounding country, worked out with the feeling of a mind deeply imbued with classical associations, and tending towards melancholy reflection, by contrasting the glory of the past with the decadence of the present—ideas entirely the opposite of those of Claude, who, trusting to the never-fading beauty of nature, endeavored, from the scenery and architectural remains in Italy, to realize the classic age in all its glory.

Pout, (*powt,*) *n.* A sullen look made by thrusting out the lips; a fit of sullenness.—*Worcester.*

—*v. n.* [O. Fr. *bouter*, to thrust or push forward.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure;—hence, to look sullen.—To shoot out; to be prominent; as, "To *pout* out with great lips." *Wiseman.*

Pout, *n.* [Fr. *poulet.*] A pullet; a young fowl.

Pout'er, *n.* One who pouts.—A kind of pigeon.

Pout'ing, *n.* Childish sullenness.

Pout'ingly, *adv.* With pouting; in a pouting or sullen manner.

Pouza, (*poo'dza,*) the principal of a group of small islands in the Mediterranean, 30 m. from Terracina; Lat. 40° 53′ N., Lon. 12° 57′ 5″ E. *Ext.* 4 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

Pov'erty, *n.* [Fr. *pauvreté*; Lat. *paupertas*, from *pauper*, poor.] Destitution of property, or of convenient means of subsistence; penury; indigence; necessity; want.—Barrenness of sentiment or ornament; defect; insufficiency or defect of words.

Pov'erty Bar, in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., abt. 32 m. N.E. of Stockton.

Pow'der, *n.* [Fr. *poudre*; It. *polvere*; Lat. *pulvis*, dust, powder.] Any substance composed of minute particles.—A composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed and granulated; gunpowder.—Hair-powder; pulverized starch.

—*v. a.* To reduce to powder or fine particles; to comminute; to pulverize; to pound, grind, or rub into fine particles.—To sprinkle with powder; to sprinkle, as with powder.—To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat.

—*v. n.* To fall to dust; to become like powder.

Pow'der-box, *n.* A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

Pow'der-cart, *n.* A cart used for conveying powder.

Pow'der-chest, *n.* On board a ship, a wooden triangular chest, filled with gunpowder, stones, &c., to be ignited and discharged at an enemy attempting to board.—On board a ship, the chest where gunpowder is kept.

Pow'dered, *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to a shield when covered all over with the same bearing or charge.

Pow'dering-tub, *n.* The vessel in which meat is salted.—The place in which an infected leecher is cured.

Pow'der-mag'azine, *n.* A magazine for holding powder in fortified places, &c.

Pow'der-mill, *n.* The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Pow'der-mine, *n.* A cave or hollow in which powder is placed to be fired at a proper time.

Pow'der-monkey, (*munk'y,*) *n.* A boy employed on war-vessels to carry cartridges from the magazine to the guns.

Pow'der Riv'er, in *Oregon*, rises on the E. slope of the Blue Mountains, and flows E. into Lewis Fork of Columbia River.

Powder River, rises near the centre of Wyoming Territory, and flowing N. by E. into Montana Territory, enters the Yellow Stone River about 45 m. below Fort Alexander.

Pow'der Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Cobb co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Marietta.

Pow'dery, *a.* Easily crumbled to pieces; friable.—Sprinkled with powder; dusty.—Resembling powder.

Pow'ell, in *Kentucky*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 45 sq. m. *River.* Red River. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Stanton. *Pop.*(1870)2,599.

Pow'ell's Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Anglaize River from Defiance co.

Powell's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River from Dauphin co.

Pow'ell's Riv'er, rises on the S.E. slope of the Cumberland Mountains, in Wise co., Virginia, and flowing S.W. into Tennessee, joins the Clinch River between Campbell and Union cos.

Pow'er, *n.* [O. Fr. *povaire*; Fr. *pouvoir*; It. *podere, potere*, from Lat. *possum, posse*, to be able.] Command; authority; dominion.—Influence; prevalence upon; that which may move the mind.

"This man had *power* with him to draw him forth to his death."
Bacon.

—Ability; force; might; strength.—The faculty of doing or performing anything; the faculty of moving or producing a change in something; capacity or capability.—Animal or natural strength.—Faculty of the mind, as manifested by a particular mode of operations.—An army or navy; a host; a military force.

(*Math.*) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a cube is the third *power.*

(*Metaph.*) Power is usually regarded as of two kinds,—an *active power*, or the principle of acting or making any change; and *passive power*, or the principle of bearing or receiving any change. According to Hume, we have no proper notion of power, but merely of the relation which the mind conceives to exist between a thing going before and a thing coming after; all that we observe being merely antecedent and consequent.

(*Mech.*) Power denotes any force, whether of a man, a horse, wind, water, steam, &c., which, being applied to a machine, tends to produce motion. By the term *mechanical power* is signified one of the six simple machines, viz., the lever, the inclined plane, the screw, the wheel and axle, the wedge, and the pulley. In optics, power generally expresses the effect produced by any optical instrument, as *magnifying power, illuminating power, &c.*

(*Law.*) An authority which one man gives to another to act for him, and is commonly applied to a reservation made in a conveyance for persons to do certain acts, as to make leases or the like. Powers deriving their effect from the statute of uses are either given to a person who has an estate limited to him by the deed creating the power, or who had an estate in the land at the time of the execution of the deed, or to a stranger to whom no estate is given, and the power is for the benefit of others.

P., Horse. See HORSE-POWER.

P. of Attorney. See ATTORNEY.

Pow'erable, *n.* Capable of performing anything; possible.

Pow'erful, *a.* Having great power; strong; forcible; efficacious.

Pow'erfully, *adv.* With great power, force, or energy; potently; mightily; with great effect; forcibly.

Pow'erfulness, *n.* The quality of having or effecting great power; force; power; might.

Pow'erless, *a.* Destitute of power; weak; impotent.

Pow'erlessness, *n.* Destitution of power.

Pow'er-loom, *n.* A loom worked by mechanical power, as steam or water.

Pow'er-press, *n.* A printing or other press worked by mechanical power.

Pow'ers, *n. pl.* (*Fine Arts.*) An order of guardian angels, who are usually represented bearing a baton or sergeant's staff in their hands, emblematic of delegated power from a superior.

Pow'ers, HIRAM, an eminent modern American sculptor, b. at Woodstock, Vt., 1805, was the son of a small farmer. On the death of his father, being left in poor circumstances, he was compelled to maintain himself by his own resources. After finding employment in a hotel, a provision-store, and a clockmaker's shop, he made the acquaintance of a foreign artist; and having from his youth been an adept at drawing, he quickly learned the art of modelling in plaster from his tutor. He then obtained employment in the Cincinnati Museum as a modeller in wax. While thus engaged, he assiduously cultivated his artistic powers, and with so much success that in 1835 he was enabled to set himself up at Washington as a modeller of busts. Two years later, he proceeded to Italy, which for a long period had been a cherished idea. In that land of art, his progress was very rapid. The first work by which he acquired fame as a sculptor was an *Eve* in marble. In 1851, his *Greek Slave* was placed in the Great Exhibition of London, where it became an object of popularity to a most remarkable degree. From that period his fame became European; and he was everywhere admitted to be a highly gifted representative of American art. His other works were a *Fisher-boy*, the *United States* (for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham), *Washington*, *California*, *La Penserosa*, and a number of portrait-busts of our most distinguished statesmen. One of his latest and best productions, is the bronze statue of Webster erected in the State-house grounds at Boston.

Power'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., abt. 12 m. N.E. by N. of Morristown.

Powesliick, (*pow'e-sheek,*) in *Iowa*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* English River, and Beaver and Prairie creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Montezuma. *Pop.* (1870) 5,583.—A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 1,120.

Powhat'an, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 9 m. N. by E. of Smithville.

Powhatan, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Pocahontas co.; *pop.* 89.

Powhatan, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co., abt. 38 m. N.E. of Dayton.

Powhatan, [after the Indian chief, father of Pocahontas,] in *Virginia*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, about 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* James and Appomattox rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, in general, not very fertile. *Cap.* Scottsville. *Pop.* (1870) 7,663.

Pow'nal, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Pownal, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Bennington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Fig. 2153.—POWTER.

Pow'ter, POU'TER, CROPPER, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A variety of domestic pigeon, which possess the power of inflating the crop.

Pow'wow, *n.* Among the American Indians, a kind of conjurer, sorcerer, or diviner.—An incantation preliminary to a grand hunt, a council, a warlike expedition, &c., accompanied with dancing and great noise and confusion.—A noisy meeting. (Vulgar, U. S.)

—*v. n.* To practise sorcery; to conjure.

Pox, (*poks,*) *n.* [Contracted from *pocks.*] (*Med.*) Pustules or eruptions of any kind; a disease characterized by pocks or pustules; an eruptive distemper.—Syphilis.

—*v. a.* To communicate the venereal disease to.

Poxim, (*po-sheeng',*) a town of Brazil, on a river of its own name, abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Alagoas; *pop.* 4,000.

Poy, *n.* [Fr. *appui*, a support, from *appuyer*, to support.] A rope-dancer's pole.

Poy'al, *n.* A kind of striped cloth for covering seats.
Simmonds.

Po-Yang, a large lake of Chiun, prov. of Kiang-se, between Lat. 28° 50′ and 30° N., Lon. 116° E. *Ext.* 80 m. long, and 40 broad.

Poy'gan, or POYOAM, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Poy'ner, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* 844.

Poynette', in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 21 m. N. of Madison.

Poy'ou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The yellow-footed armadillo, *Dasypus encoubert*, common in Paraguay. See ARMADILLO.

Poysip'pi, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waushara co., abt. 12 m. N. of Berlin; *pop.* abt. 600.

Poze, *v. a.* To puzzle. See POSE.

Pozzo-di-Borgo, CHARLES ANDREAS, COUNT, (*pot-so-de-bor'go,*) a native of Corsica, distinguished as a statesman in the interest of the "Holy Alliance," b. 1764, first became conspicuous as a partisan of the English in the time of Paoli. When Corsica was incorporated with France, P. became a political employé of other govts., and contributed his services—especially as a general and ambassador in the Russian service—to the overthrow of Napoleon. He was a man of great political ability and foresight. After the fall of Napoleon, from 1814 to 1830, he acted as Russian ambassador at Paris, and since then he was living about two years as ambassador in London. D. in Paris, 1842.

Pozzolana, Pozzuolana, (*pot-soo-lu'na.*) *n.* Fine volcanic ashes, mixed with about one fifth part of oxide of iron and a little lime, form a natural hydraulic cement, which hardens under water and answers the purpose of Roman cement. It has received its name from the fact of its being shipped from Pozzuoli.

Poz'zuoli, a town of Italy, on a gulf of the same name, 7 m. S.W. of Naples; *pop.* 8,500.

Practicabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being practicable; feasibility.

Prac'ticable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *practicus*, active.] That may be done, effected, or performed by human means, or by powers that can be applied; feasible. — That admits of use, or that may be passed or travelled, as a road.

Prac'ticableness, *n.* The quality of being practicable; possibility to be performed.

Prac'ticably, *adv.* In a practicable manner; in such a manner as may be performed.

Prac'tical, *a.* [O. Fr. *practique*; Lat. *practicus*; Gr. *praktikos*, fit for performing.] Pertaining to practice, action, or use.—That may be used in practice; that may be applied to use.—That reduces his knowledge or theories to actual use.—Derived from practice or experience.

Practical'ity, *n.* The quality of being practical; practicalness.

Prac'tically, *adv.* In relation to practice.—By means of practice or use; by experiment.—In practice or use.

Prac'ticalness, *n.* The quality of being practical.

Prac'tice, *n.* [Fr. *pratique*; O. Fr. *practique*; Gr. *praktike*.] Frequent or customary actions; a succession of acts of a similar kind, or in a like employment.—Custom; habit; use; usage.—Dexterity or skill acquired by habit. — Actual performance, distinguished from theory.—Method or art of doing anything. — The exercise of any profession.—Medical treatment of diseases.—Skilful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; stratagem; artifice.

(*Law.*) The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits or prosecutions in the courts through their various stages, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the respective courts. In a popular sense, the business which an attorney or counsellor does; as A B has a good practice.—*Bouvier.*

(*Arith.*) A rule for expeditiously solving questions in proportion; or, rather, for abridging the operation of multiplying quantities expressed in different denominations, as yards, feet, inches, &c.

—*v. a.* (Written also *practise.*) To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually. — To use or exercise, as any profession or art. — To do repeatedly, with the view of acquiring skill or dexterity in.—To commit; to perpetrate.

—*v. n.* To perform certain actions frequently, or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement.—To form a habit of acting in any manner. — To try artifices; to use evil arts or stratagems. — To exercise any employment or profession.

Prac'ticer, *n.* One who practices; one who customarily performs certain acts. — One who exercises a profession; one who prescribes medical treatment.

Practician, (*-tish'an,*) *n.* One who, from practice, is skilled in anything.

Practitioner, (*prak-tish'un-er,*) *n.* One who does anything customarily or habitually. — One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly in law or medicine. — One who uses any sly or dangerous art.

Pra'dier, Jacques, a distinguished French sculptor, was a native of Geneva, and was b. in 1792. He gained the grand prize of the Academy in 1813, and was sent to Rome, where he studied and worked five years, and spent the rest of his life at Paris. The grace and tenderness of Canova were the qualities he chiefly aimed at in his work, but he allowed them frequently to pass in his hands into the voluptuous. He executed numerous Venuses, Bacchantes, Hebes, and other female figures, some portraits, statues, and religious pieces; was admitted to the Institute and the Legion of Honor, and d. 1852.

Pra'do, a town of Portugal, prov. of Minho, on the Cavado, 3 m. N.W. of Braga; *pop.* 6,000.

Prado, in Brazil, a town in the prov. of Espirito Santo, abt. 70 m. S. of Porto Seguro. — A town in the prov. of Bahia, abt. 120 m. S. of Porto Segnro. — A town in the prov. of Para, abt. 55 m. W. of Montalegra.

Præ'cipe, *n.* [Lat. *imp.* of *præcipere*, to give rules, or precepts.] (*Law.*) A slip of paper upon which the particulars of a writ are written. It is lodged in the office out of which the required writ is to issue. — An original writ, of which *præcipe* is the first word, commanding the person to whom it is directed to do a thing, or to show cause why he has not done it. It is as well applied to a writ of right as to other writs of entry and possession. — *Bouvier.*

Præcog'nita, *n. pl.* [Lat. *præcognitus*, from *præ*, before, and *cognoscere*, to know.] Things previously known in order to understand something else.

Præcor'dia, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *præ*, before, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] (*Anat.*) The diaphragm; also, the thoracic viscera and the epigastrium. — *Dunglison.*

Præcor'dial, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the region of the heart. — *Dunglison.*

Præ'fect, *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) A common name applicable to various functionaries. The most important was the *Præfectus urbi*, or warden of the city, whose office existed at an early period of Roman history, but was revived under Augustus, with new and greatly altered and extended authority, including the whole powers necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in the city, and an extensive jurisdiction civil and criminal. The *Præfectus prætori* was the commander of the troops that guarded the emperor's person.

Præ'nomen, *n.* See Cognomen.

Præ'texta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A long white robe, bordered with purple, worn by the Roman priests and magistrates, and also by boys of the patrician class until the age of seventeen. It was likewise worn by matrons on occasions of religious ceremony, and by girls until they were married.

Præ'tor, *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) According to Livy, the office specially distinguished by this name was instituted B.C. 366, when, after the Licinian Rogations, L. Sextius had been elected the first plebian consul. The patres refused to ratify his election, unless a prætor and two curule ædiles were elected out of their own body. Part of the functions of the prætor was to administer justice between Roman citizens; in B.C. 246 another prætor, called *peregrinus*, was appointed to judge in suits between Roman citizens and foreigners; after which time the former prætor received the epithet *urbanus*. The two prætors determined their offices by lot.

Præto'rian Guards. (*Roman Hist.*) A body of troops distinguished from the rest of the army by double pay and superior privileges, and so named because when first instituted they kept watch and ward round the *prætorium*, or general's tent, were formed into nine or ten cohorts, and made body-guards by Augustus (B.C. 27-A.D. 14). Claudius I. having been raised by them to the throne in 41, gave to each a donation of $600. Their expectations or demands in that respect rose so high, that Hadrian, in 117, complained that the promotion of a Cæsar had cost him twelve millions and a half dollars. The emperor Pertinax was murdered by them March 28, 193, after which they openly put the empire up to auction, proclaiming from the ramparts that the Roman world was to be disposed of to the highest bidder, and it was "knocked down" to Didius Julianus. Septimius Severus banished them, on pain of death, 100 miles from the capital, and remodelled the force, establishing the office of prætorian præfect, in 197. During a popular tumult, they were besieged by the citizens in their camp in 238. Diocletian abolished their privileges, and reduced their numbers in 303. Constantine I. suppressed them in 313.

Præto'rium, *n.* (*Roman Antiq.*) The place in a camp where the Roman general (*Prætor*) had his tent pitched.

Pra'ga, a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Warsaw, on the Vistula, opposite to Warsaw, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats; *pop.* 4,000.

Pragmat'ic, Pragmat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *pragmatique*; Lat. *pragmaticus, pragmatikos*, from *pragma*, that which is done, from *prasso*, to do, to act.] Forward to intermeddle; meddling; impertinently busy or officious in the concerns of others without leave or invitation.

P. sanction. (*Hist.*) A solemn decree or ordinance of a monarch or legislature on some matter of importance. The phrase seems to have originated with the Byzantine monarchs, but was early introduced into France, and is now more particularly applied to several of the more important state decrees. The principal of these are — 1. The ordinances of Louis IX. in 1269, by which the liberties of the Gallican Church were established. — 2. That of Charles VII. of France, in 1438, occasioned by the schism in the Church between the Council of Basle and Pope Eugenius IV. It confirmed the decrees of the Council of Basle, and declared its supremacy over the Pope. — 3. The ordinance confirming the decrees of the same Council, adopted in Germany in 1439 by the Diet of Mentz. — 4. The instrument by which Charles VI., emperor of Germany, in 1722, endeavored to secure his dominions, failing male issue, to his daughter, the archduchess Maria Theresa. — 5. The instrument by which Charles III. of Spain, in 1759, settled the right of succession to the throne of the Two Sicilies upon his third son and his descendants.

Pragmat'ically, *adv.* In a meddling manner; impertinently. — In a manner that displays the connection and causes of occurrences.

Pragmat'icalness, *n.* The quality of being pragmatic.

Prag'matism, *n.* State of being pragmatic.

Prag'matist, *n.* One who intermeddles. — One who practices pragmatism.

Pra'guerie, *n.* (*Fr. Hist.*) The French nobles, instigated by the Dukes of Bourbon and Alençon, and the Counts of Vendôme and Dunois, rebelled against Charles VII. in 1440. They quitted the court and retired to Blois, taking with them the Dauphin Louis, then a minor; and the movement received the name of Praguerie from the Hussite war. The people declared for Charles VII., and the refractory nobles speedily made submission.

Prague, (*praig,*) a city of Austria, in Bohemia, on the Moldau, 160 m. N.N.W. of Vienna, and 75 m. S.S.E. of Dresden, Lat. 50° 5′ 19″ N., Lon. 14° 25′ 22″ E. It is situated on the Moldau, over which is a bridge of sixteen arches, 160 m. from Vienna. The town may be said to be divided into three parts, the whole surrounded by a moat and earthen mound. Prague, long the capital of Bohemia, contains the ruins of what was once the residence of the sovereign. The university is the oldest in Germany, having been founded by Charles IV., in 1348; the other principal buildings are a palace (but less ancient than the university), containing 150 rooms; the cathedral, a fine old Gothic structure; the Theinkirche, containing the tomb of Tycho Brahe; and the church of St. Gallus, standing on the spot where Huss preached. Of public buildings generally, such as churches, convents, schools, and family mansions, Prague contains more than most towns of the same size. The theatre is large; it has a fine hospital, orphan-houses, and a lying-in hospital. The manufactures are linen, cotton, silk goods, hats, paper, brass-ware, jewelry, plated goods, glass, tobacco, mathematical and musical instruments. Prague has several times been exposed to the calamities of war, and was taken by storm in November, 1741, for the Elector of Bavaria, then Emperor. In 1744, the king of Russia bombarded and took it, making the garrison, consisting of 16,000 men, prisoners of war, but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. In 1757 he again besieged it, but ineffectually; and again in 1848 it was once more bombarded, and more cruelties of war perpetrated. It is the birthplace of Jerome of Prague. *Pop.* 142,588.

Pra'han, a town of Australia, near Melbourne; *pop.* 10,000.

Prairial, (*pra-re'al,*) *n.* See Calendar, § 6.

Prai'rie, *n.* [Fr., an extensive meadow.] A large tract of level or rolling land, destitute of trees, and covered with grass, the soil of which is usually very fertile. The term is applied in the U. S. to designate the vast natural meadows or plains which are found principally in the valley of the Mississippi. These prairies or savannahs, as they are also called in the South, are divided by Flint into three classes: — 1. The *heathy* or *bushy* prairies, which have springs, and are covered with small shrubs, bushes, grape-vines, &c.; very common in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. — 2. *Dry* or *rolling prairies*, which are generally destitute of water, and almost all vegetation, except grass. They are the most common and extensive; the traveller may wander for days in these vast and nearly level plains without wood or water, and see no object rise above the horizon. In this kind of prairies roam immense herds of buffaloes. — 3. The *alluvial* or *wet* prairies, which form the third and smallest division. They are covered with a rich vegetation of tall rank grass. The soil is deep, black, friable, and fertile, and abounding with pools left by the floodings of the rainy season (Fig. 2154). Herds of buffaloes are also found in these prairies; and between the Arkansas and Red rivers there are droves of wild horses. Grizzly-bears are met with above the Mandan villages, and badgers, beavers, otters, foxes, wolves, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, porcupines, and skunks, inhabit the same region. The prairie region of the West occupies a vast extent of territory, extending over the eastern part of Ohio, Indiana, the southern portion of Michigan, the southern part of Wisconsin, nearly the whole of the States of Illinois and Iowa, and the northern portion of Missouri, gradually passing, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, into the arid or desert region, which lies at the base of the Rocky Mountains, called *The Plains.*

Fig. 2154. — Prairie.

Prai'rie, in *Arkansas*, an E. central co.; *area*, about 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* White and Cypress rivers, and Des Arc Bayou. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Brownsville. *Pop.* abt. 9,500. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Prairie, in *California*, a post-village of Yolo co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Woodland.

Prairie, in *Illinois*, a township of Edgar co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Prairie, in *Indiana*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Kosciusko co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-township of Tipton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of White co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Prairie, in *Iowa*, a township of Davis co.; *pop.* 592. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 349. — A township of Keokuk co.; *pop.* 576. — A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,227.

Prairie, in *Missouri*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Prairie, in *Ohio*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Prai'rie City, in *Illinois*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 16 m. S.S.E. of Mattoon. — A post-village and township of McDonough co., abt. 23 m. S.W. of Galesburg; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Prairie City, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Douglas co., abt. 15 m. S. of Lawrence.

Prairie City, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Bates co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E of Butler.

PrairieCreek, in *Indiana*, enters West Fork of White River from Daviess co. — A post-township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Fig. 2155. — Prairie-dog, (Copied from Tenney's Manual of Zoölogy.)

PrairieCreek, in *Iowa*, enters Red Cedar River from Linn co. — A township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* 870.

Prairie-dog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small rodent animal, the *Cynomis ludovicianus*, allied to the Marmot, and found on the

prairies west of the Mississippi. It is about 16 inches in length, the tail being abt. 2¾ inches. The color of the upper parts of the body is a light, dirty reddish-brown, mingled with gray, and with a few black hairs above, the under parts being a dirty white, the whiskers moderately long and black. It has been named *P.-D.* from the supposed resemblance of its warning cry to that of a small dog; but the resemblance is by no means close. The *P.-D.* does not inhabit the rich grass-covered prairies where the buffalo abounds, but those which, from want of water, exhibit a comparatively scanty vegetation: and in these it is to be found in vast numbers, being gregarious in its habits, burrowing in the ground, and throwing up mounds of earth, on the summit of which the little creature often sits as if on watch. The whole extent of a great level prairie is often covered with these hillocks.

Prai'rie du Chien, (*pra'ree du sheen,*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Crawford co., abt. 100 m. W. of Madison. It is well located, handsomely built, and is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Prairie du Ro'cher, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Kaskaskia.

Prairie du Sac, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Sauk co., abt. 25 m. W.N.W. of Madison; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Prairie Grove, in *Arkansas*, a locality of Washington, near Boston Mountain, memorable as the scene of a desperate and sanguinary battle during the late Civil War. In Dec., 1862, Gen. Blunt, at the head of abt. 15,000 Union troops, encountered about the same number of Confederates under Gen. Hindman. The conflict waged with obstinate courage upon both sides until night, when the Confederates, under cover of the darkness, withdrew. The National loss was 1,148, of whom 167 were killed and 798 wounded; that of the Confederates was reported to be 1,317, but is estimated much more, as the number of killed alone was over 1,000.

Prairie Ronde, in *Michigan*, a township of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Prairie Springs, in *Iowa*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,044.

Prairie'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Vigo co., abt. 7 m. S.S.W. of Terre Haute.

Prairie'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Clinton co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Prairieville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Barry co., abt. 58 m. W.S.W. of Lansing.

Prairieville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Piko co., abt. 66 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Praise, *n.* [Ger. *preis*, praise; Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo, pregio*, from Lat. *pretium*, value, price.] Commendation bestowed upon a person; approbation or admiration expressed; encomium.

—A glorifying or extolling; as, *praise* to God.

—The ground, object, or reason of praise.

—*v. a.* To extol; to applaud; to commend; to eulogize.

—To glorify in worship; to magnify.

Praise'less, *a.* Without praise.

Prais'er, *n.* One who praises, commends, or extols; an applauder; a commender.

Praiseworthily, (*praz'wur-thi-ly,*) *adv.* In a praiseworthy manner.

Praiseworthiness, (*-wur-,*) *n.* Quality of being praiseworthy, or of deserving commendation.

Praise'worthy, *a.* Deserving of praise or applause; commendable; laudable.

Prails'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 5 m. N. of Lambertville.

Pram, Prame, Prnam, *n.* See PRAAM and PERMA.

(*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat used in the Baltic.

Prance', *v. n.* To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.—To ride with bounding movements; to ride ostentatiously.—To walk or strut about in a showy manner, or with warlike parade.

Pran'cer, *n.* A horse that prances.

Pran'dial, *a.* [Lat. *prandium*, a repast.] Pertaining to a repast.

Prank', *v. a.* [Ger. *prangen*, to show off; Du. *pronken.*] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or decorate to ostentation.

—*n.* A ludicrous or merry trick, or a mischievous act, rather for sport than injury; a freak; a frolic.

Prank'er, *n.* One who dresses in a showy manner.

Prank'ish, *a.* Full of pranks.

Prase, *n.* [Gr. *prason*, a green leek.] (*Min.*) A dark leek-green variety of quartz, the color of which is caused by an admixture of hornblende.

Pras'eolite, *n.* [Gr. *prason*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A green, prismatic variety of iolite.

Pras'inous, *a.* [From Gr. *prason*, a leek.] Having the color of a leek; grass-green.

Prasi'tes, *n.* [Gr. *prasitēs*, from *prasion*, hoarhound.] (*Med.*) Wine in which the leaves of hoarhound have been infused.—*Dunglison.*

Pra'soid, *a.* [Gr. *prason*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling prase.

Pra'son, *n.* [Gr.] A leek; also, a sea-weed as green as a leek.

Prate', *v. n.* [Du. *praaten*, from *praat*, talk.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious.

—*v. a.* To utter foolishly.

—*n.* Continued talk to little purpose; trifling talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Pra'ter, *n.* One who talks much to little purpose, or on trifling subjects.

Pra'tic, *n.* (*Com.*) Same as PRATIQUE, *q. v.*

Pra'tincole, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European species of plover.

Pra'tingly, *adv.* With much idle talk; with loquacity.

Pratique, (*prat'eek,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *pratica.*] (*Com.*) A license for the master of a ship to trade in a certain port, or ports, or upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with an infectious disease;—a term used in the south of Europe.

Pra'to, a town of Italy, prov. of Florence, 9 m. N.W. of Florence. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 12,500.

Prat'tle, *v. n.* [Ger. *pratteln.*] To talk much and idly, like a child;—to be loquacious on trifling subjects.

—*n.* Trifling talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate.

Prat'tlement, *n.* Prattle; prate.

Prat'tler, *n.* One who prattles; an idle talker.

Pratts'burg, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Talbot co., abt. 45 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Pratts'burg, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* (1870), 2,479.

Pratt's Landing, in *Missouri*, a village of Perry co., abt. 6 m. S. by E. of St. Louis.

Pratts'ville, or **Pratt'ville,** in *Alabama*, a town of Autauga co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Montgomery. It contains several extensive manufactories; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Pratts'ville, in *Georgia*, a village of Monroe co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Macon.

Pratts'ville, in *Maryland*, a village of Alleghany co., abt. 13 m. E. of Cumberland.

Pratts'ville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Greene co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,240.

Prav'ity, *n.* [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus*, perverse.] Corruption; malignity; depravity; want of rectitude.

Prawn', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Palæmon serratus*, a crustaceous animal; a species of *Macroura*, or Long-tailed Decapod, well known and esteemed as an agreeable article of food. It is generally about three inches long, and of a pale-red color, which is brightest in the antennæ, and especially in the swimmeret of the tail. Its frontal spine extends beyond the peduncle of the middle antennæ; it is curved upward at the tip, with seven or eight spines above, and five beneath.

Prax'is, *n.* [Gr., from *prassein*, to do.] Use; practice.—An example or form to teach or practice.

Praxiteles, (*prăx-it'-e-lees,*) a celebrated Greek sculptor, b. about 360 B.C., who executed several fine statues, in bronze and marble, of Bacchus, a satyr, Venus, and Apollo. An ancient copy of one of his works, the *Apollo Sauroctonos*, is the only example extant. He excelled by the grace, tenderness, and finish of his works. He was esteemed as second to Phidias only. He executed a series called *The Labor of Hercules*, for the temple erected to that hero at Thebes. Phryne, the celebrated Thespian courtezan, was his mistress, and served as the model for his statues of Venus. Two of his sons acquired fame as sculptors. D. about 280 B.C.

Pray', *v. n.* [Fr. *prier*; It. *pregare*; Lat. *precari*, from *precis*, a prayer.] To implore or to supplicate; to ask with earnestness, or zeal, as for a favor, or for something desirable.—To address the Supreme Being with solemnity and reverence, with adoration, confession of sins; supplication for mercy, and thanksgiving for blessings received.

—*v. a.* To supplicate; to implore; to entreat; to urge.—To ask as a supplicant; to implore; to petition.—To ask or entreat in ceremony or form; to effect or move by prayer;—generally followed by an adverb or preposition.

Pray'er, *n.* A supplicant; a person who prays.

Prayer, (*prār,*) *n.* Act of asking for a favor, and particularly with earnestness.—A solemn address to the Supreme Being; the practice of supplication.—A formula of church-service, or of worship, public or private.

Passive prayer. A state of mystic contemplation, in which the soul and intellectual faculties, concentrated in the adoration of God, yield only to the impulses of grace.

Prayer-book, (*prār-book,*) *n.* A book containing prayers, or the forms of devotion, public or private.

Prayer'ful, *a.* Given to prayer; devotional; using much prayer.

Prayer'fully, *adv.* With much prayer.

Prayer'fulness, *n.* The use of much prayer.

Prayer'less, *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.

Prayer'lessly, *adv.* In a prayerless manner.

Prayerless'ness, *n.* Total or habitual neglect of prayer.

Prayer'-meeting, *n.* An assemblage or gathering for the purpose of prayer.

Pray'ing, *n.* A form of prayer; a prayer made.

Pray'ingly, *adv.* With supplication or prayer to God.

Pre. [Lat. *præ.*] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time, place, or rank.

Preaccusa'tion, *n.* A former or previous accusation.

Preach, (*preech,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *prêcher*; Sp. *predicar*; Lat. *prædicare*, from *præ*, and *dico*, to cry out, to proclaim.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture.—To discourse on the gospel way of salvation and exhort to repentance.

—*v. a.* To proclaim; to publish in religious discourses.—To inculcate in public discourse.—To deliver in public, as a discourse.—To inculcate publicly; to teach with earnestness.

Preach'er, *n.* One who preaches or discourses publicly on religious subjects.

—One who inculcates anything with earnestness.

Preach'ership, *n.* The office or position of a preacher. (R.)

Preach'ing, *n.* The act of preaching; a public religious discourse.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) The modern system of preaching was unknown in the early Church. The general mode then was for the priest to read portions of the Old or New Testament, and explain or enforce the precepts which they contained. Generally, sermons were delivered whenever the Scriptures were read, and sometimes several, by different persons at the same meeting. Some of Chrysostom's sermons occupied two hours in the delivery, though this was the time generally allotted to the whole service. About the 13th century, the scholastic divines directed their chief attention to the study of the sacred Scriptures, and were hence called Bible divines, and honored with the pompous titles of profound, sublime, wonderful, seraphic, angelic doctors. They introduced a new and artificial mode of preaching, called *declaring*. Before this time, the clergy generally adopted postulating, or expounding a large portion of Scripture, sentence by sentence. By the new method, the preacher read a text out of some book and chapter of the Old or New Testament, dividing it into several parts and expounding them; and, generally, the more numerous the divisions and sub-divisions, the better and more highly was he esteemed. The opposition to this textual mode of preaching continued for upwards of a century, but at length it came generally to prevail. The divisions or parts of a modern sermon are usually the introduction, the proposition, the illustration, and the application.

Preach'-man, *n.* One who preaches;—used in contempt.

Preach'ment, *n.* A sermon mentioned in contempt; a discourse affectedly solemn.

Preacquaint', *v. a.* To acquaint beforehand.

Preacquaint'ance, *n.* A previous acquaintance.

Preact', *v. a.* To perform beforehand.

Preac'tion, *n.* A previous action.

Preadam'ic, Preadamit'ic, *a.* Existing before Adam.

Pread'amites, *n. pl.* People supposed to have lived before Adam; or those who advocate the existence of such people.—The legendary traditions of the East speak of nations and empires subsisting before the creation of Adam, and of a line of kings who ruled over them. The subject has been taken up, in modern times, by Isaac Lapeyrère, in his work *Præadamitæ*, 1655, wherein he endeavors to show that Adam was the ancestor of the Jews only, the Gentiles being descended from a long anterior creation.

Preadministra'tion, *n.* A previous administration.

Preadmon'ish, *v. a.* To admonish beforehand.

Preadmonition, (*-mo-nish'un,*) *n.* Previous admonition or warning.

Pread'vertise, *v. a.* To announce publicly, to advertise beforehand.

Pre'amble, *n.* [Fr. *préambule*, from *præ*, and *ambulo, ambulare*, to go about.] An introduction to a discourse or writing; the introductory part of a statute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

—*v. a.* To preface; to introduce with previous remarks.

—*v. n.* To serve as a preface.

Pream'bulary, *a.* [Lat. *præambulus.*] Relating to a preamble; introductory.

Preangel, (*pai-ang'el,*) *a.* A Dutch residency of Java, in the S.W. part of the island.

Pre'announce, *v. a.* To announce previously.

Preantepenul'timate, *a.* Applied to the fourth syllable from the end of a word.

Preappoint', *v. a.* To appoint beforehand.

Preappoint'ment, *n.* A prior appointment.

Preapprehen'sion, *n.* An opinion formed before examination.

Preassur'ance, *n.* A previous assurance.

Preau'dience, *n.* (*Law.*) Precedence or rank at the bar among lawyers; right of previous audience.

Preb'end, *n.* [Fr. *prébende*; L. Lat. *præbenda*, from Lat. *præbeo*, to give.] (*Eccl.*) Income or other provision assigned for the maintenance of a so-called prebendary, out of the revenue of a cathedral or collegiate church. After the definite constitution of chapters for the maintenance of the daily religious services in the bishop's church, or in other churches similarly established, endowments were assigned to them, which were to be distributed (*præbendæ*) in fixed proportions among the members. These portions were called *portiones canonicæ* or *præbendæ*. To the prebend was commonly attached a residence. The person enjoying a prebend is called a *prebendary*.—The name *prebend* is also given to an endowment assigned to a cathedral church for the maintenance of a secular priest.

Preb'endary, *n.* See PREBEND.

Preb'le, EDWARD. See TRIPOLI.

Preble, in *Indiana*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Preble, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Preble, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cortland co., about 130 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,150.

Preble, in *Ohio*, a W.S.W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area* abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Franklin, St. Clair's, and Four Mile creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Eaton. *Pop.* abt. 33,000.

Preble, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Pre'cant, *n.* [Lat. *precans, precantis.*] A person who prays.

Precar'ious, *a.* [Lat. *precarius*, from *precor*, to pray.] Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another.—Held by no certain tenure; depending on

unknown or unforeseen causes or events; uncertain; doubtful; dubious.

Precar'iously, *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently; by an uncertain tenure.

Precar'iousness, *n.* State or quality of being precarious; uncertainty; dependence on the will or pleasure of others, or on unknown events.

Prec'ative, Prec'atory, *a.* [Lat. *precativus, precatorius,* from *precari,* to pray.] Beseeching; supplicating.

Precatory words. (*Law.*) Expressions in a will, praying or requesting that a thing shall be done.

Precau'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *præcautio,* from *præ,* and *cavco, cautus,* to guard against.] Previous caution or care. — Caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good.

—*v. a.* To caution, or warn, or advise beforehand, for preventing mischief or securing good.

Precau'tional, *a.* Precautionary.

Precau'tionary, *a.* Proceeding from, or containing, previous caution; adapted to prevent mischief or secure good.

Precautious, (*-shus,*) *a.* Taking precautions.

Precau'tiously, *adv.* With precaution.

Precede', *v. a.* [Fr. *précéder;* Lat. *præcedo,* from *præ,* and *cedo,* to go.] To go before in the order of time; to cause to take place in prior time. — To go before in rank or importance.

Preced'ence, or **Preced'ency,** *n.* Act or state of going before, with respect to time; antecedence; priority. —State of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honor; the right to a more honorable place; the foremost in ceremony.

Preced'ent, *a.* Going before in time; anterior; antecedent; previous.

—*n.* Something done or said that may serve to be adduced as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind.

(*Law.*) A judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule or authority for future determination in similar or analogous cases.

Pre'cedented, *a.* Having a precedent; authorized by an example of a like kind.

Precedentiai, *a.* Having the nature of a precedent.

Preced'ently, *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Precen'tor, *n.* [Fr. *précenteur,* from Lat. *præ,* and *cantor,* a singer.] (*Eccl.*) The leader of a choir. In almost all the old cathedrals of Europe, he was the first dignitary of the chapter, ranking next to the dean, and superintended the choral service and choristers.

Precen'torship, *n.* The employment or office of a precentor.

Pre'cept, *n.* [Fr. *précepte;* Lat. *præceptum,* from *præcipio;* from *præ,* and *capio,* to take.] Anything commanded or enjoined as an authoritative rule of action, but applied particularly to commands respecting moral conduct.

(*Law.*) A command in writing.

Precep'tive, *a.* [Lat. *præceptivus.*] Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct; containing precepts. — Directing in moral conduct; giving rules or directions; didactic.

Precep'tor, *n.* A teacher; an instructor; the teacher of a school; sometimes the principal teacher of an academy or seminary.

Preceptoʻrial, *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor.

Precep'tory, *a.* Giving precepts.

Precep'tress, *n.* A female teacher.

Precession, (*-sesh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcedo, præcessus.*] Act of going before.

P. of the Equinoxes. (*Astron.*) A slow retrograde motion of the equinoctial points from E. to W., or contrary to the order of the signs. The pole, the solstices, the equinoxes, and all the other points of the ecliptic have a retrograde motion, and are constantly moving from E. to W., or from Aries toward Pisces, &c., by means of which the equinoctial points are carried farther and farther back at the rate of about 50¼″ each year; consequently, as the stars are immovable, and the equinoxes go backward, the stars appear to have an eastward motion with respect to them; for this reason, the longitude of all the stars, which are reckoned from the first point of Aries, or the vernal equinox, are constantly increasing. It is in consequence of this *precession of the equinoxes,* that the constellations seem to have changed the positions assigned to them by the ancient astronomers. The equinoctial points, during the time of Aristarchus and the oldest astronomers, were fixed to the first stars of Aries and Libra; but the signs do not answer now to the same points. The stars, also, which were then in conjunction with the sun when he was in the equinox, are now a whole sign, or thirty degrees, to the eastward of it. In consequence of this, the first star of Aries is now in the portion of the ecliptic called Taurus, while the stars of Taurus are in Gemini; those of Gemini, in Cancer; and so on. The stars, moreover, which rose or set at any particular season of the year in the time of Eudoxus, Hesiod, Virgil, Pliny, &c., do not answer their descriptions at the present day. This apparent motion of the stars was first observed by Hipparchus of Rhodes, about 120 B. C. He noticed that the longitudes of the stars were greater than had been observed by Timochares, and than they were in the sphere of Eudoxus, who wrote 380 years before Christ. The gradual change in the longitude of the stars was also observed by Ptolemy; but he understated the quantity, making it only one degree in a hundred years, which is only equal to 36″ per year. The quantity of this change was calculated by Y-hang, a Chinese astronomer, in the year 721, to be one degree in eighty-three years, which is at the rate of 43½″ per year. The precession has been made even more than this by some modern astronomers; but it is more usually taken as we have given it above, at 50¼″ per year. The true explanation of the cause of precession is one of the most difficult problems in physical astronomy. Even Sir Isaac Newton was unsuccessful in solving the problem in a perfectly satisfactory manner. More modern astronomers, however, such as D'Alembert, Euler, Laplace, and Simpson, have succeeded in it. According to their theory, the phenomenon is owing to the spheroidal figure of the earth, which itself arises from the rotation of the earth. Since more matter has thus been accumulated round the equatorial parts than anywhere else on the earth, the sun and moon, when on either side of the equator, by attracting this surplus matter at every return, bring the equator sooner under them than if no such accumulation of matter existed.

Precessional, *a.* Relating to precession.

Pre'cinct, *n.* [O. Fr. *precincte;* Lat. *præcinctus,* a girdling, from *præ,* and *cingo, cinctus,* to gird.] A territorial district or division; the limit, bound, or exterior line encompassing a place. — Bounds of jurisdiction, or the whole territory comprehended within the limits of authority.

Precinct, in *Illinois,* a village of Boone co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Precious, (*presh'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *précieux;* Lat. *pretiosus,* from *pretium,* price.] Of great price or value; costly; as, a *precious* stone. — Of great value or worth; very valuable; highly valued; much esteemed. — Worthless; contemptible; — used ironically.

Precious metals. Gold and silver were adopted as standards of value long before the beginning of the historical æra; and their fitness for money was evident even to barbarians. They are hard and not subject to oxidation, and therefore they can be kept and handled with comparatively little loss. They have a brilliant lustre, suitable for articles of ornament; and the peculiarity of the lustre, color, and high specific gravity renders them easily distinguishable from other substances, and makes imitations difficult. They are fusible and malleable, so that they can be made into any form, or stamped with any impression, and the hardness will protect the form or impression from wearing out. Both metals are found pure, so that savages would become acquainted to their use before learning to smelt the ores of iron, copper, and lead. Both metals are rare, and thus a small quantity has served to represent a large value of other articles; and wealth in the form of gold and silver could readily be concealed, or transported from one country to another. There are other hard, rare, and lustrous metals, but they cannot readily be refined, or their lustre is not peculiar, or the supply is not regular, or they have no recognized value in the arts; and thus gold and silver are to-day, as they were 5,000 years ago, the best of all metals for the purposes of money. The quantity of *P. M.* was small when Athens began to throw the brilliancy of her intelligence and genius over the ancient world. About the year 600 B. C., nine bushs. of wheat could be bought for an ounce of silver in Greece; or, in other words, a bush. of wheat cost 15 cents of our money. The advance of civilization was accompanied by an increased production of gold and silver. There were mines of both metals in Egypt, Thrace, Armenia, Spain, and the dominions of Attica. Spain had the richest mines, and the placers in the Asturias produced $1,000,000 annually for a time, and a silver mine at Guadalcañal yielded 300 pounds of metal daily. The spoils of Persia added greatly to the stock of the precious metals in Greece, and after the death of Alexander an ounce of silver would buy only 3 bushels of wheat, or only one-third as much as three centuries earlier. In Italy, previous to the first Punic war, gold and silver were still very scarce and high in price, but when "the senate and people of Rome" became masters of the world, wealth poured in upon them from all the borders of the Mediterranean, and the bushel of wheat which cost the twentieth of an ounce of silver 350 B. C. cost an ounce and a third in the middle of the first century. The annual revenue of the empire in the time of Augustus was $200,000,000, and that emperor received $150,000,000 in legacies from his friends. Cicero received $800,000 in fees, a sum which has probably never been paid to any modern lawyer. C. C. Isidorus, besides large estates and 4,000 slaves, had $15,000,000 coin at the time of his death, calculating the value of the money according to weight. Jacobs estimates the total stock in the Roman empire in 40 A. D. at $1,750,000,000. As civilization declined, the quantity of the *P. M.* decreased, and Alaric consented to spare Rome for $1,500,000, and 40 years later the Eternal City had some difficulty in raising $1,200,000 to buy off Attila. The annual average wear of coin is estimated at about one part in 360; and when this continues for centuries with no new supply, it makes a great reduction. According to the estimate of Jacobs there were, in 1492, only $170,000,000 of the *P. M.* in Christendom. Previous to the conquest of Mexico, the New World yielded only about a quarter of a million dollars annually to Spain. In 1548 Zacatecas began to produce its treasures; Sombrerete in 1555, and Guanajuato in 1558. In 1557, a miner named Bartolome de Medina discovered the process of extracting silver from the common ores by amalgamation, which augmented considerably the production. In 1630, the mines of Cerro Pasco were discovered. The great bonanza of Real del Monte was opened in 1762, yielding $15,000,000 in 22 years. The mines of Hualgayo in Peru, were found in 1771, and three years after the placers of the Ural, which were known in the time of Herodotus, were rediscovered. It was estimated in 1777 that two-fifths of the silver of Mexico was obtained by smelting, but this was probably an exaggeration; and when Humboldt was in the country, only one-seventh was taken out by means of fire. The mines of Catorce were opened in 1778, and proved to be very rich, the mine of Padre Flores yielding $1,600,000 the first year. The mines of Guarisamey, near Durango, became productive in 1783. The great bonanza of Ramos, that yielded $18,000,000 in nine years, was opened in 1798. The mines of Mexico continued to increase in productiveness until the revolution, which was a war of races — the Mexicans against the Spaniards, — the latter being in a small minority, but possessing most of the wealth, mining, and commercial knowledge and enterprise in the country. They were driven out, and with them went three-fourths of the men who had the money and brains to conduct large mining operations. The production fell from $22,000,000 to less than one-third that amount, but it soon began to increase again, and from 1850 to 1860 it was as large as from 1795 to 1805. The most notable mining districts opened in the 19th century have been the placer district of San Francisco, in Sonora, in 1803; the Milkowka placers in Siberia, in 1816; the silver district of Fresnillo, in 1824; the silver district of Chañarcillo, Chili, in 1832; the silver district of Guadalupe y Calco, in 1834; the silver district of Guadalcañal, in Spain, about 1830; the placers of the Altai Mountains, in Siberia, in 1830; the placers of the Sacramento basin, in 1849; the placers of Australia, in 1851; the placers of New Zealand, in 1857; the placers of British Columbia, in 1858; the placers of Colorado, in 1859; the silver district of Washoe, in 1859; the Nevada iron-pan amalgamation, in 1860; the silver and gold of Idaho, in 1861; the placers of Montana, in 1862. — The stock of coin in Christendom in 1866, may be thus estimated:

Stock at end of 1850		$4,412,000,000
Production from 1851 to 1866, inclusive	$2,500,000,000	
Wear and loss	$250,000,000	
Used in the arts	500,000,000	
Sent to Asia	800,000,000	
Total deduction for 16 years	1,750,000,000	
Net gain from 1851 to 1866		750,000,000
Stock at end of 1866		$5,162,000,000

It is impossible to ascertain now when or how the difference arose between the market values of gold and silver. It may be said that they are almost equally suitable for the purposes of money. Gold has a higher specific gravity, and is susceptible of a higher polish, but the difference in these respects is not great enough to cause a difference of 50 per cent. in values between them. There is reason to doubt whether the relative values were ever proportional to the relative supplies. We have no precise information about supplies before the beginning of the 16th century. At that time an ounce of gold was worth 11·4 ounces of silver. In the course of three centuries previous to 1800, the stock of the *P. M.* in Christendom had increased $5,800,000,000, of which two-thirds in value and 96 per cent. in weight was silver; so that if the value of the two metals had been proportionate to the supply, one ounce of gold ought to have been worth 30 of silver in 1800. Notwithstanding the immense production of silver in the 18th century, the relative value of the two metals was precisely the same in 1816 as in 1717; and notwithstanding the vastly greater relative production of gold since 1849, the relative values have scarcely changed. We observe, too, that although gold is very scarce in India and Asia, it does not bear so high a price as in Europe. The mere fact that gold is worth 15 times as much per pound as silver makes a demand for it, because it is so much more convenient for use. Although the values have not been regulated strictly by the supplies, it is certain that they have been affected by them. In consequence of a great increase in the supply of gold during the life of Julius Cæsar, an ounce from being worth 17 ounces of silver fell to be worth only 9; and in the last 300 years gold has risen, relatively, more than 30 per cent. in value. It was expected about 1853, when the permanence of the Californian and Australian gold mines was no longer a matter of doubt, that the relative value of gold would soon fall as much as it had risen in the 16th century, but this expectation has not been realized. It is impossible now to foresee or to form any confident opinion whether gold will fall in value, as compared with silver, if the present relative production is maintained. It is undeniable, however, that the market would soon be overstocked in Christendom if there was no outlet. Gold, except for purposes of small change, in sums less than two dollars and a half, is far more convenient than silver, and is preferred for most of the purposes of coin; and that preference will extend to Hindostan and China so soon as we have no more silver to spare. We have now an excess of silver, or we would not ship so much away, and so soon as we have no longer an excess, the European and American merchants in Asia will tell their customers that they must take gold in payment. The more intelligent Chinese see the great advantages of a currency of gold coin over a bartering for silver bars, so the more *P. M.* have already come into considerable use, and those Asiatics who have done business in California and Australia will help to make the change. If it could be proved that all the gold must be confined to Europe and America, while Asia should continue her demand for silver, then a great fall in the relative price of gold within a brief period would have to be admitted; but that proof cannot be furnished. The coinage of all the nations fixes the comparative prices in such a manner that no change can occur without overcoming obstacles which did not exist 200 years ago. Throughout Christendom the governments and

the merchants say that one ounce of gold shall be worth 15 of silver; and to prevent any question about the precise relation, coins of both metals are in universal use with a conventional value. The value is conventional to a great degree; we know that it does not bear any precise proportion to the supply. If the value is now conventional, why should not the conventionality stand? A change in such a matter necessarily implies loss and inconvenience. The present relative prices of the two metals are very well suited to the wants of commerce. We can pay large sums in gold without overloading a man; we can pay small sums in silver with coin not too small to be handled or carried in the pocket. It would be very inconvenient to have all our coin of equal value per pound, for then large sums would be burdens, or small coin would be too small for our fingers. In fact, two metals are hardly enough, and so copper and brass have been used for coinage by most civilized nations, in addition to the *P. M.* Chevalier says, "Nobody can say that some day silver may not also undergo a great fall, brought about by a production which should be distinguished by the two following characteristics: Of being much greater in comparison with the employments to which it had hitherto been applied, and of being produced under more favorable circumstances, that is at less cost per kilogramme for the metal obtained. There are strong reasons for thinking that if the United States annexed Mexico, and penetrated further into the regions of Central America, this event would not be of tardy accomplishment under the auspices of a race so industrious and so enterprising as the Anglo-Saxons."

Pre'ciously, *adv.* Valuably; to a great price. — Contemptibly; — in irony.

Pre'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being precious; valuableness; great value; high price.

Pre'cipe, *n.* (*Law.*) See PRÆCIPE, and PRECEPT.

Precipice, (*pre'si-pis,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præcipitium*, from *præceps.*] A steep descent of land; a fall or descent of land perpendicular, or nearly so; a steep descent in general.

Precip'ient, *a.* Directing or commanding.

Precipitabil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being precipitable.

Precip'itable, *a.* That may be precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

Precip'itance, Precip'itancy, *n.* The quality of being precipitate; haste in resolving; forming an opinion or executing a purpose without due deliberation; headlong hurry; rash haste.

Precip'itant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *præcipitans.*] Falling or rushing headlong; rushing down with velocity.

> "Downright into the world's first region throws
> His flight *precipitant*." — *Milton.*

— Hasty; urged with violent haste. — Rashly hurried or hasty; as, a *precipitant* rebellion. — Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

Precip'itantly, *adv.* With great haste; with rash, unadvised haste; with tumultuous hurry.

Precip'itantness, *n.* Precipitation; the quality of being precipitant.

Precip'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *précipiter*; Lat. *præcipito*, from *præ*, and *caput*, ahead.] To throw headlong. — To urge or press with eagerness or violence; to hasten; to hurry blindly or rashly.

> "It may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous."—*Bacon.*

— To throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution.

— *v. n.* To fall headlong. — To hasten without preparation. — To fall to the bottom of a vessel, as a sediment, or any substance in solution.

— *a.* Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent. — Headlong; over-hasty; rashly hasty. — Adopted with haste, or without due deliberation. — Terminating speedily in death; hasty; violent.

— *n.* (*Chem.*) Any substance which, having been dissolved in a fluid, is *thrown down* in a solid form, on the addition of some other substance capable of decomposing the compound. Precipitates are generally in a finely-divided or flocculent state.

Precip'itately, *adv.* Headlong; with steep descent. — Hastily; with rash haste; without due caution.

Precip'itation, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præcipitatio.*] Act of precipitating or throwing headlong. — A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. — Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; rapid movement. — Act or operation of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.

Precip'itator, *n.* A person who urges on rashly, or with vehemence.

Precip'itous, *a.* Very steep. — Headlong; directly or rapidly descending. — Hasty; rash.

Precip'itously, *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste.

Precip'itousness, *n.* State or quality of being precipitous; steepness of descent. — Rash haste.

Precis, (*pra-se',*) *n.* [Fr.] A precise or abridged statement or view; — hence, an abstract; summary. *Webster.*

Precise', *a.* [Fr. *precis*; Lat. *præcisus*, from *præcido*, from *præ*, and *cædo*, to cut.] Having determinate limitations; not loose, vague, uncertain, or equivocal; exact; definite; accurate. — Characterized by superstitious exactness or excessive nicety in conduct or ceremony; punctilious; formal.

Precise'ly, *adv.* Exactly; nicely; accurately; in exact conformity to truth or to a model. — With excess of formality; with scrupulous exactness or punctiliousness in behavior or ceremony.

Precise'ness, *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; rigid nicety. — Excessive regard to forms or rules; rigid formality.

Precisian, (*-sizh'an,*) *n.* One who is precise or rigidly exact in the observance of rules.

Precisianism, (*-sizh'an-izm,*) *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigor.

Precis'ianist, *n.* One who is very precise.

Precision, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præcisio.*] The state or quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; correctness; definiteness.

Preclude', *v. a.* [It. *precludere*; Lat. *præcludo*, from *præ*, and *claudo*, to shut.] To shut to; to close; to stop. (R.) — To prevent from entering by previously shutting the passage, or by any previous measures; — hence, to hinder from access, possession, or enjoyment; to debar; to shut off.

Preclusion, (*-klu'zhun,*) *n.* [Lat. *præclusio.*] Act of precluding; act of shutting out or preventing from access or possession; the state of being prevented from entering, possession, or enjoyment.

Preclu'sive, *a.* Shutting out. — Tending to preclude; hindering by previous obstacles.

Preclu'sively, *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

Precocious, (*pre-ko'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *précoce*; Lat. *præcox, præcocis*, from *præ*, and *coquo*, to cook, to ripen.] Ripe before the proper or natural time; early ripe; premature; early. (R.)

— Ripe in understanding at an early age; having the mental powers early developed.

Preco'ciously, *adv.* With premature ripeness or forwardness.

Precoc'ity, Preco'ciousness, *n.* [Fr. *précocité.*] The state or quality of being precocious; rapid growth and ripeness before the usual time; prematureness.

(*Physiol.*) A forced or unnatural maturity either of the body or the mind. The annals of science are full of remarkable instances of male and female precocity; it is, however, believed that the premature development of the mind and intellectual faculties forms but a small proportion of the instances of early maturity compared with the development of the corporeal and animal faculties. It has been found that precocity of the mind is generally attained at the sacrifice of the body, and like an over-forced flower, the clever and intellectual boy, if he grows to adult age, becomes a dull and commonplace man, even should he not lapse into Idiocy; while the unnatural development of animal passions is still more likely to end in fatuity. Parents, in natural pride of their offspring, too often act most injudiciously, and where a child shows early talent, wit, or shrewdness, not only foster, but force and encourage it by displaying their child's abilities on all occasions, and feeding the already too active frame, instead of checking, or keeping, by prudent restriction, the precocious tendency subdued and under control, by a suspension of the mental, and a development of the physical education of the child; in other words, by keeping back all books and study, and encouraging play, exercise, and open-air recreations.

Precog'itate, *v. a.* [Lat. *præcogitare*, from *præ*, and *cogitare*, to think.] To consider or contrive beforehand.

Precog'itation, *n.* Forethought; previous consideration.

Precognition, (*-kog-nish'un.*) *n.* [Lat. *præcognitio*, from *præcognoscere*, to foreknow.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

Precolic'tion, *n.* A previous collection.

Precom'pose, *v. a.* To compose previously.

Preconceit', *n.* An opinion previously formed.

Preconceive', *v. a.* To form a conception of beforehand; to form a previous notion of.

Preconcep'tion, *n.* Conception or opinion previously formed.

Preconcert', *v a.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Precon'cert, Preconcer'tion, *n.* An agreement previously made.

Preconcert'edly, *adv.* By previous agreement.

Preconcert'edness, *n.* The state or quality of being preconcerted, or previously arranged.

Precondemn, (*-kon-demn',*) *v. a.* To condemn beforehand.

Precondemna'tion, *n.* Condemnation determined or pronounced beforehand.

Precondi'tion, *n.* A previous condition.

Preconformed', *a.* Conformed previously, or in *anticipation.*

Preconform'ity, *n.* Previous conformity.

Precon'quer, *v. a.* To conquer previously, or beforehand.

Preconsent', *n.* Consent previously given.

Preconsign, (*-sin',*) *v. a.* To make a consignment beforehand.

Preconsol'idate, *a.* Previously consolidated.

Precon'stitute, *v. a.* To establish beforehand.

Precon'tract, *n.* A contract previous to another.

— *v. a.* To contract or bargain beforehand.

— *v. n.* To form a previous agreement or contract.

Precontrive', *v. a.* To contrive beforehand.

Precor'dial, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *præcordia*, from *præ*, before, and *cordis*, the heart.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to the region of the heart. — *Dunglison.*

Precur'sive, *a.* Indicating something to follow; precursory.

Precur'sor, *n.* [Fr. *précurseur*; Lat. *præcursor*, from *præ*, and *curro*, to run.] A forerunner; he or that which precedes an event and indicates its approach; a harbinger.

Precur'sory, *a.* Preceding as the harbinger; indicating something to follow.

Preda'cean, *n.* A carnivorous animal.

Preda'ceous, *a.* [From Lat. *præda*, prey, booty.] Living by prey.

Pre'dal, *a.* [Lat. *præda.*] Pertaining to prey, booty, or plunder; practicing plunder.

Predate', *v. a.* To date earlier than the actual time.

Pred'atorily, *adv.* In a predatory manner.

Pred'atory, *a.* [Lat. *prædatorius*, from *præda.*] Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine. — Hungry; rapacious; ravenous.

Pre'decay, *n.* Premature decay.

Predecease', *v a.* To die before some other person or event.

— *n.* The decease of one person before another.

Predeces'sive, *a.* Preceding.

Predeces'sor, *n.* [Fr. *prédecesseur*, from Lat. *præ*, and *decedo, decessus*, to depart.] A person who has gone away before, or preceded another in the same office.

Predeclare', *v. a.* To announce beforehand.

Prededica'tion, *n.* A dedication performed beforehand.

Predefine', *v. a.* To define previously.

Predeliberа'tion, *n.* A deliberation previously made.

Predelinea'tion, *n.* Previous delineation, or representation.

Predesign, (*-sin,*) *v. a.* To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

Predestina'rian, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

— *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

Predes'tinate, *v. a.* [Fr. *prédestiner*; It. *predestinare*, from Lat. *prædestino, prædestinatus*, from *præ*, before, and *destino*, to fix, to determine.] To determine, appoint, or ordain beforehand, by an unchangeable purpose; to predetermine; to preordain.

— *a.* Predetermined; foreordained; decreed.

Predestina'tion, *n.* Act of predestinating, or of decreeing, or foreordaining events.

(*Theol.*) A term applied to the supposed decrees of God, by which he hath, from all eternity, unchangeably appointed whatsoever comes to pass; more especially foreordaining certain individuals of the human race to everlasting happiness, and foreordaining the rest to everlasting misery. According to Article XVII. of the English Church, "Predestination to life is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby (before the foundations of the world were laid) he hath constantly decreed by his counsel, secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to bring them, by Christ, to everlasting salvation, as vessels made to honor," &c. The Westminster Confession further declares, that "although God knows whatsoever may or can come to pass, upon all supposed conditions, yet hath he not decreed anything because he foresaw it as future, as that which would come to pass upon such conditions." Yet, "neither is God the author of sin, nor is violence offered to the will of the creatures, nor is liberty, or contingency of second causes, taken away, but rather established." This doctrine is not peculiar to Christianity, but is to be found among the Stoics and other ancient sects, and is one of the chief points of Mohammedanism. The controversy concerning it first made its appearance in the Christian Church about the beginning of the 5th century. Pelagius and others, about this time, denied the doctrine of predestination, and were strenuously opposed by Augustine, who was the first to expound and work this doctrine into a system. After the time of Augustine, his opinions were very generally adopted, and were maintained by the whole of the earlier Reformers. The Lutherans, however, afterwards abandoned them; and they are now generally known as Calvinistic doctrines, from John Calvin, of Geneva, who maintained them with great vigor and clearness. The opponents of the doctrine of predestination among the Protestants came subsequently to receive the name of Remoustrants, or Arminians, from James Arminius, professor of theology at Leyden, in 1602. There are two kinds of predestinarians, — the *supralapsarians*, who maintain that God did originally and expressly decree the fall of Adam, in order to display his justice and mercy; and the *sublapsarians*, who maintain that God only permitted the fall of Adam; but the distinction is now little observed. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Jansenists were the great maintainers of the Augustinian doctrine. This is one of the doctrines of Christianity which is beyond the sphere of our finite faculties.

Predes'tinative, *a.* Predestinating; determining previously.

Predes'tinator, *n.* One who predestinates or foreordains. — One who holds to predestination.

Predes'tine, *v. a.* To predestinate; to decree beforehand; to foreordain.

Predeter'minable, *a.* That may be predetermined.

Predeter'minate, *a.* Determined beforehand.

Predeter'mination, *n.* Previous determination; purpose formed beforehand.

(*Theol.*) That concurrence of God which determines men in the performance of their actions, good or evil; called physical determination, or premotion.

Predeter'mine, *v. a.* To determine beforehand; to settle in purpose or counsel.

— To doom by previous decree.

— *v. n.* To determine beforehand.

Pre'dial, *a.* [Sp.; from Lat. *prædium*, a farm.] Consisting of lands or farms; as, *predial* estates. — Attached to land or farms. — Growing or issuing from land.

Predicabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being predicable, or capable of being affirmed of something.

Predi'cable, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *prædicabilis.*] That may be affirmed of something; capable of being attributed to.

— *n.* (*Log.*) A term which can be affirmatively predicated of several others. The notions expressed by such terms

are said to be formed by the faculty termed *abstraction*, after the particular circumstances characterizing each individual have been withdrawn from it. The predicables are commonly said to be five: *genus*, *species*, *difference*, *property*, and *accident* (which are either separable or inseparable).

Predic'ament, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prædicamentum*, from *prædico*.] Class or kind described by any definite marks; particular situation or state; — particularly, an unfortunate or trying position.

—*pl.* (*Log.*) Same as CATEGORIES, *q. v.*

Predicamen'tal, *a.* Pertaining to a predicament.

Pred'icant, *n.* A preaching friar; a dominican.

Pre'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *prædico*, *prædicatus*, from *præ*, and *dico*, to publish.] To affirm one thing of another.

—*e. n.* To comprise an affirmation.

—*n.* (*Logic.*) *P.* is, of the two terms of a proposition, that which is affirmed or denied of the other.

Predica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prædicatio.*] Affirmation of something, or the act of affirming one thing of another. — The act of preaching, or delivering a sermon.

Pre'dicative, *a.* Expressive of affirmation.

Pre'dicatory, *a.* Positive; expressing affirmation.

Predict', *v. a.* [Lat. *prædictus*, from *præ*, and *dico*, to say, to tell.] To tell beforehand, as something that is to happen; to foretell; to prognosticate.

Predic'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prædictio.*] A previous declaration of future events; prophecy; prognostication.

Predic'tive, *a.* [Lat. *prædictivus.*] Foretelling; prophetic.

Predict'ively, *adv.* In the manner of a prediction.

Predict'or, *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies.

Predigestion, (*-di-jest'yun,*) *n.* Digestion too soon performed.

Predilect', *v. a.* To choose or elect previously.

Predilec'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præ*, and *dilectio*, from *diligo*, *dilectus*, to choose apart.] A prepossession of mind in favor of some person or thing.

Prediscov'er, *v. a.* To discover previously.

Prediscov'ery, *n.* A discovery made beforehand.

Predispo'nent, Predis'posing, *a.* That predisposes.

Predisponent causes, (*Med.*,) are those which render the body liable to disease. — *Dunglison.*

—*n.* That which predisposes.

Predispose', *v. a.* To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a previous disposition to. — To fit or adapt previously.

Predisposi'tion, *n.* The state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity to anything. — Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Predom'inance, Predom'inancy, *n.* State of being predominant; prevaleuce over others; superiority in strength, power, influence, or authority; ascendency.

Predom'inant, *a.* Having superiority in strength, influence, or authority; prevalent; superior.

Predom'inantly, *adv.* With superior strength, power, or influence.

Predom'inate, *v. n.* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *dominari*, *dominatus*, to rule.] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to be superior; to have controlling influence.

—*v. a.* To rule over; to govern.

Predomina'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *predominacion*; It. *predominio.*] Predominance.

Predoom', *v. a.* To doom beforehand.

Predor'sal, *a.* [Lat. *præ*, before, and *dorsum*, the back.] (*Anat.*) In front of the back. — *Dunglison.*

Pre'dy, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship, when cleared and ready for an engagement.

Preëlect', *v. a.* To choose by previous decision.

Preëlec'tion, *n.* Previous choice or election.

Preëm'inence, *n.* [Fr. *prééminence.*] State of being preëminent; superiority of excellence; precedence; priority of place; superiority of power or influence.

Preëm'inent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *præminens*, from *præ*, before, and *emineo*, to stand out.] Excellent above others; distinguished for something commendable or honorable. — Surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

Preëm'inently, *adv.* In a preëminent degree; with superiority or distinction above others.

Preëmploy', *v. a.* To employ previously, or beforehand.

Preëmption, (*-em'shun*), *n.* (*International Law.*) The right of a nation to detain the merchandise of strangers passing through her territories or seas, in order to afford to her subjects the preference of purchase. — *Bouvier.*

(*Amer. Law.*) The right given to settlers upon the public lands of the U. S. to purchase them at a limited price in preference to others.

Preëmp'tion, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 155 m. N.N.W. of Springfield.

Preëmp'tive, *a.* Implying preëmption.

Preëmpt'or, *n.* A person who practices preëmption.

Preen, *n.* [A. S. *preon*, a clasp; Ger. *pren.*] A forked tool with which clothiers dress cloth.

—*v. a.* To clean, as do the birds which use their beak as a *preen* for dressing and oiling their feathers.

Preëngage', *v. a.* To engage by previous contract; to engage or attach by previous influence.

Preëngage'ment, *n.* Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise; any previous attachment binding the will or affections.

Preërect', *v. a.* To erect beforehand.

Preëstab'lish, *v. a.* To establish beforehand.

Preëstab'lishment, *n.* Settlement beforehand.

Preëxamina'tion, *n.* Previous examination.

Preëxam'ine, *v. a.* To examine previously.

Preëxist', *v. a.* To exist beforehand, or before something else.

Preëxist'ence, *n.* Existence previous to something else.

(*Phil.*) The existence of the human soul, in some former condition, before it became connected with the body. See TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS.

Preëxist'ent, *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Preëxpecta'tion, *n.* Previous expectation.

Preez, (*preeds,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, 8 m. S.S.E. of Kiel; *pop.* 5,000.

Pref'ace, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præfatio*, from *præ*, before, and *fari*, *fatus*, to speak.] (*Lit.*) An introduction, or series of preliminary remarks, prefixed to a work or treatise, intended to inform the reader of the manner, design, or, in general, of whatever is necessary to the understanding of its plan and peculiarities.

—*e. a.* To introduce by preface or preliminary remarks. — To face; to cover; — used humorously.

—*e. n.* To say something introductory.

Pre'facer, *n.* One who writes a preface.

Pre'fatory, *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory of a book, essay, or discourse.

Pre'fect, *n.* [Fr. *préfet*; Lat. *præfectus.*] (*Antiq.*) See PRÆFECTS.

(*French Administration.*) An important political functionary who superintends a department of the kingdom, and has the actual direction of the police establishment within that department, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation. The arrondissements, or districts into which the departments are subdivided, are under *sous-préfets* appointed by them. The power of the prefect is considerably controlled by the council of the prefecture, which acts in some measure as a court of appeal from the decisions of the prefect.

Prefecture, (*préf-ek-tür,*) *n.* The jurisdiction of a prefect.

Prefer', *v. a.* [Fr. *préférer*; Lat. *præfero*, from *præ*, and *fero*, to bear.] To regard more than another; to honor or esteem above another. — To advance or promote, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt. — To offer; to present; — said especially of a prayer or request.

Pref'erable, *a.* [Fr.] Worthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; more eligible; more desirable.

Pref'erableness, *n.* Quality or state of being preferable.

Pref'erably, *adv.* In preference; in such a manner as to prefer one to another.

Pref'erence, *n.* [Fr.] Act of preferring one thing before another; estimation of one thing above another; choice. — State of being preferred. — The person or thing preferred.

Preferen'tial, *a.* Implying preference.

Prefer'ment, *n.* Advancement to a higher office, dignity, or station; superior place or office. — Preference; act of preferring. (R.)

Prefer'rer, *n.* One who prefers.

Prefigura'tion, *n.* Act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude.

Prefig'urative, *a.* Prefiguring.

Prefig'ure, *v. a.* [From Lat. *præ*, before, and *figuro*, *figuratus*, from *figura*, shape, figure.] To exhibit by antecedent representation, or by types and similitude.

Prefig'urement, *n.* Act of prefiguring; prefiguration.

Prefix', *v. a.* [Lat. *præfigo*, *præfixus*, from *præ*, and *figo*, to fix.] To fix or put before, or at the beginning of another thing.

—*n.* A letter, syllable, or word, put to the beginning of a word, usually to vary its signification.

Prefix'ion, (*-yun,*) *n.* Act of prefixing.

Prefulgency, *n.* [Lat. *præfulgens*, from *præ*, before, and *fulgere*, to shine.] Superior effulgency or brightness.

Pre'gel, a river of E. Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and Pissa, and after a W. course of 120 m., it joins the Frische Haff, below Konigsberg. It is navigable 45 m.

Preg'nable, *a.* [Fr. *prenable*, from *prendre*, to take; Lat. *prendere*, *prehendere.*] Capable of being taken by force. (R.)

Preg'nancy, *n.* State of being pregnant or with child. — Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power.

Preg'nant, *a.* [Lat. *prægnans.*] Being with young, as a female. — Fruitful; fertile; full of consequence.

Preg'nantly, *adv.* Fruitfully; in a pregnant manner.

Pregus'tant, *a.* [Lat. *prægustan.*] Tasting beforehand. (R.)

Pregustation, *n.* Foretaste; act of tasting before another.

Prehen'sible, *a.* [From Lat. *prehendere*, to take.] Capable of being seized.

Prehen'sile, *a.* [Lat. *prehendo*, *prehensus*, to lay hold of.] Fitted for seizing or laying hold; as, the *prehensile* tails of some monkeys.

Prehen'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prehensio.*] A taking hold of; a seizing, as with the hand or other limb.

Prehen'sory, *a.* Adapted to take hold or seize.

Prehistor'ic, *a.* Preceding history; anterior to historical times.

Prehnite, (*pren'ite.*) *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrous silicate of alumina.

Preindispose', *v. a.* To render indisposed previously.

Preinstruct', *v. a.* To instruct beforehand.

Preintima'tion, *n.* Previous suggestion or intimation.

Prejudge', *v. a.* [Fr. *préjuger*; Lat. *præ*, and *judico*, to judge.] To judge in a cause before it is heard, or before the arguments and facts in the case are fully known; — hence, sometimes, to condemn beforehand or unheard.

Prejudg'ment, *n.* Judgment in a case without a hearing or full examination.

"The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case by calling the united sense of both houses of Parliament 'a universal clamor.'" — *Swift.*

Preju'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *præ*, and *judico*, *judicatus.*] To determine beforehand to disadvantage.

—*v. n.* To form a judgment without due examination of the facts and arguments in the case.

—*a.* Formed before examination. — Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

Preju'dicately, *adv.* In a prejudiced manner.

Prejudica'tion, *n.* Act of prejudging, or of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

Prejudica'tive, *a.* Prejudging; forming a judgment without due examination.

Preju'dice, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, judgment.] An opinion or decision of mind formed without due examination of the facts or arguments which are necessary to a just and impartial determination; prepossession; bias. — Injury or wrong of any kind.

—*v. a.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions; to bias the mind of by hasty or incorrect notions, and give it an unreasonable vent to one side or the other of a cause. — To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or by undue previous bias of the mind; to hurt; to damage; to diminish; to impair.

Prejudicial, (*-dish'al,*) *a.* [Lat. *præjudicialis.*] Hurtful; mischievous; injurious; tending to obstruct or impair; detrimental; disadvantageous.

Prejudi'cially, *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously.

Prejudi'ciousness, *n.* The state of being prejudicial; mischievousness.

Preknowledge, (*-nol'ej,*) *n.* Previous knowledge.

Prel'acy, *n.* The dignity or office of a prelate. — The order of bishops; bishops taken collectively.

Prel'ate, *n.* [Fr. *prélat*, from Lat. *præfero*, *prælatus*, from *præ*, before, and *fero*, *ferre*, to bear, to conduct.] A clergyman of superior order having authority over the lower clergy, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

Prel'ateship, *n.* The office of a prelate.

Prel'atess, *n.* A female prelate.

Prelat'ic, Prelat'ical, *a.* Relating to prelates, or prelacy.

Prelat'ically, *adv.* With reference to prelates.

Prel'atist, *n.* An advocate for prelacy, or the government of the church by bishops; a high-churchman.

Prel'atize, *v. a.* To bring under the influence of prelacy.

—*v. n.* To encourage prelacy; to perform the functions of a prelate.

Prel'ature, Prel'atureship, *n.* The state or dignity of a prelate.

Prelect', *v. a.* [Lat. *prælegere*, from *præ*, and *legere*, to read.] To read publicly, as a public discourse or lecture. (R.)

Prelec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prælectio.*] A lecture or discourse read in public, or to a select company.

Prelec'tor, *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Preliba'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prælibatio*, from *præ*, and *libare*, to taste.] A tasting beforehand. — Effusion previous to tasting.

Prelim'inarily, *adv.* Introductorily; previously.

Prelim'inary, *a.* [Fr. *préliminaire*; Lat. *præ*, and *limen*, *liminis*, a threshold.] That precedes the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory; previous.

—*n.* That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something previous or preparatory; introduction; preface; prelude.

Prelim'it, *v. a.* To limit beforehand.

Prelude', *v. a.* [Fr. *préluder*, from Lat. *præ*, and *ludo*, to play.] To introduce with a previous performance. — To precede, as an introductory piece.

—*v. n.* To serve as an introduction to.

—*n.* A short strain of music, or irregular air, played by a musician before he begins the piece to be played, or before a full concert; something introductory; a preface; introduction. — Something which indicates a future event; a forerunner; harbinger.

Prelud'er, *n.* One who plays a prelude, or introduces by a previous irregular piece of music.

Prelud'ial, *a.* Relating to a prelude; introductory.

Prelum'bar, *a.* [From Lat. *præ*, before, and *lumbus*, the loin.] (*Anat.*) Placed before the loins. — *Dunglison.*

Prelu'sive, *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

Prelu'sively, Prelu'sorily, *adv.* Previously; introductorily.

Prelu'sory, *a.* Prelusive; introductory.

Premature', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *præmaturus*, from *præ*, and *maturus*, ripe.] Mature or ripe before the natural or proper time. — Happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time. — Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence, as a report or account.

Premature'ly, *adv.* Too soon; too early; before the proper time. — Without due evidence or authentication.

Premature'ness, Prematurity, *n.* State of being premature; ripeness before the natural or proper time. — Too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

Premed'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *préméditer*; Lat. *præmeditor*, from *præ*, and *meditor*, to meditate.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand; to contrive and design previously.

Premed'itate, *v. n.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate.
Premed'itately, *adv.* With previous meditation or deliberation.
Premedita'tion, *n.* Act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation. — Previous contrivance or design formed.
Pre'mier, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *primus.*] First; chief; principal.
(*Her.*) The most ancient, when applied to any peer of any degree by creating. — *Crabb.*
—*n.* The first minister of state; the prime-minister.
Premise', *v. a.* [Lat. *præmitto,* from *præ,* and *mitto,* to send.] To speak or write before, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; to lay down, as *premises,* or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings. — To use or apply previously.
—*n. n.* To state antecedent propositions.
Prem'ise, *n.; pl.* PREMISES. [Lat. *præmissum,* from *præ,* and *mitto,* to send.] A proposition antecedently supposed or proved.
(*Logic.*) The first two propositions in a syllogism, from which the inference or conclusion is drawn.
—*pl.* (*Law.*) In equity pleading, the stating part of a bill, containing a narrative of the facts and circumstances of the facts of the plaintiff's case, and the wrongs of which he complains, and the names of the persons by whom done and against whom he seeks redress. — *Bouvier.*
Pre'mium, *n.* [Lat. *præmium,* from *præ,* and *emo,* to take.] A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by competition; the recompense or prize offered for a specific discovery, or for success in an enterprise. — Something offered or given to invite a loan or bargain.
(*Insurance.*) The consideration for a contract of insurance. A policy of insurance always expresses the consideration, called the *premium,* which is a certain amount or a certain rate upon the value at risk, paid wholly in cash, or partly so and partly by promissory note or otherwise. — In life-insurance, the premium is usually payable periodically; and the continuance of the risk is usually made to depend upon the due payment of the premium. — *Bouvier.*
Premon'ish, *v. a.* [Lat., from *præ,* and *moneo,* to admonish.] To warn or admonish beforehand; to forewarn.
Premon'ishment, *n.* Previous information.
Premonition, (*pre-mo-nish'un,*) *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information.
Premon'itor, *n.* A person or thing that gives premonition.
Premonito'rily, *adv.* By way of premonition.
Premon'itory, *a.* Giving previous warning or notice.
Premon'strate, *v. a.* [Lat. *premonstrare,* from *præ,* from, and *monstrare,* to show.] To show beforehand. (R.)
Premonstraten'sians, *n. pl.* [Fr. *Prémontrés.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order of regular canons instituted in 1120 by St. Norbert (whence they are also called *Norbertines*), at Prémontré (*Premonstratum*), in Picardy, which is said to have derived its name from being *pointed out* by the Virgin. The canons of this order followed the rule of St. Austin, and were sometimes called White Canons, from the color of their habits.
Premorse', *a.* [From Lat. *præ,* and *mordere,* to bite.] (*Bot. and Zoöl.*) Terminating in an irregular truncate apex, as if bitten off.
Premosa'ic, *a.* Previous to the time of Moses.
Premo'tion, *n.* [Fr. *prémotion.*] Previous motion.
Premuni're, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) The offence of introducing foreign authority into the kingdom.
Premunition, *n.* An anticipation of objection.
Premu'nitory, *a.* Relating to a premunire.
Pren'der, *n.* [Fr. *prendre,* from Lat. *prehendere,* to take.] (*Law.*) The right of taking a thing before it is offered; — hence the phrase of law, "it lies in *render,* but not in *prender.*"
Prenomina'tion, *n.* The privilege of being named first.
Prenote', *v. a.* To designate or mark beforehand.
Preno'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prænotio,* from *præ,* before, and *noscere,* to know.] Foreknowledge; prescience.
Pren'tice, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Jacksonville.
Pren'tiss, in *Maine,* a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* abt. 300.
Prenzlau, (*prens'lou,*) a town of Prussia, province of Brandenberg, on the Ucker, 70 m. N.N.E. of Potsdam. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and tobacco. *Pop.* 13,000.
Preobtain', *v. a.* To obtain previously.
Preoc'cupancy, *n.* Act or right of taking possession before others.
Preoc'cupate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *præ,* before, and *occupare,* to occupy.] To anticipate. — To prepossess; to fill with prejudices.
Preoccupa'tion, *n.* Act of preoccupying, or of taking possession before another; prior occupation; anticipation; prepossession. — Anticipation of objections.
Preoc'cupy, *v. a.* [Fr. *préoccuper;* Lat. *præ,* and *occupo,* to occupy.] To take possession before another. — To prepossess; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.
Preom'inate, *v. a.* [Lat. *præ,* and *ominare,* to forebode.] To prognosticate; to show by omens any future event.
Preoper'culum, *n.* [Lat. *præ,* and *operculum,* cover.] (*Bot.*) The forelid or operculum of a moss. — *Smart.*
Preopin'ion, *n.* Opinion formed beforehand; prepossession. (R.)
Preop'tion, *n.* Previous choice.
Preordain', *v. a.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.
Preor'dinance, *n.* Antecedent decree; first decree.
Preordina'tion, *n.* Act of preordaining.
Prepar'able, *a.* That may be prepared.
Prepara'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *preparatio.*] Act or operation of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous measures of adaptation. — That which is prepared, made, or compounded for a particular purpose. — State of being prepared or in readiness.
(*Anat.*) Any part of a body preserved for the use of the anatomist.
(*Med.*) Any medical substance that has to be employed for any purpose. — *Dunglison.*
(*Mus.*) The previous adjustment of two notes by whose introduction a note which is to become a discord is heard in the preceding harmony.
Prepar'ative, *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting for anything; preparatory.
—*n.* That which has the power of preparing or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares. — That which is done to prevent evil or secure some good; preparation, as for a journey.
Prepar'atively, *adv.* By way of preparation.
Prepar'ator, *n.* One who prepares. (R.)
Prepar'atory, *a.* Preparing the way for anything by previous measures of adaptation; antecedent and adapted to what follows; introductory.
Prepare', *v. u.* [Fr. *préparer;* Lat. *præparare,* from *præ,* before, and *paro,* to set in order.] To cause to be fit or apt for any particular purpose; to render suitable for any particular purpose, end, use, service, or state, by any means whatever. — To procure as suitable; to equip; to provide.
—*v. n.* To make all things ready; to put things in suitable order. — To make one's self ready; to take the necessary previous measures.
Prepar'edly, *adv.* With suitable previous measures.
Prepar'edness, *n.* State of being prepared, or in readiness.
Prepar'er, *n.* One who, or that which fits, makes ready, or suitable.
Prepay', *v. a.* To pay in advance or beforehand, as the postage of a letter.
Prepay'ment, *n.* Payment in advance, as of postage.
Prepense', *a.* [Lat. *præpensus,* from *præ,* and *pendo,* to weigh.] Preconceived; premeditated; aforethought.
Prepense'ly, *adv.* Premeditatedly; in a preconceived manner.
Prepol'ence, Prepol'ency, *n.* State or quality of being prepollent.
Prepol'lent, *a.* [Lat. *præpollens,* from *præ,* before, and *pollere,* to be strong.] Very powerful; having superior gravity or power; prevailing.
Prepon'derance, Prepon'derancy, *n.* The state or quality of being preponderant; superiority, force, or power.
(*Gun.*) The excess of weight of the portion of a gun in rear of the trunnions over the part in front.
Prepon'derant, *a.* Outweighing.
Prepon'derantly, *adv.* In a preponderant manner.
Prepon'derate, *v. n.* [Lat. *præpondero.*] To exceed in weight. — To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight; to incline to one side.
—*v. a.* To outweigh; to overpower by weight. — To overpower by stronger influence.
Prepon'deratingly, *adv.* Preponderantly.
Prepondera'tion, *n.* The act or state of outweighing anything.
Preposi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præ,* before, and *pono,* to place.] (*Gram.*) A word usually put before another to express some relation or quality, action or motion, to or from the thing specified. "The river runs *to* the sea. The glass stands *on* the table. The dog lies *under* the table. He runs *round* me. She runs *from* me. The house *by* the wood. The house *in* the wood." In all the instances just given, the relation is of one kind — that of place or direction. And this was the original signification of all prepositions. They gradually, however, came to express other relations. Thus: "That depends *on* you. Subjects are *under* the sovereign. She got *round* her father. Vice springs *from* idleness. Wood is consumed *by* fire. Your enemy is *in* your power." The transition from the palpable, physical relation to the more abstruse, mental relation, is, in most cases, obvious. A preposition is distinguished from an adverb by its always requiring an object (a noun or pronoun) after it. In the sentence, "He runs *about,*" *about* is an adverb describing the mode of running; in "He runs *about* the house," it is a preposition referring to the direction of the running to a particular object.
Preposi'tional, *a.* Pertaining to a preposition, or to preceding position.
Prepos'itive, *a.* Put before, or prefixed.
—*n.* A word or particle put before another word.
Prepos'itor, *n.* A scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.
Prepos'iture, *n.* [Lat. *præpositura.*] A provostship.
Prepossess', *v. a.* To preoccupy, as land or ground; to take previous possession of. — To preoccupy the mind or heart of, so as to preclude other things; — hence, to bias or prejudice.
Prepossess'ing, *a.* Tending to invite favor; having power to secure the possession of favor, esteem, or love.
Prepossess'ingly, *adv.* In a prepossessing manner.
Prepossession, (*-pos-zesh'un,*) *n.* Preoccupation; previous possession. — The effect of previous impressions on the mind or heart, in favor of or against any person or thing.
Prepossess'or, *n.* One that prepossesses.
Prepos'terous, *a.* [Lat. *præposterus,* from *præ,* and *posterus,* coming after.] Reversed; inverted in order; distorted; having that first which ought to be last.
—Contrary to nature or reason; wrong; absurd.
Prepos'terously, *adv.* In a wrong or inverted order; absurdly; foolishly.
Prepos'terousness, *n.* State or quality of being preposterous; wrong order or method; absurdity; inconsistency with nature or reason.
Preprovide', *v. a.* To provide beforehand.
Pre'puce, *n.* [Lat. *præputium.*] (*Anat.*) The loose integument in males known as the foreskin.
Preputial, (*-pu'shal,*) *a.* Relating to the prepuce or foreskin.
Pre-Raphaelism, *n.* An English school of painting, which has in recent years sprung into existence, and has been thus named, in accordance with an erroneous idea, that its earliest members were mainly anxious to imitate the mannerisms of the artists who painted before the time of Raphael. The fact was, that they imitated no pictures, and painted from nature only, but accepted the title of *Pre-Raphaelites* because it was their object to oppose that system in art which had grown up since the time of Raphael; one of the main characteristics of which was the pursuit of beauty at the expense of truth; while another was a servile obedience to traditional conventionalism.
Prereg'nant, *n.* The reigning predecessor.
Preremote', *a.* Remote with respect to the antecedent order of time. — *Worcester.*
Prerequire', *v. a.* To demand previously.
Prerequisite, (*-rek'wi-zit,*) *a.* Something previously necessary.
—*n.* A thing previously required, or necessary.
Preresolve', *v. a.* and *v. n.* To resolve beforehand.
Prerog'ative, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prærogativus,* from *præ,* and *rogo,* to ask.] A prior claim or title; an exclusive or peculiar privilege or right.
(*Civil Law.*) The privilege, preëminence, or advantage which a person has over another; thus, a person vested with an office is entitled to all the rights, privileges, *prerogatives,* &c., which belong to it.
—*a.* Having peculiar privileges or rights.
Prerog'atively, *adv.* By exclusive privilege.
Pre'sage, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præsagium,* from *præsagio,* from *præ,* and *sagio,* to perceive keenly or quickly.] Something which foreshows a future event; a present fact indicating something to come.
—*v. a.* To forebode; to betoken; to indicate, as by some present fact, what is to follow or come to pass. — To foretell; to predict; to prophesy.
—*v. n.* To form or utter a prediction. (R.)
Presage'ful, *a.* Full of presages.
Presage'ment, *n.* Forebodement; foretoken. (R.)
—Prediction; that which is foretold.
Pre'sager, *n.* One who foretells or presages.
Pres'burg, a town of Hungary, cap. of the co. of Presburg, on the Danube, 34 m. E.S.E. of Vienna. It was formerly cap. of Hungary, and the emperors of Austria still receive the crown of Hungary here. The principal public buildings are the hall of the Diet, the town-hall, and the cathedral. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, tobacco, leather, rosoglio, and nitre. *Pop.* 43,863.
Pres'byope, Pres'byte, *n.* (*Med.*) One who is long-sighted or affected by presbyopia. — *Dunglison.*
Presbyo'pia, Presby'opy, *n.* [Gr. *presbus,* old, and *ops, opos,* the eye.] (*Optics.*) An imperfection of vision commonly attendant upon the more advanced periods of life, in which near objects are seen less distinctly than those at a distance. It is usually caused by a change in the consistence of the crystalline lens, affected as age advances; changes also by flattening of either the lens or the cornea may produce this state of vision. The change in consistence by induration of the lens interferes with the action of those muscles which compress it in health in order to adapt it to varying distances. Convex glasses must be used to remedy the defect. It often happens that one eye is more affected than the other, and in this case glasses of different foci should be used.
Presbyop'ic, *n.* Affected with presbyopia.
Pres'byter, *n.* [Gr. *presbyteros,* from *presbys,* an old man.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an order of ministers in the Christian Church, frequently mentioned in the New Testament as having the spiritual care of distinct congregations, and exercising a general superintendence over the concerns of the church. — An elder; a member of a presbytery.
Presbyt'eral, *a.* Relating to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterial.
Presbyt'erate, *n.* [Lat. *præsbyteratus.*] The office or station of a presbyter.
Pres'byteress, *n.* A female presbyter.
Presbyte'rial, *a.* Presbyterian.
Presbyte'rian, *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters. — Consisting of presbyters.
Presbyterian Church. Properly speaking, that division of the Church militant which, in its polity, holds to the equality of all ministers or "presbyters," and rejects all prelates, under the authority of a govt. constituted like that of the U. States; and, in doctrine, holds to the theological system known as Reformed, Calvinistic, or Augustinian. Presbyterianism thus opposes the polity which (as in the Roman Catholic, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal Churches) makes three orders in the ministry, and also that which, as in the case of the Baptists, Congregationalists, and Unitarians, allows no higher authority over any church society than its own members and officers; while on doctrinal points it is arrayed against the Arminian school of theology. The name is derived from the Greek word *presbuteros,* an

elder, which expresses the system of church-government by presbyteries or associations of teaching and ruling elders. The presbytery, or association of ministers (and elders) is the leading judiciary. The whole care of the flock is committed to *teaching elders* and *ruling elders*. The two classes of the elders are of equal authority in all ecclesiastical bodies. A series of judications rising one above another secures to each church the watch and care of its appropriate judicatories, and to the whole body an efficient system of review and control. Though there may be much diversity in the names of the several judicatories, as well as in the minuter details of arrangement, yet any church embodying the above principles is strictly a Presbyterian church. Presbyterians believe that the representative system of church-government, in opposition to that which is conducted by the entire ecclesiastical population, has its germ in the Old Testament, inasmuch as the children of Israel had "wise and able men" set over them who were styled elders. This was known to have been a distinctive feature of the synagogue system up to the time of the Saviour's advent. The first converts to Christianity being all Jews, it was natural for them to adopt the same representative system. We accordingly read in the New Testament of "elders being ordained in every church." — The Church of Scotland, which was the mother church of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, may be said to have had its remote origin in the first introduction of the principles of the Reformation into that country about 1527. When Charles I., with a view of assimilating the two churches of England and Scotland, determined to introduce a liturgy which, in Scotland, had been disused since the Reformation, together with a set of canons abolishing the control over ecclesiastical measures which had been conceded to the inferior church judicatories, he was met with a prompt opposition by the people. The dissatisfied entered into a combination, binding themselves by the well-known "Solemn League and Covenant" to exterminate prelacy, and lent their full influence to the carrying out of those measures which resulted in the death of Charles and the establishment of the Commonwealth. Upon the restoration of Charles, the Episcopacy was reëstablished in Scotland; but the Presbyterians still resolutely adhered to their principles, and upon the abdication of James II. they confidently anticipated the triumph of their cause. Though William III. was bent on preserving the same form of ecclesiastical government both in England and Scotland, the bishops refused to transfer their allegiance to him; and by this means the way was opened for that establishment of Presbytery which had been urged upon him by some of his most zealous adherents, and which was ratified by an act of Parliament in 1690. Scotland and England having been separate kingdoms at the time of the Reformation, a difference of circumstances in the two countries ultimately led to different religious establishments. When the treaty of union was formed in 1707, it was agreed by both kingdoms that Episcopacy should continue in England, and that Presbyterianism should be the only religious system recognized by the state in Scotland. The only Confession of Faith legally established before the revolution of 1688 is that which is attributed to John Knox. It consists of 25 articles, and was the Confession as well of the Episcopal as of the Presbyterian Church, though the Covenanters during the Commonwealth adopted the Westminster Confession. At the Revolution, the Confession was received as the standard of the national faith; and it was ordained by the same act of Parliament which settled Presbyterian church-government in Scotland, "that no person be admitted or continued hereafter to be a minister or preacher within this Church unless he subscribe the (that is, the Westminster) Confession of Faith, declaring the same to be the confession of his faith." — In the year 1684, Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian clergyman, who came to this country from Ireland, organized a church at Snow Hill, Maryland. From this beginning has sprung a religious denomination which at the present day is divided into about a dozen branches, each with a distinct and independent organization, including in their ranks 7,524 clergymen, and a membership, according to the latest statistics, of 925,716. At various times, divisions occurred in the denomination, the most important of them being that which separated the largest branch of the Church into what have heretofore been generally termed the "Old-School" and the "New-School" sections. — The first and largest churches were established in Pennsylvania and Maryland, 2 colonies distinguished from the earliest times for their just notions of religious liberty. The Puritan element early found its way into the body from New England. In New England itself, some of the early settlers were Presbyterians. — On the banks of Elizabeth River, in Virginia, and on the eastern shore of Maryland, the earliest Presbyterian churches were gathered. The earliest representative of the denomination of whom we have any trace was Matthew Hill, one of the English Nonconformists of 1662, who, in 1669, located in Charles county, Maryland, where he labored for a time with encouraging prospects of success. Josiah Mackie must soon after have commenced his labors in Eastern Virginia; and with no long interval, the man who has with more reason been denominated the founder of the Presbyterian Church in this country — Francis Makemie — found a call for his labors in Maryland. — The early growth of the Church was rapid. Immigrants from various quarters, but very largely from Ireland, added to its numbers. In about ten years the single presbytery had grown to the dimensions of a synod, with three presbyteries. For ten years more, its prosperity, under all the difficulties with which it was forced to struggle, continued uninterrupted. The first synod was organized in 1716; and in 1727 the Synod passed the celebrated *Adopting Act*, which act consisted of a public authoritative adoption of the Westminster Confession and Catechisms, and made it imperative that not only every candidate, but every actual minister should, by subscription or otherwise, in the presence of the presbytery, acknowledge these instruments respectively as their confession of faith. In 1741 occurred the division of the Synod. Various causes contributed to it. The wave of revival, in connection with the labors of Gilbert Tennent and the celebrated Whitfield, swept over the land, carrying with it in many cases confusion and disorganization. Two parties were formed, the "New Side," represented by the more ardent revivalists, and the "Old Side," represented by those who regarded it as largely an outburst of fanaticism. The last, by the necessity of their position, were the advocates and champions of order. They denounced itinerants intruding uninvited into their congregations; and when the "New Lights" contemned their opposition, they invoked a stricter application of synodical discipline, and a more rigid explication of the Adopting Act, while they attempted to throw upon the other party the odium of violating their stipulated obligation to conform to the standards. The evil at last provoked a protest, which divided the Synod, and led to the organization, four years later, of the Synod of New York. The latter increased rapidly, while the "Old Side" Synod of Philadelphia could barely make good the number lost by removal or death. But in 1758, the old issues being obsolete, and the old antagonisms having died out, the reunion was effected. The progress of the Church was seriously interrupted by the Revolutionary War; and when it was brought to a close, years elapsed before the Church entirely recovered from its effects. The government was reorganized in 1785. The 16 presbyteries were distributed among 4 synods, into which the old synod was divided, and the General Assembly, with paramount jurisdiction over all, was established, the new system being perfected about the same time that the political system of the country was reorganized by the ratification of the Federal Constitution. The task of reorganization was completed in 1788, at which date the denomination embraced 184 ministers and 435 churches; and in 1789 the first General Assembly met in Philadelphia. From this time forward for many years the Assembly continued almost invariably to meet in this city, convening elsewhere previous to the split in 1838 only five times, and of these five only once outside of Pennsylvania. Different elements of discord arose in the Church from the beginning of this cent., which were bittering from year to year between the "Old" and the "New-Schools." In 1835, the Rev. Albert Barnes published a volume of *Notes on the Epistle to the Romans;* and some of the doctrinal views expressed in it were regarded as especially objectionable by the "Old-School" party. Rev. Dr. Junkin, at that time the president of Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., charged Mr. Barnes before the presbytery with holding "dangerous errors, contrary to the Word of God and the standards of the Church." Triumphantly acquitted by the Presbytery, and afterwards condemned by the Synod, and "suspended from the exercise of all the functions proper to the Gospel ministry," Mr. Barnes appealed to the General Assembly of 1836, which met at Pittsburg, when his suspension was revoked by a vote of 145 to 78. The "New-School" party was exultant over this acquittal of Mr. Barnes, effected through the influence of the moderate party, which held the balance of power in the General Assembly of 1836, and, taking sides with neither extreme, exerted it, effectively for the time being only, to preserve the unity of the Church intact. But, in the belief that they had secured a permanent ascendancy, the "New-School party" were disposed to make their power felt. They, therefore, assumed the aggressive, and by their zeal brought about a reaction, of which their opponents were not slow to take advantage. The Pittsburg Synod — after the transfer of the United Missionary Society to the American Board — under the conviction that the Presbyterian Church should, as a body, engage in the work of foreign missions, and after a vain attempt to induce the General Assembly to initiate a policy with this object in view, had resolved itself into a missionary society, and after the adjournment of the General Assembly of 1835, in which their friends had a majority, appeared to have succeeded in transferring the society to the care of the General Assembly, and in transforming it into a Board of Missions. But the Assembly of 1836, where the friends of Mr. Barnes and Dr. Beecher were in the majority, refused to ratify the arrangement which had been made by the sanction of the preceding Assembly, and through the action of its committee. In this way, the "New-school" party succeeded in disappointing the hopes and exasperating the feelings of the "Old-school," by what the latter regarded as a gross violation of express stipulations and implied obligations. The pending difficulty was aggravated by doctrinal dissensions, the extreme party of the "Old-school" condemning not only the party in sympathy with Mr. Barnes, but the "Moderates" — *the Princeton gentlemen* — who were not disposed to sanction the measures of either party. In short, a crisis had been reached when the "Moderates" could be no longer tolerated. A division of the Church was declared to be inevitable by some of the "Old-School" men, and they announced their intention to effect it at all hazards. This separation was consummated in the General Assembly of 1838, where, after a warm contest for the election of the moderator and other officers, the "New-school" withdrew, and subsequently met in the First Presbyterian church (Washington Square) of Philadelphia. So intense was the bitterness evoked by the struggle which culminated in separation, that a quarter of a century elapsed before the subject of a reunion was discussed as anything more than visionary and impracticable. But gradually, and almost imperceptibly, the way was paved for its entertainment. The revival of denominational zeal in the Congregational Church, which sprung up some years after the separation, drew off much of the foreign and discordant element which had brought this separation about. The supply of ministers from the theological schools whose Presbyterianism was unquestioned became greatly increased, and eventually the "New-School" seminaries at New York, Auburn, and Cincinnati, and the "Old-School" seminaries at Princeton, Alleghany, and Danville, were found sufficiently prosperous to fill the vacant pulpits, without any draft being made upon the Congregational seminaries at Andover and New Haven. A significant indication of the harmonizing spirit which was beginning to prevail, was the fact that the churches belonging to either branch did not hesitate to call to their ministrations the students of seminaries under the control of the opposite branch. Under these circumstances, when, after the lapse of just a quarter of a century, a formal tender toward reconciliation was made by the "New-School," it met with unexpected favor. It came from Professor Henry B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary at New York, who, as moderator of the "New-School" Assembly of 1863, in the sermon which he preached at the opening of the succeeding Assembly, took for his theme *Christian Union and Ecclesiastical Reunion*. This was the first step leading to the opening of a correspondence between the two General Assemblies, and in 1866, when the two bodies met at the same time at St. Louis, measures were taken towards bringing about a reunion, by the appointment of a joint-committee of thirty — fifteen from each "School" — to prepare and submit a basis for it, the overtures coming, in this instance as at the outset, from the "New-School" branch. From that date forward the subject was kept constantly before both branches of the Church, and was discussed eagerly and earnestly in the Presbyteries, Synods, and Assemblies, in pamphlets, church journals, and reviews. Finally, on the 27th of May, 1869, the *Plan of Reunion* presented by the joint-committee was adopted by the "Old-School," the vote standing 250 yeas to 8 nays, with 31 members absent. The same day, the Assembly of the "New-School" adopted it by a unanimous, rising vote. The *Plan of Reunion*, being afterwards submitted to the Presbyteries, was adopted by all those of the "New-School," and by a great majority of those of the "Old-School." The two joint Assemblies met on Nov. 12, and consummated the reconciliation by formal and solemn ceremonies. From that moment thenceforth the distinction of "Old-School" and "New-School" ceased to exist. In 1868, the relative standing of the two branches was as follows:

	Old-School.	*New-School.*	*Total.*
Synods	27	24	51
Presbyteries	143	113	256
Ministers	2,381	1,848	4,229
Communicants	258,903	175,560	431,463

The contributions of the two branches for the previous year, which also serve to show their relative and total strength, were as follows:

	Old-School.	*New-School.*	*Total.*
Home Missions	$205,023	$142,377	$347,400
Foreign Missions	212,919	116,364	329,283
Education	242,511	29,492	272,003
Publication	29,020	14,491	43,511
Church Erection	179,100	43,013	222,113
Ministerial Relief	37,196	18,966	56,162
Freedmen	37,310	12,594	39,904
Local expenses, etc	3,180,102	2,866,940	6,047,042

§ 2. *Cumberland Presbyterians.* An extraordinary revival which arose in Kentucky, in the early years of the present century, led to the licensing of a large number of catechists and exhorters to supply the insufficiency of the number of regular preachers for the demands which were made upon them. The Cumberland Presbytery was constituted in addition to the three already existing, and proceeded to license more exhorters, and to ordain some without their having, in the view of the superior judicatures, fulfilled all the requisitions imposed by the laws of the Church. The discussion which took place on this subject led to the separation of the new Presbytery, and its independent organization as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The first efforts of the new denomination were attended with the happiest results. In 1813, only three years after the founding of the organization, the Presbytery had so swollen in numbers that it was found necessary to divide it into three, of which was formed a Synod. The Cumberland Presbyterians now have 99 presbyteries, 24 synods, 1 general assembly, about 1,500 ministers, and 130,000 communicants. In government, church offices, and usages, there is nothing to distinguish her from the parent church, towards which she entertains only feelings of peace and love; never, even in the beginning, having harbored any other. In doctrine, however, as already stated, there is an essential difference. Cumberland Presbyterians understand the Westminster Confession of Faith as teaching absolute and unconditional election, and consequently, eternal reprobation; that a part only of mankind are embraced in the atonement, and the other part unprovided for; that Christ died only for those whom God intended, from before the foundation of the world, to justify and glorify; that infants do not attain

salvation; and that the Holy Spirit operates, in a sufficient degree, only on the elect — that is, those whom God, from all eternity, designed to save. On these points they believe — 1. That neither election nor reprobation is absolute, but that Christians are elected in consideration of their voluntary obedience, and that the wicked are reprobated because of their voluntary rejection of Christ. 2. That Christ tasted death for every man. 3. That all dying in infancy are saved through Christ and the sanctifying agency of the Holy Spirit. 4. That the Holy Spirit operates on all men in such a manner that they might be saved; and that the reason why the influence of the Spirit is effectual in one case and not in another, depends, not on the mode or extent of the operation, but on the disposition and conduct of the individual moved upon.

§ 3. *United Presbyterians*, a schism in the Kirk of Scotland, in 1732, on a purely Scottish question, gave rise to the Associate Presbyterians, who were subdivided again into the "Burghers" and "Anti-Burghers," and less than 50 years ago were united with other smaller sects as *United Presbyterians*. "Anti-Burgher" Associates coming to the U. States in 1759, organized the Associate Presbyterian Church here. A portion of them united with a portion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church as the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church." In about 1858 the Associate and the Associate Reformed Churches were mainly brought together as one body, called *The United Presbyterian Church in North America*. Fragments of the original bodies (Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church South; Associate Synod of North America; Associate Reformed Synod of New York) still remain separate in a greater or less degree of prosperity. The *U. P.* adopt the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms. They had, in 1868, 54 presbyteries, 401 pastors, and 65,612 members.

§ 4. *Reformed Presbyterian Church*. This is the proper ecclesiastical designation of several bodies of Presbyterians of the stricter sort in this country and other parts of the world. The name is intended to cover a system of religious principles which Reformed Presbyterians exhibit to the world in the "Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms," and in their own "Declarations and Testimonies," which explain the reasons of their remaining distinct communities. After the divisions that took place in Scotland among the Presbyterians, and especially after the Revolution settlement in 1688, the name "Reformed Presbyterian" came to be confined to those who refused the compromises of the times, rejected the Revolution settlement under King William, and continued to maintain the principles of civil and religious liberty for which so many martyrs had bled and died during the previous years. The Reformed Presbyterians never belonged to the Established Church, but carried down the line of their succession outside of her fellowship. In establishing themselves in the U. States they declared, in their "Terms of Communion," that they did not bind themselves to anything peculiar to the churches of the British Isles, but to principles and "duties common in all lands." The great leading principle of Reformed Presbyterians is the Headship of Jesus Christ over the civil commonwealth, and the consequent obligation of states and nations to submit to his authority and take his law as the rule of their conduct. There are two synods of Reformed Presbyterians in Scotland, two in Ireland, and two in the U. States, and they have missionary stations in India, Syria, New Zealand, and elsewhere in the heathen world. The Reformed Presbyterians of the U. States were always antislavery, were everywhere patriotic during the war of the rebellion, and contributed a large proportion of their members to the armies of the Union. Reformed Presbyterians are sometimes called Covenanters, from their adherence to the principles of, and descent from the Old Covenanters of Scotland. Their total number in the U. States is about 17,000.

Presbyte'rian, *n.* A member of the Presbyterian Church.

Presbyte'rianism, *n.* The principles and discipline of the Presbyterian Church.

Presbyte'rianly, *adv.* In the manner or according to the principles of the Presbyterians.

Presbyte'rium, *n.* (*Arch.*) The part of a church in which the high altar is placed; so called because it is occupied exclusively by those who minister in the services of the altar. The name is often used in a more extended sense to include the whole of the choir.

Pres'bytership, *n.* The office or station of a presbyter.

Pres'bytery, *n.* [Gr. *presbuterion*, a council of elders.] A body of elders in the Presbyterian Church. — The Presbyterian religion.

(*Arch.*) Same as PRESBYTERIUM, *q. v.*

Presbyt'ia, *n.* (*Med.*) Presbyopia. — *Dunglison.*

Presbyt'ic, *a.* Presbyopic; affected by presbytia.

Prescience, (*pre-shi-ens,*) *n.* [Lat. *præscientia*, from *præscio* — *præ*, and *scio*, to know.] Knowledge of events before they take place.

Pre'scient, *a.* [Lat. *præsciens.*] Having knowledge of events before they take place; foreknowing.

Prescind', *v. a.* [Lat. *præscindere.*] To cut off; to abstract; to sever. (R.)

Prescind'ent, *a.* Abstracting; cutting off. (R.)

Prescious, (*pre'shus,*) *a.* Having foreknowledge. (R.)

Pres'cot, a town and parish of England, co. of Lancaster, 8 m. E.N.E. of Liverpool. *Manuf.* Cotton, sail-cloth, watches, and earthenware. *Pop.* of town 7,500.

Pres'cott, WILLIAM HICKLING, an eminent American historian, b. at Salem, Mass., 1796, was the son of a distinguished lawyer and statesman, and grandson of Col. William Prescott, an officer of the Independence War. He entered Harvard College in 1811, and graduated in 1814. While at college he had the misfortune to lose, by an accident, the sight of one of his eyes, while the other became so weakened as to deter him from any profession or pursuit in which strong eyesight was indispensable. Enabled by the possession of an independent fortune to follow the bent of his inclinations, he spent two years in wandering in England, France, and Italy, and then returned to his native country, where he married and settled down to a life of literary labor, which was rarely interrupted. Having made himself master of the literature of France, Italy, and Spain, he contributed as the first fruits of his careful and various readings some critical papers to the *North American Review*; and at last, in 1827, selected the *Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella* as the subject of a mere extensive work. Unable from the weakness of his eyesight to pursue an historical work requiring reference to various Spanish authorities, he had recourse to a reader, whom he taught to pronounce Castilian with accuracy sufficient for his own ear, and with this inadequate assist-

Fig. 2156. — WILLIAM PRESCOTT.

ance he became acquainted with the great authorities on Spanish history whom it was necessary to consult in the prosecution of his arduous labors. In this tedious process of collecting and digesting his materials ten years rolled on, but at length, in 1838, his great work was published, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm both in England and America; while Germany, France, and Spain acknowledged the new historian by transplanting his work into their respective languages; and the Spanish capital elected him a member of her Royal Academy of History. Stimulated by success, and with his skill considerably increased by practice and experience, *P.* set about the composition of *The Conquest of Mexico*, which he published in 1843, and four years later he gave to the world *The Conquest of Peru*. These elaborate and charmingly written works, like their predecessor, were received in both hemispheres with immense applause. They have frequently been reprinted, and they bid fair to remain the standard histories of some of the most interesting and eventful periods of human action and enterprise. *P.* was chosen corresponding member of the French Institute; and in 1850 he paid a short visit to Europe, where he was received with the highest distinction. On his return to America he began the composition of what he intended to be the greatest achievement of his latter years, *The History of Philip II.* Of this work two volumes appeared in 1855, and a third in 1859; these volumes bear ample testimony to the undiminished genius of the author, and the world was looking forward to the completion of this work, and many others from the same brilliant pen, when he was suddenly attacked by paralysis, and d. at Preston, 1859. — *P.* was an elegant scholar and writer, a man of cheerful humor and affectionate character, methodical in his habits, and persevering in his pursuits. He walked five miles regularly every day, composing as he walked. He gave one-tenth of his ample income in charity, and divided his time between his winter mansion in Boston, a summer residence at Nahant, and a farmhouse, where he spent the autumn. In his large library, with the light carefully regulated for his imperfect vision, he wrote with a stylus each day what he had composed, which was then copied, read over, and carefully corrected. His life, by George Ticknor, was published in 1864.

Pres'cott, an extreme N.E. co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 475 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ottawa and Nation rivers. *Cap.* L'Original. *Pop.* 12,000. — A town in the above co., abt. 130 m. S.W. of Montreal; *pop.* 2,600.

Pres'cott, in *Arizona Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Yavapai co., and the seat of the territorial government, abt. 500 m. S. of Salt Lake City, Utah; Lat. 34° 7′ N., Lon. 112° 20′ W. Rich gold and silver mines are worked in the vicinity.

Prescott, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., abt. 5 m. S.S.W. of Shelbyville.

Prescott, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co.; *pop.* (1870), 541.

Prescott, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Faribault co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Prescott, in *Wisconsin*, a town of Pierce co., abt. 30 m. S. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Prescribe', *v. a.* To set or lay down authoritatively for direction; to direct.

(*Med.*) To direct, as a remedy.

— *v. n.* To give law; to influence arbitrarily; to dictate.

(*Med.*) To write or give medical directions; to direct what remedies are to be used.

(*Law.*) To claim a title to a thing on the ground of long or immemorial usage. See PRESCRIPTION.

Prescrib'er, *n.* One who prescribes.

Pre'script, *a.* [Lat. *præscriptus.*] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

— *n.* [Lat. *præscriptum.*] Direction; precept; model prescribed. — A medical order; a prescription.

Prescriptibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being prescriptible.

Prescrip'tible, *a.* That may be prescribed for.

Prescrip'tion, *n.* [Lat. *præscriptio.*] The act of prescribing, or that which is prescribed; — particularly, a medical direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them; a recipe.

(*Law.*) A title acquired by use and time to incorporeal hereditaments, such as a right of way or of common, and the like. All prescription is either personal, as when it is in a man and his ancestors, or it is in right of a particular estate; which last being in a man, and those whose estate he hath, is called prescription in a *que* estate. It presupposes a lost grant, and can therefore give a title to those things only which can pass by grant. In almost all the States there are express statute provisions regulating the doctrine of prescription. Generally an uninterrupted possession of 20 years is required for the acquisition of real rights. In Massachusetts, Maine, Indiana, and other States, a notification by the owner of the land to the occupant, that his intention is to contest the title, may defeat prescriptive acquisition.

Prescrip'tive, *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by prescription; immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

Pres'ence, *n.* [Fr. *présence*; Lat. *præsentia.*] State of being present; the existence of a person or thing in a certain place. — A being in company near or before the face of another. — Approach face to face, or nearness of a great personage; state of being in view of a superior; a number assembled before a great person; port; mien; air; personal appearance; demeanor; the apartment in which a prince shows himself to his court. — The person of a superior.

"To her the sov'reign *presence* thus reply'd." — *Milton.*

— Readiness at need; quickness at expedient.

"Nothing comparable to... ready *presence* of mind." — *L'Estrange.*

Pres'ence-cham'ber, PRES'ENCE-ROOM, *n.* The room in which a great person receives company.

Presensa'tion, *n.* A precedent or previous thought or feeling. — *Worcester.*

Pres'ent, *a.* [Fr. *présent*; Lat. *præsens.*] Being close at hand or in view; being in a certain place; — opposed to *absent*. — Being before the face or near; being in company. — Being now in view or under consideration. — Non-existing, or being at this time; not past or future. — Ready at hand; quick in emergency. — Favorably attentive; not heedless; propitious. — Not absent of mind; not abstracted; attentive. — A term used in an inscription on a letter, when the letter is written in the place where the person to whom it is addressed resides. (United States.)

At present. At the present time.

Present tense. (*Gram.*) A tense denoting an action or event as passing at the time in which it is mentioned. It likewise expresses a character, quality, general truth, or customary action, &c.; as, "He is an able man;" "Vice produces misery." Preceded by the words *when, before, after*, &c., it is sometimes used to point out the relative time of a future action; as, "*When* he arrives he will hear the news." In animated historical narrations, it is sometimes substituted for the imperfect tense. *Worcester.*

Pres'ent, *n.* An offering; that which is presented or given; something given or offered to another gratuitously; a donation; a gift; a benefaction. — The *present* time.

Present', *v. a.* [Fr. *présenter*; L. Lat. *præsento*, to offer.] To set, place, or introduce into the presence or before the face of a superior. — To exhibit to view or notice. — To offer; to exhibit; to give; to offer gratuitously for reception; to put into the hands of another in ceremony; to favor with a gift. — To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice. — To offer openly; to proffer; to lay before a public body for consideration. — To point or direct, as a weapon, particularly some species of firearms.

Presentable, (*pre-zent'a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr. *présentable.*] That may be presented; that may be exhibited or represented; that may be offered to a church-living.

Presentation, (*pre-zen'ta-shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *présentation.*] Act of presenting; exhibition; representation; display.

(*Eccl. Law.*) Act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice; the right of presenting a clergyman.

P. at court. When English subjects, or inhabitants of other countries, entitled to the privilege by rank and honor, pay a visit to Her Majesty on one of the stated public occasions, they are said to be *presented at court*. At a *levée* the gentlemen alone appear; but at the *drawing-room*, both ladies and gentlemen are presented. At the levées, no persons are allowed to remain in the throne-room after having passed Her Majesty, except the ministers, and the great officers of the household upon duty. At the drawing-rooms, those who are allowed to remain are the ladies of the ministers, of the great officers of the household, and of the foreign ministers.

P., Feast of. (*Eccl.*) A Roman Catholic feast; otherwise called the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. See PURIFICATION.

Present'ative, *a.* That of which presentations may be made.

Presentee', *n.* (*Eccl. Law.*) One presented to a benefice.

Presen'ter, *n.* One who presents.

Presentient, (*pre-sen'she-ent,*) *a.* Which has a previous sensation, or perceives beforehand.

Presen'timent, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *præ*, and *sentio.*] Previous apprehension of something future.

Presentiment'al, *a.* That relates to, or has presentiment.

Presently, (*prez'ent-li,*) *adv.* Immediately; directly; speedily; shortly; soon; in a short time after; soon after.

Presentment, (*pre-zent'ment,*) *n.* Act of presenting. — Appearance to the view; presentation.

(*Law.*) The notice taken by a grand-jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the government; as, the *presentment* of a nuisance or the like.—Also, the writing which contains the accusation so presented by a grand-jury.

(*Com.*) The production of a bill of exchange or promissory note to the party on whom the former is drawn, for his acceptance, or to the person bound to pay either, for payment.

Presentoir, (*prez'ong-twor',*) *n.* [Fr.] An ornamental cup, very shallow, and having a tall, enriched stem; it

Fig. 2157.— PRESENTOIR.

was a decorative article of luxury, serving no particular use; but was much fabricated in the 16th century, at which period the one engraved (Fig. 2157) was executed.

Preserv'able, *a.* That may be preserved.

Preservation, (*pre-zer-va'shun,*) *n.* [It. *preservazione;* Sp. *preservacion.*] Act of preserving or keeping safe; the act of keeping from injury, destruction, or decay.

Preserv'ative, *a.* [Fr. *préservatif.*] Having the power or quality of preserving, or of keeping safe from injury, destruction, or decay; tending to preserve.

—*n.* That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.

Preserv'atory, *n.* That which preserves; preservative.

—Having power to preserve; preservative.

Preserve', *v. a.* [Fr. *préserver*, from Lat. *præ*, and *servo*, to save, to deliver.] To rescue; to save or keep from injury or destruction. — To keep in safety or security; to protect; to shield; to guard; to defend; to spare. — To keep from decay; to keep in a sound state. — To season with sugar or other substances for preservation. — To keep from corruption. — To maintain or keep throughout, as appearances.

—*n.* Something that is preserved; fruit or vegetables seasoned and kept in sugar or syrup; a place for the shelter and preservation of animals intended for sport or food, as game, fish, &c.

Preserv'er, *n.* The person or thing that preserves; one who saves or defends from destruction or evil.

Preshow', *v. a.* To show beforehand; to foreshow.

Preside', *v. n.* [Fr. *présider*; Lat. *præsideo — præ*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] To be set over for the exercise of authority; to direct, control, and govern, as the chief officer; — (usually with *over,*) to exercise superintendence over; to watch over as inspector.

Pres'idency, *n.* [Fr. *présidence.*] Act of presiding; superintendence; inspection and care; the office of president; the term during which a president holds his office; the jurisdiction of a president.

Pres'ident, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *præsidens.*] One who presides; a presiding officer. — An officer elected or appointed to preside over a corporation, company, or assembly of men.—An officer appointed or elected to govern a province or territory, or to administer the government of a nation.—The supreme executive officer of the United States of America is styled *president.* The qualifications required of a person raised to this dignity are, to be a natural-born citizen of the age of 35 years, and to have resided 14 years within the States. The election is by electoral colleges in every State. These colleges contain, in each State, a number of electors equal to all the senators and representatives of that State in Congress. The colleges in each State vote by ballot for a *P.* (and at the same time for a vice-*P.*); and the votes of all the electors, taken in this manner, are counted by the *P.* of the Senate; if in this numeration any person is found to have an absolute majority of votes, he is duly elected; if not, the election is made by the House of Representatives between the three persons having the highest number; in which case the votes are taken by States, and a majority of all the States is necessary to constitute a choice. On two occasions, of which the last was in 1824, no candidate having had a majority of the whole number of votes, the House of Representatives has proceeded to make the election; and, on the last of these occasions, a majority of States chose a candidate (Adams) who had a smaller number of electoral votes than one of his opponents (Jackson). On one occasion, in 1800, the States balloted 36 times before any candidate could obtain an absolute majority. Should the *P.* die during his term of office, he is succeeded by the vice-*P.* In this manner the ex-*P.*, Andrew Johnson, succeeded to the office on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. In his legislative capacity, the *P.* has the power of approving bills sent to him after passing both houses of Congress, or of returning them to the house in which they originated with his objections annexed. In the latter case, the bill must be reconsidered by that house; and if, on reconsideration, it obtain a majority of two-thirds in both houses, it passes into a law. In his executive capacity, he is commander-and-chief of the army and navy of the Union, and of the State militias when called into the service of the Union; he has the power of reprieving and pardoning except in cases of impeachment; he has power to make treaties, with the consent of the Senate (by a majority of two-thirds); he nominates ambassadors, consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not vested elsewhere by the Constitution, but all nominations are subjected to the approval of the Senate. The *P.* holds his office for the term of four years, and is eligible for successive terms; but no one has ventured, contrary to public opinion, to be a candidate for a third term.

Pres'ident, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Venango co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Oil City; *pop.* abt. 700.

Presiden'tial, *a.* Presiding over. — Pertaining to a president.

Pres'identship, *n.* The office or place of president. —The term for which the president holds his office.

Presid'er, *n.* One who presides.

Presid'ial, Presid'iary, *a.* [Lat. *præsidialis*, from *præsidium*, a defence.] That has a garrison, or relates to it.

Presidio de São João Baptista, a town of Brazil, abt. 110 m. E.S.E. of Ouro Preto.

Presignifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *præsignificatio.*] Previous intimation; act of signifying beforehand.

Presig'nify, *v. a.* To intimate or signify beforehand; to show previously.

Presque Isle, (*presk'eel.*) in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Aroostook co., about 150 m. N.E. of Bangor; *pop.* abt. 900.

Presque Isle, in *Michigan*, a N.E. co. of the lower peninsula bordering on Lake Huron; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Pop.* abt. 100.

Press, *v. a.* [Fr. *presser*; It. *pressare*, to urge, to hurry, from Lat. *pressare*, to press.] To urge with force or weight; to apply any power physical or moral to something that is to be moved or affected. — To squeeze; to crush. — To squeeze for making smooth, as cloth or paper. — To drive with violence; to hurry; to urge. — To embrace closely; to hug. — To force into service; to impress. — To urge by authority or necessity; to impose by importunity; to solicit with earnestness or importunity.

—*v. n.* To bear on heavily, or with force; to urge or strain in motion. — To crowd; to throng; to encroach. — To urge by influence or moral force; to urge with vehemence or importunity. — To approach unseasonably or importunately.

—*n.* An instrument or machine by which any body is crushed, squeezed, or forced into a more compact form. —A machine for printing; a printing-press. See PRINTING. —The art or business of printing and publishing; — hence, the publications issued from the *press*, taken collectively. —A case or closet for the safe-keeping of clothes, &c. — Act of urging or pushing forward. — Urgency; urgent demands of affairs. — A crowd; a throng; a multitude of individuals crowded together. — A commission to force men into the military or naval service; impressment.

Press'-bed, *n.* Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

Press'er, *n.* One who presses, or that works at a press.

Press'-gang, *n.* A term applied in England to a detachment of seamen, who, under the command of a naval officer, were formerly empowered, in time of war, to take any seafaring men, and oblige them to serve on board the king's ships.

Press'ing, *a.* Urgent; importunate; distressing.

Press'ingly, *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force; closely.

Pression, (*presh'un,*) *n.* The act of pressing. (o.)

(*Cartesian Philos.*) An endeavor to move.

Pressirosters, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pressus*, flattened, *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zool.*) A tribe of wading birds, including those which have a flattened or compressed beak, as the bustards, plovers, &c.

Press'man, *n.*; *pl.* PRESSMEN. (*Print.*) One who manages the press and impresses the sheets in printing. — One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

Press'-money, *n.* Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Press'-pack, *v. a.* To compress by a hydraulic or other press.

Press'-proof, *n.* (*Printing.*) A good impression of a sheet, by which it is read over carefully before being printed off.

Pressurage, (*presh'ur-aj,*) *n.* [Fr.] The juice of the grape extracted by the press. — A fee paid to the owner of a wine-press for its use.—*Simmonds.*

Pressure, (*presh'ur,*) *n.* [Lat. *pressura*, from *premo*, *pressus*, to press.] Act of pressing or crushing; act of urging with force. — A constraining force or impulse; that which urges or compels the intellectual or moral faculties. — That which afflicts the body or depresses the spirits; any severe affliction, distress, calamity, or grievance. — Urgency, as the *pressure* of business. — Impression; stamp; character impressed.

(*Mech.*) A force counteracted by another force, so that no motion is produced. Thus, when a heavy body is supported on a table, or the ground, the force of terrestrial gravity, which, if the support were removed, would cause the body to descend towards the centre of the earth, being destroyed at every instant by the resistance of the support, produces pressure. A pressure and a moving force differ from one another only in this respect, that the infinitely small velocities which the pressure tends to produce are incessantly destroyed by the resistance of the obstacle; whereas those that are actually produced at every instant by the moving forces are accumulated in the moving body, and produce a finite velocity after a finite time. The pressures of two different bodies are, therefore, to each other as the masses multiplied by the infinitely small velocities which they tend to produce in the same instant of time, and which they would produce if the bodies were free to move.

Press'work, *n.* (*Printing.*) The operation of taking impressions from types, &c., by means of the press; — distinct from *composing*, which is arranging the types to prepare them for press. — By *fine presswork* is meant work printed with the best paper and ink, and with the utmost care.

Prest'able, *a.* Payable. (Scot.)

Pres'ter John, PRESBYTER, or PRIEST JOHN, a name given in the Middle Ages to a supposed Christian sovereign, said to hold his empire in some central part of Asia (Thibet), though, according to the Portuguese, he was king of Abyssinia. Oungh Khan, Khan of the Khrim Tartars, in the beginning of the 13th century, is, however, regarded as the actual individual mentioned as *Prester John*, that person having taken priest's orders, thereto induced by the missionaries who had penetrated the country through Mesopotamia and Armenia, followers of the Nestorian creed.

Prestezza, (*-tets'sa.*) [It.] (*Mus.*) Quickness; rapidity.

Prestidigita'tion, *n.* Skill in legerdemain; jugglery.

Prestidigita'tor, *n.* [Lat. *præsto*, quickly, and *digitus*, a finger.] One skilled in legerdemain; a juggler.

Prestige, (*pres'tij,*) *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *præstigium.*] Illusion; charm; fascination; imposture. — Influence of character or of conduct; moral influence arising from past successes or achievements, regarded as the pledge or promise of future successes.

Prestis'simo, *ade.* [It. superl. of *presto*, quick.] (*Mus.*) With great rapidity.

Pres'to, *adv.* [It. and Sp.] Immediately; quickly; at once.

(*Mus.*) A direction that a piece should be performed in a rapid, lively manner.

Pres'ton, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on a gentle elevation above the Ribble, about 15 m. from its confluence with the Irish Sea, 28 m. N.E. of Liverpool. The principal public buildings are the court-house, town-hall, exchange, assembly-rooms, and custom-house. It is the seat of an institution for diffusing useful knowledge, with an extensive library, good museum, and an agricultural society. *Manuf.* Linen and cotton. *Pop.* 82,985.

Pres'ton, in *California*, a village of Marin co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of San Rafael.

Preston, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., abt. 3 m. E. of Norwich; *pop.* (1870) 2,162.

Preston, in *Georgia*, a village, cap. of Webster co., abt. 45 m. S.S.E. of Columbus.

Preston, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 32 m. S.E. of Bellville. — A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Preston, in *Kentucky*, a village of Carroll co., on the Kentucky River, opposite Carrollton.

Preston, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, township, and cap. of Fillmore co., abt. 33 m. S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Preston, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Yallobusha co., abt. 15 m. N.N.W. of Grenada.

Preston, in *Missouri*, a village of Jasper co., abt. 65 m. W. of Springfield.—A twp. of Platte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Preston, in *New York*, a post-township of Chenango co.; *pop.* (1870), 957.

Preston, in *Ohio*, a village of Muskingum co., abt. 17 m. N.E. of Zanesville.

Preston, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 29 m. N. by W. of Honesdale; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Preston, in *Texas*, a village of Grayson co., abt. 18 m. N. of Sherman. — A village of Wharton co., abt. 77 m. W. of Galveston.

Preston, in *W. Virginia*, a N.E. co., adjoining Pennsylvania and Maryland; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *River*, Cheat River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile, and well adapted to grazing. *Min.* Limestone, slate, and sandstone. *Cap.* Kingwood. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Preston, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Trempaleau co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Pres'tonburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, capital of Floyd co., abt. 120 miles E.S.E. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 250. This village gives its name to an engagement fought in the vicinity, Jan. 7, 1862, between Col. J. A. Garfield at the head of about 3,000 Nationals, and about 2,500 Confederates under Col. Marshall. The latter, after a desperate resistance, were completely routed.

Pres'ton Hollow, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Prest'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) All the sails which a ship can carry.

Presum'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be supposed to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or direct evidence, or on probable evidence.

Presum'ably, *adv.* Without examination.

Presume', *v. a.* [Fr. *présumer*; Lat. *præsumo*, from *præ*, and *sumo, sumptus*, to take.] To assume or take beforehand.—To take, or suppose, to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof, or on the strength of probability.

—*v. n.* To arrogate; to venture without positive permission.—To act with great confidence, with *on* or *upon* before the ground of confidence; as, he *presumed on* his ability.—To suppose; to affirm without immediate proof; to believe without previous examination.

Presum'er, *n.* One who presupposes; an arrogant person.

Presum'ingly, *adv.* With presumption; confidently.

Presumption, (*pre-zum'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *præsumptio.*] Act of presuming; belief previously formed; supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without direct or positive proof of the fact.—Strong probability; evidence probable but not conclusive.—Blind or headstrong confidence; arrogance; presumptuousness.—A venturing to undertake something without reasonable prospect of success, or against the usual probabilities of safety.

(*Law.*) The assuming the truth of a certain state of facts by the ordinary custom of law. It is either *juris et de jure*, which is a presumption which no evidence to the contrary can be admitted to traverse, as the *presumption* of incapacity in a minor with guardians to act without their consent; or it is *juris* only, which may be traversed by evidence, as where the property of goods are presumed to be in the hands of the possessor until the contrary is shown.

Presump'tive, *a.* [Fr. *présomptif.*] Taken by previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence.—Unreasonably confident; adventuring without reasonable ground to expect success; presumptuous; arrogant.

P. evidence. (*Law.*) Any evidence which is not direct and positive. The proof of facts from which, with more or less certainty, according to the experience of mankind of their more or less universal connection, the existence of other facts can be deduced. The evidence afforded by circumstances, from which, if unexplained, the jury may or may not infer or presume other circumstances or facts.

P. heir. One who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would, under existing circumstances of things, be his heir, but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born; as, a brother, who is the *presumptive* heir, may be defeated by the birth of a child to the ancestor. *Bouvier.*

Presump'tively, *adv.* By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability.

Presump'tuous, (*pre-zumt'yu-us,*) *a.* Bold and confident to excess; adventuring without reasonable ground of success.—Founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence.—Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in the violation of known duty.

Presump'tuously, *adv.* With rash confidence; arrogantly; insolently; wilfully.—In bold defiance of conscience or violation of known duty.

Presump'tuousness, *n.* Quality of being presumptuous or rashly arrogant; groundless confidence; arrogance; irreverent boldness or forwardness.

Presuppos'al, *n.* Supposal previously formed.

Presuppose, (*pre-sup-oz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *présupposer.*] To suppose as previous; to imply as antecedent.

Presupposition, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* Supposition previously formed.—Act of presupposing.

Presurmise', *n.* A surmise previously formed.

Pretence', *n.* Same as PRETENSE, *q. v.*

Pretend', *v. a.* [Fr. *prétendre*; Lat. *prætendo*, from *præ*, and *tendo*, to stretch.] To hold out, as a false appearance; to counterfeit.—To offer, as something feigned instead of that which is real; to assume or profess to feel; to show hypocritically.—To claim.

—*v. n.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing;—usually with *to*.

Pretend'ant, *n.* A pretender; one who lays claim to anything.

Pretend'edly, *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

Pretend'er, *n.* One who pretends or makes a show of something not real.

(*Eng. Hist.*) An epithet applied to the son and grandson of James II., who pretended to the throne of England.

Pretend'ingly, *adv.* Arrogantly; presumptuously.

Pretense', Pretence', *n.* [Lat. *prætensus, prætensa*, from *prætendere.*] A holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; a pretending to others a false or hypocritical appearance.—Show; appearance; pretext.—Claim to notice; claim, true or false; assumption.

(*Her.*) An *escutcheon of P.* is a small shield placed in the centre of the field of another shield. The husband of an heiress may bear the arms of his wife in an escutcheon of pretence, instead of impaling them. Feudal arms are also sometimes placed on an escutcheon of pretence, particularly in the insignia of elective sovereigns, who have been in the habit of bearing their own proper arms in surtout over those of the dominions to which they are entitled.

Pretense'less, *a.* Without pretences, or pretense.

Pretension, (*pre-ten'shun,*) *n.* A claim true or false; a holding out the appearance of right or possession of a thing, with a view to make others believe what is not real, or what, if true, is not yet known or admitted.—Claim to something to be obtained, or a desire to obtain something, manifested by words or actions.

Pretentious, (*pre-ten'shus,*) *a.* Presuming; claiming more than one's due.

Preten'tiously, *adv.* In a pretentious manner; with pretention.

Preten'tiousness, *n.* The state or quality of being pretentious.

Pre'ter, a particle, from Lat. *præter*, which prefixed to words of Latin origin, signifies *beside*.

Preterhu'man, *a.* Superhuman; beyond anything human.

Prete'rient, *a.* Passed through; antecedent; previous.

Preterimper'fect, *a.* (*Gram.*) Denoting the tense not perfectly past; designating the tense of the verb which expresses action, or being not perfectly past, more usually called the *imperfect tense.*

Preter'it, *n.* One who has regard to the past.

Preter'it, *a.* (Written also *præterite*, and *preterite.*) [Lat. *præteritus*, from *præterire*, to go or pass by.] (*Gram.*) Past; applied to the tense of a verb which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished; often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time, usually called the *perfect tense.*

—The past or perfect tense.

Preterition, (*pre-ter-ish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *præteritio.*] The act of going past; the state of being past.

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which a speaker, in pretending to pass over anything, makes a summary mention of it. *Worcester.*

(*Law.*) The omission by a testator of some one of his heirs who is entitled to a portion in the succession.

Preter'itive, *a.* (*Gram.*) Noting verbs chiefly or exclusively used in the past tense.

Preter'lapsed, *a.* [Lat. *præterlapsus*, from *præterlabi*, to flow by.] Past and gone;—as, *preterlapsed* ages.

Preterle'gal, *a.* Not agreeable to law; not legal. (R.)

Pretermission, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* (*Rhet.*) Same as PRETERITION, *q. v.*

Pretermit', *v. a.* [Lat. *prætermitto*, from *præter*, and *mitto*, to send.] To pass by; to omit.

Preternat'ural, *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural; irregular; abnormal; anomalous.

Preternat'urally, *adv.* In a manner beyond or aside from the common order of nature.

Preternat'uralness, Preternatural'ity, *n.* Manner different from the order of nature.

Preterper'fect, *a.* [Lat. *præter*, and *perfectus*, perfect.] (*Gram.*) Designating the tense of verbs which express action, or being absolutely past;—more usually called the *perfect tense.*

Preterplu'perfect, *a.* [Lat. *præter, plus*, more, and *perfectus.*] (*Gram.*) Designating the tense of verbs which express action, or being past at or before another past event or time;—usually called the *pluperfect tense.*

Pretervec'tion, *n.* A carrying past or round.

Pretext', *n.* [Fr. *prétexte*; Lat. *prætextum*, from *præ*, and *texto*, to weave.] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed to conceal or disguise the real reason or motive.

Pre'tor, *n.* (*Roman Antiq.*) See PRÆTOR.

Preto'rian, *n.* and *a.* See PRÆTORIAN.

Preto'rium, *n.* See PRÆTORIUM.

Prettily, (*prit'ti-ly,*) *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; with neatness and taste.

Prettiness, (*prit'ti-ness,*) *n.* The state or quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; a pleasing form, without stateliness or dignity.—Neatness and taste displayed on small objects; decency of manners; pleasing propriety without dignity or elevation.

Pretty, (*prit'ty,*) *a.* [A. S. *prætte*, adorned; Dan. *pryde*, to adorn; Ir. *breadh*, flue; W. *prid*, beauty.] Having diminutive beauty; of a pleasing form, without the strong lines of beauty, or without gracefulness and dignity.—Neat and appropriate without magnificence or splendor.—Contemptible; mean; as, a *pretty* fellow, indeed.—Foppish; affectedly nice;—used in a bad sense.

—*adv.* In some degree; tolerably; moderately.

Pret'tyism, *n.* Affected prettiness. (R.)

Pret'ty-spoken, *a.* Prettily spoken.

Pretyp'ify, *v. a.* To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

Prevail', *v. n.* [Fr. *prévaloir*; Lat. *prævaleo*, from *præ*, and *valeo*, to be strong.] To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage;—sometimes with *over* or *against.*—To be in force; to have effect, power, or influence; to be predominant;—frequently followed by *with.*—To persuade or induce;—used with *on, upon*, or *with.*

Prevail'ing, *a.* Having more influence; superior in power; having efficacy or effect, as prayer.—Most common or general; predominant.

Prevail'ingly, *adv.* So as to prevail or have success.

Prev'alence, *n.* [Lat. *prævalencia.*] Superiority; superior strength, influence, or efficacy; most efficacious force in producing an effect.—Most general reception or practice; predominance.—Most general existence or extension; as, the *prevalence* of disease.

Prev'alency, *n.* Same as PREVALENCE, *q. v.*

Prev'alent, *a.* Gaining advantage or superiority; efficacious.—Most generally received or current; as, a *prevalent* opinion.—Most general; extensively existing.

Prev'alently, *adv.* With predominance or superiority; powerfully; forcibly.

Prevar'icate, *v. n.* [Fr. *prévariquer*; Lat. *prævaricor*, from *præ*, and *varicus*, with feet spread apart.] To shift or turn from one side to the other, or from the direct course; to swerve from rectitude, uprightness, and truth.

(*Civil Law.*) To act with unfaithfulness and want of probity.

Prevarica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prævaricatio.*] A shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth.

(*Civil Law.*) The acting with unfaithfulness and want of probity.—The term is applied principally to the act of concealing a crime.—*Bouvier.*

Prevarica'tor, *n.* One who prevaricates; a shuffler; a quibbler.

(*Civil Law.*) One who acts with unfaithfulness and want of probity.

Preve'nience, *n.* Act of going before or anticipating. (R.)

Preve'nient, *a.* Preceding; going before.—Preventive.

Prevent', *v. a.* [Lat. *prævenire*, from *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come.] To stop or intercept, as the approach, access, or the performance of a thing; to hinder; impede; to obstruct.

Preventabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being preventable.

Prevent'able, *a.* That may be prevented or hindered.

Prevent'ative, *n.* A thing which prevents;—sometimes incorrectly used for *preventive*, q. v.

Prevent'er, *n.* One who hinders.—Anything that obstructs.

(*Naut.*) An additional rope or spar used as a support.

P. bolts. (*Naut.*) Those which are driven at the lower end of the preventer plates, to assist the strain of the chain-bolts.—*P. plates.* Plates of iron below the links of the chains.

Prevent'ingly, *adv.* In a way to hinder.

Preven'tion, *n.* Act of hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach.—Prejudice; prepossession. (A Gallicism.)

Prevent'ive, *a.* Tending to prevent or hinder; hindering the access of.

—*n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts the access or approach of.

(*Med.*) An antidote previously taken to ward off disease.

Prevent'ively, *adv.* In such a manner as tends to prevent.

Preve'sa, a fortified seaport-town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the Gulf of Arta, 18 m. S.W. of Arta; Lat. 38° 56′ N., Lon. 20° 44′ E.; *pop.* 8,000.

Pre'vious, *a.* [Lat. *prævius*, from *præ*, and *via*, the way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; antecedent; prior; as, *previous* intimation; *previous* to the storm.

Pre'viously, *adv.* In time preceding; beforehand; antecedently.

Pre'viousness, *n.* Antecedence.

Previse', *v. a.* To foresee. (R.)

Prevision, (*-vizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *prævidere.*] Foresight; prescience.

Pré'vost d'Exiles, ANTOINE FRANÇOIS, commonly called L'ABBÉ PRÉVOST, one of the most fertile of French writers, B. at Hesdin, 1697. His works amount to 170 vols., of which the smallest one, *Histoire du Chevalier Desgrieux et de Maron Lescaut*, has immortalized the name of Prévost. D. 1763.

Pré'vost-Pa'radol, LUCIEN ANATOLE, a French political writer, B. at Paris, 1829. In 1851 he obtained from the Académie Française the prize for eloquence, for his *Eloge de Bernardin de Saint-Pierre.* In 1856 he became one of the editors of the *Journal Des Débats*, and was elected a member of the French Académie in 1865. His literary and political essays are among the soundest, the most acute, the most scholarly, and the most elegant that have proceeded from the French journalists of the empire. We may mention in particular his *Elisabeth et Henri IV.*; *Jonathan Swift* (in Latin); *Revue de l'Histoire Universelle* (1854); *Du Rôle de la Famille dans l'Education* (1857); *Nouveaux Essais de Politique et de Litérature* (1862); *Etude sur les Moralistes Français* (1864). In 1870 *P.-P.* came to this country to represent France as minister-plenipotentiary, and he was at Washington only a few days when he committed suicide.

Prewarn', *v. a.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice of.

Prey, (*pra,*) *n.* [Fr. *proie*; It. *preda*; Lat. *præda*, property taken in war.] Any property taken by force in war; spoil; booty; plunder.—That which is seized, or may be seized, by violence, to be devoured; raven.—Ravage; depredation.

—*v. n.* To rob; to plunder; to pillage.—To feed by violence, or to seize and devour.—To corrode; to waste gradually; to cause to pine.—With *on* or *upon.*

Preyer, (*pra'er,*) *n.* A plunderer; a robber; a devourer.

Priam. (*Heroic Hist.*) A king of Phrygia, and the last sovereign of Troy. Soon after his accession, the discovery of a gold mine in his kingdom enabled him to enlarge and beautify his capital, strengthen its defences, and raise a powerful army. Under his reign Troy was regarded as the largest, richest, and most magnificent city, and himself as the most powerful monarch in Lesser Asia. By his first wife he had only one child; but by Hecuba, his second queen, he had a numerous family. The perfidy of his son Paris in eloping with Helen led to the long and fatal war, which, after endur-

ing for ten years, terminated in the entire overthrow of the state, the destruction of Ilium, the death of most of his sons, and his own murder by the ruthless Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, as, enfeebled by age, he clung to the horns of his domestic altar. Priam's death occurred about 1184 a. c.

Priape'an, *n.* [Lat., prosa.] A hexameter verse that may be divided into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first, and four feet and an amphimacer in the third.—*Andrews.*

Pri'apism, *n.* [Fr. *priapisme*, from Gr. *priapos*, the god of procreation.] (*Med.*) Constant and distressing erection without any exciting cause.

Pri'apus, (*Myth.*) A type of fecundity, son of Bacchus and Venus, or of Bacchus and a Naiad, or of Adonis and Venus, &c. He was represented in the form of Hermæ, or a head placed on a quadrangular pillar, painted red. He was placed in gardens and vineyards, with the phallus for an emblem.

Price, *n.* [Fr. *prix*; It. *prezzo*; Lat. *pretium.*] The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or a value which a seller sets on his goods in market; the sum or equivalent given for an article; the current value or rate paid for any species of goods. — Estimation; excellence or worth. — Reward; recompense.

Price-current or *price-list.* A list or enumeration of various articles of merchandise with their present market prices stated.

—*v. a.* To set a price on.

Price'less, *a.* Too valuable to admit of a price; invaluable; inestimable. — Without value; worthless or unsaleable.

Prick, *v. a.* [A. S. *priccian*; Du. *pricken.*] To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance. — To fix by the point; to hang on a point. — To nominate by a puncture or mark; to denote by pricking. — To spur; to goad; to impel; to incite. — To affect with sharp pain; to sting with remorse. — To form or erect with an acuminated point. — To write a musical composition with the proper notes on a scale; to mark a tune. — To make acid.

(*Naut.*) To run a middle seam through, as the cloth of a sail; to trace a ship's course on a chart.—*Mar. Dict.*

—*v. n.* To come upon the spur; to shoot along. — To aim at a point, mark, or place. — To be pierced or punctured. — To turn acid or sour.

—*n.* [A. S. *prica*, *pricca.*] A slender-pointed instrument, or substance which is hard enough to pierce the skin; a goad; a spur. — Sharp, stinging pain; remorse. — A spot or mark at which archers aim; a point; a fixed place. — A puncture or place entered by a point. — The print of a hare on the ground.

(*Naut.*) A quantity of spun yarn or rope laid close up together; a roll. — *Dana.*

—*v. n.* To dress one's self for show.

Prick'ard, James Cowles, an eminent English ethnologist, who was b. at Ross, 1785, and received his education for the medical profession at Edinburgh. His inaugural thesis, when taking his M. D. degree, was the physical history of mankind, and to that subject his attention continued to be developed till, in 1813, his *Physical History of Mankind* was produced. In that work, not only anatomy and physiology, but also philology, was introduced, to found a systematic history of the races of mankind. This work has been several times reprinted, has been translated into French and German, and is generally admitted to be one of the best works of its class. *P.* also devoted much attention to the study of nervous and mental diseases, and was appointed visiting physician to the Gloucestershire Lunatic Asylum, and, in 1845, became one of the commissioners of lunacy. He was fellow of the Royal, and president of the Ethnological Society, and, upon the installation of the late Duke of Wellington as chancellor of the University of Oxford, *P.* was nominated M. D. of that seat of learning. His principal works were, *On the Crania of the Laplanders and Finlanders; On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Language; An Analysis of Egyptian Mythology; On the Different forms of Insanity in relation to Jurisprudence*; and a *Review of the Doctrines of the Vital Principle.* D. 1848.

Prick'er, *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument, as that used to make a hole for the fusee or match to fire a blast; a prick; a prickle; a bodkin.

(*Naut.*) A small marline-spike having generally a wooden handle. — *Dana.*

Prick'et, *n.* A buck in his second year.

Prick'ing, *n.* Act of piercing with a sharp point. — A sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked.

(*Far.*) The driving a nail into a horse's foot so as to cause lameness.

(*Hunting.*) The tracing of a hare by its footing.

Prick'ing-up, *n.* (*Arch.*) The first coating of plaster in work of three coats; — so called because the surface is scratched up. — *Brande.*

Prickle, (*prik'l.*) *n.* [A. S. *priccle*; Du. *prikkel*; Ger. *prickel.*] (*Bot.*) Strong and hard, elongated and pointed hair. The prickle is connected only with the bark, and not with the wood, in which it essentially differs from the spine or thorn. Prickles are sometimes straight, sometimes curved. They have often a pretty extended base, of some definite shape, by which they are attached to the bark; as, the *prickles* of the rose.

(*Zoöl.*) A sharp-pointed process on a fish or other animal.

—A sieve of filberts containing about half a hundredweight. — *Simmonds.*

—*v. n.* To pierce with a needle, or with any other sharp thing.

Prick'liness, *n.* The state of having many prickles.

Prick'ly, *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles.

Prickly-ash, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Xanthoxylon.

Prickly-pear, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Opuntia.

Prickly Pear, in *Montana Territory*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 130 m. N. of Virginia City. Gold is found in the vicinity.

Prick'-madam, *n.* A species of house-leek.—*Johnson.*

Prick'-post, *n.* (*Arch.*) A post framed into the breast-summer.

Prick'-punch, *n.* A piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end to prick a round mark in cold iron, or other metal.

Prick'y, *a.* Stiff and sharp; prickly.

Pride, *n.* [A. S. *pryta*, *pryt*; Dan. *pryde*; Sw. *pryda*, to adorn.] State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable high opinion of one's own superiority. — A noble self-esteem, springing from a consciousness of worth; generous elevation of heart. — — Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation. — That of which men are proud; that which excites boasting.—Show; ostentation.—Elevation; dignity. —Excitement of the sexual appetite in the female breast.

(*Zoöl.*) A small species of lamprey.

—*v. a.* To indulge pride; to take pride; to value one's self; to gratify self-esteem. — Used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Pride'ful, *a.* Full of pride; insolent; scornful.

Pride'fully, *adv.* Insolently; scornfully.

Pride'fulness, *n.* The state or quality of being prideful; insolence.

Pride of India, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Meliaceæ.

Prie-dieu, (*pre-de'u,*) *n.* A kind of bench or desk at which to kneel while praying.

Priego, (*pre-a'go,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Cordova, 35 m. S.E. of Cordova. *Manuf.* Woollens and silk. *Pop.* 13,500.

Pri'ene, (*Anc. Geog.*) a city of Caria, N. of the mouth of the Mæander, and at the foot of Mount Mycale. It is one of the twelve confederate towns of the Ionian League. The modern village of Samson-kalesi now occupies its site. Precious marble sculptures, results of the explorations of Mr. Chandler at Priene in 1869, were deposited in the British Museum in 1870.

Pri'er, *n.* One who inquires too narrowly.

Priess'nitz, Vincent, the founder of the hydropathic system, or system of curing diseases by water, b. in Austrian Silesia, 1799; d. 1851.

Priest, (*preest,*) *n.* [Fr. *prêtre*, or *prestre*, from Lat. *presbyter*; Gr. *presbuteros*, elder.] One set apart for the performance of religious offices and ceremonies, and, in particular, for the performance of sacrifices. The corresponding word in Latin is *sacerdos*, in Greek *hiereus.* The necessity of a priesthood, or a class of persons set apart for the performance of religious rites and ceremonies, and to stand, as it were, intermediate between the people and Deity, has been believed and acknowledged by almost every people, Pagan as well as Christian. The patriarch of the primitive world was priest as well as king in his own house; and when the state was developed from the family, the royal and priestly offices still continued, for a time, to be united in the same person. As states enlarged, and the duties of the kingly office increased, a separate order for the priesthood grew up, in some countries elective, in others hereditary, and, by the reputation of superior wisdom and secret communion with the gods, inspired the mind with awe, and acquired great honor and influence. The Mosaic law established a special priesthood, consisting of three orders,—the *high-priest*, the *priests*, and the *Levites*; all of them taken from one tribe — that of Levi. The priesthood was made hereditary in the family of Aaron; and the first-born of the oldest branch of that family, if he had no legal blemish, was always high-priest. Among the ancient Greeks there was no general priesthood, but only the priests of the several deities, who slaughtered the victims, and who often secured a powerful influence as interpreters of the will of the deity which they served. Among the Hindoos of India the priestly system is very fully developed—the Brahmins, who preside over sacrifices and divine services, being possessed of great power and influence. In the Christian system, Christ is represented as the one priest, who, for the redemption of the world, offered the one sacrifice, — that of himself. In the primitive church this doctrine was fully adhered to, and the duty of the priest was only to expound the divine word and exercise a paternal care over his people, without the performance of any pompous rites or ceremonies. As the distinctive features of Romanism came to spring up, the character of the priesthood changed, and the mass acquired the character of a propitiatory sacrifice. The Roman Catholic and the Eastern churches maintain that the sacrifice of the cross was to be continued and kept present in the Church, through appointed representatives and vice-gerents of Christ, who for that purpose continue and partake in the priestly character of Christ and his mediatorial office between God and man. The other Christian denominations deny that there is any other real priest but Christ, and only regard the clergy as the teachers and servants of the Church, who, being divinely called and properly appointed, possess certain ecclesiastical rights, and undertake certain duties, which they derive partly from divine and partly from human law.

Fig. 2158.
AN EGYPTIAN PRIEST OF HAMMON,
(Bearing the "lesnea breeches or drawers," and the girdle of the Jewish priest.)

Priest'craft, *n.* The arts and management of priests and ecclesiastical persons to gain power; religious fraud or artifice. — *Worcester.*

Priest'ess, *n.* A female priest; a female among pagans who officiated in sacred things, and uttered oracular responses.

Priest'hood, *n.* The office or character of a priest. —The order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order composed of priests.

Priest'less, *a.* Without a priest.

Priest'liness, *n.* The appearance and manner of a priest.

Priest'ly, *a.* Pertaining to a priest, or to priests; resembling a priest; sacerdotal.

Priest'ley, Joseph, an English natural philosopher and theologian, was b. 1733, at Fieldhead, near Leeds. At the age of 22 he became assistant-minister to an Independent congregation at Needham Market, in Suffolk, whence he removed to Nantwich, in Cheshire, and next to Warrington, where the Independents had formed a seminary. While tutor in this institution, he published the *History and Present State of Electricity*, which procured his election into the Royal Society, and the degree of doctor of laws from Edinburgh. It was here also that his political opinions were first manifested, in an *Essay on Government.* Soon after this he left Warrington, and went to Leeds, where he made those important discoveries with regard to the properties of fixed air, for which he received the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1772. In 1776 he communicated to the same learned body his observations on respiration, in which he first experimentally ascertained that the air parts with its oxygen to the blood as it passes through the lungs. He had already declared himself a believer in the doctrine of philosophical necessity, and expressed some doubts of the immateriality of the soul. The doctrine he supported in his *Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit*, and the obloquy which these works brought on him, producing a coolness in his patron, Lord Shelburne, to whom he was engaged as librarian, the connection was dissolved, the doctor retaining an annuity of £150 per annum, by original agreement. He next removed to Birmingham, where he became once more minister of an Independent congregation, and occupied himself in his *History of the Corruptions of Christianity*, writing, also, in support of the claims of the Dissenters for a repeal of the test acts. But it was the French revolution that afforded him the widest field, and he did not fail to display his warm sympathy with it. This excited the indignation of the High-church party; and in the riots which took place in July, 1791, his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus were committed to the flames by the mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger. After this he removed to Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Price; but, in 1794, compelled by incessant persecutions to fly his intolerant country, went to the United States of America, took up his abode at Northumberland, Pa., and d. there, in 1804. His works extend to between 70 and 80 volumes. Besides those before mentioned are: *Experiments and Observations on Air*; *Lectures on General History*, on the *Theory and History of Language*, and on the *Principles of Oratory and Criticism*; *Hartleian Theory of the Human Mind*; *Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever*; *History of Early Opinions Concerning Jesus Christ*; *General History of the Christian Church*; *Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion*, &c. As a natural philosopher, his fame principally rests on his pneumatic inquiries.

Priests of the Mission, or **Lazarists.** (*Eccl. Hist.*) A congregation of regular clerks, founded at Paris in 1625, by St. Vincent de Paul, for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants of the poor. Their first establishment in Rome was made in 1642. In 1643 they were introduced into the Barbary States, in 1646 into Ireland, and in 1648 into Madagascar. The congregation was established in the U. States in 1817. The priests of the mission devote themselves especially to the laboring classes. They receive no compensation for their ministerial offices. Auxiliary to their personal labors for the poor are their institutions for the education and improvement of the clergy. Very soon after their foundation the direction of a number of ecclesiastical seminaries in France was committed to them, and they have ever since been actively employed in teaching candidates for the priesthood wherever they have been established. They also have houses to which priests may retire from the world for religious exercises, called "spiritual retreats." The priests of the mission take the usual monastic vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. In 1860 the congregation had 15 houses in France, 28 in Italy, 6 in Germany, 1 in Great Britain, 1 in Spain, 17 in Turkey, Persia, and Abyssinia, 11 in the U. States, and 4 in other countries of America, 5 in Poland, 2 in Algeria, 1 in Cuba, and 1 on the Philippine Islands; besides which, they have in China the entire ecclesiastical administration of 5 dioceses or vicariates apostolic.

Priest'-ridden, (*-rid'dn,*) *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

Prig, *v. a.* and *n.* [A. S. *priccian*, to prick, to pick out] To steal; to filch. (Vulgar.)
—*n.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical fellow.
Prig'gery, Prig'gism, *n.* The manners or ways of a prig.
Prig'gish, *a.* Saucy; conceited.
Prig'gishly, *adv.* In an affected or priggish manner.
Prig'gishness, *n.* The state or quality of being priggish.
Prill, *n.* (*Mining.*) A solid piece of pure ore or native metal; — the button of an assay. — *Ansted.*
Prill'ion, *n.* Tin extracted from the slag of the furnace.
Prim, *a.* Formal; precise; affectedly nice.
—*v. a.* To deck with great nicety; to form with affected preciseness.
—*n.* (*Bot.*) See LIGUSTRUM.
Prim, DON JUAN, Marquis de los Castellejos, Comte de Reus, a Spanish general and statesman, b. at Reus, Catalonia, 1814. His adventurous career began early, commencing when little more than 18 years of age with active service in the civil war which followed the accession of Isabella II. Throwing himself heartily into the arms of the Christina party, he rapidly made his way through the inferior grades, and at the age of 23 was already a full colonel. On the flight of Maria Christina, Prim became one of the leaders of the Progressistas, vehemently opposing Espartero, by whom he was at length expelled from the country in 1842. Escaping to France, he again renewed his allegiance to Maria Christina, and returning to Spain in the following year, on his election to the Cortes by the city of Barcelona, effected a coalition between the Christinos and the Progressistas, and after a struggle of varying fortune, in the course of which he more than once narrowly escaped capture, succeeded in upsetting his great rival Espartero, and was rewarded by Christina with the governorship of Madrid. His triumph, however, like most modern *cosas de España*, did not last long. Moved, partly by Prim's own injudicious action, and partly by the ceaseless machinations of the host of intriguers by whom what in Spain passes for politics is carried on, the Queen herself was soon turned against him, and for some years the name of Prim seemed almost to have dropped out of the history of Europe. The Crimean war, however, at length drew him from his retirement, and at Silistria

Fig. 2159. — GENERAL PRIM.

and elsewhere he gave good proof of the talent and courage which, six years later, reflected so much credit on the Spanish arms in the highly successful war with Morocco. His next command, though somewhat less glorious, can hardly be considered less successful. Entrusted with the leadership of the Spanish contingent associated with France and England in the ill-fated expedition to Mexico, Prim was the first to execute a wise, if not perhaps a very chivalrous, retreat. Of this the country no doubt reaped the benefit, but Prim's own star appeared for some time after to be somewhat under a cloud. Three years of incessant intrigue and agitation culminated in 1866 in an abortive insurrection, followed the year after by a failure, if possible, even more complete, and the conqueror of Morocco found himself once more an exile in London, damaged in credit and almost bankrupt in pocket. At the first outbreak of the revolution of Sept., 1868, Prim again appeared on the scene, and, with the other exiled generals, put himself at the head of the insurgents, and largely contributed to the popular victory. Naturally chosen a member of the provisional government, Prim immediately took a preponderant position in the direction of Spanish affairs, and would seem to be the arbiter of the future destiny of his country, from time to time offering the Spanish crown to some foreign prince; but, it is believed, without a very anxious desire of putting an end to the *provisory* by raising any other person above himself. In person he was about the middle height, grave and reserved. Assassinated 1871.
Pri'macy, *n.* [Fr. *primatie*; Lat. *primatus.*] The chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop.
Pri'ma-donna, *n.* [It. *primo, prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, mistress.] The first or chief female singer in an opera.
Pri'mâ-facie, (*-fa'shi-e.*) [Lat.] (*Law.*) At first sight or appearance of a business; as, the holder of a bill of exchange, indorsed in blank, is *primâ-facie* its owner. *Primâ-facie evidence of a fact* is sufficient to establish the fact, unless rebutted.
Pri'mage, *n.* (*Com.*) A certain allowance paid by the shipper or consignor of goods to the master and sailors of a vessel for loading the same. It varies in different places according to their respective customs.
Pri'mal, *a.* [L. Lat. *primalis*, from *primus*, first.] First; as, the *primal* state.
Pri'marily, *adv.* In the first place; originally; in the first intention.
Pri'mariness, *n.* The state of being first in act or intention.
Pri'mary, *a.* [Lat. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] First in order of time; original. — Elementary; radical or original. — First in dignity or importance; chief; principal.
(*Geol.*) A term formerly improperly applied to rocks underlying the ordinary and recognizable fossiliferous rocks of a district. The names assume that such rocks were formed before those which contain fossils, an assumption not at all safe, since many rocks distinctly igneous and plutonic are comparatively modern. There is no proof whatever that we have any of the primary or primitive rocks of the earth brought to the surface for our examination. Some are certainly very ancient; but they may have been modified from formations yet more ancient. The terms *hypogene, crystalline*, and *metamorphic*, express simple facts of observation, and are far more convenient.
—*n.* That which stands first or highest in rank or importance; — opposed to a *secondary.*
(*Zoöl.*) One of the largest feathers of the wing of a bird, growing at its extremity.
Pri'mary Assem'blies. A name applied to those assemblies in which all the citizens have a right to be present and to speak, as distinguished from *representative parliaments.* Primary assemblies are of necessity practicable only in small states, such as ancient Athens, and seem to require the existence of a dependent class shut out from all political privileges, and perhaps deprived even of personal liberty. On the other hand, they supply to the members a higher political education than that which is available for the generality of citizens in large states governed by representative parliaments.
Pri'mary Colors. (*Optics.*) The principal colors into which a ray of white solar light may be decomposed or separated. Newton supposed them to be 7, — *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo*, and *violet.* Mayer considered some of these to be secondary colors, and that there are only 3 primary colors in the solar spectrum, namely, *red, yellow*, and *blue*, certain proportions of which constitute white light and all the other colors. Dr. Young assumes *red, green*, and *violet* as the fundamental colors. (*Lectures on Nat. Phil.*, p. 439.) — It is now known that every portion of the spectrum is a primary or pure color, and cannot be resolved by further refraction; consequently, it seems erroneous to assume that some of the prismatic colors are produced by the superposition of others, as green by blue and yellow, orange by red and yellow, &c.
(*Painting.*) In the theory of painting, the primary colors are *blue, yellow*, and *red*; so called because they are those from which all other colors are supposed to be derived; and they cannot of themselves be resolved or decomposed into other colors. When two primary colors are mixed, they form secondaries; thus blue and yellow form *green;* red and yellow, *orange;* red and blue, *violet.* When all three of the primaries are mixed, in equal strength and proportion, they kill each other, and produce *black;* or, in a state of dilution, *gray.* If, however, one of the primaries is present in excess, the resulting mixture is a red-gray, or blue-gray, &c., according to which primary predominates. The *opposite*, or contrasting color of a primary, is composed of the other two primaries in combination; *e. g.* red is contrasted by green (blue and yellow), blue is contrasted by orange (red and yellow), and so on. The primaries and secondaries only appear in the type of colors — the prism or rainbow. They are the sources from which all other tints and hues are formed.
Pri'mate, *n.* [Fr. *primat*; It. *primato.*] A prelate of superior dignity and power; an archbishop.
Pri'mateship, *n.* The office or dignity of a primate or an archbishop.
Prima'tial, *a.* Relating to a primate.
Primat'ical, *a.* Primatial; pertaining to a primate.
Primatic'cio, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, born at Bologna, in 1504, was a pupil of Innocenzo da Imola, and afterwards assistant to Giulio Romano. He was one of the artists employed by Francis I. and Henry II. to decorate the palace of Fontainebleau; was sent to Rome to form a collection of casts of ancient works of art; and was afterwards named superintendent of royal buildings. The numerous large frescoes which he painted at Fontainebleau were destroyed in 1738. *P.* was made abbot of St. Martien de Troyes in 1544, and died at Paris in 1570.
Prime, *a.* [Lat. *primus*, superl. of *prior*, former.] First in order of time; original; as, *prime* cost. — First in rank, degree, dignity, excellence, value, or importance. — Early; blooming.
(*Arith.*) Two numbers are said to be *prime* to each other, or one number is said to be *prime* to the other, when the two have no common measure except unity. A *prime number*, frequently termed a *prime*, is one which is not exactly divisible by any other number except itself and unity. — We are not yet in possession of any general method for finding primes, although there are many ways of detecting whether an assigned number is or is not a prime.
—*n.* The first opening of day; the dawn; the morning; the beginning. — The early days; the spring of the year. — The spring of life; youth; — hence, full health, strength, or beauty. — The best part; the utmost perfection.
(*Rom. Cath. Church.*) The first canonical law, succeeding to lauds.
(*Fencing.*) The point of the chief guards.
(*Chem.*) Combining proportion; equivalent.
Prime of the Moon. (*Astron.*) The new moon for about three days after her change.
—*v. a.* To put powder in the pan of a musket or other firearm, or to lay a train of powder for communicating fire to a charge. — To lay on the first color in paintings.
—*v. n.* To serve for the charge of a gun.
Prime'ly, *adv.* At first; originally; primarily. — Most excellently.
Prime'ness, *n.* The state of being first. — Excellence.
Pri'mer, *n.* An instrument for priming.
Prim'er, *n.* [Fr. *primaire*; Lat. *primarius*, from *primus*, first.] Originally, a small prayer-book; also, a work of elementary religious instruction. — An elementary book to learn children and others to read; a reading or spelling-book for beginners.
(*Printing.*) A kind of type called *Long Primer*, larger than Bourgeois and smaller than Small Pica; also, a kind of type called *Great Primer*, intermediate in size between English and Paragon. — *Adams.*
Prime'ro, *n.* [Sp. *primera*, from *primero*, first.] A game at cards.
Prime'val, *a.* [Lat. *primevus*, from *primus*, first, and *ævum*, an age.] Being of the earliest ages or time; original; pristine; primitive; as, *primeval* day, *primeval* innocence.
Pri'mine, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *primus*, first.] (*Bot.*) One of the sacs containing an ovule.
Prim'ing, *n.* The powder in the pan of a gun, or laid along the channel of a cannon for conveying fire to the charge.
(*Paint.*) The first color laid on a canvas or on a building, &c.
(*Steam-Eng.*) The effect engendered by having too little steam room in the boiler of a steam-engine. Minute particles of water being carried into the cylinder, collect in a body, which obstructs the passage of the piston, and causes a considerable loss of power.
Priming and lagging. The alternate acceleration and retardation of the times of high water, caused by the combined action of the sun and moon.
Prim'ing-tube, *n.* A tube used for the purpose of priming artillery.
Prim'ing-wire, *n.* A pointed wire for penetrating the vent of a gun.
Primi'tiæ, *n. pl.* [Lat.] The first fruits of any production of the earth, which were uniformly consecrated to the Deity by all the nations of antiquity.
(*Med.*) The waters discharged before the extrusion of the fœtus. — *Dunglison.*
Prim'itive, *a.* [Fr. *primitif*; Lat. *primitivus*, from *primus*, first.] Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original. — Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times; antiquated; old-fashioned. — Primary; radical; not derived; denoting that from which others are derived; as, in grammar, a *primitive* verb.
Primitive Rocks. (*Geol.*) See PRIMARY.
—*n.* An original word; a word not derived from another.
Prim'itively, *adv.* Originally; at first. — Primarily; not derivatively. — According to the original rule or ancient practice.
Prim'itiveness, *n.* The state of being primitive or original; antiquity; conformity to antiquity.
Prim'ly, *adv.* With prioness; precisely.
Prim'ness, *n.* Affected formality or niceness; stiffness; preciseness.
Pri'mo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The first.
Primoge'nial, *a.* [Lat. *primogenius*, from *primus*, first, and *geno, gigno*, to beget, to bring forth.] First-born; made or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental.
Primogen'itive, *a.* Relating to primogeniture. (R.)
Primogen'itor, *n.* [Lat. *primus*, first, and *genitor*, from *geno, gigno*, to beget.] The first father or forefather.
Primogen'iture, *n.* [Lat. *primus*, and *genitura*, a begetting.] State of being born first of the same parents; seniority by birth among children.
Primo'genitureship, *n.* The state or privilege of one who is the first-born.
Primor'dial, *a.* [Lat. *primordialis*, from *primordium*, from *primus*, first, and *ordiri*, to begin a web.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning.
(*Bot.*) Earliest formed, as the leaves which appear first after the cotyledons.
—*n.* Origin; first principle or element.
Primor'dially, *adv.* In the beginning; under the first order.
Primor'diate, *a.* [Lat. *primordium.*] Original; existing from the first.
Primp, *v. n.* To be affected or conceited. (Prov. Eng.)
Prim'rose, *n.* [Lat. *prima rosa*, the first rose.] (*Bot.*) See PRIMULACEÆ.
—*a.* Relating to the primrose; flowery.
Prim'rose, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 80 m. S. by W. of Iowa City.
Primrose, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 27 m. W.N.W. of Quincy, Illinois.
Primrose, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Pri'mula, *n.* [Lat. *primus.* See PRIMROSE.] (*Bot.*)

The Primrose, the typical genus of the order *Primulaceæ*. Calyx tubular, 5-cleft; corolla salver-shaped, tube

Fig. 2160. — COMMON PRIMROSE, (*Primula vulgaris.*)

cylindrical up to the insertion of the stamens; stamens 5, inserted and included in the tube of the corolla; capsules many-seeded, 5-valved, with 10 teeth. Five species of this genus grow wild in Britain: — *P. vulgaris*, the Primrose found in woods and hedges, its rich green leaves and delicate brimstone-yellow flowers being often seen long before nature has lost her wintry aspect. *P. vera*, the Cowslip, found in pastures and meadows; a fragrant and pretty plant, easily distinguished from the primrose by the smallness of its flowers, and by their forming an umbel. *P. elatior*, the Ox-lip, found in clayey woods and meadows in the eastern counties. *P. farinosa*, the Bird's-eye Primrose, a rare plant, found in the north of England and south of Scotland, with flowers usually pale lilac, with yellow centre. *P. scotica*, the Scottish Primrose, a still rarer plant, with bluish-purple flowers, found on the sandy heaths of the extreme north of Scotland. The beautiful garden-flowers called *Polyanthuses* and *Auriculas* have been produced by the cultivation of species of this genus. The flowers of the Cowslip are a sedative and diaphoretic, and are sometimes employed in the manufacture of a soporific wine. See AURICULA, and PRIMULACEÆ.

Primula'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Primrose family, an order of plants, alliance *Corfusales*. — DIAG. Stamens opposite the petals, a capsular many-seeded fruit, 1-style, and a herbaceous stem. They are annual or perennial herbs, with simple exstipulate leaves and regular perfect flowers, calyx 4-5-cleft, persistent, inferior or partly superior; corolla 4-5-cleft, very rarely absent; stamens equal in number to the segments of the corolla; ovary 1-celled; placenta free, central. Seeds numerous, with fleshy albumen; embryo placed transversely to the hilum. The plants of this order principally inhabit the cold and temperate regions of the N. hemisphere. They are very rare in the tropics, being found only on the sea-shore or in mountainous districts. These plants are of little economic value, but many are cultivated for the modest beauty of their flowers. (See PAIMULA.) The order contains 29 genera, and 215 species.

Prince, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *princeps*, from *primus*, and *capio*, to take.] The first in rank or authority; a chief or supreme ruler; a sovereign.

—One who has the government of a particular state or territory, but holds of a superior to whom he owes certain services.

—The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family.

—*v. n.* To play the prince; to take state. (R.)

Prince'dom, *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Prince Edward, a S.E. co. of Upper Canada, bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, abt. 334 sq. m. *Cap.* Picton. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Prince Edward, in *Georgia*, a village of Gilmer co., abt. 160 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Prince Edward, in *Virginia*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Appomattox River, and Harris, Briery, Bush, and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, originally very fertile, but now much exhausted. *Min.* Copper and coal. *Cap.* Prince Edward Court-House, a post-village, abt. 75 miles W.S.W. of Richmond. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Prince Edward Island, one of the British colonies of N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on its S. and W. sides by Northumberland Strait; Lat. between 46° and 47° N., Lon. between 62° and 64° 30' W. *Area*, 2,134 sq. m. *Desc.* Generally level or undulating, and well watered. Its shores are indented with numerous inlets, and the soil is fertile. *Prod.* The cerealia and vegetables common to England. Timber is abundant, and the pastures are excellent. *Min.* Coal and sandstone. The trade is mostly with England, and shipbuilding is carried on to a large extent. The fisheries are important. *Cap.* Charlotte Town. *Pop.* abt. 90,000.

Prince Fred'ericktown, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Calvert co., about 35 m. S. by W. of Annapolis.

Prince George, in *Maryland*, a S. co., adjoining Virginia and the District of Columbia; *area*, about 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac, Pawtuxent, and the West Branch of the Pawtuxent rivers. *Surface*, pleasantly diversified; *soil*, generally fertile, producing great quantities of corn and tobacco. *Min.* Iron in large deposits. *Cap.* Upper Marlborough. *Pop.* (1870), 20,957.

Prince George, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* James, Appomattox, and Blackwater rivers. *Surface*, somewhat hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Prince George Court-House, abt. 24 m. S.E. of Richmond. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Prince Le'opold, an island of British N. America, at the W. end of Barrow Strait; Lat. 74° 5' N., Lon. 90° W.

Prince'liness, *n.* The state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prince'ling, *n.* A small or inferior prince.

Prince'ly, *a.* Resembling a prince; having the appearance of one high-born; stately; dignified.

—Having the rank of princes; becoming a prince; royal; munificent.

—*adv.* In a prince-like manner.

Prince of Wales Archipel'ago, in *Alaska*, a group of islands, abt. 40 miles N. of Queen Charlotte Island, lying between Lat. 54° 25' and 56° 30' N., and Lon. 132° and 134° W.

Prince of Wales' Island. See PENANG.

Prince of Wales' Islands, a group in Torres Strait, at the N.E. extremity of the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the N.E. coast of Australia; Lat. 10° 20' S., Lon. 144° E.

Prince Re'gent Bay, an inlet of Baffin Bay, on the W. coast of Greenland; Lat. 76° N., Lon. 66° W.

Prince Regent Inlet, connects Barrow Strait with Boothia Gulf, British N. America, between Lat. 72° and 74° N., and Lon. 88° and 95° W.

Prince Rupert's Bay, on the N.W. coast of the Island of Dominica, W. Indies.

Prin'ce's, a N.W. co. of Prince Edward Island. *Cap.* Princetown, abt. 35 m. N.W. of Charlotte Town. *Pop.* 16,000.

Prince's Island, belonging to Portugal, in the Bight of Biafra, Gulf of Guinea, 140 m. S.S.W. of Fernando Po; Lat. 1° 39' N., Lon. 7° 26' E. Length 10 m. from N. to S.; breadth 5 m. *Chief town*, St. Antonio.

Prince's Metal, *n.* (*Metal.*) An alloy of copper, in imitation of silver, in which the proportion of zinc is greater than in brass.

Prin'cess, *n.* A female sovereign, as an empress or queen.—The daughter of a king.—The consort of a prince.

Prin'cess Anne, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Somerset co., about 100 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

Princess Anne, in *Virginia*, an extreme S.E. co., bordering on Chesapeake Bay on the N., the Atlantic Ocean on the E., and N. Carolina on the S.; *area*, abt. 420 sq. miles. *Rivers.* North River. *Surface*, level and low; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Princess Anne Court-House, abt. 137 m. S.E. of Richmond. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Prin'cessly, *a.* In the manner of a princess. (R.)

Prince'ton, in *Arkansas*, a post-village and township, cap. of Dallas co., abt. 75 m. S. by W. of Little Rock; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Princeton, in *California*, a post-village of Colusa co., abt. 15 m. N. of Colusa.

Princeton, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Bureau co., 109 miles W.S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 5,500. — A village of Cass co., abt. 30 m. W. by N. of Springfield.

Princeton, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Gibson co., abt. 25 miles S. of Vincennes. It is finely located, and has excellent business facilities. *Pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of White co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Princeton, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Scott co., abt. 21 m. N.E. of Davenport; *pop.* 1,270.

Princeton, in *Kansas*, a village of Johnson co., abt. 32 m. S. of Leavenworth.

Princeton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Caldwell co., abt. 230 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Princeton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Princeton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,279.

Princeton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Mille Lacs co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of St. Paul. — A village of Winona co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Winona.

Princeton, in *Mississippi*, a borough of Washington co., abt. 90 m. N.W. of Jackson.

Princeton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Mercer co., abt. 160 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 350.

Princeton, in *New Jersey*, a post-borough and township of Mercer co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Trenton. It is the seat of Princeton College, one of the most eminent educational institutions in the country. In this vicinity, Jan. 3, 1777, a battle was fought between the American army under General Washington, and the British under Col. Mawhood, in which the Americans were victorious. *Pop.* (1870) 2,800.

Princeton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 21 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati. — A village of Coshocton co., abt. 34 m. N.W. of Zanesville.

Princeton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 8 m. E.S.E. of Newcastle.

Princeton, in *West Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Mercer co., abt. 80 m. S.S.E. of Charleston.

Princeton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Green Lake co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Berlin; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Prince'town, a town of Prince Edward Island. See PRINCES.

Princetown, in *New York*, a post-township of Schenectady co.; *pop.* (1870, 846.

Princetown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Reading.

Princet'tas, *n.* A worsted fabric, sometimes made with a cotton warp.

Prince'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Peoria co., abt. 20 m. N.N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Prince William, in *Virginia*, a N.E. co., adjoining Maryland; *area*, abt. 325 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac and Occoquan rivers, and Cedar Run, Broad Run, and Quantico Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Brentsville. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Prince William-Henry's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 1° 32' S., Lon. 149° 30' E. *Ext.* 70 m. in circumference.

Prince William Sound, in *Alaska*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean between Lat. 60° and 61° 20' N., and Lon. 146° and 148° W. It contains Montague and other smaller islands.

Prin'cipal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *principalis*, from *princeps*, the first.] Highest in rank, character, or respectability; most important or considerable.

—*n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; a leader. — The president, governor, or chief in authority. — The proprietor, chief, or head of an academy or seminary of learning. — A capital sum lent on interest, due as a debt, or used as a fund.

(*Law.*) The actor or absolute perpetrator of a crime, or an abettor.

(*Arch.*) A name given to the semblage of timbers that form the support of a roof; — these are commonly known and spoken of as *a pair of principals*.

(*Mus.*) A metallic stop in an organ; — so called because it forms the standard for tuning the other stops.

Principal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *principalité*; L. Lat. *principalitas.*] Sovereignty; supreme power. — The territory of a prince, or the country which gives title to a prince. — One invested with sovereignty.

Prin'cipally, *adv.* Chiefly; mainly; in the most important respect; above all; particularly.

Prin'cipalness, *n.* The state of being principal; superiority.

Principa'to Citerio're, a maritime prov. of Italy, bordering on the Mediterranean, having N. the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro and Principato Ulteriore, and E. Potenza. *Area*, 2,400 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous, and the soil fertile. *Rivers.* Silaro, Sarno, Calore, and Negro. *Cap.* Salerno. *Pop.* 528,256.

Principa'to Ulterio're, a prov. of Italy, having N. Capitanata and part of Molise, E. Capitanata, S. Principato Citeriore, and W. Terra-di-Lavoro. *Area*, 1,800 sq. m. The surface is mountainous. *Rivers.* Calore, Biferno, Tamero, Sabbato, and Ofanto. *Cap.* Avellino. *Pop.* 355,621.

Principle, (*prin'se-pl,*) *n.* [Fr. *principe*; Lat. *principium*, from *princeps*, *principis.*] The cause, source, or origin of anything; that from which a thing proceeds; element; constituent part; primordial substance; operative cause. — A fundamental truth; a truth admitted either without proof, or considered as having been before proved; ground; foundation. — That which supports an assertion, an action, or a series of actions or of reasoning. — A general truth; a law comprehending many subordinate truths; tenet or doctrine; that which is believed; a settled law or rule of action or conduct in human beings.

—*v. a.* To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet, good or ill.—To establish firmly in the mind.

Prink, (*pringk.*) *v. n.* To dress for show; to prank.—To assume stately airs.

—*v. a.* To dress ostentatiously, or in a foppish manner.

Pri'nos, *n.* [Gr. *prio*, to saw; alluding to the serated leaves.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Aquifoliaceæ*. *P. glaba*, a beautiful shrub, 3–4 ft. high, found in swamps in the N.E. States, are dried and used as a substitute for tea, under the name of *Appalachian tea*. The bark of *P. verticillatus*, called Black Alder-bark, or Winter Berry, is used in this country, in the form of a decoction, as a tonic and astringent.

Fig. 2161. — PRINOS.

Print, *v. a.* [Fr. *empreinte*, impression, stamp, *imprimer*, to print; It. *imprenta*, impression, *imprentare*, to print, imprint, from Lat. *premo*, *pressum*, to press, *q. v.*]— To press upon; to imprint.—To form by impression; to mark by pressure; to stamp. — To impress words or make books, not by the pen, but by the press.

—*v. n.* To use or practice the art of typography, or to take impressions of letters, figures, and the like. — To publish a book.

—*n.* A mark made by impression or pressure; any line, character, figure, or indentation of any form made by the pressure of one body or thing on another. — The impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c. — That which impresses its form on anything; a stamp. — The representation or figure of anything made by impression. — An engraving or picture taken from an engraved plate. — State of being printed and published. — A single sheet printed for sale; a newspaper.

(*Arch.*) A flat ornament of paper.

In print. Printed and published.

Out of print. No longer published.

Print'er, *n.* One who prints books, pamphlets, or papers; one who stains or prints cloths with figures, as calico; one who impresses letters or figures with copper-plates.

Print'ery, *n.* A print-works; a printing-office. (R. in the two senses.)

Print'ing, *n.* In a general sense, the art or practice of making impressions of letters, characters, or other figures, with ink, upon paper, cloth, or any similar sub-

stance. In a more restricted sense, the art by which, with single movable letters or types, any piece of literary composition is converted into a book. In the most commonly received meaning of the term, printing is the same as *typography*, or the art of printing on paper with movable metal types. The history of the origin of this important art is lost in antiquity; it would appear, however, to be certain that the Chinese made the first approximation to it. In the middle of the 10th century, the art was practised in China, and is said to have been the invention of a minister of state, Foong-taon. The method then used is practised there now. The page of writing to be multiplied is pasted down on the surface of a prepared block, commonly of pear-tree, on which it leaves an impression of the characters in an inverted form; then the block so marked is prepared for printing from by cutting away all the blank parts on the face of the wood, thus leaving in relief the lines forming the characters. At what time the Chinese style of printing was introduced into Europe, if it was introduced at all, is not known. Block-printing with single pieces of wood can be traced back as far as the 13th century. It seems to have been first applied to the fabrication of playing-cards and manuals of devotion: the latter for the most part consisting of a single page, but in some cases taking the form of a little book of several pages. These little books closely resembled Chinese books in one point; namely, that each leaf was printed from a single block of wood. Printing was thus fettered and cramped, until the great discovery of the utility and practicability of employing *movable types* gave to the art a ductility and power beyond all previous conceptions. Who the discoverer of this vast improvement was, is a matter of dispute. The claims which have been adduced are many; but the names of four men have figured principally in the controversy; John Guttenberg (paternally tiänsfleisch), of Strasburg; John Fust (or Faust), of Mainz; Peter Schoeffer (in Latin Opilio), of Gernsheim (Fig. 2162), and Lawrence Koster (or Janszoon), of Haarlem. According to the opinion of the most numerous judges, the credit belongs to Guttenberg of having first employed movable metal types in the production of books. (See GUTTENBERG.) After some first experiments of his invention, 1434–1439, he went to Mainz, where, with the aid of Peter Schoeffer, he first brought the art into practical use. Shortly afterwards, about 1450, Guttenberg allied himself with John Faust, a rich citizen of Mainz, who advanced the capital necessary to prosecute the business of printing. To Schoeffer belongs the merit of inventing *matrices* for *casting* types, each individual letter having been hitherto *cut* in wood or metal. This constituted one of the most valuable improvements in the history of printing. Schoeffer, who died abt. 1492, printed during his lifetime upwards of 50 works. Guttenberg's Latin Bible, which was called the *forty-two line Bible*, because in every full column it had 42 lines, is the oldest work of any considerable size printed in Mainz. Faust, having separated from Guttenberg, undertook, in connection with Peter Schoeffer, larger typographical works. He was particularly engaged in printing the Latin and German Bible. Up to that time the monks had gained considerable sums by copying the Bible; and as they could not understand this rapid production of copies, and their astonishing uniformity, they ascribed the whole transaction to the Devil. About 1462 Faust went to Paris with his Bibles, for the purpose of selling them there; but the priesthood raised such an outcry that he was obliged to decamp hurriedly. The old tradition that the Devil carried off Dr. Faustus probably arose from this circumstance. Four years later Faust made another journey to Paris, and died there of the plague; after which the printing business was carried on at Mainz by Schoeffer. When the town of Mainz was taken and sacked by Adolphus, Count of Nassau, a number of the workmen engaged in printing were dispersed and obliged to seek employment elsewhere. Passing into other countries, they carried the knowledge of printing with them, and from that period the art made rapid progress throughout Europe. Before the year 1500 there were printing-offices in upwards of 220 places. In the earliest printed books the character of type employed was the old *Gothic* or *German*. Sweynheim and Pannartz first introduced the *Roman* type, at Rome; and Aldus introduced the *Italic*. William Caxton (*q. v.*) first introduced the art of *P.* into England, between 1471 and 1474. Perhaps the most satisfactory way of explaining the art of letter-press printing will be to divide the subject into several processes, and treat of them in the order in which they occur. These are *type-founding*, *composing*, *printing-presses*, and *printing-machines*. It is necessary to explain that, with one or two exceptions, every letter, point, and mark used in printing a book, newspaper, or other article, is cast on a distinct and separate body or stalk. This letter is termed a *type*. In *type-founding*, the formation of the *punches* constitute the initial step. A punch is an exact prototype of the cast letter, so far as the face of it is concerned. After this original has been formed by the means of cutting, punching, and filing, it is hardened, and its face being struck into a piece of copper, a *matrix* is formed. This matrix is fitted with the greatest nicety into a carefully-adjusted piece of mechanism, called a *mould*. An alloy, consisting of lead, tin, antimony, and sometimes copper, is poured, in a molten state, into this mould, and when the metal sets, the type is dexterously and quickly removed. Although these operations are sufficiently complicated, an expert workman will cast in an hour 500 types. When the letters leave the mould, several operations have to be performed upon them in order to render them fit for the printer's purpose. A collection of types, such as is necessary in ordinary circumstances for the printing of a work, is called a *font*, or *fount* [Fr. *fonte*, a casting], and should contain Roman and Italic letters, points, figures, spaces, and other peculiarities. The several letters of the alphabet are required in very different proportions. In printing English works they are about as follows: — a 8,500, b 1,600, c 3,000, d 4,400, e 12,000, f 2,500, g 1,700, h 6,400, i 8,000, j 400, k 800, l 4,000, m 3,000, n 8,000, o 8,000, p 1,700, q 500, r 6,200, s 8,000, t 9,000, u 3,400, v 1,200, w 2,000, x 400, y 2,000, z 200, ff 400, fi 500, fl 200, ffi 150, ffl 100, æ 100, œ 60 (these last seven are called logotypes, or types containing two or more letters on one body), , 4,500, ; 800, : 600, . 2,000. In addition to these there are dotted and accented letters, in quantities from 100 to 250; numerals 0 and 1 to 9, ranging from 1,000 to 1,300 each; brackets, parentheses, marks of reference, &c. The types consist of the letters of the alphabet, of three kinds:—

Capitals. — A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O, &c.

Small capitals. — A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O, &c.

Lower-case. — a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s, &c.

The above are called Roman letters.

Capitals. — *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O, &c.*

Lower-case. — *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t, &c.*

These last two are *Italic* letters. The number of capitals in a fount range, for the several letters, from 80 to 800; small capitals about the same. *Spaces* are pieces of metal formed like the bodies of letters, and are used for separating the words. They are cast of different thicknesses; hair spaces are extremely thin — about 3,000 of them are required; of thin spaces, 8,000; of middle spaces, 12,000; and of thick spaces, 18,000, are the numbers required with a fount of the above extent. *En-quadrats* are spaces equal in thickness to the letter *n*, of which 5,000 are supplied; an *em-quadrat* has a body exactly square, and equal to the shank of the body of the letter *m*, of which 2,500 are required. There are, also, larger quadrats, used for filling up blank lines, and the spaces at the ends of paragraphs, or in pieces of poetry. Types are of various sizes. Beginning with the largest, the subjoined specimens show the various sizes commonly used by American printers on book-work.

Fig. 2162.

Great Primer. English.

Pica. Small Pica. Long Primer.

Bourgeois. Brevier. Minion. Nonpareil.

Agate. Pearl. Diamond. Brilliant.

Composing. When a work is to be printed, and the size of the page and type decided upon, the author's manuscript, called in a printing-office *copy*, is given to the compositor. The types lie before him in a receptacle termed a *case*. Cases are always in pairs; the one called the upper-case is divided into 98 boxes, of equal size, in which are contained the capitals, small capitals, accented letters, &c. The lower-case is divided into 53 compartments, of unequal size, in which are deposited the small letters, figures, spaces, &c., the types most in use having the largest recesses assigned to them. The compositor holds in his hand a little brass or iron frame, called a *composing-stick*, which, having one side movable, is capable of being adjusted to the required width of the page or column. With the copy placed before him, the workman begins to gather his types, letter by letter, until he has formed a word; this word he separates from the next by a space; and so he goes on until he has composed a line. Arrived at the end of his line, he proceeds to *justify* it, that is, he increases or lessens the space between the words until the line is tolerably tight in his composing-stick; in doing this he has to equalize the spacing as much as possible, uniformity of spacing forming a distinctive characteristic of a good compositor. When he has filled his composing-stick, in other words, has set up as many lines as his stick will hold, he dexterously takes up the lines as if they were a piece of solid metal, and places them upon a ledged board, termed a *galley*. When in this manner he has composed a whole page, he secures the types by tying a cord round them. A sufficient number of pages having been composed to form a sheet, an impression from them, called a *first proof*, is taken, and submitted to the inspection of a corrector, called a *reader*, whose duty is to detect and point out, by marginal references, all the errors that the compositor may have made. When these necessary alterations have been made, a second impression, called a *revise*, is taken. After undergoing the inspection of the reader, this revise is forwarded to the author, whose corrections being attended to, the pages are deemed fit for the press. Occasionally, however, to insure greater accuracy, additional revises are taken, as in the case of this Encyclopedia, eight different revises in all are read. — *Composing-Machines.* Many attempts have been made during the last 20 years to supersede manual labor in the composition of types; hitherto these attempts have been but partially successful. It would be unnecessary here to describe them. The best composing-machine was shown in the French Exhibition. It was stated that a Copenhagen newspaper had for some time been printed by its means; and it was said that it could "set up" and "distribute" 50,000 types daily; this gives a rate of about 6,000 an hour. — *Distributing* is a part of the compositor's art for which he receives no direct pay. Before he can proceed with the setting-up of the types, it is necessary that the compositor should have all the receptacles of his cases filled with types. This he effects as follows: — Having washed free from dirt a quantity of type which has been already printed from, he takes up a number of the lines of types; these he rests upon the middle finger of his left hand, and steadies with his thumb; keeping the faces of the letters towards him, he takes up one or two words between the forefinger and thumb of his right hand, and drops the letters each into its proper receptacle, or "box." A good compositor will in this way "distribute," or return to their proper places, 50,000 letters a day. It should be stated that the pages, when prepared for printing, are secured, or "locked up," as the phrase is, in a rectangular frame of iron, called a "chase." The pages thus wedged up constitute what is called a *form*. Each side of a sheet has its own form, which may be carried about with as much ease as if it were composed of solid plates instead of being made up of forty, fifty, or even a hundred thousand separate and movable pieces. In this state the form is ready for — *Printing*. Originally, all impressions from types were taken by means of the hand-press, the inventor of which is unknown. The earliest form of it bore a very close likeness to the common screw-press, or the cheese or napkin-press, with the addition of a contrivance for running in the forms when inked under the pressure, and out again when the impression had been taken. This rude piece of mechanism was improved upon by William Janssen Blaew, an assistant to the illustrious astronomer Tycho Brahé. At the commencement of the present century, the best form of printing-press was that invented by Lord Stanhope, and called after his name. This press is still used in the British printing-offices; but the better and more generally employed in that country are the Columbian and the Albion press. The hand-press most used in the U. States is the Washington press, patented in 1829, by Samuel Rust, of New York. The great labor required for the working of the hand-press, the slowness of the process, — two workmen being unable to produce more than 250 impressions in an hour, — acted as a spur to the inventive faculty for the production of some other and more expeditious and easy means of taking impressions from types. It was owing to these causes that attempts were made to supersede, by the application of machinery, the old and slow hand-press, which itself received the last improvement of which it was susceptible, when, in 1830-1836, Isaac Adams, of Boston, Mass., resolved the problem of working a hand-press by steam-power. — *P.-Machines.* One of the grand points of difference between the old hand-presses and the steam cylinder *P.*-machines is that, in the first case, the impression is obtained by means of a flat surface, called a *platen*, while in the latter the impression is obtained by passing the sheet of white paper under a cylinder. Indeed, without a cylinder we should never have a fast printing-machine. The merit of introducing this valuable feature is due to Mr. Nicholson, who, as early as 1790, took out a patent for a printing-machine. He used types of a wedge-shape; these he placed upon a cylinder, where they were locked tightly up and retained in this position, like the voussoirs of an arch. Another valuable feature, and one retained to the present time in the best form of printing-machines, was also due to Mr. Nicholson. This was the mode of inking the surface of the types by means of rollers. Ten years later, a printer named König, living in Saxony, turned his attention to the production of a fast printing-machine. Meeting with no encouragement in his native land, the ingenious Saxon came to England in 1804, and ten years subsequently, that is, on the 28th November, 1814, the reader of the *Times* newspaper was informed that he held in his hand a paper printed by machinery moved by the power of steam. Although it is commonly believed that this was the first specimen of a paper printed by steam-machinery, such is not really the fact; for in 1811 a sheet of the *Annual Register* for 1810 was printed in this way. There are two kinds of printing-machines, — the *single* and the *double*. In the single machine, only one side of the paper is printed; in the double one, both sides receive an impression before leaving the machine. Single machines are mostly used for newspapers, and in other cases where it is not essential that the two sides of print should "register," — that is, be exactly at the back of each other. Books are, in this country, usually printed upon the Adams press, which has a flat bed and flat platen, and upon which can be made most perfect register. Cylinder-presses are, as yet, comparatively little used for book-work in the United States. In 1815, Mr. Cowper patented a process for curving stereotype-plates, and fastening them to a cylinder; but the most important part of his invention was the invention of the inking-table. The next improvement was made by Cowner, associated with Applegarth; it consisted in applying the distributing-table to a flat-bed press; part of the bed supports the types, and the other part serves as the distributing-table. These admirable machines are still in use all over the world.

But it was reserved for an American inventor to make the first successful type-revolving machine. In 1847, Mr. Hoe, of New York, succeeded in perfecting his widely-known machine. In Hoe's machines the types are placed upon a horizontal cylinder of about six and a half feet in diameter. When put in motion, this cylinder, with the types thereon, is in succession carried to the corresponding horizontal impression-cylinders, where the sheets take the image of the letters, which, by a number of ingenious movements, have been previously covered with ink. The 10-cylinder presses, such as are used in America and London by the leading journals, strike off 15,000 impressions per hour. When this wonderful press was invented, it was thought that the perfection of rapidity in the printing art had been reached. The Hoe press is calculated to work off one side of the paper at a time; and efforts were made subsequently, as before, to devise a machine which would work both sides at once. The result is the celebrated Walter press, used by the *London Times*, which prints from 10,000 to 15,000 sheets per hour; also, a new press invented in Paris, of about equal speed, and the press invented by the late William Bullock of Philadelphia.

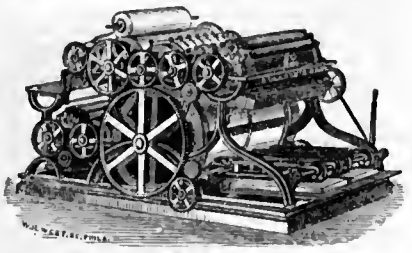


Fig. 2163.
BULLOCK'S SELF-FEEDING AND PERFORATING PRESS.

After many years of great privation and experiment, Mr. Bullock succeeded in his endeavors, but eventually died a martyr of his zeal, before the general adoption of his invention, from injuries sustained by accidentally catching his hand in his own machinery. With fair supervision, a Bullock's press will print from 10,000 to 16,000 copies of a journal per hour, both sides at once. Another advantage of the Bullock press is in the saving in the cost of printing. The Hoe press requires one man to feed each cylinder. The Bullock press feeds itself from rolls of paper, from which about 10,000 perfect copies per hour of a newspaper are printed automatically, and delivered ready cut up, so that 2 men can do the work which 12 men used to be required to do. A modification of this machine, adapted to the use of country papers of limited circulation, and for book-printing, to print from common types, has been patented under the same name.

Print'ing-house, *n.* A printing-office; a place where printing is done.

Print'ing-ink, *n.* An ink used in printing books, prepared from certain quantities of linseed-oil, black resin, soap, and lampblack.

Print'ing-machine, Print'ing-press, *n.* See PRINTING.

Print'ing-office, *n.* A place where books, &c., are printed.

Print'ing-paper, *n.* Paper suitable for printing purposes.

Print'ing-press, *n.* A press with which books, pamphlets, &c., are printed.

Print'less, *a.* That which leaves no impression; as, *printless* feet.

Print'-shop, *n.* A shop where engravings or prints are kept for sale.

Print'-works, *n.* An establishment where cloth is printed.

Prion'us, Prion'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of coleopterous insects. These insects only fly in the evening or during the night. The family comprises a very great number of species, which, from the variety in the form and size of their mandibles, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen, are divisible into many smaller subgenera. Some (chiefly exotic species) have the body elongated, straight, with the thorax much shorter than the abdomen, and greatly curved at the sides, and the mandibles of large size in the males. Others have the body not so oblong, somewhat depressed in front, and with moderate-sized mandibles in both sexes, and the antennæ strongly serrated in the males. The one here described is the *Prionus cervicornis;* the larvæ live in the wood of the Gossampinus tree, and are eaten by the natives of South America. The largest of the tribe is also a native of South America; it is called *Titanus giganteus*, and well merits the name.

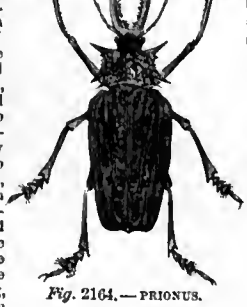


Fig. 2164.—PRIONUS.

Pri'or, *n.* [Fr. *prieur;* It. *priore;* Lat. *priore.*] The superior of a convent of monks, or one next in dignity to an abbot; one who presides over others in the same churches.

—*a.* Coming before in the order of time; antecedent; preceding; foregoing.

Prior, MATTHEW, a pleasing English poet, b. at Wimborne-Minster, 1664. He possessed little vigor or originality, but was remarkable for skill in versification, and his gay and easy grace of imagery and diction. D. 1721.

Pri'orate, *n.* [Lat. *prioratus;* It. *priorato.*] Government by a prior.

Pri'oress, *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

Pri'orily, *adv.* By way of precedence; antecedently.

Prior'ity, *n.* [Fr. *priorité.*] State of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, *priority* of birth.

(*Law.*) He who has the precedency in time has the advantage in right, is the maxim of the law; not that time, considered barely in itself, can make any such difference, but because the whole power over a thing being secured to one person, this bars all others from obtaining a title to it afterwards. In the payment of debts, the United States is entitled to priority when the debtor is insolvent, or dies and leaves an insolvent estate. The priority was declared to extend to cases in which the insolvent debtor had made a voluntary assignment of all his property, or in which his effects had been attached as an absconding or absent debtor, on which an act of legal bankruptcy had been committed. Among common creditors, he who has the oldest lien has the preference—it being a maxim both of law and equity, *qui prior est tempore potior est jure.*—*Bouvier.*

Pri'orship, *n.* The state or office of prior.

Pri'ory, *n.* A convent of which a prior is the superior; in dignity below an abbey.

Priscillia'nus, a heretic of the 4th century, was a native of Spain, where his opinions were condemned in 380, by a council held at Saragossa. *P.* was ordained bishop of Avila by his own party; but put to death, with some of his adherents, in 387. He is said to have united in his system the errors of the Gnostics, the Manicheans, the Arians, and the Sabellians; and the Priscillianists were charged with infamous practices, resulting from these opinions.

Prise, *n.* See PRIZE.

Prism, *n.* [Fr. *prisme;* Gr. *prisma*, from *prizo*, or *prio*, to saw.] (*Geom.*) A polyhedron, two of whose faces are equal, similar, and parallel, while all the rest are parallelograms. Prisms take particular names from the figures of their ends, or opposite equal and parallel sides. When the ends are triangles, as in Fig. 2165, they are called *triangular* prisms; when the ends are square, *square* prisms; when the ends are pentagonal, *pentagonal* prisms; and so on. A *right* prism has its sides perpendicular to its ends; an *oblique* prism is that of which the two sides are obliqoe to the ends. The solid content of a prism is found by multiplying the area of the base into the perpendicular altitude; hence all prisms are to one another in the ratio compound of their bases and altitudes.

Fig. 2165.

(*Optics.*) A piece of glass or other diaphanous substance, more or less long, with triangular ends, employed to separate a ray of light into its constituent parts or colors by refraction. The prism is the instrument by means of which many of the remarkable phenomena of light and colors are exhibited. The prisms used for experiments are generally right triangular prisms of glass (Fig. 2165), and their principal section is a triangle (Fig. 2166). In this section the point A is called the *summit* of the prism, and the right line B C is called the *base;* these expressions have reference to the triangle A B C, and not to the prism. When the laws of refraction are known, the passage of rays in a prism is readily determined.

Let O be a luminous point (Fig. 2166) in the same plane as the principal section A B C of a prism, and let O D be an incident ray. This ray is refracted at D, and approaches the normal, because it passes into a more highly refracting medium. At K it experiences a second refraction, but it then deviates from the normal, for it passes into air, which is less refractive than glass. The light is thus refracted twice in the same direction, so that *the ray is deflected towards the base*, and consequently the eye which receives the emergent ray K H sees the object O at O'; that is, *objects seen through a prism appear deflected towards its summit.* The angle O E O', which the incident and emergent rays form with each other, express the deviation of light caused by the prism, and is called *the angle of deviation.* Besides this, objects seen through a prism appear in all the colors of the rainbow; this phenomenon is described under the name of DISPERSION, *q. v.* See also CHROMATICS, SIGHT, OPTICS, REFRACTION.

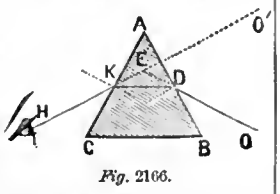


Fig. 2166.

Prismat'ic, Prismat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *prismatique.*] Resembling a prism.

—Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a prism.

Prismatic colors. See DISPERSION, PRIMARY COLOR, SPECTRUM.

Prismat'ically, *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.

Prismatoid'al, *a.* [Gr. *prisma, prismatos*, a prism, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a prism.

Pris'moid, *n.* [Fr. *prismoide.*] A body approaching to the form of a prism.

Prismoid'al, *a.* Resembling the prism in form.

Prism'y, *a.* Relating to, or resembling a prism.

Prison, (*priz'n,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *prigione*, from Lat. *prehensio, prensio*, a seizing, from *prendere*, to seize, to take.] A public building for the confinement or safe custody of criminals or debtors; a jail; any place of confinement or restraint. See PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

—*v. a.* To shut up in a prison; to imprison.

Pris'on-base, *n.* A kind of rustic game, originated in England by the debtors incarcerated in the Queen's Bench prison, hence the name.

Pris'oner, *n.* [Fr. *prisonnier.*] One who is confined in a prison by local arrest or warrant; a person under arrest or in custody of the sheriff, whether in prison or not; a captive; one taken by an enemy in war; one whose liberty is restrained, as a bird in a cage.

Pristi'na, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 42 m. N.N.W. of Uskup; *pop.* 12,000.

Pristine, (*pris'tin,*) *a.* [Lat. *pristinus*, akin to Sans. *pra*, before.] Former; early; primitive; pertaining to an earlier state or period; original; first; ancient; old.

Pri'thee, a corruption of *pray thee; us,* I *prithee;* but it is generally used without the pronoun, *prithee.*

Prit'tle-prat'tle, *n.* Tittle-tattle; idle and empty talk.

Pri'vacy, *n.* A state of being private, or in retirement from the company or observation of others; secrecy; a place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement; concealment of what is said or done.

Privas', a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Ardèche, 26 m. S.W. of Valence; *pop.* 5,300.

Pri'vate, *a.* [It. *privato* = Lat. *privatus*, from *privo*, to separate, deprive of, from *privus*, separate, peculiar; akin to Sans. *prithak*, separately, *privus* being mutilated from *prith-vus.*] Separate; apart or withdrawn from the state, or from public affairs; not invested with public office or employment; unconnected with others;—hence, peculiar to one's self; belonging to, or concerning an individual only; peculiar to a number in a joint concern, to a company or body politic; sequestered from company or observation; secret; secluded; retired; not publicly known; not open; individual; personal;—in contradistinction from *public.*—A secret message.

Privateer, (*pri-vat-ēr',*) *n.* A ship or vessel of war owned and equipped by a private man, or by individuals, at their own expense, and having a commission from government to seize or plunder the ships of an enemy in war. *P.* are in naval warfare much the same as volunteer corps are in the land-service. In both cases, the commissions proceeding from the government make those who bear them the instruments and servants of the state.

—*v. n.* To cruise in a commissioned private ship against an enemy, for seizing their ships or annoying their commerce.

Privateering, (*pri-vat-ēr'ing,*) *n.* The act of plundering the ships of an enemy by means of privateers.

Privateersman, *n.* A man belonging to a privateer.

Pri'vately, *adv.* In a private or secret manner; not publicly; in a manner affecting an individual or company.

Pri'vateness, *n.* State of being private; secrecy; privacy; retirement; seclusion from company or society; state of an individual not invested with office.

Pri'vate-way, *n.* (*Law.*) A right of passage over another man's ground.—*Kent.*

Priva'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *privatio*, from *privo, privatus*, to bereave, to deprive of.] A taking away or depriving; state of being deprived; particularly, deprivation or absence of what is necessary for comfort; hardship; act of removing something possessed; the removal or destruction of any thing or quality; absence in general; act of the mind in separating a thing from something appendant.

Privative, (*pri'vot-iv,*) *a.* [Fr. *privatif;* late Lat. *privativus.*] Causing privation; consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

—*n.* That deprives of something; that of which the essence is the absence of something.

—A prefix to a word which changes its signification, and gives it a contrary sense, as *a* in Greek, and *un* and *in* in English.

Pri'vativeness, *n.* Notation of absence of something that should be present.

Pri'vet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIGUSTRUM.

Priv'ilege, (*-leg.*) *n.* [Fr. *privilège;* Lat. *privilegium*—*privus*, separate, private, peculiar, and *lex, legis*, a law.] A law or ordinance for private or separate individuals; a particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or society, beyond the common advantages of other citizens; any peculiar benefit or advantage not common to others of the human race; advantage; favor; benefit; prerogative; immunity; franchise; right; liberty.

—*v. a.* To bestow a privilege upon; to grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to exempt from something, as taxes.

Priv'ily, *adv.* [From *privy.*] Privately; secretly.

Priv'ity, *n.* [Fr. *privauté.*] Privacy; secrecy; private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern, which is often supposed to imply consent or concurrence; relationship; friendly connection; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Priv'y, *a.* [Fr. *privé*; Lat. *privus.*] Private; peculiar; particular; pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; secret; clandestine; not open or public; appropriate to retirement; not

shown; not open for the admission of company; privately knowing; admitted to the participation of knowledge, with another, of a secret transaction; admitted to secrets of state.

P. Council. (*Eng. Hist.*) An assembly of state advisers, unlimited in number, and appointed by the will of the sovereign, on whose nomination alone, after taking the prescribed oath, the appointment is completed. The sole qualification required is that the party to be appointed should be a natural-born subject of Great Britain. The dissolution of the *P. C.*, or the dismissal of any individual member of it, depends upon the will of the sovereign. Its natural duration is for the life of the sovereign, and is continued for six months longer, unless dissolved by the successor. The *P. C.* seems to have been intended, at one time, as a sort of check upon royal authority, and at first it consisted of about twelve members. The number is now unlimited, and it comprises most of the principal officers of state; but the usage is for no member to attend the deliberations of the Council that has not been specially summoned for that purpose. The members of the *P. C.* are entitled to the prefix of *Right-Honorable*, and rank next after the Knights of the Garter.

Priv'y, *n.* A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing. — A necessary house.

Prize, *n.* [Fr. *prise*, from *prendre*, to take; Lat. *prendere*.] That which is taken from another. — A reward gained by competitors; that which is obtained or offered as the reward of a contest; a premium; the reward gained by any performance. — Any valuable thing gained. — The money drawn by a lottery-ticket.

(*Law.*) Anything captured in virtue of the rights of war, but more especially captures made at sea. The rights of belligerents to capture the property of their enemies upon the sea is admitted, as well as their right to prevent any frauds or violations of the law of nations on the part of neutrals. The rights, however, are limited, and must be so exercised as not to intrench upon the independence or rights of other nations. It is evident that many nice questions must, in such cases, necessarily arise between different states; and hence arises the necessity of having some tribunals to whom they may be referred. Accordingly, it is settled as a part of the law of nations, that every belligerent has a right to establish prize-courts to examine into all maritime captures, and judicially to decide upon their validity. The prize-courts of the captors have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters touching captures made under the authority of their sovereign; and the courts of other nations have no jurisdiction or authority to inquire into or to adjudicate upon them. The final sentence, when pronounced, is deemed the act of the sovereign, and he becomes responsible to all foreign nations for its correctness. — See LAW OF NATIONS.

Prize, *v. a.* To set or estimate the value of; to rate. — To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. — *n.* A lever; a pry. — See PRY.

Prize'-fight, *n.* A public fight for a reward or wager.

Prize'-fight'er, *n.* One who fights publicly for a reward or prize; a boxer; a pugilist.

Prize'-fight'ing, *n.* Fighting or boxing for a wager or reward; pugilism.

Prize'-master, *n.* An officer entrusted with the command of a captured ship.

Prize'-medal, *n.* A medal bestowed as a prize.

Prize'-money, *n.* The proceeds from the capture of a vessel divided among the captors.

Priz'er, *n.* One who prizes, or estimates, or sets the value of a thing.

Priz'ing, *n.* (*Navl.*) The use or application of a lever to move any weighty body.

Pro. [Lat. and Gr.] For; in defence or behalf of.

Pro and con. [Lat. *pro*, and *con*, abbrev. of *contra*, against.] For and against.

Pro'a, *n.* A narrow canoe, about 30 feet long by 3 feet wide, used in the Ladrone Islands. The vessel is steered by a paddle at either end, and moves with great velocity either backwards or forwards, being adapted to a side-

Fig. 2167. — PROA.

wind in running between two places. The sail is lateen, with a boom upon one mast. — *Proa* is also the name for large boats used by the Malays, propelled both by oars and sails.

Prob'abilism, *n.* (*Theol.*) A theory professed by some casuistical divines, according to which it is lawful to follow a *probable* opinion in doubtful points, although other opinions may seem to the mind of the inquirer more probable. Those who teach this doctrine are styled *Probabilists.*

Probabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *probabilité.*] State or quality of being probable; likelihood; appearance of truth. — Anything which has the appearance of reality or truth. — That state of a case or question of fact which results from superior evidence or preponderation of arguments on one side, inclining the mind to receive it as the truth, but leaving some room for doubt.

Theory of Probabilities. (*Math.*) A very extensive and important application of analysis, having for its object the determination of the number of ways in which a future or uncertain event may happen or fail, in order that we may be enabled to judge whether the *chances* of its happening or failing are the greater, and in what proportion. — In this theory, the word *chance* is used to signify the occurrence of an event in a particular way, when there exist two or more ways by which it may take place, and no reason can be assigned for its happening in one way rather than another. In ordinary language, when an event is said to happen by chance, it is merely implied that the cause is unknown, or cannot be certainly appreciated. — In mathematical language, *probability* has a definite signification; and if all chances are considered equal, it is measured by a fraction, the *numerator* of which expresses the number of chances favorable to the occurrence of the event, and the *denominator* the whole number of chances favorable and unfavorable. — Every contingent event gives rise to two opposite probabilities, — one that the event will happen, the other that it will not; and the sum of these probabilities, which necessarily amounts to certainty, is always equal to unity. Hence, if p denote the probability of the occurrence of an event, the probability that it will not occur is $1-p$. The probability of the simultaneous occurrence of several independent events is obtained by multiplying together their several probabilities. Thus, let p denote the probability of an event A, q that of an event B, r that of an event C, &c.; then the probability of the joint occurrence of these events is expressed by the continued product $p\ q\ r$, &c. — The probability of the successive recurrence of the same event, or of different events, is determined in a similar manner.

Prob'able, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *probabilis*, from *probo*, to try, to test.] Having more evidence than the contrary; likely; credible. — That renders something likely or credible.

—*n.* That which is likely or probable.

Prob'ably, *adv.* Likely; in likelihood; with the appearance of truth or reality.

Pro'bang, *n.* (*Surg.*) A long, slender rod of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at its extremity, intended to push down extraneous bodies, arrested in the œsophagus, into the stomach. — *Dunglison.*

Pro'bate, *n.* [Lat. *probatus*, from *probare*, to prove.] (*Law.*) The proof before an officer authorized by law that an instrument offered to be proved or recorded is the last will and testament of the deceased person whose testamentary act it is alleged to be. In a trial at common law, or in equity, the probate of a will is not admissible as evidence, but the original will must be produced and proved the same as any other disputed instrument. This rule has been modified by statutes in some of the United States. In New York, the record, when the will is proved by the subscribing witnesses, is *prima-facie* evidence, and provision is made for perpetuating the evidence. In Massachusetts, Connecticut, North Carolina, and Michigan, the probate is conclusive of its validity, and a will cannot be used in evidence till proved. In Pennsylvania, the probate is not conclusive as to lands; and although not allowed by the register's court, it may be read in evidence. In N. Carolina, the will must be proved *de novo* in the court of common pleas, though allowed by the ordinary. In New Jersey, probate is necessary; but it is not conclusive. (See LETTERS-TESTAMENTARY.) The *proof* of the will is a judicial proceeding, and the probate a judicial act. The party propounding the instrument is termed the *proponent*, and the party disputing, the *contestant*. In England, proof *ex parte* was called *probate in common form*; and proof on notice to the next of kin, *proof in solemn form*. In the United States, generally speaking, proofs cannot be taken until citation or notice has been issued by the judges to all the parties interested to attend. On the return of the citation, the witnesses are examined, and the trial proceeds before the court. If the judge, when both parties have been heard, decides in favor of the will, he admits it to *probate;* if against the will, he rejects it, and pronounces sentence of *intestacy. Bouvier.*

—*a.* Relating to a probate, or court of probate.

Proba'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *probatio*, from *probo*, *probatus*, to test.] Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth; moral trial. — The state of a man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character and being qualified for a happier state. — Trial for proofs or satisfactory evidence, or the time of trial.

Proba'tional, *a.* Pertaining to probation.

Proba'tionary, *a.* Serving for trial.

Proba'tioner, *n.* One who is on trial, or in a state to give proof of certain qualifications for a place or state; a novice. — In Scotland, a student in divinity who is licensed to preach; a licentiate.

Pro'bative, *a.* [Lat. *probativus.*] Serving for trial or proof.

Pro'bator, *n.* [Lat., from *probare*, to try, to examine.] An examiner; an approver.

Pro'batory, *a.* [Fr. *probatoire.*] Serving for trial or for proof. — Relating to proof.

Probe, *n.* [From Lat. *probo*, to test.] (*Surg.*) An instrument, generally made of silver-wire, rounded at one end and pointed at the other, used for the purpose of examining wounds.

—*v. a.* To examine, as a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of an instrument thrust into the part. — To search to the bottom; to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into the causes and circumstances of.

Prob'ity, *n.* [Fr. *probité;* lt. *probita;* Lat. *probitas*, from *probus*, good.] Honesty; rectitude; integrity in principle, or strict conformity of actions to the laws of justice.

Prob'lem, *n.* [Fr. *problème;* Lat. *problema;* Gr. *problema*, from *proballo*, to throw or cast.] (*Log.*) A proposition that appears neither absolutely true nor absolutely false, and consequently may be asserted either affirmatively or negatively; — hence, it has come in general to be applied to any question involving doubt or uncertainty, and requiring further evidence for its solution.

(*Geom.*) A proposition requiring some operation to be performed, or construction to be executed; such as to bisect a line, to describe a circle passing through three given points.

Problemat'ic, Problemat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *problematique.*] Characterized by doubt or uncertainty; questionable; disputable; doubtful; dubious; uncertain; undetermined.

Problemat'ically, *adv.* Doubtfully; dubiously; uncertainly.

Probos'cidate, *a.* Having a proboscis or snout.

Proboscid'ial, *a.* Supplied with a proboscis.

Proboscid'iform, *n.* [Lat. *proboscis*, and *forma*, a form.] Of the form, or use of the proboscis.

Probos'cis, [Gr., from *bosco*, I feed.] (*Entomology.*) The oral instrument of the Diptera is so called, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by an exarticulate sheath, terminated by a pair of tumid lobes (*labella*), and containing one or more lancet-shaped instruments (*scapella*), covered by a valve (see Fig. 331).

(*Mammology.*) The prehensile organ formed by a prolongation of the nose, of which the trunk of the elephant is an example.

Probos'cis Monk'ey, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KAHAU.

Pro'bus, MARCUS AURELIUS VALERIUS, a native of Pannonia, who served in the Roman army, and became emperor after the death of Tacitus, 276. He distinguished himself by several victories over the barbarians in Gaul, and was killed by his mutinous soldiers, 282.

Procatarc'tic, *a.* [Gr. *procatarcticos*, previous, from *pro*, before, and *catarein*, to begin.] (*Med.*) Beginning or commencing; applied to causes which produce disease. By some these are employed synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes;* by others with *occasional* or *exciting causes.* — *Dunglison.*

Procatarx'is, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) The preëxisting cause of a disease: which coöperates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external.

Proceden'do, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A writ which lies where an action has been removed from an inferior to a superior jurisdiction on insufficient grounds, to send the cause back to the inferior court for further proceeding.

Proced'ure, *n.* [Fr. *procédure*, from Lat. *procedo.*] Act of proceeding or moving forward; proceeding; process; progress; operation; a series of actions; manner of proceeding; course; conduct; management; action.

Proceed', *v. i.* [Fr. *procedes;* Lat. *procedo* — *pro*, and *cedo*, to go.] (See CEDE.) To go forth or forward; to advance; to make progress; to move or pass forward from one place to another. — To pass from one point, stage, or topic, to another. — To issue; to arise; to emanate; to be produced; to come, as from a source or fountain; to come from a person or place; to prosecute any design. — To begin and carry on a series of actions or measures; to conduct; to act methodically; to have a course.

(*Law.*) To commence and carry on a judicial process. — To take effect; to have its course.

Proceed'er, *n.* One who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

Proceed'ing, *n.* A going forth or forward; process or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in business; transaction; in the *pl.*, a course of measures or conduct; course of dealing with others.

Proceedings of a society, the published record of its action, or what takes place at its meetings.

Pro'ceeds, *n. pl.* (*Law.*) Money or articles of value arising or obtained from the sale of property. Goods purchased with money arising from the sale of other goods, or obtained on their credit, are *proceeds* of such goods. — The sum, amount, or value of goods sold, or converted into money. — *Bouvier.*

Procelcusmat'ic, *a.* [Or. *procelcusmaticos*, from *pro*, before, and *keleuma*, to incite.] Encouraging; inciting; urging.

(*Pros.*) Noting a foot of four short syllables.

Procel'laridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Petrel family, order *Natatores*, comprising swimming birds which have the bill more or less lengthened, compressed, deeply grooved, and appearing as if formed of several distinct parts; and nostrils opening from distinct tubes. They are all oceanic.

Pro'cess, *n.* [Fr. *procès;* Lat. *processus*, from *procedo.*] A going or coming forward; advance; progressive course; tendency; proceedings; gradual progress; course. — Operation; experiment; series of actions or experiments; series of motions or changes in growth,

decay, &c.; continual flux or passage, as of time; methodical arrangement; series of measures or proceedings.

(*Law.*) In its original and most comprehensive sense, the whole of the proceedings in any action, civil or criminal, real or personal, from the beginning to the end. In its more ordinary and limited sense, the writs which issue out of any court for the purpose of compelling the parties to a suit, or others, to do some act connected with the progress of the suit.

(*Anat.*) Any sharp, blunt, irregular, or flat projection from a bone, or any smooth and peculiar surface appertaining to a bone. The best and most familiar examples of a process are the angular projections from the spinal column, each bone having 2 or 3, the *spinous*, *transverse*, *oblique*, and *articulating* processes. The bones which have the greatest number of processes are the *ethmoid*, *sphenoid*, and *temporal*. Processes in general serve the purpose of affording attachment to strong muscles.

Procession, (*sesh'un.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *processio.*] A marching forward; act of proceeding or issuing. — A train of persons walking, or riding on horseback, or in vehicles, in a formal march, or moving with ceremonious solemnity.

—*v. n.* To go in procession. (R.)

Processional, (*-sesh'un-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *processional*; Lat. *processionalis.*] Pertaining to a procession; consisting in a procession.

Processionalist, *n.* A person who takes part in a procession. (R.)

Processionary, *a.* [Lat. *processionarius.*] Consisting in procession; as, *processionary* service.

Processioning, *n.* (*Law.*) A term used in Tennessee and N. Carolina to denote the manner of ascertaining the boundaries of land, as provided for by the laws of those States. — *Bouvier.*

Processive, *a.* Going forward; advancing.

Process-verbal, (*pros'a-ver-bal.*) [Fr.] (*Fr. Law.*) A memorandum or instrument drawn up and attested by officers of justice, containing a detailed statement of the circumstances which have taken place upon the execution of a commission, upon an arrest, upon a precognition or preliminary examination of a party accused, or in the course of other legal investigations, and set forth in the order in which they have occurred.

Pro'chein, *a.* [Fr. *prochain*, from Lat. *proximus*, the next.] Next; nearest.

Prochein ami. (*Law.*) The nearest friend or next of kin to a child in his nonage, who in that respect is allowed to act for him, and be his guardian, &c.

Procida, Giovanni da, (*pro-che'da,*) the great Sicilian patriot and chief promoter of the conspiracy known as the "Sicilian Vespers," was b. at Palermo, about 1225. He was educated as a physician, became the trusted friend of the great emperor, Frederick II., and of his sons, Conrad IV. and Manfred. He took part in Conradin's unsuccessful attempt to recover his dominions from Charles of Anjou, and his estates were confiscated. The court of Aragon then received him, and conferred on him wealth and honors, but he did not forget his country and its oppressions. In 1279 he visited Sicily, and began preparing the people for the insurrection he meditated; obtained the aid of the emperor, Michael Palæologus, and the sanction of the Pope, Nicholas III.; and returned to Sicily in 1281. The insurrection broke out in March, 1282, and was completely successful. P., it is said, took no direct part in the massacre of the French. He continued to be the counsellor of the succeeding sovereigns, and d. abt. 1303.

Procida, (*pro-che'da,*) a small island of S. Italy, at the N.W. extremity of the bay of Naples, separated from the mainland by a narrow channel 1½ m. wide; Lat. 40° 45′ N., Lon. 95° 5′ E. *Ext.* 3 m. long, and 1½ m. broad. *Pop.* 15,000.

Procid'uous, *a.* [Lat. *prociduus.*] Falling from its natural place.

Proclaim', *v. a.* [Fr. *proclamer*; Lat. *proclamo*, from *pro*, and *clamo*, to call.] To promulgate; to announce; to publish; to give official notice of; to utter openly; to publish. — To publicly denounce.

Proclaim'er, *n.* One who proclaims or publishes by authority; one who announces or makes known.

Proclama'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *proclamatio*, from *proclamo*, *proclamatum.*] Act of proclaiming; a publication by authority; an official notice given to the public; a declaration of the sovereign's will, or of any supreme magistrate, openly published; an edict; a decree. — The paper containing an official notice to a people.

Proclivity, *n.* [Fr. *proclivité*; Lat. *proclivitas.*] Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency. — Readiness; facility of learning.

Procœlian, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *koilos*, hollow.] (*Anat. and Zoöl.*) Those vertebræ are so called which have a cavity or cup at the fore part of the body, and a ball at the back part. The term is also applied to a group of animals — *e. g.*, a certain family of reptiles which manifest this vertebral character. It is found in most existing Saurians, but not in any extinct terrestrial species of earlier date than the Wealden period. The oölitic pterodactyls were *procœlian.*

Procon'sul, *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) Originally an officer invested with consular command without the office. Thus, a consul sometimes had his command prolonged to him after his year of magistracy had ceased, with the title of *proconsul.* The provinces which at first were governed by prætors were, for the most part, subsequently put under *proconsuls* and *proprætors.* The office was properly annual; but it might be prolonged, as was done in the case of Cæsar. In the time of the republic the proconsul held the military command as well as the civil jurisdiction of his province; but Augustus, on assuming the chief power in the state, remodelled the system by a new partition of the provinces, and by separating the civil jurisdiction, which was left to the proconsul, from the military command.

Procon'sular, Procon'sulary, *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul. — Under the government of a proconsul.

Procon'sulate, Procon'sulship, *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Procras'tinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *procrastino, procrastinatum* — *pro*, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day, or to a future time; to postpone; to defer; to delay; to retard; to protract; to prolong.

—*v. n.* To delay; to be dilatory.

Procras'tination, *n.* [Lat. *procrastinatio.*] A putting off or deferring till to-morrow, or to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procras'tinator, *n.* One who defers the performance of anything to a future time.

Procras'tinatory, *a.* Relating to procrastination.

Pro'create, *a.* [Lat. *procreans*, from *procreare*, to procreate.] Productive; pregnant. (R.)

Pro'create, *v. t.* [Fr. *procréer*; Lat. *procreo, procreatus* — *pro*, and *creo*, to make, bring forth, beget, produce.] To bring forth; to beget; to generate and produce; to engender; to propagate; to produce.

Procrea'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *procreatio.*] Act of begetting; generation and production of young.

Pro'creative, *a.* Generative; productive.

Pro'creativeness, *n.* Power of generation.

Pro'creator, *n.* [Lat.] One who begets; a generator; a father or sire.

Procrus'tes, [Gr. *prokraustes*, the stretcher.] (*Myth.*) A surname for the robber Polypemon, or Damastes, who placed his victims on a bed which was either too small or too large, and to the size of which he adapted their limbs by force. He was slain by Theseus.

Proc'toccle, *n.* [Gr. *proktos*, anus, and *kēlē*, tumor.] Inversion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling. — *Dunglison.*

Proc'tor, *n.* [Contracted from Lat. *procurator* — *pro*, and *curo, curatus*, to take care of.] One who takes care of anything for another; one who is employed to manage the affairs of another; a person authorized to manage another's cause in certain courts in England, especially the ecclesiastical; an officer who attends to the morals of the students in the English universities, and enforces obedience to the college regulations.

—*v. a.* To manage. (A cant word.)

Proc'torage, *n.* The management of affairs as conducted by a proctor; superintendence; — used in contempt.

Procto'rial, *a.* Relating to a proctor.

Proc'torship, *n.* The office or dignity of a proctor of a university.

Proc'torsville, in *Indiana*, a village of Crawford co., abt. 110 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Proc'torsville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 75 m. E. of Montpelier.

Procum'bent, *a.* [Sp. *procumbente*; Lat. *procumbens*, from *procumbo*, to lean or bend forward.] Lying down on the face; prone.

(*Bot.*) Trailing on the ground.

Procur'able, *a.* That may be procured; obtainable.

Pro'curacy, *n.* [Lat. *procuratio.*] The management of anything; the duty of a proctor.

Procura'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *procuratio.*] Act of procuring; procurement. — The management of another's affairs. — The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another.

Procuration money. (*Law.*) Money for procuring a loan.

Procura'tor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Roman Hist.*) A Roman provincial magistrate, whose office it was to manage affairs of the revenue, and exercise a judicial authority in matters pertaining to it. Sometimes the procurator discharged the office of governor, especially in a small province, as did Pontius Pilate in Judæa; in which case, but not otherwise, he had the power of inflicting capital punishment. This magistracy did not exist under the republic, its duties being comprised under those of the prætor proconsul.

(*Law.*) One who undertakes the care of any legal proceeding for another, and stands in his place by virtue of a power of *procuration* from him. A *mandatary* is said to differ from a *procurator* in that the latter acts only by virtue of an express written instrument. A proctor; an agent; an attorney.

Procurato'rial, *a.* Relating to a proctor; made by a proctor.

Procura'torship, *n.* The office of a procurator.

Procu'ratory, *a.* Tending to procuration.

Procure', *v. a.* [Fr. *procurer*; It. *procurare*; Lat. *procuro*, from *pro*, and *curo*, to care for.] To get; to gain; to acquire; to obtain; as, by care, effort, labor, request, loan, or purchase. — To bring about; to effect; to contrive.

—*v. n.* To pimp; to bawd.

Procure'ment, *n.* Act of procuring or obtaining; obtainment; a causing to be effected.

Procur'er, *n.* One who procures or obtains; that which brings on or causes to be done. — A pimp; a pander.

Procur'ess, *n.* A female procurer; a bawd.

Pro'cyan, *n.* [Lat. and Ger., from *pro*, before, and *cyon*, a dog.] (*Astron.*) The brightest star in the constellation of *Canis Minor.*

(*Zoöl.*) See Raccoon.

Prod'igal, *a.* [Fr. *prodigue*; Lat. *prodigus*, from *prodigo*, to drive forth or away.] Squandering; given to extravagant expenditures; expending money or other things without necessity: profuse; lavish; wasteful; not frugal or economical. — Expended to excess or without necessity; profusely liberal.

—*n.* One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; one who is profuse or lavish; a waster; a spendthrift.

Prodigality, *n.* [Fr. *prodigalité.*] State or quality of being prodigal; extravagance in the expenditure of what one possesses, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive or profuse liberality.

Prod'igally, *adv.* With profusion of expense; extravagantly; lavishly; wastefully; with liberal abundance; profusely.

Prodig'ious, *a.* [Fr. *prodigieux*; Lat. *prodigiosus.*] Partaking of the nature of a prodigy; such as may seem a prodigy; very great in size, quantity, extent, &c.; adapted to excite wonder; huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; amazing; astonishing; wonderful; extraordinary.

Prodig'iously, *adv.* Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly. — Very much; extremely.

Prodig'iousness, *n.* Enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

Prod'igy, *n.* [Fr. *prodige*; It. *prodigio*; Lat. *prodigium.*] In ordinary modern language, a surprising though natural event; — in contradistinction to *miracle*, which denotes something out of the course of nature. Among the Romans, however, any extraordinary event or appearance, to which, from insufficient acquaintance with natural history, they could not assign a cause, was termed a *prodigy*, and regarded as indicating the dispositions of their gods. Hence the number of recorded prodigies which occur in Roman history. See Omens.

Produce', *v. a.* [Lat. *produco* — *pro*, and *duco*, to lead, bring.] To lead or bring forth; to bring before or forward; to bring or offer to view or notice; to exhibit to the public. — To bring forth; to bear; to yield; to generate and bring forth, as young. — To impart; to furnish; to supply. — To cause; to effect; to beget; to give rise to; to occasion; to create; to make. — To draw out in length; to lengthen.

(*Geom.*) To extend, as a line.

—*v. n.* To yield offspring; to bring about proper results, effects, &c.

—*n.* That which is produced, brought forth, or yielded; product.

Produc'er, *n.* One who produces; one who generates.

Produc'ible, *a.* That may be produced or brought into being; that may be generated or made; that may be brought into view or notice; that may be exhibited.

Produci'bleness, *n.* The state or quality of being producible.

Pro'duct, *n.* [Fr. *product*; It. *prodotto*, from Lat. *productus*, brought or led forth, from *produco.* See Produce.] That which is produced by nature, as fruits, grain, metals; produce. — That which is made, formed, or produced by mental application; composition; production; performance; work. — Effect; result; issue; something consequential.

(*Math.*) The result of, or quantity produced by, the multiplication of one number by another, or a quantity of any kind by a number.

Produc'ta, *n.* [Lat.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of fossil bivalve shells, closely allied to the living genus *Terebratula.* They only occur in the older secondary rocks.

Product'ible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be produced; producible.

Produc'tile, *a.* [Lat. *productilis*, from *producere*, to extend.] That may be produced or drawn out at length.

Produc'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *productio.*] Act or process of producing or bringing forth, or exhibiting to view. — That which is produced or made; product; produce; fruit; work; performance; composition.

—A prolongation; as, "the mesentery is the *production* of the peritoneum." — *Dunglison.*

Produc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *productif*; It. *produttivo.*] Having the quality or power of producing. — Fertile; fruitful; producing good crops; prolific. — Bringing into being; causing to exist; efficient.

Produc'tively, *adv.* By production; with abundant produce.

Produc'tiveness, *n.* The quality of being productive.

Productivity, *n.* Productiveness; state or quality of being productive.

Produc'tress, *n.* A female who produces.

Proegu'mani, *a.* [Fr. *proegumene*; Gr. *proegoumenos*, from *proegeisthai*, to go first.] (*Med.*) Predisponent; as, *proeguminal* causes. — *Dunglison.*

Pro'em, *n.* [Old. Fr. *proeme*; Gr. *prooimion* — *pro*, and *oimas*, way, course, path.] That which goes before a song; a prelude. — Preface; introduction; preliminary observations to a book or writing.

Proe'mial, *a.* Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. (R.)

Proemptosis, *n.* (Gr. *præmpiptein*, from *pro*, before, and *empiptein*, to fall in.) (*Chron.*) The term applied to the lunar equation or addition of a day to prevent the new moon happening too soon; this must be done every 330 years, and another day must be added every 2,400 years. The opposite term is *metemptosis*, which is used to signify the solar equation necessary to prevent the new moon from falling a day too late, or the suppression of the Bissextile every 134 years.

Prof. Abbreviation of *Professor.*

Profana'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Low Lat. *profanatio.*] Act of profaning or of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; desecration. — The act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

Profane', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *profanus*, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, a temple.] Unholy; not sacred; — hence, secular; relating to secular things. — Polluted; not pure; unhallowed; unholy. — Irreverent of sacred things or names; — hence, blasphemous; obscene; given to swearing.

Profane', *v. a.* [Lat. *profano.*] To render profane or unholy; to desecrate; to violate, as anything sacred, or treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to pollute; to defile. — To apply to temporal uses; to use as base or common.

Profane'ly, *adv.* With irreverence to sacred things or names; with abuse or contempt for anything venerable.

Profane'ness, *n.* Quality of being profane; irreverence of sacred things; particularly, the use of language which implies irreverence towards God; the taking of God's name in vain.

Profan'er, *n.* One who profanes; one who, by words or actions, treats sacred things with irreverence; one who uses profane language; a polluter; a defiler.

Profan'ity, *n.* Profaneness, *q. v.*

Profectit'ious, *a.* [Lat. *profectitius*, from *proficisci*, to set out.] Derived, or proceeding, as from an ancestor. (B.)

Profert in curia. [Lat., he produces in court.] (*Law.*) In pleading, a declaration on the record that a party produces the deed under which he makes title in court.

Profess', *v. a.* [Fr. *professer*, from Lat. *profiteor*, from *pro*, before, and *fateor*, to confess.] To declare in strong terms; to make public or explicit declaration or profession of. — To declare publicly one's skill in, for inviting employment. — To lay claim to.

—*v. n.* To enter into a state of life, secular or religious, by public declaration.

Profess'edly, *adv.* By profession; by open declaration or avowal.

Profes'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *professio.*] Act of professing; open declaration of one's sentiments or belief; avowal; acknowledgment. — The business which one professes to understand and to follow for subsistence; calling; vocation; employment; avocation. — A declaration; a claim. — The collective body of persons engaged in a calling. — The entering into a religious order.

Profes'sional, *a.* Pertaining to a profession, or to a calling.

Profes'sionalist, *n.* A person who practices in some profession. (R.)

Profes'sionally, *adv.* By profession, or avowal. — By calling or vocation; as, a person engaged *professionally.*

Profes'sor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *professeur.*] One who professes; one who makes open declaration of his sentiments or opinions; — particularly, one who has professed religion by joining himself to a church of Christ. — One who publicly teaches any science or branch of learning; — particularly, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business is to read lectures or instruct students in a particular branch of knowledge. — One who is visibly or professedly religious.

Professo'rial, *a.* [Fr. *professoral.*] Pertaining to a professer.

Professo'rialism, *n.* The characteristics, manners, &c., of a professor. (R.)

Professo'riate, Profes'sorship, *n.* The office of a professor or public teacher of the arts or sciences.

Proffer, *v. a.* [Fr. *proférer*, to utter, to deliver; Lat. *profero* — *pro*, and *fero*, to bring, bear, carry. See BEAR.] To propose; to offer for acceptance; to tender. — To essay or attempt of one's own accord.

—*n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another. — Essay; attempt. (R.)

Profferer, *n.* One who offers anything for acceptance.

Profi'cience, Profi'ciency, *n.* [From Lat. *proficiens*, from *proficio* — *pro*, and *facio*, to make, to perform.] Advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; improvement; progression in knowledge.

Profi'cient, *a.* [Lat. *proficiens.*] Making progress or advancement; becoming an adept; well-qualified; competent; skilful.

—*n.* One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning.

Profi'ciently, *adv.* By proficiency.

Pro'file, *n.* [Fr. *profil*; It. *profilo*, from *pro*, and *filum*, a thread.] (*Fine Arts.*) The outline of a section through a cornice or other series of mouldings. — The outline of a capital when drawn geometrically. — The outline of the human face in a section through the median line, &c.

(*Fort.*) A vertical section through a work, perpendicular to the face of the work.

Pra'filist, *n.* One who takes profiles.

Profit, *n.* [Fr.; It. *profitto*, from Lat. *profectus*, progress, increase, from *proficio* — *pro*, and *facio*, to make.] Advance; progress; increase; growth; improvement; benefit; gain; emolument. — The advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase; any pecuniary advantage; any benefit. — Any accession of good from labor or exertion.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *profiter*; It. *profittare.*] To be profitable or advantageous; to benefit; to advantage; to improve; to advance.

—*v. n.* To gain profit or advantage in pecuniary interest; to make improvements; to improve; to grow wiser or better; to advance in anything useful. — To be of use or advantage; to bring good to.

Profitable, *a.* [Fr.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; yielding benefit or advantage; gainful; lucrative; productive; advantageous; beneficial; serviceable.

Profitableness, *n.* Quality of being profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness.

Profitably, *adv.* With profit or gain; gainfully; usefully; advantageously; with improvement.

Profiting *n.* Profit; accession of good.

Profitless, *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profligacy, *n.* A profligate course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principles and in vice.

Profligate, *n.* [Lat. *profligatus*, from *profligo* — *pro*, and *fligo*, to strike.] Vile; lost to principle, virtue, or decency; shameless in wickedness or vice; abandoned; dissolute; depraved; vicious; wicked.

—*n.* An abandoned man; a wretch who has lost all regard to good principles, virtue, or decency.

Profligately, *adv.* Shamelessly; in a profligate manner.

Profligateness, *n.* The quality of being profligate. — Profligacy.

Profluent, *a.* [Lat. *profluens.*] Flowing forward; as, a "*profluent* stream." — *Milton.*

Profound', *a.* [Fr. *profond*; Lat. *profundus*, from *pro*, and *fundus*, bottom, foundation.] Deep; descending far below the surface; low, with respect to neighboring places. — Lowly; humble; submissive; as, *profound* reverence. — Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind; as, a *profound* treatise. — That enters deeply into the subject; strongly impressed; as, a *profound* impression. — Having profound or hidden qualities; as, a *profound* thinker. — Bending lowly; humble; as, a *profound* bow.

—*n.* The deep; the abyss. — The sea; the ocean.

Profound'ly, *adv.* Deeply; with deep concern; with deep penetration into science or learning; with deep knowledge or insight.

Profound'ness, *n.* State or quality of being profound; depth of place, depth of knowledge or of science.

Profun'dity, *n.* [L. Lat. *profunditas.*] Depth of place, of knowledge, or of science; profoundness.

Profuse', *a.* [Lat. *profusus*, from *profundo* — *pro*, and *fundo*, to pour, pour out.] Lavish; liberal to excess; prodigal; extravagant. — Overabounding; exuberant.

Profuse'ly, *adv.* Lavishly; prodigally; with exuberance; with great abundance.

Profuse'ness, *n.* State or quality of being profuse; lavishness; prodigality; extravagant expenditure; great abundance; profusion.

Profu'sion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *profusio.*] State or quality of being profuse; lavishness; prodigality; extravagance of expenditure; lavish effusion; rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

Prog, *v. n.* [Du. *progchen*; Ger. *prachen.*] To rob; to steal. — To shift meanly for provisions; to seek food in a beggarly manner. (Low.)

—*n.* Victuals; provisions of any kind. (Low.) — A person seeking food by begging.

Progen'itor, *n.* [Lat., from *progigno*, *progenitus* — *pro*, and *gigno*, to beget, bear, bring forth, produce.] A forefather; the founder of a family; an ancestor in the direct line.

Progen'iture, *n.* [Fr.] Progeny; offspring.

Prog'eny, *n.* [Lat. *progenies.*] Offspring; race; children; descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals.

Progna'thism, *n.* A prolongation or forward extension of the jaws.

Progna'thous, *a.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, the jaw.] (*Anat.*) Having a projecting jaw. — *Dungtison.*

Progno'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *gignoskein*, to know.] (*Med.*) The judgment formed by a physician regarding the future progress and termination of any disease. — *Dungtison.*

Prognos'tic, *a.* [Sp. *pronastico*; Gr. *prognāstikos* — *pro*, and *gignāskō*, to know, to perceive. See KNOW.] Knowing or perceiving beforehand; foreshowing; indicating something future by signs or symptoms.

—*n.* That which foreshows; a sign; omen; presage; token; indication.

(*Med.*) A foreknowledge; a prognosticating.

Prognos'ticable, *a.* Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

Prognos'ticate, *v. a.* [It. *prognosticare*; Sp. *prognosticar.*] To indicate, as a future course or event by present signs; to foretell; to predict.

Prognos'tication, *n.* [Sp. *pronosticación.*] Act of prognosticating, or of foreshowing a future course or event by present signs; the act of foretelling a course or event by present signs. — A foretoken; previous sign.

Prognos'ticator, *n.* [Sp. *pronosticador.*] One who prognosticates; a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs.

Pro'gram, *n.* Same as PROGRAMME, *q. v.* (R.)

Pro'gramme, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *programma* — *pro*, and *graphō*, to write. See GRAPHIC.] A public notice or order in writing; a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, entertainment, or series of exercises.

Pro'gress, *n.* [Fr. *progrès*; Lat. *progressus*, from *progredior* — *pro*, and *gradior*, to take steps, to step, to walk. See GRADE.] A moving or going forward by steps; a proceeding onward; advancement; a moving forward in growth; increase; advance in business of any kind; advance in knowledge; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency; removal; passage from place to place; a journey of state; a circuit.

—*v. i.* To move forward in space; to pass; to proceed; to continue onward in course; to advance; to make improvement.

Pro'gress, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Camden.

Progression, (*-gresh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *progressio.*] Act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward. — Course; passage.

(*Math.*) Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonical.

P. Arithmetical. See ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

P. Geometrical. A series in which each term is derived from the preceding one by multiplying it by a constant quantity, called the *ratio* of the progression. If the ratio is greater than unity, the progression is *increasing*; if the ratio is less than unity, the progression is *decreasing.* — *Worcester.*

P. Harmonical. The conditions of the *H. P.* of a series are frequently stated as follow: *three numbers are in H. P., when the first has to the third the same ratio that the excess of the first over the second has to the excess of the second over the third*, i. e., *a*, *b*, c are in *H. P.* when $a : c :: a-b : b-c$; but a much simpler conception of it is obtained by means of one of its properties, viz., that if the terms of a harmonical series be inverted, they form a series in arithmetical progression; thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c., is an arithmetical progression; and 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, &c., is a *H. P.*; 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 0, $-\frac{1}{2}$, -1, &c., is an arithmetical progression; and $\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{\infty}$ (infinity,) $-\frac{1}{2}$, -1, &c., is a *H. P.* This series is principally important in connection with the theory of music, in determining the length of the strings of instruments.

(*Mus.*) The succession of chords or movements of the parts in harmony. — *Dwight.*

Progres'sional, *a.* Such as are in a state of increase or advance. — Improving.

Progres'sionist, *n.* One who makes or advocates progress.

Progres'sist, *n.* A progressionist.

Progres'sive, *a.* [Fr. *progressif.*] Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing. — Improving.

Progres'sively, *adv.* By motion onward; by gradual steps or regular course; with progress.

Progres'siveness, *n.* The state of advancing.

Prohib'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *prohibeo*, from *pro*, and *habeo*, to have, to hold.] To forbid; to interdict by authority. — To debar; to hinder; to prevent.

Prohib'iter, *n.* One who forbids or interdicts.

Prohibition, (*-bish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prohibitio.*] Act of forbidding or interdicting; a declaration to hinder some action; an interdict.

Writ of prohibition. (*Law.*) A writ issued by a superior court, directed to the judge and parties of a suit in an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of the same, upon a suggestion that the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court. The writ of prohibition may also be issued when, having jurisdiction, the court has attempted to proceed by rules differing from those which ought to be observed; or when, by the exercise of its jurisdiction, the inferior court would defeat a legal right.

Project', *v. a.* [Lat. *projicio*, *projectus* — *pro*, and *jacio*, to throw or cast.] To throw forth; to cast or shoot forward. — To cast forward in the mind; to scheme; to contrive; to devise, as something to be done. — To draw or exhibit, as the form of anything; to delineate.

—*v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut; to be prominent. — To plan; to scheme. (R.)

—*n.* [Fr. *projet.*] Something cast forward in the mind; a scheme; a design; a plan; something intended or devised; contrivance. — An idle scheme; a design not practicable.

Project'ed, *pp.* or *a.* Cast forward; schemed; devised; delineated.

Project'ile, *a.* [Fr.] Throwing or impelling forward. — Given by impulse; impelled forward.

—*n.* (*Mech.*) A heavy body which is thrown or driven by an impelling force from the surface of the earth, and acted on by gravity and the resistance of the air. Examples of projectiles are a stone thrown from the hand, a bullet from a gun, &c. The theory of projectiles is a part of high mechanics, and very important in the study of the science of gunnery. Projectiles may move either perpendicularly, horizontally, or obliquely, and, as stated above, are acted upon by the force of projection and the force of gravity. The path which they describe must therefore depend upon the ratio of these forces. The resistance of the air must also be taken into account. When the direction of the impelling force is perpendicular, the path of the projectile is a straight line. Gravity causes the motion to be accelerated when the direction is downward; but when the direction is upward, the motion is retarded and finally destroyed, at which point the projectile falls by its gravity alone. When a projectile passes in a horizontal or oblique path, so that the direction of the projecting force forms an angle with the force of gravity, a curvilinear motion is the result; and according to Galileo's discovery of the laws of falling bodies, the path of the projectile, setting aside the resistance of the air, is a parabola. The theory of the parabolic motion of projectiles, in which they are supposed to move in a non-resisting medium, is based upon principles deduced from the law of Galileo. The resistance of the air is, however, of great importance; and the problem to determine its effect was first solved by the Prussian general Georg Friedrich von Templehoff. — See AËRODYNAMICS, GUNNERY, &c.

Projection, (*-jek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *projectio.*] Act of projecting, or of throwing or shooting forward. — A part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something else. — Act of scheming; plan; scheme; design of something to be executed; delineation. — The representation of something.

(*Math.*) The theory of projections is general in its application, and has been employed within the last few years to generalize the ancient geometry, and as a powerful aid to algebra. Its basis is the investigation and determination of those properties which, being true of a figure, are also true of its projections, such properties being necessarily dependent not on the "magnitude," but on the "position" of the lines and angles belonging to the figure. These properties are generally denomi-

nated *projective properties*. For instance, the three conic sections, the *parabola*, *ellipse*, and *hyperbola* are merely various projections of a circle on a plane; and all "positional" properties of the circle are at once, by this theory, connected with similar properties of the three conic sections. The theory is also largely employed in demonstrative mechanics.

(*Geog.*) *Projections of the sphere*. See MAP.

Project'or, *n.* [Fr. *projecteur.*] One who projects or forms a scheme or design. — One who forms wild and impracticable schemes.

Project'ure, *n.* [Lat. *projectura.*] (*Arch.*) The outjutting or prominence which the moulding and members have beyond the plane of a wall or column.

Project, (*prō-jekt'*) *n.* [Fr., a project, a plan.] (*International Law.*) The draft of a proposed treaty or convention. — *Bouvier.*

Prolapse', *v. n.* [Lat. *prolapsus*, from *pro*, and *labi*, to glide, to fall.] To fall down or out of place.

Prolapse', Prolap'sion, Prolap'tion, *n.* Prolapsus, *q. v.*

Prolap'sus, *n.* (*Med.*) A genus of disease, distinguished by the falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected. — *Dunglison.*

Pro'late, *a.* [Lat. *prolatus*, from *proferre*, to bring forth.] Extended; lengthened; extended beyond the line of an exact sphere.

Prolate spheroid. (*Math.*) A spheroid produced by the revolution of an ellipse around its major axis; — so called in opposition to the *oblate* spheroid, which is produced by the revolution of the ellipse about its minor axis.

Pro'leg, *n.* [Lat. *pro*, for, and Eng. *leg.*] (*Zoöl.*) One of the fleshy, exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organs, which assist various larvæ in walking and other motions, but which disappear in the perfect insect.

Prolegom'ena, *n. pl.* [Gr.] (*Lit.*) Preliminary observations prefixed to a book or treatise, serving as an introduction, and with the view of enabling the reader the better to understand the book, or to enter deeper into the science.

Prolegom'enary, *a.* Containing introductory observations; introductory.

Prolegom'enon, *n.*; *pl.* PROLEGOMENA. [Gr., from *prolegein*, to say beforehand, from *pro*, before, and *legein*, to say.] Previous discourse; introductory observations.

Prolep'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *prolambanō*, *prolepsomai*, from *pro*, and *lambano*, to take.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. — An error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time.

Prolep'tic, Prolep'tical, *a.* [Gr. *proleptikos.*] Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation. — Antecedent; previous.

(*Med.*) Said of a periodical phenomenon which anticipates the usual time, *i. e.*, which recurs at progressively shorter intervals.

Prolep'tically, *adv.* By way of anticipation.

Prolep'tics, *n. sing.* (*Med.*) The art and science of predicting in medicine. — *Dunglison.*

Proletaire', *n.* [Fr.] One of that class of the community who depend solely upon physical labor for support; the laboring class. — *Worcester.*

Proleta'rian, *a.* [Lat. *proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring.] Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar. (R.)

Proleta'riat, *n.* The laboring class.

Prol'etary, *n.* [Lat. *proletarius*; Fr. *proletaire.*] (*Roman Antiq.*) A Roman citizen who did not possess the amount of property requisite for admission into the lowest class.

Prol'icide, *n.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *cædere*, to kill.] (*Medical Jurisprudence.*) The destruction of human offspring. Juriste divide the subject into *fœticide*, or the destruction of the fœtus in the utero, or *infanticide*, or the slaying of the new-born infant.

Proliferous, *a.* [Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *fero*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a branch or a cluster of flowers from another root.

Prolific, *a.* [Fr. *prolifique*; from Lat. *proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having the quality of generating; producing young or fruit; fruitful; generative. — Productive of results; as, *prolific* controversies or disputes.

(*Bot.*) Same as PROLIFEROUS, *q. v.*

Prolificacy, *n.* Prolificness.

Prolifical, *a.* Prolific.

Prolifically, *adv.* Fruitfully; pregnantly.

Prolifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of generating or producing young or fruit.

(*Bot.*) The act of producing offspring; the generation of young.

Prolificness, *n.* The state of being prolific.

Prolix', *a.* [Lat. *prolixus* — *pro*, and *laxus*, wide, loose, open, roomy. See LAX.] Stretched far out; extended to a great length; long; diffuse; protracted; said of a discourse. — Minute in narration or argument; tedious; tiresome; prosy; — applied to a writer or speaker.

Prolix'ity, *n.* [Late Lat. *prolixitas.*] State or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail.

Prolix'ly, *adv.* At great length; tediously.

Prolix'ness, *n.* Tediousness.

Prol'ocutor, *n.* [Lat., from *proloqui*, from *pro*, for, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who speaks for or before others. — The speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prolocu'torship, *n.* The office or dignity of a prolocutor.

Prol'ogizer, *n.* One who prefaces or introduces a discourse or performance; one who delivers a prologue.

Prologue, (*pro'log,*) *n.* [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Dramatic Lit.*) A short poem or address, sometimes prefixed to plays, explaining the subject of the piece, and not unfrequently apologizing for the shortcomings of the author. Among the ancients the player who delivered this address was called the *prologus.*

Prolong', *v. a.* [Fr. *prolonger*; Lat. *pro*, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to protract; to delay; to draw out in time by delay; to continue. — To put off to a distant time; to postpone. — To extend in space or length.

Prolong'able, *a.* That may be prolonged.

Prolon'gate, *v. a.* [Low Lat. *prolongare.*] To lengthen in space. — To extend or delay in time. (R.)

Prolonga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *prolongatio.*] Act of prolonging or lengthening in time or space. — Extension of time by delay or postponement.

Prolonge, (*-lonj,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A rope used to drag a gun-carriage without the limber, when it is required to retire firing through a street of a village, or any narrow defile.

Prolong'er, *n.* The person or thing that lengthens in time or space.

Prolong'ment, *n.* Prolongation.

Prolu'sion, *n.* [Lat. *prolusio*, from *pro*, and *ludere*, to play.] A prelude, or trial before the principal performance; a performance for diversion.

Prome, or **Prone,** a city of Burmah, India, on the Irrawaddy, 24 m. N.N.W. of Rangoon; Lat. 18° 50′ N., Lon. 95° 5′ E.; *pop.* 30,000.

Promenade', *n.* [Fr., from *promener*, from late Lat. *prominare*, to drive forward or along — *pro*, and *minare*, to drive with threats.] A walk for amusement, show, or exercise. — A place for walking.

—*v. i.* To walk for amusement or exercise.

Promenad'er, *n.* A person who promenades.

Prom'erops, Promerop'idæ, *n.* [Gr. *pro*, before, and *merops*, a bee-eater.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of tenuirostral birds, order *Insessores*, many of which are remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, and its singular arrangement. They have an extensible tongue, and feed upon insects, soft fruits, and the saccharine juices of plants. They are mostly natives of Africa.

Prome'thean, *a.* [Lat. *Promethеus.*] Relating to Prometheus.

Prome'theus, (*Myth.*) The son of the Titan Japetus, was brother to Atlas and Epimetheus, and surpassed all mankind in cunning. He ridiculed the gods, and deceived Jupiter himself. To punish *P.* and the rest of mankind, Jupiter took fire away from the earth; but *P.* climbed to the heavens, by the assistance of Minerva, and stole fire from the chariot of the sun. This provoked Jupiter, who ordered Vulcan to make a woman of clay, and, after he had given her life, he sent her to *P.*, with a box of the most valuable presents. (See PANDORA.) *P.*, suspecting the snare, took no notice of Pandora, but induced his brother to marry her, when the god, still more irritated, caused this wily mortal to be tied to a rock on Mount Caucasus, where, for 30,000 years, a vulture was to feed upon his liver, which was never to be diminished. He was delivered from this punishment 30 years afterwards, by Hercules.

Prom'inence, Prom'inency, *n.* [Lat. *prominentia*; Fr. *prominence.*] A standing out from the surface of anything; conspicuousness. — That which juts out; a protuberance.

Prom'inent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *prominens.*] Jutting out; protuberant; in high relief; full; large, as eyes. — Eminent; distinguished above others; principal. — Most visible or striking to the eye; conspicuous.

Prom'inently, *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts; eminently; in a striking manner; conspicuously.

Promiscu'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being promiscuous.

Promis'cuous, *a.* [Sp. *promiscuo*; Lat. *promiscuus*, from *promisceo* — *pro*, and *misceo*, to mix or mingle.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of individuals united in a body or mass without order; confused; undistinguished. — Common; indiscriminate; not restricted to an individual.

Promis'cuously, *adv.* In a crowd or mass without order; with confused mixture; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds.

Promis'cuousness, *n.* A state of being promiscuous or mixed without order or distinction.

Prom'ise, *n.* [Fr. *promesse*; Lat. *promissum*, from *promitto* — *pro*, and *mitto*, to send, to let go.] An assurance of a benefit; word pledged; a declaration or engagement, verbal or written, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do or forbear a certain act specified. — A binding declaration of something to be done or given for another's benefit. — Hopes; expectation, or that which affords expectation of future distinction. — That which is promised; fulfilment or grant of what is promised.

Promise of marriage. (*Law.*) A contract mutually entered into by a man and a woman that they will marry each other. Every marriage is necessarily preceded by an express or implied contract of this description, as a wedding cannot be agreed upon and celebrated at one and the same instant. If the man or the woman be an infant, or labor under any other legal disability, he or she will not be bound by a promise of marriage; but if one of the parties be an infant and the other an adult, the promise will be binding upon the latter. If the communications between the parties are verbal, the only questions which usually arise relates to evidence and proof. The very words, or time, or manner of the promise need not be proved, but it may be inferred from the conduct of the parties, and from the circumstances which usually attend an engagement to marry; as, visiting, the understanding of friends and relations, preparations for marriage, and the reception of the man by the woman's family as a suitor. When the parties are at a distance from each other, and the offer is made by letter, it will be presumed to continue for a reasonable time for the consideration of the party addressed; and if accepted within a reasonable time, and before it is expressly revoked, the contract is then complete. If no time be fixed and agreed upon for the performance of the contract, it is, in contemplation of law, a contract to marry within a reasonable period after request, and either party may call upon the other to fulfil the engagement, and in case of a default, may bring an action for damages. The common opinion that an agreement to marry between persons incapable of forming a valid marriage is necessarily void, is erroneous. If the disability pertains only to one of the parties, and the other party was ignorant of it at the time of the engagement, it will constitute no defence for the former. Thus, if a man who already has a wife living makes a promise of marriage to another woman who is ignorant of the former marriage, he will be liable in damages for a breach of his promise, although a performance is impossible. When an action for breach of promise of marriage is brought by a woman, it seems that she may prove, in aggravation of damages, that the defendant, under color of a promise of marriage, has seduced her. — *Bouvier.*

Prom'ise, *v. a.* To make a declaration to do or to forbear some act. — To afford reason to expect. — To make declaration or give assurance of some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage; to bestow.

—*v. n.* To assure one by a promise or binding declaration. — To afford hopes or expectations; to give good reason to expect good.

Prom'ise-breach, *n.* Violation of promise.

Prom'ise-breaker, *n.* A violater of promises.

Prom'ise City, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 10 m. E. of Corydon.

Promisee', *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

Prom'iser, *n.* One who makes a promise.

Prom'isingly, *adv.* In a promising manner.

Prom'isor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who promises.

Promis'sive, *a.* That makes, or employs a promise.

Prom'issorily, *adv.* By way of promise.

Prom'issory, *a.* [It. *promissorio.*] Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promissory note. (*Law.*) A promise, in writing, made by one person to pay another, absolutely and unconditionally, a certain sum of money at a time specified. It is rarely made payable only to the person named therein, but also to order or bearer, by which it becomes negotiable. The person who grants the note is called the *maker*; the person to whom it is payable, the *payee*, who becomes the *indorser*, when he negotiates it by *indorsement*; and the person to whom it is transferred is the *indorsee.*

Prom'ontory, *n.* [Fr. *promontoire*; Lat. *promontorium* — *pro*, and *mons*, *montis*, a mountain.] (*Geog.*) A part of a mountain, or a high point of land or rock, projecting into the sea beyond the line of the coast; a headland; a high cape.

Promote', *v. a.* [Lat. *promotus*, from *promoveo*, from *pro*, and *moveo*, to move.] To advance; to forward; to further; to help; to contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as of anything valuable, or to the increase of, as of anything evil. — To raise to higher rank or honor; to exalt; to elevate; to dignify.

Promot'er, *n.* One who or that which forwards, advances, or promotes; an encourager. — One who excites or promotes; as, a *promoter* of rebellion.

Promo'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *promotio.*] Act of promoting; advancement; encouragement. — Exaltation in rank or honor; preferment.

Promo'tive, *a.* That tends to promote; apt to forward; advancing.

Prompt, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *promptus*, from *promo*, from *pro*, and *emo*, to take.] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity; — said of persons. — Quick; ready; without hesitation; as, *prompt* obedience.

—*n.* (*Com.*) A limit of time given for payment of an account for goods purchased. — *Simmonds.*

—*v. a.* To move or excite to action or exertion; to instigate; to incite.

— To assist, as a speaker when at a loss, by pronouncing the words forgotten or next in order. — To dictate; to suggest to the mind of.

Prompt'-book, *n.* The book made use of for the purpose of prompting.

Prompt'er, *n.* One who prompts; one who admonishes or excites to action. — One whose business is to assist an actor or speaker when at a loss, by uttering the first words of a sentence, or words forgotten.

Promp'titude, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *promptus.*] State or quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands. — Readiness of will; cheerful alacrity.

Prompt'ly, *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously; cheerfully.

Prompt'ness, *n.* Promptitude. — Readiness; quickness; alacrity.

Prompt'-note, *n.* (*Com.*) A note given to a purchaser at the time of sale, reminding him of the time of payment, &c. — *Simmonds.*

Promp'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Wayne co., abt. 4 m. N.W. of Honesdale.

Promp'tuary, *a.* Relating to, or assisting in preparation. (R.)

—*n.* [Lat. *promptuarium.*] A storehouse; a repository; a magazine.

Prompt'ure, *n.* Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. (R.)
Promul'gate, *v. a.* [Lat. *promulgo, promulgatus.*] To expose to public view; to publish; to proclaim; to make known by open declaration.
Promul'gating, *ppr.* Publishing.
Promulga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *promulgatio.*] Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.
Promulga'tor, *n.* A publisher; one who makes known, or teaches publicly, what was before unknown.
Promulge, (*pro-mulj'*) *v. a.* [Fr. *promulguer,* from Lat. *promulgo.*] To promulgate; to publish; to teach openly. (R.)
Promulg'er, *n.* A publisher; a promulgator.
Proms'cis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of the suctorious organs of the hemipterous, formed by the union of the two jaws (maxillæ) to the lower lip, which they embrace; thus forming a jointed organ, containing four long capillary lancets and a short tongue.
Prona'os, *n.* [Gr., from *pro,* before, and *naos,* a temple.] (*Arch.*) The front porch of a temple.
Prona'tion, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *pronare,* to bend forward.] (*Anat.*) The motion by which the inferior extremity of the radius passes before the ulna, and thus causes the hand to execute a kind of rotation from without inwards. — *Dunglison.*
Prone, *a.* [Lat. *pronus,* probably akin to Gr. *proneuō,* to stoop forwards — *pro,* before, and *neuō,* to nod; Lat. *nūo,* found in *annūo,* to nod to; Sans. *pravana,* prone. See Non.] Turned or leaning forward; bending forward; inclined; not erect; lying with the face downward; headlong; precipitous; inclining in descent; sloping; declivous; inclining; propense; disposed.
Prone'ly, *adv.* So as to bend downward.
Pronom'inally, *adv.* With the effect, or after the manner, of a pronoun.
Pro'noun, *n.* [Lat. *pro,* for, and *nomen,* a name.] (*Gram.*) The name given to a class of words which are used as substitutes for the names of persons and things. Pronouns are of several kinds: *personal, relative, demonstrative,* &c. Personal pronouns indicate directly a person or thing — as, *I, thou, it;* demonstrative pronouns relate to a present subject, as, *this, that;* relative refer to some subject previously mentioned, as, *who, which, that;* interrogative ask a question, as, *who? which? what?;* possessive indicate possession, as, *mine, thine, his.*
Pronounce', *v. a.* [Fr. *prononcer;* Lat. *pronuntio, pronuntiatus — pro,* and *nuntio,* to announce, declare, make known.] To make publicly known; to proclaim; to announce; to speak; to utter articulately; to articulate.—To utter formally, officially, or solemnly. — To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; to utter, in almost any manner. — To declare or affirm.
—*v. n.* To make declaration; to speak; to utter an opinion. (R.)
Pronounce'able, *a.* That may be pronounced or uttered.
Pronoun'cer, *n.* One who pronounces; one who utters or declares.
Pronoun'cing, *a.* Teaching pronunciation; as, a *pronouncing* dictionary.
Pronsk, a town of Russia, govt. of Riazan, on the Proon, 30 m. S. of Riazan; *pop.* 1,700.
Pronu'bial, *a.* [Lat. *pronuba,* bridesmaid, from *pro,* and *nuba,* bride.] That presides over marriages.
Pronun'cial, *a.* Expressing pronunciation.
Pronunciamento, (*-noon-the-a-.*) [Sp. *pronunciamiento.*] A proclamation; formal public announcement.
Pronunciation, (*-shi-a'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pronunciatio.*] Act of pronouncing or uttering; utterance.—The mode of uttering words or sentences.
Pronun'ciative, *a.* [Lat. *pronunciativus.*] Relating to pronunciation.
Pronun'ciator, *n.* A pronouncer. (R.)
Pronun'ciatory, *adv.* Expressing pronunciation.
Proof, *n.* [Fr. *preuve.*] Something which proves, or tends to prove; test; trial; essay; experiment; any effort, process, or operation that ascertains truth or fact. —That which convinces the mind of the certainty of truth or fact, and produces belief; evidence; testimony; reason; argument; demonstration. — Firmness or hardness that resists impression, or yields not to force; impenetrability of physical bodies. — Firmness of mind; stability; unshaken adhesion.
(*Law.*) See Evidence.
(*Math.*) A verification of a rule or a result.
(*Engraving.*) An impression taken from an engraving to prove the state of it during the progress of executing it; also one taken before the letters are engraved on the plate.
(*Printing.*) An impression on paper taken for examination or correction.
—*a.* Able to resist something; impenetrable.
Proof-arm, *v. a.* To arm securely, or with power to resist.
Proofless, *a.* Unproved; wanting evidence.
Prooflessly, *adv.* Without evidence or proof.
Proof-sheet, *n.* (*Printing.*) A proof.
Proof-spirit, *n.* A mixture of equal weights of absolute alcohol and water; the specific gravity of such a mixture is 0·917; but that of the proof-spirit of commerce is 0·920 at 60°. The term *proof* appears to be derived from the gunpowder test. Spirit was poured over gunpowder and the vapor inflamed; if it fired the gunpowder, it was *over proof;* if it burnt without igniting the powder, owing to the residuary water rendering the powder damp, it was said to be *under proof.* The weakest spirit capable of firing gunpowder was the proof-spirit of pharmacy, specific gravity 0·920.
Proof-text, *n.* A text of Scripture believed to prove a particular doctrine.
Prop, *v. a.* [L. Ger., and Du. *proppen;* Belg. *proppe,* a prop, support.] To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against; to support by standing under or against.
—To support or sustain.
—*n.* That which supports or sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests for support; a support; a stay.
Propæden'tic, Propæden'tical, *a.* Giving preliminary instruction; teaching beforehand.
Propæden'tics, *n. sing.* [From Gr. *pro,* before, and *paideuein,* to bring up a child.] Preliminary learning, connected with any art or science. — *Worcester.*
Prop'agable, *a.* That may be continued or multiplied by natural generation or production. — That may be spread, or extended by any means, as tenets, doctrines or principles.
Propagan'da, *n.* [Lat. *propagare;* Fr. *propagande.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A designation given to those institutions by which Christianity is propagated in heathen countries; but is more particularly applied to certain institutions established by the Papacy for the extension of its religion and power throughout the world. The Propaganda, strictly so called, or *Congregatio de propaganda Fide* (Congregation for propagating the Faith), was founded at Rome in 1622, by Gregory XV., having for its object the extension of Catholic faith and the extirpation of heretics. It consists of a board of cardinals, and has a secretary, who is generally a bishop or archbishop, and a number of priests, advisers, and under-secretaries, who meet for consultation weekly. The cardinal-prefect of the Propaganda is the Pope's representative in all matters relating to foreign missions. In 1627, Pope Urban VIII. added to the congregation a college for the education of priests for the missionary work; and here young men from all parts of the world (except Catholic countries) are educated. Connected with the Propaganda is a printing establishment, celebrated for the number of works in different languages which it has sent out.
Propagand'ism, *n.* [Fr. *propagandisme.*] The propagating of certain tenets or principles.
Propagand'ist, *n.* One who devotes himself to propagate certain tenets or principles.
Prop'agate, *v. a.* [Lat. *propagare, propagatum.*] To give continuance or greater number to the kind of by generation or successive production; to multiply.
—To extend; to impel forward in space, as sound.
—To cause to go from person to person; to diffuse; to disseminate; to spread.
—To promote; to increase; to carry from place to place.
—To generate; to produce.
—*v. n.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants.
Propaga'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *propagatio.*] Act of propagating; the continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production.
—The spreading or extension of anything; forwarding or promotion.
Prop'agative, *a.* Producing by generation.
Prop'agator, *n.* One who propagates; one who continues or multiplies his own species by generation; one who continues or multiplies any species of animals or plants; one who spreads or causes to circulate, as a report; one who plants, originates, or extends; one who promotes.
Propel', *v. a.* [Lat. *propello, propulsus,* from *pro,* and *pello,* to drive, thrust, push. See Compel.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force.
Propel'ler, *n.* [Lat. *pro,* forward, *pello,* to drive.] (*Mech.*) An arrangement by which motion is given to a carriage bearing a portion of the working gears required to traverse regularly in a horizontal direction. The term is also very generally applied to a peculiar mechanism set in motion by some mechanical power in vessels or ships, which causes them to advance by the resistance of the water itself. Oars and sails were the only propellers used before the steam-engine was applied to purposes of navigation. The uses of wheels bearing floats, working in the water by the side of the boats to which they were attached, had been known for a very long period; but it was not till the steam-engine was applied as a motive power to them that they became generally used as propellers. The majority of steamboats at the present day, whether intended for still water or the deep-sea packet service, are provided with paddle-wheel propellers. When paddle-wheels are used as propellers, they are placed upon a horizontal shaft or axis, and in front of the centre of gravity of the vessel. There does not, however, seem to be any uniformity among steamboat-builders as to the exact position of these parts of the machinery. The screw-propeller has occasionally been used for many years; but it is only about 30 years since the use of the screw became sufficiently understood to allow of its being commercially applied. In all ordinary deep-sea goods traffic, and in steam transport on canals and narrow rivers, this kind of propeller will ultimately supersede all others used for a like purpose. For war vessels, the sheltered position of the screw and of the engines gives that description of propeller an incomparable advantage over the exposed engines and wheels of those vessels which are propelled by paddles.
Propend'ency, *n.* Inclination or tendency to desire anything. — Attentive deliberation. (R.)
Propend'ent, *a.* Leaning or inclining forward or towards anything. (R.)
Propense', *a.* [Lat *propensus,* from *propendeo,* from *pro,* and *pendeo,* to hang.] Leaning toward, in a moral sense; inclined; disposed; prone.
Propense'ly, *adv.* After a propense manner.
Propense'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being propense; inclination. (R.)
Propen'sion, Propen'sity, *n.* [Lat. *propensio;* Fr. and Sp. *propension.*] Bent of mind, natural or acquired; natural tendency; disposition; bias; inclination.
Prop'er, *a.* [Fr. *propre;* Lat. *proprius.*] One's own; special. — Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common.
—Particularly suited to; noting an individual. — Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole. — Fit; adapted; accommodated; suitable; qualified. — Exact; precise; just.
(*Her.*) Applied to a charge which is borne of its natural color.
Prop'erly, *adv.* Fitly; suitably; in a proper manner. —In a strict sense.
Proper'tius, Sextus Aurelius, a Roman poet, was b. at Melvania, about B. C. 52. Nothing more of his life is known than that, after the end of the civil war, he found a patron at Rome, in Mæcenas, through whom he obtained the favor of the emperor. He appears to have been the bosom friend of Ovid, and was also on terms of intimacy with other eminent contemporaries. His life appears to have been a series of amours, and his "elegiee" are, for the most part, expressions of his passion.
Prop'erty, *n.* [Fr. *propriété;* Lat. *proprietas,* from *proprius,* proper.] A peculiar quality or attribute of anything; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; characteristic. — An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art or bestowed by man.
—The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership. — Possession held in one's own right. — The thing owned; that to which a person has the legal title, whether in his possession or not. — An estate, whether in lands, goods, or money. — Nearness or right; as, "Propinquity and *property* of blood." — *Shaks.*
—A portion of land, with buildings, &c., attached.
(*Logic.*) A predicable which denotes something essentially conjoined to the essence of the species. There are enumerated in books on logic four kinds of *P.,* which are termed *universal, but not peculiar; peculiar, but not universal; universal and peculiar; universal and peculiar, but not at every time.* The last kind is more properly designated as *accident.*
(*Law.*) All things are not the subject of *P.;* the sea, the air, and the like, cannot be appropriated; every one may enjoy them, but he has no exclusive right in them. When things are fully our own, or when all others are excluded from meddling with them, or from interfering about them, it is plain that no person beside the proprietor, who has this exclusive right, can have any claim either to use them, or to hinder him from disposing of them as he pleases; so that *P.,* considered as an exclusive right to things, contains not only a right to use those things, but a right to dispose of them, either by exchanging them for other things, or by giving them away to any other person without any consideration, or even throwing them away. *P.* is divided into Personal Property, and Real Property. *q. v.*
Prop'erty-man, *n.* A person who has charge of the properties of a theatre.
Proph'asis, *n.* [Gr., from *prophainein,* from *pro,* and *phainein,* to bring to light.] (*Med.*) A cause, especially a remote cause, of a disease; prognosis. — *Dunglison.*
Prophecy, (*prof'e-se,*) *n.* [Gr. *propheteia,* from *prophemi,* to predict.] Prophecy is defined to be "a knowledge and manifestation of secret things which a man knows not from his own sagacity, nor from the relation of others, but by an extraordinary revelation of God from heaven." It is thus generally and properly restricted to those predictions which are to be met with in the sacred Scriptures. In Hebrew, the word translated *prophet* properly signifies inspired; and a prophet was, therefore, one who spoke by Divine inspiration. The principal function of the prophets of the Old Testament was to keep up the intercourse between God and his people; and hence their prophecies are frequently called the words of Jehovah. They announced the will of God towards his people, directed them on the right path, reproved their iniquities, and pointed out to them the future consequences of their transgressions. The language in which they predicted future events is necessarily in general obscure; for their object was not to gratify human curiosity with respect to the future, but rather to give weight to their teaching, so that when the time of their fulfilment came, people might know that their inspirations were of God. The ways by which the Deity made known his will were various, — as by dreams, visions, angels, symbolic representations, impulses on the mind. Many writers, especially within the last hundred years, have attempted to explain away the divine character of the prophecies, by attributing them to a high degree of religious enthusiasm and ecstacy, or a kind of spiritual clairvoyance. Others, again, as Dr. Williams in the *Oxford Essays and Reviews,* deny their prophetic character, and maintain that the very few cases that can claim to be strictly prophetic "tend to melt, if they have not already melted, in the crucible of free inquiry," leaving only certain "deep truths and great ideas." These views, however, are rejected by the great majority of theologians, who maintain that it is contrary to the plain intent of the Old Testament, and opposed by the testimony of Christ and his Apostles in the New. "The very course of history," says Tholuck, "has impressed upon these declarations the stamp and confirmation of an objective and

supernatural inspiration." The great prophetic æra extends from the time of Samuel to the Babylonian captivity, during which time hardly an important event happened in which they do not appear as performing a leading part. Schools of the prophets are mentioned as existing in various places, and Samuel, Elijah, and Elisha, as principals of such institutions; their pupils being frequently designated the "sons of the prophets." About a hundred years after the return from the Babylonian captivity, the prophetic profession ceased, and Haggai, Zechariah, and Malachi, are uniformly mentioned by Jewish tradition as the last of the prophets. The New Testament mentions the power of prophecy as one of the gifts of the Holy Spirit, and the Book of Revelation bears a marked prophetic character.

Proph'esier, *n.* One who prophesies or predicts events.

Proph'esy, *v. a.* [Sp. *profetizár*; Fr. *prophétiser*; Gr. *prophēteuō*, to be an interpreter of the gods.] To foretell; to predict. — To foreshow. (R.)

—*v. n.* To utter prophecies or predictions; to make declarations of events to come; to preach.

(*Script.*) To instruct in religious doctrines; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to exhort.

Prophet, (*prŏf'et,*) *n.* [Fr. *prophète*; Sp. *profēta*; Gr. *prophētēs* — *pro*, before, and *phēmi* (belonging to the root *phaō*, to bring to light), to make known.] One who foretells future events; a predicter; a foreteller. — A person inspired or instructed by God to announce future events, and to instruct the people. — An interpreter.

Books of the Prophets. (*Script.*) They form an important part of the Old Testament. The Jews included in this class the books of Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings, but excluded the book of Daniel, as he did not strictly belong to the class of the prophets. Modern biblical critics, however, exclude these four books, and include that of Daniel. They are divided into the four great and twelve minor prophets: the former being Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel; the latter Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Haggai, Zechariah, Zephaniah, and Malachi.

Proph'etess, *n.* A female prophet.

Prophet'ic, Prophet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *prophétique.*] Containing prophecy; foretelling future events; unfolding that which is to come.

Prophetical'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being prophetic.

Prophet'ically, *adv.* By way of prediction; in the manner of prophecy.

Prophet'icalness, *n.* Propheticality.

Proph'etize, *v. n.* [Fr. *prophétiser*; Lat. *prophetizare*; Gr. *prophetizein.*] To make predictions. (R.)

Proph'etstown, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whiteside co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Fulton.

Prophylac'tic, Prophylac'tical, *a.* [Gr. *prophylaktikos*, from *pro*, and *phylassein*, to guard.] (*Med.*) Preventive; preservative.

Prophylac'tic, *n.* A medicine or agent intended to prevent or preserve from disease.

Propinquity, (*pro-pink'wi-ty,*) *n.* [Lat. *propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, from *prope*, near.] Nearness in place; neighborhood. — Approximation in time. — Nearness of kindred.

Propith'ecus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of quadrupeds allied to the *Lemurs*, but distinguished from them by its shorter muzzle and its rounded ears, as well as by the marked disproportion in length between the hinder and anterior extremities, the greater length of its hands, and the shortness of its anterior thumb. They inhabit Madagascar.

Propi'tiable, *a.* That may be propitiated, or that may be made propitious.

Propi'tiate, *v. a.* [Lat. *propitio, propitiatus.*] To make propitious; to render favorable; to conciliate; to appease and render favorable, as one offended; to reconcile; to make propitious.

—*v. n.* To make propitiation or atonement.

Propitia'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *propitiatio.*] The act of propitiating, or of appeasing wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

(*Theol.*) The atonement, or atoning sacrifice which removes the obstacle to man's salvation.

Propi'tiator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who propitiates.

Propi'tiatorily, *adv.* By way of propitiation.

Propi'tiatory, *a.* [Fr. *propitiatoire.*] Having the power to make propitious; conciliatory.

—*n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) The mercy-seat; the covering of the ark in the Jewish temple.

Propi'tious, *a.* [It. *propizio*; Lat. *propitius*, from *prope*, near.] Kind; favorable; — said of men. — Disposed to be gracious or merciful; ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings; — applied to God. — Favorable; as, *propitious* weather.

Propi'tiously, *adv.* Favorably; kindly.

Propi'tiousness, *n.* Kindness; disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive. — Favorableness; as, the *propitiousness* of a climate.

Pro'plasm, *n.* [Lat. *proplasma*; Gr. *proplasma*, from *pro*, before, and *plasma*, a thing formed or moulded.] A mould; a matrix. (R.)

Proplas'tic, *a.* Belonging to a mould or cast.

Praplas'tice, *n.* The art of making moulds for castings.

Pro'polis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., from *pro*, before, and *polis*, a city.] A name applied to the substance employed by bees in closing up crevices in their hives, and in strengthening the margins of the cells of the comb. It is a glutinous resin, of a reddish-brown color and an aromatic odor, and in time acquires a firm consistence. It is collected from the wild poplar and other trees.

Propo'nent, *n.* [Lat. *proponens*, from *proponere*, to propose.] One who makes a proposal or lays down a proposition.

—*a.* Proposing.

Proportion, (*-pōr'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *proportio*, from *pro*, for, and *portio, portionis*, a share.] The comparative relation of parts, portions, or shares, or the comparative relation of one thing to another in respect of size, quantity, or degree. — Suitable adaptation of one part or thing to another; equal or just shares. — The relation between unequal things of the same kind, by which their several parts correspond to each other with an equal augmentation and diminution.

(*Math.*) The equality of two ratios. There are two methods by which the comparison of two magnitudes may be effected. First, it may be determined by how many units one is greater than the other (*difference*); secondly, one magnitude may be taken as the measure of the other, and it may be determined how many times it is contained in it (*quotient*). The former relation is called an *arithmetical P.* In the arithmetical *P.*, the difference, and in the geometrical, the quotient, are called the *ratio* of the *P.* Each *P.* consists of four terms, — two *extremes* and two *means.* In every arithmetical *P.* the sum of the extremes is equal to the sum of the means. Thus in an arithmetical *P.* either extreme or mean can be found by subtracting the given extreme or mean from the sum of the given means or extremes; and in a geometrical *P.* by dividing the product of the means or extremes by the given extreme or mean.

(*Chem.*) See Affinity, and Atomic Theory.

(*Fine Arts.*) The proper relation of the measure of parts to each other and to the whole. In many instances *proportion* may be considered almost synonymous with *fitness*, though there is a distinction between them, since every form susceptible of proportion may be considered either with respect to its whole as connected with the end designed, or with respect to the relation of the several parts to the end. In the first case, fitness is the thing considered; in the second, proportion. Fitness, therefore, expresses the general relation of means to an end, and proportion the proper relation of parts to an end. It is hence needless to dwell on the intimate connection that exists between beauty and proportion, in all complex forms.

Propor'tion, *v. a.* To adjust the comparative relation of, as of one thing, or one part with another. — To form with symmetry or harmoniousness, as the parts of the body.

Propor'tionable, *a.* That may be proportioned, or made proportional.

Propor'tionableness, *n.* The state or quality of being proportionable.

Propor'tionably, *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

Propor'tional, *a.* [Lat. *proportionalis.*] Having a due proportion or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree. — Relating to proportion. — Having a proper relation to.

(*Math.*) Having the same ratio.

—*n.* (*Math.*) One of the terms of a proportion.

(*Chem.*) An equivalent. See Atomic Theory.

Proportional'ity, *n.* [Fr. *proportionnalité.*] The quality of being proportional.

Propor'tionally, *adv.* In proportion; in due degree; with suitable comparative relation.

Propor'tionate, *a.* [L. Lat. *proportionatus.*] Proportional; — adjusted to something else according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

—*v. a.* To proportion; to make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate or to due comparative relation.

Propor'tionately, *adv.* With due proportion; according to a settled or suitable rate or degree.

Propor'tionateness, *n.* The state or quality of being adjusted according to a settled rate or comparative relation.

Propor'tionless, *a.* Without proper proportions.

Propor'tionment, *n.* The act of making proportional.

Propos'al, *n.* That which is offered or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed.

Propose', *v. a.* [Fr. *proposer*; Lat. *propono, propositus*, from *pro*, and *pono*, to place, put.] To bring forward or offer for consideration, discussion, or acceptance; to propose or offer for consideration. — To intend or purpose. (R.)

—*v. n.* To purpose; to lay schemes. — To offer one's self in marriage.

Propos'er, *n.* One who proposes or offers anything for consideration or adoption.

Proposi'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *propositio.*] That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; offer of terms.

(*Math.*) A statement in terms either of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed.

(*Rhet.*) Anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

(*Logic.*) A part of an argument in which some quality, either negative or positive, is attributed to a subject. It consists of two terms: the one, that of which we affirm or deny, called the *subject*; the other, the thing affirmed or denied, called the *attribute*, or *predicate.* These two are either joined or separated by the intervention of some copula or disjunctive. Thus, in the proposition, God is just, *God* is the subject, *just* the attribute, and *is* the copulative. A syllogism consists of three propositions,—*major, minor*, and *conclusion.*

Propositional, *a.* Pertaining to a proposition; considered as a proposition.

Propound', *v. a.* [Lat. *propono.*] To offer for consideration; to propose; to exhibit.

(*Eccl. Law.*) To present or offer.

Propound'er, *n.* One who proposes, or offers for consideration.

Propre'tor, *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) A magistrate bearing to the prætor the relation which the proconsul bore to the consul.

Propri'etary, *n.* [Lat. *proprietarius.*] In its strict sense, this word signifies one who is master of his actions, and who has the free disposition of his property. During the colonial government of Pennsylvania, William Penn was called the *proprietory.*

—*a.* Belonging to a proprietor, or proprietors.

Propri'etor, *n.* [Fr. *propriétaire.*] A proprietary.

Proprieto'rial, *a.* Proprietary.

Propri'etorship, *n.* State of being proprietor.

Propri'etress, *n.* A female proprietor; a female who has the exclusive legal right to anything.

Propri'ety, *n.* [Fr. *propriété*; Lat. *proprietas*, from *proprius.*] Suitableness; appropriateness; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; justness; accuracy.

Proproc'tor, *n.* (*Eng. Universities.*) An assistant of a proctor.

Propt, *part.* of prop. Propped.

Propugn'er, *n.* A defender.

Propul'sion, *n.* [Sp. *propulsa*; Lat. *propulsus*, from *propello*, to propel.] Act of propelling or of driving forward.

Propul'sive, *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

Propyla'um, *n.*; *pl.* Propylæa. [Lat.; Gr. *propylaion*, from *pro*, before, and *pulē*, a gate.] (*Anc. Arch.*) The open court of a temple in advance of the building itself; the vestibule of a house of the higher class.

Prop'ylon, *n.* (*Anc. Arch.*) A propylæum.

Pro Ra'ta. [Lat., according to the rate.] (*Com.*) In proportion.

Prorate', *v. a.* [From Lat. *pro rata*, according to the rate.] (*Com.*) To divide proportionally.

Prore, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *prora.*] (*Poet.*) The prow; the fore part of a ship. (R.)

Prorec'tor, *n.* (*German Universities.*) An officer who presides in the academic court.

Prorec'torate, *n.* The office of a prorector.

Prorep'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prorepere*, to creep forward.] A creeping forward.

Proroga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prorogatio.*] The continuance of Parliament from one session to another; adjournment. (Eng.)

Prorogate, *v. a.* To prorogue.

Prorogue, (*pro-rog',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *proroger*; Lat. *prorogo*, from *pro*, and *rogo*, to ask.] To protract; to prolong. — To put off; to delay. — To continue, as the parliament from one session to another.

Prorup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *proruptio*, from *prorumpo*, to burst forth.] Act of bursting forth.

Prosaic, Prosaical, (*pro-za'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *prosaïque*; Lat. *prosaicus.*] Pertaining to prose; resembling prose; not restricted by numbers. — Dull; uninteresting.

Prosa'ically, *adv.* In a prosaic or dull manner.

Prosa'icalness, *n.* The state or quality of being prosaic.

Prosa'icism, *n.* Prosaicalness; prosaic style or manner.

Prosa'ism, *n.* Being in the form of prose.

Prosa'ist, *n.* One who writes prose.

Prosce'nium, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *proskenion*, from *pro*, before, and *skene*, a tent.] The stage of a Greek or Roman theatre, or the space included in the front of the drop-scene; in contradistinction to the *postscenium*, or space behind the drop-scene. In the modern theatre it is improperly used to designate the ornamental framework from which the curtain hangs when performances are not going on, and thus divides the spectator from all engaged on the stage.

Proscribe', *v. a.* [Sp. *proscribir*; Lat. *proscribo*, from *pro*, and *scribo*, to write.] To put out of the protection of the law; to exile; to outlaw. — To denounce and condemn as dangerous; to interdict; to exclude.

Proscrib'er, *n.* One who proscribes; one who dooms to destruction; one who denounces as dangerous, or as utterly unworthy of reception.

Pro'script, *n.* One who is proscribed. — An interdict.

Proscrip'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *proscripcion*; Lat. *proscriptio.*] Act of proscribing or dooming to death; a putting out of the protection of the law; condemning to exile. — State of being proscribed.

(*Hist.*) The most vindictive species of proscription was that introduced by Sylla when he wrested Rome from the hands of the Marian faction. It consisted in making out a list of persons supposed to be obnoxious to the state, and getting a sentence of condemnation passed, which made it unlawful to harbor them. By these measures thousands of citizens perished in the civil wars of Rome. The most celebrated proscription was that of the triumvirs, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, in which Cicero was slain.

Proscrip'tional, *a.* Proscriptive.

Proscrip'tionist, *n.* A person who proscribes.

Proscrip'tive, *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in proscription.

Prose, *n.* [Fr.; It. and Sp. *prosa*, from Lat. *prosa* (*oratio*, discourse being understood), from *pro*, and *versus*, from *vertere*, to turn.] The natural or common language of men. All literary composition belongs to one or other of the two great classes of *prose* or *poetry.* As to what constitutes the distinction between the two, writers are by no means agreed. Many contend that the difference lies in the form, and that metre is essential to poetry; others, that it is in the character; and that in poetry the imagination and feelings prevail, while prose is mainly addressed to the understanding. The distinguish-

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ing feature of poetry is not the metre, but the character or style. Poetry may be said to deal with the emotions, prose with the reason and understanding.

(*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A part of the mass in Latin verse.

—*a.* Relating to prose; prosaic; not poetical.

—*v. a.* To write in prose.—To make a tedious relation of.

—*v. n.* To write prose.—To talk or write in a dull, tedious manner.

Prosec'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *prosecare*, from *pro*, and *secare*, to cut.] A practical anatomist; one who prepares the parts for the anatomical lecture.—*Dunglison.*

Pros'ecutable, *a.* Capable of prosecution, or of being prosecuted.

Pros'ecute, *v. a.* To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to commence or continue, as endeavors to obtain or complete; to persist in or continue, as efforts already begun.—To seek to obtain by legal process.

(*Law.*) To accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal.

—*v. n.* To carry on a legal prosecution; as, to *prosecute* for public offences.

Prosecu'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *prosecutio.*] Act or process of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind.

(*Law.*) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity.—The institution, or commencement and continuance of a criminal suit. The law of England and America differs from that of other countries in having no office analogous to what is termed in France *ministère public* for the prosecution of offences. At common law, therefore, and in the great majority of cases, the so-called *prosecutor* is merely the person injured by an offence, who in the first instance obtains a summons or warrant against the accused. In case of injury to the public, however, the Attorney-General is the recognized public prosecutor; and sometimes govt. originates proceedings in private cases of great importance or scandal: while informations for misdemeanors, in many statutable cases, are *prosecuted* by the informer.

Pros'ecutor, *n.* [Lat.] One who prosecutes, or who pursues or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

(*Law.*) The person who institutes or carries on a criminal suit before a legal tribunal.

Pros'ecutrix, *n.* A female who prosecutes.

Pros'elyte, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *proselytos*, from *proserchesthai*, to come to, from *pro*, and *erchesthai*, to come.] One who changes his religion—giving up one and adopting another. The term is not classic Greek, but it occurs in the New Testament and in the Septuagint, and was used almost exclusively among the Jews. They distinguished two kinds of proselytes,—the proselytes of the gate, and the proselytes of justice or righteousness. The former feared and worshipped the true God, without adopting circumcision or any of the other ceremonies of the law. They were allowed to dwell in the land of Israel, and through holiness might have hope of eternal life. The latter received circumcision and observed the whole law of Moses, and were admitted to all the prerogatives of the people of God.

—*v. a.* To make convert, as to a religion.

Pros'elytism, *n.* [Fr. *proselytisme.*] The making of converts to a religion or religious sect, or to any opinion, system, or party; conversion to a system or creed.

Pros'elytize, *v. a.* To proselyte. (n.)

—*v. n.* To make proselytes.

Pro'ser, *n.* A writer of prose.—One who dwells with tedious minuteness on uninteresting matters; a tedious, dull writer or narrator; a bore.

Pros'erpine. [Gr. *Persephone.*] (*Myth.*) A daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, of extreme innocence and beauty, and who, while gathering flowers in the lovely vale of Tempe, or the Mysian Plain, was seen and carried off by the god of the infernal regions, Pluto. The prayers and intercessions of her mother ultimately prevailed on Pluto to permit her to spend half of each year on earth, to gratify and gladden the heart and eyes of her devoted parents, the other half being passed with her infernal lord in the realms below.

Pros'ily, *adv.* In a dull, prosy manner.

Prosimet'rical, *a.* That consists of both prose and verse.

Pros'iness, *n.* Quality of being prosy or dull; tediousness in writing or relation.

Pro-slav'ery, *a.* Favorable to slavery.

Prosodi'acally, *adv.* In a prosodial manner.

Proso'dial, Prosodi'acal, Proso'dical, *a.* [Fr. *prosodique*; Lat. *prosodiacus.*] Pertaining to prosody, or the quantity and accents of syllables; according to the rules of prosody.

Proso'dian, *n.* One skilled in prosody, or in the rules of pronunciation and metrical composition.

Pros'odist, *n.* One who is versed in prosody.

Pros'ody, *n.* [Fr. *prosodie*; Sp. *prosodia*; Lat., from Ger. *prosödia*, a song sung to or with; the tone or accent of a syllable, differing from its metrical quantity; from *pros*, denoting that which is suitable, and *ödē*, a song.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accents, and of the laws of versification. If we take the first words of the sentence here written, count the syllables, and note those that are accented, we find that there is no regularity in the recurrence of the accent; while if we take the same course with the following line,

"The way was long, the wind was cold,"

we find that every second syllable is accented. Now, the extract where there was no regularity in the recurrence of the accent is *prose*; and the line in which the accent recurred at regular intervals is *metrical*; metre being a general term for the recurrence, within certain intervals, of syllables similarly affected. The syllables in the before-quoted line are similarly affected, being similarly accented. At the same time, accent is not the only quality of a syllable which, by its periodic return, can constitute metre, the classical grammarians determining the character of their metre not by accent, but by *quantity*. The metres wherein quantity plays its chief part are those of the Latin and Greek languages; and to define what quantity was in languages, the proprietors of which have long since passed away, is somewhat difficult, from the fact that not only were there 15 vowel sounds represented by six letters, but that each of these was again susceptible of one of the three accents,—the *acute*, the *grave*, or the *circumflex*. The matter may be thus briefly explained:—There is a difference between the length of *vowels* and the length of *syllables*. The vowel in the syllable *see* is long; and long it remains, whether it stand as it is or be followed by a consonant, as in *seen*; or by a vowel, as in *see-ing*. The vowel in the word *sit* is short. Followed by a *second* consonant, it still retains its shortness; *e.g. sits*. Whatever the comparative length of the syllables *see* and *seen*, *sit* and *sits* may be, the length of their respective vowels is the same. Now, if we determine the character of the syllable by the character of the vowel, all syllables are short wherein there is a short vowel, and all are long wherein there is a long one. Measured by the quantity of the vowel, the word *sits* is short, and the syllable *see* in *seeing* is long. But in the eyes of a classical scholar, the *see* (in *seeing*) is short, and in the word *sits* the *i* is long; for he measures his quantity not by the length of the vowel, but by the length of the syllable taken altogether. To a Roman, the word *monument* consists of two short syllables and one long one; to an Englishman, it contains three short syllables. Another subject which comes within the consideration of prosody is *rhyme*,—unknown or neglected by the ancients,—which is the correspondence of sounds in the terminating words or syllables of two verses, one of which succeeds the other immediately, or at no great distance. A full and perfect rhyme consists in the recurrence of one or more final syllables equally and absolutely accented, wherein the vowels and the parts following the vowel shall be identical, while the parts preceding the vowel shall be articulately different. Rhymes may consist of a single syllable, as *told, bold*; of two syllables, as *water, daughter*; of three, as *cheerily, wearily*. The rhyme begins where dissimilarity of parts, immediately before the main vowel begins. Then follows the vowel, and lastly, the parts after the vowel, the latter of which must be absolutely identical. Syllables may be similar in their sound, and yet fail in furnishing full, true, and perfect rhymes, as in the case of *eye* and *I*; while, on the other hand, there may be rhymes only to the eye—in the case of words where the letters coincide, but the sounds differ; as in the case of *cease* and *ease* (eaze). If, however, the sounds coincide, the difference of the letters is unimportant; and thus, according to the laws of prosody, *rules* is a good rhyme to *fools*.—*Rhythm* and *metre* are also subject to the rules of prosody, and each may be thus defined or explained. *Metre* is an arrangement of syllables and *feet* according to certain rules, and, in this abstract and general sense, comprehends indiscriminately either an entire verse, a part of a verse, or any number of verses. But a metre, in a specific sense, means a combination of two *feet*, and sometimes only one *foot* (a foot in poetry signifying a certain number of syllables constituting a portion of a line of poetry.) Rhythm, however, respects the *time* only, and is a general name, expressing the proportion that subsists between the parts of time employed in the pronunciation of different feet, the least division of which is that which is employed in the pronunciation of a short syllable. Finally, we may observe that *blank* verse is poetry without rhyme; that *heroic* verse usually consists of ten syllables, or five feet, containing each an accented syllable, and one or two unaccented ones; and that *alliterative* verse is a kind of verse in which two successive lines usually commence with the same initial letter, or in which two words in the first line of each couplet, and one in the second, begins with the same letter; this kind of verse being an especial characteristic of Anglo-Saxon and Scandinavian poetry.

Proso'pis, *n.* [Gr. *prosopon*, a mask.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, sub-order *Mimoseæ*. The legumes of *P. pallida* and some other South American species are remarkable for their astringency, and have been successfully employed for tanning. In commerce they are known under the name of *algaroba* and *algarobilla*. From the fruit of *P. algaroba* a drink called *chica* is prepared. The name *chica* was first given to a fermented drink prepared from maize; but it is now used in South America as a common term for several kinds of intoxicating liquor.

Prosopolep'sy, *n.* [Gr. *prosopolepsia*, from *prosopon*, a face, and *lambaneir*, to take, *lepsis*, a taking.] Prejudice from the first view of a person; personal partiality.

Prosopopœia, (*-pe-ya,*) *n.* [Gr. *prosōpopoiia*, from *prosopon*, a face, and *poieo*, to make.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which inanimate objects or abstract ideas are personified, and addressed or represented by the poet or orator as if endowed with human shape or sentiments; a personification. Milton's famous digression of Sin and Death, in the *Paradise Lost*, is at once a *prosopopœia* and an allegory.

Pros'pect, *n.* [Lat. *prospectus*, from *prospicere*, to look forward to, from *pro*, and *spicere*, to look.] View of things within the reach of the eye; a distant view.—View of things to come; intellectual sight.—Expectation; ground of anticipation.—A scene or landscape; the place and the objects seen; object of view.—A view delineated or painted; a picturesque representation of a landscape.—Position of the front of a building.

—*v. a.* To look forward.

—*v. n.* To search for metals. (Local U. S.)

Pros'pect, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New Haven co.; *pop.* (1870) 551

Prospect, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 44 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Prospect, in *Maine*, a township of Waldo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

Prospect, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Prospect, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Prospect, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Butler co., abt. 200 m. W. by N. of Harrisburg.—A post-village of York co., abt. 13 m. E. of York.

Prospect, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Prince Edward co., abt. 80 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Prospect Depot, in *Tennessee*, a village of Giles co., abt. 90 m. S. of Nashville.

Prospect Hill, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Linn co., abt. 25 m. N.N.E. of Iowa City.

Prospect Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clay co., abt. 26 m. N.N.E. of Independence.

Prospect Hill, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Waukesha co., abt. 70 m. S.E. of Madison.

Prospec'tion, *n.* The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

Prospec'tive, *a.* [Lat. *prospectivus.*] Looking forward in time; acting with foresight;—opposed to *retrospective*.—Regarding the future.—Pertaining to, or furnishing a prospect; viewing at a distance.

Prospec'tively, *adv.* With reference to the future.

Prospec'tiveness, *n.* State or quality of being prospective.

Prospec'tus, *n.* [Lat., from *prospicio.*] In its most extended sense, this word is applied to the outline of any plan or proposal submitted for public approbation; but it is most usually confined to literary undertakings, in which it signifies an outline or sketch, or the plan or design of a work, together with such other circumstances connected with the publication, &c., as it may be thought desirable to enlarge upon or make known.

Pros'per, *v. a.* [Fr. *prospérer*; Lat. *prospero*, from *pro*, and *spero*, hope.] To render fortunate or happy; to favor; to render successful.

—*v. a.* To be successful; to succeed.

Prosper'ity, *n.* [Fr. *prospérité*; Lat. *prosperitas.*] Advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; attainment of the object desired; success; good fortune.

Pros'perous, *a.* [Lat. *prosperus*, from *pro*, and *spero*, hope.] Agreeable to one's wishes; successful; flourishing; fortunate; thriving; making gain or increase; characterized by success.—Promising success; favorable; auspicious.

Pros'perously, *adv.* With gain or increase; successfully.

Pros'perousness, *n.* State of being prosperous or successful; prosperity.

Prosper, (St.,) a learned theologian and historian of the 5th century, known by his opposition to the Pelagians. He was a native of Aquitaine, and survived Augustine, to whom he wrote in 427.

Pros'physis, *n.* [Gr. *proshysis*, from *pros*, and *phuein*, to grow.] (*Med.*) Adherence; connection; in a more limited sense, the morbid adhesion of the eyelids, either between themselves, or with the globe of the eye. *Dunglison.*

Pross'nitz, a town of Austria in Moravia, on the Romza, 12 m. S.W. of Olmutz. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton goods, and brandy. *Pop.* 11,500.

Pros'tate, or PROSTATE GLAND, *n.* [Gr. *prostatēs*, to stand before.] (*Anat.*) A gland situated in front of the neck of the bladder in men, and the *vesiculæ seminales*. The gland itself is about the size of a chestnut, is traversed by the urethra, and is often enlarged in youth and middle age by scrofulous disease, but is more frequently the seat of disease in men advanced in life. In a healthy state of the body, this gland seems to be almost insensible and passive; hence its proneness to chronic mischief rather than acute, when any disease overtakes it. A swelling of this gland may depend either upon a common inflammation of the organ, the formation of an abscess, the deposition of calculi in its substance—chiefly composed of the phosphate of lime,—a varicose enlargement of the veins, or a chronic inflammation, degenerating into a scirrhous induration of the gland. Though occasionally liable to acute or phlegmonous inflammation, the prostate, from the reason advanced, is far more prone to chronic than acute disease. The most frequent disease encountered here by the surgeon is scirrhous enlargement, a condition that requires leeches to the part, cold applications, and the internal use of iodide of potassium. The retention of urine, which is the most distressing symptom of disease of the prostate, is caused by the distended gland pressing above and on all sides of the tube of the urethra, as it passes directly through the gland.

Prosta'tic, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to the prostate. *Dunglison.*

Pros'thesis, *n.* [Lat.; Gr., from *prostithenai*, to put, to place.] (*Surg.*) The addition to the human body of some artificial part, in place of one that may be wanting, as a wooden leg, an artificial eye, &c. (*Dunglison.*) Sometimes written *Prothesis*.

(*Gram.*) A figure of grammar, by which one or more letters are prefixed to a word; as, in the common English participles, *be*loved, *be*reft, &c. See METAPLASM.

Prosthet'ic, *a.* Belonging to prosthesis.

Pros'titute, *v. a.* [Lat. *prostituere*, from *pro*, before, and *statuere*, to put, to place.] To expose publicly for lewd purposes; to give up to any vile or infamous purpose. — To devote to anything base; to sell to wickedness; to offer or expose upon vile terms, or to unworthy persons.

—*a.* Openly devoted to lewdness; sold to wickedness or to infamous purposes.

—*n.* A female given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet. — A hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employment for hire.

Prostitu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *prostitutio.*] The act or practice of offering the female body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a female. — Act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power; as, the *prostitution* of the law, the *prostitution* of justice by a corrupt judge.

(*Law.*) The common lewdness of a woman for gain. The act of permitting a common and indiscriminate sexual intercourse for hire. In all well-regulated communities this has been considered a heinous offence, for which the woman may be punished; and the keeper of a house of prostitution may be indicted for keeping a common nuisance. So much does the law abhor this offence, that a landlord cannot recover for the use and occupation of a house let for the purpose of prostitution.

Pros'titutor, *n.* [Lat.] A person who prostitutes.

Pros'trate, *a.* [Lat. *prostratus.*] Lying at length or with the body extended on the ground or other surface. — Lying at mercy, as a supplicant; prone in the posture of humility or adoration.

(*Bot.*) Lying flat on the ground. —*Gray.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *prosterno, prostratus*, from *pro*, and *sterno*, to spread out.] To lay flat; to throw down. — To overthrow; to demolish; to ruin. — To bow in humble reverence. — To sink totally; to reduce; to exhaust; to depress, as one's vital powers.

Prostra'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prostratio.*] Act of prostrating, or of throwing down or lying flat; act of falling down, or the act of bowing in humility or adoration. — Great mortal depression; dejection.

(*Med.*) Great depression of natural strength and vigor; that state of the body in disease in which there is almost a total loss of power over the muscles of locomotion. —*Dunglison.*

Pro'style, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *prostylos*, from *pro*, and *stylos*, a pillar.] (*Arch.*) A temple with a portico in front. When it had a portico at both ends, it was termed *amphi-prostyle.*

Pros'y, *a.* Like prose. — Dull and tedious in discourse or writing.

Prosyl'logism, *n.* (*Logic.*) Two or more syllogisms so connected that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following.

Protacea'ceæ, *n.* [After the Greek divinity *Proteus.*] (*Bot.*) The Protea family, an order of plants, alliance *Daphnales.* — DIAG. Apetalous flowers, anthers bursting lengthwise; erect ovules; and a valvate calyx. — They are shrubs or small trees, chiefly natives of Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, and are generally remarkable for the beauty or singularity of their flowers, and their rich evergreen foliage. The wood of *Protea grandiflora* is used at the Cape for wagon-wheels;—hence, the plant is called by the Dutch settlers *Wagenboom.* The order contains 44 genera and 650 species.

Protag'onist, *n.* [Gr. *protos*, first, and *agonistes*, an actor.] A chief actor in a theatre.

Protag'oras, a Greek sophist, a. at Abdera, B. C. 480, was taught by Democritus, and became a teacher at Athens; travelled through the chief cities of Greece, teaching for pay, and again went to Athens, from which city he was banished on the charge of atheism. He then went to Epirus, where he resided several years, and d. probably about 411. Plato has illustrated the doctrines and the fame of this sophist in the dialogue named after him. None of the writings of *P.* are extant.

Prot'asis, *n.* [Lat.; Gr., from *proteinein*, from *pro*, before, and *teinein*, to stretch.] A maxim or proposition. (R.)

(*Anc. Drama.*) The first part of a comedy or tragedy, that explains the argument of the piece.

(*Gram. and Rhet.*) The first part of a properly constructed period, the second being called *apodosis.*

Pro'tean, *a.* Relating to Proteus; capable of assuming different shapes.

Pro'teanly, *adv.* Like Proteus, or such as easily assumes different shapes.

Protect', *v. a.* [Lat. *protectus*, from *pro*, and *tego*, to cover.] To cover from denger or injury; to throw a shelter over; to keep in safety; to shield; to defend; to preserve; to save.

Protect'ingly, *adv.* By protection; in the way of protection.

Protec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *protectio.*] Act of protecting or preserving from evil, loss, injury, or annoyance. — The state of being protected. — That which protects or preserves from injury. — A safe-conduct; a passport or other writing which secures from molestation.

Protec'tionist, *n.* (*Eng. Pol.*) A name popularly given to those who maintain the principle of protection to native industry against that of free-trade.

Protec'tive, *a.* Affording protection; sheltering; defensive.

Protec'tor, *n.* [Lat., a defender; Fr. *protecteur.*] One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression; a guardian.

(*Eng. Hist.*) This title has been three times borne by daring statesmen. 1. Richard, duke of York, in 1453, was appointed, by Parliament, Protector during pleasure. 2. The Duke of Somerset, being constituted one of the 16 executors of Henry VIII., obtained a patent from the young king, Edward VI., in 1548, constituting him Lord-Protector, with the assistance of the other 15 as councillors; but he enjoyed this dignity only a few months; and his loss of it was soon followed by his death. 3. Cromwell took the title of *Lord-Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, on Dec. 12, 1653, when the *Barebones Parliament* resigned its authority into his hands. His son Richard succeeded him in his title and authority, but was never formally installed Protector.

Protec'toral, Protec'torial, *a.* Relating to a protector.

Protec'torate, *n.* [Fr. *protectorat.*] The government of a protector. — The authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or dependent one.

Protec'torless, *a.* Without a protector.

Protec'torship, *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

Protect'ress, Protec'trix, *n.* A woman who protects.

Protégé, (*pro-ta-zha'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *protéger*, to protect.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protégée, *n.* [Fr.] A female under the protection of another.

Protein', *n.* [Gr. *proteneïn*, to be the first.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar yellowish, horny, semi-transparent substance, produced by neutralizing an alkaline solution of any albuminoid compound, such as albumin, fibrin, or casein. According to Mulder, the substance produced from either of these bodies is identical in composition; and he therefore looks upon it as the fundamental principle of the group, giving rise to albumin, fibrin, casein, globulin, vitellin, and legumin, by uniting with various proportions of sulphur and phosphorus. Liebig and many other chemists of great renown deny the correctness of this view, and assert that no such body as protein exists. Gerhardt and some others consider the so-called protein group as being compounde of a single principle, which presents the character of a weak acid with various bases and saline bodies. Neither of these hypotheses have as yet been proved to be true; and in the present state of chemical science these bodies must be looked on as distinct substances, which are convertible into each other by vital processes taking place in the living organism. The substance obtained by Mulder's process is destitute of taste and smell, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and soluble in the alkalies, which dissolve it on the addition of an acid, reprecipitating it without alteration. The mineral acids cause it to swell up and form a jelly, which retains a portion of the acid employed. *Form.* $C_{36}H_{27}N_4O_{12}$?

Protein'ceous, Protei'nous, *a.* Belonging to protein.

Pro'teles, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as AARD-WOLF, *q. v.*

Proteran'thous, *a.* [Gr., from *protos*, first, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants whose leaves appear before their flowers.

Protest', *v. n.* [L. Lat. *protestor*, from *pro*, and *testor*, from *testis*, a witness.] To affirm with solemnity; to make a solemn declaration of a fact or opinion; to testify; to declare; to avow.

—To make a solemn declaration expressive of opposition, used with *against*; to make a formal declaration in writing against a public law or measure.

—*v. a.* To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of, as one's innocence. — To call as a witness. — To declare formally against for non-payment.

To protest a bill or note. (*Law.*) To cause an act of protest to be done. (See below, the noun.)

—*n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; a formal and solemn declaration made in writing by a minority of a deliberative body, to testify their dissent from the proceedings of the majority.

(*Law.*) A formal statement, made in writing by a public notary, under seal, that a bill or note was, on a certain day, presented for acceptance or payment, and that such acceptance or payment was refused, thereby making a claim against the parties for the loss or damage which may arise to the holder. Protest for non-acceptance or non-payment, when duly made and accompanied by notice to all the parties to the bill or note, has the effect of making all of them responsible to the holder for the amount of the bill or note, together with damages, &c.

(*Maritime Law.*) A writing, attested by a justice of the peace, a notary public, or consul, made and verified by the master of a vessel, stating the severity of a voyage by which a ship has suffered, and showing that it was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master.—The protest is not, in general, evidence for the master of the vessel or his owners in the English or American courts; yet it is often proper evidence against them.

Prot'estancy, *n.* Protestantism. (R.)

Prot'estant, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A member of one of the various denominations of Christians which have sprung from the adoption of the principles of the Reformation in the sixteenth century. The term was assumed, in the first instance, by the reformers of North Germany, who, in the year 1529, formally protested against a decree of the Imperial Diet held at Spires, which ordained that the question between the parties should remain unsettled, some restrictions being laid upon the progress of the new opinions, until the calling of a general council, the time of which was left uncertain. The Protestants accordingly asserted that the decree was unfavorable and unjust to their party, and claimed the immediate summons of a lawful council, which they knew it was the interest of the Papacy, under the circumstances, to delay. In the early period of the Reformation, the principal Reformed Churches were two, those of the followers of Luther and of Calvin, the partizans of Zwingli having become nearly identified with the latter. Since that time the number of subdivisions upon every point of doctrine and discipline has been infinite. The general bond of union, however, among all, continues to this day to be the assertion of private judgment, and the rejection of any infallible head of the church, or ultimate authority in Pope or Council.

—*a.* Pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

Prot'estant Epis'copal Church. This Christian denomination in the U. States is directly descended from the Church of England, which doctrinally claims to be based on the Holy Scriptures, as interpreted in the Apostles and other ancient creeds of the Church that have been universally received, and to have kept herself aloof from all the modern systems of faith, whether of Calvin, or Luther, or Arminius, leaving her members free to enjoy their own opinions on all points not represented in the Scriptures as necessary to the soul's health, and refusing to be narrowed down to any other creed or creeds than those of the Apostles and the Primitive Church. She claims also to have retained all that is essential to church organization in her episcopate, and in her liturgy to have not only a wise and judicious compend of doctrine and devotion, but also one of the most effectual of all possible conservative safeguards for the faith once delivered to the saints. The characteristic tenets of the Church of England, besides the fundamental doctrines of the Trinity and redemption through the all-sufficient atonement once made for all by the death of Christ on the cross, are a regeneration or spiritual birth in baptism, in which the baptized becomes a member of the Church, and a growth in grace by the use of the sacraments and ministrations of the Church duly administered and duly received, made efficacious by the word of divine truth and the gracious influences of the Holy Ghost, freely given to all who duly seek and faithfully use them. The condition of man after the fall is such that he can do nothing acceptable to God without preventing grace; good works, though pleasing to heaven, have no power to put away sin; works of supererogation, over and above God's commandments, cannot be taught without arrogance and impiety. The Church has power to decree rites or ceremonies, and to decide matters of faith; the Roman Catholic doctrines of purgatory, invocation of saints, and respect to relics and images, are rejected; clergymen are allowed to marry; and communion is to be given in both kinds. The number of sacraments is two—*baptism* and the *Lord's Supper.* Three clerical orders are recognized,—*bishops, priests*, and *deacons*,— the first deriving their office in direct succession from the apostles by episcopal consecration, and the others receiving ordination at the hands of a bishop. Those of the second order are entitled *archdeacons, deans, rectors, vicars*, or *curates*, according to their functions. A *reader* is a layman licensed by the bishop to read in a church or chapel where there is no clergyman. *Parson* signifies a clergyman in possession of a parochial church.—From the time of the first congregations of the Church of England in America, in 1607, to the close of the Revolution, all the clergy in the colonies were regarded as under the supervision of the Bishop of London. The first American bishop was Rev. Samuel Seabury, who, in 1783, was consecrated in Scotland as Bishop of Connecticut. All Protestant Episcopal churches in the United States are associated in one national body, called the *General Convention*, which meets triennially. This body is composed of two houses—the House of Bishops, including the bishops of all the dioceses in the country, and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The clergy and laity, composing the House of Deputies, meet and deliberate together; but, when required, vote separately, and sometimes by dioceses. The General Convention directs the manner in which the qualifications of candidates for orders shall be estimated and determined; regulates the particulars in regard to the election and ordination of the orders of the ministry; defines the nature of ecclesiastical offences, and decrees the punishment thereof; settles the particular form and orders of its common prayer, and publishes authorized editions of the Book of Common Prayer; and directs the mode and manner of its intercourse with foreign churches. In all cases, the House of Bishops has a negative upon the House of Deputies; but when exercised, must be communicated within a limited time to that house. No law or canon can be enacted without the concurrence of both clergy and laity; no man can be introduced into the sacred office without testimonials from both orders; no clergyman be sent to minister where he may not choose to go; no parish be required to receive or continue a clergyman obnoxious to a majority of the parishioners; no man be punished for any offence not clearly defined by the laws of the Church, nor in any manner but in that prescribed by the same, and never without an opportunity of a trial by his peers. The salaries of the clergy are determined by the mutual agreement of minister and people. — In 1869 there were in the U. S. 43 dioceses, 47 bishops, and 2 bishops-elect, and 194,692 communicants.

Prot'estantism, *n.* [Fr. *protestantisme.*] The principles and religion of Protestants.

Protesta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *protestatio.*] A solemn declaration of a fact, opinion, or resolution; a solemn declaration of dissent, a protest.

(*Law.*) An oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmative or denial.—*Burrill.*

Protestu'tor, Protest'er, *n.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Protest'ingly, *adv.* By way of protesting.

Pro'teus, *n.* (*Myth.*) A sea deity, who received the gift of prophecy from Neptune. He generally resided in the Carpathian Sea, and reposed himself on the shore. He was difficult of access, and, when consulted, he refused to give answers, by immediately assuming different shapes and eluding the grasp. Aristæus was in the number of those who consulted him, as also Hercules.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of tailed batrachians, peculiar to certain subterranean waters, or underground lakes, of the Tyrol. It is very eel-like in its appearance and movements, but has four short limbs. The waters in which it dwells are sometimes dried up; and when this happens it buries itself in the mud. They retain their external gills through life, the lungs not being developed sufficiently to maintain respiration by themselves. — The name *Proteus* is also given by many naturalists to certain animalcules remarkable for changefulness of form; on which account, also, as the name *P.* has been otherwise appropriated in science, they now receive the generic name *Amœba*. They are *Protozoa*, and ranked among the *Rhizopoda*.

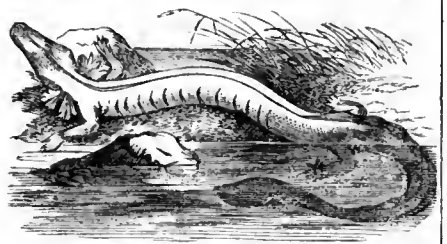


Fig. 2168. — PROTEUS ANGUINUS.

Prothe'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *pro*, before, and *tithenai*, to place.] (*Eccles.*) A CREDENCE, *q. v.*

(*Surg.*) Same as PROSTHESIS, *q. v.*

Prothon'otary, *n.* [Fr. *protonotaire.*] A title originally of the Byzantine empire. The apostolical prothonotaries of the Papal courts are officers having precedence of the other notaries or secretaries of the Roman chancery; the Papal *notaries participant* rank after bishops, but before abbots. — In some of the United States, an officer who officiates as principal clerk of some courts.

Prothon'otaryship, *n.* The office of a prothonotary.

Pro'thorax, *n.* [Gr., from *pro*, before, and *thorax*, breast-plate.] (*Zoöl.*) The first segment of the thorax in insects.

Pro'to. [Gr. *protos*, first.] A prefix expressing priorities.

(*Chem.*) See CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Pro'tocol, *n.* [Fr. *protocole;* L. Lat *protocollum*, a register of public acts, from Gr. *protos*, first, and *kolla*, glue.] A diplomatic term, signifying the original copy of any despatch, treaty, or other document.

—*v. a.* To form a protocol of.

—*v. n.* To make or write protocols.

Pro'tocolist, *n.* One who writes or forms a protocol; a clerk or register.

Proto'genes, an eminent Greek painter, who flourished about 330 B. C., was a native of Caunus, in Caria, a city subject to Rhodes. A considerable part of his life was passed in obscurity, but he was at length brought into notice by Apelles giving a large price for his pictures. On the siege of Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Protogenes is said to have continued tranquilly working at his house in the suburbs, and Demetrius spared that part of the city for the sake of the famous artist and his precious works.

Pro'togine, *n.* [Fr. *protogyne;* Gr. *protos*, first, and *ginesthai*, to be born.] (*Min.*) A porphyritic rock in which mica is replaced by talc or steatite.

Pro'tomartyr, (*-mar'tur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr., from *protos*, first, and *martyr.*] The first martyr; — applied to St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr. — The first who suffers, or is sacrificed in any cause.

Protomor'phic, *a.* [Gr. *protos*, and *morphê*, shape.] (*Physiol.*) Applied to the first stage of organized beings intervening between the fecundation of the germ and the first appearance of the typical or characteristic organization of the species.

Pro'toplasm, *n.* [Gr. *protos*, first, and *plasma*, form, from *plassein*, to mould.] (*Physiol.*) A term applied to matter deposited over the inside walls of a plant-cell subsequent to the formation of the cell itself, according to Prof. Huxley. *P.* is a complex body, consisting almost entirely of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which plays an important part in the formation and organization of vegetable and animal life.

Pro'toplast, *n.* [Gr. *protoplastos*, from *protos*, and *plastos*, formed, from *plassein*, to form.] The thing first formed as a copy to be followed, or imitated afterwards; a prototype.

Protoplas'tic, *a.* First formed.

Pro'topope, *n.* [From Gr. *protos*, first, and Eng. *pope.*] (*Gr. Church.*) The chief pope, or the imperial confessor; an officer of the supreme spiritual court of the Greek Church in Russia. — *Wright.*

Pro'tosalt, *n.* [From Gr. *protos*, and Eng. *salt.*] (*Chem.*) An oxysalt whose base is a protoxide. — Also, an haloid and analogous salt containing only one equivalent of its electro-negative element or component, as protochloride of tin. — *Miller.*

Pro'totype, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *prototypus*, from *protos*, first, and *typos*, a model, a type.] An original type or model after which anything is formed; the pattern of anything to be engraved, cast, &c.; exemplar; archetype.

Protox'ide, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Protox'idize, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To oxidize in the first degree.

Protozo'a, *n. pl.* [Gr. *protos*, and *zôon*, animal.] (*Zoöl.*) The fifth or lowest branch of the animal kingdom, including a large number of animal beings of the lowest and simplest type of organization, called *Oözoa* by Carus, from their analogy with the ova or germs of the highest classes. Their bodies consist either of a simple cell or of an aggregation of cells, each of which seems to retain its independent existence. In none of the *P.* can a nervous system, or organs of sense, be detected; and except in one group (the *Infusoria*), there is no trace of a mouth. Excepting the sponges (Fig. 2169) they are generally of very minute size, and only to be observed with the microscope; and excepting a few that inhabit the bodies of other animals, all are aquatic animals. They are most generally divivided into INFUSORIA, ROTIFERA, and RHIZOPODA, *q. v.* See also ANIMALCULE.

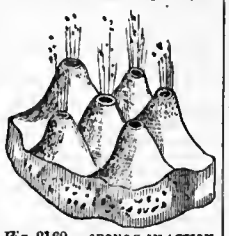


Fig. 2169.—SPONGE, IN ACTION.

Protozo'ic, *n.* (*Geol.*) A term applied to the lowest system of rocks in which the traces of any organic structure have been discovered. —*Hoblyn.*

Protract', *v. a.* [Lat. *protraho, protractus*, from *pro*, and *trahe*, to draw.] To draw ont or lengthen in time; to continue; to prolong. — To delay; to retard; to defer; to put off to a distant time.

(*Surveying.*) To plot, lay down, or draw to a scale. *Davies.*

Protracted-meeting, a religious revival, or prayer-meeting, continued for many successive days. (U. S.)

Protract'edly, *adv.* With protraction; tediously.

Protract'er, *n.* One who protracts or lengthens in time.

Protrac'tion, *n.* [Lat. *protractio.*] Act of drawing out or continuing in time; act of delaying the termination of a thing.

(*Surveying.*) The act or process of plotting, or laying down the dimensions taken in the field. — *Hutton.*

Protrac'tive, *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

Protract'or, *n.* One who, or that which protracts.

(*Surveying.*) An instrument used in drawing and plotting, or laying down and measuring angles on paper.

(*Surg.*) An instrument used to draw foreign bodies from a wound.

Protrude', *v. a.* [Lat. *protrudo, protrusus*, from *pro*, and *trudo*, to thrust.] To thrust forward; to drive or force along. (R.) — To thrust out, as from confinement.

—*v. n.* To be thrust forward; to shoot forward.

Protru'sile, *a.* That may be protruded and withdrawn.

Protrusion, (*-tru'zhun,*) *n.* Act of protruding, or of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit. — The state of being protruded.

Protru'sive, *a.* Thrusting or impelling forward.

Protu'berance, *n.* [Fr.] A swelling or tumor on the body; a prominence; a bunch or knob.

Protu'beranCy, *n.* The state or quality of being protuberant.

Protu'berant, *a.* [L. Lat. *protuberans.*] Prominent beyond the surrounding surface.

Protu'berantly, *adv.* In a protuberant manner.

Protu'berate, *v. n.* [Lat. *protuberare*, from *pro*, and *tuber*, a hump.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

Protubera'tion, *n.* The act of swelling beyond the adjacent surface.

Proud, *a.* [A. S. *prut;* Dan. *prud.*] Having inordinate self-esteem; possessing a high or unreasonable conceit of one's own excellence, either of body or mind; conceited. — Splendid; magnificent; ostentations; exhibiting grandeur and distinction. — Salacious; eager for the male; — applied particularly to the female of some animals.

Proud flesh. (*Med.*) A fungous excrescence of flesh which arises in wounds or ulcers. — *Dunglison.*

Proud'hon, PIERRE JOSEPH, a celebrated French publicist, was a. at Besançon, in 1809. Occupied with rustic labors in his earliest years, he received gratuitous instruction at the college of his native town, and at 19 became a compositor. He was employed in various printing-offices till 1837, but had found time to think and study, and make considerable acquirements. The sense of the inequality of conditions among men, and of the social stigma attached to poverty, early weighed on his mind, and gave permanent direction to his speculations and endeavors. In 1840, after several small works, appeared his famous memoir, entitled, *Qu'est-ce que la Propriété? his* answer to this question, *La Propriété c'est le Vol*, being almost all that is popularly known of him. A second memoir on the same subject exposed him to a prosecution, but he was acquitted. After the Revolution of February, 1848, *P.* became editor of *Le Représentant du Peuple*, and attracted great attention and popularity by his articles; so that, in June, he was chosen member of the Constituent Assembly for the department of the Seine. But he found no hearing at the tribune, and therefore started a newspaper under the title of *Le Peuple*, which was suppressed, and reappeared three times. In 1849, he founded his *People's Bank*, but being soon after sentenced, under the press laws, to three years' imprisonment and a fine, he left France, and the bank was closed by the government. Returning a few months later, he submitted to his sentence, and was only liberated in 1852. D. 1865.

Proud'ish, *a.* Somewhat proud. (R.)

Proud'ly, *adv.* With an arrogant self-esteem; in a proud manner; haughtily; ostentationsly; with lofty airs or mien.

Proud'ness, *n.* State or quality of being proud.

Provable, (*proov'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be proved.

Prov'ableness, *n.* The state of being proved.

Prov'ably, *adv.* In a provable manner.

Prove, (*proov,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *profian;* Ger. *prufen, proben;* Fr. *prouver*, to prove, *éprouver*, to try; Lat. *probare*, to try, test.] To ascertain, as some unknown quality or truth, by an experiment, or by a test or standard. — To ascertain or render certain, as truth, reality, or fact, by testimony or other evidence; to bring to the test; to bring out the truth, as by argument, induction, or reasoning. — To endure by suffering or encountering; to experience. — To ascertain the genuineness or validity of, as a will or testament.

—*v. n.* To make trial or essay. — To be found, or to have its qualities ascertained by experience or trial. — To be ascertained by the event, or something subsequent; to be found true or correct by the result.

Provedi'tor, *n.* [It. *proveditore.*] One who undertakes to procure supplies for an army; a purveyor.

Prov'en, *part.* of PROVE, *q. v.* (R.)

Pro'ven, a town on the W. coast of Greenland, abt. 50 m. S. of Upernavik.

Provençal, (*pro-vong'sal,*) *a.* [Fr.] (*Geog.*) Relating to Provence.

—*n.* A native of Provence.

Provençal Language. The language of the *Troubadours* — one of the romance dialects which sprang up on the decline of the literary Latin.

Proven'çal Island, lies in the Mediterranean, off the S. coast of Asia Minor; Lat. 36° 10′ N., Lon. 33° 47′ E.

Provence, (*pro'vance,*) an old prov. of the S.E. of France, now forming the depts. of Bouches-du-Rhône, Var, Basses-Alpes, and the E. part of Vaucluse.

Prov'ence-rose, *n.* A variety of the common rose; the cabbage-rose.

Prov'ender, *n.* [Fr. *provende;* It. *provenda*, from Lat. *providere*, to foresee, to provide for.] Dry food for beasts, usually oats, or a mixture of meal and cut-straw or hay. — Provisions; meat; food. (R.)

Prover, (*proov'er,*) *n.* One who proves or tries; that which proves.

Prov'erb, *n.* [Fr. *proverbe;* Lat. *proverbium*, from *pro*, and *verbum*, a word.] A familiar saying, which has been variously defined. In point of form, there are two species of proverbs; one containing a maxim directly expressed in a concise and familiar style; the other, in which a maxim is expressed metaphorically, e. g. *honesty is the best policy*, or rather allegorically, e. g. *strika while the iron is hot.* In point of substance, proverbs are for the most part rules of moral, or, still more properly, of prudential conduct. — An enigma; a charade; a paradoxical assertion. — A bye-word; — in a contemptuous sense.

Prover'bial, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *proverbialis.*] Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; used, or current as a proverb.

—Pertaining to proverbs; resembling or suitable to a proverb.

Prover'bialism, *n.* A proverbial phrase.

Prover'bialist, *n.* One who speaks proverbs.

Prover'bially, *adv.* In a proverb; so as to be a proverb.

Prov'erbs of Solomon. (*Script.*) One of the sacred books of the Old Testament ascribed to Solomon. The Hebrew term translated *proverbs* means literally a similitude or comparison of two objects, and this is the form that most of them take. Solomon, we are told, uttered 3,000 proverbs; but it has been doubted whether he ever made any collection of them in writing; and it is expressly stated that the latter part of the book, beginning with chapter xxv., was written and added by order of King Hezekiah. The title shows the author rather than the compiler. It has hardly ever been contended that a large share in the composition of the book is to be ascribed to the Wise King; and the divine authority of the book is sufficiently proved by the quotations made from it in the New Testament. In all ages this book has been regarded as a great storehouse of practical wisdom. It naturally divides itself into several parts. The first seven verses of the first chapter may be regarded as a heading to the rest of the book. Then begins the first part, which constitutes a sort of proem or exordium, and closes with the end of the ninth chapter. It may be described as a series of connected admonitions in a sententious form, written in the highest style of poetry, and adorned with apt, beautiful, and striking illustrations. Wisdom is here personified with indescribable majesty and grace, and love is here inculcated, and her rewards set forth, together with the pernicious consequences that follow her rejection. The second part, which constitutes the chief portion of the book, and is the strictly proverbial portion, extends from chap. x. to xxii. 16. The proverbs, about 400 in number, contain moral precepts and rules of life for every age and class of men in a clear, sententious form. Generally, one proverb is comprised in one short verse of two members or classes, forming a parallel opposition to each other. Except in a few cases, the grouping appears to be accidental. "They may be compared to so many jewels, put together without any visible order or connection, but each shining with its own peculiar beauty; a beauty which is increased rather than obscured by this apparently accidental association of one with another." With chap. xxii. 17, a kind of appendix

begins, introduced by a separate heading. The proverbs of this section generally consist of two verses, and sometimes of three, are constructed with less regularity, and often without any parallelism. A second appendix begins at chap. xxiv. 23, denoted by the heading, "These things also belong to the wise." The second main collection begins with chap. xxv., introduced with the heading, "These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah, king of Judah, copied out." The proverbs here, as in the former part, generally consist of one verse of two parallel opposing members; but they are less plain and intelligible, and frequently obscure. They extend over five chapters. The thirtieth chapter contains the words of *Agur*, and the thirty-first the counsels addressed to King Lemuel by his mother. Who these persons were is not known. That Lemuel is another name for Solomon is conjecture that has little of probability to support it.

Provide', *v. a.* [Lat. *providere*, from *pro*, and *videre*, to see.] To procure beforehand; to get; to collect or make ready for future use; to prepare.

—To furnish; to supply: followed by *with*. —To afford.

—*v. n.* To procure supplies or means of defence, or to take measures for contracting or escaping an evil. — To stipulate previously; to make a previous conditional stipulation.

Provi'ded, *conj.* Upon these terms; this stipulation being made; stipulated as a condition: — followed by *that*; — as, "*provided that* you do no outrage." —*Shaks.*

Prov'idence, *n.* [Fr.; It. *providenza*; Lat. *providentia*.] Timely care, provision, or preparation. — The care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures;—hence, also, God viewed in this relation. — Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expense.

(*Theol.*) *P.* denotes not merely foresight, but rather the superintending care with which God watches over his whole creation, more particularly the human race. This universe constantly depends upon the Deity for its conservation, as it did at first for its creation. The arguments, therefore, for a providence are similar to those for the existence of the Deity, and are derived from the order which we find to prevail in all parts of the material universe, and the adaptation of means to ends. Providence also interposes in human affairs in a manner which is quite unintelligible to us. Various divisions of providence are adopted, as *general*, *common*, or *ordinary*; that by which God governs and sustains the world; *special*, which regards the church; *particular*, which is exercised for the benefit of individuals.

Prov'idence, in British N. America, a lake abt. Lat. 65° N., Lon. 113° W. — A fort of British N. America, on the N. shore of Great Slave Lake; lat. 62° 30′ N., Lon. 114° W.

Prov'idence, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., abt. 42 m. N. of Peoria.

Providence, in *Indiana*, a village of Clarke co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of New Albany.

Providence, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hardin co.; *pop.* 1,152.

Providence, in *Kentucky*, a village of Fayette co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Lexington. — A post-village of Hopkins co., abt. 216 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Providence, or **Lake Providence**, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll parish, abt. 430 m. N. by W. of New Orleans; *pop.* abt. 650.

Providence, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 27 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Providence, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,155.

Providence, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Mecklenburg co., abt. 15 m. S.S.E. of Charlotte.

Providence, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Lucas co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Toledo.

Providence, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A post-borough and township of Luzerne co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Wilkesbarre; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Providence, in *Rhode Island*, a N. co., adjoining Massachusetts on the N. and E., and Connecticut on the W.; *area*, abt. 380 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blackstone and Pawtuxet rivers. *Surface*, uneven and broken; *soil*, generally fertile, producing corn and potatoes in abundance. *Cap.* Providence. *Pop.* (1870) 149,151.

—A city, port of entry, seat of justice of the above co., and semi-cap. of the State, on Providence River, a narrow of Narragansett Bay, at the head of navigation, 35 m. from the Atlantic Ocean and 43 m. S.S.W. of Boston; Lat. 41° 49′ 22″ N., Lon. 71° 24′ 48″ W. The city stands on elevated ground, on both sides of the river, which is here crossed by several substantial bridges. The site is very uneven, and the streets are mostly built without regularity, but there are numerous fine edifices, and the city presents altogether a very handsome, substantial appearance. It is the second city of New England in point of population, wealth, and commerce. Among the numerous costly and elegant structures are the Arcade, built in 1828, at a cost of $130,000; "What Cheer" building, named in commemoration of the first salutation made by the Indians to Roger Williams and his party of settlers on landing at Slate Rock; the State-House, &c. *P.* contains many benevolent, literary, and educational institutions, eminent for the improved and liberal manner with which they are conducted. A beautiful park, containing abt. 400 acres, has recently been laid out on the river, abt. 2 m. from the city. The manufactures of *P.* are various and extensive, consisting chiefly of jewelry, machinery, fire-arms, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines, locomotives, hollow-ware, edge-tools, carriages, boots, shoes, &c. The Providence River, with the numerous railroads centring here, afford almost unlimited facilities for commerce, which was formerly very extensive, but has of late years given way considerably to inland traffic and manufactures. *P.* was settled by Roger Williams in 1636, and in 1649 was incorporated as a town. During King Philip's War it suffered severely, was nearly destroyed by fire, and at one time was almost depopulated. After the close of the Revolution it began to improve, and until the present time has continued to increase with remarkable rapidity. *Pop.* (1870) 68,906.

Prov'ident, *a.* [Lat. *providens*.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; exercising prudence in preparing for future exigencies; forecasting; careful; frugal; economical.

Providen'tial, *a.* [Sp. *providencial*.] Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine providence; proceeding from divine direction or superintendence.

Providen'tially, *adv.* By means of God's providence.

Prov'idently, *adv.* With prudent foresight; with wise precaution in preparing for the future.

Prov'identness, *n.* The state or quality of being provident; prudence.

Provid'er, *n.* One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one who procures what is wanted.

Province, (*prov'ins*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *provincia*, usually supposed to be formed from *pro*, and *vinco*, to conquer.] (*Geog.*) A division of a kingdom or state, comprising several cities, towns, and districts, all under the same government, and usually distinguished by the extent either of the civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction. A province, among the anc. Romans, was a district of conquered country, governed by a proconsul or proprætor, and called, therefore, *provincia consularis*, or *prætoria*. But this name was only applied to lands lying beyond the boundaries of Italy. In the time of Augustus, they were divided into the *provinciæ senatoriæ* or *populares* (the people's provinces), and the *provinciæ imperatoris* (the emperor's provinces). The latter comprise those that were most exposed to hostile inroads, and the administration of which was left entirely to the emperor. In modern times, the term has been applied to colonies, or to dependent countries at a distance from the metropolis, or to the different divisions of the kingdom itself. Thus the Low Countries belonging to Austria and Spain were styled provinces; and the different governments into which France was divided previously to the Revolution were also called provinces.—Used in reference to ecclesiastical affairs, the Anglican Church distinguishes its provinces by archbishoprics; and in this sense England is divided into two provinces, namely, Canterbury and York.

—In a figurative sense, the proper office or business of a person; jurisdiction; power; authority.

Prov'incetown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,864.

Provin'cial, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *provincialis*.] Pertaining to a province, or relating to it. — Appendant to the principal kingdom or state. — Not polished; rude, as accent. — Pertaining to an ecclesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not œcumenical.

—*n.* A person belonging to a province.

(*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A monastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all religious houses of the same fraternity in a given district, called a *province of the order* — *Wright*.

Provin'cialism, *n.* [Fr. *provincialisme*.] A peculiar word, or manner of speaking, in a province or district of country remote from the principal country, or from the metropolis.

Provin'cialist, *n.* (*-shi-al'i-ty*,) *n.* One who lives in a province.

Provinciality, (*-shi-al'i-ty*,) *n.* Peculiarity of language, manners, &c., in a province.

Provin'cialize, *v. a.* To render provincial.

Proyine', *v. n.* [Fr. *provigner*.] To lay a branch of a vine, or of any tree, in the ground for propagation.—*Johnson.*

Provins, (*pro'vance*,) a town of France, dept. of the Seine-et-Marne, 29 m. E. of Melon. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 7,500.

Provision, (*-vish'un*,) *n.* [Lat. *provisio*, from *provideo*, *provisus*.] Act of providing, or of making previous preparation. — Things provided; preparation; measures taken beforehand, either for security, defence, or attack, or for the supply of wants. — Stores provided; stock; victuals; food; fare; all manner of eatables for man and beast. — Previous stipulation; terms or agreement made, or measures taken for a future exigency.

(*Law.*) The property which a drawer of a bill of exchange places in the hands of a drawee; as, for example, by remittances, or when the drawer is indebted to the drawee when the bill becomes due, *provision* is said to have been made.—*Bouvier.*

—*v. a.* To supply with provisions, or with victuals or food.

Provisional, (*-vish'un-al*,) *a.* [Fr. *provisionnel*.] Provided for present need, or for the occasion; temporarily established; temporary.

Provi'sionally, *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily; for the present exigency.

Provi'sionary, *a.* Provisional.

Provi'so, *n.*; *pl.* Provisos. [From Lat. *provisus*, from *providere*.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced; a conditional provision or stipulation. It usually commences with the words, *provided that*.

Proviso, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Provi'sor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *proviseur*.] A provider. —A steward of a religious house.

Provi'sorily, *adv.* In a provisory manner.

Provi'sorship, *n.* The office or occupation of a provisor.

Provi'sory, *a.* [Fr. *provisoire*.] Making temporary provision; temporary. — Containing a proviso or condition; conditional.

Provoca'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *provocatio*, from *provoco*.] Act of provoking or exciting anger. — Anything that excites anger; the cause of resentment.

Provo'cative, *a.* [It. *provocativo*.] Exciting; stimulating; tending to awaken or incite appetite or passion.

—*n.* Anything that provokes; anything that tends to excite appetite or passion; a stimulant.

Provo'cativeness, *n.* The quality of being provocative.

Provo'catory, *a.* Provocative; tending to incite or provoke.

Pro'vo City, in *Utah Territory*, a town, cap. of Utah co., abt. 45 m. S.S.E. of Salt Lake; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Provok'able, *a.* That may be provoked.

Provoke', *v. a.* [Fr. *provoquer*; Lat. *provoco*, from *pro*, and *voco*, to call.] To call forth or bring into action; to excite; to stimulate; to arouse. — To make angry; to incense; to exasperate; to enrage.

Provok'er, *n.* One who provokes, or excites to anger.—That which causes, or promotes.

Provok'ing, *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion.

Provok'ingly, *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

Provost, (*prov'ust*,) *n.* [O. Fr.; A. S. *profost*; Fr. *prévôt*; Lat. *præpositus*, from *præ*, and *pono*, to put, to place.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; a principal; a chief ruler; a president; the executioner of an army; in Scotland, the chief magistrate of a royal burgh or city.

Provost-marshal. (*Mil.*) An officer appointed in camp to preserve good order and discipline, to take charge of prisoners, and prevent crime. He is intrusted with authority to inflict *summary* punishment on any soldier or individual connected with the army, whom he may detect in the actual commission of any offence against order and discipline.

Prov'ostship, *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow, *n.* [Fr. *proue*; It. *prua* and *proda*; Sp. *proa*; Lat. and Gr. *prora*.] The fore part of a ship.—The beak or pointed cut-water of a xebec or galley.

Prowess, (*prou'es*,) *n.* [Fr. *prouesse*; It. *prodezza*, from *prode*, valiant, from Lat *prodest*, he is able; from *pro*, and *sum*, *esse*, to be.] Bravery; particularly, military bravery; gallantry; intrepidity in war; fearlessness of danger.

Prowl, (*proul*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *proie*; from Lat. *prædari*, to plunder.] To rove over or about.

—*v. n.* To rove or wander, particularly for prey, as a wild beast.—To rove and plunder; to prey.

—*n.* A roving for prey. (Colloq.)

Prowl'er, *n.* One who roves about for prey.

Prox, *n.* A word applied in Rhode Island to a ticket, or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes. — *Worcester.*

Prox'imal, *a.* Nearest; next; proximate; — more usually applied to the nearest extremity of a bone.

Prox'imate, *a.* [Lat. *proximus*, superl. *propior*, near, from *prope*, near.] Nearest; next; immediate; having most intimate relation or connection.

P. analysis. (*Chem.*) See Analysis.

P. principles. (*Chem.*) These are distinct compounds which exist ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, gelatin, fat, &c., in the former; and sugar, gum, starch, resins, &c., in the latter, which are so called without reference to their ultimate composition.

Prox'imately, *adv.* Immediately; by immediate relation to, or effect on.

Proxim'ity, *n.* [Fr. *proximité*; Lat. *proximitas*.] State of being next; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.

Prox'imo, *n.* [Lat.] A day of the month next following.

Prox'y, *n.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *procuracy*, from L. Lat. *procuratio*.] The agency of another who acts as a substitute for his principal; agency of a substitute. —The person who is substituted or deputed to act for another. — A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

(*Eng. Law.*) Every peer, spiritual or temporal, can constitute another lord of parliament, of the same order with himself, his proxy, to vote for him in his absence; but proxies cannot be used when the house is in committee, nor in any judicial cause.

—*v. n.* To vote or act by proxy, or by the agency of another. (R.)

Prox'yship, *n.* The agency or office of a proxy, or substitute.

Prude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *prudens*, from *providens*, from *providere*, to foresee.] A woman of affected or oversensitive modesty or reserve; one who is over-scrupulous or sensitive. — *Webster.*

—A woman affectedly or excessively prudent; a woman of great reserve, coyness, affected stiffness of manners, or scrupulous nicety.

Pru'dence, *n.* [Fr.; It. *prudenza*; Lat. *prudentia*.] The quality of being prudent; providence; the habit of at all times acting with deliberation, judgment, and forethought; wisdom applied to practice; caution; discretion.

Pru'dent, *a.* [Lat. *prudens*, contracted from *providens*.] Provident; dictated or directed by prudence; practically wise.—Careful of the consequences of enterprises, measures, and actions; careful not to act when the end is of doubtful utility, or probably impracticable; judicious; discreet. — Practising economy or frugality.

Pruden'tial, *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence. — Exercising prudence; politic.

—*n.* Whatever pertains to, or requires the exercise of prudence; — generally used in the plural. — A maxim of prudence and practical wisdom.

Pruden'tialist, *n.* One who is actuated by prudential motives. (R.)

Pruden'tially, *adv.* In conformity with prudence; prudently.

Prudentius, AURELIUS CLEMENTIUS, (*pru-den'shi-us,*) a Latin poet, who was successively an advocate, a magistrate, and a soldier, and distinguished himself in all these professions. His Latin poems were printed by Elzevir in 1667, with the notes of Heinsius. Flourished in the 4th century.

Pru'dently, *adv.* With prudence; with due caution or circumspection; discreetly; wisely; with frugality; economically.

Prud'ery, *n.* [Fr. *pruderie.*] Affected prudence or scrupulousness; excessive nicety in conduct; affected reserve or gravity; coyness.

Prud'homme, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *homo prudens,* prudent man.] (*Fr. Com. Law.*) A council was established in 1452, by King René, to decide disputes between the fishermen of Marseilles. Louis XI. allowed the citizens of Lyons to appoint a *prud'homme* to settle questions that might arise between merchants attending the Fair in 1464. Napoleon I., by a decree dated March 18, 1803, established a council of 9 members at Lyons to arbitrate between workmen and employers, masters and apprentices. A council of *prud'hommes* was established at Paris in 1844, three more in 1847; and several have since been formed in various parts of France.

Prud'ish, *a.* Partaking of prudery; affectedly grave; very formal, precise, or reserved.

Prud'ishly, *adv.* In a prudish manner.

Pru'ina, *n.* [Lat.] Hoarfrost.

Pru'inose, Pru'inous, *a.* Frosty.

Prune, *v. a.* [Fr. *provigner,* to lay branches of vine in the ground to take root.] To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees, to make them bear better fruit, or grow higher, or to give them a more handsome and regular appearance. — To clear from anything superfluous; to dress; to trim.

—*v. n.* To dress; to prink; — used in contempt or ridicule.

—*n.* The dried fruit of the plum-tree (*Prunus domestica*). The very fine kind, which are sold in highly ornamental boxes, are called *French Plums,* or *Table Plums.* These are a larger and very sweet variety, called *Catherina.* They are carefully prepared, being gathered by hand and separately dried.

Prunel'la, *n.* [Probably from Ger. *bräune,* quinsy, croup.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Labiaceæ.* Only one species is found in N. America, *P. vulgaris,* popularly known as Blue-curls or Self-heal, a plant very frequent in moist and barren pastures in Illinois and Indiana. It has oblong-ovate stalked leaves, and violet-blue flowers, very densely whorled, so as to form an imbricated oblong spike. It was at one time in considerable repute as a febrifuga. It is mildly aromatic and slightly astringent.

(*Anat.*) The pupil of the eye.

Prunella-salt. Fused nitre, moulded into cakes or balls, used for chemical purposes. — *Maunder.*

Prunel'la, PAUNEL'LO, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle;* L. Lat. *bruneta,* cloth made of dyed wool.] A smooth woollen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes or garments.

Prunel'lo, *n.* [Fr. *prunelle,* dimin. of *prune.*] A kind of plum.

Prun'er, *n.* One who prunes or removes what is superfluous.

Prune'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Prunus domestica.* See PAUNUS.

Pruniferous, *a.* [Lat. *prunum,* a plum, and *ferre,* to bear.] Plum-bearing.

Prun'ing, *n.* (*Arboriculture.*) The art of cutting off parts of plants, and more especially of trees and shrubs, in order to strengthen those which remain, or to bring the tree or plant into some particular form calculated to increase particular products. Pruning, therefore, varies according to the kind of plant or tree to be pruned, and according to the object in view.

Prun'ing-hook, PRUN'ING-KNIFE, *n.* A hook or knife used in lopping or pruning trees.

Prun'ing-shears, *n. pl.* Shears used for pruning trees, &c.

Pru'nus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Plum, a genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ,* sub-order *Amygdaleæ* or *Drupaceæ.* The common Plum, *P. domestica,* and other varieties, produce the well-known fruits called Plums, Green-gages, and Damsons. The stone of the fruit is sharp-pointed at each end, with a longitudinal furrow passing all round, and a smooth surface. The fruit is covered with a fine bloom, and the young leaves rolled up. Cultivated plums vary greatly in the size, form, color, and flavor of the fruit. The fruit of some varieties, as the *White magnumbonum,* is 2 inches long, while others, as *P. myrobalana* (Fig. 2170), are not quite 1 inch; and a single fruit of the one is equal to at least eight or ten of the other. The best varieties of *P.* are among the most delicious dessert fruits. Among these, the Green-gage (*Reine Claude* of the French), is unsurpassed, both in sweetness and flavor. The inferior varieties are used in pies, conserves, and sweetmeats. Some of them are very austere. In moderate quantity, plums are wholesome enough: but excess in the use of them is very apt to produce colic, diarrhœa, and cholera. The danger is greater if they are eaten before being perfectly ripe. A very pleasant wine is made from plums; and in some parts of Europe a strong spirit is distilled from them after fermentation: but for this purpose they are mixed in the S. of France with honey and flour, and in Hungary with apples. — The dried fruit, variously known as Dried Plum or French Plum, and Prune (*q. v.*), is much used for dessert; and the somewhat austere fruit of the St. Julien Plum, cultivated in the south of France, becomes, when dried, the Medicinal Plum, used as a mild laxative. — *P. spinosa,* the Black Thorn or Sloe, is a thorny shrub, 12–15 feet high, native of Europe, but found in Pennsylvania in hedgerows and cultivated grounds. The Wild Bullace-tree, *P. insititia,* also a native of Europe, naturalized in some parts of Massachusetts, has a black fruit, covered with a yellow bloom. — *P. Armeniaca,* the Apricot, a native of Armenia, is a middle-sized tree of 15–20, or even 30 feet high, with ovate, acuminate, and cordate, smooth, doubly-toothed leaves on long stalks; solitary; sessile; white flowers, which appear before the leaves; and fruit resembling the peach — roundish, downy, yellow, and ruddy on the side next the sun, with yellow and juicy flesh. The apricot was brought into Europe in the time of Alexander the Great, and since the days of the Romans has been diffused over all its western countries. In this country, it is but occasionally cultivated in gardens.

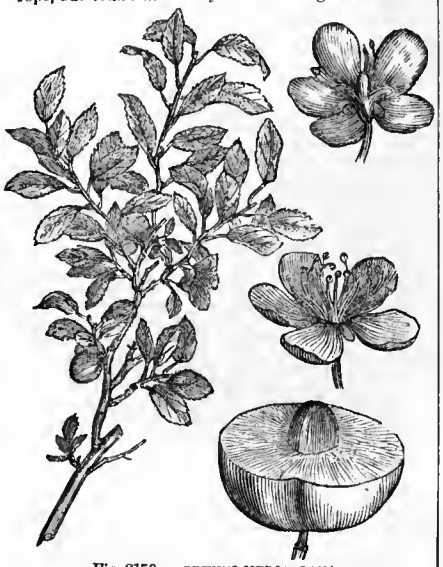


Fig. 2170. — PRUNUS MYROBALANA.

Pru'rience, Pru'riency, *n.* An itching, longing desire or appetite for anything.

Pru'rient, *a.* [Lat. *pruriens,* from *prurire,* to itch.] Itching; uneasy with desire.

Prurig'inous, *a.* [Lat. *prurigino'sus.*] Tending to prurigo.

Prurī'go, *n.* [Lat., an itching, from *prurire,* to itch.] (*Med.*) A genus of cutaneous diseases, the characteristic symptoms of which are a severe itching, accompanied by an irruption of papulæ of nearly the same color as the adjoining cuticle. The term is also carelessly applied to irritation of various parts of the body from other causes, as from vermin, worms, &c.

Prussia, (*prush'ah,*) a powerful European kingdom, or rather empire, if we may apply the term to the many important and nominally independent states under her sovereignty, which, combined, form what is politically known as THE NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. (See GERMANY.) *P.*, situated between the 49th and 56th parallels of N. Lat., and the 6th and 23d deg. E. Lon., is bounded N. by the Baltic and Denmark, E. by Russia and Poland, S. by Bohemia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden, W. by Belgium and the Netherlands. — *Pol. Div.* The kingdom of *P.*, as constituted in the year 1866, consists of the following grand divisions:

Original Provinces.	*Area Eng. sq. m.*	*Pop. 1869.*	*Cap.*
Prussia proper, or E. and W. Prussia	24,880	3,023,789	Königsberg, Dantzig.
Posen (Grand Duchy of)	11,330	1,537,338	Posen.
Pomerania	12,130	1,445,635	Stettin.
Silesia	15,666	3,449,075	Breslau.
Brandenburg	15,505	2,709,666	BERLIN.
Prussian Saxony	9,739	2,001,456	Magdeburg.
Westphalia	7,771	1,703,992	Münster.
Rhine	10,289	3,247,502	Cologne.
Hohenzollern, and Jubdegebiet	457	64,632	Hechingen, Sigmaringen.
	107,757	19,183,285	
Annexed in 1866.			
Former Kingdom of Hanover	14,848	1,937,637	Hanover.
Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and Lauenburg	7,414	1,004,473	Kiel.
Former Electorate of Hesse-Cassel	4,430	770,569	Cassel.
Former free city of Frankfort-on-the-Main	43	97,426	Frankfort.
Hesse-Nassau (former Duchy of Nassau)	1,802	1,379,745	Wiesbaden.
Former Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg	106	26,000	Homburg.
Detached portions of Bavaria	291	79,075	Coblentz.
" Hesse-Darmstadt	377		
Total	137,066	24,478,210	

The principal part of the Prussian dominions lies continuously along the S. shore of the Baltic, between Russia and Mecklenburg, comprising the N. part of what was formerly Poland, and most part of the N. of Germany. The inland frontier of this part of the monarchy on the E. and S. is sufficiently connected; but on the W. side it is very rugged, some small independent states being almost entirely surrounded by Prussian territory. But, exclusive of this major portion of the kingdom, there is an extensive outlying belt of country on both sides of the Rhine, divided into the provs. of Westphalia and the Rhine. Some detached territories in Saxony, the principalities of Hohenzollern in Wurtemberg, and the united duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, forming the lower portion of the Danish peninsula between the North and Baltic seas, also form component parts of this extensive monarchy. From the extreme E. frontier of *P.* to Aix-la Chapelle, in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction, the distance is about 775 m., and from the promontory on the Baltic above Stralsund, to the extreme S. frontier of Silesia, in a N.E. and S.W. direction, the distance is 404 m. Owing, however, to the irregularity of the frontier, and the intervention of other states, these measurements give no estimable information as to the real extent of the kingdom. — *Gen. Desc.* The surface of the Prussian states is generally flat. With the exception indeed of part of the *Harzgebirge* (or Hartz Mountains), in the prov. of Saxony, the *Teutoburgerwald,* and some other ranges in Westphalia and Saxony, the volcanic district in it and the Lower Rhine, and the *Riesengebirge* (Giants' Mountains), on the S.W. confines of Silesia, there is no other tract that is more than hilly. *P.* is, in fact, a country of vast plains, and in most parts so very level, that many marshes and small lakes have been formed by the inundations of the rivers. The E., or principal, division of the monarchy slopes imperceptibly from the S. frontier towards the Baltic, the shores of which are low and sandy. *Soil.* The quality of the soil is very various. In Brandenburg and Pomerania it is generally poor; in many parts, indeed, it consists of tracts of loose barren sand, diversified with extensive heaths and moors; but, in other parts, particularly along the rivers and lakes, there is a good deal of meadow, marsh, and other comparatively rich land. In Ducal *P.* and Prussian Poland, including the prov. of Posen, the soil consists generally of black earth and sand, and is, in many parts, very superior. But Silesia, and the Saxon and Rhenish provs., are naturally, perhaps, the most productive. The plain of Magdeburg, on the left bank of the Elbe is, perhaps, the most fertile and best cultivated district of the kingdom. — *Rivers, Lakes, &c. P.* is extremely well watered. The Rhenish provs. are traversed by the Rhine, while the E. frontier is partly formed by the Weser. The Elbe intersects the Saxon provs.: the Oder, which is almost entirely a Prussian river, runs through the whole extent of the monarchy, from the S. frontier of Silesia to the Isle of Usedom, where it falls into the Baltic. Polish Prussia (or Posen) is watered by the Wartha; W. Prussia by the Vistula; and Ducal, or E. Prussia, by the Pregel and Niemen. And, besides the above, there are many other large streams, as the Ems, Moselle, Spree, Havel, Netz, &c. Owing to the flatness of the country through which they flow, none of the great rivers are interrupted by cataracts, and they are all navigable — the Rhine, Elbe, and Vistula, throughout their whole course in the Prussian dominions; the Oder is navigable for barges as far as Ratibor in S. Silesia, and the Regel and Niemen to a considerable distance inland. The establishment of steam-packets on these rivers, and the freeing of the navigation of the Rhine and the Elbe from the oppressive tolls and regulations by which it was formerly obstructed, have already been, and will no doubt continue to be, of vast service to the country. Canals have also been constructed connecting the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula; so that goods shipped at Hamburg may be conveyed by water to Dantzig and conversely. Lakes are exceedingly numerous, particularly in E. Prussia and Pomerania. There are also along the coast several large bays, or rather lagoons, communicating with the sea by narrow mouths, and possessing more of the character of fresh-water lakes than of arms of the sea. They are denominated *haffs,* the principal being the Curische Haff and the Frische Haff, on the coast of Ducal Prussia, and the haff at the mouth of the Oder. Prussia has 4 naval ports, at Kiel, Dantzig, Stralsund, and Jahde on the N. Sea (purchased from Oldenburg in 1854). Besides these she possesses the commercial seaports of Memel, Königsberg, Pillau, Stettin, and Swinemunde; also those of Hamburg and Altona, both of which may be said to belong to the monarchy. — *Clim.* The climate of *P.* is not less various than the soil. Along the Baltic it is moist, and in E. Prussia, especially, the winter is long and severe. It is also harsh in the S. parts of Silesia, contiguous to the Carpathian Mountains. In N. Silesia, Brandenburg, and the Saxon and Rhenish provs., it is comparatively mild. — *Min.* The mineralogical products of *P.* are rich and various. Iron is the ore most generally diffused; it is very extensively wrought in Silesia, principally on account of the crown, but also by private individuals. The trade and industry of the kingdom is much fostered by its wealth in coal, which is sufficient not only to supply its own wants, but serves as an important article of export into all parts of S. Germany, as well as to France and Switzerland. The greatest coal-mines are on the river Ruhr, on the Lower Rhine, and next in importance are those on the river Sarr, and in Upper Silesia. The total annual production of this mineral is estimated at 28,000,000 tons. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced principally in the Saxon provs., which also yield considerable quantities of copper, and some silver. Silesia furnishes annually large quantities of zinc, lead, and tin. Amber has been long known as a product, principally formed along the low narrow tongue of land between the

Curische Haff and the sea.—*Zoöl.* Wolves and wild boars continue to exist in considerable numbers in some parts of the Prussian states.—*Agric.* Wheat, rye, buckwheat, oats, barley, potatoes, with flax and hemp, form the chief products of Prussian farm husbandry. Almut 700,000 eimers of very fair wine are annually grown in the Rhenish provs. Rye used to be in *P.* an article of universal consumption, occupying the same place there that Indian corn occupies in the U. States, wheat in England, and potatoes in Ireland. But of late years it has been, to a great extent, superseded by the potato, the culture of which has increased with a rapidity to which there is no parallel. It now, in fact, forms the principal dependence of a large proportion of the population. The usual agricultural course is to fallow every third year, taking either first a crop of rye, and then wheat, or conversely. Flax and hemp are cultivated for domestic use, and also for sale, in all parts of the monarchy, but especially in Silesia. The best flax is made from foreign seed, the seed produced at home being used to make oil-cake. Tobacco, hops, madder, and other plants used in dyeing, are also raised. Chicory is largely cultivated. Beet-root plantations are very extensive, and have recently made great progress, especially in Saxony and Silesia. Except on the crown estates there are few farms. Most considerable landed proprietors are accustomed to manage their estates by stewards; and the smaller occupiers of lands are, in most cases, all proprietors. Horses, cattle, and sheep are raised everywhere throughout the monarchy. The breed of the latter has been of late years an object of much attention, particularly in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Silesia, and some other provs., and has become superior even to that of Spain. Wool now constitutes in point of fact the principal article of export from Germany. *P.* contains, in round numbers, 1,600,000 horses, 8,000 asses and mules, 5,500,000 oxen, 15,400,000 sheep, 670,000 goats, and 2,600,000 swine. *Manuf.* Though more of an agricultural than a manufacturing country, *P.* has greatly distinguished herself, particularly of late years, in various branches of manufacture. The Rhenish provs., and Saxony and Silesia, are the districts most prominent in this dept. Linens and course woollens for domestic consumption are made in every village, and, indeed, in most cottages throughout the kingdom. The total value of the linen stuffs annually fabricated is estimated at from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 rix-dollars, of which a fourth part is exported. Large quantities of silk and cotton

Fig. 2171. — CASTLE OF RHEINFELS, (Rhenish Prussia).

goods, and linens, are produced in Elberfeld, and other towns of the Rhine provs. Very superior broadcloth is largely manufactured at Eupen, Malmedy, Berlin, and Aix-la-Chapelle. *P.* occupies a respectable rank as a producer of the useful metals, more especially pig- and bar-iron. The articles of hardware made at Iserlohn, Hagen, Solingen, Olpe, and Essen, enjoy a high reputation; but are inferior to the cast-iron fabrics, whether of fancy, ornament, or utility, produced at Berlin. Porcelain, jewelry, watches, and carriages are also manufactured in the latter city on a most extensive scale. Vast numbers of books annually issue from the presses of Berlin and Halle. Beer and spirits are very extensively produced, and consumed in vast quantities in all parts of the monarchy. — *Com.* The exports from *P.* consist principally of grain, wool, timber, Westphalian hams, zinc, flax, bristles, salted provisions, and other articles of raw produce; with linens and woollens, cloths, silks, wares, iron, hardware, jewelry, watches and wooden clocks, Prussian-blue, spirits, and beer. The imports consist chiefly of sugar, coffee, and other colonial products, raw cotton and cotton-twist and stuffs, indigo and other dye-stuffs, spices, French and other wines, coals for the use of the ports of the Baltic, and salt. The commercial statistics of the country are included in the art. ZOLLVEREIN, *q. v.* — *Railroads.* *P.* has a very large and complete system of railways. Of these, six lines — the most important that from Frankfort-on-the-Oder to Königsberg and the Russian frontier, 101 German miles long — are State property; and 15 others are under govt. control, having been partly constructed by State loans or subventions. The guarantees undertaken by the Prussian govt. to facilitate the construction of private railroads in the kingdom are to the total amount of 106,780,000 thalers, or about $75,000,000. The State railways form an important source of public revenue. In the financial estimates for the year 1869, the general receipts of the State lines were stated at 31,116,305, and the expenditure at 20,762,137 thalers, showing a surplus of 13,354,168 thalers. The total length of railways in the former kingdom of Hanover amounted to 550 Eng. miles in 1867, the whole of which are State property.—*Shipping.* The total number of vessels which entered Prussian ports in 1868 was 44,665, exhibiting a total burthen of 1,580,998 lasts of 2 tons each; the clearances, on the other hand, showed an aggregate of 47,330 vessels, or 1,607,434 lasts; two-thirds being Prussian bottoms. — *Const. and Govt.* The present constitution of the kingdom, granted by Frederick William IV. in 1850, has since been considerably modified. Its fundamental laws vest the execution and part of the legislative authority in a king of the house of Hohenzollern, who attains his majority upon accomplishing his 18th

Fig. 2172. — GEN. VON MOLTKE.

year. The crown is hereditary in the male line only, according to the rights of primogeniture. In the exercise of the govt., the king is assisted by a council of ministers, appointed and dismissed by royal decree. The legislative authority the king shares with a representative assembly, composed of two Chambers, the first called the *Herrenhaus*, or House of Lords, and the second the *Abgeordnetenhaus*, or Chamber of Deputies. The assent of the king and both chambers is requisite for all laws. Financial projects and estimates must first be submitted to the Lower Chamber, and be either accepted or rejected "*en bloc*" by the Upper House. The right of proposing laws is vested in the king and in both chambers. Projects of law rejected by either chamber, or by the king, cannot be reproduced during the same session. The first chamber is composed of, first, the princes of the royal family who are of age, including the scions of the formerly sovereign families of Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; secondly, the chiefs of the mediatized princely houses, recognized by the Congress of Vienna, to the number of sixteen in Prussia; thirdly, the heads of the territorial nobility formed by the king, and numbering some 50 members; fourthly, a number of life peers, chosen by the king among the class of rich landowners, great manufacturers, and national celebrities; fifthly, 8 titled noblemen elected in the 8 original provs. of *P.*, by the resident landowners of all degrees; sixthly, the representatives of the universities, the heads of "chapters," and the burgomasters of towns with above 50,000 inhabitants; and seventhly, an unlimited number of members nominated by the king for life, or for a more or less limited period. The second chamber consists of 432 members—350 for the old kingdom, and the rest added in 1867 to represent the newly-annexed provs. Every Prussian who has attained his 25th year, and is qualified to vote for the municipal elections of his place of domicile, is eligible to vote as indirect elector. Persons who are entitled to vote for municipal elections in several parishes, can only exercise the right of indirect elector, or *urwähler*, in one. One direct elector, or *wahlmann*, is elected for every complete number of 250 souls. The indirect electors are divided into 3 classes, according to the respective amount of direct taxes paid by each; arranged in such manner, that each category pays one-third of the whole amount of direct taxes levied on the whole. The first category consists of all electors who pay the highest taxes to the amount of one third of the whole. The second, of those who pay the next highest amount down to the limits of the second third. The third, of all the lowest taxed, who, together, complete the last class. Each class may be divided into several electoral circles, none of which must, however, exceed 500 "urwähler." Direct electors may be nominated in each division of the circle from the number of persons entitled to vote indirectly, without regard to special divisions. The representatives are chosen by the direct electors. The legislative period of the second chamber is limited to 3 years. Every Prussian is eligible to be a member of the second chamber who has accomplished his 30th year, who has not forfeited the enjoyment of full civic rights through judicial sentence, and who has paid taxes during 3 years to the state. The chamber must be reëlected within 6 months of the expiration of their legislative period, or after being dissolved. In either case former members are reeligible. The chambers are to be regularly convoked by the king during the month of Nov.; and in extraordinary session, as often as circumstances may require. The opening and closing of the chambers must take place by the king in person, or by a minister appointed by him. Both chambers are to be convoked, opened, adjourned, and prorogued simultaneously. Each chamber has to prove the qualification of its members, and to decide thereon. Both chambers regulate their order of business and discipline, and elect their own presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries. Functionaries do not require leave of absence to sit in the chamber. When a member accepts paid functions, or a higher office connected with increased salary, he vacates his seat and vote in the chamber, and can only recover the same by a new election. No one can be a member of both chambers. The sittings of both chambers are public. Members of the second chamber receive travelling expenses and diet money from the state, according to a scale fixed by law, amounting to 3 thalers per day. Refusal of the same is not allowed. The executive govt. is carried on, under the king, by an irresponsible *Staatsrath*, or Council of State, and a nominally responsible council of ministers. The former consists of all the princes of the royal family who are above 18 years of age, and of an unlimited number of servants of the state, appointed by the sovereign. The Cabinet or Council of Ministers is divided into 10 depts., viz.: — 1. Foreign Affairs; 2. Finance; 3. Royal Household; 4 War; 5. Marine; 6. Interior; 7. Justice; 8. Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs; 9. Agriculture; 10. Commerce and Public Works. Each of the provs. of the kingdom is placed under the superintendence of an *oberpräsident*, or governor, who has a salary of 6,000 thalers, or $4,285. Each prov. has also a military commandant, a superior court of justice, a director of taxes, and a consistory, all appointed by the king. The last is divided into 3 sections — one having the superintendence of schools, another of ecclesiastical affairs, and another of the public health. The provs. are subdivided into *regierungsbezirke*, or counties, and these again into *kreise*, or circles, and the latter into *gemeinden*, or parishes. Each co. has a president and an administrative board or council; and the further subdivisions have also their local authorities. The municipal organization of the towns is more complicated than that of the communes. The principal functionaries are all elective; but the elections must be confirmed by the king or the authorities. The system of law principally in force in the E. states of the monarchy is embodied in a well digested code, entitled, *Landrecht für die Preussischen Staaten*, which received the royal sanction in 1791, and became law in 1794; but it is occasionally modified by custom, and Polish, Swedish, and German laws are still in force in certain parts of the monarchy. The Rhenish provs. follow, with some exceptions, the rules laid down in the Code Napoléon. The

Fig. 2173.
PRUSSIAN INFANTAY OF THE LINE.

judges are independent of the government. Juries are employed in the Rhenish provinces, but not in the other parts of the monarchy. — *Finances.* The budget of 1869 exhibited receipts estimated at 167,536,494 thalers, balanced by prospective expenditures. In the same year, the national debt proper stood at 321,000,375 thalers, supplemented with 12,907,000 thalers, forming the aggregate debt of the newly-annexed provinces. — *Mil.* The situation of *P.*, surrounded by powerful states, and with a disjointed territory, requires for her security a large military force. But, as the revenue of the country is comparatively limited, it became indispensable to endeavor to organize the army so that it might embrace the maximum of effective force with the minimum of expense. The Prussian govt. seems to have solved this very difficult problem. The obligation of military service is universal; every man (no substitutes being accepted) is obliged to serve in the army of the line and the *landwehr* (militia), between the ages of 20 and 38. Every Prussian subject is enrolled as a soldier as soon as he has completed his 20th year. He has to serve in the army during seven years, three years of which must be passed in the regular army, and the rest among the troops of the reserve. At the end of this term the soldier enters the landwehr for nine years, with liability to be called upon for annual practice, and to be incorporated with the regular army in time of war. Leaving the landwehr, the soldier is finally enrolled in the *landsturm*, or levy *en masse*, which consists of all the men not in the army, or the landwehr up to the age of 50, and of young men between 17 and 20. This force is only called out in case of invasion. There are various exemptions from this law of military service, in favor of the nobility, clergy, and some other classes of the population. A certain amount of education and fortune con

stitutes also a partial exemption, inasmuch as young men of 20, who pay for their own equipment, and can pass a light examination, have to serve only one year in the regular army. This does not exempt them, however, from the legal service in the reserve, the landwehr, and the landsturm. The military and naval strength of *P.*, forming, as it does, the army of the North German Confederation, will be found particularized in our art. GERMANY, *q. v.* — *Relig. and Educ.* The royal family belongs to the Reformed or Protestant faith, but all denominations of Christians enjoy the same privileges, and are equally eligible to places of trust or emolument. The Protestants predominate very decidedly in Brandenburg, Pomerania, Saxony, Hanover, and Ducal Prussia; while the Catholics are in the majority in the Rhine provs. and Westphalia, in the regency of Oppeln, in Silesia, and in Posen. The Protestant Church is governed by *consistories*, or boards appointed by govt., one for each prov. There are also synods in most circles and provs, but no general synod has yet been held. The constitution of the Catholic Church differs in the various provs. In the Rhenish provs., it is fixed by the Concordat entered into between the govt. and Pius VII. But in every other part of the monarchy, the crown has reserved to itself a control over the election of bishops and priests. The incomes of the clergy differ greatly; those of the parochial clergy, of both sects, mostly arise from endowments. In general, the government does not guarantee the stipend of either Protestant or Catholic clergymen; but in some parishes the clergy enjoy a public provision from the state. This is peculiarly the case in the Rhenish provs., in virtue of the Concordat with Rome. Proselytism, whether by force or persuasion, is prohibited by law. The system of public education in force in *P.* is held to be a more perfect one than any other of Europe. The main feature of it is that attendance at school is enforced by law. Every child, whether male or female, must attend a public school from the age of 5 years complete, till such time as the clergyman of the parish affirms that the child has acquired all the education prescribed by law for an individual in its station; generally speaking, the school time extends from 6 to 14 years complete. Should a child not attend, its parents or guardians must satisfy the public authorities that it is receiving an appropriate education either at home or in a private seminary. The school-fees are exceedingly moderate; and the children of poor persons who are unable to pay them are instructed gratuitously at the public expense. Exclusive of the gymnasiums and superior schools, *P.* has 6 universities, those of Berlin, Breslau, Bonn, Halle, Königsberg, and Greifswalde, and the two semi-universities of Münster and Braunsberg. — *Hist.* The rise of the Prussian power has been rapid and extraordinary. The kings of *P.* trace their origin to Count Thassilo of Zollern, one of the generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friederich I., built the family-castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. A subsequent Zollern, or Hohenzollern, Friederich III., was elevated to the rank of a prince of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1273, and received the hurgraviate of Nuremburg in fief; and his great-grandson Friederich VI. was invested by the Emperor Sigismund, in 1411, with the prov. of Brandenburg, and obtained the rank of Elector in 1417. A century after, in 1511, the Teutonic Knights, owners of the large prov. of Prussia, on the Baltic, elected the Margrave Albert, a younger son of the family of Hohenzollern, to the post of Grand-Master, and he, after a while, declared himself hereditary prince. The early extinction of Albert's line brought the prov. of Prussia to the Electors of Brandenburg, whose own territories meanwhile had been greatly extended by the valor and wisdom of Friederich Wilhelm, "the Great Elector," under whose fostering care arose the first standing-army in central Europe. The Great Elector, dying in 1688, left a country of 1,500,000 people, a vast treasure, and 38,000 well-drilled troops, to his son Friederich I., who put the kingly crown on his head at Königsberg, June 18, 1701. Pomerania was soon after added to Prussia. But, notwithstanding these acquisitions, when Frederick the Great ascended the throne in 1740, his disjointed dominions did not contain 2,500,000 inhabitants, who had made but little progress in the arts, or in the accumulation of wealth. But this extraordinary man, with no extrinsic assistance, and by mere dint of superior talent and energy, wrested, in the early part of his reign, the valuable and extensive prov. of Silesia from the house of Austria. He afterwards defended himself, during the Seven Years' War, against the combined efforts of Austria, Russia, and France, and forced those powers to conclude a treaty by which Silesia was solemnly guaranteed to *P.* In the lattsr part of his reign, in conjunction with Russia and Austria, Frederick planned, and partly carried into effect, the partition of Poland, acquiring as his share the W. parts of Prussia, and secured, in addition to the increase of territory, an unrestricted communication between the great divisions of the kingdom. By these different acquisitions, *P.*, at the death of Frederick, in 1786, had been increased in size nearly a half; while, owing to the superior fertility of the conjoined provs., and the improvement effected in every part of his dominions, after the peace of 1763, the population had increased to about 6,000,000. *P.* acquired, by the subsequent partition of Poland in 1792, and its final dismemberment in 1795, a great extension of territory, including the important city of Dantzig, and upwards of 2,000,000 inhabitants. In addition to this she acquired the bishopric of Paderborn and the principalities of Bayreuth and Anspach, with several lesser dists. in Germany; so that, in 1805, the kingdom contained nearly 5,000 geog. sq. m. of territory, and a pop. of 9,640,000. Her disastrous contest with France in 1806 lowered *P.* for a while; but the spirit of the people was not subdued; and after Napoleon's Russian campaign, the people rose "en masse," and literally drove the French out of Germany. At the general peace of 1815, *P.* became more powerful than ever. She recovered all her former possessions, except a portion of her Polish dominions assigned to the kingdom of Poland; but this was more than compensated by valuable acquisitions in Saxony, Pomerania, and the Rhenish provs. After the accession, in 1862, of King William I., popular representation proved powerless to counteract the will of the executive govt. presided over by Count von Bismarck (*q. v.*), which made laws, and even decreed budget-estimates, without the concurrence of the chambers. In 1864, *P.*, conjointly with Austria, sent an army to occupy the duchy of Schleswig-Holstein. A war with Denmark followed, which resulted in the annexation of that duchy to *P.* In 1866, the military prestige of the monarchy was further maintained in the occupation of Hanover and Saxony by the Prussian troops, and a consequent war with those kingdoms and with Austria, in which, after a brilliant campaign of two weeks, the latter power was obliged to sue for peace, and relinquish her claims as a German power. In addition, Saxony was left a mere nominal sovereignty under the control of *P.*, while Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and the former free city of Frankfort-on-the Main became absorbed into the Prussian monarchy. In August, 1870, Napoleon III. declared war against *P.*, and French armies marched toward the Rhine. An alliance having been entered into between *P.* and the S. German powers of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, their combined forces crossed the Rhine into France. A campaign of four weeks duration followed, in which the German armies, directed by the great military strategist, Gen. Von Moltke (*q. v.*), after a succession of sanguinary engagements with the enemy, achieved a decisive victory before Sedan in Sept., which led to the capitulation of the French emperor, with his army, a few days afterward. Strasbourg next surrendered after a heroic defence; and leaving a corps d'armee to operate against Metz, the Prussians then proceeded to invest the French capital.

KINGS OF PRUSSIA.
(House of Hohenzollern.)

Frederick I.	Date of accession		1701
Frederick William I.	"	"	1713
Frederick II. ("The Great")	"	"	1740
Frederick William II.	"	"	1786
Frederick William III.	"	"	1797
Frederick William IV.	"	"	1840
William I.	"	"	1861

Prussian, (*prush'an,*) *a.* Relating to Prussia.
—*n.* A native, or an inhabitant of Prussia.

Prus'sian-blue, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment largely consumed in decorative arts, and in dyeing and calico-printing; it is used in making some of the varieties of what is called *stone-blue*, and is sometimes added to starch, though for this purpose, as well as for covering the yellow tint of paper, smalt or cobalt-blue is preferable. *P.-B.* is prepared for different degrees of purity by precipitating solutions of peroxide of iron by ferrocyanide of potassium, various additions being made according to the purposes for which it is required. Pure *P.-B.* is obtained by adding a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium to persulphate of iron, thoroughly washing the precipitate, first with water slightly acidulated by sulphuric acid, and then with pure water, and ultimately drying it in a warm place. *P.-B.* is of a peculiarly rich and intense blue, with a copper tint upon its surface; it is insipid, inodorous, insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in dilute acids, and is not poisonous. The alkalies decompose it into soluble ferrocyanides and oxide of iron; hence, as a dyeing material, it does not resist the action of soap. According to Chevreul, *P.-B.* becomes white in the direct rays of the sun, but regains its blue color in the dark. It is occasionally used in the composition of writing fluids. *P.-B.* is a true chemical compound of iron and cyanogen — the base of prussic acid — whence the name of the pigment. Mixed with white, it forms numerous useful tints, although inferior to cobalt and ultramarine on account of its green hue. It is more used in water-color painting than in oil, and especially for coloring flowers. When burned with access of air, it yields a rich warm brown, provided the pigment contains sufficient alumina; but when burned in a covered crucible, it yields a fine blue-black pigment, which dries quickly, like the brown. Commercial *P.-B.* is generally contaminated with alumina, and often with chalk, plaster of Paris, and starch.

Prus'sian-brown, *n.* (*Painting.*) A color obtained by adding a solution of the yellow prussiate of potash to a solution of sulphate of copper, which throws down a precipitate of deep brown; this, when washed and dried, is equal to madder, and possesses a greater permanency.

Prus'sia Proper, an important province of the kingdom of Prussia, bounded on the S.W. by Pomerania and the Baltic Sea, and on the E. and S. by Russia and Poland; *area*, 24,739 sq. m. It is divided into two districts or sub-provinces — East and West Prussia. About two-thirds of the soil consists of good land, the remainder being chiefly sandy. Agriculture is by far the most important branch of industry, manufactures being confined to such articles as supply merely local wants. *Chief towns.* Königsberg, Dantzig, Elbing, Tilsit, and Marienwerder. *Pop.* 3,090,960.

Prus'siate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROCYANATE.

Prus'sic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Pruth, an affluent of the Danube, rises in the S.E. of the Austrian crown-land of Galicia, on the N.E. side of the Carpathian mountains, and near the base of Mount Rusky in that range. It flows in a deep valley eastward past Kolomea and Czernowitz, and, forming the boundary between Moldavia and the Russian territories from Bojana, passes Liptchany, then flows S.S.E. to Katamori; after which its course lies S. through Moldavia to the Danube, which it enters at Reni, about 12 m. below Galatz. Total length abt. 500 m.

Pry, *v. n.* [Probably from the verb *to eye*, with the prefix *per;* to eye through or all over.] To peep narrowly; to inspect closely; to attempt to discover something with scrutinizing curiosity, whether impertinent or not.
—*n.* Narrow inspection; impertinent peeping. — A lever. (U. S.)
—*v. a.* To raise or lift up with a lever; to prize. (U. S.)

Pry'ing, *a.* Inspecting closely; looking into with curiosity.

Pry'ingly, *adv.* With close inspection or impertinent curiosity.

Pryta'neum. [Gr. *Prytaneion.*] (*Gr. Hist.*) The place of assembly of the Prytanes. In a Greek city the *P.* was the home of the community, and answered to the private homes of individual citizens. Hence a fire was always kept burning in the *P.* as on the hearths of private houses. In this building were entertained those citizens who, by virtue of their office, or for merit, received the privilege of having their meals at public cost. At Athens this was among the highest honors which could be conferred on any one.

Pryta'nes. [Gr. *Prytanes.*] The Athenian senate consisted of 500 persons, fifty being elected from each of the ten tribes; each of these fifties took it by turn to preside over the council and the assemblies, with the title of *P.*, having one-tenth of the year assigned to it; or, more accurately speaking, 34 days were allotted to each of the first four tribes, and 35 to the last six; the Attic year consisting of 354 days.

Pryt'any, *n.* [Gr. *prytaneia.*] The period of office of the prytanes of one section.

Przemysl, (*pzhem'isl,*) a town of Austrian Galicia, on the San, 51 miles W. of Lemberg. *Manuf.* Linen and leather. *Pop.* 9,000.

Przibram. (*pzib'ram,*) a town of Bohemia, 21 m. S.S. W. of Beraun. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, paper, and potash. *Pop.* 5,300.

Psalm, (*sahm,*) *n.* [Fr. *psaume;* Lat. *psalmus;* Gr. *psalmos*, from *psallo*, to play a stringed instrument.] A sacred song or hymn; a song composed on a divine subject, and in praise of God.

Book of Psalms. (*Script.*) One of the canonical books of the Old Testament, comprising a copious collection of sacred songs. They are usually styled the "Psalms of David;" and though he was doubtless the largest and most eminent contributor, there are many that were clearly composed by different hands, and at very different periods. To David are ascribed 73 Psalms in the Hebrew text, and at least 11 others in the Septuagint. There can be little doubt, however, that some, even of those that bear his name, belong to a later date; and on the other hand, the contents and style of some that do not bear his name show him to have been the author. The other authors, to whom certain of the Psalms are ascribed, are Asaph, one of David's chief musicians, 12; the sons of Korah, another family of choristers, 11; Heman and Ethan, two of the chief singers, 1 each; Solomon, 2; Moses 1. Some of these, however, evidently do not belong to the time at which their reputed author lived. David's compositions are generally distinguished by sweetness, softness, and grace, and his prevailing style is plaintive. The date of the Psalms ranged from the time of Moses to that of the captivity, a period of nearly 1,000 years; and the collection as it at present stands was probably formed by Ezra and his contemporaries. Particular collections, however, must have existed as early as the time of David, and the singers who were appointed by David for the service of the sanctuary sang psalms. In the time of Hezekiah, the Psalms of David and Asaph were sung at religious solemnities; and the same is recorded to have taken place in the second temple after the captivity. The Book of Psalms is, according to the analogy of the Pentateuch, divided in Hebrew into five books, each of which closes with a doxology. Various classifications, more or less arbitrary, have been proposed of the Psalms. According to De Wette, they may be arranged as follows: 1. Hymns in praise of God, as the Creator, Preserver, and Governor of the world, and, in particular, as the Protector of his chosen people. — 2. National psalms, referring to the history of the people, and the many favors which, in former times, they had received from Jehovah, especially in the time of Moses. — 3. Psalms of Zion and of the temple. — 4. Psalms relating to the king, in which he is held up as the representative of Jehovah, and the assistance of God invoked for him. — 5. Psalms containing the supplications and complaints of the pious in distress. — 6. Religious and moral psalms. This division, however, is too complex and indefinite for practical purposes. Tholuck divides them, according to their subject-matter, into songs of praise, of thanksgiving, of complaint, and of instruction. The inspiration and canonical authority of the Psalms are established by the most abundant and convincing evidence, and in every age of the church they have been extolled for their excellence and their use for pious purposes. On account of its beauty and significance, this book has called forth a greater number of commentaries than any other. In particular, is the theological literature of Germany rich in works of this class; among which we may mention De Wette, Hitzig, Hirzel, Ewald, Hengstenberg, Delitzsch, and Hupfeld.

Psalmist, (*sahm'ist,*) *n.* [Fr. *psalmiste.*] A writer or

composer of psalms or sacred songs; a title particularly applied to David, and the other authors of scriptural psalms.

(*Rom. Cath. Church.*) A clerk, precentor, or leader of music in the church.

Psalmistry, (*sahm'ist-ry,*) *n.* The using of psalms or sacred hymns.

Psalmod'ic, Psalmod'ical, *a.* Relating to psalmody.

Psal'modist, *n.* One who sings holy songs.

Psal'modize, *v. n.* To practice psalmody.

Psalmody, (*sal'mo-dy,*) *n.* [Fr. *psalmodie*; Gr. *psalmodia*, from *psalmos*, and *ode*, a song.] This word, in its widest sense, is applied to sacred hymns or psalms set to music and sung; but is commonly restricted to the metrical versions of the Psalms of David.

Psal'mographh, Psalmog'rapher, Psalmog'raphist, *n.* [From Gr. *psalmos*, and *graphein*, to write.] A writer of psalms, or sacred hymns.

Psalmog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *psalmographie*, from Gr. *psalmos*, a psalm, and *graphein*, to write.] The act of writing psalms, or sacred hymns.

Psalm'-singing, *n.* The act or practice of singing psalms.

Psalter, (*sawl'ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *psautier*; It. *salterio*, from Gr. *psalterion*.] The Book of Psalms; often applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

(*Roman Catholic Church.*) A series of 150 devout sentences or aspirations, in honor of certain mysteries, as of the sufferings of Christ:—a large chaplet or rosary, consisting of 150 beads.—*Wright.*

Psaltery, (*sawl'ter-y,*) *n.* [Lat. *psalterium*; Gr. *psalterion*.] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument used by the Hebrews. Fig. 2174 represents a mediæval psaltery, from a wooden sculpture of the 15th century.

Fig. 2174.—PSALTERY.

Psam'ma, *n.* [Gr. *psammos*, sand.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. The Mat-Grass, *P. arenaria*, has a creeping root; stem erect, rigid, 2–4 feet high; leaves involate, smooth and glaucous, pungently acute. It is found on sandy seacoasts, from Canada to N. J. It is extensively manufactured into paper at Dorchester, Mass.

Psammite, (*sam'mit,*) *n.* [From Gr. *psammites*, sandy.] (*Min.*) A variety of micaceous sandstone.

Pseudepig'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *epigraphe*, an inscription.] The ascription of false names of authors to works.

Pseudo, (*su'do.*) [Gr. *pseudes*, false, from *pseudein*, to belie.] A prefix which, being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit; as, *pseudo*-apostle, a false or counterfeit apostle.

Pseudo-blep'sis, *n.* [Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *blepein*, to see.] (*Med.*) A perversion of sight; false-sight. *Dunglison.*

Pseu'do-bulb, *n.* (*Bot.*) An enlarged aërial stem, resembling a tuber, from which it scarcely differs, except in being formed above ground in the epidermis, being often extremely hard, and in retaining upon its surface the scars of leaves that it once bore.

Pseudo-dip'teral, *a.* [Gr. *pseudo*, *dis*, twice, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Arch.*) Noting a temple which has a single range of columns in the flanks, at the same distance from the walls of the cella as though the temple had been dipteral.

Pseudo-gale'na, *n.* (*Min.*) False galena, or blackjack.

Pseu'dogranph, Pseudog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *grapheio*, to write.] False writing.

Pseudologist, (*su-dol'o-jist,*) *n.* One who utters falsehoods.

Pseudol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pseudes*, false, and *logos*, speech.] Falsehood of speech.

Pseudo-metal'lic, *a.* (*Min.*) Exhibiting lustre only when held to the light.—*Smart.*

Pseudomor'phous, *a.* [Gr. *pseudes*, and *morphe*, form.] (*Min.*) Said of minerals which deviate from the form of crystallization peculiar to that species.

Pseudonym, (*su'do-nim,*) *n.* [Fr. *pseudonyme*; Gr. *pseudonymos*, falsely named.] (*Lit.*) A false or imaginary name assumed by a writer; more strictly, however, the former; a nom-de-plume.

Pseudon'ymous, *a.* Applied to an author who publishes a work under a false or feigned name, and also to the work itself, in the same way as *anonymous* is applied to one who publishes a work without any name, or to the book so published.

Pseudosau'ria, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of tailed batrachians, which are said to be destitute of gills at all periods of their existence, and which breathe by means of exposed spiracles or branchial orifices at the sides of the neck. According to Holbrook, they undergo no metamorphosis after they are hatched, but at once appear in the forms which they are permanently to retain. To this family belong the Congo snake, *Amphiuma means*, of the Southern States, which lives in muddy waters. It has an eel-shaped body, and imperfectly developed legs.

Pseudo'scope, *n.* [Gr. *pseudos*, and *skopes*, I view.] (*Optics.*) A kind of stereoscope employed to produce converse figures differing from the normal figure in this circumstance, that those points which appear most distant in the latter are the nearest in the former, and *vice versâ*. The *P.* consists of two reflecting prisms placed in a frame, with adjustments, so that when applied to the eyes, each eye may separately see the reflected image of the projection which usually falls on that eye. The instrument being directed to an object, and so adjusted that the object shall appear of its proper size, and at its usual distance, the distances of all other objects are inverted; all nearer objects appear more distant, and all more distant objects nearer, and this constitutes what is called *conversion of relief*. The inside of a tea-cup appears a solid convex body. A china vase ornamented with colored flowers in relief, appears to be a vertical section of the interior of the vase, with painted hollow impressions of the flowers. A framed picture hung against a wall appears as if imbedded in a cavity made in the wall.

Pseudo-sper'mic, *a.* [Gr. *pseudes*, and *sperma*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) Noting fruits whose pericarp is so closely attached to the seed that it cannot readily be distinguished from one of its integuments.—*Worcester.*

Pseudo-volca'no, *n.* A volcano emitting smoke and sometimes flame, but never lava.—A burning mine of coal.

Pshaw, (*shaw,*) *interj.* An expression of contempt, disdain, or dislike. (Written also *psha.*)

Psidium, (*sid'e-um,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Myrtaceæ*. Various species yield excellent dessert fruits, much used in tropical countries, and known as *guavas*. The more important are *P. pyriferm*, *pomiferum*, *cattleyanum*, *albidum*, and *pygmæum*. The first of these bears fruit the size of a hen's egg, yellowish, with a peculiar smell. The rind is brittle, the pulp full of bony seeds, flesh-colored, sweet, and aromatic. It is commonly eaten raw in the West Indies in the dessert, and also preserved with sugar. *P. cattleyonum* is considered to be one of the best of the guavas; the fruit is of a fine deep claret-color, and the pulp in consistence and flavor bears some resemblance to the strawberry. Guava jelly is imported into this country, and is much prized as a confection. Guava pulp is employed in the preparation of some of the Indian chutnies.

Psilan'thropist, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, and *anthropos*, man.] One who believes that Jesus Christ was an ordinary man, and the son of Mary and Joseph. (R.)

Psilom'elane, *n.* [Gr. *philos*, bare, and *melas*, black.] (*Min.*) A common ore of manganese, of very variable composition, probably only a mixture of the protoperoxide, Mn_3O_4, with pyrolusite, Mn_4, and usually a little potash, baryta, and water.

Psilothron, (*sil'o-thron,*) *n.* [Gr., from *psilosis*, to make bare, from *psilos*, bare.] (*Med.*) Depilatory; a medicine which causes the loss of the hair.—*Dunglison.*

Psiol, (*pse-ol',*) a river of Prussia, which, after a S.S.W. course of 300 m., joins the Dnieper, 10 m. E.S.E. of Krementchug.

Psittacidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Parrot family, a numerous and splendid family of birds, ord. *Scansores*, subdivided, chiefly according to the form of the bill and tail,

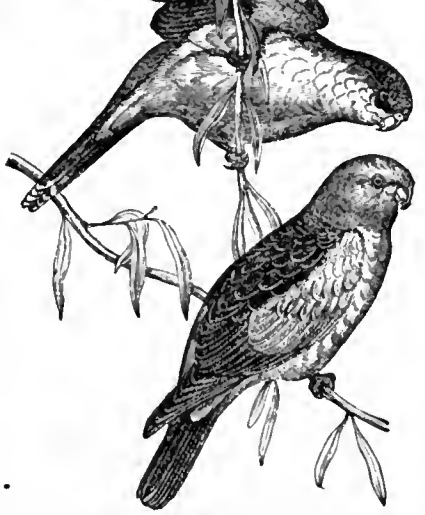


Fig. 2175.—RED-WINGED HEN-PARROTS.

into several groups; as the Macaws, Cockatoos, Lories, Paroquets, &c., which are each inserted in their alphabetical order. The *True Parrots*, which we are now to consider, have the upper mandible toothed, and longer than it is high; and the tail is short, or even and rounded at the end. They unite great beauty with great docility; and their faculty of imitating the human voice is superior to that of any other bird. The luxuriant tracts of the torrid zone seem to be the favorite residence of these richly-plumaged tribes; they are not, however, confined to that zone, as Buffon imagined, but are found in latitudes as far as forty or forty-five degrees on each side the equator. The tongue is fleshy, obtuse, and entire; their feet are formed for climbing, in which they assist themselves with their bill; they feed on the seeds and fruits of various plants, and often attain to a very great age. The only species found native in the U. States is the Carolina or Illinois parrot (Fig. 2176), which is resident from the Gulf of Mexico to the neighborhood of Lake Michigan, and on the east of the Alleghanies to Maryland. Their favorite food is the seeds of the cockle-bur, which grows in great abundance along the shores of the Mississippi and the Ohio, where they are seen in large flocks, screaming round the salt-licks. They are very sociable in their dispositions, extremely fond of each other, and showing the greatest grief for the loss of their companions. The plumage is very beautiful, the general color being a bright-yellowish silky-green, with light-blue reflections.

Fig. 2176.—CAROLINA PARROT, (*Psittacus Carolinensis.*)

Pskov, or **Pskoff,** a govt. of European Russia, between Lat. 56° and 58° N., Lon. 27° 15′ and 32° E., having N. the govts. of St. Petersburg and Novgorod, E. Novgorod, Tver, and Smolensk, S. Vitebsk, and W. Vitebsk and Livonia; *area*, 17,318 sq. m. The surface is flat, well watered, but generally unfertile. *Principal towns.* Pskov, the cap., Torspetz, and Velikee-Looki. *Pop.* 718,907.

PSKOV, cap. of the above govt., on the Velikeia, near its mouth, in Lake Pskov, 160 m. S.W. of St. Petersburg. *Manuf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and leather. *Pop.* 10,200.

Pso'as Muscles, *n.* [Gr. *psoai*, the muscles of the loins.] (*Anat.*) Two muscles upon the fore part and sides of the lumbar vertebræ. They bend the thigh forward, and assist in turning it outward.

Psora, (*so'ra,*) *n.* [Lat.; Fr.; Gr., from *psoein*, *psaein*, to rub.] (*Med.*) A contagious eruption of very minute pimples, pustular, vesicular, papular, intermixed, and alternating, itching intolerably, and terminating in scabs.—*Dunglison.*

Psora'len, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, consisting of small shrubby or perennial herbs, usually having pinnate leaves, and spicate or racemose flowers. *P. esculenta*, a native of our Western States, produces tuberous roots, known as Bread-root, Indian or Prairie turnips, which are eaten by the Indians, but when boiled are rather insipid.

Psoriasis, (*so-ri'a-sis,*) *n.* [Gr., from *psora*.] (*Med.*) A cutaneous affection, consisting of patches, or rough, amorphous scales, either continuous or of indeterminate outline.—*Dunglison.*

Psychal, Psychical, (*si'kal, si'ke-kal,*) *a.* [Gr. *psychikos*, *psyche*, the mind, the soul.] Psychological.

Psyche, (*si'ke.*) [Gr., breath or soul.] (*Myth.*) In the later Greek writings the word *psyche* occurs as a personification of the human soul, and it is manifestly of this personification that Apuleius relates the following allegory: By her surpassing beauty *P.*, the daughter of a king, excited the anger and jealousy of Venus, who sent Amor (Love) to inspire her with a passion for the most contemptible of mortals. But *P.* so charmed Amor that he fell in love with her himself, and taking her to some secret cave, visited her nightly, leaving her always before the dawn. *P.* had been warned by Amor against all attempts to find out who he was; but her jealous sisters told her that her lover was a hideous monster, and *P.* determined to learn the truth. Taking a lamp, she gazed at her lover while he slept, and saw before her the most beautiful of the gods. Amor, waked up by a drop of oil which fell from the lamp, rebuked her for her mistrust, and vanished. Then began the sorrows and wanderings of *P.*, who sought Amor in every temple till she came to that of Venus, who put her to a series of toilsome and degrading tasks, under which she must have died but for the love of Amor, who, though invisible, still consoled and cheered her. By his help she at last pacified the wrath of Venus, and, becoming immortal, was united with her lover forever.

Psychiater, (*si-ki'a-ter,*) *n.* (*Med.*) One who treats diseases of the mind.—*Dunglison.*

Psychiatri'a, Psychi'atry, *n.* [Gr. *psyche*, the mind, and *iatreuein*, to heal.] (*Med.*) Treatment of diseases of the mind.—*Dunglison.*

Psychism, (*si'kism,*) *n.* [Fr. *psychisme*, from Gr. *psyche*, the soul, the mind.] (*Philos.*) The doctrine of Quesne, that there is a fluid diffused throughout all nature, animating equally all living and organized beings, and that the difference in their actions is owing to their particular organization.—*Worcester.*

Psychologic, Psychologic'al, *a.* Pertaining to psychology, or to a treatise on the soul, or to the science of man's spiritual nature.

Psychologically, *adv.* In a psychological manner.

Psychol'ogist, *n.* One who is conversant with psychology.

Psychology, (*si-kol'o-je.*) *n.* [Gr. *psyche*, the soul, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the soul or spiritual principle in man. It deals with the laws and relations of the various changes and phenomena which

take place in the mind during the intellectual operations, and traces the causes of these phenomena, in order to discover the nature of mind, and its relations to the universe; or, in short, to treat the mind either as it manifests itself, or as it is in itself. Investigations of the latter class, which have for their object that which cannot be discovered by observation, constitutes rational or transcendental *P.*, while those of the former class, in which the various manifestations of the soul are subjects of observation, constitute empirical or experimental *P.* Empirical *P.* may, therefore, be defined to be the scientifically conducted observation of the operations and changes of the human soul. As a science, it includes all the phenomena of the intellectual activity, taking for granted the distinction of the spiritual part of man from the body as a matter of consciousness, and, therefore, not attempting to explain it.

Psychomachy, (*si-kom'a-ky,*) *n.* [From Gr. *psyche,* the soul, and *mache,* fight.] A conflict of the soul with the body.—*Walker.*

Psychopannichism, (*si-ko-pan'ni-kizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *psyche,* the soul, *pos, pan,* all, and *nux,* night.] (*Theol.*) The doctrine of the sleep of the soul from the moment of death till the resurrection of the body.

Psychrom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *psychros,* cold, and *metron,* measure.] Same as Hygrometry, *q. v.*

Psychropho'bia, *a.* [Gr. *psychros,* and *phobos,* fear.] (*Med.*) Dread of cold, especially of cold water. *Dunglison.*

Psychtic, (*sik'tik,*) *n.* [From Gr. *psychtikos,* cooling.] (*Med.*) A refrigerant or cooling medicine.—*Dunglison.*

Ptarmic, (*tar'mik,*) *n.* [Gr. *ptarmikos, ptairein,* to sneeze.] (*Med.*) A remedy which excites sneezing.—*Dunglison.*

Ptarmigan, (*tar'mi-gan,*) *n.* [Gael. *tarmachan.*] (*Zoöl.*) The White Grouse, a bird of the genus *Lagopus.* It is about 15 inches long; the bill is black; orbits bright-red; the upper parts of the body pale-brown or ash, mottled with small, dusky spots and bars; the head and neck with broad bars of black, rust-color, and white; the under parts are white, as are also the wings, excepting the shafts of the quills, which are black. In winter this plumage is changed to a pure white, except that in the male there is a black line between the bill and the eye. This bird is found in lofty situations in most of the northern parts of Europe. It is rare in the U. States.

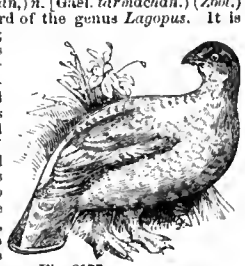


Fig. 2177. — PTARMIGAN, (*Lagopus mutus.*)

Ptel'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Zanthoxylaceæ.* The Shrubby Trefoil, *P. trifoliata,* is an ornamental shrub, 6–8 feet high, leaves 3-foliate, cymes apeccorymbose, flowers white, odorous. It is common in the Western, but rare in the Eastern States.

Pteriplegis'tic, *a.* [Gr. *pteron,* a wing, and *plassein,* to strike.] Belonging to fowling, or shooting birds.

Pter'is, *n.* [Gr. *pteron,* a wing, from the resemblance of its leaves.] (*Bot.*) The Brakes, a genus of Ferns. *P. aquilina* is the common branched fern of our woods and heaths. The fronds are tripartite, annual, 1–5 feet high, very much divided, with spreading branches. The capsules (*sori*) are attached to the marginal vein, lying upon a fine membrane, and covered by the membranous continuation of the epidermis.

Pterocar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *pteron,* and *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ,* sub-order *Papilionaceæ.* The species *P. draco* is one of the plants that yield the *dragon's blood* of commerce. This is a red resin, much used for coloring varnishes and for staining marble. *P. dalbergicides* is said to furnish the valuable dye-stuff called *Andaman red-wood. P. santalinus* yields the *Red Sandal,* or *Sander's wood,* which contains a peculiar coloring matter called *santalin,* and is used in medicine as a coloring agent, and by the dyer for red and scarlet dyes. The bark of *P. flavus* is used in China to produce a yellow dye. *P. marsupium* is the source of the officinal *kino* of our pharmacopœias, which is known under the names of *Gum kino, East Indian, Amboyna,* and *Malabar kino.* It is one of the most powerful vegetable astringents known. *P. erinaccus,* a native of West Africa, yields a similar astringent substance called *African kino.*

Pterodac'tyl, *n.* [Gr. *pteron,* a feather, and *dactylos,* a digit.] (*Pal.*) A genus of extinct reptiles, in which the second digit of the hand is of extreme length, and is considered to have supported an aliform expansion of the skin. It is peculiar to the secondary strata.

Pter'omys, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Flying Squirrels, a genus of Rodentia, family *Sciuridæ.* They are characterized by a densely furred membrane extending laterally from the side between the fore and hind feet, by means of which the animal is enabled to glide from one tree to another, supported as by a parachute. There are long, bony appendages to the feet, which support a part of this lateral membrane. Four North American species have been described. The common Flying Squirrel, *P. volucella,* of the U. S. east of the Missouri, is about 5 inches long to the tail, the fur very soft and silky, the color light yellowish-brown above, and creamy-white beneath. — *Tenney.*

Pterop'oda, Pter'opods, *n. pl.* [Gr. *pteron,* and *pous,* a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Mollusca, comprehending those which have a natatory, wing-shaped expansion on each side of the head and neck. — See Clionidæ, Hyaleidæ, Limacinidæ.

Pterop'odous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, pteropods.

Pter'ygoid, *a.* [Gr. *pteryx, pterigos,* a wing, and *eidos,* a shape.] Wing-shaped.

Ptisan, (*tiz'an,*) *n.* [Gr. *ptisane,* peeled barley, from *ptissein* to peel.] (*Med.*) Tisane; an aqueous medicine containing but little, if any, medicinal agent; formerly, a decoction of barley. — *Dunglison.*

Ptolema'ic System, *n.* (*Astron.*) See Ptolemy.

Ptolema'is. (*Anc. Geog.*) See Acre.

Ptolemy I., (*tol-e'my,*) (Ptolemæus,) surnamed Soter, founder of the Græco-Egyptian dynasty of the Lagides, was a Macedonian, supposed to be a natural son of Philip II., and became a favorite general of Alexander the Great, whom he accompanied on his expedition to Asia. On the death of his master, in B. C. 323, *P.* obtained Egypt for his province. For twenty years he was almost constantly engaged in war. He defeated his rival Perdiccas, acquired Phœnicia and Cœlo-Syria; joined the league against Antigonus; was defeated by Demetrius in 306, and lost the Island of Cyprus, and soon after took the title of king. He saved Rhodes when besieged by Demetrius, and received the title of Soter (saviour); and after the fall of Antigonus he applied himself to the promotion of commerce, literature, science, and the arts in his own dominions. Philosophers, poets, and painters gathered to his court, and the foundations were laid of the famous Alexandrian Library and Museum. In 285, *P.* resigned his crown to his son, surnamed *Philadelphus,* and B. 283.

Ptolemy II., surnamed *Philadelphus* (lover of his brother), B. in Cos, B. C. 311, was the youngest son of the preceding by his favorite wife, Berenice. He became king on the abdication of his father in 285, and had a long, and for the most part peaceful, reign. He had been carefully educated, and he entered heartily into his father's plans for promoting the prosperity of his kingdom, completing the Alexandrian Library and Museum, patronizing learning and learned men, founding colonies, and increasing his army and his revenue. He made a treaty of alliance with the Romans, and encouraged the resort of Jews to Egypt. According to tradition, it was by his order that the Septuagint version of the Old Testament was made. *P.* was twice married; his second wife being his sister Arsinoë, widow of Lysimachus. D. 247.

Ptolemy V., surnamed *Epiphanes,* son of Ptolemy Philopator, and great-grandson of Philadelphus, was born B. C. 210, and at five years of age succeeded his father. The aid of the Romans was obtained against the kings of Macedonia and Syria, who threatened to dismember his dominions. The young king was declared of age at 14, and crowned at Memphis; and three years later he married Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus of Syria. He had an able and upright minister in Aristomenes, but, notwithstanding his great service, had him put to death. Most of the foreign possessions were lost to Egypt during this reign. Ptolemy was poisoned, B. C. 181.

Ptolemy, surnamed *Philometor,* son of the preceding, succeeded his father B. C. 181, under the regency at first of his mother, Cleopatra, and then of feeble and corrupt ministers, who involved the kingdom in a disastrous war. Egypt was invaded, and the young king taken prisoner by Antiochus Epiphanes; a younger Ptolemy was set up as king, and the two brothers tried to reign jointly, supported by the Romans; but they quarrelled, and Philometor was driven away. He was restored by the Romans, and his brother (Energetes II., or Physcon,) was made king of Cyrene. Philometor was killed in a battle near Antioch, B. C. 146.

Ptolemy XII., (*Dionysius,*) son of Ptolemy Auletes, succeeded to the throne conjointly with his sister Cleopatra, under the protection of Pompey, 52. He became a partizan of Cæsar in the civil wars, and after the battle of Pharsalia caused Pompey to be assassinated, who sought refuge in his states, 48. Aspiring to sole king, he then took arms against Cæsar, who had decided that Cleopatra should continue to reign with him, and was drowned in the Nile while flying from the field of battle, B. C. 47.

Ptolemy XIII., younger brother of the preceding, was eleven years of age when Cleopatra was left sole mistress of Egypt by his death. She was compelled to marry him by Cæsar, and he reigned with her till his death, 44 or 43 B. C.

Ptolemy XIV., (*Cæsarion,*) an illegitimate son of Cæsar and Cleopatra, and the last of the Lagides, obtained the title of king from the Roman triumvirs, B. C. 42. He was killed by order of Augustus at the age of 18, B. C. 30.

Ptol'emy, Claudius, a celebrated astronomer and geographer, who flourished at Alexandria, about A. D. 140–160. He is considered the first astronomer of antiquity. Through him the observations and principal discoveries of the ancients were preserved and handed down. He corrected Hipparchus' catalogue of the fixed stars, and formed tables by which the motions of the sun, moon, and planets might be calculated and regulated. He was the first who collected the scattered and detached observations made by the ancients, and digested them into a system; this he called the *Megale Suntaxis,* or Great Construction, divided into thirteen books. In this work he adopts and exhibits the ancient system of the world, which placed the earth in the centre of the universe; and this has been called from him the *Ptolemaic System,* to distinguish it from those of Copernicus and Tycho Brahé. The *Megale Suntaxis* was translated by the Arabians into their language about 827, and from this translation, which bears the title of *Almagest,* a Latin verse was made by command of the emperor Frederick II., in 1230. Of this principal work of the great astronomer of the ancients, it may in general be observed, that the work is founded on the hypothesis of the earth's being at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies, the stars and planets, all move round it in solid orbs, whose motions are all directed by one, which Ptolemy called the *Primum Mobile,* or first mover, of which he discourses at large. This great work of Ptolemy will always be valuable on account of the observations he gives of the places of the stars and planets in former times, and according to ancient astronomers that were then extant; but principally on account of the large and curious catalogue of the stars, which, being compared with modern catalogues, enables astronomers to deduce the true quantity of their apparent slow progressive motion according to the order of the signs, or of the precession of the equinoxes.

Pto'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *pipto,* to fall.] (*Med.*) A kind of paralysis of the upper eyelid, causing the lid to fall at any moment over the vision, the patient having no power to draw it up again. It may arise either from debility, in which case it may be removed by tonics; or from congestion of the brain, when it is usually accompanied with giddiness, headache, &c., and should be treated by bleeding, purgatives, and low diet; or from organic disease of the brain, in which case remedies are of little use. If it occurs without any apparent cause, and resists medical treatment, it may be removed by a surgical operation, by which the eyelid is brought under the action of the occipito-frontal muscle, which receives its nervous power from another source.

Pty'aline, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic principle obtained from saliva. It is insoluble in alcohol, said to be analogous to the vegetable substance termed *diastase,* and to convert starch into dentine and glucose.

Ptyalism, (*ti'a-lizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *ptyalismos,* from *ptyalizein,* to spit much.] (*Med.*) Salivation; a superabundant secretion of saliva. — *Dunglison.*

Ptyal'ogogue, Ptysmagogue, (*tiz'ma-gog,*) *n.* [Gr. *ptisma,* spittle, and *agein,* to drive.] (*Med.*) Sialogogue. — *Dunglison.*

Pu'beral, *a.* Relating to puberty.

Pu'berty, *n.* [Lat. *pubertas,* from *puber, pubis,* grown up.] The age of supposed virility in males, and of womanhood in females. The word is derived from the name of a part of the body, and the first appearance of hair on the face. The exact age of puberty differs in different countries, and even in individuals, being earlier in warm climates than it is in cold ones. In the greater part of this country, from 14 to 16 is the general age at which puberty commences in males, and from 12 to 14 in girls. It is a critical period with either sex, and care should be taken that at such an age no vices are contracted which may lay the seeds of after mischief.

Puber'ulent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with fine, short, almost imperceptible down; pulverulent. — *Gray.*

Pu'bes, *n.* (*Anat.*) The middle part of the hypogastric region; so called, because it is covered with hair in both sexes, at the period of puberty. — The hair itself.

(*Bot.*) A downy substance growing on some plants.

Pubes'cence, *n.* [Fr.] The state of a youth who has arrived at puberty, or the state of puberty.

(*Bot.*) Down closely pressed to the surface.—*Loudon.*

Pubes'cency, *n.* Pubescence. (R.)

Pubes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *pubescens,* from *pubescere,* to reach the age of puberty.] Arriving at puberty.

(*Bot. and Zoöl.*) Covered with very fine short hairs.

Pu'bic, *a.* (*Anat.*) That which belongs to, or concerns the pubis.

Pu'bis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the *os innominatum;* so called because it corresponds to the genital organs. — *Dunglison.*

Pub'lic, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *publicus,* contracted from *populicus,* changed to *poblicus,* from *populus,* the people.] Of, or belonging to the people, the community, or to the multitude; pertaining to a nation, state or community;—opposed to *private.*—Common to many; common to a nation, state, city, or to mankind at large; open to all; directed to the interest of a nation, state, or community. — Open for general entertainment; open for general use; as, a *public* house.

—*n.* The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community: the people indefinitely.

In public. Before the people at large.

Pub'lican, *n.* [Lat. *publicanus,* from *publicus.*] (*Rom. Hist.*) The farmers of the public revenue of Rome. They formed two distinct classes; the farmers-general of the revenues, who were regarded as belonging to one of the most honorable grades of citizens; and deputies, or under publicans of an inferior caste, whose reputation was very questionable. Hence, in the New Testament, the τελῶναι, or *publicans,* are almost always placed in juxtaposition with sinners.

—The keeper of an inn or public-house; one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine.

Publica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *publicatio.*] Act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; promulgation. — Act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. — A work printed and published; any pamphlet or book offered for sale, or to public notice.

Pub'lic-house, *n.* An ordinary inn or house of public entertainment.

Pub'licist, *n.* [Fr. *publiciste.*] A writer on the laws and rights of nature and nations. — *Burke.*

Public'ity, *n.* [Fr. *publicité.*] State of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.

Pub'licly, *adv.* With exposure to public view or notice; without concealment. — In the name of the community.

Pub'lic-mind'ed, *a.* Disposed to advance the interests of the public. (R.)

Pub'lic-mind'edness, *n.* A disposition to advance the public interests. (R.)

Pub'licness, *n.* State of belonging to the community. — The state of being generally known, or public; publicity.

Publico'la. See VALERIUS PUBLICA.

Pub'lic-spir'ited, *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interests of the community; disposed to make private sacrifices for the public good. — Dictated by a regard to public good.

Pub'lic-spir'itedly, *adv.* With public spirit.

Pub'lic-spir'itedness, *n.* A disposition to advance the public good, or a willingness to make sacrifices of private interest to promote the common weal.

Pub'lish, *v. a.* [Fr. *publier*; Lat. *publico*, from *publicus*.] To make known to mankind, or to people in general, what before was private or unknown; to proclaim; to announce; to divulge. — To make known by posting or by reading in a church; as, to *publish* the banns of marriage. — To put forth or issue to the public, as a book, or an engraving; to print and offer for sale.

Pub'lishable, *a.* That may be published; fit to be published.

Pub'lisher, *n.* One who publishes or makes known what was before private or unknown. — One who publishes books; one who sends a book or writing into the world for common use; one who offers a book, pamphlet, &c., for sale.

Pub'lishment, *n.* Act of publishing; publicity. (R.) — An official notice of an intended marriage. (Local U. S.)

Puccin'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of *Fungi*. The only noteworthy species is *P. graminis*, which produces the mildew of wheat. To prevent the growth of this and other parasitic fungi, wheat is often steeped in some poisonous solution before it is sown. A solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) has been specially recommended for this purpose.

Puc'coon, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LITHOSPERMUM.

Puce, *a.* [Fr., from *puce*, a flea.] Of a dark-brown or brownish-purple color.

Pu'celage, *n.* [Fr., from *pucelle*, a maid.] A state of virginity.

Pucelle, *n.* [Fr.] A maid; a virgin.

Pucelle', (La.) See JOAN OF ARC.

Pu'ceron, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APHIS.

Pu'chapas, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PODOSTEMON.

Puck, *n.* [Scot. *puck*; Icel. *puki*, a wicked sprite; Ir. *púca*.] (*Mediæval Myth.*) The "merry wanderer of the night," whose character and attributes are depicted in Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*. This celebrated fairy is known by a variety of names, as *Robin Goodfellow* and *Friar Rush* in England, and in Germany as *Knecht Ruprecht*; but it is by his designation of *Puck* that he is most generally known in England, Germany, and the more northern nations. He was the chief of the domestic tribe of fairies, or *brownies*, as they are called in Scotland; and innumerable stories are told of his nocturnal exploits, among which drawing the wine and cleaning the kitchen while the family were asleep are the most prominent.

Puck'awa Lake, in *Wisconsin*, an expansion of Fox River in Marquette co.

Puck'-ball, *n.* (*Bot.*) A Puff-ball, *q. v.*

Puck'er, *v. a.* [O. Eng. *poke*, a bag or pocket; Fr. *poche*.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to contract into ridges or furrows; to corrugate.

—*n.* A fold or wrinkle; a collection of folds.

Puck'erer, *n.* The person or thing that puckers.

Puck'ery, *a.* Producing puckers.—Inclined to pucker.

Puck'-fist, *n.* A puff-ball;—used as a term of contempt.

Pud'dening, *n.* (*Naut.*) A thick wreath or circle of cordage fastened about a mast, between the trusses, to prevent the yards from falling down when the ropes by which they are suspended are shot away.—*Mar. Dict.*

Pud'der, *n.* A tumult; a bustle. (Low.)

—*v. n.* To make a tumult; to cause a bustle.

—*v. a.* To perplex; to disturb; to confound.

Pud'ding, *n.* [Ger. and Dan. *pudding*; Fr. *boudin*; W. *poten*, a pudding.] A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but usually a compound of flour or meal of maize, with milk and eggs, sometimes enriched with raisins. *P.* of all kinds constitute an important part of the food in this country; but the *plum-pudding* is nowhere so extensively used as in Great Britain. It is the glory of an English dinner-table, and regarded as an essential on all festive occasions.

—Anything resembling a pudding.

(*Naut.*) Same as PUDDENING.

Pud'ding-headed, *a.* Dull; sluggish; stupid.

Pud'ding-pie, *n.* A pudding with meat baked in it.

Pud'ding-stone, *n.* A name sometimes given to a peculiar variety of conglomerate, consisting of pebbles, rounded by the action of water, cemented together with a large quantity of silicious paste. The pebbles within them bear a fanciful resemblance to the raisins in a plum-pudding; but the stones are generally much larger than raisins.

Pud'ding-time, *n.* The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, formerly the first dish, is set upon the table.

Pud'dle, *n.* [L. Ger. *peudel*; Ir. *boidhlia*.] A muddy plash; a small pool of dirty water. — A mixture of clay and sand worked together until they are impervious to water.

—*v. a.* To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt. — To make thick or close with clay, so as to render impervious to water; to convert iron by puddling.

Pud'dle, *v. n.* To make a dirty stir.

Pud'dler, *n.* One who puddles iron.

Pud'dle-rolls, *n. pl.* A pair of large, heavy rollers, with grooved surfaces, for flattening iron into bars. *Simmonds.*

Pud'dling, *n.* (*Metal.*) See IRON (MANUF. OF).

(*Civil Engin.*) The process by which wells, ponds, canals, &c., are lined with clay or loam impervious to water.

Pud'dly, *a.* Muddy; dirty; miry.

Pud'dock, *n.* A small inclosure. (Prov. Eng.)

Puden'cy, *n.* [Lat. *pudens*, from *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

Puden'da, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *pudendus*, from *pudere*, to be ashamed.] The genital organs. — *Dunglison.*

Puden'dal, *a.* Relating or appertaining to the pudenda. — *Dunglison.*

Pu'dic, Pu'dical, *a.* [Lat. *pudicus*, bashful, from *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Relating to the pudenda.

Pudic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *pudicité*; Lat. *pudicitia*.] Modesty; chastity.

Pud'sey, a township of England, co. of York, from Bradford. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 12,000.

Pueb'la, or LA PUEBLA, a S.E. state of Mexico, between Lat. 16° 20′ and 20° 15′ N., and Lon. 97° and 99° 15′ W.; *area*, 12,042 sq. m. *River.* Nasca River. *Surface*, mostly elevated, the central portion occupying a part of the Anahuac table-land. Popocatepetl, an active volcano and the highest mountain in Mexico, is within this state. *Chief towns.* La Puebla, the capital, Cholula, and Tehuacan. *Pop.* 997,788.

PUEBLA, (LA,) or LA PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES. [Sp., "City of the Angels," from its delightful situation.] A city of Mexico, cap. of the above state, abt. 76 m. E.S.E. of the City of Mexico. It is regularly and handsomely built, and contains many elegant (chiefly religious) edifices. *Manuf.* Soap, glass, earthenware, &c. This town was besieged and taken by the French in 1863, after a long and glorious defence by the Mexicans under General Ortega. *Pop.* 50,000.

Pueb'la Penks, in *New Mexico*, summits of the Sierra Madre, in Santa Aña co.; Lat. 36° 25′ N., Lon. 105° 40′ W.

Pueblo, (*pweb'lo,*) in *Colorado Territory*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas River, and Squirrel Creek. *Surface*, somewhat diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Pueblo, abt. 120 miles S. of Denver.

Pueb'lo, or PUEBLO NUEVO, a town of Mexico. See TAMPICO.

Pueb'los Indians. The name of several semi-civilized tribes, residing in the W. part of New Mexico, receiving their name from residing in *pueblos*, or villages. They differ in many characteristics from the nomadic tribes, devoting their attention principally to the cultivation of the soil, and in raising large herds of cattle, horses, sheep, &c. They live in houses built of stone, or sun-dried brick, some of which are several stories in height, and they spin and weave cotton and wool, making blankets and other textile fabrics for domestic use. Their civilization dates back to a period anterior to the arrival of the Spaniards, and they still retain their ancient language, and many of their customs and superstitions, owing to their isolated position and manner of living. The earliest account we have of them is from Alvarado Nuñez (*q. v.*), who visited them on his journey from Florida to the Pacific between 1529 and 1538. He was followed by Marco de Niza in 1539, and by Coronado and Fernando Alarçon in the following year, all of whom speak of the advanced stage of civilization among these Indians. They have at present 20 pueblos, or villages, of which Zuni is the principal. The total population is about 20,000.

Pueblo Viejo, (*weä'ho.*) [Sp., Old Town.] A seaport-town of Mexico, abt. 6 m. S.E. of Tampico.

Pu'er, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) In its enlarged sense, this word signifies a child of either sex; though in its restrained meaning, it is applied to a boy only.—*Bouvier.*

—A dog's dung, used as an alkaline steep for removing the lime from the pores, and destroying the grease in the skin, in order to fit it for receiving the tannin. *Simmonds.*

Puereo, (*pwer'ko.*) in *New Mexico*, a river rising in Santa Aña co., and flowing S. enters the Rio Grande abt 15 m. above Socorro.

Pu'erile, *a.* [Fr. *puéril*; Lat. *puerilis*, from *puer*, a boy.] Characterized by puerility; boyish; trifling; childish.

Pue'rilely, *adv.* Triflingly; childishly.

Pue'rileness, Pueril'ity, *n.* [Fr. *puérilité*; Lat. *puerilitas*.] The manners or actions of a boy; that which is trifling: a thought or expression which is flat, insipid, or childish. — Boyishness; childishness.

Puer'peral, *a.* [Fr. *puerpérale*; Lat. *puerperalis*, from *puerpera*, from *puer*, a child, and *parere*, to bear.] Relating to parturition and its consequences.

P. Fever. (*Med.*) A fever attended by peritoneal inflammation, which comes on about the third day after delivery. The usual febrile symptoms are attended with great tenseness and tenderness of the abdomen; the milk disappears, and the bowels are usually affected by diarrhœa. It is most common in the autumn, and appears to be contagious. It is an alarming disease, and requires great promptitude and judgment in its treatment. It must be regarded as the result of contamination of the blood by animal poison generated in the system, and not as a local affection. This poison is probably produced by the decomposition of coagula or other material retained in the uterus. Bleeding, modified according to the circumstances of the case, calomel, saline sudorifics, and occasionally opium, to quiet pain and induce rest, are among the remedial means; but it often happens that great irritability of the stomach and bowels, or even incessant purging and vomiting, are predominant symptoms, and the fever assumes a typhoid character, in which case the system requires support from cordials.

Puer'perous, *a.* Parturient; bringing forth, about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth, young.

Puer'to Bello, a seaport-town of the United States of Colombia, abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Panama.

Puer'to Cabel'lo, a seaport-town of Venezuela, abt. 20 m. N.W. of Valencia.

Puer'to del Padre, a harbor on the N.E. coast of Cuba; Lat. 21° 17′ N., Lon. 76° 42′ W.

Puer'to de San'ta Mari'a, a seaport-town of Spain, prov. of Cadiz, at the mouth of the River Guadalete, 6 miles N.E. of Cadiz. *Manuf.* Linen and printed cottons. It is the entrepôt for the Xeres (sherry) wine. *Pop.* 18,000.

Puer'to Naran'jo, a harbor on the N.E. coast of Cuba, abt. 50 m. E. of Puerto del Padre.

Puer'to Principe, PORTO PRINCIPE, or SANTA MARIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE, a city of Cuba, W. Indies, abt. 36 m. S.S.W. of Las Nuevitas, its port; *pop.* 54,000.

Puer'to Real, (*puer'to ra-al',*) a seaport-town of Spain, prov. of Cadiz, on the Bay of Cadiz, 6 m. E. of the city of Cadiz. *Manuf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4,000.

Puer'to Rico. See PORTO RICO.

Puer'to Viejo, a town of Ecuador, abt. 85 m. N.N.W. of Guayaquil.

Puff, *n.* [Ger. and Dan. *puff*; Du. *pof.*] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; a quick, forcible blast; a whiff. — Anything light and porous, or something swelled and light; a fungous ball filled with dust. — A tumid or exaggerated commendation.

—*v. n.* [Ger. *puffen*; Du. *poffen.*] To drive air from the mouth in a single and quick blast; to swell the cheeks with air. — To blow, as an expression of scorn or contempt. — To breathe with vehemence, as after violent exertion. — To swell with air; to inflate or dilate. — To do or move with hurry, agitation, and a tumid, bustling appearance.

—*v. a.* To drive with a blast of wind or air. — To swell; to inflate, as with pride. — To dilate with air; to blow up. — To drive with a blast in scorn or contempt. — To praise or commend extravagantly, or with exaggeration.

—*a.* Puffed up; proud; vain. (R.)

Puff-ball, *n.* A genus of fungi, which, when burst, emits dust-like seeds or spores.

Puff'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The BARBET, *q. v.*

Puff'er, *n.* One who puffs; one who praises with noisy commendation. — One who attends a sale by auction for the purpose of raising the price and exciting the eagerness of bidders.

(*Zoöl.*) The Balloon-fish. See DIODON.

Puff'ery, *n.* Act of puffing; extravagant praise.

Puffin, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the bird comprising the genus *Mormon*, of the Auk family. Four species or more belong to N. America. The Arctic Puffin, *M. arctica*, has a very large, singular looking bill, which has the appearance of a sheath slipped over both mandibles; it is curved towards the point, compressed vertically, and transversely furrowed on the sides; the chin and cheeks are white, bordered with gray, the latter much puffed up with feathers, which make the head look large and round. The crown of the head and upper part of the plumage are black, and a collar of the same color encircles the neck; the under parts are white, and the legs are orange. The Puffin can fly with great rapidity when once upon the wing. In tempestuous weather it takes shelter in the holes of caverns and rocks, or in those made by the rabbit on the beach, where it sits dozing, in snug security, till the return of calm weather; for they are unable to brave the storm. They live chiefly upon small crustaceans, sea-weed, &c., as it is said; but it is evident, from the structure and great strength of their bill, that they are able to crush and pluck out other kinds of shell-fish. The female deposits her single whitish-colored egg in a hole dug out and formed in the ground by her mate and herself. The *P.* are gregarious and migratory.

Fig. 2178. — ARCTIC PUFFIN.

Puff'iness, *n.* State or quality of being puffy or turgid.

Puff'ingly, *adv.* Tumidly; with swell; with vehement breathing or shortness of breath.

Puff'y, *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter; tumid with a soft substance. — Turgid; bombastic.

Pug, *n.* (Contracted from *puck.*) A monkey, from his amusingly mischievous tricks. (Colloq.) — A little dog, with a face and nose like a monkey.

Puget, PIERRE, a celebrated French sculptor, painter, and architect, was B. in 1622, at Marseilles; resided for a considerable time at Genoa, but was recalled to France by Colbert; and D. there, in 1694. Many of his finest productions are at Genoa, but his colossal statue of Milo, and his Andromeda, are at Versailles.

Puget Sound, in *Washington Territory*, an irregularly shaped inlet extending from the Strait of Juan de Fuca, with which it is connected by Admiralty Inlet, S. to Thurston co.

Pug-faced, (*-fâst,*) *a.* Having a face like that of a monkey.

Pug'ging, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *puken*, *pocker*, *peiken*, to

steal.] (*Arch.*) The coat of lime and hair, or chopped straw, laid upon the sound boarding, in order to resist the transmission of sound between one story and another.

Pugh, (*poo,*) *interj.* A word used in contempt or disdain.

Pugh'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Chester co., abt. 68 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Pu'gil, *n.* [Lat. *pugillus, pugillum,* a handful; dim. of *pugnus,* a fist.] What is taken between the thumb and first two fingers.

Pugilism, (*pū'jil-izm,*) *n.* [Lat. *pugil,* a pugilist, from *pugnus,* the fist.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fists. In the schools and by amateurs, it is practised with the gloves; in the prize-ring with the naked fists. Man being instinctively a pugnacious animal, and the fist being the simplest and most natural weapon, it may be taken for granted that pugilism, as a mode of settling differences, is coeval with man himself. It formed one of the earliest of the athletic games of the Greeks; and we find the Greek poets describing their heroes and gods as excelling in the *pugne. Boxing* for men was introduced in the Olympic games in the 23d Olympiad, and for boys in the 37th Olympiad. With the exception of a girdle about the loins, the ancient pugilists fought nude, precisely after the manner of the annexed illustration, copied from the antique, and showing the fashion in which they "settled their differences." There was one feature, however, which bore no analogy to the pugilism of modern days; this consisted in the use of *cæstus,* a weapon formed of thongs or bands of raw ox-hide tied round the hands, and frequently as high as the elbows, of the boxers. Even in its simplest and most primitive forms, it was a fearful weapon enough; but when "improvements" crept in, in the shape of knobs of lead or iron, and, still later, when it assumed the form of a disc of bronze, it came to be a murderous piece of mechanism, fraught with despair and death to the less skilful fighter. Both forms of the cæstus are shown in Fig. 2180. The original of the cæstus was found at Herculaneum. As the head was exposed to great danger through the use of the cæstus, *amphotides,* or armor for the head, by which the temporal bones, arteries, and ears were protected, were invented; altogether, they were not unlike helmets. Properly speaking, the ancient boxing appears to have had three distinct æras. In the first, practised during the heroic age, the head and hands were both naked; in the second, the hands were armed with bands of leather, while the head was left uncovered; in the third æra, the head was clothed with the amphotide, while the hands battled with the most deadly form of the cæstus. During the first and second periods, — the amphotides being apparently never used in the great public games of the Greeks, — the boxers stood before each other unflinchingly — he who possessed the greater skill standing on the defensive, and seeking to wear out his adversary; and the boxer who purchased victory without any wounds was held to be the better pugilist and the conqueror. Both ancient Greeks and Romans used the right arm chiefly in attacking, the left being reserved as a protection for the head and upper portions of the body. Owing to the employments of the bronze cæstus during the third æra of ancient boxing, blows were dealt with such force as to dash out teeth, break bones, and often to cause death. It was the weapon rather than the skill of the combatants that did this; anyhow, the disfigurements the ancient boxers underwent were such that frequently they were damaged beyond recognition by their friends, a fact which excited some rather grim raillery at the expense of the boxers on the part of the poets Lucian and Lucilius. But it is more than doubtful whether any ancient athlete could, with all his pugilistic paraphernalia, deliver so telling a blow as can a modern professor of the art with his naked hand, — clean, quick, effective, from the shoulder. Like all the other athletic games of the Greeks, boxing was regulated by certain rules; the principal of these was that the pugilist was bound to fight until wounds, fatigue, or despair compelled him to desist. Although the natives of the British Islands are said to be inherently prone to batter each other's person with the fist, as a mode of settling their private quarrels, still it was not until a century ago that pugilism came to be in a manner appropriated by the English. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, and perhaps during the Restoration, we hear nothing of boxing, either as a national sport or as a national mode of defence. "Clubs," the rallying-word of the "flat-caps," or apprentices, were the weapons of the English artisan, mechanic, or peasant; the sword, of those whose rank entitled them to wear that distinctive feature of dress. Pugilism was, however, finally established in that country during the reign of the first monarchs of the house of Brunswick. Henceforth we find it the usual mode of deciding all disputes with the middle and lower classes, while noblemen and gentlemen practised it as the best system of gymnastics, as the best means of attack and defence, and as the best mode of making the body pliant, flexible, and firm. In America, as in England, the art has been brought down to the present day, through a succession of pugilistic champions, although now it is no longer universally admired and patronized as it was in the beginning of this century. Society now sets its face against the active and practical part of boxing, and occasionally magistrates imprison the pugilists and their "seconds" for a breach of the public peace. Boxing is brutal and debasing in the eyes of a majority of the modern community. Nevertheless, those who are the defenders of pugilism, and they are still numerous, allege that the prize-ring is guided by certain rules, to transgress which is regarded as infamous — as to strike below the waist, to strike a man when he is down, to bite, kick, or inflict any injury except with the shut hand; that it encourages individual, and consequently national, courage; that it conduces to a general sense and sentiment of fair play and honor; that it discourages and renders odious the use of the knife, stiletto, or of deadly weapons, setting aside those unmanly, barbarous, and savage practices which passion and motives of revenge might otherwise suggest; and lastly, that as it is not in the nature of man to submit tamely to injury, and as quarrels must arise between man and man which cannot be decided by law, the best way is to fight it out fairly, and then shake hands and become better friends than ever. Such are the views and arguments of those who advocate the use of the human hand as a weapon of defence or attack. In one thing we may all safely agree with the pugilist, — we may all learn from him with advantage the use of our hands, clothed after the manner termed "gloved." Boxing, as practised under a scientific teacher, and with the gloves on, ranks second to no other as a gymnastic exercise. It invigorates the frame by expanding the chest, and gives confidence and a quick eye to those who are of natural courage.

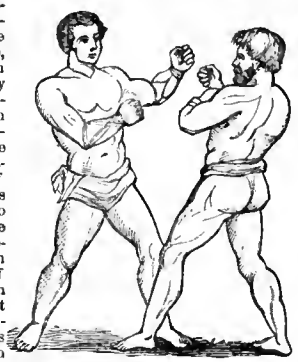


Fig. 2179. — ANCIENT MODE OF BOXING.

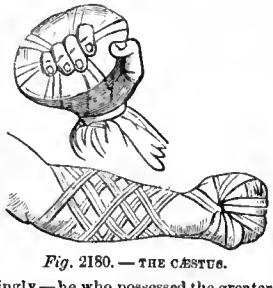


Fig. 2180. — THE CÆSTUS.

Pu'gilist, *n.* A boxer; one who fights with the fist.

Pugilis'tic, *a.* Pertaining to boxing, or fighting with the fist.

Pugin, AUGUSTUS WELBY NORTHMORE, an English architect, b. 1811, whose works on the Gothic architecture of the Middle Ages have had a powerful influence in promoting the last revival in the taste for Gothic form. D. 1852.

Pug'lia. (*Anc. Geog.*) See APULIA.

Pug'mill, *n.* A mill used by brickmakers for the purpose of thoroughly blending the materials. It is an upright cylinder, in the axis of which a shaft revolves having several knives projecting from it, arranged spirally round the arbor, so as effectually to knead and mix the mass of clay, which is finally forced through a hole in the bottom of the cylinder.

Pugnacious, (*-nu'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *pugnax, pugnacis,* from *pugnare,* to fight.] Disposed to fight; inclined to fighting; quarrelsome.

Pugna'ciously, *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

Pugnac'ity, *n.* [Lat. *pugnacitas;* Fr. *pugnacité.*] Inclination to fighting; quarrelsomeness.

Pug'nose, *n.* A short and thick nose; a snub-nose.

Puh, *interj.* Same as PUGH, *q. v.*

Puisne, Puisny, (*pu'ny,*) *a.* [Fr. *puis,* since; Lat. *post,* and Fr. *né,* born.] (*Law.*) Small petty; inconsiderable; puny.

Puisne, *n.* One of an inferior rank. — An inferior judge.

Pu'issance, *n.* [Fr., from *pouvoir;* Lat. *possum, posse,* to be able.] Power; strength; might; force.

Pu'issant, *a.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.

Pu'issantly, *adv.* In a puissant manner; powerfully; with great strength.

Pu'issantness, *n.* The state or quality of being puissant.

Puke, *v. n.* [Allied to Scot. *bok, bock.*] To vomit; to eject from the stomach.

—*v. a.* To vomit; to throw up.

—*n.* A vomit; a medicine which excites vomiting.

—*a.* [Lat. *picinus,* from *pix, picis,* pitch.] Of a color between black and russet, now called *puce.*

Puk'er, *n.* One who vomits or pukes. — Medicine causing a vomit.

Pulas'ki, CASIMIR, [Pol. *Kazimierz Pulawski,*] COUNT, a Polish patriot, and brigadier-general, who participated in the war of the American Revolution, b. in 1747. His father, a Polish nobleman, was the organizer of the celebrated Confederation of Bar, in hostility to Russia, and for the liberation of his country, in which Casimir eagerly joined, carrying on a desultory warfare with varied success, until the coalition of Russia, Austria, and Prussia completed the conquest of Poland. His father and brothers being killed, Casimir escaped with difficulty into Turkey, whence he proceeded by way of France to join the Americans, then fighting for independence, bearing recommendations from Franklin to Washington, whom he joined in 1777. Entering as a volunteer, he so distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine as to be promoted by Congress to a cavalry command, with the rank of brigadier-general, which command, however, he resigned 5 months after, in 1778. He afterwards organized an independent corps of cavalry and light infantry, with which he rendered effectual service under General Lincoln, in South Carolina, in 1779, and in the siege of Savannah, Ga., where, in an assault upon the latter place, he was mortally wounded. D. in 1779.

Pulas'ki, in *Arkansas,* a central co.; *area,* abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas River, Big Mammelle Creek, Fourche Bayou, and Meto Bayou. *Surface,* pleasantly diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Silver, lead, graoite, and slate. *Cap.* Little Ruck (also the seat of State government). *Pop.* abt. 12,500.

Pulaski, in *Georgia,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee River, and Cedar, Cypress, and Reedy creeks. *Surface,* level or undulating; *soil,* not very fertile. *Cap.* Hawkinsville. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Pulaski, in *Illinois,* a S. co., adjoining Ohio; *area,* abt. 180 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Cash rivers. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* in some parts very fertile. *Cap.* Caledonia. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

—A post-village of Hancock co., abt. 85 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Pulaski, in *Indiana,* a N.W. co.; *area,* abt. 430 sq. m. *River.* Tippecanoe River. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Winamac. *Pop.* (1870) 7,822.

Pulaski, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Davis co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Bloomfield.

Pulaski, in *Kentucky,* a S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland and Rock Castle rivers. *Surface,* hilly or mountainous; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, and coal, all of superior qualities, and in great abundance. *Cap.* Somerset. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Pulaski, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pulaski, in *Missouri,* a S. central co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gasconade River, Robidoux Fork, Big Piney Fork, and Little Piney Creek. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Waynesville. *Pop.*(1870)4,724.

Pulaski, in *New York,* a post-village of Oswego co., abt. 150 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Pulaski, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Pulaski, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Lawrence co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Newcastle; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Pulaski, in *Tennessee,* a post-village, cap. of Giles co., abt. 75 m. S. of Nashville.

Pulaski, in *Virginia,* a S.W. co.; *area,* abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha, or New, and Little rivers. *Surface,* much diversified, being bounded N.W. and S.E. by ridges of the Alleghanies and Blue Ridge respectively; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance. *Cap.* Newbern. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Pulaski, in *Wisconsin,* a village and township of Iowa co., abt. 28 m. N.N.W. of Mineral Point; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Pulaski Creek, in *Georgia,* enters the Ocmulgee River from Pulaski co.

Pulcheria, (St.,) ÆLIA, (*pul-kee'ri-a,*) empress of Constantinople, was daughter of Arcadius and Eudoxia. She was born at Constantinople, 399, and governed the empire under the name of her brother, Theodosius, from the age of fifteen to the year 447, when she was disgraced. After the death of Theodosius, in 450, she was proclaimed empress, and ruled with Marcianus, whom she married, till her death, in 453. She was a woman of exemplary conduct, and has the credit of assembling the Council of Chalcedon in 451.

Pul'chritude, *n.* [Lat. *pulchritudo,* from *pulcher,* beautiful.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness; quality opposite to *deformity.* — Moral beauty or worth.

Pule, *v. n.* [Fr. *piauler;* Lat. *pipilo,* to chirp, from *pipio, pipo,* to pip.] To cry like a chicken; to chirp. — To cry as a complaining child; to whimper.

Pul'er, *n.* One who pules; one who complains.

Pu'lex, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See APHANIPTERA, and FLEA.

Pu'licene, *a.* [From Lat. *pulex, pulicis,* a flea.] Relating to, or abounding with fleas.

Pul'ing, *n.* A cry, as of a chicken; a whining.

Pul'ingly, *adv.* With whining or complaint.

Pulk'ha, *n.* A Laplander's travelling-sledge, made somewhat in the form of a boat. As it is very liable to upset, the traveller is strapped to it.

Pull, *v. a.* [A. S. *pullian, apullian,* to pull.] To draw violently toward one; — opposed to *push,* which is to drive from one.

—To tear; to rend. — To pluck; to gather.

Pulled and hauled, drawn here and there. — *To pull down,* to subvert; to demolish; to degrade; to bring down; as, *to pull down* the proud. — *To pull up,* to extirpate; to eradicate; as, "*pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge." (*Locke.*) — *To pull off,* to remove; to separate by pulling; as, *to pull off* a coat. — *To pull out,* to draw out.

—*v. n.* To give a pull; to draw; to tug.

To pull apart, to separate by pulling. — *To pull up.* To stop; to halt.

—*n.* Act of pulling or drawing with force; an effort to move by drawing toward one. — A contest; a struggle.

Pull'back, *n.* One who, or that which, keeps back; a drawback.

Pull'er, *n.* One who pulls.

Pul'let, *n.* [Fr. *poulet,* diminutive of *poule,* a hen, from Lat. *pullus.*] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

Pul'ley, *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS. [Fr. *poulie;* Lat. *polus;* Gr. *polos,* a pivot, a hinge, from *poleo,* to turn, to go about.] (*Mech.*) One of the six mechanical powers. The pulley

is a small wheel turning on an axis, with a rope or chain passing over it. The circumference is generally grooved to receive the rope, which is attached on the one end to the moving power, and on the other to the resisting force. Pulleys are of two kinds — *fixed*, and *movable*. The fixed pulley (Fig. 2181), gives no mechanical advantage, but is of great utility in altering the direction in which it may be applied. The movable, on the contrary (Fig. 2182), doubles the power, which may be increased in any ratio by adding to the number of pulleys.

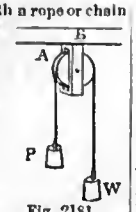


Fig. 2181.

So, in the system of pulleys (Fig. 2183), one end of each cord is fastened to a fixed support above; each cord descends, passes round a pulley (to the lowest of which the weight, W, is fastened), and is fastened to the block of the next pulley, with the exception of the last cord, which passes round a fixed pulley above, and is attached to the counterpoise, P. The tension of a string being the same in all its parts, the tension of every part of the string marked 1 is that which is produced by the weight of P, consequently, as the last movable pulley is supported on both sides by a string having a tension P, the tension applied in its support is 2P. The tension of the string marked 2 is therefore 2P, and the second moveable pulley is supported by a force equal to 4P. It may similarly be shown that the force applied by the strings marked 4 in support of the last pulley (which is attached to W), is 8P. Hence we see, that according to this arrangement, 1 lb. can support 4 lbs., if two movable pulleys are used; 8 lbs., if there are 3 movable pulleys; 16 lbs., if there are 4 movable pulleys; and if there are *n* movable pulleys, 1 lb. can support 2^n lbs. It must be noticed, however, that in practice, the weight of the chords, and of the pulleys, and the friction of the chord on the pulleys, must be allowed for; and the fact, that in this system all of these resist the action of the power P, and that to a large extent, has rendered it of little use in practice. The system of pulleys, of which two prevalent forms are represented in Figs. 2184, 2185, is much inferior in producing a mechanical advantage, but it is found to be much more convenient in practice, and is modified according to the purpose for which it is to be used. In this system, one string passes round all the pulleys, and as the tension in every part of it is that produced by the weight of P, the whole force applied to elevate the lower block, with its attached weight, W, is the weight P multiplied by the number of strings attached to the lower block; in Fig. 2184 W = 4P, and in Fig. 2185 W = 6P, the pulleys in the upper block being only of use in changing the direction of the pulling force. This system is the one in commoo use in architecture, in dockyards, and on board of ship, and various modifications of it — such as White's pulley, Smeaton's pulley, &c., have been introduced; but the simpler forms shown above have been found to answer best.

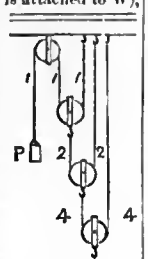


Fig. 2183.

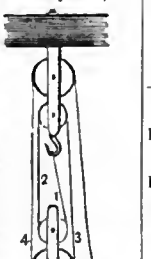


Fig. 2184.

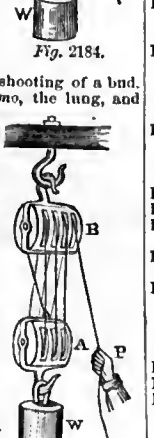


Fig. 2185.

Pul'ley, *v. a.* To raise with a pulley.

Pul'licat, Pul'licate, *n.* A kind of silk handkerchief. — *Simmonds.*

Pul'lulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *pullulare*, from *pullulus*, a young animal; Fr. *pulluler.*] To germinate; to bud. (R.)

Pullula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The first shooting of a bud.

Pul'mogrades, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pulmo*, the lung, and *gradi*, to walk.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of Acalephæ, including those gelatinous species which swim by the contracting of the vascular margin of the disc-shaped body, when respiration also probably takes place.

Pulmona'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ*. They are perennial herbs, remarkable for the spotted leaves of some of the species, from which cause, and some reputed but wholly imaginary value in lung diseases, it was called Lungwort. It is also called Jerusalem Cowslip. The Pulmonaria are generally natives of Europe; but some species, as *Pulmonaria angustifolia* (Fig. 391), are cultivated in our gardens.

Pul'monary, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonaire*; Lat. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

Pul'monary, *n.* (*Bot.*) The English name of the genus PULMONARIA, *q. v.*

Pul'monates, Pulmonibran'chiata, Pulmonifera, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of gasteropodous Molluscs, including those which breathe air, to which the blood is exposed while circulating through a vascular network lining the internal surface of the bronchial cavity.

Pulmon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *pulmonique.*] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs.

—*n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs. — One affected by a disease of the lungs.

Pulmoniferous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having or producing lungs.

Pulp, *n.* [Fr. *pulpe*; Lat. *pulpa*, solid flesh, pulp of fruit; the pith of wood.] Any soft mass. — The soft substance within a bone; the marrow.

(*Bot.*) The juicy tissue found in the interior of plants. The term is applied in an especial sense to such tissue in fruits.

Pulp, Poulpe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Octopus*, including cephalopodous Molluscs, having eight *feet* or *arms*, nearly equal, united at the base by a membrane, and very long in proportion to the body. There is no shell, but it is represented by two small grains of horny substance imbedded in the back, one on each side. The arms are used for swimming in water, creeping on land, and seizing prey. *P.* swim by contractions of the muscular web of the body, which extends upon the arms. They creep on shore in a spider-like manner, with sprawling arms. Like other cephalopods, when alarmed or annoyed, they discharge an inky fluid. One species, *O. vulgaris* (Fig. 1829), common in the Mediterranean, is the *Polypus* of the ancients. Its arms are six times as long as its body, and each furnished with 120 pairs of suckers. In warmer seas, very large species occur; and although the stories related of their laying hold of and swamping boats, seizing and killing swimmers, &c., may probably be fabulous, yet it is certain that some of them have arms at least two feet long, and there is probable reason to suppose that much larger species exist, which must be powerful and dangerous creatures. A *P.*, with its eyes fixed on its adversary, and its beak threatening to approach, must have a sufficiently formidable aspect.

Pulp'iness, *n.* The state of being pulpy.

Pul'pit, *n.* [It. and Sp. *pulpito*; Lat. *pulpitum*, a platform of boards.] (*Arch.*) The raised part in a public building from which an oration is delivered; — especially in churches, an elevated stage or desk from which sermons are delivered (Fig. 2186). In ancient theatres, it was the higher part of the stage, on which the musicians stood.

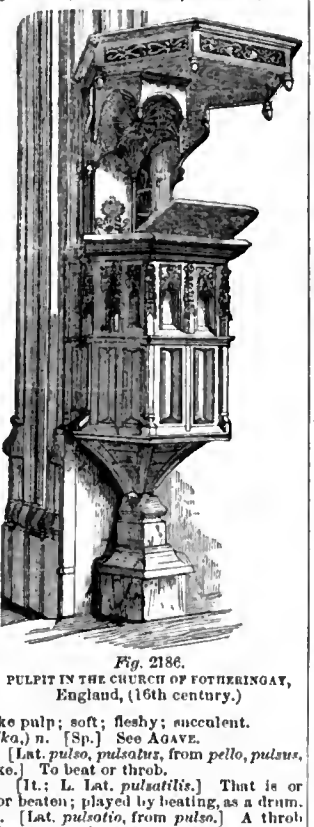


Fig. 2186.
PULPIT IN THE CHURCH OF FOTHERINGAY, England, (16th century.)

—*a.* Relating to a pulpit; as, *pulpit* eloquence.

Pulpit'eer', *n.* A preacher; — in contempt.

Pul'pit-el'oquence, Pul'pit-or'atory, *n.* The eloquence or oratory of preachers.

Pulpit'ical, *a.* Suited to the pulpit. (R.)

Pul'pitish, *a.* Like the pulpit.

Pulp'ous, *a.* Consisting of pulp, or resembling it; soft, like pap.

Pulp'ousness, *n.* The quality of being pulpous.

Pulp'y, *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

Pulqué, (*pool'ka,*) *n.* [Sp.] See AGAVE.

Pul'sate, *v. n.* [Lat. *pulso*, *pulsatus*, from *pello*, *pulsus*, to push, to strike.] To beat or throb.

Pul'satile, *a.* [It.; L. Lat. *pulsatilis.*] That is or may be struck or beaten; played by beating, as a drum.

Pulsa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *pulsatio*, from *pulso.*] A throb or beat. — The beating or throbbing of the heart, or of an artery in the process of carrying on the circulation of the blood. — A stroke by which some medium is affected, as in sound, &c.

Pul'sative, *a.* [Fr. *pulsatif.*] Beating; throbbing.

Pul'satory, *a.* Beating; throbbing, as the heart.

Pulse, *n.* [Fr. *pouls*; Sp. *pulso*; Lat. *pulsus*, a beating, from *pello*, *pulsum*, to strike.] (*Physiol.*) The beating of the arteries, produced by the afflux of the blood propelled by the heart in its contractions. The pulse is usually felt by pressing the *radial artery* at the wrist; and the rapidity, regularity, and force of the circulation thus ascertained furnish an important criterion of the phenomena and progress of disease. The range of the pulse, as to *frequency*, in a healthy adult, is usually between 60 and 80; but there are persons whose pulses rarely beat 60 times in a minute, and others, not out of health, in whom the frequency exceeds 80. The pulse, in short, is extremely capricious; and before any correct inference can be drawn from it, the peculiarities of each individual require to be carefully considered. Slight mental afflictions, indigestion, irritability, and many other causes producing modifications of the pulse, do not admit of any general description. The terms *hard*, *full*, *soft*, and *wiry* pulse are used to indicate other obvious modifications independent of the number of pulsations. The average rate of the pulse of a healthy infant is, for the first year, from about 120 to 108; for the second year, from 108 to 90; for the third, from 100 to 80. From the seventh to the twelfth year the pulsations are about 70. When the pulse exceeds 140 beats in a minute, it is not easy to count it precisely; and to this it attains in some febrile diseases.

—The stroke by which a medium is affected, as in the motion of light, sound, &c.; oscillation; vibration.

To feel one's pulse. To try to know one's mind artfully.

—*v. n.* To beat, as the pulse.

—*n.* [Lat. *puls*, *pultis*; Gr. *poltos*, a thick pap of pottage.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, peas, &c., which are contained in a case or pod. — *Milton.*

Pulse'-glass, *n.* A tube of about a quarter of an inch diameter, and five or six inches long, with a bulb at each end, and about half filled with spirit of wine, care having been taken to expel the whole of the air before sealing the tube. When held in an inclined position, one of the bulbs being grasped in the hand, the ebullition of the included liquid causes the latter to rise and fall in the tube, or to *pulsate.*

Pulse'less, *a.* Having no pulsation.

Pulse'lessness, *n.* The state or quality of being pulseless.

Pulsific, *a.* [Lat. *pulsus*, pulse, and *facere*, to make.] Causing pulsation, or exciting the pulse.

—*n.* (*Med.*) That which causes or excites pulsation. *Dunglison.*

Pulsim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *pulsus*, pulse, and *metrum*, measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for measuring the quickness or force of the pulse.

Pulsion, (*pul'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *pulsio*, from *pellere*, *pulsum*, to beat, strike.] The act of driving or of forcing forward; — in opposition to *suction* or *traction.* (R.)

Pultaceous, (*-ta'shus,*) *a.* [From Gr. *poltos*, porridge.] Macerated; softened; pappy.

Pul'tney, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,393.

Pultney, in *Ohio*, a township of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Pultney'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 28 m. E.N.E. of Rochester.

Pultusk, or **Pultowsk,** (*pool-toosk'*,) a town of Russian Poland, on an island formed by the Narew, 60 m. E.N.E. of Plock; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Pu'lu, *n.* A kind of brown thistle-down, imported from the Sandwich Islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats. — *Simmonds.*

Pul'verable, *a.* Capable of being reduced to dust.

Pulvera'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pulverulent.

Pul'verine, *n.* [Fr. *pulvérin*, from Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.] The ashes of barilla.

Pul'verizable, *a.* Capable of being pulverized.

Pulveriza'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of pulverizing, or of reducing to dust or powder.

Pul'verize, *v. a.* [Fr. *pulvériser*, from Lat. *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust.] To reduce to dust or fine powder, as by beating, grinding, &c.

—*v. n.* To become powder; to fall to dust.

Pul'verous, *a.* [Lat. *pulverus.*] Consisting of dust or powder; like powder.

Pul'verulence, *n.* Dustiness; abundance of dust.

Pul'verulent, *a.* Dusty; consisting of dust or fine powder.

Pulvil'lio, Pulvil'lo, *n.* [Lat. *pulvillus.*] A small bag or cushion stuffed with perfumes.

Pul'villi, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The cushions of short hairs very closely set, or a membrane capable of being inflated, or very soft and concave plates, which cover the underside, or their apex, of the four first joints of the manus or tarsus, and sometimes even of the ends of the movable spines situated at the apex of the tibia, which act so as to produce a vacuum, and enable the insect to suspend itself, or walk against gravity.

Pul'vinate, Pul'vinated, *a.* [Lat. *pulvinatus*, from *pulvinus*, vine.] (*Arch.*) A frieze whose face is convex instead of plain is said to be *pulvinated*, from its supposed resemblance to the side of a cushion, which swells out when pressed upon.

Pu'ma, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PANTHER.

Pum'icate, *v. a.* To smooth or polish with pumice. (R.)

Pumice, (*pum'is,*) *n.* [Lat. *pumex*, *pumicis*; It. *pómice*; Sp. *pomez.*] (*Min.*) A porous substance found in volcanic districts. It is a light spongy lava, of a whitish-gray color, and consists of silica and alumina, with certain per-centages of potash and soda. It is so light that it will float upon water. It is used by painters to smooth the surface of their work; it is also employed, in a powdered state, as a polishing material in different branches of trade.

Pumiceous, (*-mish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *pumiceus*, from *pumex.*] Pertaining to pumice; consisting of pumice, or resembling it.

Pum'ice-stone, *n.* Same as PUMICE, *q. v.*

Pum'mace, *n.* Same as POMACE, *q. v.*

Pum'mel, *n.* and *v. a.* Same as POMMEL, *q. v.*

Pump', *n.* [Fr. *pompe;* It. *pompa;* Ger. *pumpe;* Du. *pomp.*] (*Hydraul.*) In the ordinary acceptation of the term, a machine either for raising water or for forcing it through pipes. Occasionally pumps are used for dealing similarly with other aqueous fluids, their construction being slightly modified. Three kinds of pumps are used for raising water, the simplest of which is the suction- or household-pump. The *suction-pump* consists of a hollow cylinder of wood or metal, which contains a piston stuffed so as to move up and down in the cylinder easily, and yet be air-tight. A rod is attached to this piston, which reaches to the top of the cylinder at least, when the piston is at the bottom. There is a valve opening upwards in the piston, and another valve, also opening upwards, at the bottom of the cylinder; this valve covers the opening of a tube fixed in the bottom of the cylinder, and reaching to the well or reservoir from which the water has to be raised. Supposing the piston to be at the bottom, there can be very little air between it and the valves of the cylinder; for as the piston was pushed down, the valve in it would allow the air to escape. On raising the piston again, the pressure of the air causes the valve to remain closed; hence a vacuum is formed within the cylinder when the piston is raised to the top. By this means the pressure on the valve in the cylinder is very much less than that of the atmosphere on the surface of the water in the reservoir; therefore the water will be pressed up the pump to a height not exceeding 32 or 33 feet. On lowering the piston again, the valve in the cylinder is closed, so that the water is prevented from returning; and the same operation being repeated, the water may be raised in any quantity to any height not exceeding 32 or 33 feet, the height of a column of water equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. The *lifting-pump*, like the suction-pump, has a piston and two valves, both opening upwards; but the valve in the cylinder is placed in the body of it, and at the height where the water is intended to be delivered, instead of at the bottom of the cylinder. The bottom of the pump is placed a considerable way into the well, and, supposing the piston to be at the bottom, as the valve opens upwards, there is no obstruction to the water rising in the cylinder to the height which it is in the well, since water always rises to its level. On raising the piston, the valve in it closes, and the water in the cylinder then opens, and the water passes through, and cannot return, as the valve opens outward. By another stroke of the piston the process is repeated, and the water is raised from the well. In the case of the lifting-pump, the height is not limited to 32 or 33 feet. The *forcing-pump* is unlike the two pumps just described. The piston has no valve, but there is a valve opening upwards at the bottom of the cylinder. Immediately above this valve, in the side of the cylinder, there is another valve opening outwards into a tube which is bent upwards to the height at which the water is to be delivered. On raising the piston, the valve in the bottom of the pump opens, and the water is pressed up into the cylinder, on the principle of the suction-pump. On pressing down the piston, the lower valve closes and the upper one opens, and the water is forced up the tube. When the piston is raised again, the upper valve shuts, retaining the water, and the lower valve opens. The same process is repeated, and the water is thrown out at every descent of the piston. In Fig 2187, we have these two pumps combined. The air is pumped out through the valves *S* and *O*, and the water is forced up into the cylinder through the pipe below, and the valve *S*, just as it was in the lifting-pump; and the water is then forced through the valve *O* and the pipe *D*, as in the force-pump, just described. In both these forms of force-pump, the water is driven out of the pipe *D* only when the piston is going down; but the discharge of water may be made continuous by the adjustment of an *air-vessel* or *air-chamber* fixed to the top of the eduction pipe, as may be seen in Fig. 2188. In this and other varieties of pumps, an air-vessel is frequently fixed to the top of the eduction pipe, in order that the discharge of water may be continuous. This air-vessel consists of a box, in the bottom of which there is a valve opening upwards. This valve covers the top of the eduction pipe. A tube is fastened to the top of the box, which reaches nearly to the bottom; it rises out of the box, and is furnished with a stop-cock. When the water has been forced into the vessel by the action of the pump till it reaches the end of the tube, all communication is cut off from the external atmosphere, and every additional quantity of water forced into the vessel tends more and more to compress the air within it, which, pressing on the surface of the water, forces it upwards through the tube in a continuous stream. Large air-vessels are now employed in blowing-engines. The principle of the suction- and forcing-pump is applied in the case of the hydraulic press, and also of the fire-engine. The fire-engine differs from the models described, in the fact that the barrels dip into the water which is to be raised. Fig. 2188 represents a section of this machine. There are two solid pistons, P and P′, the rods of which are worked by a lever not shown in the figure. When the piston P′ is raised the valve *d′* opens, and water enters the barrel. When it is forced down, the valve *d′* closes, and water is forced through the valve *c′* into the larger air-chamber A. One end of the tube *a b* is near the bottom of the air-chamber, while the other fits into the roof, and

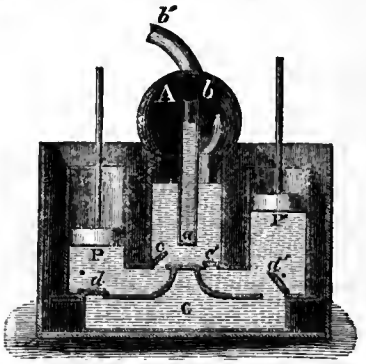


Fig. 2188. — FIRE-ENGINE.

on the outside of the roof there is a tube, *b b′*, to which the hose is attached. By means of the pressure which the compressed air in the chamber exerts on the water, a strong jet is forced through the delivery-tube, and can be sent in any direction. Both pistons are so fastened to the lever that when one is forced down the other rises, consequently water is being forced into the air-chamber without cessation. — The *chain-pumps* used in the navy consist of a continuous chain, to which are attached a series of pistons or buckets, for raising the water in a continual stream. Chain-pumps are used when a large quantity of water is to be raised, and must be worked rapidly. Pumps of various other descriptions are now in use, both in the navy and the merchant service. Besides the pumps mentioned, there are several other descriptions of machines used for raising water; such as *Archimedean screws*, *scoops*, *bucket-wheels*, *Persian-wheels*, *flush-wheels*, *rotary pumps*, &c. Rotary or centrifugal pumps are those in which a rectilineal vertical motion is given to the water to be raised, by means of a wheel rotating with great velocity in a close drum, and receiving its supply through the apertures in the side of the drum close to the axis.—See ARCHIMEDES' SCREW, AIR PUMP, &c.

—A shoe with a thin sole and low heel; a dancing-slipper.

—*v. a.* To raise with a pump, as water. — To draw out by artful interrogatories. — To examine by artful questions, for the purpose of drawing out secrets.

—*v. n.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump.

Pump'-brake, *n.* The handle of a pump.

Pump'-dale, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tube, or trough, for carrying off water.

Pump'er, *n.* The person or the instrument that pumps.

Pumpet'-ball, *n.* (*Printing.*) A printer's ball for distributing ink on types; a pompet.

Pump'-hood, *n.* (*Naut.*) A short, semi-cylindrical frame of wood, for covering the upper wheel of a chain-pump. — *Mar. Dict.*

Pump'kin, Pump'ion, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUCURBITA.

Pu'na, or PU'NO, an island of Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 40 m. S.W. of Guayaquil; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. The village of Puna, on the north shore, has a good harbor.

Pump'-spear, *n.* The bar to which the upper box of a pump is fastened, and which is attached to the handle. *Ure.*

Pump'-stock, *n.* The body of a pump.

Pun, *n.* A play on words that agree or resemble in sound, but differ in meaning; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation, that will be best understood by the two following examples: A Massachusetts lady complaining to a friend that her husband (whose business had taken him to the far West,) constantly sent her letters filled with expressions of endearment, but no money, was told, by way of comfort, that he was giving her a proof of his *unremitting* affection. — Two persons looking at a beggar-boy with an extraordinary large head — "What a tower!" cried the first. "Say, rather," replied the second, "what a *fort o' lice* (fortalice)."

—*v. n.* To play on words; to quibble; to use the same word at once in different senses.

—*v. a.* To persuade by a pun.

Punch, *n.* [Fr.; It. *punzone;* Sp. *punzon;* Fr. *poinçon.*] A pointed instrument of iron and steel used for piercing or perforating holes in plates of metal or other substances, and so contrived as to stamp out a piece. — A horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh; as, a Suffolk *punch*. — A short, fat fellow; — used in contempt or ridicule.—A blow or thrust. (Colloq.)

—[Fr.; Ger. *punsch;* Sans. *panchon*, or *ponchon*, five.] A beverage introduced from India through Europe, and so called from being usually made of five ingredients — arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon-juice. As now prepared, punch may be described as a drink, the basis of which is alcohol, of one or more kinds, diluted with water, flavored with lemon or lime-juice and spices, and sweetened with sugar; sometimes other ingredients are added, according to taste, especially wine, ale, and tea. The mixture is usually compounded in a large china bowl made for the purpose, and is served out in glasses by means of a ladle. It is much more rarely seen now than formerly, which is not to be regretted, for a more unwholesome or intoxicating beverage could hardly be compounded.

—[Contracted from *Punchinello;* It. *pulcinella;* Fr. *polichinelle.*] One of the principal characters in a well-known puppet-show; one very popular in Europe, and still exhibited about the streets in England. According to Galiani, the name is a corruption of *Puccio d' Aniello*, a vintager, characterized by a very large nose and grotesque appearance, and remarkable for his wit and drollery. He subsequently went on the stage, and became extremely popular, and was personated all over the country. On being transported into Britain, the name became *Punchinello*, and for shortness *Punch*. The English puppet-show of "Punch and Judy" embodies a domestic tragedy, treated in a broadly farcical manner. Punch himself is represented as a short, obese personage, with an enormous hump on his back, a wide mouth, long chin, and hooked nose; and his wife *Judy* is in most respects his counterpart, while his dog *Toby* is an important character in the performance.

(*Lit.*) The title of a celebrated illustrated humorous periodical, published in London.

—*v. a.* To pierce or perforate with an iron instrument, either pointed or not. — To hit with the fist; to thrust against; as, to *punch* a man's head.

Punch'-bowl, *n.* A bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is drunk.

Puncheon, (*punch'un.*) *n.* [Fr. *poinçon.*] An iron or steel instrument, used for cutting, piercing, or stamping a body.

—A measure of liquids, or a cask containing sometimes 84, sometimes 120 gallons.

(*Arch.*) A short post; also the small quarters of a partition, above the head of a door.

Punch'er, *n.* One who punches. — A punch or perforating instrument.

Punchinel'lo, *n.* See PUNCH.

Punch'ing, *n.* The process of producing a hole in a piece of metal by direct pressure. This process can be applied only to the malleable metals, such as lead, zinc, copper, iron, &c., cast-iron or bronze being liable to break, or to produce a ragged edge, if so treated. — The action of piercing the plates by means of a drill must not be confounded with *punching*.

Punching-machine. The operation of punching holes through thick metal plates requires machinery of a very massive description, on account of the violent strains to which it is subjected; and the power of these machines being exerted only at intervals, it is necessary to apply some means of rendering the motion tolerably uniform, and thereby diminishing as much as possible the violence of the strain. This is effected by setting in motion a heavy fly-wheel, so that the power expended in giving a certain velocity to the wheel shall be stored up till the operation of punching commences, which tends to retard the motion; the accumulated power in the wheel will then tend to maintain the speed, and thus an approximation to uniform motion is obtained. The machine consists of a strong frame, at the front of which is a broad slide, moved vertically up and down by an eccentric fixed on the end of a shaft passing lengthwise through the frame; on this shaft there is a large wheel, which receives motion from a pinion on another shaft carrying the fly-wheel and driving pulleys. The punches, the number of which varies according to the size of the holes, are fixed in the lower end of the vertical sliding-piece, and immediately under them is fixed a piece of steel, called the *die*, which has holes in it to correspond with the punches. The plate in which holes are to be punched is fastened upon a travelling table in front of the machine; and the slide being up, and the surface of the table level with that of the dies, the part where the holes are to be punched is placed between the punches and the dies, so that when the machine is set in motion, the punches are forced through the plate by the action of the eccentric, and the pieces driven out fall through the holes in the dies: after the punches have risen above the surface of the plate, the travelling table is set forward to the required distance by self-acting apparatus, and the operation is repeated by the machine till the required number of holes has been punched.

Punch'y, *a.* Short and fat, or stout.

Punc'tate, Punc'tated, *a.* [From Lat. *punctum*, point.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to a part which is beset with many points or minute impressions, which do not perforate the surface.

(*Bot.*) Being dotted with real or apparent minute holes, or with minute projecting dots.

Punc'tiform, *a.* [Lat. *punctum*, point, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) That has the form of a point.

Punctil'lo, (*til'yo,*) *n.* [It. *puntiglio*, from Lat. *punctum*, a point.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms.

Punctil'lious, (*-til'yus,*) *a.* [It. *puntiglioso;* Fr. *pointilleux.*] Very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, ceremony, or mutual intercourse; very exact in the observance of rules prescribed by law or custom; sometimes, exact to excess.

Punctil'iously, *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.

Punctil'iousness, *n.* Nicety; exactness of behavior; ceremoniousness.

Punc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *punctio*, from *pungere*, to prick.] (*Surg.*) A puncture. — *Dunglison.*

Punc'to, *n.* [It. and Sp. *punto.*] A nice point of ceremony. — The point in fencing.

Punctual, (*punkt'yu-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *punctus,* a point; Sp. *punctual;* Fr. *ponctuel.*] Consisting in a point. (*R.*) — Exact; observant of nice points. — Punctilious, particularly in observing time, appointments, or promises. — Accurate; minutely correct; done at the exact time.

Punc'tualist, *n.* A person who is very exact in regard to forms and ceremonies.

Punctual'ity, *n.* [Fr. *ponctualité.*] State or quality of being punctual; nicety; scrupulous exactness.

Punc'tually, *adv.* In a punctual manner; nicely; exactly; with scrupulous regard to time, appointments, promises, or rules.

Punc'tualness, *n.* Exactness; nicety.

Punctuate, (*punkt'yu-at,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ponctuer,* from Lat. *punctus.*] To mark with points; to designate sentences, clauses, or other divisions of a writing by points, which mark the proper pauses.

Punctua'tion, *n.* [Fr. *ponctuation*; Sp. *puntuacion.*] (*Gram.*) The act or art of pointing a writing or discourse; the art of dividing words and sentences by means of marks or points. *P.* is not, as some assert, a modern art, but was, in some measure at least, known and practised by the ancients. There is reason to believe that some system of punctuation was known to the Greeks in the time of Aristotle; and Jerome, in his translation of the sacred Scriptures, in the 4th century, made use of signs, which he called *commata* and *cola.* The invention of the modern system of punctuation has been attributed to Aristophanes, a grammarian of Alexandria; but it did not come into general use until after the invention of printing, the celebrated Venetian printers, Manutius, about the close of the 15th century, being the first to adopt it systematically. The principal points used in English composition are the comma (,), semicolon (;), colon (:), period (.), note of interrogation (?), note of exclamation or admiration (!), dash (—), and parenthesis ( ). Of these, the first four are marks of punctuation, strictly so called, regulating the length and character of the pauses to be made in reading; the others are chiefly rhetorical or syntactical aids, regulating the modulation of the voice. The *comma* marks the smallest division of a sentence, separating nouns, pronouns, verbs from verbs, and such other parts as are not necessarily joined together. The pause here is very short, and it may be remarked that sometimes the construction requires a comma where no pause is necessary in the reading, and *vice versâ*; as, "He was a man patient, sober, honest, and industrious," where, in reading, the pause ought to be after "man," but where the construction requires that there be no comma. The *semicolon* is used when a longer pause is required than at a comma, the disjoined parts being less closely connected; while with the *colon* the pause is still greater, being used when a member of a sentence is complete in itself, but is followed by some additional remark or illustration of the subject. A *period*, or full stop, is placed at the end of a sentence, to close up the sense and construction, and to release the voice. It is also used after every abbreviated word, after headings, titles of books, &c., and generally after Roman numerals. The note of *interrogation*, as its name implies, is placed at the end of every question; and in Spanish it is also put in an inverted form at the beginning of a question. The note of *exclamation*, or *admiration*, is placed at the end of such words or clauses as express any strong passion or emotion of the mind. The *dash* is used where the sentence breaks off abruptly, and the subject is changed, or where the sense is suspended, and is continued after a short interruption. The *parenthesis* incloses a word or phrase introduced into the body of a sentence with which it has no grammatical connection. Other marks in frequent use, and generally treated under the head of punctuation, though not strictly included in it, are the apostrophe (’), used to indicate the omission of a letter or letters, and also as a sign of the possessive case; the hyphen (-), placed between the constituent parts of a compound word, and at the end of a line where a word is divided; marks of quotation (“ ”), placed at the beginning and end of extracted passages and speeches, &c.; brackets or crotchets [ ], generally inclosing an explanatory phrase or passage inserted by one writer in a quotation from another; and the various marks of reference, as asterisk or (*), dagger (†), double-dagger (‡), section (§), parallel (‖), and paragraph (¶), or figures or letters smaller than those of the text, pointing to notes correspondingly marked at the foot or margin of the page, or at the end of the book.

Punc'tunlive, *a.* Pertaining to punctuation.

Punc'tuator, *n.* A person who punctuates.

Punc'tuist, *n.* One who understands punctuation.

Punc'tum, *n.* [Lat.] A point.

Punctum cæcum. [Lat., blind point.] (*Med.*) A dark spot in the centre of the optic nerve, where the central artery enters the eye, and the corresponding vein passes out, and which receives no impression from the rays of light falling upon it. — *Dunglison.*

Punctura'tion, *n.* The act of punctuating.

Puncture, (*punkt'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *punctura,* from *pungere,* to pierce.] Act of perforating with a pointed instrument. — A small hole made by a point.

—*v. a.* To prick; to pierce with a small pointed instrument.

Punderpoor', a town of India, prov. of Bejapore, on the Beemah, 89 m. E. of Sattara; Lat. 17° 42′ N., Lon. 75° 26′ E.; *pop.* 25,000.

Pun'dit, PAN'DIT, *n.* [Pers. *pand,* learning.] A name nearly equivalent to our word *doctor,* applied in Hindostan to a Brahmin who consecrates his life to the study of religion and science.

Pun'gence, *n.* Sharpness; pungency. (R.)

Pun'gency, *n.* The power of piercing or pricking; sharpness; acridness; power to pierce the mind, or to excite keen reflections or remorse, as of a sermon.

Pun'gent, *a.* [Lat. *pungens,* from *pungere,* to pierce.] Pricking; piercing; affecting the organs of sense, particularly those of taste or smell, with a pricking sensation, like that produced by vinegar or snuff. — Power to pierce the mind with a correspondent pricking sensation; keen; biting; stinging; as, a *pungent* retort.

(*Bot.*) Stinging or prickling.

Pun'gently, *adv.* In a pungent manner; acrimoniously.

Pun'gled, *a.* Shrivelled or shrunken, as grain which has been deprived of its juices by the insect called *Thrips cerealium.* — *Harris.*

Pungoteague, (*pung-go-teg',*) in *Virginia,* a post-village of Accomac co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Accomac Court-House.

Pu'nic, *a.* [Lat. *punicus; Pœni,* the Carthaginians, who were descended from the *Phœnicians.*] Pertaining to the Carthaginians. — Faithless; treacherous; deceitful; — referring to vices that the Carthaginians were accused of practising.

Punic wars. (*Anc. Hist.*) The name given to the celebrated contests in which the Romans and Carthaginians were engaged for more than three centuries, and which finally terminated in the destruction of Carthage. The first commenced A. C. 264, and ended A. C. 241; the second lasted from A. C. 218 to A. C. 202; the third from A. C. 149 to A. C. 147, ending with the destruction of Carthage.

—*n.* The language of the ancient Carthaginians. It was a Phœnician dialect, and substantially the same as the Hebrew.

Pu'nica, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Myrtaceæ.* The Pomegranate (*P. granatum*) is the *Rimmon* of the Bible. It is repeatedly mentioned in the sacred writings. The fruit is peculiar, being composed of 2 whorls of carpels placed one above the other. It is the produce of a tree growing in N. Africa and W. Asia, and varying from 15 to 25 feet in height. The flowers are usually scarlet, and yield a red dye. The fruit is greatly valued in warm countries on account of its cooling and refreshing pulp. Many varieties are grown, some being sweet and vinous, and others acid, or of a bitter, astringent and taste. It is generally about the size of the fist, and has a tough, leathery rind, of a beautiful deep golden color, tinged with red. The rind, especially that of the bitter kind, contains a large quantity of tannin, and is used for tanning the celebrated Morocco leather. Some double-flowered varieties are very beautiful garden shrubs. A peculiar principle, having the appearance of an oleo-resin, is obtained from the root of *Punica granatum,* and is called *Punicine,* or *Bulaustine.*

Pu'niness, *n.* Littleness; pettiness; smallness, with feebleness.

Pun'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *punir,* from Lat. *punire,* to punish, from *pœna,* punishment.] To afflict with pain, suffering, loss, or calamity, as a penalty for a crime or fault. — To afflict with pain, &c., with a view to amendment; — To afflict with pain or suffering, inflicted to chasten. — To reward with pain or suffering, inflicted on the offender, for an offence.

Pun'ishable, *a.* [Fr. *punissable.*] Worthy of punishment. — Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right.

Pun'ishableness, *n.* The quality of deserving or of admitting punishment.

Pun'isher, *n.* One who punishes; one who inflicts pain, loss, or other evil for a crime or offence.

Pun'ishment, *n.* [Lat. *punire,* to punish.] Act of punishing. — Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offence by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or of civil society.

(*Pol. Econ.*) The original idea of punishment was the infliction of pain on the offender corresponding to the amount of pain or suffering which he had inflicted upon others, in consequence of his offence. Hence arose the *lex talionis,* or retaliatory principle of punishment, which demanded an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c. With the spread of Christianity, it came to be seen that the infliction of pain as satisfaction for an offence was a vindictive proceeding, contrary to the spirit of Christianity, and that the proper end of punishment is not to avenge the past, but to prevent future offences. All punishment is an evil; and a penal system ought to aim at economizing pain by diffusing the largest amount of salutary terror at the smallest expense of actual punishment. The real objects of punishment may be classed as follows: — 1. The interest of society, which must be subdivided into (*i*) its security from the injury to person or property occasioned by the crime, (*ii*) its moral and religious improvement. 2. The reformation of the offender. This is admitted as one of the ends of punishment by all writers; but Bentham and his followers regard it as such only so far as it conduces to the security of society by preventing the repetition of the offence. Those who embrace the other view regard it as an end, both on this account and also as the fulfillment of the duty of the state towards the offender himself. Considered in either view, it is clearly a secondary object only, the good of society being the first. — The security of society is attained by punishment in four ways: 1. By forcibly preventing the offender from repeating the offence, as by death, mutilation, or perpetual imprisonment. 2. By reforming the habits of the offender, and thereby taking away the desire to offend. 3. By deterring the offender from repetition by the fear of fresh punishment. 4. By deterring others through example. And this last is clearly the chief practical end of all legal inflictions. — On the subject of *capital punishment,* opinions have of late years undergone considerable modification. The argument which based the infliction of such punishment on an alleged divine command, supposed to be contained in Genesis, has been tacitly, if not avowedly, abandoned; and the argument from expediency has been more prominently brought forward in its stead. The gradual change of opinion on this subject is illustrated in Earl Russell's *Treatise on the English Government and Constitution.* In the first edition, published in 1825, Lord John Russell, while declaring that "there cannot be many offences to which capital punishment ought to be attached," asserted that "all wilful acts tending directly to inflict death ought to be punished with death"; and added that "murder, stabbing, shooting at, burning of dwelling-houses or buildings contiguous to dwelling-houses, and setting fire to the clothes of a person, are crimes of this description." In the introduction to the second edition, published in 1865, Earl Russell, while he still doubts not the right of a community to inflict such punishment, or the expediency of exercising that right in certain states of society, adds: "When I turn from that abstract right and that abstract expediency to our own state of society; when I consider how difficult it is for any judge to separate the case which requires inflexible justice from that which admits the force of mitigatory circumstances; how invidious the task of the secretary of state in dispensing the mercy of the crown; how critical the comments made by the public; how soon the object of general horror becomes the theme of sympathy and pity; how narrow and how limited the example given by this condign and awful punishment; how brutal the scene of the execution: I come to the conclusion that nothing would be lost to justice, nothing lost in the preservation of innocent life, if the punishment of death were altogether abolished."

Pu'nitive, *a.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Pu'nitory, *a.* Punishing; tending to punish.

Punjab', or **Punjaub',** an extensive region in the N.W. of Hindostan, comprising the country traversed by the "five great rivers," of which the Indus is the most westerly, and the Sutlej the most easterly; *area,* 78,000 sq. m. The surface is generally level and barren, though fertile along the river banks, and the climate tropical. *Rivers.* Indus, Chenaub, Jhilum, Beas, Ravee, and Sutlej. *Prod.* Grain of all kinds, with opium, indigo, and tobacco and fruits. *Min.* Rock-salt, alum, sulphur, nitre, coal, and gypsum. *Manuf.* Silk and cotton fabrics, carpets, shawls, and arms. *Chief towns.* Lahore, the cap., Umritsur, Seriongur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Jullinder, and Jelalpoor. *P.* derives its name from two Persian words, signifying the "five rivers." It was the scene of the exploits of Alexander the Great over Porus. It became an independent kingdom, under Runjeet Singh, in 1791. It was annexed to the British possessions in 1849. *Pop.* 14,794,611.

Punjab', or **Punjaub',** in *Missouri,* a post-village of St. Genevieve co., abt. 50 m. S. of St. Louis.

Punk, *n.* A kind of fungus or decayed wood, used as tinder.

—A prostitute; a strumpet.

Punk'ah, *n.* [Hind., *pankha.*] A fan held in the hand, or suspended from the ceiling. (India.)

Pun'ner, *n.* A punster; a quibbler.

Pun'net, *n.* A small, round, and shallow basket for fruit. — *Simmonds.*

Pu'no, a S.E. dept. of Peru, adjoining Bolivia, between Lat. 14° and 18° S., and Lon. 69° and 72° W.; *area,* abt. 21,540 sq. miles. Lake Titicaca, formerly famous for its rich silver mines, occupies the E. portion of the dept. *Chief towns.* Chuquito, Asangaro, Lampa, and Puno, the cap. The latter is a handsome city, situated 12,870 feet above the sea, abt. 130 m. E.N.E. of Arequipa. *Pop.* of town 10,000; of the dept. 300,000.

Pun'ster, *n.* One who puns, or is skilled in punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

Punt, *v. n.* [Fr. *ponter*; It. *pontare,* from Lat. *punctum,* point.] To play at basset, faro, or ombre.

—*n.* [Sp. *pontón*; Lat. *ponto,* from *pons, pontis.*] (*Naut.*) A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships, or in fishing.

Punta de Piedra, a seaport-town of Venezuela, abt. 70 m. E. of Cumana.

Punta Espada, a headland at the E. end of the island of Hayti, W. Indies; Lat. 18° 4′ N., Lon. 71° 10′ W.

Punta Mala, a cape of the United States of Colombia, forming the W. boundary of the Bay of Panama.

Puntas Arenas, ("Points of sand,") a seaport-town of Costa Rica, Central America, on the Gulf of Nicoya, abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of San Jose.

Punter, *n.* [Fr. *ponteur, ponte.*] One who plays at faro or basset, with the keeper of a faro bank.

Punto, *n.* [It., from Lat. *punctum,* a point.] (*Fencing.*) A point. — *Punto dritto,* a direct stroke. — *Punto reverso,* a back-handed stroke.

Punty, *n.* Same as PONTEE, *q. v.*

Punxutawney, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 130 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Puny, *a.* [Contracted from Fr. *puisné.*] Inferior; petty; of an under rate; small and feeble.

Pup, *v. n.* [Ger. *puppe,* a doll; Fr. *poupon,* a pretty, plump child; Lat. *pupus,* a boy.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

—*n.* A puppy; as, a bull-*pup.*

Pupa, *n.*; *pl.* PUPÆ. (*Zoöl.*) Same as CHRYSALIS, *q. v.* — Also, a genus of land-snails, so called from the resemblance of the shell to the pupa of an insect.

Pupe, *n.* Same as PUPA, *q. v.*

Pupe'lo, *n.* Cider brandy. (Local U. S.)

Pupil, *n.* [Fr. *pupille*; Lat. *pupillus.*] (*Anat.*) The

aperture of the iris, through which the rays of light pass that have to impress the image of an object on the retina.—See EYE.

Pin-hole pupil. (*Med.*) A condition of the pupil in typhus, in which it is so contracted as to resemble a pin-hole.—*Dunglison.*

—*n.* [Lat. *pupillus*, from *pupus*, a child.] A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor or tutor.

—A ward; a youth or person under the care of a guardian.

Pu'pilage, *n.* State of being a pupil or ward; state of being a scholar, or under the care of an instructor for education and discipline; wardship; minority.

Pu'pillary, *a.* [Fr. *pupillaire;* Lat. *pupillaris.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

(*Anat.*) That which belongs to the pupil.—*Dunglison.*

Pupip'erous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to insects which produce their young in the condition of a pupa or nymph.

Pupiv'erous, *a.* [Lat. *pupa*, and *vorare*, to devour.] (*Zoöl.*) Applied to insects of which the larvæ live parasitically in the interior of the larvæ and pupæ of other insects.

Pup'pet, *n.* [Fr. *poupée;* Lat. *pupulus*, from *pupus*, a boy.] A doll; a small image in the human form.—A small figure in the human form, moved by a wire in a mock drama; a fantoccius figure.

—A word of contempt, used of a person who is under the control of another; a tool.

(*Mech.*) Same as POPPET-HEAD, *q. v.*

Pup'petish, *a.* Resembling a puppet.

Pup'pet-man, Pup'pet-master, *n.* The master of a puppet-show.

Pup'pet-play, *n.* A puppet-show.

Pup'pet-player, *n.* The person who manages the puppets in a show.

Pup'petry, *n.* An action resembling that of a puppet; pretended emotion or affection; form; display.

Pup'pet-show, *n.* A mock drama, performed by puppets moved by wires.

Pup'py, *n.* [Fr. *pupée*, a doll.] A whelp; one of the young progeny of a bitch, or female of the canine species.—Applied to persons, a name expressing extreme contempt, commonly used of one who is conceited.

—*v. n.* To bring forth pups or whelps.

Pup'pyism, *n.* Extreme meanness; extreme affectation or conceit; snobbery.

Pur, *v. n.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat.

—*v. a.* To signify by purring.

—*n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat. (Written also *purr.*)

Puracé, a volcanic mountain-peak of the Andes in the U. S. of Colombia, abt. Lat. 2° 20′ N. *Height*, 17,034 ft. The village of Puracé, or Pusambio, situated abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Popayan, was almost totally destroyed by an eruption in 1827.

Purä'ña, *n.; pl.* PURÄNAS. [Sans., a poem.] The sacred books of India which contain the explanation of the *Shaster.* There are eighteen books of the Puränas, chiefly filled with legends of the inferior gods and the heroes of Hindostan. Much doubt is entertained as to the great antiquity of the Puränas.

Pur'beck Beds, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A compact shelly limestone or imperfect marble, alternating with clay and fossil limestones, resting on the Portland beds, and forming the uppermost group of the great series of the oölites in England.

Pur'blind, *a.* Dim-sighted, so as to require to look near and steadily at an object in order to see it properly; near-sighted; seeing obscurely.

Pur'blindly, *adv.* In a purblind manner.

Pur'blindness, *n.* Shortness of sight.

Pur'cell, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Patagonia; Lat. 46° 55′ 20″ S., Lon. 74° 39′ 55″ W.

Pur'chasable, *a.* That may be purchased, bought, or obtained for a consideration.

Pur'chase, *v. a.* [Fr. *pourchasser;* It. *procciare*, to get.] To obtain, as the object of pursuit; to gain, obtain, or acquire.—To buy; to obtain, as property, by paying an equivalent in money.—To obtain by an expense of labor, danger, or other sacrifice.

(*Law.*) The acquisition of lands or tenements by any other means than descent; as by devise, gift, or contract.

—*v. n.* To gain some mechanical advantage; to raise or move heavy bodies by means of mechanical powers.

—*n.* Act of purchasing anything.—Act of obtaining or acquiring the title to anything by rendering an equivalent in money.

(*Law.*) Act of obtaining or acquiring the title to lands and tenements by money, deed, gift, or any means except by descent.—Anything of which the property is obtained by giving an equivalent price in money—Any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force, applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

Pur'chaser, *n.* One who obtains or acquires property, or anything, by paying an equivalent in money.

(*Law.*) A person who takes or comes into an estate in any other manner than by inheritance.

Pur'dy, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of McNairy co., abt. 138 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Pur'dy Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 22 m. W.S.W. of Bath.

Pur'dy's Sta'tion, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of New York.

Pure', *a.* [Fr. *pur;* Sp. and It. *puro;* Lat. *purus.*] Clear; free from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter.—Free from all moral defilements; not sullied or tarnished by moral turpitude; unspotted; uncontaminated; innocent; virtuous; chaste; guiltless.—Mere; absolute; that, and that only; unconnected with anything else; sheer.

Purée, (*pu-ra'*,) *n.* [Fr., from *pur*, pure; the pure liquid soup, with no solid part.] A soup made of peas, &c., or other leguminous plants.—*Webster.*

Pure'ly, *adv.* In a pure manner; entirely separated from heterogeneous or foul matter; innocently.—Merely; absolutely; without connection with anything else.—Nicely; prettily. (Colloq.)

Pure'ness, *n.* State or quality of being pure; clearness; separation or freedom from any heterogeneous or foreign matter; freedom from moral turpitude and guilt.

Pur'fled, *p. a.* [O. Fr. *pourfiler*, from *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread.] Embroidered.—(*Arch.*) Richly sculptured.—(*Her.*) A term used with reference to the lining, bordering, or garnishing of robes, or ornamentation of armor.

Pur'fle, Pur'flew, *n.* A border of embroidery.

Purga'tion, *n.* [Lat. *purgatio*, from *purgo*, to cleanse.] Act or operation of purging, or of clearing, cleansing, or purifying, by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous.

(*Law.*) The clearing of one's self of an offence charged, by denying the guilt on oath or affirmation.

Pur'gative, *a.* [Lat. *purgativus.*] Having the power of purging or of cleansing; cathartic.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which operates more powerfully on the bowels than a laxative, stimulating the muscular, and exciting increased secretion from the mucous coat.—*Dunglison.*

Pur'gatively, *adv.* In a purgative manner; cleansingly.

Purgato'rial, Purgato'rian, *a.* Pertaining to purgatory.

Purgato'rian, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of purgatory.

Pur'gatory, *a.* Tending to purge or cleanse; cleansing; expiatory.

—*n.* [L. Lat. *purgatorium*, from Lat. *purgatorius.*] (*Eccl.*) The name given in the Roman Catholic and in the Greek churches to a place of purgation, in which, according to their religious system, souls after death either are purified from venial sins (*peccata venalia*), or undergo the temporal punishment which, after the guilt of mortal sin (*peccata mortalia*) has been remitted, still remains to be endured by the sinner. The ultimate eternal happiness of their souls is supposed to be secured; but they are detained for a time in a state of purgation, in order to be fitted to appear in that Presence into which nothing imperfect can enter. As there is some obscurity and much misunderstanding on this subject, we shall briefly explain the doctrine of Catholics as collected from authentic sources, distinguishing those things which are held by them as "of faith" from the opinions which are freely discussed in their schools. Catholics hold as articles of their faith (1) that there is a purgatory in the sense explained above, and (2) that the souls there detained derive relief from the prayers of the faithful and from the sacrifice of the mass. The scriptural grounds alleged by them in support of this view are 2d *Macc.* xii. 43-46 (on which they rely, not merely on the supposition of its being inspired, but even as a simple historical testimony), *Matt.* xii. 32, 1 *Cor.* iii. 11-15, 1 *Cor.* xv. 29; as well as on certain less decisive indications contained in the language of some of the Psalms —as xxxvii. (in *Auth. Vers.* xxxviii.) 1, and lxv. 12. And in all these passages they argue not alone from the words themselves, but from the interpretation of them by the Fathers, as containing the doctrine of a purgatory.

Pur'gatory River, in *Colorado Territory*, rises in the S.W. angle of Huerfano co., and flowing N.W. enters Arkansas River a few m. above Fort Lyon.

Purge, (*purj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *purger;* Lat. *purgo*, from *purum ago*, to make clean.] To cleanse or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous.—To clear from guilt or moral defilement.—To remove, as that which is offensive; to sweep away, as impurities;—frequently followed by *away.*—To clarify, as liquors.

(*Law.*) To clear from accusation, or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal.

—*v. n.* To become pure by clarification.—To have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines by means of a cathartic.

—*n.* A medicine that purges or evacuates the intestines; a cathartic.—Act of purging.

Pur'ger, *n.* The person or thing that purges;—particularly a cathartic medicine.

Purg'ing, *n.* A diarrhœa or dysentery; preternatural evacuation of the intestines; looseness of the bowels.

Purg'ing-flax, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Linum catharticum*, a species of flax, so called from its being used as a cathartic medicine.

Purificacion', a town of Mexico, abt. 95 m. W.N.W. of Colima.

Purificacion', a town of the U. S. of Colombia, abt. 72 m. S.W. of Bogota.

Purifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *purificatio.*] The act of purifying; act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is heterogeneous or foreign to it.—Act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement.—A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations.

(*Eccl.*) An observance enjoined on the Jews upon occasion of certain accidental defilements, which are scrupulously recorded in the Levitical code. The *P.* was generally by water; and in the case of women, who were considered impure after childbirth for the space of forty days, if delivered of a male, and eighty, if of a female, the offering of a lamb or some other sacrifice was required.—The *P.* of the Virgin Mary is a festival in the Roman calendar, and is observed on Feb. 2d, being forty days after Christmas. This festival is variously termed in the ecclesiastical antiquities by the names of *Festum Candelarum, Candlemas*, and the *Presentation.* The processions of this day were instituted by Gregory the Great.

Purifica'tor, *n.* A purifier; one who cleanses or purifies.

Purificatory, *a.* Purificative; having the power or tendency to make pure.

Pu'rifier, *n.* A cleanser; a refiner.

Pu'riform, *a.* [From Lat. *pus, puris*, and *forma*, a form.] (*Med.*) Having the appearance of pus.

Pu'rify, *v. a.* [Fr. *purifier;* Lat. *purificare*, from *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make.] To make pure or clear; to free from extraneous admixture.—To free from pollution ceremonially; to remove, as whatever renders unclean and unfit for sacred services.—To free from guilt or the defilement of sin.—To free from improprieties or barbarisms.

—*v. n.* To grow or become pure or clear.

Pu'rim, *n.* [Heb. *pur*, pl. *purim*, a lot, a Persian word.] (*Judaism.*) The name of the solemn festival among the Jews, in which they commemorate their deliverance from the wiles and stratagems of Haman, as recorded in the book of Esther. The observance of this festival has been religiously maintained by all the Hebrew race down to the present time. It is a movable feast.

Pur'ism, *n.* [Fr. *purisme.*] Practice or affectation of rigid purity; niceness in the use of words; asceticism in taste.

Pur'ist, *n.* One excessively nice in the use of words, &c.

Pu'ritan, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name by which the dissenters from the Church of England were generally known in the reign of Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts. The term was applied to them from the fact that they professed to follow the word of God alone, purified from all human inventions, of which they believed the English Church to retain a considerable share, notwithstanding its alleged reformation. According to Fuller, the use of the name commenced about 1564.

—One who pretends to eminent purity of religion;—used in contempt, or reproachfully.—A sympathizer with the early Puritans.

—*a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or early dissenters from the Church of England.

Puritan'ic, Puritan'ical, *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practices; as a term of reproach,—exact, rigid.

Puritan'ically, *adv.* In a puritanical manner; with the exact or rigid notions or manners of the Puritans.

Pu'ritanism, *n.* The notions or practices of Puritans.

Pu'ritanize, *v. n.* To agree with or accept the notions of Puritans.

Pu'rity, *n.* [Lat. *puritas*, from *purus*, pure; Fr. *pureté.*] State or quality of being pure; freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter.—Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.—Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity.—Freedom from any sinister or improper views.—Freedom from foreign idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases.

Purl, *n.* An embroidered and puckered border.—Malt liquor medicated with wormwood or aromatic herbs;—probably so named from its foaming like water running through stones.—A gentle, continued murmur of a small stream of rippling water.—A ripple; a circle made in a fluid.

—*v. n.* To murmur, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions, which occasion a continued series of broken sounds.—To flow or run with a murmuring sound.

—*v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

Purlieu, (*pur'lu,*) *n.* [Fr. *pur*, pure, and *lieu*, place.] Originally, a place or piece of land bordering on a forest, which was made pure or free from the laws of the forest.—A border; a limit; a certain limited extent or district; environs.

Pur'lin, Pur'line, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the horizontal pieces of timber which rest on the principals, or main rafters of a roof, and support the common rafters. See ROOF.

Purl'ing, *n.* A gentle murmuring, as of a stream.

Purloin', *v. a.* [Fr. *pour*; Lat. *pro*, for, and Fr. *éloigner*, to remove.] To remove for one's self; to steal; to take by theft.—To take by plagiarism; to steal from books or manuscripts.

—*v. n.* To practice theft.

Purloin'er, *n.* A thief; a plagiary.

Pur'neah, a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 230 m. N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 25° 45′ N., Lon. 88° 23′ E.; *pop.* 50,000.

Pur'party, Pour'party, *n.* [O. Fr. *pourpartie*, from *pour*, for, and *partie*, a part.] (*Law.*) A part or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener by partition.—*Bouvier.*

Purple, (*pur'pl,*) *n.* [Fr. *pourpre;* Lat. *purpura*, from Gr. *porphura*, the purple-fish.] The third and last of the secondary colors, is composed of red and blue, in the proportions of five of the former to eight of the latter, which constitutes a perfect purple. The color was in such high estimation among the ancients, particularly the Romans, that it became the badge of their highest offices, and at length was confined to the imperial use, and used to denote sovereignty. The celebrated Tyrian purple was obtained from an animal juice found in a shell-fish called *murex*, or *conchylium*, the quality of which, however, varied with the different coasts on which it was caught. See MUREX.

—*pl.* (*Med.*) Circular, livid spots on the skin, of different sizes, often in stripes or patches, irregularly scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk, with occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera, and great debility and depression of spirits.—*Dunglison.*

Purple of Cassius. (*Chem.*) A precipitate obtained by adding the protochloride of tin to a dilute solution of gold; by dipping rods of tin in a solution of gold in dilute chlorohydric acid.— *Dunglison.*

—*a.* Designating a much-admired color composed of red and blue blended.— Red or livid; dyed with blood.— Regal; imperial; — from being worn by the Roman emperors and those in authority.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *purpurare.*] To make purple, or to dye of a red color.

Pur'ple Sea Snail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See JANTHINIDÆ.

Pur'ple-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The wood of the *Copaiba publiflora* of Guiana; extensively used for making the ramrods of muskets.— *Archer.*

Pur'plish, *a.* Somewhat purple.

Pur'port, *n.* [Fr. *pour*, for, and *porter*, to carry.] Design or tendency; tenor; meaning; import; signification.

—*v. a.* To intend to show; to intend; to mean; to signify.

Pur'portless, *a.* Without meaning or design.

Pur'pose, *n.* [Fr. *propos*; Lat. *propositum*, from *propono*, from *pro*, before and *pono*, *positum*, to place.] That which one sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion; intention; design.

—*v. a.* To intend; to design; to resolve.

—*v. n.* To have an intention; to have a design; to determine on some end or object to be accomplished.

Pur'posedly, *adv.* With intention, purpose, or design.

Pur'poseless, *a.* Without aim, intent, or purpose.

Pur'posely, *adv.* By design; intentionally; with predetermination.

Pur'poser, *n.* One who intends or purposes.

Pur'posive, *a.* Intended for an end.

Pur'prestur, Pourpres'ture, *n.* [From Lat. *porprendere*, to invade.] (*Law.*) An inclosure of, or encroachment upon, any public domain, thoroughfare, or right of holding.

Purprise, (*-prīz,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *purprisum.*] An inclosed domain.

Pur'pura, *n.* [Lat., purple.] (*Med.*) An eruption of small purple specks and patches, caused by extravasation of blood under the cuticle; it is attended by constitutional debility, and sometimes by fever. Aperient medicines, and occasional purgatives, carried to a greater or less extent, followed by mild tonics, and in some cases by wine, bark, and acids, are the principal remedies; but, in the treatment, much will depend upon the concomitant symptoms.

(*Zoöl.*) A generic name of the univalve gasteropod which secretes the purple fluid forming the base of the Tyrian dye.— See MUREX.

Pur'pure, *n.* (*Her.*) One of the colors or tinctures used in blazonry. It is equivalent to amethyst among precious stones, and to Mercury among planets. In engraving, it is represented by diagonal lines from the sinister to the dexter side of the escutcheon.

Purpu'real, *a.* Of a purple color; purplish; as, "*purpureal* gleams."— *Wordsworth.*

Purpu'ric Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance resulting from the action of nitric acid upon uric acid; it forms deep-red or *purple* compounds with most bases.

Pur'purine, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the coloring matters of madder, closely allied to alizarin.

Purr, *n.* and *pp.* Same as PUR, *q. v.*

Purre, (*pur,*) *n.* The expressed liquor of crushed apples.

Pur'ree, *n.* (*Paint.*) See INDIAN YELLOW.

Pur'rock, *n.* Same as PUDDOCK, *q. v.*

Purse, *n.* [Fr. *bourse*, a purse, from Lat. = Gr. *bursa.*] A small bag in which money is contained or carried in the pocket.— Hence, by analogy, a treasury: as, taxes are paid into the public *purse.*— A sum of money offered as the prize of winning in a horse-race; as, the Ladies' *Purse*; — also, a sum of money collected as a gratuity or gift; as, to make up a *purse.*— In Turkey, the sum of 500 piastres, or about $24.— In Persia, the sum of 50 tomans, or about $121.

Light or *empty purse*, deficiency of cash or money resources.

Long or *heavy purse*, wealth; opulence; cash in plenty.

Sword and purse, a figurative expression, typifying national military power and wealth.

—*v. a.* To put in a purse.

"I will go and *purse* the ducats."— *Shaks.*

—To pucker, or draw together, as the mouth of a purse when tied; to contract into folds or wrinkles; — preceding *up*; as, she *pursed up* her mouth.

Purse'-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BIROUS.

Purse'ful, *n.*; *pl.* PURSE'FULS. Sufficient to fill a purse.

Purse'-loom, *n.* A machine for netting purses.

Purse'-net, *n.* A net with a mouth which can be drawn together like a purse.

Purse'-pride, *n.* Pride or insolence springing from possession of wealth.

Purse'-proud, *a.* Puffed up with the possession of wealth; vain or ostentatious of one's affluence of money.

Purs'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A commissioned officer in the naval and merchant services, who keeps the accounts of the ship to which he belongs, and has charge of the money, stores, provisions, &c.

(*Mining.*) The paymaster of the works.

Purser'ship, *n.* Office of a purser.

Purset', *n.* A small purse.

Pur'siness, *n.* [From *pursy.*] State or condition of being swelled, bloated, or inflated; — hence, shortness of breath.

Purs'lain, Purs'lane, *n.* [It. *porcellana*; Lat. *portulaca.*] (*Bot.*) See PORTULACEÆ.

Pursu'able, *a.* That may be followed or pursued.

Pursu'ance, *n.* Act of pursuing or following out.— Pursuit; prosecution, process, or continued exertion to reach or accomplish something.

In pursuance of, in fulfillment of, or accordance with.

Pursu'ant, *a.* [Fr. *poursuivant.*] Performed in consequence or prosecution of anything; — hence, agreeable to; conformable *to*;—before *to*; as, *pursuant to* law.

Pursu'ant, Pursu'antly, *adv.* Conformably; in agreement with.

Pursue', *v. a.* [Fr. *poursuivre*; Lat. *prosequor — pro*, and *sequor*, *secutus*, to follow.] To follow forth, or to a distance; to go or proceed after, or in a like direction; to follow with a view to overtake; to chase; as, to *pursue* an enemy.— To seek; to endeavor, or adopt measures, to obtain.

"We happiness *pursue*, we fly from pain."— *Prior.*

—To prosecute; to continue.— To follow, with a view to some end or object; as, to *pursue* a trail through the wilderness.— To imitate; to follow as an example; to endeavor to attain to.— To persecute; to strive to reach or bring to account; as, he is *pursued* by the law.

—*v. n.* To proceed, as in argument or narration. (A gallicism.)

"I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered."— *Boyle.*

(*Law.*) To prosecute a matter by judicial process, as a complainant.

Pursu'er, *n.* One who pursues, follows, or chases; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake.

(*Scots Law.*) A plaintiff in a suit.

Pursuit, (*-sūt,*) *n.* [Fr. *poursuite.*] Act of pursuing or following with a view to overtake; a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; as, to go in *pursuit* of game, to follow in close *pursuit* of the enemy.— A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or to gain; quest; proceeding.

"The *pursuit* of knowledge under difficulties."— *Lord Brougham.*

—Course of occupation, business, or avocation; continued employment with a view to some definite aim or purpose; as, a man of literary *pursuits.*— Prosecution; protraction or continuance of intent or endeavor.

Pursuivant, (*-swe-,*) *n.* [Fr. *poursuivant*, from *poursuivre*, to pursue.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

"The *pursuivants* each his scutcheon bore."— *Dryden.*

(*Her.*) In England, a subordinate officer in the Herald's College; as, a *pursuivant*-at-arms.

Pur'sy, *a.* [Fr. *poussif*, broken-winded, from *pousser*, to thrust or push, from Lat. *pulsare*, to push, beat, frequent. of *pello*, *pulsum*, to push or strike.] Swollen; inflated; distended;—hence, short, thick, and corpulent.

"A dowager grown fat and *pursy*."— *Hudibras.*

—Hence, by implication, short-winded.

Pur'ulence, Pur'ulency, *n.* [Lat. *purulentia.*] (*Med.*) Pus; the generation of pus or matter.

Pur'ulent, *a.* [Lat. *purulentus*, from *pus*, *puris.*] (*Med.*) Consisting, or characterized by the presence of pus or matter; as, a *purulent* ulcer.

Pur'ulently, *adv.* In a purulent manner.

Purvey, (*-vā',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *pourvoir*; Lat. *provideo*, to foresee — *pro*, and *video*, to see.] To furnish, supply, or provide with necessaries, provisions, &c.— To get; to obtain; to procure.

"*Purvey'd* for him each tributary life."— *Thomson.*

—*v. n.* To provide; to purchase or stock with provisions.

Purveyance, (*-vā'ans,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *purveaunce*, providence.] Act of purveying; procurement of provisions or victuals.— Provisions; victuals or food provided.

Purveyor, (*-vā'ur,*) *n.* [Fr. *pourvoyeur.*] A caterer; a victualler; one whose business is to supply provision for the table.— A procurer; a pimp; a bawd; a go-between.

Purview, (*-vū,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *pourvere.*] (*Law.*) The body of a legal statute, in contradistinction from the *preamble.*— Hence, scope, limit, or extent of a statute.— Full stretch, scope, or extent of authority.

Pu'rus, PURU, or CUCHIVARA, a river of S. America, rises in Peru, and flowing a general N.E. course into Brazil, joins the Amazons in Lat. 4° S., Lon. 61° W. It traverses an almost unexplored region, and at its mouth is almost equal in size to the main stream. *Length*, estimated at 500 m.

Pus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med. and Chem.*) A bland, yellowish fluid, somewhat like cream, found in abscesses, and formed upon the surface of what are termed *healthy sores*; it is heavier than water, and when viewed under the microscope appears composed of translucent globules floating in a colorless serum. The globules contain fatty matter and cholesterin. An albuminoid substance has also been found in *P.* called *pyin*, soluble in water, but precipitated by acetic acid and by a solution of alum. Bœdecker has announced the presence of leucin and of a peculiar crystallizable acid in *P.*, which he calls *chloridic* acid, and Forbes has obtained a blue compound (*pyocyanin*) from certain purulent secretions which are occasionally met with, and which leave a blue stain on linen.

Pusey, EDWARD BOUVERIE, (*pu'se,*) an English divine, born 1800, one of the chief promoters of the High-Church movement in the Church of England, which movement was also called the *Anglo-Catholic* and the *Puseyite* movement. He was educated at Oxford, where, about 1822, he was elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1833 he commenced the publication of the Oxford *Tracts for the Times.* These tracts, together with his sermons and letters, evinced a desire for the re-establishment of ceremonies and forms which had not been in use in the English Church since the Reformation. He incurred the displeasure of most of his ecclesiastical superiors; but, on the other hand, succeeded in finding a band of strong partisans among the clergy of England. Dr. Pusey has written several volumes of sermons, adapted some Roman Catholic devotional works for the use of the Established Church, and edited the *Anglo-Catholic Library.*

Puseyism, (*pū'zĭ-izm,*) *n.* (*Theol.*) See PUSEY.

Puseyist'ic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Puseyism or Ritualism.

Pu'seyite, *n.* One who upholds or practices the doctrines or ceremonies of Puseyism; a High-Churchman; a Ritualist. (England.)

Push, *v. a.* [Fr. *pousser*, to push, from Lat. *pulsare*, to push, beat, batter; frequent. of *pello*, *pulsum*, to push or strike.] To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; or, to endeavor to drive by steady pressure without striking; — antithetical to *draw.*— To butt; to strike with the end of the horns; to thrust the points of horns against.— To importune; to tease; to urge with solicitation.— To press; to drive to a conclusion; as, he *pushed* the question home to him.— To urge; to enforce; to press forward.

To push down, to overturn by force or impulsion.

—*v. n.* To make a thrust, as with a sword.

"Lambs . . . *push* with their foreheads."— *Addison.*

—To make an effort; as, he is *pushing* business.— To make an assault or attack.— To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

To push on, to urge forward; to advance with haste.

"The work being *pushed on* by many hands, must go forward."— *Dryden.*

—*n.* A thrust or prod with a pointed instrument, or with the end of anything.— Impulse, force, or pressure applied.—An attack or assault; a forcible onset; a strong effort.

"One vigorous *push* will force the enemy to cry quarter."— *Addison.*

—Exigency; sudden emergency, trial, or extremity; as, they will fight when matters come to the *push.*— A small pustule, pimple, or eruption.

Push'er, *n.* One who pushes or urges forward.

Pushe'tn, in *Ohio*, a township of Anglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Push'ing, *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; active; as, a *pushing* tradesman; — also, officious; intrusive; impudent; forward.

Push'ingly, *adv.* In a vigorous, driving manner.

Push'pin, *n.* A child's play, in which pins are pushed alternately.

Pusillanim'ity, *n.* [Fr. *pusillanimité.*] State or quantity of being pusillanimous; want of that firmness and strength of mind which constitutes courage or fortitude; absence or deficiency of spirit; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Pusillan'imous, *a.* [Fr. *pusillanime*, from Lat. *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, the mind.] Mean-spirited; faint-hearted, timid; cowardly; destitute of that strength and firmness of mind which constitutes courage, bravery, and fortitude; — expressed of persons; as, a *pusillanimous* leader.— Proceeding from weakness of mind or want of courage; as, "fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels."— *Bacon.*

Pusillan'imously, *adv.* In a cowardly or pusillanimous manner.

Pusillan'imousness, *n.* Pusillanimity.

Pus'kin, ALEXANDER SERGEIEVITCH, a Russian poet, surnamed the *Russian Byron*, B. in St. Petersburg, 1799. While a student, he neglected his studies for poetry, and immediately after quitting the academy he began to exercise his talents in writing verses to liberty; but these political views were unsuited to Russia, and the poet was compelled to accept an appointment at Odessa. Siberia would doubtless have been his destination, had he not brought out, at the same time, a patriotic poem relative to Vladimir, the Charlemagne of his country. In 1822 he produced his *Prisoner of the Caucasus*, which was not as successful as his later works; such as *The Gipsies*, *Onegin*, and *Poltava.* The great popularity of these latter poems led to his recall. He secured the favor of the emperor Nicholas, who appointed him historiographer, with a pension of 6,000 roubles. After this his opinions underwent an almost total change. His last efforts were almost entirely confined to prose composition; but his labors were brought to a sudden and unfortunate termination by his being shot in a duel with an officer. The emperor bestowed a pension upon his widow and family, and ordered a fine edition of the poet's works to be produced at his own expense. D. 1837.

Puss, *n.* [Ir. and Gael. *pus*, a cat.] The pet name of a cat.— The sportsman's name for a hare.

Pus'sy, *n.* A diminutive of *puss*, employed as a fondling name for a cat.

Pus'tular, *a.* (*Bot.*) Covered with pustules, or pustule-like prominences.

Pus'tulate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *pustula*, a blister, a pimple, a pustule, from *pus*, pus.] To form into pustules or blisters.

Pus'tulate, Pus'tulated, *a.* Pustular; covered with pustule-like prominences.

Pustule, (*pŭst'yul,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pustula*, from *pus.*] (*Med.*) A small blister, or a small elevation of the cuticle, containing pus. Pustulous eruptions are characteristic of several cutaneous diseases. The most familiar examples of the pustule are seen in small-pox and cow-pox.

Pus'tulous, *a.* [Lat. *pustulosus.*] Pustular; full of pustules; covered with pustules.

Put, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* PUT.) [Dan. *putte*; Sw. and Goth. *pytta*, to put; perhaps akin to Lat. *pono*, *positum*, to put: to place.] To set, lay, place, bring, or cause to be in any state, condition, station, or situation.— To cause to exist in a given or specified relation; — said of a thing, or of an attribute; to bring to a certain moral or mental condition; as, to *put* in fear; to *put* out of temper; to *put* in mind.— To apply; to set to action or employment; as, to *put* one's hands to work.— To throw

or introduce suddenly, as a word. — To propose; to offer; to advance; to present; to state; to offer for consideration; as, to *put* a question, to *put* a case. — To urge; to push into action; to incite; to investigate.

"This caution will *put* them upon considering." — *Locke.*

—To force; to constrain; to compel; to oblige; as, to *put* an adversary to flight. — To cast with the hand raised over the head; as, to *put* the stone. (A Scotticism.)

To put about. (*Naut.*) To change the course of a ship. —*To put away*, to discard; to renounce; as, to *put away* fear; to divorce; as, *to put away* a wife. — *To put back*, to hinder; to obstruct; to delay; to return to the original or starting place; as, to *put* a ship *back* to port; to set, as the hands of a clock to an earlier hour. — *To put by*, to lay or set aside. — *To put down*, to deposit; to lay down. To baffle; to repress; to crush. — To degrade; to extinguish; to suppress; to confute.

"Mark, now, how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*." — *Shaks.*

To put forth, to thrust out; to extend; as, to *put forth* one's hand. To exert; to bring into action; as, he *put forth* all his strength. — To propose; to suggest; as, to *put forth* a question. — To bring out; to publish; as, to *put forth* a book.

To put forward, to promote; to advance to a superior or prominent position. To aid; to assist; to facilitate the progress of. To set, as the hands of a clock, to a later hour. — *To put in*, to interpose; to insert; to cause to intervene among others; as, to *put in* a word in conversation. To take into a port or harbor; as, a ship in distress. (*Law.*) To lodge among the archives of a court; as, to *put in* a bill of exceptions. — *To put off*, to divest one of; to lay aside; to discard; as, to *put off* clothes, to *put off* ambition. — To delay; to defer; to procrastinate; to postpone; as, to *put off* settling day. To defeat; to thwart; to frustrate; to disappoint; to baffle; as, to *put* a person *off* with excuses. — To push from shore; as, to *put off* a boat. — To get rid of artfully or fraudulently; as, to *put off* a forged document. — *To put on* or *upon*, to invest one's self with; as, to *put on* clothes. To assume; to take; as, to *put on* airs.

"The duke hath *put on* a religious life." — *Shaks.*

—To impute to; to charge upon; as, he *put* the blame *upon* me. — To impose; to inflict; to make amenable for.

"That which thou *puttest on* me, will I bear." — 2 *Kings* xviii. 14.

(*Law.*) To rest upon; to make submission to; as, a defendant *puts* himself *on* the country. — *To put out*, to eject; to expel; to drive from; as, *to put out* an interloper. To shoot; to emit, as the shoots of a plant. To extinguish; as, to *put out* a light. To place at interest; as, to *put out* money. To disconcert; to interrupt; to confuse; as, to *put* one *out* when speaking. To wantonly provoke; to displease. To stretch forth; to extend; to protrude; as, to *put out* the hand. To make public; to cause to circulate abroad; as, to *put out* a manifesto. — (*Law.*) To open; as, to *put out* lights. (*Med.*) To dislocate; as, to *put out* the hip-joint. — *To put over*, to prefer; to set in place or authority; as, to *put* a guard *over* prisoners. To refer; to send.

"I *put* you o'er to heav'n and to my mother." — *Shaks.*

—To defer; to postpone; as, to *put* a case *over* for trial. — *To put the hand to*, to take hold of; as, to *put* one's *hand to* the pen. To take feloniously; as, to *put the hand to* stealing. — *To put to*, to add; as, to *put* this money *to* that. To refer to; to expose.

"Who dares not *put* it *to* the touch." — *Marquis of Montrose.*

To put to a stand, to arrest or check by obstacles or differences. — *To put to death*, to kill; to slay. — *To put together*, to unite; to connect; to accumulate into one sum or mass. — *To put to it*, to press hard; to perplex; to distress. — *To put to the sword*, to slay by means of the sword. — *To put to trial* or *on triol*, to try; to bring to a test or crucial experiment. — *To put trust in*, to repose confidence in. — *To put up*, to allow to pass unnoticed or unavenged.

"National injuries are not to be *put up*."—*Addison.*

—To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants. To expose publicly; as, to *put up* goods for open sale. To hoard; as, to *put up* rent. To preserve, pack, or store for subsequent use; as, *to put up* meat. To incite; to instigate; — preceding *to*.

Put, *v. a.* To steer; to conduct; to direct; as, to *put* to sea.

To put about. (*Naut.*) To tack; — said of a ship. — *To put forth*, to germinate; to bud; to shoot, as a plant. To leave a port or harbor, as a ship. — *To put in*, to sail into port; to enter a haven. — *To put in for*, to set forward a claim; as, he *put in for* a moiety of the spoil. — *To put in for*, to stand as a candidate for. — *To put off*, to leave the shore, as a ship or boat. — *To put on*, to accelerate motion; as, to *put on* a full head of steam. — *To put over*, to sail over or across.

"Sir Francis Drake *put over* to Carthagena, and took it."—*Abbot.*

To put to sea, to set sail; to commence a voyage. — *To put up*, to take lodgings; to seek entertainment; as, I *put up* at a hotel. To bring one's self forward as a candidate; as, he *put up* for London at the last election. — *To put up with*, to allow to pass without resentment or punishment; as, to *put up with* an affront. To accept without opposition or open remonstrance; as, to *put up with* bad cooking.

Put, *n.* An action of distress.

"The stag's was a forced *put*."—*L'Estrange.*

—[Lat. *putus*, a boy.] A rustic; a bumpkin; a clown; as, a country *put*. — A game of cards, played in some parts of England.

Pu'tage, *n.* [O. Fr.] (*Law.*) Female prostitution.

Pu'tah Creek, in *California*, rises in Lake co., and flowing S.E. enters the Sacramento River between Solano and Yolo cos.

Puta'men, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The shell of a nut; the stone of a drupe fruit; an endocarpium.

Pu'tanism, *n.* [It. *puttana*, a prostitute.] Habitual prostitution on the part of a female.

Pu'ta River, in *California*, rises in Napa co., and flowing E. through Berryessa Valley, loses its waters in the Tule Marshes.

Puta'tive, *a.* [Fr. *putatif*; late Lat. *putativus*, from Lat. *puto*, to deem.] Reputed; supposed; presumed; commonly thought or deemed; as, the *putative* father of a child.

Put'chock, Put'chuck, Put'chuk, *n.* An aromatic Indian root, used in China for burning, as incense.

Pu'teal, *n.* [From Lat. *puteus*, well.] (*Arch.*) The inclosure surrounding the opening of a well, to protect persons from falling into it.

Putiol, (*poo-tiol'*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Kursk, on the Sem, 100 m. W.S.W. of Kursk; *pop.* 10,000.

Put'log, *n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber about 7 feet long, used in building scaffolds, lying at right angles to the walls, with one of its ends resting upon it, and the other upon the poles which lie parallel to the side of the wall of the building.

Putlog holes, small holes left in walls for the use of the workmen in erecting scaffolding.

Put'nam, Israel, an American general in the Revolutionary War, b. at Danvers (then part of Salem), Mass., 1718. He was destined to the occupation of a farmer, and continued in that avocation till the French and Indian war broke out, when, at the age of 36, he took service in the English army, and from his known courage and energy, received the command of a company of light troops, or "rangers," at the head of which he performed prodigies of valor during ten years. When the dispute between his country and England commenced, he was following the quiet life of a farmer and tavern-keeper; but the first blood that was shed roused all his fiery energy. He was created major-general by Congress; and at Bunker's Hill, New York, and during Washington's retreat through New Jersey, he showed himself one of the bravest and most devoted of the patriot leaders. But in 1779 he was stricken with paralysis, and was prevented from participating in the final triumphs of the national cause. His character is well depicted by the inscription upon his tomb: "He dared to lead where any dared to follow." D. 1790.

Fig. 2189. — GEN. I. PUTNAM.

Put'nam, Rufus, an American brigadier-general, b. in Sutton, Mass., 1738, was one of the pioneer settlers of the State of Ohio, and in 1788 founded the city of Marietta, the first permanent settlement made in Ohio. D. 1824.

Put'nam, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 34 m. N.E. of Norwich; *pop.* of twp. (1870) 4,192.

Putnam, in *Florida*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. John and Ocklawha rivers. *Surface*, low and level, consisting chiefly of marshy plains; *soil*, not fertile. *Cap.* Pilatka. *Pop.* (1870) 3,821.

Putnam, in *Georgia*, a S. central co.; *area*, abt. 360 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee and Little rivers, and Indian and Crooked creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Eatonton. *Pop.* 11,000.

Putnam, in *Illinois*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 200 sq. m. *River.* Illinois River. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Hennepin. *Pop.* abt. 9,000. — A twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Putnam, in *Indiana*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 486 sq. m. *River.* Eel River. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, very fertile, and well adapted to grass or cereals. Large quantities of wool are annually produced. *Min.* Limestone of superior quality. *Cap.* Greencastle. *Pop.* (1870) 21,508.

Putnam, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Linn co., abt. 50 m. N. of Cedar Rapids; *pop.* 720. — A township of Linn co.; *pop.* 1,300.

Putnam, in *Michigan*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Putnam, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., abt. 16 m. S.S.E. of Wabasha.

Putnam, in *Missouri*, a N. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 290 sq. m. *Rivers.* Charlton River, E. Fork of Grand River, and Locust and Shoal creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Unionville. *Pop.* (1870) 11,222.

Putnam, in *New York*, a S.E. co., adjoining Connecticut; *area*, abt. 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson and Croton rivers, and Peekskill Creek. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron-ore of good quality, also plumbago, sulphur, and iron pyrites. *Cap.* Carmel. *Pop.* (1870) 15,420. — A post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* (1870) 603.

Putnam, in *Ohio*, a N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Auglaize and Ottawa rivers, and Blanchard's Fork. *Surface*, mostly level, consisting for a large portion in the Black Swamp; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Kalida. *Pop.* (1870) 17,104.

Putnam, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Several affluents of the Cumberland River. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Putnam, in *West Virginia*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 350 sq. miles. *River.* Kanawha River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Winfield. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Put'nam Valley, in *New York*, a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,566.

Put'namville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis.

Putnamville, in *Missouri*, a village of Putnam co., abt. 150 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson City.

Put'ney, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Put'-off, *n.* An evasion; a shift for avoidance or delay.

Putred'inous, *a.* [From Lat. *putredo*, rottenness.] Stinking; partaking of the qualities of putrefaction.

Putrefac'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *putrefactio.*] (*Chem.*) A process in nature, or species of spontaneous fermentation, by means of which animal and vegetable substances are decomposed and reduced either to their original separate elements, or to much more simple compounds. When nitrogeneous organic bodies are exposed to air and moisture, at a moderate temperature, they begin to combine with oxygen, and are said to undergo decay. All organic bodies, when life ceases, begin to putrefy with more or less rapidity, according as they contain more or less nitrogen. This putrefaction of animal substances is usually attended by more fœtid and noxious exhalations than those arising from vegetable products, owing principally to the excess of nitrogen in the former. In most cases of animal putrefaction, the formation of ammonia, or of ammoniacal compounds, is a characteristic feature; while other combinations of hydrogen are also formed, particularly carburetted hydrogen, together with several other complicated and often infectious vapors or gases, containing sulphur and phosphorus. By means of chlorine, however, these putrefactive effluvia are easily decomposed or rendered harmless. The process of putrefaction can be counteracted by the abstraction of the air and water, or humidity, or by means of cold, salt, sugar, spices, &c.

Putrefac'tive, *a.* [Sp. *putrefactivo.*] Pertaining to, or causing, or tending to promote putrefaction.

Putrefac'tiveness, *n.* State or quality of being putrefactive; rottenness.

Put'refy, *v. a.* [Fr. *putréfier*; Lat. *putrefacio* — *puter, putris*, rotten (from the root of *pus*), and *facio*, to make.] To render putrid; to cause to be decomposed; to cause to rot, or to become rotten; to disorganize and cause to pass into a state in which the constituent elements are newly arranged, forming new compounds, as animal or vegetable bodies. — To pollute; to corrupt; to make foul or stinking. — To make morbid, carious, or gangrenious; as, to *putrefy* a wound.

—*v. n.* To become rotten or putrid; to dissolve by spontaneous decomposition; to have the constituent elements newly arranged, forming new compounds; to rot.

Putrescence, (*-es'sens,*) *n.* The state of becoming putrescent or rotten; a putrid state.

Putrescent, (*-es'sent,*) *a.* [Lat. *putrescens* — *putresco* — *putreo*, to rot, from *puter, putris*, rotten.] Growing rotten or putrid; passing from an organized state into another state, in which the elements are newly arranged. — Pertaining or having reference to the process of putrefaction; as, a *putrescent* smell.

Putrescible, (*-es'si-bl,*) *a.* Liable to become putrid or rotten.

—*n.* A nitrogenized body, susceptible of decomposition in certain temperatures, when exposed to air or moisture.

Pu'trid, *a.* [Fr. *putride*; It. *putrido*; Lat. *putridus*, from *putreo*, to rot.] Rotten; decayed; corrupt; stinking; decomposed; indicating a state of dissolution; tending to disorganize the substances composing the body; — said of animal and vegetable matter; as, *putrid* flesh. — Proceeding from, or pertaining to, putrefaction; as, a *putrid* scent.

P. Fever. (*Med.*) Typhus or spotted fever. See Typhus.

Putrid'ity, Putrid'ness, *n.* [Fr. *putridité.*] State or quality of being putrid; corruption; rottenness.

Putrifica'tion, *n.* State or condition of being or becoming putrified.

Pu'trilage, *n.* (*Med.*) The slough formed in ulcers and thrown off. — *Dunglison.*

Put'ter, *n.* One who puts, sets, or places. — One who pushes the wagons used in coal-mines.

Put'ter, *v. n.* Same as Potter, *q. v.*

Put'ter-on, *n.* An incitor; an instigator; a prompter.

"You are abus'd, and by some *putter-on*." — *Shaks.*

Put'ting, *n.* The casting of a heavy stone, with the hand raised above the head; — a favorite diversion among the Scots Highlanders.

Put'ting-stone, *n.* In Scotland, a heavy stone used in the game of putting.

Put'tock, *n.* An English provincialism for the common buzzard.

Puttun, (*poot-toon',*) a town of India, territory of Baroda. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, pottery, awards, &c. *Pop.* 30,000.

Put'ty, *n.* [Fr. *potée*, perhaps from Gr. *spodos*, wood-ashes.] A kind of paste or cement, compounded originally of wood-ashes, now of whiting and linseed oil, beaten or kneaded to the consistence of dough, used in fastening glass in sashes, and in stopping crevices.

Putty powder. An oxide of lead and tin reduced to powder, and used in polishing glass, stones, metals, &c.

—*v. a.* To cement with putty; to fill up with putty.

Put'ty-faced, *n.* White-faced; — used contemptuously or derisively.

Put'ty-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Adam-and-Eve.

Putumа'yo, or **Iça,** a river of S. America, rises in the North-Eastern Andes, in the U. States of Colombia, and flowing a general E.S.E. course through Ecuador into Brazil, joins the Amazons at San Antonio.

Puy-de-Dôme, a dept. in the S.E. of France, com-

prising part of the anc. prov. of Auvergne, and having N. Allier, E. Loire, S. Cantal and Haute-Loire, and W. Corrèze and Creuse; *area*, 3,070 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous, and the soil dry and stony, except in the fertile valley of Limagne. *Rivers.* Allier, Dore, Sioule, Couze, Durolle, and Dordogne. *Prod.* Grain, hemp, fruit, and wine. Cattle and sheep are extensively raised. *Min.* Silver, lead, coal, alum, antimony, and marble. *Manuf.* Linens, woollens, and paper. *Cap.* Clermont-Ferrand. *Pop.* 571,690.

Puylaurens, (*pwe-lo-rong,*) a town of France, dept. of Tarn, 21 m. S.E. of Lavaur; *pop.* 6,200.

Puy, (**Le,**) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Haute-Loire, on the Loire, 65 m. S.W. of Lyons. It is built on the S. slope of Mount Anis, surmounted by the rock called *De Corneille.* *Manuf.* Blankets, linen, lace, silk, and stoneware. *Pop.* 16,000.

Puzzle, (*pŭz'zl,*) *v. a.,* (dimin. of *pose.*) To pose; to nonplus; to embarrass; to bewilder; to perplex; to involve in perplexity; to put to a stand; to gravel.—To entangle; to make intricate or complex.

"*Puzzled* in mazes, and perplex'd with error." — *Addison.*

—*v. n.* To be bewildered; to be awkward; as, "a *puzzling* fool." — *L'Estrange.*

—*n.* State or condition of being puzzled; perplexity; embarrassment; as, his mind is in a *puzzle.* — A toy or contrivance adopted to task or test the ingenuity.

Puz'zle-headed, *a.* Having the brain full of complicated, hazy, or confused notions.

Puz'zler, *n.* He who, or that which, puzzles or perplexes.

Puz'zlingly, *adv.* In a puzzling, intricate manner; with perplexity.

Puz'zolan, Puzzola'na, *n.* See POZZOLANA.

Puzzuoli, or **Pozzuoli,** (*pot-soo-o'lee,*) (anc. *Puteoli,*) a town of Italy, on the Bay of Pozzuoli, 7 m. S.W. of Naples. It was in ancient times a town of great importance, and a favorite resort for the wealthy Romans. Near it are the Solfatara, Lake Avernus, and the Grotto del Cane. Near it also are the ruins of a temple of Jupiter Serapis (Fig. 2190) which affords to geologists a

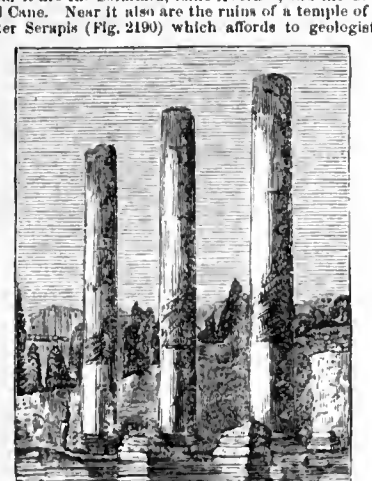


Fig. 2190. — TEMPLE OF JUPITER SERAPIS AT PUZZUOLI.

striking example of the frequent changes of level on the earth's surface. The three columns that are now standing bear evidence that they were once for a considerable time submerged to half their height. The lower twelve feet are smooth; for nine feet above this they are penetrated by lithodomous or boring shells, and remains of the shells (a species now living in the Mediterranean) were found in the holes. The columns, when submerged, were consequently buried in the mud of the bottom for twelve feet, and were then in water nine feet deep. The pavement of the temple is now submerged; but it has been recently stated that for some time previous to 1845 a slow sinking had been going on, and since then there has been as gradual a rising.

Pyc'nite, *n.* [Gr. *pyknos,* dense.] (*Min.*) Schorlous topaz, a massive variety of topaz, which is translucent, and of a dull-yellowish or reddish-white color. It is a silicate of alumina, with 1-7th of the oxygen replaced by fluorine.

Pycnodon'tes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *pyknos,* and *odous,* tooth.] (*Pal.*) A family of lepidoganoid fishes, found from the carboniferous to the earlier tertiary periods.

Pyc'nostyle, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *pyknos,* thick, close, and *stylos,* pillar.] (*Arch.*) That arrangement of Greek or Roman columns, in which the intercolumniations are equal to one diameter and a half of the lower part of the shaft.

Py'gary, Pygar'gus, *n.* [Gr. *pygō,* the rump, and *argos,* white.] A quadruped with white buttocks. *Deut.* xiv. 5.

Pyg'mean, Pyg'my, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a pygmy; dwarfish; elfish.

Pyg'my, Pig'my, *n.* [Fr. *pygmée;* Lat. *pygmæus.*] (*Myth.*) A fabulous race of dwarfish human beings, who, according to Homer, were dwelling somewhere near the shores of the ocean stream, and maintained perpetual wars with the cranes.

—Hence, a very small, insignificant person; a dwarf.

(*Zoöl.*) The Chimpanzee, *Simia troglodytes.*

Pylor'ic, *a.* [Fr. *pylorique.*] (*Anat.*) Belonging, or relating to the pylorus; as, the *pyloric* artery.

Pylor'us, *n.; pl.* PYLORI. [Gr. *pylouros,* from *pylē,* a gate.] (*Anat.*) The lower orifice of the stomach, or the gatekeeper, as it is called (Fig. 218). That aperture by which the digested food, or chyme, passes from the stomach into the *duodenum,* or commencement of the small intestines.

Pymatun'ing, or **Paymatoon'ing,** in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Pymo'sa, in *Iowa.* See PIMOSA.

Pyogen'ic, *a.* [Gr. *pyon,* pus, and *genein,* to produce.] Producing pus.

Py'oid, *a.* [Gr. *pyon,* pus, and *eidos,* form.] (*Med.*) Pertaining to, or resembling pus.

Pyral'is, *n.; pl.* PYRALIDÆ. (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of lepidopterous insects, comprising those called Deltamoths, because of their triangular form when the wings are closed (Fig. 538). The typical genus, *Pyralis,* contains the Meal-moth, *P. farinalis,* which expands about one inch, the fore-wings light-brown, crossed by two curved, white lines, and there is a dark, chocolate-brown spot on the base and tip. The caterpillar is found in old flour-barrels.

Pyral'lolite, *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, *allos,* other, and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) An altered form of augite, in which magnesia takes the place of lime.

Pyrame, (*pē-ram',*) *n.* [Fr.] A small kind of water-spaniel.

Pyr'amid, *n.* [Fr. *pyramide;* Lat. *pyramis;* Gr. *pyrāmis, pyramidos,* derived by the ancients from Gr. *pyr,* fire, but probably an Egyptian word.] A solid body, standing on a triangular square or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top.

(*Geom.*) A solid body whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plane triangles, their several points meeting in one common vertex.

(*Arch.*) A term applied to elevated mounds of stone or brick work, corresponding in form to the geometrical definition of the solid. The most remarkable structures of this kind are the colossal *P.* erected by the ancient Egyptians in the plain of Gizeh. In the opinion of Herodotus, the pyramidal form was looked upon by the Egyptian people as emblematical of human life. The beginning was signified by the broad base, and its termination by the point, or the end of our earthly existence. The exact derivation of the name is hid in considerable obscurity. *P.* are to be found among the Egyptians, Babylonians, Indians, and Mexicans. The Egyptian *P.* are sloped or symmetrical mounds placed over the graves or sepulchres of the monarchs and other great personages of the earliest Egyptian dynasties. After the twelve dynasties, the use of *P.* was discontinued. The *P.* are situated in the vast plain or cemetery lying between Dagshoor, and extending by Sakhara and Memphis, almost to 30° N. Lat.; they are supposed to be sixty-nine in number altogether. As before stated, the most remarkable of these are the *P.* of Gizeh, not far from Cairo. The largest of these is said by Herodotus to have been built by Cheops (Fig. 2191). He also states that another *P.*, close by, covers the remains of Cyphrenes, his brother. According to that ancient writer, 100,000 men labored, without interruption, for 20 years in building this enormous mound. The sides of its base, which are in a line with the four cardinal points, measure at the foundation 763·4 feet; so that it occupies a space of more than 13 acres. Its perpendicular height is 480 feet, being, consequently, 43 feet higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and 156 feet higher than St. Paul's. Supposing this pyramid to be entirely solid, its contents would exceed three millions of cubic yards, and the mass of stone contained in it would be six times as great as that contained in the Delaware breakwater! This huge fabric consists of successive tiers of vast blocks of calcareous stones, rising above each other in the form of steps. The thickness of the stones, which is identical with the height of the steps, decreases as the

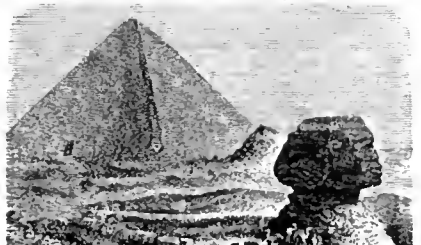


Fig. 2191. — PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.

altitude of the *P.* increases, the greatest height being 4,628 feet, and the least 1,686 feet. The mean breadth of the steps is about 1 foot 9 inches. The best authorities agree in estimating the number of steps or tiers of stone at 203. It is generally agreed that the pyramids of the Gizeh group are all of the age of the fourth dynasty, that is, older than 2000 B. C. All the Egyptian *P.* are constructed in a uniform manner. A rectangular sepulchral chamber was first hollowed in the rock, with a passage sufficiently large to admit the sarcophagus, communicating with the surface. A cubical course of masonry was erected over this, which served as a nucleus for the *P.* If the king died during the year, the masonry was covered with a polished casing in the shape of a small *P.*; if the king survived a year, another course of masonry was added to the height of the nucleus, and the length of the base increased by courses of stones on each side. As long as the king lived, additions on the same plan were made every year. When the king died, this ceased; the edifice was cased by filling up the angles of the masonry with smaller stones, placing oblong blocks one upon the other, so as to make a series of steps from the base to the top. A smooth surface was then given to each side of the *P.*, rendering it a perfect triangle, while, owing to each stone overlapping the other, no vertical joint was left. Among the principal groups of *P.* besides those at Gizeh, are others of less magnitude at Abousir, Sakhara, and Dashour. In Mexico there are some singular monuments of the ancient inhabitants of a pyramidal form; they are called *Teocallis.* (See MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.) Near Benares, and other places in the E. Indies, there are temples of a pyramidal form. They are said to be copies of the sacred Mount *Meru,* and are called *Meru Sringas,* or "Peaks of Meru." Pyramidal temples have also been found in Java.

Altitude of a pyramid, the perpendicular distance from the vertex to the plane of the base. — *Axis of a pyramid.* (*Geom.*) A straight line drawn from the vertex to the centre of the base. — *Right pyramid,* a pyramid whose axis is perpendicular to the base.

Pyram'idal, *a.* [Fr. *pyramidale.*] Formed like a pyramid; relating to a pyramid; tapering to a point; as, a *pyramidal* obelisk. — Relating or pertaining to the Pyramids.

Pyramid'ally, *adv.* Like a pyramid; in the form of a pyramid.

Pyramid'ic, Pyramid'ical, *a.* Having the form of, or relating to, a pyramid; as, a *pyramidical* rock.

Pyramidic'ally, *adv.* In a pyramidical manner.

Pyramid'icalness, *n.* State or condition of being pyramidical.

Pyr'amid Lake, in *Nevada,* a considerable sheet of water in Roop co. It covers an area of abt. 420 sq. m., and receives its name from a pyramidal-shaped rock 600 feet high, which forms an island near its N. shore.

Pyram'idoid, Pyr'amoid, *n.* [Gr. *pyrāmis,* and *eidos,* form.] A solid having the form of a pyramid.

Pyr'amus. (*Myth.*) A Babylonian youth, who became enamored of Thisbe, a beautiful virgin. Their affection was mutual, and the lovers, whom their parents forbade to marry, regularly interchanged sentiments through the chink of a wall which separated their houses. They both agreed to elude the vigilance of their friends, and to meet at the tomb of Ninus, under a white mulberry-tree, outside the walls of Babylon. Thisbe came first to the appointed place; but the sudden arrival of a lioness frightened her away, and, as she fled, she dropped her veil, which the lioness found and covered with blood. *P.* soon arrived, and finding Thisbe's veil bloody, concluded that she had been torn to pieces by wild beasts, and stabbed himself. Thisbe, when her fears had vanished, returned from the cave, and at the sight of the dying *P.*, fell upon the sword still reeking with his blood. The tree, as the poets mention, was stained with the blood of the lovers, and ever after bore fruit, but of the color of blood.

Pyrar'gillite, *n.* [Gr. *pyr,* fire, and *argillos,* clay.] A hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide of iron, magnesia, soda, and potash, found in granite at Helsingfors, in Finland.

Pyre, (*pīr,*) *n.* [Lat. *pyra,* from Gr. *pyr,* fire.] A funeral pile; a pile for burning.

Pyre'na, *n.* [Gr. *pyrēn, pyrēnos,* the stone of fruit.] (*Bot.*) A seed-like nutlet, or stone of a small drupe. *Gray.*

Pyre'nean, *a.* [Lat. *pyrenæi,* from Gr. *pyrēnē.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to the Pyrénées, a range of mountains dividing France from Spain.

Pyrénées, (*pir'e-nees,*) an extensive mountain range in the S. of Europe, dividing France from Spain, and extending almost in a straight line from St. Sebastian, on the Bay of Biscay, to Cape Creux, on the Mediterranean. *Ext.* 270 m., with a breadth from 50 to 100 m. From them proceed, under various names, inferior ramifications of mountains along the French territory on the N., and that of Spain on the S. The acclivity of the *P.*, on the side of Spain, is often extremely steep, presenting a continued succession of rugged chasms, abrupt precipices, and huge masses of naked rock; on that of France, the ascent is generally gradual, and the mountains are more accessible, and of more pleasant aspect; they have a mean altitude of nearly 8,000 feet, which is also the limit of the snow-line. The principal summits are Mount Perdu, which has an elevation of 10,994 feet; the Vignemale, 10,820 feet; and the Peak of Nethou, 11,168 feet. They contain glaciers, as in the Alps; but these masses of permanent ice are much less extensive. In an extent of 250 m., there are necessarily many passes; the total number, including paths for pedestrians, exceeds 50; but the carriage-roads hardly exceed 5: and of these, the most frequented are from Jonquera to Perpignan on the E., and from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz on the W., and at some distance inland, from Pampeluna to St. Jean Pied de Port. The passes in the interior are over very high ground; thus that of Pineda is 8,248 feet above the sea; Gavarnie, 7,654; Lavarcze, 7,350; and Tournalet, 7,143. The principal rivers rising in the Pyrénées are the Adour, Garonne, and Aude, flowing N., and the Slobregat, and numerous affluents of the Ebro, flowing S.

Pyr'enees, (Australian,) a mountain-range of Australia, colony of Victoria, between the Australian Alps and the Grampians.

Pyrénées, (Basses,) a dept. of the S.W. of France,

comprising the anc. provs. of Bearn and Navarre, having N. the dept. of Landes; E. Pyrénées Hautes; S. the Pyrenees; and W. the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay. *Area*, 3,000 sq. m. The surface is diversified, and the soil very fertile in the valleys. *Rivers.* Bidonze, Nivelle, the Gave d'Oloron, and the Gave de Pau. *Prod.* Rye, oats, barley, millet, hemp, and flax; numerous cattle, horses and sheep are raised, and large quantities of excellent wines. *Min.* Copper, iron, sulphur, marble, alabaster, &c. Mineral springs are numerous, the most important of which are Biarritz, Cambo, Eaux-Bonnes, and Eaux-Chaudes. *Chief town.* Pau. *Pop.* 435,486.

Pyrénées, (Hautes,) a dept. in the S.W. of France, comprises a part of the former prov. of Gascony, having N. Gers; E. Haute Garonne; S. the Pyrenees; and W. Pyrénées Basses. *Area*, 1,800 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and the soil indifferent, though very fertile in the valleys. *Rivers.* Garonne, Larros, Neste, Baise, Save, and Gers. *Prod.* Principally wine; also cereals and fruit. *Min.* Copper, iron, zinc, antimony, lead, granite, &c. *Chief town.* Tarbes. *Pop.* 240,252.

Pyrénées Orientales, a maritime dept. in the S. of France, comprising the former provs. of Roussillon, Cerdagne, and part of Languedoc, and having N. the depts. Aude and Ariége; E. the Mediterranean; and S. and W. the Pyrenees. *Area*, 1,583 sq. m. The surface is diversified, the soil generally fertile, and the climate mild. *Rivers.* Tet, Gly, and Techs. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, and fruits. Wines constitute its principal wealth. *Chief town.* Perpignan. *Pop.* 189,490.

Py'rethrum, *n.* [Gr. *pyrethron*, feverfew.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The popular species is *P. parthenium*, the Feverfew, so called from being a domestic remedy in slight fevers. It possesses bitter tonic properties. Several varieties, notwithstanding their strong and not very agreeable odor, are cultivated, and are in great favor with many florists, on account of their fine pyramidal form, surmounted with a corymb of pure white, double flowers, which retain their beauty for several weeks.

Pyret'ics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *pyretique*, from Gr. *pyretos*, burning heat.] (*Med.*) A remedy for fever.

Pyretol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pyretos*, fever, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the doctrine and cure of fevers.

Pyrex'ia, *n.*; *pl.* Pyrexiæ. [Fr. *pyrexie*, from Gr. *pyretos*, fever.] (*Med.*) The febrile condition.

Pyrex'ial, Pyrex'ical, *a.* Feverish; relating or pertaining to fever.

Pyrgom, (*pir'gom,*) *n.* [From Gr. *pyrgos*, a tower.] (*Min.*) A dingy-green variety of sahlite.

Pyrheliom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *helios*, sun, and *metron*, measure.] Same as Actinometer, *q. v.*

Pyr'iform, *a.* [Lat. *pyrum*, a pear, and *forma*, form.] Pear-shaped.

Pyritaceous, (*pir'i-tā-shus,*) *a.* Belonging or relating to pyrites.

Pyrites, (*pi-rī'tēz,*) *n.* [Gr. *pyrites*, from *pyr*, fire.] (*Min.*) The sulphides of iron, copper, cobalt, &c., are termed by mineralogists *pyrites*, from emitting fire when struck forcibly, or from decomposing spontaneously with the production of heat. Used alone, the term is generally applied to the sulphide of iron, or iron pyrites.

Pyrit'ic, Pyrit'ical, Pyrit'ous, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling pyrites.

Pyritif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *pyrites*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or producing pyrites; as, *pyritiferous* ore.

Pyr'itize, *v. a.* [Fr. *pyritiser.*] To convert into pyrites.

Pyrito'hedron, Pyr'itoid, *n.* [Gr. *pyrites*, *eidos*, form, and *hedra*, base.] The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrites.

Pyritol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *pyrites*, and *logos*, treatise.] A treatise on pyrites.

Py'ro, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire.] (*Chem.*) The word *pyro* prefixed to any substance signifies that its composition has been altered by the application of heat; thus we have *pyro*gallic, *pyro*phosphoric, *pyro*mucic, and an infinite number of other acids produced from the original acids by submitting them to the action of an elevated temperature.

Pyritz, (*pe'ritz,*) a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, 24 m. S.E. of Stettin. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and leather. *Pop.* 5,500.

Pyr'mont, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 16 m. W. of Dayton.

Pyroacetic, (*-sēt'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *pyroacétique.*] (*Chem.*) Relating, or pertaining to, or obtained from, acetic acid, when subjected to certain conditions of heat; as, *pyroacetic* spirit.

Pyrocidi, (*-dī'id,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid procured by the subjection of another acid to the action of heat.

Pyrochlore, (*-klōr,*) *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *chlōinos*, greenish-yellow.] (*Min.*) A compound of columbic and titanic acid with lanthanum, lime, potash, soda, zirconia, yttria, &c.

Pyrocitric, (*-sit'rik,*) *a.* [Fr. *pyrocitrique.*] (*Chem.*) Belonging to, or obtained from, citric acid, under the application of a certain degree of heat.

Pyrogal'lic Acid, *n.* (*Chem. and Phot.*) An important acid, formed from gallic acid by the action of heat. Gallic acid, or any vegetable extract containing it, is placed in a shallow iron pan, and covered with a cap of bibulous paper, over which a cover of writing-paper is fixed. Heat is applied to the vessel containing the gallic acid, care being taken not to exceed a temperature of 420° Fahr. The pyrogallic acid sublimes, passing through the bibulous paper cap, and condensing on the outside, being prevented from passing away by the writing-paper cover. *P. A.* has but feebly acid properties, — in fact, it is supposed by some chemists to be a neutral body. It forms, when sublimed, brilliant plates, which are freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. The solution has a bitter taste, but does not redden litmus paper. The solution speedily becomes brown from absorbing oxygen from the air, a property so much increased by the addition of free alkali, that a mixture of pyrogallic acid and caustic potash is used for endiometrical purposes. The principal use of *P. A.* is in photography, as a developing agent in the collodion process. *Form.* $C_{12}H_6O_6$.

Pyro'gen, *n.* Electricity. (R.)

Pyrogeneous, (*-jē'-*) *a.* [Fr. *pyrogene*, from Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *genein*, to produce.] Igneous; derived from, or produced by, fire.

Pyro'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Pyrolaceæ*, q. v.

Pyrola'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Winter-green family, an order of plants, alliance *Ericales*. Diag. Half monopetalous flowers, the stamens free and all perfect, loose-skinned seeds, and an embryo at the base of the albumen. They are herbs, or rarely under-shrubs, natives of N. America, Europe, and the N. parts of Asia. They are chiefly remarkable for their tonic, astringent, and diuretic properties. The *Chimaphila umbellata*, the Prince's Pine or Pipsissewa, is found in dry woods in the Northern States. Its fresh leaves are acrid, and when applied to the skin act as a rubefacient. The order includes 5 genera and 20 species.

Pyrol'atry, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *latreia*, worship.] Fire-worship.

Pyrolectric, (*-lēk'trik,*) *n.* Thermo-electric.
—*a.* Receiving electric polarity when heated.

Pyrolectricity, (*-lēk-tris'i-ty,*) *n.* Thermo-electricity.

Pyrolig'neous, Pyrolig'nous, Pyrolig'nic, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and Lat. *lignum*, wood.] Generated by the distillation of wood.

Pyroligneous acid. (*Chem.*) A name formerly given to acetic acid, produced by the dry distillation of wood.

Pyroligneal ether. (*Chem.*) A name sometimes used for methylic ether. *Form.* C_2H_3O.

Pyrol'ogist, *n.* One learned in pyrology. — An experimenter in the laws of heat.

Pyrolo'gy, *n.* [Fr. *pyrologie*, from Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *logos*, treatise.] A treatise on the natural history or doctrine of heat.

Pyrol'site, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *lonsein*, to wash.] (*Min.*) The common black ore of manganese. See Manganese.

Pyro'mancy, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by fire.

Pyroman'tic, *a.* Having reference to pyromancy.
—*n.* A diviner by the agency of fire.

Pyrome'ter, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) A name given to instruments for measuring temperatures so high that mercurial thermometers could not be used. The older contrivances for this purpose, — Wedgewood's, Daniell's, Brongniart's, Eriesson's etc., — are almost gone out of use. None of them give an exact measure of temperature. The arrangements now used for the purpose are either based on the expansion of gases and vapors, or on the electrical properties of bodies.

Pyromet'ric, Pyromet'rical, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained by means of, a pyrometer.

Pyrom'etry, *n.* Act, art, or process of determining the expansion of bodies by heat.

Pyromorphite, (*-fīt,*) *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *morphē*, shape.] (*Min.*) A native chloro-phosphate of lead. When heated before the blowpipe, it fuses into a globule, and the name has reference to the polyhedral crystalline form which such a globule assumes in cooling.

Pyromorphous, (*-mōr'fus,*) *a.* (*Min.*) Possessing the property of crystallization by the action of fire.

Pyronom'ics, *n. sing.* The science of heat.

Pyr'ope, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *pyropus*; Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *ops*, the eye.] (*Min.*) Precious Garnet. A dark variety of garnet seldom found crystallized, but generally in rounded or angular grains. This stone, which is of a full crimson-red color, approaching to that of a ripe mulberry, is much used in jewelry. Sometimes it is called *fire-garnet*, from the resemblance of its hue, when held between the eye and the light, to that of a burning coal. It is procured chiefly from Bohemia, Saxony, and Ceylon.

Py'rophane, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of semi-opal which becomes transparent on being heated.

Pyrophanous, (*-rōf'a-nus,*) *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, and *phanos*, bright.] Made diaphonous by heat.

Pyroph'oric, Pyroph'orous, *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, and *phoros*, bearing.] Pertaining or relating to, or having the characteristics of pyrophorus.

Pyrophorus, (*pi-rōf'o-rus,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *pyr*, and *phero*, I bear.] (*Chem.*) A substance which spontaneously takes fire when exposed to air. An excellent *P.* is afforded by heating tartrate of lead red-hot in a glass tube, in which it may afterwards be hermetically sealed. When the tube is broken, and the black powder within it shaken out through the air, it burns with the emission of a dense smoke of oxide of lead. The spontaneous inflammability of this *P.* is probably due to minutely divided lead.

Pyrophyllite, (*-rōf'il-līt,*) *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *phyllon*, leaf.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, of a white or a pale-green color.

Pyror'thite, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure orthite containing bitumen.

Pyr'oscope, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *skopein*, to view.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, being a kind of differential thermometer.

Pyro'sis, *n.* [Gr., an inflammation.] (*Med.*) The Water-brash, *q. v.*

Pyros'malite, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *osmē*, odor.] (*Min.*) A native silicate of iron, with chloride of iron, which when heated exhales the odor of chlorine.

Pyrotechnian, (*-tēk'-*) *n.* A pyrotechnist.

Pyrotechnic, Pyrotechnical, (*-tēk'nik,*) *a.* [Fr. *pyrotechnique*; Gr. *pyr*, and *technē*, an art.] Pertaining to pyrotechny, or the art of making fireworks.

Pyrotechnician, (*-tēk-nish'un,*) *n.* One skilled in the making of fireworks.

Pyrotech'nics, *n. sing.* The art of making fireworks; pyrotechny.

Pyrotech'nist, *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny; a manufacturer of fireworks; a pyrotechnician.

Pyrotechny, (*pi-ro-tek'ne,*) n. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *technē*, art.] In its proper sense, this term signifies the science which teaches the management and application of fires. In its more popular sense, however, the word chiefly refers to the art of making fireworks. The principal ingredients used are purified saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. Gunpowder is also used in the composition of fireworks. For this purpose it is first ground, or, as it is technically termed, *mealed*. In different fireworks the proportions of the materials differ very much; and great care and precaution are necessary in mixing and working them into a proper state for use. Camphor, alcohol, antimony, and other substances are employed when it is required to produce colored stars. When gold or silver rain is required, brass-dust, steel-dust, sawdust, &c., are used. Steel-filings and cast-iron borings contain carbon, and give a brilliant fire with wavy radiations. Copper-filings give a greenish tint, zinc a fine blue, sulphide of antimony a greenish-blue, with much smoke. Amber affords a yellow fire with colophony and common salt; but the last must be very dry. All the salts of copper tinge the flames green; those of strontian, red; those of caryta, a peculiar green. Lycopodium burns with a magnificent rose-colored flame. It is principally used in theatres to represent lightning. All fireworks are divided into three classes, — those which are let off upon the ground (as *jets of fire* and *revolving wheels*), those which are shot up into the air (as *sky-rockets* and *Roman candles*), and lastly, those which act upon or under water.

Pyroth'onide, *n.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *othonē*, linen.] (*Med.*) An oil produced by the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel. *Dunglison.*

Pyrot'ic, *a.* [Gr. *pyrōtikos.*] Caustic.
—*n.* A caustic medicine.

Pyr'oxene, *n.* [Gr., from *pyr*, fire, and *xenos*, a stranger.] (*Min.*) Same as Augite, *q. v.*

Pyroxen'ic, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, pyroxene.

Pyrox'yle, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Pyroxyline.

Pyroxylic, (*-il'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *pyr*, *pyros*, fire, and *xylon*, wood.] (*Chem.*) Obtained from the complete distillation of wood; as, *pyroxylic* spirit.

Pyrox'yline, Pyrox'yle, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substitute compound of explosive character, discovered by Schönbein, and which may be prepared on a small scale as follows: — Dry 1,000 grains of pure nitre at a very moderate heat, place it in a dry retort (Fig. 2192), pour upon it 10 drachms (by measure) of strong sulphuric acid, and distil until 6 drachms of nitric acid have passed over into the receiver. Dry some pure cotton-wool, and weigh out 30 grains of it. Mix 2½ measured drachms of the nitric acid with an equal volume of strong sulphuric acid in a small beaker. Allow the mixture to cool; immerse the cotton wool, pressing it down with

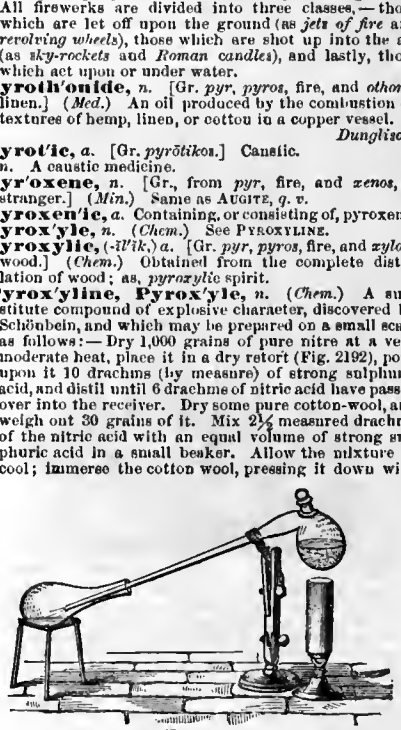


Fig. 2192.

a glass rod; cover the beaker with a glass plate, and set it aside for 15 minutes. Lift the cotton out with a glass rod; throw it into a pint of water, and wash it thoroughly in a stream of water till it no longer tastes acid or reddens blue litmus paper. Dry the cotton by exposure to air at a very moderate heat. No apparent change of form takes place; but a very remarkable chemical alteration ensues. A certain number of equivalents of hydrogen are abstracted, and their place supplied by an equal number of equivalents of peroxide of nitrogen. In fact, $C_{36}H_{20}O_{20}$ becomes $C_{36}O_{20}H_{12}+9NO_4$. In undergoing this change, the fibre is increased in weight 82 per cent., and acquires new properties. Pyroxyline is specially characterized by its explosibility and solubility in a mixture of ether and alcohol. The former property has caused it to be used in blasting operations, under the name of *gun-cotton*; the latter has rendered it one of the most important materials used by the photographer. Dissolved in a mixture of ether and alcohol, and mixed with a certain proportion of some soluble iodide, it forms ordinary photographic collodion. The preparation of this important material requires attention to so many minute details, which could not be given here, that the reader is referred to Hardwick's *Photographic Manipulation* for a full account of the precautions to be used. Collodion is also

used in surgery to form an artificial skin to excoriated surfaces. For this purpose the following process may be employed:—Take of fuming nitric acid and sulphuric acid, of each 4 fluid ounces. Thoroughly saturate half an ounce of clean carded cotton in the mixed acids, having first allowed them to become cool. Macerate for 12 hours, and then wash the cotton in a stream of running water. This quantity of pyroxyline should be dissolved in 3 parts of ether, to which about 2 ounces of alcohol have been added. If the film formed is too contractile, a few drops of castor-oil should be added.

Pyrrhic, (*pir'rik,*) *n.* A military dance of the ancients, performed to the music of the flute.

(*Pros.*) A foot composed of two short syllables.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to a military dance of the ancients, named after Pyrrhichus.

(*Pros.*) Belonging to, or consisting of, pyrrhics; as, a *pyrrhic* verse.

Pyrrhicist, (*pir'ri-sist,*) *n.* Among the ancients, a performer of the pyrrhic dance.

Pyr'rhite, *n.* [Gr. *pyrrhos,* flame-colored.] (*Min.*) A mineral occurring in minute octahedrons of an orange-yellow color, at Alabaschka in Siberia, and the Azores. It is probably columbate of zirconia, colored by the oxides of iron, uranium, and manganese.

Pyr'rho, a celebrated philosopher of Elis, and founder of the sect called Sceptics, or Pyrrhonists, flourished about B. C. 340. He was originally a painter, but afterwards became a disciple of Anaxarchus, whom he accompanied to India in the train of Alexander the Great, and while there obtained a knowledge of the doctrines of the Brahmins, Gymnosophists, Magi, and other eastern sages. On the return of *P.* to Greece, the inhabitants of Elea made him their high-priest, and the Athenians gave him the rights of citizenship. D. B. C. 288.—*P.'s* scepticism was by no means of the thorough-going kind that is usually associated with his name, which is synonymous with absolute and unlimited infidelity. He certainly disbelieved in the possibility of acquiring a scientific knowledge of things; but, like Kant, he appears to have tenaciously maintained the reality of virtue, and the obligations of morality.

Pyrrho'nean, Pyrrho'nic, *a.* Belonging or having reference to Pyrrhonism.

Pyrrhonism, (*pir'ro-nizm,*) *n.* Perfect scepticism; doubt of everything.

Pyr'rhonist, *n.* A universal sceptic.

Pyr'rhotine, *n.* (*Min.*) Magnetic iron pyrites. A sulphide of iron composed of 60·5 per cent. of iron and 39·5 sulphur. It generally occurs massive and amorphous, but sometimes crystallized, in irregular and variously modified six-sided prisms. The color, which is bronze-yellow, reddish, or brownish, is liable to become speedily tarnished on exposure to the air.

Pyr'rhus, king of Epirus, being obliged, on the murder of his father, to seek safety by flight, found a home, parent, and tutor in Glaucas, king of Illyria, where he remained for several years, till old enough to maintain his own right, and ascended his father's throne, 295 B. C. Having attempted to possess himself of Macedon, he was defeated in a great battle, and compelled to relinquish his ambitious design. In 281 B. C. he made war on the Romans, having been called to the assistance of the Samnites, and, in a desperate battle fought on the banks of the Syris, in Calabria, totally defeated the Roman army; yet, so dearly was this glory bought, that Pyrrhus exclaimed, "Another such victory will ruin me." After several signal advantages, the Romans at length triumphed, and Pyrrhus, sustaining many disasters, returned to Greece, and, in a subsequent war with the Argives, was killed, by a tile thrown on his head from the roof of a house, as he entered Argos, 273 B. C. Pyrrhus was one of the most illustrious generals of the age in which he lived. The Romans entertained the highest opinion of his military skill, and from him, in fact, they learned much of the art of war. He was fond of glory, and personally brave, even to rashness; but his faults of ambition were counterbalanced by acts of courtesy and benevolence.

Fig. 2193.—PYRRHUS, (From an ancient bust.)

Py'rus, *n.* [Lat., a pear-tree.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of trees and shrubs, ord. *Rosaceæ,* sub-ord. *Pomaceæ,* having a 5-celled fruit, with a cartilaginous endocarp and 2 seeds in each cell. It includes species differing very much in appearance, in foliage, and in almost everything except the characters of the flower and fruit. Our principal orchard-trees belong to this genus. *P. malus* and its varieties produce the different kinds of apples. (See APPLE.) *P. communis* (Fig. 2194) and its varieties produce the different kinds of pears. The Romans cultivated thirty-six varieties of pears, and at the present time there are many hundreds. The Jargonelles, Bergamots, Chaumontelles, and other choice sorts, are delicious dessert-fruits. The varieties of pear differ much in hardiness and in fitness for particular soils; although a deep, moderately strong, dry loamy soil is the best for this fruit. Pears succeed well as espaliers. They are generally grafted on seedling stocks of the wild pear, but sometimes on the rowan, and sometimes on the quince.

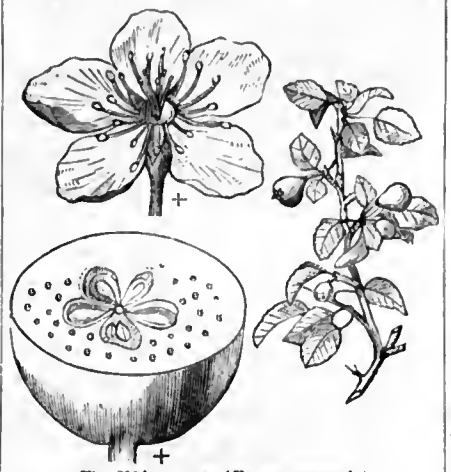


Fig. 2194.—PEAR, (*Pyrus communis.*)

Pears grafted on quince stocks are the best for shallow soils. The flowers and fruit of the pear are mostly produced on spurs, which spring from branches of more than one year old. Various modes of training and pruning are practised for pear-trees. Among the varieties of pears are some which ripen early in autumn, and some which do not ripen till the beginning of winter, and which even require to be mellowed by keeping for a short time; while some of the kinds cannot easily be kept for more than a few days. In general, pears cannot be kept so long nor so easily as apples. Pears are sometimes made into a preserve with syrup, and sometimes cut into pieces, and dried in the sun or in an oven, to be afterwards used in pies, a practice very prevalent in France. A very agreeable fermented liquor, called *Perry,* is made from pears in the same manner as cider from apples. The wood of the pear-tree is often used instead of boxwood for the coarser wood-engravings. *P. aucuparia* is the Mountain-ash, or Rowan-tree; *P. aria* is the Beam-tree, the timber of which is used for axletrees and other purposes; *P. domestica* is the Service-tree, and *P. torminalis* the Wild Service-tree.

Pyr'ula, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A common and numerous gen. of Molluscs, family *Muricidæ,* chiefly found in the Indian Ocean, Red Sea, and Atlantic Ocean. The shell (Fig. 2195) is large, and pear- or fig-shaped; the spire short, and sometimes flattened; aperture wide, terminating in a long, open canal; outer lip thin; columella smooth; operculum horny.

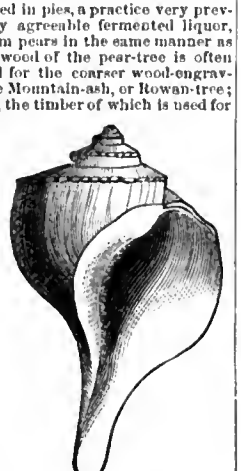


Fig. 2195. PYRULA CANALICULATA, (U. S.)

Pyrula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Santalaceæ,* including the Oil-nut, *P. oleifera,* a shrub 4–6 feet high, found in the Middle States, on the margins of mountain streams.

Pythag'oras, the celebrated Greek philosopher, was B. in Samos, probably about B. C. 580–570. So many legends have gathered about his history, that it is almost impossible to trace its details. He was the son of Mnesarchus, and, perhaps, a disciple of Pherecydes. He is said to have travelled extensively, especially in Egypt, and to have been initiated in the most ancient Greek mysteries. He attached great importance to mathematical studies, and is believed to have made several important discoveries in geometry, music, and astronomy. Aversion to the tyranny of Polycrates, in Samos, is said to have been the cause of his quitting that island after his return from the East; and he ultimately settled, between B. C. 540–530, at Crotona, one of the Greek cities of South Italy. There he set himself to carry out the purpose, probably formed long before, of instituting a society through which he might, to some extent, give embodiment and practical shape to his ideas. It was, says Thirlwall, at once a philosophical school, a religious brotherhood, and a political association, and was composed of young men of the noblest families, not exceeding 300 in number. *P.* himself was the chief, or general, of the order. The doctrines he taught, the discipline and observance he established, and the ultimate objects of the society, are wrapped in mystery. Similar societies were founded in other cities of Italy, and through all of them *P.* exerted a considerable influence on political affairs, and especially in opposition to democratic and revolutionary movements. This became at length the occasion of a popular rising against the Pythagoreans at Crotona, B. C. 501,—the house in which they were assembled was burned, many perished, and the rest were exiled. Similar tumults, with similar results, took place in other cities, and *P.* himself is believed to have B. soon after, at Metapontum. Among the doctrines of this extraordinary man are the following: that numbers are the principles of all things; that the universe is a harmonious whole (*kosmos*), the heavenly bodies by their motion causing sounds (*music of the spheres*); that the soul is immortal, and passes successively into many bodies (*metempsychosis*); and that the highest aim and blessedness of man is likeness to the Deity. He was regarded with the highest veneration as a superhuman being, and a favorite of heaven, and he probably encouraged such belief. And so far as respects his aim to train his followers to a wise, noble, rational, and religious life, it is evident that he was successful, and his influence on some of the greatest philosophers of later times was very great. He left no written account of his doctrines; they were first committed to writing by Philolaus. *P.* is said to have been the first who took the title of *philosopher,* and the first who applied the term *kosmos* to the universe. He shares with Thales and Xenophanes the high distinction of starting the problem of physical science; the study and interpretation of nature as an object governed by unchanging laws, instead of a variety of personal agencies, as conceived by the religious faith of earlier generations.

Pythago'rean, *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, *q. v.*

—*a.* Belonging to the philosophy indoctrinated by Pythagoras.

Pythagor'ic, Pythagor'ical, *a.* Same as PYTHAGOREAN.

Pythag'orism, *n.* The doctrines of the school of Pythagoras.

Pythagor'ize, *v. a.* [Gr. *pythagorizein.*] To speculate after the philosophical manner of Pythagoras.

Pyth'ia. The name of a priestess of the Delphic oracle of Apollo.

Pyth'iad, *n.* (*Gr. Hist.*) The intervening period betwixt one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pyth'ian Games. (*Greek Antiq.*) One of the four great national festivals of Greece, celebrated every fifth year in honor of Apollo, near Delphi. The contests were the same as those at Olympia, and the victors were rewarded with apples and garlands of laurel.

Pyth'ias, (Knights of,) *n. pl.* A secret society largely ramified throughout the U. States, and bearing some resemblance to the Odd-Fellows.

Py'thon. (*Myth.*) The name of the dragon slain by Apollo.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of serpents of the family *Boidæ,* q. v., differing from the true boas in having the plates on the under surface of the tail double. The tip of the muzzle is plated; the lips are grooved. The species are all natives of the Old World. They are all large; some of them very large, and rivalled in size by no serpents except the boas of America. This name is given to some species which belong to the genus or sub-genus *Hortulia,* one of which, the Natal Rock-Snake, *H. natalensis* (Fig. 2196), is said to attain so large a size that its body is as thick as that of a man.

Fig. 2196. PYTHON, OR ROCK-SNAKE, (*Hortulia natalensis.*)

Pyth'oness, *n.* [From Gr. *pythōn,* older form of *pythō,* also the oldest name of Delphi.] The priestess of Apollo who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece.

—Hence, by analogy, any female supposed to possess a spirit of divination.

Pyth'onic, *a.* [Gr. *pythonikos.*] Pretending to divination of future events.

Pyth'onism, *n.* The art of prognosticating future events by sorcery or divination.

Pyth'onist, *n.* A conjurer; a necromancer.

Pyx, (*piks.*) *n.* [Lat. *pyxis.*] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the name given to the box in which the host is kept.

(*Naut.*) The box or binnacle in which a ship's compass is suspended.

(*Anat.*) See PYXIS.

—A box used in the English mint as the depository of coin awaiting test.

—*v. a.* To test as to weight and purity, as the coins deposited in the pyx.

Pyxid'ium, *n.*; *pl.* PYXIDIA. (*Bot.*) See CIRCUMSCISSILE.

Pyx'is, *n.* [Lat.] A PYX.—(*Bot.*) Same as PYXIDIUM.

(*Anat.*) The cavity of the hip-joint; acetabulum.

Pyx'is Nauti'ca, *n.* (*Astron.*) A constellation of the south hemisphere, formed by Lacaille.

Q.

Q is the 17th letter and the 13th consonant of the English alphabet. *Q* is never sounded alone, but in conjunction with *u*, and most grammarians are disposed to regard it as a superfluous letter, whose place could be supplied by *k*. It corresponds with the Hebrew and Phœnician *koph*, but it has no place in the Greek, old Latin, or Saxon alphabets. *Q.* is used as an abbreviation for *question*; *Qy.* for *query*; *Q. E. D.* for *quod erat demonstrandum*, i. e., which was to be demonstrated. By medical men, *Q. P.* are used for *quantum placet* (as much as you please), and *Q. S.* for *quantum sufficit*, (as much as is necessary.) As a numeral, Q stands for 500, and with a dash over it (thus, $\bar{Q}$), for 500,000.

Quab', *n.* A young half-fledged bird;—hence, something crude or immature.

Quack, *v. n.* [D. *kwaken*; Ger. *quaken*; formed from the sound.] To cry like the common domestic duck. — To boast; to bounce; to talk noisily and ostentatiously. — To practise arts of quackery.

—*n.* The cry of the common domestic duck. —A boastful pretender to medical skill which he does not possess; an ignorant practitioner; an empiric; a mountebank. — Hence, one who pretends to skill or knowledge which he does not possess; a charlatan; a humbug; as, "*quacks* in the art of teaching." — *Felton.*

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to quackery; boastfully and falsely pretending to cure diseases; used by quacks; as, *quack* medicines, a *quack* doctor.

Quack'ered, *a.* Almost choked or stifled.

Quack'ery, *n.* Character and practices of a quack; the boastful pretentions or mean practice of an ignoramus, particularly in medicine; charlatanry; empiricism; mountebankery.

Quack'ish, *a.* Like a quack; trickish; boasting of skill not possessed.

Quack'ism, *n.* Practice of quackery; empiricism.

Quack'le, *v. n.* To choke; to be nearly stifled.

Quack'salver, *n.* [Du. *kwakzalver* — *kwaken*, to quack, and *zalf*, salve, ointment.] A quack or charletan who deals in salves and ointments.

Quad'ra, *n.*; *pl.* QUADÆ. [Lat., a square.] (*Arch.*) A socle, used to support the pedestals of statues, vases, and other ornaments. — The band or fillet of the Ionic base. — The plinth, or lower member of the podium.

Quadragena'rius, *a.* [Lat., from *quadraginta*, forty.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

Quadragene, (*-jēn,*) *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, an indulgence granted for 40 days.

Quadragesima, (*-jĕs-,*) *n.* [Lat. *quadragesimus*, the fortieth, *quadragesima*, the fortieth part.] (*Eccl.*) Lent; —so called because it consists of forty days.

Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent.

Quadrages'imal, *a.* Belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

Quadrages'imals, *n.* (*Eccl.*) An offering formerly made to the Church in Mid-Lent Sunday.

Quadrangle, (*kwŏd-răng-gl,*) *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, *angulus*, angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure, having four corners or angles, and consequently four sides.

(*Arch.*) A four-cornered space inclosed by buildings; the inner square or rectangular court of a building.

Quadran'gular, *a.* Four-cornered; having four angles, and consequently four sides.

Quadran'gularly, *adv.* With four sides and four angles.

Quad'rans, *n.* [Lat.] Among the ancient Romans, the fourth part of an *as*.

Quad'rant, *n.* [Lat. *quadrans*, from *quatuor*.] (*Geom.*) The fourth part of a circle; an arc of 90 degrees. — A mathematical instrument, formerly much used in astronomy and navigation. The instrument is variously contrived and fitted up, according to the purpose for which it is intended; but it consists essentially of a limb or arc of a circle equal to the fourth of the circumference, and divided into 90° with subdivisions. The moral quadrant is of considerable size (6 or 8 feet radius for example), the axis of which moves in a wall or solid piece of masonry. The *Q.* has, of late years, been superseded by the MURAL CIRCLE, *q. v.*

(*Gun.*) An instrument occasionally used for regulating the elevation of pieces of ordnance. It consists of two bars of wood or brass, at right angles to each other, with an arc between them divided into degrees. A plumb-line hangs from the angle at which the bars meet. One of the bars being placed in the bore of the piece, the degree on the arc intersected by the plumb-line shows the elevation.

Hadley's Quadrant. See OCTANT. — *Quadrant of altitude*, an appendix to an artificial globe, consisting of a thin pliable slip of brass, which is applied to the globe, and used as a scale for measuring the distances between points in degrees.

Quadrant'al, *a.* [Lat. *quadrantalis.*] Containing the fourth part of any measure; pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle.

Quadrantal triangle. (*Trigon.*) A spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quarter of a circle, or 90°.

—*n.* A cube. (R.) — A cubical vessel used by the Romans.

Quad'rat, *a.* [Fr.] (*Print.*) A piece of metal of the depth of the body of the respective sizes of types, and lower than the types themselves, so that a blank space is left on the paper when printed. An *en* quadrat is in thickness half the depth, an *em* equal in thickness and depth, a *two-em* quadrat twice the width, &c. They are used to fill out short lines, form white lines, &c.

—A mathematical instrument chiefly used in taking heights or depths.

Quad'rate, *n.* [Lat. *quadratus*, from *quadro*, to make square, from *quatuor*.] Square; having four equal sides and four right-angles. — Divisible into four equal parts. —Square, in a figurative sense; exact; even; equal. — Suited; agreeing; applicable; correspondent; as, a *quadrate* description.

—*n.* [Lat. *quadratum*.] A square; a surface having four equal and parallel sides.

(*Astrol.*) See QUARTILE.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *quadrare*, to make square.] To suit; to correspond; to agree; to be even; — preceding *with*.

"Rules which cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly *with* heroic poems." — *Addison.*

Quadrat'ic, *a.* [Lat. *quadratus*.] Square; denoting a square, or pertaining to it.

(*Crystallog.*) Dimetric.

Quadratic equation. (*Math.*) In algebra, an equation which involves the second, but no higher power of the unknown quantity.

Quad'ratrix, *n.* (*Geom.*) A transcendental curve, by means of which the quadrature of curvilinear spaces can be determined mechanically.

Quad'rature, *n.* [Lat. *quadratura*, from *quadro*.] Act of squaring; the reducing of a figure to a square. — A square; a quadrate.

(*Astron.*) A term denoting the position of the moon when she is 90° from the sun, or at one of the two points of her orbit equally distant from the conjunction and opposition.

Quadrature of the circle. (*Math.*) A speculative problem of great celebrity in the annals of mathematical science. As the whole area of a circle is equal to the rectangle contained by the radius and a straight line equal to half the circumference, the quadrature could be obtained if the length of the circumference were assigned. In attempting to square the circle, therefore, the particular object aimed at, is the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. From the earliest period this problem attracted the attention of philosophy, and at the present day, even, there are persons who spend their time and their energies in attempting to overcome the difficulty. The truth is that such persons do not comprehend the difficulty of the subject. Archimedes, in his book on the *Mensuration of the Circle*, is the first of the ancients who made any approach even to a practical determination of the question. By inscribing and circumscribing a polygon of 96 sides in and about a circle, he shows that the excess of the circumference over three times the diameter must be less than 10·70 parts, and greater than 10·71 parts. This statement is correct, and pretty accurate; for, according to his calculations, a circle of 4,970 feet diameter would have a circumference lying between 15,610 and 15,620 feet; the truth being, that such a circle would have a circumference of 15,613¾ feet, very nearly. Among the Hindoos, the calculation was made much more correctly than by Archimedes.

Quad'rel, *n.* [L. Lat. *quadrellus*.] (*Arch.*) A kind of artificial stone made of chalky earth and dried in the shade for two years;—so called from being square. *Gwilt.*

Quad'relle, *n.* A mace having a cross head of four serrated projections.

Quadren'nial, Quadrien'nial, *a.* [Lat. *quadriennis* — *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, a year.] Comprising four years; occurring once in four years.

Quadren'nially, *adv.* Once in four years.

Quadribas'ic, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and Eng. *base*.] (*Chem.*) With four parts of base to one of acid.

Quad'rible, *a.* [From Lat. *quadrare*.] That may be squared.

Quad'ric, *n.* See QUANTIC.

Quadricap'sular, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *capsula*, a capsule.] (*Bot.*) Possessing four capsules.

Quadricor'nous, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Four-horned.

Quadridec'imal, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and *decem*, ten.] (*Crystallog.*) Having four faces on the prism; — said of certain crystals.

Quadriden'tate, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *dentis*, tooth.] (*Bot.*) Edged with four teeth.

Quadrien'nial, *a.* See QUADRENNIAL.

Quadrifa'rious, *a.* [Lat. *quadrifarius*, four-fold.] Set in four rows.

Quad'rifid, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *findere*, *fidi*, to cleave.] Cleft into four deep parts.

(*Bot.*) Cleft into four parts; as, a *quadrifid* leaf.

Quad'rifoil, Quadrifo'liate, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *folium*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Four-leaved.

Quadrifur'cated, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *furca*, fork.] Four-forked.

Quadri'ga, *n.* [Lat.] Among the ancients, a car drawn by four horses abreast, used chiefly in triumphal processions.

Quadrigena'rious, *a.* Consisting of four hundred.

Quadriju'gate, Quadrij'ugous, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *jugum*, yoke.] (*Bot.*) Pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets, as a certain leaf.

Quadrilat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *latus*, *lateris*, a side.] Having four sides, and necessarily four angles.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A plane figure contained by four straight lines. Such a figure has four angles or corners, and is consequently also a *quadrangle*.

Quadrilat'eralness, *n.* State or property of being quadrilateral.

Quadrilit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *quadra*, and *litera*.] Consisting of four letters.

Quadrille, (*ka-dril',*) *n.* [Fr., from It. *quadriglia*, a troop of men formed into a square, from Lat. *quadrula*, dimin. of *quadra*, a square.] (*Dancing.*) A kind of dance, resembling the cotillion, made up of sets of dancers, four in each set; — also, a piece of music composed as an accompaniment to such dance.

(*Games.*) A game at cards by four persons, having some resemblance to whist.

—*v. a.* To play at quadrille.

Quadrillion, (*-ril'yun,*) *n.* According to English notation, the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers attached; according to French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers attached.

Quadrilo'bate, Quad'rilobed, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, four, and Gr. *lobos*, to be.] Four-lobed, as a certain leaf.

Quadriloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *loculus*, cell.] (*Bot.*) Four-celled.

Quadrimem'bral, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *membrum*, member.] With four members or parts.

Quadrino'mial, *a.* [Lat. *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *nomen*, *nominis*, name.] Consisting of four terms, as an algebraic quantity.

—*n.* (*Math.*) An algebraic quantity consisting of four terms.

Quadrinom'ical, *a.* Consisting of four denominations.

Quadrinom'inal, *a.* Having four terms.

Quadri'partite, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *partite*, to divide.] Divided into four parts.

(*Bot.*) Divided into four parts to the base.

Quadri'partitely, *adv.* In four divisions.

Quadripartition, (*-tish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *quadripartitis.*] A division into four equal parts.

Quadriphyllous, (*-rif'il-lus,*) *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.] Quadrifoliate; four-leaved.

Quad'rireme, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *remus*, oar.] Among the Romans, a war-galley propelled by four banks of oars on each of its sides.

Quadrisection, (*-sĕk'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *sectio*, cutting.] A subdivision into four parts.

Quadrisyllab'ic, Quadrisyllabic'al, *a.* Four-syllabled.

Quadrisyl'lable, *n.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and Eng. *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quad'rivalve, *a.* [Lat. *quatuor*, and *valva*, valve.] (*Bot.*) Four-valved, as a pericarp.

—*n.* One of four valves serving for a door.

Quadrival'vular, *a.* Having four valves.

Quadriv'ial, *a.* [Lat. *quadrivium* — *quatuor*, and *via*, a way.] With four ways meeting in a point or focus.

—*n.* One of the four lesser arts forming the quadrivium.

Quadriv'ium, *n.* [Lat.] In the language of the schools; the four lesser arts — *arithmetic*, *music*, *geometry*, and *astronomy*.

Quadroon', *n.* [Fr. *quarteron*; Sp. *cuarteron*, from Lat. *quatuor*.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white; a person of quarter-blood. (Also written *quarteron*, *quarteroon*, and *quateron*.)

Quadrox'ide, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oxide containing a combination of four equivalents of oxygen with one of some other element.

Quadru'mana, *n.* [Lat. *quadra*, *quatuor*, four, *manus*, a hand.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of an order of mammalia, comprehending those in which the four extremities are each terminated by a hand; as the ape, baboon, &c. The term *four-handed* does not, however, apply correctly to all the animals thus called. In the monkeys of the Western hemisphere, the thumb in the hands or front extremities is wholly, or in part, wanting. Among all the species of the quadrumana, there are strongly marked differences as to the degree in which they resemble man in their general conformations. In some, there is a strong resemblance to him, both in structure, aspect, and gait; while others are very slightly removed from the ordinary mammalia. There is, moreover, great variety in their food and habits of life. The larger proportion are gregarious, but some live solitary, and others in pairs. Some species dwell on the ground, others inhabit rocky heights, while others live altogether among the branches of trees. With regard to the order of *Quadrumana*, Cuvier remarks that independently of the anatomical details which distinguish them from man, they differ from him in the very striking character arising from their hind feet having free thumbs, which are opposable to the other fingers, while those fingers are long and flexible like those of the hand. Consequently, they climb trees with facility; but they do not hold themselves or walk erect except with difficulty; their foot in such cases not resting on the sole, but on its external edge, and their narrow pelvis not favoring equilibrium in that quarter. The whole of the quadrumana are divided into three families or tribes; namely, 1. *Simiadæ*, or monkeys of the Old World; 2. *Cebidæ*, or monkeys of the New World; 3. *Lemuridæ*, or the Lemur tribe.

Quadru'manous, *a.* Four-handed.

Quad'rume, *n.* A gritstone with a calcareous cement. *Webster.*

Quad'ruped, *a.* [Lat. *quadrupes* — *quatuor*, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having four legs and feet.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) All vertebrate animals with four extremities fitted for terrestrial progression were formerly so called, the scaly reptiles being distinguished, as oviparous quadrupeds, from the hairy, warm-blooded viviparous four-footed mammals. But as there are both reptiles and mammalia which have only two legs, and as

those of both classes which agree in having four legs, differ essentially in the important characters on which classificatory distinctions are now founded, the term *quadruped* is no longer used in a strict zoölogical sense as indicative of a particular group of animals.

Quadru'pedal, *a.* Four-footed; going on four feet.

Quad'ruple, *a.* [Lat. *quadruplus* — *quadra*, or *quatuor*, and *plico*, to fold.] Fourfold; four times told.

—*n.* Four times the sum or number; the product of any quantity multiplied by 4.

—*v. a.* To make fourfold; to multiply by four.

—*v. n.* To become fourfold, or four times as many.

Quadru'pliate, *v. a.* [Lat. *quadruplicare*, from *quadruplex*, fourfold.] To quadruple; to make fourfold.

Quadruplica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *quadruplicatio.*] Act of making fourfold, or the taking four times the simple sum or amount.

Quad'ruply, *adv.* Fourfold; so as to be quadruple; *as*, to be *quadruply* paid.

Quære, (*kwe're,*) *v. n.* [Lat.] Inquire; question; look into; — employed only in the imperative sense as a memorandum implying a doubt, and suggestive of an investigation.

Quæstor, (*kwĕs'tor,*) *n.* (*Roman Hist.*) Two *quæstores parricidii*, who acted as public prosecutors in cases of murder, or any capital offence, existed in Rome during the period of the kings. Two *quæstores classici*, who had charge of the public money, were first appointed about B. C. 485. The number was doubled B. C. 421, and it was decided that they should be chosen from the patricians and the plebeians. It was not, however, till B. C. 409 that a plebeian was elected, and then the choice fell on three plebeians and one patrician. They also had charge of the funds of the army, to which they were paymasters. The number of quæstors was increased to eight, B. C. 265. Sylla raised the number to 20, and Julius Cæsar to 40. During the time of the emperors their number varied; and from the reign of Claudius I. (41–54) it became customary for quæstors, on entering office, to give gladiatorial spectacles to the people; so that none but the wealthiest Romans could aspire to the office. (Also written *questor.*)

Quaff, (*kwaf,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* QUAFFED (*kwaft.*) [Gael. *cuaiche*, a drinking-cup; Ger. *kauch*; Gr. *kyathos*, from *kuō*, to contain.] To drink in large quantities; to swallow in copious draughts; to imbibe deeply. — To drink largely, royally; to indulge in deep potations.

"Ws . . . *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health." — *Shaks.*

Quaffer, *n.* One who quaffs or drinks largely and luxuriously.

Quagga, (*kwăg'ga,*) *n.* [Hottentot.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Equus quagga*, an animal of the family *Equidæ*, which inhabits the southern parts of Africa, and bears a great resemblance to the zebra. It is less, however, than the zebra, with the hinder parts higher, and the ears shorter. The head, neck, mane, and shoulders are blackish-brown, banded with white; the ground colors gradually becoming paler, and the bands less distinct and diffused, as we proceed along the back towards the rump, which is grayish; the hind parts being rather spotted than striped. The dorsal line is black, margined on each side with a white line; belly, tail, and legs whitish; ears with two irregular black bands and white tip. The quagga is a social animal, living in large troops, is much more tractable than the zebra, and is said to be occasionally used at the Cape of Good Hope for domestic purposes.

Fig. 2197. — QUAGGA.

Quaggy, (*kwăg'gy,*) *a.* Quaking, like a quagmire; yielding to the feet, or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

Quag'mire, *n.* Quakemire; soft, wet earth, possessing a surface firm enough to bear a person, but which quakes, or trembles, or yields under the feet.

Quaich, Quaigh, (*kwā,*) *n.* [Scot.; Gael. *cuach.*] In Scotland, a drinking-cup.

Quail, (*kwāl,*) *v. n.* [O. Ger. *quelan*, to languish.] To fail in spirits; to languish; to sink into dejection; to give way; to quake; to cower; to become cast down.

"At this the errant's courage *quails*." — *Cleveland.*

Quail, *n.* [It. *quaglia*; Fr. *caille*; L. Lat. *qualea*, probably from the sound it utters.] (*Zoöl.*) See GALLINÆ.

Quail'-call, Quail'-pipe, *n.* A call or pipe for enticing quails into a net.

Quaint, (*kwānt,*) *a.* [O. Fr. *coint*, from Lat. *comptus*, trim, from *como*, *comptus*, to comb.] Scrupulously and superfluously exact; having petty elegance; fine-spun; spruce; nice; subtle; recondite; as, a *quaint* phrase, a *quaint* orator. — Artfully framed; affected; far-fetched; odd; whimsical; as, a *quaint* answer, a *quaint* joke. — Facetful; singular; old-fashioned; odd and antique; as, a *quaint* carving, a *quaint* costume.

Quaint'ly, *adv.* Nicely; exactly; with petty neatness or spruceness; oddly; fancifully; singularly.

Quaint'ness, *n.* Quality of being quaint; niceness; petty trimness or elegance; oddness; peculiarity; as, *quaintness* of wit.

Quak'ake Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Lehigh River in Carbon co.

Quake, (*kwāk,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *cwacian*; Ger. *quackeln*, another form of *wackeln.*] To shake, tremble, shudder, or quiver; to be agitated with quick, spasmodic motions, continually repeated; as, *quaking* with fear. — To shake with violent convulsions as well as with trembling; to move or be agitated, as the earth under the feet; as, a *quaking* bog.

—*n.* A shake; a shudder; a quivering; a trembling, or tremulous or spasmodic agitation.

Quaker, (*kwāk'r,*) *n.* One who quakes. — One of the religious sect called the *Society of Friends*. See FRIENDS.

Quak'er Hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 90 m. S. of Albany.

Quak'erish, *a.* Like a Quaker; puritanical; belonging or relating to a Quaker, or to the Society of Friends.

Quak'erism, *n.* The peculiar manners, tenets, or worship of the Society of Friends. See FRIENDS.

Quak'erly, *a.* Resembling Quakers.

Quak'er Springs, in *Georgia*, a village of Columbia co., abt. 80 m. N.E. by E. of Milledgeville.

Quak'ertown, or FAIRVIEW, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 7 m. W. by N. of Flemington.

Quak'ertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 38 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Quak'iness, *n.* The state of quaking, shaking, or trembling; as, the *quakiness* of a quagmire.

Quak'ing-bog, *n.* Peat-bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake, when pressed on by the foot, or by any other body. Such bogs are unfit for any useful purpose until they are drained.

Quak'ing-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BRIZA.

Quak'ingly, *adv.* In a quaking manner; tremblingly.

Quak'y, *a.* Shaky; tremulous.

Qualifi'able, *a.* Modifiable; that may be qualified.

Qualifica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *qualificatio.*] Act of qualifying, or state of being qualified; adaptation. — Any natural endowment, or any acquirement which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with credit and success; legal power or requisite. — Act of limiting, or state or condition of being limited; limitation; restriction; modification; abatement; diminution; as, to speak one's mind without *qualification* of words.

Qualificative, *n.* That which qualifies, modifies, or limits; a qualifying phrase or condition.

Qualificator, *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Eccl.*) In the ecclesiastical courts of the Roman Catholic Church, an officer appointed to examine and prepare causes for trial.

Qualified, (*kwŏl'i-fid,*) *a.* Having qualification; fitted or adapted by accomplishments or endowments; competent; as, a *qualified* person; — also, limited; modified; as, a *qualified* statement.

Qualifiedly, *adv.* In the way of qualification; with modification.

Qualifiedness, *n.* State or quality of being qualified, or adapted.

Qual'ifier, *n.* The person who, or thing which, qualifies; — also, that which restricts, modifies, abates, or restrains.

Qualify, *v. a.* [Fr. *qualifier*; Lat. *qualis*, of what kind or sort, and *facio*, to make.] To give proper and suitable qualities to; to fit, equip, prepare, or adapt for anything; to furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment, necessary for any place, character, or purpose; to make capable of any employment or privilege; to furnish with legal power or capacity; as, to *qualify* for the Church, a *qualified* lawyer, voter, &c. — To invest with individual quality; to modulate; to vary; as, to *qualify* the sound of the voice. — To abate; to soften; to diminish; to ease; to assuage to make less strong, as liquors; as, to *qualify* heat, to *qualify* pain. — To modify; to regulate; to limit by exceptions or restrictions; as, to *qualify* a statement or argument.

—*v. n.* To become qualified or fit; to be adapted, as for an office or employment. — To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege. — To establish a claim or right to exercise the elective franchise.

Qualitative, *a.* Relating to quality; estimable according to quality.

Qualitative analysis. (*Chem.*) See ANALYSIS.

Quality, *n.* [Fr. *qualité*; Lat. *qualitas*, from *qualis*, of such a kind, sort, or nature, such as.] Property; attribute; that which belongs to a body or substance, or can be predicated of it; peculiar power, capacity, or virtuo; distinguishing trait; moral characteristic, good or bad; as, a man of noble or base *qualities*. — Comparative rank; condition in relation to others; character; as, a person of good *quality*. — Assumed or asserted rank, part, standing, or position. — Acquirement; accomplishment; acquisition; special qualification. — Superior rank or distinction; elevation of birth, station, or character; as, a man of *quality*.

"To *quality* belongs the highest place." — *Young.*

The quality. Persons of high rank or station, in a collective sense, as distinguished from the *commonalty*; as, the fashions were set by *the quality*.

"He entertained the *quality* with his surprising wit." — *Thackeray.*

Qual'ity-binding, *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding carpets and the like. — *Webster.*

Qual'ly, *n.* An iron pan used in the East Indies in the manufacture of sago.

Qualm, (*kwawm,*) *n.* [A. S. *cwealm*, death, slaughter, from *cwellan*, to slay.] A sinking, as if in death; a sudden throe of suffering, pain, or agony; a sudden attack of illness, faintness, or distress. — Particularly, a rising in the stomach; a sudden fit of nausea, or a disposition or effort of the stomach to eject its contents. — A scruple of conscience, or uneasiness of mind.

"Some sudden *qualm* has struck me to the heart." — *Shaks.*

Qualm'ish, *a.* Sick at the stomach; having a disposition to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

Qualm'ishly, *adv.* In a qualmish or nauseating manner.

Qualm'ishness, *n.* Nausea; sickly languor.

Quam'ash, *n.* [Ind.] (*Bot.*) See CAMASSIA.

Quam'oclit, *n.* [From Gr. *kyamos*, a beam.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Convolvulaceæ*. *Q. vulgaris*, the Jasmine, Bindweed, or Cypress Vine, is an exceedingly delicate vine, found from Penna. down to the Gulf, and generally cultivated. Stems glabrous, very slender, twining and climbing to the height of 5–10 ft. Flowers much smaller than those of the common morning-glory, scarlet, varying to crimson and rose-color. Trained upon twine it forms a most delicate and beautiful awning.

Quan, *n.* A suppositious coin of Cochin China, worth abt. 85 cents.

Quan'dary, *n.* [A corruption from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say of it?] A state of puzzle, perplexity, or bewilderment; mystification; doubt; uncertainty.

Quant, (*kwānt,*) *n.* A bargeman's pole.

Quan'tic, *n.* [Lat. *quantitas*, quantity.] (*Math.*) In its widest sense, the term denotes a rational and integral algebraical function. As, however, all such functions may be supposed to have resulted from the substitution of unity in place of one of the variables of a homogeneous function, a *quantic* is usually understood to denote any rational, integral, homogeneous function.

Quan'tico, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Wicomico co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

Quantifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *quantus*, how much, and *facere*, to make.] The introduction of the element of quantity.

Quan'tify, *v. a.* To rate; to qualify with respect to quantity; to fix or determine the quantity of.

Quan'titative, *a.* [Lat. *quantitativus.*] Relating to quantity.

Quantitative analysis. (*Chem.*) See ANALYSIS.

Quan'titive, *a.* Estimable according to quantity.

Quan'titively, *adv.* Measurably in relation to quantity.

Quan'tity, *n.* [Fr. *quantité*; Lat. *quantitas*, from *quantus*, how much, from *quam*, to what a degree.] Bulk, weight, or number; whatever admits of increase or diminution; whatever can be numbered or measured; that property of anything which may be increased or diminished; a mass or aggregate of matter of indeterminate dimensions or weight; *size*; measure.

(*Logic.*) The extent to which the predicate in a proposition is asserted of the subject. If it be asserted of the whole (all, none), the proposition is *universal*. If it be asserted of part only (some), the proposition is *particular*. A singular proposition is *universal*.

(*Gram.*) See PROSODY.

(*Mus.*) The relative duration of a tone.

(*Math.*) That to which mathematical processes are applicable. Quantity is distinguished into *continued* and *discrete*. It is *continued* when the parts are connected together, and is then called *magnitude*, which is the object of geometry. It is *discrete* when the parts have an unconnected and independent existence, forming *multitude* or *number*, which is the object of arithmetic. The quantity of matter in a body is termed its *mass*; the quantity of motion it possesses, its *momentum*.

—A certain portion, amount, or part; a considerable bulk or sum; a determinate or estimated measure or number; as, a *quantity* of money, a *quantity* of facts. — A large portion; as, drink taken in *quantities*, that is to say, in *large quantities*.

Quantity of estate. (*Law.*) Its duration of continuance, occupation, or degree of interest, whether in fee or for life, or for years.

Unknown quantities. (*Math.*) Quantities whose values require seeking. — *Known quantities.* (*Math.*) Quantities whose values are demonstrated.

Quan'tum, *n.* [Lat., from *quantus*, how much.] Amount; quantity. (a.)

Quantum sufficit. (Abbreviated *quantum suff.*) [Lat., as much as will suffice.] (*Med.*) A quantity that will suffice.

Quaqnaver'sal, *a.* [Lat. *quaqua*, whithersoever, and *versus*, from *vertere*, to turn.] Dipping in any direction.

(*Geol.*) Dipping in all directions round a common centre, said of strata.

Quarantine, (*kwor-an-teen',*) *n.* [It. *quaranta*, forty.] A regulation to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into a city or country, by obliging ships, goods, or persons leaving a place suffering from infectious diseases, to remain a certain time before entering another place. Quarantines are said to have been first adopted in Italy, in the 15th century; and the name is derived from the period of detention having been fixed at forty days. The period is now regulated according to circumstances, and special laws are prescribed regarding it. Ships ordered on quarantine must repair to the place appointed, and continue there during the time prescribed, carrying a yellow flag at the main, and having no intercourse with the shores, except for necessary provisions, which are conveyed with every possible precaution. When the time expires, and the goods have been opened and exposed to the air as directed, they are admitted to port. A ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the land.

(*Law.*) The period of forty days permitted to the widow to retain residence in the dwelling-house of which her husband died seized.

—*v. a.* To cause to perform quarantine; to compel to remain at a distance from shore for some limited period,

on account of real or supposed infection; to prohibit from intercourse with a city or its inhabitants.

Quarles, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Racine co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Madison.

Quarrel, (*kwŏr'rel,*) *n.* [W. *cwarel.*] A dart discharged by a cross-bow; — so called from the heads, which were square pyramids of iron.

"Twang'd the string, out flew the *quarrel* long." — *Fairfax.*

—A diamond-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane placed diagonally.—A paving-brick, or stone of similar shape.—A glazier's diamond.

—*n.* [Fr. *querelle*, from L. Lat. *querelor*, from Lat. *querēlo*, a complaint, from *queror*, to complain.] A brawl; an affray; a contest; an altercation; a feud; a contention or disputed cause; breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; cause of dispute; ground of ill-will or objection.

"Thrice is he armed that hath his *quarrel* just." — *Shaks.*

To pick a quarrel, to force an altercation or contest; to seek wilfully to bring about contention or ill-will.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *quereller.*] To complain; to cavil; to carp; to find fault. — To dispute violently, or with loud and angry words; to wrangle; to altercate; to scold; to fight; to scuffle; to contend; to squabble; to fall into variance; — said of two, or a small number of persons. — To be at variance; to disagree; not to be in accordance with in form or essence.

—*v. a.* To quarrel with. — To enforce by a quarrel; as, to *quarrel* one out of one's rights.

Quar'reller, *n.* One who quarrels, wrangles, or squabbles.

Quar'rellet, *n.* A small diamond-shaped square or lozenge; as, "*quarrellets* of pearl." — *Herrick.*

Quar'rellingly, *adv.* Contentiously; wranglingly.

Quarrelsome, (*kwŏr'rel-sum,*) *a.* Apt or disposed to quarrel or wrangle; given to brawls and contention; inclined to squabbling or petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; contentious; irascible; choleric; hot-tempered; as, a *quarrelsome* woman, a *quarrelsome* disposition or mood.

Quar'relsomely, *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; contentiously.

Quar'relsomeness, *n.* Quality of being quarrelsome; petulance; disposition to engage in squabbling, contention, or brawls.

Quar'rier, *n.* A quarry-man; a worker in a quarry.

Quarry, (*kwŏr'ry,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *quarre.*] A square-headed arrow. — A lozenge-shaped pane of glass. — A glazier's diamond.

—[Fr. *querir*, from Lat. *quæro*, to search after.] The game which a hawk is seeking, pursuing, or has killed; a part of the entrails of the beast taken in hunting given to the hounds; also, a heap of killed game.

—*v. n.* To prey upon, as a vulture or harpy.

Quar'ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *quarriere*, from L. Lat. *quadraria*, a place where stones are excavated and cut, from Lat. *quadro*, to square.] A place, hole, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated from a large mass of rocks, and hewed or squared; an excavation; a stone pit.

—*v. a.* To dig or take from a quarry; to excavate; as, to *quarry* slate.

Quarry'-man, *n.* A quarrier; one who works in a quarry.

Quart, (*kwort,*) *n.* [It. *quarta*; Fr. *quarte*; Lat. *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Two pints, or the fourth of a gallon; as, a *quart* of ale. — A vessel holding the fourth of a gallon.

Quart, (*kârt,*) *n.* (*Games.*) Four sequent cards of the same suit in the game of piquet.

Quar'tan, *a.* [It. and Lat. *quartana*; Fr. *quartain.*] Pertaining or relating to the fourth day; happening every fourth day; as, a *quartan* ague.

—*n.* A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

(*Med.*) An ague, or intermittent fever, whose paroxysms occur every *fourth* day, or after an interval of seventy-two hours. A *double quartan ague* is a fever that returns twice in succession, — first on the fourth or proper day, and again on the fifth day also, thus making a double quartan return on every third day.

Quarta'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *quartus* — *quatuor*, four.] (*Chem. and Metall.*) A term formerly applied to the separation of silver from gold by means of nitric acid. To extract the whole of the silver from gold by means of nitric acid, it is necessary that there should be at least three parts of silver to one of gold, otherwise the gold protects the silver from the action of the acid; so that, in thus separating these metals, it was customary where gold greatly predominated, to add silver till it constituted at least three-fourths of the alloy. This separation of gold from silver is now effected by sulphuric acid.

Quar'ter, *n.* [Fr. *quart, quartier*; Ger. *quartier*; Lat. *quartus.*] The fourth part of anything; — hence, specifically, the fourth part of 112 lbs. avoirdupois, that is 28 or 25 lbs., according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 112 or 100 lbs. The fourth part of a ton in weight, or 8 bushels of grain; as, a *quarter* of wheat; also, the fourth part of a chaldron of coal. — In cloth-measure, the fourth part of a yard. — A particular region or division of a city, town, or country; as, the fashionable *quarter* of London. — A term of scholastic or collegiate study, properly, the fourth part of a year; as, he leaves school next *quarter*. — That part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp.

—One limb of a quadruped with the adjoining parts; one-fourth part of the carcass of an animal, including a limb; as, a *quarter* of an ox; — often used in composition; as, a fore-*quarter* of lamb. — (*Fur.*) That part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel. — A fourth part of the year, or three months; as, a *quarter's* salary. — (*Naut.*) The afterpart of a ship's top-sides, comprising about one-fourth of her total length; as, the starboard *quarter*. — *pl.* (*Building.*) Slight upright pieces of timber placed between the puncheons and posts, used to lathe upon. These are of two sorts, *single* and *double:* the single quarters are sawn to 4 inches thick and 4 inches broad; the double quarters are sawn to 4 inches square. — *pl.* (*Mil.*) The encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. — (*Nav.*) The fourth part of the distance from one point to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15′, or, otherwise, about 2° 49′; — called also *quarter-point.*

—Proper station or assigned location or position; specific place or situation; — specifically, place of lodging or temporary residence; as, bachelor *quarters*. — Shelter; entertainment; as, to live at free *quarters*. — *pl.* (*Naut.*) Stations assigned to officers and men in a naval action; as, to beat to *quarters*. — (*Mil.*) Military stations, lodgings, or cantonments; as, officers' *quarters*. — Hence, the remission or sparing of the life of a captive or an enemy when in one's power; mercy granted by a conqueror to his foe or opponent, when no longer able to defend himself.

"He offered them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle." — *Clarendon.*

(*Astron.*) The fourth part of the moon's period, or monthly revolution; as, the first *quarter* after the full. A region in the hemisphere or great circle; one of the large divisions of the globe. — A point of the compass; primarily, one of the four cardinal points.

(*Her.*) An ordinary of quadrangular form, resembling a banner, and laid as a charge upon the field, of which it contains one-fourth part, as the term implies (Fig. 2198). In the corrupt Latin of ancient times it was rendered *quartera*, and by Uredus *pars*, which might apply to any other part; but the latter author also uses the word *quadrans*. The quarter is formed by two lines, one drawn from the side of the shield in traverse, to the centre, and the other perpendicularly from the chief to meet it in the same place.

Fig. 2198. QUARTER.

Head-quarters. (*Mil.*) See HEAD-QUARTERS. — *On the quarter.* (*Naut.*) The bearing or position of an object seen between aft and abeam; as, a sail *on the* port *quarter*. — *Quarter-aspect.* (*Astrol.*) See ASPECT. — *Quarter-badge.* (*Naut.*) An ornamental part of a ship's stern-frame, generally presenting the appearance of a window. — *Quarter-bill.* A list of the stations to which officers and men are told off, preparatory to a ship-of-war going into action. — *Quarter-block.* A block fitted under a yard, on each side of the slings, to receive the clew-lines and sheets through. — *Quarter-cloths.* Long cloths of painted canvas, extending on the exterior side of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the galley of a ship to the gangway. — *Quarter-face.* A face turned sideways, so that one quarter only is visible. — *Quarter-gallery.* (*Naut.*) The projecting convenience and ornament of the top-side, which is connected with the stern of a ship. — *Quarter-pieces.* The carved figures at the after part of the quarter-gallery adjoining the taffrail, and forming the boundary of the stern. — *Quarter-rails.* Narrow rails or planks, reaching from the taffrail to the ship's gangway, serving as a fence to the quarter-deck. — *To give* or *show quarter to.* (*Mil.*) To forbear to kill, or to admit to surrender, as a conquered enemy.

Quar'ter, *v. a.* To divide into four equal parts. — To divide; to separate into parts or partitions; to parcel into distinct regions or compartments. — To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling; — especially, to station soldiers for lodging. — To deal out; to apportion; to allot.

"This isle . . . has *quarters* to his blue-haired deities." — *Milton.*

—To punish by tearing in pieces by four horses, one attached to each limb of a criminal; — also, to slay by cutting the body into four quarters.

(*Her.*) To bear as an adjunct to the hereditary achievement. — See QUARTERING.

To quarter arms. (*Her.*) To place the armorial bearings of other families in the compartments of a shield or escutcheon. — See QUARTERING.

—*v. n.* To place one's self in quarters; to lodge; to have a temporary shelter or residence; as, he is comfortably *quartered* on a rich aunt. — To drive a carriage along a road in a manner to evade the ruts.

Quar'terage, *n.* A quarterly payment or allowance.

Quar'ter-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A large boat suspended from the davits on a ship's quarter.

Quar'ter-day, *n.* A day considered as ending a quarter of the year; — hence, usually one on which rent falls due. — The days most generally regarded as quarter-days are (1) *Lady-day* (March 25), (2) *Midsummer-day* (June 24), (3) *Michaelmas-day* (Sept. 29), and (4) *Christmas-day* (Dec. 25).

Quar'ter-deck, *n.* (*Naut.*) That portion of the uppermost deck of a ship between the main- and mizzen-masts, when there is a *poop;* but when there is no poop, extending from the mainmast to the stern. On ships-of-war, this forms the *parade.*

Quar'ter-e'vil, or BLACK'-QUARTER, *n.* (*Fur.*) An apoplectic disease peculiar to cattle, being a form of carbuncular disease, or anthrax. It is not spread by contagion, but is attended, especially in warm climates, with the development of a blood-poison destructive to man and the lower animals.

Quar'ter-foil, *n.* (*Arch.*) See FOIL, and Fig. 1042.

Quar'ter-gun'ner, *n.* (*Naval.*) An assistant gunner.

Quar'tering, *a.* (*Naut.*) Sailing large, but not before the wind. — Being on the quarter; as, a *quartering* breeze.

—*n.* Act of dividing into quarters.

(*Mil.*) Assignment of quarters or billets for soldiers.

(*Arch.*) An assemblage of quarters. — See QUARTER.

(*Her.*) The marshalling, or regular arrangement or disposal of various coats in one shield, thereby to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. The earliest instance of quartering in England is found in the paternal arms of Eleanor, daughter of Frederick III., king of Castile and Leon, and first wife of Edward I., as represented on her tomb in Westminster Abbey (Fig. 2199). — the castle of Castile occupying the first and fourth quarters, and the lion of Leon the second and third.

Fig. 2199.

Quar'tering-block, *n.* A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut into pieces.

Quar'terly, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, the moon's *quarterly* seasons. — Recurring at the end of each quarter of the year; as, *quarterly* payments.

—*n.* A periodical magazine or review published four times a year; as, the London *Quarterly.*

—*adv.* By quarters; once every quarter of a year; as, his dividends are paid *quarterly.*

Quar'termaster, *n.* (*Mil.*) An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, forage, and ammunition for the troops, and superintend the supplies and means of transportation.

(*Naut.*) A petty officer in a ship-of-war, who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c., under the directions of the sailing-master. He has also superintendence of the storage of provisions, ballast, &c.

Quartermaster-general. (*Mil.*) One of the chief staff-officers of an army. His department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, quartering, billeting, and cantoning of troops, encampments, and camp-equipage.

Quar'tern, *n.* [Fr. *quarteron.*] A gill; the fourth part of a pint; as, a *quartern* of gin. — The fourth part of a peck. — A loaf of bread weighing about 4 lbs; — usually termed *quartern-loaf.*

Quar'teron, *n.* [Fr.] A quarter of a pound. — A tale of goods. — A quadroon. See QUADROON.

Quar'ter-round, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as ECHINUS, or OVOLO, *q. v.*

Quar'ter-sessions, (*-sĕsh'unz,*) *n. pl.* (*Eng. Law.*) A court, or meeting of justices of the peace, who assemble every quarter of the year, for judicial as well as miscellaneous business. They are mostly connected with the trial of criminals.

Quar'ter-sight, *n.* (*Ord.*) In gunnery, one of a series of sights on the side of a smooth-bore gun, consisting of notches on the base-ring, the lowest of which forms, with a notch on the side of the swell of the muzzle, a line parallel to the axis; the others forming lines inclined to the first at angles of from 15′ to 3°.

Quar'ter-staff, *n.* A weapon of defence, so called from the manner of using it. It is a stout pole, of heavy wood, about 6½ feet long, shod with iron at both ends. It is grasped in the middle by one hand, and the attack is made by giving it a rapid circular motion, which brings the loaded ends on the adversary at unexpected points. It was formerly a favorite weapon with the English for hand-to-hand encounters.

Quartet', Quartette', *n.* [It. *quartetto*, from Lat. *quartus* — *quatuor*, four.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition of four parts, for either four voices, with or without an accompaniment, or instruments, generally of the stringed kind; *i. e.*, two violins, one viola, and one violincello. Some splendid specimens of instrumental *Q.* may be seen in the works of Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, the two Romberge, Spohr, Ries, Onslow, Feska, and Mendelssohn.

(*Poet.*) A stanza containing four lines.

—A small lounge, sofa, or ottoman.

Quar'tic, *n.* (*Math.*) See QUANTIC.

Quar'tile, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *quartus*, the fourth.] (*Astrol.*) The aspect or appearance of two planets, whose positions are at a distance of 90° on the zodiac.

Quar'tine, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *quartus.*] (*Bot.*) The fourth envelope of the vegetable ovule, beginning to count from the outside.

Quar'to, *n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS. [Lat. *quartus.*] A book of the size of a fourth of a sheet; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves. (Abbreviated 4*to.*)

—*a.* Denoting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves.

Quarto, (*kwar'to,*) a town of the island of Sardinia, 4 m. E.N.E. of Cagliari; *pop.* 5,400.

Quartz, (*kwortz,*) *n.* [Ger.] (*Min.*) Crystallized silica. As a mineral, it is properly colorless; but it occurs also in various shades of color, forming the amethyst when purple, topaz when yellow, cairngorm when smoke-color, and passing, by mixture with other silicious minerals, into jasper, hornstone, chert, flint, chalcedony, agate, and numerous others. *Q.* crystallizes in hexagonal prisms with pyramidal summits.

Quartz'burg, in *California*, a village of Mariposa co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Sonora.

Quartzif'erous, *a.* [Eng. *quartz*, and Lat. *ferre*, to

bear.] (*Min.*) Quartz-bearing; consisting chiefly of quartz, as certain ores.

Quartz'ite, Quartz'-rock, *n.* (*Min.*) An aggregated rock consisting of quartz not absolutely crystalline. It sometimes appears in strata, and differs from sandstone in being more closely compacted, and having a finer grain. It passes into sandstone on one hand, and crystalline quartz on the other.

Quartz'oid, *n.* [Eng. *quartz*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Crystallog.*) A double six-sided pyramid.

Quartz'ose, Quartz'ous, Quartz'y, *a.* Containing or resembling quartz; partaking of the nature or characteristics of quartz.

Quas, *n.* See Quass.

Quash, (*kwosh,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *cwysan*; Fr. *casser*; Lat. *quasso*, frequent. of *quatio*, to shake.] To crush; to batter; to break down or in pieces.

—Hence, by implication, to subdue suddenly or completely; to quell; to suppress; as, to *quash* a revolt.

(*Law.*) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; as, to *quash* an indictment.

—*v. n.* To be shaken with a noise.

Quash, *n.* Same as Squash, *q. v.*

Quash'ee, *n.* A cant appellation for a negro.

Qua'si, [Lat.] As if; in a certain sense or degree; having the appearance or resemblance of something; — used as a prefix or first member of a compound; as, a *quasi*-agreement, or an agreement obliging a party in favor of another, without any real obligation between them; a *quasi*-government, a government that has some, but not all the peculiar attributes of a government; *quasi*-historical, seemingly or apparently historical.

Quasimo'do, *n.* [Lat. *quasi modo.*] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the first Sunday after Easter; so called because the *Introit* for that day begins with the words *Quasi modo geniti infantes.* (1 *Pet.* ii. 1.)

Quas'quefon, in *Iowa*, a beautifully situated and thriving town of Buchanan co., 10 m. S.E. of Independence, on the E. bank of Wapsipinicon River.

Quass, Quas, *n.* [Pol. *kwass.*] A thin, sour beer drunk by the Russians, made by pouring hot water on rye meal.

Quassa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *quassatio*, from *quassare*, to shake.] Act of shaking; also, state of being shaken.

Quassia, (*kwosh'ya,*) *n.* [From *Quassi*, a slave who first used it as a remedy for malignant fever at Surinam.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Simarubaceæ*. The wood of *Q. amara*, a native of Surinam, is intensely bitter, and was formerly much used as a febrifuge and tonic. It is the original quassia of the shops; but it is no longer imported, having been replaced by the wood of *Picræna excelsa*, a native of Jamaica. The two products are sometimes distinguished as *Surinam quassia* and *Jamaica quassia*. The flowers of *Q. amara* are stomachic. See Picrasma.

Quat, *n.* [D. *quetsen*; A. S. *cwysan*, to crush.] A pustule or pimple.

Quater'nary, *a.* [Lat. *quaternarius*, from *quaterni*, by fours.] Consisting of fours; by fours.

(*Geol.*) Previous to the tertiary; — a term applied to strata supposed to be more ancient than the upper tertiary.

—*n.* The number four.

Quater'nate, *a.* Arranged in sets of four.

(*Bot.*) Having the verticillate appendages arranged by fours. — *Henslow.*

Quater'nate-pinnate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pinnate, with the pinnæ disposed in fours; as, a *quaternate-pinnate* leaf.

Quater'nion, *n.* [Lat. *quaternio.*] The number four; —used poetically.

—A file of four soldiers.— Four things taken collectively; a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; as, *quaternions* of consonants. (*Holder.*) — A quadrisyllable.

(*Math.*) The *metrographic* relation which exists between any two right lines having definite lengths and directions in space.

—*v. a.* To divide into files or companies.

Qua'teron, *n.* See Quadroon.

Quatorze, (*ka-tôrz',*) *n.* [Fr., fourteen.] (*Games.*) In piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, and tens; — so called because each *quatorze* counts fourteen points.

Quatrain, (*kát'run,*) *n.* [Fr., from *quatre*, from Lat. *quatrion.*] (*Poet.*) A piece consisting of four verses, the rhymes being usually alternate, but sometimes, especially in French poetry, intermixed, the first and fourth, second and third, rhyming together.

Quatre Bras, (*katr bra',*) a village of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 3 m. S.S.E. of Genappe, and 7 m. from Ligny, where four roads meet, a place celebrated in history as the spot where the English and French armies first met in the campaign of 1815, the day previous to the battle of Waterloo, and where fell the Duke of Brunswick.

Quatre'feuille, Quatre'foil, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as quarterfoil. See Foil.

Quattrocen'tismo, *n.* [It. *quattrocento.*] (*Fine Arts.*) A term expressing the peculiar or characteristic taste or so-called *purism* in art, prevailing in Italy in the 15th century. Hard and rigid in its manner, positive in its coloring, but predominating in sentiment; yet æsthetically very imperfect, it is the triumph of the Cinque-cento to have supplied the æsthetic qualities wanting in the art of this period, and to have reformed its technical deficiencies, the sensuous being made coordinate with the sentimental. See Cinque-cento.

Quat'uor, *n.* [Lat., four.] (*Mus.*) A quartette for instruments.

Quaver, (*kwā'ver,*) *v. a.* [Sp. *quiĕbra*, a quaver; allied to *quiver*, *waver*, and *vibrate.*] To tremble; to vibrate; as, a *quavering* motion. — To cause one's voice to move or shake; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; to produce a shake on a musical instrument.

—*n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument.

(*Mus.*) A character, 𝅘𝅥𝅯, whose measure is equal to half a crotchet, or 1/8 of a semibreve.

Qua'verer, *n.* A warbler.

Quay, (*kē.*) *n.* [D. *kaai*; Fr. *quai*, from Armor. *kae*, a fence; W. *cae*, from *cau*, to shut up.] A mole or bank formed on the side of a river; an artificial bank or pier for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels; a wharf; a jetty.

—*v. a.* To furnish with quays.

Quayage, (*kē'āj,*) *n.* Money paid for the use of a quay; wharfage.

Quay'-berth, *n.* A berth for loading and unloading ships in a public dock.

Queachy, (*kwē'che,*) *a.* Shaking; trembling or yielding under the pressure of the feet; as, *queachy* sands.

Quean, (*kwēn,*) *n.* [A. S. *cwēne*, harlot.] A young woman; a girl.

"Oh, the fickle, faithless *quean.*" — *Scott.*

—A worthless woman; a strumpet; as, "a scolding *quean.*" — *Shaks.*

Quea'siness, *n.* State of being queasy; qualmishness; nausea; inclination to vomit; sickness of the stomach.

Queasy, (*kwē'zy,*) *a.* [A. S. *cwysan*, to crush, bruise; Goth. *quisa*, pain.] Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to nausea; — hence, squeamish; fastidious; over-nice. — Causing nausea; producing discomfort of mind; as, a *queasy* question.

Quebec, (*que-bek',*) a city of N. America, and cap. of Lower Canada, on a promontory of the St. Lawrence, formed by that river and the St. Charles, 400 m. from the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 46° 49′ 1″ N., Lon. 71° 13′ W. The ridge of land on which it stands is from 1 to 2 m. broad. It has Cape Diamond, a bold promontory, on the N.; and across it, at the N.E. or lower end, the town of Quebec is built. The fortifications, extending across the breadth of the peninsula, have a circuit of abt. 2¾ m., and are divided into two parts, namely, the *Upper* and *Lower*. The upper town may be said to stand on Cape Diamond, at least upon the side of it which slopes towards the St. Charles; the lower is situate immediately under Cape Diamond. The communication from the upper to the lower town is by a winding street, at the top of which is a fortified gate; but the peculiar situation of the city occasions great irregularity and uneveness in the streets. The principal public buildings are the castle of St. Louis, on the summit of the rock (Fig. 496), the court-house, the Protestant cathedral, the Catholic cathedral, a lofty, spacious, plain, stone edifice; the Ursuline convent,

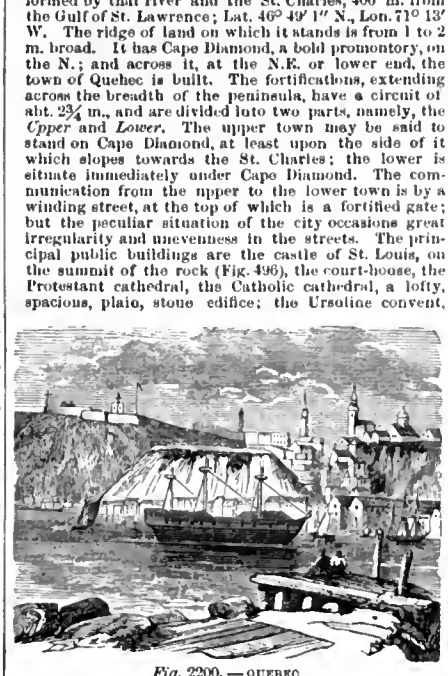


Fig. 2200. — Quebec.

the jail, the barrack, which has an ordnance office, armory, storehouses, and workshop; a reading-room, royal institution, French grammar-school, medical school, mechanics' institute, city library, and several benevolent institutions. There are two market-places, a *place d'armes*, a parade, and an esplanade. *Manuf.* Soap, candles, tobacco; and there are distilleries, breweries, and shipbuilding-yards. Its harbor admits ships of the line, and it is the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Great Britain, the U. States, &c. *Q.* was founded by the French in 1608. In 1629 it was taken by the English, but afterwards restored. It was again taken in 1759, by the English, under the command of Gen. Wolfe, who, together with the French commander, fell in the engagement; and by the peace in 1763 it was ceded, with the rest of Canada, to Great Britain. *Pop.* 66,728.

Quebrobo, or Cadrobo, (*ka-bro'bo,*) a village of Brazil, abt. 275 m. W.N.W. of Porto Seguro; *pop.* 2,000.

Que'chee, Otta Quechee, or Water Quechee, in *Vermont*, a small river flowing into the Connecticut from Windsor. — A post-village of Windsor co., abt. 50 m. S. by E. of Montpelier.

Que'dah, or **Que'da,** a state of the Malay Peninsula, between Lat. 5° 40′ and 7° N., Lon. 99° 40′ and 101 E.; *area*, 4,500 sq. m. It is densely wooded, well-watered, and produces tin, gold, tortoise-shells, rice, rattans, damar, and hides. *Cap.* Quedah. *Pop.* Estimated at 70,000.

Quedlinburg, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Bode, 30 m. S.W. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 14,200.

Queen, (*kwēn,*) *n.* [A. S. *cwen*, a woman; O. Ger. *quena*; Gr. *gunē*; Celt. *coinore.*] The wife or consort of a king. A female sovereign reigning alone; as, Victoria, *Queen* of Great Britain. — A female who is chief or preëminent among others; as, a *queen* of May. — The sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive; — called also *queen-bee.*

(*Games.*) In chess, one of the pieces ranking next after the king in importance. — A card bearing the effigy of a queen; as, the *queen* of diamonds.

Queen-consort, the wife of a reigning king. — *Queen-dowager*, the widow of a king.—*Queen of May.* See May-queen. —*Queen of the meadows.* (*Bot.*) See Spiræa.

Queen-regent, Queen-regnant, a queen reigning in her own right.—*Queen's Bench.* (Eng.) See Bench.

Queen's-metal, an alloy intermediate between Britannia-metal and pewter, used for the manufacture of common spoons, tea-pots, &c. It consists of nine parts of tin, one of lead, one of antimony, and one of bismuth.

Queen's-ware, a fine description of earthenware of a cream color, manufactured in the Staffordshire Potteries, England.

Queen's-yellow, a color formed from the subsulphate of mercury.

Queen, *v. n.* To play the queen; to act the part, or assume the character, of queen.

—*v. a.* In chess, to make a queen or other piece of, as a pawn when moved to the eighth square.

Queen Anne, (*ann,*) in *Maryland*, an E. co., having Delaware on the E., and Chesapeake Bay on the W.; *area*, abt. 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chester, Tuckahoe, and Choptank rivers. *Surface*, slightly undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Centreville. *Pop.*(1870) 15,033.—A village of Prince George co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Annapolis.

Queen'-apple, *n.* A particular kind of apple, so called.

Queen Char'lotte Islands, a group in the N. Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of British Columbia. The principal island is abt. 10,000 ft. in extent.

Queen Charlotte's Islands, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, between Lat. 9° 50′ and 11° 20′ S., Lon. 163° 30′ and 165° 10′ E. It was discovered in 1767 by Capt. Carteret.

Queen Charlotte Sound, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, forming the N. portion of the sound which separates Vancouver's Island from the mainland.

Queen Charlotte's Sound, a bay at the N. end of the S. island of New Zealand.

Queen City, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Adams co., abt. 26 m. N. of Bedford; *pop.* 363.

Queen'-craft, *n.* Skill in state-craft on the part of a queen.

Queen'-gold, *n.* A royal donation formerly accruing to every English queen during her marriage to the king.

Queen'ly, *a.* Like a queen; becoming a queen; suitable to a queen; as, *queenly* dignity.

Queen'-mother, *n.* A queen-dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.

Queen'-post, *n.* (*Arch.*) A post rising from the tie-beam which passes across the room of a house, and supports the ornamental, open timber roof; it is similar to the king-post in form and use, but differs from that in never being placed in the centre, or rising to the point of the gable, but midway between the centre of the wall and the gable. Thus queen-posts are always in couples, and at their junction with the sloping roof are braced together by a transverse beam, termed a *collar.*

Queen's, a S.W. co. of Nova Scotia, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *River.* Mersey. Lake Rossigool is in the central part of the co. *Surface*, finely diversified in the interior, but rugged along the coast; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Liverpool. *Pop.* 8,000.

Queen's, a S. central co. of New Brunswick; *area*, abt. 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salmon, St. John, and Washadamoak rivers. *Cap.* Gagetown. *Pop.* 11,500.

Queen's, a central co. of Prince Edward Island. *Cap.* Charlotte Town. *Pop.* 35,000.

Queen's, in *New York*, a S.E. co., forming the extreme W. portion of Long Island, and having Long Island Sound on the N., and the Atlantic Ocean on the S.; *area*, abt. 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson and East rivers. The coasts are indented with numerous bays and inlets, some of them affording good harbors. *Surface*, somewhat uneven; *soil*, very fertile, producing large quantities of fruits and vegetables. *Cap.* North Hempstead. *Pop.* (1870) 73,804.

Queens'borough, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson district, abt. 110 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Queens'burg, in *New York*, a post-township of Warren co.; *pop.* (1870) 8,387.

Queen's County, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, having N. King's co., E. Kildare and Carlow, S. Kilkenny, and W. Tipperary and King's, cos.; *area*, 664 sq. m. The soil is fertile. *Rivers.* The Barrow and Nore. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, and potatoes. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs. *Cap.* Maryborough. *Pop.* 90,750.

Queen'ship, *n.* State, dignity, or condition of a queen.

Queen's River, in *Rhode Island*, enters Charles River from Washington co.

Queen's River, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clinton co., abt. 3 m. N.W. of Lock Haven.

Queens'town, a town of Ireland. See Cove or Cork.

Queenstown, a town of Lincoln co., Upper Canada, abt. 5 m. N. of Clifton. Here, Oct. 3, 1814, a body of Americans were defeated by the English. The town was occupied by an U. S. force, May, 1813, and taken a second time by the Americans, June, 1814.

Queenstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Queen Anne co., abt. 30 m. E. of Annapolis.

Queenstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Armstrong co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. Kittanning.

Queensville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jennings co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Madison.

Queen'-truss, *n.* (*Arch.*) A truss framed with queen-posts.

Queer, (*kweer,*) *a.* [A. S. *thweor;* Ger. *zwerch, quer,* across, athwart.] Odd; singular; cross-grained; perverse; whimsical; as, he is a *queer* fellow, she gave me a *queer* look, &c.

Queer'ish, *a.* Oddish; rather queer; somewhat singular or whimsical.

Queer'ly, *adv.* In an odd or singular manner.

Queer'ness, *n.* State or quality of being queer; oddity; singularity; whimsicalness; particularity.

Queima'da, two islands of Brazil, abt. 40 m. S.W. of Santos; Lat. 24° 28′ S., Lon. 46° 40′ W.

Quell, *v. a.* [A. S. *cwellum,* to kill, slay; Ger. *quälen.*] To subdue; to crush; to suppress; as, to *quell* an insurrection. — To calm; to quiet; to allay; to check; to abate, reduce, or bring down; as, to *quell* pride, to *quell* sorrow.

Quell'or, *n.* One who crushes or subdues.

Quelpaerts, (*quel-parts',*) an island at the entrance of the Yellow Sea, 60 m. S. of the Corea; Lat. 33° 0′ N., Lon. 126° 56′ E. *Ext.* 45 m. long, and 12 m. broad.

Quelque-chose, (*kĕlk-chōz,*) *n.* [Fr., something.] A trifle; a bagatelle; a kickshaw; a thing of no moment or value.

Queluz, a town of Brazil, abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Ouro Preto.

Quemahon'ing, in *Pennsylvania,* a creek flowing into Stony Creek from Somerset co. — A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Quench, *v. a.* [A. S. *cwencan, acwencan.*] To put out; to extinguish; as, to *quench* fire. — To allay or extinguish; to destroy; to repress; to check; to stifle; as, to *quench* thirst.

—*v. n.* To cool; to become extinguished. (R.)

Quench'able, *a.* That may be quenched, allayed, or extinguished.

Quench'er, *n.* One who, or that which quenches; an extinguisher.

Quench'less, *a.* That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable.

"He fills a burning throne of *quenchless* fire." — *Crashaw.*

Quench'lessly, *adv.* In a quenchless or irrepressible manner.

Quench'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being quenchless.

Quenouille-training, (*ke-nōō'y-,*) *n.* (*Arboriculture.*) A method of training trees in a distaff-like shape, with the boughs bent downward.

Quen'tin, (St.,) a town of France, dept. of Aisne, on the Somme, 80 m. N.E. of Paris. *Manuf.* Thread, linen, and cotton fabrics, lace, leather, soap, and sulphuric acid. *Pop.* 32,630.

Quenu, (*ka-noo',*) an island of Chili, N.E. of Chiloe; Lat. 41° 46′ S., Lon. 73° 10′ W.

Que'qua, a river of Uruguay, flowing into the Uruguay River, abt. 26 m. N. of Concepcion de la China; *length,* abt. 100 m.

Quer'cetine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A yellow crystalline body obtained when *quercitrine* is decomposed by boiling with acids. *Form.* $C_{24}H_8O_{10}$.

Quer'citrine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow coloring matter extracted by alcohol from the bark of the *quercitron. Form.* $C_{36}H_{18}O_{20}$.

Quer'citron, *n.* [From Lat. *quercus,* and *citrus,* citron.] See QUERCUS.

Quercus, (*kwer'kus,*) *n.* [Lat., the oak.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Corylaceæ,* having male flowers in a long pendulous catkin, with 5–10 stamens, and peri-

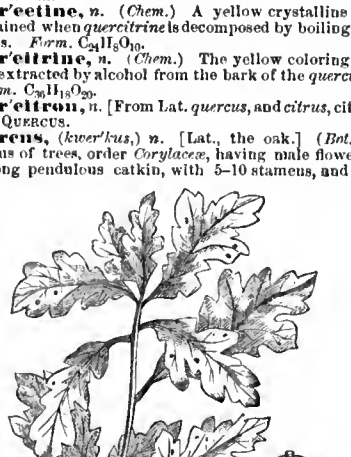


Fig. 2201. — BRANCHLET AND ACORN OF THE QUERCITRON, (*Quercus tinctoria.*)

anth 5–7-cleft; female flowers solitary, with a cup-shaped scaly involucre, 3 stigmas, and a 3-celled ovary. Nut 1-celled, 1-seeded, surrounded at the base by the enlarged cup-shaped involucre. The timber of *Q. alba,* the White-oak, found in woods throughout the U. S., is extensively employed for ship-building and for other important purposes. Besides the White-oak, there are the important timber-yielding trees *Q. cerris,* the Turkey or Adriatic oak; *Q. robur,* the European oak; *Q. ilex,* the holm; *Q. virens,* the Live-oak, common in the Southern States; *Q. rubra,* the Red-oak, the most common species in the Northern States; *Q. tinctoria,* the Black oak, or Yellow-bark oak (Fig. 2201), one of the loftiest trees of our forests; and *Q. virens,* the Live-oak. The bark of several species is astringent and largely employed for tanning purposes, and to some extent in medicine: that of *Q. pedunculata* is most esteemed. The outer bark of *Q. suber,* the Cork-oak (Fig. 686), constitutes the *cork* of commerce, an invaluable article, for which there is no fitting substitute. The bark obtained from the younger branches of the same tree is exported from Spain, and employed in tanning, under the name of *European alcornoque bark.* The inner bark of older stems is also exported as *cork-tree bark,* and employed for similar purposes. The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægylops* are called *valonia;* the dried, half-matured acoros, *camata;* and the very young ones, *camatina.* These three articles are very valuable for their tanning properties, and are imported in large quantities from the Levant. The bark of *Q. tinctoria,* the Black-oak, is called *quercitron bark,* and is much used for tanning; its inner portion is also extensively employed for dyeing yellow. *Q. coccifera,* the Kermes oak, has its young branches attacked by a species of *coccus,* which forms little reddish balls upon their surface. These were formerly much used as a crimson dye. Oak-trees are especially liable to be attacked by insects, and the excrescences which are produced are commonly called *galls.* The more important galls are the *nut-galls* of commerce, and the large *Mecca* or *Bussora galls,* called also *Dead-Sea apples, Mad apples,* and *apples of Sodom.* The latter are produced by the *Cynips insana* on the *Q. infectoria.* The former are also produced on the branches of the same tree by the *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ,* or gall-insect. They are extensively employed in tanning, for making ink, and for other purposes in the arts. Two kinds are specially distinguished — the *blue* and the *white.* The dark-colored imperforate galls are the most valuable. The acorns of some species of *Quercus,* as *Q. ballota, esculenta,* and *Hindsii,* are edible.

Quereta'ro, an E. central state of Mexico; *area,* abt. 2,444 sq. m. *River.* Tula River. *Surface,* elevated table-land, in some places 8,000 ft. above sea-level; *soil,* fertile, producing corn, cotton, with most European grains and fruits. *Min.* Silver, copper, lead, and iron. *Pop.* 166,643.

QUERETARO, cap. of the above state, abt. 110 m. N.W. of Mexico; Lat. 20° 36′ 39″ N., Lon. 100° 10′ 15″ W. It is generally well-built, and contains some elegant edifices. In 1848 the peace between the U. States and Mexico was here ratified by the Mexican Congress. In 1867, the Emperor Maximilian was shot at this place. *Pop.* 32,000.

Querim'ba, a group of islands extending along the E. coast of Africa, S. of Delgado, and comprised in the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. The principal island, in Lat. 12° 20′ S., Lon. 40° 58′ E., is abt. 5 m. long.

Querimo'nious, *a.* [From Lat. *querimonia,* from *queror,* to complain.] Apt to grumble; complaining; querulous.

Querimo'niously, *adv.* In a querimonious manner; querulously; with complaining or grumbling.

Querimo'niousness, *n.* Inclination to grumble; querulousness.

Quer'ist, *n.* [Lat. *quæro,* to search for.] One who inquires or asks questions; an interrogator.

Querk, *n.* See QUIRK.

Querk'en, *v. a.* [Icel. *qverk.*] To choke; — used as provincial English.

Queri, *v. a.* [N. H. Ger. *querlen,* to twirl.] To coil, twirl, or wind around; as, to *queri* a rope. (Used as a local Americanism.)

Quern, *n.* [A. S. *cwoorn;* D. *kweern;* Dan. *qvern;* Sans. *corm,* to grind.] A hand-mill (Fig. 1790) for grinding grain; a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of wind-mills and water-mills.

Quer'nales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Dicliuous exogens.* DIAG. Amentaceous monochlamydeous flowers, an inferior fruit, and an amygdaloid embryo without albumen. The alliance is divided into 2 orders, — CORYLACEÆ, and JUGLANDACEÆ, *q. v.*

Quer'quedule, *n.* [Lat. *querquedula,* from Gr. *kerkoulous,* a boat.] (*Zoöl.*) The Teal, a species of duck, *Anas crecca.*

Quer'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *querulus.*] Disposed to murmur or grumble; much given to uttering complaint; as, a *querulous* person. — Grumbling; murmuring; expressing complaint; as, a *querulous* utterance.

Quer'ulously, *adv.* In a complaining manner; grumblingly.

Quer'ulousness, *n.* State or quality of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring or grumbling.

Query, (*kwē'rĭ,*) *n.* [Lat. *quære,* imper. of *quæro,* to search for.] A question; an interrogatory; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

—*v. n.* To interrogate; to ask a question or questions.

"Each prompt to *query,* answer, and debate." — *Pope.*

—*v. a.* To inquire; to examine by questions; as, to *query* a person's motives. — To doubt of; — abbreviated *qu.* or *qy.* — To elicit by questioning.

Quesada, (*kai-sa'da,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Jaen, 40 m. N.E. of Jaen; *pop.* 4,500.

Quesaltepeque, (*ka-sal-ta-pa'ka,*) a town of Guatemala, abt. 83 m. E.N.E. of the city of Guatemala; *pop.* 5,000.

Quest, (*kwĕst,*) *n.* [Fr. *quête,* for *queste;* Lat. *quæstus,* from *quæro.*] Act of seeking; search; pursuit.

"We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight." — *Spectator.*

—Request; desire; solicitation.

"Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call." — *Herbert.*

Question, (*kwest'yun.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *quæstio,* from *quæro, quæsitus,* to seek.] Act of asking; inquiry; examination; interrogation; as, the matter was put to *question.* — That which is asked; something proposed which is to be solved by answer; an interrogatory; an inquiry; a query.

"Ask me no *questions,* and I'll tell you no fibs." — *Goldsmith.*

—Subject of discussion; dispute or theme of investigation or inquiry.

"To be, or not to be, that is the *question.*" — *Shaks.*

—Judicial trial or inquiry; formal or official investigation with reference to a decisive result; as, to be in *question.* —Disquisition; discussion; debate; — hence, verbal dispute or controversy; as, his integrity was called in *question.* — Examination by torture. See TORTURE.

In question, in the course of argument, debate, discussion, or examination; as, the matter *in question.* — *Leading question,* a question suggestive to the person asked of the answer he should make. — *Out of the question,* inadmissible; quite impossible; not to be noticed or entertained; as, affinity between us is *out of the question.* — *Past question,* unquestionably; certainly; beyond doubt or question. — *Previous question.* (*Pol.*) The question put to a legislative assembly before the putting of the principal question. Moving the *previous question* stops further debate till, and unless it be, negatived.

—*v. n.* To ask a question; to make a query; to inquire by interrogatory or proposition to be answered.

"He that *questioneth* much shall learn much." — *Bacon.*

—To debate by interrogatories.

"I pray you think you *question* with a Jew." — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To inquire of by asking questions; to interrogate; to examine for eliciting answers; as, to *question* a witness. — To doubt; to be uncertain of; to query. — To have no confidence in; to treat as doubtful, or unworthy of implicit confidence; to call in question; as, his veracity is *questioned.* — *To fence a question,* to evade giving a prompt or direct answer.

Questionable, (*kwĕst'yun-a-bl,*) *a.* That may be questioned; admitting or inviting inquiry. (R.) — Liable to be doubted or disputed; open to suspicion; controvertible; uncertain; apt to be called in question; as, it is *questionable* whether it be a fact or not.

Ques'tionableness, *n.* The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Ques'tionably, *adv.* Doubtfully; in a questionable manner.

Ques'tionary, *a.* Inquiring; putting questions; as, a *questionary* letter.

—*n.* A relic-hunter, who collects and sells curiosities.

Ques'tioner, *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer; an interrogator.

Ques'tionist, *n.* A term given in the English universities, to a student who is in the last term of his college course, and is shortly to be examined for honors or degrees.

Ques'tionless, *a.* Not admitting of doubt or question; certainly. (R.)

Quest'man, Quest'monger, (*-mŭng-,*) *n.* One who makes it his business to lay informations, and so encourage petty law-suits.

Ques'tor, *n.* See QUÆSTOR.

Ques'tuary, *a.* Studious of profit. (R.)

—*n.* A person employed to collect profits.

Queue, (*kū,*) *n.* [Fr.] The tail or twisted pendant of a wig.

Quevedo Y Villegas, FRANCISCO GOMEZ DE, (*ka-vā'do e vil-lā'gas,*) an eminent Spanish author, b. at Madrid, 1570. He cultivated both poetry and prose, and his works were much esteemed; but some of them gave such offence, that the author was thrown into prison, where he remained. His works were published at Madrid in 1772, under the title of *Parnaso Espagnolo.* His *Visions of Hell* have been translated into English. D. 1647.

Quey, (*kwā,*) *n.* In Scotland, a young heifer.

Quezaltenan'go, a city of Guatemala, abt. 115 m. W.N.W. of the city of Guatemala; *pop.* 1,600.

Quib, *n.* A quip; a gibe; a bitter sarcasm.

Quibble, (*kwib'bl,*) *n.* [Probably from Lat. *quilibet, quodlibet,* a subtlety, a nicety, used in scholastic philosophy.] A slight or contemptible cavil; an unworthy evasion; a pretence; a quirk; a start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth. — A pun; a low conceit.

—*v. n.* To evade the point in question, or plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, cavilling, or any conceit; to trifle in argument or conversation. — To pun; to play upon words.

Quib'bler, *n.* One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth, or the point in question, by trifling artifices, play upon words, or cavils. — A punster.

Quib'blingly, *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively; triflingly.

Quiberon, (*ke'be-rawng,*) a town of France, dept. of Morbihan, on a long and narrow peninsula of the same name, which, with some islands, forms one of the largest bays in Europe, 24 miles from L'Orient. In 1795 a body of French emigrants landed here, and were overpowered by the republican troops, and dispersed. Those who were taken were shot. *Pop.* 4,000.

Quibo, (*kee'bo,*) sometimes written QUIBDO, an island of the U. S. of Colombia at the entrance of Montijo Bay; Lat. 7° 25′ N., Lon. 81° 54′ W.

Quicama'ö, a town of Brazil, abt. 21 m. S. of Campos; *pop.* 2,800.

Quicara, or HICARA, (*ke-ka'ra,*) a group of islands of the U. S. of Colombia, in the Pacific Ocean, S. of Quibo; Lat. 7° 10′ 50″ N., Lon. 81° 46′ 18″ W.

Quicat'lan, a town of Mexico, abt. 45 m. N. of Oajaca.

Quiche, (*kē'che,*) a town of Guatemala, abt. 25 m. N.W. of the city of Guatemala; *pop.* 3,000.

Quick, (*kwik,*) *a.* [A. S. *cwic;* D. *kwik;* Ger. *queck.*]

Alive; animate; having life and motion; — opposed to *dead*.

"Glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead."—*Milton.*

—Characterized by activity, promptitude, intelligence, or readiness; nimble; sprightly; agile; brisk; as, a *quick* scholar, a *quick* sense of humor. — Moving with rapidity or celerity; expeditious; — opposed to *slow*; as, a *quick* runner, a *quick* writer. — Hasty; sharp; without softness or ceremony; as, he acted *quick* by me.

Quick with child, with a living child in the womb.

—*adv.* In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity or dispatch; with haste or expedition; speedily; without delay; as, be *quick*, go *quick*. — Soon; in a short space of time; promptly; as, come home *quick*.

—*n.* The living flesh, the sensible part or point of anything; as, his answer cut me to the *quick*. — The hawthorn; as, a hedge planted with *quicks*.

Quick'-beam, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as QUICKEN-TREE.

Quicken, (*kwik'n,*) *v. u.* [A. S. *cwiccan*.] Primarily: to make alive; to vivify; to revive or resuscitate, as from death or a state of inanimation; to reinvigorate. — To accelerate; to increase the speed or velocity of; to hasten; to give rapidity to; as, the engine *quickened* its speed. — To sharpen; to give keener perception or appreciation to; to stimulate; to incite; to refresh; to impart increased activity, energy, or vivacity to; to cheer; as, to *quicken* the appetite, he *quickened* his wit with wine.

—*v. n.* To become quick, alive, or reinvigorated; as, a woman *quickens* with child. — To move with celerity, rapidity, or activity; as, to *quicken* one's pace.

Quicken'er, *n.* One who vivifies, revives, and communicates life; that which reinvigorates; that which accelerates motion or increases activity.

Quick'ening, *n.* Act or process of making or becoming quick.

(*Physiol.*) The first motion of the fœtus in the womb felt by the mother.

Quick'ens, *n.* (*Bot.*) The dog's cough-grass. See TRITICUM.

Quick'lime, *n.* (*Chem.*) Lime unslaked; any carbonate of lime deprived of its carbonic acid.

Quick'ly, *adv.* Speedily; soon; with haste or celerity; without delay.

Quick'-match, *n.* (*Gun.*) See MATCH.

Quick'ness, *n.* Quality of being quick; speed, or the state of being rapid; celerity; velocity; swiftness; briskness; as, *quickness* of motion. — Activity or readiness of intellect; activity of mind; promptness; as, *quickness* of wit, or of the imagination. — Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; penetration; shrewdness; as, *quickness* of feeling or sensation. — Pungency of taste; sharpness.

"Thy geo'rous fruits still showed a *quickness*."—*Dryden.*

Quick'sand, *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; loose sand abounding with water; unsolid ground.

Quick'set, *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; — a term applied particularly to the hawthorn.

—*a.* Composed of living or young plants; as, a *quickset* hedge.

—*v. a.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.

Quick'-sighted, *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; penetrating; shrewd; keen to observe.

Quick'-sightedness, *n.* Quality of being quick-sighted; readiness to discern.

Quick'silver, *n.* (*Min.*) See MERCURY.

Quick'silvered, (*-verd,*) *a.* Overlaid with an amalgam of quicksilver and tin-foil.

Quick'silvering, *n.* The mercury and foil covering the back of a mirror or looking-glass.

Quick'step, *n.* (*Mus.*) A quick, spirited march, generally played by military bands.

Quick'-witted, *a.* Having a lively and ready wit.

Quick'-wittedness, *n.* Liveliness and promptitude of wit.

Quid, (*kwid.*) *n.* A end; a morsel for chewing; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

—*v. a.* (*Man.*) To allow to drop from the mouth, as hay when partially masticated; — said of horses.

Qui'dam. [Lat.] Somebody.

Quid'dany, *n.* [Lat. *cudoneum*, the juice of a quince.] A syrupy confection of quinces.

Quid'dative, Quidditative, *a.* Constituting the essence of a thing.

Quid'dity, *n.* [Fr. *quiddité*, from Lat. *quid*, what.] A term used in scholastic philosophy for *essence;* the nature or essence ascribed to anything when the question is put, "What is it?" (*quid est?*) — A trifling nicety; a cavil; a captious question.

Quid'dle, *v. n.* [From Lat. *quid*, what.] To dawdle; to waste time unprofitably.

Quid'dle, Quid'dler, *n.* A dawdler.

Quid'nunc, *n.* [Lat., what now?] A sarcastic term applied to one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who knows, or pretends to know, all occurrences.

Quieppe, (*ke-ep'pa,*) a fortified island of Brazil, at the entrance of the Bay of Camamu, abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of Bahia.

Quiesce, (*kwe'es,*) *v. n.* To have no sound, as a letter.

Quiescence, Quiescency, (*-es'sens,*) *n.* [Lat. *quiescentia*, from *quiesco*, to rest.] State of being quiescent; rest; repose; state of a thing without motion. — A state of the mind free from agitation or emotion.

(*Gram.*) Absence of sound, as of a letter.

Quies'cent, *a.* [Fr.] Resting; being in a state or condition of rest or repose; still; not moving; as, a *quiescent* object. — Not ruffled with passion or emotion; unagitated; quiet; dormant; as, *quiescent* patriotism.

(*Gram.*) Mute; not sounded; having no sound; as, *p* is *quiescent* in *psalm*.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A mute letter.

Quies'cently, *adv.* In a calm or quiescent manner, silently.

Quiet, (*kwi'et,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *quietus*, from *quiesco* — *quies, quietis*, rest.] At rest; quiescent; calm; still; being in a state of rest; not moving; without stir, motion, or agitation; as, *quiet* as the dead of night. — Tranquil; free from alarm or disturbance; unruffled; unmolested; as, a *quiet* life. — Placid; mild; meek; peaceable; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble; not turbulent or offensive; as, a *quiet* spirit, his wife's tongue is *quiet* for once. — Not agitated by wind; characterized by smoothness; as, a *quiet* sea.

—*n.* State of being quiet; rest; repose; stillness; calm; absence of motion or agitation.—Tranquillity; freedom from disorder or alarm; civil or political repose; peace; security.

"*Quiet* to quick bosoms is a hell."—*Byron.*

At quiet. Still; peaceful; in repose.

In quiet. Quietly; peaceably; as, rest *in quiet*.

—*v. a.* (From the noun.) To still; to stop the motion of; to bring or reduce to a state of rest; as, "*quieting* corporeal motion."—*Locke.*

—To calm; to lull; to pacify; to appease; to tranquillize; to allay; to suppress; as, to *quiet* the public; to *quiet* grief; to *quiet* the mind.

Qui'eter, *n.* The person who, or thing which, quiets.

Quiet'ism, *n.* [Fr. *quiétisme.*] Peace or tranquillity of mind; apathy; inaction; freedom from agitation or disturbance.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A term applied to certain religious sects, who held the doctrine that the essence of religion consisted in the devout contemplation of the being and attributes of God, so as to absorb all human passions and sentiments. A sect of this class existed under the name of Hesychasts, among the religions of Mount Athos, in the 14th century; but the term is more generally applied to the doctrines advocated by the Spanish priest, M. Molinos, 1675, in his work entitled *The Spiritual Guide*. See MOLINISM.

Quiet'ist, *n.* [Fr. *quiétiste.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect of mystics who indoctrinated the principles of Quietism.

Quiet'istic, *a.* Pertaining to Quietism; having reference to Quietists.

Qui'etly, *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; in a state of rest or repose; without motion; as, to sit *quietly*. — Without tumult, disorder, alarm, dispute, disquiet, or disturbance; tranquilly; peaceably; as, to live *quietly*. — Calmly; patiently; placable; without agitation or violent emotion; as, to speak *quietly*. — Noiselessly; silently; without violent speech or movement; as, he went *quietly* about his business.

Quiet'ness, *n.* State or quality of being quiet; state of rest or repose; stillness; calm; tranquillity; freedom from agitation or emotion; absence of disturbance, disorder, or commotion; peace.

"I would have peace and *quietness*."—*Milton.*

Quie'tude, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *quietudo*, from Lat. *quies.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

Quie'tus, *n.* [Lat.] Rest; repose; — hence, death; that which acts as a final discharge of all claims.

"He might his *quietus* make with a bare bodkin."—*Shaks.*

Quilimane, (*ke-le-ma'nai,*) a seaport-town of Mozambique, in E. Africa, at the mouth of the river Quilimane; Lat. 17° 51′ 8″ N., Lon. 37° 51′ E. It has a trade in gold and ivory. *Pop.* Estimated at 15,000.

Quill, (*kwil,*) *n.* [Ger. *kiel*; Dan. *kiel*; Lat. *culmus*; Gr. *kalamos*, a reed.] The large, strong feather of a goose, or other large bird; — used for writing-pens, &c. Hence, the instrument of writing; a pen. — The spine or prickle of a porcupine. — A piece of small reed or other hollow plant, on which weavers wind the thread which forms the woof of cloth.

(*Mus.*) The implement with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments.

"His flying fingers and harmonious *quills*."—*Dryden.*

—Something formed like a quill, as the plait of a ruffle.

To carry a good quill, to write well.

—*v. a.* To plait, or to form with small ridges; as, to *quill* a ruff. — To wind on a quill, as yarn.

Quillaia, (*kwil-lai-ya,*) a genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. The bark of *Q. saponaria* and other species contains a large proportion of *Saponine*, and is sometimes employed as a substitute for soap. It has lately been used as a detergent in cases of scurfiness and baldness of the head.

Quill'-bit, *n.* (*Carp.*) Same as GOUGE-BIT, *q. v.*

Quill'-driver, *n.* A cant term for one who habitually uses a pen, particularly a clerk.

Quilled, (*kwild,*) *a.* Having quills; — used in composition.

Quil'let, *n.* [Lat. *quodlibet*, what you please.] A quibble; a subtle distinction; as, "nice, sharp *quillets* of the law."—*Shaks.*

Quilling, *n.* A narrow border of lace or edging, plaited in a manner to resemble a row of quills; as, the *quilling* of a woman's cap.

Quill'-wort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ISOETES.

Qui'lon, a seaport of E. Africa, formerly cap. of the Portuguese settlements in that country; Lat. 8° 41′ S., Lon. 39° 47′ E.

Quilon, (*ke-lon',*) a seaport-town of S. India, on the Malabar coast, 37 m. N.W. of Tivandrum. It has an active trade in cotton and pepper. *Pop.* 20,000.

Quilt, (*kwilt,*) *n.* [It. *coltre*; Lat. *culcita*, from *calco*, to press close together.] A bed-cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them; a counterpane; a cover made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance, between two cloths, and sewing them together.

—*v. a.* To form into a quilt; to stitch together two pieces of cloth, with some soft and warm substance between them; as, a *quilted* coat. — To sew in the manner of a quilt. — *Quilted doublet.* See POURPOINT.

Quilt'er, *n.* One who quilts.

Quilt'ing, *n.* The act of forming a quilt. — In the U. States, the act or operation of making a quilt or quilts by a party of ladies, especially for some charitable purpose. (*Webster.*) — The material used in making quilts; a figured stuff used for bed-covers, and the like.

Quimper, (*kan-per',*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Finistère, on the Odet, 35 m. S.E. of Brest. *Manuf.* Porcelain, linen, hemp, and hats. *Pop.* 11,000.

Quimperlé, (*kan-perl',*) a town of France, dept. of Finistère, 27 m. S.E. of Quimper. *Manuf.* Paper. *Pop.* 6,500.

Qui'na, Qui'nia, *n.* See QUININE.

Qui'nary, *a.* [Lat. *quinarius*, from *quinque*, five.] Consisting of fives; arranged by fives; as, a *quinary* number.

Qui'nate, *a.* [Fr. *quiné*, from Lat. *quinque.*] (*Bot.*) With five leaflets on the petiole.

Quince, Quince-tree, (*kwins,*) *n.* [Fr. *coing.*] (*Bot.*) See CYDONIA.

Quincuncial, (*-kun'shal,*) *a.* [Lat. *quincuncialis*, from *quincunx.*] Possessing the form of a quincunx.

(*Bot.*) Arranged in a quincunx, as the parts of a flower.

Quincunx'ially, *adv.* In the manner or order of a quincunx.

Quincunx, (*kwin'kunks,*) *n.* [Lat., from *quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce.] The Latin term properly for that disposition of five objects in which they are made to occupy the four corners and point of intersection of the diagonals of a square; but the word is extended to any number of things so arranged in lines that the members of each succeeding line stand behind the spaces between those of the preceding one. Troops were frequently drawn up in this order, which was also a favorite arrangement for plantations of vines.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to parts of the flower in æstivation, or of the foliage in vernation when the pieces are five in number, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin and has its other margin covered by the exterior, as in the genus *Rosa*. — *Lindley.*

Quin'cy, JOSIAH, an American author and orator, b. at Boston, 1772, was a son of Josiah Quincy, himself a distinguished orator and political writer of the period just preceding the Revolution. He graduated at Harvard College, 1790, studied the profession of law, and entered Congress in 1805, where he distinguished himself as a favorite orator in opposition to the policy of Jefferson and Madison, and was one of the earliest to denounce slavery, declaring that the purchase of Louisiana was a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union. In 1813 he declined a reëlection, and devoted his attention to scientific agriculture. He became, however, a member of the senate of Massachusetts, and in 1822, judge of the Municipal Court of Boston. In 1823, he was elected Mayor of Boston; and in 1829 accepted the post of President of Harvard College, which he held until 1845. Among his published works are a *Memoir of his Father*, 1825; *History of Harvard University*, 1840; *History of the Boston Athenæum*, 1851; *The Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston*, 1852; *Life of John Quincy Adams*, 1858; *Essays on the Soiling of Cattle*, 1859. D. 1864.

Quin'cy, in *California*, a village, cap. of Plumas co., abt. 250 m. N.N.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 300.

Quincy, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Gadsden co., abt. 22 m. N.N.W. of Tallahassee; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Quincy, in *Illinois*, a city, cap. of Adams co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 109 m. W. of Springfield, 269 m. S.W. of Chicago, and 160 m. N. of St. Louis. It is situated on a beautiful elevation, abt. 125 feet above the

Fig. 2202. — QUINCY.

river, and commands a fine view for many miles in each direction. The streets cross at right angles, and the city, which is well lighted with gas, and has a line of street-cars, contains many costly and handsome edifices, and a large public square. Quincy has several

banks, numerous extensive flouring and other mills, manufactories of various kinds, and iron-foundries. Flour is exported to a large extent, and great quantities of provisions are packed. The bluffs in front of the city are one vast limestone quarry. Here is the termini of the *Chicago and Burlington, and Quincy;* the *Toledo, Wabash, and Western;* the *Hannibal and St. Joseph;* the *La Fayette, Bloomington, and Mississippi;* the *Carthage, Warsaw, and Quincy;* the *Mississippi and Missouri Air Line;* and the *Quincy, Missouri, and Pacific Railroads.*—The river at this point is spanned by a magnificent railroad bridge, over one mile long. Quincy was laid out in 1825 by John Wood, and named in honor of John Quincy Adams. *Pop.* (1870) 24,053.

Quin'cy, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Owen's co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Bloomington.

Quincy, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, cap. of Adams co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* 685.

Quincy, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 10 m. W. of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Quincy, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Norfolk co., abt. 8 m. S. by E. of Boston. In this vicinity are the celebrated Quincy granite quarries. The first railroad in the U. States was here constructed. This township is also celebrated as being the birthplace of John Hancock, JosiahQuincy, jr., the two Adamses, and many other eminent American statesmen. *Pop.* (1870) 7,443.

Quincy, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Branch co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Quincy, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Olmstead co., abt. 20 m. E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 1,100.

Quincy, in *Mississippi,* a village of Monroe co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Aberdeen.

Quincy, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Hickory co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Warsaw.

Quincy, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Logan co., abt. 68 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Quincy, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Chambersburg; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Quincy, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Gibson co., abt. 145 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Quincy, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Adams co., abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Madison.

Quincy Point, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 2 m. E. of Quincy.

Quin'daro, in *Kansas,* a post-village and township of Wyandot co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Kansas City; *pop.* abt. 800.

Quindec'agon, *n.* [Lat. *quinque,* five; Gr. *deka,* ten, and *gōnia,* an angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure bounded by fifteen sides.—The regular quindecagon is inscribable in a circle by elementary geometry.

Quindecem'vir, *n.*; *pl.* QUINDECEMVIAL. [Lat. *quinque, decem,* and *vir,* a man.] (*Rom. Hist.*) One of a body of Roman magistrates, whose duty it was to take care of and to consult the Sibylline books.

Quindecem'virate, *n.* The body or office of the quindecemviri.

Quinebaug', in *Connecticut,* a village of Windham co., abt. 45 m. N.E. by E. of Hartford.

Quinebaug River, rises in Tolland co., Connecticut, and flowing N. into Massachusetts, returns again into Connecticut, and joins the Shetucket River in New London co., to form the Thames River.

Quinepiack', in *Connecticut,* a river which rises in Hartford co., and flows S. into Long Island Sound from New Haven co.

Qui'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See KINIC ACID.

Qui'nidine, Quinoid'ine, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the cinchona alkaloids. It is an isomer of quinine, which it much resembles; but it more readily crystallizes. A much larger quantity of it is required to be taken into the system before an effect is produced equal to that obtained by a given amount of quinine; and, finally, its solutions have an opposite action on a ray of polarized light.

Quinine, QUINIA, QUININA, (*kwī'nīn,*) *n.* [Fr., from Sp. *quinaquina,* Peruvian bark.] (*Chem.*) An alkaloid found in the bark of trees belonging to the Cinchona or Peruvian-bark family. Besides quinine, these barks yield five other similar alkaloids; but as they are not used to any extent either in medicine or manufactures, it will be necessary only to enumerate them. They are *cinchonine, cinchonidine, cinchonicine, quinidine,* and *quinovine.* Besides these, the bark of the *Cinchona ovata* yields *aricine,* or *cinchovatine.* Quinine occurs most in the yellow bark, or *Cinchona cordifolia,* in which it occurs with ciochonine, in combination with kinic and kinotannic acid. The quantity varies, in different specimens of bark, from 3 to 5 per cent. The bases are extracted by boiling the pulverized bark in 8 or 10 parts of water, acidulated with 1 part of oil of vitriol, and 1 of hydrochloric acid. The liquor is strained through a cloth, and again treated with acidulated water. As soon as the liquors are cold, milk of lime, or carbonate of soda, is added, the precipitates formed being submitted to pressure, and treated with hot alcohol. If cinchonine be present in any quantity, it crystallizes as the liquid cools; and the two alkaloids are further separated by the addition of dilute sulphuric acid and crystallization, the sulphate of quinine crystallizing out first. The alkaloid is thrown down by the addition of ammonia, and may be formed into the different salts at will. Quinine being very insoluble in water, it is generally used in medicine in the form of disulphate, which dissolves readily in alcohol and water. Quinine is one of the most valuable febrifuges and antiperiodics that we possess; and it is yearly becoming more scarce, from the wasteful method employed by the Peruvians in gathering the bark.—See CINCHONA.

Qui'nitism, *n.* (*Med.*) The aggregate of encephalic or neuropathic phenomena induced by over-doses of quinine.—*Dunglison.*

Qui'non, *n.* See CHENOPODIUM.

Quinquagesima, (*jes'-,*) *a.* [Lat., from *quinquaginta,* fifty.] Fiftieth.

Quinquagesima-Sunday. Shrove-Sunday; the Sunday which is about the fiftieth day before Easter.

Quinquangular, (*kwin-kwing'gular,*) *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* five, and *angulus,* an angle.] With five angles or corners.

Quinquean'gled, *a.* Quinquangular.

Quinqueden'tate, Quinqueden'tated, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* five, and *dens, dentis,* tooth.] (*Bot.*) Five-toothed.

Quinquefa'rious, *a.* [From Lat. *quinque.*] (*Bot.*) Opening into five parts.

Quin'quefid, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *findere, fidi,* to cleave.] (*Bot.*) Five-cleft, as a leaf.

Quinquefo'liate, Quinquefo'liated, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *folium,* leat.] (*Bot.*) Bearing five leaves, or leaflets.

Quinquelit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *litera,* letter.] Consisting of five letters.

Quinquelo'bate, Quin'quelobed, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and Gr. *lobos,* lobe.] (*Bot.*) Five-lobed.

Quinquelocu'lar, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* five, and *loculus,* cell.] (*Bot.*) Five-celled, as a pericarp.

Quinquenerved, (*-nervd,*) *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *nervus,* nerve.] (*Bot.*) Having five nerves;—said of certain leaves.

Quinquen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *quinquennalis*—*quinque,* five, and *annus,* year.] Occurring once in five years; continuing for five years.

Quinquen'nium, *n.* [Lat.] A period of five years.

Quinque'partite, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *-partitis,* from *pars, partis,* part.] Consisting of five parts.

(*Bot.*) Separated into five parts almost to the base.

Quin'quereme, *n.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *remus,* oar.] Among the ancients, a galley with five sets of oars.

Quin'quesyllable, *n.* [Lat. *quinque,* and Gr. *syllabē.*] A word of five syllables.

Quin'quevalve, Quinqueval'vular, *a.* [Lat. *quinque,* and *valva,* valve.] (*Bot.*) Five-valved, as a pericarp.

Quin'quevir, *n.*; *pl.* QUINQUEVIRI. [Lat., from *quinque,* and *vir,* man.] Among the ancient Romans, one of five commissioners frequently appointed under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect.—*W. Smith.*

Quinqui'na, *n.* See CINCHONA.

Quinsy, Quinsey, (*kwin'zy,*) *n.* [Fr. *esquinancie;* Lat. *cynanche;* Gr. *kynangche—kyōn,* a dog, *angchē,* from *angchō,* to throttle.] (*Med.*) An inflammation of the throat. Medical men distinguish it into different kinds, according to the nature of the inflammation, or the part chiefly affected, as *croup, diphtheria, pharyngitis, tonsilitis,* &c. The two former are noticed under their proper heads, the latter are those that commonly come under the head of *quinsy.* They do not differ materially from each other in character, or in the mode of treatment, but in the one case the *pharynx* is the principal or sole seat of the disease, in the other, the *tonsils.* The inflammation is brought on by cold, and it usually commences with cold chills and other febrile symptoms. There is fulness, heat, and dryness of the throat, with a hoarse voice, difficulty of swallowing, and shooting pains towards the ear. The inflammation may be confined to the pharynx, or it may spread from it over the soft palate and the tonsils, and into the cavities of the nose. On examination, the back of the mouth and fauces will be found unnaturally red and swollen, and often covered with a tough mucus. In general, a common sore throat does not require much treatment, the inhaling of the vapor of hot water, or a large poultice round the throat, with gentle purgatives, and the avoidance of stimulating food, being usually all that is necessary for its removal. Frequently, however, the swelling continues for some time, and occasionally the disease takes the form of relaxed sore throat, which requires to be treated with stimulating gargles, as hot wine, very diluted mineral acids, &c., and tonics, if the general health be not good. In more severe cases, the difficulty of swallowing is much increased, and to avoid the pain the patient usually allows the saliva to flow from his mouth, and liquids attempted to be swallowed return through the nose. The inflammation may also extend to the eustachian tube, producing deafness, and to the parts around the larynx, occasioning difficulty of breathing. With these symptoms there is usually a considerable degree of fever, with headache, loss of appetite, &c. In such cases, strong purgatives are required, with a blister outside the throat, and warm poultices, the inhaling the steam of hot water, stimulating gargles, and, if the throat be much swollen, leeches applied to the sides. Sometimes an abscess is formed in one or both tonsils, from which the patient suffers greatly. This will in time burst; but it will materially shorten the patient's sufferings if it be opened as soon as the matter is distinctly formed. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, a generous diet and tonic medicines are necessary. When the tonsils have become permanently enlarged, or where other means fail, it is sometimes necessary to reduce them by cutting to their natural dimensions. In malignant or putrid sore throat, there is great prostration of strength, accompanied with a low typhoid state, requiring the remedies used in low typhus, with astringent gargles, leeches, and nutritive diet, &c.

Quint', *n.* [Fr. *quinte,* from Lat. *quintus,* from *quinque,* five.] A sequence of five, as in piquet.

Quin'tain, *n.* [Fr. *quintaine;* Lat. *quintana.*] A wooden post formerly set up for military exercises; it sometimes was a mere rough block, which the soldier used in sword practice; at other times it took the form of a man, and turned on a pivot, striking the assailant who planted a blow badly by the rapidity with which it revolved when struck out of its centre. Mounted soldiers practised on a *quintain* formed of an upright post with a transverse bar above, to one end of which a broad, flat board was affixed, and to the other a bag of sand or heavy piece of wood, which knocked the rider off his horse if he was not careful in avoiding the blow, or did not strike the board properly, as it turned on its pivot. (Also written *quintel* and *quintin.*)

Quin'tal, *n.* The French denomination for a weight of 100 kilogrammes. See METRIC SYSTEM.

Quin'tan, *a.* [Lat. *quintanus,* from *quinque.*] Happening as the fifth, after four others; also, occurring every fifth day; as, a *quintan* fever.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A fever the paroxysms of which return every fifth day.

Quintanar de la Orden, (*keen-ta'nar,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Toledo, 17 m. from Belmonte. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 6,000.

Quin'tel, *n.* Same as QUINTAIN, *q. v.*

Quin'teron, *n.* See QUINTROON.

Quintes'sence, *n.* [Lat. *quinta essentia,* the fifth essence.] According to the old alchemists, the fifth, or last and highest essence, of power in a natural body;—hence, an extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; the pure, essential part of a thing.

Quintessential, (*-sen'shal,*) *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quintet', Quintette', Quintet'to, *n.* [It. *quintetto,* dimin. of *quinto,* from Lat. *quintus.*] (*Mus.*) A musical piece adapted to five voices or instruments, each of which is *obligato.* The most remarkable quintets for stringed instruments are those of Boccherini, Mozart, Beethoven, and Onslow; and for wind instruments (the flute, oboe, clarionet, horn, and bassoon), those of Reicha.

Quin'tic, *n.* (*Math.*) Same as QUANTIC, *q. v.*

Quin'tile, *n.* [From Lat. *quintus.*] (*Astron.*) An aspect of two planets distant from each other the fifth of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintil'ian, (QUINTILIANUS MARCUS FABIUS,) a celebrated Roman rhetorician, was a native of Spain. In his early youth he was at Rome, and heard the lectures of Domitius Afer, who died A. D. 59. He accompanied Galba to Rome, in the year 68, became an eminent pleader, and still more eminent as a teacher of rhetoric. He taught at Rome for 20 years, was named preceptor to the grandnephews of Domitian, had also Pliny the younger among his scholars, and had a salary from the public exchequer. He retired from his public duties in 89, and is supposed to have lived about 30 years longer. His great work is entitled, *De Institutione Oratoria,* and was written after his retirement, but during the reign of Domitian. It is the most complete course of rhetoric handed down from ancient times, and is distinguished for its elegance of style, as well as for sound judgment, cultivated taste, and various knowledge. The first complete copy of this work was discovered by Poggio, in the abbey of St. Gall, about 1419, and the first printed edition appeared at Rome, in 1470.

Quin'tilius, AURELIUS CLAUDIUS, brother to Claudius II., was, on his death, invested with the purple by the army in Aquitaine, A. D. 270, but, being deserted by his troops on the approach of the rival Emperor Aurelian, who had been proclaimed by the Italian army, he died himself to death in a bath seventeen days after assuming the sceptre.

Quintillion, (*kwin-til'yun,*) *n.* [Lat. *quintus.*] According to English notation, a unit with 30 ciphers attached; according to French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers attached.

Quin'tin, *n.* Same as QUINTAIN, *q. v.*

Quintin, (*kan'ta,*) a town of France, dept. of Côtes-du-Nord, on the Gouet, 0 m. S. of St. Brieuc. *Manuf.* Linens and cambrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

Quin'tine, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *quintus.*] (*Bot.*) The fifth coat (when there are so many) of the nucleus of a seed.

Quin'troon, Quin'teron, *n.* [Sp. *quinteron,* from Lat. *quintus.*] In the W. Indies, the child of a woman having one-sixteenth part of negro blood, and a white father.

Quin'tuple, *n.* [Lat. *quintuplex*—*quintus,* and *plico,* to fold.] Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount; multiplied by five.

(*Mus.*) Having five crotchets, &c., in a bar.

(*Bot.*) With arrangement as a multiple of five.

—*v. a.* To make fivefold.

Quin'tuple-nerved, Quin'tuple-ribbed, (*-ribd,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) Said of leaves, the midrib of which gives off two strong primary veins or branches on each side above the base.—*Gray.*

Quin'tus Cur'tius Ru'fus. See CURTIUS RUFUS.

Quin'zaine, Quin'zain, *n.* [Fr., from *quinze,* fifteen.] (*Chron.*) The fourteenth day after a festival, or the fifteenth, if the day of the feast be included.

Quio'tepec, or CERRO DE LAS JUNTAS, a village of Mexico, abt. 90 m. N. of Oajaca.

Quip, (*kwip,*) *n.* [From *whip.*] A smart cut, as with a whip;—hence, by analogy, a smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a bitter gibe; a severe, scathing retort; a jeer.

—*v. n.* To taunt; to administer a biting retort or gibe; to treat with pungent sarcasm.

—*v. n.* To scoff; to revile.

Quipo, Quipoo, (*kī'po, ke'pōō,*) *n.*; *pl.* QUIPOS, QUIPUS. [Peruv., a knot.] A cord about two feet long, com-

posed of different-colored threads tightly twisted together, from which a quantity of smaller threads were suspended in the manner of a fringe; — used for recording events and the like, among the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, &c. — *Webster.*

Quire, (kwīr,) *n.* [*Fr. choeur;* Gr. *choros.*] A chorus; a choir; a body of singers. — That part of a church where the service is sung; the choir.

—*v. n.* To sing in concert. (a.)

"Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubim." — *Shaks.*

Quire, *n.* [Fr. *cahier,* a copy-book; O. Fr. *cuyer;* O. Eng. *quayre,* a book.] A collection of paper consisting of 24 sheets, each having a single fold.

Quiriquina, (*ke-re-ke'na,*) an island of Chili, abt. 10 m. N. of Concepcion.

Quiri'tes, *n. pl.* (*Roman Hist.*) A name which occurs in the expression *Populus Romanus Quirites.* It is supposed the name *Roman* denoted the people in its relation to foreign nations, while by *Quirites* were signified the citizens as individuals, and in their social relations.

Quirk, (kwĕrk,) *n.* [A. S. *thweor;* Ger. *zwerch.*] A twist or turn from the right or straight course; — hence, an artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift. — A smart taunt; a pungent retort; a quibble; a slight conceit or fancy; as, "odd *quirks* and remnants of wit." (*Shaks.*) —An irregular melody; as, "*quirks* of music."—*Pope.*

(*Building.*) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor; — thus, if the ground-plot be oblong or square, a piece taken out of a corner to make a court or yard, &c., is called a *quirk.*

(*Arch.*) A small acute channel or recess, much used between mouldings in Gothic architecture.

Quirked, (kwĕrkt,) *a.* Possessing a quirk.

Quirk'ish, *a.* Consisting of quirks, turns, quibbles, or artful evasions; resembling a quirk.

Quir'pon, an island of British N. America, at the entrance of Belleisle Strait, Newfoundland; Lat. 52° 40′ N., Lon. 55° 16′ W.

Quis'calus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Corvidæ,* indigenous to America, and distinguished by having the bill as long as the head; the tail long, graduated; color, lustrous-black. The most common and most beautiful species, *Q. versicolor,* the Crow Blackbird, is described under its common name. *Q. major,* the Boat-tailed Grakle or Jackdaw, of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States, is 15 inches long, and the wing 7 inches; the general color lustrous-black, head and forward parts glazed with purple.

Quish, *n.* See Cuish.

Quit, (kwĭt,) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* QUIT, or QUITTED.) [Fr. *quitter;* It. *quitare;* Lat. *quietare,* to send away, to dismiss, from *quies* — *etis,* rest, quiet, repose.] To set free; to release, to relieve. — To discharge from; to acquit; to absolve.

"Guiltless I *quit;* guilty I set them free." — *Fairfax.*

—To repay; to requite; to make payment for, or of; to discharge, as an obligation or duty; as, to *quit* a debt. —To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to acquit; — employed reflexively. — To give up; to resign; to relinquish; to forsake; to leave or depart from; as, to *quit* work. — To carry through; to discharge or perform completely.

To quit cost, to reimburse.—*To quit scores,* to make even; to cause to balance; to be tantamount.

"Still I shall bear, and never *quit* the *score.*" — *Dryden.*

—*a.* Discharged from; free; clear; even; absolved; as, I am *quit* of obligation. (Frequently used in the form *quits,* colloquially; as, to be *quits* with a person, *i. e.,* to be even with him; — hence, in an exclamatory sense, Let us cry *quits!*)

Qui tam, *n.* [Lat., who as well.] (*Law.*) An action under a statute which imposes a penalty for the doing or not doing an act, and gives that penalty in part to whosoever will sue for the same, and the other part to the commonwealth, or some charitable, literary, or other institution, and makes it recoverable by action. The plaintiff describes himself as suing *as well* for the commonwealth, for example, as for himself.—*Bouvier.*

Quit'claim, *v. a.* [Eng. *quit,* and *claim.*] (*Law.*) To release or yield up by quitclaim.

Quit'claim, *n.* [L. Lat. *quieta clamantia.*] (*Law.*) A form of deed of the nature of a release, containing words of grant as well as release. The term is in constant and general use in American law, to denote a deed substantially the same as a release in English law. It presupposes a previous or precedent conveyance, or a subsisting estate and possession. It is a conveyance at common law, but differs from a release in that it is regarded as an original conveyance in American law, at least in some States. — *Bouvier.*

Quite, (kwīt,) *adv.* [Fr. *quitté,* discharged.] Clean; completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly; as, the work is *quite* finished. — Very; to a great extent or degree; as, he looks *quite* young again.

Quit'man, John Anthony, an American general and politician, b. in Dutchess co., New York, in 1799. He began his career by teaching school from his 16th to his 19th year, when he commenced the study of law. Removing to Mississippi in 1821, he entered the political arena, filling successively the offices of member of the legislature, State chancellor, member of the convention for revising the State constitution, State senator, and governor, which latter he entered upon through a vacancy in 1836. He soon after withdrew from political life, and joined the Texans in their struggle for independence. In 1846, he was appointed brigadier-general of the U. S. army in the war with Mexico, distinguishing himself at Monterey, Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, after which latter engagement he was brevetted major-general, and was voted a sword by Congress for gallantry. He participated in the attack on Chapultepec, and was foremost in the assault on the City of Mexico, which city he governed until order was established. He was elected governor of Mississippi soon afterwards, but resigned in consequence of accusations of complicity with the Lopez-Cuban expedition, of which charge, however, he was acquitted. In 1855 and 1857, he was elected to Congress by large majorities. D. in Natchez, Miss., in 1858.

Quit'man, in *Georgia,* a S.W. co., adjoining Alabama; *area,* abt. 175 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and Patsula Creek. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* not very fertile. *Cap.* Georgetowo. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Quitman, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Clarke co., abt. 140 m. E. by S. of Jackson.

Quitman, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Nodaway co., abt. 46 m. N.W. of St. Joseph.

Quitman, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Wood co., abt. 275 m. N.E. of Austin.

Quit'quioc, in *Wisconsin,* a village of Sheboygan co., abt. 80 m. N.E. of Madison.

Quito, (*ke'to,*) the capital of the republic of Ecuador, stands on the eastern slope of the western branch of the equatorial Andes, 150 m. from Guayaquil; Lat. 0° 13′ 27″ S., Lon. 78° 50′ W. The volcanic mountain of Pichincha is the basis on which it rests; and owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven. On one side of the principal square stands the cathedral, and on the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up with the town-house, and the fourth by the palace of the Audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. In these the greatest part of the convents are situate, and make a handsome appearance. *Manuf.* Course cotton and woollen goods, hosiery, lace, jewelry, and confectionery. It has a trade in agricultural produce, and exports iron, steel, and indigo. The great danger of Quito is from earthquakes, and from the vicinity of burning mountains, which often break out into the most tremendous eruptions. On the 4th of February, 1797, the country was shaken by a most dreadful concussion, and, in the space of a second, 40,000 persons were hurled into eternity. Since this period violent shocks of earthquake have been frequently experienced. The height of Quito above the level of the sea is 9,534 ft. Eleven summits of mountains capped with snow are to be seen from it. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.

Quit'-rent, *n.* [Lat. *quietus reditus.*] (*Law.*) A rent, reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service.

Quits. See Quit.

Quit'table, *a.* That may be quitted or vacated.

Quit'tance, *n.* [Fr.] Act of quitting; acquittance; discharged from a debt or other obligation. — Return; repayment; recompense.

Quit'ter, *n.* One who quits.

Quit'tor, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An ulcer formed between the hair and hoof, on the inside quarter of a horse's foot.

Quit'tor-bone, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A hard, round swelling on the coronet of a horse's foot, between the heel and the quarter.

Quiver, (kwiv'r,) *n.* [Fr. *courrir,* to cover.] A cover, case, or sheath for arrows.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *cwiferlice,* anxiously; D. *kuiveren,* to tremble; W. *chwyf,* motion, action.] To shake or tremble; to be in motion or agitation; to quake; to shudder; to shiver; to didder; as, *a quivering* voice, *quivering* leaves.

Quiv'ered, *a.* Furnished with a quiver; as, *quivered* nymph. (*Milton.*) — Sheathed, as in a quiver.

Quiv'ering, *n.* Act of trembling or shaking; agitation.

Quiv'eringly, *adv.* With quivering.

Qui vive, (*ke vēv.*) [Fr., from *qui,* who, and *vive* — *vivre,* to live.] The challenge of a French sentinel — equivalent to, Who goes there? — Hence, *to be on the qui vive,* to be on the alert, by a sentinel or vidette.

Quixot'ic, *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantically extravagant; as, a *quixotic* enterprise.

Quixot'ically, *adv.* In a mad, or absurdly romantic manner.

Quix'otism, Quix'otry, *n.* Absurd and romantic notions; knight-errantry; enterprises, designs, or actions resembling those of Don Quixote in the novel of *Cervantes;* visionary scheme.

Quiz, (kwĭz,) *n.* A conundrum; an enigma; a puzzling question. — A person who quizzes others. — An odd or singular fellow; an eccentric.

—*v. a.* To puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of; to banter; to chaff; as, the ladies *quizzed* him severely. — Also, applied to the preparation of students for passing degrees; as, a medical *quiz.*

Quiz'zer, *n.* One who quizzes or puzzles others.

Quiz'zically, *a.* Funny; indicrous; comical. (Colloq.)

Quiz'zism, *n.* Act or practice of quizzing.

Quob, Quab, *v. n.* [Icel. *quapa,* to shake with loose fat.] To throb; to quiver. (Vulgar.)

Quod, (kwŏd,) *n.* A slang term for a jail or place of confinement.

Quod'dy, *n.* A kind of scaled herrings cured in North America by smoking or salting.—*Simmonds.*

Quod'libet, *n.* [Lat., what you please.] A nice point or distinction; a quiblet; a quibble; a subtlety.

(*Mus.*) An improvised medley performed by several persons.

Quo'gue, in *New York,* a post-village of Suffolk co., abt. 75 m. E. of New York city.

Quoif, (*koif,*) *n.* [Fr. *coiffe.*] A coif; a cap or hood.

—*v. a.* To cover or dress with a coif.

Quoiffure, *n.* Same as Coiffure, *q. v.*

Quoin, *n.* [Fr. *coin;* Gr *gonia.*] (*Arch.*) The corner, or the internal and external angle of a building, or of any part of a building. It is generally applied to the stones that form the angles. These are spoken of as the *quoin* stones, to distinguish them from the rest of the ashlar.

(*Gun.*) A wedge of wood put below the breech of a cannon, for the purpose of adjusting its elevation.

(*Printing.*) One of the wooden wedges used for fastening the types in the forms.—*Davis.*

Quoit, (koit,) *n.* [Etymol. uncertain. See Koit.] A circular ring or piece of iron, or a plain flat stone to be pitched or thrown at a fixed object in play, as a trial of dexterity.

(*Games.*) An out-door game somewhat resembling the ancient pastime of throwing the discus. The game is played with *quoits,* which are round flat metal rings, varying in internal diameter from two or three inches to a foot. Two iron pins, or hobs, as they are called, are placed in the ground, which is generally puddled with clay, at a distance of about fifteen or twenty yards. The game is usually played by two or four persons, who choose sides, and play in regular succession. The endeavor of the player is to throw his quoits from one hob over the other, or as near to it as possible. The quoits nearest to the hob score to the player, and the game is won by the side which makes a given score first.

—*v. n.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

—*v. a.* To drive away by throwing stones at.

Quon'dam, *a.* [Lat., formerly.] Former; having been formerly.

"My *quondam* barber, but his worship now." — *Dryden.*

—*n.* A person once holding an office or position. (a.)

Quo'rum, *n.* [Lat. *gen.* pl. of *qui,* "of whom," with reference to a complete body of persons, of whom those who are assembled are legally sufficient to the business of the whole.] Used substantively, *quorum* signifies the number of persons belonging to a legislative assembly, a corporation society, or other body, required to transact business. There is a difference between an act done by a definite number of persons, and one performed by an indefinite number; in the first case a majority is required to constitute a quorum, unless the law expressly directs that another number may make one; in the latter case any number who may be present may act, the majority of those present having, as in other cases, the right to act. Sometimes the law requires a greater number than a bare majority to form a quorum; in such case no quorum is present until such a number convene. When an authority is confided to several persons for a private purpose, all must join in the act unless otherwise authorized — *Bouvier.*

Quo'ta, *n.* [Lat. *quotas,* which number in the series? from *quot,* how many?] A proportional part or share, or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each; as, each pays his *quota* of money.

Quot'able, *a.* That may be quoted or cited.

Quotation, (*-ta'shun,*) *n.* Act of quoting or citing. The passage quoted or cited; the part or sentence of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.

(*Com.*) The current price of an article specified; as, at last *quotations.*

(*Printing.*) A piece of hollow type-metal, lower than type, employed in the blank spaces at the beginning and end of chapters, &c.

Quotation marks. See Guillemet.

Quota'tionist, *n.* On who cites, or makes frequent quotations.

Quote, (kwōt,) *v. a.* [O Fr. *quoter,* now *coter,* to mark according to the order of the letters or numbers: L. Lat. *quotare,* from *quotus.*] To mark the number of a chapter, of an article, of a verse, &c.; to mark on the margin; to cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce a passage from an author or speaker by way of authority, evidence, or illustration; as, to *quote* some lines from Byron.

(*Com.*) To name, as the current price of an article; as, to *quote* the market-value of palm-oil.

Quot'er, *n.* One who quotes or cites the words of an author or speaker.

Quoth, (kwōth,) *v. n.* [A. S. *cwethan,* to say, to speak.] To say; to speak. This verb is defective, being used only in the first and third persons in the present and past tenses, as *quoth I, quoth he;* and the nominative always follows the verb.

Quotha', *interj.* [For *quoth 'a,* said he, 'a being an old barbarism for *he.*] Indeed!

Quotid'ian, *a.* [Lat. *quotidianus* — *quotus,* and *dies,* a day.] Daily; occurring or returning daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

—*n.* Anything occurring or returning daily.

(*Med.*) A fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quotient, (kwō'shent,) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *quoties,* and *quotiens,* how often, from *quot,* how many.] (*Arith.*) The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater; thus the *quotient* of twenty divided by four is five; applied also to a fraction used to denote division; as, ¾, ⅝, &c.

Quot'less, *a.* That may not be, or is not worthy of being, quoted.

Quo'tum, *n.* [Lat. *quotus,* how many.] Share; part; quota. (b.)

Quo Warranto. [Lat. *quo,* abl. of *qui,* who, which, and L. Lat. *warrantus,* a guarantee.] (*Law.*) The name of a writ by which the government commences an action to recover an office or franchise from the person or corporation in possession of it. This writ has given place to an *information in the nature of quo warranto.* This, though *in form* a criminal, is *in substance* a civil proceeding, to try the mere right to the franchise or office.

R.

R is the 18th letter in the English and other Western alphabets, and of the group of liquids or semivowels. Of all the consonants, *R* approaches most nearly to the vowels. The normal orthoepy of *r* in English and the Romanic tongues (also in Latin) is a tremulous sound produced by applying the tip of the tongue near the roots of the upper fore-teeth. *R* is one of the most difficult articulation, and is sometimes called the *canine letter*, from some supposed r emblance in sound to the growl of a snarling dog. This letter is susceptible of numerous interchanges, the most common of which is with *l*. The Chinese, who cannot pronounce *r*, use *l* in lieu of it, as do also some of the Polynesian tribes. At the beginning of English words derived from the Greek through the medium of the Latin, *r* is usually followed by *h* to represent the force of *ῥ*, as in *rhetoric, rhapsody*, as also when it occurs in the middle of an English word derived from a Greek compound, as in *diarrhœa*, from *διά* and *ῥέω*. In modern English, an affectation largely prevails which, as it were, emasculates the force of *r*, and tones down its vibratory "burr" into something like a nondescript vowel, as in *very, bore*, into *vewy, boaw*. As an abbreviation, *R* stands for *rex* or *regina*; *R. P.* for *respublica*, &c. In medical prescriptions *r* (thus ℞) stands for *recipe* or *take*. As a Roman numeral it stands for 80, and with a dash over it (thus R̄) for 80,000.

R. A. Abbreviation of *Royal Academy, Royal Academician, Rear-admiral*, and *Royal Artillery*.

Ra. An inseparable prefix, from the Lat. *re* and *ad* in combination, introduced into English through the French and Italian.

Raab, a navigable river of Hungary, rising in Styria, and after a N.E. course of 180 m. falling into the Danube near the town of Raab.

Raab, (*rab.*) a town of Hungary, cap. of a district of same name, at the junction of the Raab and Little Danube, 67 m. W.N.W. of Buda. *Manuf.* Cutlery and tobacco. *Pop.* 17,000.

Raalte, (*ralt'*,) a town of Holland, prov. of Overyssel, 11 m. N.N.E. of Deventer; *pop.* 6,000.

Raam'ses. (*Script.*) A city built by the Hebrews during their servitude in Egypt, abt. 35 m. N.W. of Lnz.

Rab, *n.* A stick used by masons in mixing hair with mortar.

Rabagh, (El,) (*ra'ba,*) a town of Arabia, in Hĕjaz, on the Red Sea, 100 m. N.W. of Mecca, where pilgrims perform their ablutions.

Ra'bastens, a town of France, dept. of Tarn, on the Tarn, 21 m. E. of Toulouse; *pop.* 6,000.

Rabat', a fortified seapart-town of Morocco, in Fez, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, 135 m. S.S.W. of the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. *Manuf.* Carpets, silk, linen, and woollen fabrics, saddlery, &c. It has a considerable export trade. *Pop.* 28,000.

Rab'ba, an important town of Central Africa, in Nigritia, on the Niger, Lat. 9° 15′ N., Lon. 5° 20′ E. It has an extensive trade in ivory, and goods of both foreign and native manufacture.

Rab'bet, *v. a.* [Perhaps from Fr. *raboter*, to plane.] To cut, as the edge of a board, in a sloping manner, in order that it may form a joint, by lapping with another board similarly cut; —also, to cut a rectangular groove, longitudinally, in the edge of a board, &c., to fit a corresponding projection upon the edge of another board, &c., so as to compose a joint.

—To lap, and join the edges of, as boards, timber, &c., by a *rabbet*.

—*n.* A cut made aslope upon the edge of a board, to form a joint with another board similarly cut, by lapping; also, a rectangular groove cut in the edge of a board longitudinally to admit a corresponding projection made upon the edge of another board, &c., adapted to fit into it.

Rabbet of the keel. (*Ship-building.*) That part of the keel, stern, and stern-post of a ship which is cut for the plank of the bottom to fit into.

Rab'betING, *n.* (*Joinery.*) Forming or cutting rabbets.

Rab'bet-joint, *n.* A rabbet.

Rab'bet-point, *n.* A particular kind of plane used by joiners for cutting a rabbet.

Rabb'i, Rab'bin, *n.* [Heb., my teacher, lord, or master.] A title of respect given by the Jews to the teachers of their law, and which seems to have been introduced only shortly before the time of Christ by his disciples. It was originally used in three forms, —*rab*, or master; *rabbi*, or my master; and *rabbun*, great master, or *rabboni*, my great master. *Rab* is still used by the Jews of eastern Europe and others, both in conversation and writing, in the sense of *Mr.*; and the title *rabbi*, or *rabbin*, is given to the modern religious heads of Jewish communities or congregations. The term *rabbinical* is applied to all the Jewish writings composed after the Christian æra. (See HEBREW LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.)

Rabbin'ic, Rabbin'ical, *a.* [Fr. *rabbinique.*] Pertaining or having reference to the Jewish rabbins, or to their opinions, learning, and language.

Rabbin'ic, *n.* The later Hebrew language.

Rab'binism, *n.* [Fr. *rabbinisme.*] A particularity or peculiarity of the language of the rabbins.

Rab'binist, Rab'binite, *n.* Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the *Caraites*, q. v.

Rab'bit, *n.* [Formerly *rabbet*, most probably corrupted from *rough-feet*, the feet of the animal being adapted to scratching and burrowing.] (*Zoöl.*) An animal of the same genus with the hare. The *Lepus cuniculus*, the Common Rabbit of Europe, very much resembles the hare in structure, but may be readily distinguished from it by its smaller size, its shorter ears and hind legs, and the absence of the black tip to the ears. In its habits it is extremely different from that animal; being unable to outstrip its enemies in the chase, it seeks its safety and finds shelter by burrowing in the ground; and instead of leading a solitary life, its manners are eminently social. The fecundity of *R.* is truly astonishing: they will breed seven times in one year, and perhaps bring forth eight each time; and, on a supposition that this happens regularly for four years, a

Fig. 2203. — TAME RABBITS

single pair would in that time multiply to 1,274,840. We should, however, add that although this is *possible*, such extraordinary fertility is not very probable. When the time of parturition draws near, the female forms a separate burrow, more intricate than the ordinary one, and lines it at the bottom with a part of her own fur; the young are born blind, and very scantily covered with hair; and for nearly six weeks she continues to suckle them. During this period the female is seldom visited by the male; but as soon as the little progeny are capable of going abroad, he seems anxious to acknowledge and caress them. The Gray *R.*, *Lepus sylvaticus* of the United States, is the most plentiful species of the genus *Lepus* in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the more southern States; but although it somewhat resembles the common *R.* in color, and is rather inferior to it in size, its habits are intermediate between those of the *R.* and the hare. It does not burrow, although when hard pressed by a pursuer, it retreats into any accessible hole, and sometimes digs, in order to escape from or enter an enclosure.

Angora rabbit, a variety of rabbit having long, soft fur.

Rabbit-burrow, a hole for habitation, made in the earth by rabbits. — *Rabbit-hutch*, a box or pen for confining rabbits. — *Rabbit-warren*, a tract of land set apart for the propagation and preservation of rabbits.

Rab'bit River, in *Michigan*, enters the Kalamazoo River from Allegan co.

Rab'bitry, *n.* A collection of hutches for keeping tame rabbits.

Rabble, (*rab'l,*) *n.* [A. S. *reafl*, greedy, mad, from *reafian*, to spoil; Lat. *rapio*, to seize and carry off; W. *rhail*, a ravening.] A mob; a tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people: a confused, disorderly crowd. — The mob; the camaille; the dregs of the people; the lowest class of the populace, without reference to an assembly; as, "the low and ignorant *rabble*." — *Addison.*

—A rake-shaped tool used in metallurgy.

—*v. a.* To mob; to coerce or expel by a mob or tumultuous crowd; as, to *rabble* an unpopular minister.

—*a.* Belonging to, or befitting, a rabble; tumultuous; noisy; low; vulgar; as, *rabble* proceedings.

Rabdoid'al, Rhabdoid'al, *a.* [Gr. *rabdos*, a rod, and *eidos*, shape.] (*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to the sagittal suture.

Rabdol'ogy, Rhabdol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *rabdologie*, from Gr. *rabdos*, stick, and *logos*, doctrine.] The method of operating in arithmetic by means of NAPIER'S-BONES, *q. v.*

Rabdomau'cy, Rhabdomau'cy *n.* [Gr. *rabdos*, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by means of wands, practised by the ancients.

Ra'belais, FRANÇOIS, a celebrated French wit and satirist, was b. at Chinon, in Touraine, about 1483. He was at first a monk, but in consequence of having been punished for some indecorous behavior, he quitted the Benedictine order, studied medicine at Montpelier, and for a time practised as a physician. He subsequently obtained, through the influence of his patron, Cardinal du Bellay, whom he accompanied to the court of Rome, the rectory of Meudon; and d. in 1553. He was author of several books; but the only one by which he is known is the romance called *The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel*, an extravagant satire upon monks, priests, popes, and pedants, in which much obscenity and absurdity are blended with learning, wit, and humor. *R.* was a conscientious teacher of his flock, and it was his pleasure to instruct the children of his parish in sacred music. His house was the resort of the learned, his purse always open to the needy, and his medical skill was employed in the service of his parish.

Rab'id, *a.* [Lat. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, madness, from *rabo*, to rave.] Raging mad; furious; as, a *rabid* dog. — Pertaining or relating to rabies or hydrophobia; as, *rabid* virus.

Rab'idly, *adv.* In a rabid manner; furiously.

Rab'idness, *n.* State or quality of being rabid; rage; madness; furiousness.

Ra'bies, *n.* [Lat.] Madness, as that of dogs; hydrophobia.

Rab'inal, a town of Guatemala, Central America, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Vera Paz.

Rab'inet, Rab'anet, *n.* A kind of smaller ordnance.—*Ainsworth.*

Ra'bun, in *Georgia*, an extreme N.E. co., adjoining N. Carolina and S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattooga, Little Tennessee, and Tugaloo rivers. *Surface*, mountainous, the Blue Ridge traversing the N. part; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Iron in abundance, and some gold. *Cap.* Clayton. *Pop.* abt. 3,800.

Ra'butin, ROGER, COUNT DE **Bus'sy-,** a French wit and satirist, was b. in 1618, at Epiry, in Nivernois. He entered the army at the age of 12, under his father, and would probably have obtained a high rank but for the offence he gave to persons in power by his scandalous lampoons. In 1665 he was sent to the Bastile for writing a libel, entitled *Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules*; and on his release he was banished to his estate, where he remained till 1681, when he returned to court. His other works are, *Mémoires*, 2 vols.; and *Lettres*, 7 vols. D. 1693.

Ra'ca, *a.* [Heb. *rāk̄a.*] An ancient Syriac word, signifying vain, worthless, or foolish. As pronounced by the Jews it included a strong idea of contempt. Christ says, (*Matt.* v. 22,) "Whoever shall say to his brother, *raca*, shall be condemned by the council, or Sanhedrim."

Rac'ca, or **Rak'ka,** a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, Lat. 30° 5′ N., Lon. 38° 50′ E.; *pop.* 8,000.

Racconigi, (*rak-ko-ne'je,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Turin, on the Maira, 20 m. S. of Turin. *Manuf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 11,000.

Raccoon', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Procyon*, family *Ursidæ*, characterized by a stout body, pointed muzzle, and moderately long tail. The common Raccoon, *P. lotor*, of the United States, is less than two feet long to the tail, which is about a foot; the general color light-gray, tinged with pale-rusty across the shoulders, and much overlaid with black-tipped hairs. The under parts are of a similar gray, but without the black tips: and over the whole body the dull-sooty under-fur shows through. The tail has five distinct black rings, and a tip of the same color, the interspaces being grayish-white. The end of the muzzle is whitish, and there is a black patch upon the cheek and another behind the ear. The *R.* is nocturnal in its habits, and feeds upon roots, birds, and other small animals. It is easily tamed, and is said to dip its food in water before eating it.—*Tenney.*

Race, (*rās,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *razza*, from Lat. *radix, radicis*, the root.] The continued series of descendants from a parent, who is called the *stock*; a breed; a lineage; an extraction; a kindred family, tribe, people, or nation. — A particular breed, sort, or variety; as, the *races* of mankind.

—Company; herd.

"A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts." — *Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) A marked variety which may be propagated by seed.—*Henslow.*

—A root; as, a *race* of ginger.—*Shaks.*

—A particular strength, flavor, or taste of wine, indicating its race, stock, origin, &c.; — hence, characteristic flavor; bouquet; smack; as, "Canary of the right *race*."

Massinger.

—Peculiarity of disposition; characteristic quality; salient feature; as, "a generous *race*."—*Savage.*

Race, *n.* [A. S. *ræs*, a rush, *ræsan*, to rush; Icel. *rāsa*, to run; Swed. Goth. *resa*, a way.] A progress; a course or career; a movement or progression of any kind.

"My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame."—*Milton.*

—A rapid course or motion, whether on the feet, on horseback, or in a carriage, &c.; a running; swift progress.

—Particularly, a contest in running; a running in competition for a stake or prize; any running with speed; — plurally, a meeting for contests in the running of horses. See HORSE-RACING.

—A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; as, the *Race* of Alderney.

—A small artificial canal or water-course, leading from the dam of a stream to the machinery which it drives; a mill-race.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RACED, (*rāst.*) To run, as in a *race*; to run swiftly; to run or contend in running for; as, the horses *raced* at their best speed.

—*v. a.* To drive swiftly; to cause to run with speed, as a horse in a race.

Race'-course, *n.* The ground or path on which races are run; as, Epsom *race-course*. — A cut or course for water.

Race'-cup, *n.* A gold cup to be run for in a race.

Race'-ginger, (*jin'jr,*) *n.* Ginger in its root.

Race'-horse, *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contest or competition; a racer; a thoroughbred horse, trained to speed. — See HORSE-RACING.

Race'land, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of La Fourche parish, abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of New Orleans.

Race'mic Acid, *n.* [Lat. *racemus*, a bunch or cluster.] (*Chem.*) A peculiar modification of tartaric acid, found in certain species of grapes growing in the Vosges mount-

laina, and in one or two other localities. It differs from tartaric acid in certain minor particulars, although its composition is precisely similar.

Racemose, (*-rās-,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling a racemes; racemous.

Racemous, (*-sē'mus,*) *a.* [Lat., *racemosus.*] (*Bot.*) Growing in the form of racemes; racemose.

Racemulose, (*-sēm'u-lōs,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having very small racemes.

Racer, (*rā'ser,*) *n.* One who races, or competes in a race. — A race-horse; as, a crack *racer.*

Rachel, (*rā'chel.*) (*Script.*) The second daughter of Laban, the dearly beloved of Jacob, who, to obtain her, devoted seven years to the flocks and herds of her father. But, at the end of that period, he found in his veiled bride not Rachel, but Leah, her elder sister, whom he did not love, and was obliged to labor during seven more years in order to gain her. She was the mother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Rachel, (ELIZA RACHEL FELIX,) (*ra'shel,*) a celebrated French actress, who was the daughter of a Jew pedlar. The family gained a livelihood by periodically visiting various towns in Germany and Switzerland, and at length settled at Lyons, and in 1830 went to reside at Paris. Sarah, her elder sister, used to sing at the various cafés, to the accompaniment of an old guitar, while Rachel went from table to table to collect the offerings of the spectators. In 1832, the voices of the two sisters having attracted notice, they were placed, by the kindness of some connoisseurs, under Choron, a celebrated singing-master; and in 1833, the elder sister Rachel, having shown great tragic power, entered the *Conservatoire* at Paris, where she was carefully trained by Saint-Aulaire and Samson, and in 1838 made her first appearance at the Theatre Français, in the character of "Camille," in *Les Horaces,* where her début was not auspicious. But the coldness of her reception was not of long duration. The sharp critical eye of M. Jules Janin soon discovered in her a worthy interpreter of the *chefs-d'œuvre* of Racine and Corneille; and his brilliant criticisms on her performances soon roused the public sentiment in her favor, which was fully justified by the result. In the course of a few months Mademoiselle Rachel completely revived the classic school of tragedy which had fallen into decay, though her crowning triumph was gained in 1843, in her representation of *Phèdre.* Soon after this she made a provincial tour, visited the chief European cities, and at last came to London, in 1846, reaping large harvests both of fame and wealth wherever she appeared. In 1855 she made a professional visit to the U. States, but she was interrupted in the middle of great success by the failure of her health, returned to France, and d. of consumption at Cannes, near Toulon, 1858.

Rachilla, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) A branch of inflorescence; the zigzag centre upon which the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

Rachis, (*rā'kis,*) *n.* [Gr., the spine.] (*Anat.*) The vertebral column of mammals and birds.

(*Bot.*) The axis of several varieties of inflorescence.

Rachitic, (*ra-kit'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *rachitique.*] (*Med.*) Belonging to, or affected by, rachitis; rickety.

Rachitis, (*-kī'tis,*) *n.* [Fr. and Gr., from *rachis,* the spine.] (*Med.*) The RICKETS, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) A disease in fruit producing abortion.

Racily, (*-rā'si'ly, adv.*) In a racy or piquant manner.

Racine, JEAN, (*ra-seen',*) an eminent French dramatic poet, was B. at La Ferté Milon in 1639, and was educated at Port Royal. He commenced his poetical career in 1660, by an ode on the king's marriage, for which he was handsomely rewarded. In 1664 he produced his tragedy of *la Thébaïde,* which was followed in 1666 by *Alexandre.* In 1668 appeared his *Andromaque,* which placed him far above all his contemporaries except Corneille; and his fame was still further increased

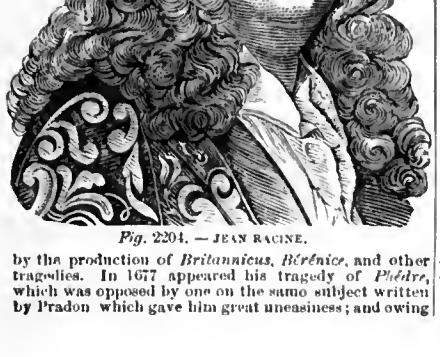


Fig. 2204. — JEAN RACINE.

by the production of *Britannicus, Bérénice,* and other tragedies. In 1677 appeared his tragedy of *Phèdre,* which was opposed by one on the same subject written by Pradon which gave him great uneasiness; and owing to a base cabal that was formed against him, he was induced to desist from writing for the stage. After a lapse of 12 years he wrote, by desire of Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon, the sacred dramas of *Esther* and *Athalie,* which were performed by the young ladies of the institution of St. Cyr. Besides his dramatic works, he wrote *Canticles and Hymns for the use of St. Cyr,* the *History of Port Royal,* &c. In 1673 he was received into the Academy, and continued to enjoy the highest favor at court; but having offended the king by a too free use of his pen in drawing up a memorial on the distresses of the people, he d. of chagrin, in 1699. Submitting implicitly to the code of laws laid down by the critics of his time, he did much towards making the regular or classical school of the drama acceptable and permanent, by imparting to his tragedies all the perfection which it is possible to conceive genius as giving to works constructed on so narrow a model. He is not equal to Corneille in vigor and genius, but his grace and melody of diction are exquisite; and his refined tenderness of feeling, often melting into profound pathos, breaks out through all the barriers imposed by the unities, and the simple plots, and the monotony of the rhymed Alexandrine verses.

Racine, (*ra-seen',*) in *Minnesota,* a township of Mower co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Racine, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Meigs co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Pomeroy.

Racine, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Beaver co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Racine, in *Wisconsin,* a S.E. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area,* abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Root and Pishtaka rivers. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* very fertile, producing large crops of wheat, corn, oats, and hay. *Pop.*(1870) 27,740—A handsome and thriving city, cap. of the above co., on Lake Michigan, abt. 25 m. S. by E. of Milwaukee. *Manuf.* Flour, leather, machinery, steam-engines, &c. Numerous railroads connect it with the important places of the adjoining States, and an extensive trade is also carried on by way of the Lakes. *Pop.* 9,880.

Raciness, *n.* State or quality of being racy; peculiar flavor; piquancy; pungency; as, *raciness* of wit or literary style.

Rack, *v. a.* [A. S. *wrecan,* to extend; Ger. *recken.*] To stretch or strain with effort or violence; to extend by force;—hence, to wrest; to submit to harsh or violent treatment. — Specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel for the infliction of torture by straining the limbs and dislocating the joints.—To affect with extreme pain or anguish; to torture; to torment. — To distress by exaction; to exhaust; to screw. — To strain or draw off from the lees; as, to *rack* wine; to cleanse from dross or impurities; as, to *rack* ores.

(*Naut.*) To seize two ropes together with cross turns.

—*n.* [D. *rek.*] Something used for stretching, extending, or straining.—Specifically, an instrument of torture for stretching, extending, or bending in an arch direction the body of the victim. The rack consisted of a large

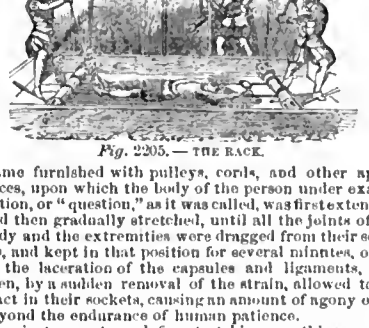


Fig. 2205. — THE RACK.

frame furnished with pulleys, cords, and other appliances, upon which the body of the person under examination, or "question," as it was called, was first extended, and then gradually stretched, until all the joints of the body and the extremities were dragged from their sockets, and kept in that position for several minutes, often to the laceration of the capsules and ligaments, and then, by a sudden removal of the strain, allowed to retract in their sockets, causing an amount of agony often beyond the endurance of human patience.

—Any instrument used for stretching anything; as, a *rack* for bending a bow. — A grate on which bacon is laid. — A wooden framework in which hay is placed for horses and cattle in feeding. — A framework or stand of wood, metal, or earthenware on which articles are put, placed, spread out, or deposited; as, a hat-*rack,* a clothes-*rack,* a toast-*rack,* a card-*rack,* a bottle-*rack,* &c. — A distaff.

(*Mining.*) An inclined plane on which the ore and slime are washed and separated.

(*Naut.*) A strong wooden frame-work, supplied with several sheaves for receiving the running rigging; a rack-block.

(*Man.*) The quick amble of a horse.

(*Mech.*) A flat bar with teeth on one side, to work into those of a pinion.

To put to the rack, to put to the torture; to torment.

"A fit of the stone *puts* a king *to the rack.*" — *Temple.*

—*v. n.* [Ger. *recken.*] To move with a quick, ambling motion, as a horse.

Rack, *n.* [A. S. *recrecan.*] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portions of floating vapor in the sky.

—[A. S. *hracca, wahac*: Scot. *craig.*] The neck and spine of a fore-quarter of veal or mutton.

—Same as ARRACK, *q. v.*

—Ruin; wreck; destruction. (Colloq.)

To go to rack, to perish. (Colloq.) — *Rack and ruin,* utter destruction; total ruin. (Colloq.)

Rack'-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) See RACK.

Rack'er, *n.* One who racks or tortures; that which torments. — A horse that moves with a racking pace.

Rack'et, *n.* [Fr. *raquette;* Icel. *hrecka,* to propel.] The instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball; also, the game itself. — An irregular, chattering noise; din; clamor; confused or noisy talk. — In Canada, a kind of snow-shoe. — A broad, wooden patten for a horse, to enable him to step on soft or oozy ground.

—*v. n.* To frolic; to make a shindy; to kick up a row; to make a confused noise or clamor.

—*v. a.* To strike, as with a *racket.*

Rack'eting, *n.* Noisy or tumultuous mirth or frolic.

Rack'et River, in *New York,* rises in Long Lake in Hamilton co., and flowing an irregular N. course, enters the St. Lawrence River from St. Lawrence co.

Rack'etville, or NORTH POTSDAM, in *New York,* a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 5 m. N. by E. of Potsdam.

Rack'ety, *a.* Frolicsome; making a clattering, clamorous noise.

Rack'ing, *a.* Excruciating; torturing; as, a *racking* tooth-ache.

—*n.* (*Mining.*) A process of separating small ores from the earthy particles, by means of an inclined wooden frame; the impurities being washed off, the ore remaining near the head of the rack is taken from thence, and undergoes tossing.

Rack'ing-can, *n.* A vessel for clearing wine from the lees. — A utensil for holding sour beer, in which iron-wire is steeped for drawing.

Rack'-lashing, *n.* (*Mil.*) A lashing tightened by means of a stick of wood twisted around.

Rack'-punch, *n.* Punch made with arrack, lemons, and sugar.

Rack'-rent, *n.* (*Law.*) An annual rent raised to the utmost, or to the full annual value of the premises, or near it.

Rack'-rented, *a.* Subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

Rack'-renter, *n.* One who is obliged to pay rack-rent.

Rack'-saw, *n.* A wide-toothed saw.

Rack'-stick, *n.* (*Mil.*) The stick used in a rack-lashing.

Racoon', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RACCOON.

Racoon', in *Indiana,* a township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Racoon, in *Ohio,* a twp. of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Racoon' Creek, or **Racoon' River,** in *Indiana,* formed by the union of the Big Racoon and Little Racoon creeks, and enters the Wabash River from Pike co.

Racoon Creek, in *New Jersey,* enters the Delaware River from Gloucester co.

Racoon Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Ohio River from Gallia co.

Racoon Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters the Ohio River from Beaver co.

Racoon Creek, in *Wisconsin,* enters the Mississippi River from La Crosse co.

Racoon' Ford, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Culpepper co., abt. 90 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Racoon' River, in *Iowa,* rises in Buena Vista co., and flowing S.E. enters the Des Moines River from Polk co.

Racoon River, in *Wisconsin,* enters the Mississippi River from Vernon co.

Racy, (*rā'sy,*) *a.* [Sp. *raiz,* root. See RACE.] Having a race or strong flavor indicating its origin; tasting of the soil;—hence, fresh; rich; toothsome; as, *racy* cider. — Hence, by implication, exciting to the mental taste by a strong distinctive character of thought or expression; peculiar; piquant; as, *racy* language, a *racy* anecdote, *racy* humor.

Radcliffe, ANN, an English novelist, whose maiden name was Ward, was B. in London, 1764; and in her 23d year was married to Mr. W. Radcliffe, proprietor and editor of the "English Chronicle." Her first performance was a romantic tale, entitled *The Castles of Athlin and Dunbayne;* which was succeeded by *The Sicilian Romance* and *The Romance of the Forest;* but that which made her reputation was the *Mysteries of Udolpho,* in 4 vols. Mrs. Radcliffe possessed the art of exciting a high degree of interest in her narrative; her descriptive powers were of a superior order, especially in the delineation of scenes of terror, and in those aspects of nature which excite sentiment, and suggest melancholy associations. D. 1823.

Raddle, *v. a.* [L. Ger. *reiten.*] To twist together.

—*n.* A long pole used in hedging. — A hedge formed by twisting together the boughs of trees and shrubs.

—In New England, an instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with a row of upright pegs set in it, employed by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent it from becoming entangled, when it is wound upon the beam of the loom. — *Webster.*

Radeau, (*ra-dō',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ratis,* a raft.] (*Naut.*) A raft; a float.

Radetz'ky, JOSEPH WENZEL, COUNT, an Austrian general, B. at the castle of Trebnicz, in Bohemia, 1766. Called to participate in the long struggle against Napoleon, and having won his way to the rank of major-general, he fought at Agram and Erlingen; distinguished himself in the battles of 1813, '14, and '15; and at Kulm, Leipsic, and Brienne, exhibited great skill and bravery; but afterwards he became nothing more than the able executioner of a despotic government. Having been successively governor of Olmütz in Hungary, and Lemberg in Poland, he was, in 1822, appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. In 1848 the people of Milan rose against their Austrian oppressors, and after a gallant struggle drove them out

of the city. *R.* retreated upon Verona, to await the arrival of reinforcements. Shortly afterward, Charles Albert, king of Sardinia, joined the popular cause, and crossing the Adige, placed his army between the Austrian commander and the troops which were marching to his aid. In the end, however, the old marshal proved too skilful a strategist for the Piedmontese king, and after many severely contested battles, Charles Albert was signally defeated at Novara. This battle decided the fate of the Italian cause, and Austrian tyranny was again triumphant in Lombardo-Venetia. After 73 years of service in the Austrian armies, he was permitted to resign at the commencement of the year 1857. D. 1858.

Ra'dial, *a.* [From Lat. *radius.*] Relating or pertaining to a radius, or ray; shooting out from a centre, as rays; having rays. — Pertaining or having reference to the radius of the fore-arm of the human body; as, the *radial* nerve.

Ra'dially, *adv.* In the manner of a radius, or of rays.

Ra'dlance, Ra'diancy, *n.* [Formed from *radiant.*] State or quality of being radiant; brilliant, sparkling, or vivid brightness; effulgence; splendor.

"Life . . . stains the white *radiance* of eternity." — *Shelley.*

Ra'diant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *radians*, from *radio*, to emit rays.] Radiate; radiating; proceeding from a centre. — Emitting rays or beams of light or heat; issuing in rays or beams; with vivid or effulgent brightness; with lustrous splendor; as, *radiant* light.

Radiant heat. (*Physics.*) When a hot body is freely suspended in air, it cools down to the temperature of surrounding objects; when suspended in a space void of air, it cools down. The chilling — in part in the former case, entirely in the latter — is caused by a process termed *radiation:* the investigation of the phenomena which attends the emission, transference, and stoppage of these rays forms the science of *radiant heat.*

—*n.* The point of meeting, in the heavens, of the apparent paths of shooting-stars, or from whence they seem to radiate.

(*Geom.*) A straight line of unlimited length proceeding from a point.

(*Opt.*) The luminous point or object from which rays of light issue.

Ra'diantly, *adv.* In a radiant manner; with radiance or beaming brightness; with effulgence or lustrous splendor.

Ra'diary, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the RADIATA, *q. v.*

Radia'ta, RA'DIATES, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *radius*, a ray.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Cuvier to the lowest organized of the primary division of the animal kingdom, because certain of the animals therein included have a radiated form of a part or the whole of their body. The *R.* are all aquatic, mainly marine. There are at least 10,000 living species distributed among 3 classes, — *Echinodermata*, or Echinoderms, *Acalephs*, or Jelly-fishes, and *Polypi*, or Polyps.

Ra'diate, *v. n.* [Lat. *radio, radiatus*, from *radius*, ray.] To emit rays or beams of light; to beam; to be radiant. — To shine; to issue or emanate in rays, as light; to dart, as flashes or beams of brightness. — To issue and proceed in direct lines or pencils from a point or surface, as heat.

—*v. a.* To irradiate; to send forth or emit beams or rays of light upon; to illuminate; to enlighten. (R.) — To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat.

—*a.* Composed of rays diverging from a focus or centre; as, a *radiate* mineral. — With the structural members arranged radiately about a centre; as, a *radiate* animal.

(*Bot.*) Possessing large ray-florets in a flower distinct from disc-florets, as in the daisy.

(*Zoöl.*) Pertaining to the *Radiata.*

Ra'diated, *a.* (*Min.*) With crystals diverging from a centre.

(*Zoöl.*) Belonging to the sub-kingdom *Radiata.*

Ra'diated-veined, (*-vānd,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) With the chief veins diverging from the apex of the petiole, as certain reticulate leaves.

Ra'dlately, *adv.* With radiation or divergence from a centre.

Radia'tion, *n.* [Lat. *radiatio.*] (*Physics.*) The emission of light or heat from a luminous or heated body. The principal laws of radiation are given under HEAT, and LIGHT, *q. v.*

Ra'diator, *n.* That which radiates; — especially, that part of a heating apparatus the use of which is to radiate heat. — A body from which rays emanate.

Rad'ical, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *radicalis*, from *radix*, a root.] Pertaining to the root; issuing directly from the root. — Original; fundamental; native; primitive; constitutional; — hence, thorough-going; uncompromising; extreme; as, a *radical* truth.

(*Bot.*) Proceeding immediately from the root, as a leaf. — Pertaining to the root of a plant; as, *radical* hairs.

(*Gram.*) Having reference, or belonging, to the etymological root.

R. pitch. The tone with which the utterance of a syllable commences. — *R. quantity.* (*Math.*) An algebraic quantity which is not a perfect power of the degree indicated by the radical sign. — *R. sign.* (*Math.*) In algebra, the symbol ($\surd$) denoting the extraction of a root. It is a modification of the letter *r*, the initial letter of *radix*, or root. To distinguish the particular root which is to be extracted, a number is prefixed to the symbol. Thus $^2\surd$, $^3\surd$, $^4\surd$, &c., denote respectively the *square root, cube root, fourth root,* &c. But as the square root, or second, was the first considered, the number is usually omitted, and merely the symbol ($\surd$) written. Fractional exponents are frequently used instead of the radical sign. — *R. stress.* In elocution, forcible utterance falling on the initial part of a sound or syllable.

—*n.* One who advocates a *radical* reform, or extreme measures in reformation.

(*Eng. Pol.*) One of a political party in England that desires to have the abuses, which from lapse of time or other cause may have crept into the government, completely *rooted out* (as the term implies), and a larger portion of the democratic spirit infused into the constitution; an ultra-liberal.

(*Philol.*) A radix; a root; a primitive word; a simple, underived, uncompounded word. — A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the root of a word.

(*Chem.*) An element, or a simple constituent part of a chemical substance, which is incapable of decomposition.

Rad'icalism, *n.* Advocacy of radical reform; the principles of radicals in politics; ultra-liberalism.

Radical'ity, *n.* State or quality of being a radical; relation to a root in essential nature.

Rad'ically, *adv.* In a radical manner; originally; essentially; primarily; without derivation. (R.) — Fundamentally; at the origin or root; as, that system is *radically* wrong.

Rad'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being a radical; radicality.

Rad'icant, *a.* [Lat. *radicans.*] (*Bot.*) Rooting from the stem.

Rad'icate, *v. a.* [Lat. *radicatus*, from *radix, radicis.*] To root; to plant or establish deeply and firmly; as, *radicated* beliefs.

—*a.* Radicated; deeply and firmly rooted; profoundly fixed or established; as, *radicate* prejudice.

Rad'ication, *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of becoming firmly or deeply rooted or implanted; as, the *radication* of habits.

(*Bot.*) The tendency of the root of a plant in so far as affects the ascending and descending candex.

Rad'icel, (*-sel,*) *n.* A rootlet.

Rad'icle, Rad'icule, *n.* [Lat. *radicula*, dimin. of *radix.*] (*Bot.*) That part of the seed of a plant which upon vegetation becomes the root; the stem of the embryo.

Rad'icle The'ory. (*Chem.*) The theory of compound radicles in organic chemistry, first proposed by Liebig, may be best illustrated and explained by considering the composition of the alcohols. Thus, in the case of ordinary vinic alcohol, $C_4H_6O_2$, Liebig assumed that it was a derivative of a radicle C_4H_5, which he named *ethyl.* In like manner, he considered ether, C_4H_5O, also to be derived from the same radicle. Upon this theory, which, so soon as it was started, received the fullest confirmation from thousands of experimenters, the compound group ethyl, C_4H_5, performed a similar function to potassium, silver, or any of the other elements. Taking potassium as an example, the compounds of the two radicles would run as follows:

Potassium, oxide of.....KO	Ethyl, oxide of.....$(C_4H_5)O$
Chloride of. .....KCl	Chloride of.....$(C_4H_5)Cl$
Iodide of .....KI	Iodide of .....$(C_4H_5)I$
Sulphide of..... .....KS	Sulphide of.....$(C_4H_5)S$
Hydrated oxide of.KO.HO	Hydrated oxide of, ...$(C_4H5)O.HO$

The theory was at first strongly objected to by many eminent chemists, from the circumstance of the assumed radicles being hypothetical; but as experiment went on, first one and then another of these radicles were isolated, until at last a very respectable list was shown. Similarly, the theory was extended to the organic acids, acetic acid having been shown to be a hydrated oxide of the radicle, thus assimilating them to the inorganic acids, as shown below:

Formic acid, $HO(C_2H)O_3$, or hydrated teroxide of formyl, (C_2H).

Acetic acid, $HO(C_4H_3)O_3$, or hydrated teroxide of acetyl.

Sulphuric acid, $HO.SO_3$, is hydrated teroxide of sulphur.

Ra'diolite, *n.* [Lat. *radius*, ray, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fossil shells, the inferior valve of which is in the shape of a reversed cone, the superior valve being convex. — *Brande.*

(*Min.*) A variety of natrolite.

Radiom'eter, *n.* Same as FORESTAFF, *q. v.*

Ra'dious, *a.* Consisting of rays, as of light. (R.)

Rad'ish, *n.* [A. S. *rædic*; Lat. *radix.*] (*Bot.*) See RAPHANUS.

Ra'dius, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* RADIUSES; Lat. *pl.* RADII. [Lat.; Gr. *rabdos*, from *rassō*; Sans. *radh*, to smite.] (*Geom.*) The semi-diameter of a circle, or a right line drawn from the centre to the line of circumference.

(*Anat.*) A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the waist.

(*Fortif.*) A line drawn from the centre of the polygon to the extremity of the exterior side — in other words, an *oblique radius;* a line drawn from the same centre perpendicular to the exterior side; — or, *right radius.*

(*Bot.*) The ray of a compound radiate flower.

Radius of curvature. (*Geom.*) See CURVATURE.

Ra'dius-rods, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The guiding-rods in a parallel motion joined to the connecting-links, to counteract the vibratory motion communicated by the beam, by guiding the links so that there is no point.

Ra'dius-vec'tor, *n.* [Lat. *radius*, and *vector*, a bearer.] (*Geom.*) The line joining a fixed point or pole to any other point in space. The length of the *radius-vector* is one of the polar coördinates of the point.

(*Astron.*) The imaginary line joining the centre of the sun and the centre of a planet or a comet, or the centre of a planet and that of its satellite. — *Somerville.*

Ra'dix, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *radix*, root.] A root.

(*Philol.*) A primitive word from which springs other words; a radical; an etymon.

(*Bot.*) The root of a plant.

(*Math.*) The fundamental member of any system; a base; — thus 10 is the *radix* of the decimal system of numeration.

Rad'nor, an inland co. of England, in S. Wales, having N. the cos. of Montgomery and Salop, E. Hereford, S. Brecknock, and W. Cardigan; *area*, 426 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, except in the S.E., which is level and fertile. *Rivers.* Wye, Ithon, Elan, Teme, and Lug. *Chief towns.* Presteign, New Radnor, and Knighton. *Pop.* 25,500.

Radnor, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Peoria co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Radnor, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Radnor, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Radom', a town of Russian Poland, on the Radomka, 56 m. S.S.E. of Warsaw; *pop.* 10,231.

Rad'zivil, or RADZIWILL, the name of an ancient Polish family of Lithuania, which commenced to figure in history in the 14th century. Nicholas Radzivil, the first of the name, was created by Jagellon, grand-duke of Lithuania, palatine of Wilna. The most celebrated of his descendants were, — NICHOLAS, palatine of Wilna and governor of Livonia, under Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland. He signalized himself by his valor against the Teutonic order in 1557, and against the Russians, whom, in 1565, he completely defeated. He abjured the Catholic for the Protestant religion, which he propagated zealously, and at his own expense produced a Polish translation of the Bible, which was condemned at Rome. B. about 1500; D. 1567. His descendants reverted to the Roman Catholic faith. — CHARLES RADZIVIL, palatine of Wilna, distinguished himself by his opposition to the Russians, and was the great rival of the powerful Czartoryski family. Nominated, in 1762, governor of Lithuania, by Augustus III., king of Poland, he energetically combated Russian influence; but, not succeeding in preventing the dismemberment of his native country, he went into exile, but returned to Poland shortly before his death, which took place in 1790.

Raff, *n.* A confused heap; a jumble; as, a *raff* of errors.

(*Barrow.*) — Rags; refuse.

Raf'fler, *n.* One engaged in a raffle; the promoter of a raffle.

Raf'fish, *a.* Low; vulgar; slangy; as, a *raffish* fellow.

Raffle, (*raf'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *rafle.*] A game of chance or lottery, in which the winner sweeps all the stakes away.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *rafler*; Icel. *hrafla*, to sweep with the hand; Ger. *raffen.*] To cast dice for a prize, in which each person concerned in the game lays down a stake, or hazards a part of the value, while the winner sweeps all the stakes away; as, to *raffle* for a watch.

Raffle-net, *n.* A sort of fishing-net.

Raffael'lo Sanzio. See RAPHAEL.

Rafflesia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, class *Rhizogens.* DIAO. Stemless and stalkless; flowers 5-parted, sessile on the branches of trees, solitary, with anthers opening by pores, and innumerable ovules growing over parietal placentæ. — They are parasitic plants, which consist merely of a flower, and are natives partly of the Indian Islands and partly of South America. The plants of the typical genus *Rafflesia* have neither stalk nor leaves, but are mere flowers seated upon the roots of species of *Cissus*, making their appearance at first as a hemispherical swelling of the

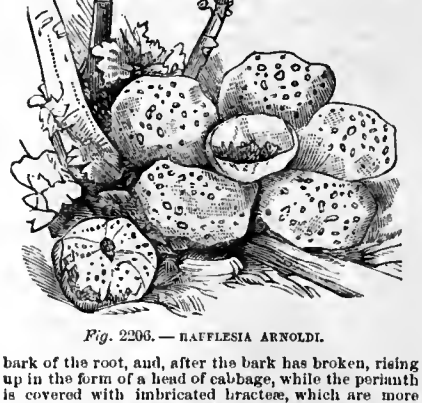


Fig. 2206. — RAFFLESIA ARNOLDI.

bark of the root, and, after the bark has broken, rising up in the form of a head of cabbage, while the perianth is covered with imbricated bracteæ, which are more or less recurved after it has opened. The largest and first-discovered species, *R. Arnoldi*, was discovered in 1818 in Sumatra, by Dr. Arnold, and was sent to the eminent botanist, Robert Brown, by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the British governor of Sumatra. Its flower measures fully three feet in diameter, is capable of containing almost two gallons of fluid, sometimes weighs ten pounds, and is the largest of all known flowers.

Raff-merchant, *n.* A local Anglicism for a lumber-dealer.

Raft, *n.* [Dan.] An assemblage of logs, boards, planks, or pieces of timber, fastened together horizontally and floated down a stream; a float.

—*v. a.* To carry on, or in, a raft.

Raft-bridge, *n.* A bridge supported on rafts.

Raft'er, *n.* [A. S. *ræfter*; Ger. *raff, rafen.*] A beam; a log; especially, a roof-timber. See ROOF.

Raft'er, *v. a.* To form into rafters; to furnish with rafters, as a building.
(*Agric.*) In England, to ridge a furrow.
Raft'ing, *n.* Act or business of floating a raft, or rafts.
Rafts'man, *n.*; *pl.* RAFTSMEN. One who manages or steers a raft.
Raft'y, *n.* Damp; musty; fusty; mouldy. (Eng. Prov.)
Rag, *n.* [A. S. *hracod*, ragged.] Any piece of cloth torn, or rent from the rest; a tattered cloth, torn or worn till its texture is destroyed; a shred; a tatter; — hence, a bit; a patch; a fragment; as, he has not a *rag* of generosity in his nature.
—*pl.* Hence, worn-out garments; mean dress or attire.
(*Geol.*) A stone of coarse texture; applied indifferently to aqueous and igneous rocks. —*Ansted.*
—*v. a.* To scold; to rail at; to rate; to revile. (Used as an English provincialism.)
Rag'abash, Rag'abrash, *n.* A vagrant; an idle, ragged person.
Rag'amuffin, *n.* [Eng. *rag*, and Prov. Ger. *muffen*, to smell fusty.] A paltry, mean fellow; a low, degraded wretch.
Rag and Fam'ish, *n.* A slang appellation given to the Junior United Service Club, London, in burlesque allusion to the brilliant uniforms of its habitués, and the excellence of its cellar and cuisine; — abbreviated, simply the *Rag.*
Rag'-bolt, *n.* An iron pin with a barbed shank.
Rag'-dust, *n.* Triturated particles of rags, used in the manufacture of papier-maché.
Rage, (*rāj,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *rabbio*; Lat. *rabies*, from *rabo*, to rave.] Extreme violence of excitement; vehemence of passion or emotion.
—Particularly, anger; fury; violent wrath accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation; vehement choler; as, he flew into a *rage.*
—Vehemence or violent exacerbation of anything painful or injurious; uncontrollable violence or fury.
"On me let Death wreak all his *rage*." — *Milton.*
—Enthusiasm; prestige; extreme passion or eagerness directed to some object; that which is sought after as a novelty; as, her beauty became the *rage* among men.
—*v. n.* To be exasperated to fury; to be overpowered with anger; to be violently moved with passion; as, he *raged* like a madman.
—To be violently driven or agitated; to act or move with violence or tumultuous action; to be driven with impetuosity; as, the *raging* sea.
—To ravage; to exercise fury without restraint, or with fatal effect; as, the yellow-fever *raged* in New Orleans.
Rag'-fair, *n.* In London, a market for old clothes, rags, and the like; — applied to a locality in the Jewish quarter of the city.
Rag'ged, *a.* [From *rag.*] Rent or worn into shreds or tatters, or till its texture is broken; as, a *ragged* coat. —Uneven; broken with rough edges. — Having the appearance of being broken or torn. — Jagged; rough with sharp, projecting, or irregular points. — Dissonant; harsh in sound. (B.) — Dressed in rags; wearing clothes in shreds and tatters; as, a *ragged* beggar. — Rough; rugged.
"What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?" — *Dryden.*
Ragged-school, in England, a free school for poor children, city arabs, &c., where they are taught, and in part clothed and fed; — so called, at first, because they came in their common clothing.
Rag'gedly, *adv.* In a ragged or tattered condition.
Rag'ged Mountain, in *New Hampshire*, a ridge dividing Merrimack and Grafton cos.; *height*, abt. 2,000 ft.
Rag'gedness, *n.* State of being ragged, or dressed in tattered clothes.
—State of being rough or broken irregularly; as, the *raggedness* of a precipice.
Rag'ingly, *adv.* With vehement fury or violent impetuosity.
Rag'lan, *n.* [Called from Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief of the British army in the Crimean war.] A loose overcoat with large sleeves.
Raglan, in *Iowa*, a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* 314.
Rag'lan, FITZROY SOMERSET, LORD, a British field-marshal, b. 1788, was the son of the 5th Duke of Beaufort. He joined the 4th Light Dragoons at the age of sixteen, went with the troops to Portugal, and fought in all the great Peninsular battles, winning the notice and strong regard of the Duke of Wellington, who made him first his aide-de-camp, and then his military secretary — a singular honor for a man under two-and-twenty. At Waterloo he lost his right arm. Upon the death of the Duke of Wellington, R. was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, and, at the outbreak of the war between France, England, and Russia, he was selected to take the command of the forces ordered to proceed to the Crimea, commanded at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkermann, was promoted to the rank of field-marshal, and during the protracted siege of Sebastopol which followed, in the midst of winter, in a severe climate, and surrounded by difficulties, maintained a calmness, dignity, and fortitude, which nothing could surpass. Grief at the unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff and the Redan upon the fatal 18th of June, and the loss of life which it entailed, preyed upon his mind, and he succumbed to an attack of diarrhœa, June 28, 1855.
Rag'land, or RAGLAN, the name of a magnificent baronial castle in the co. of Monmouth, Eng., now in ruins, and memorable for the long and desperate siege it sustained in the Civil War, when it was defended by its owner, the Marquis of Worcester, against the forces of the Parliament. The subject of the preceding article, a descendant of the marquis, took his title from this place.

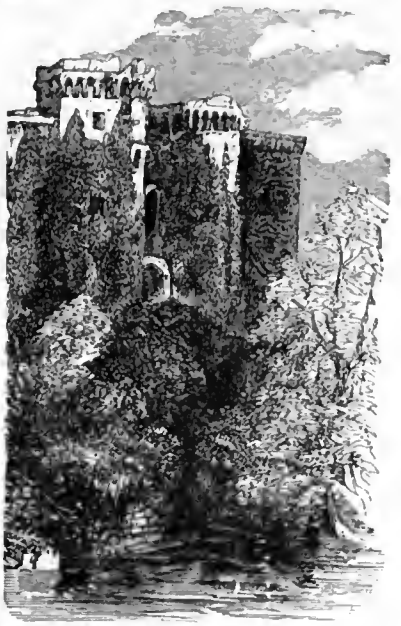


Fig. 2207. — RAGLAND CASTLE, (from a photograph.)

Rag'man, *n.*; *pl.* RAGMEN. A dealer in rags.
Ra'go, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, lying S. of Branco, in the Atlantic.
Ragout, (*ra-gōō',*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *re*, again, and *gustus*, a tasting.] (*Cookery.*) A sauce, seasoning, or relish for exciting a languid appetite; or, a high seasoned dish, or *plat*, prepared with fish, flesh, vegetables, and the like, stewed with spices and other condiments; a stew; a hash; an olla-podrida.
Raguled', *a.* (*Her.*) Applied to an ordinary whose boundary lines are furnished with serrated projections.

Fig. 2208. RAGULED.

Ragusa, AUGUSTE FRÉDÉRIC LOUIS VIESSE DE MARMONT, DUKE OF, (*ra-gōō'sa.*) a marshal of France, b. at Châtillon sur Seine, 1774. He entered the army at an early age, and attracted, at Toulon, the favorable notice of Bonaparte, who made him his aide-de-camp. He accompanied that general to Italy in 1796, and fought in almost every subsequent engagement, winning high honor for his great skill, bravery, and readiness of resource, till, at length, he was selected by Bonaparte to carry to Paris the twenty-two colors captured from the enemy. In the Egyptian campaign he was a general of brigade, and, in 1799, he was one of the officers that accompanied Bonaparte in his perilous flight from Egypt. Between the years 1805–1814 he was one of the most conspicuously skilful and courageous of all Napoleon's subordinates. At Ulm, during the conquest of the province of Styria; at Wagram; as the successor to Massena in Portugal; and at Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, he bore a distinguished part. Against an allied force of Austrians, Russians, and Prussians, numerically four times greater than his own, he obstinately defended Paris, in 1814. But when the enemy's artillery began to sweep the city from the heights of Montmartre, he received instructions from Joseph Bonaparte which permitted him to evacuate the French capital. He then went over to the allies with his entire force, thus deserting the cause of the Emperor forever. He was subsequently employed by Louis XVIII. and Charles X., the latter of whom commanded him to repress the revolt of 1830; he was, however, defeated by the people, and became an object of odium with his countrymen. His name was struck off the rolls of the French army, and he was banished from his native country. He spent the remainder of his life away from France, and devoted his leisure to the composition of some excellent treatises upon military science. His *Memoirs* appeared at Paris in 1856. D. at Venice, 1852.
Ragu'sa, a fortified seaport-town of Austria, in Dalmatia, formerly an independent republic, on a peninsula in the Adriatic, 38 m. W.N.W. of Cattaro; Lat. 42° 38′ 9″ N., Lon. 18° 7′ E. *Manuf.* Silk, leather, tobacco, and wine. *R.*, said to be founded in 656, by refugees from old Ragusa, the anc. *Epidaurus*, became independent in 1414. It was seized by Napoleon in 1806, and came into the possession of Austria in 1814. *Pop.* 9,000.
Ragu'sa, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, on the Ragusa, 3 m. from Modica. *Manuf.* Woollens and silks. In its vicinity, vines, olives, and other fruit are produced. It is noted, also, for its breed of horses and mules. *Pop.* 17,000.
Rag'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) Same as SPROCKET-WHEEL, *q. v.*
Rag'-work, *n.* A kind of rubble-work formed of ragstones.
Rag'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SENECIO.
Rahdunpore, (*rad-un-por',*) a town of Hindostan, prov. of Guzerat, 150 m. N.W. of Baroda; Lat. 24° N., Lon. 71° 45′ E. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 15,000.
Rahmanie, (*ra-ma-ne',*) a town of Lower Egypt, prov. of Bahari, at the junction of the Nile and the Alexandria Canal, 25 m. S.S.E. of Rosetta.
Rahoon', a town of Hindostan, prov. of Lahore, 12 m. N.E. of Loodiaush. *Manuf.* Cotton goods.
Rah'way, in *New Jersey*, a small river flowing into Staten Island Sound between Union and Middlesex cos.
—A post-village of Union co., abt. 10 m. S.S.W. of Newark. It contains several extensive manufactories, and is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* (1870) 6,258.
Raiatea, (*ri-a-ta'a,*) one of the Society Islands, in the Pacific, 130 m. N.W. of Tahiti; Lat. 16° 50′ S., Lon. 151° 24′ W. It is 40 m. in circumference, and its surface is mountainous. *Prod.* Arrowroot and cocoa-nuts.
Raid, (*rād,*) *n.* [A. S. *rād*, a riding; Ger. *ritt*.] A foray; a hostile or predatory incursion; — specifically, an inroad made by mounted men, with intent to pillage or ravage; a sudden and rapid invasion by a force of cavalry; as, "the moonlight *raid*." — *Sir W. Scott.*
Rai'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Ray or Skate family, order *Plagiostomi*, comprising fishes with the body very much flattened, the mouth, nostrils, and branchial openings below, and the dorsals, when present, upon the tail. The eggs are brown, coriaceous, and rectangular, with the angles extended into points. Members of this family are found in all seas, and more than a hundred species are known, from two to six feet or more in length. *Tenney.*
Rail, (*rāl,*) *n.* [A. S. *hrægel*, a covering; Ger. *riegel.*] That which serves as a fence or palisade; a piece of timber, or of iron or other metal, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, staircases, &c. — The horizontal part in any piece of framing or panelling. Thus, in a door, the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie are called *rails*, while the vertical pieces, between which the panels are inserted, are called *styles.*
—A woman's upper garment; — retained in the word *night-rail*, sometimes used for *night-dress.*
(*Railroad Eng.*) A bar of iron, forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll. It is shaped with reference to vertical strength, and is held in place by chairs, splices, &c. — *Webster.*
—*pl.* (*Naut.*) The moulding ornaments in the topside, likewise in the head and stern of a ship. — A narrow plank nailed for security on a ship's upper works.
By rail, by railroad or railway; as, to travel *by rail.*
—[Fr. *râle*; Ger. *ralle.*] (*Zoöl.*) See RALLIDÆ.
—*v. a.* To enclose with rails; as, to *rail* a staircase.
—*v. n.* [Fr. *railler*, frequent. from *rire*, Lat. *rideo*, to laugh.] To make persons or things the objects of reproach or ridicule; to scoff; to use insolent and reviling language; to censure in opprobrious terms; — preceding *at* or *against.*
"Why *rail at* arts he did not understand?" — *Dryden.*
Rail'-car, *n.* A railroad car.
Rail'er, *n.* One who rails; a scoffer; a reviler; one who insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.
"Cease, rude Boreas, blustering *railer*." — *Dibdin.*
Rail'-fence, *n.* A fence composed of wooden rails.
Rail'-guards, (*gards,*) *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, strong iron rods reaching down within about two inches of the rails, to catch and throw to one side any obstruction which may be on the rails. (In the U. States, often termed *cow-catcher.*)
Rail'ing, *a.* Uttering reproach; insulting.
—*n.* Reproachful, censorious, or insolent language. — A series of rails; a fence; a baluster. — Rails in general, or the materials for their construction.
Rail'ingly, *adv.* With scoffing, reproachful, or insolent language.
Rail'-joint, *n.* A splice connecting the adjacent ends of rails, in distinction from a *chair*, which is merely a seat. — *Webster.*
Raillery, (*rāl'ler-y̆.*) *n.* [Fr. *raillerie*, from *railler.*] Light ridicule or satire; satirical merriment; banter; jesting language; persiflage; sarcastic pleasantry; chaff; as, to treat a serious subject with *raillery.*
Railleur, (*rāl'yŭr,*) *n.* [Fr.] A banterer; a persifleur; a jester; one who uses raillery. (B.)
Rail'road, *n.* (*Civil Engin.*) A road constructed of tracks of iron, called *rails*, on which roll the wheels of carriages drawn either by horses or by steam-engines, and to which they are confined by ledges or *flanges* raised on the tires of the wheels. The requirements of the coal traffic in Northumberland, Eng., gave the first origin to railroads. As early as 1676, coals were conveyed from the mines to the river, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "by laying rails of timber exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts were made, with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage was made so easy that one horse could draw four or five chaldrons of coal." The rapid wear of the timber led to the structure of cast-iron rails, to replace the wooden ones, and being limited in length, they were formed with a continuous flange or ledge on their inner edge, to keep the wheels on the track. These roads were called *tram-roads*, or *tram-ways.* The leading objection to this system was that the rail was liable to be covered with dust or gravel. In order to obviate these disadvantages, in 1789, Jessop laid down at Loughborough cast-iron *edge-rails*, from which the guiding-edges were removed and applied round the edges of the wheels, forming flanges, the rails being elevated sufficiently to allow the descending flange to clear the ground. This system of rails seems to have been the first that was laid on cast-iron chairs, and on

sleepers. In 1820, Birkenshaw patented the *fish-belly* rail, and thus substituted wrought-iron rails for cast rails. This form of rails advanced in public estimation, and was employed in the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which was opened in 1829. In 1814, Geo. Stephenson constructed, for the Killingworth Colliery, in Northumberland, a steam-engine bearing 2 cylinders, seated on a boiler mounted on wheels, and immediately above the axles of those wheels, which bore cranks connected with the piston-heads of the cylinders, and were made to revolve in unison by means of vancanson chains working over barrels on their axis. At first, the engines made upon Stephenson's principles were not held in much estimation, and a considerable time elapsed before they came into general use. The first railroad opened for conveying passengers was the Stockton and Darlington road in 1825, and this was worked with horse-power. A French engineer, M. Seguin, in 1826 successfully introduced locomotives upon the railways from Roanne to St. Etienne, and from St. Etienne to Lyons. In these he first introduced small tubes passing from the fire-box to the chimney, an arrangement of the greatest importance for increasing the evaporating power of the engine. He also increased the draught of the fire by means of a ventilator, an effort which Robert Stephenson better accomplished in 1829 by the action of steam. The Liverpool and Manchester road was commenced in 1825, and the intention of the projectors being to run the carriages upon it at high rates of speed, they offered a premium for the best engine which should fulfil certain conditions; which premium was won in 1829 by the *Rocket* engine of Messrs. Stephenson & Booth. The next year steam-carriages were in regular operation upon this road. The weight of the "Rocket" was only 4 tons 5 cwt.; it had four wheels, not coupled. With a gross load of 17 tons it attained an average speed of 14 miles, and in some instances a speed of 17 miles. At the present time, on some European railroads, there are locomotives having six coupled wheels, and weighing not less than 48 tons! — In the United States, and before the application of steam to railway purposes was established, a horse-railroad was completed in 1827, from the granite quarries of Quincy, Mass., a distance of 3 miles, to the Neponset River. A second road was laid out in January, 1827, from the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, Penna., to the Lehigh River, a distance of 9 miles, and with various ramifications the whole length exceeded 13 m. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in 1828, constructed a railroad from their coal mines to Honesdale, the terminus of their canal, and sent a commissioner to England for the purpose of rail, iron, and locomotives. In the spring of 1829, these locomotives arrived in this country. Of the succeeding great railway enterprises, one of the principal was the Baltimore and Ohio line, commenced in 1828, and originally planned for horse-cars only, but, influenced by the success of steam locomotives in England, their employment was adopted on this road instead of horse-power. In August, 1830, the Hudson and Mohawk Railroad, from Albany to Schenectady, was commenced. Several similar enterprises were undertaken in the Pennsylvania coal region in 1830, and in the legislative session of 1830–31, no fewer than twelve railroad companies were incorporated. In 1830 the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad commenced operations. In 1832 as many as 67 lines of iron ways were in operation in the State of Pennsylvania alone, and in the same year the most important Massachusetts and New Jersey lines were commenced. The Erie Railroad, commenced in 1833, reached completion in 1851; and the Pennsylvania Central, commenced in 1847, was opened to circulation in 1852. Railroads during this period had made great progress in the S. States, while in the N.W. States, similar enterprises achieved even a greater development. Of the latter lines, the longest is the Illinois Central Railroad, extending a distance of 455 miles. The Union Pacific Railroad (*q. v.*), connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, commenced in 1868, was opened for traffic early in 1870. The following tabulation exhibits the distribution of mileage and cost of the railroad system of the United States in 1870:

States, &c.	Miles of Road.		Cost of road & equipment.
	Total.	Open.	
Maine	940·79	672·07	$ 21,183,110
New Hampshire	785·32	685·32	22,642,630
Vermont	653·09	613·09	28,787,026
Massachusetts	1,569·75	1,483·70	74,699,443
Rhode Island	121·47	121·47	5,132,672
Connecticut	806·94	638·57	27,350,017
New York	4,735·91	3,636·22	209,001,671
New Jersey	1,023·65	989·05	74,602,935
Pennsylvania	6,878·36	5,014·45	300,556,508
Delaware and E. Maryland	455·50	202·50	8,773,637
Maryland other than above	730·02	493·52	31,824 659
W. Virginia	723·75	304·75	27,869,315
Virginia	2,049·11	1,482·04	49,886,481
N. Carolina	1,552·97	1,129·67	29,505,425
S. Carolina	1,439·17	1,089·97	27,348,817
Georgia	2,095·41	1,694·70	36,875,552
Florida	613.20	440·20	9,883,981
Alabama	2,039·80	1,036·00	36,421,163
Mississippi	900·20	900·20	24,919,504
Louisiana	928·36	414·50	17,385,223
Texas	2,529·25	572·25	17,006,000
Arkansas	897·00	86·00	4,310,090
Tennessee	1,876·53	1,435·53	46,918,443
Kentucky	1,402·85	849·55	33,511,746
Ohio	4,613·96	3,723·89	190,424,807
Michigan	2,293·26	1,198·76	48,793,418
Indiana	5,331·10	2,977·10	121,162,301
Illinois	7,189·48	4,707·95	217,559,542
Wisconsin	2,779·60	1,490·60	$60,358,723
Minnesota	1,800·00	823·00	27,860,000
Iowa	3,219·28	2,140·83	85,762,942
Nebraska	449·00	449·00	26,450,000
Wyoming Territory	560·00	560·00	43,300,000
Missouri	3,261·70	1,827·00	88,372,121
Kansas	1,601·50	930·50	39,623,500
Colorado	350·00	150·00	6,000,000
Utah Territory	365·00	365·00	18,000,000
Nevada	390·00	390·00	19,500,000
California	2,397·60	810·60	46,650,000
Oregon	2,019·50	119·50	5,700,000
Total	76,366·41	48,859·95	$2,211,914,212

The annual progress of railroad building since, in 1827, the start was made at Quincy, Mass., to the present time, is as follows:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1828	3	1839	1,920	1850	7,475	1861	30,593
1829	28	1840	2,197	1851	8,589	1862	31,769
1830	41	1841	3,319	1852	11,027	1863	32,471
1831	54	1842	3,877	1853	13,497	1864	33,860
1832	131	1843	4,174	1854	15,672	1865	34,442
1833	570	1844	4,311	1855	17,398	1866	35,351
1834	762	1845	4,522	1856	19,251	1867	36,896
1835	918	1846	4,870	1857	22,625	1868	38,822
1830	1,012	1847	5,336	1858	25,000	1869	42,272
1837	1,431	1848	5,682	1859	26,755	1870	48,860
1838	1,843	1849	6,350	1860	28,771		

City passenger railroads are not included in the above summary. These are now in general use in all considerable cities, and in numerous instances in places where population is less dense. Their economical bearings are fully recognized, and their popularity is increasing. Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia, count their street railroad tracks by hundreds of miles. Probably the total is not less than 3,500 to 4,000 miles. Nor have we included in our statement any account of the second track with which most of the leading lines are supplied, nor the sidings and turnouts on all the lines. These may be estimated at 25 per cent. of the length of road, and are being added to yearly. Adding these supplementary tracks to the tabulated mileage, we find that the total length of equivalent single track in use is about 60,000 miles, and if we add to this the equivalent for the city passenger tracks, to nearly 65,000 miles. The railroads permeate all portions of the United States. New England has 4,000 miles of them; the Pacific States, 900; Western States, 17,000; the Middle States, 10,000, and the Southern and Gulf States, 11,000 miles. The Southern States are largely engaged in constructing new lines of railroad. In Georgia alone seven new lines are in course of formation, and some of them are approaching completion. That from Macon to Brunswick, 180 miles, has been nearly all built since the war, and will soon be in running order. The Atlanta and Charlotte Railway is fairly commenced, and one section will soon be opened. Another road from Brunswick to Albany, 175 miles, is begun. In Alabama, several great lines are under way, and most of them are of importance. The route from Chattanooga to Meridian, Miss., through Northern Alabama, has 155 miles in running order, and of the new lines proposed, one runs from Griffin to Decatur, 237 m., and one from Montgomery to Decatur, 183 miles, and another from Chattanooga to Montgomery, with others of less consequence. In Tennessee there is great interest manifested in lines to connect the Ohio valley with the Gulf of Mexico. The U. States are better supplied with railroads, if the proportion of the number of miles to the number of inhabitants be taken as the test, than any other nation, the apparent exception of the small colony of Queensland, in Australia, being of little importance. We have 870 inhabitants to each mile of track; while Great Britain has 2,056; France, 3,763; Belgium, 2,901; Prussia, 3,931; Switzerland, 2,814; and Russia, 15,265. In proportion to the area in sq. m., the U. States are not quite so well supplied as the whole of Europe. We have 71 sq. miles of land for each mile of railway; Europe has but 64½; and of the particular countries, Great Britain has 8·0; France, 21; Belgium, 6·1; Prussia, 23·5; and Russia, 455. Among the countries possessing railroad systems, there are but four in the world, besides the U. States, each having as many miles of completed railway lines as the State of Pennsylvania. Great Britain has 14,247 miles, France, 9,034; Prussia, 5,926, or, including all North Germany, 7,237; Austrian Empire, 4,429; State of Pennsylvania, 4,398. The amount of capital actually invested in railroads is reported to be:

In Great Britain,	$2,511,314,435	or	$176,269	per mile.
" France,	1,576,664,892	"	158,714	" "
" Prussia,	747,689,346	"	126,171	" "
" Austria,	327,369,545	"	73,915	" "
" Russia,	724,709,274	"	160,920	" "

The average cost of European railways, 56,660 m. in all, was $132,876 per mile. Yet the total reported cost of those of this country was $2,211,914,212, or $45,360 per mile; but the real outlay upon them was certainly not more than three-fourths of that sum. Europe has one mile of railway for every 64½ sq. m. of area, and for every 5,016 of population. Her nations have put $7,528,734,923 of their savings into railroads, or $26.50 *per capita*; but they must still invest $7,000,000,000 more, or nearly three times our national debt, before the average interest of every person in them will reach $50.59 or that already held by the people of the U. States.

Pneumatic or Atmospheric Railroad. A species of railway, in which the propelling power is the pressure of the atmosphere on one side of a piston or diaphragm, and a partial vacuum on the other side. During the English parliamentary session of 1864, a scheme was brought forward for constructing a railway on this system under the whole length of Oxford street and Holbern, London. It was ridiculed as an absurdity, and the bill was thrown out; but the engineer, Mr. Rammell, to show the practicability of the plan, has since laid down a section of railway on this principle in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. It is about 600 yards long. A brickwork tunnel, about 10 feet high by 9 in width, and capable of admitting the largest broad-guage carriage, has been constructed, with a single line of rails laid along the bottom. The tunnel has a hinged valve at each end. The route is purposely laid with severe curves and gradients, to test the principle more completely. A small stationary steam-engine works a fan, or hollow disc, 22 feet in diameter, which is so arranged as either to condense or to rarefy the air in the tunnel according to the adjustment of certain valves. In the one case, air rushes in from the circumference to the centre of the disc; in the other, it rushes out from the centre to the circumference, there being an open channel from the centre of the disc to the tunnel. A long roomy carriage, like an omnibus, adapted for 30 passengers, travels to and fro in the tunnel, being *blown* in one direction and *sucked* in the other. Fixed behind the carriage is a frame-work nearly as wide and high as the tunnel; and a fringe of bristles round the edge of this framework presses like a brush against the interior of the tunnel, forming a sort of air-tight piston. The motion is steady and equable; and a good speed is attained with a pressure of only 2½ oz. on the square inch. In this country, in 1867, a tube of sufficient size for the transit of passengers was erected in the Armory building, Fourteenth street, New York. It was operated by Mr. A. E. Beach, of the *Scientific American*. It was worked for several weeks during the exhibition of the American Institute. The car carried 14 persons, and about 100,000 visitors enjoyed the atmospheric ride. This is believed to be the first passenger pneumatic tube operated in this country. A pneumatic tunnel under Broadway, New York, similar in construction to the one described above, was begun 12 feet under Broadway, in New York city, in 1869, and a first section, 8 feet in diameter and nearly 300 feet long, was open to passengers on Feb. 27, 1870. But the company's charter allows them only to use a tube of 58 inches, and this for the transmission of packages. The work, therefore, has been stayed till a more ample authority be granted by the legislature.

Rail'road, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 231.

Rail'way, *n.* The term which in England corresponds to the American *railroad*.

Railway plant. In England, the term used to designate the tools, machinery, locomotives, cars, trucks, &c., for constructing and working railways. (Called in the U. States *rolling-stock*.)

Railway slide, a turn-table.

Raiment, (*rā'ment,*) *n.* [Fr. *arrayment.*] Clothing in general; garments; vestments; vesture; attire.

Rain, (*rān,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *rinan, regnan,* to rain; Ger. *regnen*; allied to Gr. *rainō,* to sprinkle.] To run down, flow, or fall in drops from the clouds, as water (used mostly with *it* for a nominative); as, *it rains, it* threatens to *rain*.—To fall or drop like rain; as, tears *rained* from her eyes.

—*v. a.* To pour or shower down from the upper regions, like rain from the clouds.

"*It rain'd* down fortune, show'ring on your head." — *Shaks.*

—*n.* [A. S. *rægn, regn, ren.*] Water running down or falling in drops from the sky; the descent of water in drops from the atmosphere.

(*Meteorology.*) When the air can no longer retain the moisture blended with its particles, the water descends in drops upon the earth, purifying the atmosphere, through which it falls. The vapor thus condensed is called *rain*. The moisture in the atmosphere is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but principally from the surface of the ocean. Continual evaporation goes on from the surface of the lakes, pastures, corn-fields, and forests; and as much moisture will be supplied to the air by a ploughed field as by a sheet of water of equal dimensions. Through this surface-evaporation the air becomes quite damp; but in being transported to a warmer situation it may afterwards become dry. This is the case with a sea-breeze in summer. When it touches the shore, it is cold and moist; but as it proceeds inland, it grows milder and drier. When moisture is deposited by a body of air in minute globules, which remain suspended or subside gradually in the air, it is termed a *cloud*; when it comes near us, and hovers on hill-tops and hangs in valleys, it is called a *mist* or *fog*. The true theory of the production of rain was first discovered by Dr. James Hutton, of Edinburgh, in 1787. Rain-water or melted snow is the purest of all natural waters, though, in consequence of its solvent powers, it generally contains some extraneous ingredient. The amount of rain which falls upon the earth is greatest in the tropics, and decreases as we approach the poles. The quantity of rain falling at a certain place, however, is considerably influenced by the physical features of the locality. On account of this fact, together with the action of prevailing winds and seasonal peculiarities, the surface of the globe has been divided by meteorologists into *hyetographic* regions. Thus between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn there is a zone of *periodic rains*, and external on either side zones of *constant precipitation*. Within the

tropics, also, there is the striking peculiarity of dry and rainy seasons, depending on the position of the sun and the direction of the wind.

Rain'bow, *n.* [Ger. *regenbogen.*] (*Meteor.*) A luminous meteor which appears in the clouds, opposite the sun, when they are resolved into rain. It consists of seven concentric arcs, presenting successively the colors of the solar spectrum. Sometimes only a single bow is perceived, but there are usually two; a lower one, the colors of which are very bright, and an external or *secondary* one, which is paler, and in which the order of the colors is reversed. In the interior rainbow the red is the highest color; in the other rainbow the violet is. It is seldom that three bows are seen; theoretically a greater number may exist, but their colors are so feeble that they are not perceptible. The phenomenon of the rainbow is produced by the decomposition of the white light of the sun when it passes into the drops, and by its reflection from their inside face. In fact, the same phenomenon is witnessed in dew-drops and in jets of water; in short, wherever solar light passes into drops of water under a certain angle. The appearance and the extent of the rainbow depend on the position of the observer, and on the height of the sun above the horizon; hence only some of the rays refracted by the rain-drops, and reflected in their concavity to the eye of the spectator, are adapted to produce the phenomenon. Those which do so are called *effective rays.* To explain this, let *n* (Fig. 2209) be a drop of water, into which a solar ray, S *a*, penetrates. At the point of incidence, *a*, part of the light is reflected from the surface of the liquid; another, entering it, is decomposed and traverses the drop in the direction *a b.* Arrived at *b*, part of the light emerges from the rain-drop, the other part is reflected from the concave surface, and tends to emerge at *g.* At this point the light is again partially reflected, the remainder emerges in a direction, *g* O, which forms with the incident ray S *a*, an angle, called the *angle of deviation.* It is such rays as *g* O, proceeding from the side next the observer, which produce on the retina the sensation of colors, provided the light is sufficiently intense. As the different colors which compose white light are unequally refrangible, the maximum angle of deviation is not the same for all. For red rays the angle of deviation corresponding to the active rays is 42° 2′, and for violet rays it is 40° 17′. Hence, for all drops placed so that rays proceeding from the sun to the drop make, with those proceeding from the drop to the eye, an angle of 42° 2′, this organ will receive the sensation of red light; this will be the case with all drops situated on the circumference of the base of a cone, the summit of which is the spectator's eye; the axis of this cone is

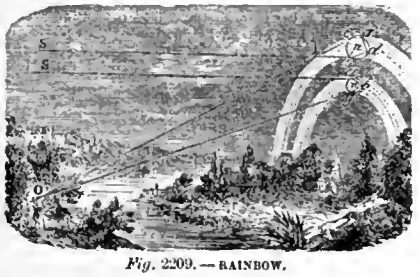


Fig. 2209. — RAINBOW.

parallel to the sun's rays, and the angle formed by the two opposed generating lines is 84° 4′. This explains the formation of the red band in the rainbow; the angle of the cone in the case of the violet band is 80° 34′. The cones corresponding to each band have a common axis, called the *visual axis.* As this right line is parallel to the rays of the sun, it follows that when this axis is on the horizon, the visual axis is itself horizontal, and the rainbow appears as a semicircle. If the sun rises, the visual axis sinks, and with it the rainbow. Lastly, when the sun is at a height of 42° 2′, the arc disappears entirely below the horizon. Hence, the phenomenon of the rainbow never takes place except in the morning and evening. What has been said refers to the interior arc. The secondary bow is formed by rays which have undergone two reflections, as shown by the ray S′ *i d f e* O, in the drop *p.* The angle S′ I O formed by the emergent and incident ray is called the *angle of deviation.* This angle is no longer susceptible of a maximum, but of a minimum, which varies for each kind of rays, and to which also efficient rays correspond. It is calculated that the minimum angle for violet rays is 54° 7′, and for red rays only 50° 57′; hence it is that the red bow is here on the inside, and the violet arc on the outside. There is a loss of light for every internal reflection in the drop of rain, and therefore, the colors of the secondary bow are always feebler than those of the internal one. The secondary bow ceases to be visible when the sun is 54° above the horizon. The moon sometimes produces rainbows like the sun, but they are very pale.

Rainbowed, (*rān'bōd,*) *a.* Formed after the manner of, or resembling, a rainbow.

Rain'bow-tinted, *a.* With tints like those of a rainbow.

Rain'deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See REINDEER.

Rain'fall, *n.* A fall, descent, or downpour of rain; as, an average *rainfall.*

Rain'-gauge, (*-gāj.*) PLUVIOMETER, OMBROMETER, UDOMETER. *n.* (*Meteorol.*) An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain which falls at a given place. It is constructed in various ways. The *R. G.* used in the Pennsylvania Hospital at Philadelphia consists of a metal cone about eight inches in diameter at the top, set so as to receive the rain, and the amount which has fallen during a storm is determined by pouring it from this vessel into a graduated measuring-glass. The rain-gauge used at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington is made of sheet-tin, and is only 20½ inches in diameter, and but one foot deep. The only information which these instruments afford is the depth of water which has fallen during each rain-storm, but the meteorologist desires to know the exact time at which each rain-fall commences, the moment at which it ended, the total amount of rain which had fallen, and the rate at which it fell. The objects are perfectly fulfilled by Draper's self-registering

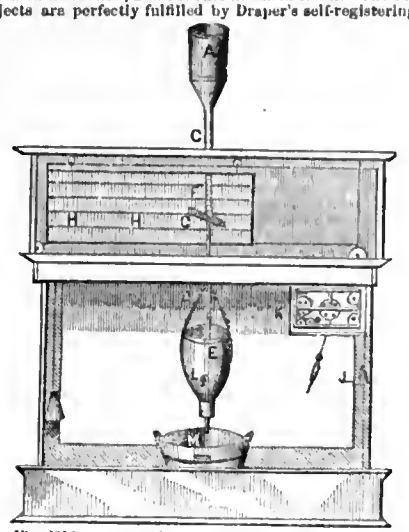


Fig. 2210. — DRAPER'S SELF-REGISTERING RAIN-GAUGE.

R. G. (Fig. 2210). The instrument consists of a cylindrical vessel, A, eight inches in diameter, set so as to receive the rain. C D, a pipe emptying into a glass vessel, E, which is sustained by a spiral spring, F, to the lower end of which is attached a pencil, G, its point resting against a sheet of paper fastened to a board, H H, which is drawn forward 12 inches every 24 hours by means of the weight, J, of the clock, K. At L is a syphon which empties the contents of the receiving vessel, E, into the pail, M, when a half inch depth of rain has fallen.

Rain'ier, in *Oregon,* a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of St. Helen.

Rain'iness, *n.* State or condition of being rainy.

Rain'less, *a.* Without rain; parched; as, a *rainless* tract of country.

Rain'-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small rope, or line, sometimes used to form the sheer of a ship, and to set the beams of the deck fair.

Rains'borough, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Highland co., abt. 69 m. E. of Cincinnati.

Rains'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bedford co., abt. 8 m. S. of Bedford.

Rains'ville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Warren co., abt. 87 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Rain'-water, *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in the form of rain.

Rain'y, *a.* Abounding with rain; disposed to rain; wet; showery; as, a *rainy* day, the *rainy* season.

Rainy Lake, or LAC DE LA PLUIE, a considerable body of water forming part of the boundary between Minnesota and British N. America, abt. 160 m. W. of Lake Superior. It discharges its surplus water through Rainy River into Lake of the Woods.

Rais'able, *a.* That may be raised.

Raise, (*rāz,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RAISED.) [Causative of RISE, *q. v.*] To cause to rise; to lift or elevate in a literal or in a figurative sense; to lift upward; to heave; as, to *raise* a weight;—hence, used in derivatives; as, to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like; to place in a higher condition, position, or situation; to exalt; to promote; to enhance the value or estimation of; as, to *raise* to the peerage, to *raise* the price of an article. — To increase or augment the strength, vigor, or force of; to intensify; to heighten; to invigorate; as, to *raise* the voice, to *raise* one's courage. — To bring back into being; to recall from death or inanimation; or give life to; as, to *raise* a ghost or spectre. — To set or make upright; to cause to assume an erect position, pose, or posture;—hence, to awaken; to cause to arise from a recumbent state or position, or from an attitude of quiet, and the like; to make erect. — To excite to action; to put in motion; to stir up; to incite to tumult, strife, or war; as, to *raise* the people. — To give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, &c.; to cause to come into being or to appear;—hence, used specifically, or derivatively, to erect; to build up; to construct by the accumulation or conjunction of constituent parts; as, to *raise* a wall. — To levy; collect; to assemble; to bring together for use or service; as, to *raise* troops, he found it difficult to *raise* money. — To cause to grow or expand; to enable to be produced, bred, or propagated; as, to *raise* horses, cattle, or negroes. — To produce; to cause to come into being, or appear; — sometimes with *up.*

"I will *raise* them up a prophet from among their brethren." *Deut.* xviii. 18.

—To give rise or occasion to; to start; to set afoot; to originate; as, to *raise* a rumor, report, or scandal. — To give vent, utterance, or expression to; as, to *raise* a cry, to *raise* a dispute. — To cause to become light and spongy, as bread or pie-crust.

(*Naut.*) To cause to seem elevated, as an object by a gradual approach to it; as, to *raise* the land.

(*Law.*) To create, form, or constitute; as, to *raise* a plea.

To raise a purchase. (*Naut.*) To dispose of instrumental or mechanical agency in such a manner as to employ any operative force required. — *To raise a siege.* To abandon an attempt to take a place by besieging it; to retire from beleaguring a position. — *To raise the wind.* A figurative expression, used colloquially, in the sense of to gather, collect, or acquire money.

Rais'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, raises; a builder; a collector. — A riser; one of the upright boards on the front of the steps of a flight of stairs.

Raisin, (*rā'za,*) *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *rosine.*] A dried grape.

Rai'sin, in *Michigan,* a river which rises in Lenawee co., and flows E. into Lake Erie from Monroe co. — A township of Lenawee co.: *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Raisiné', *n.* [Fr.] (*Confectionery.*) A rob, or syrup, made by boiling new wine, and skimming until only half the quantity of wine remains, after which it is strained. Apples, pared and cut into quarters, are added to it; and it is allowed to simmer gently till the apples are thoroughly mixed with the wine, when it has a very pleasant, sweetish, acid taste. Cider may be used instead of wine.

Rais'ing, *n.* Act of causing to rise or to become erect, setting up, elevating, producing, or restoring to life. — In the United States, the operation of setting up the frame of a building or any structure composed of timber.

Raising-plate. (*Arch.*) The plate or longitudinal timber on which a roof stands when in its place, or pitched.

Rai'sinville, in *Michigan,* a village of Lenawee co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of Adrian. — A township of Monroe co.: *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Raisonné, (*rā'zo-nā.*) *a.* [Fr., from *raisonner,* to reason.] Arranged systematically or analytically; as, a catalogue *raisonné.*

Rajah, (*rā'jah,*) *n.* [Hind. *rāja.*] In Hindostan, a native prince or sovereign; as, the *Rajah* of Coorg.

Rajahmundry, (*ra-ja-moon'dre,*) a town of British India, cap. of dist. of the same name, on the Godavery, 73 m. N.E. of Masulipatam; Lat. 16° 25′ N., Lon. 81° 54′ E.; *pop.* 17,000.

Rajmahal, or **Rajmahal,** (*ra-ja-ma-hol',*) ["the royal residence,"] a city of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Ganges, 65 m. N.W. of Moorshedabad; Lat. 25° 2′ N., Lon. 87° 43′ E.; *pop.* 20,000.

Rajpootana, the largest prov. of Hindostan, towards its N.W. quarter, between 24° and 31° N. Lat., and 70° and 77° E. Lon.; *area,* abt. 70,000 sq. m. It comprises a large extent of sandy desert; but in the S. and E. are many fertile tracts. This prov., which is wholly subject to the British, consists of a number of principalities, the chief of which are Judpoor, Jessesmeer, Jeypoor, Odeypoor, and Bicanere. A large force of British troops are quartered at Ajmeer, to keep the turbulent princes in order.

Rajpoots', *n. pl.* [From Sans. *rājan,* king, and *putra,* son — *i. e.,* "sons of kings."] The name of various tribes in India, which are of Aryan origin, and either descended from the old royal races of the Hindoos, or from their Kshattriya or warrior caste. At all periods, they seem to have played a conspicuous part in the history of India; and all over Hindostan there are many families who, rightly or wrongly, claim the title of rajpoots. At present, they occupy chiefly the country known as *Rajpootana.*

Rake, *n.* [A. S. *raca;* D. *rakel;* O. Ger. *recho.*] An instrument with teeth and a handle, by which light bodies are gathered up, or the earth divided. — See HORSE-RAKE.

—[Ger. *räckel,* a rakehell.] A man of loose, vicious, or disorderly habits; a man addicted to lewdness; a roué; a debauchee; a rakehell; a man who plays the devil among women. — *Macaulay.*

(*Mining.*) An oblique vein; a rake-vein.

(*Ship-building.*) An obtuse angle, such as the stem and stern-posts make with the keel of a ship.

(*Naut.*) All that part of the bull of a ship which hangs over both ends of the keel; — also, the inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

—The pitch of a roof. — The forward inclination of a mill-saw.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *racian;* Ger. *recheu.*] To draw or gather together, as with a rake; to clear or smooth with a rake; as, to *rake* soil, to *rake* hay; — hence, to collect or draw together, as something scattered; to scrape together; as, to *rake* together money, to *rake* together scandalous stories, to *rake* together the mob of a town. — To gather by violence; to scour; to search with eagerness, as all corners of a place. — To pass over with force or speed.

(*Mil.*) To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of anything; — particularly, to cannonade, as a ship, on the stern or head, so that the balls range the whole length of the deck; as, to *rake* a vessel fore and aft.

To rake up. In application to fire, to cover the fire with ashes; — in a figurative sense, to reproduce, to revive; as, to *rake up* past scandals.

—*v. n.* To use a rake; to scratch into for seeking something; to search with minuteness and meanness. — To

pass with violence or celerity of motion. — To lead a debauched, dissolute, vicious life. — To incline from the perpendicular; as, a mast *rakes* aft. — To fly wide of the quarry, as a hawk.

Rakee', Raki', *n.* A spirituous liquor used in Russia, resembling the worst kind of brandy.

Rake'hell, *n.* A rake; a roué; a debauchee; a wild, dissolute, harum-scarum fellow. (Low.)

Rake'hell, Rake'helly, *adv.* Wild; rakish; dissolute; harum-scarum.

Rak'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, rakes or scrapes together; — specifically, a machine for raking grain, &c., by horse- or steam-power. — A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship. — An apparatus annexed to a locomotive-engine for cleaning its grate by automatic action.

Rake'stale, *n.* The helve or handle of a rake.

Rak'ing, *n.* Act or operation of collecting with a rake, or of cleaning and smoothing with a rake. — The space of ground raked at one time, or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by once passing the rake. — Libertinism; habits of a rake or debauchee.

Rak'ish, *a.* Exhibiting the character and conduct of a rake; given to a debauched, dissipated, or dissolute life; as, a *rakish* young fellow.

(*Naut.*) Having a backward inclination; as, *rakish* masts.

Rak'ishly, *adv.* In a rakish course or manner.

Rak'ishness, *n.* Debauchery; dissolute practices.

Raleigh, Sir Walter, (*rall'e,*) an accomplished English gentleman, soldier, scholar, statesman, courtier, sailor, colonist, and philosopher, who shone in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., the lustre of whose name is yet unfaded, was born at Budleigh, Devonshire, 1552. After receiving the rudiments of his education at home, he was, about 1568, sent to Oriel College, Oxford, where "he was worthily esteemed a proficient in oratory and philosophy." He did not long remain there; for, having an enterprising spirit, he entered into the troop of gentlemen volunteers who went to the assistance of the Protestants in France, where he continued about five or six years. He subsequently joined the expedition of General Norris to the Netherlands, in aid of the cause of the Prince of Orange. Soon after his return he engaged with his brother-in-law, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in a voyage to America, whence they returned in 1579. The next year he was in Ireland, where he distinguished himself against the rebels of Munster. On his return to

Fig. 2211. — Sir Walter Raleigh, (after Zucchero.)

England he introduced himself to the notice of Queen Elizabeth by a romantic piece of gallantry. Her majesty, while taking a walk, stopped at a muddy place, hesitating whether to proceed or not; on which *R.* took off his new plush cloak, and spread it on the ground. The queen trod gently over the foot-cloth, and soon rewarded the sacrifice of a cloak with a handsome suit to the owner. His reputation for soldiership, his learning, which was varied and profound, his eloquence and ready wit, and the personal advantages and accomplishments, in which he was preëminent, all combined in raising him high in his sovereign's favor. *R.* continued meanwhile to cherish his hopes of transatlantic adventure. Having obtained from Elizabeth an ample patent and the title of Lord-Proprietary over an extensive region, he sent forth two ships, under Captains Amadas and Barlow, which reached the shores of North Carolina in July, 1584, and proceeded north to Virginia. The name last mentioned was given to the new country in honor of the "Virgin Queen," upon the return of the successful explorers. *R.*'s patent was confirmed by Act of Parliament. He was elected, along with Sir William Courtenay, M. P. for his native shire, and received the honor of knighthood, with a more lucrative gift, that of a monopoly for the sale of wines, by which he acquired considerable wealth. A joint-stock company was now formed by Sanderson, a merchant of London, *R.*, and Sir Adrian Gilbert, another of his half-brothers, to find the Northwest Passage. The voyages of Davis to the Arctic Seas were made under their auspices. But *R.* and his partners sent a fleet to Virginia, under his relative, Sir Richard Grenville. A party of intending colonists, with Ralph Lane at their head, were landed at Roanoke. They got into difficulties, however, when Grenville left them to return home, and they might have been starved, or murdered by the savages, had not Sir Francis Drake come in time to relieve them. *R.* himself never visited his settlement in Virginia, but he sent thither, in 1587, a fresh party of settlers, governed by Mr. John White, with twelve assistants, who founded the city of Raleigh, now capital of North Carolina. The introduction of tobacco into England, if due to *R.*, must be referred to the date of Ralph Lane's coming home. The pleasant anecdotes upon this occasion are well known: how Sir Walter's servant, alarmed to see the smoke issuing out of his master's mouth, thought he was on fire, and emptied a tankard of ale on his face to quench the flame; how also the Queen lost a wager to *R.*, who had made her a bet that he could weigh the smoke of a given quantity of tobacco, which he did by weighing its ashes, and deducting this weight from that of the tobacco before he smoked it. In the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in 1588, Sir Walter bore a glorious part, for which he received distinguishing marks of favor from the Queen. In 1591 he sailed on an expedition against the Spanish fleet, but without success. About the same time he incurred the Queen's displeasure by an intrigue with one of her maids of honor, whom he afterwards married. In 1595 he sailed to Guiana, and destroyed the capital of Trinidad. The year following he took a distinguished part in the taking of Cadiz. Honors were lavished in abundance upon him, and he obtained the lordship of St. German's, in Cornwall. *R.* was one of those who brought about the fall of Essex, and remained in the favor of the Queen till her death; but, in the succeeding reign, his fortunes changed. He was stripped of his preferments, tried, and condemned for high treason, on a charge the most frivolous, and without the least evidence. He remained in the Tower of London 13 years, during which time he wrote several works on various subjects of great importance, the best of which was the *History of the World*, which was published in 1614. The year following he was released, occasioned by the flattering account which he had given of some rich mines in Guiana. On gaining his liberty, he sailed to that country in search of those pretended mines, instead of discovering which, he burned the Spanish town of St. Thomas, and returned to England, where, in consequence of the complaint of Gondemar, the Spanish ambassador, he was apprehended, and, in a most unprecedented manner, beheaded, on his former sentence. His works are historical, philosophical, poetical, and political. As an author, Hume declares him to be the "best model of the ancient English style." The appearance and character of this poet, courtier, navigator, statesman, and military and naval commander, are thus sketched by Aubrey: — "He was a tall, handsome, and bold man; but his nævе was that he was damnable proud. He had a most remarkable aspect, an exceeding high forehead, and long-faced." Altogether, he was one of the most remarkable men of a remarkable age. Beheaded at Westminster, 1618.

Ral'eigh, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of Saline co., abt. 75 m. S.S.E. of Springfield.

Raleigh, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Rush co., abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Rushville.

Raleigh, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Shelby co., abt. 200 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Raleigh, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Union co., abt. 215 m. W. by S. of Frankfort.

Raleigh, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Smith co., abt. 50 m. E. by S. of Jackson.

Raleigh, in *N. Carolina*, a city, seat of justice of Wake co., and cap. of the State, abt. 148 m. N. by W. of Wilmington, and 286 m. S. by W. of Washington, D. C.; Lat. 35° 47′ N., Lon. 78° 48′ W. It is finely located on an elevated tract, regularly laid out, handsomely built, and, among many other fine edifices, contains one of the largest and most elegant State capitols in the Union. The city has an active trade, and several extensive manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 5,600.

Raleigh, in *W. Virginia*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 380 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kanawha and Coal rivers. *Surface*, diversified, and in the S.E. mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Beckley. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Rallentan'do, *a.* (*Mus.*) Slackening in time and force.

Ral'liance, *n.* Act of rallying.

Ral'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, order *Natatores*, comprising the Rails, Coots (see *Fulica*), Gallinules, Water-hens, Crakes, *q. v.*, &c., chiefly distinguished by their long and slender toes, often with a membranous margin along their sides; by means of which, and their generally compressed bodies, they are not only enabled to support themselves on the aquatic herbage which is seen floating on the surface of the water, but to move with great facility through high grass, bulrushes, and other closely-set herbage. They are for the most part solitary and timid birds, hiding themselves at the least approach of danger, but quitting their semi-aquatic retreats in the morning and evening, to feed in more open spots; their flight, from the shortness of their wings, is very feeble, but they run with swiftness; and by the peculiarly compressed form of their body, are able to make their way through dense masses of reeds and high grass with so much facility as to escape even after being desperately wounded. The flesh of all these birds is delicate. The genus *Rallus*, the Rails, is distinguished by having the bill rather longer than the head, wings and tail very short. The Virginia Rail, *R. virginianus* (Fig. 2212), is 7½ inches long, and the wing 4 inches; upper parts olive-brown, with longitudinal stripes of brownish-black; throat white; neck before, and breast, bright rufous; abdomen and under tail-coverts with transverse bands of black and white. The genus *Porzana* has the bill shorter than the head, and straight. It is represented by the Sora, or Common Rail, *P. Carolina*, of temperate N. America, that is somewhat larger than the Virginia Rail. The genus *Gallinula*, the Gallinules, is distinguished from *Fulica* by the absence of lobes on the toes. It is represented by the Florida Gallinule, *G. galeata*, and the Purple Gallinule, *G. martinica*, of the Southern States and northward, which are abt. 12½ inches long.

Fig. 2212. — American Rail, (*Rallus virginianus.*)

Ral'lier, *n.* One who rallies.

Ralls, in *Missouri*, an E.N.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Salt rivers, and Spencer's and Lick creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* New London. *Pop.* (1870) 10,805.

Ral'lus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See Rallidæ.

Ral'ly, *v. a.* [Fr. *rallier*, to reunite, perhaps from Lat. *re-alligare*, to bind together anew.] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion; to reunite.

—*v. n.* To reassemble; to come back to order, as troops. — To recover strength and vigor; to recuperate; as, he found his patient had *rallied.*

Ral'ly, *v. a.* [Fr. *railler*, frequent. of *rire.*] To attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire, according to the nature of the case; to joke, banter, ridicule, chaff.

—*v. n.* To use satirical pleasantry; to employ banter or persiflage.

—*n.* Reunion; act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks. — Employment or exercise of banter or raillery. — Act or process of recuperating, or of regaining former strength and vigor.

Ralph, James, an American writer, was originally a schoolmaster at Philadelphia, and went thence, in 1725, to London, where he published a poem entitled *Night.* He also wrote a *History of England*, and several political pamphlets. D. in England, 1762. Pope has given him a place in his *Dunciad*, where he exclaims, —

"Silence, ye wolves, while *Ralph* to Cynthia howls,
And makes night hideous; answer him, ye owls."

Rals'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lycoming co., abt. 25 m. N. of Williamsport.

Ram, *n.* [A. S.; Ger. *ramm.*] The perfect male of the sheep which butts or pushes with his horns; — the castrate male is termed *wether.* — The loose hammer of a pile-driving machine. — The piston of a hydraulic press.

(*Astron.*) See Aries.

(*Hydraul.*) See Hydraulic Press.

(*Mil.*) An engine of war, used formerly for battering and demolishing the walls of cities; a *battering-ram*, q.v.

(*Naval.*) An instrument of modern warfare, reproducing, on a vastly more powerful scale, the beaked vessels of the ancients. The ram is a ship of extraordinary solidity and strength, propelled by engines of great power, and armed at the prow, below the water-line, with a sharp heavy beak, nearly pointed, and diminishing to a sloping edge on the upper side. This beak is nearly solid, or at least of the strongest possible formation; and it is usually built as an independent adjunct to the ship, so that in the event of any very serious collision it may be buried in its victim, or carried away, leaving the vessel itself intact. Irrespective of this beak, the ram is constructed like any other iron-clad vessel. The first practical use of the modern iron-clad ram was in 1862, in Hampton Roads, where the Confederate ram *Merrimac* destroyed several Federal wooden vessels with the greatest ease.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *rammen.*] To drive down or together; to batter or force in; to drive, as with a battering-ram; to stuff; to cram; as, a charge of powder *rammed* into a gun. — To fill or make to cohere by pounding, battering, or driving.

"A ditch . . . *rammed* to make the foundation solid."—*Arbuthnot.*

Ramadan', Rhamadan', *n.* [Ar. *ramazan.*] The ninth month among the Mohammedans. — The name given to the great fast or Lent of the Mohammedans. It commences with the new moon of the ninth month of the Mohammedan year; and while it continues, the day is spent uninterruptedly in prayers and other devotional exercises. Even the night is passed by the more rigid of the faithful in the mosques, which are splendidly illuminated on this occasion; but, generally speaking, the arrival of sunset is the signal for a more than usual indulgence; and, on the third evening of the fast, the grand-vizier commences a series of official banquets. The Ramadan ends on the day preceding the only other great festival of the Mohammedans, the *Bairam* (q.v.), equivalent to our Easter.

Ramapo', in *New York*, a township of Rockland co., containing the post-village of Ramapo Works, abt. 44 m. N. by W. of New York city; *pop.* (1870) 4,649.

Ramapo River, rises in Orange co., New York, and flowing S. into New Jersey, enters Pompton River from Passaic co.

Ramaya'na, *n.* [Sans., the career or travels of *Rama.*] (*Lit.*) The oldest of the two great Sanskrit epic poems, describing the life and actions of the hero Rama and his wife Sita, and, especially, Rama's expedition to Ceylon, to rescue Sita from the tyrant Rawana.

Ram'berge, *n.* A kind of galley.

Rambervilliers, (*ram-ber-vil'lai,*) a town of France, dept. of Vosges, on the Mortagne, 16 m. N.E. of Epinal; *pop.* 5,000.

Ram'bla, a town of Spain, prov. of Cordova, 23 m. S. of Cordova; *pop.* 6,500.

Ramble, (*răm'bl.*) *v. n.* [Either from D. *rammelen,* to rove loosely in unbridled desire, or from Lat. *re-ambulare,* to go repeatedly backwards and forwards.] To walk, ride, or sail from place to place, without any specific or determinate object in view; to rove loosely and irregularly; to stroll; to wander; to go about carelessly or desultorily; to go at large without restraint and without direction; as, to *ramble* over the country. — To move, expand, or grow without constraint or direction.

—*n.* A wandering; a roving loosely or irregularly; a going or moving from place to place, without any determinate business or object; an irregular excursion.

Ram'bler, *n.* One who rambles; a wanderer; a rover.

Ram'blingly, *adv.* In a rambling, desultory manner.

Rambouillet, (*ram-boo'e-yni,*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Oise, 17 m. S.W. of Versailles. It is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful park and grounds, and its old castle, in which Francis I. died, 1547, and Charles X. abdicated, 1830. *Pop.* 4,200.

Ram'butan, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NEPHELIUM.

Ra'meal, *a.* [From Lat. *ramus,* branch.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining, or having reference to a branch.

Rameau, JEAN PHILIPPE, (*ra'mo,*) a French musician, b. at Dijon, 1683. In 1733 he produced his opera of *Hippolytus,* which was followed by several others, and greatly admired. But it was as a theorist in music that Rameau excelled; and on account of his two works the *Demonstration of the Principles of Harmony,* and the *Code of Music,* he was called the "Newton" of that science. Louis XV., to whom he was composer, conferred on him the rank of nobility and the order of St. Michael. D. 1764.

Rameniaceous, (*-shŭs,*) *a.* [Fr. *ramentacé,* from Lat. *ramenta,* scrapings.] (*Bot.*) Covered with scale-like processes, as the leaves of certain ferns.

Ra'ments, Ramen'ta, *n. pl.* [Lat. *ramenta.*] (*Bot.*) Scale-like processes formed on the petioles and leaves of ferns.

Ra'meous, *a.* [Lat. *rameus,* from *ramus,* branch.] (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, growing on, or shooting from a branch.

Ramequin, (*ram'e-kin,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery.*) A slice of bread spread with toasted cheese and eggs.

Rames'sa, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 24 m. N. by E. of Davenport.

Rameswuram, (*rams-wa'ram,*) an island in the Gulf of Manaar, off the S. extremity of Hindostan; Lat. 9° 18′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ E. *Ext.* 11 m. long, with an average breadth of 6 m. *Pop.* 4,300.

Ramghur, (*ram-goor',*) a town of British India, cap. of a dist. of same name, on the Dummoda River, 200 m. N.W. of Calcutta; Lat. 23° 28′ N., Lon. 85° 43′ E.

Ram'ghur, a town of British India, in the Rajpoot territory of Alwur, 95 m. S. of Delhi; *pop.* 10,000.

Ramification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. See RAMIFY.] The process of ramifying, or of branching or shooting branches from a stem; also, the manner of their arrangement. — A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the *ramifications* of a family genealogy. — A division into chief and subordinate heads, classes, or departments; as, the *ramifications* of a scheme. — The production of figures resembling branches.

(*Bot.*) The manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs. See BRANCH, and BUD.

Ram'iform, *a.* [Lat. *ramus,* branch, and *forma,* form.] Formed like a branch.

Ram'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *ramifier,* from Lat. *ramus,* a branch, and *facio,* to make.] To divide or separate into branches; as, a *ramified* subject.

—*v. n.* To shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant; to be divided or subdivided, as a main scheme.

Ramil'lies, a village of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 10 m. N. of Namur, memorable on account of the victory won by the allies under Marlborough over the French under Villeroi, May 23, 1706.

Ra'mist, Ra'mean, *n.* (*Phil.*) A partisan of Pierre Ramé, better known by his Latin name of *Ramus,* royal professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II. He perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Ramé's system of logic was opposed to that of the Aristotelian party; and during the latter half of the 16th century a vehement contest was maintained between their respective adherents in France, Germany, and other parts of Europe.

Ram'leh, a town of Palestine, in Lat. 31° 59′ N., and Lon. 35° 28′ E., 8 m. S.E. from Joppa, and 24 m. N.W. from Jerusalem. It has been identified by some with *Arimathea,* the birthplace of the wealthy Joseph, in whose sepulchre Christ was laid. (*Matt.* xxvii. 57; *John* xix. 38.)

Ram'line, *n.* In mast-making, or laying a ship's deck, a long line of cord so fastened as to designate the exact central line.

Ram'mer, *n.* He who, or that which, rams or drives; — specifically, an instrument for driving anything with force; as, a parlor's *rammer;* a gun-stick; a ramrod.

Ram'mish, *a.* [Dan. *ram.*] Like a ram, particularly in regard to odor; — hence, rank; strong-scented.

Ram'mishness, *n.* Quality of being rammish; rankness; a strong scent.

Ram'my, *a.* Rammish.

Ramolescence, (*-es'sens,*) *n.* [From Lat. *mollire,* to soften.] A softening or mollifying. (R.)

Ramollis'sement, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) A softening of the brain; a chronic affection, the result of a previous inflammation, or some injury to the head, resulting in the more or less complete loss of memory and nervous power, the brain in many cases becoming entirely disorganized, and appearing, on dissection, like soft putty. When ramollissement is partial, it generally induces paralysis.

Ramose', Ra'mous, *a.* [Lat. *ramosus,* from *ramus,* a branch.] (*Bot.*) Branched, as a stem or root; branchy; having lateral divisions; consisting or full of branches; as, a *ramous* efflorescence.

Ra'moth, (*Script.,*) a city in the mountains of Gilead, often called *Ramoth-Gilead,* and sometimes *Ramath-Mizpeh,* or the "Watch-tower." It was famous during the reigns of the later kings of Israel, and was the occasion of several wars between these princes and the kings of Damascus, who had conquered it, and from whom the kings of Israel endeavored to regain it. Here Ahab died, Joram was wounded, and Jehu anointed as king of Israel.

Ramp, *v. n.* [Fr. *ramper,* to creep, to crawl, from Lat. *repo;* Ger. *herpō,* to crawl.] To climb, as a plant; to creep up. — To leap; to bound; to spring; to prance; to romp; to frolic; as, a *ramping* lion.

—*n.* A bound; a leap; a spring. — A highwayman; a footpad. (Prov. Eng.) — A ramping woman; — hence, a prostitute. (Vulgar.)

(*Arch.*) A concave hand, or slope, in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship. Thus, the *ramp* of a staircase railing is the inclined rail along which the hand of a person going up or down the staircase is led. The word *ramp* is, however, understood in this case to apply to the straight part exclusively.

(*Fortif.*) A road cut obliquely in the interior slope of a rampart, leading from the interior of the work to the terreplein.

Rampage, (*-aj,*) *n.* A state of disorder, violence, or passion; as, a jealous woman on the *rampage.*

Ram'paney, *n.* [From *rampant.*] State or quality of being rampant; exuberance; extravagance; prevalence; as, *rampancy* of vice.

Ram'pant, *a.* [See RAMP.] Creeping and climbing without check or restraint; overgrowing the usual limits; exuberant; rank in growth; as, *rampant* sin, *rampant* weeds.

—Overmastering restraint; as, a lion *rampant.*

(*Her.*) A term used to describe lions, tigers, bears, &c., when represented as standing erect on their hind legs, and pawing the air with their fore feet (1, Fig. 2213).

Fig. 2213.

It is *R. gordant,* when it stands erect on the hind legs, with the face turned to the front (2, Fig. 2213), and *R. regardant,* when standing upright and looking backward (3, Fig. 2213).

Rampant arch. (*Arch.*) One whose abutments spring from an inclined plane.

Ram'pantly, *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Ram'part, *n.* [Fr. *rempart,* from *rampe,* a slope; W. *rhamm,* to rise over or beyond.] That which secures safety; that which protects from assault.

(*Fort.*) The mass of earth thrown up from the ditch inwards in order to give the defenders a commanding position over the ground in front. The term *rampart,* though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself. If it be of less height than thirty feet, it is liable to be taken by escalade.

—*v. n.* To fortify with ramparts.

Ramphastidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Toucan family, order *Scansores,* including birds which are distinguished from all others by their enormous bill, which is almost as thick and long as their body, and which is light and cellular internally, arcuated near the end, and irregularly indented along its edges. Their tongue is long, and fringed with barbs on both sides. They inhabit the warm regions of South America. Contrary to what might be supposed, they are graceful in their movements, and in obtaining their food show a use for their long bills. They dip them down into the deep and hanging nests of other birds, and extract the eggs and young for food. They also feed upon fish, insects, and fruit. They throw their food into the air, and catch it as it descends, and thus swallow it with great facility. About twenty species are known. — *Tenney.*

Fig. 2214.—TOUCAN.

Ramphorhyn'chus, *n.* [Gr. *ramphos,* a beak, and *rynchos,* a snout.] (*Pal.*) A genus of Pterosaurian reptiles, in which the fore part of the jaw is without teeth, and may have been encased in a horny beak, but behind the edentulous production there are four or five large and long teeth, followed by several smaller ones. The tail is long, stiff, and slender. All are from the lithographic (middle oölitic) slates of Bavaria.

Ram'pion, *n.* [Fr. *raiponce,* from Lat. *rapum,* turnip.] (*Bot.*) The garden name for *Campanula rapunculus,* the fleshy root of which resembles a little turnip, and is edible.

Ram'pire, *n.* A poetical rendering of RAMPART, *q. v.*

Ram'rod, *n.* A rod of iron, &c., used in ramming down the charge in a musket, pistol, &c.

Ram'say, ALLAN, a Scottish poet, and excepting Burns, the most thoroughly national bard his country has produced, was b. in 1685, at Leadhills, in the county of Lanark. In early youth, he was sent to Edinburgh, and there bound apprentice to a wig-maker, then a profession of a higher grade than it is now esteemed. In 1712, he produced his first poetic effusion, and in 1716, commenced business as a bookseller in Edinburgh, a more fitting and congenial occupation for the poet and literary man. In 1720, he published a collection of his fugitive poems, which realized a considerable sum; and, in 1724, *R.* issued the first vol. of his well-known *Tea-Table Miscellany.* His fame, however, reached its acme on the production of *The Gentle Shepherd,* one of the finest dramatic pastorals ever penned. In soft and gentle sweetness of expression, and in a rich exhibition of old Scottish manners and habits, interspersed with dramatic touches of nature and character, no Scottish poem has maintained a more permanent or a higher place in the national mind and affections. Some of the higher class poems of Burns can alone compete with it in this respect. *R.* died at Edinburgh in 1758, full of years, affluence, and honor.

Ram'say, DAVID, an eminent American physician and historian, was b. in 1749, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and practised at Charleston, South Carolina, where he soon acquired celebrity. From 1776 to 1785 he distinguished himself in a political capacity, first as a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and afterwards as a member of Congress. He labored zealously with his pen to promote the cause of independence of his country; and among his publications are *The History of the American Revolution; The Life of Washington;* and *The History of South Carolina.* But his most important work appeared after his death, and consisted of a series of historical volumes, entitled, *Universal History Americanized, or an Historical View of the World, from the earliest Record to the Nineteenth Century,* &c., 12 vols. 8vo. He died May 8, 1815, in consequence of wounds received two days previous from the pistol of a maniac.

Ram'say, a village and township of Lanark co., Upper Canada, abt. 66 m. N.N.W. of Kingston; *pop.* 4,000.

Rams'burg, in *New Jersey,* a village of Warren co., abt. 5 m. N. of Belvidere.

Ram'ses, RAMESES, or RAMESSES, a name common to several kings of Egypt, of the 19th dynasty, who resided at Thebes. They reigned from the 15th to the 12th centuries B.C. Ramses II. (Fig. 2215), called *the Great,* who has been by some identified with Sesostris, and reigned 68 years, mounted the throne at a very early age, conquered the Khita or Hittites, and other confederate nations of Central Asia, in his 7th year, and concluded an extraditionary treaty with the Khita in his 21st year. Other nations, European and African, fell under his sway, and his empire extended far south into Nubia, the ancient Ethiopia, which he governed by viceroys. He erected fortresses and temples in foreign lands, and embellished all Egypt with his edifices. He had two wives, twenty-three sons, and seven daughters, and was finally buried in the Biban-El-Melook, where the ruins of his magnificent sepulchral monument are still extant.

Fig. 2215. — RAMSES II.
(Figured from his tomb at Thebes.)

Ram'sey, a seaport-town of the Isle of Man, on the Bay of Ramsey, 14 m. N.N.E. of Douglas; *pop.* 2,800.

Ramsey, a town of England, co. of Huntingdon, 10 m. N.N.E. of the town of Huntingdon; *pop.* 5,000.

Ramsey, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Fayette co., abt. 13 m. N. of Vandalia; *pop.* abt 2,000.

Ramsey, in *Minnesota,* an E. by S. co.; *area,* abt. 200 sq. m. *River.* Mississippi River. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* St. Paul, the seat of the state government. *Pop.* abt. 26,000. — A township of Anoka co.; *pop.* abt. 400. — A village of Isanti co., abt. 20 m. N. of Anoka.

Ram'sey Isle, off the coast of S. Wales, co. of Pembroke, 4 m. W. of St. David's. *Length,* abt. 2 m.

Rams'gate, a seaport-town of England, co. of Kent, on the E. coast of the Isle of Thanet, 15 m. E.N.E. of Canterbury, and 67 m. E.S.E. of London. Shipbuilding is carried on to a considerable extent. *Pop.* 12,000.

Ramshackle, (*-shăk'l,*) *a.* Rickety; loose; falling to pieces; as, a *ramshackle* house.

—*v. a.* To ransack; to search; to turn over pryingly; — used as an English provincialism.

Ran'sheg, a seaport-town of Cumberland co., Nova Scotia, abt. 83 m. N. of Halifax.

Ramstadt, (Upper and Lower,) (*ram'stat,*) two contiguous towns of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Modan, 5 m. S.E. of Darmstadt; *pop.*, united, 4,000.

Ramteak, (*ram-terk',*) a town of British India, territory of Nagpore; Lat. 21° 24′ N., Lon. 79° 22′ E. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Ram'ulose, Ram'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *ramulosus*, from *ramulus*, dim. of *ramus*, a branch.] (*Bot.*) With many small branches.

Ra'mus, or **La Ram'ée,** PIERRE, a celebrated French philosopher, mathematician, grammarian, and philologist, killed on St Bartholomew's day, 1572. See RAMISM.

Ran, *imp.* of RUN, *q. v.*

Ran, *n.* In rope-making, a reel of twenty yarns.

Ra'na, *n.* [Lat., a frog.] (*Zoöl.*) See RANIDÆ.

Ra'nal, or ORANAI, one of the Sandwich Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 20° 51′ N., Lon. 156° 23′ E. *Ext.* 20 m. long, and 10 m. broad.

Ran'ales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Hypogynous Exogens.*—DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, sutural or axile placentæ, indefinite stamens, and minute embryo, inclosed in a large quantity of fleshy or horny albumen. The alliance includes 6 orders,—MAGNOLIACEÆ, ANONACEÆ, DILLENIACEÆ, RANUNCULACEÆ, SARRACENNIACEÆ, and PAPAVERACEÆ, *q. v.*

Rancé, ARMAND JEAN LE BOUTHILLIER DE, B. in Paris, 1626, an eminent ascetic writer, chiefly celebrated as the reformer of the monks of La Trappe. D. 1700.

Ran'cedo, *n.* (*Med.*) A chronic thickening of the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx, causing partial loss of voice and hoarseness, and requiring counter-irritation and stimulants, such as embrocations of camphorated oil and hartshorn, or even blisters, with hot poultices or fomentations.

Rancescent, (*-sĕs'sent,*) *a.* [Lat. *rancescens*, from *rancēre*, to be rancid.] Becoming rancid; turning sour.

Ranch, *v. a.* To sprain; to wrench; to injure by violent contortion. (a.)

Ranchero, (*ran-tshā'ro,*) *n.* [Sp.] A Mexican name for a husbandman or peasant employed on a *rancho*, or stock-farm. The rancheros are a wild, lawless class, a progeny sprung from Spaniards and Indians, and often little better than banditti. The name is also applied to a very different class of people, employed on a cultivated farm, called *hacienda.*

Rancid, (*-sid,*) *a.* [Lat. *rancidus*, from obsol. *ranceo*, *ranceas*, stinking.] Having a rank or stinking smell; strong-scented; sour; musty; fusty; as, *rancid* butter.

Rancid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *rancidité.*] Quality of being rancid or musty; a strong, sour, fusty scent; as, *rancidity* of oil.

Ran'cidly, *adv.* Mustily; with a strong, sour scent.

Ran'cidness, *n.* Rancidity.

Rancocas, or RANCOCUS, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River from Burlington co.—A post-village of Burlington co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Camden.

Rancor, (*rănk'ur,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *rancœur*; Fr. *rancure*] Deep-seated and implacable enmity; invcterate hatred; malignity; spite; bitterness.

Ran'corous, *a.* Characterized by rancor, or by deep and implacable malice; malignant; malicious; spiteful; virulent; bitter; as, *rancorous* hate.

Ran'corously, *adv.* In a rancorous, malignant, or malicious manner.

Rand, *n.* [A. S.] A border; edge; verge; margin.—A thin inner sole for a shoe.

Ran'dall, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 50 m. N. of Des Moines.

Randall, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Kenosha co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Ran'dallstown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Baltimore.

Ran'dan, *n.* In some parts of England the finest part of the bran of meal.

Randazzo, (*ran-dat'so,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Catania, at the N.W. base of Mount Ætna; *pop.* 4,500.

Ran'ders, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on the Guden, 20 m. N.N.W. of Aarhuus. *Manuf.* Gloves; also, shipbuilding. *Pop.* 8,800.

Ran'dolph, JOHN, of Roanoke, an American statesman, B. at Cawsons, Chesterfield co., Va., in 1773. He was of wealthy parentage, claiming descent from Pocahontas, the Indian princess. He was educated for the legal profession, which, however, he never followed, devoting his attention to politics. In 1799, he was elected to Congress, where he soon became conspicuous, his fluency, wit, and sharpness of retort making him the acknowledged leader of the administration party. His opposition to the war of 1812 caused his defeat in the following election; but he was reëlected to Congress in 1814, where he remained for several years. Visiting England in 1822 and 1824, he attracted considerable attention by his singularity of manners and costnme. From 1825 to 1827, he was a senator of the U. States. In 1829, he was a member of the convention for revising the constitution of Virginia, and the year following was appointed U. States minister to Russia, remaining, however, most of the time in England, owing to ill health. On his return, he was again elected to Congress, but was unable to occupy his seat.—"*R.* was tall, and very slender and cadaverous, with long, skinny fingers, which he was in the habit of pointing and shaking expressively at those against whom he spoke. His voice was shrill and piping, but under perfect command, and musical in its lower tones. His favorite weapons in debate were invective and sarcasm; and for many years his sharp and reckless wit made him a terror to his opponents in the house." "For more than 30 years," says Mr. Benton, "he was the political meteor of Congress, blazing with undiminished splendor during the whole time, and often appearing as the 'planetary plague,' which shed, not war and pestilence on nations, but agony and fear on members." "Wit and genius all allowed him. Sagacity was a quality of his mind visible to all observers, and which gave him an intuitive insight into the effect of measures." (*New. Am. Cycl.*)—D. in Philadelphia, 1833.

Ran'dolph, PEYTON, an American patriot, president of the first Congress; B. in Virginia, 1723; D. in Philadelphia, 1775.

Randolph, in *Alabama*, an E. co., adjoining Georgia; *area*, abt. 970 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tallapoosa and Little Tallapoosa rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Weedowee. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.—A post-village of Bibb co., abt. 40 miles N. of Selma.

Randolph, in *Arkansas*, a N.N.E. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt. 880 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Black, Eleven Points, and Current rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Cap.* Pocahontas.

Randolph, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Patawla, Hodchodkee, and Pachitla creeks. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Cuthbert. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

Randolph, in *Illinois*, a S.S.W. co., adjoining Missouri, settled by La Salle in 1673; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Chester. *Pop.* abt. 28,000.—A post-village and township of McLean co., abt. 10 m. S. of Bloomington; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Randolph, in *Indiana*, an E. co., adjoining Ohio; *area*, abt. 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Whitewater, Mississinewa, and White rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Winchester. *Pop.*(1870) 22,378.—A township of Ohio co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A village of Randolph co., abt. 85 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.—A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Randolph, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Riley co., abt. 22 m. N.N.W. of Manhattan.

Randolph, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Metcalf co., abt. 44 m. E. of Bowling Green.

Randolph, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., containing the villages of East and West Randolph; *pop.*(1870) 5,642.

Randolph, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Randolph, in *Missouri*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* East Fork of Chariton River, Elk Fork of Salt River, Bonne Femme River, and Silver Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. *Cap.* Huntsville. *Pop.*(1870) 15,910.—A village of Clay co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Weston.

Randolph, in *N. Carolina*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 880 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Deep and Uharie rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile, and well adapted to corn and tobacco, and to grazing. *Min.* Slate. *Cap.* Ashborough. *Pop.* abt. 17,500.

Randolph, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co.; *pop.* (1870) 138.

Randolph, in *New Jersey*, a township of Morris co.; *pop.* (1870) 5,111.

Randolph, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cattaraugus co., abt. 160 m. W. of Elmira; *pop.*(1870) 2,167.

Randolph, in *Ohio*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Randolph, in *Oregon*, a post-village and precinct of Coos co., abt. 15 m. S. by W. of Empire City; *pop.* abt. 300.

Randolph, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Randolph, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Tipton co., abt. 33 m. N. of Memphis.

Randolph, in *Texas*, a village of Houston co., abt. 120 m. N. of Houston.

Randolph, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orange co., abt 25 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Randolph, in *W. Virginia*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Buchanan, Elk, Cheat, and Tygart's Valley rivers. *Surface*, hilly or mountainous; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Coal, iron, limestone, sandstone, and slate in abundance. *Cap.* Beverly. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Randolph, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Columbia co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Ran'dom, *n.* [O. Fr. *randon*; A. S. *randun—rennan*, to flow, and *dun*, down.] A roving motion or course without direction; absence of direction, plan, rule, or method; hap-hazard;—used, principally, in the phrase *at random*, that is, without a settled point or course.—Distance of a missile or projectile thrown; range.

(*Mining.*) Depth below a given plane.

—*a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; uttered or done without previous forethought or calculation; left to chance; as, a *random* blow, a *random* guess, a *random* truth.

Random shot, a shot not aimed toward any specific object; a chance shot.

Ran'dy, *a.* Tumultuous; disorderly; riotous; as, a *randy* gypsy;—also, lascivious; as, a *randy* woman.

Rance', *n.* [Hind. *rajiri.*] In Hindostan, the wife of a rajah or prince; as, the *Ranee* of Sattara.

Raneegunge, (*ra'ne-goonj,*) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal; Lat. 23° 35′ N., Lon. 87° 10′ E.

Ranee poor, (*ra-ne-por',*) a town of British India, in Scinde, 45 m. S.W. of Hyderabad; *pop.* 5,000.

Rang, *imp.* of RING. (R.)

Range, (*rānj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ranger.*] To set in a row or in ranks; to place in a regular line, lines, or ranks; to rank; to dispose or arrange in the proper order; as, to *range* troops, to *range* one's ideas.—To dispose in proper classes or divisions; to place in regular method; to arrange systematically; as, to *range* plants in genera and species.—To rove over; to pass over.—To sail in a direction parallel to or near; as, to *range* the coast.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *rennan*, to run.] To go at large; to rove; to roam; to travel without restraint or direction; to wander desultorily.

"I saw him in the battle *range* about."—*Shaks.*

—To sail or pass near, or in the direction of; as, to *range* along the coast.—To have range or projection; as, the shot *ranges* three miles.—To have a particular bent or direction; to be in a line with.—To be placed in rank or order; to be arranged or classified.

"And *range* with bumble tivers in content."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* [Fr. *rangée.*] A rank; a row; a series of things arranged in a line; as, a *range* of houses, a *range* of hills.—A class; an order; an aggregate of individuals of equal degree; as, a *range* of beings. (*Hale.*)—The rung of a ladder.—A sieve for bolting meal.—A kitchen grate; particularly, in modern usage, an improved cooking apparatus of cast-iron, set in brick-work.—A going at large; a roaming; a wandering; an excursion; a ramble; a trip.—Compass or extent of travel or wandering;—hence, scope; command; compass taken in by anything excursive, extended, or ranked in order; as, a wide *range* of thought.

"Far as creation's ample *range* extends."—*Pope.*

—Place, room, or region for excursion;—particularly, a tract of land in which cattle may roam and pasture; as, the prairie is the *range* of the buffalo.

—In the land system of the U. States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart, and numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of each great survey, the townships in the range being numbered north or south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., *range* 7, W., for the fifth principal meridian.—*Webster.*

(*Gun.*) The distance from the muzzle of a gun to the second intersection of the trajectory with the line of sight. The range is not exactly the distance to the point at which the shot impinges on the plane, unless that is also the point aimed at; but the difference is practically of importance only at short distances. In practice, the *range* is usually measured from the muzzle of the gun to the point of impact on the object, or to the first graze of the projectile. The range depends on the initial velocity, the form and density of the projectile, the angle of elevation of the gun, and the difference of level between the planes upon which the gun and object respectively stand.

(*Naut.*) A large cleat in a ship's waist for belaying the sheets and tacks of the courses.—A length of cable equal to, or slightly in excess of, the supposed depth of water into which the anchor is about to be cast. It is lightly coiled on the deck, that it may run freely through the hawse-hole as the anchor falls.

Range'ley, or RANGELY, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Ranger, (*rān'jer,*) *n.* One who ranges; a rover;—hence, a marauder. (R.)—A dog that beats the ground in quest of game.

—*pl.* Mounted troops armed with carbines, or with rifles, who range the country, and often fight on foot; as, the Texan *Rangers.*

Ran'gership, *n.* The office of a ranger, or keeper of a park or forest.

Rangoon', a fortified city of British Burmah, prov. of Pegu, on the Irrawaddy River, 30 m. from the sea, and 58 m. S.S.W. of Pegu; Lat. 16° 48′ N., Lon. 96° 10′ E.; *pop.* 15,000.

Ranidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Frog family, comprising tailless batrachians which have the fingers and toes free, and never dilated into a disk, tympanum visible, upper jaw and palate provided with teeth, and the throat of the males with vocal vesicles, which communicate internally with the mouth. The typical genus *Rana* comprises the frogs proper. It is represented in N. America by several species, the most remarkable of which is *R. caterbiana*, the Bull-frog of the United States, which attains a total length of 21 inches in some instances. It is mainly solitary, and is the most aquatic of all the frogs. The deep croakings of the male may be heard a mile.—*Tenney.*

Ran'ine, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to frogs.

(*Anat.*) Pertaining, or belonging, to the lingual artery, and to a vein following the same course as the artery.—*Dunglison.*

Rank, (*rangk,*) *n.* [A. S. *hring*, a ring; Fr. *rang.*] A row, or a line of things, or things in a line; a range; a tier; an order.—Grade; degree of elevation in civil life or station; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; relative quality or position; as, a writer of the first *rank.*—An order; a division; a permanent social class; as, the highest and lowest *ranks* of men.—Dignity; high place or degree in the order of men; elevated rank or social position; eminence; distinction; as, a man of *rank.*

(*Mil.*) A line of men standing abreast, or side by side;—opposed to *file*, a line running from front to rear of a company, battalion, &c.

(*Mil. and Nav.*) Degree; grade; as, the *rank* of general or admiral, post-*rank*, brevet-*rank*, &c.

Rank and file. (*Mil.*) All soldiers and non-commissioned officers bearing arms.—*The ranks.* The class of common soldiers; as, to reduce an officer to *the ranks.*—*To fill the ranks*, to supply a competent number of men for a company, regiment, or battalion.—*To take rank of*, to go before in point of precedence.

Rank, *v. a.* To class; to place in a particular class, order, or division.—To arrange; to place abreast or in a

line. — To place in proper or suitable order; to dispose methodically or systematically.

—*v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed in a rank, or ranks; to be set or disposed, as in a particular class, order, or division; to place in suitable order, or systematically.

"Let that one article *rank* with the rest." — *Shaks.*

—To possess a certain grade or degree of elevation or eminence in the classes of civil or military life; as, he *ranks* high in public estimation.

Rank, *a.* [A. S. *ranc*, high-grown.] High-growing; of luxuriant or vigorous growth; exuberant; as, *rank* herbage. — Fruitful; very fertile; causing luxuriant or vigorous growth or development; as, a *rank* soil. — Strong; excessive; raised to a high degree; rampant; as, *rank* pride; a *rank* error. — Rancid; strong-scented; musty; as, a *rank* smell. — Strong; steadfast; clinching; as, to take a *rank* hold. — High-flavored; strong to the taste.

"Sea-fowl taste *rank* of the fish on which they feed." — *Boyle.*

To set rank, to set the cutting-iron of a plane in such a manner as to take off a thick shaving.

Rank, *adv.* Rankly; stoutly; vehemently.

Ranke, Leopold, an eminent German historian, b. near Naumberg, 1795, was appointed Professor of History in the University of Berlin, in 1824, and historiographer of Russia in 1841. His principal works are: *History of the Roman and German Peoples from* 1494 to 1535; *Princes and Nations of South Europe in the* 16*th and* 17*th centuries; The Conspiracy against Venice in* 1688; *The Popes of Rome, their Church and State; Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg; History of Prussia during the* 17*th and* 18*th centuries*; and *History of Servia and the Servian Revolution.*

Rank'er, *n.* One who ranks, or places in ranks; one who arranges.

Ran'kin, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 640 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl River. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Brandon. *Pop.* (1870) 12,977.

Rankle, (*rank'l,*) *v. n.* [Probably from O. Lat. *runceo*, to become rancid.] To fester; to suppurate; to breed corruption; to become putrid; to be inflamed in body or mind; as, a *rankling* malady. — To become painfully diseased or distempered in body or in mind; as, *rankling* envy or hatred, a *rankling* wound.

—*v. a.* To cause to fester; to inflame. (R.)

Rank'ly, *adv.* In a rank manner; with vigorous growth; grossly; coarsely; as, vegetation grows *rankly.*

Rank'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rank; vigorous or exuberant growth; luxuriance; excess; extravagance; extraordinary strength or abundance; as, *rankness* of weeds. — Rank or rancid smell; rancidness; strong taste or high flavor; as, the *rankness* of the flesh of sea-birds.

Ran'ny, *n.* [Lat. *araneus mus.*] The shrew-mouse.

Ran'sack, *v. a.* [A. S. *ran*, plunder, and *secan*, to seek.] To seek through or search, as for plunder or booty. — To pillage; to plunder completely; as, to *ransack* a city. — To investigate thoroughly; to enter and search every part or place of; as, to *ransack* one's memory.

—*n.* Pillage; ravage; devastation. (R.)

Ransom, (*ran'sum,*) *n.* [Ger. *ranzion*; Fr. *rançon*, from Lat. *redemptio.*] Redemption or release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy.

"Tell me what province they demand for *ransom*." — *Denham.*

—The money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner or slave, or for property captured by an enemy.

R.-bill. (*Maritime Law.*) A contract for payment of ransom for a captured vessel, with stipulations of safe-conduct if they pursue a certain course, and arrive in a certain time. The payment cannot be enforced in England, during war, by an action on the contract, but it can in this country.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *rançonner.*] To redeem or free from captivity or punishment, by paying an equivalent for; to rescue from the possession of an enemy by paying a price deemed equivalent; as, to *ransom* prisoners of war. — To demand a ransom for; to exact payment for. (R.)

Ran'som, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Adrian; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Ransom, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Ran'somer, *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Ran'somless, *a.* That may not be ransomed; lacking ransom.

Ran'somville, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Buffalo.

Rant, *v. n.* [Probably from O. Ger. *ranjan*, to rage; Gael. *ran*, to roar; Heb. *ranan*, to give forth a stridulous sound.] To rave in violent, strident, inflated, or extravagant language, without corresponding loftiness of thought; to mouth words in a stilted, puritanical manner; to be noisy and boisterous in words or declamation; as, a *ranting* preacher.

—*n.* Stilted or high-sounding words, without appropriate dignity of thought or solid sense; boisterous, turgid, empty declamation; as, the *rant* of a puritanical fanatic.

Rant'er, *n.* One who rants; a noisy talker or declaimer; a boisterous, empty-minded preacher.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a sect which originated in a secession from the Wesleyan Connexion, on the ground that the Wesleyans paid too much attention to the externals of public worship, and were deficient in zeal in open preaching in the streets and fields. They admit of female preaching — a thing unknown to every other body of Methodists.

Rant'erism, Rant'ism, *n.* The practice or doctrines of Ranters.

Rantipole, *n.* [Eng. *rant*, to make a loud noise, and Prov. Eng. *pole*, the plank used in the game of see-saw.] A wild, harum-scarum, reckless fellow; — also, a romping child.

—*a.* Wild; roving; rakish; harum-scarum; as, *rantipole* tricks, *rantipole* habits.

—*v. n.* To run about in a reckless, harum-scarum manner.

Rantoul, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 10 m. N. of Urbanna.

Rantoul, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Calumet co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Rant'y, *a.* Rantipole; boisterous; noisy; rakish.

Ran'ula, *n.* [Lat., a little frog.] (*Med.*) A tumor under the tongue, generally supposed to arise from some obstruction of the ducts of the salivary glands; some recent observations, however, render it probable that the disease often consists in the development of a cyst in or about the salivary ducts under the tongue.

Ranuncula'ceæ, *n.* [Lat. *rana*, a frog, because it grows where frogs abound.] (*Bot.*) The Crow-foot, or Butter-cup family, an order of plants, alliance *Ranales.* Diag. Distinct carpels, no separate stipules, an imbricated corolla, homogeneous albumen, and seeds without an aril. They are herbs with alternate or radicle leaves, or, in one genus, climbing shrubs with opposite leaves, the leaf-stalk in both cases generally dilated at the base, without stipules, the leaf often much divided, and the flowers solitary, or in terminal racemes or panicles. Calyx of 3–6 (usually 5) carpels; corolla of 3–15 (usually 5) petals, generally regular, but sometimes irregular, very minute, or altogether wanting; stamens indefinite, usually numerous, inserted in the receptacle; carpels numerous, 1-celled, or united below, so as to form a compound, many-celled ovary; one or many ovules attached to the ventral suture; style simple. Fruit consisting of a number of achænia, or of several follicles, or a one or more seeded berry; seed containing copious horny albumen, with a minute embryo at base. The plants of this order are widely diffused over the globe, but more especially in temperate or cool climates. Within the tropics, they are, with the exception of the genus *Clematis*, almost confined to high mountain-ranges. An acrid principle is common to all the *R.*, and a narcotic principle is sometimes present in addition. When these principles are in excess, the plants containing them are poisonous. Many of these plants are conspicuous ornaments of our fields, and are cultivated in our gardens; as *Clematis*, *Anemone*, *Ranunculus*, *Eranthis* (Winter Aconite), *Helleborus* (Christmas rose), *Aquilegia* (Columbine), *Aconitum* (Monk's-hood), *Peonia* (Peony), &c. The *Moutan officinalis*, or Tree-peony of China, is especially remarkable for its very large, and numerous, showy flowers. From the *R.*, the important drugs, aconite, black hellebore, staves-acre seeds, and podophyllin, are derived. The order includes 47 genera, and 1,000 species.

Ranun'culus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, composed of annual or perennial herbs. Some of them adorn meadows with their yellow flowers, familiarly known as *Buttercups*, *Cuckoo-bud*, *King-cup*, &c.; others, known by the name of *Crow-foot*, or *Cornerow-foot*, are troublesome weeds in gardens and pastures. Many, as the *Spear-worts*, are found chiefly in moist places, and some are altogether aquatic, covering the surface of ditches, ponds, and rivers, where the water is shallow, with a carpet of verdure exquisitely studded with beautiful white flowers. — The Showy Ranunculus, *Ranunculus Asiatica* of our gardens (Figure 2216), is a Levant species. From clusters of small tubers, it sends up several bipartite leaves, and an erect, branched stem, with terminal flowers, which, in the cultivated varieties, are often double or semi-double, yellow, white, red of various shades, or of mixed colors, very brilliant, and from 1½ to 2½ inches in diameter. The cultivated varieties are extremely numerous. The Ranunculus is propagated by seed, by offset tubers, or by dividing the clusters of tubers. Double-flowered varieties of several other species, especially of the common yellow buttercups, are known to gardeners under the name of *Bachelor's Buttons*. *R. sceleratus* (the Celery-leaved Buttercup), and *R. flammula* (the Spear-wort), are very acrid. *R. ficaria* (the lesser Celandine) has thickened roots, which contain a good deal of starch, and have, on this account, been used as food.

Fig. 2216. — Garden Ranunculus.

Ranz-des-vaches, (*rônz-dā-vāsh.*) *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *kiurchen*, the call to the cows.] (*Mus.*) The name given to the melody which the Swiss herdsmen are in the habit of playing on the Alpine horn, and sometimes of singing, when they drive out their herds to the mountains. It consists of a few simple intervals, and has a beautiful effect when awaking the echoes of the Swiss mountains. The natives of Switzerland are said to be seized with irrepressible longings to return to their native country when they hear it played in a foreign land.

Rap, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* rapped, usually written rapt.) [O. Ger. *rap.*] To strike with a quick, smart, sharp blow; to knock; as, to *rap* with the knocker of a door.

To rap out. To utter vehemently; as, to *rap out* an oath. (In the U. States, *rip* is frequently colloquially used in the same sense.)

—*n.* A quick, smart blow; as, a *rap* on the head, or on the knuckles.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *rypan*; Goth. *roupjan*, to break in pieces.] To seize by violence; to snatch or hurry away.

"*Rapt* in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds."—*Milton.*

—To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture.

"Transported and *rapt* in secret studies."—*Shaks.*

—To exchange; to truck. (Vulgar.)

To rap and rend. To fall on and plunder; to seize by violence.

Rapacious, (*-pā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *rapace*; Lat. *rapax, rapacis*, from *rapio*, to seize or carry off.] Grasping; greedy of plunder; greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, a *rapacious* spirit. — Given to plunder; disposed or accustomed to seize by violence; seizing by force; as, a *rapacious* soldier. — Accustomed to seize for food; subsisting on prey, or animals seized by violence; as, a *rapacious* beast.

Rapa'ciously, *adv.* In a rapacious or greedy manner; by violent seizure or robbery.

Rapa'ciousness, *n.* Quality or state of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or exact by force, or oppression.

Rapacity, (*-pās'i-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *rapacité*; Lat. *rapacitas.*] Rapaciousness; quality of being addicted to plunder; exercise of plunder; act or practice of seizing by force; ravenousness; greediness; as, the *rapacity* of wild animals. — Act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive tyranny or injustice; exorbitant lust of wealth or power, or greediness of gain; as, the *rapacity* of the priesthood.

Raparee', *n.* Same as Rappares, *q. v.*

Rape, *n.* [Fr. *rapt*; Lat. *raptus*, from *rapio*, to seize.] Act of rapping, or snatching, or seizing by force; robbery. (R.)

(*Crim. Law.*) The carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. This detestable offence is punished by penal servitude or imprisonment.

—Fruit plucked from the bunch or cluster, as grapes. — The debris, or stalks and skins of raisins used in the making of wine. — In England, one of the intermediate divisions between a hundred and a shire; as, the *Rape* of Bramber, county of Sussex.

(*Bot.*) The Rape or Cole-seed (*Brassica napus*), (see Brassica), is a biennial plant much cultivated in Europe, both on account of its herbage and its oil-producing seeds. It is so nearly allied to *Brassica rapa* (Turnip), *B. campestris* (Swedish Turnip, Colza, &c.), *B. oleracea* (Kale, Cahbage, &c.), and *B. præcox* (Summer Rape), that botanical distinction is difficult, particularly as to some of the cultivated varieties. *R.* delights in a rich alluvial soil, and is particularly suitable for newly reclaimed bogs and fens, in which the turnip does not succeed well. The mode of cultivation does not differ much from that of turnip; and similar manures are used. In rich soils, *R.* sometimes attains a height of 3 or even 4 feet, so that the sheep turned in are hidden beneath the leaves, and seem to eat their way into the field. They eat the stalks even more greedily than the leaves. *Rape-oil* is extensively used for machinery and for lamps. But the oil and cake so called are not exclusively obtained from thisplant; nor are the names *Colza-oil* and *Rape-oil* used to discriminate the produce of different plants, although in some parts of Europe the name *Colza* is given to varieties of *Brassica campestris* and *B. oleracea*, which are cultivated in the same way as *R. B. præcox* is also cultivated in some places, being sown in spring and reaped in autumn. The seeds of other cruciferous plants are also crushed indiscriminately with these, and the oil and cakes sold by the same names.

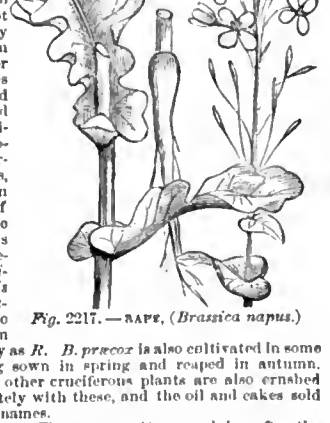


Fig. 2217. — Rape, (*Brassica napus.*)

Rape'-cake, *n.* The waste matter remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.

Rape'ful, *n.* Given to lust or carnal knowledge of a woman by force; as, the *rapeful* Hyeans. — *Byron.*

Rape'-oil, *n.* Oil expressed from rape-seed.

Rape'-seed, *n.* The seed of the rape from which oil is obtained.

Rape'-wine, *n.* A weak, thin wine obtained from the last lees of pressed raisins.

Raph'ael, (RAFFAELLO SANZIO or SANTI D'URBINO,) the greatest of modern painters, and head of the Roman school, was b. at Ubino, 1483. He received his earliest instructions from his father, Giovanni Santi, after whose death, in 1494, he became the pupil of Perugino, with whom he remained at Perugia and other places for several years. In 1504 he visited Florence, and chiefly lived there till 1508, when he was called to Rome by Pope Julius II., and employed to paint the *stanze* (chambers) of the Vatican. *R.* spent the rest of his short life at Rome, where he formed a numerous school of painters, among whom the most eminent were Giulio Romano, Gian Francesco Penni, Pierino del Vaga, Polidoro da Caravaggio, and Garofalo. In the numerous works, frescoes, and oil-paintings of this unrivalled master, three styles are distinctly recognizable. The first is the *Peruginesque*, in which sentiment predominates, and was the pure imitation of his master's manner. The second is the *Florentine*, marked by a great advance in respect to form and dramatic composition; it was the result of his studies at Florence, where he was impressed by the cartoons of Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo, and the works of Masaccio, Francia, and Fra Bartolomeo di San Marco. The last-named painter, who especially excelled in his coloring, and the treatment of light and shade, was the intimate friend of *R.* The third style is called the *Roman*, and is peculiarly *R.*'s own — that which constitutes him the greatest of painters. Its supreme excellence is the equable development of all the essential qualities of art, composition, expression, design, coloring; thus forming a truthful representation of nature, both in the grandest conceptions and in the minutest details. It is impossible here to name more than a very few of the works of *R.*, who is distinguished above other painters by the fact of having executed no merely common-place work. Of the paintings executed before his visit to Florence, must be named — *Coronation of the Virgin*, now in the Vatican, and the *Sposalizio*, or *Marriage of the Virgin*, in the Brera at Milan. Among those in his second

Fig. 2218. — RAPHAEL.

manner, are — the *Entombment of Christ*, in the Borghese gallery at Rome; the *Madonna del Baldacchino*, in the Pitti Palace at Florence; the *Madonna del Gran Duca*, in the same palace; and the grand fresco, *Theology*, or *Dispute on the Sacrament*, the first he executed in the Vatican. *The School of Athens*, or *Philosophy*, painted in 1511, first showed traces of his third and highest style. It was followed by the *Parnassus*, or *Poetry*, *Jurisprudence*, *Expulsion of Heliodorus from the Temple of Jerusalem*, founded on a narrative in the book of the Maccabees; the *Mass of Bolsena*, *Attila*, and *Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison*. These frescoes are in the Stanza della Segnatura, and Stanza dell' Eliodoro. The frescoes in the Stanza dell Incendio, and de Constantino, though designed by *R.*, were chiefly painted by his scholars; to whom he was compelled, by the innumerable commissions given him, to intrust the execution of many of his later works. The *loggie* (colonnades) of the Vatican were decorated under his direction; the sublime works of Michael Angelo in the Sistine chapel stimulated him in the production of his *Isaiah* and *Sibyls*; and in 1515 he prepared the *Cartoons* for the tapestry of the Sistine chapel, three of which are lost, and the other seven, sent to Flanders, were bought by Charles I., and now form part of the National Collection in South Kensington Museum, London. Among *R.*'s oil-paintings are the *St. Cecilia*, at Bologna; the famous *Madonna di San Sisto*, now in the Dresden gallery; the *Spasimo di Sicilia*, now at Madrid; and the *Transfiguration*, his last work, and perhaps at once the *chef-d'œuvre* of *R.* and of painting. It is now in the Vatican. His drawings are very numerous, and are to be found in most of the public and private museums of Europe. *R.*, who had occupied himself with architecture as well as painting, was charged, on the death of his friend Bramante, in 1514, with the direction of the building of St. Peter's. *R.* died at Rome from the effects of a cold caught in the Vatican, and after an illness of a fortnight, on his 37th birthday, April 6, 1520. His body lay in state, and was interred with great pomp in the Pantheon. His school was dispersed at the sack of Rome, seven years after his death. There are *Lives of R.* by Vasari, Duppa, Quatremère de Quincy, and others. The most recent are those of Passavant and Baron von Wolzogen. An English translation of the latter, by Miss Bennett, appeared in 1865. There is an important new work by W. Watkins Lloyd, entitled *Christianity in the Cartoons*. And, among the latest publications, is a series of twenty photographs of *The Great Works of Raphael*, with Vasari's *Life*, and a complete list of his works from Passavant.

Raphaelism, (*rāf-a-el'izm,*) *n.* (*Paint.*) The manner of painting in oils introduced by Raphael, or Raffaelle.

Raph'aelite, *n.* A follower of the school of painting founded by Raphael, or Raffaelle.

Raph'anus, *n.* [Gr. *raphanis*, a radish.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The species *R. sativus* is the well-known salad root. Several varieties are in cultivation, some having spindle-shaped, and others globular roots. The latter are commonly distinguished by the name of *turnip-radishes*. Like the most of the salad plants derived from the order *Cruciferæ*, radishes are antiscorbutic and pungent; owing to the excess of woody tissue, they are somewhat indigestible. To attain a large size they require a deep sandy soil.

Fig. 2219. — RADISHES.

Raphe, (*rā'fe,*) *n.* [Gr., a seam or suture.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to parts which look as if they had been sewn or joined together.

(*Bot.*) The vascular cord communicating between the nucleus of an ovule and the placenta, when the base of the former is removed from the base of the ovulum.

Raph'ides, *n. pl.* [Gr. *raphis*, a needle.] (*Bot.*) Certain needle-like transparent bodies found lying in the tissue of plants. They were formerly thought to be peculiar organs, but are now known to be the crystals of various salts.

Raph'illite, *n.* [Gr. *raphis*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of Asbestiform tremolite, occurring in groups of delicate acicular crystals (whence the name) of a white or bluish-green color. It is a silicate of magnesia and lime.

Raphoe, (*rah'fo,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Rap'id, *a.* [Fr. *rapide;* Lat. *rapidus*, from *rapio.*] Very swift, fast, quick, or fleet; tearing or hurrying along; moving with speed or celerity; as, a *rapid* river, a *rapid* flight. — Hasty; speedy; quick in progression or sequence: as, *rapid* growth, *rapid* improvement, *rapid* succession. — Of quick speech or utterance of words; as, a *rapid* talker, a *rapid* delivery of language.

—*n.* That which has quickness of motion; — specifically, the part of a river where the current is very swift, or moves with more celerity than the ordinary current; sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual cataract or cascade; — generally used in the plural; as, the *rapids* of the Mississippi.

Rapidan', or RAPID ANN, in *Virginia*, rises on the S.E. slope of the Blue Ridge in Green co., and flowing S.E., then N.E., enters the Rappahannock River between Spottsylvania and Culpepper cos. *Length*, abt. 80 m.— A village of Madison co., abt. 102 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Rapidan' Station, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Culpepper co., abt. 5 m. N. by E. of Orange Court-House.

Rapides, (*ra-peed',*) in *Louisiana*, a N.W. central parish adjoining Texas; *area*, abt. 2,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little, Red, and Calcasieu rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile, especially near the streams. *Cap.* Alexandria. *Pop.* (1870) 18,015.

Rapid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *rapidité;* Lat. *rapiditas.*] State or quality of being rapid; celerity of motion; swiftness; velocity; speed; quickness of utterance; as, the *rapidity* of a current, *rapidity* of speech.—Quickness of progression, development, or advance: as, *rapidity* of growth.

Rap'idly, *adv.* With great speed, celerity, or swiftness; in a rapid manner; with velocity; with quick progression or advance; as, he improves *rapidly*, to move or speak *rapidly*.

Rap'idness, *n.* Rapidity; swiftness; quickness; speed; celerity; velocity.

Rap'ids, in *Iowa*, a township of Linn co.; *pop.* 5,198.

Ra'pier, *n.* [Fr. *rapière;* Ger. *rappier.*] Formerly, a long, straight, narrow-bladed sword, now a small sword generally.

Rap'ii, Rapil'lo, *n.* [It. *rapillo.*] Pulverized volcanic scoriæ.

Rapine, (*rāp'in,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *rapina*, from *rapio.*] Act of seizing and carrying off by force; act of plundering; pillage; ravage; spoliation. — Violence; force.

—*v. a.* To plunder; to pillage; to devastate.

Rappahan'nock, in *Virginia*, a river formed by the Rapidan and North Fork, which unite abt. 10 m. N.W. of Fredericksburg, thence flowing an almost direct S.E. course it enters Chesapeake Bay between Lancaster and Middlesex cos. *Length*, abt. 125 m. — A N. by E. co.; *area*, abt. 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* North River, or North Fork of the Rappahannock River, and Hazel River. *Surface*, much diversified, the Blue Ridge forming the N.W. boundary; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Rapparee', **Raparee',** *n.* Formerly, a wild Irish plunderer or marauder; an outlaw: — the name is supposed to be derived from the *rapery*, or pike, carried by such persons.

Rappee', *n.* [From Fr. *râper*, to grate to powder.] A name used to denote those snuffs which are prepared by grinding the tobacco to powder in a moist state; as, black or brown *rappee*.

Rap'pel, *n.* (*Mil.*) The drum-beat calling troops to arms.

Rap'pen, *n.* A Swiss coin, being the tenth part of a franc, or equivalent to about two cents.

Rap'per, *n.* [From *rap.*] One who, or that which, knocks or raps; — sometimes, the knocker of a door.

Rap'port, *n.* [Fr., from *rapporter*, to refer.] Relation; reference; proportion. (o.)

En rapport. (*Mesmerism.*) That relation of sympathy which insures effective communication or affinity.

Rapscallion, (*-skăl'yun,*) *n.* A low, mean vagabond; a rascal or rascallion; a base, paltry scoundrel; as, ragged *rapscallions.* — *Howitt.*

Rapt', *imp.* of RAP, *q. v.*

Rapt', *n.* [Lat. *raptus*, from *rapere*, to transport, to ravish.] A trance; an ecstasy.

Rap'tee, a river of British India, presidency of Bengal, which, after a S.E. course of 270 m., joins the Ganges in the dist. of Goruckpore.

Rap'tores, *n. pl.* [Lat. *plunderus.*] (*Zoöl.*) Same as ACCIPITRES, *q. v.*

Rapto'rial, *a.* Rapacious, as a bird of prey; raptorious.

Rapto'rious, *a.* [Lat. *raptorius.*] Raptorial. — Fitted for the seizure of prey, as the talons of vultures, falcons, &c.

Rapture, (*rapt'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *raptura*, from *rapio.*] Violence of a pleasing passion; vehemence of joyful emotions or sensations; ecstasy; transport; enthusiasm; delirium of enjoyment; lively heat of the imagination.

"There is a *rapture* on the lonely shore." — *Byron.*

—*v. a.* To enrapture; to transport; to fill with ecstasy.

Rapt'urize, *v. n.* To become enraptured or smitten with ecstasy. (R.)

Rapt'urous, *a.* Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; as, *rapturous* delight.

Rapt'urously, *adv.* In a rapturous manner; ecstatically; with transport.

Ra'ra A'vis, *n.* [Lat.] A rare bird; — hence, something strange or unique; a prodigy; a rarity; a wonder; as, a woman without jealousy is a *rara avis*.

Rare', *a.* (*Comp.* RARER; *superl.* RAREST.) [Fr., from Lat. *rarus.*] Having wide interstices between its parts; of a loose texture; thin; porous; not dense or compact; as, a *rare*, attenuated substance. — Thinly scattered; dispersed here and there. — Seldom occurring; uncommon; not frequent; scarce; unusual; as, a *rare* occasion, a *rare* chance, a *rare* monster. — Incomparable; of a degree of excellence not usually found; valuable beyond what is common; unique; as, a woman of *rare* beauty, a *rare* work of art, &c.

—[A. S. *hrere*, raw.] Half-raw; imperfectly or partially cooked; underdone; retaining the natural juices; as, *rare* roast-beef.

Rare'-e-show, *n.* [Contracted from *rarity-show.*] A puppet-show; a show carried about in a box by itinerant exhibitors.

Rarefaction, (*rair-e-făk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *rarus*, rare; *facio*, to make.] (*Physics.*) The process of expanding or distending bodies. By means of *R.* a body is made to possess more room, or to appear of larger bulk, without accession of any new matter. The rarefaction of the atmosphere is so enormous, that Newton considered it inconceivable on any other principle than an inherent repelling force in the air itself, in consequence of which its particles fly from each other mutually.

Rare'fiable, *a.* [Fr.] Susceptible of rarefaction.

Rare'fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *rarefier;* Lat. *rarefacio* — *rarus*, rare, and *facio*, to make.] To make rare; to make thin and porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge a body without adding to it any new portion of its own matter; — in contradistinction to *condense;* as, *rarefied* air.

—*v. n.* To become thin, porous, or dispersed; as, "earth *rarefies* to dew." — *Dryden.*

Rare'ly, *adv.* Seldom; infrequent; not often; in a rare manner or degree; as, we *rarely* see him now. — Finely; nicely; accurately; harmoniously; as, a melody *rarely* played.

Rare'ness, *n.* State of being rare; rarity; thinness; tenuity; — opposed to *density.* — State of being uncommon or infrequent; quality of being scarce or unusual. —Value arising from dearth or scarcity.

Rare'ripe, *a.* Prematurely ripe, as fruit.

—*n.* An early, or prematurely ripened fruit.

Rar'itan, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Henderson co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Burlington, Iowa.

Raritan, or **Rariton,** in *New Jersey*, a river formed by the North and South Branches, which unite in Somerset co., and flowing a general E. course enters Raritan Bay from Middlesex co.—A township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,655.—A township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,461.—A post-village of Somerset co., abt. 1 m. W. of Somerville.

Rar'itan Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, between Middlesex and Monmouth cos., New Jersey, and Staten Island, New York. It is abt. 15 m. long, with a maximum breadth of 10 m.

Rar'itan Landing, in *New Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* (1870) 3,463.

Rar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *rareté*; Lat. *raritas.*] State or quality of being rare; rareness; tenuity; subtilty; thinness;—opposed to *density*; as, the *rarity* of air.—State of being scarce or unusual; infrequency; uncommonness; as, the *rarity* of a plant.—That which is rare or comparatively unique; something which is uncommon or strange, or valued for its scarcity; as, a disinterested politician is a *rarity* in this country.

Ras'cal, *n.* [A. S., a lean, worthless deer. Etymology unknown.] A lean deer.—Specifically, a mean fellow; a trickish, dishonest man; a knave; a rogue; a scoundrel;—particularly applied to men and boys guilty of the minor offences, and indicating less enormity or flagrancy than *villain.*

—*a.* Lean; scraggy;—hence, worthless; as, a *rascal* deer.

Rascal'ity, *n.* Act or practices of a rascal; mean knavery, trickery, or dishonesty; base malpractice, roguery, or fraud; as, to be guilty of *rascality.*

Rascallion, (*-kăl'yun,*) *n.* Same as Rapscallion, *q. v.*

Rascal'ly, *a.* Meanly trickish or dishonest; after the manner of a rascal; vile; contemptibly mean, base, worthless, or fraudulent; as, a *rascally* swindler.

Rascol'nik, Raskol'nik, *n.* [Russ., heretic.] (*Eccl.*) One of a large body of Russian dissenters from the Greek Church.

Rase, (*rāz,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *raser*; Lat. *rado, rasus,* to scrape, to scratch.] To scrape; to graze; to skim or rub along the surface of.—To blot out; to obliterate; to cancel; to erase; to expunge; to scratch or rub out.—To level with the ground.

—*v. n.* See Raze.

Rase, *n.* A graze; a slight wound or abrasion.

Ras-el-Khy'ma, a fortified town of Arabia, on the Persian Gulf; lat. 25° 49′ N., Lon. 55° 30′ E.

Ras'grad, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 33 m. S.E. of Rustchuk; *pop.* 6,000.

Rash, *a.* [D. and Ger. *rasch*, quick, speedy.] Precipitate; hasty; unduly quick; headlong;—especially, resolving or entering on a project, measure, or undertaking without due reflection, deliberation, and caution, and thus encountering unnecessary hazard; hasty in counsel or action;—applied to persons; as, a *rash* speaker, a *rash* leader.—Spoken or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, *rash* expressions, a *rash* step, a *rash* attempt.—Quick; sudden; ardent; as, *rash* gunpowder.—So dry as to fall out with a touch of the hand, as grain. (An English provincialism.)

Rash, *n.* [It. *rascia*; O. Fr. *rusche.*] (*Med.*) A rash is an eruption of red or purple spots on the skin, which may arise from a surfeit, or be the result of some crudity in the stomach and bowels, and may either take place in the form of a few minute pimples, or in a number of irregular blotches or patches, appearing on the face and neck most frequently, but sometimes extending over the entire body. All rashes are attended with heat, irritation, thirst, and sometimes pain. The best *treatment* for rashes, when they occur in adults from the eating of crude food, is to take an emetic of 15 grains of ipecacuanha, or a mild dose of aperient medicine, and, in severe cases, a warm bath. For children, according to their age, a little magnesia, or a few spoonfuls of senna and manna tea, will be, in general, enough to remove the exciting cause.

Rash'er, *n.* A thin slice or cut; as, a *rasher* of bacon.

Rash'ly, *adv.* In a rash or precipitate manner; with hastiness or temerity; without due deliberation or consideration.

Rash'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rash; temerity; precipitancy; hastiness; recklessness; inconsiderate contempt of danger; quality of being uttered or performed without due deliberation and caution.

Raso'res, *n. pl.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *radere, rasum,* to scrape.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of birds (called also *Gallinaceæ*). They have strong feet, provided with obtuse claws for scratching up grains, seeds, &c., of which their food principally consists. Their bodies are for the most part bulky, and their legs strong; but their wings not being of a size proportionate to their bulk, their powers of flight are inconsiderable. The beak is usually arched, and surrounded at the base with a soft skin, in which the nostrils are pierced. They are polygamous, the male taking no part in the construction of the nest, or in the nurture of the young. Generally speaking, the birds of this order are easily domesticated; they multiply with great rapidity; and as they furnish man with a large quantity of wholesome and delicate food, they are justly entitled to his especial regard. Most of them fly badly, do not perch on trees, and seek their food on the ground.

Rasp, *n.* [Swed.; Dan. *raspe*; Ger. *raspel.*] A rough kind of file for rubbing off quickly the asperities of surface, whether of wood or of metal.—A round, oblong, crusty loaf of bread.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *raspeln.*] To rub or file with a rasp or rough file; as, to *rasp* wood to make it smooth of surface.—Hence, to grate harshly upon; as, a sharp, *rasping* voice.

Ras'pail, Faançois Vincent, a French chemist and writer, b. at Carpentras, 1794. From 1824 till 1830 he contributed many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, and is by some considered the creator of organic chemistry. Raspail, notorious for his democratic opinions, was wounded in the Revolution of July, 1830. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper called the *Friend of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican, that he became the object of a series of prosecutions, which, while augmenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. For one of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign, he suffered fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of his works were composed in prison. Two of his works were as remarkable for their originality as for their general excellence. These were, the *Natural History of Health*, and the *Médecine et Pharmacie Domestique.* Having adopted the theory that disease is most frequently confined by internal or external parasites, he fixed upon camphor as the best general agent for destroying them, which he prepared and sold at first in the form of cigarettes, afterwards using it systematically in other modes, and combining with it other remedies according to circumstances. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848; was a member of the Constitutional Assembly, and, again offending was, in 1849, sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Twice during his incarceration he was elected a deputy, but of course could not sit in the chamber. On being liberated, in 1854, he took up his residence in Belgium, in order to devote himself to scientific pursuits. His *Annuaire de la Santé*, published yearly, has a world-wide circulation. In 1870, being then 76 years old, *R.*, availing himself of the general amnesty given by Napoleon III., returned to France, and was elected by the city of Paris as one of her representatives in the Chamber of Deputies, in opposition to the Imperial government.

Rasp'atory, *n.* A rasp used by surgeons.

Raspberry, (*răz'ber-rỹ.*) *n.* [Ger. *kratzbeere*, from *kratzen*, to scratch.] (*Bot.*) See Rubus.

Rasp'er, *n.* A scraper; one who, or that which, rasps or grates.

Rasse, (*răs,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A Javanese civet, *viverra rasse.*

Rastadt, a fortified town of S. Germany, in Baden, on the Murg, 20 miles N. of Strasburg. *Manuf.* Carriages, fire-arms, mathematical and philosophical instruments; also, silver and plated-ware. *Pop.* 6,500.

Rasure, (*rāzh'ur,*) *n.* [Lat. *rasura*, from *rado, rasus,* to scrape, scratch.] Act of scraping, rasing, shaving, or erasing; obliteration; an expunging.—An erasure; the mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing is effaced, expunged, or obliterated.

Rat, *n.* [Fr.; A. S. *ræt.*] (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of all the larger species of the genus *Mus*, family Muridæ, *q. v.*, the most important of which are the Norway or Brown rat, *M. decumanus*, and the Black rat, *M. rattus.* The Brown rat is eight to ten inches long to the tail; the color above is grayish-brown, mixed with rusty, beneath, ashy-white. This rat is known all over the world, and is very destructive in its habits. It belonged originally to Central Asia; crossing the Volga in large troops in 1737, it stocked Russia, and subsequently overrun all Europe. It is often called Wharf-rat. The Black rat is readily distinguished from the Brown rat—its color being sooty-black above, passing into dark plumbeous or paler beneath. Its original locality is unknown. It has been the house-rat of Europe from earliest times, and was introduced into America in 1544. This species is rare, or wholly wanting, in localities where it was formerly very abundant; for it always disappears before its more formidable rival, the Brown rat. Both these species devour everything edible that they can secure, often capturing living prey. The name *rat* is often popularly given, not only to species nearly allied to these, but to other species of *Muridæ*, now ranked in different genera, some of which are noticed in other articles. For the Water-rat, see Vole.

—A renegade; one who deserts his party or colleagues;—hence, by implication, a printer who works for less than the established scale of wages.—A chignon, or mass of artificial hair, used by ladies.

To smell a rat, to be suspicions; to be on the alert from suspicion, as the cat by the noise of a *rat.*

"Quoth Hudibras, 'I *smell a rat.*'"—*Butler.*

—*v. n.* (*Eng. Pol.*) To become a renegade to one's former party or associates from interested motives; as, he *ratted*, and went over to the Opposition.

(*Print.*) To work for less than the established rate of prices.

Rat, or **Kryci,** in the Aleutian Archipelago, the common name of the five islands, Semisopochnoi, Kioka, Booldyr, Amtchitka, and Kryci or Rat Island, the last and most important of which is in Lat. 51° 45′ N., Lon. 180° 40′ W.

Ratabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being ratable.

Ratable, (*rāt'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be rated or set at a certain value.—Assessable; liable or subjected by law to taxation; as, *ratable* property.

Rat'ableness, *n.* Ratability.

Ratably, *adv.* Proportionally; by rate or proportion.

Ratafia, (*răt-a-fē'ah,*) *n.* A delicious cordial, made by macerating the bruised kernels of apricots, cherries, and peaches, with cinnamon, cloves, and other spices, for a certain number of days in brandy, and finally sweetening the whole with lump sugar. It is said to have signified originally a liquid drunk at the *ratification* of an agreement.

Ratan', *n.* Same as Rattan, *q. v.*

Ratan'ny, Rat'anhy, Rhat'any, *n.* [Peruv. *rataña.*] (*Bot.*) The astringent root of a Peruvian species of the genus *Polygala*, sometimes used as a tonic, but more frequently as a dentifrice in a scorbutic state of the gums.

Ratch, Ratchet, (*răch, răch'et,*) *n.* (*Mech.*) A small piece of metal, so placed with one end on a pivot, that the other can fall into the teeth of a wheel, as in Fig. 2220. Being perfectly free to move up and down, its own weight makes it drop into tooth after tooth as the wheel revolves. But, as will be seen from the peculiar shape of the teeth, which have the form of an inclined plane on one side, and a perpendicular face on the other, the wheel can only revolve in the direction of the arrow.

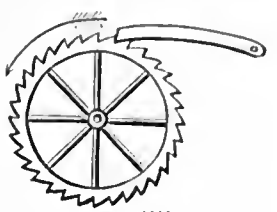


Fig. 2220.
RATCH, AND RATCHET WHEEL.

Ratch'et-brace, Ratch'et-drill, *n.* (*Mech.*) A tool for drilling a hole in a narrow plane where there is not sufficient room to use the common brace; a ratchet-wheel is fixed in the drill-socket, and turned by a handle with a strong spring attached to force round the socket on the forward motion, and slips over the teeth on the backward motion.

Ratch'et-wheel, *n.* See Ratch.

Rate, *n.* [O. Fr.; L. Lat. *rata.*] Price or amount fixed or stated of anything; settled allowance; established measure; as, interest at the *rate* of six per cent.—The proportion or standard by which quantity or value is adjusted; degree; comparative height, price, or value; degree of value; degree in which anything is done; price; as, to move at a great *rate*, a high *rate* of prices, a man of the common *rate.*—A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; as, parish *rates*, poor-*rates*, highway *rates*, &c.—The deviation in the error of a clock or time-piece in 24 hours.

(*Naut.*) The classification of a ship, according to its magnitude or force; as, a first-*rate*, second-*rate*, &c.

—*v. a.* To reckon; to calculate; to compute; to estimate; to value; to set a certain amount of value on; to put or rank at a certain price or degree of worth or excellence; as to *rate* goods, to *rate* a person by the company he keeps.—To rank or class in a certain order; to take the rate of; as, to *rate* a ship, to *rate* a seaman.—To ascertain the exact rate of gain or loss in time, compared with true time; as, to *rate* a chronometer.

—*v. n.* To make an estimate; to place a *rate* on.—To be ranked or classed in a certain order; as, he *rates* as an able bodied seaman.

Rate, *v. a.* [A. S. *hrethian*, to rage; Swed. *rata*, to find fault with.] To chide or censure with vehemence; to reprove; to scold: to reproach violently.

"Many a time and oft, in the Rialto, you have *rated* me."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To use censures or reproaches; to chide; to scold; to lecture by way of reproof.

Ra'tel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Mellivora*, including quadrupeds of the Bear family, *Ursidæ*, nearly allied to the Gluttons (*q. v.*), from which it differs in having one false molar less in each jaw, and the upper tubercular teeth slightly developed. The general aspect is similar to that of the badgers, but heavier and more clumsy. They inhabit S. Africa.

Rate'-payer, *n.* One who is assessed for payment of rates or taxes.

Rat'er, *n.* One who sets a rate or value on, or makes an estimate of.

Rath, *n.* [Ir.] A hill or mountain; also, a fortalice;—used as a prefix to many names of places in Ireland.

Rath'bone, in *New York*, a township of Steuben co., containing the post-village of Rathboneville, abt. 317 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* (1870) 1,357.

Rath'bun, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sheboygan co., abt. 86 m. N.E. of Madison.

Rathenau, (*ra'te-now,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the Havel, 42 m. W.N.W. of Berlin; *pop.* 6,638.

Rather, (*răth'er,*) *adv.* [A. S. *rathor, hrathor*; comp. of *rath*, early, quick, soon.] More readily and willingly; preferably; with better liking; with better choice or reason; as, I would *rather* go than not.—In a greater degree than otherwise; of two alternatives conceived of, this by preference to the other; moderately; tolerably.—With greater propriety; more correctly speaking; as, I speak of art, or, *rather*, the ideality of art.—*The rather*, the sooner; the more so; for particular cause;—especially; as, I forgave her, *the rather* because I loved her.—*Would rather*, or *had rather*, desire by choice or preference to; as, I *would rather* stay at home.

Rathkeale, (*rath'keel,*) a town of Ireland, prov. of Munster, co. of Limerick, 17 m. S.W. of Limerick; *pop.* 4,200.

Rath'lin, an island on the N. coast of Ireland, co. of Antrim, 3 m. N.E. of Fair Head; Lat. 54° 36′ N., Lon. 9° 15′ W. *Ext.* 6 m. long, and 1 m. broad. *Pop.* 800.

Rath'ripe, *a.* Early ripe; rare ripe; as fruits.

Rati'bor, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Oder, 41 m. S.S.E. of Oppeln. *Manuf.* Woollen, and linen fabrics, hosiery, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,794.

Ratification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of ratifying; confirmation; act of giving sanction and validity to something done by another; as, the *ratification* of a treaty of peace.

Rati'fier, *n.* The person who, or thing which, ratifies.

Rati'fy, *v. a.* [Fr. *ratifier*; from Lat. *reor*, to think,

**

and *facio*, to make.] To make or render valid; to confirm; to approve and sanction; to settle or establish; as, to *ratify* an agreement.

Ratio, (*rā'shī-o.*) *n.*; *pl.* RATIOS. [Lat., from *reor, ratus*, to think.] (*Math.*) That relation of two quantities of the same kind which is expressed by the quotient of the one divided by the other; — divided into *arithmetical* and *geometrical*.

—Hence, analogically, proportion; rate; degree; as, the *ratio* of national wealth to the population of a country.

Ratio to a geometrical proposition. (*Math.*) The constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to form the succeeding one.

Ratiocinate, (*rāsh'ī-ōs-ī-nāt,*) *v. n.* [Lat. *ratiocinatus*, from *ratio*, reason.] To reason by deduction from premises; to put forward reason or argument.

Ratiocina'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences or results from premises.

Ratiocina'tive, *a.* Having the characteristics of, being influenced by, or expressing ratiocination; consisting in the deduction of inferences or conclusions from premises or comparisons; argumentative; as, a *ratiocinative* process.

Ration, (*rā'shon* or *rāsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ratio.*] A proportion, or fixed, specified allowance of provisions, drink, and forage, assigned to each soldier in the army, or sailor in the navy, for his daily subsistence, and for the sustenance of horses. —Hence, a certain portion dealt; an allowance.

Rational, (*rāsh'un-al,*) *a.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *rationnel*; Lat. *rationalis.*] Having reference or relation to reason; not physical. — Possessing reason, or the ratiocinative faculty; endowed with reason; — correlative to *irrational*; as, man is a *rational* being. — Consonant to reason; agreeable to reason; acting in conformity with reason; wise; judicious; not extravagant, foolish, fanciful, absurd, or preposterous; as, *rational* conduct, a *rational* state of mind, a *rational* thinker.

(*Math.*) An algebraic or arithmetical quantity is said to be *rational* when it can be expressed in finite terms without the aid of symbols denoting the extraction of roots; when it cannot be thus expressed, the quantity is termed *irrational*.

R. horizon. (*Geog.*) The plane passing through the centre of the earth parallel to the sensible horizon of the place to which it is referred.

—*n.* A being endowed with reason.

Rationale, (*rāsh'un-ā'le,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rationalis.*] A detail with reasons; a series or sequence of reasons assigned. — An account or solution of the principles of some action, opinion, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.; as, the *ratiomale* of a code of laws, the *rationale* of the theory of odic force.

Rationalism, (*rāsh'un-al-īzm,*) *n.* [Fr. *rationalisme.*] (*Philos.*) A system of opinions deduced from reason, as distinct from *inspiration*, or opposed to it; main deference to, or dependence on, reason, in opposition to *revelation*. — The name has been applied especially to the school of Paulus and other German writers, who seek to convert the miraculous narratives of the New Testament into a relation of ordinary occurrences. Thus, the feeding of the multitudes with the loaves and fishes is explained by the statement that when at the bidding of Christ the disciples had produced their little store, others also brought out what they had with them, and thus a meal was provided for the whole crowd. Measured by the modern standard of likelihood, such explanations may perhaps be considered as involving difficulties scarcely less than those of the narratives for which they profess to account. The influence of such a school was not likely to be lasting, and it was succeeded by another, commonly known as the *mythical*, which regards the Gospel records as assertions of floating myth round a nucleus of historical fact.

Ra'tionalist, *n.* [Fr. *rationaliste.*] One who, in his disquisitions and practice, bases his proceedings wholly upon reason. — One who considers the supernatural events recorded in the Old and New Testaments as happening in the ordinary course of nature, or in the common order of things; one who is governed by his reason in matters of religion; a freethinker.

Rationalist'ic, Rationalist'ical, *adv.* Belonging to, or in accordance with, the doctrines of Rationalism.

Rationalist'ically, *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

Rationali'ty, *n.* [Fr. *rationalité.*] The quality of being rational; power of reasoning; ratiocinative faculty; soundness or sanity of mind; reasonableness.

Ra'tionalize, *v. a.* To convert to rationalistic opinions; to interpret in the manner of a rationalist.

—*v. n.* To place entire or undue dependence on reason; to bring in accordance with the principles of Rationalism; as, *rationalized* belief.

Ra'tionally, *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably; in consistency with reason; as, let us consider the question *rationally*.

Ra'tionalness, *n.* Rationality; state or quality of being rational.

Ra'tionary, *a.* Pertaining to accounts.

Rat'isbon. [Ger. *Regensburg.*] A city of Bavaria, on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Regen, 67 m. from Regen. Though built of stone, it has all the defects of an old town, the streets being narrow and crooked, and the houses high and old-fashioned. The town-house is gloomy. The best edifices are the cathedral, and the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, formerly the abbey of St. Emmeran, containing many good paintings; the town-house, in which the diet of the empire was held from 1662 to 1806; the episcopal residence, tha arsenal, and the Haidplatz, where tournaments were given in the days of chivalry. Besides these, there are a public drawing-school, public libraries, an observatory, gymnasium, and several hospitals. *Manuf.* Tobacco, porcelain, leather, and steel-wares; also extensive dockyards for the building of boats and lighters. There is also a considerable trade on the Danube. The

Fig. 2221. — RATISBON CATHEDRAL.

river is crossed by a bridge of great length, connecting Ratisbon with its northern suburb, called Stadt-am-Hof. This place was long the capital of Bavaria. In 1524 the Roman Catholics here formed a league against the Protestants; and here, in 1809, Napoleon I. was wounded in a battle in which he forced the Austrians to retreat. *R.* was made a free port in 1853. *Pop.* 30,357.

Rat'line, Rat'line, Ratl'in, *n.* (Generally used in the plural.) (*Naut.*) In the rigging of a ship, small lines that traverse the shrouds horizontally, at regular distances, and forming ascending ladders to the mastheads.

Ratoon', *n.* [Sp. *retoño.*] The young shoot of the sugar-cane, after being cut.

—*v. n.* To shoot up from the root, as in the sugar-cane, from the root planted in the previous year.

Rats'bane, *n.* [*Rat* and *bane.*] Arsenious acid, used as poison for rats.

Ratsbaned, (*-bānd,*) *a.* Poisoned by ratsbane.

Rat'-tail, *a.* Resembling the form of a rat's tail; as, a *rat-tail* file.

—*n.* (*Far.*) An excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of a horse's shank.

Rat'tan, Rat'an, *n.* [Fr. *roton*; Malay. *rōtan.*] The long slender stem of a species of *Calamus Rotang*, and other allied species of palm, which are among the most useful plants of the Malay Peninsula and the Eastern Archipelago, whence they are largely exported for canework.

—A walking-stick made of *rattan*.

Rattazzi, (*rat-tads'se,*) URBANO, an Italian statesman, b. at Alessandria, 1808. He studied law, and practised at the Turin bar, and afterwards at Casale. Remarkable both for the proper knowledge he exhibited of law and for his eloquence, *R.* was returned in 1848 as representative of the College of Alessandria, taking his seat on the ultra-Liberal benches of the Lower Chamber. He was a member of the ministry hastily formed by Charles Albert after the battle of Custozza, July 23, 1848, and which lasted but ten days. His services having been dispensed with, he sided with the Opposition to the new ministry, ranging himself under the banners of the famous Gioberti, whom he overthrew on the question of a Piedmontese intervention on behalf of the Pope. The battle of Novara, March 23, 1849, and the abdication of Charles Albert having led to his retirement from the Ministry of the Interior and of Justice, he took up a position in the Sardinian Parliament as a democrat. His great knowledge of law, and his moderation as a politician, led to his being made President of the Chamber in 1852, and shortly afterwards Minister of Justice, under his former adversary, Count Cavour. From this period *R.* followed in Cavour's steps, whom, after the armistice of Villafranca, he succeeded. After the death of Cavour, he resumed office, but found himself in opposition to the views of Ricasoli, the new Premier; and in the great debate on Italian affairs at Turin, in December, 1861, he sunk his own claims to vote with that statesman. In March, 1862, *R.* was intrusted with the task of forming a new ministry. In his inaugural speech, March 7, he declared his policy to consist essentially in maintaining a friendly alliance with France and England, the "natural allies" of Italy. Finding that his ministry did not possess the confidence of parliament, *R.* resigned Dec. 1, 1862. He came again into power in 1867, succeeding to Ricasoli, and retired in October of that year.

Ratteen', *n.* [Fr. *ratine*; Sp. *ratina.*] A kind of thick, twilled, woollen stuff.

Rattinet', *n.* A woollen stuff of a more flimsy material than ratteen.

Rat'ting, *n.* The act of abandoning one's former party and associates, and going over to the opposite side or faction; — used in reference to English politics. — Among printers, the act of working for less than the established scale of prices.

Rattle, (*rāt'tl,*) *v. n.* [D. *ratelen, rentelen*; allied to Gr. *arassō.*] To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the impact of bodies or substances not very sonorous; to clatter; as, the *rattling* of hail upon glass, the *rattling* of wheels. — To jabber; to speak eagerly and noisily; to utter words in a vehement or clattering manner.

—*v. a.* To cause to make a rattling sound, or a rapid succession of quick, sharp, sounds; to move anything so as to make a clattering noise. — To stun with noise or clangor; to drive with sharp sounds rapidly repeated; as, *rattling* thunder.—To rail at clamorously; to scold; to express with the tongue loudly and vehemently.

"She would sometimes *rattle* off her servants sharply."
Arbuthnot.

—*n.* A rapid repetition of sharp, clattering sounds; as, the *rattle* of musketry, the *rattle* of a drum. — Loud, rapid talk; clattering utterance of words; clamorous scolding or railing; a rapid succession of words sharply delivered, as by a woman's tongue. — A jabberer; a tattler; a gossip; a noisy, frivolous, inconsequential person, fond of hearing the sound of his, or her, own voice; a loquacious individual.—An instrument which, when agitated, makes a clattering sound; as, the *rattle* of a rattlesnake, a child's *rattle*, &c.

—*pl.* The noise produced by the air in passing through mucus of which the lungs are unable to free themselves; —chiefly observable at the approach of death. *Dunglison.*

To spring a rattle, to shake a rattle in order to produce a clattering sound.

Rat'tle-box, *n.* A rattle; a toy to produce a rattling sound.

(*Bot.*) See CROTALARIA.

Rat'tle-brained, *a.* Full of levity; harum-scarum; rantipole; rattle-headed; giddy; noisy; rompish; tomboyish; as, a *rattle-brained* youth.

Rat'tle-headed, Rat'tle-pated, *a.* Wild; unsteady; noisy; empty; giddy.

Rat'tlesnake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the serpents comprising the family *Crotalidæ*, comprising some of the most deadly poisonous Ophidians, whose upper jaw contains but few teeth, but is armed with sharp-pointed, perforated or grooved, movable poison-fangs. These fangs are concealed in a fold of the gum, or raised, at the will of the animal. They connect with a gland situated near the eye, which furnishes the fluid poison. When the snake bites, the fangs are raised, and the pressure of the temporal muscles upon the gland

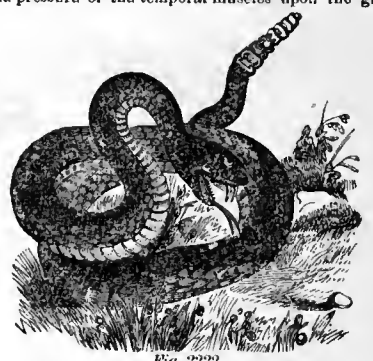


Fig. 2222.
RATTLESNAKE OF THE U. STATES, (*Crotalus durissus.*)

forces the poison along the fang into the wound. The genus *Crotalus* includes the *R.* proper (Fig. 2222), so called from the peculiar rattling instrument at the extremity of the tail, formed of several horny flattened rings, loosely attached together, which move and rattle whenever the animal shakes or alters the position of the tail. These rings increase in number with the age of the animal, and it is asserted that it acquires an additional one at each casting of the skin. The genus is peculiarly American. In common with the boa, the *R.* have simple, transverse plates beneath the body and tail. Their muzzle is hollowed by a little round depression behind each nostril. The habits of the *R.* are sluggish; they move slowly, and bite only when provoked, or for the purpose of killing their prey. They feed principally upon birds, rats, squirrels, &c., which it is believed they have the power of fascinating.

Rat'tlesnake Bar, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., about 7 m. S. of Auburn.

Rat'tlesnake Creek, in *Indiana*, enters White River from Owen co.

Rat'tlesnake Fork, in *Ohio*, a branch of Paint Creek, which it joins in Ross co.

Rat'tlesnake Plan'tain, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GOODYERA.

Rat'tlesnake-root, *n.* Same as snake-root. See POLYGALA.

Rat'tlesnake-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERYNGO.

Ratl'in, *n.* (*Naut.*) See RATLIN.

Ratzeburg. (*rats'boorg,*) a town of Prussia, duchy of Lauenburg, on a small island, in the lake of Ratzeburg, 11 m. S. of Lubeck. *Pop.* 3,700. The lake is 6 m. long, and 1½ m. broad.

Rauch, CHRISTIAN DANIEL, (*rouk,*) a German sculptor, b. in the principality of Waldeck, 1777, who was extensively employed by the various governments of Germany, and produced a large number of works, some of them of great excellence. The statues of Göthe, Schiller, and the monument to Frederick the Great of Prussia, are his best productions. D. 1857.

Raucity, (*rau'sity,*) *n.* [Fr. *raucité*, from Lat. *raucitas* — *raucus* harsh, rough.] Hoarseness; roughness of sound; harshness of utterance; as, the *raucity* of a trumpet.

Raucous, (*raw'kŭs,*) *a.* [Lat. *raucus,* hoarse.] Harsh; hoarse; strident; as, a *raucous* voice.

Ravage, (*rav'aj,*) *n.* [Fr.] Spoil; devastation; pillage; desolation or destruction by violence, either by men, beasts, or physical causes; havoc; waste; demolition by decay; as, the *ravages* of war, fire, tempests, &c., the *ravages* of time.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *ravager.*] To spoil; to devastate; to pillage; to plunder; to lay waste by various means of destruction, as war, fire, inundation, disease, drowning, &c.; to commit havoc or depredation upon; as, to *ravage* an enemy's country.

Rav'ager, *n.* A despoiler; a pillager; a destroyer; one who, or that which, devastates or lays waste.

Ravaillac, FRANÇOIS, (*ra-vaï'yak,*) the assassin of Henri IV. of France, executed May 27, 1610.

Rave, *v. n.* [D. *revelin,* to dote; Fr. *rêver,* akin to Lat. *rabies,* madness.] To talk insanely; to move, act, or talk senselessly; to wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious; to talk irrationally; to be wild in words or gestures; to utter furious exclamations, as a madman. —To rush furiously, like a madman.

To rave on, upon, or *of,* to dote; to be unreasonably fond; to hanker after; to be excited about; as, he is continually *raving of* her charms.

—*v. a.* To utter wildly or irrationally; to express in delirium, madness, or frenzy.

—*n.* [From Prov. Eng. *rathes.*] A New England localism for the upper side-piece of timber forming the body of a cart.

Ravee', one of the "five rivers" of the Punjab, rising near Chumba, and after a S.W. course of 380 m. joining the Chenab, 35 m. N.E. of Mooltan.

Rav'el, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RAVELLED,) (*răv'eld.*) [D. *ravelen,* to ravel out.] To unravel; to free from an entangled state; to unweave or untwist; to unsew or unknit; as, to *ravel* out a stocking; — hence, to divest of intricacies; to disentangle. — To pull apart, as a texture, in a manner to cause the threads to fall in a tangled mass: —hence, to entwist; to entangle; to net; to make intricate; to involve; as, *ravelled* interests. — *Waller.*

—*v. n.* To be untwisted, unwoven, or separated in texture; to be unwove or disentangled; to be relieved of knots or intricacies.

Ravelin, (*rav'lin,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *ravellino.*] (*Fort.*) A detached out-work, consisting of two faces, which make a salient angle without any flanks. Ravelins are in general constructed beyond the *fosse* or ditch in front of the curtain, and between two bastions, so as to protect the more defenceless line of battlement known as the *curtain.* The *R.* is always placed before a level wall; as a half-moon is before an angle. In Fig. 2223 B B is the *ravelin,* A its *redoubt,* and C C its *ditch.* D D is the main ditch of the fortress, and E the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.

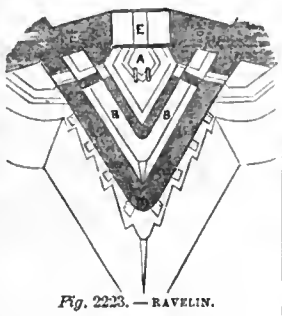


Fig. 2223. — RAVELIN.

Rav'eller, *n.* One who ravels.

Rav'elling, *n.* Act of unweaving or untwisting.—That which is ravelled out;—particularly, a thread extricated from a texture.

Raven, (*rā'vn,*) *n.* [A. S. *hræfen, ræfen.*] (*Zoöl.*) The largest of the *Corvidæ,* and the type of the Linnæan genus *Corvus.* The North American *R., C. carnivorus,* measures 24 inches in length, and the wing 17 inches. The plumage is black, with a blue gloss; it builds its nest in high trees or rocks, composed of sticks, lined with wool, and lays five pale-green eggs, with brown and gray

Fig. 2224. — AMERICAN RAVEN.

epots. The species feeds on carrion, birds, young lambs, and weakly sheep, which they first attack by picking out their eyes. His scent is remarkably acute, and he is by nature a glutton, and by habit a thief; yet, with all his mischievousness, he possesses many diverting qualities, and there is no bird that exemplifies more the necessities and advantage of a good education. He is easily tamed, and may be taught to fowl like a hawk, fetch and carry like a spaniel, speak like a parrot, and sing like a man. They are solitary birds, live in pairs, and in clear weather fly high. They were reckoned birds of ill omen by our forefathers. They are very long-lived, some, it is said, having attained to more than a hundred years of age.

—Rapacity; rapine; — Prey; booty; plunder or food procured by violence; — also written *ravin.*

—*a.* Black; resembling the raven in color; as, *raven* hair.

—*v. a.* To seize and carry off forcibly; to obtain by violence. — To devour with great eagerness or greediness; to eat with voracity.

—*v. n.* To prey rapaciously; to be greedy or voracious.

" The more they fed, they *raven'd* still for more." — *Dryden.*

Raven'ala, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Musaceæ. R. speciosa,* a fine species found in Madagascar (Fig. 2225), forms a noble tree, which the French call the Traveller's-tree, probably on account of the water which is stored up in the large cup-like sheaths of the leafstalks, and which is sought for by travellers to allay their thirst. The very large, broad, oblong leaves are used as a thatch to cover huts. The seeds are edible; and the blue pulpy aril surrounding them yields an essential oil.

Fig. 2225. — RAVENALA SPECIOSA.

Ra'vener, *n.* One who, or that which, ravens, plunders, or devours with voracity.

Ra'vening, *n.* Appetite for plunder.

Raven'na, a city of Italy, prov. of Ravenna, on the Montone, near its mouth in the Adriatic, 43 m. E.S.E. of Bologna; Lat. 44° 24′ N., Lon. 12° 12′ E. It is pleasantly situated, but unhealthy. The chief objects of interest are the cathedral, the churches of St. Vitale and Santa Maria, the tomb of Dante, and a pillar commemorating the death of Gaston de Foix. *Manuf.* Silk, linen, paper, and glass. *R.* is of Thessalian origin, became subject to Rome B. C. 234, and was an important naval station under Augustus. It was made the capital of the W. empire by Honorius, in 404. In 1218, *R.* became a republic, but passed into the power of the Polenta family in 1275. In 1441, it was seized by the Venetians, by whom it was ceded to the Pope in 1509. In 1512, the French defeated here the Spanish and Papal troops, but lost their general, Gaston de Foix. *R.* was annexed to the kingdom of Italy in 1860. *Pop.* 19,118.

Raven'na, in *California,* a village of Los Angeles co., abt. 45 m. N. of Los Angeles.

Ravenna, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Muskegan co., abt. 23 m. N.W. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* abt. 600.

Ravenna, in *Missouri,* a post-village and township of Mercer co., abt. 95 m. N.E. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Ravenna, in *Nebraska,* a village of Cass co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Nebraska City.

Ravenna, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township, cap. of Portage co., abt. 38 m. S.E. of Cleveland. It has a considerable trade, and is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* abt. 3,300.

Ravenous, (*răv'n-us,*) *a.* [O. Fr. *ravineux.*] Eager for prey or plunder; ardent for gratification; as, *ravenous* appetite or lust. — Inordinately voracious; mad with hunger; greedy to excess; devouring with furious eagerness; as, a *ravenous* wolf.

Rav'enously, *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with inordinate greediness or voracity; as, to be *ravenously* hungry.

Rav'enousness, *n.* State or quality of being ravenous; excessive or uncontrollable greediness or voracity; inordinate rage for prey; as, the *ravenousness* of a lion or bear.

Ra'vensburg, a town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, circle of the Danube, on the Schussen, 21 m. E.N.E of Constance; *pop.* 4,600.

Ra'ven's-duck, *n.* [Ger. *ravenstuch.*] A particular kind of sail-cloth.

Ra'venswaad, in *California,* a village of San Mateo co., abt. 10 m. E. of Redwood.

Ravenswood, in *New York,* a post-village of Queen's co., on East River, opposite Blackwell's Island.

Ravenswood, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Ripley.

Rav'er, *n.* One who raves or is delirious.

Ravignan, (*ra-rēēn'yan,*) GUSTAVE FRANÇOIS XAVIER DE, a French preacher and author, and an illustrious member of the Society of Jesus, b at Bayonne, 1795. He was selected in 1837 to replace Lacordaire at Notre Dame, in the duty of conducting the special "conferences" for men which had been opened in that church. For ten years, Père de *R.* occupied this pulpit with a success which has rarely been equalled; and his "conferences" are regarded as models of ecclesiastical eloquence. In 1842, he undertook, in addition, to preach each evening during the entire Lent; and it is to the excessive fatigue thus induced that the premature break-down of his strength is ascribed. To the labors of the pulpit he added those also of the press. He published an *Apology* of his order in 1844; and in 1854 a more lengthened work with the same view, *Clement XIII. et Clement XIV.* (2 vols. 8vo.), which was intended as a reply to the *Life of Clement XIV.,* by the Oratorian, Father Theiner. These, with some occasional sermons and "conferences," constitute the sum of the publications issued during his life. In 1855, he was invited by the Emperor Napoleon III. to preach during Lent at the Tuileries. D. on the 26th of Feb., 1858. — The character of Father *R.* affords an illustration of constancy and unshaken virtue triumphant over all obstacles and temptations; of a deep sense of humility and self-abnegation only paralleled by some of the Fathers of the Desert, in whose lives are to be found the rules and maxims of religious conduct which he followed; and an earnest resolve to embrace poverty with the unshaken fidelity of those great exemplars. His talents might have made him proud; but he was as humble-minded as a child, — arguing without dogmatism, and convincing without triumph. Of all the features of his character, perhaps the most prominent was, that in him, self did not seem to be denied or mortified, but to be forgotten; there was no parade about the performance of his duty; it seemed to be his delight; his piety was an instinct; he breathed the atmosphere of religion; and it was the essential element of his existence. — His life, by Father de Ponlevoy, was published in New York, 1860.

Rav'in, *n.* See RAVEN.

Ravine, (*ra'vēn,*) *n.* [Fr., a hollow in a road; *ravin,* a hollow way, from L. Lat. *lavina,* from Lat. *labor, lapsus,* to glide down.] A long, deep hollow formed by a mountain-torrent; a gulch; a long, deep, and narrow hollow gorge or pass through mountains, &c.; a cañon; a deep glen.

Rav'ingly, *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; deliriously; with distraction.

Rav'ish, *v. a.* [Fr. *ravir, ravissant,* from Lat. *rapio,* to seize and carry off.] To seize and carry away forcibly or by violence; to snatch without leave or license. — To have carnal knowledge of by force, and against the woman's consent; to commit rape upon; to deflour by violence; to violate. — To transport; to entrance; to enrapture; to fill with ecstasy; to bear away with joy or delight; as, he was *ravished* with her charms.

Rav'isher, *n.* One who ravishes or takes by forcible means. — One who beguiles or enchants with joy or delight. — One who forcibly violates a woman's chastity; one who commits rape.

Rav'ishing, *n.* Carnal knowledge by force against consent. — Transport; ecstatic delight.

—*p. a.* Transporting; enrapturing; as, *ravishing* beauty.

Rav'ishingly, *adv.* With rapture or transport; in a ravishing or beguiling manner; as, she looked *ravishingly.*

Rav'ishment, *n.* [Fr. *ravissement.*] Act of ravishing or carrying away by violence; abduction; as, the *ravishment* of a child from its parents, or of a wife from her husband, &c. — Rape; forcible violation of chastity. — Rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy; pleasing violence on the mind or senses; as, "divine, enchanting *ravishment.*" — *Milton.*

Rav'issant, *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) In a semi-raised attitude, as if about to pounce on prey, as a hawk, &c.

Ravitz, Rawicz, (*ra'vitch,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Posen, 64 m. S. of Posen. *Manuf.* Woollen, leather, linen, tobacco, and salt. *Pop.* 10,200.

Raw, *a.* [A. S. *hreaw, reaw;* Ger. *roh.*] Imperfect; not altered from its natural state; not subdued by heat, or roasted, boiled, or otherwise cooked or dressed; not done; as, *raw* flesh; — hence, by analogy, unfinished; unprepared for use or enjoyment; crude; immature; unripe; — hence, not concocted; unseasoned; inexperienced; unpractised; unripe in skill; as, he is *raw* to the business, the *raw* judgment of the multitude, a *raw* trick, &c. — Not worked up; not manufactured or prepared for use; crass; in the natural state; unwrought; — specifically, not spun, wove, or twisted; as, *raw* silk. — Unmixed; unadulterated; not incorporated with water; as, *raw* spirits. — Not melted or strained; as, *raw* fat or tallow. — Not tanned; as, *raw* hides. — Bare; not covered with skin; galled; chafed; as, a *raw* excoriation or sore. — Sore, as being galled or chafed.

" Sinews . . . weak and *raw* through long imprisonment." — *Spenser.*

—Black; chilly; sharp; cold, or rather, cold and damp; as, a *raw* air, *raw* weather, a *raw* climate.

—*n.* A raw, sore, or galled spot or place; as, to touch one on the *raw.*

Raw'bone, Raw'boned, *a.* With little flesh on the bone; skinny.

Raw'dan, a village and township of Hastings co., Upper Canada, abt. 58 m. W.N.W. of Kingston; *pop.* 3,500.

Raw'head, *n.* The name of a spectre, mentioned to affright children; as, *rawhead* and bloody-bones.

Raw'-hide, *n.* A cow-hide, or riding-whip of untanned leather twisted.

Raw'ish, *a.* Somewhat raw, as meat; cold and damp; as, a *rawish* day.

Rawles, in *Iowa*, a township of Mills co.; *pop.* 601.
Raw'linsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 15 m. S. of Lancaster.
Raw'ly, *adv.* In a raw or inexperienced manner; unskilfully. — Newly; hastily.
Raw'ness, *n.* State or quality of being raw; state of being uncooked or unaltered by heat; as, the *rawness* of flesh. — Inexperience; unskilfulness; as, the *rawness* of troops or sailors. — Hastiness; sudden manner. — Chilliness accompanied with dampness.
Raw'son, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Findlay.
Raw'sonville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 28 m. W. by S. of Detroit.
Ray, *n.* [Fr. *raie*, from L. Lat. *radia*, a line, *rayon*, from Lat. *radio* — *onis*, augmentative of *radius*, a staff or rod.] A line, or the right line supposed to be described by a particle of light diverging from a centre; as, a star of six *rays*.
(*Bot.*) Same as RADIUS, *q. v.*
(*Zoöl.*) One of the radiating bony spines forming the frame-work of the fins of fishes.
(*Phys.*) In optics, a beam of light propagated in a straight line from some luminous point; as, a solar *ray*. A ray of white light may be divided by refraction into a number of distinct rays of different colors. See REFRACTION.
(*Geom.*) A straight line, of unlimited length, drawn through a fixed point.
—A beam or gleam of intellectual light; sight; perception; vision; apprehension.
"The air sharpened his visual *ray*." — *Milton.*
—*v. a.* To shine forth; to emit beams or gleams of light.
Ray, *n.* [Fr. *raie*; Sp. *raya*.] (*Zoöl.*) See RAIDÆ.
Ray, in *Indiana*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.
Ray, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Macomb co., abt. 36 m. N. by E. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
Ray, in *Missouri*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*, abt. 560 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River and Fishing and Crooked Creeks. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Richmond. *Pop.* (1870) 18,703.
Ray'mond, the name of seven Counts of Toulouse. RAYMOND I. reigned 852–865. — RAYMOND VI., son of Raymond V., b. 1156, succeeded 1194, and, being a friend of the Albigenses, was twice excommunicated, 1208 and 1211, and despoiled of his estates by Simon de Montfort, 1218; d. 1222. — RAYMOND VII., son of Raymond VI., and last Count of Toulouse, was b. 1197, and after struggling with his father for the recovery of his possessions, vanquished Simon de Montfort in 1224. He was so enfeebled by these continual wars, however, that he submitted to a humiliating peace with the Pope and the King of France in 1229. He d. 1242, leaving his estates to his only daughter, Jeanne, who had married Alphonse, Count of Poitiers, brother of Louis IX.
Ray'mond, HENRY JARVIS, an American journalist, founder and editor of the *New York Times*, b. in Lima, Livingston co., New York, 1820, graduated at the University of Vermont in 1840; soon afterwards removed to New York; and, while studying law, taught the classics and wrote for the *New Yorker*. In 1841 he became managing-editor of the *New York Tribune*, and afterwards leading editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*. In 1849 he was elected to the State Assembly; was reëlected and made Speaker, but relinquished his position on the *Courier*, and travelled in Europe on account of ill-health. On his return to New York, in 1851, he established the *New York Times*. In 1852 he became a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and in 1856 a leader of the Republican party, and was chosen Lieut.-Governor of New York. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1860; was again elected to the State Legislature, and, in 1861, was chosen as representative from New York to the 39th Congress. He, subsequently, in 1866, was the leading spirit of the Wigwam Convention in Philadelphia, the resolutions of which body were from his pen. D. June 18, 1869.
Ray'mond, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Black Hawk co., abt. 6 m. E. of Waterloo.
Raymond, in *Maine*, a post-village and twp. of Cumberland co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 1,229.
Raymond, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Hinds co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Jackson. At this town, on May 12th, 1863, a short, but severe, struggle took place between McPherson's corps of General Grant's army, and two Confederate brigades under Generals Gregg and Walker. The fight lasted 3 hours, when the Confederates were driven from the field. The Union loss was 69 killed, 341 wounded, and 32 missing. The loss of the Confederates was 103 killed, and 720 wounded and prisoners.
Raymond, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,121.
Raymond, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Racine co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
Ra'yah, *n.* [Ar. *ar'iyah*, a peasant.] In Turkey, a non-Mohammedan of the Porte who pays the capitation tax.
Ray'less, *a.* Without rays; wanting light; not illumined.
Ray'nal, GUILLAUME THOMAS FRANÇOIS, known as the ABBÉ RAYNAL, a French historian and political writer, was b. at St. Geniez, in the Rouergne, 1711, and acquired a European reputation by his *Philosophical History of the Two Indies*. He was a great partizan of the encyclopédists, and a man of remarkable benevolence. D. 1796.
Rayne, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.
Rayn'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Bristol co; *pop.* (1870) 1,713.
Ray'onnant, Ray'onnee, *a.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A term applied to a zigzag line (Fig. 1591) supposed to represent the rays of the sun, or what is commonly called *vandyked*.
Cross-rayonnont. (*Her.*) A cross having rays of glory darting out from behind the centre to all parts of the shield.
Rays'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 36 m. E. of Indianapolis.
Raysville, in *Ohio*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 19 m. S.E. of Chillicothe.
Ray'town, in *Georgia*, a village of Taliaferro co., abt. 52 m. N.N.E. of Milledgeville.
Ray'wick, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 72 m. S.W. of Frankfort.
Raza, or GARO, (*ra'za*,) an island of Brazil, off the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.
Raze, *n.* A root; as, a *raze* of ginger. See RACE.
Raze, Rase, *v. a.* [Fr. *raser*; Lat. *rado*, *rasus*, to scrape, scratch.] To lay level or even with the ground; to prostrate; to demolish; to overthrow; to subvert; to destroy; to ruin utterly; as, to *raze* a city. — To erase; to efface; to obliterate; to cancel; to extirpate; to expunge.
"*Raze* out the written troubles of the brain."—*Shak.*
Razee', *n.* [Fr. *rasé*, from Lat. *rasus*, shaved or scraped down.] (*Naut.*) The term applied to any ship cut down to a less number of decks, as a two-decker to a frigate, &c. By razeeing, the draught of water is diminished, while the centre of gravity is lowered, and the qualities of the vessel have generally, though not invariably, been improved.
—*v. a.* To cut down to an inferior class, as a ship;—hence, analogically, to prune or cut down by retrenchment of parts; as, to *razee* a magazine article.
Raz, (Le,) a promontory of France, dept. of Finistére, 25 m. S. of Brest; Lat. 48° 2′ N., Lon. 4° 44′ W.
Ra'zor, *n.* [Fr. *rasoir*, from Lat. *rado*, *rasus*, to scrape.] A keen-edged knife or cutting instrument for shaving or removing the beard or hair.
Razors of a boar, the tusks of a boar.
Ra'zorable, *a.* That may be shaved; ready for the razor; as, a *razorable* chin.
Ra'zor-back, *n.* (*Zoöl*) See BALÆNIDÆ.
Ra'zor-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AUK.
Razored, (*rā'zurd,*) *a.* Formed after the manner of a razor.
Ra'zor-fish, Ra'zor-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SOLENIDÆ.
Ra'zor-stone, *n.* Same as NOVACULITE, *q. v.*
Ra'zor-strop, *n.* A leathern strop for giving an edge to razors.
Razure, (*razh'ur,*) *n.* Same as RASURE, *q. v.*
Razzia, (*răt'sī-ah,*) *n.* [It.] A raid; a marauding incursion; a foray; as, to make a *razzia* on gaming-houses.
Re. A prefix in the composition of certain words signifying return, iteration, repetition.
Re, (*rā.*) (*Mus.*) The French and Italian name for the second tone of the diatonic scale, corresponding to the English *D*.
Ré, (Isle de,) (*ill-de rai,*) a small island on the W. coast of France, dept. of Charente-Inférieure, opposite the city of La Rochelle. *Ext.* 18 m. long, and 4 m. broad. *Cap.* St. Martin. *Pop.* 8,000.
Reabate'ment, Rebate'ment, *n.* (*Com.*) Same as RABATE, *q. v.*—(*Her.*) A diminution or abatement in the bearings of a coat of arms. — *Wright.*
Reabsorb', *v. a.* To absorb or imbibe again what has been effused or extravasated; to swallow a second time; — used of fluids; as, to *reabsorb* lymph.
Reabsorption, (*-shun,*) *n.* Act or process of reabsorbing.
Reaburn's Creek, in *S. Carolina*, enters Reedy River from Laurens dist., a short distance above the Saluda River.
Reaccess, (*-ak'sĕs,*) *n.* A second access, approach, or visit.
Reaccuse', *v. a.* To accuse anew.
Reach, (*rēch,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ræcan*; Ger. *reichen*.] To extend; to stretch; to hold, thrust, or put forth; as, *reaching* with the hand. — Hence, to hand; to deliver with the hand by extending the arm; to pass to another; as, to *reach* one a glass. — To touch, strike, or grasp by extending, either the arm alone or with an instrument in the hand; to attain by stretching forth the hand; as, to *reach* an object with a stick, or the like. — Hence, by implication, to penetrate to; to extend to, so as to include or comprehend in fact or principle, as a case; to extend an action, exertion, or influence to; as, the matter did not *reach* his apprehension. — To extend or stretch from a distance; to spread out as far as; as, his estate *reaches* the boundary of the county. — To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as; as, my letter duly *reached* him, they *reached* home safely. — To attain to or arrive at by endeavor or effort, of whatsoever kind; to gain, obtain, or acquire; to be advanced to; as, the heir will *reach* his majority next month, to *reach* the summit of one's ambition.
—*v. n.* To stretch or hold out the hand. — To make efforts to attain; to strive after something; — preceding *after*.
"The mind, *reaching after* a positive idea of infinity."—*Locke.*
—To be extended, or extended far, so as to touch, attain to, or be equal with something; to penetrate; as, the law will not *reach* him, we *reach* forward into futurity, &c. — To retch; to make efforts to vomit. (R.)
—*n.* Act of extending or stretching; extension; the power of extending to, or of taking by the hand, or by any instrument managed by the hand; as, to place a thing out of a person's *reach*. — Power of attainment or management, or the limit of power, force, or capacity, whether physical or moral; effort of the mind in contrivance or research.
"And match a grace beyond the *reach* of art."—*Pope.*
—Extent; stretch; expanse; — hence, result; application; influence, or tendency to consequences.
"Hell, with long *reach*, interposed."—*Milton.*
—A contrivance; a fetch; an artifice to obtain an advantage.
"The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and seals of his own." *Bacon.*
—The straight course of a river between any two bendings; a stretch, or extended portion of land or water; an arm of the sea trending into the land. — An effort to vomit or eructate; a retch. (R.)
Reach'able, *a.* That may be reached; within reach.
Reach'er, *n.* One who reaches; one who delivers by stretching or holding forth the arm.
Reach'ing-post, *n.* In rope-making, a post placed at the lower end of a rope-walk or ropery.
Reach'less, *a.* Beyond reach.
React', *v. a.* To do over again; to act or perform a second time; as, to *react* a farce.
—*v. n.* To act again, or in opposition to action; to resist any power or influence; to return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposing force.
"The lungs, acting strongly upon the chyle . . . must be *reacted* upon as strongly."—*Arbuthnot.*
—To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical bodies.
Reaction, (*-ak'shun,*) *n.* Action in opposition or antagonism to action; counter tendency; force or movement in a reverse or contrary direction.
(*Mech.*) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon that body in an opposite direction. *Action* and *reaction* are equal and in contrary directions; in other words, the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and in opposite directions. Thus, when a pistol is fired, the *reaction* on the holder is equal to the action on the ball.
(*Chem.*) Mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents or bodies.
—A secondary action, or the effect of a first cause. When a man on the verge of starvation is suddenly fed, if only with a few spoonfuls of food, a reaction from debility to strength and inflammation may succeed, rendering it necessary even to bleed the man who, an hour before, was unable to stand from exhaustion. As debility may be followed by a reaction of inflammation, so inflammatory action may be succeeded by a reaction of prostrating debility. It is on these accounts, that in fevers, inflammations, and diseases generally, the reaction is always regarded by medical men with so much anxiety, and demands such forethought and judgment, both in anticipating, and in treating when it sets in.
(*Polit.*) Retrogression or backward tendency from reform, progress, or revolution.
Reac'tionary, Reac'tionist, *a.* Implying reaction; as, a *reactionary* movement.
—*n.* One who supports reaction, or retrogression, in political progress or revolution.
Reac'tive, *a.* [Fr. *réactif.*] Tending to reaction; with power to react.
Reac'tively, *adv.* By reaction or retrogression.
Reac'tiveness, *n.* State or quality of being reactive.
Read, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* READ (*rĕd.*) [A. S. *rædan.*] To speak what is written; to peruse, whether audibly or silently; to utter or pronounce, as written or printed words, letters, or characters, in the proper order; to repeat, as the names, or utter, as the sounds, customarily annexed to words, letters, or characters; as, to *read* a newspaper, to *read* hieroglyphics, to *read* music. — To know fully; to comprehend.
"Who is 't can *read* a woman?" — *Shak.*
—To learn by observation; to gather the meaning of by inspection; to discover or understand by characters, marks, or features.
"Those from her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour." — *Shak.*
—*v. n.* To perform the act or function of reading; to peruse a book, or a written or printed document. — To practise much reading; to be studious or a book-worm; as, he is *reading* for the bar. — To learn or gain knowledge of by reading.
"'Tis an old tale, *read* to story old." — *Scott.*
—To be read; to appear in reading; as, the passage *reads* thus.
—*a.* Learned; versed in books or literary lore; instructed or knowing by reading; as, he is deeply *read* in the classics.
Read, NATHAN, an American inventor, who claims to have been the first to use steam-engines for propelling boats and carriages, born in Worcester co., Mass., 1759. *R.* entered Harvard College in 1777, graduated in 1781; studied medicine; and started the Salem Iron Factory in 1790. In 1807, he removed to Belfast, Me., where he d. in 1849. His claims, as announced by his biographer (*Nathan Read*, by David Read, New York, 1862), are substantially as follows: *R.* took out a patent for an improved steam-engine boiler in 1791 — the patent signed by Washington, and countersigned by Jefferson, at Philadelphia. The differences between this and Stephenson's "Rocket" boiler are minutely pointed out. The multitubular boiler is claimed for Read, through his patent and drawings. As a substitute for the old one, he converted the condensing-engine of Watt into a complete working, portable, high-pressure engine, twelve years before the high-pressure engine was known. Oliver Evans used it for grinding plaster and sawing marble in Philadelphia in 1801. In 1790, he petitioned Congress for a patent for land-carriages to be driven by steam. It created so much amusement that he withdrew it.

He built, in 1789, a small steamboat, substantially identical with Fulton's of 1807; but he withdrew his request for a patent in 1790, under a misapprehension. It is alleged that his combinations amounted to the inland steamers now in use. He got a patent in Aug., 1791, for a portable-furnace boiler and other inventions, at the same time with Fitch, Rumsey, and Stevens. These clash with one another, but not with Read's. The system of paddles, afterwards ascribed to Stevens, is also claimed for Read, who, it is stated, intended to assert his claims, but procrastinated the work, and died when he had only arranged a memorandum.

Read, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Clayton co.; *pop.* 938.

Readable, (*rēd'u-bl.*) *a.* That may be read; fit, legible, or suitable to be perused; worth reading; as *readable* print, a *readable* book.

Read'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being readable.

Read'ably, *adv.* In a readable manner; so as to be legible.

Read'dress, *v. a.* To address, direct, or apply to again; — sometimes employed reflexively; as, she *readdressed* herself to me.

Reade, Charles, D.C.L., a popular English novelist, b. in London, 1814, and educated at Oxford University, where he highly distinguished himself, and became Fellow of Magdalen College. In 1843 he was called to the bar as a member of Lincoln's Inn, but speedily relinquished the practice of law for the profession of literature, to become, eventually, one of the most brilliant novelists of his day. Among his more celebrated works may be mentioned *Peg Woffington*, *Christie Johnstone*, *The Cloister and the Hearth*, *Love me Little*, *Love me Long*, *White Lies*, *Hard Cash*, *It is Never too Late to Mend*, *Foul Play*, *Griffith Gaunt*, and *Put Yourself in His Place* (1870). *R.*, whose fictions have obtained a high and deserved popularity in this country, is also distinguished as the writer, and adapter to the stage, of some of the best of our modern comedies.

Read'er, *n.* [A. S. *rēdere.*] One who reads, or peruses, or studies what is written; — especially, in Oxford University, Eng., one who reads lectures on scientific subjects; one whose distinctive vocation is to read prayers in a church. — One who reads or corrects for the press; as, a *proof-reader*. — A book containing lessons or exercises in reading; a collection or selection of extracts or excerpts for reading; a reading-book.

Read'ership, *n.* The office of a reader of prayers in a church. — In Oxford University, England, the office of a reader or lecturer on scientific matters.

Read'field, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Augusta. The township also contains the post-village of Readfield Depot, abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Augusta. *Pop.* abt. 1,900.

Readfield, or Redfield, in *New York*, a township of Oswego co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Readily, (*rēd'i-li.*) *a.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly; easily. — Cheerfully; without delay, reluctance, or objection; as, he lent the money *readily*.

Read'iness, *n.* State or quality of being ready; a state of being prepared; fitness of condition: as, everything was in *readiness*.—Quickness; expedition; promptitude; facility; freedom from hindrance, difficulty, or obstruction; as, *readiness* of speech, wit, remark, reply, thought, &c. — Freedom from reluctance; alacrity; willingness; cheerfulness; as, he offered his services with *readiness*.

Read'ing, *p. a.* Addicted to reading; studious of books or literary knowledge.

Reading man, in the English universities, a hard student, or one who diligently devotes himself to his curriculum of studies.

—*n.* Act of reading; perusal. — Study of books; literary scholarship; as, a man of varied *reading*.

—A lecture or prelection; a public or formal recital; as, to deliver a series of *readings* from the English poets. —The way in which a given word or passage reads in a manuscript, version, edition, &c.; a version or interpretation of a law, text, or passage, as conveying its meaning; lection.

R. of a bill, in legislative proceedings, the formal recital of a bill, by the appointed officer, before the house which is to take it into consideration.

Reading, (*rēd'ing,*) a town of England, cap. of the co. of Berks, at the junction of the Kennet with the Thames, 38 m. W. of London. *Manuf.* Silks, velvets, ribbons, &c., also, iron-works. It has a considerable trade. *Pop.* 25,045.

Read'ing, in *California*, a village of Shasta co., abt. 18 m. N. of Red Bluff.

Reading, in *Connecticut*, a village and township of Fairfield co., abt. 25 m. W. of New Haven; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Reading, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt 2,200.

Reading, in *Indiana*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 82 m. S. by W. of Indianapolis.

Reading, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,664.

Reading, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Hillsdale co., abt. 43 m. W. by S. of Adrian; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Reading, in *New York*, a post-township of Schuyler co.; *pop* (1870) 1,751.

Reading, in *Ohio*, a village of Columbiana co., abt. 11 m. W.S.W. of Salem. — A post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Reading, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

—A city, cap. of Berks co., abt. 52 m. E. of Harrisburg, and the same distance N.W. of Philadelphia. *R.* is the fourth city of the State in point of population and manufacturing importance. It is finely located, and regularly and compactly built, the streets being kept remarkably clean and neat. It contains many very elegant churches and other edifices, besides a handsome court-house. *R.* has numerous and extensive manufactories, chiefly of iron, flour, machinery, &c. It is connected by railroad with the more important towns in the vicinity, and carries on an active and increasing inland traffic. *Pop.* (1870) 33,932.

Read'ing, in *Vermont*, a township of Windsor co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Read'ing-book, *n.* A reader. See Reader.

Read'ing-boy, *n.* A boy who reads copy to a proof-reader.

Read'ing-desk, *n.* A desk whereat the minister reads the service in a church.

Read'ing-room, *n.* A news-room; an apartment furnished with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Read'lington, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,070.

Reading'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Washtenaw co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of Detroit.

Readjourn, (*-jûrn,*) *v. u.* [Pref. *re*, and *adjourn.*] To adjourn a second time; as, the meeting *readjourned*.

Readjust', *v. a.* [*Re* and *adjust.*] To adjust or settle again; to put in order again what had been discomposed.

Readjust'ment, *n.* A second adjustment

Readmission, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* Act of admitting again what had been excluded; state of being admitted a second time.

Readmit', *v. a.* To admit again, or a second time.

Readmit'tance, n. Readmission; allowance to enter again.

Readopt', *v. a.* To adopt a second time.

Readorn', *v. a.* To adorn anew, or a second time.

Reads'borough, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Bennington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Read's Creek, in *Arkansas*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Reads'town, or Reen's Town, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Vernon co., abt. 11 m. S.S.W. of Viroqua.

Reads'ville, or Readsville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., abt. 33 m. E.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Readsville, in *New York*, a village of Albany co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Albany.

Readvance', *v. n.* To advance again, or a second time.

Readvert'ency, *n.* The act of adverting to anew.

Ready, (*rēd'y,*) *a.* [A. S. *hræd*, *hrad.*] Present in hand; set in order; arranged; not behindhand or backward when called upon; not delayed; fitted; furnished with what is necessary, or arranged in a manner suited to the purpose. — Prompt; quick to receive or comprehend; not slow, dull, awkward, or hesitating; dexterous; keen; facile; as, a *ready* wit, a *ready* speaker, a *ready* writer, *ready* in devising expedients, &c. — Willing; disposed; prone; having a tendency or disposition; inclined; not reluctant; as, a *ready* consent.—Opportune; short; near, or most convenient; offering itself at once; easy; being nearest, or at hand; as, the *readiest* way, the *readiest* weapon. — Being at the point; near; not distant; on the brink or edge of; about to; — preceding an infinitive: as, my heart is *ready* to break.

Ready money, cash; funds in hand; means of immediate payment; as, to pay *ready money*.—*To make ready*, to make preparation; to place things in readiness; as, to *make ready* for action.

—*adv.* In a state of preparation, so as to occasion no delay; as, to be *ready* dressed.

—*n.* A colloquialism for cash or ready money.

Ready-made, *a.* Kept on hand, or provided to meet instant demands; not made to order; as, *ready-made* clothing.

Ready'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Rutherford co., abt. 42 m. E.N.E. of Nashville.

Ready-witted, *a.* Possessing ready or impromptu wit.

Reaffirm', *v. a.* [*re* and *affirm.*] To affirm over again.

Reaffirm'ance, *n.* A second affirmation.

Reafforested, *a.* Made into a forest for the second time.

Rea'gansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Westmoreland co., abt. 16 m. S. of Greensburg.

Reagent, (*-jent,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A test; a substance used as a detector.

Reaggravation, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and previous to the last excommunication.

Reagree', *v. n.* To agree again.

Re'al, *a.* [O. Fr., from L. Lat. *realis*, from Lat. *res*, *rei*, a thing, an object.] Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; — opposed to *ideal*; as, a picture drawn from *real* life. — Genuine; true; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, this wine is *real* sherry. — True; veritable; not affected or assumed; as, her's is *real* sorrow.

(*Law.*) Pertaining or having reference to things fixed, permanent, or immovable; as, *real* estate, in contradistinction to *personal* or *movable* property.

Real action. (*Law.*) An action for the recovery of real estate.

Real assets. (*Law.*) Real estate in possession of the heir, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor.

Real presence. (*Theol.*) A doctrine forming an article in the belief of the Roman, the Greek, and other Eastern churches, and of some bodies or individuals in other Christian communions, according to which it is held that, under the appearance of the Eucharistic bread and wine, after consecration by the priest, Christ himself is really and substantially present, body and blood, soul and divinity.

Real property or *estate.* (*Law.*) Property in lands, tenements, or hereditaments. *Things real*, or *realty*, consist of things substantial and immovable, and of the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of these, as distinguished from *things personal*, or *personalty*, consisting of goods, money, and all other movables, and of such rights and profits as relate to these. *Lands* include any ground, soil, or earth whatsoever, as arable, pasture, woods, water, moors, &c.; *tenements* whatever may be holden, or the subject of tenure, as, besides land, houses, &c., rents, commons, and other rights and interests issuing out of or concerning land; and *hereditaments*, not only lands and tenements, but whatever may be inherited, be it corporeal or incorporeal, real, personal, or mixed.

Real servitude. (*Civ. Law.*) A burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor. — *Bouvier.*

Re'al, *n.* [Sp. and Pg., royal.] A Spanish coin of 100 centimes, varying in equivalence from 13 to 10 cents; the *real vellon* is a money of account equal to 5 cents.

Re'al, a river of Brazil, flowing E. into the Atlantic Ocean, between the provinces of Bahia and Sergipe del Rey. *Length*, abt. 160 m.

Re'al del Mon'te, a town of Mexico, abt. 56 m. N.N.E. of the city of Mexico.

Realejo, or **Realexo**, (*re-a-la'ho,*) a seaport-town of Nicaragua, abt. 20 m. N.W. of Leon; Lat. 12° 27' N., Lon. 87° 9' W. It has an excellent harbor, and carries on a considerable trade in mahogany, cedar, raw sugar, Brazil-wood, indigo, &c. *Pop.* 4,000.

Real'gar, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min. and Chem.*) Native tersulphide of arsenic; composed, when pure, of 70 per cent. of arsenic and 30 of sulphur. It occurs crystallized and massive, of various tints of aurora-red, chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania. Artificially prepared, realgar is used as a pigment.

Re'alism, *n.* [Fr. *réalisme.*] The doctrinal tenets held by the Realists.

Re'alists, *n. pl.* (*Philos.*) See Nominalists.

Realist'ic, *a.* Belonging, or relating to, or after the manner of, the Realists.

Reality, *n.* [Fr. *realité*, from L. Lat. *realitas*, from Lat. *res*, a thing.] State or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything, in distinction from mere appearance; fact; truth. — Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show; that which is real, or has an actual existence; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretence.

(*Law.*) See Realty.

Re'alizable, *a.* That may be realized.

Realization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *réalisation.*] Act of realizing or making real; also, state of being realized

Re'alize, *v. a.* [Fr. *réaliser*; Span. *realizár*, from L. Lat. *realis* — Lat. *res.*] To make real; to bring into actual existence or possession; to make certain or substantial; to render tangible or effective; to accomplish; to effectuate; as, to *realize* a fact or project. — To impress on the mind as a reality; to believe, consider, or treat as real; to make one's own in apprehension or experience; as, to *realize* the force of circumstances, to *realize* the presence of God in creation. — To convert, as money into land, or personal into real estate. — To obtain as an actual possession; to gain as the result of enterprise and effort; as, to *realize* a fortune in business.

—*v. n.* To receive value or property, particularly in money; as, to *realize* on railroad shares.

Re'alizer, *n.* One who realizes.

Re'alizing, *a.* That makes real, or that brings home as a reality; as, a *realizing* circumstance.

Re'alizingly, *a.* In a manner serving to realize, or be realized.

Reallege, (*-al'lej,*) *v. a.* To allege anew.

Re'alliance, *n.* An alliance entered into a second time.

Re'ally, *v. a.* [Prefix *re*, and *ally.*] To bring together in alliance again; to compose or form anew.

Really, *adv.* With reality: with actual existence; in truth; in fact; not in appearance only; veritably; as, it is *really* opposed to his interests; — *really* is also frequently employed as a slight corroboration of an opinion, assertion, or declaration; as, you I *really* did not expect to see.

Realm, (*rělm,*) *n.* [O Fr. *royaulme*; Fr. *royaume*, from Lat. *regnum*, kingly government.] The dominions of a king, or reigning monarch: a kingdom; royal jurisdiction, or extent of regal sway; as a peer of the *realm*. — Hence, generally, region; province; territory; country; domain; department.

"The ant's republic, and the *realm* of bees." — *Pope.*

Re'alness, *n.* Reality; genuineness; state or quality of being real.

Re'alty, *n.* [A contraction of *reality.*] (*Law.*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of property; also, a part of real property.

Ream', *n.* [A. S.; Du. *riem*; Fr. *rame.*] A quantity of paper, consisting of 20 quires of 24 sheets each. Printers, however, require 21 quires to be furnished for every 1000 impressions from a full form, counting 19 quires to each ream.

Ream, *v. a.* To enlarge by dressing, as a hole.

Ream, *v. n.* [A. S.] To cream; to foam; to mantle; as, *reaming* liquor.

Ream'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, reams; — specifically, an implement for enlarging a hole by bevelling.

Ream's Station, in *Virginia*, a locality of Dinwiddie co., a few m. W. by S. of Petersburg. Here, on Aug. 25, 1864, the national fortifications were assaulted, and after a desperate resistance, were taken by a division of Confederates under Gen. Heath. The Union loss was 2,400 men (of whom 1,700 were made prisoners), and 5 guns. That of the Confederates was also severe.

Reams'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 42 m. E. by S. of Harrisburg.

Rean'imate, *v. a.* To revive; to resuscitate; to restore to life, as a person apparently dead; to revive, as the spirits when dull or languid; to reinvigorate; to infuse new life or courage into; as, *reanimated* hopes, to *reanimate* troops.

Reanima'tion, *n.* Act, process, or operation of reanimating; state of being reanimated; revival; resuscitation.

Reannex', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* REANNEXED,) (*rē-an-nekst'.*) [*Re* and *annex.*] To annex anew; to reunite; as, to *reannex* a province.

Reannexa'tion, *n.* Act of annexing a second time.

Reanoint', *v. a.* To anoint afresh.

Reanswer, (*-ăn'ser,*) *v. a.* or *n.* To answer back.

Reap, (*rēp,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *ripan;* O. Ger. *runpjan.*] To cut with a sickle or reaping-hook, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.—Hence, by analogy, to obtain; to gather; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labor or of works; — used either in a good or bad sense; as, to *reap* a profit. — To clear off, as a crop by reaping; as, to *reap* a field.

—*v. n.* To perform the act or operation of reaping, as a harvest. — To receive the fruit of labor or of works.

"Men the workers, ever *reaping* something new." — *Tennyson.*

—*n.* A bundle of grain; also, a body of reapers. (Eng.)

Reap'er, *n.* One who reaps, or cuts grain with a sickle. (*Agric.*) An instrument or machine for cutting grain.

Reap'ing, *n.* Act of cutting grain with a sickle. See MOWING.

Reap'ing-hook, *n.* A sickle; an instrument used in cutting grain.

Reappar'el, *v. a.* To clothe anew.

Reappear', *v. a.* To appear again, or a second time.

Reappear'ance, *n.* A second appearance.

Reapplica'tion, *n.* Act of reapplying, or state of being reapplied.

Reapply', *v. a.* or *n.* To apply again, or a second time.

Reappoint', *v. a.* To appoint again.

Reappoint'ment, *n.* An appointment for the second time.

Reapportion, (*-pōr'shun,*) *v. a.* To apportion over again.

Reappor'tionment, *n.* A second apportionment.

Reapproach', *v. a.* or *n.* To approach anew.

Rear, *n.* [Fr. *arrière,* from Lat. *ad,* to, and *retro,* backward.] That part which is behind or backward; — opposed to *front.* — Specifically, that part of an army which is behind the other; also, that division of a fleet which follows last in order; — opposed to *van.*

—*a.* [Icel. *hrara.*] Rare; half-raw; underdone; partially cooked, as meat.

—*adv.* Early. (Prov. Eng.)

Rear, *v. a.* [A. S. *rærian;* Ger. *rühren.*] To raise or lift up; to elevate. (a.)

"Who now shall *rear* you to the sun?"—*Milton.*

—To lift or take up, as from a fall. (b.)

"He her quickly *rear'd* up again."—*Spenser.*

—To stir or rouse up, as a boar.—To raise or breed, as cattle.

"He *reared* his frugal meat, but never bought."—*Harte.*

—To bring or raise to maturity; to educate; to instruct; as, to *rear* a numerous family of children. — To establish; to set up; to construct; as, to *rear* a building. (a.)

—*v. n.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse; as, the animal *reared* and threw his rider.

—*a.* Hindmost; being behind, or last of all; as, the *rear* rank of a company of soldiers.

Rear'-admiral, *n.* (*Naval.*) See ADMIRAL.

Rear'er, *n.* One who, or that which, rears.

Rear'-front, *n.* (*Mil.*) The rear rank of a body of troops when standing in a position face about.

Rear'-guard, *n.* (*Mil.*) That body of an army which marches in the rear of the main body to protect it.

Rear'gue, *v. a.* [*re* and *argue.*] To argue over again.

Rear'-line, *n.* (*Mil.*) The line in an army's rear.

Rear'-rank, *n.* (*Mil.*) The hindermost rank of a column of troops.

Rear'ward, *n.* The rear-guard; the last troop or file. — The end; the tail; the latter part, or train behind.

Reascend, (*-as-send',*) *v. a.* To reach by ascending a second time.

—*v. n.* To rise, mount, or climb anew.

Reasension, (*-as-sĕn'shun,*) *n.* Act of reascending or remounting.

Reascent, (*-as-sĕnt',*) *n.* A returning ascent or ascension.

Reason, (*rē'zon,*) *n.* [Lat. *ratio,* from *reor,* to think.] (*Phil.*) In its most common sense, that highest faculty of the human mind which distinguishes man from the brutes, and constitutes his rational nature. According to Dugald Stewart, it "denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attainment of particular ends." More correctly, and apart from its use for cause, motive, argument, &c., it is employed in the five following senses: — 1. As denoting an intellectual nature generally, and comprehending — (*a*) conception, or simple apprehension; (*b*) judgment; (*c*) reasoning, or the discursive faculty; (*d*) intellect, or intelligence proper. — 2. In close connection with the preceding signification, from which perhaps it ought not to be separated, is the sense in which it is used to characterize the legitimate employment of our faculties in general. — 3. It is also used to denote the third and fourth of the above-mentioned functions, viz., the reasoning faculty, and the intellect. — 4. It has been used very generally for the third of the above special functions; reason and reasoning being thus confounded. — 5. It signifies the reasoning, in contradistinction to the intellect or understanding, and is thus used by Kant and his followers, who separate reason (*vernunft*) distinctly and emphatically from understanding (*verstand.*) See METAPHYSICS.

By reason of, on account of.

In reason, or *in all reason,* with just ground.

—*v. n.* To exercise the faculty of reason; to deduce inferences justly from premises. — To argue; to debate; to confer, or inquire by discussion or mutual communication of thoughts, arguments, or reasons.

—*v. a.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss.

—To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Rea'sonable, *a.* Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason. — Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or according to the dictates of reason; conformable or agreeable to reason. — Not immoderate; not excessive. — Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

Rea'sonableness, *n.* The faculty of reason. (R.) — Agreeableness to reason; that state or quality of a thing which reason supports or justifies; conformity to rational principles; moderation.

Rea'sonably, *adv.* In a manner or degree agreeable to reason; in consistency with reason; moderately; in a moderate degree; not fully; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Rea'soner, *n.* One who reasons or argues.

Rea'soning, *n.* The act of the mind by which new or unknown propositions are deduced from previous ones which are known and evident, or which are admitted or supposed for the sake of argument; argumentation; ratiocination. — Reasons or proofs offered in argument.

Reasonless, (*rē'zn-les,*) *a.* Destitute of reason; void of reason; not warranted or supported by reason; irrational; foolish; absurd.

Reassemblage, *n.* Assemblage again, or a second time.

Reassem'ble, *v. a.* To assemble or collect together.

—*v. n.* To assemble or convene together.

Reassert', *v. a.* To assert again; to maintain after suspension or cessation.

Reasser'tion, *n.* A renewed assertion.

Reassess'ment, *n.* A second assessment.

Reassign, (*-sīn,*) *v. n.* To assign again, or transfer what has been assigned.

Reassign'ment, *n.* A renewed assignment.

Reassim'ilate, *v. a.* To renew the resemblance of; to assimilate anew.

Reassimila'tion, *n.* A renewed assimilation.

Reassociate, (*-so'shi-āt,*) *v. n.* To associate anew.

Reassume', *v. a.* To resume; to take again.

Reassumption, (*-sum'shun,*) *n.* A resuming; a renewed assumption.

Reassurance, (*-shur'ăns,*) *n.* A second or renewed assurance.

(*Law.*) A second assurance against loss, or the assurance of property by an underwriter, to relieve himself from a risk he has taken.

Reassure', *n.* To assure anew; to restore courage to; to free from fear or terror. — To assure a second time against loss, or rather to insure through another what one has already insured; to insure against loss that may be incurred by taking a risk.

Reassurer, (*-shur'er,*) *n.* A person who reassures.

Reattach', *v. a.* To attach anew.

Reattach'ment, *n.* A second, or renewed, attachment.

Reattain', *v. a.* To attain anew, or a second time.

Reattempt', *v. a.* To attempt again; to make another attempt.

Reaumur, RÉNÉ ANTOINE FERCHAULT DE, (*rai-aw'mur,*) a French naturalist and natural philosopher, b. in 1683, at Rochelle; studied under the Jesuits at Poitiers, and afterwards went through a course of law at Bourges. But his tastes led him to the observation of nature; and, having made himself acquainted with the mathematical sciences, he was chosen a member of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, to which he had presented some memoirs on geometry. He made valuable researches and discoveries on the arts of manufacturing porcelain, of converting iron into steel, of tinning iron plates, and of making artificial pearls; but he is principally celebrated as the inventor of the thermometer which bears his name. The most valuable work he has left is the *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes,* in 6 vols. 4to. It is the fruit of his own acute and patient observation, and abounds in interesting and curious details. D. 1757.

Reaumuria'ceæ, *n.* [After the naturalist *Reaumur, q. v.*] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales.* DIAG. Oblique, glandular petals, a few shaggy seeds, and long distinct styles. — They are small shrubs, closely resembling *Hypericaceæ,* in most essential characters, and only distinguished from that order by the peculiar formation of the petals and seeds, and by the latter having small mealy albumen. The plants are natives of the Mediterranean coast, and the salt plains of N. Asia. They contain much saline matter. A decoction of the leaves of *Reaumuria vermiculata* is used as an internal medicine, and the bruised leaves as an external application for the cure of the itch. The order contains 3 genera and 4 species.

Reau'mur's Porcelain, *n.* See GLASS.

Reave, (*rēv.*) *v. a.* [A.S. *reafian;* Ger. *rauben.*] To bereave; to deprive. (a.)

Reav'er, *n.* A person who reaves or deprives.

Reavow', *v. a.* To avow again, or a second time.

Reawake', *v. n.* To awake again.

Reban'ish, *v. a.* To banish again, or a second time.

Rebap'tism, *n.* A renewed baptism.

Rebaptiza'tion, *n.* [Fr. *rebaptisation.*] Renewal of baptism.

Rebaptize', *v. a.* To baptize again, or a second time.

Rebaptiz'er, *n.* A person who rebaptizes.

Rebate', *v. a.* [Fr. *rebattre,* from *re,* again, back, and Lat. *batuere,* to beat.] To beat to obtuseness; to blunt; to deprive of keenness. — To abate or deduct from.

—*n.* A kind of chisel for dressing wood, &c. — A wooden tool for beating mortar.

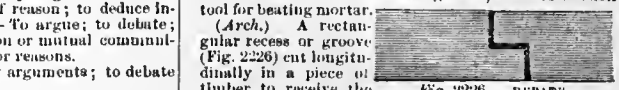


Fig. 2226. — REBATE.

(*Arch.*) A rectangular recess or groove (Fig. 2226) cut longitudinally in a piece of timber, to receive, the edge of a plank, or other work required to fit into it. The notch, or recess, in a door-post, into which the door fits, is a *rebate.* Stones fitted together in the same way are said to be *joggled.*

(*Com.*) A discount or allowance for prompt payment.

Re'bec, *n.* [Fr.; It. *ribeca.*] (*Mus.*) A stringed instrument somewhat similar to the violin, having three strings tuned in fifths, and played with a bow. It was introduced by the Moors into Spain.

Reb'el, *n.* [Fr. *rebelle;* Lat. *rebellis,* from *re,* and *bellum,* war.] One who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance, either by openly renouncing the authority of such government, or by taking arms and openly opposing it.

—*a.* Rebellious; acting in revolt.

—*v. n.* To revolt; to renounce the authority of the laws and government to which one owes allegiance; to rise in violent opposition to lawful authority.

Rebel'ler, *n.* One who rebels.

Rebellion, (*re-bel'yun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *rebellio, rebellionis.*] Act of rebelling; an open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which allegiance is due; revolt. — Violent resistance to lawful authority.

Rebellious, (*re-bel'yus,*) *a.* Engaged in rebellion; renouncing the authority and dominion of the government to which allegiance is due; traitorously resisting governmental or lawful authority.

Rebel'liously, *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with design to throw off the authority of legitimate government.

Rebel'liousness, *n.* The quality of being rebellious.

Rebel'low, *v. n.* To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noise.

Re'bersburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Centre co., abt. 18 m. E. of Bellefonte.

Rebit'ing, *n.* (*Engraving.*) The act or the operation of restoring worn lines in an engraved plate by the action of acid — *Fairholt.*

Reboil', *v. a.* and *v. n.* To boil a second time.

Rebound', *v. n.* [Fr. *rebondir,* from *re,* and *bondir,* to bound.] To spring; to start back; to reverberate.

—*v. a.* To drive back; to reverberate.

—*n.* Act of rebounding; act of flying back; resilience.

Rebrace', *v. a.* To brace anew.

Rebreathe', *v. n.* To breathe anew.

Rebuff, *n.* [It. *rebuffo;* Fr. *rebuffade.*] A sudden check; resistance; repulsion; opposition. — Refusal; rejection of solicitation.

—*v. a.* To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check; to reject unceremoniously.

Rebuffet, *v. a.* To beat back; to buffet anew.

Rebuild, (*-bild,*) *v. a.* To build again; to renew, as a structure; to build or construct, as what has been demolished.

Rebuild'er, *n.* One who rebuilds.

Rebuk'able, *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebuke', *v. a.* [Fr. *reboucher,* from *re,* again, and *boucher,* to cork, to shut up.] To reprove; to reprehend or reprimand for a fault; to check by reproof; to check or chastise; to chasten; to punish; to silence; to restrain.

—*n.* A chiding into silence; reproof for faults; reprehension; chastisement; punishment. — A check; a rebuff.

Rebuk'er, *n.* One who rebukes; a chider; a reprehender.

Rebuk'ingly, *adv.* By way of rebuke.

Rebuilition, (*-ish'un,*) *n.* The act of reboiling, or of effervescing.

Rebuoy', *v. a.* To buoy anew; to support or raise anew.

Rebury, (*rē-bĕr'ry,*) *v. a.* To inter again.

Re'bus, *n.; pl.* REBUSES. [Lat., from *res.*] A quaint mode of expressing words or phrases by things, or by pictures of objects whose names bear a resemblance to the words, or to the syllables, of which they are composed.

(*Her.*) An emblazonry suggestive of the name of the bearer (otherwise called *armes parlantes*); *e. g.,* three trouts for Troutbeck, three cups for Butler, &c.

Rebut', *v. a.* [Fr. *rebuter;* It. *ributtare,* to drive back.] To drive back; to repel.

(*Law.*) To oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof.

—*v. n.* (*Law.*) To contradict; to do away. Thus, every homicide is presumed to be murder, unless the contrary appears from evidence which proves the death; and this presumption lies on the defendant *to rebut,* by showing that it was justifiable or excusable. — *Bouvier.*

Rebut'ter, *n.* (*Law.*) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's surrejoinder. See PLEADINGS.

Reca'dency, *n.* A descending again, or a second time.

Recal'citrant, *a.* Kicking back; hence, unruly.

Recal'citrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *recalcitrare,* from *re,* and *calcitrare,* to kick.] To kick again; to kick or strike with the heel; — hence, to evince opposition or repugnance.

Recalcitra'tion, *n.* The act of kicking in return; opposition; repugnance.

Recall', *v. a.* To call back; to take back; to call back from a place or mission.—To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act. — To revive in memory; to remember.

—*n.* A calling back; revocation.

Recall'able, *a.* That may be recalled.
Recanati, (*rai-ka'na-te,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Macerata, on the Musone, 4 m. S.W. of Loretto; *pop.* 4,500.
Recant', *v. a.* [Lat. *recanto,* to recall.] To take back or contradict, as a former declaration; to retract; to disavow.
—*v. n.* To unsay what has been said; to recall words; to revoke a declaration or proposition; to retract.
Recanta'tion, *n.* Act of recanting; act of recalling; retraction; a declaration that contradicts a former one.
Recant'er, *n.* One who recants.
Recapacitate, (*-pas'-*) *v. a.* To qualify again.
Recapit'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *recapitulare.*] To go over, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary, as of the principal facts, points, or arguments; to reiterate; to rehearse.
—*v. n.* To sum up whatever has been previously said.
Recapitula'tion, *n.* Act of recapitulating; a summary, or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay.
Recapit'ulatory, *a.* Repeating again.
Recap'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) A species of remedy by the mere act of the party injured. This happens when any one has deprived another of his property, in goods or chattels personal, or wrongfully detains one's wife, or child, in which case the owner of the goods, and the husband, or parent, may lawfully claim and retake them wherever he happens to find them, so that it be not in a riotous manner, or attended with a breach of the peace.
Recap'tor, *n.* One who recaptures.
Recapture, (*-kapt'yur,*) *n.* Act of retaking; — particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor. — A prize retaken.
—*v. a.* To retake; — particularly, to retake, as a prize which had been previously taken.
Recar'ry, *v. a.* To carry back. — *Walton.*
Recast', *v. a.* To throw again.—To mould anew. — To complete a second time.
Recede', *v. n.* [Lat. *recedo.*] To go or move back; to retreat; to withdraw; to retire; — followed by *from.*
—To desist; to relax any claim.
—*v. a.* To go or move back; to retreat; to retire.
Receipt, (*re-seet',*) *n.* Act of receiving; reception. — Place of receiving. — Recipe; prescription of ingredients for any composition, as of medicine, &c. — A written acknowledgment of having received a sum of money, a quantity of goods, &c.
—*v. a.* To give a receipt or written acknowledgment for.
—*v. n.* To give a receipt; as, a *receipted* bill.
Receipt'ment, *n.* (*Old Eng. Law.*) The unlawful harboring of a felon.
Receiptor, (*re-seet'or,*) *n.* (*Law.*) A name given in Massachusetts to the person who, on a trustee process being issued and goods attached, becomes surety to the sheriff to have them forthcoming on demand, or in time to respond the judgment, when the execution shall be issued.
Receivabil'ity, *n.* Receivableness.
Receiv'able, *a.* That may be received.
Receiv'ableness, *n.* Capability of being received.
Receive, (*re-seev',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *recevoir;* Lat. *recipio,* from *re,* and *capio,* to take.] To take, as a thing offered or sent; to accept; to take as due, or as a reward. — To take, as a thing communicated; to take or obtain intellectually; to embrace. — To allow; to hold; to retain; as, a custom or tradition. — To admit; to welcome; to entertain, as a guest. — To take in or on; to hold; to contain. — To suffer; to bear. — To take or obtain from another, whether good or evil.
Receiv'edness, *n.* General allowance.
Receiv'er, *n.* One who receives or takes back in any manner.
(*Law.*) One to whom anything is communicated by another. Also, an officer of the Court of Chancery appointed to collect rents, &c., pending a suit. Receivers are usually appointed in suits concerning the estates of infants, against executors, and between partners for the purpose of winding up the business.
(*Chem.*) A globular vessel applied to a retort, and in which the *distillate,* or product of distillation, is collected or received. — The bell-glass placed upon the plate of an air-pump is also called a *receiver.*
Receiv'ership, *n.* The state or position of a receiver.
Receiv'ing, *n.* Act of receiving; that which is received.
Recelebrate, *v. a.* To celebrate anew.
Recelebra'tion, *n.* A renewed celebration.
Re'cency, *n.* [Lu. Lat. *recentia,* from *recens,* fresh, young.] State or quality of being recent; newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness.
Recense', *v. a.* [Lat. *recensere.*] To revise; to examine. (R.)
Recension, (*-sen'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *recensio, recensionis,* from *recensere.*] Review; enumeration; examination. — Examination of the text of an ancient author.
Recen'sionist, *n.* One who recenses; one who makes critical examination or review.
Re'cent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *recens.'recentis.*] New; being of late origin or existence; late; modern; fresh; lately received; of new occurrence.
(*Geol.*) Relating to, or noting, the period coeval with the human race.
Re'cently, *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not long since.
Re'centness, *n.* State or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.
Receptacle, (*re-sep'ta-kl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *receptaculum,* from *receptare,* from *recipio, recipere,* to receive.] A place or vessel into which something is received, or in which it is contained.
(*Bot.*) A term denoting, 1, that part of a flower upon which the carpels are situated, or, in other words, the apex of the peduncle, or summit of the floral branch, of which the carpels are the termination; 2, that part of the ovary from which the ovules arise, and which is commonly called the placenta; 3, that part of the axis of a plant which bears the flowers when it is depressed in its development, so that, instead of being elongated into a rachis, it forms a flattened area, over which the flowers are arranged, as in *Compositæ.* There is thus the *R.* of flowers, which is the *clinanthium;* the *R.* of fruits, which is the *torus;* and the *R.* of ovules, which is the *placenta.* The part of the vein to which the spore-cases of ferns are attached is also called a *R.*
Receptac'ular, *a.* [Fr. *receptaculaire.*] (*Bot.*) Belonging to a receptacle.
Receptibil'ity, *n.* Possibility of receiving.
Recep'tible, *a.* [Lat. *receptibilis.*] Capable of being received.
Recep'tion, *n.* [Lat. *receptio,* from *recipere,* to receive.] Act of receiving; admission of anything sent or communicated. — State of being received. — A receiving, or manner of receiving, for entertainment; entertainment. — Admission, as an opinion.
Recep'tive, *a.* [Fr. *réceptif;* Sp. *receptivo.*] Having the quality of receiving or admitting what is communicated.
Receptiv'ity, *n.* [Fr. *réceptivité.*] State or quality of being receptive.
(*Philos.*) In the philosophical system of Kant, the power or capacity of receiving impressions, as those of the external senses.
Recess', *n.* [Sp. *recéso;* It. *recesso;* Lat. *recessus,* from *recedo — re,* back, and *cedo,* to go, to move.] A going back, or receding; a moving back; as, the *recess* of the tides. — A withdrawing or retiring; a withdrawing from public business or notice; retreat; retirement.
"Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love."—*Prior.*
—Privacy; seclusion from the world or from company; state of being withdrawn; as, "close *recess* and secret conclave." (*Milton.*) — Remission or suspension of business or proceedings, as of a legislative assembly, court of justice, &c. — Part of a room formed by the receding of a wall, as an alcove, niche, &c.; as, the *recess* formed by a bay-window. — Place of retirement; private or secret abode. — Secret or abstruse part; as, "their most secret *recesses* of religion." — *Hammond.*
(*Hist.*) A decree of the Imperial Diet of the former German empire; — perhaps so called from being pronounced at the time when the Diet was about to *recede* or separate.
(*Bot.*) A sinus, or vacancy between the lobes of leaves.
—*v. a.* To form into a recess; as, to *recess* a grotto, or the wall of a room.
Recession, (*-sesh'un,*) *n.* [Late Lat. *recessio.*] Act of receding or withdrawing; act of retiring or retreating; act of receding from a claim, or of relaxing a demand. — Accession, or restoring or granting back; as, the *recession* of a conquered province to its former ruler.
Recession of the equinoxes. (*Astron.*) See PRECESSION.
Recess'ive, *a.* Receding; withdrawing; going back.
Rechabite, (*rē'kab-īt,*) *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) One of the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, who followed the injunction of his ancestor in abstaining from all intoxicating drinks;—hence, a name assumed by members of certain temperance societies, who adopt the principle of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors; a teetotaller.
Rechange, (*-chānj',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *rechanger.*] To change again or afresh.
—*v. n.* To make a second change.
Recharge', *v. a.* [Fr. *recharger.*] To charge or accuse in return. — To attack anew; as, to *recharge* the enemy.
—*v. n.* To charge a second time.
Rechar'ter, *n.* A renewal of a charter.
—*v. a.* To charter anew; to grant a second charter to.
Rechase', *v. a.* To chase a second time.
Rechasten, (*-chās'n,*) *v. a.* To chasten afresh.
Recheat', *n.* [From *reçéuté,* a near chase.] (*Sport.*) A note winded on the horn to recall dogs which have lost scent of the game.
—*v. n.* To wind or blow the recheat.
Recherché, (*rāsh-shēr-shā',*) *a.* [Fr.] Sought after with studious pains; — hence, unique; of rare or choice value or attraction; of singular rarity or elegance; peculiar and refined; rococo.
Rechoose', *v. a.* To choose anew, or a second time.
Recipe, (*rès'i-pē,*) *n.*; *pl.* RECIPES. [Lat. imp. *recipere,* to take in, to receive; Fr. *récipé.*] A medical prescription; a direction of medicines to be taken;—popularly, a receipt for almost any mixture; as, a *recipe* for mixing a salad.
Reciplan'gle, *n.* [Lat. *recipere,* to take, and *angulus,* angle.] An instrument used in measuring angles, particularly in fortifications.
Recip'iency, *n.* State or quality of being recipient; a receiving; reception.
Recip'ient, *a.* Receiving.
—*n.* [Fr.; Lat. *recipiens—entis,* from *recipio.*] A receiver; the person who, or thing which, receives; he or that to which anything is communicated;—specifically, the receiver of a still.
Reciprocal, (*-sip-,*) *a.* [Fr. *réciproque;* Lat. *reciprocus—re,* and *capio,* to take.] Alternate; acting in vicissitude or return.
"Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation."—*Bacon.*
—Mutual; done by each to the other; given and received; interchanging or interchanged; as, *reciprocal* duties or obligations, *reciprocal* affection.
—Mutually interchangeable, as a definition.
(*Gram.*) Reflexive: applied to certain pronouns and verbs;—also, sometimes, confined to such as demonstrate mutual action.
R. equation. (*Math.*) An equation unchangeable in form, when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity. — *R. lines.* (*Math.*) In statics, the lines of action, or any two forces mechanically equivalent to a given system of force. — *R. proportion.* (*Math.*) The relation which exists between four magnitudes, such that, taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the third has to the reciprocal of the fourth. — *R. quantities.* (*Math.*) Quantities which, multiplied together, give unity. — *R. terms.* (*Logic.*) Those terms which, having the same signification, are identical in force, and may, consequently, be used the one for the other.
Recip'rocal, *n.* That which is reciprocal to another thing.
(*Math.*) In algebra and arithmetic, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by any quantity; thus, $\frac{1}{8}$ is the reciprocal of 8. The *R. of a fraction* is the fraction in a state of inversion, or the denominator divided by the numerator.
Reciprocal'ity, *n.* Reciprocalness; state or quality of being reciprocal.
Recip'rocally, *adv.* Mutually; interchangeably; in such a manner that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it.
—In the manner of reciprocals.
R. proportional, proportional, as two variable quantities, so that the one shall be in constant ratio to the reciprocal of the other.—*Math. Dict.*
Recip'rocalness, *n.* Reciprocality; alternateness.
Reciproçate, (*-sip'ro-kāt,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *réciproquer;* Lat. *reciproco, reciprocatus.*] To go or move backward, or backward and forward; to alternate; to act or move interchangeably; as, *reciprocating* breath.
—*v. a.* To exchange; to interchange; to give and return mutually; as, to *reciprocate* compliments.
Reciprocating motion. (*Mech.*) The alternate up and down, or backward and forward, motion, as of a piston-rod.
Reciprocation, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reciprocatio—onis.*] Act of reciprocating; a mutual giving or returning; interchange of acts; as, the *reciprocation* of favors or courtesies. — Alternation; as, the *reciprocation* of the tides.
(*Med.*) Regular return or alternation of two symptoms, or diseases.
Reciprocity, (*rès'i-prōs'i-tȳ,*) *n.* [Fr. *reciprocité.*] State or quality of being reciprocal; reciprocation; interchange; reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed. — Mutual action and reaction.
Reciprocorn'ous, *a.* [Lat. *reciprocus,* reciprocal, and *cornu,* horn.] (*Zoöl.*) Having horns turning backward and forward, like those possessed by a ram.
Recision, (*-sizh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *recisio,* from *re,* and *cædere,* to cut.] The act of cutting off.
Recital, (*re-sīt'al,*) *n.* [Fr. *récit.*] Act of reciting; recitation; rehearsal; the repetition of the words of another, or of a writing; as, the *recital* of a deed or agreement. — A telling of the particulars of an adventure, or of a series of events; account; narration; narrative. — That which is recited; a story; a narrative.
(*Law.*) The statement of matter in pleading, introductory to some positive allegation.
Recitation, (*rès'i-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *recitatio—onis.*] Act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words. — The delivery before an audience of the composition of others, committed to memory; a public reading, or elocutionary display, of something prepared beforehand, or reproduced from another. — In the United States scholastic system, the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their preceptor or preceptress; the repeating of some theme committed to memory.
Recita'tive, *n.* [It. *recitativo.*] (*Mus.*) A species of musical recitation; or, in other words, a kind of artificial declamation adapted to musical notes, forming a sort of medium between common recitation and measured air or song. It was first introduced at Rome, in the year 1660, by Emilio del Cavaliere, and was soon after adopted throughout Europe. Recitatives differ from airs in having no fixed time or measure, the singer regulating the length of the notes according to his own conception of the degree of emphasis and expression required. They are written in common time, of four crotchets in a bar, and have no fixed or permanent key; indeed, they generally begin in one key and end in another, modulating frequently *ad libitum.* In this species of composition, strict attention must be paid to all the rules of prosody, as to long and short syllables, accent, emphasis, punctuation, &c. The words are never repeated, and only one note is sung to each syllable; thus all grace notes are excluded, except in some *passionate* passages, where an occasional rapid flight of notes may be introduced to connect distant intervals. A *simple,* or *unaccompanied, recitative* is written with no other accompaniment than a bass part, consisting of a few occasional chords, generally played on the pianoforte. An *accompanied recitative,* on the other hand, has, besides the bass, parts for other instruments, as violins, hautboys, flutes, &c. The great use of recitative consists in its capabilities for passing quickly from subject to subject, serving for dialogues, and to prepare important changes in great musical pieces. Some of the most splendid specimens of recitative may be found in the works of Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and Verdi.
—*a.* In the style or manner of recitative; rehearsing; pertaining to musical pronuncintion or declamation.

Recita'tively, *adv.* In the manner of recitative.
Recitati'vo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) See RECITATIVE.
Recite, (*re-sīt',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *réciter;* Lat. *recito* — *re,* and *cito,* to rehearse.] To rehearse; to repeat, as the words of another, or of a writing; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from memory; as, to *recite* a passage from an author. — To tell over or relate, as occurrences or particulars; to narrate; to enumerate or go over in particulars; as, to *recite* the incidents of a journey. — To rehearse, as a lesson to a preceptor or tutor.
—*v. n.* To make a recital; to rehearse; to pronounce before an audience the composition of others, committed to memory; to repeat a lesson learned.
Recit'er, *n.* One who recites, rehearses, or narrates.
Reck, *v. n.* [A. S. *recan, reccan;* D. *rekenen;* Ger. *rechnen;* Icel. *reikna.*] To count; to number; to compute; to calculate; to estimate; to enumerate: as, to *reckon* figures.—To set in the number, series, or rank of; to esteem by condition or quality; to regard; to repute; to account.
—*v. n.* To count: to number; to compute: to estimate; to charge to, or take in, account or calculation.

"Before we *reckon* with your several loves." — *Shaks.*

—To settle, make up, or adjust accounts; to examine and strike the balance of debit and credit; to pay a penalty. —To reason with one's self, and conclude from arguments. — To think; to suppose; to imagine; to infer; to conclude;—(an English provincialism, but extensively employed in the Middle and S. States of the Union, in a corresponding sense to that of *guess* in the N. States; — both terms are essentially vulgar.)
To reckon for, to be answerable for; to pay the penalty for. — *To reckon on* or *upon,* to count, rely, or depend on; to adopt measures in confident expectation of; as, I *reckon upon* receiving the money from him. — *To reckon with,* to settle or adjust accounts or claims with; to exact the penalty of.
Reckoner, (*rĕk'n-er,*) *n.* He who, or that which, reckons or computes; as, a ready *reckoner.*
Reck'oning, *n.* Act of counting or computing; calculation;—specifically, no account of time; a statement of accounts with another; statement and comparison of accounts mutually for adjustment;—hence, exaction of penalty; account; infliction of merited punishment.

"The way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often." *South.*

—The sum of money charged by a host; bill; statement of account, as for entertainment, &c. — Account of; esteem; estimation; as, "you make no further *reckoning* of beauty." — *Sidney.*
(*Navig.*) The computation of a ship's way, usually by the log; or, the act of estimating the distance run between one port, or place, and another. See DEAD-RECKONING.
Reck'oning-book, *n.* An account-book.
Reclaim, (*re-klām',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *réclamer;* Lat. *reclamo,* from *re,* and *clamo,* to call, to shout aloud.] To call back. (R.) — To call back from error, wandering, or transgression, to the observance of moral rectitude; to reform. — To reduce to the state desired; to correct. — To reduce from a wild to a tame or domestic state; to tame.—To recover; to regain.
(*Law.*) To demand again; to insist upon a right.
—*v. n.* To cry out; to exclaim.
Reclaim'able, *a.* That may be reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.
Reclaim'ant, *n.* One who contradicts or remonstrates. (R.)
Reclaim'ing, *n.* Reclamation.
Reclaim'less, *a.* That cannot be reclaimed.
Reclama'tion, *n.* [Fr.; It. *reclamazione.*] Act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed; recovery.
Reclasp', *v. a.* To clasp again, or a second time.
Re'cliuate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent down on some other part. The term is applied to parts which fall gradually from the perpendicular, as the branches of many trees or shrubs.
Reclina'tion, *n.* The act or state of reclining.
(*Dialling.*) The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane, which it intersects in a horizontal line.
(*Surg.*) A mode of operating for the cataract, which consists in applying the needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the cataract, and depressing it into the vitreous humor, in such a way that the front surface of the cataract is the upper, and its back surface the lower one. — *Dunglison.*
Recline', *v. a.* [It. *reclināre,* from Lat. *reclino,* to bend back.] To bend or lean back; to lean to one side, or sidewise.
—*v. n.* To lean; to be recumbent; to rest or repose.
—*a.* In a leaning posture. (R.)
Reclined, (*-klīnd',*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved downward; nearly recumbent. — *Gray.*
Recliu'er, *n.* A person who, or thing which, reclines.
Recliu'ing, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as RECLINATE.
R. dial. (*Dialling.*) A dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical line which passes through its centre. *Davies and Peck.*
Reclose, (*re-klōz',*) *v. a.* To close again.
Recludе', *v. a.* [Lat. *recludo,* from *re,* and *cludo,* to shut.] To close again. (R.)
Recluse, (*re-klūs',*) *a.* [Fr. *reclus;* Lat. *reclusus,* from *re,* and *cludo,* to shut.] Shut up; secluded; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.
—*n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion from intercourse with the world.
(*Eccles.*) One of a class of religious persons who live in single cells, usually attached to monasteries.
Recluse'ly, *adv.* In retirement.
Recluse'ness, *n.* State of living in reclusion; retirement.
Reclusion, (*re-klu'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Recluseness; the state of a recluse.
Reclu'sive, *a.* Living or being secluded or retired.
Recln'sory, *n.* [L. Lat. *reclusorium.*] A place of retirement; a hermitage.
Recongula'tion, *n.* A second coagulation.
Reconst', *v. a.* To coast again.
Recoc'tion, *n.* A second, or new coction or preparation.
Recogni'tion, *n.* [Lat. *recognitio,* from *recognosco.*] The act of recognizing, or state of being recognized; renewed or revived knowledge. — Acknowledgment; formal avowal; confession; memorial.
(*Law.*) An acknowledgment that something which has been done by one man in the name of another was done by authority of the latter. — *Bouvier.*
Recog'nitory, *a.* Relating to recognition.
Recognizable, (*rek-koy'ni-za-bl,*) *a.* That may be recognized, known, or acknowledged.
Recog'niznee, *n.* (Written also *recognisance.*) [From Lat. *recognosco,* to acknowledge.] Recognition; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal.
(*Law.*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record, or magistrate, duly authorized to take it, with condition to do some particular act, — as to appear at the assizes, to keep the peace, to pay a debt, or the like, upon the performance of which condition the obligation becomes null and void; but upon failure, the amount of the recognizance is forfeited. It differs from a bond, in that the latter is the creation of a new debt, while a recognizance is an acknowledgment upon record of a former debt. The state or person to, or in whose favor the recognizance is made, is called the *cognizee,* and the person who enters into it the *cognizor.* A recognizance may be entered into either to the crown, as where a person enters into recognizances to appear to answer a criminal charge, or to subject, as where bail is given.
Recogniza'tion, *n.* Same as recognizance.
Recognize, or **Recognise,** (*rek'og-nīz,*) *v. a.* [It. *recognóscere;* Fr. *reconnaître;* Lat. *recognosco,* from *re,* and *cognosco,* to know.] To know again; to recall to mind; to recollect or recover the knowledge of, either with an open avowal of that knowledge or not. — To acknowledge; to avow; to confess; to admit with formal acknowledgment.
—*v. n.* (*Law.*) To try; to examine in order to determine the truth of a matter.
Recognizee', *n.* (*Law.*) He for whose use a recognizance has been taken.
Rec'ognizor, *n.* (*Law.*) A person who enters a recognizance.
Recoil', *v. n.* [Fr. *reculer,* from Lat. *re,* again, back, and *culus,* the fundament.] To move or rush back in consequence of resistance; to fall back. — To retire; to retreat. — To shrink; to fail.
—*n.* A starting or falling back.
(*Gun.*) The motion of a piece of ordnance or small-arm in a direction opposite to that in which the projectile is thrown. It is caused by the pressure of the gas upon the bottom of the bore, in the direction of the axis, equal to that which acts upon the projectile. It exerts a very destructive effect upon the gun-carriage.
Recoil'er, *n.* One who, or that which, falls back, or recoils.
Recoil'ing, *n.* Act of starting or falling back; a shrinking.
Recoil'ingly, *adv.* With a recoil.
Recoil'ment, *n.* A recoiling; a rushing back. (R.)
Recoin', *v. a.* To coin over again.
Recoin'age, *n.* The act of coining anew.
Recoin'er, *n.* A person who recoins.
Recollect', *v. a.* [Lat. *recolligo,* from *re,* and *colligo,* to collect.] To recover or call back to the memory; to bring back to the mind or memory. — To recover resolution or composure of mind: (with reciprocal pronoun.)
—To gather what is scattered; to gather again.

"Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* those scattered divine beams." — *Boyle.*

Rec'ollects, Rec'ollets, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name often applied to the order of the OBSERVANTS, *q. v.*
Recollec'tion, *n.* The act, operation, or power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; memory; reminiscence.
Recollect'ive, *a.* Possessing the faculty of remembering.
Recoloniza'tion, *n.* A renewed colonization.
Recol'onize, *v. a.* To colonize again, or a second time.
Recombina'tion, *n.* A renewed combination.
Recombine', *v. a.* To combine anew.
Recomfort, (*-kum'.*) *v. a.* To comfort or console again. — To give new strength to. (R.)
Recommence', *v. a.* To commence again; to begin anew.
—*v. n.* To make a new or fresh beginning.
Recommence'ment, *n.* A commencement anew.
Recommend', *v. a.* To commit or intrust into the hands of another; to commit to one for protection, aid, &c. — To praise to another; to offer or commend to another's notice, confidence, or kindness, by favorable representations. — To make acceptable; to mention or represent as worthy of something. — To commit with prayers.
Recommend'able, *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of recommendation or praise.
Recommend'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being recommendable; worthiness of being recommended.
Recommend'ably, *adv.* So as to deserve recommendation.
Recommenda'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another. — Favor; esteem. (R.) — That which procures a kind or favorable reception.
Recommend'atory, *a.* That recommends; that commends to another.
Recommend'er, *n.* A person who recommends.
Recommit', *v. a.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee.
Recommit'ment, Recommit'tal, *n.* A second or renewed commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.
Recommu'nicate, *v. a.* To communicate a second time.
Recompact', *v. a.* To join anew; to compact afresh.
Rec'ompense, *v. a.* [Fr. *récompenser;* L. Lat. *recompenso.*] To weigh out to in return, or by way of amends; to compensate; to make an equivalent to, for service, loss, &c.; to reward; to requite; to remunerate. — To repay; to make return, as of an equivalent; to compensate or make up to any one.
—*n.* An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; repayment; compensation; amends; requital; reward; retribution; satisfaction.
Rec'ompenser, *n.* He who, or that which, recompenses or requites.
Recompila'tion, *n.* A compilation rendered afresh.
Recompile', *v. a.* To compile a second time.
Recompile'ment, *n.* A recompilation; act of recompiling; a new digest or compilement; as, a *recompilement* of the laws.
Recompose', *v. a.* To form or adjust again or anew; to adjust together repeatedly; — said of things. — To compose or quiet anew; to compose or tranquillize that which is ruffled or disturbed; as, to *recompose* the mind or spirit.
Recompos'er, *n.* One who, or that which, recomposes.
Recomposi'tion, *n.* Act of recomposing; renewal of composition.
Rec'oncilable, *a.* [Fr. *réconciliable.*] That may be reconciled; capable of renewed or restored unity or friendship; susceptible of being reconciled or readjusted; as, *reconcilable* individuals. — That may be made to agree or be consistent; congruous; not obstinately at variance; as, *reconcilable* accounts.
Rec'oncilableness, *n.* State or quality of being reconcilable; consistency; as, the *reconcilableness* of two apparently incongruous theories. — Practicability of restoration to amity, harmony, or fellowship.
Rec'oncilably, *adv.* In a manner susceptible of reconciliation.
Reconcile, (*rĕk'on-sīl,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *réconcilier;* Lat. *reconcilio* — *re,* and *concilio,* from *concilium,* from *con.* together, and *cieo,* to make to go, or move.] To reunite; to conciliate anew; to call back into union and friendship, as affections which have been alienated; to restore to friendship or favor, after estrangement: as, to *reconcile* parties who have been at variance. — To bring to acquiescence, content, or tranquil submission; to pacify; to appease. — To make congruous or consistent; to bring to agreement, accord, or suitableness;—preceding *with* or *to*

"Due distance *reconcile to* form and grace." — *Pope.*

—To adjust; to settle; to compose, as differences.
Rec'oncilement, *n.* Reconciliation; act of reconciliation, or state of being reconciled; renewal of concord or friendship.
Rec'onciler, *n.* One who reconciles; one who restores harmony and accord between parties at variance. — One who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly incongruous.
Reconcilia'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *reconciliatio.*] Act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship and accord after disagreement or enmity; reconcilement; reunion; restoration to harmony. — Pacification; appeasement; the means by which sinners are reconciled and brought into a state of favor with God, after natural estrangement or enmity: propitiation; atonement; expiation. — Agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, inconsistent, or incongruous; harmony.
Reconcil'iatory, *a.* Having a tendency to reconcile.
Recondensa'tion, *n.* Act of recondensing; state of being recondensed.
Recondense', *v. a.* To condense anew.
Recondite, (*rĕk'on-dīt,*) *a.* [Sp. *recondito;* Lat. *reconditus.*] Secret; abstruse; hidden from the view or intellectual faculty; as, *recondite* causes. — Profound; dealing in things mysterious or abstruse; as, *recondite* studies.
Reconduct', *v. a.* To conduct back, or again.
Reconfirm', *v. a.* To confirm afresh, or a second time.
Reconjoin', *v. a.* To conjoin anew.
Recon'naissance, Recon'noissance, *n.* [Fr.] Act of reconnoitring; preliminary survey or examination; specifically.
(*Mil.*) The examination of the features of a country, or the positions of troops, with a view to military move-

ments, such as the march of troops from one station to another, without reference to an enemy; the advance upon ground occupied by an enemy whom it is intended to force; the retreat before an enemy; or the taking up a position for defence.

(*Geol.*) The survey of a region in reference to its general geological characteristics.

(*Civ. Engin.*) An examination of the general features of a tract of country, preparatory to a more particular or exact survey, for the purpose of deciding upon the location of a public work.

R. in force. (*Mil.*) A demonstration of attack in heavy force, for the purpose of feeling the enemy's strength or position.

Reconnoitre, (*rĕk'on-noi'tr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *reconnaître*, from Lat. *recognoscere.*] To view, survey, or examine by the eye; — particularly, to examine with a view to military, geological, or engineering operations; to make a preliminary survey of.

Reconquer, (*-kŏnk'er,*) *v. a.* To conquer over again; to recover by conquest; — hence, to regain; to recover; to get back again.

Reconquest, (*-kŏn'west.*) A second conquest.

Reconsecrate, *v. a.* To consecrate afresh, or anew.

Reconsecra'tion, *n.* Consecration for the second time.

Reconsid'er, *v. a.* To consider again; to renew the consideration of; to turn over in the mind again; to review or reëxamine; as, to *reconsider* a proposition. — In legislative proceedings, to take up for renewed consideration that which has been previously acted upon; as, to *reconsider* a motion, to *reconsider* a vote of supply, &c.

Reconsider'ation, *n.* A renewed consideration or review in the mind; the taking up for renewed consideration of that which has been previously acted upon; as, the *reconsideration* of a rider to a legislative bill.

Reconsolida'tion, *n.* The state of being consolidated anew.

Reconstruct', *v. a.* To rebuild: to construct a second time; as, to *reconstruct* a city, to *reconstruct* the preamble to a bill.

Reconstruction, (*-strŭk'shun,*) *n.* Act of reconstructing; state of being reconstructed; as, the *reconstruction* of a government.

(*Amer. Pol.*) A term applied, since the Civil War, to the reorganization of the Southern States under the recent Acts of Congress.

Recontinu'ance, *n.* The state of recontinuing.

Recontinue, *v. a.* and *n.* To continue again or afresh.

Reconvene', *v. a.* and *v. n.* To convene, or call together, anew.

Reconven'tion, *n.* (*Civ. Law.*) An action brought by the defendant against the plaintiff, before the same judge.

Reconver'sion, *n.* Conversion for the second time.

Reconvert', *v. a.* To convert again, or anew.

Reconvey, (*-kon-vā',*) *v. a.* To convey back, or to the former place; as, to *reconvey* merchandise. — To transfer back to a former owner; as, to *reconvey* lands.

Reconvey'ance, *n.* The act of reconveying or making a transfer of title back to a former possessor.

Recopy', *v. a.* To copy again or afresh.

Record', *v. a.* [Fr. *recorder*, from Lat. *recordor* — *re*, again, and *cor, cordis*, the heart.] To cause to be remembered; to imprint deeply on the mind or memory; to register; to enroll; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of a thing; to make a note of; as, to *record* the proceedings of a court of law, or of a legislative body, to *record* historical events, to *record* a will, lease, or deed.

—*n.* An authentic memorial; a register; a verified or official copy of any writing, or account of any facts or proceedings, entered in a book, or in any collection of archives, for preservation and reference; also, the book or manuscript containing such copy or account. See Archives.

Court of Record, a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are inscribed on parchment, or in books of archives, for a permanent memorial.

Record'er, *n.* One who records or registers; — specifically, an officer who registers writings or transactions; one who enrolls or records; a registrar. — The chief judicial officer of some cities or boroughs, so called because his court is a court of record; the chief law officer of the municipality of the city of London; also, the chief justice of British colonies in the East Indies.

(*Mus.*) A musical instrument, somewhat resembling the flageolet, formerly in vogue.

Recorder'ship, *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a recorder.

Recorporifica'tion, *n.* Act or state of investing, or being invested, anew with a body. (R.)

Recouch', *v. n.* To lie down again.

Recount', *v. a.* [Fr. *reconter*, — *re*, and *conter*, to tell, from *comte*, recital of imaginary adventures; It. *contare*; Sp. *contar.*] To recite, as imaginary adventures; to go over in detail; to repeat; to relate; to rehearse; to narrate; to detail; to enumerate.

"*Recount* our blessings and compare our woes."—*Dryden.*

—To count or reckon again or anew.

Recoup, Recoupe, (*re-kōōp'*) *v. a.* [Fr. *recouper.*] To cut afresh; — hence, to redivide or redistribute.

(*Law.*) To hold back a part of, as due.

Re'coupe, *n.* (*Law.*) See Recoupment.

Recoup'er, *n.* One who recoups.

Recoup'ment, Recoupe', *n.* (*Law.*) Act of retaining something due; diminution of a plaintiff's damages, in an action on an agreement, for default in performance on his part.

Recourse', *n.* [Fr. *recours*; Lat. *recursus*, from *recurro* — *re*, and *curro, cursum*, to run.] A return; recurrence; renewed attack; as, *recourse* of sickness. — A going to with a request or application, as for aid or protection; resort; recurrence in embarrassment, difficulty, perplexity, &c.; application of efforts, art, or labor.

"Our last *recourse* is therefore to our art."—*Dryden.*

Without recourse, words sometimes used as a rider to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, to protect the indorser from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders.

Recov'er, *v. a.* To cover anew or again.

Recover, (*-kŭv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *recouvrer*; It. *ricoverare*; Lat. *recupero, recuperare* = *recupio* — *re*, and *capio*, to take.] To get or obtain again; to win back; to regain; to get renewed possession of. — To restore from sickness; to revive from faintness, or apparent death; to bring back to life and health; to cure; — used with the reciprocal pronoun. — To repair the loss of, or to repair an injury done by neglect; to retrieve; to make good to one's self by reparation; as, to *recover* lost ground or time. — To bring back to a former state by liberation from capture or possession; to regain by act or effort; to reach; to come to.

(*Law.*) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to *recover* debt and costs, or damages, in a court of law.

—*v. n.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well; — preceding *of* or *from*; as, he has *recovered from* the gout. — To regain a former state or condition after evil or misfortune; as, to *recover* from depression of spirits.

(*Law.*) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in cause at law; as, the plaintiff *recovered* in the case, with costs.

Recov'erable, *a.* That may be recovered or regained; that may be restored from sickness; that may be brought back to a former condition; that may be obtained from a debtor or possessor; as, the amount is *recoverable.*

Recovera'bleness, *n.* State or quality of being recoverable; susceptibility of being recovered.

Recoveree', *n.* (*Law.*) The person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery; — correlative to *recoveror.*

Recov'erer, *n.* One who makes recovery.

Recov'eror, *n.* (*Law.*) The demandant in a common recovery after judgment; — opposed to *recoveree.*

Recovery, (*-kŭv'er-ĭ,*) *n.* Act of recovering, or of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession of anything lost. — Restoration from sickness, faintness, or apparent death; restoration from any evil or misfortune; capacity of being restored to health or prosperity. — The obtaining of a right to something, by a judgment of a court, from an opposing party in a suit at law.

Recov'ery, in *Ohio*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Recreancy, (*rĕk're-an-sy,*) *n.* State or quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Rec'reant, *a.* [O. Fr., faint-hearted; L. Lat. *recredi-tus* — *re*, and *credo*, to intrust to one. In the Middle Ages, those who delivered themselves up to an enemy were called *recrediti*, or *recreanti*, and were accounted infamous.] Renegade; apostate; craven; false; unfaithful. — Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; — hence, cowardly; mean-spirited; craven; as, a *recreant* knight.

—*n.* A renegade; an apostate. — One who yields in combat; one who begs for mercy; — hence, a craven; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

Rec'reate, *v. a.* [Lat. *recreo*; Fr. *récréer.*] To revive; to reanimate; — particularly, to divert; to amuse; to enliven; to entertain; to cheer; to refresh after toil; to afford pleasurable occupation in weariness; to gratify; to delight; to relieve.

—*v. n.* To take recreation.

Re'create, *v. a.* To make or create anew; to renew; as, to *recreate* an army.

Recrea'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *recreatio.*] Act of recreating, or state of being recreated; relief from toil or pain; refreshment of the strength or spirits after labor or exertion; pleasurable occupation in sorrow or distress; amusement; diversion; entertainment; sport; cheerful or invigorating exercise.

Rec'reative, *a.* [Fr. *récréatif.*] Serving to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; infusing relief or abstraction after labor or pain; diverting; amusing; yielding pleasurable change; as, *recreative* exercises.

Rec'reatively, *adv.* In a manner to afford recreation.

Rec'reativeness, *n.* State or quality of being recreative.

Rec'rement, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *recrementum*, from *recerno* — *re*, and *cerno*, to separate.] Superfluous matter separated from that which may be utilized; refuse; dross; scoria; spume: as, the *recrement* of ore.

Recrement'al, Recrementi'tial, Recrementi'tious, (*-tish'al, tish'us.*) *a.* [Fr. *recrementiel.*] Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable and useful.

Recrim'inate, *v. n.* [Fr. *récriminer*; Lat. *re*, and *criminor, criminatus*, to accuse one of a crime.] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge; to charge an accuser with the like offence.

—*v. a.* To accuse in return.

Recrimina'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of recriminating; the return of one charge or accusation with another.

"The quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations.*"
Govt. of the Tongue.

(*Law.*) An accusation brought by the accused against the accuser upon the same fact; a counter-charge.

Recrim'inative, Recrim'inatory, *a.* [Fr. *recriminatoire.*] Retorting accusation.

Recrim'inator, *n.* One who recriminates or retorts a charge.

Recrim'inatory, *a.* See Recriminative.

Recross', *v. a.* To cross again, or a second time.

Recru'dency, Recrudescence, Recrudescency, (*-dĕs'sens, dĕs'sen-sy.*) *n.* [Fr. *recrudescence.*] The state of becoming sore again.

(*Med.*) Increased acuteness of a disease after an intermission of ease.

Recrudes'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *recrudescere* — *re*, again, and *crudescere*, to become hard or raw.] Becoming raw, sore, or painful again, as a wound.

Recruit, (*re-krōōt'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *recruter*; from Lat. *re-cresco* — *re.*] To cause to grow up or increase again; to repair; to recover; to regain; to recuperate; to gain new supplies of anything wasted or deficient; as, fresh air and exercise *recruit* one's strength. — Hence, to reinvigorate the fallen condition of; to restore the lack of tone or muscularity in; to revive in health or strength. — To furnish with new supplies of men, as an army; to fill up by enlisting new men, as the ranks of a regiment; to supply with new men any deficiency of troops.

—*v. n.* To gain new supplies of anything diminished or wasted; to gain renewed health, spirits, strength, and the like; as, pulmonary invalids often *recruit* in warmer climates. — To raise new men for military or other service; to gain new supplies of soldiers; to enlist raw troops.

—*n.* The rehabilitation of anything wasted or lacking. — A newly raised soldier to supply the deficiency of an army; a newly-enlisted man for the ranks.

Recruit'er, *n.* One who recruits; — especially, a recruiting-officer.

Recruit'ing, *n.* The business of raising new soldiers to supply the loss of men in an army.

Recruiting-officer, a military officer charged with the gain of recruits for the ranks.

Recruit'ment, *n.* Recruiting.

Recrystallization, *n.* Act or process of crystallizing for the second time.

Recrys'tallize, *v. n.* To crystallize over again.

Rec'tal, *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging, or relating, to the rectum.

Rec'tangle, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rectangulus* — *rectus*, right, and *angulus*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A right-angled parallelogram; a right angle made by the falling of one line perpendicularly upon another.

Rec'tangled, *a.* Having one or more right angles.

Rectan'gular, *a.* [Fr. *rectangulaire.*] Right-angled; having one or more angles of 90 degrees.

Rectangular'ity, *n.* State or quality of being right-angled.

Rectan'gularly, *adv.* With right angles.

Rectan'gularness, *n.* State or quality of being rectangular.

Rec'tifiable, *a.* Capable of being rectified; capable of being corrected or set right.

(*Math.*) Applied to curves such that straight lines can be constructed equal to any definite portion of them.
Davies and Peck.

Rectifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act or operation of rectifying, or of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous.

(*Chem.*) The process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation. See Distillation.

R. of a curve. (*Math.*) The operation of finding an expression for the length of a definite portion of a curve.
Davies and Peck.

Rec'tifier, *n.* One who, or that which, rectifies, corrects, or amends.

Rec'tify, *v. a.* [Fr. *rectifier*; from Lat. *rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] To make right, as that which is wrong, erroneous, or false; to correct: to amend.

(*Chem.*) To refine by repeated distillation, separating the grosser parts.

Rectilin'eal, Rectilin'ear, *a.* [From Lat. *rectus*, right, and *linea*, a line.] Right- or straight-lined; consisting of a right line or of right lines; bounded by right lines; straight.

Rectilinear'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being right-lined.

Rectilin'early, *adv.* In a right line.

Rec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *rectio, rectionis*, from *regere*, to govern.] (*Gram.*) State or power of one word requiring another to be put in a certain case or mode; government. — *Worcester.*

Rec'titude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight.] Straightness. (R.) — Rightness of principles or practice; exact conformity to truth or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; integrity; uprightness.

Rec'to, *n.* [Lat. *rectus*, right.] (*Law.*) A writ of right. *Whishaw.*

(*Print.*) A right-hand page; — opposed to *verso.*

Rec'tor, *n.* [Lat., from *regere*, to govern.] A ruler or governor. (R.)

(*Eccl.*) A clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish, and receives the tithes, &c.; or, the parson of an unappropriated parish.

—The head-master of a public school. — The superior officer, or chief, of a convent or religious house.

Rec'toral, *a.* Relating to government, or to a rector; rectorial.

Rec'torate, *n.* A rectorship.

Rec'toress, Rec'trix, *n.* A governess. (R.)

Rectorial, *a.* Pertaining to a rector or rectory; rectoral.

Rec'torship, *n.* The office or rank of a rector.

Rectortown Station, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., abt. 130 m. N. by W. of Richmond.

Rectorville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hamilton co., abt. 90 m. S.S.E. of Vandalia.

Rec'tory, *n.* A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes. — A rector's mansion; a parsonage-house.

Rec'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The third and last portion of the large intestines (Fig. 218), and so named from its running the greater part of its course in a straight line. The rectum is united above with, or rather is a continuation of, the colon, and terminates below, after a curve, at what is denominated the *anus*, where it is surrounded by the *sphincter* and *levator* muscles.

Recuba'tion, *n.* [Lat. *recubo.*] The act of lying or leaning.

Recul'tivate, *v. a.* To cultivate anew.

Recum'bency, Recum'bence, *n.* Act or posture of leaning, reclining, or lying; rest.

Recum'bent, *a.* [Lat. *recumbens*, from *recumbo*, — *re*, and *cumbo*, to lie.] Leaning; reclining. — Reposing; inactive; idle.

Recum'bently, *adv.* In a recumbent posture.

Recu'perable, *a.* [Fr. and Sp.] Capable of being recovered; recoverable. (B.)

Recu'perate, *v. a.* [Lat. *recupero*, from *re*, again, and *capio*, to take.] To regain; to recover. (B.)

Recupera'tion, *n.* [Lat. *recuperatio.*] The recovery of a thing lost.

Recu'perative, Recu'peratory, *a.* Belonging to recovery. (B.)

Recur', *v. n.* [Lat. *recurro*, from *re*, and *curro*, to run.] To resort; to have recourse; to take refuge in. — To return to the thought or mind.

Recur'rence, Recur'rency, *n.* Act of recurring; return; resort.

Recur'rent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *recurrens.*] Recurring from time to time; recurring at intervals.

(*Anat.*) Noting several arterial and nervous branches, which seem to reascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanate. — *Dunglison.*

(*Crystallog.*) Applied to crystals whose faces, being counted in annular ranges from one extremity to the other, furnish two different numbers, which succeed each other several times, as 4, 8, 4, 8, 4. — *Cleaveland.*

Recur'ring, *a.* Returning regularly to the thought or mind; recurrent.

R. series. (*Math.*) A series in which each term is equal to the algebraic sum of the products obtained by multiplying one or more of the preceding terms by certain fixed quantities, which, taken in their order, are called the *scale of the series.* — *Worcester.*

Recur'vate, *v. a.* [Lat. *recurvo.*] To bend back.

Recurva'tion, *n.* Flexure backward.

Recurve', *v. a.* [Lat. *recurvo*, from *re*, and *curvo*, to bend.] To bend, or curve, backwards or back.

Recurved', Recurv'ous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Curved outwards or backwards. — *Gray.*

Recurviros'tridæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *recurvus*, bent backward, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) The Avoset family, order *Grallatores*, comprising birds which are at once distinguished by their excessively elongated legs, long and slender neck, and long and slender bill. See Avoset.

Recur'vity, *n.* Flexure backwards; recurvation.

Recurvopat'ent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent back and spreading. — *Loudon.*

Recu'sant, *n.* One who refuses to acknowledge a certain power or authority.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) A term in vogue in England in the 16th and 17th centuries, and used to express any one who refused to acknowledge the king's supremacy in matters of religion and accept him as head of the Church. In this sense the term came into use in the time of Henry VIII., when that monarch, abjuring the creed and supremacy of the Catholic Church, and the Pope as head of the faith, accepted the Reformation, and, to the horror of many of his pious subjects, usurped the Papal attribute of spiritual head of the Church. In the next century, when dissent began to creep into the established religion, the term of *recusant* was applied to any dissenter or person who, from motives of conscience, declined, or openly refused, to accept the communion as administered by the Church of England, and signified any Nonconformist, from a Covenanter to a Friend. The term at length became so odious and comprehensive that it embraced all those who, on the most trivial plea, absented themselves from church or public service, and all Catholics who firmly adhered to their faith were stigmatized as *Popish recusants.*

Recusa'tion, *n.* [Lat. *recusatio.*] (*Civil and Canon Law.*) A plea or exception by which the defendant requires that the judge having jurisdiction of the cause should abstain from deciding, upon the ground of interest, or for a legal objection to his prejudice. *Bouvier.*

Recu'sative, *a.* Refusing; denying.

Recussion, (*re-kŭsh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *recutio, recussus*, to cause to rebound.] Act of beating or forcing back.

Red, *a.* [A. S. *red, read*; Ger. *roth*; Lat. *ruber, rutilus*; Gr. *erythros.*] Of a color resembling that of arterial blood; crimson.

—*n.* The second and intermediate of the primary colors, standing between yellow and blue, and in like intermediate relation also to white and black, or light and shade. — Hence, it is preëminent among colors, as well as the most positive of all, forming with yellow the secondary orange and its near relatives, scarlet, etc.; and with blue the secondary purple and its allies, crimson, etc. It gives some degree of warmth to all colors, but most so to those which partake of yellow.

—*pl.* (*Med.*) The menses.

Redact', *v. a.* [Lat. *redigo.*] To force, bring, or reduce to form. (B.)

Redac'tion, *n.* The act of digesting or reducing to form, as literary materials. — *Worcester.* (B.)

Redan', *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A sort of rampart placed in advance of the principal works, to defend the most exposed parts. The redan usually consists of a rampart of earth, and is generally looked upon as the simplest kind of field fortifications.

Fig. 2227.—REDAN.

Red-ant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Ant.

Red-an'timony, *n.* (*Chem.*) A red crystalline mineral, consisting of oxide of antimony and sulphate of antimony. — *Dana.*

Red-ash, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Fraxinus pubescens*, a species of ash abundant in Pennsylvania. It arises 60 ft., with a straight trunk covered with bark of a deep-brown color. Leaves of about 7 leaflets, which become reddish underneath. The wood is similar to that of the white-ash, and is valuable for about the same diversified uses. See Fraxinus.

Red Bank, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Camden.

—A post-village of Monmouth co., abt. 26 m. S. of New York city, N. Y. *Pop.* (1870) 2,088.

Red Bank, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Red Bank Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters Coldwater River in De Soto co.

Red Bank Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Allegheny River between Armstrong and Clarion cos.

Red Bay, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Laurus.

Red'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family *Sylvicolidæ*, common in the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. It is about 7 inches long; the bill rather straight, notched at the tip; the wings elongated. Its color is light-red, with the back more dusky.

Red Bluff, in *California*, a post-village and township, cap. of Tehama co., abt. 150 m. N. by W. of Sacramento; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Red'branching, *a.* Having red branches.

Red'breast, *n.* A bird so named from the color of its breast; the robin.

Redbreast'ed, *a.* Having a red breast. (Tautological.)

Red'bud, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cercis.

Red'-brown, *a.* (*Bot.*) Brown mixed with red.

Red Bud, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 24 m. S. of Bellville.

Red Bud, in *Missouri*, a village of Ozark co., abt. 35 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Red-burn'ing, *a.* That has a fiery color.

Red'-cap, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of goldfinch with the top of the head red.

Red-ce'dar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Juniperus.

Red Cedar, in *Iowa*, a village of Cedar co., abt. 20 m. E. of Iowa City.

Red Cedar River, rises in Freeborn, Minnesota, and flowing S. enters Iowa in Mitchell co., thence pursuing an almost direct S.S.E. course to Muscatine co., it turns to the S.W. and enters the Iowa River in Louisa co. *Length*, abt. 300 m.

Red Cedar River, in *Michigan*, rises in Livingston co., and enters Grand River at Lansing, in Ingham co.

Red Cedar (or Menomonee) **River,** in *Wisconsin*, rises in Dallas co., and flowing S., enters the Chippewa River in Pepin co.

Red'-chalk, (*-chawk,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A red, argillaceous iron-ore, used as a drawing material.

Red-checked, (*-chĕkt',*) *a.* With red cheeks.

Red Clay, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Whitfield co., abt. 245 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Red'clay Creek, rises in Chester co., Pennsylvania, and flowing S.E. into Delaware, joins Whiteclay Creek in New Castle co. to form the Christiana.

Red'coat, *n.* A name given to an English soldier, in vulgar parlance;—derived from the color of his uniform.

Red Copper-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Native dioxide of copper, or Cu_2O, containing 88·8 per cent. of copper and 11·2 per cent. of oxygen. It is of a deep-red color, which usually can only be seen by transmitted light. The variety crystallizing in the octahedral form is called *Cuprite*; a lighter red fibrous variety is called *Chalcotrichite*, or *Plush Copper-ore*; while the massive, or earthy kind, is known as *Brick* or *Tile-ore* (Ziegelerz).

Red Cor'al, *n.* See Coral.

Red Creek, in *California*, enters the Sacramento River between Colusa and Shasta cos.

Red Creek, in *Mississippi*, enters Black Creek in Jackson co.

Red Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 160 m. N.W. by W. of Albany.

Red Cur'rant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ribes.

Redden, (*red'dn,*) *v. a.* To make red or roseate.

—*v. n.* To grow or become red or rosy; to blush; to flush, as with anger or confusion.

Red Deer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Deer.

Red Deer, a river and small lake of British N. America, the former of which joins the Saskatchewan River abt. Lat. 50° 40′ N., Lon. 110° 5′ W.

Redden'dum, [Lat.] (*Law.*) That clause in a deed by which the grantor reserves something new to himself out of that which he granted before.

Red'ding, in *Indiana*, a township of Jackson co., containing the post-village of Reddington, abt. 16 m. N.E. of Brownstown; *pop.* abt. 1,561.

Red'dish, *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red; rosy.

Red'dishness, *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

Red'ditch, a town of England, co. of Worcester, 12 m. S.S.W. of Birmingham. *Manuf.* Needles, pins, fish-hooks, and fishing-tackle. *Pop.* 5,570.

Redditio, (*red-dish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *redditio*, from *reddo* — from *re*, and *do, dare*, to give.] Act of giving back or restoring; restitution.—Explanation; representation.(B.)

Red'ditive, *a.* [Lat. *redditivus.*] (*Gram.*) Answering to an interrogative.

Red Dog, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 40 m. E. of Marysville.

Rede, *v. a.* To advise; to counsel. (Local Eng.)

Redeem', *v. a.* [Lat. *redimo*, from *re*, and *emo*, to buy, to purchase.] To buy or purchase back; to repurchase. — To ransom; to liberate or rescue from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer, or to be forfeited by paying an equivalent for. — To rescue; to recover; to deliver from. — To improve or employ to the best purpose, as time. — To recompense; to compensate; to make amends for. — To pay the penalty of; to suffer for.

Redeem'able, *a.* That may be redeemed; capable of redemption; as, *redeemable* property. — Payable or purchasable in bullion, and capable of being thus brought into the possession of government, or the original promisor; as, *redeemable* capital.

Redeem'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being redeemable.

Redeem'er, *n.* One who redeems or ransoms. — Specifically, the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Redelib'erate, *v. a.* To deliberate anew.

Redeliv'er, *v. a.* To deliver back. — To deliver anew; to set free a second time; as, to *redeliver* a captive.

Redeliv'erance, *n.* A second deliverance.

Redeliv'ery, *n.* Act of delivering back; as, the *redelivery* of a letter. — A second delivery or liberation, as of a prisoner.

Redemand', *v. a.* [Fr. *redemander.*] To demand back again.

—*n.* A demanding back again.

Redemand'able, *a.* That may be demanded back.

Redemise, (*-mīz',*) *v. a.* To convey or transfer back, as an estate.

—*n.* (*Law.*) Reconveyance; as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate.

Redemp'tible, *a.* Redeemable; that may be redeemed.

Redemp'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *redemptio.*] Act of redeeming, or state of being redeemed; repurchase; ransom; release; rescue; deliverance; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, the *redemption* of a ship and cargo; — hence, specifically

(*Com.*) Repurchase by the issuer of bills, notes, or other certificates of indebtedness, by making payment to the holder thereof.

(*Theol.*) Our recovery from sin and death by the obedience and sacrifice of Christ, who is on this account called the *Redeemer.*

(*Law.*) The deliverance of an estate from a mortgage; or the taking back of mortgaged property upon performance of the terms or conditions attending its conveyance; also the right of redeeming and of reëntry upon an estate mortgaged.

Redemp'tionary, *n.* One who is, or may be, redeemed. (B.)

Redemp'tioner, *n.* One who effects self-redemption. — Formerly, an emigrant from the Old World to the New, whose services were mortgaged for a stipulated term, to defray the cost of his passage.

Redemp'tive, *a.* Serving to redeem; redeeming; as, the *redemptive* mission of the Saviour.

Redemp'torists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order among the Roman Catholics, founded by Alphonso de Lignori, *q. v.*, in the city of Scala, in 1732, and secured the approval of Pope Benedict XIV. in 1749. Besides the usual monastic vows, they bind themselves to labor for the propagation of the Catholic faith, and have for their principal system of action the conducting of *missions*, which last from one week to one month, during which time the missionaries endeavor to prevail upon all the members of a church for a thorough reformation of their life. They have 10 houses in the United States — at Annapolis, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cumberland, Detroit, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and Rochester. An independent organization, called the *Paulists*, was founded some years ago for missionary purposes better suited for this country, by some American Redemptionists, who left the congregation with the authority of the Pope, and organized a first house in New York in 1858. A congregation of Redemptorist nuns, also, founded by St. Lignori, but which never extended itself widely, has a house in Third street, New York.

Redemp'tory, *a.* Serving to redeem; applied to ransom.

Redent'ed, *a* Indented like the teeth of a saw.

Redescend, (*-de-sĕnd',*) *v. n.* [Fr. *redescendre.*] To descend again.

Redeye, (*rĕd'ī,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European fish, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, belonging to the family *Cyprinidæ*, so called from the color of its iris; — also called *Rudd.* — An American vulgarism for fiery new whisky.

Red'field, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dallas co., abt. 33 m. W. of Des Moines.

Redfield, in *New York*, a post-township of Oswego co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,324.

Red'-fire, *n.* (*Pyrotech.*) A pyrotechnical compound which burns with a beautiful red or pink flame. It consists of nitrate of strontia, mixed with charcoal and a little sulphur and chlorate of potash.

Red'ford, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Redford, in *New York*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 140 m. N. of Albany.

Red Gourd, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cucurbita.

Red'grave, Richard, B. A., an English painter, b. in Pimlico, London, 1804. His best works are — *The Semp-*

stress; The Solitary Pool; Little Red Riding-Hood; The Mid-wood Shade; and *The Country Cousins.* He is also the author, in conjunction with his brother, S. Reedgrave, of a history of British art, published in 1866, under the title of *A Century of Painters.*

Red Gum, *n.* (*Med.*) An eruptive disease to which children at the breast are very subject, particularly about the time when the gums first begin to get hard and painful. Though very often excited by irritation, it sometimes proceeds from some imperfection of the milk, or disordered state of the mother or nurse's system. The eruption commences with a crop of very small, hard pimples, of a pale-red or pinkish color, which, from the whiteness of the skin surrounding the patches, gives the rash a more positive appearance than it otherwise would have. The eruption is attended with considerable itching, causing the infant great irritation: it may continue from two to three days, and usually terminates by a slight desquamation. This is a very harmless affection, and merely requires a warm bath to allay the itching and relieve the breathing, which is sometimes affected when the eruption is full. A little mild aperient medicine, such as magnesia, with a small quantity of manna dissolved in water, may be given night and morning.

—A disease found in grain, being a kind of blight.

Red'-hand, *adv.* In the very act (*flagrante delicto*), as it were, with hands reddened with blood; — said of one caught in the act of homicide.

—*n.* (*Her.*) Same as BLOODY-HAND, *q. v.*

Red'-head, *n.* A person having hair of a red or reddish hue.

(*Zoöl.*) See AYTHYA.

(*Bot.*) A plant (*Asclepias curassivica*). See ASCLEPIAS.

Red'-heat, *n.* A degree of heat amounting to redness.

Red Hook, in *New York*, a post-township of Dutchess co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,350.

Red-hot, *a.* Red with heat; heated to vivid redness.

Red House, in *New York*, a township of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* (1870) 407.

Red House, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Charlotte co., abt. 112 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Red'lent, *a.* [From Lat. *redire*, to return.] Returning; going back. (R.)

Redigest, (*-jĕst',*) *v. a.* To digest anew; to reduce to form a second time.

Redimin'ish, *v. a.* To diminish again, or anew.

Redin'tegrate, *v. a.* [Lat. *re*, again, and *integrare*, to renew; Fr. *réintégrer.*] To make whole again; to renew; to renovate; to restore to a state of integrity or soundness.

Redintegra'tion, *n.* [Lat. *redintegratio — re*, and *integro*, to make whole.] Renewal; renovation; restoration to a whole or sound state.

(*Chem.*) The restoration of any mixed body or compound to its integral constituent parts.

Red Iron-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) A name under which are included those varieties of Hæmatite which have a nonmetallic or submetallic lustre.

Redisburse', *v. a.* To repay; to refund; to reimburse.

Rediscov'er, *v. a.* To discover afresh, or again.

Redispose', *v. a.* To dispose or adjust anew.

Redisseize', Redisseise', *v. a.* (*Law.*) To disseize a second time.

Redisseiz'in, *n.* (*Law.*) A disseizin by one who once before was adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, &c.; also, a writ which lay in such a case.—*Blackstone.*

Redisseiz'or, *n.* One who redisseizes.

Redissolve, (*-zŏlv,*) *v. a.* To dissolve anew, or a second time.

Redistrain'er, *n.* [*re* and *distrainer.*] One who distrains again, or time after time.

Redistrib'ute, *v. a.* [*re* and *distribute.*] To distribute again.

Redistribu'tion, *a.* A second distribution; a dealing back.

Redivide', *v. a.* To divide again, or anew.

Red Lake, in *Minnesota*, a considerable lake on the boundary-line between Pembina and Polk cos. It consists of two large bodies of water connected by a narrow strait. It receives numerous streams, and has its outlet in Red Lake River, which flows W. into the Red River of the North.

Red Land, in *Arkansas*, a township of Hempstead co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Red Lead, *n.* (*Min.*) See MINIUM.

Red'-letter, *n.* Having, or marked by, red letters.

Red-letter day, a fortunate or auspicious day; — so called because the holidays, or saints' days, were marked in the old calendar with red letters.

Red Lion, in *Delaware*, a post-village and hundred of New Castle co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Wilmington; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Red Lion, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Mount Holly.

Red-liquor, (*-lĭk'ur,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A crude acetate of alumina, employed as a mordant in calico-printing. *Ure.*

Red'ly, *adv.* With redness; so as to be, or make to be, red.

Red'man, in *Iowa*, a village of Taoma co., abt. 37 m. W. of Cedar Rapids.

Red Mul'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MORACEÆ.

Red'ness, *n.* [A. S. *readnesse.*] State or quality of being red; red hue or color.

Red Oak, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Cedar co., abt. 6 m. N. of Tipton; *pop.* 570. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* 820.

Red Oak Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Flint River from Merriwether co.

Red'olence, Red'olency, *n.* [From *redolent.*] State or quality of being redolent; fragrance; perfume; sweetness of scent or smell; as, the *redolence* of flowers.

Red'olent, *a.* [Lat. *redolens*, from *redoleo — re*, and *oleo*, to smell.] Having or diffusing fragrance, or a sweet scent; odorous; full of perfume; — often followed by *of.*

"Thy odours, O how *redolent!*" — *Sandys.*

Red'on, a town of France, dept. of Ille-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 38 m. N.W. of Nantes. *Manuf.* Serges. Shipbuilding is extensively carried on. *Pop.* 6,000.

Redouble, (*-dŭb'l,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *redoubler.*] To double again; to repeat in return; to repeat often; to increase by repeated or continued efforts; as, he *redoubled* his attentions.

—*v. n.* To double again; to become twice as much; to suffer considerable augmentation.

Redoubt, Redout, (*re-dowt',*) *n.* [Fr. *redoute.*] (*Fort.*) A term applied to nearly every kind of work intended to fortify military positions. It is also used to signify works constructed within others, so as to prolong their defence; and to detached works used to secure some portion of ground which would be of advantage to the besiegers.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *redoubter.*] To regard with favor; to stand in awe or dread of; as, "my most *redoubted* lord." *Shaks.*

Redoubtable, Redoutable, (*-dout'a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from *redouter*; Lat. *re*, and *dubito*, to doubt.] Formidable; awe-inspiring; terrible to foes; as, a *redoubtable* warrior; — hence, valorous; — sometimes in contempt or burlesque; as, my *redoubtable* rival, the counter-jumper.

Redon'da, an island of Brazil, off the entrance of the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

Redon'da, an islet of the British W. Indies, between the islands of Nevis and Montserrat; Lat. 16° 55′ N., Lon. 62° 19′ W. — An islet of the British W. Indies, off the N. extremity of the island of Grenada.

Redound', *v. a.* [Fr. *redonder*; Lat. *redundo — re*, and *undo*, to surge, swell.] To flow back, as waves; to be sent, rolled, or driven back.

"Driven back, *redounded*, as a flood." — *Milton.*

—To conduce to the consequence; to contribute; to result; to produce in the effect; as it *redounds* to his honor. — To overflow; to be in excess or abundance; to be over and above in quantity.

—*n.* Return, as of consequence or effect; result; requital; as, "*redound* of glory." (*Tennyson.*) — Rebound; reverberation; echo. (R.)

Redo'wa, *n.* A slow and graceful dance in triple time.

Red'-poll, Red'-pole, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LINNET.

Redraft', *v. a.* To draft, draw, or delineate anew; as, to *redraft* a sketch or document.

—*n.* A second draft or copy.

(*Com.*) A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he effects reimbursement to himself the amount of the protested bill, with all incidental costs and charges.

Redraw', *v. a.* To draw anew; to draw a second draft or copy.

—*v. n.* (*Com.*) To draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

Redress', *v. a.* [Fr. *redresser*, from It. *dirizzare*, from Lat. *re*, and *dirigo, directus*, to lay or make straight.] To set right or straight; to amend; to rectify. (R.) — To set right, or remedy, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to ease or relieve from; to make amends for; as, to *redress* grievances. — To make compensation or amends to; to relieve of something unjust, obnoxious, or oppressive; to grant relief to.

—*n.* A setting right or straight; reformation; amendment. (R.) — A rectifying; an adjusting; relief; remedy; reparation; deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; as, to seek *redress* from the law. — A redresser; one who administers relief.

Redress'al, *n.* Act of redressing; state of being redressed; redress.

Redress'er, *n.* One who makes or gives redress.

Redress'ible, *a.* That may be redressed or relieved; reparable; as, a *redressible* wrong.

Redress'ive, *a.* Giving redress, or affording relief or succor; as, *redressive* measures.

Redress'less, *a.* Without redress, relief, or amendment.

Redress'ment, *n.* Redress; redressal; act of redressing.

Redriv'en, *p. a.* Driven back, or again.

Red River, the most S. of the great tributaries of the Mississippi River, is formed by the confluence of several branches, in the N.W. part of Texas, and flowing generally E. by S., between that State and Indian Territory, into Arkansas, turns to the S., and enters Louisiana. Thence traversing the latter State in a S.E. direction, it joins the Mississippi River between Concordia and Avoyelles parishes; Lat. 31° N., Lon. 91° 50′ W. The sources of the *R. R.* rise in the deep fissures or *cañons* of a sterile table-land, known as *El Llano Estacado*; thence, for about 500 m., their course is through an arid, sandy plain, almost totally destitute of vegetation. The banks then begin to contract, and the bed to deepen, but the shores remain low, and are subject to frequent inundation. Immense forests now appear, and the adjoining land becomes as preëminently fertile as it was before sterile. At certain points, owing to the light, alluvial nature of the banks, the earth is washed down, carried along, and deposited at other points, so as to entirely change the channel of the river. Large quantities of drift-wood collect also, and by choking up the bed of the river, cause the country to be inundated for miles around. One of these *great rafts*, as they are called, was removed by the U. States government in 1834-5, at an expense of $300,000. Length of main stream, abt. 1,200 m.; including longest fork, 2,100 m.; navigable abt. 500 m.

Red River, in *Arkansas*, a township of La Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 700. — A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* abt. 350. — A township of White co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Red River, in *Kentucky*, enters the Kentucky River between Clark and Estill cos.

Red River, in *Michigan*, enters Clinton River from Macomb co.

Red River, in *Tennessee*, enters the Cumberland River in Montgomery co.

Red River, in *Texas*, a N.E. co., adjoining Indian Territory; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River and its Sulphur Fork. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, exceedingly fertile, producing a great abundance of cotton, corn, and hay. *Cap.* Clarksville. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Red River Country, or PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND, a large extent of territory in British America, lying N. of the dividing line between Dakota Territory and the State of Minnesota, at the foot of Lake Winnipeg, and on both sides of the Red River of the North. This territory is comparatively but little known; it is, however, said to possess a climate and soil favorable to agriculture, and needing only a market to be of considerable value as a farming country. Its inhabitants are a few English, Scotch, and Irish settlers, who have their principal location at Fort Garry, at the confluence of the Assineboin with the Red River of the North. In addition to the above, there are some 2,000 to 3,000 half-breeds, of mixed Canadian and Indian blood, who mainly subsist by hunting and trapping. This territory formerly formed part of the immense region governed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The latter, however, in 1869, transferred the country to the Dominion of Canada. The colonists resenting this change of govt., deposed the governor sent out by the Canadian authorities, and declared for independence. In the summer of 1870, an expeditionary force of British regulars, and Canadian militia, was sent to put down the revolt. A compromise was afterwards effected, by the terms of which the country is to be represented in the Canadian Parliament, under the name of the prov. of *Manitoba.*

Red River Iron Works, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Estill co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Lexington.

Red River of the North, rises among the numerous lakes in Otter Tail co., Minnesota, and flows a circuitous S. and W. course to the W. boundary of the State. Thence pursuing an almost direct N. course between Minnesota and Dakota, it enters British N. America, and empties into Lake Winnipeg abt. Lat. 50° 30′ N. *Length*, abt. 700 m.

Red Rock, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Marion co., abt. 95 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* 1,360.

Red Rock, in *Minnesota*, a township of Mower co.; *pop.* abt. 400. — A post-village of Ramsey co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of St. Paul.

Red-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, a plant of the ord. *Hæmodoraceæ*, found in swamps and on borders of ponds throughout the U. States. It is an interesting plant, with rush-like leaves. Stem erect, strict, 18–24′ high, clothed with white wool above. Leaves mostly radical, fleshy, 3–4″ wide and nearly as high as the stem. Corymb terminal, close, 15–30-flowered. Flowers densely clothed with white wool outside, glabrous and yellow within. Anthers bright-yellow. The root is said to be employed in dyeing. (*Wood.*) — Also a plant of the genus CEANOTHUS, *q. v.*

Red'ruth, a town of England, co. of Cornwall, 9 m. N. W. of Falmouth; *pop.* 8,000.

Red-sau'dal, Red Sau'ders, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PTEROCARPUS.

Red Sea, or ARABIAN GULF, a long, narrow, but deep channel between Arabia and Africa, connected with the Mediterranean by the Canal of Suez, and connects with the Indian Ocean by the narrow Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is remarkable for the desolate regions adjoining the bare volcanic rock on its shores and bottom, and the high temperature of its waters, which rapidly increases from Suez towards the straits until it amounts to upwards of 84°. This is only two or three degrees below the temperature of the oceanic warmth equator of the Pacific, and is the more trying to travellers because the sea is narrow and not exposed to any cooling winds. The navigation of the Red Sea is dangerous, and there are many coral reefs, as well as much volcanic rock. See SUEZ (CANAL OF).

Redsear', *v. n.* To crack when red-hot, as metal under the forge-hammer; — a term employed by forgemen.

Red'shank, *n.* A bare-legged person; — a contemptuous epithet formerly applied to the Scots Highlanders, in allusion to their exposed legs.

Red'short, *a.* Breaking short when red-hot, as a metal; — a term in use among forgemen.

Fig. 2228. — REDSTART.

Red'-silver, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a black color, sometimes approaching to cochineal-red, and consisting of sulphur, antimony, and silver.

Dana.

Red'start, REDTAIL, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Sylophaga ruticilla*, family *Sylvicolidæ*, a bird of the United

States, E. of the Missouri, is abt. 5 inches long, the wing 2¼ inches, the general color black, the sides of the breast and base of the quills and tail reddish-orange, and the abdomen white. This is one of the handsomest and liveliest birds of our forests. It is almost constantly hunting insects along the branches, and with every movement it opens and shuts its beautiful tail, then flirts it from side to side, and at the same time utters its pleasing *te-tee-whee*. The nest is built upon a low bush, and appears to hang to the twigs; eggs four to six, white, sprinkled with ashen-gray and blackish dots.—*Fenney.*

Red Stone, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Nicollet co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of New Ulm.

Red Stone, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Red Stone Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Monongahela River from Fayette co.

Red'streak, *n.* A kind of apple covered with red streaks;—whence the name.—Cider made from the red-streak apples.

Red Sulphur Springs, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 240 m. W. of Richmond.

Red'-tape, *a.* Pertaining or relating to official formality and routine.

Red-tap'ism, *n.* Official formality or routine; circumlocution.

Red-tap'ist, *n.* A routinist; a precisian in official etiquette and formalities.

Red'top, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plants, genus *Agrostis*, *A. vulgaris*. It is a common and very valuable grass, spread over hills, vales, and meadows, forming a soft, dense turf; flowers very numerous, purplish.

Reduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *reduco—re*, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *reduire*.] To bring to any state or condition, good or bad, but generally one of diminution;—before *to*; as, to *reduce* a person *to* indigence; to *reduce* a mass *to* powder.—To bring down; to lower; to make less in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, or value; to bring down in dignity or excellence; to degrade; to impair; as, to *reduce* one's cost of living, to *reduce* a commissioned officer to the ranks, to *reduce* the amount of a bill, to *reduce* the strength of alcoholic liquors, a member of a *reduced* family, &c.—Hence, to bring into submission or subjection; to make subservient; as, to *reduce* a country.—To bring, as into a class, order, genus, species, arrangement, classification, &c.; to place within certain limits of description; as, to *reduce* language to rules, to *reduce* vegetables to a class or classes.

(*Arith.*) To change, as numbers, from one denomination to another, without altering their value; as, to *reduce* a dollar to a hundred cents, or conversely.

(*Metall.*) To separate, as a metal from other combined or associated substances.

(*Surg.*) To restore to its proper place or position, as a displaced organ, joint, or part; as, to *reduce* a dislocation.

To reduce a figure, design, or *draught.* To make a copy of such on a smaller scale than the original, but maintaining the form and proportion.—*To reduce a fortified place.* To take it by investment and capture.—*To reduce an equation.* (*Math.*) In algebra, to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the contrary side, without destroying the equation.—*To reduce a square.* (*Mil.*) To reform the column from the square.—*To reduce to the ranks*, to degrade, as a non-commissioned officer for misconduct or insubordination, to the inferior position of a private soldier.

Reduce'ment, *n.* Act of reducing; reduction; restoration; act of bringing back.

Reducent, (*-dū'sent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *reducere.*] Having a tendency to reduce.

—*n.* That which serves to reduce.

Reducer, (*-dū'ser,*) *n.* One who reduces or brings down; as, a *reducer* of the public taxes.

Reducible, (*-dū'si-bl,*) *a.* That may be reduced; convertible; as, *reducible* currency.

Redu'cibleness, *n.* State or quality of being reducible; as, the *reducibleness* of spirits of wine.

Reduct', *n.* [L. Lat. *reductus*, a refuge, an asylum.] (*Arch.*) A quirk, or small place, taken out of a layer to make it more regular and uniform, or for some other convenience.—*Gwilt.*

Reduc'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reductio.*] Act of reducing, or state of being reduced; act of making less, or state of being made less; abatement; diminution; curtailment; conquest; as, the *reduction* of chaos to order, the *reduction* of one's personal expenditure, the *reduction* of spirits to below proof, the *reduction* of an enemy's fortress, &c.

(*Metall.*) The process of separating a metal out of a metallic oxide, sulphide, &c. In some cases, this is effected simply by heat, but generally by the joint action of heat and deoxidizing agents. Upon the larger scale, coal, coke, or charcoal is almost always resorted to. See SMELTING.

(*Arith.*) The act or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another without altering their value, or of changing numbers of one denomination into others of the same value; as, the *reduction* of pounds to grains, or *vice versâ*, the *reduction* of fractions to a common denominator, &c.

(*Algeb.*) The act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the opposite side, without destroying the equation.

—The act or process of making a copy of a design, figure, or sketch on a smaller scale than the original, while maintaining the true form and proportion.

(*Astron.*) The correction of observations for manifest errors of instruments; the collection of observations to gain a general result.

(*Logic.*) The bringing of a syllogism in one of the so-called imperfect modes to a mode in the first figure.

(*Surg.*) Act or operation of replacing a dislocated or fractured organ, joint, &c., to its former position; as, *reduction* of hernia.

R. ascending. (*Arith.*) The operation of altering numbers of a lower into others of a higher denomination, as cents into dollars.—*R. descending* is the converse of the foregoing operation.

Reduc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *reductif.*] Tending to reduce; having the power or property of reduction.

Reduc'tively, *adv.* By reduction; consequentially.

Redun'dance, Redun'dancy, *n.* [Fr. *redundance*; Lat. *redundantia.*] State or quality of being redundant; excess, or superfluous quality or condition; superabundance; as, *redundancy* of flesh.—That which is redundant, superfluous, or in excess; as, *redundancy* of words to express a simple meaning.

Redun'dant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *redundans*, from *redundo.*] Overflowing; superfluous; excessive; superabundant; exceeding what is natural, usual, or necessary; as, a *redundant* quantity of fat or bile.

—Using more words or illustrations than are useful or necessary; diffuse; copious; verbose; as, a *redundant* author.

Redun'dantly, *adv.* In a redundant manner; with excess or superfluity; superfluously; exuberantly; superabundantly.

Redu'plicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *reduplico—re*, and *duplico*, to double.] To double again; to redouble; to multiply; to repeat.

(*Gram.*) To repeat the first letter, or letters, of.

—*a.* Double; reduplicative; as, *reduplicate* numbers.

(*Bot.*) Characterized, in æstivation, by a variation of the valvate form in which the margins of the leaves project outward, instead of inward.—*Gray.*

Reduplica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of doubling; also, state of being doubled.

(*Pros.*) A figure wherein the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of a preceding verse.

(*Gr. Gram.*) A prefix to a verb, formed by a repeating of the labial consonant, generally followed by *E.*

Redu'plicative, *a.* [Fr. *réduplicatif.*] Double; as, a *reduplicative* proposition.

Red Vermil'lion, in *Kansas*, a township of Nemaha co; *pop.* abt. 350.

Red'-water, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A disease in cattle, presenting an appearance resembling blood in the urine.

Red'wing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A European species of Thrush, *Turdus iliacus.*

Red Wing, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Goodhue co., abt. 45 m. S.E. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Red'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name of an Indian dye-wood, obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus.* The Redwood of the Turks is the wood *Cornus mascula*; that of the Bahamas comes from *Ceanothus colubrinus*; that of Jamaica, from *Gordonia hæmatoxylon*; and that of the timber trade from *Sequoia sempervirens.*

Red'wood, in *Minnesota*, a S.S.W. co. adjoining Dakota; *area*, abt. 3,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Minnesota, Yellow Medicine, Redwood, and Big Cottonwood rivers, besides numerous lakes. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Redwood Falls, abt. 140 m. W. by S. of St. Paul. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.—A twp. of Brown co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,829.

Redwood, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 24 m. N.N.E. of Watertown.

Red'wood City, in *California*, a town, cap. of San Mateo co., abt. 26 m. S. of San Francisco. It contains many fine edifices, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ree, *n.* [Pg. *real*, pl. *reis.*] (Written also *re*, and *rei.*) A Portuguese money of account, equivalent to about one-eighth of a cent American.

Reëcho, (*re-ek'o,*) *v. a.* To echo back; to reverberate.

—*v. n.* To echo back; to return back or be reverberated, as an echo.

—*n.* The echo of an echo; a repeated echo.

Reech'y, *a.* [A modification of *reeky*, q. v.] Smoky; sooty; tanned; as, a "*reechy* neck."—*Shaks.*

Reed', *n.* [A. S. *hreod*; Du. *riet*; Ger. *rohr.*] (*Bot.*) See AANUDO.

(*Mus.*) An instrument originally made of a reed; a pastoral pipe.—A thin tongue of wood or metal (formerly made actually from a reed), which, being set in vibration by the action of wind, gives the sound to certain musical instruments, as the oboe, the clarionet, and the bassoon; as also in certain stops of the organ, in the harmonium, and the concertina. Sometimes the reed beats against its seat, and sometimes it is free, the latter variety being called the *free-reed.*

—An arrow, as made of a reed, and headed.

—Prepared straw for thatching a roof. (Prov. Eng.)

(*Weaving.*) A frame of parallel flat strips of wood, through which the warp-threads pass, set in the lathe or batten.

Reed-organ. (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument of music, in which the wind acts on a set of reeds, resembling the melodeon, &c.—*Reed-pipe*, a pipe of an organ furnished with reeds.—*Reed-stop*, a set of pipes in an organ supplied with reeds.

Reed, in *Illinois*, a township of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Reed, in *Ohio*, a township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Reed, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Reed-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The BOBOLINK, *q. v.*

Reed'-buck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of South Africa antelope, *Electragus arundinaceus.*

Reed-bunt'ing, Reed-spar'row, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus PLECTROPHANES, *q. v.*

Reed'ed, *a.* Covered with reeds.—Formed with ridges like reeds; as, *reeded* pipes.

Reed'er, in *Kansas*, a township of Anderson co.; *pop.* abt. 400.—A village of Dickerson co., abt. 125 m. W. of Lawrence.

Reed'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPARGANIUM.

Reëdifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of rebuilding; state of being rebuilt.

Reëd'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *réédifier.*] To rebuild; to reërect. (R.)

Reed'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A small convex moulding.

Reed'less, *a.* Without reeds.

Reed'-mace, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cat-tail. See TYPHA.

Reed River, or **Red River,** in *Wisconsin*, a township of Kewaunee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Reeds'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Wooster.

Reedsburg, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Sauk co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Reed's Cor'ners, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Fond du Lac co., abt. 26 m. N. by W. of Horicon.

Reeds'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Meigs co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Pomeroy.

Reedsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mifflin co., abt. 8 m. N. of Lewistown.

Reedsville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Manitowoc co., abt. 16 m. N. by W. of Manitowoc.

Reed'y, *a.* Abounding with reeds.—Resembling a reed in quality of tone, *i. e.*, harsh and thick, as a voice.

Reed'y Island, an island and lighthouse in the Delaware River, at the head of Delaware Bay. It exhibits a fixed light 55 ft. high.

Reedy Island River, in *Virginia*, rises in the Blue Ridge, and enters Kanawha River from Carroll co.

Reedy River, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Saluda River between Laurens and Abbeville dists.

Reef, *n.* [D.; Dan. *rift*; probably akin to A. S. *reafian*; Goth. *raupjan*, to seize, to pluck.] (*Naut.*) That part of a sail, between the head and a reef-band, which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the force of the wind renders it necessary.

Reef-band. (*Naut.*) A piece of canvas sewed across a sail, to strengthen it in the part where the eyelet-holes are formed for reefing.—*Reef-line*, a small rope formerly used to reef the courses, by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef.—*Reef-points*, flat pieces of braided cordage tapering toward each end, and passed through the holes in the reef-band of a sail, used in reefing it.—*Reef-tackle*, a tackle by which the reef-cringles or rings of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing.—*Totten.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* REEFED,) (*rēft.*) (*Naut.*) To haul in or reduce the extent, as of a sail, by rolling or folding a certain portion of it and making it fast to the yard; as, to *reef* topsails.

Reef, *n.* [D. *rif*; Ger. *riff*; Dan. *rev.*] A chain or ridge of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water; a range of sandbanks becoming dry at certain states of the tide; as, the ship struck on a *reef.*

Reefer, *n.* (*Naut.*) One who reefs;—a term frequently given, in the navy, to midshipmen; as, Rattlin the *Reefer.*

Reef'y, *a.* Abounding in reefs, rocks, or sandbanks.

Reek', *n.* [A. S. *ēc*, *ræc*; Ger. *rauch.*] Smoke; vapor; steam; as, the *reek* of a lime-kiln.—A stack; a rick.—See RICK.

—*v. a.* To smoke; to steam; to exhale; to emit warm or moist vapor; as, *reeking* with the fumes of tobacco.

Reek'y, *a.* Smoky; foul; soiled with smoke or steam.

Reel', *n.* [A. S. *hreol*, *reol*; Ger. *rolle.*] An instrument that rolls or turns, as on an axis, and on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound.

(*Dancing.*) A lively dance peculiar to Scotland, exhibiting a whirling or circular motion.

—*v. n.* To wind upon a reel, as thread or yarn from the spindle.

Reel, *v. a.* [Swed. *ragla.*] To stagger; to incline or move in walking, first to one side and then to the other; to move, as though under the influence of vertigo; to vacillate.

Reeling-ripe, inebriated so as to stagger in one's gait.

Reëlect', *v. a.* To elect again, or for the second time.

Reëlection, (*-lek'shun,*) *n.* Election for the second time.

Reëlevate, *v. a.* To elevate anew.

Reëligibil'ity, *n.* Power of being reëlected to the same office.

Reëligible, (*-el'i-ji-bl,*) *a.* Capable of being elected a second time to the same office.

Reels'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Reem, *n.* [Heb.] (*Script.*) An unknown animal, called, by the translators of the received version of Job, the unicorn. By some it is supposed to be the rhinoceros, by others a species of antelope.—*C. H. Smith.*

Reëmbark', *v. a.* To embark or put on board again.

—*v. a.* To embark, or go on board again.

Reëmbarka'tion, *n.* A putting on board, or a going on board, again.

Reëmbat'tle, *v. a.* To arrange anew in the order of battle.

Reëmbod'y, *v. a.* To embody over again.

Reëmbrace', *v. a.* To embrace anew or afresh.

Reëmerge, (*-merj,*) *v. a.* To emerge again, after being obscured, plunged, or overwhelmed.

Reëmer'gence, *n.* Act of emerging a second time.

Reem'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The opening of a vessel's seams, with a caulking-iron, for the purpose of caulking or recaulking them with oakum.

Reem'ing-iron, *n.* (*Naut.*) A caulking-iron.

Reënact', *v. a.* To enact anew.

Reënaction, (*-ak'shun,*) *n.* A new enactment; also, state of being reënacted.

Reënact'ment, *n.* The renewal of a law or enactment; the passing or enacting of a law a second time.

Reënencouragement, (*-kur'aj-*,) *n.* Renewed or fresh encouragement.
Reëndow, *v. a.* To endow over again.
Reënforce', *v. a.* [Fr. *renforcer.*] Same as REINFORCE, *q. v.*
—*n.* (*Ordnance.*) See REINFORCE.
Reënforce'ment, *n.* See REINFORCEMENT.
Reëngage, (*-gaj'*,) *v. a.* To engage anew, or a second time.
—*v. n.* To engage or covenant afresh; to enlist again.
Reëngage'ment, *n.* A renewed engagement.
Reëngrave', *v. a.* To engrave anew.
Reënjoy', *v. a.* To enjoy afresh, or a second time.
Reënjoy'ment, *n.* A second, or renewed enjoyment.
Reënkin'dle, *v. a.* To rekindle.
Reënlist', *v. a.* To enlist again, or a second time.
Reënlist'ment, *n.* A renewed enlistment.
Reënstamp', *v. a.* To enstamp anew.
Reën'ter, *v. a.* To enter again or anew.
(*Engraving.*) To repair an engraved line which has been worn in printing, or not bitten sufficiently deep, and which line is *reëntered* with a sharp graver, and cut to the proper depth.
—*v. n.* To enter a second time.
Reëntering angle. (*Geom.*) A polygonal angle pointing inward. — *Reëntering polygon,* a polygon presenting one or more reëntering angles.
Reënthrone', *v. a.* To enthrone again; to replace on a throne.
Reënthrone'ment, *n.* Enthroning a second time.
Reën'trance, *n.* Act of entering again.
Reëntrant, *a.* Pointing or directed inwards; as, a *reëntrant* angle.
Reën'try, *n.* (*Law.*) The act of returning the possession of lands or tenements, in pursuance of a right which the party exercising it reserved to himself when he quit his former possession. — *Bouvier.*
Reërect', *v. a.* To erect anew, or a second time.
Reer'mouse, *n.* Same as REARMOUSE, *q. v.*
Rees, ABRAHAM, D.D., an English author, divine, and scholar, b. in Wales, 1743; d. 1825. From 1802 to 1819 he edited, in 45 vols. 4to., the "Encyclopedia" known by his name, which is still valuable as representing the state of knowledge about the time of the commencement of modern progress.
Reese River, in *Nevada,* rises in Nye co., and flowing a general N. course along the W. base of the Toujade Mountains, becomes lost in the sandy desert of Lander co.; *length,* abt. 100 m.
Reese'ville, or REES'VILLE, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 10 m. E.N.E. of Washington.
Reeseville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Chester co., abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of Philadelphia.
Reëstab'lish, *v. a.* To establish afresh; to fix or confirm again; as, to *reëstablish* a government, to *reestablish* one's health.
Reëstab'lisher, *n.* One who, or that which, reëstablishes.
Reëstab'lishment, *n.* Act of reëstablishing; state of being reëstablished; renewed confirmation; restoration.
Reeve, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female of the RUFF, *q. v.*
Reeve, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RUVE.) (*Naut.*) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, cleat, ring-bolt, &c.
Reeve, *n.* [O. Eng. *reve.*] A steward; — obsolete except in compounds, as *shire-reeve* (now written *sheriff*), port-*reeve*, &c.
Reeve, in *Indiana,* a township of Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Reeve, in *Iowa,* a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* 712.
Reeves'ville, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village of Colleton dist., abt. 52 m. N.W. of Charleston.
Reëxamina'tion, *n.* A renewed or repeated examination.
Reëxam'ine, *v. a.* To examine anew, or afresh.
Reëxchange, (*-chānj'*,) *v. a.* To exchange anew, or a second time.
—*n.* A renewed, or second exchange.
(*Com.*) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange, or draft, which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to that country in which it was drawn up or indorsed, and then taken up. — *Bouvier.*
Reëxhib'it, *v. a.* To exhibit afresh.
Reëxpel', *v. a.* To expel a second time.
Reëxpe'rience, *n.* A renewed experience.
Reëxport', *v. a.* To export, as what has been previously imported.
—*n.* Any commodity reëxported.
Reëxportation, *n.* Act of exporting what has been previously imported.
Reëxpul'sion, (*-pŭl'shon.*) *n.* Renewed expulsion.
Reezed, (*rēzd,*) *a.* Rancid; rusty; stale; as, *reezed* bacon.
Refashion, (*-făsh'un,*) *v. a.* To fashion anew; to mould, form, or design afresh.
Refas'ten, *v. a.* To fasten over again.
Refection, (*-fĕk'shun.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *refectio.*] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a lunch; a slight repast. — In monastic discipline, a spare meal or repast.
Refect'ive, *a.* Repairing; refreshing; restoring.
—*n.* That which refreshes or reinvigorates.
Refec'tory, *n.* [Fr. *réfectoire*, from L. Lat. *refectorium.*] A room for refreshment or meals; — specifically, a hall or apartment in convents or monasteries, where a moderate repast is taken.
Refer', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* REFERRED,) (*re-ferd'.*) [Fr. *référer*, from Lat. *refero* — *re*, and *fero*, to bring or carry.] To give or send back; to pass or make over; to give in charge; to direct or deliver, as for information, decision, &c. — To direct, leave, or deliver over to another person or tribunal for information or decision; as, to *refer* the matter to arbitration. — To reduce, as to the ultimate end; to assign, as an order, genus, or class; to ascribe; to impute; to attribute by references.
To refer one's self, to make application; to have recourse.
—*v. n.* To apply; to appeal; to have recourse. — To point; to have reference or relation. — To have respect by intimation without naming; to make allusion. — To make inquiry for information or surety of any kind, as in respect to one's probity, capacity, pecuniary means, &c.
Refer'able, Refer'rible, *a.* That may be referred; capable of being considered in relation to something else; that may be assigned; that may be considered as belonging to, or related to.
Referee', *n.* One to whom a matter is referred for adjustment; an arbitrator; an umpire; a judge.
Ref'erence, *n.* Act of referring; also, state of being referred; a sending, dismission, or direction to another for information, decision, treatment, &c. — Act of referring, or having regard or relation; respect; view toward; allowed or concern taken; as, we ought to practise moderation in *reference* to our appetites. — Act of referring or alluding; allusion; intimation. — The person who, or thing which, is referred to; — specifically, one of whom information is sought as to the probity, ability, or pecuniary condition of another; — also, a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.
(*Law.*) The submitting of a matter in dispute to the judgment of a person or persons for decision and settlement; an arbitration; in equity, the act or process of sending any matter, for inquiry in a cause, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts and report to the court.
Referend'ary, *n.* An officer formerly employed to deliver the royal answer to petitions; — also, a functionary who performed the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decrees.
Referential, (*-ĕn'shal.*) *a.* Containing or conveying a reference to another thing.
Referen'tially, *adv.* By way, or in the manner, of reference.
Referment', *v. a.* To ferment afresh.
Refer'rer, *n.* One who makes refereuce.
Refer'rible, *a.* Same as REFERABLE, *q. v.*
Refigure, (*-fig'yur,*) *v. a.* To figure again, or anew.
Refill', *v. a.* To fill over again.
Refind', *v. a.* To find again; to experience afresh.
Refine', *v. a.* [Fr. *raffiner.*] To increase the fineness of; to free from impurities; to purge of extraneous matter; to purify; to clarify; to defecate; as, to *refine* liquors, sugar, &c.
—To purify, as manners, from what is gross, clownish, or vulgar; to make elegant; to polish, as taste or language; to give a nice and delicate perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts; to impart high culture to; to purify, as the mind or moral principles; as, *refined* wit.
(*Metall.*) To separate, as a metallic substance from drossy matter; as, to *refine* gold.
—*v. n.* To improve in fineness; to increase in accuracy, delicacy, or anything that constitutes excellence. — To affect nicety or elaborateness in style of thought or language; as, "*refining* in controversy." (*Atterbury.*) — To become pure; to be cleared of feculent or drossy matter.
Refin'edly, *adv.* In a refined or polished manner; — also, with affected nicety, elaboration, or elegance.
Refin'edness, *n.* State or quality of being refined; refinement; purity; — also, affected purity.
Refine'ment, *n.* Act of refining, or state of being refined; act of purifying by separating from a substance all feculent or extraneous matter; purification; a clearing from dross, alloy, dregs, or recrement; as, the *refinement* of metals, sugar, or liquors. — An improved or advanced state of language; elegance; lingual purity; polish or elegance of style or manners; nice sense or observance of the civilities of social intercourse and of graceful decorum; fineness or purity of taste; nice perception of beauty and propriety in literature and the arts; purity of mind and morals; nice perception and observance of rectitude in moral principles and practice. — That which is refined or elaborated beyond what is common, or to excess; an over-nicety; an artificial purism or practice; an affected subtilty or polished improvement; as, the *refinements* of philosophy.
Refin'er, *n.* One who refines, improves, or elaborates: as, a *refiner* of metals or liquors, a *refiner* of manners or language, &c.; one who is over-nice or subtle in argument, disquisition, reasoning, discrimination, &c.; a precisian; a purist; an inventor of superfluous subtilties.
Refin'ery, *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, liquors, &c.
Refin'ing, *n.* The process of purifying copper, gold, tin, lead, and some other metals. It is the last operation connected with smelting. The term is also applied to the purification, on a manufacturing scale, of nitre, common salt, sugar, and other bodies. See the names of the different metals, SMELTING, SUGAR, &c.
Refit', *v. a.* To fit or prepare again; to repair; to equip; to restore after damage or decay; as, to *refit* a vessel for sea. — To fit out or furnish a second time; to equip anew.
—*v. n.* To repair losses or damages; as, the ship put into port to *refit.*
Refit'ment, *n.* A fitting out a second time.
Reflx', *v. a.* To establish anew or afresh; to fix a second time.
Reflect', *v. a.* [Lat. *reflecto* — *re*, back, and *flecto*, to bend, curve, or turn round.] To bend or turn back or backward; to throw back, or cause to return after striking upon any surface, as light, heat, &c. — To mirror; to give an image, semblance, or likeness of.

"Nature is the glass *reflecting* God."— *Young.*

—*v. n.* To throw back light, heat, &c.; to return rays or beams; as, "*reflecting* gems." (*Shaks.*) — To revert; to rebound or be sent back, as from a surface. — To throw or turn back the thoughts upon the past operations of the mind, or upon past events; to bestow attentive consideration; to weigh, turn over, or revolve in the mind; to ponder; to think; to meditate; to muse. — To bring or cast censure or reproach; — with *on* or *upon.*

"Errors of wives *reflect* on husbands still."— *Dryden.*

Reflect'ed, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Bent or curved backward from the axis, as a petal.
Reflect'ent, *a.* [From Lat. *reflectere.*] Bending or flying back, as a ray. — Reflecting.
Reflect'ible, *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.
Reflect'ing, *p. a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface. — Given to reflection or serious thought; meditative; reflective; as, a *reflecting* man.
Reflecting Circle. An astronomical instrument for the measurement of angles by reflection. The term is also applied to a surveying instrument, invented by Sir Howard Douglas, which combines the advantages of Hadley's quadrant and the protractor. Its object is to protract, or lay down on the plan, the angles measured with the instrument itself, without any intermediate step, or even a register of their values. The advantages of such an instrument must be obvious in military surveys, where expedition is important, while accuracy is thereby far more efficiently insured than by the old and more tedious process. It is also advantageously used in forming general sketches of a country. — *Reflecting goniometer.* See GONIOMETER.
Reflect'ingly, *adv.* With reflection; — also, with reproach or censure.
Reflection, (*flĕk'shun,*) *n.* [From *reflect.*] Act of reflecting, or state of being reflected; a turning back after striking upon any surface, as light, heat, sound, &c. (See below, § *Physics.*) — That which is reflected or produced by reflection; as, an image given back from a mirror; a reflected counterpart. — That operation of the mind by which it turns its views back upon itself and its operations; thought thrown back on itself, on the past, or on the absent; attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation; cogitation. — Result of meditation; expression of thought; opinion brought about by attentive consideration or meditation; as *reflections* on the past. — Censure; reproach cast.
(*Mech.*) The rebound or regressive motion of a body from the surface of another body, against which it infringes.
(*Physics.*) When thermal rays fall upon a body they are, speaking generally, divided into two parts, one of which penetrates the body, while the other rebounds, as if repelled from the surface, like an elastic ball. This is said to be *reflected.* If *m n* be a plane reflecting surface (Fig. 2229), C B an *incident ray*, B D a line perpendicular to the surface called the *normal*, and B A the *reflected ray*, the angle C B D is called the *angle of incidence*, and D B A the *angle of reflection.* The reflection of heat, like that of light and of sound, is governed by the two following laws: 1. *The angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence.* 2. *Both the incident and the reflected ray are in the same plane with the normal to the reflecting surface.* The laws of *reflection of heat* have been experimentally demonstrated by means of the *conjugate mirrors*, for which, see MIRROR. Under this last article has also been demonstrated the reflection of heat from concave and parabolic mirrors, or *reflectors.* — *Reflection of light* may be very accurately demonstrated by the following experiment: In the

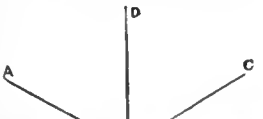


Fig. 2229.

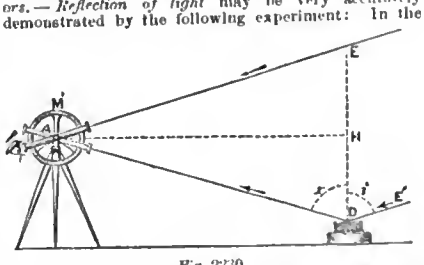


Fig. 2230.

centre of a graduated circle, M (Fig. 2230), placed in a vertical position, there is a small telescope movable in a plane parallel to the limb; at a suitable distance there is a vessel full of mercury, which forms a perfectly horizontal plane mirror. Some particular star of the first or second magnitude is viewed through the telescope to the direction A E, and the telescope is then inclined so as to receive the ray A D coming from the star after being reflected from the brilliant surface of the mercury. In this way the two angles formed by the rays E A and D A, with the horizontal A H, are found to be equal, from which it may easily be shown that the angle of incidence, E' D E, is equal to the angle of reflection, E D A. For if D E is the normal to the surface of the

mercury, it is perpendicular to A H, and A E D, A D E are the complements of the equal angles E A H, D A H; therefore A E D, A D E are equal; but the two rays A E and D E′ may be considered parallel, in consequence of the great distance of the star, and therefore the angles E D E′ and D E A are equal, for they are alternate angles, and, consequently, the angle E D E′ is equal to the angle E D A.—*Reflection of Sound.* So long as sonorous waves are not obstructed in their motion, they are propagated in the form of concentric spheres; but when they meet with an obstacle, they follow the general law of elastic bodies; that is, they return upon themselves, forming new concentric waves, which seem to emanate from a second centre on the other side of the obstacle. This phenomenon constitutes the reflection of sound. Fig. 2231 represents a series of incident waves reflected from an obstacle, P Q. Taking, for example, the incident wave M C D N, emitted from the centre A, the corresponding reflected wave is represented by the arc, C K D, of a circle, whose centre, *a*, is as far beyond the obstacle P Q as A is before it. If any point, C, of the reflecting surface be joined to the sonorous centre, and if the perpendicular, C H, be let fall on the surface of this body, the angle, A C H, is called the *angle of incidence*, and the angle B C H, formed by the prolongation of *a* C, is the *angle of reflection*. From the general laws of reflection, it follows that the wave which is in the figure propagated in the direction A C, takes the direction C B after reflection, so that an observer placed at B hears, besides the sound proceeding from the point A, a second sound, which appears to come from C. The laws of the reflection of sound may be demonstrated by means of the conjugate mirrors (Fig. 1808): if in the focus of one of these mirrors a watch is placed, the ear placed in the focus of the second mirror hears the ticking very distinctly, even when the mirrors are at a distance of 12 or 13 yards.

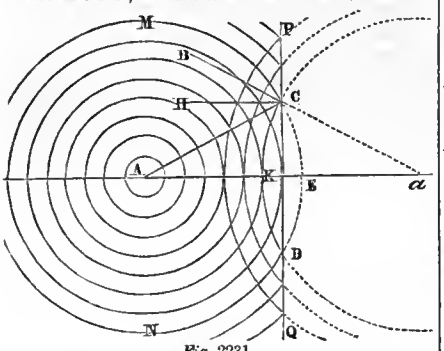


Fig. 2231.

Reflect'ive, *a.* Throwing back images; as, a *reflective* mirror, a *reflective* stream.—Able to exercise thought and judgment, or the consideration of the operations of the mind; meditative; as, *reflective* reason.

(*Gram.*) Same as Reflexive, *q. v.*

Reflect'ively, *adv.* Reflexively; by reflection.

Reflect'iveness, *n.* Quality, or state, of being reflective.

Reflect'or, *n.* The person who, or thing which, reflects.

(*Optics.*) See Mirror and Telescope.

Re'flex, *a.* [Lat. *reflexus*, from *reflecto*. See Reflect.] Directed or turned back; retroactive; introspective; accompanied by reflection; as, a *reflex* act of the soul. (*Hale.*)—Occasioned by reaction, resistance, or return.

(*Bot.*) Reflected; bent back, as a petal.

Reflex action. (*Physiol.*) An action generally regarded as executed without consciousness, and consisting in the reflection by an afferent nerve of an impression conveyed to a nervous centre by an afferent nerve.

—*n.* (*Painting.*) The illumination of one body, or a part of it, by light reflected from another body. The foundation of the law of *reflexes* depends upon the knowledge that every body in light reflects that light, to a certain degree, in the same way that flame does. The stronger, therefore, the light on the body, the stronger will be the *reflex*, distances being equal. Again, the more directly the light falls on a body, the more influence it will have in imparting a reflex.

Reflexed, (*-flĕkst,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Bent downward or backward, as a petal.

Reflexibil'ity, *n* Quality of being reflexible, or susceptible of being reflected; as, the *reflexibility* of rays of light.

Reflex'ible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be reflected or thrown back, as rays.

Reflex'ion, *n.* An old spelling of Reflection, *q. v.*

Reflex'ity, *n.* Capacity of being reflected.

Reflex'ive, *a.* [Fr. *réflexif.*] Reflective; bent backward; having reference to something past.

(*Gram.*) Having for its express object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent; —denoting certain verbs; as, he *killed* himself, I *forgot* myself; — applied also to pronouns of this class; reflective; reciprocal.

Refloreseence, (*-rĕs'sens,*) *n.* [*re* and *florescence.*] A flowering or blossoming afresh.

Reflourish, (*-flŭr'ish.*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* Reflourished.) (*re-flŭr'isht.*) To flourish again, or anew.

Reflow', *v. a.* To ebb; to flow back.

Refluctu'ation, *n.* A flowing back.

Re'fluence, Re'fluency, *n.* [From *refluent.*] A flowing back.

Re'fluent, *a.* [Lat. *refluens — re*, and *fluo*, to flow.] Ebbing; flowing back; returning; as, *refluent* blood.

Re'flux, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *refluxus*, from *refluo.*] A flowing back; the returning of a fluid; ebb; as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

—*a.* Reflex; refluent; as, *reflux* movement.

Refold', *v. a.* To fold again, or a second time.

Refoment', *v. a.* To foment or excite afresh.

Reforge, (*-fôrj',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *reforger.*] To forge anew; — hence, to form or fabricate afresh; to do or make over again.

Reforg'er, *n.* One who reforges.

Reform', *v. a.* [Fr. *réformer;* Lat. *reformo — re*, and *formo*, from *forma*, shape, form.] To form or shape anew; to remould; to transform. — Particularly, to change from worse to better; to bring back or restore to a former good state, or to bring or change from a bad to a good state; to amend; to correct; to repair; to improve; to reclaim; to remove, as that which is bad or corrupt; as, to *reform* vicious habits, to *reform* the constitution of a state.

—*v. n.* To be formed or shaped anew. — Especially, to change or return to a former good state; to abandon that which is evil, vicious, or corrupt; to be amended or corrected; as, a *reformed* rake makes the best husband.

—*n.* [Fr. *réforme.*] A forming anew. — A changing for the better; a reforming of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; reformation; amendment; rectification; correction; as, *reform* of parliamentary representation, *reform* of character, habits of life, &c.

Reforma'do, *a.* [Sp., from *reformar.*] Penitent; contrite; disposed to reform.

Reforma'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *reformatio.*] Act of changing for the better, life, manners, or anything defective, vicious, or corrupt; reform; amendment; correction; rectification.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) An important æra in modern history, when the doctrines and usages of the Roman Catholic Church, then dominant throughout the western states of Christendom, were first successfully called in question. This event is commonly dated from the year 1517, when Luther began to oppose the Pope, and condemned the sale of indulgences. Mosheim assigns to it the date 1520, when Luther was excommunicated. For history of the *R.*, see Luther, Calvin, Zwinglius, Christianity, Protestant, Augsburg (Confession of), &c., and the names of the several reformed churches.

Reforma'tion, *n.* Act of reforming, or forming anew or a second time.

Reform'ative, *a.* [Sp. *reformativo.*] Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

Reform'atory, *a.* Reformative; tending or calculated to produce reformation.

—*n.* A public institution established for promoting the reformation of minor offenders.

Reform'ed, *p. a.* Restored to a good state; amended; corrected; purified; denoting, specifically, all who separated from the Roman Catholic Church at the æra of the Reformation; — also, in a restricted sense, denoting those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of transubstantiation, &c.; and, also, the churches founded by them in Switzerland, Holland, France, and part of Germany.

(*Mil.*) Kept on the army-list, and continued on half or full pay after the disbanding of the company, troop, or regiment; — said of an officer in the English service.

Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. (*Eccl. Hist.*) An American branch of the national church of Holland, formed exactly on the model of the latter, in every point, and from the first century of its existence connected with the classes of Amsterdam and the Synod of North Holland. It was introduced into America early in the 17th century, and is the oldest denomination in the United States which adopts the Presbyterian form of church government. Its doctrines are the same, precisely, as those expressed in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church, with some few exceptions; such, for instance, as that in relation to church government, which is characterized by diocesan bishops. The denomination receives as its creed the Confession of Faith, as revised in the National Synod of the Council of Dort, in 1618 and 1619; with the Heidelberg Catechism; the compend of the Christian religion; the canons of the Council of Dort on the famous Five Points, viz: 1. Predestination; 2. Definite atonement of Christ; 3 and 4. Man's entire corruption and helplessness, and his conversion by God's grace alone; 5. Perseverance of the saints in grace. The churches of the denomination are mostly confined to the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa. The reports of 1868 give the following statistics: Ministers, 505; congregations, 1,181; members, 115,483; unconfirmed members, 68,186; Sunday-schools, 991; benevolent contributions, $87,284.09.

Reform'er, *n.* One who reforms, or who effects a reformation or amendment; as, a *reformer* of abuses.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) One of those who commenced the Reformation in the sixteenth century.

(*Pol.*) One who favors, urges, or promotes political reform.

Reform'ist, *n.* [Fr. *réformister.*] An adherent to the reformed religion. — A reformer; one who favors or promotes political reform.

Refortifica'tion, *n.* A fortifying again, or a second time.

Refor'tify, *v. a.* To fortify anew.

Refound', *v. a.* [Fr. *refondre.*] To found or cast anew, as metals. — To reëstablish; to raise, erect, or found again, as an institution.

Refounder, *n.* One who refounds.

Refract', *v. a.* [Fr. *réfracter;* Lat. *refractus*, broken up, from *refringo — re*, and *frango, fractum*, to break.] To break abruptly back; to break open, up, or off.

(*Physics.*) To break, as the natural course of the rays of light; to cause to deviate from a direct course; as, the *refracting* media.

Refract'ed, *p. a.* (*Bot. and Conch.*] Bent, and appearing as if broken at the bend; as, a *refracted* corolla.

(*Optics.*) Turned from a direct course; as, *refracted* rays of light.

Refract'ing, *p. a.* That refracts or turns rays from a direct course; bending, or turning from a straight direction; as, a *refracting* medium.

Refracting telescope. See Telescope.—*Refracting dial*, one in which the hour is pointed out by means of some transparent refracting fluid.

Refraction, (*-frăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of refracting; state of being refracted.

(*Physics.*) The turning of a ray of heat, light, or other imponderable substance, from its direction, when it falls obliquely on the surface of a medium differing in density from that through which it had previously passed. When a luminous ray is refracted in passing from one medium into another of a different refractive power, the following laws prevail: 1. *Whatever the obliquity of the incident ray, the ratio which the sine of the incident angle bears to the sine of the angle of refraction is constant for the same two media, but varies with different media.* 2. *The incident and the refracted ray are in the same plane which is perpendicular to the surface separating the two media.* These are known as *Descartes laws*, and may be demonstrated by the apparatus in Fig. 2232. The plane mirror in the centre of the graduated circle is replaced by a semi-cylindrical glass vessel, filled with water to such a height that its level is exactly the height of the centre. If the mirror, M, be then so inclined that a reflected ray, M O, is directed towards the centre, it is refracted on passing into the water, but it passes out without refraction, because then its direction is at right angles to the curved sides of the vessel. In order to observe the course of the refracted ray, it is received on a screen, P, which is moved until the image of the aperture in the screen, N, is formed in its centre.

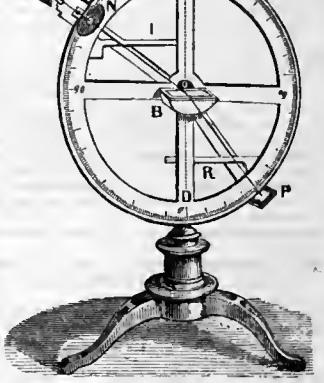


Fig. 2232.

In all positions of the screens, N and P, the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction are measured by means of two graduated rules, movable so as to be always horizontal, and hence perpendicular to the diameter, A D. On reading off the lengths of the sines of the angles M O A and D O P in the scales I and R, the numbers are found to vary with the positions of the screens, but their ratio is constant; that is, if the sine of incidence becomes twice or three times as large, the sine of refraction increases in the same ratio, which demonstrates the first law. The second law follows from the arrangement of the apparatus, for the plane of the graduated limb is perpendicular to the surface of the liquid in the semi-cylindrical vessel. For a further study of the *refraction of light*, the inquirer is referred to the article Light.—*Double refraction.* In uncrystallized media, such as air, liquids, and ordinary glass, the luminous ray is singly refracted; but in certain crystallized bodies, such as Iceland spar, selenite, &c., a single incident ray in passing through any one of them is divided into two, or undergoes *bifurcation.* Whence it follows that, when an object is seen through one of these crystals, it appears double. The fact of the existence of double refraction in Iceland spar was first stated by Bartholin in 1669, but the law of double refraction was first enunciated exactly by Huyghens in his treatise on light, written in 1678, and published in 1690. Crystals which possess this peculiarity are said to be *double refracting.* It is found to a greater or less extent in all crystals which do not belong to the cubical system. Bodies which crystallize in this system, and those which, like glass, are destitute of crystallization, have no double refraction. The property can, however, be imparted to them when they are unequally compressed, or when they are cooled quickly after having been heated, in which state glass is said to be unannealed. Of all substances, that which possesses it most remarkably is Iceland spar, or carbonate of calcium. In many substances the power of double refraction can hardly be proved to exist directly by the bifurcation of an incident ray; but its existence is shown indirectly by their being able to "depolarize" light. Fresnel has explained double refraction by assuming that the ether in double

refracting bodies is not equally elastic in all directions; from which it follows that the vibrations in certain directions at right angles to each other are transmitted with unequal velocities, these directions being dependent on the constitution of the crystal. This hypothesis is confirmed by the property which glass acquires of becoming double-refracting by being unannealed, and by pressure.

(*Astron.*) The apparent angular elevation of the celestial bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere. It is found by experiment that the refractive power of a gas, or aëriform substance, is proportional to its density. Now the earth's atmosphere is not a medium of uniform density, but of a density continually diminishing as the distance from the centre is increased. For the purpose of illustration, the atmosphere may be regarded as composed of a great but finite number of concentric spherical strata (Fig. 2233), each having a uniform density greater than that of the stratum by which it is enveloped, but less than that of the stratum which it envelopes. Hence, on entering each successive stratum the light must undergo a slight deviation from its rectilinear course, and the amount of all these deviations constitutes the phenomenon of astronomical refraction. So, in Fig. 2233, we see the star at S' along the tangent of the curve described by the luminous rays, instead of at S.

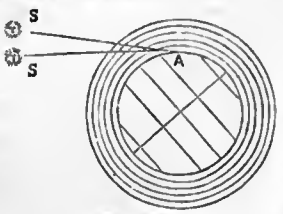


Fig. 2233.

(*Mech.*) The change of direction which takes place in the motion of a body when it passes obliquely out of one medium into another of different density.

Refract'ive, *a.* [Fr. *réfractif.*] That refracts, or has power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining or relating to refraction; as, *refractive* powers, *refractive* densities.

Refractive power, the degree to which a diaphonous body deflects a ray of light which passes through it. For the measure of this influence, modern writers generally adopt the square of the index of refraction diminished by unity, or n^2-1, where n denotes the principal index of refraction.

Refractom'eter, *n.* [Eng. *refraction,* and Gr. *metron,* measure.] An instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light.

Refract'or, *n.* The refracting telescope. See TELESCOPE.

Refract'orily, *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately.

Refract'oriness, *n.* State or quality of being refractory; perverse or sullen obstinacy in opposition or disobedience; stubbornness; contumaciousness; unmanageableness; as, *refractoriness* of conduct. — Unmalleability; difficulty of fusion, or of yielding to the hammer; as, *refractoriness* of metals.

Refract'ory, *a.* [Fr. *réfractaire;* Lat. *refractarius,* from *refringo.*] Sullen or stiff in opposition, antagonism, or disobedience; contumacious; stubborn; perverse; obstinate; unruly; unmanageable; ungovernable; as, a *refractory* criminal; obstinately vicious or unyielding; as, a *refractory* horse. — Hence, by analogy, unmalleable; difficult of fusion or reduction; impervious to ordinary methods of working, as metals, &c.

—*n.* A contumacious individual.

Refragable, *a.* [L. Lat. *refragabilis* — *re,* and *frango,* to break.] That may be broken; — hence, specifically, that may be opposed, resisted, gainsaid, or refuted; as, *refragable* testimony.

Refrain', *v. a.* [Fr. *refréner;* Lat. *refræno* — *re,* and *fræno,* from *frenum,* a bridle.] To hold back; to restrain; to curb; to govern; to bridle; to keep within limited bounds, or from independent action; — with a reciprocal pronoun. — To abstain from; to keep aloof from (R.)

—*v. n.* To keep one's self from action, intervention, or interference; to abstain; to forbear; as, to *refrain* from drinking or swearing.

—*n.* [Fr.] The burden or chorus of a song.

Refrain'er, *n.* One who refrains.

Reframe', *v. a.* To frame again, or anew.

Refrangibil'ity, Refran'gibleness, (*-jĭ-,*) *n.* [Fr. *réfrangibilité.*] (*Physics.*) State or quality of being refrangible; the disposition of rays of light, to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another; refrangibleness.

Refran'gible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *re,* and *frango.*] That may be refracted, or caused to deviate from a direct course in passing from one medium to another; as, *refrangible* rays of light.

Refresh', *v. a.* [Fr. *rafraîchir,* from Lat. *refrigescere,* to grow cold.] To allay the heat or thirst of; to give new strength or vigor to; to raise the tone or body of; to relieve after fatigue; to invigorate; to revive; to give new animation to after depression; to reanimate. — To renew; to restore; to improve by new touches; as, to *refresh* a coroice with new gilding.

Refresh'er, *n.* One who, or that which, refreshes, revives, or invigorates; — specifically, among lawyers, an additional fee paid to counsel when a cause is not heard in the term for which it was originally set down.

Refresh'ing, *p. a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving.

Refresh'ingly, *adv.* In a refreshing or reanimating manner.

Refresh'ingness, *n.* State or quality of being refreshing.

Refresh'ful, *a.* Refreshing; powerful to refresh.

Refresh'ment, *n.* Act of refreshing, or state of being refreshed; new strength and vigor received after depression or fatigue; relief after suffering or prostration; restoration of animation, nerve, or liveliness. — That which refreshes, or gives new strength, vigor, or animation; particularly, food or rest.

Refrigerant, (*-frĭj',*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *refrigerans.*] Cooling; allaying or assuaging heat.

—*n.* (*Med.*) One of a class of cooling medicines given in fevers as an astringent and refreshing drink, to lower the temperature of the body, and abate the febrile symptoms. Refrigerants are sometimes applied externally, to reduce the heat of the part where they are placed. Among the foremost of this class of medicines stands ice, and freezing mixtures; all the mineral and vegetable acids, diluted, and taken in water; cream of tartar, lemonade, soda-water, nitre, sweet spirits of nitre, spirits of mindererus; all the summer fruits; tamarinds, oranges, lemons, and limes.

Refrig'erate, *v. a.* [Lat. *refrigero* — *re,* and *frigero, frigeratus,* to make cool.] To cool; to make cool again; to allay the heat of; to refresh.

Refrigera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled; as, *refrigeration* of the air.

Refrigera'tive, *a.* [Fr. *réfrigeratif.*] Cooling; allaying heat; serving to refrigerate; refrigeratory.

—*n.* A cooling medicine; a remedy to abate heat.

Refrig'erator, *n.* That which refrigerates or keeps cool; — specifically, an ice-box; also, an apparatus, consisting of a system of pipes contained in tanks of cold water, used for the cooling of large quantities of liquids which are made to circulate through the pipes. — See CONDENSER.

Refrig'eratory, *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

—*n.* That which cools or refrigerates; a refrigerator.

Refringency, (*-frin'jen-sy,*) *n.* (*Physics.*) The power exerted by a substance to refract a ray.

Refrin'gent, *a.* [From Lat. *refringere.*] Pertaining or having reference to refringency; refractive; as, a *refringent* substance.

Reft, *imp.* and *pp.* of REAVE, *q. v.*

Reft, *n.* A rift; a crevice; a chink; a cranny.

Refuge, (*rĕf'ūj,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *refugium,* from *refugio* — *re,* and *fugio,* to flee.] Shelter or protection from danger or distress; as, to take *refuge.* — That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; an asylum; a sanctuary; a retreat; a shelter; a covert; a stronghold; any place inaccessible to an enemy. — An expedient, contrivance, or device to secure protection, defence, or shelter.

Cities of refuge. (*Jewish Hist.*) Six cities are mentioned in the Pentateuch as appointed for the reception of those who had caused the accidental death of any one. It is stated that if a deliberate murderer should flee to one of these cities, the elders of the city are to deliver him "into the hands of the avenger of blood." (*Deut.* xix.; *Josh.* xx.)

—*v. a.* To shelter; to protect; to afford asylum to.

Refugee, (*rĕf-ū-jē',*) *n.* [Fr. *refugié,* from Lat. *refugio,* to flee.] One who flees to a place for shelter or protection; one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign country for safety. The term was first applied to the French Protestants who, by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were constrained to fly from persecution, and take refuge in foreign countries.

Refu'gio, in *Texas,* a S.S.E. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area,* abt. 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guadalupe, Arkansas, San Antonio, and Mission rivers. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Refugio, a post-village on Mission River, abt. 40 m. above its mouth. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Refulgence, Refulgency, (*fŭl'jens, fŭl'jen-sy,*) *n.* [Lat. *refulgentia.*] State or quality of being refulgent; radiance; lustre; brilliancy; splendor; also, a flood of light.

Refulgent, *a.* [Lat. *refulgens* — *re,* and *fulgeo,* to shine.] Reflecting a shining light; casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; lustrous; luminous; splendid; effulgent; as, the *refulgent* beams of the sun.

Refulgently, *adv.* With a flood of light; in a shining manner.

Refund', *v. a.* [Fr. *refondre;* Lat. *refundo* — *re,* and *fundo,* to pour out, to shed.] To pour back. (R.) — To repay; to reimburse; to restore; to return in payment or as compensation for what has been taken; as, to *refund* money taken as a bribe.

—*v. a.* To fund again or anew; to place again in the funds, as money.

Refund'er, *n.* One who refunds.

Refur'bish, *v. a.* To furbish afresh, or a second time.

Refur'nish, *v. a.* To furnish over again; to supply or provide afresh; as, to *refurnish* a house.

Refusable, (*-fūz'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be refused; susceptible of refusal.

Refusal, (*-fūz'ol,*) *n.* Act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance; as, I met with a direct *refusal.* — The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or rejecting; prëemption; option; as, to give one the *refusal* of a bargain.

Refuse, (*re-fūz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *refuser,* from Lat. *refutare,* to pour back.] To repress or check, as a solicitation; to deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to reject; to repudiate; to decline to do or grant what is solicited, claimed, or commanded; as, to *refuse* to sell goods on credit. — To decline to accept what is proffered; to reject; as, he *refused* the invitation extended to him.

—*v. n.* To decline to accept; not to comply with or accede to.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *refus.*] Literally, refused; rejected; worthless; valueless; left as unworthy of acceptance or reception; as, *refuse* scraps from the table.

—*n.* That which is refused or rejected as valueless or useless; waste matter; debris; dregs; sediment; scoria; scum; dross; scraps; chips; offal; as, the scum and *refuse* of the people (*Govt. of the Tongue*); the *refuse* of slaughtered beasts, &c.

Refuser, (*-fūz',*) *n.* One who refuses, or declines, to accept.

Refusion, (*-fūzh'un,*) *n.* Restoration; as, *refusion* of the soul. — *Bp. Warburton.*

—*a.* Resmelting, as of metals.

Refut'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be refuted or disproved; that may be proved false, fallacious, or erroneous; as, a *refutable* argument.

Refut'al, *n.* Refutation.

Refuta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *refutatio.*] Act or process of refuting or disproving; act or operation of proving to be false, fallacious, or erroneous; confutation; proof of falsehood or error; as, the *refutation* of an opinion, doctrine, or theory.

Refuta'tory, *a.* [Sp. *refutatório.*] Tending, or serving, to refute; containing refutation; as, *refutatory* evidence.

Refute', *v. a.* [Fr. *réfuter.*] To overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false, fallacious, or erroneous; to disprove; to confute; as, to *refute* testimony, to *refute* a disputant.

Refuter', *n.* The person who, or thing which, refutes.

Regain', *v. a.* [Fr. *regagner.*] To gain anew; to obtain again what has escaped or been lost; to recover; to retrieve; to repossess; as, to *regain* one's liberty.

Re'gal, *a.* [Fr. *régale;* Lat. *regalis,* from *rex, regis,* a king.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, a *regal* title, *regal* dignity, &c.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) A small portable organ used in the Middle Ages, and frequently represented in painting and sculpture, as carried by saints and angels of the heavenly choir. It was supported by a strap round the neck; the left hand inflating with a small bellows, while the right was employed in playing on the keys. Fig. 2234 represents an angel thus employed, from a painting by Memling, on the reliquary of St. Ursula, at Bruges.

Fig. 2234. — REGAL.

Regalbu'to, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 25 miles W.N.W. of Catania; *pop.* 6,400.

Regale', *n.* [From Lat. *regalis.*] Monarchical prerogative. (R.)

—*v. a.* [Fr. *régaler,* to treat, from Lat. *regalis,* belonging to a king.] To refresh or entertain in a kingly or magnificent manner; to treat sumptuously; — hence, to gratify; to refresh; to entertain with something that delights or exhilarates; as, to *regale* the senses.

—*v. n.* To feast royally; to fare sumptuously; as, to be *regaled* with delicacies.

—*n.* A royal, or magnificent, entertainment given to ambassadors and other persons of distinction; — hence, a sumptuous banquet or repast.

Regale'ment, *n.* Act of regaling; refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

Rega'lia, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. neut. of *regalis,* kingly, from *rex, regis,* a king.] That which pertains to royalty; — particularly, the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of a king. — Ensigns of royalty; regal symbols, paraphernalia, &c.; in England the royal insignia, (Fig. 2235,) crowns, sceptres, globes, crosses, &c., used at the coronation; also, the crown jewels. — Hence, insignia of an

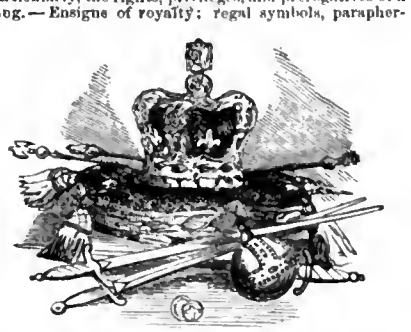


Fig. 2235. — ENGLISH REGALIA.

office, order, society, &c.; as, the *regalia* of the Freemasons, Knights Templars, &c.

Regalia of a church, endowments or privileges granted to it by kings;—sometimes, also, its patrimony.

Regal'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *regalitas.*] Royalty; kingship; regal or sovereign sway or jurisdiction.

"He neither could, nor would, yield in *regality*."—*Bacon.*

Re'gally, *adv.* In a royal or regal manner; in a manner befitting a monarch.

Regard', *v. a.* [Fr. *regorder;* It. *riguardare.*] To notice with some particularity; to observe; to remark; to attend to with respect or estimation; to heed; to consider seriously; as, he *regarded* me with scrutinizing eyes. — To respect; to esteem; to attend to as a thing that affects one's interest or happiness; to fix the mind on, as a matter of value or importance; to hold in respect or affection; to keep with religious or solemn attention; to care for. — To attend to; to lay to heart; to love and hold in esteem; to consider; to deem; to look upon; as, he was always much *regarded* by his friends. — To have relation to, as bearing upon; to view in the light of; to consider; to reckon; as, the question does not *regard* the matter in hand.

To regard the person, to esteem or value for extrinsic power or advantages.

—*v. n.* To care, heed, or consider.

—*n.* [Fr.; It. *riguardo.*] A looking at; a look; aspect directed to another; gaze; view. — Notice; heed; observation; attention of the mind with a feeling of interest. — Respect; esteem; affection; deference; honor; reverence; that view of the mind which springs from a sense of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; as, I have a high *regard* for him. — Matter demanding notice; that which is regarded, or is to be regarded; object of view. (R.) — Account; note; esteem; repute. — Relation; reverence; respect.

Regard'able, *a.* That may be regarded; observable; noticeable; deserving regard or attention. (R.)

Regard'ant, Reguard'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *regarder.*] Looking behind; as, a *regardant* eye.

(*Her.*) Looking backward or behind;—applied to any figure of an animal whose face is turned towards the tail in an attitude of vigilance; as, a stag *regardant*.

Regard'er, *n.* One who regards.

Regard'ful, *a.* Full of regard; taking notice; observing with care; heedful; mindful; attentive; observant; as, *regardful* of consequences.

Regard'fully, *adv.* With regard; attentively; heedfully; respectfully.

Regard'less, *a.* Without regard; not looking or attending to; heedless; negligent; careless; inattentive; unobservant; as, *regardless* of danger.

Regard'lessly, *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Regard'lessness, *n.* Quality of being regardless; heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

Regath'er, *v. a.* To collect anew; to gather a second time.

Regat'ta, *n.; pl.* REGATTAS. [It. *regatta*, from *riga*, a line, row.] A term originally used in Venice, signifying a grand *fête*, in which the gondoliers contested for the superiority in rowing their gondolas on the canals which intersect the city. The term has been received into nearly every European language, and signifies a day set apart for the diversion of boat-racing, or yachting, either on fresh or salt water.

Re'gel, Ri'gel, *n.* [Ar. *ridjl.*] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude, in the left heel of the constellation Orion.

Regeln'tion, *n.* [Lat. *re*, and *gelatio*, a thawing.] Act or process of freezing again.

Re'gen, a river of Bavaria, rising in the Böhmer-wald, and after a S.W. course of 70 m., falling into the Danube opposite Ratisbon.

Regency, (*rē'jen-sy,*) *n.* [Fr. *regence;* from Lat. *regens* —*rego*, to rule.] The rule or government of a regent; office or jurisdiction of a regent; state or condition of a regent. — Vicarious government; the territory under the jurisdiction of a vicegerent. — The body of individuals intrusted with vicarious government; as, the *regency* conducted public business during the sovereign's absence.

Regen'eracy, Regen'erateness, *n.* State of being regenerated; regenerateness.

Regenerate, (*-jĕn'e-rāt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *regenero*, from *genus*, origin.] To generate or beget anew; to make to be born again; as, to *regenerate* gases.

(*Theol.*) To renew by a change of carnal nature to a Christian life; to form into a new or better state of heart and mind.

—*n.* [Lat. *regeneratus.*] Reproduced; generated or born anew.

(*Theol.*) Renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Regenera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of regenerating, or state of being regenerated; reproduction.

(*Theol.*) Act of forming into a new or better state of heart and mind; new birth by the grace of God. There are various interpretations of the mode and meaning of this change, but its necessity in some shape or another may be said to be admitted by all branches of the Christian Church. By all, man is supposed, as the condition of his becoming truly Christian, to pass from a state of nature to a state of regeneration, from a state in which he obeys the mere impulses of the natural life to a state in which a new and higher—a divine—life has been awakened in him. The words of our Lord to Nicodemus: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God," are accepted as the expression of this universal necessity by the Christian Church. It may be further stated that every branch of the Catholic Church recognizes, although under very different conditions, the Holy Spirit as the author of this change.

(*Physiol.*) The reproduction, or reformation, of a part cut off or destroyed; as, *regeneration* of flesh.

Regen'erative, *a.* [Sp. *regenerativo.*] Producing regeneration.

Regen'eratively, *adv.* After the manner of regeneration.

Regen'eratory, *a.* Regenerating; tending to reproduce or renovate; having the power to renew; serving to regenerate. (R.)

Re'gensburg. See RATISBON.

Regent, (*rē'jent,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *regens*, from *rego*, to rule.] A ruler; a governor.

"Juno, *regent* of the marriage-bed."—*Dryden.*

—Hence, one invested with or exercising vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom during the minority, absence, or disability of the reigning monarch. — A member of a governing body or board; a trustee; an overseer; as, a *regent* of the Smithsonian Institute. — In the great English universities, a master of arts of less than five years' standing, or a doctor of less than two; — also, in colleges, a teacher of arts and sciences whose pupils are generally of the lower orders; — the regents form the governing body of the universities in the convocation and congregation at Oxford, and in the academical senate at Cambridge.

—In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body which is invested with the superintendence of all the colleges, academies, and schools in the State.

Re'gent, *a.* Regnant; ruling; governing; as, a *regent* principle. — Exercising vicarious authority.

Queen-regent, or *queen-regnant.* See REGNANT.

Re'gentess, *n.* A female regent. (R.)

Re'gentship, *n.* State or office of a regent; power of governing. —Vicarious authority.

Regerminate, (*-jĕr'mi-nāt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *regermer;* Lat. *regerminare.*] To germinate a second time; to sprout afresh, as plants.

Regermina'tion, *n.* A sprouting again; a germinating anew.

Reget', *v. a.* To get back, or again.

Reg'gio, a town of Italy, prov. of Modena, 16 m. W.N.W. of Modena. *Manuf.* Silks, hempen fabrics, horn, ivory, and wooden articles. *Pop.* 21,174.

Reggio, (*red'jo,*) (anc. *Regium Julii,*) a town of Italy, cap. of Calabria Ulteriore II., on the strait which separates Sicily from the mainland, 8 m. S.E. of Messina. *Manuf.* Silks, gloves, and hosiery. *Pop.* 15,692.

Regicid'al, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to a regicide; as, a *regicidal* act.

Regicide, (*rĕj'i-sīd,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rex, regis*, a king, and *cædo*, to kill.] A king-killer; the murderer of a king; — specifically, one of the judges who condemned King Charles I. of England, or Louis XVI. of France, to death. — The slaying, or murder, of a king.

Regild', *v. a.* To gild anew.

Régime, (*rā-zheem',*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *regimen.*] Mode or form of rule or management; style or character of government; administration.

Ancient régime. [Fr. *ancien régime.*] Old-time style or society; — specifically, in France, the political or social system existing before the Revolution of 1789.

Regimen, (*rĕj-,*) *n.* [Lat., from *rego.*] Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial or efficacious results by gradual operation; a rule prescribed or followed.

(*Med.*) The regulation of diet with a view to the preservation or restoration of health; the plan of a systematic mode of living; — occasionally used synonymously with HYGIENE, *q. v.*

(*Gram.*) In syntax, the government of words; — also, the words governed.

Regiment, (*rĕj-,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *regimentum*, from Lat. *regimen* — *rego.*] (*Mil.*) A body of soldiers, consisting (if infantry) of several companies, (if cavalry) of several squadrons, or (if artillery) of several batteries, under the command of a colonel or lieutenant-colonel.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To form into a regiment, or regiments. (R.)

Regimen'tal, *a.* Belonging, or having reference, to a regiment, or regiments; as, *regimental* officers, the *regimental* staff, *regimental* duties, clothing, &c.

Regiments'als, *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the officers and privates of a regiment; as, the staff appeared in full *regimentals*.

Regiminal, (*-jim',*) *a.* [From *regimen.*] Pertaining or relating to regimen; as, *regiminal* rules or regulations.

Region, (*rē'jŭn,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *regio*, from *rego.*] A tract of land or space of indefinite extent, usually a territory of considerable size; a country; province; district; as, strange and distant *regions.* — Part, tract, or space, spread about and including anything; vicinity; neighborhood; sphere; as, the Polar *regions.* — Place; station; rank; grade. (a.)

(*Bot.*) A tract of land distinguished by the production, or predominance, of particular plants.

Register, (*rĕj',*) *n.* [Fr. *registre*, from Lat. *re*, back, and *gero, gestum*, to carry.] A written account or entry of acts, judgments, or proceedings for preservation; a chronicle; an official record; a list; a roll; a schedule; as, parish *registers* of births, marriages, and deaths, a *register* of voters, &c. — That which registers or records; — specifically, an instrument or apparatus for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine, or the rate of motion of a process. — A sliding-plate in a furnace, grate, or stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air, or the quantity of heat; — also, a contrivance, as in a wall, floor, &c., for letting in or keeping out heat from a hot-air chamber.

(*Com.*) A document issued by the custom-house authorities, containing a description of a ship or vessel; its name, tonnage, country belonging to, ownership, &c., always to be kept on board on a foreign voyage, as evidence of its nationality. Coasting-vessels are *enrolled*, not *registered.*

(*Printing.*) The matrix of the mould in which types are cast. — The correspondence of relative position of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet.

(*Mus.*) A term applied to the different kinds of sound distinguishable in the graduated scale of notes produced by any individual voice. Those sounds which, like the ordinary sounds of speech, proceed naturally and freely from the voice, constitute what is called the *chest-voice.* By means of a strained contraction of the glottis, notes may be produced of a higher pitch than those of the chest-voice; these are called *falsetto*, or *head-voice*, and have a peculiar flute- or flageolet-like quality of their own. Though often sweet and exceedingly pleasing, they cannot be used for a length of time without some amount of constraint or effort, and they are never so powerful, so open, or so impressive, as the chest-voice. The lower notes, and, in most voices, by far the greater number of notes, belong to the chest-voice, the falsetto being only employed in the higher and highest sounds. The sounds produced by the head-voice are called the *upper register*, those produced by the chest-voice the *lower register*, of the voice; and such notes of the chest-voice as may also be produced by the falsetto are said to belong to the *middle register.* In a properly trained voice, the falsetto is so blended with the chest-voice, that there is no perceptible break between them. — The term is also applied to the sets of pipes or stops of an organ.

Lord Clerk Register, in Scotland, an officer of state who has the custody of the archives of the realm. The office is now merely honorary, its duties being performed by the Registrar-general, and Deputy Clerk Registrar.

—*v. a.* To record for official use; to enter in a book for preserving an exact account of facts or of proceedings; as, to *register* a will, to *register* a ship.—To enter in a list; to enrol; as, a *registered* voter.

—*v. n.* (*Print.*) To correspond in relative position, as the pages or columns of a sheet of printed matter, so that the sides and heads of one form shall coincide with those of the other, or so that line shall be parallel with line in opposite pages.

Registrar, Registrary, (*rĕj'-,*) (sometimes written REGISTER,) *n.* [L. Lat. *registrarius.*] An officer who writes or keeps a public register or record; as, a *registrar* of the Court of Chancery.

Reg'istrate, *v. a.* To register. (R.)

Registra'tion, *n.* Act of registering, or of inserting in a register; enrolment; registry; as, the *registration* of voters.

Reg'istry, *n.* Act of recording or entering in a register; enrolment. — The place where a register is kept. — A series of facts recorded.

Re'gium, Re'gius, *a.* [Lat. *regius—a—um*, royal.] Royal; pertaining or relating to a king.

Regive, (*-giv',*) *v. a.* To give back again, or anew.

Regla, (*rai'gla,*) a fortified town of the island of Cuba, being a suburb of Havana, on the opposite side of its harbor; *pop.* 3,000.

Reglemen'tary, *a.* [Fr. *réglementaire.*] Pertaining or relating to, or embodying, regulations; regulative; as, a *reglementary* charter. (R.)

Reg'let, *n.* [Fr. dimin. of *régle*, a rule.] (*Arch.*) A flat, narrow moulding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and similar ornaments.

(*Print.*) A sort of furniture of an equal thickness throughout its length, and of quadrat height. The length is three feet, and the thickness that of the various sizes of types.

Reg'ma, *n.* [Gr., a fracture.] (*Bot.*) One of the terms applied to a tricoccous fruit, like that of the Castor-oil plant, and the *Euphorbias.*

Reg'nancy, *n.* State, condition, or quality of being regnant; reign; predominance.

Reg'nant, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *regnans*, from *regno*, to have royal power.] Reigning; exercising sovereign or royal power. — Predominant; ruling; having the chief or controlling power; as, the law is *regnant* over all people.

Queen-regnant, a queen who governs; a reigning female sovereign; a queen-regent; — opposed to *queen-consort.*

Reg'nard, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a French comic poet, b. at Paris, 1658. He ranks next to Moliere in French literature, and is remarkable for his adventurous life. His best comedies are *Le Joueur, Les Ménechmes, Démocrite Amoureux*, and *Le Distrait.* D. 1709.

Regnitz, (*raik'nitz,*) a river of Bavaria, which, after a N.W. course of 35 m., falls into the Main near Bamberg.

Regorge, (*-gorj',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *regorger.*] To vomit or bring back from the stomach; to throw up, back, or out again. — To swallow eagerly or greedily. — To swallow back, or again.

Regraft', *v. a.* To graft afresh.

Regrant', *v. a.* To grant back or anew, as lands.

Regrate', *v. a.* [Fr. *regratter*, to peddle.] To purchase, as provisions, &c., in order to resell in or near the same fair or market; — a practice involving increase of price, and, consequently, in former times, punishable as a public offence. See FORESTALL. — In masonry, to chip the surface of an old hewn stone, in order to improve its appearance.

Regrat'er, Regrat'or, *n.* [Fr. *regrattier.*] One who forestalls the market.

Regrede', *v. n.* To retire; to retrograde. (R.)

Regreet', *v. n.* To salute a second time; to greet or hail again.

—*n.* Return, or exchange, of salutation or greeting.

Re'gress, *n.* [Fr. *regres*, from Lat. *re*, and *gradior*, to step, to go.] Return; passage back; — opposed to *progress*. — Power or liberty of returning or passing back.

Regress', *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* REGRESSED,) (*re-grest'*.) To go or pass back; to return to a former place or condition.

Regression, (*-grish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *regressio*.] Retrogression; act of going or passing back or returning; retrogradation; — correlative to *progression*.

Edge or point of regression. (*Geom.*) The cusp point. (*Astron.*) The *R. of the moon's nodes* is the motion of the line of intersection of the orbit of the moon with the ecliptic, which is retrograde, or contrary to the order of the signs. This motion of the nodes of the lunar orbit takes place with considerable rapidity, the whole revolution being accomplished in about eighteen and a half years. The nodes of the planetary orbits also regress on the ecliptic; but, in the case of the planets, the regression is extremely slow, that of the nodes of Mercury, which is the most rapid, amounting only to about 42 seconds of a degree in a solar year.

Regress'ive, *a.* [Fr. *régressif*.] Passing, or going, back; returning.

Regress'ively, *adv.* In a regressive mode or manner; by return; by backward way or method.

Regret', *v. a.* [Fr. *regretter*; Lat. *regressus* — *re*, and *gradior*.] To turn the thoughts or feelings back, as upon the past; to remember with sorrowful yearning; to mourn the loss of, or separation from; as, to *regret* the loss of a near and dear relation. — To be sorry for; to grieve at; to lament; to bewail; to repent of; as, I shall not *regret* the trouble, if the business be successful.

—*n.* [Fr. *regret*.] A turning back of the thoughts and feelings upon the past, sorrowfully or longingly; pain of mind at some sad or untoward event; sorrow or grief for the loss of; concern; as, fond *regrets* and tender recollections. — Remorse; penitence; pain or distress of conscience.

Regret'ful, *a.* Full of regret. (Tautological.)

Regret'fully, *adv.* With regret, sorrow, or compunction.

Reg'ulable, *a.* That may be managed or regulated.

Reg'ular, *a.* [Fr. *régulier*; Lat. *regularis*, from *regula*, a rule.] Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, or principle, or to a prescribed mode or method, or to established customary forms; normal; as, a *regular* plan, *regular* practice, a *regular* verse in poetry, &c. — Governed by a rule, or rules; steady or uniform in a course, practice, mode of procedure, or occurrence; not subject to abnormal or irrational variation; steadily kept up; methodical; orderly; periodical; as, *regular* attendance. — Instituted or initiated according to established forms or discipline; as, *regular* troops, a *regular* physician. — Pertaining to a monastic order or establishment; as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from the *secular* clergy, or those not under vows.

(*Bot.*) Applied to flowers which have all the parts of each series of a similar form and size. Thus, the Buttercup is regular, while the allied Larkspur is irregular.

Regular polygon. (*Geom.*) A plane rectilineal figure with equal angles and sides. — *Regular polyhedron*, a polyhedron whose faces are all equal and similar regular polygons; of these solids there are five: viz., the *pyramid*, the *cube* or *hexahedron*, the *octahedron*, the *dodecahedron*, and the *icosahedron*. — *Regular troops.* (*Mil.*) Soldiers of a permanent or standing army, as opposed to *militia* or *volunteers*.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of any religious fraternity who professes and follows a certain rule of life, and observes the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and is thereupon solemnly recognized by the Church.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) Soldiers belonging to a standing or permanent army.

Regular'ity, *n.* [Fr. *regularité*.] State, quality, or condition of being regular; agreeableness to a rule or to established order; conformity to certain regulations or settled principles; steadiness or uniformity in a course; method.

Reg'ularize, *v. a.* To make regular; to regulate. (R.)

Reg'ularly, *adv.* In a manner accordant to a rule or established mode; in uniform order; at certain intervals or periods; in due form; methodically.

Reg'ularness, *n.* State or quality of being regular; regularity.

Reg'ulate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *regulo*, *regulatus*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule, method, or established form; to subject to rules or restrictions; to direct by governing principles or laws; to dispose; to arrange.

—To put or keep in good order; as, to *regulate* a disordered household, or state of the public finances, &c.

Regulation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Sp. *regulación*.] Act of regulating or reducing to order; state or condition of being regulated; as, the *regulation* of one's own temper or disposition.

—A rule or order prescribed by a superior for the management of some business, or for the government of a community, company, or society; regulating principle; governing direction; law; precept; as, to act contrary to *regulations*.

Regulation sword, cap, uniform, &c. (*Mil.*) Articles of the kind or quality prescribed by the official regulations.

Reg'ulative, *a.* Serving to regulate; regulating.

(*Metaph.*) Supplying fundamental principle; primarily assumed by the mind as fundamental to all other knowledge; as, the *regulative* faculty. — *W. Hamilton.*

Reg'ulator, *n.* [Sp. *regulador*.] One who regulates; — specifically, in the U. States, one of a band of men who, in the absence or inadequacy of ordinary or competent legal authority, take into their own hands the punishment of crime and the regulation of society. — *Webster.* See LYNCH-LAW.

(*Mech.*) That which regulates or controls; that part of a machine which serves to make the motion equable; as, the spiral spring attached to the balance of a watch; the throttle-valve of a steam-engine; the pendulum or balance of a time-piece, a fan-wheel, &c.

(*Steam-eng.*) See GOVERNOR.

Regulator-cock. (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, a cock placed to admit oil or tallow to lubricate the faces of the regulator or governor. — *Regulator-cover*, the outside cover, movable at will to examine the regulator. — *Regulator-shaft and levers*, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator. A rod connected with the shaft leads to the foot-plate, where a handle is placed conveniently for use. — *Regulator-valve*, the valve in the steam-pipe of a locomotive engine, for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinders. — *Regulator-valve spindle*, the spindle for moving the regulator-valve; being fixed to it at one end, the other end of the spindle passes through a stuffing-box joint over the fire-box, and has a handle fixed on the end to turn it.

Reg'ulus, MARCUS ATTILIUS, a Roman general, celebrated for his patriotism and devotion in the service of his country, was made consul a second time about 256 B.C., and with his colleague, Manlius Vulso, commanded in the first war against Carthage. Made prisoner by the Carthaginians, he was sent to Rome with an embassy, that peace might be procured on favorable terms, and bound himself, by an oath, to return if the terms were rejected. He, however, considered it his duty to advise the continuance of the war; which, being determined on, no entreaties or supplications could prevent him from fulfilling his solemn engagement; and the Carthaginians, on his return, put him to a cruel death.

Reg'ulus, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* REGULUSES; Lat. *pl.* REGULI. [Lat., a petty king, dim. of *rex*, *regis*, a king; Fr. *regule*.] (*Chem.*) The old chemists designated by this term several of the brittle or inferior metals when freed from impurities, and obtained in their metallic state. Thus they speak of *regulus of antimony, of bismuth*, &c. The term is now often used by metallurgists to denote the metallic button which is found at the bottom of an assay crucible.

(*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation of *Leo*; — called *Lemis*, or *Cor Leonis*, (Lion's Heart.)

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Turdidæ*, the species of which are very small, olive-green above, and whitish beneath. The Golden-crested wren, *R. satrapa*, of the Northern United States, almost identical to the European *R. sotrapus*, which may be taken as the type of the genus, is less than 3½ inches long, and when stripped of its feathers, the body is only about an inch long. The bill is slender and dark; eyes hazel; on the top of its head the feathers are of a bright-orange color, bordered on each side with black, which forms an arch above the eyes, and with which it sometimes conceals the crown, by contracting the muscles of the head; the upper part of the body is yellowish olive-green; all the under parts pale reddish-white, tinged with green on the sides; the greater coverts of the wings are dusky-brown, edged with yellow, and tipped with white; legs yellowish-brown. The female is distinguished by a pale-yellow crown; and her whole plumage is less than that of the male. This delightful little fairy bird is very active, and may generally be found with other smaller birds gleaning among the foliage of trees and bushes in search of the smallest insects. Its song is said to be very melodious, and it has besides a sharp shrill cry, somewhat like that of the grasshopper.

Regur'gitate, *v. a.* [It. *regurgitare*, from L. Lat.; — Lat. *re*, back, and *gurgis*, *gurgitis*, a whirlpool.] To throw or pour back, as from a whirlpool, or from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

—*v. n.* To be thrown or poured back.

Regurgita'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of throwing or pouring back by the orifice of exit. — Act of reswallowing; reabsorption.

(*Med.*) The natural and easy vomiting of their food by infants.

Regu'sa, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Syracuse, on the Regusa, 30 m. W.S.W. of Syracuse. *Manuf.* Woollens and silks. *Pop.* 22,000.

Rehabil'itate, *v. a.* [Fr. *réhabiliter*.] To reinstate; to qualify or restore afresh; to restore, as a delinquent to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited.

Rehabilita'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *rehabilitatio*.] Act of reinstating in a former rank, capacity, or privilege; restoration of a man to former rights or qualifications, of which he had been deprived by a conviction, sentence, or judgment of a competent tribunal.

Rehash', *v. a.* To hash a second time.

—*n.* Something hashed over again; something dished up from old and previously used materials or constituents; as, a *rehash* of an old story.

Rehear', *v. a.* To hear anew: to try again, or a second time; as, to *rehear* pleadings in equity.

Rehearsal, (*re-hers'al,*) *n.* Act of rehearsing, or state of being rehearsed; repetition of the words of another, or of a written work; narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars in detail; as, "In *rehearsal* of our Lord's Prayer." (*Hooker.*) — The recital of a piece before the public exhibition of it; as, the *rehearsal* of an opera.

Rehearse', *v. a.* To say, speak, tell, or relate in the hearing of another, or of others; to tell over again; to recite. — To relate; to recount; to narrate; to give an oral account of events or transactions. — To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, previous to a public representation; as, the *rehearsal* of a comedy. — To cause to tell, recite, or relate. (R.)

Rehears'er, *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Rehent', *v. a.* To heat anew, or a second time.

Rehelm', *v. a.* To cover again, as with a helmet.

Rehibition, (*-bish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *re*, back, and *habere*, to have.] (*Law.*) The annulling of a sale.

Rehib'itory, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to rehibition; as, a *rehibitory* action.

Rehire', *v. a.* To hire again.

Rehobo'am, (*Script.*) The son and successor of Solomon, by Naamah, an Ammonitess. He was 41 years old when he began to reign, and was therefore born at the beginning of his father's reign. He ascended the throne about 975 B.C., and reigned 17 years at Jerusalem. Under his reign the ten tribes revolted, and formed the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam. The immediate cause of this schism was Rehoboam's headstrong folly in rejecting experienced counsellors, and claiming tyrannical power. *R.* relapsed into idolatry; and, in the fifth year of his reign, Shishak, king of Egypt, invaded his kingdom, and carried off all the golden ornaments of the temple. *R.* subsequently repented, and replaced the ornaments of the Temple, using brass, however, instead of the more precious metal. His reign was afterwards almost unbroken by war. D. abt 958 B.C.

Reho'both. (*Script.*) I. A city of ancient Assyria, site unknown, (*Gen.* x. 11.) — II. A place in the wilderness south of Gerar and Beersheba, so named by Isaac on the occasion of his digging a well there, (*Gen.* xxvi. 22.) — III. A city on the Euphrates, thought to be the modern Er-rahabeh, south of Carchemish, (*Gen.* xxx. 37.)

Reho'both, or LEWES, in *Delaware*, a hundred of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Rehoboth, in *Georgia*, a village of Wilkes co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Rehoboth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Bristol co., abt. 41 m. S.by W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,899.

Rehoboth, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Edgefield dist., abt. 80 m. W. of Columbia.

Rehoboth, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Lunenburg co., abt. 85 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Rehoboth Bay, in *Delaware*, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Sussex co.

Reho'bothville, in *Georgia*, a village of Morgan co., abt. 57 m. N. by W. of Milledgeville.

Reh'rersberg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Reading.

Rei, *n.* See REE.

Reichenau, (*ri'ke-nou,*) an island in the grand-duchy of Baden, in the Untersee, 4 m. N.W. of Constance; *ext.* 3 m. long, and 1 m. broad.

Reichenau, a town of Bohemia, 18 m. E.S.E. of Königgrätz; *pop.* 4,500.

Reichenbach, KARL, BARON VON, a German naturalist and technologist, b. at Stuttgart, 1788, was the discoverer, as he thought, of a new force in nature, which he called OD, *q. v.*

Reichenbach, (*ri'ken-bak,*) a town of Germany, in Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 12 m. N.N.E. of Plauen. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs *Pop.* 8,200.

Reichenberg, or **Lieberk,** a town of Bohemia, on the Neisse, 58 m. N.E. of Prague. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs. *Pop.* 14,000.

Reichsstadt, (*rik'stat,*) DUKE OF. See NAPOLEON II.

Reid, MAYNE, a popular novelist, b. in the north of Ireland, in 1818, and educated for the Church. A taste for travel and adventure induced him, in 1838, to set out for Mexico, without any very definite aim. On arriving at New Orleans he went on two excursions up the Red River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians; and afterwards made other excursions up the Missouri and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly 5 years, enjoying the wild freedom of Indian life. He afterwards travelled through almost every State in the Union, and in these journeys, with his previous prairie and backwoods experiences, acquired that knowledge of character and incident so liberally displayed in his writings. In 1845, upon war being declared between the U. States and Mexico, Mayne Reid, then devoted to literature, sought and obtained a captain's commission in the U. States army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, led the last charge of infantry at Churubusco, and, also, the forlorn hope at the assault of Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded, and reported killed. For his gallantry throughout the war, Capt. Reid was honorably mentioned in the dispatches. At the close of the war, resigning his commission, he repaired to London, where he again resumed a life of literary employment. Of his numerous works of fiction, — highly esteemed both in this country and in England, — we may mention *The Rifle Rangers; The Scalp Hunters; The White Chief; The Quadroon; Oceola; The War Trail; The Wild Huntress; The Headless Horseman*, &c. Capt. *R.* has also written numerous books of adventure for boys, besides a standard manual on the game of "Croquet." In 1868 Capt. *R.* returned to this country, and took up his residence in New York. D. 1870.

Reid, THOMAS, a celebrated Scottish divine and metaphysician, was b. in 1709 at Strachan, in Kincardineshire, and educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1764 he succeeded Adam Smith as Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, and d. 1796. His principal works are, *An Inquiry into the Human Mind*, and *Essays on the Intellectual and Active Powers of Man*. Dr. *R.* was the first writer in Scotland who attacked the scepticism of Hume, and who endeavored to refute his theory by an appeal to what he called "Common Sense."

Reid, in *Ohio*, a township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Reids'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clarion co., abt. 5 m. S. of Clarion.

Reids'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Tatnall co., abt. 65 m. W. of Savannah.

Reidsville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Rockingham co., abt. 18 m. N. by E. of Greensborough.

Reigate, (*ri'gait,*) a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Mole, 6 m. E. of Dorking; *pop.* 5,000.

Reigle, (*re'gl.*) *n.* A hollow channel for conducting anything; as, the *reigle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

Rei'glesville, or RIEGLESVILLE, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 8 m. S. of Easton.

Reign, (*rān,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *régner;* Lat. *regnare.*] To have royal, sovereign, or supreme power; to be king; to rule; to govern; to possess or exercise monarchical power or authority; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; as, though the king *reigns,* his minister governs. — To have absolute or uncontrolled dominion. — To prevail; to be predominant; as, dissatisfaction *reigns* throughout the country.

—*n.* [Fr. *règne;* Lat. *regnum.*] Kingly government; royal authority; sovereignty; dominion; supreme power.

"The *reign* of Chaos and old Night." — *Milton.*

—The time during which a monarch or sovereign exercises the regal or supreme authority; as, in the *reign* of Queen Elizabeth.

Rei'ley, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Reillume', *v. a.* To cause to shine anew, or become luminous again; to relight.

Reillu'minate, *v. a.* To reillume; to enkindle with light again.

Reil'ly, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Reim, Ream, *n.* In S. Africa, a thong of untanned ox-hide

Reimbark', *v. a.* and *n.* Same as REEMBARK, *q. v.*

Reimbod'y, *v. n.* Same as REEMBODY, *q. v.*

Reimburs'able, *a.* [Fr. *remboursable.*] That may be, or is intended to be, repaid or refunded; as, a *reimbursable* loan.

Reimburse', *v. a.* [Fr. *rembourser;* It. *rimborsare.*] To pay back; to restore; to refund; to replace in a treasury, or in a private coffer, an equivalent to the sum taken from it, or lost, or expended. — To make restitution or payment of an equivalent to; to indemnify; to pay back to; as, to *reimburse* a money-lender.

Reimburse'ment, *n.* [Fr. *remboursement.*] Act of reimbursing, or of repaying, or refunding; repayment; as, the *reimbursement* of money advanced as a loan.

Reimburs'er, *n.* One who reimburses, repays, or refunds.

Reim'ersburg, or RIMERSBURG, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Clarion co., abt. 20 m. N. of Kittanning.

Reim'ersville, in *Ohio,* a village of Morgan co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Marietta.

Reimmerge, (*-merj',*) *v. a.* To immerge anew; to plunge a second time.

Reimplant', *v. a.* To implant afresh.

Reimport', *v. a.* To import again; to convey or carry back; as, *reimported* goods.

Reimporta'tion, *n.* Act of importing what has been previously exported.

Reimportune', *v. a.* To importune afresh.

Reimpose, (*-pōz',*) *v.a.* To impose a second time, as a tax.

Reimpreg'nate, *v. a.* To impregnate over again.

Reimpress', *v. a.* To impress anew.

Reimpres'sion, *n.* A second or repeated impression.

Reimprint', *v. a.* To imprint anew.

Reimpris'on, *v. a.* To imprison a second time, either for the same offence, or after a release from prison.

Reims, or RHEIMS, (*remz,*) a city of France, dep. Marne, of which, though not the cap., it is by far the largest town, in a plain near the Vesle, a tributary of the Aisne, 27 m. N.N.W. of Chalons, and 95 m. E. by N. of Paris. It is tolerably well laid out, its streets wide, straight, and generally clean; it has several good squares, but the houses are small, and constructed with monotonous uniformity. The cathedral (Figure 2236), one of the largest and most magnificent in Europe, is that in which the coronation of the Bourbon kings of France has taken place, with few exceptions, from the æra of Philip Augustus. This edifice was chiefly constructed between 1212 and 1242. It is 479 feet in length, 99 feet in breadth, and 144 feet in height, and has a noble front, flanked with two square towers, 262½ ft. in height. Reims is the seat of an archbishop, and has a library of 24,000 vols., and, also, a botanical garden. Its manufactories of woollen stuffs occupy 50,000 hands, of whom 12,000 are settled in the city. *R.* produces also soap, candles, biscuits, and gingerbread. *Pop.* 60,734.

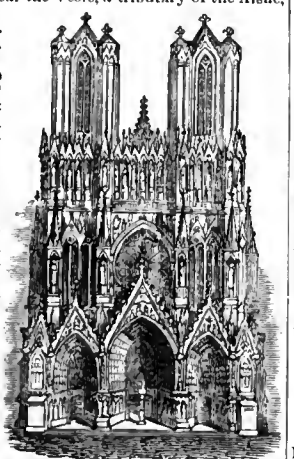


Fig. 2236.—CATHEDRAL OF REIMS.

Rein, (*rān,*) *n.* [Fr. *rêne,* from O. Fr. *risne;* It. *redina,* contracted from Lat. *retinaculum,* from *retineo—re,* and *tineo,* to hold.] The strap of a bridle by which the rider, or driver, of a horse restrains, governs, or guides him. — Hence, by analogy, that which curbs, restrains, or rules; government. — *To give the reins to,* to allow to act without restraint; to give license to; as, *to give the reins to* one's passions. — *To take the reins,* to take the guidance, control, or government. — *Without rein,* without control or restraint.

—*v. a.* To guide or govern by a bridle; as, *to rein* a horse.

—To check; to restrain; to control.

"He cannot be *reined* again to temperance."—*Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To bear the reins. (R.)

Reinaugurate, *v. a.* To inaugurate anew or afresh.

Reincense, (*-in-sens',*) *v. a.* To incense again.

Reincite, (*-in-sīt',*) *v. a.* To incite again, or a second time.

Reincor'porate, *v. a.* To embody again; to increase anew.

Reincur', *v. a.* To incur a second time, as a penalty.

Rein'deer, RAINDEER, *n.* [A. S. *hranas-deor;* Icel. *hreindyr.*] (*Zoöl.*) This quadruped, forming the genus *Rangifer,* in the family *Cervidæ,* is indiscriminately called Reindeer, Caribou, and Greenland Buck. The Woodland caribou, or American Reindeer, *R. caribou,* of Maine and New Brunswick, and westward to Lake Superior, (Fig. 2237), believed by some to be identical with the N. European species, *R. tarandus,* is about 4½ feet long, and 3 feet high. It has the horns elongated, sub-cylindrical, with the basal branches and tip dilated and palmated. In the N. of Europe the *R.* is domesticated, and its services are invaluable. With it, the Laplander can dispense with the services of horses, sheep, and oxen; for it will carry him in his sledge over the snow 30, 40, or 50 m. a day. Its milk provides him with cheese; its flesh supplies him with food; and its skin furnishes him not only with clothing, but with tents and bedding. In winter, the hair of the *R.* is long, thick, gray-brown; neck, rump, belly, ring round the hoof, and end of nose, white. In summer, the same animal has short, dark, sooty-brown hair, with the parts which are white in winter being rather paler gray-brown. The hair of the body is so thick that the skin cannot be seen when it is put aside; for it stands erect, as in other animals of the same genus, but is much thicker. The *R.,* when wild, travel in herds, varying in number from eight or ten to two or three hundred, their daily excursions being generally towards the quarter from which the wind blows. The Indians kill them with bows and arrows. They also take the *R.* in snares, or spear them as they are crossing rivers or lakes. The Esquimaux take them in traps ingeniously formed of ice and snow.

Fig. 2237.—REINDEER.

Rein'deer, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Nodaway co., abt. 40 m. N. of St. Joseph.

Rein'deer Moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CLADONIA.

Reinduce', *v. a.* To induce again, or a second time.

Reinfect', *v. a.* To infect again, or afresh.

Reinfections, (*-fek'shus,*) *a.* That may communicate infection again.

Reinforce', *v. a.* To give new force to; to strengthen by new assistance or support; to reënforce; as, to *reinforce* an army corps.

—*n.* (*Ord.*) That part of a heavy gun or piece of ordnance which, near the breech, is made of an additional thickness of metal to strengthen it. A smooth-bored cast-iron or bronze gun is divided, for purposes of nomenclature, into parts. That portion of the piece between the base ring and the ring nearest to the trunnions is divided into two parts, called respectively *first* and *second reinforce.*

Reinforce'ment, *n.* Act of reinforcing; new force added; fresh supplies of strength; — particularly, additional troops or ships; as, *reinforcements* were at once sent.

Reinform', *v. a.* To inform afresh.

Reinfuse, (*-fūz',*) *v. a.* To infuse again, or a second time.

Reingratiate, (*-grā'shi-āt,*) *v. a.* To ingratiate anew, to curry favor again with.

Reinhab'it, *v. a.* To inhabit again, or a second time.

Rein'holdsville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 41 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Reinless, (*rān'les,*) *a.* Without rein; unrestrained; uncontrolled.

Reinquire, (*-kwīr',*) *v. a.* To inquire afresh, or again.

Reins, (*rānz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *rein, rognon;* Lat. *ren,* pl. *renes.*] The kidneys. — The lower part of the back, over the kidneys. — Hence, the heart, or seat of the affections or passions; — so called because formerly supposed to be seated in that part of the body.

"I am he which searcheth the *reins* and hearts."— *Rev.* ii. 23.

Reins of a vault. (*Arch.*) The sides that sustain the arch.

Reinsert', *v. a.* To insert a second time.

Reinsertion, (*-ser'shun,*) *n.* A second insertion.

Rein'spire, *v. a.* To inspire anew, or afresh.

Reinstall', *v. a.* To install again, or a second time.

Reinstal'ment, *n.* A second instalment.

Reinstate', *v. a.* To instate or invest anew; to place again in possession of, or in a former state.

Reinstate'ment, *n.* Act of restoring to a former state; reëstablishment.

Reinstation, (*-stā'shun,*) *n.* Act of reinstating; reinstatement.

Reinstruct', *v. a.* To instruct anew, or again.

Reinsur'ance, *n.* Insurance effected by an underwriter upon a subject against certain risks with another underwriter, on the same subject, against all or a part of the same risks, not exceeding the same amount In the original insurance, he is the *insurer;* in the second, the *assured.* His object in reinsurance is to protect himself against the risks which he had assumed. There is no privity of contract between the original assured and the reinsurer, and the reinsurer is under no liability to such original assured. — *Bouvier.*

Reinsure', *v. a.* To insure a second time.

Rein'tegrate, *v. a.* To restore; to renew with reference to any state or quality.

Reintegra'tion, *n.* A renewing, restoring, or making whole again.

Reinter', *v. a.* To inter a second time.

Reinterrogate, *v. a.* To interrogate afresh; to question repeatedly.

Reintrodnce', *v. a.* To introduce a second time.

Reintroduction, (*dūk'shun,*) *n.* A second, or renewed introduction.

Rein'undate, *v. a.* To inundate again.

Reinvest', *v. a.* To invest anew.

Reinves'tigate, *v. a.* To investigate again, or a second time.

Reinvestigation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* A second investigation.

Reinvest'ment, *n.* Act of investing again, or anew.

Reinvig'orate, *v. a.* To reanimate; to infuse vigor into afresh.

Reinvolve, *v. a.* To involve anew.

Reis-effendi, (*rēz-ef-fēn'de,*) *n.* [Ar. *reis,* head, chief, and *effendi,* q. v.] In Turkey, the minister, or secretary of state, for foreign affairs.

Reissuable, (*rē-ish'shu-a-bl.*) *a.* That may be reissued.

Reis'sue, *v. a.* To issue again, or a second time.

—*n.* A second, or repeated issue.

Reis'terstown, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Baltimore co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Baltimore.

Reiter, (*rī'ter,*) *n.* [Ger., a rider.] One of the German lanzknechts, or cavalry, of the 14th and 15th centuries.

Reit'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *réitérer.*] To repeat time after time; to say or do again and again, or repeatedly; as, to *reiterate* a promise.

—*a.* Reiterated; repeated. (R.)

Reit'eratedly, *adv.* Repeatedly.

Reiteration, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *réitération.*] Repetition.

Reit'erative, *n.* (*Gram.*) A word signifying renewed or reiterated action. — A word formed from another, or employed to form another, by repetition; as, *riff-raff.*

Reject', *v. a.* [Lat. *rejicio — re,* and *jacio,* to throw; Fr. *rejeter.*] To throw away, as anything useless or vile; to cast off; to discard; as, a *rejected* plan, a *rejected* suitor. — To repudiate; to refuse to receive or accept; to decline with hauteur or incivility; to slight. — To refuse to grant or accede to; as, to *reject* a petition.

Reject'able, *a.* That may be rejected.

Reject'er, *n.* One who rejects, discards, or refuses.

Rejection, (*re-jek'shon,*) *n.* [Lat. *rejectio.*] Act of rejecting or throwing away; act of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept a grant.

Reject'ive, *a.* Serving to reject.

Rejectment, *n.* Matter rejected or thrown away.

Rejoice', *v. n.* [Fr. *réjouir, rejouissant,* from Lat. *re,* and *gaudere,* to rejoice.] To experience joy or gladness in a high degree; to be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable emotions or sensations; to delight; to be joyful or glad; to exult.

—*v. a.* To make joyful or glad; to animate with lively, or pleasurable emotions or sensations; to gladden; to cheer; to exhilarate; to delight; to please.

Rejoi'cer, *n.* One who rejoices, or makes rejoicing.

Rejoicing, (*-sing,*) *n.* Act of expressing joy or gladness. — Subject or occasion of joy or gladness; cause of rejoicing or delight.

Rejoi'cingly, *adv.* With joy, gladness, or exultation.

Rejoin', *v. a.* [Fr. *rejoindre,* from Lat. *jungere,* to put under the same yoke.] To unite or fall in with after separation; to meet or attach one's self to again.

—*v. n.* To join something on. — To answer to a reply. (*Law.*) To reply, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejoin'der, *n.* [From Fr. *rejoindre.*] An answer to a reply; or, generally, an answer.

(*Law.*) The answer of the defendant to the plaintiff's replication. See PLEADINGS.

Rejoint', *v. a.* To joint anew; to rennite the joints of. — Specifically, to fill up the joints of with cement or mortar, as the interstices between the stones of buildings.

Rejudge, (*jūj',*) *v. a.* To judge again, or a second time; to review or reëxamine; as, to *rejudge* a cause.

Reju'venate, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *rejeuvenir.*] To make young again.

Rejuvenescence, Rejuvenescency, (*-ēs'sens, -ēs'sen-si,*) *n.* A renewing of youth; state of being or becoming young again.

Rejuvenes'cent, *a.* Becoming, or causing to become, rejuvenated.

Reju'venize, *v. a.* To make young again.

Rekindle, (*-kin'dl,*) *v. a.* To kindle again.

Relade', *v. a.* To lade, or load, again.

Relaid, (*-lād,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of RELAY, *q. v.*

Relais, (*rūh-lā,*) *n.* (*Fortif.*) A narrow path on the exterior of the rampart, to receive the earth that may be washed down, and prevent its falling into the ditch.

Reland', *v. a.* and *v. n.* To go on shore after embarkation.

Relapse, (*-lāps,*) *v. n.* [Lat. *relabor, relapsus,* to slide or glide down.] To slip or slide back; to return. — To

fall or go back; to backslide; to return to a former state, as of vice or error; to fall back from recovery, or a convalescent state.
—*n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals.

Relaps'er, *n.* One who relapses into vice or error.

Relate', *v. a.* [Fr. *relater.*] To report; to recount; to recite; to rehearse: to give orally or in writing, as the particulars of an event; as, to *relate* a story. — To ally by connection or kindred.

"To whom *related*, or by whom begot." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To refer; to pertain; to have bearing, relation, or concern; — preceding *to.*

Relat'ed, *p. a.* Allied by kindred; connected by ties of blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, a person *related* in the third degree. — Being in connection or relation; as, electricity and galvanism are nearly *related.*

(*Mus.*) Same as RELATIVE, *q. v.*

Relater', *n.* One who relates, narrates, or recites.

Relation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *relatio.*] Act of relating, or of telling or going over particulars; that which is told or related; narration; recital; account; narrative of facts; as, a concise historical *relation.* — Respect; reference; regard; connection between things; state of being related or of referring; direct conformity of parts to a whole and to each other; analogy; ratio; proportion; as, art viewed in *relation* to poetry. — Affinity; consanguinity; kindred; connection by birth or marriage; family ties; relationship; as, the *relation* of parents and offspring. — A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; as, he was discarded by his rich *relations.*

Relat'ional, *a.* Having relation, kindred, or affinity. — Denoting or specifying some relation, as a phrase.

Relat'ionship, *n.* State of being related by consanguinity, kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Rel'ative, *a.* [Fr. *relatif.*] Having relation or reference respecting; standing in connection; pertaining; as, to use arguments not *relative* to the point at issue. — Not absolute or existing by itself; having close or obvious connection, relation, or affinity; considered as belonging to or respecting something else.

"Wholesome and unwholesome are *relative*, not real, qualities." *Arbuthnot.*

(*Gram.*) Referring to an antecedent; expressing or implying relation. — *R. pronouns.* They differ from personal and other pronouns in this, that, besides standing for nouns, they at the same time have the power of conjunctions. They join sentences or clauses by *relating*, or referring back directly, to something just named. The relatives in English are *who, which,* and *that. What* is used for *that which,* thus embracing both relative and antecedent. *Who* is employed when the reference is to persons, and *which* when it is to inferior animals or things. *That* is applied to both persons and things; but it does not follow that it may be used at pleasure instead of *who* or *which.* It is only when the purpose of the relative clause is to limit or define the thing meant, that *that* is ever applied; and for this purpose, its use is in general preferable to that of *who* or *which.* It is easier and more idiomatic to say: "All the men *that* had blue eyes," than, "All the men *who,*" &c.; and who would think of saying: "This is the house *which* Jack built?" Besides *that* so employed often avoids ambiguities that would attend *who* or *which.* *Ex.* — "His conduct surprised his English friends, *who* had not known him long." This may mean either that his English friends generally were surprised, for the reason that they had not known him long; or that only a portion of them — those, namely, that had not known him long — were offended. If the latter is the meaning intended, it would remove all ambiguity to write: "His English friends *that* had not known him long."

(*Mus.*) Characterizing, or pertaining to, chords, which, by reason of the identity of some of their tones, admit of a natural transition from one to the other. (*Moore.*) — *Relative keys.* Keys which have all their tones but one in common; a minor mode or key is also said to be the *relative* of the major key possessing the same signature.

Relative terms. Terms which denote relation, as husband and wife, parent and child, &c.

Rel'ative, *n.* A person related or connected by blood or affinity: — strictly, one allied by consanguinity; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. — That which has relation to something else.

(*Gram.*) A word which relates to or represents another word, called its *antecedent,* or which refers back to a sentence or member of a sentence; as, a *relative* pronoun.

Rel'atively, *adv.* In a relative sense or manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.

Rel'ativeness, Relativ'ity, *n.* State of being relative.

Relat'or, *n.* [Fr. *relateur;* Lat., from *referre.*] A narrator; a reciter.

(*Law.*) A rehearser or teller; one who, by leave of court, brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto.*

Relat'rix, *n.* (*Law.*) A female relator.

Relax', *v. a.* [Lat. *relaxare;* Fr. *relaxer.*] To make lax or loose; to slacken; to loosen; to make less close, firm, tense, or rigid; as, to *relax* a cord or a muscle. — To remit; to lessen or lower the stringency or rigor of; to make less severe, strenuous, or forcible; as, to *relax* a law, sentence, or penalty. — To ease; to divert; to unbend from constraint or attention; to prosecute less assiduously or laboriously, as efforts; as, recreation *relaxes* the mind. — To open; to loosen; to relieve from constipation or costiveness; as, diuretic medicines *relax* the bowels.

Relax', *v. n.* To be made lax or slack; to become loosened or feeble. — To become lessened in severity or rigor; to abate in force. — To unbend; to take diversion or recreation; to remit in close effort or attention.

Relax'able, *a.* That may be relaxed or remitted.

Relax'ant, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that relaxes the bowels.

Relaxation, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *relaxatio.*] Act of relaxing, or state of being relaxed or loosened; remission or slackening of closeness, tension, firmness, rigor, effort, or costiveness; diminution of the healthy and natural tone of parts; as, *relaxation* of the sinews, *relaxation* of the bowels, *relaxation* of a rule, law, or system, &c. — Remission from application, effort, or attention; indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement; as, *relaxation* from toil or business.

Relax'ative, *a.* [O. Fr. *relaxatif.*] Laxative; that may relax.
—*n.* A laxative; a medicine that relaxes the bowels.

Relay', *n.* [Fr. *relais,* from *relayer,* to change horses.] A supply of horses placed on the road, to be in readiness to relieve others, in order that the traveller may proceed without delay. — A supply of hounds or sporting dogs kept in readiness at certain places to pursue the game.
—*v. a.* To lay again; as, to *relay* a floor.

Releasable, (*-lēs'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be released.

Release', *v. a.* To loosen again; to set free; to liberate; to disengage or let go from restraint of any kind; to discharge from custody; as, to *release* a prisoner. — To relieve from anything that constrains, confines, or oppresses; as, death *released* him from his sufferings. — To let go, as a legal claim or obligation; to relinquish; to quit; to give up. — To lease over again; to grant a new lease of; as, to *release* a house or land.
—*n.* Act of setting free or at liberty; state of being freed or liberated; deliverance or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from durance, confinement, or bondage. — Relief from care, pain, oppression, or any burden. — Acquittance; discharge from obligation or responsibility.

(*Law.*) The giving up or abandoning a claim or right to the person against whom the claim exists, or the right is to be exercised or enforced. — The conveyance of a man's interest or right which he hath, unto a thing to another that hath the possession thereof, or some estate therein. — The relinquishment of some right or benefit to a person who has already some interest in the tenement, and such interest as qualifies him for receiving or availing himself of the right or benefit so relinquished. — *Bouvier.*

Releasee', *n.* The receiver, or grantee, of a release.

Release'ment, *n.* Act of releasing from confinement, pain, penalty, or obligation.

Releas'er, *n.* One who gives release.

Rel'egate, *v. a.* [Fr. *reléguer.*] To consign; to dispatch; to remand; to transfer; — specifically, to banish; to exile; to cause to depart.

Relega'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *relegatio.*] Act of relegating; deportation; consignment; exile; banishment.

Relent', *v. n.* [Fr. *relentir,* from Lat. *re,* and *lentesco,* to become soft or pliant.] To soften in temper; to become more mild, lenient, or tender; to feel compassion; to become less harsh, inflexible, or cruel. — To become less intense. (R.)

"He will *relent*, and turn from his displeasure." — *Milton.*

Relent'less, *a.* Unrelenting; unpitying; unmerciful; unmoved by compassion; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; implacable; unforgiving; cruel; as, *relentless* despotism.

Relent'lessly, *adv.* In a relentless manner; implacably; without mercy or pity.

Relentless'ness, *n.* Quality of being relentless, or of being unmoved by pity.

Relessee', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a release is executed.

Relessor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who executes a release.

Relet', *v. a.* To let again, or anew, as a house.

Rel'evance, Rel'evancy, *n.* State of being relevant.

Rel'evant, *a.* [Fr. *relever,* ppr. *relevant,* from Lat. *re,* and *levo, levatus,* to raise.] Relieving; affording aid or support. (R.) — Having applicableness or pertinence, as an argument or illustration; appropriate; suitable; as, a quotation *relevant* to the case.

Reliabil'ity, *n.* Reliableness.

Reli'able, *a.* That may be trusted or relied on; worthy of trust, dependence, or reliance; as, a *reliable* witness, a *reliable* piece of intelligence.

Reli'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being reliable.

Reli'ably, *adv.* In a reliable or trustworthy manner.

Reli'ance, *n.* [From *rely.*] A relying; act of relying, or condition or quality of being reliant; rest or repose of mind, resulting from a full belief of the veracity, integrity, or trustworthiness of a person, or the certainty or actuality of a fact; trust; confidence; dependence; as, place no *reliance* on promises — That on which one relies; basis of dependence; ground of trust or confidence.

Reli'ant, *a.* Having or feeling reliance; trusting; possessing confidence in.

Rel'ic, *n.* (Formerly spelled RELIQUE.) [Fr. *relique;* Lat. *reliquiæ.*] That which remains, or which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; — generally in the plural.

"Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race." — *Shaks.*

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, the name given to objects which derive their value from their connection with our Lord and with the saints; as, for example, fragments of our Lord's cross or crown of thorns, portions of the dust, the bones, the blood, the instruments of torture, the chains, &c., of the martyrs, the mortal remains, the clothes, the books, and other objects of personal use of the other saints, and even objects to which a certain indirect sacred interest is given by their being brought into contact with the direct memorials of the distinguished dead, as by their being placed on the tombs of the martyrs, touched with the relics, or blessed at the shrine or sanctuary of the saints, &c. In all such cases, the motive of religious honor, however differently it arises, is precisely the same, viz., the association of the object which is honored with the personage whose virtues or services are the subject of grateful veneration. The merits of relics, in their theological aspect, are beyond the scope of this publication.
—Hence, by implication, a memento; a memorial; a souvenir; anything preserved in remembrance.

"Fair Greece! sad *relics* of departed worth." — *Byron.*

Rel'ict, *n.* [Lat. *relictus, relicto,* from *relinquo.*] A widow; a woman whose husband is deceased.

Reliction, (*-lik'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *relictio.*] (*Law.*) An increase of land by the retreat or recession of the sea or a river.

Relief, (*-leef',*) *n.* [Fr., from *relever;* Lat. *relevo.*] Act of relieving, or state or condition of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any evil that afflicts the body or mind, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; alleviation; mitigation; help; aid; succor; remedy; redress; indemnification. — That which mitigates or removes pain, or other evil or burden; as, death would be a *relief* to him. — The release, as of sentinels, or others, from some post or duty, and the substitution of others; also, the person or persons thus substituted; as, he must stay till his *relief* comes.

(*Fortif.*) The vertical distance of any point in a fortified work, from a horizontal plane coincident with the base of its scarp. The *relief* of a work implies the *relief* of the parapet, i. e., its height above the base of the scarp.

(*Sculp.*) See RELIEVO.

(*Paint.*) The degree of prominence or boldness which a figure presents to the eye at a distance; as, the horse is painted in strong *relief.*

(*Arch.*) The projection of a figure or ornament from the ground or plane on which it is sculptured.

(*Phys. Geog.*) The elevation of the surface of a country.

Relief-valve. (*Mach.*) A valve belonging to the feeding apparatus of a marine engine, through which the water escapes into the hot-well when it is shut off from the boiler.

Relief'less, *a.* Lacking relief; without relief or remedy.

Reli'er, *n.* One who relies; one who places confidence in.

Reliev'able, *a.* That may be relieved.

Relieve, (*re-lēv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *relever;* Lat. *relevo.*] To lift or raise up; to cause to rise; to set off by contrast; to give prominence, projecture, or salience to. — To lighten; to lessen; to abate; to mitigate; to alleviate; to assuage; to ease; to set free, wholly or partially, from anything that is considered to be an evil or a burden; as, to *relieve* the wants or distresses of others. — To set free from anything that pains the body or afflicts the mind; to give ease, comfort, help, or consolation to. — To release from a post or station, or from duty, as sentinels, a guard, a body of troops, or ships, and station others in their stead. — To right; to redress; to remove from, or ease of, as any grievance, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition; to make good by indemnification.

Relieve'ment, *n.* Act of relieving, or state of being relieved; relief; release; liberation.

Reliev'er, *n.* One who, or that which, relieves, or gives ease or comfort.

(*Ord.*) An iron ring fixed to a handle, and serving to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole. — *Craig.*

Relieving, (*-leev'-,*) *p. a.* Serving to relieve.

Relieving arch. (*Arch.*) See DISCHARGE. — *Relieving-tackle.* (*Naut.*) Temporary tackle attached to the end of the tiller, in bad weather, to assist the helmsman, and in case of accident happening to the tiller-ropes or wheel.
—*pl.* (*Shipbuilding.*) Two strong tackles used to prevent a ship's overturning on the careen, and afterwards to assist in setting her upright.

Relievo, (*re-le'vo,*) *n.* [It. *rilievo.*] (*Sculp.*) That species of work which is raised above a surface with which it is connected. There are three gradations of relievo: — *Basso-relievo,* in which the figures project only slightly from the ground on which they are sculptured; *mezzo-relievo,* in which the figures stand out about half their natural proportions, the other half appearing immersed in the ground-work; and finally, *alto-relievo,* in which the figures stand completely out from the ground, being attached to it only here and there, while in most places it is worked entirely round, as in single statues.

Relight, (*-līt',*) *v. a.* To light, or set on fire, again.

Religion, (*-lij'un.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *religio,* from *religare,* to bind fast.] That bond or obligation and sense of duty which we feel from the relation in which we stand to some superior power; — specifically, an acknowledgment of our obligation to God as our Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer, accompanied by a feeling of reverence and love, and a consequent return of duty and obedience to him; duty to God and to his creatures; practical piety; godliness; devotion, with the practice of all moral duties and obligations. — Any system of faith and worship. The varieties of religions in the world are almost innumerable; but they may be reduced to four great classes, — the Jewish, Christian, Mohammedan, and Pagan.

Religionism, (*-lij'un-izm.*) *n.* Practice of, or adherence to, religion. — Pretended or assumed religion.

Religionist, *n.* A bigoted or pretended devotee to religion; one deeply and firmly attached to a religion.

Religios'ity, *n.* [Lat. *religiositas.*] Religiousness. (R.)

Religious, (*-lij'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *religieux*; Lat. *religiosus.*] Pertaining or relating to religion; teaching religion; containing religious subjects, as the doctrines and precepts of religion; devotional; appropriated to the performance of sacred or religious duties; concerned with religion; as, a *religious* sect, a *religious* book, a *religious* house, a *religious* order, &c. — Pious; godly; devout; holy; reverential; loving and reverencing the Supreme Being, and obeying his precepts; devoted to the practice of religion; as, a *religious* man, a *religious* life. — Characterized by strictness or exactness, such as religion requires; conscientious; dutiful; scrupulously faithful. — Engaged by vows to a monastic life. — Appropriate to the performance of sacred or religious duties.

Religiously, (*rē-lij'us-li,*) *adv.* In a religious manner; piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rights of religion; reverently; with veneration; also, exactly; strictly; conscientiously.

Relig'iousness, *n.* State or quality of being religious

Relin'quant, *n.* One who relinquishes.

Relinquish, (*re-link'wish,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *relinquere*, to leave behind, from *re*, and *linquo*, to leave.] To depart or withdraw from; to leave; to quit; to forsake. — To give up; to resign; to renounce.

To relinquish back or *to*, to give up; to release.

Relin'quisher, *n.* A person who relinquishes.

Relin'quishment, *n.* Act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to; abandonment.

Rel'iquary, *n.* [Fr. *reliquaire*; L. Lat. *reliquarium.*] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

Relique, (*re-leek'*), *n.* A relic.

Reliquiæ, (*-lik-wi-e'*), *n. pl.* [Lat., from *relinquere*, to leave behind.] (*Geol.*) Fossil remains of plants and animals found in the sedimentary deposits.

(*Bot.*) The withered remains of leaves which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it.

Reliq'uidate, *v. a.* To liquidate again, or a second time.

Reliquida'tion, *n.* A renewed liquidation, or adjustment.

Rel'ish, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *relécher*, from Lat. *lingere.*] To be gratified with the enjoyment or use of; to like or enjoy the taste of; to have a taste or liking for. — To give an agreeable taste to.

—*v. n.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasnre. — To have a flavor.

—*n.* A pleasing taste; that which gratifies the palate. — That which gives pleasure or delight; power of pleasing. — Taste; flavor; savor; gusto; zest. — Liking; fondness; delight; appetite. — A taste; a small quantity just perceptible. — Something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating.

Rel'ishable, *a.* Having a taste.

Relive, (*re-liv',*) *v. n.* To revive; to live anew.

Reload', *v. a.* To load again, as a gun.

Reloan', *v. a.* To loan again; to lend a second time.

—*n.* A second lending, or loan, of the same thing.

Relocate', *v. a.* To locate anew, or a second time.

Relocation, (*-kā'shan,*) *n.* A second, or renewed, location.

(*Law.*) Renewal of a lease.

Relodge, (*-loj',*) *v. a.* To lodge again, or afresh.

Relucent, (*-lū'sent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *relucere*, to shine.] Shining; pellucid; transparent; clear; bright; as, *relucent* waters.

Reluct', *v. n.* [Fr. *réluctor.*] To strive or struggle against anything; to make or manifest resistance, reluctance, or repugnance.

Reluctance, Reluctancy, *n.* [Sp. *reluctancia.*] State or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; opposition or aversion of mind; unwillingness; — frequently with *to* or *against* before the object; as, "it favors *reluctance against* God." — *Milton.*

Reluctant, *a.* [Lat. *reluctans.*] Struggling or striving against; much averse in heart; unwilling; repugnant; loth; as, a *reluctant* witness. — Backward; acting with, or proceeding from, some degree of repugnance or unwillingness; given or granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* admissions of the truth.

Reluctantly, *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with reluctance, resistance, or repugnance; with opposition of heart; unwillingly.

Relume', *v. a.* [Fr. *rallumer.*] To rekindle; to relight.

Relu'mine, *v. a.* To rekindle; to relume. — To illuminate over again.

Rely, (*re-lī'*) *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RELIED,) (*re-līd'.*) [Prefix *re*, and *lie.*] To lie, rest, or repose on something, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts, or of evidence; to confide; to depend; to trust; to have confidence.

Remade', *imp.* and *pp.* of REMAKE, *q. v.*

Remain', *v. n.* [Lat. *remaneo*; Ger. *menō*, to stay.] To stay behind after the withdrawal of others; to continue in the same place when others remove, or are lost, destroyed, or taken away; to be left after any event; to be left after a part, or others, have passed; to be left, as not included or comprised. — To continue in a place for a time indefinite; to continue; to abide; to stay; to tarry; to continue unchanged, or in a particular state; to last or endure.

—*v. a.* To await; to be left to.

"The easier conquest now *remains* thee."—*Milton.*

—*n.* Relic; reliquary; reminder; memorial; that which is left; — mostly used in the plural; as, "their small *remains* of life." (*Pope.*) — Specifically, that which is left of a human body after death; a corpse; — always employed in the plural.

"Fowls obscene dismember'd his *remains*."—*Pope.*

—Posthumous writings; literary works, &c., left by a deceased author; as, Paley's Life and *Remains.*

Remain'der, *n.* That which remains, or is left; anything left after the separation and removal of a part; the rest; the residue. — Relics; remains; the corpse of a human being.

(*Math.*) The quantity that is left after subtraction, or after any deduction; — called in algebra the *difference.*

(*Law.*) An estate in *R.* is defined to be "an estate limited to take effect and be enjoyed after another estate is determined." Thus, if a man seized in fee-simple grants lands to A for twenty years, and after the determination of the said term then to B and his heirs forever, here A is tenant for years, and the *R.* falls to B. A *remainder* differs from a *version*, in that the former is created by the act of parties, the latter by act of law. The estate which precedes the estate in *R.* is called the *particular estate*, as being a *particula* or portion; the two being equal only to one estate in fee. There must first necessarily be some particular estate precedent to the estate in *R.*, in order, as is said, to support it. The *R.* must also commence or pass out of the grantor at the time of the creation of the particular estate, and must be limited to take effect in possession immediately upon the determination of the particular estate, and neither sooner nor later. *R.* are of two kinds, — *vested* or *executed*, and *contingent* or *executory.* Vested *R.* are where the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate person after the particular estate is spent; contingent *R.*, on the other hand, are limited either to an uncertain person, or upon an uncertain event; i. e., to a person not *in esse*, or not ascertained, or upon an event which may not happen at all, or not happen until after the particular estate is determined. The common law on the doctrine of *R.* is followed, almost unchanged, in most of the States.

Remain'der-man, *n.*; *pl.* REMAINDER-MEN. (*Law.*) One who has an estate after a particular estate has been determined. — *Blackstone.*

Remake', *v. a.* To make anew, or afresh.

Remand', *v. a.* [Fr. *remander*, from Lat. *re*, and *mando*, to commit to one's charge.] To call or send back, as one who, or that which, is ordered to a place; to send, as an accused party back to custody.

(*Law.*) When it is necessary to postpone the preliminary examination of a criminal case of a serious character on account of absence of witnesses or other motives, the judge recommits, or *remands*, to prison the person charged with the offence.

Remand'ment, *n* Act of remanding or sending back.

Rem'anence, Rem'anency, *n.* State or quality of being remanent. (R.)

Remark', *n.* [Fr. *remurque* — *re*, and *marque*, from Ger. *mark*, a limit, boundary.] Act of remarking or attentively viewing; notice or observation. — Notice or observation expressed in words or writing; note; comment; — also, a casual observation; as, to offer a *remark.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *remarquer.*] To mark in an express or notable manner; to point out clearly or obviously. (R.) — To observe; to notice; to heed; to regard; to take notice of in the mind without expression; as, to *remark* what is passing. — To express in words or writing, as what one thinks or sees; to utter, as observations; to call attention to; to bring to notice; as, I agree with what my friend has *remarked.* — To mark anew, again, or a second time; as, to *remark* a bale of goods.

—*v. n.* To observe; to say; to make observations; as, allow me to *remark.*

Remark'able, *a.* [Fr. *remarquable.*] Worthy of remark or notice; that deserves particular notice, or that may excite admiration or wonder; extraordinary; notable; distinguished; eminent; uncommon; as, a *remarkable* man, a *remarkable* event or circumstance.

Remark'ableness, *n.* State of being noteworthy.

Remark'ably, *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary or notable manner.

Remark'er, *n.* One who remarks; an observer.

Remar'riage, *n.* A second, or renewed marriage.

Remar'ry, *v. a.* To marry again, or a second time.

—*v. n.* To be married again, or a second time.

Remast', *v. a.* To supply with a second mast, or set of masts, as a ship.

Remas'ticate, *v. a.* To masticate again, or repeatedly.

Remastica'tion, *n.* Act of masticating again or repeatedly; a chewing over again, as of the cud.

Rem'bang, a town of Java, cap. of a Dutch residency, on the N. coast, 60 m. N.W. of Samarang; Lat. 6° 40′ 30″ S., Lon. 111° 17′ E.; *pop.* 11,000.

Remblai, (*rŏng'bla,*) *n.* [Fr., from *remblayer*, to embark.] (*Engineering.*) The earthwork that is carried to bank, in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of the surface.

(*Fort.*) The earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the *déblai* from the ditch.

Rem'brandt, VAN RYN, one of the most celebrated painters and engravers of the Dutch school, b. 1606, at Leyden. He acquired his art from several masters at Amsterdam, and early in life grew famous. *R.* was master of all that relates to coloring, distribution of light and shade, and composition, and though deficient in other requisites of a true artist, it cannot be denied that his pencil is masterly and unique, possessing an energy and effect belonging to no other painter. His etchings have wonderful freedom, facility, and boldness. *R.* was twice married, resided during the greater part of his life at Amsterdam, and acquired a large fortune. D. 1669.

Re'meant, *a.* [From Lat. *remeare*, to go or come back.] Coming back; returning; retrograding; as, "the *remeant* sun." — *C. Kingsley.*

Remeasure, (*-mezh'ŭr,*) *v. a.* To measure again.

Reme'diable, *a.* [From *remedy.*] That may be remedied or cured; sanable; curable.

Reme'diably, *adv.* In a manner susceptible of remedy.

Reme'dial, *a.* Affording, or admitting, a remedy.

Reme'dially, *adv.* In a remedial manner.

Rem'ediless, *a.* Not admitting a remedy, as disease; incurable; irretrievable; desperate; hopeless.

Rem'edilessly, *adv.* In a manner or degree precluding of a remedy.

Rem'edy, *n.* [Fr. *remède*; Lat. *remedium* — *re*, and *medeor*, to heal, to relieve.] That which heals or cures a disease; any medicine or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; a medicine; a restorative; — preceding *for*; as, a *remedy for* the gout. — That which counteracts an evil of any kind; that which repairs or retrieves loss or disaster; reparation; relief; cure or corrective.

(*Law.*) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *remédier.*] To cure; to heal; to remove, as an evil; to repair; to redress; to remove mischief; as, to *remedy* a wrong.

Remelt', *v. a.* To melt anew, or a second time.

Remem'ber, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *remembrer*; It. *rammemorare.*] To bring or recall to the memory; to recollect; to think of again; to have in the mind, as a former idea which recurs to the mind without effort. — To bear or keep in mind; to attend to; to observe; to cherish the memory of; to preserve from being forgotten; to think of with affection, respect, esteem, or gratitude.

"Dear as *remembered* kisses after death."—*Tennyson.*

Remem'berable, *a.* That may be remembered.

Remem'berably, *adv.* So as to be remembered.

Remem'brance, *n.* Act of remembering; the retaining in mind or bringing to recollection. — State of being remembered; retention in the mind or memory; recollection; reminiscence; revival in the mind or memory; as, "this ever grateful in *remembrance* bear." (*Pope.*) — A token by which a person or thing is kept in memory; a memorial; a memento; a keepsake; a souvenir; a memorandum; an account preserved. — Power of remembering; faculty by which past ideas, acts, persons, or events are called to mind; also, period over which such faculty extends; duration of memory.

Remem'brancer, *n.* One who reminds, or revives, the remembrance of anything; something that reminds or recalls to remembrance, as a gift.

Remem'orntive, *a.* That reminds; that recalls to mind.

Remi', (**St.,**) or **Remi'gius,** the name of two saints of the Roman calendar: — 1. An apostle of the Franks who baptized Clovis, and became archbishop of Rheims, died 533. 2. An archbishop of Lyons, who was of Gaulish origin, and wrote against Godeschalcus, presided at the council of Valence 855, died 875. — A third of the name, called REMI, or REMIGIUS OF AUXERRE, was a Benedictine monk and commentator, died 980.

Rem'iform, *a.* [Lat. *remus*, an oar, and *forma*, a form.] Formed or shaped like an oar.

Rem'iges, *n. pl.* [Lat. *remex*, a rower; pl. *remiges.*] (*Zoöl.*) The quill-feathers of the wings of a bird, which, like oars, propel it through the air. — *Brande.*

Remi'grate, *v. n.* [Lat. *remigro*, from *re*, again, back, and *migro*, to remove.] To remove back again; to return.

Remind', *v. a.* To cause to remember; to bring to the remembrance of.

Remind'er, *n.* A person who, or that which, reminds.

Remind'ful, *a.* Careful to recall to mind; calling to mind.

Rem'ington, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jasper co., abt. 40 m. W. of Logansport.

Rem'ington Rifle. (*Gun.*) The Remington system of breech-loading, so called from the name of its American inventor, has an incontestable superiority to any other system, both as regards precision and strength. The arm of the gun is very simple, the mechanism being composed of very few, simple parts, all securely protected in the frame, the weakest point, the neck, being guarded by the upper and lower extension of the frame. At the moment of discharge, the breech-piece is supported by the front part of the hammer, which forms a shoulder to receive the recoil, and the entire strain upon the axis of the breech-piece comes on that part in the rear of the forward pin, as has been demonstrated by experiments, in which the arm has been successfully fired after having the front portion of the axis of its breech-piece removed by filing. The breech-piece and the hammer are of considerable weight and thickness, and of the best solid steel. They, in turn, are supported by solid steel pins, nearly half an inch in thickness,

Fig. 2238. — REMINGTON RIFLE.

which passes through the strong iron frame from side to side. The metal in all these parts is so located as to equalize their capacity to resist the action of recoil. In

consequence of the peculiar interlocking and bracing of the hammer and breech-piece, the hammer is locked securely by the recoil, and the more securely the greater the recoil. Fig. 2238 represents a longitudinal section through the breech of the Remington rifle when open and ready for loading. The barrel is screwed into the breech-piece, through which pass two strong bolts, *C* and *c*, upon which the breech-block, *B*, and the hammer, *G*, hinge. In order to remove the empty cartridge-cases out of the chamber, which is in the rear end of the barrel, the hammer must first be locked, the breech-block is then drawn backwards, and assumes the position shown in the accompanying Fig. (2238.) By this movement of the breech-block, an extractor, situated in the inside of the chamber, is operated, which draws the cartridge slightly, whereupon it may easily be removed with the fingers. The following cartridges may then be inserted, and the breech-block pushed forward to its original position. To hold it in this position, the lever, *D*, acting upon the pin, *d*, and held in its turn by the spring, *e*, is applied, and falls into a notch in the breech-piece. In the breech-block itself, is the pin upon which the hammer strikes for exploding the cartridge, and the hammer is operated by the main-spring, as shown in the wood-cut. As the hammer descends, its forward surface, from its peculiar circular construction, collides with the rear surface of the breech-piece, and it also acts as a support in resisting the reaction of the discharge. Introduced to public attention in 1866, the *R.* system almost immediately conquered its place, both in the United States and in Europe, and not less than a quarter of a million arms have been manufactured or contracted for during the four following years. In 1870 the *R.* system was adopted for the breech part of the rifles used in the U. S. navy.

Reminis'cence, **Reminis'ceney,** *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reminiscentiæ*, from *reminiscor*, to recall to mind.] That faculty of the mind by which ideas formerly received into it, but forgotten, are recalled or revived in the memory; recollection; remembrance. In the theory of Plato, knowledge was only a reminiscence or recovery of truth which the soul had possessed in a former state of existence, but which it had forgotten since it began its sojourn on earth.

Reminis'cent, *n.* A person who recalls to mind past events.

Reminiscen'tial, *a.* Relating to reminiscence.

Remiremont, (*rem'er-maunt,*) a town of France, dept. of Vosges, on the Moselle, 14 m. S.E. of Epinal; *pop.* 5,500.

Remise', *n.* [Fr. *remettre;* from Lat. *remitto*, to send back, to deliver.] (*Law.*) A surrender, or grant, back; to release, as a claim or a debt.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *remiser.*] (*Law.*) To give, or grant, back; to release, as a claim or a debt.

Remiss', *a.* [Lat. *remissus*, from *remitto.*] Backward; careless; negligent; not performing duty or business; heedless. — Slow; languid; not vigorous, as motion.

Remiss'ful, *a.* Lenient; that forgives.

Remissibil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being remissible.

Remis'sible, *a.* Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

Remission, (*re-mish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *remissio*, from *remitto.*] The act of remitting; abatement; relaxation; moderation. — Release; discharge or relinquishment of a claim or right.—Forgiveness; pardon; as, the *remission* of sins.

(*Med.*) A temporary diminution of the symptoms of a disease, either acute or chronic; diminution in the febrile symptoms, such as occurs in a remittent fever between the exacerbations. — *Dunglison.*

(*Com.*) The sending of money to a distant place.

Remis'sive, *a.* [Lat. *remissivus*, relaxing.] Remitting.

Remiss'ly, *adv.* In a remiss manner; slackly; carelessly; negligently.

Remiss'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being remiss; slackness; slowness; want of ardor or vigor.

Remis'sory, *a.* Relating to forgiveness or remission.

Remit', *v. a.* [Fr. *remettre;* Lat. *remitto*, from *re*, and *mitto*, to send.] To relax; to make less tense or violent, as anger. — To pardon; to absolve. — To return; to send back. — To give up; to resign. — To restore; to replace. — To defer; to refer.

(*Com.*) To transmit, as money, bills, &c., to some person at a distance.

—*v. n.* To slacken; to become less intense or vigorous.

(*Med.*) To grow by intervals less violent, though not wholly intermitting.

Remit'ment, *n.* The act of remitting to custody; remittance.

Remit'tal, *n.* A remitting; a giving up; surrender.

Remit'tance, *n.* The act of remitting. — The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to a distant place; also, the sum or thing remitted.

Remit'tent, *a.* (*Med.*) Noting a fever which strikingly exacerbates and remits, but without intermission.

Remit'ter, *n.* One who remits, or makes remittance. —One who forgives.

(*Law.*) There is a remitter where he who has the right of entry in land, but is out of possession, obtains afterwards the possession of the land by some subsequent or defective title; in which case he is *remitted* or sent back, by operation of law, to his own preferable title.

Remit'tor, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a remittance; a remitter.

Remix', *v. a.* To mix anew.

Rem'nant, *n.* [Contracted from *remanent.*] Residue; that which is left after the separation, removal, or destruction of a part.

—*pl.* The ends of fabrics, as cloth, linen, &c.

Rem'nant, *a.* Remaining; yet left.

Re'mo, (St.,) a seaport-town of Italy, in Piedmont, on the Mediterranean, 14 m. S.E. of Oneglia; *pop.* 7,500.

Remod'el, *v. a.* To model or fashion anew.

Rem'olinite, *n.* (*Min.*) Atacamite from Los Remolinos, Chili.

Remol'lient, *a.* [Fr.] Mollifying; softening.

Remolten, (*re-mol'tn,*) *a.* Melted again.

Remon'strance, Remonstra'tion, *n.* [Fr. *remontrance.*] Strong representation of reasons against a measure; pressing suggestions or expostulations in opposition to a measure or act.

Remon'strant, *n.* One who remonstrates.

—*pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See ARMINIANISM.

—*a.* Expostulatory.

Remon'strate, *v. n.* [Lat. *remonstrare*, from *re*, again, and *monstro*, to show.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate.

—*v. a.* To show by a strong representation. (R.)

Remon'strator, *n.* A remonstrant.

Rem'ora, *n.* [Lat.] An obstacle; a hindrance.

(*Surg.*) An instrument intended to retain parts *in situ.* — *Dunglison.*

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Echeneidæ*, a family of malacopterygious fishes, in which the dorsal fin is so modified as to become a flattened disc covering the top of the head, composed of movable cartilaginous plates directed obliquely backwards. The fish attaches itself

Fig. 2239. — WHITE-TAILED REMORA.

to a foreign body by its structure, and from this well-ascertained fact many fables have been invented regarding the genus; among others, one which asserts that the fish possesses the power of arresting the course of any ship to which it may have attached itself. The species are from 12 to 20 inches long.

Remorse, (*re-mors',*) *n.* The keen pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed.

Remorse'ful, *a.* Full of remorse.

Remorse'fully, *adv.* With remorse of conscience.

Remorse'less, *a.* Without remorse; having no pity or compassion on distress; ruthless; relentless.

Remorse'lessly, *adv.* Without remorse.

Remorse'lessness, *n.* The quality of being remorseless, or devoid of pity.

Remote', *a.* [Lat. *remotus.*] Distant in time, place, or connection; far; not near. — Alien; foreign; not agreeing with; not related.

Remote'ly, *adv.* At a distance in space or time; not nearly; at a distance in consanguinity or affinity.

Remote'ness, *n.* State of being remote.

Remo'tion, *n.* The act of removing; the state of being removed. (R.)

Remould', *v. a.* To mould or shape anew.

Remount', *v. n.* [Fr. *remonter.*] To mount again; to reascend.

—*v. a.* To mount again.

—*n.* (*Mil.*) A supply of good horses for the service of the cavalry.

Removabil'ity, *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station; power of being displaced.

Remov'able, *a.* That may be removed from an office or station; that may be removed from one place to another.

Remov'al, *n.* The act of moving from one place to another for residence. — The act of displacing from an office or post.—State of being removed; change of place.

Remove, (*re-moov',*) *v. a.* [Sp. *remover;* Lat. *removeo* —*re*, and *moveo*, to move.] To move from its place; to withdraw; to cause to change place; to displace; as, to *remove* one's residence. — To cause to leave a person or thing; to take or put away in any manner;—hence, to banish; to destroy; to take from the present state of being; as, to *remove* an obstruction. — To carry from one court to another; as, to *remove* a suit by appeal.

—*v. n.* To be moved from its place; to change place or position in any manner; to go from one place to another; to change the place of residence.

—*n.* Act of removing; removal; change of place. —State of being removed; a going away; departure. — That which is removed, as a dish to be changed at table while the rest of the course remains.—Act of putting a horse's shoes upon different feet. — A step in any scale of gradation. — Distance or space through which anything is removed; interval.

Removed, (*-mōōvd',*) *a.* Remote; apart or separate from others; as, "so *removed* a dwelling."—*Shaks.*

Removed'ness, *n.* State of being removed; remoteness.

Remover', *n.* One who removes.

Rem'phan. (*Script.*) A deity which is said to have been worshipped by the Israelites while in the wilderness. The passage in *Acts* vii., which speaks of them taking up the tabernacle of Moloch and the star of their god Remphan, is supposed to refer to the words of Amos, "Ye have borne the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun, your images." Chiun and Remphan would on this hypothesis be the same, and both are thought to denote Sirius, the dog-star.

Remscheid, (*rem'shide,*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, 18 m. E.S.E. of Dusseldorf. *Manuf.* Principally ironwares. *Pop.* 16,725.

Rem'sen, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., abt. 18 m. N. by E. of Utica; *pop.* 1,134.

Remugient, (*-mū'ji-ent,*) *a.* [Lat. *re*, and *mugire*, to bellow.] Rebellowing.

Remunerabil'ity, *n.* Ability of being remunerated or recompensed.

Remu'nerable, *a.* That may be remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Remu'nerate, *v. a.* [Fr. *rémunérer;* Lat. *remunero, remuneratus.*] To render a service back to; to reward for service; to repay; to requite; to recompense; as, to *remunerate* a man for his trouble.

Remuneration, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *remuneratio.*] Act of remunerating, or of paying an equivalent for services, loss, or sacrifice. — That which remunerates; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings; reward; repayment; recompense; compensation.

Remu'nerative, *a.* Affording remuneration, reward, or recompense; profitable; yielding an adequate return; as, a *remunerative* business.

Remu'neratory, *a.* Tending to remunerate or reward.

Remur'mur, *v. a.* To return or throw back in murmurs.

—*v. n.* To return, echo, or murmur back.

"The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around."—*Dryden.*

Remu'sat, JEAN PIERRE ABEL, an eminent orientalist, was b. at Paris, in 1788. He was Professor of the Chinese and Tartar languages at the Collège de France; was admitted into the Academy of Inscriptions in 1816; and, after Visconti's death, in 1818, he was appointed editor of the *Journal des Savans.* His principal works are, *Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chinoises; Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois; Mélanges Asiatiques;* and *Contes Chinois*, 3 vols. D. 1832.

Remy, (St.,) (*rai'me,*) a town of France, dept. of Bouches du Rhône, 42 miles from Marseilles. *Manuf.* Silks and woollens. *Pop.* 6,740.

Ren, *n.* [Lat., the rare singular of *renes*, kidneys.] (*Anat.*) Kidney.—*Dunglison.*

Renaissance, (*rā'nā-sōngs',*) *n.* [Fr., from *re*, again, and *naissance*, birth.] A renewal; a restoration.

(*Arch.*) A term applied to that period of the *Revival* when the classical began to be again introduced after the medieval styles. The term is not confined to architecture alone, but is also used in ornamental art and sculpture. The architectural *R.* had its origin in Italy, where the Gothic styles never had had a strong footing. With the revival of old Roman literature, there arose a strong desire for the study of classic art, which was soon followed by an attempt to imitate it; and as early as the 14th century may be observed traces of the imitation of Roman architectural forms. The *R.*, properly so called, however, dates from the early part of the 15th century,

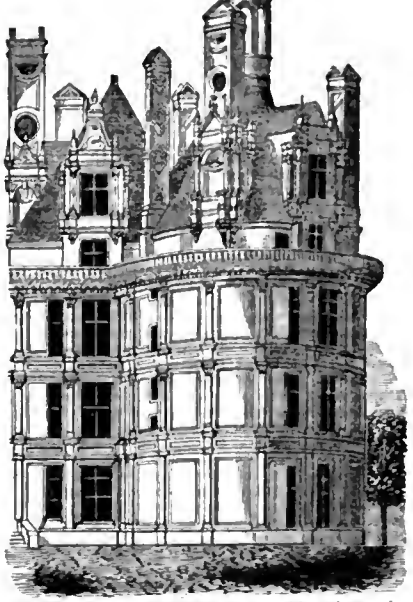


Fig. 2240. — CHÂTEAU DE CHAMBORD, (*Renaissance.*)

when it began to assume consistency and character; in the following century it attained its full development. Every country had its peculiar *R.*, although each was derived from that of Italy; these were named respectively after the different nations in which they appeared; as French, German, English *R.* The latter style is usually called *Elizabethan architecture.* They all bear a general family likeness, but each exhibits characteristic features of its own. The *R.* in general was founded upon the Roman *antique;* not upon the style of the temples, but upon that of their triumphal arches, baths,

and other edifices. Neither the portico nor the continuous colonnade were taken as models, but such buildings as the Coliseum, where several orders are introduced, principally for purposes of decoration. Both in the *R.* and Cinque-cento styles, entire orders are merely used as embellishments. In structures where columns are employed for actual support, it is only in combination with arches in the place of piers. Much of the Italian *R.* is *astylar*, with either a full entablature or a cornicione crowning, and proportioned to the rest of the edifice. This broad and simple method of treatment was greatly affected by the Roman and Florentine architects during the period of the Revival, and contrasts strongly with the *R.* in France and other countries, which is characterized by multiplicity of parts and numerous divisions and breaks. In English *R.*, one deviation from the Italian was the frequent employment of coupled columns or pilasters, which was, in some cases, caused by the necessity for wider piers between the windows, which retained their Tudor or English character. In the Italian *R.* generally, the detail is somewhat dry and meagre, the entablatures, even to Corinthian columns, consisting of plain mouldings. In France and in England a much more florid style was adopted. These species of the style are marked by a profusion of enrichment and carvings in mouldings, panels, and friezes, by arabesque foliage and medallions, which frequently cover considerable surfaces. The carvings generally consist of grotesque animals, foliage, &c., extended into scroll-work, and interlaced curiously and capriciously. A similar kind of sculpture, only purer and more graceful, is to be met with in the Italian style. One of the most characteristic features of the *R.* style is the profusion of minute ornament in building, furniture, and decoration generally. French *R.* dates from the reign of Louis XII., who employed Italian artists and architects. There are several magnificent specimens of this style of architecture in France; among others may be mentioned the interior, at least, of the palace of Fontainebleau, and the châteaux of Chambord (Fig. 2240), and Chenonceaux on the Loire. The *R.* is considered by French writers to have risen to its highest point of excellence under Philibert Delorme, in the reigns of Henry II. and Francis II. The palace of Heidelberg, if completed, would have been the most splendid specimen of the *R.* in Germany. In general, the German *R.* was more extravagant in construction and decoration than even the French. There are many interesting specimens of the *R.* style in Spain, which exhibit much elegance and taste.

Renaix, (*ren-aï,*) a town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 20 m. S. of Ghent. *Manuf.* Linen, cotton, woollen stuffs, &c. *Pop.* 14,500.

Re'nal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *renalis*, from *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys.] Pertaining, or relating, to the veins or kidneys; as, the *renal* arteries.

Renan, (*rain'an,*) Joseph Ernest, a French philologist and author, b. in Brittany, 1823. He was intended for the ecclesiastical profession, and went to Paris at an early age in order to study. His abilities having attracted attention, he was chosen, at the termination of his classical studies, to follow the course of theology at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, where he showed a taste for the study of languages and philosophy, and commenced learning the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac. But his independence of thought did not accord with the necessary qualifications for the priesthood, and he quitted the seminary in order to be better able to pursue his own course. In 1848 he gained the Volney prize for a memoir upon the Semitic languages, which has been published under the title of *Histoire Générale et Systèmes Comparés des Langues Sémitiques*. *R.*'s work, entitled *Étude de la Langue Grecque au Moyen Age*, published in 1845, was crowned by the Institute, which elected him one of their body. In 1856 he was elected a member of the Académie des Inscriptions in place of M. Augustin Thierry. At the end of 1860, *R.* was sent on a mission to Syria; in 1862 was appointed to the chair of Hebrew, in the College de France; and in 1863, published his well-known work, *Vie de Jésus* (Life of Jesus), which he wrote after his voyage to Syria, and of which numerous editions have been published in several languages. The effect produced by this work was the cause of *R.*'s dismissal from office, at the instance of the clerical party; a measure, however, which was revoked three years afterward. *R.* has, in addition to the above-mentioned books, published numerous memoirs on comparative philology, &c., besides a translation of the Book of Job, &c. His last great work is a *Life of St. Paul*, a production which has attracted considerable notice and criticism, it being generally believed that the authorities upon which he bases his statements are in themselves apocryphal.

Ren'ard, *n.* Same as Reynard, *q. v.*

Renascence, Renas'cency, (*nās'ens,*) *n.* [Fr. *renaissance.*] State of being renascent; state of being produced again.

Renas'cent, *a.* [Lat. *renascens*, from *renascor*—*re*, and *nascor*, to be born.] Reproduced; springing anew into being.—Rejuvenated; apt or likely to be reborn or renewed.

Renasci'ble, (*-nās'i-bl,*) *a.* That may be reproduced or renewed.

Renault', in *Illinois*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 128 m. S. by W. of Springfield.

Renav'igate, *v. a.* To navigate a second time.

Renecun'ter, Renecon'tre, *n.* [Fr. *rencontre*—*re*, *en*, and *contre*, from Lat. *contra*, against.] A meeting of two persons or bodies in contest or opposition; dash; collision; shock; action or engagement; a casual, sudden contest; an unpremeditated fight, action, or collision, as between two individuals, or small parties.

Renecun'ter, *v. a.* To encounter; to meet unexpectedly, without enmity or hostility.

—*v. n.* To come in collision; to skirmish; to cross an enemy's path unpremeditatedly or unexpectedly.

Rend, *v. a.* [A. S. *rendan*; Ger. *trennen*; Icel. *rændi.*] To force asunder; to tear; to sever or dissever; to cleave; to rive; to lacerate.

—*v. n.* To separate; to be disunited.

Rend'er, *n.* One who rends; a tearer.

Ren'der, *v. a.* [Fr. *rendre*; from Lat. *reddere*, from *re*, again, and *dare*, to give.] To bring back; to return; to restore; to inflict, as a retribution.—To give on demand; to assign as a reason.—To make or cause to be, by some influence upon a thing, or by some change.—To translate; as, "*render* it in the English tongue."—*Burnet.*

—To surrender; to yield; to give up.—To afford; to give to be used.—To melt, as suet.

(*Arch.*) *Rendered, floated, and set for paper.* A term used to express plastering of three coats; the first being lime and hair upon brickwork; the second, the same compound with the addition of a little more hair, which is brought to a level surface by being *floated* with a long rule; the third, fine stuff mixed with white hair, laid on with a trowel.—*Floated and set.* Plastering of three coats on brickwork.—*Rendered and set.* A term used to denote the plastering executed in two coats, on naked brick-work or on stone-work. If the work is to be of three coats, the first of these is called the *pricking-up* coat, which is afterwards rendered and set; this is sometimes called *roughing in.* The materials for the pricking-up coat and the rendering coat are identical; the setting coat is, generally speaking, of a finer kind of lime.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To go or pass freely through any place, as a rope.—*Dana.*

—*n.* A giving up; a surrender.—A return; a payment of rent.

(*Law.*) The state of being rendered; paid.

Ren'derable, *a.* Capable of being rendered.

Ren'derer, *n.* One who renders.

Ren'dering, *n.* Act of giving up or returning.—Version; translation.

(*Masonry.*) The first coat of plastering on walls; pargetting.—*Britton.*

Rendezvous, (*ren'de-vo,*) *n.* [Fr., render yourselves, repair.] A place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the port or place where ships are ordered to join company; a place for enlisting seamen into the naval service.—A place of meeting, or a sign that draws men together.

—*v. n.* To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, &c.

—*v. a.* To assemble, or bring together, at a certain place.

Ren'dible, *a.* That may be broken asunder.

Rendition, (*ren-dish'un,*) *n.* Surrender; the act of yielding.—A translation.

Rends'burg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, on the Eider, 18 m. from Kiel. *Manuf.* Hosiery, pottery, and tobacco. *Pop* 12,000.

Re'né, surnamed The Good, Duke of Anjou, Count of Provence, and King of Sicily, b. at Angers in 1409. He was son of Louis II., Count of Anjou, married in 1420 Isabella of Lorraine, but was driven from that duchy and kept prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy for several years. He succeeded his brother, Louis III., in 1434, and was chosen successor to the kingdom of Naples by Queen Joanna II. He was liberated in 1436, and was afterwards engaged in war for three years with Alfonso, of Aragon, who, in 1442, finally got possession of Naples. *R.* retired to Provence and devoted himself to the administration of his estates, and to the cultivation of poetry and the fine arts. His daughter Margaret was married, in 1445, to Henry VI. of England. On the seizure of Anjou by Louis XI. of France, in 1473, *R.* retired to Aix, in Provence, where he spent his last years, enjoying the esteem and love of his subjects. His work on tournaments, and some of his poems and paintings, are still extant. D. 1480.

Ren'egade, *n.* [Sp. *renegádo*; Fr. *renégat*; Lat. *re*, and *negare*, to deny.] One who denies or renounces his faith; an apostate.—One who goes over to an enemy; a deserter.

Renerve', *v. a.* To nerve again, or a second time.

Renew', *v. a.* To renovate; to restore to a former state, or to a good state, after a decay or depravation; to rebuild; to repair; to reëstablish.—To begin again, as a course; to repeat; to revive.

(*Theol.*) To transform; to regenerate.

—*v. n.* To grow again; to begin again.

Renewabil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being renewable. (R.)

Renew'able, *a.* That may be renewed.

Renew'al, *n.* Act of renewing; renovation.—Repetition; act of beginning again, or a second time.

Renewed', *a.* Repaired; reëstablished; renovated.

Renew'edly, *adv.* Again; anew.

Renew'edness, *n.* State of being renewed.

Renew'er, *n.* A person who renews.

Renew'ing, *n.* Act of making new; renewal.

—*a.* Tending, or adapted, to renovate.

Renfrew, (*ren'froo,*) a town of Scotland, cap of a co. of same name, near the union of the rivers Cart and Clyde, 3 m. from Paisley; *pop.* 4,000.

Ren'frew, a N.E. co. of Upper Canada; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ottawa, Madawasco, and Bonne Cher Rivers. *Cap.* McNab. *Pop.* 12,000.—A village of the above co., abt. 70 m. N. of Kingston.

Reni, (*ren'e.*) a town of Prussia, in Bessarabia, at the confluence of the Pruth and the Danube; *pop.* 7,500.

Ren'itency, Ren'itence, *n.* The resistance in solid bodies, when they press upon, or are impelled one against another, or the resistance that a body makes on account of weight.

Ren'iform, *a.* [Lat. *renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Broad, rounded at the apex, and hollowed at the base (Fig. 2241); kidney-shaped.

Fig. 2241.
RENIFORM LEAF.

Renil'la, *n.*; *pl.* **Renil'lidæ.** (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of *Alcyonaria*, containing polyps which are arranged symmetrically on the upper surface of a more or less flattened disc, to the lower surface of which there is attached a hollow locomotive organ in the form of a peduncle. *Renilla danæ* (Fig. 146) is found on the Atlantic coast of S. America.

Ren'itent, *a.* [Lat. *renitor*, from *re*, back, and *nitor*, to strive.] Acting against any impulse by elastic power.

Rennes, (*ren,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Ile-et-Vilaine, at the confluence of the rivers Ile and Vilaine, 60 m. N. of Nantes; Lat. 48° 7′ N., Lon. 1° 36′ W. It is divided into the Upper and Lower town, the former of which contains many fine squares and public buildings, the most noteworthy of which are the Court-House, formerly the house of assembly for the Parliament of Brittany. *Manuf.* Lace, linen, sail-cloth, thread, &c. *Pop.* 49,231.

Ren'net, Run'net, *n.* [A. S. *gerunnen*; Ger. *rinnen*, or *gerinnen*, to coagulate.] The prepared inner membrane of the calf's stomach, which, in consequence of the presence of pepsine, has the property of coagulating the casein of milk and separating it from the whey in the form of curd.

Ren'net, Ren'neting, *n.* [Probably from O. Fr. *reinette*, little queen.] (*Hort.*) The common name, not only in the English, but, with slight modifications, in the French, German, and other languages, of a class of apples, including many of the most beautiful and pleasant varieties. They are of very regular and nearly globose shape; their skin has generally a rusty tinge, and often a kind of unctuousness to the touch; their flesh is finely granular; and besides being sweet and agreeably acid, they have a peculiar aromatic flavor. They do not keep well. The trees have a very regular habit of growth, and are very suitable for dwarf standards.

Reno, (*rā'no,*) a river of Italy, rising in the Apennines of Tuscany, and, after a N. course of 75 m., joining the Po, 14 m. S. of Ferrara.

Re'no, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., abt. 3 m. W. of Oil City.

Renounce', *v. a.* [Lat. *renuncio*, from *re*, again, back, and *nuncio*, to declare.] To disown; to disclaim; to cast off; to repudiate; to reject; to deny.—To give up; to relinquish; to abandon; to forsake; to resign; to abjure.

—*v. n.* To declare a renunciation. (A Gallicism.)

(*Games.*) At cards, not to follow suit when the person has a card of the same sort.

—*n.* The act of renouncing at cards.

Renounce'ment, *n.* Act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

Renoun'cer, *n.* One who disowns or disclaims.

Renoun'cing, *n.* Act of disowning, disclaiming, denying, or rejecting.

Ren'ovate, *v. a.* [Lat. *renovo, renovatus.*] To renew; to restore to the first state; to reproduce.

Renovation, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *renovatio.*] Act of renovating or renewing, or state of being renewed; renewal.

Ren'ovator, *n.* One who, or that which, renovates.

Renown', *n.* [Fr. *renommée*; from Lat. *re*, and *nomen*, a name.] Fame; celebrity; exalted reputation, derived from the extensive praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *renommer.*] To distinguish; to render famous.

Renowned, (*re-nound',*) *a.* Having celebrity for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; famous; eminent.

Renown'edly, *adv.* With fame or celebrity.

Renown'less, *a.* Without renown.

Renovo, in *Pennsylvania*, a town of Clinton co., on the W. branch of the Susquehanna River, 25 m. W. of Lock Haven; *pop.* 2,020.

Rensselaer, (*ren'sel-er.*) in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Jasper co., abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis.

Rensselaer, in *New York*, an E. co., adjoining Massachusetts and Vermont; *area*, abt. 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson, Kinderhook, and Hoosick rivers. *Surface*, uneven and broken; *soil*, very fertile, producing, besides the usual farm crops, large quantities of potatoes. *Min.* Iron-ore, slate, and some Epsom salts. *Cap.* Troy. *Pop.* (1870) 90,549.—A village of the above co., abt. 12 m. E. by S. of Albany.

Rens'selaer Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Ogdensburg.

Rensselaer'ite, *n.* [After *Van Rensselaer.*] (*Min.*) A steatitic mineral. It occurs over large areas in Northern New York, and at Grenville in Upper Canada. It is, probably, identical with pyrallolite.

Rensselaerville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Albany co., abt. 23 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 2,492.

Rent', *n.* A breach; a fissure; an opening produced by rending or violent separation.

—*n.* [A. S. *rent*; Du., Ger., Dan., and Fr. *rente.*] A sum of money, or a certain amount of other valuable thing, issuing yearly from lands or tenements; a compensation or return, in the nature of an acknowledgment, for the possession of a corporeal inheritance; a revenue.

—*v. a.* To hold by paying rent for; to take or hold by lease, as lands or tenements.

—To let or lease to a tenant; to lease.

Rent'able, *a.* Capable of being rented.
Rent'age, *n.* [O. Fr.] Rent.
Rent'al, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from *rent-roll.*] (*Eng. Law.*) A roll, schedule, or account of rents. — The money or amount paid as rent.
Rent'-arrear, *n.* Rent which is due, or unpaid.
Rent'-charge, *n.* (*Law.*) A rent reserved with a power of enforcing its payment by distress.
Rent'-day, *n.* The day appointed for the payment of rent.
Rent'er, *n.* One who holds by paying rent for; a tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent. — One who leases an estate.
—*v. a.* [Fr. *rentraire.*] To fine-draw; to sew up or together with such nicety that the seam will be scarcely perceptible.—To renew the original pattern of by working in a new warp; — said with reference to tapestry.
Ren'terer, *n.* A fine-drawer.
Rentier, (*rŏng-te-ā'*), *n.* [Fr.] One whose income is derived from rents, dividends, and the like.
Rent'-roll, *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents, or income from landed property.
Rent'-seek, *n.* (*Law.*) Rent collectable only by action at law in case of non-payment.
Ren'uent, *a.* [Lat. *renuo,* to nod back.] (*Anat.*) Applied to two muscles, one of which serves to throw the head back.
Renu'merate, *v. a.* To recount.
Renunciation, (*-she-a'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *renonciation*; Lat. *renunciatio.*] Act of renouncing; disavowal; disclaimer; rejection; abjuration.
Ren'ville, in *Minnesota,* a S.W. central co.; *area,* abt. 1,150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Minnesota and Chippewa rivers. *Surface,* mostly level or undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Beaver Falls. *Pop.* abt. 1,600.
Reobtain', *v. a.* To obtain again, or a second time.
Reobtain'able, *a.* Capable of being obtained.
Reoc'cupy, *v. a.* To occupy again, or a second time.
Reom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *reo,* to flow, and *metron,* a measure.] (*Elect.*) Same as Galvanometer.
Reo'pen, *v. a.* To open again, or a second time.
Reoppose', *v. a.* To oppose anew.
Reordain', *v. a.* To ordain again, or a second time.
Reor'der, *v. a.* To order anew, or again.
Reordination, *n.* A second ordination.
Reorganiza'tion, *n.* Act of organizing anew; state of being organized again.
Reor'ganize, *v. a.* To organize again.
Repac'ify, *v. a.* To pacify again.
Repack', *v. a.* To pack again, or a second time.
Repack'er, *n.* A person who repacks.
Repaint', *v. a.* To paint again.
Repair, (*re-pār'*) *v. a.* [Lat. *reparo,* from *re,* again, back, and *parare,* to prepare.] To restore; to bring back to a sound or good state after decay, injury, or partial destruction; to mend; to refit; to retrieve. — To make amends for; to redress.
—*n.* Act of repairing; restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction.
—*v. n.* To betake one's self; to resort.
—*n.* Act of betaking one's self to any place; a resorting. (R.)
Repair'er, *n.* One who repairs, or makes amends.
Repand', *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves which have the margin slightly concave between the projecting veins, as in *Salamum nigrum.*
Repan'dous, *a.* Bent upwards or backwards.
Rep'arable, *a.* [Fr. *réparable.*] That may be repaired.
Rep'arably, *adv.* So as to be reparable.
Repara'tion, *n.* [Fr. *réparation.*] The act of repairing; restoration. — Supply of what is wasted. — Recompense for any injury; amends.
Repar'ative, *n.* Whatever makes amends for loss or injury.
—*a.* That tends to repair.
Repartee', *n.* [Fr. *repartie.*] A smart or witty reply.
—*v. n.* To make smart replies; to retort.
Repartition, *n.* A division into smaller parts.
Repass', *v. a.* To pass back or again; to pass a second time; to travel back; as, to *repass* a river.
—*v. n.* To move, pass, or go back; as, shall you *repass* this way?
Repass'age, *n.* Act of repassing, or of passing back.
Repast', *n.* [Fr. *repas,* from *repatre*; Lat. *re,* and *pasco, pastum,* to feed.] Act of taking food. — Food taken; a meal; victuals; refreshment; a collation.

"Go, and get me some *repast.*"—*Shaks.*

Repa'triate, *v. n.* [Lat. *repatriare — atum,* to return home.] To restore to one's own country. (R.)
Repatria'tion, *n.* Restoration to one's own country; — opposed to *expatriation.*
Repay', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* Repaid.) [Fr. *repayer.*] To pay back; to refund; to reimburse; as, to *repay* money advanced or lent. — To recompense; to compensate; to requite; to remunerate; to make requital or return for. — To pay again, or a second time, as a debt.
Repay'able, *a.* That may be, or is to be, repaid or refunded; as, money lent, *repayable* by instalments.
Repay'ment, *n.* Act of paying back; reimbursement. — The money or other thing repaid.
Repeal', *v. a.* [Fr. *rappeler — re,* and *appeler*; Lat. *appello,* to accost, address.] To recall; to revoke; to annul; to abrogate; to abolish; to make void by an authoritative act, or by the same power that made or enacted, as a deed, will, law, or statute.
—*n.* Act of repealing or of annulling; revocation; abrogation; as, the *repeal* of a law.
Repealabil'ity, Repeal'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being repealable.
Repeal'able, *a.* Capable of being repealed, abrogated, or revoked by the same power that enacted.
Repeal'er, *n.* One who repeals, or who seeks to repeal; — specifically, one who advocates the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.
Repeat, (*-peet',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *répéter,* from Lat. *repeto — re,* and *peto,* to seek.] To do, make, attempt, or utter again; to iterate; to recite; to rehearse; to go over a second time; to recapitulate; to quote or say from memory; to try or incur again; as, to *repeat* an experiment, to *repeat* some lines from Byron, &c. — To do or say what has been already done or said; — used reflexively before *self*; as, history *repeats itself.*
To repeat signals, to make signals again, or anew.
—*n.* Act of repeating; a repetition. — That which requires to be repeated; as, the *repeat* of a pattern.
(*Mus.*) A character written thus, 𝄇, denoting the repetition of the part which it bounds. It is sometimes expressed by dots against the bar, and sometimes by the words *dal segno.*
Repeat'edly, *adv.* More than once: again and again, indefinitely; as, I have *repeatedly* spoken of it.
Repeat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, repeats; — specifically, one who recites or rehearses.
(*Horology.*) See Horology.
(*Gun.*) See Revolver.
Repeat'ing, *p. a.* Doing the same thing over again, or many times in succession; as, a *repeating* watch, a *repeating* instrument.
R.-circle. (*Astron.*) One of the most complicated and ingenious of modern astronomical instruments. It was invented by the Chevalier de Borda in 1787, and obtained an immense reputation through having been the only instrument employed in the geodesical and astronomical observations of the great measurement of an arc of the meridian, on which the modern French system of measures, weights, and money, is founded. The prime objects of the repeating-circle are to diminish the effect of errors of graduation, and to obtain very correct measurements by means of comparatively small instruments. The principle of repetition consists in moving the telescope successively over portions of the graduated limb, corresponding to the angle to be measured, and reading only the multiple arcs.
R.-decimal. (*Math.*) A decimal in which the same figures occur in the same order at successive and equal intervals. — *Davies and Peck.*
Repel', *v. a.* [Sp. *repelér*; Lat. *repello — re,* and *pello,* to drive.] To drive or thrust back; to repulse; to force to return; to check the advance of; as, to *repel* an assailant. — To resist; to withstand; to reject; to rebut; to refuse; as, to *repel* an argument.
—*v. n.* To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to check; as, *repelling* power.
Repel'lence, Repel'lency, *n.* Quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.
Repel'lent, *a.* [From Lat. *repellere.*] Capable, or tending to repel; as, a *repellent* manner.
—*n.* That which repels.
(*Med.*) One of a class of remedies, as astringents, cold water, ice, &c., which, when applied to a tumefied part, causes the fluids that render it tumid to recede, as it were, from it.
Repel'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, repels; a repellent.
Re'pent, *a.* [Lat. *repens,* from *repere,* to creep.] Creeping; as, a *repent* animal.
(*Bot.*) Applied to stems which lie flat upon the ground, and emit roots from their under-surface.
Repent', *v. n.* [Fr. *repentir,* from Lat. *re,* and *pœnitio,* to make to repent; usually connected with *pœna,* expiation.] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something done or spoken, or for what one has omitted to do or speak; to express sorrow or compunction for something past. — To change the mind or course of behavior in consequence of the inconvenience or injury done by past conduct.
(*Theol.*) To sorrow or be pained for sin committed, or duty omitted; to be penitent; to have such sorrow for evil as produces amendment of life.

"Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas." — *Matt.* xii. 41.

—*v. a.* To remember with pain or sorrow; to feel pain or compunction concerning.
Repent'ance, *n.* [Fr.] Act of repenting, or state of being penitent; sorrow for anything done, said, or omitted to be done or said; the pain or grief which one experiences in consequence of the injury, inconvenience, or dissatisfaction produced by one's own conduct; penitence; contrition; that sorrow for sin which issues in reformation.
Repent'ant, *a.* [Fr.] Repenting; disposed to feel sorrowful for what has been done, or for what has been left undone; penitent for sin. — Expressing or manifesting sorrow for sin.
—*n.* One who repents of a sin committed; a penitent.
Repent'antly, *adv.* In a repentant or penitent manner.
Repent'er, *n.* One who repents; a repentant.
Repen'tigny, a village of Leinster co., Lower Canada, abt. 17 m. N.E. of Montreal.
Repent'ingly, *adv.* With repentance or contrition.
Repent'less, *a.* Unrepentant; without repentance.
Repeople, (*-pē'pl,*) *v. a.* To people again or anew; to perform the act of repopulation.
Reperuss', *v. a.* [From Lat. *re,* and *percutire,* to strike through and through.] To drive or beat back; as, *repercussed* air. (R.)
Repercussion, (*-kŭsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of driving or beating back; as, the *repercussion* of echoes.
(*Mus.*) Frequent repetition of the same sound.
Repercus'sive, *a.* [Fr. *répercussif.*] Driving back; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate. — Driven back; reverberated; as, the *repercussive* roar of thunder.
Rep'ertory, *n.* [Fr. *répertoire,* from Lat. *repertorium — re,* and *pario,* to bring to light.] A repository; a place in which things are deposited in an orderly manner, so they can easily be found, as the index of a book, &c. — A treasury; a magazine.
Reperus'al, *n.* A second, or renewed perusal.
Reperuse, (*-rūz',*) *v. a.* To read over again; to peruse a second time.
Repetend', *n.* [Lat. *repetendus,* from *repetere,* to repeat.] (*Arith.*) A term sometimes used to denote the part of a circulating decimal which is continually repeated.
Repetition, (*-tish'un.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *repetitio — re,* and *peto.*] Act of repeating, or of doing or uttering a second time; iteration of the same act, or of the same words or sounds.
—Act of reciting, rehearsing, or reading over; recital from memory; rehearsal.
(*Mus.*) Act of repeating, playing, or singing the same part a second time.
(*Rhet.*) Iteration of a word, or words.
Repetitional, Repetitionary, *a.* Containing or conveying repetitions. (R.)
Repetitious, (*-tish'us,*) *a.* Repeating; making repetition. (American.)
Repetitiousness, *n.* State or quality of being repetitious; habit or practice of making repetitions.
Rep'etitive, *a.* Repeating; containing or conveying repetition.
Rep'etitor, *n.* [Lat.] In German universities, a private instructor or teacher.
Repine', *v. a.* [A. S. *pinan,* to languish.] To torture or fret one's self; to be discontented; to feel inward dissatisfaction, which preys on the spirits; to complain discontentedly; to murmur; to continue pining; to indulge in envy; as, *repining* age.
Repin'er, *n.* One who repines or murmurs.
Repin'ingly, *adv.* In a repining manner; with murmuring or complaint.
Replace', *v. a.* [Fr. *replacer.*] To put again in the former place; to put in a new place; to restore to a former state, condition, or position; as, the government was *replaced* in office. — To refund; to repay; to restore in a place that was vacated; as, to *replace* a sum of money lost. — To put, as a competent substitute in the place of another displaced, or of something lost; to supply an equivalent for; as, to *replace* an employé. — To take the place of; to supply the need of; to fulfil the end or office of; as, intention does not *replace* the effect of action.
Replaced crystal. (*Crystallog.*) A crystal possessing one or more planes in the place of its edges or angles.
Replace'ment, *n.* Act of replacing.
(*Crystallog.*) Removal of an edge or angle by one or more planes.
Replait', *v. a.* To plait or fold again.
Replant', *v. a.* To plant anew.
Replant'able, *a.* That may be planted a second time.
Replanta'tion, *n.* Act of replanting.
Replead', *v. a.* or *n.* To plead again, or afresh.
Repleader, *n.* (*Law.*) A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading a second time.
Replen'ish, *v. a.* [From Lat. *repleo, repletus — re,* again, and obsol. *pleo,* to fill.] To fill; to fill up, or again; to stock with numbers or abundance; to plenish anew; as, to *replenish* one's purse.
Replen'isher, *n.* One who replenishes.
Replen'ishment, *n.* Act of replenishing, or state of being replenished. — Supply; that which serves to replenish.
Replete', *a.* [Fr. *replet*; Lat. *repletus,* from *repleo.*] Filled up; full; completely filled; as, his mind is *replete* with wisdom.
Replete'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being replete; repletion.
Repletion, (*-plē'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *repletio.*] State of being replete or completely filled; superabundant fullness.
(*Med.*) Plethora; fullness of blood.
Reple'tive, *a.* Serving to make replete; replenishing.
Reple'tively, *adv.* In a repletive manner.
Replev'iable, *a.* (*Law.*) That may be replevied.
Replev'in, *n.* [L. Lat. *replevina,* surety.] (*Law.*) The redelivery of the pledge or thing taken, and is a remedy granted on a distress, by which the first possessor has his goods restored to him again, on his giving security to the sheriff that he will try the right of the distress, and restore it if the right be adjudged against him. In a replevin, the person distrained becomes the *plaintiff,* and the person distraining the *defendant* or *avowant,* and his justification an *avowry.*
—*v. a.* (*Law.*) To replevy.
Replev'y, *v. a.* [From L. Lat. *plegiare,* to give bail, surety — *plegium,* bail, security.] (*Law.*) To take back or reclaim, as cattle or goods, upon pledges or security being given to try the right of ownership at law. — To bail; to give security for.
Rep'lica, *n.* [It.] (*Painting.*) A copy of an original picture done by the hand of the same master; copies by pupils are, however, generally palmed on picture-boyers as *replicas.*
Rep'licant, *n.* One who replies.
Rep'licate, *a.* [From Lat. *replicare.*] Folded back.
Rep'licate, *n.* (*Mus.*) A repetition.
Replication, (*kā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *replicatio*] A return, rejoinder, answer, or reply, as to a statement. — Echo or repercussion of sound. (R.)
(*Law.*) The third stage in the pleadings. See Pleadings.
Repli'er, *n.* One who replies or answers; one who speaks or writes in return to something spoken or written.

Rep'lum, *n.* [Lat., door-case.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to the frame left in certain fruits by the falling away of the valves, as in the siliques and silicles of the *Brassicaceæ*.

Replunge, (*-plŭnj'*) *v. a.* To plunge anew; to immerse again, or afresh.

Reply', *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* REPLIED,) (*re-plīd'.*) [Fr. *répliquer*; Lat. *replico.*] To make a return in words or writing to something said or written by another; to answer; to respond; to rejoin.

(*Law.*) The answer; the plea of a defendant.

—*v. a.* To return for an answer; as, what did he *reply?*

—*n.* [Fr. *réplique.*] An answer; a return to a question; that which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; a rejoinder; a response; a book or pamphlet written in answer to another.

Repol'son, *v. a.* To poison afresh.

Repol'ish, *v. a.* To polish over again.

Repone', *v. a.* [Lat. *re,* and *ponere,* to please.] To replace.

Repopula'tion, *n.* Act of populating again; act of supplying with a population anew.

Report', *v. a.* [Fr. *rapporter,* from Lat. *raporto — re,* and *porto,* to carry.] To bear, carry, or bring back, as an answer; or to give, as a statement of what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, the tellers *reported* the majority as being fifty. — To tell: to relate; to narrate; to give an account of; to carry, as a statement or report from one to another; to circulate publicly, as a story: it is *reported* that the lady is enceinte. — To give an official account or statement of; to give, as an account or statement of cases and decisions in a court of law or chancery, or of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative body, a meeting, &c.; as, the honorable member's speech was well *reported.*

To be reported, or, generally, *to be reported of,* to be well or ill spoken of.

"A widow well *reported of* for good works."—1 *Tim.*

To report one's self, to wait upon a superior, or one to whom service is due, and be in readiness to receive his orders or instructions; as, he *reported himself* at headquarters.

—*v. n.* To make a statement of facts that is looked for; as, the secretary will *report* from the minutes of the proceedings. — To discharge the office of a reporter for the newspaper press. — To wait upon a superior, or one to whom service is due, and be in readiness to receive his orders or instructions; as, the officer *reported* for duty.

—*n.* An account, statement, or relation returned; an account of facts received; as, to prepare a *report* of ways and means. — Common fame; rumor; hearsay; repute; reputation; statement circulated; as, through good or ill *report.* — Sound; noise; detonation; repercussion; discharge; as, the *report* of a gun or fire-arm. — A statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a cause argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, &c.; also, the book containing such statement.

—An official statement of facts, verbal or written; — particularly, a statement made by a legislative committee of facts into which they were charged to inquire; as, the *report* of a committee on a bill before the house. — An account or statement of the proceedings, debates, &c., of a legislative body, a meeting, or a court; as, a verbatim *report.*

Report'er, *n.* One who reports; — specifically, one who gives an account, verbal or written, official or unofficial; a person who makes statements of law proceedings and decisions, of legislative debates, or of public occurrences for the newspapers.

Report'ingly, *adv.* By report, rumor, or hearsay.

Reporto'rial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a reporter, or reporters; as, the *reportorial* staff of a newspaper.

Reposal, (*-pōz'al,*) *n.* Act of resting or reposing; as, a *reposal* of trust or confidence.

Repose, (*re-pōz',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *reposer;* Lat. *repono, repositus — re,* and *pono,* to place.] To lay at rest; to compose; to cause to be calm, quiet, or tranquil. — To lay or put the mind at rest in, as confidence or trust; as, to *repose* in reliance upon one's good faith.

—*v. n.* To lie; to recline; to be at rest, as in a bed; to sleep. — To lodge; to lie; to rest; to be supported; as, trap *reposing* on sand. — To trust in confidence and reliance; — before *on* or *upon.*

—*n.* [Fr. *repos.*] A lying at rest; a state of sleep, as in bed; rest; quiet; ease; as, to enjoy a good night's *repose.* — Rest of mind; peace; tranquillity; calm of the mind or spirits; freedom from unrest or uneasiness.

(*Pros.*) In poetry, a rest; a pause.

(*Fine Arts.*) That harmony or evenness which affords rest for the eye; or, the absence of that agitation which is induced by the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts.

Reposed'ness, *n.* State of being at repose.

Repose'ful, *a.* Affording repose or rest; quiet; peaceful; calm.

Reposer, (*-pōz'-,*) *n.* One who reposes.

Repos'it, *v. a.* [Lat. *repositus,* placed or laid back.] To lay up; to lodge or deposit, as for safety or preservation.

Reposition, (*re-po-zĭsh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *reposito.*] Act of repositing.

Repos'itory, *n.* [Sp. *repositorio;* Lat. *repositorium.*] A place where things are, or may be deposited; a place where articles are kept for sale; a depository.

Repossess', *v. a.* To possess again.

Repossession, (*-poz-zĕsh'un,*) *n.* Act of possessing again.

Reposure, (*-pō'zhur,*) *n.* Rest; quiet; repose. (R.)

Repour, (*-pōr,*) *v. a.* To pour afresh.

Reprehend', *v. a.* [Fr. *reprendre;* Lat. *reprehendo — re,* and *prehendo,* to lay hold of.] To administer reproof or censure to; to rebuke; to chide; to reproach; to blame; to reprove or cast censure upon, as actions.

Reprehend'er, *n.* One who reprehends, or blames.

Reprehen'sible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *re,* and *prehendo.*] Deserving reproof or blame; culpable; censurable; reprovable; blamable; as, *reprehensible* acts or practices.

Reprehen'sibleness, *n.* Quality or state of being reprehensible.

Reprehen'sibly, *adv.* In a reprehensible manner; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproach.

Reprehension, (*-hĕn'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reprehensio.*] Act of reprehending; reproof; censure; open blame.

Reprehen'sive, Reprehen'sory, *a.* Containing, or conveying, reproof or blame.

Represent', *v. a.* [Fr. *représenter;* Lat. *repræsento — re,* and *præsento,* to place before.] To show or exhibit by resemblance; to present again, as the image or counterpart of.

"Seven lamps . . . *representing* the heav'nly fires."—*Milton.*

—To describe; to exhibit or portray to the mind in words; to show by arguments, reasoning, or statement of facts; to give one's own impressions or judgment of; as, he is *represented* as a good sort of man. — To personate; to act the character, or to fill the place in a play; to portray by mimicry or action of any kind; as, to *represent* Othello. — To supply the place of; to act vicariously, or as a substitute for another; to speak and act with authority on behalf of; as, Congress *represents* the people, his attorney *represents* him in court. — To stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance. — To bring into mental view; to offer to the mind as an object for consideration; as, "a faculty of *representing* in consciousness." (*Sir W. Hamilton.*) — To image or picture sensationally. —To serve as a sign, symbol, or emblem of; as, words *represent* ideas or things.

Represent'able, *a.* That may be represented.

Represent'ant, *a.* Representing; appearing or acting in behalf of another.

Representa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of representing, showing, or describing. — That which represents; delineation; show; that which describes or exhibits; — especially, a likeness; an image; a resemblance, model, map, plan; a fac-simile; anything which depicts or exhibits by resemblance; as, a *representation* of the human figure. — A performance, as of a stage-play; theatrical performance of a character in a play; as, a dramatic *representation,* a *representation* of Claude Melnotte. — Verbal description; a setting forth of arguments or facts, as in conversation, declamation, literary composition, &c.; as, the *representation* of a historian, an advocate, &c. — Duty or business of acting vicariously, or as a substitute for another. — Act of setting forth publicly. — The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance.

—*pl.* Representatives of the people, as a collective body; as, the *representation* of a State in Congress.

Representa'tionary, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or implying representation; representative. (R.)

Representa'tive, *a.* [Fr. *représentatif,* from L. Lat. *representativus.*] Representing something; suited to represent; exhibiting a similitude; as, rumor is often *representative* of credulity. — Bearing the character or power of another; vicarious; conducted by the agency of delegates; as, a *representative* of the people in Congress.

(*Nat. Hist.*) That presents the characteristics of the type of a group; as, a *representative* genus in a family.

(*Philos.*) Denoting, or existing as, a transcript of what was primarily presentative knowledge; as, *representative* faculties.

—*n.* One who, or that which, represents, or exhibits the semblance of another. — An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being vicariously qualified with his or their authority; as, the *representative* of a commercial firm abroad.

(*Law.*) One who stands in the place of another as heir, or in the right of succeeding to an estate of inheritance, as of a crown. — That by which anything is exhibited or shown; a representation.

(*Amer. Pol.*) A member of the lower house in a State legislature, or in the National Congress.

(*Nat. Hist.*) That which presents the characteristics of the type of a group.

Represent'atively, *adv.* In a manner to represent; in a vicarious character; by a representative; by delegation of power.

Represent'ativeness, *n.* Quality or state of being representative.

Represent'er, *n.* One who shows, exhibits, depicts, or describes. — One who acts by deputation or delegation; as, a *representer* of the nation. (R.)

Repress', *v. a.* [Lat. *repressus,* pressed back, from *re-primo — re,* back, and *premo,* to press.] To press or keep back efficiently, or a second time; to put down or keep from rising to excess, as insubordination or mutiny; to quell; to subdue; to crush; as, to *repress* sedition or tumults; — hence, implicatively, to check, curb, or restrain; as, to *repress* desire.

Repress'er, *n.* One who uses repression.

Repression, (*-prĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of repressing or of subduing; as, the *repression* of tumults. — That which represses; check; curb; restraint.

Repres'sive, *a.* [Fr. *répressif.*] Having power to repress or crush; tending or serving to check, curb, restrain, or subdue; as, *repressive* measures.

Repres'sively, *adv.* In a manner to repress.

Reprieve, (*-prēv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *reprendre, repris;* Lat. *reprehendo.*] To take back or withdraw, as a sentence, for a certain time; to respite after sentence of death; to suspend or delay the execution of for a time; to grant a respite to; as, a *reprieved* criminal. — To relieve for a time from any suffering.

"Company may *reprieve* a man from melancholy."—*South.*

—*n.* (*Law.*) The withdrawing of a criminal's sentence for an interval of time, by which means the execution is suspended. It may take place: 1, at the will of the executive of the state; 2, at the pleasure of the judge, — for every court which has power to award execution has also power, either before or after judgment, to grant a reprieve; 3, of legal necessity (*ex necessitate legis*), as where a woman is capitally convicted and pleads her pregnancy; 4, if the criminal become *non compos mentis.* The cases in which a judge usually grants a reprieve are where he is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is suspicious, or the indictment insufficient, or if any favorable circumstances appear in the criminal's character, in order to give time to apply to the state for either an absolute or a conditional pardon.

Rep'rimand, *v. a.* [Fr. *reprimander,* from *reprimer,* from Lat. *reprimo — re,* and *premo,* to press.] To administer severe reproof or rebuke to, as for a fault; to reprove; to chide; to reprehend; to censure; to admonish; as, to *reprimand* a servant. — To administer reproof to publicly or officially, in pursuance of a sentence; as, the police-officer was severely *reprimanded.*

—*n.* Severe reproof, as for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Reprint', *v. a.* To print again; to print, as a second, or any new edition of. — To renew the impression of.

"The business of redemption is to *reprint* God's image upon the soul."—*South.*

—*n.* A second, or a new edition of a book; — specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another; as, an English *reprint* of an American novel.

Reprisal, (*-prīz'al,*) *n.* [Fr. *représaille,* from L. Lat. *reprisaliæ — reprisa,* from Lat. *re,* and *prehendo.*] A taking back again; a taking or seizing in return; — especially, the seizure or forcible taking of anything from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnification; reception. — That which is taken from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity. — Act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity. *Vattel.*

Letters of marque and reprisal. (*Law.*) See MARQUE.

—*pl.* (*Law.*) Deductions or payments out of the value of lands, such as rent-charges or annuities. (Also written *reprizes.*)

Reproach, (*-prōch',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *reprocher;* It. *rimprocciare.*] To pass censure upon in terms of opprobrium or contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; to upbraid; to censure; to blame; to condemn; to rebuke; to revile; to villify.

—*n.* Act of reproaching; censure mingled with contempt or derision; reproof; rebuke; upbraiding; blame attached; condemnation; contumelious or opprobrious language employed toward any one; abusive reflections or remarks; as, she loaded him with bitter *reproaches.* — Dishonorable or shameful occasion, condition, or treatment; obloquy; opprobrium; infamy; odium; shame; disgrace; as, he became an object of common *reproach.* — Object of contempt, scorn, censure, blame, derision, or obloquy; as, political corruption is a national *reproach.*

Reproach'able, *a.* [Fr. *reprochable.*] Meriting reproach; open to censure. — Opprobrious; scurrilous; exciting odium.

Reproach'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being reproachable.

Reproach'ably, *adv.* In a reproachable manner.

Reproach'er, *n.* One who utters reproaches; a censor.

Reproach'ful, *a.* Containing or expressing reproach or censure with contempt; abusive; upbraiding; opprobrious; scurrilous. — Bringing or casting reproach; causing or meriting reproach; shameful; disgraceful; infamous; odious; base; vile; as, a *reproachful* life or career.

Reproach'fully, *adv.* In a reproachful manner; in terms of censure or reproach; opprobriously; scurrilously; shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously; as, to be used *reproachfully,* to speak *reproachfully,* &c.

Reproach'fulness, *n.* Quality of being reproachful.

Reproach'less, *a.* Without reproach; faultless.

Rep'robate, *v. a.* [Lat. *reprobo — re,* denoting the opposite of the action betokened by the simple verb, and *probo,* to approve.] To disallow; to reject; to discard; to condemn; to censure; to disapprove with detestation, or marks of vehement or intense dislike. — To give up to his, or her, sentence without hope of pardon; to abandon to wickedness and eternal perdition; as, a *reprobated* exile, a *reprobated* sinner.

—*a.* Wholly given up to sin; lost to virtue or grace; depraved; abandoned; wholly given up to error, or sunk in apostasy; morally abandoned and lost; as, a *reprobate* person, or condition.

—*n.* A person abandoned to sin or evil courses; one lost to virtue, grace, or religion; as, a confirmed *reprobate.*

Rep'robateness, *n.* State or quality of being a reprobate.

Rep'robater, *n.* One who reprobates.

Reprobation, (*bā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reprobatio.*] Act of reprobating or disallowing with detestation, or of expressing extreme dislike; act of abandoning morally; as, to speak of with *reprobation.* — State of being reprobated or morally abandoned; rejection.

"Set a brand of *reprobation* on false coin."—*Dryden.*

Election or *degree of reprobation.* (*Theol.*) A term commonly applied to the supralapsarian tenet of the consignment of all mankind to eternal punishment,

with the exception of those whom God has arbitrarily selected for eternal happiness. — See ELECTION, PREDESTINATION.

Reprobat'ioner, *n.* (*Theol.*) One who favors the doctrine of election. See SUPRA.

Rep'robative, Rep'robatory, *a.* Reproving; condemning; pertaining or relating to, or expressing, reprobation.

Reproduce', *v. a.* To produce again, or a second time; to bring to the recollection or imagination; as, to *reproduce* an idea. — To renew the production of a thing lost or destroyed; as, polyps are *reproduced* from cuttings.

Reproduc'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reproduces.

Reproduction, (*-dŭk'shun,*) *n.* (*Physiol.*) A term sometimes used to signify generation, but more especially employed to denote those processes in organic beings by which the individual being is produced, developed, and maintained. In this way it has been employed to denote several processes which are functionally distinct, or have very different ends in the economy of nature. The result of the ordinary processes of nutrition is the constant *R.* of the same tissue in the same parts, and is therefore the means by which the form of a being is maintained during life. Through the whole of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, this function is carried on until the death of the whole or part of the being. However, this power of reproducing the same tissues varies in different beings; and while a lost limb can be restored to the lower animals, no such power belongs to the more highly-organized animals or plants. The origination of the germ from which individual animals and plants grow is sometimes called *R.* In this way, the production of cells, by which the life of the individual is maintained, is called *R.*; while the arrangement by which its existence as an individual is insured is called *generation.* In the ordinary *R.* of the tissues of animals and plants, each cell has the power of producing other cells, or a large number of the same kind of cells are produced simultaneously; in generation, on the contrary, it is necessary that two cells should take part. The two cells thus engaged have been termed the *germ*-cell and the *sperm*-cell. The former is that in which the process of growth of the new being commences, while the latter is that which communicates the growing tendency to the former. In the animal and vegetable kingdoms, these cells are of different sizes and forms, and placed in various positions relative to other organs; the means also by which they are brought together vary, but they perform the same fundamental functions in all cases. The most profound mystery in the generation of animals and plants is the reason why the same apparent combination of elements should assume a particular form. Between the cells of the flowers of the oak and the apple no difference can be discerned; nevertheless, one always produces oak-trees and the other apple-trees. In animal life it is the same; there is no appreciable external difference in the cells; but one set will produce one species of animal form, and another set another species. This fact has led some physiologists to assume the existence of a *vital principle;* that is, of a distinct and independent essence, giving to each species its definite form and character. Three conditions must be regarded in studying the phenomena of *R.* and generation. First, the *formative force,* which is peculiar in every species, and similar in all the generative cells produced in that species. Secondly, the *physical conditions* in which the generative cells are placed; these are more especially heat and light, and the condition of the membranes of the cell, through which absorption goes on. Thirdly, the *elements* which are supplied for the nourishment of the new being, and which, by their chemical properties, are capable of exercising an influence on the form and development of the animal or plant.

Reproduc'tive, Reproduc'tory, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or used in, reproduction.

Repromul'gate, *v. a.* To promulgate again, or afresh.

Repromulga'tion, *n.* A second promulgation.

Reproof', *n.* [From *reprove.*] A reproving; a charge of misconduct, or imputation of fault, expressed openly; reprehension; rebuke; censure; reprimand; reproach.

Reprovable, (*re-proov'u-bl,*) *a.* [Fr. *réprouvable.*] Deserving of reproof; meriting, or worthy of, censure; blamable; reprehensible; censurable; culpable.

Reprov'ableness, *n.* State of being reprovable; culpableness.

Reprov'ably, *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

Reproval, (*-proov',*) *a.* Act of reproving; a reproof.

Reprove, (*-proov',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *réprouver;* Lat. *reprobo.*] To refute; to disprove; to reject. (R.) — To blame openly to the face; to chide; to censure; to reprimand; to reprehend; to rebuke; to accuse as guilty.

Reprov'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reproves.

Reprov'ingly, *adv.* In a manner conveying or implying reproof.

Reprune', *v. a.* To prune afresh, or a second time.

Reptation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reptatio.*] Act of creeping or crawling; — specifically, a mode of progression by advancing successively parts of the trunk, which occupy the place of the anterior parts which are carried forwards, as in serpents. The term is also employed with reference to the slow progression of those animals whose extremities are so short that the body touches the ground.

Rep'tatory, *a.* Creeping; crawling; as, *reptatory* animals.

Rep'tile, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reptilis,* from *repo, reptum* = Gr. *herpō,* to creep.] Creeping; crawling; moving on the belly, or by means of many small extremities, as snakes, lizards, &c. — Hence, analogically, grovelling; low; mean; vulgar; as, a *reptile* race, a *reptile* vice, *reptile* souls.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the REPTILIA, *q. v.*

Rep'tilia, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of cold-blooded vertebrated animals, whose movements are usually confined to crawling and swimming, and whose respiration is aërial and incomplete. They have the heart so constructed that at each contraction a portion only of the blood received from the various parts of the system is sent into the lungs, the remainder of this fluid returning into the general circulation without having passed through the lungs, and consequently without having been subjected there to respiration. Hence it results that the action of oxygen upon the blood is less than in the mammalia; and though several of them leap and run with celerity on certain occasions, their habits are generally sluggish, their digestion excessively slow, their sensations obtuse, and in cold or temperate climates, they pass nearly the whole winter in a state of lethargy. In their general form, *R.* approach mammalia nearer than birds; but they offer in this respect many variations, as may be seen by comparing together a tortoise, a crocodile, and a serpent. Their head is almost always small, and their body very much lengthened out; some, as serpents, are entirely destitute of members, or have only traces of them; but the greater number of these animals, the lizard and turtle, for instance, have four limbs, formed so as to serve for walking or swimming. The skeleton in this class presents much greater variations in its structure than in warm blooded vertebrata. All the parts of which it is composed are wanting in one or another group, excepting the head and the vertebral column. Their brain, which is proportionally very small, is not so essentially requisite to the exercise of their animal and vital faculties as in the mammalia; for they continue to live and to execute voluntary movements for a considerable time after being deprived of the brain, and even after the loss of the head; their muscles also preserve their irritability for a considerable time after being severed from the body; and their heart continues to pulsate for hours after it has been torn from the body. *R.* dive with more facility, and remain longer under water than either the mammalia or birds, the smallness of the pulmonary vessels permitting them to suspend the process of respiration, without arresting the course of the blood. No *R.* hatches its eggs. In those which produce eggs, the young is already formed, and considerably advanced within the egg, at the time the parent deposits it. *R.* are endowed with five senses, but none of them in great perfection. In the serpents the eyes are immovable, destitute of eyelids, and covered with a corneous substance; in some genera three eyelids are distinguishable, while others are destitute of sight. Their nostrils are small, and they appear to have a weak sense of smell. They have no delicacy of taste, for almost all the species swallow their food entire; and those in

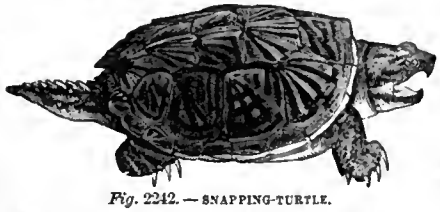


Fig. 2242. — SNAPPING-TURTLE.

which the tongue is soft and flexible, this organ serves chiefly as an instrument for the seizure of their food. None of them have true fleshy lips; and some, such as the tortoises, are provided with a horny bill, like that of a parrot; others have teeth of various forms, which are not, however, formed for mastication, but to assist in holding their prey. Various serpents have hollow fangs, which they can erect at pleasure, when they open their mouths to bite, and these fangs have apertures, from which they inject into the wounds made by them an active and deadly poison. From the earliest times, the forms and habits of the *R.* world attracted attention, and appear to have been pretty well understood. The ancient monuments of the Egyptians show this; and numerous passages in the Old Testament prove that a similar knowledge existed when the Scriptures were written. Nor must it be forgotten that among the organic remains which the industry and science of inquiring minds have lately brought to light, none present forms more wonderful, or proportions more gigantic, than some of the fossil *R.* This class is divided into the three orders, *Testudinata, Chelonia,* or Turtles; *Sauria, Saurians,* or Lizards; *Ophidia, Ophidians,* or Serpents. — See CHELONIA, SAURIA, SERPENTS.

—A grovelling, low, vulgar, or essentially mean person; a toad-eater; a sycophant; — used as a term of scornful contempt.

Reptilian, (*-til'yan,*) *a.* Belonging, or having reference, to the reptiles.

Repub'lic, *n.* [Fr. *république;* Lat. *respublica.*] A form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people. A *R.* may be either an *aristocracy* or a *democracy;* the supreme power, in the former, being consigned to the nobles, or a few privileged individuals, as was formerly the case in Venice and Genoa; while in the latter, it is placed in the hands of rulers chosen by and from the whole body of the people, or by their representatives assembled in a congress or national assembly. The free cities of the Continent of Europe, viz., Hamburg, Frankfort, Lübeck, and Bremen, (see HANSE), are instances of this latter form of government, as is also the United States, the most perfect and successful of all democracies in ancient or modern times. France has twice declared itself a *R.*, and each time the *R.* has been displaced by an empire. In 1870, after the stupendous fall of Napoléon III., a third *R.* was inaugurated in that country, which, however, has not yet received ratification by the popular vote.

Repub'lic, in *Missouri,* a village of Sullivan co., abt. 46 m. N. of La Clede.

Repub'lic, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Seneca co., abt. 29 m. S.W. of Sandusky.

Repub'lican, *a.* [Fr. *républicain;* Sp. *republicano.*] Pertaining or relating to a republic; as, a *republican* form of government. — In accordance with the principles of a republic; as *republican* opinions, sentiments, or manners.

—*n.* One who prefers, advocates, or upholds a republican form of government; a democrat. — In American politics, a member of the party opposed to the *Democratic party.*

(*Zöol.*) See PLOCEUS.

Repub'lican, in *Indiana,* a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Republican Fork, a river which rises in Arapahoe co., Colorado, and flowing a general N.E. course through the N.W. extremity of Kansas into Nebraska, it turns to the E. and S.E., and entering Kansas again, joins the Kansas River, (of which it is the largest branch,) from Riley co. *Length,* abt. 500 m.

Repub'licanism, *n.* [Fr. *républicanisme.*] A republican form or system of government. — Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles.

Repub'licanize, *v. a.* [Fr. *républicaniser.*] To make republican; to convert to republican principles; as, to *republicanize* a state.

Republica'tion, *n.* A second or renewed publication of a printed work; a second publication; a reprint; — specifically, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another.

Repub'lisher, *n.* One who republishes.

Repu'diable, *a.* That may be repudiated or discarded; fit or suitable to be put away.

Repu'diate, *v. a.* [Fr. *répudier;* Lat. *repudio,* to cast off, divorce, from *repudium,* a divorce — *re,* and *pudor,* shame.] To cast off and disavow; to reject; to discard; to disclaim; to renounce; as, he *repudiated* the idea with scorn. — To put away; to divorce, as a husband or wife. — To disclaim; to ignore; to refuse to acknowledge, admit, or pay; as, to *repudiate* an offending child; the state has *repudiated* its debts.

Repu'diation, *n.* [Fr.] The act of repudiating.

(*Law.*) A determination to have nothing to do with a particular thing; as, the *repudiation* of a legacy, which means the abandonment of such legacy, and a renunciation of all right to it.

(*Civil law.*) The putting away of a wife, or a woman betrothed.

Repu'diator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who repudiates, disavows, or ignores.

Repugnable, (*-pūn'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be opposed or resisted. (R.)

Repug'nance, Repug'nancy, *n.* [Fr. *répugnance;* Lat. *repugnantio,* from *repugno,* to fight against.] State or quality of being repugnant; opposition of mind; antagonism or struggle of passions; resistance; contest; contrariety of principles or qualities; inconsistency; evasion; unwillingness; reluctance; antipathy; dislike.

Repug'nant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *repugnans.*] Fighting against; antagonistic to; characterized by opposition or contrariety; contrary; opposed; opposite; adverse; inconsistent; hostile; inimical: — preceding *to,* and, but rarely, *with;* as, the thing is *repugnant* to my thoughts.

Repug'nantly, *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition or antagonism; in contradiction.

Repul'lulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *repullulare.*] To bud afresh.

Repullula'tion, *n.* Act of budding again.

Repulse', *n.* [Lat. *repulsa* — *re,* back, and *pello,* to drive.] Act of repelling or driving back. — A being checked in advancing, or driven back by force; repulsion. — Refusal; denial; rejection; as, his request met with a *repulse.*

—*v. a.* To repel; to beat or drive back; as the enemy was *repulsed* at all points; the lady *repulsed* his advances, &c.

Repulse Bay, an inlet of Welcome Gulf, on the S. coast of Melville Peninsula, British N. America; Lat. 66° N., Lon. 86°.

Repuls'er, *n.* One who repulses, repels, or drives back.

Repulsion, (*-pŭl'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of repelling or driving back; act of repulsing, or the state of being repulsed.

(*Phys.*) A term sometimes applied to the force or agency which prevents particles of matter from coming into contact. That such particles are not in absolute contact is proved by many experiments. Thus, Newton strongly pressed a spherical mass of glass on the flat surface of a mirror, and proved that even then the two were not in contact, and that the distance between them was not less than the eighty-nine thousandth of an inch.

Repul'sive, *a.* [Fr. *répulsif.*] That repels or repulses; repelling; driving off or keeping from approach; as, a *repulsive* force. — Cold; reserved; forbidding; austere; difficult of approach; inimical to association; as, a *repulsive* manner, a *repulsive* person.

Repul'sively, *adv.* In a repulsive manner; by repulsion.

Repul'siveness, *n.* Quality of being repulsive or forbidding.

Répul'sory, *a.* [Lat. *repulsorius.*] Repulsive; repelling; driving back.

Repur'chase, *v. a.* To purchase or buy again, or a second time; to buy back; to regain by purchase or expense.

—*n.* Act of buying anew, or again; the purchase again of what has been once sold.

Repu'rify, *v. a.* To purify afresh, or a second time.

Repu'table, *a.* (See REPUTE.) Being in good repute; held in esteem or favorable reputation; honorable; estimable; respectable; creditable; as, a *reputable* individual. — Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful; as, a *reputable* transaction, *reputable* behavior.

Repu'tableness, *n.* Quality or state of being reputable.

Repu'tably, *adv.* With reputation or credit; in a reputable manner; as, to fill an official position *reputably.*

Reputation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *reputatio.*] The character attributed to a person, thing, or action; estimation in which a person, thing, or action is held; character or credit derived from a favorable public opinion. — Character by report; credit; repute; public esteem; favorable regard; good name; honor; fame.

Reputa'tively, By repute; reputedly.

Repute', *v. a.* [Fr. *réputer;* from Lat. *reputo,* to count over — *re,* and *puto,* to reckon, to estimate.] To hold in thought or consideration; to estimate; to think; to account; to reckon.

"I know of those that only are *reputed* wise for saying nothing." *Shaks.*

—To attribute.

—*n.* Established opinion; general estimation; character reputed, whether good or bad. — Reputation; good name or character; credit or honor derived from common report or public opinion; as, a man of high *repute.*

Reput'edly, *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Repute'less, *a.* Lacking good repute; disreputable. (R.)

Requa Battteries, *n. pl.* (*Gun.*) An arrangement of 25 rifle barrels, each 24 inches long, arranged upon a horizontal plane, and held in position upon a light field-carriage by an iron plane. They were much used in the attack upon Charleston by the National troops under Gen. Gilmore in 1863, but are now superseded by the *mitrailleuses* and other similar inventions.

Requena, (*rai-kai'na,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Cuença, 80 m. E.S.E. of Cuença. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 11,200.

Request, (*-kwēst',*) *n.* [O. Fr. *requeste; Fr. requête;* Lat. *requisitum.*] Act of asking for something desired or wished for; expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; — hence, solicitation; petition; entreaty; prayer. — Something asked for or solicited; the thing desired and requested; need; requirement; a want. — State of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after or pursued; as, wealth is always in *request.*

In request, in demand; in credit or esteem.

"Coriolanus being now *in no request* of his country."—*Shaks.*

—In demand by buyers; sought after by purchasers; as, saltpetre is *in* good *request.*

—*v. a.* [Lat. *require, requisitus.*] To ask for with earnestness; to express desire for; to solicit; to entreat; to beseech; to address with a request; as, an answer is *requested.*

Requester', *n.* One who makes request; a petitioner; one who addresses in solicitation.

Requicken, (*-kwik'n,*) *v. a.* To quicken again or anew; to give new life to; to reanimate; to infuse new vigor into.

Requiem, (*rē'kwi-em,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *requies* — *re,* and *quies,* rest, repose.] (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a hymn or mass sung for the dead, for the rest of his, or her, soul; — so called from the prayer commencing *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine.* — A grand musical composition performed on solemn occasions in honor of deceased civil and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The requiems composed by Mozart, Jomelli, Cherubini, and Rossini, are well known.

Requin, (*-kwin,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *requiem.*] (*Zoöl.*) See SQUALIDÆ.

Requirable, (*-kwīr'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be required; fit or proper to be asked for or demanded.

Require, (*re'kwīr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *requérir;* Lat. *requiro.*] To ask, as of right and by authority; to demand; to claim; to exact; to call for; to insist upon having. — To request; to solicit; to ask, as a boon or favor. — To need; to make necessary; to want; to claim as indispensable.

"God gives us what he knows our wants *require.*"—*Dryden.*

Require'ment, *n.* Act of requiring; requisition; demand; claim. — That which is required; an imperative or authoritative command; a necessary or essential condition.

Requir'er, *n.* One who requires.

Requisite, (*rĕk'we-zit,*) *n.* [Sp. *requisito;* Lat. *requisitus.*] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; not to be dispensed with; absolutely necessary or needful; essential; indispensable; as, it is *requisite* to call upon him.

Req'uisitely, *adv.* In a requisite manner; necessarily; essentially.

Req'uisiteness, *n.* The state of being requisite or indispensable; necessity.

Requisition, (*rĕk-wi-zĭsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *requisitio.*] Act of requiring. — Demand; application made authoritatively, or as of right. — In England, a formal summons; a written call or invitation; as, a *requisition* to one to become a candidate for parliamentary honors. — A formal demand made by one state, power, or government upon another, for the extradition of a fugitive from justice, or of a political refugee.—That which is exacted magisterially or arbitrarily;—particularly, a quota of provisions, money, or necessaries; as, to make *requisitions* in an enemy's country.

Requisi'tionist, *n.* One who makes a requisition.

Requisitive, (*kwiz'i-tiv,*) *a.* Making or implying demand. (R.)

—*n.* One who, or that which, makes requisition.

Requis'itor, *n.* One authorized to investigate facts by requisition.

Requis'itory, *a.* Sought for; demanded; exacted. (R.)

Requital, (*-kwīt',*) *n.* [From *requite.*] Act of requiting; that which requites, compensates, or repays; return for any treatment, good or bad; — in a good sense, recompense; reward; satisfaction; as, the *requital* of honesty; — in a bad sense, retalintion; penalty; punishment; as, the *requital* of treachery.

Requite', *v. a.* To repay; — in a good sense, to reward; to compensate; to recompense; to return an equivalent in good; — in a bad sense, to retaliate; to avenge; to punish.

"Unhappy Wallace, ill-*requited* chief."—*Thomson.*

Requit'er, *n.* One who renders requital.

Rerefine', *v. a.* To refine again, or a second time.

Rereign, (*-rān',*) *v. a.* To reign anew.

Reresolve, (*-zŏlv',*) *v. a.* To resolve afresh, or a second time.

Rere'ward, *n.* [*rear* and *ward.*] The rear-guard; that part of an army which marches in the rear.

Rering', *v. n.* To ring back; to reverberate; to reëcho.

Resa'ca, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Gordon co., abt. 84 m. N.N.W of Atlanta. Here, on May 15, 1864, the Confederate army under Gen. Johnston was attacked by Gen. Sherman. A severe and obstinate battle ensued, lasting until night, when Johnston withdrew under cover of darkness. The loss was severe on both sides.

Resaca, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Monroe co., abt. 132 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Resa'ca de la Pal'ma, in *Texas,* a locality of Cameron co., abt. 10 m. N. by E. of Brownsville. Here, on May 9, 1846, Gen. Taylor, with about 2,000 Americans, attacked and totally defeated upwards of 6,000 Mexicans under Gen. Arista.

Resail', *v. a.* or *n.* To sail back.

Resale', *n.* A second sale; a sale at second-hand; a sale of what was before sold.

Resalute', *v. a.* To salute afresh; to greet anew. — To greet with a reciprocal salutation.

Rescind, (*re-sĭnd',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *rescinder;* Lat. *rescindo.*] To abrogate; to annul; to repeal; to revoke; to cut off;—specifically, to render null, or make void, as an act, edict, or decree, by the enacting or by superior authority; as, to *rescind* a judgment.

Rescind'able, *a.* That may be rescinded.

Rescind'ment, *n.* Act of rescinding; rescission.

Rescission, (*re-sĭzh'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *rescision;* Lat. *rescissio,* from *rescindo.*] Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, revoking, or vacatiog; as, the *rescission* of an edict, decree, or law.

Rescissory, (*re-sĭz'o-rў,*) *a.* [Fr. *récissoire;* Lat. *rescissorius.*] Serving to rescind or annul; tending or having power to cut off, abrogate, or vacate; as, a *rescissory* act.

Rescribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *re,* and *scribero,* to write.] To write back, or in reply.— To write over again, or a second time.

Rescrib'endary, *n.* An officer of the Papal court, who assesses indulgences and applications.

Re'script, *n.* [Fr. *rescrit:* Lat. *rescriptum,* from *rescribo—re,* and *scribo,* to write.] (*Civil Law.*) An answer, or decretal epistle, issued by a pope or emperor, to a question or questions in jurisprudence, propounded to them officially; those of the Roman emperors constitute one of the authoritative sources of the civil law; — hence, an edict; a decree. — A counterpart.

Rescription, (*-skrĭp'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *rescriptio.*] The reply to a letter; a writing or answering back.

Rescrip'tive, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or serving the purpose of, a rescript; deciding; determining; settling.

Rescrip'tively, *adv.* By rescript. (R.)

Res'cuable, *a.* Admitting of rescue.

Res'cue, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RESCUED,) (*rez'kūd.*) [Norm. *rescure,* to rescue; It. *riscossa,* recovery; Fr. *recousse,* from Lat. *rĕexcutere,* to shake off again.] To set or render free from any violence, duress, or danger; to retake; to recapture; to save; to deliver; to liberate; to restore to liberty after suffering from restraint or exposure to harm or evil; to set at liberty illegally; as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a guard; to *rescue* a person from drowning, &c.

"*Rescue* thy mistress, if thou be a man."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger, by force, or by the intervention of other agency; liberation; release.

(*Law.*) A species of resistance against lawful authority; as the delivery of one arrested out of the hands of those who have the legal custody of him; or the taking away and setting at liberty against law a distress effected. When a distress is taken without cause, or contrary to law, the tenant may lawfully make rescue before it is impounded, for then it is not deemed to be in the custody of the law. A rescue of one apprehended for felony is *felony,* for treason is *treason,* and for a misdemeanor is a *misdemeanor.*

Res'cueless, *a.* Without rescue or liberation.

Res'cuer, *n.* One who rescues or takes.

Rescussee', *n.* (*Law.*) The person who is rescued illegally.

Resens'sor, *n.* A rescuer.

Research, (*-surch',*) *n.* [Fr. *recherche.*] A diligent and protracted seeking of facts or principles; laborious or continued search after truth; investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

—*v. a.* To seek diligently and patiently; to search or investigate with continued and earnest care. — To search a second time; to examine or scrutinize anew.

Research'er, *n.* One who researches, or investigates.

Research'ful, *a.* Inquisitive; making researches.

Reseat', *v. a.* To set or seat afresh; as, he was *reseated* on the throne.

Resect', *v. a.* To cut, or pare off.

Resection, (*-sĕk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *resectio.*] Act of cutting or paring off.

(*Surg.*) An operation in which the carious extremities of long bones, or the unconsolidated extremities of fractured bones forming irregular joints, are removed with the saw.—*Dunglison.*

Reseda, *n.* [Lat. *reseda,* to assuage.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the natural order *Resedaceæ. R. odorata* is the Mignonette plant, which is so much cultivated in

Fig. 2243. — MIGNONETTE, (*Reseda odorata.*)

gardens and window-boxes for the delicious fragrance of its inconspicuous flowers. *R. luteola,* usually known under the name of Dyer's Weed, and nearly naturalized in W. New York, yields a yellow dye, and also the paint called *Dutch-pink.*

Reseda'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Mignonette, Weld-wort, or Resedad family, an order of plants, alliance *Cistales.* DIAG. Definite not tetradynamous stamens, not tetramerous flowers, exalbuminous seeds, and fruit usually open at the point. They are soft, herbaceous plants, or sometimes small shrubs, with alternate entire or pinnately divided leaves, and minute gland-like stipules; disk large, hypogynous, one-sided; ovary sessile, 1-celled; placentæ 3–6, parietal; stigmas 3, sessile; flowers in racemes or spikes; fruit usually opening at its apex long before the seeds are ripe. Seeds usually numerous, reniform. The plants are chiefly natives of Europe and the adjoining parts of Africa and Asia. The order contains 6 genera and 41 species. See RESEDA.

Reseek', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RESOUGHT.) To seek again or afresh.

Reseize, (*-sēz',*) *v. a.* To seize again, or a second time. (*Law.*) To take possession of disseized lands or tenements.

Reseiz'er, *n.* One who seizes anew.

Reseizure, (*-sēzh'yur,*) *n.* Act of seizing again.

Resell', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RESOLD.) To sell again; to sell at second-hand; to sell what has been bought or sold.

Resemblance, (*-zĕm'blans,*) *n.* [Fr. *ressemblance.*] State or quality of resembling, or being alike, or of having similar external form or qualities; similitude. — That which resembles; something similar; likeness; representation; semblance; image.

"Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair."—*Milton.*

Resem'blant, *a.* Exhibiting resemblance; resembling. (R.)

Resemble, (*-zĕm'bl,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ressembler,* from Lat. *similis,* like.] To be like to; to have the likeness of; to bear the similitude of, either in form, figure, or qualities; to be alike or similar to. — To liken; to compare; to represent, as like something else; as, "the torrid parts of Africa are *resembled* to a leopard's skin."

Brerewood.

—To cause to imitate, copy, or be like. (R.)

Resem'bler, *n.* One who resembles.

Resem'blingly, *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance.

Resent, (*re-zĕnt',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *ressentir,* from Lat. *re,* and *sentio,* to perceive by the senses.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree angry or provoked at; to be indignant at; — in a bad sense. — To express resentment by speech or action.

"Thou with scorn would'st *resent* the offered wrong."—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To be angry; to feel or cherish resentment.

Resent'er, *n.* One who resents.

Resent'ful, *a.* Disposed to resent; easily provoked to anger or indignation: of an irritable or irascible temper; resentive; as, a *resentful* man.

Resent'fully, *adv.* In a resentful manner.

Resent'ive, *a.* Same as RESENTFUL, *q. v.* (R.)

Resent'ment, *n.* [Fr. *ressentiment;* It. *risentimento*

Act of resenting; anger; indignation; displeasure; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to ourselves, or to those who are connected with us, or in whom we feel an interest; deep sense of injury entertained; irritation; grudge; wrath; rage; fury; — always in a bad sense.

Reserv'ance, *n.* Reservation. (R.)

Reservation, (*rĕz-er-vā'shun.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reservo.*] Act of reserving or keeping back, as in the mind; reserve; concealment, or withholding from disclosure. — Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. — Custody; state of being treasured up or kept in reserve.

—In the U. States, a tract of public land reserved for some specific purpose; a reserve; as, a school *reservation*, an Indian *reservation*.

(*Law.*) A clause in a legal instrument which reserves some new thing out of the thing granted, and not in *esse* before; — also, a proviso; an exception.

Mental reservation, the failing to disclose something having power to affect a statement, promise, &c., and which, if disclosed, would materially change or modify its import.

Reserv'ative, *a.* Reserving; keeping back; withholding; having a tendency to reserve or keep.

Reserv'atory, *n.* [From Lat. *reservare.*] A place in which anything is reserved or kept; a depository.

Reserve, (*re-sĕrv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *réserver;* Lat. *reservo* — *re*, back, and *servo*, to save, to keep.] To keep by, or keep back; to save up for future use; to keep in store for future need or emergency; to withhold from present use for another or after purpose; to keep; to hold; to retain; to lay up and keep for a future time or occasion.

"Take such man's censure, but *reserve* thy judgment." — *Shaks.*

—To except; to make an exception. (R.)

—*n.* Act of reserving, withholding, or keeping back.

—Something reserved for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal. — Reservation; retention; something in the mind withheld from disclosure; as, to concur in agreement, with certain *reserves*. — Exception in favor of, or against.

"Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*." — *Rogers.*

—Restraint of freedom in words or deeds; caution or circumspection in general behavior; backwardness; closeness; coldness; reticence; shyness; modesty; as, his manner was characterized by extreme *reserve*.

—In the U. States, &c., a tract of land reserved or set apart for a specific purpose; as, the U. S. Military *Reserve* in Ohio, the *reserves* for school-funds, Indian *reserves*, &c.

(*Mil.*) A body of troops kept back in action, to give support when needed, or to be rallied on, in case of emergency.

(*Theol.*) A system according to which only that portion of the truth is set before the people, which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit.

(*Banking.*) That portion of a banker's capital which he retains in order to meet his average liabilities, and which he, therefore, does not employ in discounts or temporary loans.

(*Mining.*) A part of a lode laid bare by the exploring and regular work of a mine, from which the ore can be at any time removed. — *Worcester.*

In reserve, in store; kept back for other or future use; as, he had plenty of arguments *in reserve*.

Reserve', in *Indiana*, a township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Reserve, in *Minnesota*, a township of Ramsey co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Reserved, (*sĕrvd',*) *p. a.* Not free or frank in words, actions, or social intercourse; not communicative; reticent; taciturn; restrained; cautious; close; cold; diffident; shy; modest.

"To all obliging, yet *reserv'd* to all." — *Walsh.*

Reserv'edly, *adv.* With reserve; with backwardness; not with openness, frankness, or impulsiveness; scrupulously; coldly; cautiously; reticently; diffidently.

Reservedness, (*-sĕrvd'nes,*) *n.* Quality or state of being reserved; closeness; reticence; diffidence; want of frankness; openness, or freedom.

Reserv'er, *n.* One who reserves.

Reservoir, (*rĕz'er-vwŏr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A pond or tank in which water is collected and preserved, in order to be conveyed through proper canals for the supply of a town. The term is also applied to any place where water is collected and preserved for the regular supply of a fountain or drinking-trough, in situations where water is not naturally abundant.

Reset', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RESET.) To furnish with a setting or border; as, to *reset* a gem.

(*Print.*) To set over again, as a page of printed matter.

—*n.* Act of resetting, as of a diamond.

(*Print.*) Matter reset, or set up a second time.

Reset'ter, *n.* One who resets; as, a *resetter* of types.

Reset'tle, *v. a.* To settle anew, or again. — To collate or install again, as a minister of the gospel.

—*v. n.* To be installed or collated anew, as a minister of the gospel.

Reset'tlement, *n.* Act of setting or composing a second time. — Act of setting or subsiding afresh; as, the *resettlement* of the lees of wine. — A second settlement, collation, or installation in the gospel ministry. — Act of settling or establishing, or the state of being settled; a second or new settlement.

Reshape', *v. a.* To shape anew.

Resht, or **Reshd,** a town of Persia, cap. of the prov. of Ghilan, 16 m. S.E. of Enzilee, on the Caspian Sea. It is one of the most industrious and extensively commercial towns in Persia. *Pop.* estimated at 50,000.

Reship', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RESHIPPED,) (*re-shĭp'.*) To ship again, or a second time; to ship, as anything which has been conveyed by inland navigation or imported by sea; as, cotton in transit *reshipped* at New York for Liverpool.

Reship'ment, *n.* Act of reshipping, or placing on shipboard a second time; the shipping for exportation what has been conveyed by inland water-carriage, or imported. — That which is reshipped; as, a *reshipment* of specie.

Reside, (*re-zīd',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *résider;* Lat. *resideo.*] To settle anywhere; to continue in a place as an inhabitant, permanently, or for a length of time; to have one's home or dwelling; to remain; to abide continuously; to have a settled domicile for a time; to dwell; to live. — To inhere; to have a seat, settlement, or fixed position; to lie, or be as an essential, attribute, or element; as, contentedness *resides* in his nature.

Residence, Res'idency, *n.* [Fr. *residence.*] Act or state of residing, or of abiding or dwelling in a place for a length of time, but not definite; stay; sojourn; as, a temporary *residence* in Europe. — The place where one resides; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; — hence, by analogy, place of permanent rest or settlement.

"The highest court and *residence* of regal power." — *Bacon.*

(*Eccl. Law.*) The abode of a parson or incumbent on his living or benefice; — in contradistinction to *non-residence*; as, a canon in *residence*.

Resident, (*rĕz'-,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *residens* — *re*, and *sedeo.*] Residing, dwelling, or abiding in a place for a length of time, but not definite; residing; as, *resident* in the country.

—*n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time; an inhabitant; a sojourner. — A diplomatic agent or envoy who resides at a foreign court, and who is beneath the rank of *ambassador*.

Residential, (*rĕz-i-den'shal,*) *a.* Residing; residentiary. (R.)

Residentiary, (*rĕz-i-den'shi-a-ry,*) *a.* Having residence.

—*n.* One who is resident; — specifically, an ecclesiastical dignitary who resides for a certain length of time on his benefice; as, a canon-*residentiary*.

Res'identship, *n.* Station or condition of a resident.

Resid'er, *n.* One who is resident in a particular place.

Residual, (*-zĭd'-,*) *a.* [Lat. *residuus*, from *resideo.*] That remains over and above; remaining after a part is taken.

R. analysis. (*Math.*) A method which proceeds by taking the difference of a function in two different states, and then expressing the relation between this difference and the difference of the corresponding states of the variable. (*Math. Dict.*) — *R. figure.* (*Geom.*) The figure left after a less figure has been subtracted from a greater. — *R. root.* (*Math.*) A root composed of two parts or members, connected together by the sign *minus;* as, $a - b$, or $5 - 3$.

Resid'uary, *a.* [Lat. *residuus.*] Pertaining to the residue or part remaining; entitled to the residue; as, a *residuary* legatee.

R. clause. (*Law.*) That part of the will of the testator wherein the residue of his estate is bequeathed. — *R. legater.* One to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed.

Residue, (*rĕz'e-dū,*) *n.* [Fr. *résidu;* Lat. *residuum.*] That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated. — The remainder; the balance; that which remains due of a debt or account; as, I will pay the *residue* another time.

(*Law.*) The remainder of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies.

Resid'uus, *a.* Residual; remaining.

Resid'uum, *n.* [Lat.] Residue; that which is left after any process of separation, purification, or reduction has been made.

Resign, (*re-zīn',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *résigner;* Lat. *resigno.*] To sign back, or return by a formal act or process; to give up or yield into the hands of another; to surrender; to relinquish; — said, particularly, of official position or emolument; hence, to give up, to yield, to submit; — said of the will or inclination, or of something valued; — also, frequently employed reflexively. — To renounce or withdraw, as a claim; as, "he soon *resigned* his former suit." — *Spenser.*

—(*re'zīn',*) *v. a.* To affix one's signature to a second time; as, to *resign* a document.

Resignation, (*rĕz-ig-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of resigning, yielding, or giving up; surrender; relinquishment; as, the *resignation* of an office or a commission. — State of being resigned; submission; acquiescence; endurance; patience; — particularly, habitual submission to the will of Providence without resistance or complaint.

Resigned, (*re-zīnd',*) *p. a.* Submissive; yielding; enduring; not disposed to murmur; as, to be *resigned* to one's fate.

Resignedly, *adv.* In a resigned manner; with submission.

Resignee, (*rĕz-i-nē',*) *n.* One in whose favor anything is resigned.

Resigner, (*re-zīn'er,*) *n.* One who resigns or relinquishes.

Resignment, (*-zīn'-,*) *n.* Act of resigning.

Resilience, Resiliency, (*-zĭl'i-ent, -zĭl'i-en-sy,*) *n.* [From *resilient.*] Act of resiling, or leaping or springing back; act of rebounding; as, the *resilience* of a ball.

Resilient, (*-zĭl'-,*) *a.* [Lat. *resiliens*, from *resilio* — *re*, back, and *salio*, to leap.] Leaping or starting back; rebounding.

Resilition, (*rĕz-i-lish'un,*) *n.* Resilience. (R.)

Resin, (*rĕz'in,*) *n.* [Fr. *résine;* Lat. *resina;* Gr. *rĕti-ne*, from *rheō*, to flow or run.] (*Chem.*) An important class of vegetable substances, extensively used in manufactures, obtained from various trees by making incisions in their bark, from which they exude in the form of a viscid liquid, consisting of the essential oil of the plant holding the resin in solution. They are mostly formed by the exudation of the essential oils contained in the trees. They are generally insoluble in water, but dissolve readily in alcohol, forming varnishes. They chiefly consist of one or more acid resins, which form, with potash and the other alkalies, solutions similar to soaps. Physically, they are transparent or translucent brittle solids. They are insulators of electricity, and become electrical by friction. They fuse at a moderate temperature, are very inflammable, but burn with a dense, smoky flame. Heated in close vessels, they undergo decomposition, and furnish various forms of hydrocarbon. The resins most extensively employed in the formation of varnishes are *copal, mastic, sandarac, elemi, lac, anime*, and some few others. The principal solvents employed are oil of turpentine, wood naphthas, methylated spirits, and spirits of wine. When varnish is spread over any surface, the spirit evaporates, leaving the resin behind as a hard, transparent layer. The common resin, or *rosin*, of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine, especially *Pinus lavla, P. mitis, P. palustris*, and *P. rigida*, of N. America. The process of collecting it is very simple. A longitudinal slice of the bark and wood (A, Fig. 2244) about a foot in length is taken off by means of an axe with a curved blade; and at the bottom of the groove thus made, a small piece of bent wood or thin metal, as tin or zinc, is driven into a curved cut made by one blow of the axe (B, Fig. 2244). This forms a sort of spout, which catches the liquid resin as it runs from the wound, and guides it into a small pot, made of common clay burned. At certain periods, these pots are emptied, and their contents put into casks for transport to the distilleries, where the volatile essential oil is removed from the resin. The resin thus procured is used in the manufacture of yellow soap, in which it is present in the form of pinate and sylvate of potash. It is considered by many to be an adulteration; but it seems to increase the bothering quality of the soap. — The other resins most generally known and used in this country are ANIMK, COPAL, DAMAR, MASTIC, SANDARAC, FRANKINCENSE, and LAC.

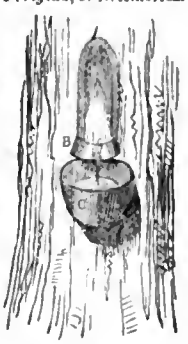


Fig. 2244.

Gum-resins are the milky juices of certain plants solidified by exposure to the air. They consist of a mixture of resins and essential oils with a considerable proportion of gum; and on this account, when rubbed up with water, they yield a turbid or milky fluid from the dissolved gum, retaining the resin and oil in suspension, and are only partly soluble in alcohol. Some of them, as ammoniacum, assafœtida, euphorbium, galbanum, gamboge, myrrh, olibanum, &c., are valuable medicinal agents; while others, as caoutchouc (or India-rubber) and gutta-percha, are of great value in the arts and in manufactures.

Resina, (*rai-sē'na,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Naples, on the site of the ancient Herculaneum, at the foot of Vesuvius, 5 m. S.E. of Naples; *pop.* 10,500.

Resinaceous, (*rĕz'in-ā'shus,*) *a.* Having the quality of resin.

Resinifer'ous, *a.* Producing resin.

Resini'form, *a.* Possessing the form of resin.

Res'ino-elec'tric, *a.* Having, or exhibiting, that kind of negative electricity which is caused by the friction of resinous substances.

Resinous, (*rĕz'in-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *résineux.*] Like resin; partaking of the qualities of, or obtained from, resin; as, a *resinous* gum.

Resinous or *negative electricity.* (*Phys.*) See ELECTRICITY.

Res'inously, *adv.* By means of resin.

Res'inousness, *n.* Quality or state of being resinous.

Res'iny, *a.* Resinous.

Resipiscence, (*rĕs'i-pis'sens,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *resipiscere*, to regain one's senses.] Wisdom resulting from practical experience; hence, repentance. (R.)

Resist, (*re-zĭst',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *résister*, from Lat. *resisto*, to withstand.] To set, put, or place one's self against; to withstand. — To confront; to oppose; to strive or act against; to encounter with effectual opposition. — To counteract, as a force, by inertia, or reaction.

—*v. n.* To make opposition.

Resist, (*-zĭst',*) *n.* (*Calico Printing.*) A substance which prevents the stuff from taking the color in those parts which have been impregnated with it. For example, If a pattern be printed with thickened tartaric or citric acid, and the stuff be then passed through an aluminous mordant, the pattern will refuse to take up the alumina, and subsequently the color from the dye-bath.

Resistance, (*re-zĭst'ans,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of resisting; antagonism; opposition; check; as, to offer effectual *resistance*. — Quality of not yielding to force or external impression; that power by which motion or tendency to action in any body is impeded or prevented.

(*Mech.*) A force acting in opposition to another force so as to destroy it or diminish its effect. Resistance is

sometimes considered as of two kinds, *active* and *passive;* the active resistance being that which corresponds to the useful effect produced by a machine, and the passive that which belongs to the inertia of the machine. Thus, in raising water from a well, the active resistance to the force employed is measured by the quantity of water which is raised; and the passive resistance by the force required to overcome the weight of the bucket and the rope, the friction of the pulley on its axle, &c.

R. of fluids. (*Hydro-dynamics.*) The force with which a solid body moving through a fluid is resisted or retarded. For many years the resistance experienced by a solid moving through a fluid, such as a ship sailing in the sea, was thought to be determinable only by certain recondite principles of hydro-dynamics which theory could hardly reach; but it has of late been conclusively shown that nearly nine-tenths of the resistance of well-formed ships is made up of friction. This doctrine has been reduced to definite rules, of easy application, by R. Rankine, in his *Treatise on Ship-building* (1866-67).

Solid of least R. (*Mech.*) The solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains the least resistance of all others having the same length and base; or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case, it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, the proper form for the pier of a bridge.

Resist'ant, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *resistens.*] The person who, or thing which, resists.

—*a.* Resisting; offering or making resistance.

Resist'er, *n.* One who resists or withstands; a resistant.

Resist'ful, *a.* Resisting, or making much opposition.

Resistibil'ity, *n.* Quality of being resistible; resistibleness.

Resistible, (*-zist'i-bl,*) *a.* [Sp.] That may be resisted; having power to resist; as, a *resistible* force, a *resistible* will.

Resist'ibleness, *n.* Quality of being resistible; resistibility.

Resist'ibly, *adv.* In a resistible manner; so as to oppose or withstand.

Resist'ingly, *adv.* With opposition; so as to offer resistance.

Resist'ive, *a.* Resistible; having power to resist.

Resist'less, *a.* Irresistible; that cannot be resisted; as, *resistless* eloquence.

Resist'lessly, *adv.* In a resistless manner; irresistibly; so as not to be opposed or denied.

Resist'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being resistless; irresistibleness.

Resoluble, (*rēz'o-lū-bl,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *resolubilis.*] That may be resolved or melted; as, bodies *resoluble* by fire.

Res'olubleness, *n.* Quality of being resoluble; resolvable.

Resolute, (*rēz'o-lūt',*) *a.* [Fr. *résolu;* It. *resoluto,* from Lat. *resolvo, resolutus.*] Having resolution or fixedness of will or purpose; characterized by firmness and constancy in pursuing an aim or end; decided; determined; inflexible; firm; staunch; unwavering; undaunted; unshaken; as, a *resolute* adversary, a *resolute* mind, &c.

—*n.* One who possesses the quality of being resolute; an inflexible, determined person.

Res'olutely, *adv.* With fixed purpose; steadily; with constant perseverance; boldly; firmly; unwaveringly.

Res'oluteness, *n.* Quality or state of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken stability of will or purpose.

Resolution, (*rēz'o-lū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *resolucion;* Lat. *resolutio.*] Act, operation, or process of separating the parts which compose a complex idea or a mixed body; analysis; decomposition; dissolution; act of reducing any compound or combination to its constituent or component parts; act or process of unravelling or disentangling perplexities or problems, or of dissipating obscurity in moral subjects; explication. — Act of resolving; state of being resolved; fixed purpose or determination of mind; resoluteness; firmness; decision; steadiness; constancy; inflexibility; boldness; resolve. — That which is resolved or decided upon.—Formal declaration or determination of a meeting, association, or assembly; decision of a court; as, a judicial, legislative, or popular *resolution.*

(*Math.*) A term usually synonymous with *solution;* thus, the *resolution of an equation* is the procedure which leads ultimately to the discovery of its roots. The term is also frequently used as the opposite of *composition;* thus we speak of the *resolution of a number* into its prime factors, and of a *force* into its components.

(*Mus.*) The writing out of a canon or fugue in partition from a single line.

(*Med.* and *Surg.*) The cessation or dispersion of inflammatory action without the formation of an abscess, tumor, or mortification.

R. of a motion, (*Mech.*) The partition of a single force or motion into two or more which have different courses, and, taken collectively, form an equivalent for the single one; — correlative to *composition.*

R. of a discord. (*Mus.*) The descent by a tone or semitone, according as the mode may require, of a discord which has been heard in the preceding harmony.

R. of a nebula. (*Astron.*) The demonstration of a nebula to the eye by a telescope of sufficient power to show it to be constituted of small stars.

Resolu'tion, an island of British N. America, at the entrance of Hudson's Strait; Lat. 61° 30′ N., Lon. 65° W. *Area,* abt. 160 sq. m.

Resolu'tioner, Resolu'tionist, *n.* One who makes a resolution; one who conjoins in the declaration of others. (a.)

Resolvabil'ity, *n.* Power of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

Resolvable, (*re-zŏlv'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be resolved or reduced to first principles; admitting of partition, or of appearing to be separated; as, *resolvable* nebulæ.

Resolv'ableness, *n.* Resolvability; quality or state of being resolvable.

Resolve, (*re-zŏlv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *résoudre;* Sp. *resolvér;* Lat. *resolvo* — *re,* back, and *solvo,* to loose.] To separate, as the component parts of a compound substance; to reduce to first principles or constituent elements; to decompose; to analyze; — hence, sometimes, to melt.

"Immortal souls *resolved* to elements again." —*Dryden.*

—To reduce to simple parts; to separate, as the parts of a complicated question; to free from ambiguities or perplexities; to remove obscurity from by analysis; to clear of difficulties; to solve; to explain; to interpret; to free from doubt; to disentangle; to unfold; to unravel; as, to *resolve* a conundrum.

"Examine, sift, and *resolve* their alleged proofs." —*Hooker.*

—To dissolve and reduce to another form; as, the house *resolved* itself into a committee of Ways and Means.— To cause to perceive or understand; to inform; to acquaint; to assure; to convince; to settle in opinion; to fix in purpose or determination. — To express, as an opinion, decision, or determination, by resolution or vote; as, it was *resolved* by the meeting *nem. con.*

(*Math.*) To solve or elucidate, as a problem, by enumerating in order the several things to be done; to obtain what is required; to find the answer to, or the result of; as, to *resolve* an equation.

(*Mus.*) To allow the tones, as of a discord, to pursue their several tendencies, resulting in a concord.

(*Med.*) To disperse, scatter, or cause to cease, as an inflammation or abscess, or a tumor.

To resolve a nebula. (*Astron.*) To cause a nebula to appear to the eye as consisting of distinct stars.

—*v. n.* To be separated into elementary or component parts, or first principles; to be decomposed.— To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid, as the blood under certain conditions.— To be settled in opinion; to be convinced.— To determine in one's own mind; to form a resolution: to purpose.— To make a declaration by resolution or vote.

—*n.* Act of resolving or making plain; solution; resolution.

"To give a full *resolve* of that which is so much controverted." *Milton.*

—That which has been resolved on or determined; fixed purpose of mind; settled decision or conclusion; — also, legal or official determination; legislative act, declaration, or determination.

Resolv'edly, *adv.* In a manner to resolve problems or difficulties. — In a resolved or determined manner; with firmness or inflexibility of purpose; decidedly; resolutely.

Resolv'edness, *n.* State of being resolved; fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

Resolvend, (*re-zŏlv'end.*) *n.* [From Lat. *resolvere,* to resolve.] (*Arith.*) In the square- or cube-root, the number which arises from increasing the remainder after subtraction.

Resolv'ent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *resolvens.*] Having power to resolve or dissolve.

—*n.* That which has the power of resolving or dissolving.

(*Med.*) A discutient.

(*Math.*) In algebra, an equation upon whose solution that of a given equation depends.

Resolv'er, *n.* One who resolves or determines in purpose.

Resonance, (*rēz'-*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *resonantia,* from Lat. *re,* back, and *sono,* to sound.] Act of resounding, or state of being resonant.

(*Acoustics.*) A reverberation of a sound, or of sounds; the returning of sound by the air acting on the bodies of stringed musical instruments.

Res'onant, *a.* [Fr. *resonnant;* Lat. *resonans.*] Resounding; reverberating; returning sound; echoing back; fitted to resound; as, a *resonant* fugue. —*Milton.*

Resorb', *v. a.* [Lat. *resorbere.*] To swallow up.

Resorb'ent, *a.* [Lat. *resorbens.*] Swallowing up.

Resorption, (*-shun,*) *n.* Act of resorbing; also, reabsorption.

Resort, (*re-zôrt',*) *v. n.* [Fr. *ressortir,* from Lat. *sortior, sortitus,* to draw or cast lots for.] To betake one's self; to go; to repair. — To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self for aid, relief, or advantage; to appeal, as from a lower court to a higher; as, he was obliged to *resort* to the law for redress.

—*n.* Act of resorting; act of going to or making application; a betaking one's self; act of visiting or seeking.— The place to which one customarily betakes one's self; place of frequent meeting or habitual assembly; a haunt; as, his *resort* is generally his club.

Last resort, that from which there is no appeal; final step.

Resort'er, *n.* One who resorts or frequents.

Resound, (*-zound',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *résonner,* from Lat. *re,* back, and *sonare,* to sound.] To give or send back the sound of; to echo; to reecho; to reverberate. — To praise or extol with sounds; to praise or celebrate with the voice, or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of.

—*v. n.* To sound loudly; as, his voice *resounded* far.— To be echoed or sent back, as sound.— To be much and loudly mentioned.— To reverberate or echo; as, *resounding* praise.

—*v. a.* To sound again, as a note on a bugle.

—*n.* Echo; reverberation; return of sound.

Resource, (*rē-sōrs',*) *n.* [Fr. *ressource.*] Any source of aid or support; any object to which a person may resort for assistance, safety, or supply; expedient; means; contrivance; device; dependence.

—*pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; means of raising money or supplies; capabilities of producing wealth, or of supplying necessary wants; as, a man of ample *resources.*

Resource'less, *a.* Lacking resources. (R.)

Resow, (*re'sō',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* RESOWED, (*re-sōd'*); *pp.* RESOWED or RESOWN, (*re'sōn'.*) To sow again, or a second time.

Respeak', *v. n.* (*imp.* RESPOKE; *pp.* RESPOKEN, RESPOKE.] To reply; to speak in return; to answer.

—*v. a.* To repeat; to speak or utter afresh.

Respect', *v. a.* [Fr. *respecter,* from Lat. *respicio, respectus,* to look back.] To look back upon; to look on or notice with special attention; to regard as deserving of particular notice; — hence, to honor; to view or consider with a degree of reverence; to have esteem for, as possessed of real worth; to venerate; as, a person highly *respected* in society. — To regard; to have regard to, in relation or connection; to relate to; as, a conversation *respecting* business.

To respect the person, to permit the opinion or judgment to be governed or biassed by a regard to the external or superficial circumstances of an individual, to the prejudice of right and equity.

—*n.* Act of respecting, or looking about, or noticing with attention; observation. — That estimation or honor in which men hold the distinguished worth or substantial good qualities of others; that deportment or course of action which proceeds from esteem; consideration; regard; deference; good-will; reverence; as, I have a sincere *respect* for her.

—*pl.* An expression of respect, deference, regard, or good-will; as, to pay one's *respects* to the President.

—That which respects, belongs, or has reference to any person or thing. — Partial regard, under bias, to the prejudice of right or justice; as, the law suffers no *respect* of persons. — Motive in reference to something; consideration; interest; as, he is a good fellow in some *respects.* — Reference; relation; as, with *respect* to business.

In respect of, in reference to; in comparison with.

Respectabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being respectable; the state or qualities which merit or command respect.

Respect'able, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *respectabilis.*] Worthy of, or commanding respect; possessing the worth or qualities which deserve or excite respect; deserving of esteem, honor, or regard. — Moderately good or excellent; passable in quality or number; tolerable; not despicable; as, a *respectable* audience, a *respectable* dinner, a *respectable* sermon.

Respect'ableness, *n.* Respectability.

Respect'ably, *adv.* In a respectable manner; in a manner to awaken or merit respect or esteem; with respect; — also, moderately, but in a manner not to be despised; as, the house was *respectably* filled.

Respect'ant, *a.* [Fr., from *respecter.*] (*Her.*) Placed face to face; — said of animals; as, two lions *respectant.*

Respect'er, *n.* One who, or that which, respects; as, the law is no *respecter* of persons.

Respect'ful, *a.* Having or exhibiting respect, regard, or esteem; marked or characterized by respect or deference; civil; courteous; complaisant; dutiful; as, a *respectful* manner.

Respect'fully, *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect or deference; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

Respect'fulness, *n.* Quality of being respectful.

Respect'ing, *prep.* Having respect or regard to; regarding; concerning; relating to; as, *respecting* the book there can be but one opinion.

Respect'ive, *a.* [Fr. *respectif,* from L. Lat. *respectivus.*] Noticing attentively; — hence, circumspect; wary; careful; cautious. — Having respect or reference to; relative; not absolute. — Particular; relating to a particular person or thing; each to each; belonging to each; as, they retired to their *respective* beds.

Respect'ively, *adv.* As relating to each; particularly; as each pertains to each; as, they were told *respectively* what each must do.

Respect'less, *a.* Without respect or regard; lacking reference. (a.)

Respect'lessness, *n.* State of being regardless; regardlessness. (R.)

Respell', *v. a.* To spell over again, or anew.

Respirabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being respirable.

Respir'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be respired or breathed; fit for respiration, or the support of animal life, as air.

Respir'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being respirable; respirability.

Respira'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *re,* and *spiro,* to breathe.] (*Physiol.*) The alternate inspiration and expiration of atmospheric air. The blood which circulates through the system requires, for its purification and the restoration of its vital qualities, to be brought into contact with the atmospheric air; and this is effected in the lungs. The air brought into contact with the blood is decomposed, its oxygen uniting with the blood, while its nitrogen is returned, by expiration, unchanged, with an additional quantity of carbonic-acid gas. The mechanical part of the function of respiration is effected by the action of the ribs and diaphragm. About twenty respirations take place in a minute, and from thirty to forty cubic inches of air are inhaled at each inspiration. See AIR-CELLS and LUNGS. — Respiration goes on in plants as well as animals, the leaves and foliage of plants and trees being the lungs or branchiæ of vegetable life. See BOTANY.

Respira'tional, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to respiration.

Res'pirator, *n.* [Fr. *respirateur.*] A contrivance

for covering the mouth, and which serves to temper cold air inhaled into the lungs.

Respir'atory, *a.* [Fr. *respiratoire.*] Serving for respiration; pertaining, or relating, to the act of breathing.

Respire', *v. n.* [Fr. *respirer;* Lat. *respiro — re,* and *spiro,* to breathe.] To blow or breathe out; to take breath again; — hence, to rest; to take rest from toil. —To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it.

—*v. a.* To breathe out, or in and out; to inspire or expire, as air; to emit in exhalations.

Respite, (*rès'pit,*) *n.* [Fr. *répit;* O. Fr. *respit,* from Lat. *respectus,* a looking back.] Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; limited time of rest; pause. — Forbearance; postponement; delay; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt beyond the legal time.

(*Law.*) Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; a reprieve; — also, delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term. *Blackstone.*

—*v. a.* [O. Fr. *respiter.*] To relieve by a pause or interval of rest; to delay for a time; to suspend, as the execution of a criminal beyond the time limited by the sentence; to reprieve.

Res'piteless, *a.* Without respite, relief, or reprieve.

Respien'dence, Respien'dency, *n.* [L. Lat. *resplendentia.*] Quality of being resplendent; brilliant lustre; vivid brightness; splendor; effulgence.

Respien'dent, *a.* [Lat. *resplendens — re,* and *splendeo,* to shine.] Shining or sparkling with brilliant lustre; very bright or luminous; effulgent; as, *resplendent* gold.

Respien'dently, *adv.* With brilliant lustre; effulgently.

Resplit', *v. a.* To split afresh, or again.

—*v. n.* To resplit, rend, or divide a second time.

Respond', *v. n.* [Fr. *répondre;* Lat. *respondeo.*] To answer or reply; to give response or rejoinder; as, her heart *responded* to his voice. — To suit; to correspond. — To make payment; to render satisfaction or indemnification; as, to be held to *respond* in damages, as a defendant in a suit.

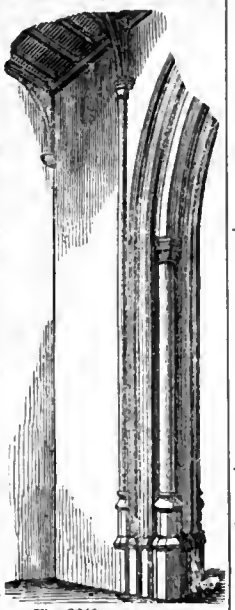


Fig. 2245. — RESPOND, (Fotheringay, England.)

—*v. a.* To accord with; to correspond to, or agree with. (R.) — To satisfy or make good by payment, as the judgment of a court.

—*n.* A short anthem interrupting the reading of a chapter, which is not to proceed till the anthem be ended. — *Wheatley.*

(*Arch.*) In Gothic buildings, a half-pillar, or pier, attached to a wall to support an arch, &c.; it constitutes, in fact, a continuation of the line of the arch in the horizontal part of the wall, and appears to be introduced for the purpose of supporting it.

Respond'ence, Respond'ency, *n.* Act of responding or answering.

Respond'ent, *a.* [Lat. *respondens.*] Answering; that answers or responds to demand or expectation; according.

—*n.* [Fr. *respondant.*] One who responds; especially—

(*Law.*) One who makes answer in certain suits and proceedings at law, as in equity, and admiralty or divorce causes, &c.

(*Rhet.*) One who upholds a thesis in reply, and whose province it is to refute objections.

Respondentia, (*-dĕn'shi-a,*) *n.* [Lat., from *respondeo,* to promise to return.] (*Mar. Law.*) A species of mortgage in the nature of bottomry, but differing from it in that the loan is effected on the security of the freight, and not on that of the ship itself.

Response', *n.* [Fr. *réponse;* O. Fr. *response;* Lat. *responsum — respondeo.*] Act of responding. — An answer; a reply; — particularly, an oracular answer.—The answer of the people, or congregation, to the priest in the Litany and other parts of divine service.

(*Rhet.*) Answer to an objection in a formal disputation.

(*Eccl.*) In the services of the Roman Catholic Church, a kind of anthem sung after the lessons of matins.

(*Mus.*) In a fugue, a repetition of the given subject by another part.

Responsibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *responsibilité.*] State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust or office, or for a debt. — That for which one is accountable or responsible. — Ability to answer in payment; means of discharging or liquidating contracts.

Respon'sible, *a.* [Fr.] Answerable; accountable; amenable; liable to respond, or be called upon to make account; as, a husband is *responsible* for his wife's debts during coverture. — Able to discharge an obligation or contract, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt or debts; as, a *responsible* party became his bail.

Respon'sibleness, *n.* Responsibility.

Respon'sibly, *adv.* In a responsible manner.

Respon'sive, *a.* [O. Fr. *responsif.*] Answering; making reply; able, ready, or disposed to respond; as, a *responsive* letter. — Correspondent; suited to something else.

"The vocal lay, *responsive* to the strings."—*Pope.*

Respon'sively, *adv.* By way of response; in a responsive manner.

Respon'siveness, *n.* State of being responsive.

Respon'sory, *a.* Containing or conveying answers.

—*n.* Answer or response of the congregation to the priest in divine service. (R.)

Rest, *n.* [A. S. *rest;* D. *rust;* Ger. *rast.*] A ceasing from motion or action of any kind, and applicable to any body or being; a state free from motion or labor; quiet; repose; quiescence; tranquillity; as, *rest* of body or mind. — Hence, by implication, freedom from worry, annoyance, cares, or disturbance; peace; security; as, his wife's tongue gives him but little *rest.*

—Sleep; hence, in political parlance, death; as, he has gone to his last *rest.* — That on which anything leans or lies for support; — specifically, in a lathe, a piece of iron to hold the turning tool upon, fixed at the end of a slide by a set-screw. — A resting-place; a permanent habitation; as, "in dust our final *rest.*" — *Milton.*

(*Hygiene.*) Rest is as necessary to the health of the body as food, light, and air. How much absolute rest of body and mind, such as only sleep can give, is necessary for the recovery of muscular elasticity and nervous energy, must depend greatly on the age of the person, and the amount of labor taken. Some men are as refreshed after four hours' sleep as others with six or seven; in such cases, temperament has much to do with the benefit derived from the shorter term. As a general rule, the time devoted to repose should not be less than five hours, and need seldom exceed seven. The man who retires to rest before midnight will require less repose than he who makes it dawn before he seeks his bed. The hours of rest, like the hours set apart for meals, should be punctually adhered to. Much of the boasted health of a country life depends upon the regularity, not only in the hours of labor and reflection, but of repose also.

(*Archæol.*) Anciently, a projection from the right side of a coat of mail, serving to support the butt of a lance.

(*Lit.*) A cæsura; a short pause of the voice in reading.

(*Mus.*) One of the characters of silence, each of which denotes a cessation of the sound, equal in duration to the note which it immediately succeeds and after which it is named: thus a *semibreve rest* is equal in length to a semibreve, a *minim rest* to a minim, a *crotchet rest* to a crotchet; and so on through all the different characters of notation.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *restan.*] To stop; to cease from motion or action of whatsoever kind; to cease from labor, work, or performance. — To be quiet or still; to be undisturbed; to be tranquil, or at peace; to be quiet or tranquil, as the mind; not to be agitated by fear, anxiety, worry, or other emotion of passion. — To lie; to recline; to repose, as on a bed. — To be in a state of sleep or slumber; as, when tired one *rests* well. — To lean or stand on; to be supported by; as, a house *rests* on the ground. — To sleep the last sleep; to die, or be dead. — To acquiesce; to be satisfied; as, "to *rest* in heaven's determination." (*Addison.*) — To trust, confide, or rely; to place dependence; as, to *rest* on a man's word or promise.

To rest with, to be in the power of; to be determined by; as, the matter *rests with* him to decide.

—*v. a.* To cause to rest; to lay or place at rest; to quiet. — To place, as on a support.

"Her weary head upon your bosom *rest.*" — *Waller.*

Rest, *n.* [Fr. *reste,* from Lat. *re,* back, and *sto,* to stand.] That which is left, or which remains after the separation, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder; overplus; remnant; residue. — Others; those not included in a proposition or description; as, Byron and the *rest* of the modern poets.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *rester.*] To remain; to be left; as, there the affair *rests.*

Res'tant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *restans,* from *restare,* to remain.] (*Bot.*) Not falling off, as the calyx of the rose and apple, which remain upon the germ after the corolla has fallen; persistent.

Restate', *v. a.* To state again, or a second time.

Restaurant, (*res'to-rant,*) *n.* [Fr. *restaure.*] An eating-house or saloon.

Restaurateur, (*res-tor-a-tur',*) *n.* [Fr.] One who keeps a restaurant, or eating-house.

Restem', *v. a.* To force back against the current; to stem against.

Rest'ful, *a.* Quiet; being at rest; giving rest.

Rest'fully, *adv.* In a restful manner; in a state of rest.

Rest'fulness, *n.* The state or quality of being restful.

Rest'-harrow, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ONONIS.

Restia'ceæ, *n.* [Lat. *restis,* a cord.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Glumales.* DIAG. A 1-3-celled ovary, a pendulous ovule, 2-3 stamens, 1-celled anthers, and terminal embryo. They are herbs or under-shrubs, chiefly native of S. America, S. Africa, and Australia. Their properties are unimportant. The wiry stems of some species have been used for basket-making, thatching, rope, &c. The order includes 23 genera and 171 species.

Res'tiform, *a.* [Lat. *restis,* a rope, and *forma,* form.] A term applied to certain rope-like columns or tracts, behind the *lateral tracts* of the medulla oblongata. The *R. tract* is continuous below with the posterior columns of the myelon; while above, its fibres may be traced transversely through the pons into the cerebellum. If the *R.* tracts be irritated, the most acute suffering is produced.

Restip'ulate, *v. n.* To stipulate again, or anew.

Restipula'tion, *n.* A renewed stipulation.

Res'titute, *v. a.* [Lat. *restituere,* from *re,* and *statuere,* to put, to place.] To restore what is lost or taken away. (R.)

—*n.* Anything restored or replaced. (R.)

Restitu'tion, *n.* [Lat. *restitutio,* from *restituere,* to restore.] Act of restoring to a former state.

—Act of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification; repsration; compensation.

—Act of recovering a former state or posture. (R.)

Motion of R. (*Physics.*) The returning of elastic bodies, forcibly bent or compressed, to their natural state. — *Hutton.*

Res'titutor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *restituteur.*] A person who makes restitution. (R.)

Rest'ive, Rest'ff, *a.* [O. Fr. *restif;* Fr. *rétif,* from Lat. *resto,* from *re,* and *stare,* to stand.] Unwilling to go, or only running back; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn.—Impatient; unquiet; uneasy.

Rest'iveness, Restiffness, *n.* Obstinate reluctance or indisposition to move forward. — Obstinate unwillingness.

Rest'less, *a.* Continually moving; unquiet; not still. — Sleepless; disturbed; uneasy. — Being without sleep; passed in unquietness. — Not affording rest. — Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace. — Not remaining at rest; turbulent, as a mob. — Disposed to wander or to change place or condition; unsettled; roving.

Rest'lessly, *adv.* Without rest; unquietly.

Rest'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being restless; uneasiness; agitation.

Restor'able, *a.* Capable of being restored.

Restor'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being restorable.

Restora'tion, *n.* [Fr. *restauration,* from Lat. *restauratio.*] Act of restoring, or of replacing in a former state; renewal; revival; reëstablishment; renovation.— The recovery or bringing back to health and soundness; recovery. — That which is restored.

(*Eng. Hist.*) A term applied to the accession of King Charles II., in 1660, after the Civil War, to the throne of England, after an interregnum of eleven years and four months, from January 30th, 1649, when Charles I. was beheaded, to May 29th, 1660.

(*French Hist.*) The first *R.* begins May 3, 1814, when Louis XVIII. made his entry into Paris under the protection of foreign bayonets, and ended with the return of Napoleon from Elba, March 20, 1815. The beginning of the second *R.* is generally reckoned from the battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, which destroyed forever the power of Napoleon, and terminated on July 29, 1830, with the abdication of Charles X.

Restora'tioner, Restora'tionist, *n.* One who holds to the doctrine of the final restoration of all men to happiness. — *Adams.*

Restora'tionism, *n.* The doctrine of the Restorationists.

Restor'ative, *a.* That restores; that has power to renew strength and vigor.

—*n.* A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigor, or in recruiting the vital powers.

Restor'atively, *adv.* In a manner or degree conducive to a renewal of strength or vigor.

Res'torator, *n.* A restaurateur.

Restor'atory, *a.* Restorative. (R.)

Restore', *v. a.* [Fr. *restaurer;* Lat. *restauro.*] To replace; to repair; to rebuild; to renew; to bring back from a state of decay, ruin, devastation, degeneration, declension, &c.; as, to *restore* order, to *restore* to wealth. — To bring or give to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly or arbitrarily detained; to reinstate; to return; to deliver back to the owner; to replace; to bring back to a former state or condition; as, to *restore* a child to the parent, to *restore* a dispossessed or exiled monarch, &c., peace was *restored,* &c. — To cure; to recover from disease; to heal; to bring back to health, soundness, or vigor. — To revive to renew; to reëstablish; to bring back as nearly as may be to its primitive state or condition; as, to *restore* a painting, statue, building, &c. — To give in lieu of, or as satisfaction or an equivalent for.

—*v. n.* To store again, or a second time, as goods.

Restor'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, restores.

Restrain', *v. a.* [Fr. *restreindre,* from Lat. *restringo, restrictus.*] To draw back tightly; to bind or hold back; to bind fast; to hold from action, proceeding, or advancing by any means; to hold in; to curb; to check; to repress; to keep down; as, to *restrain* one from committing an act of folly. — To hinder; to abridge; to curtail; as, to *restrain* one of one's liberty. — To restrict; to limit; to constrain; to confine. — To withhold; to forbear, or keep back.

Restrain'able, *a.* That may be restrained; as, *restrainable* passions.

Restrain'edly, *adv.* With restraint or limitation.

Restrain'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, restrains.

Restrain'ment, *n.* Act of restraining.

Restraint', *n.* [F. *restreint,* pp. of *restreindre.*] Act or exercise of restraining, or of holding back, or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; a hindering of the will, or of volition, or of any action, physical, moral, or mental; hinderance; repression; coercion; abridgment of liberty. — That which restrains, hinders, or represses; limitation; restriction; prohibition; as, no *restraints* were laid upon him.

Restrength'en, *n.* To strengthen, again or afresh; to fortify anew.

Restrict', *v. a.* [Lat. *restrictus,* from *restringo.*] To hold or keep back within certain bounds or limits; to circumscribe; to curb; to restrain; to repress; to confine; as, to *restrict* one to a single glass of wine a day.

Restriction, (*-strĭk'shun.*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *restrictio.*] Act of restricting, or state of being restricted; limitation: confinement within bounds; as, *restriction* of wit by the laws of propriety. — That which restricts; a restraint; as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.

Restriction of words, the limitation of their force in a special manner or degree.

Restric'tionary, *a.* Restrictive; using restriction.

Restrict'ive, *a.* [Fr. *restrictif.*] Having the quality of restricting or limiting, or of expressing limitation; imposing restraint; as, *restrictive* laws or regulations.

Restrict'ively, *adv.* With limitation or restriction.

Restrict'iveness, *n.* State or quality of being restrictive.

Restrive', *v. a.* To strive anew.

Resubjection, (*-jĕk'shun,*) *n.* Subjection a second time.

Resublima'tion, *n.* A second sublimation.

Resublime', *v. a.* To sublime again.

Resuda'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *resudare.*] Act of sweating afresh.

Result, (*-zŭlt',*) *v. n.* [Fr. *résulter;* Lat. *resulto,* freq. from *resilio—re,* and *salio,* to leap.] To spring or leap back; to rebound. (R.) — To follow, or have origin, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, or meditation; to take effect; to proceed; to spring; to arise; to originate; as, ennui *results* from idleness. — To issue; to ensue; to come out or have an issue; to terminate; — preceding *in;* as, the enterprise *resulted in* failure.

R. trust. (*Law.*) A trust raised by implication or construction of law, and presumed to exist from the supposed intention of the parties and the nature of the transaction.

R. use. (*Law.*) A use raised by equity for the benefit of a feoffer who has made a voluntary conveyance to uses without any declaration of the use.

—*n.* [Fr. *résultat.*] Act of leaping or flying back; resilience. (R.)

—That which proceeds from a given state of facts, certain premises, or the state of things, or force of circumstances, &c.; consequence; conclusion; inference; deduction; effect; issue; event; as, meanness is the natural *result* of avarice. — Decision, resolution, or determination of a council or deliberative assembly.

Result'ance, *n.* Act of resulting.

Result'ant, *n.* [Fr.] (*Math.*) Same as REPELLANT, *q. v.*

(*Mech.*) A term applied to a *force, motion, velocity,* or *rotation* which is mechanically equivalent to several other forces, motions, velocities, or rotations.

—*a.* Resulting from a combination; issuing from a joint effort; arising or following as a result or consequence.

Resultant force or *motion.* (*Phys.*) A force which is the result of conjoined or combined forces.

Result'ful, *a.* Having results or consequences.

Result'less, *a.* Without result; as, *resultless* inquiries.

Resum'able, *a.* [From *resume.*] That may be resumed, or taken back.

Resume', (*rā-zū-mā',*) *n.* [Fr.] A condensed statement; a summing up; a brief recapitulation.

Resume, (*re-zūm'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *résumer;* Lat. *resumo — re,* and *sumo,* to take.] To take back again. — To take up again, as that which has been given and taken away. — To begin again; to recommence, or take up again, as after absence or interruption; as, the men *resumed* work again.

Resum'mon, *v. a.* To summon or call again, or a second time. — To recall; to recover.

Resum'mons, *n.* A second, or renewed summons.

Resumption, (*-zŭm'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *resumptio — re,* and *sumo.*] Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again; as, the *resumption* of a grant or an office, the *resumption* of cash payments.

Resumptive, (*-zŭm'tĭv.*) *a.* [Fr. *résumptif;* Lat. *resumptivus.*] Resuming, or taking back, or again.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A restorative. (R.)

Resu'pinate, *a.* [From Lat. *resupinare,* to bend back.] Inverted in position; apparently topsy-turvy, or upside down.

(*Bot.*) A term applied to parts which become inverted, usually in the twisting of their stalk, as in many orchidaceous flowers.

Resu'pinated, *a.* Resupinate.

Resupina'tion, *n.* State of being resupinate or inverted: — also, state of lying on the back.

Resupine', *a.* [From Lat. *re,* again, and *supinus,* bent backward.] Stretched on the back.

Resupply', *v. a.* To supply anew.

Resurgence, (*-jens,*) *n.* Resurrection; act of rising again.

Resurgent, (*-jĕnt,*) *n.* One who rises again, as from the dead or a moribund state.

Resurprise, (*-prīz',*) *v. a.* To surprise again, or anew.

Resurrection, (*rĕz-ur-rĕk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *resurrectio.*] A rising again from a state of ignorance, degradation, or bondage; as, the *resurrection* of art in the Middle Ages.

(*Theol.*) A term applied to the rising again of Christ from the dead, and sometimes to the revival of mankind at the last day. The resurrection of Christ is detailed with much fulness by the Evangelists, and is frequently referred to in the other books of the New Testament. In fact, it is presented as a chief argument for the truth of Christianity; for, says the Apostle, "if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain."

Resurrec'tionist, Resurrec'tion-man, *n.* A body-snatcher; one who steals bodies from the grave, particularly for anatomical dissection.

Resurvey, (*-sur-vā',*) *v. a.* To survey again; to review.

—*n.* A second, or repeated survey.

Resus'citable, *a.* That may be restored to life.

Resus'citant, *n.* The person who, or thing which, resuscitates.

Resus'citate, *v. a.* [Fr. *réssusciter;* Lat. *resuscito.*] To revive; to revivify: — particularly, to recover from apparent death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person.

—*v. n.* To revive; to awaken to life again.

Resuscita'tion, *n.* [L. Lat. *resuscitatio.*] Act of resuscitating, or of reviving from a state of apparent death; state of being revivified.

Ret, *v. a.* [Corrupted from *rot.*] To prepare for use, as flax, by detaching the fibres from the woody part by certain processes.

Reta'ble, *n.* (*Arch.*) A screen for an altar.

Retail', *v. a.* [Fr. *retailler,* to cut again, *re,* and *tailler,* to cut.] To sell by cutting or dividing again and again, and dispose of in small parcels; to vend at second-hand; — opposed to *wholesale;* as, to *retail* liquors. — Hence, by analogy, to deal out or tell in small portions or broken parts; to tell to many; as, to *retail* scandalous reports.

—*n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second-hand; — correlative to *wholesale.*

—*a.* Specifying sale by small quantities or parcels; as, a *retail* business.

Retail'er, *n.* One who sells goods by small quantities or parcels; also, one who tells or circulates in small portions; as, a *retailer* of idle stories.

Retail'ment, *n.* Act of retailing.

Retain', (*rā-tān',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *retenir;* Lat. *retineo — re,* back, and *teneo,* to hold.] To hold or keep back; to hold or keep in possession; to keep from departure or escape; to detain; not to lose or part with, or dismiss. — To hire; to engage; to keep in pay; to employ by a fee or honorarium paid; as, to *retain* an advocate.

—*v. n.* To keep; to continue.

Retain'able, *a.* That may be retained.

Retain'er, *n.* One who retains. — One who is retained in service; an attendant; a dependent; an adherent; a hanger-on.

(*Law.*) In former times, and in English law, the term was applied to one of a class of servants, or dependents, who wore their master's livery, but were only employed in his service on particular occasions, being, however, retained by him, and liable to be called upon to serve him at any time. In modern legal phraseology, a *retainer,* or *retaining fee,* is a fee given to a counsel to secure his services in a cause, in order to prevent the opposite side from engaging him. It is *special* when given for the purpose of securing the counsel's services for a particular case; *general,* when for securing his services generally. In America, a retainer, much less formal than in the English practice, is only the act of a client by which he engages an attorney or counsellor to manage a cause. The effect of a retainer is to confer on the attorney all the powers exercised by the forms and usages of the court in which the suit is pending.

Retain'ment, *n.* Retention; act of retaining.

Retain'-wall, Retain'ing-wall, *n.* (*Arch.*) A wall built for resisting the thrust of the ground at the back, or for confining a body of water in a reservoir.

Retake', *v. a.* (*imp.* RETOOK; *pp.* RETAKEN.) To take or receive again; as, to *retake* medicine. — To recapture; to take from a captor; as, to *retake* a prize at sea.

Retak'er, *n.* One who takes again what had been taken before; a recaptor.

Retaliate, (*-tāl'i-āt,*) *v. a.* [L. Lat. *retalio, retaliatus — re,* again, and *talis,* such.] To return, as like for like; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been given or proffered; — especially, to return evil for evil; as, to *retaliate* injuries.

—*v. n.* To return tit for tat, or like for like; as, to *retaliate* upon an opponent.

Retalia'tion, *n.* Act of retaliating; the return of like for like. See LEX TALIONIS.

Retal'iative, *a.* Serving or tending to retaliate; retaliatory; inducing or involving retaliation; as, *retaliative* wit, *retaliative* justice.

Retal'iatory, *a.* Retaliative; as, *retaliatory* measures.

Retard', *v. a.* [Fr. *retarder;* Lat. *retardo — re,* and *tardo,* to make slow.] To render slow, or slower; to keep back; to impede; to hinder; to obstruct; to diminish, as the velocity of motion; to prevent from making due progress; as, to *retard* the operations of an army; — opposed to *accelerate.* — To put off; to delay; to procrastinate; to render more late; as, to *retard* payment of a bill past due.

Retarda'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *retardatio.*] The act of retarding; hinderance; delay.

(*Physics.*) The act of hindering the free progress of a body, and ultimately, therefore, stopping it. It arises from the opposition of the medium in which the body moves, or from the friction of the surface *upon* which it moves. See FRICTION, RESISTANCE.

(*Gun.*) The loss of velocity of a projectile, in consequence of the air's resistance.

Retard'ative, *a.* [Fr. *retardatif.*] Serving to retard.

Retard'er, *n.* One who, or that which, retards.

Retard'ment, *n.* Act of delaying or retarding.

Retch, (*rĕch,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *hræcan.*] To make an effort to vomit; to heave, as the stomach; to strain, as in eructating.

Retecious, (*-tē'shus.*) *a.* [From Lat. *rete,* a net.] Having the appearance of net-work.

Retell', *v. a.* To tell afresh, or over again.

Re'te mucо'sum, *n.* [Lat., mucous net.] (*Anat.*) See SKIN.

Retent', *n.* [Lat. *retentum.*] That which is retained.

Retention, (*-tĕn'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp *retencion;* Lat. *retentio.*] Act of retaining, holding, or keeping; state of being retained or detained; custody. — Power of retaining; faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas; as, *retention* of thought. — Act of withholding; restraint.

"I gave my love without *retention* or restraint." — *Shak.*

— Confinement; custody; duress; durance; as, to be placed under *retention,* as a prisoner.

(*Med.*) Undue retaining of some natural discharge, as, *retention* of urine. See URINARY ORGANS (DISEASE OF).

(*Law.*) A lien; the right of withholding a debt, or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right be duly paid. — *Craig.*

Reten'tive, *n.* [Fr. *retentif.*] That retains; having the power to retain, as ideas; as, a *retentive* memory

Reten'tively, *adv.* In a retentive manner.

Reten'tiveness, *n.* Quality of being retentive.

Rete'pore, *n.* [Lat. *rete,* a net, and *porus,* pore.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Alcyonaria,* distinguished by having their foliate skeleton pierced like net-work. The Neptune's Ruffles, *R. cellulosa* (Fig. 2246), shows the appearance of this genus.

Fig. 2246.
NEPTUNE'S RUFFLES,
(*Retepora cellulosa.*)

Retext'ure, *n.* A new texture.

Rethel, (*rai'tel,*) a town of France, dept. of Ardennes, on the Aisne, 24 m. S.W. of Rheims. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, linen, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 8,500.

Retiarii, *n. pl.* [Lat., from *rete,* a net.] (*Roman Antiq.*) The name of a class of Roman gladiators. The retiarius was furnished with a trident and net, with no more covering than a short tunic; and with these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was called *secutor* (from sequi, to *follow*), and was armed with a helmet, a shield, and sword.

Ret'icence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *reticentia,* from *reticeo,* from *re,* and *taceo,* to be silent.] Silence; concealment by silence.

(*Rhet.*) A figure by which mention is made indirectly of some subject, while the speaker or the writer pretends to pass it over in silence. — *Worcester.*

Ret'iceney, *n.* Reticence.

Ret'icent, *a.* Taciturn; disposed to be silent.

Reticle, (*ret'i-kl,*) *n.* A small net; a reticule.

Ret'icular, *a.* [Fr. *reticulaire.*] Having the form of a small net.

Retic'ulate, Retic'ulated, *a.* [Fr. *réticule;* Lat. *reticulutus.*] Resembling net-work; of the form or appearance of net-work.

(*Bot.*) A term especially employed to describe the condition of the venation in *exogens,* as compared with that of the *endogens.*

(*Min.*) Applied to the minerals which occur in parallel fibres crossed by other fibres, which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. — *Phillips.*

Reticulated work. (*Masonry.*) Masonry constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally (Fig. 1752). In the city of Rome this mode of decorating the surface of a wall is generally characteristic of the period of the early empire; it was frequently imitated in Romanesque work in the tympanum of a doorway, especially in Norman work.

Reticula'tion, *n.* Organization of substances resembling network.

Ret'icule, *n.* [Lat. *reticulum,* dim. from *rete,* a net.] A lady's work-bag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand.

(*Astron.*) A network of fine spiders' webs or wires crossing each other at right angles, and dividing the field of view into a series of small equal squares. It has been long used for observations on the quantity of the enlightened parts of a luminary during eclipses, and is found well adapted for that and similar purposes.

Ret'iculum, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *rete.*] (*Zoöl.*) The name of the *honeycomb bag,* or second cavity of the complex stomach of the ruminant quadrupeds; so called from the reticulate or honeycomb-like disposition of the cells, mostly hexagonal, which occupy its inner surface.

(*Bot.*) The debris of interlacing fibres found at the base of the petiole in palm-trees.

Ret'iform, *a.* [From Lat. *rete,* and *forma,* form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of cross-lines and interstices; reticule.

Ret'imo, a seaport-town of European Turkey, on the N. coast of the island of Crete, 38 m. S. of Candia; *pop.* 8,000.

Ret'ina, *n.*; *pl.* RETINÆ. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The pulpy expansion of the optic nerve in the interior of the eye. See EYE.

Ret'inal, *a.* Relating to the retina.

Retin'alite, *n.* [Gr. *retine,* resin, and *lithos,* a stone.] (*Min.*) A Canadian massive variety of serpentine with a resinous appearance.

Ret'inite, Retin'asphalt, *n.* [Gr. *retine,* resin.] (*Min.*) A mineral substance, intermediate between resin and asphalt, discovered by Mr. Hatchett in roundish or irregular opaque lumps, of a yellowish or pale brownish-yellow color, in tertiary clay, at Bovey-Tracey, in Devonshire, England, associated with lignite; also at Halle, and in peat at Osnabrück in Hanover. When digested in alcohol, it yields a portion of resin, and asphalt remains.

Retin'itis, *n.* (*Med.*) Inflammation of the retina. *Dunglison.*

Ret'inoid, *a.* [Gr. *retine,* resin, and *eidos,* form.] Resembling resin.

Retinue, (*ret'e-nu.*) *n.* [Fr. *retenir, retenu,* to retain, from Lat. *retineo.*] Those whom a prince or distin-

guished person retains as attendants; a train of persons; a suite.

Retir'acy, *n.* Act of retiring. — A fortune sufficient to retire from business with; a competency. (U. S.) (a.) *Worcester.*

Retire', *v. n.* [Fr. *retirer*, from Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] To depart; to retreat; to remove; to go out of company, or from a public place, into privacy. — To withdraw from business or active life; to go from a public station.

Retired', *a.* Secret; private. — Withdrawn; removed. — Withdrawn from business or active life; secluded from public notice.

Retired flank. (*Fort.*) A flank bent inwards towards the rear of the work, or army, of which it forms a part.

Retiredly, (*re-tīrd'le,*) *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy.

Retired'ness, *n.* Solitude; privacy; secrecy.

Retire'ment, *n.* Act of retiring or withdrawing from company, or from public notice or station. — State of being withdrawn. — Habitation secluded from much society, or from public life. — Private way of life; seclusion; privacy; solitude.

Retir'er, *n.* A person who retires.

Retort', *v. a.* [Lat. *retorqueo*, from *re*, and *torqueo*, to turn.] To bend, turn, or cast back. — To throw back; to return. — To return as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility.

—*v. n.* To return an argument or charge; to make a severe reply.

—*n.* The return of an argument, charge, or incivility; a repartee; as, a pungent *retort.*

(*Chem.*) A vessel in which distillation is effected by means of heat. Retorts are made of glass, earthenware, or metal, according to the purposes for which they are intended. Glass retorts are employed for the preparation of those substances which do not require any extraordinary degree of cold for their condensation, such as nitric acid. Glass retorts are made of various sizes, capable of holding four or five ounces to several gallons, and both flint and green glass are used in their manufacture. They are usually heated either by spirit-lamp, by gas, or by sand-bath. When higher temperatures are required, earthen retorts are used. In making hydrofluoric acid, a lead retort is necessary; and in concentrating sulphuric acid, platinum retorts are largely employed. Very large earthenware retorts are used in the manufacture of coal-gas.

Fig. 2247. — RETORT.

Retort'er, *n.* One who retorts.

Retort'ing, *n.* The act of returning, as an argument, charge, or incivility.

Retortion, (*-tor'shun,*) *n.* The act of retorting.

Retor'tive, *a.* Containing a retort. (R.)

Retoss', *v. a.* To toss back.

Retouch, (*re-tŭch',*) *v. a.* To improve by new touches, as a picture or essay.

—*n.* A repeated touch; the reapplication of a master's hand to a work he had before considered complete, as a painting or sculpture.

Retrace', *v. a.* [Fr. *retracer.*] To trace back; to go back, as in the same course or path.

(*Paint.*) To trace over again, or renew the outlines of.

To retrace one's steps, to return back in the same path in which one advanced.

Retract', *v. a.* [Fr. *rétracter*; Lat. *retractus*, from *re*, again, back, and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw back; to withdraw. — To take back; to resume. — To recall; to recant; to abjure; to unsay.

—*v. n.* To take back; to unsay; to withdraw concession, or declaration.

—*n.* (*Farriery.*) The act of pricking a horse's foot in nailing a shoe on.

Retract'able, *a.* Capable of being retracted.

Retractation, *n.* [Lat. *retractatio.*] Retraction; recantation. (R.)

Retract'ible, *a.* Capable of being withdrawn or retracted.

Retract'ile, *a.* Capable of being drawn, as claws; retractable.

Retraction, (*-trăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *retractio.*] Act of withdrawing something advanced, or changing something done. — Declaration of change of opinion; recantation.

(*Med.*) State of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards.—*Dunglison.*

Retract'ive, *a.* Tending to retract; withdrawing; taking from.

—*n.* Anything that retracts or withdraws from.

Retract'or, *n.* A person who retracts.

(*Surg.*) A muscle, the office of which is to retract the part into which it is inserted.

Retranslate', *v. a.* To translate again, or a second time.

Retrax'it, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) The act by which a plaintiff withdraws his suit. It is so called from the fact that this was the principal word used when the law entries were written in Latin.

Retread', *v. a.* To tread anew.

Retreat', *n.* [Fr. *retraite*, from *retraire*; Lat. *re*, and *traho*, to draw.] Act of retiring or withdrawing; a betaking of one's self away from any thing or place that is dangerous or disagreeable; as, to beat a *retreat.* — State of being retired or secluded from noise, bustle, or company; seclusion; retirement; privacy; solitude. — Place of retirement, for safety or security; a shelter; an asylum; a refuge.

"That pleasing shade, a soft *retreat.*" — *Dryden.*

(*Nav.*) The retirement of a ship or fleet from before the enemy, or the order or disposition of ships declining to engage in battle.

(*Mil.*) The retiring of an army or body of men from an enemy, or from any position; an orderly retrograde movement.

"Honourable *retreats* are an ways laferior to brave charges." *Bacon.*

—A signal used in the military and naval services, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise or action: — opposed to REVEILLE, *q. v.*

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a special season of seclusion and silence, to engage in religious ceremonies; — also, a period of withdrawal from society, extending over several days, to a religious house for exclusive devotion to the duties of religion; as, to observe a *retreat.*

—*v. n.* To withdraw; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw to a private abode, or to any secluded situation; to retire to a place of safety or security. — To move back to a place before occupied; as, the *retreating* sea. — To retire from an enemy, or from any advanced position; as, the troops *retreated* in good order.

Retreat'ful, *a.* Serving as a retreat. (R.)

Retreat'ment, *n.* Retreat. (R.)

Retrench', *v. a.* [Fr. *retrancher* — *re*, and *trancher*, from Lat. *trans*, across, and *scindere*, to cut.] To cut off; to pare away; to diminish by excision; as, to *retrench* redundancies. — To render less or smaller; to curtail; to abridge; to diminish; as, to *retrench* expenses. — To limit; to restrain; to confine; as, a *retrenched* interpretation of figures.

—*v. n.* To diminish expenses; to economize; to live at a less cost; as, it is time for us to *retrench.*

Retrench'ment, *n.* [Fr. *retranchement.*] Act of retrenching, or of lopping off; act of removing what is extraneous or superfluous; as, the *retrenchment* of words in a writing. — Act of curtailing, making less, or abridging; a lessening; diminution; reduction; curtailment; as, *retrenchment* of personal expenditures.

(*Fortif.*) A line of works formed so as to cut off parts of a fortified place, and enable the garrison to continue the defence after the outlying parts are taken.

Retrib'ute, *v. a.* [Fr. *rétribuer*, from Lat. *retribuere.*] To pay back; to make compensation, payment, or equivalent in return to; as, to *retribute* to an offender what is in proportion to his offence.

Retrib'uter, *n.* One who renders retribution.

Retribution, (*rĕt-ri-bū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *retributio.*] Act of retributing or repaying; repayment; requital. — State of being retributed or paid back. — That which is given to retribute; return accommodated to the action; reward or punishment; recompense; compensation; — also, a gratuity or present given for services in lieu of a salary; and specifically, rewards and punishments to be distributed at the general judgment.

Retrib'utive, Retrib'utory, *a.* Making retribution; repaying; rewarding for good deeds, and punishing for offences; as, *retributive* justice.

Retrievable, (*-trēv'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be retrieved or recovered; as, a *retrievable* debt.

Retriev'ableness, *n.* Quality or state of being retrievable.

Retriev'al, *n.* Act of retrieving.

Retrieve, (*trēv',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *retrouver;* from Ger. *treffen*, to hit, to find.] To hit or light upon again; to find again; to recover; to regain; to recover from loss or detriment; as, to *retrieve* one's character or credit, to *retrieve* an impaired fortune. — To bring back; to recall. — To repair, as a loss, damage, or misfortune; to remedy the evil consequences of: as, to *retrieve* a disastrous defeat.

—*n.* (*Sporting.*) The recovery of game once sprung.

Retrieve'ment, *n.* Retrieval.

Retriever, (*-trev'er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, retrieves.

(*Sporting.*) A dog trained to seek out and bring in game that is shot.

Retrim', *v. a.* To trim again, or afresh.

Ret'riment, *n.* Refuse; dregs; offal; dross. (R.)

Re'tro. A Latin prefix denoting *back*, or *backward.*

Retroact', *v. n.* [Fr. *rétroagir*, from Lat. *retroagere.*] To act in antagonism or opposition; to act backward or reciprocally.

Retroaction, (*-ăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Action backward; return action.—Operation on something past or preceding.

Retroact'ive, *a.* [Fr. *rétroactif*, from Lat. *retro*, back, and *activus* — *ago*, to do, to act.] Acting backward; operating by returned action; affecting what is past; retrospective; as, a *retroactive* statute.

Retroact'ively, *adv.* In a retroactive manner; by operating on something past or preceding.

Retrocede, (*rĕt'ro-sēd',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *rétrocéder.*] To cede back; to make returned cession; as, to *retrocede* a state to its former possessor.

—*v. n.* To go back.

Ret'rocedent, *a.* (*Med.*) In pathology, a term applied to those diseases which move about from one part of the body to another; as, *retrocedent gout*, when it leaves the toe for the stomach.

Retrocession, (*rĕt-ro-sĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *retrocessus*, a going back, from *retrocedo* — *retro*, and *cedo*, to go.] Act of retroceding or going back; retrogression. — State of being retroceded or granted back.

Retrocop'ulant, *a.* Copulating from behind.

Retrocopula'tion, *n.* Coition from behind, as in the case of most animals.

Retroduc'tion, *n.* [Lat. *retroducere.*] A leading or bringing back

Re'troflex, Retroflexed, (*rĕt'ro-flĕkst,*) *a.* [Lat. *re*, and *flectero*, *flexum*, to bend.] (*Bot.*) Bent suddenly backward.

Ret'rofract, Ret'rofracted, *a.* [Lat. *retro*, and *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, to break.] (*Bot.*) Bent backward; refracted, as a petiole.

Retrogen'erative, *a.* Generating young by retrocopulation, as many animals.

Retrogradation, *n.* [Fr.; from Lat. *retrogradatio.*] Act of going or moving backward; act of retrograding. — State of being retrograded; a going backward; retrogression.

(*Astron.*) A term applied to the apparent motion of a planet when it is contrary to the order of the signs, or when the planet appears to move westward among the fixed stars.

Ret'rograde, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *retrogradior* — *retro*, and *gradior*, to go, from *gradus*, a step.] Going or moving backward; retrogressive; declining from a better to a worse state. — Contrary; opposite; tending to move retrogressively; as, a *retrograde* manœuvre.

(*Astron.*) Apparently moving backward, and contrary to the succession of the planets, *i. e.*, from east to west, as a planet; denoting *apparent motion* as opposed to *direct motion.*

—*v. n.* [Fr. *retrograder*, from Lat. *retrogradior* — *retro*, and *gradio*, to go.] To go or move backward.

Retrograd'ingly, *adv.* By retrograding; so as to go backward.

Retrogression, (*rĕt-ro-grĕsh'un.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *retrogradi.*] Act of going backward; retrogradation.

Retrogres'sive, *a.* Going or moving backward; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state; as, a *retrogressive* national policy.

Retrogres'sively, *adv.* By retrogression; retrogradingly.

Retromin'gency, *n.* Act or quality of being retromingent.

Retromingent, *a.* [Lat. *retro*, and *mingens* — *mingere*, to make water.] Organized so as to discharge the urine backward.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) An animal that discharges its urine backward.

Retropul'sive, *a.* [Lat. *retro*, and *fellere, pulsum*, to drive, impel.] Repelling; repulsing; driving back.

Retrorse', *a.* [Lat. *retrorsus.*] Bent in a backward direction.

Retrorse'ly, *adv.* In a retrorse manner.

Ret'rospect, *v. n.* [Lat. *retrospicio, retrospectum*, to look back at.] To look back; to view what is past.

—*n.* A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of something past; review; survey; reëxamination.

Retrospection, (*-spĕk'shun,*) *n.* Act of looking back on things past; also, the faculty of looking back on past things.

Retrospect'ive, *a.* [Fr. *retrospectif.*] Looking back, or tending to look back, on past events; as, *retrospective* survey, a *retrospective* eye. — Affecting, or having reference to, things past.

Retrospect'ively, *adv.* In a retrospective manner; by way of retrospect.

Retroversion, (*-ver'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] A falling or turning backward.

Ret'rovert, *v. a.* [Lat. *retro*, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back.

Retrude', *v. a.* [Lat. *re*, and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust back.

Retrusion, (*-tru'zhun,*) *n.* Act of retruding, or of being retruded.

Retry', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RETRIED.) To try again; to place on trial a second time.

Ret'tery, *n.* A place where flax is retted. See RET.

Ret'ting, *n.* Act or process of preparing ret. — A rettery.

Retund', *v. a.* [Lat. *re*, and *tundere*, to strike with repeated strokes.] To dull; to deaden; to blunt; to turn, as an edge; as, to *retund* the point or edge of a cutting instrument.

Return', *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RETURNED.) [Fr. *retourner*, from Lat. *tornare*, to turn.] To turn back; to come or go back to the same place, position, or condition; as, *returning* home, to *return* to a subject of conversation, &c.

—To come again; to revisit; as, our hopes *return.* — To revert; to answer; to reply.

"He said, and thus the queen of heav'n *returned.*" — *Pope.*

—To retort; to recriminate; to retaliate; as, you *return* upon me without cause. — To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution; as, seasons *return* with the year.

—*v. a.* To cause to turn or go back; to bring, carry, or send back; as, to *return* a borrowed umbrella. — To repay; to give back in payment; as, to *return* money lent to one. — To requite; to give in recompense, or as equivalent. — To give or send back in reply: as, to *return* an answer. — To tell, relate, report, or communicate. — To retort; to recriminate; as, to *return* a sarcasm. — To give in an account or statement; to give or send by way of official report; as, to *return* a list of killed, wounded, and missing. — To give back to a tribunal or to an office; as, to *return* a writ. — To send; to transmit; to convey.

To return to our muttons. [Fr. *revenons à nos moutons.*] To come back to the point; to return to the same subject; to resume the thread of one's discourse: — used as a proverbial colloquialism.

—*n.* Act of returning (intransitive) or coming back to the same place, position, or condition; as, the *return* of an anniversary, the *return* of long absent friends, the *return* of health and strength, &c.

"He takes little journeys, and makes quick *returns.*" — *Dryden.*

—Act of returning (transitive) or sending back to the same place, position, or condition; restitution; repayment; requital; retribution; as, the *return* of a borrowed article, *return* of ingratitude for favors granted,

&c. — That which is returned; as, (1.) A payment; a requital; a remittance; as, yearly *returns* of money. (2.) A reply; an answer; a response; as, the *return* to one's question. (3.) An official account, report, or statement; a formal report or numerical statement; as, election *returns*, census *returns*, the *return* of killed, wounded, &c. (4.) Profit; advantage accrued; gain, on an investment, undertaking, and the like; as, on the principle of small profits and quick *returns*, the business yields a handsome *return*.

—*pl.* A kind of light-colored, mild smoking-tobacco.

(*Arch.*) A projection, moulding, or wall continued in a different or an opposite direction to that of the original direction of the body returned.

(*Law.*) The recital by the sheriff, or other officer, to whom a writ has been directed requiring him to do something, of the manner in which the order has been executed. This is indorsed on the writ, which is then returned to the court from which it issued on the "return day," or day when it is returnable.

(*Mil. and Naval.*) An official report, account, or statement, made or given to a commanding, or other superior, officer; as, a *return* of men fit for duty, a *return* of stores, &c., a *return* of soldiers, or sailors, on the sick-list.

—*v. a.* To turn again, or in the contrary or opposite direction; to reverse.

Return'able, *a.* That may be returned or restored.

(*Law.*) That is legally to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a *returnable* verdict.

Return'-day, *n.* (*Law.*) The day whereon a defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.

Return'er, *n.* One who returns, restores, or gives back.

Retuse', *a.* [Lat. *retusus*, from *retundere*.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves terminating in a semi-circular end, the centre of which is somewhat indented.

Retz', Jean François Paul De Gondi, Cardinal de, b. at Montmirail, France, 1613; became coadjutor to his uncle, the archbishop of Paris; and, after many intrigues, and fighting several duels, he was made archbishop of Corinth, and cardinal. He conspired against the life of Cardinal Richelieu, and took a prominent part in opposing Mazarin during the minority of Louis XIV. At length Mazarin, who both hated and feared him, imprisoned him in the castle of Vincennes, then at Nantes, whence he escaped, and travelled through Holland, Flanders, and England. In 1675 he wished to give up his cardinal's hat, and retire from the world, but the Pope would not receive it; and as the latter years of his life were some amendment on the past, he D. regretted, at Paris, in 1679. He was daring, turbulent, and intriguing; and in his *Memoirs*, which were written by himself during his retirement from the busy scenes of public life, he has drawn his own portrait with considerable skill and impartiality.

Reu'ben. [Heb., behold a son.] (*Script.*) The eldest son of Jacob by Leah (*Gen.* xxix. 32, xxxv. 23, xlvi. 8). His improper intercourse with Bilhah, his father's concubine wife, was an enormity too great for Jacob ever to forget, and he spoke of it with abhorrence even on his dying bed. For his conduct in this matter, Jacob, in his last blessing, deprived him of the preëminence and double portion which belonged to his birthright, assigning the former to Judah, and the latter to Joseph. The doom, "Thou shalt not excel," was exactly fulfilled in the destinies of the tribe descended from Reuben, which makes no figure in the Hebrew history, and never produced any eminent person.

Reunion, (*re-yūn'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *réunion.*] Union formed anew after separation or discord. — A meeting or assembly.

Reunite, (*re-yu-nīt',*) *v. a.* To unite again; to join after separation. — To reconcile after variance.

—*v. n.* To be united again; to join and cohere.

Reunit'edly, *adv.* In a reunited manner.

Reurge', *v. a.* To urge anew.

Reus, (*rai'oos,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Tarragona, 8 m. W. of Tarragona. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, leather, hats, brandy, and liquors. *Pop.* 26,000.

Reuss, (*roiss,*) a river of Switzerland, rising on the S. side of Mount St. Gothard, and after a N. course of 30 m., falling into the Lake of Lucerne.

Reuss, a principality of N. Germany, in Upper Saxony, divided into two parts, one adjoining Bavaria and the other Prussia, between Lat. 50° 28′ and 51° 3′ N., Lon. 11° 28′ and 12° 20′ E.; *area*, 458 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally fertile. *Rivers*, Saale, and the Elster. *Pop.* United, 131,986. — See Germany.

Reuss'in, Reuss'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) Anhydrous sulphate of soda and magnesia, occurring in crystals and in mealy efflorescences, near Seidlitz, in Bohemia.

Reutlingen, (*roit'ling-en,*) a fortified town of Germany, in Wurtemberg, on the Eschatz, 20 m. S. of Stuttgart. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton stuffs, and lace, leather, paper, &c. *Pop.* 13,000.

Revaccinate, (*rē-vak'sin-āt,*) *v. a.* To vaccinate again, or a second time.

Revaccina'tion, *n.* A renewed vaccination.

Revalua'tion, *n.* A second, or renewed valuation.

Reveal, (*re-vēl',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *revelo*, from *re*, again, back, and *velo*, to veil.] To disclose; to divulge; to discover; to make known, as something before unknown or concealed. — To communicate, or make known from heaven.

Reveal'able, *a.* That may be revealed.

Reveal'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being revealable.

Revealed', *a.* Disclosed; made known; laid open. — Communicated from heaven.

Reveal'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reveals; as, *revealed* religion.

Reveal'ment, *n.* Act of revealing or disclosing; revelation. (R.)

Reveg'etate, *v. n.* To vegetate anew.

Reveille, (*re-vāl'yā,*) *n.* [Fr. *reveiller*, to awake.] (*Mil.*) The beating of drums or sound of trumpets at daybreak in all garrisons, after which sentries do not challenge till the following retreat. See Retreat.

Rev'el, *v. n.* [Fr. *reveiller.*] To feast with loose and clamorous merriment; to carouse.

—*n.* A feast with loose and noisy jollity; a carousal.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *revello.*] To pull or draw back.

Revel, a town of France, dept. of Haute-Garonne, 30 m. E.S.E. of Toulouse. *Manuf.* Linen, woollen, hosiery, and caps. *Pop.* 6,000.

Revel, a fortified seaport-town of Russia, govt. of Esthonia, on a small bay of the Gulf of Finland, 200 m. W.S.W. of St. Petersburg; Lat. 59° 26′ 5″ N., Lon. 24° 45′ 2″ E. It has an excellent harbor. *Pop.* 25,000.

Revela'tion, *n.* [Lat. *revelatio.*] Act of revealing or of disclosing to others what was before unknown to them; communication; discovery. — That which is disclosed or revealed.

(*Theol.*) The preternatural communications of his mind and will made by the Deity to man, more particularly as contained in the books of the Old and New Testaments.

Book of R. (*Script.*) See Apocalypse.

Revel'lent, *a.* Causing revulsion.

Rev'eller, *n.* One who revels or feasts with noisy merriment; a caroUser.

Rev'elling, *n.* A feasting with noisy merriment; revelry.

Revello, (*rai-vail'lo,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Coni, 20 m. N.N.W. of Coni; *pop.* 5,300.

Rev'el-master, *n.* One who directs, or is leader of, a noisy feast or carousal.

Rev'elment, *n.* Revelry. (R.)

Rev'el-rout, *n.* A carousal. — A mob; an assembly of disorderly persons.

Rev'elry, *n.* Noisy festivity; clamorous jollity.

Reven'dicate, *v. a.* [Fr. *revendiquer*, from *re*, again, and *vendiquer*; Lat. *vindico*, to lay claim to.] (*Civil and French Law.*) A claim legally made to recover.

Revendica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Civil and French Law.*) A claim legally made to recover property, by one claiming as owner.

Revenge', *v. a.* [Fr. *revancher*, from Lat. *re*, and *vindicare*, from *vis*, *vim*, power, authority, and *dico*, to say, to assert.] To inflict pain or injury upon in return for an injury received. — To vindicate by punishment of an enemy; to avenge. — To wreak one's wrongs on him who inflicted them; — with the reciprocal pronoun, or in a passive sense.

"*Revenge yourselves* alone on Cassius." — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To take vengeance.

—*n.* [Fr. *revanche.*] Return of an injury; infliction of punishment in return for an injury or offence. — The passion which is excited by an injury done or an affront given.

Revenge'able, *a.* Capable of being revenged.

Revenge'ance, *n.* Revenge. (R.)

Revenge'ful, *a.* Full of revenge, or a desire to inflict pain or evil for an injury received; malicious; spiteful; vindictive.

Revenge'fully, *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

Revenge'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness.

Revenge'less, *a.* Without having revenge; unrevenged.

Reven'ger, *n.* One who revenges; one who inflicts pain on another spitefully, in return for an injury. — One who punishes crime; an avenger.

Reveng'ingly, *adv.* With vengeance; vindictively.

Revenue, (*rev'e-nu,*) *n.* [Fr. *revenu*, from *revenir*; Lat. *revenio.*] The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property belonging to an individual or to the public. — The annual produce of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, &c., which a nation or state collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

Rev'enue-cut'ter, *n.* A small, swift, armed government vessel, employed to prevent smuggling, and the unlawful clearance of vessels, and generally to assist the officers of the revenue. — *Cyc. of Com.*

Rev'enue-officer, *n.* A custom-house officer.

Rever'berant, *a.* Resounding; reverberating.

Rever'berate, *v. a.* [Lat. *reverbero*, from *re*, and *verbero*, to whip.] To send or drive back; to return, as sound; to resound. — To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverberated on the matter to be melted or cleaned.

—*v. n.* To be driven back; to be repelled. — To echo, as sound; to resound.

Rever'beration, *n.* [Fr.] Act of reverberating, or of driving or sending back.

(*Physics.*) The driving back or reflecting of one body by another on which it impinges, as of waves of sound, by arched and other surfaces, whereby echoes are produced, or of flame from the top of glass and reverberatory furnaces. — *Am. Ency.*

Rever'beratory, *a.* That reverberates; returning or driving back.

R. furnace. A furnace in which the flame is made to pass over a bridge, and then beat down again upon a hearth or surface, on which the materials to be heated are placed.

—*n.* A reverberatory furnace.

Revere', *v. a.* [Fr. *révérer*, from Lat. *revereor*, from *re*, and *vereor*, to fear.] To regard with fear, mingled with respect and affection; to venerate; to reverence.

Revere, (*rai-vair'ai,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Mantua, on the Po, 16 m. S. of Mantua; *pop.* 7,500.

Rev'erence, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *reverentia.*] Fear mingled with respect and esteem; honor; homage; high respect. — An act of respect or obedience; a bow or courtesy. — A title of the clergy; as, his *reverence.*

—*v. a.* To regard with reverence; to revere; to venerate; to honor.

Rev'ereneer, *n.* One who regards with reverence.

Rev'erend, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *reverendus* — *revereor.*] Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect, mingled with fear and affection.

(Note. — *Reverend* is frequently in this country, and in England invariably, used as a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastical body. Thus, a clergyman of the rank of rector, incumbent, vicar, or curate is styled *reverend*, a dean *very reverend*, a bishop *right reverend*, and an archbishop *most reverend*. In Roman Catholic countries, the members of all religious orders are styled *reverend.*)

Rev'erent, *a.* [Lat. *reverens.*] Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission. — Inclined to revere; impressed with veneration; submissive; humble; meek.

Reverential, (*rēv-er-en'shal,*) *a.* Proceeding from reverence, or expressing it; as, *reverential* awe, *reverential* esteem.

Reveren'tially, *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence or show of reverence.

Rev'erently, *adv.* In a reverent manner; with reverence; with veneration or respectful regard; — also, with fear of what is great or terrifying; as, to bow *reverently.*

"Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently.*"—*Shaks.*

Rever'er, *n.* One who reveres or venerates.

Reverie, Revery, (*rēv'er-ē, rēv'er-ȳ,*) *n.* [Fr. *rêverie*, from *rêver*, to dream, to muse, to rave.] A loose or irregular train of thoughts occurring in musing or meditation; wild, extravagant exaltation or conceit of the fancy or imagination; as, to be wrapped in a *reverie.* — A chimera; a vision.

(*Med.*) Voluntary inactivity of the whole, or the greater part, of the external senses to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness. — *Good.*

Rever'sal, *a.* [From *reverse.*] A change or overturning; as, the *reversal* of a judgment or an attainder.

Reverse', *v. a.* [Lat. *revertor*, *reversus* — *re*, and *verto*, to turn.] To turn back or over; to cause to return or depart; to cause to face in a contrary direction. — To turn or put in the contrary order, direction, position, or condition; to alter to the opposite; as, to *reverse* a sentence.

"Affectations quite *reverse* the soul."—*Pope.*

—To overset; to invert; to turn end for end, or upside down; as, a *reversed* pyramid. — To subvert; to overthrow; to overturn; as, the *reversed* constitution of a state. — To put, as each in the place of the other; as, the case is *reversed.*

(*Law.*) To change by a contrary decision; to make void, as a sentence; as, to *reverse* a judgment or decree.

To reverse an engine. (*Steam-eng.*) To cause an engine or locomotive to perform backward motion, or revolutions in the opposite direction.

—*n.* [Fr. *revers.*] That which is reversed; a contrary; an opposite; as, sense is the *reverse* of nonsense. — The opposite; that which appears or is presented when anything is reverted or turned back. — Utter change; total opposition in characteristic circumstances or qualities; vicissitude; turn of affairs; — particularly, a change from better to worse; misfortune; — infrequently, a change for the better; good fortune; as, life is a chronicle of *reverses.*

(*Numis.*) The back side; — specifically, the reverse of a medal or coin opposite to that on which the head or principal figure or effigy is impressed, and which is called the *obverse.*

—*a.* Turned backward; having the contrary or opposite direction; as, in *reverse* order.

R. bearing. (*Survey.*) The bearing of a course, taken from the second end of the course, looking backwards. — *R. fire.* (*Mil.*) A fire in the rear; — also, a discharge which strikes the interior slope of a parapet at any horizontal angle greater than 30°. — *R. operation.* (*Math.*) An operation in which the steps are the same as in a direct operation, but taken in a contrary order. *Davies.*

Reversed, (*-verst',*) *p. a.* Turned side for side, or end on end; changed to the contrary; — hence, overthrown, annulled; as, a *reversed* judgment in a suit.

(*Conch.*) Sinistral.

(*Bot.*) Resupinate; as, a *reversed* corolla.

Revers'edly, *adv.* In a reversed manner.

Reverse'ly, *adv.* On the opposite; on the other hand; conversely.

Reverse'less, *a.* Irreversible. (R.)

Revers'er, *n.* One who, or that which, reverses.

Revers'ible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be reversed; as, a *reversible* sentence.

Revers'ing, *p. a.* Turning the contrary way; — also, annulling.

R. gear. (*Mach.*) The apparatus for reversing the motion of a marine or locomotive engine, by changing the time of action of the slide-valve. The eccentric being in advance of the crank for the forward motion, will, if turned to an equal distance behind the crank, produce a backward motion. — *R. handle and guide.* The handle placed beside the foot-plate conveniently for use when required. The guide is a quadrant fixed to the foot-plate, notched for the end of the reversing-handle for each variation of the expansive gear. To reverse the engine, the handle is removed to any notch past the centre of the guide on the opposite side to

which it was before. Expansion is varied by moving the handle from one notch to another notch on the same side of the centre of the guide from which the engine is working. When the handle is on the centre notch, the handle is said to be *out of gear*. — *R. lever.* The lever connected to a crank on the reversing-shaft of the steam-engine by a rod, and placed at the side of the fire-box between guide-plates with notches to keep it vertical, or in the forward or backward position. — *R. shaft.* The shaft, with levers attached, connected with the eccentric rods in the *rocking-shaft class*, but with the slide-valve rod in the *expansion class* of steam-engines. Both arrangements effect the object of moving the slide-valve so as to admit steam to the contrary side of the piston to which it had previously been admitted, and thus reverse its motion, and with it the motion of the engine also. — *R., or air, valve.* A valve applied to steam-boilers for the purpose of preventing the formation of a vacuum when the steam is condensing in the boiler.

Reversion, (*-ver'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *reversio.*] Return; act of reverting or returning. (R.)

(*Law.*) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, after a particular grant is ended; — hence, the residue of an estate left in the grantor, to commence in possession after the determination of the particular estate granted.

—Hence, possession; right to future possession or enjoyment; as, to purchase the *reversion* of an official place.

(*Insurance.*) A payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a person now living. Payments which are to be received at the end of a specified period of time are usually called *deferred payments.*

Rever'sionary, *a.* Pertaining to a reversion, that is, to be enjoyed in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

Rever'sioner, *n.* The person who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined.

Rever'sis, *n.* A game at cards.

Revert', *v. a.* [Lat. *reverto,* from *re,* back, and *verto,* to turn.] To turn back; to turn to the contrary; to reverse; to drive or turn back.

(*Math.*) To take in a contrary order, as the terms of a series.

—*v. n.* To return; to fall back.

(*Law.*) To return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) Return; recurrence.

Revert'ent, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which restores the natural order of inverted motion in the body. — *Good.*

Revert'er, *n.* A person who, or thing which, reverts.

(*Law.*) Same as REVERSION, *q. v.*

Revert'ible, *a.* That may revert or return.

Revert'ive, *a.* Changing to an opposite course.

Rev'ery, *n.* See REVERIE.

Revest', *v. a.* [Fr. *revêtir;* Lat. *revestio,* from *re,* again, and *vestio,* to clothe.] To clothe anew. — To vest again, or a second time; reinvest.

Revet', *v. a.* (*Fort.*) To face the sides of with masonry, &c.

Revete'ment, *n.* (*Fort.*) A facing to the steep sides of a ditch or parapet. In field-works it may be of timber, turf, hurdles, gabions, &c.; in permanent works it is generally of masonry.

Revi'brate, *v. n.* To vibrate again.

Revibra'tion, *n.* A vibrating back, or again.

Revictual, (*re-vit'l,*) *v. a.* To stock with victuals again.

Revictualling, (*re-vit'l-ing,*) *n.* The supplying again with victuals or provisions. — The stock or resupply of provisions.

Review, (*re-vu',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *revoir, revu.*] To view and examine again; to look back on. — To reconsider; to revise; to examine again. — To examine the state of anything, particularly of troops; to inspect. — To examine critically, as a new publication. — To retrace; to go over again.

—*v. n.* To look back.

—*n.* [Fr. *revue.*] A second or repeated view.

—A second examination, with a view to amendment or improvement; reëxamination; revision; revisal.

(*Mil.*) An examination or inspection of troops under arms by a general or commander.

—A critical examination of a new publication, with remarks; a critique. — A periodical publication, consisting of a collection of critical essays; as, the Edinburgh *Review.*

Reviewable, (*re-vu'a-bl,*) *a.* Capable of being reviewed.

Review'al, *n.* A review of a book; a critique.

Reviewer, (*re-vu'er,*) *n.* One who reviews, or reëxamines; an inspector.—One who critically examines a new publication, and publishes his opinion upon its merit.

Revig'orate, *a.* Having renewed vigor or strength. (R.)

Revile', *v. a.* To regard or treat as vile; to treat with opprobrious and contemptuous language; to reproach; to villify.

Revile'ment, *n.* Act of abusing or reviling.

Revil'er, *n.* One who reviles another; one who treats another with contemptuous language.

Revil'ing, *n.* Act of reviling or treating with reproachful words.

Revil'ingly, *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

Revin'dicate, *v. a.* To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back what has been lost.

Revi'sal, *n.* Revision; act of reviewing and reëxamining for correction and improvement.

Revise, (*viz',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *reviso* — *re,* and *viso,* to look at with attention.] To review; to reëxamine; to look over with care for correction; to reperuse; as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a manuscript. — To review, alter, and amend; as, to *revise* a statute of limitations.

—*n.* Review; revision; reëxamination; as, corrections and *revises.* (R.)

(*Print.*) A proof-sheet taken after the first correction.

Revis'er, *n.* One who revises, or reëxamines for correction.

Revision, (*-vish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *revisio.*] Act of reviewing, or reëxamining for correction; revisal; as, the *revision* of a book, or writing, or of a proof-sheet; a statutory *revision,* &c. — That which is revised; a revise. — Enumeration of population. (R.)

Revis'ional, Revis'ionary, *a.* Revisory; pertaining or having reference, to revision.

Revisit, (*-viz'it,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *revisiter;* Lat. *revisito.*] To visit again.

Revisita'tion, *n.* Act of revisiting.

Revi'sory, *a.* [L. Lat. *revisorius.*] Revising; with power or disposition to revise.

Revivable, (*-viv'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be revived.

Reviv'al, *n.* [From *revive.*] Act of reviving, or state of being revived; as, (1.) Return, recall, or recovery to life from death, or apparent death; return, or reanimation from a state of languor and inactivity. (2.) Return or recall to activity from a state of neglect, obscurity, oblivion, or depression; as, the *revival* of the arts, or of literature. (3.) Renewed and more awakened attention to, or interest in, religion and spiritual matters. (4.) Renewed application to, or pursuit or cultivation of; also, flourishing condition of, as commerce, agriculture, &c. (5.) Restored prevalence, prestige, or popularity of, as a custom or fashion.

(*Chem.*) Revivification, as of a metal.

(*Law.*) An agreement to renew the legal obligation of a just debt after it has been barred by the act of limitation or lapse of time. — The act by which a judgment which has been dormant, or without any action upon it for a year and a day, is, at common law, again restored to its original force. — *Bouvier.*

Reviv'alism, *n.* The awakened or revived spirit of religion.

Reviv'alist, *n.* One who advocates or promotes revivalism, or a fresh awakening of religious spirit.

Revive', *v. n.* [Fr. *revivre,* from Lat. *re,* and *vivere.*] To live again; to return to life; to recover life, or new health, strength, or vigor; to be reanimated. — Hence, by analogy, to be reanimated after languor or depression; to recover from a state of neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression; as, my hopes *revive.*

(*Chem.*) To regain its natural or metallic condition, as a metal.

—*v. a.* To bring to life anew; to resuscitate; to reanimate; to raise or restore from languor, depression, or discouragement; to refresh; to renew; to renovate; to bring into action after a period of suspension, as a plan or scheme.—Hence, to bring out or redeem from a state of neglect, depression, or obscurity; as, to *revive* letters, learning, or the arts. — To bring back into the mind or memory, as ideas; to inspire with new animation, hope, or activity; to awaken; to direct attention to; to bring again into notice; as, *revived* recollections, to *revive* a scandalous story, to *revive* a custom, habit, fashion, &c.

(*Chem.*) To restore to its natural state; to reduce to its metallic condition; — said of metals.

Reviv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revives or reanimates; that which invigorates or refreshes; one who redeems from neglect or depression.

Reviv'ificate, *v. a.* [Fr. *revivifier;* Lat. *revivificare.*] To revive or reanimate; to recall or restore to life. (R.)

Revivifica'tion, *n.* Act of recalling to life; renewal or restoration of life.

(*Chem.*) The restoration of a metal from a state of combination to its natural metallic condition.

Reviv'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *révivifier,* from Lat. *re, vivus,* alive, and *fy,* from *facio,* to make.] To reanimate; to revive; to give new life or vigor to.

Reviv'ingly, *adv.* In a reviving manner.

Reviviscence, Reviviscency, (*-viv-is'ens,*) *n.* [Sp. *reviviscencia.*] State of being revived; renewal of life.

"Scripture makes mention of a *reviviscency* of all things." *Burnet.*

Revivis'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *reviviscere,* to come to life again.] Reviving; having power or disposition to revive.

Reviv'or, *n.* (*Law.*) A bill used to renew an original bill which, for some reason, has become inoperative.

Revocabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being revocable; capacity of being recalled, revoked, or annulled.

Rev'ocable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocabilis.*] That may be recalled or revoked; as, a *revocable* grant.

Rev'ocableness, *n.* Revocability; quality of being revocable.

Rev'ocably, *a.* In a revocable manner.

Revoca'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *revocatio.*] Act of revoking or of calling back.—State of being recalled or revoked. — The calling back of a thing granted, or act done; repeal; reversal; as, the *revocation* of an edict, will, license, &c.

Rev'ocatory, *a.* [Fr. *révocatoire,* from Lat. *revocatorius.*] Serving to revoke; involving, or pertaining to, revocation; recalling; revoking.

Revoice', *v. a.* To resupply with a voice; to restore, as the proper tone of an organ.

Revoke', *v. a.* [Fr. *révoquer;* Lat. *revoco* — *re,* back, and *voco,* to call.] To annul by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to reverse; to countermand; to declare void, as a law, grant, testament, privilege, license, permission, &c.

Revoke', *v. n.* (*Games.*) In playing whist, to renounce; to fail or neglect to follow suit; as, a good whist-player never *revokes.*

—*n.* (*Games.*) In whist, the act of revoking, or neglecting to follow with a suit-card.

Revoke'ment, *n.* Revocation; reversal; annulment.

Revok'ingly, *n.* By way of revocation.

Revolt', *v. a.* [Fr. *révolter;* Lat. *revolvo, revolutus.*] To roll off or back; to turn back or away;—specifically, to fall off or turn from one to another; to renounce allegiance and subjection to one's sovereign or state; to reject regal or national authority. — To be excessively shocked or offended; — with *at;* as, his palate *revolts at* coarse food.

—*v. a.* To put to flight; to overthrow; to overturn.—To shock; to do violence to; to cause to shrink or turn away with loathing, abhorrence, or disgust; as, his pride *revolted* at the idea of meanness.

—*n.* Act of revolting; — particularly, a renunciation of allegiance or fealty to one's sovereign, state, or government; insurrection; rebellion; mutiny; sedition; as, the *revolt* of the Netherlands against the Spanish yoke.

Revolt'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revolts.

Revolt'ingly, *adv.* In a revolting manner; abhorrently; offensively.

Rev'oluble, *a.* [Lat. *revolubilis,* from *revolvere.*] Rotatory; that may revolve. (R.)

Rev'olute, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *revolutus* — *revolvere.*] (*Bot.*) Rolled downward or backward.

R. leaf. (*Bot.*) A leaf which, in embryo or development, is rolled spirally back, or toward the lower surface.

Revolution, (*-lū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *re,* and *volvo,* to roll.] Act of revolving, or turning round on a centre or an axis; rotation; motion of a body round any fixed point or centre; rotary action; as, the *revolutions* of a wheel.—Motion or course of anything which brings it back to the same point or state. — Continued course marked by the regular return of years; space measured by some regular return of a revolving body or of a state of things; as, the *revolutions* of time. — A total or radical change; a sweeping or absolute alteration; as, a *revolution* in public opinion.

(*Pol.*) An extensive, or entire, change in the political constitution of a country accomplished in a short space of time, whether by legal or illegal means; a revolt successfully carried out; a fundamental change or subversion in political organization; as, the French *Revolutions* of 1792, 1830, and 1848, the English *Revolution* of 1688, the American *Revolution,* &c.

(*Astron.*) A term used to denote the motion of a secondary body round a primary one, as contradistinguished from *rotation,* which signifies motion round an axis. The *time of revolution* is the period in which a planet, satellite, or comet returns to the place in its orbit from which we estimate its setting out.

(*Mech.*) See ROTATION.

(*Geom.*) A surface generated by the motion of a line, right or curved, around a fixed axis. Thus the surface generated by the motion of one right line around another is either a *cone,* or a *hyperboloid of revolution,* according as the two lines do or do not intersect each other. The motion of an ellipse around one of its axes generates an *ellipsoid of revolution,* which receives the name of *prolate* or *oblate spheroid,* according as the major or minor axis remains fixed. (Also called *surface of revolution.*)

Revolu'tionary, *a.* [Fr. *révolutionnaire.*] Pertaining, or relating, to a revolution in political or social constitution or government; tending to cause or promote a revolution; as, a *revolutionary* war, *revolutionary* principles.

—*n.* A revolutionist. (R.)

R. tribunal, (*French Hist.*) A tribunal for the trial of political offenders, established Aug. 17, 1792, was dismissed Nov. 30. The National Convention was induced by Robespierre and the Montagnards, or Red Republicans, March 10, 1793, to restore it with additional powers. During the trial of the Girondists, its name was changed from *Extraordinary* to *Revolutionary Tribunal,* Oct. 30, 1793. Between the date of its establishment and July 27, 1794, a period of 16 months, no less than 2,730 persons were condemned to the guillotine by this infamous tribunal, the last victims of which were Robespierre and his accomplices, July 28–30, 1794. A third tribunal, reorganized Aug. 9, 1794, was replaced, Dec. 24, by a fourth, which was dissolved June 2, 1795.

Revolu'tioner, *n.* Same as REVOLUTIONIST.

Revolutionism, (*-lū'shun-izm,*) *n.* State of being in a state of revolution. — Revolutionary doctrines; radical principles.

Revolu'tionist, *n.* One engaged in bringing about a change of constitution or government; one who favors or supports a revolution; a revolutioner or revolutionary.

Revolu'tionize, *v. o.* To effect a revolution or change in the form of, as of a political constitution or state government; one who brings about any complete or radical change; as, to *revolutionize* public taste or sentiment.

Revolve', *v. a.* [Lat. *revolvo* — *re,* and *volvo,* to roll.] To roll in a circle; to rotate; to turn round, as on an axis or pivot; to gyrate; as, a *revolving* wheel or top.— To move round a centre; as, the earth *revolves* round the sun. — To return; as, *revolving* years.

—*v. o.* To cause to turn, or roll round, as upon an axis; to rotate. — Hence, analogically, to turn over and over; to consider attentively; to meditate continuously upon; as, to *revolve* a subject in one's mind.

Revolve'ment, *n.* Act or process of revolving, or turning over and over in the mind; as, after much *revolvement* he came to a resolution.

Revolv'ency, *n.* Act, operation, or condition of revolving; revolution.

Revolv'er, *n.* One who, or that which, revolves.

(*Fire-arms.*) A pistol with several chambers or barrels, which are brought successively under the action of the trigger, or percussion arrangement, so that several shots can be fired without the necessity of reloading. The system of revolving fire-arms is not as modern as it is generally believed. A specimen arm of the 17th cent., in the Hôtel Cluguy, at Paris, has eight chambers; and a brass pistol with six chambers, and supposed to be of the time of Charles I., forms part of the collection in the United Service Museum, London. But these arms, extraordinary for the time, never came into general use, in consequence of their unavoidable clumsiness, (each chamber having its own hammer and pan,) and the inconvenience of keeping these primed. Samuel Colt (*q. v.*,) directed his attention to improved pistols, and patented the *R.* which bears his name in 1835. The Colt's *R.*, which is largely used in the U. S. army, consists of one rifled barrel of considerable strength, and a massive chamber, perforated with 6 or 7 chambers, which are brought into a line with the barrel by action of the trigger. Each chamber has its nipple for a cap, which is brought under the hammer by the motion which brings the chamber or breech-piece round. The hammer is discharged by the trigger, and acts nearly horizontally in a forward direction. Under the pistol is a fixed lever-ramrod, which is used in loading the chambers. This mechanism enables a combatant to be on a tolerably fair footing with a party who have the command of six single-barrel guns. Besides all this, by withdrawing a bolt, which can be done in a moment, the entire breech-piece can be taken out, and replaced by another ready charged, so that, by carrying a spare breech-piece, a person may fire twelve shots in less time than another could fire three, if he had to load between the shots. The only objection to Colt's revolver was the necessity of stopping at every fire to cock the piece for the next shot. The pistol made by Savage, at Middletown, Conn., meets the objection against the English self-cocking pistols of their aim being destroyed by the introduction of a double trigger, similar to the English

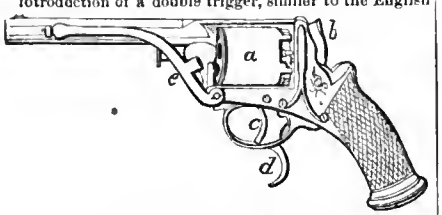


Fig. 2248. — TRANTER REVOLVER.
a, the chamber; *b*, hammer; *c*, trigger; *d*, spur for raising the hammer; *e*, lever-ramrod.

Tranter *R.*, one part of which is fitted for the middle finger, and the other for the forefinger of the right hand. A pull with the one brings the hammer up, and a fresh chamber round to its place. The pull being released, the pistol remains cocked, and the cylinder springs forward, making its connection with the barrel tight. The trigger may be instantly pulled with the forefinger, discharging the piece. These movements may be continued with rapidity till the 6 chambers are discharged, without removing the right hand from its place, or calling the other into use. This pistol, however, has not superseded the Colt, which, along with the Remington arm, is still in general use in the U. S. cavalry service. For close encounters, the small cartridge-loading pistols are the most recent, and much the most efficient, weapons. Several varieties of these have been brought out by American inventors, and are known as Smith and Wesson's, Warner's, and Allen's. They all have the revolving cylinder, which contains 7 chambers; and they differ from each other chiefly in the manner in which the cartridges are inserted into these chambers. — See REMINGTON RIFLE.

Revom'it, *v. a.* To vomit again, or a second time.

Revulsion, (*re-vul'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *revulsio*, from *re*, again, and *vello*, to pluck.] A holding or drawing back; abstraction.

(*Med.*) The act of turning the principle of a disease from the part in which it seems to have taken its seat. *Dunglison.*

Revul'sive, *a.* [Fr. *révulsif.*] Having the power of revulsion.

—*n.* That which has the power of withdrawing.

(*Med.*) A medicine which produces a revulsion.

Rewake', *v. a.* and *n.* To wake again, or anew.

Reward', *v. a.* [A. S. *a* for *on*, and *weard*, or *weorth*, worth, price.] To return worth or value to, or for; to give in return. — To repay; to recompense; to requite; to compensate; — usually in a good sense.

—*n.* Equivalent return for good done, for kindness, for services, and the like; the fruit of men's work or labor. — A just return of evil or suffering for wickedness; retribution; punishment.

Reward'able, *a.* Capable of being rewarded.

Reward'ableness, *n.* Worthiness of receiving reward.

Reward'ably, *adv.* In a manner worthy of reward.

Reward'er, *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

Reward'ful, *a.* Accustomed to reward; recompensing. (R.)

Reward'ing, *n.* Act of bestowing a reward; recompense.

Reward'less, a. Without reward.

Reword, (*re-wurd',*) *v. a.* To repeat with the same words.

Rewrite', *v. a.* To write again.

Re'yes, or CHINCHACO'CHA, a lake of Peru; Lat. 10° 25' S., Lon. 75° 40' W. It forms one of the principal sources of the Amazons.

Reyes, (Los,) (*loce ra'yes,*) a town of the U. S. of Colombia, abt. 100 m. S.E of Santa Marta. The vicinity abounds in silver, copper, and lead mines.

Rey'nard, Re'nard, *n.* [Fr. *renard.*] A name given to the fox, in fables and in poetry.

Rey'nolds, SIR JOSHUA, the greatest of English portrait-painters, was the son of the rector of Plympton, in Devonshire, where he was born, 1723. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native place, and early discovered a predilection for drawing, which induced his father to place him, at the age of 17, with Hudson, then the most famous portrait-painter in London, with whom he remained two years. After practising several years as a portrait-painter, he went to Italy, and on his return to London, 1763, his talent placed him at the head of English portrait-painters; and being a man of liter-

Fig. 2249. — SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

ary ability and an amiable companion, he soon numbered among his intimate friends some of the most distinguished characters of the day. Rejecting the stiff, unvaried, and unmeaning attitudes of former artists, he gave to his figures air and action adapted to their characters. When the Royal Academy was instituted, in 1768, he was unanimously chosen president, and was knighted; and although it was no prescribed part of his duty to read lectures, yet his zeal for the advancement of the fine arts induced him to deliver annual or biennial discourses before the Academy on the principles and practice of painting. Of these he pronounced fifteen, from 1769 to 1790, which were published in two sets, and form a standard work. He was a member of the celebrated club which contained the names of Johnson, Garrick, Burke, and others of the first rank of literary eminence, and seems to have been beloved and respected by his associates. In 1773 the University of Oxford conferred on Sir Joshua the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1781, he was appointed principal painter to the King. This great artist D. unmarried, 1792, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Reynolds, (*ren'olz,*) in *Indiana*, a post-village of White co., abt. 21 m. N. of La Fayette.

Reynolds, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 660 sq. m. *River.* Big Black River. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Centreville. *Pop.* (1870) 3,865.

Rey'noldsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 10 m. E. of Columbus.

—A village of Pike co., abt. 8 m. E. of Piketon.

Reynoldsburg, in *Tennessee*, a village of Humphrey's co., abt. 75 m. W. of Nashville.

Rey'nold's Ferry, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., abt. 10 m. W. of Sonora.

Rey'noldsville, in *New York*, a village of Tompkins co., abt. 16 m. W. by N. of Ithaca.

Rezen'de, a town of Brazil, abt. 92 mi. W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 6,000.

Rhabar'barate, *a.* Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

Rhabdomancy, (*răb-do-măn'se,*) *n.* [Gr. *rhabdos*, a rod, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by a rod or wand, and generally applied to the power supposed to be possessed by some persons, of discovering things hid in the bowels of the earth, especially metals, ores, and bodies of water, or the art of discovering these substances by means of a divining-rod.

Rhadamanthus, (*Myth.*) Same as MINOS, *q. v.*

Rhætia, (*rē'sha.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The name given by the Romans to a part of Southern Germany and Switzerland, now known as Suabia and the Grisons.

Rhamna'ceæ, *n.* [Lat.; from *Rhamnus*, one of the genera.] (*Bot.*) The Buck-thorn family, an order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales.* DIAG. Polypetalous flowers, a valvate calyx, stamens opposite the petals, and erect seeds. They are small trees or shrubs, often spiny; distributed over the globe, except in the very coldest regions. Some are acrid and purgative; others bitter, febrifugal, and tonic. A few are used in the preparation of dye-stuffs, and a few have edible fruits. The order contains 42 genera and 250 species. See RHAMNUS.

Rham'nales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Perigynous exogens.* DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, consolidated carpels, axile placentæ, capsular, berried, or drupaceous fruit, definite seeds, and an amygdaloid embryo, with little or no albumen. The alliance includes 10 orders, — PENÆACEÆ, AQUILARIACEÆ, ULMACEÆ, RHAMNACEÆ, CHAILLETIACEÆ, HIPPOCRATEACEÆ, CELASTRACEÆ, STACKHOUSIACEÆ, SAPOTACEÆ, and STYRACACEÆ, *q. v.*

Rham'nus, *n.* [Gr. *ramnos.*] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Rhamnaceæ.* It includes many interesting and useful species. *R. catharticus*, the Buck-thorn, produces a fruit which has been for ages employed medicinally as a cathartic; at the present time it is seldom used, on account of its violent and unpleasant operation. The color called *sap-green* is prepared by evaporating the juice of buck-thorn-berries, previously mixed with lime. The bark of *R. frangula*, the Black Alder, possesses purgative and alterative properties, and is reputed to be efficacious in various cutaneous affections, rheumatism, secondary syphilis, &c. A greenish or yellowish dye is made from the leaves. The unripe fruit of *R. infectorius* is known in commerce as *French berries*, or *graines d'Avignon*; while those of *R. amygdalinus* constitutes *Yellow* or *Persian berries.* Both kinds are used to produce a beautiful yellow dye, chiefly applied to morocco leather. The Chinese green dye (*Lo-roo*), now much used in Europe, is prepared from *R. chlorophorus* and *utilis.* A blue dye is prepared from *R. alaternus.* In Abyssinia, the leaves of *R. panciflorus* and the fruit of *R. staddo*, both of which possess bitter properties, are used in place of hops in the preparation of beer.

Fig. 2250.
RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS.

Rhamphast'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See RAMPHASTIDÆ.

Rhapsodic, Rhapsodical, (*rap-sod'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *rapsodikos.*] Pertaining to, or consisting of, rhapsody; unconnected.

Rhapsod'ically, *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

Rhap'sodist, *n.* [Gr. *rhapsodos*, from *rhapto*, to string together, and *odé*, a song.] Strictly, one who strings songs together, but usually applied to a class of persons in ancient Greece, who earned their living by reciting the poems of Homer. It is believed that to these persons we are chiefly indebted for the preservation of the Homeric poems. In the present day, a rhapsodist is one who composes rhapsodies or collections of poetical effusions, descriptions, &c., strung together without any natural connection or necessary dependence.

Rhapsodize, (*rap'so-dīz,*) *v. n.* To utter or recite rhapsodies; to act as a rhapsodist.

Rhapsody, (*rop'so-de,*) *n.* [Fr. *rapsodie;* Gr. *rhapsodia*, from *rhapto*, to stitch together, and *odé*, a song.] Anciently, a portion of an epic poem fit for recitation at one time. — A confused jumble of sentences or statements, without dependence or natural connection; rambling composition.

Rhe'a, (*Gr. Myth.*) The daughter of Cœlus and Terra, or Heaven and Earth; the wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter, Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and several other deities. When Jupiter usurped the sovereignty of the skies, and expelled his father from the empyreen, Rhea followed her discrowned husband, Saturn, to earth, and when he founded a terrestrial kingdom in Italy, she exercised such benevolence and charity, so constantly promoted virtue, and was so beloved for her example and goodness, that, under her auspices, universal peace and happiness prevailed on earth, so as to obtain the appellation of the "Golden Age," or the reign of Rhea.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of the Ostrich family. See OSTRICH.

Rhea, (*ra,*) in *Tennessee*, an E. by S. central co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *River.* Tennessee River. *Surface*, diversified and mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Rhea-fibre, *n.* See URTICA.

Rhen'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) That relates to the Rhine.

—*n.* Wine of the vineyards near the Rhine.

Rhelugau, (*rīn'go,*) a district of Prussia, stretching along the right bank of the Rhine, forming the S.W. portion of the former duchy of Nassau, is about 12 m. long, and 6 broad. The principal town is Elfeld, with abt. 2,200 inhabitants. This district, one of the richest in Germany, protected by mountains from the N. and E. winds, and exposed to the midday sun, produces wines of the best quality.

Rhen'ish Prus'sia. See PRUSSIA.

Rheom'etry, *n.* (*Math.*) The differential and integral calculus; fluxions.

Rhetian, (*re'she-an,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to the ancient Rhætii, or to the country RHÆTIA, *q. v.*

Rhetor, (*re'tor,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *retor.*] A rhetorician.

Rhetoric, (*rĕt'o-rik,*) *n.* [Fr. *rhetorique*, from Gr. *retorike*, from *retor*, a public speaker.] In the widest sense

in which the word is occasionally used by modern writers, the *art of prose composition* generally. In the most restricted and most etymological sense, the *art of oratory*, or of addressing public assemblies. In an intermediate sense, in which, perhaps it is most commonly employed, the *art of argumentative composition*. This comes nearest to the signification which Aristotle, the earliest extant writer of a formal treatise on *R.*, attached to the title of his subject, when he defined it to be the art of discovering and employing topics of persuasion. He arranged these topics, or means of persuasion, under three heads. First, those which arise from the character of the orator himself; *i. e.*, the character in which, by what must be termed *rhetorical artifice*, he places himself before his hearers. It is obvious that a speaker addressing an assembly, who is known by them to be actuated by honest motives, and to understand the subject on which he speaks, advances, by the mere possession of those adventitious attributes, a long way towards the end and aim of oratory, viz., *persuasion*. Hence it is that Aristotle presents, as one of the chief branches of *R.*, the art by which a speaker or writer, as it were, invests himself with these attributes, and thus insures a more favorable reception to his argument. The art of moving the passions by the use of such arguments and representations as are proper to excite each, belongs also, in Aristotle's arrangement, to this division of his subject. In his second division he treats of argument itself, considered with respect to its cogency or inconclusiveness in point of form; and hence *logic*, in this point of view, becomes ancillary to, or a subdivision of *R.* The third division of the subject exhibits the modes of persuasion arising from style, arrangement, delivery, and action; and to this third branch modern writers, who have treated of *R.* in its more limited sense, have usually confined themselves.

Rhetor'ical, *a.* Pertaining to rhetoric; containing the rules of rhetoric; oratorial.

Rhetor'ically, *adv.* In the manner of rhetoric; according to the rules of rhetoric.

Rhetor'icalness, *n.* The state or quality of being rhetorical.

Rhetorician, (*ret-o-rish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *rhétoricien.*] One who teaches the art of rhetoric, or the principles and rules of correct and elegant speaking; one well versed in the rules and principles of rhetoric.—An orator.

Rhet'orize, *v. a.* To represent by a figure of oratory. (R.)

Rheti, (*ret,*) in *California*, a lake of Sis Kiyou co.; Lat. 41° 50′ N., Lon. 121° 30′ W. It covers an area of abt. 100 sq. m., and its outlet empties into Klamath River.

Rheum, (*rûm,*) *n.* [Gr. *reuma*, from *reo*, to flow.] (*Med.*) Any thin, watery discharge from the mucous membranes or skin, as the thin discharge from the air-passages arising from cold.—*Dunglison.*

Rheum, *n.* [Said to be derived from the *Rha* (now Wolga), from whose banks it was first brought.] (*Bot.*) Rhubarb, a genus of the order *Polygonaceæ*. The species of this genus are all more or less remarkable for their purgative and astringent properties; and their roots, which contain the largest proportion of the active principles, are largely used as medicinal agents. The exact source of our officinal rhubarb has not been definitely ascertained. Dr. Royle states that the rhubarb country, whence Turkey or Russian rhubarb is derived, is in the heart of Thibet, within 95° of E. Lon., and 35° of N. Lat.; but, as no naturalist has visited this part, and as neither seeds nor plants have been obtained thence, it is as yet unknown what species yields the rhubarb. It is known that the greater part of the rhubarb of commerce is grown in this district, and is obtained in summer, from plants six years of age. When dug up, it is cleansed, peeled, and cut into pieces; these are bored through the centre, strung on a string, and dried in the sun. In the autumn, the rhubarb is conveyed to Sinin, where the Bukharian traders reside, and thence to the Russian frontier-town of Kiachta, and to Pekin, Canton, and Macao. This is unquestionably the best kind of rhubarb. Chinese, or East Indian rhubarb, is the produce of an unknown species of *R.*, cultivated in the Chinese empire. Himalayan rhubarb is obtained from several species, particularly *R. moorcroftianum*, *webbianum*, and *emodi*. English rhubarb is the root of *R. rhaponticum*; it is now extensively employed in the hospitals of this country and in England, but it is not so active as the officinal rhubarb. The so-called "genuine Turkey rhubarb" sold in the streets by itinerant venders is almost invariably English rhubarb. The leaf-stalks of *R. rhaponticum* and other species are largely employed as a substitute for fruit in pies and puddings. Their pleasant acidity is due to the presence of oxalic and malic acids. The leaf-stalks of *R. ribes* are used in the East in the preparation of sherbet. Crystals of oxalate of lime occur abundantly in the roots of the species of this genus.

Fig. 2251.—RHUBARB.

Rheumatic, (*ru-mat'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *reumatikos*, subject to a discharge.] Pertaining to rheumatism, or partaking of its nature.

Rheumatism, (*ru'ma-tizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *rheumatismos*, a defluxion.] (*Med.*) A painful disease characterized by an inflamed state of the fibrous tissue,—and wherever fibrous tissues are found there may be *R.*; but it principally affects the larger joints and places covered by muscles, as the wrists, elbows, knees, hip-joint, back, and loins. When the joints about the back and loins are affected, it is called *lumbago;* when the pain is in the hip-joint, *sciatica;* and when the muscles of the chest are affected, *pleurodyne*. *R.* may occur either with fever or without it, being in the former case termed *acute*, in the latter *chronic*. Acute *R.*, or *rheumatic fever*, may happen at any time, but occurs more particularly in autumn, and affects chiefly such as are in the prime of life. It is generally occasioned by exposing the body to cold air immediately after having been heated, and commences with chilliness and shivering, which are soon followed by heat, restlessness, and other feverish symptoms. An acute pain is soon after felt in one or other of the limbs. This quickly increases, and in a short time is accompanied with swelling and great tenderness of one or more of the large joints, with much constitutional disturbance. The patient's sufferings are now of the most agonizing character. He is restless, and yet dare not or cannot move; even the weight of the bed-clothes can scarcely be borne. The pulse is full and bounding, the skin is generally bathed in perspiration of a disagreeable sour odor, the bowels are constipated, the urine scanty and high-colored, loaded with uric acid, or urates. This disease varies considerably in intensity and duration, and may terminate in a few days, or endure for several months. Its average duration, however, when uncomplicated with other diseases, is from ten to eighteen days. One remarkable feature of it is its tendency to move from one part to another, often suddenly leaving one joint and making its appearance in another, and again going back to its original seat. It is seldom, if ever, a fatal disease, except when it attacks some vital organ, as the heart, which in severe cases it is very apt to do. It is a constitutional disease, arising from a poison circulating in the blood. This poison constitutes that predisposition to the disease without which it would not occur, and the cold probably exercises its injurious influence by checking the elimination through the skin, and other emunctories, of the poisonous principle as it forms, and by thus accumulating it in the blood. Medical men are by no means agreed as to the treatment best adapted for this complaint. In general, however, when the patient is young and robust, and when the inflammatory fever is high, bleeding from the arm is recommended. Whenever the pain is very acute, opium will be found to be a very useful and necessary remedy. The free administration of active purgatives, particularly at the outset of the disease, is found to be very beneficial. Alkaline drugs are by many strongly recommended in this disease as being chemical antagonists of the poison. The chronic form of *R.* is sometimes the sequel of the acute, but it is more commonly a separate constitutional affection, coming on independently of any previous acute attack. There is commonly little constitutional disturbance, but the sufferer is constantly annoyed, and his existence made miserable, with chronic pains, which destroy his comfort by day and render him restless by night. In some instances, the pains are worst at night, being aggravated by the warmth of the bed; in others, warmth affords the greatest relief. The cure of this complaint is tedious, and often very difficult. It frequently involves and cripples some of the smaller joints, especially those of the knuckles and fingers, rendering them knobby, and distorting their form and position. It is of the utmost importance in such cases that the patient be protected from the vicissitudes of the weather by warm clothing; and those who can afford it do well by taking up their residence in a warm climate. Warm bathing, vapor and hot-air baths, with frequent friction and the use of the flesh-brush, are of great service, and stimulating internal medicines, as turpentine, are often of use. Cod-liver oil is also sometimes recommended, with bark, wine, iron, and other tonics, for invigorating the system. Persons subject to chronic *R.* should also be very careful in their diet, as there is little doubt that many of the paroxysms of this disease are brought on by a disordered state of the digestive organs.

Rheumy, (*rûm'y,*) *a.* [From *rheum.*] Full of rheum or watery matter; consisting of rheum, or partaking of its nature; affected with rheum; causing rheum; abounding with serous moisture; as, *rheumy eyes.*

Rhe'xia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Melastomaceæ*. *R. Virginia*, the Meadow Beauty or Deer-grass, and *R. mariana*, the Maryland Deer-grass, are perennial herbs, growing in wet grounds and sandy bogs in all the States.

Rhinal, (*ri'nal,*) *a.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose.] Pertaining, or having reference, to the nose.

Rhinan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, snout, and *anthos*, flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of annual weeds, order *Scrophulariaceæ*. The common species *R. crista galli*, or *R. minor*, which grows in pastures throughout the United States, is known as the Yellow Rattle.

Rhin, (**Bas.**) [Fr., Lower Rhine,] a dept. in the N E. of France, forming part of the prov. of Alsace, bounded E. by Baden, and W. by the depts. of Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges; *area*, 1,755 sq. m. The surface is diversified, well wooded, and generally fertile. *Rivers.* Lauter and Moder. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, vegetables, and fruits; also, tobacco and hemp. Large quantities of Rhine-wine are produced. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and other fabrics, arms, machinery, &c., are very extensive. *Cap.* Strasburg. *Pop.* 588,970.

Rhine, Reom, (rīn,) *n.* A ditch; a gully; a watercourse.

Rhine, (The,) (*rine.*) [Anc. *Rhenus.*] One of the most important rivers in W. Europe, rising on the N. side of the Alps, flowing through Switzerland and Germany, and falling into the North Sea, or German Ocean, between Lat. 46° 30′ and 52° N., and Lon. 3° 40′ and 9° 50′ E. *Length*, measured along the stream, 950 m. It originates in two principal streams, which have their sources on the N. side of the Pennine Alps: the principal of these, called by the Germans *Vorder-Rhine*, is formed by the junction of two small streams flowing from the N. side of Mount St. Gothard, at an elevation of 6,581 ft. above the sea; Lat. 46° 32′ N., Lon. 8° 53′ E.; only a few miles from the source of the Rhone. Hence the main stream, which soon becomes enlarged by the affluence of numerous brooks and mountain torrents, takes at first a N.E. direction through the magnificent and stupendous ravine of the Rheinwald, enclosed on both sides by almost perpendicular rocks, rising 3,000 ft. above the river, and clothed to their very summit with stately firs. At the lower end of this valley, and only a few miles above Chur, near Reichenau, the river is joined by its E. branch, the *Hinter-Rhine*, which rises on the side of the Moschelhorn or Vogelsberg, near the Pass of St. Bernard. At Chur the river deflects N., maintaining that general direction through a fertile and romantic valley, abounding with vineyards, as far as the Lake of Constance, into which it pours its waters, their level at this point being 1,255 ft. above the sea, or 5,326 ft. below the source. The river, leaving this beautiful lake at its W. end, near the town of Constance, enters a small expanse of water, called the Unter or Zetter See, in which is the island of Reichenau, and thence, narrowing its channel, runs W. to Schaffhausen; 3 m. below which the stream, pent between lofty rocks, and divided by craggy islets, falls over a ledge of rocks 76 ft. in height, forming one of the most celebrated European cataracts. (See SCHAFFHAUSEN.) The channel, from this point to Basle, is extremely tortuous, winding through lofty rocks, which confine the waters within a narrow compass, and consequently increase the rapidity of the current. At Zuzach, about 1 mile above the confluence of the Aar, occurs a second fall, down which, however, the natives venture their loaded barks, except during the spring floods. The river maintains its W. direction through a rocky valley, interrupted with frequent crags rising above the stream, as far as Basle, where it is crossed by a bridge 600 ft. in length. Here commences the navigation of the river, its level at this point being 827 ft. above the German Ocean. Basle seems to be the proper point of division between the Upper and Lower Rhine; for the navigation above this town is so interrupted by falls and rocks as to be scarcely of any importance, whereas from hence to the mouth boats pass at almost all seasons of the year. Assuming at Basle a pretty constant N. course, the Rhine becomes the boundary between France and the Grand-duchy of Baden, and afterwards between Baden and Rhenish Bavaria, the cities and towns in this part of its course being Mannheim, on the E. bank, at the confluence of the Neckar, and Strasburg, Spires, Oppenheim, and Mayence, on the W. bank. At the last of these towns, at the junction of the Mayn, the stream takes a sudden turn W. to Bingen (Fig. 2252), on the W. bank,

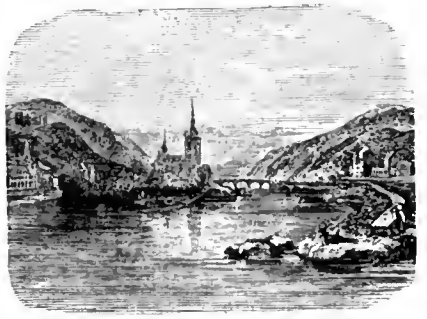


Fig. 2252.—BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

from which point the course of the river is pretty uniformly N.W. to the delta at its mouth. Coblentz, at the confluence of the Moselle, Bonn, Cologne, and Clèves, are the chief towns on the W. bank; those on and near the E. side comprising Wiesbaden, Düsseldorf, Wesel, and other places of inferior size. The delta of the Rhine is the largest in Europe, not even excepting that of the Wolga: it extends, with its ramifications, 110 m. along the coast, from the E. shore of the Zuyder-Zee to the S. branch of the Maas; and the distance from the apex, about 10 m. below Emmerich, being 72 m., the total area of the country comprised within its limits is 4,150 sq. m. When the river divides, the left or S. arm takes the name of *Waal;* and the other, retaining that of the Rhine, is connected, a little farther N., by an artificial canal, with the Yssel. Still lower down the Rhine takes the name of the *Leek*, in order to distinguish it from the old Rhine, now sanded up, which passed by Utrecht and Leyden to the sea at Catwyk. The Rhine has at present three mouths. About two-thirds of its waters flow to the sea by the Waal, the remainder being carried partly to the Zuyder-Zee by the Yssel, and partly to the ocean by the Leek and Maas, on which is the great Rhenish port of Rotterdam. These branches, however, are so interlaced with natural and artificial channels, and there are so many lagoons and marshes in this district, that a map becomes indispensable to any detailed description. The scenery of the Rhine has been justly admired by travellers. Wildness and rude grandeur characterize it in the defiles above the Lake of Constance; and the country from the Unter-See westward, as far as Rheinfelden, 6 m. above Basle, is almost equally

romantic. But at this point the character of the scenery changes, and the river, formerly an inconsiderable feature in the landscape, becomes a broad and majestic stream, flowing as far as Mannheim through a rich open valley from 30 to 50 m. in breadth. The banks there begin to be more bold and rocky, but the scenery most generally admired is between Mayence and Coblentz. The Rhine here pursues a meandering course, pent between lofty and craggy mountains, and resembles rather a succession of lakes than a river. The mountains, however, are only mountains in miniature. The groves on the hill-sides are few and far between; but there is no grove without a church spire rising in the midst, and overtopping the trees. Frequently, a daring and fantastic cliff, crowned by an ancient castle (see Fig. 2171), frowns over the river, or rises majestically from the brow of the steep. The Rhine, with its various affluents, comprises a navigation of about 1,500 m., and in a commercial point of view, is perhaps the most important river in Europe, owing to the numerous states to which it affords a water conveyance. The *navigation of the Rhine* has always been of considerable importance, but since the employment of steamers, and the abolition of the tolls, and other political obstacles to its free use, its importance as a channel of navigation and traffic has been immeasurably increased. Vessels of large burden ascend the river to Cologne, Strasburg, and Rotterdam, and a vast increase has taken place in the number of passengers in recent years, despite the lines of railway which run along the banks of the river.

Rhine, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Rhine'beck, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Dutchess co., abt. 55 m. S. of Albany. The township also contains the village of Rhinebeck Landing, on the Hudson River. *Pop.* (1870) 3,740.

Rhine'land, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 75 m. W. of St. Louis.

Rhine'-wine, *n.* The name properly given to the wines produced in the Rheingau, the most valued and costly of which are the Schloss-Johannisberger, Hochheimer, Kloster-Erbacher, Rudesheimer, Steinberger, Gräfenberger, Lauterbrunner, Rothenberger, Scharlachberger, and Markobrunner. The red Rhine-wines, of which the Asmannshäuser is the most celebrated, are not nearly so much prized as the white; neither have they the strength or bouquet of the latter. The wines of the Lower Rhine, from Düsseldorf downwards, are generally of inferior quality. The term *Rhine-wine*, in its general signification, includes the Pfalz and Moselle wines. It is now generally held in Germany that Rhine-wines that have been properly kept for three or four years are in the most wholesome condition for use.

Rhin, (Haut,) [Fr., Upper Rhine.] a dept. in the N.E. of France, having N. Bas-Rhin, E. Germany, S. Switzerland, and W. Vosges and Haut-Saone; *area*, 1,585 sq. m. The surface is diversified, well wooded, and fertile. *Rivers.* Principally, the Ill. *Prod.* Various kinds of grain, tobacco, hemp, linseed, beet-root, &c. *Min.* Silver, lead, iron, coal, asphalte, and granite. *Manuf.* Silks, cottons, and a variety of others. Rhine-wine is extensively raised. *Cap.* Colmar. *Pop.* 530,285.

Rhino, (*ri'no.*) *n.* [Scot. *rino.*] A cant term for money, cash, coin; as, plenty of ready *rhino*, i. e., ready money.

Rhinoceral, Rhinoceric, (*sē'ri-al, -sĕr'ik-al,*) *a.* [From *rhinoceros.*] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, the rhinoceros.

Rhinoc'eridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Rhinoceros family, including large and uncouth-looking pachydermatous animals, which inhabit the hotter regions of Asia and Africa, and, next to the elephant, contains the most powerful quadrupeds. The common Indian rhinoceros (*R. unicornis*), is usually about 12 feet long from the tip of the nose to the insertion of the tail. Its height is about 7 feet, and the circumference of its body is nearly equal to its length. The back, instead of rising, as in the elephant, sinks in considerably. The head is moderately large and long. The upper lip protrudes considerably, and being extremely pliable, answers the end of a small proboscis; but its most distinguishing mark is the possession of a solid, slightly curved, sharp-pointed horn, which rests on a strong arch formed by the nasal bones. This horn is sometimes, but not generally, as much as 3 feet in length, and 18 inches in circumference at its base, and is used as a most powerful and effective weapon. The animal is also characterized by having 7 molars on each side above and below, with only 4 incisors, and no canine teeth. The ears are moderately large, upright, and pointed; the eyes small and half closed. The skin is thick and coarse, with a knotty or granulated surface, and so impenetrable on the body and limbs as to resist either the claws of the lion or the tiger, the sword or the shot of the hunter. About the neck, the skin is disposed in several large plaits or folds. Another fold passes from the shoulders to the fore legs, and another from the hind part of the back to the thighs. The tail is slender, flattened at the end, and covered on the sides with very stiff and thick black hairs. The belly is somewhat pendulous, the legs very short, strong, and thick, and the feet divided into 3 large hoofs, all standing forwards. In India, the rhinoceros leads a tranquil, indolent life, wallowing on the marshy borders of lakes and rivers, and occasionally bathing itself in their waters. Its movements are usually slow; and it carries its head low, like the hog, ploughing up the ground with its horn, and making its way by sheer force through the jungle. It is naturally of a quiet and inoffensive disposition, but very furious and dangerous when provoked or attacked, charging with great impetuosity, and trampling down or ripping up with its horn any animal which opposes it. The bones of the *R.*, like those of the elephant, are often found in the fossil state in various parts of the world; and in the year 1772 an entire *R.* was found buried in the banks of a Siberian river, in the ancient frozen soil, with the skin, tendons, and some of the flesh in the highest state of preservation. — The Two-horned *R.* (*R. bicornis*) (Fig. 2021), is found in various parts of Africa, and seems to have been the kind known to the ancient Romans. In size it equals the common species; and its habits and manner of feeding are the same; but it differs greatly in the appearance of its skin, which, instead of the vast and regularly marked armor-like folds of the former, has merely a slight wrinkle across the shoulders and on the hinder parts, with a few fainter wrinkles on the sides, so that, in comparison with the common *R.*, it appears almost smooth. The skin, however, is rough or tuberculated; but what constitutes the specific or principal distinction is, that the nose is furnished with *two* horns, one of which is smaller than the other, and situated higher up, and that they are fixed to the nose by a strong apparatus of muscles and tendons, so that they are loose when the animal is in a quiescent state, but become firm and immovable when he is enraged.

Rhinoceros, (*rī-nŏs'e-rŏs,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *rhīnokerōs—rhin*, or *rhis, rhinos*, the nose or snout, and *keros*, a horn.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Rhinocerida*æ.

Rhinoc'eros-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Bucerid*æ*.

Rhinoplas'tic, *a.* [Fr. *rhinoplastique*, from Gr. *rhis, rhinos*, the nose, and *plassein*, to mould, form.] Forming or constituting a nose.

R. operation. (*Surg.*) An operation which supplies an artificial in lieu of a natural nose, or which renews the latter.

Rhinoplas'ty, *n.* [Gr. *rhin, rhinos*, the nose, and *plasso*, to form.] (*Surg.*) The operation for forming a new nose, which dates far back. Three chief methods have been described:—1. The *method of Celsus*, which consists in bringing forward the skin of the cheeks, and forming a septum, if necessary, from the upper lip. 2. The *Italian*, or *Taliacotian method* or *operation*, called, also, the *German method*, on account of the application made of it by Von Gräfe, which consists in paring the edges of the nostrils, and uniting them to a graft taken from the arm, but left attached to it until union has taken place. 3. The *Indian method*, practised for ages in the East Indies, where cutting off the nose has been a common punishment for criminals, now generally adopted, in which the graft is taken from the forehead. *Dunglison.*

Rhipid'ura, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Fantail.

Rhizan'thea, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) Same as Rhizogens, *q. v.*

Rhizobola'ceæ, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root.] (*Bot.*) The Souri-nut family, an order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales.* — Diag. Digitate opposite leaves; symmetrical flowers; equilateral petals; sessile stigmas; solitary seeds; and an embryo with an enormous radicle. — They are large trees, native of the forests of the hottest parts of S. America. Some are valuable for their timber, others yield an excellent oil, and some edible nuts. The order contains 2 genera and 8 species. See Caryocar.

Rhi'zogens, Rhizan'theæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, and *gennao*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) The third class of the vegetable kingdom, including parasitical plants destitute of true leaves, in room of which they have cellular scales. Their stem is either an amorphous fungous mass, or a ramified mycelium appearing to be lost in the tissue of the plants. No instance of green color is known among them; but they are brown, yellow, or purple. They are furnished with true flowers, having genuine stamens and carpels, and surrounded by a trimerous or pentamerous calyx, or absolutely naked. The true nature of their seeds is in most species quite unknown. The *R.* are separated into the three orders Balanophorace*æ*, Cytinace*æ*, and Rafflesiace*æ*, *q. v.*

Rhizo'ma, Rhi'zome, or Root'stock, *n.* [Gr. *rhizos*, to support by roots.] (*Bot.*) A thick fleshy stem, lying on the surface of the earth, or partly beneath it, giving forth roots from its lower side, and shooting forth leaves every spring. It is commonly mistaken for a root. It is conspicuous in the Iris (Fig. 2253), and in Solomon's seal.

Fig. 2253.—Rhizoma of Iris.

Rhizoph'ora, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, a root, *phero*, to bear or carry.] (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the natural order *Rhizophoraceæ.* The species *R. mangle* is the Mangrove-tree of tropical sea-shores. It is remarkable for the aërial roots thrown off from the stem, which, fixing themselves into the mud, act as props to keep the tree in an erect position. It frequently happens that these aërial roots form the entire support of the stem, in consequence of this decaying at its lower part. The bark of the Mangrove-tree is used as a tanning material. The fruit is sweet and edible, and its juice, when fermented, forms a kind of wine.

Rhizophora'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Mangrove family, an order of plants, alliance *Myrtales.* Diag. A pluriloculur ovary, polypetalous flowers, valvate calyx, indefinite stamens, and flat cotyledons much shorter than the radicle, which germinates before the fruit falls. They are trees or shrubs, native of the muddy sea-shores in the tropics, and are generally remarkable for their astringent properties. The order contains 5 genera and 20 species. See Rhizophora.

Rhizopo'da, *n.* [Gr. *rhiza*, root, and *pous*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A division of the *Protozoa*, including minute animals of the lower degree, possessing a power of locomotion by means of minute tentacular filaments. The *R.* comprise the animals which constructed the *miliola* shells found in such large quantities in the strata of many quarries near Paris. The class also includes some other microscopic foraminiferous shells.

Rho'da, an island of Egypt, in the Nile, opposite Cairo, containing the Pasha's gardens. It is 2 m. long.

Rhode Island, the smallest State of the American Union, is situate in New England, and comprises a territory on both sides of Narragansett Bay having N. and E. Massachusetts, W. Connecticut, and S. the Atlantic Ocean. It lies between Lat. 41° 18′ and 42° 3′ N., and Lon. 71° 8′ and 71° 53′ W. *Area*, 1,054·6 sq. m. The area usually given in gazetteers and geographical works is from 250 to 300 m. greater, and probably includes the waters of Narragansett Bay. — *Gen. Desc.* The State derives its name from an island in Narragansett Bay, which extends inland about 30 m. from the ocean. This bay divides the State into two unequal parts, which, together, form a territory of about 50 m. in length, and 35 in width. Though the coast-line of the State is only about 45 m., that of Narragansett Bay, with its numerous arms and islands, gives about 350 miles washed by tide-water. While the area of the State is limited, yet it has a great diversity of soil, and even of climate. In some parts its surface is quite hilly, though not mountainous, while in others it is level; again, in some parts the soil is heavy and wet, while in others it is dry and sandy. The winters are tempered by the abundance of salt water, and are milder than in the same latitude further inland. The principal rivers are the Blackstone, Pawtuxet, Pawcatuck, and Providence; the latter is an arm of Narragansett Bay, and is navigable for ships to the city of Providence. The soil is better adapted to grazing than to tillage; yet rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, are produced in quantities sufficient for home consumption; cider is made for exportation; artificial grasses are raised in large quantities, as, also, cattle of a superior breed; but the inhabitants, generally, have applied themselves more to commerce, the fisheries, and manufactures, rather than to agriculture. — *Min.* Iron, copper, marble, and freestone are among the mineralogical deposits, and there are extensive beds of anthracite coal; but this, though good, has been hitherto little wrought.—*Agric.* The agricultural yield cropped in 1868 presented the following results:

Fig. 2254.—Seal of the State.

	Amount of crop.	*Acres under cultivation.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn.....bushels	475,000	17,592	$783,750
Wheat..... do	8,600	601	18,920
Rye ..... do	31,000	1,867	57,350
Oats..... do	200,000	7,142	154,000
Barley..... do	50,000	2,173	80,000
Buckwheat..... do	3,100	182	3,627
Potatoes ..... do	700,000	6,930	749,000
Hay..... tons	71,000	63,392	1,420,00
Total.	.....	99,879	$3,266,647

The foregoing, averaged in yield and cash value, is as follows:—Corn, 27 bush. = $41.55; wheat, 14·3 = $31.46; rye, 16·6 = $30.71; oats, 28 = $21.56; barley, 23 = $36.80; buckwheat, 17 = $19.89; potatoes, 101 = $108.07; hay, 1·12 = $22.40;—or, averaging in cash value per acre, a ratio of $32.70. An increased breadth of maize, amounting to 4,363 acres, was also planted during the same year, while the farm-stock were capitated and valued as follows:—Horses, 6,828 = $699,050; oxen and other cattle, 20,398 = $1,487,626; milch cows, 21,815 = $1,308,900; sheep, 36,588 = $143,790; hogs, 9,951 = $146,277; or, total values, $3,786,043. — *Manuf. R. I.* is, after Massachusetts, the principal manufacturing State in the Union, more especially as regards textile fabrics. Cotton and woollen goods, leather, hardware, and machinery form her leading industrial products. Calico-printing and bleaching works are carried on, too, on a most considerable scale; and the State has, besides, numerous iron foundries. In 1868 not fewer than 120 mills, working 1,082,376 spindles, and spinning 51,038,373 lbs. of cotton-yarn, were in active operation. The comparative value of all manufactures may be averaged at $103,000,000.—*Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 5 counties, as follows:

Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, Washington.

Principal cities and towns. R. I. has two State capitals —Newport and Providence. Other considerable towns are Bristol, Smithfield, Pawtucket, Natick, Warren, Lonsdale, and Woonsocket.— *Govt.* The governor and lieutenant-governor are chosen annually; and, with one member from each city and town in the State, compose the Senate. The House of Representatives cannot

exceed 72 members, and consists of one for every 2,200 inhabitants of each town and city, and one additional member for every fraction of each town and city exceeding one-half the ratio mentioned. The members are elected annually. The constitution requires of all voters, not native citizens, a property qualification of $140. The General Assembly, composed of these two chambers, holds its regular session in Newport, commencing the last Tuesday of May, and a session, by adjournment, at Providence, in January following. The judicial power is invested in a Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the General Assembly shall from time to time establish. The judges continue in office till removed by a vote of the General Assembly.—*Finances.* The financial condition of the State is sound and prosperous. The funded indebtedness at the close of the war was $4,000,000, of which there has subsequently been redeemed $1,072,500, leaving outstanding $2,927,500 in State bonds, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. None of the bonds are payable before the year 1882. At the close of the fiscal year, April 30, 1868, the treasury was overdrawn $61,474.62. The receipts during that period amounted to $688,503.00, while, *per contra*, the expenditures, exclusive of $61,474.62 for overdrafts, and $132,000 for redemption of State bonds, were $140,890.71, leaving an excess to the credit of the State of $347,612.38. But, deducting the last two items above named, for overdrafts and bonds redeemed, and adding receipts from other sources, there remained in the treasury on April 30, 1869, a surplus of $124,221.48.—*Relig., Educ., &c.* The most numerous religious sects are Baptists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Congregationalists. Education is well cared for. The State appropriates $50,000 a year for the support of common schools; a larger sum is raised by the towns for the same purpose, and the instruction fund receives considerable aid from private contributions. Brown University, at Providence, is a notable institution of learning, and the State has, also, a normal-school, several public grammar-schools of a high grade, and numerous primary schools. — *Hist.* According to Danish antiquaries, the celebrated Dighton Rock, on Taunton River, a few miles from Mount Hope Bay, bearing a variety of strange figures, is a memorial of a first visit made by the Northmen under Thorfin in the 10th century; and modern geographers have identified *R. I.* with the country in which the Northmen established themselves at that early time, and which they called *Vinland*, from the abundance of wild grapes found there. — *R. I.* was first settled by Roger Williams, who fled from religious persecution in Massachusetts, in June, 1630. He received a grant of territory from the Narragansett Indians, March 24, 1638, and obtained a charter in 1644, which was renewed by Charles II. in 1663, and remained in force till 1842, when,—after an insurrection, in which a number of the people took up arms under Wilson Dorr, who was made prisoner,—a new constitution was agreed to, and adopted in 1843. *R. I.* suffered much from the Indian wars, until the defeat and death of Philip, king of the Wampanoags (see Massachusetts). It was seized by the English, Dec. 8, 1776; attacked by the French and Americans without effect, Aug. 8, 1778; abandoned by the English in 1779; and occupied by the French, July 11, 1780. Rhode Island was the last of the States that gave in their adherence to the Federal Constitution, which was done in May, 1790. The 15th amendment to the Constitution of the U. States was adopted in January, 1870. *Pop.* (1870) 217,356.

Rhodes, (*rōdz,*) an island in the Mediterranean, appertaining to Asiatic Turkey, near the coast of Asia Minor; lies in Lat. between 35° 53′ and 36° 28′ N., Lon. between 27° 40′ and 28° 12′ E. It is 40 m. long, with a breadth of 18 m. at its widest point; has an area of 440 sq. m., and is traversed by a range of mountains, on which grow forests of pine, in great request for ship-building. Beneath this range rises a tract of lower hills, on which a species of the vine is largely cultivated, which produces the perfumed wine so much praised by the ancients. The tract beneath forms the greatest portion of the island, and, sloping gradually down to the sea, is watered by numerous streams, which renders it capable of producing the most luxuriant crops. A great part of the island is uncultivated, but it yields corn, olives, pomegranates, lemons, wine, wax, honey, and figs. The manufactures are silk, shoes, red leather, and umber. Its exports are wax, honey, figs, and other fruits. Imports —colonial produce, woollens, iron, nails, shot, soap, cordage, hardware, coals, horses, cattle, carpets, and corn. *Pop.* 30,000.

Rhodes, the capital of the former island, and situated at the N.E. extremity of the island. It is defended by towers about 800 feet distant from each other, while in the centre of the mole there is a square bastion 120 feet high. *R.* presents at present very few vestiges of its ancient grandeur; its streets are narrow and winding, and devoid of elegance or regularity. It has two good harbors, separated only by a mole running obliquely out into the sea. The principal manufactures are red leather and shoes. It was at the entrance to the harbor of this city that stood the celebrated *Colossus*, q. v. *Pop.* 20,000.—*Hist.* The ancient Rhodes was taken possession of by a branch of the Doric race, who held it at the time of the Trojan war, B. C. 1184. It was of small political importance among the states of Greece till the city of Rhodes was built and made the capital of the Island, B. C. 408. In the war between Cæsar and Pompey, the Rhodians, who had long held supremacy at sea, took part with the former, B. C. 50; and continuing their aid to Cassius, were defeated by the Romans and completely subjugated, B. C. 42. They then held their liberties by the caprice of the emperors, and their city was made, by Constantine I., the metropolis of the Provincia Insularum in 330. It was taken by Chosroes II., King of Persia, in 616; by the Saracens in 651; and by the Knights of St. John, Aug. 15, 1309. (See Hospitallers.) Mohammed II. besieged it ineffectually in 1480, and the

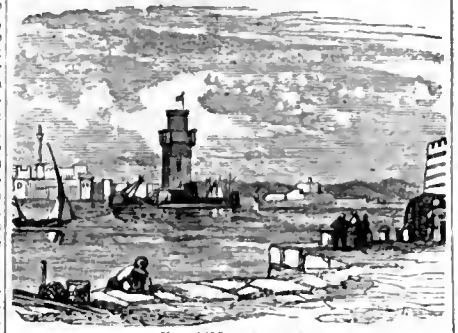


Fig. 2255.—Rhodes.

Sultan Solyman I. compelled it to capitulate after a vigorous siege and brave defence, that lasted from June to Dec., 1522. An earthquake which occurred in Rhodes, April 22, 1863, destroyed 2,000 houses, and swallowed up or otherwise killed and wounded thousands of the inhabitants.

Rhodez, or **Rodez,** (*ro'dai,*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Aveyron, 85 m. N.W. of Montpellier; *pop.* 10,300.

Rhodium, (*ro'de-um,*) *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, a rose, on account of the red color of some of its salts.] (*Chem.*) *R.* is one of the rare metals found in platinum ores. It is very hard, white, and brittle, and, with the exception of iridium, one of the most infusible of metals. When pure, it is insoluble in acids, but when alloyed with platinum, bismuth, or copper, it is dissolved with them in aqua regia. Heated in contact with chloride of sodium in a current of chlorine, the double chloride of *R.* and sodium is formed. The only use to which *R.* has been applied, is to form the nibs of metallic pens, for which it is extremely well fitted, from its hardness and unalterability. It forms two definite oxides,—RoO and Ro_2O_3. The latter only forms salts. *R.* forms two sulphides,—RoS and Ro_2S,—and three chlorides,—RoCl, Ro_2Cl_3, and Ro_2Cl_6. The sesquichloride forms double salts with the soluble chlorides, which crystallize in octahedra or cubes of a delicate rosy hue; hence the name of the metal. *Equiv.* 52·16; *spec. grav.* 11·2; *symbol*, Ro or Rh.

Rhod'izite, *n.* [Gr. *rhodizein*, to make red.] (*Min.*) A species of Lime-boracite, which, when heated before the blow-pipe, colors the flame first green, but afterwards red. It is found in minute translucent and shining crystals, which are white, or inclining to yellow or gray, near Marsinsk in the Ural.

Rhododen'dron, *n.* [Gr., from *rhodon*, a rose, *dendron*, a tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order *Ericaceæ*. Many species are largely cultivated in this country on account of the beauty of their flowers. The narcotic properties which characterize the whole genus are particularly evident in the flowers of *R. arboreum*, which are eaten by the hill people of India, and in all parts of *R. chrysanthum*, a Siberian plant. The powdered leaves of *R. panudatum* are used as snuff in some parts of India. The brown pulverulent substance found on the petioles of some rhododendrons and kalmias is also used in the American States as snuff. See Ericaceæ.

Rhodome'nia, *n.* [Gr. *rhodos*, red, *humen*, a membrane.] (*Bot.*) A genus of *Algæ*, or sea-weeds. *R. palmata* is the *dulse* of the Scotch, and the *dillesk* of the Irish. It is very nutritious and wholesome.

Rhodomontade, (*rōd-o-mon-tād',*) *n.* See Rodomontade.

Rhodomontad'er, *n.* Same as Rodomontader, *q. v.*

Rho'donite, Ro'dolse, *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, the rose.] (*Min.*) A silicate of manganese or manganese-angite, sometimes used in a polished state for inlaying. *Comp.* Protoxide of manganese 54·1, silica 49·9 = 100. It is found in New Jersey.

Rhodori'za, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Convolvulaceæ*. The volatile oil, called *oil of rhodium*, is obtained from species of this genus. The powdered wood is used for fumigation and as snuff.

Rhomb, Rhom'bus, (*rŏmb,*) *n.* [Fr. *rhombe;* Lat. *rhombus;* Gr. *rhmbos*, from *rhembō*, to turn or whirl round.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but whose angles are not right angles.

(*Crystall.*) A rhombohedron.

Rhomb-solid. (*Geom.*) A solid formed of two equal right cones united together at their bases.

Fresnel's rhomb. (*Optics.*) To obtain a ray of circularly polarized light, it is sufficient to decompose a ray of plane polarized light in such a manner as to produce two rays of light of equal intensity polarized in planes at right angles to each other, and differing in their paths by a quarter of an undulation. Fresnel effected this by means of a rhomb, which has received his name. It is made of glass; its acute angle is 54°, and its obtuse 126°. If a ray, *a*, Fig. 2256, of plane polarized light falls perpendicularly on the face A B, it will undergo two total internal reflections at an angle of about 54°, one at E, and the other at F, and will emerge perpendicularly. If the plane A B D C be inclined at an angle of 45° to the plane of polarization, the polarized ray will be divided into 2 coincident rays, with their planes of polarization at right angles to each other, and it appears that one of them loses exactly a quarter of an undulation, so that on emerging from the rhomb the ray is circularly polarized.

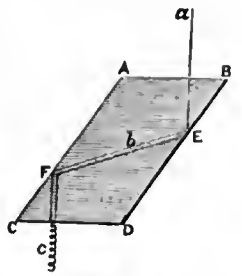


Fig. 2256.

Rhom'bic, *a.* Having a rhomb-like configuration.

Rhombohe'dral, *n.* [Fr. *rhomboédrique.*] (*Geom. and Crystallog.*) Pertaining or relating to, or presenting forms derivable from, a rhombohedron.

Rhombohe'dron, *n.* [Fr. *rhomboèdra*, from Gr. *rhombos*, and *hedra*, base.] (*Geom. and Crystallog.*) A solid contained by six equal rhombic planes.

Rhom'boid, *n.* [Gr. *rhombos*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) A quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular.

Rhom'boid, Rhomboid'al, *a.* [Fr. *rhomboïdal.*] Approaching the shape of a rhomb; in geometry, a term used to denote an oblique-angle parallelogram.

R. muscle. (*Anat.*) A square-shaped muscle of the back, serving to move the scapula, or shoulder-blade and arm.

Rhomb'-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Magnesite, *q. v.*

Rhom'bus, *n.*; *pl.* Rhombi. [Lat.] (*Geom.*) See Rhomb.

Rhône, (*rōn,*) (anc. *Rhodanus,*) a river of S.W. Europe, rising in the Rhone Glacier, Switzerland, at the foot of Mount Furca, five miles from the source of the Rhine, and at the height of 5,500 feet. It flows in a western direction, through a long and winding valley of the Swiss canton of the Valais, and, after being swelled by a variety of mountain streams, passes through the Lake of Geneva, flowing southwards, enters France, where, after being joined by the Saone at Lyons, and by the Durance, it discharges itself, after a course of 650 m., by three months, into that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Lyons.

Rhône, a dept. in the S.E. of France, having N. the dept. of Saone-et-Loire, E. Ain and Isere, S. and W. Loire; *area*, 1,050 sq. m. The surface is mostly mountainous or hilly. *Prod.* Principally corn, the vine, and mulberry trees. The wines are famous for their excellent quality. *Min.* Iron, copper, and coal. *Manuf.* Silks, cotton, linen, glass, paper, and hats. *Cap.* Lyons. *Pop.* 678,648.

Rhu'barb, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Rheum.

Rhu'barby, *a.* Like rhubarb.

Rhumb, (*rŭm,*) *n.* [From Gr. *rhombos*, a rhomb.] (*Nav.*) A vertical circle of any given place, or the intersection of a part of such circle with the horizon. Rhumbs coincide with the points of the horizon, and are distinguished like those of the compass. A *rhumb-line* cuts all the meridians under the same angle.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail constantly on one course.

Rhumb'-line, *n.* (*Navig.*) The course of a ship sailing on a rhumb. See Rhumb.

Rhus, (*rus,*) *n.* [Gr. *rhous*, the Attic contracted form of *rhoōs*, a stream, from the wide-spreading of its roots.] (*Bot.*) The Sumach, a gen. of small trees or shrubs of

Fig. 2257.—Rhus glabra, (*The Smooth Sumach.*)

the ord. *Anacardiaceæ*. The species, chiefly American, are generally characterized by poisonous properties and a milky juice, which becomes black on exposure to the air. *R. toxicodendron* is the Poison-oak or Poison-ivy. Its leaves contain a peculiar acrid principle, and are thought to be useful in the treatment of old paralytic cases and chronic rheumatism. This plant is, by some botanists, considered as merely a variety of *R. radicans*, which has similar properties. *R. venenata*, the Poison-ash, or Poison-elder, like the two former species, is extremely poisonous. When in a fresh condition, all parts of the above plants require to be very carefully handled, as their juices frequently excite violent erysipelatous inflammation. The bark of *R. coriaria* is a powerful astringent, and is used for tanning; its fruit is acidulous, and is eaten by the Turks. The dried and powdered leaves of the *R. cotinus*, and *R. glabra* (Fig. 2257), constitute the well-known tanning and dyeing agent called *shumac*, or *sumach*, which has been in use for ages. The wood of the same species is also known in commerce as *Young fustic*, or *Zante fustic*. It is used in dyeing to produce a rich yellow. *R. metopium*, a native of Jamaica, furnishes the *hog-gum* of that island, which is said to be astringent, diuretic, and purgative, when used as an internal medicine, and to act as a vulnerary when applied externally to wounds and bruises. The substance called *Japanese wax*, now largely used as a candle material, is obtained from the fruits of *R. succedaneum* and other species.

Rhyme, (*rim*,) *n.* [A. S. *rim*; Fr. *rime*; Ger. *reim*.] (*Pict.*) The consonance of sounds in the last words or syllables of verses. In the former cases it is called *male* rhyme, in the latter *female*. There are rhymed verses in the Latin classical poets, where the jingle seems intentional, and more distinct examples of it in the fragments of Roman military songs, &c., which have come down to us. But in the earlier period of the decay of the Latin language, when accent was substituted for metre in the rhythmical arrangement of the verse, rhyme made its way into the composition of church hymns, &c. It has been attempted, but with little success, to deduce this innovation from the Goths and from the Arabians; but the former, like the old Teutonic races, probably used alliteration, but no rhyme, in their verses; and the latter could not have influenced European literature until a period long after that in which rhyme first appears. It has been proved, beyond the possibility of doubt, that rhymed Latin verse was in use from the end of the fourth century. — See PROSODY.

Rhyme or reason, number or sense.

—*v. n.* To make verses. — To accord in sound.

—*v. a.* To put into rhyme. — To influence by rhyme.

Rhymeless, (*rim'less,*) *a.* Destitute of rhyme; not having consonance of sound.

Rhym'er, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier; a poor poet; a balladeer.

Rhym'ery, *n.* The act of making rhymes; — used in contempt.

Rhymic, (*rīm'ik,*) *a.* Relating to rhyme.

Rhym'ist, Rhym'ster, *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poet, in contempt.

Rhythm, (*rithm.*) *n.* [Gr. *rhythmos*, from *rheo, rheusomai*, to flow.] (*Pros. and Mus.*) The metrical arrangement of speech, denoting the measure of the feet, or the number and combination of long and short syllables, called also *metre* and *quantity*. But the most common application of this term is to express the *time* or duration of many sounds heard in succession, whether these sounds are musical, and such as are produced by voices and instruments, or without a determinate tone, as in the strokes of a hammer upon an anvil, and in the articulations of the voice in common speech in repeating poetry or pronouncing an oration.

Rhyth'mic, Rhyth'mical, *a.* Pertaining to rhythm; having rhythm.

Rhyth'mically, *adv.* With rhythm.

Rhyth'mics, *n. sing.* (*Mus.*) That department of the science which treats of the length of sounds.

Rhythm'ing, *a.* Writing or composing rhythm.

Rhythm'less, *a.* Without rhythm.

Rhythmom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *rhythmos*, rhythm, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for marking time to movements in music.

Rhyth'mus, *n.* [Lat.] Rhythm.

Ri'al, *n.* (*Numis.*) A Spanish coin. Same as REAL, *q. v.* — A gold coin current in the reigns of Henry VI. and Elizabeth of England; under the former its value was ten shillings, under the latter fifteen shillings.

Riant, (*re'ong,*) *a.* [Fr., from *rire*, to laugh.] Laughable; droll.

Riazan, (*re-a-zan',*) a govt. of European Russia, having N. Vladimir, E. and S. Tambov, and W. Moscow and Tula; *area*, 16,227 sq. m. It is low and sandy in the N., and the S. portion is elevated and very fertile. *Rivers*. Oka and Don. *Prod*. Wheat, rye, oats, millet, buckwheat, and vegetables. *Min*. Iron and limestone. *Manuf*. Needles, cottons, glass, leather, and iron-ware. *Cap*. Riazan. *Pop*. 1,418,293.

RIAZAN', a town of European Russia, and cap. of above govt., on the Troubege, a tributary of the Oka, 110 m. S E. of Moscow. The town has greatly increased in size within the last 50 years; but most of the houses and pavements remain of wood. *Pop*. 26,475.

Rib, *n.* [A. S.] (*Anat.*) One of the long curved bones which form the walls of the chest. They extend in an oblique direction from the vertebræ of the back to the sternum in front. There are usually twelve on each side; but in some rare cases thirteen have been found, in others only eleven. They are distinguished into *true* and *false*; the former being the seven upper ribs, which are articulated to the sternum; the latter the five lower ones, which are not immediately attached to that bone. The use of the ribs is to cover and defend the lungs and heart; and their articulations with the vertebræ and

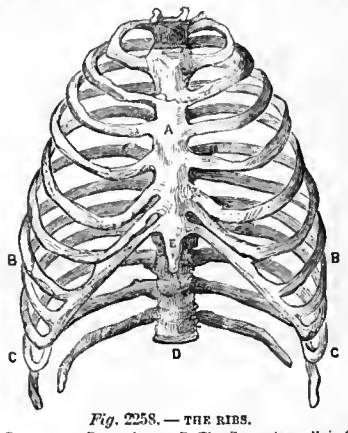


Fig. 2258. — THE RIBS.

A, Sternum, or Breast-bone; B, The Seven true ribs; C, The Five false ribs; D, The Spine; E, The Ensiform cartilage, or continuation of the sternum.

sternum admitting of a slight motion, they assist in respiration. See ANATOMY, THORAX.

(*Ship-building.*) One of the timbers of a ship, which have their base in the keel as a back-bone, and serve to maintain generally the cavity of the vessel.

(*Arch.*) One of the curvilinear timbers to which, in an arched or covered plaster ceiling, the laths are nailed.

(*Bot.*) The principal vein or nervure which proceeds from the petiole into the blade of a leaf.

(*Mining.*) A pillar of coal left for the support of the roof of a mine.

—A prominent line or rising in cloth, like a rib. — Something long, thin, and narrow; a strip.

—A vulgar name for a wife; — in allusion to Eve, who was made from one of Adam's *ribs*.

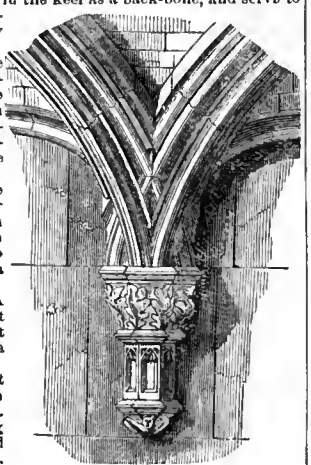


Fig. 2259. — A RIB.

—*v. a.* To furnish with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels. — To inclose with ribs.

Rib'ald, *n.* [Fr. *riband*, from L. Lat. *ribaldus*, a light-armed soldier.] A low, brutal, vulgar, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.

—*a.* Low; base; filthy; obscene.

Rib'band, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) One of the longitudinal bands of comparatively thin timber stretching from stem to stern at different distances from the keel. They are bolted on outside the ribs, in order to preserve the proper curvature, and to impart stability to the vessel while yet in skeleton.

Rib'bing, *n.* An assemblage of ribs for a vault or covered ceiling.

Ribble, (*rib'bl,*) a river of England, rising in the W. part of the co. of York, and falling into the Irish Sea, S.W. of Preston.

Rib'bon, *n.* (Written also *riban, riband*, and *ribband*.) [Fr. *ruban*.] A fillet of silk; a narrow band of silk, satin, &c., used for an ornament, as a badge, or for fastening some part of female dress. — A narrow, thin strip of anything. — The reins or lines used for holding a horse; as, to handle the *ribbons*. (Colloq.)

(*Her.*) A diminutive of the ordinary called the *bend*, of which it is one-eighth in width.

—*v. a.* To adorn with ribbons.

—To mark with stripes or lines to resemble ribbons.

Rib'bon-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Phalaris arundinacea*, a species of canary-grass with variegated leaves.

Rib'bonism, *n.* The principles of a secret association formed among Roman Catholics in Ireland towards the beginning of this century, the direct and immediate object of which was antagonism to the Orange Confederation, to which, in some respects, it bore considerable resemblance. From the absence of all statistical information, and from the rude and illiterate material out of which it was chiefly formed, it is impossible to offer any estimate of its number and extent.

Ribeauville, (*re'bo-verl,*) a town of France, dept. of Haut-Rhin, 6 m. S. of Schelestadt. *Manuf*. Calicoes. *Pop*. 7,500.

Ribe'ra, José, (called SPAGNOLETTO,) an eminent Spanish painter, born at Jativa, in Valencia, 1588. He was at first a pupil of Ribalto, but went early to Italy, and had for his master Caravaggio, whose bold naturalistic style was the model of his own. He visited Parma and Modena, and thence went to Naples, where the viceroy named him his painter. According to some accounts, he left his house suddenly in 1648, and was never again heard of. Others state that he d. at Naples, in 1656. His historical pictures are chiefly representations of martyrdoms, tortures, &c.; the genius of Spagnoletto, in fact, seemed to revel in scenes of horror and cruelty. *R.* was one of the three artists who conspired to secure to themselves the art patronage of Naples, expelling all competitors. Among his pupils were Luca Giordano, and Salvator Rosa.

Ribes, (*ri'beez,*) *n.* [An Arabic name, properly belonging to an acid-leaved species of *Rheum*, but which, for about two hundred years, has, by mistake, been applied to the Currant and Gooseberry tribe.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Grossulariaceæ*. Some of the species are remarkable for their agreeable and wholesome acid fruits, and are, on this account, much cultivated in our gardens. *R. grossularia* is the source of the numerous varieties of gooseberries, so much used, both in the ripe and unripe conditions, for tarts and puddings, for making wine, and for dessert. *R. rubrum* yields both red and white currants, and *R. nigrum*, black currants, or cassis. These are used for the same purposes as gooseberries, and are particularly adapted for making jams and jellies. An infusion of black currants is much used, under the name of *black-currant tea*, as a cooling drink in fevers.

Fig. 2260. — CURRANTS.

Rib'less, *a.* Without ribs.

Rib'roast, *v. a.* To beat soundly; — a burlesque word.

Rib'-supported, *a.* Supported by ribs.

Ric. [A. S.] A termination, signifying authority or jurisdiction over; originally, a rich, powerful, or valiant man.

Ricasoli, BELTINO, BARON, an Italian statesman, b. in Tuscany, 1809, and educated at Florence, early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860, and, in March, he filled an important post in the administration. After the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became prime-minister of the new kingdom of Italy, in which situation he endeavored to follow the policy of his predecessor, but, unable to secure the confidence of parliament, resigned the premiership, March 2, 1862, and was succeeded by Signor Rattazzi. He again acceded to power as prime-minister June 20, 1866, and retired in 1867.

Riccia, (*rit'cha,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Molise, 12 m. S.E. of Campo-basso; *pop*. 4,700.

Ricciaceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Crystal-wort family, an order of plants, alliance *Muscales*. DIAG. Spore-cases valveless, without operculum or slaters. — They are terrestial herbs of diminutive size, inhabiting mud or water, swimming or floating, usually annual. The plants are found in America, and at the Cape of Good Hope. Their uses are not known. The order includes 8 genera and 29 species.

Rice, *n.* [Fr. *riz*; Ger. *reiss*; Lat. and Gr. *oryza*.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Oryza*, order *Gramineæ*.

O. sativa, the Rice-plant, the grain of which is more largely used than any other cereal. *R.* is extensively cultivated in Italy, India, China, Japan, and America, chiefly in low grounds, near large rivers, which are liable to be annually inundated and enriched by the deposition of mud. In the South'nStates it has long been a staple commodity.— From 40 to 50 varieties of the rice-plant are known and cultivated in different countries. As an article of food rice appears to be less nutritive than the other cereal grains; it is of a binding nature; — hence its use in diarrhœa.

Fig. 2261. — RICE.

Spirit is sometimes distilled from the fermented infusion of rice; this spirit is frequently called *arrack*; but that name is properly applied only to spirit distilled from palm-wine. Starch of excellent quality for laundry purposes is now manufactured from rice.

Rice, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cannon and Zumbro rivers, and several lakes. *Surface*, mostly level or undulating; *soil*, generally fertile, producing large crops of wheat, corn, and oats. *Cap.* Faribault. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Rice, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Rice'-bird, Rice'-bunting, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The BOB-O-LINK, *q. v.*

Rice'borough, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Liberty co., abt. 32 m. S.S.W. of Savannah.

Rice City, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Kent co., abt. 19 m. W. by S. of Providence.

Rice Creek, in *Michigan*, enters the Kalamazoo River from Calhoun co.

Rice'-paper, *n.* The produce of the *Aralia papyrifera*, a low shrub, with large leaves, from Formosa, where it is wild and abundant. The trunk and branches resemble those of the elder. The pith, dried and rolled, or hammered, and pared by sharp knives, forms the paper. It is dyed of different colors, and large sheets are obtained by pressing the smaller pieces together. It is usually sold in small squares of about four inches, made up into packets of 100 each.

Rice-milk, *n.* Boiled milk, thickened with rice.

Rice'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Meadville.

Riceville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Pittsylvania co., abt. 150 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Rice'-weevil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CALANDRA.

Rich, *a.* [A. S. *ric, rice*; Sw. *rik*; Ger. *reich*; Fr. *riche.*] Abounding in money, cattle, goods, or land; wealthy; opulent. — Abundant in materials, or in valuable ingredients or qualities; precious; sumptuous; costly. — Yielding great quantities of anything valuable; fertile; fruitful. — Abounding with nutritious qualities; highly seasoned; abounding with a variety of delicious food. — Affording abundance; plentiful; as, a *rich* entertainment. — Vivid; strong; as, a *rich* color. — Full of beautiful scenery; abounding with elegant effects. — Full of sweet or harmonious sounds; as, *rich* music. — Affording entertainment; abounding in humor; as, a *rich* scene.

Richard I., King of England, surnamed the *Lion-hearted*, or *Cœur-de-Lion*, succeeded his father, Henry II., in 1189, at the age of thirty-two, his own disobedient conduct and rebellious practices having greatly hastened that event. He was born at Oxford, 1157. His reign commenced with a fearful riot and massacre of the Jews. In 1190, Richard joined the crusade with Philip Augustus of France, but, a division soon taking place between them, the two kings separated, Philip returning to France, and Richard remaining in the East, where he displayed the most impetuous valor against the celebrated Saladin, whom he defeated near Cæsarea, and, having made a truce, embarked in a small vessel, which was wrecked on the coast of Italy. He then travelled in disguise through part of Germany; but, being discovered by his enemy, Leopold, Duke of Austria, he was made prisoner, confined in a castle in the Tyrol, and bound with chains, but was at length ransomed by his subjects for 100,000 marks, and landed at Sandwich, in 1194, after which he was again crowned. Philip of France having, contrary to treaty, seized on part of Normandy, Richard invaded France with a large army, but peace was concluded in 1196; the truce was, however, a short one, for in 1199 war was again renewed, and Richard, in besieging the Castle of Chalus, in Aquitaine, received a wound from an arrow, of which he died in 1199. His character was strongly marked, presenting much to admire and much to condemn. He was of the bravest among the brave; frank, liberal, and often generous; at the same time, he was haughty, violent, unjust, and sanguinary; uniting, as Gibbon observes, "the ferocity of a gladiator to the cruelty of a tyrant." His talents were considerable, both in the cabinet and in the field; neither was he deficient in the art of poetry, as some of his compositions, preserved among those of the Troubadours, bear witness.

Fig. 2262. — FEMALE COSTUMES, (Reign of Richard I.)

RICHARD II., was the son of the renowned Edward, (the Black Prince,) and succeeded his grandfather, Edward III., at eleven years of age. This weak and unfortunate prince ascended the English throne in the year 1377. During his minority he evinced considerable ability, and displayed great promptitude in quelling the dangerous insurrection headed by Wat Tyler, in Smithfield, and, when that insurgent was slain by Walworth, Lord-Mayor of London, the young king, then about fifteen years of age, rode up to the irritated populace, and said, "Follow your king; I will be your leader and redress your grievances." The people, struck with astonishment, obeyed the call, and dispersed quietly to their own homes. When the government had thus quelled the revolt, no promises were kept, no grievances redressed, but, instead, more than 1,500 people were executed on the scaffold. The remainder of Richard's short reign was unfortunate. Discontents prevailed among the nobility, of which Henry, Duke of Lancaster, availed himself, and assumed the title of king. (See HENRY IV.) Richard was betrayed into his hands by the Earl of Northumberland, and, in 1399, he was taken to London and confined in the Tower, where, before the assembled magnates of the kingdom, he abdicated the throne. He is supposed to have been poisoned at Pontefract Castle in 1400.

RICHARD III., b. at Fotheringay Castle, Northamptonshire, 1453, was the brother of Edward IV., and created Duke of Gloucester. He caused his nephews, Edward V. and Richard, Duke of York, to be secretly murdered in the Tower; after which he was himself proclaimed king in 1483. The Duke of Buckingham, who had assisted him in his usurpation, subsequently conspired against him, but was taken prisoner and beheaded. Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., of the house of Lancaster, was abroad, but returned privately and landed at Milford, in Wales, where he was joined by a few followers, who soon increased. He then marched against Richard III., whom he encountered at Bosworth Field, where, after performing prodigies of valor, the king was slain, and the crown being found, it was placed on the head of Henry. The character of Richard III. has been most variously represented by different historians; Walpole declares that all the crimes attributed to him were mere fabrications. It is, however, certain that he was a man as unscrupulous as he was energetic and determined. Killed, 1485.

Rich'ardson, Dr. CHARLES, a modern English philologist, a. 1775. In 1805 he produced his *Illustrations of English Philology*, and subsequently undertook the lexicographical portion of the *Encyclopædia Britannica.* His greatest work was completed in 1837, under the title of *Richardson's Dictionary of the English Language*, which is, in many respects, superior to that of Dr. Johnson. D. 1865.

Richardson, SAMUEL, an English novelist, was born in 1689, in Derbyshire, and received his education at a common day-school. At the usual age he was bound apprentice to a London printer, and after the expiration of his time he worked as a compositor and corrector of the press for some years. At length he took up his freedom, and set up business for himself, first in a court in Fleet Street, afterwards in Salisbury Square, and became eminent in his profession. In 1740 he published *Pamela*, the popularity of which was so great, that it ran through five editions in one year, being recommended even from the pulpit. Two years later appeared the *Joseph Andrews*, of Fielding, written as a burlesque of the prolix details and high-flown moral sentiment of *Pamela.* In 1748, *Clarissa Harlowe* fully established the literary reputation of *R.*, and its pathos, its variety of character and minute development of the human heart, will cause it ever to be regarded as a work of genius. The *History of Sir Charles Grandison* appeared in 1753, and was received with great applause. Besides these works, *R.* published *Familiar Letters for the Use of Young People*, and *Æsop's Fables, with Reflections.* His *Correspondence* was published in 1804, with his *Life* by Mrs. Barbauld. He was pious and benevolent, but immensely vain, and lived surrounded by a circle of affectionate friends, mostly ladies, who valued him for his moral worth and amiable disposition. D. 1761.

Richardsonia, (*ritch'ard-so-ne-ă.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Cinchonaceæ. R. scabra*, or *brazi liensis*, contains the active principle *emetina* in its root, which is used in some parts as a substitute for the true ipecacuanha, under the names of *undulated*, *white*, and *amylaceous ipecacuanha.*

Rich'ardson's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters Rocky River from Anson co.—A post-village of Union co., abt. 167 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Rich'ardsonville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Edgefield dist., abt. 55 m. W. of Columbia.

Richardsonville, in *Virginia*, a village of Culpepper co., abt. 95 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Rich'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 114 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Rich'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Allegheny co., abt. 300 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Rich'elieu, ARMAND JEAN DU PLESSIS, CARDINAL, and DUKE DE, first minister of France under Louis XIII., was b. at Paris in 1585. Destined at first for the army, he turned to the church on his brother's resignation of the See of Luçon, studied theology at the college of Navarre, and was consecrated bishop of that see in 1607. He occupied himself with his episcopal functions, especially aiming at the conversion of Calvinists, till 1614, when he was chosen deputy to the state-general; and having attracted attention by his eloquence, he was charged to harangue the young king and was named almoner to the queen-mother, Marie de Medicis. Two years later he became secretary of state for war and foreign affairs. He had at this time the protection of the queen's favorite, the Marshal d'Ancre; after whose assassination, and the exile of the queen to Blois, he was banished from the court, first to his diocese, and then to Avignon, where he employed himself in writing theological works. He afterwards managed a formal reconciliation between the king and the queen; was created cardinal in 1622; and in 1624 took his place in the council of state as first minister, a post which he held for 18 years. He made himself absolute master of France, owning neither colleagues nor equals. His history for the rest of his life is the history of France, the government of which he chiefly contributed to make an absolute monarchy. In working out his policy, whether domestic or foreign, he was unscrupulous as to means. He broke the power of the nobility, put many of them to death, and imprisoned many more; he suppressed the Calvinists as a party in the state by his severe measures, and besieged and took Rochelle in 1628; while at the same time, to humiliate the house of Hapsburg, he aided the Protestants of Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. *R.* meanwhile, like some other despotic ministers, distinguished himself by a liberal patronage of letters and the arts. In 1635 he founded the French Academy; he greatly improved the royal printing-office; built the Palais Cardinal, since called Palais Royal, and rebuilt on a grander scale the Sorbonne. By the imposition of additional taxes he excited in his latter years general discontent, and conspiracies were formed to assassinate him; in one of them Cinq-Mars and De Thou were implicated, and both perished on the scaffold in 1642. The queen-mother died the same year in want and misery at Cologne. *R.* had lost by death four years before his friend and diplomatic agent, the Père Joseph; and the cardinal himself D. at Paris, December 4th, 1642, having recommended Cardinal Mazarin as his successor.

Fig. 2263. — CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

Rich'elieu, LOUIS FRANÇOIS ARMAND DU PLESSIS, DUKE DE, a marshal of France, descended from the same family as the Cardinal, was b. in 1696. After the death of Louis XIV., he was admitted into the court of the Regent; the Duke d'Orleans and he largely participated in its profligacy. He was sent to the Bastille in 1716, for fighting a duel with the Count de Gacé, and again in 1719, as an accomplice with the Spanish ambassador in a conspiracy against the Regent. He distinguished himself under Villars, and afterward at Kehl, Philipsburg, Dettingen, and Fontenoy; conquered Minorca, forced the Duke of Cumberland to submit to the capitulation of Klosterseven, and devastated the electorate of Hanover. In 1781, he obtained the rank of dean of the French marshals; and he concluded his long career, varied with acts of heroism and villany, in 1788.

Rich'elieu, a S.W. co. of Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 373 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence and Richelieu rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap* Sorel. *Pop.* 30,000.

Rich'elieu, SOREL, ST. JOHN, or CHAMBLY, a river of Lower Canada, rises in Lake Champlain, on the United States boundary, and flowing almost due N., joins the St. Lawrence River between the cos. of Richelieu and Vercheres. *Length*, abt. 80 m

Rich'elieu Islands, a small group of Lower Canada, in Lake St. Peter (or St. Pierre), an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Richelieu River.

Rich'es, *n. pl.* [A. S. and Fr. *richesse*; It. *ricchezza.*] Extensive possessions of lands, goods, or money; wealth; opulence; affluence.—Splendor; sumptuous appearance.

Rich'field, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Richfield, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Genesee co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Flint; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Richfield, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co., contains the post-village of Richfield Springs, abt. 75 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Richfield, in *Ohio*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* 369. — A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-village and township of Summit co., abt. 134 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Richfield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 23 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Rich'ford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Tioga co., abt. 140 m. W. by S. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,435. — A township of Otsego co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,831.

Richford, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Rich Hill, in *Ohio*, a township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rich Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Richibuc'to, a town and port of entry of Kent co., New Brunswick, on a river of the same name, which here forms an excellent harbor, abt 120 m. N.E. of St. John. It has an active trade, chiefly in lumber.

Rich'land, in *Arkansas*, a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Newton co.; *pop.* abt. 150. — A township of Phillips co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Searcy co.; *pop.* abt. 200.—A township of Washington co.; *pop* abt. 650.

Richland, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Stewart co., abt. 150 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Richland, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 310 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Wabash River, and Fox and Bonpas creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Olney. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.—A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A post-village of Sangamon co., abt. 12 m. N.W. by W. of Springfield.

Richland, in *Indiana*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A township of Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A post-village and township of Rush co., abt. 10 m. S.S.E. of Rushville; *pop.* abt. 2,269. — A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Whitley co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Richland, in *Iowa*, a township of Adair co.; *pop.* 144. — A township of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* 432. — A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* 763. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* 801. — A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* 321. — A township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* 47. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* 1,067. — A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* 663. — A township of Jones co.; *pop.* 832. — A post-village and township of Keokuk co., abt. 15 m. N. of Fairfield; *pop.* 1,478. — A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* 1,442. — A township of Tama co.; *pop.* 795. — A township of Wapello co.; *pop.* 1285. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* 1,428.

Richland, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Richland, in *Missouri*, a township of Gasconade co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-village of Greene co., abt. 10 m. N. by W. of Springfield.

Richland, in *New York*, a village and township of Oswego co., abt. 42 m. N.W. of Rome; *pop.* (1870) 3,975.

Richland, in *Ohio*, a N. central co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Huron River, and Black and Clear Forks of Walhonding River. *Surface*, level or gently undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Mansfield. *Pop.* abt. 50,000. — A township of Allen co.; *pop.* 2,139. — A village and township of Belmont co., abt. 14 m. W. of Wheeling, W. Virginia; *pop.* abt. 6,000. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A township of Darke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A twp. of Defiance co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100. — A township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A village and township of Logan co., abt. 125 m. N. by E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100. — A post-village of Richland co., abt. 16 m. N. by W. of Mansfield. — A township of Vinton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Wyandot co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Richland, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,600. — A township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Richland, in *S. Carolina*, a central dist. *Area*, abt. 465 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wateree, Broad, and Congaree rivers. *Surface*, somewhat hilly; *soil*, mostly very fertile. *Cap.* Columbia, which is also the seat of the State government. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Richland, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. co. *Area*, abt. 575 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wisconsin, Eagle, and Kickapoo rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Richland Centre, abt. 128 m. W.N.W. of Milwaukee. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Rich'land City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co., abt. 50 m. W. of Madison.

Rich'land Creek, in *Tennessee*, enters Elk River from Giles co.

Richland Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Rock Island.

Rich'landtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 105 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Rich'ly, *adv.* With riches; with opulence; with abundance of goods or estate; wealthily. — Plenteously; abundantly; amply. — Truly; really; abundantly; — used ironically; as, he *richly* deserved a beating.

Rich'man, in *Iowa*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* 301.

Rich'mond, a town of England, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 10 m. W. of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and celebrated for its picturesque beauty; *pop.* 10,921.

Richmond, a town of England, co. of York, on the Swale, 42 m. N.W. of York. *Manuf.* Paper, leather, and hardware. *Pop.* 5,000.

Richmond, a S. co. of Nova Scotia, comprising the islands of Cape Breton, Madame, and others adjoining. *Cap.* Arichat. *Pop.* 12,000.

Richmond, a village of Carleton co., Upper Canada, abt. 73 m. N.N.E. of Kingston; *pop.* 1,400.

Richmond, in *Georgia*, an E. co., adjoining S. Carolina. *Area*, abt. 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* Savannah River, and Brier, Butler's, MacBean's and Spirit creeks. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, in the vicinity of the streams, fertile. *Min.* Granite, slenite, and burratone. *Cap.* Augusta. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Richmond, in *Illinois*, a village of Brown co., abt. 70 m. W. by N. of Springfield. — A post-village and township of McHenry co., abt. 75 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Richmond, in *Indiana*, a village of Decatur co., abt. 55 m. S.E. of Indianapolis. — A town of Wayne co., abt. 68 m. E. of Indianapolis. It has numerous manufactories, chiefly of cotton and woollen goods, paper, flour, and iron. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Rich'mond, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Frankfort. It is a handsome and thriving place. *Pop.* abt. 1,500. Here, on Aug. 30, 1862, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, at the head of abt. 18,000 Confederate troops, attacked, and after a desperate encounter of three hours, totally defeated, a greatly superior Union army under Gens. M. D. Manson and William Nelson. The national loss was over 5,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners, among the last of whom was Gen. Manson.

Richmond, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Madison parish, abt. 300 m. N. of Baton Rouge.

Richmond, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., abt. 17 m. S. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Richmond, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and township of Berkshire co., abt. 150 m.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,091.

Richmond, in *Michigan*, a village of Allegan co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Allegan. — A post-township of Macomb co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Richmond, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Ray co., 150 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Richmond, in *N. Carolina*, a S. co., adjoining S. Carolina. *Area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin, Lumber, and Little Pedee rivers. *Surface*, level or undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Rockingham. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Richmond, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co.; *pop.* (1870) 886.

Richmond, in *New York*, an extreme S. co., comprising Staten Island, and bordering on New Jersey, Newark Bay, New York Bay, and Raritan Bay. *Area*, abt. 60 sq. m. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Richmond, a handsome post-village, abt. the centre of the island, and 160 m. S. by W. of Albany. *Pop.* (1870) 33,109.— A township of Ontario co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,022.

Richmond, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.— A township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Steubenville. — A village of Lake co., on Grand River, abt. 1 m. above its mouth.— A village of Ross co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Chillicothe.

Richmond, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.— A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A post-village of Northampton co., abt. 12 m. N. of Easton.— A former village of Philadelphia co., now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, on the Delaware River, abt. 4 m. N.E. of the State-House. It is also called Port Richmond.

Richmond, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* 2,064.

Richmond, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Fort Bend co., abt. 170 m. S.E. of Austin.

Richmond, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Chittenden co., abt. 23 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Richmond, in *Virginia*, an E. co. *Area*. abt. 140 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock River. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Warsaw. *Pop.* (1870) 51,087.

—A city and port of entry, cap. of Henrico co. and of the State of Virginia, on James River, about 150 m. from its mouth in Chesapeake Bay, and 105 S.S.W. of Washington. The situation of *R.* is very striking. The town is built on rising grounds of various shapes, descending to the eastward. The chief street is handsome and spacious, and there is a fine square, covering about 10 acres, planted with trees, and laid out in gravel-walks. In this square is the capitol, an elegant building on the model of the *Maison carrée* at Nîmes, erected shortly after the War of Independence. It has a statue of Washington, by Houdon. A public library has been established in the senate hall, which has also a portrait of Jefferson. Near it is the City Hall, a neat Doric structure. The churches are numerous, and one occupies the site of the theatre destroyed by fire, with great loss of life, in 1811. The Virginian armory, the penitentiary, and a new theatre, include the other chief objects of notice. The city is abundantly supplied with water from three reservoirs. *R.* is favorably situated for commerce. It stands at the head of the tide-water, in James River, and is connected by James River Canal with Buchanan, 175 m. distant, and by railways with Aquia Creek and Petersburg. It is, consequently, the natural depôt for the wheat, hemp, and other produce of a large extent of country. Immediately above the city are some falls, beyond which the river is navigable by boats for upwards of 200 m. The falls supply valuable water power, which is used to work flour, cotton, paper, and rolling mills. Richmond has also a cannon foundry, and tobacco factories. The suburb of Manchester is connected with Richmond by two bridges; and with some coal mines, 13 m. distant, by a railway. *R.* became the capital of the so-called Confederate States in July, 1861, and the Congress assembled July 20. The Nationals, under Gen. Kilpatrick and Col. Dahlgren, attempted to seize the city, March 1, 1864, but were repulsed with great loss. It was eventually taken April 3, 1865. (See CHICKAHOMINY.) *Pop.* (1870) 51,038.

Richmond, in *Wisconsin*, a township of St. Croix co; *pop.* abt. 500. — A township of Shawanaw co.; *pop.* abt. 400. — A post-village and township of Walworth co., abt. 49 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Richmond Dale, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ross co., abt. 13 m. S.E. of Chillicothe.

Richmond Factory, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Richmond co., abt. 10 m. S. of Augusta.

Richmond'ville, in *N. York*, a post-village and township of Schoharie co., abt. 48 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* 2,308.

Rich'ness, *n.* State of being rich.—Opulence; wealth. — Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulness.—Quality of abounding with something valuable; abundance of any ingredient or quality. — Abundance of nutritious qualities; repletion of high seasoning. — Profuseness of beautiful scenery, vividness, or whatever constitutes perfection. — Copiousness of imagery or striking ideas.

Rich'ter, JEAN PAUL FRIEDRICH, commonly called JEAN PAUL, a celebrated German humorist, a. at Wunsiedel, near Bayreuth, 1763. His father, a Lutheran village pastor, was so poor that his son's education was carried on with much difficulty; and, dying before Jean Paul reached the university, he left his family in great distress. The youth, bent on attaining scholarship, and intending at first to be a clergyman, struggled on for a while at Leipzig, often wanting bread; and in 1783 he found his way to the press with a work, the *Grönandische Prozessen*, which showed him to have already opened his peculiar vein. Another of his strange sketches, *An Extract from the Devil's Papers*, lay unpublished for several years, during which *J. P.* remained in the depths of penury. In 1793 he opened a school in the little town of Schwarzenbach, in his native province; and then also he attracted public applause for the first time, by the publication of *The Invisible Lodge*. Thus encouraged, he devoted himself entirely to authorship, poured forth his works with rapidity, and became one of the most celebrated among the German writers of his time. He shifted his residence often till 1803, and then settled at Bayreuth for the remainder of his life, which closed in 1825. *J. P.* wrote philosophical treatises, such as his *Levana, or the Theory of Education*, and the *Introduction to Æsthetics* (*Vorschule der Æsthetik*). But his fame rests on a kind of compositions which are almost, yet not quite, novels or romances. They unite narrative, description, and reflection; they pass from the wildest flights of grotesque and original humor to the depths of pathetic tenderness; they contain as much of striking thought as ever was embodied in any work of fiction, and as much of poetic imagination as ever was expressed in prose. His thinking is unsystematic, but often wonderfully suggestive as well as acute; and his style is entirely his own, and so eccentric, that his books are not less difficult for Germans than for foreigners. Among the works which fill his sixty volumes a few may be named:—*Hesperus; Quintus Fixlein; Biographical Diversions under the Skull of a Giantess; Flower, Fruit, and Thorn-Pieces; The Journey of the Regimental Chaplain Schmelzle; Titan; The Life of Fibel; The Comet, or Nicolaus Markgraf.*

Rich View, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Nashville.

Rich'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 18 m. S.W. of Canton.

Rich'wood, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Union co., abt. 44 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Richwood, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of Watertown.—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ricin'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *ricinus.*] Relating to, or procured from, castor-oil.

Ric'inus, *n.* [Lat., a tick, which its seed resembles.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. *R. communis* is the Palma Christi, or Castor-oil plant (Fig. 1036), a native of the E. and W. Indies and Florida. Castor-oil is obtained from the seeds, either by expression with or without the aid of heat, or by decoction, or sometimes by the aid of alcohol. Castor seeds, when taken whole, are extremely acrid, and have produced death; but the expressed oil is a mild and most efficient non-irritating laxative. Its valuable properties are principally owing to the presence of an acrid resin. The so-called *concentrated castor-oil*, which is sold in gelatine capsules, is adulterated with croton-oil, and hence may produce serious effects when administered in certain cases. The Palma Christi has been recently cultivated in Algeria for the purpose of feeding silk-worms on the leaves.

Rick, *n.* [A. S. *hreac*, from *racian.*] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, but commonly sheltered with a covering of some kind. — A small heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

—*v. a.* To pile up, as hay or corn.

Rick'ets, Rack'itis, *n.* [Gr. *rachites.*] (*Med.*) A disease of the bones, in which they are of unnatural softness, and become bent under the weight of the superincumbent parts of the body. It is confined to the young, and commonly makes its appearance between the first and third year. As soon as the weight of the body is thrown on the limbs, they become bent and twisted in the most extraordinary manner; the joints become enlarged, the chest and pelvis deformed, and the head large and swollen. The bones in this disease are found to be soft and cellular, and deficient in earthy matter. In addition to this, the muscles are always pale and weak, with other signs of general debility; besides which the brain and organs contained in the chest and abdomen are liable to suffer. The nature of this disease requires that its treatment be directed chiefly to strengthening the general constitution by a good and well-regulated diet, pure air, warm clothing, bathing, and such active exercise as may be borne without fatigue.

Rick'ety, *a.* Affected with rickets.—Weak; feeble in the joints; imperfect.

Rick'mansworth, a town of England, on the Chess, 10 m. from St. Albans. *Manuf.* Straw plait, paper, and flour. *Pop.* 5,000.

Rickreal, (*rik-re-awl'*,) in *Oregon*, a small river, flowing from the Coast Range E. into the Willamette River, abt. 3 m. S. of Salem.

Ricochet, (*rik-o-shay'*,) *n.* [Fr., ducks and drakes.] (*Gun.*) A term applied to the repeated rebounding of a

shot or shell. *R. firing* is a method of firing with small charges from pieces of ordnance elevated at small angles. It is very destructive in its nature, as the rebound causes the shot or shell to pass along a considerable space, almost on a level with the ground, destroying all that it meets with in its path. The practice of ricochet firing was first tried by Vauban at the sieges of Philipsburg and Mannheim, in 1683. According to his own letters, its success was very great on the first trial; but it was much greater at the siege of Ath, which was conducted by Vauban during the same war. From experiments made at Woolwich in 1821, it would appear that the best elevation of ordnance for ricochet firing is that in which the axis of the piece is directed at an angle varying from 0° to 9° above a line drawn from the chamber of the gun to the crest of the parapet over which the projectile is to pass. In the rifled ordnance now so much employed, the rotation of the shot causes it to be deflected immensely when it touches the ground, so that hitherto very little good *R.* practice has been made with them. However, the service of artillery is now so precise, that when guns in an enemy's work can be seen, they can be as readily dismantled by direct firing as by the ricochet.

—*v. a.* To operate on by ricochet firing.

Ri'cord, Philippe, a French physician, b. at Baltimore, Md., in 1800, went to Paris in 1820. He was almost immediately admitted as an *interne*; was attached successively to the *Hôtel Dieu*, under Dupuytren, and to *La Pitié*, under Lefranc, and was appointed, in 1831, Surgeon-in-chief to the *Hôpital des Vénériens of the South*, which position he held till Oct., 1860, when he retired. This appointment secured *R.* the special reputation which he enjoys for his knowledge and treatment of that class of diseases to which it relates. *R.* discovered a cure for varicocele, &c., for which he received, in 1842, the Monthyon prize. He has been a member of the Imperial Academy (section of Surgical Pathology) since 1850, and is attached, as consulting-surgeon, to the Dispensary of Public Health. By decree, July 28, 1862, he was appointed Physician-in-Ordinary to Prince Napoleon. He was promoted to the rank of Commander of the Legion of Honor Aug. 12, 1860, and has been decorated with numerous foreign orders. Among his various works may be named, *De l'Emploi du Spéculum* (1833); *De la Blennorrhagie de la Femme* (1834); *Emploi de l'Onguent Mercuriel dans le Traitement de l'Erésipèle* (1856); *Monographie du Chancre* (1837); *Traité des Maladies Vénériennes* (1838); *De l'Ophthalmie Blennorrhagique* (1842); *Clinique Iconographique de l'Hôpital des Vénériens* (1842-1851); and *De la Syphilisation et de la Contagion des Accidents Secondaires* (1853).

Rid, *v. a.* [A. S. *ahreddan*, or *hreddan*; Du. *redden*; Ger. *retten*, or *erretten*.] To liberate; to free; to deliver; to disencumber. — To make away; to remove by violence. (R.) — To dispatch; to get rid of. (R.)

To get rid of, to be freed from.

Rid'dance, *n.* A setting free; act of clearing away. — State of being free; disencumbrance.

Rid'der, *n.* The person who, or that which, rids.

Rid'dle, *n.* [A. S. *hriddel*, from *hriddan*, to free.] An instrument for separating grain from chaff.

—*v. a.* To separate, as grain from chaff, with a *riddle*. — To perforate with balls or shot; to make little holes in.

—*n.* [A. S. *rædelse*, from *ræda*, to read, conjecture, guess.] Something proposed for conjecture, or that is to be solved by guesswork; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition; an enigma. — Anything ambiguous or puzzling.

—*v. a.* To solve; to explain; to unriddle.

—*v. n.* To speak ambiguously or obscurely.

Rid'dler, *n.* One who speaks ambiguously, or in riddles.

Rid'dlingly, *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; secretly.

Ride, *v. n.* (*imp.* Rode; *pp.* Ridden.) [A. S. *ridan*; Ger. *reitan*; Sw. *rida*.] To be borne along in a chariot or other vehicle. — To be carried on horseback, or on any beast. — To be borne on or in a fluid. — To be supported in motion; to be upheld by something subservient; to sit. — To practise riding; to manage a horse well.

—*v. a.* To sit or to place one's self on, so as to be carried. —To control insolently at will.

—*n.* An excursion on horseback, or in a vehicle. — A road cut in a woods, or through a ground, for the amusement of riding; a drive; a riding.

Rideau, (*re-dō'*,) *n.* [Fr., a curtain.] (*Fort.*) A rising ground or elevation of earth, extending itself lengthwise on a plain, serving to shelter a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give some other advantage to the position.

Rid'er, *n.* One who rides, or is borne on a horse or other beast, or in a vehicle. — One who breaks or manages a horse. — An addition to a manuscript, or other document, inserted, after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill in Parliament.

(*Mining.*) A deposit of ore overlying the principal mineral.

(*Com.*) A traveller who carries patterns and samples; a commercial traveller; a riding-clerk. — *Wright.*

Rid'erless, *a.* Without a rider.

Ridge, (*rij,*) *n.* [A. S. *hric*, *hricg*, *hrycce*; Du. *rug*; Ger. *rücken*.] The back, or top of the back.

—A long, or continued, range of hills or mountains; the upper part of such a range; a steep elevation, eminence, or protuberance.

—A strip of ground thrown up by a plough, or left between furrows.

(*Arch.*) The upper angle of a roof; the intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle.

(*Fort.*) The uppermost part of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* Ridged,) (*rijd.*) To form into a ridge. "Bristles that *ridge* the back of chafed wild bears." — *Milton.*

—To wrinkle; to crease.

(*Agric.*) To form into ridges with the plough, as soil.

Ridge, in *Ohio*, a township of Van Wert co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Wyandot co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Ridge'-band, *n.* (Known also as Ridge-rope, Ridge-stay, and Ridger.) That part of a horse's harness which passes over the saddle, and serves to support the shafts of a cart, &c.

Ridge'bury, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 35 m. W. by N. of New Haven.

Ridgebury, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Ridgebury, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Ridge Farm, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Vermillion co., abt. 16 m. S. of Danville.

Ridge'field, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Fairfield co., abt. 35 m. N. of New Haven; *pop.* (1870) 1,910.—Samuel P. Goodrich, the celebrated "Peter Parley," was b. in this village, in 1793.

Ridgefield, in *Ohio*, a township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Ridgel, (*rij'l,*) *n.* See Ridgil.

Ridgelet, (*rij'let,*) *n.* A small ridge.

Ridgely, (*rij'lee,*) in *Illinois*, a village of Madison co., abt. 61 m. S. by W. of Springfield.

Ridge'-pole, *n.* (Also called Ridge-plate or Ridge-piece.) (*Arch.*) The timber or beam forming the ridge of a roof, and into which the rafters are secured.

Ridge-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope on shipboard, serving to keep persons from falling overboard, or to secure an awning.

Ridge'ville, in *Alabama*, a village of Butler co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Ridgeville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Union City.

Ridgeville, in *Ohio*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* 760. — A township of Lorain co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A village of Monroe co., abt. 33 m. N.E. of Marietta. — A post-village of Warren co., abt. 38 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati.

Ridgeville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Colleton dist., abt. 31 m. N.W. of Charleston.

Ridgeville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Ridge'way, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Guthrie co., abt. 48 m. W. of Des Moines.

Ridgeway, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Osage co., abt. 17 m. S.E. of Topeka; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Ridgeway, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Adrian; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ridgeway, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 58 m. N.N.E. of Raleigh.

Ridgeway, in *New York*, a post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* (1870), 5,096.

Ridgeway, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Bellefontaine.

Ridgeway, or Ridoway, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village, cap. of Elk co., abt. 160 m. N.W. of Harrisburg. It was laid out in 1843, and is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* abt. 1,100.

Ridgeway, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Fairfield dist., abt. 24 m. N. of Columbia.

Ridgeway, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Iowa co., abt. 32 m. W. by S. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 3,560.

Ridgil, Ridgling, (*rij'il,*) also Redgil, *n.* [Prov. Ger. *rigler*, a half-castrated cock.] The male of any animal half gelt.

Ridg'ingly, *adv.* So as to form ridges.

Ridgy, (*rij'y,*) *a.* Having a ridge, or ridges; rising in a ridge; as, *ridgy* waves.

Rid'icule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ridiculus*, laughable — *rideo*, *resum*, to laugh at.] The expression of laughter, generally accompanied with some degree of contempt; wit of that species that excites laughter; remarks designed to excite derisive mirth; derision; banter; raillery; badinage; mockery; satire; persiflage; satirical merriment; as, to hold a person up to *ridicule*. — That kind of writing which excites derisive or contemptuous laughter, and which is not strictly *burlesque*.

—*v. a.* To expose to ridicule or derision; to laugh with expression of contempt; to treat with sarcastic or satirical merriment; to deride; to banter; to rally; to mock; to cover with badinage; as, to *ridicule* a shallow-brained Quaker.

Ridicul'er, *n.* One who ridicules or bantera.

"The *ridiculer* shall only make himself ridiculous." *Lord Chesterfield.*

Ridic'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *ridiculus*; It. *ridicoloso*.] That may justly excite laughter with contempt or derision; indicrous; laughable; droll; absurd; preposterous; odd; as, a *ridiculous* remark, *ridiculous* manners, notions, or dress. — Involving ridicule. (R.)

Ridic'ulously, *adv.* In a manner provoking or exciting derisive laughter; oddly; absurdly; preposterously; as, a woman *ridiculously* conceited.

Ridic'ulousness, *n.* Quality of being ridiculous; absurdness.

Rid'ing, *a.* Used in, or pertaining to, riding; employed to travel on any occasion; as, a *riding* apparitor. — Adapted for equestrian exercise; as, a *riding* horse.

(Note. *Riding* forms sundry self-explaining compounds; as, *riding*-cape, *riding*-habit, *riding*-whip, &c.)

—*n.* Act of one who rides; as, to take a *riding*. — In England, a district visited by an officer; as, an excise-man's *riding*; — more frequently abbreviated *ride*. — A road cut in a wood, or through a park or pleasure-ground, for the diversion of riding therein; — more frequently called *ride*.

—[From A. S. *trithing*, or *triding*, third part.] In England, the term given to the three divisions of the county of York, viz., the North *Riding*, East *Riding*, West *Riding*.

Rid'ing-bitts, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Massive frames of wood or iron, round which the cable is coiled on shipboard when a ship rides at anchor. The bitts are bolted through two decks. Large vessels have two pairs, smaller craft one pair. In merchant-ships of inconsiderable tonnage, the windlass is made to do duty for riding-bitts.

Rid'ing-clerk, *n.* In England, one of the six clerks in Chancery.

Rid'ing-days, *n. pl.* Days of predatory excursion by moss-troopers or mounted horsemen; days of raid or foray.

Rid'ing-hood, *n.* A hood worn by female equestrians.

Rid'ing-house, Rid'ing-school, *n.* A place where the art of riding is taught or practised.

Rid'ing-mas'ter, *n.* A male instructor in the art of riding.

(*Mil.*) In the British army, a commissioned officer in regiments of cavalry and brigades of artillery. He holds the relative rank of *lieutenant*.

Rid'ing-mis'tress, *n.* An instructress in equestrianism.

Rid'ing-school, *n.* See Riding-house.

Rid'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Ri'dott, or Ridotts, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Stephenson co., abt. 110 m. N.W. by W. of Chicago.

Ridot'to, *n.* [It., from L. Lat. *reductus*, a retreat.] A favorite public Italian entertainment, consisting of music and dancing; — held generally on fast eves.

—*v. n.* To attend ridottos. (R.)

Rie'gelsville, or Riedle's Mills, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Trenton.

Rienzi, (*re-ain'dzi,*) Nicola Gabrini, the Roman liberator, b. about 1310. He was of obscure birth; but having received an excellent education, which he improved by a strong will and vigorous understanding, he was sent by his fellow-citizens to Clement VI., at Avignon, in order to prevail upon that pontiff to return to Rome. His eloquence pleased the Pope, though it did not persuade him; and Rienzi on his return formed the design of making himself master of Rome, with the title of *tribune*. Having gained a considerable number of partisans, he entered the Capitol, harangued the people, and elevated the standard of liberty. He designed to unite the whole of Italy into one great republic, with Rome for its capital. For some time he was successful, his government was popular, and even Plutarch wrote in his favor, comparing him to Brutus. But at length a conspiracy was formed against him; and having lost the popular favor by his arrogance and tyranny, he was compelled to seek safety in flight, but was taken and cruelly put to death, 1352.

Riet'bok, *n.* [Ger. *ried*, reed, and *bock*, buck.] (*Zoöl.*) An African species of antelope, *Eleotagus arundinaceus*.

Rieti, (*re-ai'te,*) a town of central Italy, prov. of Perugia, on the Velino, 42 m. N.E. of Rome. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 12,000.

Riev'er, *n.* A raider; a marauder; a forayer.

Rifacimento, (*re-fa'i-ment-o,*) *n.* [It., re-establishment.] (*Lit.*) A work or treatise, the materials of which have not been derived from original sources, or are collected for the first time.

Rife, *a.* [A. S. *ryf*; Ger. *rief*, ripe, mature; W. *rhwy*, superfluity.] Prevalent; common; prevailing; abounding; as, the plague was then *rife* in Hungary, discontent is *rife* among the people, &c.

Rife'ly, *adv.* Prevalently; frequently; abundantly.

Rife'ness, *n.* State of being rife; prevalence; frequency.

Riff-raff, *n.* [It. *ruffa-raffa*.] The rabble; the mob; the dregs or scum of society; the canaille.

Rifle, (*rī'fl,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *rifler*, to spoil, to ransack, from L. Lat. *rieflare*, to ravage, from A. S. *reaflan*, to spoil, to plunder.] To seize and bear away by force; to snatch away and carry off.

"Till time shall *rifle* every youthful grace."—*Pope.*

—To rob; to pillage; to plunder; to ransack; as, a foot-pad waylaid him and *rifled* his pockets.

Ri'fle, *n.* [Ger. *reifeln*, to channel, to flute, dimin. of *reifen*, to groove.] A gun, or small-arm, about the usual size of a musket, the inside of whose barrel is *rifled*, that is grooved, or formed with spiral chambers. — A sharpening instrument, or whetstone, for a scythe.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) A regiment of soldiers armed with rifles; as, the Queen's Own *Rifles*.

—*v. a.* To groove; to channel; to flute; — particularly, to groove internally with spiral channels; as, to *rifle* the bore of a gun, or the tube of a musket.

Rifled ordnance, Rifled fire-arms. During the 17th century rifled arms came into use in several countries on the continent of Europe, and were, in particular, employed by the French carabineers in 1692. Of the ancient pieces still in existence, a rifled cannon of 13 grooves, bearing date 1664, and with the breech secured by means of a screw, is preserved at Berlin, while another at Munich possesses 8 grooves, with a bore of about 2 inches, and both are of such a size as to lead to the conclusion that the projectiles employed must have been leaden balls; but the principle would appear never to have been extended to guns of large calibre, whose chief service was for bombarding, for which balls of soft metal are without doubt unsuitable. Probably on this account it was that the English so sparingly used rifled ordnance during the American Revolutionary war. It is known, however, that they had 2-pounder pieces, which, with a range of 1,300 yards, gave a lateral deflection of only 2 feet, far surpassing in range and accuracy any other pieces of that period. It is also stated that they even used elongated bullets, and had employed conical

bullets as far back as the siege of La Rochelle, in 1627. Still the smooth-bore continued almost exclusively in use in Europe for small-arms as well as heavy guns. Arms of this character were more readily loaded, and consequently more rapid discharges were kept up with them, which seems to have been considered peculiarly important at that time, when it was not the general custom in warfare to take exact aim in firing. During the war of the Revolution, rifle corps were organized in the American army, and their effective use of the rifle, then for the first time practically adopted in military operations, gave to the foreign troops who encountered them ample evidence of its efficiency. From that time the *R.* began to be introduced into European armies, and, toward the close of the last century, a few German and English battalions were equipped with this class of weapon. Napoleon I., however, discouraged their use among his troops, and hence they were not considered of much value by other European powers. The Swiss alone in Europe fully appreciated their good qualities, and the backwoodsmen of America clung to the rifle as their most cherished arm. Rifled fire-arms may be said to date from about the commencement of the 17th cent., when an ingenious gunsmith of Nüremburg, called Koster, first proposed grooving the bore of a musket, and making these grooves describe a circle, or indeed more than a circle, between the breech and the muzzle. The ball was also cast larger than the bore, so that it might forcibly receive indentations caused by the grooves in the act of loading. It was not long before those who used weapons of this description found that their bullets attained far greater accuracy than when fired from a smooth-bore. Nearly a century, however, elapsed before the true reason of this was discovered by Benjamin Robins, an Englishman, who, in 1742, showed that the spinning of a rifle-ball, like the rotary motion of an arrow, kept the axis of either in the same direction throughout their flight. After the system of rifle grooving had been adopted, nearly 200 years elapsed before any important change was made in the construction of the rifle. In 1826, however, a Frenchman, M. Delvigoe, invented a chamber for the powder of smaller diameter than the rest of the barrel, and opening into this by a square shoulder all round the bore. The ball, of such size as would drop freely down, being introduced into the muzzle and resting on the shoulder, was then rammed by a heavy ramrod till the lead was forced into the grooves. This form was tried for some years by the French army in Algeria, but was eventually abandoned in consequence of the liability of the piece to become foul by the powder lodging upon the shoulders. In 1842 Col. Thonvenin substituted for the depressed chamber a steel stem, which projected into the barrel far enough to contain the charge of powder around it, and it was solid enough to afford a firm support to the ball, which, being dropped down upon it, was hammered by the ramrod as in the other case. Delvigne then invented a conical bullet, with a cylindrical extension for its base, and also a ramrod hollowed at the end to fit the point of the bullet. This piece is the *carabine-à-tige* of the French, and is still employed by their infantry, though partially subject to the same objections as Delvigne's chambered rifle. (See CARABINE-À-TIGE.) The next improvement in the rifle was that effected by Capt. Minié, in 1847 (see MINIÉ). Next came the *Zündnadelgewehr* of the Germans (see NEEDLE-GUN), the English Enfield, Whitworth, and Jacob rifles, and the American Snider. (See JACOB RIFLE, WHITWORTH RIFLE.) *The Snider-converted Enfield rifle*, which has now supplanted the former kinds of arm in the English infantry service, is a simple, safe, and comparatively cheap weapon. In this country, the breech-loading pieces may be included in three varieties. The first is the *revolver*, of which Colt's is the best known (see REVOLVER). The next is the *hinge* variety, which includes the rifle invented by Gen. Burnside of the U. S. army, and many others which differ only in the manner in which a portion of the breech or the barrel is made to turn upon a hinge or pivot, so as to present the chamber for receiving the cartridge. A third variety, including several important rifles, are constructed on the *slide* system. The Prussian needle-gun is made on this plan. So, also, is the American carbine known as *Sharps' rifle*, a very effective piece invented by Mr. Sharps of Philadelphia. The breech of this is secured by a sliding block of metal, or *cut-off*, which being drawn down near the yard, exposes a cavity on the upper side leading into the bore. The cartridge is introduced, and the block is pushed up, cutting off the rear end of the cartridge. The *Greene carbine* also belongs to the slide system. It is provided with 2 triggers. By pulling the forward one the barrel is unlocked from the breechling, when a twist to the left and a forward pull cause it to slide on a pivot, so that the cartridge may be introduced; the barrel is then immediately returned and locked by a reverse motion. The chamber for the charge contains a sliding-tube, with its bore in the breech-end contracted, so as to present a levelled or conical surface or shoulder. The force of the explosion acting against this, throws the tube back, greatly adding to the tightness of the joint. This, like other rifles employed in the U. S. service, is provided with the *Maynard primer*, which is a detonating pill, or small dot, numbers of which are attached in succession upon a flexible tape-like holder, which is coiled up in the breech of the piece, and brought forward with each cocking of the lock, presenting a pill upon the end of the nipple. In the Greene carbine, the lower end of the nipple tube is extended a little way forward of the breech, so that when the barrel is returned to its place the cartridge is punctured by this tube, which then terminates in the midst of the powder. Other improved American arms are the *Remington rifle*, and the *Ward-Burton breech-loading rifle*, originally the invention of Mr. Bethel Burton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and since greatly developed and improved by Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward. It is constructed on the bolt, or needle-gun, system, and is operated by holding the piece in the left hand below the lower band, in the position known in the manual for muzzle-loading arms as *prime*, and seizing the handle of the breech with the right hand, nails uppermost. The breech is then opened by turning the handle up and withdrawing it to its full extent of motion, a cartridge taken from the pouch with the right hand and dropped bullet-end to the front in the now open receiver, and the breech closed by reversing the motions required to open it. By the motion of opening the breech to reload, the empty cartridge-shell will be ejected. The breech, however, may be closed during the act of raising the gun to the position of aim. A manual to load and fire by command in six motions may thus be readily devised. Practically, to load and fire requires but four motions. In Fig. 2264, representing this gun, *b* shows the enlargement of the cover-slide; *C*, the cover-slide; D, recoil-block, in one piece; *d*, ejector; d^2, projection for receiving the shock of the

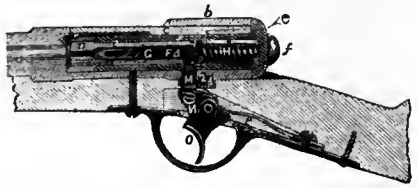


Fig. 2264. — WARD-BURTON BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

recoil and steadying the finger; E, steady pin, forming a portion of D, the recoil-block; *e*, turning stud; F, breech-pin sleeve; *f*, handle of the same in one piece; f^2, stud withdrawing firing-pin; G, hammer and firing-pin in one piece; *g*, inclined shoulder on the same; g^1, cocking shoulder; g^2, cam groove in connection with f^2, *e*, and g^3, withdrawing firing-pin from contact with cartridge; g^4, rotating stud; H, main-spring; K, extractor; L, slot in breech-pin sleeve; *m*, safety notch in the same; N, slot in trigger; O, trigger; P, trigger spring. The piece, altogether, consists of 15 pieces, which, with some addition to its cost, might be reduced to 11 pieces. This rifle has been fired 25 times per minute, and 17 shots have been placed in the same time in a target 12 × 12 inches in size, at a distance of 50 yards. It has been submitted to the severest tests of rusting, has been filled with sand and dirt, and thoroughly tried with defective cartridges, without in the least affecting its perfect working. The machinery required for the manufacturing of the breech mechanism of these rifles is simple, and cheaper, it is claimed, than any other known; in fact, the parts can be made with ease in any shop having a lathe and scraper. This rifle was satisfactorily tested before the New York State Board in 1867; Massachusetts State Board in 1868; the Naval Board in 1869; and in April, 1870, before the Army Board in session at St. Louis, Mo. — *Rifled ordnance.* The object of rifling a gun of heavy calibre is to give the projectile a rotation round an axis coincident with that of the bore. This insures greater accuracy of fire. If a *spherical* projectile be employed, no other advantages follow; but if an *elongated* projectile be used, as it can be when thus given, a rotation round its longer axis, not only is accuracy increased, but we gain all the other advantages due to this form. Elongated projectiles have, therefore, entirely superseded spherical projectiles for rifled guns. The groove of a rifled gun is simply a portion of the thread of a female screw with a long pitch. If A B C be a right-angled triangle (1, Fig. 2265), in which B C equals the circumference of the bore of the gun, and A B the length of the bore — suppose the triangle A B C wrapped round the surface of the bore (2, Fig. 2265), then A C is the *helix* of curve of the groove. But in most rifled guns the *twist*, or inclination of the grooves, is much less than one turn in the length of the bore, and is measured in terms of the length in which one turn is completed. When A C in a straight line, as (1, Fig. 2265), the twist is *uniform*; but if A C be curved, as in 3, Fig. 2265, the groove will have an *increasing* or *gaining* twist, the *angle of twist*, C A B, becoming greater towards the muzzle. In this case the projectile is easily started, gaining a greater velocity of rotation as it proceeds towards the muzzle of the gun. The conditions which a rifled cannon should fulfil are: (1) to insure accuracy of fire; (2) to give as high velocity as possible; (3) to remain uninjured by much work; (4) to be simple in construction. To insure accuracy of fire, a rotatory motion must be given to the projectile round an axis coincident with that of the bore; the axis of the shot must be stable on leaving the piece; and the shot must have sufficient velocity of rotation (depending on its form, length, and weight,) to counteract the tendency which it has to turn over. To give the projectile a high velocity, the gun must be able to stand a large charge of powder; and in order to do this, remaining uninjured, a very strong construction is required. This strength will depend on the quality of the metal used, on its being distributed so as best to resist the strains to which the different parts are subjected, and on the method of rifling, not exerting undue strain on the gun. The construction should be so simple that the gun may be easily and rapidly worked, and not liable to derangement. *Breech-loading* and *muzzle-loading* ordnance have each their advocates. The advantages of the former are that a projectile of larger diameter than the bore can be used, and so its axis will be perfectly stable; that the gun can be loaded when run up (the gunners being thus less exposed), and can be easily examined and cleaned; and that a shot is sure to be *home*. Their disadvantages, as compared with muzzle-loading guns, are that the construction is necessarily more complicated; with large guns the breech-loading apparatus is heavy; and they are weaker, weight for weight. Wrought-iron and steel are the metals now almost universally employed for rifled guns. Wrought-iron is exceedingly tough, and not liable to snap or to fly into destructive pieces, but it is rather too soft for the bore of a gun, and it is very difficult to obtain thoroughly sound forgings of great size. Cast-steel, well hammered, is hard and elastic, but is liable to snap without warning, and fly into pieces; it is rendered harder and tougher by being tempered in oil, but there is great difficulty in obtaining large castings of thoroughly uniform quality. Steel is also very expensive. In the U. States, we have a great variety of rifled ordnance, although the naval authorities still favor cast-iron smooth-bored guns of large calibre. Some 20-inch guns have been made in this country, a pair of which are fitted to the "Puritan" iron-clad, a park of them being also in readiness for land-service; but these will only stand comparatively small charges, although by a method of cooling from the interior, invented by Rodman, greater strength is obtained in the cast-iron of which they are made. The rifled Parrott guns, which are made of cast-iron strengthened with wrought-iron hoops, were of much service during the late war, though several cases of bursting occurred. (See PARROTT GUN.) A committee on ordnance some time ago recommended the *Ames gun*, which is built up of wrought-iron. No breech-loading system is, however, in favor in the U. States, the plan generally adopted being, as in the Parrott gun, a ring of brass at the base of the projectile, which is expanded by the gas into the grooves, or, as in the Schenkel system, a papier-mâché detached wad, which takes the rotation, and transfers it to the projectile. The various descriptions of rifled guns belonging to this country will be found elsewhere noted under their respective heads. In England, the Whitworth, Armstrong, Blakely, and Lancaster guns (all of which see), are held in high estimation, as, also, improved kinds, such as the Palliser, Mackay, and Fraser guns. The French field-guns are of bronze; the *canon de 4-rayé*, which is their general service field-gun, has the same calibre as the old brass 4-pounder; it has 6 deep grooves, and the projectile has 2 rows of *studs*. Their heavy guns are principally cast-iron hooped with steel, and muzzle-loaders, with a gaining twist applied to the system above-described. The Austrian field-guns are bronze muzzle-loaders, and the projectiles are covered with tin and zinc of the same shape as the bore, but 1-12 of an inch less in diameter. They have lately made a number of breech-loading cast-iron field-guns for siege and garrison purposes, on the old Prussian system, the *Kolben verschluss* of Wahrendorff. The Prussians have a few 24-pounder breech-loaders on their new system (Krainer's), throwing shell weighing about 60 lbs.; for field-guns, they have entirely adopted the breech-loading system and steel guns. The latter are cast and hammered by Krupp, of Essen, and afterwards bored and rifled at Spandau, near Berlin. Krupp's system, which is both simple and strong, has been partially adopted by many European states, especially Russia. Turkey principally uses the Armstrong gun. See REMINGTON GUN, in addition to the others already specified.

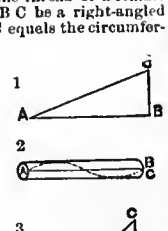


Fig. 2265.

Ri'fleman, *n.*; *pl.* RIFLEMEN. A civilian or soldier armed with a rifle; a sharpshooter; as, to send out *riflemen* as skirmishers.

Ri'fle-pit, *n.* (*Mil.*) A pit or trench dug for the shelter of sharpshooters. Rifle-pits are usually about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, forming, with the earth thrown out in front of them, cover for two men. There is, generally, a loop-hole on the top of the breast-work, made by placing two sand-bags with a third resting on them, so as to cover the head and shoulders of the rifleman.

Ri'fler, *n.* One who rifles; a foot-pad; a robber: a thief.

Rift, Reft, *n.* (*pp.* of BIVE, *q. v.*) An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure; a crevice. — A ford in a stream; a crossing-place.

—*v. a.* To rive; to split; to cleave; as, to *rift* a tree.

—*v. n.* To be riven; to burst open; to split, as, *rifted* rock. — To poop; to belch; to break wind. (Prov. Eng.)

Rig, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RIGGED, (*rigd.*) [A. S. *wrigan*, to cover, clothe.] To clothe; to dress; to apparel; — particularly, in an odd, or a quaint or fanciful manner. — To accoutre; to fit with tackling; to furnish with gear or apparatus; as, to *rig* a purchase.

To rig a ship. (*Naut.*) To fit the standing and running rigging to their respective masts and yards.

—*n.* Dress; apparel; — particularly, odd, quaint, or fanciful attire; as, a man-o-war's man's *rig*.

(*Naut.*) The peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel: thus the terms *ship rig*, barque *rig*, schooner *rig*, &c., imply the masts and sails of such vessels irrespective of the hull. — A woman of loose morals; a wanton: a prostitute. — A frolic; an antic; a sportive trick: a practical joke.

To run the rig, to play a sportive trick, or practical joke.

To run the rig on or *upon*, to practise a sportive trick, &c., upon; as, don't *run the rigs upon* me.

—*v. n.* To trick; to frolic; to play practical jokes upon; also, to banter; to chaff; as, to be *rigged* concerning one's sweetheart.

Riga, a city of European Russia, and the capital of Livonia, situate about 9 miles from the sea, in a large plain on the Dwina, or Duna, which is here, in summer, crossed by a bridge of pontoons, 25 miles from Mittau; Lat. 56° 5′ 1″ N., Lon. 24° 7′ 45″ E. During the winter the river is crossed on the ice. The town stands on the right, the suburbs on the left bank of the river. Without being a regular fortress, Riga has considerable strength. The entrance of the river is guarded from maritime attacks by the fortress of Dunamunde. Of the public buildings, the principal are the Town-house, the Exchange, the House of Assembly for the states or representatives of Livonia, the arsenal, the hospital of St. George, and the Catharinehof, a public library, academy, cabinet of natural history, an observatory, and a society of Lithuanian literature. The church of St. Peter is remarkable for its fine tower, commanding a magnificent view of the harbor. The export trade is chiefly managed by English and Scottish houses; the principal articles being timber, flax, hemp, and corn. The manufactures are insignificant. *Pop.* 102,043.

Ri'ga, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Riga, in *New York*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,133.

Riga, (Gulf of,) an inlet in the N.E. of the Baltic Sea, between the coasts of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia. It is 100 m. long from N. to S. and 70 m. broad. The Dwina is the principal river that flows into it. The navigation is dangerous, owing to sandbanks.

Rigadoon', *n.* [Fr. *rigandon*, from *ric-din-don*, the refrain of an old dancing-song.] (*Dancing.*) A lively dance, — for a long time out of fashion, — performed by one couple, and somewhat resembling a jig or reel.

Ri'gel, *n.* (*Astron.*) Same as REGEL, *q. v.*

Rig'ger, *n.* One who rigs or dresses; — especially, one whose occupation is to fit the rigging and apparel of a ship.

(*Mech.*) A wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim, moved by a leather band.

Rig'ging, *n.* Dress; apparel; as, to buy new *rigging*. (Colloq.)

(*Naut.*) The system of cordage and tackling by which the masts are supported and the sails extended, taken in, or arranged to the disposition of the wind. It is consequently divided into *standing rigging* and *running rigging*. The standing rigging is that which is used to sustain the masts, and remains in a fixed position, as the *shrouds*, *stays*, and *back-stays*; the running rigging is that which is fitted to arrange the sails, by passing through different blocks, to various places about the masts, yards, shrouds, &c., as the *braces*, *sheets*, *halyards*, *clew-lines*, &c.

Rig'ging-loft, *n.* The room, or rooms, in which rigging for ships is prepared and tested.

Rig'gle, *v. a.* Written more correctly WAIGGLE, *q. v.*

Righi, (The,) (*re'ge,*) a mountain of Switzerland, canton of Schwyz, 5 m. from Schwyz. *Height*, 5,905 feet.

Right, (*rīt,*) *a.* [A. S. *riht*, *geriht*; Ger. *recht*; Lat. *rectus*, straight.] Straight; not crooked; as, a *right* line; — hence, by implication, most direct; shortest; as, the *right* way from Boston to New York. — Erect; upright; perpendicular; not oblique; as, *right* ascension. — Hence, by analogy, upright in mind or morals; according to the standard of truth and justice, or the will of God; just; true; not swerving or deviating; corresponding with truth and duty; — opposed to *wrong*. — Fit; suitable; becoming; proper; as, to put the *right* man in the *right* place. — Passing a judgment according to truth; correct; not mistaken or wrong; lawful. — Denoting truth, reality, genuineness, or actuality; unquestionable; veritable; as, he knew he was *right*. — Most happy, favorable, efficacious, or convenient; as, the *right* side of anything. — Not left, but its opposite; most convenient, expert, or dexterous; as, one's *right* hand, as being more apt or useful of the two. — Orderly; well regulated; properly placed, disposed, or adjusted; suitably performed; as to do a thing in the *right* way. — Being on the right hand of a person whose face is toward the embonchure of a river; as, the *right* bank of the Mississippi. — Denoting the side which was designed to go or be worn outward; as, the *right* side of a garment.

(*Geom.*) A term applied to certain figures which are deemed to be the simplest of their kind; straight; perpendicular from a base; possessing an upright axis, as, a *right* angle.

At right angles, so as to form a right angle, as when one line intersects another perpendicularly. — *On the right*, on the same side as the right hand. — *Right and left*, on all sides; in all directions; as, to spend money *right and left*. (Colloq.) — *Right angle.* (*Geom.*) An angle formed by two straight lines, which intersect each other in such a way as to divide the whole angular space around their point of intersection into four equal parts. — *Right ascension.* (*Astron.*) See ASCENSION. — *Right cone*, *right cylinder*, *right prism*, *right pyramid*, a cone, cylinder, prism, or pyramid, the axis of which is perpendicular to the plane of the base. — *Right* or *left side*, *extreme right*, *extreme left*, terms derived from certain legislative assemblies, where the adherents of government occupy the *right* side of the chamber, and the party in opposition the *left*.

(NOTE. *Right* is often used in an elliptic sense for *it is right*, *you are right*, &c.; as, "*Right*, cries his lordship." — *Pope.*)

Right, *adv.* In a right manner; — particularly, in a right or straight line; directly; immediately; as, he walked *right* ahead of me. — According to any rule of art. — According to fact, truth, or reality; as, to repeat a lesson *right*. — Consonant to the will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; as, to act *right*. — In a great or considerable degree; very; as, *right* noble. *right* happy, *right* fit, &c. — Exceedingly; very; superiorly; — used as a prefix to titles; as, the *right* honorable gentleman, the *right* reverend father in God, the *right* worshipful master. — Positively; veritably; actually; really; as, I am *right* sure about it.

Right away, *right off*, at once: straightway; on the spur of the moment; immediately; as, let this be done *right away*. (An American colloquialism.)

Right, *n.* That which is right, straight, or correct; as, (1.) The direct course; conformity to the divine or moral law; accordance with the standard of truth or justice; obedience to lawful authority, divine or human; adherence to duty; freedom from guilt or error. — (2.) That which is due, just, or proper; justice; integrity; uprightness; as, to do *right* by one. — (3.) Conformity with truth or fact; freedom from error or falsehood; adhesion to veracity or authenticity.

"He can't be wrong whose life is to the *right*." — *Pope.*

—That which is claimable; as, (1.) Just claim; legal title; ownership; as, *rights* have corresponding duties. —(2.) Legal power or authority; as, a magistrate has the *right* to sentence a criminal. — (3.) Just claim by courtesy, customs, or the principles of civility and decorum. — (3.) Just claim by prescription, prerogative, or sovereignty; as, "The *right* divine of kings to govern wrong." *Pope.* — (4.) Immunity, privilege, or prescription granted by authority. — (5.) Legal power of exclusive possession or enjoyment; title; interest; ownership; share.

"They made a digest of nonsense, called the *Rights* of Man." *Burke.*

—That which is opposite to the *left*, or on the right side; as, he had a lady on his *right* during dinner. — The finer, outward surface, as of a piece of cloth; as, the *right* side.

(*Law.*) Whatever may be maintained or enforced by law. It hence follows that every right presupposes the existence of positive law. Rights may be acquired in a variety of ways, as by contract, gift, succession, &c. Rights are also of several kinds, as, *personal rights*, or such as regard a man's own person; *rights in property*, regarding his dominion over the external and sensible things by which he is surrounded; *rights of private relations*, as a member of a family; and *public rights*, regarding his social condition as a member of the community. Rights necessarily imply *duties*; for whatever is due to one man, or act of men, is necessarily due to another. Rights are further distinguished as *natural*, or those which a man has a natural or just claim to, as his life, liberty, the produce of his labor, &c.; and *adventitious*, or those derived from human appointments, as the right of a king over his subjects, of a general over his soldiers, &c. Every one, when he becomes a member of a civil community, alienates a part of his natural rights. Right is also sometimes used in a secondary sense, to signify not legal, but *moral* claims; *i. e.*, such as are enforced by moral sanction, but are of no legal obligation.

Bill of rights. See BILL. — *By rights*, or *by good rights*, properly; correctly; duly; as, I should have had a fortune *by good rights*. — *To rights*, in a direct line; straight. (R.)

"The whole tract sinks down *to rights* in the abyss." — *Wordward.*

—Soon; shortly; directly. (R.) — *To set to rights*, or *to put to rights*, to rectify; to regulate; to adjust; to place in good order or condition that which was in disorder; as, he *puts* things *to rights* promptly. — *Writ of right.* (*Law.*) See WRIT.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *rihtan.*] To make or cause to be right; to make right or straight, as that which was before wrong or crooked; to set upright, as a ship. — To do justice to; to make reparation to; to relieve from wrong or injustice; as, to *right* one who is injured. — *To right a ship.* (*Naut.*) To cause her to resume an upright position after careening, or after being partially capsized at sea. — *To right helm*, to bring it even with the middle of the ship.

—*v. n.* To recover the natural or proper position; to become upright; — especially, to rise with the masts erect, as a ship, after having been pressed down on one side.

Right-angled, (*rīt-ăng'gld,*) *a.* Having a right angle, or right angles; as, a *right-angled* figure.

Righteous, (*rī'chŭs,*) *a.* [A. S. *riht-wis.*] Accordant to justice or desert; just; rightful; equitable; — especially, upright in conduct; pious; honest; virtuous; accordant to the divine law, or to the principles of rectitude; godly; holy; free from guilt or sin; as, a *righteous* man, a *righteous* cause.

Righteously, (*rī'chŭs-lỹ,*) *adv.* In a righteous manner; with rectitude; justly; equitably; in accordance with the laws of justice; as, a decision *righteously* given.

Righteousness, (*rī'chŭs-nes,*) *n.* State or quality of being righteous; exact rectitude; purity; as, the *righteousness* of a claim.

(*Theol.*) Conformity of heart and life to the divine law; — when applied to God, the perfection of his nature; purity of heart and rectitude of conduct; uprightness; holiness; godliness; integrity.

"Learn *righteousness*, and dread th' avenging deities." — *Dryden.*

Right'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sets right, or restores to order; one who does justice or redresses wrong.

Rightful, (*rīt'ful.*) *a.* Having the right or just claim according to established laws; as, the *rightful* heir to an estate. — Just; consonant to justice; as, a *rightful* cause. — Being by right, or by true or just claim; as, she is my *rightful* wife.

Right'fully, *adv.* According to right, law, truth, or justice.

Right'fulness, *n.* Quality of being rightful; justice; retribution; accordance with the rules of right; as, the *rightfulness* of a claim.

Right'-hand, *n.* The hand opposite to the left, and generally more used, as being stronger, and more convenient, ready, expert, or dexterous; — hence, by analogy, an individual who stands in the position of one's second self, or is highly valuable or indispensable; as, he is my *right-hand* in the business.

Right'-hand'ed, *a.* Using the right-hand invariably, or more readily than the left; as, to deliver a *right-handed* blow.

(*Gmch.*) With the convolutions turning from right to left, as certain shells. — *Right-handed screw*, a screw, the threads of which course spirally from left to right.

Right'-hand'edness, *n.* State of being right-handed; — hence, implicatively, skill; expertness; dexterity.

Right'-heart'ed, *a.* Possessing right dispositions.

Right'less, *a.* Lacking right.

Rightly, (*rīt'lỹ.*) *adv.* In a right manner; according to truth or justice; consonant to the divine law or moral rectitude; honestly; uprightly; as, an action *rightly* done. — Fitly; properly; suitably; appropriately; evenly; as, he is *rightly* called a fool. — In accordance with truth, fact, or reality; exactly; not erroneously; as, I did not *rightly* understand you.

Right'-mind'ed, *a.* Possessed of a right or well-balanced mind.

Right'-mind'edness, *n.* State of being right-minded; rectitude of mind or morals.

Right'ness, *n.* Quality of being right, straight, or direct; as, the *rightness* of a line. — State of being right; conformity to truth or justice, or to the divine will, which is the standard of moral rectitude; correctness; as, *rightness* of conscience.

Right'-running, *a.* Straight-running.

Right'ward, *a.* To the right; toward the right hand or right side; — opposed to *leftward*.

Right'-whale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BALÆNIDÆ, and WHALE.

Rigid, (*rij'id,*) *a.* [Fr. *rigide*, from Lat. *rigidus* — *rigo*, to be stiff or numb; allied to Gr. *rhigos*, frost, cold.] Unyielding to pressure; not pliant or easily bent; stiff; — correlative to *flexible*; as, a *rigid* body. — Hence, by implication, characterized by opinion, practice, demand, or discipline, or by severity of temper; unbending; inflexible; not lax or indulgent; harsh; strict; austere; rigorous; severely just, as a doom or sentence; as, *rigid* discipline, a *rigid* officer, a *rigid* master.

Rigid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *rigidité*; Lat. *rigiditas.*] State or quality of being rigid or unyielding. — Quality of being stiff or constrained in appearance or manner; want of ease or airy elegance.

(*Mech.*) Resistance to change of form. In theoretical investigations respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, the latter are frequently assumed to be perfectly rigid, so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. Rigidity is often, in the arts, called *stiffness*, and is opposed to *flexibility*.

Rig'idly, *adv.* Stiffly; not pliantly; severely; strictly; exactly; without laxity, indulgence, or abatement.

Rigid'ness, *n.* State or quality of being rigid; rigidity.

Rig'let, *n.* (*Printing.*) Same as REGLET, *q. v.*

Rig'marole, *n.* Nonsense; bosh; humbug; senseless or confused talk; blarney; frivolous language.

—*a.* Consisting of, or expressed in, rigmarole; nonsensical; absurd; silly; frivolous.

Rigolet's (*rig'o-lat's*) **Bayou,** in *Louisiana*, connects Lake Washa and Little Lake in Jefferson parish.

Rig'oll, *n.* (A corruption of REGAL, *q. v.*) An old-time musical instrument, composed of, and played upon by, sticks.

Rig'or, Rig'our, *n.* [Lat. *rigor*; Fr. *rigueur.*] State of being, or becoming, stiff or rigid; stiffness; hardness; rigidness; numbness.

—Quality of being severe or very cold; as, the *rigor* of a climate or season. — Quality of being stiff or severe in opinion or temper; strictness; severity; sternness.

—Quality of being severe in life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification; as, the *rigor* practised by a Capuchin. — Quality of being strict or exact, without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; as, to execute a law or command with *rigor*.

(*Med.*) Sensation of cold, with involuntary shivering or shaking of the whole body. It is generally one of the earliest symptoms in the coming on of a severe attack of illness.

Rigor mortis. [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) The general stiffening of the body produced by the simultaneous contraction of all the muscles of the trunk after death. The muscular coat of the arteries also contracts after death, on division and mechanical irritation, on the application of cold, and under the stimulus of electricity.

Rig'orism, *n.* Rigidness in principles or practice. — Harshness or rigidity, as of style, manner, &c.

Rig'orist, *n.* [Fr. *rigoriste.*] A very rigorous person; — a term occasionally applied to an extreme Jansenist.

Rig'orous, *a.* [Fr. *rigoureux*, from L. Lat. *rigorosus*, from Lat. *rigor.*] Full of rigor; rigid; stiff; inflexible; unyielding; allowing no abatement or mitigation; as, a *rigorous* disciplinarian; severe; exact; strict; stern; without abatement or relaxation; as, *rigorous* criticism; scrupulously accurate; as, a *rigorous* definition; very cold; severe; intense; as, a *rigorous* climate.

Rig'orously, *adv.* Severely; in a rigorous manner; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; rigidly; strictly; exactly; with scrupulous nicety.

Rig'orousness, *n.* State or quality of being rigorous.

Rile, *v. a.* To roil; to stir up; to render muddy or turbid; to chafe, as the temper; to vex; to make angry; to exasperate; to provoke; as, it takes very little to *rile* him. (Colloq. Am.)

Ri'ley, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of McHenry co., abt. 65 m. N.W. by W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Riley, in *Indiana,* a post-township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Riley, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 8 m. S. W. of Osceola.

Riley, in *Kansas,* a N.E. co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas, Big Blue, and Republican rivers. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Manhattan. *Pop.* (1870), 5,104.

Riley, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Clinton cn.; *pop.* abt. 900.—A township of St. Clair co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Riley, in *Ohio,* a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Riley City, in *Kansas,* a village of Davis co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Junction City.

Ri'leyville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 190 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Rilie'vo, *n.* [It.] Same as RELIEVO, *q. v.*

Rill, *n.* [Ger. *rille.*] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

"A thousand *rills* their mazy progress take."—*Gray.*

—*v. n.* To run in a small stream, or in streamlets.

Rill'et, *n.* A rivulet; a small stream.

Ri'loughs, in *Georgia,* a district of Lumpkin co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Rim, *n.* [A. S. *rima, reoma,* from *rum,* room.] The limit of the extension of anything; the border, edge, brim, or margin which surrounds a thing; as, the *rim* of a hat.

—*v. a.* (*imp* and *pp.* RIMMED,) (*rimd.*) To supply with a rim.

Ri'ma, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A slit or opening; —applied to the narrow opening into the larynx, or organ of voice, which, bounded on each side by vocal chords, is protected above by the small, oval cartilage called the *glottis,* the opening receiving the name of the *rima glottidis.*

Ri'mac, a river of Peru, flowing W. into the Pacific Ocean at Callao, abt. 4 m. W. of Lima; *length,* abt. 75 m.

Ri'man-Da'han, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LEOPARD.

Rim'base, *n.* (*Gun.*) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a piece of ordnance.

Rime', *n.* [A. S. *hrim;* D. *rijm;* O. Ger. *rime.*] White or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor.

—*v. n.* To freeze or congeal with hoar-frost.

Rime, *n.* A rung of a ladder.

Rim'er, *n.* A tool for shaping the rimes of a ladder.

Rimini, (*re'me-ne.*) [Anc. *Arminum.*] A city of central Italy, prov. of Forli, on the Marecchia, and two miles from the Adriatic. The streets are clean and straight, and contain several beautiful mansions and churches, built of Italian marble. The cathedral is also ornamented with very handsome marbles. The church of St. Francis, a fine edifice of the fifteenth century, has a profusion of sculptures, statues, and bas-reliefs, and there are several valuable remains of Roman antiquities. *Manuf.* Silk, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 17,412.

Rimose', Ri'mous, *a.* [Lat. *rimosus,* from *rima,* a chink; Fr. *rimeux.*] Full of crevices, chinks, or crannies.

(*Bot.*) Full of parallel fissures or chinks, like those in the bark of trees.

(*Zoöl.*) Applied to the surface or part of an animal, when it has numerous minute, narrow, and nearly parallel excavations which run into each other, resembling the bark of a tree.

Rimos'ity, *n.* State of being rimose.

Rimouski, (*re-moos'ke,*) a co. of Lower Canada, bordering on the St. Lawrence River; *area,* abt. 8,200 sq. m. *Cap.* Rimouski, abt. 180 m. N.E. of Quebec. *Pop.* of co. 5,000.

Rim'ple, *n.* Same as RUMPLE, *q. v.*

Rim'y, *a.* [From *rime.*] Characterized by rime; frosty; as, *rimy* weather.

Rind', *n.* [A. S. *hrind;* Ger. *rinde;* Gr. *rinos,* the hide of a beast.] The skin or coat of fruit that may be pared or peeled off; the peel; —also, the bark of trees; the shell, as of a nut; the external covering of flesh, as the skin.

Rind'erpest, [Ger.,] or CATTLE-PLAGUE, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A contagious disease, much resembling *murrain,* almost entirely confined to ruminating animals, and by far less common in the sheep and goat. It does not seem to have made its appearance on this side of the Atlantic, but it wrought extensive mischief in England in 1866, and reappeared in 1870 in many parts of Germany, and was introduced into France with the Prussian armies. No unfailing specific has been discovered, but some facts have been ascertained which throw considerable light on the pathology of this disorder. It appears within forty-eight hours of the time when the animal has imbibed the disease, the temperature of the body rising from two to three and a half degrees of the thermometer. The period of incubation is thus shown to be shorter than was generally supposed, and this rise of temperature is especially valuable as furnishing a means of separating sick from healthy cattle, and shortening the time of quarantine. The whole course of the disease is seven days; but hitherto it has been erroneously treated as beginning, when it has already existed for four days, and obtained a fatal hold on its victim. It is said to be propagated only by contagion, and to consist in a poison generated in the blood, and capable of being conveyed by inoculation, the increase of the poisonous matter when the disease is once established being marvellously rapid. Inoculation and vaccination with the matter of the cow-pox have been tried as a preventive, but without success. All strong medicines, it is asserted, heighten the mortality; and the only remedies suggested are cleanliness, ventilation, disinfection, and careful feeding.

Rindge, (*rinj,*) in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Cheshire co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,107.

Rin'gile, *n.* [From A. S. *rennan,* to run, to flow.] A small channel for water; a small gutter.

Rind'less, *a.* Without a rind.

Rind'y, *a.* Thin-rinded; thick-skinned.

Rinforzando, (*-fort-san'do,*) *a.* [It., from *rinforzare,* to reinforce.] (*Mus.*) A direction to the performer of a piece of music, denoting that the sound is to be increased. It is marked thus <; and is also expressed by the abbreviation *rf.*

Ring, *n.* [A. S. *hring, hrinc;* Icel. *hringr.*] A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a hoop or circular line.— Specifically, a circle of gold, or of some other material, worn as an ornament. The practice of wearing rings has been very prevalent in different countries and at different periods. Rings have been used to decurate the legs (Fig. 133), ears (Fig. 898), fingers, toes,

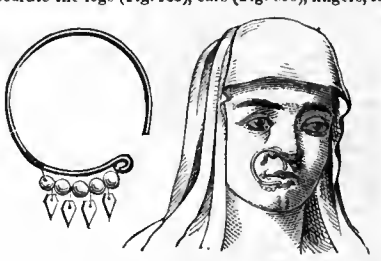


Fig. 2266.—ISRAELITISH RING, AND MODE OF WEARING.

and nose, which last fashion was very prevalent among Israelitish women (Fig. 2266). Various explanations have been given on the connection of the ring with marriage. It would rather appear that *wedding-rings* were worn by the Jews prior to Christian times. It has been said that as the delivery of the signet-ring to any one was a sign of confidence, so the delivery of a ring by the husband to the wife indicated that she was admitted into his confidence. Another explanation is, that the form of the ring symbolizes eternity and constancy; and it has been alleged that the left hand was chosen to denote the wife's subjection to her husband, and the third finger, because it thereby pressed a vein which was supposed to communicate directly with the heart. The third finger has always been selected as the finger on which official rings are to be worn. Bishops, on their consecration, receive a ring to be worn on the third finger of the right hand, in order to indicate ecclesiastical authority; and doctors were formerly expected, for a similar reason, to wear a ring on the same finger. A ring has been much used at betrothal as well as marriage, and in many countries a wedding-ring is worn by the husband as well as the wife.

—A circular course; a circular arena, or area, in which a race is run, or exercises are performed; — especially, the place in which pugilists meet to encounter; as, to form a *ring.*—A circle of persons grouped together.— Hence, a particular class of persons or people; as, the whisky *ring.* — The practice of boxing, or the class of pugilists in general; as, a hero of the *ring.*

(*Geom.*) A solid body generated by a circle whose centre describes a closed curve to which the plane of the circle is always normal. The radius of the generating circle is usually constant, so that the ring is enclosed by a tubular surface. Ordinarily, too, the locus of the centre of the generating circle is itself a circle.

(*Astron.* and *Nav.*) An instrument for measuring the sun's altitude, &c.

Ring-dropper, in England, one who drops a ring or other article of apparent value, but really worthless, and who black-mails the finder by claiming a share of the value, and receiving it in money.

Ring of an anchor. (*Naut.*) See ANCHOR.

Rings of Saturn. (*Astron.*) See SATURN.

—*v. a.* To encircle; to surround, as with a ring.— To furnish with rings; as, to *ring* the fingers, to *ring* a hog's snout.

(*Hort.*) To decorticate, as bark.

Ring, *v. a.* (*imp.* RANG, or RUNG; *pp.* RUNG.) [A. S. *ringan, hringan;* Ger. *ringen.*] To cause to sound, particularly by striking, as a bell or metallic body.

—*v. n.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body, particularly a metallic one. — To practise the art of campanology.—To sound; to resound; to utter, as a bell.

"With sweeter notes each rising temple *rung.*"—*Pope.*

—To tinkle; to vibrate; to have the sensation of a sound continued.

"My ears still *ring* with noise."—*Dryden.*

—To be filled with report or talk; as, Europe *rings* with his fame.

—*n.* The sound of a sonorous body of a circular form.— A sound, particularly a metallic sound, as the *ring* of a bell.—Any loud sound, or the sound of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated; as, the *ring* of applause. — A chime, or set of bells harmoniously tuned; as, a *ring* of bells.

Ring'-armor, Ring'-mail, *n.* (*Archæol.*) Armor composed of small rings of steel sewn edgewise upon a strong garment of leather or quilted cloth. *Banded ring-mail* is a variety in which the rings were attached to straps or bands of leather; and these, again, were fastened to some under-lining of strong material. Ring-mail differs from *chain-mail* in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. These kinds of armor were worn in the 13th, and during part of the 14th centuries.

Ring'-blackbird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as RING-OUSEL.

Ring'-bolt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong iron ring, passing through a hole at the end of an iron pin, which is clinched through the beams of a ship's deck or side. Its principal use is to give bearing to the tackle for running the guns in and out.

Ring'-bone, *n.* (*Far.*) A callus growing above a horse's coronet.

Ring'-chuck, *n.* (*Mach.*) A form of chuck for lathes, having a sliding-ring to render it tight or loose, as occasion may require. — *Francis.*

Ring'-dial, *n.* A pocket sun-dial of circular form.

Ring'dove, (*-dŭv,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PIGEON.

Ringed, (*ringd,*) *a.* Having a ring; furnished with a ring, or rings; as, *ringed* fingers, a *ringed* hog.

(*Bot.*) Encircled by lines upon the surface of the bark, as a tree.

Ringent, (*-jent,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ringens.*] (*Bot.*) Having the lips gaping apart; as, a *ringent* bi-labiate corolla.

Ringer', *n.* One who rings; — especially, one who rings chimes on bells; a campanologist.

(*Mining.*) A crow-bar.

Ring'-fence, *n.* A fence encircling an estate within an enclosure.

Ring'-finger, *n.* The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed and worn.

Ringgold, in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Catoosa co., abt. 287 m. N.W. of Augusta. On Nov. 27, 1863, (the day following the signal Union victory at Missionaries' Ridge,) the Confederate army, under Gen. Bragg, having retreated through this village, his rear-guard, commanded by Gen. Cleburne, was here overtaken, and, after an obstinate and sanguinary encounter of several hours, defeated by Gen. Hooker. The Union loss was abt. 450 killed and wounded; that of the enemy, 130.

Ringgold, in *Illinois,* a village of Cook co., abt. 33 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Ringgold, in *Indiana,* a post-village of La Grange co., abt. 45 m. N.N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Ringgold, in *Iowa,* a S.S.W. co., adjoining Missouri; *area,* abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* East and West Forks of Grand River. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Mount Ayr. *Pop.* (1870), 5,684.

Ringgold, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 33 m. W.N.W. of Marietta.

Ringgold, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Ringgold, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Pittsylvania co., abt. 5 m. E. of Danville.

Ring'-head, *n.* An instrument for stretching woollen cloth.

Ring'lead, *v. a.* To lead; to conduct. (R.)

Ring'leader, *n.* The leader of a ring or circle of persons; — especially, the leader of any body or association of persons engaged in violation of law, or in an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, and the like.

Ring'let, *n.* [dim. of *ring.*] A small ring or circle. (R.)—A curl; a wavy trees of hair; as, to dress one's hair in *ringlets.*

Ring'-mail, *n.* See RING-ARMOR.

Ringoes, (*ring'goz,*) in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 6 m. S. of Flemington.

Ring'-ousel, Ring'-blackbird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of European thrush common in England.

Ring'-ropes, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Auxiliary ropes bearing on ring-bolts in a ship's deck, and temporarily fastened to the cable at different parts in very heavy weather, to furnish a more powerful hold on it, while diminishing the strain on the riding-bitts.

Ring'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small and light sail set on a mast on the taffrail; — also, a studding-sail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail, and stretched on the ring-sail boom. It is very rarely used, and is sometimes termed *ring-tail.*

Ringsted, an ancient town of Denmark, on the island of Zealand, 36 m. W.S.W. of Copenhagen; *pop.* abt. 1,450.

Ring'-tail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The female of the Hen-harrier, *Circus cyaneus;* — so called from its whitish tail.

(*Naut.*) See RING-SAIL. *Yarrell.*

Ring'-tailed, *a.* Having a tail striped annularly.

Ring'-tailed Eagle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOLDEN EAGLE.

Ring'wood, a town of England, co. of Hants, on the Avon, 30 m. from Winchester; *pop.* 4,000.

Ringwood, a small river rising in Orange co., New York, and flowing S. into New Jersey, joins Pequannuck Creek from Passaic co.

Ringwood, in *Illinois,* a post-village of McHenry co., abt. 56 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Ringwood, in *New Jersey,* a village of Passaic co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Hackensack.

Ring'worm, *n.* [Lat. *porrigo.*] (*Med.*) An eruptive disease of the skin, more particularly on the head, and of which there are several kinds. The most common kind commences with clusters of small light-yellow pustules, which soon break and form thin scabs, which, if neglected, become thick and hard by accumulation. When removed, they appear again in a few days; and by these repetitions the incrustations become thicker, and the area of the patches extends, so as, if unchecked, to affect the whole head, and extend also to the forehead and neck. The patches are of an irregular circular form. This disease occurs generally in children of three or four years and upwards, and often continues for several years. It is said to occur spontaneously in children ill-fed and uncleanly, and is readily propagated by conta-

gion. The principal local treatment, when the patches are in an inflamed and irritable condition, consists in regular washing or sponging with warm water, or some emollient fomentation. When the inflammatory state is diminished, and a dry scaly scab appears, active stimulants are required to effect a change in the disorder. Further, a nutritious diet, warm clothing, tonics, and regular exercise are necessary.

Rinu'sa, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kankakee co., abt. 60 m. S.S.E. of Chicago.

Rinse, (*rins,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *rincer;* L. Lat. *resincerare—re,* and *sincerus,* pure.] To wash lightly with water; to cleanse with a second repeated application of water after washing; as, to *rinse* one's hands. — To cleanse by the introduction of water, applied particularly to hollow vessels; as, to *rinse* a basin.

Rins'er, *n.* One who rinses.

Rin'sones, or RINCONES, in *Colorado*, a village of Conejos co., abt. 35 m. S. of Fort Garland.

Rio, (*rē'o,*) in *Georgia*, a village of Coweta co., abt. 120 m. W. by N. of Milledgeville.

Rio, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 822.

Rio, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Portage City.

Rio Arriba, (*rē'o ar-ree'ba,*) in *New Mexico*, a N.W. co., adjoining the Territories of Colorado and Arizona. *Rivers.* Rio Colorado and Rio del Norte. *Surface,* much diversified, and in some parts mountainous; *soil,* generally fertile, but better adapted to grazing. *Cap.* Cuchillo. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Rio'bamba, (Nuevo,) (*nwē'vo,*) a town of Ecuador, abt. 84 m. N.E. of Guayaquil. About 0 m. from here are the ruins of Riobamba Vieja, (old Riobamba,) destroyed by an earthquake in 1797.

Rio Bonito, (*re'o bo-nē'to,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 23 m. E.N.E. of Rio de Janeiro.

Ri'o Brau'co, or PARIMA, ("White River,") a river of Brazil, rises on the S. slope of the Serra Pecaraima, and flowing a general S. course, joins the Rio Negro a few m. above Mour. Its waters are of a whitish tint, and almost opaque. Navigation is impeded by numerous falls and rapids. *Length,* abt. 700 m.

Ri'o Bra'vo del Nor'te, a river of N. America. See RIO GRANDE.

Ri'o Colora'do. See COLORADO RIVER.

Rio Colorado Chiquito, (*che-kē'to,*) or LITTLE COLORADO RIVER, in *Arizona Territory*, is formed by the confluence of numerous branches in the N.E. central part of the territory, and flowing N.W., enters the Colorado River abt. 40 m. S.E. of Grafton, Utah Territory.

Ri'o de Cou'as, a town of Brazil, abt. 230 m. S.S.W. of Bahia.

Ri'o de Janeiro, (*ja-nai'ro,*) the metropolitan prov. of Brazil, taking its name from the river Janeiro, which runs through it. It is bounded N. by the prov. of Espiritu Santo, E. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean, and W. by the extensive region of Minas-Geraes; Lat. between 21° 23′ and 23° 20′ S., Lon. between 40° 53′ and 44° 40′ W.; *area,* 70,631 sq. m. *Desc.* Extremely fertile, producing sugar in great abundance, which is, accordingly, one of its chief exports. The other products are coffee, cotton, maize, rice, indigo, cacao, and fine woods. The country is mountainous, and is well wooded and watered. *Pop.* 1,460,000.

RIO DE JANEIRO, or simply RIO, a city and seaport, cap. of Brazil and of the above prov., and the largest and most important commercial city of S. America, is situate on the W. side of one of the finest bays in the world, 80 m. W. of Cape Frio, in Lat. 22° 54′ S., Lon. 43° 7′ 15″ W. The city stands on a tongue of land close to the shore, on the W. side of the bay, at the foot of several high mountains which rise behind it. The houses are gen-

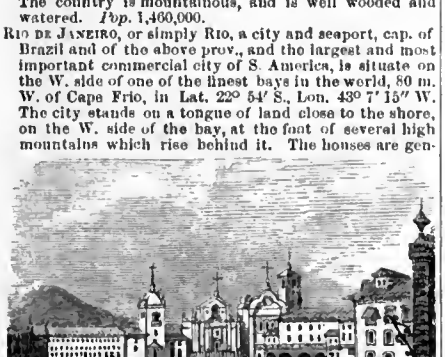


Fig. 2267. — RIO DE JANEIRO.

erally built of stone or brick. The streets are straight, well paved, and have excellent foot-paths. The convents and churches are numerous, but none of them can be called fine buildings. The cathedral is of a superior style of architecture. Parallel with the beach runs the main street, called *Rua de Direito,* from which the minor streets branch off at right angles, and are intersected by others at regular distances. The imperial palace skirts the beach, and is seen to great advantage from the landing-place, which is within sixty yards of its entrance. The other public buildings are the naval and military arsenal, a public hospital, a national library containing about 70,000 vols., colleges, and other educational establishments. It has, besides, several scientific institutions, a museum of natural history, a botanic garden, and a theatre. The harbor is one of the finest known, and indeed can scarcely be excelled for capaciousness, and the security which it affords to vessels of every description. The entrance into it from the sea does not exceed a mile from point to point; it afterwards widens to abt. 3 or 4 m., and is commanded in every direction with heavy batteries — all the numerous little islands with which it is interspersed being crowned with artillery. This city is the chief mart of Brazil, and especially of the provs. of Minas-Geraes, S. Paulo, Goyaz, Matto-Grosso, and Curitiba. The mining districts, being most populous, require the greatest proportion of consumable goods, and in return send the most valuable articles of commerce; hence, innumerable troops of mules are continually travelling to and from those districts. *Imp.* These consist in immense quantities of dried beef, tallow, hides, grain, salt, provisions, flour, household furniture, pitch, tar, wax, oil, sulphur, woods, slaves, and wine. *Exp.* Cotton, sugar, rum, ship-timber, various fine cabinet-woods, hides, tallow, indigo, and coarse cotton cloths. Among the more precious articles are gold, diamonds, topazes of various colors, amethysts, tourmalines, chryso-beryls, aqua-marinas, and wrought jewelry. *Pop.* 212,600.

Ri'o de las Ca'sas Grau'des, or RIVER OF THE GREAT HOUSES, a river of Mexico, State of Chihuahua, flowing N. into Lake Guzman. It derives its name from the ruins of an Aztec city on its bank.

Ri'o del Nor'te, ("North River.") See RIO GRANDE.

Ri'o de los Mar'tires, or RIVER OF MARTYRS, in *California*, enters the Pacific Ocean abt. Lat. 38° 20′ N.

Ri'o del Rey, (*re'o-del-rai,*) ("King's River,") a river of W. Africa, the most S. of the estuaries which fall into the Gulf of Benin; Lat. 4° 30′ N., Lon. at its mouth, 8° 5′ E.

Ri'o de San Juan, (*-hŭ'an,*) rises in the N.W. part of New Mexico, and flowing N.W. through a portion of Arizona, enters Utah and joins the Colorado River from Kane co.

Ri'o de São Lourenço, (*sai'yoloo-rān'so,*) a river of Brazil, rises among the Maracayou Mountains, and flowing W., joins the Paraguay River in the Xarayes Marsh.

Ri'o Doce, (*-dō'se,*) in Brazil. See DOCE.

Ri'o Frio, (*-frē'o,*) or COLD RIVER, in *Texas*, enters the Nueces River from Nueces co.

Ri'o Grande, ("Great River,") a river of W. Africa, rising in Lat. 11° 20′ N., Lon. 11° W., and falling into the Atlantic between the Casamanza and the Nunez rivers.

Rio Grande, two rivers of Brazil.—1. Rises in the prov. of Minas-Gernes, and flowing W., enters the Parambyba, abt. Lat. 20° 30′ S. *Length,* abt. 600 m. — 2. Flowing into the Rio São Francisco at the town of Barra-do-Rio-Grande. *Length.* abt. 250 m.

Rio Grande, or SARA, a river of Bolivia, rises in the eastern chain of the Andes, and flowing circuitously S. E., E., N.E., then N.W., receives the name of MAMORE, *q. v.*

Rio Grande, a river of the U. S. of Colombia, flowing into the Pacific Ocean abt. 2 m. S.W. of Panama.

Rio Grande, a river of Nicaragua, flowing into the Caribbean Sea abt. 30 m. N. of Pearl Key Lagoon.

Rio Grande, a river of Mexico, rises in Lake Chapala, and flowing N.W., enters the Pacific Ocean from the State of Jalisco.

Rio Grande, RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE, RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE, or RIO DEL NORTE, a river of North America, rises in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado Territory, and flows a general S. course through New Mexico. Crossing the S. border of the latter territory at Franklin, it turns to the S.E., and flowing that direction in a somewhat tortuous manner, forms the entire boundary between Texas and Mexico, entering the Gulf of Mexico near Lat. 26° N., Lon. 97° 15′ W. *Length,* abt. 1,800 m. Navigation is much impeded by rapids and shallows.

Ri'o Grande City, in *Texas*, a post-village, port of entry, and the cap. of Starr co., on the Rio Grande, abt. 550 m. S. by W. of Austin; *pop.* abt. 800.

Ri'o Grande do Nor'te, ("Great River of the North,") a prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* 22,784 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande, Serido, and Appody. *Surface,* much diversified; *soil,* generally fertile, producing cotton, rice, sugar, and a superior quality of Brazil wood. There are also large exports of salt, drugs, and cattle. *Chief towns.* Natal (the cap.), Villa Flor, Arez, Anacu, Porto Alegre, Villa Nova da Princeza, and Villa Nova do Principe. *Pop.* abt. 290,000.

Ri'o Grande do Sul, ("Great River of the South,") SAO PEDRO DO RIO GRANDE, or SAO PEDRO DO SUL, an extreme S. prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, Uruguay, and the Argentine Republic; *area,* 93,756 sq. m. *Rivers.* One, Taquari, Uruguay, Tebiguari, and Tahuuas rivers. There are also several lakes, as Patos, Viamao, and Mirim. *Surface,* generally elevated; *soil,* fertile, producing all the finer fruits of temperate climates, besides wheat and the other cereals, flax, rice, and coffee. Cattle is raised in immense droves. *Min.* Gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and a superior quality of porcelain-clay. *Cap.* Porto Alegre. *Pop.* 455,000. — A town of Brazil, in the above prov., at the S. extremity of Lake Patos; Lat. 32° 7′ S., Lon. 52° 8′ W; *pop.* 4,500.

Ri'o Hach'a, RIO DE LA HACHA, or LA HACHA, in the U. S. of Colombia, a river flowing N. into the Caribbean Sea, abt. 90 m. E.N.E. of Santa Marta. *Length,* abt. 120 m. — A town on the above river, abt. 200 m. E.N.E. of Cartagena; Lat. 11° 33′ N., Lon. 72° 52′ 30″ W.

Rioja, or LA RIOJA, (*re-o'ha,*) a W. prov. of the Argentine Republic, adjoining Chili; *area,* abt. 31,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bermejo and Augualasta rivers, besides several considerable lakes. *Surface,* hilly or mountainous, the Andes forming the W. boundary of the prov.; *soil,* generally fertile, and adapted to the culture of cereals, especially wheat. *Cap.* Rioja, on an extensive plain abt. 120 m. S.S.W. of Catamarca. *Pop.* (of town) 4,000, (of prov.) 40,000.

Ri'olite, *n.* [Named after *Del Rio,* by whom it was analyzed.] (*Min.*) A native selenite of silver found at Tasco in Mexico.

Riom, (*re'om,*) a town of France, dept. of Puy-de-Dôme, 8 m. N.N.E. of Clermont. *Manuf.* Linen, cotton, leather, and brandy. *Pop.* 8,206.

Ri'o Ne'gro, ("Black River,") or SARCES, a river of S. America, between the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, rises on the E. slope of the Andes, and after a general E.S.E. course of abt. 700 m., enters the Atlantic Ocean abt. Lat. 41° 4′ S., Lon. 62° 50′ W. Navigation is impossible on account of the rapidity of its current and the numerous islands and shoals which obstruct its channel.

Rio Negro, a river of Uruguay, rises near the N.E. border, and flowing S.W. enters the Uruguay river at its mouth. *Length,* abt. 250 m.

Rio Negro, a river of Paraguay, flowing into the Tebicuary, abt. Lat. 26° 25′ S.

Rio Negro, GUIANA, or PARANA, a river of S. America, rises in the S.E. central part of the U. S. of Colombia, abt. Lat. 2° N., Lon. 72° 30′ W., and flowing a general E. and N.E. course into Venezuela, turns to the S.E. and S., and enters Brazil. Thence turning to the E.S.E. it enters the Amazons at Manaos. *Length,* abt. 1,000 m. In Venezuela it communicates with the Orinoco by the Cassiquiare River, (*q. v.*) It receives the Ubanpes, Cubaburi, Padaviri, and Rio Branco.

Rionero, (*-nai'ro,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Potenza, 5 m. S. of Melfi. *Manuf.* Snuff-boxes. *Pop.* 13,804.

Rio Pecos, (*pā'kocc,*) a considerable river rising in San Miguel co., New Mexico. Flowing a tortuous S. course into Texas, it turns to the S.E., and again to the S., and enters the Rio Grande on the E. border of Presidio co., abt. Lat. 29° 40′ N., Lon. 102° W. *Length,* abt. 700 m.

Ri'o Pre'to, two towns of Brazil, — 1, abt. 380 m. W. N W of Bahia; — 2, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Diamantina.

Ri'o Sala'do, ("Salt River,") two rivers of the Argentine Republic, — 1, flows into La Plata, abt. 95 m. S.S.E. of Buenos Ayres. *Length,* abt. 400 m. — 2, Flows into the La Plata, abt. 210 m. N.W. of Buenos Ayres. *Length,* abt. 1,000 m.

Rio Seco, or DRY RIVER, (*rē'o sa'ko,*) in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., abt. 10 m. W. of Oroville.

Ri'ot, *n.* [A. S. *wrotan, rotan,* to make a cracking noise; Fr. *rioter;* It. *riottare.*] Uproar; tumult; unruly or unrestrained behavior; as, headlong *riot.* — A disorderly, tumultuous excess of mirth, revelry, licentiousness, or dissipation; carousal; wild and noisy festivity; excessive and costly feasting.

(*Law.*) A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more assembling together of their own authority in order to assist each other, against any one who shall oppose them, in the execution of a private purpose, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner. A *rout* is said to be a disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together to do a thing, which, if executed, would make them rioters, and making some motion towards that object; an *unlawful assembly* is a similar disturbance by persons who neither execute their purpose, nor make any actual motion towards the execution of it.

To run riot, to act wildly, loosely, or unrestrainedly; to revel in.

—*v. n.* To be mutinous or insubordinate with clamor; to banquet with uproarious mirth; to run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences.

"He *riots* in pleasure, and neglects the law." — *W. Daniel.*

—To raise an uproar or seditious disturbance. — To be wildly excited.

"No pulse that *riots,* and no blood that glows." — *Pope.*

Ri'oter, *n.* One who riots.

(*Law.*) One who takes part in a riot; one of three or more persons who, being met together for the purpose, commit a breach of the peace by engaging in tumult or seditious disturbance.

Rio Tinto, (*teen'to,*) a river of Central America, flowing into the Caribbean Sea from the Mosquito Territory, abt. Lat. 15° 54′ N., Lon. 84° 55′ W.

Ri'otous, *a.* Practising, or involving, or pertaining to riot; also, pertaining to reckless sensual indulgence or loose festivity; as, *riotous* living. — Partaking of the nature or character of an unlawful assembly; seditious; tumultuous; turbulent; as, *riotous* proceedings.

Ri'otously, *adv.* In a riotous manner; with excessive or licentious luxury; in the manner of an unlawful assembly; seditiously; tumultuously; turbulently; as, a mob *riotously* inclined.

Ri'otousness, *n.* State or quality of being riotous.

Ri'otry, *n.* Act or practice of rioting; riot.

Ri'o Vermejo, (*vair-mā'ho,*) or RIO GRANDE, a river of the Argentine Republic, flowing S.E. into the Paraguay River, abt. 14 m. S.W. of Neembucu. *Length,* abt. 750 sq. m.

Ri'o Vermelho, in Brazil, a town abt. 80 m. E.N.E. of Serro; *pop.* 5,000.—A village on the island of Catharina, abt. Lat. 27° 30′ S.; *pop.* 1,500.

Ri'o Vis'ta, in *California*, a post-village of Solano co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of San Francisco.

Rip, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RIPPED,) (*ript.*) [A. S. *rypan, ryppan, hyppan,* to spoil, to rob.] To separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear, or cut open, or off; to tear off, or out, by violence; as, to *rip* open the seams of a garment, to *rip* open a sack, to *rip* up a floor, to *rip* off the skin of a beast; — generally employed with

out, off, open, or *up.*—To take out or away by cutting or tearing.—To tear up for search, scrutiny, or disclosure, or for alteration; to search to the bottom; — with *up.*

To rip out. See RAP, *v. a.*

—*n.* A tear; a rent caused by ripping; a laceration. — A mean or vicious thing or person; as, a good-for-nothing *rip.* — A fisher's creel.

Ripa'rian, *a.* [lat. *riparius,* from *ripa,* a bank.] Pertaining, or relating, to the bank of a river.

R. proprietor. (*Law.*) One who owns the land bounding upon a water-course. Each *R.* proprietor owns that portion of the bed of the river (not navigable) which is adjoining his land *usque ad filum aquæ,* i. e., to the thread or central line of the stream.

Ripe, *a.* (*comp.* RIPER; *superl.* RIPEST.) [A. S.; Du. *rijp;* Ger. *reif.*] Fit to be cut or gathered, as grain; brought to perfection in growth or completeness of good quality; mature; — said of that which is for edible uses; as, *ripe* fruit. — Fit for use; advanced to perfection; as, *ripe* cheese. — Matured; suppurated to the highest degree; as, a *ripe* abscess. — Finished; consummate; matured; perfected; as, a *ripe* scholar. — Ready; prepared; fully qualified by improvement; as, matters looked *ripe* for a quarrel. —Resembling the ruddy and plump characteristics of ripened fruit; as, the *ripe* lips of a young and pretty woman.

Ripe'ly, *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time or proper season.

Ripen, (*rī'pn,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *ripian.*] To grow ripe; to become fit for reaping, as grain; to be matured, as fruit. — To be fitted or prepared; to advance or come to perfection.

—*v. a.* To make ripe, as grain or fruit; to mature; as, a *ripening* rose. — To fit or prepare; to mature; to bring to perfection; as, *ripened* schemes, *ripened* judgment.

Ripe'ness, *n.* State of being ripe, or of being brought to that degree of perfection which fits for use; maturity; full growth; perfection; completeness; fitness; qualification; a state of preparation; complete maturation or suppuration, as of an ulcer or abscess; as, the *ripeness* of grain, fruits, mental powers, schemes, &c.

Riphean, (*-fē'an,*) *a.* [Lat. *Riphæus.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to a certain chain of mountains in the north of Asia.

Ripid'olite, *n.* [Gr. *ripis, ripidos,* a fan, and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) A green chlorite occurring in grouped folia. It is a hydrated silicate of alumina, and protoxide of iron and magnesia.

Ripieno, (*-ē'no,*) *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Full; — a term used in compositions of many parts, to distinguish those which fill up the harmony and play only occasionally, from those that play throughout the piece.

Rip'ley, Eleazar Wheelock, an American general, b. in Hanover, N. H., 1782, who, during the war against England, distinguished himself in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, and in the sortie from Fort Erie, Nov. 3, 1814. He resigned his commission in 1820, and settled in West Feliciana, La., where he d. in 1839.

Rip'ley, in *Illinois,* a post-village and twp. of Brown co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Mount Sterling; *pop.* abt. 600.

Ripley, in *Indiana,* a S.E. co.; *area,* abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Laughery Creek, and Graham's Fork of White River. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Versailles. *Pop.* (1870) 20,980. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. —A township of Rush co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Ripley, in *Iowa,* a township of Butler co.; *pop.* 255.

Ripley, in *Maine,* a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Ripley, in *Minnesota,* a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* abt. 300. — A township of Mecker co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Ripley, in *Mississippi,* a post-village, cap. of Tippah co., abt. 210 m. N. by E. of Jackson.

Ripley, in *Missouri,* a S.S.E. co., adjoining Arkansas; *area,* abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Current and Little Black rivers, and Fourche, Dumas, and Davies creeks. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Doniphan. *Pop.* (1870) 3,167.

Ripley, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., abt 65 m. S.W. of Buffalo; *pop.* 1870) 1,946.

Ripley, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Brown co., abt. 56 m. S.E. of Cincinnati. — A township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Ripley, in *Tennessee,* a post-village, cap. of Lauderdale co., abt. 195 m. W. of Nashville.

Ripley, formerly Jackson Court-House, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 36 m. N. of Charleston.—A village of Tyler co., abt. 50 m. S. of Wheeling.

Rip'on, a city of England, co. of York, at the confluence of the Ure and Skell, 23 m. N.W. of York. *Manuf.* Machinery, saddle-trees, varnish, &c. *Pop.* 6,172.

Rip'on, in *Wisconsin,* a post-vill. and township of Fond du Lac co., abt. 81 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Rip'ununy, Rupunnt, or Rupununy, a river of British Guiana, flowing N. into the Essequibo, abt. Lat. 3° N., Lon. 58° 12' W. *Length,* abt. 250 m.

Ripos'to, a town of Italy, on the E. coast of the island of Sicily, 10 m. S.W. of Taormina; *pop.* 4,000.

Rip'per, *n.* One who rips, tears, or cuts open.

Rip'pey, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Greene co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Des Moines.

Rip'ping, *n.* A tearing; a lacerating.

Rip'ple, *v. n.* [Of the same origin as RUMPLE, *q. v.*] To become roughened or ruffled on the surface; to fret on the surface, as water when agitated; to be rimpled or rumpled; to have undulations; as, a *rippling* brook.

—*v. a.* To ruffle or agitate, or fret or dimple, as the surface of water; to cover with small wavy undulations. — To comb flax by means of a *ripple.*

—*n.* The ruffling, fretting, or rimpling of the surface of water; a little, curling or undulating wave. — A kind of comb with long wire teeth, through which flax plants are passed in order to remove the capsules containing the seed. —*Simmonds.*

Rip'ple-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of plantain, *Plantago lanceolata.*

Rip'ple-mark, *n.* The peculiar undulated mark left by the receding waves on the sea-beach, or on sand- or mud-banks.

(*Geol.*) A mark found occasionally in some of the older strata of rocks, and which is considered as announcing the action of sea-water at some remote period.

Rip'ple-marked, (*-märkt,*) *a.* Presenting ripple-marks.

Rip'plet, *n.* A small ripple.

Rip'plingly, *adv.* After the manner of ripples; as, her voice sounded *ripplingly.*

Rip'rap, *n.* (*Civ. Eng.*) A base or parapet of stones thrown together pell-mell, as in deep water or a soft bottom.

Rip'rap, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RIPRAPPED,) (*-răpt.*) To make a riprap in or upon.

Rip'saw, Rip'ping-saw, *n.* A coarse-toothed hand-saw, employed for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.

Rip'ton, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Addison co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Ris'don, in *Illinois,* a post-village of St. Clair co., abt. 22 m. S. by E. of Belleville.

Risdon, in *Ohio,* a village of Hancock co., abt. 93 m. N. by W. of Columbus.

Rise, (*rīz,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* ROSE; *pp.* RISEN; *ppr.* RISING.) [A. S. *arisan.*] To move upward; to pass upward in any manner; to ascend; to mount up; to become elevated above the level or surface, as of the ground; to reach a height; as, (1.) To get up or move from any recumbent or sitting posture to an erect posture; to assume an upright position; as, to *rise* from a chair. (2.) To ascend or go upward by a saltatory, volant, ascensional, or other voluntary motion; as, a balloon *rises* in the air, a fish *rises* to the bait. (3.) To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases in air, cork in water, &c. (4.) To grow upward; to arrive at a given height; as, a chimney *rises* one hundred feet. (5.) To attain a higher level in any contracted space by increase of bulk, quantity, or volume; as, a lake *rises* in its bed. (6.) To arise; to get up; to leave the place of sleep or rest; as, to *rise* from one's bed. (7.) To be elevated above the level or the surface; to tower up; to be heaved up; as, the Andes *rise* high above the sea. (8.) To slope upward; as, the surface *rises* in a northerly direction. (9.) To abandon; to retire from; as, *rising* from a siege. (10.) To swell up; to upheave in the process of fermentation; to become light or puffy, as dough, and the like. — To have the appearance or effect of rising; as, (1.) To seem to rise; to appear above the horizon; to become more apparent by occupying a higher elevation; as, the *rising* sun. (2.) Hence, to appear; to come forth; to emerge into view; as, the land *rises* into view on approach from the sea. (3.) To begin to exist; to originate; to proceed; to have a beginning; as, the river *rises* in a mountain lake, he *rose* from nothing, *rising* emotions of love, &c.

—To enlarge, increase, or expand in force, size, effect, or value; to proceed toward a climax or consummation; as, (1.) To increase in power or rage; — used with reference to winds or a storm, and hence, implicatively, to the passions; as, a *rising* gale, *rising* indignation. (2.) To be advanced in price; to increase in cost; — said of salable articles; as, bread has *risen* four cents a loaf, gold is *rising* rapidly. (3.) To swell; to expand; to become larger; as, a *rising* tumor. (4.) To acquire greater intensity; — applied to rank, property, or estimation; as, his *rising* fortunes are owing to the royal favor, my salary *rose,* &c. — (5.) To become elevated in pitch, or louder; as, his voice *rises* in anger. — To enlarge; to become of additional amount; as, his profits *rose* above his anticipations.—Hence, figuratively, (1.) To be excited or roused into action, particularly, hostile action; as, the people *rose* in revolt. (2.) To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation; to be promoted; to succeed; to excel; as, that officer *rose* from the ranks. (3.) To elevate in style or manner; to become more and more dignified and forcible; to increase in interest or excellence; as, his declamation often *rises* to eloquence. (4.) To come by chance to recollection; to occur; to be suggested; as, an idea *rose* in his mind. (5.) To offer itself; to come to hand; a new opportunity has *risen.*

—To come back to life; to be resuscitated from the dead; to revive.

"After I am *risen* again, I will go before you." — *Matt.* xxvi.

— To adjourn; to close a sitting or session; as, the house *rose* after a protracted debate.

(*Mus.*) To ascend on the diatonic scale; as to *rise* a semi-tone.

(*Printing.*) To be able to be safely taken from the imposing-stone; — expressing a form from which, when lifted, none of the types drop out.

Rise, *n.* Act of rising, either in a literal or figurative sense; state of being risen; ascent. — Act of springing or mounting from the ground. — Distance through which anything rises; as, the *rise* of the barometer was six degrees. — That which rises or appears to rise; elevation or degree of ascent; any place elevated above the common level; an ascent; an acclivity; as, the *rise* of a mountain. — Spring; source; origin; commencement; beginning; as, the river takes its *rise* in the mountains, authorship has its *rise* in education. — Increase in price or value; advance; augmentation; as, a *rise* in public securities.

Ris'er, *n.* One who rises.

(*Arch.*) An upright piece of wood or stone which supports a stairs. — *Simmonds.*

Risibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *risibilité,* from L. Lat. *risibilitas.*] State or quality of being risible; quality of laughing, or of being capable of laughter; liability to laugh.

Ris'ible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *risibilis,* from *rideo, risum,* to laugh.] Having the faculty or power of laughing. (R.) —Capable of exciting laughter; laughable; ludicrous.

Ris'ibleness, *n.* State or quality of being risible; risibility.

Ris'ibly, *adv.* In a risible manner; so as to awaken laughter.

Ris'ing, *a.* Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction. —Growing or advancing in adult years, and to the state of active life. — Older than; exceeding; as, a horse *rising* three years old.

—*n.* Act of rising, or of getting up from any recumbent or sitting posture. — A tumor on the body.

Ris'ing Sun, in *Indiana,* a post-village, cap. of Ohio co., abt. 90 m. S.E. of Indianapolis. It contains several extensive manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Rising Sun, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Polk co., abt. 10 m. E. of Des Moines.

Rising Sun, in *Kansas,* a village of Jefferson co., on the Kansas River, opposite Lecompton.

Rising Sun, in *Pennsylvania,* a former village of Philadelphia co., now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, abt. 5 m. N. of the State House.

Risk, *n.* [Fr. *risque,* from L. Lat. *riscus,* danger, peril.] Hazard; danger; peril.

(*Com.*) Chance of loss or damage.

To run a risk, to be exposed to hazard or danger. — *To take a risk,* to imply danger; — hence, in commerce, to insure, as goods or ships.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *risquer.*] To expose to injury or loss, as life or property; to hazard; to peril; to endanger; to jeopardize; to venture; to dare to undertake.

Risk'er, *n.* (*Com.*) A person who takes risks; an underwriter.

Risk'y, *a.* Accompanied with danger; hazardous.

Riso'rial, *a.* [Lat. *risus,* laughter.] Relating to laughter.

Risot'to, *n.* [It.] (*Cooking.*) An Italian dish, of which rice is the principal component. Onions are shred into a frying-pan, with plenty of butter, and then fried together until the onions become very brown, and communicate their color to the butter. The butter is then run off, and to this is added some rich broth, slightly colored with saffron, when the whole is thickened with well-boiled rice, and served up as a pottage, instead of soup, at the commencement of a dinner.

Rissole, *n.* [Fr. *rissolé.*] (*Cooking.*) A culinary preparation used as an *entrée.* It consists of meat, or fish, of any kind finely minced and made into small forms, which are then coated with a very thin crust either of pastry or of bread-crumbs, mixed with yolk of egg, and fried. There are great varieties of this dish.

Risto'ri, Adelaide, an Italian tragic actress, b. at Cividale, in Friuli, in 1821, being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She appears to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Upon her marriage with the Marquis del Grillo, she retired from the stage, but, in 1849, having played on one occasion for the benefit of one of her old friends, her fondness for her former profession returned with a force which resisted all considerations of rank and family. Having accepted in 1855 an engagement in Paris, she sought the favor of a French audience as an interpreter of the Tragic Muse at the very time when Rachel was in the zenith of her fame. Her appearance at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge to contest the supremacy of their tragic queen, and they assembled much more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The genius of Ristori, however, triumphed, and from that moment her position has been unassailed. Her reception in England was equally enthusiastic, and since that time she has visited Spain, Holland, Russia, Constantinople, the United States, and other countries, with unabated success.

Ri'sus Sardon'icus, [Lat., a sardonic laugh.] (*Med.*) A sardonic or convulsive laugh, smile, or grin, giving a peculiarly horrible expression to the countenance, chiefly observed in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm.

Ritardan'do, *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Slower and slower.

Ritchie, (*ritch'ee,*) in *California,* a village of Napa co., abt. 55 m. N. of San Francisco.

Ritchie, in *W. Virginia,* a N.W. co.; *area,* abt. 480 sq. m. It is washed by Hughes River. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Harrisville. *Pop.* abt. 7,500.

Ritch'ieville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Dinwiddie co., abt. 41 m. S. of Richmond.

Rite', *n.* [Fr. *rit, rite;* Lat. *ritus.*] The manner of performing a divine or solemn service as established by law, precept, or custom; formal act of religion or other solemn duty; form; ceremony; observance.

Ritornelle, Ritornello, (*rit-or-nell',*) *n.* [Fr. *ritournelle;* It. *ritornello,* dim. of *ritorno,* return.] (*Mus.*) Properly, a short repetition, such as that of an echo, or of the last words of a song, especially if such repetition be made after a voice by one or more instruments. But by custom this word is now used to denote all symphonies played to a song before the voice begins, or after it ends.

Rit'tenhouse, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Montgomery co., abt. 4 m. N.W. of Norristown.

Rit'tenhousetown, in *Pennsylvania,* a suburban village included within the incorporated limits of the city of Philadelphia, abt. 2 m. W. of Germantown.

Ritual, (*rit'yu-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *ritualis,* from *ritus,* a rite.] Pertaining to rites; consisting of rites.—Prescribing rites.

(*Eccl.*) A book or manual, in which are given the

order and forms to be observed in the celebration of divine service, the administration of the sacraments, &c., in any particular church.

Rit'ualism, *n.* [Fr. *ritualisme.*] The system of rituals, or prescribed forms of religious worship.
—Observance of prescribed forms in religion.

Rit'ualist, *n.* One skilled in, or who adheres to, or treats of, the ritual, or rituals.

Rit'ualistic, *a.* Relating to, or in accordance with, a ritual.

Rit'ually, *adv.* In accordance with the ritual; by rites, or by a particular rite.

Ri'va, a town of Italy, on the Lake of Como, 0 m. from Chiavenna; *pop.* 5,000.

Riv'age, *n.* [Fr. *rivage*, from Lat. *ripa*, bank, shore.] A bank; a coast. (R.)

Ri'val, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rivalis*, from *rivus*, a hook.] One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, *rivals* in love.
—*a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, *rival* candidates.
—*v. a.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain the object which another is contending for. — To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

Ri'valry, *n.* State or quality of being a rival; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; competition; contest.

Ri'valship, *n.* Rivalry; contention for superiority; emulation.

Rivan'na, in *Virginia*, a small river flowing into James River from Fluvanna co.

Rive, *v. a.* [A. S. *reofan*, to break, to split.] To cleave; to rend asunder by force; to split.
—*v. n.* To be split or rent asunder.

Rive-de-Gier, (*reev-de(r)-zhe'ai,*) a town of France, dept. of Loire, on the Gier, 13 m. N.E. of St. Etienne, and 23 m. S.W. of Lyons. *Manuf.* Glass, steel, and hardware. *Pop.* 13,752.

Riv'er, *n.* A person who splits or rives.

Riv'er, *n.* [Fr. *rivière*, from L. Lat. *rivaria* = Lat. *rivus*, from Gr. *rhein.*] (*Geog.*) A flowing stream or current of water; a large stream of water flowing in a channel on land towards the ocean, a lake, or another river; a stream larger than a brook or rivulet.
—Hence, copious flow; abundance; as, *rivers* of wine.
(Nova *River* frequently forms self-explaining compounds; as, *river*-bank, *river*-bed, *river*-channel, *river*-craft, *river*-water, &c.)

Riv'erdale, in *Indiana*, a village of Lawrence co., abt. 25 m. S.W. of Seymour.

Riverdale, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 14 m. N. of New York city.

Riv'er-del'ta, *n.* A delta formed by the current of a river.

Riv'er-dragon, *n.* A crocodile; — a term applied by Milton to the king of Egypt.

Riv'er-driver, *n.* In the U. States, a lumber-man.

Rivered, (*riv'erd,*) *a.* Having rivers; as, a well-*rivered* country.

River Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and twp. of Pierce co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Prescott; *pop* abt. 800.

Riv'er Fish'eries, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) The river and lake fisheries of the United States are of great importance. There are valuable shad fisheries in the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, and other rivers falling into the Atlantic. The great lake fisheries are those of Erie, Huron, Michigan, and Superior. The white fish is the principal object of pursuit, though trout and pickerel are caught in large quantities. The amount taken annually is estimated at 45,000 barrels, which are worth nearly $500,000. From the rivers flowing into the lakes, about 10,000 barrels of pickerel, worth $85,000, are annually taken. The fisheries of the Pacific coast of the United States are yet in their infancy, but the rivers of that region abound in salmon of the finest quality, of which a great quantity is already annually caught.

Riv'er-god, *n.* The suppositious tutelary divinity of a river.

Riv'erhead, in *New York*, a post-village and township, cap. of Suffolk co., abt. 74 m. E. by N. of New York city; *pop.* (1870) 3,461.

Riv'erhood, *n.* State or quality of being a river.

Riv'er-horse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HIPPOPOTAMUS.

Riv'erside, in *Wisconsin*, a village of La Fayette co., abt. 7 m. S.E. of Darlington.

Riv'erton, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Floyd co., abt. 8 m. S.E. of Charles City; *pop.* 776.

Riv'erton, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Camden.

River Trent, or FORT TRENT, a village of Northumberland co., Upper Canada, abt. 12 m. W. of Belleville; *pop.* 1,400.

Riv'er-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PODOSTEMACEÆ.

Rives', in *Michigan*, a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Rives, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richmond co., abt. 79 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Rivesaltes, (*reev'salt,*) a town of France, dept. of Pyrénées-Orientales, 5 m. from Perpignan; *pop.* 4,000.

Rives'ville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 4 m. N. of Fairmount.

Riv'et, *v. o.* [Fr. *river*; It. *ribadire*, to clinch, from Lat. *re*, back, and *batuo, botuere.*] To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron. — To clinch; as, to *rivet* a bolt. — Hence, by implication, to fasten firmly or securely; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to *rivet* one's affections upon an object.
—*n.* A piu of iron, or other metal, inserted into a hole at the junction of two pieces of metal or wood, and after insertion, hammered broad at the ends, so as to keep the pieces closely bound together.

Riveting, *n.* Act or operation of joining with rivets. — The entire set of rivets taken collectively.

Rivière-au-Bœuf, (*ree-re-air'-o-buf,*) in *Missouri*, a small stream flowing into the Missouri River from Franklin co.

Rivière'-au-Cuivre, (*-kē'vr,*) or COPPER RIVER, in *Missouri*, rises in Audrain co., and flowing E.S.E., enters the Mississippi between St. Charles and Lincoln cos.

Rivière' des Acadiens, (*daz a-ka-de-ang',*) in *Louisiana*, a small stream flowing into Lake Maurepas from Ascension parish.

Rivière' du Loupe en Bas, (*du-loo-ong-ba,*) a village and seigniory of Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence, abt. 114 m. below Quebec; *pop.* 2,500.

Rivière' du Loupe en Haut, (*-ong-ho,*) a village and seigniory of Lower Canada, abt. 58 m. N.E. of Montreal.

Rivière' Ouelle, (*oo-ell',*) a village and seigniory of Lower Canada, abt. 80 m. below Quebec; *pop.* 4,500.

Rivière' Pilote, a town on the S. coast of the island of Martinique, W. Indies; *pop.* 4,500.

Rivière' Salée, (*sa-la',*) the strait which separates the island of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, into two parts. — A town on the S.W. coast of that island; *pop.* 2,800.

Rivoli, (*re'vo-le,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Turin, on the Dora, 9 m. W. of Turin. *Manuf.* Linen, woollens, and silk. *Pop.* 10,200.

Rivoli, a small place of N. Italy, on the Adige, 12 m. from Kerone, near which, Jan. 17, 1797, the French, under General Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians under Alvinzi.

Rivoli, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 12 m. E. of Aledo.

Rivose', *a.* [Lat. *rivus*, a channel.], (*Zoöl.*) A term signifying that the surface of an animal, or part, is marked with furrows which do not run in a parallel direction, and are rather sinuate.

Rixa'trix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Law.*) A common scold.

Rix'-dollar, *n.* [Swed. *riksdoler*; Dan. *rigsdaler*; Du. *rijksdaldrr*; Ger. *reichsthaler*, dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden, of different value in different places, and varying, according to the country where coined, from 60 cents to $1.08. As money of account at the Custom-house, the rix-dollar of Bremen is deemed to be of the value of 78¾ cents.

Rix'eyville, in *Virginia*, a village of Culpeper co., abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Rizah, or **Rizeh,** (*re'za,*) a seaport-town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Black Sea, 35 m. S.E. of Trebizond. *Manuf.* Hempen fabrics. *Pop.* 30,000.

Rizzered, (*riz'erd,*) *a.* Half-dried by smoking; cured by salting; as, a *rizzered* salmon or haddock.

Rizzio, or **Riccio,** DAVID, (*rit'zi-o,*) an Italian musician and linguist, who became private secretary to Mary Queen of Scots, and was murdered at Holyrood House by Lord Ruthven, and the other accomplices of Darnley (*q. v.*), 1566. It was pretended by the enemies of the Queen that an improper intimacy existed between her and Rizzio, but all the probabilities are opposed to such a belief.

R. N. Abbreviation of *Royal Navy.*

Roach, (*rōch',*) *n.* [A. S. *reohche*] (*Zoöl.*) A European fresh-water fish, *Cyprinus rutilus* of Linnæus, from *Cyprinidæ*. It is characterized by having 12 reddish rays to the anal fin, and the ventral fins very obtuse.
(*Naut.*) The curve, or arch, which is generally cut in the foot of some square sails, from one clew to the other, to keep the foot clear of stays and ropes.
—A cockroach.
As sound as a roach, a colloquialism implying a state of perfect soundness; — generally supposed to have been originally written *as sound as a rock.*

Road, (*rōd',*) *n.* [A. S. *rad, rade*; Ger. *ritt*; Icel. *reid*; Dan. *ridt*; Du. *rid*, all signifying a riding.] Ground appropriated for travel, forming a communication between one city, town, or place, and another; a highway; a thoroughfare; a pathway; a way, route, passage, or course.

Road', Road'stead, *n.* [A. S. *rād*; Fr. *rade.*] A place of anchorage for ships, distinguished from a harbor by being at some distance from the shore. *A good roadstead* is one protected from the prevailing winds, and from ocean swells; an *open roadstead*, one without such protection. A vessel when at anchor is termed a *roader*, or *roadster*, in contradistinction to another under sail.

Road'-bed, *n.* The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.

Road'-book, *n.* An itinerary; a guide-book for roads.

Road'-metal, *n.* The broken stone, or gravel, used in macadamizing roads.

Road'ster, *n.* A horse suitable for undertaking journeys.
(*Naut.*) See ROAD.

Roads'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 6 m. W. of Bridgeton.

Road'way, *n.* A highway; the part of a road travelled by carriages.

Roak', *n.* See ROKE.

Roam, (*rōm,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* ROAMED,) (*rōmd.*) [A. S. *ryman*, to make room, *rumian*, to give way; Ger. *räumen.*] To move or wander over an extent of space or room; to walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to wander; to rove; to stroll; to ramble; to stray; as, *roaming* over foreign countries.
—*v. a.* To range; to wander over; as, to *roam* by night, as about the streets.

Roam, *n.* A wandering; the act of roaming.

Roam'er, *n.* One who roams; a rover; a wanderer; — also, a vagrant.

Roan, (*rōn,*) *a.* [Fr. *rouan*; Sp. *ruano.*] Of a color between yellow and gray; of a bay, sorrel, or dark color, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed; of a mixed hue, having a decided shade of red; as, a *roan* horse.
—*n.* A roan color; tawny-gray. — A roan horse; as, he drives a team of *roans.* — A kind of leather used in book-binding, made from sheep-skin, in imitation of morocco.

Roane, in *Arkansas*, a township of La Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Roane, in *Tennessee*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tenoessee, Clinch, and Holston. *Surface*, much diversified, the Cumberland Mountain forming the N.W. boundary of the co.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal in abundance. *Cap.* Kingston. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Roane, in *W. Virginia*, a W. central co.; *area*, about 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pocotalico River, and West Fork of the Little Kanawha River. *Surface*, hilly and broken; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Spencer. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Rouane, (*ro'an,*) a town of France, dept. of Loire, on the river Loire, 40 m. N.W. of Lyons. It is the entrepôt of an extensive commerce. *Manuf.* Cottons, muslins, paper, and jewelry. *Pop.* 14,500.

Roanoke, (*ro-an-ōk',*) in *Illinois*, a post-township of Woodford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Roanoke, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., abt. 16 m. S.W. of Fort Wayne.

Roanoke, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 75 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson city.

Roanoke, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Martin co., abt. 82 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Roanoke, in *New York*, a village of Genesee co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Rochester.

Roanoke, in *Virginia*, a W.S.W. co.; *area*, about 180 sq. m., washed by Staunton River. *Surface*, generally hilly, and in the E. mountainous; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Roanoke' Bridge, in *Virginia*, a village of Charlotte co., abt. 89 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Roanoke' Island, in *N. Carolina*, a strip of land off Tyrrel co., between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. *Length*, abt. 13 m. This island having been strongly fortified and manned by the Confederates, presented a formidable barrier against invasion from the Union naval forces. On Jan. 11, 1862, a powerful expedition under Gen. Burnside, consisting of over one hundred steam- and sailing-vessels, with 16,000 troops and a battery of artillery, left Hampton Roads, and after encountering a severe gale, in which several vessels were lost, arrived at *R. I.* On the night of Feb. 7, the fleet having been placed in position, 11,000 troops, under Gen. Foster, were safely landed, and early next morning commenced the attack. Batteries had been erected at all the favorable points by the Confederates, and much severe fighting ensued. However, aided by the fire from the fleet, the superior numbers of Union forces had an overwhelming advantage, and before night every battery and fortification had either surrendered unconditionally, or been carried by assault. The loss in killed and wounded was severe on both sides. The Confederate prisoners numbered abt. 4,000.

Roanoke' River, formed in Mecklenburg co., Virginia, by the union of the Dan and Staunton rivers, and flowing E.S.E. into N. Carolina; thence pursuing a tortuous S.E. and E. course, it enters Albemarle Sound between Bertie and Washington cos. It is a remarkably rapid stream, and flows through a very fertile region. *Length* of main stream, abt. 250 m.; including the Staunton River, abt. 450 m.

Roar, *v. n.* [A. S. *rarian*; Lat. *rugio*, to roar.] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; — particularly, to bellow, as a beast: as, a *roaring* lion; also, to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl, as a child; — again, to cry loudly, as in anger; as, he *roared* at his servants. — To make a loud, confused, obstreperous sound, as passing vehicles, a shouting, tumultuous crowd; winds, waves, &c. — To be disorderly; to engage in riotous proceedings; as, those fellows had a *roaring* time of it. — To guffaw; to laugh out loudly and continuously; as, they fairly *roared* with merriment. — To make a loud rasping noise in breathing, as horses when under the influence of a certain disease.
Roaring boy, a rattling, rantipole fellow.
—*v. a.* To utter or proclaim loudly. (R.)
—*n.* A full, loud sound of some continuance; as, the *roar* of the wind, &c.

"The caunoe's opening roar." — *Byron.*

—The sound of roaring, as the bellow or loud cry of a beast; as, the *roar* of a gorilla; — also, the loud cry of one in distress; as, the *roar* of a child when beaten. — Clamor; outcry of joy, mirth, or laughter.

"Merriment, that was wont to set the table on a roar." — *Shak.*

Roar'er, *n.* One who, or that which, roars; — particularly, a rantipole, noisy, loud-voiced fellow; as, toolocks and *roarers*; a horse subject to roaring.

Roar'ing, *n.* A loud, continuous sound, as of a beast, or of one in distress, pain, anger, mirth, &c.; also, the loud, continued sound of the billows of the sea, or of a tempest.
(*Far.*) A disorder of a horse's windpipe, causing a peculiar, loud, wheezy noise in breathing under exertion; also, the making of the noise so caused.

Roaring Creek, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Yadkin River from Wilkes co.

Roaring Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the North

Branch of the Susquehanna River from Columbia co.— A post-township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A village of Montour co., abt. 10 m. S. by W. of Pottsville.

Roar'ingly, *adv.* In a roaring manner.

Ro'ark, in *Missouri*, a township of Gasconade co.; *pop.* about 1,900.

Roar'y, Ror'y, *a.* [Lat. *ros, roris*, dew.] Dewy; as, "with *roary* May-dews wet." — *Fairfax.*

Roast, (*rōst,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *rösten;* It. *arrostire;* Fr. *rôtir.*] To cook, dress, or prepare meat for the table by exposing it to heat before a fire, as on a spit, in a bake-pan, in an oven, or the like. — To prepare for food by exposure to heat; as, to *roast* apples, eggs, chestnuts, &c. — To dry and parch by the application of heat; as, to *roast* coffee. — Hence, to heat to a degree of violence or excess: as, "*roasted* in wrath and fire." (*Shak.*)—To jeer; to chaff; to banter with some degree of sarcasm; as, to *roast* mock modesty.

(*Metal.*) To dissipate the volatile parts, as of ore by heat.

—*v. n.* To undergo the process of roasting, as meat, &c.

—*n.* That which is roasted, or suitable to roast; as, a *roast* of beef.

To rule the roast, to domineer; to take the lead; to have the supreme control of; as, his wife *rules the roast* at home.

—*a.* (for *roasted.*) Roasted.

Roast'er, *n.* One who cooks meat by roasting. — A contrivance for roasting meat; a jack. — A pig, or other animal, fit to be roasted whole.

Roast'ing, *n.* The act of one who roasts.

(*Metal.*) The protracted application of heat to metallic ores, below their fusing points. It is generally resorted to to expel volatile matters, especially sulphur, arsenic, carbonic acid, water, &c., and is generally performed in a current of air, so as to effect simultaneous oxidation.

Rob, *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; Pers. *rub.*] The thin extract or inspissated juice of ripe fruit, reduced to syrupy consistence.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* ROBBED,) (*rōbd.*) [A. S. *reafian;* Ger. *rauben.*] To take away from by unlawful violence; to reave; to seize and carry either by open force or secret theft; to strip by pillage; to plunder; as, to *rob* a bank. — To take from; to deprive; as, laughter *robs* the mind of its gravity.

(*Law.*) To take away from the person of by open and violent assault; as, to *rob* a traveller; to take away by oppression or by force; as, to *rob* a man of his rights.

Rob'and, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as ROPE-BAND, *q. v.*

Robb, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Posey co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Rob'ber, *n.* [Ger. *rauber.*] One who robs; a plunderer; a pillager; a despoiler; one who takes goods or money from the person of another by force or menaces, and with a felonious intent; one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong; a thief; a highwayman; a footpad: a pirate; a bandit; a brigand; a rifler; a depredator.

Rob'bery, *n.* (*Law.*) The unlawful taking away of money or goods of any value from the person of another, or in his presence, either by violence or by putting him in fear. Hence, in order to constitute *R.*, there must be, 1. An unlawful taking; 2. The thing must be of some value, but it is immaterial, as constituting the offence, whether it be a cent or a dollar; and, 3. The taking must be by force, or a previous putting in fear. It is this last which distinguishes *R.* from other larcenies, and makes the violation of the person more atrocious than private stealing. The taking must also be either directly from the person or in his presence, or it is not *R.* The thing taken must have been in the possession of the thief, and if he once has it in his possession, even though he immediately restore it, he is still guilty of *R.* This offence is punishable by penal servitude for life, or for any term of not less than seven years, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years. Assaulting, with intent to rob, or demanding any property of a person by menaces or force, is made punishable by imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years; and upon an indictment for *R.*, or any other offence which includes assault, the jury may acquit of the felony and find guilty of the assault, for which the party indicted may be sentenced to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years. Where the crime of *R.* is attended with, or immediately followed by, stabbing, cutting, or wounding, it is a capital offence.

Rob'bin, *n.* The spring of a carriage.

(*Com.*) In the East Indies, a certain kind of package in which pepper and dry-goods are sometimes exported. The *robbin* of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs.

Simmonds.

Rob'binston, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Robe, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *rauba*, spoil, the taking of one's garments.] A kind of gown, or long, loose garment, worn over other dress, particularly by persons in a high station of life; as, the *robes* of a Knight of the Garter; a splendid gown, dress, or garment worn by women; as, a velvet *robe*; — hence, any elegant dress or article of splendid attire.

—In the U. States and Canada, a skin of the bear, wolf, buffalo, &c., dressed and prepared for use.

Master of the Robes, in England, an officer of the royal household, whose duty consists in ordering the sovereign's robes; now usually termed *Groom of the Stole.*

Mistress of the Robes, in England, a lady who holds the highest rank of all ladies attached to the Queen's household, and who has the charge of her robes.

Robe-de-chambre. [Fr., literally, a chamber-gown.] A dressing-gown; a morning-gown.

Robe, *v. a.* To put a robe upon, or to dress with magnificence; to array; to attire; to invest, as with beauty or elegance; as, trees *robed* with leaves.

Rob'ert I., King of France, was the second son of Robert "the Strong." He was chosen king at Soissons, in 922, to the prejudice of Charles "the Simple," but was killed during the following year at the battle of Soissons. He was the father of Hugh "the Great," and grandfather of Hugh Capet.

ROBERT II., surnamed *The Sage and Devout;* D. about 970. He was an accomplished prince, and succeeded his father, Hugh Capet, in 996. He married his cousin Bertha, but Pope Gregory V. declared the marriage void, and excommunicated the king, who took for his second wife the daughter of the Count of Arles and Provence. D. 1031.

Rob'ert I., King of Scotland. See BRUCE.

ROBERT II. and III. See STUART.

Rob'ert I., Duke of Normandy, surnamed the "Magnificent," though more familiarly called *Robert the Devil*, succeeded his father, Duke Richard II., whom he is reported to have poisoned. He repressed several revolts in his dominions, assisted Baudouin VI., Count of Flanders, and attempted to defend Alfred and Edward, the sons of Edmund, who had been excluded from the English throne by Canute. To expiate the errors of his youth, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but died upon his return, it is supposed from poison. He left one son, the celebrated William "the Conqueror." Died at Nicœa, 1035.

Rob'ert, LEOPOLD, a French painter, D. 1797, studied under Gérard and David, and perfected his talents in Italy, where he executed many of his finest pictures. His greatest works are, the *Neapolitan Improvisatore*, *The Reapers*, and the *Venetian Fishermen.* Committed suicide in Venice, 1835.

Rob'ert, (Le,) a town on the E. coast of the Island of Martinique, W. Indies; *pop.* 5,000.

Rob'erts, in *Illinois*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Rob'ertson, WILLIAM, a British historian, B. 1721, at Borthwick, or Edinburgh, where his father was minister. Having completed his theological studies at Edinburgh, he obtained a license to preach, and in 1743 was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian. He soon became distinguished by his eloquence as a preacher; but it was not till 1759 that, by his *History of Scotland*, he acquired a place among British classical writers. The distinction he acquired by this work, which reached a fourteenth edition before his death, appeared in his successive preferments. He became King's chaplain in 1761, principal of the University of Edinburgh in 1762, and Historiographer-Royal of Scotland in 1764. His other works are: *History of Charles V.; History of America;* and *An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India.* D. 1793. As a historian, Dr. Robertson is admired for luminous and skilful arrangement, graphic description, and a singularly perspicuous style.

Rob'ertson, in *Tennessee*, a N. co., adjoining Kentucky; *area*, abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River and Sycamore Creek. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, fertile and well adapted to grain and tobacco. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* 1870)16,065.

Robertson, in *Texas*, an E. central co.; *area*, abt. 840 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos and Navasoto rivers. *Surface*, level or slightly undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Owensville. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Rob'ertsville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Robertsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., abt. 10 m. E.S.E. of Canton.

Robertsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Indiana co., abt. 70 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.

Robertsville, in *Tennessee*, a village of Anderson co., abt. 166 m. E. of Nashville.

Rob'eson, in *N. Carolina*, a S. co., adjoining S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *River.* Lumber River. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile, yielding considerable crops of corn and cotton. *Cap.* Lumberton. *Pop.* abt. 17,000.

Robeson, or ROBESONIA, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Berks co., about 12 m. W. of Reading; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Robespierre, FRANÇOIS MAXIMILIEN JOSEPH ISIDORE, (*robes'peair,*) a famous French revolutionist, B. at Arras, 1759, was the son of a provincial advocate, and was educated at the expense of the bishop of Arras. After completing his studies at Paris, he entered upon the profession of the law, but with no great success. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, he became a member of the National Assembly, and in a short time rose to be chief of the Jacobins. He declared that "France must be revolutionized," and was soon named Public Accuser. Having risen to power, he, to maintain it, had recourse to the most cruel expedients. The prisons were crowded with unfortunate victims of all ages and of both sexes. Numbers were daily put to death, and the streets were deluged with blood. At length a conspiracy was formed against him.

Fig. 2268. — ROBESPIERRE.

He was accused of seeking his own aggrandizement by getting rid of his old colleagues, and was condemned to death. He was taken, but contrived to effect his escape, and marched against the Convention; yet he had not sufficient personal courage to turn the tide once more in his own favor, and was again taken prisoner. He attempted to destroy himself by a pistol-shot, but only succeeded in breaking his jaw, and in that condition was, with 22 of his associates, dragged to the scaffold. His character has been decried, but deservedly so. He was cowardly and cruel, but eloquent and not mercenary. His partisans surnamed him the "Incorruptible"; and at his death he was worth but 50 francs. His mean and low qualities were so greatly in excess of the better faculties, that he rendered himself as great a foe to democracy as to monarchy and aristocracy. Guillotined, 1794.

Rob'in, *n.* [From Lat. *rubeo*, to be red.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given in different countries to red-breasted birds belonging to different genera of the family *Turdidæ.* The common Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) of all North America, is about 10 inches long, and is so well known that it needs no further description. This is one of the most common and most interesting birds, coming to the temperate districts early in the spring, and remaining late in the autumn. Some remain through the whole winter even in New England, but keep in the thick swamps and on the sunny sides of woods. The song of the robin at the close of the early days of spring is among the sweetest that issues from our groves and orchards. — The Robin-redbreast of Europe (*Erythaca rubecula*, or *Motacilla rubecula*) is also familiar to every one, at least by name. This pretty little bird is from 5 to 6 inches long, brownish-gray above, the throat and breast red, and belly white. It delights in the presence of man, and often enters his dwelling. In the cold weather, it sometimes takes up its abode in houses, and, selecting a perch, warbles its song when the day is clear, or the fire burns brightly. — *Tenney.*

Rob'in Good'fellow, *n.* Same as PUCK, *q. v.*

Rob'ing-room, *n.* In England, a room where state dignitaries, members of knightly orders, or lawyers, put on their robes; as, the *robing-room* of the House of Lords.

Rob'in Hood, a celebrated hero in English ballad poetry. He was the captain of a band of outlaws, who made Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, their haunt, and from whence they made excursions into different parts of England. He had as his second a celebrated character called *Little John;* and, according to Stowe, they continued their marauding course of life from 1189 to 1247, without being brought to justice. The most complete edition of the ballads in which his deeds are sung is that of Gutch, 1847.

Robin'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* The species *R. pseud-acacia* is known as the Locust-tree, and frequently cultivated on account of its flowers and its hard and durable wood. It must not be confounded with the useful West Indian Locust-tree (sea HYMENÆA), or with the plant producing the so-called locust-bean. See CERATONIA.

Rob'inson, EDWARD, a distinguished American philologist and biblical scholar, was born at Southington, Conn., 1794. He studied at Hamilton College, and graduated in 1816 with the highest honors. Continuing his studies diligently, he became associated, in 1822, with Professor Stuart, in preparing a new edition of his *Hebrew Grammar*, and soon after was appointed Assistant-instructor in Sacred Literature, a post which he filled for four years. He visited Europe in 1826; and on his return to America, in 1830, he was appointed Professor-extraordinary of Biblical Literature at Andover, where in the following year he established the *Biblical Repository*, which he edited for four years. In consequence of failing health, he removed, in 1834, to Boston, still devoting himself to work in his chosen field. He was chosen, in 1837, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, but, before entering on his new office, visited Palestine, for the purpose of geographical exploration, and then spent two years at Berlin in the preparation of his *Biblical Researches in Palestine*, which appeared in 1841. It gained him a European reputation, and also, by its courageous disregard of ecclesiastical traditions, provoked much bitter controversy. He received one of the gold medals of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and was created D. D. by the University of Halle. He visited Europe again in 1851, and Palestine in 1852. The latter years of his life were devoted to the preparation of a great work on the physical and historical geography of Palestine, the first portion of which appeared in 1865. Dr. *R.* was author of the well-known *Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament*, the first edition of which appeared in 1836, and a second, revised, in 1850. He published translations of Hahl's *Clavis Novi Testamenti*, Butmann's *Greek Grammar*, and Gesenius' *Hebrew Lexicon*, of which five editions have appeared. He originated the *Bibliotheca Sacra* in 1843, and published a *Harmony of the Four Gospels* in Greek, in 1845. His name is held in high honor as one of the soundest and most accomplished scholars of his age. Died at New York, January 25th, 1863. In 1828, Dr. *R.* married for his second wife Teresa, daughter of Professor Von Jacob, of Halle, who has distinguished herself as a writer under the assumed name of "Talvi."

Rob'inson, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Crawford co., abt. 140 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Robinson, in *Indiana*, a township of Posey co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Robinson, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Brown co., abt. 26 m. N.W. of Atchison.

Rob'inson, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Robinson, in *Missouri*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Robinson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700. — A village and township of Washington co., about 20 m. S.S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Robinson's River, in *Virginia*, enters Rapidan River between Madison and Orange cos.

Rob'la's-plan'tain, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERIGERON.

Rob'orant, *a.* [From Lat. *roborare*, to strengthen.] Strengthening.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A tonic; a medicine to strengthen the bodily system.

Rob Roy, or ROBERT THE RED, was a celebrated Highland freebooter, whose true name was Robert Macgregor, but who assumed that of Campbell, on account of the outlawry of the clan of Macgregor by the Scotch Parliament, in 1662. He was b. about 1660, and, like other Highland gentlemen, he was a trader in cattle previous to the rebellion of 1715, in which he joined the adherents of the Pretender. On the suppression of the rebellion, the Duke of Montrose, with whom Rob Roy had previously had a quarrel, took the opportunity to deprive him of his estate; and the latter began to indemnify himself by a war of reprisals upon the property of the Duke. An English garrison was stationed at Inversnaird, near Aberfoyle, the residence of Rob Roy; but his activity and courage saved him from the hands of his enemies, from whom he continued for some time to levy black-mail. D. about 1735. The story of Rob Roy furnished Scott with the theme of one of his most fascinating novels.

Rob Roy, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fountain co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Covington.

Robust', *a.* [Fr. *robuste*, from Lat. *robustus*.] Indicating strength; denoting vigorous health; strong; sinewy; muscular; sound; lusty; stout; sturdy; as, a *robust* constitution. — Boisterous; rough; rude; robustious; as, *robust* gallantry.—Demanding or necessitating strength or vigor; as, *robust* exercise.

Robustious, (*-bŭst'yus,*) *a.* Rough; rude; boisterous; as, a *robustious* young fellow. (R.)

Robust'ly, *adv.* With great strength; muscularly; in a robust manner.

Robust'ness, *n.* State or quality of being robust; strength, vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full, firm flesh, and sound health.

Roc, *n.* [Ar. and Pers. *rakh.*] A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology, of the same fabulous species with the *simurg* of the Persians.

Roc'ambole, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for *Allium scorodoprasum*, a plant closely resembling the garlic, *A. sativum*. The bulbs, which are cultivated for the same purposes as those of the latter species, are said to have a more delicate flavor.

Ro'cas, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, abt. 125 m. N.E. of Cape St. Roque; Lat. 3° 55′ S., Lon. 33° 43′ W.

Rocel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens. The species are known under the common name of *Orchella* weeds, and are extensively used in the manufacture of the purple and red dyes called *archil*, or *orchil*, and cudbear. In Holland, the blue dye-stuff called *litmus* is also prepared from these lichens. Orchella weeds are exported from various parts of the world; as the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands, the Azores, Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius, Madeira, S. America, and the Cape of Good Hope. In commerce, the different kinds are distinguished by the names of the countries whence they are derived. It is remarkable that there is no coloring matter ready formed in these lichens; it is produced by the combined action of air and ammonia upon some colorless principles contained in them. See ARCHIL, LECANORA, LITMUS.

Rocel'lic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining or relating to, or obtained from, *Rocella tinctoria*.

Rochambeau, (*rŏsh-am-bō',*) JEAN RAPTISTE DONATIEN DE VIMEUR, COUNT DE, Marshal of France, b. at Vendôme, 1725. He entered the army at the age of 10, greatly distinguished himself in several battles, and, having been made lieutenant-general, was, in 1780, sent with an army of 6,000 men to the assistance of the U. States. Having embarked in Rhode Island, he acted in consort with Washington, first against Clinton, in New York, and then against Cornwallis. *R.* was raised to the rank of marshal by Louis XVI., and, after the Revolution, he was appointed to the command of the army of the north; but he was superseded by more active officers, and retired to his estate, near Vendôme, where he died, 1807. His *Mémoires* were published in 1809.

Roch'dale, a town of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Roch, 12 m. N.N.E. of Manchester. *Manuf.* Flannels, kerseys, calicoes, baizes, fustians, hats, and machinery. *Pop.* 38,114.

Roche-a-Gris, (*rosh-a-gre',*) in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into the Wisconsin River from Adams co.

Roche'-alum, Rock'-alum, *n.* (*Chem.*) Alum deprived of part of its water of crystallization by heat.

Rochefort, (*rosh'for,*) an important seaport and naval arsenal of France, dept. of Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 5 m. from its mouth, and 18 m. S.E. of La Rochelle; Lat. 45° 56′ 6″ N., Lon. 57′ 7″ W. It is the third port of France in importance, and contains numerous public works. *Manuf.* Cordage, stone-ware, oil, and sugar refining. *Pop.* 30,151.

Rochelle. See LA ROCHELLE.

Rochelle Salt, *n.* [From the town of *Rochelle*, France.] (*Chem.*) The tartrate of soda and potassa. It is a double salt, composed of 2 atoms of tartaric acid, 1 of potassa, and 1 of soda. Its crystals, which are large and well-defined prisms, often presenting 8, 10, or 12 sides, include 8 atoms of water.

Roche Percée, (*rosh per'sa,*) in *Missouri*, a small river flowing into the Missouri River from Boone co.

Roche'port, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Roch'ester, a city of England, co. of Kent, on the Medway, 7 m. E. of Gravesend, and 30 m. E.S.E. of London; *pop.* 16,862.

Rochester, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Sangamon co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Rochester, in *Indiana*, a village of Franklin co., abt. 76 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis. — A post-village and township, cap. of Fulton co., 92 m. N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A village of Noble co., abt. 130 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Rochester, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Cedar co., abt. 20 m. E. of Iowa City; *pop.* 863.

Rochester, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Bowling Green.

Rochester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Plymouth co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,024.

Rochester, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., abt. 28 m. N. of Detroit.

Rochester, in *Minnesota*, a town, cap. of Olmstead co., abt. 70 m. S.S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Rochester, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Andrew co., abt. 62 m. N. by W. of Independence; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Rochester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Strafford co., abt. 30 m. E. by N. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 4,103.

Rochester, in *New York*, a city on the Genesee River, 7 m. from its embouchure in Lake Ontario, and 260 m. N.W. of New York. It is remarkable, even in this country, for the rapidity of its growth, which increase has been owing, in part, to the advantageous situation of the city for an emporium, from its easy communication with the lakes by means of the Genesee, which is navigable to within 2 m. of the town, and with the country traversed by the Erie and Genesee canals, and by various railways, which either terminate in or pass by the town; but principally, perhaps, to its immense command of water-power, the various falls of the Genesee River within its limits amounting in all to 268 ft. in perpendicular height; it has, in consequence, many large flour-mills, and is, in fact, become the principal seat of the flour-trade of the Union. It has also a variety of other large establishments, the moving power in which is supplied, wholly or in part, by water — such as fulling-mills, woollen and cotton factories, and iron foundries. In addition, it has extensive tanneries; and boat-building, both for the canals and for the trade of the lakes, is carried on with great spirit. *R.* is well built, having wide streets, large stores and warehouses, and many neat, and some superior dwelling-houses, with shrubberies attached. Being the cap. of a co., it has a court-house, jail, and other county buildings; numerous schools, academies, and churches; a collegiate institution and museum; various public banks, and one of the largest savings' banks in the State. It was incorporated as a city in 1834. *Pop.* in 1820, 1,502; in 1870, 62,385.

—A township of Ulster co.; *pop.* (1870), 4,038.

Rochester, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Lorain co., abt. 94 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,200. —A village of Noble co., abt. 30 m. E.S.E. of Zanesville. —A post-village of Warren co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.

Rochester, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.

Rochester, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rochester, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Racine co., abt. 24 m. W. of Racine; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Roch'ester Col'ony, in *Michigan*, a village of Clinton co., abt. 28 m. N.E. of Lansing.

Rochet, (*rŏtch'et,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *rochetum*, an external garment.] A vestment made of white linen, and worn by priests and bishops when officiating. It differs from the surplice by being gathered at the wrists, and having tight-fitting sleeves.

—In England, a mantelet worn by the English peers at state ceremonies.

Rochlitz, (*rŏk'litz,*) a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the Mulda, 28 m. E. of Leipsic; *pop.* 4,500.

Rock, *n.* [Fr. *roc, roche;* A. S. *roc;* It. *rocca.*] A vast mass of stone, of broken surface, rugged and steep; a large mass of stony matter, either bedded in the earth, or resting on its surface. — Hence, analogically and figuratively, that which resembles a rock in stability; a defence; a means of safety or security; a protection; an asylum; as, the *rock* of faith. — Hence, also, that by which any disaster is occasioned in a manner like that by which a ship is wrecked by striking upon a rock.

(*Geol.*) All mineral masses underlying the soil and sub-soil of any part of the earth are designated, by the geologist, *rocks*. *R.* are either *fossiliferous* or *non-fossiliferous*, the former being for the most part *stratified* and of aqueous origin, and the latter frequently *unstratified*. Of the latter, some appear to have distinct reference to the action of heat, or have been apparently so far altered as to be, with manifest reason, called *igneous* or *crystalline*. Among the former are lavas and basaltic rocks; among the latter, granites and porphyries. There is a large intermediate class, called *metamorphic*, including slates and schists. The essential basis of stratified *R.* is always either limestone, sandstone, or clay. Unstratified *R.* present modifications of the same materials. Stratified *R.* often contain numerous organic remains, which are rarely found in unstratified *R.* *R.* present many mechanical modifications, resulting from the conditions to which they have been exposed.

(NOTE. *Rock* forms the prefix of numerous self-explanatory compounds; as, *rock*-bound, *rock*-hearted, *rock*-ribbed, &c.)

Rock, *n.* [Ger. *rocken.*] A distaff used in spinning; — specifically, the staff or frame about which flax or wool is arranged, from which the flax is drawn in spinning.

Rock, *v. a.* [Ger. *rücken*, to push, move, from *ruck*, a wrench.] To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a foundation; to move backward and forward, as in a chair, cradle, &c. — To set to sleep by rocking; — hence, to still; to quiet; to tranquillize.

"Steep rock thy brain." — *Shak.*

—*v. n.* To reel; to totter; to oscillate; to be moved backward and forward; as, the *rocking* motion of an earthquake.

Rock, in *Iowa*, a township of Mitchell co.; *pop.* 313.

Rock, in *Wisconsin*, a S. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 770 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock and Sugar rivers. *Surface*, mostly undulating; *soil*, very fertile, producing abundant crops of grain and fruit. *Min.* Blue limestone. *Cap.* Janesville. *Pop.* abt. 55,000. — A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Rock'-alum, *n.* See ROCHE-ALUM.

Rock'away, *n.* A low, four-wheeled, two-seated carriage for riding in, with full standing top.

Rock'away, in *New Jersey*, a town and township of Morris co., abt. 9 m. N. of Morristown. It owes its importance chiefly to the rich iron mines in the vicinity, and the extensive iron manufactories established here. *Pop.* (1870), 6,445.

Rockaway, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co., abt. 24 m. E.S.E. of New York city.

Rockaway River, in *New Jersey*, enters the Passaic between Morris and Essex cos.

Rock Bluff, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 6 m. S. by E. of Plattsmouth.

Rock'bridge, in *Virginia*, a W. co.; *area*, abt. 780 sq. m. *Rivers.* North and James rivers. *Surface*, diversified, the Blue Ridge forming the S.E. boundary of the co.; *soil*, exceedingly fertile. In this co. is the remarkable NATURAL BRIDGE, *q. v. Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Rockbridge, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Richland co., abt. 33 m. W. of Baraboo. The name is derived from a curious natural bridge at the W. Branch of Pine River. *Pop.* abt. 800.

Rock Castle, (*rok kas'sel,*) in *Kentucky*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Dick's and Rock Castle rivers. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, not very fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Mount Vernon *Pop.* abt. 6,000. — A post-village of Trigg co., abt. 240 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

—A small river flowing S.S.W. into Cumberland River between Pulaski and Laurel cos.

Rock'-cork, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MOUNTAIN-CORK.

Rock Creek, in *California*, enters the Sacramento River between Tehama and Butte cos.

Rock Creek, in the *District of Columbia*, enters the Potomac River at Georgetown.

Rock Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-twp. of Carroll co.; abt. 1,400. — A twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Rock Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the Wabash River from Carroll co. — A post-township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Huntington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100. —A township of Wells co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rock Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 500. — A township of Nemaha co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Rock Creek, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Lewis co., abt. 125 m. E.N.E. of Frankfort.

Rock Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters Monocacy River from Adams co.

Rock Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dunn co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Rock'-crys'tal, *n.* (*Min.*) A common term applied to transparent, crystallized silica. It is also called QUARTZ, *q. v.*

Rock'dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., abt. 40 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia. — A post-township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Rock Dell, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Olmstead co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Rock'er, *n.* One who rocks, as a chair or cradle.—The curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks. —Any instrument capable of a rocking or oscillatory motion; as, a *rocker* for separating gold-dust from earth, &c.

Rock'ery, *n.* A hillock formed of stones, earth, &c., for plants; rock-work.

Rock'et, *n.* [Dan. *raquette.*] (*Pyrotechny.*) A cylindrical case of paste-board or metal, attached to one extremity of a light wooden rod, and containing a composition which, being fired, shoots the whole of the arrangement through the air, by that principle that an unbalanced reaction from the heated gases which issue from openings in fire-works gives them motion in the opposite direction. As signals between persons who were unable to communicate with each other on account of darkness or some other cause, *R.* have long been employed. They were also used for the important service of determining the difference of longitude between two places. In signal-rockets, the composition with which the case is filled consists generally of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, or gunpowder; the whole is reduced to a *mealed* state, and well mixed together, the annexed being the proportions: — saltpetre, 4 lbs.; sulphur, 1 lb.; and charcoal, 1 lb. 8 oz. The mixture for producing *R.* with stars, consists of, saltpetre, 8 lbs.; sulphur, 2 lbs.; sulphide of antimony, 2 lbs.; mealed powder, 8 oz.; and isinglass, 3¾ oz. The last ingre-

dient is dissolved in a quart of vinegar, after which 1 pint of spirits of wine is added, and then the mealed composition is mixed with the liquid till the whole mass comes to be of the consistency of thick paste. After being moulded into short cylinders and carefully dried, these cylinders are packed into the head with a small bursting charge. As soon as the *R.* is shot off and burned out, the bursting charge opens the head and sets free the lighted stars. The force by which a *R.* ascends is similar to that by which a gun recoils when it is fired. The rod serves to guide the *R.* in its flight, the common centre of gravity of the *R.* and rod being a little below the top of the latter. The distance at which signal-rockets can be seen varies between 35 and 40 miles; and the times of ascent from seven to ten seconds. At the beginning of this century Sir William Congreve converted the *R.* into a terrible projectile of war, with ranges which no ordnance of that day could attain. Discarding the small sizes, he made 12-lb., 18-lb., and 32-lb. *R.*, which he charged with canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles. The stick for a 32-lb. *R.* is 18 ft. in length, and the maximum range 3,500 yards. The range can be also increased by discharging the *R.* from a cannon, with a time-fuse to ignite it at the cannon's utmost range, when the rocket commences its own course. As missiles, these *R.* are found to annoy most seriously the defenders in any fortified work, and, in a bombardment, they speedily set houses and buildings on fire. In the field, also, the plunging, ricochetting motion of the *R.* greatly disturbs both cavalry and infantry. The Congreve *R.* were first tried in actual service, and with fatal effect, at the attack on Copenhagen, in 1807.

—A piece of wood employed to blunt the end of a lance in a burned out, to prevent it from doing hurt.

—[Fr. *roquette*, from Lat. *eruca*.] (*Bot.*) See HESPERIS.

Rock Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dunn co., abt. 16 m. S.E. of Menomonie.

Rock'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 7 m. N.E. of Delphi.

Rock'fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the family *Gobiidæ*, the Black-fish, *Gobius niger*, found on sea-coasts.

Rock'fish, in *Virginia*, a village of Nelson co., abt. 36 m. N.N.E. of Lynchburg.

Rock'fish Gap, in *Virginia*, a pass through the Blue Ridge, abt. 16 m. S.E. of Staunton.

Rock'ford, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Coosa co., abt. 40 m. N. by E. of Montgomery.

Rockford, in *Illinois*, a city, cap. of Winnebago co., on Rock River, abt. 92 m. W.N.W. of Chicago. It contains some extensive manufactories, and is a place of active and increasing business. *Pop.* 11,563.

Rockford, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 60 m. S. of Indianapolis. — A village of Wells co., abt. 100 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Rockford, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 712.—A township of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* 596.

Rockford, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wright co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Rockford, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Surry co., abt. 145 m. W. by N. of Raleigh.

Rockford, in *Ohio*, a village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 40 m. W. by N. of Steubenville.

Rockford, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Blount co., abt. 10 m. S. by W. of Knoxville.

Rock Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., abt. 55 m. E. by N. of Galena.

Rock Grove, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Floyd co.; *pop.* 914.

Rock Hall, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Kent co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Annapolis.

Rock Hill, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 10 m. W. by S. of St. Louis.

Rock'hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 4,300.

Rock House Prairie, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Buchanan co., abt. 44 m. N.N.W. of Independence.

Rock'iness, *n.* State of abounding with rocks.

Rock'ing-chair, *n.* A chair mounted on rockers.

Rock'ingham, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Scott co., abt. 55 m. E.S.E. of Iowa City; *pop.* 313.

Rockingham, in *Kansas*, a village and township of Pottawattomie co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Manhattan; *pop* abt. 400.

Rockingham, in *N. Carolina*, a N. co., adjoining Virginia; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Dan and Haw rivers. *Surface*, elevated and hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wentworth. *Pop.* abt. 18,000. — A post-village, cap. of Richmond co., abt. 105 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Rockingham, in *New Hampshire*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean and Massachusetts; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lamprey, Beaver, Piscataqua, and Exeter rivers. Great Bay and Massabesic Lake are also in this co. *Surface*, uneven and hilly; *soil*, fertile and well cultivated. Seats of justice, Exeter and Portsmouth. *Pop.* abt. 77,000.

Rockingham, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., abt. 82 m. S. by E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Rockingham, in *Virginia*, a N.W. co., adjoining W. Virginia; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Shenandoah River and its North Fork, Dry, and North rivers. *Surface*, diversified, having the Shenandoah Mountains on the N.W., and the Blue Ridge on the S.E.; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Harrisonburg. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Rock'ing-horse, *n.* A wooden horse, mounted on rockers, for the pastime of children.

Rock'ing-shaft, *n.* (*Mech.*) The shaft, with levers on it, which works the slide-valves in some steam engines. The eccentric-rod drops on to a stud fixed in one lever, and the links of the slide-valve rod are attached to the opposite lever on the same shaft.

Rock'ing-stone, LOGGING-STONE, *n.* (*Archæol.*) A Druidical stone, sometimes of an immense size, at others of ordinary dimensions, so placed and accurately adjusted on the point or edges of another stone, or stones, that, when touched by the lightest finger, the upper or logging-stone will rock or oscillate without the slightest fear of its fall or displacement. Sometimes these remarkable stones consist of one immense mass of rock, with a rude kind of cone or projection for its base, which, resting on or in a sort of socket of the rock below, becomes so evenly poised that, though 20 horses could not displace the stone, a baby's hand can make it oscillate. They are common in Brittany (France), and in Cornwall (England).

Rock Island, in *Illinois*, a N.W. co., adjoining Iowa; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Rock rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Rock Island. *Pop.* abt. 35,000. — A city, cap. of the above co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 182 m. W. by S. of Chicago. It is finely situated at the foot of the Upper Rapids, which extend 15 m. up the river, and afford immense hydraulic power for manufacturing purposes. Rock Island in the Mississippi, nearly opposite the city, contains a government emporium for the fabrication of arms and ammunition. *Pop.* about 15,000.

Rock'land, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 30 m. N. by W. of Chicago.

Rockland, formerly EAST THOMASTON, in *Maine*, a city, cap. of Knox co., on the S.W. shore of Penobscot Bay, abt. 40 m. S.E. of Augusta. It contains some extensive manufactories, and is a place of much business activity. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent, and the inhabitants are largely engaged in fishing and commerce. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Rockland, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Ontonagon co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Ontonagon; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Rockland, in *New York*, a S.E. co., adjoining New Jersey; *area*, abt. 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson, Hackensack, and Passaic rivers. *Surface*, uneven, and in the E. part mountainous; *soil*, very fertile, especially in the valleys. *Min.* Iron and sandstone. *Cap.* New City. *Pop.*(1870), 25,213.—A post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,946.

Rockland, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A post-twp. of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Rockland, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Klikital co., abt. 100 m. E. of Portland, Oregon.

Rockland, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* 754.—A township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Rock'less, *a.* Without rocks.

Rock'-milk, *n.* (*Min.*) See AGARIC MINERAL.

Rock'-moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Lecanora tartarea.* See LECANORA.

Rock'-oil, *n.* Same as PETROLEUM, *q. v.*

Rock'port, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Hot Spring co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Little Rock.

Rockport, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Pike co., abt. 80 m. W. by S. of Springfield.

Rockport, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Spencer co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Evansville.

Rockport, in *Maine*, a post-village of Knox co., abt. 7 m. N. by E. of Rockland.

Rockport, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 32 m. N.E. of Boston; *pop.*(1870) 3,904.

Rockport, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Atchison co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of St. Joseph.

Rockport, in *Ohio*, a village of Allen co., abt. 10 m. N.N.E. of Lima.

—A post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., abt. 7 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Rock Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., abt. 8 m. E. of Janesville.

Rock River, rises in Koshkonong Lake, on the N. border of Rock co., Wisconsin, and flows S. into Illinois; thence pursuing a S.S.W. and S.W. course, it enters the Mississippi River from Rock co. *Length*, abt. 330 m.

Rock'roe, in *Arkansas*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Rock'-rose, *n.* (*Bot.*) Two plants of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* See CISTACEÆ, and HELIANTHEMUM.

Rock'-ruby, *n.* (*Min.*) A name sometimes applied to a dark-red variety of garnet.

Rock Run, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Stephenson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rock'-salt, *n.* (*Min.*) Common salt, or chloride of sodium, occurring as a mineral and in a solid form. It is always mixed with various impurities. It is found massive or crystallized, its crystals generally cubes, its masses very often either granular or fibrous. It is white, gray, or, owing to the presence of impurities, more rarely red, violet, blue, or striped. For its chemical and other qualities, see SALT. It is a very extensively-diffused mineral, and in some places forms great rock and even mountain masses. A hill of *R.-S.* near Montserrat, in Spain, is 500 feet high. The island of Ormus, in the Persian Gulf, is formed of *R.-S.* The Indus, in the upper part of its course, forces its way through hills of rock-salt, rising in cliffs ten feet above the river. In many parts of the world, *R.-S.* is found in beds under the soil of other rocks.

Rock'-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) See MUREX.

Rock'-soap, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina resembling Bole, and used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is found in basalt in the Isle of Skye, and in greenish-gray or brown modules in the trap-rocks of Antrim, Ireland.

Rock Stream, in *New York*, a post-village of Yates co., abt. 27 m. N. of Elmira.

Rock'-tar, *n.* See PETROLEUM.

Rock'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 16 m. N. of Rockford; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Rockton, in *New York.* See LITTLE FALLS.

Rockton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clearfield co., abt. 14 m. W.N.W. of Clearfield.

Rock'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., abt. 7 m. S. of Flemington.

Rock'vale, in *Illinois*, a township of Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Rock'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Solano co., abt. 9 m. N. by E. of Vallejo.

Rockville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Folland co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Hartford.

Rockville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kankakee co., abt. 22 m. S. of Joliet; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A village of Will co., abt. 162 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Rockville, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Parke co., abt. 60 m. W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Rockville, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., abt. 16 m. N.N.W. of Washington, D. C.

Rockville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 20 m. S. of Boston.

Rockville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Stearns co., abt. 11 m. S.W. of St. Cloud.

Rockville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Rowan co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Salisbury.

Rockville, in *New York*, a village of Alleghany co., abt. 35 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Rockville, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., abt. 90 m. E.S.E. of Cincinnati. — A village of Muskingum co., abt. 17 m. E.S.E. of Zanesville.

Rockville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 45 m. W. by N. of Philadelphia. — A village of Dauphin co., abt. 5 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Rock'well, in *Illinois*, a village of Bond co., abt. 70 m. S. of Springfield.

Rock'-wood, *n.* The common name for ligniform asbestos. It is chiefly found at Sterzing, in the Tyrol.

Rock'wood, in *Iowa*, a village of Hardin co., abt. 44 m. W. of Cedar Falls.

Rockwood, in *New York*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 40 m. E. of Utica.

Rock'-work, *n.* (*Arch.*) Masonry wrought in imitation of rough stone, in various arrangements, and used chiefly in the basement of houses, or in such situations as require the effect of solidity and massiveness.

(*Gardening.*) A quantity of stones, fragments of rock, or even vitrified bricks, piled together in such a manner as to form a nidus for the growth and display of alpine plants.

Rock'y, *a.* Full of rocks; as, the *Rocky* Mountains. — Consisting or formed of rocks; as, *rocky* pillars. — Resembling a rock; as, the *rocky* orb of a shield. (*Milton.*) — Having the characteristic qualities of rock; very hard; stony; unsusceptible of impression; unfeeling; as, a *rocky* bosom.—*Shaks.* See ROCK-WORK.

Rocky Bar, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Alturas co., abt. 60 m. E.N.E. of Idaho City; *pop.* abt. 500.

Rocky Bayou, in *Arkansas*, a village and township of Izard co., abt. 10 m. E. of Mount Olive.

Rocky Comfort Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Ogeechee River from Jefferson co.

Rocky Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Ohoopee River from Tatnall co.

Rocky Hill, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and twp. of Hartford co., abt 7 m. S. of Hartford; *pop.*(1870)1,012.

Rocky Hill, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., abt. 4 m. N. of Trenton.

Rocky Mount, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Meriwether co., abt. 95 m. W. of Milledgeville.

Rocky Mount, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Miller co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Rocky Mount, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Edgecombe co., abt. 56 m. E. of Raleigh.

Rocky Mount, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 180 m. W. by S. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 350.

Rock'y Moun'tains, (The,) a chain of mountains in the central and W. portions of the N. American continent, are a prolongation of the great Mexican Cordillera, extending from the N. frontier of Mexico northward in several ranges, one of which, the eastern, passing through British N. America, reaches the Arctic Ocean in about Lat. 70° N.; while the western, passing near the Pacific coast, terminates near Prince William's Sound, in about Lat 60° N. The territory occupied by the *R. M.* extends from the Californian shores of the Pacific to about Lon. 105° W., or it may be considered as extending 125 m. further E., including the Black Hills of Nebraska. The whole area properly included by the mountains and their intervening valleys and desert lands in the country belonging to the U. States is estimated at about 980,000 sq. m. The mountainous belt of E. New Mexico and of Colorado Territory, first met with in crossing the great plains that lie along the head-waters of the rivers which flow S.E. into the Mexican gulf, and E. toward the Mississippi, has a general N. and S. direction. Santa Fé, the cap. of New Mexico, is situated on this belt, and further N. it includes territorially the Spanish peaks. On its E. margin stands Pike's Peak, while in Colorado and Nebraska are those portions of the chain known as the Three Parks, and the Medicine Bow Mountains. From Long's Peak, in about Lat. 40°, the range trends N.W., connecting with the Wind River Mountains, which latter includes Fremont's Peak, 13,870 feet above sea-level. Beyond that peak to the N. boundary of the U. States, the range separates Dakota and Washington Territories, and the Pass known as *Lewis' and Clark's*, in Lat. 47°, is the

most N. pass of its system in the Union, and is the route of the proposed northern railroad to the Pacific. In British N. America the "Rockies" divide the waters of the Pacific from those which flow into Hudson's Bay, as the Saskatchewan, Athabaska, &c., and also from Mackenzie's River, whose outlet is the Arctic Ocean. The next great range of this mountain system toward the W. is that called the *Wahsatch* Mountains, lying S. from great Salt Lake, and toward the N.W. this region is traced along the W. bank of the Colorado towards the Sierra Nevada, which forms the E. boundary of California, and the watershed of the Colorado, and Lewis's Fork of the Columbia River, in Lat. 37° and 46° respectively. Nearly the whole area between these points, and for a breadth of about 10 degrees of Lon., stretching E. from the Sierra Nevada, is a vast and partially explored territory, from 4,000 to 5,000 feet above sea-level, which receives the streams that fall on the W. slope of the Wahsatch range and the E. slope of the Sierra Nevada. In British America this section of the chain interlocks with the main trunk of the *R. M.* The western portion of the chain commences at the S. extremity of the Lower Californian peninsula, then passing through California it bifurcates into two ranges, known, respectively, as the *Sierra Nevada*, at a distance of about 160 m. from the coast, and the *Coast Range*, skirting the shores of the Pacific from 10 to 50 m. inland, till it reconnects with the Sierra Nevada in N. California, in which section Mount Shasta attains an altitude of about 14,000 ft. above tide-water. Through Oregon and Washington Territory, the distinction is still maintained between the main range (Sierra Nevada), here called the *Cascade Mountains*, and the Coast Range. The latter traverses the central portion of Vancouver's Island for its whole length, and on the main land in British Columbia, the Sierra Nevada proceeds N., and is crossed by Fraser's River. Though the Sierra Nevada in its range between California and Nevada is intersected by no rivers, several of the streams which flow down its E. slopes have their sources high upon the summits, in the vicinity of those which feed the W. watershed. Several depressions are met with at these points, which serve as passes for the routes from Sonora, Sacramento, and Marysville to the E. By the cañon of Carson River, the range is crossed at an elevation of about 7,250 feet; and by the Truckee Pass the elevation is about 6,000 feet. From these passes the route is N.E. to the main road which crosses the Sierra Nevada in the N. portion of California, and which eastwardly passes by the Humboldt Mountains to Salt Lake City. To the E. of Salt Lake this route continues across the Wahsatch range to the great South Pass of the Wind River Mountains, immediately S. of Fremont's Peak, and thence down the Sweetwater to the N. fork of the Platte. A more S. route connects Pike's Peak with the Utah Basin, and thence turning S. W. crosses the Sierra Nevada near its junction with the Coast Range in N. California, meeting at this point the route from Santa Fé through New Mexico, and the still more S. one from Texas, which follows the valley of the Gila, and crosses that river and the Colorado at their junction. Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, is 17,900 feet in height, being the highest peak of this extensively-ramified mountain system, and, indeed, the highest point of land on the N. American continent. The mineralogical, geological, and botanical characteristics of the various ranges of the *R. M.*'s chain are treated in this work under the names of the several States, Territories, and regions with which it has connection. The *R. M.* were first partially explored by Lewis and Clark's expedition in 1804. Subsequent explorations were made by Harman, Long, Schoolcraft, Nicollet, Bonneville, and, particularly, by Fremont, *q. v.*, and since 1844, not fewer than 20 expeditions have been engaged in the work of further exploration. The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the *R. M.* first at Bridger's Pass, in Wyoming Territory, next the Bear Range, before reaching Salt Lake City, and lastly, the Sierra Nevada, to the W. of Carson City, near the common frontier of Nevada and California.

Rocky River, in *Michigan*, enters St. Joseph's River in St. Joseph's co.

Rocky River, in *N. Carolina*, enters the Yadkin River between Stanley and Ansan cos.

—Enters Deep River from Chatham co.

Rocky River, in *S. Carolina*, enters the Savannah River from Anderson dist.

Rocky River, in *Tennessee*, enters Caney Fork of Cumberland River between Warren and Van Buren counties.

Rocky Run, in *Illinois*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ro'coa, *n.* [Fr. *roncon*; Sp. and Pg. *urucu*.] The crude substance of Annotto, *q. v.*

Roco'co, *a.* and *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] (*Arch.*) A florid, debased kind of ornamentation, which succeeded the styles current in France during the times of Louis XIV. and XV., and which exaggerated the main features and peculiarities of those modes. It is chiefly remarkable for the lavish abundance of its details, which are thrown together without propriety and due connection. Scroll and shell ornaments abound; sometimes rock-work pavilions, birds, and fish, combine with enormous flowers, purposely defying all constructive harmony, and all meaning or individuality is sacrificed to a profuse or overloaded effect. This term, and the word *baroque*, are also employed adjectively to denote a bad taste in design and ornamentation generally.

Roc'roy, a small fortified town of France, dept. of Ardennes, 15 m. from Mezières; *pop.* 1,500.— Here a great victory was gained by the French, under the youthful Prince de Condé, over the Spaniards and Walloons, under Don Francisco de Melo, May 19, 1643. In this battle, which laid the foundation of Condé's military renown, 9,000 Spaniards and Walloons were slain.

Rod, *n.* [A. S. *rod*; Ger. *ruthe*; Gr. *rhaldos*.] A branch, or a stem of a shrub; the shoot or twig of any woody plant; as, a *rod* of hickory, hazel, &c.— Something long and slender in the form of a wand; as, (1.) An instrument of castigation or correction; — hence, chastisement; discipline.— (2.) A pole for supporting a line for angling; as, a fishing-*rod*.— (3.) A staff or wand, as a badge of authority; a sceptre; as, the *rod* of empire.— (4.) A shepherd's crook.— (5.) A flail, or instrument for thrashing.

—A sprout; whence, a family; a line; a race.

—A measure of length, otherwise called a *pole*, containing 5½ yards, or 16½ feet; and four of these make the Gunter's Chain, *q. v.*

Rode, *imp.* and *pp.* of ride, *q. v.*

Ro'dent, *a.* [Lat. *rodens*, from *rodo*, to gnaw.] Gnawing; a term having reference to the *Rodentia*; as, a *rodent* animal.

Roden'tia, *n.*; *pl.* Rodents. (*Zoöl.*) An order of mammiferous quadrupeds, occupying, in many respects, an intermediate place between the purely carnivorous and purely herbivorous mammalia, and so forming the connecting link between them. The order embraces rats and mice, hares, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and other well-known animals. These animals have two great incisor teeth in each jaw, separated from the molar by a wide space, with which they could hardly seize a living prey, or rend flesh; they could not even cut aliments, but they might serve for reducing them, by continued labor, into fine molecules — in a word, by gnawing them; whence the term *Rodents*, or *Gnawers*, applied to this order. The characteristic of this order is that the lower jaw has no horizontal movement except from behind forwards, and *vice versâ*, convenient for the action of gnawing; the molars of the *R.*, consequently, have flat crowns, the enamelled eminences of which are always transversal, so as to be in opposition to the horizontal movements of the jaw, and to be better adapted for trituration. The hinder parts of the body of the rodents in general exceed their anterior. The brain of the rodents is nearly smooth, and without convolutions: the eyes are entirely directed laterally; the jaws are weak, and the forearms have scarcely any rotatory motion, and their two bones are nearly united. In the greater part of the details of their organization, the inferiority of the animals is displayed; but some of them enjoy a certain dexterity, using their forefeet for carrying their food to their mouth; while others again (the squirrels), climb trees with facility. *R.* are most abundant in temperate regions. In N. America there are 99 species, 19 genera; 81 species, 16 genera in Europe and the north of Asia; in Africa, 53 species, 16 genera; in India and its islands, 58 species, 10 genera; in South America and West India Islands, 89 species, 25 genera.

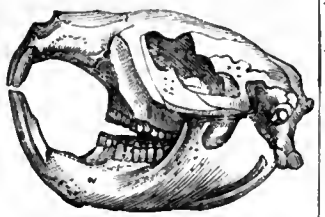


Fig. 2269.— Skull of the beaver, showing the dentition.

Rodez. See Rhodez.

Rodgers, (*rŏj'ers,*) John, a commodore in the U. S. navy, b. in Maryland, 1771. He entered the navy as a lieutenant, 1798, and from that time till 1814 took an active and glorious part in the naval operations against the French, Tripoli, and the English. From April, 1815, to Dec., 1824, he served as president of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and from 1824 to 1827, in command of the squadron in the Mediterranean. On his return from this command he was again appointed to the Board of Navy Commissioners, which he relinquished in 1837. D. in Philadelphia, 1838.

Rod'man, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., abt. 10 m. S. of Watertown; *pop.*(1870) 1,604.

Rod'ney, George Bridges, Lord, an English admiral, b. at Walton-upon-Thames, 1708. He was created rear-admiral in 1759, and distinguished himself in several expeditions. In 1780 he defeated the Spanish fleet and took several ships. This was followed soon after by a more splendid victory, and the capture of the Spanish admiral, Don Juan de Langara. But the most important achievement of this brave admiral was the defeat of the French fleet under Comte de Grasse in the West Indies in 1782, when the French admiral and a number of his ships were taken. D. 1792.

Rod'ney, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 40 m. N.E. of Jefferson.

Rodney, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Gallia co., abt. 7 m. W.N.W. of Gallipolis.

Rodolph I., Emperor of Germany, and founder of the imperial house of Austria, was b. in 1218, being the eldest son of Albert IV., Count of Hapsburg and Landgrave of Alsace. He first served under Ottocar, King of Bohemia, against the Prussians, and distinguished himself by his prudence, valor, and the spirit of justice with which he protected the inhabitants of the town from their baronial oppressors. In 1273, as he was encamped before the walls of Basle, he received the unexpected intelligence that he was elected King of the Romans and Emperor, in preference to Alphonso, King of Castile, and Ottocar, King of Bohemia, the latter of whom opposed his election, and refused to do homage for his estates. But *R.*, supported by powerful allies, made war on him, and compelled him to submit. Ottocar afterwards made another attempt to recover what he had lost, but in Aug., 1278, was defeated and slain. After a reign of 19 years, *R.* expired, in 1291, aged 72. He was brave, indefatigable, affable, magnanimous, intelligent, and just.

Rodolph II., b. at Vienna, 1552, was crowned King of Hungary 1572, King of Bohemia and King of the Romans 1575, and emperor on the death of his father, Maximilian II., 1576. He lost the kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia by the revolt of his brother, Mathias. After a long and inglorious reign of 26 years, this weak-minded prince d., 1612.

Rod'omel, *n.* [Gr. *rhodon*, rose, and *meli*, honey.] The juice of roses mixed with honey into a syrup.

Rod'omont, *a.* Bragging; blustering; idly boasting.

Rodomontade', Rhodomontade', *n.* [Fr., from *Rodomont*, a boisterous character in the *Orlando Furioso*.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or braggadocio; rant; bosh.

—*v. a.* To talk loud or blusteringly; to boast loudly; to rant; to brag; to bounce.

Rodomontad'ist, *n.* A braggart; an empty boaster; a braggadocio; a ranter; a vaunter.

Rodos'to, a town of European Turkey, in the eyalet of Roumania, near the Sea of Marmora; *pop.* 18,000.

Rodriques, (*ro'drē-gais,*) an island in the Indian Ocean, belonging to Great Britain, 330 m. E.N.E. of Mauritius: Lat. 19° 4′ S., Lon. 63° 25′ E. *Ext.* 12 m. long, with a breadth averaging from 3 to 6 m.

Roe, *n.* [A. S. *ra*, *raa*.] A Roebuck, *q. v.*

—The female of any cervine species.

—[Ger. *rogen*; Icel. *hrogn*; Dan. *rogn*.] The seed or spawn of fishes; — the roe of the male is termed *soft roe*, or melt; of the female, *hard roe*, or spawn.

—The mottled appearance of mahogany, and certain other woods.

Roeb'ling, John A., an American engineer, b. in Muhlhaussen, Prussia, 1806. Emigrating to the U. States in 1831, he obtained his first situation in America as assistant-engineer on the slack-water navigation of the Beaver River, a tributary of the Ohio. Afterwards entering the service of the State of Penna., he was employed for three years in surveying and locating three lines of railway across the Alleghany Mountains, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, the road being ultimately built by the Penna. Central Railroad Company. In the year 1844, at Pittsburg, the wooden aqueduct of the Penna. Canal across the Alleghany River having become so unsafe as to require its removal, and the erection of a new structure on the old piers, the time being limited to nine months, including the winter season of 1844–45, the work was let by contract to the lowest bidder, who proved to be *R.* It was carried to a successful completion by him within the time specified, and opened to commerce in May, 1845. This aqueduct comprised seven spans of 162 feet each, consisting of a wooden trunk to hold the water, and supported by a continuous wire cable on each side of seven inches diameter. Following the building of the aqueduct came the erection of the Monongahela Suspension Bridge at Pittsburg. In 1848 *R.* undertook the construction of a series of five suspension aqueducts on the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, connecting the anthracite coal regions of Penna. with the tide-water of the Hudson River. They were all completed in the course of two years. During this period *R.* removed from the West, and established his works at his residence at Trenton, in the State of New Jersey. Public attention had for some time past been directed to the problem of connecting the New York Central and Great Western Railway of Canada by bridging the chasm of the Niagara River, a problem which, from the nature of the locality, admitted of no other solution than by a railway suspension bridge. *R.* was invited to make plans and estimates for the bridge, and was at the same time appointed the engineer. For four years, commencing with 1851, the work was continued without interruption, until, in March of 1855, the first locomotive and train crossed a railway suspension bridge; and it may be safely said that up to the present day it is still the only example of the kind of any magnitude. In the fall of 1856 the foundations of the towers of the Ohio bridge, at Cincinnati, were laid; work was resumed the next year, and then interrupted for want of means. In 1863, however, operations were resumed, and the bridge finally finished in 1867. The last and crowning triumph of engineering anticipated by *R.* was the projected bridge over the East River, an enterprise of the most gigantic proportions, and which, when finished, will be an enduring monument to his name and fame. D. 1870.

Roebuck, (*ro'bŭk,*) *n.* [Dan. *raabuk*.] The *Cervus capreolus* of Linnæus, the most light and handsome of all the European deer. It is very small, weighing only about 60 pounds, and inhabits the high mountains of the temperate parts of Europe.

Roed, (*rōd,*) *a.* Filled or impregnated with roe.

Roermond, or **Ruremonde,** (*rer-mond,*) a town of Holland, prov. of Limburg, on the Meuse, 28 m. N.E. of Maestricht. *Manuf.* Cottons, woollen cloth, paper, leather, pipes, soap, &c. *Pop.* 9,500.

Roe'-stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) See Oölite.

Ro'gasen, a town of Prussian Poland, on the Wetna, 24 m. N. of Posen. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and leather. *Pop.* 5,000.

Rogation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rogatio*, from *rogo*, to ask.] Litany; supplication; an asking.

Rogation Days. (*Eccl.*) The three days immediately

before the feast of Ascension; — so styled as being days of supplication.

Rogation Week, the second week before Whit-Sunday, or that in which the Rogation Days occur.

Rog'er's Farm, in *Illinois*, a village of McLane co., abt. 66 m. N. of Springfield.

Rog'ersville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Lauderdale co., abt. 24 m. E. of Florence.

Rogersville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 9 m. N. by E. of Newcastle.

Rogersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 90 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Rogersville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Anderson dist., abt. 131 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Rogersville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Hawkins co., abt. 255 m. E. of Nashville.

Rogue, (*rōg.*) *n.* [A. S. *earg*, idle, weak, evil; Fr. *rogue*, proud, haughty, supercilious.] An idle, slothful, inactive person;—in the legal sense, a vagrant; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar. — A knave; a rascal; a wilfully dishonest person; a cheat; a trickster. — A name of slight tenderness or endearment for one who is mischievous or frolicsome; as, a wicked *rogue* (in irony).

—*v. a.* To play knavish tricks; to act as a rogue; to cheat; to trick; as, to *rogue* a person out of money.

Rogue River, in *Oregon*, rises among the Cascade Range in Jackson co., and, flowing a tortuous W. course, enters the Pacific Ocean from Curry co.

Rogu'ery, (*rōg'er-y.*) *n.* Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices. — Waggery; arch tricks; frolicsome practices; mischievousness; as, he is full of *roguery*.

Rogue'ship, *n.* The qualities or personage of a rogue.

Rogue's'-march, *n.* (*Mil.*) Derisive music played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

Rogue's'-yarn, *n.* (*Naut.*) A yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, and inserted in the cordage of the British navy, to identify it in case of theft.

Roguish, (*rōg'ish,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a rogue; knavish; trickish; rogue-like; fraudulent; dishonest; as, *roguish* malpractices. — Waggish; wanton; frolicsome; slightly mischievous; espiègle; as, that girl has a *roguish* pair of eyes.

Rog'uishly, *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly; wantonly; waggishly.

Rog'uishness, *n.* Qualities of a rogue; knavery; dishonesty. — Archness; espièglerie; mischievousness; frolicsomeness; sly cunning.

Rohan, Louis Rêne Edouard, (*ro'an,*) Prince de, Cardinal-archbishop of Strasburg, was b. 1734. He became coadjutor to his uncle in the See of Strasburg, and afterwards his successor; was sent in 1772 as ambassador to Vienna, where he displayed the most ridiculous luxury, but vainly sought to obtain the favor of the Empress Maria Theresa. As coadjutor, he had ceremonially received the Princess Maria Antoinette on her entrance into France. On the death of Louis XV. he returned to Paris, and for ten years bent all his energies and efforts to winning the favor of the Queen, but all in vain. Nevertheless, he had meanwhile become, in spite of his known profligacy, archbishop, grand-almoner, cardinal, and commendator of St. Wast of Aeras, one of the richest benefices in France. Associate of the quack Cagliostro, and of the infamous Madame Lamotte, he was duped by a forged letter with the signature of the Queen, and induced to buy of Boehmer, the court jeweller, the now too celebrated diamond necklace, in the name of the Queen. The necklace was placed in the hands of Madame Lamotte, forged autograph messages from the Queen followed, and an interview in the Park of Versailles, between the cardinal and a fair adventuress personating the Queen. On the discovery of the fraud, *R.* was summoned before the king, answered vaguely and unsatisfactorily, and was arrested and imprisoned in the Bastille, August 15th, 1785. After a year's proceedings he was acquitted and released, but at the same time exiled from the court, and deprived of his grand-almonership. He was deputy to the States-general in 1789; was afterwards accused of various disloyal intrigues and maladministration; gave up his See in 1801, and d. in 1803.

Roh'rersville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 80 m. W.N.W. of Annapolis.

Rohrs'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 88 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Roil', *v. a.* [A corruption of *broil.*] To make turbid by stirring up the lees or sediment of; as, to *roil* bottled wine. — To exasperate; to excite some degree of anger or disturbance in; to rile. — To bother; to perplex; to worry. (Prov. Eng.)

—*v. n.* To romp; to act in a hoidenish manner. (Used as provincial English.)

Roil'y, *a.* A colloquialism for turbid; disturbed; muddy; — also, skittish.

Roint', *interj.* Same as Avoynt, *q. v.*

Roist', Roist'er, *v. n.* [From Lat. *rusticus*, clownish.] To bluster; to swagger; to talk big; to act the braggadocio; to be bold, noisy, or turbulent; as, a *roistering* fellow.

Roist'er, Roist'erer, *n.* A bold, blatant, loud-voiced, hectoring fellow; a rakehelly.

Roist'erly, *a.* Blustering; turbulent; with braggadocio. —*adv.* In a bullying, blustering, devil-me-care manner.

Roke', Rook', Rouk', *n.* Reek; mist; vapor; smoke. (Prov. Eng.)

(*Mining.*) A vein of ore.

Roke'age, Rokée, *n.* In the U. States, a term applied to a preparation of parched maize, pounded up and mixed with sugar.

Roke'lay, *n.* Same as Roquelaure, *q. v.*

Roke'ly, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morgan co., abt. 24 m. S. by E. of Zanesville.

Ro'land, a celebrated hero of chivalric romance. He was one of the paladins of Charlemagne, whose nephew he is by some stated to have been. His character was that of a brave warrior, — devoted and loyal. Charlemagne appointed him commandant of the Marches of Brittany, and afterwards took him with himself to the conquest of Spain. Returning from that expedition, he fell into an ambuscade at Roncesvalles, where, together with the flower of the French chivalry, he perished in 778. His adventures are celebrated in the famous continental romance entitled the *Chanson of Roland*. He is also the hero of the *Roland Amoureux* of Boïardo, and of the *Orlando Furioso* of Ariosto. The town of Rocamadour, in France, pretends to be in possession of the "Durandal," or the celebrated sword, of Roland.

Ro'land, in *Illinois*, a post-village of White co., abt 14 m. S.S.W. of Carmi.

Role; (*rōl*) *n.* [Fr.] The specific part undertaken by an actor or public performer; — hence, any notable action or prescribed duty carried out by any one; as, Garrick's best *rôle* was Richard III., his *rôle* is politics, &c.

Roles'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Wake co., abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Raleigh.

Rolet'ta, in *Missouri*, a village of Pettis co., abt. 36 m. S.E. of Lexington.

Rolfe', in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Pocahontas co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Fort Dodge.

Roll, *v. a.* [Fr. *rouler*; Sp. *arrollár*; Du. and Ger. *rollen.*] To cause to turn on the surface, or with a circular motion; to cause to revolve, or turn on its axis; to move in a circular or rotary manner or direction; as, to *roll* a wheel, to *roll* a ball. — To inwrap; to bind or involve in a bandage, or the like; as, to *roll* a piece of rag round a cut finger. — To form into a spherical or cylindrical body; to form by rolling into round masses; as, to *roll* a bundle of manuscript, to *roll* a snow-ball. — To drive and impel with a circular motion, or to drive forward with force or violence; as, to *roll* a stone down a mountain. — To spread with a roller or rolling-pin; to press or level with a roller; as, to *roll* paste, to *roll* a grass-plot, &c. — To produce a periodical revolution; to move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels. — To sound a *roll* upon, as a drum.

To roll one's self, to wallow.

—*v. n.* To move by turning on the surface, or with the successive application of all parts of the surface to a plane; to move, turn, or run on an axis, as a wheel; to run on wheels; to turn over and over; as, a *rolling* ball. — To keep falling over and over; as, a *rolling* cataract. — To turn; to move circularly, or in a rotatory manner; as, his eyes *rolled* with rage. — To be tossed about; to move, as waves or billows, with alternate swells and depressions; — hence, to rock or move from side to side; as, a ship *rolling* in a heavy sea. — To move tumultuously; to fluctuate; as, certain thoughts *roll* in one's head. — To run on wheels; as, the *rolling* stock of a line of railroad. — To wallow; to tumble; as, being drunk he *rolled* into the gutter. — To be formed into a ball or cylinder; as, *rolled* calico. — To spread under a roller or rolling-pin; as, she *rolls* paste deftly. — To beat a drum with excessive rapidity of strokes, so as to produce a rumbling sound on the ear.

—*n.* Act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the *roll* of a wheel, the *roll* of a ship in a heavy ground-swell. — A roller; anything which rolls; as, a heavy cylinder of stone, wood, or metal used for crushing clods; — also, plurally, a set of rollers in a rolling-mill. — Anything which is rolled up; as, (1.) A quantity of cloth wound up into a cylindrical form; as, a *roll* of flannel. (2.) A cake, or small loaf of bread, generally of an oblong circular form; as, we had French *rolls* for breakfast. (3.) Any paper, manuscript, or document which may be rolled up; a scroll; as, a *roll* of music; — hence, an official or public document; a register; a record; — also, a catalogue; a list; as, the *Rolls* of Parliament, the *roll* of an army, &c. (4.) A cylindrical twist of tobacco; as, a *roll* of pig-tail.

—The regular beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear. — A chronicle; history; annals; as, his name is inscribed in the *roll* of Fame.

Long-roll. (*Mil.*) A prolonged roll of the drums, as the signal of attack by the enemy, and for the troops to form into line; as, to beat the *long-roll*. — *Master of the Rolls.* (*Eng. Law.*) See Master. — *Rolls of Parliament, of court*, or of any *public body*, parchments officially engrossed, recording the acts and proceedings of that assembly or body, which, being kept in *rolls*, are deposited in the archives.

To call the roll, to recite a roll of names of persons who constitute an organized body or assembly, in order to ascertain from the responses who are absent and who present; as, to *call the roll* of a ship's company.

Rol'la, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township, cap. of Phelps co., abt. 113 m. S.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Roll'able, *a.* That may be rolled.

Roll'-call, *n.* Act, or time, of calling over a list of names, as of soldiers on parade.

Roll'er, *n.* That which rolls; that which revolves on its own axis; — especially, a solid cylinder of metal, wood, stone, &c., used in agriculture and the arts.

(*Print.*) A wooden cylinder coated with a composition of treacle and glue, and revolving upon an iron rod running through it, with which to ink the form of type previous to taking an impression. The introduction of *composition rollers* in place of *pelt-balls* has been the cause of a complete change in printing. But for this invention, machine- or cylindrical-printing could never have been accomplished, as all the early attempts with sheep-skins failed, from the necessity of joining the edges.

—*pl.* (*Ord.*) Cylinders of wood, used in mounting guns on their carriages, shifting them from one carriage to another, or moving them on the ground.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) In nautical parlance, a term applied to unusually heavy waves, which set in upon a coast or island without wind. They are frequent at the Island of Ascension. — On ship-board, certain cylindrical pieces of timber placed so as to revolve horizontally or vertically. Their object is to lessen the friction on the hawsers in passing any angle.

(*Surg.*) A bandage, or fillet, used in surgical operations.

(*Zoöl.*) See Coactas.

Roll'er-bolt, *n.* In England, the bar, or whiffle-tree, of a carriage, to which the traces are fastened.

Roll'ersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Sandusky co., abt. 42 m. N. of Columbus.

Roll'ey, in *Iowa*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Lyons.

Roll'ic, Roll'ick, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* rollicked,) (*rŏl'likt.*) [Perhaps a corrupt combination of *roll* and *frolic.*] To move about in a swaggering manner, or with a rolling gait; to frolic; to sport; to carry a jaunty air; as, a *rollicking* sailor.

Roll'in, Charles, a French professor, rhetorician, and historian, b. at Paris, 1661. This excellent man and great scholar, after studying in the College of Plessis and at the Sorbonne, became Professor of Rhetoric in the College of Du Plessis. In 1694 he was appointed Rector of the University of Paris, where he revived the study of Greek, and introduced many important regulations in the academical exercises. His principal works were an edition of *Quintillian*; *Treatises on Studying and Teaching the Belles-Lettres*; *Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians*; *History of Rome*; and, *Miscellaneous Pieces.* D. 1741.

Roll'in, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., abt. 17 m. W. by N. of Adrian.

Roll'ing, *p. a.* Turning over; revolving; moving on wheels, or as if on wheels; as, a *rolling* stone gathers no moss.

—In the U. States, undulating, like the waves of the sea; presenting a succession of round eminences and depressions; as, a *rolling* prairie.

(*Mech.*) This term is used when all the parts of the surface of one body come into successive contact with those of another, under such conditions that at every instant the portion of the two surfaces which *have been* in contact are exactly equal. When this condition is not fulfilled, the one side to slide upon the other. The friction of bodies in *rolling* is much less than in that of *sliding*; and hence the advantage of wheels to all kinds of carriages.

(*Naut.*) The lateral oscillation of a ship. This motion, which is often very great when the vessel is running before the sea, endangers the masts, strains the sides, and loosens the decks at the water-ways; it also tends to cause the guns (if any) to break adrift. When the centre of gravity is too low, the oscillations begin and end violently. Rolling is, in fact, an oscillation or partial revolution round the centre of gravity of the ship. Of course, if the centre of gravity be too high up, the vessel's tendency will be to capsize; but, on the other hand, if it be below the load-water-line, there remains so little depth of vessel and keel for the water's resistance to operate on, in opposition to the height of hull and masts above the centre of gravity, that the rolling will necessarily be violent and considerable. The least rolling is experienced when the centre of gravity coincides nearest with the load-water-line.

Rolling circle of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by the point whose velocity equals the velocity of the ship. (*Bourne.*) — *Rolling curves.* See Roulette. — *Rolling fire.* (*Mil.*) A discharge of musketry in rapid succession, by troops in line, and in the order in which they stand. — *Rolling stock*, or *railway plant*, the locomotives, cars, trucks, &c., employed on a railroad. — *Rolling machine*, an invention for making the brass mouldings in fenders, and the brass-work in grates. — *Rolling-pendulum*, a cylinder caused to oscillate in small spaces on a horizontal plane. — *Rolling tackle.* (*Naut.*) A tackle, or pulley, hooked to the weather quarter of a yard, and to a lashing or strap round the mast near the slings or parrel of the yard; the object of it is to keep the yard constantly over to leeward, thereby depriving it of play and friction when the ship rolls to windward.

Roll'ing-mill, *n.* A mill for reducing masses of iron, copper, or other metals, to even parallel bars or thin plates. This is effected by passing the metal, while red-hot, between two cylindrical rollers of steel, put in motion by the mill, and so mounted in a strong metal frame that they cannot recede from each other.

Roll'ing-pin, *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, with which paste or dough may be rolled out and reduced to a proper degree of thickness or tenuity.

Roll'ing Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Dodge co., abt. 5 m. W. of Horicon.

Roll'ing-press, *n.* A press or machine consisting of two or more rollers, or cylinders, revolving very nearly in contact with each other, used for taking impressions from plates, or for rolling iron or other metal into plates, or for other purposes.

Roll'ing Stone, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Winona co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Rol'lo, a chieftain of Norway, who, being driven from that country by the King of Denmark, landed in Normandy, which was ceded to him by Charles the Simple in 911. Rollo embraced the Christian religion in the following year, and was baptized by the name of *Robert.*

He assumed the title of Duke of Normandy, married Giselle, the daughter of the French king, and was the ancestor of William the Conqueror. D. either in 920 or 927.

Roll'y-po'ly, Ro'ly-po'ly, *n.* A kind of pudding made of a surface of paste spread with jam, &c., and rolled up into a cylindrical, oblong form.

—*a.* Shaped like a rolly-poly pudding; — hence, pursy; portly; having a round body; as, a *rolly-poly* little woman.

Roll'y-po'ly, *n.* A game wherein a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins, as in roulette.

Ro'ma, in *Texas*, a post-village and port of entry of Starr co., abt. 550 m. S. by W. of Austin.

Romagna, (*ro-mahn'ya,*) a large and fruitful tract of country in Central Italy, formerly included in the Papal legations of Bologna, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Forli. The name has been long obsolete, except as relates to that strip of territory along the Adriatic, whose inhabitants are still called *Romagnoli.*

Roma'ic, *n.* [Fr. *Romaïque;* Mod. Gr. *Romaikos.*] The language of the modern Greeks, who call themselves *Romans,* an appellation which has survived the overthrow of the Roman Empire of the East established at Constantinople. The language differs from the ancient Greek chiefly by the abbreviation of words, indifference to the old inflexions, and the infusion of foreign words and expressions.

—*a.* Belonging, or having relation, to modern Greece, or to its language.

Romal, (*ro-mawl',*) *n.* [Hind. and Per. *rumal,* a handkerchief.] A kind of silk-stuff brought from the East Indies.

Ro'man, *a.* [Lat. *Romanus,* from *Roma.*] Pertaining to Rome, or to the Roman people.

—Pertaining to, or professing, the Roman Catholic religion.

(*Print.*) Erect; upright; perpendicular; — referring to the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters. — Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I. V., i. v., &c.; — said of numerals, as distinguished from the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 5, &c. — *R. balance,* a form of balance somewhat resembling the modern steelyard. — *Roman candle.* (*Pyrotech.*) A fire-work in the form of a candle, which throws out bright stars in succession. — *Roman cement.* See CEMENT. — *Roman ochre,* or *Italian earth.* (*Paint.*) A pigment of a rich deep and powerful orange-yellow color, transparent, and durable. It is used both raw and burnt, in oil and water-color painting. — *Roman white.* (*Paint.*) A pigment of the purest white color, differing from the *blanc d'argent* only in the warm flesh-color of the external surface of the large square masses in which it is usually prepared.

—*n.* A native citizen, or permanent denizen, of Rome.

—*pl.* Specifically, the members of the Christian Church at Rome, to which Paul addressed an Epistle.

Ro'man Architec'ture. It can hardly be said that the early Romans had any style of architecture of their own, since they borrowed their ideas of building first from the Etruscans, and afterwards from the Greeks. In the time of Romulus, their dwellings were of the rudest description, being chiefly composed of straw; and at a later period, their temples were only small square buildings, scarcely large enough to contain the statues of their deities. The first king who constructed works of a large class requiring architectural skill was Ancus Martius. His first attempt was the building of the city and port of Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber. During the time of Tarquin the Elder, the city was much improved by the skill and enterprise of the Etruscans, the great Circus was built, and the walls of the city constructed of large hewn stones. The great Cloaca, or public sewer, was also commenced, together with the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The decoration and improvement of the city was greatly increased during the reign of Tarquinius Superbus; but the Capitol was not finished till after the expulsion of the kings. During the first two Punic wars, many temples were erected; but they do not appear to have been of great magnificence. Altogether, very little taste had been shown in the Roman buildings till their conquests extended, and they became intimate with the more costly buildings of their enemies. Metellus Macedonicus, the contemporary of Mummius, the victor of Corinth, was the first who built a temple of marble at Rome; but from that time most of the larger edifices were built of that material. Grecian art and architects were also introduced about the same period. Under Julius Cæsar, many new and magnificent buildings were erected; and during the Golden Age, under Augustus, most of the finest edifices were built; architects flocked from all quarters, and especially from Greece, to beautify the city. It was said of Augustus, "that he found Rome built of brick, and left it of marble." Under Vespasian and the Antonines, architecture flourished, as the remains of the Coliseum and the Temples of Antoninus and Faustina testify. After this period, however, architecture declined till Constantine transferred the seat of government to Byzantium, when a new style was introduced. (See BYZANTINE ARCHITECTURE.) In comparing Greek and Roman architecture, there can be no doubt that the former greatly excels in matter of taste. Among the Greeks, moreover, religion was almost the sole purpose for which architecture seemed to exist; while, among the Romans, their temples were neither so extensive nor so numerous as their buildings of public utility or convenience. Besides a large number of engineering works, there are still the remains in Rome of fora, baths, palaces, circi, theatres, amphitheatres, libraries, halls of justice, triumphal arches, commemorative columns, mausolea, and similar buildings. The requirements of such edifices as these naturally led to the practice of composition and grouping, as one uniform plan of building would not have been suitable for such a variety of purposes. Another cause of variety lay in the employment of the arch, which allowed much greater latitude in compositions than the entablatures of the Greeks. The semi-circular form of the arch next led to quite a new feature in architectural design — namely, the dome, — a feature which gave a totally distinct character to the buildings in which it was employed. The Pantheon

Fig. 2270. — TOMB OF CÆCILIA METELLA, (ROME.)

(Fig. 2039), is the most remarkable example of this arrangement. The circular plan of building became also a favorite one for tombs and mausolea. Among the most noted of these was the mausoleum of Hadrian, the remains of which form the well-known castle of St. Angelo; and the tomb of Cæcilia Metella (Fig. 2270). A characteristic feature in Roman architecture, and one that entered largely into the system, is the employment of order above order in the same building. While this arrangement is faulty, for it is incompatible with the requirements of the highest standard of taste, yet still, at the same time, it proves the Roman aptness of invention and versatility of design. The style of architecture called the *Roman order* was invented by the Romans from the Ionic and Corinthian orders; and hence it is sometimes called the *Composite order.*

Ro'man Cath'olic Church. The name commonly given to that system of Christianity which, regarding the bishop of Rome, or Pope, as its spiritual head, maintains that the title of *Catholic* or *Universal* belongs exclusively to itself, and has for followers the great majority of the whole body of Christians, its last statistics presenting a total of about 200,000,000, against about 100,000,000 Protestants of all denominations, and 80,000,000 belonging to the Eastern, or Greek, Church. Its history begins with the pastoral commission given after Christ's resurrection to the Apostle St. Peter, who, about the year 67, sealed his apostolic labors with martyrdom in the city of Rome, which event attached his office to this See. The relations of the bishops generally to Rome, on account of its higher chieftaincy, are distinctly stated, in the early part of the 2d century, by Irenæus, who, however, earnestly remonstrated with Pope Victor on his determination to cut off various Asiatic churches from communion, for their attachment to the usage of celebrating Easter on the same day as the Jews. In the year 325, and by mandate of the Emperor Constantine, a council was called at Nice, when 318 bishops proclaimed Christ to be God, consubstantial to the Father. The 5th cent. was illustrious for the pontification of St. Leo. His exposition of the mystery of the Incarnation crowned the efforts of his predecessors for the maintainance of the faith, and received the homage of the bishops assembled at Chalcedon. "This," they cried, "is the faith of the fathers. We all have this faith. Peter has spoken by the mouth of Leo." The accession of Gregory the Great to the Papal chair in 590 is the commencement of one of the most important æras in the history of the *R. C.* Church. The ancient Roman empire had finally disappeared, and new-born nations were struggling into life, and waiting for new institutions. Gregory saw the opportunity, and embraced it, and the supremacy of the Pope was acknowledged by all the sovereigns of the western nations. The claims advanced by the Papal See led to frequent contests with the secular powers; but the result invariably was the triumph of the Church and the depression of the secular power. To Gregory, the *R. C.* Church is indebted for the completion of the monastic system. In the 7th cent., the sovereigns of W. Europe submitted implicitly to the Roman See; in the 8th, the war of the Iconoclasts broke out, which eventually led to the separation of the Eastern and Western churches. The Patriarch of Constantinople had caused images to be removed from the churches, and an imperial edict was issued forbidding their worship; the consequence being that the people broke out into insurrection over the whole empire. Lombardy was still subject to the Greek empire, and its king, taking part with the emperor, forbade the use of images in the churches. Pepin, of France, marched with a numerous army across the Alps to the assistance of his spiritual sire, defeated the King of the Lombards, and compelled him to deliver up a part of his territories to the Roman pontiff. Thus was laid, in 755, the foundation of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. The Lombards becoming troublesome to the Roman pontiff, he again supplicated the aid of France, and Charlemagne entering Italy in 774, at the head of an army, reduced them to subjection, visited the Pope at Rome, and ratified and confirmed the donations of his father, Pepin. A second time he had to march to save the Papacy from apparent destruction, and he conferred on the Roman See the territories which he subdued, including Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, &c. In 800, Leo III. proclaimed Charlemagne Emperor of the West, and placed the crown upon his head. The ascent of Gregory VII., in 1073, inaugurated a new æra in Church history. He was a man of stern virtue, and determined, at every hazard, to root out scandal from the sanctuary. With all his zeal, and the authority of his office, he condemned the marriage of the clergy, which from toleration had gained a coloring of right. He resisted the Emperor Henry IV., who disposed of bishoprics, abbacies, and other high offices, for bribes and like corrupt considerations. The inveterate character of these abuses, and the imperial influence, involved the saintly pontiff in a long and fierce struggle, in which he seemed to succumb, dying an exile, but in reality overcame, leaving his successors to reap the fruits of his labors. The contest between the popes and emperors continued, with intervals of rest, throughout the 12th and 13th centuries. Investitures were the chief subject of disputes, the popes resisting the claims of the emperors to invest bishops with the temporalities of their sees, by delivering to them the ring and crosier, chief symbols of episcopal authority. The opportunity thus furnished for promoting unworthy men, courtiers, and favorites, determined the popes to vigorous resistance; and although Paschal II. yielded for a moment to imperial violence, on the recovery of his liberty he retracted his consent, and humbled himself for his weakness. Innocent IV., in the middle of the 13th cent., in the Council of Lyons, deposed the Emperor Frederic II. for various acts of simony, sacrilege, and tyranny, following out the principles and the example of Gregory VII., who was the first to proceed to a similar deposition. The 14th cent. is remarkable for the removal of the Papal chair to Avignon, by Clement V., whose example was followed by his successors for 70 years. The Greeks returned for a short time to the communion of the Roman See in the Council of Florence held in 1439, but were drawn back into the gulf of schism by the persevering efforts of Mark, bishop of Ephesus, who resisted every influence employed by his colleagues and by the emperor at the Council. Constantinople a few years afterward fell under the power of the Turks, and the degradation of the Eastern church and empire was alike consummated. Some popes of doubtful fame appeared in the decline of the 15th cent., and one of acknowledged depravity at its close. The warlike career of Julius II., and the golden age of Leo X., were not calculated to restore the high character for austerity and zeal which the pontiffs had generally borne. The bold monk of Wittenberg appeared on occasion of the indulgences which Leo offered to contributors to the grand fabric of St. Peter's. The rivalry of two religious orders resulted in theological disputes, which, on the part of Luther, were marked by great boldness. He soon became a leader, and before he was fully aware, he was head of a sect inculcating principles subversive of the Papal authority. A swarm of minor sects soon appeared, and a vast portion of the Catholic world was drawn away from obedience to the pontiff. Henry VIII., King of England, ventured on the theological arena to drive back the daring monk beyond the ring, and received plaudits from Leo as Defender of the Faith; but he, also, from a champion became an enemy, when his desires for a union with Anne Boleyn were thwarted by Clement VII. The great Council of Trent met in 1545, sat, with intervals, for eighteen years, and did more to systematize, to define, and to present in popular form the doctrinal belief of Rome, than had been accomplished by the united efforts of the schoolmen of the three centuries which preceded the Reformation. The latter half of the 16th cent. was a period of new life in the *R. C.* Church. The celebration of local synods, the establishment of episcopal seminaries, the organization of schools, and other provision for religious instruction, — above all, the foundation of religious orders of both sexes, in all which this active work of the church was one of the striking and prominent characteristics, had the effect of arresting in many countries the at first rapid progress of Protestantism; and Lord Macaulay has traced out with curious minuteness the line which marks in the several countries the origin and progress of this religious reaction. The subtleties of Jansenius, *q. v.*, annoyed the church in the 17th and 18th centuries; his followers, after his example, employing the authority of Augustine to countenance doctrines decidedly Calvinistic. The French Church especially was harassed by these innovators. The contentions which prevailed throughout the early part of the 18th cent. prepared the way for the triumph of infidelity in the Revolution. In the present cent. there is a manifest return to Catholic unity. The Church of France, after the endurance of a persecution of the most frightful character, stands in intimate union with the See of Peter. The same sentiments prevail throughout the Catholic portions of Germany, as also in the Spanish dominions; and in some Protestant countries, chiefly in England, the *R. C.* Church has regained of late years a considerable advance. Even on this side of the Atlantic, and from the memorable day, Oct. 11, 1492, on which Columbus landed upon the island of San Salvador, and at the foot of the cross poured forth his fervent thanks to God for the success of his glorious enterprise, this

Church has, amid many reverses, continued gradually to advance. In 1 of the American continent there are about 4 Roman Catholics to 3 Protestants of all denominations; and though the proportion be by far less considerable in the U. States, their progress is here perhaps more rapid than in any other country, the body of *R. C.* having grown from about 1,200,000 in 1840, to above 5,000,000 in 1870.—The constitution of the *R. C.* Church, and the details of its discipline, are given in other articles. Its doctrinal system may be best explained from her latest authentic creed, that commonly called of Pius V., drawn up as a summary of all the authoritative teaching up to that time, including the decrees of the Council of Trent. It is as follows: "I believe in one God, the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth, of all things visible and invisible, and in one Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, born of the Father, before all ages; God of God; Light of Light; true God of the true God; begotten, not made; consubstantial with the Father, by whom all things were made. Who for us men, and for our salvation, came down from heaven, and was incarnate by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary, and was made man. He was crucified also for us under Pontius Pilate, suffered, and was buried. And the third day he rose again according to the Scriptures; he ascended into heaven, sitteth at the right hand of the Father, and shall come again with glory to judge the living and the dead; of whose kingdom there shall be no end. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and life-giver, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, is adored and glorified; who spake by the prophets. And in one holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church. I confess one baptism for the remission of sins; and I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come. Amen. I most steadfastly admit and embrace the apostolical and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other observances and constitutions of the same church. I also admit the Holy Scriptures, according to that sense which our holy mother the Church hath held and doth hold: to whom it belongeth to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Scriptures; neither will I ever take and interpret them otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. I also profess that there are truly and properly seven sacraments of the new law, instituted by Jesus Christ, our Lord, and necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every one: to wit—Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Order, and Matrimony; and that they confer grace; and that of these, Baptism, Confirmation, and Order cannot be repeated without sacrilege. I also receive and admit the received and approved ceremonies of the Catholic Church, used in the solemn administration of the aforesaid sacraments. I embrace and receive all and every one of the things which have been defined and declared in the holy Council of Trent concerning original sin and justification. I profess, likewise, that in the Mass there is offered to God a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead; and that in the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist there is truly, really, and substantially the Body and Blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that there is made a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the Body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the Blood; which conversion the Catholic Church calleth Transubstantiation. I also confess that under either kind alone Christ is received whole and entire, and a true sacrament. I constantly hold that there is a Purgatory, and that the souls therein detained are helped by the suffrages of the faithful. Likewise, that the saints reigning together with Christ are to be honored and invocated, and that they offer prayers to God for us, and that their relics are to be held in veneration. I most firmly assert that the Images of Christ, of the Mother of God, ever Virgin, and also of other saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due honor and veneration are to be given them. I also affirm that the power of indulgences was left by Christ in the Church, and that the use of them is most wholesome to Christian people. I acknowledge the holy Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church for the mother and mistress of all churches; and I promise true obedience to the Bishop of Rome, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, and Vicar of Jesus Christ. I likewise undoubtingly receive and profess all other things delivered, defined, and declared, particularly by the holy Council of Trent; and I condemn, reject, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and all heresies which the church hath condemned, rejected, and anathematized. I do at this present freely profess, and sincerely hold this true Catholic faith, out of which no one can be saved; and I promise most constantly to retain and confess the same entire and inviolate, by God's assistance, to the end of my life."—Since the compilation of the above creed, the *R. C.* Church has defined certain further articles in the controversy on grace, which are from the teaching of *Jansenius*, q. v.; still more recently that of the IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, *q. v.*; and, in 1870, the infallibility of the Pope, for which see ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL, and PIUS IX.—There are seven provinces in the U. States, comprising 64 dioceses and 5 vicariates apostolic. The provinces are: 1. The province of *Baltimore*, extending over Pennsylvania, the Southern sea-board States, and E. Florida, with 11 dioceses and 2 vicariates apostolic. 2. Of *Cincinnati*, extending over Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Kentucky, and including 9 dioceses. 3. Of *New Orleans*, extending over Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas, and embracing 6 dioceses. 4. Of *New York*, including New England, New York, and New Jersey, and 10 dioceses. 5. Of *Oregon City*, including 3 dioceses and 1 vicariate apostolic in Oregon and British Columbia. 6. Of *St. Louis*, embracing Missouri, Tennessee, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and the Indian Territory, and including 11 dioceses and 3 vicariates apostolic. 7. Of *San Francisco*, embracing California and Nevada, and the territory E. to the Colorado, with 4 dioceses and 1 vicariate apostolic. These have in all about 4,000 churches, chapels, and stations, 2,700 priests, 74 theological seminaries and colleges, more than 1,400 academies and schools, with over 30,000 pupils, and upwards of 150 convents and monasteries.

Romance', *n.* [Sp.; It. *romanza;* Fr. *roman*, from L. Lat. *romanicum*, from Lat. adv. *romanice*, in the language or manner of Rome.] (*Lit.*) Originally, a military fable of the Middle Ages; among the moderns, a fabulous relation or story of adventures and incidents, designed for the entertainment of readers; a narrative of extraordinary adventures, fictitious and often extravagant, usually a tale of love or war, subjects awakening the sensibilities of the heart, or the passions of wonder and curiosity; any wild, extravagant story or invention of the imagination; a work of fiction, in prose or verse, containing the relation of a series of adventures, either marvellous or probable; — a tale confined to the latter class of events has, indeed, been considered to be more strictly designated by the term *novel*. But, as our nomenclature for works of fiction is not very precise or accurate, the word *romance* is very frequently used to comprehend both; as, to write a *romance*, the "*Romance* of the Forest," &c.

(*Philol.*) A name given to those modern languages which are closely akin to the old language of the Romans, and which are modifications of the ancient Italian dialects; of these, six still remain literary dialects, viz., the languages of Portugal, Spain, Franco, Italy, Roumania, and the Grisons of Switzerland. The Provençal, or language of the Troubadours, is now a mere patois.

(*Mus.*) A small, song-like piece of vocal or instrumental music, somewhat in the character of a ballad; — also called *romanza*.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the *Romance* language or dialects.

—*v. n.* To forge and relate fictitious stories; to deal in extravagant stories or romances; as, he *romanced* about his mistress as though she were a paragon.

Roman'cer, Roman'cist, (*-sist,*) *n.* A writer of romances; one who romances, or who invents fictitious stories.

Romancero, (*-sē'ro,*) *n.* (*Lit.*) The general Spanish appellation given to a collection of the national ballads or romances; — so called from the term *Roman*, or *Romanic*, which, in the early part of the Middle Ages, seems to have been the common designation of all the dialects spoken from the Alps to the western extremity of the Mediterranean. The *Romancero General*, the most celebrated of these collections, was published in 1604–1614.

Ro'manese, *n.* (*Philol.*) The language of the Wallachs, who call themselves *Romîni*, or Roumanians. It is spoken in Wallachia, Moldavia, and in parts of Hungary, Transylvania, and Bessarabia, and is divided by the Danube into two branches, the northern being to a certain extent a literary language; the southern has borrowed many Greek and Albanian words, and has never been fixed grammatically.

Romanesque, (*-esk',*) *a.* [Fr.; It. *romanesco.*] Pertaining or relating to, or characterized by, romance; romantic.

(*Arch.*) A general term for all the debased styles of architecture which sprung from attempts to imitate the Roman, and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power till the introduction of Gothic architecture. It is thus described by Dr. Whewell: Its characters are a more or less close imitation of the features of Roman architecture. The arches are round; are supported on pillars, retaining traces of the classical proportions; the pilasters, cornices, and entablatures, have a correspondence and similarity with those of classical architecture; there is a prevalence of rectangular faces and square-edged projections; the openings in walls are small, and subordinate to the surfaces in which they occur; the members of the architecture are massive and heavy, very limited in kind and repetition, the enrichments being introduced rather by sculpturing surfaces, than by multiplying and extending the component parts. There is in this style a predominance of *horizontal* lines, or at least no predominance and prolongation of vertical ones. For instance, the pillars are not prolonged in corresponding mouldings along the arches; the walls have no prominent buttresses, and are generally terminated by a strong, horizontal tablet or cornice.

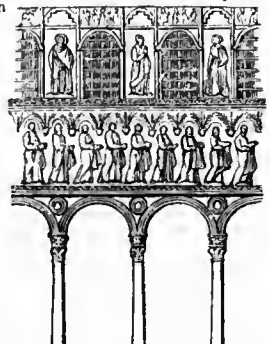


Fig. 2271. — ROMANESQUE INTERIOR.

(*Paint.*) Having reference to fable or romance in painting. In historical pieces, it consists in the choice of a fanciful subject, rather than one founded on fact. *Romanesque* differs from *romantic* in that the latter may be founded on truth, which the former never is.

(*Philol.*) The common dialect of Languedoc and other districts in the south of France. It is a remnant of the old Roman language. See ROMANCE.

Roman'tic, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Rome, or to its people. — Belonging or having reference to any or all of the various languages or dialects which, in the Middle Ages, sprung out of the old Roman. See ROMANCE. —Having relation to the Roman people by affinity; — said particularly of races and nations speaking any of the Romanic tongues.

Ro'manish, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Romanism.

Ro'manism, *n.* (*Theol.*) The religious tenets held by the Church of Rome.

Ro'manist, *n.* One who professes the religion of the Church of Rome; a Roman Catholic.

Ro'manize, *v. a.* To Latinize; to fill with Latin words or modes of speech; — also, to convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions; as, a *Romanized* pervert from the Episcopal ministry.

—*v. n.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or phraseology.

Ro'manizer, *n.* One who conforms to the Roman Catholic faith.

Ro'man Law, or CIVIL LAW. The name given to that body of laws principally declared in the *Pandects*, *Codes*, and *Institutes* of the Emperor Justinian; but these contain only a digest of a small portion of the laws which prevailed in the ancient Roman empire. "Inasmuch," to use the words of the learned judge, Sir John Holt, "as the laws of all nations are doubtless raised out of the civil law, as all governments are sprung from the ruins of the Roman empire, it must be owned that the principles of our law are borrowed from the civil law, therefore grounded upon the same reason in many things." The manner in which the Roman law has been introduced into the jurisprudence of modern Europe may be said to have been *twofold:* first, through the prevalence of Roman usages, derived from the times of the empire, among the population of various countries, especially that part of it which was collected in towns; secondly, through the efforts of the ecclesiastics, who learned the civil law from the *Codex* of Theodosius, and from the works of Justinian, and introduced it, as far as their authority extended, into such branches of justice as they were permitted to administer, and especially into their canon law, which the various princes of Europe permitted to be binding, to a different extent in different countries, upon their lay, as well as clerical subjects. Thus, the Roman law is, in one sense, the oldest and fundamental part of public right in many countries; in another sense, it is a comparatively recent importation, altering the character of their respective legislations. The Roman law comprises what are termed the INSTITUTES, PANDECTS, CODE, and NOVELLÆ, *q. v.* These have been collected and published together, under the title of *Corpus Juris Civilis;* the best editions being those of Amsterdam (8vo. 1664), for the text, and of Gothofred (fol. Paris, 1628), for the text and notes. The most elaborate modern work on the history of the Roman law is that of Savigny.

Ro'man Lit'erature. See LATIN LITERATURE AND LANGUAGE.

Romanoff', or ROMANOV, MICHAEL, Czar of Muscovy, or Russia, was elected by a council of the states at Moscow in 1613, but had to combat the rival pretensions of Sweden and Poland. After a short war, he concluded a peace with Sweden in 1617, by which he ceded to Gustavus Adolphus a large portion of territory. In the following year he signed a truce with Ladislaus, King of Poland, who had advanced to the walls of Moscow. Directed by the sage counsels of his father, Michael would have advanced the civilization of his country, had not his death prematurely taken place in 1645. He left his throne to his son Alexis. The dynasty of Romanoff reigned in Russia from the year 1613 until 1732, when it became extinct, in the person of the Empress Elizabeth, who died without issue. It was succeeded by the dynasty of Holstein-Gottorp, with which it was connected by ties of marriage, Charles Peter Ulric, who reigned after Elizabeth, under the name of Peter III., being the son of her sister, Anna Petrowna, Duchess of Holstein-Gottorp, and daughter of Peter the Great.

Romans, (*ro'mawng,*) a town of France, dept. of Drôme, on the Isere, by which it is separated from Bourg-de-Péage, on the opposite side of the river, the communication between the two being maintained by a fine bridge, 12 m. N.E. of Valence, and 35 m. W.S.W. of Grenoble. *Manuf.* Silk and woollen fabrics, hosiery, and gloves. *Pop.* 7,223.

Ro'mans, (Epistle to the.) (*Script.*) One of the books of the New Testament, written by the Apostle Paul, and addressed to the Christian Church at Rome. It is the fifth in order of time, though placed first among the epistles, either from the predominance of Rome, or because it is the longest and most comprehensive of the Apostle's epistles. It is generally agreed to have been written about A. D. 58, after he had passed through a lengthened period of experience. That it is the genuine and authentic production of the Apostle has rarely been called in question, and is supported by the strongest evidence. It was written from Corinth, and sent to Rome by one Phœbe, a servant or deaconess of the church at Corinth. The occasion of it was, doubtless, the disputes that began to prevail among the Christians at Rome. The Church there was composed of both converted Jews and Gentiles, and the former, attached to the Mosaic institutions, were desirous of

imposing upon their Gentile fellow-worshippers many of the Mosaic rites and ceremonies, especially that of circumcision. The Gentiles, on the other hand, despised the prejudices of the Jews; and hence, the divisions and contentions among them which called forth the admonitions and cautions contained in this epistle.

Romansch, *n.* [Grls. *Rumansch.*] (*Philol.*) The language spoken by the people of the Grisons, in Switzerland; — also written *Rumansch*, or *Rumonsch*.

Ro'man School, *n.* (*Painting.*) See PAINTING.

Ro'mansville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., abt. 10 m. W. of West Chester.

Roman'tic, *a.* [Fr. *romantique.*] Pertaining to romance, or resembling it; involving romance; belonging or appropriate to the style characteristic of the popular literature of mediæval times, as opposed to the *classical antique*; — hence, wild; fanciful; fabulous; extravagant; improbable or chimerical; fictitious; full of fantastic imagery; as, a *romantic* story, a *romantic* idea, a *romantic* enterprise, a *romantic* individual. — Characterized by novelty, oddness, or variety; wild; fantastic; quaintly picturesque; — applied to scenery; as, a *romantic* prospect.

Roman'tical, *a.* Romantic. (R.)

Roman'tically, *adv.* In a romantic manner; wildly; extravagantly.

Roman'ticism, (*-sizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *romantisme.*] (*Lit.*) State or quality of being romantic or fantastic; — a term of recent origin, applied chiefly to the fanciful and unnatural productions of the modern French school of novelists, at the head of which are Balzac, Victor Hugo, Sue, Alex. Dumas (*pere et fils*), Mme. Dudevant ("George Sand"), &c., and their imitators in France and other countries.

Roman'ticist, (*-sist,*) *n.* One imbued with romanticism.

Roman'ticness, *n.* State or quality of being romantic; fancifulness; fantasticness; wildness; extravagance.

Roma'nus I., Emperor of Constantinople and of the East, surnamed *Lecapenus*, was an Armenian soldier, who became the associate of Constantine X., in 919. He was dethroned by his sons, Stephen and Constantine, in 945, and died in a monastery, 948.—ROMANUS II., called *The Younger*, succeeded his father, son of Constantine X., 959, and died of intemperance, 963.—ROMANUS III., called *Argyrus*, became emperor by marrying the princess Zoë, 1028. He was murdered by his wife and her paramour, Michael (Michael IV.), 1034.—ROMANUS IV., surnamed *Diogenes*, was a condemned conspirator, who was married to Eudoxia, the widow of Constantine Ducas, and associated with her on the throne, 1068. Died, after being deposed and mutilated by Michael (Michael VII.), 1171.

Roman'za, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) See ROMANCE.

Roman'zieri, *n. pl.* [It.] (*Lit.*) In Italian literature, a series of poets who took for the subject of their compositions the chivalrous romances of France and Spain; and chiefly those relating to Charlemagne and his paladins:—of this school were Bolardo, Pulci, Berni, and Ariosto, the last of whom carried this class of poetry to the highest degree of perfection in his *Orlando Furioso*.

Roman'zoff, or ROMANZOW, PETER ALEXANDROVITCH, Count, a Russian general, born about 1730, succeeded Prince Galitzin as commander-in-chief against the Turks, 1770. He obtained many advantages, and concluded the treaty of Kainardji, 1774. Named general of the second army directed against the Turks, he threw up his command in 1789, in consequence of a quarrel with Potemkin. Died 1796.—His son and successor in the title, NICHOLAS, distinguished as a diplomatist, and for the devotion of his wealth to patriotic and benevolent objects, flourished 1753–1826.—MICHAEL PAUL, brother and heir of the latter, D. 1838.

Roman'zowite, *n.* (*Min.*) A brown, or brownish-black, variety of Lime-garnet. It is a triple silicate of lime, alumina, and iron.

Rombowline, (*-bō'lin,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) Old, refuse cordage, rope, &c., fit for use in chafing-gear only.

Rome. [Lat. *Roma.*] The most celebrated of European cities, famous alike in ancient and modern history; first, as the metropolis of the most powerful nation of antiquity, and afterwards, as the ecclesiastical capital of Christendom, on both sides of the Tiber, but principally on its E. bank, abt. 16 m. from its mouth, 115 m. N.E. of Naples, and 145 m. S.S.E. of Florence; Lat. 41° 53′ 52″ N., Lon. 12° 28′ 40″ E. The space inclosed by walls approaches to the form of a square, of three, or somewhat more than three, miles each way, the circuit of the walls being in all about 16 miles. This is equal to the circumference of Rome in its greatest splendor: but of the seven eminences on which the former city stood, several of them are now covered with vineyards, corn-fields, or villas, the close population being confined to the level tract between the eminences and the river, and occupying little more than a third of the space included within the walls. The most regularly built part of Rome is that which is adjacent to the northern gate, called *Porta del Popolo*, and the quarter Borgo, on the right of the river. The great drawback on its beauty as a city, is the mixed nature of its buildings, a mansion, entitled to the name of palace, being too often placed amidst a group of hovels. The points from which the city can best be viewed, are the Pincian Hill, Mount Janiculum, the tower of the Capitol, and the tops of the Trajan and Antonine columns. The streets have seldom any foot-pavement; they are in general narrow. Three of the finest are those which diverge from the Piazza di Popolo, near the northern gate; viz., the Corso, extending to the foot of the Capitol; the Strada del Babbuino, ending in the Piazza di Spagna, and the Strada di Ripetta, leading to the Tiber. The Corso is the great public walk of Rome, and the scene of carnival festivities. The squares are small, but numerous, and, in general, adorned with obelisks, fountains, or other monuments. The space in front of St. Peter's Church is a large area of an oval form, surrounded with a magnificent colonnade, the work of the celebrated Bernini. The Roman forum was anciently bordered with temples and lined with statues, and is now called Campo Vaccino

Fig. 2272. — CAMPO VACCINO, (*Ancient Forum*).

(Fig. 2272). Among the ancient edifices, the Pantheon, or Rotonda (Fig. 2039), a structure distinguished equally for solidity and elegance, is conspicuous. A still more imposing object is the Coliseum, or amphitheatre of Vespasian (Fig. 113), a structure of an oval form, 581 feet in length, 481 in breadth, and 1,616 in circumference; being the largest amphitheatre ever known. At a short distance from this, near the Viminal and Quirinal hills, stands a portion of the vast baths of Diocletian, now converted into a church. Of the triumphal arches of ancient Rome, the only one remaining entire is the arch of Constantine (Fig. 178), with its pillars, statues, and bas-reliefs, all of the finest marble. The arch of Septimus Severus is also of marble, but its bas-reliefs are much damaged. The arch of Titus has also suffered greatly. The Colonna Trajana, or Trajan's Pillar (Fig. 651), still stands on the spot where it was erected by that emperor, and is yet covered with admirable bas-reliefs. The pillar erected in honor of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius is of equal, or somewhat greater height, but of inferior execution. Of the ancient aqueducts, there remain only three; yet their supply of water is extremely copious. As to public baths, those great objects of Roman luxury, there remain of those of Caracalla little except the walls; but the baths of Titus are in better preservation. No city in Europe is superior to Rome in the number and magnificence of its churches. The church of St. Pietro, in Viucoli, is regarded as the most ancient in Rome, and is a noble hall, supported by 20 pillars of Parian marble, and adorned with elegant tombs. That of St. Martin and St. Silvester is built of part of the materials of the baths of Titus, and is a beautiful edifice. The church of St. Andrea, on the Monte Cavallo, though small, is highly finished; that of St Cecilia, in Trastevere, as well as the churches of St. Maria in the same quarter, St. Sebastiano, and St. Pietro in Montorio, are all of great antiquity. The last contained the famous picture of the Transfiguration, by Raphael, now in the Vatican. Santa Maria Egiziaca is supposed to be the ancient temple of Fortuna Virilis, and Santa Maria sopra Minerva a temple of that goddess, while the church of Ara Coeli is considered as occupying the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. The Pantheon (*q. v.*) and the seven patriarchal basilicæ, or cathedrals, are all remarkable for their architecture. Of the cathedrals, Santa Maria Maggiore, a noble structure, is situate on the Esquiline Mount, and has two fronts, each of modern architecture. St. Giovanni, in Laterano, is the regular cathedral of the bishops of Rome. Of the remaining churches, many of them are remarkable for architectural beauty, and altogether they number 354. In the church of St. Peter's (Fig. 2089), the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting are all exhibited in the highest perfection. The patriacchal chair of St. Peter is a throne, elevated to the height of 70 feet. The high altar has below it St. Peter's tomb, above it a magnificent canopy of brass, towering to the height of 132 feet (Fig. 273). There are three palaces of the Pope; viz., the Lateran (Fig. 1525), the Quirinal, and the Vatican. The first is close to the patriarchal church of that name, and is striking by its size and height. The Quirinal palace has become, from the height and salubrity of its situation, the summer residence of the popes. Its exterior presents two long fronts, plain and unadorned. The palace of the Vatican stands on an eminence, to the north-west of the city, near St. Peter's. Its exterior presents neither magnificence nor symmetry, having been erected by different architects at different æras, and forming, not one, but an assemblage of edifices. Its extent is immense, and the number of its rooms, great and small, is estimated at 4,422. Part of it is built with grandeur, and its walls are adorned with the cartoons of Raphael and Michael Angelo. Here also are collections of medals and other antiques, apartments cased with marble or paved with Roman mosaic, containing vases, candelabras, and altars, besides the celebrated statues of the Apollo Belvedere (Fig. 147), the Laocoon (Fig. 225), and the Antinous. The family mansions in Rome are termed *palazzi*, and are in great numbers; but the far greater part of them are less remarkable for their outward architecture, than for their size and internal decorations. The Palazzo Doria is one of the finest in the city, presenting three large fronts, inclosing a spacious court, surrounded with a piazza. It has a fine staircase, which leads to a magnificent gallery filled with pictures. The Palazzo Rospoli has a still finer staircase, consisting of four flights, of thirty steps each, each step of a single piece of marble, nearly ten feet long and two broad. The Corsini palace is remarkable for its size, its furniture, and its gardens. The Palazzo Orsini, that of Giustiniani, of Altieri, and of Salviati, are all distinguished buildings. The Palazzo Farnese is of great size, and occupies one side of a handsome square. There are various others, some of which are rich in the paintings of the first masters. Rome is well supplied with hospitals, but they are conducted on an antiquated plan, and very deficient in interior order and arrangement. The Tiber, though deep, is only about 200 feet wide, and is crossed at Rome by several bridges. Rome is the seat of various seminaries. The University is of the first rank, and was founded in 1244. The Propaganda, or College for the diffusion of the Christian faith, is on an extensive scale, containing a number of youths of different nations, and a press for printing books in more than thirty languages. There are likewise several literary associations. In the Ripa Grande 800 children are instructed in arts and trades, and there are numerous schools of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Of the libraries, by far the largest is that of the Vatican. The other libraries are those of the Augustines, of the Dominicans, of the Barberini, Chigi, Colonna, and Corsini families; also the Collegio Romano, with its museum of antiquities and cabinet of natural history. The University library is called, from its founder Pope Alexander VII., the *Alexandrine Library*; and the Library del Emo contains a collection of medals and mathematical instruments along with a museum of natural history. *Manuf.* Few, and chiefly consisting of woollens, silks, velvets, hats, gloves, stockings, liqueurs, pomade, and artificial flowers.—The Romans were always remarkable for their superstition and idolatry, and invested nearly every event of life, whether political, social, or domestic, with some religious ceremony; to such an extent was this carried, that nearly all the evil and good omens and superstitions that have sat like an incubus on the intelligence of western Europe for the last 2,000 years, date their origin from the Roman conquerors. The manner in which they declared war and proclaimed peace was marked by the most solemn rites and religious ceremonies. Their religious opinions, however, were remarkably tolerant, for they not only had an unbounded faith in their own mythology, and confidence in each particular divinity, male or female, who appertained to their Pantheon, but had an equal trust in the good offices of any strange god or goddess whom their friends or enemies worshipped, and with open arms accepted the celestials from the regions of the Nile, the Tigris, or the Oxus, and approached with the same veneration the altars of the Libyan, the Olympian, or the Capitoline Jupiter. From the founding of the city by Romulus, for a space of 245 years, or till 509 B. C., the Roman people submitted their political destinies to the rule of a succession of seven kings, the line terminating with Tarquinius Superbus, who, with his family, was deposed and expelled from Rome. After the deposition of their kings, the consular form of government was established, and, with a few short interruptions, as during the supremacy of the Decemviri, several dictators, and two triumvirates, continued till the year of the city 724, or 30 B. C., or for a space of 479 years; from this time a line of about sixty emperors assumed dominion, and for a term of 506 years, or A. D. 476, swayed with absolute power the destinies of the Roman world. During the first of these three epochs, the Romans firmly established their infant state, the city was greatly enlarged, civil law and order were established, a religious code was instituted, several of the neighboring states were humbled, many cities taken, and, while the population of Rome greatly increased, most of the conquered cities were admitted to all the benefits of Roman citizenship In the second period, those great undertakings were effected which have, through all time, made Rome so celebrated — the broad, well-paved highways, like the *Via Appia*, extending from the city to the extremity of Calabria, numerous aqueducts, the *cloacæ*, or common sewers, so vast in size and length as to have become the wonder of the ancients themselves; so extensive were these undergound channels, that in the time of Augustus the whole of Rome was subterraneously navigable. After these followed the temples, circuses, and baths. The wars undertaken in this epoch were some of the most important in the whole history of the people. The three Punic wars were fought and Carthage was exterminated, the whole of Italy was incorporated in the republic, the states of Africa subjugated, Greece converted into Roman provinces, Mithridates of Pontus defeated, and the kingdoms of Asia Minor made tributary; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were conquered and advanced to the grade of provinces, the boundaries of the republic

extending from Hibernia in the Atlantic to the Euphrates in the East, while the wealth and splendor of the city had advanced in a ratio equal with its territorial aggrandizement; and what had once been a town of bricks became a city of marble palaces, that could boast 420 temples, five theatres for the drama, two amphitheatres, seven circuses of vast extent, sixteen public baths, fourteen aqueducts, besides pillars, triumphal arches, porticoes, and lofty obelisks. During the third period Germany was added to the imperial realms, and the conquering eagles of Rome only ceased their flight on this side the Indus. All Syria, Persia, and Parthia fell before the conquering Roman till the overgrown empire, too vast for its own strength, and weakened by vice, riches, and conquest, fell into decay, and then commenced that downfall which has had no parallel in the annals of nations. It had been predicted by the augurs, from an omen of twelve ravens seen together as Romulus was marking out his infant city, that the state would endure for twelve centuries; and as the termination of that cycle of ages approached, the physical disasters that overwhelmed the people in all parts of the empire, the hordes of barbarians who on every quarter burst like a deluge on the land, the crimes of the emperors, the constant civil wars, and dire reverses encountered in the field, too plainly indicated the coming ruins of the once mistress of the world. So enervated and weak had the troops become, so greatly had they degenerated, that in the reign of Theodosius, about the year 390, the legions were no longer able to bear the fatigues of their armor and heavy military weapons, and throwing them aside, assumed the light and ineffective arms of the effeminate Persians, while the barbarians, adopting the heavy weapons of the Romans, were everywhere victorious. The division of the empire into *Eastern* and *Western* by Constantine, in 328, was the first fatal blow to the strength of the empire, while the feuds of the rival emperors, and the irruption of the Goths, the sack and burning of Rome in 410, completed the dismemberment. A few weak princes prolonged for half a century the shadow of a W. empire, till Romulus Augustulus, the last, bearing the same name as the founder of the state, laid down the insignia of the Roman empire at the feet of Odoacer, the barbarian king of Italy, A. D. 476. The Eastern empire endured for nearly 1,000 years longer, until finally overthrown by the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453. In the eighth century Rome was ceded to the Pope, and henceforth became the great ecclesiastical centre, and, though frequently subject to assaults in those warlike times, escaped pillage till 1527, when the army of De Bourbon stormed and sacked it, committing frightful horrors. In 1809 it was taken by the French, and continued under their sway for five years. In 1848 an insurrection broke out compelling the Pope to fly, when a republican government was established; a French force, however, soon after invested the city, which, after a lengthened siege, was obliged to capitulate, upon which the Pope returned in triumph to his capital. In Sept., 1870, after the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, the Emperor Napoleon III. found it necessary to withdraw the French troops from Rome; whereupon the city was invested by an Italian army, which, after a slight resistance offered by the Pontifical Zouaves and the Body-guard, capitulated to the National government. The Pope, however, after delivering a solemn protest against this forcible dethronement of his temporal sovereignty, still remained in the Holy City, "committing his cause to God" in the absence of interference in his behalf on the part of the great Powers of Europe. The occupation of *R.* forms, therefore, the last link in the chain of united and reconstructed Italy, and it is assumed that this city will be made, naturally and prescriptively, the national capital of the kingdom. *Pop.* in 1869, 220,532, composed of 118,873 men and 101,659 women.

Fig. 2273. — ROMAN WOMAN.

Rome, in *California*, a village of Sutter co., abt. 20 m. S. of Marysville.

Rome, in *Georgia*, a city, cap. of Floyd co., abt. 170 m. N.W. of Milledgeville. It is the principal depôt for the cotton raised in that region, and has an active and increasing trade besides. *Pop.* abt. 4,010.

Rome, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Peoria co., abt. 85 m. N. by E. of Springfield.

Rome, in *Indiana*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 9 m. E. by N. of Madison. — A post-village, cap. of Perry co., abt. 45 m. E. of Evansville; *pop.* abt. 600.

Rome, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 36 m. W.N.W. of Burlington. — A township of Jones co.; *pop.* 1,071.

Rome, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co.; *pop.* abt. 864.

Rome, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,612.

Rome, in *Missouri*, a village of Boone co., abt. 13 m. N. by E. of Columbia.

Rome, in *New York*, a town and township, semi-cap. of Oneida co., abt. 100 m. W.N.W. of Albany, and 14 m. N.W. of Utica, on the site of Fort Stanwix. It is a place of much business activity, and contains some extensive manufactories. *Pop.* (1870), 11,000.

Rome, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., abt. 84 m. S.E. of Cincinnati. — A post-village and township of Ashtabula co., abt. 190 m. N.E of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Athens co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A village of Delaware co., abt. 22 m. N. by E. of Columbus. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A village of Richland co., abt. 12 m. N. of Mansfield. — A village of Seneca co., abt. 110 m. N. of Columbus.

Rome, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Bradford co., about 9 m. N.N.E. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Rome, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 10 m. E. of Jefferson.

Rome, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Smith co., abt. 45 m. E. of Nashville.

Ro'meine, *n.* (*Min.*) A native antimoniate of lime.

Ro'meo, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Macomb co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Mount Clemens.

Romeo, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Greene co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Greenville.

Rom'ford, a town of England, co. of Essex, 13 m. E.N.E. of London; *pop.* 6,000.

Rom'ish, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Rome, or to the religion professed by the people of Rome; Roman Catholic; Papal; as, the *Romish* Church.

Rom'ist, *n.* A Roman Catholic. (R.)

Rom'ney, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., abt. 12 m. S. of La Fayette.

Romney, in *W. Virginia*, a post-vill., cap. of Hampshire co., abt. 120 m. S.E. by E. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 650.

Romorantin, (*rom'o-ran-ta,*) a town of France, dept. of Loire-et-Cher, on the Sendre, a tributary of the Loire, 24 m. S.E. of Blois; *pop.* 7,642.

Romp, *n.* [A different spelling of *rump*, q. v.] A rude girl, who leaps and frisks about, and indulges in boisterous play; a tomboy; a hoiden; a skittish lass. — Rude play; boisterous frolic; frisky recreation.

—*v. n.* To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frisk about in sport; to act the tomboy.

Rompee', Rom'pu, *n.* [Fr. *rompu*, from Lat. *rompere*, to break.] (*Her.*) Cleit, as an ordinary; cut off, or broken at the top, as a chevron, bend, &c.

Romp'ingly, *adv.* In a romping, or rude and boisterous manner; rompishly.

Romp'ish, *a.* Inclined to romp; given to rude, boisterous sport.

Romp'ishly, *adv.* In a rude or boisterous manner; skittishly.

Romp'ishness, *n.* Quality of being rompish or tomboyish; disposition to boisterous play, or the practice of romping.

Rom'sey, or RUMSEY, a town of England, co. of Hants, on the Test, 6 m. N.W. of Southampton; *pop.* 6,000.

Rom'ulus, mythical founder and first king of Rome. According to the legends, he was the son of the vestal Rhea Sylvia by the god Mars, Sylvia being a daughter of Numitor, rightful heir of the King of Alba, but deprived by his brother. Exposed with his twin-brother Remus, the babes were suckled by a she-wolf, and afterwards brought up by a shepherd. Their parentage was discovered, and they determined to found a city on the banks of the Tiber, the scene of their exposure. The right to choose the site was acquired by *R.*; and Remus not acquiescing, in his disappointment, was slain. Inhabitants for the new city were found by establishing a refuge for murderers and fugitive slaves on the Capitoline hills, and by carrying off the Sabine maidens at a feast to which they were invited. This led to war with the Sabines, which ended, through the intervention of the Sabine women, in a union of Romans and Sabines, under their two kings, *R.* and Titus Tatius. The latter was soon slain, and *R.* reigned alone. He was regarded as the author of the fundamental division of the people into *tribes*, *curiæ*, and *gentes*, and of the institution of the senate and the *comitia curiata*. The date commonly assigned for the foundation of Rome is B. C. 753.

Rom'ulus, in *New York*, a township of Seneca co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,222.

Ro'na, a small island in the Northern Ocean; Lat. 58° 32′ N., Lon. 6° W. — Also, a small island of the Hebrides.

Ron'ald, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ronaldshay, (North and **South,)** (*ron'ald-shai,*) two small islands of the Orkneys.

Roncesvalles, (*ronce'val,*) a village of Spain, in Navarre, 22 m. N.N.E. of Pampuna. Here the rear-guard of the army of Charlemagne was destroyed in 778, and Roland, the famous paladin, fell in the action.

Ron'da, a town of Spain, prov. of Granada, on the Guadiaro, 40 m. N.W. of Malaga, and 48 m. N.N.E. of Gibraltar. *Manuf.* Silks, leather, &c. *Pop.* 19,334.

Rondache, (*rŏng-dash',*) *n.* (*Archæol.*) Anciently, a circular shield carried by foot-soldiers to protect the upper part of the person, which it entirely covered. It had a slit in the upper part for seeing through, and one at the side for the point of the sword to pass through.

Ronde Bosse, *n.* [Fr.] (*Fine Arts.*) A term describing sculptured objects in their full forms, in contradistinction to those which are in *relief*, or attached more or less to a plane or ground.

Rondeau, Rondo, (*ron-dō'*) *n.* [Fr. *rondeau*, from *rond*, round.] (*Pros.*) A kind of poetry which returns, as it were, to the same point, or in which part is repeated, thus containing a refrain. In French poetry, the rondeau is a little composition of 13 verses, divided into 3 unequal strophes, with two rhymes (8 lines masculine and 5 feminine, or *vice versâ*). The first two or three words of the first verse serve as the burden, and recur in that shape after the 8th and 13th verses. There are also *double rondeaux* and *single rondeaux*; the latter an obsolete, but easier kind of verse.

(*Mus.*) A light form of composition, in which the subject or theme returns frequently; it usually forms the last movement of a symphony or sonata, but is also very common as a separate composition; a round.

Rondout', in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 90 m. N. of New York city. *Pop.* (1870) 10,114.

Rondout Creek, in *New York*, enters the Hudson River from Ulster co.

Ronion, Ronyon, (*rŭn'yun,*) *n.* A mangy or scabby animal; also, a fat, pursy, bulky woman; as, a rump-fed *ronyon*. — *Shaks.*

Rönne, (*ren'na,*) a town of the Danish Island of Bornholm, in the Baltic, 93 m. S.E. of Copenhagen. *Manuf.* Woollens and tobacco. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ronneburg, (*ron'ne-boorg,*) a town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, 4 m. E.S.E. of Gera. *Manuf.* Woollens, porcelain, and leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

Rood, *n.* [A different orthography of *rod*, q. v.] A rod; a perch; a pole; a lineal measure of 5½ yards. — The fourth part of an acre, or 40 square yards or poles; as, a *rood* of land.

Rood, *n.* [A. S. *rode*, or *rod.*] A cross or crucifix; a figure consisting of one rod laid at right angles over another; — specifically, a name formerly given to the figure of Christ on the cross, erected in Roman Catholic churches; as, the holy *rood*. — *By the rood*, by the cross; — a phrase formerly employed in taking oath or asseveration.

Rood'-beam, *n.* (*Arch.*) Formerly, the beam across the chancel, bearing the rood, in churches too poor to provide a screen.

Rood'-free, *a.* Exempt from punition. (R.)

Rood'-loft, *n.* (*Arch.*) A gallery which was generally placed over the chancel-screen in parish churches, and contained the rood and its appendages.

Roof, *n.* [A. S. *hrof*, *ref.*] (*Arch.*) The external covering on the top of a building; sometimes of stone, but usually of wood overlaid with slates, tiles, lead, &c. The form and construction of the timber-work of roofs differ materially according to the nature of the building on which it is to be placed, and any attempt to notice all the varieties would far exceed the limits of this work. The main portion of the framing, which in most cases are placed at regular intervals, are each called *a truss*, *principal*, or *pair of principals*; these, in ornamented open roofs, are the leading features, and in some ancient

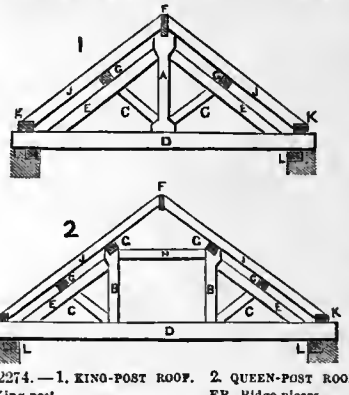


Fig. 2274. — 1. KING-POST ROOF. 2. QUEEN-POST ROOF.

A. King-post.
BB. Queen-posts.
CCCC. Braces, or struts.
DD. Tie-beams
EEEE. Principal rafters, blades, or backs.
FF. Ridge-pieces.
GGGGGG. Purlins.
H. Collar.
JJJJ. Common rafters.
KKKK. Pole-plates.
LLLL. Wall-plates.

roofs are contrived with an especial view to appearance. We give (Fig. 2274) two of the simplest kinds of modern roofs, which will serve to explain the names of the most important timbers: a *king-post* roof has one vertical post in each truss, a *queen-post* roof has two. Since the introduction of iron in the construction of roofs, spaces of almost any width can be roofed over.

—That which resembles, or corresponds with, the cover of a building; as, the *roof* of the mouth, the *roof* of the firmament, &c.

(*Mining.*) That part above the miner's head; that part of the strata lying immediately upon the coal.

—*v. a.* To cover with a roof; as, to *roof* a building. — To shelter; to inclose in a house.

Roof'er, *n.* One who sets on roofs.

Roof'ing, *n.* The act of covering with a roof. — The materials of which a roof is constructed, or materials for a roof; as, *roofing*-slates. — Hence, by implication, the roof itself; shelter; covering.

Roof'less, *a.* Without a roof; as, a *roofless* church. — Unsheltered; having no house or home; as, a *roofless* vagabond.

Roof'let, *n.* A small roof or covering.

Roof-tree, *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof; hence, the roof itself;—also, by implication, home; house; shelter; as, he sleeps under his own *roof-tree.*

Roof'y, *a.* Possessing roofs. (R.)

Rook, *n.* [A. S. *hroc;* formed from the sound which the bird utters.] (*Zoöl.*) A European species of crow (*Corvus frugilegus,* Linn.), resembling in size and color the Carrion-crow, but differing in having the base of the bill whitish and scurfy, and bare of feathers. The rook is gregarious at all seasons, resorting constantly to the same trees every spring to breed, when the nests may be seen crowded one over another upon the upper branches. After their young have taken wing, they all forsake their nest-trees, returning to them again in October to roost; but as winter comes on, they generally select more sheltered places at night in some neighboring woods, to which they fly off together.

—A cheat; a trickster; a rapacious fellow;—also, one who acts as decoy-duck to gaming-houses.

—*v. n.* To cheat; to swindle; to defraud;—also, to decoy.

—*v. a.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating or trickery.

Rook, *n.* [It. *rocca,* from L. Lat., a castle built on a rock.] (*Games.*) In chess, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of a chess-board; a castle.

Rook'ery, *n.* A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood, coppice, &c.

Rook'-pie, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A pie made of young rooks dressed and seasoned; — a dish much esteemed by English gourmets.

Rook's Creek, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 130 m. S.W. by S. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 800.

Rook'y, *n.* Populated by rooks; as, a *rooky* wood.

Room, *n.* [A. S. *rum;* Goth. *rums,* place, space; probably allied to the Heb. *rum,* to be afar off, remote.] Place; space; compass; extent of place, great or small, which has been set apart or appropriated to any purpose. — Particularly, space partitioned off in a building; an apartment in a house; as, they occupy different *rooms.* — Practicability of admission; possibility to allow; fit occasion; liberty to act; as, there is ample *room* for improvement. — Place unoccupied; as, to find *room* for a lady. — Place of another; stead; as, he took him in *room* of the other. — In British North America, a fishing station.

To give room, to withdraw; to leave space unfilled, for others to pass or to be seated. — *To make room,* to remove obstructions; to open a space, way, passage, or opportunity; as, *make room,* gentlemen! — *Room and space.* (*Ship-building.*) The technical expression for the distance from the joint or moulding edge of one floor-timber to the other, which, in all ships that have ports, should be so disposed that the scantling of the timber of each side of the port, and the breadth of the port fore and aft (the openings between the timbers of the frames, if any, included), be answerable.

Room, *n.* A dye of a deep blue color brought from Assam, and extracted from a plant of the genus *Ruellia.*

Room, *v. n.* To lodge; to occupy, as a room or apartment; as, he *rooms* at the Astor House.

Room'ful, *n.; pl.* ROOMFULS. As much, or many, as will fill a room; as, a *roomful* of people.

Room'ily, *adv.* Spaciously.

Room'iness, *n.* State of being roomy; spaciousness; large extent of space or room.

Room'y, *a.* Having ample room; spacious; capacious; wide; large; as, a *roomy* house, a *roomy* ship between decks.

Roon, *a.* Red; resembling the color of vermillion. (R.)

Roop, formerly LAKE, in *Nevada,* an extreme N.W. co., adjoining Gregon and California; *area,* abt. 3,000 sq. m. The co. contains several considerable lakes, of which Pyramid Lake is the largest. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* in some parts fertile.

Roor'back, *n.* An American term for a false story or canard circulated for purposes of political intrigue.

Roo'sa Oil, Roo'sa Grass-oil, *n.* An oil distilled from the leaves of *Andropogon calamus aromaticus.* It has a strong rose scent, and is used for adulterating attar of roses.

Roost, *n.* [A. S. *hrost;* Ger. *rüste;* allied to *rest.*] The pole, or perch, or other support, on which birds rest at night. — A number of fowls reposing together. — *At roost,* in a state of repose and sleep; as, a cock *at roost.*

—*v. n.* To rest, sit, or sleep, as birds on a pole, perch, or tree, at night; to perch. — Hence, by implication, to lodge; as, where do you *roost?*

Roost'-cock, *n.* The male of the domestic fowl; a rooster.

Roost'er, *n.* An Americanism for a cock, or male of the domestic fowl.

Root, *n.* [Dan. *rod.*] (*Bot.*) The descending axis, or that portion of the axis of a plant which passes, at its first development, in an opposite direction to the stem, or ascending axis. The extension of this organ is effected by the addition of new matter, not at its base, or point of junction with the stem, but at that portion which adjoins the apex. *R.* are usually subterraneun; but some merely float in water, and others hang loosely in the air. They have no leaves, and generally no buds, and they appear to divide and subdivide irregularly, unlike stems, which always ramify in a symmetrical manner. There are two classes of *R.,* — the *primary* or *true,* and the *secondary* or *adventitious.* The primary *R.* is produced by the direct elongation of the radicle. The part where the stem and primary *R.* unite is termed the *collar,* or *neck;* the portion of the latter organ adjoining this is called the *base,* and the opposite extremity the *apex.* The secondary root does not proceed from any definite point, and its development may be said to depend upon favorable external circumstances. The branches from a primary *R.,* and the *R.* produced from the different modifications of the stem — as the rhizome, the sucker, and the runner — are all of the secondary class. (See ADVENTITIOUS and AËRIAL ROOTS.) According to the duration of their existence, all *R.* have been divided into *annual, biennial,* and *perennial.* Annual *R.* are produced by those plants which spring from seed, and flower and die in the space of one year; as the oat and the balsam. Biennial *R.* are those of plants which live two years; as the carrot and the turnip. Perennial *R.* are those of plants which live for many years; in some such plants, as the dahlia and orchis, the roots are the only perennial portions, the stems dying every year. The *R.* assumes various forms, which are distinguished by special terms in descriptive botany. When the central axis of a plant goes deep into the ground without dividing, a *tap-root* is produced; the *R.* of the common Stock illustrates this generic form. If, instead of descending in a direct line, the tap-root takes a crooked curve, it is said to be *contorted,* or *twisted,* as in the bistort; if it ends abruptly, as though bitten off, it is termed a *truncated,* or *præmorse R.,* as exemplified in the Devil's-bit *scabiosa sussica.* The *conical R.* may be described as a tap-root, rather broad at the base, and tapering towards the apex; the *R.* of the horse-radish, parsnip, and carrot, are familiar examples. The *fusiform,* or *spindle-shaped R.,* is another variety of the tap-root. It swells out a little below the base, and tapers upwards and downwards; it is seen in the common radish. The *napiform,* or *turnip-shaped R.,* has a globular form, being much swollen at the base; the common turnip is its type. When the descending axis is very short, and at once divides into slender branches or rootlets, a *fibrous R.* is produced, as in many of the grasses. When the branches are short and fleshy, as in the dahlia, the *R.* is said to be *fasciculated;* and when some of the divisions are so swollen as to become egg-shaped, as in many orchids, and especially in the jalap-plant, the *R.* is *tuberculated.* To *R.,* which expand only at certain points, the terms *nodulose, annulated,* and *necklace-shaped,* have been applied. A few other forms have received separate names, but they are unimportant.

—An edible or esculent root, particularly of such plants as produce a single root, as of a turnip.

—That which resembles a root as a source of nutrition or basis of support; that from which anything proceeds, as if by growth or development; as, the *root* of one's nails, teeth, &c.; particularly, (1.) The first ancestor or progenitor; hence, a stem; as, "Adam, the *root* of all mankind" (*Sir J. Davies.*)—(2.) A primary form of speech; a radix; a radical, or whatever, in any language, cannot be reduced to a simpler or more original form, but serves as a common basis to words relating to the same emotion or idea, such as *ar, ak, frag,* &c. Roots are of two kinds, *roots demonstrative,* and *roots predicative.* The former are properly pronouns; the latter comprise all names, whatever may be the form assumed by them, and express invariably some sensible or material idea. Thus the words *mill* and *meal, milk, mild, immortal,* &c., are traced back to a root, *mar* or *mal,* which expressed originally the sound of crushing or grinding. From this root have sprung words which have apparently nothing in common with each other. — (3.) The original occasion or cause of anything; as, "the love of money is the *root* of all evil." — 1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

(*Mus.*) The fundamental note of any chord. — *Busby.*

(*Math.*) A number which, multiplied by itself a stated number of times, is equal to a given number; in other words, the number of which a given number is a stated power. Thus the fourth root of 16 is 2, and is denoted by the symbol $\sqrt[4]{16}$. In the most frequently occurring case of square root the index 2 is omitted, and the *radical sign* $\sqrt{\ }$ alone used. The more general and algebraic definition of a root, is any value of an unknown quantity which satisfies a given equation. See CUBE ROOT, SQUARE ROOT.

—That which is like a root in position; the bottom or lower part of anything; as, to go to the *root* of a matter.

Aërial roots. (*Bot.*) See AËRIAL. — *Primary roots,* the central, first-formed main root, from which branch off the rootlets. — *Root of a nail.* (*Anat.*) That part of a nail which is covered by the skin. — *To take root,* to become firmly implanted or established; as, an idea *takes root* in the mind.

—*v. n.* To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots. — To sink deep; to be firmly fixed, implanted, or established; as, a *rooted* prejudice.

—*v. a.* To plant and fix deep in the earth by the roots;—used chiefly in the participle; as, *rooted* trees. — Hence, to impress deeply, durably, or radically; as, to *root* one's self in the estimation of another. — To uproot; to tear from the ground by the roots; hence, to exterminate; to extirpate; to eradicate; — used with a particle, as *up, out,* or *away;* as, to *root out* a nuisance, to *root up* a vegetable.

Root, *v. n.* [A. S. *wrotan;* Du. *wroeten.*] To turn up, as earth with the snout, in the manner of swine. — Hence, by analogy, to favor in a servile manner; to play the lickspittle; to act as a mean sycophant.

—*v. a.* To turn up with the snout; as, hogs *root* everywhere.

Root, in *Indiana,* a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A post-village of Allen co., abt. 110 m. N.E. by N. of Indianapolis.

Root, in *New York,* a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,492.

Root'-crop, *n.* (*Agric.*) A crop of esculent or edible roots, particularly of such plants as yield single tubers, as beets, turnips, &c.

Root Creek, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Milwaukee co., abt. 11 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Root'eater, *n.* An animal that subsists on roots.

Root'edly, *a.* Deeply fixed or implanted; firmly; as to hate a person *rootedly.*

Root'edness, *n.* State or condition of being rooted; as, *rootedness* of love or enmity.

Root'er, *n.* One who, or that which, roots, or takes up by the roots

Root'-house, *n.* A house constructed of roots; a place for keeping roots.

Root'less, *a.* Destitute of roots; as, a *rootless* tree.

Root'let, *n.* A little root; a radicle.

Root River, in *Wisconsin,* rises in Waukesha co., and flowing S.E. enters Lake Michigan from Racine co.

Root'-stock, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as RHIZOMA, *q. v.*

Roots'town, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Root'y, *a.* Abounding with roots; as, *rooty* ground.

Rooze, *v. a.* To scatter; to shred; — used as provincial English.

Ropal'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *ropalon,* a club.] Club-shaped; bulging out toward the end.

Rope, *n.* [A. S. *rap;* Du. *reep;* Irish *rap;* Icel. *reip;* Ger. *reif.*] A large, stout, twisted cord of hemp, of not less, generally, than an inch in circumference. A certain proportion of hemp twisted together forms a *yarn,* and a number of yarns form a *strand.* Three strands twisted together form a *rope.* Rope is either *white* or *tarred,* the latter being the best if liable to exposure to wet, the former if not exposed. The strength of tarred rope is, however, only about three-fourths that of white rope, and its loss of strength increases with time. Rope is designated by its circumference, expressed in inches, and is issued in *coils* of 113 fathoms each; marline and hambroline in *skeins,* spun-yarn in *pounds;* the latter is made from old rope (junk). Government rope is distinguished by a colored thread, — red, blue, or yellow, — which runs through it. Rope used in the artillery service is coiled *with the sun,* i. e., from left to right, in which direction the yarns are twisted so as to avoid *kinking.* The strength of white hempen rope may be approximately calculated by the following rule, viz.: square the circumference, and divide by five for the number of tons *dead-weight* that the rope will bear. The strain, however, caused by a sharp jerk upon a rope is very much greater than that of a dead-weight. It is stated, in this respect, that the strain upon a rope loaded with a weight of 200 pounds, and suddenly checked after a fall of 8 feet, is nearly equal to that which is caused by a dead-weight of 2 tons. — Other materials beside hemp are used in the manufacture of rope, but to a smaller extent. — *Coir-rope,* which comes from Ceylon and the Maldive Islands, is made from the fibrous husk of the cocoa-nut; *Manila-rope* from the fibres of a species of wild banana. *Wire-rope* both iron and steel, is also employed; on ship-board, particularly, to a considerable extent. — See CABLE, and CORDAGE.

—A row or string, consisting of a series of things connected; as, a *rope* of onions.

—*pl.* [A. S. *roppas.*] The entrails of birds.

Rope of sand, a metaphorical simile, denoting a frail or insecure union or tie, or band readily broken.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* ROPED,) (*rōpt.*) To be formed into rope; to draw out into a filament or thread, by means of any viscous, glutinous, or adhesive quality; as, *roping* icicles.

—*v. a.* To draw by, or as by, a rope.

To rope in, to encircle with a rope, or ropes; as, *to rope in* a ring for pugilistic encounters. — To draw in by force, and collectively, as partisans.

Rope'-band, Ro'band, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small hank of marline or spun-yarn, used on shipboard to secure the head of the sail to the yard or gaff.

Rope'-dancer, *n.* [Gr. *skoinobates;* Lat. *funambulus.*] One who walks or dances on a rope placed in an elevated position in the air.

Rope'-ladder, *n.* A ladder formed of ropes.

Rope'-maker, *n.* A roper; one whose business is to make ropes or cordage.

Rope'-mat, *n.* A mat constructed of oakum or cordage.

Rope'-pump, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A machine for raising water by means of an endless rope, which passes through the well or fountain, and brings up the water by the momentum it acquires when put in motion. — *Francis.*

Rop'er, *n.* A rope-maker; also, a packer.

Rop'ery, Rope'-walk, *n.* A long covered walk, or building covering even ground, where ropes are manufactured.

Rope'-trick, *n.* A trick that merits the halter; a villainous act.

Rope'-walk, (*-wauk,*) *n.* See ROPERY.

Rope'-yarn, *n.* Yarn consisting of a single thread, used in the manufacture of ropes.

Rop'ily, *adv.* In a ropy manner; in a viscous manner, so as to be stretched out like a rope.

Rop'iness, *n.* Stringiness, or aptness to draw out in a string or thread, without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

Rop'ish, *a.* Ropy; tending to ropiness.

Rop'y, *a.* Stringy; adhesive; that may be drawn in a thread; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, *ropy* molasses, *ropy* lees of wine.

Roque, (*rōk,*) (**St.,**) a popular saint of the Roman Catholic Church in France, who is especially considered the patron of those sick of the plague. He was born of a noble family in Montpelier, about the end of the 13th century, and having undertaken a pilgrimage to Rome, was surprised upon his way through Italy by an outbreak of the plague at Piacenza, where he devoted himself with generous zeal to the care of the victims of this

pestilence. Falling sick of the plague himself, and abandoned by man, he contrived to drag himself to a neighboring woods, where a dog used to lick his sores; and it pleased God to restore him to health. He returned to France; and after a life of great sanctity, died at Montpelier, probably in 1327.

Roque, (St.,) a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 m. from Gibraltar; *pop.* 7,000.

Roquelaure, (*rōk'e-lōr.*) *n.* (Also written ROCKELAV.) [Fr., from the *Duc de Roquelaure*, reign of Louis XIV., who first introduced the garment.] A long, loose cloak, or surtout, made to button from top to bottom in front.

Roques, (Los,) (*loce ro'kes*), a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea off the coast of Venezuela; Lat. 11° 57′ 40″ N., Lon. 67° 40′ W.

Rorif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *ros, roris*, dew, and *ferre*, to bear.] Generating or yielding dew. (R.)

(*Med.*) Pouring or depositing exhaled fluids like dew upon the surfaces of organs; — said of certain vessels. *Dunglison.*

Roroton'ga, an island in the S. Pacific Ocean, one of Cook's Islands group; Lat. 21° 16′ 5″ S., Lon. 159° 18′ W.

Rorqual, (*-kwal,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BALÆNIDÆ.

Ro'ry, *a.* Dewy. (R.)

Ro'sa, *n.* [Lat.; Ger. *rhodon*, a rose.] (*Bot.*) The Rose, a genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ*. The species and varieties are well known for the beauty and fragrance of their flowers. They are shrubs ranging from one foot to six or eight feet in height. The flowers in the wild species are usually single, but in the cultivated varieties semi-double, or double. The colors are red, white, purple, and rarely yellow; in numberless shades and mixtures. Botanists are not agreed as to the number of original species of *R.*; formerly all the cultivated *R.* were supposed to have a common origin, but they are now generally regarded as the descendants of numerous distinct species. *R. gallica*, a native of the south of Europe, is the species from which the greater number of garden varieties have been developed, particularly those with dark-red and purple petals. *R. damascena*, the Damask *R.* (Fig. 232), a native of the Levant, is another prolific species, having given the florist some lovely blush, white, and red roses. The so-called Monthly *R.*, the earliest to flower, are varieties of this species. The British species, *R. spinosissima*, or Scotch-rose, is the source of numerous choice, double *R.*, blush, red, marbled, white, and yellow. *R. centifolia*, the 100-leaved Provence, or Cabbage *R.*, a native of the south of Europe, is known under from 50 to 60 varieties, of which the beautiful Moss-rose is an especial favorite. *R. moschata*, the Musk-rose, a rambling shrub, native of N Africa, has very fragrant white flowers, with the claws of the petals yellow. *R. indica*, the Chinese-rose, *R. semperflorens*, the ever-blowing rose, and other species from China, have also yielded beautiful varieties under the hand of the florist. The N. American species, and especially those of the U. States, are few. The Climbing-rose, *R. setigera*, is a fine species, sending up shoots 10 to 20 ft. high in a season; from it have originated numerous beautiful double-flowered varieties known in gardens as *Prairie-roses*, of which the Queen of the Prairies and the Baltimore-Belle are instances. The Dwarf Wild-rose, *R. lucida* (Fig. 2275), has stems 1 to 2 feet high, and is common in dry soils, or on the borders of swamps, flowering in May and June. Other species are the Swamp-rose, *R. carolina*; the early Wild-rose, *R. blanda*; and the true Sweet-brier, *R. rubiginosa*. — In the culture of roses, much use is now made of the Dutch invention of forming standards, by budding on hardy woody stocks of the Dog-rose, *R. canina*, or the Tree-rose, *R. villosa*. The standards are budded at different distances from the ground, according to taste and the purposes in view, and form, after a few years, handsome round heads, which flower freely, and preserve the variety a longer time than in plants raised from cuttings or layers. They are particularly valuable for shrubberies and lawns, where the culture of the root required by dwarf-*R.* could not be given, and, if omitted, would occasion the degeneracy of the variety. New varieties of the *R.* are obtained from seed; but the usual mode of propagation is by layers. All will grow by cuttings, and some, as *R. sempervirens*, freely; but this mode is seldom resorted to. For preserving delicate varieties, the best plan is decidedly that of budding on hardier sorts. Most species of the *R.* in the wild state grow in sandy and rather poor soil, except such as are confined to woods, where the soil is comparatively rich and moist; but all cultivated *R.*, and especially the double-flowered kinds, require a rich loamy soil, inclining to clay rather than sand. The Dog-rose, or brier, *R. canina*, is the commonest European species, being found in hedges and thickets in almost every country of that continent. The fruits, commonly called *hips*, are employed in medicine for their refrigerant and astringent properties. The dried petals of the unexpanded flowers of *R. gallica* constitute the *red-rose leaves* of the shops; they are used medicinally as mild astringents and tonics. Rose-water is prepared by distilling the fresh petals of *R. centifolia* with water, to which a little spirit of wine has been added. For the mode of obtaining the fragrant volatile oil of *R.*, see ATTAR OF ROSES.

Fig. 2275. THE DWARF WILD-ROSE. (*Rosa lucida.*)

Ro'sa, (**Monut,**) a peak of the Pennine Alps. See ALPS.

Rosa, SALVATOR, a celebrated painter, poet, and musician, was b. near Naples, in 1615. After studying under Francaziani, and displaying his genius in many studies of wild landscape, he went to Rome. But his taste was formed more from the study of nature among the wilds of the Apennines, than from the lessons of other artists; and he delighted in delineating scenes of gloomy grandeur and magnificence. He also wrote plays, and performed parts in them; besides which he composed many cantatas. He was liberally patronized by the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and lived some years at Florence. *R.* executed many pictures for churches: but his principal merit lay in the representation of the wild scenery of nature, storms, &c. D. at Rome, 1673.

Rosa'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Rose family, an order of plants, alliance *Rosales*. DIAG. Polypetalous flowers, and carpels both free from the calyx, and quite, or nearly so, from each other. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, with alternate leaves and regular flowers; calyx 4–5-lobed — when 5, the odd lobe is posterior; petals 5 or none; stamens perigynous, distinct; anthers 2-celled; carpels generally superior, or occasionally more or less inferior; seeds 1 or few, exalbuminous: embryo straight. The order embraces abt. 500 species in 30 genera, the most numerous of which is ROSA, *q. v.*

Rosaceous, (*-zā'shus,*) *a.* Rose-like; relating or pertaining to roses.

(*Bot.*) Composed of several petals arranged in a circular manner, as in the rose.

Rosa'ces, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Perigynous exogens*. DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, distinct carpels, sutural placentæ, definite seeds, corolla, if present, polypetalous, and an amygdaloid embryo, with little or no albumen. The alliance includes seven orders: CALYCANTHACEÆ, CHRYSOBALANACEÆ, FABACEÆ, DRUPACEÆ, POMACEÆ, SANGUISORBACEÆ, and ROSACEÆ, *q. v.*

Rosaniline, (*roze-dn'e-leen,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) Under this name we propose to give a succinct analysis of the principal dyes derived from ANILINE, *q. v.* The first dye ever manufactured from aniline on a large scale was that known as *mauve*, or *aniline-purple*, which is obtained by dissolving aniline in diluted sulphuric acid, and adding solution of bichromate of potash, when the liquid gradually becomes dark-colored, and deposits a black precipitate, which is filtered off, washed, boiled with coal-naphtha to extract a brown substance, and afterwards treated with hot alcohol, which dissolves the mauve. The chemical change by which the aniline has been converted into this coloring-matter cannot at present be clearly traced, but the basis of the color has been found to be a substance which has the composition $C_{27}H_{12}N_2$, and has been termed *mauvéine*. It forms black, shining crystals, resembling specular iron-ore, which dissolve in alcohol, forming a violet solution, and in acids, with production of the purple color. Mauvéine combines with the acids to form salts; its alcoholic solution even absorbs carbonic acid gas. The *hydrochlorate of mauvéine*, $C_{27}H_{12}N_2.HCl$, forms prismatic needles with a green metallic lustre.—Very brilliant red dyes are obtained from commercial aniline by the action of bichloride (tetrachloride) of carbon, bichloride of tin, perchloride of iron, chloride of copper, mercuric nitrate, corrosive sublimate, and hydrated arsenic acid. It will be noticed that all these agents are capable of undergoing reduction to a lower state of oxidation or chlorination, indicating that the chemical change concerned in the transformation of anilins into aniline-red is one in which the aniline is acted on by oxygen or chlorine. The easiest method of illustrating the production of aniline-red, on the small scale, consists in heating a few drops of anilino in a test-tube with a fragment of corrosive sublimate (perchloride of mercury), which soon fuses and acts upon the aniline to form an intensely red mass composed of aniline-red, calomel, and various secondary products. By heating this mixture with alcohol, the red dye is dissolved, and a skein of silk or wool dipped into the liquid becomes dyed of a fine red, which is not removed by washing. On the large scale, *magenta* (as aniline-red is commonly termed), is generally prepared by heating aniline to about 320° F. with hydrated arsenic acid, when a dark semi-solid mass is obtained, which becomes hard and brittle on cooling, and exhibits a green metallic reflection. This mass contains, in addition to aniline-red, several secondary products of the action, and arsenious acid. On boiling it with water, a splendid red solution is obtained, and a dark resinous or pitchy mass is left. If common salt be added to the red solution as long as it is dissolved, the bulk of the coloring matter is precipitated as a resinous mass, which may be purified from certain adhering matters by drying and boiling with coal-naphtha. The red coloring matter is a combination of arsenic acid with a colorless organic base, which has been called *rosaniline*, and has the composition $C_{40}H_{19}N_3.2HO$. If the red solution of arseniate of rosaniline be decomposed with hydrate of lime suspended in water, a pinkish precipitate is obtained, which consists of rosaniline mixed with arseniate of lime, and the solution entirely loses its red color. By treating the precipitate with a small quantity of acetic acid, the rosaniline is converted into *acetate of rosaniline* ($C_{40}H_{19}N_3.HO.C_4H_3O_3$), forming a red solution, which may be filtered off from the undissolved arseniate of lime. On evaporating the solution to a small bulk, and allowing it to stand, the acetate is obtained in crystals, which exhibit the peculiar green metallic lustre of the wing of the rose-beetle, characteristic of the salts of rosaniline. This salt is the commonest commercial form of magenta; its coloring power is extraordinary, a very minute particle imparting a red tint to a large volume of water. Silk and wool easily extract the whole of the coloring matter from the aqueous solution, becoming dyed a fast and brilliant crimson: cotton and linen, however, have not so strong an attraction for it, so that if a pattern be worked in silk upon a piece of cambric, which is then immersed in a solution of magenta, and afterwards washed in hot water, the color will be washed out of the cambric, but the red silk pattern will be left. If a boiling solution of the acetate of rosaniline be mixed with excess of ammonia, the bulk of the rosaniline will be precipitated; but if the solution be filtered while hot, it deposits colorless needles of rosaniline, which become red when exposed to the air, from absorption of carbonic acid, and formation of the red carbonate of rosaniline. For experimental illustration of the properties of rosaniline, the liquid obtained by boiling a solution of the acetate with a slight excess of lime diffused in water, and filtering while hot, is very well adapted. This solution has a yellow color, and may be preserved in a stoppered bottle without alteration. If air be breathed into it through a tube, the liquid becomes red from production of carbonate of rosaniline. Characters painted on paper with a brush dipped in the solution are invisible at first, but gradually acquire a beautiful rose color. When the red solution of hydrochlorate of rosaniline is slightly acidified with hydrochloric acid, and placed in contact with zinc, the solution becomes colorless, the rosaniline acquiring two equivalents of hydrogen, and becoming *leucaniline*, $C_{40}H_{21}N_3$, the hydrochlorate of which ($C_{40}H_{21}N_3.3HCl$) forms a colorless solution. Oxidizing agents reconvert the leucaniline into rosaniline. It has been observed that *pure* aniline does not yield aniline-red when heated with corrosive sublimate or arsenic acid, it being necessary that it should contain another organic base, *toluidine* ($C_{14}H_9N$), which is derived from toluole ($C_{14}H_8$) in the same way in which aniline is derived from benzole. Since the benzole obtained from coal-naphtha almost invariably contains toluole, the aniline obtained from it is very seldom free from toluidine. What share the toluidine has in the production of the red color is not understood, but if the aniline be prepared with benzole derived from benzoic acid, and therefore free from toluole, no red is obtained. A mixture of 70 parts of toluidine with 30 of aniline is said to answer best for the preparation of the red and violet coloring matters. Such a mixture would contain two equivalents of toluidine ($C_{14}H_9N$) and one equivalent of aniline (C_6H_7N), or $C_{40}H_{25}N_3$, only requiring the removal of H_8 by an oxidizing agent to yield rosaniline $C_{40}H_{19}N_3$.—*Aniline-yellow*, or *chrysaniline*, [from Gr. *chryskos*, golden,] is found among the secondary products obtained in the preparation of aniline-red. It forms a bright-yellow powder resembling chrome-yellow, and having the composition $C_{40}H_{17}N_3$. It is nearly insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol. Chrysaniline has basic properties, and dissolves in acids, forming salts. On dissolving it in diluted hydrochloric acid, and mixing the solution with the concentrated acid, a scarlet crystalline precipitate of *hydrochlorate of chrysaniline* ($C_{40}H_{17}N_3.HCl$) is obtained, which is insoluble in strong hydrochloric acid, but very soluble in water. A characteristic feature of chrysaniline is the sparing solubility of its nitrate. Even from a dilute solution of the hydrochlorate, nitric acid precipitates the nitrate of chrysaniline ($C_{40}H_{14}N_3.HO.NO_5$) in ruby-red needles—*Aniline-blue* is produced when a salt of rosaniline (the commercial acetate, for example) is boiled with an excess of aniline, which converts the rosaniline ($C_{40}H_{19}N_3$) into *triphenylic rosaniline* ($C_{40}H_{16}(C_{12}H_5)_3N_3$), which may be regarded as having been formed by the introduction of three equivalents of the hypothetical radical *phenyle* ($C_{12}H_5$) in place of three equivalents of hydrogen, the latter having been evolved in the form of ammonia—

$$\underset{\text{Hydrochlorate of rosaniline.}}{C_{40}H_{19}N_3.HCl} + 3\underset{\text{Aniline.}}{[(C_{12}H_5)H_2N]} = \underset{\text{Hydrochlorate of triphenylic rosaniline.}}{C_{40}H_{16}(C_{12}H_5)_3N_3.HCl} + 3NH_3$$

The hydrochlorate is an ordinary commercial form of aniline-blue; it has a brown color, refuses to dissolve in water, but yields a fine blue solution in alcohol. If it be dissolved in an alcoholic solution of ammonia, the addition of water causes a white precipitate of the hydrated base, triphenylic rosaniline, $C_{40}H_{16}(C_{12}H_5)_3N_3.2HO$, which becomes bluish when washed and dried. Just as rosaniline yields leucaniline when acted on with nascent hydrogen, so triphenylic rosaniline yields triphenlic leucaniline ($C_{40}H_{18}(C_{12}H_5)_3N_3$); this is not basic like leucaniline, but a colorless neutral substance, which is reconverted into blue by oxidizing agents.—*Aniline-violet* appears to be formed in a similar manner. Other compounds have been obtained from aniline, presenting almost every variety of color. A *green* dye is prepared by the action of a mixture of hydrochloric acid and chlorate of potash upon aniline, and under particular conditions a *black* may be obtained with the same agents. Another green has been made by acting upon magenta with aldehyde. When a solution of acetate of rosaniline is treated with cyanide of potassium, it gradually loses its red color, and deposits a white crystalline precipitate of a base which has been termed *hydrocyan-rosaniline*, having the formula $C_{42}H_{20}N_4$, and contains the elements of rosaniline and hydrocyanic acid; but this acid cannot be detected in it by the ordinary tests, leading to the belief that the new base should be regarded as leucaniline ($C_{40}H_{21}N_3$), in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by an equivalent of cyanogen ($C_2H_2(C_2N)N_2$). The hydrocyan-rosaniline is almost insoluble in water, and sparingly soluble in

boiling alcohol. When precipitated from its salts by adding an alkali, it becomes pink on exposure to sunshine.

Ros'rio, a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Paraña River, abt. 190 m. N.W. of Buenos Ayres. It was founded in 1730, and has been the seat of the federal government since 1858. *Pop.* 10,000.

Rosary, (*rō'za-ry,*) *n.* [Lat. *rosarium*, from *rosa.*] A bed of roses, or place where roses grow; — usually written Rosary, *q. v.*

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a devotional practice which consists in reciting 15 times the *Paternoster*, or Lord's Prayer, and 150 times the *Ave Maria*, or angelical salutation; but as the computation is made by means of beads, the string of beads used for this purpose has acquired the popular name of a *rosary.* The rosary is thus three times the ordinary *chaplet.* It was instituted in honor of the 15 principal mysteries in the life of Christ and of the Virgin Mary. Some have attributed its institution to St. Dominic; others, among whom is Mosheim, give it a higher antiquity. The *Festival of the Rosary* falls on the first Sunday in October.

Ro'sas, Don Juan Manuel de, ex-president of the Argentine Republic, b. at Buenos Ayres, 1793. He was descended from an old Spanish family, and having displayed bravery and capacity in some minor appointments, was, in 1831, nominated captain-general, or governor, of Buenos Ayres. In 1835 he became president of the Argentine Confederation; but by seeking to obtain for the province of Buenos Ayres a preponderating influence and advancement, he became embroiled with Brazil, and afterwards with France and England, in consequence of an attack made upon Monte Video. Defeated in 1845, he nevertheless offered an obstinate resistance until 1850, when the states under his rule revolted against his tyrannical measures. Urquiza was nominated president, and in 1851 he totally defeated Rosas, who was compelled to make his escape from the country, and to take refuge in England.

Roscius, (*rōsh'i-us,*) an illustrious Roman actor, who became the most famous performer of his age, and is said to have received about a thousand denarii per day (upwards of $175) for his acting. Cicero, who speaks in the highest terms of his talents, undertook his defence against Fannius. The Roman state assigned him a considerable pension, which he appears to have deserved as much by his virtues as his abilities.

Ros'coe, William, an English historian, b. at Liverpool, in 1753. He was brought up to the law, and early evinced a decided taste and talent for literature and the arts, founding, in his native town, an academy of fine arts, and securing the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, and others of the most distinguished artists of that time. His studies, however, gradually settled in the field of Italian history and literature, and, in 1796, the first fruits of such studies appeared in his *Life of Lorenzo de Medici.* In 1799 he retired to his estates, and devoted himself exclusively to literary labor, producing, in 1805, his second great work, *The Life and Pontificate of Leo X.* These works became immediately popular, and gave him a reputation throughout Europe and America. D. 1831.

Ros'coe, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., abt. 12 m. N. of Rockford; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Roscoe, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Davis co., abt. 12 m. S.E. of Bloomfield; *pop.* 470.

Roscoe, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Goodhue co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 700.

Roscoe, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Henry co., abt. 130 m. W. by S. of Jefferson City.

Roscoe, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., abt. 75 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Roscoff, (*rōs'kŏf,*) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Finistére, 13 m. N.W. of Morlaix; *pop.* 1,400.

Roscom'mon, an inland co. of Ireland, prov. of Connaught, having N. Leitrim and Sligo, E. and S.E. Longford, Westmeath, and King's co., from which it is separated by the Shannon, S.W. and W. Galway; *area*, 969 sq. m. The surface is generally flat and open, in portions covered with extensive bogs. The soil is generally light, but fertile, affording excellent pasturage. *Rivers.* The Shannon and Suck rivers. *Prod.* Oats and potatoes. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen stuffs. *Chief towns.* Roscommon, the cap., situate 78 m. N.W. of Dublin, *pop.* 3,300, Elphin, Boyle, Castlerea, Strokéstown, Ballinasloe, and Athlone. *Pop.* 157,272.

Rose, (*rōz,*) *n.* [A. S., Ger., Dan., and Fr.] (*Bot.*) See Rosa, and Rosaceæ.

—A rosette; a knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie to a shoe. — A perforated nozzle, as of a spout, pipe, &c., for allowing water to issue forth in a sprinkling of small jets; a rose-head; as, the *rose* of a can or pot for watering flower-beds in gardens. — The color or hue of a rose; rose-red; pink.

(*Naut.*) The card of the mariner's compass.

(*Arch.*) The sculptured representation of a rose found in the centre of each face of the abacus in the Corinthian capital. Roses are also used to decorate the caissons in the soffits of coronas and ceilings.

(Note. *Rose* is occasionally employed in the construction of certain self-explaining compounds; as, *rose*-lipped, *rose*-red, *rose*-tinted, and the like.)

Rose of Jericho. (*Bot.*) *Anastatica hierochuntica*, a plant of the order *Brassicaceæ*, which grows in the sandy deserts of Arabia, Syria, and other parts of the East. It is a small, bushy, herbaceous plant, seldom more than six inches high, with small white flowers: and after it has flowered, the leaves fall off, and the branches become incurved towards the centre, so that the plant assumes an almost globular form, and in this state it is often blown about by the wind in the desert. When it happens to be blown into water, the branches expand again, and the pods open and let out the seeds. Numerous superstitions are connected with this plant, which is called *Rosa Mariæ*, or *Rose of the Virgin.* If taken up before it is quite withered, the plant retains its hygrometric property, of contracting in drought and expanding in moisture, for years.

Under the rose. [Lat. *sub rosa.*] Privately; in secret; in a manner to prevent disclosure; as, to make love to a girl *under the rose*; — a figurative expression, derived from the practice among the ancients of hanging up a rose at banquets as a symbol of secrecy, that nothing spoken under it should be divulged elsewhere.

Wars of the Roses, or *Wars of the Red and White Roses.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The well known feuds, or civil wars, that prevailed in the latter part of the 15th century between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, and so called from the badges adopted by their respective partisans; the adherents of the house of York exhibiting the *white*, and those of Lancaster the *red* rose, as their distinguishing emblem. These wars originated with the descendants of Edward III., and, after extending over a period of more than 80 years of bloodshed and devastation, were finally put an end to by the victory of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.), over Richard III., at Bosworth Field, in 1485, the victor uniting in his own person the title of Lancaster through his mother, and that of York by his marriage with a daughter of Edward IV. Since that period the *rose* has been the national emblem of England, as the *thistle* and *shamrock* are respectively the symbols of Scotland and Ireland.

Rose, (*rōz,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of rise, *q. v.*

Rose, in *Illinois*, a township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Rose, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 18 m. N.W. of Pontiac; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Rose, in *Minnesota*, a township of Ramsey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Rose, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Lyons; *pop.* (1870), 2,056.

Rose, in *Ohio*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Rose, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Rose, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Waushara co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Ro'seal, *a.* [Lat. *roseus.*] Like a rose in smell or color.

Rosente, (*rō'ze-ūt,*) *a.* [Fr. *rosat*; It. *rosato*, from Lat. *rosatus.*] Rosy; full of roses; as, *roseate* bowers. — Of a rose-color; — hence, blooming; as, *roseate* beauty, a *roseate* cheek.

Rose'bay, *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of the genus *Rhododendron.*

Rose'boom, or Roseboon, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,589.

Rose'-bug, Rose'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Rose-chafer, *q. v.*

Rose'burg, in *Indiana*, a village of Union co., abt. 19 m. S. by W. of Richmond.

Roseburg, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Douglas co., abt. 160 m. S. of Salem. It is the principal depot for the productions of the Umpqua Valley, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 1,100.

Roseburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co., abt. 35 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Rose'dale, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., abt. 13 m. N.N.E. of Terre Haute.

Rose'-bush, *n.* The bush, shrub, or plant whereon roses grow.

Rose'-campion, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name common to several species of the genera *Agrostemma.*

Rose'-chafer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Macrodactylus.* The common American Rose-chafer, *M. subspinosa*, is seven-twentieths of an inch in length, and is covered with very short and close ashen down; legs pale-red. It is one of the greatest scourges with which the gardens and nurseries in the states are afflicted, feeding indiscriminately on leaves, flowers, and fruits of the vine, cherry, plum, garden vegetables, and corn.

Rose'-color, *n.* The hue or color of a rose; rose-red; pink.—Hence, a beautiful tint, or attractive appearance, as of a rose; imagined beauty, promise, or allurement; as, to see a thing in *rose-color.*

Rose-colored, (*-kŭl-lerd,*) *a.* Exhibiting the color of a rose; as, *rose-colored* silk. — Brilliantly beautiful or resplendent in aspect; — hence, extravagant; exaggeratedly fine, pleasing, promising, or alluring; as, *rose-colored* expectations.

Rose'crans, William Stark, major-general in the U. States army, b. in Kingston, Delaware co., Ohio, 1819, graduated at West Point Academy in 1842; joined the U. S. army; was chosen Acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at West Point, which post he held for several years. In April, 1854, he was obliged to resign, through ill-health, an appointment he held in the Navy-yard at Washington, and commenced practice as a civil engineer at Cincinnati. In June, 1855, he was chosen superintendent of the Cannel Coal Company, and president of the Coal River Navigation Company, but resigned both appointments in 1857, and commenced the manufacture of paraffin oil and prussiate of potash, in which he was engaged when the Civil War broke out, and in April, 1861, he was chosen by Gen. McClellan as his aid and chief engineer, with the rank of major. In June, he was made colonel of the 23d Ohio Volunteers, and contributed materially to the victory gained by General McClellan at Rich Mountain, Virginia, July 11, for which service he was appointed Brig.-Gen. of the U. S. army; assumed command of the Army of Western Virginia July 24, and defeated Gen. Floyd at Gauley, Nov. 20. In March, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen.; commanded at the battles of Iuka, Sep. 19; Corinth, Oct. 4 and 5; Murfreesboro', Dec. 31; and received the thanks of Congress for his conduct on that occasion. In Jan., 1863, his department was enlarged, and his force divided into four army corps, under Generals McCook, Thomas, Crittenden, and Granger. As an engineer, R. ranked very high, and his construction of an intrenched camp at Murfreesboro' was pronounced a model of engineering and military artistic skill. He was appointed to the military command of Missouri in Jan., 1864.

Rose'-cut, *a.* Cut with a smooth, round surface, in contradistinction from those presenting a number of facets; — said of certain gems; as, a *rose-cut* ruby.

Rose'-diamond, *n.* A diamond nearly hemi-spherical in form, one surface of which is flat, and the other cut into 24 triangular planes in two ranges.

Rose'-drop, *n.* A rose-lozenge, or confection of sugar, flavored with an essence resembling that of roses.

—An ear-ring.

(*Med.*) A reddish eruption, or grog-blossom, upon the nose, occasioned by the frequent imbibition of ardent liquors.

Rose'-engine, *n.* (*Mech.*) An appendage to the turning lathe, by which a surface of wood or metal, as a watch-case, is engraved with a variety of curved lines. The assemblage of these lines presenting some resemblance to a full-blown rose, is called by the French *rosette*; and hence the apparatus by which the ornamentation is produced is termed a *rose-engine.*

Rose'field, in *Illinois*, a township of Peoria co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rose'-fish, *n.* Another name for a Norway haddock.

Rose'fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Rose-bug.

Rose'-gall, *n.* An asperity found on the Dog-rose.

Rose Grove, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* 65.

Rose'-head, *n.* A perforated nozzle. See Rose.

Rose Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Jasper co., abt. 7 m. N. by W. of Newton.

Rose' Hill, in *Iowa*, a village of Mahaska co., abt. 10 m. E. by N. of Oskaloosa.

Rose Island, one of the Bahama group, W. Indies, lying E. of New Providence.

Rose'-knot, (*-not,*) *n.* A rosette.

Rose'-lake, Rose'-madder, *n.* (*Paint.*) A rich pigment obtained from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis.

Rose'lite, *n.* [Fr., from *Rose*, a German mineralogist, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A deep rose-red variety of Cobalt Bloom, containing lime.

Rose'-mallow, *n.* (*Bot.*) A proper name of the genera *Hibiscus.*

Rose'mary, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Rosmarinus.

Rose'mond, or Rosamond, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Christian co., abt. 5 m. W.S.W. of Pana.

Rose'mont, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dakota co., abt. 15 m. S. of St. Paul.

Ros'enau, a town in N. Hungary, on the Sajo, 104 m. N.E. of Pesth. *Manuf.* Woollens, stone-ware, leather, and paper; and iron, copper, antimony, and lead mines, are in operation. *Pop.* 9,000.

Ro'sendale, in *Michigan*, a township of Outenagon co.; *pop.* abt. 595.

Rosendale, in *New York*, a post-village and twp. of Ulster co., abt. 60 m. S. by W. of Albany; *pop.*(1870)3,625.

Rosendale, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., abt. 77 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rose'neath, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Halifax co., abt. 112 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Rose'-noble, *n.* (*Numis.*) An English gold coin of the value of $1.60, formerly current, and first coined in the reign of Edward III.

Roseocobal'tin, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Cobalt.

Rose'ola, Rose-rash, *n.* [N. Lat. dim. of *rosa*, a rose; Fr. *roséole.*] (*Med.*) A rash, so-called from its rosy color. It is frequently symptomatic of different febrile complaints, of disordered stomach and bowels, of teething, and of any constitutional irritation. Acidulated drinks, mild aperients, and sudorifics, and strict dietary attention, with caution against the application of, or exposure to, cold, so as to cause a retrocession, are the principal points to be attended to.

Rose'-pink, *n.* (*Paint.*) A coarse kind of lake, produced by the dyeing of chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood, &c. It is a pigment much used by paper-stainers, and in the commoner kinds of distemper paintings, &c., but is too perishable to merit the attention of artists.

—*a.* Having a pink color resembling that of the rose, or that of the pigment termed *rose-pink.* — Inclined to look at everything through a roseate medium: — hence, sentimentally sanguine; as, *rose-pink* enthusiasm.

Rosery, (*rōz'e-ry,*) *n.* A rose-garden; a nursery or other place set apart for the cultivation of roses; — sometimes, but improperly, written *rosary.*

Roset, (*rō'zet,*) *n.* [Fr. *rosette*, from Lat. *rosa.*] A red color in use among painters.

Roset'ta, or **Rosset'ta.** [Arab. *Rashid.*] A seaport-town of Egypt, on the W. branch of the Nile, near its embouchure, 36 m. E.N.E. of Alexandria; Lat. 31° 24′ 34″ N., Lon. 30° 28′ 35″ E.; *pop.* 4,000.

Roset'ta-stone, *n.* See Stone.

Roset'ta-wood, *n.* A good-sized East Indian wood, imported in logs, 9 to 14 inches in diameter; it is handsomely veined, and its general color is a lively red-orange. The wood is close, hard, and very beautiful when first cut, but soon becomes darker by exposure to the air.

Rosette, (*rō-zet'.*) *n.* [Fr.] A red color; roset.—An imitated form of a rose made of ribbons, and used as an ornament or badge; as, a white *rosette*; — also, a shoe ornament.

(*Arch.*) A rose-shaped ornament. See ROSE.
(*Mech.*) The French term for ROSE-ENGINE, *q. v.*

Rosette', in *Iowa*, a post-village of Cedar co., abt. 32 m. N.W. of Davenport.

Rose'-water, *n.* Water tinctured with roses by the process of distillation.

—*a.* Possessing the odor of rose-water; — hence, squeamishly nice; affectedly delicate; excessively maudlin or prudish; as, *rose-water* sentimentalism.

Rose'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Roseville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Parke co., abt. 70 m. W. of Indianapolis.

Rose'-window, *n.* (*Arch.*) A circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the centre to join the cusps around, forming divisions with a general resemblance to the leaves of an open rose.

Rose'wood, *n.* The wood of various species of the genus *Triptolomæa*, growing in the Brazils, the Canary Islands, the East Indies, and Africa. It is exported in very large slabs, or the halves of trees, that average 18 inches wide. The colors of rosewood range from light-hazel to deep-purple, or nearly black; the tints are sometimes abruptly contrasted, at other times striped or nearly uniform. The wood is very heavy, and most largely used for cabinet furniture. The true *R.* has been lately attributed to the gen. *Dalbergia* and *Machærinon*.

Rosheim, (*ros'hime,*) a town of France, dept. of Bas-Rhin, 14 m. from Strasburg; *pop.* 4,000.

Roselare, (*ro-ze-klair',*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Shawneetown.

Rosicru'cians, *n. pl.* (*Philos.*) A sect of visionary speculators in Germany, whose existence became first known to the public in the 17th century. In 1614, a work appeared at Cassel containing an account of Christian Rosenkreuz (or Rosy Cross), a German noble of the 14th century. After a long sojourn in the East, he returned to Germany and founded a secret society of a few adepts who lived together in a building called Sancti Spiritus, where he died at the age of 106. The society renewed itself from time to time by the admission of new members in silence and obscurity, according to the last injunction of its founder. The Rosicrucians have not been heard of as a separate order since a little after the middle of the 18th century. The *R.* appear to have pretended to know all sciences, and chiefly medicine, of which they professed themselves the restorers. They also asserted that they were masters of important secrets, and among others, that of the *philosopher's stone*, all of which they affirmed that they had received by tradition from the ancient Egyptians, Chaldeans, the Magi, and Gymnosophists. They have been distinguished by several names, accommodated to the branches of their doctrines. As they pretended, for instance, to protract the period of restored youth, they were called *Immortales;* as they pretended to know all things, they were called *Illuminati;* and because they have made no appearance for some time, they have been called the *Invisible Brothers*. Their society is frequently signed by the letters F. R. C, which by some are translated *Fratres Roris Cocti* (Brothers of Concocted Dew), because it was pretended that the matter of the philosopher's stone is dew concocted or exalted. Others have asserted that the name is derived from the arms of the reformer Luther, which were a cross placed upon a rose. Some writers on the subject maintain that the *R.* are but a branch or affiliation of the Freemasons.

Rosied, (*rōz'ĕd,*) *a.* Adorned with roses, or denoting or exhibiting the color of roses.

Roslu, (*rōz'in,*) *n.* A different orthography of RESIN, *q.v.*

—*v. a.* To rub or cover over with rosin; as, to *rosin* the bow of a violin.

Rosiness, (*rōz'i-nes.*) *n.* Quality of being rosy, or of resembling the color of the rose; as, *rosiness* of the cheeks.

Rosin-oil, (*rōz'in-,*) *n.* An oil obtained from the resin of the pine-tree.

Rosiny, (*rōz'in-y,*) *a.* Resiny; like rosin, or partaking of its qualities; as, *rosiny* sand.

Rosland, (*rōs'-,*) *n.* [W. *rhos*, a moor.] Moor-land; a heathery tract.

Ros'lin, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Marquette co., abt. 97 m. N.W. of Milwaukee.

Ros'lyn, formerly HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, in *New York*, a post-village of Queen's co, abt. 23 m. E.N.E. of Brooklyn.

Rosmar'inus, *n.* [Lat. *ros*, dew, *marinus*, bordering on the sea.] (*Bot.*) The Rosemary, a gen. of the order *Lamiaceæ*. *R. officinalis*, the common Rosemary, is a well-known herb, formerly much used in domestic medicine as a remedy for the headache. It was supposed to have the power of strengthening the memory; hence the allusion of the poet: "There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance." The flowery tops contain a volatile oil, which imparts to them stimulant and carminative properties. These are, however, seldom used medicinally at the present time, but are largely employed in perfumery. The flavor of Narbonne honey is said to be due to the bees feeding on the flowers of this plant. The dried leaves are occasionally used by country folks as a substitute for China tea. *R.* is so called because, growing on the shore, it is said to appear early in the morning like dew.

Fig. 2276. — ROSEMARY.

Ross, *n.* The indurate, scaly substance found on the bark of trees. — The rubbish of plants, vegetables, &c.

Ross, SIR JOHN, a distinguished English navigator, b. at Balsarroch, in Wigtonshire, 1777. Entering the navy when a mere boy, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in 1801, and during the war with France earned great distinction in all parts of the world. In 1818 he was associated with Sir Edward Parry, in the expedition to Baffin's Bay, and on his return published his *Voyage of Discovery in Search of a North-west Passage*. In 1829, aided by the munificence of Mr., afterwards Sir Felix, Booth, he fitted out a steam-vessel with the view of prosecuting researches in the same direction, and after spending four winters in the Arctic regions, during which he made very valuable discoveries, he returned to England in 1833, and published his *Narrative of a Second Voyage*. In 1839 he was appointed British consul at Stockholm, which office he held till 1845. In 1850 he made a last expedition to the Arctic Ocean in search of Sir John Franklin, and returned in 1851. Besides the works above specified, Sir John Ross was the author of *Letters to Young Naval Officers; a Treatise on Navigation by Steam*, &c., &c. D. 1856.

Ross, a co. of Scotland, forms a marit. dist. of great extent, having N. the co. of Sutherland, E. the friths of Dornoch and Moray, S. Inverness, and W. the Atlantic; *area*, 2,953 sq. m. The surface is irregular and mountainous, and the coast is indented by numerous lakes and friths. On the E. coast the soil is fertile. *Rivers.* Carron, Orrin, Beauly, and Oichl rivers. *Lakes.* Loch Maree, Loch Fannich, Loch Monar, and Loch Lichart. *Prod.* Wheat and timber. Cattle-raising is the principal occupation. *Chief towns.* Dingwall, the cap., Fortrose, and Tain. *Pop.* 79,000.

Ross, a town of England, co. of Hereford, on the Wye, 15 m. S.W. of Gloucester; *pop.* 4,200.

Ross, a seaport-town of Ireland, co. of Cork, on the bay of Ross, 25 m. S.W. of Cork; *pop.* 1,200.

Ross, in *Illinois*, a township of Edgar co.; *pop.* about 1,300.

—A township of Vermilion co.; *pop.* abt. 3,700.

Ross, in *Indiana*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

—A post-village and township of Lake co., abt. 37 m. E. of Joliet; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Ross, in *Iowa*, a township of Fremont co.; *pop.* 1,135.— A township of Taylor co.; *pop.* 457.

Ross, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Ross, in *Ohio*, a S. co.; *area*, abt. 730 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto River, and Paint Creek. *Surface*, agreeably diversified; *soil*, extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of all the fruits and cereals of that latitude, especially corn. *Cap.* Chillicothe. *Pop.* abt. 50,000. — A post-township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Ross, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150. — A township of Monroe co.

Rossano, (*rōs-sun'o,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Calabria-Citeriore, near the Gulf of Taranto, 17 m. W.N.W. of Cariati; *pop.* 7,500.

Ross'bach, a town of Prussian Saxony, 16 m. S. of Halle, celebrated for the victory of Frederick the Great over the French and Imperialists in 1757.

Ross'burg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Decatur co., abt. 55 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Ros'sel, *n.* [From *rosland.*] A provincial Anglicism for light land.

Ross Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of De Kalb co., abt. 70 m. W. by S. of Chicago.

Ros'si, PELLEGRINO, an Italian publicist and patriot, b. at Carrara, 1787. In 1812, being 25 years of age, he was appointed Professor of Law in the University of Bologna. In 1815, King Joachim Murat having proclaimed Italian independence, *R.* sided with him. On the fall of Murat, *R.* was exiled. He took refuge at Geneva, and afterwards, 1833, in France, where Louis-Philippe appointed him Professor of Political Economy, naturalized him, and made him a member of the Chamber of Peers. Protected by Guizot, the prime-minister, *R.* was sent to Rome as ambassador in 1845. There he witnessed all the events of 1848, and took part in them, having again become an Italian subject after the fall of Louis-Philippe. When called to the ministry by Pius IX., *R.* wished to oppose the party favorable to the house of Savoy, and devised an alliance with the King of Naples, which had for its object a confederation of Italian princes, with the Pope as their president. This roused the hatred of the Romans, and *R.* was stabbed by an unknown hand on the 15th of November, 1848. His two principal works are the *Droit Penal*, published during his stay in Geneva, and his *Cours d'Economie Politique* (1840).

Ross'ie, in *New York*, a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* (1870), 1,661.

Rossiena, (*rōs-se-ai'na,*) a town of Russia, govt. of Wilna, on the Duhissa, 100 m. W.N.W. of Wilna; *pop.* 6,000.

Rossignol, (*rōs-seen'yol,*) *n.* [Fr.] The French term for the NIGHTINGALE, *q. v.*

Rossignol, (*rōs-seen-yol',*) a lake of Nova Scotia, in Queen's co., abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of Annapolis. It is abt. 11 m. in length, and gives rise to the Mersey river.

Rossini, GIOACCHINO, (*roz-sē'ne,*) one of the most popular, and, perhaps, the greatest Italian dramatic composer of this cent., was b. at Pesaro, 1792, where his parents happened to be staying with a strolling operatic company to which they belonged. He began his career by playing second horn to his father when he was only ten years old. Having a fine voice, his father had him taught singing by an eminent professor, and he took the treble parts as a chorister in the Bologna churches, and soon became an excellent singer and accompanyist. The breaking of his voice put an end to his occupation as a chorister, and at the age of fifteen he was admitted into the Lyceum at Bologna, and received lessons in counterpoint from Padre Mattei. But his ardent nature turned restive under the strict discipline and dry studies of Mattei, and, conscious of the possession of genius, he set to work assiduously to educate himself — studying intently the best models, Italian and German. He produced some light operatic pieces, the only one of which juvenile efforts that has lived is the *Inganno Felice*, which came out in 1812. *Tancredi*, brought out at Venice in 1813, when he was scarcely more than twenty years of age, all at once made his name famous. Thus encouraged, *R.* produced a number of other works in quick succession, generally inferior to the work which brought him into popularity. In 1816 he produced his world-famous *Barber of Seville* at Rome. Those of his other works, which still keep the stage are, *Otello*, *Mosé in Egitto*, *Semiramide*, *La Cenerentola*, *La Gazza Ladra*, *La Donna del Lago*, *Le Comte Ory*, and *Guillaume Tell*. This last, the greatest and most original of his works, was written at the age of 37, and with it closed the career of Rossini as a composer. "An additional success would add nothing to my fame," he said; "a failure would injure it." After holding the post of manager of the Italian Opera at Paris during some time, he, in 1836, returned to his native country, where he continued to reside till 1856, when he repaired to Paris once more. He seemed, however, to have totally forgotten the enthusiasm of his younger days for music; even so far as never to visit the theatres. His only important work since the production of *Guillaume Tell* is his well-known *Stabat Mater*. D. at his villa in Passy, near Paris, 1870.

Ross, (New,) a seaport-town of Ireland, co. of Wexford, on a large navigable stream formed by the Nore and Barrow, 12 m. N. of Waterford; *pop.* 9,500.

Ross'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Armstrong co., abt. 4 m. S. of Kittanning.

Ross'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Vermilion co., abt. 20 m. N. of Danville.

Rossville, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Clinton co., abt. 53 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Rossville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Allomakee co., abt. 13 m. S.W. of Lansing.

Rossville, in *New York*, a post-village of Richmond co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of New York city.

Rossville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of York.

Rosswein, (*ross'vine,*) a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 5 miles W.N.W. of Nossen, and 24 m. W. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 6,000.

Rost, Roust, *n.* A strong current running through a narrow channel.

Ros'tel, Rostel'lum, *n.* [Lat. *rostellum*, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak; Fr. *rostelle.*] (*Bot.*) An elevated and rather thickened portion of the stigma of orchidaceous plants, from which the peculiar gland separates, by which the pollen masses of some species of that order are eventually laid together.

(*Zoöl.*) The name of the mouth of the louse and similar apterous insects, in which the ordinary trophi are replaced by an exarticulate retractile tube, from which a retractile siphuncle is protruded. The uncinated proboscis of the tape-worms (*tæniæ*) is also so called.

Ros'tellate, *a.* [From Lat. *rostellum* — *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Bot.*) Denoting any part terminating in a hard, long, straight point, resembling a beak, as the pod of a radish, the capsule of many mosses, &c.

Rostel'liform, *a.* Beak-shaped.

Ros'ter, *n.* [Corrupted from *register.*] (*Mil.*) A term implying the seniority list, from which officers are detailed for duty in regular succession; — hence, occasionally, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty, as in the case of military officers and others who relieve or succeed each other.

Ros'tock, a seaport-town of N. Germany, Grand-duchy of Mecklenberg-Schwerin, on the Warnow, 9 m. from its mouth in the Baltic, and 40 m. N.E. of Schwerin. *Manuf.* Canvas, linen, ships' anchors, soap, and vinegar. *Pop.* 26,396.

Rostoff', a town of European Russia, govt. of Ekaterinoslav, on the Don, 22 m. from its mouth in the Sea of Azoff. It is the principal entrepôt of the trade of the vast countries traversed by the Don. *Pop.* 9,598.

Rostov', a town of European Russia, government of Jaroslav, on Lake Nero, 37 m. S.S.W. of Jaroslav; *pop.* 11,000.

Ros'tral, *a.* [Lat. *rostralis*, from *rostrum*, a beak, a ship's prow.] Resembling, or pertaining to, a rostrum, or the beak of a ship. — Belonging to the beak.

Ros'trate, Ros'trated, *a.* [Lat. *rostratus.*] Having, or ornamented with, beaks; as, a *rostrated* galley.

(*Bot.* and *Conch.*) Beaked; having a projection resembling a bird's beak.

Rostra'ver, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Ros'triform, *a.* [Lat. *rostrum,* and *forma,* form.] Rostelliform; beak-shaped.

Ros'trum, *n.* [Lat., from *roda,* to gnaw.] The beak or bill of a bird.—The beak, prow, or head of a ship or galley.

(*Rom. Antiq.*) A name applied metaphorically to the pulpit, or orator's seat, in the Roman Forum, which was decorated with the prows of vessels taken from the enemy; —hence, a platform or elevated stand from which a speaker addresses his audience.

"Myself shall mount the *rostrum* in his favor."—*Addison.*

Rosulate, (*rŏ'zu-lāt,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Denoting those collections of petals or leaves which overlap each other after the manner of rose-blossoms.

Ros'well, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Cobb co., abt. 13 m. N.E. of Marietta.

Rosy, (*rōz'y,*) *a.* (*comp.* ROSIER; *superl.* ROSIEST.) Resembling a rose; blooming; roseate; blushing; charming, —also, exhibiting the freshness of a rose; as, a *rosy*-cheeked lass.

"Celestial *rosy* red, Love's proper hue."—*Milton.*

(NOTE. *Rosy* is frequently employed, in composition, in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, *rosy*-cheeked, *rosy*-lipped, *rosy*-colored, *rosy*-fingered, *rosy*-tinted, &c.)

Rot, *v. n.* [A. S. *rotian;* Du. *rotten.*] To putrify; to grow corrupt; to decay; to spoil; to lose the natural cohesion and organization of parts, as animal or vegetable substances; to be decomposed and resolved into its original component parts by the natural process, or by the gradual action of heat and air.

"And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot.*"—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To make putrid; to cause to putrify; to bring to corruption; to cause to be wholly or partly decomposed by the natural operation of heat and air.—To macerate flax by retting.—See RET.

—*n.* Putrefaction; putrid decay; process of rotting; —specifically, (1) a fatal distemper incident to sheep, usually supposed to be owing to wet seasons and moist pastures. The signs of rot are sufficiently familiar to persons about sheep. They first lose flesh; and what remains is flabby and pale. They also lose their vivacity. The naked parts, as the lips, tongue, &c., look livid, and are alternately hot and cold in the advanced stages. The eyes look sad and glassy; the breath is fetid; the urine small in quantity, and high-colored; and the bowels are at one time costive, and at another affected with a black flux. The wool will come off on the slightest pull in almost all cases. The disease has different degrees of rapidity, but is always fatal at last. This difference in degree occasions some rotted sheep to thrive well under its progress to a certain stage, when they suddenly fall off, and the disease pursues the same course as with the rest.—(2.) A form of decay which affects timber. See DRY-ROT.—(3.) A disease incidental to the potato, attended with decay of the tubers, the causes of, and remedy for, which, are as yet undetermined;—otherwise known as the *potato-disease.*

Ro'ta, *n.* [Lat., a wheel.] (*Eccl.*) An ecclesiastical court at Rome, consisting of 12 prelates, who take cognizance of all suits by appeal, and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial.

(*Eng. Hist.*) A political coterie, which, in the reign of Charles I., conceived the idea of an equal government by rotation.

Ro'ta, a seaport-town of Spain, prov. of Cadiz, 6 m. N.N.W. of Cadiz; *pop.* 8,000.

Ro'tacism, (*-sizm,*) *n.* A vicious articulation of the letter *r,* popularly known as the Northumbrian *burr,* or *burr.*—See BUR.

Ro'tal, *a.* Having reference to rotary motion. (R.)

Ro'tary, *a.* [From Lat. *rota,* a wheel.] Rotatory; turning, as a wheel on its axis; as, *rotary* motion.

Rotary motion. (*Mech.*) The rotation or motion of any body round an axis or centre. The velocity of this motion of bodies is proportional to their distance from such centre.

Ro'tate, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus,* from *rotare*—*rota,* a wheel.] (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped; as, a *rotate* corolla.

—*v. n.* [Lat. *roto, rotatus*—*rota,* a wheel = Sans. *ratha,* a chariot.] To revolve or move round a centre or axis, as a wheel.—To quit an official position, and be succeeded by another, or by others.

—*v. a.* To cause to revolve, as round an axis.

Ro'tated, *a.* [Lat. *rotatus.*] Turned round, as a wheel; rotate.

Ro'tate-plane, Rota'to-plane, *n.* (*Bot.*) Wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube; as, a *rotato-plane* corolla.—*Lee.*

Rotation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rotatio*—*rota.*] Act of turning, as a wheel or solid body, on its centre or axis; as, the *rotation* of the earth on its axis.

—Vicissitude of succession; any return or succession in a sequence; as, political offices are vacated and refilled by *rotation.*

(*Geom.*) The circumvolution of a plane surface round a fixed line, called the *axis of rotation,* by which certain regular solids are generated.—*Hutton.*

Rotation of crops. (*Agric.*) In agricultural operations, it is found that the same annual crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil (except, indeed, it be virgin soil,) for more than one or two years; and hence, one kind of crop is made to succeed another. The number of cultivated crops being limited, when the whole course has been gone through once, the series is again repeated;—hence, the use of the term *rotation.* As the same kind of crops are not, however, always grown in regular succession, a change being frequently made according to general principles, the term used in that case is *succession of crops.* The principle on which the succession of crops is founded is, that every plant or seed extracts nourishment from the soil, and leaves it deficient of that which proves nutritious to another species. As a general principle of guidance in determining the succession of crops, it is considered advantageous that a crop cultivated for its leaves or roots should succeed one cultivated for its ripened seeds; that the cereal grasses should be succeeded by leguminous plants; tap-rooted plants, or those bearing tubers, by fibrous-rooted plants; plants which form a compact covering on the surface, such as grain and legumes sown broadcast, by plants which only partially cover the surface, such as crops grown in rows sufficiently wide to admit of cultivation between; and plants which may be said, by their abundant leaf, to feed the soil with what they take from the air, by plants which are almost wholly dependent upon the stores of food for them contained in the soil and sub-soil. It may also be adopted as a rule, that where land is to be subjected to a crop of the same plants for a number of years, as in permanent pasture, the plants composing the crop should be of several different kinds, seeking a different kind of aliment. Hence, the propriety of sowing clover, rib-wort, and other tap-rooted, dicotyledonous herbage-plants among pasture-grasses.

Ro'tative, *a.* [Fr. *rotatif,* from Lat. *rota.*] Rotary; having the motion of a wheel. (R.)

Rota'tor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) A muscle of the lower extremity, whose function is to roll the thigh outward.

Ro'tatory, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A rotifer. See ROTIFER.

—*a.* [From Late Lat. *rotator,* one who turns round, from *rota,* a wheel.] Rotary; turning on an axis, as a wheel; as, *rotatory* action.—Following in succession; going in circular series; as, a *rotatory* assembly.

(*Optics.*) Producing rotation of the plane of polarization; as, the *rotatory* power of bodies on light. *Nichol.*

Rote, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *rota,* a wheel.] (*Mus.*) An old musical instrument, somewhat resembling the ordinary hurdy-gurdy.

Rote, *n.* [From Lat. *rota.*] Properly, a round of words; in modern application, a frequent repetition of words or sounds, without attending to the signification, or to principles and rules; a practice that impresses words on the memory, without an effort of the understanding, and without the aid of rules; as, to learn a lesson by *rote.*

—The swishing sound made by the dashing of the surf of the sea upon the shore, or the noise made by breakers.

Rot'-gut, *n.* Bad beer, or any kind of adulterated liquor; as, *rot-gut* whisky.

Roth'enburg, a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, on the Tauber, 40 m. W. of Nürernburg. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs. *Pop.* 6,000.

Roth'erham, a town of England, co. of York, at the confluence of the Rother and Don, 6 m. E.N.E. of Sheffield, and 142 m. N.N.E. of London; *pop.* 7,598.

Roth'erhithe, or REDRIFF, a district of London, co. of Surrey, on the Thames, 2½ m. S.E. of St. Paul's Cathedral. It is noted for its numerous dockyards. *Pop.* 18,000.

Roth'er-nail, *n.* [A. S. *rôdhen.*] (*Ship-building.*) A barge-headed nail, used in securing a ship's rudder; a rudder-nail.

Roth'er-sail, *n.* The excrement of black cattle, which were formerly called *rother-beasts.*

Roth'say, or ROTHESAY, a seaport-town of Scotland, cap. of the co. of Bute, on a bay at the E. side of the island, 30 m. S.W. of Glasgow; *pop.* 7,300.

Rothschild, (*rŏs'child,*) [Ger., "red shield,"] the name of a Jewish family of European bankers and capitalists, the enormousness of whose aggregate wealth has passed into a proverb. The founder of this race of financiers, MEYER ANSELM *R.*, B. at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1743, D. there in 1812, after having accumulated the most gigantic fortune ever possessed by a single individual in modern times. Commencing the world as a small trader, he, by his probity, frugality, and superior business qualifications, eventually became the banker of monarchs and the creditor of states. Of the five sons who succeeded to the vast inheritance he bequeathed them, the eldest, ANSELM, (B. 1773, D. 1855,) was his father's partner and successor at Frankfort. The second, SOLOMON, (B. 1774, D. 1855,) became established as the representative of the house of *R.* at Vienna. The third, NATHAN MEYER, (B. 1774, D. 1836,) settled as the London partner, and became the leading member and ablest financier of the family. The fourth, CHARLES, (B. 1788, D. 1855,) filled the representation of the firm at Vienna. Lastly, JAMES, (B. 1792, D. 1869,) eventually took up his residence in Paris, where he died, leaving a fortune estimated at $200,000,000. Within a period of less than twelve years, the Rothschilds advanced in loans, as follows: to England, $200,000,000; Austria, $50,000,000; Prussia, $40,000,000; France, $80,000,000; Naples, $50,000,000; Russia, $25,000,000; Brazil, $12,000,000; besides some $5,000,000 to smaller states; or, altogether, the almost incredible amount of $462,000,000. The colossal financiering operations of the house are now conducted by the sons of the above-mentioned brothers, and the firm has banking-houses and representatives in all the leading cities of the civilized world.

Rothwell, (*roth'rile,*) a town of Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, 42 m. from Constance. *Manuf.* Linens. *Pop.* 4,000.

Roti'fer, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the ROTIFERA, *q. v.*

Ro'tiform, *a.* Wheel-shaped.

(*Bot.*) Having a very short tube and spreading limb; —said of a monopetalous corolla.—*Henslow.*

Rotifera, Rotato'ria, *n.* [Lat. *rota,* a wheel, *fero,* to bear.] (*Zoöl.*) Microscopic animals of the branch *Protozoa,* placed by Ehrenberg among the *Infusoria* under the name *Rotatoria,* (see Figs. 131 and 2277). They have acquired these names on account of the apparent rotation of the wheel-like organs which surround their mouths, and which are covered by cilia. They are extremely minute, but some of the larger forms can be seen with the naked eye. The *R.* are very widely diffused on the surface of the earth. They inhabit both salt and fresh waters, and are found in the cold, temperate, and tropical parts of the earth. Although capable of swimming freely, they are generally found near or attached to the leaves of plants. They have no true circulating or respiratory organs, though in most of the species minute vessels can be seen which terminate in blind sacs or cæca.

Wheel-animalcules, a class of mi-

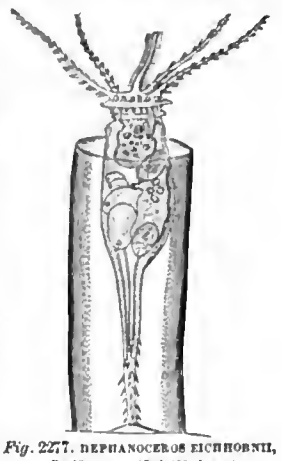


Fig. 2277. DEPHANOCEROS EICHHORNII, (a Rotifer magnified 200 times.)

Rot'tee, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the S.W. extremity of Timor: Lat. 10° 40′ S., Lon. 123° E. *Ext.* 50 m. long and 20 broad. The principal village, Raogong, has an excellent harbor.

Rot'ten, *a.* [From *rot.*] That which has become rotten; putrid; decayed; corrupt; as, a *rotten* potato;—hence, offensive to the smell: fetid; noxious; as, a *rotten* tooth.—Unsound; having some defect in substance; not to be depended on; as, *rotten* ice, a *rotten* plank.

Rot'tenburg, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 12 m. W. of Reutlingen: *pop.* 6,500.

Rot'tenly, *adv.* In a rotten or unsound manner; putridly; fetidly; defectively.

Rot'tenness, *n.* State of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; cariousness; unsoundness; defectiveness.

Rot'ten-stone, TRIPOLI, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral consisting chiefly of alumina, with about ten per cent. of carbonaceous matter, and a little silica. It is supposed to be formed by decomposition of shale. It is found near Albany, N. Y. It is brown; either grayish, reddish, or blackish. It is soft, and easily scraped to powder, and is well-known to housewives, being much used for cleaning and polishing brass and other metals.

Rot'terdam, a city of Holland, prov. of S. Holland, on the Meuse, at the junction of the Rotte, 35 m. S.S.W. of Amsterdam; Lat. 51° 55′ 3″ N., Lon. 4° 29′ 5″ E. It is traversed by the Rotte, a broad canal, which here joins the Maas, and is, even more than other towns in Holland, intersected by canals, which divide the half of it near the river into several insulated spots connected by drawbridges. These canals are almost all bordered with trees. The row called the *Boompjes* is the finest in the city, as well in regard to buildings as for its pleasant prospect across the Maese. Next to the Boompjes comes the Haringvliet. The other streets are, in general, long, but narrow. The houses on the whole are rather convenient than elegant; their height is four, five, or six stories. Of the public buildings, the principal are the Exchange, the church of St. Lawrence, several other churches, the town-house, the admiralty, the academy, the theatre, the central prison of the Netherlands, charitable institutions, and schools. *Manuf.* Tobacco, soap, leather, paper, distilleries of gin or Hollands, and sugar and salt refineries. *R.* is a place of considerable antiquity. Maximilian I. captured it in 1489, after a siege of six months. It was treacherously taken by the Spaniards in 1572. The French occupied it in 1795. It is the birth-place of Erasmus. *Pop.* 118,837.

Rot'terdam, in *New York,* a township of Schenectady co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,355.

Rottle'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The fruit of *R. tinctoria* is covered by a red powder, which has long been employed as a dye for silk; it produces, with suitable mordants, a beautiful orange or flame-color. It is found in the Indian bazaars under the name of *kamala,* and is known at Aden by the names *waras* or *wurrus.*

Rot'ular, *a.* [From Lat. *rota,* a wheel.] (*Anat.*) Relating or appertaining to the patella or knee-cap.—*Dunglison.*

Rotund', *a.* [Lat. *rotundus,* from *rota.*] Round; circular; spherical; as, a *rotund* body;—Hence, full; complete; entire; as, a *rotund* purse of money.

(*Bot.*) Orbicular.

Rotun'da, Rotun'do, *n.* [Lat. *rotundus*—*rota.*] (*Arch.*) An appellation that is given to any building that is circular both within and without, whether it be a church, theatre, pavilion, &c.

Rotundifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *rotundus,* and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Round-leaved.

Rotund'ity, Rotund'ness, *n.* [Fr. *rotondité,* from Lat. *rotunditas.*] State of being round; roundness; circularity; sphericity; as, the *rotundity* of a globe.

Rouanne, (*roo'an,*) *n.* [Fr.] A branding-iron.

Roubaix, (*roo'bai,*) a manufacturing town of France, dept. Nord, 7 miles N.E. of Lille. *Manuf.* Woollens, Turkish satins, camlets, and serges. In the town, and country immediately adjacent, about 30,000 hands are alternately employed in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods. *Pop.* 65,091.

Rou'ble, Ru'ble, *n.* In Russia, a current silver coin, equivalent to 100 copecks, or about 76 cents American. — Gold coins of nominally five roubles (demi-imperials, really worth 5 roubles, 15 copecks,) and three roubles (imperial ducats) are also in circulation. The present Russian state paper-money is at par with the coinage.

Rouche, (*roosh,*) *n.* Same as RUCHE, *q. v.*

Roué, (*rōō'ā,*) *n.* [Fr.] A rake; a debauchee; a sensualist; a libertine.

Rouen, (*roo'ong,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Seine-Inférieure, and formerly of the prov. of Normandy, on the Seine, 44 m. from its mouth, and 67 N.W. of Paris. It is situate on the right bank of the Seine, in a fertile, pleasant, and varied country. The streets, though in general straight, are narrow and dirty, and some of the houses are of wood. The most agreeable part of the town is that which adjoins the Seine. The public buildings of interest are, the Cathedral, containing many old monuments, and said to be one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the church of St. Ouen, likewise a fine Gothic building, situate nearly in the centre of the town; and that of St. Maclou, considered a master-piece of its kind. There are two bridges over the Seine, one of stone and another of iron, con-

Fig. 2278. — STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC, (On the Square of La Pucelle.)

necting the town with the suburb of St. Sever; also various literary societies and schools, an academy of belles-lettres, a society of agriculture and the arts, a central school, classes for medicine and surgery, a navigation and drawing school, together with a public library, a collection of paintings and natural history, and a botanical garden. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, woollens, linens, iron-ware, paper, hats, pottery, wax, cloth, and sugar refineries. Dyeing, both of woollens and cotton, is also conducted with care and success. Rouen has frequently been taken and retaken. In 1418 it was taken by Henry V., and Joan of Arc was, in 1431, burned here. A statue to her memory has been erected on the spot (Fig. 2278). It is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle and Boieldieu. *Pop.* 100,670.

Rouet, (*rōō'ā,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A small, solid wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks, for discharging them. — *Crabb.*

Rouge, (*rūzh,*) *n.* [Fr., red.] Jewellers' rouge is made by calcining protosulphate of iron until nothing is left but the anhydrous sesquioxide, which is afterwards submitted to fine levergation. It is extensively used for polishing glass and for cleaning polished metal-work.— The cosmetic known as *rouge,* is made by mixing carmine with calcined salt in various proportions. In some instances it is replaced by spreading the coloring matter of cochineal or safflower on thick paper, and is applied to the lips and cheeks with a piece of moistened cotton-wool. Common theatrical rouge is made from Brazil-wood, lake, or bole-Armenian.

—*v. n.* To paint the cheeks, &c., with rouge.

—*v. a.* To paint or tint with rouge.

Rouge'-dragon, *n.* (*Her.*) In England, an officer of the Heralds' College; a kind of pursuivant.

Rouge-et-noir, (*-ā-nwŏr,*) *n.* [Fr., red and black.] (*Games.*) A game at cards in which persons play against the *banker,* or owner of the table; — so called because the table is divided into two small compartments, colored *red* and *black.*—*Hoyle.*

Rouge River, (*roogh,*) in *Michigan,* is formed in Wayne co., by the union of the North, West, and South branches, and flowing E., enters Detroit River abt. 5 m. S. of Detroit.

Rough, (*rŭf,*) *a.* [A. S. *hreog, hreoch; Ger. rauch, roh.*] Uneven; not smooth; having small ridges, points, or asperities on the surface; rugged; as, a *rough* stone, a *rough* piece of wood; *rough* cloth;—hence, (1.) Not level; uneven;—said of a road or tract of land; as, a *rough* country, a *rough* pathway. (2.) Uncut; not wrought or polished;—said of precious stones; as, a *rough* diamond. (3.) Thrown into huge waves; boisterous; turbulent; violent; agitated; as, a *rough* sea. (4.) Characterized by coarseness; rugged; shaggy; disordered in appearance; as, a *rough* coat, *rough* hair. — Hence, figuratively, wanting gentleness, polish, elegance, or refinement; as, (1.) Rugged of manner; harsh in temper; coarse in speech or action; rude; uncivil; unmannerly; austere; not courteous, kind, or delicate; as, *rough* usage, *rough* language.

"A surly boatman *rough* as seas and wind." — *Prior.*

—(2.) Harsh to the ear; grating; jarring; loud and hoarse; not harmonious; as, a *rough* tone of voice. (3.) Austere; acrid; harsh;—said of taste; as, this wine has a *rough* smack about it. (4.) Stormy; boisterous; tempestuous; as, *rough* weather. (5.) Manifesting violence or severity; hard; harsh; imperative; coercive; — applied to measures, acts, &c.

In the rough, in a crude or unwrought condition, or in the original substance or material; as, to take people *in the rough.* — *Rough customer,* a colloquialism implying a tough or troublesome antagonist; a person difficult to manage or conquer; as, I found him a *rough customer* to tackle. — *Rough draught, sketch,* or *plan,* a draught, sketch, or plan in a skeletonized or unfinished state, or having the outlines only filled in.

—*n.* A rude, coarse, boisterous fellow; a loud, swaggering bully; a rowdy; as, they were attacked by a set of *roughs.*

—*adv.* In a rough manner; coarsely; rudely; as, he acted quite *rough.*

—*v. a.* To make rough, or give a rugged appearance to; to roughen.

(*Manege.*) To break in for military purposes; as, to *rough* a horse.

To rough it, to encounter and undergo hardships or difficulties; to pursue, or be reduced to, a rough or rugged course of life; as, they *roughed it* in the bush. — *Roughing rollers.* (*Metall.*) In smelting, rollers for roughly reducing a bloom of iron to bars.

Rough-and-Ready, in *California,* a post-village of Nevada co., abt. 8 m. S. by W. of Nevada City.

Rough-and-Ready, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Clayton co., abt. 11 m. S. of Atlanta.

Rough-and-Ready, in *Illinois,* a village of Hancock co., abt. 33 m. N.N.E. of Quincy.

Rough-cast, (*rŭf'-kăst,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* ROUGH-CAST.) To mould or form in a rudimentary manner, without revision, correction, or polish; as, "*rough-cast* poetry." (*Dryden.*) — To mould without nicety or elegance, or to form with asperities or inequalities. — To plaster with a mixed preparation of lime and shells, or pebbles; as, to *rough-cast* a wall.

—*n.* A rude model; the form of anything in its first rudiments, or while incomplete; as, the *rough-cast* of a statuette. — Among builders, a kind of plaster intermixed with pebbles, and consequently presenting a rough surface.

Rough'-caster, *n.* One who rough-casts.

Rough-diamond, (*rŭf'-dī-mond,*) *n.* An uncut diamond;—hence, by analogy, a person possessing intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners.

Rough-draw, (*rŭf'-,*) *v. a.* To draw or delineate roughly, or by giving the mere outlines.

Roughen, (*rŭf'n,*) *v. a.* To make, or render, rough or rugged.

—*v. n.* To grow or become rough; as, the sea *roughens.*

Rough-footed, (*rŭf'-,*) *a.* Feather-footed, as a dove. (R.)

Rough-hew, (*rŭf'-hū,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* ROUGH-HEWED; *pp.* ROUGH-HEWN.) To hew coarsely, without smoothing or trimming; as, to *rough-hew* a log of wood. — To give the first shape or form to a thing; to fashion rudely or imperfectly.

"Nature does but *rough-hew* and design,
Leaving art to polish and refine."—*Hudibras.*

Rough-hewer, (*rŭf'-hū-er,*) *n.* One who rough-hews.

Rough-hewn, (*rŭf'-hūn,*) *p. a.* Hewn rudely, without smoothing or perfecting; as, *rough-hewn* timber. — Rude; homespun; coarse-mannered; rugged; unrefined; as, a *rough-hewn* rustic. — Unpolished; not elaborated or finished with nicety; as, a *rough-hewn* discourse.

Roughings, (*rŭf'ings,*) *n. pl.* In some parts of England, a term applied to the stubble or aftermath of grass, &c.

Roughish, (*rŭf'ish,*) *a.* Somewhat rough.

Rough-legged, (*rŭf'-lĕgd.*) *a.* With the legs covered with feathers;—said of a bird.

Roughly, (*rŭf'lĭ,*) *adv.* With an uneven surface; harshly; severely; uncivilly; rudely; without delicacy or tenderness; austerely to the taste; boisterously; tempestuously; harshly to the ear; violently; inharmoniously.

Roughness, (*rŭf'nes,*) *n.* State or quality of being rough; asperity; unevenness; coarseness; harshness; rudeness; boisterousness; severity.

Rough-rider, (*rŭf'-rīd'er,*) *n.* One who breaks horses in; — especially, in military language, a non-commissioned officer of cavalry, whose duty is to act as assistant to the riding-master.

Rough-scuff, (*rŭf'-skŭf.*) *n.* A rough, boisterous fellow; one of the rabble or riff-raff. (An American colloquialism.)

Rough-shod, (*rŭf'-,*) *a.* Shod with pointed shoes; as a *rough-shod* horse.

To ride rough-shod, to domineer; to hector; to carry on a course without regard to the feelings or opinions of another, or of others; as, I am not to be *ridden rough-shod* over.

Rough-strings, (*rŭf'-,*) *n.* (*Carp.*) Pieces of rough timber placed under the steps of a wooden stairs for their support.

Rough-work, (*rŭf'-wŭrk.*) *v. a.* To work over in a rough or coarse manner, without respect to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Rouk, *n.* Same as ROKE.

Roulade, (*rōō'lahd.*) *n.* (*Mus.*) A rapid running of notes, extemporaneously introduced into a piece of vocal music by way of embellishment.

Rouleau, (*rōō-lō',*) *n.*; *pl.* ROULEAUX, (*rōō-lōz.*) [Fr., from *rouler,* to roll.] A little roll; —specifically, a little roll of coin; as, a *rouleau* of guineas.

Roul'ers, or ROUSSELAER, a town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, on the Mandelbecke, a tributary of the Lys, 26 m. S.W. of Ghent. *Manuf.* Linens, leather, soap, and oil. *Pop.* 11,500.

Roulette, (*rōō-lĕt',*) *n.* (*Games.*) A game of chance, wherein a small ball is made to revolve rapidly on a circle divided into colored spaces (generally *red* and *black*), and, as it stops on the one or the other, the player wins or loses.

(*Engrav.*) A small instrument used by engravers to produce a series of dotted lines on a plate. It takes two forms, one like a spur-rowel, which is rolled over the surface of the plate when covered with the etching-ground: and another, which rolls at right angles with the shaft of the tool, the rowel being thick in the centre, and diminishing to the sides, which are notched and sharpened to a series of fine points; they act upon the etching-ground by carrying off minute portions.

(*Math.*) The curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. *R.* includes a great number of well-known curves, among which are epitrochoids, hypotrochoids, epicycloids, hypocycloids, the common and curtate cycloids, involutes, &c. Pedal curves may also be regarded as roulettes.

Roulette', in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Romma'nia, the name under which Moldavia and Wallachia have been lately united. See DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES, MOLDAVIA, WALLACHIA.

Roume'lia, Roumania, or **Rumi'li,** (*ro-mni'ni-a,*) a prov. of European Turkey, at the S.E. extremity of Europe, bet. Lat. 40° and 43° N., Lon. 20° 40′ and 29° E.; *area,* 30,000 sq. m. It is divided from Asia Minor by the Sea of Marmora and the straits of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, having N. the Balkan Mountains, E. the Black Sea, S. the Ægean Sea, and W. Macedonia. *Pop.* 2,200,000.

Rounce, (*rouns,*) *n.* [Fr. *ranche,* a step, a rack.] (*Print.*) The handle of a printing-press by which the carriage on which the form to be printed is laid is run in under the platen and out again; — sometimes applied to the whole apparatus by which the form is moved under the platen. — *Brande.*

Round, *a.* [Gr. and Swed.; Goth. *rund;* Fr. *rond,* from Lat. *rotundus,* round, from *rota,* a wheel.] Spherical; circular; globular; orbicular; with every part of the surface or of the circumference equi-distant from the centre; as, a *round* ball. — Cylindrical; possessing the form of a cylinder; as, the tube of a pipe is *round.* — Curved in form; not angular or pointed; shaped like the arc of a circle or an ellipse; as, a *round* arch. — Full; whole; complete; not broken or fractional; as, *round* numbers. — Fair; candid; open; honest; frank; straightforward; having reference to conduct or demeanor.—Large; not inconsiderable: as, he paid a *round* sum of money, he asked a *round* price for the article.— Smooth; flowing; not defective or abrupt; as, a *round* and comprehensive style of composition. (*Fell.*)—Quick; brisk; lively; as, the horse broke into a *round* gallop.— Boldly or positively stated; plumply or explicitly affirmed; peremptory; positive; decided; without ambiguity or reserve; — referring to an assertion, statement, narration, &c.

R. bodies. [Fr. *corps ronds.*] (*Math.*) In geometry, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder. — *R. game,* a game, as of cards, in which each person plays on his, or her, own account, as in *Loo, Speculation,* &c.

R. robin. [Fr. *rond,* round, and *ruban,* a ribbon.] A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, or instrument signed by names in a ring or circle, so as not to reveal who signed first. — *R. shot.* (*Gun.*) In artillery practice, spherical shot of cast-iron or steel.

R. number, a complete or entire number; or, a number that terminates with a cipher, and is divisible by 10 without a remainder, as 30 is a *round number.*

R. trot, in equestrianism, a full, sharp, brisk trot.

"Sir Roger heard them upon a *round trot.*" — *Addison.*

R. turn. (*Naut.*) One turn of a rope round a stanchion.

At a round rate, quickly; rapidly; as, to travel at a *round rate.*

—*n.* That which is round, as a circle, a globe, a sphere, a cylinder, an orb. — A cycle; a periodical resolution; a series of events ending at the point of commencement; a series of similar events recurring continuously; as, "Life's dull *round.*" (*Shenstone.*)—Action or performance in a circle, or passing through a series of hands or things, and coming back to the starting-point; or, the time of such action; as, the bottle went the *round* of the table.—Rotation in office; succession in vicissitude; as, government patronage went the *round* of the party. — A series of duties demanding performance in turn, and repetition of such performance; as, in the *round* of business. — That which goes round an entire circle or company; as, a *round* of applause.—The rung, rims, or step of a ladder; a rundle.

(*Mil.*) A volley of musketry. — Also, a walk or circuit performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a fortified place or garrison, or among sentries, to see

that the latter are on the alert, and that all is well; as, to make, or go, the *rounds*. — A brewer's utensil for holding beer; a vat. — A vessel filled with liquor, as for imbibing. (*n.*)

(*Mus.*) A short vocal composition in three or more parts, resembling a catch in the unison.

(*Naut.*) Same as ROUND-TOP, *q. v.*

Round of beef, a cut of the thigh of an ox or steer, through and across the bone. — *Round of ball- or blank-cartridges.* (*Mil.*) One cartridge per man; as, to serve out fifty *rounds* of cartridges.

—*adv.* Around; on all sides; as, he looked *round* him. — Circularly; in a circular direction, form, or manner; as, a top spins *round*. — From one side or party to another; as, to go, or come, *round*; *i. e.*, *to* change sides or views. — Circuitously; not in a direct line; by a course more extended than the direct course; back to the point of starting; roundabout; as, he took a *round* road homeward. — Extending through a circle, as of individuals or dwelling-houses; as, he sent circulars *round*. — *All round*, on all sides; in every direction; over the entire place or neighborhood; as, the story has passed *all round*.

—*prep.* In a circular course, or in all parts of; on every side of; as, the mob gathered *round* him. — About; as, to walk *round* the town, to wrap a shawl *round* one's body. — *To come* or *get round*, colloquially, to circumvent; to bamboozle; to derive advantage over by wheedling, artifice, or deception; in Ireland, to obtain by blarney; as, to *get round* a girl, *i. e.*, to engage her affections.

—*a.* To make round, spherical, globular, orbicular, or cylindrical; as, to *round* a billiard-ball. — To bring to completion or entirety; to make full. — To make round, rotund, or protuberant; to invest with a round form or convex figure. — To go round; to move about; as, the sun *rounds* the horizon. — To mould into fulness and flowing smoothness; — said of composition or language.

"A florid style, *rounded* into periods or cadences." — *Swift.*

To round in, (*Naut.*,) to haul upon the weather-braces.

To round up, to haul up; usually, to haul up the slack of a rope through its leading block, or to haul up a tackle which hangs loose, by its fall. — *Totten.*

—*v. n.* To grow or become round, or full, in form or substance; to appear as if pregnant.

"The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace." — *Shaks.*

To round to. (*Naut.*) To turn a ship's head to windward.

Round'about, *a.* Going round; indirect; loose; as, a *roundabout* road. — Extensive; ample; as, a *roundabout* sense. (*Addison.*) — Incompassing; surrounding; encircling.

—*n.* A sort of frock or surtout. — A lounge with a rounded back. — A go-cart, fixed on a horizontal wheel, in which children ride for amusement. — In the U. States, a close-fitting jacket; a jersey.

Round'aboutness, *n.* Quality of being roundabout; circuitousness.

Round'-backed, Round'-shouldered, *a.* Having a round back or shoulders.

Rond'del, *n.* [Fr. *rondelle*, a circular shield.] Any circle, or round form or figure; specifically,

(*Archæol.*) The small circular shield carried by soldiers in the 14th and 15th centuries. It was held in the hand to ward off a blow, and was sometimes not more than a foot in diameter.

(*Her.*) An ordinary in the form of a circle. It is improper to say a *roundel* or, gules, &c., describing it by its tincture; unless, first, in case of counter-changes; secondly, where the roundel is of fur, or of equal tinctures, as a *roundel ermine*, a *roundel cheeky* of *or* and *azure*, &c.; otherwise, roundels have distinctive names, according to their tinctures. A roundel or is called a *bezant*, from the gold coins of the Greek or Byzantine empire; a roundel argent, a *plate*; gules, a *turteau*, a kind of cake; azure, *hurt*, a species of flower; vert, *pomme*, an apple; sable, *pellet*; purpure, *golpe*. A field, or charge, with equi-distant roundels, is said to be *bezanty*, *platy*, &c., according to the tincture.

Fig. 2279. ROUNDEL.

(*Fortif.*) A circular bastion.

(*Mus.*) A roundelay. See ROUNDELAY.

Rond'elay, *n.* [O. Fr. *roundelet*, dimin. of *rondo*.] (*Poet.*) Same as RONDEAU, *q. v.*

(*Mus.*) A simple, short, and lively strain; a pastoral song; as, a *roundelay* of love; — also, a kind of circular rustic dance; as, "the nymphs did dance their *roundelays*." — *Howel.*

—A roundel; anything circular in form.

Round'er, *n.* One who rounds.

Round Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Whiteside co., abt. 21 m. W. of Dixon.

Round Grove, in *Indiana*, a township of White co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Round Grove, in *Missouri*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Round'-hand, *n.* (*Calligr.*) A style of penmanship in which the letters are written round and full.

Round Head, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Hardin co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Kenton; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Round'headed, *a.* With a round head, top, or summit; as, a *roundheaded* bolt.

Round'heads, *n. pl.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A nickname given to the Puritans during the Civil War (time of Charles I.), by the Cavaliers, from their custom of wearing the hair closely cut to the head.

Round Hill, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 50 m. S.W. by W. of New Haven.

Round'house, *n.* A lock-up; a temporary prison for night-offenders.

(*Naut.*) A cabin in the after part of a ship's quarter-deck, roofed by the poop; — also, a house of convenience placed in the bows.

Round'ing, *a.* Round; nearly round; roundish.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) Same as SERVICE, *q. v.*

Round'ish, *a.* Somewhat round; nearly round; as, a *roundish* figure.

Round'ishness, *n.* State of being roundish.

Round'let, *n.* A small circle.

Round'ly, *adv.* In a round form or manner. — Boldly; openly; plainly; fully; without reserve; as, he was *roundly* given to understand that he was not wanted. — Briskly; with speed or celerity; as, to walk *roundly* on. — Completely; to the purpose; vigorously; in earnest; as, to do a thing *roundly*, to set to *roundly*.

Round'ness, *n.* State or quality of being round, spherical, globular, orbicular, or cylindrical; sphericity; circularity; as, the *roundness* of the globe, of a ball, of an orb, &c. — Fulness; plumpness; rotundity; as, the *roundness* of the female form. — Fulness and smoothness of flow; as, *roundness* of a sentence in composition. — Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; peremptoriness; as, the *roundness* of a lie, or of an asseveration.

Round Pond, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Round Prai'rie, in *Iowa*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* 1,051.

Round Prairie, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Vernon co., abt. 82 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Round'ridge, (-rij,) *v. a.* (*Agric.*) To form into round ridges by ploughing, as land.

Round'-shouldered, (-shōl'derd,) *a.* See ROUND-BACKED.

Round Ta'ble, (Knights of the.) (*Chivalry.*) According to tradition, there reigned in Britain, towards the end of the 5th century, a Christian King, the British Uther-Pendragon, who had for a counsellor a powerful, wise, and benevolent enchanter, named Merlin, who advised him to assemble all his knights distinguished for piety, courage, and fidelity towards him, at feasts about a round table, which should be sufficiently large to receive fifty knights, but at which at first only forty-nine should be seated, room being left for one yet unborn. This was Arthur, or Artus, son of the King by Igerna, whom the King, by the magic power of Merlin, was permitted to enjoy under the form of her husband. Merlin had exacted a promise that the education of the prince should be entrusted to him, and he accordingly instructed him in everything becoming a brave, virtuous, and accomplished knight. Arthur in due time occupied the empty seat at the Round Table; and under him it became the resort of all valiant, pious, and noble knights, admission to it becoming the reward of the greatest virtues and feats of arms. According to another account, Arthur himself established the Round Table at York. In the year 1344, Edward III., anxious to attract around him the most noble knights from all parts of Europe, proclaimed, as well in Scotland, France, Germany, Hainault, Spain, and other foreign countries, as in England, that he designed to revive the Round Table of King Arthur, offering free conduct and courteous reception to all who might be disposed to attend the splendid jousts to be held upon that occasion at Windsor Castle. This solemn festival, which Edward purposed to hold annually, excited the jealousy of Philip de Valois, king of France, who not only prohibited his subjects to attend it, but proclaimed an opposite Round Table to be held by himself in Paris. In consequence of this interference, the festival of Edward lost some part of its celebrity and splendor; and this induced the English monarch to establish the memorable order of the Garter.

Round'-top, *n.* (*Naut.*) A top; a platform at the masthead of a ship; — sometimes called the *round*.

Round'-trade, or BUNDLE-TRADE, *n.* (*Com.*) A kind of barter practised on the Gaboon River, Africa, and its neighborhood, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles. — *Simmonds.*

Round Val'ley, in *California*, a post-village of Plumas co., abt. 17 m. N. of Quincy.

Roup, (rōōp,) *v. a.* [A. S. *hrêpan*, to cry out.] To call or cry out; to shout; — hence, in Scotland, to cry goods for sale by auction.

—*n.* An outcry; — hence, a sale of goods by auction; as, to be sold by public *roup*. (A Scotticism.) — A disease among domestic fowls.

Rous'ant, *a.* (*Her.*) Rising; — said of a bird in the attitude of rising; as, a falcon *rousant*.

Rouse, (rouz,) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* ROUSED,) (*rouzd.*) [Of the same origin as *raise*, q. v. Also see RISE.] To wake or call from sleep or repose; as, *rouse* me early. — To awaken into vigorous action; as, to *rouse* one's attention, to *rouse* indignation or sympathy, or any passion, emotion, or faculty. — To excite to active thought or action from a state of idleness, lassitude, depression, stupidity, or inattention. — To agitate; to put into brisk motion; as, to *rouse* the waves. — To startle; to surprise; to scare; as, to *rouse* a lion from his lair.

—*v. n.* To awake from sleep or repose; as, he *roused* himself with difficulty. — To be excited to vigorous thought or action from a state of indolence, sluggishness, languor, depression, inattention, or insensibility; as, the people were *roused* to rebellion.

Rouse, (rouz,) *v. n.* (*Naut.*) To haul together, as on a cable, by sheer manual power; as, heave, ho! *rouse* away, boys!

Rouser, (rouz'r,) *n.* One who, or that which, rouses or stirs up; — hence, something very great or exciting; as, that speech was a *rouser*.

Rouse's Point, in *New York*, a post-village of Clinton co., at the head of Lake Champlain, and in the N.E. extremity of the State, abt. 100 m. N. of Albany.

Rouse'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., abt. 5 m. N. of Oil City.

Rousing, (rouz'ing,) *a.* Having power to awaken, stir up, or excite; as, a *rousing* proposition, appeal, or suggestion; — hence, colloquially, great; violent; beyond what is common; as, a *rousing* cheer, a *rousing* fire.

Rous'ingly, *adv.* In a rousing manner; excitingly; violently.

Rousseau, (*ro-sō'*,) JEAN JACQUES, a French philosopher and miscellaneous writer, was the son of a watch-maker at Geneva, where he was n. in 1712. *R.* learnt little at school; but the frequent reading of *Plutarch's Lives* supplied him with noble ideas of human character, and kindled a passionate admiration of them. On leaving school, he was first placed with an attorney, who soon dismissed him for negligence. He was then apprenticed to an engraver, from whom he ran away before he was 16, and wandered about for some time in Savoy, where he was saved from starving by a priest, who sent him to Annecy, to be under the care of the noted Madame de Warens, a recent convert to the Catholic Church. This kind-hearted lady caused him to be instructed in science and music, and procured him admission to a school at Turin, where he professed himself a Catholic. After a very short stay, he was a wanderer again, entered the service of the Countess de Vercellis, then of the Count de Gouvon, and again returned to Madame de Warens. She renewed her kind attentions and services; and her house was for many years open to him as a home. In the pleasant retreat near Chambery to which she removed, the restless wanderer found repose for a time, and applied himself more steadily than he had done to the study of philosophy. A more intimate relation had sprung up by this time between him and his protectress. In 1740, jealousy led him to quit the house of Madame de Warens; and in the following year he went to Paris to try his fortune as a musician. He failed, but obtained the place of secretary to the French ambassador in Venice, in 1742. But it was not till 1750 that he manifested his splendid literary talents. In that year he gained the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon on the question, *Whether the Revival of Learning has contributed to the Improvement of Morals*, taking the negative side of the question, it is said, at the suggestion of Diderot. From this period, he became fertile and popular. He soon after brought out his *Devin du Village*, a comic opera, which was received with general favor; but the appearance of his celebrated *Letter on French Music* (1753), in which he pointed out its defects, excited a general storm. Singers and connoisseurs who could not wield the pen contributed to spread calumnies, pasquinades, and caricatures against the author, who retired to Geneva. He now again embraced Protestantism, and was formally reinstated in the privileges of a free citizen of Geneva. *R.* had recently published his essay, *Sur l'Origine de l'Inégalité parmi les Hommes*, which excited still more sensation than his first prize essay. Soon after, he went again to Paris, and there accepted the offer of Madame d'Epinay,— whose friendship he had enjoyed for several years,— of her house, called the *Hermitage*, for his residence. His mistress, Thérèse Levasseur, and her mother accompanied him. In 1760, he published *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*, a romance of the most seductive description. This was followed, in 1762, by *Emile, ou de l'Education*, which was anathematized by the Archbishop of Paris, and ordered to be burnt by the Parliament of Paris and the authorities of Geneva. His famous *Contrat Social* appeared soon afterwards; and his bold, though superficial, speculations on the condition and destiny of man and society alarmed and irritated men still more. Obliged to flee from France and Switzerland, the author took refuge in Neufchâtel, where he published his *Letters to the Archbishop of Paris*, and *Lettres de la Montagne*, a remonstrance against the proceedings of the Genevese republic, the citizenship of which he renounced. Thenceforth his existence was passed in frequent changes of place, to escape real or fancied persecution, for his mind was now completely under the tyranny of the morbid habit of suspecting all his friends of insulting and conspiring against him. His last days were spent at Er-

Fig. 2280. — TOMB OF J. J. ROUSSEAU AT ERMENONVILLE.

menonville, where he died suddenly, in 1778. — *R.* was the author of many works besides those we have noticed, all of them exhibiting his peculiar warmth and energy of style and vigor of thinking. That he exercised a great influence over the opinions of the age at the

period of the French Revolution there can be no doubt; but his works, with all their fascination of splendid and passionate eloquence, have no place among the lights that men love and walk by. His social and political theories have no basis more solid than his personal feelings; and these he interpreted falsely. His *Confessions*, one of the most singular books of its kind, appeared soon after his death.

Rousseau', Lovell H., a brigadier-general in the U. S. army, b. in Lincoln co., Kentucky, Aug. 4, 1818, settled in Greene co., and obtained a license to practice law. Entering into politics, and becoming a leader of the Whigs, he succeeded in defeating the regular Democratic nominee for the State Legislature, and returned to Lincoln co. in 1849, when his practice at the bar greatly increased, and he gained a reputation as a criminal lawyer. His opposition to the neutrality of Kentucky brought him into prominence in 1861, and long before the other Unionists thought it politic to have U. States troops quartered in Kentucky, Rousseau, who had served in the Mexican war, had raised two regiments, with which he afterwards went to the relief of Louisville. He was engaged in the campaign and battle of Shiloh, was commandant of the district of North Alabama, succeeding Gen. O. Mitchel, and pursued Gen. Bragg through Kentucky, engaging him at Perryville. He took part in the campaign of Tullahoma, Chickamauga, and Chattanooga, and in 1864 commanded the District of Tennessee, made a raid into Alabama,—destroying the Montgomery and Atlanta lines of railroad, and performed other services. In Aug., 1865, he was elected from the Louisville (Kentucky) district, to Congress by a large majority. In 1867 he was appointed brigadier-general in the regular army, and was dispatched to take possession of Alaska in the name of the U. States. President Johnson afterwards assigned him to the command of the Gulf Department, where his administration gave little satisfaction to any party. D. in New Orleans, 1869.

Roust, *n.* Same as Rost, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To rouse; to stir up; to disturb; to ferret; as, to *roust* a fox out of cover. (Prov. Eng.)

Rout, *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, a crowd; Ger. *rotte*, from *rotten*, to cabal.] A fashionable assembly, or large evening party; a drum, attended by people of bon-ton; as, I have a card for Lady Mary's *rout*.—A rabble; a mob; a clamorous multitude; a tumultuous crowd; a turbulent assemblage of the common people.—An uproar; a rumpus; a racket; a confused noise; as, what is all this *rout* about?

(*Law.*) The unlawful assembling of three or more persons to do an unlawful act upon a common quarrel, and make some advances towards it.

Rout, *n.* [O. Fr. *route*, an overthrow; Fr. *déroute*, from Lat. *ruptus*, from *rumpo*, to break.] The breaking or defeat of an army, or body of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops thus defeated and put to flight; as, a total *rout*.

—*v. a.* To break, as the ranks of troops, and put them to flight in disorder; to cause defeat and throw into confusion, as troops; to defeat; to discomfit; to conquer; to overthrow; as, we *routed* the enemy with heavy loss.

Route, (*röt,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rota*, a wheel.] The road, course, or way which is travelled or passed, or to be travelled or passed; a course; a march; a principal or leading road; as, which is the nearest *route* from Philadelphia to New Orleans?

(*Mil.*) In military parlance, the document issuing to troops, as an order to move from one place to another; as, the *route* has come, we're off to-morrow.

Routine, (*röö'teen,*) *n.* [Fr. dimin. of *route*, from Lat. *rota*.] A round of business, exercise, or amusement, daily or frequently pursued;—particularly, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently recurring; as, the dull *routine* of daily life.—Any regular practice, or procedure, not accommodated to circumstances, but strictly adhered to by sheer force of habit; red-tapism; maintenance of executive formalities; as, a government office is the embodiment of *routine*.

Rout'ously, *adv.* (*Law.*) With that violation of law called a *rout*; in the manner of a rout.—*Bouvier.*

Rove, *v. n.* [A. S. *reafian*; Du. *rooven*; Ger. *rauben*, to rob, strip, despoil.] To go, move, or pass, without certain purpose or direction, in any manner—by walking, riding, sailing, flying, or otherwise; to range; to wander; to ramble; to roam.

—*v. a.* To wander over; to roam about; as, *roving* abroad at night in search of game.

—*n.* Act of roaming; a ramble; a wandering. (a.)

Rove, *v. a.* To card, as wool; to draw through an eye or interstice; as, to *rove* a thread.

—*n.* A roll of wool, drawn out and partially twisted, preparatory to being further spun into thread or yarn.

Rove, *imp.* and *pp.* of Reeve, *q. v.*

Rov'er, *n.* One who roves or ranges about; a wanderer; a roamer; a rambler.—A fickle or changeable person; an inconstant;—particularly, an unfaithful husband.—A pirate; a corsair; a freebooter; a buccaneer; one who roams the seas in quest of plunder.

Rovere'do, a town of Tyrol, on the Italian frontier, on the Lena, near its junction with the Adige, 13 m. S.W. of Trent. *Manuf.* Silks, tobacco, and leather. *Pop.* 8,108.

Rovigno, (*ro-reen'yo,*) a seaport-town of Austrian Illyria, on the coast of Istria, 39 m. S.S.W. of Trieste. *Manuf.* Ship-building and cables. *Pop.* 9,500.

Rovi'go, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Venice, on the Adigetto, a branch of the Adige, 36 m. S.W. of Venice, and 17 m. N.E. of Ferrara: *pop.* 9,543.

Rov'ing, *n.* The process of forming a rove, or partially twisted thread, from a roll of wool, by means of an apparatus called a *roving-frame*, or *roving-machine*.—A rove.

Rov'ing-frame, Rov'ing-machine, *n.* A machine for winding roves or slubs on small bobbins for the creels of the spinning-machine.—*Simmonds.*

Rov'ingly, *adv.* In a wandering or roving manner.

Rov'ingness, n. State of roving or wandering.

Rov'ing-shot, *n.* A hap-hazard or random shot.

Row, (*rō,*) *n.* [A. S. *ruwa*; Ger. *reihe.*] A rank; a file; a series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; as, a *row* of trees or houses, a *row* of teeth, a *row* of columns, a *row* of scholars.—A distinctive appellation given to a public thoroughfare; as, Paternoster *Row*, London.

Row culture. (*Agric.*) The husbandry of crops by means of drills.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *rowan*; Du. *roïjan*, formed from the sound.] To row or impel, as a boat or vessel along the surface of water by oars; as, to *row* an outrigger.—To transport by rowing; as, to *row* passengers to a ship in a shore-boat.

—*v. n.* To exercise the oar; to perform labor with the oar; as, the Cantabs *rowed* well this year.

—To be impelled by oars; as, this boat *rows* badly.

Row, (*rou,*) *n.* [An abbreviation of *rout*, q. v.] A noisy or violent disturbance or commotion; a wordy altercation; a riotous proceeding; a shindy; a rumpus; as, to get into a *row* is easier than to get out of one.

Row'an, in *Kentucky*, a N.E. co.; *area*, abt. 375 sq. m. *Rivers.* Licking River and Triplet Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. This co. is interspersed with extensive forests. *Cap.* Morehead. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Rowan, in *N. Carolina*, a W. central co.; *area*, abt. 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin and South Yadkin rivers. *Surface*, somewhat undulating or hilly; *soil*, generally fertile, and adapted to all the fruits and cereals of that region. *Cap.* Salisbury. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Row'an-tree, *n.* [Norse. *runa*, a charm.] A Scottish name for the *Pyrus aucuparia*.

Row'-boat, *n.* A boat urged forward or backward by means of oars.

Rowdy, (*rou'dy,*) *n.* [From *row.*] An Americanism for a riotous, turbulent, disorderly fellow; a blackguard; one given to rows or rioting; a ruffian; a ready operator with pistol, bowie-knife, or black-jack.

Rowdyish, (*rou'dy-ish,*) *a.* Belonging or having reference to, or characterized by, the manners or practices of a rowdy; as, *rowdyish* threats.

Rowdyism, (*rou'dy-izm,*) *n.* Noisy bullying, or blackguardism; manners or practices of a rowdy; ruffianism.

Rowe, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 108 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.*(1870) 581.

Rowel, (*rou'el,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *rouelle*, dimin. of *roue*; Lat. *rota*, a wheel.] The little wheel attached to a spur, armed with sharp points;—also, a little, flat ring or wheel of plate, or iron, on horses' bits.

(*Far.*) A roll of hair or silk, passing through the flesh of horses, correspondiog to the *teton* in surgery.

—*v. a.* (*Far.*) To insert a rowel in.

Rowen, (*rou'en,*) *n.* Same as Roughings, *q. v.*

(*Agric.*) Same as Aftermath, *q. v.*

Row'er, *n.* One who plies or manages an oar in rowing.

Rowing, (*rō'ing,*) *n.* [From *row.*] (*Naut.*) The propulsion of a boat by oars. Rowing is esteemed the most favorable application of human strength for obtaining motion in the water, though the full force is not effective on the oar, that part of it called the *blade*, (which is the actual fulcrum,) being held back by the resistance of the water. In rowing, the power is applied at the handle of the oar, and the weight of the boat is encountered at the rowlock. The rower sits *before* his oar, with his back to the boat's bow, and in taking his stroke supplements the strength of his arm with the weight of his body thrown backwards toward the bow. American oarsmen generally row the *short, quick stroke*; English rowers, the *long, steady pull*, known as the *Oxford stroke*, (36 to 46 per minute,) as practised by the famous boating-clubs of that university.

Rowlandsville, (*ro'lands-vil,*) in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., abt. 73 m. N.E. of Annapolis.

Row'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., abt. 29 m. N.N.E. of Boston; *pop.*(1870)1,157.

Rowley, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Manitowoc co.; *pop* abt. 500.

Row'ley-ragg, *n.* Same as Ragstone, *q. v.*

Rowlocks, (*rōl-lucks,*) *n. pl.* [*row* and *lock.*] (*Naut.*) The apparatus on the sides of a boat for keeping the pressure of the oar constantly at one point. So many and various are the different kinds of *R.* in use, that we refer the reader to technical works on nautical matters.

Row'-port, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small, square hole cut in the sides of some vessels of inferior tonnage, above the water-line, for the purpose of rowing during calms at sea.

Rox'abel, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ross co., abt. 13 m. W.N.W. of Chillicothe.

Roxa'na, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Eaton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Rox'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Person co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 400.

Roxborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a former township of Philadelphia, now included within the incorporated limits of the city of Philadelphia, abt. 7 m. N. by W. of the State-House.

Rox'burgh, an island co. of Scotland, having N. the co. of Berwick and a small portion of Mid-Lothian, E. Northumberland, S. Cumberland, and W. Dumfries and Selkirk; *area*, 670 sq. m. The surface is mountainous on the S. and W., but level and fertile on the E. and N. *Rivers.* Tweed, Teviot, Oala, Leader, Allan, Eden, Hermitage, and Liddel rivers. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, potatoes, &c. Among the hills large numbers of Cheviot sheep are raised. *Min.* Coal, lime, and freestone. *Manuf.* Principally woollen goods. *Chief towns.* Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, and Melrose. *Pop.* 54,119.

Roxburghia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, class *Dictyogens*. Diag. Bisexual flowers, solitary simple many-seeded carpels, with long-stalked anatropal seeds, and a basal placenta. They are shrubs with tuberous roots; broad, leathery, net-veined leaves; and large showy flowers. The plants are native of the hotter parts of the E. Indies. The order contains only 1 genus and 4 species.

Rox'bury, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., abt. 35 m. S.W. by W. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870), 920.

Roxbury, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Roxbury, in *Massachusetts*, a former city of Norfolk co., now incorporated with Boston, abt. 3 m. S. of the State-House.

Roxbury, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Cheshire co.; *pop.* (1870), 174

Roxbury, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., abt. 4 m. S. of Belvidere.

Roxbury, in *New York*, a post-township of Delaware co.; *pop.*(1870). 2,188.

Roxbury, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 14 m. N. of Chambersburg.

Roxbury, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Washington co., abt. 17 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier: *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Roxbury, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Rox'o, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Marquette co., abt. 79 m. N.W. of Milwaukee.

Roy'al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Kingly; regal; pertaining to a king, or to the crown; as, the *royal* prerogative, the *royal* family, &c.—Becoming or suitable to a king, sovereign, or monarch; as, *royal* state, *royal* dignity.—Noble; illustrious; magnificent; august; majestic; as, the blood-*royal*.—A title affixed to any institution, or body of individuals, that is more especially in the service, or under the patronage, of the Crown; as, the *Royal* Society, a *royal* household, *royal* tradesmen, &c.

Royal Academy of Art, an institution which originated in a society of painters, who obtained a charter in 1765, under the title of the "Incorporated Society of Artists of Great Britain." This Society took a new form in 1768, and became the *Royal Academy of Art*. It consists of 40 artists, bearing the title of *Royal Academicians*, of 18 *Associates*, and six associate engravers, and three or four honorary members; there is an annual exhibition of paintings, sculptures, and designs open to all artists. This exhibition is so well frequented that the Royal Academy draws almost all its funds from the money paid by the public for tickets of entry. The Edinburgh *Royal Academy of Painting* was founded in 1754. A similar institution, called the *Royal Hibernian Society*, was established in Dublin about 1832.

Royal blue. [Fr. *bleu du roi.*] (*Paint.*) A rich deep blue, prepared from smalt, and used for enamel or portrait-painting. It was first introduced in the royal factory at Sevres, France, and received its name in compliment to Louis XV.

—*pl. Royal family.* The princes and princesses of the blood-royal.

Royal Society. An English society incorporated by Charles II. in 1622–23, under the title of "The President, Council, and Fellows of the Royal Society of London for Promoting Natural Knowledge." The first number of the *Philosophical Transactions*,—as the work which the Society published was called,—appeared in March, 1665. At present every candidate for admission into the Society must be recommended by a certificate in writing signed by six or more Fellows, of whom three at least must certify that the recommendation is from personal knowledge; and the name, qualifications, &c., of the candidate must be entered in a book kept for the purpose.

—*n.* A large kind of paper, usually 20 × 25 inches or more.

—One of the shoots of a stag's head.

(*Ord.*) In ancient ordnance, a small mortar.

(*Naut.*) The sail and mast above the top-gallant sail and top-gallant mast respectively.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) The distinctive appellation given, in England, to the first regiment of infantry of the line; as, an officer of the *Royals*.

Roy'al Centre, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Cass co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Logansport.

Roy'alism, *n.* [Fr. *royalisme.*] The principles of royalists; attachment to the cause of royalty, or to a royal government.

Roy'alist, *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government;—specifically, in English history, one who espoused the royal cause against that of the Parliament in the great Civil War; a Cavalier.

Royal'ize, *v. a.* To make or render royal.

Roy'ally, *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner; in regal style; as becomes a king or scion of the blood-royal.

Roy'al Oak, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Roy'alston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., abt. 65 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.*(1870), 1,354.

Roy'alton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Boone co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Royalton, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Berrien co., abt. 3 m. S. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Royalton, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co.; *pop.*(1870), 4,726.

Royalton, in *Ohio*, a township of Cuyahoga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 24 m. S.E. of Columbus.—A twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Royalton, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., abt. 34 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Roy'alton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Roy'alty, *n.* [O. Fr. *royaulté*; Fr. *royauté*; It. *realtà*; L. Lat. *regalitas*.] State or quality of being royal; regality; character, state, or office of a king; kingship; as, "the *royalty* of England's throne." (*Shaks.*) — Person of the king or sovereign, or of any member of the royal family; as, to be ushered into the presence of *royalty*. — That which pertains to a king as his indefeasible right or prerogative. — Hence, kingdom; domain; jurisdiction; realm; as, the *royalty* of science. — A tax or duty, of the nature of a ground-rent, paid to the crown revenues, as on the produce of a mine leased in a royal domain.

(*Com.*) A duty paid by a person who applies the patent of another, at a certain scale of compensation for each article fabricated; or, a per-centage paid to the proprietor of an article by the hirer of the use of it.

Rshev-Wiad'imirov, a town of European Russia, govt. of Tver, on the Volga, 144 m. N. of Moscow; *pop.* 16,000.

Rt. Hon. Abbreviation of *Right Honorable*.

Rt. Rev. Abbreviation of *Right Reverend*.

Rua'tan, or **Roatan,** an island of Central America, in the Bay of Honduras; Lat. 16° 24′ N., Lon. 86° 19′ W.; *area*, abt. 240 sq. m. *Surface*, somewhat elevated and well wooded; *soil*, fertile. The shores abound in fish and turtles, and near the S. extremity is a good harbor. *Pop.* 4,000.

Rub, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RUBBED,) (*rŭbd.*) [Ger. *ruben*; Heb. *ruph*, to rub.] To move something along the surface of with pressure; as, to *rub* the hand over another part of the body;—hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour; as, to *rub* one's hands together. — To touch by friction, so as to leave something of that which touches behind; as, to *rub* pomatum into the hair. — To spread over; to polish; to retouch; — with *over*; as, to *rub over* a picture with varnish. — To fret; to tease; to worry; to thwart; to annoy; to provoke. (R.)

To rub down, to comb or curry; to clean by friction; as, to *rub down* a horse. — *To rub off*, to remove off imporities, or make clean, as by rubbing; as, to *rub off* a smut on one's nose. — *To rub out*, to erase; to expunge; to obliterate; to cause to disappear; as, to *rub out* pencil-marks, to *rub out* grease from cloth. — Hence, to remove, as by death; to slay; as, he was *rubbed out* by a bullet. (Vulgar.) — *To rub up*, to furbish; to burnish; to polish; to give a lustre or gloss to; as, to *rub up* a hat. — To incite to action; to awaken; to rouse up; as, to *rub up* the imagination.

—*v. a.* To move along the surface of a body and impart friction or pressure; to grate; as, two ships in collision *rub* one against the other. — To gall; to chafe; to fret; as, to *rub* upon a boil. — To move, pass, or go by or through with difficulty; as, to *rub* through a crowd of people. — *To rub against*, to meet or stumble across by accident; as, to *rub against* a friend in the street.

—*n.* Act of rubbing; pressure; friction. — That which rubs, or which renders motion or progress arduous or difficult; collision; obstruction; hindrance; obstacle; notably, a sudden difficulty hard to be obviated; a pinch; an emergency.

"To sleep; perchance to dream; aye, there 's the *rub*." — *Shaks.*

(*Games.*) In whist, a rubber; — used colloquially; as, to play for one dollar a *rub*, and five dollars the game.

—A whetstone. See RUBSTONE.

Rub'-a-dub, *n.* The tan-ta-ra-ra sound of the drum; hence, a clatter; a rattling or repeated sound; as, the *rub-a-dub* of a scolding woman.

Ruba'to, *a.* [It.] Pilfered; pirated; borrowed without leave or license.

Tempo rubato. (*Mus.*) Borrowed time; — a term denoting unequal duration of time in relation to tones.

Rub'ber, *n.* One who, or that which, rubs; as, (1.) A rubstone; a whetstone. — (2.) A coarse file, or the rough part thereof. — (3.) The cushion of an electrical machine. — (4.) That which grates or jars upon the feelings or sensibilities; a rub. — A familiar colloquialism for INDIA-RUBBER, *q. v.*

(*Games.*) In whist, two games out of three, or the game that decides the contest; or a contest consisting of three games; as, to play the *rubber*, to win the *rubber*; to make a *rubber*, that is, to compose a party of four players at whist.

Rubbidge, (*rŭb'bij,*) *n.* Rubbish; garbage; — a vulgar rendering of RUBBISH, *q. v.*

Rub'bish, *n.* [O. Fr. *rubbouses*, filth.] Literally, that which is rubbed off; generally, fragments of buildings or their materials; ruins; — hence, waste or rejected matter; anything worthless; debris; valueless stuff; garbage; refuse; hash.

"He saw the towns see half in *rubbish* lie." — *Dryden.*

Rub'bishy, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to rubbish; — hence, trashy; worthless; as, a *rubbishy* book, a *rubbishy* bargain.

Rubble, (*rŭb'bl,*) *n.* (*Masonry.*) Coarse walling constructed of rough stones, small, and irregular in size and shape; — also, a mixture, or the refuse of several kinds of building-stone used for walls exteriorly, or between walls, to fill up; — also called *rubble-wall* and *rubble-work*. See ASHLAR.

—The entirety of the bran of wheat, before it is sorted into pollard, bran, &c.; — used as provincial English.

Rub'bly, *a.* Belonging or relating to, or composed of, or containing, rubble.

Rubefacient, (*-fā-shent,*) *n.* [From Lat. *rubere*.] (*Med.*) A medicine which, when applied to or rubbed upon the skin, renders a redness or blush upon the part not followed by a blister.

—*a.* (*Med.*) Making red; producing redness.

Ru'bellite, *n.* (*Min.*) Red tourmaline containing a considerable proportion of manganese, to which it owes its color. It generally occurs in closely aggregated crystals, varying in color from a slight tinge of red to a fine pink.

Rubens, PETER PAUL, (*roo'banz,*) the most distinguished painter of the Flemish school, born at Siegen, in Westphalia, 1577. When he was ten years old, his mother, then a widow, returned to her native place, Antwerp. He received an excellent education; and after studying in his own country, especially under Otto Van Veen, he went to Italy, where he improved himself by copying the works of the best masters, but chiefly Titian. While in Italy he was employed by the Duke of Mantua, not only as an artist, but on an embassy to Madrid. He returned to Antwerp in 1608, and was soon after made court-painter to the Archduke Albert, Spanish governor of the Low Countries. In 1620 he was employed by the Princess Mary de Medici to adorn the gallery of the Luxembourg with a series of paintings, illustrative of the principal scenes of her life. While thus engaged, he became known to the Duke of Buckingham, who purchased his museum. He was afterwards employed by the Infanta Isabella, and the King of Spain, in some important negotiations, which he executed with such credit as to be appointed secretary of the Privy-Council. Rubens acquired immense wealth, and was twice married, the second time, in 1631, to a lovely girl of sixteen. He d. at Antwerp, in 1640. Rubens, beyond all comparison, was the most rapid in execution of all the great masters, and was incontestably the greatest perfecter of the mechanical part of his art that ever existed. His works are very numerous, and very diversified in subject. There are nearly a hundred in the Picture Gallery at Munich. *The Descent from the Cross*, at Antwerp, is perhaps his master-piece. It is a composition remarkably similar to the fine fresco of the same subject, painted by Daniele di Volterra, in the preceding century.

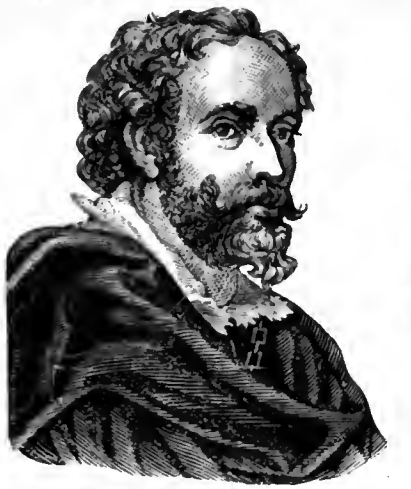


Fig. 2281. — RUBENS.

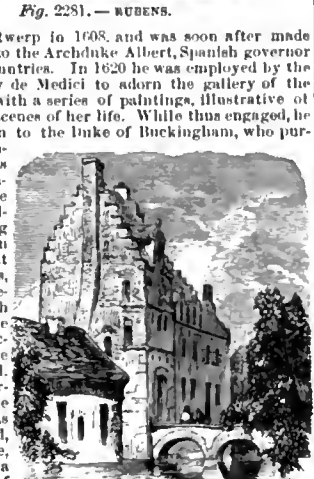


Fig. 2282. — HOUSE OF RUBENS, (Antwerp.)

Ru'bens'-brown, *n.* [After the painter *Rubens*, who used it extensively.] (*Paint.*) A rich brown pigment, of a warmer and more ochreous color than Vandyke-brown.

Rube'ola, *n.* [Lat., from *ruber*, red.] The MEASLES, *q. v.*

Rubescence, (*-bĕs'sens,*) *n.* A flush; a reddening; a ruddiness.

Rubes'cent, *a.* [Lat. *rubescens*, *rubesco*, from *rubeo*, to be red.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; ruddy.

Ru'bia, *n.* [Lat. *ruber*, red.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Galiaceæ*. The species *R. tinctorum* is extensively cultivated in France, Holland, and the Levant for the sake of its root, which constitutes the important dye-stuff *madder*. The entire roots are imported from the Levant, and called *Turkey roots*; the French madders are found in commerce in a state of very fine powder, packed in large casks. In the living state, madder-root contains only a yellow coloring principle, but no less than five distinct coloring matters, called respectively *madder-purple*, *red*, *orange*, *yellow*, and *brown*. The first two, which have received the chemical names *purpurin* and *alizarin*, are by far the most important. Besides being used as a dye-stuff, madder has long been employed in medicine as a tonic and diuretic, and has been regarded as a valuable emmenagogue. The roots of *R. cordifolia*, or *munjista*, a native of India, are employed for dyeing in Bengal, and are occasionally imported into this country under the name of *munjeet*. The roots of *R. reltoun* are similarly employed in Chili.

Ru'bican, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ruber*, red.] Red intermixed with, but predominating over, gray, in the color of a horse; a grayish-sorrel.

Ru'bicon, *n.* (*Anc. Geog.*) A stream of Central Italy, falling into the Adriatic, which has obtained a proverbial celebrity from the well-known story of its passage by Cæsar, who, by crossing this river — which, at the outbreak of the civil war between him and Pompey, formed the southern boundary of his province — virtually declared war against the republic. Hence the phrase, "to cross the *Rubicon*," has come to mean, to take an irrevocable step. The modern Luso, called by the peasants on its banks *R Rubicone*, has claims to being considered the ancient Rubicon; but arguments preponderate in favor of the *Pisumicino*.

Rubicon, in *Michigan*, a township of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Rubicon, in *Wisconsin*, a small river flowing into Rock River from Dodge co. — A post-village and township of Dodge co., abt. 39 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Ru'bicund, *a.* [Lat. *rubicundus*, from *rubeo*; Fr. *rubicond.*] Ruddy; inclining to redness; as, a *rubicund* nose.

Rubicund'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *rubicunditas.*] State of being rubicund; ruddiness; disposition to redness; as, *rubicundity* of the face.

Rubid'ium, *n.* [From Lat. *rubidus*, red.] (*Chem.*) A metal much resembling *cæsium*, with which it was discovered in 1860, by Bunsen and Kirchhoff, during the analysis of a certain spring water which contained these metals in minute quantities (see CÆSIUM). *R* has since been found in small quantity in other mineral waters, in lepidolite, and in the ashes of many plants. This metal is closely related, in properties, to potassium, but is more easily fusible and convertible into vapor, and actually surpasses that metal in its attraction for oxygen, rubidium taking fire spontaneously in air. It burns on water with exactly the same flame as potassium. Its oxide, *rubidia* (RbO), is a powerful alkali, like potash, and its salts are isomorphous with those of potash. The double chloride of platinum and potassium, however, is eight times as soluble in boiling water as the corresponding salt of rubidium, which is taken advantage of in separating these two allied metals. *Equiv.*, 85·4; *Symbol*, Rb.

Rubific, *a.* [Lat *ruber*, red, and *facere*, to make.] Making red; as, *rubific* rays.—*Grew.*

Rubification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of making red or ruddy.

—That which reddens or makes rubicund.

Ru'biform, *a.* [Lat. *ruber*, red, and *forma*, form.] Possessing the form or properties of red; as, the *rubiform* rays of the sun.

Ru'bify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RUBIFIED,) (*rū'bi-fid.*) [Fr. *rubefier*; Lat. *rubificare.*] To redden; to make red, ruddy, or rubicund.

Rubiginous, (*ru-bij'i-nus,*) *a.* [Fr. *rubigineux.*] Rusty; affected by rust; presenting rust.

Ru'binsk, or **Ry'binsk,** a town of European Russia, govt. of Jaroslav, on the Volga, 418 m. E.S.E. of St. Petersburg. It is the great centre of the corn trade of the Volga. *Pop.* 8,643.

Ru'bric, *n.* [Fr. *rubrique*; Lat. *rubrica*, from *rubric*, red.] In the language of the old copies of manuscripts, and of modern printers, any writing or printing in red ink; the date and place in a title-page being frequently in red ink, the word *rubric* has come to signify the false name of a place on a title-page. Thus, many books printed at Paris bear the *rubric* of London, Geneva, &c.

(*Law.*) The title of a statute; — so called as being formerly written in red letters.

(*Eccl.*) In MS. missals, the directions prefixed to the several prayers and offices formerly written in red; — hence, an ecclesiastical or episcopal injunction; — also, the *rubric* familiarly signifies the order of the liturgy, in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches. — Hence, also, that which is definitely fixed, or authoritatively established; as, the *rubric* of the planetary system.

—*v. a.* To set forth in red; to rubricate. (R.)

Ru'bric, Ru'brical, *a.* Set forth in rubrics; colored in red.

—Pertaining, or relating, to the rubric or liturgy.

Ru'bricate, *v. a.* [Lat. *rubricare*, *rubricatum.*] To mark with red; to set forth in red; to dispose, as in a rubric; to establish in a fixed or inflexible form; as, a *rubricated* system.

—*a.* Distinguished with red; as, *rubricate* letters.

Rubrician, (*ru-brish'yan,*) **Rubricist,** (*-sist,*) *n.* One learned in, or rigidly adhering to, the rubric.

Rubric'ity, *n.* Ruddiness; redness; rubicundity.

Rub'-stone, *n.* A whetstone. See RUB.

Ru'bus. [Lat. *ruber*, red.] (*Bot.*) The Bramble, a genus of the order *Rosaceæ*. Several species yield edible fruits. *R. idæus* is the Raspberry-plant (Fig. 23), which is much cultivated in gardens. Raspberries are either red or amber colored, and have an agreeable sub-acid taste; they are much used for preserves and tarts, either alone or mixed with currants. *R. fruticosus* produces the Blackberry, which children seek with such eagerness in hedges and thickets. *R. canadensis* yields the Dewberry so called from the dew-like bluish bloom which

covers the fruit. It abounds in dry, stony fields from Canada to Virginia, and its fruit is delicious. *R. chamæmorus* is the Cloud-berry. The root of *R. villosus* is much employed as an astringent in some parts of the American continent.

Fig. 2283. — DEWBERRY.

Ruby, (*ru'be,*) *n.* [Fr. *rubis.*] (*Min.*) This term is applied popularly to two distinct minerals — the *pyrope* and the *spinelle ruby*, both of which are much valued as gems. The pyrope is a silicate of magnesia and alumina, with varying admixtures of iron, chromium, manganese, and lime. It occurs chiefly at Zöblitz, in Saxony; at Mittelgebirge, in Bohemia; and at Elie, in Scotland. The *spinelle ruby* and its varieties, the orange-red *rubicelle*, and the violet or brown *almandine*, are aluminates of magnesia, with different proportions of iron and chromium. They mostly occur in Ceylon at Ava, and in other parts of the East Indies.

—That which bears resemblance to a ruby; a red color; anything red or ruddy, as wine. — Hence, a grog-blossom; a reddish blotch; a carbuncle.

"He 's said to have *rubies* about his nose." —*Jones.*

(*Print.*) A kind of type smaller than Nonpareil, and next larger than Pearl; — so called in England; in the U. States it bears the name of AGATE, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RUBIED,) (*ru'bēd.*) To redden; to make red; to rubefy. (R.)

—*a.* Of the color of the ruby; red; as, *ruby* lips.

Ruby, in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Clair co., abt. 12 m. W.N.W. of Port Huron.

Ruby City, in *Idaho Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Owyhee co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Boisée City. There are rich gold and silver mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* abt. 500.

Ru'by-tail, *a.* Possessing a tail of a red or ruby color.

Ruby-tail fly. (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the insects comprising the family CHRYSIDIDÆ, *q. v.*

Ru'by-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) Red-sanders wood. See PTEROCARPUS.

Ruche, Rouche, (*röösh,*) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of goffered quilling, made of blonde, net, ribbon, lace, &c., and chiefly used for trimming the inside of ladies' bonnets, flounces, &c.

—*v. a.* To trim or adorn with ruches.

Ruck, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RUCKED.) (*rŭkt.*) [Icel. *hrucka*, to wrinkle.] To crease; to wrinkle; to draw into folds or plaits; to gather; as, to *ruck* up a carpet or piece of matting.

—*v. n.* To be drawn into wrinkles, puckers, or folds, as the sleeve of a coat. — To set, squat, or crouch, as a hen while hatching eggs; as, a *rucking* pheasant.

Ructation, (*ruk-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ructare*, to belch.] Act of eructating, or the belching of wind from the stomach.

Rud, *n.* [A. S.; W. *rhudd*, ruddy.] Blush; flush; redness; ruddy bloom. — Red ochre.

—*v. a.* To redden; to make ruddy. (R.)

Rudd, RUD, RED-EYE, *n.* [A. S. *rud.*] (*Zoöl.*) *Cyprinus erythrophthalmus*, a European fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It is 8 to 10 inches long, and is very common in lakes and rivers.

Rud'dell, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,174.

Rud'der, *n.* [A. S. *rothere*, probably from *rowan*, to row; Ger. *ruder.*] (*Naut.*) Primarily, an oar; specifically, the instrument by which the ship is steered, being that part of the helm which consists of a piece of timber which enters the water, and is attached to the stern-post by hinges, on which it turns. The action of the *R.* may be thus explained. While it remains in line with the keel, the force of the water gliding past the dead-wood, or narrow portion of the stern, is equal on both sides of the *R.*, and equilibrium is maintained; but, if the rudder be forced to one side, the pressure is taken off on the opposite side, while from acting at a less angle the water exercises an increased pressure on the side to which the rudder is turned. The effect is to force the stern round on the centre of gravity as a pivot, the ship's head, of course, turning to the same side as that on which the *R.* is. When the head has sufficiently deviated from its former line, the *R.* is permitted to resume its straight position. In sailing on a wind, the *R.* is kept permanently on one side to counteract the tendency to make lee-way.

—Hence, analogically, that which resembles a rudder in guiding or governing properties.

Rud'der-coat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A covering of tarred canvas, used on shipboard to prevent water from getting in at the rudder-hole.

Rud'der-head, *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper part, or head, of the rudder-post, into which the tiller is inserted.

Rud'der-iron, (*-ī'ern,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as PINTLE, *q. v.*

Rud'derless, *a.* Without a rudder; as, a *rudderless* ship; — hence, by analogy, without government or guidance; as, a *rudderless* state.

Rud'der-nail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A nail serving to secure the pintle to the rudder.

Rud'der-pendants, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Strong pieces of rope, ending in chains, by which the rudder, if unshipped, is held to the ship's quarter. — *Craig.*

Rud'der-stock, *n.* (*Naut.*) The main part of the rudder, connected by irons to a ship's stern-post.

Ruddied, (*rŭd'ĕd,*) *a.* Made red or ruddy.

Rud'diness, *n.* State or quality of being ruddy; redness, or, rather, a lively flesh-color; that degree of redness which characterizes high health; as, "The *ruddiness* upon his lip is wet."—*Shaks.*

Rud'dle, *n.* [W. *rhuddel.*] (*Min.*) Red ochre.

Rud'dle-man, *n.*; *pl.* RUDDLEMEN, *n.* A digger of ruddle.

Rud'dock, Rad'dock, *n.* [A. S. *ruddoc.*] (*Zoöl.*) The Robin-redbreast. — That which is red or ruddy, as a gold coin.

Rud'dy, *a.* (*comp.* RUDDIER; *superl.* RUDDIEST.) [A. S. *rude, read, reod.* See RED.] Red; of a red color. — Of a lively flesh-color, or the color of the human skin in perfect health; as, a *ruddy* complexion. — Of a color resembling reddish-yellow; as, a crown of *ruddy* gold.

—*v. a.* To redden; to make ruddy.

Rude, *a.* (*comp.* RUDER; *superl.* RUDEST.) [Fr.; Lat. *rudis.*] Characterized by rudeness or roughness; crude; raw; coarse; unpolished; destitute of refinement or delicacy; as, *rude* art, *rude* work. — Hence, specifically, (1.) Unformed by art, taste, or skill; having roughness; not elaborated in surface or appearance; not smooth or polished; — applied particularly to material things; as, *rude* workmanship, *rude*, unwrought stones, &c. — (2.) Coarse; impudent; uncivil; impolite; ignorant; unpolished; unrefined; vulgar; raw; of coarse, clownish, untaught manners; — said of persons, behavior, application, &c.; as, *rude* in speech, a *rude* fellow, *rude* in one's profession, &c. — (3.) Tumultuous; violent; boisterous; turbulent; inclement; severe; — said of the weather, winds, &c.; as, *rude* winter. — Barbarous; uncivilized; undisciplined; as, *rude* aborigines. — Fierce; bloody; savage; as, *rude* warfare. — Rough; coarse; rugged; inelegant; wanting in good taste, or lacking chasteness or elegance; incorrect or faulty in style or treatment; as, a *rude* language, a *rude* composition, a *rude* translation.

Rude'ly, *adv.* In a rude manner; with roughness or crudity; violently; fiercely; tumultuously; without exactness or nicety; coarsely; unskilfully; without polish or elegance; as, a building *rudely* constructed, work *rudely* performed, a woman *rudely* assaulted, advances *rudely* repulsed, language *rudely* spoken, &c.

Rude'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being rude; a rough, raw, or broken state; unevenness; wildness; coarseness of speech or manners; incivility; rusticity; vulgarity; ignorance; unskilfulness; coarseness; inelegance; violence; impetuosity; stormliness; as, the *rudeness* of a people, a country, a building, a storm, an attack, manners, speech, workmanship, &c.

Rudenture, (*ru'den-tūr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudens*, a rope.] (*Arch.*) The figure of a rope or staff, sometimes plain, sometimes carved, with which the third part of the flutings of columns are frequently filled up.

Ru'diment, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rudimentum*, from *rudis.*] The original of anything in its first imperfect form or state; the principle which forms the germ of any development; the unshaped beginning of anything.

"Moss is but the *rudiment* of a plant."—*Bacon.*

—A first principle or element; that which is to be first learned or acquired; — hence, plurally, the first elements or principles of a science or art; elementary instruction; as, to study the *rudiments* of a language.

(*Nat. Hist.*) An imperfectly-formed organ.

Rudiment'al, Rudiment'ary, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or consisting in, first principles; initial; as, *rudimentary* forms, *rudimental* essays.

(*Nat. Hist.*) In embryo; imperfectly developed.

Rud'ish, *a.* Somewhat, or more or less, rude; as, *rudish* language, *rudish* workmanship, *rudish* weather.

Ru'dity, *n.* [Lat. *ruditas*, from *rudus*, rude, ligurant, illiterate.] State or condition of being rude; rudeness; illiterateness; ignorance. (R.)

Ru'dolph. See RODOLPH.

Rudolph, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Rudolstadt, (*roo'dol-stat,*) a town of Germany, on the Saale, 18 m. S. of Weimar; *pop.* 6,000.

Rue, (*rōō,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *hreowan*; Ger. *reuen.*] To lament; to deplore; to regret; to grieve for; as, he *rued* the day he first met with her. — To cause to grieve; to afflict; to make sorrowful. — To repent and get quit of, as a bargain. (Prov. Eng.)

—*v. n.* To sorrow; to have compassion. (R.)

Rue, (*rōō,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) See RUTA.

Rue'ful, *a.* [*rue* and *full.*] Woful; mournful; doleful; sorrowful; lamentable; piteous; as, a *rueful* event. — Marking or expressing sorrow or dole; as, a *rueful* voice, a *rueful* cast of countenance.

Rue'fully, *adv.* Dolefully; mournfully; sorrowfully.

Rue'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being rueful; dolorousness; mournfulness; lamentableness; sorrowfulness.

Rueil, (*roo'ail.*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Oise, at the base of Mont Valerian, 5 m. W. of Paris; *pop.* 5,000.

Ru'ell-bones, *n. pl.* (*Archæol.*) Small rings or studs of bones, &c., affixed to the girdle or head-dress. *Fairholt.*

Rufescent, (*ru-fĕs'sent,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *rufescere*, to grow reddish, from *rufus*, red.] Tinged with red; rubescent; reddish.

Ruff, *n.* [Armor. *roufen*, a wrinkle, a ply.] A piece of plaited or goffered linen worn around the neck; — specifically, the large, puckered collar of lace or muslin worn around the neck by both sexes at the close of the 16th and beginning of the 17th centuries. See Fig. 930. — Something puckered, plaited, or fluted, like the collar bearing the same name; as, a paper *ruff.* — Manifestation of pride, pomp, or haughtiness. — Tumultuous behavior; noisy or rackety course of procedure; as, a riotous *ruff.* (*Latimer.*) — The low rumbling beat of a drum, not so noisy as a roll; a ruffle.

(*Mach.*) An annulated ridge formed on a shaft, or other piece of machinery, to prevent it from moving endwise.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Scolopacidæ*. The Ruff, *Philomachus pugnax*, is a bird of a very pugnacious character, the female of which is called the *Reeve.* It is about a foot in length, and is principally distinguished by a very remarkable circle of long feathers round the neck, whence it receives its name: in some birds these feathers are black, in others white, yellow, or ferruginous; and even in the same bird they frequently differ in color. It is only the male, however, that is furnished with this appendage, which he does not gain till the second year. These birds are migratory, and, though native of Europe, they are so often killed on Long Island, that they may properly be ranked among N. American birds.

Fig. 2284. — RUFF, (*Philomachus pugnax.*)

(*Games.*) A game of cards, formerly in favor, and the immediate precursor of whist: — also, in card-playing, the act of trumping, instead of following suit.

—*v. a.* To ruffle; to crumple; to set in disorder. — To beat with the *ruff*, as a drum.

(*Games.*) In whist, &c., to trump, as a card, instead of following suit; as, to *ruff* an opponent's lead when second player.

(*Falconry.*) In hawking, to strike, as the quarry, without fixing it.

Ruffed, (*rŭft,*) *a.* Adorned with a ruff.

Ruffec, (*roof'fek,*) a town of France, dept. of Charente, 25 m. N. of Angoulême; *pop.* 4,000.

Ruffed Grouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GROUSE.

Ruffian, (*rŭf'fi-an,*) *n.* [Fr. *rufien*; It. *ruffiano*, a pimp; L. Lat. *ruffiani*, panders; A. S. *reafian*, to plunder. According to Du Cange, frequenters of *ruffæ*, loose women, who were red or yellow, whereas matrons were black.] A low, boisterous, brutal fellow; a man fitted for the commission of any desperate crime or savage act; a desperado; a rowdy; a robber; a cut-throat; a vicious, irreclaimable bully and blackguard.

—*a.* Brutal; rowdy; viciously boisterous; savage; as, *ruffian* rage.

Ruf'fianish, *a.* Like a ruffian; having the qualities, manners, or characteristics of a ruffian; as, *ruffianish* conduct.

Ruf'fianism, *n.* Act, conduct, or qualities of a ruffian; rowdyism; brutal blackguardism; unmitigated scoundrelism.

Ruf'fian-like, Ruf'fianly, *a.* Like, or after the manner of, a ruffian; viciously bold or boisterous in crime or conduct; violent; licentious; as, *ruffianly* behavior.

Ruf'fle, *v. a.* [Du. *ruyfelen.*] To pucker; to corrugate; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds. — To furnish or adorn with ruffles; as, to *ruffle* the bosom of a shirt. — To disorder by disturbing a smooth surface; to make undulating or uneven by agitation or commotion. — To discompose by disturbing a calm state of; to agitate; to disturb; to vex; as, something has *ruffled* his temper. — To fling into disorder or confusion; as, a *ruffled* foe. — To throw together promiscuously or disorderly; as, to *ruffle* up acorns in a heap.

—*v. n.* To become rough, turbulent, or boisterous. (R.)

"The rising winds a *ruffling* gale afford." — *Dryden.*

—To float loosely; to flutter, as a horse's mane in the wind. — To jar; to be in altercation or contention; — hence, to swagger; to put on jaunty airs; to play the gallant.

—*n.* That which is ruffled; — specifically, a strip of plaited cambric, linen, or other fine cloth, attached to some border of a garment, as to the wrist-band or shirt-bosom; a frill. — State of being ruffled, agitated, or disturbed; commotion; excitement; agitation; as, to put the mind in a *ruffle.*

Ruffle of a boot, the top turned down, and plaited or scolloped. — *Haliburton.*

Ruffle, *n.* (*Mil.*) A ruff.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To beat with the ruffle, as a drum.

Ruffleless, *a.* Without ruffles; as, a *ruffleless* wristband.

Ruf'flement, *n.* Act of ruffling.

Ruffler, *n.* A swaggering bully; a noisy braggadocio; a roisterer; a swashbuckler; a desperado; a ruffian.

Ru'fous, *a.* [From Lat. *rufus*, red.] Of a brownish or russet-red color.

Ruft, *n.* Eructation; belching. — *Dunglison.*

Rug, *n.* [A. S.] A rough, coarse, nappy, or shaggy textile material, used variously, as for the covering of a bed; as, a blanket *rug*; for protecting the carpet

before a fire-place; as, a hearth-*rug*; for guarding the legs against the cold when riding or travelling; as, a railway *rug*; anything of a warm, woolly substance and coarse texture, serving for purposes of rest and covering; as, "to sleep as snug as a bug in a *rug*." (*Old saying.*)—A shaggy, hirsute dog; as, "a water *rug*." *Shaks.*
—*v. a.* To despoil; to plunder; to reave. (A Scotticism.)

Ru'gate, *a.* [Lat. *rugatus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; puckered; having alternate ridges and hollows.

Rug'by, a town of England, co. of Warwick, on the Avon, 28 m. E.S.E. of Birmingham, and 75 m. N.W. of London; famous for its great public school, esteemed one of the first in England; *pop.* 7,818.

Rugeley, (*rūj'li,*) a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Trent, 8 m. E.S.E. of Stafford; *pop.* 4,362.

Ru'gen, an island in the Baltic, belonging to Prussia, opposite Stralsund, separated from Pomerania by a narrow channel, between 1¼ and 2 m. in breadth; Lat. 53° 41′ 12″ N., Lon. 13° 31′ 27″ E.; *area*, 386 sq. m. It is fertile and well wooded. *Prod.* Corn; and numerous cattle are raised. *Cap.* Bergen. *Pop.* 46,746.

Rugenwalde, (*roo'gen-wald,*) a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Wipper, 20 m. N.N.E. of Koslin; *pop.* 5,000.

Rug'ged, *a.* [From the root of *rug*, *rough*, q. v.] Full of superficial asperities; broken into sharp, or irregular points or crags, or otherwise jagged or uneven; rough; as, a *rugged* country, a *rugged* road, a *rugged* bark.—Uneven; not neat or regular; as, a *rugged* mane, a *rugged* beard.—Rough with hair or stiff points; unevenly hirsute; shaggy; as, a *rugged* bear.—Rough in temper, character, or manner; harsh; hard; rigid; austere; as, a person of a *rugged* nature.—Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; as, *rugged* winds, *rugged* weather, *rugged* seasons.—Rough to the ear; strident; grating; harsh; dissonant; as, a *rugged* line in poetry.—Sour; surly; crabbed; puckered; wrinkled; frowning; as, *rugged* looks, a *rugged* visage.—Robust; hearty; hardy; vigorous; as, a *rugged* physique. (An American colloquialism.)
(*Bot.*) Scabrous, as a leaf or stem.

Rug'gedly, *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner.

Rug'gedness, *n.* State or quality of being rugged; roughness; asperity of surface; roughness of temper; surliness; harshness; storminess.

Rug'ging, *n.* A coarse cloth, for wrapping-blankets, &c.—*Simmonds.*

Rug'gles, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350.

Rug'-gown, *n.* A gown of coarse material.

Rugine, (*roo'jeen,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *runcina*, a plane.] An instrument used for rasping bones to detach the periosteum, either in certain surgical operations or for anatomical purposes.
—*v. a.* [Fr. *ruginer.*] To scrape; to rasp. (R.)—*Dunglison.*

Rugolose', *a.* [From Lat. *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Partially wrinkled.

Rugose, Rugous, (*roo-gōs',*) *a.* [Lat. *rugosus*, from *ruga*, a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; rough with wrinkles; as, the *rugose* bark of an oak-tree.
(*Bot.*) Covered with reticulated lines separated by convex spaces, as the leaves of sage.—*Lindley.*

Rugos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *rugosité*; Lat. *rugositas.*] State of being rugose or wrinkled.

Ru'gous, *a.* Same as Rugose, *q. v.*

Ruhmkorff's Coil, *n.* (*Elect.*) See Induction.

Ru'in, *n.* [Fr. *ruine*, from Lat. *ruina*, from *ruo*, *rutum*, to rush down.] That change of anything which destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction; prostration; subversion; overthrow; defeat; as, the *ruin* of a cause or country, the *ruin* of one's hopes or expectations, &c.—The state of being decayed, or having become valueless; as, he has gone to *ruin*, a building in *ruins*, &c.—That which decays, deteriorates, or destroys; mischief; bane; pest; as, drink was the poor fellow's *ruin*.
—*pl.* The remains of a decayed or demolished city, house, fortress, or any work of art or other thing; also, the decayed or enfeebled remains of a natural object; as, the *ruins* of Iona, the *ruins* of an originally fine constitution, &c.
—*v. a.* [Fr. *ruiner.*] To bring to ruin; to pull down, burn, or otherwise destroy; to subvert; to demolish; to bring to an end; to counteract; to defeat; to deprive of felicity or fortune; to impoverish; to bring to everlasting misery; to damage irretrievably; to cause to perish; as, he was *ruined* by his wife's extravagance, a *ruined* girl, a *ruined* temple, &c.
—*v. n.* To perish; to become decayed or dilapidated; to fall in ruins. (R.)
"If we are idle . . we shall *ruin* the faster."—*Locke.*

Ru'inable, *a.* That may be ruined; susceptible of ruin.

Ru'inate, *a.* Ruined; involved in ruin.

Ruination, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *ruinatio.*] Utter ruin; subversion; demolition;—used colloquially; as, this would be the *ruination* of everybody.

Ru'iner, *n.* One who ruins, subverts, or destroys.

Ru'iniform, *a.* [Fr. *ruiniforme*, from Lat. *ruina*, and *forma*, form.] Having resemblance to ruins, or to the ruins of houses;—said of certain minerals.

Ruinous, (*ru'in-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *ruineux*; Lat. *ruinosus.*] Entirely gone to decay; dilapidated; demolished; fallen to ruin; as, a building, bridge, &c., in a *ruinous* state.—Bringing, or tending to bring, certain ruin; pernicious; destructive; baneful; as, a *ruinous* storm, *ruinous* expenditure, a *ruinous* sacrifice, the *ruinous* practice of gambling, &c.—Composed of, or consisting in, ruins; as, a *ruinous* heap.

Ru'inously, *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively; perniciously; as, he is *ruinously* addicted to women.

Ru'inousness, *n.* A ruinous state or quality.

Rukh, (*rōk,*) *n.* See Roc.

Rul'able, *a.* That may be ruled; susceptible of, or subject to, rule; in conformity with, or accordant to, rule; as, a *rulable* temper or disposition.

Rule, *n.* [Fr. *règle*; Lat. *regula*, a ruler, from *rego*, to keep or lead in a straight line.] An instrument by which lines are drawn, or short lengths measured; as, a carpenter's *rule*.—Supreme command or authority; government; empire; sway; control; power.
—That by which anything is to be adjusted or regulated, or to which it is to be conformed; that which is established for guidance and direction in anything; a regulation; a direction; a precept; a statute; a law; a canon; a maxim; an order; a method; a uniform course of things; as, *rules* and regulations for the maintenance of public order.—Established mode or course of procedure prescribed in private life; order; method; as, he makes it a *rule* to rise early, to live by *rule*, &c.
(*Law.*) An order of one of the three superior courts of common law. Rules are written *general* or *particular*; the former being such orders relating to matters of practice as are laid down and promulgated by the court for the general guidance of the suitors; the latter are such orders as are confined to the particular case in reference to which they have been granted. The term is often used generally to denote a legal doctrine.
(*Eccl.*) In a monastic sense, a system of laws and regulations by which monasteries and other religious houses are governed, and which the monks, nuns, and novices vow, on their entrance, to observe.
(*Arith.*) A certain prescribed series of numerical operations, adapted to discover, from the given conditions to which an unknown number is subjected, what that number is. They are generally distinguished by particular names, according to the purposes for which they are given, or the particular nature of the business for which they are required; as, the *rules* of interest, the *rules* of fellowship, &c.
Rule of Three. (*Arith.*) The rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth is to be found, so that the four shall be in direct or inverse proportion, as the case may require.
(*Building.*) A term applied to the screeds, or portions of plastering executed on the face of a wall for the purpose of floating the works in order to retain their perpendicularity, or their evenness of surface.
(*Fine Arts.*) Those laws and maxims, founded on the general and fundamental truths of nature, by which artists are guided in their compositions.
(*Gram.*) The statement of a general law, or analogy, in respect to the forms of words, the construction of sentences, the dependence which one word or one sentence has over another, &c.—*Worcester.*
Brass rules. (*Print.*) Pieces of brass of different thicknesses, made letter-high, to print with type.
—*v. n.* To bring into and keep in a straight line; to mark with lines by a ruler; as, to *rule* a sheet of paper.
—To regulate; to direct; to govern; to control, as the will and actions of others, either by arbitrary power and authority, or by established laws; to manage or conduct in almost any manner; as, to *rule* a state, a people, a wife, or one's self.
"A wife who, while she *rules* him, never shows she *rules*."—*Pope.*
—To settle, as by a rule; to establish by decree or decision; to lay down, as an imperative condition of obligation.
(*Law.*) To command by rule; to enter a rule against; to determine judicially or magisterially; as, his honor *ruled* that an appeal be granted.
—*v. n.* To have power, command, or control; to exercise supreme authority;—generally preceding *over*.
(*Law.*) To decide; to lay down and settle, as a *rule* or order of the court to enter a *rule*.
(*Com.*) To maintain an average; as, cotton *rules* a cent per pound higher than yesterday's quotations.

Rule'less, *a.* Without rule;—hence, lawless.

Rul'er, *n.* A rule; an instrument of wood or metal with straight edges or sides, by which lines are drawn; a rule.—One who rules or governs; any one who exercises supreme power over others; one who makes or executes laws in a limited or free government.
"O Winter, *ruler* of the inverted year."—*Cowper.*

Rul'ing, *p. a.* Marking with lines, or as with a ruler.—Having predominance or control; governing; reigning; as, a *ruling* monarch, a *ruling* passion, a *ruling* feature.

Rul'ingly, *adv.* In a ruling manner; with authority; so as to control.

Rullichies, (*rūl'li-chiz,*) *n. pl.* [Du.] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are cut in slices and fried.—*Bartlett.*

Rul'lo, in *Nebraska*, a post-village and township of Richardson co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Iowa Point, Kansas; *pop.* abt. 600.

Rulsk, or **Rylsk,** a town of Russia, govt. of Kursk, 62 m. W.S.W. of Kursk; *pop.* 6,000.

Rum, *n.* [A word of West Indian origin.] A spirituous liquor distilled from cane-juice, or from the skimmings of the juice from the boiling-house, or from the molasses which drains from sugar. This liquor is made in its greatest purity in the W. Indies and at Demerara; it is also distilled in the United States. Its flavor is due to the presence of a peculiar volatile oil, and its average proportion of alcohol fluctuates between 50 and 56 per cent.—Also, in the U. States, a cant term for rye whisky.
—*a.* [Low Ger. *rummel*, lumber.] Odd; queer; quaint; old-fashioned; as, a *rum* old fellow, he's a *rum* customer, &c.

Ru'mah, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 14 m. N. of Kaskaskia.

Rum'ble, *n.* [O. Fr. *rommeler*; Du. *rommelen*; Ger. *rumeln.*] A hoarse, low, heavy, continued sound; as, the *rumble* of thunder at a distance.—A seat for servants behind a carriage.
—*v. n.* To make a low, heavy, repeated sound; as, the *rumbling* of an earthquake.

Rum'bler, *n.* One who, or that which, rumbles.

Rum'blingly, *adv.* In a rumbling manner.

Rum'-bud, *n.* A grog-blossom; a fiery eruption on the face, caused by excessive drinking of bad liquors; a ruby on the nose.

Rumburg, (*room'boorg,*) a town of Bohemia, 42 m. N.N.W. of Buntzlau. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, and damask. *Pop.* 5,000.

Ru'men, *n.* [Lat., the throat.] The upper stomach of ruminant animals.—The cud of a ruminant animal.

Ru'mex, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Polygonaceæ*, including the different kinds of Sorrel and Dock. Several species possess acid properties, owing to the presence of oxalic acid, especially *R. acetosa*, the common Sorrel, *R. acetosella*, *R. scutatus*, *R. patientia*, and *R. pulcher*, the Fiddle-dock. They have been employed as pot-herbs and for salads. In France, the first species is largely cultivated, a sauce made from it being a regular addition to many dishes. It is sometimes used medicinally, for its refrigerant, diuretic, and antiscorbutic properties. The root of *R. hydrolapathum*, the great Water-dock, is a stringent and antiscorbutic; that of *R. alpinus* is purgative, and was formerly used as a substitute for rhubarb, under the name of *Monk's rhubarb.*

Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, Count, an American natural philosopher and philanthropist, b. at Woburn, Mass., 1753, was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, afterwards studied medicine, and then became a schoolmaster at Rumford, in New Hampshire. In the contest between England and America he espoused the royal cause, and, having married a wealthy widow, was enabled to raise a regiment of dragoons. He repaired to England in 1784, and was created a knight. Afterwards, proceeding to Bavaria, he obtained a distinguished position in the service of that state, where he was engaged in several schemes of social amelioration, and was created a lieutenant-general and a count, taking his title from Rumford, now Concord, N. H. About 1797, he returned to England, where he distinguished himself by his experiments in the science of natural philosophy, and in assisting to found the Royal Institution. In 1802, he took up his residence at the French capital, where he married his second wife, the widow of the celebrated chemist Lavoisier. After being separated from this lady, he fixed his residence near Paris, and remained there until his death. In Bavaria and in England, he projected many important improvements in social economy, accounts of which are contained in his *Essays Political, Economical, and Philosophical.* His projects for relieving the condition of the poor were as sound as they were benevolent. As a philosopher, his fame partly rests upon his papers on natural philosophy and mechanics, contributed to the "Transactions of the Royal Society." D. near Paris, 1814.

Rumford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Ru'minal, *a.* Ruminant. (R.)

Ru'minant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ruminans*—*rumino*, from *rumen*, the gullet.] Chewing over again;—specifically, chewing the cud; having the property of chewing again what has been swallowed; as, oxen are *ruminant* beasts.
—*n.* One of the Ruminantia.

Ruminan'tia, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Mammalia*, characterized by the singular faculty possessed by the animals belonging to it, of masticating a second time their food, which they return into the mouth after a previous deglutition—a power which is the result of the structure of their stomachs, of which they always have four. The animals belonging to this order have nearly all the air of being constructed on the same model, the camels alone presenting some small exceptions to the common character. The first of these characters, according to Cuvier, is the possession of incisor teeth in the lower jaw only, these being nearly always eight in number, and replaced above by a callous rim. Between the incisors and the molars is a wide space, where are found, in one or two genera only, one or two canines. The molars, nearly always six in number on each side of the upper and lower jaws, have their crowns marked with two double crescents, the convexity of which is turned inwards in the upper, and outwards in the lower teeth. The four feet are terminated by two toes and two hoofs, which oppose to each other a flattened surface, so that they have the appearance of a single hoof which has been split. The first stomach is much the largest in the adult animal, but not so in the recently-born calf or lamb. It is divided outwards into two bag-like appendages at its extremity, and it is slightly separated into four parts on the inside. The internal coat of the stomach is beset with innumerable flattened papillæ. It is very capacious, and fitted to receive a large quantity of grass, or other matter on which the animals feed; but no gastric fluid, or any other solvent fluid, enters it, and thus it is simply a receptacle. From this stomach the herbage, rudely broken up by the first mastication, is transferred to the second stomach, or "king's-hood," which is of a very peculiar construction. It is very muscular in its walls, and the interior of it consists of cells, which are larger or smaller, according to the size of the animal and the nature of the food upon which it habitually subsists. The walls of these cells have the faculty of standing erect at the same time that there is a vermiform or twisting motion of the entire organ. By means of these cells and this motion, the food is compressed into small balls, which are one by one returned to the mouth for remastication.

During this operation, the animal remains in a state of repose until all the herbage swallowed has undergone the action of the molar teeth a second time. The aliment thus remasticated is passed into the third stomach, or "manyfold;" so called because it consists of parallel laminæ, bearing some resemblance to the leaves of a book, which lie lengthwise, and vary in breadth in regular alternate order, amounting to some forty in the sheep, and about a hundred in the cow. This is the stomach in which the drink of the animal mingles with its food. From the "manyfold," the food and drink, combined and reduced to a pulp, upon which the real digestive process can be exercised, are conveyed to the fourth, or truly digestive stomach of the animal, which is the only one that secretes gastric juice, and is commonly known by the name of "the red." It is next in size to the first stomach, or *paunch*, of an elongated, pyriform shape, and with an internal villous coat, similar to that of the human stomach, with large longitudinal wrinkles. The *R.* may be divided into three great groups: those with solid and usually deciduous horns, as the deer, and called the *Cervidæ*, or Deer family; those with permanent horns, consisting of an exterior hollow horn, encasing a bony process of the skull, as the antelopes, goats, sheep, and oxen, and called the *Cavicornia* family; and those which have no horns, as the camels and llamas, and called the *Camelidæ*, or Camel family.

Ru'minantly, *adv.* By chewing over again; in a ruminant manner.

Ru'minate, *v. a.* [Fr. *ruminer;* Lat. *rumino, ruminatus,* from *rumen,* the gullet.] To repass the food from the stomach through the gullet, for the purpose of chewing it over again; to chew the cud; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. — To nurse; to meditate; to ponder; to think again and again; as, he *ruminates* on the past.

—*v. n.* To chew over again. — To meditate upon over and over again.

"Mad with desire, she *ruminates* her sin."—*Dryden.*

Ru'minate, Ru'minated, *a.* [Fr. *ruminé.*] (*Bot.*) Having a hard albumen, as the nutmeg and some other seeds, penetrated by irregular channels filled with softer matter. — *Lindley.*

Rumination, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *ruminatio.*] Act of ruminating, or of chewing the cud; power or property of chewing over again. — A pleasing or continued thinking on a subject; deliberate meditation or reflection; state of being disposed to ruminate.

Ru'minator, *n.* [Lat.] One who ruminates, muses, or meditates.

Rum'ley, in *Ohio,* a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Rummage, (*rŭm'dj,*) *n.* [From *room;* formerly *romage,* to find room or space for.] A searching carefully by prying into every corner, and by tumbling things over; as, to make a *rummage* among odds and ends.

Rummage sale. A clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends which have accumulated in a shop. — *Simmonds.*

—*v. a.* To search scrutinizingly by looking into every corner of, and turning over or removing first one thing and then another.

"Our greedy seamen *rummage* every hold."—*Dryden.*

(*Naut.*) To remove, as goods or baggage, from one place to another, especially from the ship's hold, in order to their being handsomely stowed and placed.

—*v. n.* To search a place narrowly by looking among things; as, he often *rummages* for old books.

Rum'mager, *n.* One who rummages.

Rum'mer, *n.* A goblet; a drinking-cup; as, fill me a *rummer* of punch.

Rum'my, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to rum; as, a *rummy* flavor; — hence, hilarious; jovial; companionable; as, a *rummy* fellow.

—*n.* One who drinks rum; a toper; a tippler: one who does not adulterate his dram of spirits with water. (A colloquialism.)

Rum'ney, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Grafton co., abt. 59 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870), 1,165.

Ru'mor, *n.* [Fr. *rumeur,* from Lat. *rumor.*] Flying or popular report; a current story passing from mouth to mouth, without any known authority for the truth of it; as, there ran a *rumor* of his death. — Report of a fact; a story well authenticated; as, "this *rumour* of him went forth." (*Luke* vii. 27.) — Fame; reputation; reported celebrity.

"Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight."—*Shaks.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* RUMORED, or RUMOURED,) (*ru'mord.*) To report; to tell or circulate a report; as, it is *rumored* that she is about to be married.

Ru'morer, *n.* One who circulates rumors. (R.)

Rump, *n.* [Ger. *rumpf,* probably from Lat. *rumpo, ruptus,* to break.] The termination of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent. — The buttocks.

The Rump, or *Rump Parliament.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The remnant, or fag-end, of the Long Parliament, which was assembled on the 6th of May, 1659, and dissolved on the 15th of October, in the same year; — so called from the general contumely and derision with which it was treated by the English nation at large.

Rump'er, *n.* One who had been a member of the Rump Parliament.

Rump'-fed, *a.* Fat in the breech; fed or fattened in the rump.

Rum'ple, *v. n.* [Du. *rimpelen;* Ger. *rümpfen,* to become crumpled.] To wrinkle; to crumple; to make uneven; to form into creases or irregular inequalities; as, *rumpled* paper.

—*n.* [A. S. *hrympelle.*] A wrinkle; a pucker; a rimple; a fold or plait.

Rump'less, *a.* Short of a rump; destitute of buttocks; as, a *rumpless* chicken.

Rump'-steak, (*-stāk,*) *n.* A choice quality of beef-steak, cut from the thigh near the rump; as, he dined off *rump-steak,* with oyster sauce.

Rum'pus, *n.* Noise and confusion; a commotion; a disturbance; a row; a racket; a shindy; as, to kick up a *rumpus.* (Colloq.)

Rum'sey, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of McLean co., abt. 160 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Rum'-swizzle, (*-swiz'zl,*) *n.* A kind of fabric made in Dublin from undyed foreign wool, which possesses the property of resisting wet, while having the qualities of common cloth. — *Simmonds.*

Run, *v. n.* (*imp.* RAN or RUN; *pp.* RUN.) [A. S. *rennan;* Ger. *rinnen;* Sans. *rn, ran,* to go.] To go, move, or pass with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking; to go or move in a quick, hurried manner; to step quickly or with alertness; — hence, in application to inanimate things, to move freely and rapidly, to proceed without let or hinderance.

—To move, pass, or go; — expressing voluntary or personal action; as, (1.) to hurry; to hasten; — particularly, in circumstances of alarm or danger; as, she *runs* about with the sad story. — (2.) To retreat; to flee; to withdraw; — implying a sense of confusion or disorder; as, the troops fairly *run* away. — (3.) To quit clandestinely; to steal off; to depart; as, that apprentice has *run* from his master. — (4.) To enter into a contest; to become a candidate or competitor; as, to *run* for governor of a State. — (5.) To become; to change one state for another; as, to *run* into dissipation or debt. — (6.) To exercise unremitting activity; to proceed; to go on with; as, he *runs* through his fortune rapidly. — (7.) To pass in meditation or conversation from one theme or subject to another; as, to *run* into a dissertation irrelevant to the case in point. — (8.) To debate or discuss; to continue to think or speak about some matter; as, he still *runs* on his old idea. — (9.) To demand instant payment; — implying numerous demands; as, they *run* on the bank without intermission. — (10.) To creep or crawl, as lizards, &c.

—To pass; to go; to be moved; — expressing involuntary motion; as, (1.) to flow, as a liquid; to fall, as a stream; as, the wine *runs* round rapidly, ice *runs* when dissolved. — (2.) To spread; to extend; to embrace a certain surface; as, fire *runs* far among dry timber. — (3.) To fuse; to melt; to come into a state of fluidity; as, certain ores *run* freely in process of smelting. — (4.) To revolve on an axis, or a centre or pivot; to describe revolutions; as, a wheel *runs* almost imperceptibly round. — (5.) To exercise action on wheels or runners; as, an express-train on English railroads *runs* sixty miles an hour. — (6.) To reach; to pass through, or extend over a period of time; as, my recollections *run* back to boyhood. — (7.) To go to and fro, as from one place to another: as, the tidal steamers *run* from Dieppe to New-haven, and *vice versâ.* — (8.) To proceed; to pass; to undergo progression; as, time *runs* swiftly by. — (9.) To be sustained or kept in action or motion; to continue in active application; as, the engine *runs* night and day. — (10.) To be inclined to a certain course or direction; as, a line *runs* north or south. — (11.) To be formed thus, as a combination of words:

"The king's ordinary style *runneth,* 'Our sovereign lord the king.'"—*Sanderson.*

—(12.) To have general acceptation; to be publicly or popularly known; as, he *runs* on the prestige of his political bias. — (13.) To undergo growth or development; as, girls *run* to puberty before boys. — (14.) To tend; to have result or consequence; to incline; as, his taste *runs* to literature. — (15.) To combine; to unite; to become blent together; as, the colors of this print will *run* in the washing. — (16.) To continue in force, effect, or operation; to attach; to follow; to join in company; as, mortgages *run* with the estate. — (17.) To hold good; to remain without falling due; as, my note of hand has still ten days to *run.* — To suppurate; to exude pus or matter; as a bubo *runs.*

To let run. (*Naut.*) To slacken or let loose; to permit to pass or move freely; as, *let run* the guy. — *To run after.* To pursue, chase, or follow; to search or seek for; to endeavor to obtain; as, to *run after* a good-looking girl. — *To run amuck.* See AMUCK. — *To run the gantlet.* See GANTLET. — *To run at.* To drive at foremost; to attack with the horns, as a bull. — *To run away.* To abscond; to depart: to flee; to elope; as, she *run away* with her father's footman. — *To run away with.* To carry or convey away surreptitiously; as, the butler *ran away with* his master's wife.

—*v. a.* To cause to go; to drive or push; to force; to cause to be driven; as, to *run* a horse, an engine, or a business; to *run* a ship aground, &c. — To pierce; to stab; as, to *run* one through the body. — To melt; to fuse; as, to *run* lead into bullets. — To incur; to encounter; to fall into; to venture; to hazard; as, to *run* a risk. — To smuggle; to import or export without paying the duties required by law; as, to *run* contraband goods. — To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation; to trace by reflection. — To cause to pass; to cause to ply; to maintain in running or passing; as, to *run* a line of packets. — To found; to shape, form, or make in a mould; to cast. — To discharge; to pour forth in a stream.

(NOTE. This is one of those words which serve for use when other words are wanted, and has, therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and applications; but it may be observed always to retain much of its primitive sense, and to imply progression, and for the most part, progressive violence.)

—*n.* Act of going; act of running; course; motions; flow. — Course or process; continued series; way; will; uncontrolled course. — General reception; continued success. — Mobish or popular clamor. — A general or uncommon pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes. — The distance sailed by a ship. — A voyage. — Prevalence.

Runaway, (*run'a-wā.*) *n.* One who flies from danger or restraint; one who deserts lawful service; a fugitive.

Run'cinate, *a.* [Lat. *runcina,* a large saw.] (*Bot.*) Having lobes hooked back, or curved in a direction from the apex to the base; as the lobes of the leaf of the dandelion.

Run'del, *n.* A circle; a runlet.

Run'dle, *n.* A rung; a step of a ladder. — The wheel of a peritrochium; — also, something put round an axis.

Runes, *n. pl.* [Geth. *runa;* A. S. *runion.*] (*Philology.*) The letters of the ancient Goths, Danes, and other northern nations. The word *rune* is said by some authorities to be derived from a word in the ancient Gothic language, signifying *to cut,* while others assert that it is *ryn,* a furrow, or *ren,* a gutter or channel; and others, again, derive it from *rannon,* to whisper. The time when this alphabet began to be used is only matter of conjecture; and, while some have advanced the opinion that Runic characters were used by the Germanic nations long before the Christian æra, others suppose that they were the invention of a much later age. The alphabet consisted of only sixteen letters, and the fact that some of them bear a great similarity to the Greek and Roman characters, supports the opinion entertained by some philologists, that this alphabet was originally introduced among the inhabitants of the coasts of the Baltic by Phœnician merchants, and that, with some modifications, it was kept a secret by their priests, and applied to various magic purposes. The Runic characters are found cut on stones, which were either sepulchral monuments or land-marks, and which are frequently met with in all countries inhabited by natives of the Teutonic race during the fourth and fifth centuries of our æra. The accompanying figure shows Runic characters and ornaments from the Runic cross at Rothwell, Scotland.

Fig. 2285.

Rung'-heads, *n.* (*Naut.*) The upper ends of the floor timbers of a ship. — *Simmonds.*

Rungpoor, (*roong-poor',*) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the Goggot River, 125 m. N.E. of Moorshedabad; Lat. 25° 43′ N., Lon. 89° 22′ E.; *pop.* 20,000.

Run'ic, *a.* Relating to the ancient Goths, Scandinavians, and other Teutonic nations, or to their language, or to the characters in which their language was written. See RUNES.

Run'let, *n.* [Dimin. from *round.*] A small barrel of no certain dimensions; — so named from its shape. It most usually contains 14½ gallons.

Run'let, Run'nel, *n.* A little stream; a brook.

Runner, (*rŭn'er,*) *n.* One who runs; that which runs; a racer; a messenger. — A thread-like stem in certain plants, running along the ground, and taking root. — A rope used to increase the power of a tackle.

Run'net, *n.* Same as RENNET, *q. v.*

Run'ning, *a.* Moving or going with rapidity; flowing; as, *running* waters. — Kept for racing; as, a *running* horse. — In succession; without any intervening day, year, &c. — Discharging pus or other matter; as, a *running* ulcer.

—*n.* Act of running or passing with speed. — That which runs or flows. — The discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

Run'ning-fire, *n.* (*Mil.*) A rapid succession of firing.

Run'ning-rig'ging, *n.* (*Naut.*) All that portion of a ship's rigging which passes through the blocks, to dilate, contract, or traverse the sails.

Run'nion, *n.* A paltry, scurvy wretch; — also written *ronyon.*

Runt, *n.* [Du. *runte,* a bull or cow.] Any animal small below the natural growth of its kind; — used in contempt.

Rupee', *n.* A gold and silver coin which is current in several parts of Asia, and in the islands of the Eastern Archipelago. Its value not only varies with the course of exchange, but is altered in different localities. In calculation, however, the *silver rupee* current in the East Indies may be taken as representing $0.48, the *Sicca rupee* of account as $0.60, and the *gold rupee* as $7.08. A *lac* consists of 100,000 rupees.

Ru'pert, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Danville.

Rupert, in *Vermont,* a post-vill. and township of Bennington co., abt. 86 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ru'pert River, rises in Lake Misstissinny, British N. America, and flowing W. enters James' Bay of Hudson's Bay. *Length,* abt. 300 m.

Ru'pert's-drop, *n.* See GLASS.

Ru'pia, *n.* [Gr. *rupos,* filth.] (*Med.*) An eruption of flattish vesicles, succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge, which concretes into scabs easily rubbed off and regenerated; they sometimes occur as a consequence of poor diet and weak habit of body; but there is a rupia which constitutes one of the most painful sequelæ of syphilis. Light nutritious food, tonics, and alteratives are the remedies.

Rup'tion, *n.* [Lat. *ruptio,* a breaking.] Breach; severance of continuity.

Ruppin, (New,) (*roop'pin,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, govt. of Potsdam, on the lake of Ruppin, 37 m. N.W. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, gloves, and leather. *Pop.* 11,098.

Rupture, (*rŭpt'yur,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rumpo, ruptus,* to break.] Act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted. — Fracture; dislocation; disruption; a breach of peace or amity; open hostility. (*Surg.*) See HERNIA.

—*v. a.* To break; to burst; to part by violence.

—*v. n.* To suffer a breach or disruption.

Ru'ral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *ruralis,* from *rus, ruris,* the country.] Pertaining, or belonging, to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; suiting the country or resembling it; rustic; pertaining to farming or agriculture; bucolic.

R. economy. A general term applied to the management of landed property, either by the proprietor or his agent. The term includes whatever conduces to the improvement of land for purposes of agriculture or grazing, either by arrangement of the crops, or by fertilizing the soil with manure, or by the management of the produce. *R. E.* also comprehends the keeping of farm-stock and their breeding; the general rearing of domestic fowls, geese, ducks, pigeons, &c.; also the management of the garden.

Ru'ral, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Waupacca co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Oshkosh.

Ru'ralist, *n.* One who leads a rural life.

Rural'ity, Ru'ralness, *n.* The quality of being rural.

Ru'ral Village, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Armstrong co., abt. 12 m. E. of Kittanning.

Rure'monde, a town of Holland. See KERMOND.

Ru'ric Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Kotzebue in 1816; Lat. between 15° 10′ and 15° 30′ S., Lon. 151° E.

Rus'comb Manor, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Rus'cus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ.* The species *R. aculeatus,* commonly called Butcher's-broom and Horse-tongue, has aperient and diuretic roots, which were formerly much employed medicinally in visceral diseases. The roasted seeds have been used as a substitute for coffee.

Ruse, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *re,* intensive, and *usus,* experience.] Finesse; means employed to deceive; artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Ruse de-guerre, (*rūz' de-gar.*) [Fr.] A trick of war; a stratagem.

Rush, *n.* [A. S. *rics, risc.*] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Juncus.* See JUNCACEÆ.

Rush, *v. n.* [A. S. *hreosan, reosan;* Ger. *rauschen;* Heb. *raash,* to be moved, to be shaken.] To fall or tumble down with rapidity, as a stream or cascade; to move with the force and quickness of anything falling; to move with violence; to push on; to press on; to move forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity; to enter with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; —followed by *on* or *upon.*

—*n.* A falling or tumbling down; a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a violent motion or course.

Rush, BENJAMIN, a celebrated American physician, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a. 1741, at Poquestion Creek, near Philadelphia. He was educated at Princeton College; took his degree at Edinburgh, in 1768; was chosen a member of Congress for Pennsylvania, in 1776; was appointed Professor of Medicine and Clinical Practice at the University; planned in 1785 the Philadelphia Dispensary, the first in the U. States; was a member of the Convention which ratified the Federal Constitution; and died in 1813. During the devastation caused by the yellow fever in 1793, Dr. Rush highly distinguished himself, and his history of that epidemic is considered a work of great value. He also wrote, *Medical Inquiries and Observations;* and *Essays Literary, Moral, and Philosophical.*

RUSH, RICHARD, an American statesman and diplomatist, son of the preceding, a. in Philadelphia, 1780. He was graduated at Princeton College, 1797, studied law in Philadelphia, was appointed Attorney-General of Penna. in 1811, and was Attorney-General of the U. S. from 1814 to 1817. In 1817 he was temporary Secretary of State under President Monroe, and was by him appointed minister to England, from whence he was recalled in 1825 by President Adams, who made him Secretary of the Treasury. In 1828 he was candidate for the vice-presidency on the same ticket with President Adams, who was nominated for reëlection, and received the same number of electoral votes. In 1830, President Jackson appointed him commissioner to obtain the Smithsonian legacy, then in the English Court of Chancery, in which he was successful, and returned, in 1838, with the entire amount, $515,169. In 1847 he was appointed minister to France. At the close of President Polk's term he asked to be recalled, and spent the rest of his life in retirement. D. 1859. He has left *Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of St. James,* 2 vols. (1833–1845); *Washington in Domestic Life* (1857); *Occasional Productions, Political, Diplomatic, &c., while the Author resided as Envoy Extraordinary from the U. S. at Paris,* published by his sons, 1860.

Rush, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Jo Daviess co., abt. 150 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt 1,800.

Rush, in *Indiana,* a S.E. central co.; *area,* abt. 410 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue River, and Flat Rock Creek. *Surface,* level or slightly undulating; *soil,* very fertile, and yielding large crops of grain, particularly corn. *Cap.* Rushville. *Pop.* (1870), 17,621.

Rush, in *Michigan,* a township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Rush, in *Missouri,* a twp. of Buchanan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Rush, in *N. York,* a post-village and township of Monroe co., abt. 12 m. S. by W. of Rochester; *pop.* 1870) 1,644

Rush, in *Ohio,* a township of Champaign co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700. — A post-twp. of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Rush, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Dauphin co. — A township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-township of Susquehanna co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Rush'-buckler, *n.* A bullying and violent person.

Rush Creek, in *Ohio,* enters Hockhocking River from Fairfield co. — Another enters the Scioto River from Marion co. — A township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Logan co., containing Rushsylvania, a post-village, abt. 125 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Rushed, (*rŭsht,*) *a.* Abounding with rushes.

Rushen, (*rush'n,*) *a.* Made of rushes.

Rush'ford, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Alleghany co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.*(1870) 1,636.

Rush'ford, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Rush'iness, *n.* State of being rushy.

Rush'ing, *n.* A violent driving of anything; a rapid or tumultuous course.

—The act of one who, or that which, rushes; any commotion or violent course. — *Worcester.*

Rush Lake, in *Iowa,* a township of Palo Alto co.; *pop.* 61.

Rush Lake, in *Wisconsin,* a small sheet of water in Winnebago co., covering an area of abt. 10 sq. m. — A village of Fond du Lac co., abt. 22 m. N. of Waupun.

Rush River, in *Wisconsin,* enters Lake Pepin from Pierce co. — A post-twp. of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Rush Tower, in *Missouri,* a village of Jefferson co., abt. 36 m. S. by W. of St. Louis.

Rush'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Northumberland co., abt. 65 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Rush'ville, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township, cap. of Schuyler co., abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* 1,542.

Rushville, in *Indiana,* a town, cap. of Rush co., abt. 40 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis. It contains many handsome buildings, and is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Rushville, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Buchanan co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of St. Joseph.

Rushville, in *New York,* a post-village of Yates co.; abt. 205 m. W. of Albany.

Rushville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Susquehanna co., abt. 159 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Rush'y, *a.* Abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

Rusk, *n.* (*Cooking.*) A kind of biscuit, but thicker, made of the best flour, and baked in a very quick oven. Rusks make an excellent food for children and invalids, and can be prepared in the form of puddings, for which they are well adapted.

Rusk, in *Texas,* an E. co.; *area,* abt. 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine and Angelina rivers. *Surface,* pleasantly diversified; *soil,* remarkably fertile. *Cap.* Henderson. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Rus'kin, JOHN, an able, original, and copious English author, b. in London, 1819. After leaving Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for poetry, in 1839, he practised painting. In 1843 he published the first vol. of *Modern Painters.* After the completion of this work, he wrote *The Seven Lamps of Architecture,* and *The Stones of Venice,* illustrated by himself. Besides these works, he has written several others on artistic subjects, and is the champion of pre-Raphaelism and Gothic architecture.

Russ, *n.* A native of Russia; a Russian. — The language of the Russians.

—*a.* Relating to Russia; Russian.

Russa, (*roos'sa,*) a town of Russia, govt. of Novgorod, on the Polista, 38 m. S. of Novgorod; *pop.* 6,000.

Rus'sell, JOHN, EARL, a celebrated English statesman, and scion of a noble family which has given several illustrious names to English history, was the youngest son of the 6th Duke of Bedford, was b. in London, 1792, and received his education at the University of Edinburgh. In 1813 he first entered the House of Commons, in which he held for many years a conspicuous position, and became a prominent leader of the Whig party. When severe measures were taken to repress the commotions of the people desirous of Reform, Lord John earnestly resisted, and, but for the influence of Thomas Moore, would have retired in disgust from public life. Instead, however, he took up the question of Parliamentary Reform, which he continued to press forward until he carried the Reform Bill of 1832. Meantime, he aided in repealing the Test and Corporation Acts, and passing the Roman Catholic Emancipation Acts, thus proving himself the successful advocate of civil and religious liberty. In 1830 he became Paymaster-General of the Forces. By carrying the appropriation clause in the Irish Tithe Bill against Sir Robert Peel, Lord John brought in the Melbourne ministry, in which he was Home Secretary from 1835 to 1841, during which time measures of municipal and ecclesiastical reform, and others of a liberal character, were passed. From 1841 to 1846 Lord John was leader of the opposition, but in the latter year he became Premier, and held the seals of office until 1852, when he resigned them. Under Lord Aberdeen he was Secretary for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council, in which capacity he introduced another reform bill. Resigning office, in view of the impending censure of ministers on account of the conduct of the Crimean war, Lord John accepted the seals of the Colonial Office from Lord Palmerston; but in consequence of dissatisfaction with his management at the Vienna Conference of 1855, he threw up office. He resumed it, as minister for Foreign Affairs, in 1859, with Lord Palmerston again as Premier, and continued to act in that capacity until the death of the latter, in 1865. During this time many difficult questions arose, and the policy which Lord Russell pursued was not successful, and was described by the Earl of Derby as a policy of "meddle and muddle." Among the most important questions were those arising out of the American Civil War. On the death of Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell became Prime-Minister for the second time; but resigned in 1866. Since then, Earl Russell has been without office, but has been generally an active supporter of Mr. Gladstone's ministry in the Upper House. He was created an earl in 1861, having for the previous twenty years represented the City of London. Earl Russell appeared as an author as far back as 1819, when he published *The Life of Lord William Russell,* and he has written several other works, political and literary.

Rus'sell, an E. co. of Upper Canada; *area,* abt. 379 sq. m. *Rivers.* Petit Nation, and Ottawa rivers. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Russell, in *Alabama,* an E. by S. co., adjoining Georgia; *area,* abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and Uchee, Wacoochee, and Cowekee creeks. *Surface,* uneven; *soil,* in some parts fertile, and well adapted to the cultivation of rice. *Cap.* Crawford. *Pop.* abt. 29,000.

Russell, in *Illinois,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Russell, in *Indiana,* a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Russell, in *Kentucky,* a S. co.; *area,* abt. 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland and Green rivers. *Surface,* hilly and broken; *soil,* near the rivers, very fertile. *Cap.* Jamestown. *Pop.* abt. 7,600.

Russell, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Hampden co., abt. 116 m. W. by S. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 639.

Russell, in *New York,* a post-village and township of St. Lawrence co., abt. 14 m. S. of Canton; *pop.*(1870) 2,688.

Russell, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Russell, in *Virginia,* a S.W. co.; *area,* abt. 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinch and Guest rivers, and the West fork of Sandy River. *Surface,* much diversified, the S.E. boundary being formed by Clinch Mountain; *soil,* not generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, coal, and marble. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Russell, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Rus'sellburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Warren co., abt. 7 m. N. of Warren.

Rus'sellville, in *Alabama,* a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 220 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Russellville, in *Georgia,* a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 24 m. W. of Macon.

Russellville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Greencastle.

Russellville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Logan co., abt 143 m. W. of Louisville; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Russellville, in *Louisiana,* a village of Claiborne parish, abt. 210 m. N.W. by W. of Baton Rouge.

Russellville, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Cole co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Russellville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Brown co., abt. 100 m. S. by W. of Columbus.

Russellville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Chester co., abt. 15 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Russellville, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 230 m. E. of Nashville.

Rus'set, *a.* [O. Fr *rousset,* from Lat. *russus.*] (*Painting.*) Of a reddish-brown color, derived from the mixture of the three primary colors in equal strength, but in unequal proportions, consisting of two parts of red and one part each of blue and yellow. — Coarse; homespun; rustic.

—*n.* A country dress. — A kind of apple of a russet color, and rough skin.

Rus'sia, the most extensive, and one of the most powerful empires, either of ancient or modern times. It comprises the most N. portion of the Eastern hemisphere, from the frontiers of Posen and the Gulf of Bothnia on the W., to the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Strait on the E., or from the 18th to the 190th deg. of E. Lon., being a distance, on the 60th deg. of Lat., of nearly 6,000 m. Its extent from N. to S., though less vast, is still very great, stretching from the 30th to the 70th, and in some parts to the 76th deg. of N. Lat., exhibiting an average breadth of about 1,500 m. The superficial extent of the empire has not been determined with anything like accuracy, but is generally estimated at about 7,227,870 sq. m., viz., Russia in Europe, including Finland, 2,115,000; and Russia in Asia, 5,112,870. The Russian empire comprises one-seventh of the territorial part of the world, and about one twenty-sixth part of its entire surface. *Face of the Country.* — *Mountains. R.* is in general level, and comprises some of the most extensive plains in the world. It is naturally parcelled into the two great divisions of *European* and *Asiatic R.* by the Ural Mountains, which stretch in a N.N.E. direction from the Caspian Sea to the Arctic Ocean, forming, through the greater part of their course, the boundary between Europe and Asia. The highest points in this chain have an elevation of about 6,500 feet above the level of the Caspian Sea. In all the vast country, extending on the W. side of this central chain to the confines of Poland and Moldavia, there is hardly a single hill. The Valdai hills, or elevated grounds, between Novgorod and Tver, where the Wolga, the Don, and the Dnieper, have their sources, are nowhere more than about 1,200 feet above the level of the sea, the country exhibiting a waving surface, and without any considerable elevations. There is nothing,

in fact, save the forests, to break or interrupt the course of the wind in all the immense space interposed between the Ural and the Carpathian Mountains. The only great chain of mountains in W. *R.* is that of Caucasus, between the Euxine and Caspian seas, and this is almost at the S. extremity of the empire. *Siberia*, or Asiatic *R.*, consists principally of a vast plain, slightly inclining to the N. Towards the S. and E., however, it is in parts mountainous, being separated from Mongolia and Mantchooria by high and little-explored ridges, in which the great rivers that flow through it to the Arctic Ocean have their sources. The most distinguishing feature in the appearance of *R.* is her vast forests. Tegoborski estimates that about two-fifths of the surface of European *R.* are occupied by forests. They are so very prevalent in the govts. of Novgorod and Tver, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, that it has been said a squirrel might travel from the one city to the other without ever touching the ground. The forest of Volkonsky, at the source of the Wolga, is the most extensive of any in Europe. In the government of Perm, on both sides the Ural Mountains, containing 130,000 Eng. sq. m., no fewer than 120,000 are covered by forests. The forests of Asiatic *R.* are also of vast size. In extensive districts, however, the surface is quite free from wood. This is particularly the case in the vast *steppes*, or plains, in the governments of Astrakhan and Omsk, which, in many parts, indeed, are a mere sandy desert.—*Rivers and Lakes.* The rivers of *R.* are usually divided into five groups or systems, corresponding to the seas in which they have their embouchure, viz., the Arctic Ocean, the Baltic, the Black Sea, the Caspian, and the Pacific Ocean. The first division is by far the largest. It comprises, in Europe, the Dwina, Mezen, and Petchora; while in Asia it includes, among a host of others, the Obi, Yenisei, Lena, and Amoor, four of the largest rivers of Asia. The rivers which fall into the Baltic, though of far greater importance in a commercial point of view, are of very inferior magnitude The principal are the Neva, which has St. Petersburg at its mouth, the Duna, and the Niemen. The rivers which fall into the Black Sea equal those falling into the Baltic in commercial importance, and far exceed them in length of course and volume of water. Among others are the Dniester, Dnieper, Bug, Don, and Kuban. The basin of the Caspian has, however, to boast of the largest and most important of the rivers of *R.*, the Wolga. This great river has its source in the government of Tver, about 180 m. S. by E. from St. Petersburg; including sinuosities, its course is about 2,400 miles. It is of vast consequence to the internal navigation of the empire. The Caspian Sea also receives the Ural and the Emba. Owing to the flatness of the country through which they flow, and the vast length of their course, the rivers of *R.* are but little interrupted by cataracts, flow with a tranquil stream, and afford great facilities to internal navigation. The severity of the climate, no doubt, prevents, during a considerable portion of the year, all intercourse by water, and renders the rivers falling into the Arctic Ocean of comparatively little value. Luckily, however, the frost, which interrupts navigation, affords the greatest facilities to land travelling. The lakes, as well as the rivers, of *R.* are upon a gigantic scale. The lakes of Baikal, in the government of Irkutsk, in Asiatic *R.*, is one of the most extensive in the world. In European *R.*, the lakes of Lagoda, Onega, Peipus, Ilmen, and Bielo Ozero, are also of great extent, particularly the first. The Duchy of Finland is almost everywhere interspersed with lakes, and they are very abundant in other provinces, particularly in that of Olonetz.—*Soil and climate.* *R.* is divided into two great parts by the Ural Mountains, which form an uninterrupted barrier through its whole breadth, and separate Siberia from European *R.* That part of *R.* which lies on the W. side of the Ural Mountains presents an immense plain, declining westward by an easy descent. This plain, from its vast extent, has a great variety of climates, soils, and products. Its N. part, which sensibly declines towards the White and Frozen seas, is covered with forests, marshy, and but little fit for cultivation. The other, and more southerly portion of this vast plain, includes the whole district along the Wolga, as far as the *steppes*, or deserts, between the Caspian and the Sea of Azov, and constitutes the finest part of Russia; generally it has a fertile soil, the arable and meadow land preponderating over the woods and marshes. The part of the country which extends towards Voronëje, Tambov, Pensa, and Simbirsk, as far as the deserts, is most remarkable for the superior quality of every kind of fruit and other produce. It has everywhere an excellent soil, consisting of black earth, strongly impregnated with saltpetre. But the tract which commences between the Sea of Azov and the Caspian, and extends near the shores of the latter, and between the Wolga and Ural, as far as the Emba, is little better than a desert, being level, dry, high, barren, and full of salt lakes. The country lying on the other side of the Ural Mountains, known by the name of Siberia, is generally a flat tract of vast extent, declining imperceptibly towards the Frozen Ocean, and rising thence by equally imperceptible degrees towards its southern border, where at last it is lost in the immense mountain ranges which separate the Russian and Chinese empires. It is unnecessary to notice in detail the different great divisions of this vast territory. In general, it may be stated that the more S. portion of Siberia, or that between the S. frontier of the empire and the 57th or 60th deg. of latitude, as far E. as the river Lena, has, for the most part, a fertile soil, and that, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, it produces most kinds of grain. But, owing to the increase of cold and the nature of the soil, the more N. portion of the region now noticed, or that extending from the 57th or 60th deg. of latitude to the Frozen Ocean, and the whole country E. of the Lena, from the frontier of Mantchooria northwards, is wholly, or almost wholly, unfit either for cultivation or for the grazing of cattle. In the E. a portion of this vast tract is mountainous, but it mostly consists of immense levels, full of swamps and bogs, covered with moss, which would be totally impassable were it not that the ice, which never thaws deeper than a few inches, gives a firm under-footing. Notwithstanding the heats that usually prevail during summer, especially in the S. provinces, cold, speaking generally, predominates very decidedly in *R.* With the exception, indeed, of the Crimea and the Trans-Caucasian provinces, no part of *R.* can be said to be generally hot; and even in them the frost in winter is often very severe. The climate of *R.* is, in fact, proverbial for its severity; and this increases not only as we advance towards the N., but also as we advance towards the E.; the cold being decidely greater in Siberia than in the same latitudes in European *R.*, a difference which is also sufficiently perceptible in the provinces of the E. and W. sides of the latter. This, no doubt, is owing to various causes; but principally, perhaps, to the vast extent of frozen sea and land traversed by the winds from the N.E. Beyond the 65th deg. of latitude the ground is covered with snow and ice for about nine months in the year; and during the other three months ice is always found at a little distance below the surface. Corn crops cannot be depended upon in European *R.* beyond the 62d deg. of latitude; and the great agricultural provinces lie to the S. of the 58th deg. The fruits of temperate climates are seldom met with beyond the 52d deg. At St. Petersburg, in Lat. 59° 56′, the mean maximum of cold is about 25°, and the mean maximum of heat 84° F. The Neva is commonly frozen over before the end of November, and the ice never breaks up before the end of March. At an average of ten years it is calculated that there are annually at St. Petersburg 97 bright days, 104 rain, 72 snow, and 93 unsettled. At Moscow, in Lat. 55° 4′ ¾, the cold is more severe than at Stockholm in Lat. 59° 20½′. At Astrakhan, in Lat. 46° 21′, the Wolga is sometimes frozen over so as to bear loaded wagons. The Sea of Azov is usually frozen over from November to the beginning of April. But this severe cold is not unhealthy, and is much less inconvenient than might be supposed. While

Fig. 2286. — CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, (MOSCOW.)

the frost lasts the air is pure and bracing, and its severity is guarded against by warm clothing, and by having the houses properly constructed and heated. At St. Petersburg and Moscow the winter is, in fact, the finest season. The Russian peasants care only for warm covering for their legs and feet. At St. Petersburg, in a frost of 22° F., it is common to see women standing for hours together washing their linen through holes dug in the ice over the Neva. Spring can hardly be said to have any place in the Russian calendar. The transition from frost to fine weather is usually very rapid. In a brief period after the snow and ice have disappeared, the fields and trees are clothed in the livery of summer, and vegetation makes extraordinary progress. At St. Petersburg the summer is as mild and agreeable as in Pennsylvania; but there, and in all the N. provinces, it is very variable. As we advance towards the S. it becomes steadier, and the heats increase. At Astrakhan the mercury in the thermometer sometimes rises to 103½° F.; and in the Trans-Caucasian provinces it rises still higher. The autumn, or the period of transition from summer to winter, is the most unpleasant season in Russia. The sky is generally cloudy, and rains and storms are very prevalent. The Crimea, from its high S. Lat., and its being embosomed in the Euxine, has the most agreeable climate in the empire.—*Divisions and Population.* Russia is distributed into the following political divisions:—1. *Northern provinces*, embracing the governments of Archangel, Olonetz, and Vologda. 2. *Great Russia*, into Petersburg, Novgorod, Pskov, Smolensk, Moscow, Tver, Yaroslav, Kostroma, Nijni Novgorod, Vladimir, Riazan, Tambov, Tula, Kaluga, Orel, and Kourask. 3. *Baltic Provinces*, into Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland. 4. *White Russia*, into Witepsk, Mohilev, and Minsk. 5. *Lithuania*, into Wilna, Grodo, and Kowno. 6. *Little Russia*, into Volhynia, Podolia, Kiev, Tchernigoff, Pultawa, Kharkoff, Volaneje, and the Don Cossacks. 7. *New Russia*, into Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Taurida, and Bessarabia. 8. *Wolga and Caspian Provinces*, into Kasan, Pensa, Simbirsk, Saratof, Astrakhan, and Caucasus. 9. *Ural Provinces*, into Orenburg, Perm, and Viatka. 10. *Siberia*, into Tobolsk, Toomsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Kamtschatka, Okhotsk, and Yeniesisk. 11. *Trans-Caucasia.* 12. *Grand-duchy of Finland.* 13. *Kingdom of Poland.* Owing to the semi-barbarous condition of the eastern portion of *R.*, it is almost impossible to make an accurate census of this country, but from deduction from the census of 1863, made by M. Semenoff, the chief of the Statistical Bureau of the Ministry of the Interior, and which may be relied on with some degree of confidence, the total pop. of *R.* may be estimated at 74,878,000, of which 4,050,000 for Siberia, 4,000,000 for Trans-Caucasia, 1,775,000 for the Grand-duchy of Finland, and 4,800,000 for the Kingdom of Poland. After the same authority, the births in European *R.* are estimated at 3,089,450, and the deaths at 2,243,321 per annum, at which rate of increase it may be said that, as in Germany, the pop. in *R.* doubles in about 50 years, or one-half less rapidly than in the U. States.—*Animal and Vegetable products.* Goats are found in many provinces; and in the south the export of their skins forms a branch of commerce, being covered with a kind of silky hair adapted to the manufacture of shawls. Hunting and fishing occupy a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of particular districts. The most profitable objects of chase are the beaver, the ermine, the martin, the musk-deer, and the musk-rat. Among the other wild animals are the chamois, the antelope, the elk, the wild goat, the reindeer, the bear, and sable. The polar bear and reindeer are found only in the N.; also wild sheep and boars, and wild fowl, especially the goose and the eider duck. Large quantities of feathers are annually exported. All sorts of corn succeed in Russia. Fruits of all kinds are abundant in the S. provinces. The vine is cultivated in the Crimea, and in the Caucasian provinces. Though meadows are not abundant in Russia, the pastures in most parts are excellent.—*Minerals.* Iron, copper, salt, and marble. The most extensive mines are in the elevated region of the Ural and other mountains, which form the boundary between Europe and Asia; others, however, are less remote. Salt is found in great abundance in the S.E.—*Agriculture.* By an imperial decree of March 3, 1861, coming into final execution on March 3, 1863, serfdom was abolished, under certain conditions, within the whole of Russia. The owners of the serfs were compensated for their loss by a payment regulated in the following manner. The previous labor of the serf was estimated at a yearly rental of 6 per cent., so that for every six roubles which the laborer earned annually, he had to pay 100 roubles to his master as his capital value to obtain his freedom. Of this sum, the serfs had to give immediately 20 per cent., while the remaining 80 per cent. were disbursed as an advance by the government to the owners, to be repaid, at intervals extending over forty-nine years, by the freed peasants. According to an official report, the whole of these arrangements were completed at the end of July, 1865, so that from this date serfdom ceased to exist in Russia. The government, as a consequence of the emancipation of the serfs, took measures in 1864–65 for the diffusion of instruction among the agricultural population. Up to the present time, nevertheless, agriculture is at a very low ebb. But it differs materially in different provs.; and some estates, even in the most backward provs., have been greatly improved. In Livonia, and the provs. bordering on the Baltic, and also in parts of the Ukraine, the husbandry is very superior, and the implements quite equal to the best that are to be met with in most parts of Germany. But, with the exception of a few estates, it is quite otherwise in the rest of the empire. The plough, owing to the high price of iron, is usually a wretched implement drawn by one horse, and calculated rather to scratch than to turn up the soil. The harrow is made of wood, and rollers and hoeing-machines are entirely unknown. Were it not that the soil is generally light, friable, and very easily wrought, it would be impossible to cultivate it by such means. But those suffice to make it produce more than enough for the wants of the inhabitants. There is not, indeed, another country, at least in Europe, where grain crops may be raised at so little expense of labor as in *R.* The products vary, of course, with the difference of soil and climate. All sorts of grain are raised; but rye being the common food of the peasantry, it is produced in much greater quantities than any other sort of cereal. Flax and hemp are very extensively cultivated, and largely exported. Tobacco is confined to the S. provinces, where it is an important article. The latest news of the Russian plans with regard to Central Asia show that the Russians are slowly, but carefully and surely, pushing forward their outposts in that direction, and unquestionably to the great advantage of civilization; but their great object now, it is announced, is to develop in that region the cultivation of cotton, so as to make Russian manufacturers independent of America. The advantage of that market would be not only that it would be cheap, but that Russia would have an absolute monopoly of it, it being over her soil only that Central Asian products would have any outlet. The first thing to be done, however, is to open easy means of communication. It is now a two months' journey from Moscow to Turkestan; longer still for caravans. It is therefore proposed, and Russian engineers are actually making surveys for the purpose, to turn the Amu Daria, which now flows into the Sea of Aral, back into the old bed, through which, in ancient times, it ran into the Caspian. This would give water communication from Moscow almost to the foot of the Himalayas. Grazing is a natural occupation in almost every province of the Russian empire, and sheep and oxen are reared in immense numbers on the steppes. The rearing of bees is greatly attended to, it being not unusual for individuals to have as many as 100 hives in their gardens, and 1,000 in the

forest. — *Manuf.* The manufactures of the empire are not generally in an advanced state. The principal are linens, woollens, hardware, leather, soap, oil, potash, and mats. Most of the yarn employed in the cotton manufacture is imported from England. As to hardware, Tula, to the south of Moscow, is the "Sheffield" of Russia. Of woollens, the coarser qualities are made in various parts, the finer almost solely at Jamburg, in the province of St. Petersburg. Moscow contains some silk-works, and, along with St. Petersburg, the chief manufactures of the empire. The principal trading ports are St. Petersburg and Riga, on the Baltic; Archangel on the White Sea; Odessa, on the Black Sea; Tanganrog, on the Sea of Azov; and Astrakhan and Baku, on the Caspian Sea. The trade with China is mostly carried on through Kiachta; and the fair of Nijni Novgorod is celebrated all over Europe.—None but native Russians are allowed to engage in the internal trade of the country; and hence a foreigner who imports goods in *R.* must sell them to Russians only, and at the port where they arrive. A few foreigners, indeed, settled in Russia, and having connections with the natives, trade with the interior; but it is contrary to law, and the goods are liable to be seized. — *Exp.* The principal are hemp, flax, seeds, leather, tallow, potash, wax, soap, timber, pitch, tar, train-oil, linen, ropes, thread, peltry, and iron in bars. — *Imp.* Sugar, coffee, cotton, and other colonial goods, superfine woollens, cotton cloths, silks, dye-stuffs, wine, and brandy. — *Money, Weights, and Measures.* Accounts in *R.* are kept in *roubles* and *copecks*, q. v. The only gold coin is the *demi-imperial*, value 5 roubles.

Fig. 2287. — WAYSIDE INN IN RUSSIA.

The Russian lb. is rather larger than the avoirdupois lb.; the last = 13·8 quarters; the *chetwert*, the measure for corn, = 5·75 Eng. bushels; the *decitine*, land-measure, = abt. 2·7 of an acre; the *verst* of 104·5 to a geog. degree = 1·67 yards, 3 versts being about equivalent to 2 Eng. m. — *Government.* The government of *R.* is an absolute hereditary monarchy. The whole legislative, executive, and judicial power is united in the emperor, whose will alone is law. The administration of the empire is intrusted to four great boards, or councils, possessing separate functions, but centring in the "Private Cabinet of the Emperor." The first of these boards is the *Council of the Empire*, consisting of an unlimited number of members nominated by the Emperor, and whose chief functions is that of superintending the actions of the general administration, of watching over the due execution of the laws of the realm, and of proposing modifications of the same whenever necessary. The second is the *Directing Senate*, or "Prawitelstwujuschtschi Senat," which is a high court of justice for the empire, controlling all the inferior tribunals. It also examines into the state of the public revenue and expenditures, and has power to inquire into public abuses, to appoint to a great variety of offices, and to make remonstrances to the emperor. The third college is the *Holy Synod*, and to it is committed the superintendence of the religious affairs of the empire. It is composed of the principal dignitaries of the church. All its decisions run in the emperor's name, and have no force till approved by him. The fourth board of government is the *Council of Ministers*, divided into 12 departments. The empire is divided into general governments, or *vice-royalties*, governments, and districts. At the head of each general government is a viceroy, or general-governor, the representative of the emperor, who as such commands the forces, and has the supreme control and direction of all affairs, whether civil or military. The government of each parish, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people, to the extent of leaving them free in matters of social interest. For this purpose the whole country is divided into communes, denominated "mir" — which means both "the village" and "the world" — and these again are united into districts, or "volosti," embracing a population of about six thousand souls. Each communal administration is presided over by an elder, or "starshina," who, in case the commune consists of several villages, has under him a "starosta," or head of each hamlet, as also a tax-collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected by ballot at annual assemblies by the peasants, and from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary, the emoluments connected with some of them being so small as to be scarcely more than nominal.—The nobles of the empire possess a representation of their own, due to Catherine II. They form in each province a corporation under an elected president, to whom is joined a government commissioner. They assemble at regular intervals of three years, with liberty to deliberate on any subject they choose. The rights and privileges enjoyed by these states-general are very extensive, but the chief object of all their political actions has been to uphold the privileges and rights of their class. The Russian nobleman can only be deprived of his life, property, or honor, by judgment of law; he can only be tried by his peers, and the judgment must be specially confirmed by the emperor. No corporal punishment can be inflicted upon him; he is free from personal taxes, recruitment, and having soldiers quartered upon him; he can freely establish manufactures and industrial undertakings of all kinds on his estate; but in the towns, in such cases, he must enter the respective guilds. He is at liberty to sell his own products and manufactures. More than one-half of all the cultivated land belong to the nobility in fee-simple, and more than one-half of the population of Russia Proper, until recently, were not only their dependents, but serfs. The power of this large class, which partly governed the empire, has suffered a heavy loss by the great work of Serf Emancipation, which leaves the emperor more than ever Autocrat of *R.* — *Religion.* The established religion is the Greco-Russian, officially called the *Orthodox-Catholic Faith*. The Russian Church separated from the See of Rome in 1051, and from the Byzantine patriarchate in 1589. It has its own independent synod, but maintains the relations of a sister church with the four patriarchates of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria. The *Sacred Synod*, the board of government of the Church, was established with the concurrence of the Russian clergy and the four Eastern patriarchs. There have been three epochs in the government of the Russian Church. At first it had a foreign head, the patriarch in Constantinople, who appointed the Metropolitan of Kiev, and afterwards of Moscow; during the second period, commencing in 1589, it was governed by a patriarch appointed by the Czar, but nearly independent; lastly, the direction of the Church was transferred to the emperor. He is however not the head of the Church in the same sense as the Pope of Rome. The emperor exercises the external functions in a still greater degree than the pontiff; he appoints to every office in the Church, and is restricted only so far as to leave to the bishops and prelates the privilege of proposing candidates; and he transfers and dismisses persons from their offices in certain cases. But he has never claimed the right of deciding theological and dogmatic questions. In the case of any new heresy springing up in Russia requiring a judgment, the emperor cannot pronounce a decision, but this duty appertains to the Synod, and, if the question is critical, the opinion of the four Eastern patriarchs must be consulted, and finally a council has to be convened. The judgment of the Church being once given, the emperor must command its execution. In official documents the emperor never calls himself the Head, but only the *Protector* or *Defender of the Church*. The points in which the Greco-Russian Church differs from the Roman Catholic faith, are, its denying the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, its prohibiting the celibacy of the clergy, and its authorizing all individuals to read and study the Scriptures in their vernacular language. The prohibiting of celibacy is carried to such an extent that no priest can perform any spiritual functions before he is married, nor after he becomes a widower; and as, by the rules of the Church, he is not allowed to remarry, the death of his wife occasions the cessation of his clerical functions. The priests may, however, on the death of their wives, enter into a convent, and enjoy the privilege of becoming eligible to be dignitaries of the Church. With the exception of the restraints laid on the Jews, who are not allowed to settle in Russia Proper, all religions may be freely professed in the empire. No member of the Russo-Greek Church is, however, permitted to renounce his creed; and when a marriage takes place between one of its members and a person belonging to another faith, the children must all be brought up in the established faith. There are no reliable religious statistics, but according to the most careful calculations, there are, among the inhabitants of Russia, 56,000,000 professing the Orthodox faith; 6,500,000 of Roman Catholics; and 4,000,000 of Protestants, mostly Lutherans. The Jews number very nearly 2,000,000, nearly one-half of them residing in the kingdom of Poland. — *Education.* The Russian clergy are chiefly educated at training schools provided by the government within the last 25 years. In the year 1862, there were 479 training schools, with 60,630 pupils; of these latter 414 were educated at the charge of the crown in the academies, 7,347 in the seminaries, 7,595 in the district schools, and 3,187 in the parish schools. Thus 18,543 pupils were educated at the charge of the crown, and 42,092 at their own expense. In 1839 there were only three academies, with 51 teachers; 45 seminaries with 415 teachers; 173 district schools, with 818 teachers; and 193 parish schools, with 367 teachers. The education of the people is still very backward in Russia, though it has made much progress within the last half century. A plan for a national system of instruction was laid down in a ukase of the Emperor Alexander, issued in 1802; which, though it has undergone various modifications, contains the outline of the system that is still followed. The empire is divided, in respect of education, into a certain number of districts, each of which has a university, with a certain number of lyceums, at which the young men intended to fill civil offices are mostly instructed, besides gymnasiums, high schools, and elementary schools, varying according to area and population. The chief districts are those of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kharkof, Kasan, Dorpat, Kiev, Odessa, Wilna, Warsaw, and Siberia; but of these only the first six have universities. The official report of the minister of public instruction states that, in the year 1867, there were in the whole of the empire 8,937 schools, with 950,002 pupils. This gives one pupil to every 77 inhabitants. Other calculations give a much lower rate of public education, stating the proportion of school-attending children to inhabitants as 1 to 140. The system of private education, formerly very common in Russia, has almost entirely ceased, owing chiefly to various imperial decrees, which exclude from government employments all young men who have not been educated at public schools. — *Inhabitants.* More than a hundred tribes, with as many different languages, are comprised within the circuit of the Russian empire, but nearly all these live on the frontiers of the country; the interior is inhabited by a homogeneous race, the Russians numbering about 50,000,000, whereas all the other tribes of the empire united do not exceed 24,000,000. The Russians are generally sub-divided into Great Russians, numbering about 36,000,000; Little Russians, or *Ruthenes*, to the number of 10,000,000; and White Russians, about 4,000,000. The dialect of the Little and the White Russians slightly differs from that of the Great Russians, but not so much as to prevent a mutual understanding. Of other races, the most important are the Slavonians of Poland and Lithuania, numbering some 7,000,000; the Fins and Lettones, some 2,500,000; and the Armenians, to the number of about 2,000,000. These figures, however, are mere estimates; for there exist no official returns regarding the various nationalities inhabiting the empire. — *Army.* The land forces of Russia are formed of two descriptions of troops, different from each other in many respects — the regular troops, properly so called, and the feudal militia of the Cossacks and similar races. Some corps of the latter have been brought into regular form and training, and are occasionally employed like the rest of the army, although in many respects they differ entirely from the regular troops. The regular army is recruited from the classes of peasants and artisans, partly and principally by means of a conscription, partly by the adoption of the sons of soldiers, and partly by voluntary enlistment. Nobles, magistrates, clergymen, and students are exempted from the service. Merchants and traders enrolled in the different guilds are also exempted, as are the only sons of peasants, and peasants with more than three children. The levies furnished by the Cossacks are regulated by particular treaties; and many half-savage tribes are excused, partly on account of their diminutive size, and partly because of their great aversion to a military life. The period of service is fixed at 22 years for the guard, and 25 years for the other troops. But since 1840, soldiers after 10 or 15 years' service, according as they belong to the western or eastern divisions of the empire, are entitled to an indefinite leave, and are sent home to their native place, their names being enrolled in the reserve of the battalion or squadron of the regiment to which they belong, that they may, if necessary, be again called into active service. The numerical strength of the Russian army was as follows in the year 1866: Infantry, 364,422; cavalry, 38,206; artillery, 41,731; engineers, 13,413; total, 457,073, on the peace-footing. On the war-footing, the general total, including the 1st and 2d reserves, was 1,135,975.—*Navy.* It consists of two great divisions, the fleet of the Baltic, and that of the Black Sea. The divisions, like the English, carry the white, blue, and red flag—an arrangement originating with the Dutch — but without the rank of the admirals being in any way connected with the color of the flag. According to an official report, the Russian fleet consisted, in 1868, of 263 steamers and 29 sailing-vessels, of which the greater and more formidable part was stationed in the Baltic. The Black Sea fleet numbered 41, the Caspian 39, the Siberian or Pacific 30, and the Lake Aral or Turkestan squadron 9 vessels; the rest of the ships were either stationed at Cronstadt and Sweaborg, or engaged in cruising in European waters.—*Hist.* The ancients had very little acquaintance with the vast countries included in the empire of *R.* The monarchy is usually regarded as having been founded by Rurik, about anno 862, his dominions and those of his immediate successors, comprising Novgorod, Kiev, and the surrounding country. In 980–1015, Vladimir introduced Christianity, and founded several cities and schools. But, from this period down to 1237, when the country was overrun by the Tartars, *R.*, with few exceptions, was the theatre of civil war. In 1328 the seat of govt. was transferred to Moscow; and in 1481 the Tartars were finally expelled. In 1613 the house of Romanoff, whence his present majesty is descended, was raised to the throne; and from this period the empire acquired strength and consistency. Under Alexis Mikhailovitch (1645–1676), White *R.* and Little *R.* were conquered from the Poles, and the Cossacks of the Ukraine acknowledged the supremacy of the Czar, various internal improvements were effected, and the power of *R.* began to be felt and feared by all her neighbors. At

Fig. 2288.
GREEK PRIEST RECEIVING A CONFESSION.

length, in 1696, Peter the Great ascended the throne, and the destinies of *R.* and of the northern world were immediately changed. That prince gave to the arms of *R.* a decided preponderance in the N. of Europe; he also gave her a fleet, conquered large provinces on the Baltic, laid the foundations of the noble city which bears his name, and introduced among his people the arts, the literature, the customs, and, to some extent also, the laws and institutions of the more civilized European nations. From this period *R.* has progressively advanced in power and civilization. Under Catherine II. (1762–1796), *R.* acquired a great accession of power by her acquisitions in Poland and on the Black Sea. The attempt of Napoleon I. to dictate a peace to the Emperor Alexander I., in the ancient capital of the czars, led to the overthrow of his power, and gave a vast accession of influence and consideration to *R.* This influence has been maintained to the present time, notwithstanding the Crimean war, which for a moment humbled the military pride of *R.*

CZARS.

1533. Ivan IV.(the Terrible.)	1610. Vladislans of Poland.
1584. Feodor I.	1613. Michael III.
1598. Boris Godunow.	1615. Alexis I.
1605. Feodor II.	1676. Feodor III.
1605. Dmitri V. (the False).	1682. Ivan V. and Peter I.
1606. Vassili or Basil VI. (Choniski).	(the Great).

EMPERORS.

1689. Peter I., the Great (alone).	1762. Peter III.
1725. Catherine I.	1762. Catherine II.
1727. Peter II.	1796. Paul I.
1730. Anne.	1801. Alexander I.
1740. Ivan VI.	1825. Nicholas I.
1742. Elizabeth.	1855. Alexander II.

Rus'sia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Utica; *pop.*(1870) 2,220.

Russia, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Russian, (*rāsh'yan,*) *a.* Pertaining to Russia.

—*n.* A native of Russia; a Russ.

Rus'sian Amerien. See ALASKA.

Rus'sian Bath. See BATH.

Rus'sian River, in *California*, rises in Mendocino co., and flowing S., then W., enters the Pacific Ocean from Sonoma co. *Length*, abt. 125 m. — A township of Sonoma co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Russiaville, (*rāsh'a-vil.*) in *Indiana*, a post-village of Howard co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Frankfort.

Rust, *n.* [A. S. *rost.*] (*Chem.*) The yellowish coat of peroxide which forms on the surface of iron exposed to a moist atmosphere. To prevent the rusting of iron utensils, oil, paint, varnish, plumbago, grease, or any substance which will protect the metal from the moist air, may be employed. Under all ordinary circumstances, iron decomposes water, abstracts the oxygen, and combines with it, thus forming rust.

—Any foul matter contracted; foul, extraneous matter; also, loss of power by inactivity.

(*Bot.*) A disease of plants, which shows itself on the stems and leaves of many plants, and on the ears of grasses, both of the cereal grasses and of many pasture or forage grasses, in brown, yellow, or orange-colored spots, and after destroying the epidermis of the plant, assumes the form of a powder, which soils the fingers when touched. *R.* seems to consist at first of a small fungi of one cell, sometimes divided by a transverse wall, belonging to the genera *Uredo* and *Puccinia*, which, finally, breaking through the diseased epidermis, form a colored dust consisting of mere spores. *R.* is sometimes very injurious to crops. No remedy is known for it; but it is certain that rank manures tend to produce or aggravate it.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *rustian.*] To contract rust.—To become dull by inaction; to degenerate in idleness.—To gather dust or extraneous matter.

—*v. a.* To cause to contract rust.—To impair by time and inactivity.

Rust'chuk, or **Rutz'chuk,** a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 56 m. N.E. of Nicopolis, and 62 m. N.W. of Shumla. *Manuf.* Woollen, silk, and cotton stuffs, and tobacco. *Pop.* 24,000.

Rus'tic, *a.* [Lat. *rusticus*, from *rus*, the country.] Pertaining to the country; rural.—Having the manners of those who live in the country; plain; simple; unadorned; artless; rude; unpolished; untaught; awkward; rough; coarse.

—*n.* A countryman; a swain; a peasant; a hind; a clown.

(*Arch.*) Masonry employed in basements with large joints to mark the different courses of stones. It is applied to work left with an irregular surface, or jagged out in an irregular manner.

Rus'tically, *adv.* Rudely; coarsely; without refinement or elegance.

Rus'ticate, *v. n.* [Lat. *rusticor.*] To dwell or reside in the country.

—*v. a.* To compel to reside in the country.—To banish from a town or college for a time.

Rustica'tion, *n.* Act of rusticating; state of being rusticated; residence in the country.

(*Arch.*) Same as RUSTIC, *q. v.*

Rustic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *rusticité.*] State or quality of being rustic; bucolic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

Rust'ily, *adv.* In a rusty state.

Rust'iness, *n.* State of being rusty.

Rustle, (*rūs'l.*) *v. n.* [A. S. *hristlan.*] To make the noise of certain things shaken, agitated, or rubbed, as silk, straw, dry leaves, &c.

Rus'tle, *n.* The noise of certain things shaken; a rustling.

Rustling, (*rūs'l-ing,*) *n.* A quick succession of small sounds, as a brushing among dry leaves or straw.

Rust'y, *a.* Covered or affected with rust.—Dull; impaired by inaction or neglect of use; covered with foul or extraneous matter; rough; hoarse; grating.

Rut, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *rugitus*, a roaring, from the noise which deer make when they desire to come together.] The copulation of deer.

—*v. n.* To lust, as deer.

Rut, *n.* [Fr. *route*, from Lat. *rota*, a wheel.] The track of a wheel; a line cut in the soil with a spade.

—*v. a.* To cut or penetrate in ruts, as roads; to cut a line in the soil with a spade.

Ru'ta. (*Bot.*) A gen. of the ord. *Rutaceæ*. *R. graveolens* is the common Rue, a native of Europe. It has a very powerful, disagreeable, peculiar odor, which is due to the presence of a volatile oil. Its taste is bitter and nauseous. It is used in medicine as an anti-spasmodic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue, stimulant, and carminative. — This plant is supposed to be identical with the *pegamon* of the New Testament (*Luke* xi. 42). The species *R. montana* possesses very acrid properties.

Fig. 2289.—RUTA GRAVEOLENS.

Ruta'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Rue family, an order of plants, alliance *Rutales*. DIAG. Few-seeded fruit, which finally becomes apocarpous, and separates its pericarp into 2 layers, sessile pendulous ovules, and perfect flowers. — They are trees or shrubs, very rarely herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions. They are characterized by a powerful odor and a bitter taste. Several species are used medicinally. The order contains 47 genera and 400 species. See BAROSMA, GALIPEA, and RUTA.

Ru'tales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Hypogynoas exogens*. DIAG. Monodichlamydeous asymmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. The alliance includes 13 orders,—AURANTIACEÆ, AMYRIDACEÆ, CEDRELACEÆ, MELIACEÆ, ANACARDIACEÆ, CONNARACEÆ, RUTACEÆ, XANTHOXYLACEÆ, OCHNACEÆ, SIMARUBACEÆ, ZYGOPHYLLACEÆ, ELATINACEÆ, and POROSTEMACEÆ, *q. v.*

Ru'tersville, in *Texas*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of La Grange.

Ruth, (Book of.) (*Script.*) One of the books of the Old Testament, inserted between the book of Judges and the books of Samuel, as forming a sequel to the former and an introduction to the latter. Among the ancient Jews it formed part of the book of Judges; but the modern Jews separate it, and make it the second of the five Negilloth. It takes its name from *Ruth*, a Moabitess, who, having married a Jew and lost her husband by death, proceeds with her mother-in-law to Bethlehem, where she leads a blameless life of poverty, and becomes the wife of a relative named Boaz, through whom she is an ancestor of David. It consists of four chapters, and may be divided into three sections:—1. An account of Naomi from her going into Moab with her husband, Elimelek, to her return to the land of Israel with her daughter-in-law, Ruth (ch. i.); 2. Boaz's interview with Ruth and their marriage (ii.–iv. 12); 3. The birth of Obed, the son of Boaz by Ruth, from whom David was descended (iv. 13–18). The genealogy with which it concludes is evidently incomplete, probably because the leading members only are mentioned. The date and authorship of this book are alike unknown. It was evidently written some time after the events to which it refers, for the expression, "when the judges ruled," evidently implies that in the writer's time the kings had begun to reign. The general opinion is that it was written by Samuel. The canonical authority of the book has never been questioned, Ruth, the Moabitess, being mentioned in the genealogy of Christ (*Matt.* i. 6). The scope of the book is evidently to show how a heathen, belonging even to the hated Moabitish stock, was honored to be the projenitor of the great King David, because she placed her reliance on the God of Israel.

Ruthe'nium, *n.* (*Chem.*) In the process for extracting osmium from the residue left on treating the platinum ore with *aqua regia*, by heating in a current of air, square prismatic crystals of *binoxide of ruthenium* (RuO_2) are deposited, nearer to the heated portion of the tube than the osmic acid, for the binoxide is not itself volatile, being only carried forward mechanically in company with the osmic acid. When binoxide of ruthenium is heated in hydrogen, *metallic ruthenium* is obtained as a hard, brittle, almost infusible metal, which is scarcely affected even by *aqua regia*. This metal was discovered by Claus in 1864. *Sp. gr.* 11·3; *equiv.* 52; *symbol*, Ru.

Ruth'erford, in *Indiana*, a township of Martin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Rutherford, in *N. Carolina*, a S.W. co., adjoining S. Carolina; *area*, abt. 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad and Congaree rivers. *Surface*, hilly or mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* Rutherfordton, a thriving post-village, abt. 216 m. W. of Raleigh. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Rutherford, in *Tennessee*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 600 sq. m. *River.* Stone River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Murfreesborough. *Pop.* (1870) 33,396.

Ruth'erglen, or **Rug'len,** a town of Scotland, co. of Lanark, on the Clyde, 2½ m. S.E. of Glasgow. *Manuf.* Principally weaving and dyeing. *Pop.* 8,062.

Ruth'erville, in *New York*, a village of St. Lawrence co., abt. 15 m. N. of Canton.

Ruth'less, *a.* Void of pity or compassion; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

Ruth'lessly, *adv.* Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

Ruth'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being ruthless; want of compassion; insensibility to the distresses of others.

Ruths'burg, in *Maryland*, a village of Queen Anne co., abt. 42 m. E. of Annapolis.

Rutigliano, (*roo-teel-ye-a'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra-di-Bari, 7 m. S.W. of Conversano; *pop.* 4,500.

Ru'tile, *n.* [Lat. *rutilus*, red.] (*Min.*) Native crystallized titanic acid; composed, when pure, of 60·98 titanum and 39·02 oxygen.

Rut'land, an inland co. of England, having N. and E. the co. of Lincoln, S.E. and S. Northampton, and W. Leicester; *area*, 152 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. *Rivers.* Welland, Wreak, Wash, and Charter rivers. *Prod.* The usual cereals; but it is particularly celebrated for its wheat, cheese, and sheep. *Cap.* Oakham. *Pop.* 21,861.

Rutland, a small island near the W. coast of Ireland, co. Donegal.

Rutland, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kane co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Rutland, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Humboldt co.; *pop.* 201.

Rutland, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,625.

Rutland, in *Michigan*, a township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Rutland, in *New York*, a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* (1870), 1,903.

Rutland, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Meigs co., abt. 95 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,100.

Rutland, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Rutland, in *Vermont*, a S.W. co., adjoining New York; *area*, abt. 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Otter Creek. Lake Champlain forms a portion of the W. boundary, while numerous smaller lakes intersperse the co. *Surface*, elevated, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, fertile and finely adapted to grazing. *Cap.* Rutland. *Pop.* abt. 46,000.

—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., abt. 55 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier. The township contains several thriving manufacturing villages. *Pop.* in 1870, 40,082.

Rut'ledge, in *Illinois*, a township of De Witt co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Rutledge, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Granger co., abt. 216 m. E. of Nashville.

Rut'ter, *n.* One who ruts.

Rut'tish, *a.* Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful.

Rut'tishness, *n.* State or quality of being ruttish.

Rut'ty, *a.* Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

Ruvo, (*roo'vo.*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra-di-Bari, 20 m. W. of Bari; *pop.* 6,500. It is the *Rubi* of Horace.

Ruys'dael, JACOB VAN, a celebrated Dutch painter, B. at Haarlem, about 1635, D. 1681. His landscapes are numerous, and are all distinguished for a simple natural treatment, and for secluded, rugged scenery; generally of a cold and sombre character, but executed with great accuracy, and selected with a true appreciation of the picturesque, or that character generally designated the *romantic;* they are further distinguished for their ordinary daylight, in contradistinction to their sunny effects of Cuyp or Berghem. Ruysdael's style has much of the character of the works of Gasper Poussin and Salvator Rosa in color and general effect, but is distinguished from the works of these great painters by a much more elaborate treatment of detail. His brother, SOLOMON RUYSDAEL, was also a good landscape painter, and being many years older than Jacob, was probably his instructor in the art; some of the pictures attributed to Jacob may belong to Solomon, as considering his moderately short life, the pictures of *R.* are very numerous.

Ruyssiede, (*roïs'se-larde,*) a town of Belgium, 14 m. S. of Bruges; *pop.* 6,000.

Ruyter, (*roï'ter,*) MICHAEL ADRIAN DE, a gallant Dutch admiral, was born in 1607, at Flushing. He entered the naval service when he was only 11 years old, and by dint of bravery and skill, rose to the summit of his profession. On many occasions he nobly distinguished himself when engaged against the English, especially in the terrible battle fought in February, 1653, near the mouth of the Channel, when Blake commanded the English, and Van Tromp and *R.* the Dutch. In the reign of Charles II., *R.* gained an advantage over Prince Rupert and Monk; but, two months afterwards, another battle was fought, in which the Dutch were defeated. The following year, however, he avenged himself, by sailing up the Thames and destroying several English men-of-war at Sheerness. He D. in the port of Syracuse, in 1676, in consequence of a wound received a few days previous, when engaging with the French fleet off Messina.

Ryde, (*ride,*) a seaport-town of England, on the N.

coast of the Isle of Wight, 5 m. E.N.E. of Newport; *pop.* 9,269.

Rye, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SECALE.

Rye, (*ri,*) a town of England, co. of Sussex, on the Rother, 3 m. from its mouth, and 38 m. N.E. of Brighton; *pop.* 8,202.

Rye, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* abt. (1870), 993.

Rye, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Westchester co.; abt. 27 m. N.E. of New York city; *pop.*(1870) 7,150.

Rye, in *Pennsylvania,* a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Rye'gate, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Caledonia co., abt. 23 m. E. by S. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Rye'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name of the genus *Lolium.*

Ry'erson's, in *New Jersey,* a village of Passaic co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Patterson.

Ry'erss, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Tioga co., abt. 4 m. S.S.E. of Blossburg.

Ry'land's Depot, in *Virginia,* a village of Greenville co., abt. 54 m. S. of Petersburg.

Rylsk, a town of Russia. See RULSK.

Rynd, *n.* A piece of iron that goes across the hole in an upper mill-stone.

Ry'ot, *n.* [Ar. *raaya,* to pasture, to protect, to govern.] In Hindostan, a renter of land; a cultivator or peasant.

Rys'wick, (Peace of), (*Hist.*) A treaty concluded in 1697, at Ryswick, a Dutch village between Delft and the Hague, which was signed by France, England, and Spain, on Sept. 20, and by Germany on Oct. 30. It put an end to the sanguinary contest in which England had been engaged with France.

Rzes'zow, a town of Austrian Poland, on the Wisloka, 43 m. E. of Tarnov; *pop.* 5,000.

S.

S is the nineteenth letter of the English and other western alphabets (eighteenth in the Latin), and a consonant of the sibilant series, being articulated by breathing through a narrow channel formed by the tongue with the palate, with, at the same time, a concurrent motion of the jaw and lips; producing, from such a conjoint position of the larynx and mouth, a sort of hissing sound. *S* is a letter so universally used in the English language, that to the foreigner it produces on the ear a constant and unpleasant sibilant sound. The letter *S* has two uses — one to express a mere hissing sound, as in the words *sabbath, such, sin, this, thus,* &c.; the other is a vocal hissing precisely analogous to the sound of *Z,* as in *muse* and *wise,* prooounced *muze* and *wize.* At the beginning of all proper English words, the *S* has its first and most legitimate hissing sound; but in the middle, or end, of a word, it has a sound only regulated by custom and usage. In some few words of the language, the letter *S* is entirely silent, as in *isle, viscount,* etc. In abbreviations, *S.* stands for *Socius,* a companion; *Societatis,* of a society, as *R. S. S., Regiæ Societatis Socius,* a Fellow or Companion of the Royal Society. *S. S. S., Stratum super Stratum,* layer upon layer. *S.* or *St.* is a contraction for saint; *S.* or *Sc.* for seconds; *Sec.* for secretary; *S.* or *Sh.* for shilling. *S* is sometimes used by physicians in their prescriptions and otherwise, as a direction how to make up a mixture or compound a prescription, as *S. A.,* or *Secundem Artem,* according to art or rule, or effect it in a professional or workmanlike style. *S.* is also used as a sign for weight, and stands for *semi,* or half; and was formerly used by physicians abbreviated to *S. N., Secundum Naturam,* according to nature. As a numeral, *S.* signifies seven. In navigation and geographical works, *S.* stands for south, or joined to other letters, as *S.E., S.W., S.S.E.,* and *S.S.W.,* implies south-east, south-west, south-south-east, and south-south-west. In music, *S.* stands for *solo,* alone; and among the old fathers stood as *S. N.,* for *Salvator Noster,* our Saviour.

Saa'di, SHEIK MOSLIH EDDIN, a distinguished Persian poet, whose entire works were published in the original Persian and Arabic at Calcutta, in 1791. His *Gulistan* (Garden of Roses) was translated into English by Gladwin and Ross, and into French by Duryer, D'Aligre, and Gaudin. He flourished in the 13th century, and lived 102 or 116 years.

Sa'adh, Saud, *n.* [Hind.] A member of a Hindoo sect of religionists, who somewhat resemble the Friends in their tenets and ceremonies.

Saale, (*saal,*) a river of Germany, rising in the frontiers of Bavaria, and after a N. course of 200 m., falling into the Elbe, 25 m. S. of Magdeburg.

Saalfeld, (*saal-feld,*) a town of Germany, duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 50 m. S.W. of Altenburg; *pop.* 4,500.

Saar, or **Sarre,** a river of France and W. Germany, rising in the Vosges Mountains, and after a N. course of 120 m., joining the Moselle, 5 m. S.W. of Treves. It is navigable for 50 m.

Sa'arbruck, a town of Rhenish-Prussia, on the Saar, 40 m. S.S.E. of Treves. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, pottery, and tobacco. *Pop.* 11,288.

Saar'dam, a town of Holland. See ZAANDAM.

Saarlouis, (*sa'ar-loo-is,*) a fortified town of Rhenish-Prussia, 30 m. S.E. of Luxembourg. *Manuf.* Fire-arms. *Pop.* 7,000

Saar-union, (*sa'ar-oo-ne-awng,*) a town of France, dept. of Bas-Rhine, 35 m. E. of Nancy; *pop.* 4,300.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, on the Eger, 39 m. W.N.W. of Prague; *pop.* 0,000.

Sa'badell, a town of Spain, prov. of Barcelona, 14 m. N.W. of Barcelona. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, and paper. *Pop.* 16,000.

Sabadil'la, *n.* [Sp. *cebadilla.*] (*Bot.*) See VERATRUM.

Sabæ'an, Sabe'an, *n.* See SABIAN, the more usual orthography.

Sabæ'ism, Sa'beism, *n.* Same as SABAISM, *q. v.*

Sabaism, (*sa'bai-izm,*) *n.* [Heb. *saba,* lord.] That religion which worships the heavenly bodies, especially the sun and moon. The connection of these with the constant changes in nature, and their influence on the physical world, doubtless led to their being regarded in the character of deities. This religion prevailed in the East, particularly in Arabia, before the time of Mohammed.

Saba'oth, *n. pl.* [Heb. *tsebāoth,* pl. of *tsaba,* a host, an army.] Hosts; armies; — "the Lord of *Sabaoth,*" an expression used only as a designation of the Almighty.

Saba'ra, a city of Brazil, on an affluent of the São Francisco, abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Onro-Preto. It is situated 2,300 feet above sea-level. *Pop.* 6,000.

Sabat'tus, or SABATUS, in *Maine,* a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 6 m. E. by N. of Auburn.

Sab'bat, *n.* The nightly assembly wherein demons and sorcerers were of old believed to have held their orgies.

Sabbata'rianism, *n.* Belonging, or relating, to the Sabbath, or to the doctrines held by Sabbatarians.

Sabbata'rians, *n. pl.* (*Theol.*) A term applied to such Christians as observe the seventh day of the week as others do the first. They maintain that the seventh day of the week is of divine institution, and that Christians had no authority for changing it to the first.

Sab'bath, *n.* [Lat. *sabbatum;* Heb. *shabbāth,* rest, from *shâbath,* to keep holiday.] The day of rest, or of cessation from labor; the day which God appointed to be observed as a day of repose from all secular labor and employments, and to be kept holy and consecrated to his service and worship; — among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, but among the Christians, the first day, or Sunday: the Lord's Day.

—The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

—Figuratively, a season of rest and repose; intermission of pain, labor, sorrow, &c.

Sabbath-day's journey, a distance of nearly one mile, permitted to the Hebrews to travel on the Sabbath.

Sab'bath-break'er, *n.* One who breaks or desecrates the Sabbath.

Sab'bath-break'ing, *n.* Profanation or desecration of the Sabbath.

Sabbatic, (*sāb'bai-she-ā,*) or CHIRONIA, n. [After *Sabbatia,* an Italian botanist.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, ord. *Gentianaceæ.* The herb and root of the species *S. angularis* are employed medicinally, for their tonic and febrifugal properties. The plant is commonly known as *American centaury.*

Sabbat'ic, Sabbat'ical, *a.* [Fr. *sabbatique;* Lat. *sabbaticus.*] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

Sabbatical year. (*Jewish Chron.*) The Jews received the command for its observance every seventh year, in which they were neither to sow their fields nor prune their vineyards. (*Exod.* xxiii. 10 and 11), B.C. 1491. The injunction, repeated *Lev.* xxv. 2–7, is referred to *Deut.* xv. 1–11, and xxxi. 10–13. The Jews observed it after their return from the Babylonish captivity.

Sab'batism, *n.* Rest or intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath.

Sabbbluet'ta, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Cremona, 19 m. S.W. of Mantua; *pop.* 7,000.

Sab'bire, *n.* A beam or bulk of timber.

Sabella'na, *n.* [From Lat. *sabulum,* gravel.] (*Geol.*) Coarse sand or gravel.

Sabel'lianism, *n.* (*Eccl.*) The heretical tenets held by the Sabellians.

Sabel'lians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The followers of Sabellius, according to some authorities a bishop, and according to others a presbyter of Upper Egypt, who flourished 256–270, and taught that the Father suffered on the cross, and that there is but one person in the Godhead. Pope Dionysius pronounced condemnation of the doctrines of Sabellius in a council held at Rome in 260. Marcellus, bishop of Ancyra, maintained the doctrine in 325. The *Historia Sabellina* was published by Wormius in 1696. Hallam says that Servetus held what were nearly Sabellian opinions.

Sa'bians, Sa'beans, *n. pl.* [Heb. *sābā,* the heavenly host.] A Christian sect that started up in the 7th or 8th century, whose tenets seemed to be a mixture of Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. They accepted baptism in commemoration of the Baptist's mission, but did not practice it in the name of the Trinity. They only acknowledged four sacraments, those of *baptism,* the *eucharist, holy orders,* and *matrimony.* In the latter respect both the priesthood and laity were permitted to have two wives.

Sabi'na, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 62 m. S.W. of Columbus.

Sabine, (*sa-been',*) in *Louisiana,* a W. co., adjoining Texas; *area,* abt. 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine River, Bayou Lenao, Bayou Conco, and Paul's Creek. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Manny. *Pop.* abt. 6,500.

Sabine, in *Michigan,* a township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Sabine, in *Texas,* an E. co., adjoining Louisiana; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine River, and Patrōon Palo and Gucho bayoux. *Surface,* level; *soil,* generally very fertile, producing large crops of cotton and corn. *Cap.* Milam. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Sabine Cross-Roads, in *Louisiana,* a place 3 or 4 m. below Mansfield, where, April 8, 1864, the Confederates under Gens. Kirby Smith, Taylor, Mouton, and Green, defeated a body of National troops under Gens. Lee, Franklin, Banks, and Ransom. The Nationals lost ten guns, and about 7,000 men were captured.

Sabine Lake, an expansion of the Sabine River, between Louisiana and Texas, and abt. 5 m. N. of the Gulf of Mexico. It has a maximum breadth of 9 m., and covers an area of about 150 sq. m.

Sabine Pass, in *Texas,* a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 65 m. E.N.E. of Galveston.

Sabine River, rises in Hunt co., *Texas,* and flowing S.E. to the E. border of the State, at Shelby co., turns to the S., and forming the boundary between Louisiana and Texas, enters the Gulf of Mexico at Sabine City; *length,* abt. 500 m.

Sabines', *n. pl.* An ancient people of Italy, supposed to have been named from *Sabus,* one of their deities. Little is known of their history. They were at war with the Romans at a very early period. A contest broke out between them B. C. 504, and a body of the Sabines migrated to Rome, where they were welcomed, and founded the powerful family and tribe of Claudii. The Sabines carried their ravages to the very gates of Rome, B. C. 469. On their defeat by Marcus Horatius, B. C. 449, their camp was found full of plunder obtained in the Roman territories. They were again at war with the Romans B. C. 290, and having been vanquished, many of them were sold as slaves. The remaining citizens were admitted to the Roman franchise.

Sabine'town, in *Texas,* a post-village of Sabine co., abt. 10 m. E. of Milam.

Sable, (*sabl,*) a town of France, dept. of Sarthe, at the junction of the rivers Sarthe and Erve, 26 m. S.W. of Le Mans. *Manuf.* Gloves. *Pop.* 5,500.

Sa'ble, *n.* [Ger. *zobel;* Swed. *sabel;* Fr. *zibeline.*] (*Zoöl.*) See MUSTELA.— The fur of the sable, which is very black and glossy; as, a cloak of *sable.*— A mourning garment; a funeral robe.—*Shaks.*

(*Her.*) The tincture black; — denoted by vertical and horizontal lines running criss-cross.

—*a.* [Fr.] Of the color of fur called *sable;* black; dark; — used chiefly in poetry or in heraldry; as, "Night's *sable* throne." — *Dryden.*

—*v. a.* To gloom; to darken; to make black, sad, or dismal.

Sable iron. (*Metal.*) An excellent make of Prussian iron; — so styled because originally branded with the figure of a sable.

Sablé (or **Au Sablé**) **River,** in *Michigan,* is formed by the union of several branches in Crawford co., and flowing E.S.E. enters Lake Huron from Iosco co.

Sables D'Olonne, (Les,) (*sabl do'lon,*) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Vendee, on the Bay of Biscay, 45 m. S. of Nantes. It has an active pilchard fishery. *Pop.* 6,000.

Sablière, (*sab-le-air',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Carp.*) A piece of timber of the same length as a beam, but not of equal thickness.

Sabot, (*sa-bō',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sabbatum,* a shoe.] In France, and some countries of the European continent, a kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry.

Sabre, (*sā'br,*) *n.* [Fr., from Ar. *seïf,* a sword.] (*Mil.*) A sword of scimetar-like form, with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved backward at the point; a cavalry-sword.

—*v. a.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre; as, the Light Brigade *sabred* the Russian gunners at Balaklava.

Sabretasche, (*sā'br-tash,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A leathern case, or reticule, worn by cavalry officers at the left side, suspended from the sword-belt, and used as a depository for despatches, &c.

Sabu'lin, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 30 m. S. by E. of Galena, Illinois.

Sabulos'ity, *n.* [From *sabulous.*] Grittiness; sandiness; state or quality of being sabulous.

Sabulous, (*sāb'u-lus,*) *a.* [Lat. *sabulosus,* from *sabulum,* sand.] Gritty; sandy.

Sac, *n.* [A. S. *sæc, sæc.* See SACK.] (*Nat. Hist.*) A little sack; — specifically, a bag or receptacle for a liquid.

Sac, (*sawk,*) [from a tribe of Indians formerly occupying this region,] in *Iowa,* a W.N.W. co.; *area,* abt. 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Racoon and Boyer rivers. *Surface,* mostly level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Sac City, a thriving post-village abt. 90 m. E. by S. of Prescott. *Pop.* 1,455. A township of the above co.; *pop.* 381.

Saccade', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *saccus,* sack.] (*Manege.*) A sudden or forcible check of a horse by twitching the reins abruptly, and with one pull.

Sac'cate, *a.* [From Lat. *saccatus,* a sack, a bag.] (*Bot.*) Bag-shaped; having the form of a pouch or sack; as, a *saccate* petal.

Saccarap'pa, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 50 m. S.W. by W. of Augusta.

Saccatoo', or **Sok'oto,** a town of Central Africa, in Soudan, on the Zirmie, an affluent of the Sokoto, which flows into the Quorra; *pop.* 20,000.

Sac'charic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An uncrystallizable acid product, formed in combination with oxalic acid during the action of nitric acid on sugar.

Saccharif'erous, (*sak-ka-rif'e-rus,*) *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding or producing sugar; sugar-bearing; as, *saccharif'erous* canes.

Saccharify, *v. a.* [Fr. *saccharifier.*] To convert or transform into sugar; as, *saccharified* juice.

Saccha'rilla, *n.* A certain kind of muslin.

Saccharim'etry, *n.* [Lat. *saccharum*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] The process or operation of estimating the quantity of sugar in any substance that may contain it.

Saccharine, (*sak'ka-rin,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to sugar; having the qualities, properties, or taste of sugar;—hence, sweet; as, *saccharine* matter, a *saccharine* flavor, &c.

Saccharize, (*sak'ka-rīz,*) *v. a.* To convert or transform into sugar.

Sac'charoid, Saccharoid'al, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Having a texture resembling that of loaf-sugar; as, *saccharoid* carbonate of lime.

Saccharom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar; Gr. *metron*, a measure.] A variety of hydrometer used in the process of brewing, in order to ascertain the density of the liquid extracted from malt. The same instrument is used to indicate the degree to which the juice expressed from the sugar-cane is concentrated, previously to undergoing the process of crystallization. (For a description of the instrument, see HYDROMETER.)

Sac'charum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SUGAR-CANE.

Saccholac'tate, Sac'cholate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of saccholactic acid with a base.

Saccholac'tic, *a.* [Lat. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining or relating to, or obtained from, a combination of sugar and milk; as, *saccholactic*, or mucic, acid.

Sac'ciform, (*-si-*) *a.* [Lat. *saccus*, sack, and *forma*, form.] Sac-shaped.

Saccomy'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Pouched Gopher family, comprising Rodents which have large and distinct external cheek-pouches, pelage composed of stiff hairs with no under fur, and the upper lips not cleft. The Pouched Gopher, Pocket Gopher, or Pouched Rat (*Geornys bursarius*), of the North-western States, is 8 to 10 inches long to the tail, which is 1 to 2 inches; the color reddish-brown above, paler beneath, with a plumbeous tinge along the vertebral region. Its cheek-pouches are very large, extending as far back as the shoulders, and lined with short hair; and, as in other members of this family, are used mainly or wholly to convey food into the burrows, to be stored up or eaten at leisure.—*Tenney.*

Saccule, (*sāk-ūl',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sacculus*, dimin. of *saccus*, a sack.] A small sack.

Sacellum, (*sa-sĕl'lum,*) *n.* [Lat., dim. of *sacrum*, a holy place.] (*Arch.*) A small unroofed enclosure containing an altar sacred to a deity. The term is also used to indicate a small mortuary chapel within a church, generally taking the form of a square canopied enclosure, with open sides formed by stone screens, the tomb in the centre being used as an altar, and having an altar-screen at its head.

Sacerdotal, (*sās-er-dō'tal,*) *a.* [Lat. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest, from *sacer.*] Pertaining, or relating, to priests, or the priesthood; priestly; as, *sacerdotal* functions, *sacerdotal* robes, the *sacerdotal* office.

Sacerdo'talism, *n.* The style, office, dignity, or characteristic qualities of the priesthood; maintenance of the interests of the sacerdotal order.

Sacerdo'tally, *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner; after the style assumed by the priesthood.

Sa'chem, *n.* Among the North American Indians, a sagamore, or chief of a tribe.

Sachet, (*sah-shā',*) *n.* [Fr.] A scent-bag, or cushion containing perfume.

Sachevere, (*sa-shĕv'er-el,*) *n.* A blower for the mouth of a stove.

Sack, *n.* [A. S. *sacc*, *sæc.*] A bag, usually of large size, used for holding and carrying grain, wool, &c.; a pouch of considerable volume; as, a *sack* made of gunny-cloth. — That which a sack holds; as, a *sack* of coals, a *sack* of potatoes, &c.

—*v. a.* To put in a sack or pouch; to bag; as, to *sack* corn.

—[Fr. *sacque*, from Gr. *sagos*, a tunic.] A loose outer garment, worn like a cloak about the shoulders, whether by males or females.

Sack, *n.* [Fr. *sec;* It. *secco*, from Lat. *siccus*, dry, harsh.] A Spanish wine formerly in vogue, and is supposed to have corresponded with what is known to the moderns as *dry sherry;* Shakspeare (*1. Henry IV.*) calls it *sherris sack*, *i. e.*, sherry sack. At a later period, *sack* seems to have been used as a general term for all kinds of sweet wines.

Sack, *v. a.* [A. S. *secan*, to seek.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to ravage; to devastate, after taking by storm. — To dismiss from a situation or employment; to discharge;—generally implying some degree of demerit; as, to *sack* a dishonest servant.

—*n.* The pillage or plunder of a town or city, or the storm or plunder of an enemy's town; devastation; loot; ravage; as, the *sack* of Magdeburg by the Imperialists. — Dismissal; discharge from employment or office; as, to give an employé, or suitor, the *sack.*

Sack'age, *a.* Act of taking by storm, and pillaging; as, the *sackage* of a conquered city.

Sack'but, *n.* [Fr. *saquebute;* Gr. *sambūkē;* Lat. *sambūca;* etymol. unknown.] (*Mus.*) A former wind instrument of the trumpet species, but different from the common trumpet in form and size;—it may, in fact, be said to be the modern THOMBONE, *q. v.*

Sack'cloth, *n.* [*sack* and *cloth.*] Coarse cloth, or sacking, of which sacks are made; anciently, a cloth or garment worn in grief, distress, or mortification.

"And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore."—*Spenser.*

Sack'clothed, (*-klōthd,*) *a.* Draped in sackcloth.

Sack'er, *n.* One who sacks; one who storms and pillages a town or city;—also, one who discharges an employé, or menial.

Sack'ett's Harbor, in *New York*, a post-village and port of entry of Jefferson co., on Black River Bay, abt. 8 m. E. of Lake Ontario; Lat. 43° 55′ N., Lon. 75° 57′ W. In the War of 1812 it was the headquarters of the northern division of the American fleet, and was twice unsuccessfully attacked by the English. Several war vessels were built there; and a man-of-war of 3,200 tons, began before the treaty of disarmament, is still upon the stocks. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sack'ful, *n.; pl.* SACKFULS. The quantity which a sack will hold; as, a *sackful* of soot.

Sack'ing, *n.* [A. S. *slicing.*] Coarse cloth of which sacks or bags are made. — The course canvas fastened to a bed-frame for supporting the bed, mattress, &c.; also, the act of taking by storm, and pillaging; act of discharging an employé or servant.

Sack'less, *a.* [A. S. *sacleas.*] Quiet; peaceable; harmless. (R.)

Sack'-posset, *n.* A posset, made of sack, milk, sugar, and spices, and formerly considered a delectable beverage; — it corresponds to the modern MILK-PUNCH, *q. v.*

Sa'co, a river rising in Coos co., New Hampshire, and flowing E. into Maine; thence pursuing a general S.S.E. course enters the Atlantic Ocean from York co.

Saco, in *Maine*, a town and township, port of entry of York co., on the Saco River, abt. 13 m. S.W. of Portland. The river, which has here a fall of 42 feet, furnishes immense water power, and the industry of the inhabitants is chiefly directed to the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, machinery, lumber, hardware, &c. The manufacture of cotton alone is represented by an aggregate capital of over $5,000,000. *S.* has also a considerable commerce. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Sacoman'go River, in *New York*, rises in Warren co., and enters the Hudson River from Saratoga co.

Sa'cral, *a.* (*Anat.*) Relating, or belonging, to the sacrum.

Sacrament, (*sāk'-,*) *n.* [Fr. *sacrement*, from Lat. *sacramentum* — *sacra*, to devote, from *sacer*, holy, sacred.] (*Theol.*) The name given to certain religious rites, the number as well as effects of which are the subject of much controversy between various bodies of Christians. In the Roman Catholic Church, it is held that there are 7 sacraments, viz.: Baptism, Confirmation, the Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders, and Matrimony. The special teaching of Catholics on each of these rites will be found under the several heads; but there are several general principles regarding them all, on which the Roman Catholic doctrine differs widely from that of the Reformed communities. Catholics define a sacrament to be a visible or sensible sign permanently instituted by God, and conveying real interior grace to the recipient, and they teach that all sacraments contain within themselves, as instruments, and, when they are received with proper dispositions, produce such grace by the virtue imparted to them by God, and not merely through the faith of the recipient; although they hold that proper dispositions on the part of the recipient, as sorrow for sin, love of God, pious resolves, &c., are conditions indispensable for the efficacy of the sacramental rite. — By the majority of the Reformed Churches, the sacraments are held to be merely ceremonial observances, partly designed as a solemn act, by which each individual is admitted to membership, or desires to make solemn profession thereof; partly intended to stimulate the faith and excite the fervor and the pious dispositions of the recipient, to which dispositions alone all the interior effects are to be ascribed. As to the number of rites called by the name, almost all Protestants agree in restricting it to two — viz., *Baptism* and the *Lord's Supper;* although some of the rites which Catholics regard as sacramental are retained by some of the Protestant communities as religious observances.

Sacrament'al, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *sacramentalis.*] Pertaining or relating to, or constituting, a sacrament; sacredly or solemnly obligatory or binding; as, a *sacramental* rite. — Bound by a sacrament; as, "the *sacramental* host of God's elect." — *Cowper.*

Sacrament'alism, *n.* Sacerdotal government, rule, or authority. (R.)

Sacrament'ally, *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

Sacramenta'rian, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the sacraments. — Relating to, or concerning, the Sacramentarians.

Sacramenta'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl.*) The name given in the 16th century to the party among the Reformers who separated from Luther on the doctrine of the Eucharist.

Sacrament'ary, *n.* [Fr. *sacramentaire.*] A sacramentarian; — a term of reproach formerly applied by Roman Catholics to Protestants.

—*a.* Relating to the sacraments, or to the Sacramentarians.

Sacramen'to, in *California*, a large and important river, which, with the San Joachim, drains the most fertile valley of the State. It rises in the Rocky Mountains, in Lat. 42° 40′ N., and Lon. 118° 20′ W., flows in a tortuous manner S. and S.W., till, in Lat. 38° 10′, it unites with the San Joachim, and, after a course of abt. 480 m., finally falls into the Bay of San Francisco, being, from its mouth to New Helvetia, a distance of 50 m., navigable for vessels of large tonnage, and for boats and rafts open for traffic for quite 100 m. further.

—A N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers*, Sacramento, San Joachim, American, Cosumne, and Mokelumne rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile, producing wheat, barley, and potatoes in abundance. It is also well adapted to grazing. *Min.* Granite is quarried in considerable quantities, and some gold is found. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.

—A city, port of entry, and cap. of the State, also the seat of justice of the above co., on the Sacramento River, abt. 75 m. N.E. of San Francisco; Lat. 38° 34′ N., Lon. 121° 26′ W. It is regularly laid out, and contains many handsome public and private edifices. The river affords communication with the mining regions of the N., and trade is active. Sacramento was founded in 1849 (the former settlement having been known as NUEVA HELVETIA), and in 1861–62 suffered severely from inundation. In 1863, it was selected as the site of the State capital, and has since continued to increase rapidly in wealth, population, and importance. *Pop.* (1870), 10,484.

Sacramen'to, in *Illinois*, a post-village of White co., abt. 12 m. W. of Carmi.

Sacramento, in *Minnesota*, a village of Dodge co., abt. 20 m. N. by W. of Rochester.

Sacramento, in *Nevada*, a village of Humboldt co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Unionville.

Sacramento, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waushara co., abt. 80 m. N. by E. of Madison.

Sa'cred, *a.* [*pp.* of O. Eng. verb *sacre*, from Lat. *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*, holy.] Set apart for a holy or religious purpose; hallowed; dedicated; devoted; — hence, holy; not profane or common; as, a *sacred* day, a *sacred* place, a *sacred* ceremony, &c. — Pertaining to God or to his worship; separated from common secular things; religious; theological; as, *sacred* songs, *sacred* history. — Set apart to some one for worship; veneration, or honor, in the highest degree; — preceding *to;* as, "A temple *sacred to* the queen of love." (*Dryden.*)—Venerable; entitled to extreme reverence, respect, or veneration. — Hence, inviolable; not to be profaned or appropriated.

"Secrets of marriage still are *sacred* held."—*Dryden.*

—Accursed; baleful; solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, destruction, &c.; as, "*sacred* to ridicule his whole life long."—*Pope.*

Sacred bean. (*Bot.*) The *Nelumbium speciosum.* See NELUMBIACEÆ, and Fig. 1628.

Sacred Heart of Jesus. (*Eccl.*) A festival in the Roman Catholic Church, whose origin is traced to a vision which is recorded of a French nun, of the order of the Visitation, named Mary Margaret Alacoque, who lived at Paray la Moniale, in Burgundy, in the latter half of the 17th century, and whose enthusiasm led her to practice a special devotion to the Heart of the Saviour. This devotion was gradually propagated in France, and at length was approved by Pope Clement XII. in 1732 and 1736, and by Clement XIII in 1765. The festival is held on the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi. Confraternities of the Sacred Heart are disseminated through all parts of the Church.

Sa'credly, *adv.* In a sacred manner; religiously; not secularly or profanely; as, to keep the Lord's day *sacredly.* — Inviolably; faithfully; with scrupulous adherence; as, he kept his word *sacredly.*

Sa'credness, *n.* State of being sacred or consecrated to God, to his worship, or to religious uses; sanctity; holiness; religiousness; as, the *sacredness* of the Sabbath. — Inviolability; strict fidelity; as, the *sacredness* of a trust imposed and received.

Sacrifice, (*sāk'ri-fīz,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *sacrifico* — *sacer*, holy, and *facere*, to make.] To make an offering, as of something consecrated, or of a holy or religious thing; to immolate or consume, partially or wholly, on the altar of God, either as an atonement for sin, or to beseech favor, or express thankfulness; as, to *sacrifice* an ox. — Hence, by analogy, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something; to devote with loss; to destroy; as, to *sacrifice* one's love to one's duty.

—*v. n.* To make offerings to God, or to a deity, of things consumed on the altar; — hence, to make sacrifice or abandonment; as, "*Sacrifice* to the Graces." *Chesterfield.*

—*n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sacrificium.*] An offering made to an object of religious worship. Coextensive with the feeling of religion, with the belief in the existence of a Supreme Being, who superintends the affairs of mortals, is the desire to secure his favor and avert his displeasure. Hence we find the idea of sacrifices existing in all times, and among, probably, every people. It is generally supposed that sacrifices were instituted immediately after the fall of Adam, when God made with him the "covenant of grace." This supposition is founded on the fact that God clad Adam and Eve with the skins of beasts. In the next generation we find Cain and Abel offering sacrifices unto God. Hence, some account for the universal prevalence of sacrificial worship in some form or other. Sacrifices formed a prominent part of patriarchal worship, and the sacrificial code was at length consolidated by Moses. In the Jewish religion we have a complete system of sacrificial rites, and strict rules laid down regarding them. Animal sacrifices were of four general kinds; viz., *burnt-offerings*, *sin-offerings*, *trespass-offerings*, and *peace-offerings.* The first three had an expiatory virtue, that is, they made atonement for those that offered them; the last were more particularly expressive of gratitude for mercies received, or supplication for mercies desired. As a sacrifice was not

only intended to represent the offerer, but also to convey his deepest feelings on the occasion of the offering, the selection of the object was upon the ground of its nearness of relation and preciousness to the offerer. It must be his own, the first and best of its kind; it must be what he values and loves. Another peculiarity of a sacrifice consisted in destroying, in whole or in part, the offering presented. In the heathen world, human sacrifices have been very generally prevalent, apparently from a notion that human life is the most precious thing that can be offered to a Divine Being. Christians regard the sacrifices of the Jewish economy as typical of the death of Christ (whom they regard as the one great sacrificer), which has forever made atonement for the sins of men.

—Destruction, surrender, loss, or suffering made or incurred for gaining some object, or for obliging another; also, the thing so devoted, relinquished, or given up; as, he makes a *sacrifice* in selling those goods so cheap, she made a *sacrifice* of her love to her ambition.

Sacrificer, (*săk'ri-fīs-er,*) *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates.

Sacrificial, (*săk-ri-fĭsh'al,*) *a.* Performing sacrifice; included in sacrifice; pertaining or relating to, or consisting in, sacrifice; as, *sacrificial* rites.

Sacrificulus, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Mexico; Lat. 15° 40′ N., Lon. 98° 6′ W.

Sacrilege, (*săk'ri-lĕj,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sacrilegium* — *sacer,* and *lego,* to steal or carry off.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things, or the alienating to laymen, or to secular purposes, what has been appropriated or consecrated to religious purposes or uses.

Sacrilegious, (*-lĕj'us,*) *a.* Relating to, or implying, sacrilege; violating or profaning sacred things; polluted with the crime of sacrilege; impious.

"An altar, above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands." — *Pope.*

Sacrileg'iously, *adv.* With sacrilege; profanely; in violation of sacred things.

Sacrileg'iousness, *n.* Quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to commit sacrilege.

Sac'rilegist, *n.* A person guilty of the crime of sacrilege.

Sa'cring, *a.* [Fr. *sacrer.*] Consecrating; dedicating.

Sa'cring-bell, *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a small bell rung before the elevation of the host; — also called *saint's bell.*

Sa'crist, Sac'ristan, *n.* [Fr. *sacristain,* from Lat. *sacer.*] (*Eccl.*) A sexton; an officer belonging to a church who has the care of the sacred vessels, movables, &c.

Sac'risty, *n.* (*Eccl.*) That apartment in an ecclesiastical edifice in which the vestments and sacerdotal vessels are kept; a vestry.

Sac River, (*sawk,*) in *Missouri,* is formed by the East and West Forks, which unite in Cedar co., and flowing N. enters the Osage River in St. Clair co.

Sacrum, (Os,) (*os sā'krum,*) *n.* [Lat., sacred bone, so called probably from being offered in sacrifices by the ancients.] (*Anat.*) The bone (Fig. 2067) which forms the bases of the vertebral column, being articulated above by the last lumbar vertebra, while laterally it is firmly united by a broad irregular surface to the ossa innominata, or hip-bones, and united below to the os coccygis. In young subjects, it is composed of five or six pieces, united by cartilage, but in more advanced age it becomes one bone, in which, however, we may still easily distinguish the marks of the former separation. It is pyramidal in form, flattened before and behind, with its basis towards the lumbar vertebræ and its point terminating in the coccyx. Like the vertebræ, it presents various processes, and holes affording passage for the nerves.

Sacs and Foxes, two kindred and associated tribes of N. American Indians (Fig. 1067), formerly dwelling in the S. part of Iowa, now occupying lands in the Indian Territory. — *Thomas.*

Sacy, (*sa'se,*) Antoine Isaac Sylvestre de, one of the most universal scholars of this century, and particularly renowned for his Oriental learning, was born at Paris, 1758, and occupied the first rank as professor under every form of government in France from 1795 to the reign of Louis Philippe. He is author of several original works, and of many highly valued translations from the Oriental languages. D. 1838.— His son, Samuel Ustaza Sylvestre de, b. 1801, followed in the steps of his father, and is one of the profoundest scholars of the age. He was elected member of the Academy in 1854.

Sad, *n.* (*comp.* sadder; *superl.* saddest.) [Icel. *sed, sedia,* to fill.] Affected with grief; gloomy; dejected; desponding; mournful; sorrowful; cast down with affliction; full of sorrow or anxiety; as, a *sad* countenance. — Habitually affected with melancholy; grave; serious; gloomy; not gay, vivacious, light, volatile, or cheerful. — Dull; grave; dark; sombre; heavy; — said of colors. — Heavy; close; not light or porous in substance; as, *sad* bread. — Causing sorrow or affliction; calamitous; grievous; as, a *sad* affair, a *sad* accident, a *sad* misfortune.—Hence, by implication, naughty; wicked; vicious; troublesome; as, he's a *sad* fellow among the women.

(Note. *Sad* is occasionally employed in the construction of certain self-explanatory compounds; as, *sad*-eyed, *sad*-looking, *sad*-minded, &c.)

Sadaqua'da, or **San'quoit,** in *New York,* a creek flowing into the Mohawk River from Oneida co.

Sad'da, Sad'der, *n.* [Pers.] (*Lit.*) A Persian summary of the Zendavesta, or Sacred Books.

Sadden, (*săd'dn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *sadian.*] To make sad or sorrowful; to make melancholy or gloomy.

"Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To become, or to be made, sad; as, a *saddened* face.

Saddle, (*sod'dl,*) *n.* [A. S. *sadel, sadl;* Ger. *sattal,* allied to Lat. *sedeo,* to sit.] A leathern seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on; — hence, something resembling a saddle in shape or in use, as a piece of meat comprising the back-bone of an animal's carcass, with the ribs on either side; as, a *saddle* of mutton.

(*Naut.*) A chunk of wood acting as a seat or rest to the heel of a boom, and shaped accordingly. It is principally used in steadying the studding-sail booms and the jib-boom.

—*v. a.* To put a saddle upon, as a horse; — hence, to load, to encumber, to fix, as a charge or burden upon; as, he is *saddled* with the keep of his wife's mother and sister.

Sad'dle, an island of S. America, off the coast of Terra del Fuego; Lat. 55° 23′ 50″ S., Lon. 68° 4′ 30″ W.

Sad'dleback, in *Maine,* a mountain of Franklin co.; *height,* abt. 4,000 ft.

Sad'dle-backed, (*-bākt,*) *a.* Shaped like a saddle; having a low back and a raised head and shoulders, as a horse.

Sad'dle-bags, *n. pl.* Leathern bags slung across the pommel of a saddle by straps, for transportation on horseback, one bag thus lying on each side of the rider.

Sad'dle-bow, *n.* [A. S. *sadel-boga.*] The bow or arch forming the pommel of a saddle.

Sad'dle-cloth, *n.* The housing placed under a horse's saddle.

Sad'dle-gall, (*-gawl,*) *n.* (*Far.*) A chafed place made on a horse's back by friction of the saddle.

Sad'dle-girth, *n.* The girth which, passing round a horse's body, holds the saddle securely in its place.

Sad'dle-horse, *n.* A horse trained and used for bearing a rider in the saddle.

Sad'dler, *n.* A maker of saddles for horses.

Sad'dle River, in *New Jersey,* enters the Passaic River from Hudson co. — A post-township of Bergen co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,169.

Sad'dle-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) A two-gabled roof.

Sad'dlery, *n.* The trade or occupation of a saddler. — The materials for making saddles, harnesses, &c.; the articles commonly offered for sale in a saddler's shop, taken collectively.

Sad'dle-shaped, *a.* Having the form of a saddle.

(*Bot.*) Bent down at the ends so as to give the upper part a curvilinear form. — *Henslow.*

(*Geol.*) Bent on each side of a ridge, while preserving an unbroken top; — said of certain strata.

Sad'dle-tree, *n.* The frame, or skeleton, of a saddle.

Sad'dleworth, a town of England, co. of York, 12 m. from Huddersfield. *Manuf.* Principally woollen goods. *Pop.* 18,000.

Sadduca'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Sadducees; as, *Sadducaic* objections.

Sadducean, (*sad-du-sē'an,*) *a.* Belonging, or relating, to the Sadducees.

Sadducecism, (*-sē'izm,*) **Sadduc'ism,** (*-sizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *Saducéisme.*] The tenets held by the Sadducees.

Sad'ducees, (*-sēs,*) *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name applied in the time of Jesus to a portion or sect of the Jews, who were usually at variance with the other leading sect, namely, the *Pharisees,* but united with them in opposing Jesus and accomplishing his death. The name would seem to be derived from a Hebrew word signifying *the just;* but the Talmudists affirm that it comes from a certain Sadoc, or Sadducus, who was the founder of the sect, and lived about three centuries before the Christian æra. The *S.* disregarded all the traditions and unwritten laws which the Pharisees prized so highly, and professed to consider the Scriptures as the only source and rule of the Jewish religion. They rejected the demonology of the Pharisees, denied the existence of angels and spirits, considered the soul as dying with the body, and of course admitted no future state of rewards and punishments. While, moreover, the Pharisees believed that all events and actions were directed by an overruling providence or fate, the *S.* considered them all as depending on the will and agency of man. The tenets of these free-thinking philosophers were not, in general, so acceptable to the people as those of the Pharisees; yet many of the highest rank adopted them, and practised great severity of manners and of life. Many members of the Sanhedrim were Sadducees.

Sad'duceize, (*-sīz,*) *v. n.* To follow the doctrines of the Sadducees.

Sad'-iron, (*-ī'ŭrn,*) *n.* Same as Flat-iron, *q. v.*

Sad'ly, *adv.* Mournfully; sorrowfully; in a distressing, calamitous, or miserable manner; darkly; gloomily; in a sad manner; as, she suffers *sadly.*

Sad'ness, *n.* State of being sad; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; despondency; gloom of countenance; sombreness, as of colors; sedate gravity; seriousness; heaviness, as of bread.

Sado', an island in the Sea of Japan, W. of Niphon; *area,* 700 sq. m. It is fertile and populous.

Sado'wa, a village of Bohemia, near Königsgrätz. Here, July 3, 1866, the Prussians, commanded by King William I. in person, defeated the Austrians under Field-marshal Benedek. The attack was commenced by the Austrian artillery about 7.30 A. M. At 10 o'clock the Prussians, under Gen. Stuhmapl, advanced upon the villages of Sadowa, Dohelnitz, and Mokrowesna, whence, after hard fighting, in which the needle-gun did good service, they expelled the enemy; and by 2.30 P. M. they had seized the village of Chlum, or Klum, the centre of the Austrian position. The advantage, however, remained with the Austrians till about 3.30, when the Prussian Crown-Prince drove their left flank from the village of Lipa. By 4.30 the retreat had become general; but the firing continued till 9. Three Austrian archdukes were wounded. Prince Lichtenstein and Prince Windischgrätz, with about 15,000 men, were made prisoners; and 160 guns, 11 sets of colors, and 3 cavalry standards were captured. The Austrian army consisted of about 190,000, and the Prussians of 220,000 men.

Sads'bury, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,403. It contains Sadsburyville, a post-village abt. 30 m. W. of Philadelphia. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Sae'gerstown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Crawford co., abt. 6 m. N.N.E. of Meadville.

Sae'gersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lehigh co., abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Safe, *a.* (*comp.* safer; *superl.* safest.) [Fr. *sauf, sauve,* from Lat. *salvus;* probably allied to Gr. *saos, sōs,* safe and sound.] Secure; free from danger or harm of any kind; sound; exempt from hurt, injury, or damage; whole; as, he arrived home *safe.* — Conferring security; securing from harm, or risk of harm; confining within secure bounds; trustworthy; to be relied upon; as, a *safe* harbor, a *safe* means of conveyance, a *safe* road, a *safe* plank, a *safe* man, a *safe* guide, &c. — Made incapable of imparting or receiving harm; placed out of reach of being longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, he is *safe* in prison.

—*n.* A place of safety or security; — specifically, a fire- or burglar-proof chest or closet for depositing and containing money, valuable papers, books, &c.; as, an iron *safe;* — also, a hermetically sealed box or closet for securing or preserving provisions; a refrigerator; as, a meat-*safe.*

Safe'-conduct, *n.* [*Safe* and *conduct;* Fr. *sauf-conduit.*] That which insures a safe passage; — specifically, a pass-warrant; a pass or passport; a convoy or guard through an enemy's country, &c.

Safed', a town of Palestine, pashalic of Acre, 12 m. N. of Tiberias. *Manuf.* Principally weaving and dyeing. *Pop.* 5,000.

Safe'guard, (*-gard,*) *n.* One who, or that which, guards, defends, or protects; defence; protection.

"Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne."—*Granville.*

—A passport; a warrant of security given by a sovereign or ruler of a state to protect a stranger within his territories, or a convoy or guard granted for the like purpose; — also, a riding-skirt, or outer garment, worn to protect women's underclothing on horseback.

—*v. a.* To guard; to protect. (R.)

Safe Har'bor, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lancaster co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Lancaster.

Safe'-keeping, *n.* [From *safe* and *keep.*] Act of keeping or holding in safety from injury or from escape; as, his body is in *safe-keeping.*

Safe'ly, *adv.* In a safe manner; without incurring risk or danger; as, we may *safely* conclude all is right. — Without harm, obstacle, or injury; as, we arrived *safely* on the other side of the Atlantic. — Without means of escape; in close durance or custody; as, he is *safely* locked up in a cell.

Safe'ness, *n.* Quality or condition of being safe; security; freedom or exemption from risk of harm or danger; as, the *safeness* of an undertaking, the *safeness* of one's credit. — State of being safe, or of assuring safety; trustworthy as regards security; as, the *safeness* of a ship, the *safeness* of a road.

Safe'-pledge, (*-plĕj,*) *n.* (*Law.*) A surety given for the appearance of a person at a specified time.

Safe'ty, *n.* State of being safe or out of danger; freedom from risk or hazard of harm or evil; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss; as, the *safety* of the passengers is assured. — Quality of making safe or secure, or of imbuing with confidence; insuring against detriment or loss, &c.; as, there is no *safety* in his promises. — Close custody; preservation or security from escape; as, to place a prisoner or refugee in *safety.*

Safe'ty-arch, *n.* (*Arch.*) An arch formed in the body of a wall, as over a door, window, &c., to equalize the pressure.

Safe'ty-beam, *n.* (*Railway Eng.*) A strapped beam of a truck-frame, passing around an axle, to prevent accidents.

Safe'ty-belt, Safe'ty-buoy, (*-bōi,*) *n.* A life-belt; a life-preserver. See Life-buoy, *q. v.*

Safe'ty-lamp, *n.* (*Mining.*) See Davy Safety-lamp.

Safe'ty-plug, *n.* (*Engineering.*) In locomotive engines, a bolt having the centre filled with a fusible metal. It is screwed into the top of the fire-box, that the metal may melt out by the increased temperature when the water becomes too low, and thus admit the water to put the fire out, and save the tubes and fire-box. When the water is allowed to fall below a proper height, there is great risk of spoiling both the fire-box and tubes by the intense action of the fire. This is called "burning them;" and tubes subjected to such a trial are unfit for use again, as the tenacity of the metal has been destroyed.

Safe'ty-tube, *n.* A tube of various forms used in distillations, the preparation of gases, &c., to prevent the bursting of vessels from the sudden disengagement of gases, and their collapse from the sudden condensation of vapors or gases; to prevent the mingling of fluids contained in different vessels connected together by tubes; and to prevent explosion in that form of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe in which the oxygen and hydrogen are contained in the same vessel.—*C. T. Jackson.*

Safe'ty-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the boiler, in order to open and let out the steam when the inner pressure threatens to become dangerous; — also, a valve in a steam-boiler, opening on the interior, to admit the air and prevent the boiler being injured by atmospheric pressure upon the cooling of the steam.

Saffi, Azaffi, or **Asfi,** a seaport-town of Morocco, prov. of Abda, on the Atlantic, near Cape Cantin, 95 m. N.W. of Morocco; *pop.* 12,000.

Saf'flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARTHAMUS.
—The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius* (Bastard Saffron), which are used as a dye-stuff, and in the preparation of the pigment called *rouge.*

Saf'fron, *n.* [Fr. *safron.*] (*Bot.*) See CROCUS.
—Deep yellow; of the color of saffron-flowers; as, a *saffron* face, a *saffron* flame.
—*v. a.* To make yellow; to tinge, as with saffron. (R.)

Saffron-Walden, a town of England, co. of Essex, 23 m. N.N.W. of Chelmsford, and 37 m. N.N.E. of London; *pop.* 5,500.

Saf'frony, *a.* Presenting the color of saffron.

Sag, *v. n.* [A. S. *sigan,* to sink down.] To lean or incline from an upright position, or to bend from a horizontal position; to sink in the middle; to arch downwards, as the middle part of the keel and bottom of a ship, in consequence of undue weight; as, a bulldog *sags* outward.—Hence, to be unsettled or unbalanced, as under the pressure of care, trouble, &c.; as, the mind *sags* with doubt.
To sag to leeward. (*Naut.*) See SAGGING.
—*v. a.* To load or burden so as to occasion a bending or giving way.
—*n.* State or act of sagging, or of sinking in the middle.

Sa'ga, *n.; pl.* SAGAS. [Scand. *sagen,* to say.] The general name of those ancient compositions which comprise at once the history and mythology of the northern European races. Their language is different from the modern Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, and is more powerful and expressive than either of these latter dialects.

Sagacious, (*sa-gā'shus.*) *a.* [Lat. *sagax, sagacio,* from *sagio,* to perceive quickly by the intellect.] Quick of perception; having the senses acute; quick of scent;—hence, skilled in following a trail; as, a *sagacious* hound.—Hence, perceiving, as it were, by intuition; informed by keen or acute perceptions. (a.)—Hence, also, acute in discernment or penetration; shrewd; sage; wise; keen-witted; as, a *sagacious* head, a *sagacious* man.

Saga'ciously, *adv.* In a sagacious manner; with quick scent; with keen, acute, or shrewd discernment or penetration.

Saga'ciousness, *n.* Quality of being sagacious; quickness of scent; readiness or acuteness of penetration or discernment; sagacity.

Sagacity, (*-gās'i-te.*) *n.* [Fr. *sagacité;* Lat. *sagacitas,* from *sagax.*] Quality of being sagacious; quick of scent; sharpness or acuteness of discernment or penetration; readiness of apprehension; sagaciousness.

Sagada'hoc, in *Maine,* a S. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* abt. 270 sq. m. *Rivers.* Androscoggin and Kennebec rivers. *Surface,* much diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Bath. *Pop.* (1870) 18,820.

Sag'amore, *n.* The head of a North American tribe;—generally held to be synonymous with SACHEM, *q. v.*

Sa'gan, a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 48 m. N.W. of Liegnitz. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, glass, and paper. *Pop.* 9,100.

Sag'apen, Sagape'num, *n.* [Lat. *sagopenum;* Gr. *sagapenon.*] (*Med.*) A fœtid gum-resin, imported into Europe from the Levant, and also from Alexandria, in amygdaloidal massos of a brownish-yellow or olive color, sometimes in tiers. It is probably a Persian product, and has been supposed to be obtained from the root of the umbelliferous plant *Ferula persica.* It is employed medicinally as an antispasmodic, but is considered to be less powerful than asafœtida.

Saga'thy, *n.* [Fr. *sagatis.*] Same as SAYETTE, *q. v.*

Sage, (*sāj,*) *n.* [Fr. *sauge.*] (*Bot.*) See SALVIA.

Sage, (*sāj,*) *a.* (*comp.* SAGER; *superl.* SAGEST.) [Fr.; Lat. *saga, sagus,* prophetic.] Perceiving quickly or keenly by the senses, or by the intellect; presaging; acute; discerning; grave; having nice penetration of mind and powers of judgment; prudent; as, a *sage* adviser.—Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; well adapted to the purpose; as, *sage* policy; *sage* counsels.—Grave; serious; pregnant with weight or solemnity; as, a *sage* dilemma. (R.)
—*n.* A man of quick and accurate discernment; a wise individual; a man of gravity and penetration;—especially, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

Sage'-cheese, *n.* Cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by the juice of leaves of spinach and other plants which are added to the milk.—*Simmonds.*

Sage'ly, *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just and true discernment and prudence.

Sagene', Sajene', *n.* [Russ. *sāzheny.*] A Russian measure of length, equivalent to about 7 English feet.

Sage'ness, *n.* Quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

Sage'ville, in *Iowa,* a village of Dubuque co., abt. 6 m. N.N.W. of Dubuque.

Sageville, in *New York,* a post-village, cap. of Hamilton co., abt. 70 m. N.N.W. of Albany.

Sage'-willow, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Salix tristis.* See SALIX.

Sag'gar, Sag'ger, Seg'gur, *n.* A cylindrical case of fine clay, in which fine stone-ware is baked in the oven.—Also, the clay of which such cases are formed.

Sag'ging, *n.* A bending or sinking in consequence of over-weight.
Sagging to leeward. (*Naut.*) A term denoting the movement by which a ship makes considerable lee-way;—it is the converse to *holding a good wind,* i. e., bearing up well to windward.

Sagg Village, in *New York,* a village of Suffolk co., abt. 100 m. E. by N. of New York city.

Saghalien, or **Sakhalin,** (*sa-ha'li-en.*) [Native name, *Saraika.*] A long, narrow island, belonging partly to Russia and partly to Japan, lying off the shores of Asiatic Russia, S.W. of the Sea of Okhotsk, and immediately N. of Jesso, or Matsmai, separated from the mainland by the gulfs of Tartary and Saghalien; Lat. between 46° and 54° 30′ N., Lon. 141° 50′ and 144° E.; *area,* 47,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and generally unfertile. The climate is very severe. *Rivers.* Ty and Tymy rivers. The inhabitants are devoted to fishing and hunting. *Pop.* 8,500.

Sag Harbor, in *New York,* a post-village and port of entry of Suffolk co., abt. 100 m. E. by N. of New York city; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Sa'gina, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Pearl-worts, a genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ.* The Creeping Pearl-worts, *S. procumbens,* found in damp places in almost all the States, is a small weed, with slender, creeping stems 3 or 4 inches long; leaves very small, flowers white and green, axillary or peduncles longer than the leaves.

Saginate, (*sāj'-,*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *sagino,* a stuffing.] To pamper; to feed to the full. (R.)

Sag'inaw, in *Michigan,* an E. central co. of the lower peninsula; *area,* abt. 860 sq. m. *Rivers.* Saginaw, Flint, Shiawassea, Cass, Tittibawassee, and Mishtegayoc rivers. *Surface,* level or slightly undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Saginaw. *Pop.* abt. 44,000.
—A town and township, cap. of the above co., on the Saginaw River, abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Detroit. It has some manufactories, and an extensive inland trade. Salt and lumber form the chief articles of export. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Sag'inaw Bay, in *Michigan,* an arm of Lake Huron, bordered by Iosco, Bay, Tuscola, and Huron cos. It is 60 m. in length, with a maximum breadth of 30 m., and affords good navigation and safe harbors for large vessels.

Sag'inaw River, in *Michigan,* is formed in Saginaw co. by the confluence of the Flint and Shiawassee rivers, and flowing N. enters Saginaw Bay from Bay co. The main stream is abt. 30 m. long. It receives several considerable streams, and is navigable to Saginaw City, a distance of 22 m.

Sagitta, (*-jit'ta,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The keystone of an arch. (a.)
(*Astron.*) A small constellation between the Fox and the Goose on the North, and the Eagle on the South.
(*Geom.*) The abscissa of a curve; also, among old writers on trigonometry, the versed sine of an arc;—so styled from its resemblance to an arrow standing on the chord of a double arc.

Sagittal, (*sāj'-,*) *n.* [Lat. *sagittalis,* from *sagitta,* an arrow.] Pertaining or relating to, or resembling an arrow.
Sagittal suture. (*Anat.*) The median suture which unites the parietal bones of the skull.

Sagitta'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Alismaceæ.* The root of *Sagittaria sagittifolia* is tuberous, nearly globular, with many long fibres. In China it is much cultivated for its esculent properties, its mealy nature making it easily convertible into starch or flour. The floating leaves are very variable in size, and in form resemble the head of an arrow, from which circumstance the plant derives its name. The leaves also are very cooling when applied to the skin; they have consequently been used, and may be serviceable, as a dressing to inflamed sores. Arrow-head, as a food, is much relished by most cattle.

Sagitta'rius, *n.* [Lat., an archer; Fr. *sagittaire.*] (*Astron.*) One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, which

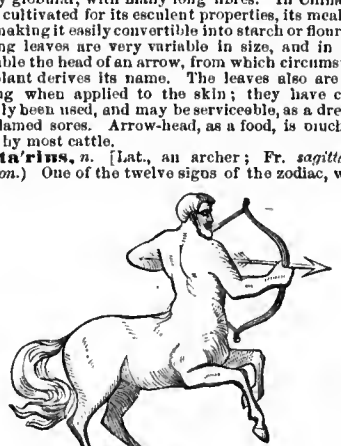


Fig. 2290.—SAGITTARIUS.

the sun enters about Nov. 22. It is represented on celestial globes and charts by the figure of a centaur in the act of shooting an arrow from his bow. In printing it is represented thus, ♐.

Sagittary, (*sāj'-,*) *n.* (*Myth.*) Same as CENTAUR, *q. v.*
—*a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an arrow.

Sag'ittate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the shape of an arrow-head; as, a *sagittate* leaf.

Sa'go, *n.* [Hind. *sagoo-danu.*] A well-known form of starch, obtained from the stems of various plants, particularly those of the botanical genera *Sogus* and *Saguerus* (see these words). Sago is produced chiefly in the Moluccas and in Sumatra; but it is first imported into Singapore, in very large quantities, for granulation and re-exportation. It is obtained by cutting and splitting the palm-stem, and washing it with water. The fecula subsides from the washings, and forms a powder like arrow-root, but of a dirty-white color. This constitutes *meal sago,* of which 500 or 600 lbs. may be yielded by a single tree. This, when imported into Singapore, is well washed, partially dried, granulated, sifted, and roasted. The sago of commerce was formerly in grains about the size of coriander-seeds, of a reddish or brownish-white color, and mixed with some of the meal. The Chinese settled at Singapore some time since introduced their methods of refining and granulating, which gave a sago in small grains, about the size of a pin's head, hard, of a whitish or a pearly lustre, sometimes even transparent, without odor, and with very little taste. This kind is now called *pearl-sago.* Sago is nutrient and demulcent, and well suited for invalids. It may be boiled with water, with milk, or in soups, and made into puddings with eggs and milk.

Fig. 2291.—SAGO PALM.

Sagoins', *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A group of *Cebidæ,* comprises non-prehensile tailed monkeys, known as Fox-tailed Monkeys (*Pithecia*), Squirrel Monkeys (*Callithrix*), Night Monkeye (*Nyctipithecus*), and Marmosets (*Hapale* and *Midas*).

Sagres, (*sa-grais,*) a fortified seaport-town of Portugal, prov. of Algarve, on the peninsula of the S. coast, 4 m. S.E. of Cape St. Vincent.

Sagua La Grande, (*sa'gwa,*) a town of Cuba, on a river of same name, 20 m. above its mouth, and abt. 145 m. W. of Havana.

Saguenay', a large river of Canada. See CANADA, and Fig. 493.

Saguenay, a co. of Lower Canada; *area,* abt. 75,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Lawrence, Saguenay, and Port Neuf rivers. *Cap.* Eboulomens. *Pop.* 24,000.

Sagu'erus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Palms. *Sagussaccharifer* is the Gommuti-palm, which supplies the greater part of the sugar produced in the Moluccas and Philippines. Palm sugar, called *jagghery* in India, is generally obtained from the juice which flows out from the different palms upon wounding their spathes and surrounding parts. The saccharine juice of the Gommuti-palm is transformed into an intoxicating liquor, or *toddy,* by fermentation. This is termed *neva* in Sumatra, and a kind of arrack is distilled from it in Batavia. From the trunk of this palm, when exhausted of its saccharine juice, a great deal of our commercial sago is obtained, a single tree yielding from 150 to 200 lbs. The juice of the fruit is very acrid. Besides sugar, toddy, and sago, this palm yields the stiff, strong fibre known in commerce as *Gommuti,* or *Ejow fibre.*

Sa'gus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Palms. From the trunks of *S. lævis, S. genuina,* and other species, the principal part of the *sogo* in the trade is obtained. See SAGO.

Sagy, (*sā'jy,*) *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage; partaking of the qualities of sage; as, a *sagy* flavor.

Saha'ma, (Neva'do de,) a summit of the Peruvian Andes; Lat. 18° 7′ S., Lon. 68° 52′ W. *Height,* 22,350 m.

Saha'ra, or the GREAT DESERT, an immense tract in Northern and Central Africa, extending from the Nile to the Atlantic coast, and from the Atlas Mountains to within 10° of the equator. Throughout this vast tract, which is an undulating, and for the most part barren, district, there are intervals of cultivated land, called *oases.* The rest is an ancient sea-bottom, hard, smooth, and level, sometimes covered with sand, and often encrusted with salt. A considerable native traffic is carried on in various directions through the Sahara, and it is thinly peopled throughout with African tribes. With great difficulty and danger, European travellers have at various times succeeded in penetrating to the great central African city of Timbuctoo, entering Africa from the north, north-east, south, and west. There is no natural drainage, by river, of any part of the Sahara, and but little rain seems to fall; water is occasionally found in springs and pools, but not during the whole year. The estimated area of the Sahara is 2,500,000 sq. m., and the same condition of the surface extends out into the Atlantic, far beyond the African coast. The eastern extremity of the Great Sahara, abutting upon Egypt, is covered with a vast accumulation of loose sand drifting eastwards, owing to the prevalence of winds from the west.

Sah'lite, *v. a.* [From *Sahla* in Sweden.] (*Min.*) A greenish-gray variety of augite, resembling diopside.

Sa'ic, *n.* [Fr. *saïque;* Turk. *shaïka.*] (*Naut.*) A kind of vessel frequently met with in the waters of the Levant, being a kind of ketch without top-gallant sail or mizzen-topsail.

Said, (*sĕd,*) *a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* of SAY; so written for *sayed.*] Declared; uttered; reported; aforesaid; before-mentioned;—of common usage in legal phraseology; as, the *said* lessor, &c.

Said, (Port.) See SUEZ (CANAL OF).

Saida, or SEIDA, (*si'da,*) a seaport-town of Syria, 18 m. from Beyrout, and built on the site of the ancient *Sidon;* Lat. 33° 25′ N., Lon. 35° 24′ S. It is celebrated as the most ancient of the Phœnician cities, preceding even Tyre; but now, like all other Turkish towns, is ill-built, dirty, and full of modern ruins, though the orchards and gardens with which the neighborhood is surrounded make it at a distance appear very beautiful. The once magnificent harbor, composed of vast moles, and stretching out into the sea, is now entirely destroyed. The trade is considerable, being the emporium of Damascus and all the surrounding country. The exports consist of corn, silk, raw and unspun cotton, particularly the

last. Sidon is mentioned in Scripture, and also by Homer. It was a place of consequence even long after the Christian æra. *Pop.* 7,000.

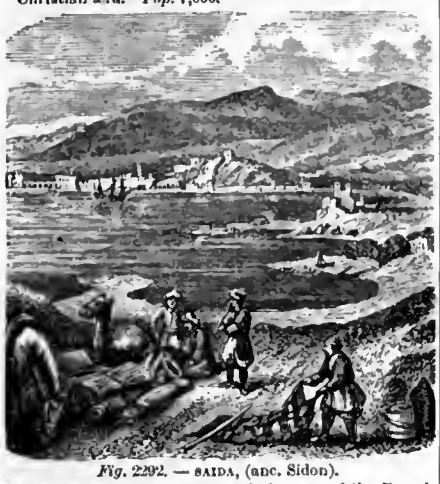


Fig. 2292. — SAIDA, (anc. Sidon).

Sai'gon, a city, river-port, and the cap. of the French possessions in Lower Cochin-China, on a river of same name, 35 m. from the Chinese Sea. *S.* is fortified, and is defended by a permanent force of several large vessels, and a garrison of 10,000 men. *Pop.* abt. 200,000. This city, together with the territory of which it is the cap., was taken by the French in 1860. Treaties of peace and commerce have been concluded with the Annamite govt., from which the colonial govt. derives great advantages. These treaties, signed July 15th, 1864, provide that the protectorate of the six provinces of Lower Cochin-China shall remain in the hands of France; that three important ports on the coast of Annam shall be opened; and that a space of nine kilometres on the shore of each port shall be conceded to the French for the establishment of factories; that French merchants and missionaries shall be allowed to traverse the kingdom of Annam without hindrance, and that an indemnity of 100 millions of francs shall be paid. By these treaties the French still protect, though they do not, *formally* at least possess, the six provinces of Cochin-China, but they retain vast tracts of territory at *S.*, at Cape St. Jacques, and at Mythe, and remain masters of the rivers Saigon and Mekong, or Cambodia.

Sail, *n.* [A. S., Ger., and Swed. *segel;* Icel. *segl*; Dan. *seil;* all of which signify a sail.] (*Naut.*) A surface obtained by canvas, lateen, or other material, by the action of which, when extended, a ship or other vessel is moved. A sail extended by a yard hung (*slung*) by the middle, and balanced, is called a *square-sail;* a sail set upon a gaff or stay, is called a *fore-and-aft sail;* which terms refer to the position of the yard, gaff, or stay, when the sail is not set. The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot;* the sides, in general, are called *leeches;* but the weather- or side-edge of any but a square sail is called the *luff*, and the other edge the *after leech*. The two upper corners are earrings, but that of a jib is the *head;* the two lower corners are, in general, *clews;* the weather clew of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *tack*. The edges of a sail are strengthened by a rope called the *bolt-rope*. The ropes at the upper and lower edges are the *head-* and *foot-ropes* of the sail. The canvas, or sailcloth, is made in *bolts;* and the qualities are numbered from No. 1, which is the strongest, and is used for storm sails, to No. 8, which is used for the smallest and lightest sails, as small studding sails, &c., which seamen ordinarily call *flying-kites*. The cloths in a square sail are seamed *vertically;* while in a fore-and-aft sail they are *parallel to the after leech*. In this way the strain of the sheet diffuses itself over the canvas, both along and across the cloths. Sails take their names from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched. The principal sails belonging to a square-rigged ship are presented in Fig. 2293, and are as follows: — 1. Course; 1*a*, studding-sails; 2, fore-topsail; 2*a*, studding-sails; 3, main-topsail; 3*a*, studding-sails; 4, mizzen-topsail; 5, fore-topgallant-sail; 5*a*, studding-sails; 6, main-topgallant-sail; 6*a*, studding-sails; 7, mizzen-topgallant-sail; 8, fore-royal-topsail; 8*a*, studding-sails; 9, main-royal-topsail; 9*a*, studding-sails; 10, mizzen-royal-topsail; 11, fore-skysail-topsail; 12, main-skysail-topsail; 13, mizzen-skysail-topsail; 14, fore-topmast-staysail jib; 15, jib; 16, flying jib; 17, mizzen spanker; 18, spencer; 19, main-royal-staysail; 20, main-topgallant-staysail; 21, mizzen-royal-staysail.

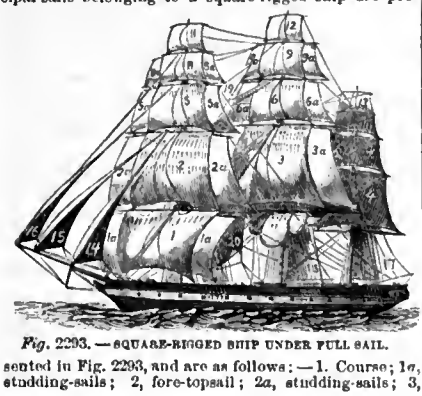


Fig. 2293. — SQUARE-RIGGED SHIP UNDER FULL SAIL.

—Hence, a wing; used poetically, in the plural; as, "an eagle's *sails*." — *Spenser*.

—*sing.* and *pl.* A ship or other vessel; a craft; — used as a collective word to denote the number of ships; as, a fleet of twenty *sail*.

—An excursion made in some vessel upon the water; as, to take a *sail* across a river.

Shoulder-of-mutton sail. (*Naut.*) A triangular sail, set on a boat's mast; — so called from its resemblance to a shoulder of mutton. — *To loose sails*, to spread or hang out the sails heretofore furled, either to air them, or for the purpose of setting afterwards. — *To make sail*, to spread out an additional extent of sail. — *To set sail*, to spread the sail to the wind in order to give impulsion to the ship; — hence, to proceed on a voyage. — *To shorten sail*, to take in some sail by furling or reefing. — *To strike sail*, to lower the yard or gaff of a sail when set, as in saluting, &c. — *Under sail*, with all necessary sails set.

—*v. n.* To be impelled or urged forward by the action of the wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to move through the water; — expressed also of a swimming-bird or of a fish. — To pass by water; to be conveyed in a vessel on water. — To set sail; to commence a voyage. — To be carried in the air, as a balloon; to pass smoothly along, as through the air; to fly without beating with the wings; as, a heron *sails* overhead.

—*v. a.* To navigate; to pass or move upon in a ship, by means of sails. — To fly or soar through.

"Sublime she *sails* th' aërial space." — *Pope*.

—To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel; as, the chief mate *sailed* the ship after the death of the captain.

Sail'able, *a.* Navigable; that may be passed or sailed over by ships; as, *sailable* channels.

Sail'-broad, *a.* Spreading out after the manner of a sail.

Sail'-cloth, *n.* Duck or canvas used in making sails. See SAIL, *n.*, and CANVAS.

Sail'er, *n.* One who sails; a sailor. (R.) — A ship or other vessel; — used, referentially, as to her speed and manner of sailing; as, a fast *sailer*, a prime *sailer*, a crank *sailer*, a heavy *sailer*, &c.

Sail'-hook, *n.* A small hook used by sail-makers, to hold the seams square.

Sail'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Act of moving on water, or the movement of a ship or vessel impelled by the action of wind on her sails; act of setting sail or beginning a voyage; — also, smooth impulsion through the air, as in a balloon; or, the aërial passage of a bird.

(*Navig.*) The art of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart. It is called *plane sailing* when the chart is constructed on the supposition that the surface of the ocean is an extended plane; and *globular sailing*, when the chart is a globular chart, or constructed on the hypothesis that the earth is a sphere, the ship being then supposed to be sailing on the arc of a great circle. See OBLIQUE-SAILING, PARALLEL-SAILING, TRAVERSE-SAILING, NAVIGATION, &c.

Sailing order, or *order of sailing*, any determinate order preserved by a squadron of ships. It usually implied, in the days of sailing fleets, one, two, or three parallel columns; but it is at the disposition of the admiral or commodore.

Sail'ing-master, *n.* (*Nav.*) A warrant-officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties are to navigate the vessel, and, under the direction of the executive officer, to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, &c. — *Totten*.

Sail'less, *a.* Without sails.

Sail'-loft, *n.* A loft, or room, where sails are cut out and made ready for sending up.

Sail'or, *n.* [From *sail.*] One who follows the business of navigating or working ships, &c.; — specifically, on shipboard, a mariner who is making a long sea-voyage other than his first, and who is qualified to go aloft and tend the sails. A sailor is not necessarily an *able seaman*.

Sail'-room, *n.* (*Naut.*) A room on shipboard where all sails which are not bent are stowed away.

Sail'-yard, *n.* (*Naut.*) The yard or spar on which a sail is bent or extended.

Saim, Seam, *n.* [A. S. *seim.*] An English provincialism for lard.

Sai'ma, a lake in European Russia, govt. of Finland, 30 m. N.W. of Viborg. *Ext.* 145 m. long, and 50 wide.

Sain'foin, Saint'foin, *n.* [Fr., from *sain*, sound, and *foin*, hay.] (*Bot.*) See ONOBRYCHIS.

Saint, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanctus* — *sacer*, sacred, holy.] A person sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue. — One of the blessed in heaven.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one of those who, whether under the old or under the new dispensation, have been specially remarkable for their personal virtues and their eminent services to the cause of religion. Of the old dispensation, the "patriarchs and prophets" are commonly designated as saints. But the word is used much more of the Christian Church. The procedure of the Church of Rome, as to the public recognition of saints, consists of two stages, that are called respectively BEATIFICATION and CANONIZATION, *q. v.* On the doctrine of saint-worship, see INVOCATION OF SAINTS.

—*v. a.* To canonize; to beatify; to number or enroll among saints by an official act of the Pope. (R.)

—*v. n.* To act the saint; to pretend to, or simulate, piety. (R.)

(NOTE. All names having the prefix *Saint*, not included in this part of the work, will be found under their proper heads.)

Saint Aimé, a village of Richelieu co., Lower Canada, abt. 50 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* 4,000.

Saint Al'ban's, a town of England, co. of Herts, 10 m. N.W. of London, famous for its magnificent abbey-church. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Saint Al'ban's, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 100 m. N.W. by W. of Springfield.

Saint Alban's, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Saint Alban's, in *Minnesota*, a village of Hennepin co., abt. 24 m. W. by S. of St Paul.

Saint Alban's, in *Ohio*, a township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Saint Alban's, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township, cap. of Franklin co., abt. 24 m. N. by E. of Burlington; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Saint Alban's Bay, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 24 m. N. of Burlington.

Saint An'drew, a seaport-town of King's co., Prince Edward Island, on Cardigan Bay; Lat. 46° 10′ N., Lon. 62° 35′ W.

Saint An'drew's, a village of Lower Canada, co. of Two Mountains, abt. 45 m. W. of Montreal; *pop.* 1,200.

Saint Andrew's, a seaport-town of New Brunswick, cap. of Charlotte co., on the N.E. extremity of Passamaquoddy Bay, abt. 60 m. W. by S. of St. John; Lat. 45° 4′ 3″ N., Lon. 67° 3′ W. The town is well located and regularly built. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Saint Andrew's, in *Florida*, a post-village of Washington co., on the bay of the same name, abt. 80 m. S. of Tallahassee.

Saint Andrew's Bay, in *Florida*, an irregularly shaped inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in Washington co. It is 25 miles in length, has 12 feet of water on the bar, and is completely land-locked.

Saint Andrew's Cross, *n.* See CROSS.

(*Bot.*) Same as ST. PETER'S WORT. See ASCYRUM.

Saint Anne, a lake of British N. America, abt. 50 m. N. of Lake Superior, with which it is connected by a small river. It covers an area of abt. 400 sq. m.

Saint Anne, a river of Lower Canada, flowing into the St. Lawrence abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Quebec; *length*, abt. 120 m.

Saint Anne, a town of Lower Canada, on the St. Lawrence River; Lat. 49° N., Lon. 66° 25′ W.

Saint Anne, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kankakee co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Saint Ans'gar, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Mitchell co., abt. 95 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* 521.

Saint Anthony, (*an'to-ne.*) in *Minnesota*, a town of Ramsey co., on the Mississippi River, at the Falls of St. Anthony, abt. 8 m. W. of St. Paul; Lat. 44° 48′ 40″ N., Lon. 93° 10′ W. The river here has a perpendicular fall of 18 feet, which affords immense hydraulic power. The town is well located on an elevated plain, and is generally well built. It is the site of the State University. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Saint An'thony's Fire, *n.* (*Med.*) The ERYSIPELAS, *q. v.*

Saint Ar'mand, in *New York*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* (1870), 335.

Saint Au'bert, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Callaway co., abt. 24 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Saint Augus'ta, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Stearns co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of St. Cloud.

Saint Augus'tin, a river of Labrador, British North America, flowing into a bay of the same name, near the S. entrance of the Straits of Belleisle; Lat. 51° 15′ N., Lon. 59° W.

Saint Augus'tine, in *Florida*, a city, port of entry, and the cap. of St. John's co., about 200 m. E. by S. of Tallahassee; Lat. 29° 48′ 30″ N., Lon. 81° 35′ W. It is the oldest, and one of the most important places in the State. It is situated on Matanzas Sound, about 2 m. from the sea, and is defended by Fort Marion, built more than 100 years ago by the Spaniards, and called by them the *Castle of St. Mark*. Settled in 1565. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Saint Augustine, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Fulton co., abt. 49 m. W. of Peoria.

Saint Bartholomew, an island of the W. Indies, abt. 30 m. W. of St. Kitt's; Lat. (E. point) 17° 53′ N., Lon. 62° 52′ W. *Area*, abt. 35 sq. m. *Soil*, fertile, producing sugar, tobacco, cotton, and cocoa. The island is nearly surrounded with shoals and sunken rocks, and, except at the Careenage, on the W. side, is difficult of access; here, however, is a good harbor, and near it Gustavia, the capital. It is the only possession of Sweden in America, and was ceded to that country by France in 1784. *Pop.* 18,000.

Saint Bernard', in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. Lake Borgne washes the N.W. border. *Surface*, level; *soil*, in some parts, very fertile. *Cap.* St. Bernard, a post-village, abt. 15 m. E. of New Orleans. *Pop.* (1870) 3,554.

Saint Cath'arine, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Linn co., abt. 9 m. E. of La Clede.

Saint Cath'arine's, a town of Lincoln co., Upper Canada, abt 12 m. N.W. of Niagara. It contains numerous manufactories, and has an extensive trade. *Pop.* 6,000.

Saint Cath'arine's, in *Georgia*, an island off the coast of Liberty co., from which it is separated by Saint Catharine's Sound. *Area*, abt. 40 sq. m.

Saint Charles, in *Arkansas*, a post-village of Desha co., abt. 12 m. E. of Arkansas Post.

Saint Charles, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Kane co., abt. 42 m. W. of Chicago. It contains several large manufactories, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Saint Charles, in *Iowa*, a township of Floyd co.; *pop.* 2,671.—A post-village of Madison co., abt. 25 m. S.S.W. of Des Moines.

Saint Charles, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish; *area*, abt. 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and lakes Pontchartrain, Des Allemands, and Washa. *Surface*, low and level; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Cap.* St. Charles, a post-village, abt. 35 m. W. of New Orleans. *Pop.* (1870) 4,867.

Saint Charles, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Saginaw co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Saginaw city; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Saint Charles, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and twp. of Winona co., abt. 25 m. W. by S. of Winona; *pop.* 1,200.

Saint Charles, in *Missouri*, an E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, abt. 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Missouri, and Cuivre rivers, and Dardenne and Femme Osage creeks. *Surface*, much diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* St. Charles. *Pop.* (1870) 23,172.—A city, cap. of the above co., on the Missouri River, abt. 110 m. E. of Jefferson City. It contains some extensive manufactories, and is a place of much business activity. *Pop.* abt. 7,000 (in 1865).

Saint Christopher, an island of the W. Indies. See Kitt's, (Saint).

Saint Clair, (*sin-kler,*) Arthur, a gallant, but unsuccessful American general, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, 1735. In June, 1777, he was besieged in Ticonderoga by Burgoyne's troops, and was compelled to evacuate that fort with great loss. In 1791, he was made major-general, became general-in-chief of the army, and was entrusted with the command of the expedition against the Miami Indians; but he was surprised near the Miami village, and his force of 1,400 men cut to pieces. He was compelled to resign his commission, and d. 1818.

Saint Clair, a lake between Upper Canada and Michigan, and between Lakes Huron and Erie. It covers an area of abt. 360 sq. m., and averages 20 feet in depth. Its surface is 571 feet above sea-level, or 6 feet higher than that of Lake Erie, into which its surplus waters are carried by the Detroit River, while it receives the waters of Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, through St. Clair River.

Saint Clair, in *Alabama*, a N. by E. co.; *area*, abt. 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Coosa River, and Canoe Creek. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, in some parts fertile, and well adapted to grain and grazing. *Min.* Bituminous coal in large deposits. *Cap.* Ashville. *Pop.* abt. 12,500.

Saint Clair, in *Illinois*, a S.S.W. co., adjoining Missouri; *area*, abt 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Kaskaskia rivers, and Cahokia, Silver, and Richland creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal in abundance. *Cap.* Belleville. *Pop.* (1871) 51,136.

Saint Clair, in *Iowa*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* 605.—A post-vill. of Monona co., abt. 20 m. E. of Onawa.

Saint Clair, in *Michigan*, an extreme E. co. of the lower peninsula, bordering on Canada, Lake Huron, and Lake St. Clair; *area*, abt. 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Clair, Black, and Belle rivers. *Surface*, level, or gently undulating; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Cap.* St. Clair. *Pop.* (1870) 36,661.—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., abt. 50 m. N.E. of Detroit. It was formerly called Palmer. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Saint Clair, in *Minnesota*, a village of Carver co., abt. 44 m. W. by S. of St. Paul.

Saint Clair, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co.; *area*, abt. 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Osage and Sac rivers, and Warblow, Peshaw, and Monaghan creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Osceola. *Pop.* (1870) 6,509.—A post-village of Franklin co., abt. 55 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Saint Clair, in *Ohio*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A post-twp. of Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Saint Clair, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.—A post-borough of Schuylkill co., abt. 62 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Saint Clair City, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Westmoreland co., abt. 45 m. E. of Pittsburg.

Saint Clair River, an outlet of Lake Huron, forming a partial boundary between Upper Canada and Michigan. It averages ½ m. in width, is 40 m. long, and empties into Lake St. Clair.

Saint Clairsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Belmont co., abt. 116 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Saint Cloud, in *Kansas*, a village of Saline co., abt. 33 m. W.S.W. of Junction City.

Saint Cloud, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Stearns co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 80 m. N.W. of St. Paul. It contains some extensive manufactories, and has an active trade. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Saint Croix, or Santa Cruz, (*san'ta kroos,*) an island of the W. Indies, abt. 80 m. E.S.E. of Porto Rico. It is the most S. and the largest of the Virgin group, and has an area of abt. 100 sq. m. *Cap.* Christianstad. It has been possessed successively by the Dutch, English, Spanish, and French, the last of whom sold it to Denmark in 1733. *Pop.* 27,000.

Saint Croix, (*krwaw,*) Passamaquoddy, or Schoodic, a river rising in Grand Lake, and flowing a tortuous S.S.E. course between Maine and New Brunswick, enters Passamaquoddy Bay. *Length*, abt. 75 m.

Saint Croix, in *Wisconsin*, a N.W. co., adjoining Minnesota; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Croix, Willow, and Apple rivers. *Surface*, somewhat diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hudson. *Pop.* (1870) 10,946.

Saint Croix Lake, an expansion of the St. Croix River between Wisconsin and Minnesota. It is abt. 36 m. long, with an average breadth of 3 m.

Saint Croix River, rises in Douglas co., Wisconsin, and flowing S.W., then S. by W., between that State and Minnesota, enters the Mississippi River abt. 38 m. below St. Paul. *Length*, abt. 200 m.

Saint Cuth'bert, an English bishop, b. near Melrose, early in the 7th century. He was successively prior of the monasteries of Melrose and Lindisfarne, retired afterwards to the lone and desolate isle of Farne, where he might enjoy a life of solitude. He finally yielded to the persuasion of the Northumbrian king, Oswy, and took the bishopric of the prov. of Lindisfarne. He held this office for two years, when, worn out by labors and austerities, he died in the island of Farne, March 20, 687, which day is observed for his festival.

Saint Cuthbert's Beads, *n. pl.* (*Pal.*) See Encrinite.

Saint Cyr'il of Alexandria, b. abt. 376, succeeded his uncle Theophilus as bishop of Alexandria, in 412. He compelled the Novatians to silence, banished the Jews, and caused Nestorius to be condemned and deposed by the Council of Ephesus. A subsequent *ex parte* council of 42 bishops, headed by John, patriarch of Antioch, and favoring Nestorius, excommunicated and deposed his opponent. The Emperor, appealed to in this strait, condemned both sides, and ordered the rival champions to be imprisoned. The powerful intercession of Rome, however, caused this sentence against *C.* to be abrogated. His works, mostly controversial, have been published, Paris, 1638, in 7 vols. folio.

Saint Cyril of Jerusalem, an eminent church father, b. at Constantinople abt. 315, was elected bishop of his native city in 351. He was soon engaged in hot conflict with his metropolitans, the Arian bishop Acacius of Cæsarea, who caused him to be twice deposed. He was for the second time restored to his episcopate in 383. Soon after, his old enemy Acacius died, but Cyril was immediately involved in new difficulties. After considerable strife, Cyril was banished, by order of the Emperor Valens, in 367; nor did he return till the Emperor's death in 378. D. 386. His writings, mostly doctrinal, are extremely valuable, not on account of their vigor, profundity, or beauty, but on account of their theology. They present to us, in a more complete and systematic manner than the writings of any other father, the creed of the church. Their style is simple and unattractive.

Saint Da'vid, a seaport-town of Queen's co., Prince Edward Island, on the Halifax Bay; Lat. 46° 23′ N., Lon. 63° 42′ W.

Saint David, an island of the Bermuda group, West Indies; Lat. 32° 10′ N., 64° 20′ W.

Saint Den'is Bayou, in *Louisiana*, enters Barataria Bay from Jefferson parish.

Saint Donat'us, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 13 m. S.S.E. of Dubuque.

Sainte-Anne, a town of the island of Gaudeloupe, W. Indies, on the S. coast of Grande Terre, abt. 12 m. E.S.E. of Point-à-Pitre.

Sainte-Beuve, (*bu(r)ve,*) Charles Augustin de, a French author, b. at Boulogne-sur-Mar, 1804, who at first studied medicine, but subsequently turned his attention towards literature, for which he had a strong predilection from his earliest years. He commenced by writing articles on history, philosophy, and criticism for a French newspaper, and, in 1828, produced his *Historical and Critical Picture of the Poetry and Drama to the 16th Century*, a work which was accepted as a choice specimen of criticism. Some poems followed, but were less favorably received. He next supplied papers to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, to the *Nationale*, and other important French organs: but his great work on the *History of Port Royal*, which appeared between the years 1840–48, gave him the high position among French *littérateurs* which he from that period maintained. His *Literary Portraits* have placed him at the head of the critics of the age. D. 1869.

Saint'ed, *a.* Holy; pious; sacred; canonized; as, "*sainted* hills." (*Milton.*)—Gone to heavenly happiness;—often employed as an euphemism for *dead.*

"I hold you as a thing enskied and *sainted.*"—*Shaks.*

Saint Ele'na, a cape of Ecuador, on the Pacific coast; Lat. 2° 12′ S., Lon. 81° W. About 30 m. to the S.E., on a bay of the same name, is the village of Saint Elena.

Saint Eliz'abeth, a village and parish of Berthier co., Lower Canada, abt. 45 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* 3,500.

Sainte-Lucie, a town on the S. coast of the island of Martinique, W. Indies, abt. 13 m. S.E. of Port Royal; *pop.* 1,500.

Sainte Rose, a town on the N. coast of the island of Guadeloupe, W. Indies, abt. 10 m. S.W. of Port Louis; *pop.* 4,500.

Saintes, (*sants,*) a town of France, dept. of Charente-Inférieure, on the Charente, 38 m. S.E. of Rochelle; *pop.* 8,405.

Saintes, (Les,) (*la sant,*) a cluster of small islands in the W. Indies, off the S. extremity of Guadeloupe. Aggregate *area*, abt. 5 sq. m. Discovered by Columbus, Nov. 4, 1495.

Saint-Esprit, (*-es-pree',*) a village and parish of Leinster co., Lower Canada, abt. 42 m. N.W. of Montreal; *pop.* 2,500.

Saint'ess, *n.* A female saint. (R.)

Saint Eustatius, (*yūs-tā'shus,*) or Eustatia, an island of the Leeward group, W. Indies, abt. 12 m. N.W. of St. Kitt's; *area*, abt. 190 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous. It has two extinct volcanoes. *Pop.* 2,000.

Saint-Fe'lix-de-Valois, (*-văl'wah,*) a village and parish of Berthier co., Lower Canada, abt. 51 m. N.N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* 3,800.

Saint Fran'cis, in *Arkansas*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* White, St. Francis, and Cache rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Madison. *Pop.* (1870) 6,674.—A township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 550.—A township of Phillips co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Saint Francis, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Anoka co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Saint Fran'cis River, rises in St. François co., Missouri, and flowing S. into Arkansas, it enters the Mississippi River from Phillips co. *Length*, abt. 450 m.

Saint Fran'cisville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 170 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Saint Francisville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of West Feliciana parish, abt. 30 m. N. of Baton Rouge.

Saint Francisville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clarke co., abt. 10 m. W.N.W. of Keokuk, Iowa.

Saint François, (*frangs'wah,*) or Saint Francis, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis and Big rivers. *Surface*, hilly and broken; *soil*, in some parts fertile. The celebrated Iron Mountain is at the S.E. angle of this co. *Cap.* Farmington. *Pop.* (1870), 9,744.

Saint François (or Francis) **River,** rises in Lake Pohenagamook, and flowing a general E. and S.E. course, enters the St. John abt. 10 m. below the confluence of the Wallcostook River. During its entire length, it forms a portion of the N. boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Saint Genevieve, (*-zhĕn'a-vēēv,*) in *Missouri*, an E.S.E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area*, about 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi River, and Riviere aux Vases, and Isle au Bois, Saline, and Establishment creeks. *Surface*, uneven and broken; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Min.* Lead and copper, besides some fine marble. *Cap.* St. Genevieve, a thriving post-village on the Mississippi River, abt. 60 m. below St. Louis, with a pop. of abt. 2,200. *Pop.* of co. (1870), 8,394.

Saint George, the patron saint of England, said to have been a soldier in the army of Diocletian, and to have suffered death for the Christian faith. His character and very existence are surrounded with much obscurity. He is commonly represented on horseback, with a dragon vanquished at his feet.

Saint George, an island of the Bermuda group, lying N.E. of Bermuda. It is strongly fortified, and on the E. side has the town of Saint George, an important British military depôt. *Pop.* 4,000.

Saint George, a town on the S.S.W. coast of the island of Grenada, W. Indies. It has an excellent harbor, and is defended by a fort; Lat. 12° 2′ 54″ N., Lon. 61° 48′ W.

Saint George, an island in the bay of Honduras, opposite the mouth of the river Balize.

Saint George, a bay and harbor on the W. coast of Newfoundland, extending inland (E.N.E.) abt. 54 m. It receives a river of the same name.

Saint George, a bay on the N.W. coast of Nova Scotia, E. of Cape St. George. It extends abt. 18 m. inland, and is 20 m. wide at its mouth.

Saint George, in *Florida*, an island in the Gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola River; *area*, abt. 100 sq. m.

Saint George, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Pottawatomie co., abt. 12 m. E. of Manhattan. *Pop.* (1870), 435.

Saint George, in *Maine*, a post-township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Saint George, in *Nebraska*, a village of Nemaha co., abt. 10 m. W. of Brownsville.

Saint George, in *Oregon*, a post-village, cap. of Columbia co., abt. 30 m. N. of Portland.

Saint George, in *Utah*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., abt. 345 m. S. by W. of Salt Lake City.

Saint George, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Chittenden co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Saint George, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Tucker co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Saint George's, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., abt. 16 m. S.S.W. of Wilmington.

Saint-Grégoire-le-Grande, a village and parish of Nicolet co., Lower Canada, abt. 90 m. S.W. of Quebec; *pop.* 3,500.

Saint Helen, in *Missouri*, a village of Cedar co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of Jefferson City.

Saint Hele'na, in *California*, a post-village of Napa co., abt. 18 m. N. of Napa.

Saint Helena, in *Louisiana*, an E. parish, adjoining Mississippi; *area*, 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tickfah and Amite rivers. *Surface*, level, or slightly undulating; *soil*, generally very fertile. *Cap.* Greensburg. *Pop.* (1870) 5,920.—A village of the above parish, about 35 m. N.E. by N. of Baton Rouge.

Saint Helena, in *Nebraska*, a post-township of Cedar co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Saint Hel'en's Moun'tain, in *Washington Territory*, a volcanic peak of the Cascade Range, at the N.W. angle of Skamania co.; *height*, abt. 13,400 feet. It has recently been in a state of eruption.

Saint-Hen'ri-de-Que'bec, a village of Dorchester co., Lower Canada, about 12 m. S.S.E. of Quebec; *pop.* 3,500.

Saint Hilaire. See Geoffroy Saint Hilaire.

Saint'hood, *n.* State or condition of being a saint.—The order or collective body of saints.

Saint Hy'acinthe, a S. co. of Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 477 sq. m. *Cap.* St. Hyacinthe. *Pop.* 33,000.—Its cap., St. Hyacinthe, is about 30 m. E.N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Saint Ig'nace, in *Michigan*, a township of Mackinaw co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Saint Igna'tius's Beans. See Ignatia.

Saint In'igo's, in *Maryland*, a post-village of St. Mary co., abt. 60 m. S. by E. of Annapolis.

Saint'ism, *n.* Characteristic quality of saints. (R.)

Saint-Jacques-de-l'Achigan, a village and parish of Leinster co., Lower Canada, about 30 m. N.W. of Montreal; *pop.* 9,000.

Saint Ja'go. See Santiago.

Saint James, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish; *area*, abt.

330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Acadien rivers. Lake Maurepas washes the N.E. border. *Surface,* generally level; *soil,* extremely fertile, producing large crops of sugar and Indian corn. *Cap.* Bringiers. *Pop.*(1870) 10,147.

Saint James, in *Michigan,* a post-village, cap. of Manitou co., abt. 350 m. N. by W. of Lansing.

Saint James, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Phelps co., abt. 10 m. E. of Rolla.

Saint James, in *Nebraska,* a post-village, cap. of Cedar co., abt. 48 m. W.N.W. of Sioux City.

Saint Jan, or SAINT JOHN, one of the Danish W. India islands, lying E. of St. Thomas; *area,* abt. 42 sq. m. *Cap.* Christiansburg. *Pop.* 3,000.

Saint Joachim, (*yō'a-keem,*) a village of Montmorenci co., Lower Canada, abt. 10 m. N.E. of Quebec; *pop.* 1,100.

Saint John, a town on the W. coast of the island of Antigua, W. Indies.

Saint John, or SAINT JOHN'S, (Indian *Looshtook,* long river,) a river of Maine and New Brunswick, which takes its rise in the highlands which separate Maine from Canada. Flowing N.E. a distance of 100 m., under the name of *Wallaostook,* it joins the St. Francis 50 m. below. It then flows E.S.E. to the Great Falls, where it has a perpendicular descent of from 70 to 80 feet. In Lat. 46° N., it turns suddenly, and flows E. to St. John's Harbor. Its whole course is about 450 m., and it is navigable for vessels of 120 tons to Fredericton, 80 m. from its month. 75 m. from the Great Falls to the St. Francis forms the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

Saint John, a city and seaport of New Brunswick, cap. of St. John co., on a rocky promontory at the mouth of the St. John River, 135 m. N.W. of Halifax; Lat. 45° 14′ 6″ N., Lon. 66° 3′ 30″ W. The harbor is one of the finest in America, and is never blocked up with ice. The number of vessels belonging to the port is about 600. *Pop.* 25,000.

Saint John, in Lower Canada, a river flowing into the Assumption River from Montcalm co. — A river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence from Gaspé co. — A considerable lake, abt. 120 m. N. by W. of Quebec. It is nearly circular in outline, and covers an area of abt. 900 sq. m. It receives the Peribona, Mistissinny, and several other rivers, and has its outlet in the Saguenay River. — A town of Chambly co., also called *Dorchester,* abt. 27 m. S.E. of Montreal; *pop.* 3,000.

Saint John, in *Illinois,* a village of Lake co., abt. 26 m. N. by W. of Chicago. — A post-village of Perry co., abt. 80 m. N. of Cairo.

Saint John, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Harrison co., abt. 22 m. N. of Council Bluffs; *pop.* 1,280.

Saint John, in *Michigan,* a post-village, cap. of Clinton co., abt. 98 m. W.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Saint John, in *Minnesota,* a village of Pine co., abt. 90 m. N.N.E. of St. Paul.

Saint John, in *Nebraska,* a village of Dakota co., abt. 9 m. W.S.W. of Sioux City.

Saint John Baptiste, in *Louisiana,* a S.E. parish; *area,* abt. 200 sq. m. *River.* Mississippi River. It is washed on the N. and S.E. by lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain respectively. *Surface,* low and level; *soil,* along the rivers, very fertile. *Cap.* Bonnet Carré. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Saint John's, a city, cap. of Newfoundland, and the most E. seaport of N. America, 1,665 m. W. by S. of Galway, Ireland; lat. 47° 33′ 6′ N., Lon. 52° 43′ W. It is situate on an acclivity, consists chiefly of one street of abt. 1 mile in length, is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water. Its trade consists chiefly in supplying the fishermen with clothing, provisions, and fishing and hunting-gear. *Pop.* 25,000.

Saint John's, or SAINT JOHNSTOWN, in *Delaware,* a village of Sussex co., abt. 28 m. S. of Dover.

Saint John's, in *Florida,* a river rising in Lake Poinsett, near the S. border of Orange co., and flowing in a general N. direction, enters the Atlantic Ocean from Duval co. During its somewhat tortuous course of 200 m. through a low marshy region, it receives numerous smaller streams, and expands into several considerable lakes. — A N.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* abt. 990 sq. m. *River.* St. John's River. *Surface,* level and low; *soil,* sandy, and not very fertile. *Cap.* St. Augustine. *Pop.* (1870), 2,618.

Saint John's, or SAINT JOHN, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Lake co., abt. 145 m. N.W. by N. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Saint John's, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Auglaize co., abt. 90 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Saint John's Bread, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CERATONIA.

Saint Johns'bury, in *Vermont,* a city, cap. of Caledonia co., on the Passumpsic River, abt. 35 m. N.E. of Montpelier. The river affords excellent water-power, and the city contains numerous manufactories, among which is one of patent weighing-scales, said to be the most extensive in the U. States. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Saint Johns'bury Centre, in *Vermont,* a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 2 m. N. of St. Johnsbury.

Saint Johns'bury East, in *Vermont,* a post-village of Caledonia co., abt. 5 m. N.E. of St. Johnsbury.

Saint John's Creek, in *Missouri,* enters the Missouri River from Franklin co.

Saint Johns'ville, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Montgomery co., about 63 m. W. by N. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 2,189.

Saint John's Wort, n. (*Bot.*) See HYPERICACEÆ.

Saint Jo'seph, a lake of British N. America; Lat 51° 10′ N., Lon. 91° W. It covers an area of about 350 sq. m., receives the Catlake River, and empties into St. James' Bay on Hudson's Bay through the Albany River.

Saint Joseph, an island of Upper Canada, at the W. end of North Channel, and between lakes Huron and Superior; Lat. 46° 15′ N., Lon. 84° 10′ W.; *area,* about 200 sq. m.

Saint Jo'seph, in *Florida,* a post-village, cap. of Calhoun co., on a bay of the same name, abt. 70 m. S.W. of Tallahassee.

Saint Joseph, in *Indiana,* a N. co., adjoining Michigan; *area,* abt. 470 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers. *Surface,* nearly level; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* South Bend. *Pop.*(1870), 25,287. — A township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Saint Jo'seph, in *Louisiana,* a post-village, cap. of Tensas parish, abt. 100 m. N. of Baton Rouge.

Saint Joseph, in *Michigan,* a S.S.W. co., adjoining Indiana; *area,* abt. 528 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Joseph (of Lake Michigan), Portage, Prairie, Pigeon, and Fawn rivers. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* remarkably fertile. *Cap.* Centreville. *Pop.*(1870), 26 669.—A post-village and township of Berrien co., abt. 194 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Saint Joseph, in *Minnesota,* a village of Stearns co., abt. 10 m. W. of St. Cloud.

Saint Joseph, in *Missouri,* a city, cap. of Buchanan co., on the Missouri River, abt. 340 m. above Jefferson City. It is well located, has numerous manufactories, and carries on an extensive trade. The city is regularly and handsomely built, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Saint Joseph, in *Ohio,* a township of Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Saint Joseph, in *Wisconsin,* a township of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Saint Joseph Bay, in *Florida,* an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, extending S. into Calhoun co. It is 25 m. in length, and has a maximum breadth of 10 m.

Saint Joseph de Maskinongé, or MASKINONGÉ, a village and parish of St. Maurice co., Lower Canada, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Saint Joseph's Grove, in *Iowa,* a village of Dubuque co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Dubuque.

Saint Joseph's River, (of Lake Michigan,) rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and flowing first N.W. into Calhoun co., then S.W. through Branch, St. Joseph, and Cass cos. into Indiana, where, after a W. course of abt. 30 m., it turns N.W. into Michigan again, and enters Lake Michigan from Berrien co. *Length,* abt. 250 m. Navigable abt. 120.

Saint Joseph's River, (of the Maumee,) rises in Hillsdale co., Michigan, and flowing S.W. through the N.W. angle of Ohio, into Indiana, it joins the St. Mary's River at Fort Wayne, in Allen co., to form the Maumee River.

St. Just, (*-zhoost,*) ANTOINE, one of the associates of Robespierre, was B. in 1768, and was educated for the legal profession. He voted for the death of Louis XVI. materially assisted in the destruction of the Girondists, acted as a commissioner of the National Convention to the army in Alsace, where he was distinguished for his severity; and, on his return to Paris, becoming involved in the ruin of Robespierre, was guillotined in July, 1794. This demagogue, who was the author of several works, among which were some licentious poems, has often been confounded with LOUIS LÉON ST. JUST, the writer of *Esprit de la Révolution, et de la Constitution de France.*

Saint Lan'dry, in *Louisiana,* a central parish; *area,* abt. 2,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Atchafalaya and Mermenteau rivers. *Surface,* somewhat elevated and undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Opelousas. *Pop.*(1870) 24,732.

Saint Law'rence, a river of N. America. See LAWRENCE (SAINT).

Saint Leger, (*lĕj'r,*) in *Missouri,* a post-village of Ozark co., abt. 13 m. S.E. of Gainesville.

Saint Leonard's, (*len'ardz,*) in *Maryland,* a post-village of Calvert co., abt. 45 m. S. of Annapolis.

Saint'-like, *a.* Saintly; resembling or befitting a saint; as, a *saint-like* show.— *Dryden.*

Saint'liness, n. Quality of being saintly.

Saint Lô, a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Manche, on the Vire, 55 m. S.E. of Cherbourg. *Manuf.* Flannels, druggets, cotton fabrics, &c. *Pop.* 8,539.

Saint Louis, (*sang-loo-ee',*) a town on the N. coast of the island of Hayti, W. Indies, E. of Port-de-Paix.

Saint Louis, in *California,* a post-village of Sierra co., abt. 21 m. N. by W. of Downieville.

Saint Louis, in *Indiana,* a village of Bartholomew co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Saint Louis, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Gratiot co., abt. 36 m. W. of Saginaw City.

Saint Louis, in *Minnesota,* a N.E. co., adjoining the British possessions; *area,* abt. 6,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Louis, Big White Face, and Cloquet rivers. Lake Superior washes the S.E. border, Vermilion Lake occupies the N. central part, and Bainy Lake forms a part of the N. border of this co. *Surface,* elevated and broken; *soil,* in general, not fertile. *Min.* Copper and iron. *Cap.* Duluth. *Pop.* abt. 600.

Saint Louis, in *Missouri,* an E. co., adjoining Illinois; *area,* abt. 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Missouri, and Maramec rivers. *Surface,* somewhat diversified; *soil,* very fertile, producing fruit and the cereals in abundance. *Min.* Stone-coal, iron, and marble. *Cap.* St. Louis. *Pop.*(1870) 352 548.

—A fine and flourishing city, port of entry, and cap. of the above co., and the principal place in the State, admirably situated on the Mississippi, 18 m. below the mouth of the Missouri, and nearly 200 m. above the mouth of the Ohio, at the terminous of the Ohio and Mississippi railway. The city extends along the margin of the river, from which the ground rises by a gentle ascent to a second plateau, about 40 feet above the level of the first. Fortifications were erected on this terrace at an early period in the history of St. Louis; but these have been removed to make way for buildings, and their site is now occupied by streets and houses. In the older part of the city, by the brink of the river, which is the chief seat of trade, the streets are narrow and inconvenient; but of late they have been much improved. The more modern sections, on the high grounds, are laid out in broad avenues and streets, in which are most of the residences of the business and professional men. The old town of St. Louis was chiefly built of wood; but a large portion of these having been burnt down in a great fire in 1849, they are now constructed of a kind of limestone found on the spot, which is soft when first quarried, but becomes very hard and durable after exposure to the air. The city is remarkably well built; and there are many large and splendid private structures. St. Louis has a handsome Roman Catholic Cathedral,

Fig. 2294.— SAINT LOUIS.

136 feet in length, 84 feet in breadth, with a tower 90 feet high, surmounted by a spire. This edifice is of the Doric order, and is roofed with copper. It has several bells, cast in Normandy, one of which weighs 2,600 lbs. There are also numerous churches belonging to the Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Unitarians, and other sects, most of them large and commodious buildings. The Roman Catholic University, founded and conducted by Jesuits, has about 200 students. It is intended chiefly for the study of the classics and *belles-lettres,* but has also a medical department. Its library comprises 22,000 vols. The Academy of Sciences, founded in 1856, has a large museum and a good library. There are also 3 public libraries, besides those belonging to the colleges and to the German Institute of Sciences, Art, and Mechanics, founded in 1856. St. Louis has several orphan asylums, a home for the friendless, a house of refuge, a girls' industrial home, industrial school for boys, several free evening schools, an insane hospital, a maternity, an infant hospital, a large marine hospital, 3 general hospitals, 7 convents, and many other benevolent institutions, upon both individual and State foundations, which attest the intelligent philanthropy of its citizens; while the literary and professional organizations are of a corresponding high order. The periodical press, embracing some 60 publications, exercises commanding influence upon public opinion; and educational zeal is manifested by a complement of schools fully equal to the average of our largest cities of the east. Among the most ornamental public buildings are the Court-house and Market-house, with the Town-hall above it. St. Louis has also several theatres. Nearly all the houses are supplied separately with water. Steamboats of the largest class come close up to the levee; and St. Louis, whose commercial importance is incessantly increasing, has become the grand emporium of the regions on the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi. There belonged to this wealthy city, at the end of 1869, above 80,000 tons of shipping, mostly steamers. Besides being one of the headquarters of the Mississippi steam navigation, St. Louis is also the principal seat of the American fur-trade, and of the overland trade with Mexico. St. Louis is largely engaged in manufactures. Her flouring-mills are numerous, and enjoy a high reputation; and her large sugar-refineries manufacture most of the sugar consumed in the Mississippi Valley. Oils and chemicals are largely manufactured. The manufacture of hemp into bale-rope and bagging, the distillation of whisky, and the manufacture of tobacco, occupy many hands. The packing of pork, beef, lard, and hams employs a very large capital. But the manufacture of iron surpasses all others in its extent, and the amount of capital involved. St. Louis was founded by the French, in 1764. The increase in its population during the last ten years is quite wonderful. In 1860, it had 160,773 inhabitants, while the census of 1870 presents an aggregate population of 310,864.

Saint Louis, in *Oregon,* a post-village of Marion co., abt. 12 m. N. of Salem.

Saint Louis Lake, an expansion of the St. Lawrence River, abt. 7 m. S.W. of Montreal. It is abt. 7 m. wide by 20 long, and receives the Ottawa River.

Saint Louis River, rises in St. Louis co., Minnesota, and flowing first S.S.W., then S.E. to the borders of Wisconsin, turns to the N.E. and enters Lake Superior. *Length,* abt. 200 m.

Saint Louisville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Licking co., abt. 7 m. N. of Newark.

Saint Lucia, (*lu'shea,*) one of the smaller Cape de Verd Islands, between St. Nicholas and St. Antonio; Lat. 16° 49′ N., Lon. 24° 47′ W. *Ext.* 10 m. long and 3 broad.

Saint Lu'cia, an island of the W. Indies. See LUCIA (St.)

Saint Lucie, (*loo-see'*,) in *Florida*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic Ocean. *River.* Kissimee River. Lake Okechobee occupies a portion of this co. *Surface*, low and flat; *soil*, in some parts fertile. The name of this co. has recently been changed to *Brevard*. *Pop.* abt. 300.

Saint'ly, *a.* (*comp.* SAINTLIER; *superl.* SAINTLIEST.) Like a saint; becoming a holy, devout person; as, *saintly* patience.

Saint Mari'a, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Green Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Saint Marie', in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Jasper co., abt. 60 m. E. by S. of Vandalia; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Saint Mark's, in *Florida*, a small river flowing S. into Apalachee River from Wakulla co.

—A post-village, port of entry, and the cap. of Wakulla co., on St. Mark's River, abt. 26 m. S. by E. of Tallahassee. It has a safe harbor for vessels drawing 8 feet of water, and being the port of Tallahassee, it commands an extensive trade. At the E. side of the entrance to the harbor is a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light 73 feet high; Lat. 30° 4′ N., Lon. 84° 20′ W.

Saint Mar'tin, an island of the W. Indies, between Anguilla and St. Bartholomew; Lat. 18° 4′ N., Lon. 53° 10′ W. *Area*, about 30 sq. m. In 1638, this island was settled by the French and Dutch, the former occupying still the N., and the latter the S., part. *Pop.* (French) 4,000; (Dutch) 4,500.

Saint Martin, an island in the Pacific Ocean, off the W. coast of Patagonia, S. of Madre de Dios; Lat. 50° 40′ S., Lon. 75° 26′ W.

Saint Martin, a village and parish of Terrebonne co., Lower Canada, abt. 12 m. N.W. of Montreal; *pop.* 4,500.

Saint Martin's, in *Louisiana*, a S.S.E. parish; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand River, and Atchafalaya and Teche bayonx. *Surface*, level; *soil*, in the vicinity of the streams exceedingly fertile, producing large crops of Indian corn and sugar. *Cap.* St. Martinsville. *Pop.* (1870) 9,370.

Saint Martin's, in *Maryland*, a small river flowing through Worcester co. into Sinepuxent Sound. — A post-village of Worcester co., abt. 120 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

Saint Martin's Keys, in *Florida*, a small cluster of islets in the Gulf of Mexico; Lat. 28° 42′ N., Lon. 83° 30′ W.

Saint Mar'tinsville, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of St. Martin's parish, abt. 125 m. W.S.W. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Saint Mar'y, a group of islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the S. coast of Labrador; Lat. 50° 20′ N., Lon. 60° W.

Saint Mary, in *Iowa*, a village of Mills co., abt. 230 m. W. of Iowa City.

Saint Mary's, in *Georgia*, a post-village and port of entry of Camden co., on St. Mary's River, abt. 9 m. above its mouth; *pop.* abt. 750.

Saint Mary's, in *Indiana*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Saint Mary's, in *Iowa*, a village of Linn co., abt. 20 m. N. by E. of Iowa City.—A twp. of Mills co.; *pop.* 199.

Saint Mary's, in *Louisiana*, a S. by E. parish, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, abt. 860 sq. m. *Rivers.* Atchafalaya and Teche bayonx. *Surface*, level; *soil*, extremely fertile. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* (1870) 13,980.

Saint Mary's, in *Maryland*, a S. co. bordering on the Chesapeake Bay; *area*, abt. 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac and Patuxent rivers. *Surface*, nearly level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Leonardtown. *Pop.* (1870) 15,089.

Saint Mary's, in *Minnesota*, a post-vill. and township of Wascca co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Mankato; *pop.* abt. 500.

Saint Mary's, in *Nevada*, a village of Humboldt co., abt. 40 m. N. of Unionville.

Saint Mary's, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Auglaize co., abt. 105 m. W.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Saint Mary's, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Pleasants co., abt. 64 m. S.S.W. of Wheeling.

Saint Mary's Landing, in *Missouri*, a village of St. Genevieve co., abt. 70. m. S. by E. of St. Louis.

Saint Mary's River, rises in the Okefinokee Swamp, in Ware co., *Georgia*, and flowing S. to the border of Florida, continues to form the boundary of these two States until it enters the Atlantic Ocean; *length*, abt. 100 m.

Saint Mary's River, rises in Auglaize co., *Ohio*, and flowing N.W. into Indiana, joins the St. Joseph River in Allen co. to form the Maumee River.

Saint Mary's Strait, a channel connecting Lake Superior with Lake Huron, and separating the upper peninsula of Michigan from Canada. It is abt. 63 m. in length, and is navigable to within 1 m. of Lake Superior. Here it has a fall of 22 ft. in ¾ of a m. A canal, (one of the finest works of the kind in the Union,) has been constructed around this obstacle, and communication between all the great lakes is now complete.

Saint Maurice, (*mŏr'ris,*) a co. of Lower Canada; *area*, abt. 7,300 sq. m. *Cap.* Three Rivers. *Pop.* 30,000. —A village of the above co., abt. 84 m. S.W. of Quebec.

Saint Michael's, (*mīk'ls,*) in *Maryland*, a river flowing into Chesapeake Bay from Talbot co.

—A post-village of Talbot co., abt. 57 m. S.E. of Annapolis.

Saint Michael's Bay, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, on the E. coast of Labrador; Lat. 52° 56′ N., Lon. 55° 30′ W.

Saint Mo'ran, in *Michigan*, a township of Mackinaw co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Saint Nazian, (*nā'zhan,*) in *Wisconsin*, a village of Manitowoc co., abt. 33 m. E.N.E. of Fond du Lac.

Saintol'ogist, (*-jist,*) *n.* (*Theol.*) One who is learned in the knowledge of saints; — also, a biographer of saints.

Saint Omer, (*ō'mair,*) in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Decatur co., abt. 36 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 700.

Saintonge, (*sant'awnge,*) an old W. prov. of France, bordering on the Atlantic, now forming the depts. of Charente-Inférieure, Deux-Sèvres, and Charente.

Saint Pa'ris, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 58 m. W. of Columbus.

Saint Paul, an island of British N. America, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, abt. 8 m. N.E. of North Point, Cape Breton Island. It exhibits 2 fixed lights. Lat. (of N. Point) 47° 14′ N., Lon. 60° 9′ W.

Saint Paul, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Decatur co., abt. 35 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Saint Paul, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lee co., abt. 22 m. W. by S. of Burlington.

Saint Paul, in *Minnesota*, a city, port of entry, cap. of Ramsey co., and seat of the State government, on the Mississippi River, 2,070 m. above its mouth, and 9 m. below the Falls of St. Anthony; Lat. 44° 52′ 46″ N., Lon. 93° 5′ W. The city is finely located on a bluff, 70 or 80 feet above the river. It was first settled in 1840, and is now the most populous city in the State, as well as one of the most important commercial places of the N.W. It contains a fine State-House, and other buildings devoted to literature, science, benevolence, &c., while its churches and schools are on a scale commensurate with its rapid progress as a city, indicating a worthy aspiration for moral and intellectual improvement. Situated almost at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, *S. P.* commands an extensive and rapidly increasing commerce. *Pop.* 20,045.

Saint Paul, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Webster co., abt. 25 m. E. of Springfield.

Saint Paul's, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Robeson co., abt. 20 m. S.S.W. of Fayetteville.

Saint Paul's Bay, a village and parish of Saguenay co., Lower Canada, abt. 60 m. N.E. of Quebec; *pop.* 3,000.

Saint Pe'ter, in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Nicollet co., abt. 75 m. S.W. of St. Paul.

Saint Peter's Lake, an expansion of the St. Lawrence River, between Lat. 46° and 46° 8′, and Lon. 73° W.; *length*, abt. 35 m.; greatest breadth 10 m.

Saint Peter's (or MINNESOTA) **River,** in *Minnesota*, rises in Big Stone Lake, on the W. border of the State, and flows S.E. to Blue Earth co.; thence turning N.E., it enters the Mississippi River between Hennepin and Dakota cos. *Length*, abt. 450 m.

Saint Peter's Wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASCYRUM.

Saint Pierre, JACQUES HENRI BERNARDIN DE, a French miscellaneous writer, was B. at Havre, in 1737, was educated in the engineer school at Paris; for a time he followed the military profession in the service of Russia; afterwards obtained a commission in the engineer corps of France; spent three years in the Isle of France, about 1770–73; and, retiring from military life, he devoted the remainder of his days to literature. In 1784 appeared his *Etudes de la Nature*, and in 1788, his *Paul et Virginie*, which, after passing through 50 editions in one year, has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. "For many years," says Humboldt, "it was the constant companion of myself, and my valued friend and fellow-traveller Bonpland; and often, in the calm brilliancy of a southern sky, or, when in the rainy season the thunder reëchoed and the lightning gleamed through the forests that skirt the shores of the Orinoco, we felt ourselves penetrated by the marvellous truth with which tropical nature is described in this little work." Carlyle has called it "the swan-song of old dying France." Napoleon conferred on St. Pierre the order of the Legion of Honor, and Joseph Bonaparte granted him a pension of 2,000 francs. St. Pierre was also the author of *La Chaumière Indienne*, *Harmonies de la Nature*, and several other works, all marked by elegant taste and philosophical feeling. D. 1814.

Saint Pierre, a small island on the S. coast of Newfoundland, and which, with the two islands of *Miquelon*, belong to France, and compose the all of her possessions in N. America. *Pop.* 1,700.

Saint Pierre, a town, cap. of the island of Martinique, W. Indies. It is generally well built, and contains many elegant public and private edifices. The town is defended by several forts. It is the birth-place (1763) of the Empress Josephine. *Pop.* 21,000.

Saint Re'gis River, in *New York*, rises in Franklin co., and, flowing N. by W., enters the St. Lawrence River between St. Lawrence and Franklin cos.

Saint's Bell, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See SACRING-BELL.

Saint'-seeming, *a.* Assuming the characteristics of a saint; as, *saint-seeming* piety.

Saint'ship, *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

"Whose eyes might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite."—*Byron.*

Saint Simon, (*se-mawng,*) CLAUDE HENRI, COUNT DE, a celebrated French social philosopher, grandson of the following, B. at Paris, 1700. After completing his education he entered the army, and in 1777 was included in an expedition sent by Louis XVI. to assist this country in her war with England. After seeing some service under Washington, and travelling through Mexico, he returned to France, and was appointed colonel in the French army. He, however, took no interest in his military duties, as he intended to devote his life to the advancement of human civilization. On the breaking out of the Revolution, though he warmly sympathized with the movement, he took no part in the subsequent events, but retired entirely from the army, and bought a considerable quantity of confiscated land, with the view of establishing a large scientific and industrial school; but the scheme was a failure, and St. Simon retired from it after losing a vast sum of money. From this time he devoted himself to what he termed a "physico-political" reformation, for which purpose he entered into the study of all the physical sciences — mathematics, astronomy, general physics, and chemistry, — and all the general science attainable with respect to organized beings. He next proceeded to make his *experimental education;* he married, and continued to pursue his prescribed career, in which good and evil were confounded, and every kind of dissipation followed each other in rapid succession. This, however, in 1807, came to an end; his fortune was gone, and he was compelled to become a clerk in a government office at a small yearly salary. In 1812, he being then in his fifty-second year, he considered it time to "establish his theory," and published a number of remarkable works, which, however impracticable and visionary in their character, attracted round him a large number of disciples. His last efforts were directed towards the foundation of a new religion, which he called the *New Christianity*, in which society was to be reorganized upon this formular: — "To each man a vocation according to his capacity, and to each capacity a recompense according to its worth." Before breathing his last he gave his final instructions to his chief disciples, among whom were Augustine Thierry, the great historian, and Comte, the future author of the *Positive Philosophy*. His most important works were, *Introduction to the Scientific Labors of the Nineteenth Century; The Reorganization of European Society;* and *New Christianity*. D. 1825. After the death of its founder, St. Simonianism experienced some curious mishaps. Several of its most enthusiastic followers established a little church, where a mystical theology was propounded. In 1830 a weekly journal was started in furtherance of the movement, which had now attracted numbers of the educated classes to embrace its dogmas; but a split occurred between the leaders of the sect; one party formed a kind of monastic community, which, after a short time, was suppressed by the government, M. Enfantin, the abbot, being sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Saint Simon, LOUIS DE ROUVROI, DUKE DE, was B. in 1675. He entered the army early, and served in the campaigns in Flanders, was a member of the Council of Regency under the Duke d'Orleans, and in 1721 was appointed ambassador-extraordinary to the court of Spain, to negotiate a marriage between the Infanta and Louis XV.; and D. in 1755. His *Memoirs of the Reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency* contain a vast mass of information, and possess great historical value as a vivid, and, on the whole, truthful representation of the times.

Saint'-Simo'nian, *n.* (*Pol. Econ.*) A disciple of ST. SIMON (COUNT DE), *q. v.*

Saint'-Simo'nianism, *n.* The theories, principles, or practice inculcated by the Saint-Simonians.

Saint Ste'phen, in *Nebraska*, a post-village and township of Richardson co., abt. 25 m. S. by E. of Brownville.

Saint Stephen's, a seaport-town of New Brunswick, abt. 60 m. W. of St. John.

Saint Tam'many, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish, bordering on Mississippi and Lake Pontchartrain; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl and Chefonte rivers. *Surface*, uneven; *soil*, not generally fertile. *Cap.* Covington. *Pop.* (1870), 5,586.

Saint Thom'as, an island of the Virgin group, W. Indies, belonging to Denmark, abt. 38 m. E. of Porto Rico; Lat. 18° 20′ 24″ N., Lon. 64° 55′ 45″ W. *Area*, abt. 45 sq. m., only 2,500 acres of which are under cultivation. *Prod.* Sugar, rum, &c. *S. T.*, having a free harbor, is visited annually by a large number of vessels, and is a place of much business activity. *Cap.* Charlotte Amalie. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Saint Thomas, a town of Upper Canada, co. of Middlesex, abt. 17 m. S. of London.

Saint Thomas, a village of Lower California, abt. 30 m. S.S.E. of San Diego.

Saint Thomas, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cole co., abt. 15 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Saint Thomas, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., abt. 10 m. W. of Chambersburg; *pop.* abt. 1,788.

Saint Vin'cent, an island of the W. Indies, belonging to Great Britain, abt. 100 m. W. of Barbadoes; Lat. 13° 13′ N., Lon. 61° 15′ W.; *area*, abt. 132 sq. m. *Surface*, pleasantly diversified, a volcanic ridge intersecting the island from N. to S., the culminating peak of which, called the *Souffriere*, was in a state of terrific eruption in 1812; *soil*, generally fertile. *Prod.* Sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, and cotton. *Cap.* Kingstown. *Pop.* 32,000.

Saint Vi'tus' Dance, *n.* (*Med.*) See CHOREA.

Saint Vrain, in *Colorado Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Weld co., abt. 50 m. N. by E. of Denver.

Sa'jou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A lively and active monkey, of the *Cebidæ*, genus *Cebus;* docile, but somewhat capricious. It has a prehensile tail, though it is not so delicate an organ of touch as in some other species. In their native forests they live in troops, feeding on fruits, grain, eggs, &c.

Sake, *n.* [A. S. *sacu*, a suit in law.] Final cause; end; aim; purpose; or rather, the purpose of obtaining; account; regard to any purpose or thing; — principally used in the phrases, *for my sake, for the sake of, for his* (or *her*) *sake, for mercy's sake*, &c.

Sa'ker, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A kind of ordnance used in the 16th century, throwing a 5½ lb. ball, and of 3½ inches calibre.

Saki', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A monkey, called also Fox-tailed Monkey, belonging to the *Cebidæ*, genus *Pithecia*. These animals usually reside in the outskirts of forests, in small societies of ten or twelve individuals. Upon the slightest provocation they display a morose and savage temper; and, like the Howlers, they utter loud cries before sunrise and after sunset.

Sakina'ra, a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the Ural Mountains, and after a S. course of 350 m., joining the Ural River, 20 m. S.E. of Orenburg.

Sal, *n.* (*Chem.*) This word was formerly used as a prefix to signify a crystallizable compound; as, for example, *sal*-ammoniac, or chloride of ammonium; *sal*-enixum, acid sulphate of potash; *sal*-prunella, fused nitrate of potash; *sal*-acetosella, oxalate of potash; *sal*-volatile, carbonate of ammonia, or liquid ammonia; *sal*-gem, or rock-salt.

Salaam', Salam', *n.* [Ar. *salâm*, peace.] A salutation practised by the Orientals, as a mark of deference or respect;—hence, a bow; an obeisance; as, to make a *salaam*.

Sal'able, *a.* [From *sale.*] That may be sold; marketable; merchantable; in good demand; as, *salable* commodities.

Sal'ableness, *n.* Quality, or state, of being salable.

Sal'ably, *adv.* In a salable manner.

Salacious, (*-lā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *salax*, *salacis*, fond of leaping, from *salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous; lascivious.

Sala'ciously, *adv.* Lustfully; with hot, carnal appetite.

Sala'ciousness, Salacity, (*-lăs'i-ty,*) *n.* [Lat. *salacitas.*] Hot lust; strong propensity to indulge the sexual passions; lascivlousness.

Sal'ad, *n.* [Fr. *salade*; It. *insalàta*, from Lat. *sal*, salt.] A preparation of raw herbs, as lettuce, radish, onion, &c., generally dressed with salt, oil, vinegar, &c., or other condiments, and used as a relish to other food; as, to dress a *salad*.

(*Cookery.*) A dish, as of chicken or lobster, minced fine, and intermixed with green herbs, as lettuce, onion, &c., seasoned with mustard, oil, and other condiments; as, we supped off lobster-*salad* and champagne.

Sal'ad-bowl, (*-bōl,*) *n.* A large bowl or basin wherein salad is mixed and served.

Sal'ade, Sallet, *n.* A light kind of helmet (Fig. 2295) introduced during the 15th century, chiefly for the use of foot-soldiers.

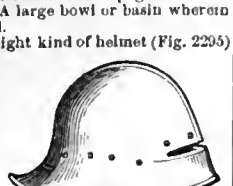


Fig. 2295. — SALADE.

Sal'adin, or **Salahedd'in,** a celebrated sultan of Egypt and Syria, a. 1137, who, in the time of the Crusades, distinguished himself by his valor. He made great conquests in Syria, Arabia, Persia, and Mesopotamia; after which he defeated the Christians with great slaughter, near Tiberias, and took Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, prisoner. This was followed by the surrender of Jerusalem, where he behaved with great generosity to the Christians. In 1189 Richard Cœur-de-Lion, with his ally Philippe Auguste, King of France, laid siege to Acre, which, after a two years' struggle, was taken by them. The crusaders subsequently took Cæsarea and Jaffa, and Richard Cœur-de-Lion advanced to within a short distance of Jerusalem; but a truce was afterwards concluded between Saladin and the Christians; soon after which the Sultan died, broken down by his constant toil. D. at Damascus, 1192.

Sal'ading, *n.* Herbs or vegetables for salads.

Sala'do Bay, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in the dept. of Coquimbo, Chili, S. of Cupiapo.

Sala'do Creek, in *Texas*, enters the San Antonio River from Bexar co.

Salahieh, (*sa'la-he-a,*) a town on the E. frontier of Egypt, 36 m. from Belbeis; *pop.* 6,000.

Salal-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of *Gaultheria shallon*, growing in the valley of the Oregon, abt. the size of a common grape, of a dark-purple color, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. — *Gray.*

Sal-alem'broth, *n.* (*Chem.*) See ALEMBROTH.

Salam', *n.* Same as SALAAM, *q. v.*

Salaman'ca, a city of Spain, cap. of a prov. of the same name, on the Tormes, a tributary of the Douro, 92 m. S.W. of Leon, and 119 W.N.W. of Madrid. The city stands on 3 small hills, and is surrounded by walls. It has numerous squares and public buildings. The Cathedral is a majestic Gothic edifice. The University,

Fig. 2296. — SALAMANCA.

founded in 1239, was formerly celebrated, and the principal seat of learning in Spain. *Manuf.* Hats, woollens, shoes, leather, earthenware, glue, starch, &c. The French under Marmont were here defeated by the Anglo-Spanish army under Wellington, in 1812. *Pop.* 16,500.

Salaman'ca, an island of the U. S. of Colombia, opposite the mouth of the Magdalena River, abt. 30 m. S.W. of Santa Marta.

Salamanca, in *N. Y.*, a twp. of Cattaraugus co.; *pop.* 1,881.

Sal'ammander, *n.* [Ar. *samander*, from *samad*, perpetual, eternal.] Originally, a fabulous animal supposed by the ancients to live in the fire, and to be very poisonous.

(*Zoöl.*) See SALAMANDRIDÆ.

—In England, a circular iron plate employed for culinary purposes;—also, a large poker, placed in the fire till red-hot, and then used in heating ale, &c.

Salamander safe, in the U. States, a particular kind of fire-proof iron safe.

Salaman'dridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Salamander fam., order *Urodela*, comprising tailed batrachia, divided into *Salamander proper* and *Tritons.* More than twenty species are found in the U. S., from two and a half to twelve inches long. They have no sternum, ribs rudimentary, legs four, fingers four, and toes five in most genera; and, contrary to what is seen in frogs and toads, the fore feet are developed before the hind ones. In their adult state, most *Salamanders proper* live upon the land, approaching the water only at the season in which they lay their eggs. Some are terrestrial throughout life, laying their eggs under stones and old logs in damp places. The *Tritons* have the tail compressed, and are entirely aquatic; yet, as they respire by means of lungs, they come to the surface of the water from time to time for atmospheric air. They have the most wonderful power to reproduce mutilated or lost parts. The limbs may be removed, and in less than a year they will grow again; and the new-formed limbs may in turn be amputated, and will in turn be replaced by others. Even the eye, when destroyed, is said in time to be reproduced.

Fig. 2297. SALAMANDRA MACULATA.

Salaman'drine, *a.* Having the property of resisting fire; pertaining or relating to, or resembling a salamander.

Salaman'droid, *a.* [Gr. *salamandra*, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the salamanders.

Salamanquese, (*-kēz',*) *n., sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Salamanca, Spain; plurally, the people of Salamanca.

—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to Salamanca, or its inhabitants.

Sal'amis, (anc. *Geog.*,) a mountainous island of Greece, off the coast of Attica, and forming with it the Bay of Eleusis; *area*, 30 sq. m. Its modern name is *Koluri*. *Pop.* 5,000. The Persian fleet, under Xerxes, was defeated in the Bay of Salamis by the Greek fleet, commanded by Themistocles, in Dec., B.C. 480. The Persian fleet consisted of 1,207, and the Greek of 366 ships.

Sal-ammo'nia, *n.* (*Chem.*) See AMMONIA (CHLORIDE OF).

Salamo'nie, in *Indiana*, a river rising in Jay co., and flowing N.W. enters the Wabash River in Wabash co.—A township of Huntington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Salam-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) The SAPPHIRE, *q. v.*

Salan'ga, an island of Ecuador, in the Pacific Ocean, abt. 80 m. N.W. of Guayaquil.

Salaried, (*sal'a-rid,*) *a.* Having or enjoying a salary; as, a *salaried* official.

Sal'ary, *n.* [Fr. *salaire*; Lat. *salarium*, said to be from *sal*, salt, because salt was part of the pay of the Roman soldiers.] The recompense, or consideration, stipulated to be paid to a person for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid annually or periodically; stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

—*v. a.* To allow or pay a salary to a person; as, a *salaried* judge, a *salaried* clerk.

Salawatty, (*sa-la-wat'te,*) an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the W. coast of Papua, Lat. 1° S., Lon. 130° E. *Ext.* 35 m. long, and 25 broad.

Sale, *n.* [Icel. *sal*, *sala*; Dan. *salg*, a selling. See SELL.] Act of selling; the exchange of a commodity for money of equivalent value, paid, or to be paid; as, a *sale* of cotton on 14 days' credit. — Power of selling; market; demand; as, there is always a ready *sale* for such goods. — Auction; public disposal of goods to the highest bidder; as, I bought that table at a *sale*. — State of being venal, or of being open to bribery; state of being to be sold; as, the *sale* of a vote to a buyer. — *Of sale, on sale, for sale,* offered to purchasers; to be bought or sold; as, he has books *for sale*.

To set to sale, to offer for sale; to make merchandise of.

(*Law.*) That transaction by which the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another, in consideration of a money payment made by the buyer to the seller. If it be a commutation of goods for goods, it is more properly an *exchange*. In order to the validity of a sale, it is necessary that the parties act in good faith; for it is a maxim in law, that fraud vitiates all contracts. Neither is a sale valid if the subject matter of it is illegal or prohibited, or if an essential part of it involves an illegal act. In order to constitute a sale, the consent of each of the parties is required; and hence each must be legally qualified to consent. See BARGAIN AND SALE.

Sa'lem, a town of British India, presidency of Madras; Lat. 11° 38′ N., Lon. 78° 12′ E.; *pop.* 20,000.

Sa'lem, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Fulton co., abt. 140 m. N. of Little Rock.

Salem, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New London co.; *pop.* (1870), 718.

Sa'lem, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A town, cap. of Marion co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Centralia; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Salem, in *Indiana*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. —A village of Randolph co., abt. 83 m. N.E. of Indianapolis. — A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A post-village, cap. of Washington co., abt. 36 m. N.W. of New Albany. It is finely located, has some extensive manufactories, and is a place of much activity. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sa'lem, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Henry co., abt. 25 m. W. of Burlington; *pop.* 3,500.

Salem, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Livingston co., abt. 200 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Salem, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Salem, in *Massachusetts*, a city, port of entry, and one of the caps. of Essex co., on a point of land in Massachusetts Bay, formed by two inlets called N. and S. rivers, 14 m. N.E. of Boston; Lat. 42° 31′ 18″ N., Lon. 70° 53′ 53″ W. It is an important commercial and manufacturing city of New England, and though irregularly laid out, is well built, and contains many handsome residences. The harbor is commodious and well protected. The principal institutions of *S.* are: the East India Marine Society, which is composed of men who have doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and has a large museum of oriental curiosities; the Essex Institute, with a library of 18,000 vols., and a picture-gallery; and the Salem Athenæum, with a library of 13,000 vols. There are also a normal and several grammar schools, 5 newspapers, 7 banks, 21 churches, a cotton-mill, with 65,000 spindles, and manufactures of chemicals, varnishes, leather, shoes, machinery, &c. Salem, after Plymouth, is the oldest town of New England, having been settled in 1628, 8 years after the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers. *S.* was noted for its patriotic zeal in the Revolutionary War, taking an important part in the fitting out of privateers,—it is said to the number of 60. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. *Pop.* 24,119.

Salem, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 700. — A post-village and township of Washtenaw co., abt. 30 m. W. by N. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Salem, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Tippah co., abt. 18 m. W. of Ripley; *pop.* abt. 800.

Salem, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Dent co., abt. 25 m. S.S.E. of Rolla.

Salem, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., abt. 35 m. S.E. by S. of Concord; *pop.* (1870), 1,603.

Salem, in *New Jersey*, a S.W. co., adjoining Delaware; *area*, abt. 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware and Maurice rivers, and Oldman's, Stow, Salem, and Alloway's creeks. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, in some parts very fertile. *Min.* Some iron is found. Marl is abundant. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.*(1870)23,966.—A town, cap. of the above co., abt. 65 m. S.W. of Trenton. *Manuf.* Glass. *Pop.* (1870), 4,572.

Salem, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., abt. 60 m. W.S.W. of Buffalo.—A post-village and township, semi-cap. of Washington co., abt. 48 m. N.N.E. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 3,556.

Salem, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Forsyth co., abt. 120 m. W. by N. of Raleigh. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, paper, &c. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.

Salem, in *Ohio*, a township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Champaign co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.—A town of Perry township, Columbiana co., abt. 167 m. N.E. of Columbus. *Manuf.* Locomotives, agricultural machines and implements, pottery, &c. *Pop.* abt. 5,000. —A post-township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.—A village of Guernsey co., abt. 30 m. N.E. of Zanesville. —A township of Highland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Meigs co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A village of Montgomery co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Dayton.—A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. —A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 5,500. — A village and township of Washington co., abt. 14 m. N. by E. of Marietta; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A twp. of Wyandot co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Salem, in *Oregon*, a city, cap. of the State, and seat of justice of Marion co., on the Willamette River, abt. 710 m. N. of San Francisco; Lat. 44° 56′ N., Lon. 123° 1′ W. It is generally well built, contains some fine public and private edifices, several extensive manufactories, and is thriving rapidly. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Salem, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Luzerne co; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Mercer co; *pop.* abt. 700. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Salem, in *Vermont*, a twp. of Orleans co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Salem, in *Virginia*, a village of Fauquier co., abt 114 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.—A post-village, cap. of Roanoke co., abt. 180 m. W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 612.

Salem, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Kenosha co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A post-village of La Crosse co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of La Crosse.

Salem Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 112 m. S. by E. of Albany.

Salem Church, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Randolph co., abt. 121 m. W. of Raleigh.

Salem Church, in *Virginia*, a place some miles W. of Fredericksburg, where, May 3, 1863, the Nationals under Gen. Sedgwick attacked the Confederates under Gen. Wilcox, and were repulsed with great slaughter.

Sa'lem Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters Delaware Bay from Salem co.

Salem Cross-Roads, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., abt. 180 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Sale'mi, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Trapani, 20 m. E. of Marsala; *pop.* 13,860.

Sal'ep, *n.* See EULOPHIA, and ORCHIS.

Salera'tus, *n.* [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *aër*, air.] A salt intermediate in composition between a carbonate and a bicarbonate of potash, prepared from pearl-ash by exposing it to carbonic acid gas; — much used in making bread, to neutralize acetic acid, or tartaric acid, and thus render the bread light by the escape of the carbonic acid gas. — *Worcester.*

Saler'no, a city of S. Italy, cap. of the prov. of Principato-Citeriore, on the Gulf of Salerno, 17 m. S.S.W. of Avellino, and 28 m. S.E. of Naples. It is irregularly built, and of a gloomy appearance. There are in front of the cathedral 28 ancient granite columns, with Corinthian capitals of good workmanship. *Pop.* 24,241. The Gulf is separated from the Bay of Naples by Cape Campanella. It is 36 m. broad, and receives the river Sall.

Sales'man, *n.*; *pl.* SALESMEN. [From *sale* and *man*.] One who is employed in selling goods or merchandise.

Saleyer, or SALAYER ISLANDS, (*sa-lat'yer,*) in the E. Archipelago, off the S. coast of the island of Celebes; Lat. 6° S., Lon. 120° E. The largest is 30 m. long, and 8 broad.

Sale'work, *n.* Work manufactured for sale;—hence, inferentially, work clumsily or carelessly performed.

Sal'fordville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 13 m. N.N.W. of Norristown.

Salga'do, a town of Brazil, on the São Francisco River, abt. Lat. 15° 20′ S.; *pop.* 5,000.

Sa'liant, *a.* (*Her.*) Same as SALIENT, *q. v.*

Saliba'bo, an island in the Eastern Archipelago, separated from Tulour by a narrow strait 1 m. wide. It is 10 m. in circumference, and is well cultivated.

Sal'ic (or **Salique**) **Law,** *n.* [Lat. *Lex Salica.*] (*French Hist.*) An ancient fundamental law of France, supposed to have been made by Pharamond or Clovis, in virtue of which daughters were excluded from the inheritance, and sons alone considered capable of succeeding to it. The term most probably is taken from the name of the ancient Franks,—*Sali*, or *Salici*, so called from *Sala*, a river of ancient Germany. The Salic law is said to have been made for the Salic lands, which were given to the Salic Franks who settled in Gaul, and held their lands upon condition of their personal service in war. It was, however, extended even to the throne; and from the earliest period of the French monarchy, no princess succeeded to the throne, except by force of some law different from the ordinary usage.

Salica'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *salix*, the willow.] (*Bot.*) The Willow family, an order of plants, alliance *Amentales*. DIAG. One-celled ovary, and numerous cottony seeds. They are trees or shrubs, chiefly natives of cold and temperate climates. Leaves simple, alternate, stipulate. Flowers unisexual, amentaceous, naked, or with a membranous or cup-like calyx. Male flowers with 1–30 distinct or monadelphous stamens; female flowers with a superior 1-celled ovary; ovules numerous, erect. Fruit 1-celled, 2-valved. Seeds numerous, covered with long silky hairs, exalbuminous; embryo erect, with an inferior radicle. Many of the species are valuable for their timber, and some for their tonic and febrifugal bark. The hair investing their seeds has been employed for stuffing cushions. There are but two genera, SALIX and POPULUS, *q. v.*

Sal'icin, *n.* (*Chem.*) A neutral bitter principle found in the bark of willows. It is procured by adding to an aqueous infusion of the bark hydrated oxide of lead, by which the tannin and coloring matters are precipitated. Salicin has been made the subject of a series of interesting and valuable researches by Piria of Turin, which have thrown considerable light on the compounds known as *glucosides*. Mixed with synaptase (a peculiar ferment), it splits up into glucose and saligenin. Heated with bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid distilled, a fragrant oily liquid comes over, which has exactly the same physical and chemical characteristics as the essential oil of Meadow-sweet. *Form.* $C_{14}H_8O_4$.

Salicor'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Chenopodiaceæ*. The species were formerly much used in making *Carilla*, q. v.

Salicyl'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid obtained by the action of fused potassa on salicin.

Sa'lience, *n.* Quality or condition of being salient; a leaping or springing forward; an onsetting;—hence, quality or state of standing out prominently; projection; protrusion.

Sa'lient, *a.* [Lat. *saliens*, from *salio*, to leap.] Moving by leaps or bounds; beating; throbbing, as the heart; as, a *salient* animal. — Springing; darting; projecting; shooting out or up; as, a *salient* jet of water. — Hence, in a figurative sense, standing out prominently; conspicuous; obtrusive; as, a *salient* trait of character.

(*Her.*) Representing a beast in a leaping or springing attitude; as, a lion *salient*.

(*Math.* and *Fortif.*) Projecting outwardly; as, a *salient* angle;—the opposite of *reëntering*.

Salient angle. (*Fortif.*) An angle (Fig. 745) of which the vertex projects outward from the work;—it is the reverse of a *reëntering angle*.

Salient angle of a polygon. (*Geom.*) An angle which projects outwards.

Salient places of arms. (*Fortif.*) Enlarged spaces left by the rounding of the counterscarp opposite the salients. They are intended for the assembly of troops for sorties or defence.

—*n.* (*Fortif.*) A salient angle; a projecting part.

Sa'liently, *adv.* In a salient manner.

Saliff'erous, *a.* [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *ferre*, to bear; Fr. *salifère.*] Salt-bearing; as, *saliferous* rock.

Sal'iliable, *a.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) Susceptible of combination with an acid to form a salt.

Saliifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of salifying.

Sal'ify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SALIFIED.) [Fr. *salifier*, from Lat. *sal*, salt, and *facio*, to make.] To form into a salt by combining an acid with a base, as with a metallic oxide, &c.

Sa'lii. (*Rom. Hist.*) See ANCILE.

Sali'na, *n.* [Lat., from *sal*, salt.] A salt marsh.—Also, a salt-works.

Sali'na, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., abt. 2 m. N. by W. of Syracuse; *pop.*(1870) 2,048.

Sali'nas (or SAN BUENAVENTURA) **River,** in *California*, rises in San Luis Obispo co., and flowing a general N.W. course, enters Monterey Bay from Monterey co.

Salina'tion, *n.* Act of washing with salt-water.

Sa'line, *a.* [Fr. *salin.*] Consisting of, constituting, or containing salt; as, *saline* particles. — Partaking of the characteristic qualities of salt; as, a *saline* flavor.

—*n.* [Fr.] A salt-spring, or a place where salt-water is deposited in the earth.

Sali'ne, or **Sali'ni.** (Anc. *Didyme.*) One of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean Sea. *Ext.* 5 m. long, and 5 broad.

Sa'line, in *Arkansas*, a river formed by the union of several small branches in Saline co., and flowing a general S.E. and S. course, joins the Washita River between Ashley and Bradley cos. *Length*, abt. 200 m.

Saline, in *Arkansas*, a central co.; *area*, abt. 950 sq. m. *River.* Saline River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile, and well adapted to cotton, corn, and grass. *Min.* Marble, soapstone, and quartz. *Cap.* Benton. *Pop.* abt. 7,500. — A township of Hempstead co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A post-township of Sevier co.

Saline, in *Illinois*, a creek flowing S.E. into the Ohio River, between Gallatin and Hardin cos. — A S.E. co.; *area*, abt. 370 sq. m. *River.* Saline Creek. *Surface*, somewhat diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Salt. *Cap.* Raleigh. *Pop.* (1870) 12,713

Saline, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., abt. 40 m. W. by S. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Saline, in *Missouri*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, abt. 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri River, and Black and Salt Forks of La Mine River. *Surface*, mostly undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal in abundance, besides salt, lead, limestone, and sandstone. *Cap.* Marshall. *Pop.*(1870) 21,659.—A post-village of Mercer co., abt. 90 m. N.E. of St. Joseph.—A village and township of Ralls co., abt. 17 m. W.S.W. of Hannibal; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of St. Genevieve co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Saline, in *Ohio*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Saline Bayou, in *Louisiana*, rises in Catahoula Lake, and flowing S.E., enters Red River from Catahoula parish.—Another rises in Claiborne parish, and flowing S., enters Red River from Winn parish.

Saline'ness, *n.* State or quality of being saline.

Saline'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., abt. 140 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Saliniferous, *a.* Producing, or yielding, salt; as, *saliniferous* earth.

Salin'iform, *a.* Possessing the form of salt.

Sali'no, a river of Italy, which, after an E. course of 32 m., falls into the Adriatic Sea, 5 m. N. of Pescara.

Salinom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *salinus*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A salt-guage, or instrument for measuring the quantity of salt that may be in solution in the water of a steam boiler, which is indicated by the specific gravity of the water. Common sea-water contains 1-33 of salt, and the water in the boiler should never be suffered to attain a degree of saturation above that represented by 2-33 of salt, or *two salt waters*, as it is called.

Sali'no-terrene', *a.* [Lat. *salinus*, saltish, *terrenus*, earthy.] Pertaining or having reference to, or consisting of, salt and earth.

Salin'ous, *a.* Saline. (R.)

Salius, (*sah'lian,*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Jura, on the Furieuse, 26 m. N.E. of Lons-le-Saulnier; *pop.* 7,361.

Salisbury, or **New Sarum,** (*salz'bẽr-e,*) a city of England, cap. of the co. of Wilts, on the Avon, 21 m. W. of Winchester, and 80 m. W.S.W. of London; *pop.* 12,278.

Salis'bury, an island of British N. America, in Hudson Strait; Lat. 63° 27′ N., Lon. 76° 40′ W.

Salisbury, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., abt. 54 m. N.W. of Hartford. Iron ore of a superior quality is found in this township, and several extensive manufactories have been established, chiefly of machinery, cannon, edge-tools, fine cutlery, &c. *Pop.* (1870), 3,305.

Salisbury, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Sangamon co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Springfield.—A township of Coles co.

Salisbury, in *Indiana*, a village of Harrison co., abt. 8 m. N. by E. of Corydon.

Salisbury, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Wicomico co., abt. 95 m. S.E. of Annapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Salisbury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Essex co., abt. 38 m. N. by E. of Boston; *pop.* 3,779.

Salisbury, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co.; *pop.* (1870), 897.

Salisbury, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., abt. 70 m. N.W. of Albany. The township also contains Salisbury Centre, a post-village abt. 25 m. E. by N. of Utica. *Pop.* (1870) 1,933.

Salisbury, in *N. Carolina*, a town, cap. of Rowan co., abt. 118 m. W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Salis'bury, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Meigs co.; *pop.* abt. 11,000.

Salisbury, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Lancaster co., abt. 51 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 4,800. — A township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.—A village of Somerset co., abt. 20 m. W.N.W. of Cumberland, Maryland.

Salisbury, in *Vermont*, a post-village and twp. of Addison co., abt. 37 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Salisbury Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Newburgh.

Sali'va, *n.* [Lat., from *sal*, salt.] (*Physiol.*) That fluid by which the mouth and tongue are constantly moistened in their natural state, and which is supplied by glands which form it, called the *salivary glands*. There are three pairs of salivary glands — the *parotid*, the *sub-maxillary*, and the *sub-lingual*. The saliva itself has neither color nor smell, and is tasteless; for although it contains a little salt, the nerves of the tongue

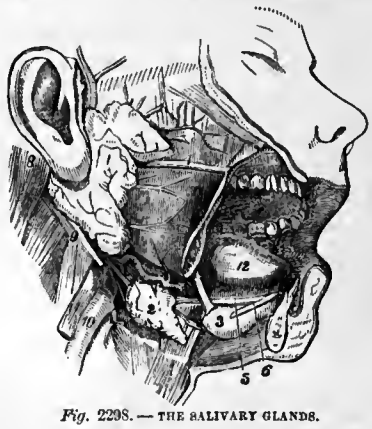


Fig. 2298. — THE SALIVARY GLANDS.

1, The parotid gland; 2, the sub-maxillary gland; 3, the sub-lingual gland: 4, Steno's duct; 5, Wharton's duct; 8, Barthelin's duct; 7, masseter muscle; 8, mastoid process; 9, digastric muscle; 10, internal jugular vein; 11, external carotid artery; 12, the tongue.

are so accustomed to it, that it is imperceptible. Its specific gravity is somewhat greater than that of water, and it is supposed that about twelve pounds are secreted in twelve hours. From the mechanical pressure of the muscles upon the salivary glands, the secretion is much augmented during speaking and mastication. In hungry persons, too, it is largely secreted at the sight of agreeable food. Its uses are to augment the taste of food by the evolution of sapid matter; to mix with, dissolve, and resolve into its principles the food during mastication, so as to change it into a pultaceous mass fit to be swallowed; to moderate thirst, by moistening the cavity of the mouth and fauces. In the healthy state, it consists of at least four-fifths of water, comprising, besides, mucilage, albumen, muriates of soda, phosphate of soda, phosphate of lime, and phosphate of ammonia.

Sal'ival, *a.* Relating to saliva; salivary.

Sal'ivant, *a.* Causing salivation.

—*n.* That which produces salivation.

Sal'ivary, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to saliva; secreting or excreting saliva; salival; as, the *salivary* glands. See SALIVA.

Sal'ivate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *saliro, salivatum — saliva.*] (*Med.*) To produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in a person, generally by means of mercury.

Salivation, (*-vā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *salivatio.*] (*Med.*) Act or process of producing an increased secretion of saliva; excessive flow or secretion of saliva, as that produced by mercury; ptyalism.

Sali'vous, *a.* [Fr. *salivaux.*] Belonging to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

Sal'ix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The Willow, a gen. of plants, order *Galicaceæ*. The species found in the United States are numerous, and commonly known as *willows*, *osiers*, and *sallows*. Their timber, though wanting in strength and durability, is applied to many useful purposes; and the wood of the flexible branches and twigs is largely employed for basket-work, hoops, &c. The Sage Willow, *S. tristis*, a small, downy shrub, with a profusion of aments in spring, appearing before the leaves, is the most common species in the Northern and Middle States. — A peculiar crystalline alkaloid, resembling quinine in its properties, called *salicine*, has been obtained from the bark, leaves, or flowers of about twenty species of this genus.

Salle, or **Sla,** (*sal-lé',*) a seaport-town on the W. coast of Morocco, at the mouth of the Bu-Regreb, 105 m. from Fez; Lat. 34° 3′ N., Lon. 6° 40′ W. It was formerly a stronghold of the Mediterranean pirates. It has now fallen to decay. *Manuf.* Carpets. *Pop.* 12,000.

Sal'lenders, Sel'landers, Sel'lenders, *n. pl.* (*Far.*) An eruption on the hind leg of a horse.

Sal'low, *n.* (*Bot.*) The popular name of a number of British species of Willow, the most common of which is the Gray Sallow, *Salix cinera.*

—*a.* (*comp.* SALLOWER; *superl.* SALLOWEST.) [A. S. *salowig, salwi*, from *seal*, a willow; Lat. *salix.*] Having a saffrony or yellowish color; of a pale, sickly hue, tinged with a dark-yellow; as, a *sallow* complexion.

Sal'lowness, *n.* State of being sallow; pallor, tinged with a darkish yellow; as, *sallowness* of the skin.

Sal'low-thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Hippophaë*, order *Elæagnaceæ*, consisting of large Asiatic shrubs or trees, with gray, silky foliage, and active leaves. The only European species is *H. rhamnoides*, the Sea Buck-thorn, a low tree, native of the sandy sea-coasts of W. Europe.

Sal'lust, CAIUS CRISPUS, a Roman historian, distinguished equally for his talents and profligacy, was b. at Amiternum, B. C. 80. He was expunged from the list of senators, in consequence of his extravagance and shameless debaucheries; but being restored by Julius Cæsar, and made governor of Numidia, he there amassed an enormous fortune by acts of rapine. He died B. C. 35. His *Histories of the Jugurthine War*, and the *Conspiracy of Catiline*, bear ample testimony to his genius; but the rigid morality displayed in his writings forms a strange contrast to the vices of his life.

Sal'ly, *n.* [Fr. *saillie*, from Lat. *salio*.] A leaping or springing forth. — Specifically, a sudden issue or rushing out of troops from a beleaguered place to attack the besiegers; a sortie; as, the garrison made a successful *sally*. — Excursion from the ordinary track; range; deviation; digression; as, to make *sallies* into a country district. — A spring or darting of intellect, fancy, or imagination; flight of liveliness or humor; sprightly exertion of the faculties; as, *sallies* of wit. — Act of levity or extravagance; unseemly display of vivacity; an act of wild frolic or obstreperous gayety; an escapade; an overleaping of the bounds of propriety; as, *sallies* of hot-blooded youth.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SALLIED.) [Fr. *saillir*.] To leap, spring, bound, or rush out or forth; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers; to make a sudden irruption or sortie.

Sal'ly-lunn, *n.* [Called after the inventor.] In England, a sort of sweet tea-cake, toasted and well-buttered before eaten.

Sal'ly-port, *n.* (*Fortif.*) An opening cut in the glacis of a fortified work, through which a passage leads by a ramp from the terreplein of the covered way to the exterior.

(*Naval.*) A landing-place in a harbor at which the boats of men-of-war (but no other boats) are allowed to land. It is also the name for an opening in the quarter of a fire-ship by which the crew escape after setting her on fire.

Salmagun'di, *n.* [Fr. *salmigondis*, from Lat. *salmagra*, pickles.] (*Cookery.*) A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings, seasoned with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions. (*Johnson.*) — Hence, a hodge-podge of various ingredients; an olio; a medley; an olla podrida; a miscellany; a pot-pourri; — used in a literary sense; as, Washington Irving's *Salmagundi*.

Salmi, (*sal'mē,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Cookery.*) A ragout of roasted game stewed with wine, forcemeat, and spices, as a provocative of the appetite: as, a *salmi* of pheasants.

Sal'mo, *n.* [Lat., from *salio*, to leap or spring, the species being remarkable for its power of leaping.] (*Zoöl.*) The principal genus of the *Salmonidæ*. The Salmon, *S. salar* of the Arctic seas, whence it visits the rivers of both continents, is one of the largest of the genus, and is celebrated for its delicious flesh. It is from 24 to 36 inches long, and attains a weight of 30 pounds or more. In N. America it frequents the rivers of Labrador, Canada, Nova Scotia, New England, and those of N. York communicating with the St. Lawrence, ascending even to Lake Ontario. The *S.*-fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is estimated as worth $500,000 a year, and by steamers the fish are delivered in Boston, N. York, and Philadelphia in the best condition. The Great Trout of the lakes, *S. amethystus*, of the Northern lakes of North America, is from 24 to 60 inches long, dark-gray, with numerous lighter spots on the back and sides; under parts light ashy-gray or cream-color. It sometimes attains the weight of 120 pounds, and is often called Mackinaw Trout. It is also known as the Longe. The Speckled Trout, or Brook Trout, *S. fontinalis* (Mitch.), of the clear streams of Northern North America, is from 6 to 20 inches long, horn-color above with irregular darker marking, sides bluish mixed with silvery white, and ornamented with yellow spots and vermilion dots. There are many varieties of trout, and probably some of the so-called varieties are distinct species. All are highly prized on account of the delicacy of their flesh. — *Tenney.*

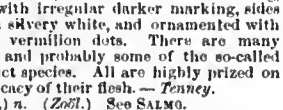


Fig. 2299. — SALMON, (*Salmo salar.*)

Salmon, (*săm'un,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SALMO.

Salmon'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Salmon family comprising abdominal malacopterygious fishes, which have the body more or less scaly, a first dorsal with soft rays, followed by a second small one, which is fatty, and unsupported by rays. They inhabit both salt and fresh water, are very voracious, and highly prized for food. See SALMO.

Salm'on Creek, in *New York*, enters Cayuga Lake at Ludlowville, Cayuga co. — Another, enters Braddock's Bay of Lake Ontario, from Monroe co. — A village of Wayne co., abt. 30 m. E. by N. of Rochester.

Salm'on Falls River, rises in Carroll co., *New Hampshire*, and flowing a general S.E. course along the boundary between that State and Maine, joins the Cocheco River to form the Piscataqua River.

Salm'on-peel, *n.* A young salmon; a samlet.

Salmon-pipe, *n.* A contrivance for catching salmon.

Salmon River, in *Connecticut*, enters the Connecticut River in Middlesex co.

Salmon River, in *New York*, rises in Franklin co., and enters the St. Lawrence River abt. 10 m. N.E. of St. Regis.

Sa'lo, a town of Italy, prov. of Brescia, 14 m. from Brescia. *Manuf.* Linen, yarn, and thread. *Pop.* 6,000.

Sal'ogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) The electro-negative component of haloid salts; salt-radical.—*Graham.*

Salo'me, (*Script.,*) the mother of James the Elder and John the Evangelist, one of those holy women of Galilee who attended our Saviour in his journeys and ministered to him; *Matt.* xxvii. 56. Some infer, from comparing *Matt.* and *John* xix. 25, that she was a sister of Mary the mother of Jesus.

Salon, (*sah-lông',*) *n.* [Fr., saloon.] A state apartment; a room for the reception of visitors;—hence, plurally, assemblies of the fashionable world; circles of select society, the elite, &c.; as, her *salons* were crowded with notabilities.

Salon, (*sa'lawng,*) a town of France, dept. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 29 m. N.N.W. of Marseilles. *Manuf.* Silk plush, hats, and soap. *Pop.* 6,000.

Salo'na, a town of European Turkey, at the foot of Mount Parnassus. It contains many interesting ruins. *Pop.* 6,000.

Salona, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 104 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Salonica, (*sa-lon-ē'k'a,*) a city and seaport of European Turkey, in Roumania, on the Bay of Salonica, 185 m. N.W. of Athens; Lat. 40° 30′ 47″ N., Lon. 22° 57′ 13″ E. It is built on the acclivity of a steep hill, and is 5 m. in circumference. It is commanded by a large citadel called the "Seven Towers," and contains numerous public buildings and anc. remains. *Manuf.* Silk; besides, a large trade in maize, wheat, barley, tobacco, wool, sponges, timber, wine, &c. *Pop.* 70,000.

—THE GULF OF SALONICA, is 70 m. long, and 30 m. broad at its entrance.

Saloon', *n.* [Fr. *salon;* It. *salone*, augmentative of *sala*, a hall.] (*Arch.*) A large state apartment; a spacious and lofty hall; — specifically, a spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, or the exhibition of works of art; also, a large public room or parlor; also, again, a refreshment room in a theatre.

—A concert or dancing room where liquors are sold; — hence, in American parlance, a public house; a tavern.

(*Naut.*) The main cabin of a steamer or passenger-ship.

Sal'op, or **Shrop'shire,** an inland co. of England, having N. the co. of Denbigh, and a portion of Flint and Cheshire, E. Stafford, S. Worcester, Hereford, and Radnor, and W. Montgomery; *area*, 1,300 sq. m. The surface is generally diversified, but mountainous in the S., and the soil fertile. *Rivers.* Severn, Teme, Shelbrook, Elf Brook, Weaver, Clun, Orme, and Cowe. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, with hemp, flax, hops, &c. Numerous cattle and sheep are also raised. *Min.* Iron, coal, lead, salt, limestone, sandstone, &c. *Manuf.* Flannels, woollen, cotton, and linen goods, gloves, buttons, hardware, paper, porcelain, china, tobacco-pipes, iron-ware, tar, &c. *Cap.* Shrewsbury. *Pop.* 240,959.

Sal'safy, Sal'sify, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRAGOPOGON.

Salsamenta'rious, *a.* [From Lat. *salsamentum*, brine.] Salted; pertaining to, consisting of, or partaking of the quality of, salt.

Sals'es, *n. pl.* Mud-eruptions, being vents of vapor and heat, where there is no true volcano. — *Dana.*

Sal'settie, an island on the W. coast of Hindostan, prov. of Aurungabad, N. of Bombay Island, with which it is connected by a narrow causeway. *Ext.* 18 m. long, with an average breadth of 13 m. *Pop.* 60,000.

Salsify, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRAGOPOGON.

Salsil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A twining, tuberculous-rooted plant, also called Oyster-plant, *Alstræmeria salsilla*, ord. *Amaryllidaceæ*, cultivated in the W. Indies for its roots, which are used as the tubers of the potato. — *Loudon.*

Sal'so-acid, (*-sa'id,*) *a.* Possessing a combined taste or flavor of salt and acid.

Sal-so'da, *n.* The commercial term for impure carbonate of soda.

Sal'sola, *n.* [Lat. *sal*, salt, and *salus*, alone, from its saline qualities.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Chenopodiaceæ*. The species inhabit salt-marshes and contain much soda. See BARILLA.

Salsolaceous, (*-lā'shus,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining, or having reference, to the family *Salsola*.

Salsuginous, (*-sū'ji-nus,*) *a.* [Fr. *salsugineux*, from Lat. *salsugo*, saltness.] Saltish; somewhat salt; salty (R.)

Salt, *n.* [A. S. *salt, sealt;* Ger. *salz;* Fr. *sal.*] A substance used for seasoning, being the chloride of sodium, and generally known as *common salt*. It is obtained by evaporation from the waters of the sea, or saline lakes or springs, and from the earth in a crystallized state, or in the form of *rock-salt*, q. v. — *Ure.*

—Hence, savor; taste; relish; vapor; smack; seasoning; as, "we have some *salt* of our youth in us." — *Shaks.*

—Hence, also, pungency; piquancy; wit; epigrammatic point; poignancy; as, Attic *salt*. — A vessel to hold salt at table; a salt-cellar; as, a set of silver *salts*. — A veteran sailor; a weather-beaten tar; as, an old *salt*.

(*Chem.*) A salt may be defined as a compound containing either a metallic oxide or alkaloid in combination with an acid or a metal, or pseudo-metallic grouping in combination with a halogen. The advocates of Gerhardt's theory reverse his well-known definition of an acid,—namely, "a salt whose basis is hydrogen,"—and describe a salt as any metallic compound that is obtainable from an acid by the substitution of a metal or pseudo-metallic grouping for hydrogen. When first Lavoisier proposed his admirable scheme of chemistry, it was supposed that an acid could not exist without containing oxygen. As the science advanced, Sir Humphry Davy discovered the true composition of hydrochloric acid, and found that there were acids whose acidifying principle was hydrogen, which, when entering into combination with metallic oxides, gave up their hydrogen to the oxygen to form water. Taking the union of hydrochloric acid and soda as an example, it was found that the chlorine united directly with the sodium, the water formed at the time being readily driven off by heat. To meet this difficulty, salts were divided into two classes, — *oxy-salts*, formed by the union of a base and an acid, and *haloid salts*, formed by the union of a metallic and a halogen. Sir Humphry Davy advanced a theory, however, which is now almost universally received as the correct one. He assumed that when acids were rendered anhydrous they lost their acid properties, an assumption provable by direct experiment. Sulphuric acid he looked on not as SO_3, the anhydrous acid, but as $HOSO_3$, or rather HHO_4. This at once brought the two classes of salts into harmony, the grouping SO_4 being equivalent to the halogen in HCl, HI, HBr, &c. A few examples of salts and acids will render this more intelligible:

Hydrochloric acid,	H Cl.	.....Potash salt,	K.Cl.
Hydrobromic acid,	H.Br.	..... "	K.Br.
Sulphuric acid,	H_2SO_4	..... "	K_2SO_4.
Nitric acid,	HNO_6	..... "	KNO_6.
Sulphurous acid,	H_2SO_3	..... "	K_2SO_3.

This theory is accepted in its entirety by the advocates of the new school. Salts being looked on as the union of an acid radicle with a metal, the name in a few cases has been necessarily altered. Thus we now constantly meet with carbonate of *potassium*, nitrate of *sodium*, sulphate of *ammonium*, &c., in chemical publications. Salts are generally divided into three classes: — *Basic salts*, in which the amount of base predominates over the acid; *neutral salts*, when these are united equivalent for equivalent to protosalts, or one of base to three of acid in sesquisalts; and *acid salts*, where the acid is in excess. These terms must be taken in their chemical sense, and not as meaning the effect that certain salts have on litmus or turmeric paper. Thus, carbonate of potash, which is chemically a neutral salt, reddens turmeric paper, and sulphate of alumina, also neutral, reddens litmus. Numerous examples of each of these classes will be found throughout this work. *Double salts* are those whose acid apparently combines with two bases to form a crystalline compound, but the real union appears to take place between the two salts; thus, we have the double chloride of platinum and potassium, KCl^2PtCl_2; the double sulphate of potash and alumina, or ordinary alum, $KOSO_3Al_2O_3 3SO_3$; the double sulphate of potash and magnesia, $KOSO_3MgO SO_3$, &c.

—*pl.* An Eng. provincialism for marshes flooded by the tide.

Above the salt, on the dais, or at the upper end of the table; hence, in a position of honor; — derived from the ancient custom in the banqueting-halls of people of rank, of placing a large salt-cellar in the centre of a long table, the places above which were assigned to guests of distinction; while the places below were reserved for retainers, inferior guests, &c.

Below the salt, at the lower end of the table; — hence, in an inferior or mean position.

—*a.* (*comp.* SALTER; *superl.* SALTEST.) Having the taste of salt; impregnated with salt; abounding with salt, or yielding it; prepared with, or tasting of, salt; as, *salt* water, *salt* provisions. — Overflowed with salt water; as, a *salt* marsh. — Growing on salt marshes or meadows, and hence, having the flavor of salt; as, *salt* grass. — Poignant; bitter; sharp; acrid; as, "a *salt* rheum." (*Shaks.*) — Salacious; lecherous; libidinous; as, a *salt* jest a *salt* story, a *salt* imagination.

—*v. a.* To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt; as, to *salt* meat or fish. — To stuff with salt between the timber and planks, for the preservation of the wood; as, to *salt* a ship.

—*v. n.* To throw off salt, as a saline solution; as, the brine *salts* but slowly.

Sal'ta, a city of the Argentine Republic, cap. of prov. of same name, abt. 180 m. N. of Tucumao; Lat. 24° 15′ S., Lon. 64° 50′ W. It is well built, and contains some handsome religious and other edifices. *Pop.* 10,000.

Sal'tant, *a.* [Lat. *saltans*, from *salire*, to leap.] Leaping; dancing; skipping; jumping.

(*Her.*) In a leaping attitude; bounding forward; as, a squirrel *saltant*.

Saltarel'lo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A dance among the Neapolitans.

Sal'tate, *v. a.* To leap; to dance; to bound. (R.)

Saltation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *saltatio*, from *saltare*, to dance.] Act of dancing, leaping, or jumping; as, to practise *saltations*. — Beating; throbbing; palpitation; as, the *saltation* of the great artery. — *Wiseman.*

Saltato'rial, *a.* Belonging, or having reference, to leaping; as, *saltatorial* exercises or exploits. — Possessing the power of leaping; as, *saltatorial* animals.

Sal'tatory, *a.* Leaping or dancing, or having the power of leaping or dancing; employed in leaping or dancing; as, *saltatory* motions, *saltatory* performances.

Salt'-cake, *n.* Sulphate of soda, in its prepared form, for the use of glass-blowers and soap-manufacturers.

Salt'-cat, *n.* A lump of salt used as a lure for pigeons.

Salt'-cellar, *n.* A small vessel used at table for holding salt: a salt.

Saltcoats, (*salt'kotes,*) a seaport-town of Scotland, co. of Ayr, 24 m. S.W. of Glasgow. It is a great resort for sea-bathing. *Pop.* 4,800.

Salt Creek, in *Illinois*, enters the Sangamon River between Menard and Mason cos.

Salt Creek, in *Indiana*, enters the East Fork of White River from Lawrence co. — A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Salt Creek, in *Iowa*, enters the Iowa River from Tama co. — A village and township of Davis co., abt. 75 m. S.W. by S. of Iowa City; *pop.* 1,030.

Salt Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Maple River from Gratiot co.

Salt Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Sciota River from Ross co. — Another enters the Muskingum River from Muskingum co. — A township of Hocking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A post-township of Holmes co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Salt'er, *n.* One who salts, or applies salt; as, a *salter* of provisions. — One who sells salt; a dealer in salt; a dry-salter; also, a maker of salt.

Salt'ern, *n.* A place where salt is manufactured; a salt-work.

Salt'-fish, *n.* A fish preserved or cured with salt. — A fish taken in salt water; — in contradistinction from *fresh-water fish*.

Salt'-foot, *n.* A large salt-cellar, formerly used at the tables of persons of rank to mark the line of demarcation between the superior and inferior guests. See SALT.

Salt Fork, in *Missouri*, an affluent of the Black River, which it joins in Saline co.

Salt'-guage, (*-gāj*,) *n.* An instrument used to guage or test the strength of brine or salt-water.

Salt'-green, *n.* Sea-green.

Saltier, Saltire, (*sălt'eer*,) *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing in form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends — dexter and sinister — crossing each other.

Sal'tier-wise, Sal'tire-wise, *a.* (*Her.*) In the form of a saltier; — thus, charges having length (as swords, bâtons, &c.) placed in the direction of the saltire, are said to be borne *saltier-wise*.

Sal'tigrade, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradi*, to go.] (*Zoöl.*) Having feet or legs adapted to leaping, as certain animals.

—*n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of spiders which seize their prey by leaping upon it from a distance.

Saltillo, a town of Mexico, on the Tigre River, abt. 110 m. S. of Coahuila; *pop.* 7,000. See BUENA VISTA.

Saltillo, in *Indiana*, a village of Jasper co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Rensselaer.

Saltillo, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Hardin co., abt. 12 m. N. of Savannah.

Saltillo'ville, or SALTILLO, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 47 m. N.W. of New Albany.

Salt'ing, *n.* Act of sprinkling, impregnating, or seasoning with salt.

—A salt-marsh.

Salt'ish, *a.* Somewhat salt; seasoned or impregnated with a moderate quantity of salt.

Salt'ishly, *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness.

Salt'ishness, *n.* A moderate degree of saltness.

Salt'-junk, *n.* Hard salt beef for use at sea.

Salt Key, a sandy and rocky bank, abt. 90 m. S. by E. of Florida, between Cuba and the Grand Bahama Bank. *Length*, abt. 62 m.; greatest breadth 36 m. Its W. border consists of a chain of barren rocks called *Double-Headed Shot Key*, of which the extreme N.W. one has a light-house, exhibiting a fixed light 100 feet above the sea; Lat. 23° 26′ 24″ N., Lon. 80° 27′ 35″ W.

Salt Lake, in *Utah Territory*. See GREAT SALT LAKE. —A N. central co.; *area*, abt. 1,200 sq. m. *River*. Jordan River. *Surface*, diversified, and in some parts mountainous; *soil*, generally very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and hay in abundance. *Cap.* Salt Lake City. *Pop.* abt. 14,000. — A city, cap. of Salt Lake co., and seat of the territorial government, on the Jordan River, abt. 22 m. S.E. of Great Salt Lake. The city is regularly laid out, and contains some handsome edifices, among which is a magnificent temple now in process of construction. *S. L.* City was laid out in 1847 by a company of Mormons numbering 143. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Salt'less, *a.* Lacking salt; — hence, pointless; insipid; as, a *saltless* joke.

Salt'-lick, *n.* A saline spring, resorted to by buffaloes, deer, &c. See LICK.

Salt Lick, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Salt Lick, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

—*n.* See LICK.

Salt'ly, *adv.* With a smack of salt; in a salt manner.

Salt'-marsh, *n.* Meadow or grass-land subject to the overflow of the tides.

Salt'-mine, *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Salt'ness, *n.* Quality of being salt or impregnated with salt; as, the *saltness* of brine. — Taste or flavor of salt; hence, raciness; as, the *saltness* of dried cod, the *saltness* of an anecdote, &c.

Salt'-pan, Salt'-pit, *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.

Saltpetre, (*-pē'tr*,) *n.* [From *salt*, and Gr. *petra*, a rock, a stone.] (*Chem.*) See POTASH (NITRATE OF).

Saltpe'trous, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to saltpetre; impregnated with, or partaking of the qualities of, saltpetre.

Salt'-raker, *n.* A collector of salt in natural salt ponds, or inclosures from the sea. — *Simmonds.*

Salt'-rheum, (*-rōōm*,) *n.* (*Med.*) A name somewhat indefinitely applied in the U. S. to various cutaneous affections of the eruptive and herpetic forms.

Salt River, *n.* An imaginary river up which defeated politicians, &c., are supposed to be sent to oblivion. The phrase *To run up Salt River* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political or slang usage it is to those who are *rowed up*. (Cant U. S.) — *Worcester.*

Salt River, in *Kentucky*, rises in Shelby co., and flowing S.W., W., and N.W., enters the Ohio River between Hardin and Jefferson cos.

Salt River, in *Missouri*, is formed in Monroe co., by the union of several branches, and flowing an irregular E.S.E. course, enters into the Mississippi River from Pike co. — A village of Audrain co., abt. 40 m. N. of Jefferson City. — A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Salt Rock, in *Ohio*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Salt Spring, in *Missouri*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Salt Sulphur Springs, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 230 m. W. of Richmond, Va.

Salt'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Washington co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Abingdon.

Salt'-water, *n.* Sea-water; water impregnated with salt in solution.

Salt'y, *a.* Saltish; moderately salt.

Salt'yburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a borough of Indiana co., abt. 32 m. E. of Pittsburg.

Salu'bria, in *New York*, a village of Chemung co., abt. 20 m. N. of Elmira.

Salu'brious, *a.* [Lat. *saluber, salubris*, from *salus*, a sound condition.] Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome; salutary; healthful; as, a *salubrious* climate.

Salu'briously, *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

Salu'briousness, Salu'brity, *n.* [Fr. *salubrité*; Lat. *salubritas*.] Quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness; favorableness to the preservation of health; as, the *salubrity* of country air.

Salu'da, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Saluda, in *S. Carolina*, a river rising among the Blue Ridge Mountains, between Pickens and Greenville dists., and flowing a general S.S.E. course, joins Broad River at Columbia; *length*, abt. 200 m. — A village of Newberry dist., abt. 55 m. W. by N. of Columbia.

Salu'ria, in *Texas*, a village and port of entry of Calhoun co., on Matagorda Island, abt. 125 m. S.W. of Galveston.

Sal'utarily, *adv.* In a salutary manner.

Sal'utariness, *n.* Wholesomeness; quality of being salutary. — Quality of conducing to good or prosperity; as, *salutariness* of counsel.

Salu'tary, *a.* [Fr. *salutaire*; Lat. *salutaris*, from *sălus*, a whole condition.] Healthful; wholesome; salubrious; promoting health; as, to take a *salutary* walk. — Promotive of public good or safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose; useful; advantageous; profitable; as, to adopt *salutary* measures, to set a *salutary* example.

Saluta'tion, *n.* [Lat. *salutatio*, from *salus*, safety.] The act or ceremony of saluting or paying respect or reverence to any one. Among the Romans, *salutatio* was the daily homage paid by clients and dependents to their superiors. The women, too, had their crowds of salutors attending them every morning. In the reception of those who came to pay their respects, the better sort were honored with a kiss, while the poorer had a small

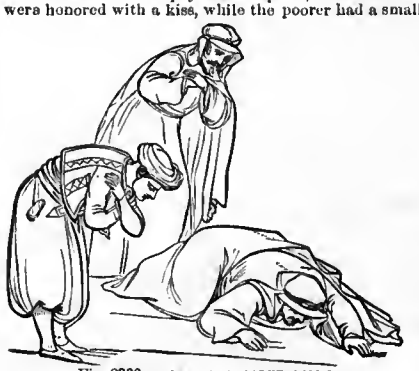


Fig. 2300. — ORIENTAL SALUTATIONS.

entertainment set before them, and were even feasted by those who wished to be thought very liberal. It is not a little interesting to observe the different modes of salutation that prevail in different countries. In most civilized countries, bowing, uncovering the head, pressing the hand, embracing, and kissing, are the usual modes in which good-will, esteem, and love, are expressed; but, not unfrequently what is regarded as an act of civility in one country, would be out of place, or even considered as rude, in another. In some parts of Germany, it is considered an act of politeness to kiss the hands of ladies; in Italy, this is a familiarity only permitted to nearest relatives. In the East, the salutations are generally of a very slavish character; as the throwing oneself on the ground before persons of distinction, and repeatedly kissing their feet. In Sumatra, the saluting person bows, begs the left foot of him whom he addresses, kneels on the ground, and applies this foot to the crown of his head, forehead, breast, and knee; finally, he touches the ground with his head, and remains for some moments stretched out on his belly. In the Pellew Islands, a person seizes the hand or foot of him whom he wishes to salute, and rubs his face with it. In the Philippines, they bend their body very low, place their hands upon their cheeks, raise one leg, and bend the knee. In Siam, the inferior throws himself on the ground before his superior. In Japan, the inferior takes off his sandals, puts his hands into the opposite sleeves, bends slowly till they reach his knees, and thus with short and measured steps, and with a rocking motion, passes his superior, crying, "Do not hurt me." In China, the forms of salutation are various. The Turk crosses his hands, places them upon his breast, and bows; the Laplanders rub noses; the Franks are said to have pulled out a hair, and presented it to the person saluted; an Ethiopian takes the robes of another and ties it about his own waist, leaving his friend half naked. In some parts, they show their humility by presenting themselves naked before the person whom they salute; in others, they scratch the hand slightly, and reciprocally suck a drop of blood from the wound, or, as a peculiar mark of esteem, they open a vein and present a goblet of blood as a beverage for their friend.

Salutato'rian, *n.* In the U. States, the student of a college who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement, or like exercises.

Saluta'torily, *adv.* After the manner of salutation.

Saluta'tory, *a.* Containing, implying, or expressing salutation; speaking a welcome; conveying a greeting; — applied particularly to the oration introductory of the exercises of the Commencements, &c., in American colleges.

—*n.* In American colleges, the salutatory oration.

Salute', *v. a.* [It. *salutare*; Lat *saluto*, from *sălus*.] To greet; to hail; to address or accost with friendly gratulations or expressions of kind wishes. — To greet with a kiss; to greet with a wave of the hand or nod of the head; as, to *salute* a lady's lips, to *salute* a stranger.

(*Mil.* and *Nav.*) To greet or show honor to by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colors, rolling drums, presenting arms, &c.; as, the President was *saluted* by the troops.

—*n.* Act of saluting, or of expressing respect, gratulation, or kind wishes; greeting; salutation; as, friendly *salutes* were exchanged between them. — A kiss; a lip-greeting expressing more than mere courtesy.

"No cold *salute* is in you lovers' kiss." — *Earl of Roscommon.*

—In the military and naval services, a mark of respect performed in different ways, according to circumstances. Naval salutes are fired from ships, the number of guns engaged in which denotes the rank of the personage saluted. A foreigner's salute is returned gun for gun. Troops under arms salute with their rifles or swords; staff-officers not drawing their swords salute with the hand, as, also, do soldiers when unarmed. Another form of salute at sea is *dipping the ensign*, that is, lowering the colors for a few moments, and then rehauling them up to the masthead or gaff-peak. See also COLORS and FEU-DE-JOIE.

Salut'er, *n.* One who, or that which, salutes.

Salutiferous, *a.* [From Lat. *salus, salutis*, health, and *ferre*, to bring.] Bringing health; salubrious; healthy; as, *salutiferous* weather. (R.)

Salutiferously, *adv.* In a salutiferous manner.

Salut Public, (Comité de.) [Fr., Committee of Public Safety.] (*Fr. Hist.*) The term applied to a number of members of the National Convention during the Reign of Terror, 1793–94, who acted as the dictators of France. The committee arose out of that section of the convention called the "Mountain," which had gained the victory over the Girondist party; and at length its power came to be concentrated in three of its members — Robespierre, the real chief, though half concealed from view, Couthon, and St. Just. Among these men there was perfect equanimity down to the moment of their fall; and there is reason to believe that they had resolved to perpetuate their power by establishing a supreme council of three consuls, in which Robespierre would have had the perpetual presidency, with the departments of Justice, Exterior, and Finance; Couthon that of the Interior, and St. Just the War Department. The career of this sanguinary tribunal was brought to a termination by some of their former associates impeaching its members before the convention; and a reaction having taken place in the public mind, Robespierre, Couthon, and St. Just were executed on the 9th Thermidor (July 28, 1794).

Saluzzo, (*sa-lood'so*,) a town of Italy, prov. of Coni, near the Po, 30 m. S.S.W. of Turin. It consists of an Upper and Lower town, the former situated on a height crowned by a magnificent castle, now used as a prison; the latter contains a handsome cathedral and other public buildings. It was the cap. of a dept. under the French domination. *Manuf.* Silk, leather, and hats. *Pop.* 17,548.

Salvabil'ity, *n.* The possibility of being saved, or admitted to everlasting life.

Salv'able, *a.* [From Lat. *salvus*, safe.] That may be saved or received to eternal happiness; admitting of salvation; as, *salvable* souls.

Salv'ator, (St.,) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Alessandria, 6 m. N.W. of Alessandria. *Pop.* 6,000.

Salvadora'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Salvadora* family, a small order of plants, alliance *Echiales*, consisting of shrubs and small trees, with leathery leaves and minute panicled flowers. The species are natives of India, Syria, and North Africa. The only one of any importance is *Salvadora Persica*, which Dr. Royle has shown to be the mustard-tree of Scripture. Its fruit is edible, and resembles in taste the garden-cress. The bark of its root is acrid, and is employed in India as a blistering agent. Its leaves are said to possess purgative properties.

Salvage, (*sal'vaj*,) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *salvagium*,

from Lat. *salvus*, safe.] (*Mar. Law.*) A reward or recompense allowed by law for the saving of a ship or cargo (or any part or parts thereof) from loss at sea; also, the goods or property so saved.

Sal'vages, *n.* group of uninhabited islands off the W. coast of Africa, N. of the Canaries; Lat. 30° N., Lon. 16° W.

Salvatel'la, *n.* [Lat., from *salvare*, to save.] (*Anat.*) A vein of the arm terminating in the fingers. It was formerly regarded as having peculiar influence on the health when opened.

Salvation, (*-vā'shun,*) *n.* Act of saving; rescue or preservation from danger, great calamity, or total destruction; as, marrying money was his *salvation*.

(*Theol.*) The deliverance wrought out by Christ for mankind, saving them from the consequences of their sins. This last is the sense in which it is commonly used in the New Testament, as by the apostle Paul, when he says, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great *salvation?*"

—Deliverance from enemies; victory; saving power; as, "see the *salvation* of the Lord." — *Exod.* xiv. 13.

Sal'vator Ro'sa. See ROSA, SALVATOR.

Sal'vatory, *n.* A repository; a place where things are kept safe and secure. (R.)

Salve, (*savv,*) *n.* [A. S. *sealfe;* kindred with Lat. *salvus.*] That which saves, mitigates, relieves, or preserves; a help; a remedy; an aid; an antidote; as, heavy damages proved a *salve* to his dishonor. — An adhesive composition; a substance applied to heal, mollify, or relieve wounds or sores; an unguent; an ointment; a plaster.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SALVED, (*savd.*) To cure by remedial or emollient treatment; to heal by external applications; to apply salve to; as, to *salve* a wound.

Salver, (*savv'er,*) *n.* A piece of plate with a foot; or, a waiter on which articles are carried round and presented; as, the groom of the chambers brought me their cards on a *salver*.

Salv'er-shaped, (*-shāpt,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Tubular, with a flat border rectangular to the tube; — said of the corolla of a plant.

Sal'via, *n.* [Lat. *salvus*, well, in good health, because it was esteemed capable of curing many diseases.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Subiaceæ*, consisting of herbs and under-shrubs, with aromatic leaves, which have generally a rugose appearance, and flowers commonly in spikes. The species best known is *S. officinalis*, the Common or Garden Sage, so much used by the cook as a flavoring agent, particularly in the stuffing for pork, goose, and duck. *S. lyrata*, the Wild or Meadow Sage, is found in shady woods from Canada to Georgia. An infusion of sage was formerly used, under the name of *sage-tea*, as a substitute for that of China tea; it is still largely employed in North America as a gargle in common sore throat, and when the uvula is relaxed. Many of the *salvias* are very ornamental plants, and are favorite objects of culture with the florist.

Sal'visa, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mercer co., abt. 20 m. S. of Frankfort.

Sal'vo, *n.*; *pl.* SALVOS. [Lat. *salvo jure.*] An exception; an excuse; a reservation; as, "private *salvos* or evasions." — *Locke.*

(*Mil.*) A discharge of heavy guns, or volley of musketry; as, to fire a *salvo*.

Sal-volat'ile, *n.* (*Chem.*) Carbonate of ammonia. The term is often applied to a spirituous solution of carbonate of ammonia flavored with aromatics, as in the *compound spirit of ammonia*.

Sal'vor, *n.* (*Mar. Law.*) One who saves a ship or goods at sea.

Salzburg, (*saltz-boorg,*) a city of Upper Austria, on the Salzach, 67 m. S.W. of Linz, and 70 m. E.S.E. of Munich. It is situated amidst lofty mountains, and surrounded by walls. The Salzach flows through the city, dividing it into two parts. It contains numerous public buildings and monuments. *Manuf.* Leather, tobacco, starch, and iron-wire. It is the birth-place of Mozart and Haydn. *Pop.* 18,000.

Salz'burg, a town of Hungary, S.W. of Eperies; *pop.* 4,000.

Sa'makov, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 30 m. S.S.E. of St. Sophia. It has extensive iron-works. *Pop.* 7,000.

Sama'na, a peninsula on the N.E. of the island of Hayti, republic of San Domingo, extending 32 m. from W. to E., with a breadth of 11 m.; Lat. 19° 18′ N., Lon. 69° 8′ W. The surroundings indicate that it was formerly an island. *Soil*, fertile, producing timber for shipbuilding and cabinet-ware. *Min.* Copper, gold, and coal. *Pop.* 1,721.

Samana Bay, in San Domingo, S. of the above peninsula, is 43 m. long and 8 broad, and one of the most important harbors of the W. Indies. On the N. shore is the town of Santa Barbara, in Lat. 19° 12′ 30″ N., Lon. 69° 19′ 18″ W. See HAYTI.

Saman'co, a bay on the coast of Peru, Lat. 9° 15′ 30″ S., Lon. 78° 32′ 45″ W.

Samar', one of the Philippine Islands, situated to the S.E. of Luzon, from which it is separated by a strait 20 m. wide; Lat. between 11° 15′ and 12° 45′ N., Lon. 124° 15′ and 125° 52′ E. *Ext.* 140 m. long, with an average breadth of 60 m. It is fertile and easily cultivated. *Prod.* Sugar, cotton, coffee, and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. *Pop.* 100,000.

Sam'ara, *n.* [Lat., the seed of the elder-tree.] (*Bot.*) A superior two or more celled fruit, each cell being dry, indehiscent, few-seeded, and having its pericarp extended into a winged expansion. Each cell of the *Samara* is, in fact, an achænium, with a winged margin. Examples of the *Samara* occur in the so-called SYCAMORE, the ash, and the elm.

Samara', a city of European Russia, cap. of govt. of same name, on the Volga, at the junction of the Samara, 100 m. S.E. of Simbirsk. *Pop.* 25,343.

Samarang', a seaport-town of Java, on the N. coast, near the mouth of the river Samarang, 240 m. E.S.E. of Batavia; Lat. 6° 56′ S., Lon. 110° 27′ E. It is strongly fortified, and has a considerable trade in coffee, pepper, and rice. *Pop.* 22,000.

Sam'arcand, a fortified city of Independent Tartary, in Bokhara, on the Sogd, or Zer-Afchan, 120 m. E. of Bokhara; Lat. 39° 30′ N., Lat. 68° 50′ 15″ E. It was formerly the cap. of Timour's empire, and was a place of great importance, but is now greatly decayed. *Pop.* 25,000.

Sa'mare, *n.* Same as SIMAR, *q. v.*

Sama'ria, (*Jewish Hist.,*) a city and country of Palestine, situated towards the north of Judea. Samaria was the country in which the ten revolted tribes raised their independent state, and formed the kingdom properly denominated Israel, in contradistinction to that of Judah, embracing the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, from which the other ten had seceded when, refusing the authority of Rehoboam, they established a dynasty of their own, at the head of which they placed Jeroboam, the first king of the nation of Israel. So deadly was the animosity, and so implacable the hatred that existed between these two nations of Jews, that, from the time of their severance to the destruction of their capital and the captivity of Israel, an almost perpetual state of warfare existed between Judah and Israel; indeed, so intensely did the former hate the latter, that the term of *Samaritan* was one of the bitterest contempt and reproach that could be applied to any one. It was the consciousness of this fact, though it had long outlived the existence of the nation, that made the woman at the well marvel when Jesus asked her to draw him some water. The antipathy borne by the people of Judah for those of Israel or Samaria was not only political, but religious, and they hated them not alone for the difference of their institutions, but more for the difference that existed in the form of worship adopted by the Samaritans. These theological dissensions were, however, in time greatly modified by the return of the Samaritans to the ancient form of worship, and by the erection of a temple in the capital that professed to be a model of the great fabric completed by Solomon in Jerusalem, an event that was celebrated soon after the passage of Alexander the Great through the land of Syria. The city of Samaria, and capital of the kingdom, was situated on a hill, Mount Sameron, was founded by Omri, and from that time till its overthrow by the Assyrians was the residence of all the kings of Israel. It was subsequently rebuilt by Herod, who called it *Sebaste* (a Greek word signifying *Augustus*), in honor of Augustus Cæsar.

Samar'itan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to Samaria, the chief city of the ten tribes of Israel.

(*Philol.*) Denoting the ancient characters and alphabet used by the Hebrews before the Babylonish captivity, and retained by the people of Samaria.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant of Samaria; one who belonged to the sect which derived their appellation from that city.

(*Philol.*) The language of Samaria; — a dialect of the Chaldee.

Sam'aroid, *n.* (*Bot.*) Bearing resemblance to a samara.

Samar'rah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, pashalic of Bagdad, 65 m. N.N.W. of Bagdad. It is frequented as a place of pilgrimage.

Sambas', a river on the W. coast of Borneo; Lat. 1° 12′ N., Lon. 109° 5′ E. — A town on the above river, 40 m. from its mouth. The British were repulsed in an attack upon it in 1812, but captured it in the following year. *Pop.* 10,000, mostly Malays.

Sam'bo, *n.* [Sp. *zambo.*] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; — hence, sportively or derisively, a negro.

Sambre, (*sambr,*) a river of France and Belgium, rising in the dept. of Aisne, and after a N E. course of 100 m., joins the Meuse, at Namur.

Sambu'cus, *n.* [Lat., from *sambuca*, a musical instrument formed of this tree.] (*Bot.*) The Elder, a gen. of the ord. *Caprifoliaceæ*. *S. nigra* is the Common Elder,

Fig. 2301. — ELDER,
(*Sambucus canadensis.*)

a low tree, native of Europe, from which the elder-wine of old-fashioned folk is manufactured, a liquor which is now chiefly used for adulterating port-wine. Several parts of this plant are used in medicine. Its flowers contain a volatile oil, which renders them mildly stimulant and sudorific; they are employed in the preparation of a cooling ointment, and to make elder-flower water. The inner bark and leaves have more or less purgative and emetic properties. The fruit is mildly aperient and diuretic. The American species, *S. canadensis* (Fig. 2301), much resembles *S. nigra*, but never assumes anything of a tree character.

Sam'buke, *n.* [Lat. *sambuca*; Gr. *sambukē.*] (*Mus.*) An ancient stringed musical instrument, resembling a harp, the invention of which has been attributed to the Syrians and Phœnicians. — The name was also applied to a military engine for scaling the walls of besieged cities.

Same, *a.* [A. S.] Having the property of oneness; identical; not different from other; as, he is the *same* individual I spoke of. — Of the identical kind or species, though not the specific thing; being of the like class, kind, like, or degree; corresponding; equal; exactly similar; as, it is all the *same* to me whether he accepts or rejects. — That was mentioned before, or that was just about to be mentioned; as, he spoke too of the *same*.

Same'ness, *n.* State of being the same, or of being identical; state of not being different or other; state of being perfectly alike; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; identity; oneness; as, *sameness* of individuality, of appearance, of sound, &c. — Hence, tedious monotony; absence of variety; tiresome repetition; as, there's too much *sameness* in his style.

Sa'mian, *a.* [Lat. *Samius.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to the island of Samos, or to its inhabitants; as, *Samian* wine.

Samian earth, a sort of marl brought from Samos, and formerly used, medicinally, as an astringent.

Sa'mian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Samos; a Samiot.

Sa'miel, *n.* The simoom. See SIMOOM.

Sa'miot, Sa'miote, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Samos, or its inhabitants; Samian.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Sam'let, *n.* A young salmon; a salmonet.

Samo'lus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Primulaceæ*. They are herbs with alternate leaves, and flowers corymbose or racemose. *S. valerandi*, the Water Pimpernel, found in wet, gravelly places throughout the world, is 1 foot high, and has small, white flowers, the corolla of which is twice the length of the calyx.

Sam'nites, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) A people of ancient Italy, who inhabited the country between Apulia on the east and Latium and Campania on the west; a brave and warlike nation, who distinguished themselves by their implacable hatred of the Romans, with whom, from their earliest existence as a people, they waged a perpetual hostility. They were, however, ultimately compelled to succumb before the growing power of Rome, and after a succession of disasters were finally exterminated about 272 B.C. Their capital city was called Samnium, or Samnis. — The term *Samnites* was subsequently applied to an order of Roman gladiators, so named because accoutred and armed in the fashion of the ancient nation of Samnites.

Samo'ens, a town of France, in Savoy, 24 m. from Geneva; *pop.* 4,000.

Samo'iedes, Samo'yeds, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) Three tribes inhabiting a region skirting the Arctic Ocean.

Sa'mos. [Turk. *Susam-adassi.*] An island of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to Turkey, off the W. coast of Asia Minor, from which it is separated by the Little Boghaz, a strait 2 m. wide, 42 m. S.W. of Smyrna; Mount Kerki, on its W. extremity, being in Lat. 37° 43′ 48″ N., Lon. 26° 38′ 21″ E.; *area*, 165 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, varied in scenery, the highest peak (Mount Kerki) being 4,725 feet. It is well wooded and fertile. *Prod.* Grain, wine, and the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone. *Min.* Silver, lead, and marble. *Cap.* Khora. *S.* was anciently one of the most famous isles of Greece, and early turned its attention to naval affairs, establishing numerous colonies along the shores of the Mediterranean. It took part in the numerous wars of Greece, and finally became a Roman province B.C. 84. It took part in the war against the Turks for Grecian Independence, but at its conclusion was retained by the Turks. *Pop.* 50,000.

Samothrace, (*sa'mo-thrace.*) [Mod. Gr. *Samothraki*; Turk. *Semendrek.*] An island belonging to European Turkey, in the Ægean Sea, 15 m. S.E. of Nubros; *area*, 30 sq. m. The surface is rugged and mountainous. *Pop.* 1,500.

Samp, *n.* An article of food consisting of maize, broken or bruised, which is cooked by boiling, and often eaten with milk; — a dish borrowed from the aborigines of America. — *Webster.*

Samphire, (*sām'fur,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRITHMUM.

Sample, (*sām'pl,*) *n.* [Fr. *exemple*, from Lat. *exemplum.*] A specimen; that which is taken out of a larger quantity as a specimen; a part of anything presented for inspection, or intended to be shown, as evidence of the quality of the whole; as, cotton is purchased by *sample*, give me a *sample* of the goods. — A pattern; an example; an instance; as, is this a *sample* for me to follow?

Sam'pler, *n.* [Lat. *exemplar.*] A pattern or model of work; a specimen; — particularly, a piece of needle-work sewed by learners, containing specimens of various kinds of stitches. — One who apportions things into samples for inspection; as, a tea *sampler*.

Samp'son, in *N Carolina*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, abt. 940 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black and South rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, not very fertile. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Samp'sondale, in *New York*, a village of Rockland co., abt. 100 m. S. of Albany.

Samp'sonville, or SAMSONVILLE, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 50 m. S.W. of Albany.

Samp'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co., abt. 8 m. N. of New Brunswick.

Samsø, (*sam'se(r,*) an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, between Zealand and Jutland; *area*, 40 sq. m.; *pop.* 5,500.

Sam'son. (*Script.*) The son of Manoah, of the tribe of Dan. He was endowed with extraordinary strength, and obtained several advantages over the Philistines. At length his mistress betrayed him into the hands of his enemies, who put out his eyes, and made him work at a mill. On a public festival, when the Philistine lords were assembled in the temple of Dagon, Samson was sent for to show them sport. Laying hold of two pillars of the temple as if to support himself, he pulled down the building, and was buried in the ruins, with more than 3,000 Philistines, n. c. 1117.

Sam'son's-post, *n.* (*Naut.*) A strong pillar resting on a ship's keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck over the hold, thus helping to keep the cargo in its place. — Also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block for various purposes.

Samuel, (*sām'u-el.*) (*Script.*) A prophet and judge of Israel, of the tribe of Levi, was called in his youth, while attending Eli, the high priest. He consecrated Saul king of Israel, and was afterwards commanded to anoint David. After governing Israel either alone or in conjunction with Saul during 50 years, he died in the 90th year of his age, n. c. 1072.

Books of Samuel. Two of the ceremonial books of the Old Testament, called after the prophet Samuel, their reputed author. They were anciently reckoned as one book by the Jews, the present division into two being derived from the Septuagint and Vulgate. Various attempts have been made to determine the age and authorship of these books, with more or less of probability. The common opinion, founded on 1 *Chron.* xxix. 29, is that the first twenty-four chapters were written by Samuel himself, and the remainder by Nathan and Gad. There is no reason to believe, however, that these documents were identical with the present Books of Samuel. From Samuel and Kings being sometimes called the four Books of Kings, John is of opinion that they were all written by the same person, and at a date so recent as the thirtieth year of the Babylonish captivity. This hypothesis, however, will not stand the test of criticism. The language and style of the books are very different, denoting different periods and different authors. The Books of Samuel bear the impress of a hoary age in their language, allusions, and mode of composition. The insertion of odes and snatches of poetry, to enliven and verify the narrative, is common to them with the Pentateuch. They appear to have been made up from documents contemporary, or nearly so, with the events to which they refer, and wrought into their present form by some later hand. Some portions are more fully detailed and warmly colored than others, and the minute and vivid sketches with which they abound prove that their author speaks what he knows, and testifies what he has seen. With respect to the person who compiled and brought them together in their present form, all that can be affirmed with probability is that he lived not long after the time of David. Though much has been made of discrepancies and contradictory statements that are said to occur in these Books, their historical character is abundantly supported both by external and internal evidence. Portions of them are quoted or referred to in the New Testament, and allusions to them also occur in the Book of Psalms, to which they often furnish historical illustration.

Samyda'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Violales*, consisting of trees and shrubs, exclusively tropical, and principally S. American. Leaves alternate simple, evergreen, stipulate, usually with round or linear transparent markings. Flowers perfect, calyx inferior, 4–5-partite. Stamens perigynous, two, three, or four times as many as the segments of the calyx. Fruit superior, capsular, leathery, 1-celled. Seeds numerous, arillate, with oily or fleshy albumen and large embryo. The plants are of little economic value.

San, a river of Austrian Poland, rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and after a N. course of 250 m., falling into the Vistula, near Sandomir.

Sa'na, a city of Arabia, cap. of Yemen, and residence of the Iman, near the head of the Shab River, 150 m. N.N.E. of Mocha; Lat. 15° 21′ N., Lon. 44° 9′ E. It has a considerable trade in coffee. *Pop.* 40,000.

Sanabil'ity, *n.* State of being sanable or curable.

San'able, *a.* [Lat. *sanabilis — sano*, to cure.] That may be healed or cured; curable; healable; susceptible of remedial treatment.

San And'reas, in *California*, a post-vill., cap. of Calaveras co., abt. 42 m. E. by N. of Stockton; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

San Angel, (*ansh'l,*) a town of Mexico, abt. 6 m. S. of the city of Mexico; *pop.* 2,500.

San Antonio, (*an-to'ne-o,*) a bay of Patagonia; Lat. 40° 49′ S., Lon. 65° 51′ W.

San Antonio, a cape of Brazil, at the entrance to the Bay of Bahia. It has a light 140 feet high; Lat. 13° 0′ 7″ S., Lon. 38° 31′ 7″ W.

San Antonio, a cape of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata; Lat. 36° 19′ S., Lon. 56° 45′ W.

San Antonio, a town of Venezuela, abt. 110 m. E. of Varinas.

San Antonio, in *New Mexico*, a village abt. 45 m. S.S.W. of Santa Fé. — A village abt. 150 m. S.S.W. of Santa Fé.

San Antonio, in *Texas*, a river rising in Bexar co., and flowing a S.E. course enters Guadalupe River from Refugio co., a few m. above Espiritu Santo Bay. The upper portion is called Medina River. — A town, cap. of Bexar co., on the San Antonio River, abt. 110 m. S.W. of Austin. It is well built, and contains many fine public and private edifices. A U. S. arsenal is here located. Fort Alamo, near here, is memorable as having been the scene of one of the most affecting episodes of the Texan war of independence. On March 6, 1836, a small body of patriots, under the command of Col. Travis, resisted a Mexican army ten times their number, and, rather than surrender, perished to a man; — hence it has been called the *Thermopylæ of Texas*, and "Remember the Alamo" afterwards became the war-cry of the Texan army. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

San Anto'nio, one of the Cape Verd Islands; Lat. 16° 26′ N., Lon. 25° 21′ W.

San Antonio Creek, in *California*, flows into the Pacific Ocean from Marin co.

San Antonio de Gibraltar, a town of Venezuela, abt. 50 m. N.W. of Trujillo; *pop.* 3,500.

San Antonio de los Cues, a town of Mexico, abt. 70 m. N. of Oajaca.

San'ative, *a.* Having the power to heal or cure; tending to cure or heal; healing; curative; remedial; sanatory; as, *sanative* treatment.

San'ativeness, *n.* Quality of being sanative; power of healing; curativeness.

San'atory, *a.* [From Lat. *sanare*, to heal.] Sanative; curative; healing; tending to promote health; as, *sanatory* regulations; — this term is often confounded with *sanitary*, as being synonymous in definition; this is, however, not properly so, the word *sanitary* having the passive sense of *belonging to health*, rather than *tending to*, or *conducive of health*.

San Augus'tin, a town of Mexico, abt. 12 m. S. of the city of Mexico.

San Augus'tine, in *Texas*, an E. co.; *area*, abt. 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Angelina and Attoyac rivers. *Surface*, mostly level; *soil*, very fertile, and noted for its cotton-growing qualities. *Cap.* San Augustine, a thriving post-village, abt. 310 m. E.N.E. of Austin. *Pop.* of co., abt. 5,000.

San-benito, (*-bā-nē'to,*) *n.* [It.; Lat. *saccus benedictus.*] (*Eccl.*) A robe painted with bizarre images of hideous aspect, formerly worn by those condemned by the Spanish Inquisition.—Also, a garment of sack-cloth worn by a penitent restored to the bosom of the Roman Catholic Church.

San Bernard', in *Texas*, a small river flowing S.E into the Gulf of Mexico from Brazoria co.

San Bernardino, (*ber-nar-dee'no,*) in *California*, a lofty peak of the Coast Range, in San Bernardino co., abt. 30 m. E. of San Bernardino. *Height*, abt. 8,500 ft. —A S.E. co. adjoining Nevada and Arizona Territory; *area*, abt. 30,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado, Mohave, Amargoza, and Santa Anna rivers. There are also several brackish lakes, or *sinks*. *Surface*, much diversified, the Coast Range traversing the S.W. part of the co.; *soil*, in some parts fertile. *Min.* Gold, silver, and tin. *Cap.* San Bernardino. *Pop.* abt. 7,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 30 m. E. of Los Angelos; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

San Bernar'do, a group of islets belonging to the U. S. of Colombia, in the Caribbean Sea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Morrosquillo, abt. 50 m. S. by W. of Cartagena.

San Blas, or MANDINGO, a bay or gulf of the U. S. of Colombia, formed by an arm of the Caribbean Sea on the N. coast of the Isthmus of Panama; Lat. 9° 30′ N., Lon. 79° W. See CAPE SAN BLAS.

San Blas, or SAINT BLAS, a seaport-town of Mexico, on an island in the Pacific Ocean, at the mouth of the Santiago River, abt. 37 m. W.S.W. of Tepic; Lat. 21° 32′ 34″ N., Lon. 105° 15′ 24″ W. It has an excellent harbor, but the climate is very unhealthy. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

San Borom'bon, (ENSENADA DE,) a bay of the Argentine Republic, in the Rio de la Plata, abt. 30 m. S.E. of Buenos Ayres.

San'bornton, in *Iowa*, a village of Clinton co., abt. 45 m. N.E. by E. of Iowa City.

Sanbornton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Belknap co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,236.

San'bornton Bridge, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of BELKNAP co., abt. 18 m. N. of Concord.

San Buenaventura, (*bwa-na-ven-too'ra,*) in *California*, a small river flowing W. into the Pacific Ocean from Santa Barbara co. — A post-village of Santa Barbara, abt. 30 m. S.E. of Santa Barbara.

San Cascia'no, a town of Central Italy, prov. of Florence, 10 m. S.W. of Florence; *pop.* 11,258.

San Carlos, (*kar'los,*) a town of Chili, on the N.E. coast of the island of Chiloe. It has a fine harbor, well fortified, and commands an extensive trade.

San Carlos, a town of Venezuela, abt. 130 m. S.W. of Caracas. In the vicinity, rich plantations of indigo, coffee, and cotton, and immense numbers of sheep and cattle are raised on the neighboring savannas. *Pop.* 10,000.

Saucerre, (*san-sair,*) a town of France, dept. of Cher, on the Loire, 27 m. N.E. of Bourges; *pop.* 4,000.

San Clemente, in *California*, one of the Santa Barbara Islands, abt. 15 m. S. of Santa Catalina.

San'coty Head, in *Massachusetts*, a promontory and light-house at the S.E. extremity of Nantucket Island. It exhibits a fixed light 150 ft. above sea level; Lat. 41° 17′ N., Lon. 69° 59′ W.

San Cristo'val, a lake of Mexico, abt. 12 m. N.N.E. of the city of Mexico. On its S. side is a village of same name.

San Cristoval, a town of Venezuela, abt. 96 m. S.S.W. of Merida.

San Croce, (*-kro'chai,*) a town of Italy, on the Arno, 4 m. N.W. of San Miniato; *pop.* 5,200.

Sanctification, (*sank-tif-e-kai'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *sanctas*, holy, and *facio*, to make.] (*Theol.*) The work of the Holy Spirit on the soul of the regenerate man, by which it is made "meet for the inheritance of the saints in light." It is to be carefully distinguished from *justification*, which is the divine pardon and acceptance of the sinner. It is the progressive conformity of the heart and life of the Christian man to the will of God from his justification to his final salvation.

Sanc'tified, (*-fīd,*) *p. a.* Sanctimonious; made to present an appearance of affected holiness; puritanical; — used in a reproachful or contemptuous sense; as, a *sanctified* sinner.

Sanc'tifier, *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically, the Holy Spirit; as, God the *sanctifier*.

Sanctify, (*sangk'ti-fī,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SANCTIFIED.) [Fr. *sanctifier*, from Lat. *sanctus*, holy, and *facio*, to make.] To make holy or sacred; to hallow; to separate, set apart, or appoint to a holy, sacred, or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate ceremonies. — To make holy or pure; to free from sin; to cleanse from moral corruption or pollution; to render fit for the service of God and the enjoyment of heaven. — To make productive of holiness or piety; to provide, as the active means of holiness. — To secure from violation; to give sanction, or authoritative title, reverence, and respect to; to impart venerableness or inviolability to; as, a doctrine *sanctified* by truth. *Wadsworth.*

Sanc'tifyingly, *adv.* In a manner tending to sanctify; in a degree adapted to make or increase holiness.

Sanctil'oquent, (*-kwent,*) *a.* [Lat. *sanctus*, holy, and *loquens — loqui*, to speak.] Speaking of holy things, or discoursing in a devout manner.

Sanctimo'nious, *a.* [From Lat. *sanctimonia—sanctus*, holy.] Sacred; saintly; possessing sanctimony or devoutness. — Having the external appearance of sanctity; pretending to religiousness; mock-pious; hypocritically devout; puritanical; as, a *sanctimonious* Sabbatarian.

Sanctimo'niously, *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner; puritanically.

Sanctimo'niousness, *n.* State or quality of being sanctimonious; sanctity, or the appearance of it; devoutness; mock piety; hypocritical devoutness; pretended holiness; artificial saintliness; puritanical manners or practices.

Sanc'timony, *n.* [Lat. *sanctimonia — sanctus*, holy.] Holiness; sanctity; devoutness; religiousness;—particularly, assumed saintliness; mock piety; pretended holiness; sham or hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction, (*sangk'shan,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sanctio*, from *sancio*, to make sacred or inviolable.] Solemn or magisterial authorization, confirmation, or ratification; official countenance or support; an authoritative act of a superior, by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body of persons; confirmation or acceptance derived from testimony, character, influence, or custom.—That which is acted or uttered to carry out the will, law, or authority of another or others: as, "the public *sanctions* of the peace." *Dryden.* —*v. a.* To give a sanction to; to make authoritative or valid; to ratify; to confirm; to countenance; to support; as, he refused to *sanction* so risky an enterprise.

Sanc'tionary, *a.* Serving to, or giving, sanction.

Sanc'titude, *n.* [Lat. *sanctitudo.*] Sanctity. (R.)

Sanc'tity, *n.* [It. *santita*; Fr. *sainteté*; Lat. *sanctitas*, from *sanctus.*] State or quality of being sacred, holy, or devout; state of being pure or godly; holiness; saintliness; godliness; piety; purity; goodness; as, he makes no pretensions to *sanctity* of life. — State of being religiously or solemnly binding or incumbent; sacredness; inviolability; as, the *sanctity* of an oath or moral obligation. — A saint; a holy personage. (R.)

Sanc'tuary, *n.* [Lat. *sanctuarium.*] Among the ancient Jews, a sanctuary was the innermost chamber of the tabernacle, — afterwards of the temple, in which was kept the ark of the Covenant, and was never entered, except by the high-priest once a year. It was also called the Holy of Holies. *Sanctum Sanctorum.* In the Christian church, the bema, or inner portion of the church, immediately round the altar, was called the *sanctuary*. From the sacred character of the churches, and from the rising power of the clergy, they came to be resorted to as asylums by fugitives from the hands of justice, and afterwards certain churches were set apart specially for that purpose, and were termed *sanctuaries*. This seems to have been originally intended only to prevent sudden violence, and to give time for the regular administration of the law, and perhaps, in the case of certain delinquencies, for the intercession of the church. The abuses to which this system gave rise, as tending entirely to defeat the ends of justice, led to its abolition in all the Christian countries.

Sanc'tus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) In sacred music, an anthem commencing with the word *sanctus*, holy.

Sand', *n.* [A. S. and Ger.] Any mass or collection of fine particles of stone, particularly of fine, granular particles of silicious stone, which constitutes common river- and sea-*sand*. Particles of other substances are often blended with it, and sometimes it becomes calcareous from the prevalence of carbonate of lime. Silicious sand selected for the mixing of mortar and other cements, should be freed from all saline matters, not too fine-grained, and somewhat sharp or angular. In the manufacture of glass and of porcelain, sand should be from oxide of iron and other tinging oxides. The fine, white sand resulting from the disintegration of soft and pure sandstone, is much used, under the name of *silver-sand*.

—Hence, chiefly in the plural, a moment; a measured interval; — from the use of sand in the hour-glass.

"The *sands* are number'd that make up my life." — *Shaks.*

—*pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia, Africa, Asia, &c.; as, "the Libyan *sands*." *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To sprinkle or cover with sand; as, to *sand* a floor.

Sand, Georges, the *nom de plume* of Madame Amantine Lucile Aurore, Baroness Dudevant, a French authoress of great celebrity, b. in Paris, 1804, and descended from the famous Marshal de Saxe by her father the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Francueil. After having received a conventual education, from 1817 to 1820, she married in 1822 M. Dudevant. A separation took place in 1831. She went to Paris, where her first literary efforts appeared in the *Figaro*. In conjunction with a young student, Jules Sandeau, from whose name she composed her *nom de plume*, she wrote the romance *Rose et Blanche*, in 1832, but which, though clever in parts, gave no hint of the splendid ability first fully developed in *Indiana*, published in the same year. Much interest was excited by this, which increased on the appearance of the romances *Valentine*; *Lélia*; *Jacques*; *André*; *Leone Leoni*; *Simon*; and *Mauprât*. Besides imaginative productions, she contributed miscellaneous papers, articles, and political essays to *La Monde*, edited by Lamennais. She started the *Revue Indépendante*, in connection with P. Leroux and Viardot. She wrote for this paper *Horace*; *Consuelo*; and *La Comtesse de Rudolstadt*. Madame Dudevant obtained possession of her private property and her children, and has since chiefly resided at the Château de Nohant. She has published an autobiography and several popular dramas, and has attained the highest distinction for versatility, brilliancy of imagination, intrepidity of mind, and mastery of the great problems of modern social progress.

San'dal, *n.* [Fr. *sandale.*] A protection for the foot, worn in ancient times, and which, in the Authorized Version of the Old Testament, is usually denoted by the word translated *shoe*. It was usually a sole of hide, leather, or wood, bound on the foot by thongs; but it may sometimes denote such shoes and buskins as eventually came into use. Jewish ladies appear to have paid great attention to the beauty of their sandals (*Cant.* vii. 1), which, probably, did not differ much from those used in Egypt, excepting, perhaps, that from the greater roughness of their country, they were usually of more substantial make and materials. The Egyptian sandals varied slightly in form; those worn by the upper classes, and by women, were usually pointed and turned up at the end, like our skates and many of the Eastern slippers at the present day. In transferring a possession or

Fig. 2302. — Egyptian and Turkish sandals.

domain, it was customary among the Jews to deliver a sandal (*Ruth* iv. 7), as in our Middle Ages, a glove. Hence, the action of throwing down a shoe upon a region or territory, was a symbol of occupancy (*Ps.* lx. 10). It was undoubtedly the custom to take off the sandals on holy ground, in the act of worship, and in the presence of a superior. Hence the command to take the sandals from the feet under such circumstances (*Exod.* iii. 5; *Josh.* v. 15). This is still the well-known custom of the East — an Oriental taking off his shoe in cases in which a European would remove his hat. The shoes of the modern Orientals are, however, made to slip off easily, which was not the case with sandals, which required to be unbound with some trouble. This operation was usually performed by servants; and hence the act of unloosing the sandals of another became a familiar symbol of servitude (*Mark* i. 7; *Luke* iii. 16; *John* i. 27; *Acts* xiii. 25).

—*pl.* A kind of ladies' slippers, having ribbons tied criss-cross over the instep of the foot.

San'dal, San'dal-wood, *n.* See Santalum.

Sandal'iform, *a.* Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

San'dal-wood Isle, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, in Lat. 10° S., Lon. 119° E. *Ext.* 120 m. long, and 60 m. broad in its widest part. The surface is generally mountainous, but fertile. *Prod.* Cotton, rice, coffee, sugar, maize, pepper, indigo, ebony, &c. *Chief towns.* Nangamessi and Pudewawy. *Pop.* 1,000,000.

San'darac, San'darach, *n.* [Gr. *sandarakē*, realgar; Fr. *sandaraque.*] A white brittle resin obtained from *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a tree growing in N. Africa. The powder of this resin is used in the manufacture of varnish, for incense; and is, also, employed under the name of *pounce* to prevent ink from sinking into paper. (*Min.*) Realgar.

San'day, one of the Orkney Islands; *pop.* 2,000.

Sand'bach, a town of England, co. of Chester, on the Wheelock, 24 m. E.S.E. of Chester; *pop.* 5,000.

Sand'-bag, *n.* (*Engrav.*) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give motion to a place or wood-cut, in engraving curved lines, &c.

—*pl.* (*Fortif.*) Bags of coarse canvas filled with sand, much used in cases where cover for troops is required to be speedily obtained, as a temporary revetment for parapets, &c.

Sand'-ball, *n.* Soap mixed with sand, or powdered pumice-stone, made into a ball for use in ablutions.

Sand'-bath, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Bath.

Sand'-blind, *a.* Having a defect of sight, by reason of which small particles like sand appear to fly before the eyes.

Sand'-box, *n.* A box with a perforated lid, for distributing sand over paper.

(*Mech.*) In locomotive engines, a box from which sand is sprinkled on the rails in front of the driving-wheel, to increase their power of adhesion, &c.

Sand'box-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Hura.

Sand'-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Actopoda.

Sand'-crack, *n.* (*Vet.*) A vertical crack in a horse's hoof, apt, if not remedied, to induce lameness.

Sand Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Decatur co., and flowing S.W. and W., enters Driftwood Fork of White River from Jackson co. — A township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Decatur co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Jennings co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sand'-drift, *n.* Whirling or driving sand.

Sand'ed, *a.* Covered with sand; barren; desert-like; as, a *sanded* valley.—Checkered with small spots; mottled; variegated with spots; speckled; as, a *sanded* hound. — Short-sighted; as, *sanded* eyes; — an English provincialism.

Sand'-eel, Sand'-lance, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Ammodyte.

Sandema'nians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Same as Grassites, *q. v.*

San'derling, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) A small bird, a species of *Triga*, *T. arenaria*, family *Scolopacida*, native of North America and Europe.

San'ders, or Red San'dal-wood, *n.* See Santalum.

San'ders-blue, *n.* (*Paint.*) See Saunders-blue.

San'derson's Hoop, a promontory of Greenland, S. of Upernavik; the cliff is 3,000 feet high.

San'dersville, or Saundersville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., abt. 28 m. E. of Milledgeville.

Sandersville, or Saundersville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Vanderburg co., abt. 10 m. N. of Evansville.

Sand'ford, in *New York*, a township of Broome co.; *pop.* (1870), 3,250.

Sand'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small, troublesome fly, *Simulium nocivum.*

Sand'gate, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Bennington co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Sand-glass, *n.* An hour-glass.

Sand'-grouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of grouse, *Tetrao arenarius.*

Sand'-heat, *n.* The caloric of warm sand in chemical operations.

Sand'-hopper, Sand'-flea, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Amphipoda.

San Di'ego, in *California*, an extreme S. co., having Arizona Territory on the E., Lower California on the S., and the Pacific Ocean on the W.; *area*, abt. 15,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado, San Diego, San Luis del Rey, and Santa Margarita rivers. *Surface*, much diversified, and in the central part mountainous; *soil*, in the E. sterile, and in the W. generally fertile. *Min.* Gold is found near the Colorado River. *Cap.* San Diego. *Pop.* abt. 5,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., on a bay of the same name, abt. 470 m. S.E. of San Francisco; Lat. 32° 44′ 41″ N., Lon. 117° 8′ W. It possesses one of the best harbors on the Pacific coast. *Pop.* abt. 1,200.

Sand'liness, *n.* [From *sandy.*] State of being sandy, or of a sandy color; as, *sandiness* of the hair, *sandiness* of soil.

Sand'ing Isles, two small islands off the S.W. coast of Sumatra.

Sand'lsfield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berks co., abt. 37 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* (1870), 1,482.

Sand'iston, in *New Jersey*, a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

San'diver, San'dever, *n.* Same as Glass Gall, *q. v.*

Sand'jak, Sau'giac, *n.* A Turkish governor of a territorial district.

Sand Lake, in *New York*, a post-village and twp. of Rensselaer co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Albany; *pop.*(1870)2,633.

Sand'-martin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Swallow (*Hirundo riparia*).

San Domin'go, or the Dominican Republic. See Hayti.

San Domingo, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, abt. 60 m. E. of Antioquia.

San Domingo, an islet of the W. Indies, on the Great Bahama Bank, abt. 90 m. N.E. of Nuevitas, in Cuba.

San Domingo, in *New Mexico*, a town on the Rio Grande del Norte, abt. 28 m. S.W. of Santa Fé.

San Domingo Sinacantan', a town of Mexico, in Chiapa, on the borders of Tabasco; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

San Domingo Surlano, (*soo-re-a'no,*) a village of Uruguay, on the Rio Negro, abt. 80 m. N. of Buenos Ayres.

Sandomir, (*san'do-meer,*) a town of Russian Poland, on the Volga, 50 m. S.W. of Lublin. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Poland. *Pop.* 4,500.

San Do'na, a town of Italy, on the Piave, 18 m. N.E. of Venice. *Manuf.* Silk and linen goods. *Pop.* 4,600.

San'doval, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 61 m. E. of St. Louis.

San'down, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., abt. 34 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.*(1870) 496.

Sand'-paper, *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance, small as sand, for smoothing and polishing.

Sand'-piper, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Tringa.

Sand Prai'rie, in *Illinois*, a township of Tazewell co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sand Ridge, in *Iowa*, a village of Des Moines co., abt. 75 m. S.S.E. of Iowa City.

Sand'-rock, *n.* A rock composed of cemented siliceous sand.

Sand'-star, *n.* A species of star-fish, *Ophiura texturata.*

Sand'stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) A general term applied to all stones composed of aggitinant grains of sand, which may be siliceous or calcareous.

Sand Stone, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sand Stone Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Grand River from Jackson co.

Sand'town, in *Georgia*, a village of Campbell co., abt. 11 m. W. of Atlanta.

Sand'town, or Berkeley, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., abt. 5 m. S.W. of Woodbury.

Sand'-tube, *n.* Same as Fulgurite, *q. v.*

Sandus'ky, in *New York*, a post-village of Cattaraugus co., abt. 40 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Sandusky, in *Ohio*, a N. co., bordering on Sandusky Bay, of Lake Erie; *area*, 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Portage, with Tonosaint, Muddy, and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, level, and in the W. is the famous *Black Swamp*, covered with dense forests; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Fremont. *Pop.* abt. 38,000.—A thriving commercial city, port of entry, cap. of Erie co., on Sandusky Bay, 5 m. from Lake Erie, and 110 N.E. of Columbus; Lat. 41° 27′ N., Lon. 82° 45′ W. The bay, 20 m. long and 60 broad, with an average depth of 12 feet, forms a commodious and safe harbor. The city, situated on an elevation overlooking the bay, is mostly built of stone or brick, and contains many elegant churches, dwellings, and warehouses. It is the terminus of two extensive lines of railway, and its commerce is rapidly increasing. *Pop.* abt. 20,000. — Also, the name of three townships in Crawford, Richland, and Sandusky cos.

—A river rising on the boundary-line of Crawford and Richland cos., and flowing N. enters Sandusky Bay.

Sandusky, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Addison co., abt. 22 m. W.S.W. of Montpelier.

Sand'-wasp, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Vesparia.

Sand'wich, *n.* A viand, or slight refection, consisting of two slices of bread and butter, with a thin slice of ham or other cold salt-meat, placed between.

—*v. a.* To lay between other parts; to form an inner lamina; as, to *sandwich* the permanent way of a railroad, to *sandwich* a newspaper column.

Sandwich, a Cinque-port of England, co. of Kent, on the Stour, 2 m. from its mouth, and 65 m. S.E. of London. It was formerly a place of considerable importance, but is much decayed, mainly owing to the receding of the sea. *Pop.* 3,000.

Sandwich, in Upper Canada, a post-village and township, cap. of the cos. of Kent, Essex, and Lambton, on the Detroit River, opposite the city of Detroit, Michigan; *pop.* of township abt. 5,500.

Sandwich, in *Illinois*, a post-village of De Kalb co., abt. 18 m. W.S.W. of Aurora; *pop.* 1,800.

Sandwich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., abt. 56 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township 3,694.

Sandwich, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Carroll co., abt. 50 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* of township 1,854.

Sandwich Bay, an inlet of the coast of Labrador, in N. America.

Sandwich Islands, a group in the N. Pacific Ocean, forming the kingdom of Hawaii, consisting of 8 islands, Hawaii (formerly Owhyhee), Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Nihau, and Kahoolaui; Lat. between 18° 50′ and 22° 20′ N., Lon. 155° and 160° W. *Area*, 6,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and of volcanic origin, the highest peaks, Mauna Lea and Manoa Loa, in Hawaii, reaching an elevation of 14,000 feet. Kilauea, on the Mauna Loa Mountain, is the largest active volcano in the world, being 9 m. in circumference, and 6,000 feet above the sea. *Prod.* Coffee, sugar, tobacco, arrow-root, cocoa, yams, wheat, sandal-wood, and taro. Cattle, sheep, &c., are numerous. *Chief towns.* Honolulu (the cap.), and Oahu. The *S. I.* were discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778, and were subsequently visited by Vancouver, Meares, Turnbull, and other navigators. Prior to the year 1828, the country was ruled by a despotic sovereign; but in 1840, the king Kamehameha III. granted a constitution based on that of Great Britain, consisting of a king, assembly of nobles, and representative council. In 1843, the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom was formally declared by the French and English governments. *Pop.* 71,000.

Sand'-wort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See Arenaria.

Sand'y, *a.* [A. S. *sandi r.*] Abounding with, or full of, sand; consisting of, or containing, sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a *sandy* desert, a *sandy* soil. — Of the color of sand; characterized by a yellowish-red color; as, *sandy* hair.

Sand'y, a river of Upper Canada, entering Lake Superior, 30 m. S. of Cape Chaillons.
Sandy, in *Ohio,* a township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.
Sandy, in *Oregon,* a post-village of Multnomah co., abt. 15 m. N.E. of Portland.
Sandy Bay, in *Massachusetts,* a village of Essex co., abt. 85 m. N.E. of Boston.
Sandy Creek, in *Alabama,* enters the Tallapoosa river a short distance W. of Dadeville.
Sandy Creek, or BIG SANDY, in *Georgia,* flows into the Oconee river from Wilkinson co., at its S.E. extremity.
Sandy Creek, in *Georgia,* unites with Labor Creek in Morgan co.
Sandy Creek, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Oswego co., abt. 47 m. N.W. of Rome; *pop.* of township (1870), 2,629.
Sandy Creek, in *New York,* enters the N. end of Lake Ontario from Jefferson co. — Another, flows into Lake Ontario from Monroe co., about 20 m. N.W. of Rochester.
Sandy Creek, in *N. Carolina,* flows S. into Deep River, E. of Ashborough.
Sandy Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* a village and township of Mercer co. — A village and township of Venango co.; *pop.* of township abt. 1,800.
Sandy Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* flows into the Alleghany River from Venango co.
Sandy Creek, in *Ohio,* rises in the E. part of the State, and flows S.W. into the Tuscarawas River at Bolivar.
Sandy Creek, in *Texas,* flows into Colorado River from Gillespie co. — Another flows S. into the Navidad River from Jackson co.
Sandy Creek, in *Virginia,* enters Banisler River at Meadsville, Halifax co.
Sandy Hill, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Worcester co., abt. 109 m. S.E. of Annapolis.
Sandy Hill, in *New York,* a post-village, semi-cap. of Washington co., on the Hudson, abt. 52 m. N.E. of Albany.
Sandy Hook, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 21 m. W.N.W. of New Haven.
Sandy Hook, in *Maryland,* a village of Washington co., on the Potomac, abt. 1 m. E. of Harper's Ferry.
Sandy Hook, in *New Jersey,* a sandy beach at the entrance to New York Bay, 6 m. long, and about 1 m. wide, with a fixed light 90 ft. high, at the N. point; Lat. 40° 27′ 35″ N., Lon. 74° 0′ 48″ W.
Sandy Hook, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Rappahannock co., abt. 28 m. S. of Winchester.
Sandy Lake, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Mercer co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Mercer; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Sandy Neck, in *Massachusetts,* a light-house on the W. side of the entrance to Barnstable Bay; Lat. 41° 44′ N., Lon. 70° 15′ W.
Sandy River, in *Maine,* rises in Franklin co., and flows into the Kennebec in Somerset co.
Sandy River, in *Michigan,* rises in the W. part of the State, and enters Lake Michigan from Mason co.
Sandy River, in *Oregon,* rises in Clackamas co., and flows N.W. into the Columbia River from Multnomah co.
Sandy River, in *S. Carolina,* flows into Broad River from the S.W. of Chester dist.
Sandy River, or BIG SANDY RIVER, in *W. Virginia* and *Kentucky,* formed by the junction of the Tug Fork from Tazewell co., and the W. or Louisa Fork from Russell co., Va., and flows into the Ohio River, nearly opposite Burlington, in Ohio, after a N. course of 50 m. It is navigable, with W. or Louisa Fork, more than 100 m.
Sandy Spring, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Baltimore.
Sandy'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Tuscarawas co., abt. 112 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 500.
Sane, *a.* [Lat. *sanus;* Gr. *sáos, sôs,* safe and sound; Fr. *sain.*] Sound; whole; healthy; not disordered or shattered; as, a *sane* body. — Sound in mind; having the regular exercise of reason and the other faculties of the mind; not disordered in intellect; as, a *sane* person.
Sa'nel, in *California,* a post-village of Mendocino co., abt. 14 m. N. of Ukiah.
San Eliza'rio, in *Texas,* a post-village of El Paso co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of El Paso; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Sane'ness, *n.* State of being sane, or of sound mind; sanity.
San Fellpe', a port of Central America, in Hondures, on Golfo Dulce River; Lat. 15° 38′ N., Lon. 89° 1′ 45″ W.
San Felipe, (*san-fil'ip,*) in *Texas,* a post-village of Austin co., abt. 150 m. E.S.E. of Austin City.
San Felipe, in Venezuela, a town of the dept. of Caracas, 60 m. W.N.W. of Valencia; *pop.* 7,000.
San Felipe de Aconcegua, (*-da-a-kon-ka'gwa.*) in Chili, a town, cap. of the prov. of Aconcegua, abt. 15 m. N. of Santiago; *pop.* 13,000.
San Felipe-de-Javita, (*-de-ha-ve'ta,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Valencia, 43 m. from Valencia. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 13,500.
San Fernan'do, a town of the Argentine Republic, 15 m. from Buenos Ayres; *pop.* 3,000.
San Fernando, in *California,* a town of Los Angeles co., abt. 27 m. N.W. of Los Angeles.
San Fernando, in Chili, a town, cap. of the dept. of Colchagua, abt. 80 m. S. of Santiago.
San Fernando, in Venezuela, a town of the dept. of Caracas, abt. 130 m. W.N.W. of Calabozo.
San Fernan'do, SERRA DE DOIRADOS, a mountain of S. America, dividing the Brazilian prov. of Matto-Grosso from the Bolivian territory of Chiquitos.
San Fernando de Apure, (*-da-a-poo'ra,*) a town of Venezuela, 70 m. S. of Calabozo; *pop.* 6,000.
San'ford, in *Maine,* a post-township of York co., abt. 86 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
San'ford, in *New York,* a twp. of Broome co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,249.
San Francis'co, (abbreviated *'Frisco* by California usage,) a city and seaport of the U. States, in *California,* (of which State it is the metropolis in point of size, wealth, and importance,) is situate on the S. promontory bounding the great Bay of San Francisco, and a little to the S. of the "Golden Gate" (Fig. 479), opening to the Pacific, in Lat. 37° 48′ 30″ N., Lon. 122° 27′ 23″ W. The city is built over a series of eminences of comparatively moderate elevation, but from which fine prospects of the bay and surrounding country are afforded. The growth of *S. F.* has been quite extraordinary. In the early part of 1848 it consisted only of a few rude shanties; whereas it is now, comparatively speaking, one of the chief American cities as regards the number and elegance of its public and domestic edifices. This transformation, as is well known, was the result of the discovery of the gold deposits in the beds of the tributaries of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, which fall into her bay. Such, however, are the advantages of the location of the city, the spirit of enterprise of its inhabitants, and the fertility of the adjacent region, that even the exhaustion of gold-mining would not sensibly affect her growth, or the extent of her trade. Of the public buildings of *S. F.,* the more noticeable are the Bank of California, the Merchants' Exchange, and the U. S. Mint. Other evidences of high civilization are to be seen in the numerous handsome and well-attended churches, excellent libraries and reading-rooms, club-houses, and in the many institutions established for the sick, the destitute, and the criminal. The city of *S. F.* is remarkably well governed; an efficient police system insures the public safety; fires are less frequent and destructive than in eastern cities; prostitution is less openly carried on; and gambling is of late years forbidden. The streets are dirty, it is true, and with the clouds of dust which, in blowing weather, sweep over the city like a sand-storm, form drawbacks which, after all, are but slight in comparison with its many advantages.

Fig. 2303. — MONTGOMERY STREET, (San Francisco.)

The principal business thoroughfare, Montgomery street, the fashionable promenade, is neat and handsome, with many fine edifices. The business streets are paved with cobble-stones; the others are planked, both in the carriage-way and on the sidewalk. There are no large trees in the city, and no parks; but, on the other hand, the absence of these reliefs to the eye is more than compensated for by the innumerable gardens attached to the houses of the citizens. Flowers and shrubs greet one's sight in every direction; so much, indeed, is this the case, that a recent enthusiastic traveller has declared that *S. F.* should be called the "City of Flowers." The climate also is everything that could be desired, being at once sunny and cool. The winter is like the spring of the Eastern States, showery, but delightful. Building-societies, or associations after the manner of those so successfully established in England, form a prominent feature in the social economy of *S. F.,* and assure to the poor and industrious laborer a homestead of his own. Four of these societies, in 1868, presented an aggregate amount of investments of $12,896,239, and eight of $17,165,597, — the majority of the depositors being domestic servants and laborers. In 1868, the Labor Exchange, an institution for providing employment for strangers and immigrants, was founded. This filled a crying want; and its results have been gratifying beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its promoters. The Mint, established in 1854, had, during the 14 years ending in 1868, coined over $240,000,000, or half the amount coined by the Philadelphia Mint since 1793. The manufactures of *S. F.* are estimated to reach the value of $25,000,000 annually. They principally comprise woollen and cotton fabrics, iron, gunpowder, chemicals, cordage, oil, petroleum, glass, lead, sugar, flour, leather, furniture, &c. The intellectual power of *S. F.* is ably represented by a number of first-class newspapers, magazines, &c., possessing an extensive circulation through the State. The Bay of *S. F.* has a narrow entrance; but within it expands into one of the noblest basins that is anywhere to be met with, having a coast-line of about 275 m. The city has already become the seat, or rather entrepôt, of a very extensive foreign commerce, and is now the grand emporium of the U. States on the North Pacific sea-board. The trade with China, Japan, Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, and Polynesia, has begun to assume massive proportions, accelerated, as it has been, by the establishment of steam-ships plying to the principal ports of the above-named countries. The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad has added the connecting link which binds this city in one unbroken chain of commercial intercommunication with both hemispheres. *Pop.* in 1870, 150,363, of which 12,017 are Chinese.
—A W. co., bordering on the Pacific, having N. and E. San Francisco Bay, and S. San Mateo; *area,* 30 sq. m. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* San Francisco. *Pop.* (1870), 170,000.
San Francis'co, a port on the S.W. coast of California; Lat. 30° 45′ N., Lon. 113° 40′ W.
San Francisco, in *Minnesota,* a village and township of Carver co., abt. 35 m. S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 1,200
San Francisco, (*-fran-sis'ko,*) a village of N. Peru, on the Ucayle, 55 m. S.W. of Panos.
San Francisco, (Bay of,) an inlet of the Pacific, in *California,* between Lat. 37° 30′ and 38° 8′ N., Lon. 122° and 122° 30′ W. *Extent.* 55 m. long from N.N.W. to S.S.E.; breadth varying from 2 to 12 m. The entrance to the bay, called the *Golden Gate* (Fig. 479), is very picturesque; the shores are bold and rocky; and the channel in its narrowest part is but 1 m. wide.
San Francisco de la Monta'na, a town of the U. States of Colombia, dept. of Istmo, on the Isthmus of Panama, N.E. of Santiago; *pop.* 5,344.
Sang, *imp.* and *pp.* of SING, *q. v.*
San Ga'briel, an island of the Argentine Republic, in the æstuary of the Plata, abt. 22 m. N.E. of Buenos Ayres; Lat. 34° 30′ S., Lon. 57° 58′ W.
San Gabriel, in *California,* a post-village of Los Angeles co., abt. 8 m. E. of Los Angeles; *pop.* abt. 350.
—A town of Los Angeles co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Los Angeles.
San Gabriel, in *Texas,* a river rising in the W. of Williamson co., and flowing E. into Little River, a short distance S.W. of Cameron in Milam co.
San Gabriel River, in *California,* enters the Pacific Ocean from Los Angeles co.
San'gamon, a river of W. Illinois, formed in Sangamon co. by the junction of its N. and S. branches, and falls into the Illinois River, 10 m. N. of Beardstown, after a W. course of 200 m. It is navigable for small steamboats during high water.
San'gamon, in *Illinois,* a S.W. central co; *area,* 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sangamon and S. Fork; also, Sugar, Lick, Brush, and Spring creeks. *Surface,* level, and mostly prairies; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* (1870) 46,384. — A township of Piatt co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
Sangaree', *n.* [Sp. *sangria,* a drink.] A West Indian term for wine and water sweetened and spiced; negus.
San'gerfield, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Oneida co., abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Utica; *pop.* of twp. (1870), 2,513.
Sangerhau'sen, a town of Prussian Saxony, at the foot of the Hartz Mountains, 33 m. W.N.W. of Merseburg. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 7,283.
Sang-froid, (*sŏng'-frwah,*) *n.* [Fr., cold blood.] Coolbloodedness; freedom from agitation or perturbation of the spirits; presence of mind; lack of ardor or violent emotion; apathetic indifference.
San Ger'man, a town of the W. Indies, on the S.W. of the island of Porto Rico; *pop.* 9,125.
San Geronimo, (*ha-ron'ne-mo,*) a small river of California, which enters the Pacific from Marin co.
San Geron'imo, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, abt. 16 m. S.E. of Antioquia.
San Geronimo, a village of Mexico, abt. 15 m. S.W. of the city of Mexico.
Sangerville, (*sang'gher-vil,*) in *Maine,* a post-township of Piscataquis co., abt. 70 m. N.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
San Gil, or **Saint Giles,** (*san-heel',*) a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Boyaca, abt. 64 m. S.W. of Pamplona; *pop.* 6,000.
San'gir, an island of the Eastern Archipelago; Lat. 3° 28′ N., Lon. 125° 44′ E.
San Gor'gonio, (Mount,) in *California,* San Diego co.; Lat. 33° 48′ N., Lon. 116° 40′ W. *Height,* 7,000 ft.
San'giac, *n.* Same as SANDJAK, *q. v.*
San'gincate, *n.* A division of a Turkish province or pashalic.
San'greals, SANGREAL, or SAINT GRAIL. [The Holy Cup or Grail, said to be from Med. Lat. *gradale,* a cup; but supposed by some to be a corruption of the Old. Fr. *le Sang Real. i. e.,* the true blood of Christ.] This sacred relic, preserved in an emerald cup, is said in legendary history to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea. According to the romantic story of King Arthur, it could only be discovered by one possessed of perfect virtue; and the "Quest of the St. Grail" by the Knights of the Round Table, of whom the perfect champion, Sir Galahad (in other legends *Perceval*), was favored by its discovery, is narrated therein at great length.
Sanguif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis,* blood, and *ferre,* to bear.] Conveying or imparting blood; as, the *sanguiferous* vessels.
Sanguiferous vessels. (*Anat.*) The arteries, veins, and capillaries.
Sanguifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Physiol.*] The conversion of the chyle into blood.
Sanguifi'er, *n.* That which produces blood.
Sanguifluous, *a.* Running or flowing with blood.
San'guify, *v. n.* [Fr. *sanguifier.*] To produce blood.
Sanguina'ria, *n.* [Lat. *sanguis,* blood, because used to stop hemorrhage.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Papaveraceæ.* The most interesting species is *S. canadensis,* the Puccoon, a native of N. America. Its root, often called *blood-root,* from its contaloing a red juice, is used internally in large doses as an emetic and purgative, and in small doses as a diaphoretic and expectorant. When applied externally, it is said to exhibit marked escharotic properties, and has been tried combined with chloride of zinc as an application to check cancerous growths.

San'guinarily, *adv.* In a sanguinary or bloodthirsty manner.

San'guinariness, *n.* State or quality of being sanguinary.

Sanguinary, (*sang'gwi-nar-y̆,*) *a.* [Fr. *sanguinaire*; Lat. *sanguinarius — sanguis*, blood.] Bloody; murderous; causing, or attended with, much bloodshed; as, a *sanguinary* war. — Bloodthirsty; savage; cruel; eager to shed blood; as, a *sanguinary* tyrant.

Sanguine, (*săng'gwin,*) *a.* [Fr. *sanguin.*] Red; crimson: having the color of blood; as, *sanguine* streamers. (*Dryden.*) — Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by full and active circulation of the blood; as, a *sanguine* constitutional temperament. — Ardent; warm; animated; lively; as, a *sanguine* temper. — Confident; hopeful; anticipating the best; not diffident or desponding; as, to be *sanguine* of success.

San'guinely, *adv.* In a sanguine or ardent manner; confidently; with lively anticipation of success; as, he looks forward quite *sanguinely.*

San'guineness, *n.* State or quality of being sanguine; redness; plethora; ardor; warmth of temper; confidence; hopefulness.

Sanguin'eous, *a.* [Lat. *sanguineus.*] Sanguine; plethoric; abounding with blood; as, a *sangaineous* habit of body. — Of the nature of blood; relating to, or consisting of, blood. — Constituting blood; as, *sanguineous* particles. — Of a red or blood color; crimson; as, a *sanguineous* tint.

Sanguinivorous, *a.* [Lat. *sanguis*, blood, and *vorare*, to gorge.] Eating or subsisting on blood, as leeches.

Sanguin'olency, *n.* State of being sanguinolent.

Sanguin'olent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sanguinolentus.*] Bloody; tinged or commixed with blood.

Sanguisorba'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rosales*, usually combined with *Rosaceæ*, but separated by Lindley on account of the constantly apetalous flowers, indurated calyx, and solitary or almost solitary carpels. Their general character is that of astringency. The *Sanguisorba officinalis*, or Burnet (Fig. 2304), is sometimes grown as a pasture plant.

Fig. 2304. — GREAT BURNET, (*Sanguisorba officinalis.*) *a*, a leaf; *b*, spikes of flowers; *c*, a flower.

Sanguisuge, (*săng'gwi-sūj,*) *n.* [From Lat. *sanguis*, and *sugare*, to suck; Fr. *sangsue.*] (*Zoöl.*) The horse-leech. See Leech.

San'hedrim, San'hedrin, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) The highest judicial tribunal among the Jews, consisting of 71 members, including the high-priest. Its origin is referred by some writers to the institution by Moses of a council of 70 persons on the occasion of a rebellion of the Israelites in the Wilderness. According to the Talmudists, they assembled in a chamber within the precincts of the temple; but according to Josephus, it was in a room on the east side of Mount Zion, not far from the temple; and at the trial of Christ we read that they assembled in the high-priest's house. The authority of this council was very extensive. It decided on all the great affairs of the nation, and it was also a court of appeal from inferior tribunals. The right of judging in capital cases and pronouncing sentence of death belonged to this court alone. In the time of Christ, its power had been much limited by the interference of the Romans. It still retained the right of passing sentence of death, but the power of executing it rested with the Roman procurator.

Sanic'ula, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Sanicle, a genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, having the umbel nearly simple; rays few, with many-flowered, capitate umbellets; involucre of few, often cleft leaflets; involucel of several, entire.

Sa'nies, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A thin, unhealthy, serous discharge from wounds or sores.

San'ilac, in *Michigan*, an E. co., bordering on Lake Huron; *area*, abt. 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cass, Black, and North Fork of Cass River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, moderately fertile. There is a great abundance of pine, sugar-maple, and other trees. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* abt. 14,000. — A township of the above co., on Lake Huron; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

San Ildefonso, (*sel-da-fon'so,*) a group of islands, in the S. Atlantic, abt. 80 m. W. of Cape Horn.

Sa'nious, *a.* [Fr. *sanieux.*] Pertaining, or relating, to sanies; thin and serous, and slightly tinctured with blood; as, the *sanious* discharge of a sore. — Effusing a thin, unhealthy, serous, reddish pus; as, a *sonious* ulcer.

San Isidro, (*s-see'dro,*) a town of the Argentina Republic, abt. 12 m. N. of Buenos Ayres; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

San'itarist, *n.* One who advocates, or carries into effect, measures of sanitary reform.

Sanita'rium, *n.* [Lat.] A health station; as, a *sanitarium* for invalids.

San'itary, *a.* [Fr. *sanitaire*, from Lat. *sanitas—sanus.*] Pertaining to health; having reference to sanity, or to the promotion and preservation of health; hygienic; as, *sanitary* rules.

—*n. S science.* That department of human knowledge which regards the laws of the human body, and of the agents by which it is surrounded, with a view to the preservation of health and the warding off of disease and death. The practical application of these laws constitutes *hygiene*, or the art of preventing disease. This is commonly divided into *public* and *private* hygiene, the former having regard to the healthy condition of persons in communities, in camps, barracks, workhouses, &c.; the latter to the health of individuals.

San'ity, *n.* [Fr. *santé*, from Lat. *sanitas — sanus.*] Quality or condition of being sane in body or mind: soundness of the intellectual faculties; especially, the state of mind in the perfect exercise of reason; saneness; — correlative to *insanity*; as, doubts are entertained of his *sanity.*

San Jacinto, (*ha-sen'to,*) a river of *Texas*, rising in the W. of Walker co., and flowing into Galveston Bay, 25 m. E. of Houston. — A village of Harris co., abt. 18 m. E. of Houston; *pop.* abt. 511. Here was fought, in 1836, the battle of San Jacinto, which insured the independence of Texas. See Houston, (Sam.)

San Jaime, (*-hi'ma,*) a town of Venezuela, dept. of Apure, abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of San Fernando de Apure; *pop.* 7,000.

San Joaquin, (*-ho-a-keen',*) an important river of *California*, rises in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and after a general N.W. course of 350 m., for two-thirds of which it is navigable, joins the Sacramento abt. 30 m. E. of Martinez; Lat. 38° 10′ N., Lon. 120° 50′ W. — A N. W. central co.; *area*, 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mogelumne, San Joaquin, and Calaveras. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Stockton. *Pop.* abt. 28,000. — A town of San Joaquin co., abt. 77 m. S.E. of San Francisco.

San Joaquin, a village of Paraguay, abt. 100 m. E.N.E. of Assumption.

San Jorge, (*-hor'ho.*) a river of the U. S. of Colombia, which, after a N.E. course of 180 m., joins the Cauca, 30 m. S.W. of Mompox.

San Jorge D'Olancho, (*-hor'ha do-lan'cho,*) a town of Central America, in Honduras, abt. 80 m. S.S.W. of Truxillo.

San José, (*-ha'sā,*) an island in the Gulf of California, abt. 100 m. S.E. of Loreto.

San José, a town of Bolivia, prov. of Chiquitos; Lat. 17° 40′ S., Lon. 64° 40′ W.; *pop.* 2,000.

San José, in *California*, a city and township, cap. of Santa Clara co., on the Guadalupe River, abt. 51 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco; Lat. 37° 24′ N., Lon. 121° 54′ 30″ W.; *pop.* 5,500.

San José, one of the Pearl Islands of the U. S. of Colombia, in the Bay of Panama, dept. of Istmo, abt. 8 m. S.W. of the island of Rey.

San José, an island in the Rio Negro, on the boundary line between Brazil and Venezuela.

San José del Interior, (*-sen-ta-re-or',*) in Central America, a town, cap. of the state of Costa Rica, abt. 15 m. W.N.W. of Cartego; *pop.* 18,000.

San José del Parral, a town of Mexico, in Durango, abt. 200 m. N.W. of Durango; *pop.* 5,000.

San José de Oruna, (*-da o-roo'na,*) a town and former cap. of the island of Trinidad, abt. 5 m. E. of Port-of-Spain.

San Juan, (*-hoo-an',*) a navigable river of Central America, in Nicaragua, formed by the surplus waters from Lake Nicaragua, which it discharges into the Caribbean Sea, at the port of San Juan, 80 m. S. of the mouth of Bluefields River, after an E. course of abt. 100 m.

San Juan, a river of Bolivia, prov. of Chiquitos, an affluent of the Aguapehi.

San Juan, a river of Bolivia, which joins the Pilcomayo, abt. 80 m. S.S.E. of Sinti, after a S.E. course of 300 m.

San Juan, a river of Mexico, rises in Coahuila, and joins the Rio Grande del Norte abt. 120 m. from its mouth, after an E. course of 150 m.

San Juan, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in the Andes, and flows E. into Lake Guanacache.

San Juan, a river of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Cauca, flows into the Pacific, by several mouths, abt. 35 m. N.W. of Buenaventura, after a S.W. course of 150 m.

San Juan, a town of Cuba, abt. 15 m. S.S.W. of Havana. — Also, a town, abt. 42 m. W.N.W. of Santiago de Cuba.

San Juan, a town of Peru, prov. of Chachapoyas, on San Juan River; *pop.* 18,000.

San Juan, a town of the Island of Hayti, abt. 80 m. N. W. of San Domingo.

San Juan, in *California*, a post-vill. and twp. of Monterey co., abt. 42 m. S.S.E. of San Jose; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

San Juan Bautista, or Baptista del Rio Grande, a town of Mexico, abt. 85 m. N.N.E. of Cohahuila.

San Juan Bautista, or Baptista, formerly *Villa Hermosa*, a town of Mexico, cap. of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, abt. 70 m. from its mouth in the Caribbean Sea.

San Juan Bautista, or San Juan Baptista del Pao, a town of Venezuela, dept. of Caracas, abt. 110 m. S.W. of Caracas.

San Juan, (Cape,) the N.E. extremity of the Island of Porto Rico, W. Indies. — Also, the most S. point of Vancouver's Island, In British N. America.

San Juan Capistra'no, in *California*, a town of Los Angeles co., abt. 32 m. S.E. of Los Angeles.

San Juan Chiname'ca, a town of Central America, in San Salvador, abt. 15 m. N. of San Miguel.

San Juan de Fuca, an Island of British N. America. See Fuca, (Strait of.)

San Juan de la Frontera, (*-fron-ta'ra,*) a W. prov. of the Argentine Republic, between Lat. 30° and 32° S., Lon. 68° and 70° W., having N. the prov. of Rioja, S. Mendoza, and W. the Andes. *Cap.* San Juan. *Pop.* 25,000.

San Juan de los Llanos, (*-da loce la'noce,*) a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Cundinamarca, abt. 65 m. S.S.E. of Bogotá.

San Juan de las Remedios, (*-da loce ra-ma'de-oce,*) a seaport-town on the N. coast of Cuba, abt. 180 m. E. of Havana; *pop.* 6,000.

San Juan del Rio, (*-ree'o,*) a town of Mexico, in Queretaro, abt. 30 m. S.E. of Queretaro; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

San Juan del Sur, (*-soor.*) a seaport of Nicaragua, on the Pacific, about 24 m. S.W. of Nicaragua; Lat. 11° 15′ 37″ N., Lon. 85° 52′ 56″ W.

San Juan de Nicara'gua, San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, a seaport-town of Nicaragua, in Mosquito Territory, at the mouth of the San Juan, in the Caribbean Sea; Lat. 10° 55′ N., Lon. 83° 43′ W. Its harbor is one of the finest on the coast.

San Juan de Porto Rico, (*-por'to ree'ko,*) the principal city and seaport of the island of Porto Rico, on an island off its N. coast; Lat. 18° 29′ N., Lon. 66° 7′ 2″ W. It is strongly fortified, one of the healthiest towns of the W. Indies, and is the seat of government and of the superior courts of the island. *Pop.* 11,000.

San Juan de Ulua, (*-da oo-loo'a.*) a strong castle or fort of Mexico, defending the harbor of Vera Cruz, on a small island N.E. of the city.

Sauk, *imp.* of sink, *q. v.*

San Loren'zo, a small island in the Gulf of California.

San Lorenzo, a river of the Argentine Republic, which joins the Vermejo, abt. 55 m. N. of Corrientes, after an E. course of 120 m.

San Lorenzo, a town of the Argentine Republic, abt. 32 m. S.E. of Santa Fé.

San Lean'dro, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Alameda co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 700.

San Loren'zo, in *California*, a post-village of Alameda co., abt. 3 m. S.E. of San Leandro.

San Lorenzo de la Fronte'ra, a town of Bolivia, on the Guapey, a short distance from Santa Cruz de la Sierra; *pop.* 4,000.

San Lu'car, a seaport-town of Spain, prov. of Cadiz, 14 m. N.W. of Cadiz; *pop.* 17,000.

San Luis, or San Luis de la Punta, (*-loo'is da la-poon'ta,*) in the Argentine Republic, a city, cap. of the prov. of San Lois, 2,417 feet above the sea, abt. 428 m. W.N.W. of Buenos Ayres; *pop.* 1,500.

San Luis de la Paz, a town of Mexico, in Guanajuato, abt. 45 m. E.N.E. of Guanajuato.

San Luis Obispo, (*-o-bees'po,*) in *California*, a S.W. co. bordering on the Pacific Ocean, having N. Monterey, E. the Coast Mountains, and S. Santa Barbara; *area*, 2,500 sq. m. *Surface*, level in the N.E., and mountainous in the S.E.; *soil*, fertile. *Rivers.* San Buenaventura and Nacimiento rivers. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, grapes, and fruits. *Min.* Copper, sulphur, and limestone. *Principal ports.* San Luis Obispo (the cap.), and San Simeon. *Pop.* abt. 5,500. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 250 m. S.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 400.

San Luis Poto'si, a state of Mexico, having N. New Leon, E. Tamaulipas, S.E. and S. Vera Cruz, Queretaro, and Guanaxuato, and W. Zacatecas; *area*, 29,486 sq. m. *Rivers.* Santander, and Panuco or Tampico rivers. *Surface*, mountainous in the W., and in the E. and S.E. undulating; *oil*, generally fertile. *Prod* Maize, wheat, and barley. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, glass, pottery, leather, and metallic wares. *Cap.* San Luis Potosi. *Pop.* abt. 394,592. — A city, cap. of the above dept., at the source of the Tampico, 70 m. N.N.E. of Guanaxuato. The houses are mostly built of stone, and there are several splendid churches and a fine government house. It has an active trade with the neighboring depts., principally in foreign imports. *Pop.* 40,000.

San Luis Rey, in *California*, a post-town of San Diego co., abt. 84 m. S.E. of Los Angeles.

San Mar'cos, in *Texas*, a river rising in the N. of Comal co., and flowing S.E. into the Guadalupe N.W. of Gonzales. — A post-village, cap. of Hayes co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Austin.

San Mari'no, a state of Italy. See Marino.

San Martin, (*mar-teen'.*) in the Argentine Republic, a village of the prov. of Cordova, 30 m. E.S.E. of Cordova; *pop.* 2,000.

San Mateo, (*-ma-ta'o,*) in *California*, a W. co., bordering on the Pacific, having E. and N.E. the Bay of San Francisco; *area*, 307 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified by hills and valleys; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Prod.* Wheat, hay, lumber, and cattle. *Climate*, mild and healthy. *Cap.* Redwood City. *Pop.* abt. 7,500. — A post-village of the above co., abt. 10 m. N. of Redwood City.

San Mateo, in Venezuela, a town of the dept. of Cumaña, 50 m. S.S.W. of Cumaña; *pop.* 7,000.

San Miguel, (*me-ghel'.*) in Central America, a town of San Salvador, 80 m. E.S.E. of San Salvador. It is an old but well-built town, and has a considerable trade in indigo. *Pop.* 10,000.

San Miguel, in Bolivia, a town of the prov. of Chiquitos, 160 m. N.E. of Santa Cruz de la Sierra; *pop.* 3,000.

San Miguel, a town of Brazil, prov. of Parahyba, abt. 35 m. N. of Parahyba.

San Miguel, a town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Grande do Sol, abt. 180 m. W.N.W. of Porto Alegre; *pop.* 1,000.

San Miguel, in *California*, a town of San Luis Obispo co., abt. 156 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco.

San Miguel, in *New Mexico*, a N. co., E. of Santa Fé. *Rivers.* Pecos and Canadian rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Prod.* Corn and wheat. *Cap.* Las Vegas. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

San Miguel, *in Texas*, a river of Medina co., which flows S.E. into Rio Frio.

San Miguel, a gulf of the U. S. of Colombia, in the Isthmus of Darien, on the E. side of the Bay of Panama; lat. 8° 10′ N., Lon. 78° 20′ W.

San Miguel-el-Grande, in Mexico, a town of the dept. of Guanaxnato, 40 m. E. of Guanaxuato; *pop.* 3,000.

San Nich'olas, a city of the Argentine Republic, abt. 120 m. N.W. of Buenos Ayres; *pop.* 3,000.

San Pab'lo, in *California*, a bay connected by the Straits of Karquenas with Suisun Bay. — A post-village of Contra Costa co., abt. 15 m. N.N.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 500.

San Pasqual, (*pas'kwal,*) in *California*, a village of San Diego co., abt. 97 m. S.E. of Los Angeles.

San Patricio, (*-pa-tree'se-o,*) in *Texas*, a S. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Aransas and Nueces rivers. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* San Patricio. *Pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Neuces River, abt. 20 m. N.W. of Corpus Christi.

San Paulo, a town and prov. of Brazil. See SÃO PAULO.

San Pedro, (*pa'dro,*) a town of the Argentine Republic, abt. 190 m. N.N.E. of Buenos Ayres; *pop.* 1,200.

San Pedro, a town of Bolivia, on the Mamore River; Lat. 14° S., Lon. 64° 48′ W.

San Pedro, in Mexico, a river rising in the dept. of Tabasco, and joining the Usumasinta near its confluence with the Tabasco.

San Pedro, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Cundinamarca, abt. 25 m. S.E. of Antioquia.

San Pedro, in *California*, a port of Los Angeles, Lat. 33° 45′ N. It has a good anchorage.

San Pe'dro Bay, in *California*, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, abt. 105 m. S.E. of Santa Barbara; Lat. 33° 48′ N., Lon. 118° W.

San Pedro y San Pablo, (Rio de,) in Mexico, enters the Caribbean Sea abt. 10 m. N.E. of Tabasco.

San Pete, in *Utah*, an E. co. bordering on Colorado; *area*, 13,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green and Grand rivers. *Cap.* Manti. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

San Quen'tin, in *California*, a post-village of Marin co., abt. 15 m. N. of San Francisco.

San Ra'fael, in *California*, a post-village and township, cap. of Marin co., abt. 16 m. N. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sans. A Latin preposition denoting without; wanting; destitute of.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything."—*Shaks.*

San Saba, a river of *Texas*, which flows E. into the Colorado River from Bexar co.—A central co.; *area*, 925 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado and San Saba rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* San Saba. *Pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., abt. 92 m. N.W. of Austin City.

San Sal'vador, a republic of Central America, consisting of a strip of territory stretching along between Honduras and the Pacific Ocean; bounded on the W. by Guatemala, and on the E. by Fonseca Bay, which separates it from Nicaragua. It averages 180 m. in length, by about 40 in breadth; *area*, 7,230 sq. m. The N. frontier is formed by a portion of the great Cordillera chain, and parallel to this range, and between it and the Pacific sea-board, runs another range of mountains along the whole length of the country, breaking it up into an inland valley, with a long, low, rich belt along the coast. This central range is highly volcanic in character, and has 16 volcanic peaks, ranging in height from 7,386 to 4,000 feet high. *S. S.* possesses numerous lakes, the largest of which is Guija, about 90 m. in circumference, and abounding in fish. The greater portion of the interior valley, and the alluvial strip lying along the coast, are of extreme fertility, and agriculture is extensively and successfully practised, to the almost total exclusion of pastoral pursuits. The principal agricultural products are indigo, sugar, and maize; cotton, also, being successfully cultivated in the districts around La Libertad and the Bay of Jiquilisco. The coast from Acajutla (30 m. from the W. frontier) to La Libertad is known as the *Costa del Balsimo*, or Balsam Coast, as in the woods of this district is produced the famous balsam known as "Balsam of Pern," in such quantities that from 17,000 to 22,000 lbs. av. are annually exported. The mineral wealth of *S. S.* is not great, but rich veins of silver are found at Tabanco in the north-east, and mines of iron in the west near Santa Afia. *S. S.* has a considerable export-trade in indigo (which is known commercially as "indigo of Guatemala," and is reckoned the finest of any), and sugar, as well as turpentine, cocoa, cotton, and spices. The climate of *S. S.* is salubrious, and the temperature lower than might be expected from the low latitude and general want of elevation of the country. The population is composed of whites (of Spanish origin), Indians, *Ladinos* (of mixed white and Indian blood), negroes, and mulattoes. The whites form little more than one-fifth, the Indians one-third. The Indians are of the Aztec race, speak the Spanish language, profess the Roman Catholic religion (the one established by statute), and hold the rights of citizens. The government is carried on by a president, vice-president, and two ministers, one for foreign affairs and finance, and the other for internal business and war. The legislature consists of two chambers, an upper one of 12 senators, and a lower of 24 representatives. Education is well provided for, every village of 50 inhabitants being bound by law to support a school, and there is a university in the capital, San Salvador (*q. v.*), which is well endowed by the state. *S. S.*, originally called *Cuzcatlan*, "the land of riches," is said to have been, previous to the immigration of Europeans, the best peopled and most civilized country in America. It was conquered after a long and obstinate contest by Pedro de Alvarado, a lieutenant of Cortez, and under the Spanish rule was one of the most flourishing portions of the Guatemalan kingdom. In 1821, it threw off the yoke, joined the Mexican Confederation, from which it seceded in 1823, and finally became an independent state. *Pop.* 600,000.

SAN SALVADOR, the cap. of the above republic, was founded in 1589. It was the cap. of the Union of Central America from 1823 till 1839. In 1854, it was a fine, well-built city, adorned with numerous splendid buildings, and containing a pop. of more than 30,000; but on the night of April 16th, it was completely destroyed by an earthquake, and about 100 lives lost. In January, 1855, it again became the seat of government, and its trade is gradually resuming its former flourishing condition, being carried on mostly through the port of La Libertad, which is abt. 5 m. distant. *Pop.* 18,000.

San Salvador', GUANAHANI, or CAT ISLAND, one of the Bahama Islands, in the West Indies, 28 m. S.E. of Eleuthera; Lat. 24° N., Lon. 75° 30′ W., 46 m. long, and 5 broad. It was the first part of America discovered by Columbus, Oct. 12, 1492.

San Salvador', or **Ban'za,** a town of Africa, in S. Guinea, cap. of Congo, abt. 160 m. S.E. of Loango; *pop.* 20,000.

San Salvador de Bayamo, (*-ba-a'mo,*) a town of Cuba, abt. 78 m. N.W. of Santiago; *pop.* 14,000.

San Salvador Pequena, (*pa-ka'na,*) an island of Cuba, W. of the above town.

San Salvatore, (*sal-va-to'ra,*) a town of N. Italy, 7 m. N.W. of Alessandria; *pop.* 6,521.

Sansanding', a town of Central Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger, 20 m. N.E. of Sego; *pop.* 11,000.

Sans-culotte, (*sõng-ku-lõt',*) *n.* [Fr., without breeches.] (*Fr. Hist.*) A term first applied in derision by the aristocrats to the popular party in France at the beginning of the Revolution of 1789; and, as in several cases of a like kind, it came afterwards to be regarded by them as a title of honor. In the republican calendar, the five supernumerary days (each month having only 30 days, and therefore making 360 in the twelve) were at first called *jours sans-culottides*.

—Hence, by implication, a red-republican; a Jacobin; a rabid revolutionist; a bloodthirsty demagogue.

Sans-culot'tism, *n.* [Fr. *sansculottisme.*] Principles or practice of the *sans-culottes*; rabid revolutionary doctrines; red-republicanism.

San Sebas'tian, the cap. town of the island of Gomera, in the Canaries, on the S. coast. It is well built, and has a harbor defended by several forts. *Pop.* 2,000.

San Sebastian de los Reyes, (*-sa-bas-tean' da-loce-ra'es,*) a town of Venezuela, prov. of Caracas, abt. 50 m. S.S.W. of Caracas.

San Severo, (*-sai-vai'ro,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Capitanata, 16 m. N.E. of Foggia; *pop.* 18,000.

San'skrit, San'scrit, *n.* The name of the ancient, and now literary, language of the Hindoos. Originally a vernacular dialect in Hindostan, it has for nearly or quite 2,000 years past been kept artificially in use, like the Latin in Europe, by the labors of grammarians and lexicographers, and the transmitted usages of an educated caste, to serve as the means of learned intercourse and composition. Its name (*Sanskrta*, completed, perfected), denotes it as "the cultivated, elaborated, and perfected form of speech," in distinction from the uncultivated dialects, called *Pracrit* (*prâkrta*, left in the natural condition), which sprang from, or were contemporaneous with, it. It was brought into India from the N.W. by tribes belonging to the Aryan branch of the Indo-European family, and having for their next of kin the Iranians, who spoke dialects which were the ancestors of the modern Persian languages. Syntax is a branch of the grammar of very inferior interest in Sanskrit. Whatever expressiveness and rhetorical charm the language has, lie chiefly in its boundless wealth of epithets, and not at all in the construction of its sentences and periods; indeed, a period in Sanskrit is next to an impossibility. The formation and connection of its clauses are of the boldest simplicity. The excessive use of cumbrous compounds is also a very general fault in Sanskrit construction, appearing in all styles of composition, but especially the more artificial. To say, for instance, "Water-play-delighted-maiden-bathing-fragrant (river-breezes)," for "Made fragrant by the bathing of maidens delighted with sporting in the water," is a virtual abnegation of the privileges of an inflected language, and a partial retrogradation to the stiff inexpressiveness of the Chinese. — See HINDOSTAN (LANGUAGES OF).

Sans-souci, (*sõng-sõõ-see',*) *adv.* Free and easy; harum-scaram; devil-me-care; happy-go-lucky.

San'ta, a river of N.W. Pern, which flows into the Pacific Ocean, after a N.W. course of 200 m. Opposite its mouth, in Santa Bay, are the islets of Santa.

San'ta, or **Parilla,** (*pa-reel'ya,*) a town of N.W. Peru, on the Santa, abt. 65 m. S.E. of Truxillo.

San'ta An'na, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, ex-president of the republic of Mexico, b. in Xalapa, 1798. At the outset of his career, he served in the Spanish army, in which he attained the grade of lieutenant-colonel in 1821; but, in the following year, while stationed at Vera Cruz, he joined the movement inaugurated by Iturbide, which resulted in the total defeat of the Spanish forces, and the reduction of the whole of that province. He next turned his arms against, and overthrew, Iturbide, who had proclaimed himself emperor. The Mexican republic was shortly afterwards formed, and from that period until the year 1833, when he succeeded in himself obtaining the presidentship of the republic, *S. A.* was engaged in opposing or defending, at the head of the Mexican troops, the claims of rival chiefs. He maintained his position as president until 1836, when he was defeated and taken prisoner at San Jacinto by his political opponents. Liberated in 1837, he participated in the repulse of the French troops at Vera Cruz, on which occasion he lost a leg. He was once more president, from 1841 until 1845, in which latter year he was deposed and banished for ten years, but was recalled soon afterwards, reinstated as president, and charged to defend Mexico against the U. States army. He was defeated in several encounters by Generals Scott and Taylor, and finally, in 1848, was compelled to resign, Mexico having proclaimed peace with the U. States, by the cession of California, and by submitting to the erection of Texas into an independent state. From the close of the year 1852 until the middle of 1855, he again held the reins of power, only to be driven into exile, however, at the latter period, by General Carrera, who had revolted against his rule. He retired to the island of St. Thomas, where he lived quietly for some years. In the winter of 1863–64 he went to Vera Cruz, with the intention, as was naturally expected, of taking a more active part in politics than was deemed desirable. He had prepared a manifesto to the Mexican army, in which, after disclaiming any ambitious intentions, he expressed a strong desire to lay his bones among the people for whose independence he had done so much, but the French authorities would not allow him to publish it. On the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian in Mexico, he embraced the cause of the empire, but soon abandoned it, left Mexico, and returned to St. Thomas. *S. A.* had a long interview with Mr. Seward when he was in the W. Indies. He visited the U. States in May, 1866; and it is generally believed that his visit was connected with the then state of affairs in Mexico. He was taken prisoner by the Juarist party in 1867, but was soon after released. Since that time the veteran general has been constantly fomenting revolt against Juarez.

San'ta An'na, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic, 40 m. E.N.E. of Maranhao. — An island, prov. of Goyaz, in the River Araguay, abt. 210 m. long, and 40 m. broad. —A town, prov. of Matto-Grosso, abt. 30 m. E.N.E. of Cuyaba; *pop.* 4,000. — A town, prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Sino, N. of Porto Alegre; *pop.* 1,400.

Santa Anna, or VILLA NOVA, a town of Brazil, prov. of Santa Catherina, abt. 20 m. N.E of Lagnna; *pop.* 2,600.

Santa Anna, a town of Central America, in San Salvador, 11 m. W. of San Salvador; *pop.* 10,000.

Santa Anna, a lake of Mexico, prov. of Tabasco, abt. 154 m. S.E. of Vera Cruz.

Santa Anna, in *New Mexico*, a N.W. co., bordering on Arizona; *area*, 5,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande and Pnerco rivers. *Surface*, generally mountainous. *Cap.* Jemez. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Santa Anna, a town of S. Pern, abt. 8 m. N.W. of Cuzco.

Santa Anna, in *California*, a river which flows into the Pacific Ocean from Los Angeles co.

Santa Anna, or SANTA AÑA, in *California*, a town of Los Angeles co., abt. 28 m. S.E. of Los Angeles.

Santa Anna, in *Illinois*, a post-township of DeWitt co., 16 m. E. of Clinton; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Santa Bar'bara, a town of Brazil, abt. 30 m. N.N.E. of Oaro-Preto; *pop.* 4,000.

Santa Barbara, a town of Venezuela, on the Orinoco, opposite the mouth of the Ventuari.

Santa Barbara, in *California*, a S.W. co., bordering on the Pacific, having N. San Luis Obispo co., and W. those of Kern and Los Angeles; *area*, 3,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Santa Clara, or Saticoy, and Santa Inez rivers. *Surface*, mountainous in the E., and undulating in the centre and W.; *soil*, generally fertile. Vineyards are largely cultivated. *Min.* Gold, iron, copper, salt, and asphaltum. *Cap.* Santa Barbara. *Pop.* in 1870, 7,788. — A post-town and seaport, cap. of the above co., 279 m. S.E of San Francisco; Lat. 34° 25′ N., Lon. 119° 30′ W. *Pop.* abt. 2,800.

Santa Barbara Islands, in *California*, extending abt. 175 m. along the coast of Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, and San Diego cos., at a distance varying from 20 to 65 m. They are nine, and consist of San Miguel, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Anacape, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Nicholas, and San Juan.

Santa Catali'na, an island and harbor of Central America, on the Mosquito coast; Lat. 13° 23′ 40″ N., Lon. 81° 22′ 10″ W.

Santa Catharina, (*-ka-ta-ree'na,*) a marit. prov. of S. Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic, between Lat. 26° and 30° S., Lon. 49° and 51° W.; *area*, 25,002 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous, except along the coast, which is low; *soil*, generally fertile. *Climate*, mild and healthy. *Prod.* Rice, manioc, millet, sugar, coffee, and cochineal. *Chief towns.* Desterro, São Francisco, and Laguna. *Pop.* 90,000. — A fortified island of Brazil, off the coast of the above prov., 30 m. long, and 8 broad. *Surface*, mountainous, and well watered. *Principal town.* Desterro. *Pop.* 12,000.

Santa Clara, (*-kla'ra,*) an island of Ecuador, in the Gulf of Guayaquil, abt. 13 m. S.E. of Puna.

Santa Clara, a river in *California*, rises in the mountains, and flows W. into the Pacific Ocean from Santa Barbara co.

Santa Clara, in *California*, a W. co., bordering on San Francisco Bay; *area*, 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guadalupe and Pajaro rivers. *Surface*, mountainous in the S.W., elsewhere, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Wheat and fruits. *Min.* Quicksilver, copper, alum, asphaltum, and limestone. *Cap.* San José. *Pop.* abt. 33,000. — A post-town and twp. of the above co., abt. 3 m. from San José; *pop.* of twp. abt. 5,000.

Santa Clara, in *Nevada*, a village of Humboldt co., 13 m. N. of Unionville; *pop.* abt. 200.

San'ta Cla'ra, in *Utah*, a post-village of Washington co., 6 m. N.W. of Saint George; *pop.* abt. 400.

Santa Cruz, (*-croos,*) a river of Patagonia, enters the Atlantic Ocean, Lat. 50° S., Lon. 68° 30′ W., after an E. course of over 200 m.

Santa Cruz, a seaport-town, cap. of the island of Teneriffe, on the N.E. extremity; *pop.* 9,500.

Santa Cruz, a town of Brazil, 120 m. S.E. of Goyaz; *pop.* 3,000.

Santa Cruz, or **Saint Croix,** the largest of the Virgin Islands, in the W. Indies, belonging to Denmark, 65 m. E.S.E. of Porto Rico; Lat. 17° 45′ 30″ N., Lon. 64° 34′ W.; *area*, 110 sq. m. *Surface*, generally level; *soil*, fertile. *Climate*, variable, and at times unhealthy. Hurricanes and earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. *Prod.* Sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, and indigo. *Cap.* Christiansted. *Pop.* 30,000.

Santa Cruz, an island of the W. Indies, N. of Cuba, abt. 30 m. N.E. of Matanzas.

Santa Cruz, an island in the Gulf of California, abt. 80 m. S.E. of Loreto.

Santa Cruz, in *California*, a W. co., bordering on the Pacific; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified, but mountainous in the N.E.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Santa Cruz. *Pop.* abt. 14,000. — A post-town and seaport, cap. of the above co., 59 m. S.S.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Santa Cruz de los Rosa'les, a town of Mexico, abt. 68 m. N.W. of Chihuahua. It was taken in 1848 by the Americans under Gen. Price.

Santa Cruz de Mayo, a seaport-town of Mexico. See Guitivis.

Santa de Jesus, (*ha'soos,*) a town of Venezuela, on the Meta, abt. 46 m. W. of its junction with the Orinoco.

San Tadeo, (*san-ta-da'o,*) a river of Patagonia, which flows W. into the Gulf of St. Esteven in the Pacific Ocean.

Santa Fé, ("holy faith.") a prov. of the Argentine Republic, between Lat. 30° and 33° S., Lon. 61° and 62° W. *Rivers.* Salado, and the Tarcero, or Carcaranal rivers. *Chief towns.* Santa Fé (the cap.), Rosario, and Fort St. Espiritu. — A city, cap. of the above prov., 5 m. N.W. of Paraná; *pop.* 5,000. It is situate on an island formed by the Paraná and Salado rivers, 50 m. long, and 6 to average breadth.

Santa Fé, in *New Mexico*, a N. central co.; *area*, 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Grande, which forms part of its W. boundary, and several small affluents. *Surface*, mountainous in the S.W. and E., elsewhere undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Santa Fé. *Pop.* abt. 10,000. — The cap. of the territory in the above co., on the Rio Chicito or Santa Fé River, abt. 20 m. N.E. of its mouth in the Rio Grande, Lat. 35° 41′ N., Lon. 106° 10′ W. It is situated on a plateau 7,000 ft. above the sea, and the houses are principally built of brick. The construction of the Union Pacific Railroad will greatly tend to the future prosperity of this city. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Santa Fé, in *Florida*, a river forming the boundary of Alachua and Columbia cos. It flows into the Suwanee River.

Santa Fé, in *Indiana*, a village of Spencer co., 40 m. E. N.E. of Evansville.

Santa Fé, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt 60 m. N. of Jefferson City.

Santa Fé de Antio'quia. See Antioquia.

Santa Fé de Bogotá. See Bogotá.

Santa Hele'na, a town of Brazil, 60 m. W.S.W. of Guimarães.

Santa Hermandad. See Hermandad.

Santa Inez, (*e'nes,*) in *California*, a river of Santa Barbara co., rises in the Coast range, and flows W., entering the Pacific Ocean 10 m. N. of Cape Concapcion. — A town of Santa Barbara co, abt. 265 m S.S.E. of San Francisco.

Santa Isabel', a town of Brazil, 120 m. N.E. of São Paulo.

San'taline, *n.* (*Chem.*) The red coloring matter of red-sandal-wood.

Santa Juana, (*-hoo-a'na,*) an island of Chili, in the river Biobio, 38 m. E S.E of Concepcion

Santala'ceæ, *n.pl.* [Ar. *sandal.*] (*Bot.*) The Sandal-wood family, an order of plants, alliance *Asarales*. Diag. A one-celled ovary and definite ovules, having a coated nucleus.—The species are natives of various parts of the world. Those of North America and Europa are inconspicuous herbs; while those of India and Australia are trees or shrubs. The genus *Thesium* is parasitic on the roots of other plants. Some of the plants are remarkable for their fragrant wood; a few produce edible seeds. See Santalum, and Fusanus.

Santa Lucia, (*-loo-see'a,*) a town of the Argentine Republic, on the Paraná, 106 m. S of Corrientes.

Santa Lucia, a town of Brazil, abt. 110 m. S.S.W. of Recife; *pop.* 2,000.

Santa Lucia, or **Luzia,** a town of Brazil, 120 m. S. E. of Goyaz.

Santa Lucia, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 7 m. S. of Milazzo; *pop.* 4,500.

Santa Lucia, a river of Uruguay, which joins the Rio de la Plata 7 m. N.W. of Montevideo, after a S. course of 100 m.

Santa Margarita, (*-mar-gah-ree'tah,*) in *California*, an island on the S.W. coast, from which it is separated by the Bay of Madelina; Lat. 24° 30′ N., Lon. 111° 30′ W. *Ext.* 45 m. long, and 15 m. in greatest breadth.

Santa Margarita, in *Colorado*, a village of Conejos co., 110 m. S.S.W. of Pueblo.

Santa Maria. (*-ma-ree'a,*) an island in the Bay of Arauco, off the coast of Chili, 30 m. S.W. of Concepcion; Lat. 37° 2′ 8″ S., Lon. 73° 34′ 15″ W. Its surface was raised about 10 ft. by an earthquake in 1835.

Santa Maria, in *California*, a river which rises in the Coast range, flows W., forming part of the boundary between San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara cos., and falls into the Pacific 40 m. N. of Cape Concepcion.

San'talum, *n.* [Arab. *sandal.*] (*Bot.*) The typical gen. of the order *Santalaceæ*. The fragrant wood called *sandal-wood* is obtained from *S. album*, a native of India. It is employed in perfumery, and is used by the Indian doctors as a sedative and refrigerant. *S. freycinatium* and *paniculatum* furnish the sandal-wood of the Sandwich Islands.

Fig. 2305. — Santalum album.

Santa Maria de Fé, a town of Paraguay, abt. 45 m. E. of Neembucu.

Santa Mar'ta, or **Martha,** a seaport-town of the U. S. of Colombia, on a bay of the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. N.E. of the mouth of the river Magdalena; *pop.* 9,000.

Santa Maura, or Leucadia, (*mo'ra,*) one of the Ionian Islands, on the W. coast of Arcanania; *area*, 180 sq. m. *Pop.* 20,000.

Santan'der, a river of Mexico, dept. of Tamaulipas, flows N.E. into the Gulf of Mexico, 110 m. N. of Tampico.

Santander, (*san-tan-dair',*) a seaport-town of Spain, cap. of the prov. of same name, 50 m. N.E. of Bilboa. It has a commodious harbor, protected by 2 forts. *Pop.* 19,000.

Santanilla, or Swan Islands, (*san-ta-neel'ya,*) two islands at the entrance to the Bay of Honduras, about 150 m. N. of the Mosquito coast; Lat. 17° 25′ N., Lon. 83° 50′ W.

Santaquin', in *Utah*, a post-village of Utah co., 24 m. S.W. of Provo City; *pop.* 250.

Santarem', a town of Brazil, on the Tapajos, at its junction with the Amazon, 60 m. S.W. of Montalegre; *pop.* 10,000.

Santarem, (*san-ta-reng'.*) a town of Portugal, on the Tagus, N.W. of Lisbon; *pop.* 8,000.

Santarem' Chan'nel, in the W. Indies, between the Great Bahama and Salt Key Banks; Lat. 24° N., Lon. 79° W., with a width of 40 m.

Santa Rita, (*ree'ta,*) a town of Brazil, abt. 60 m. S. of Villa Rica; *pop.* 7,000.

Santa Rita, in *Texas*, a village of Cameron co., about 10 m. N.W. of Brownsville; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Santa Ro'sa, a town of Chili, 18 m. E.S.E. of San Felipe; *pop.* 7,000.

Santa Rosa, in Mexico, 32 m. N. of Cohahuila; *pop.* 5,000.

Santa Rosa, a town in the U. S. of Colombia, 40 m. E. of Antioquia. It has rich gold mines.

Santa Rosa, in *California*, an island off the N.W. coast, 35 m. S.W. of Santa Barbara. — A post-village and township, cap. of Sonoma co., 60 m. N. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Santa Rosa, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, 1,480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yellow-water and Blackwater. *Surface*, flat; *soil*, unproductive. *Prod.* Indian corn and sweet potatoes. *Cap.* Milton. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Santee', in *S. Carolina*, a river formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree, at the S.E. of the Richland dist., and flows into the Atlantic by 2 mouths, near Lat. 33° 6′ N., after a S.E. course of 150 m. —

Santia'go, or Saint Jago, an island near the W. coast of Africa, the largest of the Cape de Verd Islands; Lat. 15° N., Lon. 23° 40′ W. *Ext.* 35 m. long, and 12 broad. The surface is mountainous, but fertile and well cultivated. *Prod.* Sugar, coffee, indigo, orchilla-wood, cotton, and a variety of tropical fruits. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. It has an extensive trade. *Chief town.* Porto Praya. *Pop.* 20,000.

Santiago, a town of Bolivia, 190 m. S.E. of Chiquitos.

Santiago, a river of Central America, in San Salvador, which enters the Pacific about 20 m. W. of Sonsonate. At its month stands a small town of same name.

Santiago, a river of Ecuador, joins the Amazon a short distance W. of San Borja, after an E course of 180 m.

Santiago, (*san-te-ah'go,*) a river of Ecuador, enters Salinas Bay in the Pacific, 50 m. N.E. of Esmeraldas, after a N.W. course of 75 m.

Santiago, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Sherburne co., 20 m. E. of St. Cloud.

Santiago Atitlan, (*-a-teet-lan',*) a town of Guatemala, between 2 volcanoes from 8,000 to 10,000 ft. high, 90 m. W. of Guatemala.

Santiago de Alanje, (*-a-lang'gha,*) a town of the U. States of Colombia, 90 m. W. of Veragua.

Santia'go de Chili, (*-chil'e,*) a city, cap. of the republic of Chili, at the foot of the Andes, 1,800 feet above the sea, 90 m. E.S.E. of Valparaiso; Lat. 33° 35′ S., Lon. 70° 43′ 38″ W. The river Mapocho divides the city into 2 parts, that on the N., the largest, being regularly laid out, the streets running at right angles. The *Plaza*, or Great Square, is adorned with a magnificent fountain, and surrounded by elegant public buildings and fashionable stores, the most notable of the former being the mint, the old palace (formerly the residence of the presidents), and the cathedral. Most of the dwellings are only one story high, but extend over a large space, with gardens, &c., owing to the frequent occurrence of earthquakes. *S.* was founded in 1541, by Pedro de Valdivia, but made very little progress, owing to the restrictions of Spain, until Chili became independent of the mother country, since which time it has become one of the most important cities of S. America. A fire broke out in the Jesuit church of La Compania, during the celebration of a feast in honor of the Immaculate Conception, Dec. 8, 1863. The interior of the building, with the roof, being constructed of timber, the flames spread with great rapidity; and as there was only one door for egress, upwards of 2,000 victims, mostly women and children, perished. 160 wagon-loads of corpses were taken from the ruins. *Pop.* 90,000.

Santiago de Compos'tella. See Compostella.

Santiago de Cu'ba, a city, seaport, and former cap. of Cuba, on the river Santiago, 6 m. from its mouth on the S. coast; Lat. 19° 55′ 9″ N., Lon. 75° 10′ W. It is regularly built, and the houses are mostly of stone; but the situation is unhealthy. The harbor, 4 m. long, is fortified and well sheltered, and is next in commercial importance to Havana and Matanzas. *Pop.* 26,000.

Santiago de las Atalayas, (*-a-ta-ta'as,*) a town of the U. S. of Colombia, 70 m. E.N.E. of Bogotá.

Santiago de las Ve'gas, a town of Cuba, about 15 m. S. of Havana; *pop.* abt. 6,500.

Santiago de la Ve'ga, or Spanish Town, a town, cap. of the island of Jamaica, on the river Cobre, 10 m. W. of Kingston; *pop.* abt. 6,500.

Santiago del Este'ro, a town of the Argentine Republic, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Dulce; Lat. 28° S., Lon. 64° W.; *pop.* 5,000.

Santiago de los Caballeros, (*-ka-bal-ya-roce',*) a town of the island of Hayti, on the Yaqui River, 103 m. E of Cape Haytien; *pop.* 12,000.

Santi Bachully, (*san'tee-ba-chul'ler,*) a considerable walled town of S. India, in the dominions of Mysore, 4 m. N.W. of Seringapatam.

Santilla, or **Satilla,** in *Georgia*, rises in Irwin co., and flows E.S.E. into the Atlantic through St. Andrew's Sound. — The Little Santilla joins the above in Wayne co., after a S.E. course.

San'to Agostinho, or Saint Augustin, (*-a-gos-teen'yo,*) a cape of Brazil, 25 m. S. of Pernambuco; Lat. 8° 21′ S., Lon. 34° 50′ W.

Santo Ama'ra, a town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, on the Jacuhy; *pop.* 3,000.

Santo Ama'ro, a town of Brazil, 45 m. N.W. of Bahia.

Santo Anto'nio da Patrulha, (*-pa-trool'ya,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, E.N.E. of Porto Alegre; *pop.* 3,103.

Santo Antonio de Sa, or **Macaen',** a town of Brazil, 30 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 8,000.

Santo Antonio dos Guarulhos, (*-doce-gwa-rool'yoce,*) a town of Brazil, on the Parahiba, opposite Campos; *pop.* 7,000.

San'ton, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *sanctus*, holy.] A Turkish dervish, believed in by the vulgar as a saint; a hermit; a recluse.

Santoña, (*san-tme'ya,*) a fortified seaport-town of Spain, prov. of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, 16 m. E. of Santander; *pop.* 1,000.

San'tonine, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A proximate vegetable principle, obtained from the flower-heads of *Artemisia santonica* and other species, known in pharmacy as *worm-seed*. It is white, crystallizable, bitterish, and very little soluble in water, but more so in alcohol. It is occasionally used as a vermifuge in doses of from 10 to 30 grains, followed by a brisk purge.

Santorin, (*san-to'rēn,*) an island in the Grecian Archipelago, 12 m. S. of the island of Scio; *area*, 40 sq. m. *Prod.* Cotton, figs, wine, and barley. *Pop.* 13,000.

San'tos, a seaport-town of Brazil, on the N. of the island of Engua Guaçu, 34 m. S.S.E. of São Paulo; Lat. 23° 55′ S., Lon. 46° 19′ W. Its harbor is large and commodious, and it has an active trade in sugar. *Pop.* 8,000.

San'tos, (Los,) a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Istruo, on the W. coast of the Gulf of Parita, S.S.E. of Parita.

Santos Luga'res, a village of the Argentine Republic, 14 m. W. of Buenos Ayres, noted for the defeat of the dictator Rosas, by Urquiza, in 1852.

San'tyam, in *Oregon*, a river which rises in the E. of Linn co., and flows W. into the Willamette River, abt. 20 m. S. of Salem. — A vill. of Linn co., on the Santyam River, abt. 5 m. S. of its junction with the Willamette.

San Vicen'te, in Central America, a town, cap. of Sao Salvador, 25 m. E.S.E. of San Salvador; *pop.* 9,000. — Near it is the volcano of San Vicente, abt. 800 ft. high.

São Ben'to, a town of Brazil, abt. 40 m. N. of Alagoas; *pop.* 3,000.

São Bernar'do, a city of Brazil, on the Russas, 70 m. S.S.E. of Ciara; *pop.* 6,000.

São Christovão, or **Sergipe.** (*sowng-kreest-to-vowen',*) a city of Brazil, cap. of the prov. of Sergipe, on the Paromapama River, about 20 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic; *pop.* 2,000.

São Feliz, or **Fells,** (*-fa-lees'*) a town of Brazil, 280 m. N.N.E. of Goyaz; S.S.E. of it are the famous thermal

springs of Caldas de Frei Reinoldo, in which the water is almost boiling hot.

São Francis'co, an island on the S.E. coast of Brazil, prov. of Santa Catharina, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 20 m. long and 10 broad. The cap. of the same name is in Lat. 26° 12′ S., Lon. 48° 43′ W.
—A town of Brazil, 45 m. N.W. of Bahia; *pop.* 2,000.
—A river of Brazil, rises in the N.W. of the prov. of Santa Catharina, and flows into the Atlantic opposite the island of São Francisco, after an E. course of 100 m.

São Francisco, or **Saint Francisco,** an important river of Brazil, rises in Lat. 20° S., Lon. 45° W., and after a N.E. course of 1,200 m., enters the Atlantic by two mouths; Lat, 10° 24′ S., Lon. 36° 20′ W. It is navigable almost its entire length, except where impeded by the falls of Paulo Affonso, 160 m. from its mouth.

São Gonçalo, (*-gon-so'lo,*) a town of Brazil, on the Potengi, 12 m. W. of Natal.—A town of Brazil, 75 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* of dist. 10,000.

São Gonçalo D'Amarante, (*-da-ma-ran'ta,*) a town of Brazil, 56 m. N.N.W. of Leiras; *pop.* 1,800.

São João de Barra, (*-zho-own',*) a town of Brazil, on the Parahiba, near its mouth in the Atlantic, 18 m. E.N.E of Campos; *pop.* 2,000.

São João da Pal'ma, a town of Brazil, 400 m. N. of Goyaz.

São João das Duas Bar'ras, a town of Brazil, at the confluence of the Araguay and Tocantins.

São João del Rei, (*-del-ra'e,*) a town of Brazil, 80 m. S.W. of Ouro-Preto; *pop.* 5,000.

São João do Principe, or **Mar'cos,** (*-preen'se-pa,*) a town of Brazil, 60 m. W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 6,000.

São Jorge dos Ilheos, (*-zhor-zha-doce-eel-ya'oce,*) a seaport-town of Brazil, at the mouth of the Rio dos Ilheos in the Atlantic, 130 m. S.W. of Bahia; *pop.* 4,000. The above river has an E. course of 130 m.

São José, (*-zho-za',*) a bay of Brazil, E. of the island of Maranhão, formed by the mouths of the rivers Moni and Itapicuru. *Ext.* 24 m. long and 8 broad.
—A town of Brazil, on the Parahiba, 60 m. N.E. of São Paulo; Lat. 23° 12′ S., Lon. 46° W.; *pop.* of dist. 4,000.
—A town of Brazil, prov. of Santa Catharina, 4 m. W. of Desterro: *pop.* 6,000.

São Matheos, (*-ma-ta'oce,*) a town of Brazil, 190 m. S.S.W. of Ceara; *pop.* 2,000.—A town of Brazil, prov. of Espiritu Santo, 16 m. W. of the Atlantic.

São Miguel, a town of Brazil, 25 m. S.S.W. of Alagoas; *pop.* 2,000.

Sao'na, an island off the S.W. coast of Hayti, from which it is separated by a channel 10 m. wide. *Ext.* 15 m. long and 5 broad.

Saône, (*sone,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Vosges, and after a S. course of 225 m., joins the Rhone at Lyons.

Saône-et-Loire, a dept. of the E. of France, between Lat. 46° and 47° N., Lon. 3° 40′ and 5° 30′ E., having N. the dept. Cote d'Or, E. Jura and Ain, S. Rhone and Loire, and W. Allier and Nievre; *area,* 3,300 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and well wooded, and the soil is generally fertile. *Rivers.* Saône, Loire, Arroux, Doubs, and Seille rivers. *Prod.* Principally corn and wine. *Min.* Iron, coal, marble, and manganese. *Manuf.* Glass, earthenware, and iron-works. *Chief towns.* Macon, the cap., Autun, Charolles, Chalons, and Louhans. *Pop.* 111,894.

Saône, (Haute,) a dept. of the E. of France, between Lat. 47° 15′ and 48° N., Lon. 5° 35′ and 7° E., having N. Vosges, E. Haut-Rhin, S. Doubs, and W. Cote d'Or and Haute-Marne; *area,* 1,792 sq. m. The surface is undulating and fertile, except in the N.E., which is mountainous. *Rivers.* Saône, Oignon, Drejon, and Amance. *Prod.* Corn, wine, and timber. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Manuf.* China, glass, cloth, and straw hats. *Chief towns.* Vesoul, the cap., Gray, and Lure. *Pop.* 317,706.

São Paulo, (*paw'lo,*) a city of Brazil, cap. of a prov. of same name, stands on an uneven elevation between two small streams, tributaries of the Tiede, 220 m. W.S.W. of Rio de Janeiro. There is an academy of laws, attended by about 500 students. The general appearance of the town is picturesque, and the vicinity and suburbs are beautiful. *Pop.* 25,600.

São Pedro D'Alcantara, (*-dol-kan'ta-ra,*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Goyaz, 80 m. S.S.E. of São João das Duas Barras.

São Pedro do Rio Grande, a marit. prov. of Brazil. See Rio Grande do Sul.

São Romão, (*-ro-mown',*) a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the São Francisco River; Lat. 15° 22′ S.; *pop.* 4,000.

São Roque, (Cape,) a promontory on the N.E. coast of Brazil; Lat. 5° 28′ S., Lon. 35° 19′ W.

São Sacramen'to, in Brazil. See Pernambuco.

São Sebastião, (*-sa-bas-ta-own',*) a seaport-town of Brazil, prov. of São Paulo; Lat. 23° 48′ 20″ S., Lon. 45° 29′ 6″ W. *Pop.* 5,000.—Also, an island opposite the above town, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. *Ext.* 12 m. long and 6 broad. *Pop.* 3,000.

Sap, *n.* [A. S. *sæp.*] (*Bot.*) The nutrimental fluid which circulates in plants. As it rises in the stem it is of a watery nature, and contains the various inorganic matters absorbed by the roots, also some sugar, dextrine, and other organic substances, which it has dissolved in its upward course. In its passage to the leaves it becomes more and more altered from the state in which it was absorbed by the roots; but when it reaches the leaves it is still unfitted for the requirements of the plant, and is hence termed *crude sap.* Through the action of the light and air, it undergoes important changes in the leaves and other green parts, and becomes adapted for the nourishment of the plant. In this state it is termed *elaborated sap.* In dicotyledons, this elaborated fluid descends through the internal bark and cambium layer towards the root, and is transmitted laterally inwards by the medullary rays. See Botany.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *saper;* It. *zappare,* from *zappa,* a spade, or *zappone,* a mattock.] To subvert by digging under or removing the foundation of; to undermine; to mine.

—*v. n.* To proceed by mining, or by secretly undermining.

—*n.* A trench for undermining, or an approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

Sap'ajou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Monkey.

Sapan'-wood, *n.* A dye-wood produced by certain species of *Cæsalpina.* It resembles Brazil-wood in its color and properties.

Sap'-green, *n.* See Rhamnus.

Saphe'na, *n.* [Gr. *saphes,* distinct.] (*Anat.*) The large vein of the leg which ascends over the external ankle.

Saph'ire, *n.* See Sapphire.

Sap'id, *a.* [Fr. *sapide;* Lat. *sapidus,* from *sapio,* to taste.] Tasteful; savory; having the power of affecting the organs of taste.

Sapid'ity, Sap'idness, *n.* Quality of being sapid; flavor; tastefulness; savor; the quality of affecting the organs of taste.

Sa'pience, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sapientia,* from *sapiens.*] Good taste; good sense; discernment; discretion; prudence; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Sa'piently, *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously.

Sapinda'ceæ, *n.* [From Lat. *sapo Indicus,* Indian soap.] (*Bot.*) The Soap-wort family, an order of plants, alliance *Sapindales.* Diag. Complete, unsymmetrical flower, petals usually with an appendage, anthers opening longitudinally, 3 carpels, and usually arillate, wingless seeds.—The plants of this order flourish chiefly in tropical regions, especially in S. America and India. The *S.* are represented in the U. States by the horse-chestnuts. The presence of a saponaceous principle is one of the most prominent properties of the order. Many of these plants are poisonous in all their parts; but it more frequently happens that, while the roots, leaves, and branches are dangerous, the succulent fruits are innocuous, or in some cases even valuable articles of dessert. The useful products of the order are timber, edible fruits, starch, and the soapy matter above referred to. See Æsculus, Nephelium, Paullinia, Sapindus.

Sapin'dales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Hypogynous exogens.* Diag. Monodichlamydeous unsymmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricate calyx and corolla, definite stamens, and little or no albumen. The alliance includes 9 orders,—Tremandraceæ, Polygalaceæ, Vochyaceæ, Staphyleaceæ, Sapindaceæ, Petiveriaceæ, Aceraceæ, Malpighiaceæ, and Erythroxylaceæ, *q. v.*

Sapin'dus, *n.* [From Lat. *sapo Indicus,* Indian soap.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Sapindaceæ.* The most important species is *S. saponaria,* the fruits of which are employed in the W. Indies instead of soap for cleansing linen. The fruits of *S. inequalis* contain the same saponaceous principle, and are used for the same purpose.

Sap'less, *a.* Destitute of sap; not juicy;—hence, dry; old; husky.

Sapodil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Achras.

Saponaceous, (*-shus'-*) *a.* [From Lat. *sapo, saponis,* soap.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the qualities of soap.

Saponac'ity, *n.* Quality of being saponaceous or soapy.

Sapon'ifiable, *a.* That may be converted into soap.

Saponifica'tion, *n.* The separation of the fatty acids from their glycerine base, by the addition of an alkali or other metallic base, which unites with them. See Soap.

Sapona'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ.* The common Soap-wort, *S. officinalis,* found by roadsides in all the States, is a hardy, smooth, succulent plant, with handsome pink-like flowers; stem 1-2 feet high. It has a bitter taste, with a saponaceous juice.

Sapon'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *saponifier.*] To convert into soap.

Sap'onine, *n.* [Lat. *sapo,* soap.] (*Chem.*) A substance resembling soap, contained in a large number of plants, such as the *Saponaria officinalis,* in the root of the Common Pink, and in the fruit of the horse-chestnut. It is easily extracted from these sources by boiling in alcohol. It is soluble in water in all proportions, and froths strongly on agitation. The juice of soap-wort is often used as a detergent for cleansing the finer variety of wool from grease. Powdered, it forms a powerful sternutatory. Boiled with dilute acids, it forms saponic acid.

Sa'ponule, *n.* (*Chem.*) A combination of a volatile or an essential oil with a base.

Sa'por, *n.* [Lat., from *sapio.*] Taste; savor; flavor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

Sapor I., a king of Persia of the Sassanide dynasty, succeeded his father, Artaxerxes, 240. He invaded Mesopotamia 242, and having conquered Armenia, Syria, and Cilicia, he put to death the Emperor Valerius with great cruelty. He was defeated by Odenatus 269, and D. 271.—Sapor II., a posthumous son of Hormisdas II., was proclaimed 310, before his birth. He became an active and warlike prince in conflict with the Romans, and was a great enemy to Christianity, D. 380.—Sapor III., succeeded Artaxerxes II., 384. He kept peace with the Romans. D. 389.

Saporos'ity, *n.* Quality of exciting taste or affecting the palate.

Sap'orous, *a.* Savory; tasteful. (R.)

Sapota'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales.* Diag. Monopetalous flowers, epipetalous stamens, ascending ovules, a short radicle, and amygdaloid cotyledons. They are trees or shrubs, often having a milky juice, with alternate, simple, exstipulate, coriaceous leaves, and hermaphrodite flowers. Calyx usually with 5 divisions, sometimes 4–8; corolla with as many divisions, or twice or thrice as many; stamens definite, in a single row, half of them sterile and alternating with the fertile ones, the latter being opposite to the segments of the corolla; ovary 4–12-celled, with a solitary ovule in each cell; style single. Fruit fleshy; seed large, with bony surface. The plants of this order are natives of the tropical parts of Asia, Africa, and America; many yield edible fruits. The seeds of some contain fatty oils. The valuable substance gutta-percha is a product of this order.

Sap'per, *n.* [Fr. *sapeur.*] One who saps; one who digs a sap or trench.

Sapphic, (*săf'fik,*) *a.* In the style or manner of Sappho; as, a *Sapphic* ode.

—*n.* A species of Greek verse, named after the celebrated poetess *Sappho,* by whom it is said to have been invented. It consists of eleven syllables, or five feet; the first being a trochee, the second a spondee, the third a dactyl, and the last two trochees; as follows:—

Grândĭ | nĭs mī | sĭt pătĕr | ĕt rŭ | Cēntĕ.

This measure was afterwards introduced into Latin, and received great improvements at the hands of Horace and Catullus.

Sapphire, (*săf'fire,*) *n.* [Gr. *sappheiros.*] (*Min.*) A precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond. It consists of nearly pure alumina, or clay, with a minute portion of iron as the coloring matter. It is found of various colors; the blue variety being generally called *sapphire,* the red the *oriental ruby,* and the yellow the *oriental topaz.* The finest variety of sapphire comes from Pegu, where they occur in the Capelan Mountains near Sgrian. *S.* have also been found in France, Saxony, and Bohemia.

Sap'phirine, *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the qualities of sapphire.

Sappho, (*săf'fo,*) a celebrated Greek poetess, was a native of the island of Lesbos, and flourished in the 6th century B. C. She was the contemporary and friend of Alcæus, and won so high a reputation by her exquisite lyrics that she was called the *Tenth Muse.* Hardly anything is known of her biography, and fragments only of her nine books of poems are extant. Among them, however, is a fine hymn to Aphrodite, probably complete. The admiration of the ancients is justified by these precious remains of her songs. The moral character of *S.* has to be inferred from these compositions, and while some critics find ground for the gravest charges, others vigorously contend for her purity and virtue.

Sap'piness, *n.* [From *sappy.*] State or quality of being full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Sap'plington, in *Missouri,* a post-village of St. Louis co., abt. 15 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis.

Sap'sago, *n.* [Ger. *schabzieger.*] A kind of Swiss cheese of a dark olive-green color.

Sap'-sucker, *n.* See Woodpecker.

Sapucahy, (*sa-poo-ka'e,*) in Brazil, a river which rises in the S. of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and joins the Parana, after a N.W. course of 200 m.—A town of Brazil, on the Sapucahy, abt. 180 m. S.W. of Ouro-Preto; *pop.* 4,000.

Sapuca'ya-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lecythis.

Sap'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Albuhnum.

Saquarema, or **Sequarema,** (*sa-kwa-ra'ma,*) a town of Brazil, 29 m. E. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 8,000.

Sa'ra, (Bayou,) in *Louisiana,* rises in W. Feliciana parish, and flows S. into the Mississippi at the village of Bayou Sara.

Sar'aband, *n.* A slow Spanish dance, said to be of Saracenic origin.—Hence,

(*Mus.*) A composition in triple time very similar to a minuet. When denoting music for the dance, it is to the same measure which usually terminates when the beating hand rises; being thus distinguished from the *couranto,* which ends when the hand falls.

Sarabi'ta, or **Suarez,** a river of the U. S. of Colombia, rises near the centre of the country, and joins the Galinazo, or Sogamozo, a tributary of the Magdalena, after a N.N.E. course of 160 m.

Saracen'ic Art, *n.* See Arabian Architecture.

Sa'racens, *n. pl.* The name of an Arab tribe, is by some authorities derived from *Sarah,* the wife of Abraham, whom they are said to claim as their foundress, to avert the stigma of their descent from the bond-woman Hagar. Bochart denies this theory, and asserts that they were called Saracens in consequence of their nomadic and predatory habits, *Saraka* being the Arabic verb "to plunder." Reland states that the word simply denotes the eastern origin of the Saracens, *Sharaka* being a modification of the Arabic "to rise," and applied in this case because the east is the quarter in which the sun rises. They are mentioned by the classical geographers, who do not define very exactly the locality they occupied. In consequence of their predatory encroachments, the Emperor Decius caused a number of lions to be conveyed into their country from Africa, and turned loose among them, in 251. The name, at first applied to a tribe, then to the Bedouin Arabs, was afterwards given to all Moorish and Mohammedan people, and especially to the opponents of the Crusaders, and in fact to all opponents of Christianity.

Saragossa, (*sa-ra-gos'sa.*) [Sp. *Zaragoza.*] A city of Spain, the capital of the old kingdom of Aragon, on the Ebro, which is here at about the middle of its course, and separates the city from its suburbs, 176 m. N.E. from

Madrid. Without being regularly fortified, it is surrounded by an earthen wall, and is built throughout of bricks. The houses are seldom above three stories in height; the streets narrow and crooked, except one long and wide one, called the *Coso*. Here are two bridges over the Ebro. The public buildings are numerous, — churches, convents, and a cathedral celebrated throughout Spain for its sanctuary. The city has a university, founded in 1478; also an academy of fine arts, with schools for drawing, and other branches of education. It is noted in history for the memorable siege it sustained against the French, under Marshals Mortier and Lannes, and which lasted with slight intermission from July 15th, 1808, to Feb. 21st, 1809, when it finally surrendered. *Pop.* 67,428.

Sarah, (*sa'ra.*) (*Script.*) The niece and wife of Abraham. She became the mother of Isaac at the age of 90 years, and caused Abraham to cast forth Hagar and Ishmael. She lived to the age of 127 years.

Sarah Ann Fur'nace, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Sa'rahsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Noble co., 85 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 700.

Saraisk', a town of European Russia, govt. of Riazan, 40 m. N.W. of Riazan; *pop.* 6,000.

Sarama'ca, a river of Dutch Guiana, which enters the Atlantic 30 m. W. of the mouth of the Surinam, after a N. course of 200 m.

Saranac', in *Illinois*, a township of De Kalb co.

Saranac, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co., on Grand River, 25 m. E. of Grand Rapids.

Saranac, in *New York*, a post-township of Clinton co., 15 m. W. of Plattsburg; *pop.* in 1870, 3,835.

Saranac Hol'low, in *New York*, a village of Clinton co., 17 m. W. of Plattsburg; *pop.* abt. 600.

Saranac Lake, in *New York*, in the S. of Franklin co., 10 m. long.

Saranac River, in *New York*, formed by the surplus waters of Saranac lake in Franklin co. It falls into Lake Champlain near Plattsburg.

Sarangpoor', a town of British India, 110 m. E. of Lucknow; *pop.* 10,000.

Saransk', a town of European Russia, govt. of Pensa, on the Saranga, near the Insar, 68 m. N.E. of Pensa. *Manuf.* Soap and leather. *Pop.* 9,000.

Sarapi'qui, a river of Central America, rises in Costa Rica, and flows into the San Juan near its mouth in the Caribbean Sea.

Sarapol', a town of European Russia, govt. of Viatka, on the Kama, 188 m. S.E. of Viatka; *pop.* 6,000.

Sarare, (*sa-ra'ra,*) a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, and flows S.W. into the Guapore; Lat. 14° 51′ S., Lon. 60° 30′ W.

Sarato'ga, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co. — A twp. of Marshall co., 28 m. N. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Saratoga, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Howard co., 60 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 100.

Saratoga, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Winona co., 25 m. W.S.W. of Winona.

Saratoga, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wilson co., 58 m. E. of Raleigh.

Saratoga, in *Nebraska*, a village of Douglas co., N. of Omaha City.

Saratoga, in *New York*, an E. co., bordering on the Hudson; *area*, 780 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mohawk and Sacondaga rivers. *Surface*, mountainous in the N.W., in other parts level; *soil*, generally fertile. It is noted for its excellent potato crops. *Min.* Iron, sandstone, and limestone. *Cap.* Ballston. *Pop.* in 1870, 51,513. — A township of the above co., 30 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 4,052.

Saratoga, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Wood co., 8 m. S. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* abt. 500.

Saratoga Lake, in *New York*, 7 m. long and 2 broad, 5 m. E. of Ballston Spa, in Saratoga co.

Saratoga Springs, in *New York*, a village and township of Saratoga co., 38 m. N. by W. from Albany. It is one of the chief watering-places in the U. States. It contains 23 mineral springs, some chalybeate, some containing iodine, with salts of soda and magnesia, and all highly charged with carbonic acid. They are prescribed in diseases of the liver, chronic dyspepsia, &c. The most celebrated are *Congress, Empire, Iodine*, and *High Rock Springs*, the last of which was known by the Indians for its medicinal virtues many years before the Revolutionary War. During the season, which lasts from about June 20 to the end of August, the number of visitors ranges from 25,000 to 35,000, who find ample accommodation in the village, which contains about 25 hotels, some of immense magnitude. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,539. — Here, Sept. 14 and Oct. 7, 1777, the Americans, under Gen. Gates, fought the memorable battles (the first of which is also known under the names of Stillwater and Bemus's Heights), against the English forces under Gen. Burgoyne, who, Oct. 13, was compelled to capitulate. See Burgoyne.

Saratov, (*sa-ra-tof',*) a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a govt. of same name, on the Volga, 335 m. S.S.E. of Nijni-Novgorod, and 360 m. N.N.W. of Astrakhan. Though its houses are generally built of timber, the town has a rich and picturesque appearance. Its 16 churches are ornamented with numerous towers and cupolas; and its broad streets, from the character of the houses and of the elegant equipages that roll through them, have quite a handsome appearance. *Manuf.* Canvas, cotton goods, cordage, leather, &c. *Pop.* 68,425.

Sarawak', a kingdom or rajahship of Borneo, extending from Cape Datoo on the W. to the river Samarahan on the E., between Lat. 1° 8′ and 1° 58′ N., and Lon. 109° 19′ and 110° 39′ E. The aboriginal inhabitants, called Dyaks, consist of various wild tribes, who, in 1841, took for their sovereign an Englishman, Sir James Brooke (*q. v.*), through whom the country is chiefly known. *Pop.* 50,000. — Sarawak, the capital, situate upon a river of same name, carries on a considerable trade with Singapore. *Pop.* 15,000.

Sarawan', a prov. of Beloochistan, between Lat. 28° and 30° 20′ N., Lon. 64° and 67° 40′ E.; *area*, 15,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, the highest peak, Takatoo, reaching an elevation of 11,000 feet. *Chief towns.* Sarawan, the cap., Quetta, and Mastung. *Pop.* 50,000.

Sarayacu, (*sa-ri-a-koo',*) a town of Peru, on the river Ucayale; Lat. 6° 50′ S., Lon. 75° W.

Sar'casm, *n.* [Lat. *sarcasmus*; Gr. *sarkasmos*, a bitter laugh.] A bitter laugh; a sneer. — A cutting jest; a keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt; satire, personal and severe; irony; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcas'tic, Sarcas'tical, *a.* Containing sarcasm; bitterly satirical or ironical; scornfully severe; taunting.

Sarcas'tically, *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with scornful satire.

Sar'cel, *n.* (*Falconry.*) The pinion or outer joint of a hawk's or a falcon's wing. — *Booth.*

Sarcenet, (*sars'net,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *saracenicum.*] A species of fine, thin, woven silk, so named from its having been originally made by the Saracens.

Sar'cle, *v. a.* [Fr. *sarcler.*] To weed, as corn. (R.)

Sarcoba'sis, *n.* [Gr. *sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *basis*, a base.] (*Bot.*) A many-celled fruit, having its cells dry, indehiscent, few-seeded, and cohering by a common style round a common axis. — *Lindley.*

Sar'cocarp, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) The fleshy part of a pericarp, lying between the epicarp and endocarp (Fig. 940).

Sar'cocele, *n.* [From Gr. *sarx*, and *kēlē*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A tumefaction of the testicle.

Sar'cocol, *n.* [Gr. *sarkokolla*, a Persian gum.] A gum resin, said to be the produce of *Penea sarcocolla*, a plant growing in the northern parts of Africa. This sarcocol somewhat resembles gum-arabic, but is soluble in alcohol, and its aqueous solution is precipitated by tannin.

Sar'coderm, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, and *derma*, skin.] (*Bot.*) An intermediate fleshy layer found in the testa of some seeds.

Sarcol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, and *logos*, a discourse.] (*Anat.*) The history or doctrine of the fleshy parts of the body.

Sarco'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *sarx*, flesh.] (*Med.*) Any species of excrescence having a fleshy consistence.

Sarcophagus, (*sar-kŏf'a-gŭs,*) n. [Lat.; Gr. *sarkophagos — sarx, sarkos*, flesh, and *phago*, to eat.] A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it had the supposed property of consuming the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks. — Hence, any stone coffin or tomb in which the ancients deposited bodies which they chose not to burn.

Sarcoph'agy, *n.* [Gr. *sarx*, and *phago*, to eat.] The practice of eating flesh.

Sarco'sis, *n.* [From Gr. *sarx*, flesh.] (*Med.*) Same as Sarcoma.

Sarcot'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Generating or breeding new flesh.

Sarcox'ie, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of Jasper co., 170 m. S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Sard, *n.* [From *Sardis*, a city of Asia.] (*Min.*) A deep brownish chalcedony exhibiting a blood-red color when held up to the light. — *Dana.*

Sar'dachate, *n.* [Gr. *sardion — sardis*, and *achates*, agate.] (*Min.*) A variety of agate containing layers of sard or cornelian. — *Dana.*

Sardanap'alus, the name of several princes of Assyria, the most celebrated of whom was the last sovereign of the first Assyrian empire. His reign dates from 836 to 817 B. C., when he was dethroned by Arbaces and Belesis, at the head of a revolt of the Medes, Persians, and Babylonians. In the last extremity, Sardanapalus, who had withstood a siege for three years in Nineveh, placed himself, his treasures, his wives, and his eunuchs on a funeral pile, which he fired with his own hand. He had ceased to exist when the city was taken, and that event was followed by the dismemberment of the Assyrian empire. The above date is only an approximation to the true one, as authorities vary.

Sar'del, Sar'dine, Sar'dius, *n.* [Lat. *sardius*; Gr. *sardion*, from *Sirdis.*] A precious stone; a species of chalcedony; the cornelian.

Sar'den, Sar'del, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Sardine, *q. v.*

Sardi'nas, or **Salinas,** a bay of the U. S. of Colombia, in the Pacific; Lat. 1° 30′ N., Lon. 79° W.

Sar'dine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small fish of the Herring family (*Clupea Sardina*), taken in vast numbers off the coast of Sardinia, and in other parts of the Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, where the herring is unknown. They form an important article of commerce, their flavor being highly esteemed.

Sardinia, (*sar-din'yah.*) [It. *Sardegna.*] An island of the Mediterranean, belonging to the kingdom of Italy, between Lat. 39° and 41° N., Lon. 8° and 10° E., separated from Corsica on the N. by the Strait of Bonifacio. It is of an oblong form, 160 m. long from N. to S., and 60 m. in average breadth. *Area*, with its dependent islands, 9,240 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, the highest peak, Mount Genargentu, attaining an elevation of 7,000 feet. The soil is generally fertile. *Prod.* Principally wine; — also, flax, linseed, hemp, saffron, tobacco, and barilla. *Min.* Iron, lead, salt, antimony, marble, &c. *Manuf.* Linens, cottons, leather, earthenware, and glass. *Chief towns.* Cagliari and Sassari. *S.* is said to have been founded B. C. 1200 by Sardus, with a colony of Lybians. It was early taken by the Carthaginians, and afterwards by the Romans. At the fall of the W. empire, it came successively under the power of the Vandals, Goths, and Moors. It was taken by the Genoese in the 12th century, and afterwards by Aragon. It was ceded to the Duke of Savoy in 1720, when it became a part of the kingdom of Sardinia. *Pop.* 588,064.

Sardin'ia, (Kingdom of.) [It. *Stati Sardi.*] The name given to the dominions appertaining to the house of Savoy, and so called after the island of that name. The kingdom of Sardinia consists of, or till lately did consist of, the duchy of Savoy, the principality of Piedmont, duchy of Genoa, county of Nizza, and the island of Sardinia. The continental territories were bounded on the N. by the Lake of Geneva and the Pennine Alps, S. by the Gulf of Genoa, W. by France, and E. by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The area of these territories is 20,000 sq. m. The kingdom of *S.* was founded in 1720 by Victor Amadeus I., Duke of Savoy. It was the cradle of Italian unity, and the nucleus of the new kingdom of Italy, into which it was merged in 1861. See Italy.

Sardin'ia, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Erie co., 30 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,000.

Sardinia, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Brown co., 90 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 350.

Sar'dis, or **Sar'des,** a ruined city of Asia Minor and the ancient cap. of Lydia, 50 m. from Smyrna (Fig. 2006). *S.* was one of the first towns to embrace Christianity, its people having, it is said, been converted by the apostle

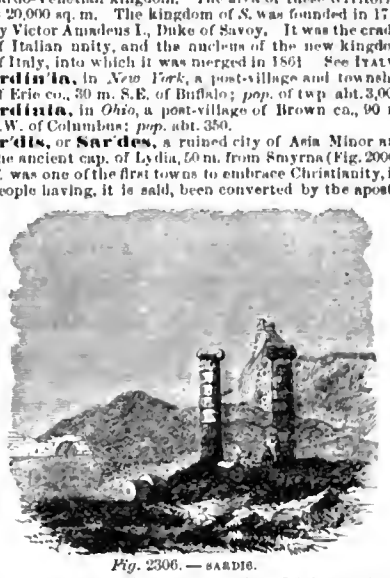


Fig. 2306. — Sardis.

John. It is one of the seven churches of Asia mentioned in *Revelations* (i. 11). It was captured by the Turks in the 11th and 14th centuries. *Sart*, which now occupies its site, is a miserable place, consisting of a few mud huts. All the neighborhood is covered by ruins of temples, theatres, and other monuments of ancient grandeur.

Sar'dis, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Mason co., abt. 14 m. S. of Maysville.

Sardis, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Panola co., 54 m. S. of Memphis.

Sardis, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., 36 m. E.N.E. of Marietta; *pop.* abt. 250.

Sardon'ic, *a.* [Fr. *sardonique*; etymology uncertain.] Forced or feigned; — applied to laughter or smiles in which, under the semblance of gayety, one scarce conceals bitterness of thought, or mockery.

S. laugh. See Risus Sardonicus.

Sar'donyx, *n.* [Gr., from *Sardis*, q. v.] (*Min.*) Onyx consisting of alternate layers of sard and nearly opaque-white chalcedony. It is the most beautiful and the rarest variety of onyx, and that which was held in the greatest esteem by the ancients for engraving into cameos.

Sa'ree, Sa'ri, *n.* A cotton fabric worn by Indian women, wrapped about the person; — also, a long embroidered scarf of gauze or silk. — *Simmonds.*

Sarep'ta, a fortified town of European Russia, govt. of Saratov, on the Sarpa, near its confluence with the Volga, 15 m. S. of Tzaritsin; *pop.* 5,000.

Sarepta, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Calhoun co., 28 m. S.E. of Oxford.

Sargas'so Sea. (*Phys. Geog.*) A name given to that part of the N. Atlantic Ocean whose area is covered with floating sea-weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*).

Sargas'sum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of *Algæ*. *S. bacciferum* is the Gulf-weed of the Atlantic. Its stems are much employed in S. America, under the name of *gaitre-sticks*, in the treatment of goitre. Their beneficial effects are due to the large proportion of iodine existing in the plant.

Sargeantsville, (*sar'jants-vill,*) in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co.

Sarguemines, (*sorg'meen,*) a town of France, dept of Moselle, on the Sarre, 41 m. N.E. of Metz. *Manuf.* Silks, velvets, gauzes, leather, and earthenware. *Pop.* 6,500.

Sari, (*sar're,*) a town of Persia, cap. of the prov. of Mazanderan, 18 m. from the S. shore of the Caspian Sea, and 115 m. N.E. of Teheran; *pop.* 15,000.

Sark, *n.* [A. S. *serce, syrce.*] A Scotticism for a shirt.

Sark, a river of Scotland, co. of Dumfries, falling into the Solway Frith, near its E. extremity.

Sark, a small island in the English Channel, belonging to Great Britain; Lat. 49° 30′ N., Lon. 2° 52′ W., 7 m. E. of Guernsey, and 9 m. N.E. of Jersey. *Ext.* 2 m. in length, and greatest breadth. *Pop.* 580.

Sark'ing, *n.* (*Carp.*) Thin skirting-boards, &c.

Sarlat, (*sar'la,*) a town of France, dept. of Dordogne, on the Sarlat, 98 m. E. of Bordeaux; *pop.* 6,000.

Sarmatia, (*sar-mā'shi-a.*) (*Anc. Hist.*) A name given by the Romans to all the country in Europe and Asia between the Vistula and the Caspian Sea. The people inhabiting this country were usually called *Sauromatæ* by the Greeks, and *Sarmatæ* by the Romans. The Sarmatians began to threaten the Roman empire in the reign of Nero (54–68). Since that time they figure promiscuously among the barbarians who vexed the N.E. frontier of the Roman empire. They were finally subdued by the Goths, with whom, in process of time, they were amalgamated.

Sar'ment, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sarmentum,* a twig.] (*Bot.*) A prostrate filiform runner, as of the strawberry.

Sarmentaceous, (*-tā'shus,*) *a.* [From *sarment.*] (*Bot.*) Runner-bearing, as the strawberry.

Sarmentose', Sarment'ous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Long and filiform, and almost nude; as, a *sarmentose* stem.—Bearing sarments; as, a *sarmentose* plant.

Sarmiento, (*sar-me-en'to,*) a mountain of Terra del Fuego, S. of Gabriel Channel; Lat. 54° 27′ 12″ S., Lon. 70° 51′ 30″ W. *Height,* 6,800 feet.

Sarn', *n.* [W. *sarn,* a causeway.] A stepping-stone in the centre of a brook. (Prov. Eng.)

Sar'nia, or **Port Sarnia,** in Upper Canada, a town of Lambton co., on the St. Clair River, near Lake Huron; *pop.* 1,500.

Sar'no, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato-Citeriore, at the head of the Sarno, 11½ m. N.W. of Salerno. It is noted for its sulphur baths. *Pop.* 16,374.

Sarong', *n.* A sort of petticoat worn by women in the East.

Sa'ros, n. (*Astron.*) An ancient Assyrian astronomical period, the origin and exact length of which are unknown, though they have been the subject of much disputation. By some authors the *Saros* has been confounded with the *Metonic Cycle,* q. v.

Saros, or **Scharos,** (*sha'ros,*) a town of Hungary, 15 m. from Zemplin; *pop.* 5,500.

Sa'ros, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Ægean Sea, separated from the Hellespont by the peninsula of Gallipoli; *ext.* 40 m. long, and 20 broad.

Saros-Patak', a town of Hungary, on the Bodrog, 20 m. N.E. of Tokay; *pop.* 6,000.

Sarotham'nus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ. S. scoparius* is the common Broom, one of the most elegant of the European shrubs.

Sar'pa, a river of Russia, rising in the government of Astrakhan, and, after a N. course of 200 m., falling into the Volga, near Sarepta.

Sar'plar, *n.* In England, a large bale, or package, of wool, containing 80 tods, or a ton, in weight.—*Simmonds.*

Sar'plier, Sar'pelere, *n.* [Fr. *serpillière.*] A coarse hempen kind of cloth used as bagging, &c.

Sar'py, in *Nebraska,* an E. co. bordering on Iowa; *area,* 245 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elkhorn and Papillon. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Limestone. Cottonwood, oak, hickory, and walnut are plentiful. *Cap.* Bellevue. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Sarracenia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Sarracenia,* or Water-pitcher, or Side-saddle flower family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Ranales.* DIAG. Consolidated carpels, a permanent calyx, and axile placentæ.—They consist of perennial herbs, growing about mud-lakes from Labrador to Florida. They have pitcher- or trumpet-shaped leaves.

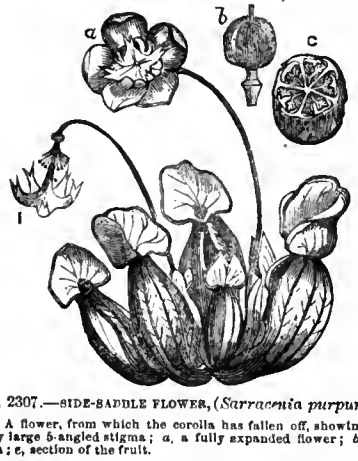


Fig. 2307.—SIDE-SADDLE FLOWER, (*Sarracenia purpurea.*)

1, A flower, from which the corolla has fallen off, showing the very large 5-angled stigma; *a,* a fully expanded flower; *b,* germen; *c,* section of the fruit.

Calyx permanent, imbricated, carpels united so as to form a compound ovary, and a 3-celled dehiscing fruit, with large axile placentas. A decoction of the root of *Sarracenia purpurea* (Fig. 2307) has been recommended as a remedy for small-pox; but the opinions of medical men differ widely as to its efficacy.

Sar'rasin, Sar'rasine, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name sometimes given to buckwheat.

(*Fortif.*) A portcullis; a sarrasin.

Saras', Saraz', *n.* A contracted form of sarsaparilla.

Sarsaparil'la, *n.* [Sp. *zarzaparilla;* Fr. *salsepareille.*] (*Bot.*) See SMILAX.

Sars'field, in *Maine,* a township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Sarthe, (*sart,*) in France, a river rising in the dept. of Orne, and after a S.S.W. course of 160 m., joins the Mayenne near Angers.—A dept. of the N.W. part of France, between Lat. 47° 35′ and 48° 40′ N., Lon. 0° 25′ W., and 0° 50′ E., having N. Orne, E. Eure-et-Loire and Loire-et-Cher, S. Indre-et-Loire and Maine-et-Loire, and W. Mayenne; *area,* 2,470 sq. m. The surface is level, except in the N.W. part, which is hilly. The soil is generally fertile. *Rivers.* Sarthe, Loire, Huisne, and Vegre rivers. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, rye, potatoes, wine, &c. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton fabrics, paper, hardware, glass, earthenware, and sail-cloth. *Chief towns.* Le Mans, the cap., La Flèche, Mamers, and St. Calais. *Pop.* 463,619.

Sar'to, (An'drea del,) (ANDREA VANUCCHI,) a celebrated Italian painter, b. at Florence, 1488. He was the son of a tailor, and was first apprenticed to a goldsmith, but afterwards studied painting under Piero di Cosimo. Among his earliest and best works are the frescoes of the *Santissima Annunciata* at Florence, representing scenes in the life of the founder of that convent. In the same convent is his admired *Madonna del Sacco,* painted in 1525. *S.* was invited to France by Francis I. in 1518, and was well received, but returned to Florence the next year, and misspending the money entrusted to him for the purchase of works of art for Francis, he never saw Paris again. Among his other frescoes are a *Last Supper,* in the convent of San Salvi, and an *Annunciation,* and *Disputa della Santissima Trinità,* in the Pitti Palace. The finest of his easel pictures is the *Madonna di San Francesco,* now at Florence. D. in Florence, 1530.

Sarto'rial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a tailor.

Sarto'rius, *n.* [Lat. *sartor,* a tailor.] (*Anat.*) A flat and slender muscle, but the longest of the human body, extending obliquely from the upper and anterior part of the thigh to the upper anterior and inner part of the sibia. It serves to bend the leg obliquely inwards, or to roll the thigh outwards, and at the same time to bring one leg across the other, on which account it has received the name of *sartorius,* or "tailor's muscle."

Sar'versville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Butler co.

Sarga'na, an ancient town in the Genoese territory, on the Magra, 45 m. from Genoa. It had formerly its own parliament. *Pop.* 4,000.

Sasbach, (*sas'bak,*) a village of Baden, 17 m. from Strasbourg; *pop.* 1,500. Here Marshal Turenne fell by a random shot in 1675.

Sash, *n.* [Ar. *saj,* a green sash rolled round the head and falling down behind.] A belt or scarf wound round the waist, or over the shoulders, for ornament; a silken band worn by officers in the army, by the clergy over their cassocks, and, also, as a part of female dress.

—[Fr. *chassis.*] (*Arch.*) A piece of framing for holding the squares of glass in a window. It is of two sorts—viz., that called the *French sash,* which is hung like a door to the sash-frame; and that in which it moves vertically from being balanced by a weight on each side, to which it is attached by lines running over pulleys at the top of the sash-frame. When in a window both the upper and lower sashes are movable, the sashes are said to be *double hung,* and *single hung* when only one of them moves.

—*v. a.* To furnish with sashes, or frames, for glass; as, a *sashed* door or window.

Sa'sik, a lake of European Russia, govt. of Bessarabia, 35 m. W. of Akerman. *Ext.* 16 m. long, and 6 broad.

Sas'in, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANTELOPE.

Saskatch'ewan, ("swift current,") or NELSON RIVER, a river of British N. America, rises in the Rocky Mountains by two heads, one in Lat. 49°, and the other in 53° 30′ N., both uniting near Lon. 115° W., and flowing thence into Lake Winnipeg after a N.E. course of about 1,000 m., the greater part of which is navigable.

Sas'safras, in *Maryland,* a river which rises in Cecil co., and flows W. into Chesapeake Bay, between Cecil and Kent cos.

—[Named after the above river.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lauraceæ. S. officinalis,* common in the forests and barrens of almost all the states, is 10–40 feet high, leaves alternate, flowers greenish-yellow, appearing in May and June, in clustered racemes at the end of the last year's twigs, and after the leaves have expanded. Every part of the tree has a pleasant fragrance, and a sweetish, aromatic taste, which is strongest in the bark of the root. These qualities depend upon an essential oil, which may be obtained by distillation, and which has been highly valued in medicine. The young shoots are a common ingredient in *small beer,* imparting to it a grateful flavor.—*Wood.*

Sas'sanage, *n.* [Fr., from *sasser,* to lift.] Stones left after sifting.

Sas'sanides, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A Persian dynasty, founded by Artaxerxes I., abt. 226. They governed Persia until the Mohammedan conquest in 651.

Sassari, (*sas'sa-re.*) a town of Italy, in the N.W. of the island of Sardinia, on the Turritano, 10 m. from its mouth at Porto Torres, in the Gulf of Sassari, 58 m. N.W. of Oristano, and 100 m. N.N.W. of Cagliari; Lat. 40° 43′ 33″ N., Lon. 8° 35′ E. It is well built and strongly fortified, and has a considerable trade in tobacco, oil, and fruit. *Pop.* 23,672.—The gulf of same name is 20 m. long and 35 m. broad.

Sas'solin, Sas'soline, *n.* (*Min.*) Native boracic acid, from the vicinity of Sasso, near Florence.

Sas'tar, *n.* [Hind. *shástr.*] Same as SHASTER, *q. v.*

Sat, Sate, *imp.* of SIT, *q. v.*

Satalia', or ANTALIA, a seaport-town of Asia Minor, on the Gulf of Satalia, 50 m. N.E. of Cape Chelidonia; Lat. 36° 50′ N., Lon. 30° 45′ E.; *pop.* 8,000.

Sa'tan, *n.* A Hebrew term, meaning *enemy* or *adversary,* and used in several instances in this sense in the Old Testament. Generally, however, it is applied to the Devil, as being the great adversary and enemy of mankind.

Satan'ic, Satan'ical, *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan;—hence, devilish; infernal; extremely wicked or malicious; as, a *satanic* smile.

Satan'ically, *adv.* With the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically; infernally; in a satanic manner; fiendishly.

Satan'icalness, *n.* Quality of being satanic; fiendishly wicked, or diabolical; devilishness.

Sa'tanism, *n.* The evil and diabolical spirit of Satan. (R.)

Sa'tanist, *n.* A diabolically wicked person. (R.)

Safartia, (*sa-tar'she-a,*) in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Yazoo co., 40 m. N.W. of Jackson.

Satch'el, *n.* [Fr. *sachet.*] A little sack, pouch, or bag;—also, a lady's reticule.

Sate, *old imp.* of SIT for SAT. See SIT.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *satio,* from *satis,* enough; It. *saziare,* to satisfy.] To satiate; to satisfy the appetite of; to glut; to cloy; to feed, or fill, beyond natural desire; as, he *sated* of pleasure.

Sate'less, *a.* That may not be sated; insatiable. (R.)

Sat'ellite, *n.* [Lat. *satelles,* an attendant.] (*Astron.*) A term applied to certain secondary planets moving round the other planets, as the moon does round the earth. They are so called because always found attending them, for rising and setting, and completing the orbit round the sun together with them. The words *moon* and *satellite* are sometimes used indifferently; thus Jupiter's *moons,* or Jupiter's *satellites,* are spoken of; but the term *moon* is generally applied to the earth's attendant, and the term *satellite* to the small moons around Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus.

—An obsequious dependant; a subservient fellower; a close, submissive attendant; as, every great man has his *satellites.*

Satel'litious, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or consisting of, satellites. (R.)

Satiate, (*sā'shī-āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *satio, satiatus,* from *satis,* enough.] To satisfy; to fill or fully gratify the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full, or to furnish enjoyment to the extent of desire; to fill to the extent of want or demand; to sate; to glut; as, a tiger *satiated* with blood.—To gorge; to surfeit; to fill or cram beyond natural desire; to gratify desire to repletion or the utmost; as, though *satiated,* he is not satisfied.

—*a.* Filled to satiety; glutted; gorged; cloyed;—preceding *with* or *of;* as, *satiate of* applause.

Satiation, (*sā-shī-ā'shun,*) *a.* State of being filled to satiety.

Satie'ty, *n.* [Fr. *satieté;* Lat. *satietas—satis.*] State of being satiated; fulness of gratification, either of the appetite or any sensual desire;—usually, fulness beyond desire; surfeit; repletion; an excess of gratification which cloys, or excites wearisomeness or loathing.

Satil'pa Creek, in *Alabama,* enters the Alabama from Clarke co., a few m. S.E. of Coffeeville.

Sat'in, *n.* [Fr.; probably from Gr. and Lat. *xindon,* muslin, from *Indus,* Scindo.] A species of silk stuff, originally brought from China. It is so manufactured that it does not exhibit the crossing of the warp and weft in weaving, but has a uniform and highly-glossed surface; it is also thicker than ordinary silk.

(*Manuf.*) A soft, closely-woven silk cloth, with a glossy surface. In making other silk stuffs, each half of the warp is raised alternately, but in weaving *S.* the workman only raises the fifth or eighth part of the warp; thus the woof is hidden beneath the warp, which, presenting an even, smooth, and close surface, is better able to reflect the rays of light. In France the chief seat of the *S.* manufacture is at Lyons, and in Italy at Genoa and Florence.

Satinet', *n.* [Fr., from *satin.*] A thin kind of satin;—also, a particular sort of cloth, made of cotton warp and woollen filling.

Sat'in-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LUNARIA.

Sat'in-spar, Sat'in-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A fibrous variety of gypsum. It exhibits, when polished, a lustre like satin, whence its name.

Sat'in-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHLOROXYLON.

Sat'iny, *a.* Resembling, or consisting of, satin; as, a *satiny* texture, a *satiny* skin.

Satire, (*sāt'ire,* sometimes pron. *sāt'ur,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *satira.*] Keenness and severity of remark; sarcasm; trenchant wit; biting ridicule; incisive humor; pungent irony; denunciation and exposure to derision or reprobation.

(*Lit.*) The representation of follies or vices in a ridiculous form, either in discourse or dramatic action. The Romans were the first to distinguish themselves in this species of literature. The Roman *S.* was at first a kind of rude dramatic composition, filled with various matter and written in various kinds of verse, and took its name of *satura,* or *satira,* from the *lanx satura,* a dish filled with various kinds of fruits and herbs, which was carried in procession at the feasts of Ceres as the first-fruits or gatherings of the season. These *S.* were set to music and repeated with suitable gestures, accompanied with the flute and dancing. They contained much ridicule and smart repartee; and hence poems characterized by these marks, and written to expose vice, got the name of *S.* Lucilius was regarded by the Romans as the father of this species of composition, and was the first to introduce those principles of art which came afterwards to be regarded as essential to it. His poems formed the models of the *S.* of Horace, the great master in this art, and whose humorous and playful raillery of the follies and foibles of mankind are ever fresh and ever true. He reproves with a smiling aspect, and while he moralizes like a philosopher, he discovers at the same time all the politeness of a courtier. Juvenal is much more serious and declamatory. He has more strength and fire, and more elevation of style than Horace, but is at the same time greatly inferior to him in gracefulness and

case. Persius, the only other satirist of note whose works have come down to us, is a nervous and lively writer, but has more of the fire and force of Juvenal than of the politeness of Horace. Though the name *satire* usually is confined to poetical compositions, prose works of a satirical character are frequently included under the same head. Modern nations have not generally furnished many distinguished satirists. Among the French may be mentioned Rabelais, Montaigne, and Voltaire, and in England, Pope, Swift, Fielding, Byron, and Thackeray.

Satir'ic, Satir'ical, *a.* [Fr. *satirique.*] Belonging to, or conveying, satire; having the nature of satire; as, a *satiric* style, a *satirical* effusion. — Censorious; severe in language; cutting; incisive; caustic; trenchant; poignant; bitter; reproachful; abusive; sarcastic; as, a *satirical* vein of humor, a *satirical* tongue.

Satir'ically, *adv.* With severity of remark; with caustic invective; with disposition or intent to censure; sarcastically; as, to speak or write *satirically.*

Satir'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being satirical.

Sat'irist, *n.* One who writes or speaks satire; as, Pope, Byron, and Thackeray are the chief English *satirists.*

Sat'irize, *v. a.* [Fr. *satiriser.*] To expose by satire; to censure with scathing keenness or severity; to lampoon; as, he was one who *satirized* his betters.

Satisfaction, (*-fak'shun,*) *v. a.* [Fr.; Lat. *satisfactio—satis,* enough, and *facio,* to make.] Act of satisfying, or state of being satisfied; that state of the mind which results from the full gratification of desire; repose of mind, or contentment with present possession and enjoyment; pleasure of the mind in the certainty of anything; contentment. — That state which results from relief from suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction; compensation; atonement.

"Pay the rigid *satisfaction* — death for death." — *Milton.*

—Indemnification; recompense; amends; payment or settlement of a claim, due, right, demand, &c.; discharge, as of a debt; as, an acquittance in full *satisfaction* of all demands.

Satisfac'torily, *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction or content; in a manner to express or command conviction or belief; in a satisfactory manner; as, he answered *satisfactorily* the questions put to him.

Satisfac'toriness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being satisfactory or satisfied; power of giving content or satisfaction; as, the *satisfactoriness* of a promise or agreement.

Satisfac'tory, *a.* [Fr. *satisfactoire.*] Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; as, a *satisfactory* account of a thing, person, or transaction. — Making amends, indemnification, or recompense; atoning; causing to cease from claims, and to rest content; as, to make *satisfactory* compensation, to render a *satisfactory* excuse or apology, &c.

Sat'isfiable, *a.* That may be satisfied.

Sat'isfier, *n.* One who gives or renders satisfaction.

Sat'isfy, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SATISFIED.) [Fr. *satisfaire.*] To do that which is enough to; to afford full gratification, as to wants, wishes, needs, or desires; to supply, as possession or enjoyment, till no more is desired; to gratify; to content; to feed to the full; to suffice; to satiate; to supply fully, as what is necessary and demanded by natural laws; as, to *satisfy* one's appetite. — To pay to content, or to the full extent of claims or demands; to recompense; to discharge, as a debt; to indemnify; to requite; to compensate; to remunerate; to appease by punishment; as, to *satisfy* a judgment. — To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to convince; to cause to rest in confidence by ascertaining the truth; as, to *satisfy* one's self by personal observation.

—*v. n.* To do that which gives satisfaction or content; to afford gratification. — To feed or supply to the full. — To atone; to make payment or compensation.

Sat'isfyingly, *adv.* In a manner to afford satisfaction.

Sativa, (*sa-tee'va,*) a town of the U. S. of Colombia, 60 m. N.E. of Tunja.

Satornlly-Ujhely, (*sa-tor-nal'ya oo-je-le,*) a town of N. Hungary, 8 m. W.S.W. of Zemplin; *pop.* 7,000.

Sat'rap, *n.* [Fr. *satrape,* from Gr. *satrapēs;* a word of Persian origin.] In ancient Persia, the governor or viceroy of a province.

Sat'rapy, *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

Sat'sop River, in *Washington Territory,* rises in Sawamish co., and flows S. into the Chehalis River, 22 m. from its mouth.

Sattara', a state of British India, presidency of Bombay, bet. Lat. 16° 22′ and 18° 32′ N., Lon. 73° 30′ and 76° E. *Area,* 16,222 sq. m. *Cap.* Sattara. *Pop.* 1,000,000.

Sat'urable, *a.* [Fr.] That may be saturated; susceptible of saturation.

Sat'urant, *a.* [Lat. *saturans.*] Saturating; absorbing or impregnating to the full.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which serves to neutralize an acidulous condition of the stomach.

Saturate, (*sat'yu-rāt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *saturo, saturatus.*] To fill or supply to fulness; to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received or absorbed; to glut; to sate; as, the earth is *saturated* with rain.

—*a.* [Lat. *saturatus.*] Soaked or filled with to repletion; as, leaves *saturate* with moisture.

Saturation, (*sat-yū-rā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *saturatio.*] Act of saturating, or state of being saturated; a filling or impregnation to fulness.

(*Chem.*) A term signifying a fluid which has absorbed as much of an article as it can hold in solution. If a quantity of salt be gradually added to a glass of water, and the liquid stirred after each addition till the fresh supply is dissolved, the water will eventually become so loaded or charged with salt, that all fresh additions, instead of being taken up by the water, will fall to the bottom of the vessel just as they were put in. When the fluid has reached the point at which it can dissolve or hold no more, it is said to be *saturated.*

Sat'urday, *n.* [Lat. *dies Saturni.*] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath; the day following Friday and preceding Sunday; — so called from being dedicated by the Romans to Saturn.

Satureja, (*sat-ur-e-yd,*) *n.* [Gr. *saturoi,* satyrs.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* It includes the herb known as Savory, of which two sorts, the *summer* and the *winter,* are cultivated, both highly esteemed in cookery for their powerful aromatic flavor.

Sat'urn, *n.* [Lat. *Saturnus,* said to have been so called from *satu,* sown lands, because the god presided over agriculture.] (*Myth.*) One of the oldest, and the principal of all the deities, was the son of Cœlus and Terra, and the father of Jupiter, and his brothers the Titans. Being displeased with his father's sovereignty, *S.* rebelled against the authority of Cœlus, and attacking him with a pruning-hook, inflicted a severe injury on his person, and, after deposing his parent and liberating his brothers, whom Cœlus had imprisoned in the bowels of the earth, he married Rhea and ascended the throne of heaven. Saturn, knowing by his celestial prescience that a fate would happen to himself similar to that which had overtaken his father by his means, should he have a son old enough to covet his sceptre, resolved to destroy all his children, and so avert the dreaded evil. Accordingly, he devoured every son born to him by Rhea directly on its birth. Rhea, having for a time submitted to this unnatural proceeding, was at length resolved to save some of her children by deceiving her lord and husband, and instead of a babe, sent the cannibal-god a substitute, which he devoured with equal satisfaction. The poets assert that Rhea sent Saturn a stone on each occasion; whatever it may have been fabled to be, she contrived to save and rear, in ignorance of their father, Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto. The former, in time becoming conscious of his birth, asserted his right to the throne, and, driving his parent from heaven, assumed the absolute sovereignty of the universe. The dethroned monarch fled to Italy, and, sharing his earthly kingdom with Janus, established the Golden Age. Saturn is represented as an aged man, bent by the weight of years, holding in his right hand a scythe, with a serpent biting its own tail — emblem of time and eternity; and in his upraised left he grasps the body of a child, which he appears conveying to his mouth.

(*Astron.*) One of the old planets, and the largest of the celestial bodies in the solar system, except the Sun and Jupiter. This planet was known from the earliest times. It shines in the heavens like a star of the first magnitude, is of moderate brightness, and never exhibits traces of scintillations. The slow, proper motion of *S.* among the

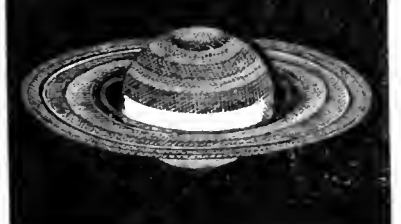


Fig. 2308. — SATURN.

constellations has led astronomers correctly to place it at the extreme limits of our system, at a much greater distance than Mars or Jupiter. The time in which *S.* traverses its entire orbit, or the time of its sidereal revolution, is 29 years, 5 months, and 16 days. Its motion is effected in an elliptical orbit, the plane of which makes, with the plane of the elliptic, an angle of 2° 29′ 26″. The inclination of the orbit of *S.* to the terrestrial equator is 22° 38′ 44″. The eccentricity of the orbit is 0·056. In magnitude, it is not much inferior to Jupiter, being 79,000 miles in diameter, exceeding the earth in bulk nearly 1,000 times. This stupendous globe, besides being attended by seven satellites, or moons, is surrounded by two broad, flat, extremely thin rings, concentric with the planet and with each other (Fig. 2309). Both these rings lie in one plane, and are separated by a very narrow interval from each other throughout their whole circumference, as they are from the planet by a much wider. The interval between the two rings is estimated at 1,791 miles, and the interval between the planet and the interior ring at 19,090 miles. Seen through the telescope, the ring is observed to throw its shadow on the body of the planet on the side nearest the sun, and, on the other side, to receive the shadow of the body. From this observation, the fact has been ascertained that *S.* is not self-luminous, but shines only by the reflected light of the sun. The planet itself revolves on its axis in 10*h.* 29*m.* 17*s.*, and the rings rotate in their own plane in 10*h.* 32*m.* 15*s.* (*Sir John Herschel.*) To an inhabitant of *S.*, these rings must present a magnificent spectacle; appearing as vast arches spanning the sky from horizon to horizon, and holding an almost invariable situation among the stars. On the other hand, in the regions beneath the dark side, there must be a solar eclipse of fifteen years' duration, the only light received being the faint illumination of the satellites. — Otto Struve, the director of Pulkowa observatory, well known for his many and careful observations of *S.*, witnessed in 1870 a remarkable phenomenon, of which the following account is taken from the *Astronomische Nachrichten* of Berlin. Struve announced, some years ago, that numerous observations, at different periods, showed that remarkable changes were taking place in the annular system of *S.* The breadth of the rings was gradually increasing, so that the interval between them and the planet was constantly diminishing. Were these changes to continue in this direction, or were they to be followed by others in an opposite one? On the solution of this question depended the permanence of the rings. The intense interest with which Struve watched these changes night after night, and awaited the frightful catastrophe now evidently about to occur in this far-distant world, may well be imagined. Before the end of May, the interval between *S.* and the ring ceased to be perceptible, but it was impossible to ascertain whether actual contact had taken place, as the vaporous matter of the ring was spreading beyond the equatorial regions of the planet, and enveloping it from pole to pole. On the night of the 7th of June, the hitherto obscure ring was first discerned to have a faintly luminous appearance, gradually increasing as the ring became merged in the body of the planet. Early in July, it became impossible to distinguish the disc from the ring, the two appearing as one mass of an ellipsoidal form, with an ill-defined or nebulous outline. By the 17th of the month, all trace of the ring had vanished, and the outline of the planet was again clearly defined. The only change perceptible on his disc was that it shone with a brilliancy greater than either of the rings, while the bands of unequal brightness, which could formerly be easily seen through telescopes of even moderate power, were now scarcely to be distinguished. Speculations, very interesting, but which would be here out of place, have been offered regarding the physical changes which this phenomena may have produced on the surface of Saturn.

(*Alchemy.*) The metal lead.

(*Her.*) Same as SABLE, *q. v.*

Saturna'lia, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The festival of Saturn, celebrated about the middle of December, as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes.

—Hence, any period or occasion of general license, particularly one in which the lower classes of society are allowed unlimited freedom or association with their superiors; as, the Roman carnival is a kind of *Saturnalia.*

Saturna'lian, *a.* [From Lat. *Saturnalia.*] Pertaining, or relating, to the Saturnalia. — Hence, of loose and unrestrained jollity; sportive; dissolute; of rampant intemperance of manners or enjoyment; as, *Saturnalian* revelry.

Satur'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, family *Bombycidæ,* has the antennæ widely flattened only in the males, and the larva has small warts crowned with long prickles or branching spines, and these prickles sting severely. The American species, Proserpina, *S. maia,* expands about three inches, and both pairs of wings are crossed by a broad yellow-white band, near the middle of which, on each wing, there is a kidney-shaped spot of black, with a whitish crescent. *Tenney.*

Satur'nian, *a.* [Lat. *Saturnius.*] (*Myth.*) Pertaining to Saturn, whose fabulous age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the *Golden Age.* — Hence, golden; happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity.

"Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times." — *Pope.*

Sat'urnine, *a.* [Fr. *saturnien,* from Lat. *saturninus,* from *Saturnus.*] Born under the planet Saturn, and supposed to be under his influence. — Hence, dull; heavy; grave; lethargic; phlegmatic; not readily susceptible of excitement; not mercurial; as, a *saturnine* temper, a *saturnine* face.

(*Alchemy.*) Pertaining, or relating, to lead.

Sat'urnist, *n.* A person of grave, melancholic, or phlegmatic temperament.

Satyr, (*sā'tĕr,*) *n.* [Fr. *satyr;* Lat. *satyrus;* Gr. *satyros,* a faun.] (*Myth.*) A mythological sylvan deity or

Fig. 2310. — A SATYR.

demi-god, represented as part man and part goat, and extremely wanton and lascivious; a faun.

Satyria'sis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] (*Med.*) Immoderate desire for venery; priapism.

Satyr'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to satyrs; as, the *satyric* drama.

Satyr'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of lepidopterous insects, comprising butterflies which have the wings broad and more or less rounded. The larvæ are pale-green. The genus *Satyrus*, or *Hipparchia*, has the wings of a most delicate brown color, with eye-like spots near the outer margins. The species expand 2–3 inches. *Tenney.*

Satyr'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*, possessing supposed aphrodisiac properties.

Sauce, (*saws,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *saulce;* Fr. *sauce*, from Lat. *salsus*, from *salio*, to salt.] That which gives relish or savor to food; a mixture or compound to be eaten with food for improving its gusto; an appetizing condiment; a piquant or pungent bonne-bouche serving as a quickener of the palate.—Culinary vegetables and esculents eaten with flesh-meat. (Used as colloquial American and provincial English.)—Insolence; impertinence; indecorous language; oral abuse; as, give me no *sauce*. (Vulgar.)

To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate in kind, as by one injury for another.

—*v. a.* To make savory with sauce; to accompany meat with some condiment to give it a higher relish or flavor; to furnish with an appetizing concomitant.—To gratify with rich tastes; to please; to pamper;—hence, to cover, mix, or dress, as if with sauce. (B.)—To render poignant, pungent, or piquant; to give zest, gusto, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to vary and cause to be attractive.

"Thou say'st his meat was *sauced* with thy upbraidings." *Shake.*

—To be impudent or saucy to; to treat with pert, insolent, or shrewish language; as, his wife *sauces* him when she notices him to be the worse for liquor. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Sauce'-boat, *n.* A sauce-tureen; a vessel with a lip for pouring out sauce at table.

Sauce'box, *n.* A saucy, pert, impudent person.

Saucell'to, in *California*, a village and shipping station of Marin co., on San Francisco Bay, 9 m. N.W. of San Francisco; *pop.* 200.

Sauce'pan, *n.* A small skillet in which sauce, &c., is boiled or prepared; a kind of stew-pan.

Saucer, (*saw'sr,*) *n.* [Fr. *saucière.*] A circular plate, like a deep dish, in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.—*a.* Round and deep-set; as, *saucer* eyes.

Sauce-tureen', *n.* Same as SAUCE-BOAT, *q. v.*

Sau'con, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,600.

Saucon Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, flows into the Lehigh River near Easton, from Northampton co.

Sau'cily, *adv.* [From *saucy.*] Impudently; pertly; with impertinent boldness or contemptuous insonciance; as, she spoke quite *saucily*.

Sauciness, (*saw'si-nes,*) *n.* Quality of being saucy; impudence of language; pertness or petulance of speech; contemptuous disrespect manifested toward superiors; impertinent insouciance or boldness of manner.

"Imputing it to the natural *sauciness* of a pedant, they made him eat his words." —*L'Estrange.*

Saucisse, Saucisson, (*sō-sees', sō-sees-sōng',*) *n.* [Fr., from *saucisse*, sausage.] (*Gun.*) A fascine of more than the usual length,—but the principal application of the term is to the apparatus for firing a military mine. This consists of a long bag or pipe of linen, cloth, or leather, from one inch to one-and-a-half inches in diameter, and charged with gunpowder. One end is laid in the mine to be exploded; the other is conducted through the galleries to a place where the engineers can fire it in safety. The *electric spark* is now preferred to the *saucisson*.

(*Fortif.*) A long bundle of fascines for erecting batteries, &c.

Saucy, (*saw'sy,*) *a.* (*comp.* SAUCIER; *superl.* SAUCIEST.) [From *sauce;* Lat. *salsus*, salt, sharp, pungent.] Indulging in a pungent sort of wit or humor; impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude; bold to excess; transgressing the rules of decorum; contemptuously insouciant or petulant; as, a *saucy* domestic.

"No *saucy* citizen shall dare to strike a soldier." —*Dryden.*

—Expressive of insouciance or impudence; as, she has a *saucy* look.

Sau'cy-bark, *n.* Same as SASSY-BARK, *q. v.*

Saud, *n.* See SAADH.

Sauer-kraut, (*sour'-krout,*) *n.* [Ger. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, cabbage.] (*Cookery.*) A salted preparation of cabbage much esteemed in Germany, and among the German population of the U. States, and of which large quantities are got ready for winter use. It is made by shredding the cabbages, and packing them in layers in barrels with salt, whole pepper, and a few cloves, the whole mass being firmly pressed down with weights. Partial fermentation soon sets in, and the watery juice rises to the surface. This expressed juice is, after a time, poured off, and water containing a solution of salt poured in, and changed from time to time till it ceases to rise with a scum and fetid smell. The cabbage is then fit for keeping, and is stored in barrels, still under pressure, in cellars, and continues in excellent condition for use till late in the spring. When used, it is washed with soft water, and stewed with bacon or salted meat, and is said to be very wholesome.

Saugatuck', in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. of Fairfield co.—A river flowing into Long Island Sound from Fairfield co.

Saugatuck, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Allegan co., 40 m. S.W. of Grand Rapids.

San'gerties, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ulster co., on the Hudson, abt. 100 m. N. of New York; *pop.* of township 15,000.

San'gus, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co., 11 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,247.

Sauk, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. central co., bordering on the Wisconsin river; *area*, 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Baraboo is the principal. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile; timber is abundant. *Cap.* Baraboo. *Pop.* abt. 33,000.

Sauk Cen'tre, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Stearns co., 45 m. W.N.W. of St. Cloud.

Sauk City, in *Minnesota*, a village of Stearne co., 3 m. N. of St. Cloud.

Sauk City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Sauk co., 16 m. S. of Baraboo.

Sauk Rapids, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township, cap. of Benton co., on the Mississippi, 80 m. N.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 400.

Sauk River, in *Minnesota*, formed from several lakes in Stearns co., and flows E. into the Mississippi abt. 3 m. N. of St. Cloud.

Sauk'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Ozaukee co., 26 m. N. of Milwaukee city; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Saul, (*sawl.*) (*Script.*) The son of Kish, of the tribe of Benjamin, the first king of the Israelites, anointed by Samuel, B. C. 1091, and after a reign of forty years, filled with various events, slain with his sons on Mount Gilboa. He was succeeded by David, who was his son-in-law, and whom he had endeavored to put to death. His history is contained in 1 *Sam.* x.–xxxi.

(*Bot.*) See SUORDA.

Sault, (*sōō,*) *n.* [O. Fr.] A rapid in certain rivers; as, the *Sault* de Ste. Marie.

Sault aux Récollets, (*soo-o-ra-kol-la',*) a village of Lower Canada, on the island of Montreal, 8 m. from the city of Montreal.

Sault (or **Saut**) **de Sainte Marié,** (*soo-sent-ma'-ree,*) in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Chippewa co., on St. Mary's River, 400 m. N.N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* 1,500.

Sault Saint Mary, a village of Canada W., on St. Mary's River, abt. 12 m. E. of Lake Superior; *pop.* abt. 400.

Saumur, (*sō'moor,*) a town of France, dept. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Loire, 28 m. S.E. of Angers. *Manuf.* Linens and cambrics. *Pop.* 14,600.

Saun'ders, *n.* See SANDERS.

Saun'ders-blue, *n.* (*Paint.*) An old name for ULTRAMARINE, *q. v.*

Saunder's Island, in the S. Atlantic Ocean; Lat. 57° 49′ S., Lon. 26° 44′ W.

Saune'min, or **Saune'man,** in *Illinois*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Saun'tee, in *Nebraska*, a village of Sarpy co., 28 m. S.W. of Omaha City.

Saunter, (*sân'ter,*) *v. n.* [Icel. *seinlâtr*, full of delay.] To wander or stroll about idly or discursively; to lounge; to linger in a dilly-dallying manner; as, to *saunter* about town.

—*n.* A sauntering or strolling about idly; also, a place for sauntering; as, he takes his daily *saunter* up and down Broadway.

Saun'terer, *n.* One who saunters, or wandera about idly; as, he is a well-known *saunterer* about the clubs.

Sau'quoit, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 9 m. S. of Utica.

Saur, *n.* [From Gael. *sal*, filth.] Urine from a shippon or cow-house.

Sau'ria, or **Sau'rians,** *n. pl.* [Gr. *sauros*, a lizard.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of Reptiles, including all those which, like the crocodile and lizard, are covered with scales and have four legs. The most gigantic and remarkable specimens of saurian reptiles are now extinct, but their fossil remains, immense in size and wonderful as they appear, afford incontestable evidence of their similarity in structure to the harmless little lizard of the present day. The diversity in the habits of the existing saurians is very considerable—some being more or less aquatic, others strictly terrestrial, while others are essentially arboreal. The greater part feed on animal substances; some of them preferring fish, and others attacking small animals, while some are entirely insectivorous, and a few are herbivorous. They are all furnished with teeth, which are of a simple conical form, and adapted rather for securing and tearing their prey, than for masticating it; their toes are generally furnished with claws, and they all have a tail more or less strong, and generally very thick at the base. A few species, exceptions to the general character, have only two legs. The distinguishing characteristics of different Saurian reptiles will be found under the words CROCODILE, ALLIGATOR, CHAMELEON, AGAMA, LIZARD, IGUANA, GECKO, PLESIOSAURUS, ICHTHYOSAURUS, &c.

Sau'roid, *n.* [Gr. *sauros*, lizard, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling the lizard in various characteristics; as, *sauroid* fish.

Sau'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gar-pike family, comprising elongated fishes covered with scales of stony hardness, which are extended into imbricated spines upon the first rays of all the fins; about 25 species, all American, are known. The genus *Lepidosteus*, containing the Gar-fishes of the Northern lakes, Western and Southern rivers, is characterized by elongated slightly unequal jaws, which are furnished over their whole inner surface with rasp-like teeth, and a row of long, pointed teeth along their edges.

Saurura'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Lizard-tail family, a small order of plants, alliance *Piperales*, consisting of marshy herbs, with alternate stipulate leaves and spiked achlamydeous flowers. They are natives of N. America, N. India, and China. They are of no economic importance.

Sau'rurus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the order SAURURACEÆ, *q. v.*

Sausage, (*saw'saj,*) *n.* [Fr. *saucisse*, from Lat. *salsus*, seasoned, from *sal*, salt.] The prepared intestine of an ox, sheep, or pig, stuffed with minced meat seasoned, and sometimes prepared by being simply rolled, without stuffing.

Sau'sage-meat, *n.* Meat minced and seasoned for cooking into sausages.

Sau'sage-roll, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A patty consisting of a sausage baked between layers of light puff paste.

Saussure, (*sos'soor,*) HORACE BENEDICT DE, a celebrated naturalist, B. at Geneva, 1740; attained an early proficiency in the mathematical and physical sciences, and was for several years professor of philosophy at Geneva. He at first applied himself to the study of botany. He travelled in France, England, Italy, &c., and by the valuable observations which he made, particularly among the glaciers of the Alps, he contributed much to the advancement of geology and meteorology. *S.* first visited Chamouni in 1760. In 1788 he spent seventeen days on the pass of the Col du Géant. *S.* constructed several improved scientific instruments, viz., a thermometer, a hygrometer, a cudiometer, an electrometer, &c. His most important work is the record of his Alpine observations,—*Voyages dans les Alpes*, in 4 vols., published between 1779–96. D. 1799.

Saus'surite, *n.* [Named after *Saussure*, q. v.] (*Min.*) A compact variety of equidote of a green or ash-gray color, forming the jade or nephrite of the Swiss Alps.

Sauterelle. (*sō'tĕl,*) *n.* An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters to trace and form angles.—*Crabb.*

Sauterne, (*sō-tairn',*) *n.* [Fr.] A favorite growth of the Bordeaux class of French white wines.

Sauvage'siaceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Sauvagesia* family, a small order of plants, alliance *Violales*, by some botanists regarded as a sub-order of *Violaceæ*, but distinguished by several minor characters. The plants of this order are natives of South America and the West Indies. Their properties have not been investigated. *S. erecta*, the species best known, contains much mucilage, and has been used internally as a diuretic, also externally in diseases of the eye.

Sauvegarde, (*sōu'gahrd,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as MONITOR, *q. v.*

Sauvé, (*sove,*) CHARLOTTE DE LA BAUME SEMBLANÇAY, BARONESS DE, a French lady, B. 1551, was equally distinguished for her beauty and wit. She was one of the attendants upon Catherine de Medici, and was beloved by the King of Navarre, afterwards Henri IV., over whom she, for a long time, held considerable ascendency. She was subsequently married to the Marquis de Noirmontier. D. 1617.

Sav'able, *a.* [From *save.*] That may be saved; as, a *savable* condition of the soul.

Sav'ableness, *n.* Susceptibility of being saved.

Savacou, (*sav'a-koo,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as BOAT-BILL, *q. v.*

Savage, (*săv'aj,*) *a.* [Fr. *sauvage*; Sp. *salvage*; It. *selvaggio*, from Lat. *selva*, a wood, *sylvaticus*, a sylvan.] Pertaining to the forest; remote from human abodes and civilization; wild; uncultivated; as, a *savage* wilderness.—Without tameness or gentleness; wild; fierce; as, a *savage* beast of prey.—Without civilization or refinement; untaught; unpolished; rude; coarse; as, *savage* life or manners, *savage* instincts.—Barbarous; inhuman; murderous; merciless; truculent; characterized by fierceness or cruelty; as, a *savage* disposition, a *savage* deed.

—*n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness, inhabiting the forest or wilderness; one who is untaught, uncivilized, or without cultivation of mind or manners.—A man of extreme or brutal cruelty of disposition; a barbarian; one destitute of human feeling.

—*v. a.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel; as, *savaged* by woe.—*Thomson.* (R.)

Sav'age Islands, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, Lat. 19° 1′ S., Lon. 169° 37′ W. The largest is 33 m. in circumference.

Sav'agely, *adv.* In a savage manner; barbarously; brutally; cruelly; as, a person *savagely* abused.

Sav'age Mountain, extending from Alleghany co., Maryland, to Somerset co., Pennsylvania.

Sav'ageness, *n.* State or quality of being savage; wildness; an untamed, uncultivated, or uncivilized condition.—Cruelty; brutality; barbarousness; as, the *savageness* of a grizzly bear.

Sav'agery, *n.* [Fr. *sauvagerie.*] State or condition of being savage; a wild, rude, aboriginal condition; barbarism.—A deed of cruelty; an act of barbarity or brutality.

Sav'age's Station, in *Virginia*, on the Richmond and York River Railroad, in Henrico co., abt. 10 m. E. of Richmond, noted as the scene of one of the "Seven Days'" battles in June, 1862.

Savagism, (*săv'aj-izm,*) *n.* Quality of being savage; state of men in their rude, uncouth, and uncivilized state.

Sav'ana la Mar', a seaport-town of the island of Hayti, on the Bay of Samana, 15 m. S.W. of Samana.

Savana la Mar, a town of the island of Jamaica; Lat. 18° 12′ N., Lon. 78° 6′ W.

Savanilla, (*sa-van-eel'ya,*) a seaport-town of the U. S. of Colombia, 60 m. N.E. of Cartagena.

Savanillo, a town of Cuba, 18 m. S. of Matanzas; *pop.* abt. 600.

Savan'na, Savan'nah, *n.* [Sp. *savana*, *sabana*, a counterpane, from Lat. *sabanum*; Gr. *sabanon*, a linen cloth.] An extensive, open, grassy plain or prairie, destitute of, or sparsely dotted with, trees or shrubs. See PRAIRIE.

Savan'nah, an important river of the U. S., which forms the boundary between Georgia and S. Carolina, rises in the Alleghanies, on the S.W. border of N. Carolina, and flowing S.S.E. about 450 m., enters the Atlantic

18 miles S.E. of Savannah city. It is navigable for large vessels to Savannah; for small vessels of 150 tons to Augusta, 230 m. from its mouth; and for small boats 150 m. higher.

Savan'nah, in *Georgia*, a city and port of entry of the U. States on the river of its own name, about 12 m. from its mouth, and 80 m. S.W. of Charleston. Savannah stands on a bluff sandy point, rising about 40 feet above the river, from which it has an imposing appearance; its spacious and regular streets, and handsome public buildings, being interspersed with many trees. Previous to 1820, when it suffered from a terrible fire, it was mostly built of wood, and it was formerly also insalubrious from the contiguity of rice swamps. This evil has, however, been effectually obvinted; and being now principally of neat stone houses, it is one of the handsomest towns in the S. States. It has numerous churches, an exchange, and many academies. Previous to the breaking out of the great Civil War, it was one of the principal ports in the U. S. for the export of cotton. It also exports considerable quantities of rice. The harbor admits vessels of 14 feet draught to the wharf at high water; large ships discharge and load 3 m. below. The city is defended by Forts Pulaski and Jackson. It was founded in 1733. In 1776 a British fleet, attempting to take the town, was repulsed after a severe action; but the British took possession of *S.* in 1778, and in the following year the French and American armies, under Count d'Estaing and Gen. Lincoln, were unsuccessful in their attempt to recapture it. In the War of Secession, after many unsuccessful attacks by sea, it was taken by Gen. Sherman, in Feb., 1865. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Savannah, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Carroll co., on the Mississippi, 33 m. S. of Galena; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Savannah, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Davis co., 10 m. S. of Bloomfield.

Savannah, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Andrew co., 15 m. N. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Savannah, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., 36 m. W. of Rochester; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,100.

Savannah, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ashland co., 7 m. N.W. of Ashland.

—A village of Athens co., 27 m. W.S.W. of Marietta.

Savannah, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Hardin co., 120 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Savannah, in *Texas*, a post-village of Red River co., 14 m. E.S.E. of Clarksville.

Savant, (*sa'vŏng'*,) *n.*; *pl.* SAVANTS, or SAVANS, (*sa-vŏng'*.) [Fr., from *savoir*, to know, from Lat. *sapere*.] A person eminent for his literary or scientific learning or accomplishments; a man of erudition; a philosopher; a virtuoso. —*pl.* Men of learning and science; the literati.

Savary, ANNE JEAN MARIE, DUKE DE ROVIGO, (*sa-va-re'*,) a French general, b. at Champagne, 1774. He entered the army in 1790; was rapidly promoted; and having distinguished himself in the army of the Rhine, he was named aide-de-camp to General Desaix, and accompanied him in the expedition to Egypt and Syria. At the battle of Marengo, in which Desaix was killed, Savary rescued his chief's body and conveyed it to the headquarters of Napoleon. He was then made aide-de-camp to Napoleon, and was almost constantly employed by him on important missions for the next five years. The mock-trial and shameful murder of the young Duke d'Enghien was intrusted to his direction, and he never cleared himself of the disgrace which it brought upon him. Made general of division in 1804, *S.* was sent on a private mission to the Emperor Alexander, both before and after the battle of Austerlitz; won the victory of Ostrolenka over the Russians in 1807; and for the part he took at Friedland was created Duke of Rovigo. The next year he was sent to the Peninsula, to observe and to negotiate; and the conferences at Bayonne were the result of his influence. He accompanied Napoleon to the conferences at Erfurt, thence to Spain, and in 1809 throughout the campaign of Wagram. In June, 1810, *S.* was appointed minister of general police, and while he held that post the formidable conspiracy of Mallet broke out. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, *S.* was created peer of France. He would have followed his master to St. Helena, but was refused permission, and was confined some months in Malta. Sentence of death for contumacy having meanwhile passed against him at Paris, he fled to Smyrna, and afterwards to Austria and to England. In 1819, he returned to France, submitted to a trial, and being acquitted, was reinstated in his dignities. D. 1833.

Save, *v. a.* [Fr. *sauver*; L. Lat. *salvo*, from Lat. *salvus*, safe.] To keep safe from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind: to bring out of danger; to preserve; to protect; to rescue; to deliver; to keep from final or everlasting destruction, or from eternal death; to free from the power or pollution of; as, to *save* a person from drowning, to *save* a woman from outrage, &c. — To hinder from being spent or lost, as time or money; to lay by for preservation; to reserve; to secure from waste or expenditure. — To spare; to relieve from, as something distasteful or harmful; as, let me *save* you the trouble. — To prevent; to hinder from occurrence; to obviate.

"Will you not speak to save a lady's blush?" — *Dryden.*

—To take or use opportunely, so as not to lose; to catch; to be in time for; as, he was just in time to *save* the train.

To save appearances, to preserve a becoming exterior; to avoid exposure of that which is disadvantageous or embarrassing; as, he is polite to his wife in company *to save appearances*.

—*v. n.* To be economical; to avoid expense.

—*prep.* Except; not including; leaving out.

"A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." *Matt.* xiii. 57.

Save, a river of Austria, rising in Illyria, in the N. extremity of Carniola, Lat. 46° 30′ N., Lon. 14° E., which, after an E.S.E. course of 500 m., joins the Danube at Belgrade.

Save'-all, *n.* Any contrivance adapted to avoid waste or loss; especially,

(*Naut.*) A small sail sometimes set under the foot of another sail, to catch the wind that would otherwise pass under it.—*Totten.*

Save'loy, *n.* A polony; a kind of dried sausage.

Sa'vendroog, a fortified town of S. India, prov. of Mysore, 20 m. from Bangalore; Lat. 12° 56′ N., Lon. 77° 29′ E.

Sav'er, *n.* One who saves, preserves, or rescues from danger, evil, or destruction; as, the *saver* of a country. — One who escapes loss, but without gain; an economist; one who limits or curtails his expenditure.

Saverne, (*sa'vairn.*) a town of France, dept. of Bas-Rhin, on the Zorn, a tributary of the Rhine, 19 m. N.W. of Strasburg. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, hosiery, and hardware. *Pop.* 6,500.

Sav'erton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ralls co., 125 m. N.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

Savigliano, (*sa'veel-ye-a'no.*) a fortified town of N. Italy, prov. of Coni, 9 m. E. of Saluzzo. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, and linens. *Pop.* 19,000.

Sav'ille, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Perry co., 12 m. S. of Mifflin; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sav'in, *n.* [Fr. *sabine.*] (*Bot.*) See JUNIPERUS.

Saving, (*sāv'ing,*) *p. a.* Not lavish; frugal; economical; avoiding needless expenses; as, a *saving* housewife. — That incurs no loss, though not gainful; returning in an equal amount the sum expended; as, a *saving* bargain.

—*prep.* Excepting; with an exception in favor of.

"*Saving* the reverence due to so great a man."—*Bacon.*

—*conj.* Without disrespect to;—with *that*; as, *saving that* your intentions are good.

—*n.* Something saved; something kept from being expended or lost; exception; reservation; as, he effected a considerable *saving* in his expenses.

—*pl.* Earnings; small sums accumulated by thrift, industry, and economy; as, when he married the cook he had an eye to her *savings*.

Sav'ingly, *adv.* In a saving manner; with thrift or parsimony. — So as to be saved from eternal death and damnation.

Sav'ingness, *n.* Quality of being saving; heedfulness not to expend money unnecessarily; thrift; frugality;—also, in a bad sense, parsimony; penuriousness. — Tendency to promote eternal salvation.

Sav'ings-bank, *n.* [From Lat. *salvo*, to keep safe.] An institution of very modern date, established for the purpose of encouraging provident habits among the poorer classes, by enabling them to deposit small sums of money at liberal interest, and returnable on demand. The value of such institutions can scarcely be over-estimated. They enable those who have anything to spare not only to deposit it in safety, but also to receive interest upon it, while the sum itself can be received back at any time it may be required. By this means provident habits are fostered, and in general such habits require only a beginning; and a sum is thus secured against a time of sickness, distress, or old age. The earliest *S. B.*, properly so called, of which we have any account, are those of Hamburg, founded in 1778, and of Berne about 9 years afterwards. Both of them were restricted, more or less closely, to the use of domestic servants, mechanics, and the like. The first institution of this kind in this country was established in Philadelphia, in Nov., 1816, though Franklin had suggested something of the kind 50 years earlier. The second was organized in Boston the same year, and the third in New York in 1819. Since that time they have been greatly multiplied, but are by far more numerous in the Northern than in the Southern States. In each State there are laws for their regulation. The interest allowed varies from 3 to 7 per cent., but generally 6 per cent. is allowed on sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on any excess over that sum. The maximum amount which any individual may deposit in a bank is usually $1,000. The minimum deposit is generally fixed at $1, but there are now some banks receiving five cent or dime deposits. The American *S. B.* are for the most part well managed; and from the care with which their deposits are invested, they are generally allowed to reserve a large surplus and erect substantial banking-houses.

Savio, (*sa've-o,*) a river of Central Italy, rising in the prov. of Florence, and after a N.N.E. course of 50 m., falling into the Adriatic, 10 m. S.E. of Ravenna.

Saviour, (*sāv'yur,*) *n.* [Fr. *sauveur*; Lat. *salvator*; Gr. *sōter.*] One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger; as, Cincinnatus was the *saviour* of his country.

—Specifically, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer of the world.

Savo'na, a seaport-town of Italy, prov. of Genoa, on the Mediterranean, 20 m. S.W. of Genoa. *Manuf.* Silk goods, iron, and earthenware. *Pop.* 18,526.

Savona, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Steuben co., 6 m. S.E. of Bath; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,800.

Savonarola, GIROLAMO, an Italian monk of the order of Dominicans, b. at Ferrara, 1452. In 1489 he removed to Florence, where he soon became a celebrated preacher, and declaimed with extraordinary freedom and daring, and with unusual success, against every form of hypocrisy, vice, and unbelief. His unbounded influence and constitutional ardor seem to have heated his imagination, and he ventured on occasional predictions, at once novel and startling, and published them in the form of authentic oracles, and under the impression that they were genuine revelations to himself from heaven. With characteristic boldness and energy, he interfered with the politics of Florence, inculcated democracy, and opposed the ascendency of the Medici, so that when they were expelled, he became a leader of the triumphant party. His enemies, in the meantime, accused him to the Pope, Alexander VI., as an impostor and a heretic. The Pope summoned him to Rome, and on his refusal to obey the citation, he was excommunicated and forbidden to preach. But this sentence only excited him to more terrible denunciations, in which the Pope himself was styled a usurper. A Franciscan inquisitor was sent to challenge and confront *S.*, but the citizens interfered and sheltered him. The popular tide at length turned, when he shrank, after some vacillations, from subjecting his cause to an ordeal by fire. On being ultimately condemned to death, with two of his associates, he was first strangled, then his body was tossed into the flames, and his ashes were thrown into the river, May 23d, 1498. He left behind him about 300 *Sermons*, a treatise entitled the *Triumph of the Cross*, and other works.

Sa'vor, *n.* [Fr. *saveur*; Lat. *sapor*, from *sapio*, to taste.] Something that perceptibly affects the organs of taste and smell; taste; relish; flavor; gusto; odor; scent; as, the *savor* of roasted game, a sweet *savor*, a rank *savor*, &c.— The quality which renders a thing valuable; the characteristic property which renders other bodies agreeable to the taste; specific flavor, tinge, taint, &c.

"I taste the *savor* of death in all things."—*Milton.*

—Acute sense of smell; power to trace by scent. (R.)

—*v. n.* To have a peculiar or characteristic taste or smell; — preceding *of*; as, this aroma *savors of* a good dinner. — To partake of the quality or nature; to have the appearance; to indicate the presence; to betoken.

"The duke's answers all savor of an humble spirit."—*Wotton.*

—*v. a.* To taste or smell with delectation or delight; to like; to taste intellectually or spiritually. — To have the flavor or quality of; to denote the presence of. (R.)

Sa'vorily, *adv.* [From *savory.*] In a savory or gustable manner; with piquant relish; with delectation.

Sa'voriness, *n.* Quality of being savory; pleasantness of taste or smell; piquant relish; gusto; as, the *savoriness* of a roast duckling.

Sa'vorless, *a.* Lacking savor; tasteless; insipid.

Sa'vorly, *a.* Piquant; properly seasoned; having a good smack or relish.

—*adv.* With a delectable relish or gusto.

Sa'vory, *a.* [From *savor.*] Pleasing and grateful to the organs of taste and smell; possessing savor, relish, or richness of flavor; piquant.

—*n.* [Fr. *savorée.*] (*Bot.*) See SATOREJA.

Savoy, (*sa-voi'.*) [Fr. *savoie.*] a former duchy of the kingdom of Sardinia, now annexed to France, and forming the depts. of Savoie and Haute-Savoie, having N. and N.E. Switzerland, S.E. and S. Piedmont, and W. the depts of Isère and Ain; *area*, 4,270 sq. m. It is the most elevated country of Europe, consisting principally of mountains, the most elevated of which is Mont Blanc, *q. v.* The valleys and low grounds are fertile and well cultivated. *Rivers.* Rhône, Arve, Drance, and Isère. *Lakes.* Annecy and Bourget. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, and hemp. *Min.* Iron, copper, silver, lead, coal, and salt. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, felt-hats, glass, earthenware, &c. *Cap.* of Savoie, Chambery; of Haute-Savoie, Annecy. *S.* was anciently a part of Sapaudia, whence the name *Saboia*, or *Savoy*, is derived. It was erected into a duchy under Amadeus VIII., in 1416, and was ceded to France in 1860. *Pop.* 545,431.

House of Savoy. One of the most ancient royal families, and also distinguished for having produced more great warriors and politicians than any other royal house of Europe. Its origin is not historically established, but most genealogists trace it to a German count, Berthold, who, in the 11th century, established himself on the western slope of the Alps between Mont Blanc and Lake Leman. In 1111 his descendants were enrolled among the counts of the Holy Roman Empire. Count Amadeus, in 1383, founded a law of primogeniture which greatly strengthened the family, leading to the immediate acquisition of the territory of Nice. In 1416, the counts of Savoy adopted the title of *Duke*; and, in 1418, they acquired the principality of Piedmont. Taking part in the great wars between France and the Holy Roman Empire, now on the one side and then on the other, as policy dictated, the princes of Savoy increased their possessions in all directions, but chiefly towards the south; and at the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, they obtained the island of Sicily, with the title of *King*. Sicily had to be exchanged, in 1720, for the isle of Sardinia, to which henceforth the royal dignity remained attached. Genoa and the surrounding territory were added to the Sardinian crown at the peace of 1815. The direct male line of the House of Savoy died out with King Charles Felix, in 1831, and the existing Salic law prohibiting the accession of females, the crown fell to Prince Carlo Alberto, of the House of Savoy-Carignan. The latter branch — taking its name from a small town in the province of Turin — was founded by Thomas Francis, born in 1596, a younger son of Duke Carlo Emanuele I. of Savoy. King Carlo Alberto, the first of the house of Savoy-Carignan, abdicated the throne, March 23, 1849, in favor of his son, Vittorio Emanuele II., the first King of Italy. See VICTOR EMANUEL.

Savoy', *n.* [Fr. *chou de Savoie.*] (*Bot.*) One of the hardier of the varieties of Cabbage, remarkable for its bullate or blistered leaves. Is is the type of a race of sub-varieties, included under the name *Brassica oleracea —bullata major.*

Savoy, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co., 125 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 861.

Savoyard, (*sāv-oi'yard.*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *Savoiardo.*] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Savoy.

Savu, (*sa-voo'*,) an island of the Eastern Archipelago, belonging to the Dutch; Lat. 10° 35′ S., Lon. 122° 30′ E. *Ext.* 25 m. long, and 8 broad.

Saw, *imp.* of SEE. *q. v.*

Saw, *n.* [A. S. *sagu.*] A saying; a proverb; a maxim; an axiom; as, "Old *saws* and modern instances."
Haliburton.

—[A. S. *sago.*] A cutting instrument, formed from a plate of sheet-steel, and toothed by means of a press and tools. Circular saws have the advantage of being very accurately divided in their teeth by means of a division-plate; this prevents irregularity of size, and imparts smoothness and uniformity of action. All saws are hardened and tempered in oil. The forms of the teeth do not depend on taste, but are those best fitted for cutting through the particular section, quality, or hardness of the substance to be cut. Iron bars, shaftings, &c., are cut to length by a steel circular saw, which revolves very rapidly. (See CIRCULAR). The iron is presented to the saw red-hot. A bar 2 inches in diameter can thus be cut through in a few seconds.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *sagen*; It. *segare*; Fr. *scier*, to saw, from Lat. *secare*, to cut.] To cut with a saw; to sunder apart with a saw; as to *saw* timber. — To form by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* planks, or, in other words, to *saw* logs into planks. — To hoax; to play upon; to bamboozle. (An Americanism.)

—*v. n.* To use a saw; to practise sawing; as, he *saws* indifferently. — To cut with a saw; as, I never saw a saw *saw* as this saw *saws*. — To be cut or separated with a saw; as, these logs *saw* smoothly.

Saw'amish, in *Washington Territory*, a W. co., bordering on the Pacific; *area*, 1,600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hamptolips, Satsop, and Skokomish. *Surface*, level in the E. and mountainous in the W.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Oakland. *Pop.* abt. 300.

Sawarcar'na River, in *Dakota Territory*, flows into the Missouri River, in Lat. 45° 40′ N., Lon. 100° 30′ W., after a W. course of 200 m.

Sawar'ra-nut, Sawarl'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARYOCAR, *q. v.*

Saw'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of birds, *Trinitidæ*, order *Insessores*, comprising birds with the bill as long as the head, gently decurved near the tip, but not hooked, and the cutting edges dentated; the tarsi rather long, feet large, the middle and outer toes connected for more than half their length. This family is represented in N. America by *Momotus cæruliceps*, the Saw-bill of Mexico.

Saw'der, *n.* [A corruption of *solder.*] Flattery; blarney; honied speech; — used generally in the phrase *soft sawder*, meaning something which appeals to one's vanity or self-esteem, and is employed, generally, to accomplish some purpose or design; — an expression of American origin, having its equivalent in the English phrase *soft soap.* (Vulgar.)

Saw'dust, *n.* Dust, or small particles of wood or stone made by the action of a saw.

Saw'er, *n.* A sawyer.

Saw'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family *Squalidæ*, having a very long, depressed snout, annexed on

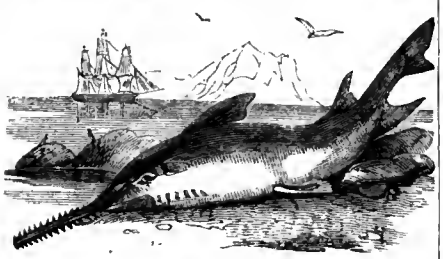


Fig. 2310. — SAW-FISH.

each side with pointed spines, planted like teeth. The Common Saw-fish, *Pristis antiquorum* (Fig. 2310), found both in polar and tropical seas, attains sometimes the length of 15 feet.

Saw'-file, *n.* A triangular file for sharpening a saw.

Saw'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TENTHREDINETÆ.

Saw'-frame, *n.* The frame in a saw-mill, in which the saw is set for action.

Saw'-gin, *n.* A cotton-gin.

Sawkchatch'ee Creek, in *Alabama*, flows W. into the Tallapoosa River, from Tallapoosa co.

Saw'-maudrel, *n.* A mandrel for holding a saw firm in a lathe.

Saw'-mill, *n.* A mill for sawing timber, marble, &c., driven by water, steam, or other power.

Saw-mill Flat, in *California*, a village of Tuolumne co., abt. 1 m. E. of Columbia; *pop.* abt. 350.

Saw'ney, *n.* [Corrupted from *Sandy*, a familiar diminutive of *Alexander.*] A Scotsman; — used as a nickname. (Vulgar.) — A stupid fellow; a gaby; a thick-headed loon.

Saw'-pit, *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing above the timber and the other below.

Saw'-set, Saw'-wrest, *n.* An instrument employed to set or turn the teeth of a saw a little outward.

Saw'-toothed, (*-tōōthd,*) *a.* Having a tooth, or teeth, after the manner of a saw.
(*Bot.*) Serrate, as certain leaves.

Saw'-wrest, (*-rĕst.*) *n.* Same as SAW-SET. *q. v.*

Saw'-wurt, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name for *Serratula*, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, having the habit and qualities of the thistle, and called from having leaves edged with cutting teeth. — *Loudon.*

Saw'yer, *n.* One who saws timber into boards or planks: also, a sawyer of wood for fuel.—In the U. S., a limb of a tree, consisting of one or more branches, bobbing above the surface of a stream (as in the Mississippi and other rivers), and presenting a serious and often fatal obstruction to navigation. See SNAG.

Saw'yer's Bar, in *California*, a post-village of Klamath co., on Salmon River, abt. 25 m. S.E. of Orleans Bar.

Saw'yer's Mill, in *Massachusetts*, a manufacturing village of Worcester co., 35 m. W. of Boston.

Saw'yer's River, in *New Hampshire*, rises in Grafton co., and flows E., forming one of the sources of Saco River.

Saxa'tile, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *saxatilis*, from *saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining or relating to, or living among, rocks.

Saxe, MAURICE, COUNT DE, marshal of France, was a natural son of Augustus II., King of Poland, and was B. at Dresden in 1696. He entered the army at an early age, and was present with Prince Eugene at the siege of Belgrade. In 1720 he went to Paris. After an unsuccessful attempt to get himself elected Duke of Courland, he took service in the French army, distinguished himself in the campaign of 1733–35, and was made lieutenant-general. In the general war which followed the death of the Emperor Charles VI., *S.* took a distinguished part. He captured Prague, defended Alsace, and in 1743 was named marshal of France. In the following year he held a command in Flanders. One of his most brilliant achievements was his victory over the English and Hanoverian forces at Fontenoy in May, 1745. He was at the time "nearly dead of dropsy; could not sit on horseback, except for a few minutes: was carried about in a wicker bed; had a lead bullet in his mouth all day, to mitigate the intolerable thirst." (*Carlyle.*) The victories of Rouconx and Laufeldt, and the capture of Maestricht, added to his fame in two following years. *S.* was a man of great size and strength, intrepid, self-possessed, and as a commander won fame for his ingenuity and dash; but he was one of the most dissolute men of his age, and unscrupulous in the gratification of his lust. He D. of putrid fever, the result of his debaucheries, November 21, 1750. Marshal *S.* was author of a work on military affairs, entitled *Mes Rêveries*, published in 1757, which was immediately translated into English.

Saxe-Al'tenburg, (Duchy of,) a state of N. Germany, inclosed by Saxe-Weimar, the kiogdom of Saxony, Prussian Saxony, and Saxe-Meiningen; *area*, 510 sq. m. The surface is undulating and very fertile, and agriculture much advanced. *Prod.* The usual cerealia. The government is a limited monarchy, in accordance with the constitution of 1831. The Duke of *S. A.* was a member of the Germanic Confederation, and joined the Prussian Alliance, Sept. 8, 1866. *Cap.* Altenburg. *Pop.* 141,420.

Saxe-Co'burg-Go'tha, (Duchy of,) a state of N. Germany, inclosed by Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Saxe-Meiningen, and Weimar; *area*, 970 sq. m. It is a limited monarchy, and joined the Prussian Alliance, Sept. 8, 1866. *Cap.* Gotha. *Pop.* 168,735.

Saxe - Mein'ingen - Hild'burghausen, (Duchy of,) a state of N. Germany, consisting of the old duchy of Meiningen, Kranichfeld, and Kamburg; *area*, 970 sq. m. It formed an alliance with Prussia, Sept. 8, 1866. *Cap.* Meiningen. *Pop.* 180,335.

Saxeville, (*saxʹvil,*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Waushara co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Saxe-Wei'mar-Ei'senach, (Grand-Duchy of,) a principality of N. Germany, consisting, besides Weimar and Eisenach, of Alstadt, Illmenau, Ostheim, and Neustadt; *area*, 1,418 sq. m. Charles Augustus received some acquisition of territory, and the title of Grand-Duke, from the Congress of Vienna, June 9, 1815. Representative government was introduced in 1816. It joined the Prussian Alliance, Sept. 8, 1866. *Chief town.* Weimar. *Pop.* 283,044.

Sax-horn, *n.* (*Mus.*) A brass instrument, invented by Mr. A. A. J. Sax, constructed in such a manner that the large portion, after passing under the arm of the performer, repasses over his shoulder, presenting the bell to the front. The advantage of this shape is that it avoids the elbows, which would otherwise impair the progress of the sound. They have great powers, more especially the contra bassos in E and B flat; the latter of which has *forty-eight feet* of development in its tube.

Saxifra'ga, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Saxifragaceæ*, q. v.

Saxica'vous, *a.* [From Lat. *saxum*, rock, and *cavo*, to hollow.] (*Zoöl.*) Rock-boring; — applied to marine animals which perforate rocks.

Saxi'cola, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Sylvicolidæ*, including the Furze-chat.

Saxifragaceæ, (*săks-e-frā-gā'se-e,*) n. [Lat. *saxum*, a stone, *frangus*, to break, because supposed to break or dissolve stones in the bladder.] (*Bot.*) The Saxifrage family, an order of plants, alliance *Saxifragales.* DIAG. Distinct styles, alternate leaves, and unsymmetrical flowers. — They are herbs, with calyx inferior, or generally more or less superior, 4–5-partite. Stamens perigynous or hypogynous. Ovary superior, or more or less inferior, composed of 2 carpels, united at the base, and diverging at the apex to the carpels. Fruit capsular, 1–2-celled. Seeds numerous, small, with fleshy albumen. The plants of this order are generally natives of northern regions, and usually inhabit mountain districts, being sometimes found at a height of 16,000 feet above the sea. They are generally characterized by astringency. This is particularly the case with *Heuchera Americana*, which, under the name of *alum-root*, is much used as an astringent in North America. Some *Saxifraga* are well-known in gardens, and are employed to cover rock-works, &c. *S. umbrosa*, the Ladies' Cushion, None-so-Pretty, London Pride, &c. (Fig. 2311), a native of the hills of Spain, is familiar in our flower-gardens. There are abt. 50 American species.

Fig. 2311. — SAXIFRAGE, (*Saxifraga umbrosa.*)

Saxifraga'ties, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, sub-class *Perigynous exogens.* DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, consolidated carpels, sutural or axile placentæ, indefinite, a polypetalous corolla, if any present, and a small taper embryo, with a long radicle and little or no albumen. The alliance includes 5 orders, — SAXIFRAGACEÆ, HYDRANGEACEÆ, CUNONIACEÆ, BREXIACEÆ, and LYTHRACEÆ, *q. v.*

Saxon, (*săks'on*, or *săks'n,*) *n.* [A. S. *Seaxan*, pl. *Seaxe.*] (*Geog.*) One of a nation, or people, who formerly dwelt in the N. part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; also, a native or inhabitant of the kingdom of Saxony, Germany.
—The language of the ancient Saxons; ANGLO-SAXON, *q. v.*
—*a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or relating, to the ancient Saxons, their country, or to their language; also, belonging, or having reference, to the kingdom of Saxony, or its inhabitants.

Sax'on Architecture. The name usually given to the style of building used in England before the introduction of the Norman architecture after the Conquest. There are few specimens remaining which can be depended upon as genuine. The Saxons built chiefly in wood, and all their wooden edifices are now lost. It seems probable that a rude and simple style, not unlike early Norman, was that used by the Saxons. There are several buildings in England which Mr. Rickman considers entitled to rank as Saxon. Among these, the Tower of Earl's Barton, Northamptonshire (Fig. 2312), is one of the best examples.

Fig. 2312.
TOWER OF EARL'S BARTON, (Northamptonshire, Eng.)

Sax'on-blue, *n.* (*Dyeing*) A solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid: — it is much used as a dye-stuff. — SAXON-GREEN, a color obtained by dyeing with yellow upon a ground of Saxon-blue.

Sax'onburgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Butler co., abt. 9 m. S.S.E. of Butler.

Saxonism, (*or săks'n-,*) *n.* An idiom of the Anglo-Saxon language.

Sax'onist, *n.* One learned in the Anglo-Saxon tongue.

Sax'ouville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 22 m. N.W. of Boston.

Sax'ony, a kingdom situated towards the N.E. of Germany, bounded S. by Bohemia, and N. by the Prussian States; Lat. between 50° 10′ and 51° 28′ N., Lon. between 11° 35′ and 15° 3′ E.; *area*, 6,777 sq. m. Saxony, politically divided into the four circles of Dresden, Leipzig, Zwickau, and Bautzen, is shaped as a triangle, of which the longest line is the frontier on the side of Bohemia, formed by a range of mountains, extending in a long line from S.W. to N.E. In the southern and mountainous parts, the valleys only are well cultivated; but in the level districts in the north, tillage is general. The mean elevation of the country is about 1,100 feet — *Rivers.* The principal are the Elbe, the two Elsters, the two Mulde, the Pleisse, and the Saale. — *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, and other grain; also tobacco and hops; and, in a few situations of favorable exposure, vines. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and a fourth of the surface is covered with excellent timber. The breed of the

merino sheep is celebrated, and yields valuable wool, and the cattle are of a superior kind. Horses are not extensively reared. — *Minerals.* Few countries equal Saxony in mineral riches, and in none has this department of natural history been more fully described. The topaz is frequently found, also chrysolites, amethysts, chalcedonies, cornelians, agates, jasper, garnets, and tourmalines; and among the coarser stones, serpentine, asbestos, amianthus, barytes, and fluates of lime. The porcelain clay in the neighborhood of Meissen is well known; there are also fullers'-earth, terra-sigillata, and other minerals with an argillaceous base; petrifactions are very common. The lofty primitive mountains abound in iron; the secondary in copper and lead. Next to these are arsenic, cobalt, antimony, manganese, zinc, sulphur, alum, vitriol, and borax. The salt-mines and springs of Saxony are included in the districts ceded in 1815 to Prussia. There are also a few silver-mines. — *Manuf.* These comprise linen and woollen goods, stockings, fine porcelain called *Dresden china*, cotton-spinning, and silks. Tanneries are general, and paper manufactories are numerous. Every town of consequence has breweries and distilleries. At Dresden, also, there are foundries of cannon and shot. — *Exp.* These comprise minerals, linen, yarn, woollens, and lace. — *Imp.* Silk, flax, cotton, coffee, sugar, wine, and in certain seasons, grain. — *Education.* Good; public instruction being well developed, while the University of Leipzig is one of the best in Germany. — *Govt.* A hereditary limited monarchy. — *Army*, 26,000. After being, during many centuries, an electorate, Saxony was formed, in 1806, into a kingdom, in consequence of the occupancy of Prussia by Napoleon I. The Prussians invaded Saxony in June, 1866, and by a treaty signed Oct. 21, the King of Saxony agreed to pay to Prussia abt. $8,000,000, ceded the fortress of Königstein, and afterwards joined the Confederation of N. Germany. *Pop.* 2,421,034.

Sax'ophone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A brass instrument, made of various sizes, soprano, alto, and bass, and played with a mouth-reed like a clarionet. It was invented by M. Sax.

Sax'ton, in *Minnesota*, a village of Lake co., 95 m. N.E. of Superior City.

Saxton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bedford co., 24 m. S.S.W. of Huntingdon.

Sax'tonville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., 6 m. S.W. of Flemington.

Say, (*imp.* and *pp.* SAID, contracted from SAYED.) [A. S. *secgan, sagan;* Du. *zeggen;* Ger. *sagen.*] To put forth or pronounce in articulate sounds; to utter in words; to speak; to declare; as, what do you *say?* she *said* so positively. — To repeat; to rehearse; as, to *say* one's prayers. — To allege, by way of argument; as, it is all that can be *said* for him.

— To report or announce as a judgment, decision, or opinion; — hence, to form an opinion upon; to be determined in mind as to; as it is hard to *say* what is best to be done.

It is said, or *they say*, it is commonly asserted, rumored, or reported; as, *it is said* you have had a fortune left to you, *they say* the old lady likes rum in her tea.

—*Say*, used parenthetically in the imperative for, speak; tell me.

"*Say*, Stella, feel you as content?" — *Swift.*

That is to say, that is; in other words.

—*v. n.* To speak; to tell; to utter; to relate.

—*n.* [A. S. *sagn.*] A speech; that which is said; a saying; a proverb; a current story; as, let him say his *say.* (Colloq.)

Say'brook, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Middlesex co., on the Connecticut River, 35 m. S.S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* 1,267.

Saybrook, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Ashtabula co., abt. 4 m. W. of Ashtabula; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Say'er, *n.* One who says, speaks, or utters; as, a *sayer* of good things.

Sayette', *n.* A mixed fabric of silk and cotton. *Simmonds.*

Say'ing, *n.* Something said; an expression; a sentence uttered; a declaration; — particularly, an aphorism; a byword; an adage; a maxim; an axiom; a popular or proverbial expression.

Say'lor, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Polk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Saylorsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Monroe co., 112 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Scab, *n.* [A. S. *scet;* It. *scabbia*, from Lat. *scabies* — *scabo.*] (*Med.*) An eruption of minute pimples on the skin, which, by its itching, causes those affected with it to scratch; an incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.

(*Farriery.*) A contagious disease of sheep, resembling the mange in horses, &c.

—A mean, paltry, dirty fellow; as, a *scab* of a carrier. *L'Estrange.*

Scab'bard, *n.* [Icel. *skalpr.*] The sheath of a sword.

—*v. a.* To place in a scabbard or sheath, as a sword.

Scab'bed, *a.* [From *scab.*] Abounding with scabs; scabby.

— Diseased with the scab or mange. — Paltry; sorry; vile; worthless; as, a *scabbed* fruit. — *Dryden.*

Scab'bedness, *n.* State of being scabbed.

Scab'biness, *n.* Quality or state of being scabby.

Scab'ble, *v. a.* Same as SCAPPLE, *q. v.*

Scab'by, *a.* (*comp.* SCABBIER; *superl.* SCABBIEST.) [From *scab.*] Affected with scabs; full of scabs; as, a *scabby* tetter. — *Dryden.*

— Diseased with the scab; mangy; as, *scabby* sheep.

Sca'bies, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) The itch. See ITCH.

Scablo'sa, *n.* [Lat. *scaber*, rough, from its hairy surface.] (*Bot.*) The Scabious, a genus of the order *Dipsacaceæ. S. succisa* is said to yield a green dye. It is called the *Devil's-bit Scabious* on account of its abruptly-terminated root, which appears as though a piece had been bitten off. The Sweet Scabious, *S. atropurpura*, of which the Double-dwarf Scabious (Fig. 2313) is a variety, is a well known fragrant garden-flower. It is supposed to be a native of India.

Fig. 2313. — DOUBLE-DWARF SCABIOUS.

Sca'blous, *a.* Consisting of scabs; itchy; leprous; as, *scabious* eruptions.

—*n.* [Fr. *scabieuse.*] (*Bot.*) One of the SCABIOSA, *q. v.*

Scab'line, Scab'ling, *n.* A chip of stone.

Sca'brous, *a.* [Fr. *scabreux*, from Lat. *scaber*, rough.] Having hard, rough, short, jagged points; rugged. — Harsh; unmelodious; unmusical; as, a *scabrous* line in poetry.

Sca'brousness, *n.* State or quality of being scabrous; ruggedness; harshness; roughness.

Scad, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as HORSE-MACKEREL, *q. v.*

Scævo'la. See MUTIUS.

Scaffold, *n.* [Fr. *échafaud;* It. *catafalco;* L. Lat. *catafaltus.*] A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators; an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards, or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen; as, to raise a *scaffold.* —Particularly, a stage or elevated platform erected for the execution of a criminal; as, to perish on the *scaffold.*

—*v. a.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to prop; to uphold.

Scaffolding, *n.* A frame or structure raised for support in an elevated place; a frame-work; a stage; a scaffold; anything which supports or sustains. — Materials for the construction of scaffolds.

Scaffold-pole, *n.* A long pole used in the building of a scaffold.

Scag'lia, *n.* [It., a scale or shell.] (*Min.*) A reddish variety of chalk. — *Dana.*

Scagliola, (*skal-ye-ó'la,*) *n.* [It.] A term applied to ornamental plaster-work, made of finely-ground calcined gypsum worked into a paste with glue. It produces the most perfect imitation of marble, from which it can scarcely be distinguished either by the eye or the touch, as it takes an equally high polish, and is equally hard and cold to the touch. In Italy, *S.* has long been in use, where it was invented by Guido del Conte, or Fassi (1584–1640), an ingenious mason of Cari, near Correggio, in Lombardy. It has been brought into more general use since that time, and the manufacture has not only improved considerably, but can be executed upon a comparatively small outlay. For columns and other interior decorations, it has to a considerable extent superseded the use of colored marbles, being far less costly and quite as durable. In the process of manufacture, the purest of gypsum is first broken into small pieces, and after being calcined, is reduced to powder. It is then passed through a fine sieve, and mixed with Flanders glue, isinglass, &c. While in this condition, it is mixed with different coloring matters, according to the shades of color required in the variety of marble to be imitated. In this state it is laid on like cement. After hardening, the next process is to polish it; this is effected first by rubbing with pumice-stone, and afterwards by rubbing it with tripoli and charcoal on a piece of fine linen, and afterwards with felt dipped in tripoli and oil, and lastly with oil alone. One of the chief advantages of *S.*-work is that it can be applied to columns made of wood and hollow, or else filled with a plaster core. Columns of this kind do not require that support in the floor beneath which is necessary when solid shafts of marble are employed. The use of *S.* is not confined to columns and pilasters only; it can be applied to other ornamental purposes, such as table-slabs, pedestals, borders of floors, &c. By means of *S.*, some of the rarest and most costly stones can be imitated; such as porphyry, verde-antico, giallo-antico, and others.

Scal'able, *a.* That may be scaled; as, *scalable* heights.

Scalade', Scalade, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as ESCALADE, *q. v.*

Scala Nova, a seaport-town of Asiatic Turkey, on the Gulf of Scala Nova, 40 m. S. of Smyrna. It has an important export trade. *Pop.* 20,000. — The Gulf of Scala Nova, inclosed at the S. by the island of Samos, is 40 m. long and 20 broad.

Scala'ria, *n.* [Lat., flight of steps.] (*Zoöl.*) The Wentle-trap, a genus of Gasteropodous mollusca, family *Litorimidæ*, distinguished by having the turreted spire covered with longitudinal, elevated, rather sharp ribs, and the mouth being encircled by a varix. The finest species (*Scalaria pretiosa*) (Fig. 2314), was long famous for the rarity and high prices given for a single specimen. It is now found to be not an uncommon shell in the Eastern seas. It is known by the whorls being separated from each other.

Fig. 2314. SCALARIA PRETIOSA.

Scalar'iform, *a.* Having transverse bars and spaces, after the manner of a ladder.

Scal'awag, *n.* A pitiful scamp; a scapegrace. (Vulgar.)

Scald, (*skawld,*) *v. a.* [Icel. *skálldo*, to deprive of hair or bristles.] To deprive of hair or bristles by the application of boiling water; to burn or painfully affect or injure by immersion in, or contact with, a liquor of a boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to *scald* one's fingers, to *scald* the carcass of a pig after killing. — To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald* milk.

—*n.* A burn or injury to the skin or flesh, as by hot liquor, or steam. — Scurf or scab on the head.

Scald, Skald, *n.* [Icel. *skalld.*] (*Scand. Lit.*) One of the poets of the ancient Scandinavian race. They were the companions and chroniclers of their kings and princes, attended them on their martial expeditions, and resided at their courts in times of peace. They sang the praises of the gods and the exploits of their mighty men. They were often richly rewarded for their songs, and sometimes even permitted to marry the daughters of princes. A sacred character was also attached to them, and they performed the office of ambassadors between hostile tribes. See NORWEGIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Scald'er, Skald'er, *n.* A Scandinavian poet or scald.

Scald'-head, SCALLED-HEAD, *n.* (*Med.*) The popular name of a fungous parasitic disease of the scalp (and occasionally of the face and other parts), known in medical phraseology as *Favus, Tinea favosa*, and *Porrigo scutulata.* The primary seat of the parasite is in the lowest portion of the hair-follicles, outside the layer of epithelium which covers the root of the hair. The plant is, however, often found in cup-shaped depressions on the surface of the scalp, forming the yellow honeycomb-like masses which suggested the specific name *Favus* (honey-comb) for the disease. The honeycomb crust continues to increase, preserving its circular form and depressed centre, till it occasionally reaches a diameter of nearly half an inch. These crusts commonly appear in crops, and may be either *distinct* or *confluent.* At a more advanced stage, the epidermis disappears, and a viscid fluid is secreted in such abundance as to form one entire incrustation over the entire head; hence the *Porrigo larvalis* — mask- or visor-like scald-head. The smell of the scab is peculiar, and has been compared to that of the urine of a cat, or of a cage in which mice have been kept. It is probably due to a species of alcoholic fermentation in connection with the vegetable growth. The scab sometimes resembles a lupine, or a minute shield, rather than the cell of the honeycomb, and hence the varieties of scald-head which have been described under the name of *Porrigo lupinosa* and *Porrigo scutulata.* The great point to be aimed at in the treatment of this affection is to destroy the cryptogamic parasite, and to eradicate its germ. For this purpose, the head should be shaved, and poultices then applied till the scabs are removed. Tar-ointment should then be applied, night and morning, the old ointment being washed off with soft-soap and water before the fresh dose is laid on. In the early stage of the disease, in place of the preceding treatment, it is sometimes sufficient to cut the hair close, and to wash the affected parts, night and morning, with oil of turpentine. If the disease does not yield to these applications, the same treatment as that recommended for *ringworm* must be tried.

Scald'ic, Skald'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to the ancient Scalds, or composed by them; as, *Scaldic* writings.

Scald'ing-hot, *a.* So hot as to scald or blister the skin.

Scale, (*skál.*) *n.* [A. S. *scale, sceale;* Fr. *écaille.*] The basin or dish of a balance; — hence, the balance itself, or whole apparatus, which is more usually rendered in the plural; as, to turn the *scales.*

—*pl.* (*Astron.*) The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.

(*Zoöl.*) The name applied to the plates, generally thin, small, and imbricated, which defend the skin of fishes. They are substances of different texture, which are developed beneath the true epiderm, and appertain to the system of the *rete mucosum.* The so-called scales of serpents and other reptiles are modifications of the epidermis, and are sometimes termed *scutes.*

(*Bot.*) A small scale-like appendage, resembling a rudimentary leaf; as, the *scale* of a bud, of a pine-cone, &c.

—The thin metallic lining of the handle of a pocket-knife.

—Any incrustation deposited on the interior parts of a steam-boiler, or any vessel in which water is heated.

Scale armor. (*Archæol.*) Ancient armor consisting of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastened upon a lining of leather and cloth.

Scale, *n.* [Fr. *échelle;* Lat. *scala*, from *scando*, to climb.] A ladder, or series of steps, or any means of ascent.

"On these mountains the mark of ancient *scales* of stairs may be seen." — *Addison.*

—Hence, any instrument, figure, line, or scheme, grad-

nated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions; as, specifically, (1.) In mensuration, a line or rule of a definite length, divided into a given number of equal parts, and used for the purpose of measuring other linear magnitudes; also, a mathematical instrument, consisting of an assemblage of lines and figures engraved on a plane rule, by means of which certain proportional quantities or arithmetical results are obtained by inspection, as, the plane *scale*, the diagonal *scale*, Gunter's *scale*, &c. — (2.) A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal *scale*, denary *scale*, binary *scale*, &c. — (3.) A scale of distance, denoting miles, yards, feet, &c., for a map, chart, or plan.

—Hence, regular gradation; a series, rising by steps or degrees, like those of a ladder; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; as, "according to their several gradations in the *scale* of beings."—*Cheyne.*

—Anything graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances; as, a map on a *scale* of an inch to the square mile.

(*Mus.*) A series of sounds, rising or falling from any given pitch or tone to the greatest possible distance through such intermediate degrees as make the succession most agreeable and perfect, and which contains all the harmonical divisions most commodiously divided. The scale may be simple, as comprising only the notes of one octave, or compound, as embracing a series of octaves. Taken in the former sense, it presents a limited course of contiguous degrees of different dimensions, as tones and semitones; received in the latter sense, it implies a series of equal degrees, consisting of equal degrees or semitones, and bounded only by the powers of instrumental expression. Again, in its former sense, the scale signifies a measured course of tones and semitones, taken in certain order, as that order which constitutes the *major mode*, or that which forms the *minor mode*; but, in its latter sense, it neither has nor requires any diversified arrangement whatever. The modern scale, consisting as it does of an enumeration of all the diatonic sounds of our system, arranged in order, is properly termed the *universal system*, in the same manner as the Turks combined their three scales (viz., the Diatonic, Chromatic, and Enharmonic, each consisting of four sounds only), under the name of Tetrachord. See MUSIC.

—Act of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders. See ESCALADE.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *escalader*, from Lat. *scala*, a ladder.] To climb, as by a ladder; to mount or ascend by steps; to clamber up; as, to *scale* a mountain peak.

—[From *scale*, a balance.] To measure or compare; to weigh. (R.)

—[From *scale*, the lamina of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish. — To take off their laminæ or scales; to pare off a surface. — To scatter or spread about, as manure, straw, &c. (Prov. English.)

(*Gun.*) To clean, as the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. — *Totten.*

—*v. n.* To separate and come off in thin layers; to peel off in thin laminæ; as, the surface of a scab *scales* off. — To dispose; to dissipate; to scatter.

Scale'-beam, *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

Scale-board, (*skāl'urd,*) *n.* A thin veneer used for covering the exterior surface of pieces of furniture, &c. (*Print.*) A thin slip of wood used to extend a page to its true length, make types register, secure uniformity of margin, and for other purposes. — *Savage.*

Scaled, *a.* Possessing scales like a fish; squamous; as, a *scaled* serpent.

Scale'less, *a.* Without scales.

Scalene', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *scalenus*; Gr. *skalenos.*] (*Geom.*) With the sides and angles unequal; as, a *scalene* triangle. — With the axis inclined to the base; as, a *scalene* cone.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A triangle presenting unequal sides and angles.

Scalenohe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *skalenos*, unequal, and *hedra*, base.] (*Crystallog.*) A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles. — *Dana.*

Scal'er, *n.* One who scales.

Scales Mound, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Jo Daviess co., 12 m. N.E. of Galena; *pop.* 1,600.

Scale'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) See TABULAR SPAR.

Scaliger, (*skāl'e-jer,*) father and son, both eminent for their vast literary acquirements. JULIUS, the elder, was b. at Verona, 1484. He was at first in the army, then he studied physic; and, after he was forty years of age, he began to study Greek, and became eminent for his prodigious learning and critical writings. He wrote several learned works, and commentaries on some of the ancient authors. D. 1558. — JOSEPH, the younger, was b. in 1540. At the age of seventeen, he wrote a tragedy on the story of "Œdipus," acquired the Greek and Hebrew languages almost without a master, and was esteemed the most learned man of his age, and the "Colossus" of literature. He was professor at Leyden, and annotated on most of the classics. D. 1609.

Scal'iness, *n.* State of being scaly; roughness.

Scal'ing-bar, Scal'ing-ham'mer, *n.* A rod or hammer for removing scale from the heated surfaces of a steam-boiler.

Scal'ing-lad'der, *n.* (*Mil.*) A ladder constructed in lengths of about 12 feet, which are joined together by inserting the end of one portion in staples at the end of another, and securing it.

Scallop, (*skŏl'up,*) *n.* [Du. *schelp*, a shell.] (*Conch.*) See ESCALLOP.

—A recess or curvature of the edge of anything, like that on the margin of a scallop-shell. — A kind of vessel for baking oysters in.

—*v. a.* To mark, or cut, the edge or border of anything into segments or circles, like those of a scallop. — To cook in the shell, as oysters.

Scalloped, (*skŏl'upt,*) *a.* Furnished with, or performed by, or in, a scallop. — Cut at the edge into segments of circles.

Scalloped oysters. (*Cookery.*) Opened oysters baked with bread-crumbs strewed over the surface.

Scalp, *n.* [Du. *schelp*, or *schulp*, a shell.] The skin of the cranium on the top of the head; — sometimes, the skull itself, or the fore part of it; — specifically, the skin of the top of the head cut or torn off, as by the N. American Indians.

—*v. a.* To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head; as, the Arapahoes *scalp* their captives.

Scalp'el, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *scalpellum.*] A small, surgical, cutting instrument or knife, used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

Scalp'er, Scalp'ing-iron, *n.* (*Surg.*) A raspatory.

Scalp'riform, *a.* [Lat. *scalprum*, chisel, and *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped, as the incisors of rodent animals.

Scal'y, *a.* Rough; covered with, or abounding in, scales; squamose; as, a *scaly* alligator. — Resembling scales, laminæ, or layers. — Mean; scabby; underhand; as, a *scaly* fellow, he served me a *scaly* trick. (Colloquial and vulgar.)

(*Bot.*) Laminate; as, a *scaly* bulb. — Covered with layers; as, a *scaly* stem.

Scal'y-winged, *a.* Having wings in the form of scales, as certain insects.

Scaman'der, or XANTHUS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising in Mt. Ida, and flowing W.S.W. into the Ægean Sea.

Scam'ble, *v. n.* [Du. *schommelen*, to stir, to shake.] To be quick, busy, or scrambling; to be bold, turbulent, and rapacious; as, a *scambling* soldier. — To move about in an awkward manner; as, "*scambling* shifts."—*More.*

—*v. n.* To maul; to mangle.

Scam'bler, *n.* One who scambles. — One who sponges; a bold trespasser upon one's hospitality or generosity.

Scam'blingly, *adv.* In a scambling manner.

Scam'mony, *n.* [Lat. *scammonia.*] (*Med.*) A gum-resin, the product of the plant *Convolvulus scammonium.* It is one of the best of our resinous purgatives, being less drastic and irritating than aloes, and more manageable than colocynth or jalap. *S.* is a simple purgative, and acts exclusively on the small intestines; and, according to the amount of it employed, is either a laxative, purgative, or cathartic, and on this account it enters into many of the preparations of the pharmacopœia, and is a great favorite with most medical men for children.

Scamp, *n.* [From O. Fr. *escamper*, to abscond.] A mean knave; a rascally person; a rogue; a petty villain; a pitiful scoundrel. (Colloq.)

Scam'per, *v. n.* (See SCAMP.) Originally, to flee from the field of battle. — Hence, to run with fear and celerity; to hasten flight; as, he *scampered* away home.

—*n.* A hasty flight; a run, as on a horse; as, to take a *scamper.*

Scamp'ish, *a.* Resembling or befitting a scamp; rascally; roguish; with petty villany; as, *scampish* behavior.

Scan, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCANNED,) (*skăn'd.*) [Lat. *scandere.*] To measure or read by its feet, as a verse; to examine, as a verse, by counting the feet; to recite or measure, as verse, by distinguishing the feet in pronunciation. — Hence, to examine with critical care or nicety; to scrutinize.

Scan'dal, *n.* [Fr. *scandale*; Lat. *scandalum*; Gr. *skandalon.*] A cause or occasion of sin; the condition of being imputatively disgraced or subjected to reproach; reproach or reprobation evoked by that which is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant. — Opprobrious censure; reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is false and injurious to reputation; slander or defamatory talk circulated heedlessly or falsely.

(*Equity.*) Anything alleged in the pleadings which is impertinent and reproachful to any person, or which derogates from the dignity of the court, or is contrary to good manners. — *Daniell.*

—*v. a.* To asperse, traduce, defame, or treat opprobriously. (R.)

Scan'dalize, *v. a.* [Fr. *scandaliser*, from Gr. *skandalizō.*] To offend by some action supposed criminal; to displease; to subject to reproach; to excite the reprobation of; as, he *scandalized* his family by his notorious vices. — To reproach; to defame; to assail with opprobrium; to tradnce; to slander; to bring disgrace upon; as, the better class of people looked on *scandalized.*

Scan'dalous, *a.* [Fr. *scandaleux.*] Giving scandal or offence; exciting reprobation; calling forth opprobrium; as, such conduct would be deemed *scandalous.* —That brings shame or ignominy; opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; as, a *scandalous* vice. — Defamatory; libellous; scurrilous; as, a *scandalous* story.

Scan'dalously, *adv.* Shamefully; in a manner to cause scandal or excite offence. — Censoriously; captiously; with a disposition or propensity to find fault; as, a person *scandalously* nice or particular.

Scan'dalousness, *n.* Quality or state of being scandalous; quality of exciting offence, or of being disgraceful or opprobrious.

Scan'dent, *a.* [Lat. *scandens*, from *scandare*, to climb.] (*Bot.*) Climbing, as a stalk or petiole.

Scan'derbeg, GEORGE CASTRIOTA, an Albanian chief, b. at Croia, 1404, fought for some time under the Crescent for Amurath II., but becoming possessed of the chief city of his country, which the Turks had taken, he turned against them, abjured Mohammedanism, and raised the whole of Epirus in revolt. For 25 years he withstood all the efforts of the Turks to overcome him, defeating them in many battles, even when led by the Sultan. However, shortly before he died he was compelled to yield to superior forces. D. 1466 or 1467.

Scandinavia, (*skăn-di-nai'vi-ă,*) a general name given by the ancients to the great tract of country lying to the N. of Germany, comprising Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Scandinavia, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Waupacca co., 7 m. N.W. of Wnupacca; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Scan'ning, *n.* (*Poet.*) The measuring a verse by feet, in order to see whether the quantities be duly observed. Thus, a hexameter verse is scanned by reducing it into six feet, a pentameter into five, and so on. It is chiefly used in regard to Greek and Latin verses.

Scan'sion, *n.* [Lat. *scansio.*] The act of scanning.

Scanso'res, SCANSORIALS, or CLIMBERS, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *scandere*, to climb.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of an order of birds, including those which have the toes arranged in pairs, two before and two behind; a conformation of the foot which is well adapted for the act of climbing. This order comprises five families,—*Psittacidæ* or Parrots, *Ramphastidæ* or Toucans, *Trogonidæ* or Trogons, *Cuculidæ* or Cuckoos, and *Picidæ* or Woodpeckers.

Scant, *v. a.* [Dan. *skaane*, to spare.] To limit; to straiten; to treat illiberally or parsimoniously; as, to *scant* one in pay or necessaries.—To cut short; to make narrow, mean, or scanty; as, his allowance of liquor was *scanted.*

—*n.* State of being scant or scanty; scantiness; want of sufficiency; scarcity.

—*a.* Without due proportions; not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; rather less than what is required for the purpose; scanty; as, a *scant* allowance of money or provisions.

Scant'le, in *Connecticut*, a village of Hartford co., 10 m. N.N.E. of Hartford.

Scant'le River, in *Massachusetts*, rises in Hampden co., and flows S.S.W. into the Connecticut River, abt. 7 m. N. of Hartford.

Scant'ily, *adv.* [From *scanty.*] With scantiness or parsimony; not fully, plentifully, or liberally; sparingly; niggardly; meanly; as, he keeps me *scantily* supplied with money.

Scant'iness, *n.* State of being scanty; narrowness; want of space or compass; deficiency of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; limited extent or quantity; want of sufficiency or fulness; as, the *scantiness* of a man's purse accounts for the *scantiness* of his wardrobe, her beauty made amends for the *scantiness* of her apparel.

Scant'ling, *n.* [Fr. *échantillon.*] A piece of timber cut from a log, of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c. — The transverse dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness; also, a piece of timber, as a quartering for a partition, or the rafters, purlin, or poleplate of a roof. All quartering under five inches is termed *scantling.*

(*Masonry.*) The size of the stones cut, in length, breadth, and thickness.

—A rough draught, sketch, pattern, or outline.

Scant'ly, *adv.* In a scant manner.

Scant'ness, *n.* State or quality of being scant.

Scanty', *a.* (*comp.* SCANTIER; *superl.* SCANTIEST.) Narrow; small; scant; insufficient; lacking amplitude or proper quantity or extent. — Barely sufficient; defective; poor; not copious, full, or ample; as, a *scanty* stock of ideas. — Sparing: parsimonious; niggardly; penurious; as, a *scanty* delivery of words.

Scape, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *scapus*; Gr. *skapos.*] (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column.—The apophyge of a shaft. *Weale.*

(*Bot.*) A flower-stalk springing straight from the root, as in the primrose, snow-drop, &c.

Scape'-gallows, (*-gal'luz,*) *n.* One who has narrowly escaped death on the gallows.

Scape'goat, *n.* [*scape* and *goat.*] (*Jewish Antiq.*) A goat which was brought to the door of the Jewish tabernacle, where the high-priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat, after which the goat was sent away and let loose in the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people.—Hence, one who is made to suffer or bear the penalty of another's crime or wrong-doing.

Scape'grace, *n.* A graceless, reckless, harum-scarum fellow; a spendthrift; a rake.

Scape'-wheel, *n.* (*Horol.*) The wheel in the escapement of a watch or clock, which drives the balance or pendulum.

Scaphite, (*skăf-īt,*) *n.* [From Gr. *skaphē*, a boat.] (*Pal.*) A genus of elliptical-chambered shells, belonging to the *Ammonitidæ.* They resemble the ancient form of a boat, and are almost peculiar to the chalk formation.

Scaph'oid, *a.* [From Gr. *skaphē*, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A name given to some small bones and cavities of bones (Fig. 1044), from their fancied resemblance to a little boat. Sometimes called *navicular.*

Sca'piform, *a.* [Lat. *scapus*, scape, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the form of a scape or flower-stem.

Scapolite, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *skapos*, a staff, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime, originally from Arendal in Norway, the crystals of which are often collected in groups of parallel divergiog, or intermingled prisms (whence its name). It is generally of a pale color; either white or gray, yellowish, blue, green, or red, and transparent or translucent.

Scap'ple, *v. a.* (*Masonry.*) To reduce a stone to a straight surface without working it smooth.

Scap'poose, in *Oregon*, a precinct of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Scap'ula, *n.* [Lat., the shoulder-blade.] (*Anat.*) The name given to that flat, triangular bone passing from the shoulder-joint in a direction towards the vertebral col-

umn, and extending, when the arms hang loosely, from the first to about the seventh rib. It presents various irregularities, and is so thin in some places as to be transparent. The outer surface is slightly convex, and divided into two unequal parts by a very prominent ridge or plate of bone, termed the "spine." The use of this bone is to afford a movable fulcrum for the motions of the arm, as well as an extensive surface for the attachment of the muscles which effect the movement.

Scap'ular, *a.* [Lat. *scapularis*, from *scapula*=Sansk *skandha*, the shoulder-blade.] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the shoulder-blade; as, the *scapular* arteries.
—*n.* [Fr. *scapulaire.*] (*Zoöl.*) A feather which takes its origin in the shoulders of a bird, and covers the sides of the back:—otherwise termed *scapular feather.*

Scap'ular, Scap'ulary, *n.* [Fr. *scapulaire*, from Lat. *scapulæ*, the shoulders.] (*Eccl.*) A portion of the dress of the monastic orders in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff, of which the one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach. The scapulary of lay persons consists of two little pieces of stuff, on which the name of the Virgin is embroidered.

(*Surg.*) A broad bandage divided into two tails for three-quarters of its length.—*Dunglison.*

Sca'pus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) Same as SCAPE, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) The stem or trunk of a feather, including the hollow base or quill (*calamus*), which is inserted into the skin, and the solid exerted stem supporting the barbs (*rachis*).

(*Bot.*) A scape. See SCAPE.

Scar, *n.* [A. S. *sceran.*] A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; any mark denoting previous injury; a cicatrix; a blemish. — A precipitous bluff;—also written *scaur.*

(*Bot.*) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, frond, &c., or upon a seed by the severance of its stem.

(*Zoöl.*) See SCARUS.
—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCARRED,) (*skärd.*) To mark or cicatrize with a scar, or scars; as, "I'll not *scar* that white skin of here."—*Shaks.*
—*v. n.* To form a scar; to be covered with a scar; as, the ulcer *scars* over.

Scar, a mountain of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, co. of Wicklow, 2,105 feet high.

Scarabæidæ, (*skar-a-be'e-de,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Scarabees, a large family of *Coleoptera*, embracing beetles which, though differing in many respects, agree in having the antennæ ending in a knob composed of three or more leaf-like pieces; a projecting plate or clypeus, which extends forwards over the face like a visor; a short, broad, thick, and convex form; legs fitted for digging, being toothed on their outer edges; and feet five-jointed. Some live mainly upon or beneath the surface of the earth, and are hence called *Ground-beetles*; others in the winged state are found upon trees, the leaves of which they devour, and are called *Tree-beetles*; and others, which in the perfect state feed upon the juices of flowers, are called *Flower-beetles.* This group has been much divided, thus appearing in some works as many distinct families. The Goliath (Fig. 1178), and the Inca (Fig. 1371), are among the most splendid species of *S.*, but the type of the family is *Scarabæus*, or *Atenchus sacer* (Fig. 2315), the Sacred Beetle of the Egyptians. The use and meaning of the *scarabæus*, as a symbol, are, as yet, among the mysteries of the archæological science. It was habitually worn by the ancient Egyptians and Etrurians as an amulet. The ancient Egyptian scarabæus was plain, or inscribed with characters, and was made of opaque stone, basalt, or porphyry. The Etrurian scarabæus (found in quantities in the sepulchres) was of semi-transparent stone, cornelian, onyx, sardonyx, agate, or jasper.

Fig. 2315.— SCARABÆUS, (The Sacred Beetle of the Egyptians.)

Scara'bæus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the SCARABÆIDÆ, *q. v.*

Scara'bee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Scarabæidæ, *q. v.*

Scaramouch, (*skär'a-mowch,*) *n.* [Fr. *scaramouche*; It. *scaramuccio.*] A personage in the old Italian comedy, dressed in the Spanish or Hispaño-Neapolitan costume, and representing a military personage, a poltroon and braggadocio (a kind of *Captain Bobadil*), who always ended by receiving a beating from the hands of *Harlequin.*—Hence, a buffoon; a bombastic, pretentious character.

Scarba, (*skar'ba,*) a small island of the Hebrides, separated from the N. end of Jura by a narrow sound. *Ext.* 3 m. long, and 3 broad.

Scar'borough, Scar'bro', a seaport-town of England, co. of York, on a bay in the German Ocean, 35 m. N.E. of York, and 227 m. N. of London. Its harbor is extensive, safe, and of easy access. It is much frequented for sea-bathing, and for its mineral springs. *Pop.* 13,000.

Scarborough, a seaport-town of the island of Tobago, West Indies, 7 m. N.E. of Milford; Lat. 11° 6′ N., Lon. 60° 30′ W.

Scar'borough, in *Indiana*, a village of Pulaski co., 85 m. S.E. of Chicago.

Scarborough, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., 60 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Scarce, (*skārs,*) *a.* (*comp.* SCARCER; *superl.* SCARCEST.) [It. *scarso*, rare, scarce.] Being in small quantity in proportion to the demand; not plentiful or abundant; being few in number and scattered; deficient; wanting; rare; infrequent; uncommon; as, money is *scarce*, contentment *scarcer*, happiness *scarcest.*

Scarce, Scarce'ly, *adv.* Hardly; barely; scantly; but just; with difficulty; as, I *scarcely* knew her again, he has *scarce* an enemy in the world.

Scarce'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) A plain, flat set-off in a wall.

Scarce'ness, Scarcity, (*skār'si-ty,*) *n.* State of being scarce; smallness in quantity, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; defect of plenty; a deficiency; dearth; as, a *scarcity* of corn.

"Let the *scarceness* recommend the fare."—*Addison.*

—State of being rare or infrequent; as, the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness.*—*Collier.*

Root of scarcity. (*Bot.*) The Mangel-wurzel. See BETA.

Scare, (*skār,*) *v. a.* [Icel. *skiarr*, apt to flee.] To strike with sudden fright or terror; to frighten; to terrify; to alarm; as, to *scare* a hare from its form.

To scare away, to drive away by frightening; as, they have *scared away* two of my best sheep.—*Shaks.*

Scare'crow, *n.* Originally, any frightful effigy or thing set up to scare crows, or other birds, from grain-fields; — hence, anything terrifying without danger; a bugbear; any vain object to inspire a momentary feeling of terror.

Scarf, *n.*; *pl.* SCARVES, or SCARFS. [A. S *scearf*, a fragment; Ger. *scherf* from *scheren*, to shear, to cut.] A piece of dress that hangs loose from the shoulders; a light, loose vesture worn about the neck and shoulders.
—*v. a.* To throw loosely on, like a scarf. — To cover with a loose vesture; to dress, as with a scarf.

Scarf, *v. a.* [Dan. *skarre*, to joint, to unite timber.] To lap the ends of a plank or piece of timber one over the other, in order to appear like one solid piece, as keelsons, clamps, &c.
—*n.* (*Carp.*) The part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. — The joint formed by scarfing.

Scarfing, *n.* (*Carp.*) The formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber; usually employed when it cannot be conveniently obtained in one length. It is usually performed by cutting the ends obliquely, indenting the faces where they are joined to each other, and bolting them through the tapering ends when brought together.

Scarf'skin, *n.* (*Anat.*) The cuticle or epidermis. See SKIN.

Scarification, (*ska're-fe-kai-shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *scarificatio.*] (*Surg.*) The operation of making small cuts or punctures in the skin by means of lancets or other cutting instruments, particularly the cupping instrument, or *scarificator*, consisting of ten or twelve lancets, which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a kind of trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied.

Scarifica'tor, *n.* (*Surg.*) See SCARIFICATION.

Scarifi'er, *n.* One who, or that which, scarifies.

(*Agric.*) An implement used for stirring and loosening the soil, without bringing up a fresh surface. Under the same head may be included the *grubber*, the *cultivator*, and the *scuffler*, all of which act on the combined principles of the plough and harrow at the same time. Some of these implements have wheels, by the raising or lowering of which the tines or prongs may be made to sink more or less into the earth.

Scarify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCARIFIED.) [Lat. *scarifico.*] To scratch or cut, as the skin, with a sharp-pointed instrument; or to make small incisions in by means of a lancet or cupping instrument, so as to draw blood from the smaller vessels without opening a large vein. — To stir or loosen the upper soil of; as, to *scarify* a piece of ploughed land.

Scar'iose, Scar'ious, *a.* [Fr. *scarieux.*] (*Bot.*) Tough, thin, dry, and membraneous.

Scar'latina, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Same as SCARLET FEVER, *q. v.*

Scarlati'nous, *a.* Of a scarlet color; — hence, pertaining, or relating, to the scarlet fever.

Scarlatti, ALESSANDRO, an Italian composer, b. at Naples, 1650, who was the founder of the Neapolitan school of music. He is said to have written 200 masses, 100 operas, and 3,000 cantatas. His writings, although they produced a revolution in the style of operatic music, are almost all completely forgotten. D. in Sweden, 1735.

Scar'less, *a.* Without scars; unmarked by cicatrices.

Scar'let, *n.* [Ger. *scharlach*; It. *scarlatto*; Fr. *écarlate.*] A beautiful bright-red color, lighter than crimson; an orange-red color, of various tints and shades; vermilion. — Cochineal furnishes a fine scarlet color, which is still largely employed in dyeing. Scheffer, who produced the best formula for dyeing this color, gives the proportions as follows: Starch, 9 lbs.; cream of tartar, 9 lbs. 6 oz.; solution of tin, 9 lbs. 6 oz.; and cochineal, 12 lbs. 4 oz. These are the quantities required for 100 lbs. of wool or cloth. See ROSANILINE.
—Cloth of a scarlet color. — *Shaks.*
—*a.* Of the color called *scarlet*; of a light orange-red hue; as, a *scarlet* coat, a *scarlet* lip, she blushed *scarlet*, &c.

Scarlet'-bean, SCARLET-RUNNER, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Phaseolus multiflorus*, extensively cultivated in England as an esculent. See BEAN.

Scar'let Fever, or SCARLATINA, *n.* (*Med.*) A contagious febrile disease, almost always attended during a part of its course by a rash and by sore throat. Sometimes only one of these features is well marked, sometimes both. Though persons of all ages are susceptible of it, it is eminently a disease of children. Like small-pox or measles, it rarely attacks a person more than once. It usually comes on with shiverings and a feeling of lassitude, followed by more or less of fever, restlessness, loss of appetite, headache, nausea, and occasionally vomiting. Then, generally on the second day, the eruption begins to come out, though in some of the worst forms it may be deferred to the fourth. In the most regular and favorable cases, the eruption stands out for three or four days, and then begins to fade and decline, becoming, by degrees, indistinct, and disappearing altogether in the majority of instances before the end of the seventh day. The tongue is often covered at the outset with a thick white cream-colored fur, which gradually cleans away, and the surface becomes preternaturally red and raw-looking. There is a sensation of stiffness and pain on moving the neck, with pain on swallowing: the voice is thick, and the throat feels rough and straitened. Physicians distinguish three different varieties of *S. F.*; viz., *S. simplex*, in which there is a florid rash and little or no affection of the throat; *S. anginosa*, in which both the skin and the throat are decidedly implicated; and *S. maligna*, in which the stress of the disease falls upon the throat. In malignant cases the eruption, if it appear at all, is livid and partial, fades early, and is attended with a feeble pulse, a cold skin, and extreme prostration of strength. Sometimes the patient sinks at once, and irretrievably, under the virulence of the poison, and life is extinguished in a few hours. The chance of recovery is much greater in anginosa, when the eruption is florid and stands out well; but even here there are various ways in which it may prove fatal. The state of the throat is full of peril, becoming foul and sloughy, and many cases prove fatal in the second week of the disorder. *S. simplex* is a very mild form of the disease, and deviates only slightly from a state of health. *S.* is also dangerous from its tendency to give rise to other complaints, as boils or strumous ulcers, various forms of scrofula, dropsy, &c. In treating the simplest form of scarlet fever, little else is required than confinement to the house, regulation of the bowels, and the avoidance of all stimulating substances in the matter of diet. In anginosa, frequently, all that is necessary is to keep the bowels open by moderate laxatives, and watch the progress of the complaint. If the heat of the surface is great and distressing, cold or tepid sponging may be adopted, and if the pulse is hard and strong, some leeches may be applied behind the ear. If delirium come on, the scalp may require to be shaved, and cold water applied to it; and if the fever and delirium are violent, blood may have to be taken cautiously from the arm. In the worst form of this disease, all efforts to save the patient will often be unavailing. When the system seems to be overwhelmed with the strength of the poison, a liberal administration of wine and bark will be required to sustain the flagging powers until the deadly agency has in some measure passed away. As gargles for the throat, a weak solution of chloride of soda or of nitrate of silver is very useful. A solution of chlorate of potash in water (a drachm to a pint) is recommended as a drink in this disease. The bowels also require to be carefully watched; and great care is necessary to avoid cold during the period of convalescence.

Scar'let Maple, *n.* (*Bot.*) The red maple. See ACER.

Scar'let Lake, *n.* (*Paint.*) A pigment prepared in the form of cochineal; it is of a beautiful transparent red color, and excellent body, working well both in water and oil, though, like other lakes, it dries slowly. Strong light discolors and destroys it, both in water and oil; its tints with white-lead, and its combinations with other pigments, are not permanent, yet when well prepared and judiciously used in sufficient body, and kept from strong light, it has been known to last many years; but it ought never to be employed in glazing, nor at all in performances that aim at high reputation and durability.

Scar'let Oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of *Quercus* (*Q. coccinea*). It is a large tree, 80 feet in height, with a diameter of 3 or 4. Leaves of a bright, shining green, with about 4 deep sinuses, remarkably rounded and broad at the base. By the frosts of autumn they are changed to *scarlet*, unlike those of the red oak, which become dull-red or brown. The wood is little valued for timber or fuel. It is most abundant in the Middle and Southern States, but is often met with in the more S. parts of New England.

Scarp, *n.* See ESCARP.

Scarp, (*skärpt,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCARPED,) (*skärpt.*) To cut down, so as to make almost perpendicular; as, a *scarped* rock.

Scar'pa, ANTONIO, a distinguished Italian anatomist, physiologist, and physician, b. in the prov. of Friuli, 1748. He was professor of anatomy at Paris. Surgical anatomy owes its first development to the labors of this exact and patient observer. D. 1832.

Scar'ron, a French poet, b. at Paris, 1610, is famous for his humor and pleasantry of manners, deformity of body, and vigor of mind, and as the husband of Françoise d'Aubigné, who, after his death, became famous as Madame de Maintenon, *q. v.* D. 1660.

Scar'ry, *a.* Covered with scars.

Scars'dale, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., 22 m. N.N.E. of New York; *pop.* of twp. abt. 650.

Sca'rus, *n.*; *pl.* SCARI. [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of scanthopterygious fishes, known also as Spar- and Parrot-fish.

They are chiefly found in tropical seas, and are remarkable for their brilliant colors.

Scat, *interj.* Begone; off; away;—an expression used in driving away a cat.

Scat'ary, in British N. America, an island E. of Cape Breton Island, 6 m. long and 2 broad; Lat. 45° N., Lon. 59° 41' W.

Scatch'es, *n. pl.* [O. Fr. *escaches.*] A kind of stilts to fit to the feet, used in walking across miry places.

Scath, Scathe, (*skāth,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCATHED.) (*skā'thd.*) [A. S. *scethan;* Ger. *schaden;* Icel. *skēdia;* allied to Gr. *askēthes,* scatheless.] To injure; to harm; to damage, to waste; to destroy.

Scath'ful, *a.* Harmful; wasteful; detrimental; destructive.

Scath'fulness, *n.* Harmfulness; destructiveness.

Scath'less, Scathe'less, *a.* Without injury, waste, or damage.

Scat'ter, *v. a.* [A. S. *scateran,* from *sceadan.*] To strew; to throw loosely about here and there; to sprinkle; to spread or set thinly.—To separate or remove, as things to a distance from each other; to disperse; to dissipate; to reduce from serried or compact to loose or broken order; as, to *scatter* an enemy's ranks.—Hence, to frustrate; to subvert; to overthrow; as, his hopes were *scattered* beyond redemption.

—*v. n.* To be dispersed or dissipated; as, sound *scatters* in the open air.

Scat'ter-brain, Scat'ter-brains, *n.* A giddy or volatile person; one who is incapable of concentrating the thoughts or attention; an addle-pate.

Scat'ter-brained, *a.* Giddy; thoughtless; volatile; addle-pated.

Scattered, (*skāt'terd,*) *p. a.* Dissipated; dispersed; sprinkled or thinly spread over; as *scattered* raisins in a pudding, troops *scattered* in a rout, *scattered* clouds, &c.

(*Bot.*) Without any apparent regular order or position; as, *scattered* branches.

Scat'teredly, *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; separately.

Scat'tering, *p. a.* Divided among many; not uniform.

—*n.* Something scattered.

Scat'teringly, *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner.

Scaup, *n.* Broken shell-fish.—*Willoughby.*

(*Zoöl.*) The Scaup-duck. See FALIX.

Scaup'er, *n.* A tool having a semi-circular face, used by engravers to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving, in the manner of a chisel.—*Fairholt.*

Scaur, *n.* A precipitous rock or cliff. See SCAR.

Scavenge, (*scăv'enj,*) *v. a.* To cleanse from filth, impurities, &c.

Scav'enger, *n.* [A. S. *scafan,* to shave, to make smooth; Ger. *schaben.*] A person whose employment is to scrape or cleanse the streets of a city, &c., and carry away the filth.

Scavenger's daughter. (A corruption of *Skeffington's daughter.*) An instrument of torture, invented by Sir W. *Skeffington,* which so compressed the body as to start the blood from the nostrils, and sometimes also from beneath the nails of the hands and feet.

Scelerat, (*sĕl'er-ah,*) *n.* [Fr.] A villain; a criminal; a ruffian. (R.)

Scelidothere, (*sĕl'i-do-thēr,*) *n.* [Gr. *skelidos,* leg, and *thērion,* beast.] (*Pal.*) A fossil quadruped of the genus *Scelidotherium,* related to the Sloth, of which several S. American species are known.—*Dana.*

Scena, (*shā'nah,*) *n.* [It.] A scene, or tableau, of an opera.

Scene, (*seen,*) *n.* [Fr. *scène;* Lat. *scena;* Gr. *skēnē,* a covered place; probably from Gr. *skia,* a shadow, a shade, the word being first applied to the shaded part of a theatre.] A stage; the theatre, or place where dramatic pieces and other shows are exhibited.

—The entire decorations, appointments, and fittings incidental to the representation of theatrical action; the curtain or hanging of a theatre adapted to the play in course of performance; as, to paint or shift the *scenes,* to go behind the *scenes.*—The whole series of actions and events connected and dramatically exhibited;—hence, a part of a play; a sub-division of an act; so much of an act of a play as represents the same persons in the same place; as, an act of three *scenes,* the balcony *scene* in "Romeo and Juliet," &c.—The imaginary place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur, or where the place, time, circumstances, &c., bearing on the plot and incidence of a play, story, poem, &c.; surroundings setting of a subject brought to the imagination.

"The *scene* is now transported to Southampton."—*Shaks.*

—General aspect or appearance of any object; the whole contexture of a series of objects; a sequence of actions or events presented in connection; display; show; spectacle; exhibition; tableau.

"A mute *scene* of sorrow mixt with fear."—*Dryden.*

—An exhibition of strong feeling between two or more persons, usually of a pathetic, passionate, or tempestuous kind; sometimes, a tableau performed for artificial effect; a theatrical display;—also, occasionally, a domestic broil or contretemps; as, meeting him in another lady's company his wife caused a *scene.*

Scene'ful, *a.* Presenting much of scenery or imagery.

Scene'-man, *n.*; *pl.* SCENE-MEN. One who manages the movable scenes in a theatre; a scene-shifter.

Scene'-painter, *n.* One whose avocation is to paint scenes for theatres.

Scene'-paint'ing, *n.* A department of the art of painting, governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of a theatre. It is conducted chiefly in distemper or water colors, and admits of the most striking effects, which indeed, in scene-painting, is almost all that is required.

Scenery, (*seen'-,*) *n.* Scenes in general; the appearance of a place, or of the various objects presented to view; or, the various objects themselves, as seen together; the representation of a place in which an action, or series of actions, is performed.—Combination of natural views or scenes; general aspect as regards variety and beauty, or the reverse, in a landscape; as, go to Switzerland for fine *scenery.*

Scene'-shifter, *n.* A scene-man in a theatre.

Scen'ic, Scen'ical, *a.* [Fr. *scénique.*] Pertaining, or relating, to scenery; theatrical; as, *scenic* effect.

Scenograph'ic, Scenograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to scenography; drawn in perspective.

Scenograph'ically, *adv.* Perspectively.

Scenography, (*sē-nog'ra-fy,*) *n.* [Gr. *skenographia*—*skēne,* a scene, and *graphō,* to delineate.] In perspective, the representation of a body on a perspective plane, or a description thereof in all its dimensions, such as it appears to the eye.

Scent, (*sĕnt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *sentir,* from Lat. *sentio.*] To discern or perceive by the sense of smell; to smell; as, a hound *scents* game.—To perfume; to imbue or fill with odor or aroma, good or bad; as, to *scent* a handkerchief.

—*v. a.* To hunt animals by their scent.

—*n.* [Fr. *senteur.*] That which affects the olfactory organs, and causes the sensation of smell; odor; aroma; perfume; fragrance; smell; as, the *scent* of heliotrope.—Sense of smell; power of smelling; as, a hound of fine *scent.*—Chase followed by the scent; track; course of pursuit; as, detectives are on the *scent* after him.

Scentful, (*sĕnt'-,*) *a.* Odorous; imparting scent or odor; as, *scentful* grasses.—Of quick or acute olfactory powers; as, a *scentful* coyote.

Scent'less, *a.* Inodorous; lacking scent or aroma; destitute of smell; as, a *scentless* flower.

Scepaceæ, (*skē-pā'sē-ē,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Scepa* fam., a small order of plants, alliance *Euphorbiales,* only distinguished from *Euphorbiaceæ* by its flowers being amentaceous. There are but 3 genera and 6 species, all natives of India. The wood of *Lepidostachys Roxburghii* is called *cocus,* or *kokra,* and being very hard, is employed for flutes and similar musical instruments.

Sceptic, (*skĕp'tik,*) *n.* [Fr. *sceptique;* Gr. *skeptikos,* from *skeptomai,* to look carefully into, to examine, to consider.] An inquirer after facts or reasons; one who is as yet undecided as to what is true; one who searches and never finds.

(*Metaph.*) One who doubts the truth and reality of any principle; a Pyrrhonist;—hence, among the moderns, sometimes one who doubts whether any truth, fact, or ruling principle can be established on a philosophical basis; or, a critical inquirer or analyst, as distinguished from a *dogmatist.*

(*Theol.*) A person who doubts the existence of God, or the truth of revelation; one who holds unbelief of the divine original of Christianity.

Scep'tic, Scep'tical, *a.* Doubting; hesitating to admit the certainty of doctrines or principles; believing in nothing, or doubting of everything.—Doubting or denying the truth of revelation.

Scep'tically, *adv.* In a sceptical or doubting manner.

Scep'ticalness, *n.* State or quality of being sceptical.

Scepticism, (*skĕp'te-sizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *skepsis,* doubt.] (*Metaph.*) That negative system of philosophy which, by doubting of everything beyond the region of phenomena, doubts the possibility of all speculation; or, according to Sextus Empiricus, "the power of opposing, in all their contradiction, the sensuous representations and the conceptions of the mind, and thus to induce perfect suspension of judgment." The sceptic, in general, accepts of the phenomena of nature as he finds them, and, convinced of the impossibility of diving beneath the appearances to the real causes of things, contents himself with a spirit of doubt and indifference. The ten topics of argument used in the schools of the sceptics were:—1. That on account of the variety that exists in the organism of different animal bodies, it is probable that the same external object presents different images to different animals, and man has no reason for asserting that his perceptions are more conformable to the real nature of things than those of inferior animals.—2. That even among men there is a great diversity both of mind and body, which necessarily occasions a great variety of opinions, every one judging according to his particular apprehension, while no one is able to determine the real nature of things.—3. That the different senses give different reports of the same thing; and hence bodies may have different properties from those which the senses lead us to suppose.—4. That the same thing appears differently according to the different disposition or circumstances of the person who perceives it; whence it is impossible for any one man to pronounce that his judgment concerning any object is agreeable to nature.—5. That things assume a different aspect according to their distance, position, or place, and no reason can be assigned why one of these aspects should agree with the real object rather than the rest.—6. That no object offers itself to the senses which is not so connected and mixed with others that it cannot be distinctly separated and examined.—7. That objects of sense appear exceedingly different when viewed in a compound and in a decomposed state, and that it is impossible to say which appearance most truly expresses their real nature.—8. That every object being always viewed in its relation to others, it is impossible to determine what is simply in its own nature.—9. That our judgment is liable to uncertainty from the circumstances of frequent or rare occurrence, that which happens every day appearing in a very different light from that in which the same thing would appear if new.—10. That mankind are continually led into different conceptions concerning the same thing through the influence of custom, law, fabulous tales, and established opinions. On all these grounds they held that every human judgment is liable to uncertainty, and that we can only say concerning anything that it *seems* to be, not that *it is* what it seems. They likewise maintained that every proposition requires some previous proposition to support it, *in infinitum,* or supposes some axiom which cannot be proved, and is therefore taken for granted without demonstration; that in argument, the point assumed and that which is to be proved may often be alternately used in each other's place, both being equally uncertain; and lastly, that nothing can be understood by itself, as appears from the endless disputes of philosophers concerning the nature of things, nor by means of something else while itself remains unknown. This perpetual uncertainty and indecision on every point, this entire abnegation of man's proudest faculty—reason—is contrary to the manifest purposes which man has to serve upon earth, and but little accords with the prodigious activity and creative power of the mind. The most celebrated thinkers, if we may so call them, of this class in ancient times, were Pyrrho, Timon, Œnesidemus, and Sextus Empiricus; in modern times, David Hume. The *S.* of Hume was, beyond all doubt, the most thorough and wide-reaching that philosophy has yet witnessed. He starts with the popular theory of experience, and proceeds with surprising coolness to hew down every intellectual principle for which his theory was incapable of accounting. In open argument, in candid statement, and in solid attack, the Scottish sceptic is greatly in advance of his Greek predecessors. The *S.* of Hume called forth a host of assailants, and has more or less influenced philosophical thought and opinion since that time, more particularly in the cases of Reid, Stewart, and Hamilton in Scotland; of Jouffroy and Cousin in France; and of Kant, Fichte, Hegel, and Schelling in Germany.

Scepire, (*sĕp'tĕr.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sceptrum;* Gr. *skēptron,* a staff, as the badge of command, borne by kings and chiefs, and transmitted from father to son.] A staff, baton, or mace borne by monarchs on solemn or state occasions as a badge of authority or emblem of sovereignty; the appropriate ensign of royalty, of higher antiquity than the crown.—Hence, sovereign or regal power or authority; as, to invest a monarch with the *sceptre.*

—*v. a.* To invest with regal authority, or with a sceptre, as the ensign of sovereign sway; as, a *sceptred* monarch.

Scep'treless, *a.* Without a sceptre;—hence, destitute of royal power.

Schæsburg, Schassburg, (*shass'boorg,*) a town of Austria, in Transylvania, near the Great Kockel, 120 m. from Temesvar; *pop.* 8,000.

Schaffhausen, (*shāf-how'zn,*) the most N. canton of Switzerland, between Lat. 47° 40' and 47° 50' N., Lon. 8° 25' and 8° 55' E., separated by the Rhine on the S., from the cantons of Zurich and Thurgau, and surrounded on the other sides by the Grand-Duchy of Baden; *area,* 110 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, fruits, and wine. *Manuf.* Cotton and hardware. *Cap.* Schaffhausen. *Pop.* 35,646.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, cap. of the above canton, on the Rhine, 25 m. N.W. of Constance, and 23 miles from Zurich. It is a place of antiquity, and has a large parish church, an academy, town library, town-hall, and market-house.—*Manuf.* Cotton, silk, and leather, and it exports the wine raised in the neighborhood. A wooden bridge, of very ingenious construction, is here thrown across the Rhine, and forms a channel of communication between this town and the rest of Switzerland. *Pop.* 9,000.—The FALLS OF SCHAFFHAUSEN is a cataract of the Rhine, 3 miles from the town, and has a descent of about 100 feet. It is one of the most striking waterfalls in Europe.

Fig. 2316.—SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Schaghticoke, (*shat-e-kook',*) in *New York,* a post-village and township of Rensselaer co., 21 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 3,126.

Schamyl, (*sha'mil,*) the prophet and supreme military chieftain of the Circassians, B. 1797, at the Aoul of Himri, in the north of the Caucasian district of Daghestan. From his earliest years he was ambitious and eager to compete in athletic sports and trials of skill, and his character seems to have been formed from the instructions he received from a teacher named Dschelal-al-Edin, who taught him the doctrine of Sufeyism, which, dissatisfied with the barren letter of the Koran, appeals to human consciousness, and seeks to inculcate nobler hopes than a gross Mohammedan paradise can offer. When *S.*, in 1824, first took part in his country's

defence, the leader of the warlike Lesghians was Kasi Mollah. From that time till his capture, in 1859, *S.* became the most troublesome enemy whom the Russians had to encounter in their constant irruptions into Circassia, and the exploits attributed to him would fill a volume. In 1831, in a battle with the Russians, the Murids, under Kasi Mollah, were slain almost to a man, and *S.*, pierced by a ball, lay at his leader's feet; but he escaped in time to present himself at the first meeting of the discomfitted tribes held after the battle. In 1836, when his leader fell, the victim of a conspiracy, *S.* was chosen chief. Year after year he baffled the efforts of the Russians, who sent large forces against him, and it was not till after the Crimean War that they were able to break down the power of the Circassians. In 1857–58 they won several important victories over the mountaineers, and made themselves masters of the defile which cut off communications between Vedeni, the residence of *S.*, and the pasture grounds of the Tchetchenia. *S.*, with his son, was captured Sept. 7, 1859, by the Russians, who treated their prisoners with great respect. He resides in Moscow, and has an establishment befitting his former station and character. *S.* and his sons took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor of Russia and the Grand-Duke at Kalouga, in 1866.

Schap'ziger, *n.* A kind of cheese made in Switzerland, to which the common flavor of *Melilotus cærulea* is communicated.

Schatni'ga, in *Georgia*, a village of Muscogee co., 10 m. E. of Columbus.

Schaum'burg-Lippe, (PRINCIPALITY OF,) one of the minor states of N. Germany, between Lat. 52° 10′ and 52° 30′ N., Lon. 9° E., bounded by Hesse-Schaumburg, Hanover, and the Prussian Westphalia; *area*, 212 sq. m. *Cap.* Bückeburg. *Pop.* 31,186.

Schediasm, (*skē'di-ăzm,*) *n.* [Gr. *schediasma*, an extempore speech or action.] Desultory writing on a loose sheet of paper or vellum. (R.)

Schedule, (*skĕd'yūl*, or *shĕd'yūl*,) *n.* [Lat. *schedula*, dimin. of *scheda*, a strip of papyrus bark, from *scindo*, to cut.] A small scroll, or piece of paper or parchment, containing some writing; a piece of paper or parchment annexed to a larger writing, as to a will, a deed, a lease, &c.; a piece of paper or parchment containing an inventory of goods; a debtor's list of liabilities.

Scheele, (*shēl,*) KARL WILHELM, an illustrious Swedish chemist, b. at Stralsund, 1742, was educated at a private academy in his native town, and afterwards at a public school, and then served his apprenticeship as an apothecary at Gotheborg. He subsequently acted as assistant to apothecaries at Malmo, Stockholm, and Upsala. There his genius attracted the attention of the professors at this celebrated university, who encouraged him in his pursuits; but it is remarkable that the Swedish government, although aware of his talents, allowed perhaps the ablest man which that country has produced, ultimately to end his days as an humble apothecary in a village on the banks of Lake Moeler. To him we owe the discovery of fluorine, chlorine, and of molybdic, tungstic, arsenic, lactic, gallic, tartaric, oxalic, citric, malic, purpuric, and saclactic acids, glycerine, and oxygen. He ascertained the nature and the constituents of ammonia and prussic acid, the characters of barytes and manganese, and the elements of the atmosphere. Few men of his century, with the exception of Priestly, can be compared with him as a discoverer. D. 1786.

Scheele's-green, *n.* (*Paint.*) The delicate and beautiful green color known under this name is composed entirely of arsenite of copper. Its manufacture and use are so dangerous to health, that they are forbidden in France, and should be so in other countries.

Scheele'tine, *n.* [After the chemist *Scheele*, q. v.] (*Min.*) A native tungstate of lead, composed (when pure) of 51·7 per cent. of tungstic acid, and 48·3 lead. It occurs in faintly translucent four-sided prisms, which are colorless, or of a yellowish-gray, brownish, or green color.

Scheel'ite, *n.* [After *Scheele*, q. v.] (*Min.*) A tungstate of lime.

Scheerer'ite, *n.* [From *Scheerer*, the discoverer.] (*Min.*) A mineral resin found in loosely aggregated, feebly shining, crystalline grains and folia, or in minute acicular crystals, with a yellowish or greenish tinge, in small cavities in brown coal at Utznach in Switzerland, and in Denmark in peat-mosses.

Scheffer, ART, (*shef'fer,*) a French historical painter, b. in Bordrecht, Holland, 1794, who, after studying in Holland, went to Paris, where he finished his artistic education under Baron Guerin. In 1812 he exhibited his first picture at the Paris Exhibition, and from that time rose rapidly to the highest position, both as an historical and *genre* painter. His manner partook of the lofty and devotional character of the modern German school, combined with a certain Gallic style of color and effect. As a portrait-painter he was likewise eminently successful, his best works in this line of art being the portraits of Charles Dickens, Talleyrand, Lamartine, &c. Many of his finest productions have been made familiar in this country, through the medium of the engraver's art; as, for example, the reproductions of his *Faust; Mignon; Francesca da Rimini and her Lover Meeting Dante and Virgil in Hell*; and Byron's *Giaour*. Some critics have desired more color, movement, and vigor in his paintings; but, as a distinguished French writer observes, "the materialist brilliancy of color would add too much of the substantial to the charming effects of his brush, which he himself chose rather to give just so much of life as was necessary to the expression of the finest shade of sentiment." D. 1858.

Schelk, *n.* Another orthography of SHEIK, *q. v.*

Scheldt, (*shelt,*) a river of France and Belgium, rising in the dept. of Aisne, near St. Quentin, and, after a N.N.E. course to Antwerp, dividing into two branches, the E. and W. Scheldt, which flow into the German Ocean. *Length*, 200 m.

Schelestadt, (*shel'stat,*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Bas-Rhin, on the Ill, a tributary of the Rhine, 26 m. S.S.W. of Strasburg. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, ironware, &c. *Pop.* 9,500.

Schel'ling, FRIEDRICH WILHELM JOSEPH VON, the last survivor of that famous band of German philosophers of which Kant, Jacobi, Herbart, Fichte, and Hegel are the other chiefs, b. 1775, at Leonberg, in Würtemberg. He studied first at Tübingen, where he and Hegel became intimate friends, thence he went to Leipzig and Jena. At Jena he studied under Fichte, whom he succeeded in the chair of philosophy at that university in 1798. In 1803, he was transferred to Würzburg; and, in 1807, to Munich, where he remained till 1841, when he accepted a chair at Berlin. This chair he soon relinquished, and the last years of his life were spent in comparative seclusion. By the nature of his speculations, developed in a number of fragmentary publications, chiefly in the earlier part of his life, *S.*'s place in the great series of German philosophers is determined to be between Fichte and Hegel, the former of whom D. in 1814, and the latter in 1831. *S.*'s metaphysical theory is generally known by the name of the *System of Identity*. It rests on the principle that the two elements of thought, the objects respectively of *understanding* and *reason*, called by the various terms of *matter* and *spirit*, *objective* and *subjective*, *real* and *ideal*, &c., are only relatively opposed to one another as different forms of the *absolute* or *infinite*, hence sometimes called the two *poles* of the absolute. D. 1854.

Schells'burgh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bedford co., 9 m. W. of Bedford; *pop.* abt. 500.

Schematism, (*skē'ma-tizm,*) *n.* [Lat. *schematismus*, from Gr. *skematismos*, a dressing up.] A configuration in outline of any systematic arrangements; disposition of the form or figure of a thing. (R.)

Sche'matist, *n.* A schemer; a projector; a contriver; a promoter of plans or designs.

Sche'matize, *v. n.* [Fr. *schématiser.*] To form or promote a scheme, or schemes.

Scheme, (*skēm,*) *n.* [Lat. and Gr., from *echō*, to have, to hold, to retain; second aorist infin. *schein.*] A system; a plan; a combination of things connected and adjusted by design; as, an ontward *scheme* of things. (*Locke.*) —A purpose or design; a plan; a project; a contrivance; a device; a plot; as, he formed a *scheme* to overthrow the government. —Any lineal or mathematical diagram; a plan or representation of any geometrical or astronomical figure; as, to draw a *scheme* of nutivity.

—*v. a.* To plan; to contrive; to devise; to plot.

—*v. n.* To form or devise a plan, or plans; to contrive.

Scheme'ful, *a.* Fertile in schemes or plans.

Schemer, (*skēm'er,*) *n.* One who schemes; a contriver; a projector; a planner; also, an intriguer; as, an astute *schemer.*

Schem'ing, *p. a.* Giving to, contriving, or forming schemes; intriguing; artful; astute; as, a *scheming* intellect.

Schem'ingly, *adv.* By scheming, or contriving.

Schem'ist, *n.* A schemer; a schematist. (R.)

Schemnitz, (*shem-nitz',*) a mining town of Hungary, co. of Houth, on the Schemnitz, a tributary of the Gran, 46 m. N.E. of Gran. It contains the most extensive mines in Hungary, consisting of gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, zinc, and arsenic. *Pop.* 15,000.

Schenk-beer, (*shĕnk-,*) *n.* [Ger. *schenk-bier*, from *schenken*, to pour out.] A German beer of mild quality.

Schenectady, (*skĕn-ek'tā-de,*) in *New York*, an E. co.; *area*, 190 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Mohawk, and its tributaries. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile, especially along the Mohawk. *Cap.* Schenectady. *Pop.* in 1870, 21,348. —A flourishing city, cap. of the above co., on the Mohawk River, 16 m. N.W. of Albany; Lat. 42° 48′ N., Lon. 73° 55′ W. It is the seat of Union College, and contains 12 churches, 2 banks, 2 newspapers, large machinery and locomotive works, 4 foundries, cotton-mills, and manufactories of shawls, agricultural implements, &c. *S.* was settled by the Dutch in 1661. In 1690, a large number of the inhabitants were massacred by the French and Indians. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,026.

Scherif, (*shĕr'if,*) *n.* [Ar., a prince, a noble, from *sharafa*, to be eminent or noble.] A title given in the East, by prescriptive usage, to those males who descend from Mohammed through his son-in-law and daughter, Ali and Fatima. Such persons also bear the title of *emir* and *seid*, and have the privilege of wearing the green turban. The chiefs of Mecca and Medina, who are always supposed to belong to this sacred family, are styled the *scherifs* of those cities.

Schero'ma, *n.* [Gr. *skeros*, another form of *xeros*, dry.] (*Med.*) A dryness of the eye, arising from a deficiency in the secretion of the lachrymal glands.

Scherzando, Scherzo, (*skĕrt-san'do, skĕrt-so,*) *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) In an air; or sportive manner.

Scherzo, (*skĕrt-so,*) *n.* (*Mus.*) A composition in an airy or playful style.

Schesis, (*skē'sis,*) *n.* [Gr.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech whereby a certain affection or inclination of an adversary or opponent is feigned for the purpose of answering it. — *Crabb.*

Scheveningen, (*ska'ven-ing-hen,*) a town of the Netherlands, prov. of E. Holland, on the N. Sea, 2 m. N.W. of the Hague; *pop.* 5,000.

Schiedam, (*shke'dam,*) a town of the Netherlands, prov. of S. Holland, on the Schie, a tributary of the Mense, 3 m. W. of Rotterdam, and 1 m. N. of the Mense. *Manuf.* Principally gin. *Pop.* 15,500.

Schiller, (*shil'ĕr,*) JOHANN CHRISTOPH FRIEDRICH VON, one of the most illustrious of German poets, b. at Marbach, in Würtemberg, 1759. After having studied medicine, and become surgeon in a regiment, he, in his 22d year, wrote his tragedy of *The Robbers*, which at once raised him to the foremost rank among the dramatists of his country. It was performed at Mannheim, in 1782. But some passages of a revolutionary tendency having incurred the displeasure of the Duke of Würtemberg, *S.* left Stuttgard by stealth, and made his way to Mannheim, where, after various wanderings and many hardships, he got his tragedy of *Fiesco* brought out on the stage. The tragedies of *Cabal and Love*, and *Don Carlos*, were his next productions. In 1785 he repaired to Leipzig and Dresden, where he found many admirers. Here he wrote his singular romance called *Geisterseher*, and his *Philosophical Letters*, and collected materials for a *History of the Revolt of the Netherlands under Philip II.* In 1787 he repaired to Weimar, where he was welcomed with great warmth by Wieland and Herder, undertook the management of a periodical

Fig. 2317. — SCHILLER.

called the *German Mercury*, and not long afterwards made the acquaintance of Goethe, which soon ripened into a friendship only dissolved by death. In 1789 he was appointed to the chair of history in the University of Jena, and besides lecturing to crowded audiences, he published his *History of the Thirty Years' War*, and engaged in various literary enterprises, which had great influence on the literature of Germany. *Die Horen*, and *Der Musen-Almanach*, to which the most eminent men in Germany contributed, belong to this period. He also produced the *Xenien*, a collection of epigrams, and wrote his *Ballads*, which are reckoned among the finest compositions of their kind in any language. About 1790 he exhibited a strong tendency to consumption, which, by precluding him from lecturing, greatly reduced his income; but he was relieved from the pressure of misfortune by the kindness of the Prince of Denmark, who settled upon him a pension of a thousand dollars for three years, and thus enabled him to pursue his studies, free at once from narrow circumstances and public duties. He soon after settled at Weimar, in order to direct the theatre in conjunction with Goethe, in accordance with their mutual tastes and opinions; and here he at intervals published the works which, together with those above mentioned, have immortalized his name. Among these are *Wallenstien*, *Mary Stuart*, *Joan of Arc*, and *William Tell*. His complete works were published in English by Mr. C. J. Hempel, Philadelphia (2 vols. 8vo., 1861.)

Schill'er-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of magnesia, in which a large proportion of the magnesia is replaced by the protoxides of iron and manganese, and by lime.

Schilling, Skilling, *n.* A small German coin, equal to about 1½ cents.

Schi'nus, *n.* [Gr. *schinos*, the mastic-tree.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anacardiaceæ*, consisting of trees and shrubs, natives of tropical America, &c., having unequally pinnate leaves, which in some of the species are so filled with a resinous fluid, that the least degree of unusual repletion of the tissue causes it to be discharged. Some of them fill the air with fragrance after rain; and *S. molle* and some others expel their resin with such violence, when immersed in water, as to have the appearance of spontaneous motion, in consequence of the recoil. *S. areira* is said to cause swellings in those who sleep under its shade. The root of *S. molle* is used medicinally in Peru, while the resin that exudes from the tree is employed to astringe the gums.

Schio, (*ske'o,*) a town of Lombardy, prov. of Vicenza, 15 m. N.W. of Vicenza; *pop.* 6,800.

Schi'raz Wine, *n.* A light, aromatic Persian wine, much esteemed in the East, particularly by the Chinese.

Schir'rus, *n.* (*Med.*) See SCIRRHUS.

Schism, (*sizm.*) *n.* [Fr. *schisme*; Lat. *schisma*, from Gr. *schizō*, to cleave.] A division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians; breach of unity or concord among people professing the same religious

faith;—also, the offence of seeking to produce disunion in a church without needful or justifiable cause.—Hence, division among tribes, classes, or families of people.

Schismatic, Schismatical, (*siz-măt'ĭk,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of, or tending to, schism; as, *schismatical* opinions.

Schismat'ic, *n.* One guilty of schism; one who proposes, promotes, or practises schism; one who separates from an established church or religious faith.

"The *schismatics* united to alter the whole system of spiritual government."—*Swift.*

Schismat'ically, *adv.* In a schismatical manner; by schism.

Schismat'icalness, *n.* State of being schismatical.

Schis'matize, *v. o.* [Fr. *schismotiser.*] To be guilty of schism; to practice or promote schism; to make a breach of union in a church or religious body.

Schism'less, *a.* Free from schism; undivided by differences of opinion.

Schist, *n.* [Gr. *schistos,* cleaven.] (*Geol.*) The name given to fissile rocks greatly metamorphosed, and generally having imperfect cleavage. Their basis is more silicious than argillaceous, and if the salts of alumina are present, they exist, not as clay, but as new combinations. Thus we have micaceous schists, chloritic schists, garnet schists, &c. Schists occur geologically with metamorphic rocks, overlying or interstratified with gneiss, and even granite. They differ from slates in being imperfectly fissile, and from shales in being perfectly metamorphosed. They are very abundant in mountainous countries, sometimes forming the entire mountain mass, but more frequently flanking a granite nucleus. They often contain metalliferous veins; but rarely have any other economic value, not being readily dressed to a smooth surface, and not answering the purpose of either stone or slate for building.

Schist'ic, Schistose', Schist'ous, *a.* [Fr. *schisteux.*] (*Geol.*) Susceptible of separation by natural cleavage into flags, slates, or slabs, as certain metamorphic rocks.

Schizandra'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Schizandra* family, an order of plants, alliance *Menispernales,* consisting of trailing shrubs, with alternate exstipulate, simple leaves, and unisexual flowers. Sepals and petals imbricated. Stamens numerous, hypogynous. Ovules pendulous; embryo very minute, with abundant homogeneous albumen. There are but five genera and one species, natives of India, Japan, and the southern parts of N. America. Some have edible fruits. The genera *Schizandra* and *Sphæroslema* are represented by two scrambling shrubs cultivated in conservatories.

Schizopods', *n. pl.* [From Gr. *schizo,* to divide, and *pous,* a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of long-tailed Decapod Crustaceans, including those which have the legs slender and filamentous, accompanied by an external articulated branch as long as the limbs, which thus appear doubled in number.

Schlegel, (*sla'gl,*) August Wilhelm von, a celebrated critic, poet, and philologist, b. at Hanover, 1767. After finishing his studies at Göttingen, he became professor at Jena, where he lectured on the theory of art, and joined his brother Frederick in the editorship of the *Athenæum.* In 1802 he repaired to Berlin as a wider field for his literary pursuits; accompanied Madame de Staël, in 1805, on a tour through Italy, France, Germany, and Sweden; delivering lectures in Vienna, in 1808, on dramatic art; became secretary to Bernadotte, the Crown-Prince of Sweden, in 1813; and, after studying Sanscrit in Paris, obtained in 1818 the professorship of history at Bonn, which he held till his death. Besides publishing numerous profound philological works, and many dissertations on subjects connected with the fine arts and poetry, he was the founder of the so-called *romantic* school, in contradistinction to the *classical;* his poems and ballads rank among the highest in Germany; his lectures on dramatic art and literature have become a standard work; and his translation of Shakspeare is accounted one of the most wonderful achievements in that difficult, though too often ill-appreciated, art. *S.* often displayed a puerile passion for titles and small court distinctions, which formed a great drawback to his real merits, and drew down upon him merited ridicule. D. 1845.

Schlegel, Friedrich von, a celebrated German critic and philologist, was a younger brother of the preceding, b. 1772, and studied at Göttingen and Leipzig. His first production of any importance was the *Greeks and Romans.* He then joined his brother in conducting a periodical called the *Athenæum,* and after publishing the philosophical romance of *Lucinda,* he visited Paris, where he delivered lectures on philosophy, and occupied himself with the fine arts. In 1804 he published a *Collection of the Romantic Poetry of the Middle Ages.* In 1805 *S.,* with his wife, a daughter of Moses Mendelssohn, was received into the Church of Rome, at Cologne. After this, he repaired to Vienna, and, in 1809, received an appointment at the headquarters of the Archduke Charles, where he drew up several animating proclamations. When peace was concluded, he delivered in Vienna the lecture on *The History of Ancient and Modern Literature;* a work which has been translated into nearly every European language. In 1812, he edited the *German Museum,* and gained the confidence of Prince Metternich by the composition of various diplomatic papers; in consequence of which he was appointed Austrian counsellor of legation at the German diet, which he held from 1814 to 1818. He then returned to Vienna, and resumed his literary occupations with great zest, contributing to various journals and reviews, lecturing on many topics connected with philosophy and æsthetics, and above all, producing his *Philosophy of Life, Philosophy of History,* and *Philosophy of Language,* which rank among his best literary efforts. *S.*'s strong devotional tendencies are especially shown in his interesting *Letters on Christian Art.* D. 1829.

Schleiermacher, (*shli'er-ma-ker,*) Friedrich Daniel Ernst, a celebrated German theologian and philologist, b. at Breslau, 1768, studied at Halle in 1787, and after holding various ecclesiastical appointments in different parts of Germany, was called to Berlin in 1809 as preacher, and in the following year received the chair of theology in the University. The influence of his writings in Germany was, and still is, very great; but it was, perhaps, surpassed by that which his oral instructions and his personal character exercised over those who lived within his sphere. Of his numerous works we can only name the following: *Reden ueben die Religion; Der Christliche Glaube;* the *Translation of Plato,* unrivalled in excellence; the *Critical Commentary on Luke's Writings;* and the *Sermons.* As a theologian, Schleiermacher held a place in his own country very similar to that of Coleridge in England, midway between the extremes of orthodoxy and doubt. D. 1834.

Schleisingerville, (*shli'sing-er-vill,*) in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Washington co., 33 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 500.

Schleitz, or Schleiz, (*shlits,*) a town of Saxony, co. of Reuss, on the Wiesenthal, 24 m. S.W. of Gera; *pop.* 5,000.

Schles'wig, or Sleswick. [Dan. *Slesvig.*] Formerly a duchy of Denmark, bounded N. by Jutland, from which it is nearly separated by the Konge Aa River and the Kolding Fiord. Prussia took possession of it in 1869 along with Holstein, and those two duchies formed the province of *Schleswig-Holstein. Total area,* 6,818 sq. m. *Total pop.* 981,718.

Schles'wig, or Sles'wick, a seaport-town of Prussia, prov. of Schleswig-Holstein, formerly the cap. of the Duchy of Schleswig, on an arm of the sea called the Sley, 21 m. from its mouth, and 70 m. N.N.W. of Hamburg; Lat. 54° 32′ N., Lon. 9° 35′ E. *Manuf.* Woollens, leather, earthenware, and sugar. *Pop.* 12,500.

Schleswig, (*sles'wig,*) in *Wisconsin,* a township of Manitowoc co.; *pop.* abt. 699.

Schley, (*shli,*) in *Georgia,* a W.S.W. co., traversed by Muckalee and Cedar creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Ellaville. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Schlick, (*shlĭk,*) *n.* [Ger.] (*Metal.*) Same as Slick, *q. v.*

Schlusselburg, (*shloos'sel-boorg,*) a fortified town of European Russia, govt. of St. Petersburg, on an island in the Neva, 21. m. E. of St. Petersburg. *Manuf.* Porcelain. *Pop.* 5,000.

Schmalkalden, (*shmal'kal-den,*) a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, on the Fulda, 12 m. N. of Meiningen; *pop.* 55,000.

Schmidel'lia, *n.* [After the botanist *Schmidel.*] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapindaceæ,* distributed through the tropics of both hemispheres, consisting of trees or shrubs. The sweet pulpy part of the fruit of *S. edulis* is eaten in Brazil, where the fruits are called *Fruta de Paraõ;* but the seeds of most of the genus possess unwholesome properties, and those of *S. cobbe,* a Cingalese species, are reputed to be poisonous.

Schmol'ln, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Altenburg, on the Sprotta, 7 m. S.W. of Altenburg; *pop.* 6,500.

Schmol'nitz, a mining-town of N. Hungary, co. of Zips, 21 m. S.S.E. of Leutschau. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and sulphur. *Pop.* 5,500.

Schnapps, (*shnăps,*) *n.* [Du. and Ger.] Holland gin; schiedam.

Schnecks'ville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lehigh co., 63 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Schneeberg, (*shna'berg,*) a town of Saxony, circle of Zwickau, 20 m. S.S.W. of Chemnitz. *Manuf.* Gold and silver lace, cotton fabrics, and chemical apparatus. *Pop.* 7,600.

Schneidemuhl, (*shnī'de-mūl,*) a town of Prussian Poland, on the Kuddow, 54 m. W. of Bromberg; *pop.* 6,000.

Schodack, (*sko-dak',*) in *New York* a post-township of Rensselaer co., 11 m. S.E. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 7,500.

Schodack' Centre, in *New York,* a post-village of Rensselaer co.

Schodack' Landing, in *New York,* a post-village of Rensselaer co., 12 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 800.

Schœffer, (*shœf'fer,*) Peter, one of the improvers of the art of printing, who appears to have been at first a copyist at Paris, but was afterwards employed in the establishment of Guttenberg and Faust at Mentz. By one account he is said to have discovered the more easy method of casting the types. When Faust and Guttenberg separated, in 1455, he became the partner of the former, after whose death he printed many works alone. His three sons also became eminent as printers. D. about 1502.

Schœ'nus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bog-rush, a genus of important plants, order *Cyperaceæ.*

Schofield, (*sko'-,*) John McAllister, an American major-general, b. in Chautauqua co., N. Y., in 1831. After graduating at West Point in 1853, he became 2d lieut. of the U. S. artillery, and served in Florida. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Physics in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. In Nov., 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the dept. of Missouri. After participating in several engagements, General *S.* was appointed to the command of the forces opposed to the Confederate army of General Hood, then advancing into Tennessee. In 1870, he was ordered to the command of the military division of the Pacific.

Schoharie, (*sko-har'ree,*) in *New York,* an E. co.; *area,* 650 sq. m. *Surface,* mountainous in the W., and elsewhere diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, and sandstone. *Cap.* Schoharie. *Pop.* in 1870, 33,239.

—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., 30 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 3,207.

Schoharie Creek, in *New York,* rises in the Catskill Mountains, Greene co., and flowing N. enters the Mohawk River from Montgomery co.

Scholar, (*skŏl'ar,*) *n.* [Fr. *écolier,* from L. Lat. *scholaris* — *schola,* a school; Gr. *scholē,* spare time, that in which leisure is employed, learning.] One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; a student; — hence, any member of a college, academy, school, or seminary. — Emphatically used, a man eminent for learning or erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature; one engaged in scholastic pursuits; a learned person; a classic; a savant; a man of letters. — Hence, a book-learned person; a pedant; a purist or precisian in letters or learning; — used in a sense of ridicule or reproach. — In the great English universities, an under graduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives partial maintenance from its revenues; as, a *scholar* of Brasenose, Oxford.

Schol'ar-like, Schol'arly, *a.* Like a scholar; befitting a scholar; as, a *scholarly* composition, *scholarly* taste.

Schol'arly, *adv.* In the manner of a scholar. (R.)

Schol'arship, *n.* The character, qualities, and acquirements of a scholar; literary or scientific attainments; erudition; learning; as, a man of sound *scholarship.* — Literary education; as, a house of *scholarship. Milton.* (R.)

—In the two great English universities, the common appellation given to foundations in colleges, — inferior to *fellowships,* but superior to *exhibitions,* for the maintenance of scholars under certain regulations.—Also, in the universities themselves as rewards for proficiency; as, to read for a *scholarship* at Cambridge.

Scholas'tic, Scholas'tical, *a.* [Fr. *scholastique;* Lat. *scholasticus;* Gr. *scholastikos.*] Pertaining, or relating, to a scholar, to a school, or to schools; suitable to a scholar or a school; scholar-like; as, *scholastic* studies, *scholastic* learning. — Pertaining, or having reference, to the schoolmen, or philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages called Scholastics, *q. v.*

—Hence, pedantic; formal; needlessly or excessively subtle or precise; as, a *scholastic* nicety.

Scholas'tically, *adv.* In a scholastic manner; after the method of schools; according to the niceties or system of the schoolmen.

Scholasticism, (*sko-lăs'ti-sĭzm,*) *n.* The method or doctrines of the scholastic philosophy. See Scholastics.

Scholas'tics, *n. pl.* [Gr. *scholastikos.*] (*Philos.*) The name given to a class of philosophers who flourished in the Middle Ages, and taught a peculiar kind of philosophy, which consisted in applying the ancient dialectics to theology. The *scholastic theology* was, in its general principle, an alliance between faith and reason; an endeavor to arrange the orthodox system of the Church, such as authority had made it, according to the rules and methods of the Aristotelian dialectics, and sometimes upon premises supplied by metaphysical reasoning; and *scholastic philosophy* seems chiefly to be distinguished from this theology by a larger infusion of metaphysical reasoning, or by its occasional inquiries into subjects not immediately related to revealed articles of faith. The name is derived from the circumstance that it originated in the schools instituted by and after Charlemagne for the education of the clergy. It probably arose from the necessity felt of combatting heretics with their own weapons, and establishing the doctrines of the Church upon a rational and scientific basis. The founder of the system is generally regarded to have been Scotus Erigen, a native of Ireland, who flourished in the 9th century. The first æra of its history is considered to come down to Roscellinus, in 1089, or the contest of the *Realists* and *Nominalists,* q. v.; the second, to Albertus Magnus, who died in 1280, when the metaphysical works of Aristotle were more generally known and commented on; and the third, to the revival of learning in the middle of the 15th century, and the consequent improvement in philosophy. Among the most distinguished *S.* besides those already mentioned, were Abelard, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and William of Ockham.

Scholiast, (*skō'lĭ-ăst,*) *n.* [Fr. *scoliaste,* from Gr. *scholiastes* — *scholion,* interpretation, commonly from *scholē,* a learned discussion. See Scholium.] A writer of scholia; a commentator or annotator; — a name given to the old grammarians or critics who wrote on the margins of manuscripts annotations, called *scholia,* from being, as it were, the fruits of their leisure.

Scholias'tic, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a scholiast, or his studies.

Scholium, (*skō'le-ŭm,*) *n.*; Lat. pl. Scholia; Eng. pl. Scholiums. [Fr. *scholie;* Lat. *scholium,* from Gr. *scholion* — *scholē,* incubation.] A note, annotation, or remark, occasionally made on some passage, proposition, or the like.

(*Geom.*) An explanatory observation, or excursive remark, on the nature and application of a train of reasoning.

Scholl'ville, in *Kentucky,* a village of Clarke co.

Schonebeck, (*shon-bek',*) a town of Prussian-Saxony, on the Elbe, 9 m. S.E. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Salt, chemicals, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 9,500.

Schoolinde, (*shon-lin-de(r),* a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 33 m. from Leitmeritz. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 4,500.

Schoo'dic Lakes. In *Maine,* a chain of lakes, chiefly in Washington co., the surplus waters of which form the Schoodic River, which falls into the St. Croix River abt. 50 m. from its mouth.

School, (*skōōl.*) *n.* [Fr. *école*; Dn. *school*; Ger. *schule*; Lat. *schola*, from Gr. *scholē*, leisure, spare time; — hence, learning, as being that in which spare time is employed.] This word was formerly used in a larger acceptation than at present, and signified places of instruction not only for children, but for those of more advanced age. It was applied generally to what are now called *colleges* and *universities*. Thus, Shakspeare, in *Hamlet*, speaks of being at *school* at Wittenberg, that is, at the university. The school is one of the institutions of civilized life. In early times, and among rude races, education and instruction were matters of domestic concern. Among the ancient Jews, parents were strictly enjoined to instruct their children in the precepts of the law, the fear of God, and in the history of the people. That reading and writing constituted a part of their education may be inferred from their being instructed to write the precepts of the law upon their door-posts, so that they might be read by all. Schools were not established among them until after their return from the Babylonish captivity, when Ezra, their language and law being in great measure forgotten, gathered round him learned persons, and trained a number of public teachers, some of whom were established in Jerusalem, and others sent into the provincial towns of the country. Schools were first instituted for educating the higher classes of society; the great mass of the people were left to ignorance, or what of instruction their parents could impart. In particular, this seems to have been the case in ancient Egypt, Persia, &c. In Greece, private schools for instructing in reading, writing, and arithmetic, were established as early as 500 B. C.; and afterwards young persons eager for knowledge resorted to the instructions of the philosophers and sophists; but still the great mass of the people remained in ignorance. The same was the case with the Romans, who, from 300 A. C. had schools for boys in the cities; and from the age of Cæsar, who conferred the rights of citizenship on teachers, the higher institutions of the grammarians. The Emperor Vespasian was the first who established public professorships of grammar and rhetoric, with fixed salaries attached to them, for the education of young men for the public service; and in A. D. 150, Antoninus Pius founded imperial schools in the larger cities of the Roman empire. There was still, however, no general system of education. With the diffusion of Christianity, the importance of education came to be seen in a new light. Schools were instituted in the cities and villages for catechumens, and, in some capitals, catechetical schools for the education of clergymen, of which that in Alexandria was the most flourishing from the 2d to the 4th century. From the 5th century, however, these higher establishments seem to have been discontinued, and the episcopal or cathedral schools to have taken their place, in which the young men intended for the clerical profession learned, besides theology, the seven liberal arts, viz., grammar, logic, rhetoric (the *trivium*), arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music (the *quadrivium*). The imperial schools declined, and finally became extinct, in the confusion which followed the irruptions of the barbarians, and cathedral and parochial schools for boys and young men of all classes were established in the cities, in which the learning of reading and writing was followed by the *trivium*, and which hence received the name of *trivial schools*. The conventual schools began to be established in the 6th century, and from being at first intended only to prepare persons for the monastic life, they came to be resorted to by laymen, and at length became very famous. It is one of the noblest traits in the character of Charlemagne, that in that age of gross ignorance, he labored with zeal for the instruction of the people under his sway. He decreed (789) that not only every bishop's see and every convent, but that every parish, was to have its school; the two former for the instruction of clergymen and public officers, the latter for the lower classes of the people. At his court he established an academy of distinguished scholars, to whom he himself resorted for instruction, and whom he employed to educate his children and capable boys belonging to the nobility. Charlemagne's decrees were forgotten during the disputes of his grandsons about the government, under whom, also, the court-school was abandoned. In the 12th and 13th centuries, the inactivity and luxury of the clergy led to the neglect of the cathedral and conventual schools, and they rapidly declined. But at length, with the increasing power of the cities, the citizens became more independent, and the magistrates began to take care of the instruction of youth, which was being so much neglected by the clergy. They established schools, in which reading, writing, and the *trivium* were taught, and itinerant monks and students were employed as teachers. It was the commencement of a new system. The teachers, though indeed still belonging to the clerical order, now formed a separate class. They were, however, generally ignorant, frequently immoral, and wandered about from place to place. From the 14th to the 16th century, Germany was overrun with bands of these vagrants, who, as Luther says, though they had hardly seen a university, received appointments as teachers, because they were generally the only persons who could be hired as school-masters, since the more learned youths were ambitious of clerical benefices and academical professorships. The Reformation in the 16th century exercised a most decided and beneficial effect upon the schools, more particularly in Germany. The property of the convents, which had been confiscated by the governments, was in most cases applied to the use of schools, the number of which was now very much increased, their character elevated, and a higher class of teachers established in them. The corporations of cities founded gymnasia and lyceums, with permanent teachers; schools for girls were also founded, and in the villages instructors were appointed to teach the Catechism. Soon after this, the rise of the Jesuits, and their devotion to education, effected a great improvement on the old Catholic system. At the present time, Germany, with most of the other European countries, England, and the U. States, present three different methods of administering the national elementary education. The Prussian educational system is purely governmental. The primary schools are all under laws and regulations proceeding from the communes. Every child in the kingdom is obliged, under pains and penalties, to attend school from the age of 7 to 14, and the result is that the Prussian people are efficiently educated throughout the entire community. The national education of all the German states closely resembles that of Prussia. The primary schools of France are, in like manner, established and directed by governmental authority. Permission is, however, given to any teacher, under certain conditions, to open a private school. But in England, no schools (except those connected with naval, military, pauper, and penal establishments), are initiated by the civil government. The education of the people is under the care of the Established Church, and of the other religious organizations, and the government comes to their aid by bestowing grants on certain conditions when its assistance is required. The system is entirely different in the U. States, where, though the State governments take the initiative, they go only so far as to ordain that schools of a certain character must exist among a given population. All the questions concerning the buildings, teachers, and methods of instruction, are determined by the people in their capacity of free citizens. There is, consequently, much diversity in the educational condition of different parts of the country; but on the whole, it may be said that there are few countries, if any, where more intelligent attention is given to the education of the people, and where the public schools are more liberally provided for than in this country. (See § *Education* under the names of the several states and principal cities of the U. States, and other countries generally.) — *Evening schools* are established in almost all the American cities of any importance, with the view of extending the benefits of education to persons engaged in business during the day. — *Sunday-schools* are, primarily, religious institutions, but reading is incidentally taught, or the habit of reading kept up in them, and in a few cases, instruction in writing is also given. See MILITARY SCHOOL, NORMAL SCHOOL.

School, *n.* [A. S. *scol.*] A shoal; a swarm; a multitude; as, a *school* of fishes.

—*v. a.* To instruct; to train; to educate at a school.—To tutor; to chide; to admonish; to reprove; to teach by force of superior example; as, a man *schooled* by adversity.

School'-boy, *n.* A boy who attends school, or one who has not advanced beyond rudiments.

School'craft, in *Michigan*, a N. co., bordering on Lake Superior; *area*, 2,600 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Manistee, and Whitefish. *Surface*, diversified, and mostly covered with forest. *Cap.* Schoolcraft. *Pop.* abt. 100. — A post-village and township of Kalamazoo co., 15 m. S.S.W. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

School'craft, HENRY ROWE, an American philologist and traveller, b. in Guilderland (then Watervliet), Albany co., N. Y., 1793. After devoting his youth to the study of natural history and the acquisition of languages, he commenced in 1817 that career in which he subsequently earned a high reputation, by making a journey of exploration through Missouri, whence he returned to Washington with a valuable mass of notes and mineralogical specimens. His *Mines and Mineral Resources of Missouri*, published in 1819, met with the most decided success, and obtained for its author the post of geologist to the exploring expedition dispatched to the sources of the Mississippi in the following year. The *Journal and Report* which he produced at the termination of this mission greatly enhanced his reputation. He was chosen to fulfil, in succession, posts of great responsibility and distinction. In 1821 he acted as secretary to an Indian conference at Chicago. In the following year he was acting as agent for Indian affairs in the N.W. territories, and while discharging these duties he became acquainted with Miss Johnston, a young lady who had received a high education in Europe, but was the child of an Irish gentleman married to the daughter of an Indian chief. From this lady, who became his wife, he received the most valuable assistance in prosecuting that course of research into the languages, traditions, and antiquities of the Indian tribes which, even from his earliest youth, it had been his ambition to pursue. In 1832 he was charged with the conduct of an expedition to the Upper Mississippi and beyond St. Anthony's Falls. Of that mission he produced an account, in his *Expedition to Itaska Lake*, a work in which he showed that he had succeeded in tracing the Mississippi up to its ultimate forks, and to its actual source in Itasca Lake. He was afterwards described as "the only man in America who had seen the Mississippi from its source to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico." He subsequently acted as commissioner to the Indians for the purchase of territory upon the N.W. frontier, as superintendent of Indian affairs, and in capacities of a like nature. In 1841 he took up his residence at New York, afterwards making a philological and archæological tour in Europe and Canada. At a later period he devoted himself to the task of arranging and publishing his vast stores of information upon Indian language, antiquities, and ethnology, which he had spent thirty years in collecting. An enumeration of several of this learned gentleman's most important publications will afford a notion of the great services he performed relative to the aboriginal history of America. His greatest work was entitled *Historical and Statistical Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*; and of scarcely less value are — *American Indians, their History, Condition, and Prospects*; *Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes on the American Frontiers*; *The Myth of Hiawatha, and other Oral Legends of the North American Indians* (from this work Mr. Longfellow derived the legend of his poem of "Hiawatha"); *A Complete Lexicon of the Algonquin Language, the most primitive and widely-diffused aboriginal language*; and *Algic Researches*. S. was a member of the chief European and American literary and learned societies.

School'-dame, School'-mis'tress, *n.* The female teacher of a school.

School'-days, *n. pl.* That period of life passed by youth at school.

School'-district, *n.* In the U. States, a division of a town or city in which schools are established and conducted.

School'cy's Mountain, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., 50 m. W. of New York. The mountain, 1,100 feet high, is a great resort for visitors, owing chiefly to the mineral springs at the summit.

School'-fellow, School'-mate, *n.* A school associate; one bred and educated at the same school.

School'-girl, *n.* A girl who attends school.

School'-hour, *n.* Time of instruction passed at school.

School'-house, *n.* A building appropriated for the use of schools.

School'ing, *n.* Instruction in school; education in a seminary or institution of learning; tuition; teaching. — Compensation paid for instruction; reward paid to a teacher or preceptor for his services; as, to pay a quarter's *schooling* in advance. — Reproof; reprimand; rebuke; as, he received a sharp *schooling* for his pertness.

School'-maid, *n.* A school-girl.

School'-man, *n.*; *pl.* SCHOOL-MEN. A person versed in the niceties or subtleties of academical disputation, or of school-divinity. See SCHOOL.

School'-master, *n.* One who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor, or preceptor of youth;—in a reproachful sense, a pedagogue; a dominie; as, "The *school-master* is abroad." (*Lord Brougham.*) — One who, or that which, leads, instructs, and disciplines; as, stern experience was his *school-master*.

School'-mate, *n.* Same as SCHOOL-FELLOW, *q. v.*

School'-mistress, *n.* Same as SCHOOL-DAME, *q. v.*

School'-teach'er, *n.* One who teaches or instructs a school.

School'-teach'ing, *n.* The vocation or employment of imparting instruction to a school.

Schoon'er, *n.* [Dn. *schoner.*] (*Naut.*) A small vessel with two masts, whose main- and fore-sails are suspended by gaffs, reaching from the mast towards the stern, and stretched out below by booms, the foremost ends of which are hooked to an iron, which clasps the mast so as to turn the vein as upon an axis, when the after-ends are swung from one side of the vessel to the other. The *S.* is generally a fast sailer, and principally employed in trade by those who make speculations where dispatch is a particular object.

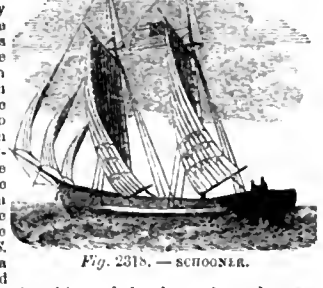


Fig. 2318. — SCHOONER.

Schopenhauer, ARTHUR, a German philosopher, b. at Dantzic, 1788, was the son of *Johanna Schopenhauer*, the popular novelist and littérateur. He studied at Göttingen, attended the lectures of Fichte at Berlin, spent some time at Weimar and Dresden, and led a very restless life till 1831, when he settled at Frankfort-on-the-Main. He was accompanied only by a female servant and a dog, and lived a quiet, reserved, selfishly comfortable life; seeming to some the model of a sage, and to others a surly fanatic. He despised his countrymen and their philosophies, read much of French and English literature, and latterly paid much attention to oriental studies. He became an enthusiast for Buddha and the Vedas, and enjoyed tracing all Western accomplishments to Eastern sources. The principal work of *S.* is entitled *Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung*. It appeared in 1819, and after being neglected for many years, attracted a good deal of attention, and received some sharp blows of criticism. The practical upshot of his system, which makes *will* the one sole reality, is intolerably melancholy, taking from man all that constitutes his greatness, his goodness, or his bliss. God—futurity—the soul—mere names, illusions; and the world of men is to him bad, hopelessly bad, and made so. Strange, melancholy, and deterrent, the speculations of *S.* are likely to remain a monument of dark genius rather than a light of philosophy. They form no centre of warmth and hope, but the funeral pyre on which faith and trust

and aspiration immolate themselves. *S.* published several other works of philosophy, of which the most important is, *Die beiden Grundprobleme der Ethik*. D. 1860.

Schorl, (*shorl,*) *n.* [Ger. *schörl.*] (*Min.*) Black tourmaline.—*Dana.*

Schorl rock. (*Geol.*) A rock formed of an aggregation of schorl and quartz.

Schor'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PYCNITE, *q. v.*

Schottische, (*shŏt'teesh,*) *n.* [Ger.] (*Dancing.*) A quick kind of dance, performed by two persons, and danced in common time;—it may be described briefly as a combination of the *polka* and the *mazourka.*

(*Mus.*) A piece of music set in appropriate time to the steps of such a dance.

Schralenburg, (*shral'en-berg,*) in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Bergen co., 5 m. N.E. of Hackensack.

Schrank'kia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, sub-order *Mimoseæ.* The Sensitive brier, *S. uncinata*, is a perennial herb found in the Southern States in dry soils; stem 2-4 feet long, and with the petioles and peduncles armed with short, sharp prickles, turned downwards; flowers in spherical heads, purplish.

Schreckhorn, (*shrek'horn,*) ("peak of terror,") one of the loftiest of the Swiss Alps; Lat. 46° 35' 26" N., Lon. 7° 21' E. *Height*, 13,492 feet. It was ascended in 1842 by Agassiz and Desor.

Schrode', *n.* See SCROD.

Schroeppel, (*skroo'pel,*) in *New York*, a township of Oswego co.; *pop.* 3,978.

Schroon, (*skroon',*) in *New York*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,898.

Schroon Lake, in *New York*, partly in Essex and Warren cos, abt. 10 m. long, and 1½ wide.

—A post-village of Essex co., abt. 98 m. N. of Albany.

Schroon River, in *New York*, rises in Essex co., and flows S., entering the Hudson in Warren co.

Schu'bert, FRANZ, a celebrated German musical composer, b. at Vienna, in 1797. He belonged to a family distinguished for their musical talents, and from his earliest years showed so strong a bent to musical studies and composition that the wishes of his friends, who would fain have made him a philosopher, gave way, and he was allowed to follow his true calling. At 7 years of age he was the pupil of Michael Holzer; became a chorister in the imperial chapel, and the pupil of the court-organist and of Salieri. He studied the works of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, and gave lessons in music for a living. The number and variety of his compositions is extraordinary. The most admired is his *Lieder*, and among them *Der Erlkönig*, *Ave Maria*, *Der Wanderer*, and *Die Erwartung*, are perhaps the best known. But he wrote also operas, sonatas, symphonies, overtures, cantatas, 6 masses, &c. He left numerous works unpublished at the time of his death. Schubert spent almost his whole life at Vienna, and there d. 1828. His remains rest near those of Beethoven.

Schuja, or **Shuya,** (*shoo-ja',*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Vladimir, 60 m. N.E. of Vladimir. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and soap. *Pop.* 10,000.

Schultzville, (*shoolts'vill,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co.

Schumla, (*shoom'la,*) a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 60 m. S. of Silistria. *Manuf.* Tin and copper wares, leather, and silk goods. *Pop.* 25,000.

Schutt, (*shoot',*) two islands in W. Hungary, formed by the arms of the Danube. The largest is 53 m. long and 16 broad; and the smaller 28 m. long and 7 broad. The soil is fertile and well cultivated.

Schuyler, (*skī'ler,*) in *Illinois*, a W. central co., bordering on the Illinois River; *area*, 420 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating, and consists of prairie and timbered land; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Rushville. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,441.

Schuyler, in *Missouri*, a N.N.E. county, bordering on Iowa; *area*, 324 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chariton, the forks of Fabius River, and the N. Fork of Salt River. *Surface* diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lancaster. *Pop.* (1870) 10,967

Schuyler, in *New York*, a S. co., bordering on Seneca Lake; *pop.* abt. 34,000.

—A township of Herkimer co., 6 m. E. of Utica; *pop.* in 1870, 1,558.

Schuyler Island, in *New York*, in the W. of Lake Champlain, belonging to Essex co, and nearly opposite Burlington, Vermont.

Schuyler's Falls, in *New York*, a post-township of Clinton co., 7 m. W. of Plattsburg; *pop.* in 1870, 1,682.

Schuylersville, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 35 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Schuylkill, (*skool'kil,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a river which rises near Pottsville, and falls into the Delaware River 5 m. S. of Philadelphia, after a S.E. course of 120 m. It is navigable for sloops to Philadelphia, and for boats to Port Carbon, 3 m. N.E. of Pottsville. It was called by the Indians *Manayunk.*—An E. co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Schuylkill, and Swatara Creek. *Surface*, mountainous, being traversed by the Broad, Sharp, and Mahanoy mountains; *soil*, thin and unfertile. *Min.* Almost all the area of the county is occupied by anthracite coal, varying from 3 to 30 feet in thickness, which forms the principal product of the county, immense quantities being annually mined and exported. Extensive beds of iron ore are also found near Pottsville, the cap. of the co. *Pop.* (1870) 109,325.

—A post-township of Chester co., 13 m. N.N.E. of West Chester; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

—A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Schuylkill Haven, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town of Schuylkill co., 4 m. S. of Pottsville. It is the principal shipping-point of the Schuylkill coal region. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Schwabach, (*shwa'bak.*) a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle-Franconia, 9 m. S.S.W. of Nuremberg. *Manuf.* Cottons, woollens, hosiery, gold and silver lace, paper, printing type, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 10,000.

Schwal'bea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, represented in N. America by *S. Americana*, the Chaff-seed.

Schwan'thaler, LUDWIG MICHAEL, an eminent German sculptor, b. in Munich, 1802, whose ancestors had been of the same profession during some generations. He received his artistic education at the Munich Academy of Fine Arts, and subsequently repaired to Rome, where he gained the friendship of Thorwaldsen, who aided him with some valuable advice. His first successes in his profession were due to the patronage of King Louis of Bavaria, who employed the young sculptor in carving a statue of Shakspeare for the theatre at Munich, and afterwards in executing the sculpturesque decorations for the fine architectural works with which that art-loving monarch was adorning his capital city. He continued to labor with unceasing zeal until he became the acknowledged head of the Munich school of sculpture. In 1835 he was appointed professor of sculpture; but although his health began to decline about this time, his energy was scarcely less ardent than formerly. His grandest work was the colossal statue of Bavaria, which occupies the centre of the Bavarian Hall of Fame, and is about 60 feet in height. His colossal statues of St. Peter, St. Paul, Count Tilly, and monumental statues of Goethe, Jean Paul Richter, and Mozart, are noble productions. The new palace of King Louis of Bavaria, the "Walhalla" of Ratisbon, and, indeed, many of the finest art-collections throughout Germany, are enriched by his splendid works. At his death he bequeathed his studio, together with models of his most important works, to the "Fine Arts Academy" of Munich; and in the same city there is a street named in his honor. D. 1848.

Schwartz', BERTHOLD, a monk of the order of Cordeliers, at the end of the 13th century, was a native of Fribourg, in Germany, and an able chemist. It is said that as he was making some experiments with nitre, he was led to his invention of gunpowder, which was first applied to warlike purposes by the Venetians, in 1300. There is, however, much discrepancy in the accounts of this discovery; and it is certain that Roger Bacon, who d. in 1292, was acquainted with an inflammable composition similar to gunpowder, the knowledge of which Europeans appear to have derived from the Orientals.

Schwartz'burg, in *Michigan*, a village of Wayne co., 19 m. W. of Detroit.

Schwartz'burg-Rudol'stadt, a principality of N. Germany, between Lat. 50° and 51° N., Lon. 11° E., inclosed by Saxe-Weimar, Coburg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen; *area*, 340 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and well wooded. *Rivers.* Schwartza, Ilm, and Saale rivers. *Min.* Iron and salt. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, earthenware, glass, &c. *Chief towns.* Rudolstadt, the cap., and Frankenhausen. *Pop.* 75,116.

Schwartz'burg-Sondershausen, a principality of N. Germany, between Lat. 51° 12' and 51° 26' N., Lon. 11° E., inclosed by Prussian territory, except on the W., where it joins a detached portion of Saxe-Gotha; *area*, 319 sq. m. The surface is undulating and fertile. *Rivers.* Helbe and Wipper rivers. *Prod.* The usual cerealia. *Min.* Iron. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen goods, and hardware. *Chief towns.* Sondershausen, the cap., and Arnstadt. *Pop.* 67,533.

Schwatz, (*shwatz,*) a town of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Inn, 16 m. E.N.E. of Innspruck; *pop.* 5,000.

Schwedt, (*shwet,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 28 m. S.S.W. of Stettin. *Manuf.* Tobacco, leather, and starch. *Pop.* 7,600.

Schweid'nitz, a fortified town of Prussian Silesia, on the Weistritz, 42 m. S.E. of Leignitz. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen goods, leather, tobacco, and starch. *Pop.* 14,000.

Schweinfurt, (*shwine'foort,*) a town of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, 20 m. N.E. of Wurzburg. *Manuf.* Woollens, chemicals, and leather. *Pop.* 7,800.

Schwein'furt's-green, *n.* (*Painting.*) A pigment of a brilliant sea-green color, prepared by boiling together solutions of arsenious acid and acetate of copper, adding its own weight and quantity of water, and allowing the whole to rest for a few days.

Schwerin, (*shwee'rin,*) a town of N. Germany, cap. of the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Lake of Schwerin, 35 m. S.E. of Lubeck. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth, tobacco, and vinegar. *Pop.* 25,053.

Schwe'rin, or **Schwierzyna,** a town of Prussian Poland, 55 m. W. of Posen. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, leather, and beer. *Pop.* 5,500.

Schwiebus, (*shwe-ai-boss,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 41 m. S.E. of Frankfort. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths. *Pop.* 12,000.

Schwytz, or **Schweitz, (Canton of,)** (*shwitze,*) a cant. of Switzerland, between Lat. 46° 50' and 47° 20' N., Lon. 8° 30' and 9° E., having N. and N.E. the cants. of Zurich and St. Gall, E. Glarus, S. Uri and Unterwalden, and W. Zug and Lucerne; *area*, 339 sq. m. The surface is mountainous and well wooded, and the soil adapted to cattle raising. *Rivers.* Sihl, and Muotta. The principal exports are cattle, cheese, and timber. *Cap.* Schwytz. *Pop.* 45,039.

Sciacca, (*shak'ka,*) a seaport-town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Girgenti, 30 m. N.W. of Girgenti; *pop.* 14,614.

Sciag'raphy, Sciog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *skiagraphio*, painting in chiaro-oscuro—*skia*, a shadow, and *graphein*, to describe.] The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.—*Gwilt.*

(*Arch.*) The profile or section of a building, to show the inside thereof; a sciagraph.

(*Astron.*) The art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadow of the sun, moon, or stars.

Sciat'ic, *a.* [Fr. *sciatique*; L. Lat. *sciatica.*] Belonging to, or having connection with, the hip; as, the *sciatic* nerve.—Affecting the hip; as, *sciatic* gout.

—*n. Sciatic artery.* (*Anat.*) One of the largest branches of the interior trunk of the internal iliac artery; it supplies the deep-seated muscles at the back of the hip.—*Sciatic nerve*, the largest nervous cord in the human body; it supplies nearly the whole of the integuments of the leg, the muscles of the back of the thigh, and those of the leg and foot.

Sciatic stay. (*Naut.*) A rope passing between the main and fore tops, and sustaining a pulley used in loading or lightening a ship's hold. The pulley can move upon this stay.

Sciat'ica, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ischias*, pain in the loins and hips.] (*Med.*) A name often applied to all rheumatic affections about the hip-joint and back of the thigh, but in strictness it is applied only to a disease of the sciatic nerve. This is sometimes an inflammatory complaint, requiring for its treatment cupping and blistering; sometimes it is clearly rheumatic, and then requires the mode of treatment adapted for such cases; sometimes it results from irritation within the pelvis, affecting the nerve before it emerges externally; and sometimes it is purely nervous and neuralgic.

Sciat'ical, *a.* Sciatic.

Sciat'ically, *adv.* With sciatica; after the manner, or by means of, sciatica.

Scicli, (*shc-kle,*) a town of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Syracuse, 8 m. S.W. of Noto. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 9,700.

Science, (*sī'ens,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *scientia*, from *scio*, to know.] In its strictly literal sense, the word *science* means simply *knowledge.* This was probably the only sense in which it was at first used; but we are told that by the middle of the 16th cent. the word *S.* had begun to appear as denoting connected and demonstrated knowledge, in opposition to *art*, which signified digested rules of operation, not connected with each other by deduction from common first principles; and by the middle of the 17th cent. the term *S.* was freely used in the sense which it has never since lost, namely, that in which it is opposed to *literature. S.*, as distinguished from art, is a body of organized knowledge, whose phenomena are arranged so as to exhibit the reasons or causes by which they are influenced in their legitimate connection and independence. A *S.* which deals with the succession of reason and consequence is entitled an *abstract S.*; while that which deals with causes and effects is called, for the most part, a *natural* or *physical S.* Those *S.* which are supposed to be complete are called *exact S.*; as, geometry. The great majority of what are commonly known as *S.* hardly deserve the name, being mere bundles of theories or facts, connected with more or less of exactness, but which a fresh discovery may any day untie. *S.*, as opposed to literature, has for its business the discovery and application of first principles.

—*v. a.* To ground, or cause to become skilled in science; to instruct. (R.)

Sci'enceville, in *New York*, a village of Green co., 44 m. S.W. of Albany.

Scienter, (*sī'en'ter,*) *adv.* [Lat., from *sciens.*] With knowledge.

Sential, (*sī'en'shal.*) *a.* Producing science. (a.)

Scientific, Scientifical, *a.* [Fr. *scientifique.*] According to the rules or principles of science; producing certain knowledge or demonstration; well versed in science; used in science; in accord with, or dependent on, the rules or principles of science; exhibiting profound and practical knowledge; as, a *scientific* treatise, a *scientific* man, *scientific* knowledge or evidence.

Scientific Societies. See SOCIETIES (LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC).

Scientifically, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge; according to the rules or principles of science.

Scientist, (*sī'en-tist,*) *n.* One deeply versed in science; a savant; as, a zealous *scientist.*

Scilicet, (*sil'i-sĕt,*) *n.* [A contraction from Lat. *scire licet*, you may know.] Namely; videlicet; to wit; as follows;—sometimes abbreviated to *sc.* or *ss.*

Scil'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ.* They are ornamental bulbous plants, related to hyacinths, and known under the common names of Squill, Blue-bell, &c. They are chiefly interesting as flower-garden plants, some of them being among the most lovely of early spring flowers. The medical squill is now referred to the genus *Urginea*, *q. v.*

Scilla, (*sil'la,*) a seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria-Ulteriore, at the entrance of the Strait of Messina, 5 m. N. of Reggio; *pop.* 5,000.

Scil'litine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The bitter principle of the squill (the bulb of the *Urgina scilla*, formerly *maritima*), to which its medical properties of an expectorant and diuretic are referable. It is a white substance, of a resinous appearance.

Scilly Islands, (The,) (*sil'le,*) a group, belonging to England, at the W. extremity of the English Channel, 30 m. S.W. of the Land's End. They consist of 150 islands and rocks, the principal of the former being St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Sampson, and Brechar. The soil is generally fertile, and the climate mild and healthy. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and potatoes. *Cap.* Hugh-town, on the W. side of St. Mary's Island. *Pop.* 2,431.

—Also, a group in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 16° 28' S., Lon. 156° 10' W.

Scimetar, Scimeter, Scymetar, (*sim'-,*) *n.* A short, curved sword, with a convex edge, much used by Oriental nations, and frequently found in Europe in the latter half of the 15th century.

Scinde, a country of Asia. See SINDE.

Scintilla, (*sin-til'la,*) *n.* [Lat.] A spark; the smallest particle; a tittle; an iota; as, there is not a *scintilla* of wit in his nature. (a.)

Scintillant, (*sin'-,*) *a.* [From Lat. *scintillare*, to sparkle.] Sparkling; emitting fine, igneous particles.

Scin'tillate, *v. n.* [Lat. *scintillo, scintillatus*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] To emit sparks, or fine, igneous particles. — To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scintillation, (*sin-til-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *scintillatio.*] Act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; act of sparkling or corruscating. — Hence, intellectual radiance; as, *scintillations* of wit or fancy.

(*Astron.*) The *twinkling*, or tremulous motion, of the light of the larger fixed stars, by which they appear as if the rays of light coming from them were not continuous, but produced by particles succeeding each other at intervals with a sort of vibratory movement. The planets, excepting when very near the horizon, have not this twinkling appearance; and they are thus readily distinguished from stars of the first magnitude. It arises from the extreme smallness of the apparent diameters of the fixed stars, and the unequal refracting power of our atmosphere at the different temperatures and pressures of the layers of air through which a star is seen. This unequal retraction causes the apparent displacement of the star to a small extent. The twinkling of the stars is therefore greatest when they are near the horizon, and when the air is disturbed by currents of unequal temperature. The stars near the zenith rarely twinkle, and when seen from the summit of a lofty mountain the phenomenon is also, for obvious reasons, greatly diminished.

Scintil'lous, *a.* Scintillant; sparkling; coruscant. (a.)

Scio, Chio, or **Khio,** (*sī'o.*) [Anc. *Chios.*] An island of the Ægean Sea, belonging to the Turks, 5 m. W. of Cape Blanco, Asia Minor; Lat. of Scio, its cap., 38° 22′ 30″ N., Lon. 26° 9′ E. *Ext.* 32 m. long from N. to S., and 18 m. in its greatest breadth. The surface is diversified, and the soil generally fertile. The climate is mild and agreeable. *Prod.* Corn, wheat, cotton, wine, and fruits. *Min.* Marble and jasper. *Chief towns.* Chio, or Scio, the cap., and Mastico. *Pop.* 62,000.

Sci'o, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co., abt. 6 m. W.N.W. of Ann Arbor; *pop.* abt. 1,817.

Scio, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Allegany co., 80 m. S.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 1,631.

Scio, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Linn co., 15 m. E.N.E. of Albany.

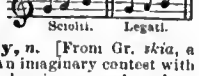
Sciola, or **Sciota,** (*sī-o'la,*) in *Iowa*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 8 m. E. of Frankford.

Sciolism, (*sī'o-lizm,*) *n.* Superficial science or knowledge.

Sci'olist, *n.* [Lat. *sciolus*, a smatterer, dimin. of *scius*, from *scio*, to know.] One who knows little thoroughly, or who knows many things superficially; a pretentious savant; a smatterer; a superficial pedant.

Sciolist'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to sciolism; resembling, or partaking of, the characteristics of a sciolist.

Sciol'ti, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term which, applied to counterpoint, signifies that it is free, and not constrained by general rules. When applied to notes, it signifies that they are not tied together; thus,



Sciom'achy, Sciam'achy, *n.* [From Gr. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, battle.] An imaginary contest with one's shadow;—hence, any muck or incorporeal combat; as, "*sciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words."—*Cowley.*

Sci'omancy, *n.* [From Gr. *skia*, and *manteia*, prophecy.] Divination by means of shadows, as practised by the ancients.

Sci'on, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *scindo, scissum*, to cut off.] (*Hort.*) A cutting or slip prepared for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree; a scion; a small twig or young shoot. — Hence, a descendant; an offshoot; a member as, a *scion* of a noble race.

Sci'optic-ball, *n.* [From Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *optikos*, relating to sight.] (*Optics.*) A name sometimes given to a mechanical contrivance used in the camera-obscura, for the purpose of giving motion to a lens in every direction.

Scio'ta, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Sciota, in *Minnesota*, a township of Dakota co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sciota, or **Scioto,** in *New York*, a post-village of Clinton co., 15 m. N.N.W. of Plattsburg.

Scio'to, in *Michigan*, a township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Scioto, in *Ohio*, a river which rises in Hardin co., and after a S.S.E. course of 200 m., enters the Ohio River at Portsmouth. — A S. co., bordering on the Ohio River; *area*, 630 sq. m. *Rivers.* Scioto and Little Scioto rivers, and Brush Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and sandstone. *Cap.* Portsmouth. *Pop.* abt. 36,000. — A township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A post-village of Scioto co., 100 m. S. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Scio'toville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Sciota co., N.E. of Portsmouth.

Scipio, (*sip'e-o,*) the name of an illustrious Roman family, the most celebrated members of which were:

Scipio, Africanus (*the Elder*), *Publius Cornelius*, one of the greatest of the Romans, born B.C. 234. He is said to have saved his father's life at the battle of the Ticinus, and by his courage and decision prevented the desertion of the young nobles after the defeat at Cannæ. At the age of 24 he was chosen to command, as proconsul, in Spain, where, instead of risking a battle with the superior forces of the Carthaginians, he laid siege to the city of Carthago Nova, and took it the same year. His humane and generous conduct on becoming master of the city, and especially his liberation of the Spanish hostages and prisoners found there, among them a very beautiful girl, excited the most enthusiastic admiration. He was even offered the sovereignty of Spain, but declined to be more than general of the Roman people. During the next three years *S.* made himself master of all Spain, except the town of Gades. In order to prepare the way for the invasion of the Carthaginian territory, he made a secret visit to the court of Syphax, King of Numidia, and won his alliance. In 206 he returned to Rome, and was chosen consul for the next year. Sicily was given to him as his province, and having attracted by his character and success an army of volunteers, he crossed, in 204, into Africa, and began the siege of Utica, but on the approach of Hasdrubal retired into winter-quarters. In the spring he burnt, by stratagem, the double camp of the enemy, and destroyed the fugitive forces. Syphax, who had joined Hasdrubal, was captured, and Cirta surrendered to the conquerors. Hannibal was called to oppose *S.* in Africa, and the second Punic War was terminated by the total defeat of Hannibal at the battle of Zama, October 19th, 202. Peace was signed the next year, and *S.*, on his return home, had the most splendid triumph which had yet been seen, and received the surname Africanus. He declined other honors which were offered him; was subsequently censor, consul a second time, and in 193 ambassador to Antiochus, King of Syria, at whose court he is said to have met Hannibal. Having accompanied his brother Lucius to the Syrian war as lieutenant, in 190, they were accused of misappropriation of moneys received from Antiochus. Cato was the leader of the party opposed to *S.*, and the prosecution of Lucius was successful, but that of Africanus was dropped by the advice of Tib Gracchus. The popularity of *S.* had waned, and he left Rome never to return. D. at his villa, at Liternum, B.C. 183, the same year in which Hannibal died. *S.* married the daughter of Æmilius Paulus; and his youngest daughter became the wife of Tib Gracchus, and the mother of the tribunes Tiberius and Caius. Throughout his career *S.* was distinguished by extraordinary self-confidence and decisiveness in action, and no less by a profound sense of religion. He professed, and it was believed by the people, that he was favored with intercourse with the gods; and on all occasions he devotedly awaited divine direction before acting. The stately pride with which, in his later years, he disregarded the laws of his country obscured the lustre of the immense services he had earlier rendered.

Scipio, Lucius Cornelius, surnamed *Asiaticus*, was brother of the preceding, with whom he served in Spain and Africa. He obtained the consulate in 190.

Scipio, Æmilianus Africanus (*the Younger*), *Publius Cornelius*, conqueror of Carthage, B. about B.C. 185. He was the youngest son of Æmilius Paulus, and the adopted son of P. Scipio, son of Africanus the elder. In his youth he had the advantage of the instructions and friendship of Polybius, who, exiled from Greece, was permitted to live in the house of Æmilius Paulus. He was an industrious student of literature, and early proved himself singularly free from the common vices of sensuality and covetousness. He began his military service in Spain in 151; gained great reputation soon after in Africa, in the third Punic War; and in 148, although not of fit age, was chosen consul. The next year, accompanied by Polybius and C. Lælius, he went to Africa, and at once commenced the siege of Carthage, which was heroically defended. It was entered by the Romans in the spring of 146; desperate fighting took place from street to street, and from house to house, with awful bloodshed; and at last a fire broke out, that raged nearly a week. *S.* mused mournfully over these horrors, and foreboded like ruin for Rome. By order of the Senate, the wall and houses were totally destroyed, and a curse pronounced against whoever should rebuild the city. *S.* had a magnificent triumph on his return. He led a simple and frugal life, and during his censorship, 142–1, tried to effect reforms in the manner of his countrymen, but without success. In 134 he was again consul, with Spain for his province; and his great achievement there was the siege and capture of Numantia, for which he had the surname *Numantinus*. His marriage with Sempronia, sister of the Gracchi, was not a happy one. By his bold resistance to the proposed reforms, he lost the favor of the popular party; and at last, in 129, he was found dead in his bed. Suspicion of murder fell on various persons, but chiefly on Carbo, one of the most rash advocates of the Agrarian reforms. *S.* was the friend of Terence, Panætius, and especially of Lælius, whose name is affixed to Cicero's discourse, *De Amicitia.*

Scip'io, in *Indiana*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 600. — A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-village of Jennings co., 31 m. N.W. of Madison. — A village of Franklin co., 11 m. E. of Brookville.

Scipio, in *Michigan*, a township of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Scipio, in *New York*, a post-township of Cayuga co., 10 m. S. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Scipio, in *Ohio*, a township of Meigs co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Scip'io Centre, in *New York*, a village of Cayuga co.

Scip'ioville, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., 12 m. S.S.W. of Auburn.

Scire-facias, (*sī're-fā-shi-as.*) *n.* [Lat., cause you to know.] (*Law.*) A judicial writ, which lies in various cases, as for instance to call on a party to show cause to the court whence it issues, why letters-patent should not be repealed.

Scir'pus, *n.* [Lat., a bulrush.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ*. Various species, commonly known as Club-rushes, or Bulrushes, are much employed for mats, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c., and by coopers for filling up intervals in the seams of casks.

Scirrhoid, (*skir'roid,*) *a.* [Gr. *skirros*, scirrhus, and *eidos*, shape.] Having resemblance to scirrhus.

Scirrhos'ity, *n.* (*Med.*) A morbid induration, as of a gland.

Scir'rhous, Skir'rhous, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, a scirrhus; hard; indurate; as, *scirrhous* disease of the glands.

Scir'rhus, Skir'rhus, *n.*; Lat. *pl.* Scirrhi; Eng. *pl.* Scirrhuses. [Fr. *squirre*; Lat. *scirrus*; Gr. *skirros.*] (*Med.*) A hardened or indurated tumor; the first stage of cancer, or carcinoma.

Scissel, Scissil, (*sis'sel,*) *n.* [See Scissile.] The clippings of various metals produced by several mechanical operations concerned in their manufacture.

—The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage. — *Brande.*

Scissile, (*sis'sil,*) *a.* [From Lat. *scindere, scissum*, to cut.] That may be cut by a sharp instrument.

Scission, (*sizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *scissio* — *scindere, scissum*, to cut, split.] Act of cutting or dividing by a sharp instrument.

Scissor, (*siz'zur,*) *v. a.* To cut with scissors or shears.

Scis'sor-bill, or **Skim'mer,** *n.* (*Zool.*) The popular name of the genus *Rhynchops*, family *Laridæ*, including birds closely allied to the Terns, but easily distinguished by their singular bill, which is compressed like a knife, and has the lower mandible longer than the upper, and broken off, as it were, at the tip. The American species, *R. nigra* (the Black-skimmer) (Fig. 2319), is 19 inches long; wing 14. It skims its food from the surface of the water.

Fig. 2319.
SCISSOR-BILL, OR BLACK-SKIMMER.
(*Rhynchops nigra.*)

Scissors, (*siz'zurz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *ciseaux*; Lat. *scissor* — *scindo*, to cut, divide; Gr. *schizō.*] A two-bladed cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller.

Scissor'-tail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by the Spaniards to *Milvulus forficatus*, a bird of the family *Laridæ*, which has a forked tail, terminated by two long feathers.

Scissure, (*sish'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *scissura.*] A longitudinal aperture made by cutting; a fissure; a cleft; as, the *scissures* made by an earthquake.

Scituate, (*sit'u-āt,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village, seaport, and township of Plymouth co., on Massachusetts Bay, 25 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* 2,350.

Scituate, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Providence co.; *pop.* 3,846.

Sciu'rean, Sciu'rine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the Sciuridæ, *q. v.*

Sciu'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of *Rodentia*, comprising the squirrels and their allies, which have the tibia and fibula distinct, and the molars $\frac{5-5}{4-4}$ or $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$.

The genus *Sciurus*, comprising the True Squirrels, is characterized by compressed incisors, long ears, divided snout and upper lip, long tail, with the hairs arranged mainly on the sides, absence of cheek pouches, and inner lines of the upper molars parallel. Squirrels are lightly built, agile, live upon trees, and feed on fruit and nuts. There are about 50 American species, of which 12 or more belong to the U. States. — The Gray and the Black Squirrel, *S. Carolinensis*, of the U. States east of the Missouri, is 9 to 11 inches long to the tail, which is about an inch longer than the head and body; the color in the gray variety, grizzled light yellowish-gray above, pure white beneath. The Southern Gray Squirrel and the Northern Gray Squirrel are generally regarded as distinct species; but Baird considers them as varieties of one species, for which he retains the name given above. The Southern variety is smaller than the Northern, and, according to Audubon, has different habits. The Gray Squirrel occurs of every shade from gray to jet-black; and the black and dusky varieties have also been regarded by some as a species distinct from the gray. Gray squirrels are re-

Fig. 2320.
RED SQUIRREL, OR CHICKAREE.
(*Sciurus hudsonius.*)

markable for their occasional extensive migrations. Assembling in immense numbers, they make their way across the country, swimming streams, and turning aside for no obstacle. The Red Squirrel, or Chickaree, *S. hudsonius* (Fig. 2320), of the U. States, E. of the Missouri, and N. to Hudson's Bay, is 7 to 8 inches long to the tail, which is abt. 6 inches; the color above and on the sides mixed black and grayish-rusty, with a broad band of bright ferruginous along the back and upper surface of the tail; beneath, dingy-white. These squirrels are seen at all seasons of the year, and in all kinds of weather. In the Northern forests the deepest snows of winter are soon covered with their tracks, and penetrated by holes bored to find the cones of spruce, pine, and the nuts scattered beneath, or which they had hidden the previous autumn. They often sit for hours upon a stump, or limb of a tree close to the trunk, and, holding a cone or a nut in their fore paws, gnaw it briskly till they get all the food it contains. Disturbed while upon the ground, the Chickaree ascends the nearest tree, and making for the outer branches, leaps from these to another tree, and passing thus from tree to tree, is soon out of sight. Sometimes, however, when suddenly startled, it ascends a tree a short distance, and commences chattering with great fury, and leaping about as if in defiance of its intruder. (*Tenney.*) — See PTEROMYS, STRIPED SQUIRREL, SPERMOPHILUS, PRAIRIE-DOG, &c.

Sclavo'nia. See SLAVONIA.

Sclerantha'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Gr. *skleros*, hard, *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Ficoidales*. DIAG. No petals, a tubular calyx becoming hardened and covering the fruit, consisting of a single solitary carpel. — The order is composed of 4 genera, including the species of inconspicuous plants found in barren places in temperate regions. *Scleranthus annuus*, the KNAWEL, is common in the Middle States.

Scle'ria, *n.* [Gr. *skleros*, hard, alluding to the indurate shell of the fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cyperaceæ*, comprising herbs having leafy stems, and spikelets in spikes, fascicles, or panicles. *S. triglomerata*, the Whip-grass, 3-4 feet high, is common in swamps in almost all the States.

Scler'ogen, *n.* [Gr. *skleros*, hard, and *gennō*, to produce.] Same as LIGNIN, *q. v.*

Sclero'tic, *a.* [Fr. *sclérotique*, from Lat. *sclerotica*.] Hard; rigid; firm; as, the *sclerotic* membrane of the eye.

—*n.* (*Anat.*) The outer tunic of the eye (Fig. 980). In man it is opaque, and forms the posterior five-sixths of the globe of the eye. It is white externally, brown internally, and is much thicker behind than in front. In many birds, and some fossil reptiles, it develops a circular series of bony plates around the eyeball.

(*Med.*) A medicine which indurates and solidifies the parts to which it is applied.

Scoat, *v. a.* To scotch. See SCOTCH.

Scobs, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [From Lat. *scabere*, to scrape.] The dross or rust of metals. — Raspings of ivory, horn, metals, or other hard substances. (*Chambers.*) — An alkali. — *Dunglison.*

Scoff, *v. n.* [Icel. *skopaz*, to speak jestingly; M. H. Ger. *mit schophlicen worten*, with scoffing words; allied to Gr. *skopto*, to mock.] To exhibit or express insolent ridicule, mockery, or contumelious language; to manifest contempt by expressions of derision; — followed by *at*.

—*v. a.* To treat with derision, contumely, or scorn; to flout; to mock at; to address with contemptuous language.

—*n.* Contemptuous ridicule; derision, ridicule, mockery, or reproach, couched in contumelious language; expression of scorn; as, to make a *scoff* of religion.

Scoffer, *n.* One who scoffs; a scorner; one who mocks, ridicules, derides, or reproaches in contumelious language; as, a profane *scoffer*.

Scoffery, *n.* Act of scoffing; derision; mockery.

Scoffing, *n.* The act of treating with contempt or scorn.

Scoffingly, *adv.* In a scoffing manner.

Scoke, *n.* (*Bot.*) The poke or pocan. See PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

Scola'zon, *n.* A peculiar kind of manure or compost. *Simmonds.*

Scold, (*skōld,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *scyldan*.] To find fault or reprove with rude clamor; to utter railing, or harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to brawl; to chide or admonish in a sharp, coarse, termagant manner; — generally preceding *at*.

—*v. a.* To give a chiding to with rudeness and boisterous clamor; to rate; to reprimand, rebuke, or reprove sharply or coarsely; as, she *scolded* her husband for coming home late.

—*n.* A rude, boisterous, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew; a vixen; a termagant; a virago; a woman whose tongue gets the better of her temper.

"A shrew in domestic life is now become a *scold* in politics." *Addison.*

—A brawl; a scolding; a rating.

Scold'er, *n.* One who scolds, rates, rails, or clamors.

Scold'ing, *n.* The uttering of rude, clamorous language by way of rebuke or reproof; rating or railing language; as, to give one a *scolding*.

Scold'ingly, *adv.* In a scolding, rating manner.

Scolecite, Skolecite, (*skōl'e-sīt,*) *n.* [From Gr. *skōlēk*, earth-worm.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and lime, which occurs in prismatic and acicular crystals, and also massive with a fibrous and radiating structure. It is colorless, snow-white, grayish, yellowish, and reddish, and transparent to translucent at the edges.

Sco'lex, *n.* [Gr., a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) The first or primitive segment of a tapeworm (*tœnia*), which originates itself from a cysticercus, and develops proglottides, who in their turn become free and independent from the parent organism.

Scol'lop, *n.* and *v. a.* Same as SCALLOP, *q. v.*

Scolopa'cidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Snipe family, order *Grallatores*, comprising birds which have the bill generally longer than the head, and the hind toe generally present.

Scolopen'dridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Centipede family. See CENTIPEDE.

Scolopen'drium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of Ferns. *S. officinarum*, the Hart's-tongue (Fig. 2321), a species

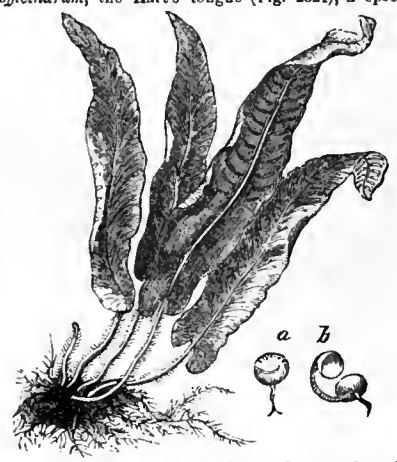


Fig. 2321. — HART'S-TONGUE, (*Scolopendrium vulgare.*)

a, Sporangium, or Spore-capsule;
b, the same, opened, showing its elastic ring.

common in Europe, has been found at Chittenango, N. Y., and in Kentucky.

Sco'lymus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, including the Golden-thistle.

Sco'lytidæ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Bark-beetle family, comprising coleopterous insects, the type of which, *Scolyus destructor*, is very obnoxious in certain countries, as England, by destroying large numbers of elm trees.

Scom'bridæ, SCOM'BRIDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Mackerel family, comprising acanthopterygious fishes with a smooth body and small scales, and whose tail and caudal fin are extremely powerful. Over 50 genera and more than 400 species are known, many of which are of the highest utility to man. The typical genus *Scomber* is the true MACKEREL, *q. v.*

Sconce, (*skŏns,*) *n.* [It. *scancia*, a shelf.] An English provincialism for a fixed shelf or plate-rack.

—[D. *schans*; Ger. *schanze*; Dan. *skandse*; Icel. *skans*.] A fort, bulwark, or defensive fortification. — A piece of protective armor for the head; a head-piece. — Hence, the head; the skull; the occiput; also, by implication, as being in the head, brains; gumption; ideas; sense; as, to knock one over the *sconce*, he has not much in his *sconce*, &c. (Colloq.)—A lantern, or cased support or protection for a light; hence, a candle-stick which usually takes the form of a projecting, bracketted support, in wood or metal; as, "Golden *sconces* hang upon the wall." (*Dryden.*) — Hence, the cylindrical tube with a circular brim, forming part of a candlestick, and serving to hold or support the candle; as, "put candles into *sconces*." (*Swift.*) — A mulct or fine; a poll-tax. — *Johnson.*

—*v. a.* To mulct; to fine.

Sconondo'a, or **Skanando'a,** in *New York*, a village of Oneida co., 22 m. W. of Utica.

Scoop', *n.* [Fr. *écope*; allied to Lat. *scopha*; Gr. *skaphē*, anything hollowed out, from *skapto*, to dig, delve.] A kind of hollow shovel or ladle, of various sizes, and generally of an elongated form, used for dipping liquors; also, a vessel for bailing boats.—A hollow, or hollowed, place; a basin-like cavity; as, a *scoop* in a rock.

(*Surg.*) A spoon-shaped vessel, used to extract balls impacted in the soft parts, or other foreign bodies.

—*v. a.* To take out with a scoop; to lade out; as, to *scoop* water from a well. — To empty by lading; as, to *scoop* a fountain dry. — To dig out; to excavate; to make hollow, or in basin-like form; as, to *scoop* one's eyes out.

Scoop'er, *n.* One who scoops or excavates.

(*Zoöl.*) Same as AVOSET, *q. v.*

Scoop'-net, *n.* A hand-net used in fishing.

Scoop'-wheel, *n.* A wheel having scoops or buckets attached to its periphery.

Scope, *n.* [Gr. *skopos*, from *skeptomai*, to view, to observe.] Limit of intellectual view; the end or thing to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished;—hence, ultimate design, aim, or intention; drift; object; as, the *scope* of ambition. — Space or extent viewed; room; amplitude of intellectual view; fulness of opportunity; freedom from restraint; room to move in; as, to allow free *scope* to the imagination. — Length; stretch; sweep; extent; as, *scope* of cable.

Sco'pia, a town of European Turkey. See USKUP.

Sco'piform, *a.* [Lat. *scopæ*, a broom, and *forma*, form.] Broom- or besom-shaped.

Sco'piped, *n.* [Fr. *scopipède*, from Lat. *scopæ*, a broom, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of melliferous insects, including those which have the tarsi of the posterior feet furnished with a brush of hairs.

Sco'pulipedes, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Scorbu'tic, Scorbu'tical, *a.* [Fr. *scorbutique*, from L. Lat. *scorbutus*. See SCURVY.] Affected or diseased with scurvy; pertaining to scurvy, or partaking of its nature; subject to scurvy; as, a *scorbutic* skin, a *scorbutic* complaint.

Scorbu'tically, *adv.* In a scorbutic manner.

Scorch, *v. a.* [Fr. *écorcher*, from Lat. *excoriare*, to strip off the skin.] To cause to feel by heat, as the skin; to burn superficially; to subject to a degree of heat so as to change the color of a thing, or both the color and texture of the surface without combustion; as, to *scorch* one's hands or face. — To affect, as by heat; to dry up with heat; to cause to suffer, as by the effects of heat; as, "*scorch'd* with beauty's beam." — *Fairfax.*

—*v. n.* To be parched or dried up; to be burned on the surface; as, a *scorched* country.

Scorch'ingly, *adv.* In a scorching manner.

Scorch'ingness, *n.* Quality of scorching, or burning superficially.

Score, (*skōr,*) *n.* [A. S. *scor.*] A cut, notch, or incision; a line drawn; — especially, a tally-mark, or notch made for keeping account of something.

"Our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally." — *Shaks.*

—An account or reckoning kept by lines, notches, or marks; — hence, indebtedness; as, to pay off an old *score*, to keep the *score* in cricket, &c. — Account; reason; motive; ground; sake; as, we shall not quarrel on that *score*, he did me a service on the *score* of old friendship. — The number *twenty*, because such number was formerly signified by a notch or special tally; as, *scores* of people visited the show. — In some parts of England, a weight of twenty pounds.

(*Mus.*) The original and entire draught of any composition in parts, in which all the parts are arranged upon staves one above the other, so as to present to the eye of a skilful musician the effect of the entire band during performance. The term *S.* originated from a bar or line, which was formerly drawn through all the parts.

To quit scores. To balance accounts; to make even reckoning; to give satisfaction or make liquidation.

"Does not the earth *quit scores* with all the elements?"—*South.*

—*v. a.* To mark by incisions; to cut; to notch; to cut furrows in; as, to *score* a man's back with the lash, to *score* a leg of pork before roasting. — To chip for the purpose of preparing for hewing; as, to *score* timber. — To mark with specific lines or notches, for keeping account of something; as, to *score* a tally. — To set down or charge, as a debt or an account; to keep record or note of; as, I *scored* it against him. — To note down in proper order and arrangement; as, to *score* music.

(*Geol.*) To mark with parallel lines or scratches; as, the rocks of New England were *scored* in the Drift epoch. — *Dana.*

Scor'er, *n.* One who, or that which, scores or notches; one who keeps tally, as in cricket or other games. — An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers on timber trees.

Sco'ria, *n.*; *pl.* SCORIÆ. [Lat.; Gr. *skōria*, from *skor*, the ordure.] Dross; the recrement of metals in fusion, or the slag rejected after the reduction of metallic ores. — Volcanic ash of a reddish-brown and black color, being the cinder and slag of a particular kind of lava. In appearance, volcanic scoriæ greatly resembles the slags of an iron furnace, and are in fact stony or imperfectly vitrified glassy products.

Sco'riac, *a.* Relating or belonging to scoria; scoriaceous.

Scoriaceous, (*skō-ri-ā'shus,*) *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to dross, or the recrement of metallic ores; partaking of the nature or characteristics of scoria.

Scorifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Metal.*) Act, operation, or process of either wholly or partially reducing a body into scoria.

Sco'riform, *a.* Resembling scoria.

Sco'rify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCORIFIED.) [Fr. *scorifier*.] To reduce to scoria or drossy debris.

Sco'rious, *a.* Drossy; slaggy; recrementitious. (R.)

Scorn, *n.* [A. S. *scearn*, dung; It. *scherno*.] Disdain; extreme or superlative contempt; that disdainful feeling or treatment which springs from a person's opinion or conviction of the meanness of another person or object, and a consciousness or belief of his own superiority or worth; as, his attentions were received with *scorn*. — That which is treated with sublime contempt; subject of superb contempt, disdain, or derision; as, his name was a *scorn* and a byword. — *To think scorn*, to disdain; to hold as unworthy of attention, notice, or esteem; as, "I know no reason why you should *think scorn* of him."—*Sidney.*

To laugh to scorn, to deride as contemptible; to ridicule; to make a mock of.

—*v. a.* To hold in the highest degree of contempt; to despise; to contemn; to disdain; to think altogether unworthy of one; to slight; to disregard; to neglect; as, his former friends *scorn* him.

Scorn'er, *n.* One who scorns; a contemner; a despiser, as, a *scorner* of danger. — A derider; one who scoffs or mocks, as at religion or moral ordinances.

Scorn'ful, *a.* Filled with scorn; entertaining or expressing scorn; superbly contemptuous; disdainful; acting in defiance or disregard; insolent; neglectful; as, a *scornful* glance, a *scornful* air, a *scornful* reply, &c.

Scorn'fully, *adv.* With superlative contempt; in a scornful manner; disdainfully; insolently.

Scorn'fulness, *n.* Quality of being scornful.

Scor'odite, Skor'odite, *n.* [From Gr. *skorodon*, garlic.] (*Min.*) A hydrated arseniate of iron.

Scor'pio, *n.* [Lat., a scorpion.] (*Astron.*) The eighth sign and ninth constellation of the zodiac. It is situated southward and eastward of Libra, and is on the meridian the 10th of July. It contains 44 stars,

including one of the first magnitude (*Antares*), one of the second, and eleven of the third. When this constellation rises, Orion sets; hence the mythological fable of the death of Orion, who perished by the sting of a scorpion.

Scor'pioid, Scorpioid'al, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting that form of inflorescence in which the main axis is curved in a cincinate manner like the tail of a scorpion, as in the Forget-me-not.

Scor'pion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *scorpio.*] (*Zoöl.*) The *Pedipalpi*, a family of *Arachnida*, comprising formidable insects, distinguished from other spiders by having the abdomen articulated with a curved spur at the extremity, under the point of which are two small orifices, which serve to give passage to a poisonous fluid. The anterior pair of feet or palpi are very large, resembling those of the lobster in form. The other feet do not differ essentially in form from those of spiders. On the under side of the thorax are two comb-like appendages, the use of which is not well understood. Scorpions inhabit the hot countries of both hemispheres, live on the ground, conceal themselves under stones and other bodies, and not unfrequently take up their abode in houses. When disturbed, they run rapidly, with the tail over the back, ready to turn it in any direction, either

Fig. 2322. — SCORPION.

for attack or defence. They feed on insects and their eggs. The species of the *S.* of Europe are little more than an inch in length, while some of the tropical species exceed five inches; and the sting of the latter produces serious symptoms, which are said frequently to result in death. The young scorpions are produced at various intervals, and are carried for several days upon the back of the parent, during which time she never leaves her retreat. The genus is divided by naturalists into sub-genera, depending upon the number of the creature's eyes, whether six or eight.

(*Astron.*) The SCORPIO, *q. v.*

(*Script.*) A kind of scourge, or whip, having points like a scorpion's tail.

"I will chastise you with *scorpions*." — 1 *Kings* xii. 11.

(*Archæol.*) An ancient military engine for hurling missiles.

Scor'pion-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYOSOTIS.

Scor'pion-senna, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORONILLA.

Scor'tatory, *a.* [From Lat. *scortari*, to fornicate.] Pertaining or having reference to, or consisting in, fornication or libidinous enjoyment; as, *scortatory* practices.

Scorzone'ra, *n.* [Sp. *escorza*, a serpent.] (*Bot.* and *Hort.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The species *S. Hispanica* of botanists, and the *S.* or Vipers' grass of gardeners, is a native of Spain, but is cultivated in all parts of Europe for its roots, which are sold in the markets. They are of very easy cultivation, growing vigorously in good ground, and bearing our hardest winters without injury. The root is nearly the shape of a carrot, but smaller and dark-colored, while internally it is pure white. The taste is sweet and agreeable, something like that of the roots of certain umbelliferous plants or the common hazel-nut. Its effects on the digestive organs are to increase the flow of gastric juice and bile, and as it acts as a deobstruent on the alimentary organs generally, it is slightly aperient. Its anti-bilious power is scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of dandelion. It is usually eaten in the same way as asparagus, which is the preferable mode for the invalid. As it is one of the most agreeable of vegetables as regards flavor, it undoubtedly deserves to be much more cultivated than it is in this country, being almost unknown in many of the States.

Scot, *n.* [A. S.; Fr. *écot.*] A tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine; a shot; a sum of money assessed or paid. (o.)

—[A. S. *Scotta.*] (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotsman or Scotchman.

—*v. a.* Same as SCOTCH, *q. v.*

Scotch, (*skŏtch,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Scottish; Scots; pertaining to Scotland or to its people.

Scotch fiddle, a cant Scotticism for the itch. — *Scotch mist*, a dense mist or mizzle, resembling fine rain. — *Scotch pine.* (*Bot.*) See PINUS. — *Scotch thistle*, a variety of thistle; — so termed from its being the national emblem of the Scottish people. — *Scotch broth.* (*Cookery.*) A broth made of sheep's head, boiled with pot-herbs and pearl barley.

—*v. a.* [W. *ysgwydd*, a shoulder.] To shoulder up; — hence, to support; to prop, as a wheel, by placing a wedge under it to prevent its rolling. — To pack, as hemp. — To shave or cut off a piece of the bark, cuticle, or surface of; to score; to make a superficial incision in; as, "he *scotched* and notched him like a carbonado." *Shaks.*

—*n.* A slight cut or shallow incision; a score. — A line drawn on the ground, as in the childish game of hop-scotch.

Scotch'-collops, *n. pl.* (*Cookery.*) A familiar colloquialism for minced veal.

Scotch Grove, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Jones co., 31 m. S.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Scotch'-hopper, or **Hop-scotch,** *n.* A childish game, in which jumps are taken over certain scotches or lines marked on the ground.

Scotch'man, *n.*; *pl.* SCOTCHMEN. A Scot; a Scotsman; a native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Scotch Peb'bles, *n. pl.* (*Min.*) A name given to the agates found in Scotland, where they occur abundantly, as irregularly shaped nodules in the amygdaloid series.

Scotch Plains, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Union co., 40 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Scotch'town, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., 107 m. S. of Albany.

Sco'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Black Duck, or Black Dove, *Anas nigra* or *Anas obscura*, forming in some classifications a sub-genus, *Oidemia.*

Scotforth, (*skot'forth,*) a town of England, co. of Lancaster, 2 m. from Lancaster; *pop.* 7,000.

Scot'-free, *a.* [A. S., scot-fresh.] Free from payment, tax, or tribute; untaxed; exempt from scot or mulct. — Hence, clear; free; whole; unharmed; safe and sound; as, he came out of the affair *scot-free.*

Scotia, (*skō'shi-a',*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *skotia*, gloom.] (*Arch.*) A hollow moulding, chiefly used in the tori between the bases of columns; it takes its name from the shadow formed by it, which seems to envelop it in darkness. — Also, a groove or channel cut in the projecting angle of the Doric corona.

Sco'tia, in *New York*, a post-village of Schenectady co., 18 m. N.W. of Albany.

Sco'tist, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of an old scholastic sect who followed the doctrines advanced by Duns Scotus, a Scottish cordelier, and one of the leading champions of Realism in the 13th century; — opposed to a *Thomist*, or follower of Thomas Aquinas.

Scot'land, the northern and smaller portion of the island of Great Britain, and one of the three great divisions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, between Lat. 54° 38′ and 58° 40′ 30″ N., and Lon. 1° 46′ 30″ and 6° 3′ 30″ W., or, including the Hebrides, 7° 44′ W. It is surrounded by the ocean on all sides, except on the S., where it is separated from England by the Solway Frith, the Cheviot Hills, and the Tweed. Its greatest length, N. to S. from Dunnet Head to the Mull of Galloway, is about 280 m.; its breadth is very unequal, varying from 32 m. between Alloa on the Frith of Forth and Dumbarton on the Clyde, to 146 m. between Buchan Ness in Aberdeenshire and Rowanmoan Point in Ross-shire; *area*, 30,328 square miles, having about 101 inhabitants to the sq. m. *Coast-line.* Few countries of equivalent magnitude display so great an extent of sea-coast, its aggregate length being about 2,500 m. *Inlets, Friths, Bays.* These are, on the E., the Friths of Forth, Tay, Murray, Dornoch, and Cromarty; on the W. is the Frith of Clyde and Loch Ryan; on the N., the Pentland Frith, and Lochs Broom, Eil, Fyne, and Linnhe; on the S., the Solway Frith, Luce Bay, and Wigtown Bay. Besides these, there are the Minch, the Little Minch, and the North Channel. *Capes.* Numerous: the principal are St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, Buchan Ness, Kinnaird's Head, Tarbet Ness, Duncansby Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath; the Mull of Cantire, the Mull of Galloway, and Burrow Head. These are all on the mainland. *Islands.* The principal groups are the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and the Hebrides, besides Arran and Bute. *Divisions.* Scotland is divided into the following 32 counties:

NORTH:—	EAST MIDDLE:—	Lanark.
Orkney and Shetland.	Forfar,	SOUTH-EAST:—
Caithness,	Perth,	Linlithgow,
Sutherland.	Fife,	Edinburgh,
NORTH-WEST:—	Kinross,	Haddington,
Inverness,	Clackmannan.	Berwick,
Ross and Cromarty.	WEST MIDDLE:—	Peebles,
NORTH-EAST:—	Stirling,	Selkirk.
Nairn,	Dumbarton,	SOUTH:—
Elgin or Moray,	Argyle,	Roxburgh,
Banff,	Bute.	Dumfries,
Aberdeen,	SOUTH-WEST:—	Kirkcudbright,
Kincardine.	Renfrew,	Wigtown.
	Ayr,	

Chief towns. Edinburgh is the metropolis, but Glasgow is the largest city. There are besides, with pop. of upwards of 10,000, Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Leith, Perth, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Arbroath, Montrose, Airdrie, Dunfermline, Dumfries, Stirling, and Kirkcaldy. *S.* is extremely irregular in its surface and outline, and, compared with England, may be said to be sterile, rugged, and mountainous. With the exception of a few rich alluvial tracts, there are no extensive vales in *S.*; its surface, even when least mountainous, being generally varied with hill and dale. It has been separated into the two great divisions of the *Highlands* and the *Lowlands*, and also into the Northern, the Middle, and the Southern. The first, or Northern division, is cut off from the Middle by the chain of lakes which stretch from the Moray Frith to Loch Linnhe. The second, or Middle division, is separated from the Southern by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Great Canal. The Northern division consists generally of an assemblage of vast mountains, here and there intersected by fertile valleys, chiefly towards the south and east coasts. A portion of them are clothed with green herbage, more especially where sheep-farming prevails; but, in general, they are covered with heath, growing upon peat, rock, or gravel; and they frequently terminate in mountain-caps of solid rock, or in vast heaps or cairns of bare and weather-beaten stones. The Middle division is also mountainous, the Grampian range intersecting this district, and extending from the eastern to the western sea, and occupying a breadth of from 40 to 60 miles. The western parts of Argyleshire, which are also included in this district, are rugged, mountainous, and deeply indented by inlets of the ocean. In these two divisions, which comprehend more than two-thirds of Scotland, the arable ground consists of but a small proportion to the mountainous regions. On the eastern coasts, however, the proportion of the cultivated to the uncultivated land is much greater. In the Southern division every variety of aspect is found; verdant plains, watered by copious streams, and covered with innumerable cattle; gently-rising hills and bending vales, fertile in corn, waving with wood, and interspersed with meadows; lofty mountains, craggy rocks, deep narrow dells, and tumbling torrents; nor are there wanting, as a contrast, barren moors and wild uncultivated heaths. In this district are the different ranges of the Cheviot Hills; the Sidlaw Hills, terminating at Perth; the Ochil Hills, forming the middle division; and the hills of Kilsyth and Campsie. Between the Sidlaw ridge and the Grampian Mountains lies the extensive and fruitful valley of *Strathmore*, stretching from Stirling to Stonehaven. Another strath or valley, called *Glenmore*, runs across the country from Loch Eil to the Murray Frith. This strath, in different parts, has particular names. *Rivers.* Numerous. In the Northern division, the principal are the Beauly, Naver, Thurso, &c.; in the Middle division, the Spey, the Dee, the Don, and the North and South Esk; about 30 m. farther south is the Tay, one of the largest rivers in Britain. In the Southern district are the Forth, the Clyde, and the Tweed, and the numerous rivers which empty themselves into the Irish Sea and the Solway Frith; the Ayr, the Girvan, the Southern Dee, the Nith, the Annan, and the Liddel. *Lakes or Lochs.* Numerous and extensive. The principal are Lochs Lomond, Awe, Ness, Shin, Maree, Tay, Erich, Shiel, Lochy, and Katrine. *Climate.* Extremely variable. From its insular situation, however, the cold in winter is not so intense, nor the heat in summer so great, as in similar latitudes on the continent; and although the range of the thermometer is considerable, it seldom maintains an extreme for any length of time. The annual average temperature may be estimated at from 45° to 47°. *Zoölogy.* The wild animals are the fox, the badger, the otter, the wild cat, the hedgehog (these are now becoming scarce), the stag, the wild roe, the hare, the rabbit, the weasel, the mole, and other small quadrupeds. The domestic animals are the same as those of England; but the native breed of black cattle and sheep is smaller in size, but reputed to afford more delicious food. Of the feathered tribes, pheasants are to be found in the woods, though scarce, also ptarmigan, black game, and grouse; and in the low grounds, partridges, snipes, and plovers. Scotland has also most of the English singing-birds, except the nightingale. The aquatic fowls are numerous in the islands. *Prod.* Wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, hay, potatoes, turnips, flax, and hemp, and, in general, all the kinds of crops which are raised in the southern part of the island. Horticulture has made rapid progress in every part. Apples and other fruits are produced in abundance. Many extensive tracts of waste land have been planted with wood, and the *Alga marina*, or sea-weed, which grows in great luxuriance on the rocky coasts, constitute a valuable article of commerce, from the burning of it into kelp. *Minerals.* Iron-stone, iron-ore, lead, and septaria iron-stone, are abundant. Copper has been discovered in many places. The other metallic substances are cobalt, bismuth, manganese, wolfram, plumbago, and mercury; the latter in very small quantities. Coal is abundant in the Southern and Middle districts. Limestone, free-stone, or sandstone, and slate, are found in every district. Marbles are also found. Most of the gems and precious stones have been found among the mountains of Scotland, the diamond excepted. Jasper is found in great variety, and rock-crystal, commonly denominated *cairngorm*, from the mountain of that name in Banffshire. Chalcedony is also found. *Manuf.* Flax and hemp are made into a variety of fabrics; such as sheetings, osnaburgs, bagging, and canvas. The cotton manufacture has been carried, by means of machinery, to an astonishing degree of extent and perfection. Muslins and other fabrics are executed in great perfection. To these may be added brocades, lappets of all sorts, imitation shawls, gauzes, cambrics, shirtings, sheetings, twills, stripes, checks, pullicates, ginghams, shawls, and thread; calico-printing is pursued in all its branches. Iron goods of every description, such as anchors, bolts, wagon-axles, sugar-mill gudgeons, wedges, and various articles of mill and steam-engine work, with domestic utensils of every kind, as well as hoes, axes, adzes, hammers, and similar tools. Almost all kinds of articles into which timber is manufactured are produced in great plenty and perfection. Coach-making, musical-instrument making, &c., are carried on in all the principal towns; ship-building also forms a most important branch of national industry, and dock-yards for building and repairing vessels are established in the different seaports. There are, besides, manufactories of glass for all the different sorts of bottle-, window-, and flint-glass; also of soap, candles, and starch; salt, tanning, brewing, distilling, and almost all articles of ordinary use, are manufactured in Scotland. The different fisheries have been prosecuted with great industry and success. The whale-fishery to Davis' Straits and Greenland employs a great number of ships, and the white fishery is also prosecuted with great industry along the Moray Frith, Shetland, and the Western Islands, which bring profitable returns. The herring-fishery is carried on along the whole coast of the kingdom, as also the salmon-fishery in all the different rivers. *Imp.* These principally consist of woollen cloth, cotton, flax, hemp, yarn, linen, iron, corn, wood, tallow, timber, tea, sugar, and other colonial produce.

Exp. Cotton and linen goods, sail-cloth, sheep, black-cattle, coal, iron, and fish. The chief shipping ports are Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, Banff, and Inverness. *Inhabitants.* These may be divided into two great classes, viz., *Highlanders* and *Lowlanders*. The language, dress, and customs of these two classes are very different. The language of the Highlanders is that species of the Celtic called in Scotland Gaelic, or *Erse*. The ancient dress of the Highlanders (Fig. 2123) is fast giving way to a more modern costume, although it is still retained in many places, and often worn by gentlemen on particular occasions. The language of the low country is English, with a mixture of the Scottish, which, however, in the ordinary dialect of the better classes, is fast giving place to the English. *Education.* An act, passed in the reign of William and Mary, ordains that there shall be a school and a school-master in every parish. These establishments, in which are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and also Latin and Greek, have been attended with the happiest results. There are four universities; namely, at Edinburgh, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. *Religion.* Presbyterianism, established by act of Parliament in 1696, and afterwards secured in the treaty of Union. The system is founded on a parity of ecclesiastical authority among all its presbyters, excluding all preëminence of order, all its ministers being held equal in rank and power. Besides the Established Church, there are numerous dissenters; such as Free Churchmen, United Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Bereans, and Baptists. There are Catholic churches in the principal towns, and in the northern parts this religion has not been entirely superseded by that of the Reformation. *Govt.* The ancient constitution of *S.* was superseded at the time of the union with England. In the Parliament of England, the Scots nobility are represented by 16 peers. *History.* *S.* was first visited by the Roman troops under Agricola, who penetrated to the foot of the Grampian Mountains. It was afterwards exposed to the ravages of the Norwegians and Danes, with whom many bloody battles were fought. Various contests were also maintained with the kings of England. Robert Bruce, however, secured the independence of the country and his title to the throne, by the decisive battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. He was succeeded by his nephew, Robert Stewart, and he by his eldest son, Robert. He being a weak prince, the reins of government were seized by the Duke of Albany, who stoned to death the eldest son of the king. James, his second son, to escape a similar fate, fled to France; in the year 1424 he returned to *S.*, and having excited the jealousy of the nobility, he was assassinated in a monastery near Perth. James II., his son, an infant prince, succeeded him in 1437. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of the castle of Roxburgh. James III. ascended the throne at the age of seven years. His reign was weak and inglorious, and he was murdered in the house of a miller, whither he had fled for protection. James IV., a generous and brave prince, began his reign in 1488. He was slain at the battle of Flodden. James V., an infant of less than two years of age, succeeded to the crown. He died in 1542, and was succeeded by his daughter, the celebrated Queen Mary, whose history and tragical end are well known. She was succeeded by her son James, who, in 1603, ascended the throne of England, vacant by the death of Queen Elizabeth, when the two kingdoms were united into one great monarchy. *Pop.* (1870) 3,270,673. See GREAT BRITAIN.

Scot'land, in Upper Canada, a village of Oxford co., 11 m. N.W. of Brantford; *pop.* abt. 250.

Scotland, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Windham co., 35 m. S.E. of Hartford; *pop* in 1870, 648.

Scotland, in *Illinois*, a township of McDonough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Scotland, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Greene co., 10 m. S. of Bloomfield.

Scotland, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., 31 m. S. of Boston.

Scotland, in *Missouri*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Iowa; *area*, 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wyaconda, N. Fabius, and Middle Fabius. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Memphis. *Pop.* (1870) 15,378.

Scotodin'ia, Scot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, dizziness.] (*Med.*) Giddiness with imperfect vision; scotomy; — a symptom occasionally observed in dyspepsia, especially in that of gouty persons.

Scotograph, (*-gräf.*) *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphein*, to write.] An instrument for writing in the dark.

Scot'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *skopein*, to observe.] (*Optics.*) An instrument by means of which objects may be observed in the dark.

Scots, *a.* Scottish; Scotch; pertaining, or relating, to the people of Scotland; as, a pound *Scots*, *Scots* law.

Scots'man, *n.* A Scotchman; a native of Scotland; a Scot.

Scott, SIR WALTER, a celebrated novelist and poet, b. at Edinburgh, 1771. He passed his youth in the pleasures of hunting, in the study of law, and in reading old plays, romances, travels, and marvellous adventures. The antiquities and ancient poetry of Scotland early inflamed his imagination; he read the old chronicles, and made himself acquainted with the customs, obsolete laws, traditions of families, and the superstitious beliefs of his countrymen. He made his début as an author in *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, which had great success. His next work, the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, was received with still greater favor. *Marmion*, *The Lady of the Lake*, and *Rokeby*, followed; but his poetical reputation was soon afterwards eclipsed by that of Lord Byron. Subsequently appeared *Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, and the *Battle of Waterloo*, the first successful, the latter a failure. His novels, however, are his great passport to fame. Those masterly productions, on which critisism would be out of place, need only be enumerated; *Waverley; Tales of my Landlord; Ivanhoe; The Monastery; The Abbot; Quentin Durward; Peveril of the Peak; Woodstock; Rob Roy; The Heart of Mid-Lothian; Chronicles of the Canongate*, &c. *S.* was made a baronet by George IV., in 1821. Our limits prevent us from detailing the numerous engagements of this highly-gifted and industrious man; suffice it, therefore, to say, that from the commencement of his literary career in 1796, when he published his translations of Burger's *Lenore* and *Wild Huntsman*, to the year of his decease, he was constantly producing some literary work, and that he reaped an abundant harvest. His patrimonial estate was considerable; and, in 1800, he obtained the preferment of sheriff of Selkirkshire, with abt. £300 ($1,500) a year, which sum was considerably increased in 1806, by his being appointed one of the principal clerks of the session in Scotland. He accordingly, in 1811, removed 6 or 7 miles below his former residence on the Tweed, where he purchased a farm of about 100 acres, and built a mansion, to which he gave the name of *Abbotsford* (Fig. 6). Here he continued to reside, exercising the most open hospitality, and receiving the homage of admiration from all parts of the world, while he pursued his literary labors with unremitting activity. At length, in 1825, the firm of Constable & Co., at Edinburgh, having projected a cheap series of original and selected works, engaged *S.* to compose a *Life of Bonaparte*. It was in progress when these publishers became bankrupts, and by that unhappy failure *S.* found himself involved, on their behalf, for accommodation bills to the enormous amount of $600,000. The estate of Abbotsford had been settled on *S.*'s eldest son on his marriage, and it was therefore beyond the reach of the creditors; but though he had very little property to answer the immense amount of his debts, there was still a vast source of profit remaining — his literary talents. "Gentlemen," said he to his creditors, "time and I against any two. Let me take this good ally into company, and I believe I shall be able to pay you every farthing." He further proposed, in their behalf, to insure the sum of $110,000 upon his life, which proposal was accepted; and he then sat down, at the age of 55, to the task of redeeming, by the exertion of his talents as a public writer, a debt exceeding $500,000! In the autumn of 1826 he visited Paris, in order to prosecute researches into several local and other details relating to the subject of his work, which appeared during the summer of 1827, in 9 vols. 8vo; and realized the sum of $60,000, being at the rate of $165 a day for the time he had devoted to it. Though from the time of the publication of *Waverley*, *S.* had been generally considered the author of the *Scotch Novels*, yet he had managed to preserve his incognito by various modes of evasion and half-denials whenever the subject was publicly mooted; and the author, whoever he might prove to be, was fancifully styled the "Great Unknown." At length the mystery was solved. At the annual dinner of the Theatrical Fund Association in 1827, *S.*, in returning thanks for the honor which the company had done him by drinking his health, unreservedly declared that they

Fig. 2323. — SIR WALTER SCOTT.

were wholly and solely his own compositions. By the republication of the former novels, in a cheap form, with new notes and prefaces, and by new works, viz.: *Tales of a Grandfather*; a *History of Scotland*, in Dr. Lardner's Encyclopædia; *Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft*, in the Family Library, &c., he had paid, in part of his liabilities, $270,000; and his creditors presented to him, personally, the library, and manuscripts, curiosities, and plate, which had once been his own, as a token of their gratified feelings. Early in 1831, symptoms of paralysis began to appear, and in the autumn his physicians recommended an excursion to Italy as the means of delaying that illness which too obviously approached. A passage to Malta, in the frigate "Barham," was obtained for him, and he reached Naples by that route, Dec. 27. In April, 1832, he went to Rome, inspected the classical antiquities of that city with great interest, and visited Tivoli, Albani, and Frescati. Feeling, however, that his strength was rapidly decreasing, he determined upon returning, with all possible speed, wishing to die in his native country. On his arrival in London, it was found that medical assistance was now useless; all hope of his recovery had fled; and at his own anxious desire he was conveyed by sea to Newhaven, where he landed on the 9th of July, reached Abbotsford on the 11th, and, after lingering for two months in a state of almost total insensibility, he d. on the 21st of September, 1832, and was buried in Dryburgh Abbey, which had belonged to one of his ancestors. The *Life of Sir Walter Scott* was written by his son-in-law, J. G. Lockhart.

Scott, WINFIELD, an American general, b. in Petersburg, Va., 1796. He was left an orphan in his boyhood, was educated at William and Mary College, and studied the profession of law; but in 1808, having a genius for military pursuits, he was appointed captain of light artillery in General Wilkinson's division, stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but was suspended for having accused his general of complicity with the conspiracy of Aaron Burr. At the commencement of the war of 1812, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and sent to the Canadian frontier. He crossed with his regiment at Queenston Heights, where the American troops were at first successful; but on the British receiving reinforcements, they were repulsed with heavy loss, and *S.* was

Fig. 2324. — GEN. SCOTT.

taken prisoner. The following year, having been exchanged, he was appointed adjutant-general, and was wounded by the explosion which followed the assault on Fort George. In 1814, as brigadier-general, he established a camp of instruction, and from April to July drilled his raw levies in the French tactics with such effect, that on the 3d of July he took Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, by assault; and on the 5th fought the battle of Chippewa, resulting in the defeat and repulse of the enemy beyond the river of that name. Twenty days after the battle of Chippewa was fought that of Lundy's Lane, or Bridgewater, in which he had two horses killed under him, and was twice wounded, the last time severely. He was raised to the rank of major-general, and compiled the *General Regulations of the Army*, and translated and adapted from the French the system of *Infantry Tactics*, which was until lately the text-book of the American army. In the Indian hostilities of the American frontier, in the excitement attending the threat of Nullification in South Carolina, and in the Seminole War, General *S.* manifested those qualities of wisdom and moderation which made him rather a pacificator than a warrior. During the Canadian revolt of 1837–1838, he displayed great tact in allaying the excited passions of the frontier. In 1841 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, and in 1846 directed the military operations in the war against Mexico. Taking the field in person, he, March 9, 1847, landed 12,000 men at Vera Cruz, and invested and bombarded the city, which capitulated on the 26th. April 18th he carried the heights of Cerro Gordo, on the 19th he took Jalapa, on the 22d Perote, and on May 15th Puebla, where, owing to his heavy losses, chiefly by diseases incident to the climate, he was obliged to wait for reinforcements. On the 10th of August he advanced, with 10,780 men, to encounter the larger forces and strong positions of Gen. Santa Anna. He turned El Penon, and won the brilliant victories of Contreras and Churubusco. Santa Anna entered upon negotiations only to gain time and strengthen his defences. These were followed by the sharp and sanguinary battles of Molino del Rey and Churubusco, September 8th, strong positions skilfully and bravely defended by superior numbers; and on the 14th *S.* entered the city of Mexico at the head of less than 8,000 soldiers. Peace was negotiated with the cession of New Mexico and California to the United States, and the victorious general was welcomed home with the liveliest demonstrations. In 1852 Gen. *S.* was the candidate of the Whig party for the presidency, but was defeated by one of his subordinate officers, Gen. Franklin Pierce. In 1855, was created for him the office of lieutenant-general. During the early part of the Civil War Gen. *S.* did his best to perform his official duties as general-in-chief; but he had become too infirm for such a charge, and on Oct. 31, 1861, he retired from office, retaining, by special act of Congress, his pay and allowance. He then sailed for Europe, in a tour for his health. In 1864 he published his *Autobiography*, 2 vols. 8vo, New York, and D. at West Point, May 29, 1866.

Scott, in *Arkansas*, a W. co.; *area*, 870 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fourche La Fave, and Petit Jean. *Surface*, diversified;

soil, generally fertile. *Cap.* Winfield. *Pop.* abt. 6,000. — A township of Mississippi co.

Scott, in *Illinois*, a W. co., bordering on the Illinois River; *area*, 255 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois, also, Pinme, Sandy, and Muvestar creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Winchester *Pop.* in 1870, 10,393. — A township of Ogle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Scott, in *Indiana*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, 180 sq. m. Drained by Oraham's Fork of White River. *Surface*, hilly in the W., elsewhere level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Lexington. *Pop.* (1870) 8,573. — A township of Kosciusko, co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Scott, in *Iowa*, an E. co., bordering on the Mississippi; *area*, 450 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Davenport. *Pop.* abt. 38,000. — A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 200. — A township of Fremont co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Mahaska co., 7 m. W. of Oskaloosa; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Scott, in *Kansas*, a township of Linn co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Scott, in *Kentucky*, a N. co.; *area*, 240 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. Elkhorn, S. Elkhorn, and Eagle Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Scott, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co ; *area*, 409 sq. m. *Rivers.* Vermillon and Cannon. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Shakopee. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Scott, in *Mississippi*, a S. central co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. Drained by Tuscalamento Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, sandy and unproductive. *Cap.* Hillsborough. *Pop.* in 1870, 7,905.

Scott, in *Missouri*, a E.S.E. co., bordering on the Mississippi; *area*, 370 sq. m. *Surface*, flat, and partly swampy; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Benton. *Pop.* (1870) 7,318.

Scott, in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland co., 145 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 1,083.

Scott, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A township of Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Scott, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Scott, in *Tennessee*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area*, 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Powell's River, and Clear Fork of Cumberland River. *Surface*, mountainous in the S.E., and partly covered with forests; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Huntsville. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Scott, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinch, and the N. forks of Holston River. *Surface*, traversed by several mountain ridges; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. Among the remarkable natural objects, is the "Natural Tunnel," 3 m. from Clinch River, 300 ft. high, the arch of which is about 80 ft. high. *Cap.* Estillville. *Pop.* abt. 13,500.

Scott, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Sheboygan co., 44 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Brown co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,385.—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Scott Har, or SCOTT RIVER, in *California*, a post-village of Siskiyou co., 30 m. W. of Yreka; *pop.* abt. 500.

Scot'ticism, (*-sizm,*) n. An idiom or lingual expression peculiar to the Scottish people.

Scot'ticize, v. a. To make Scottish; to cause to resemble the Scottish character or idioms.

Scot'tish, a. [A. S. *scyttisc.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference, to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language; Scots; Scotch; as, the *Scottish* dialect, the *Scottish* Highlanders.

Scott River, or SCOTT'S RIVER, in *California*, rises in Siskiyou co., and flows N.W. into Klamath River.

Scotts'borough, in *Georgia*, a village of Baldwin co., 4 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Scotts'burg, in *California*, a village of Fresno co., 25 m. S.E. of Millerton.

Scottsburg, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Douglas co., 50 m. N.W. of Rossburg.—A village of Umpqua co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Salem.

Scottsburg, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Halifax co., 40 m. E.N.E. of Danville.

Scott's Mills, in *Iowa*, a village of Linn co., 25 m. N. of Iowa City.

Scott's Moun'tain, in *New Jersey*, in Warren co., forms a part of South Mountain, and is 700 to 800 feet high. It abounds in iron-ore.

Scotts'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Bibb co., 30 m. E.S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Scottsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., 78 m. S.E. of Galena. — A village of Lee co., 140 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Scottsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Allen co., 148 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Scottsville, in *Louisiana*, a village of Claiborne parish, 25 m. N.E. of Homer.

Scottsville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 130 m. N.N.W. of Jefferson city.—A village of Nodaway co., 30 m. N. of St. Joseph.

Scottsville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Ashe co., 80 m. N.W. of Salisbury.

Scottsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe co., 13 m. S.W. of Rochester.

Scottsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wyoming co., 32 m. W.N.W. of Scranton.—A village of Huntingdon co., 87 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Scotts'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Albemarle co., 70 m. W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A village, cap. of Powhatan co., 32 m. W. of Richmond.

Scoun'drel, n. [Perhaps from Lat. *abscondo*, to conceal carefully.] A base villain; a man destitute of honor and virtue; a rascal fit for the gallows.

"A *scoundrel* may be defined as one who would sharpen a knife on his father's tombstone to cut his mother's throat." — *Jerrold.*

—a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled; as, a *scoundrel* maxim.

Scoun'drelism, n. Quality of a scoundrel; base villainy; extreme rascality; turpitude.

Scour, v. a. [Ger. *scheuern.*] To make clear and bright by rubbing; to rub hard with something rough for the purpose of cleaning; to clean by friction; to cleanse from grease, stains, &c., as articles of personal attire; to make clean or bright; to restore; as, to *scour* a floor, to *scour* a dress. — To purge violently. — To remove by rubbing or cleansing; to sweep off; to carry away. — To range or search for the purpose of seizing; to brush along; to pass swiftly over; as, to *scour* the seas, to *scour* the streets.

Scouring-barrel, a machine in which scrap-iron, small metallic articles, &c., are divested of rust by means of friction.—*Scouring-power*, force of a stream of water to carry away mud, as from the mouth of a river.—*Scouring-rush*, or *Dutch-rush.* (*Bot.*) See EQUISETACEÆ.

—v. n. To perform the operation of cleaning by friction. —To make clean; to cleanse.—To be purged violently; as, *scouring* of the bowels. — To rove or range for sweeping or taking something; to scamper; to run with rapidity; as, thieves *scour* off with their booty.

Scour'er, n. One who, or that which, scours or cleans by rubbing; a cleanser. — A violent purgative. — One who, or that which, runs swiftly. — A footpad; a robber; one who roves by night in search of plunder.

Scourge, (*skûrj,*) n. [Fr. *escourgée*; Lat. *coriggia*, a shoe-tie — *con*, and *rego*, to set right.] A whip made of strips of leather, cords, &c.; a lash; a thong; an instrument of punishment or discipline. — Hence, a punishment; a vindictive infliction; he, or that which, greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys; — particularly, any continued evil or calamity; as, the *scourges* of disease and famine.

—v. a. To flog with a scourge or whip; to lash; to whip severely; to flagellate; to punish with severity. — To afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction; to harass, torment, or injure.

Scourger, (*skûrj'er,*) n. One who scourges or flagellates; one who afflicts or torments cruelly; a chastiser.

Scout, n. [Lat. *auscultо*, to listen to.] One sent out to watch or to listen clandestinely;—specifically, a person sent to gain and bring in news; one who reconnoitres; a spy; in military parlance, a person, commonly a horseman, sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy, or discovering any danger, and giving notice thereof to the commanding officer. — At Oxford University, England, a colloquialism for a college servant; — corresponding with the term *gyp*, as employed at Cambridge, the sister university.

—v. a. To watch for; to espy; to reconnoitre; to pass over or through for the purpose of discovering danger or watching the motions of an enemy; as, to *scout* a country. — To sneer at; to flout; to treat with derision, disdain, or contempt; as, to *scout* a base proposition.

—v. n. To act as a scout; to play the spy; to go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy.

Scovel, (*skův'l,*) n. [From W. *ysgwl*, a broom.] Same as MALPIN, *q. v.*

Scow, (*skou,*) n. [Du. *schouw.*] (*Naut.*) A large flat-bottomed boat.

—v. a. To convey or carry in a scow; as, to *scow* lumber.

Scowl, v. n. [Icel. *skálgr*, squint-eyed, from *skæla*, to twist.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning, corrugated look; to look angry, sour, or sullen; as, a *scowling* face. — Hence, to look gloomy, threatening, frowning, dark, or tempestuous; as, a *scowling* sky.

—v. a. To glance at or repel with a scowl or frown.

—n. The corrugation or wrinkling of the brows, as in frowning; an expression of displeasure, sullenness, discontent, or animosity in the countenance. — Hence, gloom; dismal or threatening aspect; as, the *scowl* of an approaching storm.

Scowl'ingly, *adv.* In a scowling manner.

Scrab'bled Eggs, n. *pl.* (*Cookery.*) A lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and mixed with a seasoning of butter, salt, and pepper. — *Halliwell.*

Scrabble, (*skrăb'bl,*) v. a. [Dim. of *scrape.*] To scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands; to scramble; to clamber by the hands and knees; as, to *scrabble* up a tree.

—To scribble; to scrawl; as, *scrabbled* chirography.

—n. Act of scrabbling; a scramble.

Scrab'bletown, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., 12 m. E. of Mount Holly.

Scrag, n. [Gael. *sgreag*, to parch, to dry.] Something dry, thin, or lean, with roughness or raggedness; a rawboned piece; — particularly, a neck-joint of meat; as, a *scrag* of mutton; — hence, facetiously or contemptuously, the neck. — A raw-boned person. (Low.)

Scrag'ged, a. Rough with irregular points or broken surface; scraggy; as, a *scragged* bone. — Lean with raggedness.

Scrag'gedness, Scrag'giness, n. State of being scraggy; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness; asperity occasioned by broken, irregular, jagged points.

Scrag'gily, *adv.* In a scraggy manner; with leanness or roughness.

Scrag'giness, n. See SCRAGGEDNESS.

Scrag'gy, n. (*comp.* SCRAGGIER; *superl.* SCRAGGIEST.) Scragged; rough with irregular or jagged points; as, a *scraggy* rock.—Lean and corrugated; as, a *scraggy* neck.

Scrag'-necked, (*-nĕkt,*) a. Having a long, sinewy neck.

Scram'ble, v. n. [Armor. *skrampa*, to crawl, to move in the manner of serpents.] To scrabble; to crawl on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees; as, to *scramble* up a precipice. — To seize or catch eagerly at anything that is desired; to catch with haste preventive of another; to catch at without ceremony; as, to *scramble* for pennies.

—v. a. To mix and cook in a conglomerate manner; as, to *scramble* eggs.

—n. Act of scrambling; act of climbing or clambering by the help of the hands and feet, or on all-fours. — Act of jostling or pushing for the acquisition of something; an eager contest for some object of desire, in which one endeavors to get beforehand with another; as, the *scramble* of politicians for place.

Scram'bler, n. One who scrambles; one who crawls on all-fours: one who clambers by the help of hands and feet. — A greedy, unceremonious seeker or contestant.

Scram'bling, n. Act of climbing by the aid of the hands. — Act of seizing or catching at with eager haste and without ceremony.

—p. a. Awkward; confused; irregular; as, a *scrambling* course of procedure.

Scram'blingly, *adv.* In a scrambling manner; awkwardly.

Scrauch, v. a. [Ger. *schrangen.*] To grind or crunch with the teeth so as to cause a crackling sound. (Local Eng.)

Scrank'y, a. A Scotticism for long, thin, lanky, scraggy.

Scran'ton, formerly LACKAWANNA, in *Pennsylvania*, a city of Luzerne co., on the left bank of the Lackawanna, 14 m. S.W. of Carbondale. Among the many embellishments of this city are a new opera-house and the National Bank Buildings. It is the centre of the coal-trade for the Lackawanna Valley, and carries on an immense business in mining and shipping coal. *Pop.* in 1870, 35,700.

Scrap, n. [From *scrope.*] Something scraped or rubbed off; — hence, a morsel; a small piece; a fragment; a mite; a crumb; also, a detached, incomplete portion; as, a *scrap* of meat, a *scrap* of paper, a *scrap* of intelligence. — Specifically, a fragment of something written or printed; a brief or unconnected excerpt or extract.

"They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scraps.*"—*Shaks.*

—*pl.* The stringy or skinny substance that is left after the rendering of animal fat.

Scrap'-book, n. A book consisting of blank pages (sometimes of various tints), in which printed extracts, engravings, &c., may be pasted and kept for reference or amusement.

Scrape, (*skrāp.*) v. a. [A. S. *screopan.*] To draw something, usually edged, over the surface of; to rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, or with something hard; to clean by scraping; to grate harshly over; to abrade; as, to *scrape* the tongue. — To remove or take off by rubbing or grating; as, to *scrape* off the charred parts of a loaf. — To act upon the surface of, with a harsh, grating noise; as, to *scrape* one's feet on the floor. — To gather or accumulate by hard, coarse, and continuous labor or effort; — hence, to hoard; to acquire or save in a penurious or avaricious manner; as, to *scrape* money together.

To scrape acquaintance, to curry favor, or insinuate one's self into acquaintance with another; — an expression derived from the custom of scraping in bowing.

—v. n. To make the sound of the foot drawn over the floor; to make a grating, rasping noise; to rub harshly or noisily over the surface of anything. — Hence, to play awkwardly on a violin or other stringed instrument of music; as, he *scrapes* the fiddle occasionally.—To make an inelegant obeisance with a recession of the foot; as, he bows and *scrapes* like a dancing-master.

—n. A drawing of something edged or rough over the surface of another thing; a rubbing;—hence, the effect occasioned by rubbing; as, the sound of the feet drawn along the floor, or of any scraping instrument; as, a *scrape* of a pen. — An obeisance; an inelegant, obsequious bow. — A disagreeable and awkward predicament; an unfortunate or embarrassing dilemma; perplexity; distress; difficulty; as, to get one's self into a *scrape.*

Scrap'er, n. An instrument with which anything is scraped; as, (1.) Among engravers, a tool with a triune blade, each edge of which is sharpened, to remove the burr or ridge which rises on a copper-plate by the use of the graver or dry point. (2.) In mining, quarrying, &c., a piece of iron used to take out the pulverized matter which remains in a hole when bored previous to blasting. (3.) An iron instrument, affixed to a door-step, by which the soles of shoes, &c., are freed from mud and the like, by drawing them across it. (4.) An instrument used in making and repairing roads, digging canals, trenches, &c. (4.) On shipboard, a triangular iron tool, with sharp edges, used for scraping the masts, spars, decks, &c.; also, an instrument used by calkers.

—A person who scrapes, as an awkward performer, or tyro, on the violin; also, one who hoards money little by little, or penuriously: a miser; as, "Never was *scraper* a brave man." — *Herbert.*

Scrap-forging, (*-fōr'jing,*) n. See SCRAP-IRON.

Scrap'ing, n. Act of one who scrapes. — (*pl.*) Matter scraped off, or that which is collected by scraping, rasping, raking, or rubbing; as, the *scrapings* of the dinner-table.

Scrap'ingly, *adv.* In a scraping manner; by scraping.

Scrap-iron, (*-i'urn,*) n. Waste cuttings and pieces of

wrought-iron:—generally used in the abbreviated form, *scrap*. After being piled, heated, and drawn into bars, they are called *scrap-forgings*.

Scratch, (*skrăch,*) *v. a.* To tear, mark, or score with slight incisions, ragged and uneven; to rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to wound or lacerate slightly; to cut with the nails; as, to *scratch* one's head, to *scratch* glass with a diamond, to *scratch* garden-mould with a rake, she *scratched* his face with her nails, &c.

—To dig or excavate with the claws; as, a mole *scratches* a burrow. — To write or draw hurriedly or awkwardly; as, to *scratch* out a pamphlet. *Swift.* (a.) — To mark with erasures; as, to *scratch* a ticket. (Americao.)

(*Sports.*) In horse-racing, to withdraw a horse from a race after its being entered for running; as, the Oaks favorite was *scratched* at four o'clock to-day.

—*a.* Drawn together hastily or without selection, to accomplish a certain purpose, in place of the regular performers; as, a *scratch* crew of oarsmen, a *scratch* eleven at cricket, a *scratch* team of horses, &c.

—*n.* A rent; a break in the surface of anything made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything edged, pointed, or ragged; a laceration with the nails or claws.

(*Sports.*) In boxing, a line drawn across the ring, up to which pugilists are brought by their seconds, when they commence to exchange blows; — hence, test, trial, or proof of pluck or courage; as, he came up to the *scratch* like a man. (Colloq.) — A kind of wig which only partially covers the head; — also, called *scratch-wig.*

—*pl.* (*Far.*) A disease in horses consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs, between the heel and pastern joint. *Buchanan.*

Scratch-cradle. Same as Cat's-cradle, *q. v.* — *Old Scratch,* a cant term for the Devil.

Scratch'-back, *n.* A kind of plaything used at certain English fairs, which, when drawn quickly along the back of a person, makes a noise like that of tearing cloth, as if his coat were torn. — *Bulwer.*

Scratch'-brush, *n.* A cylindrical bundle of fine steel or brass wires, bound tightly in the centre, with the ends projecting on each side, so as to form a stiff brush for scratching and cleaning metals preparatory to gilding or silvering. — *Tomlinson.*

Scratch'er, *n.* One who, or that which, scratches.

(*Zoöl.*) An order of birds, comprising those which scratch when seeking food, as the common hen, &c. It is identical with the order Rasores, *q. v.*

Scratch'ingly, *adv.* After the manner, or with the action of, scratching.

Scratch'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The cleavers. See Galium.

Scrawl, *v. a.* (Another form of Scroll, *q. v.*) To write or draw carelessly, awkwardly, or irregularly; to write inelegantly or unevenly; to scribble; to scratch; as, to *scrawl* a letter.

—*v. n.* To write unskilfully, unevenly, or inelegantly; he *scrawls* his writing so that it is barely legible.

—*n.* Awkward, unskilful, or inelegant penmanship or chirography; also, a piece of writing hastily and badly penned; as, excuse this hurried *scrawl.* — An American localism for a broken branch or piece of brushwood.

Scrawl'er, *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty, off-hand, or inelegant writer.

Scraw'ny, *a.* See Scranny.

Scray, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common Tern, *Sterna hirundo.*

Screak, (*skrēk,*) *v. n.* [Swed. *skrika;* Dan. *skrige.*] To utter a sharp, shrill, sudden outcry or scream; to screech; to creak, as a door, wheel, &c.

—*n.* A screech; a screaking.

Scream, (*skrēēm,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *hryman, hreman;* Ger. *rühmen.*] To shriek; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in terror or acute pain; to utter a shrill, harsh cry, often long continued, with momentary intermissions; as, a *screaming* child.

—*n.* A shriek, or sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain, or in a sudden fright; a screech; a harsh, strident cry; as, the *scream* of a woman in agony, the *scream* of certain sea-birds, &c.

Screamu'er, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Palamedea,* order *Insessores,* closely allied to the Jacanas, and so called from their loud and harsh cry. *P. cornuta,* the Horned Screamer, or Kamichi, inhabits swamps in Brazil and Guiana, and feeds on the leaves and seeds of aquatic plants.

Scree, *n.* An English provincialism for a small stone or pebble.

Screech, *v. a.* [Ir. *sgreach.*] To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; to utter a sudden, shrill cry, as in affright, or severe pain or distress; to scream; to shriek; to utter a sharp cry, as an owl.

—*n.* A sharp, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain or in terror; a harsh, shrill cry, as of an owl or other bird; a screak.

Screech'-owl, *n.* An owl that sends forth a harsh, discordant cry at night; as, "the *screech-owl's* dismal note." — *Draytm.*

Screech'y, *a.* Like a screech.

Screed, *n.* [A. S. *screade,* a shred.] (*Arch.*) A wooden rule for running mouldings; also, one of the extreme guides on the margins of walls and ceilings for floating to, by the aid of the rules. They are always necessary for running a cornice when the ceiling is not floated. *Brande.*

—[Gael. *scread,* an outcry.] A breaking forth into a sharp, shrill sound; as, the *screed* of a bagpipe. — A long harangue, homily, or tirade on any subject; as, a *screed* of doctrine. — *Sir W. Scott.*

Screen, *n.* [Fr. *écran;* L. Lat. *screo, screona, screuna,* an edifice of some sort, with or without a key, from Ger. *schreïn.*] Anything that separates or cuts off inconvenience or injury; — hence, that which shelters or protects from danger, or prevents inconvenience, hides from view, &c.; as, the leafy *screen* of a forest, her beauty served as a *screen* to her errors.

(*Arch.*) An open partition (Fig. 2325) between the nave and choir of a church or cathedral, to divide the officiating priests from the congregation. Such screens are generally highly enriched by carving and gilding,

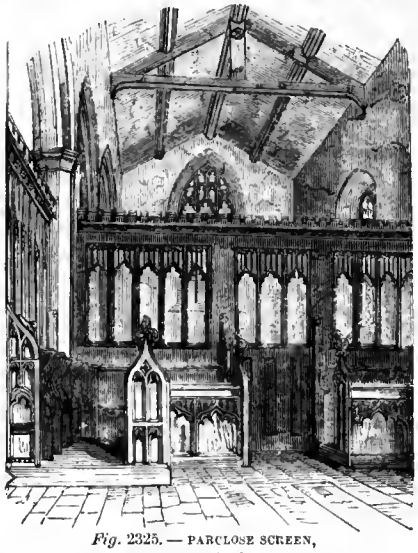


Fig. 2325. — PARCLOSE SCREEN, (Fyfield, Berks, England, A. D. 1480.)

and the lower panels decorated with painting. Above their summit the rood was formerly placed. They also, in many cases, rail off altars, chapels, and tombs from the rest of the building. — Also, in modern architecture, a single open colonnade, admitting a view through it, is called a *screen of columns.*

(*Building.*) An oblong, coarse sieve or riddle, set in a wooden framework, and used to separate the coarser from the finer parts, as of coal, sand, lime, and the like.

Screen bulk-head. (*Ship-building.*) The bulk-head under a ship's round-house.

—*v. a.* To separate or cut off from inconvenience, injury, or danger; to afford protection to by hiding; to shield; to hide; to conceal; as, a hill *screens* the house from the north winds, his mother *screens* his faults. — To pass through a screen; to separate the coarse part of from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable; as, to *screen* coal or lime.

Screen'ing, *n.* Act of sheltering or protecting from inconvenience, injury, or danger. — Act of sifting earth, seeds, sand, coals, &c., through a large oblong sieve or screen.

Screen'ings, *n. pl.* The drossy matter left after sifting coal, lime, ashes, &c.

Screw, (*skru,*) *n.* [Lapp. *skruw,* a snail; Icel. *skrufa,* to twist] A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral groove or thread winding round it so as to cut all the lines drawn on its surface parallel to its axis at the same angle. The spiral may be either on the convex or concave surface of the cylinder, and it is called accordingly either the *screw* or the *nut.* The screw can hardly be called a simple machine, because it is never used without a lever or winch to move it home, and then it becomes an engine of amazing power and utility in pressing together substances that have little cohesion, or in raising to short heights ponderous bodies. The smith, the carpenter, the printer, and the packer, all use screws in their respective occupations. Bales of wool, cotton, hay, &c., may be compressed by means of a screw into packages, the specific gravity of which shall be much heavier than an equal volume of water. Such packages will then sink in the ocean like a cannon-shot. Moreover, many of our domestic operations are performed by means of presses or screws, as the making of cheese, sugar, oil, and wine. The screw possesses one great advantage over the inclined plane, from which its principle or action may be said to be derived. The great attrition or friction which takes place in the screw is useful by retaining it in any state to which it has once been brought, and continuing the effect after the power is removed. —*The endless screw.* In Fig. 2326 the thread of the screw works between the teeth of the wheel, and turns it. Since, as fast as the teeth at the left escape from the screw those on the right come up to it, the screw acts on the wheel continually; — hence the name of the machine.

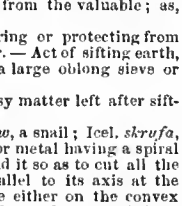


Fig. 2326. ENDLESS SCREW.

—Anything shaped or acting after the manner of a screw; particularly, a Screw-propeller, *q. v.*

—In English cant, salary; pay; wages; hire; as, he gets a good *screw.* — An extortioner; a miser; a skinflint; a mean, parsimonious, close-fisted, good-for-nothing wretch; a sharp or close bargainer; — also, an interviewer; a persistent questioner; a clamorous mendicant; a harsh, inexorable instructor. — A corkscrew. (Colloq.) A small quantity rolled up cylindrically in paper; as, bring me a pipe and *screw.* — A weedy or unsound horse, useful as a hack, and generally exhibiting showy action and apparently good points; as, "he's not a roarer, but, by Jove, he's a *screw.*"

(*Naut.*) A screw-steamer; a propeller; a steamer propelled by a screw instead of paddle-wheels.

—In American university cant, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor.

Archimedian screw. See Archimedes Screw.

To put under the screw, to subject to a severe test, ordeal, or experience; to tyrannize over.

Screw, *v. a.* To turn, or apply a screw to; to press, fasten, or make firm by a screw; as, to *screw* a press. — To press; to squeeze; to force; as, to *screw* one's courage. — To oppress by exaction; to use stringent measures toward; as, to *screw* a tenant. — To deform by contortions; to distort; as, to *screw* one's face into a hypocritical smile.

—In American university cant, to examine rigidly or minutely, as a student.

To screw out, to squeeze or force out; to extort; as, the admission was *screwed out* of him with reluctance. —*To screw up,* to force; to bring to bear by severe pressure. — *To screw in,* to force in by turning or twisting.

—To be oppressive or exacting; to enforce exorbitant demands; as, a *screwing* landlord. — To become intoxicated by liquor; as, he came home *screwed.*

Screw'-bolt, *n.* Same as Tap-bolt, *q. v.*

Screw'-dock, *n.* A kind of graving-dock in which large screws form an important part of the machinery for raising and lowering vessels.

Screw'-driver, *n.* An implement used in turning screws.

Screw'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, screws.

Screw'-jack, *n.* A strong screw for lifting or supporting a heavy weight; it rests, by means of a large nut, upon a hollow base or pedestal, and is raised or lowered by turning the nut; a jack-screw.

Screw'-key, *n.* A tool used for grasping the flat sides of the heads of large screws, such as are used in engines and other large works. The heads are usually octagonal laterally; and the wrench is made of two portions, like hammers, one sliding upon the other, so that screw-heads can be grasped of different sizes.

Screw'-piles, *n. pl.* Piles serving as a support for light-houses, &c.

Screw'-pine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Pandanaceæ.

Screw'-plate, *n.* A thin plate of steel perforated with a number of holes with internal screws, to be employed in forming external screws.

Screw'-press, *n.* (*Mach.*) A press in which the application of force is performed by means of a screw, as distinguished from a *hydraulic-press,* or a *lever-press.*

Screw'-propeller, *n.* (*Naut.*) An instrument placed at the back part of a steam vessel for the purpose of propelling her through the water. When first used, it had one or two entire turns round the axle, but is now made with two blades, each forming about one-sixth part only of one turn, and this is found to give more power with less friction (Fig. 2327). The propeller is turned rapidly round in the water, from which it meets with resistance in a direction perpendicular to the surface of its blades; but, as this is oblique to the direction of rotation, the force is exerted in two directions; one directly opposes this rotation, and is overcome by the power of the steam-engine, the other is in a direction towards the ship, overcoming the *inertia* of the vessel and the friction and resistance of the water; so that the ship is moved along, and the propeller winds its way through the water in a spiral direction, as an ordinary screw does through the hollow screw made to fit it, the vessel travelling at a speed proportionate to the screw's revolutions. See Propeller.

Fig. 2327. SCREW-PROPELLER.

Screw'-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) The shell of the *Wreath-shell,* q. v.

Screw'-steamer, *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw.

Screw'-stem, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Centaurella.

Screw'-tap, *n.* An external tapering screw, used in the formation of internal screws.

Screw'-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) A stop-cock fitted with a puppet-valve moved by a screw.

Screw'-wrench, (*-rĕnch,*) *n.* A wrench used in turning screws.

Scri'ba, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Oswego co., 34 m. N.N.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Scrib'bet, *n.* A painter's pencil.—*Simmonds.*

Scribble, (*skrib'bl,*) *v. a.* [Formerly *scrabble,* dimin. of *scrape;* Du. *schrabben,* to scratch, *krabbelen,* to scribble.] To write carelessly; to write with haste or without care or regard to correctness or elegance; as, to *scribble* a note. — To fill with artless or valueless writing. — In the woollen manufacture, to run through the scribbling-machine.

—*v. n.* To scrawl; to write without care or elegance.

—*n.* Hasty, careless, or inelegant penmanship or handwriting; a writing of little importance or value; as, a hasty *scribble.*

Scrib'bler, *n.* One who scribbles, or writes carelessly or inelegantly.—A petty author; a writer of no reputation;

a publisher's hack; a penny-a-liner; as, "The most copious writers are the arrantest *scribblers*."—*L'Estrange.*

(*Manuf.*) A scribbling-machine.

Scrib'bling, *n.* Act of scribbling, or writing hastily or carelessly.—In the woollen manufacture, the first coarse carding of wool preparatory to the final carding.

Scrib'blingly, *adv.* In a scribbling way.

Scrib'bling-machine, *n.* (*Mach.*) The machine used for the first carding of wool.

Scribe, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *scriba*—*scribo*; W. *ysgrifaw*, to notch, to write.] A writer;—particularly, a public writer; a notary; a secretary; an amanuensis; a clerk.

(*Script.*) A word frequently used, and in various significations. In its original signification it denotes a *writer*, and was first applied to an officer of the king answering to our Secretary of State. It came afterwards to be applied to such as were skilled in the use of the pen, and then simply a learned man, or one learned in the Jewish Scriptures. In the New Testament times the *S.* were a numerous class, and were generally of the tribe of Levi. They were the "doctors of the law," whose office was to explain the law; and a number of them had seats in the Sanhedrim.

—*v. a.* (*Joinery.*) To fit, as one edge of a board or plank to another edge, or to a surface; to fit, as one piece to another, in such a manner as to bring the fibres of the two pieces into perpendicularity with each other.

Scribe, (*skreeb,*) Augustin Eugène, a French dramatic writer, b. at Paris, 1791. He was educated for the law, but soon abandoned it for the stage. His first play, *Le Dervis*, was produced in 1811, and at once made him a name. From that time till his death he was a most prolific writer, frequently employing assistants; and his influence remained unshaken through all the political changes of France. He has been called the greatest wholesale manufacturer of *bon-mots*, the Rothschild of epigrams, and the autocrat of vaudevilles. A sly political satire pervades some of his plays, and had considerable influence at one time on the course of public opinion. The first of his five-act prose plays was *Bertrand and Raton*, which appeared soon after the accession of Louis Philippe, and set forth some great persons in a very contemptible light. Scribe sought only to amuse, and very clearly adapted his productions to the spirit of the times and the tastes of various audiences. He wrote about 400 pieces of various kinds. Among the numerous *libretti* composed by him are *Robert le Diable*, *Fra Diavolo*, *Les Diamans de la Couronne*, *Les Huguenots*, and *La Juive*. Among his other most celebrated pieces are *La Camaraderie*, *Le Comte Ory*, *Une Chaine*, and *Le Verre d'Eau*. He was a member of the French Academy. D. 1861.

Scrib'er, *n.* A sharp-pointed tool, or marking awl, used by joiners for drawing lines on boards, &c.

Scrib'ing, *n.* (*Joinery.*) Act of fitting one piece of wood upon another, so that the fibres of both may be perpendicular to each other, and the end cut away across the fibres, so as to fit upon the slide of the other; also, the edge of a board when fitted upon any surface.

Scrib'ing-iron, (*-i'urn,*) *n.* An iron-pointed implement for scoring casks and logs.

Scrid, *n.* Same as Screed, *q. v.*

Scriggle, (*skrig'gl,*) *v. a.* To wriggle;—an English provincialism.

Scrimmage, (*skrim'maj,*) *n.* [From *skirmish.*] A melée; a free fight; a general row; as, fists and firearms were alike used in the *scrimmage*.

Scrimp, *v. a.* [Du. *krimpen*, to shrivel, to shrink.] To limit; to confine; to cut down; to shorten; to contract; as, to *scrimp* a garment;—an English provincialism.

—*a.* Short; contracted; straitened; scanty;—used as an American localism.

—*n.* A niggard; a screw; a close-fisted, parsimonious person. (Local American.)

Scrimp'ingly, *adv.* In a scrimping or scanty manner.

Scrimp'ness, *n.* State or condition of being scrimp.

Scrimption, (*skrim'shun,*) *n.* A trifling quantity; a little bit; a narrow pittance;—an English provincialism.

Scringe, (*skrinj,*) *v. a.* To cringe;—an American localism.

Scrip, *n.* [Icel. *skreppa*, a purse; L. Lat. *scrippum.*] A wallet; a satchel; a reticule; a small bag; as, a leathern *scrip*.

—*n.* [Lat. *scriptum.*] A small writing, certificate, register, or schedule; any piece of paper written on; as, "Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*."—*Shaks.*

(*Finance.*) An interim-writing entitling a party to a share, or shares, in any company, or to an allocation of stock in general, which interim-writing or scrip is exchanged after registration in a formal certificate; as, bank *scrip*, railroad *scrip*, &c.

Scripi, *n.* (*Law.*) An original instrument or document.—*Bouvier.*

(*Print.*) A kind of type cast in imitation of writing;—called by the French *Anglaise*.

This line is printed in Script.

Scrip'tory, *a.* [From Lat. *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Expressed or conveyed in writing.

Scriptural, (*skript'yur-al,*) *a.* [From *scripture.*] Contained in the Scriptures, that is, in the Bible; according to the Scriptures or sacred oracles; biblical; as, a *Scriptural* passage.

Script'uralism, *n.* State or quality of being scriptural; literal.

Script'uralist, *n.* One who adheres to the literal interpretation of the Scriptures as the basis of all knowledge.

Script'urally, *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

Script'uralness, *n.* State or quality of being scriptural.

Scripture, (*skript'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *scriptura*, a writing.] In the literal sense, anything written; appropriately, and by way of eminence, the Books of the Old and New Testaments, as being the most important of all writings. They are frequently called the *Sacred* or *Holy Scriptures*, from the character of the doctrines which they teach. See Bible.

Script'urist, *n.* One well versed in the Scriptures.

Scritch, *n.* Same as Screech, *q. v.* (R.)

Scriv'en, in *Georgia*, on E. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area*, 540 sq. m. *Rivers*, Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Sylvania. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Scriv'ener, *n.* [Fr. *écrivain*; W. *ysgrifenwr*, a writer.] A scribe; a writer; formerly, one whose occupation was to draw contracts or other writings.—One whose business is to place money at interest; a money-lender; a usurer; as, a griping *scrivener*.—A writing-master. (R.)

Scrobic'ulate, Scrobic'ulated, *a.* [From Lat. *scrobiculus*, dimin. of *scrobis*, a ditch.] (*Bot.*) Pitted, as certain leaves.

Scrofula, (*skrŏf'yu-la,*) *n.* (*Med.*) A tedious and multiform disease, hereditary in its nature, and one of the most characteristic marks of which is a tendency to swelling of the glandular parts, which sometimes suppurate, and discharge a curdy, mixed matter, and are very difficult to heal. The name is said to be derived from Lat. *scrofa*, or *scropha*, a sow; but why it is so called must be left to fancy or conjecture. The persons in whom scrofulous disease is most apt to manifest itself are marked during childhood by pale and pasty complexions, large heads, narrow chests, protuberant bellies, soft and flabby muscles, and a languid and feeble circulation. It, however, often accompanies a variety of the sanguineous temperament also, and is indicated by light or red hair, gray or blue eyes, with large and sluggish pupils, and long, silky lashes, a fair, transparent brilliancy of skin, and rosy cheeks. This red color is, however, easily changed by cold to purple or livid, and the extremities are subject to chilblains. Such children are often extremely clever, and ready of apprehension, of eager tempers and warm affections, lively, ardent, imaginative, and susceptible. It is frequent, also, though less common, in what is called the melancholic or bilious temperament, i. e., in persons of dark, muddy complexion and harsh skin, in whom the mental and bodily energies are more sluggish and dull. The disease, however, frequently occurs in persons who do not exhibit any of these symptoms. It is one of those diseases that are in a very marked degree hereditary. Like other hereditary tendencies, it may sometimes skip over a generation or two, and reappear, just as family likenesses do. The tendency may be so strong that no care will prevent its manifestation, or so faint as never to break out into actual mischief, if the exciting causes be warded off. Among the exciting causes are insufficient nutriment, exposure to wet and cold, impurity of the atmosphere, the want of natural exercise, and mental disquietude. Climate exercises a very marked influence upon it, and there is none more favorable for its development than our own. A moist, cold, and variable climate is particularly favorable to its development, while on the other hand, a hot or a very cold climate protects against it. *S.* usually manifests itself in indolent glandular tumors, frequently in the neck, at first free from pain and inflammation, but proceeding slowly to an inflammatory state, and gradually and generally, after a long time, forming an ulcer, which is extremely difficult to heal. In some cases the eyes and eyelids are the principal seat of the disease, having constantly a very inflamed aspect. The bones of scrofulous persons are also liable to disease, especially those of the spine; and generally, the diseases and accidents that happen with comparatively little inconvenience to others, are productive of very troublesome and alarming consequences in scrofulous constitutions. The lungs are particularly liable to attack in such cases, giving rise to the formation of tubercles in that organ, which are so marked a feature in Phthisis, *q. v.* The treatment consists chiefly in raising the tone of the system by moderate exercise in the open air, with suitable nourishment, sufficient clothing, and attention to the state of the bowels. Sea-bathing, if it can be borne, or sponging the skin with tepid salt and water, followed by diligent rubbing with coarse towels and the flesh-brush, are very beneficial. Much good is frequently derived from the use of cod-liver oil; and iodine is often found to be of benefit. See King's-evil.

Scrof'ulous, *a.* [Fr. *scrofuleux.*] Pertaining or relating to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, a *scrofulous* habit of body.

—Diseased or affected with scrofula; as, a *scrofulous* person.

Scrof'ulously, *adv.* In a scrofulous manner.

Scroll, (*skrōl,*) *n.* [Corrupted from *roll.*] A roll of paper or parchment, or a writing formed into a roll; a first copy or rough draught of anything; a schedule; as, an epistolary *scroll*.—A mark or flourish appended to a person's signature to a writing, and intended to take the place of a seal.

(*Arch.*) A name given to a kind of ornamentation which resembles a band arranged in undulations or convolutions; also, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals.

(*Her.*) That part of the outward ornamentation of a shield or achievement on which the motto is inscribed.

(*Ship-building.*) A curved piece of timber bolted to the knee of the head by way of ornament.

Scrolled, (*skrōld,*) *a.* Inclosed in a scroll or roll; formed into a scroll.

Scrophula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Fig-wort, the typical genus of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, *q. v.*

Scrophularia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Fig-wort family, an order of plants, alliance *Bignoniales*. Diag. Axile placentæ, albuminous seeds, and cotyledons scarcely larger, or not so large, as the radicle. — They are herbs, or rarely shrubbery plants, with opposite leaves (generally). Inflorescence axillary. Flowers anisomerous, irregular. Calyx persistent, 4–5-partite; æstivation imbricate. Stamens 2, or 4 didynamous, rarely 5, with introrse anthers. Ovary usually 2-celled, its component carpels being placed anterior and posterior; style 1. Fruit usually capsular, rarely baccate, generally 2-celled; embryo straight or slightly curved. The plants of this order are found in all parts of the globe, and a great number are cultivated in our gardens on account of the beauty of their flowers. (See Antirrhinum, Calceolaria, Gerardia, Mimulus, Veronica.) Some are powerful poisons, and all must be regarded with suspicion. The most important medicinal plant of the order is the Foxglove. See Digitalis.

Fig. 2328.—GERARDIA PURPUREA.
(1, Calyx and style.)

Scro'tal, *a.* (*Med.*) Pertaining, or relating, to the scrotum; as, *scrotal* hernia.

Scro'tiform, *a.* Pouch-shaped.

Scrotocele, (*skrō'to-sēl,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *scrotum*, and Gr. *kēlē*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia in the scrotum.

Scro'tum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The membraneous bag in which the testicles, or chief male organs of generation, are suspended in the higher vertebrate animals; the cod.

Scrouge, (*skrooj,*) *v. a.* To crowd; to squeeze;—an American colloquialism.

Scrow', *n.* A clipping from a leathern skin.

Scrub, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* scrubbed,) (*skrŭbd.*) [Oer *schrubben*; Du. *schrobben.*] To rub hard, either with the hand, or with a cloth or an instrument; usually, to rub hard with a brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or marking; as, to *scrub* a floor or deck, to *scrub* kitchen utensils, to *scrub* one's face with a towel.

—*v. n.* To labor hard or steadily; to be diligent and penurious; as, to *scrub* for a living.

—*n.* One who works hard, and lives sparingly or meanly; a drudge; as, a publisher's *scrub*.—Anything small, mean, or despicable.

—A worn-out brush or broom.—Low underwood; brush; undergrowth; stunted boscage; as, the Papuan *scrub*.

—*a.* Mean; scrubby; paltry; despicable; contemptible; as, a *scrub* joint of meat.

Scrub'bed, Scrub'by, *a.* Small, mean, and contemptible; stunted in growth; niggardly; shabby; paltry; as, a *scrubbed* boy, a *scrubby* cur, a *scrubby* dinner.

Scrub'grass, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Scrub Island, in the W. Indies, 3½ m. N.E. of Tortola.

Scrub'-race, *n.* A running-match between mean animals, got up for diversion.

Scrub'-stone, *n.* An English provincialism for a species of calciferous sandstone.

Scruff, *n.* The nape of the neck; as, I took him by the *scruff* of the neck and kicked him out of doors.

Scrum'mage, *n.* An infrequent orthography of Scrimmage, *q. v.*

Scrumptious, (*skrŭm'shus,*) *a.* Choice; fine; select; fastidious; luxurious; as, a *scrumptious* fellow. (U. S.)

Scrunch', *v. a.* To crunch; to scranch.

Scruple, (*skrū'pl,*) *n.* [Fr. *scrupule*; Lat. *scrupulus*, *scrupulum*, from *scrupus*, solicitude.] In apothecaries' weight, the third part of a drachm, or twenty grains.—Hence, a minute or infinitesimal quantity; as, "the smallest *scruple* of her excellence."—*Shaks.*

—Anxiety; solicitude; uneasiness; difficulty; trouble; doubt; hesitation from the difficulty of determining what action is right or expedient; backwardness; reluctance to decide or to act; perplexity; as, a *scruple* of conscience.

To make scruple, to hesitate from conscientious motives.

—*v. n.* To have hesitation about doing anything; to doubt; to be restrained by motives or considerations of conscience or expedience; to be reluctant to take decision or action; as, he does not *scruple* to help himself to other people's money.

—*v. a.* To question; to hesitate, or be reluctant, to believe; as, to *scruple* the correctness of an assertion.

Scrup'ler, *n.* One who scruples, hesitates, or doubts.

Scrupulos'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *scrupulositas.*] Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubtfulness; the caution or tenderness springing from the fear of doing wrong or offending; nicety of doubt, or punctilious regard to exactness, propriety, or etiquette; overnicety; fastidiousness; preciseness; squeamish or overstrained delicacy; as, he is careful to a degree of *scrupulosity*.

Scru'pulous, *a.* [Fr. *scrupuleux.*] Having scruples or doubts; inclined to scruple; nicely dubious; exercising caution in decision or action, from a fear of offending or wrong-doing; as, a man of *scrupulous* honesty, a woman of *scrupulous* delicacy.— Exact in regarding facts; nice; careful; cautious; vigilant; as, *scrupulous* observance of the Sabbath.

Scru'pulously, *adv.* In a scrupulous manner.

Scru'pulousness, *n.* State or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or carefulness in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

Scrut'able, *a.* That may be discovered by inquiry, scrutiny, or close examination.

Scrutineer', *n.* One who scrutinizes;—especially, a person who examines electoral votes to determine their legality.

Scrutinize', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCRUTINIZED,) (*skrū'ti-nīzd.*) [From *scrutiny.*] To search closely or minutely; to examine or inquire into critically; to investigate narrowly; to pry into; as, his affaire were strictly *scrutinized.*

Scru'tinizer, *n.* One who scrutinizes or examines with critical care.

Scru'tinizingly, *adv.* In a scrutinizing manner; by employing close research; scrutinously.

Scru'tinously, *adv.* With close observation or critical regard.

Scru'tiny, *n.* [Fr. *scrutin;* L. Lat. *scrutinium.*] Close or careful search, as into things cast aside, for something useful or desirable; minute inquiry; careful investigation; close research; critical examination; as, his character will bear *scrutiny.*

(*Pol.*) In parliamentary language, an examination of the votes given at an election by an electioo committee, at which the had given on both sides are rejected, and the poll corrected accordingly.

(*Canon Law.*) A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is writteo.

Scrutoire, (*skru-twôr',*) *n.* Same as ESCRITOIRE, *q. v.*

Scry', *n.* [From *descry.*] A covey of wild fowl.

Scud', *v. n.* [Icel. *skidta,* quick, rapid.] To flee or be driven with haste or celerity; as, he *scudded* off before I could accost him.

(*Naut.*) To run before the wind in a gale; as, the ship scudded under bare poles.

—*v. a.* To pass over rapidly.

—*n.* Act of scudding; a driving along; a rushing or fleeing with precipitation.— Detached, vapory clouds hurried along rapidly by the wind; as, flying *scud.*— An English provincialism for a sudden, slight, quick shower; as, a *scud* of rain; also, a covey of larks.

Scud'dle, *v. n.* [Dim. of *scud.*] Same as SCUTTLE, *q. v.*

Scude'ri, MAGDALEN DE, a French romancist, b. 1607, was the sister of Georges de Scuderi, a poet once celebrated, now forgotten. She wrote a large number of works, which were once highly popular, notwithstanding their great length. The chief of these were *Clelia,* in 10 vols., and *Artamenes,* or *The Grand Cyrus,* also in 10 vols. She had pensions from Cardinal Mazarin and Louis XIV. D. 1701.

Scudo, (*skōō'do,*) *n.*; *pl.* SCUDI, (*skōō'dee.*) [It., a shield; Fr. *écu.*] Formerly a Roman gold coin, in value about $15.70.—A silver money of accouot in Italy, equivalent (at par of exchange) to about $1.02.

Scufe, *n.* A Scotticism for the racket used in the game of tennis.

Scuff, *n.* Same as SCRUFF, *q. v.*

Scuffle, (*skŭf'fl,*) *n.* [A. S. *scufan,* to push, shove, thrust; Dan. *skuffe,* to cheat.] A confused contest or quarrel, in which the parties push or shove violently against each other; a tumultuous struggle for victory or superiority; a fight; as, in the *scuffle* he lost his hat.— A garden hoe.—A child's pinafore; —(an English prov.)

—*v. n.* To enter into a close grapple, as two persons;—hence, to strive or contend confusedly and tumultuously, as small parties.

Scuf'fler, *n.* One who scuffles.—(*Agric.*) A field or garden implement for cutting up weeds and stirring the surface of the ground; a scuffle.

Scug, *v. a.* [Swed. *skugga,* to shade.] To hide; to be in ambush. (Prov. Eng.)

—*n.* A place of shelter. (Prov. Eng.)

Sculk', *v. n.* See SKULK.

Sculk'er, *n.* Same as SKULKER, *q. v.*

Scull', *n.* Same as SKULL, *q. v.*

—[Swed., Goth. *skal,* a drinking-vessel. See SKULL.] (*Naut.*) A cock-boat; a sculler; also, an oar so short that one man can work a pair;—particularly, an oar placed over the taffrail of a boat and plied from side to side; as, a pair of *sculls.*

—*v. a.* To impel, as a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern from side to side.

Scull'er, *n.* One who sculls or rows with sculls; one who impels a boat by an oar over the stera.—A boat impelled by one man with two sculls or short oars.

Scul'lery, *n.* [Fr. *écuelle,* a porringer.] A place where dishes, pots, pans, and other culinary utensils are kept;—also, a back-kitchen, or place in which the dirtier kinds of kitchen work are done.

Scul'lery-maid, *n.* A domestic who has charge of a scullery; a scullion.

Scullion, (*skŭl'yun,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *sculiér.*] A servant who cleans pots, kettles, and other utensils, and performs other menial services about the kitchen and scullery.

Scull's Creek, in *Georgia,* enters the Ogeechee from Emanuel co.

Scull'town, formerly LOCKERTON, in *New Jersey,* a village of Salem co., abt. 15 m. E. of Salem.

Scul'pin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American fish of the genus COTTUS, *q. v.*

Sculp'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One whose occupation is to carve wood or stone into images or figures; a carver; a statuary; as, the *sculptor's* art.

Sculp'tress, *n.* A female sculptor.

Sculp'tural, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to sculpture;—hence, finely wrought or chiselled; as, *sculptural* finish.

Sculpture, (*skŭlpt'yŭr,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sculptura,* from *sculpo, sculptum,* to carve, cut, grave.] The art of carving wood, stone, or other material, into images or statues.—Carved work: as, living *sculpture.* (*Dryden.*)—Strictly speaking, *S.* is the art of cutting or carving any material, so as to represent form. If taken in a broad acceptation, the term might be applied to gem-engraving, casting in metal or otherwise, modelling, and carving generally. Sculpture may be broadly divided into *Relievo* and *Round.* In the former, single figures or groups are represented as more or less raised, but without being entirely detached from a back-ground. According to the latter method, insulated figures, such as statues, or collections, or groups, are made, so as to be entirely independent of a back-ground. There are various opinions as to which is the most ancient of the arts of painting and *S.* If we place credence in Pliny's story, as recorded in his *Natural History,* relating how the daughter of Dibutades formed the outline of her lover's profile from its shadow thrown upon a wall, an outline which was subsequently filled in with clay by the lady's father, we must allow that drawing is the elder art. Indeed, it is more reasonable to suppose that the drawn design, from which *S.* is worked, must have been the prior process. It is clear, however, that attempts at forming the representation of natural forms, by means of clay or other plastic substance, must have been among the earliest efforts of man's ingenuity. Pliny and Pausanias both tell us that clay, stucco, wax, and plaster, were employed by the ancients to form works in *S.* Clay was used for architectural ornaments, figures, tiles, lamps, which, when baked, were called *terra-cotta,* or baked earth. For carved works, granite, porphyry, basalt, ivory, bone, alabaster, and wood of many kinds were used. In short, nearly every material, hard or soft, was employed to perpetuate the memory of great events, or to do honor to the actions of heroes. Scattered through even the most ancient records, we may glean that men from the earliest times venerated blocks and carved stones. In the 23d century B. C., Saban possessed images of his domestic gods (in Hebrew *Seraphim*). Sculptured works have been found in the most ancient Hindoo caverns and grotto-temples. It has been declared that the history of sculpture is almost the history of religion. In the inspired writings, the Israelites are repeatedly exhorted to turn away from the worship of images, the sculptured works of their own hands. The idols of Egypt, the monstrosities of Hindooism and of Buddhism, owe their origin to the superstition of the people of India, China, and of Egypt, striving as they did to give to sculptured forms the symbolical attributes of divinity. This superstitious feeling was the force that actuated those ancient sculpters to exhibit in the human form, combined with the brute, the symbols of intelligence and strength. As to the Hindoos, although their fancy was exuberant, they never reached a standard of pure art. In the ruins of Persepolis there are many examples attesting to the fact that the Persians possessed many works of sculpture. Yet, as this ancient people never carved the semblance of the human form, they never gained a just conception of the majesty of nude humanity. *S.* flourished in Assyria. The researches of Messrs. Layard and Botta have stocked the museums of London and Paris with a number of colossal slabs, the dates of which range from the time of Sardanapalus, B. C. 930, to the destruction of Nineveh, B. C. 625. In these colossal emblems of the sculptured arts of a great and ancient people, we find human-headed, winged bulls and lions, and representations of battles, sieges, and the chase. Probably because their creators were bound by rigid conventional rules, these slabs show a total ignorance of perspective, together with exaggerated and inaccurate drawing. The Egyptians were the first who elevated sculpture almost to pure art. This ingenious, wealthy, and wise people, nevertheless, were never able to shake off a heavy uniformity and stiff ugliness which characterized all their works, and rendered them vastly inferior to the Greeks. This inferiority is held by some writers to arise from the want of beauty in the natives of Egypt; others declare that it was owing to the absence, among this nation, of any public games, where the human form in its proper development might be studied. The true cause would appear to be, that the Egyptian sculptors always wrought under the direction of the priests, who, according to Plato, never suffered them to innovate anything in their art, or to invent any new subjects or any new habits. Hence, the art remained at a stand-still—the rules of it at a stand-still. Stiff, limited action, drapery without folds, flat eyebrows, thick lips, and projecting eyeballs, are the prevailing characteristics in all Egyptian sculpture, albeit there is a peculiar sweetness of expression in many of their heads. Some authorities hold that the Etrurians taught the Greeks, while others declare that the Greeks were the instructors of the Etrurians. Certain it is that the sculptured remains of the Etrurians were closely connected in style with the Greek, pointing to the fact that there must have been some connection between the two nations. The distinguishing signs of Etruscan sculptural art are—exaggeration of attitude, meagreness in dealing with details, and an unnatural position of the hands. They were mostly skilled in the making of vases. Their sculptured works were chiefly in bronze, stone, and terra-cotta. To turn to Greece, a land where the art of sculpture soon rose superior to all those impediments which trammelled and restricted its advancement in other countries. It was here that the conceptions of sublime and glowing fancies were embodied in the productions of what may be truly termed a race of post-artists. Writers have endeavored to account, in various ways, for this universally admitted superiority of the Greeks over every other nation by whom the fine arts had been practised, and usually have attributed their success to such physical causes as a fine climate, or the prevalence of beautiful forms, or to the public exercises so general in that country. Nevertheless, these accidents alone will not account for their excellence as sculptors. Rather may we attribute the perfection of Greek art to her sculptors having made nature, in her best and most happy forms, their model. Still, it must never be forgotten that the Greeks had an intuitive sympathy with beauty, either in poetry, painting, or sculpture. Did the Greek sculptor desire to typify brawny strength, he sought in the gymnasia for the deep, spacious chest, the well-knit joints, the broad shoulders, the massy muscles of the wrestler, for the elements that should be combined together to form his mighty Hercules. Did he wish to carve the semblance of the messenger of the gods, he selected from the victor in the foot-race the clean limbs and the elegant proportions, and from many well selected athletes, made up a form of ideal beauty combining the strength and agility we see personified in the statue of Mercury. Sculpture in Greece, as elsewhere, had its beginning in very rude forms. At first, the symbols of divinity were little more than rude quadrangular blocks of stone. Between the 9th and 7th centuries B. C., the Greeks had frequent intercourse with the commercial Phœnicians. From this nation the Greeks borrowed their Hermæ, or god of roads and travellers; at first mere stone pillars. Upon these pillars a head was afterwards placed, thus forming the origin of busts. Progressing still further, *S.* was called upon to assist in the decoration of temples. Hands and feet were next added, a shield and spear were placed in the hands of the statues; and thus the first semblance of Pallas originated. Until the time of Dædalus of Athens, the bodies or trunks of large statues were a mere cylindrical pillar, as in the Colossus of the Amyclean Apollo. Dædalus inaugurated a new æra; and of his divine genius the Greek said—that he made statues walk, see, and speak. After this great master it was that all artists were symbolically termed *Dædalides,* the sons of Dædalus. Henceforth, ancient Greek art may be divided into three styles: the *Old Attic,* the *Æginetic,* and the *Etrurian.* Statues, thrones embellished with figures, shields, vases, and coffers, were the productions of the art. Smilis, the father of statuary, lived at Ægina about 1400 B. C.; and in 700 B. C., Rhœcus of Samos invented the art of moulding and casting in brass. The famous Brazen Bull was made by Perillus, for Phalaris, who reigned in Sicily 564 B. C. But the true ideal style of Greek art was not inaugurated until the time of Phidias of Athens. This great genius lived in the time of Pericles, the age of classic models. For the Parthenon at Athens, Phidias wrought the statue of Minerva, and at Elis he set up his other great masterpiece, the famous Olympian Jupiter (Fig. 1909). Both were executed in ivory and gold. The god Jupiter was forty feet high; his face bore the expression of power, wisdom, and benevolence; and an epigrammatist, speaking of his majestic proportions, said: "The statue of Jupiter would have thrust off the roof of the temple like a thin shell, if it had ever risen from its golden throne." This statue of the Olympic Jupiter existed till the year 475 of our æra, when it was destroyed by fire at Constantinople. Besides these great works, he made a statue of Pallas, in brass, for Athens, the Venus Urania, the Nemesis in the temple at Marathon, and an Amazon, famed throughout Greece for the beauty of her limbs. Alcamenes of Attica, and Agoracritus of Paros, were his favorite disciples. The most famous works of Alcamenes were his Mars, Cupid, Venus, and Vulcan. It was said that Agoracritus was even superior to Alcamenes, and when he contended with the latter in the execution of a statue of Venus, the Athenians only adjudged the prize to Alcamenes out of partiality for their fellow-citizen. According to Varro, the Venus of Agoracritus was the finest ever wrought. Polycletus of Argos was the author of the work deemed worthy of being ranked as the companion to the Jupiter of Phidias. This was the celebrated statue of Juno. Tenderness and softness were the characteristics of this master. He excelled in portraying the beautiful positions of the boys of the gymnasia, and of the sports of youth. His works were chiefly in metal, and he was the author of the celebrated ideals of youthful beauty—the Diadymenus, a placid youth, who winds the wreath of victory round his brow; and the warlike Doryphorus, holding the lance. Myron of Eleutheræ, in Bœotia, was the great rival of Polycletus. Despising the soft and graceful forms which his contemporary sculptor loved to represent, Myron sought his models in the brawny athlete. He sculptured the ideal Hercules, the Discobolus throwing the Discus. He was no less famous for his animal forms, the most celebrated of which were the Heifer and the Sea Monster. In one quality, however, he was surpassed by Pythagoras of Rhegium, who executed the ideal of Apollo, who, as an archer, has just shot the serpent Python. The finest statue possessed by the moderns is an imitation of this great work—the Apollo Belvidere (Fig. 157). With all its beauty and simplicity, Greek sculpture made use of devices which, perhaps, from insufficient knowledge of the subjects, the best of modern fine art critics have condemned as being derogatory to the essential qualities of art. From an early period, and even during the best æra of Greek art—the age of Phidias—the Greeks were

accustomed to combine different marbles in the same work. This was called *polylithic S.* Frequently, head, hands, and feet, were formed of different stones, while wood and metal were employed for the draperies and accessories. The Greeks also painted their statues. The hair was often gilt, and even colored sometimes; the backgrounds of alti-relievi were painted, in order to heighten the effect, and occasionally eyes of glass or silver were introduced. With Socrates, the sculptor of the Draped Graces, and Athenodorus and Nancydes, commenced the third epoch of Greek sculpture. It is generally known as the *beautiful style*, and Scopas, Lysippus, and Praxiteles, because they united beauty and grace, brought the art to its highest perfection. The finest works of Scopas were the Furious Bacchante, his Venus (the original, perhaps, from which the Venus de Medici was copied), and the Triumph of Achilles, together with a number of charming combinations of Nereids and sea monsters. Forsaking the severe, grand, and sublime, for the tender, flowing, and graceful, Praxiteles wrought in bronze and marble. Until this sculptor ventured to carve a Venus nude, all statues of female divinities had been draped. It is supposed that the Sleeping Faun at Munich, the Cupid contained in the Vatican at Rome, the Apollo Sauroctonus, and the celebrated Venus of Cnidus, together with the group of Niobe, are imitations of some of the great works of this master. The rival and contemporary of Praxiteles was Lysippus of Sicyon, who was the great master of portrait-sculpture. He is said to have executed in bronze exclusively. Alexander the Great would permit no other artist to carve his likeness. He represented Alexander from his childhood to his manhood. Pliny declares that Lysippus executed as many as six hundred and ten works. His horses were very beautiful. The other great sculptors of this period were Euthycrates and Bedas, sons of Lysippus; Xenocrates, who wrote a treatise on sculpture; Chares of Lindus, who cast the famous Colossus of Rhodes; Agesander of Rhodes, and his three sons, who executed the celebrated group of Laocoon (Fig. 225); Glycon of Athens, who formed the Farnese Hercules at Naples; and Appollonius and Tauriscus, who made the Farnese Bull, also at Naples. The beautiful fragment known as the Torso of the Belvidere, at Rome, and the Hermaphrodite at Paris, also belong to this æra of Greek art. The victorious Romans destroyed the existence of the arts in Greece; but, as if in revenge, all the sculptors of Rome were Greeks; all the great works in painting and sculpture were taken to Rome, and with these masterpieces the artists emigrated to the capital of their conquerors. The celebrated reclining statue of the Dying Cleopatra was executed in the reign of Augustus, and a son of Cleomenes the Athenian made a statue which is held by some to be a figure of Germanicus. This work is now in the Louvre at Paris. Visconti is of opinion that it is intended to represent some distinguished Roman orator. Julius Cæsar was devoted to the fine arts, and even the most remote provinces of the Roman empire reaped the fruits of his refined taste. He embellished the cities of Gaul, Spain, and Greece, as well as Rome. Augustus embellished all the public places of Rome with statuary, and Agrippa employed an Athenian sculptor to decorate the Pantheon, as well as causing an aqueduct to be embellished with three hundred pieces of statuary in bronze and marble. Nero invited from Cisalpine Gaul, Zenodorus, who executed a colossal bronze statue of his patron, 110 feet high. It was during the reign of the last-mentioned emperor that the Romans began to introduce the practice of making statues in different-colored marbles. They went so far as to imitate, by means of white and black stones, the colors of the eyes in a statue of an Ethiopian. The times now became too disturbed for sculpture to flourish; but it revived under Trajan, in whom, as well as in his successors, Adrian and the Antonines, the art found a munificent patron. Adrian was especially conspicuous for his fine taste. He caused to be restored all the old public edifices that had fallen into decay, besides erecting many new and magnificent buildings. The remains of one fine work remain to this day to attest to his munificence—the grand villa near Tivoli, about 18 m. from Rome. After this prince, sculpture began to decline, and when the seat of imperial government was established at Constantinople, Constantine could find no artists worthy to decorate his new imperial residence. After Rome had been destroyed by the several inroads of the Northern nations, the finest productions of ancient art were demolished, and this work of destruction was consummated by the religious zeal of the primitive Christians, who swept away what remains there were of the statues of the Greek and Roman divinities. *S.* awoke to renewed life about the 10th or 11th century, in Italy. In the 11th century mention is made of a sculptor named Buono; Bonanno, of Pisa, lived during the 12th; while Niccolo Pisano, who died 1270, is esteemed the "father of modern sculpture." Two of his finest compositions are the "Taking down from the Cross," in front of the Duomo of Lucca, and the "Last Judgment and Punishment of the Wicked," in the cathedral of Sienna. Both these masterly works are bassi-relievi. Andrea Orcagna, poet, painter, and sculptor, died in 1380. Lucca della Robbia covered his beautiful *terra-cotta* models with a varnish which gave them the hardness of stone. He never disclosed the secret of his process; but there is a tradition which declares that he inclosed an account of the mystery in some of his models before they were baked; so that it could never be known until many of his beautiful works were destroyed. Lorenzo Ghiberti and Donato di Betto Bardi were distinguished masters of *S.* Michael Angelo declared that the brasen gates made by the former were worthy of being placed at the entrance to Paradise. Donatello, who died in 1466, enriched Florence, Genoa, and Venice with his works. During the 15th century, Andrea Verocchio, Andrea Ferracci, the two Pollajoli, and Mina di Fiesole, were great masters. Michael Angelo Buonarotti, born in 1474, exhibited at an early age the forecast of his wonderful genius. He became the protégé of Lorenzo de Medici, who assigned him apartments in his own palace. His colossal statue of "Moses" is a great effort of genius, as are also the allegorical figures of "Day and Night," and of "Dawn," "Morning," and "Evening." In the chapel of the Medici at Florence. Others of the masterpieces of this great and powerful master are, the statue of "Christ" at Rome, the statue of "David" at Florence, and "the half-drunken Bacchus" in the same city. A profound knowledge of anatomy, mastery of execution, originality, combined with a vast store of energy, are the principal characteristics of Michael Angelo. Jacopo Catti, or Sansovino, as he is more commonly termed, was more distinguished as an architect than as a sculptor. Baccio Bandinelli, born at Florence in 1487, attempted to become the rival of Michael Angelo. A great anatomist, his style was rude and energetic. He restored the right arm of the Laocoon. Benvenuto Cellini was a painter, goldsmith, and sculptor. He was born at Florence in 1500. Most of his finest large works, which were cast in bronze, are preserved in his native city. The one celebrated female sculptor is Dropozia di Rossi, of Bologna, who died at an early age, in 1530. An accomplished painter, a musician as well as sculptor, she is said to have become inspired with an affection for a young artist who did not return her love. Her last work was a basso-relievo, representing the story of "Potiphar and Joseph," in which she depicted herself as the wife of Potiphar, with the object of her affection flying from her. Guglielmo della Porta, Bernini, Alessandro Algardi, of Bologna, Il Fiammingo, a native of Brussels, who excelled in portraying the forms of childhood, Francesco Mocchi Faggini, and other names, mark the different æras of Italian *S.* down to the present century. To Flaxman, in this century, the English are indebted for founding upon true principles the British school of *S.* This great sculptor has had worthy followers in Sir R. Westmacott, Sir F. Chantrey, Baily, Carew, Lough, and Foley. In France, Jean Goujon, of Paris, is the first distinguished sculptor. The brothers Marsy, who cast the statues of Bacchus and of Latona, and the famous group of horses at the Bath of Apollo, at Versailles, were distinguished in the 17th century. Baptist Pigalle executed a Mercury and a Venus for the King of Prussia; and the celebrated tomb of Marshal Saxe at Strasburg is by this master. In this century David (d'Angers) and Pradier were the most distinguished sculptors of the French school. Albert Durer, whose genius embraced various departments of the fine arts, was among the first great German sculptors, his genius having been transmitted through many worthy followers to the greatest among modern German sculptors, Christian Rauch and Dannecker. As Canova emancipated modern Italy from those false perceptions which had so long divested the current of pure taste, so Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, was superior to all his contemporaries in the grandeur of his forms and in strength of expression, besides placing his native land among the list of those countries that have given rise to artistic genius. John Gibson (*q. v.*) was the most distinguished pupil of both Canova and Thorwaldsen. Few American sculptures worthy of note were executed previous to Greenough's time, but within the last 30 years the works of Hiram Powers, Crawford, Brown, Cleveuger, Rogers, Palmer, Miss Hosmer, Vinnie Ream, and others, have brought American talent in this department of art to a pinnacle of reputation not inferior to that of contemporary European sculptors.—To describe the mechanical process of *S.*, the artist having conceived and well-ordered his subject, he either makes a preliminary sketch of it upon paper, or else proceeds at once to model it on a small scale, in clay or wax. By this means he is enabled to improve the general arrangement of his figure, or group of figures. The genius of the artist is altogether displayed in the perfected original model, for the subsequent process of copying it in stone is chiefly mechanical. When a large clay model is made, a skeleton or frame of wood or iron is constructed whereon to place a proper quantity of wet clay. This clay is moulded by the hand, and by tools of wood and ivory. The figure is thus built up in clay, and whether it is subsequently to be draped or otherwise, it should always be modelled naked, so that the true proportions of the form may be attained, also that the drapery may have a natural curve and fall. If the design be in relievo, a plane is prepared upon which the design is drawn. Upon this sketch, bounded by the outlines, the wet clay is laid; afterwards the clay is modelled by the sculptor. In either case, whether in the "round" or in "relievo," the clay must be kept damp by wet cloths, in order to prevent the shrinking or cracking of the model. To obtain a "cast" of this model is the next process. The model is covered with a mixture of plaster of Paris and water, and when this has become hardened, the clay model within is carefully picked out. The plaster of Paris matrix is then washed; the interior is brushed over with a composition of oil and soap, and a fresh supply of plaster of Paris poured in. When this sets, the matrix is struck off, piece by piece, with chisels, and a cast of the model, which has not adhered to the mould by reason of the oily compound with which the latter had been smeared, is obtained. This cast is the exact fac-simile of the original model, and if it is intended to execute the work in bronze, another mould is taken from it by the founder. (See FOUNDING.) If it is intended to copy the work in marble, a block of marble is marked with a number of pencil-points, to correspond to the chief elevations and cavities in the figure to be imitated; these forming a series of guides to the workmen engaged in carving a rough outline of the original work. A superior workman next copies the nicer details of the work by means of chisels, rasps, and files, the pencil-points acting as his guide. Finally, the sculptor himself gives the finishing touches, and goes entirely over his work, improving each detail, until the realization of his idea is obtained. When required, the surface is polished with pumice-stone and putty-powder.

Sculpt'ure, *v. a.* To carve; to grave; to form, as images or figures, with a chisel, on wood, stone, or metal; as, a *sculptured* vase.

Sculpturesque, (*-esk,*) *a.* After the manner of, or resembling, sculpture.

—*n.* High relief, possessing the character of sculpture.

Scum, *n.* [Icel. *skum;* Ger. *schaum;* Fr. *écume.*] That which rises to the surface of any liquor; extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the top of liquors in process of boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state.—Hence, that which is vile or worthless; the recrement; the refuse; as, the *scum* of the people.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SCUMMED.) To form a scum; to be mantled or covered with scum; as, the soup *scums* over.

—*v. a.* To remove the scum from; to clean off the impurities from the surface of; to skim; as, to *scum* molten lead.

Scum'ble, *v. a.* [Dim. of *scum.*] To spread thinly, as a painting, &c., with opaque or semi-opaque tints, to produce a softened effect.

Scum'bling, *n.* (*Paint.*) A mode of obtaining a softened effect in painting, by blending tints with a neutral color of a semi-transparent character, forming a sort of glazing when lightly rubbed with a nearly dry brush over that portion of a picture which is too bright in color, or which requires harmonizing; but, unlike regular glazing, it does not entirely, but only partially, cover the ground-tint, the brush never being used charged with color, and thus by its partial dryness depositing minute granular portions of color over the surface. In chalk- and pencil-drawing, it is produced by lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading the harder lines by the aid of the stump, which produces a peculiarly soft effect. *S.* is, however, used sometimes to an objectionable extent, and may frequently have the ill effect of destroying clearness of tint and decision of drawing.

Scum'mer, *n.* Excrement; dung.

—*v. n.* To dung; to void excrement.

Scum'mer, *n.* An instrument used for scumming liquor; a skimmer.

Scum'mings, *n. pl.* The matter skimmed from boiling liquors; scum.

Scum'my, *a.* Covered with scum.

Scup, *n.* [Du. *schop.*] A swing;—a term still retained among the Dutch settlers of New York.—*Bartlett.*

Scup, Scup'pang, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SPARIDÆ.

Scuppernong' Creek, in *Wisconsin,* enters Bark River from Jefferson co.

Scup'per, Scup'per-hole, *n.* [From *scoop;* Sp. *escupir.*] (*Naut.*) One of the holes or channels cut in the waterways of a ship for discharging or carrying off the water from the deck; as, the lee *scuppers.*

Scup'per-hose, *n.* (*Naut.*) A pipe of canvas or leather, attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a ship, to prevent the water from getting entrance.

Scup'per-nail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A broad-headed nail, used for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper.

Scup'pernong, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VITIS.

Scup'per-plug, *n.* (*Naut.*) A plug or stopple for a scupper-hole.

Scurf, *n.* [A.S., from *sceorian,* to scrape, shave; Icel. *skurfur.*] A dry sort of scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal; an exfoliation from the surface of the body.—Hence, the soil or stain of anything adherent; as, the *scurf* of crime. (*Dryden.*)—Anything adhering to the surface; as, flakes of *scurf* on water. (*Bot.*) A minute membraneous scale on the surface of some leaves.—*Henslow.*

Scurfiness, *n.* State or quality of being scurfy.

Scurfy, *a.* (*comp.* SCURFIER; *superl.* SCURFIEST.) Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf; as, a *scurfy* skin.

Scurrile, (*skŭr'ril,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *scurra,* a buffoon.] Such as becomes a buffoon or coarse jester; low; mean; grossly indelicate or opprobrious in language; scurrilous; as, a *scurrile* taunt, a *scurrile* witticism.

Scurril'ity, *n.* [Fr. *scurrilité;* Lat. *scurrilitas.*] State of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vulgar, or obscene jocularity.—Such low, vulgar, indecent, or abusive language as is used by buffoons and the like; grossness of invendo, reproach, or invective; coarse abuse; as, the *scurrility* of a lampoon.

Scur'rilous, *a.* Employing the low and obscene language of buffoons, or of the meaner sort of people; opprobrious; abusive; coarse; vulgar; vile; foul-mouthed; as, a *scurrilous* jester.—Containing low obscenity or mean abuse; indecently jocular; foul; as, a *scurrilous* remark, a *scurrilous* pamphlet, &c.

Scur'rilously, *adv.* In a scurrilous manner.

Scur'rilousness, *n.* Quality of being scurrilous.

Scur'ry, *v. n.* To hurry; to scour or scud along. (Eng. prov.)

Scur'vily, *adv.* In a scurvy manner; basely; meanly; shabbily; with coarse and vulgar discourtesy or injustice; as, to be *scurvily* treated.

Scur'viness, *n.* Quality or state of being scurvy; baseness; vileness; meanness; shabbiness.

Scur'vy, *n.* [From *scurf;* L. Lat. *scorbutus.*] (*Med.*) A disease once common on shipboard, but now of very rare occurrence. It is still a disputed point whether this disease was known at all to the ancients; but of its prevalence in the Middle Ages there is abundant testimony. It appears to have existed in the north of Europe from the most remote antiquity, resulting from the imperfect state of agriculture and the frequent famines that prevailed. It was, however, more particularly at sea that the fearful ravages of this scourge prevailed. The first indication of *S.* is usually a change in the complexion, from its naturally healthy hue to a pale, slightly sallow, and dusky appearance, and aversion to every kind of exercise. The patient is readily fatigued, and complains of pain in the muscles, especially of the legs and loins, similar to those produced by over-exertion. The gums soon become sore, and apt to bleed on the slightest touch, and on examination are found to be swelled and spongy, and of livid redness. As the disease advances, all these symptoms become more marked; the complexion acquires a more dingy and somewhat brownish hue; the debility increases, so that the least exertion causes breathlessness and palpitation, and not unfrequently an alarming syncope; the gums become more swelled and more livid, forming, in some cases, a black spongy mass, completely concealing the teeth, which frequently become loose, and drop out without undergoing decay; and the breath is remarkably offensive. The patient is also subject to hemorrhages, more particularly from the gums and nose, but often from the intestines, lungs, or stomach. Ecchymoses also appear on the skin, in the form of petechial spots, particularly on the lower extremities, but frequently occurring on the arms and trunk. In many cases, effusions of blood take place under the skin in various parts, especially in the lower extremities, and around the seat of an old injury. These parts are painful when pressed or moved, and are much swollen. Their most common seat is the ham, where the swelling is often considerable, and always attended with stiffness and contraction of the knee-joint. Sometimes old wounds break out afresh, and a broken bone will become disunited, though it has been consolidated for some time. The natural secretions are scanty, the skin is dry and rough, and there is a suppression of perspiration. The appetite, however, continues good, and the powers of digestion are unimpaired; the intellect is unaffected, and in early stages the patients generally sleep well. The tendency to swoon, however, is very great, and sometimes even the slightest motion produces fainting, which sometimes proves fatal. *S.* is most common in winter or the beginning of spring; is not contagious, neither is it caused by cold weather, by impurity of air, nor by the continued use of salt provisions, all of which have frequently been alleged. It is owing solely to the privation, for a considerable length of time, of fresh, succulent vegetables, and is infallibly and rapidly cured by the administration of these, or of lemon-juice. The latter is really a specific against *S.*, whether it be employed as a preventative or as a remedy. It supplies something to the blood which is essential to its healthy properties. As for the rest, fresh animal food, with wine, porter, or ale, is of advantage; but bleeding, blistering, or mercury in any form, should be religiously avoided.

—*a.* (*comp.* SCURVIER; *superl.* SCURVIEST.) Scurfy; diseased with scurvy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby.

—Hence, by analogy, low; mean: vulgar; vile; worthless; contemptible; as, he played me a *scurvy* trick.

Scur'vy-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCHLEARIA.

Scut, *n.* The tail of an animal whose caudal extremity is short; as, the *scut* of a hare.

Scutari, (*skoo-ta're.*) [Turk. *Uskudar;* anc. *Chrysopolis.*] A town of Asiatic Turkey, situate opposite Constantinople, on the banks of the Bosphorus, in Asia Minor. Its site is one of the most beautiful imaginable, and the most brilliant views of Constantinople and the surrounding scenery are obtained from the hills above it. It has a palace and gardens belonging to the Sultan, a college of dervishes, barracks, public baths, and an extensive cemetery. It carries on a considerable trade, being a rendezvous for the caravans which come from the interior of Asia. *Pop.* 25,000.

Scuta'ri, in Enropean Turkey, a lake in the N.W. of Albania, 25 m. E. of the Adriatic Sea. *Ext.* 20 m. long, with an average breadth of 6 m.

—A fortified town at the S. of the above lake, on the Bojana, 45 m. S.E. of Cattaro. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics, arms, and ship-building. *Pop.* 20,000.

Scu'tate, *a.* [From Lat. *scutum,* a shield.] (*Bot.*) Buckle-shaped.

(*Zoöl.*) Protected by large scales, as a surface. *Brande.*

Scutch, (*skŭch,*) *v. a.* To switch or whip gently. — To swingle; as, to *scutch* flax.

(*Manuf.*) In cotton-spinning, to beat and loosen the filaments of the fibre; to free from dust by blowing.

Scutching-machine, a machine for scutching cotton.

—*n.* An instrument employed in the dressing of flax and hemp; a scutcher.

Scutcheon, (*skŭtch'un,*) *n.* Same as ESCUTCHEON, *q. v.*

Scutch'er, *n.* Same as SCUTCH, *q. v.*

Scute, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A scale, as of a reptile.

Scutella'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Skull-cap, a genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* It contains about 10 unimportant American species.

Scu'tellate, Scu'tellated, Scutel'liform, *a.* [From Lat. *scutella* — *scutra,* a salver.] Salver-shaped; as, the *scutellated* bone of a sturgeon.

Scutel'lum, *n.* [Dim. of Lat. *scutum,* a shield.] (*Bot.*) A shield-like disc, containing the fructification found in some lichens.

Scutibranch'ians, *n. pl.* [Lat. *scutum,* and *branchiæ,* gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Cuvier to an order of hermaphrodite, gastropodous Molluscs, including those which have the gills covered with a shell in the form of a shield.

Scuttle, (*skŭt'tl,*) *n.* [A. S. *scyttel,* a lock, bar, bolt; Fr. *écoutille.*] A small opening in a flooring or covering; — specifically, a square hole in the roof of a house, with a movable lid.

(*Naut.*) A small hatchway, or man-hole, in the deck of a ship, with a lid for covering it;—also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship, and through the coverings of her hatchways, &c.;—used to admit light or air, or for communication. — The hatch, lid, or door which covers or closes an opening in the roof or wall of a building, &c.

Scut'tle, Scud'dle, *n.* [From *scud.*] A short run; a quick pace; a running with affected haste.

—*v. n.* To hurry; to scurry; to hurry or run with assumed precipitation; to bustle along; as, the old fellow *scuttled* off about his business.

Scut'tle, *v. a.* To cut, as large holes through the bottom, decks, or sides of a ship, for any purpose. — To sink by cutting holes through the bottom; as, to *scuttle* a ship. — *To scuttle the decks,* to cut holes in them, in order to pour water down into the hold in case of fire.

—*n.* [A. S. *scuttel;* Du. *schotel;* Fr. *ecuelle,* from Lat. *scutella,* a platter.] A broad, shallow basket, so called from its resemblance to a dish or platter; — specifically, a metal pan or pail for holding coals.

Scut'tle-butt, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cask of water with a large hole in it, placed for daily use on shipboard.

Scut'tle-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A cuttle-fish. See SEPIADÆ.

Scu'tum, *n.* [Lat., the name of the oval or door-shaped shield worn by the heavy-armed infantry.] (*Zoöl.*) The second section of the upper surface of each segment in insects.

Scylla, (*sil'la.*) (*Myth.*) A daughter of Nisus, King of Megara. When Minos came from Crete to take vengeance for the death of his son Androgeos, his efforts to take the city were fruitless as long as the purple lock on the head of Nisus remained unshorn. Urged by her love for Minos, *S.* cut off the fatal lock, and with it destroyed the life of her father and the safety of the city. According to one version, Minos tied *S.* to the stern of his ship and drowned her; but another tale says that she was changed into a fish, which Nisus transformed into an eagle, constantly pursued. The myth was localized in the names of the port of Nisæa and the promontory Scyllæum. — The *Odyssey* (xii. 73, &c.) speaks of another *S.,* a daughter of Cratæis, as a monster with twelve feet, six necks, and six mouths, each containing three rows of teeth. This being haunted a rock on the Italian coast; a neighboring rock being tenanted by Charybdis, who thrice every day swallowed the waters of the sea, and thrice threw them up again. Like Medusa, *S.* is represented in some legends as having been beautiful, and as having been changed into a monster through the jealousy of Circe or Amphitrite.

Scylla, and Charybdis, the former a famous promontory and town of S. Italy, at the entrance to the narrow straight separating Italy from Sicily; Lat. 38° 14′ 15″ N., Lon. 15° 44′ E. The promontory is 200 ft. high, projecting into the sea, and at its base is the town, with a *pop.* of 5,000. The navigation at this place was looked upon by the ancients as attended with immense danger, which, however, seems to have been much exaggerated, for at the present day the risk is not more than attends the doubling of an ordinary cape. — *Charybdis* (modern name *Galofaro*), is a celebrated whirlpool in the Straits of Messina, nearly opposite the entrance to the harbor of Messina in Sicily, and in ancient writings always mentioned in conjunction with Scylla. The navigation of this whirlpool is, even at the present day, considered to be very dangerous, and must have been exceedingly so to the open ships of the ancients. A modern writer describes it as being "an agitated water of from 70 to 90 fathoms in depth, circling in quick eddies." Homer places it immediately opposite to Scylla, probably taking advantage of poetic license to exaggerate the danger of the navigation.

Scym'etar, *n.* An infrequent spelling of SCIMETAR, *q. v.*

Scyphus, (*sī'fus,*) *n.* [Gr. *skyphos,* cup.] (*Bot.*) The cup or coronet, as in the Narcissus and allied plants; — also, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium in lichens, bearing shields upon its margin.

(*Archæol.*) A capacious drinking-cup, used by the lower orders of the ancient Etrurians and Greeks.

Scythe, or **Sythe,** (*sith,*) *n.* [A. S. *sithe.*] (*Agricul.*) An implement which has been known from the earliest ages. It consists of a curved steel blade fixed at right angles to a long, crooked handle, to which are fastened two other smaller handles. *S.* are used for cutting grass and corn; when for the latter purpose, a piece of wicker-work, called a *cradle,* is generally attached. — See MOWING AND REAPING.

(*Antiq.*) The curved, cutting blade (Fig. 567) which was affixed to the wheels of war-chariots.

Scythe'-stone, *n.* A whetstone or rifle, for sharpening scythes.

Scythia, (*sith'ī-a.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A territory in the eastern half of northern Europe, and in western and central Asia, but of very uncertain extent, was inhabited by the Scythæ, or Scoloti, who invaded Media, and defeated Cyaxares B. C. 632, and were driven out soon after Darius I. invaded the country, B. C. 507. Xenophon and the 10,000 Greeks, in their retreat, had to march four days through it, B. C. 400. Alexander III. gained a success over the people dwelling between the Oxus and the Jaxartes, B. C. 329. They merged into tribes of various names soon after their attack upon the King of Bosphorus, about B. C. 63.

Scythop'olis. See BETHSHEAN.

Sea, (*see,*) *n.* [A. S. *sæ;* Du. *zee;* Ger. *see;* Icel. *sær.*] (*Geog.*) One of the more considerable expanses of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the surface of the globe; a body of salt water of the second rank, commonly forming a component of, or connecting with, a larger sea or an ocean; as, the Mediterranean *Sea,* the Baltic *Sea,* the Black *Sea.* — A large inland lake or body of water; as, the Caspian *Sea.* — The ocean; the main; that portion of the earth's surface which is covered with water. See OCEAN.

(*Naut.*) The expression employed by sailors to describe the condition of the waters they are traversing. A *long sea* is one in which the crests of successive waves are distant from each other, and in which the effect upon the ship is a heavy rolling motion. A *short sea,* on the other hand, is when the waves are frequent, irregular, and crowned by foam. They produce a pitching motion. A *cross sea,* the most irregular, is when a change of wind or a current drives one succession of waves in a direction different from that of another series resulting from the swell caused by a former storm. — The term is also applied to a wave; a surge; a billow; as, the vessel shipped a *sea* over her quarter. — The swell of the ocean in a tempest, or the motion, agitation, or direction of the water.

—Hence, a rough or ruffled place or element; as, a *sea* of troubles. — Proverbially, a large quantity of liquid; as, a *sea* of blood, *seas* of wine.

(NOTE. *Sea* forms the prefix of many words of sufficiently self-explaining signification; as, *sea*-bathing, *sea*-beat, *sea*-bird, *sea*-current, *sea*-life, *sea*-service, *sea*-tossed, *sea*-voyage, *sea*-water, &c.)

At sea, upon the main, or ocean; out of sight of land; as, friends *at sea;* — hence, absent from home or regular location; as, his wits are *at sea.* — *At full sea,* at the height of flood-tide; — hence, at the full. — *Beyond the sea* or *seas,* out of the state, territory, realm, or country; as, a convict sent *beyond the seas.* — *Half seas over,* in a state of semi-intoxication; half drunk. (Colloq.) — *Heavy sea,* a sea with high, rolling billows. — *Long sea,* a sea presenting a succession of long and extensive waves. — *On the high seas,* on the open sea, the common highway of nations; as, murder committed *on the high seas.* — *To go to sea,* to follow the occupation of a mariner; to adopt a sea life.

Sea'-anemone, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ACTINIÆ.

Sea'-ape, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SQUALIDÆ.

Sea'-bank, *n.* The strand; the sea-shore. — A mole, causeway, or embankment against encroachments of the sea.

Sea'-bar, *n.* The sea-swallow.

Sea'-bar'row, Sea'-pheasant, (*-fĕz'ant,*) *n.* The egg of the Skate, a fish of the the genus *Raia.*

Sea'-bear, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name vulgarly applied to several large species of seals.

Sea'beck, in *Washington Territory,* a post-village of Kitsap co., 50 m. N. of Olympia.

Sea'-blub'ber, *n.* A certain marine insect.

Sea'-board, *a.* [*Sea,* and Fr. *bord,* side.] Impinging or bordering on the sea; as, a *sea-board* city.

—*n.* The coast; the sea-shore.

—*adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the sea.

Sea'-boat, *n.* A term applied by seamen to a vessel with respect to her qualities in bad weather; as, a good, or bad, *sea-boat.*

Sea'-boy, *n.* A cabin-boy.

Sea'-breach, *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

Sea'brook, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village and township of Rockingham co., 45 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* 1,609.

Sea-breeze, *n.* A wind, or current of air, blowing from the sea upon land.

Sea'-buck-thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SALLOW-THORN.

Sea'-built, (*-bilt,*) *a.* Built for the sea; as, *sea-built* forts (ships). — *Dryden.*

Sea'-calf, (*-kăv.*) *n.; pl.* SEA-CALVES. (*Zoöl.*) The common seal. See SEAL.

Sea'-card, *n.* The mariner's compass. See COMPASS.

Sea'-chart, *n.* See CHART.

Sea'-coast, *n.* The shore or verge of the land contiguous to the sea or ocean.

Sea'-coot, or **Surf-duck,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An American species of Coot, *Fulica perspicillata.* It is 19 inches long, and the wing nearly 10 inches; color black, a triangular white patch on the top of the head, and one on the nape; bill red. The female is brown, sides and under parts whitish.

Sea'-cow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sea-horse. See HIPPOCAMPUS. — Also, the MANATUS, *q. v.*

Sea'-crayfish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The SPINY-LOBSTER, *q. v.*

Sea'-daffodil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A bulbous plant, *Pancratium maritimum.*

Sea'-devil, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the Angler. See LOPHIIDÆ.

Sea'-dog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The SEAL, *q. v.*

—An old seaman; a weather-beaten tar; a salt; as, a jolly *sea-dog.*

Sea'-eagle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Osprey.

Sea'-egg, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The SEA-URCHIN, *q. v.*

Sea'-elephant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Elephant-seal. See SEAL.

Sea'farer, *n.* One who travels by sea; — especially, a seaman; a mariner.

Sea'faring, *a.* Following the vocation of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation or seamanship; as, a *seafaring* man, a *seafaring* life.

Sea'-fern, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of coral resembling a fern.

Sea'field, in *Indiana*, a post-village of White co., 32 m. W. of Logansport.

Sea'-fight, (*-fit,*) *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

Sea'-fish, *n.* Any fish that has its habitat in salt water.

Sea'-fish'eries, *n. pl.* The great sea-fisheries of the U. S. are mostly carried on from New England. They date from the earliest settlement of the country, it being probable that, among the motives that led to the colonization of Massachusetts, was the hope of profit from the fisheries on the coast, which Smith, Archer, Brereton, and other writers of that day represented as surpassing even those of Newfoundland. Edward Winslow, in his *Narrative of the True Grounds and Causes of the First Planting of New England*, relates an interview between James I. and the agent of the Puritans who went over to England from Leyden in 1618 to solicit his consent to their going to America. The King asked them: "What profit might arise?" They answered: "Fishing." Upon which James replied: "So God have my soul, 'tis an honest trade; 't was the Apostle's own calling." Very soon after their arrival at Plymouth the pilgrims engaged in the fisheries. In 1624 they sent to England a ship laden with fish, and in the next year two others with fish and furs. In 1628 they were selling fish to the Dutch at New Amsterdam. About 1670 the profits of the mackerel, bass, and herring fisheries at Cape Cod were granted to found a free school, which was opened in 1671. From Boston fish began to be exported as early as 1633. In 1639 the general court of Massachusetts passed an act to encourage the fisheries by exempting fishing vessels, and all property connected with them from taxes and duties for 7 years. At the close of the 17th century, the merchants of Massachusetts exported annually about 100,000 quintals of cod-fish, worth $400,000, to Portugal, Spain, and Italy. In 1731 the fisheries of the colony employed 5,000 or 6,000 men. Ten years later the number of fishing vessels belonging to Massachusetts was 400, besides as many shallops and undecked boats. The annual produce of the cod-fishery was about 230,000 quintals, of which $700,000 worth was exported. At the outbreak of the revolutionary contest the fishing towns were rich and populous. Marblehead was second only to Boston in population and property. In 1755, in the hope of starving New England into submission, the British Parliament passed an act to deprive the colonies of the right of fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; and the breaking out of hostilities, which soon followed, nearly destroyed the fisheries for a time. In the negotiation of the treaty of peace at the end of the war, the right of the Americans to a share in the fisheries was secured by the firmness of John Adams, who made the concession of that right an ultimatum in the discussions with the British Commissioners. By the treaty it was agreed "that the people of the U. S. shall continue to enjoy unmolested the right to take fish of every kind on the Grand Bank, and on all the other banks of Newfoundland; also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish; and also, that the inhabitants of the U. S. shall have liberty to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use, and also on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other of his Britannic majesty's dominion in America." The Federal Government early recognized the importance of the fisheries, and the necessity of encouraging them by legislative action. In 1789 Congress passed an act granting a bounty of 5 cents per quintal of dried and pickled fish exported from the U. S., and imposing a duty of 50 cents per quintal on foreign fish. After the War of 1812–15 with England, discussions on the use of the fishing-grounds arose between the two governments, which resulted, in 1818, in a convention, by which it was agreed that the Americans should have the liberty of taking fish on the southern coast of Newfoundland between Cape Race and the Ramean Islands, from Cape Race to the Guirpon Islands; on the shores of the Magdaleno Islands; and also on the southern coast of Labrador from Mount Joly to and through the Straits of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast. The U. S., on their part, renounced formally the right of fishing on or within 3 marine miles of the British dominions in America not included in the above specified limits. The Act of Congress now in force respecting fishing bounties was passed in 1819. It requires that vessels claiming bounty shall have been exclusively employed in the cod-fishery at sea a specified period between the last day of February and the last day of November; the master and three-fourths of the crew must be citizens of the U. S., and very stringent proof must be laid before the collector of the district to which the vessel belongs that all the requisitions have been complied with. The bounties allowed are: to vessels between 5 and 30 tons, $3.50 per ton; more than 30 tons, $1 per ton; no vessel to receive more than $360. In the summer of 1852 serious troubles broke out in the fishing-grounds of British America between the American fishermen and the British authorities, who claimed the right to exclude the former from the bays and inlets of the British possessions. This claim, which was supported by an armed naval force, was regarded by the U. S. as illegal, and the war steamers *Princeton* and *Fulton* were sent to the coast of Nova Scotia to protect the rights of the fishermen. The dispute was temporarily settled by mutual concessions, and in 1854 a reciprocity treaty was agreed upon by the two countries, containing the following stipulations concerning the fisheries: "The inhabitants of the U. S. shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea-coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coast and shores of those colonies, and the islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalene Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish." It was specified that the liberty thus granted should apply solely to sea-fisheries, and not to salmon, shad, or other river fisheries; and that the fishermen should not interfere with the rights of private property, or trespass on parts of the shore occupied by British fishermen. Similar rights, with similar reservations, were granted to British fishermen on the coast of the U. S. north of Lat. 36°. The total value of the products of the sea-fisheries of the U. S. exported during the year ending June 3d, 1867, from our ports on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was $2,805,771. Of this sum $1,802,410 was the product of the whale fishery, and $1,003,361 of the cod, mackerel, herring, and other fisheries. See WHALE, SEAL, COD, HERRING, MACKEREL.

Sea'ford, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Sussex co., 40 m. S.W. of Dover; *pop.* abt. 750.

Sea'-fowl, *n.* Any marine fowl; any bird frequenting the sea, or deriving its sustenance from salt water.

Sea'-fox, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SQUALIDÆ.

Sea'-gage, Sea'-gauge, *n.* [*sea* and *gage.*] The depth that a ship sinks in the water.

Sea'-girt, *a.* Surrounded by the sea or ocean; as, "Britain's *sea-girt* isle." — *Thomson.*

Sea'-god, *n.* A marine deity, as Neptune.

Sea'-goddess, *n.* A female deity of the ocean, as Amphitrite.

Sea'-going, *a.* Travelling by sea;—especially, sailing on the high sea; as, a *sea-going* vessel, in distinction from a *coaster* or *river craft.*

Sea'-grape, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Gulf-weed. See SARGASSUM.

Sea'grave's Mills, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., 25 m. N.W. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 150.

Sea'-green, *a.* [*sea* and *green.*] Having the color of sea-water; being of a faint, bluish-green tint.

—*n.* The color of sea-water.

Se'ah, *n.* A Jewish dry measure containing nearly 14 pints. — *Simmonds.*

Sea'ham Harbor, a seaport-town of England, co. of Durham, 6 m. S. of Sunderland; *pop.* 7,827.

Sea'-hedgehog, (*-hĕj-,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SEA-URCHIN, *q. v.*

Sea'-hen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The guillemot. See URINÆ.

Sea'-hog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The porpoise.

Sea'-holly, Sea'-holm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ERINGO.

Sea'home, or **Se'home,** in *Washington Territory*, a vill. of Whatcom co., 5 m. S. of Whatcom; *pop.* abt. 150.

Sea'-horse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A popular name of the morse or walrus. See MORSE. — Also, the common name of the HIPPOCAMPUS, *q. v.*

(*Anat.*) See HIPPOCAMPI.

Sea'-horse Island, a group in the Arctic Ocean, off the coast of Alaska; Lat. 71° N., Lon. 159° W.

Sea'-horse Point, in British America, a promontory in the E. of Southampton Island, in Hudson Bay; Lat. 63° 40′ N., Lon. 80° 10′ W.

Sea'-kale, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRAMBE.

Sea'-kings, *n. pl.* A name given to the Scandinavian sea-rovers, or Norse pirate-chiefs, who infested the European coasts in the 8th and 9th centuries; the VIKINGS, *q. v.*

Seal, *n.* [A. S. *sigel, sigl,* from Lat. *sigilla,* dimin. of *signum,* token.] An impression made on paper, clay, wax, or other substance, by means of a die of metal, stone, or other hard material. The stamp which yields the impression is frequently itself called the *seal.* The use of seals may be traced to the remotest antiquity. The Bible contains frequent allusions to them, and their use has been common in all the European states from the earliest historical periods. In modern times the seal has lost the power of acting as a substitute for signatures, and is now only affixed to legal instruments so as to furnish evidence of their authenticity.

—[A. S. *seol, seolh.*] (*Zoöl.*) The family *Phocidæ,* or Seal tribe, are, of all four-limbed mammiferous animals, those which display the most complete adaptation to residence in the water. The Seal (*Phoca vitulina*) resembles a quadruped in some respects, and a fish in others. The head is round, and the nose, which is broad, resembles that of a dog, with the same look of intelligence and mild and expressive physiognomy. It has large whiskers, oblong nostrils, and great black sparkling eyes. It has no external ears, but a valve exists in the orifices, which can be closed at will, so as to keep out the water; the nostrils have a similar valve; and the clothing of the body consists of stiff glossy hairs, very closely set against the skin. The body is elongated and conical, gradually tapering from the shoulders to the tail. The spine is provided with strong muscles, which bend it with considerable force; and this movement is of great assistance to the propulsion of the body. Although in most of the foregoing particulars the seal resembles the quadruped kind, it greatly differs from all of them with respect to its feet; for, though furnished with the same number of bones as in quadrupeds, they are united to the body in such a singular manner, and so covered with a membrane, that they would rather resemble fins than feet, did not the sharp strong claws with which they are pointed show their proper analogy. The limbs, in fact, are converted into oars and paddles. The anterior pair have the arm and fore-arm so short, that little more than the paw advances from the body. The hinder limbs are directed backwards, so as almost to seem like a continuation of the body; the thigh and leg are very short, and the foot is formed on the same plan as the fore-paw, — the toes being in contact, however, and the web folded, when it is not in use as a paddle, but being spread out when the animal is swimming. When on land, or on masses of ice, the movements of the seal are particularly awkward, its body being forced onward by the action of the fore-limbs only, and the wriggling motion of the abdominal muscles; they accordingly seldom venture from the shore, but usually bask on the rocks; and when disturbed, plunge immediately to the

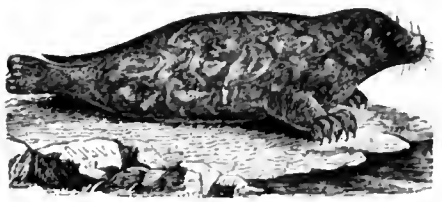


Fig. 2329. — COMMON SEAL, (*Phoca vitulina.*)

bottom of the water. The seals live in herds, more or less numerous, along the shores of the sea; and upon uninhabited coasts they bring forth and suckle their young, and exhibit the most tender solicitude for their welfare. They are easily tamed, become strongly attached to their keepers, recognize them at a distance, and seem to be endowed with a very considerable share of intelligence. The form of their teeth and jaws shows them to be carnivorous; and their food consists of fish, crabs, and sea-birds, which they are enabled to surprise while swimming. Seals swim with great rapidity and ease; and by a peculiar arrangement of their blood-vessels, nearly similar to that which exists in the whale tribe, they can remain under water for a considerable time. There are many species of these animals; some are found in almost every quarter of the globe, but chiefly in the frigid or temperate regions. These animals produce two or three young at a time; and they suckle them for six or seven weeks, generally in the cavernous recesses of rocks, after which they take to the sea. The young are remarkably docile; they recognize and are obedient to the voice of their dams amidst the numerous clamors of the flock, and mutually assist each other when in danger or distress. Thus early accustomed to subjection, they continue to live in society, hunt and herd together, and have a variety of cries by which they encourage or pursue, express apprehension or success. When incited by natural desire, however, their social spirit seems to forsake them; they then fight most desperately; and the victorious male always keeps a watchful eye over those females whom his prowess has secured. In some of the species there is a remarkable disproportion in the sexes; and some also are far more pugnacious than others. The common seal, *Phoca vitulina* (Fig. 2329), abundant in the cool and frigid regions, and especially on the coast of Alaska, is 3 to 5 feet long, yellowish-gray, and more or less shaded and spotted with brown according to the age. Its skin and oil are of considerable mercantile importance. The skin is dressed with the fur on, to make caps, &c., or is tanned and used as leather. The oil, when made before decay has begun, is colorless and nearly inodorous; it is much superior to whale-oil. Millions of skins have been used in Europe and in this country, and thousands of tons of shipping are employed in their capture; besides the profit of the fishery, it is of national importance as a school for bold, hardy, and practical seamen, which renders efficient both the naval and mercantile marine; off the coast of Labrador, hundreds of thousands of skins are, or were, taken annually, amid much peril and privation. Large herds of seals of various species are found on fields of floating ice, called *seal-meadows;* on these the hunters try to surprise them when sleeping, killing the young with clubs and shooting the resisting adults. The seal fishery is extensively carried on from Newfoundland and from Alaska, in schooners of about 80 tons each, with a crew of 25 or 30 men. — The Elephant-seal, *Phoca leonina,* of the Southern Ocean, is 20 to 25 feet long, and the muzzle of the male is terminated with a wrinkled snout, which becomes inflated when he is angry. It yields a large quantity of oil. — The genus *Trichecus* comprises the Walrus, or Morse, for which see MORSE.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SEALED,) (*sēld.*) To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer or with wax; as, to *seal* a letter. — To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity; to ratify; to confirm; to establish; as, to *seal* a deed or proclamation.

"This hand, by thee to Romeo *seal'd.*" — *Shaks.*

— To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; as, to *seal* weights or measures. — To shut or keep close; to secure; to make fast; as, to *seal* one's tongue to silence.

(*Arch.*) To fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding, for staples, hinges, or the like. — *Gwilt.*

Seal, in *Ohio,* a township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Seal'-language, Seal'-lingo, *n.* The peculiar language or phraseology current among seamen.

Sealed, (*sēēld,*) *p. a.* Confirmed; ratified; closed; as, among the Mormons, a woman *sealed* as wife to an elder.

Seal'-legs *n. pl.* Legs able to maintain the equilibrium of the body they support, during the rolling or pitching of a ship in a heavy sea; as, to bring one's *sea-legs* into service.

Seal'-engrav'ing, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) The art of engraving gems for seals.

Sea'-leopard, (*-lĕp'ard,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A spotted seal found in the South Orkneys, and other very southern islands.

Seal'er, *n.* One who seals.

Sea'-letter, Sea'-brief, *n.* The customary certificate of national character which neutral merchant-vessels are bound to carry in time of war; a passport. *Burrill.*

Sea'-level, *n.* The level of the surface of the sea.

Sea'-life, *n.* A nautical or naval life or career.

Sea'-light, *n.* The light proceeding from the lantern of a light-house, which enables the mariner to judge of his position during the night, when sailing near a coast.

Seal'ing, *n.* Act of affixing a seal, as to a deed or document.

—[From *seal,* the animal.] Operation of taking seals, and curing their skins.

Seal'ing-wax, *n.* The wax used for sealing letters, legal instruments, &c.— The best receipt for the manufacture of this substance is that given by Lowig, and consists in melting, at a gentle heat, 48 parts of shellac, 12 of Venice turpentine, and 1 part of balsam of Peru, and incorporating with them 36 parts of the best vermillion. The introduction of gummed envelopes has to a great extent superseded the use of sealing-wax.

Sea'-lion, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to several species of seals, especially to those which have a mane on the neck of the male, as the *Phoca jubata* of the Pacific.

Seal Island, in British America, 18 m. W. of Cape Sable in Nova Scotia.

Seal Islands, or LOBOS ISLANDS, a group in the Pacific, 12 m. W. of Peru; Lat. 6° 29′ S., Lon. 80° 53′ W.

Seal Islands, a group in the Atlantic, off the coast of Maine, S.W. of Grand Menan Island; Lat. 44° 29′ N., Lon. 67° 5′ 30″ W. One of the W. islands has 2 fixed lights, 140 feet apart, and 59 feet above high-water.

Seal River, in British America, flows into the Hudson from the W., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Churchill River, after a N.E. course of 200 m.

Seam, (*seem,*) *n.* [A. S., from *siwian,* to sew, to patch; Icel. *saumr;* Ger. *saum.*] The suture or uniting of two edges of cloth by the needle; as, to rip a *seam.* — Hence, the suture, joint, or line of juncture of planks in a ship's sides or deck; — also, the interstices between the edges of boards or planks in a floor; as, to caulk the *seams* of a ship.

(*Geol.* and *Mining.*) A thin layer which separates thicker strata; as, *seam* of coal. — A cicatrix or scar; as, a *seam* across one's cheek.

—*v. a.* To unite by a seam; to sew together or otherwise unite; as, to *seam* a shirt. — To sear; to mark with a cicatrix.

"Say, has the small-pox *seam'd* her face?" — *Swift.*

—To make to resemble a seam, as in knitting a stocking; — hence, to knit with a certain stitch, like that in such knitting.

—*n.* [A. S.; Fr. *somme,* from Or. *sagma.*] A denomination of weight or measurement; as, a horse-load of timber, usually about 3 cwts.; the quantity of 8 bushels of grain; the quantity of 120 lbs. of glass.

Sea'-maid, *n.* A sea-nymph. See MERMAID.

Sea'man, *n.; pl.* SEAMEN. [A. S. *sæmann.*] A sailor; a mariner; one who follows the sea as a profession or for a livelihood; one skilled in navigation or seamanship; as, an able *seaman,* an ordinary *seaman.*

—A MERMAN. *q. v.*

Sea'manship, *n.* Art, or skill in the art, of working, managing, or sailing a ship; art or skill practised by a good seaman; as, to pass an examination in *seamanship* before being rated as an officer.

Sea'-mark, *n.* An elevated object on land which serves as a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon; a landmark visible from the sea.

Seam'-blast, *n.* A blast caused by putting gunpowder into seams of rocks or strata.

Seamed, (*seemd,*) *a.* (*Falconry.*) Not in good condition; as, a *seamed* hawk.

Sea'-mew, (*-mū,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name for the gull, derived from the French *Monetta.* See LAVIDÆ.

Sea'-mile, *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See MILE.

Seam'-lace, Seam'ing-lace, *n.* A lace used by carriage-makers to cover seams or edges.

Seam'less, *a.* Destitute of a seam; as, a *seamless* garment.

Sea'-mouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APHRODITA.

Seam'-presser, *n.* (*Agric.*) A heavy roller to press down newly-ploughed furrows.—*Simmonds.*

Seam'-rent, *n.* The rent or separation of a seam or sutnre.

Seam'stress, Semp'stress, *n.* (For *semstress.*) [A. S. *seamestre.*] A woman who follows the occupation of sewing; a needle-woman; as, a hard-worked and miserably-paid *seamstress.*

Seam'stressy, Semp'stressy, *n.* The business or occupation of a *seamstress.*

Sea'-mussel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Mytilidæ,* a family of molluscs, order *Lamellibranchiata,* comprising acalepha which have the shell equivalved, oval or elongated, and the epidermis thick and dark. They seek concealment, and spin a nest of sand, or burrow in mud-banks. There are more than 100 living, and 250 fossil, species.

Seam'y, *a.* Having a seam, or containing or exhibiting seams; as, the *seamy* side of a coat.

Sean, (*sēn,*) *n.* A SEINE, *q. v.*

Séance, (*sā'ŏngs,*) *n.* [Fr., from *seoir;* Lat. *sedere,* to sit.] Session; sittings, as of some public or legislative body.— Operation of undergoing clairvoyance.

Sea'-needle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GAR-FISH, *q. v.*

Sea'-nettle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Any medusa which has the property of stinging when touched.—*Dana.*

Sean'nachie, Sen'nachie, Sen'nachy, *n.* [Gael.] A bard belonging to a clan among the Scots Highlanders, who preserved and recited on grand occasions the traditions of the former prowess of the sept.

Sea'-nymph, (*-nĭmf,*) *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea.

Sea'-ooze, *n.* The soft mud on, or adjacent to, the seashore.

Sea'-otter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See OTTER.

Sea'-owl, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as LUMP-FISH, *q. v.*

Sea'-pad, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The star-fish.

Sea'-pass, *n.* Same as SEA-LETTER, *q. v.*

Sea'-pie, *n.* (*Cookery.*) A dish made on ship-board, consisting of dough and meat boiled together.

Sea'-piece, (*-pēs,*) *n.* (*Paint.*) A marine picture; a painting representing a scene at sea; as, a *sea-piece* by Stanfield.

Sea'-pike, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CENTROPOMUS.

Sea'-pinenshion, *n.* See SEA-DARROW.

Sea'-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name of the species *Plumbago* growing on the sea-shore.

Sea'-plant, *n.* A plant that flourishes in salt water.

Sea'-pool, *n.* A pool or small expanse of salt water.

Sea'-por'cupine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DIODON.

Sea'port, *n.* A port or harbor near the sea, formed by an arm of the sea, or by a bay or river; a city or town situated on a harbor or haven, by or near the sea.

Sea'poy, *n.* An infrequent orthography of SEPOY, *q. v.*

Sea'-pye, *n.* Same as OYSTER-CATCHER, *q. v.*

Sea'-quake, (*-kwāk,*) *n.* A concussion or upheaval of the sea.

Sear, (*sēr,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *searian;* Ger. *versehren.*] To burn to dryness and hardness, as the surface of anything; to expose to a degree of heat that changes the color of the surface, or makes it hard; to cauterize; to make callous or insensible; as, to *sear* flesh with a hot iron. — To dry; to wither.

To sear up. To close by cauterizing; to stop by searing; as, "*sear up* those veins of ill humor." — *Temple.*

Sear, Sere, *a.* Dry; withered; as, "meadows dry and *sear.*" — *Bryant.*

Sear, *n.* The catch in the lock of a gun, by which the piece is held at cock, or half-cock.

Sear-spring. The spring by which the sear catches the cock.

Sea'ra, in Brazil. See CEARA.

Searce, (*sērs,*) *v. a.* To sift or bolt, as meal. (R.)

Search, (*sĕrch,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *chercher.*] To look over, or through, for the purpose of finding something; to explore; to examine by inspection; as, to *search* a house. — To seek; to inquire after, or look for; as, we *searched* for her everywhere. — To probe; to seek the knowledge of by feeling with an instrument; as, to *search* a wound. — To try or put to the test; to examine crucially. — *To search out.* To find by seeking; to seek till discovered; as, to *search out* a citation.

—*v. n.* To make search; to seek diligently; to inquire; to look for; to make inquiry; as, we have *searched* everywhere for it.

—*n.* Act of searching; a seeking or looking for something that is lost, or the place of which is unknown; pursuit for finding; examination; investigation; scrutiny; research; quest; inquiry.

Right of search. (*International Law.*) The right of belligerents, during war, to visit and search the vessels of neutrals for contraband of war. Some powerful nations have, at different times, refused to submit to this search; but all the highest authorities upon the law of nations acknowledge the right in time of war as resting upon sound principles of public jurisprudence, and upon the institutes and practices of all great maritime powers. The duty of self-preservation gives belligerent nations this right; and as the law now stands, a neutral vessel refusing to be searched would from that proceeding alone be condemned as a lawful prize. The right of search, however, is confined to private merchant vessels, and does not apply to public ships of war. The exercise of this right must also be conducted with due care and regard to the rights and safety of the vessels. A neutral is bound not only to submit to search, but to have his vessel duly furnished with the necessary documents to support her neutral character, the want of which is a strong presumptive evidence against the ship's neutrality, and the spoliation of them a still stronger presumption. There may be cases in which the master of a neutral ship may be warranted in defending himself against extreme violence threatened by a cruiser grossly abusing his commission; but, except in extreme cases, no merchant vessel has a right to say for itself, nor any armed vessel for it, that it will not submit to visitation or search, or be carried into a proximate court for judicial inquiry. If, upon making the search, the vessel be found employed in contraband trade, or in carrying enemies' property, or troops or despatches, she is liable to be taken and brought in for adjudication before a prize-court. — The above doctrine has been fully admitted in this country; but the government of the U. States has energetically refused to submit to the right assumed by the English of searching neutral vessels on the high seas for deserters, and other persons liable to military and naval service. This question, yet not specifically settled, was one of the chief causes of the War of 1812. See PRIZE.

Search'able, *a.* That may be searched, looked for, or explored.

Search'ableness, *n.* State of being searchable.

Searcher, (*sĕrch'er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, searches, explores, investigates, or examines; a seeker; an inquirer; a trier. — In the U. States, an instrument employed in the inspection of the quality of butter packed in firkins. — An instrument for probing ordnance in order to discover cavities (if any) in the bore of a gun.

Search'ing, *a.* Penetrating; crucial; trying; close; as, *a searching* cross-examination.

Search'ingly, *adv.* In a searching manner; by close examination.

Search'ingness, *n.* Quality of being searching, close, or inquisitorial.

Search'less, *a.* Inscrutable; eluding search, inquiry, or investigation.

Search'-warrant, *n.* (*Law.*) A warrant granted by a justice of the peace to search for goods stolen, or respecting which other offences have been committed. The warrant is granted on the oath of a credible witness, that he has reasonable cause to suspect the goods to be in the possession and on the premises of a certain individual.

Sear'-cloth, *n.* [A. S. *sár-clάdh.*] A cloth or plaster to cover a wound.

—*v. a.* To cover or bind, as a sore, with sear-cloth, &c.

Searcy, (*ser'see,*) in *Arkansas,* a N. co.; *area,* 930 sq. m. It is traversed by the Buffalo Fork of White River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* abt. 6,000. — A township of Phillips co. — A post-village, cap. of White co., 50 m. N.E. of Little Rock; *pop.* abt. 700.

Searedness, (*sērd'nes,*) *n.* State of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; callousness; insensibility.

Sea'-reed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Calamagrostis arenaria,* a grass found on sandy sea-shores.

Sea'-risk, *n.* Hazard or risk incurred at sea; chance of danger or destruction by sea, or on the sea. See INSURANCE.

Sea'-robber, Sea'-rover, *n.* One who robs or plunders on the high seas; a pirate; a sea-rover; a buccaneer; a corsair.

Sea'-robin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Gurnard. See TRIGLIDÆ.

Sea'-rocket, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as CAKILE, *q. v.*

Sea'-room, *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or reefs, for a vessel at sea to encounter and ride out a gale with safety.

Sea'-roving, *n.* Wandering here and there upon the ocean.

Sea'-salt, *n.* Common salt evaporated from sea-water.

Sears'burg, in *New York,* a post-village of Schuyler co.

Searsburg, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Bennington co., 112 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sears'mont, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Waldo co., 30 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,850.

Sears'port, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Waldo co., 50 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 2,283.

Sears'ville, in *California,* a post-village of San Mateo co., 20 m. W. of San Jose.

Searsville, in *Georgia,* a village of Stewart co., 110 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Sea'-serpent, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A kind of eel found in the Mediterranean; the snake-eel. — An enormous marine animal, resembling a serpent, said to have been repeatedly seen off the coasts of America and Africa, but generally esteemed to be fabulous.

Sea'-service, *n.* Service in the navy, or in ships of war, in distinction from the *land-service,* or military duty on shore or in the field.

Sea'-shell, *n.* Any marine shell.

Sea'-shore, *n.* The shore or coast of the sea; the strand; the sea-beach; the land that lies immediately adjacent to the sea or ocean.

(*Law.*) All the ground lying between the ordinary limits of high-water and low-water marks.

Sea'-sick, *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea caused by the pitching or rolling of a vessel at sea.

Sea'-sick'ness, *n.* (*Med.*) A nausea, or tendency to vomit, which varies, in respect of duration, in different persons upon their first going to sea. With some it continues only for a day or two; while with others it remains throughout the voyage. In some persons its violence is prevented by small doses of opium, or by soda-water, or saline draughts in the effervescent state. Liniments and plasters containing opium applied to the pit of the stomach have also been recommended, as mitigating, or even preventing, this most annoying malady. The violence of the attacks not only varies in different individuals at different times, but the same person who escapes in one voyage may suffer severely in another. It almost always ceases on landing, although more or less giddiness may prevail for some hours, the patient when walking feeling as if the earth were rising up under his feet. Infants and aged persons are supposed to possess a comparative immunity from sea-sickness, while as a general rule, women suffer more than men. The immediate or exciting cause of *S.-S.* is variably attributed to the motion of the vessel, or to the effect produced on the eye by moving objects, and by that sense conveyed to the brain. Whatever may be its cause, it is one of the most exhaustive and distressing complaints, for the time it lasts, that a person can suffer.

Sea'side, *n.* The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea, or near it.

Sea'side Grape, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCCOLOBA.

Sea'-sling, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Trepang.

Sea'-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROPHIDÆ.

Sea'-snipe, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CENTRISCUS.

Season, (*sē'zn,*) *n.* [Fr. *saison;* It. *stagione,* from Lat. *statio,* a standing.] One of the four quarters of the year, viz: Spring, summer, autumn, winter. The seasons are considered as beginning respectively when the sun enters the signs Aries, Cancer, Libra, and Capricorn; so that the *spring* season commences about the 21st of March, *summer* about the 22d of June, *autumn* about the 23d of Sept., and *winter* about the 23d of Dec.

—Hence, a period of the year, as marked by its characteristics of temperature, moisture, natural condition, &c.— Hence, also, a fit, suitable, or proper time; the conve-

nient time; any time, as distinguished from others; as, it was at the height of the London *season*, oysters are in *season*, &c.

—A time of some continuance, but not long; a while; as, I shall not see you for a *season*.

In season, in vogue; in good time, or early enough for the purpose.

"The best is but *in season* best."—*Dryden.*

Out of season, beyond or not in the proper time, or the usual or appointed time; as, pork is *out of season*; "her grief is *out of season*." — *Phillips.*

—*v. a.* [Fr. *assaisonner.*] To fit for any use by time or habit; to accustom; to mature; to inure; as, to *season* one's self to a change of climate. — To fit; to prepare; to make suitable or appropriate.

"How many things by season *season'd* are."— *Shaks.*

—To prepare for use by drying or hardening; as, to *season* timber. — To render palatable, or to give a higher flavor or relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant; to spice; as, to *season* meat with herbs and condiments. — Hence, to adapt for enjoyment; to render more agreeable, pleasant, piquant, or delightful. — To give a relish or zest to by something that excites, exhilarates, or animates; to make less dull, rigorous, or severe.

"The proper use of wit is to *season* conversation."—*Tillotson.*

—To temper; to moderate; to qualify by admixture; as, "When mercy *seasons* justice." (*Shaks.*) — To imbue; to tinge; to tincture; to taint; — hence, to impart rudimentary instruction to.

—*v. n.* To become seasoned or mature; to grow fit for use; to become acclimatized, as the human body. — To become dry or hard by the evaporation of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substances; as, well-*seasoned* timber.

Seasonable, (*sē'zn-a-bl,*) *a.* That comes, happens, or is done in due season, in good time, or in proper time for the purpose; opportune; timely; fit; convenient; as, *seasonable* weather, *seasonable* relief, a *seasonable* compliment.

Sea'sonableness, *n.* State or quality of being seasonable; opportuneness of occurrence; the state of being in good time, or in time convenient or appropriate to the purpose, or sufficiently early; as, *seasonableness* of advice.

Sea'sonably, *adv.* In a seasonable manner; with due time; in time appropriate or convenient; sufficiently early; as, to tender assistance *seasonably.*

Sea'sonal, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the seasons. (R.)

Seasoned, (*sē'znd,*) *a.* Matured; fitted by habit or experience. — Mixed or impregnated with something that gives it relish, zest, or savor; as, *seasoned* meats. — Dried and hardened; as, "*seasoned* timber never gives." (*Herbert.*) — Qualified; tempered; moderated; as, *seasoned* expectations.

Sea'soner, *n.* One who, or that which, seasons, matures, moderates, or imparts a zest or relish; as, content is the best *seasoner* of the mind.

Sea'soning, *n.* That which is added to any kind of food to give it a higher flavor or relish; any piquant or pungent concomitant, as salt, spices, acids, aromatic herbs, &c., served or intermixed with food; stuffing; as, roast goose without *seasoning* loses half of its savor; — hence, something added or mixed to enhance appreciation or enjoyment; as, humor gives a *seasoning* to eloquence

Sea'sonless, *a.* Lacking succession of the seasons.

Sea'-star, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Star-fish, *q. v.*

Sea'-surgeon, (*-sûr'jn,*) *n.* A surgeon engaged on board ship.

Sea'-swallow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Seat, (*sēt,*) *n.* [Lat. *sedes*, from *sedeo*, to sit.] That on which one sits; place of sitting; as, a *seat* on the ground. — The place filled by anything, or where anything is situated, resides, or abides; site; situation; station; post of authority; any place where a thing is settled or established; as, "this castle hath a pleasant *seat*." (*Shaks.*) — Something constructed to be sat in or upon, as a chair, bench, stool, sofa, step, &c.; as, a garden *seat*. — That part of a thing giving sitting room for a person or persons; as, the *seat* of a saddle, the *seat* of a sofa, the *seat* of a pair of pantaloons. — A sitting; customary or appropriate place of sitting; as, a *seat* in Congress, a *seat* in a church, a *seat* in a railroad car, &c. — Manner or mode of sitting of a person mounted on horseback; as, he has a loose *seat* in the saddle.

(*Mach.*) A part on which another part rests; as, a valve-*seat*. — *Webster.*

—*v. a.* To place on or in a seat; to cause to sit down; as, to *seat* one's visitors. — To place in office, in a post of authority, or a place of distinction; to fix in a particular place, station, or country; to locate; to establish; as, my ancestors were *seated* in Cheshire before the Norman Conquest — To give a sitting to; to assign a seat to; as, to *seat* the members of a church congregation. — To fix; to set firm; to consolidate; as, a *seated* heart. (*Shaks.*) — To repair by giving a new seat or bottom to; as, to *seat* a pair of breeches.

Sea'-term, *n.* A nautical phrase; a word or term peculiar to seamen, or smacking of sea-life.

Seat'ing, *n.* Act of placing on a chair, or of furnishing with a seat, or seats; act of fixing or settling; — also, materials for the construction of seats; as, horse-hair *seating.*

Seat'tle, or Seatle, in *Washington Territory*, a post-vill., cap. of King's co., at the mouth of Duwamish River, in Elliott Bay, 60 m. N.N.E. of Olympia; *pop.* abt. 600.

Sea'-turn, *n.* A breeze, gale, or mist blowing from the sea.

Sea'-unicorn, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Narwhal, *q. v.*

Sea'-urchin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Echinoids*, or *Echinidæ*, an order of *Echinodermata*. They have the body covered with a calcareous crust or shell, of an extremely porous structure, in polygonal plates nicely adapted to each other, and increasing by additions to the edges of each plate, so that the shell may enlarge with the enlargement of the animal, while new plates are also added around the superior orifice. The shell is pierced with rows of holes for the ambulacra, and is externally covered in a living state with a membrane — sometimes very delicate, sometimes thick and spongy — which communicates by many delicate processes with the interior, and unites the bases of all the spines. The spines differ very much in the different genera and species, in their length, strength, number, and arrangement; they are attached to tubercles on the surface of the shell by cup-like bases, capable of working upon the

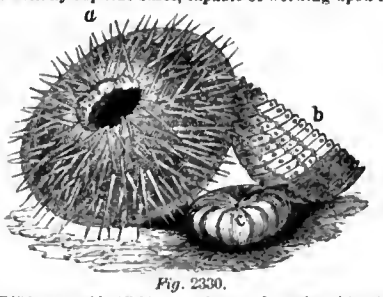


Fig. 2330.

a, Edible sea-urchin (*Echinus esculentus*); b, portion with spines removed; c, mouth.

tubercles, in the manner of a ball-and-socket joint; and they are moved by means of the connecting membrane so as to be employed in locomotion. In some species, they seem to be the principal organs of locomotion; in others, the ambulacra are so. By means of the spines, some, in which they are few and strong, can walk even on dry ground; others, in which they are minute and very numerous, employ them in burying themselves in the sand. The mouth of the *E.* is situated at the lower orifice of the shell, and is generally furnished with five flat calcareous teeth, moved by a very complex apparatus of bony sockets and muscles. Their food is supposed to consist of small crustaceans and mollusca. They abound in all seas, and seem to have abounded still more in former geological periods.

Sea'ville, in *Maine*, a township of Hancock co., 77 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 958.

Sea'-wall, *n.* A wall erected to resist encroachments of the sea.

Sea'ward, *a.* Directed toward the sea.

—*adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, the sea.

Sea'-ware, *n.* That which is washed ashore by the action of the sea, as sea-weed, &c.

Sea'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the species comprising the order *Fucaceæ*, q. v.

Sea'-worth'iness, *n.* State or quality of being seaworthy, or able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather.

Sea-worthy, (*-wur'thy.*) *a.* Fit for a sea-voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a *sea-worthy* ship.

Sea'-wrack, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Zostraceæ.

Sebaceous, (*-bā'shŭs,*) *a.* [Lat. *sebaceus*, from *sebum*, tallow.] Made, or consisting, of tallow or fat; pertaining or relating to fat.

(*Bot.*) Having the appearance of waxy, tallowy, or greasy substance; as, the *sebacious* secretions of certain plants.

S. glands or *follicles.* (*Med.*) A system of minute glands situated under the skin, the object of which is to secrete an oily fluid to lubricate that organ; these glands, though diffused over the whole body, are most abundant about the face and neck. In young people, and particularly among those who pay little or no attention to the state of their digestive organs, the ducts of these sebaceous glands situated on the face frequently become obstructed, from the thick nature of the secretion blocking up their channels, when small red pimples with hard bases and black points form over the face, giving a dissipated and unpleasant appearance to the youthful visage. When one of these pimples is pressed, a little hardened pus is forced out, which being of a spiral shape, with a black or discolored point, has been popularly called a *worm*: the first part exuded, having become dark from exposure, has been supposed to be the head of the animal. As this disfigurement of the countenance proceeds from the secretion of the cuticular follicles becoming too thick and waxy to be exuded, thereby resulting in a crop of hard red pimples, the best, the quickest, and the most effectual remedy is the use of the hot bath, and friction with a rough towel, or what is still better, the employment of the Turkish bath, and shampooing afterwards.

Seba'cic Acid, *n.* [Lat. *sebum.*] (*Chem.*) One of the acids produced during the destructive distillation of fat.

Seba'go, in *Maine*, a lake of Cumberland co., 12 m. long, and 8 m. in its greatest breadth.

—A post-township of Cumberland co., 55 m. W.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Sebas'tian, Dom, King of Portugal, was b. in 1554, and ascended the throne at three years of age, on the death of his grandfather, John III. Possessed of a romantic disposition and an extravagant admiration of the glories of chivalry, he rashly determined to carry on war against the Moors in Africa, hoping thereby to effect something for Christianity and the fame of Portugal. He accordingly equipped a fleet and an army, which comprised the flower of the Portugese nobility, and sailed for Africa in 1578, at the age of 23 years. A general engagement soon took place, at Alcacer-el-Xebir, and the ardor of the young king bore him into the midst of the enemy, who were already pouring on the rear of his troops. *S.* fought with the most determined bravery, while most of his attendants were slain by his side. He at length disappeared; and so complete was the slaughter, that not more than 60 Portuguese are said to have survived this wild and ill-fated expedition. The mystery which involved the fate of this royal warrior led several adventurers to assume his person and his claims, but there seems to be no doubt that he died on the field of battle.

Sebastian, (*se-bast'yan,*) in *Arkansas*, a W. co., bordering on the Indian Territory; *area*, 825 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas and Poteau. *Surface*, mountainous in the N. W., elsewhere diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Greenwood. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Sebastian, (St.,) a celebrated Roman martyr, b. at Narbonne abt. 255. According to the anonymous "Acts" by which his history is preserved (supposed to have been written in the 4th cent., and by some attributed to St. Ambrose), he was a captain in the prætorian guard under Diocletian, and used the facilities afforded by his station to propagate the Christian faith and to succor its persecuted professors. Having refused to abjure his religion, he was tied to a tree, shot with arrows, and left for dead. A Christian woman, seeking his body by night, found him still alive, and cared for him till he was restored; but, having ventured to appear before Diocletian to remonstrate against his cruelty, he was beaten to death with clubs, and his body thrown into a sewer, but afterwards recovered and interred. In the 9th cent. his relics were distributed throughout Christendom as a remedy against the plague. His martyrdom was the subject of many poems and paintings in the Middle Ages; in the latter he is generally represented tied to a tree and pierced with arrows. D. in Rome, Jan. 20, 288.

Sebastian, (St.,) a fortified frontier city and seaport of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Guipuscoa in Biscay, at the extremity of a low sandy tongue of land, projecting into the Bay of Biscay, 10 m. W. by S. of Fontarabia, and 40 m.

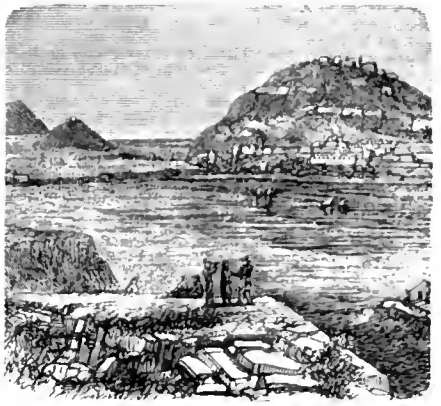


Fig. 2331. — Saint Sebastian.

E.N.E. of Bilbao. It is defended on the N. by the Castle of Mota, or Monte Urgullo, a rugged cone nearly 400 ft. in height. From its being one of the keys of Spain, its possession has ever been an object of great importance in the contests between the French and Spaniards. *Pop.* 9,047.

Sebas'ticook River, in *Maine*, rises in Penobscot co., and falls into the Kennebec River, in Kennebec co., after a S.W. course of 50 m.

Sebas'topol, or Sevastopol, a fortified town and seaport of European Russia, on the W. coast of the Crimea; Lat. 44° 36′ N., Lon. 33° 30′ E. It stands on a creek, on the S. side of one of the finest bays in the world, the *Eternus* of Strabo, which is defended by strong forts on both sides the entrance. *Pop.* 10,814. — In 1853 Russia demanded from the Turkish govt. guarantees for the rights of the Greek Christians of Turkey, which the Porte believed to involve an actual abdication of its sovereign rights, and which it therefore refused to concede. This led, in the same year, to the beginning of the *Eastern* or *Crimean War*, in which France, England, and Sardinia took sides with Turkey, on the ground that the existence of the latter empire, and the equilibrium of political power in Europe, were endangered by Russia. The armies of the Allies effected a landing at the Bay of Eupatoria, Sept. 14, 1854. On their southward march toward *S.* they encountered the Russian forces, commanded by Prince Menzikoff, on the banks of the Alma. A bloody battle was fought (Sept. 20), in which the Russians were compelled to retreat. On Sept 25 the British forces seized Balaklava, and on Oct. 9 the regular siege of the southern portion of *S.* commenced, the Russians having sunk vessels in the entrance to the harbor, and thus rendered the city unassailable by maritime force. On Oct. 25 and Nov. 5, the Russians vainly attempted to annihilate the be-

sieging forces in the battles of Balaklava and Inkermann, but afterward confined themselves mainly to the defensive, their frequent sorties being intended more to harass and retard the siege than to relieve the place definitively. Among these conflicts some assumed almost the character of regular field battles; for instance, an unsuccessful attack of the French upon a new redoubt (Feb. 23, 1855), their first assault upon the Malakoff and Redan (June 18), and the battle of the Tchernaya (Aug. 16), in which the Russians, numbering 50,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry, made a last effort to break the aggressive force of the enemy. The trenches having been driven so near the Russian defensive works that another assault could be ventured, the final bombardment was opened Sept. 5, and lasted for three days. On Sept. 8 the Malakoff and Redan were stormed and taken by the Allies, after a desperate struggle. The Russians, after having blown up their extensive fortifications on the southern shore of the harbor, retreated to the north side, which the Allies never seriously attempted to conquer. The latter, having destroyed the costly docks, arsenals, and ship-yards of *S*, remained inactive in their camps, and, with the exception of the capture and sack of Kertch, on the Strait of Yenikale, no further feats of arms were accomplished. The forces of the Allies were withdrawn in the summer and autumn of 1856. Though the Allies did not obtain any decided success, Russia suffered immense loss of military prestige, and any further aggression on her part in southern Europe was for a time prevented. By the Peace of Paris (1856) Russia lost the right of navigation on the Danube, besides a strip of territory to the N. of that river, and, also, the unrestricted navigation of the Black Sea. In Nov., 1870, Russia, availing herself of the Franco-Prussian imbroglio, demanded of the Western Powers a revision of the Treaty of Paris, in so far as affects the restrictions placed upon her in the Black Sea.

Sebas'topol, in *California*, a village of Sierra co., 55 m. N.E. of Marysville. — A village of Sonoma co., 9 m. N.W. of Napa City.

Sebastopol, in *Texas*, a post-village of Trinity co., 22 m. N.E. of Huntsville.

Se'bat, *n.* The first month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the ecclesiastical year — from the new moon of February to that of March.

Sebec', in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., 70 m. N.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Seben'ico, a fortified seaport-town of Austrian Dalmatia, 42 m. S.E. of Zara; *pop.* 7,000.

Seb'ewa, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Ionia co.

Sebewa Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Grand River from Ionia co.

Sebewa'ing, SIBEBWAING, or SEBAWANING, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Huron co., 28 m. E.N.E. of Bay City; *pop.* abt. 800.

Se'besten, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COCCIACEÆ.

Sebif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *sebum*, tallow, wax, and *ferre*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) Yielding vegetable wax.

Seb'nitz, a town of Germany, in Saxony, 22 m. E.S.E. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Linen and paper. *Pop.* 4,000.

Seboo', a river of Morocco, rising in the Atlas Mountains, in Fez, and after a W.N.W. course of 160 m., flows into the Atlantic Ocean at Mehadiah.

Sebus'tieh, a village of Palestine, which occupies the place of the ancient SAMARIA, *q. v.*

Secale, (*se-kai'le,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Graminaceæ*, allied to Wheat and Barley, and having spikes which generally consist of 2-flowered, rarely of 3-flowered, spikelets. One species, *S. cereale*, is a well-known grain. It has, when in fruit, a roundish-quadrangular spike, with a tough rachis. Its native country, as in the case of the other most important cereals, is doubtful. It has long been cultivated as a cereal plant; and may be considered as naturalized in this country. Its cultivation does not extend so far north as that of barley; but it grows in regions too cold for wheat, and on soils too poor and sandy for any other grain. Its ripening can also be more confidently reckoned upon in cold regions than that of any other grain. But rye succeeds best, and is most productive, in a climate where wheat will ripen. It delights in sandy soils. The varieties of rye are numerous, although much less so than those of other important cereals. Some are best fitted for sowing in autumn, others for sowing in spring. The former kinds (*Winter Rye*) are most extensively cultivated, being generally the most productive. In some places, rye is sown at midsummer, mowed for green fodder in autumn, and left to shoot in spring, which it does at the same time with autumn-sown rye, producing a good crop of small but very mealy grain. Bread made of rye is of a dark color, more laxative than that made of wheat-flour, and, perhaps, rather less nutritious. Rye is much used for fermentation and distillation. Rye affected with Ergot (*q. v.*) is a very dangerous article of food. The straw of rye is tougher than that of any other corn-plant, and is much valued for straw-plait.

Secancy, (*sē'can-sy,*) *n.* A cutting; an intersection, as by a secant.

Se'cant, *a.* [Lat. *secans*, from *seco*, to cut.] Cutting; dividing into two parts; as, a *secant* line.—*Secant plane*, a plane cutting a surface or solid.

—*n.* [Fr. *sécante*, from Lat. *secans, seco*, to cut.] (*Geom.*) A line that cuts another line, whether right or curved, or divides it into parts. In Fig. 2332 the line A B is a secant cutting the curved line C D, and meeting the tangent D B.

(*Trigon.*) The line drawn from the centre of a circle through one of the extremities of an arc to meet the tangent at the other extremity; also, the reciprocal of a cosine; as, the *secant* of an angle.

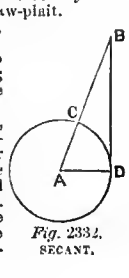


Fig. 2332. SECANT.

Secede, (*se-seed',*) *v. n.* [Lat. *secedo* — *se*, apart, and *cedo*, to go.] To go apart; to separate one's self from; to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; as, to *secede* from a religious body;—also, in the U. States, to withdraw, as a State, from the Federal Union.

Seced'er, *n.* One who, or that which, secedes.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) Same as BURGHER, *q. v.*

Secern, (*se-sėrn',*) *v. a.* To distinguish; to separate, as fine from grosser matter.

(*Physiol.*) To secrete; as, to *secern* mucus.

Secern'ent, *a.* [From Lat. *secernere.*] (*Med.*) Serving to separate; secreting. — *Dunglison.*

—*n.* (*Med.*) That which tends to secretion. — (*Anat.*) A secreting vessel.

Secern'ment, *n.* Act or process of secreting.

Secesh, (*se-sėsh',*) *n.* A cant colloquialism often used collectively in the U. States for those States, or inhabitants of States, who sought to secede from the Federal Union.

Secession, (*se-sėsh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *secessio*, from *secedo.*] Act of seceding or withdrawing, particularly from fellowship or communion with; act of departing; departure.

(*Pol.*) The act of a portion of a community (or, in common parlance, of a party in deliberative assemblies,) who separated from connection with the remainder, and endeavored to form a body apart; — especially, in American politics, the act of the so-called *Confederate States* in seceding from the Federal Union. The main argument used in favor of this proceeding was, that the Constitution of 1787, while declaring that "each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence," contains no provision directly qualifying this doctrine by maintaining the inviolability of the Union; and that, consequently, the right of secession is implied in the term *sovereignty;* while the previous articles of Confederation, superseded by the Constitution, had contained the words, "the union shall be perpetual," which it was reasonable to infer had been purposely abandoned. The answer ordinarily made was that the Union was in the nature of a league, implying mutual abandonment of rights in their very nature inconsistent with the nature of such union; and that there was no more occasion to prohibit, expressly, the repudiation by a State of the compact, than to prohibit the secession of a county, a township, or an individual. The War of Secession may be said to date from Dec. 20th, 1860, when a convention assembled at Charleston, declared the "union before existing between S. Carolina and other States under the name of the U. States of America was dissolved." Nine other States followed this example, and the first shot fired in the war was subsequently directed against Fort Sumter, at half-past four o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 12th of April, 1861. The war terminated with the surrender of the army of Gen. Lee, on the 9th of April, 1865. The principal events of this momentous struggle will be found in this work in their proper places, and the reader is also referred to Mr. Horace Greeley's *American Conflict*, and Mr. Stephens' *History of the War of Secession*, for further and more enlarged details. We also supplement this brief sketch with a biographical outline of the some-time President of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and ruling genius of Secession. JEFFERSON DAVIS

Fig. 2333. — JEFFERSON DAVIS.

was b. in Kentucky, in 1808. During his childhood his father removed into the State of Mississippi, and his son's education commenced at Transylvania College, Ky., which he left, in 1824, to enter the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. After graduating from that place, four years afterwards, *D.* was placed on the list of second lieutenants, and the first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Resigning his commission in 1835, he returned to Miss., married the daughter of Gen. Taylor, and became a cotton-planter, an occupation he pursued until 1843, when he interested himself in politics as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the election of Polk and Dallas. He was returned by his State to Congress in 1845, and assisted in the debates on the tariff, the Oregon question, military affairs, and upon the "preparations for the Mexican war." Upon the breaking out of this contest, *D.* was elected colonel of the Mississippi volunteers, when he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and proceeded to join Gen. Taylor's army on the Rio Grande. He was engaged in the storming of Monterey, was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the capitulation of that city, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, on which occasion he was complimented in the official despatches. At the close of the war, he was offered by Pres. Polk the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, which he declined, on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual States only, and not to the Federal executive. In 1847 he was elected senator for Miss.; in 1850 he became chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and he was distinguished by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his zealous advocacy of State Rights. In 1851 he resigned his seat in the Senate to undertake a personal canvass for Mr. Franklin Pierce, who, on being elected President, nominated *D.* his Secretary of War. He introduced important reforms both into this department and the military service generally. On the accession of Mr. Buchanan, he quitted office, and was reelected to the Senate; but the election of Mr. Lincoln, in 1860, and the secession movement, caused him to withdraw. When the movement received shape and form, *D.* was chosen President of the Confederate States, Feb. 4, 1861, inaugurated Feb. 22, and reëlected for 6 years in 1862; and the masterly manner in which the new constitution was drawn up by him, as well as his military talents, afforded the best evidence of the sagacity of those who fixed upon him as their leader. After the collapse of the Confederacy, *D.* was captured, May 10, 1865, and taken to Fortress Monroe, where he remained a prisoner until 1868, when he was liberated on bail. On Dec. 25th of the same year, a full and complete amnesty was accorded him by Pres. Johnson, before which, however, he proceeded to Europe, where he sojourned for a time for the recruitment of his health; he has since resided at Memphis, Tennessee.

Secess'ionist, *n.* An advocate, upholder, or promoter of secession.

(*Amer. Hist.*) One who advocates, upholds, or defends the doctrine of State Rights, in respect to withdrawing at will from the Federal Union of States.

Secess'ionville, in *S. Carolina*, a place in Colleton dist., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Charleston, noted as the scene of a battle, June 11th, 1863, in which the Nationals, 6,000 strong, under Gen. Benham, attempting to surprise the Confederates, strongly fortified, under Col. J. G. Lamar, were repulsed after a severe struggle, with a loss of 600 men. The Confederate loss was about 200.

Sech'ium, *n.* [From Gr. *sekizo*, to fatten in a fold.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cucurbitaceæ*, represented by *S. edule*, the Chocho or Chayote, commonly cultivated in the West Indian Islands for the sake of its fruit, which is reckoned extremely wholesome, and is commonly used as an article of food by all classes. It has also the reputation of being a very fattening food for hogs and other animals. It is a climbing plant, with smooth stems rising from a very large fleshy root, which sometimes weighs as much as twenty pounds, and resembles a yam both in appearance and its eatable qualities when cooked. The fruit is about four inches in length, oblong, between fleshy and succulent, sometimes furnished with small innocuous prickles, and either green or cream-colored.

Seckel, (*sėk'l.*) *n.* A small, delicious variety of pear, first noticed near Philadelphia, about 1770.

Seclude', *v. a.* [Lat. *secludo* — *se*, and *claudo*, to shut.] To shut off or out; to shut up apart; to separate, as from company or society, and usually, to keep apart for some length of time, or to confine in a separate state; as, to *seclude* one's self from the world. — To exclude; to prevent from entering; as, to *seclude* the entrance of cold.

Seclud'edly, *adv.* In a secluded or retired manner; as, he lives *secludedly.*

Seclusc'ness, *n.* State of being secluded from society.

Seclusion, (*se-klū'zhun,*) *n.* Act of secluding or of separating from society or connection; state of being secluded, or of being separate or apart; a shutting out; separation; retirement; privacy; as, to dwell in *seclusion.*

Seclus'ive, *a.* Tending to, or promoting, seclusion; secluding; retiring; sequestering.

Second, (*sėk'end,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *secundus* — *sequor, secutus*, to follow.] That immediately follows the first; the next following the first in order of place or time; the ordinal of *two;* as, he shall not insult me a *second* time. — Next in value, distinction, power, excellence, dignity, or rank: as, a nation *second* to none. — *Second cousin*, the offspring of a cousin. — *Second Estate*, in England, a denomination given to the House of Peers. — *Second story*, in the U. States, the second tier of rooms from the level of the street; — called in England the *first floor.* — *Second distance.* (*Painting.*) That part of a picture between the fore-ground and back-ground.

—*n.* One who follows or comes immediately after; one next and subordinate in place, time, dignity, &c. — One who supports or maintains another; an assistant; a backer; —especially, one who attends another in a duel to aid him, and see that all proceedings between the parties are fair. — The sixtieth part of a minute of time, or of a degree; as, I will be with you in a *second.*

Second coat. (*Building.*) The finishing coat of plaster, as inlaid or set, or in rendered or set; or the floating, when the plaster is roughed-in, floated, and set for paper.

(*Mus.*) A musical interval; or, in other words, the distance between any note and the next nearest, whether above or below it. A second may be either *major* or *minor;* —also, the second part, or alto, of a concerted piece; as, to sing a *second.*

Sec'ond, *v. a.* [Fr. *seconder;* Lat. *secundo,* from *secundus.*] To follow in the next place; to succeed; as, "sin is *seconded* with sin." *South.* (R.) — To support; to lend aid to the attempt of; to assist; to forward; to promote; to encourage; to act as the maintainer of; as, he was ably *seconded* in his efforts. — To express approval; to unite with, or act as a second to, in proposing some measure; as, I beg to *second* the motion.

Sec'ondarily, *a.* [From *secondary.*] In the second degree or order; not primarily or originally; not in the first intention.

Sec'ondary, *a.* [Fr. *secondaire;* Lat. *secundarius.*] Following or succeeding next in order to the first; coming after the first; subordinate; inferior; not primary; not of the first order or rate; as, a *secondary* thought, a *secondary* difference. — Acting by deputation or delegated authority; acting in subordination, or as second to another; as, *secondary* power, the work of *secondary* hands, &c.

(*Astron.*) Denoting the satellites with regard to planets, and the planets with regard to the sun, to distinguish them from their respective primaries.

(*Geol.*) A term synonymous with *mesozoic,* and used to designate that large section of the fossiliferous strata which includes the triassic, oölitic, and cretaceous rocks. The appearance of the great types of all subsequent organisms in the secondary rocks, has suggested the grouping of the fossiliferous strata in respect of their fossils into only two great divisions — viz., the Palæozoic and the Neozoic — this last term including the secondary and tertiary periods.

S. circle. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere perpendicular to another great circle, which is regarded as the *primary,* and they consequently pass through the poles of the sphere.—*S. of the ecliptic,* a circle on which the latitude of a celestial object is measured. — *S. colors,* a color consisting of two primary colors united in equal proportions: thus, blue and yellow produce *green;* blue and red, *violet;* and yellow and red, *orange;* if, however, either primary is in excess, a *gray* tone is produced partaking of the quality of that primary. Thus, blue added in excess to orange, yields *blue-gray* or *olive;* red added to green produces *red-gray* or *russet;* yellow added to violet gives *yellow-gray* or *citrine.* The opposite of the secondary colors are the primaries absent from their composition; thus *blue* is the opposite of *mungo* (red and yellow); *red* of *green* (blue and yellow), and *yellow* of *violet* (red and blue). — *S. crystal.* (*Min.*) A crystal obtained from one of the primary forms. — *S. evidence,* that which is admitted in default of *prima facie* evidence.—*S. plane.* (*Crystallog.*) Any plane on a crystal other than a primary plane.—*S. planet.* (*Astron.*) A planet revolving about a primary planet. — *S. qualities,* those qualities of substances which are not inseparable from them as such, but rely for their development and intensity on the organism of the percipient, such as color, odor, &c. — *S. quill,* a quill on a bird's wing arising from the bones of the ulna.

—*n.* One who acts in subordination to another; an auxiliary; a delegate or deputy.

(*Astron.*) A secondary circle; also, a satellite.

(*Zoöl.*) A quill or large feather on the second bone of the wing of birds.

Sec'ond-class, *a.* Of second, or inferior, rank or quality; intermediate; as, a *second-class* passenger.

Sec'onder, *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes; as, in the English Parliament, a *seconder* of an address to the Crown.

Second Fork, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cameron co., 157 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Sec'ond-hand, *a.* Received from another, or from the first possessor; not new, original, or primary: that has been used by another; as, a *second-hand* article.

—*n.* Possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner. —*At second-hand,* after having been owned, used, or worn; not primarily or originally; as, a story told *at second-hand.*

Secondigliano, (*sa-kon-deel-yu'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Naples, 3 m. N. of Naples; *pop.* 5,000.

Sec'ondly, *adv.* In the second place.

Secon'do, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) The second part in a concerted piece.

Sec'ond-rate, *a.* Of the second order or class; second in size, rank, quality, or value; as, a *second-rate* ship, a *second-rate* scholar.

—*n.* The second order in size, dignity, or value; as, "they call it thunder of the *second-rate.*" — *Addison.*

Sec'onds, *n. pl.* A coarse kind of flour.

Sec'ond-sight, *n.* The power of intellectual vision; the faculty of seeing things future or distant.

Sec'ond-sight'ed, *a.* Possessing the faculty of second-sight. (R.)

Se'cor, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Woodford co., 27 m. E. of Peoria.

Se'crecy, (sometimes written SECRESY,) *n.* State of being secret or hidden; a state of separation; concealment from the observation of others, or from the notice of any persons not concerned; privacy; a state of being hid from view; solitude; seclusion; as, to act with *secrecy.* — Quality of being secret or secretive; act or habit of keeping secrets; forbearance of disclosure or discovery; fidelity to a secret; as, he was pledged to *secrecy.*

Se'cret, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *secretus,* from *secerno* — *se,* and *cerno,* to discern, perceive.] Separate; put apart; removed or kept apart from the notice or knowledge of all persons except the individual or individuals concerned; secluded; retired; private; not apparent; unseen; as, he was sent on a *secret* embassy. — Hidden; concealed; kept, or such as ought to be kept, from general knowledge or solution; occult; not revealed; as, a *secret* understanding. — Not disposed to divulge or betray confidence; reticent; secretive. (R.)

—*n.* [Fr.; Lat. *secretum.*] Something studiously hidden or concealed; something kept from general knowledge; as, to tell a *secret* to a woman is to publish it abroad. — Something not discovered, and therefore unknown; as, the *secrets* of the deep.

—*pl.* The parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed; the genital organs.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, one of the prayers of the Mass (*q. v.*), of the same general form with the "Collect," but recited by the priest in so low a voice as not to be heard by the people, whence the name *secreta* is derived. It follows immediately after the oblation of the Eucharistic bread and wine.

In secret, in privacy, or secrecy; in a state or place not seen or noticed; privately; as, she had long loved him *in secret.*

Secreta'rial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a secretary, or to his duties; as, *secretarial* training. *Carlyle.*

Secreta'riat, Secreta'riate, *n.* The office or place wherein a secretary pursues business.

Sec'retary, *n.* [Fr. *secrétaire;* It. *secretario;* L. Lat. *secretarius* — *secretus.*] One who keeps, or is intrusted with, secrets. (R.) — A person employed by a public body, a company, or an individual, to write orders, letters, despatches, records, public or private papers, or the like; an official writer; an amanuensis; as, a private *secretary.* — A public official whose business it is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government; as, a *secretary* of state, the *secretary* of the treasury, &c. — An escritoire.

Sec'retary-bird, or SERPENT-EATER, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of prey, genus *Gypogeranus,* variously placed by naturalists among the *Falconidæ* and the *Vulturidæ.* The best-known species is an inhabitant of the arid plains of South Africa. It is about three feet in length; the plumage bluish-gray. It has an occipital crest of feathers without barbs at the base, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure, and the name *Secretory* was given to it by the colonists at the Cape of Good Hope from their fancied resemblance to pens stuck behind the ear. It feeds chiefly on reptiles of all kinds, which it devours in great numbers, and is so highly valued on account of the constant war which it wages against serpents, that a fine is inflicted in the Cape Colony for shooting it.

Sec'retaryship, *n.* Office or employment of a secretary.

Secrete', *v. a.* [Lat. *secerno, secretus.*] To put aside or apart; to hide; to conceal; to remove from observation, or the knowledge of others; as, to *secrete* stolen goods.

(*Physiol.*) To separate, as substances from the blood in animals, or from the sap in vegetables; to secern.

Secretion, (*se-kre'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *secretio.*] The act or process of secreting. — The matter secreted.

(*Physiol.*) The process by which materials are separated from the blood, and from the organs in which they are formed, for the purpose either of serving some ulterior office in the animal economy, or of being discharged from the body as excrement. *S.* is one of the natural functions of the living body, and is as necessary to health as nutrition. Where the secreted materials have some ulterior purpose to serve, they are known as *secretions;* where they are discharged from the body, *excretions.* Most of the *S.* seem to consist of substances not preëxisting in the same form in the blood, but requiring special organs and process of elaboration for their formation. Excretions, on the other hand, commonly or chiefly consist of substances existing ready formed in the blood, and are merely extracted therefrom. In general, however, the structure of the parts engaged in eliminating excretions is as complex as that of the parts concerned in the formation of *S.* The *S.* may be arranged into three sorts: — 1, exhalations; 2, follicular *S.*; and 3, glandular *S.* The exhalations take place as well within the body as at the skin, or in the mucous membranes, and are thus divided into *external* and *internal.* The follicles are divided into mucous and cutaneous, and into simple and compound. In almost all the points of the skin little openings exist which are the orifices of small hollow organs with membranous sides, generally filled with an albuminous and fatty matter. The consistence, color, odor, &c., are variable, according to the different parts of the body, and which is continually spread upon the surface of the skin, rendering it less impervious to moisture, &c. The small organs are called the *follicles of the skin.* The glands, however, are the principal organs to which the office of secreting is more especially ascribed, and the number of them is considerable. The glandular *S.* are of seven different sorts, namely, *tears, saliva, bile, pancreatic fluid, urine, semen,* and *milk.*

(*Bot.*) In consequence of the action of air and light upon the watery contents of the green leaves of plants, the materials within them are subjected to a very active chemical condition, by which various substances are formed, — as protein matters, gum, sugar, starch, &c., all of which are essentially necessary to the growth of the plant. Besides these are other matters, such as coloring substances, numerous acids, various alkaloids, &c., which, after their production, perform no further active part in the plant, and are hence removed from the young and vitally active parts to be stored up in the older tissues of the plants as *secretions,* or removed altogether from them as *excretions.*

Secretitious, (*-tish'us,*) *a.* Separated by animal or vegetable secretion.

Secret'ive, *a.* Having a tendency to secrete, or to keep hidden or private; as, a person of *secretive* disposition.

Secret'iveness, *n.* Quality of being secretive; disposition to keep secret or conceal.

Se'cretly, *adv.* In a secret manner; privately; privily; not openly or overtly; without the knowledge of others; inwardly; innately; latently; not apparently or visibly; as, give him this letter *secretly,* I have a grudge *secretly* against him.

Se'cretness, *n.* State of being secret, or of being hid or concealed.—Quality of keeping a secret; secretiveness.

Se'cretory, *a.* Secreting: performing the functions of secretion; as, the *secretory* vessels.

Sect, *n.* [Fr. *secte;* Lat. *secta,* from *seco, sectus,* to cut.] A cutting; a section. (R.) — Hence, a body of persons separated or cut off from the established religion of a country; or a body or number of persons united in tenets, chiefly in philosophy or religion, but constituting a distinct party by holding sentiments different from those of other men.

Secta'rian, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a sect, or to sects; peculiar to, or characteristic of, a sect or sects; as, *sectarian* theology.

—*n.* A member of a sect; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from an established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denomination in a kingdom or state; also, a member or adherent of a special school of philosophy.

Secta'rianism, *n.* State or quality of being sectarian; disposition to dissent from an established church or predominant school of philosophy, and to form new sects; excess of partisan or denominational enthusiasm.

Secta'rianize, *v. a.* To imbue with sectarian zeal.

Sec'tarist, *n.* A secretary. (R.)

Sec'tary, *n.* [Fr. *sectaire.*] A sectarian; a follower, adherent, or disciple of some particular teacher in religion or philosophy; — hence, one who dissents from an established religion; as, "anabaptists, separatists, and *sectarists.*"—*Bacon.*

Sec'tile, *a.* [Lat. *sectilis.*] That may be cut or divided.

(*Min.*) Capable of being cut in slices with a knife, as certain mineral bodies.

Sect'inole, *a.* A small or petty sect. (R.)

Section, (*sek'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sectio* — *seco, sectus,* to cut off.] Act of cutting or dividing, or separating by cutting; as, the *section* of bodies. — A part kept aside from the rest; a division; a separate portion; as, specifically, a distinct part or portion of a book or writing; an article; a sub-division of a chapter; a paragraph; — hence, the character §, frequently employed to point out such division.—A distinct part of a city, town, country, or people; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or physical peculiarities, or of a people considered as distinct. — One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the U. S. public lands are divided; the one thirty-sixth part of a township. — The representation of an object, as a building, ship, machine, stratum, &c., cut asunder vertically, so as to show the interior or profile; the projection or geometrical representation of a building or other object, supposed to be cut through, so as to exhibit its internal configuration.

(*Geom.*) In applied geometry, the surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane. In the theory of surfaces, the curve in which one surface is cut by another.

(*Mil.*) Half a platoon of infantry.

(*Mus.*) A division of a musical period, composed of one or more phrases.

—*pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Vertical planes at right angles to the keel, taken at any part of a vessel's length to assist the builder. The *body-plan* represents a collection of these sections developed on the largest of them all, the *midship section.*

Sec'tional, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a section, or distinct part of a larger body or territory.

Sec'tionalism, *n.* An American term, denoting a feeling of peculiar interest in some one section of a country, &c.

Sectional'ity, *n.* State or quality of being sectional.

Sec'tionally, *adv.* In a sectional manner.

Sec'tionize, *v. a.* To divide or form into sections. (R.)

Section Ten, in *Ohio,* a township of Van Wert co.

Sect'ism, *n.* The spirit or ruling principle of sectarianism. (R.)

Sec'tor, *n.* [Fr. *secteur;* Lat. *sector,* from *seco, sectus.*] (*Math.*) An instrument so marked with lines of sines, tangents, secants, chords, &c., as to adapt itself to all radii and scales. Its principal advantage consists in the facility with which it gives a graphical determination of proportional quantities; — hence, it is called by the French *the compass of proportion.*

(*Astron.*) An instrument constructed for the purpose of determining with great accuracy the zenith distances of stars passing within a few degrees of the zenith, where the effect of refraction is small.

(*Geom.*) The figure bounded by two radii and the intercepted arc; — otherwise called the *sector of a circle.* Sectors of different circles are said to be *similar* when the sides or radii include equal angles. The area of a sector is equal to that of a triangle whose base is equal to the length of the contained arc, and whose altitude is equal to the radius of the circle. In Fig. 606 the radii O D and O E, with the arc C E, form a sector.

Dip sector, an instrument which serves to measure the dip of the horizon.—*Spherical sector,* the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, or about a straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex.

Sec'toral, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a sector; as, a *sectoral* circle.

Secto'rial, *a.* Incisory; adapted for cutting; — said of a certain form of teeth.

Sec'ular, *a.* [Fr. *séculaire*; Lat. *secularis—seculum*, an age or generation.] Occurring or observed once in an age, century, or cycle; as, a *secular* year.—Pertaining, or relating, to an age, generation, or period of time; as, *secular* inequality.—Pertaining, or having reference, to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to things not primarily or immediately affecting the soul; worldly; temporal; as, *secular* power, *secular* affairs.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a religious house, or subject to the rules of a clerical community; as, a *secular* priest.

—*n.* An ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules;—hence, a layman.

Sec'ularism, Sec'ularity, *n.* [Fr. *secularité.*] State of being secular; worldliness; supreme attention to the things of the present life; a secular spirit.

Secularization, *n.* [Fr. *secularisation.*] Act of secularizing, or the state of being secularized; conversion from spiritual appropriation to common or secular use, as of a church or church property; converting a religious person, place, or benefice, into a secular one.

Sec'ularize, *v. a.* [Fr. *séculariser.*] To convert from regular or monastic into secular or laic; as, to *secularize* a priest.—To convert from spiritual appropriation to secular or common uses; as, to *secularize* church property.—To make worldly or unspiritual.

Sec'ularly, *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

Sec'ularness, *n.* Quality of being secular; worldliness.

Se'cund, *a.* [From Lat. *secundus.*] (*Bot.*) Arranged on one side of a stalk only, as leaves.

Secun'date, *v. a.* To give prosperity or success to. (R.)

Seeunderabad', a town of India, an important British military station in the Deccan, 3 m. N. of Hyderabad, and 358 N.N.W. of Madras; Lat. 17° 30′ N., Lon. 78° 33′ E. *Pop.* 35,000.

See'undine, *n.* [Fr. *secondine.*] (*Bot.*) The outermost but one of the enclosing sacs of the ovulum, immediately reposing on the primine.

(*Obstet.*) The after-birth;—generally used in the plural.

Seeur'able, *a.* That may be secured.

Secure', *a.* [Lat. *securus*—*se*, or *sine*, and *cura*, cure; Fr. *sûr.*] Free from care or solicitude; free from fear or apprehension; having confidence of safety; not alarmed or disturbed; easy in mind; without feeling suspicion or distrust; as, *secure* of soul.—Careless; heedless; without caution or vigilance; over-confident;—used in a bad sense.—Confident in opinion; sure; certain; not doubtful or doubting;—frequently with *of*; as, *secure of* a discharge.—Free from danger; safe;—expressed in relation to persons or things, and preceding *from* or *against*; as, *secure from* poverty.

—*v. a.* To free from solicitude, fear, or danger; to guard or protect effectually from jeopardy; to make safe; as, to *secure* from conquest.—To make certain; to put beyond hazard of loss or non-appropriation; to guarantee, assure, or insure; as, he is *secured against* accidents.

—To inclose or confine effectually; to guard effectually from escape; to make fast; to fasten;—sometimes, to seize and confine; as, to *secure* a prisoner, to *secure* one's door by bolts or bars.

—To make one's self master of; to acquire or get possession of; as, to *secure* a property.

To secure arms. (*Mil.*) To hold a musket or rifle muzzle down, the lock being well up under the arm, and the barrel toward the ground, the object being to guard the piece from getting wet.

Secure'ly, *adv.* In a secure manner; without hazard or danger; safely; without fear or apprehension; carelessly; in an unguarded manner; in confidence of safety.

Secure'ness, *n.* State of being secure; security;—also, want of vigilance or caution; over-confidence.

Secur'er, *n.* One who, or that which, secures, defends, or protects.

Securid'aca, *n.* [Lat. *securis*, a hatchet.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygalaceæ*, chiefly inhabiting tropical America, where many species ramble to a great height over other trees, and are beautiful objects when in flower. The Buaze fibre-plant, spoken of by Dr. Livingstone, is the *S. pallida.*

Secur'iform, *a.* [Fr. *sécuriforme.*] Hatchet-shaped.

Secur'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sécurité*; Lat. *securitas*; Span. *seguridad.*] State or condition of being secure; as, (1.) Freedom from solicitude, apprehension, danger, or care; a being confident of safety.—(2.) Hence, occasionally, carelessness; negligence; over-confidence; want of vigilance.—(3.) Freedom from risk; safety; as, the *security* of a country from invasion.—That which secures, guards, protects, or defends;—hence, specifically, anything given or deposited to secure the payment of a debt, the performance of a contract, or the fulfilment of an obligation; surety; guarantee; a pledge; something given or done to secure peace or good behavior.—Also, one who becomes bond or surety for another's debt or obligation; as, they fell back on his *security.*—An evidence of debt or proof of property, as a bond, coupon, debenture, certificate of stock, &c.;—generally in the plural; as, government *securities.*

Seda'lia, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Pettis co., 64 m. W. of Jefferson city.

Sedan, (*se-da'*,) a fortified town of France, dept. of Ardennes, on the Meuse, 10 m. E.S.E. of Mezières. *S.* has been long celebrated for its woollen manufactures, consisting principally of fine black cloths and cassimeres. *Pop.* 15,500.—Here, Sept. 1–2, 1870, a battle was fought between the French, under Napoleon III., and the Prussians, under King William and the Crown-Prince, in which the former being defeated, the Emperor, while still at the head of an army of more than 100,000 men, surrendered himself and his troops, along with the strong and well-appointed fortress of *S.*, to the Prussians. On the occasion of this act, happily unparalleled in modern history, the French people stigmatized Napoleon III. by this parody of the famous and noble words of Francis I.: *Nothing lost, but honor!*

Sedan', *n.* [From *Sedan*, in France, whence it first originated.] A kind of litter, or palanquin, for carrying a single person, borne on poles, and carried by two men;—also called *Sedan-chair.*

Sedate', *a.* [Lat. *sedatus*, from *sedo*, *sedeo.*] Composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; free from agitation, disturbance, or passion; sober; serious; grave; contemplative; as, a *sedate* mind, *sedate* manners.

Sedate'ly, *adv.* Calmly; in a sedate manner; without mental agitation.

Sedate'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or passion; a settled state; composure; serenity; tranquillity; as, *sedateness* of temper, *sedateness* of conversation.

Sed'ative, *a.* [Fr. *sédatif*, from Lat. *sedo.*] Tending to settle, allay, or assuage; moderating; mollifying irritability; deadening pain; as, a *sedative* draught.

(*Med.*) An agent which produces a direct depression of the action of the vascular system with little sensible evacuation. Inasmuch as their depressing effects are not preceded by any obvious excitement or increased movement of the heart or arteries they differ from narcotics. It is not clearly ascertained whether they act primarily on the heart itself, or by a previous influence on the nervous system. The medical employment of sedatives should be had resource to under competent medical authority and superintendence.

Sedbergh, (*sed'burg,*) a town of England, co. of York, 65 m. W. of York. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,000.

Se'dent, *a.* [Lat. *sedens*, from *sedere*, to sit.] Sitting; inactive; in repose; quiet. (R.)

Sed'entarily, *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

Sed'entariness, *n.* State or quality of being sedentary.

Sed'entary, *a.* [Fr. *sédentaire*, from Lat. *sedeo*, to sit.] Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; as, a *sedentary* individual.—Necessitating much sitting; as, a *sedentary* occupation.—Passed for the most part in sitting; as, a *sedentary* life.—Inactive; motionless; torpid; sluggish; as, *sedentary* passions.

Sedi'cunt, *n.* [Lat., they sat.] A sitting, as of a court or legislative assembly.

Sedge, (*sej,*) *n.* [A. S. *secg.*] (*Bot.*) See CAREX.

Sedi'ger, or SAN JUAN, a river of Patagonia, which flows into Port Famine in the Strait of Magellan.

Sedg'wick, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., 60 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Sedi'lium, *n.*; *pl.* SEDILIA. [Lat., a seat.] (*Antiq.*) One of a tier of seats in a Roman amphitheatre.

—Hence, one of the stone seats on the S. side of the altar in Catholic churches, and which are used by the priest, deacon, and sub-deacon in the interval of church service. The sedilia of the Middle Ages, if designed for important uses, were generally highly enriched with painting and gilding, particularly such as were designed for high clerical dignitaries. Fig. 2334 represents a beautiful example of the 15th century, which was made for the use of the burgomaster in the old town hall at Erfurt.

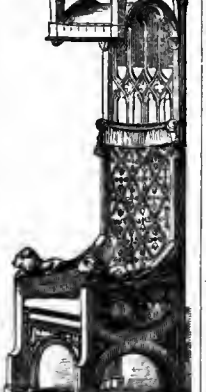


Fig. 2334.—SEDILIUM, (15th century.)

Sed'iment, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sedimentum*, from *sedeo*, to settle down.] That which subsides and settles at the bottom of liquor; settlings; lees; dregs.

Sediment'ary, *a.* Pertaining to sediment; formed by lees; consisting of matter that has subsided.

Sedimentary rocks. (*Geol.*) Rocks formed of materials thrown down from a state of suspension or solution in water.—*Lyell.*

Sedition, (*se-dish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *seditio*—*se*, and *itio*, from *eo*, *itum.*] A factious commotion of the people, or a tumultuous assembly of men rising in opposition to law, or the administration of justice; a local or limited insurrection in opposition to civil authority; treason without overt action.

Sedi'tionary, *n.* One who incites or promotes sedition.

Seditious, (*-dish'us.*) *a.* [Fr. *seditieux.*] Pertaining or relating to, or partaking of the nature of, sedition; as, *seditious* proceedings.—Having tendency to incite or arouse sedition; as, *seditious* language, *seditious* writings.—Factious; turbulent; rebellious; tumultuous; riotous; disposed to excite violent or irregular opposition to law or lawful authority; guilty of sedition; as, a *seditious* demagogue.

Sedi'tiously, *adv.* In a seditious manner.

Sedi'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being seditious; disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law or lawful authority; factious turbulence.

Sed'litz, *n.* See SEIDLITZ.

Seduce', *v. a.* [Lat. *seduco*—*se*, and *duco*, to lead; Fr. *séduire.*] To lead or draw aside from the path of duty or rectitude in any manner, by flattery, promises, bribes, or otherwise; to present temptations to, and lead to iniquity; to entice; to allure; to attract; to inveigle; to mislead; to decoy; to corrupt.—To present temptations to, and lead to a surrender of chastity; as, to *seduce* a woman.

Seduce'ment, *n.* Act of seducing; seduction; the means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

Seducer, (*-ser,*) *n.* One who seduces; one who entices another to depart from the path of rectitude and duty; a corrupter;—specifically, one who leads a woman astray, or who triumphs over female chastity by artifice, blandishments, or temptation.—That which leads astray, or entices to evil.

Seduc'ible, *a.* That may be seduced, corrupted, or led astray.

Sedu'cingly, *adv.* In a seducing manner.

Seduction, (*-duk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *seductio.*] Act of seducing, or of enticing from the path of duty;—appropriately, the act or crime of inducing a female, by temptation or deception, to surrender her chastity.—That which seduces or serves to lead astray; means of corruption; instrumentality to evil; as, the *seductions* afforded by wealth or power.

Seduc'tive, *a.* [Sp. *seductivo.*] Tending to seduce or lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; as, a *seductive* woman.

Seduc'tively, *adv.* In a seductive manner; by seduction.

Seduc'tress, *n.* A woman who seduces, misleads, or corrupts.

Sedu'lity, *n.* [Lat. *sedulitas.*] State or quality of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application to business; constant attention; unremitting industry in any pursuit.

Sed'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *sedulus*, from *sedeo*, to sit.] Assiduous; industrious; diligent; characterized by close and unremitting attention in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business or in endeavors to effect an object; as, *sedulous* efforts.

Sed'ulously, *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assidnously.

Sed'ulousness, *n.* State or quality of being sedulous; sedulity.

Se'dum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Crossulaceæ*, remarkable for its succulent leaves and terminal cymes of yellow, white, or purple flowers. The structure of *Sedums* is such as to enable them to vegetate for a long time without absorbing moisture from the earth. *S. acre*, the Stone-crop, is a native of England. *S. telephium*, the Orpine, Live-long, or Live-forever, also native of Europe, is cultivated and now naturalized in this country. *S. telephioides* is an American species, found on rocks, lake and river shores, from N. Y. to Va.

See, *n.* [Fr. *siége*; Lat. *sedes*, from *sedeo*, to sit.] (*Eccl.*) A diocese; the seat of episcopal authority; the jurisdiction; as, an episcopal *see*; the province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, an archiepiscopal *see*; the seat place, or office of the Pope or Roman pontiff; as, the Papal *See*; the authority of the Pope or court of Rome; as, he was delegated by the *See* of Rome.

See, *v. a.* (*imp.* SAW; *pp.* SEEN.) [A. S. *seon*; Ger. *sehen.*] To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by ocular observation; to behold; to view; to descry; as, I *saw* it with my own eyes.—To perceive by the mental eye; to understand; to observe; to note or notice; to discern; to distinguish; to comprehend; as, I *saw* his meaning at once.—To attend, regard, or look to; to attend to, as the performance of something; to beware; as, I will *see* to its being done.—To visit; to make a call upon; to interview; as, I called to *see* her yesterday.—To fall in with; to meet or associate with; to have converse or intercourse with; as, when did you *see* him last?—To experience; to understand experimentally; to feel; to make acquaintance with; as, he has *seen* many troubles.

—*v. n.* To have the power of sight; to have ocular perception of things; to possess or employ the faculty of vision; as, cats *see* in the dark.—To discern; to have intellectual sight or apprehension; to penetrate; to understand;—frequently used before a preposition, as *into* or *through*; as, I *saw through* him at a glance.—To be heedful or attentive; to take care or precaution;—generally with *to*; as, *see to* it that you do not fail.—*Let me see, let us see*, are employed to denote consideration, or to bring forward the particular deliberation of any subject or object.—*See* is occasionally used imperatively for *look! lo! observe! behold!*—*To see about a thing*, to pay attention or consideration to it; as, I will *see about* your business shortly.

Seed, *n.* [A. S. *sæd*, from *sawan*, to sow.] That from which anything springs; original; germ; first principle; as, the *seeds* of vice were early implanted in his nature.—The principle of production.—Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, the *seed* of Abraham.—Race; birth; generation; lineage; as, "Of mortal *seed* they were not held."—*Waller.*

(*Physiol.*) That which nature prepares for the reproduction and conservation of the animal species; semen; sperm; the generative fluid emitted by the male.

(*Bot.*) The nature of a fecundated ovule. It consists essentially of the young plant or embryo, inclosed in integuments, of which there are usually two. It varies much in form; thus it may be *rounded*, as in the watercress; *reniform*, as in the poppy; *obovate*, as in the larkspur, &c.; similar terms being employed in describing these forms to those applied to like modifications of other organs. The outer integument, or seed-coat, is termed the *testa* or *episperm.* It is usually of a brown

or somewhat similar hue, as in the almond; but it frequently assumes other colors. It varies in texture, being soft, fleshy, membranous, coriaceous, &c. It is sometimes curiously marked with furrows, ridges, &c., and often furnished with hairs, spines, wings, and other appendages. The inner integument is called the *tegmen*, or *endspleura*; it is generally of a soft and delicate nature. A third integument, more or less complete, is occasionally found on the surface of the others. (See ARILLUS.) The inner portion of the *S.*, called the *nucleus*, or *kernel*, may either consist of the embryo alone, as in the Wall-flower and the Bean, or of the embryo inclosed in *albumen* or *perisperm*, as in the Pancy. When the nourishing matter, called the *albumen*, is present, the *S.* is said to be *albuminous*; when it is absent, to be *exalbuminous*. See ALBUMEN, EMBRYO, OVARY, OVULE, PLACENTA.

Seed, *v. n.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed; also, to shed the seed.

—*v. a.* To sow; to sprinkle with seed, which germinates and takes root; to supply with seed; to decorate with seed-like adornments; as, Prince Esterhazy's boots were *seeded* with pearls.

To seed down, to sow with grass-seed.

Seed'-box, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LUDWIGIA.

Seed'-bud, *n.* (*Bot.*) The germ or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

Seed'-cake, *n.* A sweet cake spiced with aromatic seeds.

Seed'-coat, *n.* (*Bot.*) The integument or covering of a seed.

Seed'-cod, Seed'-lip, *n.* [A. S. *sædlǽp.*] A basket or vessel in which a sower carries seed to be scattered.

Seed'-corn, *n.* Corn or grain for sowing.

Seed'-down, *n.* The down or floculence on vegetable seeds.

Seed'er, *n.* One who plants seeds; a sower.

Seed'-field, Seed'-garden, *n.* A field or garden for raising seed.

Seed'-grain, *n.* Grain used for seed.

Seed'-lac, *n.* A kind of lac. See LAC.

Seed'-leaf, Seed'-lobe, *n.* (*Bot.*) A cotyledon.

Seed'ling, *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, &c.

Seed'-lip, *n.* See SEED-COD.

Seed'-lobe, *n.* Same as SEED-LEAF, *q. v.*

Seed'-oil, *n.* Oil expressed from the seeds of plants.

Seed'-pearl, *n.* Small pearls, resembling seeds in size and form.

Seed'-plat, Seed'-plot, *n.* The ground on which seeds are sown to produce shrubs for transplanting.—Hence, a nursery, or place where anything is sown for cultivation.

Seeds'man, *n*; *pl.* SEEDSMEN. A vender of, or dealer in, seeds; also a sower.

Seed'-time, *n.* The proper season for sowing.

Seed'-vessel, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pod, or pericarp, containing the seeds.

Seed'-wool, *n.* Cotton-wool uncleansed of its seeds.

Seed'y, *a.* (*comp.* SEEDIER; *superl.* SEEDIEST.) Abounding with seeds; having run to seeds; bearing seeds.—Hence, possessing a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines;—applied to Cognac or French brandy.—Run to seed;—hence, exhausted; worn out; shabby; poor and miserable-looking; as, a *seedy* hat, a *seedy* bummer; also, jaded; suffering from the effects of a debauch; as, I feel *seedy* this morning.

See'ing, *conj.* Since; inasmuch; it being so; because that;—often with *that*; as, no good can be done, *seeing that* the man is a fool.

—*n.* Vision: perception; act of perceiving objects by the organs of sight, or the sense which we have of external objects by means of the eye.

Seek, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SOUGHT,) (*sawt.*) [A. S. *secan*; allied to Lat. *saquor*, to follow.] To run after with a view to find; to go in search or quest of; to search for by going from place to place; as, to *seek* a situation.—To inquire or ask for; to solicit; to endeavor to find or gain by any means; to look for or after;—often with *out*; as, he *sought* me *out*, to *seek* a favor, &c.

—*v. n.* To make search or inquiry; to strive to make discovery; as, to *seek* after a better reason.—To try; to strive; to endeavor; as, why should he *seek* to harm me?

To seek after, to attempt to find or take; as, the lady was much *sought after*.—*To seek for*, to endeavor to find or discover; as to *seek for* a needle in a hay-stack.—*To seek* (used adverbially), at a loss; requiring to seek or search; without knowledge or experience; as, "Unpractised, unprepared, and still *to seek*." (*Milton.*)—To be desiderated; as, a person of his mental powers is yet *to seek*.

Seek'er, *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer; as, a *seeker* of facts, a *seeker* of gold.—An adherent of a sect who profess no determinate religion.

Seek'ing, *n.* Act of attempting to find or procure.

See'konk, in *Massachusetts*, a village and township of Bristol co., 6 m. N.E. of Providence, Rhode Island; *pop.* abt. 1,022.

Seel, *v. a.* To close the eyes of by sewing the eyelids together;—said of a hawk or other bird.—Hence, to blind; to shut the eyes of.

—*n.* [A. S. *sæl*, prosperity.] Opportunity; fitting period of time; season;—applied particularly to crops; as, clover-*seel*. (An English provincialism.)

See'land, an island of Denmark. See ZEALAND.

See'lysburg, in *New York*, a village of Cattaraugus co., 50 m. S. of Buffalo.

See'lyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wayne co., 1 m. from Honesdale; *pop.* abt. 500.

Seem, *v. n.* [Ger. *ziemen.*] To be in unison or harmony; to be fit to see or be seen; to look or appear fit, proper, or becoming; to be agreeable to see or look at; to make a show; to be plausible in appearance at first sight; to make or have a semblance; to have the aspect of truth or fact; to be understood as true;—often used impersonally; as, he *seems* worthy of his good fortune.

It seems, it has the semblance of truth or fact; it is said; it is given as true; as, *it seems* to me that you are wrong.

Seem'er, *n.* One who carries an appearance or semblance.

Seem'ing, *p. a.* Presenting the appearance or semblance of; apparent; specious; plausible; as, *seeming* delicacy.

—*n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair or specious aspect.

Seem'ingly, *adv.* In appearance, show, or semblance.

Seem'ingness, *n.* Fair appearance or semblance; plausibility.

Seem'liness, *n.* Quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; appropriateness; propriety; decorum; as, *seemliness* of appearance or manners.

Seem'ly, *a.* (*comp.* SEEMLIER; *superl.* SEEMLIEST.) [Dan. *sömmelig.*] Beseeming; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; decent; decorous; as, a *seemly* answer.

—*adv.* In a becoming, decent, or suitable manner; as, ranged in *seemlier* order.

Seen, *pp.* of SEE, *q. v.*

Seep, *v. a.* To ooze; to ooze; to filter through fine pores. (U. S.)

Seep'y, *a.* Oozing; filtering; flowing gently or slowly;—applied to land under cultivation that is not well drained;—a local Americanism.

Se'er, *n.* One who sees;—specifically, a *seer* of visions.—[From *see.*] One who sees into futurity; a prophet; a person who foresees future events.

Seer'ess, *n.* A female seer or diviner; a prophetess.

Seer'hand, *n.* A kind of East Indian muslin, particularly adapted for dresses, as retaining its clearness after being washed.—*Simmonds.*

Seer'ship, *n.* Quality or office of a seer.

Seer'sucker, *n.* A thin linen fabric, made in the E. Indies, having white stripes alternating with blue ones.

Seer'wood, Sear'wood, *n.* Dry wood.

See'saw, *n.* [Perhaps from *saw-saw*, and intended to express the motions made in the act of sawing.] A vibratory or reciprocatory motion.—A play among children.—In whist-playing, a mutual support given by partners.

—*v. n.* To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

—*a.* Undulating with reciprocal motion.

Seethe, *v. a.* [A. S. *seothan*; Ger. *sieden.*] (Written also *seeth.*) To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquor; to boil; as, "to *seethe* the flesh."—*Spenser.*

—*v. n.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot.

Seeth'er, *n.* A boiler; a pot.

Seez, (*sai'ez,*) a town of France, dept. of Orne, 13 m. N. E. of Alençon; *pop.* 5,000.

Segar', *n.* See CIGAR.

Seg'ment, *n.* [Lat. *segmentum.*] (*Geom.*) A term applied to a part of a figure cut off by a line or plane. The term is, however, more particularly applied to that part of a circle which is comprised between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of that circle as is cut off by the chord. A *segment of a sphere* is that portion of it which is cut off by a plane.

Segmen'tal, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a segment.

Segmenta'tion, *n.* The act of dividing or separating into segments.

Segno, (*san'yo,*) *n.* [It., a mask.] (*Mus.*) See AL SEGNO.

Se'go, a town of Central Africa, in Soudan, cap. of the state of Bambarra, on the Joliba; Lat. 13° 5′ N., Lon. 5° W.; *pop.* 30,000.

Segobe, (*sa-gor'ba,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plaña, on the Palencia, 18 m. N.W. of Murviedro; Lat. 39° 54′ N., Lon. 0° 39′ W.; *pop.* 6,000.

Segovia, (*sai-go've-a,*) a city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Segovia, 45 m. N.W. of Madrid; Lat. 41° N., Lon. 4° 17′ W. It is built on two hills and an intervening valley, and is surrounded by a wall in the Moorish style. Its most remarkable monument is the Roman aqueduct, supposed to be of the time of Trajan. The cathedral, begun in 1525, is one of the finest in Spain. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, paper, glass, and earthenware. *Pop.* 12,000.

Seg'regate, *v. a.* [Lat. *segregare*, from *se*, and *grego*, to gather into a flock or herd.] To set apart; to separate from others.

Seg'regated, *p. a.* Set or placed apart; separated from others.

Segrega'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *segregatio.*] Separation from others; a parting.

(*Geol.*) That process in nature by which, when a mixed mineral mass has been deposited or accumulated, and left to the influence of the chemical forces always operating, certain minerals tend to separate themselves from the mass, and collect into natural cracks or blisters, either previously existing or formed during the operation.

Se'gue, [It., it follows.] (*Mus.*) A word which, prefixed to a part, denotes that it is immediately to follow the last note of the preceding movement. When minims, crotchets, &c., are sub-divided by a stroke drawn through their tails, so as to bring them into abbreviated groups, the term indicates that the following notes are divided similarly to those first marked.

Seguiera, (*seg'e-ai-ra.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Petiveriaceæ*, comprising a few South American shrubs, smelling more or less strongly of garlic or assafœtida—the whole plant, root, wood, and herbaceous parts, having this powerful odor. On this account, baths impregnated with *S. alliacea* are in repute in Brazil in cases of rheumatism, dropsy, and hæmorrhoidal affections. The wood abounds in potash; and the ashes are employed in clarifying sugar, and in soap-making in Brazil.

Se'guin, an island in *Maine*, off the mouth of the Kennebec River, with a light-house and fixed light, 200 feet above the sea; Lat. 43° 41′ 40″ N., Lon. 69° 44′ W.

Seguin, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Guadalupe co., 70 m. S. of Austin City; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Segun'do, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises 27 m. W.S.W. of Cordova, and flows into a marshy lake 90 m. W. of Santa Fé, after an E. course of 130 m.

Ségur, (*sai'goor,*) a noble French family of Onienne, of which the most distinguished members were:—HENRI FRANÇOIS, Count de Ségur, and lieutenant-general, 1689–1751.—PHILIPPE HENRI, his son, Marquis, a marshal of France, minister of war in 1780, before Brienne; 1724–1801.—LOUIS PHILIPPE, son of the latter, companion-in-arms of Lafayette in America, known also as a diplomatist and historian, 1753–1832.—JOSEPH ALEXANDRE, second son of Philippe Henri, a dramatic and miscellaneous writer, 1756–1805.

Segura, (*sai-goo'ra,*) a river of Spain, in Murcia, which, after an E. course of 180 m., flows into the Mediterranean at Guardamar.

Seg'win, or **Seg'wun,** in *Michigan*, a village of Kent co., 18 m. E. of Grand Rapids.

Sehlu'no, a town of European Turkey, at the S. base of the Balkan Mountains, 65 m. N. of Adrianople. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, gun-locks, and attar of roses. *Pop.* 15,000.

Sehwan, (*sai-wan',*) a town of British India, in Sinde, on the Arni, near the Indus, 75 m. N.N.W. of Hyderabad; Lat. 26° 21′ N., Lon. 67° 55′ E.; *pop.* 10,000.

Seid, *n.* A descendant of Mohammed.

Seidlitz, or **Sed'litz,** (MINERAL WATERS OF.) Springs in Bohemia, near Prague, which are simple saline. They contain sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, chloride of magnesium, sulphates of potassa, soda, and lime, carbonic acid, and carbonate of lime. They are employed as purgatives in a multitude of diseases.—*Artificial Seidlitz Powders*, or *Rochelle Powders*, differ essentially from the natural water. They are composed of 120 grains of tartrate of soda and potash, and 40 grains of bicarbonate of soda reduced to powder, mixed and enclosed in a blue paper, and 35 grains of powdered tartaric acid in a white paper. The contents of the blue paper are dissolved in from half a tumbler to a tumbler of water, and those of the white paper are then stirred in. The mixture should be taken while the effervescence from the liberation of the carbonic acid is still going on. These powders act as an agreeable and mild cooling aperient. If a stronger dose is required, either an increased quantity of the powder may be used, or a little sulphate of magnesia (about a drachm) may be added.

Seignenrial, Seigniorial, (*sen-yu're-al,*) *a.* [Fr., from *seigneur.*] Relating to the lord of a manor; manorial.—Invested with large powers; independent.

Seignior, (*seen'yur,*) *n.* [Fr. *seigneur*; It. *signore*; Sp. *senor*, from Lat. *senior*, an elder.] A lord; the lord of the manor;—used, also, as a title of honor.—The Sultan of Turkey is sometimes styled the *Grand Seignior*.

Seign'iorial, *a.* Relating to a seignior or lord; as, *seigniorial* rights.

Seign'iorialty, *n.* The jurisdiction of a seignior or lord.

—*a.* Same as SEIGNEURIAL, *q. v.*

Seigniory, (*seen'yur-y.*) *n.* [Fr. *seigneurie.*] A lordship; a manor.—The power or authority of a lord; jurisdiction; dominion.

Seille, (*sail,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Jura, and, after a S.W. course of 60 m., joining the Saone, 15 m. N. of Macon. It is navigable 24 m.

Seille, (Grande,) (*grond'-sail,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Meurthe, and, after a N. course of 60 m., joining the Moselle at Metz.

Seille, (Petite,) (*peh-teet',*) an affluent of the above, which it joins at Chateau-Saline.

Seine, (*seen,*) *n.* [Fr.; A. S. *segne.*] A net used in fishing.

Seine, (*sain,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Côte d'Or; Lat. 47° 30′ N., Lon. 5° E., 20 m. N.W. of Dijon, running northwards through Champagne to Troyes, where it receives the Aube, and, turning to the west, is joined by the Yonne, and before reaching Paris, by the Marne, a larger stream, flowing from the west. At Paris the Seine varies from 300 to 500 feet in width, and it soon after receives an addition by the influx of the Oise, when, pursuing a winding course to the N.W., it passes Rouen, and discharges itself into the sea at Havre-de-Grace. *Length*, 414 m., for 360 of which it is navigable.

Seine, the smallest, but most important dept. of France, between Lat. 48° 43′ and 48° 58′ N., Lon. 2° 10′ and 2° 35′ E., being entirely surrounded by the dept. Seine-et-Oise; *area*, 181 sq. m. The surface is generally level, with few hills.—Mount Valerien, 450 feet (strongly fortified), and Montmartre, 344 feet, being the highest. The soil is calcareous, but rendered productive by manure supplied from the capital. It is traversed by the river Seine. *Prod.* Principally vegetables and fruits for the Paris markets. *Cap.* Paris. *Pop.* 2,150,916.

Seine-et-Marne, a dept. in the N.E. of France, comprising a part of the old prov. of Ile-de-France, between Lat. 48° and 49° N., Lon. 2° 30′ and 3° 30′ E., having N. the depts. Oise and Aisne, E. Aube and Marne, S. Yonne and Loiret, and W. Loiret and Seine-et-Oise; *area*, 2,335 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. *Rivers.* Seine, Marne, Yonne, and Ourcq. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c. Numerous cattle and

sheep are raised. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, hardware and cutlery, earthenware, leather, and paper. *Chief towns.* Melun, the cap., Coulommiers, Fontainebleau, Meaux, and Provins. *Pop.* 354,400.

Seine-et-Oise, a dept. of the N. of France, between Lat. 48° and 49° N., Lon. 1° 30′ and 2° 30′ E., having N. the dept. of Oise, E. Seine-et-Marne, S. Loiret, and W. Eure and Eure-et-Loire; *area*, 2,253 sq. m. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. *Rivers.* Seine, Marne, and Oise. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, fruit, vegetables, and cattle. *Manuf.* Woollens and printed fabrics, Sèvres porcelain, leather, chemicals, and hardware. *Chief towns.* Versailles, the cap., Mantes, Pontoise, Rambouillet, Etampes, and Corbeil. *Pop.* 533,727.

Seine-Inférieure, a marit. dept. of the N. of France, formerly comprising the most of the prov. of Normandy, having N. and W. the British Channel, E. the depts. of Somme and Oise, S. Eure and Calvados; *area*, 2,330 sq. m. The surface is hilly and well wooded. The soil is generally fertile. *Rivers.* The Seine and its affluents. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, hemp, hops, and fruits. *Manuf.* Woollens and cottons. *Chief towns.* Rouen (the cap.), Dieppe, Havre, Neufchâtel, Yvetot. *Pop.* 792,768.

Seisin, Seizin. (*se'zin,*) *n.* [Fr. *seisine;* Lat. *seisina.*] (*Law.*) A right to lands and tenements. In common law, *S.* signifies possession, as to seize is to take possession of a thing. *S.* is properly applied to estates of freehold only, so that a man is said to be seized of an estate of inheritance, but to be possessed of a chattel interest. There is a *S. in deed*, or *in fact*, when an actual possession is taken, and a *S. in law* where the lands have descended to a person but he has not yet actually taken possession of them. *S. in deed* is obtained by actually entering into the lands. In some of the States, as Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Connecticut, *S.* means merely *ownership;* and the distinction between *S.* in deed or in law is not known in practice.

Seis'mal, Seis'mic, *a.* [Gr. *seismos,* earthquake.] Relating to an earthquake.

Seismology, (*size-mol'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *seismos,* and *logos,* a discourse.] A branch of knowledge which has for its object to discover the laws which regulate the occurrence of earthquakes.

Seismom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *seismos,* and *metron,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the shock of earthquakes and other concussions.

Seistân', or **Segestan,** (*seg-es-tan',*) a prov. of Afghanistan, E. of Persia, between Lat. 30° 30′ and 32° N., Lon. 61° and 62° 30′ E. It is a mountain basin, surrounded by deserts, and only fertile on the banks of the rivers, the principal of which is the Helmund. *Pop.* 50,000.

Se'lfty, *n.* [Lat. *se,* one's self.] Something peculiar to one's self. (R.)

Selwah, or **Séëwah,** (*se-wa',*) an oasis in the Libyan desert, on the route from Egypt to Fezzan; Lat. of its cap. 29° N., Lon. 26° E. It is 50 m. in circumference, and produces figs, dates, grapes, and pomegranates. *Cap.* Seewah-el-Kebeer, near which are the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Seizable, (*sēz'a-bl,*) *a.* Capable of being seized; liable to be taken.

Seize, *v. a.* [Fr. *saisir;* O. Ger. *zeisan,* to pluck.] To fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on; to gripe or lay hold on suddenly. — To take possession of by force. — To invade suddenly; to lay hold on.

"Hope and doubt alternate *seize* her soul." — *Pope.*

— To take possession of by virtue of a warrant or legal authority; to apprehend; to arrest. — To fix; to fasten. — To attain to.

(*Naut.*) To bind or fasten together, as any two ropes, or different parts of one rope, with a small line or cord. *Mar. Dict.*

To be seized of, to obtain possession of, as an estate. — *To seize on* or *upon,* to grasp, or take possession of.

Seiz'er, *n.* One who seizes.

Sei'zin, *n.* (*Law.*) See SEISIN.

Seiz'ing, *n.* Act of taking or grasping suddenly.

Seiz'or, *n.* (*Law.*) A person who seizes, or takes possession.

Seizure, (*seez'yur,*) *n.* Act of taking possession of suddenly; state of being seized, as with disease. — The thing taken or seized. — Possession; gripe; grasp.

Se'jant, Se'jeant, *a.* [Fr. *séant,* from O. Fr. *seoir;* Lat. *sedere,* to sit.] (*Her.*) Applied to a beast when represented in a sitting posture. — *Sejant-rampant,* sitting with the two fore-feet lifted up, &c.

Sejanus, Lucius Ælius, (*se-jai'nus,*) a prætorian general of Rome, a favorite of the Emperor Tiberius, put to death for aiming at the supreme authority, B. C. 31.

Sejugous, *a.* [Lat. *sejugis.*] (*Bot.*) Having leaflets in six pairs, as some pinnate leaves.

Se'la. (*Anc. Geog.*) See PETRA.

Sela'chians, *n. pl.* [Gr. *selachos.*] (*Zoöl.*) An order of fishes, also called *Plagiostomi,* comprising cartilaginous fishes of the group called *Fixed-gilled chondropterygians.* Their gills adhere by the external edge in such a manner that the water escapes through as many holes in the skin as there are intervals between the gills; or else the holes terminate in a common duct, through which the water passes out. The order is divided into two families, Squalidæ and Raiidæ, *q. v.*

Selagina'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The *Selago* family, an order of plants, alliance *Echiales,* consisting of herbs or shrubs, with alternate extipulate leaves, and irregular, sessile, bracteated flowers. They are chiefly natives of the Cape of Good Hope; the most interesting genus, however, is the European. See Olobularia.

Se'lah, *n.* [Heb., from *salah,* to repose.] (*Script.*) In the Psalms, a word supposed to signify silence, or a pause in the musical performance of a song.

Selboe, (*sel-be(r,)*) an island off the W. coast of Norway, 28 m. S. of Bergen. — Also, a lake, 25 m. S. of Trondhjem, which receives the river Nea, and communicates with Trondhjem-fiord. *Extent,* 20 m. long and 3 broad.

Sel'by, a town of England, co. of York, on the Ouse, 11 m. S.E. of York; *pop.* 5,400.

Sel'by, or **Shel'by,** in *Illinois,* a township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Sel'bysport, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Alleghany co., 40 m. N.W. of Cumberland.

Sel'dom, *a.* Unfrequent. (R.)

—*adv.* [A. S. *seldan:* Ger. *selten.*] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Sel'domness, *n.* Uncommonness; infrequency; rareness. (R.)

Sel d'Or, *n.* [Fr., salt of gold.] (*Chem.* and *Photog.*) A double hyposulphite of gold and sodium, used in photography for toning positive paper-proofs. It is formed when 1 part of chloride of gold in solution is added to 3 parts of hyposulphite of soda, also in solution. The hyposulphite of soda should always be in excess during the mixture, a condition which is secured by adding the chloride of gold to the hyposulphite of soda, and not *vice versâ.* The salt so formed is precipitated in fine, white, crystalline needles, on the addition of alcohol to the above mixed solutions; these are collected on bibulous paper, and gently dried for use. Adulterations in the commercial article — which are, unfortunately, only too common — may be ascertained by precipitating, igniting, and weighing the gold contained in the sample it is desired to test. Nitric acid free from chlorine will decompose this salt, and precipitate its contained gold in the metallic form. *Form.* $AuO.S_2O_2 3(NaO.S_2O_2).4Aq.$

Sele, (*sa'lai,*) a river of S. Italy, rising 12 m. N.E. of Policastro, and, after a W. course of 60 m., flowing into the Gulf of Salerno.

Select', *v. a.* [Lat. *seligere,* from *se,* and *legere,* to gather, from Gr. *lego,* to gather.] To choose and take from a number; to take by preference from among others; to pick out; to cull; as, to *select* a book.

—*a.* Chosen or taken from a number by preference; selected; nicely chosen: preferable; more valuable or excellent than others.

Select'edly, *adv.* With careful selection. (R.)

Selec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *selectio.*] Act of selecting, or of choosing and taking from among a number; a taking from a number by preference. — A number of things selected or taken from others by preference.

Selec'tive, *a.* Inclined to select; tending to select. (R.)

Select'man, *n.; pl.* Selectmen. One of a certain number of magistrates, commonly from three to seven in all, annually elected by the freemen of a town or township in some of the states of New England, to superintend and manage the affairs and government of the town. — *Worcester.*

Select'ness, *n.* State of being select or well chosen.

Select'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who selects.

Se'lené. (*Myth.*) The Greek name of the goddess of the moon; called also *Mene,* and in Latin *Luna.* Her myth is differently told, but the most common account makes her a daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the Sun) and Eos (the Dawn); as sister of Helios, also called *Phoibos* (the Shining One), she had the name of *Phœbe,* and latterly was identified with Artemis (see Diana), though the identification was never quite exact, as Artemis always retained her reputation for chastity, while *S.* had 50 daughters by her lover Endymion, and several by Zeus, one of whom was called *Erse* ("the Dew"), indicating the original physical character of the myth. In art, the two are always distinct. *S.* is represented by the poets with long wings and a golden diadem, riding across the heavens in a chariot drawn by two white horses, cows, or mules.

Selen'ga, a river of Siberia, rising in the Tang-nou Mountains in Mongolia, and, after a N.E. course of 500 m., falling by three mouths into Lake Baikal, 30 m. W. of Ilinsk.

Sele'niate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of selenic acid and a salifiable base.

Selen'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Selenium.

Selenietted Hydrogen, Hydroselenic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substance which is the exact parallel of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is produced by a similar process. It is even more offensive and poisonous than that gas, and acts in a similar way upon metallic solutions, precipitating the *selenides. Form.* HSe.

Sele'nious acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Selenium.

Sel'enite, *n.* [Gr.] (*Min.*) Crystallized sulphate of lime, occurring in numerous localities in transparent rhomboidal crystals, is known to mineralogists under this name.

Sele'nium, *n.* [Gr. *selene,* the moon.] (*Chem.*) This rare elementary body was first discovered by Berzelius in the refuse of a sulphuric-acid factory at Fahlen, in Sweden. Since then it has been found in various other localities. It is chiefly interesting from its great resemblance to sulphur in many of its physical and chemical characteristics. It is a dark metallic-looking brittle solid, with a glassy fracture. It has neither taste nor smell, is insoluble in water, and is a nonconductor of heat and electricity. It may be obtained like sulphur both in an amorphous and a crystalline form. Heated in the air it takes fire with difficulty. It burns with a blue flame, but part of it volatilizes. It forms with oxygen three compounds, SeO_1, SeO_2, and SeO_3. The last two are selenious and selenic acids. Selenious acid forms selenites with the bases, which are all insoluble in water, with the exception of those formed with the alkalies. Selenic acid is very similar in character to sulphuric acid, its salts being isomorphous with the sulphates of the same bases. Seleniuretted hydrogen resembles its sulphur analogue very much more offensive. Berzelius found that the inhalation of a bubble the size of a pea deprived him of the sense of smell for several hours. Selenium, like sulphur, forms a compound with cyanogen. *Equiv.* 39·62; *sp. gr.* 4·8; *symbol,* Se.

Selenog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *selene,* the moon, and *graphein,* to describe.] A description of the moon.

Selencia. (*Anc. Geog.*) The name of several cities of Asia, situated in Assyria, Margiana, Syria, Mesopotamia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, and other countries, of which the following are the most important. I. Seleucia on the Tigris, was founded by Seleucus I. of Syria, on the left bank of that river, near its junction with the royal canal of Babylonia, and opposite to the mouth of the Delas (now Diala) River, a little S. of the modern city of Bagdad. Commanding the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, and the principal caravan roads of Assyria and Babylonia, on the confines of which it was situated, and peopled by settlers from various countries of western Asia, it rapidly rose in wealth and splendor, and eclipsing Babylon, became the capital of that part of Asia, until it was in its turn eclipsed by Ctesiphon, built by the Parthians on the opposite bank of the Tigris. The later wars of the Romans against that people proved destructive to Selencia. A city of upwards of half a million inhabitants in the 1st century, in the following it was burned by Trajan and Lucius Aurelius Verus, and captured by Septimius Severus, and in the expedition of Julian against the Persians, in the 4th century, was found deserted. — II. Seleucia Pieria, a strong fortress of northern Syria, also founded by Seleucus I., whose remains were preserved there in a mausoleum, was built at the foot of Mt. Pieria, on a rock overhanging the Mediterranean, a few miles N. of the mouth of the Orontes, and W. of Antioch, with which it was simultaneously founded, and of which it formed the seaport. It surrendered to Ptolemy III. of Egypt, was recovered by Antiochus the Great, and in the latter period of the Syrian kingdom became independent. Under the Romans it rapidly decayed. Considerable ruins of its harbor, fortifications, and necropolis are still to be seen.

Seleucidæ, (*se-lu'si-de.*) (*Anc. Hist.*) The name of a Greek dynasty in Asia, founded, after the death of Alexander the Great, by Seleucus, one of the most distinguished generals of the Macedonian king. The æra of the Seleucidæ begins with the taking of Babylon by Seleucus, B. C. 312, and ends with the conquest of Syria by Pompey, B. C. 65.

Seleu'cus Nicator, founder of the dynasty of the Selencidæ, was the son of a Macedonian general, and was born abt. B. C. 358. He greatly distinguished himself as a general in the campaigns of Alexander the Great in Persia and India. The satrapy of Babylonia was assigned to him after the death of Perdiccas, in 322; but five years later, in consequence of the growing power of Antigonus, he fled to Egypt, joined the league formed against him, and after the victory of Gaza, in 312, recovered Babylonia. *S.* extended his dominions by conquest, and in 306 took the title of *king.* He took part in a second war with Antigonus, who was defeated and killed at the battle of Ipsus, in 301. By the acquisitions of territory made after this battle, *S.* made his empire the greatest of those ruled by the successors of Alexander. He founded the cities of Antioch in Syria, and Seleucia near Babylon, besides a great number of other cities, thus continuing the work which Alexander had begun. He married Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, but resigned her to his son, Antiochus, to whom also he gave up a large part of his empire. *S.* was afterwards engaged in war with Demetrius, made him prisoner in 286, and kept him so till his death, three years later. A war with Lysimachus ended in his defeat and death in 281, and *S.* advancing to the conquest of Macedonia, was murdered by Ptolemy Ceraunus, 280. Seleucus II., surnamed *Callinicus,* succeeded Antiochus II. 247 B. C., and after losing many of his provinces by the invasion of Ptolemy III., 242, was taken prisoner by the Parthians. He died in captivity B. C. 225. — Seleucus III., surnamed *Ceraunus,* son and successor of the preceding, was assassinated B. C. 222. — Seleucus IV., surnamed *Philopator,* was son of Antiochus the Great, to whom he succeeded B. C. 186, poisoned by his minister Heliodorus, 174. — Seleucus V. was son of Demetrius II., and was proclaimed king with Antiochus Grypus B. C. 125. He was killed by order of his mother, Cleopatra, 122. — Seleucus VI., son of Antiochus Grypus, became king over a part of Syria in 97 B. C., and took the remainder from his uncle, Antiochus Cyricus, 94. He was killed the year following in the contest which ensued with the son of the latter.

Self, *n.; pl.* Selves. [A. S. *self, sylf;* Du. *zelf;* Ger. *selbst.*] The individual, as subject to his own contemplation or action; one's individual person; personality; personal identity; individuality.—Selfishness; personal interest; love of private interest.

Self is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives, to express emphasis or distinction; also when the pronoun is used reciprocally; as, I *myself.* (*Self* is much used as a prefix in composition.)

Self-abased, (*-a-bāst',*) *a.* Humbled, or abased, from consciousness of guilt.

Self-abase'ment, *n.* Humiliation or abasement proceeding from consciousness of one's inferiority or guilt.

Self-abas'ing, *a.* Humbling or abasing by the consciousness of guilt.

Self-abhor'rence, *n.* Abhorrence of self.

Self-abuse', *n.* Abuse of one's self.

(*Med.*) Masturbation; onanism.

Self-act'ing, *a.* Acting by itself; said of a machine or press.

Self-ac'tion, *n.* Action by one's self.
Self-act'ive, *a.* Acting without any external assistance or agents.
Self-activ'ity, *n.* The quality or power of moving or acting without foreign or external aid.
Self-admira'tion, *n.* Act of admiring one's self.
Self-affairs', *n. pl.* One's own private affairs.
Self-affright'ed, *a.* Seized with fear at one's self.
Self-aggran'dizement, *n.* The aggrandizement of one's self.
Self-annihilated, *a.* Annihilated by one's own acts.
Self-annihila'tion, *n.* The act of being annihilated by one's own act.
Self-applause', *n.* Approbation of one's self.
Self-apply'ing, *a.* Applying to one's self.
Self-approv'ing, *a.* Approving one's self, or action.
Self-assert'ing, *a.* Advancing, or asserting, one's rights or claims.
Self-asser'tion, *n.* The asserting of one's rights or claims.
Self-assumed', *a.* Assumed without authority, or by one's self.
Self-assured', *a.* Assured by one's self.
Self-attract'ive, *a.* Attractive by one's self or powers
Self-ban'ished, *a.* Banished by one's own will.
Self-begot'ten, *a.* Begotten by one's own power.
Self-born', *a.* Born by one's self.
Self-centra'tion, *n.* The state of being centred in self.
Self-cen'tred, Self-cen'tered, *a.* Centred in one's self.
Self-cen'tring, Self-cen'tering, *a.* Centring in one's self.
Self-char'ity, *n.* Love of self.
Self-command', *n.* Control over one's self.
Self-commune', *n.* Communion with one's self.
Self-communi'cative, *a.* Communicating by one's own powers.
Self-commu'nion, *n.* Thoughts with or about one's self.
Self-compla'cency, *n.* Satisfaction in one's abilities.
Self-conceit', *n.* A high opinion of one's self; vanity; self-sufficiency.
Self-conceit'ed, *a.* Having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits; vain.
Self-conceit'edness, *n.* A high opinion of one's merits or person.
Self-concern', *n.* Care for one's self.
Self-condemna'tion, *n.* Condemnation by one's own self.
Self-con'fidence, *n.* Reliance upon one's own powers or opinion.
Self-con'fident, *a.* Confident of one's own ability.
Self-con fidently, *adv.* With self-reliance.
Self-con'scious, *a.* Conscious of one's own acts. — Conscious of the notice or observation of others. — Esteem of one's own powers or abilities.
Self-con'sciousness, *n.* Act of being self-conscious. — Consciousness of observation by others.
Self-consid'ering, *a.* Deliberating with one's self.
Self-consist'ency, *n.* The state or quality of being consistent with one's self.
Self-consist'ent, *a.* Consistent with one's self.
Self-consum'ing, *a.* Consuming one's self.
Self-contradic'tion, *n.* Act of contradicting itself; repugnancy in terms.
Self-contradict'ory, *a.* Contradicting itself.
Self-control', *n.* Self-command.
Self-convict'ed, *a.* Convicted by one's own actions or acknowledgments.
Self-convic'tion, *n.* Conviction by one's self.
Self-creat'ed, *a.* Formed or constituted by one's self.
Self-cul'ture, *n.* Education of one's self.
Self-deceit', *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or that originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.
Self-deceived', *a.* Deceived by one's own mistake or error.
Self-decep'tion, *n.* Deception concerning one's self.
Self-defense', Self-defence', *n.* Act of defending or protecting one's own person, property, or reputation.
Self-denial, *n.* The act of denying one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.
Self-deny'ing, *a.* Denying one's self; forbearing to indulge one's own appetites or desires.
Self-depend'ent, Self-depend'ing, *a.* Depending on one's self.
Self-destroy'er, *n.* One who destroys or ruins himself; a suicide.
Self-destruc'tion, *n.* Destruction of one's self; suicide.
Self-determina'tion, *n.* Determinating by one's own mind.
Self-devot'ing, *n.* Voluntary devotion of one's self to something hazardous.
Self-ed'ucated, *a.* Educated without the help of teachers or schools.
Self-elect'ive, *a.* That has the right to elect one's self or one's own members.
Self-esteem', *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; vanity.
Self-ev'ident, *a.* Evident in its own nature; evident without proof or reasoning; that produces certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.
Self-exalta'tion, *n.* Exaltation or ennobling of one's self.
Self-examina'tion, *n.* Examination of one's self; an examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.
Self-exist'ence, *n.* Existence of one's self, independent of any other being or cause; inherent and underived existence; an attribute peculiar to God.
Self-exist'ent, *a.* Existing by one's self, own nature, or essence, independent of any other cause.
Self-explain'ing, *a.* That may be understood without explanation.
Self-gov'ernment, *n.* Self-control; government of one's self. — Government by the people; democracy.
Self-hom'icide, *n.* The act of killing one's self; suicide.
Self-impor'tance, *n.* High importance of one's self; pride; vanity.
Self-impos'ture, *n.* Imposition practised on one's self; self-deception; self-delusion.
Self-in'terest, *n.* One's own interest; private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.
Selfish, *a.* Devoted wholly or unduly to self; regarding one's own interest chiefly or solely; influenced in actions by a view to private advantage.
Self'ishly, *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only, or chiefly.
Self'ishness, *n.* Quality or state of being selfish; undue love of self; subserviency to self; the exclusive regard of a person to his own interest or happiness.
Self'ist, *n.* One devoted to self; a selfish person. (R.)
Self'less, *a.* Devoid of selfishness.
Self-lim'ited, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to diseases which appear to run a definite course, but little modified by treatment, as small-pox. — *Dunglison.*
Self-love, *n.* [*Self* and *love.*] The love of self; the love of one's own person or happiness.
Self-lum'inous, *a.* Luminous by itself; emitting light, as a star, the flame, or a substance shining when heated or rubbed.
Self-made', *a.* Made or constituted by one's self.
Self-mas'tery, *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command
Self-met'tle, *n.* Natural mettle.
Self-mur'der, *n.* The murder of one's self; suicide.
Self-opin'ion, *n.* A high opinion of one's self.
Self-pollu'tion, *n.* Masturbation; onanism.
Self-posses'sion, *n.* The possession of one's powers or faculties; calmness; self-command.
Self-preserva'tion, *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.
Self-reli'ance, *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.
Self-rely'ing, *a.* Depending on one's self.
Self-reproof', *n.* Reproof of conscience.
Self-restraint', *n.* A restraint over one's self.
Self-right'eous, *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem.
Self-right'eousness, *n.* Righteousness which one arrogates to one's self; reliance on one's own righteousness.
Self-sac'rifice, *n.* Sacrifice of one's self, or of self-interest.
Self-same, *a.* [*Self* and *same.*] Exactly the same; the very same; identical.
Self-seek'er, *n.* One who seeks only his own interest; a selfish person.
Self-slaughter, (*-slaw'ter,*) *n.* The slaughter of one's self; suicide.
Self-suffi'ciency, *n.* Quality of being self-sufficient; an overweening opinion of one's own strength or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.
Self-suffi'cient, *a.* Having too much confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; haughty; assuming; overbearing.
Self-will, *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.
Self-willed, *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; not accomodating or compliant; obstinate.
Self-wor'ship, *n.* Worship or idolizing of one's self.
Seligher, (*sel'i-ger,*) a lake of Russia, govts. of Tver and Novgorod. *Ext.* 30 m. long, and 10 broad.
Se'lim, the name of three emperors of the Turks: — Selim I., son of Bajazet II., b. 1467; dethroned his father and killed his two brothers 1512; defeated the shah of Persia 1514; conquered Syria and Egypt 1516–1517; d. 1520. — Selim II., succeeded his father, Soliman II., in 1566; took Cyprus from the Venetians 1570, and Tunis from the Spaniards in 1571. In the same year he lost the great naval battle of Lepanto; d. 1574. — Selim III., son of Mustapha III., b. 1761, succeeded his uncle, Abdul-hamed, 1789. The studies which he had diligently pursued, and the intercourse which he had held with eminent statesmen, made him ambitious of being a reformer; but the ill-fortune of the Turks in the wars with Russia and Austria, and the numerous rebellions and insurrections in the various provinces of the empire, long prevented his attempting the task. War with France followed, and Egypt was conquered, but it was recovered by the English and restored to *S.* In 1800 he became protector to the Ionian Islands, and peace being established, he applied himself to the difficult work of internal reform. The organization and discipline of the army, the constitution of the divan, and the system of taxation were the matters which he sought to regulate. War with Russia again broke out in 1806, the new army organization, *Nizam Jedid,* excited immense dissatisfaction, and in May, 1807, the janissaries revolted, and Selim was deposed, imprisoned, and in the following year strangled, July 28, 1808.
Se'linsgrove, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Snyder co., 50 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,600.
Sel'kirk, Alexander, a Scottish adventurer, b. at Largo, Fife, 1676. He was a skilful seaman, and made several voyages to the South Sea, in one of which, having quarrelled with his commander, he was put ashore on the Island of Juan Fernandez, with a few necessaries, a fowling-piece, gunpowder, and shot. Here he lived alone during four years and four months, and was then rescued by Captain Woods Rogers. During the time of his remaining on the island he had nearly forgotten his native language. He returned to England in 1711, and is said to have given his papers to Defoe, who took from them his story of *Robinson Crusoe;* but there is little doubt that the latter was indebted to Selkirk for little more than the main idea of the work.
Sel'kirk, a town of Scotland, cap. of a small co. of same name, situated on a commanding eminence below the confluence of Yarrow and the Ettrick, near the borders of Roxburghshire, 38 m. from Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,000.
Selkirk, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village of Marion, dist., 48 m. S.E. of Cheraw.
Sell, *n.*; *pl.* sells. Self. (A Scotticism.)
Sell, *n.* [Fr. *selle;* Lat. *sella,* for *sedula,* from *sedes,* a seat.] An elevated seat or throne.
—*v. a.* [A. S. *syllan,* to give, to deliver up.] To give or deliver in exchange for money, or security for money; to exchange for money; to yield or give for a consideration; the word correlative to *buy.* — To betray for money; as, he *sold* his country. — To impose upon; to trick. (Colloq.)
To sell one's life dearly, to cause as much loss as possible before the taking of one's life.
—*v. n.* To practice selling; to have commerce. — To be sold.
—*n.* A trick; the act of making a fool of one. (Colloq.)
Sel'lenders, Sel'landers, *n. pl.* [Fr. *solandres.*] (*Vet.*) A disease in a horse's hock, similar to Malanders.
Sell'er, *n.* The person who sells; a vender.
Sel'lersburg, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Clarke co., 9 m. N. of Jeffersonville.
Sel'lersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bucks co.
Sel'ma, in *Alabama,* a flourishing post-village of Dallas co., 70 m. W. of Montgomery; *pop.* in 1870, 6,489.
Selma, in *Missouri,* a village of Jefferson co., 35 m. S.W. of St. Louis.
Selma, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Clark co., 14 m. E.N.E. of Xenia.
Sel'ters, and **Lower Selters,** two villages in Germany, abt. 10 m. from Frankfort-on-the-Main, noted for their most celebrated mineral springs.
Selvage, Selvedge, (*sel'vij.*) *n.* [Ger. *sahl, sal,* signifying extension, especially in length, and *edge.*] The edge of cloth, where it is closed by complicating the threads; a woven border, or border of close work.
Selvagee, (*-jee',*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A skein of rope-yarns or spun-yarn marled together. — *Dana.*
Selves, *pl.* of self, *q. v.*
Sem'bo, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, separated by a narrow strait from the island of Timor. *Ext.* 20 m. long, and 8 m. in average breadth.
Sem'aphore, (*-fōr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *sema,* a sign, and *pherein,* to bear.] A term used synonymously with *telegraph;* but which may be applied to any system of communicating intelligence by signals.
Semaiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *sema, sematos,* a sign, and *logos,* a discourse.] The doctrine of the use of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operation of thinking and reasoning, comprehending the theory of grammar, logic, and rhetoric. — *Smart.*
Sem'blance, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *similis,* like.] Likeness; resemblance; actual similitude. — Appearance; show; figure; form.
Sem'ble, *v. n.* [Fr. *sembler.*] (*Law.*) A term frequently used before the statement of a point of law which has not been directly settled, but about which the court have expressed an opinion, and intimated what a decision should be.
Semé, (*sā-mā',*) *a.* [Fr. *sown.*] (*Her.*) Applied to a shield covered with small charges over its entire surface.
Semecar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *samikoo,* to mark; *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anacardiaceæ. S. anacardium* yields the *marking-nuts* of India, which are employed, with the fruits of *Holigarna longifolia,* in preparing the celebrated *black varnish of Sylhet.* This is extensively used for lacquer-work, and for marking linen. The seeds are edible, like those of the cashew. See Anacardium.
Sem'ele, *n.* (*Myth.*) A daughter of Cadmus by Hermoine, was beloved by Jupiter; but Juno, determining to punish her rival, visited the house of Semele in the guise of her nurse, and persuaded her to entreat her lover to come to her with the same majesty as he approached Juno. Jupiter had sworn by the Styx to grant Semele whatever she required: he therefore came attended by the clouds, the lightning, and thunder-bolts. Semele, unable to endure so much majesty, was instantly consumed with fire. Her child was, however, saved from the flames by Mercury. This child was called Bacchus, or Dionysius.
Se'men, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The spermatic secretion of the male.
S. contra. (*Med.*) The pharmaceutical name for a drug composed of the dried leaves and flower-heads of *Artemisia sieberi,* and some allied species. It is a celebrated vermifuge.
Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube, 20 m. S.E. of Belgrade; *pop.* 10,000.
Semerone, or Cimarron, (*sem'me-ron,*) a river of the Indian Territory, rises in the Rocky Mountains; Lat. 37° N., Lon. 104° 35′ W., and after a S.E. course of abt. 600 m. falls into the Arkansas in Lat. 36° 10′ N., Lon. 96° 15′ W.
Semes'ter, *n.* [Ger.; Fr. *semestre,* from Lat. *sex,* six, and *mensis,* a month.] A term of six months.
Sem'i. [Lat.] A prefix which, used in composition, signifies half; as, *semicircle,* half a circle.

Semiamplex'icaul, *a.* [Lat. *semi, amplexus,* to embrace, and *caulis,* a stem.] (*Bot.*) Half clasping the stem, as a leaf.

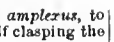
Semi-an'nual, *a.* Half yearly.

Semi-A'rianism, *n.* The belief of the Semi-Arians.

Semi-A'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A branch of the Arians, who denied the *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father, but admitted the *similarity of substance.*

—*a.* Relating to the Semi-Arians, or to their doctrines.

Semi'breve, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note whose length is half that of a breve. It is the longest note generally used in modern music, and is the integer whose fractions are usually adopted to express the length of other notes.



Semi-cho'rus, *n.* (*Mus.*) A chorus sung by a part of the choir.

Semi-circle, (*-sir'kl,*) *n.* The part of a circle comprehended between its diameter and half its circumference.

—Any body in the form of a half circle.

Semi-circled, (*-sir'kld,*) *a.* Half round.

Semicir'cular, *a.* Having the form of half a circle.

Semicircum'ference, *n.* Half of the circumference.

Semi'colon, *n.* (*Punctuation.*) The point (;) marking a greater distinction of sense than a comma, but less than a colon.

Semi-column, *n.* Half of a column.

Semi-colum'nar, *a.* Resembling half a column: especially applied to botanical objects.

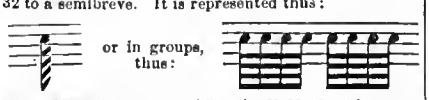
Semi-compact', *a.* Half compact.

Semi-cu'bical, *a.* (*Math.*) Applied to a parabola which may be referred to coördinate axes such that the squares of the ordinates of its points shall be to each other as the cubes of the abscisses of the same points.

Davies & Peck.

Semi-cu'bium, Semi-cu'pium, *n.* [L. Lat., from Lat. *semi,* and *cupa,* a tub.] (*Med.*) A half-bath, or such as receive only the hips or extremities.

Semi-demi-semiqua'ver. (*Mus.*) A note, of which 8 are equivalent to a quaver, 16 to a minim, and 32 to a semibreve. It is represented thus:



Semi-diam'eter, *n.* (*Geom.*) Half the diameter; the radius of a circle or sphere.

Semi-dipason, (*-pa'zn,*) *n.* (*Mus.*) An octave diminished by a minor semitone.

Semi-diapen'te, *n.* (*Mus.*) An imperfect or falso fifth. — *Moore.*

Semi-diaphane'ity, *n.* Half-transparency.; imperfect transparency.

Semi-diaph'anous, *a.* Half-transparent; imperfectly transparent.

Semi-diates'saron, *n.* (*Mus.*) A defective or false fourth.

Semi-di'tone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A lesser third having its terms at 6 to 5; a hemiditone. (R.)

Semi-diur'nal, *a.* Relating to half a day.

Sem'i-double, *n.* (*Bot.*) Having the innermost stamens perfect, while the outermost have become petaloid.

Henslow.

Sem'i-floscule, Sem'i-floret, *n.* (*Bot.*) A ligulate floret.

Semi-flos'culous, Semi-flos'cular, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting that the flowers of a head are ligulate.

Semi-flu'id, *a.* Half-fluid; imperfectly fluid.

Sem'i-form, *n.* An imperfect form.

Sem'i-formed, *a.* Half-formed.

Semi-ho'rai, *a.* Half-hourly.

Semi-in'durated, *a.* Imperfectly hardened.

Semi-lapid'ified, (*-fid,*) *a.* Half-changed into stone.

Semi-lentic'ular, *a.* Half, or imperfectly, resembling a lens.

Semi-liq'uid, *a.* Half-liquid.

Semi-liquid'ity, *n.* The state of partial liquidity.

Semi-lu'nar, Semi-lu'nary, or **Semi-lu'nate,** *a.* Resembling in form a half-moon.

Semi-metal'lic, *a.* Relating to a semi-metal.

Sem'inal, *a.* [Lat. *seminalis,* from *semen,* seed.] Pertaining to seed, or to the elements of production. — Contained in seed; radical; rudimental; original.

Seminal leaf. (*Bot.*) The first leaf of a plant, directly developed from the cotyledon.

Semina'rian, Sem'inarist, *n.* [Fr. *séminariste.*] A person educated in a seminary; — especially, one educated for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Sem'inary, *n.* [Lat. *seminarium,* from *semen,* a seed.] Any school, academy, college, or university in which young men are instructed in the several branches of learning.

(*Roman Catholic Church.*) A college appointed for the instruction and education of young men destined for the priesthood. — *Hook.*

Sem'inary, in *Illinois,* a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 689.

Semina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *seminatio.*] Act of sowing.

(*Bot.*) The natural dispersion of seeds.

Seminif'erous, *a.* [Fr. *séminifère,* from Lat. *semen,* seed, and *ferro,* to bear.] Producing seed.

Seminific, Seminifical, *a.* [Lat. *semen,* seed, and *facere,* to make.] Productive of seeds or semen.

Sem'inoles, a tribe of American Indians, originally a vagrant branch of the Creeks, whose name, *Seminole,* signifies "wild" or "reckless." In 1805, they aided in driving the Appalaches from Florida; and in 1817, they joined with the Creeks and some negroes who had taken refuge with them, ravaged the white settlements in Georgia, plundering plantations, and carrying off slaves, whom they refused to surrender. General Jackson, sent to punish them, took at the same time several Spanish forts, and hastened the negotiations which ended in the cession of Florida to the U. States. By this cession, in 1823, the *S.* engaged to retire into the interior, and not molest the settlers; but as the negroes continued to take refuge with them, a treaty was made with some of the chiefs, in 1832, for the removal of the whole tribe W. of the Mississippi. This treaty was repudiated by the tribe, at the instigation of Osceola (*q. v.*), one of their chiefs. A war commenced, in which battles and skirmishes were of constant occurrence, and with various results. This war, which lasted seven years, and cost the government about $10,000,000, and the loss of 1,466 lives, ended in 1842, when the *S.,* then reduced to about 300 persons, of whom only 230 were warriors, took refuge in remote places, where it was quite impossible to reach them. A large proportion of these were afterwards successively, and by various devices, taken prisoners, and sent West; and those who were left soon became too weak to give further trouble.

Semiog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *semeion,* sign, and *graphein,* to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of symptoms or signs of disease. — *Dunglison.*

Semiol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *semeiologie,* from Gr. *semeion,* a sign, and *logos,* discourse.] (*Med.*) The branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms or signs of disease. — *Dunglison.*

Semi'opal, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicious mineral, nearly resembling the common opal, but differing from it in being harder and more opaque, in exhibiting a less perfect conchoidal fracture, and in the muddiness of its colors. It is found at Okehampton in Devonshire, and in Cornwall, Eng., at Wheal Buller, and near St. Ives and St. Just.

Semi-orbic'ular, *a.* Having the shape of half a sphere.

Semi-osseous, (*-ŏsh'us,*) *a.* Half as hard as bone; partially bony.

Semipalatinsk', ("the seven palaces,") a fortified town of Siberia, govt. of Tomsk, on the Irtish, 250 m. S.W. of Barnaul; Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 79° 30′ E.; *pop.* 7,000.

Semipal'mate, Semipal'mated, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes connected together by a web extending along only their proximal half.

Sem'iped, *n.* [Lat. *semipes,* from *semi,* half, and *pes,* a foot.] (*Prosody.*) Half a foot.

Semip'edal, *a.* Containing half a foot.

Semi-Pela'gianism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A modification of the doctrines of the Pelagians, consisting chiefly in maintaining the sufficiency of man's natural power, only so far as regards the first act of conversion to God, and the initial act of man's repentance for sin. *S.-P.* took its rise in 428, from John Cassian, a pupil of Chrysostom at Marseilles. The Council of Orange, July 3, 529, established the Augustinian doctrines in opposition to those of the Pelagians and Semi-Pelagians, as did that of Valencia, in July or Aug., 530; and Pope Boniface II. confirmed the decree in 530.

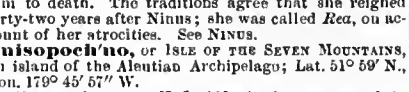
Semi-pellu'cid, *a.* Half-clear; imperfectly transparent.

Semi-pellucid'ity, *n.* State or quality of being imperfectly transparent.

Semi-perspic'uous, *a.* Half-transparent; imperfectly clear.

Sem'i-proof, *n.* The proof of a single evidence. (R.)

Sem'i-quaver, *n.* (*Mus.*) A note of half the duration of the quaver; the sixteenth of the semi-breve. It is represented thus:



—*v. a.* To sing in semi-quavers.

Semir'amis, a queen of Assyria, of whom we have little certain historical knowledge. She is generally regarded as the wife of Ninus, and is said to have put him to death. The traditions agree that she reigned forty-two years after Ninus; she was called *Rea,* on account of her atrocities. See NINUS.

Semisopoch'no, or ISLE OF THE SEVEN MOUNTAINS, an island of the Aleutian Archipelago; Lat. 51° 59′ N., Lon. 179° 45′ 57″ W.

Sem'i-sospiro, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A pause equal to an eighth of a bar in common time.

Semitch Islands, (*sa-mitch',*) a group of the Aleutian Archipelago, N.E. of the island of Attoo.

Semi-tertian, (*-ter'shan,*) *n.* (*Med.*) An intermittent fever possessing the characteristics of the tertian and quotidian. — *Dunglison.*

—*a.* (*Med.*) Possessing the characteristics of the tertian and quotidian intermittent fevers.

Semit'ic, *a.* Relating to Shem, or to his descendants; as, the *Semitic* languages.

Semitic languages (*Philology.*) The name of a family of languages which is divided into three branches,— the *Aramaic,* the *Hebraic,* and the *Arabic.* The Aramaic occupied the north, including Syria, Mesopotamia, and a portion of the ancient kingdoms of Babylonia and Assyria. It is known to us chiefly in two dialects, the *Syriac* and the *Chaldee.* A translation of the Bible was made in this dialect in the 2d century. Christian literature dating from the 4th century is rich in it, and it is still spoken, albeit in a very corrupt form, by the Nestorians of Kurdistan, as well as by some Christian tribes in Mesopotamia. The language adopted by the Jews during the Babylonian captivity had the name of *Chaldee* given to it. The Jews adopted this language of their conquerors, both for conversation and for literary purposes; yet they always retained a knowledge of their sacred language. The Aramaic was a dialect transplanted from Babylonia to Palestine. It was the dialect spoken by Christ and his disciples. Later, the Jews adopted the Arabic as their literary language, retaining it till the 13th century, after which they returned to a form of modernized Hebrew, which they still continue to make use of for learned discussions. The Arabic, or Southern class of the Semitic, includes the Ethiopic and the Himyaritic inscriptions, both being dead languages, while the living languages belonging to this class are the Arabic and the Aramaic. The Hebraic, or middle class of the same family, includes Biblical Hebrew, the Samaritan of the 3d century, the Carthaginian, and the Phœnician inscriptions, among its dead languages; its living dialects being represented by the modernized Hebrew of the Jews. The Aramaic, or Northern class, of the Semitic family of tongues, has only one living representative, the Neosyriac; the Chaldee, the Syriac of the 2d century, and the cuneiform inscriptions of Babylon and Nineveh being all dead languages.

Sem'itone, *n.* (*Mus.*) The half of a tone. Strictly speaking, this is not a proper definition of it, inasmuch as semitones are of different lengths, according to their nature. A *diatonic semitone* is when the name of the note changes, as, for example from C to D♭, or from B to C. A *chromatic semitone* is when the note is merely altered by a sharp or a flat, as from C to C♯, or from D to D♭.

Semiton'ic, *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone, or of semitones.

Sem'i-vocal, *a.* Half vocal; pertaining to a semivowel; imperfectly sounding.

Sem'i-vowel, *n.* (*Gram.*) One of those consonants which, like vowels, can be pronounced independently, or without the aid of any other letter. To this class belong *b, c, d, g, k, p, s, t, v, x,* and *z.*

Sem'lin, a fortified town of Austria, in Sclavonia, on the Danube, 3 m. N.W. of Belgrade, and 40 m. S.E. of Peterwardein. It is the principal entrepôt of the trade between Austria and Turkey. *Pop.* 13,000.

Semmes, RAPHAEL, (*semz,*) the commander of the Confederate privateer *Alabama,* b. in Maryland, about 1810, was appointed, 1828, a midshipman on board the *Lexington,* and rose by successive steps to the rank of commander in 1855. He was nominated, in 1858, secretary to the Lighthouse Board, which situation he held when the war broke out. He then joined the Confederate service, March 26, 1861, and was made commander of the war-steamer *Sumter.* With this vessel he caused considerable damage to the U. States merchant navy, and having been driven into the port of Gibraltar by stress of weather, sold her to a "neutral." He was then ordered to take the command of a vessel built in England, and known at first as "290," which afterward became famous as the *Alabama.* His exploits, while commander of this vessel, although not so dashing as those of Paul Jones during the first American war, were far more destructive. After having inflicted an enormous amount of loss on our national commerce, the *Alabama,* which had been into Cherbourg for repairs, encountered outside the harbor a U. States war-steamer, the *Kearsarge,* Capt. John A. Winslow, June 10, 1864. A French man-of-war followed her to prevent any violation of international law. The fight took place about 9 miles from Cherbourg, and was both short and decisive. The *Kearsarge,* a powerful ship, was defended by iron chains slung over the bulwarks, upon which the shot of the *Alabama* could make but little impression; and in rather more than an hour from the beginning of the fight the *Alabama* was completely disabled. The crew tried to reach the French coast with her, but failed in the attempt, and she began to sink. *S.,* and some of the sailors, including 13 officers, were saved by the boats of an English steam-yacht, the *Deerhound,* which had accompanied the *Alabama* from Cherbourg, to be a spectator of the fight. *S.* succeeded, after some difficulty, in making his way back to the Southern States; but the effectual blockade of their ports deprived him of any further chance of continuing his adventurous career. He wrote the *Cruise of the Alabama and Sumter,* and the *Log of the Alabama,* published in London in 1864; also, *Memoirs of Service Afloat,* published in Baltimore in 1868.

Semo'la, Semoli'no, *n.* [Fr. *semoule;* It. *semolino.*] A light and wholesome food formed from wheaten flour into small grains. By the mode of preparation, all the gluten of the flour is preserved, and only the starch and corbonaceous matters removed.

Sem'pach, a small town of Switzerland, cant. of Lucerne, on Lake Sempach, 7 m. N.W. of Lucerne. It is noted for the defeat of the Austrians by the Swiss in 1386, when Arnold von Winkelried was killed. *Pop.* 1,000. The lake is 4 m. long and 1 m. broad.

Sempervi'vum, *n.* [Lat., from *semper,* always, and *vivere,* to live.] (*Bot.*) A genus of succulent or herbaceous plants, order *Crassalaceæ. S. tectorum,* the common Houseleek, is a well-known plant, with thick fleshy leaves, arranged in the form of a double rose. It is commonly to be met with on the tops of outhouses and cottages, and is considered to possess cooling properties. *S. cæspitosum* has been known to remain alive in a herbarium for eighteen months, and, when subsequently planted, to grow.

Sempiter'nal, *a.* [Fr. *sempiternel;* Lat. *sempiternus,* from *semper,* and *æternus,* eternal.] Everlasting; eternal in futurity; endless.

Sempiter'nity, *n.* [Lat. *sempiternitas.*] Future duration without end.

Sempro'nius, a name of frequent occurrence in Roman history. The principals who have borne it were the GRACCHI, *q. v.* Besides these may be mentioned—

Sempronius Asellio, a military tribune of Rome, distinguished in Spain B. C. 137. — Sempronius Longus, consul of Rome B. C. 217, distinguished in the field against Hannibal. — Sempronius Tuditanus, a Roman tribune and commander, who was consul B. C. 203, and defeated Hannibal at Crotona. The others of the name are of less mark.

Sempro'nius, in *New York*, a post-township of Cayuga co., 18 m. S.E. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Semur, (*sŭ'moor,*) a town of France, dept. of Côte d'Or, 34 m. N.W. of Dijon; *pop.* 4,000.

Se'na, or **Sen'na,** a Portuguese settlement, in S.E. Africa, in Mozambique, on the river Zambesi, 110 m. N.W. of Quilimane.

Se'nary, *a.* [Lat. *senarius*, from *seni*, six each.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Sen'ate, *n.* [Fr. *sénat*; Lat. *senatus*, an assembly of elders.] (*Anc. Hist.*) The deliberative assembly of the Roman people; but the term has been applied to very different powers and constitutions in different countries. In the Greek republics, as well as among the Romans, the number of senators was regulated by the number of tribes into which the state was divided. Accordingly, while Attica was divided into four tribes, the number of senators was 400; and when the number of tribes was increased to ten, the number of senators was also enlarged to 500. The Roman Senate, during the primitive days of the city, participated in the judicial and executive powers of the king, and even in the management of military affairs. Romulus was said to have originated the Senate; but in doing this, he only imitated all the civilized nations dwelling on the shores of the Mediterranean, who all deemed it necessary to have an assembly of the elder citizens of the state, besides a popular assembly. Under Tarquinius Priscus, the number of senators was increased to 300, each of the 300 houses (*gentes*), which composed the three tribes, having its *decuria*, or representative head, in the Senate. Subsequently, the election of the senators was made by the censor reading aloud once in every lustre (five years) the names of the senators, the worthiest first, the one first named being styled *princeps senatus*. Those who were deemed unworthy of the dignity were degraded by the omission of their names. The senators were chiefly drawn from the ranks of the equestrian order. In the days of the Republic, a senator was required to possess property to the value of about $22,500, and in the days of Augustus of about $32,500. The Senate was assembled by the supreme officers of government, deciding the propositions laid before it, article by article, by a majority of voices. A decree of the Senate was called *senatus consultum*. If the decree was opposed by the tribune, or if the Senate was not full, the act was termed *senatus auctoritas*, and was submitted to the people, whose tribunes could reject every proposition by their vote. The Senate had within its jurisdiction all matters of public administration, questions of peace or war, the choice of public officers, and the financial concerns of the republic. Under the Empire, the Senate gradually lost its political consideration, but until the time of Constantine the Great many of its decrees took the place of the laws enacted by the people. In the end, it became so submissive to the will of the emperor, that it often decided upon the propositions of the ruler, without deliberation and with acclamation.

(*Amer. Pol.*) See Congress.

(*French Hist.*) The title of the upper legislative chamber in France under the first empire. It was renewed under the second, and fell with it in 1870. The senators were named for life by the emperor, the number not to exceed 150. The constitutional powers of this body were very extensive, as it could interpret the constitution, decide on the legality of enactments, &c., by *Senatus-consulta*, without the concurrence of the Corps Législatif.

Senato'bia, or Sinatobia, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of De Soto co., 49 m. S. of Memphis.

Sen'ator, *n.* [Lat.] A member of a senate.

Senato'rial, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *senatorius*.] Pertaining to, or becoming, a senator.

Senato'rially, *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

Senato'rian, *a.* Same as Senatorial, *q. v.* (R.)

Sen'atorship, *n.* The office of a senator.

Send, *v. a.* [A. S. *sendan*; Ger. *senden*; Goth. *sandjan*.] To dispatch from one place to another, as on an errand or message. — To commission by authority to go and act. — To convey by the agency of another; to transmit; not to bring. — To cause to come, fall, or happen to; to bestow; as, "if God *send* life." — To smit; to hurl; to let fly; to cast or shoot. — To propagate; to diffuse, as sound or music.

To send forth or *out*, to produce, as the branches of a tree. — To diffuse; to emit, as a fragrant odor.

—*v. n.* To despatch an agent, a messenger, or message for some purpose.

(*Naut.*) To pitch suddenly and violently into the trough of the sea. — *Dana.*

To send for, to require by message to come, or cause to be brought.

Send'er, *n.* One who sends.

Sen'eca, Lucius Annæus, a celebrated Roman philosopher, was the son of M. Annæus Seneca, an eminent rhetorician, and was born at Cordoba, in Spain, about the beginning of the Christian æra. Taken early to Rome, he became an advocate, gained some distinction, and was made quæstor. But under Claudius, his intimacy with Julia, daughter of Germanicus, and an accusation of adultery with her, brought against him by the infamous Messalina, led to his being banished to Corsica, where he lived eight years. For a time he alleviated the bitterness of exile with the consolations of philosophy, but he afterwards stooped to the basest adulation and the most servile entreaties to Claudius to be allowed to return to Rome. In A. D. 49 he was recalled, through the influence of Agrippina, who was just married to Claudius. He was made prætor, and then tutor to Agrippina's son, the future Nero. *S.* ingratiated himself with the young prince, and continued to enjoy his favor after his accession to the throne. How far the philosopher strove to correct the vices of the emperor, or whether he did not rather wink at, or even pander to them, cannot perhaps be ascertained. But the philosopher grew immensely rich, had a palace sumptuously furnished at Rome, country seats and splendid gardens, and an enormous amount of ready money. After long profiting by the favor of Agrippina, he took her son's part against her, probably sanctioned, tacitly, if not expressly, her murder by her son, and wrote Nero's letter of justification to the Senate. He soon after lost the favor of the emperor, who coveted his money; and by the emperor's permission he quitted Rome for the country. In A. D. 65. *S.* was accused of taking part in the conspiracy of Piso, his intimate friend, and was ordered to put himself to death. He opened a vein in each arm, then in his legs, but the blood flowed very slowly; a dose of hemlock had no effect, and at last his tortures, which he bore with stoical fortitude, were ended by suffocation in a warm bath. His writings were very numerous, and many are still extant; among them are treatises *De Ira*, *De Consolatione*, *De Providentia*, *De Animi Tranquillitate*, and *De Vitabeata*; 124 Letters to Lucilius; 10 Tragedies, and a remarkable work entitled *Quæstionum Naturalium Lib. VII.* *S.* attached himself chiefly to the Stoic school, but adopted also principles from other systems. His works abound in quotable maxims and sentiments; his language is lucid and vigorous; but he is over-fond of antithesis. His style, like his conduct at his death, had a theatrical affectation about it. His works have been very much read, and very frequently republished.

Fig. 2335. — SENECA, (After an ancient bust.)

Sen'eca, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., 12 m. E. of Ottawa.—A twp. of McHenry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Seneca, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Nemeha co., 32 m. E. of Marysville; *pop.* abt. 600.

Seneca, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Lenawee co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Seneca, in *New York*, a central co.; *area*, 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Seneca and Clyde. *Lakes.* Seneca and Cayuga. *Surface.* undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and gypsum. *Cap.* Ovid. *Pop.* abt. 44,000. — A township of Ontario co., abt. 25 m. E of Canandaigua; *pop.* abt. 15,000.

Seneca, in *Ohio*, a N. co.; *area*, 540 sq. m. *Rivers* Sandusky, and Honey and Green creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tiffin. *Pop.* abt. 47,000. — A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700. — A township of Noble co.

Seneca, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Crawford co., 18 m. N.N.E. of Prairie-du-Chien; *pop.* abt. 400. — A township of Green Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Sen'eca Creek, in *Maryland*, enters the Potomac from Montgomery co.

Seneca Creek, in *Ohio*, enters Mills Creek at Cambridge, Monroe co.

Sen'eca Falls, in *New York*, a flourishing post-village and township of Seneca co., 43 m. W.S.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 10,000.

Sen'eca Indians, a tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Iroquois, and formerly occupying W. New York and a portion of N.W. Pennsylvania. They were once powerful; and their most famous chief was Sagoyewatha, or "Red-Jacket." They now occupy reservations in Kansas.

Sen'eca Lake, in *New York*, inclosed E. by Tompkins and Seneca cos., and W. by Steuben, Yates, and Ontario; 25 m. long, and from 2 to 4 wide; is abt. 210 feet above Lake Ontario, into which it falls through the Seneca and Oswego rivers. It is 630 feet deep, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

Sen'eca Oil, *n.* A name sometimes given to petroleum, after the Seneca Indians, who discovered it in Pennsylvania and used it as a medicine.

Sen'eca River, rises in the S.W. of N. Carolina, and flows S., falling into the Tugaloo River, in Anderson dist., S. Carolina.

Seneca River, in *New York*, which flows E., forming the outlet of Canandaigua, Cayuga, Seneca, Owasco, Skaneateles, and Onondaga lakes, after which it flows N. under the name of Oswego River, entering Lake Ontario at Oswego.

Sen'eca-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Polygala.

Sen'ecaville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Guernsey co., 10 m. S.E. of Cambridge.

Sene'cio, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Groundsel, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, remarkable as being probably the most extensive in point of species in the whole vegetable kingdom. They are spread over all parts of the globe, nearly 900 different kinds being known to botanists. The Groundsel (*Senecio vulgaris*) and the Ragwort, or Ragweed (*S. Jacobæa*), afford a good idea of the appearance of the European species, the most noteworthy of which is, perhaps, the well-known *S. cineraria*, better known in gardens as *Cineraria maritima*, extensively used for planting in flower-beds for the sake of contrast with scarlet and other colors, its beautiful foliage being clothed with short white down. The Golden Senecio, *S. aureus* (Fig. 2336), an American species found in all the States, in meadows, woods, &c., is a handsome plant, with golden-yellow flowers; stem 1–2 feet high, single or branched above, terminating in a kind of umbellate, single or compound corymb.

Fig. 2336. — GOLDEN SENECIO.

Seneff, (*se-nef',*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, 6 m. S.W. of Nivelles, famous as the scene of a sanguinary battle, in 1674, between the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III. of England, and the French, under the Prince of Condé, in which the latter were victorious; *pop.* 4,000.

Senegal, (*sen'e-gawl,*) a large river in W. Africa, rises in Mount Cooro, in Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. 10° 40′ W., flows first N.W. and then W., and falls into the Atlantic after a course of 1,000 m., for the last 740 of which it is navigable for flat-bottomed boats. Here and there, throughout the whole course, the navigation is interrupted by cataracts, shoals, and rocks. In the lower course, the river forms numerous, large, cultivated, and very fertile islands, and its banks are green and productive, and in part clothed with wood. The entrance is difficult on account of breakers, and a bar, which in the dry season is covered by only 8 to 9 feet of water.

Sen'egal, a French colonial establishment, on the W. coast of Africa, comprising several islands and small portions of the African continent between the Senegal and Gambia rivers. The soil is sandy along the coast, but very fertile inland. *Prod.* Cotton, indigo, coffee, hemp, cassia, millet, maize, &c. *Manuf.* Principally iron-working and ship-building. *Exp.* Gum, hides, ivory, cabinet-woods, gold dust, and wax. It is governed by a superior naval officer, who resides at St. Louis. The climate is unhealthy. *Chief towns.* St. Louis, the cap., and Goree. *Pop.* 198,135.

Senegam'bia, an extensive maritime region of W. Africa, between Lat. 10° and 18° N., Lon. 4° and 17° 30′ E., having N. Sahara, E. Soudan, S. the colony of Sierra Leone, and W. the Atlantic; *area*, 400,000 sq. m. It derives its name from the Senegal and Gambia, its principal rivers. It is level and fertile along the coast, but mountainous in the interior. It is divided into Higher, Middle, and Lower Senegambia. The first, or N. Senegambia, is inhabited by Moors; Middle *S.*, by numerous negro tribes; and in Lower *S.*, or along the coast, are the French settlement of Senegal, a small English territory on the Gambia River, and the Portuguese settlement on and around the estuary of the Rio Grande. The climate is unhealthy in Middle and Lower *S.* *Pop.* Estimated at 9,000,000.

Senes'cence, *n.* [Lat. *senescens*, from *senescere*, to grow old.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

Senes'cent, *a.* Growing old.

Seneschal, (*sen'e-shal,*) *n.* [Fr. *sénéchal*; L. Lat. *senescallus*, *senescalcus*; O. Ger. *senescalh*, from *sene*, old, and *scalc*, or *scalh*, a servant.] A steward; formerly, an officer in the house of princes and dignitaries, who had the care of the house, and the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

Se'nex, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McLean co., 16 m. S.E. of Bloomington.

Se'night, (*sen'nit,*) *n.* [Contracted from *seven-night*, as *fortnight* from *fourteen-night.*] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Se'nile, *a.* [Lat. *senilis*, from *senex*, *senes*, old, from *senco*, to be old.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

Senil'ity, *n.* State of being old; old age; imbecility proceeding from old age; dotage.

Senior, (*seen'yur,*) *a.* [Lat. comp. of *senex*, old.] More advanced in years or office; elder.

—*n.* One older than another, or one more advanced in life. — One who is older in office, or one whose first entrance into office was anterior to that of another; one who has priority of rank. — An aged person.

Senior'ity, *n.* State of being senior; eldership; superior age; priority of birth. — Priority in office; priority of rank.

Senjen, (*sen'yen,*) one of the Loffoden Islands, off the N.W. coast of Norway. *Extent,* 45 m. long and 30 broad. *Pop.* 3,000.

Senlis, (*san'le.*) a town of France, dept. of Oise, on the Notte, a tributary of the Marne, 29 m. S.E. of Beauvais. *Manuf.* Cotton thread. *Pop.* 6,000.

Sen'na, *n.* [Fr. *séné.*] (*Med.*) The dried leaves of several plants of the genus *Cassia,* q. v. *S.* acts on the system as a strong and effective cathartic, and though apt to gripe in its operation, and somewhat heating in its nature, is a very useful, and, for children, a very valuable drug. The griping tendency can always be prevented by the addition of a few caraway or coriander seeds to the infusion, while its heating qualities can be corrected by the addition of Rochelle salts, which at the same time adds much to the efficacy of its action.

Sennaar, (*sen-nor',*) a negro state of E. Africa, forming the S. portion of Nubia (*q. v.*), between the rivers Bahr-el-Abiad and Bahr-el-Azrek. Its cap., Sennaar, is situate on the Bahr-el-Azrek, or Blue Nile, 150 m. S. of Khartoum; Lat. 13° 34′ 36″ N., Lon. 33° 30′ 30″ E. *Pop.* of township, 4,000.

Sennacherib, (*-năk-,*) King of Syria, succeeded his father Shalmaneser, a. c. 712. Hezekiah, King of Judah, having refused to pay him tribute, he entered his country, where he took several fortresses, and laid siege to Jeru-

Fig. 2337.— SENNACHERIB ON HIS THRONE,
(From a sculpture in Konyunjik Palace, Nineveh.)

salem; but his army being slain in the night by the Destroying Angel, he was obliged to return to his own country, where he was killed by his two sons, in the temple, B. C. 707.

Semne, (*sen,*) a river of Belgium, rising in Hainault, and, after a N. course of 55 m., joins the Dyle 3 m. W. of Mechlin.

Sennerut, (*sen'ner-not,*) an island off the S.W. coast of Greenland, N.W. of Cape Desolation; Lat. 61° 28′ N., Lon. 45° W.

Sen'nett, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cayuga co., 4 m. N.E. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sen'nit, *n.* (*Naut.*) A flat, braided cordage, formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun-yarns together.—*Mar. Dict.*

(*Com.*) Plaited straw or palm-leaves, &c., used in making straw-hats. — *Simmonds.*

Sens, (*sans,*) a town of France, dept. of Yonne, on the Yonne, 30 m. S.E. of Auxerre, and 60 m. S.E. of Paris; *pop.* 11,000.

Sen'sate, Sen'sated, *a.* That is perceived by a sense, or by the senses.

Sensation, (*sen-sā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; from L. Lat. *sensatio,* from Lat. *sensus.*] An impression. The mental impression, feeling, or state of consciousness resulting from the action of external things on some part of the body, said, on that account, to be *sensitive.* The *S.* are classified according to the bodily organs concerned in their production. Thus, we have sight by the eye, hearing by the ear, touch by the skin, smell by the nose, and taste by the mouth. The difference of the mental feeling or consciousness in the various senses is very strongly marked, so that we never confound a taste with a sound, or a touch with a smell. In addition to these, physiologists commonly distinguish a sixth sense, of a mere vague character, under the title of *common* or *general sensibility,* including the several feelings of pleasure and pain, comfort and discomfort, warmth, chilliness, hunger, thirst, &c. An important subject connected with our senses is their education. Our senses have to be educated, *i. e.,* to be drawn out and developed. We have to learn to see, to hear, and to touch. Many hundred repetitions are necessary before what we call a *S.* (*i. e.,* a distinct feeling, corresponding to that which the object will always produce upon the developed sense,) can be produced. Many *S.* are necessary to produce a perception; — a *perception* is a cluster of *S.* with an ideal element added. On the educated sense, objects act so as instantaneously to produce what we call their *S.*; on the uneducated sense they act only so as to produce a vague impression, which becomes more and more definite by repetition. The effects of education upon the senses are seen in the acute taste of the wine- or tea-taster, the hearing of the musician, the touch of the pianist, &c.

Sensa'tional, *a.* Relating to, or implying, sensation.

Sensa'tionalism, or **Sen'sualism,** *n.* (*Philos.*) A term applied to those systems which either directly or indirectly deduce all our knowledge from sensation, or from the experience which sense affords. The 18th century was particularly rich in sensational philosophers, the principal of whom were Condillac in France, and Hartley and Darwin in England. Condillac, in his celebrated work, *Traité des Sensations* (1754), attempts to show that "all our knowledge and all our faculties are derived from the senses, or, to speak more accurately, from sensations." He was a professed follower of Locke, and imagined that he was only following out his principles to their legitimate consequences, though Locke, indeed, does not sufficiently distinguish between sensations, and recognizes the two as being perfectly distinct. The opposite of *S.* is *intellectualism* or *idealism.*

Sensa'tionalist, *n.* One who advocates or believes in sensationalism.

Sense, *n.* [Lat. *sensus,* from *sentire,* to perceive, to discern by the senses.] Perception by the senses, which are five: — *sight, hearing, smelling, tasting, feeling.* See SENSATION.

—Perception by the intellect; apprehension; discernment. — Moral perception.

—*pl.* The channel of communication by which the mind derives part of its materials of thought from the external world. — Quickness or acuteness of perception; understanding; soundness of faculties. — Opinion; notion; judgment; consciousness; conviction. — Meaning; import; signification.

Sense'less, *a.* Lacking sense; wanting life; void of all life and perception. — Unfeeling; wanting sympathy. —Unreasonable; foolish; stupid; acting without sense or judgment. — Contrary to reason or sound judgment.

Sense'lessly, *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably.

Sense'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being senseless; unreasonableness; folly; stupidity; absurdity.

Sensibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sensibilité;* L. Lat. *sensibilitas.*] State or quality of being sensible; that faculty of living parts by which they are capable of impressions; susceptibility of impressions upon the organs of sense. — The capacity of feeling or perceiving the impressions of external objects. — Acuteness of sensation; capacity or acuteness of perception; susceptibility of quick and keen emotions. — Delicacy of feeling; actual feeling. — Quality of being easily affected.

Sen'sible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *sensibilis.*] Capable of being affected through the senses; susceptible of sensation. — Having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; capable of perceiving by the instrumentality of the proper organs. — Perceiving, or having perception, either by the mind or the senses. — Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil. — Having acute intellectual feeling; being easily or strongly affected. — Having good sense; judicious; wise; reasonable.

—*n.* Whatever is perceptible around us; that which is capable of affecting some sense; that which is the object of sense. — *More.*

Sen'sibleness, *n.* State or quality of being sensible; sensibility. — Reasonableness; judgment.

Sen'sibly, *adv.* In a sensible manner; in a manner to be perceived by the senses; perceptibly to the senses or mind. — With intelligence or good sense; judiciously; feelingly.

Sensif'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *sensus,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Producing sensation. (R.)

Sensif'ic, *a.* [Lat. *sensificus.*] Causing or producing sensation.

Sen'sism, *n.* Same as SENSUALISM, *q. v.*

Sen'sitive, *a.* [Fr. *sensitif;* L. Lat. *sensitivus.*] Having sense or feeling, or having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects. — Having quick and acute sensibility.

—That affects the senses. (R.)

—Pertaining to, or depending on, sensation; sentient.

(*Physics.*) Easily affected; easily acted upon by the touch.

(*Chem.* and *Photog.*) Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents; as, iodized silver is extremely *sensitive* to the action of light. — *Webster.*

Sen'sitively, *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

Sen'sitiveness, *n.* State or quality of being sensitive, or of having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings.

Sen'sitive-paper, *n.* (*Photog.*) Paper prepared for photographic purposes by being rendered sensitive to the effect of light. — *Webster.*

Sen'sitive-plant, *n.* (*Vegetable Physiol.*) The name generally applied to a small annual, called *Mimosa pudica,* inhabiting the tropics of America. It has a stem about a foot and a half high, covered with stiff hairs; the leaves are bipinnate in a somewhat digitate manner; and the flowers are collected in small pink balls. It derives its name from the irritability of its leaves, which collapse and fold up when touched, or even when irritated by casting on them the focus of a burning glass, or by exposing them to the vapor of hydrocyanic acid. The cause of this irritability has been investigated by Dutrochet (*Mémoires pour servir à l'Hist. Anat. et Phys. des Végétaux,* &c., vol. i., 534), who refers the phenomenon to the action of endosmose, and to the operation of a "fibrous tissue capable of moving inward under the influence of oxygenation." The nature of the phenomena may be thus explained: When the leaf of a sensitive plant is at rest, it consists of many leaflets spreading flat, and connected in pairs along the sides of certain common leaf-stalks. When one of these leaflets is irritated, the pair to which it belongs rise upward, and apply their faces to each other; this is rapidly followed by the same action in the succeeding leaflets, and in the course of a few seconds the whole of the leaflets are in a state of collapse; then the leaf itself suddenly bends downward; and if the plant is in very good health, the shock thus communicated to one leaf will extend to those immediately above and below it. After a time the leaf resumes its original position. Upon the approach of night, that is to say, upon the withdrawal of light, the leaf falls of itself into the same state, without any special irritation. This kind of irritability is by no means confined to the *Mimosa pudica;* on the contrary, some other species of the same genus, as the *M. dormiens, sensitiva, casta, somnians, palpitans,* &c., possess the same property, as is indicated by their names. And among the leguminous order, it is also found beyond the genus *Mimosa,* as in the *Hedysarum gyrans,* whose three leaflets are in a continual state of dancing or balancing during the day. In fact, the folding their leaves at night, which is universal in all the compound-leaved species of this order, is the same thing feebly exercised. Nor is such irritability confined to this order; the ternate and pinnate-leaved species of *Oxalis* and *Dionea muscipula,* and numerous other plants, exhibit similar phenomena.

Sensitiv'ity, *n.* The state or condition of being sensitive.

Senso'rium, *n.; pl.* Eng. SENSORIUMS; *pl.* Lat. SENSORIA. [Lat., from *sentio, sensus,* to discern by the senses.] (*Physiol.*) It was long attempted to determine some one point in the brain where the soul is more especially located or centralized; and to this ideal point the name of *Sensorium* was applied in the elder psychological speculations. The fancy of Descartes made it a small body near the base of the brain, called the "pineal gland." The recent views of the nervous system repudiate the idea of a central point of this nature; in consciousness, the brain generally is active, although, under different impressions and ideas, the currents may be presumed to follow different nerve-tracks. Consequently, no meaning is now attached to a sensorium in psychology, as distinct from the cerebrum at large. The term is actually applied by physiologists to a series of ganglionic centres, each of which has the power of communicating to the mind the impressions derived from the organ with which it is connected, and of exciting automatic or involuntary muscular movements in respondence to these sensations. (See Carpenter *On the Functions of the Nervous System in Human Physiology,* 6th ed., p. 545.)

Sen'sory, *a.* Connected with the sensorium, or with sensation.

Sensual, (*sen'shu-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *sensualis,* from *sensus,* sense.] Pertaining to the senses, as distinct from the mind or soul; consisting in, or affected by, the senses, or derived from them. — Carnal; not spiritual or holy. —Given to the indulgences of the appetites; voluptuous; luxurious.

Sen'sualism, *n.* Sensuality; state of subjection to sensual feeling and appetite; devotedness to sensual indulgence.

(*Philos.*) The doctrine that all our knowledge is derived originally from the senses. See SENSATIONALISM.

Sen'sualist, *n.* A person given to the indulgence of the senses or appetites; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures; a voluptuary; an epicure.

Sensualist'ic, *a.* Sensual.—Adopting or teaching the doctrines of Sensualism.— *Webster.*

Sensual'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sensualité.*] Quality of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sensualiza'tion, *n.* The act of rendering sensual; the act of being sensualized.

Sen'sualize, *v. a.* To make sensual; to subject to the love of sensual pleasure; to debase by carnal gratifications.

Sen'sually, *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Sen'sualness, *n.* Sensuality.

Sen'sulsm, *n.* Sensualism.

Sen'suous, *a.* Pertaining to sense; sensual; connected with sensual objects; full of feeling or passion.

Sen'suously, *adv.* In a sensuous manner.

Sen'suousness, *n.* Quality of being sensuous.

Sent, *imp.* and *pp.* of SEND.

Sen'tence, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sententia,* from *sentis.* See SENSE.] An opinion; a determination or decision; a judgment.—A maxim; an axiom; a short saying containing moral instruction.—A judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution; a period.

(*Gram.*) The form of words in which a thought or a proposition is expressed. A mere phrase or group of words, such as, "A very high mountain," which only conveys a meaning or calls up an idea, but does not make an affirmation, is not a sentence. Since speech is the expression of thought, the sentence is the proper unit or integer of speech, and thus forms the starting-point in the study of language. Every single sentence is made up of two parts — the one naming the subject, or the something that is spoken about; the other the predicate, or the something that is said of it; as, "The sun — shines;" "Those who have the greatest gifts, and are of the greatest usefulness — are the most humble." Every sentence must contain a finite verb, as it is the function of the verb to make affirmations. "The sun shines," is an example of a sentence in its barest form, containing merely the subject "sun," and the predicate "shines," which are called the *principal* elements. The enlargement or development of the sentence takes place by means of adjuncts, or *secondary* elements, tacked on to the principal elements; as, "*Young* birds build *nests without experience.*"

—*v. a.* To pass or pronounce sentence upon; to pronounce the judgment of a court on; to doom; to adjudge; to condemn; to devote to punishment.

Sen'tencer, *n.* One who sentences.

Senten'tial, *a.* Comprising sentences; pertaining to a sentence or full period.

Senten'tially, *adv.* By means of sentences.

Sententious, (*-ten'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *sentencieux;* Lat. *sententiosus,* from *sententia*] Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic; full of meaning; very expressive; pithy; terse.

Senten'tiously, *adv.* In short, expressive periods; with striking brevity and energy; pithily; tersely.

Senten'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being sententious; pithiness of sentences; brevity with strength.

Sen'tient, *a.* [Lat. *sentiens,* from *sentio,* to feel, hear, see, &c., to perceive.] Having sensation, or the capacity of sensation; affected through the senses; sensitive; having the faculty of perception.

Sen'tiently, *adv.* By sensation.

Sen'timent, *n.* [Fr.] A thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; the sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them; sensibility; feeling; emotion; tenderness; a particular disposition of mind, as love, hatred, &c.; a striking sentence in a composition; the idea which governs the general conception of a work of art.

Sentiment'al, *a.* Abounding in sentiment; having feeling; abounding with sentiments, or just opinions or reflections; expressing quick intellectual feeling; exciting to sensibility; affecting sensibility; mandlin.

Sentiment'alism, *n.* Sentimentality; affectation of exquisite sensibility; a sickly or affected mode of thinking, whether exhibited in speaking or in writing.

Sentiment'alist, *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

Sentimental'ity, *n.* State or quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

Sentiment'alize, *v. n.* To form, cherish, or affect sentiment or sensibility.

Sentiment'ally, *adv.* In a sentimental manner; with intellectual feeling or sensibility.

Sen'tinel, *n.* [Fr. *sentinelle;* It. *sentinella,* from Lat. *sentia.*] One set to see, hear, or perceive; a soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger and give notice of it; a vidette; a sentry.

Sen'tinelled, *a.* Furnished with a sentinel.

Sen'try, *n.* [Corrupted from *sentinel.*] A sentinel; a soldier placed on guard; patrol; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Sen'try-box, *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

Sen'za, *prep.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term which signifies without; as, *senza stromenti,* without instruments, *senza violini,* without violins.

Se'pal, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the divisions of that portion of a flower called the *calyx.*

Sep'alous, *a.* Relating to sepals.

Separabil'ity, Sep'arableness, *n.* Quality of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion.

Sep'arable, *a.* [Fr. *séparable;* Lat. *separabilis,* from *separo.* See SEPARATE.] That may be separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent asunder.

Sep'arably, *adv.* In a separable manner.

Sep'arate, *v. a.* [Lat. *separo, separatus — se,* and *paro,* to put, set, or place in order.] To put or set apart; to cause to be by itself; to part, in almost any manner, as things either naturally or casually joined; to disunite; to disjoin; to make a space between; to disconnect; to divide; to sever; to disassociate; to remove.

—*v. n.* To part; to be disunited; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other; to be divided.

—*a.* [Lat. *separatus.*] Parted or divided from the rest; being parted from another; disconnected; disjoined; disunited; detached; unconnected; distinct; different; withdrawn; removed; disunited from the body; disengaged from corporeal nature.

Sep'arately, *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; apart; distinctly; singly.

Sep'arateness, *n.* State of being separate.

Separat'ical, *a.* Relating to separation; sectarian.

Separa'tion, *n.* [Fr. *séparation:* Lat. *separatio,*] Act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; disjunction; state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; the operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; divorce; disunion of married persons.

Sep'aratism, *n.* Act of separating; disposition to withdraw from a church; a practice of withdrawing.

Sep'aratist, *n.* [Fr. *séparatiste.*] One who separates or withdraws from a church, or rather from an established church, to which he has belonged; a dissenter; a seceder; a schismatic; a sectarian.

Separatist'ic, *a.* Relating to separatists.

Sep'arative, Sep'aratory, *a.* That tends to separate.

Sep'arator, *n.* One who separates.

Sep'aratory, *n.* A vessel for separating fluids of different densities from each other. — *Dunglison.*

Sepawn', *n.* (Written also *sepon.*) Maize boiled in water. [U. S.]

Se'pia, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *sepia,* the cuttle-fish.] (*Zoöl.*) See SEPIADÆ.

(*Painting.*) A pigment used as a water-color. It is prepared from the secretion of the ink-bag of the *Sepiadæ,* q. v. This secretion is black at first, and insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it; it is therefore agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the sediment, when dry enough, is formed into cakes or sticks. In this state it is called *India-ink.* If, however, it is dissolved in a solution of caustic potash, it becomes brown, and is then boiled and filtered, after which the alkali is neutralized with an acid, and the brown pigment is precipitated and dried: this constitutes the proper sepia. It is usually prepared in Italy, great numbers of the species which yield it most abundantly, *Sepia officinalis,* being found in the Mediterranean. The black kind, called *India-ink,* is prepared in China, Japan, and India, and forms the common writing-ink of those countries.

Sepi'adæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Cuttle-fish family, comprising cephalopods whose calcareous internal shell or cuttle-bone consists of a broad laminated plate, terminating behind in a hollow imperfectly chambered apex. They are distributed world-wide, and are from three inches to three feet long. The best known species is *Sepia officinalis,* the common or officinal Cuttle-fish (Fig. 2338). Its body is somewhat oval, but broader at the head than at the extremity, which is obtusely pointed. The head is furnished with eight arms and two feet, the latter being nearly similar in structure to the arms or tentacula, but considerably longer in their dimensions. A neck divides the head from the body, which is furnished on each side throughout its entire length with a narrow fin. The back is strengthened by a calcareous plate, well known as the *Cuttle-fish bone.* This bone was in former times in great repute among apothecaries as an absorbent; but now it is chiefly used in the form of a powder, to polish the softer metals. The term *bone,* however, is properly inapplicable to the calcareous shield of the Cuttle-fish, as in its composition it is exactly similar to shell, and consists of various membranes hardened by carbonate of lime, without the smallest mixture of phosphate. This animal is sometimes termed the *Ink-fish,* a name that arises from the circumstance that beneath its throat is a bladder, in which is secreted a fluid black as the blackest ink, and which, when annoyed or pursued, it ejects, so staining the water around it that it is an easy matter for it to escape unperceived. It likewise possesses the chameleon-like power of changing its color.

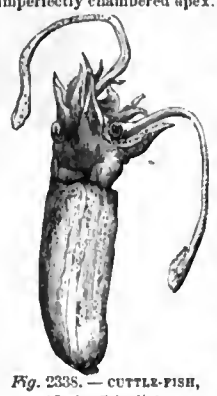


Fig. 2338. — CUTTLE-FISH, (*Sepia officinalis.*)

Sep'iment, *n.* [Lat. *sepimentum,* from *sepire,* to inclose.] A hedge; a fence.

Sepino, (*sai-pe'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Molise, 9m. S. of Campobasso. *Manuf.* Woollen goods and paper. *Pop.* 4,000.

Sepoys, (*se'poiz,*) *n. pl.* [Hind. *sipahi,* soldiers.] The name given in India to native soldiers disciplined in the European manner. The *S.* now in the pay of the English government form a large and well-trained army. In general, the men composing this army are somewhat smaller than European soldiers; but they are brave, hardy, and active, capable of undergoing much fatigue, and of sustaining great privations. Previous to the mutiny of the Bengal army in 1857, the East-Indian army consisted of a far greater number of native than of European troops; and to them Great Britain is chiefly indebted for her Indian empire. The French were the first to see that the transportation of troops would be too expensive, and that Europeans would perish in great numbers by the exposure at sea and in the climate of India. In consequence they took Hindoos into their pay, and the same policy was adopted by the English. In 1858, the native army, with the whole of the East India Company's troops, were transferred with the government of India, and placed under the British crown. Since that time, the native army has been greatly reduced, the government seeking the recruits for its colonial army chiefly from the Sikh population, and not, as formerly, from the Hindoo.

Seps, *n.* [Gr., from *sepo,* to putrefy, in reference to the effects of its bite.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of saurian reptiles, which have a long, round, serpentiform body, and four very short legs, each terminated in the common seps (*Seps chalcides*) by only three toes.

Sepi, *n.* [It. *ceppo;* Lat. *cippus;* Heb. *shebet,* a staff, rod.] A clan, race, or family descended from a common progenitor; — used of the ancient races or families in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland

Sept'angle, *n.* (*Geom.*) A figure having seven sides and seven angles.

Septan'gular, *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

Septem'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *septem,* seven.] This month, so called from its being the seventh month in the Roman year, established, as is supposed, by Romulus, is the ninth month in the so-called calendar of Numa. Several of the Roman emperors gave names to this month in honor of themselves; but, unlike the months of July and August, the name of September has outlived every other appellation.

Septem'brists, *n. pl.* (*Fr. Hist.*) The name given to the agents in the dreadful massacre which took place in Paris on Sept. 2, 1792, during the French Revolution. The numbers that perished in this massacre have been variously given; but the term has become proverbial throughout Europe for all that is bloodthirsty and malignant in human nature.

Septem'vir, *n.; pl.* SEPTEMVIRI. [Lat.] (*Antiq.*) One of the priests who, in ancient Rome, had for duty to prepare the sacred feasts at games, processions, and on other solemn occasions. Their number was increased from 3 to 7, it is supposed by Sylla.

Sep'tenary, *a.* [Lat. *septenarius,* from *septem,* seven; Fr. *septenaire.*] Consisting of seven. — Containing seven years.

—*n.* The number seven. (R.)

Septen'nial, *a.* [Lat. *septennis,* from *septem,* and *annus,* a year.] Lasting, or continuing, seven years. — Happening or returning once in every seven years.

Septen'nially, *adv.* Once in seven years.

Septen'trial, *a.* Pertaining to the north; septentrional.

Septen'trio, *n.* (*Astron.*) The Great Bear. See URSA.

Septen'trion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *septentrio.*] The north, or northern regions of the globe. (R.)

Septen'trion, Septen'trional, *a.* [Fr. *septentrional;* Lat. *septentrionalis.*] Northern; pertaining or relating to the north.

Septen'trionate, *v. a.* To make northing; to north; to tend or point toward the north.

Sep'tet, Sep'tette, Sep'tuor, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A musical composition for seven instruments or voices.

Sept'-foil, *n.* [Lat. *septem,* seven, and *folium,* leaf.] (*Ecc.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a typical figure composed of seven equal segments of a circle, used to denote the number of the sacraments, gifts of the Holy Ghost, &c.

Sept-frères, (*set-frair'.*) ("Seven Brothers.") a group of small islands off the N. coast of the Island of Hayti, abt. 30 m. N.E. of Cape Haytien.

Sep'tic, *n.* A substance having the power of putrefying bodies.

Sep'tic, Sep'tical, *a.* [Fr. *septique,* from Gr. *septikos,* from *sepein,* to make putrid.] Having the property of promoting putrefaction.

Septicid'al, *a.* [Lat *septum,* a partition, and *cædere,* to cut.] (*Bot.*) Depoting that mode of dehiscence in which the fruit is resolved into its component carpels, which split asunder through the dissepiments.

Septicity, (*-tis'-,*] *n.* Disposition to putrefaction.

Septifa'rious, *a.* [From Lat. *septifariam,* seven-fold.] Presenting seven different courses.

Septif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *septum,* partition, and *ferre,* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Producing septa.

Septifo'lious, *a.* [Lat. *septem,* and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Seven-leaved.

Sep'tiform, *a.* Seven-formed.

Septif'ragal, *a.* [Lat *septum,* a partition, and *frangere, fractum,* to break.] (*Bot.*) That mode of dehiscence in fruits in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placenta.

Septilat'eral, *a.* [Lat. *septem,* seven, and *latus, lateris,* a side.] Seven-sided; as, a *septilateral* figure.

Septillion, (*sep-till'yun,*) *n.* [From Lat *septem,* seven.] According to the English notation, the number expressed by a unit with 42 ciphers attached; according to the French notation, the number expressed by a unit with 24 ciphers attached.

Septisyl'lable, *n.* [Lat. *septem,* seven, and *syllabos,* syllable.] A word consisting of seven syllables.

Septuagesi'mal, Septuagen'ary, *n.* A person seventy years of age.

Septuagenary, (*-dj'-,*) *a.* [From Lat. *septuaginta,* seventy.] Consisting of seventy.

Septuagesima, (*-jes'-,*) *n.* (*Eccl.*) The third Sunday before Lent, or before Quadragesima Sunday, being about seventy days before Easter.

Septuages'imal, *a.* Comprising, or consisting of, seventy.

Septuagint, (*-jint,*) *n.* [Lat. *septuaginta.*] (*Script.*) A Greek version of the Old Testament, so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or rather seventy-two, interpreters, about 280–270 B. C.

Sep'tuary, *a.* [From Lat. *septem,* seven.] Something composed of seven, as a week.

Sep'tulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having imperfect or spurious septa. — *Henslow.*

Sep'tum, *n.; pl.* SEPTA. [Lat. *septus,* part. of *sepio,* to fence in.] A partition separating two cavities; — specifically,

(*Bot.*) Any partition separating a body into two or more cells in a direction parallel with the longer axis, in distinction from partitions parallel with the shorter axis, called *phragmata.*

(*Anat.*) The plate or wall which separates from each other two adjoining cavities; as, the *septum narium.*

(*Conch.*) The partition of a chambered cell.

Sep'tuor, *n.* (*Mus.*) See SEPTET.

Sep'tuple, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *septuplus.*] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SEPTUPLED.) To make sevenfold; to multiply by seven.

Sepulchre, (*sep'ul-k'r.*) *n.* [Fr. *sépulcre,* from Lat. *sepulchrum.*] A burial-place; a grave; a tomb; any place wherein the dead body of a human being is interred.

—*v. a.* To inter; to entomb; to bury; as, *sepulchred* with pomp.

Sepul'chral, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a sepulchre, or to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a *sepulchral* urn, a *sepulchral* inscription. — Hence, deep; grave; hollow; as, a *sepulchral* voice.

Sepul'ga, a river of Alabama, rises in Butler co., and flows into the Conecuh River in Conecuh co.

Sep'ulture, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sepultura,* from *sepelio.*] Burial; entombment; interment; act of depositing the

dead body of a human being in the grave; as, to administer the rites of *sepulture*.

Sequacious, (*se-kwā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *sequax, sequacis,* from *sequor,* to follow.] Having tendency or disposition to follow a leader; attendant; not moving on or acting independently; following; as, a *sequacious* herd. — Hence, ductile; pliant; malleable; manageable; as, *sequacious* metal. (R.) — Possessing or manifesting logical consecutiveness; logically consistent and consequential in development or transition of thought; as, *sequacious* thinking.

Sequa'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being sequacious; tendency or disposition to follow or move after.

Sequacity, (*se-kwds'i-ty,*) *n.* [Lat. *sequacitas,* from *sequax.*] Sequaciousness; ductility; pliancy; tendency or inclination to follow.

Sequa'rious, *a.* Same as SEQUACIOUS, *q. v.*

Sequatchie, Sequatchee, or **Sequatchy,** (*se-kwat'chee,*) in *Tennessee,* a river which rises in Bledsoe co., and enters the Tennessee River at Jasper, Marion co., after a S.W. course of 100 m. — A S.E. co.; *area,* 225 sq. m. It is traversed by the Sequatchie River. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Dunlap. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sequel, (*sē'kwel,*) *n.* [Fr. *séquelle;* Lat. *sequela,* from *sequor,* to follow.] That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation; as, the *sequel* of a novel. — That which results or is deducible; event; consequence; result; issue; as, the gallows will be the *sequel* of so criminal a career. — Consequentialness; inference of consequential action; as, a *sequel* to an argument.

Abp. Whitgift.

Seque'la, *n.; pl.* SEQUELÆ, *n.* [Lat., a result, from *sequor,* to follow.] The person who, or thing which, follows; as, (1.) A follower, or a sect of followers.—(2.) That which follows as the logical result of a ratiocinative process; inference; conclusion; deduction; suggestion. —(3.) (*Med.*) The consequential effect of a disease.

Sequence, (*sē'kwens,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *sequentia —sequens, sequor,* to follow.] State or quality of being sequent; order of following; succession. — That which follows, succeeds, or comes after; sequel; consequence. — Series; arrangement; method; as, the *sequence* of the seasons.

(*Games.*) A set of cards immediately following each other in the same suit; as, a *sequence* of trumps.

(*Mus.*) A similar succession of chords ascending or descending diatonically.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a hymn introduced in the mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the introit, whence the name. —*Fitzpatrick.*

Sequent, (*sē'kwent,*) *a.* Following; succeeding; as, a *sequent* occurrence. — Consequential. (R.)

—*n.* A sequence; a sequel: a deduction; that which follows as a result or consequence. (R.)

Sequential, (*se-kwēn'shul,*) *a.* Following or succeeding in order.

Sequen'tially, *adv.* In succession; by following.

Seques'ter, *v. a.* [Fr. *séquestrer;* L. Lat. *sequestro,* from *sequor,* to follow.] To put apart; to separate from other things. — To deposit; to place, for safe-keeping, in the hands of a mediator or depository.

(*Civil Law.*) To take from parties in controversy, and put into the holding of an indifferent person; to separate from the owner for a time; to seize or take possession, as of some property that belongs to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken; to take from parties in dispute, and put into the possession of a third and disinterested person; as, to *sequester* an estate for the benefit of creditors.

To sequester one's self, to withdraw, retire, or seclude one's self for the sake of privacy or solitude: to hold one's self aloof from society; as, he has *sequestered himself* from public life.

—*v. n.* (*Law.*) To renounce, as a widow, any interference with her late husband's estate.

—*n.* (*Law.*) One who mediates between two parties; a mediator: an arbitrator; an umpire or referee.

Seques'trable, *a.* That may be sequestered; liable to separation or sequestration.

Seques'trate, *v. a.* Same as SEQUESTER, *q. v.*

Sequestration, (*sēk-wes-trā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *sequestratio,* from Lat. *sequester.*] State of being sequestered, separated, or set aside; separation; seclusion or retirement from society.

(*Civ. and Com. Law.*) The separation or setting aside of a thing in controversy from the possession of both the parties who contend for it, to be finally awarded to the one adjudged to be entitled to it.— In chancery practice, a process for enforcing the decrees or orders of the court by seizure of the property of a person guilty of disobeying them.—(*International Law.*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state; —particularly applied to the seizure, by a belligerent power, of debts due from its subjects to the enemy.

Burrill.

Seq'uestrator, *n.* One to whom the safe-keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Seques'trum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Surg.*) A piece of dead bone; — so styled because of its becoming separated from the sound portion.

Sequin, CHEQUIN, ZEQUIN, (*sē'kwin,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *zecchino,* from *zecca,* a mint.] A gold coin formerly current in Italy and Turkey, varying in value from $1.81 to about $2.31.

Sequoi'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Pinaceæ,* belonging to N.W. America, and consisting of two species only. *S. sempervirens,* the Redwood of the timber trade, extends from Upper California to Nootka Sound. It attains gigantic dimensions, being frequently more than 300 feet high. *S. gigantea,* the Big, or Mammoth tree (Fig. 2339), was at first thought to be confined to a single spot, the so-called Mammoth Grove of Calaveras in the State of California; but it has since been found in the Mariposa and Frezno groves, and in various other parts of the Sierra Nevada, though nowhere attaining such a height as in the spot where it was first discovered, in June, 1850, by an American hunting-party. The tallest tree of the Mammoth Grove, stripped of its bark for the purpose of being exhibited, was 327 feet high, and at the base was 90 feet in circumference. The greatest dimensions seem to have been attained by a tree which was found broken at a height of 300 feet, and which measured at that place 18 feet in diameter. Considering that it was 112 feet in circumference at the base, and tapered regularly to the point where broken, it is calculated to have been, when in the fulness of its growth, 450 feet high. It was at first thought that these trees might be 3,000 years old; but some botanists, by actual counting of the concentric rings, have been led to think that that estimate must be reduced to about 1,100 years.

Fig. 2339. — BIG, OR MAMMOTH, TREES, (*Sequoia gigantea.*)

Seraglio, (*se-rāl'yo,*) *n.* [Fr. *sérail;* Turk. *seraï,* a palace; Pers. *sēraï.*] The palace of the Grand-Seignior or Sultan of Turkey; — improperly applied to that part of the building which is occupied by the women of the imperial court. The principal gate of the Seraglio is the *Bubi Humayun,* or "Sublime Porte," whence the ordinary designation of the Turkish government is derived.— Hence, a harem; a suite of apartments for the residence of wives, or odalisques [concubines]. — Hence, also, by implication, a place of licentious debauchery; as, to maintain a *seraglio.*

Seräi, *n.* [Pers. *sēraï,* a palace, an inn.] In Tartary and other countries of W. and Central Asia, an inn; a caravansary; a hospice for travellers.

Seraing, (*se-rang',*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Liege, on the Meuse, 30 m. from Liege; *pop.* 5,000.

Seralbu'men, *n.* [From *serum,* and *albumen.*] (*Chem.*) The albumen of the blood.

Serampore, (*se-ram-por',*) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, formerly a Danish settlement, on the Hoogbly River, 12 m. N. of Calcutta; *pop.* 15,000.

Serangani, a group of small islands in the Eastern Archipelago, 15 m. S. of Mindanao, between Lat. 5° and 6° N.

Serapé, (*sā-rā'pā,*) *n.* [Sp.] A sort of outer garment, resembling a poncho, worn by Hispaño-Americans, Mexicans, &c.

Seraph, (*sēr'af,*) *n.;* Eng. *pl.* SERAPHS; Heb. *pl.* SERAPHIM. [Fr. *séraphin,* from Heb. *suruph,* to be eminent or noble.] An angel of the highest order surrounding the throne of God. The prophet Isaiah — vi. 2, 3—represents them as reverently adoring the triune God, and burning with zeal to fly and execute his will. Each one had six wings, with two of which he covered his face, with two his feet, and with the two others he flew. They cried to one another, and said, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory!" —Hence, a being of celestial grace or loveliness.

Seraph'ic, Seraph'ical, *a.* [Fr. *séraphique.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to a seraph; becoming or befitting a seraph; angelic; pure; sublime; refined from grossness or sensuality; as, *seraphic* love, a *seraphic* countenance. — Glowing or imbued with love, zeal, or enthusiasm; as, *seraphic* fervor.

Seraph'ically, *adv.* In the manner of a seraph.

Seraph'icalness, Seraph'icism, (*-sizm,*) *n.* State, quality, or character of a seraph.

Ser'aphim, *n. pl.* (*Script.*) See SERAPH.

Ser'aphine, *n.* (*Mus.*) A keyed musical instrument in which the sounds were produced by the action of wind on free vibratory reeds. It was the precursor of the Harmonium, (q. v.)

Sera'pis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] (*Egypt. Myth.*) A deity (Fig. 2340) supposed to be the same as Osiris. There was a magnificent temple erected in his honor at Memphis, another at Alexandria, and a third at Canopus. The worship of Serapis was introduced at Rome by the Emperor Antoninus Pius, A.D. 146; but, on account of its licentiousness, it was soon abolished.

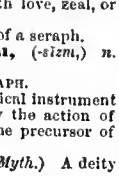


Fig. 2340. SERAPIS. (From a Seal in the Brit. Museum.)

Seraskier, (*se-ras'kēēr,*) *n.* [Pers. *ser-asker,* head, chief.] The title given to commanders-in-chief of the Turkish armies.

Serb, *n.* A native of Servia.

Sere, *a.* (See SEAR.) Dry; withered; sear; no longer green; as, in the *sere* and yellow leaf.

Sere'na, in *Illinois,* a post-township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Serenade, (*sēr'e-nād',*) *n.* [Fr., from It. *serenata,* fine weather at night, from Lat. *serenus,* clear, fair, bright.] (*Mus.*) Music performed in the open air on a clear or serene night; — usually applied to a musical concert given in the night, especially by gentlemen in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies. This practice was formerly very general in Spain and Italy, but has latterly fallen greatly into desuetude in those countries; however, it is still very common in the German university towns, where the students are in the habit of assembling in the evening under the windows of a favorite professor, and offering him a musical ovation. It is also practised to a considerable extent in some of the cities of the U. States, as a tribute of esteem tendered to some public or notable individual. — Also, a song composed for such, or the like occasions.

—*v. a.* To entertain with nocturnal music; as, to *serenade* a prima-donna.

—*v. n.* To perform a serenade or concert of nocturnal music.

Serena'ta, Ser'enate, *n.* (*Mus.*) A serenade.

Serene, (*se-rēēn',*) *a.* [Fr. *serein;* Lat. *serenus.*] Clear; fair; bright; cloudless; calm; still; as, *serene* weather. — Calm; tranquil; undisturbed; placid; unruffled; as, a *serene* temper, a *serene* demeanor.

Serene highness, a title of courtesy applied to certain European princes, immediately below the rank of *grand-duke,* and *reigning duke.*

—*n.* Serenity; placidity; tranquillity; calmness; quietude; — used poetically. (R.)

—*v. a.* [It. and Lat. *serenare.*] To render clear and calm; to appease; to quiet; to tranquillize —To clear; to make bright or pellucid.

Serene'ly, *adv.* In a serene manner; tranquilly; calmly; quietly. — With equanimity or unruffled temper; coolly; composedly; as, "*serenely* pleasant, calmly fair." — *Prior.*

Serene'ness, *n.* State or quality of being serene; serenity.

Seren'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sérénité;* Lat. *serenitas,* from *serenus.*] State, condition, or quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace; absence of agitation, cloudiness, or disturbance; as *serenity* prevailed throughout the country.— Calmness or composure of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state of the feelings or passions; quietude; coolness; as, he met his fate with *serenity.*

Sere'no, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Columbia co., 14 m. E.N.E. of Danville.

Serep'ta, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Warren co.; 6 m. N.E. of Belvidere.

Se'res, or **Sirus,** a fortified town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on Lake Takinos, 45 m. N.E. of Salonica. It contains numerous handsome mosques and public fountains. *Manuf.* Linens and cottons. *Pop.* 26,000.

Se'reth, a river of European Turkey, rising in Austrian Galicia, 42 m. S. of Tchernowitz, and, after a S. course of 300 m., flowing into the Danube, 5 m. W. of Galatz.

Sereth, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Sereth, N.W. of Jassy; *pop.* 4,000.

Serf, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *servus.*] In some countries, especially until of late years in Russia, a slave or bondman attached to the soil, and transferred with it; a helot. See RUSSIA.

Serf'age, Serf'dom, *n.* State or condition of serfs; bondage.

Serge, (*sērj,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *sargia.*] A kind of twilled cloth, commonly made of wool, but sometimes of silk.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a large candle used in ceremonies, sometimes painted with letters and devices, and frequently weighing many pounds.

Sergeancy, (*sar'jen-sy,*) *n.* Same as SERGEANTSHIP, *q. v.*

Sergeant, (*sar'jent,*) *n.* [Fr. *sergent,* from Lat. *serviens, servientio — servio,* to serve.] (*Mil.*) A non-commissioned officer who instructs recruits in discipline, forms the ranks, &c. — A sergeant is of higher rank than a *corporal,* and next below a *sergeant-major.*

(*Eng. Law.*) See SERJEANT, the more usual orthography.

Ser'geant, or **Sar'geant,** in *Minnesota,* a township of Rice co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sergeant, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-twp. of McKean co.

Ser'geantcy, *n.* Same as SERGEANTSHIP, *q. v.*

Ser'geant-major, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief non-commissioned officer in a regiment, who assists the adjutant, &c.

Ser'geantship, *n.* Rank, office, or condition of a sergeant.

Sergipe', a river of Brazil, prov. of Sergipe, flows E., entering the Vaza Barris 8 m. from its mouth.

Sergipe, or **Sergipe-del-Rey,** (*ser-zhee-pa',*) a marit. prov. of Brazil, bordering on the Atlantic, and extending from Lat. 10° 30′ to 11° 32′ S.; *area,* 31,958 sq. m. *Rivers.* São Francisco, Vaza Barris, Sergipe, and Cotindiba. *Surface,* mountainous, except along the coast; *soil,* fertile in the valleys and lowlands. *Prod.* Cotton, sugar, manioc, tobacco, rice, and flax. *Cap.* São Christovão or Sergipe. *Pop.* abt. 295,000.

Sergius I., (*jē'us,*) Pope, a. in Syria, abt. 630, succeeded Conova in 687. He opposed the canons of the Council of Constantinople, wherenpon Justinian II. sent his general-in-chief to arrest Sergius; but the exarch of Ravenna protected the Pope, who humanely interposed to save the life of Justinian's envoy. He instituted several ceremonies and established various churches at Rome. D. at Rome, 701.

SERGIUS II., was a native of Rome, and succeeded Gregory IV. in 844. He was elected without the authorization of the Emperor Lothaire, who dispatched an army into Italy, under the command of his son Louis. But the

Pope succeeded in inducing that prince to retire, after having crowned him King of Italy. Shortly afterwards, the Saracens from Africa ascended the Tiber, and ravaged the environs of Rome, but were prevented from gaining an entrance into the city itself, in consequence of the defence offered by the walls which surrounded it. D. 847.

Sergius III., became Pope in 904, through the influence of the Marquis of Tuscany and of the notorious Roman lady, Marozia. These personages were at the head of a powerful party which had deposed Christopher. A son of Sergius, by Marozia, afterwards became Pope by the title of John X. The character of this pontiff has been variously represented. Sergius D. 911.

Sergius IV., was elected Pope, in succession to John XVIII., in 1009. Under his rule, and in consequence of his exhortation, the Italian princes combined to drive out the Saracens from the country. In his time, also, the Normans began to enter Italy. D. 1012.

Se'rial, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or consisting of, a series; as, a *serial* publication or magazine.

(*Bot.*) In rows, or belonging to, or consisting of, rows.

—*n.* A literary publication appearing in a series of numbers or parts; also, a tale, or other literary composition, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Se'rially, *adv.* In a serial order or manner; by series or succession; as, the work is published *serially*.

Se'riate, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or constituting, a series or succession; arranged in a series.

Se'riately, *adv.* In a regular sequence or series; consecutively.

Seria'tim, *adv.* [Lat.] In regular order or series.

Sericeous, (*se-rish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *sericeus*, from *sericum*, silk.] Pertaining, or having reference, to silk; consisting of silk; silken; silky; as, *sericeous* filaments.

(*Bot.*) Presenting a superficies of soft, silky hairs, lying close to the base; as, a *sericeous* leaf.

Sericulture, (*sĕr'i-kŭlt-yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *Seres*, the Chinese, and *cultura*, culture.] The rearing or culture of silk-worms.

Seridó, (*sa-ree'da,*) a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. of Parahyba, and falls into the Piranhas, 30 m. E. of Villa Nova do Principe after a N.E. course of 120 m.

Series, (*sē'rēz,*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Lat.] A continued or connected succession of things in the same order, and bearing the same relation to each other; a sequence; order; course; a line, link, or row of things in order of succession; as, a *series* of triumphs, a *series* of calamities.

(*Math.*) A number of arithmetical or algebraic terms in succession, increasing or diminishing according to a certain law. Series derive their names from the laws which govern the formation of their respective terms. Thus, an *arithmetical series* is one whose consecutive terms have a common difference; a *harmonic series* one of which every three successive terms are in a harmonic proportion. A *geometric series* is one every term of which has a constant ratio to the preceding one; it belongs to the family of *recurring* series, in which each term is a constant function of one or more preceding terms.

(*Chem.*) The first chemist who arranged organic substances in series whose numbers differed by equal increments or decrements of carbon, hydrogen, or oxygen, was Dr. James Schiel, of St. Louis, in the U. S., although the credit of having originated this important method of classifying organic compound is generally given to Gerhardt. It would be impossible to give a list of all the series which have been established of late years in organic chemistry; the most important of them will be found under Homologous Series and Tsologous Series.

Ser'in, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Fr. name for the Canary-bird, *q. v.*

Seringhur'. See Cashmere.

Seringapatam', ("city of Vishnu,") a decayed town and fortress of British India, S. of the river Krishna, formerly cap. of Mysore; Lat. 12° 25′ N., Lon. 76° 45′ E. It is situated on an island in the Cavery, 4 m. long and 1½ broad, 250 m. W.S.W. of Madras. It was stormed by the British in 1799, on which occasion Tippoo-Saib and most of the garrison were killed.

Serino, (*sai-re'no,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato-Ulteriore, on the Sabato, 6 m. S.S.E. of Avellino; *pop.* 8,000.

Serio-com'ic, Serio-com'ical, *a.* Possessing an admixture of seriousness and comicality; partaking both of jest and earnest; as, a *serio-comic* poem.

Se'rious, *a.* [Fr. *sérieux*, from Lat. *seriut.*] Grave; solemn; sedate; thoughtful; earnest; characterized by gravity of manner or disposition; not light, giddy, gay, or volatile; as, a *serious* person. — Being in earnest; really intending what is expressed or implied; not jesting or assuming falsely or pretentiously; as, to take a *serious* view of a question. — Of weight or importance; momentous; onerous; weighty; grave; not irrelevant, trifling, or inconsequential; as, this is really a *serious* matter. — Hence, fraught with risk or apprehension; implying danger; as, it may prove a *serious* drawback to our success.

Se'riously, *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; in an important degree; momentously; without frivolity, levity, or volatility; as, do you *seriously* mean it?

Se'riousness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being serious; gravity of manner or of mind; absence of trifling, levity, or frivolity; earnest attention, particularly to religious concerns; as, "that spirit of religion and *seriousness* vanished all at once." — *Atterbury.*

Serjeant, (*sar'jent,*) *n.* [See Sergeant.] (*Eng. Law.*) A barrister of the highest rank as a special pleader.

King's or *Queen's Serjeant*, one or more of the serjeants-at-law, whose presumed duty is to plead for the Crown in causes of a public nature, as indictments for high treason, &c.; — the title is now merely *honorary*.

Serjeant-at-arms, in certain legislative assemblies, a functionary who carries into effect the commands of the body, in the preservation of order and the punishment of offenders.

Serjeant-surgeon, in England, a servant-surgeon, or chief surgeon to the sovereign.

(*Mil.*) See Sergeant, the more correct orthography.

Sermide, (*sair-me'dai,*) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Mantua, on the Po, 9 m. E.S.E. of Revere; *pop.* 5,000.

Ser'mon, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sermo*, from *sero*, to join or connect.] A discourse delivered in public by a clergyman for the purpose of imparting religious instruction; a written religious discourse or exordium; as, to preach a *sermon*. (See Preaching.)—Hence, colloquially, a serious exhortation; a set address or exordium on one's deportment or duty; — generally used in a dupreciatory sense; as, a curtain lecture is a wife's *sermon*.

—*v. a.* To tutor; to lesson; to teach dogmatically.

Sermon'ic, Sermon'ical, *a.* Grave and didactic, and, generally, dogmatic; resembling, or partaking of, the character of a sermon; as, *sermonic* dissertations.

Ser'monish, *a.* Like, or partaking of the quality of, a sermon.

Ser'monist, Ser'monizer, *n.* One who writes or delivers sermons; a preacher; an expounder of scriptural doctrines or moral precepts.

Ser'monize, *v. a.* To affect or influence by means of a sermon or religious discourse; as, to *sermonize* a person asleep.

—*v. n.* To make, compose, or write a sermon, or sermons; to preach a sermon. — To inculcate rigid rules of moral or social propriety; as, a *sermonizing* preceptor.

Seron', Seroon', *n.* [Fr. *serron;* Sp. *seron.*] A package made of raw hide, for packing drugs and other articles; as, a *seron* of indigo.

(*Com.*) A weight varying with the substance to which it is applied; thus, a *seron* of almonds is a quantity of abt. 87½ lbs.; of anise-seed, from 3 to 4 cwt.; of Castile soap, from 200½ to 300¾ lbs. — Also, an African weight of 185·55 grains. — *Simmonds.*

Seros'ity, *n.* [Fr. *serosité.*] (*Physiol.*) The liquid which exudes from the serum of the blood when it is coagulated by heat. It is water holding some of the salts of the blood and a trace of albumen in solution.

Se'rous, *a.* [Fr. *séreux.* See Serum.] Thin; watery; resembling whey; — said of that part of the blood which, in coagulation, separates from the grumous or red part. — Pertaining, or relating, to serum; as, the *serous* vessels.

Serous membrane. (*Anat.*) See Membrane.

Ser'pa, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. of Alentejo, on the Guadiana, 17 m. E.S.E. of Beja; *pop.* 6,000.

Ser'pent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *serpens*, creeping.] (*Zoöl.*) An Ophidian. See Serpents.

—Metaphorically, a subtle or malicious person, or one who is guilty of baseness or treachery.

(*Pyrotechny.*) A kind of firework, which passes through the air with a serpentine motion, and makes a sort of sibilant noise.

(*Astron.*) There are no less than four kinds of serpents placed among the constellations. The first is *Hydra*, which is situated S. of the Zodiac, below Cancer, Leo, and Virgo; the second is *Hydrus*, which is situated near the S. Pole; the third is *Draco*, which is situated about the N. Pole; and the fourth is the serpent called *Serpens Ophiuchi*, situated chiefly between Libra and Corona Borealis.

(*Mus.*) A musical brass wind-instrument, formed like a serpent, serving as bass to the horns or cornets. It is most generally covered with leather, and has three parts; a *mouthpiece*, *neck*, and *tail*. The compass is two octaves, produced with six holes stopped by the fingers. This instrument is rarely employed in modern orchestras, but is chiefly used for accompanying Gregorian music in Roman Catholic churches.

—*a.* Serpent-like; pertaining to, or resembling, a serpent; as, "*serpent* mazes of deceit." — *Pope.*

—*v. n.* To coil, wind, or meander like a serpent, as a river. (R.)

Serpenta'ria, *n.* [Fr. *serpentaire.*] (*Bot.*) See Aristolochia.

Serpenta'ria, an islet of the Mediterranean, off the S.E. coast of Sardinia.

Serpenta'rius, or **Ophiuchus,** *n.* (*Astron.*) One of the ancient constellations represented on the globe by the figure of a man grasping a serpent in his hand. It occupies a considerable space in the mid-heaven, directly south of Hercules, and west of Taurus Poniatowski. Its centre is very nearly over the equator, opposite to Orion, and comes to the meridian on the 26th of July. It contains seventy-four stars, including one of the 2d magnitude, five of the 3d, and ten of the 4th.

Ser'pent-eater, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Secretary-bird.

Serpenti'form, *a.* [Lat. *serpens*, serpent, and *forma*, form.] Possessing, or presenting, the form of a serpent.

Serpentigenous, (*-tij'e-nus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *serpens*, and *genere*, *gignere*, to procreate.] Serpent-bred; begotten of a serpent.

Ser'pentine, *a.* [Fr. *serpentin*, from Lat. *serpentinus.*] Resembling, or pertaining to, a serpent; winding in various circumvolutions like a moving serpent; twisted like a serpent; having the color or properties of a serpent; spiral; meandering; tortuous; anfractuous; as, a *serpentine* motion, *serpentine* mazes.

S. tongue. (*Far.*) A horse's tongue, when constantly in motion under or over the bit, after the manner of a serpent. — *S. verse.* (*Poet.*) A verse which begins and terminates with the same word.

—A meandering or winding stream, or sheet of lake water.

Ser'pentine, *n.* (*Ord.*) A cannon of the 15th and 16th centuries, somewhat larger than the culverin.

(*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of magnesia, found in compact masses, tinged with black, red, and green spots. It takes a high polish, and is coming into very general use for ornamental purposes. It is found chiefly in Cornwall, England, where there are several extensively-worked mines. It takes its name from the resemblance it bears to the skin of certain serpents.

—*v. n.* To serpentize; to move in the manner of a serpent.

Ser'pentinely, *adv.* In a winding, meandering, or serpentine manner.

Ser'pentinous, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or resembling serpents in character.

Ser'pentize, *v. a.* To turn or wind, like a serpent, in a tortuous or anfractuous manner; to meander, as a river.

Ser'pent River, in British America, flows W.S.W., entering the N. channel of Lake Huron, 30 m. W. of La Cloche.

Ser'pentry, *n.* A winding or twisting, after the manner of a serpent.

—A place infested or haunted by serpents.

Ser'pents, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name applied by Cuvier to the *Ophidians*, or *Ophidia*, and comprising in his classification the third order of reptiles. The general form of a *S.* consists of a head, a body, and a tail, in one lengthened bone, without any extremities, though there are sometimes membranes to the head or neck, which admit of being inflated at the pleasure of the animal. The skeleton is simple in them, consisting chiefly of the skull, the spinal column and the bones of the head. The skull is small, and the brain is also small, and very imperfectly developed, a fact which renders naturalists averse to the idea that the *S.* is a good emblem of cunning or wisdom. The mouth is, in every case, merely a prehensile instrument, and not a killing, or even wounding, one; for, although the stroke of the poison-fang of a *S.* is often of the most deadly character, it is only so through the poison which it discharges. The teeth of *S.* are adapted for piercing and holding, but not for dividing or bruising; and, consequently, the animals belonging to this order swallow their prey whole; the jaws of *S.* being united by ligaments, a conformation which gives them the power of dilating their jaws to such an extent as to swallow bodies larger than themselves. *S.* are divided into *venomous* and *non-venomous;* and the former are divided again into venomous with many maxillary teeth, and venomous with isolated fangs. The venomous *S.* with isolated fangs present a very peculiar structure in their organs of manducation (Fig. 2341). Their superior maxillary bones are very small, carried on a long pedicle, analogous to the external pterygoid apophysis of the spheroid bone, and very movable. Here are fixed two pointed teeth, pierced with a small canal, which give issue to a liquor secreted by a considerable gland situated under the eye. It is this liquor which, when shed into the wound made by the bite of the serpent, produces effects more or less fatal, according to the species which has inflicted the wound. The fangs are concealed in a fold of the gum when the *S.* does not wish to use them; and there are behind it many germs, destined to fix themselves in their turn, in order to replace them if they should be broken in the wound they make. In the non-venomous, the branches of the upper jaw are furnished throughout their length, as well as those of the lower jaw and the palatine branches, with fixed teeth, which are not pierced. There are, therefore, four nearly equal rows of these teeth in the upper part of the mouth, and two in the lower. All the venomous species bring forth their young alive, in consequence of the egg being hatched internally before it is laid; whence their general name of *vipers*, a contraction of *viviparæ*. The venomous *S.*, with many maxillary teeth, have the jaws organized and armed nearly as in the innoxious; but the species have the first of their maxillary teeth greater than the others, and pierced so as to conduct the venom in the same manner as is effected in the venomous serpents with isolated fangs. The *S.*, with one exception (the *Deirodon*, which feeds on the eggs of birds), subsist on living prey, and, whether venomous or non-venomous, have their teeth, as might be expected, admirably constructed and arranged for the purpose of securing their prey and assisting in deglutition. The trachea of the *S.* is quite long; their heart situated very far backward; and the greater number have only one lengthy lung, with the vestige of a second. The tongue has great powers of mobility and extension, and terminates in two cartilaginous points. The skin in different genera is annulated, corraceous, or granulated, or most frequently covered with scales. The powers of digestion are so slow, that one meal, in many cases, serves for weeks, or even for months. The structure of the vertebral column of the *S.* is different from that of any other animal; the most perfect specimens being found in the great crushing *S.*, which kill their prey by compressing it in their folds, and are so constructed as to give them the fullest latitude of action. The shell of the egg in the

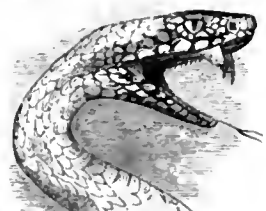


Fig. 2341.
MOUTH OF A VENOMOUS SERPENT.

oviparous *S.* is soft, like the eggs of the common hen; when she has not enough calcareous aliment; are often more than thirty in number, and are connected by a sort of viscous matter, which coagulates and joins them in a kind of chain. The surface of the brain of *S.* is nearly smooth, and without sinuosities or circumvolutions. Their organs of touch, taste, smell, and hearing appear to be dull, if not defective, while that of sight is sufficiently acute. *S.* can creep, glide, grasp, suspend themselves, erect themselves, leap, dart, bound, swim, and dive. Cold latitudes do not agree with them; it is in warm climates that their numbers, their venom, and their volume, attain their maximum.

Ser'pents, (Isle of,) in the Black Sea, opposite the mouths of the Danube.

Ser'pent's Tongue, n. (*Bot.*) The Adder's Tongue. See OPHIOGLOSSACEÆ.

Serphanto, or **Ser'pho,** (*sair-fan'to,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 25 m. W. of Syra; Lat. 37° 10′ N., Lon. 24° 30′ E. *Area*, 20 sq. m. *Pop.* 600.

Serpiginous, (*-pij'-,*) *a.* [Fr. *serpigineux.*] (*Med.*) Affected with ringworm.

Ser'polet, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Wild Thyme.

Serpookhov, or **Serpuchov,** (*ser-poo-kov',*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Moscow, on the Oka, 60 m. S.S.W. of Moscow. *Manuf.* Woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics. *Pop.* 13,000.

Ser'pula, *n; pl.* SERPULADÆ. (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of *Annelidæ*, whose organs of respiration are in tufts attached to the head and anterior part of the body. In most cases, they live in tubes, and hence are often called *Tubicolæ*. In some the tubes are calcareous, in others horny, the result of transudation; others, still, are formed of grains of sand, or other particles, bound together by a membrane, also transuded. The genus *S.* has the anterior portion spread out in the form of a disc armed on each side with bundles of coarse hairs, and on each side of the mouth is a tuft of branchiæ shaped like a fan, and generally tinged with bright colors (Fig. 134 and 2342). At the base of each tuft is a

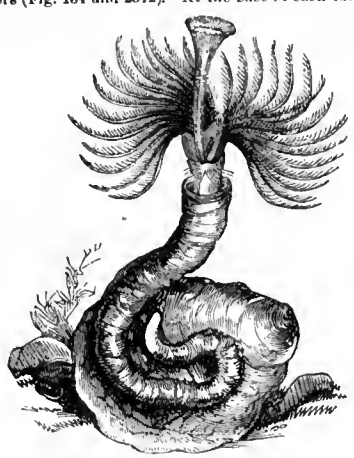


Fig. 2342.—SERPULA CONTORTAPLICATA.

fleshy filament, one of which is ever elongated, and expanded at its extremity into a disc, which serves as an operculum, and seals up the opening to the tube, when the animal is withdrawn into it. The calcareous tubes of the *Serpulæ* cover submarine bodies.—*Tenney.*

Ser'pulite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A petrified fossil of the genus *Serpula.*—*Jameson.*

Serra'na, and **Serranil'la,** two small islands in the Caribbean Sea, bet. Lat. 14° and 16° N., Lon. 80° W.

Ser'rate, Ser'rated, *a.* (*Bot.*) See LEAF.

Ser'rature, *n.* [Lat. *serraturo*, a sawing.] A notching cut in the edge of anything, after the manner of those between the teeth of a saw; as, the *serratures* of a leaf.

Serre, (*sair,*) a river of France, dept. of Ardennes, which, after a W. course of 50 m., joins the Oise near La Fère.

Serrito, or JAGUARAO, (*ser-ree'to,*) a town of Brazil, 75 m. S.W. of Rio Grande; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Ser'ro Fri'o, or VILLA DE PRINCIPE, a town of Brazil, 130 m. N.N.E. of Ouro-Preto; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Ser'rulate, Ser'rulated, *a.* (*Bot.*) See LEAF.

Serrula'tion, *n.* State or condition of having minute notches, like a fine saw.

Serto'rius, QUINTUS, a distinguished Roman general, was a native of Nursia, in the country of the Sabines. He served under Marius in the Cimbric war, afterwards in Spain, and was made quæstor, B. C. 91. He joined the party of Marius in the Civil War, and commanded the Cinna at the siege of Rome, B. C. 87; but was indignant at the atrocious proscription which followed. The license and cruelty of the slaves especially excited his disgust, and he fell on them and slew several thousand. Appointed prætor in 83, he went soon after to Spain, where his courage and skill as a soldier were well known. He had, however, to retire before the forces of Sulla, and went to Africa; but on the invitation of the Lusitanians, returned and put himself at their head to fight for independence. His progress was rapid; he made himself master of the greater part of Spain, established a senate, founded a school at Osca for the education of young Spaniards in Greek and Roman learning, and to increase the superstitious reverence of the people for his person, gave out that he had communications with the gods through the white fawn which always accompanied him. Metellus Pius was sent against him in 79, but could effect nothing; two years later Pompey joined Metellus, but *S.*, reinforced by Perperna, held out against both till 72. He entered into negotiations with Mithridates, which caused fresh alarm at Rome. But his influence and popularity were shaken by his despotic acts, and especially by the massacre of all the scholars at Osca; and he was assassinated by Perperna, his ally, at a banquet, B. C. 72.

Se'rum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.* and *Med.*) The watery part of the blood, which separates from and floats around the clot, or *crassamentum*, when the blood is drawn from the body. When, by a diseased action, *S.* is poured out in the brain, it produces *serous* apoplexy; when effused into the chest, *hydrothorax;* and into the abdomen, *ascites*, or dropsy.

Serum of milk, the whey, or serous fluid which remains after the removal of the caseine and butter.

Serurys', in *Illinois*, a village of Lake co., abt. 35 m. N. W. of Chicago.

Serv'able, *a.* That may be served.—Susceptible of being preserved.

Ser'val, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Felis serval*, a fierce and rapacious animal, native of India and Thibet. It resides principally among trees; leaping with great agility from one to another, and pursuing birds. It resembles the panther in its spots, but the lynx in its size, the robustness of its make, and the shortness of its tail.

Servau, (St.,) (*suir'va,*) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Ile-et-Vilaine, at the mouth of the Rance, 1 m. S. of St. Malo; *pop.* 12,709.

Serv'ant, *n.* [Fr., from *servir*—Lat. *servus*, a slave.] One who serves; especially, a domestic or menial: a person who attends another for the purpose of performing menial offices for him, or who is employed by another for such offices, or for other labor, and is subject to his command; an employé; a subordinate assistant or helper; as, to hire or engage a *servant.* (This word is most generally employed in the sense of a *domestic help* or *menial.*)—One in a state of subjection to another; a drudge.—Hence, a person of low, mean condition, or base, ignoble spirit.

Servant of servants, one reduced to the lowest degree of servitude.—*Your servant, your humble servant, your obedient servant*, phrases of formal civility or courtesy, used, for the most part, in epistolary correspondence, and generally meaning nothing.

Ser'vant-girl, Ser'vant-maid, *n.* A female help or domestic; a maid-servant.

Ser'vant-man, *n.; pl.* SERVANT-MEN. A male menial or domestic; a man-servant; a body-servant.

Ser'vantry, *n.* A body of servants taken in the collective sense.

Serve, *v. a.* [Fr. *servir;* Lat. *servire*, from *servus*, a slave.] To work for and obey; to bestow the labor of body and mind in the employment of; to minister to; to subserve; to perform official duties to; to attend at the command of; to wait on; to help; to aid; to assist; to perform duties in the employment of, or required in; also, specifically, to render spiritual obedience and worship to.—To yield obedience to servilely or meanly; to be subservient or subordinate to; to act or appear as the inferior of.—To supply with food; to attend at meals; to wait upon in the service of the table; as, to *serve* one's guests.—Hence, to produce, arrange, deal, or distribute, as a portion of anything, especially of dressed food;—usually before *up* or *out;* as, to *serve up* dinner, to *serve out* provisions.—To perform duties in the service of; to give assistance to by good offices; to do the duties required in or for; as, to *serve* one's country in time of war.—To be of use to; to benefit; to contribute or conduce to; to advance; to further; to promote; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; to content; as, a small sum will *serve* for present needs.—To be in the place of anything to one; to do duty for; to answer as substitute for; as, this will *serve* my purpose as well as another.—To treat; to act toward; to requite; to conduct one's self to; as, he *served* me well.

To serve an attachment. (*Law.*) To levy a writ of attachment on the person or goods of, by seizure or replevin.—*To serve an execution*, to levy an execution on lands, goods, or person, by taking forcible possession.—*To serve a process* or *writ*, to read it in person before the party concerned, so as to give him due notice, or to leave an attested copy with him, or his solicitor, or at his usual place of address.—*To serve a warrant*, to read such document to, and thereupon seize the person against whose body it is issued.—*To serve an office*, to discharge a public function; as, to *serve* as mayor two years in succession.—*To serve a rope.* (*Naut.*) To wind, as service-leather, &c., round it, as a preventive against friction.—*To serve one out*, to retaliate upon; to requite; to give tit for tat for; as, I will *serve him out* one of these days.—*To serve one's self of*, to avail one's self; to make use of; to cause to subserve;—a Gallicism; as, "they would *serve themselves of* this form." (*Taylor.*)—*To serve the time*, to act as a time-server: to be guided by the requirements of the moment, rather than by one's duty; to comply with, as a matter of expediency.

—*v. n.* To be a servant, bondman, or slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subservience or subjection to.—To wait upon; to attend; to perform menial or domestic offices to another; to act as servant to; as, some people require constant *serving.*—To perform duties, as in the military or naval, or any civil service or office; to discharge the requirements demanded by any official position or employment;—specifically, to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.; as, many gentlemen of fortune *served* as volunteers in the ranks.—To answer; to accomplish an end; to be of use; to suit; to conduce; as, when opportunity *serves* I shall be glad to see you.—To officiate or minister; to do the honors of; as, he *served* as chairman at the dinner.

Serv'er, *n.* One who serves.—That which serves; a salver, waiter, or plate for carrying things upon.

Ser'via, (anc. *Mœsia-Superior,*) a principality of European Turkey, between Lat. 42° 21′ and 45° N., Lon. 19° 10′ and 22° 45′ E., having N. the Danube, which separates it from Hungary, E. Wallachia and Bulgaria, S. Roumelia and Bosnia, and W. Bosnia; *area*, 12,000 sq. m. The surface is generally mountainous and well-wooded, with numerous fertile tracts. *Rivers.* Danube, Save, Morava, and Drina. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco. *Min.* Iron and salt. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and hardware. *Chief towns.* Belgrade, the cap., Semendria, Nissa, Jogodina, Kragajewaez, and Poschega. The inhabitants nearly all belong to the Greek Church. They are distinguished for their vigor of frame, their personal valor, love of freedom, and glowing poetical spirit. Their manners and mode of life are exceedingly picturesque, and strongly prepossess a stranger in their favor. They rank among the most gifted and promising members of the Slavic family. The Servian language, or *Serb*, called also the Illyrian, belongs to one of the four great divisions of the Slavic family, and is more nearly allied to Russian than to Polish or Bohemian. It is distinguished from the other members of its division by the predominance of vowels, and consequently by its soft, melodious resonance. This character it owes in part to the influence of the Italian and Greek languages—the former influence being the result of commercial intercourse; the latter, of community of religious belief.—*Hist.* The *Servi*, or *Serbs*, a tribe of Slavonians, received some land south of the Danube from the Emperor Leo VI. in the 10th century. The Greeks failed in an attempt to reduce Servia under their control in the 11th cent. Pope Honorius III. erected Servia into an independent kingdom in 1217. The Servians, Hungarians, and other Christian nations, were defeated in the plain of Kossova in Sept., 1389, by the Turks, who, in the next century, reduced the whole country under their sway; and it remained a province of the Ottoman empire with but slight interruption until 1717. Austria, having conquered part of *S.* in 1718, was obliged to resign it in 1739. Marshal Landohn retook Belgrade Oct. 8, 1789. Austria restored it to the Sultan in 1791. In 1805 the Servians rose against the Turks and expelled them. The Turks regained what they had lost in 1813–14, and *S.* again became a pashalic. Another insurrection broke out in 1815, when the country secured its independence. By the Treaty of Paris, March, 30, 1856, *S.* was placed under the protection of the Great Powers. The succession to the throne of *S.* was declared hereditary in the family of Obrenovitch by the National Skuptchina, Sept. 1, 1861. A dispute with the Turks, which broke out in Belgrade, June 15, 1862, was terminated by an armistice, June 18. Negotiations were subsequently entered into between the Porte and the Powers engaged in the Treaty of Paris of 1856, by which the Turks agreed (Sept. 4) to evacuate two of their six fortresses in Servia, reserving to themselves the right of holding garrisons in Belgrade, Fetislav, Schabatz, and Semendria. A new constitution was granted to the people by Obrenovitch IV., who succeeded to the throne by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch III., in 1868. *Pop.* 1,222,000.

Fig. 2343.—SERB WOMAN.

Service, (*ser'vis,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *servitium*, from *servus*, a slave, servant.] Act of one who serves; business, duty, office, attendance, or condition of a servant; labor of body, or of body and mind, performed at the command of a superior, or in pursuance of duty, or for the benefit of another; actual employment of a servant; anything done by way of duty to, or attendance on, a superior or employer; also, spiritual obedience and worship; as, a domestic act of *service*, to go to *service*, &c.—Actual duty; that which is required to be performed in some office or employment; act or deed of one who serves; labor rendered to another; duty done or demanded; aid, help, or kindness afforded; as, will you do me a *service?*—That performance of religious duty or respect which God requires of man; public worship or office of devotion; official duties of a minister of the gospel; religious rites or ceremonials appropriate to any event or occasion; as, divine *service*, the marriage *service*, &c.—Hence, a musi-

cal composition for use in divine worship; also, the books required in the celebration of the rights of religion; as, a church *service*. — Official function; duty performed in, or having relation to, any official charge or employment; — hence, specifically, military duty by land or sea; performance of the duties of a soldier, seaman, &c.; as, the naval *service*, the merchant *service*, the united *services*, &c. — That which imparts or promotes interest or well-being; benefit, avail, or utility; useful office or assistance; advantage conferred; as, he rendered essential *service* in the furtherance of the work. — Profession of respect uttered or sent; devoir; duteous expression of regard; as, present my humble *service* to his majesty.—Set or order of dishes, appointments, &c., commonly used at table; as, a dinner *service*, a tea *service*, his constituents presented him with a *service* of plate.

(*Naut.*) Materials employed in serving a rope, as leather, spun-yarn, ambroline, &c.

(*Bot.*) See PYRUS.

Service of a writ, process, warrant, &c. (*Law.*) The execution of a writ or process. See SERVE. — *To see service.* (*Mil.* and *Nav.*) To serve in actual collisions with the enemy; to smell gunpowder, or be under fire in practical warfare; as, though still young he had *seen* much *service*.

Ser'vice, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co.

Ser'viceable, *a.* That does or performs service; that imparts or promotes interest, advantage, happiness, or any quality conducive to well-being; useful; beneficial; helpful; advantageous; tending to the accomplishment of some good end, use, or object; as, a *serviceable* treatise, a *serviceable* suit of clothes. — Adapted or prepared for the performance of active service; capable of, or fitted for, the demands or exigencies of duty; as, *serviceable* troops; — hence, diligent; officious; pushing; energetic; as, a *serviceable* tool for an act of rascality.

Ser'viceableness, *n.* State or quality of being serviceable; usefulness in advancing good, or advantage of whatsoever kind; practical helpfulness or beneficialness; as, the *serviceableness* of an operation. — Promptness to render service; activity; diligence; officiousness.

Ser'viceably, *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

Ser'vice-berry, *n.* The berry of the Servia-tree. See PYRUS.

Ser'vice-book, *n.* A prayer- or hymn-book, or missal. See SERVICE.

Ser'vice-pipe, *n.* A pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas-pipes and the like.—*Tomlinson.*

Serviette, (*sĕr-ve-ĕt'*,) *n.* A table-napkin.

Servile, (*ser'vil,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *servilis*, from *servus.*] Such as pertains to a servant, bondman, or slave; such as proceeds from dependence, voluntary or involuntary; slavish; abject; mean; as, *servile* submission. — Dependent; held in subjection or enforced subordination; as, a *servile* race. — Cringing; fawning; meanly obsequious; toad-eating; basely or pitifully subservient; as, a *servile* sycophant, *servile* deference, *servile* flattery.

(*Gram.*) Foreign to the original root; as, a *servile* letter.—Not itself articulated, but causing the lengthening of the preceding vowel; as, the final *e* in *serve*.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) An element which is alien to the original root, in contradistinction to *radical*.

Ser'vilely, *adv.* In a servile manner; meanly; slavishly; with base submission, obsequiousness, or sycophancy; with cringing subservience or deference to another; as, he fawns *servilely* upon his employer.

Ser'vileness, Servil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *servilité.*] State or quality of being servile; condition of a slave, serf, or bondman; mean submission or subservience; slavishness; sycophancy; abject obsequiousness or slavish deference; toadyism; as, *servility* to vulgar riches.

Serv'ing-board, *n.* (*Naut.*) A flat piece of wood, used in serving ropes on shipboard.

Serv'ing-maid, *n.* A female help or domestic; a menial of the gentler sex; a servant-maid.

Serv'ing-mallet, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wooden mallet employed in serving ropes.

Serv'ing-man, *n.*; *pl.* SERVING-MEN. A menial; a male help or domestic; a servitor.

Serv'itor, *n.* [Fr. *serviteur*, from Lat. *servitor—servio*, to serve.] A servant; a help; an attendant; a retainer; one who acts or serves under another; a serving-man; as, a faithful *servitor*.

— In Oxford University, Eng., an undergraduate whose maintenance, while at college, is partially derived from a fund set apart for such purpose; — synonymous with *sizar*, at Cambridge.

Serv'itorship, *n.* Office, quality, or condition of a servitor.

Serv'itude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *servitud*) — *servus.*] State or condition of a serf, slave, or bondman; state of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master or employer; service; slavery; bondage; position in life of a servant; — hence, a state or condition of slavish or helpless dependence; as, marriage with a rich and ugly old woman is splendid *servitude*.

(*Civil Law.*) The right to the use of a thing, without property in the same, for all or for some particular purposes. It consists either in the right to do some act, as to gather fruit from the estate, or to prevent the owner of the property from doing certain acts, as building walls beyond a certain height, blocking up a window, &c.

Ser'vius Tullius, the sixth mythical king of Rome. He married the daughter of Tarquinius the Elder, whom he succeeded, and was murdered by his son-in-law, Tarquinius Superbus.

Sesamoid', Sesamoid'al, *a.* [Gr. *sesamon*, a seed of sesamum, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Applied to small bones situate in the substance of tendons, near certain joints. Their number is various, and they are commonly more in the male than female.

Ses'amum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Sesame. A genus of plants, order *Pedaliaceæ*. *S. Indicum*, or *Orientale*, has oily seeds, which yield by expression the product known in India as *teel*, *gingelly*, or *gingilic oil*. It is rarely imported, as it soon becomes rancid; but it is said to be largely employed for adulterating almond-oil.

Se'sia, (*sē'shă,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lepidopterous insects, family *Sphingidæ*, comprising those with the antennæ always single, elongate-fusiform, and often terminated by a small bundle of scales.

Fig. 2344. — SESIA TIPULIFORMIS.

Sesia, (*sā'se-ă,*) a river of N. Italy, in Piedmont, rising near Monte Rosa, and after a S. course of 85 m., joining the Po 5 m. E. of Casal.

Sesos'tris, the most celebrated of the early kings of Egypt. According to the legend, which evidently confounds the military exploits of several monarchs, he, upon succeeding to the throne, became ambitious of military fame, and marched at the head of a numerous army to make the conquest of the world. Libya, Æthiopia, Arabia, with all the islands of the Red Sea, were conquered; and the victorious monarch marched through Asia, and penetrated farther into the East than the conqueror of Darius. He also invaded Europe, defeated the Thracians, and placed columns in the several provinces he had subdued, bearing the pompous inscription, "Sesostris, the king of kings, has conquered this territory by his arms." After his return, he employed himself in encouraging the fine arts, and in improving the revenues of his kingdom. In his old age, Sesostris, having grown infirm and blind, destroyed himself. The age of Sesostris is so remote from every authentic record, that the action and conquests ascribed to him may be set down as totally fabulous. Said to have flourished B. C. 1500.

Sesqui, (*sĭs'kwī.*) [Lat., one and a half.] (*Chem.*) A prefix expressing the proportion of three equivalents of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed to two equivalents of the proximate principle; as, *sesquichloride of iron*, which is a compound of three equivalents of chlorine and two equivalents of iron.

Sesquial'ter, *n.* (*Mus.*) One of the compound stops of the organ, composed of either five, four, three, or two ranks of open metal-pipes tuned in thirds, fifths, and octaves to the diapason.

Sesquial'ter, Sesquial'teral, Sesquial'terate, *a.* (*Math.*) Having the ratio of one and a half to one. — *Wright.*

Sesquidu'plicate, *a.* [Fr. *sesquidouble.*] Twice and a half; as, a *sesquiduplicate* ratio.

Sesquiox'ide, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of three equivalents of oxygen and two equivalents of another body.

Sesquip'edal, Sesquipeda'lian, *a.* [Lat. *sesquipedalis.*] Containing a foot and a half; — occasionally ludicrously applied to long words; as, a *sesquipedalian* sentence.

Sesquip'licate, *a.* (*Math.*) Subduplicate of the triplicate; — a term applied to ratios.

Ses'quisalt, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt containing three equivalents of one component to two of another.

Sesquiter'tial, Sesquiter'tian, Sesquiter'tional. [Prefix Lat. *sesqui*, and *tertianus*, from *tertius*, third.] In the ratio of one and one-third to one.

Ses'quitone, *n.* (*Mus.*) A minor third.

Sessa, (*sois'sa.*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Lavoro, 30 m. N.W. of Capua; *pop.* 4,500.

Sesse, or Sezza, (*sait-sa,*) a town of Italy, on an eminence overlooking the Pontine Marshes, 20 m. S.E. of Velletri; *pop.* 9,000.

Sessile, (*sĕs'sĭl,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *sessilis*, from *sedere*, *sessum*, to sit.] Connected without any apparent projecting support.

(*Bot.*) Emerging immediately from the main branch or stalk, without a petiole; as, a *sessile* leaf.

Session, (*sĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sessio*, from *sedeo*, *sessum*, to sit.] Act of sitting, or state of being seated or placed; as, "a usual way of *session*." (*Browne.*) — The actual sitting of a court, council, legislative body, &c., for the transaction of business; as, the members are in *session*.—The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for the transaction of business; or the period of time that elapses between the opening and the prorogation of a public assembly; as, a *session* of Congress, a *session* of Parliament.

—*pl.* (*Law.*) The title of several courts, chiefly those of criminal jurisdiction; as, the Court of Quarter *Sessions*.

High Court of Session. The supreme civil court of Scotland.

Sessional, (*sĕsh'un-al,*) *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to a session, or to sessions; as, during *sessional* term.

Ses'terce, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sestertius.*] (*Numis.*) A Roman coin, was the fourth part of the *Denarius*, and thus contained at first 2 *asses* or *libræ*. The name is an abbreviation of the Latin *semis-tertius*, which was their mode of expressing 2; and their custom was to derive the names of all their coins from the foundation of their money-system, the *As*. The symbols for it were indifferently IIS or IIS, the former being only a modification of the latter, which expresses two units, and S for the additional half-unit (*semis*). In the Latin classics, the phrase *sestertius-nummus*, or merely *nummus*, is frequently employed to denote this coin. When the *Denarius* was made to contain 16 *asses*, the relation between it and the sestertius was preserved, and the latter from that time contained 4 *asses*, though the name, which was now no longer significant, was preserved. The sum of 1,000 sestertii was called *sestertium*, which, after Augustus, was equal to about $32, and was the "money of account" (never a "coin") used in the reckoning of large sums of money.

Ses'tet, SESTETT, SESTETTE, SESTETTO, SESTUOR, *n.* (*Mus.*) See SEXTET.

Ses'tri Levan'te, a seaport-town of N. Italy, 26 m. E.N.E. of Genoa. It is situate on a little bay near the mouth of the Gromolo; *pop.* 9,082.

Ses'tri Ponen'te, a town of N. Italy, 4 m. W. of Genoa, on the high road which runs along the sea-coast; *pop.* 6,421.

Set, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SET.) [A. S. *settan*; Ger. *setzen.*] To cause to sit; to seat; to settle; to put, plant, or fix, in any place or posture; to give site or place to; as, to *set* a table on its legs. — Hence, to put or place on; to fasten in one place; to attach to; as, to *set* one's affections upon an object. To cause to take up a certain position, attitude, condition, employment, or the like; to cause to be; to put into a condition or state; as, to *set* to work, to *set* one man to fight another, &c. To make fast, permanent, or stable; to fix steadfastly; to give an unalterable form, place, or condition to.

"*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs." — *Gorth.*

—Hence, specifically, (1.) To obstruct; to retard; to block up; to cause to stop or be motionless; as, he is hard *set* for something to find fault with. (2.) To determine; to fix or decide upon priorily; — hence, to make hard, unyielding, or inflexible; as, his face was rigidly *set*, he drove at me with *set* flat, she *set* her mind on a new bonnet, &c. (3.) To plant; to imbed or fix firmly in the ground; as, to *set* out a parterre of shrubs. (4.) To fix in metal; as, to *set* a stone in a ring; — hence, to place or establish in something which reflects lustre or ornament; as, brighter eyes were never *set* in a lovely face. (5.) To make firm, stiff, compact, or solid; to convert into curd; as, to *set* milk for cheese.

—To assign; to appoint; to fix; to determine; as, to *set* a price on land. — To put or place in a fit or suitable condition or position; to adapt; to adjust; to regulate; as, his political faith is *set* for him by other men's opinions.

—Hence, especially, (1.) To put or place in due or working order, as an instrument; as, to *set*, that is, give an edge to, a razor; to *set*, that is, regulate by a standard, a watch, &c. (2.) To spread; to stretch out and put in position; as, to *set* the sails of a ship. (3.) To give a start to by fixing the key-note; to give a pitch to; as, to *set* a piece of music. (4.) To replace; to reduce to a proper or primary condition; to reduce from a fractured or dislocated condition; as, to *set* a broken leg.

—To wager; to risk; to hazard; to stake at play; as, "I have *set* my life upon a cast." (*Shaks.*)—To fit to sounds; to adapt, as words to notes; as, to *set* a song to music. —To stud; to adorn or variegate with objects placed here and there; as, jewels *set* in a coronet. — To point out without noise or disturbance, as game; — said of dogs.

To set about, to apply; to commence, as an action, undertaking, or enterprise; as, *to set about* one's work. — *To set abroach*, to let flow; as, *to set abroach* a cask of beer.—*To set against*, to oppose; to pit against by way of comparison; as, I will *set* my chance *against* yours.—*To set a-going*, to cause to start or commence motion. — *To set apart*, to lay aside for a particular purpose; to reserve; to hold separate from the rest; as, to *set apart* a wife's jointure. — *To set a saw*, to bend each tooth a little to one side, every alternate one being bent to one side, and the remainder to the other side, so that the kerf may be a little wider than the thickness of the back, to hinder the latter from sticking. — *To set aside*, to pass by; to omit; to reject; to annul; to leave out of reckoning; to abrogate; as, *setting aside* his love of liquor he is not a bad kind of fellow. — *To set at defiance*, to defy; to challenge; as, we are strong enough to *set* you *at defiance*. — *To set at ease*, to pacify; to calm; to quiet; to tranquillize; as, to *set* one's mind *at ease*.— *To set at naught*, to despise; to contemn; to underrate; to treat as of no value or account; as, to *set* authority *at naught*. — *To set a trap, snare, or gin*, to lay in such a position as to ensnare prey or game; — hence, to lay a plan to mislead and inveigle into the power of another. —*To set at work*, to cause to begin work or action, or to give directions how to commence work. — *To set before*. (1.) To exhibit; to expose to view before; as, roast beef is not amiss when *set before* a hungry man; also, to offer to one for selection; to propose for choice to; as, some fine silks were *set before* her. — *To set by*, to place on one side; — hence, to discard; to reject; also, to esteem; to value; to appreciate; to regard; as, I *set* great store *by* that relic. — *To set by the compass*, to note the bearing of by the compass. — *To set down*. (1.) To jot down in writing; to register; to record; to relate; as, *he set down* certain memoranda for his guidance. (2.) To ordain; to establish; to fix; as, *to set down* regulations for others to follow. (3.) To confound by superior arguments or eloquence; to confute; to reboke; as, *to set down* a controversialist. — *To set eyes on*, to behold; to see; to view; to fix the eyes upon; as, I never *set*

eyes on a handsomer woman. — *To set forth*, to display; to offer or present to view; to expose to sight; to make manifest; also, to make appear; to publish; to promulgate; to circulate; as, it is *set forth* in the preamble. — *To set forward*, to further; to expedite; to promote; also, to advance; to move on; as, to *set forward* on a journey. — *To set free*, to liberate; to enfranchise; to emancipate; to release, as from confinement, bondage, imprisonment, or tutelage. — *To set in*, to give a start or beginning to; to initiate; to put in the way of; as, if you will *set* me *in* I can thenceforward assist myself. — *To set in order*, to reduce to systematic arrangement, order, or method; as, to *set* one's papers *in order*. — *To set milk*, to cause it to become curdled, as by the action of rennet; also, to expose it in flat, open dishes, so that the cream may accrete on the surface. — *To set off*. (1.) To ornament, adorn, embellish, decorate, or beautify; as, her looks require no paint to *set* them *off*. — (2.) To disengage from a whole and set apart; to devote to a special purpose; as, he *set off* a part of his property to portion his daughters. (3.) To speak of with eulogy; to recommend; to give a highly favorable or flattering account of; as, to *set off* a man's merit. (4.) To pit or place against as an equivalent; as, to *set off* the advantages of one scheme against another. — *To set on* or *upon*. (1.) To instigate; to incite; as, to *set* one *on* a mischief. (2.) To employ; to engage, as in a task or duty; as, *to set on* extra hands. (3.) To fix or determine toward with settled purpose; as, my affections were *set upon* her. — *To set one's cap for*, to strive to engage or attach the affections of; to make indirect love to; as, she *set her cap* at him publicly; — used as a colloquialism. — *To set one's self against*, to put one's self in a state of vehement or determined opposition or antagonism to; as, his mind is *set against* meanness of any kind. — *To set on fire*, to enkindle; to communicate fire to; — hence, figuratively, to inflame; to arouse; to irritate, as the passions of. — *To set on foot*, or *a-foot*, to put in motion or action; to start; to set a-going; as, a new project was *set on foot*. — *To set out*, (1.) To set off; to display; to exhibit; to expose to view; as, she has *set out* her charms to advantage. (2.) To allot; to assign; to mark off; to limit; as, to *set out* the widow's third of an estate. (3.) To furnish; to supply; to array; to raise, equip, and send forth; as, America, at a pinch, can *set out* a fleet of three hundred sail. (4.) To ornament; to decorate; to embellish; to adorn; as, an ugly woman *set out* with jewels.

(*Law.*) To state at large; to go into details. — *To set over*, to assign; to convey; to transfer; to appoint or nominate as inspector, overlooker, controller, or supervisor; as, to *set* a foreman *over* other men. — *To set right*, or to *rights*, to reinstate; to correct; to rectify: to place in order; as, let this matter be *set to rights*. — *To set the fashion*, to lead the mode; to determine what shall be the ruling style; as, who *set the* American *fashion* of chin-whiskers? — *To set the teeth on edge*, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when verjuice is brought in contact with them. — *To set to*, to affix; to attach to; also, to engage in close combat; as, they *set to* with their fists. — *To set up*, (1.) To raise; to elevate; to erect: as, to *set up* a building. (2.) Hence, to exalt; to place in a high or prominent position; as, "Homer took all occasions of *setting up* his own countrymen." (*Dryden.*) — (3.) To institute; to found; to establish; as, to *set up* a school. (4.) To enable or find the means to commence a new business; as, he *set* his son *up* as a bookseller. (5.) To place in open view; as, to *set up* a land-mark. (6.) To raise; to sound loudly; as, to *set up* one's voice. (7.) To advance; to propound, as for discussion or reception; as, to *set up* a new theory. (8.) To raise, as from a low state to a higher; as, marrying an heiress quite *set* him *up*. (9.) (*Print.*) To put in type; as, to *set up* a page of copy; to form or arrange in words, lines, &c., ready for the press; as, to *set up* type. (10.) (*Naut.*) To extend or lay out; as, to *set up* a stay. (11.) *To set up the rigging*, to make it taut by means of tackles.

Set, *v. n.* To sink; to decline; to go below the horizon; as, the *setting* sun. — To plant by root or slip; to produce plants or slips in the ground; as, to *set* an acre of land with cabbages. — To begin to strike root or germinate; to be fixed for growth. — To be fixed hard or rigid; to become fastened; — hence, to congeal; to concrete; as, this cement *sets* slowly. — To have a certain direction in motion, as a current. — To go forth; to begin to move; to start. (a.) — To silently indicate the position of game; also, to hunt game by the help of a setter; as, the dog *sets* well. — To undertake in earnest; to apply one's self; to bestir to action; as, he *sets* himself to work in proper style.

To set about, to begin; to commence: as, let us *set about* going home. — *To set forward*, to advance; to begin to march or move on. — *To set in*, to enter upon a particular state; as, the equinoctial gales have *set in*; also, to settle one's self; to become fixed or established. — *To set off*, to start, as upon a journey. — (*Typog.*) To deface or soil the next sheet; — said of the ink on a recently printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry. — *To set on* or *upon*, to assault; to make an onset or attack; as, brigands *set upon* the travellers; also, to begin, as a journey or undertaking; as, he *set upon* writing a new book. — *To set out*, to commence a journey or course of action; as, he *sets out* for England by next steamer, to *set out* in life, &c. — *To set to*, to apply one's self to; as, to *set to* work. — *To set up*, to embark in business or an undertaking; as, to *set up* in business for one's self; also, to make ostensible progressions or pretensions; as, he *sets* himself *up* to criticise things he knows little about.

—*p. a.* Fixed; firm; obstinate; stubborn; as, he is *set* in his likes and dislikes. — Uniform; equable; formal; regular; as, a *set* speech, a *set* battle. — Prescribed; established; accepted; as, a *set* line of conduct. — *Set speech*, an oration, or a discourse carefully prepared before delivery; also, a precise, formal, or methodical harangue.

—*n.* Act of setting; declination of a heavenly body below the horizon; as, before *set* of sun. — That which is set, placed, fixed, or established; especially, a young plant for growth; as, a *set* of quicks; permanent alteration of shape or form, as the result of pressure; as, the *set* of a spring. — A number or collection of things of the same kind and of similar form, which are ordinarily placed or used together; a number of things that are united in the formation or assemblage of a whole; a suit; an assortment; as, a toilet-*set*, a *set* of china, a *set* of instruments. — A number of persons associated; a collective body of individuals allied by kindred or sympathetic tastes, qualities, opinions, or social grade; a group; a clique; a coterie; as, he belongs to the Prince's *set*, they are an odd *set* of people, &c. — Course; direction; tendency; as, the *set* of a current. — *Dead set*. (*Sport.*) Act of a setter-dog when sighting game; — hence, a fixed or stationary condition caused by obstacle or hindrance; a dead lock; also, a preconcerted plan to defraud by gambling; a determined onset; as, the ball made a *dead set* at him. — *To be at a dead set*, to be brought to a check; to be in a state which precludes further action or progress; colloquially, to come to grief.

Se'ta, *n.*; *pl.* SETÆ. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A bristle, or something resembling a bristle.

Setaceous, (*-tā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *sétacé.*] Bristly; consisting of, or resembling, bristles.

—(*Bot.*) Bristle-shaped; as, a *setaceous* leaflet.

Seta'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*. The Wild Timothy, *S. viridis*, and the Bottle Grass, *S. glauca*, are American species, common in fields and cultivated grounds; but the most important species are the European species commonly called *Millet*, cultivated for food, largely in certain parts of Europe, but rarely in this country. See MILLET.

Setau'ket, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., 58 m. N.E. of New York.

Set'-back, *n.* (*Arch.*) A plain, flat set-off in a wall. *Weale.*

Set'-bolt, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) An iron pin or bolt for fitting planks closely together. — *Craig.*

Set'-down, *n.* A rebuff; a contumelious reply or rebuke; as, his presumption met a proper *set-down*.

Sete-Lagoas, (*sa'ta-la-go-as,*) seven lakes of Brazil, on the top of the Serro da Melgueira, prov. of Matto-Grosso; Lat. 13° 30′ S., Lon. 55° 30′ W. They form the sources of the Paraguay.

Seth. [Heb., compensation.] (*Script.*) The third son of Adam, to whom Eve gave this name in consequence of regarding him as sent to replace Abel, whom Cain had slain.

Setif'erous, Setig'erous, *a.* [From Lat. *seta*, and *ferre*, or *gerere*, to bear.] (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Bristle-bearing.

Se'tiform, *a.* Bristle-shaped.

Set'ness, *n.* State or quality of being set; fixedness; regulation; adjustment; also, stubbornness; obstinacy.

Set'-off, *n.* [*set* and *off.*] An offset; that which is set against another thing; any counterbalance. — That which is employed to embellish or ornament a person or thing.

(*Arch.*) (Also called *off-set.*) That part of a wall, &c., which is exposed horizontally when the portion above it is reduced in thickness.

(*Law.*) The amount of a debt due by the plaintiff to the defendant is entitled to set-off, in answer either to the whole or a part, as the case may be, of the plaintiff's claim. Thus, if the plaintiff sues for $100, due on a note of hand, the defendant may set off $80 due to himself for merchandise sold to the plaintiff, and in case he pleads such *S.*, must pay the remaining balance into court. The *S.*, however, must be a determined and specific sum, for a mere claim for damages not ascertained cannot be *S.* against a specific debt, neither can a debt due to the defendant personally be set off to a demand against him as a trustee.

Seton, (*sē'tn,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *seta*, a bristle.] (*Surg.*) A twist of silk or cambric, or of a few horse-hairs or fine threads, drawn through the skin and areolar membrane by the agency of a large needle, by which a small aperture is made and continued.

Setose', Se'tous, *a.* [From Lat. *seta.*] (*Bot.* and *Zoöl.*) Bristly; set with bristles; as, a *setose* receptacle.

Set'-out, *n.* A display or exhibition; as, we had a fine *set-out* at dinner.

Set'-screw, *n.* (*Mach.*) A screw, as in a cramp, for bringing pieces of wood, metal, &c., into close contact. *Weale.*

Set-stitched, (*-stĭcht,*) *a.* Stitched after the manner of a set or formal pattern; as, a *set-stitched* sampler.

Sett', *n.* In pile-driving, a piece laid temporarily across the head of a pile when the latter cannot be got at by the weight, or hammer, except by means of such an intervening piece.

Settee', *n.* A kind of lounge or chair for the seating of several persons at a time; a divan; an ottoman.

(*Naut.*) Same as POLACCA, *q. v.*

Set'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, sets; — commonly used in connection with an adverb; as, a *setter on*, a *setter up*, &c. — One who adapts words to music in composition.

Set'ter, *n.* [*Canis Familiaris Index.*] A mongrel dog produced by crossing, chiefly between spaniels and pointers. The principal varieties of *S.* are the English and the Irish. The English *S* does not differ from the pointer, but is more loosely made, so as to admit of more rapidity of motion, with less diminution of the continuance of that motion. It is equalled by few sport-dogs in sagacity, and excelled by none in docility and personal attachment. In color it may be met with of almost every tint and marking common to hounds and spaniels. Their hair is, in general, beautifully curled. The habits of the *S.* and the pointer are much the same (see POINTER); but it too frequently happens that its enthusiasm leads it to forget the instructions it has received, and a small sample of rebreaking is often required before the shooting practices of each season commence. The Irish *S.* is a large red dog, of very commanding mien, great powers, and excellent sporting qualities.

Fig. 2345. — ENGLISH SETTER.

Set'ter-wort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bear's-foot. See HELLEBORUS.

Set'ting, *n.* Act of putting, placing, fixing, or establishing. — Act of apparently sinking below the horizon, as of the sun. — The direction of a current, sea, or wind. — Act or method of taking game by means of a setter. — That in which something is set; as, a diamond solitaire in a gold *setting*.

(*Building.*) The induration of mortar or cement.

Set'ting-coat, *n.* (*Arch.*) The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings.

Set'ting-dog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SETTER.

Set'ting-pole, *n.* In the U. States, an iron-pointed pole used for impelling boats in shallow water.

Settle, (*sĕt'tl,*) *n.* [A. S. *setl, gesetl*; L. Ger. *setel.*] A long bench, with a high, wooden back; also, a wide step or platform.

—*v. a.* [From *set.*] To place in a permanent state or condition after wandering, fluctuation, or disturbance; to make permanent, fixed, or established in any place; specifically, to establish in way of life; as, to *settle* in business; he *settled* in town. — To induct into the pastoral office; to ordain as the pastor of the care of souls; as, to *settle* a minister. (U. S.) — To free from doubt, or render determinate what is uncertain, as a question in litigation; to render fixed or stable; to make certain or permanent, as habits; to make sure, firm, composed, or constant; as, to *settle* pin-money on one's wife, to *settle* the mind when ruffled or disturbed. — To cause to sink or subside, as extraneous matter in liquors; as, to *settle* the grounds of coffee. — To free from a disturbed, broken up, or turbid state or condition; to still, as the surface of water. — To reduce to a smooth, dry, or passable condition, as roads, &c. — To lower; to depress; to render close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel by shaking it. — To cause to subside after being upheaved and loosened by frost. — To bring to adjustment; to liquidate; to compose by amicable agreement or otherwise; to balance or to pay; to pacify; to make up; as, to *settle* a difference, to *settle* a bill or account, to *settle* in full. — To colonize; to plant with inhabitants; to people; as, the English *settled* Virginia, the Dutch first *settled* New York.

Settling-day, a day for making up or settling accounts, as on the Stock Exchange. — *To settle on* or *upon*, to confer by permanent grant upon; as, he *settled* his property *on* his wife to the exclusion of his creditors. — *To settle the land.* (*Naut.*) To cause the coast-line to sink or appear lower by receding from it.

—*v. n.* To become established or fixed; to become stationary; to assume a permanent form or condition; to quit a rambling or irregular course for a fixed or methodical one; as, he has *settled* his affections unwisely. — Hence, particularly, to fix one's residence or place of habitation; to take a lasting form or condition of life; to enter into the matrimonial or housekeeping state; also, to be established in a profession, employment, or vocation; as, to marry and *settle* down. — To subside; to sink or fall to the bottom, as of liquor; to sink and rest on the bottom; to become lower, as a building, by the sinking of the substructure; as, a house *settles* on its foundation. — To cease from agitation or disturbance; to become appeased, calm, or tranquil; as, let his anger *settle* before you approach him. — To come to an agreement, as with creditors or debtors; to adjust differences or accounts; as, he has *settled* all he owed. — To make a special provision for a wife; as, she had her fortune *settled* upon herself.

Set'tledness, *n.* State of being settled; fixed or established condition. (R.)

Set'tlement, *n.* Act of settling, or state of being settled; as, specifically, (1.) A becoming stationary, or taking a permanent residence after a roving course of life; act of taking a domestic or established state or condition of life; fixture in business, employment, &c. (2.) Act of planting or establishing, as a colony; act of peopling, or state of being peopled; plantation; colonization; as, the *settlement* of Java by the Dutch. (3.) Act of adjusting, pacificating, or determining; adjustment of accounts or differences; reconciliation: composure of doubts; arrangement of difficulties, and the like; as, the *settlement* of a debt, or of a dispute. (4.) Act of giving possession by legal sanction; act of granting any-

thing in a formal or permanent manner; as, a transfer by private *settlement*.

—That which settles, or is settled, fixed, or established; as, (1.) The falling of the foul or foreign matter of liquor to the bottom; subsidence; also, settings; lees; dregs; sediment. (2.) A place, country, or colony newly settled, peopled, or established; as, the back *settlements* of Canada. (3.) That which is granted formally and permanently; — particularly, the jointure conferred on a woman; as, a marriage *settlement*; — also, a sum of money or other provision bestowed on a minister at time of ordination, over and above his salary.

(*Law.*) A disposition of property of any kind made by the owner for certain purposes. It may be made either by deed or will; but commonly the term is only applied to those made by deed, and in fact only to a certain kind of these; namely, marriage *settlements*.—Also, a residence under such circumstances as to entitle a person to support or assistance in case of becoming a pauper. It is obtained in various ways, to wit: by *birth*; by the *legal settlement* of the father, in the case of minor children; by *marriage*; by *continued residence*; by the payment of requisite taxes; by the *lawful exercise of a public office*; by *hiring and service* for a specified time; by *serving an apprenticeship*; and perhaps some others, which depend upon the local statutes of the different States.—*Bouvier*.

Set'tler, *n.* One who settles.— Hence, specifically, one who commences a settlement in a new country; a colonist; as, a *settler* in Alaska. — That which decides, settles, or finishes; — hence, a blow or retort which disposes of a wrangle or contest. (A colloquialism.)

Set'tling, *n.* Act of making a settlement; a planting or colonizing.—Act of subsiding, as of lees, dregs, or sediment. — The arrangement of disputes, debts, or differences; as, when shall we have a *settling*?

—*pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment; that extraneous matter which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

Set'-to, (*-too,*) *n.* A contest in fisticuffs, controversy, &c. (A colloquialism.)

Setubal, or **St. Ubes,** (*sa'too-val.*) a seaport-town of Portugal, prov. of Estremadura, on the Bay of Setubal, 18 m. S.E. of Lisbon; Lat. 38° 29′ N., Lon. 8° 53′ W. *Pop.* 15,000.

Set'ula, *n.*; *pl.* SETULÆ. [Lat. dim. of *seta*, bristle.] (*Bot.*) A small bristle or hair.

Set'ulose, Set'ulous, *a.* Bearing setules.

Sevas'topol, in the Crimea. See SEBASTOPOL.

Sevastopol, in *Michigan*, a village of Muskegon co., 5 m. W. of Muskegon.

Sevastopol, or **Sebastopol,** in *Wisconsin*, a township of Door co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Seven, (*sev'n,*) *a.* [A. S. *seafon, seafen*; Ger. *sieben*; Lat. *septum*; Gr. *hepta*.] Four and three; one more than six, or less than eight; as, the *Seven* Ages.

Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary. (*Eccl.*) A festival of the Roman Catholic Church, instituted by Pope Benedict XIII. in 1725, celebrated on the Friday preceding Palm Sunday. The seven incidents referred to under the title of *Dolors* are: 1. The prediction of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 34); 2. The flight into Egypt; 3. The loss of Jesus in Jerusalem; 4. The spectacle of Jesus bearing His cross towards Calvary; 5. The sight of Jesus upon the cross; 6. The piercing of His side with the lance; 7. His burial.—*Seven Stars.* (*Astron.*) See PLEIADES.—*Seven Wise Men.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The collective designation of a number of Greek sages, who lived about 620–548 B. C., and devoted themselves to the cultivation of practical wisdom. Their names, as usually given, are Solon, Thales, Pittacus, Bias, Chilon, Cleobulus, and Periander of Corinth; but there is no absolute unanimity among the ancients either as regards the names, the number, the history, or the sayings of these famous sages.—*Seven Wonders of the World.* See WONDER.

—*n.* The number greater by one than six, or less by one than eight.—A symbol expressing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Seven Days' Battles. (*Amer. Hist.*) See CHICKAHOMINY.

Sev'enfold, *a.* [*seven* and *fold.*] Repeated seven times; doubled by folding seven times; increased to seven times the number, size, weight, or value; as, the *sevenfold* shield of Ajax.

—*adv.* Seven times as much or often.

Seven Islands, a group of Lower Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Seven Islands' Bay.

Seven Mile, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., 7 m. N. of Hamilton.

Seven Mile Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Seven Mountains, in *Penna.*, a series of elevations on the border of Mifflin co., separating it from Centre co.

Sev'ennight, *n.* See SE'NNIGHT.

Sev'enoaks, a town of England, co. of Kent, on the Darent, 21 m. S.S.E. of London; *pop.* 5,000.

Seven Pines. (*Amer. Hist.*) The name of a locality, 6 m. from Richmond, where, May 31, 1862, the Confederates, commanded by Gens. Longstreet and Stuart, defeated the Nationals under Gen. Casey. The battle received its name from seven solitary pine-trees at the spot where the fiercest fighting took place. This battle may be considered as the beginning of the battle of *Fair Oaks*.

Sev'enscore, *n.* Seven times twenty; that is, one hundred and forty.

Sev'ensome, *a.* Arranged by sevens; consisting of seven things or parts. (R.)

Sev'enteen, *a.* [A. S. *seofontyne.*] Seven and ten; one more than sixteen and less than eighteen; as, *seventeen* shillings.

—*n.* The sum of ten and seven added; the number greater by one than sixteen.—A symbol representing seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

Sev'enteenth, *a.* [From *seventeen.*] The ordinal of seventeen; the seventh after the tenth.

—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts.— The seventh after the tenth; the next in order after the sixteenth.

(*Mus.*) An interval consisting of two octaves and a third.

Sev'enteen Years Cicada, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CICADA.

Seventh, (*sev'nth,*) *a.* [A. S. *seofeðha.*] The ordinal of seven; the first after the sixth; containing or being one part in seven.

Seventh-day Baptists. (*Eccl. Hist.*) See BAPTISTS.

—*n.* The seventh part; one part in seven. — One next following the sixth.

(*Mus.*) The interval of five tones and a semitone, constituting seven degrees of the diatonic scale; also, a certain chord.

Sev'enthly, *adv.* In the seventh place.

Sev'entieth, *a.* The ordinal of seventy; next in order after the sixty-ninth; as, the *seventieth* day of the year. —Constituting, or being, one of seventy equal parts into which a thing is divided.

—*n.* One of seventy equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by seventy. — The tenth after the sixtieth.

Seventy, (*sev'en-ty,*) *a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine; as, a person *seventy* years of age.

—*n.* The sum or amount of seven times ten. — A symbol denoting seventy units, as 70, or lxx. — *The Seventy*, the seventy, or, properly speaking, seventy-two, translators of the Old Testament into the Greek tongue, from whom this translation is called the *Septuagint*.

Seventy Sev'en, in *Iowa*, a village of Johnson co., 16 m. S.E. of Iowa City.

Seventy Six, in *Iowa*, a township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sev'enty Six, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Beaver co.

Seven Years' War. (*European Hist.*) The name given to a war carried on in Germany between 1756 and 1763. The principal contending parties were Frederick II. of Prussia, and the Austrians; the latter being at one time assisted by Russia, France, the German empire, and Sweden; while the only fast ally of the former, during the struggle, was England. The war raged with varying success; but at length Frederick seemed brought to the verge of ruin, when, in 1762, the Empress of Russia died, and her successor, Peter III., made peace with Prussia, and thus led to a termination of the war, peace being concluded at Hubertsburg on the 15th of February, 1763. This disastrous war devastated Germany, and cost Europe a million of lives, without yielding material advantages to any party, except to Prussia, which annexed Silesia, and from that time took rank as one of the five great European powers.

Sev'er, *v. a.* [Fr. *sevrer, séparer*; It. *sverare*, from Lat. *separare.*] To separate by cutting or rending; to part or divide from the rest by violence; as, to *sever* a limb from the body. — To separate or disjoin, as distinct things, but united; to separate and put in different orders or places; to disjoin; as, to *sever* man and wife.— To keep distinct or apart; to except; to make a distinction between.

(*Law.*) To disunite; to disconnect; to divide, as a joint estate among several.

—*v. n.* To make a separation or distinction; to discriminate; to distinguish. — To suffer disjunction; to be rent or parted asunder; as, "soul and body's *severing*." *Shaks.*

Sev'eral, *a.* [From *sever.*] Separate; distinct; single; special; particular; not common to two or more.

"Each *several* ship a victory did gain." — *Dryden.*

—Diverse; different; various; as, four *several* individuals. —Divers; sundry; more than two, but not very many; as, he told the story to *several* persons. — *Joint and several note, bond, &c.*, any note or memorandum by which two or more persons signing it are collectively and individually bound.

—*n.* Each particular, or a small number, singly taken; as, *several* of the family rose to distinction.

Sev'erally, *adv.* Separately; distinctly; aloof or apart from others.

Sev'erally, *n.* A state of separation or disjunction from the rest, or from all others. — *Estate in severally.* (*Law.*) An estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person; — distinguished from *joint-tenancy, coparcenary*, and *common*. — *Blackstone.*

Sev'erance, *n.* Act of severing or dividing; separation.

(*Law.*) Act of dividing; the singling or severing two or more that join, or are joined, in one writ; the putting in several or separate pleas or answers by two or more disjointly; the destruction of the unity of interest in a joint state. — *Bouvier.*

Severe', *a.* (*comp.* SEVERER: *superl.* SEVEREST.) [Fr., from Lat. *severus.*] Serious or grave in deportment; austere or sedate in manner; not light, airy, lively, or cheerful; as, a *severe* countenance. — Rigid; harsh; stern; characterized by great strictness; regulated by stringent rules; not mild, lax, or indulgent; as, *severe* discipline, *severe* criticism, *severe* punishment. — Rigidly exact; strictly methodical; close; concise; not permitting laxity, neglect, or transgression; exactly conformed to a standard; not luxuriant or redundant; as, a *severe* style, *severe* morality. — Sharp; keen; cutting; affective; distressing; violent; extreme; as, *severe* cold, *severe* pains, &c. — Inexorable; relentless; as, a *severe* judge. —Rigorously exact; critical or crucial in the highest degree; as, a *severe* test, a *severe* ordeal.

Severe'ly, *adv.* In a severe manner; harshly; strictly; sharply; rigorously; painfully; afflictively; extremely; crucially; as, "to be fondly or *severely* kind."— *Savage.*

Severe'ness, *n.* State or quality of being severe; severity.

Sever'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sévérité*; Lat. *severitas.*] Quality of being severe; harshness; rigor; austerity; want of mildness or indulgence; as, the *severity* of a reproof, *severity* of discipline or punishment.—Extreme strictness; rigorousness; crucial accuracy; as, the *severity* of a test.— Extreme degree or amount; as, the *severity* of a penalty or requisition.— Quality or power of distressing or paining; extremity; as, *severity* of pain or anguish.— Extreme coldness or inclemency; as, *severity* of winter. —Cruel treatment; harshness of punishment; as, *severities* practised on prisoners of war.— Rigid adherence to fact or truth; extreme accuracy; as, *severity* of criticism or judgment.

Sev'ern, an important river of England, rising in Plinlimmon Mountain, co. of Montgomery, N. Wales. It first flows S.E., under the name of *Hafren*, as far as Newton, where it takes the name of *Severn*, and flows N.E. until it loses itself in the British Channel. It is 200 m. long, and is navigable for 178 m.

Severn, a river in Maryland, rises in Anne Arundel co., and flows S.E., entering the Chesapeake Bay 3 m. S. of Annapolis.

Severn, a river of Upper Canada, which forms the outlet of Lake Simcoe, and flows N.N.W. into Georgian Bay.

Severn, a river of British America, rises in Lat. 52° 30′ N., Lon. 92° W., and flows into Hudson Bay, after a N. E. course of 350 m.

Sever, (St.,) (*sev'air.*) a town of France, dept. of Landes, on the Adour, 11 m. S.S.W. of Mont-de-Marsan; *pop.* 4,500.

Sev'erus I., LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS, a Roman emperor, was born A. D. 146, at Leptis, in Africa, and was raised to the throne on the death of Pertinax. He had to contend with several rivals — first, Didius Julianus, whom he put to death; then Pescennius Niger, whom he defeated at Issus; and at a later period Albinus, whom he defeated near Lyons in 197. S. had in the preceding year taken Byzantium, after a siege of two years. He carried on a successful war in the East, and in 208 visited Britain, made war on the Caledonians, and built the great wall across the north of England from the Solway to the Tyne. As a monarch he was cruel; and it has been said that he never performed an act of humanity, or forgave a fault. He was a man of letters, and composed a history of his own reign. He D. at York, in 211.

Severus, MARCUS AURELIUS ALEXANDER, a Roman emperor, B. in Phœnicia, 208. He was the cousin of the Emperor Heliogabalus, at whose death he was proclaimed emperor, 222. Towards the close of his reign, the peace of the empire was disturbed by the incursions of the Persians. Alexander marched into the East, but is said to have suffered defeat. The revolt of the Germans subsequently called him from the capital. His expedition in Germany was attended with some success; but his soldiers were undisciplined and turbulent; their clamors were fomented by the artifice of Maximinus, and Alexander was murdered in his tent, in the midst of his camp, after a reign of 13 years. His mother Julia Mammæa shared his fate, with all his friends. Severus possessed many virtues, was a patron of literature, and dedicated the hours of relaxation to the study of the best Greek and Latin historians, orators, and poets. Killed, 235.

Sev'ery, *n.* (*Arch.*) A box or compartment of a vaulted ceiling.

Sevier, (*sev-eer',*) in *Arkansas*, a W.S.W. co., bordering on Texas and the Indian Territory; *area*, 1,300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River and Little River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Paraclifta. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Sevier', in *Tennessee*, an E. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 52 sq. m. *Rivers.* French Broad, and Little Pigeon. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.— A post-village, cap. of the above co., 20 m. E.S.E. of Knoxville.

Sévigné, MARIE DE RABUTIN CHANTAL, MARCHIONESS DE, (*se-veen'yai,*) a French epistolary writer, B. in Paris, 1626. She was the daughter of the Baron de Chantal, who lost his life in defending the Isle of Ré against the English. After receiving a most careful education under her maternal uncle, she espoused, at the age of 18, the Marquis de Sévigné, who fell in a duel in 1651, leaving her with one son and a daughter, to whose education she paid strict attention. The daughter married, in 1669, the Count de Grignan, commandant in Provence; and it was on a visit to her that the Marchioness caught a fever, of which she died. Her letters are unequalled examples of the epistolary style, being elegant, picturesque, and animated. D. in Provence, 1696.

Seville, (*sév-il,*) a city of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Seville, on the Guadalquiver, 62 m. N. E. of Cadiz, and 212 m. S.S.W. of Madrid; Lat. 37° 22′ 44″ N., Lon. 6° 0′ 59″ W. It is built in the Moorish style; the streets are narrow, but there are numerous squares and public walks. The Cathedral, a Gothic structure, surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of "Faith," is considered the finest in Spain. The other conspicuous edifices are the Alcazar, or palace, built in imitation of the Alhambra at Granada, the Lonja, or exchange, the Artillery School, and the Mint. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, leather, hats, combs, earthenware, and tobacco. *S.*, anc. Hispalis, was called by the Romans *Romula Julia*, from Julius Cæsar, B. C. 45. It was taken by the Goths, and afterwards in 711 by the Moors, with whom it remained until taken by Ferdinand III., King of Castile, in 1248, when it became the cap. of his kingdom. *Pop.* 118,298.

Seville', in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Seville, in *Ohio*, a village of Medina co., 104 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.

Sèvres, (*saivr,*) a town of France, dept. of Seine-et-Oise, on the Seine, 5 m. N.W. of Versailles. It is famous for its manufacture of porcelain, or *Sevres china*. *Pop.* 6,328.

Sèvres, (Deux,) a dept. of the N.W. of France, bet. Lat. 46° and 47° N., Lon. 0° and 1° W., having N. the dept. Maine-et-Loire, E. Vienne, S. Charente and Charente-Inférieure, and W. Vendée. *Area*, 2,315 sq. m. The surface is diversified in the N. and level in the S., and the soil generally fertile. *Rivers.* The Deux Sèvres, Dive, and Thouet. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, flax, hemp, and fruits; also, numerous cattle, horses, &c. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, leather, gloves, and beet-root sugar. *Min.* Iron, marble, and granite. *Chief towns.* Niort, the cap., Bressuire, Melle, and Parthenay. *Pop.* 333,155.

Sèvres-Nantaise, (*saivr'-non-taz,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Deux-Sèvres, and after a N.W. course of 70 m. flowing into the Loire, at Nantes.

Sèvres-Niortaise, (*-ne-or-taz,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Deux-Sèvres, and after a W. course of 65 m. flowing into the Atlantic, at Aiguillon.

Sew, (*sō,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* SEWED; *pp.* SEWED, also, sometimes SEWN.) [A. S. *siwian, suwan;* Lat. *suo, suere,* to sew.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread; as, to *sew* cloth.

To sew up, to inclose in anything sewed; also, to inclose by sewing; as, to *sew up* a pin-cushion; also, to close or stop by sewing; as, to *sew up* a rip.

—*v. n.* To practice sewing; to stitch; to join things with stitches.

Sewage, (*sū'ij,*) *n.* Contents of a sewer; sewerage; refuse matter carried off by sewers; as, the *sewage* of a city.—Sewerage; methodical arrangement or distribution of sewers or subterranean drains.

Seward, (*sū'ard,*) WILLIAM HENRY, an American statesman, b. in Florida, Orange co., N. Y., 1801, graduated at Union College in 1820, was admitted to the Bar in 1822, and commenced practice at Auburn, in his native State, in 1823. He was elected in 1830 to the State Senate of New York, in which he came forward as a champion of internal improvements, of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of giving the people more power in the election of public officers. He visited Europe in company with his father in 1833, and wrote a series of letters during his tour for an Albany newspaper, and they afterwards appeared in a separate form. Having been brought forward in 1834 by the Republican party for the governorship of the State, he was defeated by Mr. Marcy, afterwards Minister for Foreign Affairs under President Franklin Pierce, but was more successful in 1838, when he was elected governor of New York by a large majority. In this position he recommended the increase of education, internal improvements, a liberal policy towards foreign immigrants, and took the side of abolition in the growing controversies on slavery. Mr. *S.* held the office of governor for two terms. He resumed afterwards the practice of law, first in the courts of his own State, and afterwards acquiring a lucrative share of patent causes in the courts of the U. States. In 1849, he was elected to the Senate of the U. States, where he became the acknowledged leader of his party, and in the debate on the admission of California he promulgated what was called his "higher-law" doctrine, in saying that there was "a higher law than the Constitution which regulated the authority of Congress over the national domain — the law of God and the interests of humanity." In a speech at Rochester, N. Y., in 1858, he

Fig. 2346. — WM. H. SEWARD.

declared that there was an "irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and that "the U. States must become either entirely slave or entirely free." In 1859, he revisited Europe, and extended his tour to Egypt and the Holy Land, and in 1860 was the most prominent candidate of the Republican party for nomination for the presidency, but personal and local interests finally secured the election of Abraham Lincoln, while Mr. *S.* accepted the important post of Secretary of State, in which he guided the diplomacy of the Federal Government through the perils of the War of Secession with an almost unparalleled industry, energy, and success. On the 14th of April, 1865, at the same time that President Lincoln was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, another assassin, named Payne, entered the house of Mr. *S.* (then confined to his room by a fall from his carriage), dangerously wounded his son, and with a poignard inflicted wounds upon him which were at first believed to be fatal, but from which he slowly recovered. After the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. *S.* continued to act as secretary until the close of Mr. Johnson's presidency. In 1868–69 he took an extended tour through the far north-west, Alaska, California, Mexico, &c., and in 1870, again set out for a travel through Eastern Asia. In Oct. of the same year he was received by the Mikado of Japan, being the first foreigner to whom the honor had been accorded. The works of Mr. *S.* have been published in 4 vols. 8vo, New York, 1853–60. They include his orations and addresses, political speeches, official correspondence, and miscellaneous writings.

Seward, in *Illinois*, a township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Kendall co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Seward, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Kosciusko co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Seward, in *Kansas*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on the Indian Territory; *area*, 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Verdigris, and its tributaries. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile.

Seward, in *New York*, a post-township of Schoharie co., 48 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 1,766.

Sew'ard's Point, in *Illinois*, a village of Montgomery co., 50 m. S. of Springfield.

Sewel'lel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A N. American rodent animal, family *Sciuridæ*, and type of the genus *Aplodontia*. *A. seporina* of Puget's Sound, is about the size, and has the general appearance, of the muskrat, but with the tail very short and much depressed.

Sew'ell Mountain, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Fayette co., 24 m. N.W. of Lewisburg.

Sewell's (or SEWALL'S) **Point,** in *Virginia*, a promontory to the S. of Hampton Roads, 4 m. S. of Fortress Monroe.

Sew'ellsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., 26 m. W. of Wheeling, Va.

Sewer, (*sū'er,*) *n.* [From O. Fr. *issur*, to issue, to flow forth. See ISSUE.] A drain or passage to convey off water and filth underground; a subterraneous canal or outlet, particularly in cities.

—[O. Fr. *sewer*, esquire.] Formerly, an officer of a great household who superintended the setting on and removing of the dishes at a banquet, and who also provided water for lavation of the hands of the guests.

"A feast serv'd up in hall with *sewers* and seneschals." — *Milton.*

—(*sō'er.*) One who sews, or uses the needle.

Sewerage, (*sū'er-ej,*) *n.* The construction and support of common sewers. — The system of sewers or subterranean conduits for receiving and carrying off the superfluous water, and the refuse, filth, &c., of a city. — Sewage; the matter collected and discharged by sewers.

Sew'ickley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co. —A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A village and township of Alleghany co., 13 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Sew'ickleyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., 12 m. N. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Sewing, (*sō'ing,*) *n.* Act or occupation of sewing, or using a needle. — That which is sewed with the needle.

—*pl.* Compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown with especial reference to their ultimate use for sewing.

Sewing-bird, a spring-clamp, representing a bird in form, to be screwed to a support, for holding an edge of work during the operation of sewing.

Sew'ing-machine, *n.* A mechanical contrivance which forms one of the most valuable inventions of the 19th century. Its discovery originated from the fertile brain of an ingenious, but poor mechanic, one Elias Howe, a native of Mass., who, in 1841, after painful and laborious efforts in the elaboration of his project, obtained a patent therefor in May of that year. Not succeeding at first in inducing his own countrymen to patronize his invention, Howe went to England, where he met with as little encouragement; and was obliged at length to sell his patent for $1,250 and a royalty of $15 per machine, to a staymaker. On his return to the U. States, Howe found his patent pirated by a wealthy company, but after considerable litigation, he succeeded in establishing his rights, and ultimately realized a fortune. Howe's invention worked what is called the *lock-stitch*, but so many improvements and modifications have been introduced by subsequent inventors, resulting in varieties of the machine, that we consider it beyond our limits to enter into the various details of their construction. In fact, these machines are so well and widely known, that such descriptions would be needless. The principal of the machines now in use are: — 1. *Machines which sew with one thread;* of which one kind make the *through and through*, or *shoemaker's stitch;* while another makes what is termed the *running-stitch*. The *chain-* or *tambour-stitch* is also a single-thread stitch. 2. *Machines which sew with a double-thread*, as the well-known examples patented by Wheeler & Wilson, and others. Machines have also been patented both in this country and in Europe for sewing the soles on shoes and boots, for gloves, for embroidery, &c. Sewing-machines are largely exported from this country to Europe, where they have become in almost as common demand and use as they are in this country.

Sex, *n.* [Fr. *sexe;* Lat. *sexus.*] The distinction between male and female, or that property or character by which an animal is male or female. — One of the two divisions of animals, formed on the distinction of male and female. — Womankind; females; — employed by way of emphasis.

"Unhappy *sex!* whose beauty is your snare." — *Dryden.*

The sex, the female sex; females in general; as, "*The sex* whose presence civilizes ours." — *Cowper.*

Sexagenarian, (*-je-nā'-,*) *n.* A person who has arrived at the age of sixty years.

Sexag'enary, *a.* [From Lat. *sexaginta*, sixty.] Designating, or pertaining to, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sexagenary or *Sexagesimal scale.* (*Math.*) A scale of numbers wherein sixty is the modulus, used in describing the divisions of the circle.

—*n.* A person sixty years of age; a sexagenarian; —also, something composed of sixty

Sexagesima, (*-jĕs'-,*) *n.* (*Eccl.*) The second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove Tuesday; —so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sexages'imal, *a.* [Fr.] Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty.

Sexagesimal fractions. (*Arith.*) Such fractions as have 60, or some multiple of 60, for their denominator. Fractions of this kind were anciently the only fractions used in astronomy; and they are still retained in the division of the circle and of time, where the degree, or hour, is divided into 60 minutes, the minute into 60 seconds, and so on.

Sex'anary, *a.* Sixfold or six-parted. (R.)

Sexangle, (*sĕks'ăng'gl,*) *n.* (*Geom.*) A hexagon. (R.)

Sexdigitism, (*sĕks-dij'it-izm,*) *n.* [Lat. *sex*, six, and *digitus*, finger.] State of having six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Sexdig'itist, *n.* One who has six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Sexdnodecimal, (*-dĕs'-,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sex*, and *duodecim*, twelve.] (*Crystallog.*) With eighteen faces; —said of a crystal.

Sex'enary, *a.* Sextuple; proceeding by sixes.

Sexen'nial, *a.* [From Lat. *sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.

Sex'fid, Sex'fid, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, and *findere, fidi*, to split.] (*Bot.*) Six-cleft.

Sexisyl'lable, *n.* [Lat. *sex*, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word of six syllables.

Sex'less, *a.* Having no sex.

Sexloc'ular, *a.* [Lat. *sex*, and *loculus*, a little place.] (*Bot.*) Six-celled.

Sex'tain, *n.* [It. *sestina*, from Lat. *sextus*, sixth.] (*Poet.*) A stanza of six lines.

Sex'tans, *n.* (*Astron.*) The sextant, one of the constellations formed by Hevelius; it is placed across the equator, and on the south side of the ecliptic.

Sex'tant, *n.* [Lat. *sextans*, a sixth.] (*Math.*) The sixth part of a circle.

(*Astron.*) See SEXTANS.

(*Navig.*) An instrument principally used at sea for measuring the altitudes of heavenly bodies, and ascertaining their apparent angular distance. It is constructed on a similar principle to that of the quadrant; but the arc, containing the sixth part of a circle, may be taken to 120°. A sextant is generally fitted with apparatus for ascertaining the angular distances, &c., in lunar observations.

Sex'tary, *n.* [Lat. *sextarius.*] (*Rom. Antiq.*) Among the ancient Romans, a measure about equivalent to an English pint, in both liquid and dry measure.

Sex'tet, Sextet'to, *n.* (*Mus.*) See SESTET.

Sexfillion, (*sĕks-fil'yun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *sex, sextus.*] The number, in English notation, conveyed by a unit with 36 ciphers attached; according to French notation, the number denoted by a unit annexed to 21 ciphers.

Sex'to, *n.*; *pl.* SEXTOES. [From Lat. *sextus.*] A size of book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

Sextodecimo, (*-dĕs'-,*) *a.* [From Lat. *sextusdecimus*, sixteenth.] Composed of sheets folded in such a manner as to make 16 leaves; of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing-paper when doubled in such a manner as to form 16 leaves, or 32 pages; as, a *sexto-decimo* volume.

—*n.*; *pl.* SEXTODECIMOS. A book formed of sheets folded so as to make 16 leaves, or 32 pages. — The size of a book thus formed: — generally symbolized thus: 16*mo*, 16o.

Sex'ton, *n.* [A corruption of *sacristan*, q. v.] A subordinate officer of the church, whose business is to take charge of the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating minister, and perform other duties, such as digging graves, &c.

Sexton'ess, *n.* A female sexton; the wife of a sexton.

Sex'tonville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland, 56 m. W. of Madison.

Sex'tuple, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *sextuplus* — *sex*, and *plico, plicatus*, to fold.] Sixfold; six times as much.

(*Mus.*) Noting a measure of two times, composed of six equal notes, three for each time.—*Moore.*

Sexual, (*sĕk'shu-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *sexuel*, from Lat. *sexualis.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to sex, or the sexes; distinguishing the sex; denoting what is peculiar to the distinction and office of the male and female organs; as, *sexual* characteristics, *sexual* intercourse, *sexual* diseases.

Sexual method. (*Bot.*) See BOTANY.

Sexual'ity, *n.* State or quality of being distinguished by sex.

Sex'ually, *adv.* In a sexual manner; by way of sexual relation.

Seybo, (*sī'bo,*) a town of the Island of Hayti, 55 m. N.E. of San Domingo; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Seychelles, or **Seehelles,** (*sai'shel,*) a group of islands in the Indian Ocean, bet. Lat. 3° 40′ and 5° 35′ S., Lon. 55° 15′ and 56° E. Mahé, the principal, is 18 m. long, and 4 in average breadth. The *S.*, which are a dependency of the English colony of *Mauritius*, q. v., are moun-

tainous and well wooded, producing excellent timber for ship-building. *Chief town.* Victoria, on the N.E. of Mahé. *Total pop.* 7,486.

Sey'mour, Horatio, an American statesman, born in Onondaga co., N. Y., 1811, received a liberal education, studied for the bar, commenced practice as a lawyer in Utica, and was very successful. In 1842, he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and held the position till 1845; was nominated Democratic candidate for the governorship of the State of N. Y., in opposition to Mr. Washington Hunt, in 1850, and was defeated after a sharp contest. The Democrats again brought forward Mr. *S.* in 1852, when he was elected by a large majority, took his seat as Governor, and signalized his term of office by vetoing the Maine Law Liquor Bill. The next election, in 1854, was very keenly contested by four candidates, nearly half a million of votes having been polled, and Mr. Clarke was elected. In 1856, Mr. *S.*'s name was put forward unsuccessfully by his friends as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1862 he was again nominated for the governorship of N. Y., in opposition to Gen. Wadsworth, and after a keen contest, defeated the Republican candidate. Governor *S.* took his seat Jan. 1, 1863, and adopted a very conservative line of policy. When the invasion of Pennsylvania took place, in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required by the Governor of that State, though he sorely offended the Republican party by his opposition to the Conscription Bill passed by Congress, which gave the President power to call out, for military service, all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45. Mr. *S.*, nevertheless, used his utmost exertion to allay the ill-feeling provoked in the city of New York by the conscription, and to suppress the riots which, during four days, disturbed the city. Mr. *S.* was, in 1868, the candidate of a portion of the Democratic party for the presidency.

Seymour, Lady Jane, (*se'moor,*) the third wife of Henry VIII., and the mother of Edward VI. She was at first maid of honor to Anne Boleyn, whom she supplanted in 1536. She d. in 1537, a few days after giving birth to her son.

Sey'mour, in Upper Canada, a post-village of Northumberland co., on the Trent, 30 m. N.W. of Belleville.

Seymour, in *Connecticut,* a post-twp. of New Haven co., 12 m. W.N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1870, 2,123.

Sey'mour, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Jackson co., 50 m. N. of Louisville; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Seyne, (*sain,*) a seaport-town of France, dept. of Var, on the Mediterranean, 3 m. S.W. of Toulon. It has an extensive sardine and tunny fishery. *Pop.* 9,070.

Sez'za, Sezze, a city of Central Italy, 20 m. S.E. of Velletri; *pop.* 8,776.

Sfax, or **Sfak'kus,** a town of Tunis, on the Gulf of Cabes, in the Mediterranean, 70 m. N.E. of Cabes; *pop.* 6,000.

Sforza, (*sfards'a,*) a noble Italian family, founded by Giacomo Attendolo, a peasant of the Romagna, who was b. at Cottignola, in 1369, and, enlisting in a company of soldiers that passed through the village, rose gradually to the rank of general. He was called *Sforza* on account of his great vigor. He was drowned in effecting the passage of the River Pescara, in the service of Joan of Naples, 1424. — Francesco Alessandro, Duke of Milan, was a natural son of the preceding. He was b. in 1401, and rose to distinction in the service of Juan, afterwards as general of the Milanese troops; he was created duke by the leaders of a revolt in 1450; d. 1466. The descendants of the latter possessed the duchy through several generations. The principal of them was Maximilian, who figured in the events that followed the league of Cambrai, and d. at Paris, in the reign of Francis I., 1530.

Sforzan'do, Sforza'to, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term written over a note to signify that it is to be played or sung louder than the rest. It is abbreviated *sf, sfz,* or <.

Sfuma'to, *a.* [It., smoky.] (*Paint.*) A term applied to that style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that the outline is scarcely perceptible, the whole presenting an indistinct misty appearance. The Milanese school exhibits this quality more than any other.

Sgrafito, (*-fē'to,*) **Sgraffiato,** *a.* [It., scratched.] (*Paint.*) A species of drawing in which the ground is prepared with dark stucco, on which a white coat is applied, which last being removed with an iron instrument, the scraping it away forms the shadows, giving it the appearance of a chiaro-oscuro painting.

Shab, *n.* The itch or scab in animals.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* shabbed,) (*shăbd.*) To play mean tricks; to behave or act shabbily.

Shab'bily, *adv.* In a shabby manner; meanly; in a despicable manner; as, to act or behave *shabbily;* with rent, ragged, or seedy garments; as, to be dressed *shabbily.*

Shab'biness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being shabby; meanness; paltriness; ruggedness; seediness; as, the *shabbiness* of a hat, *shabbiness* of behavior, &c.

Shab'by, *a.* [Ger. *schäbig.*] Ragged; torn or worn to rags; poor; dingy; mean; seedy; as, a *shabby* coat. — Attired in threadbare or ragged apparel; as, a *shabby* mendicant. — Mean; paltry; despicable; contemptible; as, a *shabby* fellow, *shabby* treatment.

Shabby-genteel, presenting a shabby appearance combined with an air or aspect of former or natural gentility; as, a *shabby-genteel* mode of living.

Shabo'na, in *Illinois,* a post-township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Shab'rack, *n.* [Fr *chabraque,* from Turk. *tshâprâk.*] (*Mil.*) The large saddle-cloth forming part of the full-dress equipment of officers of cavalry and horse artillery.

Shack'elford, or Shackleford, in *Texas,* a N.W. central co.; *area,* 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clear Fork of Brazos River, and Hubbard's Creek. *Pop.* abt. 400.

Shac'kle, *n.* (Usually in the plural, shackles.) [A. S. *sceacul;* Du *schakel,* the link of a chain.] That which binds, or that which prevents the free movement of the limbs; a fetter; a gyve; a manacle; a chain. — Hence, that which obstructs, impedes, or embarrasses free action; as, the *shackles* of tyrannical law. — A band, resembling a fetter-lock, worn as an ornament; a bangle; as, gold *shackles* for the legs. — A link or chain for connecting railroad cars; also called *drag-link* and *draw-link.* — A link in a chain fitted with a movable bolt, so that the chain can be separated. — *Simmonds.*

(*Naut.*) A ring; applied on shipboard more especially to the rings of the posts through which the port-bar is passed to close the port-hole effectually, and to the ring of the anchor by which it is attached to the cable.

—*v. a.* To tie or confine, as the limbs, so as to prevent free motion; to chain; to fetter; to manacle; to gyve; also, to join by a link or chain, as railroad cars; as, to *shackle* a prisoner. — To bind or confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action; to cumber; to impede; as, to be *shackled* by promises or obligations.

Shac'kle-bar, *n.* (*Mach.*) The coupling-bar between a locomotive-engine and its tender.

Shack'ly, *a.* Shaky; rickety. (Vulgar and local.)

Shad, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Alausa,* distinguished from the herrings by a deep notch in the middle of the upper jaw, and by the roof of the mouth and the tongue, which are destitute of teeth. *A. prestibilis,* the American shad, is about 20 inches long.

Shad'-bush, Shad'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Amelanchier.

Shad'dock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Citrus.

Shade, *n.* [A. S. *scead;* Ger. *schatten,* from Sansk. *chayâ,* a shadow.] The separation or interruption of the rays of light;—hence, the obscurity which is caused by such interception;— *shade* is distinguished from *shadow,* in that the former implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* reflects the form of the object which intercepts the light. — Darkness; gloom; obscurity. — An obscure place, properly in a grove or dense wood, which precludes the sun's rays; and hence, a secluded retreat; a screen; umbrage; as, to seek a pleasant *shade.* — Shelter; protection; cover; as, under the greenwood *shade.* — Some object formed upon a surface by the interception of light; a shadow. — The soul, after its separation from the body; — so styled because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; a spectre; an incorporeal presence; as, the *shades* of the defunct great. — Degree or gradation of light or color; as, a *shade* of blue. — A very minute difference; an infinitesimal degree; an almost imperceptible amount of alteration; as, he is a *shade* better to-day, every *shade* of opinion or belief.

(*Paint.*) The darker portion of a picture; deficiency or absence of illumination or brightness of tint.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *sceadan, gesceadan.*] To shelter or screen from light by intercepting its rays; to put or place in shadow; as, a spot of ground *shaded* with trees. — To overspread with darkness or obscurity; to make overcast or gloomy; to obscure; to cloud. — To screen from danger; to shelter; to protect; to hide; to conceal. — To paint in obscure colors; to darken. — To mark with gradations of light or color; as, to *shade* a drawing.

Shade, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Shade Creek, in *Ohio,* enters the Ohio River from Meigs co.

Shade Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* falls into Stony Creek from Alleghany co.

Shade'ful, *a.* Shady.

Shade'less, *a.* Lacking shade; not shaded.

Shade Mountain, in *Pennsylvania,* forming the boundary between Mifflin and Juniata cos., and extending to the Susquehanna River in Union co.

Shad'er, *n.* One who, or that which, shades.

Shad'ily, *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

Shade'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Franklin co., 9 m. S. of Columbus.

Shad'iness, *n.* [From *shady.*] State of being shady; umbrageousness.

Shad'ing, *n.* Act or process of making a shade. — The filling up of an outline, in a picture or drawing.

Shad'oof, *n.* See Irrigation.

Shadow, (*shăd'ō,*) *n.* [A. S. *scadu, sceada.*] Obscurity or deficiency of light, perceptible on a surface, and representing the form of body which intercepts the rays of light; shade within defined and apparent limits; as, the *shadow* of a tree. — Darkness; shade; obscurity; gloom; as, the *shadow* of an eclipse. — Shelter made by anything that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air; place of obscurity or seclusion; cover; protection; security. — The representation of comparative deficiency of light; the darker or less illuminated part of a picture. — An adumbration; an imperfect and faint representation; — hence, type; mystical configuration; as, "Coming events cast their *shadows* before." (*Campbell.*) — An inseparable companion; that which follows or accompanies a person like a shadow. — That which is unreal, incorporeal, or unsubstantial; as, "beckoning *shadows* dire." (*Milton.*) — An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited. — (A Latinism. *Nares.*)

Shadow of death, awe-inspiring gloom, trouble, or death.

—*v. a.* To overspread with a shade or shadow, or with obscurity; to intercept light from; as, a *shadowing* cloud. — To protect; to shroud; to screen or conceal from danger; as, "we shall *shadow* the number of our host." (*Shaks.*) — To shade; to mark with faint gradations of light or color. — To paint in obscure colors. — To adumbrate; to body forth dimly; to represent slightly or imperfectly; — hence, to configurate typically; as, I have *shadowed* some part of your virtues under another name. — To cloud; to darken; to make gloomy. — To follow closely and almost imperceptibly, as if in the manner of a *shadow.*

Shad'owiness, *n.* State of being shadowy or incorporeal.

Shad'owing, *n.* Shading; shade or gradation of light and color.

Shad'owless, *a.* With no shadow.

Shad'owy, *a.* [A. S. *sceadwig.*] Full of shade; shady; serving to shade; as, *shadowy* woods. — Hence, dark; gloomy; as, a *shadowy* desert. — Faintly light; not vividly luminous; as, a *shadowy* background. — Typical; faintly representative or configurative; as, *shadowy* expiations. — Unreal; immaterial; unsubstantial; as, a *shadowy* pretence.

Shadrach, (*shā'drăk.*) *n.* A mass of imperfectly smelted iron.

Shad'man, an island of the Red Sea, in Lat. 27° 29' N., Lon. 34° E. *Ext.* 7 m. long and 4 broad.

Shad'well, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Albemarle co., 4 m. E. of Charlottesville.

Shad'y, *a.* (*comp.* shadier; *superl.* shadiest.) Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade; as, a *shady* grove. — Sheltered or screened from the glare of light or sultry heat; as, a *shady* apartment.

Shady Grove, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Franklin co., 60 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Shaefferstown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lebanon co., 34 m. E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 622.

Shaffer, or Shafer, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Venango co., 7 m. S. of Titusville.

Shaft, *n.* [A. S. *scraft;* Ger. *schaft,* from *schaffen,* to fashion, to make.] The cylindrical, column-shaped part of anything; a stem; a stalk; a trunk; a body of a long, cylindrical shape. — Hence, the stem or yard of an arrow; — hence, also, an arrow; a missile weapon; as, "the *shaft* that quivered in his heart." (*Byron.*) — The handle or haft of a weapon; as, the *shaft* of a spear. — The stem, or stock, of a feather or quill. — The pole or thill of a carriage or wagon.

(*Arch.*) The body of a column or pillar; the part between the capital and base. (See Fig. 650.)

(*Mining.*) A sinking, or pit, either in the lode or through the country.

(*Mach.*) In mill-work, a large axle, in contradistinction to a small one, which is called a *spindle;* thus we say "the *shaft* of a fly-wheel," "the *spindle* of a pinion." Shafts are said to be *lying* when they are in a horizontal direction, and *vertical* when they are upright.

(*Mech.*) That part of a machine in which the motion is communicated by torsion, as in the paddle-shaft or screw-shaft of a steamship.

(*Mil.*) In military mining, the vertical excavation made to reach the required position for the charge. Horizontal or inclined excavations are called *galleries.*

Counter-shaft. (*Mach.*) Any intermediate shaft between the power and the work. — *Shaft of a forge-hammer,* the helve, haft, or handle. — *Shaft of a blast-furnace,* in smelting, the internal cavity of the furnace.

Shaft'-bender, *n.* One who bends timber by steam and pressure. — *Simmonds.*

Shaft'ed, *a.* Having a shaft or handle.

(*Her.*) Borne on a shaft;—applied to a spear-head.

Shaftes'bury, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of, an English statesman, b. 1621, descended from a family intimately associated with the political history and literature of England, and was actively engaged in public offices during the Civil War. He first espoused the cause of royalty; he then became one of the most eminent of the Parliamentary leaders in the council, and not the least active in the field. When he saw that the restoration was inevitable, he took so prominent a part in bringing back Charles II. that he was raised to the peerage as *Baron Ashley.* He was a member of the justly infamous "Cabal" Ministry, and was afterwards appointed to be Lord-Chancellor, with the earldom of Shaftesbury. He was the Achitophel of Dryden, by whom his character is drawn with as much truth as power. He hated a calm, lived all his life in intrigues, but is honored as the author of the Habeas Corpus Act. D. 1683. — His grandson, Anthony Cooper (b. 1671, d. 1713), author of the *Characteristics,* the friend of Pope, obtained from Voltaire the questionable praise of being the boldest of the English philosophers.

Shaft'-horse, Shaft'er, *n.* The horse that works between the shafts of a carriage, wagon, &c.

Shaft'ing, *n.* Shaft in the collective sense.

Shafts'bury, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Bennington co., 100 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Shag, *n.* [A. S. *sceacga.*] Coarse hair or nap, or rough woolly hair; as, the *shag* of broad cloth. — A kind of cloth resembling freize. — A kind of long-cut, dark-colored smoking tobacco.

(*Zoöl.*) A species of cormorant having a tuft of feathers on the head, between the eyes, at the beginning of the spring.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* shagged.) To make rough, hairy, or shaggy.

Shag'-bark, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Hickory.

Shag'ged, *a.* Shaggy; rough with shag.

Shag'gedness, Shag'giness, *a.* State of being shagged or shaggy; roughness with long, loose hair or wool.

Shag'gy, *a.* Shagged; hirsute; rough with long hair or wool; as, a *shaggy* skin. — Rugged; rough; as, a *shaggy* wilderness.

Shagreen', *n.* [Fr. *chagrin*; Turk. *sagri.*] See LEATHER.
Shagreen', Shagreened, (*-grind,*) *a.* Made of the leather called *shagreen.*
Shah', SCHAH, *n.* [Pers. *shâh*, a king, sovereign.] The title assumed by the Persian monarchs.
Shahjehanpoor, (*sha-je-han-poor',*) a town of British India, cap. of a district of same name, prov. of Delhi, on the Gumra River, 175 m. S.E. of Delhi; Lat. 27° 38' N., Lon. 79° 18' E.; *pop.* 65,000.
Shahpoor', a river of Persia, prov. of Khuzistan, rising 10 m. N. of the ruins of Sus, and, after a S.E. course of 60 m., joining the Karoon 50 m. S. of Shuster.
Shahpoor, or PADSHAHPUR, (*sha-poor',*) a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, Lat. 16° 18' N., Lon. 74° 45' E.; *pop.* 7,000.
Shahpoorah, (*sha-poo-ra',*) a town of British India, prov. of Ajmeer; Lat. 25° 43' N., Lon. 75° 9' E.
Shahporee, (*sha-po-rē',*) an island of British India, off the coast of Aracan; Lat. 20° 40' N., Lon. 92° 24' E.
Shake, *v. a.* (*imp.* SHOOK; *pp.* SHAKEN.) To cause to move with quick vibrations; to move or oscillate rapidly one way and the other; to agitate: to make to totter or tremble; to cause to shiver.—To weaken the stability of; to move from firmness; to threaten with danger of an overthrow: as, his throne is too strong to be *shaken.*—To cause to waver or doubt: to sap or impair the resolution of; to depress the ardor or courage of; as, can nothing *shake* his purpose?—To trill; to give a tremulous, quavering note; as, to *shake* a note in music.—To throw down or away by a violent or sudden motion; to drive off or away by a jolting or vibratory motion;—commonly preceding an adverb, as *out, off,* &c.; as, he *shook off* the shackles of dependence.

To shake hands with, to join or unite with; to agree or contract with.—To take leave of; as, men who are *shaking hands with* their allegiance.

—*v. n.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion: to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to quiver; to shudder; to didder; to totter; as, he *shakes* with ague.

—*n.* A concussion; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid, oscillating movement; agitation; a trembling or shivering; as, a *shake* of the hand, the *shake* of an earthquake.—A fissure in rock or earth.—A fissure or rent in timber.

(*Mus.*) A quick, alternate repetition of the note above with that over which the mark *tr* is placed, commonly ending with a turn from the note below.

(*Naut.*) One of the staves of a barrel or harness-cask taken apart.

The shakes, an American colloquialism for the fever and ague: as, he is down with *the shakes.*

No great shakes, of no particular importance, value, or account; as, as a general he is *no great shakes.* (Colloq.)
Shake'-down, *n.* Any temporary substitute for a bed, as on chairs, on a sofa, on straw strewed on the floor, or the like.
Shaken, (*shāk'n,*) *a.* Cracked or split; as, *shaken* timber.
Shak'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, shakes or agitates.

—*n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious sect which originated in a secession from the Quakers, in Lancashire, in 1747, and received their name from the violent shaking of their bodies in religious worship. In their ordinary meetings they often engaged in a regular dance, jumping, turning round rapidly, falling on their knees, and assuming numerous other peculiar postures. At other times they marched in order round the room in harmony with songs sung on the occasion, shouting and clapping their hands. They had also intervals of shuddering, as if in a fit of ague. They were joined, in 1758, by Ann Lee, who subsequently became the leader of the sect, giving herself out to be inspired, and the woman alluded to in *Rev.* xii. In consequence of persecution, she, and a number of her followers, left England for New York, where they arrived in 1774. Their numbers rapidly increased, and they formed themselves into communities called *families,* each holding property in common. There still exists a considerable number of them in the U. S., and it is said a few of them in England; but they have given up the more violent of their exercises, and are generally distinguished as peaceful and well-conducted in ordinary life.
Shaker Village, in *New Hampshire,* a post-village of Merrimack co., 12 m. N.E. of Concord.
Shak'iness, *n.* State or condition of being shaky.
Shak'o, *n.* [Hung. *csákó.*] (*Mil.*) The head-dress worn by the infantry of the line in the British, French, Austrian, and other armies.
Shak'opee, in *Minnesota,* a post-village, cap. of Scott co., 28 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 2,000.
Shakspeare, WILLIAM, an English dramatist, b. at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, April. 1564. From the birth of the great poet until his marriage, and from that date until we find him an actor in London, we know almost nothing of him with any certainty. From such trivial matters as the spelling of his name and the house in which he was born, up to the high and difficult question of the meaning of his sonnets, almost all the particulars of his biography are either involved in total darkness, or only seen by the imperfect and bewildering light of conflicting traditions. All that is possible to do here is to tell the story as it is usually told, or the most probable particulars of it. The poet's father was John Shakspeare, a well-to-do inhabitant of Stratford, probably glover, grazier, and dealer in wool, owner of landed property, alderman, and in 1568 chief magistrate of Stratford. His mother was Mary Arden, of an ancient and wealthy family, but of whom personally nothing whatever is known. His name appears in the forms — *Shakspeare, Shakespeare, Shakspere, Shakspur, Shagspur, Saxpere, Chaksper,* and with other variations, and is spelt differently by himself on different occasions. His birth-place, as pointed out by traditions, is the house in Henley street, Stratford, which belonged to his father. But his father owned several other houses, and there is no evidence to show where he lived in 1564. The house is now the property of the nation. *S.* was educated at the free grammar-school of Stratford, where he probably remained from the age of 7

Fig. 2347.—WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE.

to about 14. During his boyhood Stratford was frequently visited by companies of strolling players, whose performances doubtless first attracted him to the stage. The beautiful scenery of the Avon, and the places of historical interest in the neighborhood, could not fail to influence his fine and sensitive nature. In his 19th year he married Anne Hathaway, daughter of a yeoman at the neighboring hamlet of Shottery, and eight years older than himself. Among the many suspicious stories told of *S.*'s early life, one is of a drinking challenge made by a club at Bidford, called "The Topers," and accepted by him and his comrades; and of his sleeping off the effects of the bout under a crab-tree on the way home. More celebrated is the tale of his taking part in stealing deer from the park of Sir Thomas Lucy at Charlecotte, and of his detection and prosecution. This affair is said to have been the immediate occasion of his going to London, about 1586. It is quite as probable that nuptial disappointments and dissatisfaction may have driven him from home; and very natural that his course should be to the metropolis, with its large, full, and fascinating life. It is certain that he did go to London, and lived there many years, leaving his wife and children at Stratford; that he gained an honorable position as actor, play-writer, and shareholder in the theatre of Blackfriars, and afterwards in that of the Globe (Fig. 2348); enjoyed the favor and patronage of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and the Earl of Southampton, the warm friendship of Ben Jonson, and the highest respect and admiration of his associates, not only for his preëminence as a poet, but for his honesty, geniality, and worth as a man. *S.* gained also wealth, and became the

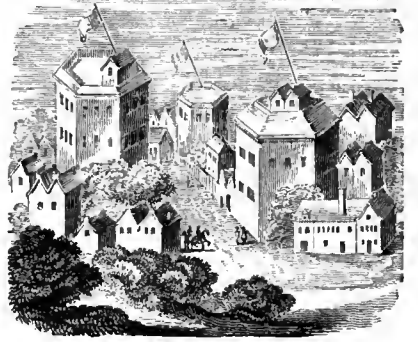


Fig. 2348.
THE GLOBE AND ROSE THEATRES, AND BEAR-GARDEN, (Southwark, 1612.)

purchaser of the house at Stratford called New Place, and afterwards of a large estate which he annexed to it. It was his ambition to found a family, and it was probably by his desire that his father, in 1597, obtained a grant of arms from the Heralds College, and, subsequently, permission to impale the arms of *S.* with those of Arden. During his residence in London he is said to have visited his native town annually, and he returned to spend his last years there, perhaps about 1604. Enjoying the dignified ease of the country gentleman, the highest respect of his countrymen, and the sweets of the rare wisdom to which he had attained, he awaited the end; not ceasing to write, but producing in those quiet years some of his grandest works. Of his end we have no other account than the short statement in the diary of the Rev. John Ward, vicar of Stratford, that "Shakspeare, Drayton, and Ben Jonson had a merry-meeting, and it seems drank too hard, for Shakspeare died of a fever then contracted." The date of his death is April 23d, 1616. Two days after, his remains were buried in the chancel of Trinity church, Stratford, and his well known bust was executed and placed near the spot within seven years. Besides his first child, Susanna, his only other children were a boy and a girl, twins, born in 1585. Susanna married Dr. Hall, a physician of Stratford, in 1607, was left a widow in 1635, and died in 1640. She had one child only, a daughter, who, though twice married, left no children. Of the twins, the boy, named Hamnet, died at the age of eleven, and the girl, Judith, married Thomas Quincy, and had three sons, who all died childless. Although we have no proof that *S.* ever sat to a painter, portraits of him exist; but they curiously differ, and only three are thought of much importance, viz., that engraved by Martin Droeshout for the folio of 1623; the Chandos portrait, copied in Fig. 2347; and that preserved in the museum at his birth-place. The bust is probably the best authenticated likeness. The Chandos portrait was presented by the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1856, to the London National Portrait Gallery. The first collected edition of *S.*'s plays was the folio of 1623. His poems of *Venus and Adonis,* and *The Rape of Lucrece,* were published in 1593 and 1594, and were the only works which appeared with his name in his lifetime. Of the 36 plays (exclusive of *Pericles*), the dates of publication of only a few are known. *The Two Gentlemen of Verona,* and *Love's Labor Lost,* were among the earliest; and *Tempest, Troilus and Cressida, Henry VIII., Coriolanus, Julius Cæsar,* and *Antony and Cleopatra* among the latest. The *Midsummer Night's Dream, Merchant of Venice, Romeo and Juliet, Richard II., Richard III., Henry IV.,* and *King John* were all produced before 1598. A copy of *Hamlet* is extant, bearing the date 1602. *Twelfth Night* was produced in 1601; *King Lear* was printed in 1607; the *Tempest* was written in 1611. The second folio edition of the collected plays appeared in 1632, and two others subsequently. It is said that by 1830 not less than 82 editions had been published, without including separate plays, and poems, and commentaries. Since then the number has been enormously increased. The works of Shakspeare have become, to a large part of the world, one of the primal necessities of life. In no other man's books, probably, is to be found so much truth, wisdom, and beauty as in his. Great to all men, he is greatest to the great, the homage of the highest intellects of the world is silently, or with eloquent speech, yielded to him. The myriad-minded man, the greatest intellect; who in our recorded world has left such a record of himself in the way of literature; the poet of the human race; the melodious priest of a *true* Catholicism;—such are some of the phrases in which other great men have striven to express their sense of his superiority. Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, Pope, and in our own day Coleridge, De Quincey, Carlyle, and Emerson, have led the chorus of his praise. In Germany, Lessing revived the knowledge of his works; and after him, Herder, Tieck, Wieland, Schlegel, and Gœthe have contributed to establish his supremacy. The most important of recent contributions to the critical study of *S.*, is the Commentary of Professor Gervinus, of which an English translation has appeared. Another valuable critical work is Dr. Hermann Ulrici's *Shakspeare's Dramatic Art,* also translated. A Shakspeare Jubilee, the first celebration of the kind in England, was suggested and carried out at Stratford by David Garrick, 6–8th September, 1769. A similar celebration took place under the auspices of the Shakspeare Club in 1824, and was appointed to be held annually. In April, 1864, a Tercentenary Festival, with dramatic performances, exhibition of relics, and even sermons, was held at Stratford. An attempt was made to get up a national subscription for a monument to the poet; but it failed miserably. In Germany, one result of the centenary movement was the formation of a *Shakspeare Society,* which is to publish annually a volume devoted to Shakspearean subjects. Among the many editors of the works of *S.* may be mentioned Dryden, Pope, Sir T. Hanmer, Warburton, Steevens, Malone, Dr. Johnson, Coleridge, Dr. Chalmers, Hazlitt, Collier, Dyce, C. Knight, C. Lamb, Halliwell, Craik, Guizot, Mrs. Jameson, &c.
Shaksper'ean, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to Shakspeare, or to his immortal works; in the style, or after the manner, of Shakspeare.
Shak'y, *a.* (*comp.* SHAKIER; *superl.* SHAKIEST.) Shaking, quivering, or trembling; as, a *shaky* hand, a *shaky* morass, &c.

—Noting timber when naturally full of slits or clefts.

—Loosely put together; ready to fall to pieces; as, a *shaky* scaffolding.
Shale, *n.* [Corrupted from *shell*; Ger. *schale.*] A cod or pod; a shell; a husk; as, the *shale* of a bean.

(*Geol.*) An indurated clay, which often forms beds in the coal measures. It is chiefly composed of silica and alumina, in variable proportions, but also frequently contains a considerable amount of carbonate of lime and oxide of iron. It is of a gray or grayish-black color, or brownish-red when containing much iron. Its structure is more or less slaty. It is soft, and easily reduced to powder. It is used for making slate-pencils. When free from lime and iron, it is reduced to powder, and used for making fire-bricks, for which it affords an excellent material. *S.* very often contains a notable quantity of bitumen, and when this is so much the case that the mineral has a shining resinous streak,

and crackles and blazes in the fire, emitting a black smoke and a bituminous odor, it is known as *Bituminous shale*, and from it may be distilled an oil known as *shale-oil*, used for illuminating purposes.

Shale, *v. a.* To shell; to take off the shell, coat, or incrustation of; as, to *shale* the husk of a nut.

Sha'ler, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Shalersville, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Shalersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Alleghany co.

Shall, *v. n.* and *aux.* (*imp.* SHOULD,) (*shud.*) [A. S. *sceal*, I owe, I ought; Icel. *skal*, I ought; Ger. *sollen.*] This word, as an auxiliary, denotes or implies a duty or necessity whose obligation is deduced from the person speaking; as, you *shall* come, she *shall* come; that is, I command or assure your or her coming. It thus customarily expresses, in the second or third person, an order, a menace, or a promise. When the auxiliary is emphasized, the order is rendered more imperative, the menace or promise more positive and assured. It is also used in language indicative of prophecy; as, "the time *shall* come, when . . .," in the sense that a threat or an assurance, and a dictatorial or magisterial prophecy nearly assimilate in coincidence. When employed with the first person, the force of the action is occasionally understood as residing elsewhere than in the speaker; as, I *shall* insist, we *shall* refuse; and there is necessarily always a less emphatic and determinate assertion of his volition than is expressed by *will*. "I *shall* come," infers merely a simple futurity; or, in the more exact sense, a prognostication or presage of my going, in which, naturally enough, some definite degree of scheme or purpose may be included. When *shall*, however, is emphasized, the circumstance is demonstrated as certain to happen, and the phrase becomes analogous in force of significance to our imperative, "I *will* go." Interrogatively, the relation of speaker and cause of obligation is necessarily transferred to the person accosted; as, "*shall* you go?" (reply, "I *shall* go;") "*shall* she go?" *i. e.*, "do you insist upon or assure her going?" (reply, "she *shall* go.") The same analogy is transferred to either second or third person in such terms as "you say, or believe, you *shall* go," "she says, or believes, she *shall* go." Following a conditional subjunction, as *whether*, *if*, the word *shall* is employed in all persons to indicate or imply futurity simply; as, if you *shall* say he is right. *Should* is in all cases used in the same relation and the same signification as *shall*, as its imperfect. In the early English, and accordingly in our English version of the Scriptures, *shall* is the auxiliary chiefly employed, in all the persons, to denote simple futurity. Inaccurate speakers, as foreigners, vulgarians, &c., are apt to frequently confound *shall* and *will*.

Shal'li, *n.* Same as CHALLIS, *q. v.*

Shalloon', *n.* [Said to take its name from *Chalons*, France.] A slight kind of worsted or woollen stuff.

Shal'lop, *n.* [Fr. *chaloupe*; Sp. *chalupa.*] An open, broad, two-masted boat, rigged schooner-fashion, formerly used by fishermen, but now nearly superseded by luggers and yawls.

Shallot', *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ESCHALOT, *q. v.*

Shal'lotte, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Brunswick co., 30 m. S.W. of Wilmington.

Shallow, (*shăl'lō.*) *a.* (*comp.* SHALLOWER; *superl.* SHALLOWEST.) [Probably from A. S. *scylf*, a shelf; accumulations of sand on the shore having formerly been called *shelves*.] Shoal; not deep; having little depth; as, a *shallow* river. — Not deep, or not entering far into the earth; as, a house with a *shallow* foundation. — Not intellectually deep; not profound; not entering deeply into abstruse subjects; superficial; empty; ignorant; simple; as, a *shallow* intellect, a *shallow* understanding. — Slight; not deep or sonorous; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound; as, a *shallow* tone.

—*n.* A shelf; a flat; a shoal; a sand-bank; any place where the water is not deep; — usually in the plural; as, "the *shallows* of the moving sand." — *Dryden.*

Shal'low-brained, Shal'low-pated, *a.* Empty-headed; silly; vacuous; having superficial or petty understanding; as, a *shallow-brained* critic.

Shal'lowly, *adv.* In a shallow manner; superficially; ignorantly.

Shal'lowness, *n.* State or quality of being shallow; small depth; lack of depth; as, the *shallowness* of a stream. — Superficialness of the mental faculties; want of power to enter deeply into an abstruse subject; emptiness of brain; ignorance; silliness.

Shal'low-searching, (*-sĕrch-,*) *a.* Searching or seeking in a superficial manner.

Shalmane'ser, King of Assyria, ascended the throne abt. a. c. 728, and reigned 14 years. Scripture represents that he came into Palestine, subdued Samaria, and carried away most of the people beyond the Euphrates.

Shal'stone, *n.* [Ger. *schaalstein.*] (*Min.*) Tabular spar.

Shalt, the 2d person singular of SHALL, *q. v.*

Shal'y, *a.* Having the characteristic qualities of shale.

Sham, *n.* [A. S. *sceamu*; Ger. *scham*, shame.] That which is shameful because deceiving just expectation; any trick, fraud, or pretext that secludes or disappoints; imposture; feint; humbug; delusion; as, the *shams* of astrological judgments.

—*a.* False; counterfeit; pretended; spurious; as, a *sham* quarrel.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHAMMED.) To trick; to cheat; to humbug; to deceive the expectation of; to delude or bamboozle by false pretences; as, to *sham* piety, modesty, or humility. — To obtrude by fraud, feint, or imposture; as, to *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. — To ape; to imitate; to copy; to assume the style, manner, or characteristic appearance of; as, a vulgar person who *shams* gentility.

To sham Abraham, to feign sickness, infirmity, or incapacity. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To feign; to impose; to use false pretences; as, he is *shamming* poverty to hide his meanness.

Sha'manism, *n.* A general appellation given to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous tribes, comprehending those of Finnish race — the Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia as far as the Pacific Ocean.

Sham'ble, *v. n.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along.

—*n.* [A. S. *scamel*, a stool, bench, form; Ger. *schämel*; Fr. *escabeau.*] (*Mining.*) A shelf or niche left at proper distances to receive the ore which is thrown from one to another, and thus raised to the top.

—*pl.* The benches, or stalls, on which butchers expose their meat for sale; a flesh-market.

Sham'bling, *n.* An awkward, clumsy, unsteady pace or gait; a shuffling motion.

Shame, *n.* [A. S. *sceamu*, *scamu*; Ger. *scham.*] A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation, or by the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal; — hence, decency; propriety; decorum; as, her blush of maiden *shame*. — Reproach incurred or endured; ignominy; contumely; derision; contempt; dishonor suffered; as, "an erring sister's *shame*." (*Byron.*) — Cause or reason of shame or dishonor; that which brings reproach, and lowers or degrades one in the estimation of others; as, he is a *shame* to manhood. — The privy or secret parts. — *For shame!* fie upon you! shame on you! — *To put to shame*, to inflict shame on; to cause to experience or suffer shame.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *sceamian.*] To make ashamed; to cause to feel or experience a consciousness of guilt or of doing something derogatory to honor or reputation; to cause to blush.

"He *shamed* oppression, till it set him free."—*Dryden.*

—To dishonor; to disgrace; to cover with reproach or ignominy; to confer infamy upon; as, speak truth and *shame* the Devil. —To deride; to ridicule; to mock at. (R.)

—*v. n.* To feel shame; to be ashamed; as, such language I *shame* to repeat. (R.)

Shame'faced, (*-fāst,*) *a.* Bashful; modest; diffident; coy; easily confused or put out of countenance; as, a *shamefaced* woman.

Shame'facedly, *adv.* In a shamefaced manner; with becoming or excessive modesty, or bashful coyness.

Shame'facedness, *n.* Bashfulness; excess of modesty; also, becoming coyness or diffidence.

Shame'ful, *a.* Full of shame; disgraceful; reproachful; that brings shame, dishonor, or infamy; disreputable; unbecoming; scandalous; reprehensible; as, a *shameful* retreat, a *shameful* act or proceeding. — Indecent; raising or exciting shame in others; as, a *shameful* sight.

Shame'fully, *adv.* In a shameful manner.

Shame'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being shameful; disgracefulness.

Shame'less, *a.* Destitute of shame; utterly short of, or wanting modesty or self-respect; insensible to reproach, dishonor, or disgrace; impudent; immodest; unblushing; audacious; indecent; done without shame; indicating absence of shame; as, a *shameless* reprobate.

Shame'lessly, *adv.* In a shameless manner.

Shame'lessness, *n.* Want of shame; absence of modesty or decency; insensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

Sham'er, *n.* One who, or that which, puts to shame; that which confounds.

Sham'mel, *n.* (*Mining.*) A process by which ore or water is raised by bringing it first to an intermediate platform before lifting it to the surface of the ground.

Sham'mer, *n.* One who shams; an impostor; a humbug.

Sham'okin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Northumberland co., 18 m. E.S.E. of Sunbury; *pop.* of township abt. 2,600.

Sham'okin Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, falls into the Susquehanna River at Sunbury.

Sham'okin Dam, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Snyder co.

Shamong', in *N. Jersey*, a post-vill. and twp. of Burlington co., 40 m. E.S.E. of Camden; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,300.

Shamoo'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PANICUM.

Sham'oy, Sham'moy, Sham'my, *n.* See LEATHER.

Shamoy'ing, *n.* (*Manuf.*) See LEATHER.

Shampoo', *v. a.* [Hind. *champna*, to press.] To press and rub the entire surface of the body, and at the same time to bend and extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with flesh-brushes and the hot bath. — To wash and scrub thoroughly the head with the fingers, using either soap or a saponaceous preparation, for the more perfect cleansing.

Shampoo'er, *n.* One who shampooes.

Shampoo'ing, *n.* Act or practice of one who shampooes.

Sham'rock, *n.* [Irish.] (*Bot.*) A ternate-leaved plant, adopted by the Irish as their national emblem. Many and warm have been the disputes to determine the veritable *S.* Some writers contend for the *Oxalis acetosella*, or Wood-sorrel, the leaves of which unfold about St. Patrick's day; while others maintain that the *Trifolium repens*, or White Clover, is the favored plant. Legends make out that St. Patrick, when preaching the gospel to the benighted inhabitants of Ireland, illustrated the great doctrine of the Trinity by the triple leaf of the *S.* Whether he plucked the bright, green leaf of the Wood-sorrel, or the more familiar herbage of the White Clover, cannot now be determined. The latter is, however, now generally worn by Irishmen on St. Patrick's day.

Sham'rock, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Calloway co., 48 m. N.E. of Jefferson city.

Shamrock, in *Ohio*, a village of Adams co., 88 m. S.E. of Cincinnati.

Sha'myl. See SCHAMYL.

Shanda'ken, in *New York*, a post-township of Ulster co., 56 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Shanes'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., 90 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

—A village of Mercer co., 124 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Shanesville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 16 m. N.E. of Reading.

Shang'hae, or **Shang'hai,** a city and river-port of China, prov. Kiang-su, on the Woosung River, 40 m. by water from the sea, and 100 m. E.S.E. of Nankin; Lat. 30° 12′ N., Lon. 120° 50′ E. The city stands in a level and well cultivated plain, producing good crops of cotton, rice, and wheat. Immediately outside the wall by which it is enclosed are several populous suburbs. Streets narrow and filthy. Foundling hospitals, tea-gardens, and vast ice-houses, are the objects most worthy of notice in the city. It has a mint, with manufactures of silk, vegetable oils, and oil cake (of which vast quantities are annually sent into the interior), ironware, glass, paper, and ivory-ware. *S.* is the most northerly of the 5 Chinese ports opened to foreigners by the treaty of 1842, and, excepting Canton, it is, also, the most important. The river, which may be navigated by ships of 450 or 500 tons for a considerable distance above the town, crosses the Grand Canal, so that *S.* is an entrepôt for all the vast and fertile countries traversed by the canal, and by the great rivers in the Yang-tse-Kiang, and the Hoang-Ho, with which it is connected, — hence the present importance of this emporium, and hence, also, the indefinite extension to which its foreign trade will probably attain. Its inland and coasting trades are both very extensive. The inhabitants of *S.* are much more hospitable, and better disposed towards foreigners than those of Canton; and strangers may travel for miles into the interior, all round the city, with perfect security. Within the last 10 years, many fine brick houses have been built by the foreign merchants in the suburbs. *Pop.* 146,227 Chinese, and 3,248 foreigners, according to a census made in the year 1868.

Shank, (*shangk,*) *n.* [A. S. *scanca*; Ger. *schenkel.*] The large bone of the leg; the whole joint of the leg from the knee to the ankle; — hence, the legs, used in a contemptuous sense; as, a pair of pitiful *shanks*. — Hence, that long part of an instrument which serves as the handle or motor; as, specifically, the straight part of a hook above the bent portion; the shaft or principal member of an anchor (Fig. 121); the eye of a button; that part of a key which is between the bow and the part which enters the wards of the lock; that part of a cutting tool or implement which connects with the handle.

(*Arch.*) The space between the channels of a triglyph.

(*Metal.*) A large ladle moved by the action of bars.

(*Print.*) The body of a type.

Shank'er, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as CHANCRE, *q. v.*

Shank'-painter, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope or chain which, passing round the shank of the anchor, lying horizontally, confines it to the ship's bow, abaft the cathead.

Shanks'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Somerset co., 77 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Shan'non, a large river in the W. of Ireland, and one of the finest in the British Islands. The *S.* has a length of 220 m., and is divided into the Upper and Lower *S.* The Upper *S.*, by far the longest and narrowest part of the river, rises in the mountains of Ulster, at the N.W. extremity of the co. of Cavan tron: the Kulkeah Mountains, and flowing S. enters and passes through Lough Allen, till, quitting the county of Leitrim, it flows S. and E. and S.W. to the town of Banagher, forming from this portion of its course the boundary between Connaught and Leinster. From Banagher the river has first a S.W. and then a S. course, till, a little above the city of Limerick, it divides into two branches, which, flowing round King's Island, the most ancient part of the city, unite below to form the Lower *S.* From its rise in Cavan to its encircling the King's Island, the river has a length of 180 m. In this course the river is greatly interrupted by shallows, falls, and rocks, impeding all navigation; many canals, however, have been constructed to overcome these difficulties, and connect the clearer portions of channel. The Lower *S.*, from Limerick to the mouth of its æstuary in the Atlantic, has a length of 40 m. and a breadth of from 1 to 7 m.; though the channel in places is obstructed by islands, rocks, and shoals. It has, however, good anchorage everywhere, and forms a harbor of refuge for ships against the force of westerly gales.

Shan'non, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Carroll co., 14 m. S.W. of Freeport.

Shannon, in *Kansas*, a township of Atchison co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A twp. of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Shannon, in *Missouri*, a S.S.E. co.; *area*, 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Current, Jack's Fork, and Big, and Sinking Creek. *Surface*, diversified, and in part covered with pine forests; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper. *Cap.* Eminence. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Shannon, in *Ohio*, a village of Muskingum co., 11 m. N.N.W. of Zanesville.

Shan'nondale Springs, in *W. Virginia*, a watering-place of Jefferson co., abt. 5 m. S. of Charlestown.

Shan'non Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Goochland co., 25 m. W. of Richmond.

Shan'donville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 5 m. W. of Norristown.

Shan-se, a prov. of China, between Lat. 35° and 41′ N., Lon. 110° and 114° 30′ E.; *area*. 55,268 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, but generally fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, cotton, millet, rice, tobacco, silk, chemicals, honey, and live-stock. *Cap.* Tae-yuen-foo. *Pop.* 15,000,000.

Shan States, a number of tributary states in Indo-China, lying between Munnipur on the W. and Yonnan on the E., and from the parallel of 24° N. Lat. south to Bangkok and Cambodia. Of these the northern states are tributary to Burmah, and the southern to Siam. A great portion of the mountainous region of these states is called the *Laos Country*, and is inhabited towards the N. by the *Black-bellies*, so called from the circumstance that they tattoo themselves with figures in ink, and in the S. by the *White-bellies*, who do not tattoo. Xieng-mai, the cap. of Laos, stands on a wide plain on the Meinam, 500 m. N. of Bangkok, and is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants. The number of Laocians included in Siam alone is estimated at 1,000,000. They are meek, gentle, unwarlike, and superstitious. Their chief employment is agriculture; and in religion they are Buddhists.

Shan't. An inelegant contraction of *shall not*, frequently employed in colloquial language; as, I *shan't* do it.

Shan-tung′, a marit. prov. of China, bordering on the Gulf of Pechelee, the Yellow Sea, and the Hoang-ho, bet. Lat. 35° and 38° N., Lon. 115° and 122° 40′ E.; *area*, 65,000 sq. m. The surface is mountainous in the E. and level in the W. *Prod.* Wheat, millet, indigo, drugs, and silk. *Manuf.* Carpets, caps, and hempen cloth. *Cap.* Tse-nan-foo. *Pop.* 28,000,000.

Shan'ty, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] A temporary building or structure, used as a dwelling; a mean place of abode; a log-cabin; a hut.

—*v. n.* To become the occupant of a shanty.

Shan'ty-man, *n.*; *pl.* SHANTY-MEN. One who dwells in a shanty; a lumberer; a wood-cutter.

Shap'able, *a.* That may be shaped, formed, or figured.

Shape, *v. a.* [A. S. *syppan*; Ger. *schaffen*.] To form or create; to produce; to make; as, "I was *shapen* in iniquity." (*Ps.* li. 5.)—To mould or make into a particular form or figure; to give form or figure to; to fashion; to cast.

"Grace *shaped* her limbs, and beauty decked her face."—*Prior.*

—To mould; to adapt or contrive to a purpose; to regulate; to direct; to adjust.

"There is a Providence that *shapes* our ends."—*Shaks.*

—To image; to conceive; as, to *shape* one's ideas into elegancies of expression.

—*v. n.* To suit; to square; to be adapted or adjusted.

—*n.* To form or figure as constituted by lines or angles; external appearance; outward aspect; make; guise; the form of the trunk of the human body; as, the *shape* of a leg, of a horse, of a tree, &c.—A being, as endowed with form; a figure; an appearance.—Concrete embodiment, idea, or pattern, as of some quality; form, as of thought, conception, or language.

"Thy heart contains....of good, the perfect *shape*."—*Milton.*

Shape'less, *a.* Destitute of shape or of regular form; lacking symmetry or harmony of dimensions; formless; as, he battered it into a *shapeless* mass.

Shape'lessness, *n.* State or condition of being shapeless.

Shape'ly, *a.* Having a regular or harmonious shape; well-formed; symmetrical; as, *shapely* hands.

Shape'smith, *n.* A burlesque appellation given to one who undertakes to improve the form of the body.

Shapleigh, (*shap'lee,*) in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., 77 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Shard, *n.* [A. S. *sceard.*] A piece, or fragment, of an earthen vessel, or of any brittle substance.—Hence, a hard case that covers the wings of certain insects, as the beetle, &c.

Share, (*shair,*) *n.* [A. S. *scear.*] The broad iron blade of a plough which cuts the ground or furrow-slice.—A part; a portion; a division; a certain quantity; as, she has a *share* of good looks.—A part or portion of a thing owned by a number in common; the part of a thing allotted or distributed to each individual of a number; allotment; dividend; as, he received his *share* of the profits.—Hence, a part belonging to one; portion possessed; part contributed; as, he owns *shares* in various railroads.—*To go shares*, to be equally a partaker of; to have an even interest in; as, *to go shares* in a business speculation.

—*v. a.* To part among two or more; to divide; to apportion; to allot; as, to *share* another's good fortune.—To seize and possess jointly or in common; to partake; to participate in; as, to *share* the spoils of war.

—*v. n.* To have part; to receive a dividend or portion; as, he *shares* in the national prosperity.

Share'-beam, *n.* That part of a plough to which the share is attached.

Share'-bone, *n.* (*Anat.*) The *os pubis*. See PUBIS.

Share'-broker, *n.* A dealer in government bonds, or railroad, or other shares and securities.

Share'-holder, *n.* One who holds or owns a share, or shares, in a joint fund or property.

Shar'er, *n.* One who shares; one who participates in anything with another; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; as, a *sharer* in a commercial transaction.

Shark, *n.* [Lat. *carcharias*; Gr. *karcharias*, from *karcharos*, with sharp or jagged teeth.] (*Zoöl.*). A family of large and voracious sea-fishes. See SQUALIDÆ.

—A rapacious, grasping fellow; also, a sharper, a trickster.

—*v. n.* To play the petty thief; to pilfer; to swindle:—To cadge; to live by contemptible shifts or artifices; to act the hummer; as, he *sharks* for a dinner.

Shark'er, *n.* A cadger; a hummer.

Shark'ing, *n.* Petty theft; pilfering; trickery.—Cadging: getting one's livelihood by petty shifts and stratagems.

Sha'ron, (*Script.*) a level tract along the Mediterranean, between Mount Carmel and Cæsarea, celebrated for its rich fields and pastures. (*Josh.* xii. 18; *Cant.* ii. 1; *Isa.* xxxiii. 9, xxxv. 2, lxv. 10; 1 *Chron.* xxvii. 9.)

Sha'ron, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., 40 m. N.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 2,446.

Sharon, in *Illinois*, a township of Fayette co., 4 m. N.W. of Vandalia; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A village of Whiteside co., 135 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Sharon, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Appanoose co., 100 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* abt. 700.—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Sharon, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., 17 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,508.

Sharon, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Washtenaw co., 60 m. S.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Sharon, in *Minnesota*, a township of La Sueur co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Sharon, in *Mississippi*, a village of Madison co., 30 m. N. of Jackson.

Sharon, in *New Hampshire*, a twp. of Hillsborough co., 35 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sharon, in *New York*, a post-township of Schoharie co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,446.

Sharon, in *Ohio*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A village of Hamilton co., 15 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati.—A township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A post-village and township of Noble co., 27 m. N.W. of Marietta.—A twp. of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Sharon, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing town in the W. part of Mercer co., on the Ohio State line, 16 m. W. of Mercer. It has 8 churches, 3 banks, 2 newspapers, some manufactories, several blast furnaces and foundries, and is the business centre of a large iron and coal trade. *Pop.* (1870) 4,475.—A township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A vill. of Beaver co., 26 m. N.W. of Pittsburg.

Sharon, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windsor co., 28 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Sharon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth co., 65 m. E.S.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A township of Portage co., 5 m. N.E. of Stanton; *pop.* abt. 650.

Sharon Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., 46 m. W. of Albany.

Sharon Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Medina co., 112 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Sharon Centre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Potter co., 192 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Sharon Springs, in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., 50 m. W. of Albany, celebrated for its mineral waters.

Sha'ronville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hamilton, 13 m. N.E. of Cincinnati.—A village of Pike co., 55 m. S of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sharp, *a.* (*comp.* SHARPER; *superl.* SHARPEST.) Having a very thin edge, or fine point; acute; keen; acuminated; not dull, blunt, or obtuse; as, a knife with a *sharp* edge.—Terminating in a point or edge; not rounded; peaked or ridged; as, a *sharp* roof.—Having acuteness of mind, or quickness to discern or distinguish; of keen perception; ready at invention; discriminating; not dull; as, a *sharp* sight or hearing.—Keen to the taste or smell; acrid; biting; tart; pungent; acid; sour; as, *sharp* mustard.—Affecting the sense of hearing, like sharp points piercing to the ear; shrill; as, a *sharp* sound, a *sharp* voice.—Characterized by severity or harshness of language; severely rigid; caustic; sarcastic; incisive; cutting; as, a *sharp* rebuke.—Distressing or trying to the feelings; painful; severe; bitter; as, *sharp* misery.—Eager in pursuit; keen in quest or seeking; impetuous to obtain gratification; hungry; as, a *sharp* appetite.—Vehement; violent; fierce; ardent; impetuous; as, a *sharp* onset upon an enemy.—Characterized by leanness, meagreness, or emaciation; as, a *sharp* visage.—Biting; pinching; nipping; piercing; as, a *sharp* wind.—Close and exact; shrewd; smart in dealing; keenly attentive to self-interest; as, a *sharp* man of business.—Hard; as, *sharp* sand;—a cant term among workmen.

(*Mus.*) Above the pitch; acute; as, a *sharp* note;—opposed to a *flat* tone; higher by a semitone in pitch; so heightened in sound as to be out of tune; as, that violin is *sharp*.

(*Pronunciation.*) Aspirated; whispered; non-vocal; surd, as certain consonants, as, *p*, *k*, *t*, *f*.

(NOTE. *Sharp* is largely employed in the construction of self-explaining compounds; as, *sharp*-cornered, *sharp*-edged, *sharp*-featured, *sharp*-toothed, &c.)

To brace sharp. (*Naut.*) To brace the yards as obliquely as possible, in order to bring a ship well up to the wind.

—*n.* A part of a stream where the current runs very rapidly; as, *sharps* and eddies.—*Tennyson.*

(*Mus.*) A sign ♯ in music, which, when prefixed to a note, elevates it by a semitone in the scale. When placed at the beginning of a piece of music, it denotes that all the notes on the line or space on which it is placed, and their octaves above and below, are to be played sharp. A double sharp 𝄪 raises a note two semitones.

—*v. a.* To sharpen; to make sharp, keen, acute, or penetrating; to render quick.

(*Mus.*) To make with a sharp; to raise a note or semitone.

Sharp, *v. n.* To act the sharper; to play tricks in bargaining.

Sharp, a co. of *Arkansas*; *pop.* in 1870, 5,401.

Sharp'-cut, *a.* Clear; well-defined; having the outlines distinctly marked; as, a *sharp-cut* countenance.

Sharpen, (*shar'pn,*) *v. a.* To make sharp; to give a fine edge or point to; as, to *sharpen* a razor, to *sharpen* the teeth of a saw.—To make more eager or active; to render more keen; as, to *sharpen* the appetite.—To make more quick, acute, or ingenious; as, to *sharpen* the wit or understanding.—To make more quick or acute in perception; as, to *sharpen* one's sight.—To make more pungent or painful; as, to *sharpen* a disease.—To make incisive, sarcastic, caustic, or severe; as, to *sharpen* invective.—To render less flat, or more shrill and piercing; as, to *sharpen* sound.—To make sour; to make more piquant, tart, or acid; as, meat *sharpened* with vinegar.

(*Mus.*) To raise by means of a sharp, as a note or sound.

—*v. n.* To grow or become sharp.

Sharp'er, *n.* One who practises sharpness;—particularly, in a derogatory sense, a trickster in dealings; a cheat in bargaining or gaming; an over-shrewd man of business; as, he was fleeced of his money by *sharpers*.

Sharp'ie, *n.* (*Naut.*) A term for a long, sharp, flat-bottomed sail-boat.—*Webster.* (Local Amer.)

Sharp'ly, *adv.* In a sharp manner; with a keen edge or a fine point; severely; rigorously; roughly; keenly; acutely; violently; vigorously; vehemently; with keen perception or nice discernment; exactly; minutely; wittily.

Sharp Mountain, or THIRD MOUNTAIN, in *Pennsylvania*, extends over Schuylkill co. from N.E. to S.W. It contains inexhaustible beds of anthracite coal.

Sharp'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sharp; as, (1.) Keenness of an edge or point; as, the *sharpness* of a knife. (2.) Pungency; acidity; tartness; sourness; as, the *sharpness* of vinegar. (3.) Acuteness or severity of pain or affliction; as, *sharpness* of suffering. (4.) Severity or pungency of language; caustic sarcasm; as, the *sharpness* of a retort. (5.) Acuteness of intellect; power of nice discernment or quick discrimination; readiness or exactness of the understanding; sagacity; penetration; ingenuity; as, *sharpness* of wit. (6.) Keenness; severity; as, the *sharpness* of the air. (7.) Quickness of sense or perception; as, *sharpness* of vision. (8.) Keenness; eagerness: as, *sharpness* of appetite. (9.) Shrilliness; piercingness: as, *sharpness* of sound.

(*Mus.*) Elevation of a note by a semitone.

Sharps'burg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Bath co., 38 m. S. of Maysville.

Sharpsburg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., 16 m. S. of Hagerstown, near Antietam Creek. See ANTIETAM.

Sharpsburg, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Marion co., 90 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson city.

Sharpsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Allegheny co., 5 m. N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Sharp'-set, *a.* Affected by keen hunger; eager in quest of gratification; ravenous; as, he is *sharp-set* for his dinner.

Sharp'-shoot'er, *n.* [From *sharp* and *shoot*.] A skilled marksman with a rifle or carbine; one trained to aim at a mark with exactness.

Sharp'-shoot'ing, *n.* A shooting with precision or exactness of aim;—hence, a keen contest of wit, badinage, or argument.

Sharp'-sight'ed, *a.* Having quick or acute sight or perception; as, a *sharp-sighted* bird.—Having quick discernment or acute understanding; as, a *sharp-sighted* individual.

Sharp'-sight'edness, *n.* Quality of being sharp-sighted.

Sharp's Island, in the Chesapeake, with a light-house and fixed light at its N. extremity, opposite the entrance of Pawtuxent River.

Sharps'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tipton co., 48 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Sharps'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a flourishing post-village of Mercer co., 11 m. N.W. of Mercer, the principal shipping point for the Mercer co. block-coal. It contains several blast-furnaces, foundry, machine-shops, flour-mill, &c. *Pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sharp'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Salem co., 10 m. N.E. of Salem.

Sharp-visaged, (-viz'ajd,) *a.* Having a sharp, thin, or weazened face.

Sharp'-witted, *a.* Sagacious; penetrating; having an acute or nicely-discerning mind; as, a *sharp-witted* lawyer.

Shartlesville, (*shar'tels-vil,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 65 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Shas'ta, in *California*, a N. co., bounded E. by Nevada, and W. by the Coast Range, and intersected by the Sacramento and Pitt rivers; *area*, 4,500 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys and along the streams. *Min.* Gold, salt, granite, and metamorphic limestone. Mineral springs are numerous. *Cap.* Shasta. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.—A post-town, cap. of the above co., abt. 40 m. N.N.W. of Red Bluff; *pop.* in 1870, 4,191.

Shas'ta. SHASTE, or SHASTY, a mountain of the Cascade Range in the N. part of California, Lat. 41° 20′ N., Lon. 122° W., abt. 14,000 feet high.

Shas'ter, Shas'tra, Sas'tra, *n.* [Hind.] (*Bibliol.*) A term denoting the book which contains the interpretations or explanations of the Vedas by *sasta*, i. e., science;—of such books we have the *Vedanga-Schastra*, the *Schastra-Bade*, and several others.

Shat'ter, *v. a.* [A. S. *scateran.*] To break so as to scatter into pieces; to break at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, rend, or part into fragments by violence; to rend; to crack; to split; to rive into splinters; as,

to *shatter* a vase.— To dissipate; to break up; as, a man of *shattered* humor.— To disorder; to derange; to make unsound; to render delirious; as, to *shatter* the animal constitution, to be *shattered* in intellect, &c.

Shat'ter, *v. n.* To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force or violence applied.

—*n.* A fragment; — used, for the most part, plurally, to denote the fragments of anything forcibly rent or broken; as, to break glass into *shatters*.

—*pl.* The fallen leaves of the pine-tree.

Shat'ter-brained, Shat'ter-pated, *a.* Having the brains or mind disordered or confused. — Heedless; wild; inconsequent; not consistent.

Shat'tery, *a.* Friable; brittle; easily breaking into many pieces or splinters; not firm, dense, or compact; as, *shattery* spar.

Shaum'burg, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Cook co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Shave, *v. a.* (*imp.* SHAVED; *pp.* SHAVED, or SHAVEN.) To cut or pare off something from the surface of; as, to *shave* a grass-plot.— To pare close; to make bare or smooth by cutting the hair from the surface; to take off the beard or hair of; as, to *shave* the beard with a razor. — To cut off thin slices from; to cut in thin slices; to make smooth by paring or cutting off slices; as, to *shave* wood.— To skim along the surface of or near it; to sweep along; — also, to ricochet; as, a gull *shaves* the ocean.— To fleece; to strip; to pillage; to oppress by exaction or extortion.

To shave a note, to buy up a note at a considerable discount, or to receive interest upon it much in excess of the legal rate. (Used colloquially.)

—*v. n.* To cut off the beard with a razor close to the surface; — hence, to cut closely or keenly; to be hard or exacting in bargaining; to cozen; to get the better of in dealing or trading.

—*n.* A shaving; a thin slice; as, a *shave* of bread. — The operation of shaving; as, an easy *shave*. — A drawing-knife; an instrument for shaving wood.— A fine or minute difference or distinction; as, he is a *shave* a better man than the other.—In the U. States, an exorbitant discount on a note for ready money.

Shave'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dutch-rush. See EQUISETACEÆ.

Shave'ling, *n.* A man shaved;—hence, a term of contempt or derision for a monk or friar; as, a bald *shaveling*.

Shav'er, *n.* One who shaves, or whose occupation is to shave; hence, a barber. — A close bargainer; a sharp dealer; a cheat; a trickster; one who chisels; as, the man is a cunning *shaver*.— A pillager; a plunderer; one who strips or fleeces.— A youngster; a little fellow; an urchin; as, a small *shaver* in buttons opened the door.

Shi'vertown, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 15 m. S.E. of Delhi.

Shav'ing, *n.* Act of one who shaves; act of paring the surface.—That which is shaved or pared off; — especially, a thin slice or curl of wood planed or shaved off.

Shaving-brush, a brush for administering lather to the face preparatory to the operation of shaving.

Shawa'naw, or **Shawa'no,** in *Wisconsin*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 1,332 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wolf, Oconto, and Embarras. Lake Shawanaw, 6 m. long, is in the central part. *Surface*, mostly covered with forests of pine and other trees; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Shawanaw, or Shawano. *Pop.* abt. 4,000. — A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., on Wolf River, 38 m. W.N.W. of Green Bay; *pop.* abt. 150.

Shawangunk, (*shang'gum,*) in *New York*, a river which rises in Orange co., and enters Walkill River in Ulster co., 14 m. W.S.W. of Ponghkeepsie, after a N.E. course of 80 m. — A post-township of Ulster co., 85 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Shawan'gunk Moun'tains, in *New York*, a portion of the Appalachian system, extends through Orange and Sullivan cos. into Ulster.

Shawl, *n.* [Fr. *châle;* Pers. and Hind. *shal;* Sansk. *śāla.*] A kind of mantle or tunic; a cloth of cotton, wool, silk, or hair, used by females as a loose covering for the upper part of the body; as, a Cashmere *shawl*.

—*v. a.* To wrap in a shawl; as, to *shawl* a lady.

Shawnee', in *Indiana*, a township of Fountain co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Shawnee, in *Kansas*, an E. co.; *area*, 425 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kansas and Wakarusa. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and limestone. *Cap.* Topeka. *Pop.* abt. 5,000. — A post-village and township of Johnson co., 11 m. S.W. of Kansas city in Mo. *Pop.* of twp. abt. 1,300.

Shawnee, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., 18 m. N.E. of Buffalo.

Shawnee, in *Ohio*, a township of Allen co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,173.

Shawnee, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Monroe co., 30 m. N. of Easton.

Shaw'nees, a tribe of N. American Indians of the Algonquin group, who lived on the Wabash and other neighboring affluents of the Ohio. They now live on the S. bank of the Kansas River, and number abt. 1,200.

Shaw'neetown, in *Illinois*, a post-town, cap. of Gallatin co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of the mouth of the Wabash River; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Shaw's Flat, in *California*, a post-village of Tuolumne co., 2 m. W. of Sonora; *pop.* abt. 500.

Shaws'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 77 m. S.W. of Lynchburg.

Shaws'wick, in *Indiana*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Shay', *n.* A vulgarism for *chaise;* as, a one-horse *shay*.

She, *pers. pron. fem.* (*nom.* SHE; *poss.* HER, or HERS; *obj.* HER; *pl. nom.* THEY; *poss.* THEIR, or THEIRS; *obj.* THEM.) [A. S. *heo;* Ger. *sie.*] A pronoun which is the substitute for the name of a female, and of the feminine gender; also, the word which refers to a female mentioned in the preceding or following part of a sentence or discourse. — A woman; a female; — used, sometimes, as a noun, principally in a disparaging or humorous sense; as, "Whoe'er she be, that not impossible *she*." *Crashaw.*

(NOTE. *She* is employed in composition for *female*, as representing an animal of the feminine sex; as, a *she*-cat, a *she*-fox.)

Shea', *n.; pl.* SHEAVES, (*sheevs.*) [A. S. *sceaf;* Ger. *schaub.*] A number or quantity of things shoved, pressed, or thrown together; — specifically, a quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw; as, *sheaves* of golden grain. —Any bundle, mass, or collection;—particularly, a number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver.

(*Mech.*) See SHEAVE.

—*v. n.* To collect and bind into sheaves.

Shea'fy, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or consisting of, sheaves.

Sheak'leyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Mercer co., 16 m. S.W. of Meadville; *pop.* abt. 300.

Shea'ling, *n.* The husk, pod, or shell, as of peas and the like.

Shear', *v. a.* (*imp.* SHEARED; *pp.* SHEARED, or SHORN.) [A. S. *sceran, scyran;* Ger. and Du. *scheren.*] To cut or clip from the surface of with an instrument of two blades, as a scissors; as, to *shear* sheep. — To cut or clip from a surface; to separate or take off by shears; as, to *shear* a fleece.

—*v. n.* To divide, as the two parts of anything when cut or sheared.

—*n.* An instrument used to cut with; — generally used in the plural. See SHEARS.

—Anything having the form of shears; as, specifically,

(*Mining.*) Two very high joists or pieces of wood, placed in nearly a vertical position in each side of a shaft, and united at the top, over which, by means of a pulley, passes the capstan rope; this is for the convenience of lifting out, or lowering into the shaft, timber or other things of great length and weight.

(*Ship-building.*) See SHEER.

—A shearing; — used in expressing the age of sheep; as, a two- or three-*shear* ram.

(*Mach.*) The bed-piece of a machine-tool; as, the *shears* of a lathe.

Shear'er, *n.* One who shears; as, a *shearer* of sheep.

Shear'ersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 25 m. N. of Greensburg.

Shear'ing, *n.* Act of shearing; act of clipping or cutting off. — Proceeds of the act or process of clipping by shears; as, the *shearings* from cloth. — A once-sheared sheep; a shearling. — Tilting; the process of preparing shear-steel. — In Scotland, the operation of reaping.

Shear'ing-ma'chine, *n.* A machine for cutting plates of metal. — An apparatus for shearing cloth.

Shear'ling, *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

Shears', *n. pl.* Scissors on a large scale, chiefly used in gardening. They are variously modified to suit their particular purposes, such as pruning trees, hedges, box-edgings, &c.

Shear'-steel, *n.* A kind of steel made by welding several bars together, and again drawing them out. It is used for clothiers' shears, and many other cutting instruments.

Shear'water, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The genus *Puffinus*, family *Procellaridæ*, including birds distinguished from the Petrels in having the bill compressed near the end, and a straight spur in place of the hind toe. They spend their lives mostly on the ocean, rarely visiting the shore

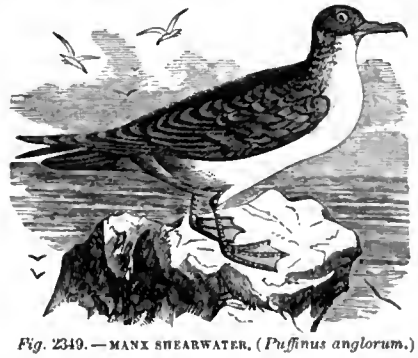


Fig. 2349.—MANX SHEARWATER, (*Puffinus anglorum.*)

except for the purpose of incubation. *P. anglorum*, the Manx *S.* of the coast from New Jersey to Labrador (Fig. 2349), is about 15 inches long, grayish-black, the neck motted with gray, the throat and all the under parts white. *P. major*, the Greater *S.*, is about 20 inches long.

Shea's'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Morgan co., 36 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Sheath, *n.* [A. S. *sceath*, from *scendan*, to separate; Ger. *scheide.*] A cover, or covering; a case, usually of metal, for the reception of a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard.

—Any thin covering for protection; as, a membrane investing a stem or branch, as in grasses; also, the wing-case of an insect.

Sheathe, (*shēth.*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHEATHED.) To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; as, to *sheathe* a sword. — To fit with a sheath. — To case or cover with boards, or with sheets of copper, zinc, or yellow metal; as, to *sheathe* a ship's bottom. — To cover or line; as, to *sheathe* the intestines with any demulcent substance. — To obtund, as acrimonious particles. — *To sheathe the sword*, figuratively, to make peace; to cease from war or enmity; — synonymous with to *bury the hatchet*, or *tomahawk*.

Sheathed, (*shēthd,*) *p. a.* Put in a sheath; provided with a sheath; as, a *sheathed* weapon.

(*Bot.*) Invested with a sheath or membrane, as a stem.

Sheath'er, *n.* One who sheathes.

Sheath'ing, *n.* That which serves to sheathe; — particularly,

(*Naut.*) The covering laid on a ship's bottom as a protection against worms. Sheets of thin copper, zinc, or yellow metal, nailed on with copper or composition nails, constitute, at present, the sheathing of all the better class of vessels.

Sheath'less, *a.* Unsheathed; without a sheath.

Sheath'-winged, *a.* Provided with a case for covering the wings, as certain insects.

Sheath'y, *a.* Forming, or resembling, a sheath or case. (R.)

She'a-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Butter-tree of Africa, supposed to be the *Bassia butyracea*. See BASSIA.

Sheave, (*sheev,*) *n.* [O. Du. *schijve*, a disc, wheel.] (*Naut.*) The wheel in a block or pulley. In ships' blocks it is usually of brass or lignumvitæ, not infrequently in combination. — a square coak of brass being inserted in the centre of a wheel of lignumvitæ.

Sheave'-hole, *n.* (*Naut.*) The hole through a block or spar in which a sheave is fixed.

She'ba. (*Anc. Geog.*) A kingdom of S. Arabia, embracing the greater part of Arabia Feliz, was named after *Sheba*, one of the sons of Jokshan, second son of Abrahm and Keturah (*Gen.* x. 28). The Queen of Sheba visited Solomon, B. C. 990 (1 *Kings* x. 1–13). The Greeks and Romans called the people *Sabæi*, or *Sabæans*.

Sheboy'gan, or CHEBOY'GAN, a river of *Michigan*, rises in Otsego co., and flowing N. enters the Strait of Mackinaw at the town of Sheboygan.

Sheboygan, in *Wisconsin*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sheboygan, Onion, and Mullet. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. Pine and other timber is plentiful. *Cap.* Sheboygan. *Pop.* abt. 40,000. — A flourishing post-town, cap. of the above co., on Lake Michigan, 62 m. N. of Milwaukee; *pop.* in 1870, 5,310.

Sheboygan, a river of *Wisconsin*, rises in Fond du Lac co., and flowing E., enters Lake Michigan at Sheboygan.

Sheboy'gan Falls, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Sheboygan co., on Sheboygan River, 6 m. from its mouth in Lake Michigan; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,500.

Sheehi'nah, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) See SHEKINAH.

Shed, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHED.) [A. S. *scedan*, to pour out; Ger. *schütten.*] To cause or suffer to flow out; to emit; to throw off from one's self; to diffuse; as, to *shed* blood, to *shed* tears. — To cast; to let fall; to throw off, as any natural covering; as, trees *shed* their leaves in the autumn. — To cause to flow off without penetrating; as, an oilskin-coat is said to *shed* water. — To cover; to sprinkle; as, his hair is *shed* with gray.

—*v. n.* To let fall the parts forming the outer covering, as leaves, &c.

—*n.* Act of shedding, or causing to flow; — used only in composition; as, bloo*dshed*.

Shed, *n.* [A. S. *scead*, from *sceadan*, to hide, cover.] A shelter or protection; — especially, a shanty; a covering of timber, shingles, &c., for shelter against rain and the inclemencies of weather; a structure consisting simply of a roof supported on columns; a rude house; a hovel; a sheal.

(*Weaving.*) The duplex sloping interstice made of the threads of the warp, through which to drive the shuttle.

She'chem, or **Si'chem.** See GERIZIM, and NABLUS.

Shed'der, *n.* One who sheds, or causes to flow; as, a *shedder* of blood.

Shed'ding, *n.* Act of spilling, effusing, or of casting off or out. — That which is *shed*, emitted, or cast off. (R.)

Shediac, (*shed-e-ak',*) in New Brunswick, a town and island opposite the mouth of Shediac River, in Shediac Bay, on the S.E. coast.

Sheel'in, (Lough.) (*lok,*) a lake of Ireland, partly in the cos. of Cavan, Meath, and Westmeath, 5 m. long and 2¼ broad.

Sheen, Sheen'y, *a.* Lustrous; sparkling; glittering; —used in poetry only; as, "the azure *sheen; sheeny* heaven."—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To shine; to glisten; to sparkle; to glitter; — used only in poetical composition.

Sheen, *n.* [A. S. *scieno, scine*, shining, clear; Ger. *schön*, beautiful.] Lustre; brightness; radiance; splendor; as, "Mercy throned in celestial *sheen*."—*Milton.*

Sheen'ly, *adv.* Brightly; lustrously; radiantly. (R.)

Sheep, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. S. *sceap;* Ger. *schaf.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Ovis*, belonging to the *Cavicornia*, or Hollow-horned Ruminant family. Naturalists are by no means agreed as to what was the original breed of this invaluable animal, which is, in modern farming, almost equally important for furnishing the farmer with a dressing of manure, and the community at large with mutton, clothing, and other necessaries of life. Of the several varieties of wild *S.*, which have by naturalists been considered entitled to the distinction of being the parent-stock, may be mentioned; 1, the Musmon (*O. musimon*), still found wild in the mountains of the larger islands of the Mediterranean and European Turkey; 2, the Argali (*O. ammon,*) or

wild Asiatic *S.*, which are the tenants of the highest mountains of Central Asia, and the elevated, inhospitable plains of its northern portions; 3, the Rocky Mountain *S.* (*O. montana*) (Fig. 2350), which is found on the mountains of N. America; 4, the Bearded *S.* of Africa (*O. tragelopleus*), found on the high lands of Egypt and in Barbary. The leading fact in the geographical history of this genus is that it occurs both in the New and the Old World, whereas the goat tribe are naturally unknown in America. It is usually regarded by naturalists as being not only specifically, but generically, distinguished from the goat tribe; but some authorities, on the other hand, are inclined to believe that the generic separation is founded chiefly upon characters which have arisen from the influential power of man. In a state of nature, the *S.* is scarcely less active or energetic than the goat: its dimensions are greater, its muscular strength at least equal, both in force and duration. It is also an Alpine animal, and among its native fastnesses, bounds from rock to rock with almost inconceivable swiftness and agility. The main characteristics of the four undoubted races of *S.* mentioned above are as

Fig. 2350. — ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP, (*Ovis montana.*)

follows: — The *Musmon* measures about three feet and a half in length, and its height, at the highest part of the back, is about two feet six inches. The neck is large, the body thick, muscular, and of a rounded form. The limbs are robust, and the hoofs short. The horns of the male are nearly two feet long. The body is protected by a short, fine, gray-colored wool, of which the filaments are spirally twisted, and by a stiffish silky hair, of no great length, yet sufficient to conceal the wool beneath. It is gregarious in a state of nature, and seldom descends from the highly-elevated portions of the mountains on which it dwells. The general opinion of naturalists is that it is from this species the domestic breeds have been obtained.—The *Bearded S.* of Africa has the hair on the lower part of the cheeks and upper jaws extremely long, so that it forms a double or divided beard. The hairs on the sides and body are short, those on the top of the neck somewhat longer, and rather erect. The whole under-parts of the neck and shoulders are covered by coarse hair, not less than fourteen inches long; and beneath the hair, on every part, there is a short genuine wool, the rudiments of a fleecy clothing. The tail is very short: the horns, which are about two feet long, approach each other at their base, and diverge outwards. — The *Argali*, or Wild sheep of Asia, measures about three feet in height at the shoulder, and five feet in length. His horns are nearly four feet long, and placed on the summit of the head, so as to cover the occiput. They nearly touch each other in front, bending backwards and laterally, and then forward and outward. The female is of smaller size, and her horns are nearly straight. The name of *Argali*, applied to this species, is the Mongol name of the female; the male is called *Guldschah*.—The *Ovis montana*, or Rocky Mountain sheep of America, is larger than the largest varieties of our domestic breeds. The horns of the male are of great dimensions, arising a short way above the eyes, and occupying almost the entire space between the ears, but without touching each other at their bases. The hair in this species resembles that of a deer, and is short, dry, and flexible in its autumn growth, but becomes coarse, dry, and brittle as the winter advances. There is no country where more attention has been paid to the improvement of the breeds of sheep, both foreign and domestic, or where more success has been attained, than Great Britain. The many varieties of sheep which tenant Great Britain and Ireland may be conveniently divided into two classes; the first consisting of sheep without horns, and the second of sheep with horns. Of the first class are, the *New Leicester sheep*, the characteristics of which are fineness and fulness of form, an early maturity and a propensity to fatten, a diminution in the proportion of offal, and the return of most money for the quantity of food consumed; the wool not so long as in some breeds, but considerably finer. — The *Cotswold sheep*, which have been long celebrated for the fineness of their wool, and which have been gradually improved by crossing with the Leicester sheep. Their mutton is fine-grained and full-sized. — The *Dartmoor sheep*, which have white faces and legs, some with and some without horns, small in the head and neck, and generally small-boned, carcass narrow and flat-sided. — The *Southdown sheep*, which takes its name from a tract of down extending more than sixty miles in length, through parts of the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent. The wool is short, close, and curled, and free from spiry projecting hairs. The flesh is finely grained and of good flavor. — The *Romney-Marsh sheep*, which have long but coarse wool, much internal fat, and much hardihood, and require no artificial food during the hardest winter but a little hay. — The *Cheviot sheep* are a peculiar breed, which are kept on the extensive range of the Cheviot hills. They have the face and legs generally white, and the body long; their wool is short, thick, and fine; they possess very considerable fattening qualities, and can endure much hardship both from starvation and cold. — Of the *Horned sheep*, the chief varieties are: — The *Dorset sheep*. They are a good folding sheep, and their mutton is well flavored, but their principal distinction and value is the forwardness of the ewes, who take the ram at a much earlier period of the year than any other species, and thus supply the market with lamb at the time when it fetches the highest price. — The *Shetland sheep* are small and handsome; hornless, hardy, feeding on even sea-weed, and with soft and cottony wool. — The *Hebridean sheep* is the smallest of its kind, even when fat weighing only twenty pounds. — The most important breed of sheep as regards the texture of the wool is the Merino (*O. hispanica*), in modern times brought to the greatest perfection in Spain, though their originals probably formed the flocks of the patriarchs thousands of years ago, and have been the stock of all the fine-wooled sheep. Unlike the British breeds, they have wool on the forehead and cheeks; the horns are very large and heavy, and convoluted laterally; the wool is fine, long, soft, twisted, in silky spiral ringlets, and naturally so oily that the fleece looks dingy and unclean from the dust and dirt adhering to the outside, but perfectly white underneath; the form is not so symmetrical as in many English breeds, and there is generally a loose skin hanging from the neck. They readily form cross breeds, called *demi-merinos*, which have been brought to great perfection in France, whence, as well as from Spain, they have been imported into America. — Of the other remarkable varieties of the genus *Ovis* in different parts of the world, we may mention the *Fat-tailed sheep*, common in Tartary, Arabia, Persia, and Egypt, the tail of which is so loaded with fat that it alone frequently weighs 20 pounds. — The *Many-horned sheep* of Iceland, and the most northern part of the Russian dominions, which has three, four, or five horns, sometimes placed with great regularity, and sometimes differing in proportion and situation. — The *Cretan sheep*, chiefly found in the island of Crete, but kept in many parts of Europe on account of the strangeness of the appearance of its horns, which are remarkably large, long, and spiral; those of the male being upright, and those of the female at right angles to the head. — The *Fat-rumped tailless sheep* met with in all the deserts of Tartary, and which have long legs, a somewhat arched visage, horns, in the male, like those of the domestic sheep, large pendent ears, and a tail so enveloped in fat as to be scarcely visible. — The *African*, or *Guinea sheep*, a native of all the tropical climates, both of Africa and the East. The distinguishing characteristics are — a rough, hairy skin, short horns, pendulous ears, a kind of dewlap under its chin, and a long mane, which reaches below the neck. — Different names are given to the sheep, according to its sex and age. The male is called a *ram* or *tuss*. After weaning, he is said to be a *hog*, *hogget*, or *hoggerel*, a *lamb-hog*, or *tuss-hog*, or *teg;* and if castrated, a *wether-hog*. After shearing, he is called a *shear-hog*, or *shearing*, or *dimmort*, or *tuss*. After the second shearing, he is a *two-shear ram;* and so on. The female is a *ewe* or *gimmer-lamb* till weaned, and then a *gimmer*, or *ewe-hog*, or *teg*. After being shorn, she is a *shearing-ewe* or *gimmer*, or *theave*, or *double-toothed ewe;* and after that a *two-*, or *three-*, or *four-shear ewe* or *theave*. The age of the sheep is reckoned, not from the period of their being dropped, but from the first shearing.

—Ilence, a mawkish, silly fellow; — used by way of contempt. — Figuratively, the elect; God's people, considered as under a spiritual shepherd or pastor; as, "We are His people, and the *sheep* of His pasture."—*Psalms.*

Black sheep, a figurative term to denote a person who is, as it were, outlawed from society, by reason of his misdeeds or moral obliquities.

Sheep'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SIBBALDIA.

Sheep'-cot, Sheep'-fold, *n.* A fold or pen for sheltering sheep.

Sheep'-hook, *n.* A shepherd's crook.

Sheep'ish, *a.* Like a sheep;—hence, bashful; timorous or diffident to excess; over-modest; as, he is *sheepish* in ladies' society.

Sheep'ishly, *adv.* In a sheepish manner.

Sheep'ishness, *n.* Quality of being sheepish.

Sheep'-run, *n.* Same as SHEEP-WALK.

Sheeps'-eye, (-ī,) *n.* A modest, shy, timorous look; a languishing ceillade; a wishful glance, such as lovers cast at each other in public.

Sheep'scott, in *Maine*, a river which rises in Waldo co., and flows into the Atlantic in Lincoln co., after a S. course of 60 m. — A post-village of Lincoln co., 5 m. N. of Wiscasset.

Sheep's'-foot, *n.*; *pl.* SHEEP'S-FEET. A printer's tool in the form of a hammer combined with a lever.

Sheep'shank, *n.* (*Naut.*) See KNOT.

Sheep's'-head, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SPARIDÆ.

Sheep'-shear'er, *n.* One who strips or shears sheep.

Sheep'-shear'ing, *n.* The operation of clipping off the wool from the bodies of ewes and lambs; generally performed in the beginning of summer, when the animals are not likely to suffer from being deprived of their warm covering, and when there is sufficient time for the wool to grow again before winter. — The time of shearing sheep; also, a festival held on the occasion.

Sheep'-skin, *n.* The skin of a sheep, or leather made from it. — A diploma; — so called from its being written on parchment usually made from the skin of a sheep. (Colloquial and vulgar.) — In England, a woolly cushion attached to the saddles carried by cavalry horses.

Sheep'-split, *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a cutting instrument into two sections.

Sheep'-walk, (*-wawk,*) **Sheep'-run,** *n.* A place of pasturage for sheep.

Sheep'y, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to sheep; resembling sheep; sheepish.

Sheer, *a.* [A. S. *scyr.*] Pure or unmingled; clear; separate from anything foreign or extraneous; as, *sheer* argument. — Thin; clear; diaphanous; as, *sheer* cambric. — Simple; pure; unmixed; mere; being only what it appears to be; unrelieved; as, a *sheer* impossibility. — Vertical; perpendicular; straight up and down; as, a *sheer* precipice.

Sheer battens. (*Ship-building.*) Long battens by which the position of the wales or bends is marked on the timber preparatory to those planks being bolted on. — *Sheer plan*, in naval architecture, the longitudinal section of a ship, taken through the keel, at right angles to the horizon. It shows the position of every point in the vessel in regard to its distance fore and aft of the midship point, and to its height above the keel.

—*v. n.* To deviate or decline from the line of the proper course, as a ship when not steered with steadiness; to slip or move aside.

To sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; as, he *sheered off* when he saw a policeman approaching.

To sheer up, to turn and approach in a nearly parallel direction.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) The curve which the line of ports, or of the deck, presents to the eye when viewing the side of a ship. When these lines are straight, or the extremities do not rise, as is most usual, the ship is said to have a *straight* sheer.

Sheerness', a fortified seaport-town of England, co. of Kent, on the Isle of Sheppey, at the confluence of the Thames and Medway, 18½ m. W.N.W. of Canterbury, and 36 m. S.E. of London; *pop.* 12,015.

Sheers', *n. pl.* Shears.

(*Mech.*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights to a considerable height, as hoisting masts into a ship, or boilers into a steam-vessel. The easiest-formed sheers are made of two spars lashed together near the top, with a block suspended from the point of intersection. The resemblance borne by such spars to an open pair of scissors is said to have suggested the name. In permanent sheers, used in dockyards, the upper ends of the spars are cut off, the tops joined by an iron cap and bolts, the bases firmly set in masonry, and the apparatus is lowered or raised by chains working to the top of a massive mast, rising vertically from between the feet of the spars. In some instances a pair of sheers is placed on each side of the centre spar, the whole being built on a stone causeway, between two basins.

(*Ord.*) Two spars from 30 to 40 feet long, lashed together at one end. Their other extremities are placed in the ground, the lashed ends being raised by tackle, and fixed by guy ropes. To the lashed end is attached a tackle; and the whole arrangement is used for mounting and dismounting guns from towers, &c., in the same manner as a derrick.

Sheer'-strake, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The strake under the gunwale in the top-side; it is generally worked thicker than the rest of the top-sides, and scarfed between the drifts.

Sheet, *n.* [A. S. *sceat*, a coverlig.] Something extended or spread out, as a covering; anything expanded;—specifically, a broad and large piece of linen or cotton cloth spread over a bed; a broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed-furniture next to the body.—A broad piece of paper as it comes from the manufacturers, or folded into pages.

—*pl.* Ilence, a book or pamphlet; as, a collection of printed *sheets*.

—A broad surface or expanse of liquid, &c.; as, a *sheet* of water. — A broad, thinly spread-out portion of metal or other substance; as, a *sheet* of copper, a *sheet* of glass, &c.

In sheets, spread flat or expanded; not folded, or if folded, not bound; as, printed matter *in sheets*.

(*Naut.*) The rope attached to the after or leeward clew or corner of a sail, to extend it to the wind. In the square sails above the courses, the ropes attached to both clews are called *sheets;* in all other cases the weathermost one is termed a *tack*.

(NOTE. *Sheet* is frequently employed in composition to indicate that the substance to the name of which it serves as a prefix is in the form of sheets, thin leaves, or lamina; as, *sheet*-iron, *sheet*-lead, &c.)

—*v. a.* To furnish with sheets; as, to *sheet* a bed. (R.) — To cover, as with a sheet; to cover or overlay with something broad and thin; as, the ground is *sheeted* with snow. — To fold or swathe in a sheet; as, a *sheeted* corpse. — To draw out or expand like a sheet.

To sheet home. (*Naut.*) To extend a sail till the clew is close to the sheet-block; as, topsails *sheeted home*.

Sheet'-anchor, *n.* (*Naut.*) The largest anchor belonging to a ship, on which, in cases of extremity, the vessel's safety depends; — hence, metaphorically, the mainstay or chief support; the last refuge for safety; as, rectitude is the mind's *sheet-anchor*.

Sheet'-cable, *n.* (*Naut.*) The cable which belongs to the sheet-anchor, being the strongest and best cable on shipboard.

Sheet'ful, *n.* As much as a sheet will hold.

Sheet'ing, *n.* Linen or cotton cloth for sheets.

Sheet'-light'ning, *n.* Lightning thrown out or appearing in widely expanded flashes, in distinction from *fork-lightning*, which flashes in a zigzag manner.

Sheet'ing, *n.* A small sheet. (*n.*)

Sheet'-pile, *n.* A pile of thick plank or scantling, shot or jointed on the edges, jammed between the main piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic substructure.

Sheffield, a large manufacturing town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, Eng., on an eminence at the confluence of the rivers Sheaf and Don, both of which are here crossed by several bridges, 6 miles from Rotherham. The houses are well built, and many of them elegant; but the smoke of the numerous manufactories tends to give the town a sombre appearance. *Manuf.* Cutlery of all kinds, iron and steel goods, plated wares, metallic instruments, printing-types, and files. In the neighborhood coal is abundant, and some iron is raised in the vicinity. *Pop.* in 1870, 239,752.

Sheffield, in *Georgia*, a village of Newton co., 65 m. N.W of Milledgeville.

Sheffield, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., 38 m. W. of La Salle; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sheffield, in *Indiana*, a township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Sheffield, in *Iowa*, a village of Story co., 14 m. N.N.W. of Nevada.

Sheffield, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Berkshire co., 120 m. S.W. of Boston: *pop.* in 1870, 2,621.

Sheffield, in *Missouri*, a village of Cape Girardeau co., 16 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Sheffield, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A post-township of Loraine co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A village of Meigs co., on the Ohio, 2 m. W. of Pomeroy.

Sheffield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Warren co., 79 m. S.E. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sheffield, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Caledonia co., 37 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Shef'ford, in Lower Canada, a S.W. central co.; *area*, 745 sq. m. Drained by the Yamaska River. *Cap.* Granby. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Shehr, (*shair,*) a seaport-town of the S.E. of Arabia, 32 m. E.N.E. of Makallah; Lat. 14° 43′ N., Lon. 49° 40′ E. *Manuf.* Cotton cloth, gunpowder, arms, &c. *Pop.* 6,000.

Sheik, Schelk, Sheikh, (*shēk,*) *n.* [Ar. *sheikh*, elder, or eldest.] A title of dignity properly belonging to the chiefs of Arab tribes. The heads of monasteries are also, in some instances, termed *sheiks* among the Mohammedans. It is also the title of the higher order of religious persons who preach in the mosques. The mufti at Constantinople bears the title of *Sheikh-ul-Islam.*

Sheil, Richard Lalor, one of the greatest orators that Ireland has produced, a. at Drumdowney near Waterford, 1794. Second to O'Connell alone, *S.* often surpassed even the "Agitator" himself in his powers of captivation, from the beauty of his language and the grace of his imagination. As an author, *S.* was also eminently distinguished. He wrote some successful tragedies: one of them, *Evadne*, still retains possession of the stage. When the Emancipation Act passed, *S.* was elected member for Milbourne Port, and, in spite of his shrill voice and vehement gesticulation, his fervid eloquence placed him at once in the foremost rank of the most attractive speakers in the House. When O'Connell's energies declined, many in Ireland looked upon *S.* as his successor; but the orator had too closely allied himself with the Whig party, and for some years was heard in the House but on rare occasions. Besides being a Queen's counsel and a privy-councillor, *S.* was successively a commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Judge-Advocate-General, and Master of the Mint. His last appointment was that of minister-plenipotentiary at Florence, where he d., 1851.

Shek'el, *n.* [Heb.; Lat. *siclus*; Fr. *sicle.*] A Jewish weight equivalent to half an ounce avoirdupois. — Also, a Jewish coin of the value of 62 cents. There were, however, several standards of the *S.*, and many opinions are entertained respecting its real value.

Shek'inah, Shech'inah, *n.* (*Jewish Hist.*) The name given by the Jews to the Divine Presence which rested in the form of a cloud over the mercy-seat, or between the cherubim of the ark. The rabbins affirm that it descended on the day of the consecration of the ark by Moses in the wilderness, and afterwards passed into the sanctuary of Solomon's temple on the day of its dedication, continuing there until the destruction of Jerusalem and the temple by the Chaldeans, and not afterwards seen.

Shelbi'na, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Shelby co., 47 m. W. of Hannibal.

Shel'burne, a seaport-town and port of entry of Nova Scotia, cap. of a co. of the same name, on the Atlantic, 112 m. S.W. of Halifax. The harbor is the best in Nova Scotia, and has at its entrance a light-house on Rosneath Island, with two lights 125 ft. above the sea. *Pop.* 4,000.

Shelburne, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., 95 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* 1,582.

Shelburne, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Coos co., 91 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 259.

Shelburne, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Chittenden co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Shel'burne Falls, in *Massachusetts*, a thriving post-village of Franklin co., 90 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Shel'by, in *Alabama*, a N. central co.; *area*, 970 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cahawba and Coosa. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal and iron. *Cap.* Columbiana. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Shelby, in *Illinois*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, 790 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kaskaskia, Little Wabash, and the S. Fork of Sangamon River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Shelbyville. *Pop.* in 1870, 25,629. — A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Shel'by, in *Indiana*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue River, and Sugar Creek. *Surface*, level, with large forests of oak, ash, walnut, &c.; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Shelbyville. *Pop.* (1870) 21,889. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Ripley co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300. — A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Shelby, in *Iowa*, a W. co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* The W. Fork of Nishnabatona River, and Key Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Harlan. *Pop.* (1870) 3,540.

Shelby, in *Kentucky*, a N. co.; *area*, 465 sq. m. It is drained by Beech, Brashears, Lear, Fox, and Six-Mile creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Prod.* Corn and wheat. *Cap.* Shelbyville. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,733.

Shelby, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Macomb co., 22 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,200.

Shelby, in *Minnesota*, a township of Blue Earth co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Shelby, in *Missouri*, an E.N.E. central co.; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* South Fabius, Salt, and North rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Shelbyville. *Pop.* (1870) 10,128.

Shelby, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Cleveland co., 190 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Shelby, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orleans co., 16 m. E. of Lockport; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,800.

Shelby, in *Ohio*, a W. co.; *area*, 425 sq. m. *Rivers.* Miami, and Loramies Creek. *Surface*, undulating, with flat table-land in the N.; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sidney. *Pop.* abt. 28,000. — A post-village of Richland co., 68 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Shelby, in *Tennessee*, a S.W. co., bordering on Mississippi; *area*, 510 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi on the W., Wolf, and Loosahatchy, and Nanconnah Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Cotton and corn. *Cap.* Raleigh. *Pop.* abt. 55,000. — A village of the above co., 10 m. E.N.E. of Memphis.

Shelby, in *Texas*, an E. co. bordering on Louisiana; *area*, 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine and Attoyac. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Shelbyville. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Shelby's Basin, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., 15 m. E. of Lockport.

Shel'byville, in *Illinois*, a post-town, cap. of Shelby co., 60 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Shelbyville, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Shelby co., 26 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Shelbyville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Shelby co., 30 m. E. of Louisville; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Shelbyville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Blue Earth co., 28 m. S.S.W. of Mankato.

Shelbyville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Shelby co., 90 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City.

Shelbyville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Bedford co., 59 m. S.S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Shelbyville, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Shelby co., 325 m. E.N.E. of Austin city.

Sheldon, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., 16 m. S.E. of Sacramento.

Sheldon, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Iroquois co., 109 m. E. of Peoria.

Sheldon, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Houston co., 12 m. W. of Brownsville; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sheldon, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wyoming co., 15 m. W. of Warsaw; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Sheldon, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., 54 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Sheldon, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Monroe co., 34 m. E. of La Crosse; *pop.* abt. 500.

Shel'drake, Shieldrake, or Bergander, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Tadorna*, sub-family *Anatinæ*, the type of which is *T. vulpanser*, the common *S.* (Fig. 2351). The head and neck of the male is of a dark green; lower part of the neck, coverts of the wings, the back, sides, rump, and base of the tail, pure white; the scapulars, abdomen, quills, a large band across the belly, and tips of the tail-feathers, deep black. A large bay-colored gorget adorns the breast, and the wing is ornamented with a spot of purple-green. The bill, and the fleshy knob at its base, deep red. Feet, flesh color. Sheldrakes are very abundant in Holland and on the coasts of France. They may be domesticated, and are handsome ornaments in poultry-yards; but their flesh is rank and bad. — In this country the name *S.* is commonly given to the Red-breasted Merganser, *Mergus serrator*, which resembles the European *S.* only in the color of its breast.

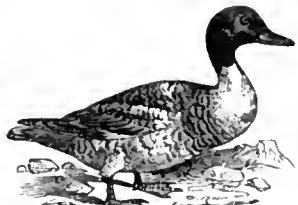


Fig. 2351. — Sheldrake, (*Tadorna vulpanser.*)

Shel'duck, *n.* The female of the Sheldrake, *q. v.*

Shelf, *n.*; *pl.* Shelves, (*shelvz.*) [A. S. *scylfe.*] A board, or platform of boards or planks, elevated above the floor of an apartment, and fixed or set horizontally on a frame, or contiguous to a wall, for holding vessels, utensils, books, and the like. — A flat projecting layer of rock. — A sandbank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks.

Shelfy, *a.* Full of shelves; abounding with sandbanks or rocks.

Shell, *n.* [A. S. *scel, scyll*; Ger. *schale*, from the antiquated *schalen*, to cover.] A hard external covering; particularly, that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; as, (1.) The exterior coat of a nut; (2.) The integument or outer layer of an egg; (3.) The hard, calcareous substance which covers a testaceous animal. (See below, § *Zoöl.*) — Any framework or skeleton of a structure, considered as not filled in, or unfinished; as, the *shell* of a house, or ship. — Hence, by analogy, outer or superficial show without intrinsic substance; as, "this outward *shell* of religion." (*Ayliffe.*) — A rude kind of coffin. — A musical instrument resembling the lyre, supposed to have been originally formed by stringing the shell of a tortoise; — used only in poetry.

"The soul of music slumbers in the *shell.*" — *Rogers.*

— An engraved copper roller employed in print-works.

(*Zoöl.*) The hard calcareous substance which either protects the testaceous mollusca externally, or supports certain species of them internally. It has been truly said, that he who would know the nature of shells, must know first the nature of the animals of which shells form a part; and to this end we at once refer the reader to the article Mollusca. Although shells, properly so called, which form the habitation of testaceous animals are sometimes confounded with the shelly coverings which protect the crustacea (crabs and their numerous allies), a very obvious and striking difference exists between them, as well as between the kinds of animals which respectively inhabit them. The shells of testacea are composed of carbonate of lime, combined with a small portion of gelatinous matter; they are, in general, permanent coverings for their inhabitants; and the animal is of a soft substance, without bones of any kind, and attached to its domicile by a certain adhesive property. On the other hand, those animals which are defended by a crustaceous covering cast their shells, and renew them annually; while the animals themselves are of a fibrous texture, with articulated limbs, and protected, as it were, by a coat of mail. Shells are divided into *Multivalves*, *Bivalves*, and *Univalves*. The first order, *Multivalve*, is made up of shells consisting of more shelly parts or pieces than two. Every part of a shell which is connected with a corresponding part by a cartilage, ligament, hinge, or tooth, is called a *valve* of such shell. — The second order, *Bivalve*, is made up of shells having two parts or valves, generally connected by cartilage or hinge; as in the cockle and mussel. — The third order, *Univalve*, is made up of shells complete in one piece — as in the periwinkle and the whelk — and they are subdivided into shells with a regular spire, and those without a spire. The shells composing this order are far more numerous than those of the two preceding, both in genera and species. The spire is a prominent feature of the Univalve; and upon its being lengthened or elevated, shortened or depressed, &c., depends much of the generic and specific definition. Shells increase in size by the disposition of new layers internally upon those already formed. Each new layer extends more or less beyond the margin of the layer to which it is applied, so that as the animal becomes older its shell becomes larger and thicker. The outer surface is generally covered by a thin layer of membranous or horny matter, named the *epidermis*, and the inner surface is often covered with a layer of a pearly nature. — It is universally found that the marine shells of warm climates exceed all others in beauty of coloring, and in taking a fine polish. Several of the land shells, also, that are met with in tropical countries are remarkable for their bright colors and elegant forms. River and land shells, with very few exceptions, are thinner than those of the sea.

(*Mil.*) A hollow vessel of metal containing gunpowder, or other explosive compound, so arranged that it shall explode at a certain point, and spread destruction around by the forcible dispersion of its fragments. The invention of this murderous missile cannot be accurately traced. Shells were employed in 1480 A. D. by the Sultan of Gujerat, and by the Turks at the siege of Rhodes, in 1522. The Spaniards and Dutch both used them during the war of Dutch independence; and they appear to have been generally adopted by about 1634. Formerly, every shell was a hollow sphere of cast-iron, varying in thickness from half an inch to two inches, and in diameter from five and a half inches to thirteen inches. The sphere had a fuse-hole (like a bung-hole) an inch across, through which the charge was inserted, consisting of pieces of metal and powder to burst the shell. The hole was plugged by a fuse, which was a tube of slow-burning powder, timed to communicate fire to the charge after the lapse of a certain number of seconds. This fuse might either be kindled by hand the moment before the mortar was fired, or its ignition might be effected by the act of firing itself. Since the introduction of rifled ordnance, the shell has become the commonest form of projectile. It has ceased to be spherical, and is usually of cylindrical form and pointed at the end. Having a polar movement, so that the conical end always strikes first, they are adapted for percussion priming, which placed in this end explodes as the projectile reaches the object against which it is thrown.

— *pl.* The husks of the cacao-seeds, a preparation of which is often used as a substitute for cocoa, chocolate, &c.

Shell-bit, a gouge-like tool working with a brace in the boring of wood. — *Shell-boat,* a boat built with a flimsy framework, deck, &c. — *Shell-gun.* (*Ord.*) A gun made for projecting shells, bombs, &c.; a mortar — *Shell of a boiler.* (*Mach.*) The plating; also, the barrel

Shell, *v. a.* To strip or break off the shell of, or to take out of the shell; as, to *shell* almonds. — To detach from the ear; as, to *shell* corn. — To bombard; to hurl shells upon; as, to *shell* a fort or city. — *To shell out,* to pay or give money freely. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or external coat or covering; as, a scab *shells* off. — To cast the shell or outer covering; as, acorns *shell* in falling. — To be detached or separated from the husk; as, wheat *shells* in harvesting.

Shel'lac, Shell'-lac, *n.* See LAC.

Shell'-bark, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HICKORY.

Shell'-button, *n.* A button made of a shell, especially of a mother-o'-pearl shell.—A hollow button made of two pieces of metal fused together, and sometimes coated with silk, &c.

Shel'ley, PERCY BYSSHE, an English poet, b. in Sussex, 1792. He received his rudimentary education at Eton, from which college, in consequence of his eccentric habits, he was removed before the usual time, and sent to Oxford, from whence, for his irregularities and open declaration of atheistical opinions, he was expelled. This conduct, joined with a very imprudent marriage contracted with the daughter of a coffee-house keeper, greatly estranged him from his family. After the birth of two children, Shelley separated from his wife, who soon after his desertion committed suicide. Before the scandal this affair created had subsided, Shelley married Miss Godwin, the daughter of Mary Wolstonecroft and William Godwin, author of *Caleb Williams.* By an order of the Lord-Chancellor he was deprived of the guardianship of his children, in consequence of his atheistical, and, as it was alleged, immoral opinions, upon which Shelley and his wife set out for Italy, where he renewed his acquaintance with Lord Byron and Leigh Hunt. While residing in the kingdom of Sardinia, on the 8th of July, 1822, he, while returning home in a boat across the Gulf of Spezzia, was overtaken by a violent storm, the boat capsized, and Shelley unfortunately drowned. Fifteen days afterwards, agreeably to an often-expressed wish, his body was burnt on the seashore, and the ashes buried in an urn near the remains of his friend Keats, at Rome. In force and splendor of imagination, *S.* is perhaps unrivalled; and few poets equal him in wealth and felicity of diction. He is no realist; he does not stand firmly on the ground and deal with men and women as Shakespeare does; but, while denouncing the evils and wrongs, corruptions and miseries of the world, dreams splendid dreams of truth, and good, and beauty, and bliss, and creates scenes of Utopian peace and loveliness. His principal poems are,—*Queen Mab, The Revolt of Islam, Prometheus Unbound,* and *The Cenci.* His wife, b. 1798, d. 1851, wrote at the age of 18 her wild and extraordinary tale of *Frankenstein,* which gained immense popularity. She was also author of several novels, written after her husband's death.

Shell'-fish, *n.* A term applied, chiefly in commerce, to aquatic animals invested with a hard covering, either testaceous, as oysters, or crustaceous, as lobsters.

Shell'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MOLUCCELLA.

Shell'ing, *n.* The commercial term for groats.

Shell'-jacket, *n.* (*Mil.*) An undress military jacket.

Shell'-lime, *n.* Lime made by calcining shells.

Shell'-marl, *n.* A deposit of clay and other substances, mixed with shells, which collects at the bottom of lakes.

Shell'-meat, *n.* Food supplied by shell-fish or testaceous molluscs.

Shell River, in *Wisconsin,* enters the St. Croix River from St. Croix co.

Shell Rock, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Butler co.; *pop.* of township abt. 438.

Shell Rock, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Freeborn co., 7 m. S.E. of Albert Lea; *pop.* of township abt. 179.

Shell Rock Creek, in *Iowa,* joins Lime Creek in Floyd co., and with it forms English River.

Shell'town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Ocean co., 10 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Shell'y, *a.* Abounding with shells; as, a *shelly* beach. —Comprising or consisting of shells, or of a single shell; as, a *shelly* grotto.

Sheloe'ta, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Indiana co., 165 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Shel'ter, *v. a.* [A. S. *scyldan, gescyldan.*] To cover or shield from violence, injury, annoyance, or attack; to defend; to protect from danger; to secure or render safe; to harbor; as, to *shelter* a fugitive.—To cover from notice; to disguise for protection; as, to *shelter* love under the mask of friendship. — To betake to cover, or a safe place; — employed reflexively; as, to *shelter* one's self under a doorway from the rain.

—*v. n.* To take shelter; to avail one's self of shelter.

—*n.* That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; an asylum; a refuge; a retreat; a covert; a harbor. — Hence, inferentially, one who shields or protects from danger; a guardian. — State of being covered and protected; protection; defence; security; as, the house receives *shelter* from the hill above it.

Shel'ter Island, in *New York,* a post-township of Suffolk co., 100 m. E. of New York; *pop.* abt. 700.

Shel'terless, *a.* Without shelter, safeguard, or protection.

Shel'tie, Shel'ty, *n.* [From *Shetland.*] One of a breed of small, shaggy ponies, originally from the Shetland Islands, Scotland.

Shel'ton, in *Indiana,* a township of Warrick co.; *pop.* abt. 972.

Shelton, in *S. Carolina,* a post-village of Fairfield dist., 66 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Shel'tonville, in *Georgia,* a post-vill. of Forsyth co.

Shelve, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHELVED,) (*shĕlvd.*) [From *shelf.*] To place on a shelf, or on shelves; — hence, analogically, to cast or put aside, as being no longer wanted; as, to *shelve* an argument, to *shelve* a dupe. — To furnish with shelves; as, to *shelve* a closet or pantry.

—*v. n.* To incline; to be aslope, as shelves or shallows in the sea; as, a *shelving* bank.

Shelv'ing, *n.* Act of laying on a shelf, or shelves. — Operation of fixing up a shelf, or shelves.—Materials for shelves, in a collective sense.

Shelv'y, *a.* Full of rocks, shoals, or sand-banks; shallow; as, a *shelvy* coast.

Shem'ite, *n.* A descendant of Shem.

Shem'itic, Shem'itish, *a.* Same as SEMITIC, *q. v.*

Shem'itism, *n.* The system or idiosyncratic form or constitution of the Semitic or Shemitic languages.

Shem. (*Script.*) One of the three sons, and according to many commentators the elder son, of Noah (*Gen.* v. 32), from whom descended the nations enumerated in *Gen.* x. 22, *sq.*, and who was the progenitor of that great branch of the Noachian family, called from him *Shemitic,* or *Semitic,* q. v., to which the Hebrews belong.

Shenando'ah, in *Virginia,* a river formed by the junction of the N. and S. Forks at Front Royal, in Warren co., the latter, or Shenandoah Proper, rising by three branches, called N., S., and Middle rivers, in Augusta and Rockingham cos., and falls into the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, after a N.E. course of 170 m. It is navigated by small boats, called *gondolas,* for more than 100 m. above Fort Royal. — A N. co., bordering on W. Virginia; *area,* 500 sq. m. It is drained by the N. Fork of the Shenandoah. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, limo, and sandstone. *Cap.* Woodstock. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Shenandoah, in *New York,* a village of Dutchess co., 12 m. S.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Shenan'go, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,416. — A township of Monroe co; *pop.* abt. 2,600.—A vill. of Mercer co., 8 m. N.W. of Mercer.

Shenango Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Crawford co., and flows S., uniting with Mahoniug Creek in Lawrence co. to form the Beaver River.

Shen'evas Creek, in *New York,* enters the E. branch of the Susquehanna River from Otsego co.

Shen'dy, a town of Africa, in Lower Nubia, on the Nile, 100 m. below Khartoum. The finest senna is obtained in its territory. *Pop.* 10,000.

She'ol, *n.* [Heb.] Hades; the Inferno; the limbo of departed spirits.

Shen-se', a prov. of China, between Lat. 32° and 40° N., Lon. 106° and 111° E. The surface is mountainous, but in parts fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, millet, rhubarb, and other drugs, timber, &c. *Min.* Iron, copper, gold, and jasper. *Manuf.* Agricultural and military implements. *Cap.* Se-gan-foo. *Pop.* 15,000,000.

Shepang' River, in *Connecticut,* rises in Litchfield co., and enters the Housatonic in New Haven co.

Shepherd, (*shĕp'erd.*) *n.* [A. S. *sceaphcorde.*] One who tends or keeps sheep; a man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep in the pasture.—A bucolic swain; a country lover.—The pastor of a parish, church, or congregation; — used figuratively, in the sense of the members being considered as a *flock.*

Shepherd's crook, a long staff with the upper end curved hook-wise, used by shepherds.

—*v. a.* To tend, guard, herd, or drive, as a shepherd. (R.)

Shep'herdess, *n.* A woman who tends sheep; — hence, a country lass.

Shep'herdism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Pastoral life; bucolic occupation.

Shep'herdling, *n.* A little shepherd.

Shep'herdly, *a.* Rustic; pastoral.

Shep'herd's Dog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CANIS.

Shep'herd's-pouch, Shep'herd's-purse, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CAPSELLA.

Shep'herd's-rod, Shep'herd's-staff, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Teasel. See DIPSACACEÆ.

Shep'herdstown, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Belmont co., 7 m. N.W. of St. Clairsville.

Shepherdstown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cumberland co., 8 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Shepherdstown, in *W. Virginia,* a post-town, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Potomac, 12 m. N. of Harper's Ferry; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Shep'herdsville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Bullitt co., 18 m. S. of Louisville.

Shep'ody, in New Brunswick, a seaport of Albert co., on Shepody Bay, 90 m. N.E. of St. John; Lat. 45° 40′ N., Lon. 64° 30′ W.

Shep'pardtown, in *Alabama,* a village of Tuscaloosa co., on the Black Warrior River, S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Shep'pey, an island of England, co. of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames and Medway; *ext.* 11 m. long and 8 broad. *Chief town,* Sheerness.

Sher'bet, *n.* [Ar. *sharbut, shurbet,* syrup, from *shereb,* to drink; Hind. *shoorb,* drink.] A favorite beverage in Eastern countries, bearing some resemblance to our lemonade, being made of water, lemon-juice, and sugar, with the addition of orange- or rose-water, to give it a delicious perfume.

Sher'born, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 22 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township 1,300.

Sher'borne, a town and parish of England, co. of Dorset, on the Ivel, 16½ m. N. of Dorchester, and 110 W.S.W. of London. *Manuf.* Buttons and silk twist. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,793.

Sher'boro, an island off the coast of Guinea, in W. Africa, opposite the mouth of a river of the same name, 40 m. S.S.E. of Sierra Leone; Lat. 7° 30′ N., Lon. 12° 40′ W.; *ext.* 30 m. long and 10 broad.

Sher'brooke, in Lower Canada, an E. co.; *area,* 2,785 sq. m.; *pop.* abt. 22,000.—A town, cap. of the above co., 95 m. E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Sher'brooke, in Nova Scotia, a town of the co. of Guysborough, on the æstuary of the St. Mary's River, 12 m. from the Atlantic.

Sher'burne, in *Minnesota,* an E. central co.; *area,* 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Elk. *Cap.* Humboldt. *Pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sherburne, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Chenango co., 43 m. S.S.W. of Utica; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Sherburne, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Rutland co., 46 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 650.

Sherburne Mills, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Fleming co., 10 m. S.W. of Flemingsburg; *pop.* abt. 250.

Sherd', *n.* A fragment. See SHARD.

Sher'eef, Sher'if, *n.* Same as SCHERIF, *q. v.*

Sher'idan, PHILIP HENRY, an American general, b. in Somerset, Perry co., Ohio, 1831. After being educated at West Point, he was admitted into the Military Academy in 1848, where he graduated in 1853. Entering the U. S. artillery, he served in Texas and Oregon till 1855, when he sailed for San Francisco, in command of an escort to the expedition for surveying the proposed branch of the Pacific Railway between San Francisco and the Columbia River. This work done, he continued in command of a body of troops among the Indian tribes until 1861, when he was promoted to the rank of captain. On the breaking out of the Civil War, he was appointed quartermaster of the army in course of organization in S.W. Missouri; in 1862, became chief quartermaster of the Western Department, and colonel of the 2d Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, in which capacity he cut the railroads S. of Corinth. He defeated two separate forces of cavalry at Baldwin and Guntown in June, 1862, and gained fresh laurels at Booneville in July, for which he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers, and took the command of the third division of the Army of Ohio, distinguishing himself by the defence of Louisville, and in the engagement on the banks of Stone River, December 30, for which he was

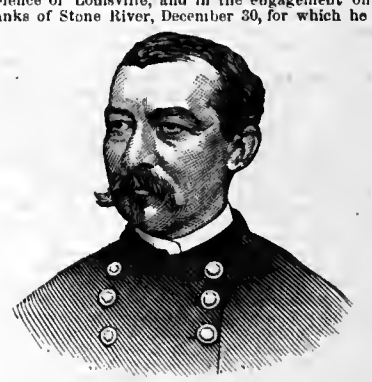


Fig. 2352. — GEN. SHERIDAN.

promoted to major-general of volunteers. He was engaged at Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863, where he had his horse killed under him; was appointed, in April, 1864, to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, defeated the Southern forces at Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy, in May, set out in June on a cavalry expedition into the heart of the rebel country, where he repulsed his opponents, and defeated Gen. Early in several engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. He was appointed to the chief command of the cavalry, which branch of the Federal forces, under his able and energetic direction, acquired an efficiency and gained a reputation such as it had never borne before. *S.* was appointed brigadier-general of the U. S. army Sept. 20, 1864, and major-general Nov. 8 of the same year. On Feb. 9, 1865, the thanks of Congress were tendered to him for "the gallantry, military skill, and courage displayed in the brilliant series of victories achieved by his army in the Valley of the Shenandoah, especially at Cedar Run." After the capture of Staunton, he pressed on to Columbia, laying waste the country in every direction; gained the battle of the Five Forks, April 1, 1865; assisted in compelling the Southern forces to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond, and encountered Gen. Lee near Appomattox Court House, who surrendered April 9. Gen. *S.* was in command of the military division of the S.W. from June 3 to July 17, 1865; of the military division of the Gulf, July 17, 1865, to Aug. 15, 1866; of the Department of the Gulf, Aug. 15, 1866, to March 11, 1867; and of the Fifth Military District of Louisiana and Texas, March 11 to Sept. 5, 1867; and of the dept. of the Missouri, Sept. 12, 1867. On March 4, 1869, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the U. S. army, and the same month took the command of the military division of the Missouri.

Sher'idan, RICHARD BRINSLEY, an English dramatist and statesman, b. at Dublin, 1751, was the son of Thomas *S.*, author of a *Dictionary of the English Language.* His first dramatic attempt was *The Rivals,* which was acted at Covent Garden in 1775, with moderate success; but the *Duenna,* a musical entertainment, which followed, was received with general admiration; and his *School for Scandal* gained him the highest reputation as a comic writer. On the retirement of Garrick from Drury Lane Theatre, *S.* purchased a share in that

property, which qualified him for a seat in Parliament; and, in 1780, he was chosen member for the borough of Stafford. He attained great celebrity as an orator, especially during the progress of the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The political changes consequent on the death of Pitt, in 1806, occasioned the rise of the party with which *S.* was connected, and he obtained the lucrative post of Treasurer of the Navy, and the rank of a privy-councillor. This administration being weakened by the loss of Mr. Fox, who survived his rival only a few months, new alterations took place, and *S.* was deprived of office, to which he never returned. At the general election in 1806, he obtained a seat for Westminster, the great object of his ambition; but he was afterwards nominated for the borough of Ilchester, which he continued to represent during the remainder of his parliamentary career. The latter part of his life was embittered by misfortunes, principally arising from his own improvidence. His profuse habits involved him deeply in debt; his loss of a seat in Parliament deprived him of protection from arrest; intemperance had undermined his constitution, and mental anxiety completed the destruction of his health. D. 1816. Besides the pieces already noticed, he was the author of a part of *A Translation of Aristænetus*; the farce of *The Critic*, and poems. *S.* was twice married, first to Miss Linley, a celebrated singer; and the second time to Miss Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester.

Sher'idan, in *Michigan*, a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Sheridan, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co., 10 m. N.E. of Dunkirk; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sheriff', *n.* [A. S. *scire-gereſa — scire*, a shire, and *gereſa*, a reeve, a warden.] An officer having jurisdiction over a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution and administration of the law. In England *S.* are appointed by the crown, but in this country the usual practice is for the people of the several counties to elect *S.* at regular intervals, generally of three years, and they hold subject to the right of the governor to remove them at any time for good cause, in the manner pointed out by law. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties, they are required to give bonds to the people of the State, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties, without fraud, deceit, or oppression. It is the *S.'s* duty to preserve the peace within his county. To this end he is the first man within the county, and may apprehend and commit to prison all persons who break, or attempt to break the peace, or may bind them over in a recognizance to keep the peace. He is bound, *ex-officio*, to pursue and take all traitors, murderers, felons, and rioters; has the safe-keeping of the county jail, and must defend it against all rioters; and for this, as well as for any other purpose in the execution of his duties, he may command the inhabitants of the county to assist him, which is called the *posse comitatus*. And this summons every person over fifteen years of age is bound to obey, under pain of fine and imprisonment. In his ministerial capacity he is bound to execute, within his county, any process that issues from the courts of justice, except where he is a party to the proceeding, in which case the coroner acts in his stead. He has no power or authority out of his own county, except when he is commanded by a writ of *habeas corpus* to carry a prisoner out of his county; and then, if he conveys him through several counties, the prisoner is in custody of the *S.* of each of the counties through which he passes. If, however, a prisoner escapes and flies into another county, the *S.* or his officers may, upon fresh pursuit, take him again in such county. To assist him in the discharge of his various duties, he may appoint an under-sheriff, and as many general or special deputies as the public service may require, who may discharge all the ordinary ministerial duties of the office, such as the service and return of process, and the like, but not the execution of a writ of inquiry, for this is in the nature of a judicial duty, which may not be delegated. —*Bouvier.*

Sher'iffalty, *n.* Shrievalty. (R.)

Sher'man, William Tecumseh, general of the army of the United States, b. in Lancaster, Ohio, 1820. His father, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, died in 1829, and William was educated in the family of the Hon. Thomas Ewing until he had reached the age of 16, when he went to West Point, graduated in 1840, entered the U. S. army, and was promoted to the rank of first lieut. in 1841. He acted as Assistant Adjutant-Gen. in 1847, and obtained a brevet of captain in the regular army from May, 1848, for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. He was appointed commissary of subsistence in 1850, served at St. Louis and New Orleans, but finding his pay inadequate to support his family, resigned his commission Sept. 6, 1853, and removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he was a partner in a bank till 1848, when he returned to St. Louis, and was elected Superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Institute, which position he resigned when the Civil War began. After the fall of Fort Sumter, he was commissioned colonel of the 13th infantry, and commanded the 3d brigade at the unfortunate battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. On the reorganization of the National army, Colonel *S.* was made brigadier-general of volunteers, accompanied Gen. Anderson to Kentucky, succeeded him temporarily in command, until at his own request he was relieved by Gen. Buell, and was ordered to Missouri. In the early part of 1862, he was appointed to the command of a division under General Grant, and acted with great bravery at the battle of Shiloh, April 6; was promoted to the rank of major-general, May 1; and when the department of Tennessee was formed, in December, was made commander of the 15th army corps. At the end of that month, he led an expedition to Vicksburg; but the works were too strong to be taken by assault, and he was obliged to withdraw his troops, after a severe fight. He commanded the wing of the army that captured Fort Hindman, Arkansas, January 10, 1863, after which he resumed command of the 15th army corps; took part in the siege of Vicksburg, which capitulated July 3, 1863; and led the expedition which captured Jackson City, July 10. When Gen. Grant was placed in command of the army previously under Gen. Rosecrans, he gave the command of the dept. of the Tennessee to Gen. *S.*, who encountered Gen. Longstreet, and obliged him to retreat, Nov. 20; and in February, 1864, made his expedition to Meridian, Miss., and broke up that important railroad centre, driving Gen. Polk's army out of Mississippi. Having been charged with the command of the army in Georgia, May 4, he commenced the expedition through that State, which ended in the capture of Atlanta, the capital city. Gen. Hood thrice attacked the Federal army, and was repulsed, sustaining considerable loss. After his third failure, General Hood acted merely on the defensive in Atlanta, which fell into the hands of the Nationals in the beginning of September. In October, Hood began his movement towards Tennessee. *S.* followed him as far as Resaca, 75 miles, drove him from the railroad, and then sent part of his army to Tennessee to defend that State, and with the balance began his "march to the sea," to act in concert with the Union army in Virginia against Lee. The distance from Atlanta to Savannah is 290 miles. Gen. *S.* accomplished the march with very little loss in 23 days; and Savannah fell into his hands Dec. 21, 1864. The news of its capture was received with great rejoicing, not only because it showed how triumphant the campaign in Georgia had been, but because it opened up the seaboard of that State, and inflicted a heavy blow on the Confederate cause. Gen. *S.* defeated

Fig. 2353. — GEN. SHERMAN.

the Confederate army of N. Carolina at Bentonville, in that State, March 19, 1865, and soon afterwards paid a visit to Gen. Grant, to concert those measures for the defeat of Gen. Lee, which ended in the submission of that general, and that of Gen. J. E. Johnston, who surrendered his army to Gen. *S.*, April 26, 1865, which was one of the closing actions of the war. Gen. *S.* was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General of the army July 25, 1866; and succeeded to Gen. Grant as General of the U. S. army March 4, 1869.

Sher'man, Roger, an American statesman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, b. in Newton, Mass., 1721. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1754. In 1774 he was appointed a member of the first Congress, a post in which he continued till his death. In 1783 he was associated with another judge in codifying the laws of Connecticut. D. in New Haven, 1793.

Sher'man, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co., 50 m. S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 818.

Sherman, in *Michigan*, a township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Sherman, in *New York*, a post-township of Chautauqua co., 10 m. S.W. of Maysville; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sherman, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Huron co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Sherman, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Grayson co., 12 m. S. of Red River.

Sherman's Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna River from Perry co.

Sher'mansville, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., 20 m. N.W. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sher'rington, in Lower Canada, a village and township of Huntingdon co., 28 m. S.W. of Montreal; *pop.* 1,400.

Sher'ry, *n.* [Named from *Xeres*, in Spain, where the wine was originally made.] A strong, full-bodied wine of a deep amber color, and having, when good, an aromatic odor and nutty flavor, and containing from 20 to 23 per cent. of alcohol; as, dry *sherry*, Amontillado *sherry*.

Sherry-cobbler. (*Drinks.*) A favorite fancy beverage concocted of sherry wine, water, sugar, ice, &c., with a squeeze, or *soupçon*, of lemon-juice added, and commonly imbibed through a tube of straw.

Sher'ryvallies, *n. pl.* An American phrase for pantaloons of thick cloth or leather, buttoned on the outside of each leg, and generally worn over ordinary pantaloons, to protect from dust or mud when riding on horseback; —synonymous with the English *spatterdashes*. *Bartlett.*

Sher'wood, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Branch co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Sherwood, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jasper co., 80 m. W. of Springfield.

Sherwood's, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., 14 m. S.W. of Auburn.

Shesh'equin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co., 7 m. N. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Shet'land, or **Zetland, Isles.** See Orkney and Shetland Islands.

Shetnek'et River, in *Connecticut*. It is formed by the junction of several small streams in Tolland and Windham cos., and flows S.E., uniting with the Quinebaug River near Norwich to form the Thames.

Shew, Shewed, Shewn, (*shō.*) A vulgar rendering of Show, Showed, Shown, *q. v.*

Shew-bread, (*shō'-bred,*) *n.* An inelegant orthography of Show-bread, *q. v.*

Shew'er, *n.* One who shows; —a vulgarism for Shower, *q. v.*

Shi'ah, *n.* Same as Shiite.

Shiawassee, (*shi-a-wos'see,*) in *Michigan*, a river which rises in Oakland co., and flows N.N.W., uniting with the Flint River to form the Saginaw River, abt. 10 m. S.W. of Saginaw. — A central co.; *area*, 544 sq. m. *Rivers*, Shiawassee, Maple, and Looking-glass rivers. *Surface*, diversified, and in parts heavily timbered; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Corunna. *Pop.* in 1870, 20,856. — A village and township of the above co., 30 m. N.E. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Shib'boleth, *n.* [Heb., an ear of corn.] A word by which the Gileadites tested the Ephraimites after the battle narrated in *Judges* xii. The latter, being unable to sound the aspirate, called it *sibboleth*, and were thus detected. The term is now sometimes applied to a watchword, or criterion of opinion on which all the members of a party are agreed.

Shie, *v. a.* More frequently written Shy, *q. v.*

Shield, (*shēld,*) *n.* [A. S. *scyld*, from *scyldan*, to protect; Du. and Ger. *schild*; Icel. *skiölde.*] (*Mil.*) A broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; a buckler; a target; — a protection for the body very extensively used before the invention of gunpowder, and still employed by many nations among which military art has made little or imperfect progress. See Figs. 192, 194, 591.

—Hence, anything which serves to protect or defend; shelter; defence; safeguard; protection.

—Hence, also, figuratively, a person who protects, defends, or guards; as, "Achilles, the Grecian ornament and *shield*." (*Dryden.*) — A spot or mark having resemblance to a shield.

(*Bot.*) A small colored cup or line with a solid disc encircled by a rim, and containing the fructification of lichens.

(*Her.*) Same as Escutcheon, *q. v.*

(*Mining.*) A movable framework used to protect miners in making an adit under ground.

—*v. a.* To cover, as with a shield; to shelter from danger; to defend; to protect; to act as a safeguard to; to secure from attack or injury; as, to *shield* a woman from insult or outrage. — To ward off; to protect against; as, furs *shield* the Laplanders from cold.

Shield, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Shield'-fern, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Wood-fern; —a plant of the genus Aspidium, *q. v.*

Shield'less, *a.* Without a shield or buckler; — hence, defenceless.

Shield'lessly, *a.* In a shieldless manner; without protection.

Shield'lessness, *n.* State or condition of being shieldless; lacking defence.

Shields, (North,) a seaport-town of England. See Tynemouth.

Shields, (South,) a seaport-town of England, co. of Durham, at the mouth of the Tyne, 8 m. N.E. of Newcastle, and 16 m. N.N.E of Durham. *Manuf.* Ropes, glass, soda, alum, and earthenware. *Pop.* 34,000.

Shields, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Marquette co., 3 m. N. of Montello; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Shields'borough, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Hancock co., 212 m. S.E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Shields'ville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Rice co., 10 m. N.W. of Faribault; *pop.* of twp. abt. 600.

Shiel'ville, in *Indiana*, a village of Hamilton co., 35 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Shiff'nal, a town and parish of England, co. of Salop, 12 m. N.W. of Wolverhampton. *Manuf.* Paper. *Pop.* 6,000.

Shift, *v. a.* [A. S. *scyftan*, to divide, to drive away; Du. *schiften*, to separate.] To change or alter place or position; as, to *shift* the scenes. — To transfer from one location, direction, or position to another; as, to *shift* the helm, to *shift* one's place of residence. —To change one's clothes, particularly the under-garments or linen; as, she *shifted* herself once a week. — To put off or keep out the way by some artifice or expedient; as, I *shifted* my creditors to a distance. — To dress in fresh clothes; to put on a change of apparel; as, I must have time to *shift* myself.

To shift about, to turn round to the contrary side or opposite quarter; as, the wind *shifted* about. — *To shift off*, to delay; to defer; to put off or postpone: as, to *shift off* the paying of a tax. — To cast off or aside; to discumber one's self of; to shake off; as, he *shifted off* the task upon another.

—*v. n.* To move; to change place or position; to change in direction; to vary from one point to another; as, those people are continually *shifting* about. —To change one's employment or rules of action; as, he *shifts* from one

thing to another without advantage to himself. — To change one's clothing, particularly of linen or under-garments; as, turn aside while the lady *shifts*. — To practise in direct methods; as, to *shift* one's self out of a dilemma. — To resort to expedients for a livelihood, or for the accomplishment of a purpose; to scheme; to contrive; to manage; as, each must *shift* for himself as well as he can.

Shift, *n.* A change; a turning from one thing to another; — hence, an expedient attempted or resorted to in difficulty or embarrassment; one thing tried when another fails; a contrivance; an artifice; as, he makes a *shift* to live by some means. — Hence, a mean refuge; a trick to escape detection of evil; a paltry evasion or subterfuge; fraud; artifice; last resource or alternative; as, "pious frauds and holy *shifts*." (*Hudibras.*) — A shirt; a smock; an under-garment; — particularly, a woman's under-garment; a chemise; a linen jupe; as, to change one's *shift*. — Among miners, a spell or turn of work or duty; as, it is his *shift* at six o'clock.

To make shift, to manage temporarily; to contrive for the time being; as, when a man has no money, he must *make shift* without it.

Shift'able, *a.* That may be shifted, changed, or moved.

Shift'er, *n.* One who shifts; — especially, one who plays tricks or practises subterfuge or artifice; a cozener; a trickster.

(*Naut.*) A person employed on shipboard as an assistant to the cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions from the harness-cask before cooking them.

Shift'iness, *n.* State or quality of being shifty or variable; changeableness.

Shift'ingly, *adv.* By shifts, changes, or variations; trickishly; deceitfully.

Shift'less, *a.* Destitute of expedients, or not resorting to successful expedients; wanting means or method to act or live; as, a *shiftless* fellow, *shiftless* diplomacy.

Shift'lessly, *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

Shift'lessness, *n.* State or condition of being shiftless.

Shift'y, *a.* Fertile in expedients or contrivances; full of, or ready with, shifts or subterfuges; as, a *shifty* person.

Shiite, Shiah, *n.* [Ar. *shi'at.*] One of a Mohammedan sect who consider Ali, the fourth Caliph, as the rightful successor of Mohammed, and regard his predecessors Abubeke, Omar, and Othman, as usurpers. The Persians belong to this division — the Moslems who hold that Abubeke and his two next successors were legitimate caliphs, being called *Sonnites*, or *Sunnites*.

Shikarpoor', a town of British India, in Sinde, 15 m. W. of the Indus, and N.W. of Sukkur; Lat. 27° 55′ N., Lon. 68° 45′ E. It has an extensive trade. *Pop.* 30,000.

Shille'lagh, Shilla'ly, Shille'lah, *n.* A Hibernicism for a stout oaken endgel about two feet long, carried and used by Irishmen in faction fights, and on similar occasions; — said to be derived from *Shillelagh*, a wood famous for its oaks.

"With his sprig of *shillelagh*, and shamrock so green."—*Lover.*

Shil'ling, *n.* [A. S. *scylling*; Ger. *schilling*; Icel. *skillingr.*] An English silver coin and money of account equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a sovereign or pound sterling; and equivalent in the U. States to about 24 cents ($0.24).

—In the U. States, a denomination of money differing in value relatively to the dollar in different States, but below that of the English shilling, with a corresponding value for the penny, and in former usage, for the pound. The diversity arose from the scarcity of coin in the American colonies, and was fixed at an early period in their history. — *York shilling*, a designation given in some parts of Canada to a silver sixpenny piece, or English sixpence.

Shil'ly-shal'ly, *n.* (A vulgar rendering of Shall-I-shall-I, reduplicated from *shall I:* that is, *shall I*, or *shall I not?*) A colloquialism expressing the sense of silly trifling; awkward hesitation; wavering; irresolution.

—*adv.* In a hesitating, dubious, wavering, or irresolute manner; as, I will not act *shilly-shally* when the proper time comes.

Shiloh, (*shī'lō,*) *n.* [Heb., quiet, rest.] (*Script.*) The Messiah; — an appellation of the Almighty, so styled by Jacob while moribund.

Shi'loh, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., 7 m. N.E. of Belleville.

Shiloh, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 5 m. N.N.W. of Bridgeton.

Shiloh, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Richland co., 14 m. N.N.E. of Crestline.

Shiloh, in *Tennessee*, a locality in Hardin co., 2 m. W. of the Tennessee River at Pittsburg Landing, and abt. 12 m. S.W. of Savannah, the scene of a battle sometimes called *Pittsburg Landing*, between the Union army, under Gen. U. S. Grant, and the Confederates, under Gens. A. S. Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard, April 6–7, 1862. The first day the Nationals were defeated with great loss; but, having received reinforcements during the night, they attacked the Confederates the day following, and compelled them to retire, with the loss of their commander.

Shi'ly, *adv.* See Shyly, the more correct orthography.

Shim, *n.* (*Agric.*) A clod-breaker.

(*Mach.*) A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to fill up and cause them to fit.

Shim'erville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., 30 m. N.E. of Reading.

Shim'mer, *v. n.* [From A. S. *scimian*, to glitter; Ger. *schimmern*, to glisten.] To glimmer; to shine or sparkle faintly; to glitter with a subdued sheen; as, a *shimmering* rivulet.

Shim'mer, *n.* A gleaming or glimmering; as, the *shimmer* of twilight.

Shim'mering, *n.* A faint gleam or glimmering.

Shin, *n.* [A. S. *scina*; Du. *scheen.*] (*Anat.*) The fore part of the leg, or the bone or tibia of the fore part of a leg.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* shinned.) To run about borrowing money hastily and temporarily, as for the payment of one's notes at the bank. — *Bartlett.* (An Americanism.)

—*v. a.* To climb by the aid of the hands and legs alone; as, to *shin* a tree; — (a colloq. Am., corresponding in this sense with the English word *swarm.*)

Shin'dy, *n.* A row; a riot; a rumpus; a general uproar; a rough-and-tumble fight; a scrimmage; as, to raise a *shindy*. — A game at ball played with a club; — also called *shinny* and *bandy*. — A fancy; a liking; a predilection; a hankering for; — as, to take a *shindy* to a girl. (Colloq.)

Shine, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* shone, or shined.) [A. S. *scinan*; Ger. *scheinen.*] To emit a steady brilliant light; to give forth rays of light; to exhibit brightness, luminousness, or splendor; as, the stars *shine* by night. — To beam; to radiate; to glitter; to be bright or brilliant; to be lively and animated; as, her eyes *shone* on him with affection. — To be glossy, bright, or polished, like silk; as, the *shining* blade of a sword, the *shining* scale of a fish. — To be gay, splendid, showy, or beautiful; as, "the imperial ensign *shone* like a meteor." (*Milton.*) — To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; as, he is well qualified to *shine* in society.

To cause the countenance to shine upon, to be favorable or propitious to. — *Num.* vi. 25.

—*v. a.* To make to shine; as, to *shine* the eyes of a stag.

—*n.* Fair weather; — hence, by implication, sunshine; as, "heat and cold, and *shine* and rain." (*Locke.*) — State or quality of shining; radiance; brightness; lustre; splendor; gloss; polish; as, the glittering *shine* of gold.

—A fancy; a liking; a predilection for a person. (Colloq.)

Shin'er, *n.* That which shines or emits brilliance, as the sun.

—In England, a cant term for a brand-new piece of money, particularly a bright gold coin; as, he tipped me a *shiner*.

(*Zoöl.*) A name applied to several species of fishes, family *Cyprinidæ*, formerly grouped in the genus *Leuciscus*, but now distributed in several genera. The common *S., Plargyrus*, or *Leuciscus Americanus*, is 3–6 inches long, head small, tail forked, general color golden, dark above.

Shi'ness, *n.* An inelegant orthography of Shyness, *q.v.*

Shingle, (*shing'gl,*) *n.* [Ger. *schindel*; allied to Icel. *skinn*, a skin, and Lat. *scindula*, a shingle.] (*Building.*) A small piece of wood sawed to a certain quality of scantling, used in roofing, instead of tiles or slates; as, a log-hut roofed with *shingles*.

(*Geol.*) Coarse sand and pebbles deposited by the surge of the sea, and which, accumulating in banks, form dangerous shoals.

Shingle-ballast. (*Naut.*) Ballast consisting of coarse gravel.

—*v. a.* To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a roof. — To cut, as hair, in such a manner that one portion overlaps another, like shingles.

—*v. a.* (*Metal.*) To hammer, as iron, after it has passed through the puddling furnace, in order to convert it into blooms, and detach impurities.

Shin'gler, *n.* One employed in the operation of shingling. — An apparatus for shingling puddled iron, prior to its conversion into blooms.

Shin'gle-roofed, (*-roofd,*) *a.* Possessing a roof covered with shingles.

Shingles, (*shing'glz.*) *n.* [From Lat. *cingulum* — *cingo*, to gird, to bind round.] (*Med.*) A kind of herpes, or eruptive disease, which spreads around the body like a zone.

Shin'gling, *n.* Act of roofing with shingles; also, a covering with shingles.

(*Metal.*) Act of detaching the impurities from blooms of puddled iron by hammering or compressing, and converting it into malleable stuff.

Shin'gly, *a.* Abounding with gravel or shingle.

Shin'ing, *p. a.* Radiant; lustrous; luminous; bright; splendid; as, a *shining* light. — Conspicuous; eminent; distinguished beyond others; as, a *shining* instance of self-denial.

(*Bot.*) Smoothed and polished of surface; — said of leaves.

—*n.* Radiance; brightness; effusion or transparency of light.

Shin'ingness, *n.* Brilliance: lustre; luminousness. (*n.*)

Shin'-log, *n.* In the East Indies, a curl or crooked piece of timber.

Shin'necock Bay, in *New York*, on the S. coast of Suffolk co., Long Island, abt. 12 m. long, and inclosed S. by a sand beach.

Shin'ner, *n.* In the U. States, a colloquialism for one who goes about borrowing money temporarily, to meet pressing emergencies.

Shin'ning, *n.* An American colloquialism for a running about borrowing money temporarily to meet pressing exigencies.

Shinns'ton, or Shinnstown, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Harrison co., 60 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling.

Shin'ny, *n.* (*Games.*) Same as Bandy and Shindy, *q. v.*

Shin'-plaster, *n.* In the U. States, a colloquial vulgarism for paper-money; a bank-note of inferior denomination, generally noting a sum under one dollar.

Shin'ty, *n.* (*Games.*) In Scotland, the club used in playing golf; also, the game itself. See Golf.

Shin'y, *a.* (*comp.* shinier; *superl.* shiniest.) Radiant; luminous; unclouded; as, a *shiny* day; also, glossy; lustrous; polished to brightness; as, a *shiny* hat.

Shioc'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Outagamie co., 16 m. N.W. of Appleton.

Ship, [A. S. *scype.*] A termination expressing state, office, condition, dignity, vocation, profession, art, &c., as in king*ship*, lord*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*, seaman*ship*, chancellor*ship*, &c.

Ship. *n.* [A. S. *scyp*; Ger. *schiff*; Fr. *vaisseau*; Lat. *scarpha*; Gr. *skaphē*] (*Naut.*) Any sea-going vessel of large size. The term was formerly restricted to such as carried three complete masts; *i. e.*, lower, top-gallant, and royal masts (Fig. 2293,) but in modern days, when the application of steam and innumerable experiments in rigging have upset any universal principle of rig, the only limitation of the term *ship* is practically by the size of the vessel. The ship, as a whole, may be treated under four great heads, viz., the *hull*; the *masts, rigging*, and *sails*; the *officers, crew*, and *passengers* (if any); the *cargo*. As regards the hull, the principles for designing its shape are shown under Naval Architecture (*q. v.*); and the masting, rigging, &c., under Mast, Rigging, Sail (all of which see). The general functions of a ship's personnel are also stated in this work under their respective titles, while under various minor headings the minutiæ of a ship's equipment are fully particularized.

Ship of the line. (*Nav.*) One of the line of battle; *i. e.*, a ship of war of two or more gun-decks, with their respective tiers of guns; a three-decker.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* shipped,) (*shipt.*) [A. S. *scipian.*] To put on board of a ship or vessel of any kind for transportation or conveyance; to send or dispatch by water; as, to *ship* merchandise; — hence, to dispose; to get rid of. — To engage for service on shipboard; as, to *ship* a deck-hand. — To take on board of a ship or vessel; as, she *shipped* a heavy sea. — To fix in working order in its proper place; as, to *ship* the rudder.

To ship off, to transport by water; as, to *ship off* convicts.

—*v. n.* To engage for service on shipboard; as, he *shipped* as an able seaman.

Ship'-biscuit, (*-bis'kit,*) **Ship'-bread,** *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for common use on shipboard, in distinction from *soft-tack*, or *cabin-bread*.

Ship'board, *adv.* Aboard ship; upon or within a ship.

—*n.* The plank or deck of a ship; — used almost always in the phrase *on shipboard*.

Ship'-boy, *n.* A cabin-boy; a powder-monkey.

Ship'-breaker, (*-brāk'-*) *n.* One who breaks up condemned ships for the sake of the timber and materials.

Ship'-broker, *n.* An agent who conducts the business of chartering or freighting vessels; a broker who procures insurance on, or dispatches, a ship.

Ship'-builder, (*-bild'er,*) *n.* One who builds or constructs ships or other vessels; a naval architect; a shipwright.

Ship'-building, *n.* Act, process, or operation of constructing ships or other vessels. See Naval Architecture.

Ship'-canal, *n.* A canal for the passage of ships; as, for instance, the Suez *Canal*.

Ship'-carpenter, Ship'-wright, (*-rit,*) *n.* One who works at ship-building.

Ship'-chandler, *n.* A dealer in ship's stores; one who supplies the necessary cordage, canvas, tackling, &c., pertaining to a ship.

Ship'ful, *n.*; *pl.* Shipfuls. Enough or sufficient to fill a ship.

Ship'-holder, *n.* A ship-owner.

Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico off the coast of Mississippi, 30 m. N. of the Chandeleur Islands.

Ship'-load, *n.* The load or cargo carried by a ship.

Ship'man, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., 19 m. N.N.E. of Alton.

Ship'-master, *n.* The commander of a merchant ship; — called, by courtesy, *captain*.

Ship'mate, *n.* One who serves aboard ship with another; a fellow sailor; a messmate.

Ship'ment, *n.* Act of shipping, or of putting anything on board of a ship or other vessel; embarkation; as, to make a *shipment* of cotton to Liverpool. — The goods, merchandise, or things shipped, or put on board of a ship or other vessel; as, I have an interest in that *shipment*.

Ship'-owner, *n.* The owner or proprietor of a ship, or ships.

Shippegan, (*ship-peh-gan'.*) an island of New Brunswick, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Chaleur Bay, 20 m. long and 10 broad.

Ship'pen, Ship'pon, *n.* (The latter is the better orthography.) A cow-house; a shed for oxen or other cattle.

Shippen, in *Pennsylvania*, a village, cap. of Cameron co., 100 m. W.N.W. of Williamsport. — A township of McKean co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A village and township of Tioga co.

Ship'pensburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Ship'pensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clarion co., 5 m. N.W. of Clarion.

Ship'per, *n.* One who ships goods; one who places merchandise in a ship's bottom for transportation abroad; as, a *shipper* of palm-oil.

Ship'ping, *n.* Pertaining or having reference to ships, their ownership, transfer, and employment; as, a *shipping* business.

—*n.* Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind fitted for navigation: collective tonnage.

(*Law.*) See Maritime Law.

Shipping articles, articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board, in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they

are shipped, &c. (*Bourier.*) — *To take shipping*, to embark; to go on board ship for conveyance, transportation, or passage.

Ship'plugport, in *Kentucky*, a village of Jefferson co., on the Ohio, 2 m. W. of Louisville.

Ship'-rigged, (*-rigd.*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Rigged in the manner of a full-masted ship; square-rigged.

Ship'-shape, *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; — hence, regular; exact; proper; according to method; as, he made love *ship-shape* and English fashion.

Ship'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Pholadidæ* or *Pholas*, a family of *Lamellibranchiata*, embracing marine acalephs which have the shell open at both ends, thin, white, exceedingly hard, and armed with rasp-like imbrications. They burrow in almost all substances. — *Tenney.*

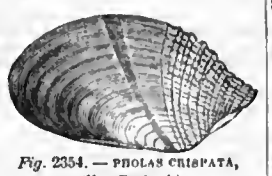


Fig. 2354. — PHOLAS CRISPATA, (New England.)

Shipwreck, (*-rek,*) [*Ship* and *wreck.*] The destruction of a ship or other vessel by being cast ashore or broken to pieces by striking against rocks, shoals, and the like.—A ship wrecked or dashed to pieces, or the parts of such ship. — Hence, by analogy, utter destruction; total loss; ruin; as, his hopes suffered *shipwreck.*

—*v. a.* To destroy, as a ship, by running ashore on rocks or sand-banks, or by the force of winds or waves in a storm. — To make to suffer the perils or dangers of a wreck; as, a *shipwrecked* seaman.—Hence, analogically, to throw into utter confusion, distress, or difficulty; as, a passion for one woman *shipwrecked* his after life.

Shipwright, (*-rīt',*) *n.* A ship-carpenter.

Ship'-yard, *n.* A yard or place where ships are built or repaired.

Shiraz, or **Shiras,** (*she-raz',*) a city of Persia, prov. of Fars, or Persia Proper, formerly cap. of the empire, 115 m. N.E. of Bushire, and 220 m. S.S.E. of Ispahan; Lat. 29° 36′ N., Lon. 52° 44′ E. It is surrounded by walls, entered by 6 gates, and its environs are celebrated for their beauty and fertility. It also contains a royal palace, with numerous handsome mosques and bazaars. *Manuf.* Silk and woollen stuffs, sword-blades, earthenware, and soap, as well as wine (or rather liqueurs) and oil of roses. *Pop.* 30,000.

Shiraz', *n.* A growth of wine; — said to be derived from *Shiraz*, in Persia.

Shire, *n.* [A. S. *scyr*, from *sceran*, to divide.] In England, a county; — this word is unaccented, as in the compound *Cheshire*, i. e., the county of Chester (an abbreviation of *Chestershire*), pronounced *Chèsh'ur.*

—In the U. States, a division of a state, comprising several contiguous townships; — a distinction must be drawn between the application of this word as between English and American usage; as, for instance, it is correct in this country to say "the county of Berk*shire*;" whereas, in England, such an expression would be tautological, or, in other words, would convey the sense of "a county of a county."

Shire', a river of S.E. Africa, which issues from Lake Nyassa, in Lat. 14° 28′ S., and joins the Zambesi after a S. course of 250 m. The navigation is obstructed by cataracts over a space of 35 m., in which it falls 1,200 ft.

Shire'mantown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 4 m. W. of Harrisburg.

Shire'town, *n.* A county town.

Shirk, *v. a.* (See SHARK.) To avoid; to shirk away from in a mean manner; as, to *shirk* duty.

—*n.* A person who seeks to avoid duty.

—*a.* Deceitful; cunning; inclined to shirk.

Shirkland, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., 10 m. S.W. of Beloit; *pop.* of township abt. 800. — A post-village of McLean co., 6 m. S.W. of Bloomington.

Shirley, JAMES, an English dramatic writer, b. in London about 1594, who, after completing his degrees in arts at Cambridge, entered into orders; but subsequently embraced the Roman Catholic faith, and became a schoolmaster in London. He and his wife both died the same day, of a fright, occasioned by the Fire of London, in 1666. He wrote thirty-nine plays, and a volume of poems.

Shirley, in *Kansas*, a N. co.; *area*, 720 sq. m. *Cap.* Elk Creek.

Shirley, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., 85 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 350.

Shirley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,449.

Shirley, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., 23 m. S. of Buffalo.

Shirley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Shirleysburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Huntingdon co., 85 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of twp. abt. 650.

Shirley Village, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 41 m. N.W. of Boston.

Shirr, (*shir,*) *n.* An elastic cord inserted between two pieces of cloth. — *Simmonds.*

Shirred, *a.* Said of a cloth composed of two thicknesses, separated by elastic cords.

Shirt, *n.* [A. S. *syrce*, *syrice.*] A loose garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys next to the body.

—*v. a.* To cover or clothe as with a shirt.

Shirvan, or **Shirwan,** (*shir-van',*) a prov. of Asiatic Russia, in Trans-Caucasia, between Lat. 40° and 41° N., Lon. 48° and 49° 30′ E., having N. and W. Georgia and Daghestan, E. the Caspian Sea, and S. the river Kur. It is traversed by a range of mountains from N.W. to S.E., separating the basins of the Kur and the Tereck. The N. portion is, however, level and fertile. The principal town is Shamaka.

Shirwa, or TAMANDUA, a lake of S.E. Africa, having its centre in Lat. 15° 30′ S., and Lon. 35° 40′ E. Length 60 m., breadth 10 to 23 m. It is 1,500 feet above the sea-level. On the West, between the lake and the river Shire, Mount Zomba rises to 7,000 feet.

Shis'dra, Jisdra, a town of Russia, govt. of Kaluga, 80 m. S.W. of Kaluga. *Manuf.* Woollens and glass. *Pop.* 8,000.

Shit'tah, or **Shit'tim,** *n.* (*Script.*) A kind of wood which was employed in making various parts of the tabernacle while the Israelites were wandering in the Wilderness. It is mentioned also as forming part of the offerings, as in *Exod.* xxv. 5, and xxxv. 7, 24. In *Isa.* xli. 19, it is mentioned as a tree worthy of planting. It was probably a species of *Acacia.*

Shive, *n.* [A. S. *scafan*, to shave.] A little piece or fragment; as, a *shive* of bread.

Shiv'er, *n.* A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by any sudden violence.—A slice; a shive.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *schiefern*, to peel off in flakes, to scale.] To break into many small pieces, flakes, or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow.

(*Naut.*) To cause to shiver or flatten, as a sail, by bracing it so that the wind strikes upon the leech. *Dana.*

—*v. n.* To fall at once into many small pieces or parts.— To quake; to tremble; to shudder. — To shake, as with cold, ague, fear, or horror; to be affected with a thrilling sensation, like that of chilliness. — To shake or flutter in the wind, as a sail.

Shiv'er, *n.* The act of shivering; a shaking fit; a tremor.

Shiv'ering, *n.* The act of shaking or shuddering, as from cold or fever.

Shiv'ery, *a.* Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact. — Trembling; inclined to shiver.

Sho'a, or **Shwa,** a state of E. Africa, in the S. of Abyssinia, between Lat. 8° 30′ and 11° N., Lon. 38° and 40° 30′ E.

Shoad'-stone, *n.* A stone or fragment of ore rendered smooth by the action of running water.

Shoal, *n.* [A. S. *sceol*, a multitude.] A great multitude assembled; a crowd; a throng, as of fishes. — A place where the water of a river, lake, or sea is shallow or of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow.

—*v. n.* To crowd; to throng; to assemble in a multitude. To become more shallow.

—*v. a.* To cause to become more shallow.

—*a.* Shallow; of little depth; as, *shoal* water.

Shoal Creek, in *Illinois*, formed in Bond co. by the junction of the E. and W. Forks, and flows S. entering the Kaskaskia River in Clinton co.

Shoal Creek, in *Missouri*, rises in Clinton co., and enters Grand River in Livingston co.

Shoal Creek, in *Tennessee*, rises in Giles co., and flows S.W., entering the Tennessee River in Lauderdale co., Alabama, abt. 5 m. E. of Florence.

Shoal'ness, *n.* Shallowness; frequency of shallow places.

Shoal'ness, a headland of Alaska; Lat. 69° N., Lon. 162° W.

Shoal'water Bay, in *Washington Territory*, an inlet of the Pacific, in Pacific co.

Shoaly, (*shōl'y,*) *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places.

Shock', *n.* [Dan. *schok*; Fr. *choc*; Sp. *chóque.*] A violent concussion or collision of bodies, or the concussion which it occasions; a violent striking or dashing against.— Conflict of contending armies or foes; external violence; also, offence; impression of disgust.

(*Elect.*) The concussion, or violent muscular contraction instantaneously experienced when a charge or current of electricity passes through the body. — *Faraday.*

(*Med.*) See CONCUSSION.

(*Agric.*) A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, &c.

—*v. a.* [Dan. *schokken*; Fr. *choquer.*] To shake with violence; to shake by the sudden collision of a body; to meet, as force with force; to encounter; to strike, as with terror or disgust; to offend; to disgust; to appal; to dismay; to cause to recoil, as from something odious or horrible; to make up into shocks, as grain.

—*v. n.* To meet with hostile violence; to collect sheaves into a pile.

Shock'-head'ed, *a.* Having thick, bushy hair.

Shock'ing, *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with dismay or disgust; appalling; terrifying; frightful; dreadful; terrible; formidable; disgusting; offensive.

Shock'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to strike with horror or disgust.

Shock'ingness, *n.* State or quality of being shocking.

Shod', *imp.* and *pp.* of SHOE.

Shoe, (*shō,*) *n.*; *pl.* SHOES, (*shōz.*) [A. S. *sceo*, *sco*, *scoh.*] A covering or protection for the foot, usually of leather. The ancients usually wore *sandals* (*q. v.*), which are mentioned under the title of *buskins* and *cothurni*, and were often very costly. The crescent was employed as an ornament on the shoes of Romans of exalted rank, who appear to have carried on the art of shoe-making with great taste and skill. Only one instance is known of an ancient monument exhibiting shoes with separate heel-pieces. The custom of making shoes right and left was common in classical times. The fashion of shoes and boots, as has occurred with other articles of dress, has undergone innumerable changes. At one time these were pointed to an extravagant degree (see Fig. 2152): and in the last century, the high heels of ladies' shoes became a monstrosity. In our own day, the general disuse of the shoe proper, and the introduction of short ankle-*boots*, form the chief change of fashion. In the U. States, the manufacture of *shoes* has attained the highest perfection, chiefly in Massachusetts, where many towns are chiefly engaged in this manufacture, as Marblehead, which produces over $1,000,000 worth of shoes annually, Danvers, Worcester, Milford, Abington, Quincy, Braintree, and others. In Philadelphia also, (long famed for the excellence of its sole-leather and morocco,) the shoe manufacture has attained considerable importance, the product amounting to above $4,000,000 annually. The application of sewing-machines to stitching, has of itself wonderfully expedited the manufacture, especially of the better parts of shoes. Shoe manufactories are now generally large establishments worked by steam-power, the buildings of several stories in height, upon each of which distinct branches of the trade are conducted. In the year ending June 30, 1867, there was exported from the U. States 313,250 pairs of shoes and boots, valued at $681,706.

—A plate or rim of iron nailed to the hoof of a horse or an ox to defend it from injury.—A plate of iron, or a piece of wood nailed under the runner of a sleigh or a sled.— Anything resembling a shoe, or that answers the purpose of a shoe.

(*Naut.*) A piece of wood for the bill of an anchor to rest upon, to save the vessel's side; — also, for the heels of sheers, &c.—*Dana.*

Shoe, *v. a.* To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on.—To cover at the bottom, as the flukes of an anchor.

Shoe'-black, Shoe'-black'er, *n.* A person who cleans and polishes shoes or boots.

Shoe'-boy, *n.* A boy that cleans shoes or boots.

Shoe'ing-horn, *n.* A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a shoe. — Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; anything used as a medium; — in contempt.

Shoe'less, *a.* Destitute of shoes or covering for the feet.

Shoe'maker, *n.* One who makes shoes and boots.

Shoe'makertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 9 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Shoe'neck, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Sho'er, *n.* One who makes or puts on shoes, as a farrier.

Shoe'-stone, *n.* A sharpening-stone used by shoemakers, &c.

Shoe'-tie, *n.* A string or ribbon used for fastening a shoe to the foot.

Shog'-trot, *n.* A jog-trot.

Shoho la, or SOHOLA, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Sho'kan, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., 15 m. W. of Kingston.

Sholapoor', a town of British India, in Bejapore, on the river Kistna, 165 m. from Poona; Lat. 17° 43′ N., Lon. 75° 40′ E.

Shoo', *interj.* Begone; — an expression used to frighten away animals or fowls; as, *shoo*, fly!

Shooks', *n. pl.* (*Com.*) Staves for making hogsheads; — boards for making sugar-boxes.

—*v. a.* To pack, as staves, in a shook.

Shoot', *v. a.* [A. S. *sceotan*, *scotian.*] To let fly, or cause to dart, as an arrow. — To discharge anything so as to make it fly with violence.— To discharge, as from a gun or bow; to let off, used of the instrument. — To strike with anything shot.— To emit new parts, as a vegetable. — To emit; to dart or thrust forth.— To push suddenly; as, to *shoot* a bolt or lock.— To push forward.— To fit to each other by planing; — a workman's term. — To pass through with swiftness. — To kill by a ball, arrow, or other thing propelled.

To be shot of, to become free from. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving anything by means of an engine or instrument. — To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth. — To form itself into any shape; as, "Metals will *shoot* into crystals." (*Bacon.*) — To be emitted; to move with velocity; as, a *shooting* star. — To protuberate; to jut out, as a promontory.— To pass, as an arrow or pointed instrument.— To penetrate; to grow rapidly; to advance by rapid growth. — To feel a quick, darting pain.

To shoot ahead, to surpass or outstrip in running, &c.

—*n.* Act of shooting, or of propelling or driving anything with violence; the discharge of a fire-arm or bow.—Act of striking, or endeavoring to strike, with a missile weapon.—A young branch or plant; a scion.—A narrow passage in a river. See CHUTE.

(*Mining.*) A vein parallel to the stratification.

Shoot'er, *n.* One who shoots; an archer; a gunner.— Anything that shoots, as a fire-arm; as, a six-*shooter.*

Shoot'ing, *n.* Act of sending an arrow with force, or of discharging fire-arms. — Sensation of a quick, glancing pain.

(*Sportsmanship.*) Act or practice of killing game with bows or fire-arms.

Shoot'ing-box, *n.* A small house for use in the shooting season.

Shoot'ing-iron, (*-i-urn,*) *n.* A gun or other fire-arm.

Shoot'ing-star, *n.* (*Astron.*) See FALLING-STAR.

Shoot'ing-stick, *n.* (*Print.*) A wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron for tightening and loosening the quoins that wedge up the pages in a chase.— *Worcester.*

Shop', *n.* [A. S. *sceoppa*; Fr. *échoppe*, a stall; Ger. *schoppen*, a shed.] A building or room in which goods, wares, &c., are sold by retail.— A building in which mechanics work, and where they keep their wares for inspection.

Shop-bill, a list of a shop-keeper's goods, printed separately for distributing.—*Owen.*

—*v. n.* To visit shops for the purpose of buying.

Shop'-board, *n.* A board or bench on which any work is done.—*South.*

Shop'-books, *n. pl.* (*Com.*) The books of a retail dealer, manufacturer, or other person, in which entries or charges are made of work done, or goods sold and delivered to customers.

Shopiere, (*sho-pe-air',*) in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Rock co., 60 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee: *pop.* abt. 400.

Shop'keeper, *n.* One who keeps a shop; one who sells goods in a shop, or by retail; — in distinction from one who sells by *wholesale*.

Shop'lifter, Shop'-thief, *n.* One who steals anything in a shop, or takes goods privately from a shop.

Shop'lifting, *n.* The act, or the crime, of a shoplifter.

Shop'man, *n.* A shopkeeper; a tradesman.— One who attends in a shop; a salesman.

Shop'per, *n.* One who shops.

Shop'ping, *n.* Act of visiting shops for the purchase of goods.

Shop'-walker, *n.* One whose duty, in a shop or store, is to direct customers to the proper department for the goods they seek, and to see that they are waited on. *Simmonds.*

Shore', *n.* [A. S. *score*, from *sceran, scyran*, to shear, to cut off.] The place where the continuity of the land is interrupted or separated by the sea or the river; the coast or land adjacent to the ocean or sea, or to a large lake or river.

—*v. n.* To prop; to support by a post or buttress.

Sho'rea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of large resinous trees, belonging to the order *Dipteraceæ*. The most important species is *S. robusta*, a native of India, which furnishes the valuable timber known by the name of *saul* or *sal*. It also yields a balsamic resin, called *ral, dhoona*, or *dammar-pitch*, which is employed for incense.

Shored, (*shord,*) *a.* Having a bank or shore.

Shore'ham, (New,) a seaport-town of England, co. of Sussex, at the mouth of the Adur, 1 m. from the British Channel, and 6 m. W. of Brighton. It is noted for shipbuilding. *Pop.* 3,000.

Shore'ham, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Addison co., on Lake Champlain, 50 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Shore'-land, *n.* Land bordering on a shore; the seacoast.

Shore'less, *a.* That has no shore or coast.

Shor'ing, *a.* Supporting; propping. — *Bacon.*

Short, *a.* [A. S. *scort, sceort*; Lat. *curtus*; Fr. *court.*] Not long; not having great length or extension. — Not extended in time; not of long duration. — Not of usual or sufficient length, reach, or extent.—Repeated at small intervals of time. — Not of adequate extent or quality; not reaching the point demanded, desired, or expected; deficient; defective; imperfect; not adequate; insufficient; scanty.—Not sufficiently supplied; scantily furnished. — Not far distant in time; near at hand. — Defective in quantity; narrow; limited; not large or comprehensive. — Brittle; friable; breaking all at once without splinters or shatters; not bending. — Laconic; brief; concise. — Abrupt; pointed; petulant; severe.

—*adv.* Not long; — used in composition. — At once; suddenly; as, to stop *short*.

To turn short, to turn on the ground occupied, or without making a circuit.

—*n.* A summary account. (*Shaks.*) — *The long and the short*, the whole. — *In short.* In few words; briefly.

Short'-breathed, *a.* That has short breath or respiration.

Short'-cake, *n.* A cake in which shortening is put.

Short'coming, *n.* A failing of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop; a failure of full performance, as of duty.

Short Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River from Jefferson co.

—A post-township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Short'-dated, *a.* Having little time to run.

Short'en, *v. a.* To make short in measure, extent, or time; to abridge; to lessen; to curtail; to contract; to reduce or diminish in extent or amount; to confine; to restrain; to lop; to deprive; to make friable.

—*v. n.* To become short or shorter; to contract.

Short'ener, *n.* One who, or that which, shortens.

Short'ening, *n.* A making short, or shorter. — Something added to paste to make it short or friable, as butter or lard. — *Forby.*

Short'-hand, *n.* Short writing; a compendious method of writing; otherwise called STENOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Short'-jointed, *a.* Having a short pastern, as a horse. *Clarke.*

Short'-lived, *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

Short'ly, *adv.* Quickly; soon; in a little time; in few words; briefly.

Short'ness, *n.* State or quality of being short in space or time; little length or brief duration; fewness of words; brevity; conciseness; want of reach, or the power of retention; deficiency; imperfection; limited extent.

Short'-rib, *n.* A rib shorter than the others; one of the lower ribs; a false rib.

Short'sight, *n.* Shortsightedness.

Short'sighted, *a.* Near-sighted; not able to see far intellectually; also, imprudent; inconsiderate.

Short'sightedness, *n.* A defect in vision, consisting in the inability to see things at a distance; — more correctly, near-sightedness; defective or limited intellectual sight or vision; MYOPY, *q. v.*

Short Tract, in *New York*, a post-village of Alleghany co., 10 m. N. of Angelica.

Short'-winded, *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having a quick respiration.

Shoshone, (*shosh'own,*) in *Idaho Territory*, a N. co., bordering on Montana Territory. *Rivers.* Clearwater, Oro Fino Creek, &c. *Surface*, mountainous in the N.E., elsewhere diversified, with forests of pine, cedar, &c. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Pierce City.

Shoshone Falls. See IDAHO TERRITORY.

Shot, *n.*; *pl.* SHOT, or SHOTS. [A. S. *scotu.*] Act of shooting. — Discharge of a missile weapon. — The flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine. — A marksman; as, a dead *shot*. — One who practises shooting.

—Any solid projectile; — those for cannon and carronades being of iron, those for small-arms of lead. The latter are known as *bullets* (q. v.) and *small-shot*. The usual method of making the small-shot, used in numbers at a time for killing game and other small animals, resembles, in some respects, the natural process by which rain is converted into hail. Melted lead is made to fall through the air from a considerable elevation, and thus leaden rain becomes cooled and solidified into leaden hail or shot. To carry out this manufacture, shot-towers and shot-wells had to be constructed. At the top of the tower melted lead is poured through a colander, and the drops are received into a vessel of water below. The colanders are generally hollow hemispheres of sheet iron, about ten inches in diameter. The size of the holes varies in different colanders, according to the size of the *S.* required. When the *S.* are taken out of the water, they are dried upon metal plates heated by steam. The imperfect shot are afterwards separated from the spherical in the following manner: A polished iron plate is tilted at a certain angle, and the mixed *S.* are strewed along the upper part of the inclined surface; the spherical *S.* roll down the plane in straight lines, and fall into a receptacle placed for them about a foot from the bottom of the iron plates; the imperfectly-formed *S.* roll with a zig-zag motion, and more slowly, and then fall, without any bound, into a bin placed for them immediately at the bottom of the iron plate. The perfect *S.* are next polished and made black with plumbago, and are then ready for sale. — The *S.* discharged from guns, howitzers, or carronades, are mostly solid, and made of iron. They are generally cast, and vary in shape, dimensions, and weight, according to the purposes for which they are required. Several rival *S.* have been lately adopted, or now compete for adoption, into war service. Some of them are noticed under the name of the guns for which they are especially made. Among the others we quote the *S.* invented by Mr. Hotchkiss, of Conn., which was largely and efficiently used in the Civil War. It consists of three different parts, a cast-iron conical head and base, which are tied together by a ring or zone of lead, which forms the middle portion, and extends quite through in a sheet of lead between the two end pieces. The effect of the explosion is to crowd the base forward, and to cause the lead to bulge out round the middle and fill the grooves. This it does very efficiently, and the projectile, when recovered, is generally found complete with the lead ridged to the full depth and width of the grooves. — *Bar-shot* is a double-headed *S.*, consisting of a bar with a ball at each end.

—*v. a.* To load with shot over a cartridge, as a gun.

Shot'-belt, *n.* A long pouch for holding shot.

Shote, *n.* A young hog; a hog partially grown.

Shot'ten, *a.* [From *shoot.*] Having thrown out the spawn, as a herring.—Shooting into angles.—Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. — Being put forth or emitted.

Shot'-tower, *n.* A tower from the top of which melted lead is dropped in the process of making shot.

Should, (*shud,*) the *imp.* of SHALL, but now used as an auxiliary verb, either in the past time, or conditional present; and it often denotes obligation or duty. See SHALL.

Shoul'der, *n.* [A. S. *sculder.*] (*Anat.*) The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore-leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body. There are three

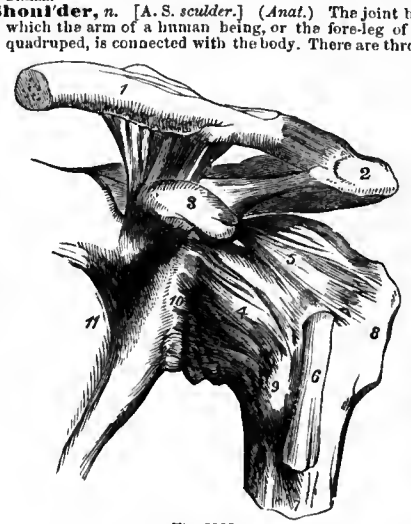


Fig. 2355.

THE LEFT SHOULDER-JOINT AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

1, The clavicle, or collar-bone; 2, the acromion process; 3, the coracoid process; 4, the capsular ligament; 5, the coraco-humeral ligament; 6, the tendons of the biceps muscle; 7, the shaft of the humerus, or arm-bone; 8, the greater tuberosity of the humerus; 9, the lesser tuberosity; 10, the neck of the scapula; 11, the anterior surface of the scapula.

bones which enter into the formation of this part of the body — the *scapula*, or blade-bone; the *humerus*, or bone of the arm; and the *clavicle*, or collar-bone, — which, with ligaments, muscles, and integuments, complete the entire anatomy of the part. (See Fig. 2355.)

—The upper joint of the fore-leg of an animal cut for the market. — Something like the human shoulder. — Horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing. — Figuratively, support; strength; sustaining power, or that which elevates and sustains.

(*Fort.*) The angle of a bastion included between the face and flank. (Fig. 745.)

—*pl.* The upper part of the back.

Shoul'der, *v. a.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence. — To take upon the shoulder.

Shoul'der-belt, *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder, or shoulders.

Shoul'der-blade, *n.* The blade-bone. See SHOULDER.

Shoul'der-knot, *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; an epaulette.

Shoul'der-slip, *n.* Dislocation of the shoulder.

Shout, *v. n.* [Ar. *sayhat*, an exclamation, cry, shriek.] To exclaim; to cry out; to utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy or exultation, or to animate soldiers in an onset.

—*n.* A loud burst of voice, or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, particularly of a multitude of men, expressing applause, joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage.

Shout'er, *n.* One who shouts.

Shout'ing, *n.* Act of crying out loudly; a shout.

Shove, (*shuv,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *scufan.*] To thrust or push forward; to push; to thrust; to propel; to drive along by the direct application of strength without a sudden impulse; to push a body by sliding, or causing it to move along the surface of another body; to press against.

—*v. n.* To push or drive forward; to urge a course; to push off; to move in a boat or with a pole.

—*n.* Act of pushing or pressing against by strength, without a sudden impulse; a sudden push.

Shov'el, *n.* [From *shove.*] That which shoves or thrusts; an instrument consisting of a broad scoop or blade with a handle, used for throwing earth or other loose substances.

—*v. a.* To take up and throw with a shovel; as, to *shovel* earth. — To gather in great quantities.

Shov'eller, *n.* One who shovels.

(*Zoöl.*) A species of duck (*Anas clypeate*, Linn.), remarkable for the length and terminal expansion of its shovel-like bill.

Show, (*sho,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* SHOWED; *pp.* SHOWN or SHOWED.) [A. S. *scewian.*] To cause to see, or to be seen; to exhibit, present, or display to the sight or view of others; to bring to the eye, or to notice.—To make to know; to cause to understand; to make known to. — To teach, instruct, or inform; to prove; to manifest; to point out, as a guide. — To bestow; to confer; to afford. — To disclose; to make known; to discover; to explain.

—*v. n.* To appear; to look; to be in appearance; to seem.

—*n.* Something presented or offered to the sight or view; a sight; a spectacle; an exhibition; something offered to view for money.—Superficial appearance; not reality; ostentatious display or parade; ostentation. — Appearance, as an object of notice; public appearance in distinction from *concealment*; semblance; likeness. — Speciousness; plausibility. — External appearance; pomp; magnificent spectacle; representative action. — Hypocritical pretence.

Show'-bill, *n.* A large sheet containing an advertisement in large letters or devices; a placard.—*Carter.*

Show'-box, *n.* A box containing some object of curiosity to be exhibited. — *Simmonds.*

Show'-bread, Shew'-bread, *n.* See BREAD, and Fig. 412.

Show'-card, *n.* A trader's placard.

Show'-case, *n.* A case, or box, with the top and one side of glass, in which articles are placed in a shop.

Show'er, *n.* [A. S. *scur.*] That which falls or runs down from a cloud; a fall of rain or hail, of short duration; a fall of things from the air in thick succession; as, a sharp *shower* of arrows. (*Spenser.*)—A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

—*v. a.* To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain, or with falling water; to bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in abundance.

—*v. n.* To rain in showers.

Show'er-bath, *n.* A bath in which water is poured in drops upon a person.—*Clarke.*

Show'eriness, *n.* State of being showery.

Show'ery, *a.* Raining in showers: abounding with frequent falls of rain, hail, or sleet.

Show'ily, *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade; ostentatiously.

Show'iness, *n.* State of being showy; pompousness; great parade; ostentation.

Show'man, *n.* One who exhibits shows.

Shows'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., on the Ohio, 17 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Show'y, *a.* Making a great show; exhibiting ostentation; splendid; gay; gaudy; magnificent; stately; sumptuous; pompous; ostentatious.

Shrak'leyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Mercer co.

Shred, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHRED.) [A. S. *screadian.*] To cut into small pieces;—particularly, narrow and long pieces.

—*n.* A long, narrow piece cut off, as of cloth; a fragment; a piece.

Shred'ding, *n.* A cutting into shreds; also, that which is cut off a piece.

Shred'dy, *a.* Consisting of shreds or fragments.
Shreveport, (*shreev'port,*) in *Louisiana,* a post-village, cap. of Caddo parish, on the Red River, 300 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* abt. 2,400
Shrew, *n.* [W. *criaw,* to cry.] A scold; a vixen; a termagant; a peevish, brawling, turbulent, vexatious woman; as, he has got a *shrew* for a wife.
(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Soricidæ,* a fam. of *Insectivora,* comprising numerous small animals, covered with short velvety fur, and having much of the general form and aspect of the mouse, from which, however, they may be easily distinguished by their long, taper, cartilaginous sneut.
Shrewd, (*shrūd,*) *a.* (*comp.* SHREWDER; *superl.* SHREWDEST.) [A. S. *scrudinan,* to scrutinize.] Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; troublesome; mischievous. — Maliciously sly; cunning; more artful than good. — Bad; ill-betokening.—Artful; sagacious; sharp-sighted; penetrating; acute; keen; astute.
Shrewd'ly, *adv.* Archly; sagaciously; with good guess.
Shrewd'ness, *n.* Quality of being shrewd; penetration; sagacity; acuteness; the quality of nice discernment; sagaciousness; sharp-sightedness; astuteness; cunning.
Shrew'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.
Shrew'ishly, *adv.* Peevishly; clamorously.
Shrew'ishness, *n.* The qualities of a shrew; frowardness; petulance; turbulent clamorousness.
Shrew'-mole, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MOLE.
Shrew'-mouse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SHREW.
Shrewsbury, (*shruse'ber-re,*) a town of England, cap. of the co. of Salop, on the Severn, 50 m. S.E. of Liverpool, and 138 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, flannels, linen, thread, canvas, and iron-ware. *Pop.* 22,000.
Shrews'bury, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Worcester co., 38 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,610.
Shrewsbury, in *New Jersey,* a post-village and township of Monmouth co., 42 m. N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 5,000.
Shrewsbury, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of York co., 14 m. S. of York; *pop.* of twp. abt. 3,200. — A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 500. —A township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 350.
Shrewsbury, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Rutland co., 59 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Shrews'bury River, in *New Jersey,* an inlet of Sandy Hook Bay, in Monmouth co., S. of Neversink River.
Shriek, *v. n.* [Ger. *schreien, kreischen,* to scream, to shriek.] To cry out shrilly; to utter a sharp, loud cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror, or anguish.
—*n.* A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.
Shriek'er, *n.* One who shrieks.
Shriek'ing, *a.* Crying out with a shrill voice.
—*n.* A crying out with a loud, shrill voice.
Shriev'alty, *n.* [From *sheriff.*] The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.
Shrike, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LANIDÆ.
Shrill, *a.* Sharp; acute; piercing, as sound; uttering an acute sound.
—*v. a.* To make a shrill or piercing sound.
—*v. n.* To express in a shrill manner.
Shrill'ness, *n.* Quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.
Shrill'y, *adv.* Acutely, as sound; with a sharp sound.
Shrimp, *n.* [Ger. *schrumpfen,* to shrink, to become crumpled.] (*Zoöl.*) The *Crangon vulgaris,* a small crustaceous animal, allied to the lobster and craw-fish, which frequents shallow waters along the sea-coast. In shape, it resembles these animals, but is much more elongated in proportion, and is destitute of the large anterior claws; it is distinguished from the prawn by the absence of the long, anterior, serrated spine. During life, the body is semi-transparent, and so much resembles seawater that the animal is distinguished with difficulty. In France and England, it is esteemed as one of the most delicious of the macrurous crustaceans. In the U. States, it is considerably used as food, but chiefly as bait.
Shrine, *n.* [A. S. *scrin;* Fr. *écrin;* Lat. *scrinium*— all meaning a chest, desk, or repository.] A case or box, particularly a receptacle of the remains or relics of a saint (Fig. 2356). *S.* are of 2 sorts; *portable,* used in processions; and *fixed,* in churches. The appropriate place for shrines in the churches of the Middle Ages was generally in the eastern part, in the space behind the high altar. Such is the situation of the celebrated *S.* of the Three Kings of Cologne.

Fig. 2356. — SHRINE.
(From Ely Cathedral, England.)

—*v. a.* To place in a shrine; to enshrine.
Shrink, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHRUNK) [A. S *scrincan.*] To contract spontaneously; to draw back or be drawn back into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent power; to shrivel; to become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.
Shrink, *v. a.* To cause to contract.
—*n.* Contraction; a spontaneous drawing back into less compass; corrugation; a withdrawing from fear or horror.
Shrink'age, *n.* A shrinking or contraction into a less compass.
Shrink'er, *n.* One who shrinks.
Shrink'ing, *n.* A contraction or spontaneous drawing into less compass; act of drawing back through fear.
Shrink'ingly, *adv.* By shrinking.
Shriv'el, *v. n.* [Ger. *schrumpeln.*] To draw back, or be shrunk, into wrinkles; to contract; to shrink and form corrugations.
—*v. a.* To contract into wrinkles; to cause to shrink into corrugations.
Shriv'elled, *a.* Contracted into wrinkles.
Shrop'shire, a co. of England. See SALOP.
Shroud, *n.* [A. S. *scrud, scruud,* from *scrydan,* to clothe.] That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a cover; a shelter.—The dress of the dead; a winding-sheet.

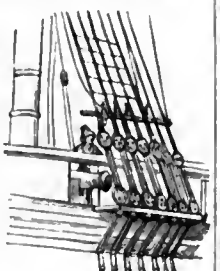


Fig. 2357. — SHROUDS.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) A range of large ropes in a ship, extending from the head of a mast to the right and left sides of the ship, to protect or support the masts and enable them to carry sail. In Fig. 2357, the diagonal ropes and rope-ladders are the shrouds, fastened below to the chain-wales.
—*v. a.* To clothe; to cover; to shelter from danger or annoyance. — To dress for the grave; to cover, as a dead body. — To conceal; to hide; to defend; to protect by hiding — To overwhelm.
Shrove'-tide, Shrove-Tuesday, *n.* [A. S. *shriven,* to confess.] The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, so called because the Roman Catholic Church enjoins confession to be made on that day in preparation for the fast of Lent.
Shrub, *n.* [A S. *scrob, scrobb.*] (*Bot.*) A plant with woody stem and branches like a tree, but of smaller size, not generally exceeding 20 feet in height, and branching near the root, so as to have no main stem of considerable height. When a shrub is of small size and much branched, it is often called a *bush.* There is no more important botanical distinction between trees and shrubs, and the same genus very often includes species of both kinds. Many *S.,* as honeysuckles, are climbers.
—[Ar. *shrub,* drinking, anything drunk; allied to *syrup* and *sherbet.*] A liquor composed of acid, particularly lemon-juice and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.
—*v. a.* To rid from shrubs.
Shrub'bery, *n.* Shrubs; a plantation of shrubs.
Shrub'biness, *n.* State or quality of being shrubby.
Shrub'by, *a.* Full of shrubs; resembling a shrub; consisting of shrubs or brushwood.
Shrug, *v. a.* To draw up; to contract, as the shoulders.
—*v. n.* To raise or draw up the shoulders.
—*n.* A drawing up of the shoulders;—a motion usually expressing dislike or slight contempt.
Shubenacadie, (*shoo'ben-ah-kay-de,*) a river of Nova Scotia, which peninsula it nearly divides into two parts. It flows N. into Minas Basin, 45 m. N. of Halifax, and is connected with the harbor of that city by a canal 30 m. long.
Shud'der, *v. n.* [Ger. *schüttern.*] To quake; to tremble, shake, or quiver with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver.
—*n.* A tremor; a shaking with fear or horror.
Shud'dering, *n.* A trembling or shaking with fear or horror.
Shud'deringly, *adv.* With tremor.
Shude, *n.* The husks of rice, and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used as an adulterating ingredient for linseed cake.
Shuf'fle, *v. a.* [Dan. *schoffelen,* to shove, from *schoffel,* a kind of shovel or hoe.] To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another; to mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; — especially, to change the relative positions of, as of cards in the pack; to remove or introduce by artificial confusion.
—*v. n.* To change the relative positions of cards in a pack by little shoves.—To change the position; to shift ground; to avoid answering fair questions; to practise shifts to elude detection; to equivocate; to prevaricate; to quibble; to evade; to struggle; to shift. — To move with an irregular gait.
—*n.* A shoving, pushing, or jostling; the act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places; an evasion; a trick; an artifice.
Shuf'fle-cap, *n.* A play at which money is shaken in a hat.
Shuf'fler, *n.* One who shuffles or prevaricates; one who plays tricks; one who shuffles cards.
Shuf'fling, *a.* Evasive; as, a *shuffling* answer.
—*n.* Act of one who shuffles; act of throwing into confusion; trick; artifice; evasion; also, an irregular gait.
Shuf'flingly, *adv.* With shuffling; with an irregular gait or pace.
Shulls'burg, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and twp. of Lafayette co., 15 m. N.E. of Galena; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
Shun, *v. a.* [A. S. *scunian, onscunian.*] To fly from; to avoid; to eschew; to evade; to keep clear of; not to fall on or come in contact with; not to mix or associate with; not to practise; to escape; to decline; to neglect.
—*v. n.* To decline; to avoid to do a thing.
Shun'less, *a.* Inevitable; unavoidable.
Shunsan, in *New York,* a post-village of Washington co., 43 m. N.N.E. of Albany.
Shuster, (*shoos'ter,*) a city of Persia, prov. of Khuzistan, on the Karoon, 165 m. S.W. of Ispahan, and 50 m. E.S.E. of Shus; Lat. 32° N., Lon. 48° 59' E.; *pop.* 15,000.
Shut, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SHUT.) [Ger. *schützen,* to shelter, to dam, to dike.] To close, as water, so as to hinder ingress or egress; to close or stop up for defence or security; to prohibit; to bar; to forbid entrance into; to preclude; to exclude; to close, as the fingers; to contract.
—*v. n.* To close itself; to be closed.
—*n.* A close; the act of shutting.—A small door or cover; a shutter.
Shutes'bury, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Franklin co., 76 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 614.
Shut'ter, *n.* A person who shuts or closes; also, a close cover for a window or aperture.
Shut'tle, *n.* [A. S. *scyttel, scyttels,* a bar, bolt, from *sceotan,* to shoot, dart, cast.] (*Weaving.*) An instrument used for passing or shooting the thread of the woof in weaving from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp.
(*Founding.*) A gate or stop to the sow or trough by which the melted metal is let out into the mould.
Worcester.
Shut'tle-cock, *n.* A wooden cock stuck with feathers, used to be cast or driven backwards and forwards by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.
Shut'tle-race, *n.* A sort of shelf in a weaver's loom.
Shy, *a.* [Ger. *scheu;* It. *schifo.*] That shuns, avoids, or evades; that is fearful of near approach; keeping at a distance through caution or timidity; shunning approach; reserved; not familiar; coy; avoiding freedom of intercourse; cautious; wary; careful to avoid committing one's self or adopting measures; suspicious; jealous.
—*v. n.* To start suddenly aside, as a horse.
—*n.* The starting suddenly aside of a horse.
—*v. a.* To throw, as a flat stone or a shell, with a careless jerk; to fling. — *Wright.*
Shyenne, SHAYENNE, or SHIENNE, (*she-en',*) in *Dakota,* a river which rises in the N.W. of the Territory, and flows into the Red River of the North in Stevens co., after a S.E. course of 300 m. — An E. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area,* 3,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River of the North, and Shyenne River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* productive. — A village of Stevens co., on the Shyenne River, near its mouth; Lat. 47° 6' N., Lon. 96° 50' W.
Shy'ing, *n.* Act of starting aside, as of a horse.
Shy'ly, *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve; bashfully; coyly.
Shy'ness, *n.* Quality of being shy; fear of near approach or of familiarity; reserve; coyness.
Shy Post, in *Missouri,* a village of Audrain co., 48 m. N.E. of Jefferson city.
Si, *n.* (*Mus.*) The French and Italian name for the seventh sound added by Le Maire, a Frenchman, at the latter end of the seventeenth century, to the six ancient notes, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la,* of Guido. It corresponds to our B.
Si'ak, a river of the island of Sumatra, which flows into the sea nearly opposite Malacca; Lat. 1° 40' N., Lon. 103° E.
Sial'ogogue, *n.* [Gr. *sialon,* saliva, *agogos,* a leader.] (*Med.*) One of a class of medicines which produce an increased flow of saliva. Of these there are both *vegetable* and *mineral.* The former embrace most of the pungent plants, particularly sorrel, tobacco, pellitory root, and mezereon; of the latter, several of the metals, when taken constitutionally, especially mercury. The first are called *masticatories,* because the effect is produced by merely chewing the article.
Sial'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Corydalis family, comprising neuropterous insects, which have very large anterior wings. They frequent the neighborhood of water, and pass their larva state in that element. Some of them (Fig. 2358) are of very large size.

Fig. 2358.
(Half size.)
(HORNED CORYDALIS, (*C. cornuta.*)

Si'am, (called by the Burmese *Yoodra,* or *Yutha.*) An extensive country of India-beyond-the-Brahmapootra, comprising, with its dependent states, most of the central and S. parts of that peninsula; extending between the 6th and 20th degrees of Lat., and the 98th and 105th of E. Lon.; having N the Laos country, E. the empire of Cochin-China, W. the Burmese empire, the British provs. of Tenasserim and the Indian

Ocean, and S the Gulf of Siam. *Area*, abt. 190,000 sq. m. The country consists in chief of mountains, swamps, and jungles, a very small portion being in a state of cultivation. The principal rivers are the Kombooree, Menan, and the Bang-Pa-Kong, all running south, and their numerous tributaries. The wild animals of Siam include monkeys of many varieties, antelopes, buffaloes, tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, elephants, bears, and wild boars. The vegetable products are sugar, tobacco, pepper, cotton, coffee, sago, and immense quantities of rice, which may be regarded as the staple of the country. Immense forests of teak and other hard timber grow in all parts, while the value of sandal-, sapan-, rose-wood, and other fancy trees obtained here, is very great. Next in abundance is fruit, which is yielded in greater quantity and of richer flavor than in any country of India. The mineral wealth of Siam is no doubt large, but it has never been properly worked. Gold, silver, tin, and antimony are the principal metals with which we are acquainted. The number of gems, or precious stones, found, however, is very large. The exports are the metals already named, teak and fancy woods, ivory, betel, pepper, wax, rattans, diamonds and other gems, and salt. The religion of the people is Buddhism, and the government a despotic monarchy, the people being the absolute property of the sovereign — so completely his slaves that, by his tyrannical decree, it is death for a subject even to mention the king's name. The natives are of the Mongolian family, and remarkable for their cleanliness, orderly manners, and humanity, but so backward in arts and manufactures, that they can neither manufacture cotton like the Hindoos, porcelain like the Japanese, nor silk like their neighbors of China. The temples of Siam are the most magnificent in India, and the language employed in their religion is distinct from that of common life. Music and poetry form the ruling passions of the Siamese; but instrumental music is always valued solely in proportion to the loudness of the noise produced. Their tragedies generally represent extravagant fables; but their comic writers indulge in a pointed ridicule against the reigning manners, and often against persons in power, who choose to wink at these liberties. Dancing and wrestling form also common public exhibitions, and their puppet-shows are carried to greater perfection than any in Europe. The annals of the

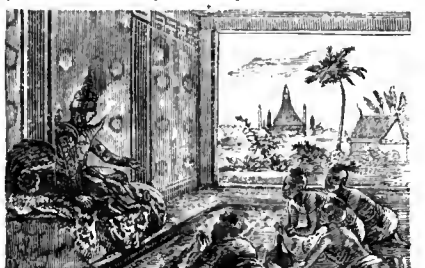


Fig. 2359. — AUDIENCE OF A SUPERIOR.

Siamese begin about five centuries B. C. But nothing authentic is known of the history of the country till 1350, in which year Ayuthia, the former capital, was founded. Cambodia was first conquered in 1532, and in this century the Siamese dominion extended to Singapore. The present dynasty ascended the throne in 1782. There have been numbers of Protestant and Catholic missionaries to *S.* since the year 1828, but so far as the Siamese are concerned, their labors have been almost, if not altogether, fruitless. — In commerce, Bangkok, the cap (*q. v.*), once ranked second only to Calcutta and Canton, but all-grasping monopolies, exorbitant duties, and numberless restrictions had well nigh stifled production and banished trade. In 1855–56, the King, Chao Pha Moongkout (B. 1869), concluded new treaties with Great Britain, the United States, and France. The purchase of land is now allowed; the monopolies and tonnage duties are abolished; imports pay 3 per cent in money or kind, and exports one duty only, according to tariff. The immediate and happy results of this enlarged and wise policy have been manifested in the fact that American arrivals, of which there had been but one in 17 years, reached 54 in 1858, and have been increasing ever since. *Estimated pop.* 6,000,000.

Siam, (Gulf of,) a large bay of the Indian Ocean, bet. Lat. 7° and 14° N., Lon. 99° and 105° E.; having E. the kingdom of Camboja, and W. the peninsula of Malacca. *Ext.* 500 m. long and 300 broad.

Sia'mang, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Hylobates syndactylus*, a quadrumanous animal of Sumatra, inferior to the Chimpanzee and Orang-outang, both in structure and intelligence, and belonging to that division of monkeys called *Gibbons.*

Siamese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native, or the natives, of Siam.

Siamo, or **Sino,** (*se'a-mo,*) an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the N.E extremity of the island of Celebes. It is 35 m. in circumference.

Siam'pa, a state of S.E Asia. See TSIAMPA.

Siascon'set, in *Massachusetts*, a village at the S.E. extremity of Nantucket Island

Siberia, (*si-beer'i-a,*) a vast extent of the Russian Empire, forming the whole of N. Asia bet. Lat. 45° and 78° N., Lon. 60° E. and 170° W., having N. the Arctic Ocean, E. the Sea of Kamtschatka and the N. Pacific Ocean, S. the Sea of Okhotsk, China, and Independent Tartary, and W. European Russia. See RUSSIA.

Sibe'rian, *n.* A native of Siberia.

Sib'ilance, *n.* A hissing sound.

Sib'ilant, *a.* [Lat. *sibilans*, from *sibilo*, to hiss.] Hissing; making a hissing sound. *S* is called a *sibilant* letter.

—*n.* A letter uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s.*

Sibila'tion, *n.* The act of hissing; a hissing sound.

Sib'ilous, *a.* Hissing; sibilant.

Sib'ley, in *Minnesota*, a S co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Minnesota, and S. Fork of Crow River. It has also several lakes. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, excellent. *Cap.* Henderson. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,876.

Sibley, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jackson co., on the Missouri River, 16 m. N.E. of Independence.

Sib'yl, *n.* [Lat. and Gr. *sibylla.*] The name given to certain prophetic women said to have lived in Greece and Italy. Some authors recount as many as ten of them. The most celebrated was the Sibyl of Cumæ. According to the legend (B. C. 520) — "A woman of strange appearance presented herself to King Tarquinius Superbus, offering him nine books of the prophecies of the Sibyl for 300 pieces of gold. The offer was contemptuously refused; whereupon the prophetess burned three of the books, and offering the remainder for the same price, these were again scornfully refused. The Sibyl then retired, and having burned three other books, again returned, asking the same price for the remaining three. The King, much amazed, demanded of the augurs what he should do. They said that he had acted unwisely in refusing them, and commanded him by all means to purchase the remaining books. The sacred volumes were put into a stone chest, which was deposited under ground in the Capitol, and two persons, called the *guardians of the sacred books*, were appointed in charge of them." The number was afterwards raised.

Sib'ylline, *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered or composed by sibyls; as, the *sibylline* books.

Sic. [Lat.] Thus.

Si'card, ROCH-AMBROISE CUCURRON, an eminent French teacher of the deaf and dumb, B. 1742, near Toulouse. On the death of the Abbé de l'Epée, in 1789, the Abbé *S.* was called to Paris to succeed him in the direction of the establishment there. In 1792, he was arrested amidst his scholars, sent to prison, and was in imminent danger of becoming a victim in the ensuing massacres. He, however, obtained his liberty, and in 1796 took part in compiling the *Annales Catholiques*, for which he was sentenced to transportation, but escaped. When this storm passed away, he resumed his situation as teacher of the deaf and dumb. He wrote several valuable works relating to the instruction of deaf mutes. D. 1822.

Sicasica, (*se-ka-see'ka,*) a town of Bolivia, 57 m. S. of La Paz.

Sic'cative, *a.* [Lat. *sicco*, *siccatus*, to dry.] Causing to dry.

Siccity, (*sik'se-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *siccité.*] Dryness; aridity; want of moisture.

Sicilian Ves'pers, (*sis-il'yăn,*) *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., King of France, having seized Sicily by virtue of a grant from Pope Alexander IV., the natives rose against the French the day after Easter, March 30, 1282. The massacre which ensued commenced at Palermo, extended to Messina and other parts of the island, and is known in history as the Sicilian Vespers.

Sicily, (*sis'e-le,*) an island belonging to the kingdom of Italy, in the Mediterranean, the largest and the finest in that sea, lying at the S.W. extremity of Italy, from which it is parted by the narrow Strait of Messina; Lat. between 36° 30′ and 38° 15′ N., Lon. between 12° 20′ and 38° 15′ E.; *area*, 10,500 sq. m. *S.* is of an irregularly triangular shape (hence its ancient Latin name of *Trinacria*), and is 180 m. in length by 120 in breadth. A mountain-chain, seemingly a continuation of the Apennines, traverses the island east and west, throwing off spurs, from one of which in the east rises Mount Etna, the loftiest volcano in Europe, having a culmination of 10,900 feet; neither the lakes nor the rivers are of any considerable size or length. The plains and valleys which compose the greater portion of the island are remarkably fertile, and yield large crops of maize, wheat, rice, pulse, all kinds of vegetables, and abundance of fruits; the silk-worm is largely cultivated. The minerals are marble, iron, copper, stone, agate, jasper, salt, and coal, while of sulphur the yield is enormous,—above 150 mines, finding constant work for 12,000 men. The manufactures, generally unimportant, are silks, hats, furniture, skins, cotton, and cutlery; the exports comprise all native produce, with linseed, manna, rags, and tanned leather. *S.* is divided into seven provinces — Palermo, Messina, Catania, Girgenti, Syracuse or Noto, Trapani, and Catanisetta. — The Sicilians are of middle stature, well made, with dark eyes and coarse black hair; their features are better than their complexion; and they attain maturity and begin to decline earlier than the inhabitants of more northern regions. They are cheerful, inquisitive, and fanciful, with a redundance of unmeaning compliments, showing they are not so deficient in natural talents as in their due cultivation. Their delivery is vehement, rapid, full of action, and their gesticulation violent; the latter is so significant as almost to possess the powers of speech, and animates them with a peculiar vivacity, bordering, however, rather on conceit than wit, on farce than humor. The upper classes are incorrigibly indolent, and fond to excess of titles and other marks of distinction. This love of ostentation is so inveterate that the poorer nobility and gentry are penurious to an extreme in their domestic arrangements, and almost starve themselves to be able to appear abroad in the evening with a mean and poverty-stricken equipage. The peasantry are generally sober, but passionate, ignorant, credulous, and superstitious. They are, however, bigots rather than fanatics, and are civil and kind to such heretical strangers as may be thrown in their way. There is a great want of keeping and of comfort, even in the best houses; and in them, and everywhere, there is a lack of cleanliness.—*S.* was originally peopled by the Phœnicians, by the Greeks, next by the Carthaginians, and then by the Romans. The Saracens in the 8th century subjugated the island, and some centuries later the Norwegians made inroads upon its territory, and finally it fell under the Norman sway. — From this time *S.*

Fig. 2360.—WOMAN OF TRAPANI.

became the prey of Spain, France, and Austria, till the crown was united to that of Naples under the title of the *Two Sicilies*, in 1734. When the French overran Italy under Bonaparte, the King of Naples, being driven from his throne, took shelter in this, the insular portion of his dominions, where he reigned in peace, under British protection, till the final peace of 1815 placed him once more in his continental chair of Naples. The revolution in Italy begun by Garibaldi in 1860 soon spread to Sicily, and on the landing of that patriot the whole island rose in arms, and the royal troops were beaten in every engagement. *S.* in a few months was free, and when Naples acknowledged Victor Emanuel as its sovereign, under the style of King of Italy, the Sicilian crown was laid with rejoicings at the feet of that sovereign. *Pop.* 2,302,168. See ITALY, NAPLES, SARDINIA.

Sic'ily, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 16 m. S.W. of Hillsborough.

Sick, *a.* [A. S. *seoc.*] Suffering from a complaint of body or mind; affected with disease of any kind; not in health; not well; ill; indisposed; affected with nausea; disgusted; inclined to vomit: having a strong dislike to; tired; weary (followed by *of*); indicating a place where sickness is.

The sick, the person or persons affected with disease.

Sick'-bed, *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

Sick'-brained, *a.* Having a disease of the brain.

Sick'en, *v. a.* To make sick; to disease; to make squeamish; to disgust.

—*v. n.* To become sick; to fall into disease; to be satiated; to be filled to nausea; to become disgusting or tedious; to be disgusted; to be filled with aversion or abhorrence; to become weak: to decay; to languish.

Sick'ening, *a.* Becoming sick; making sick; disgusting.

Sick'eningly, *adv.* In a manner to sicken.

Sick'ish, *a.* [From *sick.*] Somewhat sick or diseased; inclined to be sick; exciting disgust; nauseating.

Sick'ishly, *adv.* In a sickish manner.

Sick'ishness, *n.* Quality or state of being sickish.

Sick'le, *n.* [A. S. *sicel, sicol;* Lat. *secula*, from *seco*, to cut.] (See SECTION.) An instrument for cutting grain; a reaping-hook.

Sick'led, *a.* Furnished with a sickle.

Sick'lied, *p. a.* Made sick.

Sick'liness, *n.* State of being sickly; state of being habitually diseased; state of producing sickness extensively; disposition to generate disease extensively.

Sick'-list, *n.* See LIST.

Sick'ly, *a.* Affected with sickness; not healthy; somewhat affected with disease, or habitually indisposed; ailing; infirm; weakly; feeble; languid; faint; producing disease extensively; marked with sickness; tending to produce disease; diminished in strength or brightness.

—*adv.* Not in health.

Sick'ness, *n.* State of being sick; nausea; a failure of strength under a sense of disgust or squeamishness; state of being diseased; malady; illness; a morbid state of the body.

Sick'-room, *n.* The apartment where one lies ill.

Siculiana, (*see-kool-ya'na,*) a seaport of S. Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Girgenti, 18 m. W.N.W. of Girgenti; *pop.* 6,000.

Sicyon, (*sis'i-on,*) (anc. *Sicyonia,*) a once celebrated city and small state of Greece, situated a few miles S. of Corinth, in the Morea. *S.* was a chief seat of painting and statuary (tradition asserting that the former

was invented there), it having given its name to a school of painting which included among its disciples Pamphilus and Apelles, both natives of Sicyon. It was also the native city of Aratus (*q. v.*), the general of the Achæan League. There exists at the present day a few remains of the ancient city, as well as of the more modern buildings erected by the Roman conquerors of Greece, near which stands a small modern village named *Vasilika*.

Sida, *n.* (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of plants, order *Malvaceæ*, many species of which are used medicinally.

Sid'dons, Sarah, an English actress, b. at Brecon, S. Wales, 1755, was the sister of John and Charles Kemble. At the age of 18 she married a young actor named Siddons. Garrick engaged her for Drury Lane Theatre, where she made her *début*, in 1775; but she incurred the displeasure of the English "Roscius," and was compelled to again retire to the provinces. In 1782 she again appeared at Drury Lane. She made her first appearance in her celebrated part of "Lady Macbeth" in 1785, and rapidly became the leading actress of the English stage. She retired from the stage in 1812; but reappeared on some subsequent occasions, for benefits and charities. She gave readings from Shakspeare and Milton at a later period, and appeared before Queen Charlotte and the royal family, and at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. D. 1831.

Sid'donsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., 12 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Side, (*sīd,*) *n.* [A. S. *side, sidan.*] That part of the body on which one usually lies or reclines. — The part of an animal between the back and the face and belly. — The broad and long part or surface of a thing, as distinguished from the end, which is of less extent, and may be a point; margin; edge; verge; border; the exterior line of anything, considered in length; the outward part between the top and bottom. — The slope, declivity, or ascent, as of a hill or mountain. — One part of a thing or its superficies; any part considered in respect to its direction or point of compass. — Party; faction; sect; any man, or body of men, considered as in opposition to another, or others. — Any part being in opposition or contradistinction to another.

—*a.* Being on the side, or toward the side; lateral; obliqne; indirect.

—*v. n.* To take the same side with another; to embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest, when opposed to another party; — followed by *with*.

Side'-board, *n.* A kind of table with drawers, &c., placed at the side or end of a dining-room, to hold dining utensils, &c.; a buffet.

Side'-bones, *n. pl.* (*Far.*) Enlargements situated above a horse's heels, resulting from the conversion into bone of the elastic lateral cartilages. They occur mostly in heavy draught horses with upright pasterns, causing much stiffness, but, unless when of rapid growth, little lameness. They are treated at first by cold water applied continually, until heat and tenderness are removed, when blistering or firing must be resorted to.

Side'-box, *n.* A box, or inclosed seat, on the side of a theatre.

Sid'ed, *a.* Having a side or sides; used in composition; as, one-*sided*, many-*sided*, &c.

Side'ling, *adv.* Sidewise; with the side foremost; sloping.

Side'ling Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a mountain range stretching N.E. and S.W. from the Juniata River, in Huntingdon co., to the Maryland line, S. of Bedford co.

Side'ling Hill Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Bedford co, and flows into the Potomac River near Hancock, in Maryland.

Side'long, *a.* Being along, or on the side; lateral; oblique; not directly in front; as, a *sidelong* glance.

—*adv.* On the side; laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.

Side'-posts, *n. pl.* (*Carp.*) A kind of truss-posts placed in pairs.

Sid'eral, Side'real, *a.* [Lat. *sidus*, a constellation.] (*Astron.*) A term used in order to distinguish that which has reference to the fixed stars from that which relates to the sun, moon, planets, or comets. Thus a *S. day* is the time during which the whole body of fixed stars appears to revolve round the earth. It is found by observing two successive passages of the same star over the meridian. The time for one passage to another consists of 20 hours, each of 60 minutes, of 60 seconds each, &c. *S.* time is not suited for the purposes of every-day life; but on account of its uniformity, it is very useful in astronomical observations.

S. clock, a clock so regulated as to indicate sidereal time.

Sid'erite, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron.] (*Min.*) Sparry iron-ore, or native carbonate of iron.

Sid'eritis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*, having generally flowers of a ferruginous color, whence its popular name of *Iron-wort*.

Siderog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, iron (or steel), and *graphein*, to write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel.

Sideroschis'olite, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, and *schizein*, to cleave, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A hydrate silicate of iron, found in small six-sided black prisms in Brazil.

Sid'eroscope, *n.* [Gr. *sidēros*, and *skopein*, to view.] An instrument for detecting minute degrees of magnetism in substances usually supposed to be non-magnetic — the name having reference to the hypothesis that the traces of magnetism so detected are due to the presence of atoms of iron.

Siderox'ylon, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Sapotaceæ*. The name of Iron-wood is often given to *S. inerme*, a species native to the Cape of Good Hope, on account of the weight and hardness of its wood.

Side'-saddle, *n.* A saddle for a woman's seat on horseback.

Side'-saddle-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sarraceniaceæ.

Sides'man, *n.* [*Side* and *man.*] An assistant to a church-warden. — One who takes sides; a partisan; a party-man.

Side'-table, *n.* A table to be placed at the side of a room.

Side'-taking, *n.* A taking sides, or engaging in a party.

Side'-view, *n.* An oblique view; a side-look.

Side'walk, *n.* A walk for foot-passengers by the side of a street or road; a foot-way; a trottoir.

Side'ways, Side'wise, *adv.* Toward one side; inclining. — Laterally; on one side.

Side'wind, *n.* A wind blowing against the side, or laterally; hence, an indirect effort or means.

Sid'i-Ifi-Ab'bes, a town of Algeria, prov. of Oran, 50 m. S. of Oran; *pop.* 6,500.

Sid'ing, *n.* The attaching of one's self to a side or party. — The turn-out or place of passing on a railway.

Sidlaw, or **Sadlaw Hills,** (*sid'law,*) a mountain range of Scotland, extending from Kinnoul Hill, near Perth, N.E. to Forfar, at which place is the summit of Dunsinane, 1,400 ft. high.

Si'dle, *v. n.* To go or move side foremost; to lie on the side.

Sid'mouth, a seaport-town of England, co. of Devon, on the Sid, 13 m. E.S.E. of Exeter; *pop.* 3,500.

Sidney, Algernon, (*sid'ne.*) an English statesman and political martyr, was the son of Robert, 2d Earl of Leicester. He distinguished himself at the beginning of the Civil War by his opposition to Charles I.; became a colonel in the Parliament army, and avowed himself a republican. When Cromwell assumed the title of Protector, Sidney retired into private life. In 1683 he was apprehended on a charge of being concerned in the Rye-house plot, tried before Judge Jefferies, most illegally sentenced to death, and executed.

Sid'ney, Sir Philip, an English poet, b. 1554, and educated at Oxford. In 1576, he was sent as ambassador to Vienna, where he formed an alliance of the Protestant States of Europe against Spain. On his return he became a brilliant ornament of Elizabeth's court, and wrote the celebrated pastoral, *Arcadia*. In 1585, he was appointed general in the expedition against the Netherlands, where he was killed at the siege of Zutphen, same year.

Sid'ney, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Champaign co., 48 m. N.E. of Decatur.

Sidney, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Fulton co., 30 m. N.E. of Logansport. — A village of Marshall co., 115 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Sidney, in *Iowa*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Fremont co., 12 m. E.N.E. of Nebraska City; *pop.* in 1869, 2,104.

Sidney, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec, on the Kennebec, N. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 1,471.

Sidney, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Montcalm co., 35 m. N.E. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sidney, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Ralls co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Hannibal.

Sidney, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., 11 m N.W. of Flemington.

Sidney, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., 24 m. N.W. of Delhi; *pop.* in 1870, 2,597.

Sidney, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Shelby co., 72 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1865, abt. 4,000.

Sidney, in *Virginia*, a village of Augusta co., 11 m. N. N.E. of Staunton.

Sid'ney Plains, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 100 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

Si'don, a town of Palestine. See Saida.

Si'dra, (Gulf of,) the principal inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the N. coast of Africa, between Lat. 30° and 33° N., Lon. 15° and 21° E.

Sie'bengebirge, (Ger., the seven mountains.] A collection of conical heights in Rhenish Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, about 22 miles above Cologne. The highest of the peaks is the Löwenkopf, or Löwenberg, 1,560 feet high; but the most famous is the *Drachenfels*, q. v.

Siedlce, (*sied'lek.*) a town of Poland, 55 m. E.S.E. of Warsaw; *pop.* 5,500.

Sieg, (*seeg,*) a river of Rhenish Prussia and Westphalia, rising 10 m. N.E. of Siegen, after a W. course of 80 m. joins the Rhine 2 m. N. of Bonn.

Siege, (*sēj',*) *n.* [Fr. *siége*, from Lat. *sedes*, a seat. See Seat.] (*Mil.*) The seating, or setting, of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling it to surrender, or the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire.

—Any continued endeavor to gain possession.

Siegen, Ludwig von, (*se-gen,*) the inventor of mezzotint-engraving, b. at Utrecht, 1609; d. abt. 1676.

Sie'gen, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Sieg, 38 m. S.S.W. of Arnsberg. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, leather, and iron- and steel-wares. *Pop.* 7,000.

Sienna, or **Siena,** (*se-en'na,*) a city of Italy, prov. of Sienna, 30 m. S.E. of Florence; Lat. 43° 22' N., Lon. 11° 10' E. It is situated on three eminences on the high road to Rome from Florence, and has a circuit of nearly five miles. The city abounds in superb churches, magnificent palaces, and fine public monuments. It has a university, clerical seminary, and several charities. The city is noted for the purity with which the Italian language is spoken. *Pop.* 27,615.

Sienna Earth. See Terra di Sienna.

Sienne, (*se-en,*) a river of France, dept. of Manche, which, after a W. course of 40 m., flows into the Atlantic 7 m. S W. of Coutances.

Sien'nese, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Sienna.

Sierra, (*se-er'ra,*) *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *serra*, a saw.] (*Geog.*) A term, signifying a chain of hills, and prefixed to the names of several mountain ranges in Spain, and countries discovered or colonized by the Spaniards.

Sier'ra, in *California*, a N.E. co., bordering on Nevada; *area*, 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* N. and Middle Yuba rivers, and Catlon, Kanaka, Sierra, and Oregon creeks. *Surface*, mountainous, the Downieville Buttes near the centre being about 8,800 ft. high. *Min.* Gold and granite. *Cap.* Downieville. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,337.

Sierra Acarai, (*a-ka-ri',*) a mountain range of S. America, forming a part of the boundary between Brazil and Guiana, between the Equator and Lat. 2° N., Lon. 57° and 59° W.

Sierra de la Platte, (*platt,*) a mountain range in the S.E. of Utah Territory, abt. Lat. 38° N., Lon. bet. 108° and 110° W.

Sierra de la Viuda, (*-vee'da,*) the W. mountain range of the Andes, in Peru, between Lima and the table-land of Pasco, crossed by two passes, abt. 15,000 ft. above the sea.

Sierra Leone, (*-le-one',* or *lai-o-nai',*) a small British colony on the W. coast of Africa, consisting of a peninsula, 18 m. long and 12 broad, on the coast of Senegambia. It consists generally of one vast, almost impenetrable forest, only particular spots of which have been cleared and cultivated; Lat. of Cape Sierra Leone, 8° 30' N., Lon. 13° 18' W. Sierra Leone was purchased by Great Britain in 1787 from the native chiefs, for the purpose of a settlement for liberated negroes, and to aid in the suppression of the slave-trade. *Cap.* Free Town. *Pop.* 41,806, mostly negroes.

Sierra Ma'dre, a name given to central portions of the great chain of Cordilleras or Rocky Mountains in Mexico, from Lat. 19° to 25° N., and in New Mexico, to the great western range, from Lat. 34° to 38° N. These ranges contain some of the richest silver-mines in the world.

Sierra More'na, in Spain. See Morena.

Sierra Morina, or Brown Mountains, (*-mo-ree'na,*) in *California*, extending through San Francisco and Santa Clara cos., the highest peak of which is 3,000 ft.

Sierra Nevada, a mountain range of Spain, in Andalusia, 60 m. long and 25 in breadth, extending from Padul, 12 m. S. of Granada, E. to the prov. of Almeria. The principal peaks are Mulhaçen and Valeta; the former of which is 11,678 ft. high, and the latter 11,387 ft.

Sierra Nevada, in *California*, a mountain range, stretching N. from the Coast Mountains in Los Angeles co. to the Cascade Range in Oregon. Its highest summit is 16,000 ft.

Sierra Pacara'ima, in S. America. See Mount Pacaraima.

Sierra Pari'ma, in Venezuela. See Parima (Sierra).

Sierra Soledad', a mountain range in the S. of New Mexico, between Lat. 32° and 34° N., Lon. 106° 30' W.

Sierra Valley, or Sierra City, in *California*, a post-vill. of Sierra co., 30 m. E. of Downieville; *pop.* abt. 400.

Sies'ta, *n.* [Sp.] The name given to the practice indulged in by the Spaniards, and the inhabitants of hot climates generally, of sleeping two or three hours in the middle of the day, when the heat is too oppressive to admit of their going from home.

Sieve, (*siv,*) *n.* [A. S. *sife, syfe.*] A vessel or utensil for separating flour from bran, or the smaller particles of any substance from the larger.

Sieyes, Count Emanuel Joseph, commonly called the Abbé Sieyes, a French political philosopher and Consul of France, b. at Fréjus, 1748, gave, by his pamphlets, a great impetus to the French Revolution, and by his councils brought the National Assembly into existence. He was carried along by the torrent, the sluices of which he had opened, vainly endeavoring to control it, and failing, retired for a time during the Reign of Terror. He, however, voted for the King's death, took part in the 18th Brumaire, and was elected Consul along with Napoleon and Ducos. He soon resigned this office, and retired on a pension and an estate. At the Restoration he left France, but returned as a private citizen in 1830. He was author of several political brochures. D. 1836.

Sift', *v. a.* [A. S. *siftan.*] To separate; to part; to separate by shaking or agitating; to separate by a sieve, as the fine parts of a substance from the coarse, as flour from bran; to examine minutely or critically; to scrutinize; to try; to discuss.

Sift'ed, *a.* Separated by a sieve; purified from the coarser parts; critically examined.

Sift'er, *n.* One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve.

Sig, *n.* Urine. (Local Amer.; prov. Eng.)

Sigebert, (*sig'bert,*) two kings of France, the first born about 535, was the third son of Clothaire I., King of the Franks, whom he succeeded as King of Austrasia, or Metz, 561. He was assassinated at Vitry, at the instance of Fredegonde, mistress of his rival, Childeric, 575. — The second of the name, son of Dagobert I., succeeded to the kingdom of Austrasia 638, d. 656.

Sigel, Franz, a Major-Gen. of Volunteers, U. S. army, b. at Zinsheim, Baden, in 1824, was educated at the military school of Carlsruhe, and became Adjutant-Gen. of the army of Baden in 1847, which position he resigned in 1848, becoming Minister of War under the Republican Revolutionary government of Baden organized in that year. After the defeat of the Revolutionists under Mieroslawski, by the Prussians, at Waghäusel and Ettlingen, *S.* took command and retreated within the fortress of Rastadt, which, being taken soon after, and the Provisional Government overthrown, *S.* fled into Switzerland, and thence to the U. S in 1850, obtaining employment as a teacher in New York city, and afterwards, in 1858, in St. Louis, Mo. At the outbreak of the late war in 1861, *S.* became colonel of the 3d Mo. Volunteers, under Gen. Lyon; was sent with 1,200 men to the S.W.

of Missouri, where, being attacked by a superior force of Confederates, he effected a masterly retreat; took part in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where, on the death of Gen. Lyon, he directed the retreat of the Union army to Rolla; after which he was appointed brigadier-general, and took part in the battle of Pea Ridge. Becoming dissatisfied with Gen. Halleck, who commanded the dept., he resigned in May, 1862, but his resignation not being accepted, he was promoted to major-general, and appointed to a command in Virginia, where he served under Gens. Fremont and Pope, participating in the second battle of Bull Run.

Sigh, (sī.) *v. n.* [A. S. *sican*; Du. *zuchten*; Ger. *seufzen*; Sansk. *svang*, to move one's self.] To suck in or inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it: to suffer a single deep respiration; to inhale and expire a long breath audibly, as from grief. — To grieve; to mourn; to lament. — To utter a sound like sighing.

—*v. a.* To lament; to mourn.

—*n.* (*Physiol.*) A deep inspiration, in which a more than usual volume of air is slowly inspired: it is an action, as is well known, often produced by strong mental affections, but the want of such inspiration is also often produced by the feebleness or imperfection of the normal action of the respiratory functions. According to a popular belief, not yet wholly exploded, a person is supposed to lose a drop of blood with every sigh. Shakspeare alludes to this fallacy when he makes one of his characters talk about "blood-drinking *sighs*." That the habit of giving way to this state of melancholy is hurtful, by imperfectly inflating the lungs, is undoubted; but as regards the loss of blood at every sigh, the idea is preposterous.

Sigh'-born, *a.* Mournful; sorrowful.

Sigh'er, (sī'er,) *n.* A person who sighs.

Sigh'ing, *n.* The act of one who sighs.

Sigh'ingly, *adv.* With sighing.

Sight, (sīt,) *n.* [A. S. *gesiht*, from *séon*, *geséon*, to see; Ger. *sehen*.] Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view. — Faculty of vision, or perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes. (See below, ¶ *Physiol.*) — Open view; the state of admitting unobstructed vision; a being within the limits of vision. — Notice from seeing; knowledge. — The organ of seeing; the eye. (a.) — A small aperture through which objects are to be seen; as, the *sights* of a quadrant. — That which is beheld; show; spectacle; exhibition. — A small piece of metal fixed on the muzzle of a musket, &c., to aid the eye in taking aim. — A large quantity or number; as, a *sight* of people. (Colloq.)

(*Physiol.*) One of the five human senses, having for its organ the Eye, *q. v.* In this organ, then, we have the retina, an expansion of the optic nerve, to receive and transmit to the brain the impressions of light; certain refracting media for so disposing the rays of light traversing them as to throw a correct image of an external body on the retina; and a contracting diaphragm, with central apertures for regulating the quantity of light admitted into the eye. When the eye is directed to any object, an image of that object is depicted on the back of the eye by means of the rays of light entering the pupil, and duly refracted by the different humors. The image, which is inverted, produces, somehow, an impression upon the retina with the assistance of the choroid coat, and this impression passes inwards to the nervous centres, whence the optic nerve takes its rise. No satisfactory explanation has yet been given to account for the fact that we see objects erect the images of which are presented to us inverted on the retina. According to Müller, the mind really perceives the objects inverted; but as this inversion is uniform, it is not perceived. The subject of binocular vision, or that with two eyes we only perceive one object, was long a perplexing subject to philosophers, until it was satisfactorily explained by means of that now well-known instrument the *stereoscope*. The power of adapting the eye to vision at different distances has received the most varied explanations; but the opinion now generally entertained is that it depends mainly on some alteration, either in position or form, which takes place in the crystalline lens. Some persons possess this power of adaptation in a very slight degree, and thus labor under defective vision, of which there are two kinds, the person in the one case only seeing distinctly those objects which are near, in the other, only such as are distant. *Near-sightedness* is caused by anything — such as undue convexity of the cornea — which increases the refracting power of the eye, and so causes the image of an object to be formed at a point anterior to the retina, and is remedied by the use of concave glasses. *Long-sightedness*, on the other hand, is owing to conditions the reverse of this, and is remedied by the use of convex glasses, which diminish the focal distance of an image formed in the eye. In order to distinctness of vision, the following conditions are necessary: 1, A sufficiency of light or illumination in the object viewed; 2, the formation of the image exactly on the retina, and not either before or behind; and 3, the minute size of the ultimate divisions of the retina capable of independent sensation. The great superiority of the eye as a medium for perceiving the outer world, lies in this power of independent sensibility to minute points. We judge of the motion of an object partly from the motion of its image over the surface of the retina, and partly from the motion of our eyes following it; and of the form of bodies, partly from the mere sensation, and partly from the association of ideas. There is none of the senses capable of affording so large an amount of instruction and delight as the eye; none in which the judgment has to play so important a part; and none so susceptible of education.

(*Law.*) Presentment. — Bills of exchange are frequently drawn payable *at sight* (*i. e.* on presentation), or a certain number of days *after sight*. In the last case, the time begins to run from the period of presentment and acceptance. *Sight draft* and *Sight bill* are bills payable at sight. — *Bouvier.*

To take sight. To take aim at. — *Field of sight.* The circular space within which objects are visible through a properly adjusted microscope or telescope. — *Worcester.*

—*v. a.* To come in sight or view of; to obtain a view of, as land. — To look at through an aperture or sight.

—To give a proper direction or elevation to fire-arms or artillery by means of a sight.

—*v. n.* To obtain a view of anything. — To take sight, or aim.

Sight'ed, *a.* Having sight, or seeing in a particular manner; as, near-*sighted*.

Sight'less, *a.* Wanting sight; blind; that cannot be seen; invisible.

Sight'lessly, *adv.* In a sightless manner.

Sight'lessness, *n.* Want of sight.

Sight'liness, *n.* The state or quality of being sightly.

Sight'ly, *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye; striking to the eye or view. — Open to the view; that may be seen from a distance.

Sight'-seeing, *a.* Eager for novelties, or for seeing sights.

—*n.* Act of seeing sights or novelties.

Sight'-seer, *n.* A person eager for seeing sights, or for novelties.

Sight'-shot, *n.* Reach of the sight.

Sights'man, *n.* (*Mus.*) One who reads or sings music readily at first sight. — *Moore.*

Sig'il, *n.* [Lat. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a sign.] A signature.

Sigilla'ria, *n. pl.* [N. Lat. from *sigillum*, a seal.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of fossil plants found in the coal formation. They are represented mainly by the stems, which have leaf-scars like seal-impressions; whence the name of the genus.

Sigismund', Emperor of Germany, and King of Hungary and Bohemia, was second son of the Emperor Charles IV., and was b. in 1366. On the death of his father, in 1378, he became Margrave of Brandenburg, and was occupied four years in visiting his states, and receiving their homage. He married, in 1386, Maria, daughter of Ludwig Louis, King of Hungary, and was crowned king the same year. He soon after extended his dominions by the conquest of Wallachia. His queen dying in 1392, his claim to the crown of Hungary was contested by Ladislaus V., King of Poland, but unsuccessfully; and the frequent conspiracies formed against *S.* by the nobles made him suspicious and cruel. Alarmed by the conquests of the Turks, he sought aid of France and England; and a great battle was fought at Nicopolis in 1396, in which the French, under the Count of Nevers, were defeated and almost all slain, the Hungarians fled without fighting, and *S.* narrowly escaped, and led a wandering life for eighteen months. In 1410 he was chosen emperor by one party of the electors, Jobst, Marquis of Moravia, being chosen by another party, and Wenceslaus, who had been deposed, still retaining the title of emperor. At the same period there were also three rival popes. But the death of Jobst and the acquiescence of Wenceslaus left *S.* without a rival in the following year. He was crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle in Nov., 1414, and went thence to the great Council of Constance. He surrounded the town with his troops, and remained master of its gates during the Council. The Bohemian reformer, John Huss, had come to Constance under a safe-conduct of the emperor; but he was, nevertheless, burnt, as was also his disciple, Jerome of Prague. *S.* had a conference with the Pope, Benedict XIII., at Perpignan, hoping to induce him to resign the tiara, but he failed. About the same time he sold Brandenburg to Frederick of Hohenzollern, Burgrave of Nürnberg; raised Savoy into a duchy for Amadeus VIII., and visited France and England. He professed to negotiate a peace between Charles VI. and Henry V., but perfidiously made a secret alliance with the latter, hoping to recover Arles. By the death of his brother, Wenceslaus, in 1419, he succeeded to the crown of Bohemia, and the Hussite war began, which lasted fifteen years. The famous Zisca defeated *S.* before Prague in 1420, but agreed to a truce, and *S.* was crowned soon after. After the death of Zisca the war was ably carried on by the two leaders, named Procopius. In 1431, *S.* was crowned King of Italy at Milan; and in 1433, Emperor of Rome by Eugenius IV. D. 1437.

Sigismund' I., King of Poland, called *The Great*, son of Casimir IV., b. 1466, succeeded his brother, Alexander, in 1507; d. 1548. — Sigismund II., surnamed *Augustus*, b. 1520, was son of the preceding, and succeeded him in 1548; d. 1572. — Sigismund III., surnamed *De Vasa*, b. 1566, was son of John III., King of Sweden, and of Catharine, the daughter of Sigismund I. He was elected King of Poland in 1587, and succeeded to the crown of Sweden in 1594. Being a Catholic, his uncle, Charles, Duke of Sudermania, easily undermined his authority in Sweden, and he lost that kingdom in 1604. In 1610, he succeeded in placing his son, Vladislaus, on the throne of Russia, but was afterwards obliged to succumb, and besides that, was involved in a war with Gustavus Adolphus. D. 1632.

Sig'la, *n. pl.* [Lat.] In printing and in ancient MSS., notes, breviatures, letters used for words, characters, or shorthand.

Sig'ma, *n.* The Greek letter Σ, *σ*, *ς*, corresponding to the English *s*.

Sigmaring'en, a town of Prussia, about 30 m. from Constance, which, till 1849, was the cap. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; *pop.* 2,500.

Sig'moid, *a.* [From Gr. *sigma*, s, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to the valves which guard the pulmonary artery, named from their resemblance to a segment of a circle. — Also applied to a part of the large intestine — the colon — where it forms a sort of double curve in the pelvis, called the *sigmoid flexure* of the colon.

Sigmoid'al, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of S.

Sign, (sīn,) *n.* [Fr. *signe*; Du. *sein*; Ger. *zeichen*; Goth. *taikns*; Icel. *tákn*; Lat. *signum*.] That by which anything is known; something by which another thing is shown or represented; a mark; a note; a character. — A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy; a remarkable transaction, event, or phenomenon. — Something hung or set near a house, or over a door, to give notice of the tenant's occupation, or what is made or sold within. — A memorial or monument; something to preserve the memory of a thing. — A note or token given without words.

"They made *signs* to his father." — *Luke.*

—Visible representation; a mark of distinction; cognizance.

"Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven." — *Milton.*

—Typical representation; a symbol; a type.

(*Astron.*) A portion of the ecliptic or zodiac, containing thirty degrees, or a twelfth part of the complete circle. The first commences at the point of the equator through which the sun passes at the time of the vernal equinox; and they are counted onwards, proceeding from west to east, according to the annual course of the sun, all round the circle. The names of the twelve signs, in the order in which they follow each other, with the characters by which they are indicated on globes, and in the almanacs and books of astronomy, are as follows: *Aries* ♈, *Taurus* ♉, *Gemini* ♊, *Cancer* ♋, *Leo* ♌, *Virgo* ♍, *Libra* ♎, *Scorpio* ♏, *Sagittarius* ♐, *Capricornus* ♑, *Aquarius* ♒, *Pisces* ♓. It is to be remarked, that the above are also the names of the twelve constellations of the zodiac; and in ancient times (more than 200 years before our æra), the places of the signs and the constellations were coincident; but owing to the motion of the earth's equator, by which the equinoctial points are carried backwards on the ecliptic about 50·6″ annually, the intersections of the ecliptic and equator, and consequently the commencement of the signs, now correspond to different stars, the first point of the sign Aries being at present near the beginning of the constellation Pisces. On this account care must be taken not to confound the signs of the zodiac, which are fixed in respect of the equinoxes, with the constellations, which are movable in respect of those points.

(*Algebra.*) A symbol indicating an operation to be performed, or a relation subsisting between two quantities. Of the former kind, those most commonly used are, + for addition, — for subtraction, × for multiplication, ÷ for division, $\surd$ for the square root, $\sqrt[3]{}$ for the cube root, $\sqrt[n]{}$ for the *n*th root, &c. The signs denoting relations are, = equal to, > greater than, < less than, &c.

—*v. a.* To mark; to represent typically; to denote; to signify; to indicate by sign. — To mark with characters, or one's name.

—*v. n.* To communicate intelligence by a sign or signal.

Signa, (*sen'ya*,) a town of N. Italy, prov. of Florence, 8 m. from Florence. *Manuf.* Straw bonnets. *Pop.* 5,500.

Sig'nal, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *signole*; Lat. *signum*.] A sign that gives, or is intended to give, notice, or to communicate intelligence or orders, or the notice given. — At sea, signals are of very great importance, and they may be divided into three classes: — First, those which are made by the sound of any particular instrument, such as a trumpet, horn, or fife; and to these may be added striking the bell and beating the drum. Second, signals made by displaying pendants, ensigns, and flags of different colors, or by lowering or altering the position of sails. Third, signals which are executed by rockets of various kinds, by firing cannon or small arms, by artificial fireworks, or by lanterns. Very few subjects have engaged the attention of nautical men more than the arrangement of signals. They are numerous and important, and are all communicated in the instructions sent to the commander of every ship of the fleet, or squadron, before putting to sea. — In the army, signals are generally made by the firing of cannon or the sound of trumpet. Balloons, rockets, or semaphores placed from distance to distance, are also used. — The subject of *railway signals* is one of great importance in its relation to the saving of life and property. The most valuable of these are the signals transmitted by telegraph.

—*a.* Distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

—*v. a.* To mark with a sign; to communicate by signals.

Sig'nalize, *v. a.* To make signal; to make remarkable or eminent; to render distinguished from what is common.

Sig'nally, *adv.* Eminently; remarkably; memorably; in a distinguished manner.

Sig'nalment, *n.* The act of giving a signal, or of communicating by signals; the act of signalizing; — hence, description by peculiar, appropriate, or peculiar marks. — *Webster.*

Sig'natory, *a.* Relating to a seal; used in sealing.

Sig'nature, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *signo*, *signatus*. See Sign.] A sign, stamp, or mark impressed; a mark for proof, or proof drawn from marks; a sign-manual; the name of a person written or subscribed by himself. — An external mark or feature, supposed to indicate the nature and characteristics of a person, &c.

(*Mus.*) In writing music in any key with sharps or

flats, the sharps and flats belonging to the key, instead of being prefixed to each note as required, are placed together immediately after the clef on the degrees of the staff to which they belong; and this collection of sharps or flats is called the *signature*.

(*Print.*) A letter or figure at the bottom of the first page of each sheet, to denote the order of the sheet, and to facilitate the arrangement of them for binding. *Brande.*

Sign'-board, *n.* A board on which a person sets a notice of his occupation, or of articles for sale.— *Webster.*

Sign'er, *n.* One who signs or subscribes his name.

Sig'net, *n.* [Fr.] A mark; a stamp; a seal. — The seal used by a sovereign in sealing his private letters and grants.

Significance, Significancy, *n.* [From Lat. *significo.* See Signify.] That which is signified; meaning; import; that which is intended to be expressed; force; energy; power of impressing the mind; importance; moment; consequence.

Significant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *significans.*] Signifying; expressing or containing signification or sense; standing as a sign of something; betokening something; indicative; expressive or representative of some fact or event.

Significantly, *adv.* With signification or meaning; with force of expression.

Significate, *n.* (*Logic.*) One of the several things signified by a common term. — *Whately.*

Significa'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *significatio.*] Act of signifying or making known, or of communicating ideas to another by signs or by words, by anything that is understood, particularly by words. — That which is understood to be intended by a sign, character, mark, or word. — Meaning; import; sense.

Significative, *a.* [Fr. *significatif.*] Betokening or representing by an external sign; having signification or meaning; expressive of a certain idea or thing.

Significatively, *adv.* So as to represent or express by an external sign.

Significativeness, *n.* Quality of being significative.

Significator, *n.* One who, or that which, signifies.

Significatory, *n.* That which signifies or represents.

Sig'nify, *v. a.* [Fr. *signifier;* Lat. *significo — signum,* a sign, and *facio,* to make.] To make known either by signs or words; to express or declare by a token; to betoken; to point to; to make known; to declare; to proclaim; to intimate; to manifest. — To mean; to denote; to imply; to purport. — To import; to weigh; to have consequence.

—*v. n.* To express meaning with force.

Signior, (*seen'yor,*) *n.* See Seignior.

Sign-man'nal, *n.* [See Manual.] One's own name written by himself; — applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince.

Signor, (*seen'yor,*) *n.* [Sp. *señor;* Lat. *senior,* elder.] The Italian term equivalent to the English *Sir* or *Mr.*, the French *Monsieur*, and the German *Herr.*

Signora, (*seen-yo'ra,*) *n.* The Italian term corresponding to the English *Madame* or *Mrs.*

Signorina, (*seen-yo-re'na,*) *n.* The Italian term answering to the English *Miss.*

Sign'-post, *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of anything.

Sigourney, (*sig-ur'ne,*) in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Keokuk co., 45 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* in 1869, 918.

Siguenza, (*se-gwain'tha,*) (anc. *Segontium,*) a town of Spain, 75 m. from Madrid; *pop.* 5,000.

Sikes'ton, or Sikestown, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Scott co., 26 m. S.W. of Cairo, Illinois.

Sikhs, (*seeks,*) *n. pl.* [Corrupted from Sansk. *sithya,* disciples.] A warlike race of India, who commenced their career as a religious sect, adopting a kind of combination of the Mohammedan and Hindoo creeds. Their dispositions were originally mild, abstracted, and almost philosophic; but persecution, and a cruel death inflicted on two of their chiefs, roused them into fury, and changed them into a race of desperate warriors. While the Mogul power, however, continued in its vigor, they could avenge their wrongs only by hasty and stolen ravages, after which they sought the recesses of the Northern mountains. The seat of their power was principally in Lahore or the Punjab. They attained to their highest pitch of power under Runjeet Singh, at the beginning of the present century; but, after a series of sanguinary conflicts with the British, their territories were definitively annexed to the English East India possessions in 1849.

Sikinu, (*se-ke'no,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 20 m. N.W. of Santorini; *area,* 17 sq. m.; *pop.* 305.

Sila'n, a town of Mexico, 10 m. N.W. of Guanaxuato; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Silenales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Hypogynous exogens.* Diag. Monodichlamydeous flowers, a free central placenta, an external embryo curved round a little mealy albumen, and more than one carpel completely combined into a compound fruit. The alliance includes 4 orders, — Caryophyllaceæ, Lecebraceæ, Portulaceæ, and Polygonaceæ, *q. v.*

Si'lence, *n.* [Fr.; It. *silenzio;* Lat. *silentium,* from *sileo,* to be still or silent.] State of being silent; stillness or entire absence of sound or noise; state of holding one's peace; forbearance of speech in man, or of noise in other animals; habitual taciturnity; secrecy; stillness; calmness; quiet; cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; absence of mention; oblivion.

—*v. a.* To make silent; to oblige to hold the peace; to restrain from noise or speaking; to still; to quiet; to restrain; to appease; to stop; to cause to cease firing by a vigorous cannonading; as, to *silence* an enemy's batteries. — To put an end to; to cause to cease.

Si'lence, *interj.* Be silent! be still! — *Shaks.*

Sile'ne, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Catch-fly, Campion, or Fly-bane, a genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ*, with a tubular 5-toothed calyx; 5 notched or bifid petals, which terminate in a narrow claw at the base, spring from the stalk of the germen, and have each an appendage forming a corona in the mouth of the corolla; 10 stamens; 3 styles; the capsule 3-celled, 6-toothed, many-seeded. The species are numerous, mostly natives of the temperate parts of the northern hemisphere, annual and perennial plants; about a dozen of them natives of the U. States, and others frequent in our flower-gardens.

Si'lent, *a.* [Lat. *silens,* from *sileo,* to be silent.] Making no noise or sound; still; calm; quiet; not speaking; mute; dumb; speechless; habitually speaking little; taciturn; not inclined to much talking; not loquacious. —Not operative; wanting efficacy; not mentioning; not proclaiming; not acting; not transacting business in person. — Not pronounced; having no sound, as a letter.

Si'lently, *adv.* Without speech or words; without noise; without mention.

Si'lentness, *n.* State of being silent; stillness.

Sile'nus. (*Myth.*) The foster-father and attendant of Bacchus, and likewise leader of the satyrs. He was represented as a robust old man in a state of intoxication, and riding on an ass, with a can in his hand. He was invested with prophetic powers, and hence became the symbol of wisdom hidden beneath a rough exterior.

Sile'sia, *n.* A kind of linen, originally made in Silesia.

Silesia, a prov. of Prussia, having N. the prov. of Posen, E. Poland and Cracow, S. Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, and W. Saxony and Brandenburg; Lat. between 49° 40′ and 52° N., Lon. 14° 25′ and 18° 12′ E. *Area,* 15,711 sq. m. The surface is mountainous on the S. and S.W., but level and very fertile in the other parts. *Rivers.* The Oder, the two Neisses, the Bober, Malapane, and Bartsch. *Prod.* Corn, flax, hemp, beetroot, sugar, tobacco, timber, and madder. *Min.* Iron, lead, zinc, copper, and coal. *Manuf.* Linens, cottons, woollen cloth, and hardware. *Principal towns.* Breslau, Liegnitz, Glogau, Gorlitz, Neisse, Glatz, and Oppeln. *S.* became a province of Poland in the 10th century. It was divided and governed by three independent princes in 1163; invaded by the Mongolians in 1241; by John of Bohemia in 1327; and it placed itself under the protection of the King of Bohemia in 1459. Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, took possession of Silesia, and extended his protection to the descendants of John Huss, in 1478. It fell to the house of Austria in 1526. *S.* was conquered by Frederick the Great during the Seven Years' War, and the greatest part of it was ceded to Prussia by the three treaties of 1742, 1745, and 1763.

Silesia, (Austrian.) That part of Silesia which was retained by Austria in 1742, when the province described in the foregoing article was ceded to Prussia. *Area,* 1,845 sq. m. It is divided into the circles of Troppau and Teschen, and is now completely incorporated with Moravia. See Moravia.

Si'lex, *n.* [Lat., a flint.] Flint-stone; pure quartz; Silica, *q. v.*

Sil'het, or **Syl'het,** a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, on the Soormah, 120 m. N.E. of Dacca, and 260 m. from Calcutta; Lat. 24° 55′ N., Lon. 91° 55′ E.

Silhouette, (*sil'oo-et.*) *n.* In the fine arts, *S.* is the representation of the outlines of an object filled with black color, in which the inner lines are sometimes finely drawn in white. The name comes from *Etienne de Silhouette,* a French minister of finance in 1759, who strove to enforce severe economy in the administration. While he was in power, all the fashions in Paris took the character of parsimony. Coats without folds were worn; snuff-boxes were made of plain wood; and, instead of painted portraits, outlines only were drawn in profile, and filled with Indian ink. All these styles were called *à la Silhouette;* and profiles made by tracing the shadow projected by the light of a candle on a sheet of white paper (Fig. 2361) being then much in vogue, have continued to bear the name.

Fig. 2361.
Silhouette.

Silica, Silicio Acid, (*sil'e-ka.*) *n.* [Lat. *silex,* flint, because it constitutes the chief part of that substance.] *S.* only forms a single oxide, which has caused a difficulty in deciding on the number of equivalents of oxygen it contains. The theory generally adopted at the present time is, that it is a *binoxide,* and not a *teroxide,* as represented by Berzelius, making the equivalent of silicon to be 14·24, instead of 21·36. This view has received confirmation at the hands of Wöhler, who has formed a *siliciuretted hydrogen,* exactly corresponding to carburetted hydrogen. Pure *S.* occurs in nature, crystallized in six-sided prisms, terminated by six-sided pyramids in rock crystal and some other forms of quartz. It enters largely into the composition of agate, chalcedony, flint, opal, sandstone, felspar, and a vast number of other minerals. In a perfectly pure state it is quite transparent and colorless. Its hardness is next to that of the precious stones, and it has a sp. gr. of 26. It fuses in the oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, and may be drawn into threads like glass. It is insoluble in water when anhydrous, and in all acids except the hydrofluoric. When heated alone, *S.* is not volatile, but when heated with water, it undergoes partial sublimation at a high temperature. *S.* presents the general characters of an earthy base, but acts as an acid, forming with the bases compounds known as *silicates.* These are very abundant in nature; clay, felspar, mica, hornblende, and a large number of other common minerals, are compounds of this description. *S.* may be obtained pure by fusing one part of finely-powdered quartz or sand in a platinum crucible, with 2½ parts of a mixture in equivalent proportions of the carbonate of potash and soda, the mineral being added to the fused mass from time to time, until the whole of the carbonic acid is driven off. The fused mass is allowed to cool, and is dissolved in very dilute hydrochloric acid, and filtered. It is then evaporated to dryness, and the residue is again heated with hydrochloric acid, and thrown on a filter, washed with hot water, dried, and ignited. In this state it forms a finely-divided gritty white powder, insoluble in water and acids, with the exception of hydrofluoric acid. It may be precipitated in a gelatinous form by the decomposition of fluoride of silicon by water, being considerably soluble in that liquid. The history of the hydrates of *S.* is somewhat complicated. The industrial applications of *S.* are very numerous. Glass and pottery are compounds of *S.*, with various metallic oxides. It is extensively used in metallurgical operations, as a flux for effecting the decomposition of ores by the formation of a light glassy slag, which floats on the top of the molten metal, carrying with it the impurities contained in the mineral. *Form.* SiO_2.

Sil'icate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Silica.

Sil'icated, *a.* (*Chem.*) Impregnated with silica.

Silic'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Silica.

Silicif'erous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Containing silica.

Silic'ify, *v. a.* (*Chem.*) To convert into silica, or to petrify by silica. — *Dana.*

Sili'cious, Sili'ceous, *a.* (*Chem.*) Belonging to, resembling, or containing silica.

Sil'icite, *n.* (*Min.*) A yellowish-white Labradorite.

Sil'icium, *n.* (*Chem.*) The former name of Silicon, *q. v.*

Sil'ciuretted hydrogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Silica.

Si'licle, Si'licula, *n.* [From Lat. *siliqua,* a pod.] (*Bot.*) A short silique, the length of which is not more than twice its breadth, as that of Shepherd's-purse, &c. *Gray.*

Sil'icon, *n.* (*Chem.*) The base of silica, discovered by Berzelius in 1823. It was at first supposed to be a metal, and received the name of *silicium;* but from its close analogy to carbon and boron, it is now considered to be a non-metallic element. It is in the form of its only oxide, silica, the most abundant solid element in nature. It is obtained in a state of purity by igniting the double fluoride of *S.* and potassium with sufficient potassium to combine with the whole of the fluorine. The mass is washed first with cold, and then with hot water. *S.* thus obtained is a dull-brown powder, sinking in water, in which it is insoluble. It soils the fingers when touched, is a non-conductor of electricity, and is insoluble in all acids but the hydrofluoric. Heated in oxygen or air, it burns with a brilliant flame, being converted into silica, its only oxide. If heated in a closed platinum crucible, its properties become changed. It is now insoluble in hydrofluoric acid, it is decreased in bulk, and may be heated strongly in air and oxygen without taking fire. Deville describes a kind of modification of *S.*, which has the appearance of platinum filings. It is formed by acting with hydrochloric acid or silicide of sodium and aluminum. *S.* unites with hydrogen, forming a gas spontaneously inflammable in air or oxygen. It also forms compounds with sulphur, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, and one or two other elements; but they possess no practical interest. *Equiv.* 14·24; *symbol,* Si.

Silicu'lose', *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining to, or bearing, silicles.

Silique, (*sil'ēk,*) *n.* [Lat. *siliqua.*] (*Bot.*) A superior 1- or 2-celled, many-seeded, long, narrow fruit, dehiscing by two valves separating from below upwards, and having the seeds attached to two parietal placentas, which are commonly connected together by a spurious vertical dissepiment, called a *replum.* The placentas are opposite to the lobes of the stigma instead of alternate, as is the case in all fruits which are regular in structure. When the replum extends entirely across the fruit, the latter is said to be 2-celled; when only partially, it is 1-celled. Examples occur in the Wall-flower, Stock, Cabbage, Cardamom (*Fig.* 2362), and in many other plants of the order *Brassicaceæ.* When a fruit possesses the general structure of the siliqua, but with the lobes of the stigma alternate with the placentas, as in the Celandine, it is termed a *ceratium,* or *siliquiform capsule.*

Fig. 2362.
Henslow.

Siliquel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A subordinate part of such fruit as the Poppy, composed of the carpel and two extended placentæ.

Sil'iquiform, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form of a silique.

Sil'iquose, Sil'iquous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing siliques, or pods resembling siliques. — *Gray.*

Silis'tria, a fortified town of European Turkey, prov. of Bulgaria, on the Danube, 63 m. E.N.E. of Rustchuk. In 1854 this town was besieged by the Russians, who, after sustaining a great loss of men, were forced to abandon all hope of taking it. *Pop.* 20,000.

Silk, *n.* [A. S. *seolc;* Dan. and Sw. *silke;* Russ. *schilk;* Lat. *sericum* (passing into *selikum*), silk; Gr. *serikon;* from *ser, séros,* pl. *seres,* the *Seres,* a Chinese people, from whom the ancients got the first silk; *ser,* also, the silk-worm; Fr. *soie.*] A well-known species of glossy thread, spun by the caterpillar of various species of the *Phalæna* genus, of which *Phalæna bombyx* is that which is more commonly employed for this purpose, and to

which is more especially applied the name of *silk-worm*. The threads as spun by the silk-worm, and wound up in its cocoon, are all double, in consequence of the twin orifice in the nose of the insect through which they are projected. These two threads are laid parallel, and are glued together by a sort of varnish which envelops them, and constitutes 25 per cent. of the weight of the silk. The thickness of the double thread is about the one thousandth part of an inch. It is much the strongest of all textile fibres, a thread of it of a certain diameter being nearly three times as strong as a thread of flax, and twice as strong as a thread of hemp. The color of raw silk is generally bright yellow, but in some varieties it is nearly white. — *Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off, at the same time, several of the balls or cocoons (which are immersed in hot water, to soften the natural gum of the filament) on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth even thread. When the skein is dry, it is taken from the reel and made up into hanks; but before it is fit for weaving, and in order to enable it to undergo the process of dyeing, without furring up or separating the fibres, it is converted into one of three forms — viz., *singles*, *tram*, or *organzine*. — *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of *one* of the reeled threads, being twisted, in order to give it strength and firmness.—*Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together. In this state it is commonly used in weaving, as the *shoot* or *weft*. — *Thrown silk* is formed of two, three, or more singles, according to the substance required, being twisted together in a contrary direction to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. This process is termed *organzining;* and the silk so twisted, *organzine*. — The art of making the fibrous substance of the cocoon available for textile purposes seems to have originated with the Chinese, and to have been practised by them from a very early period. According to the written records of this nation, the art seems to have been known and practised by them 2,700 years before the Christian æra. Until the reign of the Emperor Justinian, the silk-worm was only cultivated in China; but the raw material was purchased and manufactured for a long time before by the inhabitants of Persia, Tyre, and other places. Until the reign of Augustus, however, silk was very little used in Europe. In the 6th century, two monks brought some eggs of the silk-worm from China and India to Constantinople, and the Emperor Justinian encouraged them to breed the insect and cultivate its cocoons. Within a short period afterwards, silk manufactures were established at Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, not only for rearing the worm upon mulberry-leaves, but for unwinding its cocoons, twisting their filaments into stronger threads, and then weaving them into cloth. At that time, and for a long period afterwards, the Venetians became the only channel through which the silk produce of the Greek empire was transferred to the Western; and they derived great wealth from the trade. The silk manufacture remained in this state for six centuries; but in 1146, Roger I., King of Sicily, in his conquest of Greece, took many of the people engaged in this branch of industry, and compelled them to continue their avocations in Palermo and Calabria. From these places the silk industry spread throughout Italy, and ultimately reached Spain, from which country it was introduced into France during the reign of Francis I. The cultivation of the silk-worm was not commenced in France till 1564. The mulberry plantations for their propagation were greatly encouraged by Henry IV., and since that period they have been the source of most beneficial employment to the French people. James I. was very anxious to introduce the breeding of silk-worms into England; but it would appear that that country is not well adapted for this species of husbandry, on account of the cold east winds which are so prevalent in April and May, a time when the silk-worm requires a plentiful supply of mulberry-leaves. The manufacture of silk goods, however, made great progress during that king's peaceful reign, and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, contributed in a remarkable manner to the increase of the English silk trade, by the influx of a large colony of skilful French weavers who settled in Spitalfields. But the great European mart for silk manufacture is still, up to the present day, the French city of Lyon, whose exportations were in 1859 $124,972,218 in value, of which the U. S. took $34,217,777; and in 1868 $114,811,766, of which this country, as a consequence of the increase in our tariff on importations, took only $10,682,599—while England, which in 1859 received only $40,818,351, bought from Lyon in 1868 manufactured goods to the value of $52,275,439, a consequence of the free trade between France and England. The growth of the silk industry of the U. States has been very slow as compared with that of the leading nations of Europe, though the large annual consumption here of numerous silk fabrics should have elevated it to a position among the leading interests of the country. The cultivation and production of silk were commenced in this country at a very early period. In 1608, at a council of the London Company, Sir Thomas Gates testified that "the colony of Virginia so abounded in mulberry-trees that, with a favorable climate, he believed it would produce silk equal to Italy." In 1623 all settlers there were ordered to plant trees for the silk-worm, and Charles II., at his coronation in 1651, wore a robe and hose made from Virginia silk. S. Carolina commenced to cultivate it in 1693, through the efforts of Sir Nathaniel Johnson, at a plantation in the parish of St. Thomas, which place 100 years later still bore the name of "Silk Hope." The cultivation of silk in the Carolinas before the Revolution was a fashionable occupation; and the raw material was sent to England to be manufactured. Georgia first commenced sending raw silk to England in 1734; and it became so popular there that Parliament passed an act admitting it free of duty. In Connecticut silk culture was the subject of legislation in 1732, and Governor Law, in 1747, had the honor of wearing the first coat and silk stockings made of New England silk, while his daughter, in 1750 wore the first silk dress of domestic material. A large mulberry orchard was planted at Mansfield, and another at New Haven, about 1760. The Revolution terminated silk culture in all the colonies, but it was partially revived after the peace by several persons. In New Haven fifty families were engaged in raising cocoons in 1790, and the town of Ipswich, Mass., made 40,000 yards of silk lace the same year. The raising of silk was early commenced in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, a factory having been opened in Philadelphia under the patronage of Dr. Franklin. The success of these early attempts leaves no doubt of the practicability of producing silk at a moderate cost. Taking into consideration the amount of our importations, exceeding most other articles, it may be asked whether the business has not fallen into unmerited neglect. It is only half a century since the first mill in America for making sewing silks was erected in Mansfield, Connecticut, and the first silk made by machinery was also turned out there in 1829. During the succeeding five years, twelve manufactories were erected, chiefly in New England, with a view to encouraging domestic culture. A National Silk Society was established in 1838, during the extraordinary furore pervading the country in regard to the Chinese exotic, the mulberry tree, by the raising of which every one expected to realize a speedy fortune. In 1869 the value of silk goods manufactured in the U. States was reported to be $20,000,000, and to aid in producing this amount there was imported $6,000,000 worth of raw silk. There are many manufactories, the principal centre being at Paterson, N. J., where 75,000 spindles are in operation, employing about 3,500 hands. In the city of Philadelphia there are about twenty factories, including the smaller establishments, employing about 1,500 women and girls; and the capital invested in the business is estimated at $1,500,000. There are a number of factories also in New York, Connecticut, and Mass., employing several thousand operatives, and with an aggregate capital of about $5,000,000. The most extensive of these is at Hartford, Connecticut. The propagation of the worm in California was commenced in 1853, by a Frenchman named Prevost, who lived in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. He imported first some mulberry seeds, and when the trees were of fair size, arrangements were made to import the silk-worm eggs from China. They arrived dead. Another trial was made the following year, which resulted like the first. Not discouraged by these failures, another effort was made to procure eggs, this time sending an order to France; they hatched well after arriving. Specimens of California cocoons were sent to Europe in 1860, where they attracted much attention from the best silk weavers and merchants, all of whom certified to their excellence. Here the matter rested, the general opinion being that the high price of labor was the greatest obstacle, until 1865, when a company was formed in San Francisco to prosecute the interest on a large scale. In the counties of Los Angeles, Santa Clara, and Santa Barbara principally, preparations were made on a large scale in 1869–70, and the cultivation of silk promises to be very remunerative. Considering the prolonged period of leaf growth, and the freedom from dampening, checks so injurious to the silk-worm, it seems that there is no climate equal or that can compare with California. The constant emigration of the Chinese, allured to this country by the reports of golden riches, which penetrate the most remote portions of the Celestial kingdom, is another important influence working to advance this new industry. They eagerly embrace the opportunity to engage in an occupation endeared to them by home associations, and are able to furnish much practical information regarding the breeding of the silk-worm. — The time will soon arrive when the culture of the silk-worm shall command in this country the consideration to which its importance entitles it, and the capital necessary for its complete development. Before another generation has passed away, it would not be surprising if America not only manufactured her own silks, but produced enough of the raw staple to supply the deficiency in the Old World caused by the frequent failure of the crop there. The cheap labor of foreign countries is more than counterbalanced by the natural advantages of our own land. See SILK-WORM.

Silk, *a.* Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silken.

Silk'-cotton, *n.* The cottony substance surrounding the seeds of the silk-cotton tree.

Silk'-cotton Tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BOMBAX.

Silk'en, *a.* [A. S. *scolcen*] Made of silk; like silk; soft to the touch; soft; delicate; tender; smooth.

—*v. a.* To make soft or smooth like silk.

Silk'-grass, *n.* See YUCCA.

Silk'iness, *n.* Quality of being silky; softness and smoothness to the feel.

Silk'-mercer, *n.* A dealer in silks.

Silk'-mill, *n.* A mill for spinning raw silk, or manufacturing silk goods.

Silk'-shag, *n.* A coarse, rough, woven silk, resembling plush.

Silk'-thrower, Silk'-throw'ster, *n.* One who twists or spins, and prepares silk for weaving.

Silk'-weaver, *n.* One who weaves silk stuffs.

Silk'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASCLEPIAS.

Silk'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.* and *Sericulture.*) The ordinary name of the caterpillar of *Bombyx mori*, a lepidopterous insect, type of the genus *Bombyx*, family *Bombycidæ*. It was originally from China, and is of a white or cream color, with a brown fascia, and two or more waved lines of a deeper color crossing the upper wings. The males fly swiftly in the evening, but the females are inactive; they live but a few hours after the eggs are deposited on the mulberry trees. The eggs are about the size of mustard-seeds, and the young emerge in a few days, if the weather or air of the breeding-room be warm and dry; when first hatched, they are 1 or 2 lines long, of a dark color, and very soon commence eating voraciously, with short intervals of abstinence during the moultings, until full-grown, when they are about 3 inches long, of a light-green color, with darker marks, blackish head, and fleshy protuberance on the last joint but one; there are 12 segments to the body, 9 stigmata or breathing-holes on each side, and 16 legs, of which the anterior 6 are hooked, and the others, including the 2 on the last segment, end in disks; the mouth has a vertical opening with strong and serrated jaws; the stomach is very large, as would be expected in such a voracious larva. It lives exposed in the wild state, but none of the Chinese or European worms are allowed to incur the risks of life in the open air. According to the experiments of Count Dandolo, 100 newly-hatched silk-worms weigh 1 grain, after the first moult 15, after the 2d 94, after the 3d 400, after the 4th 4,628, and at full size 9,500 grains; each consumes an ounce of mulberry leaves during these stages, about 60,000 times its primitive weight, and its length increases from 1 to 40 lines during the same period; by calculation, the product of an ounce of eggs eats upward of 1,200 lbs. of leaves, and should furnish 120 lbs. of cocoons. The caterpillar *S.* is at first of a dark color, but soon becomes light, and in its tints much resembles the perfect insect. Its proper food is the mulberry, though it will sometimes eat the lettuce and some few other plants. The *S.* is about eight weeks in arriving at maturity, during which period it changes its skin four or five times. For about three days before casting its skin, it is lethargic, refusing its food. On the termination of this period, the old skin opens at the anterior end, the fore-legs are disengaged, and the new and delicately-attired worm escapes forth. Immediately after this renewal, the body of the worm appears gray

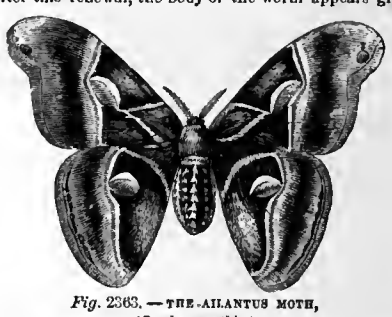


Fig. 2363. — THE AILANTUS MOTH, (*Bombyx cynthia.*)

and somewhat wrinkled, the new coat being made of full size, to admit of future growth; but the latter attribute speedily disappears. After the fourth or fifth casting of its skin, it measures from an inch and a half to two inches long, and for a continuous period of about ten days it eats voraciously, and increases greatly, both in length and thickness. On the expiry of this last-mentioned period it has attained the full size of a *S.*, being from two and a half to three inches long. Its desire for food abates; it nibbles and wastes its leaves; then ceases to eat, and becomes restless to eat and uneasy, seeking a quiet haven in which to spin its silken shroud. In the course of about twenty-four hours from the time of its having ceased to feed, the silky fluid becomes abundantly supplied to the interior reservoirs; the body becomes of a soft yellow, and somewhat transparent towards the neck. The beautiful silken covering, or *cocoon*, as it is called, is generally completed in three or four days. It is commenced by the formation of a loose, decomposed structure, of an oval form, made of what is denominated *floss-silk*. Within this, in the course of the ensuing days, the firmer cocoons are constructed. These are rounded, somewhat oval balls, varying in tint, some being of a golden tint, some of a straw color, and others, again, white. The included worm, having finished its labors, casts its skin once more, but never appears again as a caterpillar, as it now assumes that rounded, shapeless form termed *chrysalis*. In the chrysalis state it remains a fortnight or three weeks. It then bursts its horny cases, coming forth as a moth into the hollow chamber of the cocoon. The moth subsequently emits a fluid, which has the effect either of dissolving the gum or the threads at one end of the cocoon. The length of the thread in a cocoon varies from six hundred to a thousand feet. In 1856, another species of the same genus, *Bombyx cynthia* (Figs. 2363–'4), was introduced into Europe, which proved to be a happy rival to the mulberry-feeder. The Piedmontese Abbé Fantoni obtained its worms from the N. of China, and sent them to France, where they succeeded perfectly. This new silk-producer feeds on the *Ailantus glandulosa*, a hardy tree, which stands the severest winters and longest draughts without injury, grows well in any climate, thrives in almost any soil, and has been naturalized and widely propagated in this country as a shade-tree, where

it is, nevertheless, rather an object of aversion than of real benefit, on account of the peculiar odor it emits when in blossom. The *B. cynthia* produces two crops per annum, and would easily produce three in such countries as California, where the season is longer, and the foliage

Fig. 2364. — AILANTUS SILK-WORM AND COCOON.

more plentiful in the autumn. Its eggs are nearly twice as large as those of the *B. mori*, equally large at both ends, and of a white color, with a black mark, caused by the germ inside the egg. The cocoons are elongated, of a pale-gray color, and are reeled off in one continuous thread. The Cynthia cocoon yields *floselle*, or floss-silk. It is manufactured in France under the name of *galette*, or *fantaisie*. According to French report, "the silk produced by the Ailantus lasts double that of the mulberry. It does not spot so easily; and it washes like linen."

Silk'y, *a.* Made of silk; consisting of silk; like silk; soft and smooth to the touch.

Sill, *n.* [A. S. *syl*; Lat. *solum*, the ground, the lowest part of anything, the foundation; Fr. *seuil*; It. *soglia*, a threshold.] (*Arch.*) A piece of timber on which a building rests; the timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold; the timber or stone on which a window-frame stands; or the lowest piece in a window-frame. See GROUND-SILL.

Sill'ibub, *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] (*Drinks.*) A liquor made by mixing wine or cider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd. (More frequently written SYLLABUB.)

Silla de Caracas, (*seel'ya-da-ka-rah'kas,*) a mountain of Venezuela, near Caracas, 8,700 feet high.

Sil'lily, *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly; without the exercise of good sense or judgment.

Sill'imanite, *n.* [Named after Professor *Silliman*.] (*Min.*) An anhydrous silicate of alumina, found in a vein of gneiss at Chester, near Saybrook, in Connecticut. It is of a dark-gray color, passing into clove-brown, and either occurs in slender prisms, which are flattened and striated, or fibrous, columnar, or compact and massive.

Sil'liness, *n.* State or quality of being silly; weakness of understanding; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity; harmless folly.

Sil'lon, *n.* (*Fort.*) A work raised in a ditch to defend it if too wide. It may be of any form, but must be lower than the works of the place, and higher than the covered way.

Sil'ly, *a.* [A. S. *sælí, sælig, gesælig*, happy.] Inoffensive; harmless; artless; weak in intellect. — Destitute of ordinary strength of mind; witless; senseless; foolish; stupid; shallow; proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; indiscreet; imprudent; as, a *silly* person, a *silly* thought, a *silly* act or remark.

Sil'o, *n.* A pit or subterraneous repository for grain.

Silo'am, (*John* ix. 7, 11.) or **SHILOAH,** (*Neh.* iii. 15; *Isa.* viii. 6); a fountain and pool at the base of the hill Ophel, near the opening of the Tyropœon into the valley

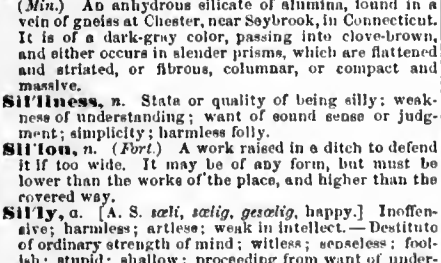


Fig. 2365. — FOUNTAIN AND POOL OF SILOAM.

of the Kidron on the south of Jerusalem. The small upper basin, or fountain, excavated in the rock is merely the entrance, or rather the termination, of a long and narrow subterranean passage beyond, by which the water comes from the Fountain of the Virgin.

"*Siloam's* brook, that flowed
Fast by the oracle of God." — *Milton.*

Silo'am, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Surry co., 141 m. W.N.W. of Raleigh.

Siloam, in *New York*, a post-village of Madison co., 110 m. N.W. of Albany.

Sil'phium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, of which the most interesting species is the Compass-plant, *S. laciniatum*, the leaves of which are said to present their faces uniformly N. and S., a statement which needs confirmation. The plant is also known as Pilot-weed, Polar-plant, Rosin-weed, and Turpentine-weed — the latter named from the abundant resin exuded by its stems, which grow to a height of three to six feet, as well as by the leaves, which are deeply pinnatifid. It is common in the U. States to Texas, producing columns of smoke in the burning prairies by its copious resin.

Silt, *n.* [Sw. *sylta*, to pickle.] A deposit of mud or fine earth from running or standing water.

—*v. a.* To choke or obstruct by accumulation of mud, clay, sand, or earth.

—*v. n.* To ooze or percolate, as muddy water.

Silty, *a.* Of the nature of silt.

Silures', *n. pl.* (*Eng. Hist.*) The early inhabitants of South Wales.

Silu'rian System, *n.* (*Geol.*) A name first applied by Murchison to a series of fossiliferous strata lying below the Old Red Sandstone, and occupying that part of Wales which once constituted the kingdom of the *Silures*. It comprises the oldest fossiliferous strata as yet known to geologists. During the last twenty years they have undergone a most minute and careful survey. The system, although consisting in the main of alternate flagstones and sandstones, of argillaceous and calcareous shales, of clayey limestones and limestones of a concretionary character, has been divided into lower and upper groups, which have been sub-divided variously in different countries. In America, geologists generally have adopted that sub-division into periods and epochs which is derived from the succession of rocks in the State of New York, where the strata are well displayed and have been carefully studied. For the order of succession in the Silurian periods and rocks, see Fig. 1142.

Silu'ridæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of malacopterygious fishes, the type of which is the genus *Silurus*, comprising species of large size. *S. glanis* (Fig. 2366), of the rivers of Germany and Hungary, sometimes exceeding 6 ft. in length, and 300 pounds in weight. They are chiefly distinguished by the want of true scales, having merely a naked skin, or large osseous plates. A strong osseous spine forms the first ray of the dorsal and pectoral fins, except in the genus *Malapterurus*, which includes the Electrical Silurus of the African rivers, whose power of giving electrical shocks appears to derive from a particular tissue situated between the skin of the sides and the muscles. The genus *Pimelodus* contains the Cat-fishes of the U. States, of which there are about 30 species. The Cat-fish of the Great Lakes, *P. nigricans*, is from 2 to 4 feet long, and attains the weight of 30 pounds. The common Horn-pout, or Horned Pout, *P. atrarius*, is from 6 to 10 inches long, and abounds in ponds and slow streams.

Fig. 2366. — SILURUS GLANIS.

Silu'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SILURIDÆ.

Sil'van, *a.* [From Lat. *silva.*] Pertaining to a wood or grove; inhabiting woods; woody; abounding with woods. See SYLVAN.

Sil'van, in *Michigan*, a village and township of Washtenaw co., 60 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* of township, abt. 1,400.

Sil'vas, *n. pl.* [Lat. *silva*, a wood.] A tract covered with forest vegetation, occupying at least a million of sq. m. in the tropical part of S. America. A fifth part of this vast area is annually subject to inundation, and the exuberance of animal and vegetable life resulting from such conditions renders the whole district almost hopelessly unapproachable by civilized man. This tract is chiefly on the course of the Amazons, and the group of rivers connected with it.

Sil'ver, *n.* [A. S. *seolfer*, silver.] (*Chem.*) This beautiful metal has been known from the earliest ages, and has always been highly valued for its rarity, beauty, lustre, and permanence. It is of a white color, with a slight tinge of red. It is between iron and copper in point of hardness, and is very tenacious. It may be hammered into thin leaves and drawn into very fine wire. It fuses at about 1873° F., expanding forcibly at the moment of solidification. It is one of the best known conductors of heat and electricity, and is not oxidized at any temperature, even in the presence of moisture. When perfectly pure, it has the property of absorbing oxygen mechanically at its melting-point, giving it off with effervescence at the moment of solidification; — hence, the bubbly appearance of the surface of ingots of the pure metal. It has a powerful affinity for sulphur, speedily turning black in atmospheres containing notable portions of sulphuretted hydrogen. Alloyed with certain proportions of copper, to give it increased hardness and tenacity, it is adopted by all civilized nations for purposes of coinage and for articles of plate. From its purity of color, it is the most perfect reflector known, and is always employed for reflecting surfaces when practicable. — *S.* occurs in nature in the native state, crystallized in cubes and forms derived therefrom. It is generally alloyed with gold, arsenic, and antimony. The most abundant silver ore is the sulphide, which is the principal material occurring in the silver-mines of Mexico, Peru, Norway, Bohemia, and Hungary. It is also found as a sulphide in argentiferous galena and pyrites. Nearly all galena contains sulphide of silver. When the proportion amounts to 3 or 4 ounces per ton, it may be extracted from the metallic lead with profit. The process is described under the head of LEAD. In the case of argentiferous copper, it is found with a certain amount of lead. The alloy is heated gradually, so that the lead melts out and flows away, carrying with it the silver, and leaving behind a spongy mass of copper. The argentiferous lead is then submitted to cupellation. The rich ores, such as the sulphides already mentioned, are reduced by the process of amalgamation. The sulphide of silver is converted into chloride by mixing the ore in a finely-divided state with chloride of sodium and roasted copper pyrites. The chloride of copper formed acts on the sulphide of silver, converting it into chloride. Mercury is added to the mass, which decomposes the chloride of silver, and the amalgam so formed is distilled. There are several other methods of separating silver from its ores, for an account of which the reader is referred to Abel and Bloxam's *Handbook of Chemistry*. The only alloy of silver worth noting is that used for coinage, the standard for which in this country, as fixed by law, is 11·1 parts of silver and 0·9 of copper. To increase the beauty and usefulness of many articles made of the baser metals, they are often covered with a coating of silver by different processes. *Plating*, properly so called, consists in covering a clean sheet of copper with a thin film of silver, by washing over it a solution of lunar caustic. A plate of silver rather larger than the plate of copper is then laid upon it and the edges turned over. The two are heated to a dull redness, and passed through powerful rollers. The process of *electro-plating* has already been described under that head. Of late years, silver has been substituted for mercury in the silvering of glass in numerous instances. The deposition is effected by pouring over the glass a mixture of alcohol, nitrate of silver, carbonate of ammonia, and ammonia, to which has been added a few drops of essential oil of cloves. A gentle heat is applied for two or three hours, until the whole of the surface is coated, after which the residue is poured off, and the film of silver is dried and varnished. Grape sugar and Rochelle salt are sometimes added instead of the essential oil. Copper and brass are *silvered* either by rubbing over their cleaned surface a mixture of cream of tartar, chloride of silver, and corrosive sublimate, or by agitating them in mercury in which silver is dissolved. By the application of heat, the mercury is expelled, leaving the silver behind as a very thin film. Chemically pure metallic silver may be obtained by dissolving standard silver in nitric acid; the solution is filtered, and pure chloride of sodium added until the whole of the silver is thrown down. The precipitate is then washed in distilled water until the washings are tasteless. The chloride is then mixed with one-fourth of its weight of oil of vitriol, and bars of zinc are placed in the mass. The zinc gradually reduces the chloride to the metallic condition. It is then washed with sulphuric acid, and lastly with water, until the washings give no precipitate with nitrate of silver. The reduced silver thus obtained is not absolutely pure: it is therefore once more dissolved in pure nitric acid, precipitated by pure hydrochloric acid, and reduced by fusion in a deep clay crucible, with 70·4 per cent. of chalk and 4·2 per cent. of powdered charcoal, for an hour and a half. *Eq.* 108; *sp. gr.* 10·53; *symbol*, Ag. See PRECIOUS METALS.

Aceto-nitrate of S. (*Phot.*) The so-called aceto-nitrate of silver, used in photography, is made by adding 1½ drachms of glacial aceto-acid to 50 grains of nitrate of silver, dissolved in one ounce of water.

Ammonio-nitrate of S. (*Phot.*) The so-called ammonio-nitrate of silver, used in photography, is made by adding strong liquor ammoniæ to a solution of nitrate of silver, until the precipitate formed is redissolved.

Bromide of S. (*Chem.*) It may be formed by precipitating a solution of the nitrate with bromide of potassium. It is of a light-yellow color, is insoluble in water, and less soluble in ammonia than the chloride. It dissolves readily in bromide of potassium and other soluble bromides, forming with them double salts, and in hyposulphate of soda. It is one of the constituents of the sensitive film used in the collodion process. It occurs in nature as *bromite*, at Santa Fiora, in Mexico, and in combination with chloride of silver as *enobolite*, in Chili, Mexico, and Honduras. *Form.* AgBr.

Chloride of S. (*Chem.*) There appears to be two chlorides of silver — the ordinary chloride, AgCl, and the sub-chloride, Ag_2Cl. Chloride of silver is formed as a dense white flocculent precipitate, by adding hydrochloric acid, or a solution of any soluble chloride, to a soluble salt of silver. It is insoluble in water and dilute acids. It is dissolved by boiling hydrochloric acid, and by strong solutions of the alkaline and earthy chlorides, with which it forms double salts. It melts at 500° into a horny mass; hence its old name of *horn-silver*. It is easily reduced by hydrogen, when heated, and by zinc, iron, and most of the easily oxidizable metals when moist. Cyanide, iodide, and bromide of potassium dissolve it with the formation of double salts. It is also soluble in solutions of the hyposulphates, forming compounds having an intensely sweet taste. In combination with organic matter, it possesses the property of being blackened by light; hence its use in photography. It is found native in most silver-mines as *kerate*, or *horn-silver*. The sub-chloride is obtained by digesting leaves of pure silver in chloride of copper, or perchloride

of iron. It forms black scales, which are not acted on by nitric acid.

Iodide of S. (*Chem.*) It is formed by precipitating the nitrate by iodide of potassium. It is a pale-yellow substance, insoluble in acids, and nearly so in ammonia. It dissolves readily in iodide and cyanide of potassium, forming double salts. Its sensitiveness to light renders it of great use in photography. It occurs in nature as *iodite*, in thin flexible plates, in Mexico, Chili, and Spain.

Nitrate of S. (*Chem.*) This important salt is made by dissolving silver in strong nitric acid. It crystallizes in square anhydrous colorless tables, and dissolves in an equal weight of water. It fuses when heated, and may be cast in cylindrical moulds, in which form it is used by surgeons as an escharotic, under the popular name of *lunar caustic*. When perfectly pure, it undergoes no alteration when exposed to light; but if the smallest portions of organic matter be present, it darkens perceptibly. When exposed to light in contact with organic matter, as in the ordinary photographic processes, it forms a dark brownish-purple compound of an organic nature, whose composition is at present but little understood. For photographic purposes, it must be perfectly neutral and pure, free from contaminations of nitric acid and organic matter. For this purpose, the ordinary so-called pure nitrate should be carefully fused and recrystallized. It is also used as a source of silver in the electrotype process, in silvering glass and in marking-ink.

Oxides of S. (*Chem.*) There are three oxides of silver — the *sub-oxide*, Ag_2O, is a dark powder, formed when nitrate of silver is heated in a current of hydrogen; the *protoxide*, AgO, procured by adding a solution of potash or soda to the nitrate when it falls, as a brown hydrate; and the *peroxide*, AgO_2, a compound formed in gray circular crystals when a dilute solution of nitrate of silver is decomposed by the voltaic current. The protoxide is a powerful base, combining with the acids to form neutral salts. It is soluble to a slight extent in water, to which it communicates a feeble alkaline reaction.

Phosphates of S. (*Chem.*) Silver from several phosphates, but they are unimportant.

Sulphate of S. (*Chem.*) When the metal is boiled in sulphuric acid, a portion of the acid is decomposed, and sulphate of silver is formed. It may be obtained in rhombic prisms, which dissolve in ninety parts of water. It is a very stable salt, requiring a greater heat for its decomposition than the sulphates of copper and iron.

Sulphide of S. This compound is the principal ore of silver, and is found native, crystallized in cubes and octahedra, as well as in massive concretions. It has a metallic lustre, from which it derives its mineralogical name, *Silver glance*. *S.* of *S.* is also found in combination with other sulphides, especially those of copper and silver. Metallic silver has a very powerful affinity for sulphur, the metal becoming blackened by exposure to an atmosphere containing sulphuretted hydrogen in the gaseous state, even though largely diluted with air. *S.* of *S.* may be prepared chemically by transmitting a current of sulphuretted hydrogen through a solution of the nitrate, or by fusing metallic silver with excess of sulphur in a crucible. In a massive form, *S.* of *S.* is to a certain extent malleable, and will take impressions from a die.

Sil'ver, *a.* Made of silver; white like silver; white or pale; of a pale lustre.— Soft and clear, as tones.

—*v. a.* To cover superficially with a coat of silver; to foliate; to cover with tinfoil amalgamated with quicksilver; to adorn with mild lustre; to make smooth and bright.— To make hoary: as, *silvered* locks.

Sil'ver-bell-tree, (*Bot.*) *n.* Same as the Snow-drop. See HALESIA.

Sil'ver City, in *Idaho*, a town of Owyhee co., I m. W. of Ruby City; *pop.* abt. 500.

Silver City, in *Nevada*, a town of Lyon co., 2 m. N. W. of Dayton; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sil'ver Creek, in *Illinois*, enters the Kaskaskia River at Athens, in St. Clair co.—A post-twp. of Stephenson co.

Silver Creek, in *Indiana*, flows into the Ohio River from Clark co.—A township of Clark co; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Silver Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Mills co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Silver Creek, in *Michigan*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Silver Creek, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Wright co., 7 m. N.W. of Monticello; *pop.* abt. 500.

Silver Creek, in *Mississippi*, flows into Sunflower River from Washington co.—A post-vill. of Lawrence co.

Silver Creek, in *Missouri*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Silver Creek, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., 31 m. S.W. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 900.

Silver Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Sil'ver-fir, *n.* See FIR.

Sil'ver-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small species of carp, striped with silvery lines.

Sil'ver Glance, *n.* (*Min.*) A valuable ore of silver; composed of 87·1 per cent. of silver, and 12·9 sulphur. It is of a blackish-gray color, but acquires a superficial iridescent tarnish on exposure; opaque, with a metallic lustre; flexible, but difficultly frangible; malleable and ductile, yielding easily to the knife, and cutting like lead. It is found in various cubical forms.

Sil'vering, *n.* The art or operation of covering the surface of anything with silver; the silver thus laid on. See SILVER.

Sil'ver Lake, in Wyoming co., *New York*. It is 3 m. long, and its surplus waters flow into Genesee River.

Silver Lake, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Susquehanna co., 9 m. N.W. of Montrose; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Sil'ver-leaf, *n.* Silver beaten into a thin leaf.

Sil'verly, *adv.* With the appearance of silver.

Sil'ver Mountain, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Alpine, 56 m. E. of Placerville; *pop.* in 1864, abt. 350.

Sil'verside, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus of fishes ATHERINA, *q. v.*

Sil'versmith, *n.* One whose occupation is to work in silver.

Sil'ver Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Cumberland co., 10 m. W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,800. — A post-village of Lancaster co.

Sil'verton, in *Oregon*, a post-village and township of Marion co., 15 m. E. of Salem; *pop.* abt. 800.

Sil'verville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Lawrence co., 10 m. W. of Bedford.

Sil'ver-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) A fine American plant of the genus *Potentilla*, found in meadows and rocky hills in the Northern states; *P. anserina*.

Sil'very, *a.* Like silver; having the appearance of silver; white; of a mild lustre; besprinkled or covered with silver.

Silves'ter I., POPE, was elected in 314. The Arian heresy commenced in his pontificate, and he distinguished himself against the Donatists. D. 336.

SILVESTER II., was at first a monk in Auvergne; but his superior talents exciting the envy and hatred of his companions, he withdrew from the monastery and went to Spain. The Duke of Barcelona took him to Italy, where he was noticed by the Emperor Otho, who gave him an abbey, which he afterwards quitted, and, proceeding to Germany, became preceptor to Otho III. He was afterwards tutor to the son of Hugh Capet, by whom he was made archbishop of Rheims. By the interest of Otho, he gained the papacy in 999. He was a man of considerable learning, particularly in the mathematical sciences. D. 1003.

Sil'veyville, in *California*, a post-village of Solano co., 20 m. N.E. of Suisan City; *pop.* abt. 200.

Sily'bum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, the most familiar of which is *S. marianum*, the Milk Thistle, which grows to the height of three or four feet or more, with large spreading wavy spinous leaves, of which those next the root are pinnatifid, and variegated with green and milk-white. The specific name *Marianum* was given to this plant to preserve the legend that the white stain on the leaves was caused by the falling of a drop of the Virgin Mary's milk.

Simaba, (*sim-ai'ba,*) *n.* [Its native name.] (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Simarubaceæ*. The seeds of the species *S. cedron* are highly esteemed throughout Central America for their febrifugal properties.

Simar', Simare', Cimar', Cymar', *n.* [Fr. *simarre*.] A woman's long gown or robe. — Also, the outer robe of a Protestant bishop.

Simaru'ba, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Simarubaceæ*. The species *S. amara*, the Mountain Damson, is a native of South America and the West Indies. The bark of the root acts like a tonic, and has been employed medicinally in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

Simaruba'ceæ, *n. pl.* [*Simaruba*, its Caribbean name.] (*Bot.*) The Quassia family and order of plants, alliance *Rutales*. DIAG. Few-seeded, finally apocarpous fruit, whose pericarp does not laminate, a dry inconspicuous torus, exalbuminous seeds, and alternate leaves without stipules. — They are trees or shrubs, found in the tropical parts of India, America, and Africa. A bitter principle is the most remarkable characteristic of the order. See PICRASMA, QUASSIA, SIMARUBA.

Simbirsk', a city of Russia in Europe, cap. of a government of the same name, on the Volga, near the confluence of the Sviaga, 430 m. S.E. of Moscow; Lat. 54° 18′ 49″ N., Lon. 48° 22′ 15″ E. *Pop.* 24,837.

Sim'blot, *n.* [Fr.] (*Weaving.*) The harness of a draw-loom.

Simcoe, (*sim-kō,*) in Upper Canada, a lake abt. 30 m. long, and about 18 broad at its widest part, situate between Lake Ontario and the arm of Lake Huron called Georgian Bay, into which it discharges its waters through Lake Gongichin and the Severn. It contains numerous islands, and generally frozen over in the winter, so as to be passable with safety for sleighs. — A co. between the above lake and Georgian Bay; *area*, 1,797 sq. m. *Cap.* Barrie. *Pop.* abt. 30,000. — A town, cap. of Norfolk co., 8 m. N. of Lake Erie; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Sim'eon. (*Script.*) The second son of Jacob and Leah. When he and his brethren went into Egypt to buy corn, his brother Joseph insisted on Benjamin, the youngest brother, being brought to him, and detained Simeon as a hostage for his forthcoming. He gave his name to one of the Twelve Tribes, which dwelt to the north of the territory occupied by the tribe of Judah. B. about 1755 B. C.

Simeon, surnamed STYLITES, a Christian fanatic who acquired immense fame by passing the last forty-seven years of his life upon the tops of ruined pillars. He flourished, if such a word is at all applicable to him, from 392 to 461. A second saint of the name dwelt on his pillar sixty-eight years, but the former was the original inventor of this pastime.

Similadæ, (*sim'e-a-de,*) *n.* [Lat. *simia*, an ape.] The name of a quadrumanous family of mammalian animals, which embraces the most highly developed forms of the monkeys. They are all of them inhabitants of the old world. The nostrils are divided by a narrow septum; they possess opposite thumbs on their fore- and hind-feet; the callosities on the rumps are generally naked. Some of the species only are furnished with cheek-pouches. The *S.* are divided into two groups:—1. The Tailless, or Apes, comprising the Chimpanzee, the Gorilla, and the Orang-outang; 2. The Tailed monkeys, including all the true monkeys of the old world.

Sim'ilar, *a.* [Fr. *similaire*, from Lat. *similis*, like.] Like; resembling; having a like form or appearance; having like qualities.

(*Geom.*) Similar figures are those which have the same shape. More accurately defined, similar rectilineal figures or polygons are such as have their angles respectively equal, and the sides about the equal angles proportional. Of these two conditions, triangles alone necessarily satisfy the one when they satisfy the other.

Similar'ity, *n.* State of being similar; likeness; resemblance; similitude; uniformity.

Sim'ilarly, *adv.* In like manner; with resemblance.

Sim'ile, *n.* [Lat., from *similis*, like.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which two things are considered with regard to a third, that is common to both. Similes serve two purposes: when addressed to the understanding, their purpose is to instruct; when to the heart, their purpose is to please. To have a just notion of *S.* they must be distinguished into two kinds; one common and familiar, as where a man is compared to a lion in courage, and another more distant and refined, as where two things which have in themselves no resemblance or opposition are compared with respect to their effects; as where a comparison is instituted between a *flower* and a *song*, with reference to the emotions they produce in the mind.

Simil'itude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *similitudo*, from *similis*.] Likeness; resemblance; similarity; likeness in nature, qualities, or appearance; comparison; simile.

(*Geom.*) The relation which similar figures bear to each other. The *centre of similitude* of two similar figures, is a point such that like or oppositely directed radii vectores from it to the two figures are proportional.

Sim'ilor, *n.* [Fr.] A golden-colored variety of brass.

Sim'ious, *a.* [Lat. *simia*, an ape.] Relating to, or resembling, a monkey.

Sim'mer, *v. n.* To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing.

Simms, WILLIAM GILMORE, an American author, b in Charleston, S.C., 1806. At a very early age he exhibited evidences of his literary abilities in short verses narrating the exploits of the American army during the War of 1812. Owing to the reduced circumstances of his family and a sickly childhood, his early education was very simple. After serving for several years as an apprentice in a Charleston drug and chemical establishment, he at eighteen years of age began the study of law. At twenty he was married, and at twenty-two admitted to the bar. One year's experience in the practice of his profession sufficed to weary him of it, and he quitted it in 1828 to become editor and part proprietor of the Charleston *City Gazette*. — He had previously, in 1825, published a *Monody on the Death of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney*, and two volumes in 1827, entitled *Lyrical and other Poems*, and *Early Lays*. These were followed in 1829 by *The Vision of Cortez; Cain, and other Poems*; and in 1830 by *The Tricolor; or, Three Days of Blood in Paris*. The *Gazette*, during the nullification troubles in S. Carolina, having espoused the cause of the Union, involved its proprietors in much pecuniary trouble, and in 1832 *S.* found himself nearly penniless. Having about the same time lost his father and his wife, he left Charleston for the North. At Hingham, Mass., where he resided for some time, he prepared the largest, best known, and most liked of all his poems, *Atalantis, a Story of the Sea*, published at New York, in 1833. In the same year appeared his first prize-tale, *Martin Faber, the Story of a Criminal*. From that date down to within a few years ago, *S.* has been one of the most prolific and industrious of modern authors. He has written and published in rapid succession volumes of poetry, romance, history, biography, and miscellaneous literature, many of which have obtained a wide popularity. His poetical works, in addition to those enumerated above, comprise *Southern Passages and Pictures* (1839), *Donna Anna* (1843), *Grouped Thoughts and Scattered Fancies* (1845), *Lays of the Palmetto* (1848), and a series of ballads illustrating the deeds of the S. Carolina soldiers during the war with Mexico; *Poems—Descriptive, Dramatic, Legendary, and Contemplative* (2 vols. 1854); *Areytos; or, Songs and Ballads of the South*, in 1860, and a number of occasional pieces. He also wrote two dramas, *Norman Maurice; or, the Man of the People*, and *Michael Bonham*; or, *the Fall of Alamo*. *S.*, nevertheless, was best known and will be longer remembered as a writer of prose romances. No American writer in his productions has drawn more largely from local and revolutionary history. His contributions to imaginative fiction are very numerous, and many of them have enjoyed great popularity. To the departments of history and biography he contributed a *History of S. Carolina*; *S. Carolina in the Revolution*; *A Geography of S. Carolina*; and the *American Loyalists of the Revolutionary Period*. *S.* occasionally mingled in politics, but since 1845 he held no public position. He passed the last years of his life in comparative retirement at Savannah, and in a style in keeping with his fortunes, which were sadly impaired by the late war. D. 1870.

Simms, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Edgar co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Si'mon, called the brother of JESUS, was the son of Cleophas, and elected bishop of Jerusalem after the death of St. James, A. D. 62. In the reign of Trajan he was put to death by being crucified, in 107.

Simon, (St.,) an apostle of Jesus Christ, was called the *Canaanite*, or *Zelote*. He preached the gospel in Egypt, Libya, and Mauritania, and suffered martyrdom in Persia. He is by some supposed to be the same with the preceding.

Simon, JULES, a French philosopher, b. at L'Orient, 1814, was one of the most brilliant pupils of Cousin. He became Professor of History and Philosophy in the Normal School in 1837, and deputy of Cousin at the Sorbonne in 1839. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1848,

and, for political reasons, his course at the Sorbonne was suspended, Dec. 16, 1851. His principal works are: *Histoire de l'Ecole d'Alexandrie*, 2 vols., 1844–45; *Le Devoir*, 1854; *La Religion Naturelle*, 1856; and *La Liberté de Conscience*, 1857.

Simo'niac, *n.* [Fr. *simoniaque.*] One guilty of simony; one who buys or sells preferment in the church.

Simoni'acal, *a.* Guilty of simony; consisting in simony, or the crime of buying and selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Simoni'acally, *adv.* With the guilt or offence of simony.

Simonides, (*si-mon'i-dees.*) a celebrated Greek lyric poet, born in the island of Ceos, B. C. 556. He lived at Athens during the reign of Hipparchus, and spent his last years at the court of Hieron of Syracuse. *S.* especially excelled in the elegy and epigram, was the contemporary of Æschylus, Pindar, and Lasus of Hermione, won very numerous prizes, and even defeated Æschylus by his elegy on the heroes who fell at Marathon. Only fragments of his poems are extant. *S.* made poetry his profession, and is said to have been the first poet who wrote for pay. He was also in repute as a philosopher, and is said to have added four letters to the Greek alphabet. Died B. C. 467.

Simon Magus, or THE MAGICIAN, a heresiarch, who is supposed to have been the founder of the Gnostic sect. He was a native of Samaria, and perceiving the miracles wrought by Philip the Deacon, he was baptized; but, on offering money to the apostles that he might receive the Holy Ghost, or the gift of tongues, and of working miracles, he was excommunicated by St. Peter. It is from this circumstance that the term *Simoniac* is applied to such as purchase spiritual things. He afterwards fell into the grossest errors, and maintained that God has left the world to be governed by certain beings called *Æons.*

Si'monsville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., 89 m. S. of Montpelier.

Sim'ony, *n.* [From *Simon Magus*, q. v.] (*Eccl. Law.*) The corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice for gift, money, or reward.

Simoom', *n.* A noxious hot wind which occurs in most countries situated at no great distance from sandy deserts, and which always blows from that quarter in which the desert is situated. In Senegambia and Guinea it blows from the north-east, in the delta of the Nile from the south-west, on the eastern shores of the Gulf of Suez from the north-east, in Syria from the south-east, at Mecca from the east, at Bagdad from the west, and at Surat from the north. The approach of the *S.* is indicated by terrible appearances. The eastern horizon is pervaded by a dull yellow hue; a thick sulphurous exhalation rises from the ground, which is first hurried round in rapid gyrations, and then ascends into the air, covering the whole heavens. Hissing and crackling sounds are heard; and a hot current of air rushes over the ground. There is generally a considerable quantity of fine sand in the hot air, and the wind affects the human body very powerfully, often producing great feebleness, and sometimes even death.

Si'mous, *a.* Having a flat nose; snub-nosed.

Sim'per, *v. n.* [Sw. Goth. *semper.*] To smile in a silly or affected manner.

—*n.* A smile, with an air of silliness or affectation.

Sim'perer, *n.* One who simpers.

Sim'pering, *a.* Smiling foolishly or affectedly.

Sim'peringly, *adv.* In an affected or foolish manner; with a silly smirk.

Simpher'opol, or **Akmetchet,** a town of European Russia, in the Crimea, of which it is the cap., 40 m. N.E. of Sebastopol; *pop.* 13,500.

Sim'ple, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *simplex—sine*, without, and *plico*, to fold.] Without fold or doubling; single; consisting of one thing; not complicated, complex, or combined; not compounded, mingled, or associated with anything else; elementary; not given to design, stratagem, or duplicity; plain; artless; sincere; harmless; guileless; frank; open; unaffected; inartificial; unadorned; unsuspecting; credulous; silly; foolish; shallow; not wise; not sagacious.

—*n.* Something not mixed or compounded.

Sim'ple-hearted, *a.* Ingenuous; open; frank.

Sim'ple-minded, *a.* Artless; undesigning; simple.

Sim'pleness, *n.* State or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded; artlessness; simplicity; also, weakness of intellect.

Sim'pler, *n.* A collector of simples; a simplist.

Sim'pleton, *n.* A simple, silly person; a person of weak intellect; a trifler; a foolish person.

Simplic'ity, *n.* [Fr. *simplicité*; Lat. *simplicitas*, from *simplex*, simple.] State or quality of being simple; simpleness; state of being unmixed or uncompounded; state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts. — Artlessness of mind; freedom from a propensity to cunning or stratagem; freedom from duplicity; sincerity; plainness; freedom from artificial ornament; freedom from subtilty or abstruseness. — Weakness of intellect; silliness.

Simplifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of making simple; act of reducing to simplicity, or to a state not complex.

Sim'plify, *v. a.* [Fr. *simplifier*; Lat. *simplex*, and *facio*, to make.] To make simple; to reduce, as what is complex to greater simplicity; to make plain or easy.

Sim'plist, *n.* One skilled in medicinal herbs.

Simplon, (*saw-plawng.*) a mountain of the Alps, in the south of Switzerland, separating the canton called the Valais from the Piedmontese territory. The old road across it being impracticable for heavy carriages, a new one, called the *Route of the S.*, was formed by order of Napoleon I., at the joint expense of France and the kingdom of Italy. Though the ascent is everywhere gradual, the highest point of the road is nearly 6,600 feet above the level of the sea. The length is 38 miles, and the width between 25 and 30 feet. It is carried

Fig. 2367.

A BRIDGE ON THE OLD PASS OF THE SIMPLON, NEAR SION.

through several tunnels, over upwards of 600 bridges, and has twenty station-houses for travellers. The road of the *S.*, long regarded as one of the greatest feats accomplished by modern engineering, has become of less importance since the formation of a railroad.

Sim'ply, *adv.* In a simple manner; without art; without subtilty; artlessly; plainly; of itself; without addition; alone; merely; solely; weakly; foolishly.

Simp'son, in *Kentucky*, a S. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 375 sq. m. It is drained by Drake's Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, excellent. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* nbt. 10,000.

Simpson, in *Mississippi*, a S. central co.; *area*, 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pearl and Strong. *Surface*, undulating, and mostly covered with pine forests; *soil*, sandy and unproductive. *Cap.* Westville. *Pop.* nbt. 7,000.

Simp'son's Store, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.

Simp'sonville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Shelby co., 30 m. W. of Frankfort.

Sims, in *Indiana*, a township of Grant co., 6 m. N.E. of Jacksonville.

Sims'bury, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and township of Hartford co., 11 m. N.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 2,051.

Sims' Port, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Avoyelles parish, 237 m. N.W. of New Orleans.

Sim'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *simulo*, *simulatus*, from *similis*, like.] To copy; to counterfeit; to feign; to assume the mere appearance of, without the reality.

Sim'ulated, *a.* Feigned; pretended; assumed artificially.

Simula'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *simulatio.*] Act of simulating or of counterfeiting; act of feigning to be that which one is not; the assumption of a deceitful appearance or character.

Simula'tor, *n.* [Lat.] One who simulates or feigns.

Simultane'ity, *n.* State of being simultaneous. (*n.*)

Simulta'neous, *a.* [Fr. *simultané*, from Lat. *simul*, at once.] Existing, or happening, at the same time.

Simulta'neously, *adv.* At the same time.

Simulta'neousness, *n.* State of being simultaneous.

Sin, *n.* [A. S. *syn*, *sin*, *synn.*] That which requires to be atoned for; any action, word, thought, or purpose contrary to the law of God, or any omission of what it requires; any voluntary transgression or violation of the divine law, or any voluntary failure to comply with its requirements; any violation of a divine command; transgression; wickedness; iniquity; a wicked act.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *singian*, *syngian.*] To violate or transgress the law of God, or to omit or neglect what it requires; to depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to men; to violate any known rule of duty; to do wrong; to offend against right, against men, or against society; to trespass.

Sinai, (*si-ni*, or *si-na-i.*) a mountain, or mountain-range, in Arabia Petræa, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea, and rendered memorable as the

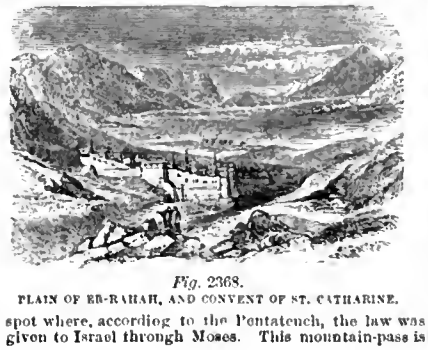


Fig. 2368.

PLAIN OF ER-RAHAH, AND CONVENT OF ST. CATHARINE.

spot where, according to the Pentateuch, the law was given to Israel through Moses. This mountain-pass is divisible into three groups; a N.W., reaching, in Mount Serbal, an elevation of 6,340 feet: an E. and central, attaining, in Jebel Katherin, a height of 8,100 feet; and a S.E., whose highest peak, Um Shoumer, is the culminating point of the whole Sinaitic range. Serbal, with its five peaks, looks the most magnificent mountain in the peninsula, and is identified with Sinai by the earlier church fathers, Eusebius, Jerome, Cosmas, &c.; but it does not meet the requirements of the Hebrew narrative, and even as early as the time of Justinian, the opinion that Serbal was the Sinai of Moses had been abandoned, and to a ridge of the second or eastern range that honor had been transferred, the N. summit of which is termed *Horeb*; and the S. Jebel Mûsa, or Mount of Moses, continues to be regarded by the great majority of scholars as the true Sinai. Its height is variously estimated at from 6,800 to 7,100 feet above the sea. It is separated from the Jebel-ed-Deir on the W. by a narrow valley, called Er-Rahah, on one of the steps of which stands the famous convent of Mount Sinai (Fig. 2368), devoted to St. Catharine. In many of the western Sinaite valleys, the more accessible parts of the

Fig. 2369.

ONE OF THE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE SINAITE VALLEYS.

rocky sides are covered by thousands of inscriptions (Fig. 2369), usually short, and rudely carved in spots where travellers would naturally stop to rest at noon, frequently accompanied by a cross and mingled with representations of animals. The inscriptions are in unknown characters, but were at first ascribed to the ancient Israelites on their way from Egypt to Sinai, and afterwards to Christian pilgrims of the fourth century. Recently, however, many of them have been deciphered by Professor Beer of Leipzig, who regards them as the only known remains of the language and characters once peculiar to the Nabathæans of Arabia Petræa. Those thus far deciphered are simply proper names, neither Jewish nor Christian, preceded by some such words as "peace," "blessed," "in memory of."

Sina'ic, Sinai'tic, *a.* Belonging to Mount Sinai.

Sinapis, (*si-nat'pis.*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The Mustard, a genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The seeds of two species are commonly used for culinary and medicinal purposes. The seeds of *S. nigra* are of a dark reddish-brown color, and are known as *black mustard-seeds*; those of *S. alba* are of a yellowish color, and are termed *white mustard-seeds*. The flour of mustard, so extensively used as a condiment, is prepared from a mixture of the two kinds, usually in the proportion of two parts black and three parts white. The seeds are pounded, and the husks then removed from the flour by sifting. Both the black and white mustard-seeds contain a large quantity of bland fixed oil, resembling rape, which is readily obtained by submitting them to pressure. It is remarkable that the pungent principle for which mustard is valued does not exist in the seeds, but it is produced when the constituents of the seeds are brought together under the influence of water. The acrid and pungent *volatile oil of mustard* is obtained by distilling black mustard-seeds with water. Internally, flour of mustard is used as a stimulant, diuretic, and emetic; externally, as an irritant and rubefacient. White mustard-seeds are often taken in an entire state as stimulants in dyspepsia. The young herbs, with their seed-leaves, are commonly used in salads.

Sinarueo, (*se-na-rwo'lo.*) a river of Venezuela, which joins the Orinoco, after an E. course of 100 m.

Since, (*sins.*) *prep.* [A. S. *siththon*] After; from the time of; from the time that.

—*adv.* Ago; past; before this; from that time.

—*conj.* Seeing that; because that; inasmuch as.

Sincere, (*sin-sēr',*) *a.* [Fr. *sincère*; Lat. *sincerus.*] Pure; unmixed; undefiled; real; true; genuine; not pretended; being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated; not assumed or said for the sake of appearance; not hypocritical; honest; ingenuous; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright; undissembling.

Sincere'ly, *adv.* Honestly; with real purity of heart; without simulation or disguise; unfeignedly.

Sincere'ness, *n.* Honesty; sincerity.

Sincer'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sincérité*; Lat. *sinceritas.*] State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation or falsity; freedom from hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretence.

Sinelp'ital, *a.* (*Anat.*) That belongs to the sinciput.

Sin'ciput, *n.* [Lat., from *semi*, half, and *caput*, the

head.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.

Sinclair, (*sin'kler,*) in *Illinois*, a village of Morgan co., 6 m. N.E. of Jacksonville.

Sin'clairsville, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., 50 m. S.W. of Buffalo.

Sinde, a river of Hindostan, rises near Seronge, and after a N.E. course of 220 m. joins the Jumna 26 m. S.E. of Etawah.

Sinde, or **Scinde,** (*sind,*) an extensive country of British India, between Hindostan and Beloochistan, comprising the lower course and delta of the Indus, between Lat. 23° and 29° N., Lon. 66° and 72° E., having N. the Punjab and Bahawalpoor territories, E. Rajpootana, S. the Runn of Cutch and the Indian Ocean, and W. Beloochistan and Cutch-Gundava. *Area*, estimated at 60,000 sq. m. *S.* has been compared, in consequence of some of its physical features, to Egypt; the country consisting, like Egypt, of a long fertile valley, bordered on either side by high hills, and surrounded by a wide sandy desert, the fertile portion being annually inundated by the overflowing of the Indus. Though in general features resembling the land of pyramids, it falls immensely short of that country in the real fertility of the soil. The land is by no means well cultivated, though irrigation is very extensively practised. Large tracts of the country are devoted to pasture; and there are woods of palm, mangroves, banyans, and mimosas. Tigers, hyenas, and wolves are the chief wild animals or beasts of prey. The rest are those common to N. India. *Cap.* Hyderabad. The principal port, Kurrachee, from whence nearly all the exports are dispatched, is situated at the mouth of the Indus. The *Ameers*, or upper orders of the people, are of Mohammedan religion, and till lately exercised a sort of feudal right in the country, under the dominion of the sovereign of Cabul. In 1844, Sir Charles Napier advanced against the Ameers, and after a series of victories, the country was annexed to the British empire.

Si'ne. [A Lat. *prep.*] Without.

Si'ne, *n.* [Lat. *sinus*, a curved surface, a curve. See SINUS.] A geometrical line drawn from one end of an arc, perpendicular to the diameter drawn through the other end.

Si'necural, *a.* Relating to a sinecure.

Si'necure, *n.* [Lat. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] A benefice without cure or care of souls; an office which yields revenue without active employment.

—*v. a.* To place in a sinecure.

Si'necurism, *n.* The state of having a sinecure.

Si'necurist, *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Si'ne die. [Lat., without day.] A term usually employed in connection with meetings or assemblies, which are adjourned or prorogued without a day being specified for reassembling.

Sinepux'ent Bay, in *Maryland*, a long, narrow bay and inlet of the Atlantic in Worcester co.; Lat. 38° 12′ N., Lon. 75° 10′ W.

Si'ne qua non. [Lat., without which not.] That without which the matter in hand is null; an indispensable condition. — *Worcester.*

Sinew, (*sin'yu,*) *n.* [A.S. *sinu, sinw, senw.*] (*Anat.*) That which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon.

—*pl.* Strength, or rather that which supplies strength; muscle; nerves.

"Money is the *sinews* of war." — *Johnson.*

—*v. a.* To bind or join, as by sinews; to strengthen; to harden.

Sinewless, (*sin'yu-les,*) *a.* Having no sinews; — hence, lacking in strength or vigor.

Sin'ew River, in British America, rises E. of the Rocky Mountains, abt. Lat. 56° N., Lon. 119° W., and flows into the Peace River after a N.E. course of 100 m.

Sin'ew-shrunk, *a.* (*Farriery.*) That has the sinews under the belly stiff and contracted, as an overworked horse.

Sin'ewy, *a.* Consisting of a sinew or nerve; nervous; strong; well braced with sinews; vigorous; firm.

Sin'ful, *a.* [From *sin.*] Tainted with sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholy; containing sin, or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God.

Sin'fully, *adv.* In a manner which the laws of God do not permit; wickedly; iniquitously; criminally.

Sin'fulness, *n.* Quality of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity; criminality; corruption; depravity.

Sing, *v. n.* (*imp.* SUNG, SANG; *pp.* SUNG.) [A. S. *singan.*] To read or recite with musical modulations; to utter sounds with various inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or according to the notes of a song or tune; to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds; to make a small, shrill sound; to tell or relate something in numbers or verse.

—*v. a.* To utter with musical modulations of voice; to chant; to carol; to celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry.

Singapore', a settlement belonging to Great Britain, in S.E. Asia, consisting of a small island at the S. extremity of the Malay peninsula, including the town of the same name, the latter being in Lat. 1° 17′ N., Lon. 103° 50′ E.; *area*, 275 sq. m. The climate is hot, but remarkably healthy; nutmegs and all kinds of spices grow well; and the forests contain much timber well suited for nautical purposes. The town of Singapore, situated on the S. side of the island, is an emporium for merchandise from all parts of the world; and its trade is probably the largest of any single port in the Chinese waters. The chief articles of export to N. America are gambier, tin, sago, tapioca, black and white pepper, tortoise-shell, nutmegs, gutta-percha, camphor, coffee, Japan-wood, and rattans. *Pop.* of the island, 81,792.

Singboom', a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, prov. of Orissa; Lat. 22° 37′ N., Lon. 85° 55′ E.

Singe, (*sinj,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *sengan.*] To burn slightly or superficially; to scorch; to burn the surface of, as the nap off cloth, or the hair off the skin.

—*n.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn.

Sing'er, *n.* [From *sing.*] One who sings; one versed in music, or one whose occupation is to sing; a bird that sings.

Singhalese', *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native, or the natives, of Ceylon; Ceylonese. See CINGALESE.

Sing'ing, *n.* Act of uttering sounds with musical intonations; musical articulation; the utterance of melodious notes.

Sing'ingly, *adv.* In a singing manner; with a kind of tune.

Sing'ing-master, *n.* A music-master; one who teaches vocal music.

Sing'ing-school, *n.* A school where singing is taught.

Single, (*sing'gl,*) *a.* [Lat. *singulus*, from the root, *sim*, once, whence *semel*, once, a single time.] One to each; separate; single; one; only; individual; consisting of one only; particular; uncompounded; alone; having no companion or assistant; unmarried; not double; not complicated; performed with one person or antagonist on a side, or with one person only opposed to another; pure; simple; incorrupt; unbiassed.

—*v. a.* To separate; to select, as an individual person or thing from among a number; to choose one from others. (Followed by *out.*)

Sin'gle-entry, *n.* See BOOK-KEEPING.

Sin'gle-hand'ed, *a.* Unassisted; unaided; alone.

Sin'gle-heart'ed, *a.* Without duplicity; sincere; upright.

Sin'gle-mind'ed, *a.* Having a single purpose.

Sin'gleness, *n.* State of being single, or one only, or separate from all others; the opposite of *doubleness, complication*, or *multiplicity*; simplicity; sincerity; purity of mind or purpose; freedom from duplicity.

Sin'gles, *n. pl.* See SILK.

Sin'gle-stick, *n.* A stout cudgel for fencing or fighting with; also, a game at cudgels.

Sin'gle-tree, *n.* A whiffle-tree.

Sin'gio, *n.* A fine kind of tea, with large, flat leaves, not much rolled.

Sin'gly, *adv.* Individually; particularly; only by one's self; without partners or companions; also, honestly; sincerely.

Sing Sing, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., on the Hudson, 33 m. N. of New York. It is situated on an acclivity, and contains many elegant villas, but is particularly noted as the seat of one of the New York State-prisons, composed of two separate stone buildings, one containing 1,200 cells, for male convicts from the 1st and 2d judicial districts, with the addition of Ulster, Oreene, and Sullivan cos.; the other, with 120 cells, receives female convicts from every county in the State. *Pop.* of vill. abt. 6,000.

Sing'-song, *n.* A term for bad singing, or for drawling.

Sin'gular, *a.* [Fr. *singulier*; Lat. *singularis*, from *singulus.*] That is single; alone; solitary; not complex or compound; expressing one person or thing; not plural; not dual. — Particular; existing by itself; without precedent; unexampled. — Remarkable; eminent. — Unusual; rare; not common. — Implying something censurable or not approved — Peculiar; strange; odd.

(*Gram.*) Expressing only one; not plural.

Sin'gularity, *n.* [Fr. *singularité*; Lat. *singularitas*, from *singularis.*] State of being singular; peculiarity; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most others; an uncommon character or form; something curious or remarkable; particular privilege, prerogative, or distinction; character, or trait of character, different from that of others; eccentricity; oddity.

Sin'gularly, *adv.* Peculiarly; in a manner or degree not common to others; oddly; strangely. — So as to express one, or the singular number.

Singul'tous, *a.* Relating to, or affected with, hiccough.

Singul'tus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis, which arrest the air in the trachea. It is the symptom of many morbid conditions, and especially of gangrene, but occurs frequently in persons otherwise in good health. Also, a sob. — *Dunglison.*

Sinigaglia, (*sin-e-gal'ye-a,*) a seaport-town of Italy, prov. of Ancona, at the mouth of the Misa, in the Adriatic, 16 m. W.N.W. of Ancona; *pop.* 9,000.

Sin'ister, *a.* [Lat. *sinistra*, from *sinister.*] Left; on the left hand, or on the side of the left hand. — Evil; bad; corrupt; perverse; dishonest. — Unlucky; unfortunate; inauspicious.

—*n.* (*Her.*) The left-hand side of the escutcheon, or anything that is used in armory; that is, the object being placed immediately before the spectator, the side opposite the right-hand is the *sinister*, and the side opposite the left-hand the *dexter.*

Sin'isterly, *adv.* Absurdly; perversely; unfairly.

Sin'istral, *a.* To the left; belonging to the left hand; sinistrous.

Sin'istrality, *n.* Quality of being sinistral.

Sin'istrally, *adv.* Toward the left; on the left-hand.

Sin'istrorse, *a.* (*Bot.*) Turned to the left.

Sin'istrous, *a.* Being on the left side: inclined to the left; — hence, wrong; absurd; perverse.

Sin'istrously, *adv.* Perversely; wrongly; with a tendency to use the left as the stronger hand.

Sink, (*singk,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* SUNK; *pp.* SUNK.) [A. S. *sencan.*] To move one's self downwards; to fall or go downward in a medium or substance of less specific gravity; to go to the bottom; to subside; opposed to *float* or *swim*; to fall gradually; to enter or penetrate into any body; to become lower; to settle to a level; to be overwhelmed or depressed; to enter deeply; to be impressed; to become deep; to retire or fall within the surface of anything, as the eyes into the head; to decline; to droop; to decay; to decrease; to fall into rest or indolence. — To be lower; to become less, as prices.

Sink, *v. a.* To cause to sink, settle, or descend; to put under water; to immerse in a fluid; to make by digging or delving; to depress; to degrade; to plunge into destruction; to cause to fall or to be plunged; to bring low; to reduce in quantity; to overbear; to crush; to diminish; to lower or lessen; to cause to decline or fail; to lower in value or amount; to reduce; to pay; to diminish or annihilate by payment; to waste; to dissipate; to reduce, as a capital sum of money, for the sake of greater profit or interest out of it.

—*n.* That into which anything sinks or descends; — specifically, a drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes; a kind of basin of stone or wood to receive foul water. — Any place where corruption, physical or moral, is gathered or generated.

Sink'er, *n.* That which sinks; a weight placed on some body, as a fish-line, to sink it.

Sink'-hole, *n.* A hole for receiving and conducting off dirty waters, &c.; a sink.

Sink'ing-fund, *n.* (*Pol. Economy.*) A fund provided from other funds for the gradual payment of the debt of a government or a corporation. — *Brande.*

Sink'ing Spring, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 75 m. E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 450.

Sinking Spring, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 50 m. E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sink'ing Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a valley in Berks co., celebrated for its picturesque beauty.

Sin'less, *a.* [From *sin.*] Free from sin; pure; perfect; innocent.

Sin'lessly, *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

Sin'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being sinless; freedom from sin and guilt.

Sinnamary, Sinuimari, (*sen'na-ma-re',*) in French Guiana, a river which flows into the Atlantic, 78 m. N.W. of Cayenne, after a N. course of 200 m.

Sinnemaho'ning Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the W. branch of the Susquehanna from Clinton co.

Sin'ner, *n.* One who sins; one who has voluntarily violated the divine law; a moral agent who has voluntarily disobeyed any divine precept, or neglected any known duty; an unregenerate person; an offender; a criminal.

Sin'-offering, *n.* (*Script.*) The sacrifice of propitiation for the sin of the people, enjoined in *Lev.* iv., and considered different from the trespass-offering (*ibid* xiv.), thought to be appropriate to special cases of negligence only.

Sino'pe, [Turk. *Sinub,*] a fortified seaport-town of Asiatic Turkey, on the N. coast of the Black Sea, 75 m. from Samsoun. The place was bombarded by the Russians in 1853, when a Turkish squadron of thirteen ships, lying in the roadstead, was destroyed by the Russian fleet. On this occasion 4,000 Turks perished. — Diogenes was born there. *Pop.* 9,000.

Sin'opie, *n.* (*Min.*) A ferruginous jasper, of a bright brick-red color, found in Hungary.

(*Her.*) The French designation for the color *green*; by English heralds called *vert.* The name is said to be derived, through the Crusaders, from the tower of *Sinope*, in Asia Minor.

Sin'ta Bayou, in *Alabama*, enters the Tombigbee River near Coffeeville.

Sin'ter, *n.* [Ger., a scale.] (*Min.*) *Calcareous sinter* is a variety of carbonate of lime composed of successive concentric layers. *Silicious sinter*, a variety of common opal.

Sinu, or ZINU RIVER, (*see'noo,*) in the U. S. of Colombia, rises in the dept. of Cauca, abt. Lat. 7° 30′ N., Lon. 76° 10′ W., and flows into the Caribbean Sea after a N.N.E. course of 200 m.

Sin'uate, *v. a.* [Lat. *sinuare, sinuatus*, from *sinus*, the bosom, a curved surface, a curve, a bending.] To bend, wind, or curve; to turn; to bend in and out.

Sin'uate, Sin'uose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Strongly wavy on the margin, with alternate convexities and concavities (Fig. 2370). — *Gray.*

Fig. 2370.

Sinua'tion, *n.* A winding or bending in and out.

Sinuos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sinuosité*, from L. Lat. *sinuositas*, from Lat. *sinus.*] Quality of being sinuous, or of bending or curving in and out; or, a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

Sin'uous, *a.* [Fr. *sinueux*, from Lat. *sinuosus*, from *sinus.*] Bending; winding; crooked; bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form.

Sin'uously, *adv.* In a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

Si'nus, *n.*; *pl.* Lat. SINUS; *pl.* Eng. SINUSES. [Lat.] A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore, or an opening into the land.

(*Anat.* and *Surg.*) A blind canal or cavity; a cell, or pipe-like passage, closed at one extremity, — in that respect being the opposite of *fistula*, which is a tube open at both ends. — The depressions which exist in various bones or other hard parts of the body. — The veins of the dura mater of the brain are also called *sinuses.*

(*Bot.*) The name given to the recesses formed by the lobes of leaves, &c. — *Wood.*

Si'on, a town of Switzerland, cap. of the canton of Valais, in a picturesque situation on the right bank of the Rhone, 18 m. N.E. of Martigny by the Simplon Railroad; *pop.* 3,227.

Siout, or **Siut,** (*se'oot,*) a town of Upper Egypt, near the Nile; Lat. 27° 11′ 14″ N., Lon. 31° 14′ E. *Manuf.* Pipe-bowls. *Pop* 20,000.

Sioux, (*soo,*) or DACOTAHS, a once powerful family of N. American Indians. They now number about 8,000, and are further advanced towards civilization than any other tribe in the North-west. Their places of residence are on the Upper Mississippi and St. Peter's rivers, and branches of the Missouri. Some of the tribes engage in agriculture; those residing on the banks of the Mississippi and St. Peter's mainly subsist by farming. In 1862, the *S.*, under the lead of "Little Crow," a noted chief, in consequence of their annuity not having been paid to their satisfaction, waged a most cruel and exterminating war upon the whites of Minnesota; and so well concerted were their schemes, that no less than six hundred and forty-four men, women, and children, and ninety-four soldiers, were killed before the massacre was stayed. As an atonement for their great crime in thus murdering the whites, the Federal government allowed only thirty-eight, out of three hundred and three Indians found guilty by a proper tribunal, to be executed. This clemency, though seemingly unjust, was the result of mature deliberation on the part of the authorities at Washington, who found that the Indians had been greatly wronged by some of the whites, not only in withholding their annuities, but in extorting money from them for the most trivial consideration, and in consequence of which the Indians sought revenge.

Sioux, in *Iowa,* a W.N.W. co., bordering on Dakota; *area,* 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sioux and Floyd. *Cap.* Lincoln. *Pop.* in 1870, 800. — A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Sioux City, in *Iowa,* a post-township, cap. of Woodbury co., on the Missouri River, 220 m. N.N.W. of Omaha; *pop.* in 1870, 3,411.

Sioux Falls, in *Dakota,* a post-village, cap. of Minnehaha co.

Sioux River, in *Minnesota,* rises abt. Lat. 45° N., Lon. 97° 20′ W., and falls into the Missouri River, Lat. 42° 30′ N., Lon. 96° 20′ W., after a S.E. course of 300 m.

Sip, *v. a.* [A. S. *sipan.*] To soften by steeping; to take a fluid, or something sopped in fluid, into the mouth in small quantities by the lips; to drink or imbibe in small quantities; to draw into the mouth; to extract; to drink out of.

—*v. n.* To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid with the lips.

—*n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips in small quantities, or a small draught taken with the lips.

Siphanto, (*se-fan'to,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 25 m. S.W. of Syra; *area,* 34 sq. m.; *pop.* 7,000.

Si'phoid, *n.* A vase or apparatus for receiving and giving out gaseous waters. — *Simmonds.*

Si'phon, *n.* [Fr. and Gr.; Lat. *sipho.*] (*Physics.*) A bent tube, open at both ends and with unequal legs (1, Fig. 2371). It is used in transferring liquids in the following manner: The syphon is filled with some liquid, and the two ends being closed, the shorter leg is dipped in the liquid, as represented in 1, Fig. 2371; or the shorter leg having been dipped in the liquid, the air is exhausted by applying the mouth at B. A vacuum is thus produced, the liquid in C rises and fills the tube in consequence of the atmospheric pressure. It will then run out through the syphon as long as the shorter end dips in the liquid. A syphon of the form represented in 2, Fig. 2371 is used where the presence of the liquid in the mouth would be objectionable. A tube, M, is attached to the longer branch, and it is filled by closing

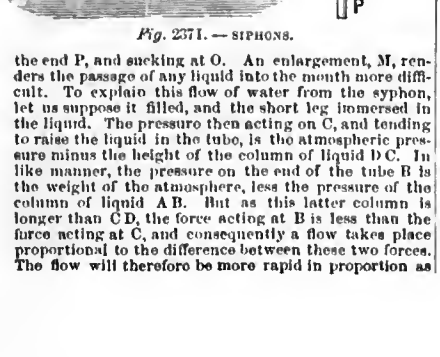


Fig. 2371. — SIPHONS.

the end P, and sucking at O. An enlargement, M, renders the passage of any liquid into the mouth more difficult. To explain this flow of water from the syphon, let us suppose it filled, and the short leg immersed in the liquid. The pressure then acting on C, and tending to raise the liquid in the tube, is the atmospheric pressure minus the height of the column of liquid D C. In like manner, the pressure on the end of the tube B is the weight of the atmosphere, less the pressure of the column of liquid A B. But as this latter column is longer than C D, the force acting at B is less than the force acting at C, and consequently a flow takes place proportional to the difference between these two forces. The flow will therefore be more rapid in proportion as the difference of level between the aperture B and the surface of the liquid in C is greater. Instead of exhausting the siphon of air, it may be inverted and filled with water; if both ends are then stopped, and the shorter limb immersed in the water to be decanted, on removing the plugs the water will flow. In the *Wurtemberg siphon,* the two ends are turned up, so that when once filled it will always remain so, and act at once when one end is immersed in a liquid. — *S.* were in use by the Egyptians full 15 centuries B.C., and their application to drawing liquor from their vases is shown in the drawings preserved in their tombs (Fig. 2372.)

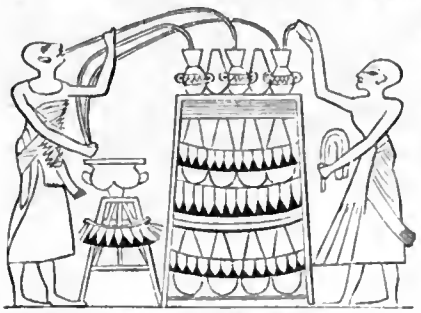


Fig. 2372. — SIPHON USED BY THE EGYPTIANS 1455 B.C.

(*Zoöl.*) The name of the membranous and calcareous tubes which traverse the septa and the interior of the shells divided in several chambers. The term is also applied to the tubular prolongation of the mantle in certain univalve and bivalve molluscs; and by Latreille to the mouth of certain suctorious, crustaceous, and apterous insects. — *Brande.*

Siphon'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, a siphon.

Sipho'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Euphorbiaceæ.* They are trees containing a milky juice in more or less abundance, though all the species do not yield caoutchouc of good quality. One of them, *Siphonia elastica* (Fig. 2373), is a native of French Guiana, and the remainder of the Amazons and Rio Negro districts of Brazil. They are called *Seringatrees* by the Brazilians, from the Portuguese word *seringa,* signifying a syringe or clyster-pipe, the caoutchouc having first been used for making those articles. The bulk of the caoutchouc at present exported from Pará is obtained from *S. Brasiliensis,* which is common in the forests of that province; but that brought down to Pará from the Upper Amazons and Rio Negro is derived from *S. lutea* and *S. brevifolia.* These three species are all slender, smooth-stemmed trees, averaging 100 feet in height; the Pará species, however, yields the greatest abundance of caoutchouc.

Fig. 2373. — SIPHONIA ELASTICA.

Si'phuncle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as SIPHON.

Siphun'culated, *a.* Having a little spout or siphon.

Siphonoph'oræ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of hydroid acalepha, comprising those species which have no central digestive cavity, but simply isolated tubes.

Sipotu'ba, in Brazil, a river which rises in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, Lat. 13° 50′ S., Lon. 58° W., and falls into the Paraguay after a S.E. course of 200 m.

Sip'per, *n.* One who sips; as, a *sipper* of nectar.

Sip'pican, in *Massachusetts,* a village of Plymouth co., 55 m. S.E. of Boston.

Sip'sey, or NEW RIVER, in *Alabama,* rises in Marion co., and flows S.W., falling into the Tombigbee River in Sumter co., 12 m. N. of Gainesville. — Another, rises in the N. of Walker co., and flows S.E. into Mulberry Fork of the Black Warrior River.

Sipun'culus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of worms which burrow in the sands of the sea-shore, and are classed with the *Echinoderms* by Cuvier, and with the *Entozoa* by M. de Blainville. They are much sought after by the fishermen, who use them, like the Common Lob-worm (*Arenicola piscatorum*), as baits for their hooks. They have a long, cylindrical, retractile proboscis, around the extremity of which is a circle of tentacula, and at the base of it the anus. Some of them attach stony particles to their skin, by a glutinous exudation, so as to cover it with a hard crust, resembling that formed by some annelidæ.

Si quis, (*si kwis,*) *n.* [Lat., if any one.] (*Eccl.*) An announcement made by a candidate for the ministry of his purpose to make inquiry as to whether his candidature may be challenged.

Sir, (*ser,*) *n.* [Fr. *sire,* and *sieur,* to *monsieur,* from *seigneur;* Lat. *senior,* an elder, or elderly person. See SENIOR.] A word of respect used in addresses to men, as *madam* is in addresses to women. It is likewise, in England, the titular prefix of a knight or baronet; as, *Sir* Walter Scott.

Strabal'li, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ORZOROROSS.

Sire, (*sir,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *senior.*] A father. (Used in poetry.) — The word of respect used in addressing a king. — The male parent of a beast, particularly used of a horse; — correlative to *dam.*

—*v. a.* To beget, (said of beauty.)—*Shak.*

Si'redon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of batrachians, family *Sirenidæ.* They are 6 to 10 inches long, and every way similar in form to young aquatic salamanders. They live mainly in the water. This genus contains the celebrated *Axolotl,* which is eaten by the Mexicans.

Si'ren, Sy'ren, *n.* [Lat.] (*Myth.*) One of the young maidens who sat on the shores of a certain island or promontory near the S.W. coast of Italy, and sang with bewitching sweetness songs that allured the passing sailor to draw near, but only to meet with death. Homer speaks of them in the plural, but does not specify their number; later writers mention two and three by name, and assign them various genealogies. Their tenure of life was dependent on the successful exercise of their charms. If any seaman could resist the enticements of their magic music, they were doomed, but Ulysses or the Argonauts alone succeeded in doing so. It is related by Homer, in the *Odyssey,* that when the former, in the course of his wanderings, approached their perilous home, he, by the advice of the sorceress Circe, stuffed the ears of his companions with wax, and lashed himself to a mast, until he had sailed out of hearing of the fatal songs. Others say that it was the Argonauts who got safely past, owing to the superior enchantment of Orpheus's singing, whereupon the *S.* threw themselves into the sea and were transformed into rocks. The Latin poets give them wings; and in works of art they are often represented as birds with the faces of virgins, and are provided with musical instruments.

—An enticing woman; a woman of dangerous fascinations. (*Zoöl.*) See SIRENIDÆ.

—*a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to the dangerous enticements of music; bewitching; fascinating.

Sirene', *n.* (*Acoustics.*) An instrument for determining the velocity of aërial vibration, corresponding to the different pitches of musical sounds.

Si'renidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Siren family, comprising batrachians which have permanent external branchiæ that occur in tufts, covering the branchial orifices. They also have lungs like others of their class, and are thus true amphibians. It will be observed that, even in their adult state, these animals represent the embryonic forms of the higher batrachians. — The Genus *Siren* has

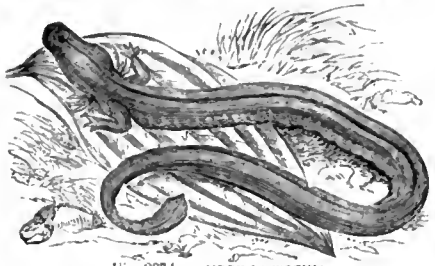


Fig. 2374. — SIREN LACERTINA.

an eel-shaped body, with anterior legs, three spiracles, and three tufts; no posterior legs. The Siren, or Mudeel, *S. lacertina,* of South Carolina, attains the length of 24 inches; color above nearly black, with numerous light spots; abdomen purplish. It lives in mud, and is common in the ditches of rice fields. Two more species are found in the South.—*Tenney.*

Sir Francis Drake's Bay, in *California,* 30 m. W.N.W. of San Francisco; Lat. 38° N., Lon. 122° 50′ W.

Sirgoojah, (*ser-go-ja',*) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, in Gundwana, 75 m. S.W. of Palamow; Lat. 23° 5′ N., Lon. 83° 50′ E.

Sir'ius, *n.* (*Astron.*) The most brilliant of the fixed stars, and the largest in the constellation of *Canis Major,* the Great Dog. It is very frequently called the *Dog Star.* Its name is obtained from *Sirix,* one of the Egyptian appellations of the river Nile, because its heliacal rising gave warning that the overflow of the river was about to commence.

Sir'loin, SUR'LOIN, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge—sur,* on, upon, over, and *longe,* a loin.] A loin of beef.

Siroc'co, *n.* [It.; Sp. *sirôco,* or *xaloque;* from Ar. *sharki,* easterly, from *shark,* the east.] A term applied in Italy and the East to a hot, relaxing, and oppressive S.W. wind. It is supposed by some to be identical with the simoom, tempered by its passage across the water.

Siro'na, in *Illinois,* a township of La Salle co.

Sir'rah, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from *sir, ha!*] A word of reproach or contempt, used in addressing vile characters; also, employed familiarly or sportively in addressing males.

Sir'up, Syr'up, *n.* [Fr. *sirop.*] A sweet liquid; the sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or other juice sweetened, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Siruped, (*sir'upt,*) *a.* Moistened, or tinged, with sirup or sweet juice.

Sir'upy, *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

Sirven'te, *n.* (*Lit.*) A species of poems which were in common use among the Troubadours; usually satirical, and divided into strophes of a peculiar construction.

Sisal, (*sē'sal.*) in Mexico, a seaport-town of Yucatan, 30 m. N.W. of Merida; Lat. 21° 10′ 6″ N., Lon. 90° 2′ 45″ W.

Sis'kiwit, *n.* [Indian name.] (*Zoöt.*) A species of stout, broad, thick salmon (*Salmo siskiwit*, Agassiz), caught in Lake Superior.

Siskiyou, (*sis'ke-yoo,*) in *California*, a N.E. co., bordering on Oregon and Nevada; *area*, 8,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Klamath, Pitt, Sacramento, Scott, and Shasta. *Surface*, mountainous, the principal peak, Mount Shasta, being 14,000 ft. high; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Lakes.* Numerous, Goose Lake being the principal. *Min.* Gold, granite, and limestone. *Cap.* Yreka. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Sis'ley's Grove, in *Iowa*, a village of Linn co., 7 m. W. of Cedar Rapids.

Sismondi, Charles Simonde de, (*sees-mone-de,*) one of the most eminent of modern historians and political economists, was b. at Geneva, 1773. He was the last of a noble family, which, driven from Pisa into France by republican dissensions in the 14th cent., was again (being Protestant) forced into Switzerland by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The works by which he is most widely known are his excellent *Histoire des Républiques Italiennes* (10 vols.), *La Littérature du Midi de L'Europe* (4 vols.), and his large and laborious *Histoire des Français* (31 vols.) D. 1842.

Siss', *v. n.* To hiss; to sizzle. (Local.)

Sis'sonville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Kanawha co.

Sissopoli, or **Sizeboli**, (*sis-sop'o-le,*) (anc. *Apollonia,*) a seaport-town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, on the Black Sea, 80 m. N.E. of Adrianople.

Sis'ter, *n.* [A. S. *swuster, suster.*] A female corresponding to a male of the same parentage; a female born of the same parents.—A woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian.—A female of the same kind; one of the same kind, or of the same condition; as, a *sister* ship.—A female of the same society or community, as the nuns of a convent.

Sis'ter-block, *n.* A solid piece of wood, with two holes, one above the other, with or without sheaves, to pass a pulley through. — *Simmonds.*

Sis'terhood, *n.* Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters, or a society of females united in one faith or order.

Sis'ter-in-law, *n.* A husband or wife's sister.

Sis'terly, *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sisteron', a fortified town of France, dept. of Basses-Alpes, on the Durance and Buech, 16 m. W.N.W. of Digne; *pop.* 4,576.

Sis'ters, (The,) two small islands of the Indian Ocean, between Great and Little Andaman Islands; Lat. 11° 10′ N., Lon. 92° 46′ E.

Sis'ter's Creek, in *New York*, enters Lake Erie from Erie co.

Sis'ters of Charity. (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious congregation of females for the assistance of the sick poor, was founded by Vincent de Paul, at Châtillon-les-Dombes, in 1617. In 1629 he established a similar society at Paris, where he was shortly joined by a widow named Le Gras, who formed a staff of nurses, which received the sanction of Cardinal de Retz, under the title of *Servants of the Poor*, in Jan., 1655, which community was confirmed by the Pope in 1660. From that time, prisons, free schools, hospitals, and almshouses have been placed under their direction in all parts of France. They make simple vows, which are renewed every year. The number of their establishments throughout the world is now about 800, under the charge of about 15,000 sisters. The American branch of the congregation was established at Emmettsburg, Md., in 1809, by Mrs. Eliza Seton, their first mother-superior. There are now in the several States upwards of 50 houses under the charge of the sisters. The Sisters of Charity have distinguished themselves in every country by their acts of beneficence; and the admirable charity of these pious women has won for them general veneration, even in heathen countries.

Sis'tersville, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Tyler co., on the Ohio River, 35 m. S.W. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 450.

Sis'tine, *a.* Belonging to Pope Sixtus V.; as, the *Sistine* Chapel in the Vatican.

Sisto'va, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 24 m. E.S.E of Nicopolis; Lat. 43° 38′ N., Lon. 25° 20′ E.; *pop.* 20,000.

Sisym'brium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ*. The Hedge Mustard, *S. officinale*, is a common and troublesome weed in fields, roadsides, &c., throughout the U. States.

Sisyphus, (*sis'ĭ-fŭs.*) (*Myth.*) A descendant of Æolus, said by some to have lived at Ephyra, on the Peloponnesus, while others allege that he was a robber, slain by Theseus. His punishment in Tartarus for his crimes committed on earth consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a high hill, which constantly recoiled, and thus rendered his labor incessant.

Sisyrin'chium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Dioscoreaceæ*, comprising grass-like plants, with compressed, ancipital scapes. *S. anceps*, the Blue-eyed Grass, is a delicate little plant, with blue flowers, common in low grass-lands in Canada and the U. States.

Sit', *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* sat.) [A. S. *sittan*; Gr. *hezomai.*] To rest on the lower extremity of the body; to rest upon the buttocks, as animals; to perch; to rest on the feet, as fowls. — To occupy a seat or place in an official capacity. — To be in a state of rest or idleness; to rest, lie, or bear on, as a weight or burden.—To settle; to rest; to abide. — To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl. — To be adjusted; to be with respect to fitness or unfitness.— To be placed in order to be painted.— To be in any situation or condition.— To hold a session; to be officially engaged in public business; to exercise authority; to be in any assembly or council as a member; to have a seat.

Sit, *v. a.* To keep the seat upon; to place on or in a seat.

Site, (*sit,*) *n.* [Lat. *situs*, from *sino, situm*, to put or set down, to let, suffer, allow.] Place on which anything stands or is set; situation; local position; place; spot; a seat or ground-plot.

Sit'fast, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An ulcerated sore or tumor growing on a horse's back under the saddle.

Sit'ka, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Nut-hatch.

Sit'ka, an island of King George Archipelago, off the coast of *Alaska*, in the Pacific, on its W. coast, in Lat. 57° 3′ N., Lon. 135° 18′ W., is the town of Sitka, or New Archangel, which was the cap. of Russian America; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Sitol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *sitos*, bread, and *logos*, discourse.] Dietetics, or the doctrine of aliments.

Sit'ter, *n.* One who sits; also, a bird that incubates.

Sit'ting, *a.* Resting on the buttocks, or on the feet, as fowls while hatching; incubating; brooding.

—*n.* The posture of being on a seat; act of placing one's self on a seat; a seat or space in the pew of a church sufficient for one person; the act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness; a session; the actual presence or meeting of any body of men; an uninterrupted application to business or study for a time; course of study uninterrmitted; a time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit; a resting on eggs for hatching, as fowls.

Sit'uate, Sit'uated, *a.* [L. Lat. *situatus*, from *situo*, to set, to place.] Seated, placed, or standing with respect to any other object.—Placed, or being in any state or condition with regard to men or things.

Situa'tion, (*-shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] State of being situated; position; seat; location in respect to something else; site; station; state; condition, as of difficulty or ease; case; plight; circumstances; temporary state; post; place; office.

Si'um, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Apiaceæ*, consisting of strong-smelling, weedy-looking plants, one of which is grown for culinary purposes, namely, *S. sisarum*, better known by its common name of *Skirret*. This plant, although usually treated as an annual, is a hardy perennial, a native of China, and has been cultivated in Europe since 1548. The roots, for which this plant is cultivated, are composed of small fleshy tubers about the size of the little finger, joined together at the crown.

Sius'law, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Lane co., 16 m. S.W. of Eugene City; *pop.* abt. 200.

Sius'law River, in *Oregon*, rises in Lane co., enters the Pacific Ocean, after a W. course, in which it forms the boundary between Douglas and Lane cos.

Si'va. (*Hind. Myth.*) A title given to the Supreme Being, considered in the character of the avenger or destroyer. Under the name of *Mahadeva*, he is exhibited also as a type of reproduction: to destroy, according to the Vedantas of India, the Sufis of Persia, and even to many European schools of philosophy, being only to generate or reproduce under another form.

Sivas, (*se-vas'*) a town of Asiatic Turkey, cap. of the pashalic of Sivas, on the Kizil Irmak, 60 m. S.S.E. of Tokat; Lat. 39° 20′ N., Lon. 37° E.; *pop.* 25,000.

Sivathe'rium, *n.* [*Siva*, and Gr. *therion*, a wild beast.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of Ruminantia found in fossil remains in the tertiary strata of the Sivalik Sub-Himalayan range. It surpassed all known ruminants in size, and had four horns.

Six, (*siks,*) *a.* [A. S. and Fr. *six*; Lat. *sex.*] Twice three.

—*n.* The number of six, or twice three.

Six'fold, *a.* Six times as much or as many; six times told or repeated.

Six'mile Run, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co.

Six'pence, *n.* An English silver coin of the value of *six pennies*; half a shilling = $0.12. — The value of six pennies.

Six'penny, *a.* Worth sixpence.

Six'-score, *a.* and *n.* Six times twenty.

Six'teen, *a.* [A. S. *sixtene, sixtyne.*] Six and ten; noting the sum of six and ten.

Six'teenth, *a.* [A. S. *sixteotha.*] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

—*n.* The sum of six and ten; — a symbol representing this sum; as, 16, xvi.

Sixth, *a.* [A. S. *sixta.*] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

—*n.* The sixth part.

(*Mus.*) There are four kinds of *sixths*, two *consonant* and two *dissonant*. The *consonant sixths* are, first, the *minor sixth*, composed of three tones and two semitones major; secondly, the *major sixth*, composed of four tones and a major semitone. The *dissonant sixths* are, first, the *diminished sixth*, composed of two tones and three major semitones; secondly, the *superfluous sixth*, composed of four tones, a major semitone, and a minor semitone. — *Moore.*

Sixth'ly, *adv.* In the sixth place.

Sixth'-rate, *n.* A British vessel of war bearing a captain.

Six'tieth, *a.* [A. S. *sixteogotha.*] The ordinal of sixty; —noting one of sixty parts into which a thing is divided.

—*n.* One of sixty equal parts.

Six'tus I., Pope, and successor of Alexander I., in 119; martyred 127.

Sixtus II., was the successor of Stephen I. He is stated to have been an Athenian and pagan philosopher before his conversion to Christianity. He was one of those who suffered martyrdom in the persecution of the Christians by Valerianus, 258.

Sixtus III., was the successor of Celestin I., in 432. He endeavored to reconcile the disputes existing in the Eastern Church, particularly in the case of Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, and John of Antioch. Some of the epistles which he composed with regard to those controversies are extant, and are included in the collection of Constant. He was also a munificent patron of learning, and is stated to have left 5,000 silver marks to be expended in the embellishment of ecclesiastical structures. D. 440.

Sixtus IV., Pope, b. 1414, was the son of a fisherman on the coast of Genoa, but became a monk of the order of the Cordeliers. His abilities procured him the chair of divinity at Padua and other universities of Italy. He also became general of his order, and was honored with the cardinalship by Paul II., whom he succeeded in 1471. He is accused with having been a participator in the conspiracy of the Pazzi, the object of which was to destroy the Medici family. He also endeavored to raise a new crusade against the infidels, but without success. D. 1484.

Sixtus V., (*Felice Peretti,*) one of the most celebrated of the popes of Rome, born near Montalto, in the March of Ancona, 1521. He entered the convent of the Cordeliers at Ascoli, and by his natural good abilities, and his popularity as a preacher, made his way rapidly, notwithstanding a petulant temper and frequent contentions with his associates. He was successively professor of theology, commissary-general of his order at Bologna, and inquisitor at Venice, whence he fled to Rome, and obtained still higher honors and offices. A remarkable change appeared in his character or manners—he showed himself meek and amiable, and ingratiated himself with all who had to do with him. Pius V., who had been his pupil, got him chosen general of the Cordeliers, named him his confessor, and, in 1570, created him cardinal. He was not in favor with Gregory XIII., and it is said that in his retirement he feigned great feebleness, walked leaning on a stick, his head declined, and his voice broken. These signs of old age vanished with surprising suddenness the moment of his election as successor to Gregory, in April, 1585. He threw away his staff, lifted up his head, and made the place ring with his loud *Te Deum*. His first care was to repress brigandage, and make Rome and the States of the Church safe from the violence which had long prevailed. One year of his vigorous government made an immense and beneficial change. Before the end of 1585 *S.* published a bull of excommunication against Henry of Navarre and the Prince of Condé. After the murder of the Duke of Guise and the Cardinal of Lorraine, he cited Henry III. of France to Rome, and on his non-appearance excommunicated him. During the five years of his pontificate, *S.* formed and executed many great designs for the improvement and adornment of Rome, at a cost which made him so unpopular with the people, that after his death they destroyed his statue. He caused the famous granite obelisk, which Caligula had brought from Egypt, to be set up on a pedestal; completed a great aqueduct for the supply of Rome with water; rebuilt the library of the Vatican, and established the celebrated printing-office in connection with it; had new editions of the *Septuagint* and the *Vulgate* published at his own expense, and yet left the treasury rich. *S.* confirmed the order of "Feuillants;" established or reformed many congregations for the management of secular or ecclesiastical affairs, and fixed the number of cardinals at seventy. D. 1590.

Six'ty, *a.* [A. S. *sixtig.*] Six times ten.

—*n.* The number of six times ten.

Siz'able, *a.* Of considerable bulk; being of reasonable or suitable size.

Si'zar, *n.* A student of the lowest rank at the University of Cambridge (Eng.), who eats at the public table, after the Fellows, free of expense. The sizars were probably so called from being originally employed in distributing the *size*, or provisions.

Size, (*siz,*) *n.* [Contracted from *assize*, q. v.] A rated or adjusted quantity or magnitude, according to some standard; comparative magnitude; extent of superfices; dimensions; bulk; largeness; greatness; magnitude.

—*v. a.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; to take the *size* of, as of soldiers.

—[Sp. *sisa.*] A sort of varnish, paint, or gloe used by painters, paper-manufacturers, &c.; a thick, tenacious varnish used by gilders; a buffy coat on the surface of coagulated blood.

—*v. a.* To cover with size; to prepare with size.

Sizeable, (*siz'a-bl,*) *a.* See Sizable.

Sized, (*sizd.*) *a.* Having a particular magnitude or size.

Si'zel, *n.* The clippings of various metals, or of slips or plates, from which blanks for coins have been cut. *Simmonds.*

Size'-roll, *n.* A small piece of parchment added to some part of a record. — *Simmonds.*

Size'-stick, *n.* A measuring stick used by shoemakers. *Wright.*

Siz'iness, *n.* Quality of being sizy; glutinousness; viscousness.

Siz'ing, *n.* A weak glue used in manufactories; also, the act of covering with size.

Sizy, *a.* Having the quality of size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

Siz'zle, *v. n.* To hiss from the action of the fire; to effervesce; to fizzle.

—*n.* A hiss from the action of fire; effervescence.

Skag'er-rack, or **Skagerae**, an arm of the North Sea, or German Ocean, between Norway and the peninsula of Jutland, and communicating with the Cattegat. *Ext.* 150 m. long and 80 broad.

Ska'git River, rises in British Columbia, and flows into Puget Sound from Whatcom co., Washington Territory, after a S.W. course of 100 m.

Skain, (*skān,*) *n.* See SKEIN.

Skal'holt, a town of Iceland, 35 m. E. of Reikiavik.

Ska'litz, a town of N.W. Hungary, co. of Neutra, 54 m. N.W. of Neutra. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 9,000.

Skamma'nia, in *Washington Territory,* a S. co., bordering on Oregon; *area,* 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Columbia, Klikitat, Cathlapootle, and White Salmon. *Surface,* traversed by the Cascade Range, of which Mount St. Helen attains an elevation of 13,350 ft.; *soil,* fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Cascades. *Pop.* abt. 300.

Skaneateles, (*skan-e-at'les,*) in *New York,* a lake in the S.W. of Onondaga co., about 16 m. long and 2 wide. — A post-village and township of Onondaga co., 18 m. S.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* of township abt. 5,500.

Skate, *n.* [Dan. *schaots.* See SHOOT.] A sort of shoe, or sandal, furnished with a smooth iron, and fastened under the foot, for shooting along, moving rapidly, or sliding on ice.

—*v. n.* To slide or move on skates.

Skate, *n.* [A. S. *scadda;* Lat. *squatus, squatina;* It. *squadro, squaja.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the cartilaginous fishes composing the genus *Raia,* family RAIIDÆ, *q. v.*

Skat'er, *n.* One who skates on ice.

Skat'ing, *n.* The act or art of moving on skates. It is one of the finest exercises and most healthful out-of-door pastimes in winter, when rivers and ponds are frozen, and offer a clear surface of ice. The art consists in poising the body on a sharp ridge of iron beneath the sole of the foot, and advancing on the ice in that position, one foot relieving the other. The skate itself is a well-known apparatus, generally made of wood and iron, with straps and buckles to attach it to the foot. The iron should be about a quarter of an inch thick, and not deeper than three-quarters of an inch, and smooth or flat along its under edge. The edges should be smooth, free from rust, and sharply ground. The best skaters are found in Holland (where men and women skate to market), Germany, and Russia. In the *Edda,* written 800 years ago, *S.* is mentioned. The god Uller is represented as being distinguished for his beauty, arrows, and skates. In speaking of *S.,* Klopstock says that man, "like the Homeric gods, strides with winged feet over the sea transmuted into solid ground." Goethe, Herder, and other German poets have also sung its praises. In the U. States, *S.* has become a fashionable and favorite amusement not only for men, but also for young ladies.

Skeet, *n.* (*Naut.*) A scoop used for throwing water on the decks and lower sails.

Skeg, *n.* A kind of wild plum. — A sort of oats.

Skeg'ger, *n.* A little salmon.

Skein, (*skān,*) *n.* A knot, or number of knots, of thread, yarn, or silk. A skein of cotton-yarn contains 80 threads of 54 inches.

Skeletol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *skeleton,* and *logos,* a discourse.] A treatise on the solid parts of the body. — *Dunglison.*

Skel'eton, *n.* [Gr. *skeleton,* dried up, parched; Fr. *squelette.*] (*Anat.*) The dry osseous framework of an animal body preserved in its natural position. It usually consists of various parts; and when these are connected together by their natural ligaments, it is said to be a natural skeleton; and when they are artificially connected by wires or the like, it is said to be an artificial skeleton. In some of the lowest classes of animals, the *S.* consists only of a single piece; in others, it is external, in the form of a case. In man, however, and all the higher animals, the *S.* is internal, and composed of numerous pieces, adapted to give strength and beauty to the body, and to admit of motion in various directions (Fig. 2375). The *S.* consists of two complete sets of bones, united in the centre or medial line, those on the right side being an exact counterpart of those on the left, 125 bones constituting the perfect set on one side. Though some of these, like those of the spinal column, the breastbone, and *os hyoides,* are single bones, they are capable of an accurate partition into two exactly corresponding halves.

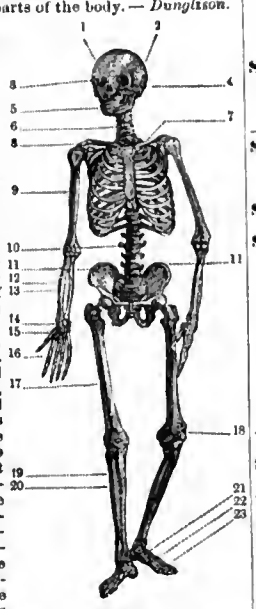


Fig. 2375.— HUMAN SKELETON.

1, Frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, orbit; 4, temporal bone; 5, lower jaw; 8, cervical vertebræ; 7, clavicle; 8, shoulder-blade; 9, humerus; 10, lumbar vertebræ; 11, ilium; 12, ulna; 13, radius; 14, carpus; 15, metacarpus; 16, phalanges; 17, femur; 18, patella; 19, tibia; 20, fibula; 21, tarsus; 22, metatarsus; 23, phalanges.

—The general structure or frame of anything; the heads and outline of a literary performance, particularly of a sermon. — A very thin or lean person; as, a living *skeleton.*

—*a.* Resembling a skeleton; consisting of mere framework; wanting those parts which make up a complete body or form. — Containing mere outlines or heads, as of a literary performance.

Skel'etonize, *v. a.* To prepare a skeleton of; to present in a framed but unfinished state.

Skel'eton-key, *n.* A key used for several varieties of locks.

Skel'ligs, 3 rocky islets off the S.W. coast of Ireland, co. of Kerry, in the Atlantic Ocean, 9 m. S.W. of Brea Head, Valentia Island; Lat. 51° 46′ N., Lon. 10° 32′ W.

Skel'ly, *v. n.* Tosquint.

Skelp, *n.* The rolled sheet of wrought-iron from which a gun-barrel is made. — *Simmonds.*

Skep'tic, *n.* See SCEPTIC.

Sker'ries, in the Irish Sea, an islet off the N.W. coast of Anglesey, with a light-house; Lat. 53° 25′ 37″ N., Lon. 4° 36′ 5″ W.

Sker'ries, or **Sker'ry Isles,** three small islands in the extreme E. of the Shetland group, 10 m. S.E. of Fetlar; *pop.* 122.

Sketch, *n.* [Ger. *skizze;* Fr. *esquisse.*] A rough dash or outline of an object; an outline or general delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design.

—*v. a.* To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of; to plan by giving the principal points or ideas; to map; to delineate; to depict; to design; to portray.

Sketch'er, *n.* One who sketches.

Sketch'ily, *adv.* In a sketchy manner.

Sketch'y, *a.* Containing slight sketches or outlines; resembling sketches; unfinished; incomplete.

Skew, (*sku,*) *n.* [Ger. *schief,* from *schieben,* to push, to shove.] Wry; distorted; oblique.

—*v. n.* To walk or to move obliquely; to start aside, as a horse. (Local.)

Skew'back, *n.* (*Arch.*) The sloping abutment, in brickwork and masonry, for the end of the arched head of an aperture.

Skew'-bridge, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A bridge in which the passages under and over the arch intersect each other obliquely. There are cases of frequent occurrence in which various sorts of passages and courses necessarily cross each other obliquely, as well as on different levels, and where it would be difficult or impossible to construct a square bridge which should both have sufficient strength and at the same time leave the lower passage quite clear. In such cases, recourse must be had to a different form of arch, placed obliquely to the abutments, and yet exerting its thrust in the direction of the upper passage. Such a structure is called a *S.-B.,* and is frequently required on lines of railway, which it is important to keep as straight as possible. The difficulty of building *S.-B.* increases with the obliquity of the angle from 90° to 45°, which is supposed to be the most hazardous angle for a semi-circular arch; but beyond that limit, instead of increasing, it rather diminishes to about 25°, which appears to be about the natural limit for a semi-cylindrical arch. Elliptical oblique arches are deficient in stability, more difficult to execute, and more expensive than semi-circular or segmental arches.

Skewer, (*skū'er,*) *n.* [Sw. and Goth. *skifra,* pl. *skifvor.*] A slice, slip, or cutting of wood; a pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

—*v. a.* To fasten with skewers.

Skiatho, (anc. *Sciathus,*) a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, 10 m. N. of Eubœa; Lat. 39° 12′ N., Lon. 23° 35′ E. *Ext.* 4 m. in length and breadth.

Skibbereen', a town of Ireland, prov. of Munster, co. of Cork, on the Ilen, 40 m. S.W. of Cork; *pop.* 4,000.

Skid, Skeed, *n.* [Allied to Ger. *scheiden,* to cleave.] An iron shoe or socket for checking the revolution of a wheel of a carriage when going down a hill; — otherwise called *brake,* and acting on the same principle as the brake of a railway-car. — In the U. States, a lengthy square piece of timber, along which something is rolled, or by which it is supported.

(*Naut.*) On shipboard, any beam or timber used as a support for some heavy body, to prevent its weight falling on a weak part of the vessel's structure.

Skid-beams. Timbers laid crosswise in a ship's waist, to sustain the larger boats, the launch in particular.

—*v. a.* To check by means of a skid, as wheels in going down hill.

Skiff, *n.* [Fr. *esquif;* Ger. *schiff.*] A small light boat resembling a yawl.

—*v. a.* To pass over in a light boat.

Skif'der, *v. n.* To live by begging or pilfering.—*Scott.*

Skil'ful, *a.* Possessing skill; skilled; discriminating; discerning; knowing; well versed in any art; dexterous; able in management; able to perform nicely any manual operation in the arts or professions; well versed in practice; expert; adroit; handy.

Skil'fully, *adv.* With skill; dexterously.

Skil'fulness, *n.* Quality of possessing skill; dexterity; ability to perform well in any art or business.

Skill, *n.* [A.S. *scylan,* to distinguish.] Ability or power to distinguish, discriminate, or discern; knowledge; the familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it to practical purposes; art; dexterity; expertness; adroitness; activity.

Skilled, (*skild.*) *a.* Having skill; having familiar knowledge, united with readiness and dexterity in the application of it; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skilful; as, a *skilled* mechanic.

Skil'let, *n.* [O. Fr. *escuellette.*] A small vessel of metal, with a long handle, used for heating and boiling water, &c.

Skil'ton, in *Indiana,* a twp. of Warwick co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Skilts, *n. pl.* Short, loose, tow trowsers. (Local U. S.)

Skim', *v. a.* [From *scum,* q. v.] To take off, as the thick, gross matter which separates from any liquid substance and collects on the surface; to take off by skimming.

—To pass near the surface; to brush the surface slightly.

—*v. n.* To pass or glide over or along the surface, or near the surface; to pass lightly; to glide along in an even, smooth course, or without flapping; to hasten over superficially, or with slight attention.

Skim'ble-scam'ble, *a.* Rambling; uncollected; wandering; wild. (Low.)

Skim'-colter, *n.* The colter of a plough used for paring land. — *Simmonds.*

Skimk, or Shikagua River, in *Iowa,* rises in Hamilton co., and falls into the Mississippi 8 m. S. of Burlington, after a S.E. course of 250 m.

Skimmed, (*skimd,*) *a.* Taken from the surface; having the thick matter taken from the surface; brushed along.

Skim'mer, *n.* That which skims; particularly, a utensil used for skimming liquors.

(*Zoöl.*) See SCISSOR-BILL.

Skim'ming, *n.* Act of taking off the scum, &c., from the surface of a liquid; also, that which is skimmed.

Skim'mingly, *adv.* By gliding along the surface.

Skin', *n.* [A. S. *scin.*] (*Anat.*) That membrane of variable thickness which covers the whole body externally, and extends inwards into all the natural openings, where it changes its properties, becoming soft and moist, and hence known as mucous membrane. The *S.* is generally described as composed of three layers: — the *cuticle,* the *rete mucosum,* and the *cutis vera,* the last being the most internal. The cutis (*dermis*), or true *S.,* consists of two layers, of which the deeper is called the *corium,* and the more superficial, the *papillary layer.* The corium is composed of numerous fibres closely interlaced, and forming a smooth surface for the support of the papillary layer. It varies in thickness, being, as a general rule, thick on the exposed parts and thin on the protected. The papillary layer is soft, and formed by numerous papillæ, which cover its whole surface. It contains the expansions of the sensitive nerves. The *rete mucosum* (mucous network) lies immediately over the cutis, and in some measure diminishes the inequalities of its surface, being thicker between the papillæ and thinner on their summits. It is composed of minute, uncleated cells, and is almost pulpy in consistence. It is very slightly developed in the white races, but is very distinct and thick in those that are darker, the cells, which are filled with a pigment, being that which gives the dark color to their *S.* The *cuticle,* scarfskin, or epidermis, is a disorganized scaly substance, serving to protect from injury the more delicate cutis. It is thickest on the most exposed parts; and on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet it consists of several layers. The *S.* performs various important functions. It is the seat of common sensation, and is furnished with numerous pores or openings, which give passage to the sweat and other exhalations. It is in this way the great regulator of the heat of the body.

Diseases of the S. are of very different kinds, and of very different degrees of importance. Some are dangerous to life, others are attended with no danger; some are attended with fever and rapid in their course, others are chronic and obstinate; some are disfiguring; some contagious; and so on. The different diseases of the *S.* may be classified into eight orders, distinguished from each other solely by the appearances upon the *S.,* as follows: — 1. *Papulæ,* or pimples, little elevations of the cuticle of a red color, and not containing any fluid, as in the earliest stage of small-pox. — 2. *Squamæ,* or scales, small, hard, thickened, opaque, whitish patches of unhealthy cuticle, as in leprosy. — 3. *Exanthemata,* or rashes, superficial red patches varying in figure and size, and irregularly diffused over the surface, as in measles, scarlet-fever, &c. — 4. *Bullæ,* blebs or miniature blisters, as sometimes occur in erysipelas. — 5. *Pustulæ,* or pustules, circumscribed elevations of the cuticle containing pus, and having red inflamed bases, as in the eruption of small-pox when at its height and maturity. — 6. *Vesiculæ,* or vesicles, small elevations of the cuticle, covering a fluid usually at first clear and colorless, but becoming afterwards opaque and whitish, or pearly, as in cow-pox and chicken-pox. — 7. *Tubercula,* tubercles, small, hard, superficial tumors, circumscribed and permanent, or, if they separate at all, it is only partially. — 8. *Maculæ,* spots or patches, arising from excess or deficiency of the coloring matter of the skin, and frequently occurring congenitally, or connected with some slight disorder of the digestive organs or of the general health. Such a classification as this is very useful for the purpose of distinguishing the different appearances, but it is of little further service. They are almost all more or less important manifestations in cutaneous tissues of disordered or diseased conditions of one or more of the vital functions. Besides, a complaint which is papular to-day may be vesicular to-morrow, and pustular the day following. Some arrangement directing the attention more entirely to the relations and constitutional and visceral dependencies of these affections, and leading to rational and successful methods of cure, is still wanted.

—A hide; a pelt; the skin of an animal separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; the bark or husk of a plant; the exterior coat or rind of fruits and plants.

—*v. a.* To strip off the skin or hide of; to flag; to peel. To cover with skin; to cover superficially.

—*v. n.* To be covered with skin.

Skin'-deep, *a.* Superficial; slight; not deep.

Skin'flint, *n.* A very niggardly person.

Skink, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the lizards

comprising the family *Scincoidæ*. They have the body cylindrical, and covered with smooth scales, variable in shape and size, and disposed in the form of a quincunx. The head is covered with large, thin, angular plates; the neck is of the same size as the thorax; tongue free, flat, and notched, and not retractile into a sheath; and the jaws are furnished with closely set teeth. The body and tail seem to be one continued and uniform piece. The genera and species are quite numerous. — *Tenney.*

Skin'less, *a.* [From *skin.*] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin; as, *skinless* fruit.

Skin'ner, *n.* One who skins; one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides; a furrier.

Skin'ner's Eddy, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wyoming co., 150 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Skin'niness, *n.* Quality of being skinny.

Skin'ny, *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only; deficient in flesh.

Skinosa, (*skē-no'sa,*) a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 5 m. S. of Naxos.

Skin'-wool, *n.* Wool pulled from the dead skin — not sheared from a living animal.

Skip, *v. n.* [Dan. *kipper*, to leap.] To bound; to spring, as a goat or lamb; to bound lightly and joyfully.

—*v. a.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss.

—*n.* A light leap; a bound; a spring.

Skip'-jack, *n.* An upstart; a parvenu.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the insects of the family *Elateridæ*, q. v.

Skip'-kennel, *n.* A lackey; a foot-boy.

Skip'pack, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Montgomery co., 86 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Skip'per, *n.* [Dan.] The master of a trading or merchant vessel.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the lepidopterous insects composing the family *Hesperidæ*. They have the body short and thick, head large, eyes prominent, antennæ short, with the knob curved like a hook or bent to one side, legs six, and the four hindmost shanks armed with two pairs of spurs. *S.* fly with a jerking motion, and hence their name. They are generally of a rich brown, marked with yellow spots. The species are quite numerous, and expand from one inch and a half to two inches and a half. — *Tenney.*

Skip'ping, *a.* Leaping lightly; bounding.

Skip'pingly, *adv.* By leaps.

Skip'ping-rope, *n.* A short cord or rope used by children to skip over. — *Simmonds.*

Skip'ton, a town of England, co. of York, on the Aire, 38 m. W. of York. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 4,962.

Skir'mish, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccia*, a skirmish, contest, *schermo*, a fight, from Old Ger. *scirm, scerm*, defence, protection, a shield, *scirman*, to defend.] A slight fight; a light combat by armies at a distance from each other, or between detachments and small parties; a contest; a contention.

—*v. n.* To fight irregularly, or in small parties.

Skir'misher, *n.* One who skirmishes.

Skir'mishing, *n.* The act of fighting in a loose or slight encounter; guerilla warfare.

Skir'ret, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Sium*, order *Apiaceæ*. The species *Sium sisarum* is a native of China and Japan, but which has long been cultivated in gardens in Europe, and occasionally in this country, for the sake of its roots, which are tuberous and clustered, sometimes 6 inches long, and of the thickness of the finger. They are sweet, succulent, and nutritious, with a somewhat aromatic flavor, and when boiled, are a very agreeable article of food. A kind of spirituous liquor is sometimes made from them. Good sugar can also be extracted. It is propagated either by seed or by very small offsets from the roots. It has a stem from 2-3 feet high; the lower leaves pinnate, with obloog serrated leaflets, and a heart-shaped terminal leaf, the upper ones ternate with lanceolate leaflets.

Skirt, *n.* [Swed. *skiorta*; Dan. *skjorte*; Icel. *skirta*, an apron. Etymol. uncertain.] The lower and loose part of a garment; the part below the waist; as, the *skirts* of a coat or riding habit. — The edge or selvage of any part of dress. — A woman's article of apparel resembling a petticoat; as, a linen *skirt*. — Border, edge, verge; margin; as, on the *skirts* of a country. — In animals, the diaphragm or midriff.

—*v. a.* To border; to form the verge, selvage, or outer line of; to run along the margin of; as, a city *skirted* by the ocean.

—*v. n.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity.

Skirt'ing, *n.* Material for skirts; also, skirts taken collectively.

Skirt'ing, Skirt'ing-board, *n.* (*Arch.*) A narrow board forming a plinth to an external wall; a wash-board.

Skit, *n.* A gibe; a sarcastic reflection; a joke at the expense of another.

—*v. a.* To gibe; to pass jokes upon. (Prov. Eng.)

Skit'tish, *a.* [Probably from A. S. *scytan*, to shoot.] Easily made to dart forward or to the side; restiff; shy; easily alarmed or confused; shunning approach to familiarity; timorous; as, a *skittish* mule.

—Wanton; volatile; hasty; impetuous; as, *skittish* humor, a *skittish* lass. — Fickle; changeable; inconstant; not to be relied on; as, *skittish* fortune.

Skit'tishly, *adv.* In a skittish manner; shyly; wantonly; changeably.

Skit'tishness, *n.* Quality of being skittish; shyness; aptness to fly approach; timorousness; fickleness; wantonness.

Skit'tle-ball, *n.* A disc, or flat, cheese-shaped ball of hard wood, used for throwing at skittles or nine-pins.

Skittles, (*skit'tlz,*) *n. pl.* (*Games.*) Same as NINE-PINS, *q. v.*

Skive, *n.* The iron lap used by diamond-polishers in finishing the facets of the gem. — *Simmonds.*

Skiv'er, *n.* An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheep-skin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed. It is used for hat-linings, pocket-books, book-binding, and other purposes. — *Simmonds.*

Skoko'mish River, in *Washington Territory*, flows S.E. into Hood's Canal from Sawamish co.

Skolop'site, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral of a grayish-white or reddish-gray color, consisting chiefly of silica, alumina, lime, and soda. — *Dana.*

Skomywong River, in *Wisconsin*, flows into Wisconsin River from Marathon co.

Skoo'kumchuck, in *Washington Territory*, a post-village of Lewis co., 8 m. N. of Claquato.

Skope'lo, a small island of the Grecian Archipelago, 15 m. N. of Eubœa; *area*, 32 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,500.

Sko'pin, a town of European Russia, on the Werda, 50 m. S. of Itiazan. *Manuf.* Itussian leather. *Pop.* 6,000.

Skont, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The GUILLEMOT, *q. v.*

Skowhe'gan, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., 30 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 3,893.

Skreed, *n.* Floating ice in small detached portions.

Skrim'mage, *n.* Same as SCRIMMAGE, *q. v.*

Skrimp'y, *a.* Inclined to scrimp; mean; close-fisted; stingy; parsimonious; as, a *skrimpy* individual. (Colloq.)

Skne, *a.* and *n.* Same as SKEW, *q. v.*

Skne'sight, (*-sit,*) *n.* (*Med.*) Defective vision, in which objects can be distinctly perceived when looked at with the eyes askew.

Sknlk, Sculk, *v. n.* [Sw. and Goth. *skolka*, to flee secretly or by stealth.] To lurk; to lie close from shame, fear of injury, or detection; to get out of the way in a sneaking, stealthy manner; as, he *skulks* from serving his country.

Sknlk, Skulk'er, *n.* One who skulks; one who evades the performance of duty; a shirk; a sneak; as, no *skulkers* shall sign articles on this ship.

Sknlk, *n.* A troop of foxes.

Skulk'ingly, *adv.* In a skulking, sneaking manner.

Skull, (sometimes written SCULL,) *n.* [O. Ger. *scuilla*, the skull of man or beast; Icel. *kollr*, the skull, from *skyla*, to hide, conceal; Sw. and Goth. *skalle*, the skull, from *skal*, a pan.] (*Anat.*) The osseous case or covering which, containing the brain, forms the forehead, and every part of the head except the face; the cranium (Fig. 2376). The bones of the skull are 8 in number, — the *frontal*, *occipital*, two *parietal*, two *temporal*, the *sphenoid*, and *ethmoid*. These bones are separate in the new-born child, but as age advances they gradually consolidate into a single bone, the joints of union being called the *sutures*.

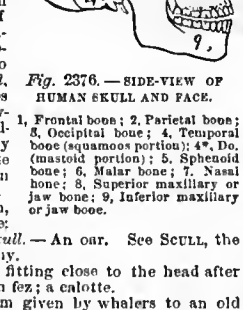


Fig. 2376. — SIDE-VIEW OF HUMAN SKULL AND FACE.

1, Frontal bone; 2, Parietal bone; 3, Occipital bone; 4, Temporal bone (squamous portion); 4*, Do. (mastoid portion); 5, Sphenoid bone; 6, Malar bone; 7, Nasal bone; 8, Superior maxillary or jaw bone; 9, Inferior maxillary or jaw bone.

—Figuratively, the brain, as the seat of intelligence: as, he has an empty *skull*. — An oar. See SCULL, the more correct orthography.

Skull'-cap, *n.* A cap fitting close to the head after the manner of a Turkish fez; a calotte.

Skull'-fish, *n.* A term given by whalers to an old whale, or one more than two years old. — *Simmonds.*

Sknnk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the carnivorous animals comprising the genus *Mephitis*, family *Mustelidæ*. Eighteen species are known, eight of which are found in N. America, and ten in South America. The genus is especially distinguished by its exceedingly large anal gland, which exhales a putrid and offensive odor, shed by the animal when annoyed or irritated. The scent is so powerful, that it endures for many years.

Fig. 2377. — SKUNK, (*Mephitis Americana.*)

—Hence, an opprobrious epithet applied in the U. States to a mean, cowardly, disreputable person.

Sknnk'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name of the bobolink.

Sknnk'-cabbage, Sknnk'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPLOCARPUS.

Sknnk'-head, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Anas Labradora* of Wilson; also called *Pied Duck.*

Sknnk'ish, *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the skunk; — especially, possessing the peculiar odor of a skunk.

Skur'ry, *n.* Haste; impetuosity; precipitation; — generally used in the colloquialism *hurry-skurry.*

Skutsch, (*skutch,*) a town of Austria, in Bohemia, 12 m. S.E. of Chrudim; *pop.* 4,000.

Skut'terudite, *n.* [From *Skutterud*, in Norway.] (*Min.*) A native arsenide of cobalt found at Skutterud, near Modum, in Norway. It occurs both crystallized and massive, of a color between tin-white and lead-gray, with a metallic lustre and occasionally an iridescent tarnish.

Sky, *n.* [A. S. *scuwa*, *scua*, a shade; Swed., Dan., and Icel. *sky*, a cloud.] The heavens; the aërial region which surrounds the earth; the apparent arch or vault of heaven, that on a clear day is of a blue color, the cause of which has hitherto not been satisfactorily accounted for, although various theories have been propounded thereupon. — The weather; the climate.

"The *sky* is changed! and such a change!" — *Byron.*

Open sky, sky, with no shelter coming between.

(NOTE. *Sky* forms the frequent prefix of self-explaining compound phrases; as, *sky*-colored, *sky*-guided, *sky*-ruling, &c.)

Sky'-blue, *a.* Cerulean; of the color of the sky.

Sky'-color, *n.* The color of the sky; azure; a particular shade of blue.

Skye, (*ski,*) the largest island of the Hebrides, in the W. of Scotland, co. of Inverness, separated from the mainland by the narrow strait of Loch Alsh. *Ext.* 50 m. long, with a breadth varying from 4 to 23 m. *Area*, 550 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and the coast deeply indented with inlets. *Climate.* Mild, but variable. Cattle-grazing and fishing are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. A peculiar breed of terrier, known as the *Skye-terrier*, is raised here, and is in good demand. *Pop.* 22,000.

Skyed, (*skid,*) *a.* Encircled by sky; as, a *skyed* peak. (Used only in poetry.)

Sky'ey, *a.* Resembling the sky; ethereal.

Sky'-high, *a.* High as the sky; — hence, very high; used as a colloquial vulgarism; as, his wife blew him up *sky-high.*

Sky'ish, *a.* Like the sky; ethereal. (R.)

Sky'lark, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALANDA.

Sky'larking, *n.* (*Naut.*) The act of running about the spars and rigging in sport, as practised by reefers, &c.; — hence, practical joking; frolicking; mischievous sporting; carousing, &c.; as, we were out for a night's *sky-larking.*

Sky'light, *n.* (*Arch.*) A window placed in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light.

Sky'-parlor, *n.* A title humorously given to an attic, or uppermost room in a house.

Skyros, or **Scyros,** (*ske'ros,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the Ægean Sea, 24 m. N.E. of Cape Kili, in Eubœa. *Ext.* 17 m. long; breadth varying from 2 to 7 m. *Area*, 60 sq. m. *Chief town.* St. George. *Pop.* 3,000.

Sky-sail, (Colloq. *skī'sl,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail set above the royal, being the highest sail carried by a full-rigged ship. It is seldom used except in light winds and fair weather.

Sky'-scraper, *n.* (*Naut.*) A triangular sky-sail.

Sky'ward, *n.* In the direction of the sky; toward the heavens, or aloft.

Slab, *n.* [W. *llâb*, a flag or thin strip.] A thin piece of anything having plane surfaces; as, a *slab* of marble, stone, soap, &c. — An exterior strip taken from a log, or large piece of timber, in sawing it into boards, planks, scantling, and the like.

Slabs of tin, the smaller masses into which the smelters cast the metal.

Slabber, (Colloq. *slŏb'ber,*) *v. n.* [Ger. *schlabben, schlabbern.*] To slaver; to drivel; to let the saliva or other liquid run from the mouth carelessly; as, a *slabbering* infant.

—*v. a.* To wet and soil by liquids, suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth, or by fluid spilled. — To shed; to spill.

—*n.* Slaver; liquid or moisture exuded and let fall from the mouth in a careless or drivelling manner.

Slabberer, (Colloq. *slŏb'-,*) *n.* One who slabbers; a driveller; an idiot.

Slabbery, (Colloq. *slŏb'-,*) *a.* Resembling slabber; covered with slabber; also, slippery; sloppy; slushy; as, *slabbery* ground.

Slab'biness, *n.* State of being thick, ropy, or slabby.

Slab'by, *a.* (*comp.* SLABBIER; *superl.* SLABBIEST.) Viscous; thick; as, a *slabby* potion. — Sloppy; miry; slushy; slimy; as, a *slabby* road.

Slab'-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small rope leading through a block under the lower yards, and thence to either foot of the sail, for the purpose of tricing it up.

Slab'-sided, *a.* Flat-sided; — hence, tall, or long and lank; as, a *slab-sided* man.

Slab'town, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co.

Slabtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montour co., 15 m. S.E of Danville.

Slabtown, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Anderson dist., 130 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Slack, *a.* (*comp.* SLACKER; *superl.* SLACKEST.) [A. S. *sleac*; Icel. *slakr*; Ger. *schlaff.*] Not tight or tense; relaxed; not hard drawn or firmly extended; as, a *slack* rope. — Not holding fast; weak; lax; remiss; as, a *slack* hand. — Not exercising due diligence; not earnest, zealous, or eager; as, he is *slack* in his attentions. — Abated; diminished; not violent or rapid; slow; as, a *slack* motion.

Slack in stays. (*Naut.*) Said of a ship, when slow in going about or tacking. — *Slack-water*, the interval between the ebb and flow of the tide.

—*adv.* In a slack manner; partially; inadequately; not thoroughly or intensely; as, biscuit *slack*-baked.

—*n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain or tension upon it. — In England, small or cobble coal.

Slack, Slacken, (*slăk'n,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *slacian*; Swed. *slakna.*] To become less tense, firm, or rigid; to relax in tension, as a rope under certain conditions. — To be remiss or backward; to neglect; as, he was observed to *slacken* in his attentions to the lady. — To lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion; as, mortar *slacks* and becomes friable. — To diminish in force or violence; to abate; as, the gale begins to *slacken*. — To become less rapid; to decrease in activity; as, the tide is *slackening.*

—To flag; to falter; to languish; —hence, to fail; as, his pace *slackens* visibly.

Slack, Slack'en, *v. a.* To reduce the tension of; to make less firm, rigid, or tight; as, to *slack* a rope, to *slacken* a ligature. —To relax; to remit; to mitigate; to diminish in intensity or severity; to abate; to lower; to relieve; to unbend; as, to *slacken* in exertion, to *slacken* one's pace, &c.—To employ less liberally; to withhold.—To check; to repress, or make less quick or active. —To slake; to deprive of cohesive properties; as, to *slack* lime.

Slackened, (*slăk'nd,*) *a.* Released or remitted.

Slack'ly, *adv.* In a slack manner; not tightly; loosely; negligently; remissly.

Slack'ness, *n.* State of being slack; looseness; the state opposed to *tension*; not tightness or rigidness. Remissness; negligence; inattention; slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; weakness; not intenseness.

Slag, *n.* [Ger. *schlacke*, from *slagen*, to lay down, deposit, cast off.] The dross or recrement of a metal; —also, vitrified cinders; the scoria of a volcano.

Slag'gy, *a.* Pertaining to slag; resembling slag.

Slake, *v. a.* [A. S. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten.] To apply water to; to quench; to extinguish: to mix with water so as to reduce to powder, as quicklime.

—*v. n.* To abate; to go out; to become extinct.

Slaked, (*slākt,*) *a.* Quenched; mixed with water so as to be reduced to powder.

Slake'less, *a.* Unquenchable; inextinguishable; as, *slakeless* thirst.

Slam, *v. a.* [Icel. *lem, lemia*, to strike.] To strike with force and noise; to shut with violence; as, to *slam* a door.

—*n.* A blow; a stroke; a violent driving and dashing against: a violent shutting of a door.

Slam'-bang, *adv.* With a slamming or banging noise. (Used colloquially.)

Slan'der, *n.* [Fr. *esclandre*, from Gr. *skandalon*, a snare laid for an enemy, a stumbling-block, offence, from *skazō*, to limp, to halt.] Defamation; detraction; calumny; a false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; disgrace; reproach; disreputableness; ill-name.

(*Law.*) Slander is of two kinds; one, which is actionable, as necessarily imparting some general damage to the party slandered; the other, actionable only when some special damage has been actually caused. The former includes such words as impute to a person crimes or misdemeanors that are legally punishable in a court of law; such as tend to injure him in his profession, trade, or calling by which he gains his livelihood, as imputing to him malpractice, incompetence, &c.; such as tend to his exclusion from society, or to disparage him in an office of public trust. In the other case, the words, though untrue and maliciously spoken, are not in themselves actionable, unless the party aggrieved is able to prove that he has sustained some certain actual loss therefrom. The words require to be maliciously spoken; and hence, if spoken in a friendly manner, or by way of advice, they are not actionable. There are certain kinds of communications which are regarded as privileged, and therefore not actionable; as when a master is called upon to give the character of a servant, or where a man communicates to another circumstances which it is right that he should know in relation to a matter in which they have a mutual interest. If the defendant be able to prove the words to be true, no action will lie for defamation, whether special damage has ensued or not; for the law holds them to be justifiable.

—*v. a.* To defame; to calumniate; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report respecting one; to asperse; to reproach.

Slan'derer, *n.* One who slanders; a defamer; a calumniator; one who injures another by maliciously reporting something to his prejudice; a propagator of false reports.

Slan'derous, *a.* Prone or disposed to slander; as, a *slanderous* tongue. —Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; scandalous; defamatory; as, a *slanderous* report, falsely and maliciously circulated.

Slan'derously, *adv.* With slander; calumniously.

Slan'derousness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being slanderous or defamatory.

Slan'ey, a river of Ireland, rises in Wicklow co., prov. of Leinster, and flows into Wexford Harbor after a S. course of 60 m.

Slang, *n.* [Probably from Fr. *langue;* Lat. *lingua*, the tongue.] Low, vulgar, inelegant language; a colloquial mode of expression peculiar to, or familiarly used by, certain classes of society; cant; as, the *slang* of the prize-ring, of university students, of the turf, &c.

Slang'-whanger, (*-wang'gr,*) *n.* [*Slang* and *whang*, to belabor.] A blustering demagogue; a noisy, factious politician. (A cant term.)

Slang'y, *a.* Characterized by, conveyed in, or partaking of the qualities of, slang; using slang; as, a *slangy* form of speech, a *slangy* individual.

Slant *v.* [Swed. *slant*, from *slinta*, to slide down.] Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

—*v. a.* To deflect from a straight line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to.

—*v. n.* To slope; to have an oblique direction; to incline or lean from a right line; as, a *slanting* roof.

—*n.* A slope; an inclined plane; as, the *slant* of a hill. —An innuendo; an oblique reflection or sarcasm. — A Swedish copper coin, 196 of which average one rix-dollar.

Slant of wind. (*Naut.*) A transitory breeze of wind, or the period of its duration. — *Totten.*

Slant'ingly, *adv.* With a slope or inclination; in a slanting manner; also, with innuendo, or oblique hint or reflection.

Slant'ly, Slant'wise, *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; aslope; as, he wore his hat *slantwise.*

Slap, *n.* [Ger. *schlappe*; allied to Lat. *ulapa*, a box on the ear.] A blow administered with the open hand, or with some broad instrument; as, a *slap* across the face.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLAPPED,) (*slapt.*) To strike with the open hand, or with something broad; as, to *slap* a child by way of punishment.

—*adv.* With a sudden and impetuous blow; —hence, promptly; on the spur of the moment; instanter; as, he paid the money *slap* down.

Slap'dash, *adv.* At haphazard; at random; impetuously; in a bold, reckless, harum-scarum manner; as, he rode *slapdash* at the fence. — Slap; instanter; without shilly-shally or hesitation.

—*v. a.* To roughcast; to coat with cement or mortar in a rough, careless manner; as, to *slapdash* a wall.

Slap'-jack, *n.* In the U. States, a sort of flat cake baked upon a griddle; a kind of pancake; a flap-jack.

Slap'per, *n.* The person who, or that which, slaps. — A person or thing of unusually large size; a monster; a whopper. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Slap'per, Slap'ping, *a.* A vulgarism expressive of great size or dimensions; very large or big; stropping; as, a *slapping* woman.

Slash, *v. a.* [Icel. *slasa*, to strike, to wound.] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long cuts; to score; as, to *slash* flesh. — To slash; to whip; as, "to *slash* the vig'rous steeds." (*King.*) (R.) — To crack, as a whip. (R.)

—*v. n.* To strike violently and at random with a sword, cutlass, or other cutting instrument; to lay about one right and left with blows.

—*n.* A long cut or score; a cut made at random or indiscriminately; as, he received a *slash* across the cheek. —A large slit or open cut made in the trunk-hose, sleeves, &c., of certain costumes of the 16th and 17th centuries, made to exhibit a lining of bright color between the openings.

Slash Cottage, in *Virginia*, a village of Hanover co., 20 m. N. of Richmond.

Slashed, (*slăsht,*) *p. a.* Marked, scored, or cut, with a slash, or slashes; deeply gashed or incised;—particularly, having long, narrow openings, as an article of dress, to exhibit cloth or lining of a showier color beneath; as, a *slashed* doublet.

(*Bot.*) Laciniate.

Slashes, *n. pl.* An American term for a surface in woods, which has been slashed or cut over.

Slash'y, *a.* Same as SLUSHY, *q. v.*

Slat, *n.* A rung; a flat step, or narrow piece of timber employed to hold together larger pieces, or to support something; as, the *slats* of a cart or ladder. — A blow; a slap; as, a *slat* in the face.

—*v. a.* To slap; to beat; to push down with force. (Prov. Eng. and colloq. Amer.)

—To split; to crack; as, to *slat* bricks.

Slatch, (*slăch,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) The time of duration of a slant wind. — An interval of fair weather. — The slack of a rope.

Slate, *n.* [Swed. *slita.*] (*Geol.* and *Min.*) A very remarkable form of clay rock, frequently fossiliferous and not confined to one geological period. Consisting essentially of clay, the particles of *S.* are so mechanically arranged that the rock splits with perfect facility into

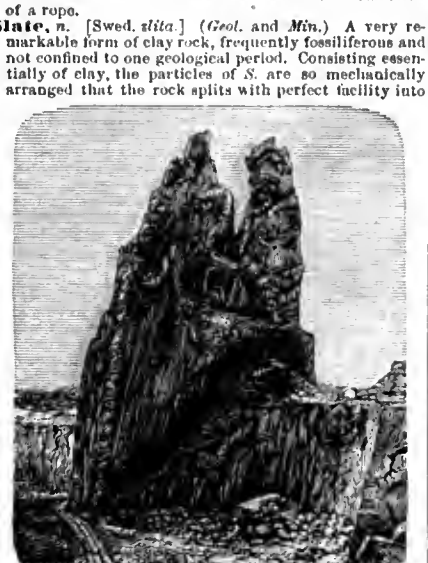


Fig. 2578.

SLATE QUARRIES AT PENRHYN, (North Wales.)

almost indefinitely thin layers in one direction only, and in all others either breaks with a jagged edge, or in well-defined joints at some distance from each other. Mineralogically, *S.* is nothing more than a pure clay; nor does there seem any reason to suppose that any approach is made in it towards crystalline structure. As, however, no other rock shows this tendency to split indefinitely, the case is one of great interest. Practically, slate is very valuable, owing to its peculiar facility of splitting, and the perfectly smooth natural face which it presents. Its hardness and compactness preserve it from all weathering by mere exposure, though, when ground down, it easily passes back into fine clay. *S.* is always, and properly, regarded as a metamorphic rock. It has certainly undergone much change, though it is not quite certain what the change may have been. For a long time, *S.* was used almost exclusively for roofing. For this purpose the slates are cut into sizes varying from a few square inches to two square feet, though some are much larger. This is done with very simple tools and extreme rapidity. The rest is in slabs or thick slates, often very large. The use of *S.* and slabs has increased considerably of late years. Slabs are now used in house fittings; as in strong rooms, powder magazines, larders, partitions, baths, stables, floors, drains, &c. For all these, and many like purposes, its perfect resistance to the atmosphere, to all chemical influences, and to the passage of heat, render it invaluable. It is very largely used also for enamelling; the surface of enamelled slate being made to represent marble of all kinds with wonderful accuracy, and resisting almost all wear. Thus, for mantel-pieces, billiard-tables, ornamental slabs, and furniture, it has no equal, its cheapness being such as to drive other material out of the market. Quarries of great magnitude are worked in Cornwall, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. The product of the Welsh quarries was formerly largely exported to the U. States, but this business has received a serious check since the opening of valuable quarries in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States.

Adhesive slate, a kind of greenish-gray slate, quickly absorbent of water, and remarkable for its adhesiveness. — *Bituminous slate*, a soft species of scettle slate-clay, impregnated with bitumen. (*Buchanan.*) — *Hornblende slate*, a slaty rock, consisting of hornblende and feldspar, with some chlorite;—principally used for flagging. *Dana.*

Slate, *v. n.* To cover with slate, or thin laminæ or plates of schistose stone; as, to *slate* a roof. — To fling or hurl slates or brick-ends at; as, to *slate* a policeman. — To set down upon a slate, as a student's name for future punishment.

—*v. a.* To set loose, as a dog, at any person or thing.

Slate'-axe, *n.* An implement used by slaters for chipping and trimming slates for roofs.

Slate Creek, in *Oregon*, a post-township of Josephine co., 16 m. N.E. of Kerbyville; *pop.* abt. 150.

Slate'-colored, *a.* Bluish-gray; of a hue resembling that of slate.

Slate'-pencil, *n.* A pencil of soft slate, used for writing on slates in school, &c.

Slat'er, *n.* One who sets or lays slates in order, or whose business is to slate buildings.

Slate River, in *Virginia*, falls into James River from Buckingham co.

Slat'ersville, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., 13 m. N.N.W. of Providence; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Slat'ing, *n.* Act of covering or roofing with slates.—The cover or roof thus put on. — Slate; materials for slating.

Slat'ington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., 16 m. N.N.W. of Allentown.

Slat'ter, *v. n.* [Ger. *schlottern*, to fit negligently.] To be dirty, careless, or slovenly in dress — To be negligent, awkward, or careless.

Slat'tern, *n.* [Icel. *sladda*, to go squalidly.] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house, or who is untidy in her appearance or habits; one who is not neat, clean, nice, or orderly.

(NOTE. The term *slattern*, in this sense, is synonymous with that of *sloven*, applied to a man.)

—*a.* After the manner of, or resembling, a slattern; sluttish; untidy; slatternly.

—*v. a.* To dissipate, squander, or waste recklessly; — preceding *away.* (R.)

Slat'ternliness, *n.* State or quality of being slatternly; lack of cleanliness or neatness.

Slat'ternly, *a.* Like a slattern; untidy; sluttish; dirty; negligent of orderly appearance or habits; as, a *slatternly* girl; — synonymous with *slovenly*, as applied to the male sex.

—*adv.* Awkwardly; carelessly; negligently; untidily.

Slat'ting, *n.* Slate taken in the collective sense.

Slaty, (*slāt'y,*) *a.* Resembling slate; characterized by the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel laminæ or plates, readily susceptible of cleavage; as, a *slaty* texture.

Slaughter, (*slaw'ter,*) *n.* [A. S. *slaege*; Ger. *schlachter*, a butcher.] A killing in numbers; carnage; great destruction of human life by violent means; massacre; as, the enemy was defeated with immense *slaughter.* — A killing of oxen or other beasts for market; butchery.

—*v. a.* To slay in battle; to kill on an extensive scale; to make great destruction of human life; as, no quarter being given, every man was *slaughtered.* — To kill for the market; to butcher; as, to *slaughter* oxen or other beasts, he *slaughters* two bullocks a week.

Slaugh'terer, *n.* One engaged in slaughtering; — specifically, a butcher.

Slaugh'ter-house, *n.* A place where beasts are slaughtered for market.

Slaugh'terman, *n.* A person employed in killing or slaughtering.

Slaugh'terous, *a.* Murderous; destructive; disposed to carnage; as, a *slaughterous* intent.

Slaugh'terously, *adv.* In a manner conducive to slaughter; murderously; destructively; sanguinarily.

Slaughter's Creek, in *Texas*, enters the Colorado River from Travis co

Slave, *n.* [Du. *slaaf*; Ger. *sklave*; Fr. *esclave*; said to be from the *Sclavi*, who were reduced to servitude by the Germans.] A person who is wholly subject to the will, and at the mercy of, another; a bondman; a bondservant; a serf; a thrall.—One who has lost the power of self-resistance; one blind to any controlling influence;

one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a *slave* to avarice, ambition, lust, &c.—A drudge; a hack; a mean person; one who labors or drudges like a slave; one who is overworked and underpaid.

(*Law.*) One over whose life, liberty, and property another has unlimited control. The *Jus vitæ* and *necis* is included in pure and absolute slavery. Every limitation placed by law upon this absolute control modifies, and to that extent changes, the condition of the slave. In every slaveholding State of the U. States, the life and limbs of a slave were protected from violence inflicted by the master or a third person.—*Bouvier.*

(NOTE. *Slave* often occurs in the construction of sufficiently self-explanatory compound terms; as, *slave*-captain, *slave*-dealer, *slave*-market, *slave*-owner, *slave*-ship, &c.)

Slave, *v. a.* To enslave; to make a slave of. (a.)

—*v. n.* To labor after the manner of a slave; to drudge; to toil; to fag; to work laboriously for scanty compensation; as, he *slaves* hard for a livelihood.—To deal in slaves.

Slave, Sclave, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An individual of the Sclavonic race.

Slave'-born, *a.* Born in slavery, or compulsory servitude.

Slave'-catcher, *n.* One employed in the tracking and capture of a fugitive slave, or slaves.

Slave'-catching, *n.* The business of pursuing and capturing fugitive slaves, to restore them to their masters.

Slave'-coast, *n.* The name given to that part of the W. coast of Africa from which slaves are shipped and exported.

Slave'-coffle, *n.* Same as COFFLE, *q. v.*

Slave'-driver, *n.* An overseer of slaves while at their work:—hence, by analogy, a hard taskmaster.

Slave'holder, *n.* An owner of slaves; one who holds property in slaves.

Slave'holding, *a.* Retaining persons in compulsory servitude.

Slave'-hunt, *n.* A quest after persons to take into slavery.—A pursuit of fugitive slaves, with intent to restore them to their masters.

Slaveocracy, (*-ok'ra-se,*) *n.* [Eng. *slave*, and Gr. *kratein*, to exercise power over.] Formerly, in the U. States, the community of persons, exercising political influence, who represented, promoted, or defended the system of slavery as a social institution.

Slaver, (*slāv'er,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship or vessel employed in the slave-trade; as, to chase a *slaver.*—Also, a slave-trader; a person engaged in the buying and selling of slaves.

—(*slāv'er.*) Saliva dripping or drivelling from the mouth; as, the *slaver* of a mad dog.

—*v. n.* To suffer the spittle or saliva to exude from the mouth.—To be smeared over with saliva.

—*v. a.* To besmear with drivel; to overspread with saliva issuing from the mouth.

Slav'erer, *n.* A driveller; an idiot.

Slav'eringly, *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

Slavery, (*slāv'-,*) *n.* State or condition of a slave; bondage; compulsory servitude; serfdom; state of absolute subjection of one person to the will of another.—Hence, analogically, drudgery; menial or laborious offices performed to eke out a livelihood.

(*Hist.*) Repugnant as such a state of things may appear to nature and reason, there can be no doubt that *S.* prevailed to a great extent among all the great nations of antiquity. The Latin name *servus*, which is usually translated *servant*, properly signifies a *slave*, and is derived from *servare*, to preserve; the *servi*, or slaves, being such persons as were taken in war, and their lives preserved, on condition of their becoming the absolute property of their masters. In like manner, the Hebrew word in the Old Testament, which in our version is translated *servant*, properly signifies *slave;* and from the curse which Noah denounces upon Ham and Canaan, immediately after the Deluge, we have reason to believe that the state existed even in antediluvian times. *S.* was authorized by the Jewish law, which lays down many directions as to how slaves are to be treated. Foreign slaves might be obtained by capture, purchase, or by being born in the house; and over these the masters had entire authority to sell, exchange, judge, punish, or even to put them to death. A Hebrew might also fall into *S.* in various ways; if reduced to poverty, he might sell himself for a slave; a father might sell his children for slaves, or creditors might sell their debtors; but in such cases the slave was not to be treated as a slave, but as a hired servant, and was to be restored to freedom at the year of jubilee. In Egypt, Chaldea, Arabia, and all over the East, slavery existed to a very great extent, and a large traffic in slaves was carried on. Among the Greeks, even as early as the time of Homer, we find *S.* a recognized institution; and none of the Greek philosophers seem to have regarded it as other than a regular and natural state of things. Aristotle lays it down that a complete household comprises both slaves and freemen, and defends the institution on the ground of diversity of races; and even Plato, in his perfect state, only desires that no Greeks should be made slaves by Greeks. At Athens, as well as in the other states of Greece, there was a regular slave-market, called the *kuklos*, because the slaves stood round in a circle. The number of slaves in all the Greek states was very great, far exceeding the number of free men. According to a census made during the archonship of Demetrius Phalereus, there were in Attica 21,000 free citizens, 10,000 strangers, and 400,000 slaves. Even those who doubt the accuracy of these figures, admit that there must have been three or four slaves to one of the free population. At Athens, even the poorest citizen had a slave to take care of his household; and Plato remarks that some had fifty, or even more. At Athens, and in Greece generally, slaves are said to have been more humanely treated than in Rome, where they could be tortured, and even put to death, at the discretion of their masters. Afterwards, a spirit of greater humanity began to prevail, and a succession of edicts were enacted by Claudius, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius, by which the jurisdiction of life and death was taken away from the masters, and referred to the magistrate, and the *ergastula*, or dungeons of cruelty, were abolished. Hume, in his *Essay on the Populousness of Ancient Nations*, says that some great men among the Romans possessed to the number of 10,000 slaves; and Blair, in his *Inquiry into the State of S. among the Romans*, assigns as many as three slaves to every free person in Italy in the time of the Emperor Claudius. Slaves were not only employed in the usual domestic offices, and in the labors of the field, but also as mechanics, artisans, and in every branch of industry, some of them even filling offices of honor and trust, as factors or agents for their masters in the management of business. The spread of Christianity did much to ameliorate the condition of the slave, though the possession of them was for a long time not regarded as contrary to Christian principles; and down to the age of Theodosius, wealthy persons continued to keep as many as two or three thousand of them. Justinian did much to promote the ultimate extinction of slavery; but the number of slaves was again increased by the invasion of the barbarians; and finally the slaves became merged in the villeins and serfs of the Middle Ages. The personal servitude which grew out of the abuses of the feudal system, and to which the Germans had been accustomed, even in their primitive settlements, was exceedingly grievous, but it is not supposed to have equalled, in severity or degradation, the domestic *S.* of the ancients, or among the European colonies on the other side of the Atlantic. The feudal villein of the lowest order was indeed subjected to the most ignoble services; but in the eye of the law, in England, he was regarded as a villein only to his own master — to all other persons he was a free man — and he was even protected against excessive injuries at the hands of his master, who might be made answerable at the king's suit. That Africa was free from the blot which stained more advanced countries, even at a very early period, it is impossible to suppose, and is fully confirmed by what glimpses we obtain of its early history. There is no truth, therefore, in the statement that Europeans were the first to introduce that trade; for it has been proved that a great trade in slaves was carried on from the coast of Guinea by the Arabs some hundreds of years before the Portuguese embarked in the traffic. The Portuguese began to transport negroes from their possessions in Africa to Spanish America in 1501. In 1517 the Emperor Charles V. legalized the slave-trade, and granted a patent to certain persons to carry it on. The French under Louis XIII., and the English under Queen Elizabeth, formally permitted this trade. The most important markets for slaves in Africa were Bonny and Calabar, on the coast of Guinea, and they still remain among the principal. Here the slaves who came from the interior were exchanged for rum, brandy, toys, iron, salt, &c.; and the number of those beings who have thus been torn from their country during three centuries is calculated to amount to more than 40,000,000. The sufferings of the slaves during the passage were horrible, it being estimated that from 15 to 20 per cent. perished on it. Almost from the very time that this traffic was established, there were persons who more or less powerfully declared against it; but the honor of having systematically and successfully taken up the cause of the slave belongs emphatically to the Quakers, and the movement began more particularly about 1727. In 1751 the Quakers entirely abolished it among themselves; and in 1772 Granville Sharp obtained a decision of the English judges, in the famous case of the negro Somerset, that a slave as soon as he sets his foot upon English ground becomes free. In 1783 a petition for the abolition of the slave-trade was addressed to Parliament by the Quakers, and supported by Sir Cecil Wray; and in 1787 a society for the suppression of the slave-trade was established in London, and numbered among its members Wilberforce, Sharp, Dillwyn, and Thomas Clarkson, then a young graduate of Cambridge, to whose enthusiasm and energy the cause is probably more indebted than to the labors of any other man. It was not, however, till 1807 that a bill for preventing the further importation of slaves into the W. Indies passed both houses successively, and received the royal assent. *S.* was abolished in the British colonies in 1834. Long before that time, several of the N. American States had decreed the extinction of *S.* Vermont abolished it in 1777, before she had joined the Union. Pennsylvania in 1780, Rhode Island and Connecticut shortly after, New York in 1797, and New Jersey, in 1804, provided for the gradual emancipation of their slaves. In Massachusetts the Supreme Court declared that *S.* was abolished by the act of adopting the State Constitution of 1780. In 1820, the U. S. passed a law declaring the slave-trade to be piracy, but no conviction was obtained under the statute until Nov., 1861, when Nathaniel Gordon, master of a vessel called the *Erie*, was convicted and hanged at New York. The first slaves introduced into the territory of the American colonies were sold from a Dutch vessel, which landed 20 at Jamestown, Va., in 1620. The importation of slaves was received with great disfavor by the colonists. Laws were passed by the colony of Virginia restraining the practice; but their wishes were disregarded by the King, who, on the 10th day of December, 1770, issued an instruction, under his own hand, commanding the governor, "under pain of the highest displeasure, to assent to no law by which the importation of slaves should be in any respect prohibited or obstructed." In April, 1772, this rigorous order was solemnly debated in the Assembly of Virginia. A memorial to the King himself was prepared, declaring the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa "a trade of great inhumanity, and dangerous to the very existence of his majesty's American dominions," and praying that the interests of the few of his subjects in Great Britain who might "reap emolument from this sort of traffic" might be disregarded when placed in competition with the interests of the entire colonies. Their petition was of no avail; and with the further development of the country the institution of slavery, regarded at first as a moral and political evil, came to be recognized in the S. States as a social necessity. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Franklin, Jay, Hamilton, and many others among the founders of our republic, regarded *S.* as inconsistent with the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and if they consented to give the system certain advantages, it was with the hope that they would be temporary. The Pennsylvania Abolition Society was founded in 1775, B. Franklin being elected president, and B. Rush secretary. Similar associations were founded in other States. In 1819–20, however, the opponents to *S.* were defeated in their resistance to the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State. On Jan. 1, 1831, William Lloyd Garrison began to publish in Boston *The Liberator*, in which he asserted that immediate liberation was the right of every slave and the duty of every master. Anti-slavery societies were organized on this basis in Boston, 1832, and in Philadelphia, 1833, which strongly influenced public opinion throughout the country. In 1840, a portion of the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society seceded, and formed the *American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, and the political *Liberty Party*. This party was mostly absorbed in 1848 by the *Free-Soil Party*. This latter was in its turn absorbed by the *Republican Party*, which, in 1856, first became the exponent of the doctrine of *S.* restriction. In 1855, the American Abolition Society was founded in Boston to promote the views of those who held that the National Government had constitutional power to abolish *S.* in every part of the Union. Finally, the attempt to extend *S.* on one side, and to limit it on the other, conduced to the gigantic War of Secession, whose fruit was the total abolition of *S.* in the American Union, which is consecrated by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. *S.* was abolished in the French colonies in 1848, and serfdom was abolished in Russia in 1861. *S.* still exists in Brazil and in the Spanish dependencies of Cuba and Porto Rico, but it is thought that its abolition in those islands will be one of the first acts of the Duke d'Aosta, the newly elected King of Spain.

Slave'-trade, *n.* The general term applied to the traffic in slaves, formerly extensively carried on by civilized nations between the W. coast of Africa, the continent of America, and the W. Indies.

Slavic, Sclavic, (*slāv'ik,*) *a.* Same as SLAVONIC, *q. v.*

Slavish, (*slāv'ish,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to slaves, or to compulsory servitude; servile; meanly dependent; as, *slavish* homage.

—Such as becomes a slave; laborious; toilsome; consisting in drudgery; as, editorship is a *slavish* occupation.

Slav'ishly, *adv.* In a slavish manner; servilely; abjectly; meanly; basely; obsequiously.—In the manner of a slave, drudge, or overworked and underpaid person.

Slav'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being slavish; servility; abject meanness.

Slavism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The individuality of the Sclavonic race.

Slavo'nia, or **Sclavo'nia,** a prov. of Austria, having N. and E. the Drave and Danube, S. the Save, dividing it from Servia, Bosnia, and Turkish Croatia, and W. Austrian Croatia; *area*, 3,643 sq. m. The surface is level and fertile, except through the centre from E. to W., which is traversed by a range of mountains. Cattle and hogs are extensively raised. *Manuf.* Glass, earthenware, and potash. *Chief towns.* Eszek, the cap., Peterwardein, and Posega. *S.* was formerly incorporated with Hungary, from which it was separated in 1848. *Pop.* 478,530.

Slavo'nian, Sclavo'nian, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Slave, or Sclave; a native or inhabitant of Slavonia, or Sclavonia.

Slavo'nian, Sclavo'nian, Slavon'ic, Sclavon'ic, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Slavonia, or to its inhabitants.—Belonging or having reference to the ancient *Sclavi*, a nation inhabiting the country between the rivers Save and Drave; as, the *Slavonic* languages.

Slavon'ic Languages, *n. pl.* (*Philol.*) A name applied to the dialects of Lithuania, Russia, and Poland, founded on the speech of the ancient *Sclavi*.

Slaw, *n.* [Du. *slaa*, salad.] (*Cookery.*) Sliced cabbage prepared raw or cooked, as a salad; as, cold *slaw.*

Slay, *v. a.* (*imp.* SLEW; *pp.* SLAIN.) [A. S. *slean, slagan;* Ger. *schlagen*, to beat, strike.] To kill; to put to death by a weapon or by violence; to murder; to slaughter; to assassinate; to destroy.

"And thrice he *slew* the *slain.*"—*Dryden.*

Slay'er, *n.* One who slays; an assassin; a murderer; a killer; a destroyer of life.

Sleaford, (New,) (*sle'ford,*) a town of England, co of Lincoln, on the Slea, 16 m. S.S.E. of Lincoln; *pop.* 4,000.

Sleave, *n.* [Ger. *schleife*, a knot.] The knotted or involved part of silk or thread;—also, silk or thread untwined.

Sleave silk, raw silk in the state in which it is ready for weaving.

Sleave, *v. a.* (*Weaving.*) To sley; to divide or separate, as a mass of threads.

Sleaved, (*slēvd,*) *a.* Raw; not spun or wrought; as, *sleaved* silk.

Slea'zIness, *n.* State, quality, or character of being sleazy.

Slea'zy, *a.* [From Ger. *schleitzen*, to decay.] Lacking firmness or consistence of texture or body; thin; flimsy; flaccid; as, *sleazy* muslin.

Sled, *n.* A sledge or sleigh. — A light seat mounted on runners, employed for sliding on snow or ice.

—*v. a.* To carry, convey, or transport on a sled; as, to *sled* lumber.

Sled'ding, *n.* Act or operation of conveying on a sled. —Means applicable to transportation on a sled, or sleds; as, the snow is good for *sledding*.

Sledge, (*slej,*) *n.* [A. S. *slecje*; Icel. *sleggia*; Ger. *schlagel*, a mallet.] A large, heavy hammer, used chiefly by workers in iron;—otherwise called *sledge-hammer*.

—[Dan. *slæde*, a car; Icel. *sledi*; Du. *slede*.] A sort of carriage or vehicle made to move on runners, or on very low wheels; as, specifically, a sled or sleigh, constructed for

Fig. 2379. — RUSSIAN SLEDGE.

sliding over the surface of snow (Fig. 2379), and drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer.—In England, a hurdle formerly employed to convey traitors to the place of execution.

—*v. a.* To travel or transport in sledges.

Sleek, *a.* [Goth. *slaihts*, smooth to the touch.] Smooth; having an even or equable surface;—whence, glossy; highly polished; as, *sleek* hair, a *sleek* skin. — Not rough or harsh;—hence, specious; plausible; as, a *sleek* manner.

—*v. a.* To make even and smooth; as, to *sleek* the hair. — To render soft, smooth, or glossy;—hence, to make attractive, specious, or plausible.

"The persuasive rhetoric that *sleek*'d his tongue." — *Milton.*

Sleek, *adv.* With readiness, exactness, and dexterity; with handy aptness;—a vulgarism, frequently rendered *slick*; as, to do anything *slick*, i. e., off-hand.

Sleek'ly, *adv.* In a sleek manner.

Sleek'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sleek.

Sleek'-stone, *n.* A smoothing-stone.

Sleek'y, *a.dv.* Of a silky, or smooth and glossy appearance; as, the *sleeky* skin of a race-horse.

Sleep, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLEPT.) [A. S. *slāpan.*] To glide away into temporary unconsciousness; to take rest by a relaxation or suspension of the voluntary action of the powers of the body and mind, and a lethargy of the organs of sensation; to slumber; to repose. — Hence, by analogy, to be inattentive, heedless, or unconcerned; to live without care or thought; to relax in vigilance or energy; as, he *sleeps* through life. — Also, to be dead; to rest in the grave for a time. — Hence, to rest; to be in repose; to lie quiet, or be still; to be inactive or motionless; not to be noticed or agitated; as, the matter *sleeps* for the present.

—*v. a.* To give the means of sleep to; to supply with conveniences for sleeping; as, that hotel can *sleep* a hundred guests. (R.)

—*n.* That natural state or condition of unconsciousness in animals which alternates with a period of activity. In this state, the involuntary functions, such as those of nutrition, secretion, &c., go on as usual, but the voluntary powers are quiescent. All action in the living economy produces waste of tissue; and, accordingly, rest is necessary in order that the deficiency may be made up. Hence it is that we feel refreshed after *S.*; the muscles possess greater strength, the nerves have attained a higher sensibility, and the powers of the mind are more active. The poet well speaks of "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy *sleep*." Many hypotheses have been advanced by physiologists to account for the phenomena of *S.*, but all more or less unsatisfactory. According to some, it arises from mere exhaustion of the sensorial powers, the brain ceasing to act because it is fatigued and cannot act further until restored by rest. In many cases, however, we find excessive fatigue, either of mind or body, to be an effectual preventive of *S.* Others, again, refer *S.* to changes in the cerebral circulation, regarding it as arising from congestion or a retarded movement of the blood in the cerebral vessels, especially the veins, or, according to some, from a diminished flow of arterial blood to the brain. It is not improbable that several of these causes may be at work in producing *S.*, the nervous power being enfeebled by its expenditure during the waking state, and the circulation becoming slower, the vessels become, in consequence, congested, and there is a deficient supply of arterial blood, leading to a suspension of the powers of attention and voluntary motion. According to Sir Henry Holland, *S.* is not a single state, but "a succession of states in constant variation; their variation consisting not only in the different degrees in which the same sense or faculty is submitted to it, but also in the different proportions in which these several powers are under its influence at the same time." The approach of *S.* is announced by diminished activity of mind, and loss of the power of attention. The senses become blunted to external impressions, and we feel an unconquerable desire for stillness and repose. Our ideas grow confused, our sensations more obscure, our sight fails us, and, if our ears still perceive sounds, they are indistinct and seem as though distant. The eyelids close, the joints relax, and we instinctively assume an easy position and fall into a *S.* As a general rule, the senses and reasoning faculties sleep first, while the imagination and lighter ones remain longest awake. *S.* is at first deep, then soft and gentle, and becomes gradually less sound as the time for waking approaches. There is usually an intermediate state between sleeping and waking, in which the *S.* is very light, and from which persons can be aroused with the greatest facility. The amount of *S.* required by a person varies according to age, temperament, habit, and previous fatigue. The new-born infant sleeps almost continuously, and very old persons also require a great deal of *S.* Middle life is the period when the system requires the least *S.*; and women usually require less *S.* than men. The average amount of *S.* required by a healthy person is about eight hours; but it varies greatly in different individuals, some persons being able to sustain nature with only four hours, while some sluggish persons spend nearly half their time in *S.* Not one of the least strange of the phenomena of this state, is the power that some persons have of awaking at a particular hour predetermined on.

—Hence, analogically, rest in the grave; as, "the *sleep* that knows not breaking." — *Scott.*

Sleep of plants. One of the phenomena of irritability (*q. v.*) in plants. Light acts on plants as a powerful stimulus, essential to their active and healthy vegetation. When it is withdrawn, the flowers of many plants close, and the greater number show a tendency to it, while leaves more or less decidedly incline to fold themselves up. The leaf stalk also generally hangs down more or less, although in some plants it is more erect during sleep. The sleep of plants, however, is not always nocturnal. The flowers of some open and close at particular hours of the day. Thus, the crocus is a morning flower, and closes soon after mid-day, while some flowers expand only in the evening or during the night. Their hours of vegetative rest are probably as essential to the health of plants as those of sleep are to animals. It was Linnæus who first observed the sleep of plants in watching the progress of some plants of *lotus*, the seeds of which he had sown.

Sleep'-charged, Sleep'-heavy, Sleep'-laden, *a.* Overcome with sleepiness.

Sleep'er, *n.* A person who sleeps; also, a drone, or lethargic, lazy person.

—An animal that lives through the winter in a torpid, comatose state, as the wood-chuck.

—*pl.* Pieces of timber employed to support others, and laid asleep, or with a bearing along their own length; *sleepers* denote more particularly those timbers which are placed lengthwise on walls to support the joists of a floor. *S.* are also employed on railroads as longitudinal parallel bearings for the rails to rest upon; in this sense, they are usually termed *stringers*; when lying across the road-bed, they take the name of *cross-sleepers*.

(*Naut.*) One of several knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on a ship's quarter; one arm of the sleeper lies on the foot-waling, and the other extends up the transoms; — also termed *transom-knees*.

—In glass manufacture, a large iron bar laid at right angles with smaller ones, which, while checking the passage of coals, allows the ashes to go through.

Sleep'ily, *adv.* In a sleepy manner; drowsily; with desire or disposition to sleep; dully; heavily; stupidly; in a lazy or lethargic manner.

Sleep'iness, *n.* State of being sleepy; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Sleep'ing, *p. a.* Devoted to sleep; occupied with sleep; as, *sleeping* hours.

—Appointed or furnished for sleeping; as, a railroad *sleeping*-car.

Sleeping partner, a dormant partner. See PARTNER.

—*n.* State of reposing in sleep.—State of being dormant or at rest; hence, freedom from agitation.

Sleep'less, *a.* Having no sleep; without sleep; wakeful; as, he passed a *sleepless* night.

—Restless; in perpetual commotion; as, *sleepless* waters, *sleepless* hate.

Sleep'lessly, *adv.* In a sleepless or wakeful manner.

Sleep'lessness, *n.* State of being sleepless.

Sleep'-waker, *n.* One under the influence of clairvoyance.

Sleep'-waking, *n.* State of a person mesmerized.

Sleep'y, *a.* (*comp.* SLEEPIER; *superl.* SLEEPIEST.) Disposed to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; not wakeful; as, to feel *sleepy*.

—Soporiferous; somniferous; tending to promote sleep; as, a *sleepy* draught or drink. — Lethargic; heavy; dull; lazy; inert; sluggish.

Sleet', *n.* [Icel. *sletta.*] (*Meteorol.*) Snow or hail which is in a partially melted condition before it reaches the surface of the earth. In some cases sleet may also be produced by the simultaneous precipitation of snow or hail from a superior, and of rain from an inferior, stratum of the atmosphere.

—To snow, or hail, with an interminglIng of rain.

Sleetch, *n.* The thick mud or slush lying at the bottom of rivers.

Sleet'iness, *n.* State of being sleety; a state of weather in which rain falls mixed with hail or snow.

Sleet'y, *a.* Bringing sleet; consisting of sleet; as, a *sleety* shower.

Sleeve', *n.* [A. S. *slyf*, *slyfa*, from *slefan*, to clothe.] That which is put on, or clothes, the arm; — specifically, the part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm, as, the *sleeve* of a coat.

Fig. 2380. — LOXO KNOTTED SLEEVES, (From a Psalter, 13th century.)

—A knot in silk or thread. See SLEAVE.

(*Mach.*) A tubular part resembling a sleeve in form, and fitted to cover, or hold steady, another part that moves within it. — A long bushing, as in the nave of a wheel.

To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh in a secret or unobserved manner, while apparently keeping a grave or serious countenance before the object, or objects, of risibility.—*To pin* or *hang on the sleeve*, to cause to become dependent on.

—*v. a.* To put in sleeves; to furnish with sleeves; as, to *sleeve* a jacket.

Sleeve'-button, Sleeve'-link, *n.* A button, or couple of buttons or studs linked together, to fasten the sleeve or wristband.

Sleid, (*slād,*) *v. a.* To prepare for use in the weaver's sley.

Sleigh, (*slā,*) *n.* Same as SLEDGE, *q. v.*

Sleigh-bell, a small bell attached to a sleigh or sledge, or fastened to the horse which draws it.

Sleighing, (*slā'ing,*) *n.* Act of riding in a sleigh. — The state of the snow or ice in winter, in so far as it renders the running of sleighs practicable.

Sleight, (*slīt,*) *n.* [A. S. *sliht*, slippery, changeable.] A sly artifice; a trick or feat so artfully and dexterously performed that the manner of performance eludes observation. — Hence, dexterity; artful or cunning practice.

Sleight of hand, legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Slen'der, *a.* (*comp.* SLENDERER; *superl.* SLENDEREST.) [A. S. *læne*, fragile; Belg. *slinder.*] Thin; slim; small in circumference compared with the length; small in the waist; not thick, gross, or bulky; as, a *slender* figure, a *slender* stalk. — Fragile; feeble; weak; slight; not strong or vigorous; as, a *slender* chance, a *slender* constitution, a *slender* comfort.—Inconsiderable; trivial; mediocre; as, a person of *slender* capacity of mind. — Inadequate; small; meagre; sparing; pitiful; paltry; as, a *slender* pittance. — Not amply supplied; spare; pinched; limited; as, a *slender* stock of provisions.

Slen'derly, *adv.* In a slender manner; without bulk; sparely; meagrely; feebly; inadequately; as, a woman *slenderly* made, he left his family *slenderly* provided for, &c.

Slen'derness, *n.* State or quality of being slender; thinness; slimness; as, the *slenderness* of a lady's waist. Deficiency of body, bulk, or strength; as, the *slenderness* of a cord. — Slightness; flimsiness; as, the *slenderness* of an excuse or argument. — Feebleness; weakness, fragility; as, *slenderness* of bodily constitution. — Inadequacy; insufficiency; paucity; as, *slenderness* of means, income, or estate. — Spareness; meagreness; want of abundance or plenty; as, *slenderness* of aliment.

Slept', *imp.* and *pp.* of SLEEP, *q. v.*

Sles'wick. See SCHLESWIG.

Sleuth', *n.* [Scot.] The track of man or beast, as pursued by the scent.

Sleuth'-hound, *n.* Same as BLOOD-HOUND, *q. v.*

Slew, *imp.* of SLAY, *q. v.*

Slewed, (*slūd,*) *a.* Half-tight with liquor; somewhat inebriated; as, the man is *slewed*. (Colloq.)

Sley', *n.* [A. S. *slæ.*] A weaver's reed.

—*v. a.* Same as SLEAVE, *q. v.*

Slice', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLICED,) (*slīst.*) [Ger. *schleissen*, to cleave, to split; A. S. *slītan*, to slit.] To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off, as a thin, broad piece from; to cut in slices; as, to divide; as, to *slice* an estate among one's children.

—*n.* A thin, broad piece sliced or cut off; a shive; as, a *slice* of bread, a *slice* of bacon. — Anything broad and thin, like a slice; as, (1.) A peel or fire-shovel. (2.) A broad, thin piece of plaster. (3.) A spatula. (4.) A broad, thin, hatchet-shaped knife or carver; as, a fish-*slice*.

—*pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Small angular wedges driven, immediately before launching, under the shores by which a ship is sustained on the ways. Being driven in simultaneously all round the vessel by blows of hammers, the mass is raised sufficiently to enable the blocks on which the keel has rested to be removed.

Slic'er, *n.* One who, or that which, slices; — specifically, a lapidary's circular saw.

Slich', Slick', Schlich', *n.* [Do. *slijk*; Ger. *schlich.*] (*Metal.*) The ore of a metal; — especially of gold, comminuted and made ready for further working.

Slick', *a.* Sleek; smooth; glossy; as, *slick* stones.

—*adv.* See SLEEK.

—*v. a.* To make sleek or smooth.

Slick'ing, *n.* A narrow vein of ore.

Slick'ness, *n.* State or quality of being slick; smoothness; sleekness.

Slid, *imp.* and *pp.* of SLIDE, *q. v.*

Slidden, (*slid'dn,*) *pp.* of SLIDE, *q. v.*

Slide, *v. n.* (*imp.* SLID; *pp.* SLID, SLIDDEN.) [A. S. *slidan, sliderian;* allied to GLIDE, *q. v.*] To move by slipping or gliding; to move along a surface without stepping, bounding, or rolling; as, a glacier *slides* into a crevasse. — Particularly, to move over ice or frozen snow, with an easy, uninterrupted course. — To pass inadvertently. — To pass smoothly along without agitation, difficulty, or obstruction; to pass in silent, unobserved progression; to pass silently and gradually from one state to another; as, a canal-boat *slides* through the water, he *slid* into the vacant place. — To slip; to fall; as, he *slid* into error.

—*v. a.* To push along by slipping; as, to *slide* along a plank. — To pass or put imperceptibly; as, to *slide* in a word to alter the sense of a question.

—*n.* Act of sliding; as, to take a *slide.* — A smooth and easy passage; as, a *slide* of the voice, a *slide* into a fortune. — The descent of a detached piece of earth or rock down a declivity; a land-slip. — A timber-shoot on a hill-side.

(*Geol.*) A vein of clay intersecting a lode, and producing a vertical dislocation.

(*Mus.*) A grace used in the German school, consisting of two small notes moving by degrees.

(*Mach.*) In steam-engines, a contraction for SLIDE-VALVE, *q. v.*

Slid'er, *n.* One who, or that which, slides. — The part of a machine or instrument that slides.

Slide'-rest, *n.* (*Mach.*) In turnery, a guide employed to carry forward the cutting-tool of a lathe to the axis of the revolving object.

Slid'er-pump, *n.* A kind of pump in which the piston revolves continuously, ejecting the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which prevents it from passing in any other direction.

Slide'-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, the valve placed in the steam-chest to work over the steam-ports. It regulates the admission of steam to the cylinder from the boiler, and, also, the escape of the steam from the cylinder to the atmosphere.

Slid'ing, *n.* Act of sliding; lapse; falling.

Slid'ing-keel, *n.* (Sometimes called CENTRE-BOARD.) (*Naut.*) A narrow, oblong board let down at pleasure through the bottom of a small vessel, to serve as a deepening of the keel throughout a portion of her length. Its use is, like that of the lee-board, to sustain the vessel against the lateral force of the wind, and to enable it to bear more sail.

Slid'ing-rule, *n.* A rule constructed with logarithmic lines, formed upon a slip of wood, brass, or ivory, inserted in a groove, in a rule made to slide longitudinally therein, so that by means of another scale upon the rule itself, the contents of a surface or solid may be known.

Slid'ing-scale, *n.* (*Pol. Econ.*) A theory to regulate prices by varying the rate of taxation on imports in proportion to the price at which a home product of the same or a similar kind is offered for sale. — A sliding-rule.

Slid'ing-ways, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Two narrow inclined planes built strongly on the shipway, and intended to form the tracks by which the cradle sustaining the vessel glides into the water.

Slieve Beg, (*sleev*) in Ireland, a mountain of the co. Down, 2½ m. W.S.W. of Newcastle, 2,384 feet high.

Slieve Car, in Ireland, a mountain of the co. Mayo, prov. of Connaught, between Lough Conn and Blacksod Bay, 2,368 feet high.

Slieve Don'ard, in Ireland, a mountain of the co. Down, prov. of Ulster, 2 m. S.W. of Newcastle, 2,796 ft. high.

Slight, (*slīt,*) *a.* (*comp.* SLIGHTER; *superl.* SLIGHTEST.) [Dan. *slet.*] Plain; superficial; cursory; not thorough; not deep; faint; weak; inconsiderable; not forcible; not strong or firm; not calculated to endure; negligent; not vehement; not done with effort; as, a *slight* structure, impression, remark, inspection, pain, effort, and the like. — Slim; slender; not heavy or corpulent; as, a person of *slight* figure. — Thin; flimsy; not stout, strong, or thick; as, a fabric of *slight* texture.

—*n.* A partial degree of contempt manifested negatively by neglect or indifference; disregard; inattention; disdain; as, to receive a *slight* from an old acquaintance.

—*v. a.* To disregard or taboo from the consideration that a person or thing is trivial, or of little value or importance, or unworthy of notice; as, to *slight* the offices of religion.

To slight over, to perform hastily or superficially; to run over, or treat negligently or indifferently; as, to *slight over* an irksome task.

Slight'er, *n.* One who slights, or treats with neglect or indifference.

Slight'ingly, *adv.* In a slighting manner; with neglect or indifference; without attention or respect; as, he spoke of him *slightingly.*

Slight'ly, *adv.* In a slight manner; superficially; weakly; with inconsiderable force or effect; in a small degree; negligently; with moderate contempt; without regard.

Slight'ness, *n.* State or quality of being slight; superficialness; weakness; deficiency of force, strength, or substance; as, the *slightness* of an accident, the *slightness* of an excuse or impression. — Negligence; lack of vigor or vehemence which commands attention; as, the *slightness* of a sermon or literary composition.

Slight'y, *a.* Slight; flimsy; unsubstantial; superficial. — Trivial; inconsiderable; immomentous.

Sli'go, a seaport-town of Ireland, cap. of a co. of same name, pleasantly situate at the mouth of the river which flows from Lough Gill to Sligo Bay, 69 m. from Londonderry. It has various charitable institutions, market-houses, news-rooms, and a theatre. It is the entrepôt of an extensive country, and is, therefore, a place of considerable trade. *Pop.* 12,420.

Sli'go, in *Ohio,* a village of Clinton co., 6 m. N.E. of Wilmington.

Sligo, in *Tennessee,* a village of De Kalb co., 70 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Sli'ly, *adv.* [From *sly.*] In a sly manner; insidiously; with artful or dexterous craft or secresy.

Slim, *a.* (*comp.* SLIMMER; *superl.* SLIMMEST.) [Du. *slim,* wry, oblique; Ger. *schlimm,* wrong, bad.] Slender; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; as, a *slim* young girl. — Weak; slight; flimsy; trivial; unsubstantial; as, a *slim* argument, a *slim* excuse.

Slime, *n.* [A. S. *slim;* Du. *slym;* Ger. *schleim.*] Viscous mud; soft, humid earth or clay, possessing an adhesive quality.

(*Mining.*) Mud or earthy particles mixed with metallic ores.

Slime'-pit, *n.* A pit or deposit of slime or viscous mire.

Sliminess, (*slīm'-,*) *n.* Quality of being slimy; viscosity.

Slimness, (*slīm'-,*) *n.* State or quality of being slim; slenderness.

Slimy, (*slīm'y,*) *a.* (*comp.* SLIMIER; *superl.* SLIMIEST.) Consisting of, or abounding with, slime; as, *slimy* ground. — Covered with slime; as, a *slimy* frog. — Viscous; glutinous; resembling or partaking of the quality of slime.

Sli'ness, *n.* A different orthography of SLYNESS, *q. v.*

Sling, *n.* [Du. *slinger;* Ger. *schlinge,* a snare, a springe, a noose.] A contrivance for casting stones (Fig. 2381),

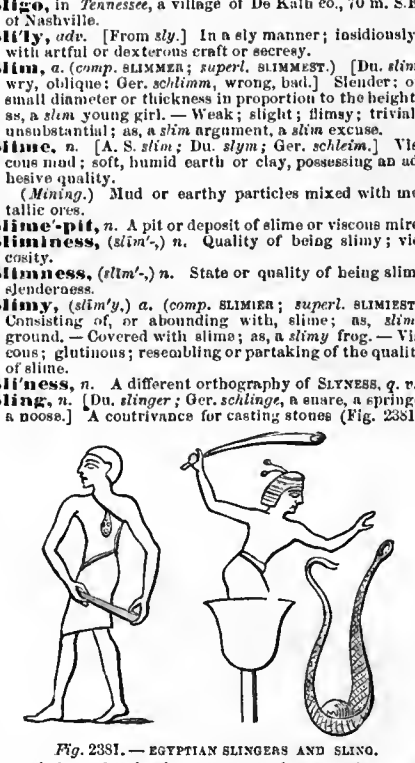


Fig. 2381. — EGYPTIAN SLINGERS AND SLING.

consisting of a leathern strap and two strings. — A throw; a stroke.

(*Surg.*) A kind of suspensory bandage put round the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is supported.

(*Drinks.*) A beverage composed of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened; as, gin *sling.*

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) On shipboard, combinations of rope for hoisting horses, cattle, casks, or goods, in or out of the vessel. — Also, ropes or chains by which the yards are suspended in their places to the relief of the lifts.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLUNG.) [A. S. *slingan;* Du. *slingen;* Ger. *schlingen.*] To throw or hurl with a sling; as, to *sling* stones. — To pitch; to throw; to cast. — To hang so as to swing; as, to *sling* panniers across a mule.

(*Naut.*) To hang in ropes, or suspend, as a cask, bale, package, piece of ordnance, and the like, so as to attach to a tackle and hoist or lower.

Sling'-cart, *n.* (*Mil.*) In artillery service, a two-wheeled carriage for transporting ordnance through short distances. A *sling-wagon* has four wheels, and is used for longer distances.

Sling'er, *n.* One who slings, or uses the sling.

Slink, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLUNK,) (SLANK, *old* and *rare.*) [A. S. *slincan.*] To sneak off or away; to creep away stealthily; to steal away meanly; as, he *slunk* out of sight like a beaten cur. — To miscarry, as a beast; to cast young prematurely; as, a mare *slinks* her foal.

—*v. a.* To abort or miscarry of, as the female of a beast.

—*a.* Cast or dropped prematurely; as, a *slink* lamb.

—*n.* The produce of a beast delivered prematurely; especially, a calf brought forth before the proper time. — A sneak; a prying, eavesdropping, knavish fellow; — used as provincial English.

Slink'y, *a.* Lank; thin; lean; meagre; scraggy; scrawny.

Slip, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLIPPED,) (*slipt.*) [A. S. *slipon;* Ger. *schlüpfen.*] To slide; to glide; to move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, or bumping. — To slide; not to tread or pass the feet firmly; as, when you walk be careful lest you *slip.* — To move or start out of place; as, an ill-set bone *slips* out again. — To sneak; to slink; to levant; to decamp; to depart or withdraw secretly; — preceding *away;* as, let him *slip away* without observation. — To err; to go astray; to fall into fault or error; as, he *slips* in his speech. — To glide; to pass imperceptibly or unexpectedly; as, jelly *slips* down one's throat. — To creep into by oversight or inadvertence; as, some errors may *slip* into the book, notwithstanding every precaution. — To escape insensibly; to be lost; as, you have allowed it to *slip* your memory. — *To let slip,* to loose from the slip or leash, as a hound.

—*v. a.* To convey or transmit privately; as, to *slip* a love-letter into a lady's hand. — To lose by negligence; to forfeit by omission of performance; as, do not let *slip* an opportunity of writing to me. — To part twigs from the branches or stem of a tree; to cut; to take off; as, the scions may now be *slipped.* — To leave slily; to escape from secretly; as, the fellow *slipped* me after all. — To free; to let loose; as, to *slip* a greyhound. — To throw off, or disengage one's self from; as, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. — To miscarry; to undergo abortion of, as a beast; as, to *slip* a calf or foal.

To slip a cable. (*Naut.*) To veer out a cable, and let go the end of it; — hence, to let it go altogether along with the anchor attached, as in a sudden gale, or when the ship is in imminent jeopardy.

To slip on, to throw or put on hastily or negligently; as, to *slip on* a coat.

Slip, *n.* Act of slipping; as, his foot made a *slip.* — An inadvertent fault, error, or omission; as, a *slip* of the tongue, a *slip* of memory. — A scion or twig severed from the parent stock; a cutting; as, the *slip* of a rose-tree. — A kind of jetty or pier forming an inclined plane from a quay to the surface of a river or harbor, constructed for the landing of passengers, goods, &c., from steamers, packet-boats, &c., in all states of the tide. — A long, narrow piece; as, a *slip* of paper or parchment. — A leash, noose, or string by which a dog is held; — so styled from its being made to *slip* or fly loose by action of the hand at will; as, a greyhound in the *slip.* — A secret or unexpected desertion; a stealing suddenly away; a stealthy escape; as, to give one's creditors the *slip.* — Anything easily slipped on or fitted to another thing, or to a person; as, (1.) A loose negligée worn by females; a wrapper. (2.) A kind of flounce or overskirt partly covering a woman's dress; as, a satin *slip.* (3.) An external case or covering; as, a pillow-*slip.* — Among potters, the clayey cream, size, or cement used for attaching pieces to crockery-ware, such as handles to jugs, &c. — A narrow alley or passage between buildings.

—In the U. States, a narrow, doorless pew in churches.

(*Ship-building.*) In a dockyard, an inclined plane having an inclination to the horizon of about 1 in 19, laid upon a most solid foundation, and serving as the base upon which a ship is built, and from which, by its slope, the vessel is launched into the water when finished. *Repairing slips* are now furnished with carriages, on many wheels and rails, which are run under ships as they float at high tide, so that when the ebbing water has grounded the vessels on the trucks, they can be hauled up by steam-power high and dry for examination and repairs.

(*Print.*) A portion of printed matter struck off by itself; a proof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.

(*Geol.*) A mass of strata separated asunder.

(*Engineering.*) The motion of the centre of resistance of the float of a paddle-wheel, or of any propeller through the water horizontally. This, being deducted from the speed of the propeller, will give the rate of speed made by the vessel.

Slip'-board, *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

Slip'coat-cheese, *n.* A rich variety of new-made cheese, resembling butter, but white; — sometimes called *cream-cheese.*

Slip'-knot, (*-not,*) *n.* A knot which slips along the line or rope around which it is made.

Slip'-link, *n.* (*Mach.*) A connecting link so constructed as to allow some play of the parts, to avoid concussion.

Slip'-on, *n.* In Scotland, a kind of over-coat, worn after the manner of a wrapper across the shoulders.

Slip'per, *n.* [A. S., from *slipan,* to slip.] A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease and worn in undress.

—A kind of child's pinafore. — One who, or that which, slips; as, a *slipper* of crockery-ware, a *slipper* of greyhounds from the leash, &c. — A kind of iron slide or socket for the wheel of a wagon.

Slip'pered, (*-perd,*) *a.* Wearing slippers.

Slip'periness, *n.* State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness; as, the *slipperiness* of ice; lubricity of character; want of footing; uncertainty; as, the *slipperiness* of the law.

Slip'pery, *a.* Apt to slip, or cause to slip; smooth; glib; having the quality opposed to adhesiveness; as, frozen water is *slippery.* — Not affording firm footing or confidence; as, a *slippery* expectation. — Apt or liable to slip; not standing firm; as, a *slippery* position. — Changeable; unstable; uncertain; mutable; as, the *slippery* turns of fortune.

—Not easily held or retained; liable to slip away; as, a *slippery* prisoner. — Not certain in its effect; as, a *slippery* trick.

Slip'pery Ford, in *California,* a post-village of El Dorado co., 45 m. N.E. of Placerville.

Slip'pery Rock, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Butler co., 44 m. N.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 700. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Slip'pery Rock Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* flows into the Beaver River from Lawrence co.

Slip'piness, *n.* A rare rendering of SLIPPERINESS, *q. v.*

Slip'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping it. — *Totten.*

Slip'shod, *a.* [*slip* and *shod.*] Wearing shoes like slippers, without pulling up the quarters; as, a *slipshod* woman. — Hence, shuffling; loose, careless, or negligent in manner, style, &c.; as, a *slipshod* demeanor, a *slipshod* style of writing, &c.

Slip'-shoe, *n.* Another name for slipper.

Slip'slop, *a.* [*slop* reduplicated.] Bad liquor.

Slit, *v. a.* (*imp.* SLIT; *pp.* SLIT, SLITTED.) [A. S. *slītan;* Du. *slyten;* Ger. *schleissen.*] To rend; to split; to cut in two pieces; as, to *slit* a quill. — To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to *slit* a board. — To cut or score, or make a long fissure in or upon; as, to *slit* the ears or nose.

—*n.* A long cut, or a narrow opening; as, a *slit* in the nose. — A cleft or crack in the breasts of cattle.

Slith'er, *v. a.* [Ger. *schlittern.*] To slide; to glide.
Slit'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, slits.
Slit'ting-mill, *n.* A mill where iron bars, plates, &c., are slit into long, narrow strips, as nail-rods and the like. — A machine employed by lapidaries for slicing stones, commonly by means of a revolving wheel (see SLICER) supplied with diamond-powder.
Slit'ting-roller, *n.* (*Mach.*) One of a pair of rollers fitted with alternate ribs entering between each other, and cutting, as iron, &c., in the manner of a pair of shears.
Sliv'er, *v. a.* [A. S. *slifan*, to split, cleave.] To cut or divide lengthwise; as, to *sliver* a piece of deal.
—*n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or divided lengthwise.
—A light ribbon, or twist of cotton, wool, &c., to be formed into a thread. — *Simmonds.*
Sloak'an, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as LAVER, *q. v.*
Sloam, *n.* (*Geol.*) A layer of clay between seams of coal.
Sloansville, (*slōnz'vill,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Schoharie co., 35 m. N.W. of Albany.
Sloat, *n.* Same as SLAT, *q. v.*
Sloats'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Rockland co., 36 m. N. of New York.
Slobodsk, or **Slobod'skoi,** a town of European Russia, govt. of Viatka, on the Viatka River, 16 m. N.E. of Viatka; *pop.* 6,000.
Slock'ing-stone, *n.* A rich piece of ore exhibited as a bait for persons to engage in a mining enterprise.
Slo'cum, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 275.
Sloe, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PRUNUS.
Slo'gan, *n.* [Gael. and Scot.] Among the Scots Highlanders, the war-cry, or gathering-word, of a clan.
Slo'nim, a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Grodno, 72 m. S.E. of Grodno; *pop.* 7,500.
Sloo, *n.* Same as SLOUGH, *q. v.*
Sloop, *n.* [Du. *slœp*; L. Sax. *sluup, slupe*; Ger. *schaluppe*; Fr. *chaloupe.*] (*Naut.*) A vessel with one mast like a cutter, the main sail of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.

Fig. 2382. — A SLOOP.

Sloop of war. (*Nav.*) A vessel of war below the size of a corvette, and above that of a brig. It is either ship-, brig-, or schooner-rigged, and carries an armament varying from 18 to 32 guns.
Slootsk, or **Slutsk,** a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Minsk, 63 m. S.W. of Minsk; *pop.* 8,000.
Slop, *v. a.* [Etymol. uncertain.] To spill; to cause to overthrow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it. — To soil by letting water or other liquid fall upon.
—*v. n.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid; — generally before *over.*
—*n.* Water carelessly spilled or thrown about on a table or floor; a puddle. — Mean liquor; mean liquid food.
—*pl.* Dirty water; refuse liquid matter of kitchens, bedrooms, &c.; also, coarse liquid food, spoon-meat, &c.
Slop-basin, or *Slop-bowl,* a basin or bowl for containing slops; — particularly, for receiving the dregs of teacups at the table.
Slops, *n. pl.* [A. S. *to-slupan*, to slip, roll, or tumble down.] Pantaloons, or trowsers, made so as to slip on easily; — hence, ready-made clothes, bedding, &c., more especially such as are suited to seafaring persons.
Slope, *n.* [Probably from *slip.*] A surface which is inclined, so that anything placed on it is apt to slip or slide down; a declivity, also an acclivity—any declivity being necessarily an acclivity also; as, the *slope* of a hill. — A line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; properly, a direction downward.
—*a.* and *adv.* Same as ASLOPE, *q. v.*
—*v. a.* To form with a slope; to form to declivity or obliquity; to incline; to direct obliquely; as, to *slope* the ground in a pleasure-garden.
—*v. n.* To be declivous or inclined; to take an oblique direction; as, a *sloping* way. — To decamp; to levant; to take one's self off suddenly or stealthily.
Slope'ness, *n.* State of being aslope or inclined; declivity. (R.)
Slop'ing, *p. a.* Oblique; declivous; inclining, or inclined, from a horizontal or other right line or plane.
Slop'piness, *n.* State of being sloppy.
Slop'py, *a.* Wet, so as to spatter; plashy; miry; muddy; as, the ground is *sloppy* under foot.
Slop'-seller, *n.* A vender of ready-made clothes, especially for sea-rig.
Slop'-shop, *n.* A place where slops are exposed for sale.
Slop'-work, n. The manufacture of slops, or cheap ready-made clothing, bedding, &c.
Slop'y, *a.* Declivous; sloping; inclined.
Slosh, Slosh'y, *n.* and *a.* Same as SLUSH and SLUSHY.
Slot, *n.* [Dn. *slot*, a lock; Icel. and Dan. *slot*, a strong hold.] A bar or bolt; a slat or sloat. — A narrow piece of timber which fastens, connects, or holds together larger pieces.
(*Mach.*) A mortise in a plate of metal, or an aperture through the same, for the reception of some part of a machine.
Slot, *v. a.* To shut or close with violence; to slam, to bang; as, to *slot* a door.
Slote, *n.* A trap-door in the stage of a theatre.
Sloth, (*slōth,*) *n.* [A. S. *slæwth*, from *slaw*, slow.] Tardiness; slowness; as, "this dilatory *sloth* of Rome." (*Shaks.*) — Indisposition toward action, exertion, or labor; sluggishness; laziness; idleness.
(*Zoöl.*) See AI, and BRADYPODA.
Sloth'ful, *a.* Addicted to sloth; idle; lazy; indolent; sluggish; inactive; inert; as, *slothful ease.*
Sloth'fully, *adv.* Sluggishly; idly; inactively.
Sloth'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being slothful; indulgence of sloth; inactivity; sluggishness; laziness.
Slot'-hound, *n.* A hound which tracks a deer by the slot; a sleuth-hound; a blood-hound.
Slot'ted, *a.* Having a slot.
Slot'ting-machine, *n.* A machine in which a tool moves vertically, in the manner of a mortising chisel, so as to cut out slots or mortises, or to pare round the edge of any object requiring to be made tairaad smooth round the edge.
Slouch, *n.* [Swed. and Goth. *sloka*, to hang down.] A hanging down; a depression of the head, or of some part of the body; an unguinly, awkward gait; as, "he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk." (*Swift.*) — An awkward, clumsy, clownish fellow.
—*v. n.* To hang down; to have a downcast, sheepish, clownish look, gait, or demeanor.
—*v. a.* To cause to hang down; to depress.
Slough, (*slou,*) n. [A. S. *slog*; Gael. *sloc, slochd*, a pit; W. *ystwch*, a slough.] A piece of deep mud, mire, or slush; a hole full of mire, chiefly in a road.
—(*slŭf.*) [Ger. *schlauch*, a skin.] The cast-off skin of a serpent or other reptile.
(*Med.*) The dead part of flesh or skin that separates from the living parts in a wound or ulcer during mortification.
—*v. a.* (*Surg.*) To separate from the living parts. (To *come off*, to *fall off*, to *peel off*, to *slough off*, are all adopted to express the action of separation of dead from living structure.)
Sloughy, (*slou'ĝ,*) *a.* Miry; slushy; full of sloughs, as a road.
—(*slŭf'ĝ.*) Resembling, or partaking of the nature of, a slough; noting the condition of a wound, or of mortification when the dead tissue is about to separate from the living.
Slo'vaks, the name of the Slavic inhabitants of N. Hungary, who, in the 9th cent., formed the nucleus of the great Moravian kingdom, but who, after the bloody battle of Presburg (A. D. 907), were gradually subjugated by the Magyars, to whom even yet they entertain no friendly feeling. Their number is reckoned at 2,750,000, of whom 800,000 belong to the Protestant, and the rest to the Catholic Church. The *S.*, whose character probably comes nearest to that of the old Slavic type, travel in great numbers over Germany and Poland as pedlers (Fig. 2383). Their language is a dialect of the Bohemian.

Fig. 2383. — A SLOVAK.

Sloven, (*slŭv'n,*) *n.* [Du. *slof*, slow, *sloffen*, to trail one's feet along.] Literally, a slow or sluggish man; — specifically, a man or boy habitually negligent of neatness and order; one who is careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness. See SLATTERN.
Slovenliness, (*slŭv'n-,*) *n.* State or quality of being slovenly.
Slovenly, (*slŭv-,*) *a.* Careless or negligent of dress, or of neatness or cleanliness of appearance; as, a *slovenly* man. — Loose; irregular; disorderly; not exact, precise, or neat; as, a *slovenly* dress, a *slovenly* piece of work.
—*adv.* In a careless, negligent, inelegant manner.
Slow, (*slō,*) *a.* (*comp.* SLOWER; *superl.* SLOWEST.) [A. S. *slaw.*] Inactive; tardy; dilatory; acting with circumspection or deliberation; not hasty; not precipitate; as, the Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. — Moving a small distance in a certain time; not quick or alert in motion; not swift or rapid; as, a *slow* walker, a *slow* rate of speed. — Long in taking place; not happening in a short time; as, the change is *slow*, but sure. — Not ready, prompt, or quick; as, a person *slow* of speech. — Behind in time; noting a time later than the true time; as, my watch is *slow*. — Heavy in wit; intellectually dull; wanting quickness, briskness, or liveliness of understanding; as, a person of *slow* perception or comprehension, they are a *slow* sort of people, &c. — Wearisome; tristе; vapid; dull; as, life is *slow* to some people.
(NOTE. *Slow*, used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, gives *slow*-spirited, *slow*-paced, *slow*-sighted, and the like.)
Slow, *v. a.* To lessen the speed of; to retard; as, to *slow* a railroad-train.
Slow'ly, *adv.* In a slow manner; with moderate motion; not rapidly; not soon; not in a little time; not hastily or rashly; not readily or promptly; tardily; with slow progress; as, he *slowly* recovered, money comes in *slowly.*
Slow'ness, *n.* State or quality of being slow; dilatoriness; tardiness; want of speed or celerity; moderate progression; dulness to admit conviction or impression; want of readiness or promptness; dulness of intellect; deliberation; coolness; caution in deciding.
Slows, *n.* (*Med.*) Another name for the MILK-SICKNESS, *q. v.*
Slub, Slub'bing, *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.
—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLUBBED,) (*slŭbd.*) To draw out and slightly twist, as wool.
Slub'ber, *v. a.* [Du. *slobberen*; Icel. *slydra.*] To do anything lazily, imperfectly, or rudely. — To stain; to daub; to smear; to smudge; — also, to cover carelessly.
Slub'bing-machine, *n.* The machine used in the formation of slubs.
Sludge, (*slŭj,*) *n.* (See SLOUGH.) Mire; soft mud; slush. — Some floating pieces of ice and snow. — *Kane.*
Sludge'-hole, *n.* (*Mach.*) The mud-hole of the boiler of a steam-engine.
Sludger, (*slŭj'r,*) *n.* A borer for use in sludge, a bog, or quicksand.
Sludg'y, *a.* Slushy; muddy; miry.
Slue, Slew, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SLUED,) (*slūd.*) (*Naut.*) To turn, as a cylindrical piece of timber, as a spar, boom, &c., about its axis, without moving it out of its place; as, to *slue* the main-yard. — To twist or turn about; — usually with *round*; as, he *slued round*, and took to his heels.
—*v. n.* To turn about or aside from the course; — generally before *round.*
Slug, *n.* [Du. *slek*, slug, slug snail; allied to *slow.*] A slow, lazy, sluggish fellow; a sluggard.
(*Mil.*) A cylindrical or oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun, probably so named from its resemblance in shape to a *slug* or snail.
(*Zoöl.*) See LIMAX.
—*v. a.* To load with a slug or slugs; as, to *slug* a fowling-piece.
Slug'gard, *n.* [*Slug*, and term. *ard.*] A drone; a person constitutionally or habitually slow, lazy, idle, inert, or inactive.
—*a.* Sluggish; lazy; as, *sluggard* sleep.
Slug'gish, *a.* Slow; lazy; idle; slothful; habitually or naturally given to indolence or laziness; dull in action; as, a *sluggish* man, a *sluggish* temperament. — Having little motion; slow; as, a *sluggish* stream. — Lacking power to move; inert; inactive; — said either of a person or thing.
—Vapid; dull; spiritless; tame; inane; simple; as, a *sluggish* fancy.
Slug'gishness, *n.* State or quality of being sluggish; natural or habitual indolence or laziness; sloth; dulness; as, *sluggishness* of the understanding. — Inertness; absence of power of motion; — applied to inanimate matter. — Slowness of motion; as, the *sluggishness* of a river.
Slugs, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) Half-roasted ore.
Sluice, (*slūs,*) *n.* [Du. *sluis*, a flood-gate; Ger. *schleuse*; Fr. *écluse.*] (*Hydraul.*) A frame of timber, stone, or other solid substance, serving to retain and raise the water of a river or canal, and when necessary, to give it vent. — Hence, an opening; a source of supply; that from which anything flows; as, the eyes are the lachrymal *sluices* of sensibility. — The stream of water issuing through a flood-gate. — Hence, any stream, or that which is considered as flowing in a stream.
—*v. a.* To open, as a flood-gate or sluice; to wet abundantly; to overwhelm; as, to *sluice* grass-lands.
Sluicy, (*slūs'y,*) *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice or flood-gate; as, *sluicy* rain.
Slum, *n.* [Etymol. unknown.] Any portion of a city or large town, inhabited by a squalid or vicious population; any low neighborhood, or refuge of the criminal and the destitute; as, the *slums* of New York.
Slum'ber, *v. n.* [A. S. *slumerian.*] To sleep lightly; to doze or drowse. — To sleep; — used chiefly in the poetic and more elevated sense. — To be in a state of negligence, indifference, supineness, idleness, or inactivity; as, "the *slumbering* ages." — *H. Taylor.*
—*v. a.* To lay to sleep. — To stupefy; to stun; as, to *slumber* one's conscience. — *Wotton.*
—*n.* Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound; repose; rest; as, at last, she fell into a gentle *slumber.*
Slum'berer, *n.* One who slumbers.
Slum'berless, *a.* Without slumber; sleepless.
Slum'berous, *a.* Somniferous; soporiferous; inviting or exciting slumber; as, a *slumberous* shade.
Slump, *v. n.* [Scot., a swamp.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on an apparently hard surface, as on ice, frozen ground, &c.
—*n.* In Scotland, the sound made by a person or thing falling into a hole, or into a boggy, miry place.
Slump'y, *a.* Covered with a crust only; swampy; boggy.
Slung, *imp.* and *pp.* of SLING, *q. v.*
Slung'-shot, *n.* A small metal attached to a thong, and used for striking, as an offensive weapon.
Slunk, (*slungk,*) *imp* and *pp.* of SLINK, *q. v.*
Slur, *v. a.* [Icel. *slor*, the refuse of fishes.] To soil; to sully; to pollute; to contaminate; to disgrace. — To

pass slightly; to cloak; to conceal; as, he *slurs* the gist of the argument. — To perform carelessly, imperfectly, or inattentively; as, the writing was *slurred* with inaccuracies. — To cheat; to trick; to chisel; as, to *slur* one out of the game. (R.)

Slur, *v. a.* (*Print.*) To mackle; to blur or double, as an imprint from type.

(*Mus.*) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding style; to connect smoothly in performing, as several notes. *Busby.*

—*n.* A black mark or stain; hence, a stigma; a slight reproach or disgrace; also, an innuendo; an imputation; as, to cast a *slur* upon a person's good name. — An imposition or practical joke played upon one.

(*Mus.*) An arch ⁀ connecting two or more notes not on the same degree, indicating to the performer that in playing they are to be united as much as possible.

Slush, Slosh, *n.* (See SLOUGH.) Soft mud; sludge; puddle. — A puddle of snow and water. — A mixture or combination of greasy substances, employed in lubrication. — The refuse grease and fat, collected in cooking, on shipboard.

(*Mach.*) A composition of lime and white lead, used in painting the bright parts of machinery, as a preventative to oxidation.

—*v. a.* To daub with slush or grease; as, to *slush* a spar.

(*Mach.*) To paint with a composition of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery.

Slush'y, Slosh'y, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling slush.

Slut, *n.* [Du. *slet*, a slut.] A woman who is sluggish, slovenly, and negligent of cleanliness and tidiness of dress; a slattern; — hence, a term of reproach or slight contempt for a woman.

"I buy good meat for *sluts* to spoil." — *King.*

—A bitch; a female dog.

Slut'tish, *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, a slut or slattern; untidy; not neat or cleanly; dirty; disorderly; as, a *sluttish* appearance.—Meretricious; showy; as *sluttish* tricks. (R.)

Slut'tishness, *n.* Qualities or practice of a slut; negligence of dress; want of cleanliness of person, or of furniture, and in domestic affairs generally.

Sly, *a.* (*comp.* SLYER; *superl.* SLYEST.) [Icel. *slœgr*, cunning.] Artful; cunning; crafty; subtle; wily; underhand; insidious; — in a bad sense; as, a *sly* intrigue.

—Dexterous in performing things secretly, and escaping observation and detection; knowing; astute; skilful; shrewd; — in a good sense; as, *sly* circumspection. — Done with artful secrecy; as, a *sly* trick.

On the sly, in a sly or underhand manner; under the rose; as, to kiss a pretty girl *on the sly*.

Sly'-boots, *n.* A sly, roguish, or innocently-mischievous person; — used as a humorous colloquialism.

Sly'ly, Sli'ly, *a.* In a sly manner; artfully; insidiously; secretly.

Sly'ness, Sli'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sly; artfulness; craftiness; wiliness; cunning.

Smack, *v. n.* [A. S. *smæccan.*] To make a sharp noise by the separation of the lips, as after tasting anything with relish. — To kiss with sonorous violence; to buss: as, he gave her a *smacking* salute. — To have a taste, or be tinctured with any particular flavor or quality; as, this wine *smacks* of age. — To possess or exhibit natural evidence of the presence or influence, as of any distinctive character or virtue; as, his observations *smack* of pedantry.

—*v. a.* To kiss with a sharp, sonorous noise; to buss; to osculate unnecessarily loud. — To make a noise, as with the lips, by separating them in the act of tasting; as, he *smacked* his lips over a bumper of '34 claret. — To crack; to make a sharp sound by striking; as, to *smack* a whip.

—*n.* [A. S. *smæc*; Ger. *schmock.*] A noise made by the separation of the lips in eating or drinking with relish. —The quick, sharp sound made by cracking a whip. — A sonorous noise made by the lips in kissing; a buss. — Pleasing taste; favor; savor; distinguishing quality; as, the *smack* of truffles in a *paté de foie gras*. — Hence, characteristic influence or ruling feature; as, the *smack* of experience. — A quick, smart blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap; as, she gave him a *smack* on the face. — A taste; a drop; a minute quantity.

Smack-smooth, in a heedless, reckless, free-and-easy manner, careless of results.

—[Du. *smakschip.*] (*Naut.*) A small vessel, usually sloop-rigged, used chiefly in the coasting trade and fisheries.

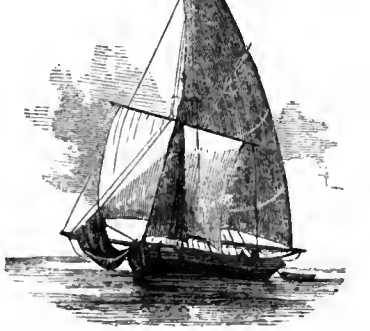


Fig. 2384. — A SMACK.

Smack'ing, *n.* A smack; a sharp, quick noise, as of a kiss.

—*a.* Making a sharp, lively sound; as, a *smacking* wind.

Smack'over, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Washington co.

Small, (*smawl*,) *a.* (*comp.* SMALLER; *superl.* SMALLEST.) [A. S. *smal, smæl*; Ger. *schmal.*] Slender; minute in bulk; not large in dimensions; little in degree or quantity; diminutive; little in amount. — Petty; being of small moment, consequence, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; as, a *small* matter. — Exhibiting little worth, genius, or ability; not lofty-souled, large-minded, or intellectual; — occasionally, in a reproachful sense, little; mean; paltry; despicable; as, a man of *small* mental calibre, a *small* poet or politician, his conduct was of the *smallest*, &c. — Short; trifling; not prolonged or extended in time or duration; as, a *small* sketch, a *small* attempt.—Weak; slender; thin; gentle; soft; not loud, resonant, or sonorous; as, her voice is but *small*. — Having little strength; thin; inuexious; as, *small* ale or beer.

—The small or slender part of a thing; as, the *small* of the leg, of the foot, or of the back.

Small beer, a kind of thin-bodied, weak beer; — sometimes called *table-beer*; — hence (used adjectively), wishy-watery; spiritless; vapid; weak and maudlin; as, a *small-beer* poet, *small-beer* philosophy.

Small craft. (*Naut.*) A small vessel; or, used generically, vessels of small size, or below the ordinary size of square-rigged or sea-going ships, as coasters.—*Small stuff*, spun-yarn, marline, ambroline, and the smaller kinds of cordage used on shipboard.

Small talk, chit-chat; light, common-place conversation.

Small wares. (*Com.*) Various small articles, principally of textile manufacture, as tapes, fringes, thread, braid, and the like; — known in the U. States under the American term *notions*.

Small'age, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Apium graveolens.* See CELERY.

Small'-arms, *n.* (*Mil.*) Muskets, rifles, pistols, revolvers, &c., in distinction from cannon or ordnance.

Small'-clothes, *n. pl.* Same as BREECHES, *q. v.*

Small'-coal, *n.* Coal about the size of a small nut in size, separated from the larger pieces by screening; cobble-coal.

Small'ish, *a.* Somewhat small.

Small'ness, *n.* State or quality of being small; littleness of size, extent, volume, degree, force, strength, amount, value, weight, &c.; inconsiderableness in moment or importance; as, the *smallness* of a child, or of a bird or insect, the *smallness* of an affair, concern, or obligation, *smallness* of trouble or thanks, *smallness* of mind or memory, *smallness* of salary or compensation. — Fineness; softness; melodiousness; as, the *smallness* of a voice; also, in a depreciatory sense, thinness; reediness.

Small'-pox, *n.* [Lat. *variola.*] (*Med.*) An eruptive febrile disease, which, happily, is not now nearly so prevalent as it once was. It seems very doubtful whether this disease was at all known to the ancients; and, according to some Arabic historians, it came first from Ethiopia into Arabia about A. D. 572. The wars which were carried on in the East, and particularly the Crusades in the 12th and 13th centuries, introduced it into Europe, first into Spain and France, and then into other countries. This disease commonly commences with the usual febrile symptoms; as rigors, pain in the back and loins, great prostration of strength, followed by heat and dryness of the skin, a hard and frequent pulse, loss of appetite, pain in the epigastrum, with nausea, vomiting, headache, and sometimes delirium or convulsions. About the third day, an eruption of small, hard, red-colored pimples makes its appearance about the face and neck, and gradually extends over the trunk and extremities. The pimples gradually ripen into pustules, which, on the eighth day, generally begin to break, and crusts or scabs form on these last, falling off in four or five days more. The severity of the disease varies much in different instances, but is almost always in direct relation to the quantity of the eruption. When the pustules are numerous, they run together, and form an irregular outline; when fewer, they are distinct, and of a regularly circumscribed circular form. The former is technically called *variola confluens*, the other *variola discreta*; the former being never free from danger, the latter seldom or ever dangerous. The most important difference between the two forms is in the secondary fever, which sets in about the eighth day of the eruption, or just when the maturation of the pustules is complete. It is slightly marked in the distinct *S.*, but generally very intense and perilous in most instances of the confluent; being the period at which death oftenest occurs. Both kinds are accompanied by sore throat, salivation, and frequently diarrhœa. A peculiar disagreeable odor also usually proceeds from the body of the patient. Like measles and scarletina, this disease frequently gives rise to others of a troublesome or dangerous nature; as glandular swellings, abscesses, pleurisy, loss of sight, consumption, &c. *S.* is the effect of specific contagion, communicated by contact, or through the air. There is no disease of which the contagion is so sure, and which operates at a greater distance, than that of *S.*; but it rarely attacks the same individual more than once. It is not a little remarkable that a small quantity of the matter taken from a pustule and inserted beneath the skin of a healthy individual, gives rise to a much milder form of the disease than would arise in the natural way, *i. e.*, by inhaling the contagious poison; and to this fact are we indebted for the great means of guarding against this disease. (See INOCULATION, and VACCINATION.) The treatment required in *S.* does not differ particularly from that of ordinary fever; the bowels requiring to be kept moderately open, free ventilation established, and the skin, if necessary, kept cool by sponging it with tepid vinegar and water. Small doses of mercury are often serviceable in moderating the febrile symptoms. The strength requires to be attended to, and, if much reduced, quinine, wine, and nourishing diet are to be employed. Blood-letting is almost always attended with very great danger, and not to be had recourse to if it can possibly be avoided. The complications of this disease require to be carefully watched, and if the throat be much affected, a blister should be applied to the neck, and gargles of infusion of roses used.

Smalls', *n. pl.* A colloquialism for small-clothes or breeches.

Smally, (*smawl'y,*) *adv.* In a small degree; with minuteness. (R.)

Small'wood, in *Illinois*, a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 521.

Smalt, *n.* [Ger. *schmalte.*] (*Paint.*) See COBALT.

Smal'tine, *n.* (*Min.*) One of the most important ores of cobalt, being (with cobaltine) that from which most of the smalts of commerce is manufactured; whence the name. It is an arsenide of cobalt, composed of 72 per cent. of arsenic, 95 cobalt, 9 iron, and 9·5 nickel.

Smarag'dine, *a.* Made of emerald; resembling emerald.

Smaragd', *n.* [Gr. *smaragdos.*] (*Min.*) The emerald.

Smarag'dite, *n.* (*Min.*) A peculiar laminated form of augite, or hornblende, of a bright emerald-green color.

Smart, *n.* [Du.; Ger. *schmerz*, pain, ache.] Pain, as from a cut; quick, acute, lively pain; a pricking, local pain, as the pain from stinging by nettles; as, the *smart* caused by flagellation.— Severe, pungent grief or pain of mind; as, the *smart* of conscience. — A cant word for a young fellow who affects an air of briskness, readiness, and vivacious assurance.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *smeortan*; Du. *smarten.*] To feel an active, pungent pain; especially, some local pain from some piercing, stinging, or irritating application. — To feel a pungent pain of mind; to experience acute pain; as, to *smart* under undeserved reproaches. — To be punished; to bear penalties of the evil consequences of anything.

"No creature *smarts* so little as a fool." — *Pope.*

—*a.* (*comp.* SMARTER; *superl.* SMARTEST.) Pungent; pricking; causing an acute local pain or irritation; as, a *smart* cut from a whip, a *smart* quality or taste.—Keen; poignant; severe; as, *smart* sufferings. — Quick; vigorous; active; sharp; severe; as, to have a *smart* encounter with the enemy. — Brisk; fresh; as, a *smart* breeze. — Acute and pertinent; witty; vivacious; quick in suggestion, expedient, or retort; characterized by pungency, force, or shrewdness; as, a *smart* saying, a *smart* epigram, a *smart* reply. — Active; efficient; brilliant; able to accomplish speedy results; as, a *smart* man of business. — Showy; dashy; spruce; modish; having pretensions to taste or fashion; as, to be dressed *smart*.

(NOTE. *Smart* is frequently used in this country in the sense properly expressed by the word *clever*; as, a *smart* young fellow. This is a solecism. The term *smart*, when applied to persons, is, among good speakers, almost entirely used in reference to dress; as, a *smart* appearance.)

Smart'ly, *adv.* In a smart manner; with keen or acute pain; briskly; sharply; wittily; vigorously; actively; showily; sprucely.

Smart'-money, *n.* Money paid by a person by way of indemnity, to release himself from some embarrassing dilemma, awkward engagement, or humiliating or painful position; hush-money.

(*Mil.*) Money paid to soldiers or sailors in the English service, as partial compensation for wounds or injuries received.

(*Law.*) Damages much in excess of full compensation for actual injury done; vindictive damages.

Smart'ness, *n.* Quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; or, the quality of being quick or vigorous; as, the *smartness* of a stroke, *smartness* of pain or suffering; quality of being lively, witty, keen, or vivacious; readiness: acuteness; wittiness: comprehensive force; as, the *smartness* of a repartee.

Smarts'ville, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., 18 m. E. of Marysville; *pop.* abt. 200.

Smart'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Water-pepper. See POLYGONUM.

Smash, *a.* To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush; to shatter; as, to *smash* a dish.

—*n.* [Ger. *schmiss*, a stroke, a blow.] A breaking to pieces; utter destruction.

—Hence, bankruptcy; insolvency; ruin; as, to go to *smash*. (Colloquially used.)

Smash'er, *n.* One who, or that which, smashes. — A cant term for one who passes counterfeit coin or bad currency. — A colloquialism for anything unusually large or wonderful.

Smatch, *n.* Taste; tincture; savor; twang; as, some languages have a guttural *smatch*, this wine has an oily *smatch*.

Smat'ter, *v. n.* [For *smacker*, from *smack*, a taste, a savor; Icel. *smecka*, a taste.] To talk superficially or ignorantly; as, he *smatters* of things he knows absolutely nothing about. — To have a slight taste; to have a slight, superficial, or imperfect knowledge; to smack; as, by a *smattering* of big words, and his own effrontery, he manages to be considered by some a wiseacre.

—*n.* A smattering; slight, flimsy, superficial knowledge; as, a *smatter* of judicial astrology.

Smat'terer, *n.* A sciolist; one who has only a slight, superficial knowledge.

Smat'tering, *n.* Sciolism; a slight, superficial knowledge; as, he possesses a *smattering* of several languages.

Smear, *v. a.* [A. S. *smyrian*; Du. *besmeren.*] To overspread with grease, or anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; to besmear; *as*, to *smear* a vessel's bottom with pitch.—To soil; to contaminate; to pollute.

—*n.* Ointment; unguent; a fat, greasy, oily substance. (R.)—A spot made by an unctuous, oleaginous, or viscous substance, or as if by such a substance; a blot or blotch; a dab or daub; a stain; a patch; as, a *smear* of paint.

Smec'tite, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *smēchein*, to wipe off.] (*Min.*) A greenish kind of halloysite.

Smeg'matic, *n.* [Gr. *smēgma*, soap.] Detergent; cleansing; soapy.

Smelr, *n.* A kind of semi-glaze on earthenware, made by adding common salt to pottery glazes.

Smell, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SMELLED, SMELT.) [Ger. *schmelen*, to smoke, to reek; Du. *smullig*, greasy, from the odor emitted by ointment when spread.] To perceive by the nose, or by the olfactory nerves; to have a sensation excited in certain organs of the nose by particular qualities of a body which are transmitted in fine particles, often from a distance; *as*, to *smell* a perfume, to *smell* a stench.

To smell a rat. To entertain strong suspicion. (Colloq. and R.)—*To smell out.* To discover by natural sagacity; as, the dog *smelt out* his master.

—*n.* (*Physiol.*) The power or faculty of perceiving odors. For this purpose, the animal is provided with a special nerve, called the *olfactory nerve*, in which alone this faculty resides. In man, the filaments of this nerve are distributed in minute arrangements in the mucous membrane covering the interior and upper cavities of the nose. (See NOSE.) The branches are distributed principally in close plexuses, but the mode of termination of the filaments is not yet satisfactorily determined. Besides the sense of smell, the nasal cavities are endowed with common sensibility by the nasal branches of the first and second divisions of the fifth nerve, as is proved by those cases in which the sense of smell is lost, while the party still remains susceptible of sensations of cold, heat, itching, tickling, &c. The olfactory nerve is susceptible of any infinite variety of states, dependent on the nature of the external stimulus by which it is brought into a state of activity. All animals do not perceive the same odors in an equal degree. Carnivorous animals, for instance, have the power of detecting by the smell the special peculiarities of animal matters, and of tracking other animals by the scent, but apparently are not sensible to the odors of plants and flowers; while, on the other hand, herbivorous animals are peculiarly sensitive to the latter, and have little sensibility to animal odors. Man is inferior to many animals in respect to acuteness of smell, but his sphere of susceptibility to various odors is more uniform and extended. Odors in the case of animals living in the air arise from substances suspended in a state of extremely fine division in the atmosphere, or gaseous exhalations, often of so subtle a nature that they can be discovered by no other agent than the sense of smell itself. The odorous matters also require to be transmitted in a current through the nostrils, which is effected by the respiratory organs; and hence our perception of them is increased by repeated quick inspirations, as in sniffing. They are in all cases dissolved in the mucus of the mucous membrane before they affect the olfactory nerve; and hence this membrane must not be either too moist or too dry. The cause of the difference in the effect of different odors is unknown. Great differences in this respect exist among different individuals, many odors which are generally thought agreeable being to some persons intolerable; and different persons describe differently the sensations which arise from the same odorous substances. Further, the acuteness of this sense differs greatly in different individuals, and there seems to be in some persons insensibility to certain odors, and in the case of sight, to certain colors. Linnæus has divided odors into seven different classes:—*Aromatic*, as the carnation; *fragrant*, as the lily; *ambrosial*, as musk; *alliaceous*, as garlic; *fœtid*, as the rag-wort, valerian; *virulent*, as Indian pink; *nauseous*, as the gourd.

Smell'er, *n.* One who smells.—The nose, as being the organ of the olfactory sense;—used generally in the plural.

Smell'ing, *n.* The sense of smell; the sense by which odors are perceived; the act of one who smells.

Smell'ing-bottle, *n.* A small bottle filled with something pungent and aromatic for titillation of the nose and revival of the spirits; a vinaigrette.

Smell'ing-salts, *n. pl.* See HARTSHORN.

Smell'less, *a.* Lacking odor; destitute of smell.

Smelt, *imp.* and *pp.* of SMELL, *q. v.*

—*n.* [A. S.] (*Zoöl.*) A small and delicate fresh-water European fish, of the family *Salmonidæ*; the *Salmo eperlanus* of Linnæus.

—*v. a.* [Du. *smelten*; Ger. *schmelzen*; A. S. *meltan*, to melt.] To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances; as, to *smelt* iron, lead, tin, or copper.

Smelt'er, *n.* One who melts ore.

Smelt'ery, Smelt'-works, *n.* A building or place for smelting ores.

Smelt'ing, *n.* Act or operation of melting or fusing ores for the purpose of extracting the metal; the process of separating metals from the earthy and other substances with which they are combined in the state of ore. See IRON (MANUFACTURE OF).

Smelt'zer, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.

Smeth'port, or SMITHPORT, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village, cap. of McKean co., 196 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Smew, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the family *Anatidæ* (*Mergus albellus*, Linn.), very nearly allied to the goosanders and mergansers, but having a shorter bill. It abounds on the N. coast of Asia and in some parts of Europe.

Smick'er, *v. n.* [Dan. *smigre*, to flatter.] To smirk; to ogle amorously; to look languishingly or wantonly.—*a.* Amorous; wanton. (R.)

Smick'ering, *n.* An amorous look.

Smicks'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., 174 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Smid'dum-tails, *n. pl.* (*Mining.*) The sludge or slimy portion deposited in washing ore.—*Simmonds.*

Smift, *n.* A fuse used in blasting, or in firing a train of powder.

Smila'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Sarsaparilla family, an order of plants, class *Dictyogens*. DIAG. Bisexual or polygamous hexapetaloideous flowers, several consolidated carpels, and axile placentæ. They are herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, with a tendency to climb, and sometimes having fleshy tubers. The species are distributed over various parts of the world, both in tropical and temperate climates, being most abundant in tropical America. See SMILAX.

Smila'cine, (-sin,) *n.* (*Chem.*) A crystalline principle obtained from sarsaparilla root.

Smil'ax, *n.* [Gr.] (*Bot.*) Sarsaparilla, the typical genus of the order *Smilaceæ*. The roots of several species or varieties constitute the Sarsaparilla of the materia medica. Sarsaparilla is regarded as an alterative in venereal and skin diseases, rheumatism, &c. The kind most valued is that known as Jamaica Sarsaparilla, obtained from the species *S. officinalis* (Fig. 2385). It is not the produce of Jamaica, but of Central America and the northern parts of S. America. Other kinds distinguished in commerce are "Lima," "Lean Vera Cruz," "Gouty Vera Cruz," "Lisbon," or "Brazilian," and "Honduras." Among the European species is *S. aspera*, the roots of which form Italian Sarsaparilla.

Fig. 2385. — SARSAPARILLA, (*Smilax officinalis.*)

Smile, *v. n.* [M. H. Ger. *smielen*; Sw. and Goth. *smila*; allied to Sanak. *smi*, to smile.] To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to indicate pleasure, satisfaction, or affection and kindness;—the opposite of *frown*; as, "Patience on a monument, *smiling* at grief." (*Shaks.*)—To express slight disdain or contempt by a smiling look, implying sarcasm or pity; to smirk ironically; to sneer; as, one cannot but *smile* at such empty pretensions.—To look pleasant, gay, or joyous, or to present that aspect which excites to pleasurable emotions; as, *smiling* plenty.—To be propitious; to favor; to countenance; as, may fortune *smile* on our endeavors.

—*v. a.* To express or interpret by a smile; as, to *smile* approval.

—*n.* Act of smiling; a peculiar contraction of the physiognomy, which naturally expresses pleasure, satisfaction, approbation, moderate joy, or love and kindness;—correlative to *frown*; as, "the *smiles* of joy, the tears of woe." (*Moore.*)—Gay or jocund appearance; as, "the *smiles* of nature, and the charms of art." (*Addison.*)—Propitiousness; favor; countenance; as, the *smiles* of fortune.—An expression of the countenance resembling a benevolent smile, but indicative of opposite or malevolent feelings, as contempt, disdain, &c.; as, a scornful *smile*.

Smile'less, *a.* Without a smile.

Smil'ingly, *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a look of pleasure or satisfaction.

Smil'ingness, *n.* State of being smiling.

Smireh, *v. a.* [From *smear.*] To sully; to soil; to cloud; as, to *smireh* one's face with soot.

Smirk, *v. n.* [A. S. *smercian.*] To smile wantonly, affectedly, or pertly; to look affectedly soft, amorous, or kind; as, a *smirking* fop.

—*n.* An affected smile; as, the *smirk* of a coquette.

Smirk, Smirk'y, *a.* Jaunty; nice; spruce; dapper; affected.

Smit, *pp.* of SMITE, *q. v.* (R.)

Smite, *v. a.* (*imp.* SMOTE; *pp.* SMITTEN, rarely SMIT.) [A. S. *smitan*; Ger *schmeiden*, to forge iron.] To strike, drive, or force against, as the fist or hand, a stone, hammer, or weapon; as, to *smite* one on the face.—To kill; to slay by a blow; to destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind.—To blast; to destroy the life of, as by a stroke or by something sent.—To destroy or overthrow in battle.—To afflict; to chasten; to punish; as, we are *smitten* for our wickedness.—To strike or affect with passion, as love, hate, or fear.—*To smite off*, to cut off.—*To smite out*, to strike out, as a tooth.

—*v. n.* To strike; to clash together, as the knees.

Smit'er, *n.* One who smites or strikes.

Smith, *n.* [A. S. from *smitan*, to smite; Ger. *schmid*; Icel. *smidr*, a workman.] One who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals; as, a black*smith*, gold*smith*, ship*smith*, and the like.—One who makes or effects anything.

Smith, ADAM, a celebrated political economist, *b.* at Kirkaldy, Scotland, 1723. He studied at Oxford, and was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University in 1752. Towards the close of 1763, he accepted an invitation to travel with the Duke of Buccleuch, and having resigned his chair, made a long tour in France, becoming acquainted at Paris with some of the most eminent philosophers and economists. Returning in 1766, he spent the next ten years in retirement at Kirkaldy, engaged in the composition of his great work, the *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, which first appeared in 1776. It has a high rank among the successful books of the world—overthrowing the grave errors which it attacked, and establishing their opposite truths. Its main principle is that *labor*, not money or land, is the real source of wealth. The means of making labor most fruitful, the division of labor, what wealth consists in, the mischiefs of legislative interference with industry and commerce, the necessity of freedom of trade, are admirably discussed and expounded. The book may be regarded as the basis of modern political economy, and one of its great objects has been accomplished in England in the establishment of *free trade*. In 1778, *S.* settled at Edinburgh, where he had the appointment of a Commissioner of Customs for Scotland. He was the friend of David Hume, of whose last days and death he wrote an account, with a warm panegyric on his character, which was published with Hume's autobiography. He was also author of a *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, which appeared in 1759, and the doctrine of which is that sympathy is the foundation of morals. *S.* was chosen Lord-Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1787, and D. 1790.

Fig. 2386. — ADAM SMITH.

Smith, JOHN, the founder of Virginia, *b.* at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, England, about 1579. Of a daring spirit, longing for a larger and more adventurous life, he early served in the Netherlands as a soldier in the cause of liberty. He then travelled in France, visited Egypt and Italy, and, about 1602, greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Hungary against the Turks, gaining the favor of Sigismund Bathori, Prince of Transylvania. Wounded and taken prisoner by the Turks, he was sold as a slave, was harshly treated in the Crimea, and made his escape. Rumors of war in Morocco attracted him thither, and thence he returned to England about 1606. He entered with enthusiasm into the project of colonizing the New World, and with Gosnold, Winkfield, Hunt, and others, set out in December, 1606, with a squadron of 3 small vessels for Virginia, under the authority of a charter granted by James I. Amidst the unhappy dissensions, difficulties, and distress of the first years of the great enterprise, Smith rendered the most important services by his irrepressible hopefulness, his practicable wisdom, and his vigorous government. But for his wisdom and noble exertions the project would probably have been abandoned. He made important geographical explorations and discoveries. In 1607, ascending the Chickahominy, and penetrating into the interior of the country, *S.* and his comrades were captured by the Indians, and he only, by his rare self-possession, escaped with life. He remained a prisoner for some weeks, carefully observed the country, got some knowledge of the language of the natives, and when at last they were going to put him to death, he was saved by the affectionate pleading of Pocahontas, the daughter of the chief Powhatan, a girl of ten or twelve years old. Reconducted to Jamestown, *S.* had need for all his energy to cheer the desponding colonists. In the summer of 1608 he explored in an open boat the Bay of the Chesapeake and its tributary rivers, a navigation of nearly 3,000 miles. He also penetrated inland, established friendly relations with the Indians, and prepared a map of the country. On his return from this great expedition, he was made president of the colonial council. In 1609 he was severely injured by an accidental explosion of gunpowder, and without reward for his splendid services, except in his own conscience and the applause of the world, returned to England. He revisited Virginia in 1614, was captured by the French in the following year, and on his return

Fig. 2387. — JOHN SMITH.

to London after three months, heard of the arrival of his Indian friend Pocahontas, *q. v.* *S.* made known her services, and she was presented to Queen Elizabeth, and loaded with marks of honor and gratitude. *S.* published in 1608 *A True Relatim of such Occurrences and Accidents of Note as hath Happened in Virginia since the First Planting of that Colony*, &c. D. 1641.

Smith, Joseph, the founder of Mormonism. See Mormons.

Smith, Edmund Kirby, a general of the Confederate army, son of the late Judge L. Smith, b. in St. Augustine, Florida, entered West Point in 1841, and graduated in 1845. At the close of the Mexican war, in which he served, he was sent to West Point, and remained there for three years as Assistant Instructor of Mathematics. After some other services he attained the rank of major of cavalry, which grade he resigned at the outbreak of the Civil War, and joined the Confederates. He was appointed major of artillery, shortly afterwards lieut-col. of Van Dorn's cavalry, adjutant-general to Gen. J. Johnston, and in that capacity obtained the rank of brigadier-general. He was assigned to a brigade of Gen. Johnston's corps, and by a timely arrival, in conjunction with Kershaw, changed the current of the first battle of Bull Run, at which he was severely wounded and obliged to retire from the field. Shortly after he was made a major-general, and married a daughter of Col. McDaniel, who had attended him through his illness. On his recovery he invaded Tennessee, and threatened Louisville and Cincinnati, but was obliged, in conjunction with Bragg, to retreat to Murfreesboro', and was sent, early in 1863, by Jefferson Davis to relieve Holmes in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. He was made a general, and for a long time his head-quarters were at Shreveport. He was in command of the Confederate troops in the campaign in which occurred the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, the damming of Red River, and the retreat of Gen. Banks. In May, 1865, he surrendered to Gen. Canby, and left the country, but having obtained leave from President Johnson, returned to Lynchburg.

Smith, William, a modern English philologist, born in London, 1814. An article on *Language*, furnished by him to the "Penny Cyclopædia," was one of his first successes in that career which he subsequently worthily pursued. In 1842 he commenced the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, fulfilling the duties of editor himself. In the same capacity he subsequently published *The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, and the *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*. In 1850, he was appointed Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature in the New College. Three years later he became classical examiner in the University of London. In 1854 he commenced the publication of a new edition of Gibbons's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, with notes by M. Guizot, Dean Milman, and himself. He also produced several abridged editions of his larger classical dictionaries, a *Latin-English Dictionary*, based upon Forcellini and Freund; and a *Dictionary of the Bible*.

Smith, in *Arkansas*, a township of Bradley co.

Smith, in *Indiana*, a township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Posey co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Whitley co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Smith, in *Mississippi*, a S. central co.; *area*, 620 sq. m. It is watered by Leaf River. *Surface*, undulating, and mostly covered with pine forests; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Raleigh. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Smith, in *Ohio*, a township of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Mahoning co., 2 m. N.E. of Alliance; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Smith, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Smith, in *Tennessee*, a N. co.; *area*, 360 sq. m. It is traversed by the Cumberland River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, excellent. *Cap.* Carthage. *Pop.* in 1870, 16,242.

Smith, in *Texas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 930 sq. m. *Rivers*, Sabine, Neches, and the Angelina. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Tyler. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Smith'borough, in *New York*, a post-village of Tioga co., 256 m. N.W. of New York.

Smith'dale, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Amite co., 82 m. S.W. of Jackson.

Smith'ereens, *n. pl.* An Irish rendering of Smithers, *q. v.*

Smith'ers, *n. pl.* Fragments; shivers; splinters; as, to break a thing into *smithers*.

Smith'ery, *n.* A smith's workshop; a smithy or stithy. — Work performed by a smith.

Smith'field, in *Indiana*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Smithfield, in *Iowa*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Smithfield, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., 25 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 900.

Smithfield, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Wabashaw co., 12 m. N. of Wabashaw.

Smithfield, in *New York*, a township of Madison co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,227.

Smithfield, in *North Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., 27 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Smithfield, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Jefferson co., 14 m. S.W. of Steubenville; *pop.* of township abt. 2,500.

Smithfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Bradford co, 10 m. N.W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A post-village of Fayette co., 190 m. S.W. of Harrisburg. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Smithfield, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Providence co., 12 m. N. of Providence; *pop.* in 1870, 17,376.

Smith'field, in *Utah Territory*, a post-village of Cache co., 6 m. N. of Logan.

Smithfield, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Isle of Wight co., 80 m. S.E. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 900.

Smithfield, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Monongalia co., 10 m. N.W. of Morgantown.

Smith'ing, *n.* Act, art, or process of working a mass of iron into a particular form or shape.

Smith Island, in the Antarctic Ocean, the most W. of the S. Shetland group; Lat. 63° 2′ S., Lon. 62° 47′ W.

Smith'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Shelby co., 8 m. S.W. of Shelbyville.

Smithland, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Woodbury co., 34 m. S.E. of Sioux City.

Smithland, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Livingston co., on the Ohio River, 215 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Smithland, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Clarion co., 15 m. S. of Clarion.

Smith'port, in *Louisiana*, a village of De Soto parish, 12 m. N.E. of Mansfield.

Smith's Bar, or Smithville, in *California*, a village of Placer co., 24 m. N.E. of Sacramento.

Smiths'burg, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Washington co., 106 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Smith's Creek, in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Clair co., 11 m. S.W. of Port Huron.

Smith's Creek, in *N. Carolina*, flows into the Roanoke River from Warren co.

Smith's Falls, in Upper Canada, a town of Leeds co., 32 m. N.W. of Rockville; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Smith's Ferry, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Hampshire co., 80 m. W. of Boston.

Smith's Island, in *Pennsylvania*, a small island in the Delaware River, opposite Philadelphia.

Smith's Island, in *N. Carolina*, an island of New Hanover co, at the mouth of Cape Fear River. Cape Fear is at the S. extremity.

Smith's Landing, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Atlantic co., 4 m. S. of Absecom.

Smith's Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., 12 m. E. of Dunkirk; *pop.* abt. 250.

Smithso'nian, *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, *Smithson*, an English gentleman, who gave by legacy a large sum of money to the U. States, for the foundation and support of an establishment for the diffusion of learning; as, the *Smithsonian* Institute. — *Webster.*

Smithso'nian Institute, a literary, scientific, and philosophical institution, organized at Washington, D.C., by Act of Congress in 1846, pursuant to the will of James Smithson, an Englishman (natural son of Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland), who, dying at Genoa, 1829, after a life devoted to scientific pursuits, bequeathed to the U. States of America property amounting to $515,169, to be applied to the "increase and effusion of knowledge among men." The management of the Institute is in the hands of regents appointed by the Federal govt., and a spacious structure, containing a museum, library, cabinets of natural history, and lecture-rooms, has been the result of their able administration of the testator's wishes. The library, carefully collected, is unsurpassed in this country as a resource for scientific reference, while in its museum are collected the rich acquisitions of national exploring expeditions. Some part of its income is devoted to scientific researches, and the production of works too costly for publication by private individuals. Departments of Astronomy, Ethnology, Meteorology, and Terrestrial Magnetism, have been established; and among the publications hitherto issued are the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*, 4to., distributed gratis to libraries; *Annual Reports*, and *Miscellaneous Collections*. The periodical courses of lectures, held in the Institute by eminent scientists and savans, form a prominent social feature of the national capital. The board of regents, at an early session after their appointment, selected Prof. Joseph Henry, *q. v.*, as their secretary, an office which he still holds.

Fig. 2388. — Smithsonian Institute, (Washington.)

Smith's Point, in the Chesapeake Bay, the most S. point of land at the mouth of the Potomac, on which is a light-house, with a fixed light 85 feet high.

Smith's Ranch, in *California*, a post-village of Sonoma co., 17 m. S.W. of Santa Rosa.

Smith's River, in *California*, flows W. into the Pacific Ocean from Del Norte co.

Smith's River, in *New Hampshire*, flows into the Connecticut River from Grafton co.

Smith's River, in *Virginia*, rises in Patrick co., and flows into Dan River near Leaksville, Rockingham co., N. Carolina.

Smith's Sound, a body of water N.W. of Baffin's Bay, terminating in the N.E. by a gulf 110 m. in its greatest breadth.

Smith'ton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Worth co., 58 m. N.N.E. of St. Joseph.

Smithton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Doddridge co., 58 m. E. of Parkersburg.

Smith'town, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Suffolk co., 45 m. N.E. of New York; *pop.* of township abt. 3,000.

Smith'town Bay, in *New York*, an inlet of Long Island Sound, in Suffolk co.

Smith'town Branch, in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co.

Smith'ville, in *Arkansas*, a post-village, cap. of Lawrence co., 125 m. N.N.E. of Little Rock.

Smithville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Monroe co., 8 m. S.E. of Bloomington.

Smithville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Clay co., 15 m. N.W. of Liberty.

Smithville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Brunswick co., on Cape Fear River, 2 m. from its mouth in the Atlantic.

Smithville, in *New York*, a township of Chenango co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,405. — A post-village of Jefferson co., 5 m. S. of Ellisburg.

Smithville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., 92 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Smithville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., 46 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Smithville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Abbeville dist., 94 m. W. of Columbia.

Smithville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of De Kalb co., 65 m. E. of Nashville.

Smithville, in *Virginia*, a village of Powhatan co., 39 m. W. of Richmond.

Smith'ville Flats, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., 125 m. S.W. of Albany.

Smith'y, (formerly Smithy,) *n.* [A. S. *smiththe.*] The workshop of a smith, particularly a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy; as, a village *smithy*.

Smit, *n.* [L. Ger. *schmitte.*] Ruddle, or fine red clay or ochre, used for marking sheep.

Smit'ten, *pp.* of smite. Struck; killed. — Affected with some emotion or passion, excited by something impressive; — especially, affected by amorous feelings; enamored; as, he was *smitten* with her attractions.

Smock, *n.* [A. S. *smoc.*] A shift; a chemise; a woman's under-garment. — A smock-frock; a blouse.

Smock'-faced, (*-fāst,*) *a.* Pale-faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion; as, "*smock-faced* beaux." — *Fenton.*

Smock'-frock, *n.* A blouse; a coarse linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-laborers, chiefly in England; a gabardine.

Smock'-mill, *n.* A wind-mill, of which only the cap turns round to meet the wind, in distinction from a *post-mill*, whose whole building turns on a post. *Simmonds.*

Smock'-race, *n.* In England, a race run by women for the prize of a fine smock.

Smok'able, *a.* That may be smoked; fitted, or ready, to be smoked.

Smoke, *n.* [A. S. *smoca.*] (*Chem.*) The exhalations, visible vapor, or substance that escapes, or is expelled, in the process of combustion, from the substance burning. Under the articles Combustion, Flame, and Fuel, the principle of combustion is fully explained. Those fuels which consist of fixed carbon, as anthracite and the coke of bituminous coal, evolve no *S.*, for the first movement of the carbon into the air is when it combines with the oxygen to form the invisible carbonic oxide, from which it is not again set free. In nearly every process of combustion, whether the object be the attainment of light or heat, the formation of smoke should be guarded against as a waste of fuel. In great cities, where bituminous coal is consumed on a large scale for manufacturing purposes, the atmosphere is constantly charged with clouds of *S.*, which is diffused over everything. In Pittsburg, for instance, so great is the nuisance, that white articles of external dress are almost discarded in consequence of their becoming immediately soiled. Several plans, at once efficient and economical, have been supplied to manufacturers. The object of these plans has been either to prevent the production of *S.* by effecting complete combustion in the furnace, or to consume the *S.* after it has been evolved from one fire by causing it to pass over another, supported by smokeless fuel. It has been ascertained that the great mass of *S.* is sent forth from fuel freshly thrown on a fire, and that when the fire becomes hotter, the *S.* diminishes. This is owing to the sweeping off of the carbon before it could be fairly exposed to the further action of the heat and air. This leads to the method which adds the fuel gradually, and spreads it over the front portion of the grate, so that the *S.* shall have to pass over the fire behind, and thus be consumed as it mixes with the excess of air carried along with it; hence, this method of preventing *S.*, by consuming it in the furnace, has been adopted very generally. Other inventions are based on supplying fuel to the fires from beneath, so that the products of combustion must pass through the incandescent coals above before escaping.

—Vapor; watery exhalations; — so called because resembling smoke.

(Note. *Smoke* used as a prefix to other words, forms various compound terms, self-explaining in their character; as, *smoke*-consuming, *smoke*-dried, *smoke*-wreath, &c.)

—*v. n.* To emit or expel smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; as, a chimney *smokes*. — Hence, scripturally, to burn; to be kin-

died; to rage. — To raise a dust or smoke by rapidity of motion; as, the horses *smoked* along the field. — To suffer; to be punished or chastised; as, he shall *smoke* for doing this. — To imbibe and exhale the vapor of burning tobacco; as, he both drinks and *smokes*.

Smoke, *v. a.* To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, dry, or medicate by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected articles, to *smoke* meats for preservation.

—To subject to the operation or action of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out; — frequently with *out*; as, to *smoke* a badger *out* of his hole. — To sneer at; to ridicule to the face; as, to *smoke* a pedagogue. — To cause to emit the fumes of tobacco; to inhale the smoke of tobacco through; as, to *smoke* a pipe or cigar.

Smoke'-arch, *n.* (*Mach.*) The smoke-box of a locomotive.

Smoke'-ball, *n.* (*Mil.*) Same as STINK-POT, *q. v.*

Smoke'-black, *n.* Lamp-black prepared by the combustion of resinous substances in large pans under a dome or chimney in which cloths are suspended, to which the soot becomes attached.—*Simmonds.*

Smoke'-board, *n.* A board suspended before a fireplace to hinder the smoke from coming out into the room.

Smoke'-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) The end of a steam-boiler on which the chimney or smoke-stack is placed. Locomotives with inside cylinders have them placed in this box, which keeps both them and the steam-pipes at a high temperature.

Smoke-box door, the door in front of the smoke-box, by which access is gained to the cylinders or steam-pipes, and other parts placed in this box.

Smoke'-dry, *v. a.* To dry by smoke.

Smoke'-jack, *n.* See JACK.

Smok'er, *n.* One who dries by smoke; as, a *smoker* of meats. —One who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar; as, a confirmed *smoker*.

Smoke'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail hoisted before the funnel of a ship's galley, to allow the smoke to rise before it is blown away by the wind.

Smoke's Creek, in *New York*, flows into Lake Erie from Erie co.

Smoke'-stack, *n.* The chimney or funnel of a steamer or locomotive.

Smok'ing, *n.* Act of emitting smoke, as from a chimney. — Act of applying smoke to; as, the *smoking* of beef or hams, the *smoking* of an animal out of its hole. — Act or practice of inhaling tobacco-smoke from a pipe or cigar. See TOBACCO.

Smok'ing-cap, *n.* A fez, or skull-cap, worn by men in a tabagie or smoking-room.

Smok'ily, *a.* In a smoky manner.

Smok'iness, *n.* State of being smoky.

Smok'y, *a.* (*comp.* SMOKIER; *superl.* SMOKIEST.) Emitting smoke; fumid; as, a *smoky* fire. — Thick; filled with smoke, or with a vapory exhalation resembling it; as, a *smoky* atmosphere. — Having the appearance or characteristic qualities of smoke; as, a *smoky* fog. — Subject to be filled with smoke from the various avenues to a fire; as, a *smoky* house. — Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; sooty; as, a *smoky* ceiling.

Smok'y Hill Fork, a branch of the Kansas River, rises in E. Colorado, and joins the Republican Fork near Fort Riley, Kansas, to form the Kansas River, after an E. course of 400 m.

Smok'y Hol'low, in *New York*, a village of Columbia co., 36 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Smo'len, an island of Norway, in the Atlantic, 3 m. W.S.W. of Hittern. Lat. 63° 20′ N., Lon. 8° 5′ E. *Ext.* 15 m. long and 10 broad.

Smolensk', a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a government of same name, on the Dnieper, 230 m. S.W. of Moscow: Lat. 54° 50′ N., Lon. 31° 56′ 36″ E. It is the see of an archbishop, and has three cathedrals, numerous churches, monasteries, and an episcopal palace. It has, besides, numerous schools, a college, hospitals, a house of correction, and assembly-rooms. *Manuf.* Linens, leather, carpets, and soap. *S.* was the scene of an obstinate conflict between the French and Russians, Aug. 16–17, 1812, in which victory is claimed on both sides. The day following, Aug. 18, the French returning to the attack, found the city deserted and in ruins. *Pop.* 15,000.

Smol'lett, TOBIAS, a British author, b. in Dumbartonshire, 1721, was educated for the medical profession, and commenced practice in London, 1746, though his entire time was devoted to literature. He produced in rapid succession *The Regicide*, a tragedy; *The Tears of Scotland*, a poem; some satires, called *Advice and Reproof*; and in 1748, his novel of *Roderick Random*. This work, which made him universally popular, was followed by *Peregrine Pickle*, *Count Fathom*, *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, and *Humphrey Clinker*; and, on the death of his friend and countryman, Hume, he carried on the *History of England* from the period at which Hume had left it. D. 1771. As a poet, *S.* has small claims on our consideration; as a novelist, he is only second to Fielding, though his gross indecency too often makes his works unreadable to refined and educated minds; but, as a historian, he is entitled to a large share of praise, not only for his industry and perspicuity, but for the liberality that distinguishes his political writings, and the absence of any national or party bias in his expressed opinions.

Smolt, *n.* (*Zool.*) A salmon, from 4 to 6 inches long, and a little more than a year old, that has acquired its silver scales. — *Simmonds.*

Smooth, *a.* (*comp.* SMOOTHER; *superl* SMOOTHEST.) [A. S. *smethe*, smooth.] Having a plain, even, or level surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or asperities are perceptible; not rough; as, *smooth* paper, a *smooth* table. — Evenly spread; glossy; sleek; as, *smooth* hair, a *smooth* skin. — Moving equally; gently flowing; not ruffled, undulated, or obstructed; as, *smooth* waters. — That flows without stops, obstruction, or hesitation; volubile; even; not harsh; as, *smooth* language, *smooth* verse. — Bland; insinuative; mild; flattering; deceptive; as, a *smooth* tongue, a *smooth* discourse.

(NOTE. *Smooth* is frequently used in the construction of such self-explaining compounds as *smooth*-faced, *smooth*-chinned, *smooth*-grained, *smooth*-leaved, &c.)

Smooth, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; as, in the rough or the *smooth*. — In the U. States, a meadow; a grass-field. — *Bartlett.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *smethian*, to soothe, to soften.] To make smooth; to make plain or even on the surface; to level; to flatten; as, to *smooth* linen with an iron, to *smooth* a board with a plane. — Hence, (1.) To free from impediment or obstruction; as, money *smooths* one's way through life. (2.) To make flowing; to smooth from harshness; as, to *smooth* poetic numbers. (3.) To calm; to assuage; to mollify; to allay; as, to *smooth* a ruffled temper. (4.) To soften; to palliate; to lighten; as, to *smooth* a fault. (5.) To ease; to rectify; to regulate; as, to *smooth* a difficulty.

—*v. n.* To play the flatterer; to employ blandishments; as, "I cannot . . . *smooth*, deceive, and coy."—*Shaks.*

Smooth'er, *n.* One who, or that which, smooths.

Smooth'ing-iron, *n.* Same as FLAT-IRON.

Smooth'ing-plane, *n.* A small, fine plane, used for smoothing and finishing work.—*Gwilt.*

Smooth'ly, *a.* In a smooth manner; evenly; not roughly or harshly; with even flow or motion; without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily; with soft, bland, insinuating language.

Smooth'ness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being smooth; evenness of surface; freedom from ruggedness or asperity; as, *smoothness* of the skin, the *smoothness* of a board, &c.—Softness or mildness to the palate; as, the *smoothness* of a liquor. — Fluency of words; softness or harmony of numbers; blandness of address; mildness or gentleness of speech; as, the *smoothness* of a verse, the *smoothness* of a compliment, *smoothness* of manner.

Smooth'-spoken, Smooth'-tongued, *a.* Plausible; insinuating; flattering; with specious words; as, a *smooth-spoken* villain.

Smorzando, Smorza'to, (*smôrd-zan'do,*) *p. a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Dying away; becoming fainter and softer by degrees, as sound.

Smote, *imp.* of SMITE, *q. v.*

Smoth'er, *v. a.* [A. S. *smoran, asmoran.*] To suffocate or extinguish life by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; to destroy the life of by suffocation; as, to *smother* a child. — To choke; to deprive of air by a thick covering, as of smoke, &c.; as, to *smother* a fire. — Hence, to suppress; to stifle; to repress the action of; to prevent publicity; as, to *smother* a complaint or remonstrance, *smothered* rage, &c.

—*v. n.* To be suffocated, choked, or stifled. — To be suppressed or concealed. — To smoulder, as a fire.

—*n.* Smoke; thick dust.

Smouch, *v. a.* and *n.* Same as SMUDGE, *q. v.*

Smould'er, *v. n.* To burn and smoke without flame or vent.

—*n.* Smothered smoke.

Smould'eringness, *n.* The state of smouldering.

Smudge, *v. a.* To smear; to smutch; to soil.

—*n.* A stain; a blot; a smear.

—In the U. States, a slow fire, by the smoke of which to drive away mosquitoes, &c.

Smug, *a.* [A. S. *smicere;* Ger. *schmuck.*] Nice; spruce; dressed with affectation of stylishness, but without elegance.—Affectedly smart; as, a *smug* clerk.

—*v. a.* To adorn; to spruce.

Smuggle, (*smug'gl*) *v. a.* [A. S. *smugan, smuan*, to creep; Du. *smokelen.*] To import or export secretly and in defiance of law, or secretly to import or export, as dutiable goods, without paying the duties imposed by law. — To convey or introduce clandestinely.

—*v. n.* To import or export goods without paying the customs.

Smug'gled, *a.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law; as, *smuggled* goods.

Smug'gler, *n.* One who smuggles; a contrabandist.—A vessel employed in smuggling.

Smug'gling, *n.* The offence of clandestinely importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs.

Smug'ly, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. (R.)

Smug'ness, *n.* Spruceness; neatness; affected elegance.

Smut, *n.* [A. S. *smitta;* Ger. *schmutz*, fat, dirt.] A spot made with soot, coal, or other dirty substance. — Filthy language; obscenity.

(*Agric.*) A disease in grain. See UREDO.

—*v. a.* To blacken; to tarnish; to stain or mark with smut. — To taint with mildew.

—*v. n.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

Smutch, (*smuch,*) *v. a.* To blacken with smoke.

—*n.* A smut; a foul spot. (Low.)

Smut'-mill, *n.* (*Agric.*) A machine for winnowing grain from smut.

Smut'tily, *adv.* Blackly; smokily; foully; in a smutty manner.—With obscene language; as, to speak *smuttily*.

Smut'tiness, *n.* State of being smutty; soil from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. — Ribaldry of language; obscenity; indecency in speech or writing.

Smut'ty, *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like; as, a *smutty* face. — Tainted with mildew; as, *smutty* wheat.—Obscene; not modest or pure; as, a *smutty* joke.

Smyrna, (*smîr'nah,*) one of the most ancient cities now existing in Asia Minor, and one of the most wealthy and important of all the towns of Asiatic Turkey. *S.* is situated at the bottom of a deep and capacious bay on the N.W. coast of Asia Minor, in the prov. of Natolia, 210 m. S.S.W. from Constantinople: Lat. 38° 25′ 36″ N., Lon. 27° 6′ 45″ E. The whole front of the city is lined with quays, and ships of large tonnage can come up into the heart of the town. The trade carried on, both in import and export, is immense. The town is wretchedly built, and consists of narrow, dirty streets, both crooked and gloomy. The exports consist of cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, resins, and all kinds of dried fruits, especially figs. The district round the city, extending for several miles, is governed by a pasha. *S.*, according to Herodotus, was first colonized by the Æolians, B. C. 688. It was one of the seven churches mentioned in *Rev.* i. Polycarp, a disciple of the apostle John, who suffered martyrdom here about 160, is said to have been the first Bishop. A massacre of several thousand Greek inhabitants by the Mohammedans took place June 15, 1821, and another massacre of more than 1,000 Christians occurred Nov. 2, 1826, and following days. A fire, which destroyed 12,000 houses, took place in July, 1841; and an earthquake caused much damage in 1840. A great fire occurred Aug. 27, 1860. The first stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. John was laid Dec. 27, 1862. *Pop.* 120,000. The Gulf of *S.* is an inlet of the Ægean Sea, extending 45 m. inland, and having 22 m. of breadth at its entrance. It contains several small islands. Its waters are deep, and it affords good anchorage.

Smyr'na, in *Delaware*, a post-village of Kent co., 36 m. S. of Wilmington; *pop.* in 1800, 2,153.

Smyrna, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Decatur co., 40 m. N. of Madison. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A village of Vanderburg co., 5 m. N.E. of Evansville.

Smyrna, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co., 110 m. N.E. of Bangor; *pop.* abt. 250.

Smyrna, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ionia co., 25 m. N.E. of Grand Rapids.

Smyrna, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chenango co., 100 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Smyrna, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Harrison co., 40 m. W.S.W. of Steubenville.

Smyrna, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Rutherford co., 20 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Smyrniot, (*smir'nī-ot,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging, or pertaining, to Smyrna.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.

Smy'ser's Depot, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of York co., 10 m. S. of York.

Smyth, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. co.; *area*, 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* The N., Middle, and S. Forks of the Holston River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys and along the rivers. *Min.* Salt and gypsum. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Smyth'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Somerset co., 158 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Snack'wine, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Putnam co., 23 m. S.W. of La Salle; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Snack, *n.* [O. Eng. *snack*, to snatch.] A slight, hurried repast; an improvised luncheon; as, to take a *snack*. (Local Eng.)

To go snacks, to take a fair share or part; as, they *went snacks* in the transaction.

Snaffle, (*snaf'fl.*) *n.* [Du. *snebbel, snavel;* Ger. *schnabel*, a bill, a beak, a muzzle.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth without branches. — A snaffle-bit.

—*v. a.* To bridle; to manage with a snaffle or bridle, as a horse.

Snaffle-bit, *n.* A slender bit, with a joint in the middle.

Snag, *n.* [Icel. *snagi*, a small stake or peg.] A jag or sharp protuberance; a short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot. — A tooth; a tooth projecting beyond the rest; — applied in contempt.

—The trunk of a large tree firmly imbedded in the bottom of a river at one end, and rising nearly or quite to the surface at the other end, thus presenting a dangerous obstruction to navigation; — they are common in the Mississippi and other western rivers of this country. See SAWYER.

Snag-boat, a vessel fitted with an apparatus for removing snags, or other obstructions to navigation, in rivers.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SNAGGED,) (*snăgd.*) To injure or wreck utterly by fouling a snag; as, to *snag* a steamboat. (Amer.)

Snagged, *a.* Full of snags, or sharp protuberances; snaggy.

Snag'gy, *a.* Full of snags; shooting into sharp points; abounding with knots; as, a *snaggy* tree, or branch of a tree.

Snail, *n.* [A. S. *snegel, snagel*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of gasteropodous molluscs comprising the numerous family HELICIDÆ, *q. v.*, feed chiefly on vegetable substances, although they are very indiscriminate in their appetite, and even devour the dead of their own kind. The mischief which they do to garden-crops is too well known; and gardeners lay down cabbage-leaves and the like to attract them, in order that they may be destroyed — any greasy substance increasing the attractiveness of the bait.—*S.* delight in warm, moist weather; in dry weather, their chief time of activity is during the night, and they hide themselves by day; but after rain, they come forth at any hour in quest of food. At the approach of winter, or in very dry weather, they close the mouth of the shell with a membrane (*epiphragm*), formed by the drying of the mucous substance which they secrete, and become inactive and torpid. *S.* retreat into crevices for the winter, or into holes which they make in the earth, and which are roofed over with earth,

dead leaves, &c., agglutinated by secreted mucus.—*S.* are hermaphrodite; but mutual impregnation takes place. When they are about to copulate, they excite each other by pricking, or even piercing, with a sharp calcareous glass-like style, affixed to a peculiar muscular sac which serves for its protusion, and which is produced by recent secretion, not being found in them on dissection, except at the season of reproduction. The Great Vine Snail, or Edible Snail (*Helix pomatia*) (Fig. 2389), a European species, was considered by the ancient Romans one of their table luxuries. In some countries, as Switzerland and parts of France, they still form a considerable article of commerce. They are fed by thousands in places called *escorgatoires*, which are made on purpose for them. They are used, boiled in milk, for diseases of the lungs, and are sent to this country as a delicacy.

Fig. 2389. — EDIBLE SNAIL, (*Helix pomatia.*)

(*Bot.*) See MEDICAGE.

—A drone; a slow-moving person. — A metallic spiral, forming part of the striking works of a time-piece.

Snail'-like, *a.* Resembling a snail.

Snail-paced, (*snāl'pāst,*) *a.* Moving slow, after the manner of a snail.

Snake, *n.* [A. S. *snaca*, a snake, from *snican*, to creep.] (*Zoöl.*) Same as SERPENT, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole; — with *out.* (Amer.)

(*Naut.*) To worm.

Snake'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PLOTIDÆ.

Snake'-fence, *n.* In the U. States, a common log-fence erected in a zigzag line.

Snake'-head, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Chelona glabra*, the only American species of the genus *Chelona*, order *Scrophulariaceæ.* It is a plant of brooks and wet places, with flowers shaped much like the head of a snake, the mouth opened and tongue extended. Stem mostly simple, 2 feet high, erect; flowers large, contracted at the mouth, with short, gaping lips; filaments hairy; style long, erect, bending downward.—*Wood.*

(*Railroads.*) One end of one of the strap-rails upon which the wheels of cars run, sometimes used in the construction of railroads.

Snake'-moss, *n.* (*Bot.*) Club-moss. See LYCOPODIUM.

Snake'-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OPHIOCARYON.

Snake'-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARISTOLOCHIA.

Snake'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The great Bistort, *Polygonum bistorta.* The root is *twice bent* on itself; hence the name.

Snake'-wood, *n.* A beautiful fancy wood obtained from *Brasimum guianensis.* Owing to the peculiar markings upon it, it is sometimes called *Letter-wood.*

Snak'ish, *a.* Having the qualities of a snake; snaky.

Snak'y, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a snake; serpentine.—Having, or abounding in, snakes; as, a *snaky* swamp. — Covered or adorned with serpents; as, a *snaky* wand. — Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful; as, *snaky* wiles.

Snap, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SNAPPED,) (*snăpt.*) [Ger. *schnoppen*; Du. *snappen.*] To break at once or suddenly, as with the teeth; to break short, as any brittle substance; as, to *snap* a pipe-stump. — To strike with a sharp sound; as, to *snap* one's fingers together.—To catch at; to bite or seize suddenly, as with the teeth; as, the dog *snapped* at a bone. — To break upon suddenly, with sharp, angry words; as, you need not *snap* at me. — To crack; as, to *snap* a whip.

To snap off, to break suddenly; to bite off suddenly.— *To snap one up, to snap one up short,* to interrupt with sharp, acrimonious words; to cut one short in one's speech; as, his wife *snapped him up short.*

—*v. n.* To break short; to part into two pieces suddenly; as, a needle *snaps.* — To attempt to seize suddenly; to make an attempt to bite; as, a terrier *snaps* at one's legs, a fish *snaps* at the bait, an office-seeker *snaps* at a place. — To utter acrimonious language; as, she *snaps* at him whenever she has the chance.

—*n.* An attempt to seize or bite; a quick, eager bite; as, the alligator took his leg off at a *snap.* — A crack of a whip, or a like sound. — A sudden breaking or sundering of any substance. — A greedy fellow; as, a cunning *snap.* — A small catch or fastening; as, the *snap* of a bracelet.

—*pl.* A crisp kind of gingerbread nut. — In the U. States, a sudden and severe interval; as, a *snap* of cold weather; —equivalent to the English word *spell;* as, a *spell* of frost.

Snap'-dragon, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANTIRRHINUM.

—A Christmas pastime, in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from a bowl of flaming brandy, and then eaten; — hence, the article eaten at snap-dragon.

Snap'-lock, *n.* A lock closing with a snap.

Snap'per, *n.* The person who, or thing which, snaps.

Snap'ping-turtle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Chelydroidæ*, a family of reptiles, comprising turtles which have the body high in front, low behind, head large, neck large and long, both jaws strongly hooked, the tail long and powerful, and the sternum small. They are aquatic, but are very frequently found upon the land near the water. They are exceedingly powerful and voracious, devouring smaller reptiles, fishes, young ducks, and other animals. When molested, they take the defensive, raise themselves upon their legs and tail, open wide the mouth, and forcibly throwing the body forward, snap the jaws upon the assailant with fearful power. They are fully a match for anything which they are likely to meet with except man. The eggs are numerous and spherical. Three genera are known, each with a single species, and two of these are American, the most remarkable of which is *Chelydra serpentina*, Fig. 2242.

Snap'pish, Snap'py, *a.* Apt to snap; eager to seize or bite; as, a *snappish* dog. — Sharp in reply; peevish; apt to speak acrimoniously or tartly; as, a *snappish* old bachelor.

Snap'pishly, *adv.* Peevishly; sharply; acrimoniously; tartly.

Snap'pishness, *n.* Quality of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

Snare, (*snair,*) *n.* [Du. *snaar*, a string.] A string or cord; a noose; — particularly, a string or line with a noose for catching animals, especially birds, by the leg; a trap; a wile; — hence, by analogy, that by which one is inveigled or entangled and brought into trouble; as, woman is the greatest *snare* man has to fear. — The gut drawn across the lower head of a drum.

Snare-drum. (*Mus.*) The smaller, common military drum, in distinction from the *bass-drum.*

—*v. a.* [Swed. *snaerja.*] To insnare; to catch with a snare; to inveigle; to entangle; to lure or bring into unforeseen and sudden difficulty, evil, or danger.

Snar'er, *n.* One who sets or lays snares, or entangles.

Snarl, *v. n.* [Ger. *schnarren*, to grumble.] To utter a sound like that of an angry dog; to growl, as a surly dog; as, a *snarling* wolf. — To speak peevishly or roughly; to talk in rude, sharp, murmuring terms.

"Kissing to-day, to-morrow *snarling.*"—*Prior.*

—To form, as hollow vases out of sheet-metal, by the repercussion of a snarling-iron when struck by a mallet.

—*v. a.* [From *snare.*] To involve; to entangle; to complicate; as, to *snarl* a skein of thread.

—*n.* A peevish contention or altercation. (Prov. Eng., colloq. U. S.)

Snarl'er, *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a captious, snappish, quarrelsome fellow. — One who uses a snarling-iron.

Snarl'ing-iron, (*-i-urn,*) *n.* A long-beaked tool used in the process of snarling.

Snatch, *v. a.* [Intensitive of *catch;* A. S. *gelæccan.*] To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss. — To seize and transport away.

"O nature! . . . *snatch* me to heaven."—*Thomson.*

—*v. n.* To catch at; to attempt to seize suddenly; as, he *snatches* the first thing to his hand.

—*n.* A sudden catch or seizing.—A catching at, or attempt to seize suddenly. — A short spell or fit of vigorous action; a broken or interrupted action. — A short fit or turn; as, a *snatch* at reading.—A small portion or fragment; a hasty repast; a snack. See SNACK. — A quip; a quibble; a shuffling or evasive answer.

Snatch'-block, *n.* (*Naut.*) A kind of block used in ships, having an opening on one side to receive the bight of a rope. — *Mar. Dict.*

Snatch'er, *n.* One who snatches or takes away suddenly; as, a body-*snatcher.*

Snath, Snead, Sneeth, *n.* [A. S. *snæd.*] The handle of a scythe.

Sneak, (*snēk.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *snican.*] To creep, slip, or steal away privately; to withdraw meanly, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; as, the would-be thief *sneaked* off, he *sneaked* away from the company. — To act or behave with meanness or despicable servility; to couch; to truckle; to lick-spittle; to play the toady; as, a *sneaking* fellow.

—*n.* A mean, despicable, shuffling, sneaking fellow; a shirk.

Sneak'iness, *n.* Same as SNEAKINGNESS, *q. v.*

Sneak'ing, *p. a.* Characterized by absence of openness, manly pluck, or courage; mean; servile; dastardly; despicable; contemptibly cowardly; as, a *sneaking* sycophant, a *sneaking* tattler. — Covetous; niggardly; close-fisted; meanly parsimonious.

Sneak'ingly, *adv.* In a sneaking, underhand manner; meanly; without openness or courage.

Sneak'ingness, Sneak'iness, *n.* Quality of being sneaking; meanness; absence of manly spirit or courage; niggardliness.

Sneeds'ville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Hancock co., 275 m. N.E. of Nashville.

Sneek, or **Snits,** a town of the Netherlands, prov. of Friesland, 13 m. S.S.W. of Leeuwarden; *pop.* 8,000.

Sneer, *v. n.* [Allied to *snore*, and perhaps to Lat. *nares*, the nostrils.] To manifest contempt or scorn by turning up the nose, or by a supercilious cast of countenance; as, a *sneering* look. — To insinuate contempt or disdain by covert expression; to scoff; to gibe; to jeer; as, a *sneering* manner, a *sneering* remark. — To exhibit awkward mirth; to snigger.

—*v. a.* To utter with grimace or ludicrous contortions of the face. — To express contempt of, as by turning up the nose at; to deride; to flout; to jeer at; as, he was *sneered* at as a fool.

—*n.* A look of contempt, or a turning up of the nose to manifest contempt or derisive scorn; a look of disdain or contemptuous ridicule; as, a solemn *sneer.* (*Byron.*) — An expression of ludicrous scorn.

"Neither wisdom nor majesty could secure them from a *sneer.*" *Watts.*

Sneer'er, *n.* One who sneers; a derider; a scoffer.

Sneer'ingly, *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a look of contempt or scorn.

Sneeze, *v. n.* [A. S. *niesan*, from *naese*, the nose.] To emit or expel air, chiefly through the nose, audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary spasmodic force, occasioned by irritation of the inner nasal membrane.

Not to be sneezed at, not to be treated lightly or with indifference; not to be despised or rejected; as, a proffer *not to be sneezed at.* (Colloq.)

Sneeze, *n.* A sudden and violent ejection or expulsion of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

Sneeze'-weed, Sneeze'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HELENIUM.

Sneez'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of sneezing. It is preceded by a deep inspiration that fills the lungs; the air-passages are then closed at the fauces, a sudden and violent contraction of the muscles of expiration takes place, and the passages by the mouth and the nasal canal are suddenly opened simultaneously, or the nasal canal alone. It is always occasioned by some irritation affecting the inner membrane of the nose, or, at least, it is always felt there, though it may exist in some other part, and may be produced by very different causes. The irritation must possess a certain degree of acuteness; for every one must have felt that when this is not the case, the disposition to sneeze suddenly passes off, though the act had been desired, and had seemed on the point of being accomplished. In several respects it resembles coughing. Various superstitious notions and customs have been associated with the act of sneezing. The custom of blessing people when they sneeze is mentioned by various ancient authors, and is so ancient that Aristotle professes ignorance of the origin of it. Among the Greeks, it was generally regarded as a good omen. Sneezing has been known to cause death; and it is reported that in the time of Gregory the Great an epidemic distemper prevailed in Italy, which carried off by sneezing all who were seized by it. It is, however, rarely dangerous, and is frequently regarded as a favorable symptom.

Snell, *n.* A short line of gut, horse-hair, &c., which connects a fish-hook to a longer line.

Snel'ling, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Merced co., 35 m. S. of Sonora; *pop.* abt. 200.

Snel, *n.* Among hunters, the fat of a deer.

Sniatin, (*sne'a-tin.*) a town of Austria, in Galicia, on the Pruth, 24 m. S.W. of Kolomea; *pop.* 7,500.

Snib, *v. a.* Same as SNUB, *q. v.*

Sni'bar, or SNIABAR, in *Missouri*, a post-village and township of La Fayette co., 20 m. S.S.W. of Lexington; *pop.* of township abt. 1,416.

Snick, *n.* See SNEEK.

Snick'er, *v. n.* and *a.* Same as SNIGGER, *q. v.*

Snick'ersville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of London co., 105 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Snid'der Rifle, *n.* (*Arm.*) The breech-loading rifle that has been lately substituted in the British army for the muzzle-loading Enfield rifle, and so called from the name of its American inventor, Mr. Jacob Snider, who died in 1866. The *S. R.* appears to be a simple and safe weapon, little liable to get out of order. It is also a cheap weapon, the cost of converting an Enfield into a Snider rifle being under $4 for each rifle. The method of conversion is as follows: About two inches of the Enfield barrel are cut away at the breech, and a solid breech-stopper, A (Fig. 2390), working sideways on a hinge, is placed in the opening thus made. Through this stopper passes a piston, one end of which, B, when the breech is closed, receives the blow from the hammer, while the other communicates it to the centre of the

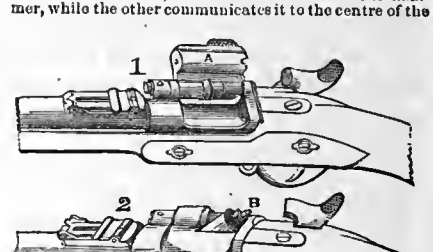


Fig. 2390. — SNIDER-CONVERTED ENFIELD RIFLE. (1, Open; 2, closed.)

cartridge, thus firing the latter. There is an arrangement for withdrawing the old cartridge-case after each discharge, by means of sliding back the stopper on the bar on which it hinges, when a mere tilting action of the hand throws out the old case, and the new one can be inserted, which is ignited by a blow on the centre, as the cartridge of the Prussian needle-gun. With this cartridge, there is no escape of gas, and the accuracy of the arm is about 33 per cent. greater than that of the muzzle-loading Enfield with its ordinary service cartridge. As many as 15 rounds have been fired from it in a minute, showing a rapidity of fire more than five times as great as that of the unconverted arm. It is remarkably free from fouling, and little liable to deterioration by bad weather. It is much simpler in construction, and lighter than the needle-gun, weighing only 9 lbs. ¼ oz., while the latter weighs 10 lbs. 11 oz. The needle-gun also cannot be fired so rapidly.

Snil'der's, in *Kentucky*, a village of Washington co., 25 m. E.S.E. of Independence.

Sniff, *v. n.* [Du. *snuiven*; Ger. *schnüffeln.* See SNUFF.] To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff.

—*v. a.* To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *sniff* the sea-breeze. — To perceive as if by smelling; to snuff; to scent; as, to *sniff* an intrigue.

—*n.* That which is taken by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of perfume; also, perception by sniffing; as, a *sniff* of danger.

Sniffle, *v. n.* Same as SNUFFLE, *q. v.*

Snift, *v. n.* [From *sniff.*] To sniff; to snuff; to smell; as, a dog *snifting* another dog.

Snift'ing-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) A small valve opening from the cylinder or condenser of a steam-engine into the atmosphere, to allow the escape of air during the downward stroke of the piston; — so termed from the snifting sound made by its action.

Snig, Snigg, *n.* [Allied to *snake.*] (*Zoöl.*) A kind of eel. See ANGUILLA.

Snig'ger, Snick'er, *v. a.* To laugh in a half-suppressed manner; to laugh in a silly, semi-idiotic manner. —*n.* A half-suppressed, broken laugh; a vacant, silly laugh.

Snig'gle, *v. a.* To angle for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes — To snigger.

Snip, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SNIPPED) (*snipt.*) [Du. *snippen*, to cut in small pieces; Ger. *schnippeln*, to cut in bits.] To nip; to cut into small pieces; to clip; to cut off the nip or nob, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; as, to *snip* dead leaves from a plant. — To pilfer; to take bit by bit.

—*n.* A single cut with shears or scissors; a clip; as, to make a *snip* in cloth. — A bit cut off; a small shred; as, a *snip* of plaster. — A share or snack; an equal portion. (Vulgar.) — A cant term for a tailor; as, he stole the *snip's* shears.

Snipe, *n.* [A. S. *snite.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the birds composing the family *Scolopacidæ*. There are many genuses, of which the genus *Gallinago* may be taken as the type. The Common Snipe of Europe (*G. media*), is about 17 inches in entire length, the bill almost 3 inches. The general color of the upper parts is a blackish-brown, finely mixed with pale-brown and a rich buff-color; three pale-brown streaks along the head; the neck and breast pale-rust color mottled with black; the belly white. The tail consists of 14 feathers. The *S.*, when flushed, changes its course several times in a zig-zag manner in the air, and then darts off very swiftly, so that young sportsmen find it a very difficult bird to shoot. The *S.* makes a very inartificial nest of a little dry herbage, in a depression of the ground, or sometimes in a tuft of grass or rushes. The eggs are four in number, pale-yellowish or greenish-white, the larger end spotted with brown. This species of *S.* is plentiful in all the moory and marshy places throughout Europe, also in some parts of Asia, and it is found in the north of Africa. The *S.* is capable of being tamed, and becomes very familiar, but is difficult to keep, from the prodigious quantity of worms and other such food which it requires. — The Common American *S.* (*G. Wilsonii*) is about equal in size to the Common *S.* of Europe, and much resembles it also in plumage. The tail has 16 feathers. This species is abundant in summer in the northern parts of the U. S. and in Canada, in the more southern States in winter. It is in much request for the table, and is often caught in snares. — The *S.* is a very fat bird, but its fat does not cloy, and very rarely disagrees even with the weakest stomachs. It is much esteemed as a delicious and well-flavored dish.

Fig. 2391. — WILSON'S SNIPE, (*Gallinago Wilsonii.*)

Snipe'-bill, *n.* An American localism for a bolt which fastens the body of a cart to the axle.

Snipe'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CENTRISCUS.

Snip'per, *n.* One who snips or clips.

Snip'per-snap'per, *n.* Same as WHIPPER-SNAPPER, *q. v.*

Snip'-snap, *n.* [A reduplication of *snap.*] A tart dialogue with quick rejoinders; as, "*snip-snap* short." *Pope.*

—*a.* Quick; short; smart.

Sniv'el, *n.* [A. S. *snofel*; dimin. of *sniff.*] Snot; mucus running from the nose.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SNIVELLED,) (*sniv'ld.*) To run at the nose; to discharge mucus through the nostrils. — To cry or whine as children; as, a *snivelling* utterance.

Sniv'eller, *n.* One who cries with snivelling. — One who manifests maudlin weakness by weeping; a driveller.

Sniv'elling, *n.* A crying, as of children, with sniffling or whining.

Snob, *n.* [Prov. Eng *snob*, snot.] A vulgar person who affects a sort of spurious gentility, and apes the manners, dress, and habits of well-bred people; — also, a towny; a vulgar hanger-on or lick-spittle; a low, pretentious puppy who tries to pass himself off as a gentleman; the counterpart of NOB, *q. v.*; as, that fellow is what he is — a pitiful, unmitigated *snob.* — In the great English universities, the students' term for a townsman, as opposed to a *gownsman* or *collegian.* — A journeyman shoemaker. — A mechanic who works for lower wages during a strike, as distinguished from a NOB, *q. v.*

Snob'bery, *n.* Quality of being snobbish, or of making vulgar pretensions to gentility.

Snob'bish, *a.* Belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of, a snob; as, *snobbish* vulgarity.

Snob'bishly, *a.* In a snobbish manner; with vulgar pretentiousness.

Snob'bishness, *n.* Quality of being snobbish; character, habits, or manners of a snob.

Snob'bism, *n.* Characteristic qualities of a snob; parvenuism; spurious or pretentious gentility; snobbishness; shoddyism.

Snob'ocracy, *n.* Snobs taken as a collective body; codfish aristocracy.

Snoho'mish, in *Washington Territory*, a N.W. co., bordering on Admiralty Inlet; *area*, 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Skikomish, Snohomish, and Stellaquamish. The Cascade Range traverses the E. border. *Cap.* Mukilteo. *Pop.* 1,000.

Snood, *n.* A Scotticism for the fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman. — A snell.

—*v. a.* To bind up the hair, as with a snood.

Snood'ed, *a.* Wearing a snood; as, *snooded* locks.

Snook, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GAR-FISH, *q. v.*

Snooze, *n.* [Scot. *snooze*, to sleep.] A nap; a short sleep; a siesta; as, I must take a *snooze.* (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To doze; to nap; to drowse; to sleep; as, he *snoozes* away the afternoon. (Colloq.)

Snoqual'mie River, in *Washington Territory*, rises in King co., and flowing N. enters Puget Sound in Snohomish co.

Snore, *v. n.* [A. S. *snara*, snoring; Du. *snorken*; Ger. *schnarchen*; Icel. *snörta.*] To breathe through the nose with a rough, hoarse noise, as in sleep.

—*n.* Respiring with a rough, harsh noise in sleep.

Snor'er, *n.* One who snores.

Snort, *v. a.* [Another form of *snore.*] To expel the air with violence through the nostrils, so as to make a loud sharp noise. — To make a guffaw; to give a horse laugh. (Colloq.)

Snort'er, *n.* One who, or that which, snorts.

Snort'ing, *n.* Act of forcing the air through the nose with noisy violence.

Snot, *n.* [A. S. *snote*; Du. and Dan. *snot.*] Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose; snivel.

—*v. a.* To blow or clear from snivel, as the nose. (Vulgar.)

Snot'-rag, *n.* A vulgarism for a pocket-handkerchief.

Snot'ter, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope going over a yard-arm, used to bend a tripping-line to, in sending down topgallant and royal yards, in vessels of war. — *Dana.*

Snot'tily, *adv.* In a snotty manner.

Snot'tiness, *n.* State or quality of being snotty; hence, meanness.

Snot'ty, *a.* Foul with snot; — hence, mean; filthy.

Snout, *n.* [Du. *snuit*; L. Sax. and Sw. *snut*; W. *ysnid*, a snout.] The nose or muzzle; the long, projecting nose of certain beasts; as, a hog's *snout.* — The nose of man; — used by way of contempt. — The nozzle or end of a hollow pipe or tube.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a nozzle or point.

Snow, *n.* [A. S. *snow.*] (*Meteorol.*) *S.* is water solidified in stellate crystals, variously modified, and floating in the atmosphere. These crystals arise from the congelation of the minute vesicles which constitute the clouds, when the temperature of the latter is below zero. They are more regular when formed in a calm atmosphere. Their form may be investigated by collecting them on a black surface, and viewing them through a strong lens. The regularity, and at the same time variety, of their forms are truly beautiful. Fig. 2392 shows some of the forms as seen through a microscope. These crystals are united together in such a manner as to reflect light to the eye in great abundance from all, thus producing a sensation of whiteness. The presence of air in *S.* renders it opaque, otherwise it would be transparent, like ice and other crystallized bodies. Regular crystals of *S.* are only found where the air is still and the temperature very cold; they do not, therefore, often occur in temperate regions. In the Polar regions, *S.* has been seen of red, orange, and salmon color. This phenomenon occurs both in the fixed and floating ice, and seems to result in some cases from vegetable, and in others from animal matter suspended in the water, and deposited upon the surrounding ice. In some cases snow storms have been known to present a luminous appearance, covering every object with a sheet of fire. In general, the electricity of *S.* is positive, and by chemical analysis it has been found that snow-water contains a greater proportion of oxygen than rain or river-water — a fact which accounts for its superior activity in causing iron to rust, &c. In the economy of nature, *S.* answers many valuable purposes. By its gradual melting in high regions, it serves to supply streams of running water, which a sudden increase in the form of rain would convert into destructive torrents or standing pools. In many countries, *S.* tempers the burning heat of summer by cooling the winds which pass over it. On the other hand, in colder climates, *S.* serves as a defence against the severity of winter, where it protects plants against the frost, and serves as a shelter to animals, which bury themselves in it. The elevation at which mountains are covered with perpetual *S.* is called the *snow-line*, or plane of perpetual *S.* The *S.*-line on the northern side of the Himalayan Mountains is about 17,000 feet; on Chimborazo, 15,892 feet. The altitude of perpetual *S.* under the equator was fixed by Humboldt at 15,748 feet; towards the poles it is considerably lower. The *S.*-line of the Alps, under 46° north latitude, is only 8,860 feet, and that of the Pyrenees about 8,850 feet. At the North Cape, in Lat. 71°, it is only 2,240 feet. The position of the snow-line in all mountains, however, depends so much on variable causes, such as the form of the summits, the comparative altitude, and other physical features of the surrounding country, the particular exposure of the mountains, &c., that no general rule can be laid down for determining the altitude of perpetual snow.

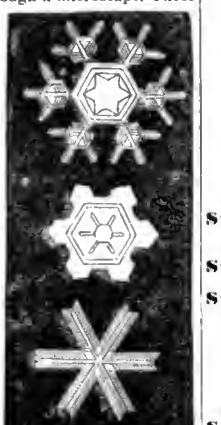


Fig. 2392.

(NOTE. *Snow* is frequently employed in the construction of compound terms, most of which are self-explaining; as, *snow*-bound, *snow*-capped, *snow*-flake, *snow*-water, *snow*-wreath, &c.)

Snow, *v. n.* [A. S. *sniwan.*] To fall in snow; — used chiefly in the impersonal sense; as, it *snows* to-day.

—*v. a.* To scatter like snow; as, "Till age *snow* white hairs on thee." — *Donne.*

Snow'-ball, *n.* A round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

—*v. a.* To pelt with snow-balls.

—*v. n.* To hurl or fling snow-balls.

Snow'-ball, Snow'-ball-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIBURNUM.

Snow'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SYMPHORICARPUS.

Snow'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus of birds *Funco*, from *Fringillidæ*, distinguished by their bill small and conical, the wings reaching the basal fourth of the exposed portion of the tail, and the tail slightly emarginate. The common *S.-B.*, or Black Snow-bird, *Funco hyemalis*, of the U. States east of the Missouri, is 6¼ inches long; grayish or dark ashy-black, deepest before; the middle of the breast and belly, the under tail-coverts, and the first and second external tail-feathers white, and the third tail-feather white margined with black. These birds appear in flocks in winter, and are very tame. They are fond of grass-seeds and berries; the flesh is delicate and juicy, and is often sold in the New Orleans market.

Snow'-blindness, *n.* A kind of ophthalmia, caused by the reflection of light from the snow, which gives a partial blindness to the sight.

Snow'-broth, *n.* Snow and water mixed; — hence, very cold liquor.

Snow'-bunting, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird of the genus *Plectrophanes* (*P. nivalis*), common in summer in Arctic America, and in winter in the U. States. It is distinguished from the True Buntings by the long and nearly straight claw of the hind-toe, in this resembling the larks. There is also an approach to larks in habits; there is a similar ease and celerity in running along the ground, and the song is very different from that of any of the True Buntings. The *S.-B.* is generally very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table.

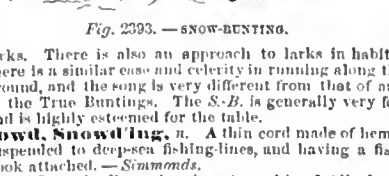


Fig. 2393. — SNOW-BUNTING.

Snowd, Snowd'ing, *n.* A thin cord made of hemp, suspended to deep-sea fishing-lines, and having a fish-hook attached. — *Simmonds.*

Snow'den, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Allegheny co., 11 m. S. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Snow'don, a mountain-range in Caernarvonshire, N. Wales, stretches in a N.E. by N. direction from a point 5 m. N. of Criccieth, near the head of Cardigan Bay, to near Conway; but is broken up by valleys and river-courses into four mountain groups, whose chief peaks are Carnedd-Llewelyn, 3,460 ft.; Moel-Sinbod, 2,878 ft.; and *Moel-y-Wyddfa* ("the Conspicuous Peak"), the highest mountain in S. Britain, 3,571 ft. above sea level.

Snow'-drift, *n.* A bank of snow accumulated by the wind.

Snow'-drop, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GALANTHUS.

Snow'-drop-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as HALESIA, *q. v.*

Snow'-gnat, (-nāt,) *n.* The common name of the insects composing the gen. *Chione*, fam. *Tibularix.* They are very small, wingless, look like spiders, and are found in great numbers in the last of winter upon the snow.

Snow Hill, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Wilcox co., 55 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Snow Hill, in *Maryland*, a post-town and port of entry, cap. of Worcester co., 100 m. S.E. of Annapolis; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 1,700.

Snow Hill, in *North Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., 70 m. S.E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 200.

Snow Hill, in *Ohio*, a village of Clinton co., 74 m. S.S.W. of Columbus.

Snow Island, in the S. Atlantic Ocean, one of the S. Shetland group S.W. of Livingston Island, 25 m. long.

Snow'-plough, (*-plow,*) *n.* A machine operating like a plough for clearing away the snow from roads, railways, &c.

Snow'-slip, *n.* A large body of snow which slips down the side of a mountain; an avalanche.

Snow'-shoe, *n.* A light shoe or racket worn by persons travelling on snow, to prevent their feet from sinking therein.

Snow'-shoe, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Centre co., 17 m. N.W. of Bellefonte; *pop.* abt. 600.

Snow'-storm, *n.* A storm accompanied with falling snow.

Snow'-white, *a.* White as snow; very white; as, a *snow-white* bull.

Snow'y, *a.* White like snow; as, a *snowy* dove, a *snowy* breast. — Abounding or covered with snow; as, *snowy* plains. — White; pure; unstained; unblemished; as, a *snowy* reputation.

Snub, *n.* [See SNIP.] A cutting short; — hence, a check, reprimand, or rebuff; as, he met with a *snub* for his pains.

—*v. a.* To nip; to clip or break the end of; as, waves *snubbed* by the winds. — To reprimand; to check; to stop, rebuke, or rebuff with a tart, sarcastic, or severe retort or remark: as, she *snubbed* him for his assurance. —To give the cold shoulder to; to cut: to ostracise; to treat with merited contempt, contumely, or neglect, as a snob, or an intrusive or pretentious person: to slight premeditatedly; as, to *snub* a forward or familiar fellow.

To snub a rope or *cable.* (*Naut.*) To give it a sudden check while running out. — *Totten.*

Snub'-nose, *n.* A short, flat, stumpy nose.

Snub'-post, *n.* (*Naut.*) A post on a quay or wharf, round which to wind a rope to check the motion of a vessel.

Snuff, *n.* [Ger. *schnüffeln,* to sniff, to smell; Dn. *snuiven* to sniff; Swed. *snufwa.*] The nose, or end, of the wick of a candle that is burned black or charred. — Pulverized tobacco, or other powder, taken, or prepared to be taken, into the nose. See TOBACCO.

Up to snuff, knowing; shrewd; astute; not readily imposed upon. (Colloquial.)

—*v. a.* To draw up or inhale through the nose; to draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to *snuff* the air. — To scent; to smell; to perceive by the nose. — To take snuff; as, he does not *snuff.*

—*v. n.* To inhale air with violence or with noise through the nose; to snort; as, a hound *snuffs* the scent. — To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; — hence, to take umbrage or offence.

"Ye said, what a weariness is it, and ye have *snuffed* at it." *Mal.* i. 13.

Snuff-box, *n.* A small box for carrying snuff about the person.

Snuff-dipping, *n.* A practice common among the lower class of women in the Southern States, of collecting a quantity of snuff upon a sort of brush made by separating the fibres of one end of a small piece of wood, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it. — *Webster.*

Snuff'er, *n.* One who snuffs; a snuff taker.

—*pl.* A table instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Snuff'ingly, *adv.* With snuffing; in a snuffing manner.

Snuffle, (*snŭf'fl.*) *v. n.* [From *snuff:* Du. *snuffelen:* L. Ger. *schnüffeln.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; as, "*snuffling,* broken-winded tones." *Hudibras.*

—*n.* A sort of sibilant sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; as, to speak with a *snuffle.* — An affected nasal twang; as, the real Puritan *snuffle;* — hence, cant; sanctimonious intonation of the voice.

Snuffler, *n.* One who snuffles, or speaks with a nasal twang.

Snuffles, *n. pl.* Obstruction of the nasal air-passages by mucus.

Snuffletown, in *New Jersey,* a village of Sussex co., 15 m. N.E. of Newton.

Snuffy, *a.* Soiled with snuff; as, a *snuffy* handkerchief. — Addicted to the use of snuff; as, a *snuffy* old lady.

—A Scotticism for sulky; irate; annoyed.

Snug, Snug'gle, *v. n.* To lie close for comfort or warmth; to move or wriggle about to get a close, easy position; to be sheltered: as, "the loving couple lay *snugging* together." — *L'Estrange.*

—*a.* (*comp.* SNUGGER; *superl.* SNUGGEST.) [A. S. *snican;* Dan. *sniger.*] Cozy; closely cuddled or pressed; as, a child *snug* in a cot.—Concealed: sheltered; not exposed to notice; as, he lay *snug* in hiding. — Compact, cozy, convenient, and comfortable; as, a *snug* property, a *snug* office under government.

Snug'gery, *n.* A snug, cozy, comfortable place; a tabagie; a sanctum.

Snug'ly, *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; safely; warmly; cozily; as, *snugly* tucked in bed.

Snug'ness, *n.* State or condition of being snug; coziness.

Sny'der, in *Pennsylvania,* an E. central co., formerly the S. part of Union co., bounded E. by the Susquehanna River; *area,* abt. 260 sq. m. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. Iron ore and coal are found in great abundance. *Cap.* Middlebury. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,606. — A township of Blair co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Forest co. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 750.

Sny'derstown, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Columbia co. — A post-village of Northumberland co., 8 m. E. of Sunbury.

Sny'dersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Monroe co., 112 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Sny'dertown, in *N Jersey,* a village of Hunterdon co.

Sny'ling, *n.* (*Naut.*) A circular plank placed edgewise, to work into a vessel's bow

So, *interj.* Steady; stand still; — a word spoken to cows, as when being milked.

(*Naut.*) Hold hard! avast! stop! — a command to cease hauling upon anything, as a rope or stay, when it has reached the proper position.

—*adv.* [A. S. *swa;* Dan. *saa;* Ger. and Icel. *so;* Dn. *sua;* Lat. *sic;* Gr. *hōs.*] In that or the self-same manner or degree; as expressed, implied in any way, or as supposed to be known.

"We think our fathers fools, *so* wise we 're grown."—*Pope.*

—Thus: in like manner; in the way that; for like or with equal reason; — employed in a correlative sense, after *as,* to indicate comparison or resemblance: — occasionally, also, preceded by *inasmuch as.*

"According to the multifariousness of this immutability, *so* are the possibilities of being."—*Norris.*

—To such degree; in such manner; — employed correlatively, and preceding *as* or *that;* as, as I was *so* lucky *as* to meet with him, it matters not to me *so that* you are satisfied. — Exceedingly; very; in a superior degree; — that is, in such a degree as may be considered nearly inexpressible; as, he knows it *so* well, she does *so* admire herself. — In the same manner or degree; in this way; in this or that state or condition; under these circumstances; — with reflexive relevancy to something privily asserted, expressed, or implied; — employed, also, as a predicate, with the verb *to be:* as, do I deserve *to be* treated *so?* — For this cause or reason; therefore; on these terms; on this ground or account; — used in both an adverbial and a conjunctional sense.

"*So* may kind rains their vital moisture yield."—*Pope.*

—Be it so: it is well; thus be it; — conveying assent.

"If it be my desire, *so;* if it be not, *so.*"—*Shaks.*

—Well; thus it is; the fact being so; such being the state; — employed expletively; as, *so* you are come at last!

—Is it the fact? do you really mean it? — with an elevation of tone; as, is that *so?* (Used colloquially.)

So forth, more of the same or a similar kind; in the like strain: as, we shall be glad to see you, and *so forth.* — *So much as* (frequently, *as much as*), that much; whatever may be the amount, degree, or quality; as, *so much as* the measure will contain. — *So, so,* well, well. — Passably; middling: tolerably well; as, our friend feels only *so, so,* to day. — *So that,* in order that; with the effect that; as, come early, *so that* we may go together. — *So then,* therefore; thus then it is; the result is; as, *so then* he made a clean breast of it.

—*conj.* Provided that; on condition that; in case that; in like manner; answering to as, and noting comparison or resemblance; therefore; for this reason; — noting a wish, desire, or petition.

Soak, (*sōk,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *socian,* to soak, to macerate.] To cause to suck in or imbibe wet or moisture; to cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to subject to maceration in water or other fluid; to steep; as, to *soak* bread. — To wet thoroughly; to drench; to saturate; as, his clothes were *soaked* with rain. — To penetrate by wetting thoroughly; — often before *through;* as, the blood *soaked* its way *through* the bandage. — To draw in by the pores, as the skin.

—*v. n.* To be soaked; to lie steeped in water or other fluid; as, put this cloth to *soak.* — To penetrate into pores or interstices; as, the rain *soaks* through the ceiling. — To drench: to swill; to drink intemperately or inordinately; as, he *soaks* liquor like a sponge. (Vulg.)

Soak'age, *n.* Act of soaking, or state of being soaked.

Soak'er, *n.* One who soaks, or macerates in a liquid. — A hard drinker. (Vulgar.)

Soak'ing, *n.* That wets or drenches thoroughly; as, a *soaking* rain.

Soak'y, *a.* Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.

Soap, (*sope.*) *n.* [A. S. *sape;* Lat. *sapo;* Fr. *savon.*] (*Chem.*) Strictly speaking, a *S.* may be defined as a salt consisting of a fatty acid in combination with a metallic base. In common parlance, however, it is applied to the soluble salts formed by the union of the fatty acids with the alkalies. If oil and water be shaken together, mechanical union will take place; but on allowing the mixture to rest, the oil will gradually separate and float on the surface of the water. If a small quantity of caustic soda or potash be added to the mixture, and it be then agitated, union will take place between the three bodies, a milky fluid being formed. If a sufficient quantity of alkali has been added, and the solution be boiled, it gradually becomes clear, giving rise to a soapy fluid, which froths strongly on agitation, presenting all the properties of a solution of *S.* If to a portion of this clear liquid a strong solution of common salt is added, a peculiar curdling is produced. The liquid separates into a clear fluid, containing glycerine, while the curdy portion rises to the surface. This substance is the fatty acid of the oil, in combination with the alkali used and a certain proportion of water, and if pressed and dried, exhibits the properties of ordinary *S.* Ordinary *S.* is freely soluble in both hot and cold water; but if any of the earths, such as lime, be present, an insoluble compound is immediately formed; or, in common language, the *S.* curdles, from the water being hard. Ordinary *S.* are of two kinds, — *soft* and *hard.* Soft *S.* is a combination of some fatty or oily substance with potash, and contains an excess of alkali; hence it is used for cleansing purposes where very highly detergent powers are required. The hard *S.* are combinations of the fatty acids with soda; the principal varieties being *yellow S.,* made from tallow and palm-oil, and containing a certain proportion of resin to give it lathering properties; *curd S.,* which is made from tallow, only a small portion of olive-oil or lard being added, to give it softness; *mottled S.,* which is prepared from tallow, palm-oil, and kitchen-stuff, and contains a portion of insoluble iron *S.*, giving it a marbled appearance. *Marseille* and *Carlisle S.* are made of olive-oil and soda, a small quantity of sulphate of iron and sulphuretted lye being added to them while in a pasty condition. The object of marbling *S.* with an insoluble matter is to show that they contain but little moisture, since, if too large a proportion of water were present, the coloring matter would sink to the bottom and remain there, instead of being diffused through the mass. The manufacture of the different *S.* is very similar, differing only in minor details. An alkaline lye is first prepared in large iron boilers, called *coppers,* heated by steam, by boiling in them a mixture of soda, ash, lime, and water. After boiling for some time, the steam is turned off, and the lye is allowed to cool, carbonate of lime being deposited. The clear lye is then drawn off, weakened by the addition of water, and added to the tallow, fat, or oil, in the proportion of 150 gallons of weak lye to one ton of fat. When ebullition takes place, stronger lyes are added by degrees until the *S.* feels no longer greasy. Common salt is then added, which separates the glycerine and other impurities derived from the grease. These are drawn off and thrown away, stronger lyes being added, and the boiling continued until the whole of the soap separates. It is then transferred to frames to cool, a small portion of the lye contained in the *S.* gradually separating and accumulating in the lower part of the frame. This portion is poured off and added to the next charge. When perfectly hard, which occurs in three or four days, the *S.* is cut up into bars with wires. *Curd S.* is generally remelted, and forcibly stirred or *crushed* to break up the grain. It is the purest commercial *S. Fancy S.* are made from pure curd *S.*, scented with various perfumes, and colored with a variety of tints to suit the prevailing fashion. *Honey S.* contains no honey. It is made of good yellow *S.*, scented with oil of citronella. *Real old Brown Windsor S.* is curd *S.* which has turned brown by age. It is now, however, made artificially, by mixing caramel with white *S. Transparent S* is made by dissolving white *S.* in spirit and evaporating. *Glycerine S.* is prepared by heating the fat with alkali and a little water to about 400° F. for two or three hours, and running the mass at once into moulds. It is, of course, a mixture of soap and glycerine. Besides being used for ordinary domestic purposes, *S.* is employed in various manufactures as a detergent for cleansing silk, wool, and the different fabrics made from them.

Soap, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SOAPED,) (*sōpt.*) [A. S. *sapian;* Ger. *seifen.*] To rub or wash over with soap. — To ply with flattery or adulatory language; as, to *soap* a patron.

Soap'berry-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAPINDUS.

Soap'-boil'er, *n.* A manufacturer of soap; a soap-maker.

Soap'-boil'ing, *n.* The business of making soap.

Soap'-bub'ble, *n.* A globular film of soap-suds formed by inflation.

Soap'-cerate, (*-sē'rat,*) *n.* (*Med.*) A compound of lead, soap, white wax, and olive oil; — used as a sedative in external inflammation.

Soap Creek, in *Iowa,* flows into the Des Moines River from Wapello co. — A twp. of Davis co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Soap'stone, or **Steat'ite,** *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of magnesia, with a smooth greasy feel like that of soap, and so soft as to yield to the nail. It is a massive variety of talc, which, when pure and compact, is much used as a refractory material for lining furnaces, being infusible in any ordinary furnace heat. It is easily turned in the lathe, or cut with knives and saws, and is made into culinary vessels. When very strongly heated, *S.* loses the small portion of combined water which it contains, and becomes harder and susceptible of polish. In this state it is made into jets for gas-burners, which have the advantage of not being liable to rust or corrosion. When reduced to powder, it is used like plumbago as a lubricator and to diminish friction, as well as to give a surface to some kinds of paper-hangings.

Soap'-suds, *n. pl.* Water holding a solution of soap; suds.

Soap'-wart, (*-wurt.*) *n.* See SAPONARIA.

Soap'y, *a.* Resembling, or partaking of the properties of, soap; — hence, soft and smooth: as, a *soapy* lather. — Smeared or covered with soap. — Grossly adulatory; as, a *soapy* compliment, a *soapy* sycophant.

Soar, *v. n.* [Fr. *essor,* soaring up.] To rise into the air; to fly aloft; to mount upon the wing, or as on wings; as, a *soaring* eagle. — To tower in thought or imagination; to reach the sublime, as a poet or an orator; to rise high in ambition or heroism; as, a *soaring* genius.

—*n.* A towering flight; as, the *soar* of the condor.

Soar'-falcon, *n.* A falcon of the first year.

Soa're, Soaremen'te, *a.* [It., sweet, sweetly.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting to the player that the music to which it is prefixed is to be executed with sweetness.

Soar'ing, *n.* Act of mounting on the wing, or of towering in thought or mind.

Sob, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SOBBED,) (*sŏbd.*) To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast or a convulsive motion; to sigh with deep sorrow, or with tears.

—*n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow: a spasmodic act of respiration obstructed by mental affliction; as, she gave vent to her *sobs.* — Hence, any mournful and subdued cry or sound; as, the *sob* of a rising gale.

Sob'bing, *n.* The act, or the sound, of one who sobs.

So'ber, *a.* (*comp.* SOBERER: *superl.* SOBEREST.) [Fr. *sobre;* It. *sobrio;* Lat. *sobrius.*] Free from drunkenness; practising temperance or moderation in the use of alcoholic liquors; habitually temperate in the use of strong

drinks; as, a *sober* man, a *sober* habit of life. — Not intoxicated or overpowered by spirituous liquors; as, a man may be physically drunk while intellectually *sober*. — Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with chimerical or crotchetty notions; having the regular exercise of cool, dispassionate reason; self-constrained; self-possessed; self-controlled. — Calm; cool; collected; regular; not springing from, or attended with, impulsiveness or passion; as, *sober* sense is his distinguishing quality. — Grave; circumspect; sedate; staid; serious; sombre; solemn; as, a *sober* costume, "The *sober* follies of the wise and great."—*Pope*.

So'ber, *v. a.* To make sober; to free from intoxication; as, he drank largely of hock and seltzer to *sober* himself. — To become sober; — frequently preceding *down*; as, matrimony *sobers* a man *down*.

So'berize, *v. a.* and *n.* To sober; to make or become sober. (R.)

So'berly, *a.* In a sober manner; without intemperance; without enthusiasm; gravity; seriousness; freedom from heat and passion; calmness; coolness.

So'ber-mind'ed, *a.* Having a disposition or temper naturally or habitually sober, calm, temperate, and dispassionate.

So'ber-mind'edness, *n.* State of being sober-minded.

So'berness, *n.* State or quality of being sober; freedom from intoxication; temperance; sobriety; seriousness; abstinence from heat or passion; calmness; coolness.

Sobi'eski, JOHN. See JOHN III. (of Poland.)

Sob'oles, *n.* [Lat., a shoot.] (*Bot.*) A shoot which runs under the surface of the ground, sending out new plants at certain distances; also, a sucker, as of a tree or plant.

Soboliferous, *a.* [Lat. *soboles*, a shoot, and *ferre*, to bear.] (*Bot.*) Yielding shoots from under or near the surface of the ground.

Sobralia, (*so-brai'le-ă.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ*. One species is said to yield in Panama a kind of vanilla, which is called *chica*.

Sobri'ety, *n.* [Fr. *sobriété*, from Lat. *sobrietas*.] State or quality of being habitually sober, or temperate in the use of alcoholic liquors; as, few men are patterns of *sobriety*. — Habitual freedom or abstinence from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or over-heated imagination; calmness; coolness; steadiness; self-possession; as, the *sobriety* of age. — Seriousness; sedateness; gravity, unaccompanied with sadness, melancholy, or religious hypochondria; as, *sobriety* of language or demeanor.

Sobriquet, (often written SOUBRIQUET,) (*sō-bre-kā'.*) *n.* [Fr.] A pseudonym; a nom-de-plume; a fanciful appellation; an assumed name; a nickname.

Soc, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) In England, an exclusive privilege formerly claimed by millers of grinding all the corn used within the manor or township in which the mill stands. — *Grose*.

So-called, *a.* So named, termed, or styled; called by such a name.

Sociability, (*sō'sha-*) *n.* [Fr. *sociabilité*.] Quality of being sociable; disposition to associate and converse with others, or the practice of familiar social intercourse.

Sociable, (*sō'sha-bl,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *sociabilis*.] That may be conjoined or united in one body or company; as, *sociable* parts. — Social; ready or disposed to unite in a general interest; ready and inclined to join in company or society, or frequent meeting for conversational intercourse; as, a *sociable* nature. — Hence, companionable; friendly; familiar; inclined to converse when in company; conversible; free, or disposed to freedom, in social intercourse; talking pleasantly or familiarly; not taciturn, reserved, or self-absorbed; as, a *sociable* individual. —Affording opportunities for conversation and friendly intimacy; as, a *sociable* party.

—*n.* An at-home; a re-union; a social party assembled for music, conversation, &c.

Sociableness, (*sō'sha-*) *n.* Quality of being sociable; sociability.

Sociably, (*sō-sha-blȳ,*) *a.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly, as a companion.

Social, (*sō'shal,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *socialis*, from *socius*, a companion; Hind. *sukha*, a friend, companion.] Pertaining or having reference to society; relating to persons living in society, or to the public as an aggregate body; as, *social* interests, pleasures, duties, benefits, institutions, &c. — Ready or disposed to mix in converse or friendly intercourse; companionable; as, a *social* disposition. — Consisting in union or mutual converse; as, *social* intimacy, *social* communication.

(*Bot.*) Naturally growing in company.

Social Circle, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Walton co., 120 m. W. of Augusta.

Socialism, *n.* (*Pol. Philosophy*) *Socialism* and *communism* are two modern words which, in point of meaning, are not separated by any accurate distinction, and are frequently used the one for the other. There is, however, a slight difference in common usage, which the following remarks may elucidate. 1. It is held by some theorists that the notion of *property* has no foundation either in right or expediency; that as, in point of fact, the possession of property was originally merely the usurpation of superior strength, so, in a really equitable state of society, this usurpation would altogether disappear; that, in Proudhon's epigrammatic phrase, *property is robbery*. This doctrine of the absolute community of goods is ordinarily designated as *communism*. 2. But between this extreme and that which regards the right of individual property and the use of it as not to be interfered with at all except in certain extreme cases recognized by ordinary legislation, there is a wide interval. There are many intermediate theories, according to which the use of property ought to be restricted or interfered with, or property itself, when beyond a certain amount, divided, for the common good, or rather that of the majority. These theories commonly pass under the general name of *Socialism*, and in this sense not only the theories of philosophers, but many existing or proposed laws and usages, may be regarded as socialistic in their tendencies. Such are: agrarian laws, limiting the quantity of land to be held by an individual; laws fixing the maximum of rent, or the minimum of wages; laws interfering in other ways between the capitalist and the laborer (for shortening the duration of labor, and the like); the usages of trades' unions, &c. *S.* in this sense had a large part in the institutions, and still larger in the theories, of classical antiquity. In modern times, the first disciples of progress who openly denounced the right of property as the fundamental error of society were Babeuf and his followers, who attempted an insurrection against the Directory in 1797. In his paper, the *Tribun du Peuple*, Babeuf advocated the division of property, without endeavoring to establish any very definite substitute. Robert Owen, *q. v.* (B. 1771, D. 1858), stands in point of date next to Babeuf among the leading advocates of communistic socialism. He attempted to put his ideas in practice, but his community of *New Harmony*, founded in Indiana, proved a total failure. The Count of St. Simon, *q. v.*, though an older man than Owen, came forward much later as a leader having influence on mankind. His theory partook of the religious as well as the political aspect of Socialism. Property was to be in common. But the enjoyment of it by individuals was to be regulated by a superior authority; a theocratic government, established among mankind by force of superior wisdom and intelligence, was to have the duty of assigning to every one his allotted task in society and his allotted retribution. The absolute impracticability of his theories was demonstrated shortly after his death in the ludicrous organization of the Saint-Simonians. Charles Fourier, *q. v.* (B. 1772, D. 1837), was a leader of more original stamp and more powerful mind. Going somewhat deeper into human nature, he developed the theory that all the tendencies of man are naturally good, and that the real function of government is simply to favor and direct their development. For this purpose not only is community of property necessary, but a thorough disciplinary training of the human race in all the functions of life; to be carried out in distinct communities of a certain number of families, which he designated by the name of *Phalanstères*. Etienne Cabet, *q. v.*, is the last Socialist authority of whom it is necessary to make mention. The failure of his *Icaria* demonstrated once more that it it is easy to criticise social institutions, it is very difficult to find for them a substitute.

Socialist, (*sō'shal-ist,*) *n.* An advocate of the politico-philosophical doctrines of Socialism.

Socialistic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, Socialism.

Sociality, (*sō-shī-ăl'i-tȳ,*) *n.* [It. *socialità*; Lat. *socialitas*.] Quality of being social; sociableness.

Socialville, in *New York*, a village of Cattaraugus co., 40 m. S. of Buffalo.

Socialize, (*sō'shal-*) *v. a.* To make social. — To subject, or govern by, the principles of socialism; as, to *socialize* society.

So'cially, *a.* In a social way or manner.

So'cialness, *n.* Quality of being social.

So'cial Science, *n.* The study of the various facts and principles which relate to the social improvement of the community. *S. S.* occupies a position intermediate between political economy and political philosophy. It does not discuss or expound the exact theories of the former, nor does it examine the problems of the latter; but it deals with the effect of existing social forces, and their result on the general well-being of the community. The progress of *S. S.* has resulted in the adoption of many important social reforms. Among these may be enumerated the general development of a sound theory of sanitary science, and the extensive use of precautions against ordinary, epidemic, and endemic disease; the reconstitution of hospital charities; the regulation of prisons and work-houses on sounder and truer principles than those which had hitherto been accepted; the establishment of reformatories and penitentiaries for youthful offenders and reclaimed prostitutes; the extension of education, particularly of middle class and industrial education; and many other important results. Great, however, as have been the effects of these investigations, it cannot be doubted that much remains to be done, and that many problems await their solution at the hands of such persons as have already effected much, and at those of their successors in these branches of practical philanthropy.

So'cial War. (*Rom. Hist.*) M. Livius Drusus proposed a law for investing the Italian allies with the privileges of Roman citizens; but it was strongly opposed by the senators, the knights, and the people, and Drusus was assassinated B. C. 91. The Marsi, who took the lead (whence the name *Marsian* or *Marsic*, also given to that war), the Peligni, the Samnites, the Lucani, and almost every nation in Italy, except the Latins, Tuscans, and Umbrians, revolted and established a republic in opposition to that of Rome. In the first campaign the Romans met with some severe losses. Nola was taken by the Samnites; the consul, P. Rutilius, and his lieutenant, Q. Cæpio, were defeated and slain, and many cities were captured. On the other hand, Sylla and Marius obtained a great victory over the Marsi, and L. Cæsar defeated the Samnites. In the second campaign, B. C. 90, the Romans defeated the Marsi, and induced them, together with the Vestini, Peligni, and Marrucini, to make a separate peace. Sylla, the Roman general, destroyed the town of Stalæ, defeated a large army near Nola, reduced the Hirpini to subjection, and defeated the Samians. The Romans were induced, hearing that Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, intended to aid the allies, to adopt measures of conciliation, and one state after another submitted and received the gift of Roman citizenship. After the close of this campaign, the war dwindled away, until it was brought to a conclusion, B. C. 88, by the remainder of the Italian states receiving the concessions they required. During this war, called *S. W.*, 300,000 men were slain.

Society, (*sō-sī'-*) *n.* [Fr. *société*; Sp. *sociedad*; Lat. *societas*, from *socius*, a companion, a fellow, a comrade.] A number of persons united, either for a temporary or permanent purpose; any number of persons associated for a particular object, as for mutual entertainment, profit, or utility; a fraternity; a club, clique, or coterie; a company; a partnership; a union on equal terms; as, "Marriage is a human *society*." (*Milton.*) — Fellowship; association; companionship; social relationship; as, I wish no better *society* than yours. — The union of a number of rational beings; particularly, any community or body of individuals who are united together by any common bond of affinity or intercourse; those who recognize each other as belonging to the same social status as themselves, and as such to be qualified for acquaintance, association, or friendship; specifically, the more cultivated and elevated portion of any community in its social aspects, interests, and influences; those who give and receive formal entertainments mutually; as, he is seldom seen in *society* (*i. e.*, good society), she is an ornament to *society*, he is partial to low *society*, &c. — Connection; implication; participation. (A.)

Literary, Scientific, and *Artistic Societies.* Associations formed for the promotion of literature or science are sometimes called *academies*; and under this or their own special names will be found notice of the chief European societies. In the U. States, associations corresponding to the English societies of the highest degree, or to the French and German academies, are still few in number. The most ancient and most celebrated are the *American Academy of Arts and Sciences* (founded in Boston, 1780), the *Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences* (founded in 1799), the *Academy of Natural Sciences* (founded in Philadelphia, 1818, and which has a splendid collection of fossils, stuffed animals, and Dr. Morton's invaluable collection of skulls), the *Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts* (founded in 1807, which holds annual exhibitions in Philadelphia), the *National Academy of Design* at New York (which holds also annual exhibitions), the *Medical Academy* of New York, the *American Genealogical Society* of Boston, the *American Antiquarian Society* of Worcester, the *Geographical and Statistical Society* and the *New York Historical Society* of New York, the *American Oriental Society* of New Haven, the *American Philosophical Society* of Philadelphia, the *American Ethnological Society* of New York, the *National Institution* at Washington, and the *Boston Society of Natural History*. *Historical societies* have been organized in almost every State, and in many counties.

Society Hill, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Macon co., 167 m. S.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Society Hill, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Darlington dist., 100 m. E.N.E. of Columbia.

Society Islands, a group of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean, extending between Lat. 16° and 18° S., and Lon. 148° and 155° W.; *area*, 580 sq m. The group is formed of two clusters of islands, about 70 m. apart, and, in former times, politically distinct; both are now under French rule. Exclusive of islets, the group is formed of 13 islands — Tahiti or Otaheite, Maitia, Eimeo, Mahaiti, Tetnaron, Huaheine, Raiatea, Otaha, Borabora, Maraa, Tuba, Lord Howe's Island, and Scilly Island. All the islands closely resemble each other in appearance. They are mountainous in the interior, with tracts of low-lying and extraordinarily fertile land occupying the shores all round from the base of the mountains to the sea. They are surrounded by coral reefs, are abundantly watered by streams, and enjoy a temperate and agreeable climate. Almost every tropical vegetable and fruit known is grown here. The inhabitants belong to the Malay race, are affable, ingenious, and hospitable, but volatile and sensual. Tahiti, the principal island, is said to have been visited as early as 1606. Captain Cook reached it in 1769, and discovered many of the other islands of the archipelago, to which he gave the name of *S. I.*, in honor of the Royal Society of London. A quarrel between the Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries, who thought it better to enter upon ground already occupied by Protestants than to take up new ground for themselves, occasioned the interference of France in favor of the latter, and the island of Tahiti was taken possession of in the name of Louis Philippe, by a strong French force in 1844. All the possessions of the native ruler — who, however, still enjoys nominal authority — were afterwards placed under the protection of France, and the *S. I.*, though still nominally a protected state, may be considered as virtually a French colonial possession. *Pop.* 10,000

Socin'ianism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The tenets of the Socinians.

Socin'ians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of Christians, named after their founder, Faustus Socinus, a native of Sienna, born in 1539, and died 1604. The Socinians maintain that the Father alone is truly and properly God; that Jesus Christ was a mere man, who had not existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary, and that the Holy Ghost is no distinct person. They

own that the name of God is given in Scripture to Jesus Christ, but contend that it is only a deputed title, investing him, however, with an absolute sovereignty over all created beings, and rendering him an object of worship to men and angels. They deny the doctrines of satisfaction and imputed righteousness, and regard original sin and predestination as scholastic chimeras. They likewise maintain the sleep of the soul after death, and they say that it will be raised again with the body at the resurrection. In the present day, the term *Socinian* is commonly applied to such as hold the Unitarian doctrines, which are similar, but not exactly the same. See UNITARIANISM.

Sociol'ogy, *n.* [Lat. *socius*, and Gr. *logos*, discourse.] A word somewhat barbarously coined by the school of M. Comte (Positivism) to express the science which has to do with man in his social capacity, including politics, political economy, and similar subjects.

Sock, *n.* [A.S. *socc*; Lat. *soccus*, a light shoe.] A covering for the foot; especially, the shoe worn by an actor of the ancient comedy;—hence, comedy, as distinguished from tragedy, which latter art is typified by the *buskin*. —A short knit or woven stocking for the foot; as, a pair of *socks*.

—A warm, inner sole for a shoe; as, a felt *sock*.

—[Fr. *soc*; L. Lat. *soccus*.] A ploughshare.

Sockdol'ager, Socdol'oger, Sockdol'oger, (*-jer*,) *n.* [Corrupted from *doxology*.] That which gives the finishing stroke to anything;—hence, that which is final and admits of no appeal, redress, or escape. (Colloq. U. S.)—A kind of fish-hook, having two hooks, self-acting by means of a spring, and which close upon a fish the moment it bites. (Am.)

Sock'et, *n.* [Dim. of *sock*.] Any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else; as, the *sockets* of the eye-balls.—Especially, the hollow tube in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick; as, the light burned down to the *socket*.

Sock'et-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) A bolt that passes through a thimble that is fixed between the parts connected by the bolt.

Sock'et-chisel, (*-chiz'l*,) *n.* A strong chisel used for mortising.

Sock'less, *a.* Without socks or shoes.

Socle, (*sŏ'kl*,) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *soccus*.] (*Arch.*) A square member whose breadth is greater than its height;—used instead of a pedestal for the reception of a column. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice.—Also, a plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Soconusco, (*so-ko-noos'ko*,) a town of Guatemala, cap. of the prov. of Soconusco, abt. 60 m. S.W. of Ciudad Real, in Mexico.

Socor'ro, an island of the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 18° 43′ 14″ N., Lon. 110° 54′ 15″ W., 24 m. long and 9 broad.

Socorro, in *New Mexico*, a large S. co., extending from Texas to Arizona; *area*, 60,000 sq. m. *Rivers*. Rio Grande and Rio Pecos. *Surface*, mountainous in the centre and W., where it is traversed by the Sierra Madre. *Cap.* Similar. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.—A post-village of the above co., on the Rio Grande, 135 m. S.S.W. of Santa Fé; *pop.* abt. 650.

Socorro, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Boyaca, 65 m. S.S.W. of Pamplona; *pop.* abt. 13,000.

Socorro, or SOCORRA, in *Texas*, a post-vill. of El Paso co., on the Rio Grande, 15 m. S.E of El Paso; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Soc'otra, an island of the Indian Ocean, 230 m. from the S. coast of Arabia, and 120 m. E. of Cape Gardafui, in Africa, its chief town, Tamarinda, being in Lat. 12° 39′ 2″ N., Lon. 54° 6′ 29″ E.; *area*, 1,000 sq. m. Date-trees and cotton are cultivated; but the productions for which *S.* is particularly famous are aloes and the gum of the dragon's blood-tree, both of which are said to be the finest in the world. *Pop.* 5,000, mostly Bedouins.

Soc'otrine, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, Socotra; as, *Socotrine* aloes.

Soc'rates, the great Athenian philosopher, was the son of Sophroniscus and Phænarete, and was b. near Athens B. C. 469. He was brought up to his father's calling, that of a sculptor, and for a time gained his living by it. He was, however, naturally an eager student, and by means of the best teachers and the best works accessible to him, got the best education his country and his age could give him. He was one of the disciples of the great Anaxagoras, and of his successor Archelaus, and soon gave himself up entirely to philosophy. He led an active social life, married—unhappily for himself, a Xanthippe—served his country as a soldier, distinguishing himself by his courage and extraordinary endurance at the siege of Potidæa, at the battle of Delium, and at Amphipolis. At Potidæa he saved the life of his pupil Alcibiades, and at Delium the life of his pupil Xenophon. His robust constitution made him indifferent to the extremes of temperature; he could dress alike and go barefoot all the year round. He appears to have scarcely ever held any political office, and seems to have inclined rather to the aristocratic than the democratic party. Critias, one of the Thirty Tyrants, had been his pupil; Theramenes was his friend; so was Charmides. Yet he fearlessly rebuked Critias for his vices, and thereby made him his enemy; and he with equal courage and disregard of consequences denounced the proceedings of the Thirty, and in one important case refused to obey their command. On the trial of the six generals after the battle of Arginusæ he firmly opposed the injustice of the sentence. But it was as a teacher that *S.* made himself the foremost man of Athens, and perhaps of the ancient world. He wrote no book, he did not establish a school, nor constitute a system of philosophy. But he almost lived abroad, and mixed with men familiarly, and in the street or any place of public resort, where listeners gathered round him, he talked and questioned and discussed, not for pay, but from the love of truth and a sense of duty. He was persuaded that he had a high religious mission to fulfil, and that a divine voice (afterwards spoken of as his *Dæmon* or *Genius*,) habitually interfered to restrain him from certain actions; and instead of encouraging profitless speculations upon nature or the rhetorical charlatanry of the Sophists, he turned the thoughts of men to themselves, their actions, and their duties. *S.* was distinguished chiefly by his theory of virtue. Virtue, he said, consisted in knowledge. To do right was the only road to happiness; and as every man sought to be happy, vice could arise only from ignorance or mistake as to the means; hence the proper corrective was an enlarged teaching of the consequences of actions. Yet even on these things he did not dogmatize; instead of asserting and imparting, he questioned, and suggested, and showed, and led the way to real knowledge. He ruthlessly compelled ignorance and pretence to own themselves, and thus drew on himself the hatred of many. So early as B. C. 424 he was attacked by Aristophanes, in his comedy of the *Clouds*, as the arch-sophist, the enemy of religion, and corrupter of youth; substantially the same charges as those on which he was prosecuted twenty years later. He was made to appear not only hateful, but ridiculous—a result the more easy to be attained because of his singularly ugly physiognomy, so easily rendered by the comic mask. He was persecuted during the tyranny of the Thirty, and after their fall he was impeached by Anytus, one of their leading opponents, with whom were associated Melitus, a tragic poet, and Lycon, an orator. He was charged with not believing in the gods which the state worshipped; with introducing new divinities; and with corrupting the youth. Death was proposed as the penalty. *S.* refused to make use of a speech prepared for his defence by Lysias, and defended himself in a tone of confident innocence and worthiness, which aggravated the ill-will of his judges. He was condemned by a majority of six only; but his additional speech in mitigation of the sentence raised the majority against him to eighty. Thirty days elapsed between his sentence and its execution, in pursuance of the law that no criminal must be put to death during the voyage of the sacred ship, the *Theoris*, to Delos with the annual offerings. During that period *S.* had the society of his friends, and conversed with them as usual; the last conversation being on the immortality of the soul. He refused the offer of some of his friends to procure means of escape for him; drank the hemlock cup with perfect composure, and so B. in the 70th year of his age, B. C. 399. *S.* opened a new æra in philosophy, and without founding a system he originated, by rousing men to reflection and leading them toward self-knowledge, a vast movement of intellect, which produced, first Platonism and the Aristotelian logic, and then all the systems, even conflicting ones, which rose into more or less importance during ten successive centuries. So true, on a wider scale than he meant, was his own conception of his method as an "intellectual obstetricism." By his religious spirit, his belief in God and in immortality, his aim to reunite religion and morality, and his own noble and beautiful life, the mirror of the truths he taught, he exerted so strong and wholesome an influence that the historian of the Christian religion, Neander, does not hesitate to adopt the saying of the Florentine philosopher, Marsilio Ficino, that *S.*, like John the Baptist, was a forerunner of Christ. Our primary authorities for the life and teaching of this extraordinary man are Xenophon's *Memorabilia and Apology of S.*, and Plato's *Dialogues*, in which he forms the great central figure.

Socrat'ic, Socrat'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Socrates, or to his doctrines or method of teaching.

Socrat'ically, *adv.* After the manner or method of Socrates.

Soc'ratist, n. A disciple or follower of Socrates.

Sod, *n.* [Du. *zode*.] That stratum of earth on the surface which is filled with the roots of grass; turf; sward; also, a piece of turf.

—*a.* Made of sod; as, a *sod* fence.

—*v. a.* To turf; to cover with sod; as, to *sod* a garden-plot.

Sod, *imp.* and *pp.* of SEETHE for SODDEN. See SEETHE.

So'da, *n.* [Ger., Sp., and It. *soda*, *sode*; Fr. *soude*.] (*Chem.*) The protoxide of the alkaline metal sodium. It may be procured in an anhydrous state by burning the metal in dry air or oxygen. It is of a white color, greedily abstracting water from the air, which cannot be expelled by heat. In this state it forms hydrate of *S.*, or caustic *S.* It is so familiar in its properties to hydrate of potash, that it need not be fully described here. *Form* NaO. See below, § *Manufacture of S.*

Carbonates of S. There are three of these, the ordinary *monocarbonate*, or common washing-soda, $NaO.CO_2$, which in its crystalline form contains ten equivalents of water; the *sesquicarbonate*, $2NaO.3CO_2+4aq$, which occurs in the mineral kingdom as *trona* and *urao*; and the *bicarbonate*, $NaO.CO_2\,HO\,CO_2$, which is prepared by passing carbonic acid through a concentrated solution of the carbonate until saturation takes place. It is also prepared by exposing the crystallized monocarbonate to the action of a current of carbonic acid; but in this method of making it, only the outside portions of the converted crystals should be used, the inner parts being only partially changed. It is ground and dried at a very gentle heat, care being taken to avoid a high temperature, which would cause the formation of the sesquicarbonate. Bicarbonate of *S.* crystallizes in prisms. It occurs in commerce as a white crystalline powder, which is gradually converted into the sesquicarbonate by exposure to the air. It is much used in medicine, having a much less unpleasant taste than either the mono- or sesquicarbonate, from which it is readily distinguished by giving no precipitate with the magnesia salts. The properties of the monocarbonate are described under *Manufacture of Soda*.

Hyposulphite of S. This important salt is now manufactured in tons for photographic purposes and as an *antichlore*, to extract the last traces of chlorine from paper pulp. It is prepared by fusing equal weights of carbonate of *S.* and flower of sulphur, and transmitting sulphurous acid through the solution of impure sulphide of sodium thus formed. The liquid is evaporated, and hyposulphite of *S.* crystallizes from the solution in bold prisms. *Form.* $NaO.S_2O_2$.

Manufacture of S. The preparation of carbonate of *S.* from common salt may be divided into three principal operations: 1, the production of *salt-cake*, or crude sulphate of *S.*; 2, the transformation of the sulphate of *S.* into black-ash or impure carbonate mixed with sulphide of sodium, by roasting with chalk and coal; 3, the extraction of *S. ash*, or dry carbonate, by lixivation with water and evaporation to dryness. The first process is performed by placing about 6 cwt. of ordinary salt in a strong iron pan, and mixing it with an equal weight of oil of vitriol. The mixture is then removed to a reverberatory furnace, and the flame allowed to play on its surface until the whole of the hydrochloric acid is driven off, and the chloride of sodium transformed into a dry mass of sulphate of *S.*, or salt-cake, as it is termed. The hydrochloric acid produced is condensed, and used either for the production of chlorine in the manufacture of bleaching powder, or for extracting the copper from the iron pyrites used in making the *black-ash*, or impure carbonate of *S.* is effected by mingling the sulphate of *S.* or salt-cake, formed in the first process, with chalk and powdered coal in the proportions of three parts of sulphate of *S.*, three of chalk, and two of coal. The mixture is thrown into a reverberatory furnace in quantities of two hundred-weight and a half at a time, and frequently stirred until melted. Towards the conclusion of the operation, a violent effervescence takes place, carbonic oxide escaping in large quantities, and burning with a green or yellow flame; the products being carbonic oxide, which burns; sulphide of lime, which remains behind; and carbonate of soda, with which it is mixed. This intermediate action is the foundation of the whole process. In practice, an excess of coal and chalk is employed, as much of the coal burns away, and an excess of lime is required in order to prevent the formation of any of the soluble sulphides of calcium. The amount of carbonate of *S.* contained in black-ash is about 20 per cent. It is extracted from the mass by breaking it into small fragments, and digesting it with warm water for several hours in large vats provided with false bottoms, the last and weakest washings being used to act on fresh portions of black-ash. When the lixivium is sufficiently concentrated, it is transferred to evaporating pans. The residue left behind is known as *S.* waste, and consists of a mixture of oxysulphide of calcium and unburnt coal. The efforts of numerous chemists have been fruitlessly employed for the last 50 years in endeavoring to utilize this waste product, which collects gradually near all *S.*-works, and ultimately forms large mountains. The solution of crude carbonate of *S.* is generally of a dark-green color, from the accidental admixture of iron or manganese, and contains certain proportions of hydrate and sulphate of soda, which are converted into carbonate by mixing the evaporated salts with small coal and sawdust, and in heating in a reverberatory furnace. The resulting salt, which is the soda-ash of commerce, is then once more dissolved in water, the solution evaporated to crystallization, when large rhomboidal crystals of ordinary washing-*S.* are obtained. These consist of carbonate of *S.*, with ten equivalents of water.

Nitrate of S. This salt occurs (like nitrate of potash) as an incrustration on the earth in certain hot districts, more especially in Chili and Peru, where it is found in layers of considerable thickness. It crystallizes in large rhombohedral masses—whence its commercial name of *cubic nitre*. Exposed to the air, it deliquesces, and therefore cannot be substituted for nitre in the manufacture of gunpowder. It is largely used in the manufacture of nitric acid, being cheaper than nitrate of potash, and yielding a larger per centage of acid. It was exported in large quantities during the Russian war (the trade in saltpetre being interdicted, that article being contraband of war), for the manufacture of nitre by double decomposition with carbonate or sulphate of potash.

Phosphates of S. With phosphoric acid, *S.* forms a large number of crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the rhombic phosphate. It forms large transparent efflorescent rhombic prisms, which have a cooling saline taste, and are very soluble in water. It is used medicinally as a purgative, and is employed in analysis. *Form.* $2NaO.HO.PO_5$.

Sulphate of S. Purified sulphate of *S.*, popularly known as *Glauber's salt*, is used medicinally as a purgative. In its crude state, it is manufactured in enormous quantities from common salt and sulphuric acid, forming *salt-cake*, one of the steps in the *S.* manufacture (*q. v.*) In its anhydrous condition, it sometimes forms an incrustation on the surface of the soil, in which state it is known to mineralogists as *Chenardite*. It is also a large product in the manufacture of nitric acid from nitrate of *S.* *Form.* $NaO\,SO_3$.

Sulphite of S. This salt is made on a large scale by passing sulphurous acid over moist *S* crystals. By careful evaporation, it may be obtained in transparent, five- or six-sided prisms, which, when exposed to the air, become covered with an opaque crust of sulphate of *S.* It

has been lately much employed as an antichlore for the preservation of wines, and in refining beet-root sugar.

So'da-al'um, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated sulphate of soda and alumina. It occurs native in fibrous crusts, with a glossy internal aspect, about the Solfatara, near Naples.

So'da-ash, *n.* (*Chem.*) See SODA (MANUF. OF).

So'da Lake, in the N.W. of *Louisiana*, between Caddo and Cross lakes, 15 m. long and 6 wide, the surplus waters of which flow into the Red River at Shreveport.

So'dalite, *n.* [From *soda*, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and soda with chloride of sodium. It generally occurs crystallized in rhombic dodecahedrons, also massive, and is of various colors.

Soda'lity, *n.* [Lat. *sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a comrade.] A fellowship, fraternity, or camaraderie.

So'da-salts, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) Salts having a base of soda.

So'da Springs, in *Idaho*, a village of Oneida co., 220 m. S.E. of Boise City.

So'da-waste, *n.* (*Chem.*) See SODA (MANUF OF).

So'da-water, *n.* (*Chem.*) A well-known beverage, which, as usually prepared, is a supersaturated solution of carbonic acid gas in water. *Soda-water*, properly called, consists of one, two, or three drachms of carbonate of soda, dissolved in a pint of water highly impregnated with carbonic acid. This is often a valuable remedy; but it would sometimes be attended by mischievous results, if indulged in to the extent which some persons pursue the use of soda-water. The mere aqueous solution of carbonic acid, which is made by forcing the gas into water by a condensing pump, and under a pressure of six or eight atmospheres, is an agreeable and, generally speaking, harmless diluent.

Sod'den, *pp.* of SEETHE, *q. v.*

Sod'den-witted, *a.* Thick-skulled; heavy; obtuse; stupid.

Sod'dy, *a.* Consisting of, or covered with, sod; turfy.

Sod'er, *v. a.* Same as SOLDER, *q. v.*

Sod'ero, an island of Sweden in the Aland Strait. *Ext.* 7 m. long, and 3 broad.

So'dium, *n.* (*Chem.*) The alkaline metal of which soda is the oxide. It was discovered in 1807 by Sir Humphrey Davy. It occurs in large quantities in nature, chiefly in combination with chlorine, as sea-salt. It is also found united with oxygen in certain common minerals, such as albite, analcime, labradorite, and kryolite. It also occurs in the form of nitrate, carbonate, biborate, and sulphate. It is found in the ashes of plants, especially those which grow near the sea, such as the *Salsola Soda*, formerly the great source of sodium and its compounds, now principally obtained from sea and rock-salt. Sodium has lately become an article of commerce, in consequence of the demand which has arisen for it for the manufacture of aluminium. M. Deville recommends the following method of manufacturing this valuable metal:—Dried carbonate of soda 717 parts, powdered charcoal 175 parts, and finely-powdered chalk 108 parts, are mixed intimately, and kneaded into a stiff paste with oil, and calcined in a covered iron pot. The mass is then introduced into a retort, and distilled with the same precautions as those used in the manufacture of potassium (*q. v.*). This mixture generally yields one-third its weight of sodium. Sodium is a yellowish-white lustrous metal, resembling silver more closely than potassium. It is soft, and may be readily cut with a knife or moulded with the fingers. Exposed to the air, it tarnishes immediately, becoming covered with a film of soda; it is therefore preserved in petroleum or some other hydrocarbon. Heated in the air or oxygen, it burns with a bright-yellow flame, and is converted into soda. Thrown upon water, it decomposes it rapidly, but without eliminating sufficient heat to kindle the hydrogen formed. It is much used in chemical operations for the reduction of the elements having a great affinity for oxygen, such as boron, silicon, calcium, barium, magnesium, &c.; and in the arts for the reduction of aluminium. Its amalgam with mercury, from not requiring to be kept under naphtha, is frequently used for this and other purposes, when a strong deoxidizing agent is required. Mercury is placed in a strong glass flask, and heated to about 300°; the sodium is then dropped in in pieces the size of a pea. When the whole of the sodium is added, the amalgam is poured out in a flat dish until cold, when it is broken up in small pieces, and kept in a stoppered bottle. *Equiv.* 22·97; *sp. gr.* 0·972; *fusing-point*, 194° F.; *symbol*, Na. (natrium.)

Bromide and Iodide of S. These two salts occur sparingly in sea-water and in the ashes of sea-plants, and are the principal commercial sources of iodine and bromine. Like the corresponding salts of potassium, they crystallize in anhydrous cubes, which deliquesce on exposure to the air.

Chloride of S. This important substance constitutes the rock-salt of commerce, or common table-salt. See ROCK-SALT.

Sod'om. (*Script.*) One of the cities of the plain, and for some time the dwelling-place of Lot. Its crimes and vices (the nature of which is recalled in the word *Sodomy*) were so enormous, that God destroyed it by fire from heaven, with three neighboring cities, Gomorrah, Zeboim, and Admah, which were as wicked as itself. The plain of Siddim, in which they stood, was pleasant and fruitful, like an earthly paradise; but it was first burned, and afterwards mostly overflowed by the waters of the Dead Sea or Lake of Sodom.—Modern writers on sacred topography, however, are not agreed as to the precise site to be assigned to those cities, no trace of which now remains; the majority holding that they stood on the S. shore of the Dead Sea, near the salt hill of Usdum; while others, again, maintain that the *cities of the plain* stood in the circle or plain of the Jordan, E. from Bethel and Ai, near where the river discharges itself into the Dead Sea.

Sod'om, in *Georgia*, a village of Burke co.

Sodom, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., 12 m. from Belvidere.

Sod'omite, *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom;—hence, one guilty of sodomy.

Sodomit'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to sodomy.

Sod'omy, *n.* Unnatural copulation; buggery.

So'daris, or SADORUS, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. of Champaign co., 33 m. N.E. of Decatur.

So'dus, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co., 5 m. N.W. of Berrien; *pop.* abt. 900.

Sodus, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., 36 m. N.E. of Rochester; *pop.* of township abt. 6,000.

Sodus Bay, in *New York*, an inlet of Lake Ontario in Wayne co., 5 m. long and 3 broad, 35 m. N.E. of Rochester.

Sodus Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., 190 m. N.W. of Albany.

Sodus Point, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., on Lake Ontario, 30 m. W.S.W. of Oswego.

So'est, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Söster-bach, an affluent of the Lippe, 13 m. N.N.E. of Arnsberg, and 33 m. S.E. of Munster. *Manuf.* Linen, woollens, hosiery, leather, paper, and oil. *Pop.* 9,500.

Soev'er. *So* and *ever*, found in compounds, as in whosoever, whatsoever, wheresoever, whensoever, howsoever, and noting any out of all possible persons, things, times, places, ways, &c.

So'fa, *n.* [Fr., It., Sp., and Ar.; Hind. *soaffu*, a bench.] A long seat, generally with a stuffed or cushioned bottom, used as an elegant or useful piece of household furniture; a kind of divan.

Sofa'la, a tract of country on the E. coast of Africa, included in the territory known as Mozambique, bet. abt. Lat. 18° to 24° S., and from the seaboard to the Lupata mountains. The climate is very unhealthy. The Portuguese possessions in *S.* occupy an area of abt. 10,000 sq. m., and have a pop. of 287,000.—SOFALA, a town in the above country, and formerly the cap. of a native kingdom, is situate in Lat. 20° S., Lon. 35° E., at the mouth of the river Sofala, which has a course of 200 m., and is navigable only for small craft.

Soffioni, *n. pl.* [It.] See BORACIC ACID.

Sof'fit, *n.* [It. *soffita.*] (*Arch.*) A small ceiling, formed into panels, as over windows, in-goings of doors, staircases, &c.

Fig. 2394.—*SS*, SOFFIT.

So'fi, *n.*; *pl.* SOFIS. [Pers. *sûfi*, *sôfi.*] In Persia, a dervish. *S.* was also the surname borne by the ancestors of the Persian monarchs of the race preceding that which now occupies the throne; and Shah Ismael Sofi, the first monarch of that race, also bore it;—hence, by European writers of the 16th and 17th centuries, the word *sofi*, or *sophy*, was used erroneously as a title of the Shah of Persia.

Sofism, (*sō'fizm.*) **Su'fism,** *n.* The religious tenets held by the Sofis or Sufis. They are those of a sect which is said to be gaining ground extensively in Oriental countries, especially among the educated classes of Mohammedans. These tenets, like those of the Quietists and other Christian sects of mystics, are founded on a notion of the union of the human soul with the divinity by contemplation and the subjugation of the appetites. The principles of *S.* appear also to have a remarkable affinity, in some respects, with those pantheistic notions which are prominent in the system of the Brahmins, and seem to form the very foundation of the still more extended religion of Buddhism. See BADISM.

Soft, *a.* (*comp.* SOFTER; *superl.* SOFTEST.) [A. S. *soft*; Ger. *sanft*, soft, mild.] Readily yielding to pressure; easily cut or separated by an edged instrument; impressible; yielding.—The opposite of *hard*; as, *soft* earth, a *soft* bed, *soft* wood, &c.—Easily worked; ductile; malleable; as, a *soft* metal.—Smooth to the touch; fine; delicate; not rugged, rough, or harsh; as, a *soft* skin, *soft* velvet.—Hence, by analogy, pleasant to perceive; agreeable to the feelings; as, *soft* air.—Mild to the eyes; not strong or glaring; not agitating by violence of contrast or intensity of coloring; as, a *soft* light, a *soft* tint.—Smooth or melodious to the ear; flowing; harmonious; not loud, rough, harsh, or grating; not dissonant or vehement; gentle; as, a *soft* voice, a *soft* whisper, *soft* music, *soft* rhythm.—Easily yielding to persuasion or motives; flexible; pliant; susceptible of influence or passion; facile; impressible; compliant; tractable; gentle; delicate; elegantly tender; feminine; as, a *soft* form, a *soft* temper.—Effeminate; weak; easy; not bold, courageous, or manly; as, a *soft* spirit.—Not tinged with salts; not hard; as, *soft* water.—EASY; quiet; tranquil; undisturbed; as, a *soft* slumber.—Weak; impressible; thin-skinned; as, every man has his *soft* place, which a woman finds out.—Uniformly easy in motion or action; gentle; quiet.—Mild; placid; courteous; complaisant; not rude, rough, or irritating; as, a *soft* manner, *soft* in speech.

(*Pron.*) Not pronounced with a sudden or forcible emphatic utterance, but forming a partial combination of sound with a following letter;—expressed of certain consonants, as *c*, when *soft*, is pronounced like *s*, as in *cent*; or *g* like *j*, as in *gin*.

—*adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

Soft, *interj.* Be soft; hold; stop; not so fast: as, "But *soft*, my muse! the world is wide."—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Soften, (*sôf'n,*) *v. a.* To make soft or more soft; as, (1.) To make less hard, as matter.—(2.) To mollify; to assuage; to make less fierce and intractable; to make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings; to make less harsh or severe; as, to *soften* a stern temper.—(3.) To palliate; to seek to lessen the apparent enormity of; as, to *soften* one's transgressions.—(4.) To alleviate; to mitigate; to compose; as, music *softens* pain.—(5.) To make calm, placid, or agreeable.—(6.) To render less harsh, rude, offensive, violent, or vehement; as, to *soften* one's address or manner.—(7.) To make less prominent or glaring; as, to *soften* the lights in a picture.—(8.) To enervate; to make tender, delicate, or effeminate; as, a savage *softened* by intercourse with civilization.—To make less harsh, strident, or grating, or of a diametrically opposite quality; as, to *soften* the voice.

—*v. n.* To become soft or softer; to become less hard or rigid; as, (1.) To become more pliable and susceptible to pressure; as, wax *softens* in heat.—(2.) To become less rude, barbarous, harsh, or cruel; as, a tyrant *softens* under love.—(3.) To become less stern, or obdurate; to become open to compassion or tender feelings; as, his heart *softens* at the pitiable sight.—(4.) To become mild or temperate; as, the climate *softens*.—(5.) To become less harsh, severe, imperious, or rigorous; as, the law sometimes *softens* in this country toward an offender who has political influence.

Softener, (*sôf'n-er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, softens.

Soft'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HOLCUS.

Soft'-head'ed, *a.* Silly; possessing a weak intellect.

Soft'-heart'ed, *a.* Possessing softness or tenderness of heart; impressible to the softer emotions; open to compassion, pity, or other kindly affection; gentle; benevolent.

Soft'-heart'edness, *n.* Quality of being soft-hearted.

Soft'ish, *a.* Somewhat soft.

Soft'ly, *adv.* In a soft manner; without hardness.

Soft'ness, *n.* [A. S.] Quality of being soft;—correlative to *hardness*; susceptibility of feeling or passion; mildness; kindness; civility; gentleness; as, *softness* of disposition.—Effeminacy; weakness; vicious delicacy; timorousness; pusillanimity; excessive susceptibility of fear or alarm.—Smoothness to the ear; as, *softness* of the voice.—Gentleness; candor; easiness to be affected; mildness of temper; meekness; simplicity.—Mild temperature; as, *softness* of the air.—Smoothness or delicacy of surface or texture, as perceived by the touch; as, *softness* of the skin, or of silk.

Soft'-spoken, *a.* Having a mild, gentle voice;—hence, gentle; affable; complaisant; courteous; as, a *soft-spoken* woman.

Sog'gy, *a.* (*comp.* SOGGIER; *superl.* SOGGIEST.) [Icel. *soggr*, damp.] Dank; wet; soft with moisture; as, *soggy* timber.—Steaming with damp; as, *soggy* vegetation.

So-ho! *interj.* Ho! holla!—A sportsman's halloo; a word used in calling from a distant place.

Soi-disant, (*swah-de-zông'*) *a.* [Fr.] Self-styled; pretended; calling himself; would-be; as, a *soi-disant* king.

Soignies, (*swoin'ye.*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, on the Senne, 10 m. N.N.E. of Mons; *pop.* 6,400.

Soil, *v. a.* [A. S. *sélan*; Icel. *sóla*, to strain; Fr. *souiller.*] To sully; to defile; to foul; to dirty; to tarnish; to stain; to pollute; as, to *soil* one's clothes by contact with dust.—To bespatter; to begrim; to besmear; to bedaub; to cover with something extraneous or foreign; as, plants *soiled* with mildew.—To dung; to manure; as, to *soil* the ground.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *souler*; Lat. *satullare.*] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the stable or an inclosure with green fodder, instead of sending them out to grass;—hence, to purge by dieting with green food; as, to *soil* a horse.

—*n.* [Ger. *sûle.*] Filth; any foul matter covering another substance; dirt; foulness.—A stain, blot, or tarnish; as, "A lady's honor, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*."—*Dryden.*

—[Fr. *sol*; Lat. *solum.*] Earthy and other substances in a state of mixture with organized matter fit for the growth of plants. The surface of the earth in every country on which plants have grown and decayed is properly denominated *soil*; while the earth at a foot or more beneath the surface, commonly called *subsoil*, is comparatively without organized matter, and is therefore properly denominated earth, clay, sand, gravel, lime, or mixed earth, rocks, or stones, as the case may be.

—Land; country; as, he died on foreign *soil*.—Dung; manure; compost; as, night *soil*.

—[Fr. *souille*, from L. Lat. *souillore*, to foul, from *sus*, a hog.] A miry or dank place which forms a refuge for a wild boar or other hunted animal.—*To take soil*, to run into the mire or water;—hence, to take refuge or cover.

Soil'less, *a.* Without soil; as, a *soilless* desert.

Soil'ure, (*-yür,*) *n.* Stain; tarnish; pollution; as, the *soilure* of a woman's chastity. (R.)

Soiree, (*swah-rā'*) *n.* [Fr., from *soir*, evening.] An evening party or entertainment; a conversazione.—A term often applied to the meetings of certain societies at which tea and other refreshments are introduced; the opposite of *matinée.*

Soissons, (*swoi'sowng,*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Aisne, on the Aisne, 17 m. S.W. of Laon. *Manuf.* Coarse linen, hosiery, thread, ropes, and leather. *Pop.* 10,208.—*S. Noviodunum*, and afterwards *Augusta Suessionum*, was the last Roman stronghold in Gaul that withstood the arms of Clovis, who here overthrew Syagrius, the Roman commander, in 486, and made it the seat of the Frankish monarchy, which it long continued to be.

Soja, (*so'zȧ,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The legumes of *S. hispida* form the principal ingredient of the sauce called *soy*, which is imported from India in large quantities.

Sojourn, (*sō'jėrn,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *séjourner;* It. *soggiornare*, from L. Lat. *sejournare—sub*, under, and *diurnus*, daily.] To continue, tarry, or abide in a place for a day, or for days, or as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as his permanent habitation; as, to *sojourn* on the continent of Europe.

—*n.* (Pron. in poetry *sō-jėrn'.*) A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land; as, a *sojourn* in Japan.

Sojourn'er, *n.* A temporary resident; a stranger or traveller who dwells or stays in a place for a time.

Sojourn'ing, *n.* Act of residing in a place for a time; also, the period of abode.

Sojourn'ment, *n.* Temporary abode or residence, as that of a stranger or traveller.

Sok, a river of Russia, rises in the govt. of Orenburg, and after a S.W. course of 130 m. flows into the Volga, 15 m. S. of Samara.

Sol, *n.* [Lat.] The sun.

(*Her.*) The tincture of gold (*or*) in the heraldic blazonry of sovereign princes.

—In Switzerland, a copper coin and money of account.

(*Mus.*) The French and Italian name for the note in the gamut corresponding to our G, or the fifth tone of the diatonic scale.

Solace, (*sŏl'as,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *solor, solatus.*] To lift up the spirits of; to cheer, comfort, console, or encourage in solitude, in grief, or under calamity; to comfort or to relieve in affliction; to console;—used in application to persons; as, I *solace* myself with the hope of better days to come.—To soothe; to allay; to assuage; as, to *solace* distress.

—*n.* [Sp. *solaz*, comfort, consolation; from Lat. *solatium—solor.*] That which comforts or alleviates grief or anxiety;—also, that which relieves in distress; consolation; cheer; mitigation; relief; diversion; amusement; as, tobacco is man's truest *solace*.

Sol'acement, *n.* Act of solacing, or state of being solaced.

Solana'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Solanales*. DIAG. 5 free stamens, axile placentæ, and a terete embryo.—They are herbaceous plants or shrubs, inhabiting all parts of the world excepting the Arctic regions. They are chiefly known from *Scrophulariaceæ* by their curved or spiral embryo, the plaited æstivation of their flowers, and by the flowers being usually regular, with the same number of stamens as lobes. The first of these characters, however, is not of universal importance; the plaited corolla and symmetrical flowers are better marks of distinction. This order contains Nightshade, Henbane, Mandrake, Tobacco, Stramonium, the Potato, and the Tomato, the leaves of all which are narcotic and exciting, but in different degrees, from *Atropa belladonna*, which causes vertigo, convulsions, and vomiting, tobacco, which will frequently produce the first and last of these symptoms, henbane, and stramonium, down to some of the *Solanum* tribes, the leaves of which are so inert as to be used as kitchen herbs. Even in the potato plant, the narcotic acrid principle is found in the stem and leaves, and in the rind of the tuber; but the principal part of the latter consists of starch, and the small quantity of deleterious matter being volatile and near the surface, is readily driven off by the heat used in cooking.

Solana'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Perigynous exogens*. DIAG. Dichlamydeous, monopetalous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, 2- to 3-celled fruit, large embryo, lying in a small quantity of albumen. The alliance includes 7 orders.—OLEACEÆ, SOLANACEÆ, ASCLEPIADACEÆ, CORDIACEÆ, CONVOLVULACEÆ, CUSCUTACEÆ, and POLEMONIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Solan'der, *n.* (*Fur*) Same as SALLENDERS, *q. v.*

Solan-goose, Solland-goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as GANNET, *q. v.*

Sola'nia, Solani'na, Sol'anine, *n.* [Fr. *solanine*, from Lat. *solanum*, nightshade.] (*Chem.*) The active principle of the *Solanum dulcamara*, or Woody Nightshade, and other species of *Solanum;* it is the ingredient which renders greened potatoes deleterious, being formed in the tubers by the action of light. It is a white alkaloid substance, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and is highly poisonous, one grain dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid having been found sufficient to kill a rabbit in six hours. Its combinations with the acids are bitter.

Sola'no, *n.* [Sp., from Lat. *solanus.*] A modified form of the SIROCCO (*q. v.*), experienced in the Mediterranean and on the E. coast of Spain.

Sola'no, a town of Spain, prov. of Ciudad-Real, 103 m. S.E. of Madrid. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,500.

Solano, in *California*, a N. central co.; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sacramento and Suisun. *Surface*, mountainous in the W., with several extensive and fertile valleys. *Min.* Gold. There are several valuable mineral springs. *Cap.* Fairfield. *Pop.* abt. 21,000.

Sol'anoid, *n.* [Lat. *solanum*, the generic term for the potato, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Med.*) Resembling a potato;—said of a particular kind of cancer.

Solanum, (*so-lai'num.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Solanaceæ*. The tuber of *S. tuberosum* is the common potato, so largely used as food in temperate climates. The potato plant is supposed to be a native of S. America. It appears probable that it was first brought into Spain from the mountainous parts of South America, in the neighborhood of Quito, early in the 16th century. Although it now constitutes so large a portion of the food of civilized man, it was scarcely known until the 17th cent., and was not extensively cultivated before the middle of the 18th. The varieties of the potato are very numerous, differing in their time of ripening, quality, color, form, size, &c. New varieties are readily procured by sowing the seeds, which, with care, will produce good tubers the third year. Potatoes thus reared are now thought to be less liable to the potato rot. Starch is largely obtained from potatoes, and is used for food under the names of English *arrow-root, nutritious farinæ*, &c. It is also employed in the preparations of *dextrine*, or *starch-gum*, which is much used in the arts. A decoction of the stem and leaves of the potato-plant has been used as an alterative in cutaneous diseases, and an extract of the herb has been also employed as a narcotic and antispasmodic. The medicinal properties of the plant are chiefly due to the presence of an alkaloid, called *solanine*, which has powerful narcotic properties. This has been detected in all parts of the plant; but, in the tuber only traces of it are found, and these are entirely removed by the process of boiling and preparing potatoes for the table. Another interesting species of *S.* is *S. nigrum*, the Black Nightshade, or Morel, which possesses alterative and narcotic properties. The fruit is said to be edible; but if this be the case, its use for food requires caution, as it contains solanine. The fruits of several other species are, however, eaten in various parts of the world; as those of *S. melongena* and *origerum*, called Egg Apples, or Mad Apples, those of *S. quitense*, called Quito oranges, and those of the Australian species *S. lacuiatum*, commonly known as Kangaroo apples. The species of *S. maryinatum* has astringent properties, and is employed in Abyssinia in the process of tanning. *S. pseudo-quina*, a Brazilian species, is used medicinally in S. America as a febrifuge. *S. dulcamara*, the Bittersweet, is a well known shrubby climber, with blue flowers and red berries, found from New England to Arkansas. Its root being chewed, gives at first a sensation of bitterness, then of sweetness; its bright red berries are poisonous. *S. carolinense*, the Horse-nettle, found on roadsides, &c., in the Middle States, is a rough weed, 1–2 feet high, flowers white, berries yellowish.

So'lar, *a.* [Fr. *solaire*, from Lat. *solaris—sol*, the sun.] Pertaining to the sun; as, the *solar* system.—Diffused by, or proceeding from, the sun; as, *solar* influence, *solar* light, *solar* rays.—Produced by the agency of the sun; as, *solar* salt.

So'lar Cycle, *n.* (*Chronol.*) A term applied to one of those artificial periods made use of in chronological researches. It comprehends a period of 28 years, compounded of 7 and 4, the number of days in a week, and the number of years in the interval of two leap-years. This cycle will remain undisturbed until the end of the present century; but in consequence of the year 1900 not being reckoned as a leap-year, the whole cycle will then be overthrown. It may, however, be reconstructed after 2000, that year being reckoned as leap-year; it will then last until 2100.

Solarization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* (*Photog.*) Excessive insolation.

So'larize, *v. a.* (*Photog.*) To burn or injure by too much insolation.

—*v. n.* To become impaired by undue exposure to the sun's rays in the camera.

So'lar Phos'phoris, *n. pl.* Substances which are seen to be luminous in a dark place after having been exposed to light. Calcined oyster-shells are a good example.

So'lar Spec'trum, *n.* (*Physics.*) See SPECTRUM.

So'lar System, *n.* (*Astron.*) The name applied to the sun, the planets which revolve round it, their satellites, together with those periodic comets whose returns have been successfully predicted. The *S. S.*, according to the modern view, includes the sun as a governing body, yet not as a fixed centre; Mercury, Venus, the Earth with its one satellite, the Moon, Mars, the group of minor planets, amounting at the present time to sixty-four, Jupiter and its four satellites, Saturn and its triple ring, Uranus with its four satellites, Neptune with its one satellite, and a large number of periodic comets. All these planets, accompanied by their satellites, together with numerous asteroids, move, as do also the comets, in elliptical orbits round the sun, which is situate in a focus common to them all; and by its mighty power of attraction, retains them in their orbits. The satellites, while revolving round the sun, likewise describe elliptic orbits round the primary planets. The great French astronomer, Laplace, with the view of giving a possible explanation of the resemblance existing between the motions of the several planets,—they all revolving in one direction round the sun, their satellites moving in the same direction round themselves,—promulgated the idea called the *Nebular Theory*. He supposes that our solar atmosphere might once have extended to the limits of the system, and that the planets were thrown off successively in the form of nebulous rings, subsequently condensed into spheres from the equatorial parts of this vast revolving mass during its contraction. He ascribes to Saturn's ring a like origin. There is very little difference between the hypothesis of Laplace and that of Herschel, as will be presently shown, except the latter more prudently reserved his hypothesis for sidereal objects, and did not deduce from it a planetary cosmogony. Sir William Herschel supposes that starry matter was once in a state of indefinite confusion; that during an eternity of past duration it has been breaking up by condensation towards centres more or less remote; that the Milky Way, or at least the nebulous parts which it contained, and the dispersed nebulæ, are the relics of this former state of things. Briefly, that a completely-formed star may be assumed to be merely consolidated nebulæ. He also believes that this condensation must be accompanied by rotation, due to the originally irregular distribution of the gravitating particles. With respect to the stability of the system under which we live, the history of astronomy tells us that it has not undergone any change for upwards of two thousand years. Nevertheless, in consequence of certain discoveries, it was the popular belief, about the middle of the last century, that the whole of the planetary system would ultimately be absorbed by the vast mass of the sun. This view was taken principally in consequence of the labors of Lagrange, who ascertained that the elements of the planetary orbits are in a state of perpetual change. It next came to be a question how far such variations were likely to be continuous, and ultimately so great as to modify altogether the forms of the orbits, and even endanger the separate existence of the planets. Without attempting to deeply probe a subject too abstruse to be dealt with here, it will be necessary to explain that the stability of a planet previously depends on the stability of its major axis; for if the major axis and mean period increase or diminish without limit, the planets will diverge into infinite space, and after myriads of ages, rush to utter annihilation in the burning embrace of the sun. The first astronomer who probably perceived the stability of the major axis and mean motions was Laplace, who gave a demonstration that both are invariable. Therefore, we may regard the whole solar system as being subject to law and impassable limits; and thus permanence arises in the midst of change. Perhaps there is not in the whole range of modern astronomical discovery a more interesting and valuable fact than that many of the stars called *fixed* are subject to movement. The elder Herschel having examined the subject, announced that, like the stars, the sun and its attendant planets were also subject to a translation in space. He announced that the solar system was moving towards a point in the heavens near the star λ Hercules. These views have been confirmed by the subsequent researches of Sir William Herschel, Strave, Argelander, and others. The very latest view of the subject gives the motion of the sun and its planets as being at the rate of 150,000,000 m. yearly; and swift as this translation in space may appear, it is slow when compared with the motions of some of the hitherto considered fixed stars. The true theory of the revolutions of the solar system is due to Copernicus. The Copernican system is founded upon the opinions of the Pythagorean school of astronomers, and adopts the ideas of that ancient school. According to it, the earth is not the centre of the world, but has a double motion of rotation about its own axis, and of revolution round the sun, which body is the common centre of the orbits of all the planets which revolve around it. Although the Copernican system, in consequence of its great simplicity and beauty, rapidly found favor with the most philosophical of the astronomers living at the period of its promulgation, Tycho Brahe could never be brought to adopt the supposition of the motion of the earth. He therefore put forth another system, in which, while retaining the most essential advantages of the Copernican system, he at the same time maintained the stability of the earth. It is needless to observe that at the present day the Tychonic system has become quite exploded. See ASTRONOMY, COMET, METEORS, PLANET, SATELLITE, SUN, &c.

Sold, *imp.* and *pp.* of SELL, *q. v.*

Sold note. (*Com.*) A memorandum of sale, given by the broker who effects to the buyer.

Solder, (colloq. *sōd'er,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *souder;* from Lat. *solido, solidatus*, to make solid.] To unite and make solid and firm, as metallic substances; to unite the surfaces of by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic cement; to join by the application of metallic cement.—A metallic composition or cement for uniting the surfaces of metals.—*Plumber's S.* is an alloy of three parts of lead and one of tin; it is more fusible than lead, and then readily adheres to clean surfaces of that metal when it is fused.—*Pine S.* is a mixture of two parts of tin and one of lead; it fuses at 360°.

Sol'dering, *n.* The process of uniting the edges or surfaces of similar or dissimilar metals and alloys by partial fusion. In general, alloys or solders of various and greater degrees of fusibility than the metals to be joined are placed between them, and the solder, when fused, unites the three parts into a solid mass; less frequently, the surfaces and edges are simply melted together with an additional portion of the same metal.

Soldier, (*sōl'jer,*) *n.* [Fr. *soldat;* It. *soldato*, from Lat. *soldus*, or *solidus*, military pay.] One who is engaged in military service as an officer or private; a man engaged to serve in the army, or as one of an organized body of combatants.—Particularly, a private in military service, or one in the ranks, in distinction from an *officer;* a man enrolled for service when on duty or embodied for military discipline; as, a *soldier* of a regiment of infantry of the line.—Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of distinguished valor or prowess, or of superior military experience and skill; as, Washington was every inch a *soldier*.

Sol'dier, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Shawnee co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Sol'dier-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PAGURIDÆ.

Soldiering, (*sōl'jer-,*) *n.* Occupation of a soldier; state of a soldier.

Soldier-like, Soldierly, (*sōl'jer-,*) *a.* Like or becoming a real soldier; martial; brave; valiant; honorable; as, *soldier-like* discipline.

Soldier River, (*sōl'jer,*) in *Iowa*, rises in Cherokee co., and flowing S.W., enters the Missouri River in Harrison co.

Soldiership, (*sōl'jer-*) *n.* State or quality of a soldier; military qualities or character; martial skill or acquirements; conduct befitting a soldier.

Soldiery, (*sōl'jer-ỹ,*) *n.* The body of military; soldiers collectively considered; as, disaffected *soldiery*.

Sol'din, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 70 m. N.E. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,500.

Sole, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *solea*, a covering for the soles of the feet, from *solum*, the ground.] The bottom of the foot; also, but rarely, the foot itself; as, he is a good fellow from the crown of his head to the *sole* of his foot. — The bottom of a boot or shoe, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom. — That part of anything which forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground.

(*Fortif.*) The bottom of an embrasure.

(*Agric.*) The slade or bottom of the body of a plough; also, the bottom of a furrow.

(*Mining.*) The seat or bottom of a mine; — applied to horizontal veins or lodes. — *Weale.*

(*Far.*) The horny substance under a horse's foot, serving as protection for the more tender parts.

(*Naut.*) A piece of timber attached to the lower part of the rudder, to bring it on a level with the false keel. *Totten.*

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of flat fishes, family *Pleuronectidæ*. The common sole, *Solea vulgaris*, found from the seas of Scandinavia to the Mediterranean, is one of the best and most delicate fishes for the table, and is caught in immense numbers by trawl nets. The genus is represented in N. America by *A. mollis*, the N. York Sole, from Nantucket to Carolina. It is from 6 to 8 inches long, dark-brown, marked transversely with irregular black bands, and scales small.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a sole, as a shoe.

—*a.* [Lat. *solus*; Fr. *seul*; probably from *sine alliis*, being without others.] Single; individual; only; alone; solitary; as, he was the *sole* survivor.

(*Law.*) Alone; single; — used in contradistinction to *joint* or *married*. So, a feme *sole* is a single woman, a *sole* corporation is one composed of only one natural person.

Solecism, (*sōl'e-sizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *solecisme*; Gr. *soloikismos*, from *Soli*, a town of Cilicia, the inhabitants of which, who had been transported from Attica, were charged with corrupting the language of their parent state.] (*Gram.* and *Rhet.*) A violation of the idiomatic rules of grammar or construction in writing or speaking a language; incongruity of words; want of correspondence or consistency; any word or expression which does not accord with the established usage of writing or speaking; as, "A *barbarism* may be in one word, a *solecism* must be of more."—*Johnson.*

—Hence, by analogy, any unfitness, discrepancy, absurdity, or impropriety; as, a *solecism* in politeness or etiquette.

Solecist, (*sōl'e-sist,*) *n.* [Gr. *soloikistēs.*] One who commits a solecism.

Solecist'ic, Solecist'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to, or involving, a solecism.

Solecize, (*sōl'e-sīz,*) *v. n.* [Gr. *soloikizein.*] To commit solecism. (R.)

Sole'ly, *a.* Singly; alone; only; without another; as, he depends *solely* on his own exertions.

Solemn, (*sōl'em,*) *a.* [Fr. *solennel*; Lat. *solennis*, or *solemnis*, from the old *sollus*, all, every, and *annus*, year.] Marked with religious gravity, pomp, or sanctity; attended with sacred rites; ritual; ceremonial; formal; as, a *solemn* feast or fast, a day of *solemn* thanksgiving or prayer. — Marked by devoutness or reverential feeling toward God; sober; serious; grave; devotional; affecting with seriousness; impressing or adapted to impress, seriousness, gravity, or reverence; as, *solemn* thoughts, *solemn* language, *solemn* silence. — Affectedly grave, serious, or sanctimonious; as, a *solemn* prig.

Sol'emness, *n.* State or quality of being solemn; gravity; reverential manner or character; as, the *solemness* of an oath.

Solemn'ity, *n.* [Fr. *solennité*; Lat. *solemnitas.*] A rite or ceremony annually performed, or at stated times, with religious reverence; a religious ceremony; a ritual performance attended with religious ceremonies; as, the *solemnity* of a sacrament. — A ceremony adapted to convey or impress a sense of awe; as, the *solemnities* of the day of judgment. — Steady seriousness; gravity; as, *solemnity* of manner or language. — Hence, affected gravity or seriousness; as, buffoonery with *solemnity* of accent. — Awe or reverence excited or inspired by outward circumstances; appearance calculated to impress with reverential or solemn feelings; as, the *solemnity* of a great public funeral, the *solemnity* of an ancient cathedral.

(*Law.*) A solemn or formal observance; the formality which is necessary to make valid the doing of anything.

Solemnization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *solemnisation.*] Act of solemnizing; celebration; as, the *solemnization* of nuptials.

Sol'emnize, *v. a.* [Fr. *solemniser.*] To dignify, honor, or make illustrious by solemn or stately ceremonies; — hence, to make famous; to celebrate; as, to *solemnize* a feast. — To perform with ritual ceremonies and reverence, or according to legal formalities; as, to *solemnize* the rite of matrimony. — To perform religiously once a year; as, to *solemnize* an anniversary. — To make grave, serious, or reverential; as, to *solemnize* the mind before taking the holy sacrament.

Sol'emnizer, *n.* One who performs a solemn rite or religious office.

Solemnly, (*sōl'em-ly,*) *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity and religious reverence; with official formalities and by due authority; with formal state, gravity, and ceremoniousness, or with affected gravity; with religious seriousness.

So'leu, *n.* [Gr. *solēn*, a kind of shell-fish.] (*Anat.*) The vertebral canal, containing the spinal cord. — *Dunglison.*

(*Surg.*) Same as Cradle, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the Solenidæ, *q. v.*

Sole'ness, *n.* Singleness. (R.)

Sole'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of molluscs, distinguished by the great length of their respiratory tubes. The *Solen*, or *Razor-shell*, is a well-known example. It has an elongated shell, the hinge being furnished with distinct teeth, and the ligament altogether external. The animal burrows in the sand sometimes to the depth of nearly two feet, into which it sinks rapidly on the approach of danger; and as it very rarely quits its hole, its movements are nearly limited to an ascent or descent in it. This it accomplishes by means of its foot, which it attenuates into a point when it is about to bore, and afterwards contracts into a rounded form, so as to fix it by its enlargement when it desires to rise. It is found on both sides of the Atlantic; and in places where it abounds it is used for food and as bait for fish.

So'lenite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossilized solen.

So'lent, (The), a part of the Atlantic Ocean between the mainland of England and the Isle of Wight, 18 m. long and 3 broad.

Soles'bury, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Solesmes, (*sō'lam,*) a town of France, dept. Du Nord, 9 m. N. of Cambrai. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 5,700.

Soleure, (*sō'lur,*) or Solothurn, (*sō-lo-toorn',*) a canton of Switzerland, in the N.W. of the confederation, between Lat. 47° and 47° 30′ N., and the 7th and 8th deg. of E. Lon., having N. Basle, E. and S.E. Aargau and Lucerne, and on its other side the canton of Berne; *area*, 255 sq. m. Though of a very irregular shape, it may be divided into two nearly equal portions; the N. W. covered with ranges of the Jura Mountains, and the S.E. comprised in the valleys of the Aar and Emmen. Some of the summits in the former rise to about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea; but, though rugged, this part of the canton has a large extent of fine upland pastures. In the other, or lower portion of the canton, the ground is fertile and well cultivated: so that, on the whole, *S.* is regarded as one of the most productive portions of Switzerland. — Solzure, the cap., on the Aar, near the foot of the Jura Mountains, and 18 m. N. by E. of Berne, has a pop. of 6,112. *Pop.* of the canton 70,355.

Sol-fa, (*sōl-fä',*) *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* sol-faed; *ppr.* sol-faing.) (*Mus.*) To run over the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending; as, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, do*; or the same in converse order.

Solfata'ria, *n.* [From It. *solfa*, sulphur.] A sulphur mine.

Solfata'ru, *n.* [From It. *solfa*; Lat. *sulfur*, sulphur.] (*Geol.*) A volcanic rent from which sulphur and sulphurous or other acid vapors and gases are erupted with much steam.

Solfata'ra, a lake of Italy, on the Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, about 500 feet broad, and containing several floating islands. Near it are the ruined baths of Agrippa.

Solfeggiare, (*sōl-fed-jä'rā,*) *v. a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Same as Sol fa, *q. v.*

Solfeggio, (*-fä'jo,*) *n.* [It.; Fr. *solfege*, from *solfa*, the gamut.] (*Mus.*) The system of arranging the scale by the names *do* (*ut*), *re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*, by which musical students are taught to sing, these notes being represented to the eye by lines and spaces, to which the syllables in question are applied.

Solferino, (*sol-fe-re'no,*) a village of N. Italy, prov. of Brescia, 20 m. N.W. of Mantua. Here the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia gained a victory over the Emperor of Austria, June 24, 1859. Hostilities were suspended by the armistice of Villa Franca.

So'li, *n. pl.* of Sol, *q. v.*

Solicit, (*-lis'it.*) *v. a.* To ask from earnestly; to entreat; to importune; to make petition or requisition to. — To try to obtain; to seek to acquire; as, to *solicit* a favor, to *solicit* patronage. — To awaken; to summon; to invite or excite to action; to induce; as, he was *solicited* to become a candidate for Congress. — To disturb; to disquiet; — a Latinism infrequently used.

"Not anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast." — *Dryden.*

Solicitant, (*-lis'-,*) *n.* One who solicits; a petitioner.

Solicitation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *sollicitation*; Lat. *sollicitatio.*] Act of soliciting; urgent or earnest request or petition; importunity; a seeking to obtain something from another with some degree of zeal and eagerness; supplication; as, his *solicitations* were granted. — Invitation; excitement; inducement; as, constant *solicitation* of the senses. — *Locke.*

Solicitor, (*-lis'-,*) *n.* [Fr. *solliciteur.*] One who solicits or asks with earnestness or eagerness; one who asks or entreats for another; as, Cupid is Love's *solicitor*.

(*Law.*) A person employed to follow and take charge of suits depending in courts of chancery. A solicitor, like an attorney, will be required to act with perfect good faith towards his clients. It is said that to institute a suit he must have a special authority, although a general authority will be sufficient to defend one.

Solicitor-gen'eral, *n.* In England, an officer of the crown, who is associated with the attorney-general in managing the legal business of the crown and government.

Solicitous, (*-lis'it-ŭs.*) *a.* [Lat. *sollicitus.*] Inclined to solicit; eager or anxious to obtain, as something desirable; wishful to eschew or avoid, as anything evil or calamitous; careful; concerned; — preceding *for* or *about*; as, she was very *solicitous about* her reputation.

Solic'itously, *adv.* In a solicitous manner; studiously; with care or concern.

Solic'itousness, *n.* Solicitude.

Solic'itress, *n.* A female solicitor.

Solicitude, (*so-lis'i-tud,*) *n.* [Fr. *sollicitude*; Lat. *sollicitudo.*] State of being solicitous; uneasiness of mind; carefulness; concern; anxiety; care; trouble.

Sol'id, *a.* [Fr. *solide*; Lat. *solidus.*] Hard; firm; compact; having the property of resisting impression and penetration; — in contradistinction to *fluid* and *liquid*; as, a *solid* mass. — Dense; full of matter; not hollow or spongy; as, a *solid* orb in distinction from a *hollow* one. — Cubic; having length, breadth, and thickness; as, a *solid* foot is equal to 1,728 *solid* inches. — Having firmness, compactness, or strength; as, a *solid* wall. — Healthy; sound; robust; strong; not weakly; as, a *solid* constitution of body. (R.) — Having reality, soundness, or validity; substantial; weighty; not light, trifling, or superficial; firm; wealthy; not empty or fallacious; as, a *solid* man, a *solid* purpose.

(*Bot.*) Not spongy or hollow within, as a stem; of a fleshy, uniform substance, as a root.

(*Metaph.*) That cannot be penetrated; opposing or excluding any other material, particle, or atom from any given spatial surface; — used in application to the supposed ultimate particles of matter.

Solid angle. (*Geom.*) An angle formed by the meeting in one point of three or more plane angles, which are not in the same plane. This is Euclid's definition. A solid angle may be measured by the area of spherical polygon which it determines on a sphere of unit radius, whose centre is at its vertex. — *Solid measure*, a measure for volumes, wherein the units are severally a cube of fixed line or magnitude, as a cubic foot, yard, &c.; thus, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 inches. — *Solid navel.* (*Arch.*) A navel which receives the ends of the stairs, in distinction from a *hollow navel*. — *Solid problem.* (*Geom.*) A problem admitting of geometrical construction only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section, or of two conic sections. — *Solid square.* (*Mil.*) A body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal.

—*n.* A firm, compact body or substance; a body that offers a sensible resistance to impression and penetration; a substance not *liquid* or *fluid*.

(*Geom.*) A magnitude which has three dimensions — length, breadth, and thickness. The boundaries of solids are *surfaces*, which have only two dimensions — length and breadth; the boundaries of surfaces, again, are *lines* which have but one dimension, length. Lastly, the extremities of lines are *points* which are destitute of all dimensions, and possess position merely.

Solida'go, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Golden-rods. A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. They are perennial herbs, very abundant in the U. S.; stem erect, branching near the top; leaves alternate; heads small, with 1-15 small rays; flowers generally yellow, expanding in the autumnal months. — *Wood.*

Solidar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *solidarité*, from *solide.*] Fellowship; community; consolidation or identification of interests and responsibilities; — a term borrowed from the French Communists.

Solidifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of making solid; state assumed by liquid bodies on parting with their heat.

Solid'ify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* solidified.) [Fr. *solidifier*; Lat. *solidus*, and *facio*, to make.] To make solid, firm, dense, or compact.

—*v. n.* To harden; to become dense or solid.

Sol'idism, (*-izm,*) *n.* (*Med.*) In pathology, the doctrine that refers all diseases to an affection of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the view that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and can receive the impressions of agents tending to produce disease.

Sol'idist, *n.* (*Med.*) An advocate or believer, in solidism.

Solid'ity, *n.* [Fr. *solidité*; Lat. *soliditas.*] State of being solid; density; consistency; compactness; that quality of bodies which resists impression and penetration; — opposed to *fluidity*; fulness of matter; — as in contradistinction to *hollowness*; strength; soundness; antithetical to *weakness* or *instability*. — Moral firmness, as opposed to what is *weak* or *fallacious*; strength; soundness; validity; certainty; truth; reality; as, the *solidity* of principles, arguments, or opinions.

(*Geom.*) Volume; the solid contents of a body.

Sol'idly, *adv.* In a solid manner; firmly; densely; compactly; truly; on firm grounds.

Sol'idness, *n.* Quality of being solid, or of being firm, dense, or compact; — said of material bodies. — Strength; soundness; validity; stability; — as of opinions, arguments, and the like.

Solidun'gulate, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having hoofs that are not cloven, as a horse.

Solifid'ian, *n.* [Lat. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] (*Eccl.*) A term sometimes applied to those who maintain that men are justified by faith only without reference to works.

—*a.* Entraining the tenets of Solifidians; pertaining, or having reference, to the Solifidians.

Solifid'ianism, *n.* The doctrinal tenets of Solifidians.

Soli'form, *a.* [Lat. *sol*, the sun, and *forma*, form.] Resembling the sun in form, aspect, or characteristics. (R.)

Solikamsk', a town of European Russia, govt. of Perm, 102 m. N. of Perm; *pop.* 4,500.

Soliloquize, (*-kwiz.*) *v. n.* To utter a soliloquy.

Soliloquy, (*so-lil'o-kwe.*) *n.* [Fr. *soliloque*, from Lat. *solus*, alone, only, and *loquor*, to speak.] A speaking or talking to one's self alone; a talking or discourse of a person alone, or not addressed to another person, even when others are present. — A written composition, reciting what is supposed a person speaks to himself, as "The whole poem is a *soliloquy*." — *Prior.*

Sol'iman. See Soltman.

Solip'edous, *a.* With hoofs not cloven, as a *solipedous* beast.

Sol'ipeds, *n. pl.* [Fr. *solipède*, from Lat. *solus*, alone, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of mammals, including those with only a single hoof on each foot, as the horse, ass, &c. — Also called *Solidungulates.*

Solis, ANTONIO DE, (*so'lees,*) a Spanish historian and dramatic poet, b. at Placentia, 1610. He became secretary to Philip IV., and afterwards entered into holy orders. He wrote many comedies and poems, but his great work is the *History of the Conquest of Mexico.* D. 1686.

Solis, JUAN DIAZ DE, an ancient Spanish navigator, who, with Pinzon, discovered Yucatan in 1507, explored the Bay of Rio Janeiro in 1512, and learning from the natives that a great river (Paraguaya) existed further along the coast, he set sail for Spain, and obtained the King's permission to make conquests upon its banks. He returned to Rio Janeiro, and proceeding in a S.W. route, landed near a river between Realdonado and Montevideo; but was there killed by the Indians, in 1515.

Solitaire', *n.* [Fr., solitary.] A solitary; a recluse; a hermit. (a.) — An ornament for the neck; as, a diamond *solitaire.* — A single jewel in a setting, as of a stone in a ring. — A game wherein one person is the sole player; — specifically, that in which a board, perforated with holes, is used, and a set of pegs one less in number than that of the holes.

(*Zoöl.*) An extinct species of Dodo.

Sol'itarily, *adv.* [From *solitary.*] In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone; without company.

Sol'itariness, *n.* State of being solitary or alone; forbearance of company; retirement or habitual seclusion; as, you subject yourself to *solitariness.* — Solitude; loneliness; destitution of society, or of animated beings; — said referentially of places; as, the *solitariness* of a mountain glen.

Soli'tary, *a.* [Fr. *solitaire;* Lat. *solitarius* — *solus*, alone, only, single.] Being alone; living alone; destitute of company; being by one's self; as, a *solitary* individual. — Lonely; retired; secluded; remote from society or the haunts of men; as, to lead a *solitary* life, a *solitary* place. — Gloomy; still; dismal; oppressive; as, "Let that night be *solitary.*" (*Job* iii. 7.) — Single; sole; individual; as, a *solitary* instance of lack of patriotism.

(*Bot.*) Separate; being one only in a place; as, a *solitary* stipule.

—*n.* A hermit; a recluse; one who lives alone or in solitude; a solitaire; as, a *solitary's* cell.

Sol'itude, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone.] A state of being alone; loneliness; a lonely life; seclusion from the world.

"*Solitude* sometimes is best society."—*Milton.*

—Lack of company; remoteness from society or the companionship of men; — said of places; as, "He makes a *solitude*, and calls it — peace." (*Byron.*) — A desert; a wilderness; a lonely place; as, "deep *solitudes*, and awful cells." —*Pope.*

Soliv'agant, Soliv'agous, (*-gus,*) *a.* [Lat. *solus*, alone, and *vagans* — *vagus*, wandering.] Wandering alone. (R.)

Solle'cito. [It., anxious.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the movement to which it is affixed is to be performed in a mournful manner. It also means that the music is to be performed carefully.

Soller, (*sol'lair,*) a seaport-town of Spain, in the island of Majorca, 14 m. N. of Palma; *pop.* 7,000.

Solmization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *solmisation.*] (*Mus.*) Act of sol-faing.

So'lo, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* SOLOS; Lat. *pl.* SOLI. [It., from Lat. *solus*, alone, only, single.] (*Mus.*) A tune, air, or strain, to be played by a single instrument, or sung by a single voice.

So'lofra, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Principato-Ulteriore, 7 m. E. of Avellino; *pop.* 6,500.

Solo'la, in Central America, a town of Guatemala, 85 m. N.W. of Guatemala; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Sol'omon, the most celebrated of all the Kings of Israel, the son of David, and named by God, through the prophet Nathan, *Jedidiah*, or "Beloved of the Lord." About 1015 B. C., by order of David, he was anointed and proclaimed King, and on the death of David soon after ascended the throne. Having punished the enemies of his father and married the King of Egypt's daughter, he formed a strict alliance with Pharaoh. The chief features of Solomon's reign will be found in the *Books of Kings* and *Chronicles.* His great prosperity and power led, however, to his corruption, and awoke the anger of the Almighty, who threatened to destroy, by disunion and strife, the greatness he had given to the kingdom of Israel. The coming ruin was early foreshadowed by the rebellion and conspiracies which broke out around his throne; and Solomon, conscious of his sins, poured out his contrition in the *Book of Ecclesiastes.* The other works under his name are the *Song of Solomon*, the *Psalms*, from lxxii. to cxxvii., and the *Proverbs.*

Sol'omon Islands, a chain of islands in the Malay or Indian Archipelago, between New Britain on the N. W. and the Queen Charlotte Islands on the S E.; Lat. 4° 50′ – 11° 50′ S. *Area*, 10,000 sq. m. The natives are partly Negrilloes, partly Malays, and are still in the condition of savages. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Sol'omon's Fork, a river of *Kansas*, rises in the N. W. part of the State, and flows into the Smoky Hill Fork on the E. border of Saline co., after a S.W. course of 200 m.

Solo'mon's Seal, *n.* (*Bot.*) See POLYGONATUM.

So'lon, one of the seven sages of Greece, and the celebrated legislator of Athens, b. at Salamis, in the 7th cent. B. C. After having enhanced the glory of his country by recovering Salamis, he was chosen archon B. C. 594, and having received full power to do whatever he judged needful, he set himself to the task of improving the condition of his countrymen. He abolished most of the cruel laws of Draco, and formed a new constitution, founded on the principle of making property, not birth, the title to the honors and offices of the state. He made many special laws also relating to trade and commerce, marriage, disposition of property by will, &c., caused them to be engraved on wooden cylinders, and is said to have bound the Athenians by an oath not to make any changes in his code for ten years. He then left the country, to avoid being obliged to make any alteration in them, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, and Lydia. The beautiful story of his visit to the court of Cresus, so celebrated in ancient times, is now numbered with other beautiful myths which can only be admired, not believed. On his return, after an absence of ten years, he found the state torn by party violence, and his kinsman Pisistratus aiming at the sovereignty, which he soon seized. *S.* then withdrew from public life, and is supposed to have D. at the age of 80, about B. C. 558.

So'lon, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Johnson co., 12 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Solon, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Somerset co., 45 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,700.

Solon, in *Michigan*, a township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Solon, in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland co., 35 m. S.E. of Syracuse; *pop.* in 1870, 870.

Solon, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Cuyahoga; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Solon Mills, in *Illinois*, a post-village of McHenry co., 55 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

So'lor, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, off the E. extremity of Flores; Lat. 8° 47′ S., Lon. 123° 8′ E. *Ext.* 30 m. long and 15 broad.

Solothurn', a canton of Switzerland. See SOLEURE.

Solstice, (*sol'tis.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *solstitium* — *sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, to stand.] (*Astron.*) The time when the sun is in one of the solstitial points — that is, when it is at its greatest distance from the equator — and is so called because he then appears to stand still, and not to change his distance from the equator for some time. There are two solstices in each year, — the summer and the winter *S.* The former is when the sun seems to enter the tropic of Cancer, which is on June 22d, the longest day; the latter *S.* is when the sun enters the first degree, or seems to describe the tropic of Capricorn, which is on December 22d, the shortest day. This is only to be understood of the northern hemisphere as in the southern — the sun's entrance into Capricorn makes the summer *S.*, and into Cancer the winter *S.*

Solstitial, (*-stish'al,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a solstice; as, the equinoctial and *solstitial* points. — Happening at a solstice — usually at the summer solstice or mid-summer; as, *solstitial* heat.

Solts, a town of Hungary, 48 m. S. of Pesth, in a marshy district on a branch of the Danube; *pop.* 7,430.

Solubil'ity, Sol'ubleness, *n.* [Fr. *solubilité.*] Quality of being soluble; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid; — said of a body; solubleness.

(*Bot.*) Susceptibility of being easily separated into parts, as of certain legumes.

Sol'uble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *solubilis* — *solvo*, to loosen, dissolve.] Dissolvable; capable of solution; susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; as, a *soluble* substance.

So'lus, *a.* [Lat.] Alone; — principally used in stage directions.

Solute', *a.* [Lat. *solutus* — *solvere*, to dissolve.] Soluble; dissolvable; as, a *solute* salt. — Relaxed; — hence, jocund; lively; merry; as, a *solute* brow.

(*Bot.*) Loose: slack; not adhering; — correlative to *adnate;* as, a *solute* stipule.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *solvere, solutum.*] To dissolve. — To absolve.

Solution, (*-lū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *solutio*, from *solvo.*] A loosing or taking apart; a dissolving; act of separating the part of any body; breach; disruption; as, *solution* of continuity. — *Bacon.*

(*Chem.*) If a liquid be poured on a solid, it often happens that their mutual attention is sufficiently powerful to overcome the cohesion of the solid; its particles, thus become disunited, combine with those of the liquid, and entirely disappear; this constitutes the chemical process of *S.* Certain liquids are also soluble in other liquids, gases in other gases, and gases in liquids. In the case of the *S.* of a solid in a liquid, the latter is usually called the *solvent*, but sometimes the *menstruum.* Particular *S.* have also particular names; thus, a *S.* of sugar is called a *syrup*, and *S.* of a solid in alcohol a *tincture.* A liquid is said to be saturated when it can no longer dissolve further portions of a solid, that is, when the force of cohesion is exactly equal to that of adhesion. In most cases, however, an increase of temperature, by diminishing the cohesion, increases the solvent powers of the liquid. The uses of solution are many; through its means a body can be purified by filtration or crystallization, so that one substance can be separated from another, either by crystallization or the use of such fluids in succession as have a solvent power over any of the substances present.

(*Med.*) A crisis; termination of a disease, sometimes attended by critical signs.

(*Math.*) The construction of a proposed problem, or the expression of its conditions by an equation which gives the value of the unknown quantity.

Solu'tive, *a.* [Fr. *solutif.*] Loosening; slackening; laxative; having a tendency to dissolve; as, a *solutive* medicine.

Solvabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *solvabilité.*] State or quality of being solvable; ability to discharge all just debts.

Solv'able, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *solvere.*] That may be solved, resolved, or explained; as, a *solvable* problem. — That can be paid; as, a *solvable* debt or obligation.

Solv'ableness, *n.* Solvability.

Solve, *v. a.* [Lat. *solvo.*] To loosen or separate, as the parts of anything; to diffuse. — To give an explanation of; to unite, as an intellectual knot or entanglement; to explain; to clear; to resolve; to unfold; as, to *solve* a difficulty or an enigma. — To do away with; to dissipate; as, to *solve* a doubt.

Solvency, (*sŏlv'en-sy,*) *n.* [From Lat. *solvens.*] State of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or claims; as, the *solvency* of a merchant or trader.

Solv'end, *n.* [Lat. *solvendus-um.*] (*Chem.*) See SOLUTION.

Solv'ent, *a.* [Lat. *solvens.*] Having the power of loosening or dissolving; as, a *solvent* liquid. — Competent to pay all just debts or claims; as, a *solvent* banker. — Having enough to satisfy all just debts or legal demands; as, the concern is *solvent.*

—*n.* That which solves or dissolves: — specifically, a fluid that dissolves any substance, or in which a solution is effected; — also called *menstruum.*

Solv'er, *n.* One who solves, elucidates, or explains.

Sol'way Frith, a navigable arm of the sea, extending E. from the Irish Sea, and forming a part of the boundary of England and Scotland. It runs 40 m. inland, and is 24 m. wide at its widest part.

Sol'way Moss. (*Eng. Hist.*) The Scotch, to the number of 10,000, were routed at this place, in Cumberland, by a small body of English horse, not more than 300 in number, under Dacre and Musgrave, Nov. 25, 1542, and more than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

Sol'yman I., TCHELEBI (*the Noble*), Emperor of Turkey, was proclaimed emperor after the defeat and capture of his father, Bajazet, by Timour, 1402. He was dethroned by his brother, Mousa, during a revolt of his subjects, and soon after killed, 1410.

SOLYMAN II., surnamed the *Magnificent*, B. 1493, succeeded his father, Selim I., in 1520. Having concluded a truce with Ismael, sophi of Persia, and quelled a rebellion in Syria, he turned his arms against Europe. In 1521, he took Belgrade; and in the following year Rhodes fell into his hands, after an obstinate defence. In 1529, he made himself master of Buda, and then laid siege to Vienna, whence he was obliged to retreat, with the loss of 120,000 men. In 1534, he marched into the East, and took Tauris from the Persians, but was soon afterwards defeated by the Shah. His forces were also repulsed before Malta; but he took the Isle of Chios in 1566. He was a poet, legislator, and warrior of eminent greatness for an Oriental. He encouraged arts and literature, made roads, bridges, erected noble mosques and public buildings, and superintended the compilation of an administrative code. D. at Szigeth, Hungary, 1566.

SOLYMAN III., became sultan upon the deposition of his brother, Mahomet IV., in 1687. His life had been spent, up to his 49th year, in the seraglio, where he had devoted himself to the study of the Koran. Under his weak rule, the Turks were defeated in Hungary and in Servia. D. at Constantinople, 1691.

Somate'ria, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Eider, a genus of birds, family *Anatidæ.* The Eider-duck, *S. mollissima*, of the Atlantic and Arctic coasts, is 26 inches long, the wing about 11; prevailing color white; under parts, rump, tail, quills, and stripe above the eye, black. It is an

Fig. 2395. — EIDER-DUCK,
(*Somateria mollissima.*)

expert diver, often going down in search of food eight or ten fathoms. The celebrated eider-down is obtained from the nest of this species, the birds having plucked it from their breasts to place around their eggs.

Somatol'ogy, (*-jy,*) *n.* [From Gr. *sōma, sōmatos*, the body, and *logos*, speech.] The doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances.

Somatot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *sōma, sōmatos*, the body, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Anatomy.

Sombre, (*som'ber.*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *umbra*, a shade or shadow by prefixing *s;* L. Lat. *sumbra.*] Shady; dark; dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; grave; as, a *sombre* costume.

Som'brely, Som'brously, *adv.* In a sombre manner; gloomily; gravely.

Som'breness, Sombrousness, *n.* State of being sombre; shadiness; gloominess; darkness; as, *sombreness* of countenance.

Som'brerite, *n.* (*Min.*) A new mineral (a phosphate of alumina and lime), remarkable for the large amount of phosphoric acid which it contains. It forms a large portion of some small Islands in the West Indies, especially of Sombrero Islands, about 60 miles from St.

Thomas.—*S.* has been used for the preparation of phosphorous and phosphoric acid, and also for the manufacture of artificial manure (superphosphate of lime) for agricultural purposes.

Sombrero, (*som-brā're,*) *n* [Sp., from *sombra*, shade.] A hat;—especially, a broad-brimmed hat.

Sombre'ro, one of the British W. Indies Islands, between Anguilla and the Virgin Islands; Lat. 18° 35′ N., Lon. 63° 27′ W.

Som'brous, *a.* Sombre; gloomy; downcast.

Some, (*sŭm.*) [A. S. *sum.*] A termination of sundry adjectives having primarily the sense of *same* or *like*, and in usage denoting a considerable degree of the thing of quality; as, frolic*some*, full of frolic, lone*some*, very lonely, blithe*some*, game*some*, mettle*some*, hand*some*, fulsome, &c.

—*a.* [A. S. *sum, som.*] Noting a number of persons or things, greater or less, but indeterminate; as, let me help you to *some* wine, he told it to *some* people;—also employed pronominally; as, she has *some*.

—Noting a certain quantity of a thing, but indeterminate; indicating a person or thing, but not known, or not specific or definite; as, *some* one says you intend to get married, that event must occur at *some* period.—A portion.—Noting indeterminately that a thing is not very great; moderate; partial; a little; not much; as, he found himself in *some* degree compromised.—About: not far from; near; more or less; as, a crowd of *some* thirty persons, a distance of *some* hundred miles.—Considerable in extent, number, or quantity; as, *some* miles away.—Certain; those belonging to one part or portion;—as distinguished from *others*: as, *some* folks are simple enough for anything, while others are not.—A part: a portion; a share; employed in the pronominal sense, and in certain cases preceding *of*; as, he gave me *some of* his money.

(Note. Among illiterate people, the word *some* is often used adverbially in the U. States, instead of *somewhat*; as, he is *some* sick, it freezes *some*, &c.)

Somebody, (*sŭm'-,*) *n.* [*Some* and *body.*] A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; as, he is sure to offend *somebody*.—A person of mark, eminence, consideration, or distinction;—opposed to *nobody*; as, he thinks himself *somebody*.

Somehow, (*sŭn'-,*) *adv.* [*Some* and *how.*] One way or another; in some way not yet determined; as, I must go home *somehow*.

Som'erford, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Madison co., 27 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Som'ers, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co., 23 m. N.E. of Hartford: *pop.* in 1870, 1,248.

Somers, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., 110 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Somers, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Somers, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Kenoshn co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Somersault, Somerset, (*sŭm'-,*) *n.* [From Lat. *supra*, over, and *saltus*, a leap.] A leap or bound in which a person turns with his heels over his head and lights on his feet;—also written *sammersault* and *summerset*.

Som'erset, a marit. co. of England, having N. and N. W. the British Channel, the Severn, and the co. of Gloucester, E. Wilts, S. Dorset and Devon, and W. Devon; *area*, 1,645 sq. m. The surface is very diversified, but generally fertile. *Rivers.* Lower Avon, Ax, Brue, Parret, and Exe. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, and beans. Cattle are extensively raised. *Min.* Lead, calcimine, and coal. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, gloves, linens, hosiery, glass, paper, iron-ware, leather, &c. *Chief towns.* Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, Taunton, Frome, Glastonburg, and part of Bristol. *Pop.* 463,261.

Somerset, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wabash co., 10 m. S. of Wabash.

Somerset, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Pulaski co., 90 m. S. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 800.

Somerset, in *Maine*, a N.W. co., bordering on Lower Canada; *area*, 4,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kennebec, Penobscot, and St. John. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Prod.* Wheat and oats. *Cap.* Norridgewock. *Pop.* in 1870, 30 753.

Somerset, in *Maryland*, a S.E. co., bordering on Delaware; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nanticoke, Pocomoke, Wicomico, and Manokin. *Surface*, level and partly covered with oak, hickory, chestnut, and other trees; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Princess Anne. *Pop.* abt. (1870) 18,200

Somerset, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Bristol co., 50 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,776.

Somerset, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Somerset, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Steele co., 25 m. S. of Faribault; *pop.* of twp. abt. 450.

Somerset, in *Missouri*, a village and township of Mercer co., 60 m. N.W. of La Clede; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,000.

Somerset, in *New Jersey*, a N. central co.; *area*, 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Lamington, Millstone, Passaic, and Raritan. *Surface*, mountainous in the N.W., but elsewhere level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Copper and gold. *Cap.* Somerville. *Pop.* (1870) 23,510.

Somerset, in *New York*, a post-township of Niagara co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Somerset, in *Ohio*, a township of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A post-village of Perry co., 20 m. W.S.W. of Zanesville; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Somerset, in *Pennsylvania*, a S. co., bordering on Maryland; *area*, 1,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Castleman's River, and Laurel Hill and Stony creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, adapted to pasturage. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Somerset. *Pop.* in 1870, 28,325.—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., 70 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* of twp. in 1860, abt. 3,500.—A township of Washington co., 21 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Som'erset, in *Vermont*, a township of Windham co., 100 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 740.

Somerset, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of St. Croix co., 11 m. N.N.E. of Hudson; *pop.* abt. 500.

Somerset, a division of Cape Colony, S. Africa, between Lat. 30° 20′ and 33° 25′ S., Lon. 25° 12′ and 26° 45′ E.; *area*, 4,000 sq. m. *Cap.* Somerset.

Somerset Mills, in *Maine*, a post-village of Somerset co., 22 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 125.

Somerset, (North,) an Island of British N. America, at the entrance of the Gulf of Boothia, between Lat. 72° and 74° 30′ N., Lon. 91° and 96° W.

Som'ers Point, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Atlantic co., 12 m. S.E. of May's Landing.

Som'ersville, in *California*, a post-village of Contra Costa co., 18 m. E. of Martinez; *pop.* abt. 250.

Som'ersworth, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Strafford co., 30 m. E.S.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 4,504.

Som'erton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., 107 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 350.

Somerton, in *Virginia*, a village of Nansemond co., 100 m. S.E. of Richmond.

Som'erville, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Morgan co., 125 m. N.N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Somerville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., 22 m. N.E. of Hartford.

Somerville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., 16 m. E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 805.

Somerville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 3 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 14,693.

Somerville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village, cap. of Somerset co., 30 m. N.N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Somerville, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., 175 m. N.W. of Albany.

Somerville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., 14 m. N.N.W. of Hamilton.

Somerville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., 43 m. E. of Memphis; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Somerville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fauquier co., 85 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Somer'villite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of melilite, of a dull-yellow color, found in the older ejected lavas on Vesuvius, associated with black mica, &c.

Something, (*sŭm'-,*) *n.* A thing unknown, indefinite, or not specified; an indeterminate or unknown event; as, *something* will turn up, there is *something* the matter with him.—A part; a portion more or less; a little; an indefinite quantity, degree, or distance; as, "Still from his little he could *something* spare."—*Pope.*

—*adv.* Somewhat; in some degree; as, there is *something* too much of assurance in him.—At a short distance; not far from; as, "It must be done to-night, and *something* from the palace."—*Shaks.*

Some'time, *adv.* Once; formerly; at a past time indefinitely made reference to; as, the *sometime* President of the so-called Southern Confederacy.—At one time or other yet to come; as, I expect to be back in England *sometime*.

—*a.* Former; quondam; having been formerly; as, "Good *sometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France." *Shaks.*

Some'times, *adv.* At some, or certain times; occasionally; at intervals; now and then; not always; as, he keeps sober *sometimes*.—At one time;—in distinction from *another time*; as, *sometimes* the one and *sometimes* the other.

Somewhat, (*sŭm'hwot,*) *a.* Something, though uncertain what; more or less; a certain quantity or degree, indeterminate; a part, greater or less; as, *somewhat* of his fortune will have been expended in the speculation.

—*adv.* In some degree or quantity; as, I feel *somewhat* indisposed.

Somewhere, (*sŭm'hwair,*) *a.* [*some* and *where.*] In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another; as, I have put it *somewhere*;—frequently vulgarized into *somewheres*.

Somewhither, (*sŭm-,*) *adv.* To some indeterminate place.

Somidon'ro, in Brazil, a village of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 12 m. E.S.E. of Mariana; *pop.* 2,500.

Som'mo, a town of S. Italy, at the base of Mount Vesuvius, 9 m. E. of Naples; *pop.* 8,400.

Som'mo Paz, a mountain-range of Venezuela, extending from the Magdalena, in the U. S. of Colombia, to the city of Valencia, E. of Lake Maracaibo.

Somme, (*som,*) a river of France, rising in the dept. of Aisne, and after a N.W. course of 120 m. flows into the English Channel, between Crotoy and St. Valery.

Somme, a maritime dept. in the N. of France, between Lat. 49° 37′ and 50° 20′ N., Lon. 1° 25′ and 3° 10′ E., having N. the dept. of Pas-de-Calais, E. Aisne, S. Oise, and W. Seine-Inférieure and the English Channel; *area*, 2,378 sq. m. It is generally level and fertile. *Rivers.* Somme, Avre, and Celle. *Prod.* Corn, hemp, hops, flax, and vegetables. *Manuf.* Woollen, cotton, and silken goods, thread, leather, hardware, machinery, paper, and beet-root sugar. *Chief towns.* Amiens, the cap., Abbeville, Doullens, Montdidier, and Peronne. *Pop.* 572,640.

Sommeil, (*sôm-mā'y,*) *n.* [Fr.] Sleep; slumber; repose.

(*Mus.*) An air of the old serious operas of the French;—so called because these airs were calculated to tranquillize the feelings, and lull even to drowsiness.—*Moore.*

Som'men, a lake of Sweden, 15 m. E. of Lake Wetter. *Ext.* 25 m. long and 8 broad.

Sommières, (*som'me-air,*) a town of France, dept. of Gard, 14 m. from Nimes; *pop.* 4,000.

Somnambula'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*—*ambulatum*, to walk.] Act of walking in sleep.

Somnam'bulator, *n.* A somnambulist.

Somnam'bulic, *a.* Somnambulistic.

Somnam'bulism, *n.* [Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk about.] (*Physiol.*) Literally, the act or practice of walking in sleep; but, in a wider and more usual sense, that state of sleep or unconsciousness in which the mind retains its power over the limbs, but has no influence over its own thoughts. The controlling power of the will over the current of thought is entirely suspended, all the actions being directly prompted by the ideas which possess the mind. In some cases there is a coherent sequence in the succession of ideas, through which some one dominant impression may be traced, while in other instances it is more or less completely determinable by external suggestions. Among the various curious phenomena connected with this state, not the least remarkable is the peculiar power which suggestions derived from the muscular sense have in determining the current of thought. Thus, if the face, body, or limbs be brought into an attitude that is expressive of any particular emotion, the corresponding mental state is called up in correspondence to it; as, for instance, if the angles of the mouth be gently separated from one another, as in laughter, a hilarious disposition is immediately generated; and this may be made to give place to moroseness by drawing the eyebrows towards each other, and downwards upon the nose, as in frowning. In *S.* proper, the individual gets out of bed, dresses himself, if not prevented; goes out of doors; walks frequently over dangerous places in safety; sometimes escapes by a window, and gets to the roof of a house; after a considerable interval returns, and goes to bed; and all that has passed conveys to his mind merely the impression of a dream Frequently, during the paroxysm, the individual recollects circumstances which occurred during a previous attack, though there was no remembrance of them during the interval. It is unnecessary to speculate regarding the nature and cause of phenomena so obscure and so little understood. The same observations may apply to clairvoyance, or that state of mesmeric *S.* that in certain cases is said to enable its possessor to see absent objects, to know of things which he has never seen, and other phenomena of a not less extraordinary character. According to the actual state of scientific observation, neither magnetic influence or nervous fluid passes from the operator to the person operated on; in which case clairvoyance would be simply an effect of delusion. Thus, when we see science so far powerless to explain the common phenomena of ordinary *S.*, we see no sound reason for declaring that mesmeric *S.* has no real foundation whatever.

Somnam'bulist, *n.* [Fr. *somnambule.*] One who walks in his sleep; a noctambulist.

Somnambulist'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or relatiog, to somnambulism.

Som'nial, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to, or involving, sleep.

Som'niative, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or causing, dreams. (R.)

Somniferous, *a.* Bringing, causing, or inducing sleep; soporific; as, *somnifernus* influence.

Somnif'ic, *a.* Causing, influencing, or tending to induce sleep.

Somnil'oquence, (*-kwens,*) *n.* Act of talking in sleep.

Somnil'oquism, (*-kwizm,*) *n.* Same as Somniloquy, *q. v.*

Somnil'oquist, (*-kwist,*) *n.* One who talks in his sleep.

Somnil'oquous, (*-kwŭs.*) *a.* Apt to talk in sleep.

Somnil'oquy, (*-kwe.*) *n.* A talking or speaking in sleep.

Somnip'athist, *n.* A person in a state of somnipathy.

Somnip'athy, Somnop'athy, *n.* [From Lat. *somnus*, sleep, and Gr. *pathos*, physical suffering.] Sympathetic sleep, or slumber induced by mesmeric process.

Som'nolence, Som'nolency, *n.* [Fr. *somnolence.*] Sleepiness; drowsiness; disposition or aptness to sleep.

(*Med.*) A state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

Som'nolent, *a.* [Fr.] Sleepy; drowsy.

Som'nolently, *adv.* In a somnolent manner.

Som'nus. (*Myth.*) The son of Erebus and Nox, and one of the infernal deities, who presided over sleep. According to Hesiod, his palace is a dark cave, where the sun never penetrates. At the entrance are a number of popples and somniferous herbs. The god himself is represented as asleep on a bed of feathers, with black curtains. The Dreams stand by him, and Morpheus, as his principal minister, guards his slumbers from interruption.

Somonauk', in *Illinois*, a post-village of De Kalb co., 55 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Son, (*sŭn.*) *n.* [A. S. *sunu*; Ger. *sohn.*] A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.—A male descendant, however remote;—hence, plurally, descendants in general; as, a *son* of Adam.—Style of address of an old man to a young one, or of a confessor to his penitent; a term of affection; a pupil; an adopted child; as, approach, my *son*.—A native or inhabitant of some specified place or country; as, a *son* of America.—The produce of a thing; as, trees are the *sons* of the forest.—Jesus Christ, the Saviour—styled the *Son* of God, and the *Son* of Man.

Son of Belial, a Hebraism for child of the Devil.

So'nant, *a.* [Lat. *sonans*, from *sonare*, to sound.] Sounding; pertaining, or having reference, to sound.

(*Phon.*) Spoken with intonated or resonant breath; made with sound, instead of breath alone; vocal; not surd;—applied to certain articulations of alphabetical sounds, as the vowels, semi-vowels, and nasals, and of *b*, r, r, &c., compared with *f*, *p*, *s*, &c., which are *aspirate*, or *surd*.

Sona'ta, *n.* [It., from *sonare*, to sound.] (*Mus.*) An instrumental composition, usually containing three movements, an allegro, a slow movement, and a rondo. Modern *S.* are generally for one or two instruments only, as for the piano-forte, or for the piano and violin.

Son'chus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Sow-thistle, a gen. of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, having an imbricated involucre, swollen at the base, with two rows of unequal scales, which at length bend inwards; a naked receptacle; the fruit transversely wrinkled and without a beak; the pappus hairy and without a stalk. The common Sow-thistle, *S. oleraceus*, is a native of Europe, but naturalized in waste grounds. It is an annual plant, grows to the height of two or three feet, with somewhat branching stem, and small yellow flowers almost in umbels. The tender tops and leaves are sometimes used as greens.

Son'derbund, *n.* (*Hist.*) A name given to the league formed in 1846 by the seven Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland against the Federal Diet, which had decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits. The Diet voted the *S.* illegal, July 20, 1847. Freiburg, their stronghold, was captured Nov. 13, Lucerne Nov. 24, and the S. was dissolved.

Sondershau'sen, a town of Central Germany, cap. of the principality of Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, 14 m. N. of Erfurt; *pop.* 5,590.

Sone, a river of British India, a tributary of the Ganges, which it joins 25 m. W. of Patna, after a N.E. course of 465 m.

Song, *n.* [A. S. *sang*; Du. *zang*, *gezang*; Ger. *gesang*.] That which is sung or uttered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of the human voice or that of a bird. — A little poem to be sung or uttered with musical modulations; a ballad; a canticle; a ditty; as, a love *song*, a bacchanalian *song*. — A lay; a hymn; a strain; a poem; as, "The stretchéd metre of some antique *song*." (*Shaks.*) — Poetry; poetical composition; bardic effusions; poesy. — A bagatelle; a mere trifle; you shall have it for a *song*.

Old song, a trifle; a thing of little or merely nominal value or importance; as, "I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old song*." — *Sir T. More's Utopia*.

Song of Solomon. (*Script.*) This beautiful poem, called also the *Canticles* and *Song of Songs*, and attributed to Solomon, has always held a place in the canonical Scriptures, and of course was a part of the Bible in the time of Christ; it was so regarded by the early Christians, and appears in the ancient catalogues, manuscripts, and versions. Numerous and very different opinions have been held as to the subject and plan of this poem.

Song'-craft, *n.* Art of lyrical composition; vocation for making songs, ballads, or verses.

Song'ful, *a.* Inclined to sing; melodious; full of song; as, *songful* souls.

Song'less, *a.* Without song; lacking the power of song; as, a *songless* bird.

Song'ster, *n.* [*Song*, and A. S. *steora*, a pilot, steersman.] A singer; one who sings; one skilled in vocal harmony; — seldom applied to men and women, and then only in slight contempt. — A singing-bird; as, "The pretty *songsters* of the spring." — *Howel.*

Song'stress, *n.* A female singer.

Soni'ferous, *a.* [Lat. *sonus*, sound, and *ferre*, to bear.] Sounding; bringing or producing sound.

Son'-in-law, *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. A man who is the husband of one's daughter.

Son'less, *a.* Without a son.

Son'neburg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 11 m. N.E. of Cüstrin. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 5,600.

Son'nenberg, a town of Germany, in Saxe-Meiningen, 12 m. N.E. of Coburg. *Manuf.* Toys and musical instruments. *Pop.* 4,000.

Son'net, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sonetto*, from Lat. *sonus*, sound.] (*Poetry.*) A species of poetic composition first brought into notice by Petrarch, and consisting properly of fourteen iambic verses of eleven syllables. It is divided into two chief parts, each consisting of two divisions, — in the former, each comprising four lines (*quadrain*); in the latter, three (*terzina*). The quadrains have two rhymes, each of which is repeated four times; and in the common Italian form the rhymes are the first, fourth, fifth, and eighth verses, and the second, third, sixth, and seventh; but several other forms are also adopted. In the two terzine, there are either three rhymes each twice repeated, or two rhymes thrice repeated in all positions. The *S.* generally contains one principal idea pursued through the various antitheses of the different strophes, and adorned with the charm of rhyme. Italy and Spain are the countries in which the *S.* is most cultivated, the lightness and flexibility of their languages being eminently suited for such compositions.

Sonnetteer', *n.* [It. *sonettiére*.] A composer of sonnets or short poems; a small poet; — generally in a contemptuous sense.

Sono'ma, in *California*, a W. co., bordering on the Pacific Ocean; *area*, 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Russian and Gualala; also, Sonoma, Santa Rosa, and Petaluma creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, potatoes, cattle, butter, and wine. *Cap.* Santa Rosa. *Pop.* abt. 30,000. — A post-town, port of entry, and township of the above co., abt. 50 m. N. of San Francisco; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sono'ma Creek, in *California*, enters San Pablo Bay from Sonoma co.

Sonom'eter, *n.* [From Lat. *sonus*, a sound, and *metron*, measure.] An apparatus by which the transverse vibrations of strings may be studied. It is also called *monochord*, because it has generally only one string. — An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed upon a table, for testing the efficacy of treatment for deafness.

Sono'ra, in Mexico, a N.W. state, bordering on Arizona and the Gulf of California; *area*, 123,466 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mayo, Yaqui, Rio Grande de Bavispe, Oposura, Sonora, Dolores, Guaymas, San Ignacio, Gila, and Colorado. *Surface*, mountainous in the E., and flat in the S. and W.; *soil*, generally fertile. The wealth of the state is not in its agricultural capabilities, but in its mineral treasures, which are considered inexhaustible. "Hardly a village or grazing estate," writes a recent traveller, "but can show some vein of gold, silver, lead, or copper;" and he thinks that, in all probability, "not a fourth of its existing metallic wealth is known, while not a moiety of that has been or is being developed." *Cap.* Ures. *Pop.* 147,133. — A river of the above state, flows W.S.W. and enters an inland lake in Lat. 29° 30′ N., Lon. 111° W. — A town of the above state, on Sonora River, 35 m. S. of Arispe; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

Sono'ra, in *California*, a pass of the Sierra Nevada, in Alpine co., Lat. 38° 15′ N., said to be 10,000 feet above the sea. — A post-town, cap. of Tuolumne co., 50 m. E. of Stockton; *pop.* in 1855, 2,000.

Sonora, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Hancock co., 12 m. N.W. of Warsaw; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sonora, or SONOMA, in *Missouri*, a village of Atchison co., 70 m. N.W. of St. Joseph; *pop.* abt. 400.

Sonora, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 8 m. S.E. of Bath.

Sonora, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 7 m. N.E. of Zanesville.

Sonora, or W. SONORA, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Preble co., 21 m. W.N.W. of Dayton.

Sonorif'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *sonor*, *sonoris*, and *facere*, to make.] Yielding or producing sound.

Sonor'ity, *n.* A rare synonym for SONOROUSNESS, *q. v.*

Sono'rous, *a.* Sounding; giving sound when struck, as metals. — Giving a clear or loud sound; as, a *sonorous* voice. — Yielding sound; sonant; vocal; characterized by sound, as vowels. — High-sounding; characterized by magnificence of sound; as, *sonorous* music, *sonorous* language.

Sono'rously, *adv.* In a sonorous or sonant manner.

Sono'rousness, *n.* Quality of being sonorous; quality of yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body; having or giving a loud or clear sound; magnificence of sound; as, the *sonorousness* of a voice or an instrument.

Son'ship, *n.* State of being a son, or of having the relation of a son. — Filiation; character of a son.

Sonson', a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Cundinamarca, 75 m. S.S.E. of Antioquia.

Sonsonn'te, in Central America, a town of San Salvador, 50 m. W.S.W. of San Salvador; *pop.* abt. 11,000.

Son'tag, HENRIETTA, one of the most distinguished singers of her time, b. at Coblentz, 1805. Sprung from a theatrical family, Henrietta was the favorite prima donna of the Berlin stage before she was eighteen. She soon rose to the foremost place among European vocalists. In Paris, where she went in 1828, and afterwards in London, her youth and beauty, her fresh and lovely voice, and the high, finished, exquisite purity of her style, produced universal delight. About 1830, she married Count Rossi, a Piedmontese nobleman, and left the theatre. Her virtues, her manners, and her accomplishments, made her everywhere acceptable in the highest circles. But she never lost her love for her art, and continued to make progress as an artist in the midst of all the enjoyments of high life. After a happy union of nearly twenty years, her husband became involved in the political troubles of 1848, and lost his fortune. Without hesitation she resolved to have recourse to her art for the sake of her husband and her children. She sang for several seasons in Europe, and came to the U. States in 1852. After a brilliant and successful tour through the Union, she accepted a tempting offer from Mexico, where she was cut off by cholera, in 1854, while preparing for her first appearance before the public.

Soo'der, Soo'dra, *n.* Same as SUDRA, *q. v.*

Soo'-fee, *n.* Same as SOFI, *q. v.*

Sooloo' Isles, a group of the E. Archipelago, extending from the N.E. part of Borneo to Mindanao, the most S. of the Philippine Islands, between Lat. 4° and 7° N., Lon. 120° and 125° E. They take their name from *Sooloo*, the largest of the group, in Lat. 6° N., Lon. 120° E. They are generally fertile, and produce rice, sweet-potatoes, sago, and a variety of fruits. The inhabitants, who are of the Malay race, are under the rule of the Sultan of Sooloo, and have been long notorious for their piracy; but in 1851 their power was broken by a Spanish expedition sent against them. *Pop.* abt. 120,000.

Soon, *adv.* [A. S. *sona*.] In a short time; shortly; shortly after time specified or supposed; as, *soon* after Christmas. — Early; betimes; before any time specified or supposed; without the usual delay or interval of time; as, why did you come so *soon*? — Readily; willingly; quickly; promptly; — in this sense associated with *would*, or some other term synonymous with *will*; as, I *would* as *soon* die as see my country dishonored.

As soon as, *so soon as*, immediately upon or after another event; as, *as soon as* you are ready we will start.

Soon'da, a town of British India, presidency of Bombay, 55 m. S.W. of Dharwar; Lat. 14° 34′ N., Lon. 74° 58′ E.

Soor'ma, *n.* A preparation of antimony, used by Hindoo women to anoint their eyelids. — *Simmonds.*

Soo'soo, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The native name of the Dolphin of the Ganges (*Platanista Gangetica* or *Soosoo Gangetica*), a cetacean of the family *Delphinidæ*, supposed to be the *Platanista* of Pliny.

Soot, (*sŭt* or *sōōt*,) *n.* [A. S.] The well-known chimney deposit, consisting chiefly of fine particles of carbon, mechanically carried up from a coal or wood fire. It also contains much mineral matter (the lighter portion of the ash of the fuel), and in addition always yields liquid hydrocarbons, condensed doubtless from unburnt hydrocarbon vapors, together with notable quantities of ammoniacal salts. The latter render soot, especially coal-soot, valuable as a manure.

Soot, *v. a.* To cover or foul with soot.

Soothe, (*sōth.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *geoþian*, to soothe; Lat. *suavis*; Gr. *hēdus*.] To please by speaking sweet words to; to gratify by kind attentions; to please with blandishments or soft words, or by compliance; to flatter.

"Music hath charms to *soothe* the savage breast." — *Congreve.*

— To relieve from or remove, as pain or passion: to assuage; to calm; to mollify; to soften; to tranquillize; to mitigate; as, to *soothe* an angry woman. — To please; to gratify; to make glad; as, "*sooth'd* with his future fame." — *Dryden.*

Sooth'er, *n.* One who, or that which soothes, softens, or assuages; a flatterer.

Sooth'ingly, *adv.* In a soothing manner.

Sooth'say, *v. n.* To predict; to foretell.

Sooth'sayer, *n.* [A. S. *soth*, truth.] A foreteller of future events; a prognosticator; a diviner.

Sooth'saying, *n.* The foretelling of the future by persons without divine aid or authority.

Soot'ish, *a.* Partaking of the qualities or characteristics of soot; sooty.

Sooty, (*sŭt'ty* or *sōōt'y*,) *a.* (*comp.* SOOTIER; *superl.* SOOTIEST.) [A. S. *sotig*.] Producing soot; consisting of soot; foul with soot; black like soot; dark; dusky; grimy; dingy; smutty; fuliginous; as, *sooty* coal.

Sop, *n.* [Du. *sop*, juice; Ger. *sappe*, soup, broth; Fr. *soupe*; Sp. *sopa*.] Anything steeped, dipped, or softened in liquor; — especially, something thus dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten. — Anything given to appease or pacify; — so called in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in mythological story.

"Ill-nature is not cured with a *sop*." — *L'Estrange.*

— *v. o.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SOPPED,) (*sŏpt.*) To steep or dip in liquor; as, to *sop* bread in milk.

Soph, (*sŏf.*) *n.* In the English universities, an abbreviated form of SOPHISTER, *q. v.* — In American colleges, a contraction of SOPHOMORE, *q. v.*

Sophi, Sophy, (*sō'fy.*) See SOFI.

Sope'tran, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Cundinamarca, 10 m. S. of Antioquia.

Sophia, (*so-fi'a.*) Empress of Constantinople, niece of Theodora, and wife of Justinian II., with whom she shared in the government of the state. After the death of that prince in 578, she conspired against Tiberius Constantine, who had been raised to the throne by her advice, and, being defeated by him, was compelled to live in privacy.

Sophi'a, half-sister of Peter the Great, and Czarina of Russia, was born in 1667, and in 1682 placed herself at the head of the revolt of the Strelitz. Having succeeded in her ambitious designs, she reigned over the Muscovites under the names of her brothers, Peter and Ivan. The former (Peter the Great), however, finally possessed himself of the sole power; and Sophia died a prisoner in a convent, 1704.

Sophi'a, a town of European Turkey, prov. of Bulgaria, on the Bogana, a tributary of the Iscar, 93 m. S.S.E. of Widin, and 155 m. S.W. of Rustchuk. *Manuf.* Woollen and silk stuffs, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 43,000.

Sophism, (*sŏf'izm.*) *n.* [Fr. *sophisme*; from Gr. *sophisma* — *sophos*, clever, wise, skilful.] (*Logic.*) A syllogism which contains some fallacy apt to be overlooked at first sight. Most errors are sophisms, but usually the latter term implies also that the person using it is in some measure conscious, and endeavors to conceal it by subtlety. It is so constructed as to seem to warrant the conclusion, but does not, and is faulty either in form or argument.

Soph'ist, *n.* [Fr. *sophiste*; Gr. *sophistes*.] (*Phil.*) One of a class of philosophers who arose in ancient Greece about the 5th century B. C. They went about discoursing and debating, and taught for hire the youth of rich and noble families. Hence, they came to be regarded as pursuing philosophy more for the sake of gain than from any proper love of it. They cultivated the various arts of persuasion, and in their attacks upon each other, laboring to expose and lay bare the delusions of appearance, they acquired great dexterity in the uses of terms, and frequently attempted to secure victory by the use of specious fallacies. Some of them, indeed, professed to instruct in the art of making all sorts of orations, and how to speak for or against any cause whatever. Hence, they were frequently held up to ridicule by Socrates and Plato; but there can be no doubt that their labors were of service in tending to improve the language. The most distinguished of the sophists were Protagoras of Abdera, Hippias of Elis, Gorgias of Leontium, Prodicus of Ceos, and Erithydemus of Chios.

— A captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sophister, (*sŏf'.*) *n.* In the great English universities, a name given to a student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence in college.

Sophist'ic, Sophist'ical, *a.* [Fr. *sophistique*; Gr. *sophistikos*.] Pertaining, or having reference, to a sophist or to sophistry; embodying or involving false reasoning; fallaciously subtle; not true or sound; as, a *sophistical* argument.

Sophist'ically, *adv.* In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; not soundly.

Sophist'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being sophistical or fallacious.

Sophist'icate, *v. a.* [Fr. *sophistiquer*.] To practise sophistry or fallacy; to falsify; to adulterate; to violate; to pervert; to corrupt by something spurious, extraneous, or foreign; as, to *sophisticate* the understanding, to *sophisticate* liquors.

Sophist'icate, Sophist'icated, *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine; as, *sophisticated* wine.

Sophistication, (*so-fist-i-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of adulterating; a debasing or perverting the purity of a thing by an extraneous admixture; as, *sophistication* of sense.

Sophist'icator, *n.* One who sophisticates or adulterates.

Sophist'ry, *n.* [O. Fr. *sophisterie.*] Subtle and fallacious reasoning; ratiocination sound in appearance only; practice of a sophist.

Sophocles, (*sof'o-klez,*) a Greek tragic poet, b. in the Attic demus or village of Colonus, B. C. 495, thirty years later than Æschylus. He received a good education, and at an early age gained the prize in music and gymnastics. He was fifteen when the battle of Salamis was fought, and for his remarkable beauty and skill in music, he was chosen to lead the chorus which sang the pæan of victory. As usual on such occasions, he appeared naked, anointed with oil, and holding a lyre in his left hand. His first appearance as a dramatist was in 468, when, under memorable circumstances, he had Æschylus for his rival, and won the victory. Of the next 28 years of his life nothing is recorded; but it is known that he made poetry his business, and that he composed a great many plays during that period. Not one of them, however, is now extant. The *Antigone*, the earliest of his extant tragedies, was brought out in 440, and won the prize. The number of plays attributed to him, without question, was 113, of which 81 were probably produced after the *Antigone*. Seven only are extant, viz., *Antigone, Electra, Trachinian Women, King Œdipus, Ajax, Philoctetes,* and *Œdipus at Colonus.* These exhibit his art in its maturity, and sustain the verdict of ancient and modern critics, that *S.* carried the Greek drama to its highest perfection. He effected a complete change in the constitution of tragedy as Æschylus left it; loosening the connection between the parts of the trilogy and the satyric drama, and making them not one great poem, but four distinct ones; introducing a third actor; and for subjects selecting, not a series of heroic and mythical actions, but for each play one leading fact of real human interest and lasting significance. *S.* lived to be nearly 90, and in his latest years most probably wrote the *Œdipus at Colonus*, so full of sweetness and tender melancholy, and consoling hopes, which was not presented on the stage till five years after the poet's death. D. 406 B. C.

Sophomore, (*sŏf'o-mōr,*) *n.* In American colleges, a student next above a Freshman, or one belonging to the second of the four classes of collegians.

Sophomor'ic, Sophomor'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or after the manner of, a sophomore; — hence, tumid; inflated or high-flown in style or quality.

Sophonisba, (*sof'o-nis-ba.*) See Masinissa.

So'por, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A profound sleep, from which the person can be roused with difficulty. It is a symptom in many of the neuroses. — *Dunglison.*

Soporif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *soporifer — sopor*, lethargy, and *fero*, to bear, bring.] Bringing or producing sleep or drowsiness; tending to produce sleep; soporific; narcotic; opiate; somniferous; as, a *soporiferous* potion.

Soporiferously, *adv.* In a soporiferous manner.

Soporiferousness, *n.* State or quality of being soporiferous.

Soporif'ic, *a.* [Lat. *sopor*, and *facio*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to bring sleep; soporiferous; as, the *soporific* qualities of morphine.

Sop'orose, Sop'orous, *a.* [Lat. *soporus*; Fr. *soporeux.*] Inducing sleep; sleepy; somnolent.

Sop'per, *n.* One who sops in liquid something to be eaten.

Sop'py, *a.* Wet; soaked, steeped, or saturated with moisture; as, the streets are *soppy* after heavy rain.

Sop'ra. [It., above.] (*Mus.*) A term frequently used for description; as *nella parte di sopra*, in the higher or upper part; *di sopra*, above; *contrapunto sopra il soggetto*, counterpoint above the subject, &c.

Sopra'nist, *n.* (*Mus.*) A singer in treble.

Sopran'o, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* Sopranos; It. *pl.* Soprani. [It., from *sopra.*] (*Mus.*) The highest female vocal organ; the treble; — in distinction from Contralto, *q. v.*

So'quel, in *California*, a post-village and township of Santa Cruz co., 9 m. E. of Santa Cruz; *pop.* abt. 800.

So'ra, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra di Lavoro, on the Garigliano, 60 m. N.W. of Naples; *pop.* 8,003.

Sora'ta, a town of Bolivia, dept. of La Paz, 57 m. N.W. of La Paz, 8,85) feet above the sea; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Soran, (*so'ran,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 56 m. S.E. of Frankfort. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen goods. *Pop.* 8,000.

Sorb, *n.* [Lat. *sorbus.*] (*Bot.*) The Service-tree and its fruit. See Pyrus.

Sorbefaelent, (*sŏr-fā'shent,*) *n.* [Lat. *sorbere*, to absorb, and *faciens — facere*, to make.] (*Med.*) A medicine which produces absorption.

—*a.* (*Med.*) Producing absorption.

Sor'bet, *n.* Another orthography of Sherbet, *q. v.*

Sorbonne, (The,) (*sor'bon.*) a celebrated college of France, founded at Paris in the 13th century, by Robert de Sorbonne, chaplain to St. Louis. It was originally intended for the support of secular priests who should devote themselves wholly and gratuitously to the work of instruction in theology. The members of the college were all either doctors or bachelors of theology, and the high reputation which they enjoyed during the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries caused them to be continually appealed to on questions of theology or morals. During the 18th century the *S.* greatly declined from its ancient reputation, and it was suppressed in 1789. At the reorganization of the University by Napoleon in 1808, the Sorbonne was re-established as the Theological Faculty of that body; but it failed to recover its old prestige, even with the clerical element. In the more recent organization of the University, the Sorbonne has no distinct or special character; but its halls still retain their ancient appellation.

Sor'cerer, (*-ser-,*) *n.* [Fr. *sorcier*, from L. Lat. *sortiarius* — from Lat. *sortes*, oracles.] A diviner; an enchanter; a magician; a conjurer; a wizard; as, an Egyptian *sorcerer.*

Sor'ceress, *n.* A female sorcerer; a witch.

Sor'cerous, *a.* Belonging, or relating, to sorcery.

Sor'cery, *n.* [Fr. *sorcellerie.*] The black art; magic; enchantment; witchcraft; divination by the assistance of evil spirits; diablerie; as, a witch burned for *sorcery.*

Sord'awalite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of wichtyne, resembling pit-coal in appearance, found in grayish or bluish-black opaque masses, near Sordawala in Finland, forming thin veins in trap-rock. It is a silicate of alumina, iron, and magnesia, with about three per cent. of phosphoric acid.

Sor'des, *n.* [Lat., from *sordere*, to be foul.] Foul matter; dregs; excrement; filthy or rejected matter of whatever kind.

Sor'did, *a.* [Fr. *sordide*; Lat. *sordidus — sordeo*, to be foul.] Low; vile; ignoble; mean; base; vulgar; as, a *sordid* nature, a *sordid* soul. — Meanly avaricious or parsimonious; niggardly; covetous; as, the *sordid* lust of gold.

Sor'didly, *adv.* In a sordid manner; avariciously; meanly; basely; covetously.

Sor'didness, *n.* Quality of being sordid; meanness; avarice; baseness; niggardliness; also, filthiness.

Sor'dine, Sor'det, *n.* [Fr. *sourdine*, from Lat. *surdus*, dull-sounding.] (*Mus.*) A small instrument or damper put into the mouth of a trumpet, or on the bridge of a violin or violoncello, to render the sound fainter.

Sore, *n.* [A. S. *sár*, sorrow, grief, pain.] A wound; a raw; a spot or place in an animal where the skin and flesh are ruptured, bruised, or abraded, so as to feel pain at the slightest pressure. — An ulcer; a boil; a blister on the flesh. — Hence, distress; grief; trouble; sorrow; difficulty; as, despised love is a painful *sore.*

—*a.* (*Comp.* sorer; *superl.* sorest.) Inflamed; painful; tender and susceptible of pain from pressure; as, a *sore* foot. — Tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed; very susceptible of irritation from anything that crosses the inclination or jars upon the feelings; as, his mind is still *sore* about it. — Severe; afflictive; fraught with pain or distress; bitter; trying; as, a *sore* disease, a *sore* infirmity, a *sore* calamity.

—*adv.* In a sore manner; with violent pain or distress; grievously; as, he was wounded *sore*,—Greatly; deeply; violently; severely; as, they were *sore* repulsed.

Sore, *n.* [Fr. *sor*, *faucon sor*, a falcon of the first year.] A hawk or falcon of the first year. — In venery, a four-year old buck.

Sorediferous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing soredia.

Sore'dium, *n.*; *pl.* Soredia. [Lat., from Gr. *sōros*, a heap.] (*Bot.*) A heap of powdery bodies found in lichens lying upon any part of the surface of the thallus.

Sor'el, *n.* [Dim. of *sore*, a buck.] A buck of the third year. (R.)

—A reddish-brown color. See Sorrel.

Sorel (Agnes). See Agnes Sorel.

Sorel', or William Henry, in Lower Canada, a post-village of Richelieu co., 45 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Sore'ly, *adv.* [From *sore.*] With violent pain, inflammation, or distress; grievously; greatly; violently; severely; as, to be *sorely* grieved, pained, or tempted.

Sore'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sore; the tenderness of any part of an animal body, which renders it extremely sensible of pain from pressure; figuratively, tenderness of mind, or susceptibility of mental pain; as, *soreness* of conscience, the *soreness* of wounded vanity, &c.

Soresina, a town of N. Italy, prov. of Cremona, 14 m. N.W. of Cremona; *pop.* 5,000.

Sor'ex, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the Soricidæ, *q. v.*

Sor'ghum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Holcus.

Sor'go, *n.* [It., from Lat. *sorghum.*] (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Sorghum.*

So'ri, *n.*; *pl.* of Sorus, *q. v.*

So'ria, (anc. *Numantia.*) a city of Spain, in Old Castile, cap. of a prov. of its own name, on the Douro, 113 m. N.E. of Madrid. Adjacent to the town, on the N., are the ruins of the famous city of Numantia, destroyed by the Romans 132 B.C. *Pop.* 5,632.

Soriano, (*so-re-a'no.*) a town of Central Italy, 7 m. E. of Viterbo; *pop.* 5,400.

Soriano, a town of S. Italy, prov. of Calabria-Ulteriore II., 8 m. S.E. of Monteleone; *pop.* 4,000.

Sori'tes, *n.* [Or. *soreites*, from *soros*, a heap.] (*Logic.*) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms, in which the conclusion of each is a premiss of the succeeding one: *e.g.*, A = B, B = C, C = D; therefore A = D. This is a sorites consisting of two distinct syllogisms, which, drawn out at length, would stand thus: A = B, B = C; therefore A = C; and A = C, C = D; therefore A = D.

Soroca'bo, a town of Brazil, 50 m. W.S.W. of São Paulo; *pop.* abt. 12,000.

Soror'icide, (*-sīd.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *soror*, sister, and *cædere*, to kill.] The murder, or murderer, of a sister.

Soro'sis, *n.* (*Bot.*) A collective fruit, formed of a number of separate flowers, firmly coherent into a fleshy or pulpy mass with the thalamus upon which they are situated. The pine-apple is an example; each hexagonal division represents a flower, while the crown of leaves above consists of empty bracts. The bread-fruit, jack-fruit, and mulberry, are other examples. See Etaerio.

Soro'sis, *n.* The name assumed in the U. States by a sisterhood of strong-minded women.

Sor'rel, *n.* [Fr. *sorelle*; A. S. *sur*, sour.] (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Rumex*, q. v.

Mountain-sorrel. (*Bot.*) See Oxalis. — *Wood-sorrel.* (*Bot.*) See Oxalis. — *Salt of sorrel.* (*Chem.*) Binoxalate of potash.

Sor'rel, *a.* Of a yellowish or reddish-brown color; as, a *sorrel* nag.

—*n.* A yellowish or reddish-brown color.

Sor'rel-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Andromeda arborea*, a tree of the genus *Andromeda*, order *Ericaceæ*, which grows chiefly on the Alleghany Mountains, from Virginia to Georgia, and attains a height of 50 feet, with a trunk 12-15 inches in diameter. The wood is of little or no use. The leaves are acid, and are sometimes used for dyeing wool black.

Sorrento, (anc. *Surrentum,*) a seaport-town of S. Italy, prov. of Naples, on the Bay of Naples, 7 m. S.W. of Castellamare, and 18 m. S.E. of Naples. It is noted for its beautiful scenery, and as the birth-place of Tasso. *Pop.* 10,000.

Sor'rily, *a.* [From *sorry.*] In a sorry manner; meanly; pitiably; despicably; contemptibly; wretchedly; as, he sings *sorrily.*

Sor'riness, *n.* State of being sorry.

Sorrow, (*sŏr'rō,*) *n.* [A. S. *sorg*, *sorh.*] Mental pain; care; solicitude; grief; affliction; sadness; mourning; woe; uneasiness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret; unhappiness.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *sorgion.*] To feel sorrow or pain of mind; to be sad; to grieve; to mourn, weep, or lament; as, a *sorrowing* mother.

Sor'rowful, *a.* Full of sorrow; sad; mournful; sorry; grieving for the loss of some good, or on account of some expected evil; deeply serious; depressed; dejected; distressed; as, a *sorrowful* heart.— Mournful; lamentable; producing sorrow; inducing grief; as, a *sorrowful* event.— Expressing, or accompanied with, grief; as, a *sorrowful* story.

Sor'rowfully, *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

Sor'rowfulness, *n.* State of being sorrowful.

Sor'rowless, *a.* Free from care or sorrow.

Sor'ry, *a.* (*comp.* sorrier; *superl.* sorriest.) [A. S. *sorig*, *sari.*] Having feeling or sorrow; grieved; afflicted; lightly grieved or pained; as, I felt *sorry* for him. — Dismal; melancholy; wretched; as, to be in a *sorry* plight. —Poor; mean; vile; worthless; as, a *sorry* horse, a *sorry* excuse.

Sors, *n.*; *pl.* Sortes. [Lat.] A lot; —also, a species of divination by drawing lots.

Sort, *n.* [Fr. *sorte*; Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.] A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities or attributes; class; order; as, a *sort* of quadrupeds, a *sort* of flowers, a *sort* of writings.— Form of being or acting; manner; style.—Degree of any quality; as, he, in some *sort* imitated his manner.—A pair; a set; a suit.

Johnson.

—*pl.* (*Print.*) Letters, marks, points, spaces, or quadrats, that are either wanting or superfluous in quantity.

Out of sorts, indisposed; out of order; not in usual health or spirits; as, you appear *out of sorts* to-day.— (*Print.*) With some letters of type in the font deficient or exhausted. — *To run upon sorts*, to use or require a greater number of some particular letters, points, marks, &c., than the regular proportion; — said of types.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *sortior*, to cast or draw lots, from *sors*, *sortis.*] To separate or distribute, as things having like qualities, and place them in distinct classes or divisions; as, to *sort* people according to their tastes or affinities, to *sort* wools of different colors.— To reduce to order from a state of confusion; as, to *sort* nails, to *sort* types.— To conjoin; to put together in distribution; as, "She *sorts* things present with things past." (*Davies.*) — To cull; to select; to choose from a number; as, let him *sort* himself a wife.

—*v. n.* To be joined or combined with others of the same kind or species; to agree; as, metals *sort* with minerals in the earth.— To consort; to conjoin; to associate; as, he *sorts* with persons beneath him in station —To fit; to suit; to be adapted; as, "Different styles with different subjects *sort*." (*Pope.*)—To fall out; to happen; to come about; to result; to terminate; to issue successfully; as, things did not *sort* according to my expectations.— To harmonize; to come to an agreement or understanding; as, persons of opposite natures often *sort* themselves together.

Sort'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be sorted.

Sort'er, *n.* One who sorts.

Sortie, (*sor'tē,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A sudden attack or onslaught made by the garrison of a besieged place upon the besiegers; a sally.

Sortilege, (*sor'ti-lēj,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sors*, *sortis*, a lot, and *legere*, to select.] Act or practice of drawing lots; — also, divination by drawing lots.

Sortilegious, (*-lē'jus.*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating to, or accomplished by, sortilege.

So'rus, *n.*; *pl.* Sori. [Lat., from Gr. *sōros*, heap.] (*Bot.*) A small heap of reproductive granules found growing upon the fronds of polypodiaceous ferns.

So'-so, *a.* Passably; indifferently good. See So.

Sospiro, (*-spē'ro,*) *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Same as Rest, *q. v.*

Sostenu'to, *p. a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term which, affixed to a note, indicates that it is to be held out in an equal and steady manner.

Sot', *n.* [Fr.; Du. *sot*; L. Lat. *sottus.*] An habitual drunkard; a person stupefied or besotted by excessive indulgence in strong liquors.

Sot, *v. a.* To stupefy; to besot; to infatuate; as, "I hate to see a brave, bold fellow *sotted*." — *Dryden.*
—*v. n.* To tope or tipple to a degree of stupidity.

So'to. FERDINAND DE. See DE SOTO.

Sot'tish, *a.* Like a sot or hoggish fellow; destitute of sense; besotted; very stupid or foolish; as, a *sottish* and grossly ignorant understanding. — Dull, deadened, or rendered stupid with intemperance or habitual intoxication.

Sot'tishly, *adv.* In a sottish manner.

Sot'tishness, *n.* State or quality of being sottish; dulness in the exercise of reason; stupidity; obtuseness of intellect; — also, stupidity or imbecility from intemperance.

Sotto voce, (*sŏt'to-vō'chē.*) [It.] (*Mus.*) With a subdued voice; in an undertone; with moderate inflection of sound.

Sou, (*sōō.*) *n.*; *pl.* SOUS, (*sōō.*) [Fr., from O. Fr. *sol.*] The former name of the French copper coin of five centimes, being in value the twentieth part of a franc, or about one cent American.

Soua'ri-uut, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CARYOCAR.

Soubrette, (*sōō'brĕt.*) *n.* [Fr.] A lady's-maid; a female waiting-maid or attendant; also, a chambermaid.

Souchong, (*soo-shŏng'.*) *n.* A kind of black tea.

Sou'cook River, in *New Hampshire*, rises in Belknap co., and flows into the Merrimac 3 m. S.E. of Concord.

Sou'dan, SOODAN, NIGRITIA, or BERR-ES SOODAN, (*Land of the Blacks,*) an extensive but very indefinite tract of Central Africa, which has for many ages been the peculiar home of the negro race, bounded on the N. by the Sahara, on the W. by Senegambia, on the S. by Upper Guinea, from which it is separated by the Kong Mountains, and on the E. by Kordofan. The Kong Mountains rise to the height of 3,000 ft.; while Mount Atlantika, near the sources of the Tchadda, is 10,000 in height. The Niger (*q. v.*) waters the western regions, and in the east are Lakes Tchad and Fittri. The climate of the west and middle districts resembles that of Senegambia and Guinea; that of Eastern *S.* is still imperfectly known. Agriculture is pursued with considerable skill; cotton, tobacco, and indigo are abundantly cultivated; and wheat, rice, maize, Guinea-corn, and millet are among the ordinary crops. Gold-dust, which abounds in the rivers; iron, made from iron-stone, which prevails in all parts of the country; and ivory and feathers, are the principal exports. Of the numerous kingdoms and states into which the country is divided, the following are the chief: Bambarra, Masina, Gando, Sōkoto, Bornou, Bagirmi, Whydah, and Darfur. The Egyptian powers on the E. have settlements, among which Kassala is noted as an important military station, and for the peculiar beauty of its inhabitants (Fig. 2396). The area is not known, but is generally estimated at 2,250,000 sq. m.; the *pop.* at from 10,000,000 to 50,000,000.

Fig. 2396.
WOMAN OF KASSALA CARRYING WATER.

Sou'dersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lancaster co., 9 m. E. of Lancaster.

Sough, (*sŭf,*) *v. n.* To whistle, sigh, or moan, as the wind.
—*n.* A hollow murmuring or buzzing; as, the *sough* of the forest; — hence, a scandal; a rumor; a flying report.
—[O. Eng. *saugh.*] A small drain or sewer; an adit.

Sought, (*sawt.*) *imp.* and *pp.* of SEEK, *q. v.*

Souhe'gan River, rises in the N. of *Massachusetts*, and flowing N.E. falls into the Merrimac River in Hillsborough co., New Hampshire.

Soul, (*sōl,*) *n.* [A. S. *sawl, saul*; Ger. *seele.*] The thinking, spiritual, rational, and immortal principle in man, which distinguishes him from the brute creation; that part of man which enables him to think and reason, and which renders him a subject of moral government; — sometimes, the so-called animal soul, or, in other words, the seat of vital function, the sensitive affections, exclusive of the voluntary and rational powers, in distinction from the higher nature, or *spirit* of man; — occasionally, also, the seat of emotion and feeling, as distinguished from *intellect*; — and sometimes, again, the intellect or understanding, pure and simple, in distinction from *feeling*; as, the immortality of the *soul.* — Hence, the vital principle, spirit, or essence; the animating power or part; as, brevity is the *soul* of wit. — Hence, the inspirer, leader, or ruling spirit of any action, enterprise, or undertaking; as, an able statesman is the *soul* of his party. — Courage; fire; ardor; energy or grandeur of mind; fervor; any excellent or sublime manifestation of the emotional or moral nature; as, "The will to do, the *soul* to dare." (*Scott.*) — A human being; a person; an individual; as, she had three hundred *souls* on board when she was lost. — A pure or disembodied spirit.

"Every *soul* in heav'n shall bend the knee."—*Milton.*

(*Phil.*) In its original meaning, the word *soul* denoted simply a present fact, or the impression conveyed to the speaker by certain phenomena which he was contemplating. It has now no reference either to the source of this faculty or life, or to its ultimate duration, whether here or in any other state or existence. The history of language carries us back to a time during which men existed without any consciousness of kinship, marriage, or law, or of their relation to a Being who was their maker. The first formation of the ideas of father, mother, wife, and brethren, the growth of the numerals, of words like *duty, right, love*, of the idea of a creator, ruler, and father of men, seem to mark severally a stage in the revelations made to mankind. How soon these words began to convey ideas similar to those which we now attach to them, it is impossible to say; but it is quite certain that the word *soul* assumed gradually the meaning of a living, thinking, or conscious power; and equally certain, also, that while some held this power to be indestructible, others either denied this conclusion, or rested content without any conclusion on the subject. In other words, the belief in the inherent immortality of the human soul, although by some affirmed to be an innate conviction in the human mind, has not been accepted at all times or in all countries. In the Aristotelian philosophy, the idea of a future or continued existence after death can scarcely be said to have a place. His system of ethics is simply a part of his great theory of politics; and his morality is confined, therefore, essentially to present conditions. The Platonic philosophy, or the Socratic, if we may suppose that on this subject the disciple faithfully represented the master, introduces us to a wholly different phase of thought. The idea of duty, as based on responsibility to an unseen, but absolutely impartial, judge, runs through the great dialogue entitled the *Gorgias.* The belief, if grounded in part on metaphysical arguments, rests chiefly on a profound internal conviction. After death comes the judgment; and as the tree falls, so it lies. As the corpse retains the features seen in life, with any marks or scars which may have been made on the body, so the soul retains its spiritual features, with the wounds or scars which may have been caused by unjust actions. The souls dismissed from the body are brought before Rhadamanthus the judge, who knows not to whom they belong, and whose impartiality cannot therefore be called into question. And the souls of kings, rulers, and statesmen are thus submitted to a trial, at the end of which sentence is passed according to the condition in which they are found. Those which are found unscarred go to the islands of the blessed; while all who are wounded and distorted from the effects of tyranny, intemperance, sloth, or lying, are dismissed to the prison-house, where they are to receive due punishment. The souls so dismissed are divided into two classes, the *curable* and the *incurable*; for punishment must either be for the reformation of the offender, or as a warning to others. For all, therefore, who have not sinned incurably, the punishment of Hades becomes a purgatorial process; and in this class are placed the souls of private citizens who have never been invested with great power or responsibility. According to the Platonic Socrates, it is impossible for such insignificant persons to commit incurable sins, this terrible privilege being reserved for despots, unjust kings, and iniquitous rulers of whatever kind. Thus, for the vast mass of men, the punishments of the unseen world issue in reformation and final happiness. The Platonic belief was adopted by Cicero, who sums up in his treatise *De Senectute* the metaphysical arguments on which belief in the immortality of the soul has been based. But neither in the time of Cicero, nor at any other period of Roman history, can it be said that there was a general belief in the inherent immortality of the soul. In modern times, while it has become the habit of many to appeal to the universal consent of mankind as evidence for the inherent immortality of man, both this appeal and the metaphysical arguments on which this belief is maintained are confronted by a system of philosophy, sometimes called *materialistic*, which sees in human life the expression of forces dependent on certain material combinations, and which, asserting that consciousness is the result of that combination, affirms that with the dissolution of that combination the conscious life will also be at an end. It would be out of place here to enter into the vast field of observation thus opened. We will only note, before concluding, that while the idea of inherent immortality is generally maintained by Christian theologians, there are some who share the belief of the Anglican archbishop Whately (*Scripture Revelations of a Future State*), that immortality is a gift reserved only for those who shall be found worthy of it, the eternal death spoken of in the New Testament being the final extinction of the sinner, and not his continued existence in a state of endless torment.

(NOTE. *Soul* is frequently and colloquially used as a familiar designation for a person, usually in association with some word used adjectively, implicative of some mental or moral quality; as, I pity the poor *soul*; well, he was a good *soul*, &c. —*Soul* is also largely employed in the formation of compounds, of sufficiently obvious signification: as, *soul*-consuming, *soul*-dissolving, *soul*-distracting, *soul*-hardened, *soul*-reviving, &c., &c.)

Soula'mea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polygalaceæ.* *S. amara*, a native of Moluccа, is intensely bitter, and is said to be a valuable febrifuge, and also a valuable remedy in cholera and pleurisy.

Soul'-bell, *n.* The passing-bell.

Souled, (*sōld.*) *a.* Instinct with soul or feeling; as, he is a whole-*souled* fellow.

Soul'ié, MELCHIOR FRÉDÉRIC, a French novelist and dramatist, b. at Foix, 1800, was educated for the bar, and next admitted as an advocate; but, obtaining little practice, he turned his attention to literature, for which he had always a marked predilection. He produced a small collection of poems, in a volume entitled *Amours Françaises*, which attracted no notice. The young author, left without any resources, was compelled to take service as foreman to an upholsterer. In this situation he remained until 1828, when his drama, entitled *Romeo and Juliet*, having been successful upon the stage, he was enabled to take his place among the *littérateurs* of his day. With the production of *Clotilde* his reputation as a dramatist was fixed. He next commenced contributing romances to the French newspapers, and succeeded so well in this new walk, that in a short time he became the most popular romancist of the day. This position he occupied until 1843, when Dumas and Eugene Sue, following in his steps, somewhat eclipsed his fame. He remained, however, a popular writer unto his death. His best romances are: *Mémoires du Diable*; *Deux Cadavres*; and *L'Homme de Lettres.* D. 1847.

Soul'less, *a.* Without a soul, or lacking greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; craven; abject; spiritless; as, a *soulless* villain.

Soulouque, or **Faustin I.,** (*soo-look',*) ex-emperor of Hayti, was b. a slave, 1787, but was manumitted while in his childhood. At 14 he assisted in expelling the French from Hayti. He rose through the different grades of the republican army until, in 1849, he declared himself emperor; in which capacity he evinced himself a cruel, violent, and ignorant ruler. He was driven from Hayti in 1859, and, after first seeking an asylum at Jamaica, retired to the S. of France. D. 1867.

Soult, NICOLAS JEAN DE DIEU, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal of France, born 1769, at St Amand. *S.* entered the ranks of the army in 1785; and in 1791 he attracted the favorable notice of Marshal Lukner, and received a lieutenant's commission. He rose rapidly under Custine, Hoche, and Marceau, and particularly signalized himself in the victory of Fleurus. In 1799 he acted under Massena in Switzerland, and in 1800 he served under the same commander in the defence of Genoa. *S.* was wounded and taken prisoner in a sally in the early part of this siege, but was set at liberty after Napoleon's victory at Marengo. Napoleon, who heard of *S.*'s bravery and skill, now employed him under his own eye: and *S.*'s promotion went forward till he had reached the highest station. He was the first of the marshals whom Napoleon created in 1804, and he was the first marshal whom Napoleon made a peer. He participated largely in the glories of the campaign of Ulm and Austerlitz; took in the next year a distinguished share in the victory of Jena; and showed consummate firmness, as well as daring, in the desperate struggle at Preuss-Eylau. In 1808 Soult was sent into Spain. He defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa, and subsequently commanded against Sir John Moore, whom he engaged at Corunna. He next occupied the north of Portugal, but being surprised and defeated by Wellington at the Douro, he retreated with great loss and difficulty into Spain. In 1809 he gained the great victory of Ocana over the Spaniards, and subdued all the south-west of Spain, except the city of Cadiz. He lost in 1811 the hard-fought battle of Albuera against Beresford. *S.* was recalled to aid Napoleon after the Russian campaign; but in July of 1813, he was sent back to Spain to stem, if possible, the advance of Wellington. A series of engagements in and near the Pyrenees followed, in which *S.* showed strategetic abilities of very high order, and gained several partial successes, though ultimately he was driven back into France. He now defended his native country against the invaders with indomitable courage, and an inexhaustible fertility of resources. Repeatedly engaged, and almost constantly defeated, he still presented an unbroken front against his assailants, and kept his retreating army ready to dispute every tenable post, and to seize any favorable chance of attack that fortune might offer. The final battle of Toulouse was contested by him with undiminished skill and courage; and though, on the whole, the English were successful, *S.* had the advantage in several points of the battle; 5,000 of his enemies had fallen; and he led his army safely out of the city, ready for further operations when the news arrived of the Emperor's first abdication. In 1815 *S.* joined Napoleon and fought at Waterloo, where he acted as one of the Emperor's major-generals. On the second return of the Bourbons, *S.* was for some time proscribed, but was ultimately restored to all his dignities. After July, 1830, he was much trusted by Louis Philippe, who employed *S.*'s talents in the War Office, and also twice made him president of the council. In 1845 he retired from active duty, was honored with the appointment of *Marshal-General of France*, a dignity which had lain in abeyance since the death of Marshal Turenne, and retired to his residence of Soultberg, where he D. 1851.

Sound, *a.* (*comp.* SOUNDER; *superl.* SOUNDEST.) [A. S. *sund.*] Whole; entire; unbroken: not shaky, split, or defective; not bruised, decayed, or imperfect; not carious or mutilated; as, *sound* timber, a *sound* ship, a *sound* apple, a *sound* tooth. — Healthy; robust; hearty; not diseased or distempered; sane; not disordered or deranged; not enfeebled by age or accident; — expressed

of body or mind; as, a *sound* constitution, a *sound* body, a *sound* intellect, *sound* health. — Strong; vigorous; firm. — Founded in truth; solid; weighty; that cannot be overcome or refuted; well founded or substantiated; as, a *sound* argument, *sound* principles, a *sound* excuse or objection. — Heavy; forcibly administered; as, to give a man a *sound* thrashing.

—Free from error or fallacy; orthodox; correct; not false or heterodox; as, *sound* doctrine, *sound* knowledge, *sound* rules. — Profound; fast; undisturbed; unbroken; as, *sound* sleep. — Legal; valid; based upon right, law, or equity; that cannot be overthrown; not defective; as, *sound* justice, a *sound* title or tenure, &c.

(NOTE. *Sound* is occasionally used in the construction of self-explaining compounds; as, *sound*-headed, *sound*-bodied, *sound*-hearted, *sound*-timbered, and the like.)

Sound, *adv.* Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; as, he sleeps *sound*.

—*n.* [Lat. *sonus*; It. *suono*; Fr. and Sp. *son.*] (*Acoustics.*) Sound is a peculiar sensation excited in the organ of hearing by the vibratory motion of bodies, when this motion is transmitted to the ear through an elastic medium. All sounds are not identical; they present differences by which they may be distinguished, compared, and their relations determined. *S.* are distinguished from *noises*. *S.* properly so called, or *musical S.*, is that which produces a continuous sensation, and the musical value of which can be determined; while noise is either a *S.* of too short a duration to be determined, like the report of a cannon, or else it is a confused mixture of many discordant *S.*, like the rolling of thunder or the noise of the waves. Nevertheless, the difference between *S.* and noise is by no means precise; Savart has shown that there are relations of height in the case of noise, as well as in that of *S.*, and there are said to be certain ears sufficiently well organized to determine the musical value of the *S.* produced by a carriage rolling on the pavement. *S.* is always the result of rapid oscillations imparted to the molecules of elastic bodies, when the state of equilibrium of these bodies has been disturbed either by a shock or friction. Such bodies tend to regain their first position of equilibrium, but only reach it after performing, on each side of that position, very rapid vibratory movements, the amplitude of which quickly decreases. A body which produces a *S.* is called a *sonorous* body. As understood in England and Germany, a vibration comprises a motion to *and* fro; in France, on the contrary, a vibration means a movement to *or* fro. The French vibrations are with us semi-vibrations; an *oscillation*, or *vibration*, is the movement of the vibrating molecules in only one direction; a *double* or *complete vibration* comprises the oscillation both backwards and forwards. Vibrations are very readily observed. If a light powder is sprinkled on a body which is in the act of yielding a musical *S.*, — a bell or jar held horizontally in the hand, for example, — a rapid motion is imparted to the powder, which renders visible the vibrations of the body; and in the same manner, if a stretched cord be smartly pulled and let go, its vibrations are apparent to the eye. The vibrations of elastic bodies can only produce the sensation of *S.* in us by the intervention of a medium interposed between the ear and the sonorous body, and vibrating with it. This medium is usually the air, but all gases, vapors, liquids, and solids also transmit *S.* The following experiment shows that the presence of a ponderable medium is necessary for the propagation of *S.* A small metallic bell, which is continually struck by a small hammer, by means of clockwork, or an ordinary musical-box, is placed under the receiver of the air-pump (Fig. 2397). As long as the receiver is full of air at the ordinary pressure, the *S.* is transmitted; but in proportion as the air is exhausted, the *S.* becomes feebler, and is imperceptible in a vacuum. To insure the success of the experiment, the bell-work or musical box must be placed on wadding; for otherwise the vibrations would be transmitted to the air through the plate of the machine. Although air, from its being the medium most commonly in contact with the membraneous tympanum of the ear, is the most general conductor of *S.*, yet other agents are capable of transmitting *S.* A bell rung under the waters of the Lake of Geneva was heard across the whole extent of the water, a distance of 9 m. With respect to its production in the air, Sir John Herschel has shown that in round numbers *S* of every intensity travel, at the temperature of 62° Fahr., at the rate of 1,125 ft. per second, equal to 12¾ miles per minute, or 765 an hour. The velocity with which *S.* travels through different bodies varies greatly. Assuming its velocity in air as = 1, the rate at which sound travels through other substances is,—distilled water, 4·5; sea-water, 4·7; tin, 7·5; silver, 9; cast-iron, 10; brass, 10·5; wood, 11 to 17; copper, 12; hammered iron, 17. The intensity of *S* is much augmented if the vibrations be confined in tubes and cavities of any kind. By means of speaking-pipe, *S.*, however slight, may be transmitted from one part of a building to another, while the stethoscope conveys to the ear the slight but ominous *S.* that are generated in the chest. Biot ascertained that the slightest *S* can be heard through an iron pipe 3,120 ft. in length. *S* is reflected like light: reflected *S.* being termed an *echo*. In some localities of Switzerland, the mountaineers so contrive to sing their *Ranz des Vaches* that the echo forms an agreeable accompaniment to the air itself. Some *S.* are different only in intensity or loudness, as the reports of a musket and of a cannon; other *S.* differ in musical pitch, as two notes from the same instrument; while others again are different in character or tone,— what the French call *timbre*; as, for instance, the same note sounded upon a trumpet and upon a flute. We have seen that *S.* is produced by a certain vibratory force being transmitted through air, producing what is termed a wave of *S.* The ear is designed to take cognizance of these pulses of force, waves, or tremas within certain limits. The nature of things prevents a single wave of *S.* from ever coming alone. The more nearly alone a wave comes, the more sharp and sudden the *S.* When several nearly equal waves come at equal distances, the *S.* is called a *musical tone*. The middle G between the bass and treble clef is produced by waves about 8 feet 10 inches apart; waves at half that distance apart produce a tone one octave higher. If the distance apart of the waves of one note bears a simple ratio (½, ⅓, ⅔, ¼, ¾, 2-5, 3-5, 4-5, 3-7, or 4-7) to the distance apart of the waves of another note, the two notes harmonize; otherwise they are discordant. The gravest musical *S.* is produced by about 16, and the sharpest by about 12,000, vibrations in a second; but this statement must be taken with some qualification; for, as Dr. Wollaston has shown, the power of appreciating *S.* differs greatly in different persons.

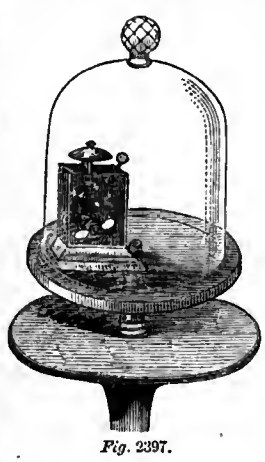


Fig. 2397.

—[Icel. *sund*, a swimming.] The air-bladder of a fish; as, the *sounds* of a cod.

—[A. S., Dan., and Swed. *sund*, a narrow sea.] (*Geog.*) A strait between the mainland and an island; or, a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; a frith; a fiord; as, Long Island *Sound*.

—[Fr. *sonde*; Sp. *sonda*, a plummet, and, by analogy, a surgeon's probe.] (*Surg.*) An instrument which surgeons introduce into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone there or not.

Sound, *v. n.* To alter a voice; to make a noise; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the auditory organs with a perceptible effect; as, hark, how the trumpets *sound*.

—To be imparted or conveyed by sound; to be disseminated, spread, or published; to transmit intelligence through the organ of hearing; as, from you *sounded* the news. — Hence, to import; to mean; to denote; to signify; as, his speech *sounds* as if he be a Yankee.

To sound in damages. (*Law.*) To have the essential nature or quality of damages, as in a case of trespass, &c.

—To use the line and plummet in searching the depth of water.

—*v. a.* To cause to make a noise; to play on; as, to *sound* a bugle. — To utter audibly; to cause to exist as a sound; as, to *sound* a note with the voice. — To give a signal for by a certain sound; to order or direct by a sound; as, to *sound* a parley. — To cause to be reported; to honor or celebrate by sounds; as, to *sound* one's achievements.

—To publish; to proclaim; to announce; to spread or circulate by fame, rumor, or report; as, to *sound* a man's praises.

—To try, as the depth of water and the quality of the bottom or ground, by sinking a plummet or lead. — To try; to examine; to discover, or endeavor to discover, as that which lies concealed in another's breast; to gauge, as the private ideas or secret intentions of another; to test; as, he *sounded* his men and found them willing.

(*Surg.*) To introduce, as a sound into the bladder of a patient, to ascertain whether a stone is there or not; to examine by means of a sound.

Sound, (The,) a narrow strait at the entrance of the Baltic, lying between the southern point of Sweden and the Danish island of Zealand. The Sound is about 50 miles in length, and from 4 to 15 in width. Till within the last few years the Danes were in the habit of exacting a toll or custom from all ships entering the Baltic from the North Sea. This vexatious and oppressive impost, known as the *Sound Dues*, was abolished in 1857, by the payment of a composition from the great commercial states of Europe and America, and the Sound is now free for all ships of whatever country or tonnage.

Sound'able, *a.* That may be sounded.

Sound'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sounds.

Sound'ing, *p. a.* Sonorous; making a noise; as, a *sounding* instrument. — Uttering or imparting a magnificent sound; as, he addressed me in *sounding* and high flown language.

n. Act of one who, or that which, utters a sound or sounds.

—Act of endeavoring to discover the opinions, intentions, or desires of another.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Act of throwing the lead, to find depth of water, or a bottom; as, to take *soundings*. — Any part or place of the ocean, or depth of water where a plummet will reach the bottom.

—Quality of the ground brought up by the lead attached to the *sounding*-line.

Sound'ing-board, *n.* A wooden canopy over a pulpit (Fig. 2186), intended to diffuse the sound of a preacher's voice over a church, and prevent its being lost by ascension. Such canopies are frequently richly decorated with carved work. — A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, or other musical instrument.

—*pl.* (Also called *sound-boarding.*) Boards used in floors for intercepting the transmission of sound between the different stories of a building.

Sound'ing-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line having a plummet attached to the end, used in taking soundings.

Sound'ing-post, *n.* (*Mus.*) A small post in a violin, violoncello, or similar instrument, set under the bridge for a support, for propagating the sounds in the body of an instrument.

Sound'ing-rod, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rod of iron employed to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

Sound'less, *a.* That cannot be sounded; unfathomable. — Without sound; noiseless; silent.

Sound'ly, *adv.* In a sound manner; healthily; heartily; severely; lustily; with heavy force or blows; smartly; without error or fallacy; fast; closely; so as not to be easily awakened.

Sound'ness, *n.* State or quality of being sound; wholeness; entireness; an unbroken, unimpaired, or undecayed state; healthiness; an unimpaired state of a vegetable or an animal body; as, *soundness* of constitution, *soundness* of timber, &c. — Sameness; a state in which the mind pursues its proper functions; as, *soundness* of intellect.

—Strength; solidity; vigor; firmness; as, the *soundness* of an argument. — Truth; rectitude; orthodoxy; freedom from error or fallacy; as, *soundness* of doctrine, *soundness* of faith.

Soup, (*sōōp.*) *n.* [Fr. *soupe*; Ger. *suppe.*] A decoction of flesh for food, seasoned or flavored more or less highly; strong broth; as, turtle *soup*, clear *soup*, *soup* à la reine, oyster *soup*, &c., &c.

Soup-kitchen, a public institution, supported by voluntary contributions during the winter, or any season of inclement weather, for preparing and supplying soup to the poor.

Sour, *a.* (*comp.* SOURER; *superl.* SOUREST.) [A. S. *sur.*] Acid; possessing a pungent taste; sharp to the palate; acid and astringent; as, a *sour* apple, *sour* cider, *sour* as vinegar, &c. — Rancid; musty; fusty; turned or coagulated; as, *sour* milk. — Harsh of temper or disposition; crabbed; austere; churlish; morose; as, a woman with a *sour* tongue. — Harsh, repulsive, or disagreeable to the feelings; apt to cause repining or discontent; bitter; distasteful; hard to bear; as, a *sour* look, *sour* poverty.

—Unattainable; beyond one's reach; — used figuratively; as, ah! my boy, the grapes are *sour*.

—*v. a.* To make or render acid; to cause to have a sharp, pungent taste. — To make harsh, cold, or unkindly. — To make severe in temper; to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented. — To make uneasy or less agreeable.

—*v. n.* To become acid; to acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste. — To become peevish or crabbed.

Source, *n.* [Fr., from *soudre*, to spring, to issue, as water, from Lat. *surgo*, to rise.] That from which anything proceeds or has its origin; that which gives rise to anything; he who, or that which, originates. — The spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water within the earth, or upon its surface, in which a stream originates.

Sour'-crout, *n.* See SAUER-KRAUT.

Sour'det, *n.* (*Mus.*) The little pipe of a trumpet.

Soure, (*so're,*) in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Bahia, 40 m. S.W. of Itapicuru. — A town of the prov. of Ceara, 16 m. S.W. of Ceara; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sour-gourd, *n.* (*Bot.*) The BAOBAL, *q. v.*

Sour'ing, *n.* The quality of being sour.

Sour'ish, *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

Sour'-kraut, *n.* [Ger *sauer-kraut.*] See SAUER-KRAUT.

Sour'ly, *adv.* With sourness or acidity. — With peevishness; with acrimony; discontentedly.

Sour'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being sour; acidity; sharpness to the taste. — Asperity; harshness of temper.

Sour'sop, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Anona muricata*, a West Indian fruit-tree, genus *Anona*, q. *v.* The tree does not attain a large size, but is much branched and very ornamental. The fruit is very large, often weighing two or three pounds; its pulp is white, succulent, sweet, with an agreeable acidity. The soursop is a pleasant and refreshing fruit, and is very much used in the West Indies, being produced in great abundance.

Souse, *n.* [From Lat *salsus*, salt, salted, from *salio*, to salt.] Pickle made with salt. — Something kept or steeped in pickle. — The head, feet, &c., of swine pickled. — The act of throwing or plunging suddenly into water.

—*v. a.* To soak or steep in souse or pickle. — To plunge into water.

—*v. n.* To make a sudden plunge; to fall or precipitately; to rush with speed, as a hawk on its prey.

—*n.* The act of rushing or plunging, as a bird on its prey. (R.)

—*adv.* With sudden violence.

Sous'lik, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) (*Spermophilus citillus*, Cuvier.) A pretty little rodent quadruped, allied to the marmots, but distinguished by having cheek-pouches in which it stores away seeds and nuts. It is not uncommon in different parts of Germany and in Russia.

Sou'tane, *n.* [Fr.; It. *sottana.*] (*Eccl.*) The French term corresponding to the English CASSOCK.

South, *n.* [A. S. *suth*; Fr. and Sp. *sud*; Ger. *süd.*] One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the point in

which the meridian and horizon intersect each other; any point or place on the earth, or in the heavens, which is near the meridian towards the right hand as one faces the east.

—A region, country, or place relatively nearer the south point than another.

South, *a.* In any place north of the tropic of Cancer, pertaining to, or lying in, the meridian toward the sun; being in a southerly direction.

—*v. n.* (*Astron.*) To pass the meridian of a place; as, "the moon *souths*."

—*adv.* Toward the south; as, a ship sails *south*. — From the south; as, the wind blows *south*.

South, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

South Ab'ington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., 21 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

South Ac'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 25 m. N.W. of Boston.

South Ad'ams, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Berkshire co., 13 m. N.E. of Pittsfield.

South Al'blon, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., 22 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

South Al'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co., 20m. N.E. of Concord.

South Amboy', in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 27 m. S.W. of New York; *pop.* of twp. abt. 5,000.

South Amer'lca. See AMERICA.

South America, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Saline co.

Southamp'ton, a seaport-town of England, in the S. of the co. of Hants, and a county by itself, situated on a neck of land surrounded by the Southampton Water on the S. and W., and by the river Itchin on the E. *S.* is a town of considerable antiquity, and is entered from the N. by a gate of great architectural beauty and antiquity, called the *Bar Gate* (Fig. 2398). From this point, running S. to the quay extends the main street for the length of a mile, a thoroughfare both handsome and spa-

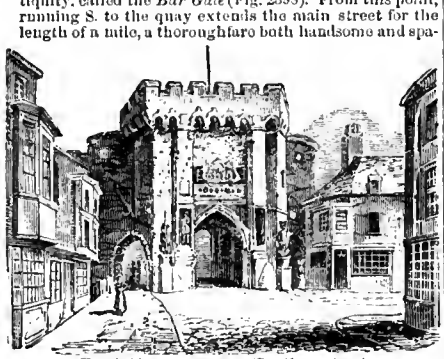


Fig. 2398. — BAR GATE, (Southampton.)

cious. The most important public buildings are the assembly-rooms, theatre, military asylum for the orphans of soldiers, several places of worship, schools, almshouses, infirmary, and mechanics' and scientific institutions. The manufactures are carpets and silk, and its trade in timber, hemp, and iron is very large; it is, however, as the station of the West India, Chinese, Mediterranean, and Australian steam navigation and mail service, that *S.* owes its present prosperity and importance. *Pop* 51,627.

Southamp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., 95 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,159.

Southampton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Southampton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

—A township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

—A township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

—A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

—A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Southampton, in *Virginia*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on N. Carolina: *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers*. Nottaway, Meherrin, and Blackwater. *Surface*, level; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Jerusalem. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Southampton, in British N. America, an island in the N. of Hudson Bay, between Lat. 62° and 66° N., Lon. 80° and 87° W.

South An'na, a river of *Virginia*, rises in Louisa co., and unites with the North Anna to form the Pamunkey, after an E. course of 75 m.—A village of Louisa, 67 m. N.W. of Richmond.

South An'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

South Ash'burnham, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Worcester, 50 m. W.N.W. of Boston.

South At'tleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., 40 m. S.S.W. of Boston.

South Av'on, in *New York*, a village and township of Livingston co., 20 m. S.W. of Rochester.

South Bain'bridge, in *New York*, a village of Chenango co., 110 m. W.S.W. of Albany.

South Bar're, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., abt. 7 m. S. of Albion.

South Barre, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Washington co., 7 m. S.E. of Montpelier.

South Bay, in *New York*, an inlet of Lake Champlain in Washington co., abt. 4 m. long.

South Bea'ver, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Beaver co: *pop.* abt. 1,400.

South Bel'lingham, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Norfolk co., 30 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Bend, in *Indiana*, a handsome and manufacturing town, cap. of St. Joseph co., on the S. bank of St. Joseph River, 85 m. S.E. of Chicago. It is the seat of the Northern Indiana College; and near the town are the Roman Catholic University of Notre Dame and St. Mary's Female Academy. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

South Bend, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Blue Earth co., on the Minnesota River, abt. 3 m. W. of Mankato; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

South Bend, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.

South Ber'wick, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of York co., 45 m. W.S.W. of Portland; *pop.* of township abt. 3,100.

South Bloom'field, in *Ohio*, a township of Morrow co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A post-village of Pickaway co., 15 m. S. of Columbus.

South'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., 17 m. E. of Worcester; *pop.* of township in 1870, 2,136.

South Bos'ton, in *Indiana*, a village of Washington co., 24 m. N.W. of New Albany.

South Brad'ford, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Merrimack co., 22 m. N.W. of Concord.

South Brain'tree, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Norfolk co., 12 m. S.E. of Boston.

South'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., 60 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 5,208.

South Bridge'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co.

South Bridge'water, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Plymouth co., 27 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Bris'tol, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., 12 m. S. of Canandaigua; *pop.* of township abt. 1,500.

South Brit'ain, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., 20 m. N.W. of New Haven.

South Brown, in *Ohio*, a township of Vinton co.

South Brun'swick, in *New Jersey*, a township of Middlesex co., 14 miles N.W. of Trenton; *pop.* about 5,000.

South Buffalo, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

South'bury, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., 22 m. N.N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1870, 1,319.

South But'ler, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., 158 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

South Butler, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

South By'ron, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co., 25 m. W.S.W. of Rochester.

South Ca'naan, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 50 m. N.W. of Hartford.

South Canaan, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

South Can'dor, in *New York*, a village of Tioga co., 5 m. N.W. of Oswego.

South Caroli'na, one of the original States of the American Union, forming nearly a triangle, of which the base is the Atlantic Ocean, is bounded N. and W. by North Carolina, and S. by Georgia. It extends from 32° to 35° N. Lat., and from 79° to 82° 50′ W. Lon.; *area*, 30,213 sq. m. *Desc.* The coast for about 100 m. inward is flat and sandy, with a light soil, covered with pitch-pine forests, traversed by sluggish streams, and interspersed with numerous swamps. This portion of the State is of alluvial formation. Beyond this plain is a belt of low sand-hills, called the *middle country*, which is moderately productive. West of the middle country is a belt called the *ridge*, where the land rises abruptly, and thence continues to ascend, exhibiting beautiful alternations of hill and dale, till it terminates, at the extreme N.W. part of the State, in the Blue Ridge, the highest peak of which, in *S. C.*, is Table Mountain, 4,000 feet above the sea. King's Mountain, in York district, is an isolated mountain of considerable prominence. The coast-line of *S. C.* extends from Little River Inlet, in a S.W. direction, to the mouth of the Savannah River, about 200 m., presenting numerous inlets, bays, shallow sounds, and lagoons, and a few good harbors. Winyaw Bay, 14 m. long and 2 m. wide, has at its head the port of Georgetown, to which vessels of light draught ascend. Charleston harbor, where the principal commerce of the State centres, has a difficult sand-bar at its entrance. — Beaufort harbor, which admits vessels of 24 feet draught, is one of the best in the S. States. Stone Inlet, a few miles S. of Charleston, admits vessels drawing 9 or 10 feet of water, and was resorted to during the blockade of Charleston in 1775. A number of small islands skirt the S. coast of the State, which are shut off from the mainland by narrow channels, which afford inland steamboat communication between Charleston and Savannah. These islands are low and flat, and produce the Black-seed, or *Sea-island cotton*. (See COTTON.) — *Rivers*. The principal are: — the Savannah, which

Fig. 2399. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

bounds the State on the S., and for nearly 300 m. marks its line; the Broad River and Pocotaligo, which empty into the Bay of Port Royal; the Combahee, Ashepoo, and Edisto, which empty into the Bay of St. Helena, and are bordered with rich rice and cotton plantations; the Stono, which is in the immediate vicinity of Charleston, and the Ashley and Cooper, on which old Charleston is situated; the Santee, which, through its connection with the Congaree and Wateree, runs through the heart of the State up to the mountains; and the Pedee, which receives the Waccamaw of N. Carolina into its bosom, and empties into the Bay of Winyah. — *Climate*. Favorably situated between the intense heat of the tropics and the frigid temperature of the North, *S. C.* enjoys the climate of the S. of France and of Italy; and while the State grows the cotton, rice, tobacco, and even the tea of the Southern plantations, it also produces wheat, rye, oats, barley, and every other product of the most northerly farm. The mean temperature at Charleston is about 65° 3′; and the mortality in the State is 1 death in 71 inhabitants, while in the District of Columbia, for instance, there is 1 in 58 inhabitants, and in Prussia 1 in 36. — *Soil*. The soil of *S. C.* is diversified. On the uplands, it is clay, loam, sand, or a mixture of all; and in the lowlands and bottoms, an alluvial of more or less value. The larger river bottoms are exceedingly rich, and especially in the tidal region. There are no barrens. — *Min*. The gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic slope extend through the S. portion of *S. C.*, where the precious metal has been found in sufficient abundance to reward the labor of the miner. Iron of a very superior quality, copper, lead, manganese, bismuth, plumbago, soapstone, coal, black-lead, oxide of titanium, sulphuret of iron, and limestone, are found in divers districts. Granite of the finest grain and uniform appearance, equal to gray marble, is frequent in the upper and middle districts. Materials for pottery, porcelain clay, and arenaceous quartz, and pure sand for glass, are also found in many sections of the State. Mineral springs exist in Spartanburg, Greenville, Abbeville, and Laurens districts. *Agric*. The usual productions of the State are cotton, the long and short staple, rice, both swamp and upland, tobacco, indigo, sugar, wheat, rye, corn, oats, millet, barley, buckwheat, peas, beans, sorghum, broom-corn, sunflower, guinea-corn, sweet potatoes and white potatoes. Hemp, flax, and hops grow as in their native countries. The grape grows luxuriantly in every portion of the State; and enormous vines are found in woods and swamps, extending to the topmost branches of the tallest forest trees. The silk-worm thrives well, and the *Morus alba* (*multicaulis*) flourishes without any more care or attention than any other forest tree, and its growth is so rapid that the leaves can be used the second year after planting. The tea-plant is successfully cultivated. Beds of phosphates, in almost inexhaustible supply, have been recently discovered near Charleston, which will advantageously meet the deficiency in supply, and the high price of guano. The agricultural statistics for the year 1869 exhibit the following figures:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Number of acres.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn.. ..... bush.	8,100,000	698,275	$11,340,000
Wheat..... "	920,000	139,393	1,922,800
Rye..... "	55,000	10,185	92,400
Oats..... "	850,000	78,703	807,500
Barley ..... "	7,400	925	14,060
Buckwheat ..... "	.....	.....	.....
Potatoes... ..... "	117,000	1,950	155,610
Tobacco ..... lbs.	.....	.....	.....
Hay .....tons.	58,000	46,400	1,353,140
Total	.....	975,831	$15,685,510

The average yield by acre was: Indian corn, 11·6; wheat, 6·6; rye, 5·4; oats, 10·8; barley, 8; potatoes, 60; hay, 1·25. This result produced the following ratios of value, viz.: Indian corn, $1.40; wheat, $2.07; rye, $1.68; oats, $0.95; barley, $1.90; potatoes, $1.33 per bushel; and hay, $23.23 per ton. The Land Commission, established in 1868 by the Legislature for the purpose of purchasing lands to be sold in small parcels, on favorable terms, to meet the wants of purchasers of limited means, has been productive of much good to the State. Forty-five thousand acres of land have already been purchased in the several counties, which is now in process of survey and division into tracts of a size adapted to the means of purchasers. The following table shows the extent and nature of the lands of the State, and their valuation:

	No. acres.	*Value.*
Arable or plough lands.....	2,490,445	$23,670,756
Meadow and pasture lands.....	2,019,105	7,302,275
Wood, uncultivated, and marsh lands..	11,975,412	42,389,023
Total	16,484,962	$173,362,054

The importance of improving the extensive tracts of swamp lands by a thorough system of drainage is attracting the attention of thoughtful men in the State. These lands are chiefly situated along the coast, and in their present condition are not only unproductive and worthless, but, by their pestilential exhalations, render the adjacent territory uninhabitable for a considerable portion of the year. Yet, on account of the great fertility of the soil and the mildness of the climate, their improvement and tillage would contribute largely to the agricultural products of the State, and render this extensive region a favorite one for habitation. — The number and assessed value of live-stock in 1869, as com-

pared with the number and value of 1860, are exhibited in the following statement:

	1869.		1860.	
	Number.	*Value.*	*Number.*	*Value.*
Horses	50,071	$3,925,580	81,125	.....
Cattle	270,987	2,589,969	506,776	.....
Mules & asses.	39,257	3,611,071	56,456	.....
Sheep & goats.	161,424	198,664	233,509	....
Hogs	468,373	1,450,424	965,779	....
Total.....	934,103	$11,776,308	1,843,645	$23,934,465

Manuf. S. C. is by far less important as a manufacturing than as an agricultural State. The principal manufacturing establishments are some cotton-factories, foundries, distilleries, and breweries.—*Polit. Div.* The State is divided into 32 *districts*, similar to the *counties* in other States, viz.:

Abbeville,	Clarendon,	Kershaw,	Orangeburg,
Anderson,	Colleton,	Lancaster,	Pickens,
Barnwell,	Darlington,	Laurens,	Richland,
Beaufort,	Edgefield,	Lexington,	Spartanburg,
Berkeley,	Fairfield,	Marion,	Sumter,
Charleston,	Georgetown,	Marlboro,	Union,
Chester,	Greenville,	Newberry,	Williamsburg,
Chesterfield,	Horry,	Oconee,	York.

The principal towns are:—Charleston, the most important city in the State, Columbia, the capital, Beaufort, Georgetown, Hamburg, Camden, Greenville, Sumter, Spartanburg, Cheraw, Blackville, Aiken, Winnsborough, Anderson, Yorkville, and Chester.—*Govt.* According to the Constitution of 1868, the House of Representatives is to be composed of 124 members, apportioned among the counties according to population, who shall hold office two years. There is to be one senator for each county, elected for a term of four years. The regular State elections are to be held on the third Wednesday in October of every second year, beginning with 1869, and the sessions of the General Assembly are to be held annually on the 4th Monday of November. Ministers of the gospel are made ineligible to seats in the Legislature, and to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be chosen for a term of two years, and are invested with the functions usual to officers of the same grade in other states. Among the disqualifications for these positions, is a denial of the "existence of a Supreme Being." A Comptroller-General, Treasurer, and Secretary of State are to be chosen, to hold office for a term of four years. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court; in two Circuit Courts, viz., a Court of Common Pleas, having civil jurisdiction, and a Court of General Sessions, with criminal jurisdiction only; in Probate Courts, and justices of the peace. The General Assembly may also establish such municipal and other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary. The Supreme Court is to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, chosen by a joint vote of the General Assembly, for a term of six years. The Circuit judges are to be chosen in the same manner, and hold office four years. A Court of Probate is to be established in each county, the judge of which shall be chosen by a vote of the people, for a term of two years. Justices of the peace are elected by the people, and have jurisdiction of all cases where the amount involved does not exceed $100.—*Educ. and Rel.* The *S. C.* college at Columbia is a State institution, with 8 professors, and a library of 25,000 vols. There are, besides, in the State, 8 colleges, and more than 200 academies and private schools. All the public schools, colleges, and universities supported by the public funds are free, and open to all the children and youths of the State, without regard to race or color. The public schools of *S. C.* are not so well attended as they should be. There are 168,810 children in the State between the ages of 5 and 18 years, of whom 68,108 are white and 100,711 colored. Yet, of this aggregate number, only 16,418 (8,255 white and 8,163 colored) attend the public schools. The whole number of public schools in the State is 381, in which 478 white and 50 colored teachers are employed. There are about 1,200 churches in the State, of which about 415 are Baptist, 486 Methodist, 140 Presbyterian, 72 Episcopal, 41 Lutheran, 14 Roman Catholic, 3 Jewish, and the rest to different sects. *Public Institutions.* The principal are:—the Lunatic Asylum at Columbia. The number of patients under treatment during the year was 298, of whom 64 were discharged, leaving 234 in the asylum at the end of the year. Of the 64 discharged, 47 had been entirely cured. The number admitted during the year was 94, of whom 48 were males and 46 females. Of the total number admitted, 67 were cases of more than one year's standing, and were regarded as chronic; 13 were idiots or imbeciles, and 14 were epileptic. Prior to the close of the war the number of colored patients did not exceed 5 in any year; while during the past year the number admitted was 29. The Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Cedar Springs, is under the patronage of the State. The Orphan Asylum at Charleston is richly endowed. The highest number of convicts in the penitentiary in 1869 was 506, of whom 301 were received during the year. The number discharged during the year on expiration of sentence was 51, 8 died, 1c escaped, and 136 were pardoned; leaving 295 in confinement at the end of the year. *Finance.* The total receipts into the treasury during the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1869, were $2,084,911.44; the total expenditures amounted to $2,099,345.44, of which the sum of $935,973.24 was paid on account of floating debts, and expenses incurred prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, thus reducing the actual cost of the State government for that year to $1,103,372.20. Deducting from this sum the amount of disbursements ($69,119.80) made in fitting up the new State-House, and in taking the census, there remains as the ordinary current expenses of the State government for the year the sum of $1,031,252.40. The balance remaining in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year was $11,851.07. The funded debt of the State at the same time was $6,183,349.17, bearing an annual interest of $338,693.86. The total amount of assets held by the State was $2,754,669. The taxes paid into the State treasury during the fiscal year amounted to $1,048,696.98; in addition to which there was paid into the Federal treasury, for the internal revenue, the sum of $2,622,040.68.—In 1869 the assessed value of real property was $125,110,069, while the personal property was valued at $38,828,410. *Hist.* The first settlement in *S. C.* was attempted in 1562, by a colony of French Protestant exiles, who named it *Carolina*, in honor of their monarch, Charles IX., King of France. In 1663, Charles II., King of England, granted a charter to a company of English nobles, and under their auspices the first successful settlement was made at Port Royal, previously founded by the French. In 1680 the foundation of Charleston was laid. Henceforth the population increased steadily, but slowly, on account of the dangerous proximity of the Indians, and the many difficulties which the first settlers had to encounter. In the Revolutionary War, *S. C.* furnished her full quota of patriot heroes, and ever since the achievement of the independence of the republic, she has had occasion to be justly proud of her statesmen and public benefactors. She has been the first to establish free schools for the education of her people; she claims to have been the first to build a railroad; and the first also to introduce the culture of cotton, of rice, &c. She entered at the head of her Southern sister States into the late Civil War, but she accepted its result with good faith, and no State in the Union seems willing to be more faithful to her pledge than the home of the palmetto. A new constitution, establishing perfect equality between the white and the colored races, was voted in 1865; and, in the same year, the ratification of the 15th Amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. having been carried by a vote of 18 to 1 in the Senate, and 88 to 3 in the House, the State was readmitted to representation in Congress. *Pop.* in 1869, white 274,951, colored 386,138, total 661,089.—This result shows a decrease of 42,619 on the pop. in 1860, which was 703,708.

South Car'rolton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Muhlenburg co., 160 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

South Cass, in *Indiana*, a township of Orange co.

South Charles'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clarke co., 35 m. W.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 800.

South Charles'town, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Sullivan co., on the Connecticut River, 4 m. N. of Bellows Falls.

South Chica'go, in *Illinois*, a township of Cook co., immediately S. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

South Chi'na, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., 13 m. E.N.E. of Augusta.

South Colo'rus, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of York co., 14 m. S.W. of York.

South Cor'inth, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 16 m. N. of Ballston Spa.

South Cort'land, in *New York*, a post-village of Cortland co., abt. 5 m. S. of Cortland village.

South Cov'entry, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., 30 m. E. of Hartford.—A township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 651.

South Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co., 25 m. N.W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

South Dans'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 24 m. N.W. of Bath.

South Dan'vers, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., 17 m. N.E. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 8,000.

South Dart'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., 60 m. S. of Boston.

South Ded'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 14 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Deer'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., 80 m. N.W. of Boston.

South Deer'field, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Rockingham co., 15 m. S.E. of Concord.

South Den'nis, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 70 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Dor'set, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bennington co., 80 m. S.W. of Montpelier.

South Dover, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., 73 m. N.N.E. of New York.

South-Down, *a.* Relating to South Downs, England; as, *South-Down* sheep.

South Dres'den, in *Maine*, a village of Lincoln co., 7 m. N.W. of Wiscasset.

South-east', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

South-east', SOUTH-EAST'ERLY, SOUTH-EAST'ERN, *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the south-east.

South East, in *Indiana*, a township of Orange co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

South-East, in *New York*, a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

South Eas'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town of Northampton co., at the month of the Lehigh River in the Delaware, 1 m. S. of Easton; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

South Eg'remont, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., 120 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Eng'lish, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Keokuk co., 35 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Southerliness, (*süth'er-*,) *n.* The state or quality of being southerly.

Southerly, Southern, (*süth'-*) *a.* Belonging to, situated in, or proceeding from, the south.

South'ern Cross, *n.* (*Astron.*) A small brilliant, southern constellation, the principal stars of which are so arranged as to resemble a cross.—*Herschel.*

Southerner, (*süth'ern-er,*) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the South, or Southern States of the American Union.

South'erly, *adv.* Toward the south.

South'ernmost, *a.* Furthest toward the south.

South'ern-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARTEMISIA.

Southey, RUMSAY, (*sou'the,*) an English poet and miscellaneous writer, b. in Bristol, 1774. Shortly after leaving Oxford he formed the acquaintance of Coleridge, the two friends marrying at the same time two sisters. After a short visit to Portugal, in 1796, he entered himself a student of law at Gray's Inn; this was, however, subsequently abandoned, and in 1801 he fairly devoted himself to the practice of literature, and soon after took up his residence at Keswick, in Cumberland, where the remainder of his life was passed, he being henceforth classed as one of the Lake poets. In 1807 he obtained a pension from the government, and on the death of Pye was appointed poet laureate. In 1839, two years after the death of his wife, he married Miss Bowles the poetess. The latter years of his life were clouded by a mental imbecility, which attended him to his death. His poetical works, collected in one volume, enjoyed great popularity; and his admirable philosophic gossiping romance *The Doctor*, &c., which was published anonymously (also in one volume), must long continue to be the delight of the reading and the thinking world. His *Commonplace Book*, a posthumous publication in 4 vols. 8vo, is a marvellous monument of his reading and research. D. 1843.

South Fair'fax, in *Vermont*, a village of Franklin co., 35 m. E.N.E. of Montpelier.

South Farms, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., 35 m. S.W. of Hartford.

South Fayette, (*fa-yett',*) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

South'field, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Oakland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Southfield, in *New York*, a township of Richmond co., Staten Island, 12 m. S.W. of New York city; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

South Fitch'burg, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Worcester co., 5 m. S. of Fitchburg.

South Fork, in *Arkansas*, a township of Clark co.—A township of Fulton co.

South Fork, in *Iowa*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,309.

—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* in 1869, 794.

—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* in 1869, 741.

South Fram'ingham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 21 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Gar'diner, in *Maine*, a post-village of Kennebec co., 5 m. S. of Gardiner.

South Gardiner, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co.

South Genesee, (*jen-e-see',*) in *Wisconsin*, a village of Waukesha co., 21 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

South Glas'tenbury, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., 10 m. S. of Hartford.

South Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of De Kalb co., 70 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* of township abt. 1,200.

South Grove, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Walworth co.

South Had'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampshire co., on the Connecticut River, 90 miles S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township in 1870, 2,840.

South Hadley Falls, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampshire co.

South Ham'mond, in *New York*, a village of St. Lawrence co., 38 m. W.S.W. of Canton.

South Hamp'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Rockingham co., 45 m. S.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 448.

South Hampton, in *New York*, a village and township of Suffolk co., on Long Island, 100 m. E. of New York; *pop.* of township abt. 8,000.

South Han'over, in *Indiana*, a village of Jefferson co., abt. 7 m. W.S.W. of Madison.

South Hanover, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,065.

South Hard'wick, in *Vermont*, a village of Caledonia co.

South Hart'ford, in *New York*, a post-village of Washington co., 50 m. N.N.E. of Albany.

South Har'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 80 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Ha'ven, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Van Buren co., 26 m. W.S.W. of Allegan.

South Haw'ley, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Franklin co., 105 m. N.W. of Boston.

South He'ro, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Grand Isle co., consisting of an island in Lake Champlain, 10 m. long; *pop.* abt. 750.

South Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., 150 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

South Hing'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., 15 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Hol'low, in *Illinois*, a village of Jo Daviess co., 180 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

South Hope, in *Maine*, a post-village of Knox co., 10 m. N.N.W. of Rockland.

South Hunt'ingdon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

South'ing, *a.* Going toward the south.

—*n.* Tendency or motion to the south.

(*Surveying.*) The distance advanced toward the south in running any course.—*Davies.*

(*Naut.*) The difference of latitude made in sailing southward.

South'ington, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., 16 m. S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 4,356.

Southington, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Trumbull co; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

South Jack'son, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Jackson co., 75 m. S.W. of Detroit.

South Keene, in *New Hampshire*, a village of Cheshire co., 44 m. S.W. of Concord.

South Kent, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., 55 m. S.W. of Hartford.

South Kil'lingly, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 50 m. E. of Hartford.

South Kings'ton, in *Rhode Island*, a township of Washington co., 22 m. S. of Providence; *pop.* in 1870, 4,493.

South Kort'right, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 75 m. S.W. of Albany.

South Leb'anon, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

South Lee, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., 125 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Lin'coln, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., 100 m. N.E. of Augusta.

South Liv'onia, in *New York*, a post-village of Livingston co., 40 m. S.E. of Batavia.

South Lon'donderry, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co.

South Lyme, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., 40 m. E of New Haven.

South Mal'den, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 3 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

South Man'heim, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

South Mer'rimack, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. of Hillsborough co., 30 m. S. of Concord.

South Mid'dleborough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., 38 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Mid'dleton, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

South Milford, in *Delaware*, a village of Sussex co., 21 m. S.S.E. of Dover; *pop.* abt. 750.

South Milford, in *Indiana*, a post-vill. of La Grange co., 37 m. N. of Fort Wayne.

South Milford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 30 m. S.W. of Boston.

South'most, *a.* Farthest toward the south. (R.)

South Moun'tain, in *Maryland*, near Middletown, in Frederick co., the scene of a battle, Sept. 14th, 1862, between the Nationals, under Gen. Reno, composed of Reno's and Hooker's corps of Gen. McClellan's army, and the Confederates, about 30,000 strong, under Gens. Hill and Longstreet, in which, after a desperate struggle continuing throughout the day, the Nationals were finally victorious. Gen. Reno was killed in the action.

South Nash'ville, in *Tennessee*, a town of Davidson co., on the Cumberland River; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

South Na'tick, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 16 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

South New Ber'lin, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., 100 m. W. of Albany.

South New'bury, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. of Orange co., 3 m. N. of Haverhill.

South New Mar'ket, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co., 4 m. S. of Exeter; *pop.* in 1870, 808.

South New'port, in *Georgia*, a village of McIntosh co., 40 m. S.W. of Savannah.

South Nor'ridgewock, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., 27 m. N. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

South Nor'walk, or **Old Well,** in *Connecticut*, a seaport and post-village of Fairfield co., near the mouth of the Norwalk River, 33 m. W.S.W. of New Haven.

South'old, in *New York*, a village and township of Suffolk co., Long Island, 91 m. N.E. of New York city; *pop.* of township abt. 7,000

South Or'ange, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Essex co., 6 m. W. of Newark; *Pop.* (1870) 2,979.

South Or'rington, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., 7 m. S. of Bangor.

South Ot'selic, in *New York*, a post-village of Chenango co., 16 m. N.W. of Norwich.

South Ot'tawa, in *Illinois*, a township of La Salle co., on the Illinois River, opposite Ottawa; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

South Par'is, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., 38 m. W.S.W. of Augusta.

South Per'ry, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Hocking co., 16 m. S.W. of Logan.

South Pitts'burg, in *Pennsylvania*. See Pittsburg.

South Point, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., on the Missouri River, 52 m. W. of St. Louis.

South Pom'fret, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co.

South'port, a watering-place of England, co. Lancaster, 18 m. N.E. of Liverpool; *pop.* 22,000.

Southport, in *Connecticut*, a seaport and post-village of Fairfield co., 24 m. S.W. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1864, abt. 250.

Southport, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marion co., 8 m. S. of Indianapolis. — A village of Owen co., abt. 1 m. S. of Spencer.

Southport, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Southport, in *New York*, a post-vill. and township of Chemung co., 190 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Southport, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Kenosha co.

South Prai'rie, in *Illinois*, a village of Boone co., 80 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

South Pult'ney, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 210 m. S.W. of Albany.

South Reading, (*red'ing,*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 11 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* of township abt. 3,800.

South Read'ing, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., 60 m. S. of Montpelier.

South Riv'er, in *Iowa*, flows into the Des Moines River in the S.E. of Polk co.

South River, in *Missouri*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

South River, in *N. Carolina*, rises in Cumberland co., and flowing S.E., enters Cape Fear River 10 m. N.W. of Wilmington.

South River, in *New Jersey*. See Manalapan Brook.

South River, in *Virginia*, rises in Augusta co., and flowing N.E., enters the main branch of the Shenandoah River at Port Republic, in Rockingham co.

South'ron, *n.* A southerner.

South Roy'alston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 35 m. N. of Worcester; *pop.* abt. 400.

South Roy'alton, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., abt. 35 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier.

South Sa'lem, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., 120 m. S. of Albany.

South Salem, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Ross co., 16 m. S.W. of Chillicothe.

South Sand'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 60 m. S.E. of Boston.

South Schodac, (*sko-dak',*) in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., 18 m. S.E. of Albany.

South Scit'uate, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., 25 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,661.

South Scituate, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co.

South See'konk, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., 45 m. S.S.W. of Boston.

South Shaftes'bury, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bennington co., 49 m. S.W. of Rutland.

South Shenan'go, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

South Shrews'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Worcester co., 35 m. S.W. of Boston.

South So'dus, in *New York*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 190 m. N.W. of Albany.

South So'lon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Madison co., 5 m. S. of Columbus.

South Stafford, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., 35 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier.

South Stow, in *Vermont*, a village of Lamoille co., abt. 18 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.

South Strabane', in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

South Thom'aston, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Knox co., on Penobscot Bay, 40 m. E.S.E of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

South Ty'ringham, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Berkshire co., 120 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Union, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Logan co., 165 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

South Union, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

South Val'ley, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 12 m. E. of Cooperstown.

South Ver'non, in *Vermont*, a village of Windham co., on Connecticut River, 100 m. S.E. of Montpelier.

South'ville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 30 m. N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* abt. 125.

Southville, in *Kentucky*, a village of Shelby co., 31 m. W.N.W. of Frankfort.

Southville, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., 220 m. N.N.W. of Albany.

South Wales, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., 21 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

South Wal'pole, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Boston.

Southward, (*sŭth'erd,*) *adv.* Toward the south.

—*n.* The southern regions or countries.

Southwark, (*sŭth'erk.*) a parliamentary borough of England, co. of Surrey, of which it is the largest town, and also a suburb of the city of London. It is situated on the S. bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the city of London, with which it communicates by London, Southwark, and Blackfriars' bridges. *Pop.* abt. 200,000.

South'wark, in *Pennsylvania*, a former district of Philadelphia co., on the Delaware River. It is now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia.

South Weber, in *Utah*, a post-village of Davis co., 30 m. N. of Salt Lake City.

South Wellfleet, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co.

South-west', *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

South-west', or **South-west'erly,** *a.* Lying in the direction of the south-west; coming from the south-west.

South-west, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 750.

South-west'er, *n.* A gale or storm from the south-west.

South Wes'terloo, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co., 20 m. S.W. of Albany.

South-west'ern, *a.* In the direction of south-west.

South West Harbor, in *Maine*, a post-village of Hancock co., 114 m. S.E. of Augusta.

South West Keys, or **Alauquerque Islands,** a group in the Caribbean Sea, 110 m. E. of the Mosquito coast; Lat. 12° 4′ N., Lon. 81° 50′ W.

South West'port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Bristol co., 60 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Wey'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 11 m. S. of Boston.

South Wheel'ing, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Ohio co., on the Ohio River; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

South White'hall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-twp. of Lehigh co., 6 m. N.W. of Allentown; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Southwick, (*sŭth'ik.*) in *Massachusetts*, a post-twp. of Hampden co., 100 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,110.

South Wil'braham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., 11 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

South Wil'liamstown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., 130 m. N.W. of Boston.

South Wind'ham, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 26 m. N. of New London.

South Windham, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co.

South Wind'sor, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, 8 m. N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 1,693.

South Wo'burn, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., 8 m. N.N.W. of Boston.

South Wolf'borough, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 35 m. N.E. of Concord.

South Wood'bury, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

South Wood'stock, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 38 m. N.E. of Norwich.

South Wood'stock, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., 50 m. S.E. of Montpelier.

South Worcester, (*woos'ter,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., 60 m. S.W. of Albany.

South Wrentham, (*rent'-,*) in *Massachusetts*, a village of Norfolk co., 25 m. S.W. of Boston.

South Yad'kin, in *North Carolina*, a small stream which enters the Yadkin River 9 m. N. of Salisbury.

South Yar'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 80 m. S.E. of Boston.

Sonval'ky, a town of Russian Poland, on the Charnagarche, a tributary of the Niemen, 538 m. S.W. of St. Petersburg; *pop.* 13,143.

Souvenir, (*soov-neer',*) *n.* [Fr.] A keepsake; a memento.

Souz'dal, a town of European Russia, govt. of Vladimir, is said to have been founded 600 B. C; *pop.* 7,224.

Sovereign, (*suv'er-in,*) *a.* [Fr. *souverain*; It. *sovrano*, from Lat. *supremus*, highest, from *super*, *supra*, above.] Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; superior to all others; chief; pertaining to the first magistrate of a nation.— Supremely efficacious; predominant; effectual.

—*n.* One who possesses the highest authority without control; a king, prince, monarch, or emperor; a supreme magistrate.

(*Numis.*) An English coin of the value of 20 shillings, the standard weight of which is 5 pennyweights and 3·27 grains, or 123·274 troy grains; a pound sterling, equal to $5 (gold).

Sov'ereignly, *adv.* In a sovereign manner; supremely. (R.)

Sov'ereignty, *n.* [Fr. *souveraineté.*] State or power of a sovereign; supreme power; supremacy; the possession of the highest power, or of absolute dominion.

Sow, *n.* [A. S. *sugu*; Dan. *so*; Ger. *sau.*] The female of the hog kind, or of swine.

(*Foundry.*) A large trough for holding melted metal. —An ingot or mass of metal.—*Simmonds.*

—*v. a.* [A. S. *suwan*; Ger. *säen*; Du. *zaaijen*; Lat. *sero.*] To cast or scatter on the ground, for the purpose of growth and the production of a crop; to scatter, as seed. —To spread or to originate; to propagate. —To supply or stock with seed.— To scatter over; to besprinkle.

—*v. n.* To scatter seeds for growth and the production of a crop.

Sow'-bread, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Cyclamen.

Sow'-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Oniscus.

Sow'er, *n.* One who scatters or spreads; one who sows or scatters seed for propagation.—A breeder; a promoter.

Sow'erby Bridge, a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 3 m. S.W. of Halifax. *Manuf.* Woollen. *Pop.* 6,500.

Sow'ing, *n.* (*Agric.* and *Hort.*) The process of depositing seed in the soil for the purpose of producing plants. The operation of sowing is generally performed in spring, in order that the plants may have the advantage of the coming summer. The seed is either scattered abroad, or deposited in rows or drills; on a small scale by the hand, and on a large scale by a sowing-machine. Some seeds which are of large size are planted singly. The covering of seeds is greater or less, according to their size and the texture of the soil. Where the soil is somewhat firm, and the seed is pressed into it by a roller, or by other means, and where the climate is moist, very little covering is necessary; but where the soil is loose, and the climate dry and warm, the covering should be twice or thrice the thickness of the seeds.

S.-machine. (*Agric.*) A machine for depositing seeds in the soil, either by scattering broadcast, or by dibbling individually, or by placing them in rows, at a greater or less distance asunder. Machines for sowing seeds in rows are termed *drills.*

Sow-thistle, (*-thist',*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See Sonchus.

Sox'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Monroe co., 131 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Soy, *n.* See Soja.

Soy'mida, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Erythroxylaceæ. S. febrifuga* is the Rohuna or Red-wood tree. Its bark is tonic, febrifugal, and astringent.

Spa, or Spaa, a town of Belgium, and a watering-place of world-wide celebrity, stands in a romantic valley amid hills which form part of the Ardennes chain, 27 m. S.E. of Liége, and 22 m. S.W. of Aix-la-Chapelle by railway. The prettily-built town consists almost entirely of inns and lodging-houses. The mineral springs, seven in number, are all chalybeate, and contain minute quantities of iron, so combined with alkaline salts and carbonic acid gas as to be both easily digested and agreeable to

the palate. They are cold, bright, and sparkling, and are efficacious in complaints of the liver, nervous diseases, dyspepsia, &c. Spa-water is exported to all quarters of the globe. The other springs are in the vicinity of the town, and most of them are situated amid picturesque plantations. *S.* is also famed for the manufacture of wooden toys, which are stained brown by being steeped in the mineral waters. *S.* was frequented as a watering-place as early as the 14th cent., and has given its name to many mineral springs. *Pop.* 5,173.

Spa, *n.* A general name for springs of mineral water, from the place of this name in Belgium.

Space, *n.* [Fr. *espace;* It. *spazio;* Lat. *spatium.*] Extension, as in length, breadth, thickness, extent; any quantity of extension. — Quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time. — A short time. (R.)

(*Geom.*) *S.* is not the mere notion of room in which a material object does or may exist, but it is the room in which an object, actual or imaginary, determinate necessarily as to its *form* and possibly as to its *magnitude* and its *position*, does exist.

(*Metaph.*) Matter as known to us, *i. e.* as it exists in so far as we are concerned, has always parts. We only know it either as a number of objects, forming parts of a great existing whole—the material universe—or as an object, one of these parts, itself the aggregate of a number of parts. As a whole, also, it is always known to us in a continual variation of state, in a constant change of condition and relation among its constituent parts. Our knowledge of it thus involves three distinct notions —*space, number,* and *time.* In their most elementary forms: *space* is the room in which more than one material object, or more than one part of a material object, exists, or, in other words, the room in which matter necessarily (*i. e.*, only known to us as) extended does exist; *number* is the plurality, or more-than-oneness, of two or more material objects, or two or more parts of a material object; *time* is the consecution or non-simultaneity of two states—conditions or relations of a material object. These are not *definitions* of space, number, and time; they add no clearness to our ideas of them; they are only *verbal limitations* of them to their elementary and primary forms as notions in the human mind. As such notions, they are intuitive and cannot be defined, for that what is intuitive cannot be defined is a maxim in logic. Similarly in spiritual existence, as known to us, an intelligence can exist only as an aggregate of consecutive states, and this knowledge, apart from any knowledge of matter, involves the notions of number and time. Space, number, and time, then, are not existences *per se;* apart from material and spiritual existence we can form no notion of them. As to the infinity of physical space, or the infinity of actual material existence, all that we can say is, that however far we advance (and we have advanced a great deal) in the power of discerning distant objects, we have uniformly found new objects to discern, and we have, therefore, good analogical reason for supposing that no limit can be assigned to their still further existence. This view of what is commonly called the infinity of space is further supported by the fact that metaphysical space, as a conjugate of material existence, in no way precludes the possibility of its infinite extension.

(*Mus.*) The void between the lines in a musical staff. The spaces are four in number, and the lines five.

(*Print.*) The distance or interval between lines or words, as in books. — Also, one of the thin pieces of type metal, cast to various thicknesses and different lengths, and not so high as type, which are put between and increase the width between the lines. They are generally called *leads.*

Space'-rule, *n.* (*Print.*) A fine line, cast type high, generally cast to a 4-to-pica lead in thickness, and to any length required. It is used in setting up tabular matter.

Spac'ing, *n.* (*Print.*) The adjustment of the distance between the words in a line, so that there shall not be any glaring disproportion.

Spa'cious, *a.* [Fr. *spacieux;* Lat. *spatiosus.*] Having large, or ample space or room; roomy; wide; not narrow, as a church. — Extensive; ample; capacious.

Spa'ciously, *adv.* Widely; extensively.

Spa'ciousness, *n.* The quality of being spacious; wideness; largeness of extent; roominess; extensiveness; vastness of extent.

Spade, *n.* [A. S. *spad, spadu;* Du., Dan., and Sw. *spade;* Ger. *spaten.*] An instrument for digging or cutting the ground, consisting of a broad and nearly rectangular blade of iron, with a handle. — A deer three years old.

—*pl.* A suit of cards.

—*v. a.* To dig with a spade, or to pare off, as the sward of land with a spade.

Spade'ful, *n.* As much as can be placed on a spade.

Spadi'ceous, Spadicose', *a.* [From Lat. *spadix, spadicis.*] Of a light red color.

(*Bot.*) Like, or bearing, a spadix.

Spadille', *n.* [Fr.] The ace of spades in the game of ombre and quadrille.

Spa'dix, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence in which the flowers are arranged around a fleshy rachis, and enclosed within a kind of bract called a *spathe,* as in palms and araceous plants.

Spa'do, *n.*; *pl.* SPA'DONES. [Lat.] A gelding; a castrated beast.

Spad'ra, in *Arkansas,* a township of Johnson co.

Spadroon', *n.* A sword lighter than a broad-sword, and made to cut and to thrust. — *Stocqueler.*

Spaf'ford, in *New York,* a post-township of Onondaga co., on Skaneateles Lake, 150 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Spaf'ford Hol'low, in *New York,* a post-village of Onondaga co., 140 m. W. of Albany.

Spagnolet'to. See RIBERA.

Spahi's, *n.* [Same as *Sipahi* or *Sepoy.*] Formerly, a Sepoy. See SEPOYS. — At the present time, a soldier belonging to one of the regiments (called *regiments of Spahis*) raised by the French from among the native tribes of Algeria and from France in about equal proportion; the dress, especially of the indigenous soldiers, partakes very much of the Arab character.

Spain, (anc. *Hispania,*) [Sp. *España,* Fr. *Espagne,*] an extensive kingdom of S. Europe, occupying the E. and largest portion of its S.W. peninsula, between Lat. 36° 5′ and 43° 30′ N., and Lon. 3° 20′ and 9° 10′ E., having on the W. Portugal and the Atlantic, and S. and E. the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. Greatest length, E. to W., about 650 m.; greatest breadth, 550 m. *Area,* 184,000 sq. m. — *Pol. Div.* Spain was formerly divided into a number of provinces, which formed as many separate governments under the Moors, or under the Christian chieftains. The whole were united under one head about the close of the 15th century; but the divisions, and even the titles (generally of kingdoms), were retained, and were attended with consequent discrepancies in the mode of administration. Actually, the 12 ancient divisions of the kingdom, inclusive of the adjacent islands, are divided into 49 provinces, as follows: — 1. *New Castile:* Madrid, Guadalaxara, Toledo, Cuenca, Ciudad Real; 2. *Old Castile:* Burgos, Logrono, Santander, Oviedo, Soria, Segovia, Avila, Leon, Palencia, Valladolid, Salamanca, Zamora: 3. *Galicia:* Coruna, Lugo, Orense, Pontevedra; 4. *Estremadura:* Badajoz, Caceres; 5. *Andalusia:* Seville, Huelva, Cadiz, Jaen, Cordova; 6. *Granada:* Granada, Almeria, Malaga; 7. *Valencia:* Valencia, Alicante, Castellon-de-la-Plana, Murcia, Albacete; 8. *Catalonia:* Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, Gerona; 9. *Aragon:* Zaragoza, Huesca, Teruel; 10. *Navarre:* Navarre; 11. *Guipuscoa:* Alva, Biscay, Guipuscoa; 12. *Islands:* Balearic Islands, Canary Islands. —*Desc.* The shape of Spain resembles that of a very irregular pentagon, the longest side of which faces the N. The coast-line is, on the whole, pretty regular, without those great and sudden indentations that characterize the shores of many other countries, though an exception may be made as regards the coast of Galicia, which is fringed with bays and headlands, the principal among the former being the bays of Betanzos, Pontevedra, and Vigo; and among the latter the capes Estaca, Ortegal, and Finisterre. The other capes of *S.* are principally on the coast of the Mediterranean. Cape Tarifa abuts on the Strait of Gibraltar; and further N. are capes Gata, Palos, La Nao, and Crenx, the last being the extreme E. point of the peninsula. The surface is very much diversified, and intersected with mountains; but the whole may be described as a table-land of considerable elevation, Madrid, the cap., being 2,173 feet above the sea, which is the average height of the towns in the interior. Five chains of mountains are pretty clearly defined, running from E. to W., through the peninsula. 1. The range of the *Pyrenees,* not only divides France from *S.*, but runs in a continuous chain parallel to, and at a short distance from, the N. shore, upwards of 600 m., as far W. as Cape Finisterre. The E. division is known as the Pyrenees, properly so called, the W. portion consisting of the Asturian Mountains; the highest point in the former is the Pic de Netore on Mount Maladetta (11,424 ft.), and in the latter the Peña de Peñamanda, S.W. of Oviedo (11,031 ft.). 2. A range extending W.S.W. from the Ebro, near Tudela, dividing Old and New Castile, Leon, and Estremadura, and thence running S.S.W. through Portugal to Cape Roca, near Lisbon; the culminating point is the Sierra de Grados (10,552 ft.), at the S.W. angle of Old Castile; but the average height does not exceed 4,500 ft. 3. A chain branching S.W. from that last mentioned, divides the basin of the Tagus from that of the Guadiana; the central portion, S. of Toledo, called the *Sierra de Guadalupe,* attains a height of 5,110 ft. 4. A range, called the *Sierra Morena,* runs along the S. border of La Mancha, in New Castile, which, though not continuous, and of no great extent, forms the water-shed between the Guadiana and Guadalquiver. 5. The *Sierra Nevada,* runs from Cape Palos, near Carthagena, almost as far as Cadiz; it is at no great distance from the Mediterranean, the most elevated part being S.E. of Granada, where the Serro de Mulahacen rises 11,660 ft. above the sea; the peak of Veleta is 11,385 ft. in height.—*Rivers.* In each of the valleys formed by these mountains, flows one of the great rivers of Spain, to which the smaller streams are tributary. These are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain, however, is not a well-watered country; for, although the rivers are long, their water-volume is small. The Douro drains the N. of the central table-land, and, in its lower course, the N. of Portugal. The Tagus is the largest river in the peninsula, and drains the central portion of the table-land, between the Castilian Mountains and the Sierra de Toledo, and, in its lower course, Central Portugal. The Guadiana drains the S. of the table land, and the Guadalquivir drains another district S. of the great table-land. The Ebro drains the N.E. and has a rapid course; while the Minho forms the N. boundary between Spain and Portugal.—*Soil.* The central region consists for the most part of arid, unsheltered plains either of sand or gypsum, intersected with lofty mountains, which reflect with intolerable fierceness the scorching heat of summer, and sharpen into more intense keenness the extreme cold of winter. The lower region of the coast, sloping gradually towards the sea, is broken into an alternation of mountains and valleys, producing the most agreeable variety, and presenting a pleasant contrast to the bleak and barren sameness which characterizes the central region. It is everywhere fertile, or may be rendered so by irrigation. The alluvial soil of Old Castile is tolerably productive, even without irrigation. New Castile has every variety, from the gypseous marl composing the poor soil about Madrid, to the red marl of Guadalaxara and the limestone of Arganda. The valleys of the Sierra Morena, and the whole of Estremadura, have a soil formed of detritus from primary rocks, and cannot be excelled in beauty and natural fertility. The soil of Andalusia is chiefly of marl and clay, interspersed with red-sandstone marls, and it is by irrigation only that it can be made productive. The Vega of Malaga, however, is naturally of surprising fertility, owing partly to the long establishment of irrigation, but partly, also, to the fact of its being in a great measure alluvial. Valencia has a poor, ungrateful soil, yielding crops only by forced cultivation and the use of water. In Catalonia and Aragon the detritus of limestone is found alternating with fine red marls and waste tracts of gypseous marls, similar to those near Madrid. On the whole, the valleys of the Sierra Morena and the Alcarria, the provinces of Toledo and Guadalaxara, the Vega of Malaga, and the country between Gibraltar and Cadiz, would probably repay the labors of agriculture better than other parts of *S.* — *Climate.* *S.* is greatly diversified, being modified by the physical conformation of the country. The temperature of the air, always varying less near the coast than in the interior, is much more equable in the maritime than the other provinces. On the N. and W. coast, westerly winds prevail; and being loaded with moisture from the Atlantic, discharge abundant rains in winter and spring. The coast of the Mediterranean has a calmer atmosphere, with a prevalence of E. winds, and a temperature generally rising above 57° Fahr., and seldom descending so low as 32°. Winter indeed, is almost unknown on a coast sheltered by the elevated land of the interior, and warmed by the rays of a cloudless sun; while the heat of summer is very great, and would be all but intolerable were it not lessened by the sea-breeze, which lasts during the greater part of the day. On the plateau of Castile, the mean height of which, according to Bruguière, is about 1,900 feet above the sea, heat accumulates much more slowly, and it is only during the month of July that the temperature ascends as high as 77° Fahr. In August, the mornings and evenings begin to be cold, and in winter the severity of its climate forms a very striking contrast with the heats of summer. Owing to its extreme and sudden variations, the climate of the central plateau is far from healthy. The Madrid colic is always dangerous, and often fatal to strangers; besides which, there is a general tendency to pulmonary consumption and other diseases of the lungs. — *Minerals.* Abundant; they comprise lead, quicksilver, iron, marble, and good building-stone. The iron-works of Biscay, Aragon, and Asturias, have been of great note for several centuries. Precious stones are found on excavating particular spots; and there are indications of coal-mines in various parts, though they are not as yet extensively wrought. Salt forms one of the chief products of Spain; it is procured by evaporating sea-water, a process to which the climate of Spain is as favorable as that of Portugal and Sardinia. — *Forests* are less extensive than any other large country of Europe. — *Zoöl.* Among the animal products of *S.*, the horse is entitled to particular notice. The Arabs, when in possession of the country, stocked it with their finest breeds; and though the race has degenerated, it still shows many of the points by which it was originally distinguished. In beauty, grace, and docility, the horses of Andalusia are said to be superior even to those of England. Great numbers of mules are bred in Old Castile. The asses are of large size, carefully bred, and in strength, docility, and sure-footedness, nearly equal to the mules. The Gull of Andalusia is found wild in the Sierra Morena. Hogs are bred in vast numbers. Sheep, however, are the favorite stock of *S.*, nor are there wanting wild animals, such as wolves, lynxes, wild cats, wild boars, and foxes. The bear is now found only in the Pyrenées. Monkeys are met with in the Sierra de Ronda, besides which there are various reptiles, as chameleons, lizards (some 2 feet long), and snakes. Among the birds may be mentioned several species of vultures, falcons, owls, ravens, magpies, partridges, quails, bustards, and plovers. — *Agric.* With the exception of a few districts which have peculiar facilities for irrigation, agriculture at present is in the most backward state imaginable. A great part of the land is not tilled, and that which is tilled is executed in so careless and slovenly a manner as to produce a starved crop of corn in spots where they might command the most abundant harvests. The corn is usually choked up with stones, filth, and weeds of every kind. Generally speaking, tillage-farms are small, and rents low; but owing to the exorbitant taxes, and other expenses wholly exclusive of rent, the farmers are wretchedly poor, and when they require money, are obliged to obtain it at exorbitant interest, by mortgaging their crops. The implements of husbandry are of the rudest description; it is not uncommon, in the S., to see men returning from ploughing seated on a mule, to the sides of which their whole apparatus is tied; the use of tanners is unknown, except in the neighborhood of seaport-towns. The most careful cultivation is found in the *huertas,* or irrigated lands of Granada, Murcia, and Valencia. These tracts, indeed, are considered as the gardens of *S.*, and abound not only with every variety of fruits, but all kinds of vegetables and plants, useful either as food or materials for manufactures. The mild red pepper raised in the huerta of Murcia is celebrated all over *S.*, and forms a considerable article of trade with the interior. Rice is

the chief product of Valencia. The sugar-cane of Granada and Valencia is as good as that of the West Indies; but it is cultivated at much greater expense, and its growth has, in consequence, been almost wholly abandoned. Considerable quantities of corn are raised in different parts along the S.E. coast. Mulberry-trees are carefully cultivated in the S. provinces; those of Murcia and Valencia are white, those of Granada black. In the cultivation of vines, poles are not used, but the cuttings are planted, and not being permitted to attain any great height, gradually form thick and very stout stocks. Espaliers, also, are numerous, especially in Andalusia, and the grapes on these vines attain an extraordinary size, the bunches often weighing from 12 to 14 pounds. The rich level lands produce the largest quantities of wine; but here, as elsewhere, that raised on gravelly soils on the hilly slopes is the best. The quality of the wine varies greatly in different districts; but it may be said with truth that, except the wines of Xeres, Rota, Malaga, Alicante, and Benicarlo, which are intended for exportation, few of the Spanish wines are equal even to those of third-rate quality in France. Being very generally kept in skins smeared with pitch, they acquire an *olor de bota*, or peculiar taste, and a flavor not disliked by the natives, but very disagreeable to foreigners. The Pyrenees, the hilly parts of Biscay and the Asturias, the vast plains of Andalusia, the two Castiles, Estremadura, and Leon, are almost wholly in pasture; and in some parts the traveller may journey for many miles without seeing either a house or an individual. In point of fact, however, half the pastures really consist of heaths, or of neglected tracts covered with thyme and other wild herbs, that at present are next to worthless. The Spaniards distinguish their sheep into the *sedentary*, or those which remain in the same place during the year, and the *migratory*, or those which move from place to place. The latter, or *transhumantes*, consisting chiefly of the Merinos, or fine-woolled breeds, are depastured during winter in the vast plains of Andalusia, Castile, Leon, and Estremadura; and are driven in summer to the nearest mountains. These migratory flocks are collected for their journeys in large bodies of 10,000 and upwards, called *mestas*, their peregrinations being regulated by a peculiar code of laws, and by immemorial custom. — *Manuf.* Catalonia, Biscay, and Valencia are the most industrious provinces, and in them manufactures are most advanced. Those of silk and cotton, especially the first, are carried on to a considerable extent in Barcelona, Valencia, and other towns; but, though the fabrics be excellent, the colors are wretched. The blondes mantillas of Almagro, in La Mancha, are perhaps the best of the Spanish manufactured articles. Broadcloth is made at Alcoy in Valencia, and coarse cloths (*pano pardo*) are extensively manufactured in Catalonia, and in various districts throughout the country. But, with the exception of silks, all the woven fabrics produced in *S.*, whether woollens, cottons, or linens, are at once badly finished and enormously dear; even the coarse, hard-spun *mantas*, that serve the muleteers for cloaks and blankets, bring exorbitant prices. — *Commerce.* The total imports of *S.*, including bullion and specie, average $100,000,000 per annum, within the ten years from 1861–70, while the exports within the same period averaged $60,000,000. The great articles of export from Spain are wine, olive-oil, wool, fruit of various kinds, lead, quicksilver, brandy, cork-wood, salt, raw silk, and wheat. The most important articles of import are colonial products, obtained principally from Cuba; cotton and cotton-wool, linens, hemp and flax, woollens, salted-fish, hardware, glass and earthenware, timber, rice, hide, leather, and cheese. *S.* was famous in ancient times for her mineral wealth, and 1,991 mines are still worked, but some of them are very insignificant. The total value of the minerals and ores raised in the year 1866 amounted to $8,303,635, and that of the metals to $13,838,250.—*Roads and Railways.* *S.*, until very recently, was singularly destitute of roads and other means for the speedy and easy transport of travellers and products from place to place. The king's highways (*caminos reales*), the only roads worthy of the name, extended only between the more important places. The ordinary roads of *S.* were always, and to a great extent still are, in a wretched condition, the consequences of which, for trade and industry, have been only remedied, within the last few years, by the construction of a vast and tolerably well planned network of railway. The railway system centres at Madrid, from which four great lines radiate in as many directions, connecting the capital with all the more important towns of the kingdom. The whole of the Spanish railways belong to private companies, but nearly all have obtained guarantees, or subventions, from the government. The principal lines have been conceded to private individuals, or companies, with large subventions. — *Religion.* *S.* has long been, and still is, the favorite seat of the Roman Catholic religion, the country in which it has been maintained in the greatest purity, and to the exclusion of every other. The Inquisition was introduced, or, at all events, vested with a vast increase of power, in the reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella; and that formidable tribunal ultimately succeeded, by dint of the stake and the rack, and such like atrocious means, in exterminating heresy, or, in other words, all difference of opinion as to religious matters in *S.*; and it was, also, mainly instrumental in prevailing on its weak and bigoted sovereigns to banish the Moors. According to an official statement drawn up in 1812, it appears that the clergy were then in possession of about one-fourth part of the landed property of the kingdom, exclusive of tithes and other casual sources of income, producing in all a total gross revenue of about $55,000,000 a year. The revenues of some of the high ecclesiastics were immense; the archbishopric of Toledo is said to have been worth from $325,000 to $400,000 a year. A decree of the 9th of March, 1836, entirely suppressed all conventional establishments and religio-military orders. The monks who were thus turned out of their dwellings were to receive small stipends; and it is to be regretted that, owing to the difficulties in which the country has since been involved, these stipends have been very irregularly paid. But the inconveniences thence arising affect only a few individuals, whereas the measure in which they originate cannot fail to be productive of great national advantage. — *Govt.* The government of *S.* was long a limited monarchy, the people being represented by their Cortes. But after the union, in the 15th cent., of the different provinces into one kingdom, the concentration of power in the executive branch enabled the latter to dispense with the Cortes, and to encroach on the privileges of the provinces; so that, on the accession of the house of Bourbon, in 1700, there remained hardly any vestige of independence, except in Biscay. Since 1833, a constitutional representative monarchy has been adopted. — *Education.* Up to a very recent period, the great mass of the population of *S.* were in a state of extreme ignorance. It was rare, in the latter part of the 18th cent. and the beginning of the present, to find a peasant or an ordinary workman, who was able to read, which accomplishment among women was even held to be immoral. Until 1808, public education was in the hands of the clergy; but late enactments, giving the instruction of the people in charge of the government, have made a radical change in this respect. The state, however, pays but a very small sum towards public education, which is left mainly to the charge of the communes and the parents themselves; but the superintendence of the government over educational matters has led to vast progress. In 1797, only 393,126 children attended the primary schools, which were very imperfect. In 1812, the Cortes tried to introduce some modifications, but failed, on account of the war, in making a radical

Fig. 2400. — PEASANTS OF ALICANTE.

reform in popular education. Fresh efforts were made in 1820 and 1825, but still without much success. The law of July 21, 1838, enjoining the expenditure of considerable sums by the communes for the purpose of public instruction, proved a great step in advance. Since that time the laws have been several times amended, especially in 1847 and 1857, when the masters were subjected to examination, school-rooms built, and different scholastic institutions founded. The result was, that in 1848 there were 663,711 pupils, and on January 1, 1861, 1,046,558 pupils, of both sexes, attending the public and private schools. — *Finances.* The annual revenue of *S.* is about $140,000,000. The total capital of the public debt in 1867 amounted to $819,887,360. In 1851, on account of the inability of the government to meet its engagements in full, a portion of the debt of *S.* was converted into passive stock, that is, a stock not bearing interest, and which was to be liquidated by an annual sinking fund. The law closed the London market, and subsequently that of Paris, against Spanish loans, and in order to raise the interdict, the Minister of Finance introduced, in June, 1867, a bill in the Cortes, which was adopted, providing for the gradual redemption of the passive debt, the sum of $600,000 being set aside for the purpose in the budget of 1867–68. — *Army and Navy.* The army is formed by conscription. The time of service in the infantry is 8 years, of which 5 have to be spent in the infantry of the line, and 3 in the provincial militia. For military purposes the kingdom is divided into 5 districts, or *capitanias-generales*, at the head of each of which stands a *captain-general*. The regular army in 1869 consisted of 80,000 men, and the nominal strength of the army, including the *provinciales*, or provincial militia, and the *guardia civil*, or national guard, amounted to 200,000. The navy consisted at the same time of 72 screw-steamers, with 726 guns; 24 paddle-steamers, with 127 guns; and 13 sailing-vessels, with 202 guns. The navy was manned by 1,121 officers, 12,986 sailors, and 7,980 marines.—*Races and Character.* There are four distinct races in *S.*: 1. The *Spaniards*, who form the bulk of the population; 2. The *Basques* (about 500,000), descended from the ancient Cantabrians, and living in Navarre and the Basque provinces; 3. The *Moriscoes*, descendants of the Moors, about 60,000 of whom still reside in Granada and the Alpujarras: and, lastly, the *Gitanos*, or Gipsies, a race (comprising about 50,000) spread all over the peninsula, but especially on the S.E. coasts, not strolling from place to place, as in England, but generally pursuing fixed occupations in the towns. The Spaniards are middle-sized, thin, with well-proportioned limbs, dark hair, black piercing eyes, overshadowed by thick eye-brows, sharp features, and sallow complexions. The women are generally of middle or low stature, but gracefully formed, with almost aquiline noses, full, dark, expressive eyes, dark hair, and complexions varying from the fresh-tint of Northern Europe to the light-olive of the Moors. The character of the Spaniards has been variously drawn; but, though it differs materially in different provinces, its discriminating features are not to be mistaken. Though commonly slow, cautious, and deliberate, they become, when their passions are roused, rash, violent, and precipitate in the extreme. Though formal, they are courteous in their bearing, and, though grave, polite. The pride of the Spaniards is proverbial, and they entertain the most overweening opinion of themselves and their country. Though friendly, they are easily offended, vindictive, and more inclined to revenge real or fancied insults than to remember favors. They are fond to excess of show and ostentation, and will endure the greatest privations at home to make a display in public. Their vicious institutions and their climate have made them in the last degree indolent and procrastinating. They are infinitely less jealous now than formerly, and their bigotry has become passive rather than active. They have ceased, in fact, to care much about religion, and are satisfied if they observe the fasts and external duties which it enjoins. In *S.* there is a good deal of aristocratic pride, and the distinction of rank is much attended to. The *hidalgos*, or gentry, claim to be descended from those Spaniards who, on the subjugation of the rest of the country by the Moors, founded an asylum in the fastness of the northern provinces, whence they again gradually spread their conquering arms over the whole country. Besides the *hidalgos de sangre*, or by descent, there are also *hidalgos de privilegio*, or by office, conferred on them by the sovereign; but of these there are comparatively few. Even at the present time, the titled nobility of the kingdom is very numerous. It consisted in 1863 of 82 dukes, all grandees of *S.*; 722 marquises, of whom 54 were grandees; 558 counts, of whom 59 were grandees; 74 viscounts, and 67 barons. There are about half a million persons belonging to the untitled nobility. The manners and customs of the inhabitants vary greatly in different parts of *S.*, and are much influenced by climate. The diet of the middle and higher classes consists of chocolate for breakfast, with mutton, beef, and pork, especially the latter, dressed in various ways, and accompanied by cabbage, garbanzos (Spanish beans), onions, and large peas, called *chichoros*. The olla, or *cocido*, is a favorite dish; and the sausages (*chorizos*) of Castile are said to be about the best in Europe. Wine is used only in small quantities, and the kinds in common use are seldom much stronger than the low-priced wines of France. The *siesta*, or repose during the heat of the day, is customary to all classes throughout *S.* From 1 to 4 o'clock, in Madrid and most other cities, the shops are either shut, or a curtain drawn before the door; the shutters of every window are closed, and scarcely a respectable person is to be seen in the street. But the moment the *siesta* is over, all is again instinct with life and bustle. Exercise is usually taken in the evening, when nearly the entire population is abroad. *Certulias*, or evening parties, are very frequent in the great towns. The theatre is little frequented. *Bull-fights*, though discountenanced by government, are in *S.* what the circus was in ancient Italy, — the national pastime, favorite resort, and chief amusement of all classes. The lower classes live on wretched fare, rarely eating meat, and fish only occasionally, except on the coast. The farming laborers fare somewhat better, the chief articles of food being bread, soup, garlic, bacon, and *garbanzos*, with the accompaniments of wine and oil. — *History.* *S.* was first known to the Phœnicians, subsequently to the Carthaginians, and, in the 3d century before the birth of Christ, to the Romans. It was completely subdued under Augustus, after which it enjoyed tranquillity for nearly 400 years. This state of peace was disturbed by the eruption of the northern barbarians, — the Suevi, the Vandals, and the Alani. Christianity was introduced about the end of the 6th century; the invasion of the Moors took place in the beginning of the 8th, and they overran the whole country except the Asturias. They were finally expelled in the year 1492. Under Charles V., *S.* made a great figure in the general affairs of Europe. He reigned forty years, and, in 1556, abdicated in favor of his son, Philip II., who died in 1598, and bequeathed to his successor, Philip III., Belgium, Naples, Sicily, and Portugal. Charles II., the last prince of the Austrian branch, reigned from 1668 to 1700; after which began the well-known war for

the succession to the Spanish dominions, in which the claim of Austria was supported by the grand alliance against Louis XIV. Notwithstanding the opposition of the allies, however, the grandson of Louis XIV. reigned in *S.*, relinquishing the Belgic provinces to the house of Austria. Philip V., the first king of the French line, had a long and turbulent reign. After him Ferdinand VI., a prudent prince, introduced various reforms, and maintained peace; but dying in 1759, his son, Charles III., went to war with Great Britain. Peace ensued in 1763, and continued till 1778, when *S.*, at first neutral in the American War of Independence, was prevailed on to take up arms against England, and obtained, at the peace of 1783, the Floridas and the island of Minorca. Charles IV. succeeded to the crown in 1788, became soon after a party to the coalition against republican France, but was, after Prussia, the first of the Great Powers to conclude a treaty of peace, in 1795. In little more than a year after this, the cabinet of *S.* joined its late opponent, and declared war against Britain. The abdication of the royal family of *S.* took place at Bayonne, in May, 1808. It was followed by the general resistance of the inhabitants, by the invasion of their country by Napoleon I., and by the subsequent expulsion of the French by the troops of Great Britain combined with those of Portugal and *S.* The dissatisfaction and indignation excited by the tyrannical proceedings of Ferdinand led, in the beginning of 1820, to a revolution of great importance, by which the constitution of the Cortes, as established in 1812, was restored, and such salutary restraints established on the power of the crown, as seemed best calculated for securing the rights of the people. In 1823, *S.* was again invaded by French troops, under the Duke d'Angoulême, whose object was to put down the new government, and to restore Ferdinand to absolute power. They penetrated the country without resistance; and having laid siege to Cadiz, the King was given up to them, and afterwards the town. In 1833, on the death of Ferdinand VII., the Queen-mother, Christina, was appointed Queen-regent during the minority of her daughter Isabella, to whom, by his will, he bequeathed his throne. On this, Don Carlos, the late king's brother, laid claim to the crown, when a civil war, which lasted till 1840, ensued. In that year, the partisans of Don Carlos were finally defeated. The next event of importance was the contest between Espartero (*q. v.*), the regent, and the Queen-dowager Christina, for the supreme power during the minority of the Queen. Espartero was successful from 1840 to 1843, but was compelled to flee before O'Donnell and Narvaez, and was not restored till 1847. Frequent changes of ministry, occasional revolts, the banishment of Queen Christina (1854), the formation of the O'Donnell ministry (1858), the war with the Moors (see Morocco), the annexation of St. Domingo in 1861, the quarrels between *S.* and her former colonies, Peru (1864–1865) and Chili (1865), the revolution of Sept. 17, 1868, which resulted in the flight of Isabella II. from Spain (see Isabella, and Prim), the Cuban insurrection (1868–70), and the acceptation by the Duke of Aosta, second son of the King of Italy, of the crown of *S.*, which was tendered to him by a vote of the Cortes (Dec. 1870)— are, up to the present time, the principal events in Spanish history.—*Foreign Possessions.* Cuba and Porto Rico in the West Indies, the Philippine and Ladrone islands in the Pacific Ocean, and Ceuta in N. Africa.— *Pop.* It has been calculated that about the time of Julius Cæsar, *S.* must have contained 78,000,000 inhabitants, and yet, in 1688 it did not possess more than 8,000,000. But from that time forward there was a temporary increase; in 1768, the pop. had risen to 9,307,800 souls; in 1789, to 10,061,480; and in 1797, it exceeded 12,000,000 souls. In 1820, it had fallen to abt. 11,000,000; but in 1823, it had again risen to 12,000,000, and in 1828, to 13,648,029. In 1842, the pop. was found not to exceed 12,051,000 souls. It rose again to 12,168,774 in 1846, to 15,658,586 in 1860, and to 16,732,052 in 1869; giving a density of pop., at the latter period, of 90 per English sq. m., or considerably less than half that of Italy, and less than one-third that of Holland.

Spalʹtro, a seaport of Dalmatia, on the Gulf of Venice, 110 m. from Ragusa; Lat. 43° 30′ N., Lon. 16° 26′ E.; *pop.* 11,242.

Spalding, (*spawlʹding.*) a market-town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, 15 m. from Boston; *pop.* 9,725.

Spaldingʹ, in *Georgia*, a W. central co.; *area*, 200 sq. m. It is bordered W. by Flint River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Griffin. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,201.

Spallanzani, Lazare, (*spal-lan-dzaʹne,*) an eminent Italian naturalist, b. near Reggio, 1729, who became professor of philosophy at Pavia, where he was distinguished by his experiments in physiology. In 1785 he went to Turkey, and made many observations on geology and extinct volcanoes. He also visited Germany, and received particular marks of attention from the emperor Joseph II. His principal works are *Experiments on the Reproductions of Animals, Essay upon Animalcules in Fluids, Microscopical Experiments, Memoirs on the Circulation of the Blood, Travels in the Two Sicilies and the Apennines,* and *Observations on the Transpiration of Plants.* D. at Pavia, 1790.

Spalt, *n.* (*Min.*) A white, scaly mineral, used to promote fusion of metals. — *Bailey.*

Span, *n.* [A.S. and Du. *span*; Dan. *spand*; Ger. *spanne.*] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches. — A short space of time.

—A pair of horses driven together, and generally similar in color, form, and movement. (U. S.)

(*Arch.* and *Engineering.*) The extent or spread of an arch between its piers and abutments.

(*Naut.*) A rope with both ends made fast, for a purchase to be hooked to its bight. — *Dana.*

Span, *v. a.* To measure by spans, or by the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object. — To measure or reach from one side of to the other. — To be well matched, as horses. (U. S.)

Spandrel, *n.* [Probably from *span.*] (*Arch.*) One of the triangular spaces included between the arch of a doorway, &c., and a rectangle formed by the outer

Fig. 2401. — SPANDRELS, (Ely Cathedral, England.)

mouldings over it; the term is also applied to other similar spaces included between arches, &c., and straight-sided figures surrounding them. They are usually ornamented with tracery, foliage, shields, or other enrichments.

Spangle, (*spangʹgl.*) *n.* [A. S. *spange*; Ger. *spange, spangel*; Dan. *spang.*] A small plate or boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an ornament.—Any little thing sparkling and brilliant like pieces of metal, as crystals of ice.

—*v. a.* To set or sprinkle with spangles; to adorn with small, distinct, brilliant bodies.

Spanʹgler, *n.* A person who spangles.

Spaniard, (*spanʹyard,*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or citizen of Spain.

Spaniel, (*spanʹyel,*) *n.* [F. *épagneul*; O.F. *espagneul*, from *Hispaniola*, now Hayti, where the best breed of this species of dogs came from.] A dog of much antiquity, and one whose breed has been particularly attended to in various countries, particularly the Eastern. All the varieties of the *S.* are more or less elegant (Fig. 498); and the *S.* has been divided into more varieties than any other dog. The distinguishing characteristics of the race are:—A rather broad muzzle, remarkably long and full ears, the hair plentiful and beautifully waved, particularly that of the ears, tail, and hinder part of the thighs. The prevailing color is liver and white; sometimes red and white, or black and white; sometimes deep brown or black on the face and breast, with a tan spot over each eye. The true English-bred *S.*, called a *springer*, differs but little in figure from the setter, except in being not so tall. Their form is also more delicate, their ears longer, very soft and pliable, and covered with a coat of long waving and silky hair; the nose is red or black; the tail bushy and pendulous. The *cocker*, so called from his appropriation to woodcock-shooting, is a still smaller spaniel, and more compact in its frame, and his hair still more waved and curly than that of the springer. The Water-*S.* (*Canis aquaticus*) is a sturdy *S.* with crisped hair, and with head rather larger and rounder than those of the land-*S.* The Alpine, or St Bernard, variety of the spaniel breed exceeds others in size and beauty. It is generally two feet high at the shoulders, and full six feet from the nose to the end of the tail. The smaller *S.*, King Charles' dog (*Canis brevipilus*), is a small variety of the *S.* used as lap-dogs. The Maltese dog and the Lion-dog (*Canis leoninus*) are small species of *S.* The first is supposed to have sprung from the intercourse of the little *S.* with the smaller water-dog. It has the hair all over the body very long and silky, and generally pure white. The other has long, silky hair about the head, neck, shoulders, and extremity of the tail, but on the other part short, giving the little animal a leonine appearance. The Newfoundland dog is placed by most authorities in the *S.* group, to which its form, its coat, and its hunting propensities evidently entitle him.

Fig. 2402. — KING CHARLES' SPANIEL.

Spanʹish, *n.* The language of Spain.

—*a.* Pertaining to Spain.

Spanʹish-bayonet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Yucca.

Spanʹish-black, *n.* A soft black pigment, prepared by burning cork in the manner of Frankfort and ivory blacks, differing from the former in being of a lighter and softer texture.

Spanʹish Bluffs, in *Texas*, a village of Bowie co., on Red River, 12 m. N. of Boston.

Spanʹish Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Scioto River from Pike co.

Spanʹish Flat, in *California*, a post-village of Eldorado co., 10 m. N. of Placerville.

Spanʹish-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Cantharis vesicatoria.* See Cantharidæ.

Spanʹish Fork, in *Utah*, a post-village of Utah co., 12 m. S. of Provo City; *pop.* abt. 900.

Spanʹish Juice, *n.* The extract of the root of the liquorice.

Spanʹish Lake, in *Louisiana*, 12 m. long, and connects with Red River a short distance above Natchitoches.

Spanish Language and Literature. It seems probable that the Cantabrian was the most ancient language of Spain, of which remnants are supposed by some still to exist in the modern Basque, spoken by the Biscayans and other inhabitants of the districts bordering on the Pyrenees. The old language of the Peninsula must, no doubt, have been considerably alloyed by the admixture of Phœnician words and phrases during the Carthaginian dominion; and when the Romans conquered Spain, they introduced their language, which for several centuries was the principal medium of communication of all except those living in the most remote districts. The Visigoths, who followed the Romans in possession of the Peninsula, introduced the *lingua Romana*, a mixture of the Latin and German languages; but the Latin, though corrupt, still continued to be spoken in many parts. Again, when the Moors overran the country, expelled the Visigoths, and established their own power, they brought with them the Arabic language, already highly cultivated, and well adapted for poetry; and this, in turn, became the general language of the country. Thus, out of numerous elements was gradually formed a new language — the *Spanish*; and though numerous dialects necessarily arose in the different petty kingdoms into which the country was split, that of Castile became at length the classical language of Spain. Its basis is Latin; and many of the ancient inflexions, as well as words, are still preserved. There are also a large number of Teutonic words; but the admixture of Arabic, though very considerable, is less than in the Portuguese. Force of expression, depth of sound, and mellifluous cadence, are the peculiar characteristics of the Spanish; which, however, has a guttural accent, derived probably from its Teutonic origin. The abundance of vowels and liquids makes the language harmonious when spoken by native Castilians; it is essentially poetical, and poetry may be considered as the germ of the national literature. It is a curious fact, that there is very little *patois* among the Castilians, and that the language is spoken by the lower classes with remarkable purity and precision. The rise of Spanish literature cannot be traced further back than the middle of the 12th century, for the songs of the Troubadours belong to a period antecedent to the settlement of the language. The ballads composed in honor of Rodrigo Diaz de Vivar, called *El Campeador*, or more popularly the *Cid*, are among the earliest specimens of Spanish writing, and display at once great independence of thought and felicity of expression. No doubt, however, the Moorish ballads, or those written to celebrate the chivalrous contests between Christian and Moslem knights, that preceded and accompanied the fall of Granada, form the most striking and distinctive part of the national literature of Spain. "The Moorish wars had already afforded abundant themes of interest for the Castilian muse; but it was not till the fall of the capital that the very fountains of song were broken up, and those beautiful ballads were produced which seem like the rays of departed glory lingering round the ruins of Granada. They present a most remarkable combination of not merely the exterior form, but the noble spirit of European chivalry, with the gorgeousness and effeminate luxury of the East. They are brief, seizing single situations of the highest poetic interest, and striking the eye of the reader with a brilliancy of execution, so artless in appearance withal as to seem rather the effect of accident than study. We are transported to the gay seat of Moorish power, and witness the animating bustle, its pomp, and its revelry, prolonged to the last hour of its existence." (*Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella*, ii. 200.) But it was, perhaps, hardly necessary to say so much about the Spanish ballads, as the admirable translations of Mr. Lockhart have made their spirit, at least, familiar to most readers. The honor of being the first to introduce regular dramatic writing into Spain has been ascribed to Torres de Naharro, in the early part of the 16th century. He was followed by Lopez de Vega, born at Madrid in 1562, at once the most original, most unequal, and most voluminous of the Peninsular dramatists. Calderon, b. in 1600, carried the Spanish drama to its highest perfection. Like his great precursor, Lopez de Vega, his plays are most unequal, the finest scenes being mixed up with the most revolting barbarism and extravagance. The astonishing fecundity of these writers may in some degree account for, though it cannot excuse, the defects and inconsistencies in their dramas. The published works (which do not, however, embrace nearly all his pieces) of Lopez de Vega, consist of 25 vols. 4to, each containing 10 or 12 plays; and 127 dramas are ascribed to Calderon, besides a still greater number of vaudevilles and interludes. The Spanish drama, however, has long fallen into decay. The humiliation of the country during the disastrous reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II., and the deadening influence of the Inquisition, were little favorable to its culture; and after the accession of the Bourbon dynasty to the throne, French criticism and taste obtained an ascendency, while the

troubles in which Spain has been more recently involved, have stifled all poetical talent. Some endeavors, indeed, have been made to revive the national drama; but they have signally failed, and no modern name connected with this branch of literature deserves notice, except, perhaps, that of Martinez de la Rosa, the author of the *Viuda de Padilla*. The *Araucana* of Ercilla, p. in 1525, is the only poem that Spain has produced that has any pretensions to be classed among epics. Chivalrous romance was early and assiduously cultivated in Spain. Happily, however, the inimitable satire of Cervantes destroyed at once and forever the whole race of knights-errant. His *Don Quixote*, however, still continues to interest all classes of readers by its exhaustless wit, the truth of its delineations, and its practical good sense. It has been rendered into almost all languages; and, how defective soever the translation, it never fails to amuse and instruct. But, with the exception of this unique and admirable work, Spanish works are but little known in foreign countries; and in most departments, indeed, the literature of Spain is poor in the extreme. And how could it be otherwise? In 1502 the censorship of the press was established; and the power of carrying it into effect was very soon entrusted to the Inquisition. "*Il s'est établi dans Madrid*," says Beaumarchais, with quite as much of truth as of wit, "*un système de liberté sur la vente des productions, qui s'étend même à celles de la presse; et que, pourvu que je ne parle en mes écrits ni de l'autorité, ni du culte, ni de la politique, ni de la morale, ni des gens en place, ni des corps en crédit, ni de l'Opéra, ni des autres spectacles, ni de personne qui tienne à quelque chose, je puis tout imprimer librement, sous l'inspection de deux ou trois censeurs.*" (Marriage de Figaro, acte v.) Under such circumstances, it would be contradictory and absurd to expect that the Spanish writers should have distinguished themselves in philosophical research, original discussion, or in any pursuit requiring freedom of inquiry. Spain has a few respectable, but no eminent authors. Since 1830, however, a great change for the better has taken place. The censorship of the press has been suppressed, newspapers have been established, and the influence and authority of the clergy greatly diminished. Hopes may, therefore, be reasonably entertained that literature will again revive; but up to the present time the natural development of the mental resources of the nation has been so slow, owing to the continual public disturbances, that many years more may elapse before literature acquires any material influence. See SPAIN, § *Education*.

Span'ish Peak, in *California*, a mountain peak of Plumas co., *abt.* 14 m. W. of Quincy.

Span'ish Prai'rie, in *Missouri*, a vill. of Crawford co.

Span'ish Ranch, in *California*, a post-village of Plumas co., 6 m. W. of Quincy.

Span'ish-red, *n.* (*Paint.*) An ochre differing little from Venetian-red.

Span'ishtown, in *California*. See HALF-MOON BAY.

Spanishtown, in the island of Jamaica. See SANTIAGO DE LA VEGA.

Spank, *v. a.* To slap; to punish by striking with the open hand; as, to *spank* a child.

—*v. n.* To move between a trot and a gallop, as a horse; to move with speed. — *Wright.*

Spank'er, *n.* A small coin.

(*Naut.*) Same as DRIVER, *q. v.*

Spank'ing, *a.* Striking with the open hand. — Moving in quick, lively manner or pace.

Span'ner, *n.* A person who spans. — The lock of a fuser or carbine.

(*Mech.*) An iron instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws.

Span'-shackle, (*-shak'l,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A large bolt driven through the forecastle, and forelocked under the forecastle-beam and under and upon the upper deck-beam.

Span'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PHALÆNIDÆ.

Spar, *n.* [Sw. *spat*, a stone; Ger. *spath*; Sans. *spadika*, crystal.] (*Min.*) A term applied to certain crystallized substances which easily break into cubic, prismatic, or other fragments with polished surfaces; — hence, also, the term *spathose*, applied generally to minerals of a sparry fracture. The term *spar* is commonly used by miners to denote crystalline quartz; by quarrymen it is applied indifferently to quartz and calcareous spar.

—[Du.; Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; Ger. *sparren*, a spar, rafter.] (*Naut.*) A long beam; a general term for masts, yards, booms, and gaffs.

(*Arch.*) A piece of timber employed as a common rafter in a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters or other timbers.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *spirian.*] To dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle.

—To fight in show, or as in preparation for serious combat; to fight as a pugilist.

—*n.* A contention with the fists, as in boxing or sparring. —A motion, as if to strike a blow.

Spar'able, *n.* A small nail, used by shoemakers.

Spare, *v. a.* [A. S. *sparian*; Ger. and Du. *sparen*; Dan. *spare*.] To use frugally; not to be profuse of; not to waste.—To save or withhold from any particular use or occupation.—To part with without much inconvenience; to do without. — To omit; to forbear. — To use tenderly; to treat with pity and forbearance; to forbear to afflict, punish, or destroy. — To grant; to allow; to indulge.—To forbear to inflict or impose.

—*v. n.* To live frugally; to be parsimonious.—To forbear; to be scrupulous.—To be frugal; not to be profuse.—To use mercy or forbearance; to forgive; to be tender.

—*a.* Frugal; parsimonious.—Scanty; not abundant; in small measure. — That can be dispensed with; not wanted; superfluous. — Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency.—Wanting flesh; meagre; lean; thin.

Spare, *n.* That which is over and above what is sufficient.

Spare'ly, *adv.* Sparingly.

Spare'ness, *n.* The state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

Spar'er, *n.* One who spares or avoids expense.

Spare'-rib, *n.* Some part cut off from the rib; as, a *spare-rib* of pork.

Spar'ganium, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Burr-reed, or Reed-grass, a genus of plants, order *Typhaceæ*, having perennial roots, and flowers collected in several dense, roundish heads, the sterile heads above the fertile.

Spar'ger, *n.* A copper cylinder used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling.

Spar'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Porgee family, comprising acanthopterygious, spine-rayed fishes which have no teeth in the palate, nor spines or teeth on the opercular bones, the muzzle not gibbous, and the bones of the head not cavernous. The Sheep's-head, *Sargus ovis*, of the Atlantic coast of the U. States, is 12-30 inches long. Its flesh is very highly prized. The Scupang, Scup, or Big Porgee, *P. argyrops*, also found on this side of the Atlantic, is from 8 to 12 feet long.

Spar'ing, *a.* Scarce; little. — Scanty; not plentiful; not abundant. — Saving; parsimonious.

Spar'ingly, *adv.* Not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; abstinently; moderately; seldom; not frequently; cautiously; tenderly.

Spar'ingness, *n.* The quality of being sparing; parsimony.

Spark, *n.* [A. S. *spearca*; Du. *spark*, a spark, from Lat. *spargo*, to sprinkle.] A small glittering particle of fire, or ignited substance which flies off, with a cracking sound, from bodies when burning. — A small shining body or transient light. — A small portion of anything active; a very small portion. — A brisk, showy, gay man. — A lover; a beau.

—*v. n.* To act the lover.

Spark'-eyed, (*-id.*) *a.* Bright-eyed.

Spark'ish, *a.* Airy; gay. — Showy; well-dressed.

Sparkle, (*spark'l.*) *n.* [Dim. of *spark*.] A little spark; a luminous particle; lustre.

—*v. n.* To emit sparks; to send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, &c. — To shine; to glitter; to glisten. — To twinkle. — To exhibit the appearance of animation. — To emit little bubbles, as spirituous liquors.

—*v. a.* To flash, as when sparks are emitted.

Spark'ler, *n.* One who, or the thing which, sparkles.

Spark'ling, *a.* Emitting sparks; glittering; lively.

Spark'lingly, *adv.* With twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

Spark'lingness, *n.* Vivid and twinkling lustre.

Sparks, JARED, an American historian, b. at Willington, Conn., 1789, was ordained a minister of the Unitarian congregation, 1819. His earliest publications were chiefly upon theological and controversial subjects; but, in 1829, he produced his first work in biography, under the title of *Life of John Ledyard, the American Traveller*. His subsequent publications were, *The Writings of George Washington, selected and published from 200 folio volumes of Original Manuscripts*, in 12 volumes,—a national work; *The Life of Washington*; *The Life of Benjamin Franklin*; and *Correspondence of the American Revolution, being Letters of Eminent Men to George Washington*. In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Ancient and Modern History in Harvard College, and was President of that College from 1849 to 1852. D. 1866.

Sparks'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Jackson co., 22 m. S.W. of Seymour.

Sparlin'ville, in *Missouri*, a village of Newton co., abt. 10 m. W. of Neosho.

Spar'old, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Noting fishes of the family SPARIDÆ, *q. v.*

Spar'row, *n.* [A. S. *speara*; Ger. *sperling*; Dan. *spurr.*] (*Zoöl.*) A group of birds belonging to the family FRINGILLIDÆ, *q. v.*

Spar'row-hawk, *n.* [A. S. *spear-hafoc, spär-hafoc, spar-habuc.*] (*Zoöl.*) See ACCIPITRINÆ.

Spar'ry, *a.* Resembling spar, or consisting of spar.

Sparse, *a.* [Lat. *sparsus*, from *spargo*, to strew, to scatter.] Thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.

Sparse'ness, *n.* State of being sparse; thinness; scattered state.

Spar'sim, *adv.* [Lat., from *spargere*, to scatter.] Sparsely.

Spar'ta, or LACEDÆMON. (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of Laconia, the chief city of Peloponnesus, and the rival of Athens in the ancient history of Greece, occupied partly a range of low hills on the right bank of the Eurotas, and partly the intervening plain. Its appearance, even in its palmiest days, was by no means equal to its renown, for, though not destitute of handsome public buildings, the severe law ascribed to Lycurgus, that "the doors of every (private) house should be fashioned only with the saw, and the ceiling with the axe," exercised a cramping influence on the development of architecture, and of the fine arts generally. The Acropolis of *S.* occupied a hill in the N. part of the city, and was adorned with a temple to Athena (the tutelary goddess of *S.*), plated with bronze, whence it was called the Brazen House, and the goddess herself *Chalcioecus* (the Dweller in the Brazen House). On the bronze plates were beautifully sculptured various Greek myths. At the E. base of the Acropolis stood the Agora, or Marketplace, whence streets proceeded to the different quarters of the city. Here stood the public buildings of the magistrates. The Agora contained many statues. The principal street in *S.*, called the Apheteïs, ran S. from the Agora to the S. wall, through the most level part of the city, and was lined with a long succession of monumental edifices, chiefly *heroa* and sanctuaries. Along the banks of the Eurotas stretched the *Dromos* (Race-course), in which were several *gymnasia*, with temples of the Dioscuri, of the Graces, &c., and numerous statues; and still further S. lay a broader level, Platanistas, so called from the plane trees that grew there. This was the scene of those mock-contests in which the Spartan youth learned to face without fear the realities of war. The history of *S.* is really the history of Laconia. The origin of *S.* is unknown; but it cannot be doubted that their inhabitants were Achæans. It is during the rule of the Achæan princes that the events of the famous, but unhistorical, expedition against Troy, forming the subject of Homer's *Iliad*, are described as taking place. Menelaus, husband of Helen, was king at *S.*, and it was during the reign of his grandson, Tisamenus, that the Dorians invaded Peloponnesus. The *fact* of a Dorian invasion is universally admitted, but of the details, scanty even as they are, we may safely be sceptical. All that is clear is, that the native Achæan population were deprived of political privileges, and appear henceforth as *Perioeci* and *Helots*—the Dorian conquerors alone forming the historical Spartans. Towards the middle of the 8th cent. B. C., the Dorians of *S.* had not only thoroughly established themselves in their new settlement, but had subjugated the whole of the fertile and beautiful vale of Lacedæmon, commonly known as Laconia, and had begun to cherish ambitious views of extending their supremacy over the other Dorian settlements in Peloponnesus—viz., those of Messenia and Argos. Hence originated the *Messenian wars*, which terminated (668 B. C.) in the complete overthrow of the Dorians of Messenia, who were reduced by the victorious Spartans to the condition of Perioeci. Similar struggles occurred both with the older Achæan inhabitants in the centre of Peloponnesus and with the Dorians of Argos, &c., in which the Spartans were generally successful. The development of their warlike and ambitious character is usually ascribed to the institutions of Lycurgus; and whatever we may think of that more than semi-mythical personage, the institutions that go under his name were well fitted to make the Spartans exactly what they figure in history — a race of stern, cruel, resolute, rude, and narrow-minded warriors, capable of a momentary self-sacrificing patriotism (as in the story of the 300 heroes who fell at Thermopylæ), but utterly destitute of the capacity for adopting or appreciating a permanently noble and wise policy. The outbreak of the Peloponnesian war (431 B. C.) brought the rivalry between *S.* and Athens to a head, and in the mighty struggle that ensued, victory declared on the side of the combatant least capable of maintaining the greatness of Greece. *S.* now attained the hegemony of Greece; but her insolent tyranny in the hour of her triumph excited the indignation of those whom she held in virtual subjugation, and the glorious retaliations of the Thebans under Epaminondas stripped her of all her splendid acquisitions, and reduced the Laconian state to its primitive boundaries. Later, the rise of the Macedonian power limited still more the Spartan territory, nor did it ever after attain its earlier dimensions. Finally, after a series of vicissitudes, *S.* passed into the hands of the Romans, and became a portion of the Roman prov. of Achaia. Its site is now occupied by two villages, *Magula* and *Psychiko*, about 1 mile apart, by the town of *New Sparta*, built since the revolution, on one of the Spartan hills, and by corn-fields and gardens, amid which fragments of wrought stone may be seen cropping from the ground.

Spar'ta, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Conecuh co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* abt. 250.

Sparta, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Hancock co., 24 m. N.E. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 900.

Sparta, in *Illinois*, a township of Knox co., abt. 6 m. N.E. of Galesburg; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A post-village of Randolph co., 113 m. S. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sparta, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Dearborn co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A village and township of Noble co., 35 m. N.W. of Fort Wayne.

Sparta, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Owen co., 35 m. N. of Frankfort.

Sparta, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Bienville parish.

Sparta, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sparta, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Chickasaw co., 140 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Sparta, in *Missouri*, a village of Buchanan co., abt. 200 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Sparta, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Edgecombe co., 84 m. E. of Raleigh.

Sparta, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Sussex co., abt. 66 m. N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* of township abt. 3,500.

Sparta, in *New York*, a township of Livingston co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,282.

Sparta, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Morrow co., 35 m. N.N.E. of Columbus. — A village of Stark co., 68 m. S. of Cleveland.

Sparta, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sparta, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of White co., 85 m. S.E. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 550.

Sparta, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Caroline co., abt. 33 m. N.N.E. of Richmond.

Sparta, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Monroe co., 25 m. E.N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* of township abt. 2,000.

Spar'tacus, a Thracian shepherd, famous for his victories over the Romans. He was one of the gladiators

of Lentulus; but, escaping with thirty others, he placed himself at the head of a numerous army, with which he defeated the Romans in several battles. At length Crassus was sent against him, and after a bloody contest S was slain, B. C. 71.

Spar'tan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Relating to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; courageous.

Spar'tanburg, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Randolph co., 20 m. N. of Richmond.

Spartanburg, in *S. Carolina*, a N.W. dist., bordering on N. Carolina: *area*, 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Enoree, Broad, Tiger, and Pacolet. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold and iron. *Cap.* Spartanburg *Pop.* in 1869, 24,273.—A post-village, cap. of the above dist., 98 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Spar'tansburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Crawford co., 9 m. S.S.W. of Corry.

Spar'tapolis, in *Virginia*, a village of Rockingham co., 142 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Spar'terie, *n.* [Sp. *esparto*, grass-hemp; Lat. *spartum.*] Woven work, as mats, nets, ropes, cordages, &c., made of the blades of different species of grasses, of the gen. *Spartium stipa*, and others.

Spar'tium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, distinguished by the roundish form of its standard. The Spanish Broom, *S. junceum*, is a native of the south of Europe, generally growing in dry soils and rocky situations, and attaining a height of 8 feet or upwards. Its branches are upright, round, and rush-like, a characteristic of this genus. They are smooth, and bear only a few small simple leaves, which soon drop off. The fibre of the branchlets is much used in some parts of Italy, France, and Spain, for making cloth, ropes, &c. In the south of France, the plant is cultivated on dry, unproductive soils. The branchlets are made into bundles, dried, beaten, steeped, and washed, in order to the separation of the fibre.

Spa'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Boce, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes in the Linnæan system, having the gill-opening scaly, the mouth furnished with strong cutting teeth, the body compressed, the lateral line curved behind, and the pectoral fins rounded.

Spasm, (*spazm,*) *n.* [Fr. *spasme*; Gr. *spasmos*, from *spaa*, to draw.] (*Med.*) An involuntary contraction of muscular tissue, or that state of contraction of the muscles which is not spontaneously disposed to alternate with relaxation. When the contractions alternate with relaxation, and are frequently and preternaturally repeated, they are called convulsions. *S.* are distinguished as *clonic* and *tonic*: the contractions in the former alternating with relaxations, as in epilepsy; but in the latter remaining fixed, as in lock-jaw.

Spasmod'ic, Spasmod'ical, *a.* Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm.—Convulsive.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine good for removing spasm.

Spasmol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *spasmos*, and *logos* discourse.] The doctrine of spasms.

Spas'tic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to spasms; spasmodic.

Spat, *n.* The young of shell-fish.—A light stroke or blow.—A petty quarrel. (U. S.)

Spatan'gus, *n.* [Lat. *spatangius.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of *Echinidæ*, or Sea-urchins, having the mouth situated laterally, and but four rows of pores.

Spatch'cock, *n.* A fowl just killed and quickly boiled for any sudden occasion.—*Worcester.*

Spatha'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with, or having the appearance of, a spathe.

Spathe, *n.* [Lat. *spatha.*] (*Bot.*) A large and colored bract situated at the base of a spadix, enclosing the latter, and supposed to perform the office of corolla.

Spath'ic, *a.* (*Min.*) Foliated or lamellar.

Spa'tial, *a.* Relating to space.

Spa'tially, *adv.* With reference to space.

Spat'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lewisia.

Spat'ter, *v. a.* To sprinkle, as with water, or any fluid, or with any moist or dirty matter.—To asperse; to defame.

—*v. n.* To spit: to sputter as at anything nauseous taken into the mouth.

Spat'terdashes, *n. pl.* Coverings to protect the legs from mud and water.

Spatts, *n. pl.* A kind of spatterdashes, reaching but little above the ankle.—*Crabb.*

Spat'ula, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *spatha*, a broad, flat wooden instrument for stirring any liquid.] A broad thin sort of knife, used by apothecaries for spreading plasters, &c.

Spat'ulate, *a.* [From Lat. *spatula.*] [Written also *spathulate.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Flattened, and broader and rounded at the apex, narrow at the base.

Spaulding, in *Michigan*, a township of Saginaw co., abt. 4 m. S. of Saginaw City; *pop.* abt. 500.

Spav'in, *n.* [It *sparvino.*] (*Vet.*) A disease of horses, which occurs under two different forms, both interfering with soundness. In young, weakly, overworked subjects, the hock-joint is sometimes distended with dark-colored thickened synovia or joint-oil. This is *bog* or *blood S.* The second variety of *S.* is the more common and serious. Towards the inside of the hock, at the head of the shank-bone, or between some of the small bones of the hock, a bony enlargement may be seen and felt. This is *bone S.* At first, there is tenderness, heat, swelling, and considerable lameness; but as the inflammation in the bone and its investing membrane abates, the lameness is less perceptible, although the animal continues to drag his leg and go stiffly.

Spawl, *v. n.* To throw moisture out of the mouth.

—*n.* Spittle; moisture ejected from the mouth.

Spawl'ing, *n.* Spawl; spittle.

Spawn, *n.* [A. S. *spana*, teats.] (*Zoöl.*) The eggs or ova of those oviparous animals which exclude them in a mass, either separate, as in most osseous fishes, or enveloped in an albuminous covering, as in frogs, toads, and many molluscs.

(*Bot.*) See Mycelium.

Spawn, *v. a.* To eject or deposit, as fishes do their eggs.—To bring forth; to generate.

—*v. n.* To eject or deposit eggs, as fish or frogs.—To issue, as offspring.

Spawn'er, *n.* The female fish.

Spay, *v. a.* To castrate female beasts, by extirpating the ovaries.

Speak, *v. n.* [A. S. *specan, sprecan*; Du. *spreken*; Ger. *sprechen.*] To break silence; to utter articulate sounds or words, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; to discourse; to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to utter thoughts in a public assembly; to express opinions; to dispute; to make mention of; to give sound.

—*v. a.* To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately, as human beings; to declare; to proclaim; to celebrate; to talk or converse; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation; to address; to accost; to exhibit; to make known; to express silently or by signs; to communicate.

Speak'able, *a.* That can be spoken.

Speak'er, *n.* One who speaks, in whatever manner; one who proclaims or celebrates.—One who utters or pronounces a discourse;—usually, one who utters a speech in public.—The person who presides in a deliberative or legislative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman; as, the *speaker* of the House of Commons, the *speaker* of the House of Representatives.

Speak'er, in *Michigan*, a township of Sanilac co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Speak'ing, *n.* Act of uttering words; discourse.—Oratory; elocution.

Speak'ing-trumpet, *n.* A trumpet by means of which the voice may be made audible at a great distance.—*Mar. Dict.*

Speak'ing-tube, *n.* A pipe of India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c., for communicating orders from one room to another.—*Simmonds.*

Spear, (*spēr,*) *n.* [A. S. *spere.*] An offensive weapon thrown from the hand; a long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting by thrusting or throwing; a lance; a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

—*v. a.* To pierce with a spear; to kill with a spear.

—*v. n.* To shoot or sprout in the form of a spear.

Spear'-foot, *n.* A horse's off-foot behind.

Spear'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Poa.

Spear'-hand, *n.* The right hand—being that in which a horseman holds the spear.

Spear'man, *n.* A soldier who is armed with a spear.

Spear'mint, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Mentha.

Spears'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fulton co., 83 m. W.S.W. of Harrisburg.

Spear'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ranunculus.

Special, (*spĕsh'ĭal,*) *a.* [Fr. *spécial*; It. *speciale*; Lat. *specialis*, from *species*, a peculiar sort.] Designating a species or sort.—Particular; peculiar; noting something more than ordinary.—Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose; confined to some particular class of subjects.—Extraordinary; uncommon; chief in excellence.

Spe'cialist, *n.* A person devoted to a specialty; a practical man.

Speciality, *n.* Specialty.—The quality of the species.

Specializa'tion, *n.* The act of specializing.

Spe'cially, *adv.* In a special manner; particularly; in a manner beyond what is common, or out of the ordinary course; for a particular purpose; chiefly.

Spe'cialty, *n.* [L. Lat. *specialitas.*] Something special or particular.

(*Law.*) A special contract; an obligation or bond; the evidence of a debt by deed or instrument under seal.

Specie, (*spē'shē,*) *n.* [Contracted from *species*, q. v.] Special money; not paper money; coin; copper, silver, or gold coined and used as a circulating medium of commerce.

Species, (*spē'shez,*) *n.* [Lat., from *specio*, to look at, to behold.] The outward appearance; the outside; shape; sensible appearance or representation; sort; kind.

(*Nat. Hist.*) A group of such individuals as have an essential identity in all qualities proceeding from their alternate constitution or nature. The term employed to designate a collection of individuals which resemble each other more closely than they resemble any other, being the group inferior to *genus* and superior to *variety*. *S.* under certain circumstances are liable to variations, but all varieties have a tendency to revert to their original specific type. A *S.* is generally considered as a permanent production of nature, which is capable of varying within certain limits, but in no case capable of being altered so as to assume the characters of another species. Sir David Brewster, Darwin, and his followers, hold a different opinion, and contend that *S.*, so far from being immutable, are liable to change of almost any extent; in fact, that plants, or animals, by the operation of causes acting over a long period of time, may become so altered that they preserve scarcely any apparent resemblance to those from which they spring. In mineralogy, the term is of very arbitrary application, serving only, like class, order, genus, &c., the purpose of classification, although it thus indicates common characters, or points of real agreement among minerals.

(*Logic.*) A predicable which is considered as expressing the whole essence of the individuals of which it is affirmed.

Specific, Specifical, *a.* [Fr. *spécifique*, from Lat. *species*, and *facio*, to make.] That makes a thing of the species of which it is; designating the peculiar property or properties of a thing, which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things.—That specifies or particularizes; definite or particular disease or certain diseases.

S. gravity, or *S. weight.* (*Physics.*) The weight of a given bulk of any solid, liquid, or gas, as compared with some body taken as a standard; thus, taking a given bulk of water to consist of 1,000 atoms, an equal bulk of platinum will contain 23,000; of copper, nearly 9,000; of iron, about 8,000; and of glass, about 3,000; these numbers being in proportion to the specific gravity of the respective substances. The specific gravity of all substances, except the gases, is determined by a ready mode of weighing them in distilled water, after the celebrated principle of Archimedes. (See Archimedes, Principle of.) The specific gravity of a solid is ascertained by weighing the substance in air and in water. If the solid be heavier than water, it is first weighed in air, next immersed in water, when it will appear to have lost weight,—this, too, being carefully ascertained. The weight of the substance in water is subtracted from its weight in air, the latter being divided by the difference, the quotient affording the specific gravity desired. If the substance be lighter than water, it is sunk in the water by being fixed to a solid heavier than water,—the weight of this heavy solid both in air and water being known. The compound is weighed both in air and water, the loss of weight being ascertained. Find the difference between this loss and the loss sustained by the heavy body when weighed alone in water; with this number divide the weight of the light body; the result will afford its specific gravity. The specific gravity of a fluid may be readily ascertained by comparing the weights of equal bulks of distilled water and of the fluid whose specific gravity is sought; for on dividing the weight of the fluid by that of the water, the quotient will give the specific gravity. The specific gravity of a gas is ascertained in a manner similar to that of a liquid, except that atmospheric air is taken as the standard of unity. If a copper or glass flask, provided with a good stopcock, be weighed, first when filled with air, and secondly when exhausted as perfectly as possible by means of an air-pump, the difference of these weights will give the weight of air contained in the flask. If the flask be now filled with the gas under examination, and carefully weighed, this weight, after deducting the weight of the flask, will give the weight of the gas. The weight of the gas divided by that of the same bulk of air will afford the specific gravity of the gas as compared to air. The water used in determining the specific gravity of bodies should be taken at the convenient standard of 60° Fahr.

Specif'ic, *n.* That which is peculiar to anything, and distinguishes it from all others.

(*Med.*) A remedy that cures diseases upon some principle peculiar to itself, and not common to any two or more remedies; a remedy which infallibly cures all cases of certain diseases to which it is deemed appropriate.

Specifically, *adv.* So as to constitute a species; according to the nature of the species; particularly; definitely.

Specificalness, *n.* Quality or state of being specifical.

Specifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of specifying; state of being specified; designation of particulars; particular mention; statement of particulars; statement in detail; act of placing in a particular species; act of determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

(*Law.*) A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of an invention which it is sought to secure by a patent.

Specificness, *n.* Specificalness.

Spec'ified, *a.* Particularized; specially named.

Specify, (*spĕ'sĭ-fi,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *specifier*; It. *specificare.*] To make special or specific; to mention or name, as a particular thing; to designate in words so as to distinguish a thing from every other.

Spe'cimen, *n.* [Lat., from *specio.*] That by which a thing is seen, known, or recognized; a token; a proof; a sample; a part or small portion of anything intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of something not exhibited.

Specious, (*spē'shus.*) *a.* [Fr. *spécieux*; Lat. *speciosus*, from *species.*] Showy; pleasing to the view.—Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view; plausible; ostensible

Spe'ciously, *adv.* With a fair appearance; with a show of right.

Spe'ciousness, *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible in appearance.

Speck, *n.* [A. S. *specca*; L. Ger. *spaak.*] A small place in anything that is discolored; a stain; a blemish; a flaw.—A very small thing.

—*v. a.* To stain in spots or drops; to spot.

—*n.* Same as Spick, *q. v.*

Speckle, (*spek'l,*) *n.* [Dim. of speck, *q. v.*] A little spot in anything of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

—*v. a.* To mark with small spots of a different color.

Speck'led Mountain, in Oxford co., *Maine*, near the boundary of New Hampshire. It is abt. 4,000 ft. high.

Speck'ledness, *n.* The state of being speckled.

Spermsloner, Sperksloner, (*spĕk'shun-er,*) *n.* (*Whale fishery.*) The man who directs the operation of cutting up a whale.—*Ogilvie.*

Spectacle, (*spĕk'ta-kl.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *spectaculum*, from *spectare*, to look at.] An exhibition; something exhibited to view;—usually, something presented to view as extraordinary; a representation; anything seen.

Spec'tacle, *n. pl.* (*Optics.*) An instrument, consisting of two lenses set in a frame, for assisting or correcting the defects of imperfect vision. The lenses are convex or concave, according to the nature of the defect to be remedied. In old age the form of the eye becomes flat, and the rays of light are consequently not refracted sufficiently in passing through it to meet on the retina and produce distinct vision. This defect is remedied by a convex lens, which produces a slight convergency of the rays before they enter the eye. Short-sighted people, on the contrary, require concave lenses; because, in their case, the indistinctiveness of vision proceeds from too great a curvature of the anterior portion of the eye, which causes the rays to meet in a point before they reach the retina—a defect which is remedied by giving the rays a slight divergency before they enter the eye. Spectacles were probably invented by Alexander de Spina, a monk of Florence, about 1285.

Spec'tacled, *a.* Furnished with spectacles.

Spectac'ular, *a.* Relating to shows or exhibitions. (R.) — Relating to spectacles or eye-glasses.

Specta'tor, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *spectateur.*] One who sees or beholds; one personally present; a witness.

Spectato'rial, *a.* Relating to a spectator. (R.)

Specta'tress, Specta'trix, *n.* A female spectator or looker-on.

Spec'tral, *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly. — Relating to a spectrum.

Spec'tre, (*spēk'tur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *spectrum*, from *specio*, to look at.] An apparition; the imaginary appearance of a person who is dead; a ghost.

Spec'troscope, *n.* (*Optics.*) One of the most powerful and important instruments of modern research, in which the analysis of light coming from various light sources is conducted by means of prisms. It was first employed in 1860 by Kirchhoff and Bunsen for the study of the spectrum. One of the forms of this apparatus as lately modified by MM. Duboscq and Grandeau, is represented in Fig. 2403. It is composed of three telescopes mounted on a common foot, and whose axes converge towards a prism, P, of flint-glass. The telescope A is the only one which can turn round the prism. It is fixed in any required position by a clamping screw, *n*. The screw-head, *m*, is used to shift the position of the eye-piece, so that a clear image of the spectrum may be obtained, or, in other words, to *focus* the eye-piece. The screw-head *n* is used to change the inclination of the axis. To explain the use of the telescopes B and C, we

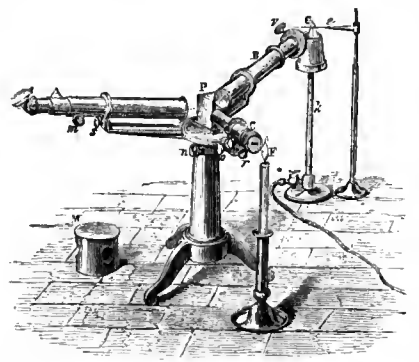


Fig. 2403. — SPECTROSCOPE.

must refer to Fig. 2404, which shows the passage of the light through the apparatus. The rays emitted by the flame G fall on the lens *a*, and are caused to converge to a point, *b*, which is the principal focus of a second lens, *c*. Consequently the pencil, on leaving the telescope B, is formed of parallel rays. This pencil enters the prism P. On leaving the prism, the light is decomposed, and in this state falls on the lens *x*. By the lens *x*, a real and reversed image of the spectrum is formed at *i*. This image is seen by the observer through a magnifying glass, which forms at *s s* a virtual image of the spectrum magnified about eight times. The telescope C serves to measure the relative distances of the lines of the spectrum. For this purpose there is placed at *m* a micrometer divided into 25 equal parts. The micrometer is formed thus:—A scale of 250 millimeters is divided with great exactness into 25 equal parts. A photographic negative on glass of this scale is taken, reduced to 15 millimeters. The negative is taken because then the scale is light on a dark ground. The scale is then placed at *m* in the principal focus of the lens *e*; consequently, when the scale is lighted by the candle F, the rays emitted from it leave the lens *e* in parallel pencils; a portion of these, being reflected from a face of the prism, passes through the lens *x*, and forms a perfectly distinct image of the micrometer at *i*, thereby furnishing the means of measuring exactly the relative distances of the different spectral lines. The micrometic telescope C (Fig. 2403), is furnished with several adjusting screws, *i, o, r*; of these *i* adjusts the focus; *o* displaces the micrometer in the direction of the spectrum laterally; *r* raises or lowers the micrometer, which it does by giving different inclinations to the telescope. Some of the most important astronomical discoveries of the last few years have resulted from the application of the *S.* to the telescope, the aid of the latter being called in to collect the light emanating from the distant stars and nebulæ. The light incident on the prism is rendered parallel, as in the ordinary arrangement, and the emergent rays are observed in the same manner, but a further refinement is required in this case. The image of a star formed at the focus of a good telescope is almost a point; its spectrum, therefore,

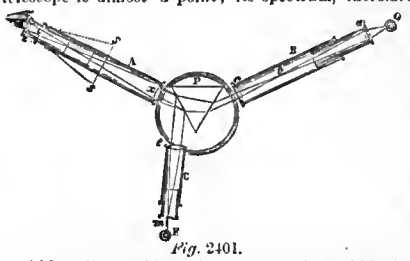


Fig. 2401.

would be a line, and in such a spectrum it would be impossible to distinguish any of the characteristic features. The point, therefore, is elongated somewhat at right angles to the plane of refraction by means of a cylindrical lens. Messrs. Sorby and Browning have also arranged a modification of the *S.* for use with the microscope. Their *Micro-spectroscope* is applied to the eye-piece of that instrument by means of direct vision prisms. It is applicable to opaque objects, and may also be applied beneath the stage. By its means the spectrum of the smallest object, or a particular portion of any object, may be viewed with the greatest precision and ease. See SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.

Spec'trum, *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA. [Lat., from *spectro*, to behold.] (*Optics.*) The term given to the colored image of the sun when the light proceeding from it is transmitted through a prism and permitted to fall upon a screen. This fact of a decomposition, or separation into a system of pencils, of a single pencil of light, was first discovered by Newton, who admitted into a dark chamber through a small aperture in a shutter, a pencil of white or undecomposed light. This pencil was refracted by means of a prism of glass, the image being thrown upon a screen in the shape of an elongated stripe of colors, called the prismatic spectrum. (See Fig. 834.) This stripe is made up of seven successive bands, of different colors, the lowest of which, or the least refracted portion, is red; orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet following. Between these different tints it is impossible to point out any distinct line of demarcation, the whole melting into each other. Dr. Wollaston was the first to discover lines in the spectrum. He observed two of these, and subsequently counted nearly a thousand. The relative positions of these lines had names assigned to them by Professor Fraunhöfer, whose name they bear. The sun, the planets, and almost every fixed star, have each their own system of lines. In the solar spectrum, the intensity of light appears to be greatest in the yellow band. The calorific powers of the spectrum increase from the violet to the red extremity. The chemical action of the solar spectrum appears to be greatest in the violet band, and in the dark space beyond. See DISPERSION.

Spec'trum Analysis. (*Chem.*) A method of determining the chemical constituents of substances by examining the spectra of their flames, as shown in the SPECTROSCOPE, *q. v.* It consists essentially of a tube, at one end of which is a convex lens, at the other an adjustable slit. Near the lens is placed a triangular prism, in such a position that the rays of light passing through the slit and convex lens may fall upon it at a certain angle, varying according to the refractive powers of the prism. On the other side of the prism is a telescope of low magnifying power, which receives the rays refracted by it. The flame of a common spirit-lamp, (G, Fig. 2403,) or a gas-jet known as the *Bunsen's burner*, placed before the narrow slit or knife edges. A small bead of the substance to be experimented on may be fused into a small loop of platinum wire. The wire being attached to a convenient support (*e*, Fig. 2403) the bead should be brought to the front edge of the flame. The substance in burning gives the flame certain colors; these are refracted into their proper places on the spectrum by the prism, and examined by the telescope. It has been found that almost every element when burnt gives off light of a tint peculiar to itself. Thus sodium gives an orange light, refrangible into two lines of nearly equal color. Potassium, which burns with a purple flame, produces, as might be expected, red and blue lines. Lithium also gives red and blue lines, but of a different tint, and in a different part of the spectrum. Calcium gives red, yellow, green, and blue; barium an almost infinite number of green, and so on. *S. A.* affords the means of detecting almost infinitesimal portions of various elements. Sodium, for example, may be detected in quantities not much more than the millionth of a grain. Since the practice of this branch of analysis has obtained favor among chemists, no less than three, perhaps four, new elements have been added to our already numerous list. Messrs. Bunsen and Kirchhoff, on examining the evaporated residue of a certain mineral water, noticed a new light blue line, which did not belong to any element with which they were acquainted. They rightly conjectured that it was caused by a new elementary substance, which they named *cæsium*, and which they shortly afterwards obtained in bulk from the same and other sources. In the same manner they discovered *rubidium*; and since that time other metals have been discovered. *S. A.* has also already thrown considerable light on the question of the constitution of the universe, new facts having been acquired concerning the sun, stars, nebulæ, and comets.

Spec'ular, *a.* [From Lat. *speculum*, a mirror.] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth reflecting surface. — Affording view. (R.) — Aiding the sight, as a magnifying glass.

Specula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Campanulaceæ*. The most conspicuous species, *S. speculum*, the Venus' Looking-glass, is a pretty border flower named from the form of the blue corolla, which resembles a little round, concave mirror (speculum).

Spec'ulate, *v. n.* [Fr. *spéculer.*] To contemplate; to consider a subject by turning it in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations.

(*Com.*) To purchase land, goods, stock, or other things, with the view or expectation of selling the articles at a profit.

Specula'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *speculatio.*] Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination. — Train of thoughts formed by meditation; mental scheme; theory; views of a subject not verified by fact or practice.

(*Com.*) Act or practice of buying stocks or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance.

Spec'ulatist, *n.* A speculator; a theorizer.

Spec'ulative, *a.* [Fr. *speculatif.*] Given to speculation; contemplative; formed by speculation; theoretical; ideal; not verified by fact, experiment, or practice. — Pertaining to view. (R.)

(*Com.*) Pertaining to speculation in stocks, goods, &c.

Spec'ulatively, *adv.* In contemplation; with meditation; ideally; theoretically; in theory only, not in practice. — In the way of speculation in goods, &c.

Spec'ulativeness, *n.* The state of being speculative.

Spec'ulator, *n.* [Lat.] One who speculates or forms theories.

(*Com.*) One who buys goods or other things with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

Spec'ulatory, *a.* [Lat. *speculatorius.*] Exercising speculation. — Adapted for viewing.

Spec'ulist, *n.* One who considers or observes. (R.)

Spec'ulum, *n.*; *pl.* SPECULA. [Lat., from *specere*, to behold.] (*Opt.*) The reflector formed of polished metal, in distinction to one made of glass, to which the term *mirror* is generally applied. Tin and copper, the materials employed by Newton in the first reflecting telescope, are preferable to any other metal for the production of large specula, the best proportion being 4 atoms of copper to 1 of tin; in fact, 126·4 parts of copper to 58·8 of tin. Copper in excess imparts a reddish tinge, while zinc in excess renders the fracture granulated and less white. When speculum metal is perfect, it should be white, glassy, and flaky.

(*Surg.*) An instrument which has the property of dilating the part to which it is applied, and, by means of a reflecting glass, expressing the nature of the disease which lies beyond the reach of the naked eye. The *S.* is chiefly used in cases of disease of the neck, of the uterus, and the vagina itself.

(*Zoöl.*) The bright spot on the wings of ducks, &c. *Maunder.*

Speech, *n.* [A. S. *spæc, spræc*; Du. *spraak*; Ger. *sprache.*] The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; the faculty of expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds. — Language; words as expressing ideas. — A particular language, as distinct from others.—Talk; mention; common saying. — Formal discourse in public; oration; address; harangue. — Any declaration of thoughts.

Speech'ful, *a.* Voluble; loquacious; full of words or speech. (R.)

Speechifica'tion, *n.* The act of making a speech;—used humorously.

Speech'ify, *v. n.* To make a speech; — (in contempt, or vulgar.)

Speech'less, *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech. — Dumb; mute; silent; not speaking for a time.

Speech'lessness, *n.* State of being speechless; muteness.

Speech'maker, *n.* One who makes speeches.

Speed, *v. n.* [A. S. *spedan, gaspedan.*] To make haste; to move with celerity.—To have success; to prosper; to succeed, that is, to advance in one's enterprise.

—To have any condition, good or ill; to fare.

—*v. a.* To despatch or send away with celerity; to hurry; to hasten. — To hasten, as to a conclusion; to execute; to dispatch. —To help forward; to assist; to make prosperous; to cause to succeed. — To destroy; to kill; to ruin.

—*n.* Rapidity of motion; quickness; swiftness; rapidity of execution or performance. — Success; prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue, that is, advance to the desired end.

Speed'er, *n.* One who, or the thing which, speeds.

Speed'ily, *adv.* Quickly; with haste; in a short time.

Speed'iness, *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity.

Speeds'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., 15 m. S.E. of Ithaca. It is pleasantly situated on a bluff near the confluence of the West Owego Creek with Blair's Brook. It has 3 churches, a hotel, and a school, and a fine park of sugar-maples in the centre of the village. *Pop.* abt. 500.

Speed'well, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VERONICA.

Speed'y, *a.* [A. S. *spedig.*] Quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion; quick in performance; not dilatory or slow.

Speer'town, in *New Jersey,* a village of Essex co., 7 m. N. of Newark.

Speight's Bridge, (*spits,*) in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Greene co., 79 m. E.S.E. of Raleigh.

Speke, John Hanning, a distinguished African traveller, and explorer of the sources of the Nile, was b. of an ancient family at Whitelackington, in Somersetshire, in 1827. He entered the Indian army at the age of 17, served in Sir Colin Campbell's division through the campaign in the Punjaub, and during his annual leave of absence made exploring expeditions in the Himalayas and in Thibet, especially studying the botany, geology, and natural history of the region, and collecting specimens. He subsequently accompanied Captain Burton in his exploration of Eastern Africa, and in 1858 reached the head of the great lake Nyanza, under the Mountains of the Moon, and since called Victoria Nyanza. Desirous of ascertaining whether the Nile has its sources in that lake, he set out from Zanzibar in 1860, accompanied by Capt. Grant, to find the southern end of the lake: and after heroic struggles against extraordinary difficulties, succeeded in his object, spent some time on the shores of the Nyanza, and striking the Nile at Urondogoni, retraced its course to the lake. Speke was accidentally shot near Bath, 1864. His *Journal of the Discovery of the Source of the Nile* appeared in 1863, and a pamphlet, entitled, *What Led to the Discovery of the Source of the Nile,* in 1864.

Spel'ding, *n.* A dried haddock.

Spell, *n.* [A. S. *spellan,* to take another's place.] The act of taking another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service.—A short period of time; a little while.

—[A. S. *spell,* history, speech.] An incantation; a charm consisting of some words of occult power.

—*v. a.* To take another's place or turn temporarily in any labor or service; to relieve. — To tell or name, as the letters of a word, with a proper division of syllables. — To write or print with the proper letters; to form, as words, by correct orthography. — To read by naming letters singly. — To charm; to bewitch; to fascinate.

—*v. n.* To read. (R.) — To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

Spell'-bound, *a.* Arrested or held by a spell or incantation; enchanted.

Spell'er, *n.* One who spells. — A book containing exercises in spelling. (U. S.)

Spell'ful, *a.* Full of, or abounding in, charms or spells. (R.)

Spell'ing, *n.* Act of naming the letters of a word. — Orthography; the manner of forming words with letters.

Spell'ing-book, *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read.

Spell'-hand, *n.* A hand of charms or spells.

Spell'-work, (*-wurk,*) *n.* That which is performed or wrought by magic.

Spelt, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Triticum.

Spel'ter, *n.* A term applied to zinc.

Spen'cer, *n.* An outer coat or jacket, without skirts; — so called after Lord Spencer, who first brought it into fashion. — *Worcester.*

(*Naut.*) A fore-and-aft sail, set with a gaff and no boom, and hoisting from a spencer-mast. — *Dana.*

Spen'cer, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Will co., 8 m. E. of Joliet.

Spencer, in *Indiana,* a S.W. co., bordering on the Ohio River; *area,* 390 sq. m. It is drained by Little Pigeon and Crooked creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal. *Cap.* Rockport. *Pop.* (1870) 18,001. — A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Jennings co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A post-vill., cap. of Owen co., 54 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Spencer, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Clay co., on the Little Sioux River, abt. 90 m. N.E. of Sioux City.

Spencer, in *Kentucky,* a N. co.; *area,* 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Salt River, and Brashear's Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* productive. *Cap.* Taylorsville. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,957.

Spencer, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Worcester co., 62 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* of township in 1870, 3,953.

Spencer, in *Minnesota,* a post-village of Goodhue co., on the Cannon River, abt. 16 m. S. of Hastings.

Spencer, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Davidson co., 190 m. W. of Raleigh.

Spencer, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Tioga co., 10 m. S. of Ithaca; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Spencer, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Allen co., 110 m. N. W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 1,500. — A township of Guernsey co.: *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Hamilton co., on the Ohio River; *pop.* abt. 3,200. — A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* in 1870, 653. — A post-township of Medina co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Spencer, in *Tennessee,* a post-village, cap. of Van Buren co., 90 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Spencer, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Roane co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Spen'cer-mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small mast just abaft the fore and the main-mast. — *Dana.*

Spen'cerport, in *New York,* a post-village of Monroe co., 18 m. W. of Rochester.

Spen'cersburg, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Pike co., 80 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.

Spen'certown, in *New York,* a post-village of Columbia co., 30 m. S.S.E. of Albany.

Spen'cerville, in *Indiana,* a post-village of De Kalb co., 135 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Spend, *v. a.* [A. S. *spendan;* Ger. *spenden;* Lat. *expendo,* to weigh out.] To lay out; to dispose of; to part with. — To consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust. — To bestow for any purpose. — To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away. — To exhaust of force or strength.

Spend, *v. n.* To make expense; to lay out or dispose of money. — To be lost or wasted; to vanish; to be dissipated; to be consumed. — To prove in the use. (R.)

Spend'er, *n.* One who spends. — A prodigal; a spendthrift.

Spend'thrift, *n.* One who spends improvidently or prodigally money which has been earned or saved by thrift; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.

Spen'ser, Edmund, an English poet, b. in London, about 1553; was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and, on leaving the University, took up his residence with some relations in the north of England, probably as a tutor. In 1579 he published his first poem, *The Shepherd's Calendar,* which he dedicated to Sir Philip Sidney, who became his patron, and introduced him at court. In 1580 he was appointed by the Earl of Leicester secretary to Lord Grey, viceroy of Ireland, and obtained a grant of lands at Kilcolman, in the county Cork, where he built a castle, and finished his celebrated poem entitled the *Faërie Queene.* In the rebellion begun by the Earl of Tyrone, he lost his estate and was plundered; upon which he retired to London. He d. in 1598, and was buried near Chaucer, in Westminster Abbey. *S.* is one of the most purely poetic of all poets. Yet, as it is with Milton, so it is with him; his name is spoken with proud admiration, and his *Faërie Queene* is not read. Some, like Hume, find it more a task than a pleasure to read his poem. Others, like Pope, find it charming in old age as well as in youth. And an eminent modern critic asserts that "the shapling spirit of imagination was never possessed in the

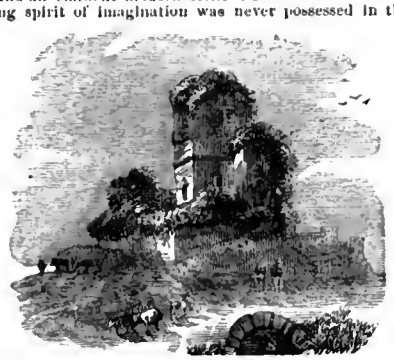


Fig. 2105. — KILCOLMAN CASTLE, THE RESIDENCE OF SPENSER.

like degree by any other writer; nor has any other evinced a deeper feeling of all forms of the beautiful; nor have words ever been made by any other, to embody thought with more wonderful art." His verse is exquisitely melodious, and the moral tone of his poetry is of the noblest and purest. The language, unhappily, is to some extent antiquated, and hence inaccessible to many readers. To meet the requirements of this class of students, many critical editors, essayists, and commentators have attempted to reproduce in a modernized form, the principal of the works of this great poet. One of the most successful of these incubrations is that of *Spenser and the Faëry Queen,* by John S. Hart, LL.D. (Phila., T. Ellwood Zell, 1866.)

Spent'-ball, *n.* A cannon-ball, or musket-ball, which reaches an object without sufficient force to pass through or penetrate it. — *Crabb.*

Sper'gula, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Illecebraceæ,* consisting of herbs with flowers in loose cymes, and leaves stipulate. The Corn Spurry, *S. arvensis,* is a common weed in cultivated grounds, frequent from Canada to Georgia.

Sperm, *n.* [Fr.; Lat., from Gr. *sperma.*] The secretion proper to the spermatic vessels of the male; the seminal fluid. — Spermaceti. — Spawn of fishes or frogs.

Spermace'ti, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sperma,* and *cetus;* Gr. *ketos,* a sea-monster.] A fatty substance which concretes or crystallizes spontaneously out of the oil of the *S. whale.* It is purified first by pressure, then by fusion and boiling with a weak alkaline lye. When melted in masses, it concretes in crystalline plates of a silvery lustre and unctuous feel. It fuses at about 109°. It dissolves in boiling alcohol; and as the solution cools it separates in brilliant scales, to which Chevreul has given the name of *cetine. S.* differs from common fats in not yielding glycerine when saponified, but a peculiar base termed *ethal* = $C_{32}H_{34}O_2$.

Spermaceti-whale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cachalot.

Sper'macoce, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Button-weed, a genus of plants, order *Rubiaceæ,* mostly herbaceous and tropical; flowers small, axillary, sessile, whorled.

Spermat'ic, Sperman'teal, *a.* Seminal; pertaining to seed or conveying it.

Spermat'ic Cord, *n.* (*Anat.*) The name given to the artery, vein, nerve, and lymphatic vessel, which, bound together in one sheath, like the *funis* or umbilical cord of the fœtus, runs from the loins in the male into the bag of the *scrotum,* where it becomes wonderfully attenuated and elongated, and for the better disposition and the compacter arrangement of the many thousands of yards into which the cord is extended, it is folded or rather rolled up, not unlike the thread of a ball of cotton.

Spermatocele, *n.* [Gr. *sperma,* and *kele,* a tumor.] (*Med.*) A Vasicocele, *q. v.*

Sperm'atoid, *a.* [Gr. *sperma,* and *eidos,* form.] Similar to sperm.

Spermatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *sperma,* and *logos,* discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on sperm.

Sperm'atoon, *n.*; *pl.* Spermatoa. [Gr. *sperma,* and *ōon,* an egg.] (*Physiol.*) One of the cells which stand in the relation of nuclei to the sperm-cells, and of developmental cells to the spermatozoa. Sometimes the sperm-cell contains a single spermatoon, sometimes several spermatoa, in which case the resulting spermatozoa often unite together and form a fasciculus, as, *e. g.,* in the sparrow.

Sperm'atophore, *n.* [Gr. *sperma,* and *phero,* to carry.] (*Physiol.*) One of the cases of albuminous matter in which the bundles of spermatozoa are packed; they are largest and most complex in the cephalopods.

Spermatozo'n, *n., pl.* of Spermatozoon. [Gr. *sperma,* and *zōon,* animal.] (*Physiol.*) The filamentary bodies developed in the semen, and consisting of an enlarged extremity called *body,* and a vibratile filamentary appendage called *tail. S.* consist of an amber-colored, highly refracting, homogeneous substance, like the hyaline nucleus of cells, and are formal modifications of the nucleus of the spermatoon. They are essential to impregnation.

Spermatozo'id, *n.* [Gr. *sperma,* and *eidos,* form.] (*Physiol.*) One of the Spermatozoa, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) One of the small cells containing moving filaments, which have been detected in *Antheridia.* They are also called *phytozoa* (Gr. *phuton,* a plant, *zōon,* an animal). Each *S.* is formed in a special cell, is rolled upon itself in a spiral manner, and escapes either by a pore or by a dissolution of the wall of the cell. Similar moving spores have also been observed in the thecæ and sporangia of many cryptogamia.

Sperm'-cell, *n.* (*Anat.*) One of the cells contained in the liquor seminis, in which are formed the spermatoa, or cells of development of the spermatozoa.

Spermid'ium, *n.*; *pl.* Spermidia. [From Gr. *sperma.*] (*Bot.*) A kind of small seed-vessel, resembling a seed, and more commonly called an *achene.*

Sperm'-oil, *n.* (*Manuf.*) The liquid portion of the fat of the spermaceti whale. The crude oil contains a small quantity of a peculiar oil (termed *phocenin* by Chevreul), which gives it a very disagreeable odor and taste, and traces of gelatinous matter. These impurities are removed by adding to the oil a solution of chloride of lime and a small quantity of decoction of oak-bark, after which it is agitated with a small quantity of sulphuric acid, clarified by subsidence, and washed to remove adhering sulphuric acid. *S. O.* becomes semi-solid at 45° Fahr.

Spermoph'ilus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Rodentia, family *Sciuridæ,* including Ground Squirrels, Spermophiles, and Gophers. It is characterized by a squirrel-like body, variable ears, well developed cheek-pouches, and absence of the thumb claw. They are all burrowing animals. This genus is represented in N. America by at least 14 species.

Sperm'-whale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The spermaceti-whale. See Cachalot.

Sperry, in *Iowa,* a township of Clayton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Sper'ryville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Rappahannock co., 120 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Spetch'es, *n. pl.* Scraps of glue; — the offal of skins or hides. — *Simmonds.*

Spew, (*spū,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *spiwan;* Du. *spugen,* to spit, *spuwen,* to vomit.] To eject from the mouth; to vomit; to puke; to eject from the stomach. — To eject; to cast forth; to cast out with abhorrence.

—*v. n.* To vomit; to puke; to discharge the contents of the stomach. — To swell, as wet land affected by frost so as to throw seed out of the ground.

Spewer, (*spū'er,*) *n.* One who spews.

Spew'ing, *n.* The act of vomiting.

Spew'y, *a.* Wet; foggy. (Prov. Eng. and U. S.)

Spey, (*spai,*) a large and rapid river of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, rising from Loch Spey, and, after a course of upwards of 100 m., falling into the sea, about 8 m. E. of Elgin.

Spey'er, a town of Germany. See Spiers.

Spez'er, in *Nebraska,* a township of Richardson co.; *pop.* abt. 450.

Spezia, (La,) (*sped'ze-a,*) a town and seaport of N. Italy, prov. Genoa, at the extremity of the gulf of its own name, 50 m. E.S.E. of Genoa. The gulf is formed by the bifurcation of a spur of the Apennines, and is 3½ m. long and 3 broad; its western shore is indented by many coves or creeks, five of which — Porto-Venere, La Castagna, the Varignano (the Quarantine station), Grazie, and Panigaglia — are so deep that large men-of-war may be moored in them. Within the last 12 years the Italian government has executed immense hydraulic works for the appropriation of that important position; and La Spezia is now one of the chief naval stations and arsenals of the kingdom. The scenery of the gulf is very beautiful; and the mildness of its climate was famous in ancient times, when it was known as the Gulf of Luna (*Portus lunæ*). The town has become within recent years a much frequented watering-place. *Pop.* 12,146.

Spezzia, (*spet'ze-a,*) a small island of Greece, in the Gulf of Nauplia, 10 miles from Hydra; *area,* 26 sq. m.; *pop.* 8,000.

Sphac'elate, *v. n.* To mortify; to suffer with gangrene.

—*v. a.* To affect with gangrene.

Sphac'elate, Sphac'elated, *a.* Mortified; affected with gangrene.

Sphacela'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) State of being sphacelated; mortification.

Sphac'elus, *n.* [Gr. *sphakelos.*] (*Med.*) The Gangrene, *q. v.*

Sphag'num, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bog Moss, a genus of Mosses, whose sporecase is an urn closed by a deciduous lid, and its brim toothless, the calyptra irregularly torn. They are common in bogs, and are remarkable for the whitish color of their leaves. They are very elegant plants. They often grow in considerable masses, absorbing water like a sponge, but becoming friable when dry. They contribute much to the formation of peat. Gardeners employ them in preference to other mosses for covering the roots of plants and keeping them moist, as they have in a high degree the property of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

Shargi'didæ, *n. pl.* (*Zool.*) A family of reptiles, comprising turtles whose general form is something like that of a flattened pyramid, and the body is covered with a thick coriaceous skin, instead of a hard shell. *Sphargis* is the only genus, and is represented by *S. coriacea* of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, which is the largest of all turtles, in some cases attaining the weight of 1,200 to 2,000 pounds. One caught in Chesapeake Bay had a total length of almost 8 feet.—*Tenney.*

Speg'lidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of insects comprising hymenoptera which have long antennæ, pedicelled abdomen, and long hind legs. They are large, black and red, brown and red, or wholly blue or black. They are very active, and their sting powerful. They are known under the popular names of *Mud-wasps, Dirt-daubers,* and *Sand-wasps.*

Sphene, *n.* [Gr., a wedge, from the shape of the crystal.] (*Min.*) A titanate and silicate of lime (or a silicate of titanium, in which part of the latter is replaced by lime). It is found crystallized and sometimes in granular or foliated masses of a brown, gray, and yellow color.

Sphenis'einæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-family of *Alcidæ,* the Penguins, *q. v.*

Sphe'noid, *n.* [Gr. *sphen,* a wedge, and *eidos,* form.] (*Anat.*) A bone common to the head and face, which, as the word implies (wedge-like), serves to fix the other bones above and around it in a perfect framework. From its situation at the base of the skull, the sphenoid bone gives origin to several muscles of the face and pharynx, such as the *spheno-palatina, spheno-pharyngeal,* and some others.

Spher'al, *a.* Round like a sphere; symmetrical; perfect; complete.

Sphere, (*sfēr,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sphæra;* Gr. *sphaira,* a ball, a globe which Anaximender conceived as surrounding the universe.] An orb; a ball; a globe.

(*Geom.*) A solid body contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point called its *centre.*

(*Astron.*) The concave or vast orbicular expanse in which the heavenly bodies appear; an orbicular body, or a circular figure representing the earth or apparent heavens.

(*Geog.*) A representation of the earth on a globular surface.

—Circuit of motion; revolution; orbit.—Circuit or compass of action, knowledge, or influence; province; employment.—Rank; condition; class or order of society; as, he moves in a higher *sphere* than ourselves.—A socket; an orbit. (a.)

Armillary spheres. (*Astron.*) See Armillary.—*Doctrine of the sphere,* spherical geometry.—*Music of the spheres.* (*Anc. Astron.*) Among the Pythagoreans, the music supposed to result from the motions of the spheres.—*Oblique sphere.* (*Astron.* and *Geog.*) The celestial or terrestrial sphere when its axis is oblique to the horizon of the place; or its position to an observer at any point on the earth except the poles and the equator.—*Parallel sphere.* See Parallel.—*Right sphere.* (*Astron.* and *Geog.*) That position of the sphere in which the equator cuts the horizon at right angles; in spherical projections, that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.—*v. a.* To place in a sphere.—To form into roundness.

Spheric, Spherical, (*sfēr'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *sphérique;* Lat. *sphæricus;* Gr. *sphairikos.*] Pertaining to a sphere.—Resembling a sphere; orbicular; globicular; having a surface in every part equally distant from the centre; as, a *spherical* body.—Planetary; having reference to the celestial orbs; as, *spherical* predominance.

Spherical angle. (*Geom.*) The angle formed on the surface of a sphere by the arcs of two great circles.

Spherical coördinates. (*Math.*) Trigonometrical coordinates.—*Spherical excess.* (*Math.*) In trigonometry, the excess, above two right angles, of the sum of the angles of a spherical triangle.—*Spherical geometry.* See Spherics.—*Spherical line.* (*Geom.*) A portion of a spherical surface included between two great semicircles having a diameter in common.—*Spherical polygon,* a portion of the surface of a sphere limited by the arcs of three or more great circles.—*Spherical projections,* the projections of the surface of a sphere upon a plane.—*Spherical sector.* See Sector.—*Spherical segment,* the segment of a sphere.—*Spherical triangle,* a figure on a sphere's surface bounded by the intersecting arcs of three great circles.—*Spherical trigonometry.* See Spherics.

Spher'ically, *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

Spher'icalness, Sphericity, (*-is'i-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *sphéricité.*] State or quality of being spherical; roundness; circularity.

Spheri'cle, (*sfēr'i-kl,*) *n.* A little sphere.

Spherics, (*sfēr'iks,*) *n. sing.* Spherical geometry and trigonometry, or the doctrine of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, caused by the intersection of planes.

Spherograph, (*sfēr'o-grāf,*) *n.* [Gr. *sphaira,* sphere, and *graphein,* to write.] An instrument invented for the practical application of spherics to navigation.—By its aid any possible spherical triangle can be constructed without dividers or scales.

Spheroid', (*sfē'-,*) *n.* [Fr. *sphéroïde;* Gr. *sphaira,* and *eidos,* form.] (*Geom.*) A body or figure resembling a sphere, but not perfectly spherical;—particularly, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. If the generating ellipse revolves about its major axis, the *S.* is *prolate,* or oblong; if about its minor axis, the *S.* is *oblate.*

Spheroid'al, Spheroid'ic, Spheroid'ical, *a.* [Fr. *sphéroïdal.*] Possessing the form of a spheroid.

(*Crystallog.*) Bounded by divers convex faces.

Spheroidal Condition of Liquids. (*Physics.*) When liquids are thrown upon incandescent metallic surfaces, they present remarkable phenomena, which were first observed by Leidenfrost a century ago. They have since then been studied by other physicists, and more especially by M. Boutigny, to whom our present knowledge of the subject is mainly due. When a tolerably thick silver or platinum dish is heated to redness, and a little water, previously warmed, dropped into the dish by means of a pipette, the liquid does not spread itself out on the dish, and does not moisten it, as it would at the ordinary temperature, but assumes the form of a flattened globule, which fact M. Boutigny expresses by saying that it has passed into the *spheroidal state.* It rotates rapidly round on the bottom of the dish, taking sometimes the form of a star, and not only does it not boil, but its evaporation is only about one-fifth as rapid as if it boiled. As the dish cools, a point is reached at which it is not hot enough to keep the water in the spheroidal state; it is accordingly moistened by the liquid, and a violent ebullition suddenly ensues. All volatile liquids can assume the *S. C.;* the lowest temperature at which it can be produced varies with each liquid, and is more elevated the higher the boiling-point of the liquid. For water, the dish must have at least a temperature of 200°; for alcohol, 134°; and for ether, 61°. The temperature of a liquid in the *S. C.* is always below the boiling-point. This property of liquids in the *S. C.* remaining below their boiling-point has been applied by M. Boutigny in a remarkable experiment—that of freezing water in a red-hot crucible. He heated a platinum dish to bright redness, and placed a small quantity of liquid sulphurous acid in it. It immediately assumed the *S. C.,* and its evaporation was remarkably slow. Its temperature was about 11°, and when a small quantity of water was added, it immediately solidified, and a small piece of ice could be thrown out of the red-hot crucible. In a similar manner, Faraday, by means of a mixture of solid carbonic acid and ether, succeeded in freezing mercury in a red-hot crucible. The common experimental method of exhibiting the *S. C.* is easily performed thus: A metallic disc, slightly concave, like a watch-glass, is heated by a lamp, and water is cautiously dropped on it from a pipette. If this be done before the disc is sufficiently heated, the water boils almost explosively, and is dispersed at once in vapor. But, when the disc is hot enough, the water remains suspended, as shown in the cut, *above* the surface; and the drop, when small, takes nearly the form of an oblate spheroid. Various proofs have been given, though they are obviously unnecessary, that there is no contact in this case. Thus, if the disc be very nearly flat, light passes freely between it and the drop. Again, if one pole of a galvanic battery be connected with the disc, and the other be dipped into the drop, a galvanometer interposed in the circuit shows that no current passes. By heating the disc sufficiently, and dropping on the water very carefully, we may easily keep in the spheroidal state as much water as, if not more than, it could hold when cold. It is not necessary that a metal plate be used—a watch-glass will suffice for the experiment; but *hot* water must be dropped on it, else the glass will crack. Similarly, liquids may be made to roll upon liquids, and solid bodies which vaporize without becoming liquid also assume a condition analogous to the *S. C.* of liquids when they are placed on a surface whose temperature is sufficiently high to vaporize them rapidly. This is seen when a piece of carbonate of ammonium is placed in a red-hot platinum crucible. The phenomena of the *S. C.* seem to prove that the liquid globule rests upon a sort of cushion of its own vapor, produced by the heat radiated from the hot surface against its under side. As fast as this vapor escapes from under the globule, its place is supplied by a fresh quantity formed in the same way, so that the globule is constantly buoyed up by it, and does not come in actual contact with the heated surface. When, however, the temperature of the latter falls, the formation of vapor at the under surface becomes less and less rapid, until at length it is not sufficient to prevent the globule touching the hot metal or liquid on which it rests. As soon as contact occurs, heat is rapidly imparted to the globule, it enters into ebullition, and quickly boils away. These experiments on the *S. C.* explain the fact that the hand may be dipped into melted lead, or even melted iron, without injury. It is necessary that the liquid metal be heated greatly above its solidifying point. Usually, the natural moisture of the hand is sufficient, but it is better to wipe it with a damp cloth. In consequence of the great heat, the hand becomes covered with a layer of spheroidal fluid, which prevents the contact of the metal with the hand. Radiant heat alone operates, and this is principally expended in forming aqueous vapor on the surface of the hand. If the hand is immersed in boiling water, the water adheres to the flesh, and consequently a scald is produced. The tales of ordeals by fire during the Middle Ages, of men who could run barefooted over red-hot iron without being injured, are possibly true in some cases, and would find a ready explanation in the preceding phenomena.

Fig. 2406.

Spheroid'ity, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being spheroidal. (R.)

Spherom'erc, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name proposed by Agassiz for the homological segments of the body in radiates.

Spherom'eter, *n.* [Fr *sphéromètre,* from Gr. *sphaira,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Phys.*) An instrument for measuring, with great precision, the thickness of small bodies, the curvature of optical glasses, &c.

Spherosid'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of synthose iron-ore in spheroidal masses, occurring in trap.

Spher'osune, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name proposed by Agassiz for the body-wall of radiates.

Spherulate, (*sfēr'u-lāt,*) *a.* Covered or set with spherules or minute tubercles.

Spherule, (*sfēr'ōōl,*) *n.* [From Lat. *sphæra,* a sphere.] A small sphere, globe, or orbicular body.

Sphery, (*sfēr'y,*) *a.* Round; spherical; globular.—Pertaining or relating to the spheres.

Sphignom'eter, Sphygmom'eter, (*sfig-,*) *n.* [Gr. *sphigmos,* a binding tight.] (*Med.*) An instrument for counting the arterial pulsations; a smygmograph.

Sphinc'ter, *n.* [Gr., from *sphiggo,* to bind tight.] (*Anat.*) A name common to several muscles which draw together, close, or bind certain apertures of the body; the most important of these oval or circular muscles is the *sphincter ani,* the door-keeper to the anus, and which, in its action, operates also on the urethra, assisting to void the last of the urine.

Sphin'gidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hawk-moth family of *Lepidoptera,* comprising the most robust and powerful insects in the order, and generally distinguished by their strength of flight and large size. The antennæ are prismatic, and terminated by a little feather or thread; the tongue is often extremely long, in some species even exceeding the whole body in length; the labial palpi are broad and compressed, and closely covered with scales; the labrum and mandibles are minute; the body is long, and acute behind; and the wings, especially in the hinder pair, small. The caterpillars are naked, cylindrical, and 16-footed; they are ornamented with pale oblique stripes upon the sides of the body, and are usually furnished with a short horn on the back of the eleventh segment. They descend into the earth to become pupæ, which are naked and conical. Various modifications occur in the character of the image in this family. The maxillæ vary considerably in length, exceeding that of the entire body in Sphinx, but scarcely exceeding that of the head in the Death's-head Hawk-moth (*Acherontia atropos*) (see Acherontia), and in *Smerinthus* not longer than the labial palpi; this variation in length corresponds with the rapidity of flight, and the habit of the insects of extracting the nectareous juices of tube-bearing flowers by means of their elongated tongue. The caterpillars of the typical species are remarkable for the attitude in which they are usually seen, and from which they have obtained the genuine name of *Sphinx,* from their supposed resemblance to the figures of that fabulous creature. Some of them are also remarkable for the faculty they possess of elongating and contracting the three anterior segments of the body, giving them somewhat of a proboscis-like appearance, whence they have been termed *Elephant Sphinxes.*

Fig. 2407.—Privet Hawk-moth, (*Sphinx ligustri*)

Fig. 2408.
Caterpillar and Chrysalis of Privet Hawk-moth, (*Sphinx ligustri.*)

Sphinx, (*sfingks,*) *n.* [Lat. and Gr., said to be from Gr. *sphinggō,* to compress tightly.] (*Myth.*) A fabulous monster, said to have had the head and bust of a woman, a dog's body, the wings of a bird, and the tail of a serpent. The *S.* was sent by Juno to punish the Thebans by propounding riddles to all passers by, and devouring all who were unable to interpret her enigmas. Œdipus, however, explained all the riddles, when the monster immediately flung herself into the sea and perished. The form of the so-called Egyptian *S.* is that of a winged lion with a human head and bust, always in a lying attitude, whereas the Greek *S.* is represented in any attitude which might suit the fancy of the poet. The Egyptian figures seem to have been set up in avenues, forming approaches to the great temples. The statue disinterred by Belzoni near the Pyramids of Ghizeh, 62 feet high (see Fig. 2191), has again been nearly covered with sand. It is stated by Pliny that the Sphinx represented the Nile in a state of flood, as this event occurred regularly under the signs of the Virgin and the Lion. Figures of lions have also been found with the heads of rams and hawks.

Sphinx, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the family SPHINGIDÆ, *q. v.*

Sphragistics, (*sfra-jis'tiks,*) *n. sing.* [From Gr. *sphragis,* a seal.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions, especially with a view to the means which they afford of ascertaining the age and genuineness of documents to which they are affixed. *Brande.*

Sphygmic, (*sfig'mik,*) *n.* [Gr. *sphygmos,* the pulse.] Pertaining or having reference to the pulse.

Sphy'mograph, Sphig'mometer, *n.* [Gr *sphygmos,* the pulse, and *graphein,* to describe.] (*Med.*) A contrivance for indicating the character of the pulse as to force and extent of undulations. — *Dunglison.*

Spi'ca, *n.*; *pl.* SPICÆ. [Lat., an ear of corn.] (*Astron.*) A star of the first magnitude located in the constellation Virgo.

(*Surg.*) A kind of bandage; — so named from its resemblance to an ear of barley.

Spi'cate, Spi'cated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Presenting the form of a spike or ear.

Spicu'to, *p. a.* [It., divided.] (*Mus*) A term indicating that every note is to have its distinct sound. When used in relation to instruments played with a bow, it is to be understood that every note is to have a bow distinct from the preceding or succeeding one.

Spice, *n.* [Fr. *épice;* Sp. *especia;* It. *spezie,* from Lat. *species,* spices, drugs, &c.] A vegetable product, fragrant or aromatic to the smell, and pungent to the taste; — used in cookery, sauces, &c., and also as condiments. The principal of these in common use are nutmegs, mace, allspice or pimento, ginger, cloves, and cinnamon. — Hence, a small quantity giving aroma, zest, or seasoning to a greater; something that enriches or alters the quality or smack of a thing in a small degree; a relish; a slight flavoring; hence, a little quantity.

—*v. a.* To season with spice, or that which serves the purpose of spice; to flavor with aromatic substances; to mull; as, to *spice* a beverage. — To tincture or impregnate with the odor of spices; as, "in the *spiced* Indian air." — *Shoks.*

Spice'-bush, *n.* (*Bot.*) Spice-wood. See BENZOIN.

Spice'land, in *Indiana,* a post-village and township of Henry co., abt. 30 m. W. of Richmond; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,200.

Spice'-nut, *n.* In England, a gingerbread-nut; a jumble.

Spicer, (*spi'ser,*) *n.* One who seasons or flavors with spice.

—[Fr. *epicier.*] A dealer in spices.

Spi'ceryille, in *New Jersey,* a vill. of Gloucester co.

Spi'cery, *n.* [Fr. *epicerie.*] Spices generally; fragrant and aromatic vegetable substances used in seasoning. — A repository of spices; a place where spices are kept.

Spice Val'ley, in *Indiana,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt 1,513.

Spice'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BENZOIN.

Spiciform, (*spi'si-,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the form or shape of a spike.

Spicily, (*spi'si-ly,*) *a.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with flavor.

Spi'ciness, *n.* State or quality of being spicy.

Spick, *n.* A provincial English term for a spike or nail.

Spick and span new, quite new; that is, as new as a spike or nail just made; as, honor *spick and span new,* piping hot. — *Butler.*

Spic'ula, *n.*; *pl.* SPICULÆ. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A spikelet. — A pointed, fleshy appendage. — *Henslow.*

Spic'ular, *a.* [Fr. *spiculaire,* from Lat. *spiculum,* a dart.] Sharp-pointed; resembling a dart.

Spic'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *spiculare,* from *spiculum,* a dart.] To sharpen to a point. (R.)

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into small spikelets; covered with minute points, as pointed fleshy appendages. — *Henslow.*

Spicule, (*spik'yūl,*) *n.* [Lat. *spiculum.*] (*Bot.*) A minute, slender point or granule.

Spiculiform, *a.* [Lat. *spiculum,* and *forma,* form.] Possessing the form of a spicule.

Spiculigenous, (*spik-ū-lij'e-nūs.*) *a.* [Lat. *spiculum,* and *genere, gignere,* to produce.] Producing or containing spicules.

Spicy, (*spi-si,*) *a.* (*comp.* SPICIER; *superl.* SPICIEST.) [From *spice.*] Producing, yielding, pertaining to, or having the qualities of spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, a *spicy* decoction. — Hence, pungent; pointed; racy; as, a *spicy* story, a *spicy* scandal.

Spi'der, *n.* [For *spi'nder;* Ger. *spinne;* Du. *spin,* a spider.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the *Araneidæ,* a family of insects belonging to the *Arachnidæ,* comprising the true spider. They are destitute of a distinct head, and wanting antennæ, in which one half of the body is suspended from the other by a very slender peduncle, the integuments so soft as not to bear the least pressure, and whose limbs are so slightly attached to the body that they fall off at a very slight touch. The palpi resemble small feet, without a claw at the tip, terminated at most in the females by a small hook, but in the males supporting various appendages, more or less complicated, connected with the function of reproduction in this family. The frontal claws are terminated by a movable hook, which curves downward, and has on its under side a little slit for the emission of a poisonous fluid, which is secreted in a gland of the preceding joint. The thorax has upon it a like impression, indicating the region of the head; it consists of a single piece, to which is attached behind a movable and soft abdomen. This part of the body is furnished with four or six nipples, fleshy at the tips, round or conical, jointed, placed close together, and pierced at the extremity with an immense number of minute orifices, or spinnerets, for the discharge of silken threads, which are produced from matter formed in internal reservoirs. The internal apparatus for secreting the silk is lodged within the abdomen near its posterior extremity, and consists (Fig. 2409) of a small number (four or six, according to the species) of twisted, elongated, and unequal-sized vessels, being thickest at the middle, at the extremity of which are a great number of similar vessels, but of much smaller size, and considerably shorter, and which are pressed against each other, uniting in a common base, which is in connection with the external apparatus. The matter discovered in the internal vessels is analogous to a gum or transparent paste. It is not soluble in spirits of wine or in water; it breaks when it is attempted to be bent, and, like glass, can only be made flexible when it is divided into very thin threads. This matter is discharged

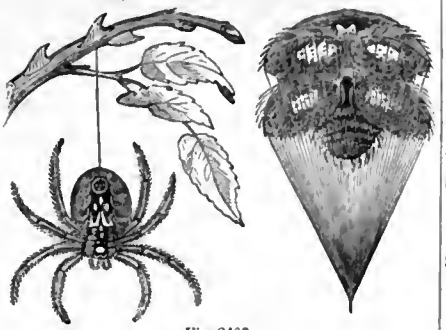


Fig. 2409.

POSITION OF SPIDER WHEN ATTACHED TO A THREAD OF WEB, AND SPINNING APPARATUS HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

from several series of minute bristles, like points (spinnerules), surrounding the spinnerets, about one thousand to each spinneret. From these points there exude as many little drops of the above-mentioned liquid, which, becoming dry the moment it reaches the air, forms so many delicate threads. The threads of each spinneret first unite together, and then with those of the neighboring spinnerets to form a common thread, so that the thread of the *S.*, when it suspends itself from any object, is composed of an immense number of minute filaments. The first object which the *S* has to accomplish, is to attach her thread to some object as the commencement of a groundwork for her future operations. In doing this, it appears that she extends her spinnerets as widely as possible, presses them against the object to which it is intended that the thread should be attached, and then discharges a thread from each of the spinnerules. The insect uses her hind legs as a reel to draw the threads out of her body. The spinnerets of the same *S.* differ in structure, one set of spinnerets being employed in producing threads which are glutinous, while another set produces threads which are smooth. It is by means of these threads that *S.* construct the various webs which they throw from one object to another for the purpose of entrapping their prey, the glutinous threads being arranged in circles, and the smooth threads being used as radii.

—A trevet to hold utensils over a fire.

(*Mach.*) A skeleton of radial pieces resembling a spider.

Spi'der-catcher, *n.* One who, or that which, catches spiders; — specifically, a kind of woodpecker.

Spi'der-monkey, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ATELES.

Spi'der-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) A species of murex.

Spi'der-wort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRADESCANTIA.

Spiel'berg, (PRISON OF.) See BRÜNN.

Spielhagen, FRIEDERICH, a popular German novelist, b. at Magdeburg, 1829. After completing his course of "gymnasial" education at Stralsund in 1847, he went to the University of Berlin, intending to study medicine. But his poetical nature soon caused him to give up all thoughts of the medical profession; and the following year he removed to Bonn to study philology, and finally settled in Leipzig, 1854, when he devoted himself entirely to general literature. His first romance, *Clara Vere,* was published in 1857, and in the following year a short romance, "Auf der Düne" (*On the Downs*), appeared, and attracted considerable attention. In 1860, *S.* went to Hanover, where he married. In 1861, his first large romance, "Problematische Naturen" (*Problematic Characters*), appeared, and at once established for the writer a great reputation. His other works are "Durch Nacht zum Lichte" (*Through Night to Light*) (1862); "Die Von Hohenstein" (*The Hohensteins*) (1864); "In Reih und Glied" (*In Rank and File*) (1866). Then followed "Novellen" (*Novelettes*); "Die Schöne Amerikanerin" (*The Fair American Ladies*); "Röschen von Hofe" (*Rose of the Court*); "Hans and Grete;" "Die Dorfcoquette" (*The Village Coquette*); and in 1869 "Hammer and Amboss" (*Hammer and Anvil*), his latest and most remarkable novel. A translated edition of the novels of Spielhagen are published in this country by Leypoldt & Holt, of New York.

Spige'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Loganiaceæ.* They are herbaceous or suffrutescent plants, with leaves opposite; stipules small, interpetiolar; flowers sessile, in terminal spikes. The most important species is *S. Marylandica,* the Pink-root, or Worm-grass, found in woods from Pennsylvania to Florida and W. to Illinois. Its root and leaves are much employed as anthelmintics. In larger doses they operate as irritant cathartics, and in poisonous doses as narcotics.

Spig'got (or SPICKET) **River,** rises in Rockingham co., New Hampshire, and enters the Merrimac River in Middlesex co., Massachusetts.

Spig'ot, *n.* [W. *ysgiwed.*] A pin or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small vent-hole in a cask of liquor.

Spigur'nel, *n.* [A. S. *spicerran,* to inclose.] (*Eng. Law.*) The sealer of the royal writs.

Spike, *n.* [Sw. and Goth. *spijk;* Lat. *spica,* an ear, a spike.] A kind of very large nail. — A rod of iron or wood pointed. — An ear of grain; as, a *spike* of barley. — A shoot or ray.

(*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence in which all the flowers are sessile along a common axis, as in *Plantago.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SPIKED.) (*Spike.*) To fasten with spikes, or long and large nails, as the planks of a flooring. — To set with spikes; as, *spiked* palings. — To fix on a spike; as, traitors' heads were formerly *spiked* on Temple Bar. — To stop the vent of with a spike, nail, or the like; as, to *spike* a field-piece.

Spiked, (*spikt,*) *p. a.* Furnished with spikes, as grain. — Secured with spikes, as planking. — Stopped with spikes, as the vent-hole of a cannon.

Spike'-lavender, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Lavendula spica.* See LAVENDULA.

Spike'let, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small spike; a subdivision of a spike.

Spikenard, (colloq. *spik'nard,*) *n.* [Fr. *spicanard;* Lat. *spicanardi.*] (*Bot.*) The spike or ear that grows on the top of the *Nardus,* or *Nardostachys,* which is highly aromatic; also, the plant itself, and the oil or balsam obtained from it. See NARDOSTACHYS.

Spik'ing, *n.* (*Mil.*) The operation of rendering a gun unserviceable, either temporarily, by pushing into the vent a spring spike, which can be removed when the spring is compressed by a rammer pushed down the bore from the muzzle, or more permanently, by driving an iron nail hard into the vent, which must be drilled out before the gun can be used.

Spik'y, *a.* Set with spikes. — Presenting a sharp point, or points.

Spilan'thes, *n.* [Gr. *spilos,* a spot, and *anthos,* a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of tropical weeds, order *Asteraceæ,* the leaves of many of which have a singularly pungent taste, which is especially noticeable in the Pará Cress, *S. oleracea.* This plant is cultivated as a salad and potherb in tropical countries, and, like many cultivated plants, its native country is uncertain. The Japanese call the plant *Hoko So.*

Spile, *n.* [Du. *spijl.*] A small, wooden peg, used to stop a hole, as in a cask. — A pile or stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure.

Spile'-hole, *n.* A vent-hole in a cask.

Spill, *n.* [Du. *spil;* A. S. *spindel.*] A spile; a small peg for stopping a cask. — A small spiral roll of paper or splinter of wood for lighting lamps, tobacco-pipes, and the like.

—*v. o.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SPILLED, or SPILT.) [A. S. *spillan,* to spill, spoil, destroy.] To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose, or suffer to be scattered or dispersed, as liquids, flour, sand, &c.; — implying a loss or waste incurred accidentally. — To pour out; to waste; to cause to flow out or lose; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as blood.

(*Naut.*) To dislodge the wind from, as the belly of a sail, in order to reef or furl it.

—*v. a.* To be shed; to be suffered to fall, be lost, or wasted.

Spill'er, *n.* One who spills or sheds. — A kind of fishing-line.

Spil'let-fishing, Spilliard-fishing, (*spil'yard-,*) *n.* Same as BULTOW, *q. v.*

Spilling-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used for dislodging the wind from a sail in order to furl it easily. — *Totten.*

Spin, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SPUN.) [Sw. and Icel *spinna.*] To draw out and twist into threads, as wool, flax, cotton, &c., whether by hands or by machinery; as, to *spin* yarn. — To form by a slow process or by degrees; to draw out tediously, or to a great length; — preceding *out;* as, to *spin out* a long discourse. — To protract; to expend by delays; as, to *spin out* one's whole time in idling. — To twirl; to whirl with a thread; to turn or cause to whirl or rotate; as, to *spin* a top. — To draw out from the stomach in a filament, as a spider.

(*Mach.*) To put into shape, as metal, by causing it to revolve, as in a lathe, and pressing against it with a roller or hand-tool.

To spin a yarn. (*Naut.*) To tell a long or tedious story, often implying one that is marvellous or improbable; — used in a figurative sense; as, some half dozen of the crew sat round the galley-fire *spinning yarns.* — *To spin hay.* (*Mil.*) To twist hay into ropes for portable transport on an expedition.

—*v. n.* To practise spinning; to work at drawing or twisting threads; as, a woman who knows how to *spin.* — To perform the act of drawing or twisting threads; as, this jenny *spins* capitally. — To revolve or whirl, as a top or spindle; as, it *spins* round with great velocity. — To stream or issue in a thread or small current; as, blood *spins* from a wound.

Spinaceous, (*-ā'shūs,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, spinach, and the class of plants to which it belongs.

Spin'ach, Spin'age, *n.* [It. *spinacce,* from Lat. *spina,* a thorn.] (*Bot.*) See SPINACIA.

Spinacia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Spinach, a genus of plants, order *Chenopodiaceæ.* The Common Spinach, *S. oleracea,* is a well known potherb and hardy annual, whose native country is unknown. The plant has large, thick, succulent, deep green leaves, for the sake of which alone it is cultivated, and which are considered wholesome; when properly dressed, and thoroughly deprived of all moisture before being mashed with butter or rich gravy.

they make an excellent dish, which may be eaten with any kind of meat. The seeds of one of the species are spiny, whence it is commonly called, tautologically, Prickly Spinach. It is a singular fact that the water drained from spinach, after being boiled, is capable of making as good match-paper as that made by a solution of nitre.

Spi'nal, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *spinalis*.] Pertaining, or relating, to the spine or backbone of an animal; as, the *spinal* marrow.

Spinal column, Spinal cord or *marrow.* See SPINE.

Spindle, *(spin'dl,) n.* [A. S., Swed., Ger., and Dan. *spindel.*] The pin used, in the primitive mode of spinning with the hand, for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound.

(Weaving.) See WEAVING.

—A slender, pointed rod or pin on which anything turns or revolves; the axis of a wheel or roller; as, the *spindle* of a vane, the *spindle* of a capstan.— A long, slender stalk, as of a plant.— The fusee of a watch. — In cotton-yarn, a measure containing 18 hanks, or 15,120 yards; in linen-yarn, 24 heers, or 14,400 yards.

(Geom.) A solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve line about its chord. The solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis is called a *conoid.*

Dead-spindle. (Mach.) The spindle of the tail-stock; the non-revolving arbor of a machine-tool, in contradistinction from *live-spindle*, or spindle of the head-stock, or revolving arbor.

—*v. n.* To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk, as a plant.

Spin'dle-legged, Spin'dle-shanked, *(-lĕgd, -shănkt.) a.* Having long, slender legs.

Spin'dle-legs, Spin'dle-shanks, *n.* A long-legged, slender person;—used humorously or derisively.

Spin'dle-shaped, *(-shāpt,) a.* Possessing the form of a spindle.

(Bot.) Fusiform; — said principally of roots.

Spin'dle-tree, *n. (Bot.)* See EUONYMUS.

Spine, *n.* [Lat. *spina*, a thorn.] *(Anat.* and *Physiol.)* The *S.* is the long articulated bony column at the back of the trunk, extending downwards from the head its entire length. (See Fig. 407.) It forms the basis of support of the trunk, and connects all the other parts of the frame. Its interior is hollow, and contains the *spinal cord*, or *spinal marrow*; its lower end rests on the pelvis. It is usually divided into two portions, a superior and inferior; the former flexible, and composed of 24 bones, or true vertebræ; the latter more fixed, and composed of 9 bones, or false vertebræ. The true vertebræ are divided into *cervical, dorsal,* and *lumbar*; the false form the *os sacrum* and *coccyx*. Each vertebræ consists of two parts, the body of the bone and the arch; the former being solid, convex before and concave behind; the latter being formed by two pedicles and two laminæ, supporting seven processes; namely, four articular, two transverse, and one spinous process. The bodies of the vertebræ are piled one upon another, forming a strong pillar for the support of the cranium and trunk; the arches forming behind a hollow cylinder for the protection of the *spinal cord*. Between each pair of vertebræ apertures exist, through which the spinal nerves pass from the cord. The several vertebræ are united together by means of a substance impressible like cork, which is firmest and hardest externally, and gradually becoming thinner and softer, till at length in the centre it is in the form of a mucous substance. There are likewise many strong ligaments which unite the bones of the *S.* to each other. The spinal cord is that portion of the cerebro-spinal nervous system which is contained in the spinal canal. Its length is usually about sixteen or seventeen inches, terminating in the adult in a slender filament of gray substance about the lower border of the body of the first lumbar vertebra. It does not nearly fill the canal, its investing membranes being separated from the surrounding walls by areolar tissue and a plexus of veins. Its membranes are three in number. The most external is the *dura mater*, a strong filamentous membrane, which forms a loose sheath round the cord. The most internal is the *pia mater*, a cellulo-vascular membrane, which closely invests the entire surface of the cord; while between the two is the arachnoid membrane, an intermediate serous sac, which envelops the cord, and is then reflected on the inner surface of the dura mater. The surface of the cord is marked by two enlargements, — an upper, or cervical, which is the larger, and extends from the third cervical to the first dorsal vertebra; the latter being situated opposite the last dorsal vertebra. In form, the cord is a flattened cylinder. Its anterior surface presents along the middle line a longitudinal fissure, called the *anterior median fissure*; and its posterior surface another, called the *posterior median fissure*. These fissures divide the cord into two symmetrical halves, which are united in the middle line throughout their entire length by a transverse band of nervous substance, called the *commissure*. When cut transversely, the spinal cord is seen to consist of white and gray nervous matter. The former is situated externally, and constitutes its chief portion; the latter occupies its centre, and is so arranged as to present two crescental masses placed one in each lateral half of the cord, united together by a transverse band of gray matter, — the gray commissure. The posterior horn of each crescental mass is long and narrow, and approaches the surface at the posterior lateral fissure, near which it presents a slight enlargement; the anterior is short and thick, and does not quite reach the surface. The nerves of the spinal cord consist of 31 pairs, issuing from the sides of the whole length of the cord, their number corresponding with the intervertebral foramina through which they pass. Each nerve arises by two roots, an anterior and a posterior, the latter being the larger. The roots emerge through separate apertures of the sheath of dura mater, and directly after their emergence a ganglion is formed on the posterior root, the anterior root lying in contact with the anterior surface of the ganglion, but none of their fibres intermingling. Immediately beyond the ganglion the two roots coalesce, and by mingling their fibres form a compound, or mixed, spinal nerve, which, after issuing from the intervertebral canal, divides into an anterior and posterior branch, each containing fibres from both roots. The spinal cord is a nervous centre, or rather an aggregate of many nervous centres, and has the power of conducting impressions or states of nervous excitement. Through it the impressions made upon the spinal sensitive nerves are conducted to the brain, where alone they can be perceived by the mind; and through it also the stimulus of the will applied to the brain excites the action of the muscles supplied from it with motor nerves. As a nervous centre, it has the power of communicating impressions from sensitive to motor nerve-fibres independent of the will, which is usually termed the reflex function of the spinal cord. Thus the movements of the pharynx and œsophagus are involuntary, for the will cannot arrest or modify them. A portion of food being conveyed by voluntary efforts into the fauces, is carried by successive involuntary contractions of the constrictors of the pharynx and muscular walls of the œsophagus into the stomach. These contractions are excited by the stimulus of the food on the sensitive nerves of the pharynx and œsophagus conducted to the spinal cord, and thence reflexed through the motor nerves to these parts. The spinal cord, like other parts of the body, is subject to various diseases, one of the most common of which is inflammation, which may be either acute or chronic, affecting the cord itself or its membranes. It is characterized by pain more or less acute, extending throughout the length of the spine, or confined to a certain portion of it. It is much increased by every movement of the spine, and in many cases is more or less intermittent. It frequently also gives rise to spasmodic or paralytic affections of various parts. It is always a highly dangerous disease, and in general requires similar treatment with inflammation of the brain. (See BRAIN, DISEASES OF THE.) —*Spina bifida*, or divided spine, consists in an imperfection of the posterior part of the spinal canal, and is almost always accompanied by an excessive secretion of the spinal fluid. It is almost always characterized by a tumor situated over the defective vertebræ, and varying in size according to the extent of the fissure in the spinal canal. It commences when the spine is being formed in fœtal life, and may continue for ten, or even twenty years, without affecting the general health; but the tumor is liable to inflame and ulcerate by friction, and thus produce death. A gentle pressure on the tumor, so as to resist the effusion of the fluid, is recommended.

(Bot.) A thorn; a sharp-pointed process from the woody part of a plant.

(Zoöl.) A thin, pointed spike, as found in certain fishes.

—A ridge; as, the *spine* of a mountain.

Spined, *a.* Spiny; furnished with spines.

Spine'-finned Fishes, *n. pl. (Zoöl.)* See ACANTHOPTERYGII.

Spi'nel, CEYLONITE, *n.* [Fr. *spinelle.*] *(Min.)* An anhydrous aluminate of magnesia, consisting (when pure) of 71·99 per cent. of alumina and 28·01 magnesia; but part of the magnesia is often replaced by lime and the protoxides of zinc, manganese, and iron, and the alumina sometimes by peroxide of iron. It is of various tints of red, violet, and yellow, sometimes black, as at the copper-mine at Migiandone, in the valley of Toce in Piedmont; occasionally nearly white. It occurs in octahedrons, the edges of which are occasionally replaced, and sometimes in rhombic dodecahedrons; also in macles. The finest specimens are brought from Ceylon, Siam, Pegu, and other eastern countries. Spinel constitutes a beautiful gem, which is often sold for Oriental Ruby. The scarlet spinel is called *Spinel Ruby* by lapidaries; the rose-red, *Balass Ruby*; the yellow or orange-red, *Rubicelle*; the violet-colored, *Almandine Ruby.*

Spines'cent, *a. (Bot.)* Tapering gradually to a rigid, leafless point, tipped with a spine.—*Gray.*

Spinet', *n.* [Fr. *épinette*; It. *spinetta*, from Lat. *spina*, a thorn.] *(Mus.)* A musical stringed instrument, resembling the harpsichord, and, like that instrument, now superseded by the pianoforte. Each note had but one string, which was struck by a quilled jack acted on by one of the finger-keys. The strings were placed horizontally, and nearly at right angles to the keys; and the general outline of the instrument resembled that of a harp laid in a horizontal position, on which account the spinet, when first introduced, was called the *concha harp.* — A clavichord; a virginal.

Spinif'erous, *a. (Bot.)* Producing, or bearing, thorns or spines; thorny.

Spin'iform, *a.* Spine-shaped.

Spinig'erous, *(-nij'er-ŭs,) a.* Bearing a spine, or spines.

Spin'iness, *n.* State or quality of being spiny.

Spin'ner, *n.* One who spins; as, a *spinner* of yarns or cloths, a cotton-*spinner*, &c. — A spider; as, a long-legged *spinner.*

Spin'ner, Spin'neret, *n. (Zoöl.)* An organ with which insects form their silk or webs. See SPIDER.

Spin'nerstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., 91 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Spin'nery, *n.* A place where spinning is performed; a mill for spinning.

Spin'ney, Spin'ny, *n.; pl.* SPINNIES. In England, a small coppice or licket, with an undergrowth of bramble, &c.

Spin'ning, *n. (Manuf.)* The art of combining animal and vegetable fibres into continuous threads fit for the processes of weaving, sewing, or rope-making. If wool or cotton is to be spun, it has at first to be "opened;" that is, it must be relieved from its original knotted and lumpy condition; this was formerly done by hand, but is now easily managed by machines called *willows* or *willeys, blowers,* and *openers*. By the first of these, which consists of a drum covered with small spikes moving in a hollow cylinder, also lined with spikes, but so arranged that those on the drum pass close to, but do not come into collision with, them as it revolves, the cotton or wool is fed in on one side, is dragged forward by catching on the spikes, and is delivered at an opposite opening to that by which it entered, in a loose state and free from knots. It is not, however, quite loose enough for the subsequent operations, and it is more or less mingled with impurities. It is therefore taken to the "blower" or "opener," and being put into a shaft, is there acted upon by a stream of air violently driven in by machinery, which blows it forward, removes extraneous matters, and so separates the fibres that they pass out at the other end in an exceedingly light flocculent state, and ready for being formed into *laps*. This operation consists in laying the material very equally on an endless apron made of small bars of wood, and of the width of the frame of the machine in which they are placed. This apron passes round two rollers, placed at a little distance apart, the rollers being moved by machinery. The arrows indicate the direction in which the apron moves; and as the operator covers its entire surface with a thin layer of the fibre, it passes successively under the two rollers, and comes out in the form of a compressed layer of cotton or wool, called a *lap*. The laps are taken to the *carding-machine*, consisting of a series of cylinders revolving in a frame, and placed so close together that they almost touch each other. Each cylinder is covered with a coating of fine steel-wire points, which are stuck in leather, or some other flexible material, and are technically called *cards*. The lap is made of the same width as the cylinders of the carding-machine, and is so adjusted that, as it unwinds from its roller, it passes in between a pair of the carding cylinders, the steel-wire teeth of which seize hold of the individual fibres, and drag them in one direction until they are caught by other cylinders, and so carried from one to another, always being pulled in a straight direction, until they are laid as nearly as possible side by side, and are given off in a thin cobweb-like film at the last cylinder, where it is prevented from continuing its journey round the cylinders by a small bar of metal called the *doffer*, which, with a gentle and peculiar motion, removes it from the cylinder. The film of fibre is of the same width as the cylinder of the carding-machine, but it is gathered together by the operator, who passes it through a smooth metal ring, and between two small polished rollers, the revolutions of which carry it forward, and deposit it in a deep tin-can in the form of a loose untwisted column of cotton or wool, about an inch in thickness, which is called a *sliver*. If such a sliver or cord be firmly griped or compressed at two points rather farther apart than the average length of its component filaments, it may be extended or drawn out to a greater length, the filaments sliding upon each other. When two or more such cords have been extended in this way, until they will stretch no longer without separating or being pulled asunder, they may be laid parallel to each other, and combined by being slightly twisted together. The compound cord thus formed may be again extended by stretching or drawing; and the repetition of the processes of doubling, twisting, and stretching will enable the spinner to extend the length and diminish the thickness of the cord until it becomes a fine compact thread or yarn. — The primitive modes of *S.* by the spindle and distaff, and by the *spinning-wheel* (Fig. 2410), which are still extensively practised in the East, and not entirely superseded in some remote parts of this country, only enable the spinner to produce a single thread; but with the almost automatic spinning-machinery which has been called into existence by the cotton manufacture, one individual may produce nearly 2,000 threads at the same time. The history of the series of inventions by which this result has been gradually attained is briefly noticed under COTTON MANUFACTURE. The manufacture of yarns or threads of silk is a process essentially different from the *S.* of cotton, wool, or flax. Instead of combining a number of short fibres into a long thread, the silk-throwster receives the silk in the form of very long and exceedingly fine filaments, which merely need cleansing and twisting together until the requisite strength is attained. The twisting process is, in this case, called *S.* There is, however, besides the best portion of the silk, which is wound off from the cocoon, a quantity of loose or *floss* silk, which forms a soft tangled mass enveloping it. This, with the refuse of the superior part of the silk, under the general name of *waste*, is converted into yarns for coarse or inferior articles, by a process very similar to that of *S.* other fibrous substances. This waste silk was formerly cut by a machine, to reduce its filaments into short lengths, and then treated in much the same way as cotton-wool; but the process of manufacturing it into yarns has been recently much improved by the adoption of contrivances similar to those used in flax-*S.*, by which the filaments are heckled or drawn out into a sliver without being cut.

Spin'ning-jenny, *n. (Mach.)* A machine used in the cotton manufacture to turn a great number of spindles, by means of bands from a horizontal wheel. See COTTON (MANUFACTURE OF).

Spin'ning-wheel, *n.* A wheel formerly employed in the domestic spinning of material for textile fabrics; it consisted of a wheel which worked with the foot by means of a treadle, gave motion to a spindle, on which the thread or yarn spun by the fingers was wound.

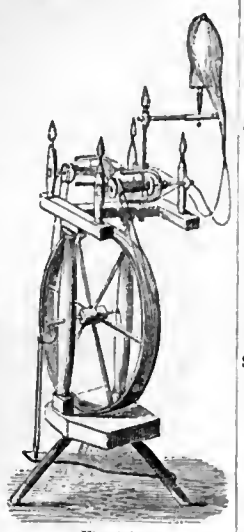


Fig. 2410.
TWO-HANDED SPINNING-WHEEL.

Spinose', Spi'nous, *a.* [Lat. *spinosus.*] Full of spines: thorny; as, a *spinose* branch.

Spi'nosity, *n.* State or quality of being spiny.

Spinoza, BENEDICT, (*spe-no'za.*) a celebrated philosopher, b. at Amsterdam, 1632. He was the son of a Portuguese Jew, and was first named BARUCH, but adopted that of *Benedict* on renouncing the faith of his fathers. He was early remarkable for an ardent love of truth, and a keen and logical intellect. His first serious studies were the Bible and the Talmud. He made no secret of the doubts which grew up in his mind, and was exposed to much persecution on account of them. Taking refuge in the house of the physician Vanden Ende, he studied Latin and Greek, mathematics and metaphysics, and was especially attracted by the philosophy of Descartes. A large bribe was offered him if he would continue to conform outwardly to Judaism; but neither his will nor his poverty consented to such a degradation. An attempt was made to assassinate him, and he had a very narrow escape. He was at last excommunicated, and being driven from Amsterdam, lived for a time near Leyden, and afterwards at the Hague. He devoted himself wholly to philosophy, earning such a livelihood as contented him by the trade of polishing glasses for optical instruments. His character was most estimable, and endeared him to his personal friends. His system of philosophy has been made odious by the vulgar accusation of Atheism, which is the very reverse of the truth. To his thought God is the only being, the only substance, infinite, eternal — before whom all things else have but a phenomenal existence. And his aim was to build up, on the knowledge of God as foundation, a system of morals by a rigorously mathematical method. With more reason, *S.* has been called the father of modern Pantheism. The great defect of his system is the virtual suppression of individuality, and the denial of free-will; all finite things, not excepting human actions, being parts of a necessary chain of sequences. *S.* has of late been more fairly judged, and both his merits and errors impartially discussed. His influence on the mind of Goethe was overpowering. Cousin says: "The author whom this pretended atheist most resembles, is the unknown author of the *Imitation of Jesus Christ.*" And Schleiermacher thus testifies to the depth of the religious sentiment in *S.*: "He was filled with religion and religious feeling; and therefore is it that he stands alone, unapproachable, the master in his art, but elevated above the profane world, without adherents, and without even citizenship." The works of *S.* are: — *Renati Descartes Principiorum pars Prima et Secunda more Geometrico Demonstrata; Cogitata Metaphysica; Tractatus Theologico—Politicus; Ethica,* perhaps the most important of his treatises; *Tractatus Politicus; De Intellectus Emendatione;* and *Epistolæ.* The last four form his *Opera Posthuma.* The works written in defence and refutation of the system of *S.* are very numerous. D. 1677.

Spi'nozism, *n.* The Pantheistic tenets or doctrines taught by SPINOZA, *q. v.*

Spi'nozist, *n.* A follower of, or believer in, the Pantheistical doctrines of Spinoza.

Spin'ster, *n.* [*Spin,* and term. *ster.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.

(*Law.*) The common designation of an unmarried woman or single woman; — used in legal proceedings as an addition to the surname, as *bachelor* is appended to that of an unmarried man.

Spin'there, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *spinther,* a spark.] (*Min.*) A greenish variety of sphene, occurring crystallized in very irregular four-sided pyramids, which are obliquely truncated in Dauphine, adhering to crystals of calc spar.

Spinule, (*spin'yūl,*) *n.* A minute spine.

Spinulescent, (*spin-ū-les'sent,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Small-spined.

Spin'ulose, Spin'ulous, *a.* Presenting minute spines.

Spin'y, *a.* [From *spine.*] Thorny; full of spines; as, a *spiny* shrub. — Slender; tenuous; like a spine; as, a *spiny* insect. — Perplexed; difficult; troublesome; arduous; as, a *spiny* affair.

Spin'y Lobster, SEA-CRAYFISH, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of the genus *Palinurus,* a genus of *Crustacea,* section *Macrurans.* The Common *S. L.* (*Palinurus vulgaris*), attains a length of about 18 inches. The shell is very hard, and the whole body is rough with short spines. The antennæ are very long, much longer than those of the common lobster. There are no claws or pincers, the first pair of feet being very similar to the others.

Spir'acle, (*spi'ra-kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *spiracule;* Lat. *spiraculum,* from *spiro,* to breathe.] Any small hole; an aperture or vent.

(*Nat. Hist.*) A small vent in animal or vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled.

Spiræ'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ.* The species *S. ulmaria* is the herb familiarly known by the names of *Pride of the Meadow, Queen of the Meadows,* and *Meadow-sweet* (Fig. 2411). Its numerous white flowers are remarkable for their fragrance, its roots for their tonic properties. It is cultivated in our gardens, as are also other species of this beautiful genus.

Fig. 2411.—PRIDE OF THE MEADOW, (*Spiræa ulmaria.*)

Spi'ral, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *spira,* a coil, a fold; Gr. *speira.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, a spire.—Winding round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular form, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like a screw; winding round a fixed point or centre, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring.

Spiral gear, or *gearing,* a kind of gearing often used in light machinery in place of bevel gearing, to change the direction of motion; it consists of wheels coworking with their axis at an angle with each other double that of the direction of the teeth with the axis.

Spiral wheel. (*Mach.*) A wheel having its teeth notched at an angle with its axis, so that they form small parts of screws or spirals.

Spiral vessels. (*Veg. Anat.*) Membraneous tubes with conical extremities, lined in the inside by a fibre twisted spirally, and capable of unrolling with elasticity. Their function is that of the conveyance of air. They are found in almost any part of a plant except the bark; but are most abundant in leaves and flowers, and least common in the stem and root, except in the medullary sheath of the former.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A curve-line of the circular kind, which in its progress always recedes more and more from its centre.

(*Arch.*) A curve that ascends winding about a cone or spire, so that all its points continually approach its axis.

Spiral of Archimedes. The curve traced by a point moving with uniform velocity along a line (radius rector) which rotates with uniform velocity around a point.

Spi'rally, *adv.* In a spiral form or direction; after the manner of a screw.

Spi'rant, *n.* [Lat. *spirans, spirantis,* from *spirare,* to breathe.] (*Gram.*) A continuous or fricative consonant.

Spir'anthes, *n.* [Gr. *speira,* a cord; in reference to the twisted spike.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ.* The Ladies' Tresses, *S. gracilis,* not uncommon in old woods in N. England and Canada, is a very delicate plant. Its small, white flowers are arranged in a row which winds once or twice around the stem.

Spire, or SPIRES, (Ger. *Speier,* or *Speyer,* anc. *Civitas Nemetum* or *Noviomagus,*) an ancient town of Germany, at the confluence of the Spirebach and the Rhine, 17 miles from Landau. The only interesting building is the old Cathedral, now falling into decay. It is inclosed by walls, has an old palace, a city hall, gymnasium, orphan asylum, house of correction, and museum of antiquities. *Manuf.* Tobacco, vinegar, and there are sugar-refineries. — In this city forty-nine diets were held: and at one, in 1529, the protest to the emperor was made which gave rise to the religious designation of Protestants. On one occasion it was the winter quarters of Julius Cæsar, and in the Middle Ages the residence of several German emperors. *Pop.* 11,742.

Spire, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *spira;* Gr. *speira,* from *eirō* to join.] That which is wound, wreathed, coiled, or twisted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; as, "air seems to consist of *spires* contorted with small spheres." — *Cheyne.*

—A body that shoots up to a point, so called perhaps because a line drawn round and round in less and less circles and rising at the same time, would be a spire; a conical or pyramidal body; a steeple; a tapering body; as, the *spire* of a church. — A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

—The top, apex, or uppermost point of a thing; as, the *spire* of one's ambition.

(*Geom.*) A line drawn progressively round the same axis, with a distance between each circle.

Spire of a shell. See SHELL.

(*Arch.*) Among the ancients, the base of a column, also the astragal or torus of the base. In modern architecture, the conical erection above the tower of a church, which diminishes gradually as it rises, sometimes assuming the form of a plain, slender pyramid, polygonal in plan, rising from the square base formed by the tower from which it springs. The earliest examples of anything resembling a spire are the pyramid roofs of the turrets of Norman date, of which Fig. 2412 presents good specimens. As the early English style arose, considerably greater elevation was given to spires (Fig. 2413), although they were still very frequently less acute than they afterwards became. In the decorated style, the spires were more enriched, with a parapet and pinnacles at the top of the tower, crockets on the angles, and enriched windows. In the perpendicular style the same arrangement was continued, although the character of the details and enrichments were altered in common with those of the other features of Gothic architecture. The spires were often perforated, and their sides filled entirely with tracery. Such spires are common in Germany, those of Strasburg (see STRASBURG) and Freiburg on the Rhine, being very fine examples.

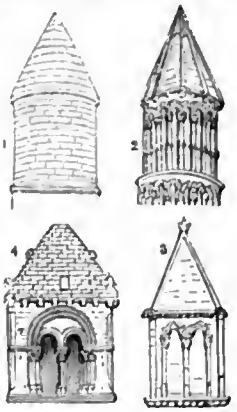


Fig. 2412 — SPIRES.

1. Turret, St. Peter's Church, Oxford, c. a. d. 1160. 2. Turret, Rochester Cathedral, c. a. d. 1160. 3. Pinnacle, Bishop's Cleeve Church, Gloucestershire, c. a. d. 1080. 4. Than Church, near Caen, Normandy, c. a. d. 1080.

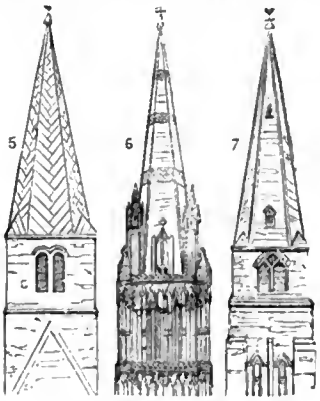


Fig. 2413. — SPIRES.

5. Almondsbury Church, Gloucestershire, c. a. d. 1250. 6. Salisbury Cathedral, c. a. d. 1330. 7. St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, c. a. d. 1300.

Spire, *v. a.* To shoot up pyramidically or conically. — To sprout, as grain in malting.

Spired, *a.* Possessing a spire.

Spire'-steeple, *n.* The upper extremity of a spire. (n.)

Spi'rifer, *n.* [Lat. *spira,* a spire, and *ferre,* to bear.] (*Pal.*) The name of a genus of extinct molluscs of the class *Brachiopoda,* characterized by the shell having two internal calcareous spiral appendages. They are common in the coal strata.

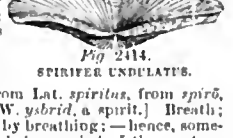


Fig. 2414.
SPIRIFER UNDULATUS.

Spir'it, *n.* [Fr. *esprit,* from Lat. *spiritus,* from *spirō,* to breathe, live; akin to W. *ysbrid,* a spirit.] Breath; air or wind set in motion by breathing; — hence, sometimes life itself; as, the balmy *spirit* of the western breeze. — An immaterial intelligent substance or being; vital or active principle, essence, force, or energy, as distinct from matter; life or living substance, considered apart from material or corporeal existence. — The soul of man, as distinguished from the *body* wherein it dwells.

"If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit.*"— *Watts.*

—The human soul after its disruption from the body.

"The *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it."— *Eccl.* xii. 7.

—Hence, a ghost; a spectre; a supernatural apparition or manifestation; also, sometimes, an elf; a fay; a sprite. — Animal excitement, or the effect of it; ardor; fire; courage; elevation or vehemence of mind, temper, energy, or enthusiasm; as, a man of *spirit.* — A person of life, vigor, activity, or enterprise; one who exhibits liveliness, vivacity, or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper; as, a ruling *spirit,* a dominant *spirit,* a restless *spirit.* — Disposition of the mind, habitual or temporary; turn of tem-

per; occasional mental, moral, or intellectual state; as, he worked with *spirit*, I left him in good *spirits*, uncertainty is apt to put a man in low *spirits*. — The quality of any substance which manifests life, activity, or the power of strongly affecting other bodies; any tenuous, airy, or volatile substance. — Real meaning; intent; — in contradistinction to the *letter*, or to *formal statement*; also, characteristic quality, particularly such as is derived from the individual genius, or the personal character; as, the *spirit* of the law.

(*Chem.*) A name generally applied to fluids, mostly of a lighter specific character than water, and obtained by distillation. Thus, the essential oil of turpentine is called *spirit* of turpentine. Essential oils dissolved in alcohol are called spirits, as *spirit* of aniseed, peppermint, &c., because formerly prepared by distilling the herbs with alcohol. The volatile alkali ammonia, distilled and condensed in cold alcohol, is called *spirit* of ammonia; even hydrochloric acid is often called *spirit of salts*. But in a stricter sense, the term *spirit* is understood to mean *alcohol* (q. v.), in its potable condition, of which there are very numerous varieties, deriving their special characters from the substances used in their production, as brandy, rum, whisky, gin, arrack, &c.

(Note. *Spirit* is frequently combined with other words, forming self-explaining compounds; as, *spirit*-moving, *spirit*-stirring, *spirit*-rousing, &c.)

Animal spirits. (*Physiol.*) The fluid which is supposed to circulate through the nerves, and which has been regarded as the agent of sensation and motion, and as analogous in its effects and properties to electricity; the nervous fluid or principle. (*Dunglison.*) — *The Spirit*, or *Holy Spirit*. (*Theol.*) The Holy Ghost; the Spirit of God, or the third person of the Trinity. The *spirit* also denotes the human spirit as animated by the Divine Spirit. — *Rectified spirit*, proof spirit made pure by distillation.

Spir'it, *v. a.* To infuse life or spirit into; to animate with vigor; to excite; to inspirit; to encourage: — sometimes preceding *up*.

"Civil dissensions never fail of *spiriting* the ambition of private men." — *Swift.*

— To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit: — often followed by *away*; as, "The ministry had him *spirited away* abroad as a dangerous person." — *Arbuthnot.*

Spir'it Creek, in *Georgia*, enters Savannah River from Richmond co.

Spir'it-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of duck; the Garrot, *q. v.*

Spir'ited, *p. a.* Animated; ardent; lively; full of life; vivacious; infused with spirit or fire; bold; as, a *spirited* reply, a *spirited* demand, a *spirited* rebuke, &c.; — used also in composition as expressive of the mind, disposition, or character, as in high-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, &c.

Spir'itedly, *adv.* In a spirited, ardent, or vivacious manner; with spirit, courage, or animation; as, he spoke *spiritedly*.

Spir'itedness, *n.* Quality of being spirited; life; vivacity; animation; as, his answer was written in a strain of *spiritedness*. — Disposition or make of mind: — used in the construction of compound terms; as, high-*spiritedness*, mean-*spiritedness*, low-*spiritedness*, narrow-*spiritedness*.

Spir'itful, *a.* Lively; animated; full of spirit or vivacity. (R.)

Spir'itfully, *adv.* In a spiritful, lively, or vivacious manner. (R.)

Spir'itfulness, *n.* State or quality of being spiritful; livelness; sprightfulness; vivaciousness

Spir'itism, *n.* Same as Spiritualism, *q. v.*

Spir'itist, *n.* A spiritualist.

Spir'it Lake, in *Iowa*, a lake of Dickinson co., abt. 10 m. long and 7 broad. — A post-village, cap. of Dickinson co., on the above lake, abt. 90 m. N.N.W. of Fort Dodge; *pop.* abt. 250.

Spirit Lake, or Mille Lacs, (*meel-lak'*) in *Minnesota*, a lake of Aiken co., abt. 18 m. long and 14 broad, the surplus waters of which are discharged into the Mississippi through Rum River.

Spir'it-lamp, *n.* A lamp in which spirits of wine is burned, used chiefly for heating.

Spir'itless, *n.* Destitute of spirit or liveliness; wanting animation; lacking cheerfulness; dejected; depressed; as, a *spiritless* mind. — Wanting in life, courage, fire, vigor, or energy; as, a *spiritless* coward. — Dead; defunct; without breath or vital heat; as, a *spiritless* corpse.

Spir'itlessly, *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without animation, courage, or exertion; as, he went about his work *spiritlessly*.

Spir'itlessness, *n.* State or quality of being spiritless; deadness; dulness; lack of animation, vigor, courage, or energy.

Spir'it-level, *n.* See Level.

Spir'ito, Spirito'so, *a.* [It., with spirit.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting, when affixed to a movement, that the latter is to be performed in a spirited manner.

Spir'itous, *a.* [Fr. *spiriteux*.] Like spirit; refined; pure; defecated. — Fine; ardent; active. (R.)

Spir'itousness, *n.* State of being spiritous.

Spir'it-rapper, *n.* A pretender to intercourse with spirits of the departed, which latter impart intelligence by means of audible raps or knocks.

Spir'it-rapping, *n.* Spiritualism; clairvoyance.

Spir'itual, *a.* [Fr. *spirituel*; Lat. *spiritualis* — *spiritus*.] Consisting of spirits only; incorporeal; not material; as, a *spiritual* being. — Mental; intellectual; pertaining, or relating, to the higher attributes or endowments of the mind; as, *spiritual* knowledge. — Refined from external actions or things; having reference to the moral feelings or internal workings of the soul; not gross or sensual. — Pertaining, or having reference, to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the spirit; pertaining to the renewed nature of man; pertaining to divine things; pure; holy; not carnal or material; as, *spiritual* blessings. — Ecclesiastical; pertaining, or having reference, to sacred things; clerical; not lay or temporal; as, a *spiritual* person, *spiritual* kindred, the *spiritual* functions of the church, &c.

Spiritual court. (*Law.*) An ecclesiastical court or tribunal.

Spir'itualism, *n.* State of being spiritual.

(*Philos.*) That philosophical system according to which all that is real is spirit, soul, or self; that which is called the *external world* being regarded as either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or else the mere educt of the mind itself. The first is the *S.* of Berkeley; the second, which may be called *pure egoism*, is that of Fichte. — Of late, however, the term *S.* has been almost exclusively applied, at least in America, to a faith in the frequent communication of intelligence from the spirit-world, by the agency of physical phenomena, usually manifested through a person possessing peculiar susceptibility, called a *medium*; — which faith is called *Spiritism* in France and other states of continental Europe. The origin of *S.* has been traced to the writings of Swedenborg, who died in 1774; but *S.*, properly so-called, may be said to have had for a precursor Andrew Jackson Davis, surnamed *the Seer of Poughkeepsie*, born in Orange co., N. Y., 1826, who, in his youth, entered into wonderful communication with the unseen world, which he believed to be from the disembodied spirits of human beings. He, later, entered into what he calls *clairsciance*, or the *superior condition*, far above that of ordinary clairvoyance, and proceeded to dictate a book called the *Principles of Nature*, which, in due time, was followed by *The Great Harmonia; being a Philosophical Revelation of the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial Universe*. About the same time (April, 1848) new wonders claimed the attention of the American people. The "spirit-rapping" phenomenon caused throughout the civilized world an excitement which is still fresh in the memory of every one. Spiritualists admit that many impositions have been practised under the name of spiritual manifestations, but they aver that in most instances cheats could not have been palmed off, even if designed, and that in other cases there could not be any possible motive for deception, as the investigations were carried on in private families, while the mediums were their own sons and daughters. For several years *S.* constituted one of the most prominent themes of public discussion; its phenomena were multiplied by thousands, and were subjected to many tests. Though not over-successful in its public manifestations, *S.* has impressed itself as a truth in the minds of so many excellent persons that, even at the present day, it would be presumptuous, even for the unbeliever, to pronounce decidedly against it. A considerable impulse was given to *S.* in Europe, chiefly in France and in England (1855), by the arrival of a super-eminent American medium, Mr. Daniel D. Home. In his presence, it is said, an accordion held by the end opposite to the keys played the finest music; tables and chairs moved without contact; the hands of disembodied spirits appeared at the side of a table, or touched the knees of those sitting at it; mystic lights were seen. Most surprising of all, it was stated by various professed eye-witnesses that Mr. Home was occasionally lifted off his feet and passed floating through the air, while the accordion would also float about under the ceiling of the room, discoursing the divinest voluntaries. By the raps and tapping of tables, and by the control of the medium's organs to write and speak, the spirits are supposed to express their own peculiar intelligence in a degree of perfection proportioned to the development and passivity of the medium; and it is averred that persons while under the spiritual afflatus have often spoken in foreign tongues which they had never learned; and writings in languages to them unknown have, in a few instances, been produced in their presence, as we are told, by invisible hands. — In their 5th National Convention, held at Rochester, N.Y., Aug. 26–28, 1868, the Spiritualists of America united themselves into an association, to which they gave the name of the *American Association of Spiritualists*, whose objects are "to coöperate with State and local organizations in the promulgation of the Spiritual philosophy and its teachings, and encourage the establishment of at least one national college, for the education of persons of both sexes, on terms of equality, free from all sectarian dogmas, where their children may be educated in accordance with the progressive developments of the age." In the same Convention they adopted the following resolutions, embodying the essential truths of *S.*: — 1. That man has a spiritual nature as well as a corporeal; in other words, that the real man is a spirit, which spirit has an organized form, composed of spiritual substance, with parts and organs corresponding to those of the corporeal body. 2. That man, as a spirit, is immortal, and has continued identity. Being found to survive that change called physical death, it may be reasonably supposed that he will survive all future vicissitudes. — 3. That there is a spirit-world, with its substantial realities, objective as well as subjective. 4. That the process of physical death in no way essentially transforms the mental constitution, or the moral character of those who experience it. 5. That happiness or suffering in the spirit-world, as in this, depends not on arbitrary decree, or special provision, but on character, aspirations, and degree of harmonization, or of personal conformity to universal and divine law. 6. Hence, that the experiences and attainments of this life lay the foundation on which the next commences. 7. That since growth is the law of the human being in the present life, and since the process called death is in fact but a birth into another condition of life, retaining all the advantages gained in the experiences of this life, it may be inferred that growth, development, or progression is the endless destiny of the human spirit. 8. That the spirit-world is near or around, and interblended with our present state of existence; and hence that we are constantly under the cognizance and influence of spiritual beings. 9. That as individuals are passing from the earthly to the spirit-world in all stages of mental and moral growth, that world includes all grades of character from the lowest to the highest. 10. That since happiness and misery depend on internal states rather than on external surroundings, there must be as many grades of each in the spirit-world as there are shades of character — each gravitating to his own place by the natural law of affinity. 11. That communications from the spirit-world, whether by mental impression, inspiration, or any other mode of transmission, are not necessarily infallible truths, but on the contrary partake unavoidably of the imperfections of the minds from which they emanate, and of the channels through which they come, and are, moreover, liable to misinterpretation by those to whom they are addressed. 12. Hence, that no inspired communication, in this or any past age (whatever claims may be or have been set up as to its source), is authoritative, any further than it expresses truth to the individual consciousness, which last is the final standard to which all inspired or spiritual teachings must be brought for test. 13. That inspiration, or the influx of ideas and promptings from the spirit-world, is not a miracle of a past age, but a perpetual fact, the ceaseless method of the divine economy for human elevation. 14. That all angelic and all demoniac beings which have manifested themselves, or interposed in human affairs in the past, were simply disembodied human spirits, or beings of like character and origin, in different grades of advancement. 15. That all authentic miracles (so called) in the past, such as the raising of the apparently dead, the healing of the sick by the laying on of hands or other simple means, power over deadly poisons, the movement of physical objects without visible instrumentality, &c., have been produced in harmony with universal laws, and hence may be repeated at any time under suitable conditions. 16. That the causes of all phenomena — the sources of all power, life, and intelligence — are to be sought for in the internal or spiritual realm, not in the external or material. 17. That the chain of causation, traced backward from what we see in nature and in man, leads inevitably to a Creative Spirit, who must be not only a *fount of life* (love), but a *forming principle* (wisdom) — thus sustaining the dual parental relations of Father and Mother to all individualized intelligence, who, consequently, are all brethren. 18. That man, as the offspring of this Infinite Parent, is in some sense His image or finite embodiment; and that, by virtue of this parentage, each human being is, or has, in his inmost nature, a germ of divinity — an incorruptible offshoot of the Divine essence, which is ever prompting to good and right. 19. That all evil in man is in harmony with this divine principle; and hence whatever prompts and aids man to bring his external nature into subjection to, and harmony with, the divine in him — in whatever religious system or formula it may be embodied — is a "means of salvation" from evil. 20. That the hearty and intelligent conviction of these truths, with a realization of spirit-communion, tends, 1st. To enkindle lofty desires and spiritual aspirations, an effect opposite to that of materialism, which limits existence to the present life. 2d. To deliver from painful fears of death, and dread of imaginary evils consequent thereupon, as well as to prevent inordinate sorrow and mourning for deceased friends. 3d. To give a rational and inviting conception of the after-life to those who use the present worthily. 4th. To stimulate to the highest possible uses of the present life, in view of its momentous relations to the future. 5th. To energize the soul in all that is good and elevating, and to restrain from all that is evil and impure. This must result, according to the laws of moral influence, from a knowledge of the constant pressure or cognizance of the loved and the pure. 6th. To promote our earnest endeavors, by purity of life, by unselfishness, and by loftiness of aspiration, to live constantly *en rapport* with the higher conditions of spirit-life and thought. 7th. To stimulate the mind to the largest investigation and the freest thought on all subjects, especially on the vital themes of spiritual philosophy and duty, that we may be qualified to judge for ourselves what is right and true. 8th. To deliver from all bondage to authority, whether vested in creed, book, or church, except that of received truth. 9th. To cultivate self-reliance and careful investigation by taking away the support of authorities, and leaving each mind to exercise its own truth-determining powers. 10th. To quicken all philanthropic impulses, stimulating to enlightened and unselfish labors for universal human good, under the encouraging assurance that the redeemed and exalted spirits of our race, instead of retiring to idle away an eternity of inglorious ease, are encompassing us about as a great cloud of witnesses, inspiring us to the work, and aiding it forward to a certain and glorious issue.

Spir'itualist, *n.* [Fr. *spiritualiste*.] One whose avocation or employment is spiritual; one who professes a regard for spiritual things only; — the opposite to *materialist*. — One who upholds or believes in the philosophical doctrine of spiritualism. — One who has faith in immediate intercourse with departed spirits, through

the agency of persons styled *mediums;* a believer in spirit-rapping; a spiritist.

Spiritualist'ic, *a.* Relating or pertaining to, or associated with or deduced from, spiritualism.

Spiritual'ity, *n.* [Fr. *spiritualité.*] Quality or state of being spiritual; essence, as distinct from matter; intellectual or spiritual nature; the quality which affects the spirit or affections of the heart only, and the essence of true religion; immateriality; as, the *spirituality* of the soul.—That which belongs to a church, or to a person, as an ecclesiastic, or to religion; as, the *spiritualities* of a hierarchy.

Spiritualization, (*-ī-zā'shun,*) *n.* Act of spiritualizing.

Spir'itualize, *v. a.* [Fr. *spiritualiser.*] To render spiritual; to imbue with spirituality or intellectual life; as, to *spiritualize* the soul.—To refine, as the intellect; to purify from the pollutions of the world, as the moral nature.—To convert to a spiritual meaning. (*Chem.*) To extract spirit from, as certain natural bodies.—To convert into spirit, or to impart the properties of spirit to.

Spir'itualizer, *n.* One who spiritualizes.

Spir'itually, *adv.* In a spiritual manner; in a manner conformed to the spirit of true religion; with purity of spirit or heart; without corporeal grossness or sensuality.

Spir'itualness, *n.* State or quality of being spiritual.

Spir'ituous, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux.*] Possessing the quality of spirit; pure; active; as, a *spirituous* nature. (*South.*)—Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; ardent; as, *spirituous* liquors.

Spir'ituousness, *n.* State or quality of being spirituous; ardor; heat; vitalizing quality.

Spir'ketting, *n.* (*Naut.*) That part of the inner planking of a ship which lies between the ports and the next lower waterway.

Spirom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *spirare,* to breathe, and Gr. *metron,* measure.] An apparatus for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the quantity of air that an individual can expire after a forced inspiration.

Spirt, *v.* and *n.* Same as SPURT, *q. v.*

Spir'tle, *v. a.* To spirt in a scattering manner.

Spir'ula, *n.*; *pl.* SPIRULIDÆ. [Lat., a small, twisted cake.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of dibranchiate ce-

Fig. 2115.—SPIRULA LÆVIS, (half size.)

phalopods (Fig. 2115), characterized chiefly by having a spiral, discoid, chambered shell developed in the substance of the mantle, instead of a calcareous or horny plate.

Spir'y, *a.* [From *spire.*] Of spiral form; wreathed; curved.—Pyramidical; having the form of a pyramid; presenting the appearance of a spire; as, a *spiry* turret. (*Pope.*)—Having, or abounding with, spires; as, a *spiry* edifice.

Spis'sated, *a.* Inspissated; thickened; rendered dense or compact.

Spis'situde, *n.* [Lat. *spissitudo.*] The denseness or compactness which pertains to substances not perfectly fluid nor perfectly solid.

Spit, *n.* [A. S. *spitu;* Du. *spit,* a spit.] An iron prong or bar pointed, on which meat is roasted.—A long, narrow shoal or sand-bank extending from the shore into the sea.

—*v. a.* To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit; as, to *spit* a sirloin of beef.—Hence, to pierce; to thrust through; as, to *spit* a man with a bayonet.

—*n.* [Icel. *spyta.*] Spittle; saliva. See SALIVA.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SPIT.) (SPAT, obs.) [A. S. *spætan;* Dan. *spytte.*] To eject from the mouth; to throw out, as saliva.—Hence, to eject or throw out with violence.

—*v. n.* To throw out saliva from the mouth.

To spit on, or *upon,* to treat with gross insolence or contumely.

"I dare meet Surrey, and *spit upon* him whilst I say he lies." *Shak.*

Spit'-box, *n.* Same as SPITTOON, *q. v.*

Spitch'-cock, *v. a.* (*Cookery.*) To split, as a fowl or an eel, lengthwise, and broil.

—*n.* (*Cookery.*) Any thing split and broadered, or broiled, as an eel, a chicken, &c.

Spite, *n.* [Du. *spijt;* Fr. *dépit;* Lat. *despectus,* from *despicio,* to look down upon.] Contempt; hatred; malice rancor; malignity; malevolence; pique; grudge; as, a good, solid hatred does not descend to vulgar *spite.*—*In spite of,* in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding all efforts of; as, he gets drunk occasionally *in spite of* all.—*To owe one a spite,* to cherish a grudge against a person; to harbor a malevolent feeling for one, scarcely amounting to a fixed or permanent hatred.

—*v. a.* To hate, or, rather, regard maliciously; to be angered or vexed at.—To thwart; to meditate or do mischief to; to injure; to treat maliciously.—To vex; to offend; to fill with spite, petty anger, or vexation.

Spite'ful, *a.* Filled with spite; malicious; malignant; having an impulse to vex, offend, annoy, or injure; as, a *spiteful* temper.

Spite'fully, *adv.* In a spiteful manner; maliguantly; maliciously; with a desire or propensity to vex, annoy, offend, or injure.

Spite'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being spiteful.

Spit'fire, *n.* A violent, irate, or hot-tempered person; particularly, a termagant; a scolding, railing woman. (Used colloquially.)

Spit'head, a noted roadstead for shipping in the English Channel, situate between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, directly facing Portsmouth harbor. It is about 20 miles in extent, and is said to be capable of holding 1,000 vessels in safety. Its security has obtained for it from sailors the name of the "King's Bedchamber," and it is the principal rendezvous of the British navy.

Spit'ted, *p. a.* Put upon a spit; as, a *spitted* joint of meat.

—Shot out at length, as the horns of a full-grown deer.

Spit'ter, *n.* One who spits meat.—One who ejects spittle or saliva from his mouth.—A brocket or pricket.

Spittle, (*spit'tl,*) *n.* [From *spit.*] Same as SALIVA, *q. v.*

Spit'toon, *n.* A box for the reception of saliva or tobacco-juice ejected from the mouth; a spit-box.

Spitzber'gen, a cluster of islands in the Arctic Ocean, and the most northern land yet discovered, in Lat. 76° 30′ and 80° 40′ N., Lon. 9° and 22° E., 200 m. N. of Scandinavia, and 325 m. E. of Greenland. Being far within the Arctic circle, and surrounded by a wide expanse of sea, almost the whole of its surface is covered with perpetual snow and glaciers. It was discovered in 1596 by W. Barentz, a Dutch explorer, and has since been frequently visited by whalers. It is claimed by Russia as a dependency of its European territories.

Splanch'nic, *a.* [Gr. *splāgchnon,* an entrail.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining or relating to the viscera; as, the *splanchnic* cavities.—*Dunglison.*

Splanch'ni-sket'eton, *n.* [Gr. *splāgchnon,* and Eng. *skeleton.*] The osseous structure of the viscera and other organs.

Splanchnog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *splāgchnon,* and *graphein,* to write.] A description of the viscera.—*Dunglison.*

Splanchnol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *splāgchnon,* and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of the viscera.

Splanchnot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *splāgchnon,* and *tome,* cutting.] (*Anat.*) The dissection of the viscera. *Dunglison.*

Splash, *v. a.* [*Intens.* of PLASH, *q. v.*] To besprinkle or bespatter with water, or with water and mud.

—*v. a.* To strike and dash about water.

—*n.* Water, or mud and water, cast upon anything, or thrown from a puddle or mess of slush.

Splash'-board, *n.* The leather guard in front of the driving-box or seat of a vehicle, which prevents the driver or occupants thereof from being splashed by the horse's heels.

Splash'er, *n.* One who, or that which, splashes.—A guard over a wheel, as of a carriage, locomotive, &c.

Splash'y, *a.* Wet; wet and muddy; full of dirty water.

Splat'ter, *v. n.* To splash or scatter water about.

Splat'terdash, *n.* Turmoil; confusion; uproar.

Splay, *v. a.* [A contraction of *display,* *q. v.*] To dislocate or break, as a horse's shoulder-bone.—To make or render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a window and the like.

—*a.* Displayed; spread; turned outward.

—*n.* See BEVEL.

Splay'-foot, *n.* A wide, flat foot.

Splay'-foot, Splay'-footed, *a.* Having the foot turned outward; possessing a wide foot.

Splay'-mouth, *n.* A naturally wide mouth; also, a wide mouth stretched by design.

Splay'-mouthed, *a.* Wide-mouthed; having a splay mouth.

Spleen, *n.* [Gr. *splen.*] (*Anat.*) A spongy viscus (Fig. 218), of a livid color, oval in figure, and situated in the left hypochondriac region, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs. It is convex externally and concave internally, and its weight in the healthy adult is from four to ten ounces. It is largely composed of cells, but its internal structure is not well understood, neither have its uses been ascertained; but it would seem to be in some way of use to the stomach during the process of digestion. The ancients regarded it to be the seat of all ill-humors, as anger, melancholy, &c.; and hence the term *splenetic* applied to such as are cross and crabbed.

—Latent spite; ill-humor;—a species of hypochondria peculiar to Englishmen.—A burst of anger or vexation: as, do not vent your *spleen* upon me.—Constitutional melancholia; hypochondriacal bent; as, "Bodies changed to recent forms by *spleen*."—*Pope.*

Spleened, *a.* Deprived of the spleen; as, "Animals *spleened* grow salacious."—*Arbuthnot.*

Spleen'ful, *a.* Exhibiting spleen; angry; fretful; melancholy: hypochondriacal; as, a *spleenful* will.

Spleen'ish, *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen.

Spleen'ishly, *adv.* In a spleenish or petulant manner.

Spleen'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being spleenish.

Spleen'wort, (*-wurt.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASPLENIUM.

Spleen'y, *a.* Affected with spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy.

Spleget, (*splej'et,*) *n.* (*Surg.*) A cloth dipped in any kind of liquor for washing a sore.—*Crabb.*

Splen'dent, *a.* [Lat. *splendens,* from *splendeo,* to shine.] Shining; bright; gleaming; glittering; glossy; beaming with light; very conspicuous; illustrious.

Splen'did, *a.* [Fr. *splendide;* Lat. *splendidus,* from *splendeo.*] Shining; very bright; glittering; showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; illustrious; heroic; brilliant; famous; celebrated.

Splen'didly, *adv.* With great brightness or brilliant light; magnificently; sumptuously; richly; with great pomp or show.

Splen'dor, *n.* [Fr. *splendeur;* Lat. *splendor,* from *splendeo,* to shine, be bright.] Brightness; brilliancy; lustre; great brightness; brilliant lustre; great show of riches and elegance; magnificence; grandeur; gorgeousness; display; pomp; parade; brilliance of appearance, as of ceremonies; eminence.

Splen'etic, *n.* A person affected with spleen.

Splen'etic, Splenet'ical, *a.* Troubled with, or proceeding from, spleen; fretful; peevish.

Splenet'ically, *adv.* In a morose or spleeny manner.

Splen'ic, *a.* Belonging to the spleen.

Splen'itis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the spleen.

Splenization, *n.* (*Med.*) The state of the lungs in the first or second stage of pneumonia, or lung fever, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. *Dunglison.*

Splen'ocele, *n.* [Gr. *splēn,* and *kēlē,* tumor.] (*Med.*) Hernia formed by the spleen.

Splenog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *splēn,* and *graphein,* to describe.] (*Med.*) A description of the spleen.

Splenol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *splēn,* and *logos,* a discourse.] (*Med.*) A treatise on the spleen.

Splenot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *splēn,* and *temno,* to cut.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the spleen.

Splent'-coal, *n.* A hard, laminated kind of coal, less bituminous than caking coal, and intermediate between cannel and common pit-coal.

Splice, (*splis,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *splitsen.*] To take asunder or separate, as the strands of the two ends of a rope, and unite them by a particular manner of interweaving them; or to unite, as the end of a rope to any part of another, by a like interweaving of the strands.

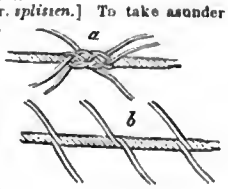


Fig. 2116.

a, Short splice; *b*, long splice.

To splice the main brace, (*Naut.*) To grant an extra allowance of spirits in case of cold or wet.

—*n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands; a piece added to a rope by splicing.

Splic'ing, *n.* Act of one who splices.

Splint, *n.* [Ger. *splint, splitter.*] A piece of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splinter.

(*Surg.*) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to hold or confine a broken bone, when set.—A piece of bone rent off in a fracture.

(*Farriery.*) A bony enlargement on a horse's leg, between the knee and fetlock, usually appearing on the inside of one or both forelegs, frequently situated between the large and small cannon bones, depending upon concussion, and most common in young horses that have been rattled rapidly along hard roads before their bones are consolidated.

—*v. a.* To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver; to confine with splinters, as a broken limb.

Splint'-bone, *n.* (*Farriery.*) One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the cannon, or shank-bone.

Splin'ter, *n.* A fragment of anything broken with violence.—A thin piece of wood; a splint.

—*v. a.* To split or rend into fragments; to shiver.

—*v. n.* To be broken into fragments; to be shivered.

Splin'ter-bar, *n.* A cross-piece supporting the springs of a carriage.—*Simmonds.*

Splin'tery, *a.* Consisting of splinters, or resembling splinters.

Split, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SPLIT.) [Du. *splitten, splitzen;* Heb. *palach,* to cleave.] To divide; to sever; to separate; to part; to sunder; to divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to separate, as a thing from end to end by force; to rive; to cleave; to rend; to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to dash and break on a rock; to divide or break into discord.—To strain and pain with laughter.

—*v. n.* To sever; to part asunder; to burst; to suffer disruption; to crack; to burst with laughter; to be broken; to be dashed to pieces.

—*n.* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—A breach or separation, as in a political party.

—*a.* Divided; severed; separated; rent; broken or dashed to pieces against a rock, as a ship.

Splurge, (*splėrj.*) *n.* A great effort; a struggle; a bustle. (Local and vulgar, U. S.)—*Worcester.*

Splut'ter, *n.* Bustle; tumult. (Low.)

Spod'umene, *n.* [Gr., to burn to ashes.] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lithia, with part of the lithia replaced by soda. It is found in crystallized and laminated masses, hard, brittle, translucent, and of various shades of green or gray. Before the blowpipe, it exfoliates into little scales of an ash color; hence its name.

Spohr, Louis, (*spor,*) a German composer, b. at Seesen, in Brunswick, 1783, was at first a violin-player in the private band of the Duke of Brunswick. His reputation commenced with the year 1804, upon the occasion of his travelling over Germany and giving concerts. After a course of travel in Italy, he was, in 1818, appointed director of music at the theatre at Frankfort-on-the-Main. About this time he commenced writing those operas which made his name famous throughout Europe. The most popular of these works are *Azor, Faust, Zemira,* and *Jessonda.* On leaving Frankfort, he was appointed chapel master to the Grand-Duke of Hesse-Cassel. His *Violin School* is one of the best works of the kind which has ever been written. He also produced oratorios, songs, ballads, cantatas, and orchestral pieces, which are highly esteemed in Germany. D. 1859.

Spoil, *v. a.* [Fr. *spolier;* It. *spogliare;* Lat. *spoliare,* from *spolium,* the skin or hide of an animal stripped off, the arms stripped from an enemy.] To strip or deprive of; to cause to perish; to corrupt; to vitiate; to mar; to taint; to ruin; to injure fatally.

—*v. n.* To grow useless; to become corrupted or ruined; to decay.

Spoil, *n.* Something stripped off; that which is taken from others by violence;—particularly, in war, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty; prey; that which is gained by strength or effort; that which is taken from another without license; the act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.

Spoil'able, *a.* That may be spoiled.

Spoil'-bank, *n.* A bank formed by earth dug out of any place, as in making a canal.—*Crabb.*

Spoiled, *a.* Plundered; unfit for use; corrupted.

Spoil'er, *n.* A plunderer; a pillager; a robber; one who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

Spo'kane, in *Washington Territory*, an E. co., bordering on Idaho. *Rivers.* Columbia, Palouse, Spokane, and Lewis or Snake rivers. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Pinckney City. *Pop.* abt. 1,300.

Spokane River, rises in Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho, and flows into the Columbia River in Spokane co., Washington Territory, after a N.W. course of abt. 100 m.

Spoke, *n.* [A. S. *spaca;* Du. *spaak*, a lever, windlass; *speek*, a spoke; Ger. *speiche.*] The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the nave, and which serves to support the rim or felly; the rung or round of a ladder.

—*v. a.* To fit or furnish with spokes.

Spoke, *imp.* of SPEAK, *q. v.*

Spoken, (*spō'kn,*) *pp.* of SPEAK, *q. v.*

Spoke'shave, *n.* A kind of shave for smoothing spokes, &c.—*Pulsgrave.*

Spokes'man, *n.* One who speaks for another.

Spoleto, (*spo-lā'to,*) a town of the kingdom of Italy, formerly cap. of a delegation of the States of the Church, on a hill, near the small river Maroggia, 24 m. from Rieti. It is an archbishop's see, and has some interesting remains. *Pop.* 8,714.

Spo'liate, *v. a.* [Lat. *spolio, spoliatus.*] To spoil; to plunder; to pillage; to rob.

—*v. n.* To spoil; to practise plunder; to commit robbery.

Spoliation, *n.* [Fr.] Act of spoiling or plundering; particularly, of plundering an enemy in time of war; act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea, under authority.

Spo'liative, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to blood-letting, when used for the purpose of diminishing the mass of the blood.—*Dunglison.*

Spo'liator, *n.* [Lat.] One who commits spoliation.

Sponda'ic, Sponda'ical, *a.* [Lat. *spondaicus.*] Pertaining to a spondee. See SPONDEE.

Spon'dee, *n.* [Fr. *spondée;* Lat. *spondæus;* Gr. *spondeios.*] (*Lat. Poetry.*) A foot consisting of two long syllables. It was so called because, from its slow movement, it was ordinarily employed in the hymns sung in honor of the gods during the offering up of a sacrifice. —*Spondaic verse* is a hexameter line, in which the two last feet are spondees, instead of the usual termination, a dactyl and a spondee; but in these the fourth foot is always dactylic.

Spon'dias, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anacardiaceæ*, the species of which are natives of the tropics of both hemispheres. The fruits of some of them are edible. Thus, in Brazil and the W. Indies, *S. lutea*, *S. mombin*, *S. tuberosa*, &c., yield fruits eaten under the

Fig. 2417.—HOG PLUM, (*Spondias tuberosa.*)

name of *Hog Plum*, the taste of which is said to be peculiar, and not agreeable to persons unused to them. These fruits are chiefly used to fatten swine. *S. dulcis*, a native of the Society Isles, yields a fruit compared in flavor to that of the Pine-apple. *S. mangifera* yields a yellowish-green fruit, which is eaten in India, and is used as a pickle in the unripe state.—Some of the species are employed medicinally.

Sponge, (*spunj*) *n.* [A. S. *spynge, sponge;* Fr. *éponge;* Lat. *spongia.*] (*Zoöl.*) A cellular fibrous tissue, or reticulated porous substance, found adhering to rocks, and produced by minute polypi,—animals almost imperceptibly small,—which live in the sea, and compose the family *Spongiadæ*, which is perhaps the lowest of the branch *Protozoa*. This tissue is covered in its recent state with a kind of thin coat of animal jelly, susceptible of a slight contraction or trembling on being touched—its only symptom of vitality. After death this soft gelatinous matter disappears. Every coast, from the equator to the highest polar regions, furnishes some species of *S.*; but they exist in much greater abundance in warm latitudes than in cold, and they attain also a much greater size. The common sponge is made up of horny, elastic fibres of great delicacy, united with each other in every possible direction, so as to form innumerable canals, which traverse its substance in all directions (Fig. 2418); and to this structure it owes its useful properties, the resiliency of the fibres composing it making them, after compression, return to their former state. For a long time it has been a disputed point as to whether *S.* are animals or vegetables, but the most recent authorities are decidedly in favor of the animal nature. The dried *S.* is only the skeleton of the living animal; in its original state, before it was withdrawn from its native element, every filament of its substance was coated over with a thin film of glairy semifluid matter, composed of aggregated transparent globules, which was the living part of the sponge, secreting, as it extended itself, the horny fibres which are imbedded in it. When *S.* are examined in their living state and natural condition, a constant and rapid stream of water is seen to issue from the larger orifices or vents (see Fig. 2169). This stream is made apparent by the movement of the minute particles contained in it, and by the disturbance of those which may be floating in the surrounding fluid. On the other hand, it is easily made apparent that water is as constantly being imbibed through the minute pores; and that, after traversing the smaller cavities of the spongy structure, it finds its way into the canals through which it is expelled. No cause has been assigned for this movement, nor is it easy to assign any; no cilia have been discovered; and the tissues are possessed of so little contractility, that it is difficult to suppose the fluid propelled through the tubes by any mechanical influence on their part. That the nutrition and growth of the *S.* depend on the water which enters the pores, and on the minute substance it holds in solution, appears evident. And not only does this circulation of fluid answer the purpose of nutrition, but it is subservient also to the process of excretion. Several species of *S.* are in use for economical purposes. Two species are chiefly brought from the Levant, and a very inferior one from the W. Indies and coast of Florida. The trade in *S.* is very considerable; it is carried on chiefly by the Turks and the inhabitants of the Bahama Islands. The *S.* is obtained by diving, sometimes at great depths. The *S.* of the Bahamas and other West Indian islands are of a larger size and coarser quality; but large quantities are gathered. The *S.* are torn from the rocks by a fork at the end of a long pole. To get quit of the animal matter, they are buried for some days in the sand, and then soaked and washed. The value of *S.* imported into the U. States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, was $100,885.22, on which, at the rate of 20 per cent., a duty of $20,177.04 was paid.

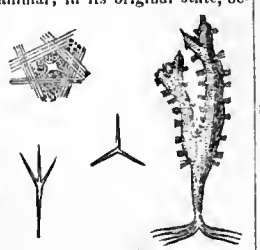


Fig. 2418.
SPONGIA OCULATA, WITH ONE OF THE PORES AND TWO SPICULÆ MAGNIFIED.

—Any instrument of soft substance, used for wiping and cleansing; a sponge.—Soft dough for bread.—One who hangs on others for a maintenance.—The hinder part of a horse-shoe.

Sponge, *v. a.* To wipe or cleanse with a sponge; to wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to wipe out completely; to extinguish or destroy; to harass by extortion; to drain, as by a sponge; to get by mean arts.

—*v. n.* To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge; to gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on:—followed by *upon.*

Sponge'-cake, *n.* A very light and porous kind of sweet-cake.—*Nicholls.*

Sponge'-crab, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DROMIA.

Spongeous, (*spŭnj'us,*) *a.* Having the appearance or properties of sponge.

Spon'ger, *n.* One who uses a sponge; one who hangs on others for a maintenance; a hanger-on.

Spon'giform, *a.* That has the form of a sponge.

Spon'giness, *n.* Quality or state of being spongy, or porous like sponge.

Spon'giole, *n.* (*Bot.*) The lax cellular tissue and mucus situated at the extremities of roots, having the property of absorbing fluid like a sponge; whence the name.

Spon'giose, Spong'oid, *a.* Resembling sponge; spongy.

Spon'gy, *a.* Resembling sponge; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose, pliable texture; full of small cavities; soaked and soft, like sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids.

Spon'sal, *a.* [Lat. *sponsalis*, from *spondeo, sponsus*, to promise solemnly, to promise in marriage.] Relating to betrothal, espousal, or to a spouse.

Sponsion, (*spŏn'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *sponsio*, from *spondeo.*] A solemn promise or engagement; act of becoming surety for another.

(*International Law.*) An engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized, or exceeding the limits of the authority under which it purports to be made, and which, to be valid, must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification, as the official act of an admiral or a general suspending or limiting hostilities, capitulations of surrender, cartels of exchange, &c.—*Brande.*

Spon'sor, *n.* [Lat., from *spondeo.*] One who answers for an infant at baptism, that the child be brought up in the Christian faith;—particularly, a god-father or god-mother; also, a surety.

Sponso'rial, *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor.

Spon'sorship, *n.* State of being a sponsor.

Sponsaneity, Sponta'neousness, *n.* [Fr. *spontunéité.*] The quality of being spontaneous, or of proceeding or acting from nature, feeling, impulse, or temperament, without compulsion or external force; willingness.

Sponta'neous, *a.* [Lat. *spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of one's own accord, willingly, freely.] Being of one's own motion or free will; voluntary; proceeding from internal native feeling, proneness, or temperament, without compulsion or constraint; acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force; not mechanical.—Produced without being planted, or without human labor, as a growth of weeds.

S. combustion. See COMBUSTION.

Sponta'neously, *adv.* Of one's own internal or native feeling; of one's own accord; by its own force or energy; without the impulse of a foreign cause.

Sponti'ni, GASPARO, a distinguished musical composer, was b. at Majolatti, near Jesi, in the Roman States, 1778. He was educated at the Conservatorio de la Pietà of Naples, and began his career when 17 years of age, as the composer of an opera, *I Pantigli delle Donne.* This was followed by some 16 operas, produced within 6 years, for the theatres of Italy and Sicily, but not a note of which has survived. In 1803, *S.* went to Paris; in 1807, he was appointed music-director to the Empress Josephine; and in 1808, he produced his most famous work, *La Vestale*, with brilliant and decisive success. His *Fernando Cortez* appeared in 1809; and the next year witnessed his appointment to the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, which he held for ten years. In 1820, the magnificent appointments offered by the court of Prussia tempted him to leave Paris for Berlin, in which capital his three grand operas, *Nourmahal* (founded on "Lalla Rookh"), *Alcidor*, and *Agnes von Hohenstauffen*, were produced with great splendor. *S.* continued to reside as first chapel-master in Berlin till the death of the king, in 1840. The latter period of his sojourn at Berlin was embittered by professional disputes; and in 1842 he repaired to Paris, where, in 1839, he had been elected one of the five members of the Académie des Beaux Arts. D. at the place of his birth, 1851.

Spool, *n.* [Ger. *spule.*] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used by weavers for winding their yarn; a bobbin.

—*v. a.* To wind on a spool, as thread or yarn.

Spoom, *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, a foam.] (*Naut.*) To go on swiftly.

Spoon, (*spōn.*) *n.* [A. S. *spon;* Ger. *span.*] A small domestic utensil, with a bowl or concave part, and a handle, used for taking up liquids, &c., at table, and for dipping; also, something in the shape of a spoon.

—*v. a.* To take up or out with a spoon or ladle.

Spoon'-bill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the grallatorial birds comprising the family *Plataleidæ.* In their general structure and habits they are allied to the storks and herons; but their beak, from which their name is derived, is long, flat, and broad throughout its

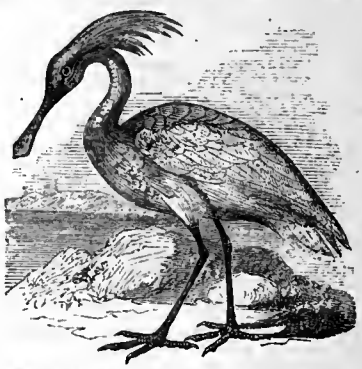


Fig. 2419.—ROSY SPOON-BILL, (*Platalea ajaja.*)

length, widening and flattening more particularly at the end, so as to form a round spatula-like disc. The genus *Platalea* comprises the only American species, the Rosy Spoon-bill, *P. ajaja*, of the S. Atlantic and Gulf States, which is 30 inches long, and the bill 7; color rose-red.

Spoon'drift, *n.* (*Naut.*) The light spray blown off the waves in a violent wind.

Spoon'ful, *n.* As much as a spoon contains, or is able to contain; a small quantity of a liquid.

Spoon'-meat, *n.* Food that is, or must be, taken with a spoon; liquid food; slops.

Spoon River, in *Illinois*, rises in the W.N.W. of the State, and flows into the Illinois River near Havana, in Mason co., after a S.W. course of abt. 100 m.

Sporades, (*spor-a-dēz',*) called also the *Scattered Islands*, a subdivision of the Grecian Archipelago, belonging partly to Turkey and partly to Greece. They surround the Cyclades.

Sporad'ic, *n.* [Gr. *sporadikos*, scattered.] (*Med.*) A term applied to diseases of an uncertain seat or variable origin, including hemorrhage, cancer, dropsy, and diseases of special systems and origins, as meningitis, paralysis, mania, tetanus, &c.

Sporan'gium, *n.*; *pl.* SPORANGIA. [Gr. *spora*, a seed, and *aggeion*, a vessel.] (*Bot.*) One of the cases in which

the spores of flowerless plants are formed. In ferns it is applied to the little cysts with their elastic ring (Fig. 2321); in pseudo-ferns, to the organs immediately containing the spores, whether naked or contained in a common receptacle; in mosses, to the urn-shaped bodies, which are often called *capsules* and *theca*. When the case is so small as to become microscopic, it is sometimes called *Sporangiolum*.

Spore, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the reproductive bodies formed by flowerless plants instead of seeds. A spore generally consists of a single cell, composed of two or more membranes, inclosing granular matter. Having no embryo, it can have a cotyledon, which is an essential part of the embryo; consequently, plants producing *S.* are said to be acotyledonous.

Sport, *n.* [O. Fr. *deporter;* It. *diporto;* Sp. *deporte,* diversion, merriment.] That which diverts and makes merry. — Contemptuous mirth; mockery; jeer. — That with which one plays, or which is driven about. — Idle jingle. — In a special sense, fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like. — In the U. States, one given to sporting.

—*v. a.* To divert (with a reciprocal pronoun); to make merry. — To represent by any kind of play; to exhibit or bring out in public.

—*v. n.* To indulge in sport; to play; to frolic; to jest; to wanton. — To practise the diversions of the field; to be engaged in hunting, racing, fishing, &c. — To trifle. — To form or run into varieties.

Sport'er, *n.* One who sports.

Sport'ful, *a.* Merry; frolicsome; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; ludicrous; done in jest or for mere play.

Sport'fully, *adv.* With sport; merrily.

Sport'fulness, *n.* Playfulness; frolicsomeness.

Sport'ing, *a.* Indulging in sport; practising the diversions of the field; hence, also, rakish; loose; dissolute.

Sport'ing Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Cumberland co.

Sport'ive, *a.* Indulging in sport or play; gay; playful; merry; jocund; jesting; ludicrous; inclined to mirth.

Sport'ively, *adv.* Gaily; merrily; playfully.

Sport'ling, *n.* A bird or other creature that sports or plays. — *Worcester.*

Sports'man, *n.*; *pl.* SPORTSMEN. One who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls; one skilled in the sports of the turf, prize-ring, &c.

Sportsman'ship, *n.* The practice of sportsmen.

Spor'ule, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little spore.

Spot, *n.* [Dan. *spætte*] A mark on a substance made by foreign matter; a place discolored; a stain; a flaw; a speck; a blot. — A small extent of place; place; site; locality; any particular place. — A place of different color from the ground. — A dark place on the disc or face of the sun, or of a planet. — A lucid place in the heavens. — A stain on character or reputation; something that spoils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

—*v. a.* To make a visible mark with some foreign matter; to discolor; to stain. — To patch by way of ornament. — To stain or blemish: to taint; to disgrace; to tarnish, as a reputation.

—To note, so as to again recognize; as, to *spot* a criminal. (Colloq.)

Spot'less, *a.* Free from spots, foul matter, or discolorations; free from reproach or impurity; unspotted; pure; immaculate; irreproachable.

Spot'lessly, *adv.* In a spotless manner; purely; blamelessly.

Spot'lessness, *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

Spat'ted, *a.* Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground.

Spot'tedness, *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

Spot'tedville, in *Virginia,* a village of Stafford co., 79 m. N. of Richmond.

Spot'ter, *n.* One who makes spots; one who marks or notes.

Spot'tiness, *n.* The state or quality of. being spotty.

Spatis'ville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Henderson co., on Green River, 6 m. from its mouth.

Spotts'wood, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Middlesex co., 26 m. E.N.E. of Trenton.

Spottsylva'nia, in *Virginia,* an E. co.; *area,* 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock, N. Anna, and Mattapony. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Gold, granite, and freestone. *Cap.* Spottsylvania Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Spottsylvania Court-House, in *Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of the above co., 65 m. N. of Richmond.
Battle of S. See WILDERNESS.

Spot'ty, *a.* Full of spots; marked with discolored places.

Spous'al, *a.* Pertaining to espousal or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

—*n.* Marriage; nuptials;—commonly used in the plural.

Spouse, *n.* [Fr. *épouse;* It. *sposa,* from Lat. *sponsus.*] One joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

—*v. a.* To espouse; to marry. (R.)

Spouse'less, *a.* Wanting a husband or wife.

Spout, *v.* [Du. *spuit,* from *spuiten,* to spout.] A pipe, or a projecting mouth of a vessel, useful in directing the stream of a liquid poured out; a nozzle.—A pipe conducting water from another pipe, or from a trough on a house. —A violent discharge of water raised in a column at sea like a whirlwind, or as by a whirlwind.

—*To put,* or *shove up the spout,* to pledge at a pawnbroker's. (Cant.)

—*v. a.* To throw out, as liquids, through a narrow orifice or pipe. — To throw out words with affected gravity; to mouth. — To pawn.

Spout, *v. n.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout.—To harangue; to declaim.

Sprag, *v. n.* (*Mining* and *Railways.*) To stop, as a car, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel, when on a steep grade. — *Webster.*

Sprague, (*sprāg.*) in *Connecticut,* a township of New London co., 5 m. N. of Norwich; *pop.* in 1870, 3,462.

Sprague'ville, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Jackson co., abt. 48 m. N. by E. of Davenport.

Sprain, *v. a.* To stretch forcibly, as the muscular or tendinous tissues beyond their natural length; to overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint; to stretch, as the muscles or ligaments, so as to injure them, but without dislocation.

—*n.* A violent strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation; the weakening of the motive power of a part by sudden and excessive exertion.

Spra'ker's Basin, in *New York,* a post-village of Montgomery co., 48 m. N.W of Albany.

Sprat, *n.* [Du. *sprot.*] (*Zoöl.*) *Clupea sprattus,* or *Harengula sprattus,* a fish of the family *Clupeidæ,* very abundant in the N. parts of the Atlantic, and which was formerly confounded by naturalists with the young of the herring. It is now, however, generally admitted to be a good and distinct species. Its characteristics are as follows:—Proportions nearly the same as those of the herring, but the depth of the body is greater in proportion than in the young of that species; the gill-covers are not veined; the teeth of the lower jaw are so minute as to be scarcely perceptible to the touch. The dorsal fin is placed farther back, and the keel to the abdomen is more acutely serrated than in the herring. They inhabit the deep water round our S. coast during the summer months, and, like the other species of the genus *Clupea,* they are wanderers; the shoals are capricious in their movements, and extremely variable in their numbers.

Sprawl, *v. n.* [Dan. *sprælde, spralle;* Du. *spartelen,* to sprawl.] To struggle, as in the convulsions of death. — To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortions of the limbs.

Spray, (*sprā,*) *n.* [A. S. *spregan.*] A twig; a small shoot or branch of a tree; a collective body of small branches.

—[L. Ger. *spranjan,* to bedew.] (*Naut.*) The water that is driven from the top of a wave by wind, and which spreads and flies in small particles like dew.

Spread, (*spred,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SPREAD.) [A. S. *spreadan.*] To make broad or wide; to extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a broader surface; to set; to place; to pitch; to cover by extending something over; to divulge; to propagate; to publish; to circulate; to disseminate, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to send forth; to cause to affect great numbers, as an infection; to emit; to diffuse; to send forth, as emanations or effluvia; to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface; to prepare; to set and furnish with provisions.

—*v. n.* To extend itself in length and breadth, in all directions, or in breadth only; to shoot to a greater length in every direction, so as to fill or cover a wider space. — To be extended or stretched. — To be extended by drawing or heating.—To be propagated or made known more extensively. — To be propagated from one to another.

—*n.* Extent; compass; expansion of parts.

Spread'-eagle, *n.* (*Her.*) An eagle with the wings extended. See EAGLE.

Spread Eagle, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Chester co., abt. 18 m. W.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Spread'er, *n.* One who, or that which, spreads.

Spread'ing, *a.* Extending, or extended, over a large space; wide.

—*n.* Act of extending, dispersing, or propagating.

Spread'ingly, *adv.* In a spreading manner.

Spree, *n.* A merry frolic, especially one attended with drinking. (Low and colloquial.) — *Worcester.*

Spree, (*sprē.*) a river of Germany, rising in the kingdom of Saxony, and, after a course of 220 miles, joins the Havel at Spandau. It is connected with the Oder by Frederick-William's Canal.

Spren'berg, a town of Prussia, on an island in the Spree, 15 m. from Cottbus; *pop.* 5,823.

Spren'gel, CURT, a learned German physician and botanist, b. in Pomerania, 1766. In 1789 he was named extraordinary, and six years later ordinary, professor of medicine at Halle, and this post, as well as the chair of botany, soon given to him, he filled till his death. He published a great number of works, esteemed for their learning as well as for original observations in science. Among them are to be noted his *History of Medicine, Institutiones Medicæ, Antiquitates Botanicæ, Historia rei Herbariæ; Flora Halensis;* a German translation of *Theophrastus,* &c. *S.* was an honorary member of many learned societies, and his character was as estimable as his attainments were high. D. 1833.

Sprig, *n.* [A. S. *spranca.*] A spray; a small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; the representation of a small branch in embroidery; an offshoot; a relative.

(*Min.*) Applied to a crystal of quartz found in the form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and at the other terminating in a point.
Woodward.

—*v. a.* To work with sprigs; to mark or adorn with the representation of small branches.

Sprigged, (*sprigd.*) *a.* Growing in sprigs.

Sprig'gy, *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spright, Sprite, (*sprit,*) *n.* [A contraction of *spirit.*] A spirit; a shade; a soul; an incorporeal agent; a walking spirit; a ghost; an apparition.

Spright'less, *a.* Spiritless.

Spright'liness, *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

Spright'ly, *a.* Full of spirit; full of life and activity; lively; brisk; animated; airy, gay; active; agile, alert.

Spring, *v. n.* (*imp.* SPRANG, or SPRUNG; *pp.* SPRUNG.) [A. S. *springan, aspringan;* Du. and Ger. *springen.*] To cause to leap or break forth; to raise; to start or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth, or from a covert; to produce quickly or unexpectedly; to start; to contrive, or to produce or propose on a sudden; to produce unexpectedly; to cause to explode; to burst; to cause to open; to crack; to cause to rise from a given spot or part; to cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trap.

—*v. n.* To leap or break forth; to bound; to jump; to issue into sight or notice; to fly with elastic power; to start; to start or rise suddenly from a covert; to shoot; to issue with speed and violence; to proceed or issue, as from a fountain or source; to issue or proceed, as from ancestors, or from a country; to vegetate and rise out of the ground; to begin to grow, as vegetables; to germinate; to proceed, as from a cause, reason, principle, or other original; to arise; to appear; to begin to appear or exist; to grow; to thrive.

—*n.* A leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal. — A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity; elastic power or force; a body which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it.—Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated. — A fountain of water; an issue of water from the earth, or the basin of water at the place of its issue; the place where water usually issues from the earth, though no water is there; a source. — That from which supplies are drawn; rise; original; cause.

(*Astron.*) One of the four seasons of the year. For the northern hemisphere, the spring season begins when the sun enters Aries, the first of the northern signs, or about March 21, and ends at the time of the summer solstice.

(*Mech.*) A piece of mechanism, formed of tempered steel or some other elastic substance, applied mostly for the purposes of producing resistance, or of preventing a shock from the collision of hard bodies, or of giving motion to mechanism by its effort to unbend itself.

(*Naut.*) A rope or hawser passed from the stern of a ship and made fast to the cable or anchor from the bow by which she is riding. The object is to vary at will the direction in which she rides, an object of importance when the broadside has to be brought to bear on any given point.

Spring, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt 3,000. — A post-village and township of Crawford co., 18 m. N.W. of Meadville; *pop.* of township abt. 2,300. — A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Spring Arbor, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Jackson co., 11 m. W.S.W. of Jackson; *pop.* of township abt. 1,600.

Spring'-back, *n.* (*Book-binding.*) A curved or semicircular false back, made of thin sheet-iron or of stiff pasteboard fastened to the under side of the true back, and causing the leaves of a book thus bound to spring up and lie flat; — commonly used in binding ledgers and other blank-books.— *Worcester.*

Spring'-balance, *n.* An instrument for determining the weight of bodies, consisting of a spiral spring, with an index, and pointed.

Spring Bay, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Woodford co., on Peoria Lake, abt. 13 m. N.N.E. of Peoria; *pop.* of township abt. 1,000.

Spring'bok, Spring'buck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A graceful species of antelope (*Antilope euchore*), which inhabits in almost inestimable multitudes the vast wilds in the interior of South Africa.

Spring'borough, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Warren co., 37 m. N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* in 1870, abt. 900.

Spring brook, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Jackson co., 70 m. E.N.E. of Iowa City.

Spring Brook, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Dunn co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Spring Creek, in *Arkansas,* a township of Phillips co. — A township of Yell co.

Spring Creek, in *Georgia,* rises in Early co., and flowing S. enters Flint River in Decatur co.

Spring Creek, in *Iowa,* a township of Black Hawk co.; *pop.* in 1869, 710. — A post-township of Tama co.; *pop.* in 1869, 400.

Spring Creek, in *Ohio,* a township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Spring Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* enters Bald Eagle Creek from Centre co. — A village of Dauphin co., 12 m. E. of Harrisburg — A post-township of Warren co., 20 m. W. of Warren; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Spring Creek, in *Tennessee,* a post-village of Madison co., 137 m. W.S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 125.

Spring Creek, in *Texas,* a tributary of San Jacinto River, forming the boundary between Harris and Montgomery cos.

Spring Dale, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Cedar co., abt. 13 m. E. of Iowa City; *pop.* in 1869, 1,351.

Spring Dale, in *Michigan,* a township of Ottawa co.

Spring Dale, in *Minnesota,* a village of Houston co., abt. 5 m. W. of Brownsville.

Spring Dale, in *Mississippi,* a post-village of Lafayette co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Oxford.

Spring Dale, or SPRINGFIELD, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Hamilton co., 15 m. N. of Cincinnati.

Spring Dale, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Springe, (*sprinj*) *n.* [From *spring.*] A gin; a noose, which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird. —*v. a.* To catch by means of a springe; to insnare.

Spring'er, *n.* One who springes; one who rouses game. — A jumper. — A name given to the grampus. — A variety of the dog, differing little in figure from the setter. (*Arch.*) Same as SPRINGING, *q. v.*

Spring'ersville, in *Indiana,* a village of Fayette co., 64 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Spring'field, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Greene co., 112 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery.

Springfield, in *Arkansas,* a post-village, cap. of Conway co., abt. 40 m. N.W. of Little Rock.

Springfield, in *California,* a village of Tuolumne co., abt. 4 m. N. of Sonora; *pop.* abt. 400.

Springfield, in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Effingham co., 27 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Springfield, in *Illinois,* a city, cap. of the State, and seat of justice of Sangamon co., 188 m. S.W. of Chicago, 97 m. N.N.E. of St. Louis, and 4 m. S. of Sangamon River; Lat. 39° 48′ N., Lon. 87° 33′ W. Situated on a beautiful prairie, and handsomely built, *S.* has been termed the "Flower City," from the shade-trees which adorn its streets and the beauty of the surroundings of the city. Its public buildings are generally handsome and substantial structures, and conspicuous among them is the new and splendid State-House (Fig. 1367). *S.* is a thriving commercial city. It contains several iron foundries, flouring mills, manufactories of woollen goods, &c., and is the point of shipment for immense quantities of produce, and great numbers of cattle and swine. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,370.

Springfield, in *Indiana,* a township of Allen co; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A post-village and township of Franklin co., 80 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A township of La Grange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A village of Noble co., 22 m. E.S.E. of Goshen. — A village of Whitley co., 95 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Springfield, in *Iowa,* a township of Cedar co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,379. — A post-village of Keokuk co., 55 m. S.W. of Iowa City. — A village of Muscatine co., 23 m. S.E. of Iowa City. — A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,084.

Springfield, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Washington co., 40 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 900.

Springfield, in *Louisiana,* a village of De Soto parish, abt. 15 m. N.E. of Mansfield. — A post-village, cap. of Livingston parish, abt. 50 m. E. of Baton Rouge.

Springfield, in *Maine,* a post-township of Penobscot co., 115 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Springfield, in *Massachusetts,* a fine city and seat of justice of Hampden co., on the E. bank of Connecticut River, 98 m. S.W. of Boston; Lat. 42° 6′ 4″ N., Lon. 72° 35′ 45″ W. It is an important commercial depôt, and contains manufactories of locomotives, railroad cars, and various kinds of machinery, fire-arms, harness, woollen goods, &c.; also, an extensive U. S. arsenal, giving employment to about 2,800 workmen, who manufacture 1,000 muskets a day. The City Hall, a noble building in the Romanesque style, contains, besides the city offices and a large public hall, a library of over 8,000 vols., with which is connected a scientific and historical museum. *S.* was first settled in 1637, but it is only since the opening of the Western Railroad, in 1838, that it began to increase rapidly. It was made a city in 1852. *Pop.* in 1870, 26,709.

Springfield, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Oakland co., 12 m. N.W. of Pontiac; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Springfield, in *Minnesota,* a village of Olmsted co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Rochester.

Springfield, in *Mississippi,* a village of Choctaw co. — A village of Madison co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Jackson.

Springfield, in *Missouri,* a village of Callaway co., 46 m. N.E. of Jefferson City.—A post-town, cap. of Greene co., 130 m. S.W. of Jefferson City. On Aug. 10, 1861, at David's and Wilson's creeks, the first 9 and the second 15 m. from Springfield, the Nationals, under Gen. Lyon, attacked a Confederate force in superior numbers, under Gens. McCulloch and Price. After 6 hours' severe fighting, the National troops remained in possession of the camp, but with the loss of Gen. Lyon and about 1,000 killed or wounded. After the battle, Gen. Sigel, taking the chief command, was obliged to fall back on *S.*, and the next day to Rolla, to await reinforcements. *S.* was the scene of several other important movements during the war. *Pop.* abt. 2,200.

Springfield, in *New Hampshire,* a township of Sullivan co., 38 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 781.

Springfield, in *New Jersey,* a township of Burlington co., 18 m. S.S.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A post-village and township of Union co., 8 m. W. of Newark; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Springfield, in *New York,* a post-village and twp. of Otsego co., 11 m. N.E. of Cooperstown; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Springfield, in *Ohio,* a city, cap. of Clarke co., 43 m. W. of Columbus. It is beautifully situated near the junction of Lagonda Creek with Mad River, and at the junction of four railroads. It is well laid out, handsomely built, and contains manufactories of cotton, wool, paper, machinery, &c. *Pop.* abt. 12,000 —A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A post-township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 7,500 —A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* abt. 850. — A township of Mahoning co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. —A village and township of Ross co., 4 m. N. of Chillicothe; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A township of Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Spring'field, in *Oregon,* a post-village and precinct of Zane co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Springfield, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Bradford co., 16 m. W.N.W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A village and township of Erie co., 21 m. S.W. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 850. — A village and township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of York co., abt. 9 m. S. of York; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Springfield, in *Tennessee,* a post-vill., cap. of Robertson co., 25 m. N. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 600.

Springfield, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Limestone co., 140 m. N.E. of Austin City.

Springfield, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Windsor co., 73 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 3,600.

Springfield, in *Virginia,* a village of Fairfax co., 9 m. W. of Alexandria. — A village of Hampshire co., 197 m. N.W. of Richmond. — A village of Monroe co., abt. 245 m. W. of Richmond.

Springfield, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Dane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 500. — A township of Marquette co.; *pop.* abt. 400. — A post-village of Walworth co., 34 m. W. of Racine.

Spring Garden, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Jefferson co., 145 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Spring Garden, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 14,000.

Spring Garden, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Pittsylvania co., 135 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Spring Green, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Sauk co., 36 m. W. of Madison.

Spring Grove, in *Illinois,* a post-township of Warren co., 6 m. N. of Monmouth; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Spring Grove, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Houston co., abt. 36 m. S. of Winona; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Spring Grove, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Spring'-head, *n.* A fountain; the original source.

Spring Hill, in *Alabama,* a village of Marengo co., 71 m. S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Spring Hill, in *Arkansas,* a township of Drew co. — A post-village of Hempstead co., 14 m. S. of Washington; *pop.* abt. 550.

Spring Hill, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Whitesides co., 65 m. S.S.E. of Galena.

Spring Hill, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Decatur co., abt. 50 m. E.S.E. of Indianapolis.

Spring Hill, in *Kansas,* a post-vill. and township of Johnson co., abt. 28 m. E.S.E. of Lawrence; *pop.* abt. 400.

Spring Hill, in *Mississippi,* a village of Tippah co., 25 m. N.W. of Ripley.

Spring Hill, in *Missouri,* a post-vill. of Livingston co.

Spring Hill, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Fayette co; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Spring Hill, in *Tennessee,* a post village of Maury co., 30 m. S. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 600.

Spring Hill, in *Texas,* a village of Navarro co., abt. 145 m. N.N.E. of Austin City.

Spring Hill, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Mecklenburg co., abt. 56 m. S.W. of Petersburg.

Spring Hills, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Champaign co., abt. 13 m. N.N.W. of Urbana; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 600.

Spring'-hook, *n.* (*Locomotive Engines.*) One of the hooks fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame. A screw on the end of the hook regulates the weight on the driving wheels.

Spring'iness, *n.* Quality or state of being springy; elasticity; —also, the power of springing; the state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

Spring'ing, *n.* Act of one who springs, or of that which springs; act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; growth; increase.

(*Arch.*) The impost or point at which an arch unites with its support. The bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost, is sometimes called a *springer* or *springing-stone.*

Spring Lake, in *Illinois,* a village and township of Tazewell co., on the Illinois River, abt. 7 m. S.W. of Pekin; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Spring Lake, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Ottawa co., on Lake Michigan, opposite Grand Haven; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Spring Lake, in *Minnesota,* a township of Scott co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Spring Lake Villa, in *Utah,* a village of Utah co., 21 m. S. of Provo City.

Spring Mill, in *Pennsylvania,* a vill. of Montgomery co., on the Schuylkill River, 12 m. N.W. of Philadelphia.

Spring Mills, in *New Jersey,* a village of Hunterdon co., 18 m. S. of Belvidere.

Spring Mills, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Centre co., 82 m. N.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Spring Moun'tain, in *Pennsylvania,* is situated in the W. of Carbon co.

Spring'-pin, *n.* (*Locomotive engines.*) One of the iron rods fitted between the springs and the axle boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles.—*Weale.*

Spring Place, in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Murray co., 230 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Spring Place, in *Tennessee,* a village of Marshall co., 66 m. S. of Nashville.

Spring'port, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Jackson co., abt. 14 m. N.W. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Springport, in *New York,* a township of Cayuga co., on the E. of Cayuga Lake; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Spring Prairie, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Walworth co., 31 m. S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Spring River, in *Arkansas,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Spring River, in *Missouri,* rises in Howell co., and flowing S.E. falls into Black River in the S.W. of Randolph co., Arkansas. — A village and township of Lawrence co., 140 m. S.E. of Independence; *pop.* abt. 600.

Spring Rock, in *Iowa,* a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,279.

Spring Run, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Franklin co., 166 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Spring'-tide, *n.* The tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and full moons, which *springs* or rises higher than common tides.—The time or season of spring.

Spring'town, in *New Jersey,* a village of Morris co., 45 m. N. of Trenton.

Springtown, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bucks co., 45 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Spring'vale, in *Maine,* a post-village of York co., 86 m. S.W. of Augusta.

Springvale, or SPRINGDALE, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Sampson co., abt. 50 m. N. of Wilmington.

Springvale, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Columbia co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Fond du Lac co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Spring Valley, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Fillmore co., abt. 27 m. S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Spring Valley, in *New Jersey,* a village of Morris co., 4 m. S.E. of Morristown.

Spring Valley, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Greene co., 58 m. N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 550.

Spring Valley, in *Oregon,* a village and precinct of Polk co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Salem; *pop.* abt. 500.

Spring Valley, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 275.

Spring Valley, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Rock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Spring'ville, in *Alabama,* a post-village of St. Clair co., 140 m. N. of Montgomery.

Springville, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Coles co., 10 m. S.W. of Charleston.

Springville, in *Indiana,* a village of Laporte co., 10 m. E. of Michigan City. — A post-village of Lawrence co., 11 m. N.W. of Bedford.

Springville, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Linn co., 9 m. E. of Marion.

Springville, in *Kentucky,* a village of Greenup co., on the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth, Ohio.

Springville, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Lenawee co., 12 m. N.W. of Adrian.

Springville, in *Missouri,* a village of Wayne co., 110 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Springville, in *New York,* a post-village of Erie co., 30 m. S.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Springville, in *Oregon,* a post-village of Multnomah co., 6 m. N. of Portland.

Springville, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Chester co., 33 m. N.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A village of Lancaster co. — A post-village and township of Susquehanna co., 10 m. S. of Montrose; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Springville, in *Utah,* a post-village and precinct of Utah co., 6 m. S. of Provo City; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Springville, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Spring'water, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Livingston co., 50 m. S.E. of Batavia; *pop.* in 1870, 2,184.

Spring Water, in *Wisconsin,* a post-township of Waushara co., abt. 45 m. N.W. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* abt. 650.

Spring Wells, in *Michigan,* a village of Wayne co., on Detroit River, immediately S.W. of Detroit; *pop.* in 1860, 2,100.

Spring'y, *a.* [From *spring.*] Having the quality of springing, or of a spring; elastic; possessing the power of recovering itself when extended, bent, or twisted; having great elastic power; having the power to leap; able to leap far. — Abounding in springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

Sprin'kle, *v. a.* [A.S. *sprengan.*] To shoot or throw forth in small drops or particles; to scatter; to disperse, as a liquid or a dry substance composed of fine separable particles; to disperse on in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; to bedew; to wash; to cleanse; to purify.

—*v. n.* To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance, so that it may fall in small drops or particles; to rain moderately.

—*n.* A small quantity scattered.

Sprink'ler, *n.* One who sprinkles. — A utensil for sprinkling; a watering-pot.

Sprink'ling, *n.* Act of scattering in small drops or particles; a small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or issuing moderately.

Sprit, *n.* [A. S. *spreot.*] (*Naut.*) A small boom, pole, or spar which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner of the sail, which it is used to extend and elevate.

Sprite, *n.* A spirit; an incorporeal agent. (Used in poetry.)

Sprit'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) The sail that belongs to the bowsprit.

Sprock'et-wheel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wheel armed with pointed studs, round which the chain-cable of a capstan passes. The studs afford a firmer bite on the cable.

Sprotlan, (*sprot'lan.*) a town of Prussian Silesia, on the Bober, 71 m. from Breslau; *pop.* 5,620.

Sprout, *v. n.* [A.S. *sprytan.*] To bud; to burst forth, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new

shoots; to shoot into ramifications; to grow like shoots of plants.

Sprout, *n.* The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree; a shoot from the end of a branch.

Sprout'ing, *a.* Shooting in vegetation; germinating.

Spruce, (*sprūs,*) *a.* [Said to be a corruption of *Prussian* (Ger. *Preusse*), and to have been originally applied to those who dressed after the fashion of Prussia.] Neat without elegance; nice; trim; finical; foppish.

—*v. n.* To dress with affected neatness; to prink.

—*v. a.* To trim; to deck; to dress.

—*n.* (*Bot.*) A name commonly applied to several species of the genus *Abies*, or fir.

Spruce, in *Missouri*, a village of Bates co., 65 m. S.S.E. of Independence.

Spruce'-beer, *n.* A liquor, made of treacle or molasses, and tinctured with the essence of the spruce fir (*Abies excelsa*), well boiled in water and fermented.

Sprung, *imp.* and *pp.* of SPRING, *q. v.*

Spry, *a.* Lively; nimble; quick in action. (Prov. Eng., colloq. U. S.)

"She is as *spry* as a cricket."—*Judd.*

Spud, *n.* [A. S. *spad.*] An implement resembling a large chisel with a long handle, used for cutting up weeds.—Anything short and thick, in contempt.—*Worcester.*

Spue, *v. a.* and *v. n.* [Lat. *spuo.*] To vomit. See SPEW.

Spume, (*spūm,*) *n.* [Lat. *spuma*, from *spuo*; It. *spuma*; A. S. *speowian.* See SPUE.] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter thrown up or raised to the surface of liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

—*v. n.* To froth; to foam.

Spumes'cence, *n.* The quality or the state of foaming.

Spumif'erous, *a.* That produces spume or froth.

Spum'iness, *n.* Quality of being spumy.

Spum'ous, Spum'y, *a.* [Lat. *spumens.*] Consisting of spume, or of froth or scum; foamy.

Spun, *imp.* and *pp.* of SPIN, *q. v.*

Spunk, *n.* [A. S. *sponge*, a sponge.] The Touchwood, a species of fungus, *Polyporus fomentaria*, with which is made the AMADOU, *q. v.*

Spunk'y, *a.* Spirited; fiery. (Low.)

Spun'-yarn, *n.* (*Naut.*) A cord formed by twisting together two or three rope-yarns.—*Dana.*

Spur, (*sper,*) *n.* [A. S. *spura, spora*; Fr. *éperon.*] An instrument having a rowel or little wheel, with sharp points, worn on horsemen's heels, to prick horses for hastening their pace.—Incitement; instigation; stimulus; that which excites.—The largest or principal root of a tree.—Hence, perhaps, the short wooden buttress of a post.—The hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves as an instrument of defence and attack.—Something that projects.—A smaller mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains.—Something that resembles a spur.

(*Ship-building.*) A piece of timber fixed on the bilgeways, and the upper end bolted to the ship's side above water, for security to the bilgeway.

(*Fort.*) A wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins to the town-wall.

(*Bot.*) Any tubular projection resembling a spur.—An ergot;—so called from its resemblance to the spur of a cock. See ERGOT.

—*v. a.* To prick with a spur, or spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace;—hence, to incite; to instigate; to urge or encourage to action, or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object; to impel; to drive; also, to put spurs on.

—*v. n.* To travel with great expedition; to press forward.

Spur'-clad, *a.* Wearing spurs.

Spur'-gall, *v. a.* To gall with the spur.

—*n.* A wound or hurt caused by the use of the spur.

Spurge, (*sperj,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See EUPHORBIA.

Spu'rious, *a.* [Lat. *spurius.*] Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; counterfeit; false; not genuine.—Illegitimate; bastard.

Spu'riously, *adv.* In a spurious manner; falsely.

Spu'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being spurious, or of being counterfeit, false, or not genuine.—Illegitimacy; state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth.

Spur'ling-line, *n.* (*Naut.*) A line communicating between the wheel and the tell-tale.

Spurn, *v. a.* [A. S. *spurnan*, to spurn, to strike.] To kick; to drive back or away, as with the foot.—To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or accept; to treat with contempt.

—*v. n.* To kick or toss up the heels.—To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition; to manifest disdain in resistance.

—*n.* Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.—A kick or blow with the foot.

Spurn'er, *n.* One who spurns.

Spurred, (*spurd,*) *a.* Wearing spurs, or having shoots like spurs.

Spur'rer, *n.* One who uses spurs.

Spur'rier, *n.* One who makes spurs.

Spurt, *v. a.* [Written also *spirt.*] To throw out, as a liquid, in a jet or stream; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid, from a pipe or small orifice.

—*v. n.* To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream.

—*n.* A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet.

Spurzheim, JOHN GASPAR, (*spurts'hime,*) a famous name in the history of phrenological science, was born at Longwich, near Treves, in 1776, and became acquainted with Dr. Gall at Vienna, where he studied medicine. From 1805 till 1813 he was the constant companion of Gall in his travels and scientific researches, and subsequently became an active promulgator of the new doctrine in England and France. He died in 1832, a few months after his arrival in Boston, U. S. One of his distinct claims is that of having demonstrated the fibrous structure of the brain.

Sputation, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sputare*, to spit.] The act of spitting.

Sput'ter, *v. n.* [Dan. *sprutte*; Ger. *sprudeln*, to sputter.] To spit, throw out, or emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.—To throw out moisture in small detached parts.—To fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise.—To utter words hastily and indistinctly.

—*v. a.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness.

—*n.* Moist matter thrown out in small particles.

Sput'terer, *n.* One who sputters.

Sputum, *n.*; *pl.* SPUTA. [Lat., from *spuere*, to spit.] The secretion ejected from the mouth in the act of spitting. It is composed of saliva, and of the mucus secreted by the mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and fauces, and often by the membrane of the larynx and bronchia; spit; spittle.—*Dunglison.*

Spuy'ten Duy'vil, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, abt. 9 m. N.E. of New York.

Spy, *n.* [It. *spia*; Fr. *espion*; Du. *spion*; Ger. *spähen.*] One who observes or watches the conduct of others.

(*Mil.*) A scout: a person sent into an enemy's camp or country, to gain intelligence to be communicated secretly to the proper officer; a secret emissary.

—*v. a.* To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment.—To discover by close search or examination.—To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly.

—*v. n.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

Spy'-boat, *n.* A boat sent out for intelligence.

Spy'-glass, *n.* A small telescope for viewing distant objects.

Spy'ism, *n.* The business of spying. (R.)

Spy'-money, (*-mun-y,*) *n.* Money paid to a spy for his services.

Squab, (*skwob.*) *a.* [Ger. *quabbelig*, from *quabbeln*, to shake, to be flabby.] Fat; thick; plump; bulky.—Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon.

—*n.* [Ger. *quappe.*] An unfledged bird; a young pigeon or dove.—A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.—A person with a stout, short figure.

—*adv.* With a heavy, sudden fall; plump and flat. (Vulgar.)

Squab'bish, *a.* Thick; heavy; fleshy.

Squabble, (*skwabʹbl.*) *v. n.* [Du. *kibbelen*, to wrangle.] To contend for superiority; to wrangle; to scuffle.—To debate peevishly; to dispute.

—*v. a.* (*Print.*) To disarrange or mix, as lines of type, by forcing them horizontally out of their place.

—*n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel.

Squab'bler, *n.* One who squabbles.

Squab'by, *a.* Squabbish.

Squab'-chick, *n.* A young, unfledged chicken.

Squab'-pie, *n.* A pie made of squabs.

Squad, (*skwod.*) *n.* [Fr. *escouade*, corrupted from *escadron*, squadron.] (*Mil.*) A small party of men assembled for drill or inspection.—Any small party.

Squad'ron, *n.* [Fr. *escadron*; It. *squadra*, square, *squadrone*, a squadron.] A square, or a square form; hence, a square body of troops; a body drawn up in a square. (R.)

(*Mil.*) The principal division of a regiment of cavalry, usually from 100 to 200 men.

(*Naut.*) A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war, employed on a particular expedition.

Squad'roned, *a.* Formed into squadrons. (R.)

Squalid, (*skwol'id,*) *a.* [Lat. *squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be foul or dirty.] Foul; filthy; extremely dirty.

Squalid'ity, *n.* The state of being squalid.

Squal'idly, *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner.

Squal'idness, *n.* The state or quality of being squalid.

Squall, (*skwawl,*) *v. n.* [Ger. *schallen*; Du. *schellen.*] To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress.

—*n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry.

—A sudden and violent gust of wind.

Black squall, a *S.* attended with a dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.—*A white squall*, a *S.* which produces no diminution of light.—*A thick squall*, a *S.* accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.—*Mar. Dict.*

Squal'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zöl.*) The Shark family, comprising cartilaginous fishes, allied to the Rays, and celebrated for the size and voracity of some of the species. The form of the body is elongated, and the tail is thick and fleshy. The mouth is large, generally situated beneath the snout, and is armed with several rows of compressed, sharp-edged, and sometimes serrated teeth; these are movable at the will of the animal, and are usually laid down and directed backwards, but become erect at the moment he is seizing his prey. The skin is usually very rough, covered with a multitude of little osseous tubercles; and that of some species forms the substance called *shagreen.* They devour with indiscriminating voracity almost every animal substance, whether living or dead. They often follow vessels for the sake of picking up any offal that may be thrown overboard; and, in hot climates especially, man himself frequently becomes a victim to their rapacity. No fish can swim with such velocity as the shark, nor is any so constantly engaged in that exercise; he outstrips the swiftest ships, and plays round them, without exhibiting a symptom of strong exertion or uneasy apprehension; and the depredations he commits on the other inhabitants of the deep are truly formidable. The eggs of sharks are few and large, in comparison with those of bony fishes; they are enveloped in a hard, horny, semi-transparent shell, terminated at the four angles with long filaments. The genus *Alopias* contains the Long-tailed or Thresher Shark, *A. vulpes*, also called Sea-ape and Sea-fox, which inhabits the Atlantic, is 12 or 15 feet long, and has the upper lobe of the tail about as long as the body. The genus *Lamna*, containing the Mackerel Shark, or Green-backed Shark, *L. punctata*, has the snout pyramidal, with the nostrils under the base. The genus *Mustelus*, containing the Dog Shark, *M. canis*, has the teeth blunt, forming a closely compacted pavement in each jaw. The gen. *Acanthias* contains the Dogfish (*q. v.*). The genus *Zygæna*, containing the Hammer-headed Shark, *Z. vulgaris*, which attains the length of 12 feet (Fig. 2420), and has the head flattened horizontally, with the sides much extended laterally. The genus *Pristis* contains the Saw-fish (*q. v.*). The genus *Cestracion*, which, with some naturalists, constitutes a distinct *Cestacionidæ*, contains nevertheless only two species, the Port Jackson Shark or Nurse (*C. phillippi*) of the Australian seas, and the Cat Shark of Japan and China (*C. zebra*).

Fig. 2420.—HAMMER HEADED SHARK, *Zygæna vulgaris.*

Squal'ler, *n.* One who squalls; a screamer.

Squall'y, *a.* Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.

(*Weaving.*) Faulty or uneven, as cloth.

Squa'loid, *a.* [Lat. *squalus*, a shark, and *eidos*, form.] Resembling a shark.

Squa'lor, *n.* [Lat.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Squama'ceous, SQUAMATE, SQUAMATED, *a.* Same as SQUAMOSE. *q. v.*

Squam Bay, (*skwom.*) in *Massachusetts*, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Essex co., 4 m. long, between Cape Ann and Castle Neck.

Squamel'late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Furnished with little scales; squamose.

Squa'miform, *a.* [Fr. *squamiforme*, from Lat. *squama*, a scale, and *forma*, a form.] Formed like a scale.

Squamigerous, (*-mij'-.*) *a.* [From Lat. *squama*, a scale, and *gerere*, to bear.] Having scales.

Squam Lake, in *New Hampshire*, on the border of Grafton and Carroll cos., abt. 8 miles long and 4 wide. It contains a number of islands. The surplus waters are discharged through Squam River into the Pemigewasset.

Squammagon'tic, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Strafford co., 2 m. S. of Rochester.

Squa'moid, *a.* [Lat. *squama*, scale, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] Resembling a scale; scaly.

Squa'mose, Squa'mous, Squam'inate, Squam'ulous, Squam'ulose, *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Scaly; covered with scales; resembling, pertaining to, or composed of, scales.

Squan'scot River, in *New Hampshire.* See EXETER.

Squan, (*skwon,*) in *New Jersey*, a village of Ocean co., on the Atlantic, between Manasquan Inlet and Metetecunk River; *pop.* abt. 300.

Squan'der, *v. a.* [Ger. *verschwenden*, to squander, *schwinden*, to vanish.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or without economy or judgment.

Squan'derer, *n.* One who squanders; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

Squan'deringly, *adv.* By squandering.

Squan'kum, in *New Jersey*, a village of Ocean co., 38 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Squan'uncook River, in *Massachusetts*, falls into the Nashua River from Middlesex co.

Square, (*skwair,*) *a.* [O. Fr. *esquarre*, a square; It. *squadra*, from Lat. *quadrare*, to make square.] Forming a right angle.—Having a straight front, or a frame formed with straight lines.—That does equal justice; exact; fair; honest.—Even; leaving no balance.—Exactly suitable; true.—Strong; stout.

(*Naut.*) Applied to the yards, and implying that they are at right angles to the masts. *Square-rigged* means that the rig includes yards which can be set square. A *square-sail* is a quadrilateral sail never borne as a fore-and-aft sail.

All square. All right; all satisfactory.—*Square measure.* (*Math.*) The relative magnitude of squares of given dimensions.—*Square numbers.* (*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied by itself. Thus, the squares of a number multiplied by itself. Thus, the squares of the natural numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., are respectively 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, &c. Among the properties of square numbers, the following may be mentioned:—Every odd square number is of the form $8n + 1$, or when divided by 8 leaves 1 for the remainder. Every even square number is of the form $4n$, or is divisible by 4. Every square number ends with one or other of the following digits,—0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9.—*Square root.* (*Arith.*) A quantity which, being taken twice as a factor, will produce the given quantity. Thus, the square root of 25 is 5, because $5 \times 5 = 25$. When the square root of a number can be expressed in exact parts of 1, that number is a perfect square, and the indicated square root is said to be commensurable. All other indicated square roots are incommensurable.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A four-sided rectilineal figure, of which all the angles are right angles, and all the sides equal.

(*Arith.*) The product of a number multiplied by itself.

(*Mil.*) A formation of troops. A *solid square* is formed to resist cavalry; and the men all face outward. *A hollow square* is formed to hear orders read, &c.; and the troops face inward.

—An open area of four sides in a town or city, with houses on each side. — A rule or instrument by which workmen ascertain whether an angle is a right angle or not. — Level; equality; rule; conformity; accord.

Magic square. See MAGIC. — *On the square*, or *upon the square*, a fair, honest procedure, or mode of action. — *On* or *upon the square with*, to be even, or on an equality with. — *To be at square*, to be in a state of quarrelling. — *To break square*, to depart from the usual routine

Square, *v. a.* To form with equal sides and four right angles. — To reduce to a square; to form to right angles. — To reduce to any given measure or standard. — To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape; to accommodate; to fit. — To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance.

—*v. n.* To take the attitudes of a boxer; to spar.

Square'ly, *adv.* In a square manner or form.

Square'ness, *n.* The state of being square.

Squar'er, *n.* The person who, or that which, squares.

Square'-rigged, *a.* (*Naut.*) Said of a ship that has long yards at right angles with the length of the deck, in contradistinction to sails extended obliquely by stays, or latera yards.

Square'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended by a yard, distinguished from others extended by booms, stays, leeches, and gaffs.

Squar'ish, *a.* Nearly square.

Squarrose', *a.* [Lat. *squarrosus.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Cut into deep segments, that are elevated above the plane of the surface.

(*Bot.*) Applied to those parts of plants which are covered with bodies spreading at right angles, or at a greater angle, from the surface which bears them, or being so arranged, as the leaves of some mosses.

Squar'rulose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Slightly squarrose.

Squash, (*skwosh,*) *v. a.* To crush; to beat or press into pulp or flatness.

—*n.* Something soft and easily crushed. — Something unripe or soft. — A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

(*Bot.*) See CUCURBITA.

Squash'-bug, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See COREIDÆ.

Squash'er, *n.* A person who, or that which, squashes.

Squash'y, *adv.* Like a squash; also, muddy.

Squat, (*skwot,*) *v. n.* [It. *acquattare.*] To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being. — To sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal; to stoop or lie close to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

—*a.* Sitting on the hands or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

—*n.* The posture of one who sits on his hams, or close to the ground.

Squat'ter, *n.* One who squats or sits close. — One who settles on the public land without any legal authority. (U. States.)

Squat'terville, in *California*, a town of Contra Costa co.

Squaw, (*skwaw,*) *n.* The name given by N. American Indians to a woman; — more especially to a wife.

Squaw Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Squeak, (*skwēk,*) *v. n.* [Ger. *quieken.*] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal, or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe or quill, a wheel, a door, and the like. — To break silence or secrecy for fear or pain; to speak.

—*n.* A sharp, shrill sound, suddenly uttered.

Squeak'er, *n.* One who, or that which, squeaks. — A young pigeon.

Squeak'ing, *a.* Crying with a sharp voice; making a sharp sound: as, a *squeaking* wheel.

Squeal, (*skwēl,*) *v. n.* [This is simply a different orthography of *squall.*] To cry with a sharp, shrill voice; — used of animals only, and chiefly of swine.

Squeal'ing, *a.* Uttering a sharp, shrill sound or voice.

Squeam'ish, *a.* [Probably corrupted from *qualmish.* See QUALM.] Having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates at anything; nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties; fastidious; dainty; scrupulous.

Squeam'ishly, *adv.* In a fastidious manner; with too much niceness.

Squeam'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness; vicious delicacy of taste; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

Squeez'able, *a.* That may be squeezed.

Squeeze, (*skwēz,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *cwysan.*] To crush; to press; to compress; to press between two bodies; to press closely; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes; to harass; to embrace closely; to hug; to force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass.

—*v. n.* To press; to urge one's way: to pass by pressing; to crowd.

—*n.* Pressure; compression between bodies; a close hug or embrace.

Squeez'ing, *n.* Act of squeezing or of pressing; compression; oppression; that which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

Squetengue, (*skwe-tēg',*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Labrus squeteague*, a fish of the genus *Labrus*, q. v., common in Long Island Sound.

Squib, (*skwib,*) *n.* [It. *schioppo*, a musket, a sort of gun; *scoppio*, a crackling noise.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter and sent into the air, burning and bursting with a crack; a cracker. — A sarcastic speech, or short, censorious writing published; a petty lampoon; a diatribe.

—*v. n.* To throw squibs; to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

Squid, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the family *Teuthidæ* (genus *Loligo* of Linnæus), comprising cephalopodous fishes with an elongated body, fins short, broad, and mostly terminal; the internal shell, or *gladius*, consisting of three parts — a shaft and two lateral expansions. Their ink-bag is well developed, and its secretion jet black. They are sometimes called *Calamaries*, from their internal pen-like bone and ink-bag, and the general cylindrical form like an ancient escritoire.

Squier, EPHRAIM GEORGE, an American author and archæologist, *b.* in Bethlehem, Albany co., N.Y., 1821. Having for some time acted as a teacher in a school and studied engineering, he went to Albany in 1840, and began writing for the press. In 1844, he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, to assume the editorship of the *Scioto Gazette*. His attention being attracted to the antiquities of the Scioto Valley, he made an exploration of similar monuments through the Mississippi Valley, an account of which was published in 1848, forming the first volume of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*. He made similar explorations in New York and Connecticut; and on being appointed *chargé d'affaires* to Guatemala and other states of Central America, he used his official position as a means of making extensive geographical and archæological explorations in those interesting regions. On visiting Europe in 1851, he received the gold medal of the French Geographical Society, and was made a member of other learned societies. Returning to America (1853), he surveyed a railway route through Honduras, and drew up the treaty between that country and England for the retrocession of the Bay Islands. In addition to the afore-mentioned works, *S.* has written *Nicaragua, its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments, and Proposed Inter-Oceanic Canal*, and *The Serpent Symbol, or Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature in America* (1852); *Notes on Central America, &c.* (1854); *Waikna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore*, under the *nom de plume* of "Samuel A. Bard" (1855); *Question Anglo-Américaine, &c.*, at Paris (1856); *The States of Central America, &c.* (1857); *Report of the Survey of the Inter-Oceanic Railway* (1859); *Translation, with Notes, of the Letter of Don Diego de Palacio* (1571) *to the Crown of Spain, on the Provinces of Guatemola, San Salvador, &c.*, and *Monograph of Authors who have written on the Aboriginal Languages of Central America* (1860); and *Tropical Fibres and their Economic Extraction* (1861). Many of his works have been translated into French, Spanish, and German.

Squill, (*skwil,*) *n.* [Fr. *squille*; Lat. *squilla, scilla.*] (*Bot.*) See SCILLA.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Squilla*, or Mantis Crabs, composed of crustacea, belongs to the division *Stomapods*. Its carapace only covers the anterior half of the thorax, the hinder being formed of rings like those of the abdomen. It is provided with enormous claws, terminating in a sharp hook, the last joint furnished with 6 sharp projecting spines, and the preceding joint with 3, and so hollowed as to render this claw a most efficient instrument of prehension, bearing a considerable resemblance to the fore-legs of the orthopterous genus *Mantis*; hence the more popular name applied to the species of this genus.

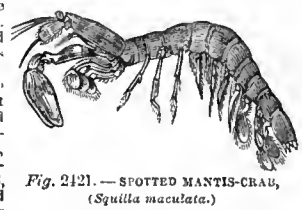


Fig. 2421. — SPOTTED MANTIS-CRAB, (*Squilla maculata.*)

Squint, (*skwint.*) *a.* [Du. *schuin*, oblique, *schuinte*, declivity.] Wry; oblique; looking obliquely; not having the optic axes of both eyes coincident.

—*n.* Act or habit of squinting; an oblique look.

(*Arch.*) A narrow aperture cut in the walls of churches (generally about 2 feet wide), to enable persons standing in the aisles to see the high altar. These openings are always in the direction of an altar.

—*v. n.* To see obliquely; to look obliquely, or with the eyes differently directed: to have the axes of the eyes not coincident; to slope. — To deviate from a true line.

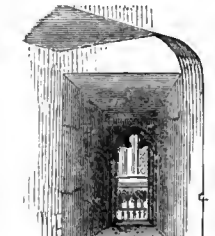


Fig. 2422. — SQUINT, (Mayor's Chapel, Bristol.)

Squint'er, *n.* One who squints.

Squint'-eyed, (*-īd,*) *a.* Having eyes that squint; afflicted with strabismus.

Squint'ing, *n.* [Lat. *strobismus.*] (*Surg.*) A disease of the eyes, in which they do not move in harmony with each other; hence the optic axes are not parallel, and a disturbance of vision is the consequence. *S.* may be confined to one eye, or it may affect both, and it may be in any direction. If the sight of both eyes is equally good, or nearly so, then all objects are seen double; but if the sight of one is much better than that of the other, the mind only attends to the more vivid impression, and disregards the weaker. *S.* is owing to some affection of the nerves or muscles of the eye. In most cases it admits of cure by the operation of dividing the muscle by which the distortion is produced.

—The act or habit of looking squint.

Squint'ingly, *adv.* With a squint look; by side glances.

Squire, (*skwīr,*) *n.* An abbreviated term for ESQUIRE, *q. v.*

Squireen', *n.* In Ireland, a petty squire; a gentleman of small estate.

Squirm, *v. n.* To wriggle or twist about, as an eel; to writhe. — *Worcester.*

Squirrel, (*skwir'el,*) *n.* [Or. *skiouros*; Fr. *ecureuil.*] (*Zoöl.*) See SCIURIDÆ.

Squirt, (*skwert,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *esquorter*, to scatter.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream.

—*v. n.* To throw out words: to let fly.

—*n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe; also, a small quick stream.

Squirt'er, *n.* One who squirts.

S.S.E. Abbreviation of *south-south-east.*

S.S.W. Abbreviation of *south-south-west.*

St. Abbreviation of *saint* and *street.*

Staats'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., 60 m. S. of Albany.

Stab, *n.* [A. S. *staf.*] The thrust of a pointed weapon; an injury given in the dark; a sly mischief.

—*v. a.* To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mischievously or mortally: to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander.

—*v. n.* To give a stab or wound with a pointed weapon; to give a mortal wound.

Stabat-Ma'ter, *n.* [Lat., the mother stood.] (*Mus.*) This celebrated Latin hymn, performed in the Roman churches during Holy Week, was written by a monk named Jacopone in the 14th century. It has been put to music by nearly all the greatest composers.

Stab'ber, *n.* One who stabs; an assassin.

Stab'bing, *n.* Act of piercing with a pointed weapon; act of wounding or killing with a pointed instrument.

Stabil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *stabilité*; Lat. *stabilitas*, from *stabilis.*] State or quality of being stable; firmness; steadiness; immovability; fixedness: strength of character; strength of resolution or purpose; constancy; firmness of mind.

Sta'ble, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *stabilis*, from *sto*, to stand.] That stands; firm; fast; steady; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; constant; firm in purpose or resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; strong; durable; not subject to be overthrown or changed.

—*n.* [Fr. *étable*: L. Fr. *estable*; Lat. *stabulum*, from *sto.*] A stall; an abode for animals; a house, shed, or apartment for beasts, especially horses, to lodge and feed in.

—*v. a.* To put or keep in a stable.

—*v. n.* To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell in an inclosed place: to kennel.

Sta'ble-boy, Sta'ble-man, *n.* One who attends in the stable.

Sta'bleness, *n.* The state or quality of being stable.

Sta'ble-room, *n.* Room or place for stabling cattle.

Sta'bling, *n.* The act of keeping cattle in a stable. — A house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle.

Sta'bly, *adv.* Firmly; fixedly; steadily.

Staccato, *a.* [It., separated.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the notes to which it is affixed are to be detached in a marked way from each other, much like *spiccato.*

Stack, *n.* [Sw.; Dan. *stak*; Ir. *stoca, sticca*; O. Ger. *stacchan*, to crowd or press together.] A large conical heap or pile of hay, grain, or straw, sometimes covered with thatch. — A large pile of wood. — A number of funnels or chimneys standing together. — The chimney of a steam-vessel or locomotive; as, a smoke-*stack.*

Stack of arms. (*Mil.*) A number of muskets or rifles placed together with their breeches on the ground, and the bayonets crossing each other, so as to form a conical pile. — *Simmonds.*

—*v. a.* To lay, as grain or hay, in a conical or other pile.

—To pile wood, poles, arms, &c.

Stack'et, *n.* A stockade.

Stack'-guard, *n.* A protection or covering for a stack.

Stackhousia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales.* — DIAG. Monopetalous flowers, and epipsalous stamens. It consists of two genera of herbaceous plants native of Tasmania, the properties of which have not been studied

Stack'ing-hand, Stack'ing-belt, *n.* A rope used for binding straw or thatch upon a stack.

Stack'-yard, *n.* A yard for stacks of hay, unthreshed corn, &c.

Stac'te, *n.* [Lat. *stacte, stacta*; Gr. *stakte*, from *stazlin*, to drop.] The gum that distils from the tree that produces myrrh.

Staddle, (*stad'dl.*) *n.* [A. S. *stathel*, from *standen*, to stand.] Anything which serves for support; the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain. — A young tree left standing or uncut, when others are cut down.

—*v. a.* To furnish with staddles, or to leave the staddles, when a wood is cut down. (R.)

Stad'dle-roof, *n.* The covering of a stack.

Stade, *n.* A landing or shipping place.

Stade, a fortified place of Hanover, on the Schwinge, 22 m. from Hamburg; *pop.* 7,000.

Sta'dium, *n.*; *pl.* STADIA. (*Antiq.*) A measure of length in use among the ancient Greeks and other nations. It was equal to 600 Greek or 625 Roman feet, or to 125 Roman paces. Hence the *S.* contained 606 ft. 9 inches, English.

Stadtholder, (*stat'-*) *n.* [Du. *stadhouder*, from *stad*, a city, and *houder*, a holder.] Formerly the chief magis-

trate of the United Provinces of Holland; — a title which, in 1814, was exchanged for that of king.

Stadt'holderate, Stadt'holdership, *n.* The office or dignity of a stadtholder.

Staël-Holstein, Anne Louise Germaine, Baroness de, a French authoress, b. in Paris in 1766, where her father, M. Necker, afterwards the celebrated minister of France, was then a banker's clerk. At the age of twenty she became the wife of Baron De Staël-Holstein, the Swedish ambassador at Paris; and the strong literary turn which she had already exhibited, now developed itself still further, and produced, in the course of her life, a series of works embracing almost every sort of composition in prose or verse. At first sanguine in the cause of the Revolution, she soon became warmly interested in the sufferings of its victims, especially the Queen, whom she had the courage to defend in print. In 1800 she began the series of her works on speculative philosophy, by publishing her essay *De La Littérature, considérée dans ses rapports avec les Institutions Sociales*; and her very equivocal novel *Delphine* appeared in 1802. In that year her husband died. Madame de Staël was much too independent to be acceptable to Napoleon, who banished her from Paris, and afterwards ordered her to confine herself to her château at Coppet, on the Lake of Geneva. From 1803 till 1815 she travelled much in Germany, Italy, and England, and visited Sweden and Russia. Her *Corinne*, in form a novel, and the most eloquent of all tributes to the antiquities and scenery of Italy, appeared in 1807. Her most ambitious work, *De L'Allemagne*, printed at Paris in 1810, was seized by the police, and only published in London some years later. After the second restoration she lived chiefly in Switzerland, where she contracted a secret marriage with M. De Rocca. She died in 1817. After her death, useful contributions were made to the history of the times, by the publication of her *Considérations sur la Révolution Française*, and her *Dix Années d'Exil*.

Staff, *n.*; *pl.* Staves, or Staffs. [A. S. *staf, stæf*; Dan. *stav*; Lat. *stipes*, a branch of a tree; Gr. *stupos*.] A stick carried in the hand for support or defence by a person walking; a stick or club used as a weapon. — A long piece of wood; a stick; the long handle of an instrument; a pole or stick used for many purposes. — An ensign of authority; a badge of office. — The round of a ladder. (R.) — A pole erected in a ship to hoist and display a flag.

(*Mus.*) The five lines and the spaces on which music is written.

(*Mil.* and *Nav.*) The body of naval or military officers intrusted with the direction of the several departments of an army or navy. — Also, the establishment of officers in various departments attached to a commander-in-chief, or general officer in the field.

To have or *keep the staff in one's own hands.* To retain possession of one's property.

Staff, *n.*; *pl.* Staves. A stanza; a series of verses regularly disposed, so as that, when the series is concluded, the same order begins again.

Staff'-angle, *n.* (*Arch.*) A square rod of wood or cement, standing flush with the finished plastering of the wall on either side, at the external angles of the plastering of the rooms, in order to oppose the tendency of the usual rendering to chip.

Stachys, (stā'kis,) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*, containing a great number of species, mostly European, having a ten-ribbed calyx, with five nearly equal teeth, the upper lip of the corolla entire, and the lower lip three-lobed. Several species are natives of the U. States. *S. aspera* is very common in shady places, a coarse herbaceous plant, sometimes called *Hedge Nettle*, or *Wound-wort*, with stem 2–3 feet high, ovate heart-shaped leaves on long stalks, whorls of purple flowers, and unpleasant smell.

Staffa, a small Basaltic island, in the W. of Scotland, one of the inner Hebrides, in Argyleshire, 15 m. W. of the island of Mull. See Basalt, and Figs. 298, 299.

Stafford, a noble family belonging to the Norman aristocracy of England. The principal historical names are: Humphrey, a partisan of Henry VI., created Duke of Buckingham, 1465. — Henry, his grandson, a favorite of Richard III., beheaded 1483. — Edward, beheaded on an accusation of treason by Henry VIII., 1521.

Stafford, an inland county of England, nearly in the centre of the kingdom, bounded N. by Cheshire and part of Derbyshire, E. by Derbyshire and Warwickshire, and between these, for a short way, by Leicestershire, S. by Worcestershire, and W. by Shropshire and Cheshire. *Area*, 1,184 sq. m. The most elevated portion of the co. is the N., where wild moorlands in long ridges, separated by deeply cut valleys, extend from N.W. to S.E., and subside as they near the valley of the Trent. The surface is low or undulating in the midland regions, but becomes hilly again in the S. New red-sandstone occupies the whole of the central parts: the Potteries' coal-field occupies the N., and the Dudley coal-field, remarkable also for its abundant and rich iron-ores, occupies the south. The Trent is the chief river. The climate is cold and humid, and though three-fourths of the area are arable, much of the soil is cold and clayey, and agriculture is in a backward condition. The Potteries lie around Stoke, Burslem, and Hanley, and here most extensive manufactures of china and earthenware are carried on. In the S., iron is very largely manufactured in all its branches, from mining to the production of articles in iron and steel. *Pop.* 762,674

Stafford, the cap. of the above co., stands on the Sow, 25 m. N.N.W. of Birmingham. *Manuf.* Boots and shoes. *Pop.* 13,216.

Stafford, in *Connecticut*, a township of Tolland co., 28 m. N.E of Hartford, containing the 4 post-villages of Stafford, Staffordville, West Stafford, and Stafford Springs. The latter, situated on the Willimantic River, is celebrated throughout the Union for the medical properties of its chalybeate springs. *Pop.* of township in 1870, 3,405.

Stafford, in *Indiana*, a township of De Kalb co.: *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Stafford, in *New Jersey*, a township of Ocean co., 53 m. S.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Stafford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Genesee co., 6 m. E. of Batavia; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Stafford, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 25 m. N.N.E. of Marietta.

Stafford, in *Virginia*, an E. co., bordering on the Potomac; *area*, 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rappahannock and Potomac, and Aquia and Accokeek creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile along the Potomac, in other parts sandy. *Min.* Granite, freestone, and some gold. *Cap.* Stafford Court-house. *Pop.* abt. 9,500.

Stafford Court'-house, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Stafford co., 76 m. N. of Richmond.

Stafford Village, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co.

Staff'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Celastrus scandens.* See Celastraceæ.

Stag, *n.* [A. S. *stician.*] (*Zoöl.*) See Deer.

(*Com.*) Among stockholders, an outside, irregular jobber or broker in stocks, shares, &c. — A getter up of sham companies, or one who tries fraudulently to obtain shares. — *Worcester.*

Stag'-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Lucanidæ.

Stag'-boar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Babyroussa.

Stag'-dance, *n.* A dance in which men only are engaged. (U. S.)

Stage, *n.* [Fr. *étage*; A. S. *stigan*; Ger. *steigen*, from Gr. *steicho*, to go up, to mount.] A floor or platform of any kind elevated above the ground or common surface, as for an exhibition of something to public view. — The floor on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the theatre; the place of scenic entertainments; theatrical representations. — A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a place of action or performance. — A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken. — The distance between two places of rest on a road. — A single step; a degree of advance; degree of progression. — A large vehicle running between stations, for the accommodation of the public.

Stage'-box, *n.* A box or inclosure near the stage in a theatre.

Stage'-coach, *n.* A coach that passes and repasses regularly on certain days, for the accommodation of passengers

Stage'-door, *n.* The private door of the theatre, used by actors, employés, &c.

Stage'-lights, *n. pl.* The lights in the front of the stage in a theatre, usually called *foot-lights.*

Stage'-play, *n.* A theatrical entertainment.

Stage'-player, *n.* One who publicly represents characters on the stage; an actor.

Stag'er, *n.* A player. (R.) — One who has long acted on the stage of life; a practitioner; a person of experience.

Stage'-evil, *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of palsy in the jaw of a horse. — *Crabb.*

Stage'-wagon, *n.* A wagon running between stations for the conveyance of passengers or goods.

Stag'ger, *v. n.* [Belg. *staggeren.*] To reel; to totter; to vacillate; to move to one side and the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk with steadiness; to fail; to cease to stand firm; to begin to give way; to hesitate; to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to become less confident or determined.

— *v. a.* To cause to reel; to cause to doubt and waver; to make to hesitate; to make less steady or confident; to shock.

Stag'gering, *a.* Causing to reel or to waver; reeling; vacillating.

— *n.* Act of reeling.

Stag'geringly, *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner.

Stag'gers, *n. pl.* (*Far.*) A popular term applied to several diseases of horses. *Mad* or *sleepy staggers* is inflammation of the brain, a rare but fatal complaint, marked by high fever, a staggering gait, violent convulsive struggling, usually terminating in stupor, and treated by bleeding, full doses of physic, and cold water applied to the head. *Grass* or *stomach staggers* is acute indigestion, usually occasioned by overloading the stomach and bowels with tough, hard grass, vetches, or clover, a full meal of wheat, or other indigestible food. It is most common in summer and autumn, is indicated by impaired appetite, distended abdomen, dull aspect, unsteady gait, and is remedied by full doses of purgative medicine, such as six drachms of aloes and a drachm of calomel rubbed down together, and given in a quart of thin, well-boiled gruel. Frequent clysters, with hand-rubbing and hot water to the belly, are likewise useful. Where the dulness increases, stimulants should be freely given.

Stag'hound, *n.* A hound used in hunting the stag or deer.

Stag'ing, *n.* The management of, or the act of travelling in, stage-coaches. — A stage or platform for support, as of workmen; a scaffolding. (U. S.)

Stag'nancy, *n.* State of being stagnant; stagnation.

Stag'nant, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *stagnans*, from *stagno.*] Standing; not flowing; not running in a current or stream; motionless; still; not agitated; not active; dull; not brisk.

Stag'nantly, *adv.* In a still, motionless, inactive manner.

Stag'nate, *v. n.* [Lat. *stagno, stagnatus*, from *stagnum*, a place of standing water.] To stand; to stand still; to cease to flow; to be motionless; to stop; to rest; to cease to move; not to be agitated; to cease to be brisk or active; to become dull.

Stagna'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of stagnating; state of being stagnant; the cessation of flowing or circulation of a fluid, or the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless; the cessation of action or of brisk action; the state of being dull.

Stahl, (stāl,) Georg Ernst, a German chemist and physiologist, b. at Anspach, 1660. He was educated at Jena, where he took his doctor's degree in 1683; but, upon the establishment of the University of Halle, in 1694, he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry there. Acquiring great reputation in this office, he was, in 1716, invited to Berlin, and made councillor of the court and physician to the king. Stahl was more eminent in chemistry than in medicine, because he was less fanciful. He made many important discoveries, the chief being his theory of phlogiston, which, although erroneous in itself, led to the discovery of great truths in chemistry. He composed a number of learned works in Latin upon medical science and upon chemistry. His phlogistic theory, which held its ground for nearly a century, was given in a work entitled *Zymotechnia Fundamentalis.* D. 1734.

Stahlstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 70 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Staid, *a.* Sober; grave; steady; composed; regular; sedate.

Staid'ly, *adv.* Calmly; soberly.

Staid'ness, *n.* The state or condition of being staid; sobriety; gravity; steadiness; regularity; constancy; firmness; stability.

Stain, *v. a.* To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot. — To tinge with a different color; to dye. — To impress with figures, in colors different from the ground. — To mark with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to disgrace.

Stained glass. See Glass.

— *n.* A discoloration from foreign matter; a blot; a spot. — A natural spot of a color different from the ground. — Taint of guilt; pollution; tarnish. — Cause of reproach; infamy; shame.

Stain'er, *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes; a dyer.

Stain'less, *a.* Free from stains or spots. — Free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.

Stair, *n* [A. S. *stæger*; Dan. *stige*; Sw. *stege.*] A stone, or a frame of boards or planks, by which a person rises one step; a flight of steps.

— *pl.* A series of steps by which persons ascend to a higher story in a building.

Below stairs, in the lower portion or basement of a dwelling. — *A flight of stairs, a pair of stairs*, the stairs from one story to another. — *Stair carpet*, the carpet which covers a flight of stairs, or intended for that purpose. — *Up-stairs*, in the upper or higher rooms of a house.

Staircase, (*stair'kās,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) A term applied to the whole set of stairs, with the walls supporting the steps leading from one story to another. The same staircase frequently conducts to the top of the building, and thus consists of as many stories as the edifice itself. — The part of a building which contains the stairs.

Stair'-head, *n.* The top or upper part of a staircase.

Stair'-rod, *n.* A metallic rod used to fasten or hold stair-carpet on a stair.

Stair'way, *n.* A staircase.

Stairway Brook, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wayne co., 107 m. N.W. of New York city.

Staith, *n.* [A. S. *stādh.*] A line of rails on a stage or platform, generally near navigable waters, from which vessels are loaded. — *Simmonds.*

Stake, *n.* [A. S. *stace*; Du. *staak.*] A small piece of wood or timber, sharpened at one end, set or fixed in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to something; a piece of long, rough wood. — The piece of timber to which a martyr was fastened when about to be burned; — hence, figuratively, martyrdom. — That which is pledged or wagered. — A small anvil to straighten cold iron, or to cut or punch upon with a cold chisel or punch.

(*Ship-building.*) One of the regular ranges or planks on the bottom and sides of a ship, reaching from the stem to the stern.

At stake, hazarded; in danger; at risk.

Stake and rice, a fence formed by stakes driven into the ground, interwoven with branches and twigs. *Loudon.*

— *v. a.* To fasten, support, or defend with stakes. — To mark the limits of by stakes. — To wager; to pledge; to put at hazard upon the issue of competition, or upon a future contingency. — To pierce with a stake. (R.)

Stake'-head, *n.* (*Rope-making.*) A stake with wooden pins in the upper side, to keep strands apart.

Stake'-holder, *n.* One with whom the stakes are deposited when a wager is laid.

Stalac'tic, Stalac'tical, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, stalactite.

Stalac'tiform, *a.* Resembling a stalactite.

Stalac'tite, *n.* [Gr. *stalaktos*, trickling or dropping, from *stalasso*, or *stazo*, to let fall drop by drop.] (*Min.*) A conical or cylindrical concretion of carbonate of lime attached to the roofs of calcareous caverns, and formed by the gradual dropping of water holding the carbonate in solution.

Stalactit'ic, Stalactit'ical, *a.* [Gr. *stalaktikos.*] Having the character of a stalactite; having the form of an icicle.

Stalactit'iform, *a.* Stalactiform.

Stalag'mite, *n.* Stalactical formations of carbonate of lime found upon the floors of calcareous caverns, and caused by the evaporation of water fallen from the surface.

Stalagmit'ic, Stalagmit'ical, *a.* Having the form of stalagmites.

Stalagmit'ically, *adv.* In the manner or form of stalagmites.

Stal'der, *n.* A frame to set casks on.

Stale, *a.* [A. S. *steal, stal*, a place.] Worn out by use; common; trite; having lost its novelty or power of pleasing. —Old; worn out; decayed.—Vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor from being kept too long.—Not fresh; not newly made, as bread.

S. demand, a claim which has been for a long time undemanded; as, for example, when there has been a delay of 12 years unexplained.—*Bouvier.*

—*n.* The handle of any thing, as of a broom.

—*v. n.* To make water; to discharge urine, as horses and cattle.

Stale'-mate, *n.* (*Chess-playing.*) The position of a king when he is not in check, but cannot be moved without being checked.

Stale'ness, *n.* State of being stale.

Staleybridge, (*stal'e-bridj.*) a market-town and municipal borough of England, in Lancashire and Cheshire, 6 m. from Stockport. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 28,576.

Stalk, (*stawk,*) *n.* [A. S. *stel, stele*; Ger. *stiel*; Dan. *stilk.*] The stem or axis of a plant.—The pedicel of a flower, or the peduncle that supports the fructification of a plant.—The stem of a quill.

(*Arch.*) An ornament in the Corinthian capital resembling a stalk.—A chimney carried up to a great height above the roofs of the buildings with which it is connected.

—*v. n.* To walk with high and proud steps; —usually implying the affectation of dignity.—To steal or creep along; to walk softly and warily.—To walk behind a stalking horse, or behind a cover.

—*v. a.* To approach by stealth, or under cover, as deer.

Stalked, (*stawkt.*) *a.* Having a stalk.

Stalker, (*staw'ker,*) *n.* One who walks with a proud step.

Stalk'ing-horse, *n.* A horse, real or factitious, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill.—Hence, a mask; a pretence.

Stalk'less, *a.* Without a stalk.

Stalk'y, *a.* Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

Stall, (*stawl,*) *n.* [A. S. *steal, stal*; Du. *stal*; Sw. *stall.*] A stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox.—A stable; a place for cattle.—A bench, form, or frame of shelves in the open air, where anything is exposed for sale; a small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on.—The seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a church.

—*v. a.* To put into a stall or stable, or to keep in a stable. —To set or fix into mire, so as to be unable to proceed.

—*v. n.* To kennel.—To be set or fixed, as in mire.

Stall'age, *n.* The right of erecting stalls in pairs; also, rent paid for a stall.

Stall'-fed, *v. a.* To feed in a stall, or on dry fodder.

Stallion, (*stal'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *étalon*; It. *stallone.*] A horse kept for mares; a stone horse; a seed horse; a male horse not castrated.

Stal'lon, *n.* A scion; a cutting, as of a plant.

Stal'wart, Stal'warth, *a.* Strong; robust; brave.

Sta'men, *n.*; *pl.* STAMENS, or STAMINA. [Lat., from Gr. *stemōn*, from *histemi*, to stand.] The warp in the upright loom of the ancients.—Texture; foundation; basis.

—*pl.* The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity; whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything.

(*Bot.*) The male reproductive organ of a flowering plant. It consists essentially of a case or bag, called the *anther*, containing a powdery substance, called the *pollen*, which is discharged at certain periods through

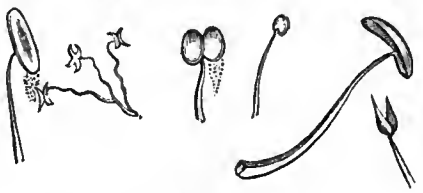


Fig. 2423.—STAMENS.

little holes or slits. The anther is generally supported on the summit of a little column or stalk, called the *filament*. This is not an essential part of the *S.*, being often wanting; in which case the anther is said to be *sessile*. The stamens constitute the whorl, or whorls, of organs situated on the inside of the corolla.

Stamened, (*sta'mend,*) *a.* Furnished with stamens.

Stam'ford, a town of England, in Lincolnshire, on the Welland, 10 m. from Peterborough; *pop.* 9,772.

Stam'ford, in Upper Canada, a village and township of Welland co., nbt. 3 m. N.W. of Niagara Falls; *pop.* of twp. nbt. 3,500.

Stamford, in *Connecticut*, a post-borough and township of Fairfield co., at the entrance of Mill River into Long Island Sound, 36 m. N.E. of New York. It is a favorite residence and summer resort of opulent New Yorkers. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,738.

Stamford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Delaware co., nbt. 60 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* of twp. in 1870, 1,618.

Stam'ford, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Bennington co., 116 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* nbt. 1,000.

Sta'min, *n.* A slight sort of woollen cloth.

Stami'na, *n. pl.* of STAMEN, *q. v.*

Stam'inal, *a.* Belonging to stamens.

Stam'inate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Consisting of, or furnished with, stamens.

—*v. a.* To endue with stamina or first principles.

Stamin'eal, Stamin'eous, *a.* Belonging to, or having, stamens.

Staminif'erous, *a.* Bearing, or having, stamens.

Stam'inode, Staminoid'ium, *n.* (*Bot.*) An abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen.

Stam'mel, *n.* A species of red color paler than scarlet.

—*a.* Of a pale, reddish color.

Stam'mer, *v. n.* [A. S. *stamer*; Du. *stameraar*, a stammerer.] To stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty.

—*v. a.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or difficulty.

—*n.* The act of one who stammers.

Stam'merer, *n.* One who stutters or hesitates in speaking.

Stam'mering, *n.* A term commonly used in a somewhat wide and indefinite sense to signify all kinds of defective utterance. Strictly, however, it denotes a difficulty or inability to enunciate certain elementary sounds; while stuttering is an inability fluently to enunciate words and sentences. The former may be regarded as mainly an organic or symptomatic affection; the latter chiefly an idiopathic or functional one. Defective utterance may arise from malformation of the organs of speech, inflammation or enlargement of the tonsils, or such like, or from some general or local affection of the nerves of the vocal organs. Frequently, also, it is the result of bad habit or imitation. In stuttering, the stoppage generally takes place at the first syllable of a word, but sometimes it may be at the second or third. It is not a little remarkable that most stutterers can sing without difficulty; the reason being that so frequent changes do not take place in the vocal organs. Hence we have an important means for the cure of this intractable affliction. The stutterer should commence by giving leisurely and fully every word. To aid in this, some have recommended motions of the hands or feet to accompany each sound. In fact, the art of speaking has to be really learned from the beginning, from syllables up to words and sentences. Cheerful society, healthy mental occupation, athletic sports, and attention to the general laws of health, are of the utmost importance in such cases. As a general rule, everything that increases the control of the mind over the muscles improves the speech, and *vice versa*.

Stam'meringly, *adv.* In a stammering manner.

Stamp, *v. a.* [Du. *stampen*; Ger. *stämpeln*, to mark with a stamp; It. *stampa*, a stamp, impression.] To strike or beat forcibly, as with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downward.—To impress with some mark or figure; to impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; to fix, as a mark, by impressing it; to make by impressing a mark; to coin; to mint; to form; to cut into various forms with a stamp.—To crush by the downward action of a kind of pestle, as ore in a stamping-mill.

—*v. n.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

—*n.* Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.—A mark imprinted; an impression; that which is marked.—A thing stamped; a picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate. —A mark or seal set upon paper or parchment in regard to things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid.—An instrument for cutting out materials, as paper, leather, &c., into various forms by a downward pressure.—A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on anything.—Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation; make; cast; form; character.

(*Law.*) An impression made by order of the government on paper, which must be used in reducing certain contracts to writing, for the purpose of raising a revenue. A paper bearing an impression or device authorized by law, and adapted for attachment to some subject of duty or excise. The Internal Revenue acts of the U. States of 1862, and subsequent years, require stamps to be affixed to a great variety of subjects, under severe penalties in the way of fines, and also under penalty of invalidating written instruments and rendering them incapable of being produced in evidence. *Bouvier.*

Stampede', *n.* [Sp. *estampeda*, a crackling; It. *stampita*; L. Ger. and Du. *stampen*.] A sudden fright which sometimes seizes droves of cattle or horses, causing them to run for miles.—Any sudden fright caused by a panic.

—*v. a.* To drive away or disperse by reason of a sudden fright, as a herd of cattle.

Stamp'er, *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping; one who affixes a stamp or post-mark.

Stamp'er's Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Orange co.; *pop.* nbt. 1,500.

Stamp'ing Ground, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Scott co., 21 m. N.W. of Lexington.

Stamp'ing-machine, *n.* A machine or apparatus for stamping metals.

Stamp'ing-mill, *n.* (*Metal.*) A machine, consisting of several movable pillars of wood, for crushing or bruising ores.—*Ure.*

Stamp'-note, *n.* A memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, permits the goods to be sent by lighters to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board.—*Simmonds.*

Stan'ardsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Greene co., 92 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Stanch, *v. a.* [Fr. *étancher*, from L. Lat. *stancare.*] To stop or hinder from running, as blood.

—*v. n.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow.

—*a.* Firm; steady; sound; strong and tight.—Firm in principle; constant and zealous; hearty;—written also *staunch.*

Stanch-hound, one that follows the scent without error or remissness.

Stanch'el, *n.* Same as STANCHION, *q. v.*

Stanch'er, *n.* One who stops the flow of blood.

Stanchion, (*stan'shun.*) *n.* [O. Fr. *estanson*, from *estancher*, to stop, to stay.] (*Arch.*) A proper support; a piece of timber or iron in the form of a stake or post, used for a support.

(*Ship-building.*) A small pillar of wood or iron, used to prop and support the decks, awnings, &c.

Stanch'less, *a.* Not to be stopped; insatiable.

Stanch'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being stanch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

Stand, *v. n.* [A. S. *standan*; O Ger. *stantan*; Lat. *stare*, to stand.] To be upon the feet in an erect position, as a man, or a beast; not to sit, kneel, or lie.—To be erect, supported by the roots, as a plant.—To be on its foundation; not to be overthrown or demolished; —said of an edifice.—To be placed or situated; to have a certain position or location, as a town or city.—To stop; to halt; not to proceed; to be at a stationary point without progress or regression.—To be in a state of fixedness; hence, to continue; to endure; to make resistance to whatever tends to injure or impair.—To be fixed and steady; not to vacillate; to be in or to maintain a posture of resistance or defence.—To be placed with regard to order or rank.—To be in any particular state; to be, emphatically expressed, that is, to be fixed or set.—To continue unchanged or valid; not to fail or become void.—To consist; to have its being and essence; to be in any state.—To maintain one's ground; not to fail; to be acquitted; to be safe.—To offer one's self as a candidate; to place one's self; to be placed.—To stagnate; not to flow.—To agree; to consist.

(*Naut.*) To hold a course at sea.

(*Law.*) To abide by a thing; to submit to a decision; to comply with an agreement; to have validity; as, the judgment must *stand*.

To stand against, to resist.—*To stand by*, to be present, without being an actor.—To support; to defend; not to desert.—To repose on; to rest in.

(*Naut.*) To be ready to proceed.

To stand fast, to be immovable or unshaken.—*To stand firmly on*, to be convinced of.—*To stand for*, to propose one's self as a candidate.—To maintain; to profess to support.—To represent; to be the substitute of. (*Naut.*) To direct the course toward.—*To stand from.* (*Naut.*) To shape the course from.—*To stand in hand*, to be at one's service.—*To stand off*, to keep at a distance.—To forbear friendship or intimacy.—Not to comply.—To appear protuberant or prominent; to have relief.—*To stand off and on.* (*Naut.*) To remain near a coast by sailing toward and from it alternately.—*To stand on*, to continue on the same course. —*To stand one in*, or *to stand out*, to be prominent or protuberant.—Not to comply; to secede; to hold resolution; to hold a post; not to yield a point.—*To stand to*, to ply; to persevere.—To remain fixed in a purpose. —To abide by a contract or an assertion.—To be consistent with.—Not to yield.—*To stand together*, to agree. —*To stand to sea.* (*Naut.*) To direct the course to the open sea.—*To stand under*, to undergo; to sustain.—*To stand up*, to erect one's self; to rise from sitting.—To arise in order to speak or act.—To make a party.—*To stand up for*, to defend; to support.—*To stand upon*, to concern; to interest.—To value; to take pride in.—To insist.—*To stand with*, to be in accordance with.

—*v. a.* To endure; to sustain; to bear.—To resist without yielding or receding.—To abide; to await; to suffer; to abide by.

To stand fire, to receive the discharge of fire-arms without yielding.—*To stand it*, to endure bravely. (Colloq.) —*To stand one's ground*, to maintain one's ground or position.—*To stand trial*, to sustain the trial of a cause.

—*n.* A place or post where one stands, or a place convenient for persons to remain in for any purpose.—An erection or raised station for spectators, as at a horse-race.—A station where carriages, cabs, &c., wait to be hired.—Station; rank; post; standing. (R.)—The act of opposing.—A stop; a halt; act of stopping or standing.—Something on which a thing rests or is laid.—The place where a witness stands to testify in court.—A small table; a frame on which vessels of any kind may be laid; as, a *stand* for music.—A young tree usually reserved when the other trees are cut.

Stand of arms. (*Mil.*) A complete set of arms for one soldier.—*To be at a stand*, to be perplexed; to stop, owing to some difficulty or doubt.—*To make a stand*, to stop, for the purpose of opposing resistance to an enemy.

Stand'ard, *n.* [A. S. *standard*, from *standan*, to stand; Fr. *étendard.*] An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors, standing upright.—That which is established by sovereign power, as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted.—That which is established as a rule or model by the authority of public opinion, or by custom; criterion; test.—A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to the wall.

(*Coinage.*) The proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

(*Carp.*) An upright support, as the poles of a scaffold.

(*Ship-building.*) A timber in the form of a knee, with one arm on the deck, and the other fayed to a ship's side.

Stand'ard, *n.* (*Bot.*) The vexillum, or upper part of a papilionaceous corolla (Fig. 65).
—*a.* Having a fixed value; as, a *standard* work.

Stand'ard-bearer, *n.* An officer of an army, company, or troop, who bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

Stand'el, *n.* A tree of long standing.

Stand'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stands.

Stand'er-by, *n.* One present; a mere spectator.

Stand'ing, *a.* Settled; established either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary.—Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish.—Stagnant; not flowing, as water.—Fixed; not movable.—Remaining erect; not cut down.
Standing rigging. (*Naut.*) Stationary rigging, as shrouds, stays, backstays, &c.—*Dana.*
—*n.* The state of being erect upon the feet; stand.—Continuance; duration or existence.—Possession of an office, character, or place.—Station; place to stand in.—Power to stand.—Condition in society; rank.

Standing Stone, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co., 7 m. E. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Standing Stone Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Juniata River from Huntingdon co.

Stand'ish, *n.* A stand or case for pen and ink.

Stand'ish, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co., 58 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 2,090.

Stand'-point, *n.* Place of standing; position; point of view; basis.

Stand'-still, *n.* A stop; act of standing erect.

Stan'ford, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Monroe co., 60 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Stanford, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Lincoln co., 50 m. S. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 600.

Stanford, in *New York*, a township of Dutchess co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Stan'fordville, in *Georgia*, a village of Putnam co., 22 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Stanfordville, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Dutchess co., 20 m. N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Stan'hope, Lady Hester, a very highly accomplished, but no less eccentric, English lady, whose remarkable life on Mount Lebanon may be numbered among the most interesting romances of biography. Born in 1766, she was daughter of Charles, Earl Stanhope, and niece of the celebrated William Pitt. Soon after the death of that great statesman, with whom she lived, and with whose pursuits she so much sympathized as to act upon some occasions as his private secretary, she went to Syria, assumed the dress of a male native of that country, and devoted herself to astrology, in which she was a most implicit believer. She had a large pension from the English government, and for many years was possessed of considerable influence over the Turkish pacha, which, however, when habitual carelessness in money matters had deprived her of the means of bribing, she so entirely lost as to be in actual danger of her life. So completely anti-national were the prejudices of this high-souled lady, that, though at the time of her death she had no fewer than 23 domestics, not one of them was English; and her last sigh was breathed among foreigners and hirelings. Her permanent abode was in Mount Lebanon, about 8 m. from Sidon, where she died, 1839.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, Earl, an English historian, b. 1805, and better known to literature as Lord Mahon, his title before succeeding to the earldom. His greatest work is his *History of England from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.* He has also written a *History of the War of the Spanish Succession*, and other works. As Lord Mahon he entered Parliament in 1830, and has held minor offices in several conservative administrations.

Stan'hope, a seaport town of Prince Edward Island, in Queen's co., on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 46° 22' N., Lon. 63° 10' W.

Stanhope, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Nash co., 32 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Stanhope, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Sussex co., 52 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Stanhope, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Monroe co., 128 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Stanislaus I., Leczinski (*stan'is-laws.*) King of Poland, b. 1677, was the son of the grand-treasurer of that kingdom. In 1701 he was deputed by the assembly at Warsaw to Charles XII. of Sweden, who had just conquered Poland. That monarch caused him to be crowned king at Warsaw in 1705; but when Charles was defeated, in 1709, Stanislaus was obliged to leave his kingdom. On the death of Augustus, in 1733, he returned, in hopes of being acknowledged; but the power of the Emperor of Germany and the Empress of Russia prevailed against him, and he was again obliged to fly. He was the author of some productions in French and Polish, which were printed under the title of *The Works of the Liberal Philosopher.* He died in consequence of his night-gown taking fire, 1766.

Stan'islaus, in *California*, a river which rises in the Sierra Nevada, on the boundary of Calaveras and Tuolumne cos., and flowing S.W. falls into San Joaquin River, abt. 25 m. S.E. of Stockton.—A central co.; *area*, 1,450 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Joaquin, Tuolumne, and Stanislaus. *Surface*, traversed by the Coast Range in the S.W., elsewhere diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Gold and copper. *Cap.* Knight's Ferry. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,510.

Stan'islaus City, in *California*, a village of Stanislaus co., abt. 24 m. S. of Stockton.

Stan'islaus, (St.,) (Order of.) A Polish order of knighthood, founded by Stanislaus, King of Poland, in 1765, and renewed by the Emperor Alexander in 1815.

Stan'islawow, a fortified town of Austrian Poland, 75 m. from Lemberg; *pop.* 12,000.

Stank, *pp.* of stink, *q. v.*

Stan'ley, in *N. Carolina*, a S.W. central co.; *area*, 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yadkin and Rocky. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Albemarle. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Stan'ley, (Port.) in Upper Canada, a town and port of entry of Elgin co., on Lake Erie, 110 m. S.W. of Hamilton; *pop.* abt 1,200.

Stan'nary, *a.* [From Lat. *stannum*, tin.] Relating to tin-mines, or to tin-works.
—*n.* A tin-mine, or tin-works.

Stan'nate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the union of stannic acid with a base.—The *S. of soda*, prepared on a large scale for use as a mordant by calico-printers, crystallizes in hexagonal tables. *Form.* $NaO.2nO_2.4Aq.$

Stan'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Peroxide of tin.

Stan'nine, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque, brittle mineral, variously colored, but having frequently the appearance of bronze, whence its common name of *bell-metal ore. Comp.* Sulphur 29·6, tin 27·2, copper 29·3, iron 0·5, zinc 7·5 = 100.—*Dana.*

Stan'notype, *n.* [Lat. *stannum*, tin, and Gr. *typos*, impression.] A photograph taken upon a tin plate.

Stan'nous, *a.* Relating to, or containing, tin.

Stan'stead, in Lower Canada, a town, cap. of a co. of same name, 100 m. S.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Stan'ton, Edwin, an American statesman, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 1814. After receiving a good education, he studied for the bar under Benjamin Tappen, senator for the State of Ohio, who took him into partnership, and thus gave him a good start in his legal career. He continued to practise in Ohio until 1847, when he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he was associated in several important cases with Messrs. R. J. Walker and Abraham Lincoln. In the winter of 1857–'58, *S.* was selected by President Buchanan to manage an important case connected with Mexican grants, and conducted it to a successful issue, and in 1858 he began to practice in the Supreme Court at Washington, but held aloof from politics. Towards the close of President Buchanan's term of office, in 1860, *S.* reluctantly accepted the post of attorney-general; and while holding it, he tried hard to prevail on the president to send reinforcements to Fort Sumter. Mr. Cameron resigned his post as head of the War Dept., Jan. 13, 1862, when the vacant place was offered to *S.*, and accepted. The change was looked upon by the people as advantageous to the cause of abolition; and Judge Holt, in a letter to the Governor of Ohio, characterized the appointment as "an immense stride in the direction of the suppression of the rebellion." Indeed, the vigorous manner in which *S.* set about the reform of the War Dept. confirmed the sanguine expectations of his friends, and the beneficial results that attended his appointment soon became evident in the increased efficiency of the various branches of the military establishment of the Union. After Lincoln's death, *S.* was retained in the cabinet by President Johnson, but his firm opposition to the *personal policy* of the President soon made him obnoxious to Mr. Johnson, who finally requested him to resign; and, on his refusal to comply, notified him (August 5, 1867) that he had suspended him from office and appointed Gen Grant as secretary of war *ad interim.* *S.* gave up the office under protest; but when Congress reassembled in November, the Senate declared that the suspension was not justifiable, and that the secretary must be reinstated. Gen. Grant immediately surrendered the office to him. On the 21st of Feb., 1868, President Johnson notified *S.* that he had removed him, and appointed Adj.-Gen. Lorenzo Thomas Secretary *ad interim.* This last act led to the famous impeachment of the President. On May 26, the Senate having acquitted Mr. Johnson, *S.* resigned his office. After leaving the War Dept., *S.* devoted himself to his profession; but his health had been so seriously impaired by his enormous and protracted labors as head of the War Dept., that he was not able to work with his former energy. In Dec., 1869, President Grant nominated him for an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and he was readily confirmed by the Senate, but his commission had not yet been made out when his friends had to mourn his sudden death, Dec. 19, 1869.

Stan'ton, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., 6 m. S.W. of Wilmington.

Stanton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Clay co., 12 m. N.E. of Terre Haute.

Stanton, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Miami co., abt. 33 m. S.E. of Lawrence; *pop.* abt. 600.

Stanton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Powell co., abt. 42 m. E.S.E. of Lexington.

Stanton, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Montcalm co., abt. 42 m. N.E. of Grand Rapids.

Stanton, or Staunton, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Franklin co., 65 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Stanton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., abt. 30 m. N. of Trenton.

Stan'tonsburg, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Wilson co., 50 m. E.S.E. of Raleigh.

Stan'tonville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Anderson dist.

Stan'za, *n.* [It.; Sp. *estancia*; Fr. *stance.*] (*Poet.*) A series or number of verses connected with each other in a poem, of which the metre is constructed of successive series similar in arrangement. The stanza, however, must be understood to form a shorter division than the classical strophe, to which this definition would be equally applicable. It is so called from terminating with a full point or pause.

Stanza'ic, *a.* Consisting in stanzas. (R.)

Stapel'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asclepiadaceæ*, chiefly remarkable for the curious, wrinkled, toad-like appearance of their handsomely marbled or mottled star-shaped flowers, and the disgusting carrion-like scent emitted by most of them.

Stapes, *n.* (*Anat.*) A bone of the ear. See Ear.

Staphylæa, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Staphyleaceæ. S. trifolia*, the Bladder-nut, is a handsome shrub, 6–8 feet high, found in moist woods and thickets from Canada to Carolina and Tennessee. Leaflets ovat-acuminate, serrate, pale beneath, with scattered hairs; flowers white, in a short, drooping raceme. The most remarkable feature of the plant is its large, inflated capsules, which are 3-sided, 3-parted at top, 3-celled, containing several hard, small nuts or seeds, with a bony, smooth, and polished testa.—*Wood.*

Staphylen'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Sapindales*, included by many botanists in the order *Sapindaceæ*, as a tribe distinguished by the stamens being inserted outside instead of inside the disc, and by albuminous seeds. They consist of trees or shrubs, which are natives of Europe, Asia, and northern and tropical America.

Staphylin'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Brachelytra.

Staphylo'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *staphylê*, a bunch of grapes.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyeball, in which the cornea becomes opaque and tumid, forming a white projection, sometimes resembling a grape in shape; it occasionally increases to a great extent, and requires to be removed by an operation.

Staphyloplas'tic, *n.* [Or. *staphylê*, and *plassein*, to form.] (*Surg.*) Applied to the operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

Staphylor'aphy, *n.* [Fr. *staphylorraphie*, from Gr. *staphylê*, and *raphê*, a seam, from *raptein*, to sew.] (*Surg.*) The operation of uniting a cleft palate.

Staple, (*sta'pl,*) *n.* [A. S. *stapel, stapul*; Du., Ger., and Sw. *stapel*; Dan. *stabel*; Fr. *étape.*] A principal commodity or production of a country or district.—The material or substance of a thing.—The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax.—A loop of iron, or a bar of wire, bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c.
—*a.* Relating to, or constituting, a market or staple, for commodities. (R.)—Established in commerce; settled.—Regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal.—According to the laws of commerce. (R.)

Sta'pler, *n.* A dealer in commodities.

Sta'pleton, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Chickasaw co., abt. 90 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* in 1869, 520.

Stapleton, in *New York*, a post-village of Richmond co., on the N.E. of Staten Island, 7 m. S.W. of New York.

Star, *n.* [A. S. *steorra*; Ger *stern*; Lat. *stella*; Gr. *aster.*] (*Astron.*) A general term applied to any celestial body, including the planets. In astronomy, however, the word is used to designate only those self-shining bodies which are situated beyond the limit of solar attraction. They are also called *fixed stars*, to distinguish them from the planets, comets, satellites, &c. Astronomy inquires into the distance, number, magnitude, nature, and motion of the fixed *S.* In appearance, the magnitudes of the *S.* seem to differ greatly; but this variation is attributed to that of their distances. It is impossible to tell the number of the fixed *S.* In order to establish a gradation among them, and for convenience in description or reference, astronomers divide them into classes or orders, called *magnitudes.* The most brilliant are called *S.* of the *first magnitude*; those less brilliant are styled of the *second magnitude*; and so on to the sixth or seventh, when they become invisible to the naked eye. The *S.* are very irregularly distributed throughout the heavens; in some parts considerable regions are to be found with scarcely a single *S.*, while other portions, like the Milky Way, are crowded. In all ages, the distance of the fixed *S.* from the earth has been a subject of interest and inquiry. In determining the question of *parallax*, the *S.* 61 Cygni was selected as being a *S.* with a large proper motion. The experiment turned out favorably, and the parallax was discovered, and with it roughly the distance of the *S.* from the solar system. This was estimated at about 592,000 times the mean radius of the earth's orbit. See Milky Way, Nebulæ, &c.
—The figure of a star; an asterisk, thus (*);—used as a mark of reference.—The figure of a star worn as a badge of rank.—A person of brilliant and attractive qualities on some public occasion; an eminent theatrical performer.
—*v. a.* To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle.
—*v. n.* To shine as a star; to perform on the stage, as an actor or singer of eminence.

Star, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Hocking co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Star, in *Texas*, a S. co. bordering on the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico; *area*, 3,350 sq. m. *Surface*, mostly prairies, which support large droves of wild horses and cattle. *Cap.* Rio Grande City. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Star, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Vernon co., 12 m. E. of Viroqua; *pop.* abt. 500.

Staraja Russa, (*sta'ra-ya.*) a town of European Russia, 137 m. from St. Petersburg; *pop.* 10,000.

Star'-anise, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Illicium.

Star'-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Chrysophyllum.

Star'-blind, *a.* Seeing obscurely.

Star'board, *n.* (*Naut.*) See Larboard.

Star'-bowlines, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) A term for the men in the starboard watch.—*Dana.*

Star'buck Island, in the S. Pacific; Lat. 5° 20' S., Lon. 155° 56' W.

Starch, (*startsh,*) *n.* [A. S. *stearc.*] Chemically speaking, *S.* consists of $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. It is readily distinguished from other similar substances by the deep-blue color it assumes on the addition of free iodine to its solution.

Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it becomes converted into dextrine, without any change in its chemical composition. It then gradually assumes the elements of water, becoming changed into *glucose*, or *grape sugar*. *S.* consists of a number of ovoid grains, built up of a series of skins, one over the other, like an onion. With cold water *S.* forms only a granular paste, but with hot water the granules burst and dissolve, giving rise to a glutinous viscid solution, which, when dry, forms a translucent horny mass. Hence its use in stiffening linen. In the manufacture of *S.* from potatoes and cereal grains, advantage is taken of its insolubility in cold water. Commercially, there are two classes of starch — those used for food, and those used for manufacturing purposes. The former are treated under ARROW-ROOT, *q. v.*; the latter are chiefly made from wheat, rice, and potatoes; but in addition, large quantities of sago-starch are prepared in India, and small quantities are from time to time prepared from other sources, such as the fruit of the horse-chestnut, &c.

—A formal manner.

Stareh, *a.* Stiff: precise: rigid. (R.)

—*v. a.* To stiffen with starch.

Star'-chamber, *n.* (*Eng. Hist.*) A celebrated court of justice, so called from the ornaments of the ceiling of the room in which at one period it sat. This court, of very ancient origin, was under the direction of the chancellor, and consisted of divers lords, spiritual and temporal, being privy councillors, with two judges of the courts of common law. It had jurisdiction in cases of forgery, perjury, riot, conspiracy, fraud, and libel; but its power came afterwards to be much extended, so as to render it a most odious and unjust instrument in the hands of a despotic administration. Its process was summary and often iniquitous, and the punishment which it inflicted often arbitrary and cruel. It became particularly odious in the reign of Charles I., and was at length abolished by 16 Car. I. c. 10, to the great joy of the people.

Starched, (*starcht,*) *a.* Stiffened with starch. — Stiff in manner: precise: formal.

Starch'edness, Starch'ness, *n.* The state of being starched: formality: stiffness.

Starch'er, *n.* One who starches, or whose occupation is to starch; as, a clear-*starcher*.

Starch'ly, *adv.* With stiffness of manner; formally.

Starch'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, starch. — Stiff in manner; precise; formal.

Star City, in *Nevada*, a post-village of Humboldt co., 12 m. N. of Unionville; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Stare, (*stār,*) *v. n* [A. S. *starian*; Ger. *starren.*] To gaze, or to look with fixed eyes wide open; to fix or fasten an earnest look on some object.

—*v. a.* To stare at; to affect or influence by staring; to gaze at earnestly.

To stare in the face, to be unmistakably apparent; to be, as it were, before the eyes; as, ruin *stares* him *in the face*.

—*n.* A fixed look with eyes wide open.

Star'er, *n.* One who stares or gazes earnestly.

Star'-finch, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as REDSTART, *q. v.*

Star'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ASTERICIDÆ, *q. v.*

Star'-fort, *n.* (*Fortif.*) A fort possessing external projecting angles.

Star'gard, (New,) a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Ihna, 21 m. from Stettin. *Manuf.* Woollens, toys, and tobacco. *Pop.* 13,245.

Star'-gazer, *n.* One who gazes at the stars; a seer; hence, an astrologer; also, a visionary;—employed in a contemptuous sense.

(*Zoöl.*) See URANOSCOPUS.

Star'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYPOXIDACEÆ.

Star'lingly, *adv.* With a fixed, steady gaze.

Stark, *a.* (*comp.* STARKER; *superl.* STARKEST.) [A. S. *stearc.*] Stiff; strong; rugged; as, a *stark* corpse. — Confirmed or established; mere; gross; sheer; entire; absolute; as, the thing is a *stark* absurdity.

—*adv.* To the utmost degree; wholly; entirely; absolutely; as, the man is *stark* mad.

Stark, in *Illinois*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, 290 sq. m. It is intersected by the Spoon River, a tributary of the Illinois. *Surface*, level, and partly timbered; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Toulon. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,790.

Stark, in *Indiana*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yellow and Kankakee. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Knox. *Pop.* abt. 4,800.

Stark, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., 90 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 464.

Stark, in *New York*, a township of Herkimer co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,541.

Stark, in *Ohio*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tuscarawas, and Nimishillen, Sugar, and Sandy creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, excellent. *Min.* Stone-coal and limestone. *Cap.* Canton. *Pop.* abt. 75,000. — A township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Star'key, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Yates co., 32 m. N. of Elmira; *pop.* in 1870, 2,372.

Stark's, in *Maine*, a post-township of Somerset co., 33 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt 1,500.

Starks'borough, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Addison co., 24 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,650.

Starks'ville, in *New York*, a village of Rensselaer co.

Stark'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Lee co., 115 m. S.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Starkville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Oktibbeha co., 125 m. N.E. of Jackson.

Starkville, in *New York*, a post-village of Herkimer co., 60 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Star'less, *a.* Having no starlight, or no stars visible; as, a *starless* sky.

Star'light, *n.* The light issuing from the stars.

—*a.* Lighted by the stars; as, a *starlight* night.

Star'like, *a.* Stellated; radiated like a star; as, a *starlike* flower. — Bright; lustrous; as, *starlike* eyes.

Star'ling, *n.* [A. S. *staro, stearn*; Lat. *sturnus.*] (*Zoöl.*) See STURNIDÆ.

(*Arch.*) A large pile of woodwork placed on the outside of the foundation of the piers of bridges, &c., to break the force of the water, and protect the stone-work.

Starodub, (*sta-ro-doob,*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Tchernigov, on the Babinza: *pop.* 10,000.

Star'-of-Beth'lehem, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ORNITHOGALUM.

Star'ost, *n.* [Pol. *starosta.*] In Poland, the proprietor of a starosty.

Star'osty, *n.* [Pol. *starostwo.*] In Poland, a castle and demesne granted to noblemen for life by the crown.

Star Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of St. Croix co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Starred, (*stard.*) *a.* Gemmed or studded with stars.

Star'riness, *n.* State of being starry.

Star'ry, *a.* [From *star.*] Abounding with stars; gemmed with stars; as, the *starry* sky. — Stellar; stellary; consisting of, or proceeding from, the stars; as, *starry* light, *starry* influence. — Resembling, or beaming like, stars; as, *starry* eyes.

(*Bot.*) Stellate.

Star'-spangled, (*-spăng'gld,*) *a.* Studded with stars.

Star-spangled banner, the flag of the U. States; the stars and stripes.

Star'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of sapphire, which, when cut in a certain direction, presents a reflection of light in the form of a star.

Start, *v. n.* [Ger. *stürzen*, to precipitate.] To move suddenly, as if by a twitch; to move instinctively, as by an involuntary shrinking from sudden fear or alarm; to move with sudden quickness, as with a spring or leap; as, he *started* aside — To wince; to shrink. — To set out; to commence a race, as from a barrier or goal; to begin a journey or enterprise; as, they *start* for home to-morrow. — To move or shift from its place; as, the hoops of the cask were *started*.

To start after, to follow; to pursue; to chase; to run after.—*To start against*, to enter into competition with; to act as a rival candidate against.—*To start for*, to run as a candidate.—*To start up*, to rise suddenly, as from a seat or sitting posture. — To come into sudden notice or importance.

—*v. a.* To rouse suddenly, as from concealment; to startle; to move or disturb suddenly; to cause to flee or fly. — To call forth; to raise; to bring into sudden motion; to produce suddenly to view or notice; as, to *start* a controversy. — To invent or discover; to bring within pursuit; as, to *start* a pastime. — To dislocate; to move suddenly from its place; as, to *start* a bone out of its socket.

(*Naut.*) To pour out; to empty, as liquor from a cask; as, to *start* a butt of water.— To give a start to, or cause to move with quickness, by chastising with a rope's end, as for refractoriness or dilatoriness.

—*n.* A sudden motion, as from alarm; a quick spring; a darting; a sudden rousing to action.—A sudden motion followed by intermission; a spastic affection; a sudden twitch, or convulsive motion or spasm; as, he does everything by fits or *starts*. — A sudden spring, motion, or effusion; an impulsive fit; a sally; as, the *start* of spleen. — Act of setting out; commencement of a journey or enterprise; first motion from a place; as, a *start* in life. — *To get* or *have the start*, to begin before another; to have the advantage over another.

—[A. S. *steort*] A projection; a horn; a tail. — In England, the long haft or handle of anything; as, the *start* of a plough.

Start'er, *n.* One who starts: one who shrinks from his purpose. — One who suddenly moves a question or raises an objection. — One who places men, horses, or dogs in order for running. — A dog that rouses game.

Start'ful, *a.* Apt or inclined to start; skittish.

Start'fulness, *n.* Disposition to start.

Star-thistle, (*-this'l,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual plant of the genus CENTAUREA, *q. v.*

Start'ing-bar, *n.* (*Mach.*) The hand-lever which serves to start a steam-engine.

Start'ingly, *adv.* By sudden fits or starts.

Start'ing, *n.* Act of moving suddenly.

Start'ing-point, *n.* The point from which anything moves or starts.

Start'ing-post, *n.* A post, place, or barrier from which competitors in a race make their start.

Start'ish, *a.* Apt to start or shy; skittish; — said of a horse. (Colloq.)

Startle, (*stärt'l,*) *v. n.* [Intensive of *start.*] To shrink; to wince; to move suddenly, or be excited, on feeling a sudden alarm.

—*v. a.* To start; to shock; to frighten; to alarm; to surprise; to impress with fear; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension.

—A sudden motion or shock caused by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger; a sudden impression of fright or terror.

Start'lingly, *adv.* In a manner to startle or affright suddenly.

Starne'ca, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Wayne co., 180 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Starne'ca Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Wayne co., and flows S.W. into the Susquehanna River.

Starvation, (*-vā'shun,*) *n.* Act of starving, or state of being starved.

Starve, *v. n.* [A. S. *steorfan, steorfian.*] To perish or die with cold; to suffer extreme cold. (Rare in the U. S.) — To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or destitution. — Hence, to be extremely indigent; to lack the necessaries of life.

Starve, *v. a.* To kill or reduce with cold. — To kill with hunger; — hence, to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a city into a surrender. — To destroy by want; as, to *starve* plants by deprivation of nutriment. — To deprive of force or vigor; as, "The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse."—*Locke.*

Starve'ling, *a.* Hungry; lean; meagre; starving from lack of nutriment; as, "a *starveling* lord." *Swift.*

—*n.* An animal or plant that is rendered thin, lean, and weak through want of nutritious aliment.

Star'wort, (*-wûrt.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name applied to plants of the genera *Aster* and *Stellaria*.

Sta'tant, *a.* [From Lat. *stare*, to stand.] (*Her.*) In a standing position; as, a stag *statant*.

State, *n.* [Fr. *état*; Lat. *status*, from *sto.*] Condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time; situation; case; predicament; plight; as, the present *state* of things cannot last long. — Rank; quality; condition; as, the *state* of tame. — Appearance of pomp, dignity, or greatness; condition of wealth or prosperity; as, his majesty received him in *state* — A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government; — more usually, a commonwealth or body politic having a representative legislature; as, a *state* without a ruler. — A body of men professionally united, or constituting a community of a specific or particular character; as, in England, the two grand divisions — civil and ecclesiastical — Church and *State*.

—In the U. States, one of the commonwealths or bodies politic. — The people of the States, collectively, make up the body of the entire nation.

—*pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as, the *States*-general of Holland.

State paper, a paper relating to the political or diplomatic interests of a state.

State trial, a trial of a person, or persons, for a political offence.

—*v. a.* To set forth, as the position, condition, or circumstances under which anything exists or subsists; to set in order; to settle; to express, as the particulars of anything in writing; to set down in detail or in gross; to express, as the particulars of anything verbally; to represent fully in words; to recite; to narrate.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the state or nation; public; grand; pompous; ceremonial; royal; as, a *state* pageant.

State'craft, *n.* Art of managing or conducting affairs of state.

State'-criminal, *n.* An offender against the dignity or well-being of a state or commonwealth; one guilty of treason.

Stat'ed, *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times; not occasional; as, to attend on a *stated* occasion. — Fixed; established; specified; as, he was engaged at a *stated* salary.

Stat'edly, *adv.* Regularly; at certain or specified times; not occasionally.

State'-house, *n.* The building wherein the sittings of a state legislature are held.

State'lily, *adv.* In a stately manner.

State Line, in *New York*, a village of Columbia co., 38 m. S.E. of Albany. — A village of Washington co.

State'liness, *n.* Quality of being stately; grandeur; loftiness of mien, or majestic or dignified appearance; also, semblance of pride; affected dignity.

State'ly, *a.* (*comp.* STATELIER; *superl.* STATELIEST.] According to state, high rank, quality, or condition; august; grand; majestic; lofty; dignified; magnificent; elevated in style or sentiment; as, a *stately* air, a *stately* building, a *stately* form, &c.

—*adv.* Loftily; majestically; with dignity.

State'ment, *n.* Act of stating, presenting, or reciting verbally or on paper. — A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; a detail of facts or figures verbally recounted; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions.

State-monger, (*-mŭng'ger,*) *n.* A dabbler in politics or statecraft.

Stat'en Island, off the extreme S.E. coast of Terra del Fuego, 45 m. long, separated from King Charles's Land by Le Maire Strait; Lat. of Cape St. John, on its E. extremity, 54° 42′ 8″ S., Lon. 63° 43′ 5″ W.

Staten Island, in New York Bay, abt. 6 m. S.W. of New York city, separated by the Narrows from Long Island, and from New Jersey by Staten Island Sound. It is 14 m. long and 8 wide, and comprises the co. of Richmond, *q. v.* On the E., in Prince's Bay, 10 m. N.N.W. of Sandy Hook, is a light-house, with a fixed light 107 feet above the sea.

State'-prison, *n.* A public prison, penitentiary, or jail.

State'-prisoner, *n.* A prisoner held in durance for a political offence.

Stat'er, *n.* One who states, or makes a statement.

—[Gr.] (*Numis.*) The principal coin of republican Greece. The Attic golden stater weighed 2 drachms, and is estimated at 20 silver drachms, or equivalent to about $5.50.

State'-room, *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

(*Naut.*) A small private apartment on shipboard.

States'borough, in *Georgia*, a village, cap. of Bulloch co., 53 m. N.W. of Savannah.

States'burg, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Sumter dist., 35 m. S.E. of Columbia.

States'-general, (*Hist.*) A term employed in France before the first Revolution to express the national parliament, or assembly of the three orders of the state — the clergy, nobility, and commonalty. The *S.-G.* had not been convened for a hundred years, when Louis XVI., in the hope of allaying public discontent, called them together in 1787; but the parliament, instead of

addressing itself to the vital state of the country, commenced quarrelling about precedence and the privileges of their orders, till the exasperated nation terminated the dispute by a revolution that swept all orders and precedence from the country. In Holland, the *S.-G.* is the congress of the two chambers, or the legislative body.

States'man, *n.*; *pl.* STATESMEN. A man versed in public or state affairs, or in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political or diplomatic abilities; a politician; one versed in statecraft. — A person employed in public affairs. — In the north of England, a petty landholder; as, a Cumberland *statesman*.

States'manlike, States'manly, *a.* Having the manner, wisdom, or experience of statesmen; befitting a statesman.

States'manship, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman.

States of the Church, (It. *Stati della Chiesa*, or *Stati Pontificî*.) a territory, or rather a group of states, in Central Italy, formerly united into one sovereignty, with the Pope for its head, and now annexed to the kingdom of Italy. The States of the Church being no more a geographical denomination, we must confine this article to a rapid sketch of their history from their formation till their absorption into the Italian nationality. During the rule of the Goths and Lombards in Italy, the inhabitants of Rome, and all who desired to live free from the barbarian yoke, feeling that the Greek empire was incapable of protecting them, and at the same time observing the pertinacity and energy with which the Pope asserted the importance and dignity of Rome, naturally looked up to him as, in some sort, a protector; and it is to the gradual growth and spread of this feeling that the important position subsequently taken by the popes as authorities in temporal matters is chiefly due. About 720 A. D., Gregory III., having quarrelled with the Emperor Leo the Isaurian, declared the independence of Rome. In 726, Pepin le Bref compelled the Lombard king to hand over Ravenna, Rimini, Pesaro, Fano, Cesena, Urbino, Forlì, Comacchio, and fifteen other towns, to the Pope, who now assumed the state of a temporal sovereign. Pepin's example was followed by his son, Charlemagne. In the 11th century, the Normans greatly aided to increase the Papal temporal authority, and in 1053 the duchy of Benevento was annexed. In 1102, the Countess Matilda of Tuscany left to the Pope her fiefs of Parma, Mantua, Modena, and Tuscany; but these were immediately seized by the German empire, and of this magnificent bequest only a few estates came into the Pope's hands. In 1278, the Emperor Rudolph I. defined authoritatively the boundaries of the Papal States, and acknowledged the Pope's exclusive authority over them, by absolving their inhabitants from their oath of allegiance to the empire. The States of the Church at this time included Perugia, Bologna, Bertinoro, the duchy of Spoleto, the exarchy of Ravenna, and the march of Ancona. Sixtus IV., Alexander VI., and Julius II., increased the Papal States by the addition of the Romagna, Pesaro, Rimini, Faenza, Parma, Piacentia, and Reggio. In 1830, the people of Ancona and Bologna rose in rebellion. They were put down by the aid of an Austrian army; but the abuses in the administration were so flagrant, that even Austria urged the necessity for reform. Her remonstrances, however, were not attended to, and the Bolognese again rebelled. This second revolt supplied Austria with a pretext for occupying the northern legations, and the French at the same time garrisoned Ancona. Occasional risings took place from time to time up to 1846, when the present Pope, Pius IX., assumed the tiara, and burst upon the astonished world in the new character of a reforming Pope. His projects were of a most liberal character, and were put in force with great energy, despite the opposition of Austria; but, alarmed at the spread of revolution in Europe during 1848, he halted in his career, just at the critical moment when to halt was to be lost. The people rose, and Pius IX. fled to Gaëta, while Rome was proclaimed a republic. He was restored, and his subjects reduced to submission, by the arms of France, Austria, Naples, and Spain. The Austrians held the legations in subjection to the Pope's authority till 1859, but the French continued to occupy Rome (see ROME). In July, 1859, the 4 northern legations (the Romagna) threw off the Papal authority and proclaimed their annexion to Sardinia. Their example was followed, in 1860, by Pesaro, Urbino, Ancona, and the other provinces known as the Marches. In July, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. having withdrawn the French troops from Rome, the small territory still belonging to the Pope, comprising Rome with the Comarca, the legation of Velletri, and the delegations of Civita Vecchia, Frosinone, and Viterbo, were invaded by the Italian troops, and annexed to the kingdom of Italy, against the solemn protest of the Pope and of the entire Roman Catholic Church.

States'ville, in *North Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Iredell co., 27 m. N.W. of Salisbury.

Statesville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Wilson co., 17 m. S.E. of Lebanon; *pop.* abt. 600.

Stat'ic, Stat'ical, *a.* [Gr. *statikos*, causing to stand.] Pertaining to statics; belonging or relating to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. — Resting; acting by mere weight; as, *statical* pressure.

Statical electricity, electricity caused by friction.

Sta'tice, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Plantaginaceæ*, characterized by its leaves radical or cauline, dilate, mostly entire. *S. limonium*, the Marsh Rosemary, is found in salt marshes from Rhode Island to Maryland. Its scape is about a foot high, with several lanceolate, clasping bracts, and supporting at the top a broad, branching panicle, composed of close, secund spikes of sessile, blue flowers. The root is large, ligneous, strongly astringent, and much valued in medicine.

Statics, (*stat'iks*,) *n. sing.* [Gr. *statice*: Fr. *statique*.] That subdivision of mechanics which treats of bodies at *rest*, in opposition to *dynamics*, which treats of bodies in *motion*. The two great propositions of *S.* are the principle of the *lever*, and the principle of the *composition of forces*. Archimedes demonstrated the first, namely, the equilibrium of a straight horizontal lever loaded at its extremities with weights which are reciprocally proportioned to their distances from the fulcrum. The second general principle consists in this, that any two forces acting together upon the same point of a body are equivalent to a single force, represented in intensity and direction by the diagonal of a parallelogram, of which the two given forces are represented by the sides. This principle was not known to the ancients. Newton proved it to be true generally, and shows how the laws of equilibrium may be deduced from it, in the second corollary to the third laws of motion. See GRAVITY, MECHANICS, FORCE, PHYSICS.

Station, (*stā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *statio*, from *sto*.] The spot or place where a person or thing stands, particularly, where he or it habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as, the *station* of a coast-guard; — hence, specifically, a place on a railroad where trains make a halt, for the purpose of receiving or discharging passengers, freight, and the like; a depôt. — The position of a ship of war; as, she was sent to the Mediterranean *station*. — The place assigned to the assembling of a police force when off duty; also, a house of temporary detention for offenders. — (Generically, a term applied to fixed points or places, of which a series is included in any extended works, arrangements, or organizations; as, a post-office *station*, a telegraph *station*, a fire-engine *station*, &c.) — Office; post or position assigned; the part or department of a public duty which a person is appointed or commissioned to perform. — Situation, position; as, "To single *stations* now what years belong." — *Creech*.

—Business; avocation; employment; occupation; as, "The common size of human understanding is fitted to some *station* or other." (*Swift.*) — Character; state; rank, or condition of life.

"The post of honour is a private *station*." — *Addison*.

(*Eccl.*) One of certain points in the narrative of the passage of Christ from the judgment-seat to the cross, which are selected by the Romanists as subjects for meditation, and are well known through the pictorial representations common in Roman Catholic churches.

(*Ship-building.*) Same as room and space. See ROOM.

(*Surveying.*) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an angle is to be measured.

(*Zoölogical Geog.*) The particular place or kind of situation in which a species naturally occurs. — *Dana*.

—*v. a.* To assign a station to; to place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office; as, to *station* troops in California, to *station* a missionary, sentry, &c.

Stational, (*stā'shun-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *stationalis*.] Belonging, or having reference, to a station.

Sta'tionariness, *n.* State or quality of being stationary.

Sta'tionary, *a.* [Fr. *stationnaire*; L. Lat. *stationarius*, from *statio*.] Standing; fixed; not moving; not progressive or regressive; stable. — Not appearing to move; as, a *stationary* planet. — Not advancing, in a moral sense; not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better; as, *stationary* ideas, *stationary* diseases.

(*Med.*) Certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and thus give way to others. — *Dunglison*.

Stationary contact. (*Geom.*) The curve of intersection of two surfaces which touch each other has, in general, a double point at the point of contact, the tangents at which are distinct. When these tangents coincide, there is a cusp or stationary point on the curve of intersection, and the contact of the surfaces is then said to be *stationary*. — *Stationary engine.* (*Mach.*) A form of steam-engine for drawing carriages on railroads by means of a rope; — so called in distinction from a *locomotive engine*. — *Stationary point.* (*Geom.*) Same as CUSP, *q. v.*

—*n.* One who, or that which, stands still.

Sta'tion-bill, *n.* (*Naut.*) A list assigning to each person his proper station in the navigation of a ship.

Stationer, (*sta'shun-er,*) *n.* Originally, a bookseller, from his occupying a stand or station; in modern parlance, a vender of paper, quills, inkstands, and the various paraphernalia belonging to writing.

Sta'tionery, *n.* The articles commonly sold by stationers, as paper, ink, pens, &c.

—*a.* Belonging, or relating, to a stationer.

Sta'tion-pointer, *n.* (*Surveying.*) An instrument used in marine surveying for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distinct objects, whose positions are known, have been observed.

Sta'tion-staff, *n.* (*Surveying.*) An instrument for taking angles.

Sta'tist, *n.* [From *state*.] A statesman; one skilled in statecraft or government; a politician; also, a political writer.

Statis'tic, Statis'tical, *a.* [Fr. *statistique*.] Pertaining, or having reference to, or containing, statistics; belonging to social or political economy.

Statis'tically, *adv.* In a statistical manner.

Statistician, (*-tish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *statisticien*.] One versed in the science of statistics.

Statis'tics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *la statistique*; It. *statistica*, from Lat. *status*, a condition, from *sto*, to stand.] A collection of facts, arranged, tabulated, and classified, respecting the state of society or condition of the people in a nation or country — the health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, resources, political strength, &c.; also, the science which treats of such subjects.

Statistol'ogy, *n.* [Eng. *statistics*, and Gr. *logos*, treatise.] A discourse or treatise upon statistics.

Statius, PUBLIUS PAPINIUS, (*stat'shi-us.*) a Roman poet, was born at Naples, A. D. 61. His principal productions are two epic poems, — the *Thebaïs*, in twelve books, and the *Achilleis*, in two books, which he left unfinished, — and the *Silvæ*, occasional poems on various subjects, and the most pleasing of his works. D. 96.

Sta'tive, *a.* [Lat. *stativus*.] Belonging to a fixed camp or military station.

Statoc'racy, *n.* [Eng. *state*, and Gr. *kratein*, to govern.] A government conducted by political power only, in distinction from a government ruled or largely controlled by ecclesiastical power.

Stat'uary, *n.* [Fr. *statuaire*, from Lat. *statuarius* — *statua*; root *sta*, to stand.] (*Fine Arts.*) The art of carving images, or making statues or images, as representatives of real persons or things; — a branch of sculpture. — Statues taken collectively. — One who professes or practises the art of carving images or making statues.

Statue, (*stat'yu,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *statua*, from *statuo*, to set, place.] A work of plastic art, executed in marble, bronze, clay, or other suitable material, and representing a living being; an image. — An *equestrian statue* is one which represents the figure on horseback.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STATUED,) (*stat'yūd.*) To form a statue of; to place, as a statue.

Statuesque, (*-esk',*) *a.* Partaking of, or expressing, the characteristics of a statue; as, a *statuesque* pose.

Statuette', *n.* [Fr.] A statue formed on a small scale.

Stature, (*stat'yur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *statura* — *statuo*, to set, fix, place.] The natural height of the human figure; as, a man of tall *stature*.

Stat'ured, *a.* Arrived at full stature (R.)

Sta'tus, *n.* [Lat.] State; degree; rank; condition.

Sta'tus quo, Sta'tu quo, *n.* [Lat.] (*Pol.*) A treaty between two or more belligerents, which leaves each party in possession of the territories, fortresses, &c., which it occupied before hostilities broke out; or, in *statu quo ante bellum*, i. e., in the same state as before the war.

Stat'utable, *a.* [From *statute*.] Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from legislative enactment; as, a *statutable* offence, a *statutable* remedy. — Made or being in conformity to statute; as, a *statutable* measure.

Stat'utably, *adv.* In a manner conformable to statute.

Statute, (*stat'yūt,*) *n.* [Fr. *statut*; Lat. *statutum*, from *statuo*.] A fixed or established law, decree, or edict; a positive law or enactment; an act of the legislative body of a state commanding or prohibiting something; also, a special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or a company. — The act of a corporate body, or of its founder, designed as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statutes* of a university.

—*pl.* The whole municipal law of a particular state or country, from whatever source originating.

Statute fair, in some parts of England, a kind of fair held for the hiring of domestic and farm servants, &c. — *Statute labor*, a definite amount of labor required for the public service in making roads, streets, bridges, and other improvements in certain British colonies. (*Simmonds.*) — *Statute of limitations.* (*Law.*) A statute indicating a certain time, after which rights or claims cannot be enforced by legal action.

Stat'ute-book, *n.* A record or digest of laws or legislative enactments.

Stat'utory, *a.* Enacted by statute; resting on statute for its legitimacy or authority; as, a *statutory* provision.

Staunch, *a.* An orthography of STANCH (*q. v.*), in frequent use.

Staun'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Macoupin co., 26 m. N.E. of Alton; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,200.

Staunton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fayette co., 42 m. S.W. of Columbus. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Staunton, in *Virginia*, a river which rises in Montgomery co., and unites with the Dan to form the Roanoke River at Clarksville, after a E.S.E. course of 200 m. — A post-town, cap. of Augusta co., 120 m. W.N.W. of Richmond. It was incorporated in 1749, and is the site of the Western State Lunatic Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum. *Pop.* abt. 4,200.

Stau'rolite, *n.* [Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *lithos*, a stone.] (*Min.*) The mineral called *Cross-stone*. It is a silicate of alumina, with about one-third of the alumina replaced by peroxide of iron, and forms small rhombic prisms, often intersecting and crossing each other at right angles. *S.* generally occurs imbedded in mica-slate, talc-slate, and clay-slate; sometimes in gneiss.

Stau'rotide, *n.* [Gr. *stauros.*] (*Min.*) The prismatic garnet, or *Grenatite*. It occurs in imbedded crystals in primary rocks, and is distinguished from garnet by its crystalline form and infusibility.

Stau'rotypous, *a.* [From Gr. *stauros*, a cross, and *typos*, type.] (*Min.*) Having its spots in the form of a cross.

Stavanger, (*sta-vang'ger,*) an old seaport-town of Norway, 85 m. from Christiansand; *pop.* 9,616.

Stave, *n.* [From *staff*; Fr. *doure*.] A thin, narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made.

—(*Mus.*) [Icel. *stef*, a strophe.] A staff or metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STAVED; or STOVE.) To thrust through

with a staff: to break a hole in; to burst; as, to *stave* a cask. — To push, as with a staff; — before *off*; as, "The condition of a servant *staves* him *off* to a distance." (*Smith.*) — To delay forcibly; to drive away; as, to *stave off* an unpleasant task. — To suffer to be lost, as by the breaking of a cask. — To give solidity to by compressing with a pointed or edged tool.

Staves-acre, (*stāvz-ā'kr,*) *n.* [From Gr. *staphis*, a dried grape, and *agrios*, wild.] (*Bot.*) See RANUNCULACEÆ.

Staves'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as QUASSIA, *q. v.*

Stav'ropol, a town of European Russia, cap. of a govt. of same name, on the chief highway from Europe to Caucasus, 200 m. S.E. of Rostov; *pop.* 19,427.

Staw, *v. n.* To be fixed, set, or stayed; — (an English provincialism.)

Stay, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STAID, or STAYED.) [O. Fr. *estayer*, to stay.] To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time; to stop; to stand still; as, he *stays* with his friends. — To continue in a state. — To wait; to attend; to forbear to act; as, I cannot *stay* longer than a few minutes. — To dwell; to tarry. — To rely; to rest; to confide; to trust; — frequently before *on* or *upon*; as, "They . . . *stay* themselves *upon* God." *Isa.* xlviii. 2.

(*Naut.*) To tack; to be in stays.

— *v. a.* To cause to stand or cease from motion; to stop; to hold; as, to *stay* the outbreak of one's temper. — To delay; to obstruct; to hinder or hold from proceeding; to keep from departure; as, business *staid* him a month in New York. (R.) — To prop; to support; to hold up; to stop from motion or falling; as, to *stay* a vine. — To sustain with strength; to support or keep from sinking; to appease in part; as, he *staid* his stomach with a sandwich.

(*Naut.*) To tack about, as a ship.

— *n.* Abode for a time indefinite; sojourn; continuance in a place; as, what *stay* do you make in Philadelphia? — Stop; stand; obstruction; hinderance from progression or motion; as, matters appear to be at a *stay*. — One who, or that which, serves as a prop, support, or bulwark; as, Integrity is man's main *stay*.

— *pl.* A bodice, corset, or sort of stiffened vest worn by females to support the body or keep it firm.

(*Naut.*) A set of strong ropes leading forward and downward from a ship's mastheads to prevent the spar from falling aft; they take the name of the mast they help to support; as, the fore-*stay*, main-topmast *stay*, &c. See BACKSTAYS.

Outside stays, in locomotive engines, sling-stays binding the boiler and frame together. — *Inside boiler stays*, in locomotive engines, rods of iron binding together the flat ends of the boilers. Without these stays, they could not resist the pressure of the steam against so large a surface. — *Inside frame stays*, strong stays placed below the boiler, firmly fixed at one end to the fire-box, and at the other end to the smoke-box; they support the inside bearings of the driving axle and other parts of the machinery.

In stays, or *hove in stays*. (*Naut.*) To be in the act of tacking, as a ship. — *To miss stays*, said of a ship that fails in attempting to tack. — *Triatic stay*, a stay secured at the ends to the heads of the fore and main masts with thimbles spliced to its bight to hook staytackles to.

Stay'-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) A rod or stay connecting opposite plates, so as to hinder them from being bulged out.

Stay'-busk, *n.* See BUSK.

Stay'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stays, props, upholds, supports, or restrains.

Stay'-lace, *n.* A lace used for fastening women's stays or corsets.

Stay'-maker, *n.* One who makes stays, corsets, &c., for women's wear.

Stay-sail, (*stā'sl,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) Any sail extended on a stay.

Stay-tackle, (*stā'-tak'l,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A large tackle attached to the triatic stay by means of a pendant, and used to hoist heavy bodies, as boats, butts of water, &c. *Totten.*

Stay-wedges, (*-wej'-,*) *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, wedges fitted to the inside bearings of the driving axles, to keep them in their proper position in the stays.

Stead, (*stĕd,*) *n.* [A. S. *stede, styde*; Du. *stede*; Icel. *stadr.*] Place or room which another had, or might have; — noting substitution, replacing, or filling the place of another; as, another man was appointed in his *stead*.

To stand in stead, to be of great use, avail, or advantage; as, this thing will *stand in stead* of a better.

Steadfast, (*stĕd'-,*) *a.* [A. S. *stedfæst.*] Fast fixed; firmly placed or established; as, "this *steadfast* globe of earth." (*Spenser.*) — Constant; firm; resolute; immutable; steady; not fickle or wavering; as, a *steadfast* friend.

Stead'fastly, *adv.* Firmly; with constancy or steadiness of mind.

Stead'fastness, *n.* State or quality of being steadfast; firmness of standing; fixedness in place; stability or steadiness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; constancy; irresolution; immutability; unchangeableness.

Steadily, (*stĕd'-,*) *adv.* In a steady manner; with firmness of standing or position; without tottering, shaking, or leaning; without wavering, inconstancy, or irregularity; without deviating.

Steadiness, (*stĕd'-,*) *n.* [A. S. *stedignys.*] State or quality of being steady; firmness of standing or position; a state of being not tottering or easily moved or shaken; firmness of mind or purpose; consistent uniform conduct; constancy; resolution.

Steading, (*stĕd'-,*) *n.* Same as FARMSTEAD or HOMESTEAD, *q. v.*

Steady, (*stĕd'y,*) *a.* (*comp.* STEADIER; *superl.* STEADIEST.) [O. Ger. *statig*, stable.] Firm in standing or position; fixed; stable; not tottering or shaking; as, a *steady* table. — Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or induced to alter a purpose or intention; constant in direction or progress; as, he is a good, *steady* conservative in politics. — Uniform; regular; not fluctuating or deviating; as, a *steady* breeze of wind.

— *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STEADIED,) (*stĕd'ĕd.*) To make steady; to hold or keep from sinking, reeling, or falling; to support; to render or keep firm.

— *v. n.* To move steadily; to be firm; to maintain an equilibrium, or an upright position; as, he *steadies* himself with difficulty.

Stead'y-rest, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as BACK-REST, *q. v.*

Steady Run, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Keokuk co., 45 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* of township in 1869, 1,019.

Steak, (*stak,*) *n.* [A. S. *stycce.*] A piece, slice, or collop of flesh, broiled, or cut for broiling; as, a beef-*steak*, rump-*steak*, tender-loin *steak*, &c.

Steal, (*stēl,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* STOLE; *pp.* STOLEN.) [A. S. *stelan*; Ger. *stehlen.*] To take and carry away feloniously, as the personal property of another; to pilfer; to purloin; as, to *steal* money from the person. — To withdraw or convey without notice, or surreptitiously; as, he *steals* away without speaking. — To gain or win by address or adroitness, or by gradual and imperceptible means; as, to *steal* a woman's affections. — To try to pass privily or secretly; to accomplish in a stealthy or unnoticed manner; as, to *steal* a kiss.

To steal a march, to gain an advantage in a covert or unobserved manner; to march in a stealthy way; as, to *steal a march* over one's creditors.

— *v. n.* To withdraw or pass silently or privily; to slip in, along, or away, unperceived; to abscond; as, she *stole* away with her lover. — To take feloniously; to practise theft; as, to be guilty of *stealing*.

— *n.* A stale or handle.

Steal'er, *n.* A thief; a purloiner; a pilferer.

Steal'ing, *n.* Act of taking the goods of another feloniously and surreptitiously; theft. — (*pl.*) Stolen goods.

Stealth, (*stĕlth,*) *n.* Clandestine practice; secret act; means unperceived employed to gain an object; way or manner not noticed or observed; as, to do good by *stealth*.

Stealth'ily, *adv.* By stealth; in an underhand or clandestine manner.

Stealth'iness, *n.* Same as STEALTH, *q. v.*

Stealth'y, *a.* (*comp.* STEALTHIER; *superl.* STEALTHIEST.) Accomplished in a clandestine or surreptitious manner; done or performed by stealth; secret; private; underhand; sly; as, he gave her hand a *stealthy* squeeze.

Steam, (*stēm,*) *n.* [A. S. *steam*; Du. *stoom.*] The vapor given off by water when its temperature is raised to such a degree as to cause it to pass into a state of ebullition. The mechanical properties of *S.* are similar to those of gases in general. In its natural state it is transparent and colorless; its visibility in air is caused by its partial condensation. In the case of *S.*, the most important mechanical property to be considered is the elastic pressure. When confined in a close vessel, a gas or vapor will press upon the interior surface of the vessel with a power arising from the elasticity of the fluid. This pressure is uniformly distributed over every part of the inner surface of the vessel in which the fluid is contained. All the mechanical ores of *S.* arises from this property. The following general laws affect the formation of *S.*: — First, the temperature of the boiling-point of a liquid is the same at all times under the same pressure, and in a vessel of the same substance. Second, the temperature of the liquid remains constant during ebullition, provided the pressure remains the same; and if a greater quantity of heat be applied to the vessel containing the liquid at one time than another, the only result will be that a larger quantity of *S.* will be given off; the temperature of the liquid will not be increased. Third, the volume of the *S.* will be much greater than that of the liquid which supplies it, and the volume of the vapor of water will be about 1,700 times greater than that of the water itself. Water evaporates at all temperatures; but the law with respect to ebullition was ascertained by Dalton. It lays down that "the elastic force of the vapor given out during the process is equal to the external pressure." This allows us to calculate the elastic force of the *S.* from the temperature at which ebullition takes place, from tables showing the elastic force of *S.* at different temperatures. The boiling-point of a liquid is not affected by substances held in suspension; but when substances are held in solution, they produce very decided effects. Salts dissolved in water retards its ebullition. The boiling-point of water is 212°; while that of sea-water, containing 1-33 of its own weight of chloride of sodium, boils at 213·2° in the open air. After the production of *S.*, it acts according to fixed laws. First, under ordinary atmospheric pressure, a cubic inch of water is converted into a cubic foot of *S.* Second, under the same pressure, a cubic inch of water, evaporated, gives a mechanical force equal to that which would raise a ton weight to the height of one foot. The following facts have also been ascertained within very small limits of error: Under the pressure of 35 lbs. on the square inch, and at the temperature of 261°, *S.* exerts a force equal to a ton weight raised one foot; under the pressure of 15 lbs., and at 213°, it is 2,086 lbs., or nearly 7 per cent. less; and under 70 lbs., at 306°, it is 2,382 lbs, or nearly 6½ per cent. more than a ton raised a foot. The relations between the elasticity, temperature, and density of *S.* have long been important subjects of philosophical research.

— Visible vapor; the mist formed by condensed vapor; — popularly so called. — Any exhalation; as, the *steam* of a savory dinner. — *High steam*, or *high-pressure steam*, steam at a temperature considerably above the boiling-point. — *Low steam*, or *low-pressure steam*, steam at the boiling-point. — *Saturated steam*, or *wet steam*, steam holding water in a state of suspension mechanically. — *Dry steam*, steam so condensed that it holds little water in suspension.

Steam, *v. n.* To rise or pass off in vapor by means of heat; to fume. — To rise in steam-like vapor or exhalations; as, smoke *steamed* from every fissure of the crater. — To pass, move, or travel, by means of steam; as, the squadron *steamed* out of port on a cruise. — To evaporate; to exhale. — To expose to steam; to apply steam to, for softening, dressing, or preparing; as, to *steam* potatoes.

Steam'-boat, Steam'er, Steam'-ship, Steam'-vessel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A ship or vessel propelled through the water by the agency of steam.

Steam'-boiler, *n.* See BOILER.

Steam'-car, *n.* A car drawn or propelled by steam-power.

Steam'-carriage, *n.* A carriage propelled by steam, intended to be run on common roads at a considerable rate of speed. The only species of steam vehicle now used on common roads is a kind of steam wagon called a TRACTION-ENGINE, *q. v.*

Steam'-casing, *n.* A space or compartment filled with steam, surrounding any pipe, vessel, &c., to prevent the loss of heat by radiation.

Steam'-chamber, Steam'-room, *n.* (*Mach.*) The space in a boiler appropriated to the storage of the steam, and which includes the whole contents of the boiler except that occupied by the water and flues.

Steam'-chest, VALVE'-CHEST, VALVE'-BOX, *n.* (*Mach.*) In locomotive engines, a box attached to the cylinders, into which the steam is admitted by the regulator; the slide-valve works in this box over the steam-ports, which open into it from the cylinder.

Steam'-chest cocks, *n. pl.* In locomotive engines, oil-cups placed conveniently for lubricating the faces of the steam-ports and slide-valve.

Steam'-chim'ney, *n.* In the U. States, an annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace, for drying steam. — *Webster.*

Steam'-coal, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of coal, intermediate between bituminous and anthracite, burning with a good flame, and lasting for a long time without being consumed.

Steam'-colors, *n. pl.* (*Calico-printing.*) Colors in which the chemical reaction fixing the coloring matter to the fibre is produced by steam.

Steam'-crane, *n.* A crane worked by a steam-engine attached, and used in the lifting or removal of heavy weights.

Steam'-cylinder, (*-sil'-,*) *n.* In steam-engines, the cylinder which contains the piston.

Steam'-dome, *n.* A chamber upon the top of a steam-boiler, from which steam passes to the engine.

Steam'-dredger, (*-drĕj'r,*) *n.* A dredging-machine worked by steam-power.

Steam'-engine, *n.* A machine in which the elastic force of aqueous vapor, or steam, is used as motive force. In the ordinary engines the alternate expansion and condensation of steam imparts to a piston an alternating rectilinear motion, which is changed into a circular motion by means of various mechanical arrangements. *S.-E.* vary in their size, in their proportions, and in their form, as well as in the mechanical details by which the power of steam is adapted to their action. The fact that the application of heat would generate steam from water, and that the steam so generated would issue with much force from a small aperture in the vessel employed to generate it, must have been known at a very early period. The *æolipile* of Hero of Alexandria was a small machine in which a motion of continued rotation was given to an axis by the reaction of steam issuing from lateral orifices in arms placed at right angles to the revolving axis. The date of this machine is about 100 B. C. Some other similar instruments were well known among the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. The idea of employing the impulsive force of æolipile seems to have been the only one which had been formed for using steam as a source of motion before the time of Solomon de Caus, a French engineer, who, in 1615, published, in his *Raisons des Forces Mouvantes*, the statement that by fire water is dissolved into an air with such violence as to burst a closed copper ball containing a small quantity of it, and highly heated; and he described the propelling of a jet of water, by pressure on its surface in the vessel, of steam generated from it. The Marquis of Worcester, in a work published in 1663, entitled *A Century of the Names and Scantlings of Inventions*, describes a method of employing the pressure of steam for raising water to great heights. Towards the close of the 17th century, Papin, a French engineer, who was professor of mathematics at Marburg, began to observe the properties of steam, and conceived the idea of obtaining a moving power by introducing a piston into a cylinder, and producing a vacuum under it by the gradual condensation of steam by cold. But if Papin was the true inventor of the *S.-E.*, Thomas Savery, an Englishman, has the credit of having made the first actual working *S.-E.* of which we have any account. According to the patent granted to him in 1698, his machines were only *pumps* for raising water, and were employed for a long period in England. Passing over a number of the earlier *S.-E.*, which are unimpor-

tant, we come to that of Newcomen, a smith of Dartmouth, England, who, in conjunction with Cawley, a plumber in the same place, obtained a patent for a *S.-E.* in 1705. The novelty of this construction consisted entirely in condensing the steam below an air-tight piston, in a cylindrical vessel having an open top; and the idea was probably taken from the idea of Papin, for it appears that Newcomen was in correspondence with Dr. Hook on the subject, to whom the speculations of Papin were well known, but the mode of effecting the condensation was entirely different from Papin's. It consisted in admitting steam below a piston, and at first the steam was condensed by applying cold water to the outside of the cylinder; but it was soon found that injection of cold water by a jet into the interior was a much more effective method, and is said to have been discovered by accident. This engine was called the *atmospheric engine*, and was improved by Belgrton, Smeaton, and other engineers, previous to Watt's time. It was in general use during the last century, but only for pumping water. James Watt was a mathematical instrument-maker in Glasgow, and in 1763 it chanced that the lecturer upon natural philosophy at the university intrusted to him, for repairs, the model of an atmospheric engine. In making experiments with this model, Watt was struck with the fact that the quantity of steam it consumed for each stroke of the piston was many times more than the contents of the cylinder. This led him to further observations, by which he soon arrived at some of the most important phenomena connected with the evaporation of water. Full of astonishment at his own researches, he repaired to Dr. Black, then professor of natural philosophy in the university, and communicated his discoveries to him. From this meeting dated Watt's improvements of the *S.-E.* The first and most important of these consisted in effecting the condensation in a separate vessel communicating with the cylinder, and called the *condenser*. This vessel being filled with steam from the boiler at the same time with the cylinder, the jet of cold water, admitted into the former only, effected the condensation of the whole volume of steam, both of that in the cylinder as well as of that in the condenser, in conformity with the principles in physics that an action originated in any part of a homogeneous fluid is almost instantaneously communicated throughout its mass. Watt also placed his condenser in a cistern, in order to further still more this separate condensation. The temperature of this cistern was kept constant by a fresh supply of cold water; for otherwise, the heat given out by the condensing steam would, by heating the vessel and the water surrounding it, have retarded the rapid condensation necessary for the effective work of the engine. The second of Watt's improvements in the atmospheric engine consisted in closing the cylinder at the top, the piston-rod being made to pass through a cylindrical neck in the top, called a *stuffing-box*, from the passage being rendered steam-tight by a stuffing of tow saturated in grease, by the lubrication of which the additional friction was lessened. This alteration had for its object the admission of the elastic force of steam, in order to impel the piston downwards, instead of the simple pressure of the atmosphere. To effect this, steam was admitted from the boiler above the piston at the same moment that the condensation took place in the condenser. For this purpose the steam passage was made double, so that the communication with the condenser could be cut off when that with the cylinder was opened, alternately. As in the atmospheric engine, when the piston had descended to the bottom of the cylinder, the counterpoise raised it again; but to permit this motion, it was necessary to remove the steam which was above the piston; and this was effected by causing it to pass under the piston and into the condenser by a passage opened at the exact time for this purpose. Such constitutes the principal features of Watt's *single-acting S.-E.* Not long afterwards, the counterpoise at the end of the pump-rod was done away with, an arrangement which had added much to the unproductive work of the engine, since this weight had to be raised in addition to that of the water. The stroke of the piston upwards was now produced by admitting the steam underneath to act by its elasticity, and the engine became *double-acting*. This principle it has ever since maintained, although in detail it has been considerably improved by other engineers. Watt's changes and improvements created the necessity for two pumps, and sometimes three, which are worked by rods attached to the beam. The hot-water or air-pump is intended to remove the air, condensed water, and steam from the condenser, which would otherwise accumulate and stop the action of the engine. The second is a force-pump, used to force back to the boiler the water drawn from the condenser by the first pump. The third is the cold-water pump. By a patent taken out in 1782, Watt included many contrivances, and in the next year, for a smoke-consuming furnace, the governor, steam-gauge, condenser-gauge, and indicator. Cartwright was the next engineer who proposed an important modification of the *S.-E.* His proposal was to condense the steam by means of cold water applied to the external surface of the condenser. His condenser consisted of two cylinders, one inclosed in the other, the cold water flowing through the inner and enveloping the outer. The valves to change the steam were placed in the piston, so that the condenser was always open. Although this engine was ingenious, it did not come into use. We are, however, indebted to Cartwright for the metallic piston used in his engine; it may fairly take its place as one of the greatest improvements in the *S.-E.* One of the next important advances was the four-way cock, originally invented by Leupold, a German, and afterwards improved by Bramah and others; it was introduced as a substitute for the valves, the rock always turning in one direction. As early as 1720, Leupold had also proposed a high-pressure engine, and Watt had afterwards projected a similar machine, but the first complete and practically working non-condensing or high-pressure engine was constructed in 1785 or 1787, by Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, who thus paved the way, by economy of space and comparative simplicity of the mechanism required, for the locomotive-engine, and the adaptation of steam to the purposes of land-carriages. Since that time, a numberless quantity of inventions, of which it would be impossible to give here even the mere enumeration, have been introduced, intended to improve the form, the working, or the economy, of the *S.-E.*, or to adapt it to specific purposes. — Every *S.-E.* consists essentially of two distinct parts: the apparatus in which the vapor is produced, or the boiler, and the engine proper. — The *Boiler* being described under its name, we have but to give here the explanation of Fig. 2424, which represents the *French boiler*. A, tube which conducts the steam to the tube, c, of the *valve-chest*; B, tube by which the steam passes to a manometer, or *pressure-gauge*, which indicates the pressure of vapor in the boiler; C, feed-pipe of the boiler; D, *safety-whistle*, so called because it gives a whistle when there is not enough water in the boiler, a circumstance which might produce an accident. As long as the level of the water is not too low in the boiler, the vapor does not pass into the whistle, but if the level sinks below a certain point, a small float, which is not represented in the figure, and which closes the bottom of the whistle, sinks, and the steam escapes; in so doing it grazes against the edge of a metallic plate, which it sets in vibration, and produces the sharp sound. This steam-whistle is the sound heard frequently on railways: it is used as a signal in locomotives. F, *float*, to indicate the level of the water

Fig. 2424. — FRENCH BOILER.

in the boiler. It consists of a rectangular piece of stone partially immersed in water, as seen through the space represented as left open. This stone, which is suspended at one end of a lever, is kept poised by the loss of weight which it sustains by immersion in water, and by a weight, *p*, at the other end of the lever. As long as the water is at the desired height, the lever which sustains the float remains horizontal, but it sinks when there is too little water, and rises in the contrary direction when there is too much. Guided by these indications, the stokers can regulate the supply of water. G, cylindrical wrought-iron boiler. H, *heaters*, opposite each other. O, chimney. P, weight which loads the safety-valve. *p*, Counterpoise of the float. R, fire-doors. S, *safety-valve*, which is described under its name. (See SAFETY-VALVE.) T, *man-hole*, an aperture by which the boiler can be repaired and cleaned. — In the *Double-acting S.-E.*, of which we propose to give a general idea, the steam acts alternately above and below the piston. On the left of the Fig. 2425 is the *cylinder*, which receives the steam from the boiler. A part of its side is represented as being left open, and a piston, P, can be seen, which is moved alternately up and down by the pressure of the steam above or below the piston. By the piston-rod, A, this motion is transmitted to a huge iron lever, L, called the *beam*, which is supported by four iron columns. The beam transmits its motion to a *connecting-rod*, I, working on a crank, K, to which it imparts a continuous rotatory motion. The crank is fixed to a horizontal *shaft*, which turns with it, and by means of wheels or endless bands, this shaft sets in motion various machines, such as spinning-frames, saw-mills, lathes, &c. On the left of the cylinder is a valve-chest, where, by a mechanism which will presently be described, the steam passes alternately above and below the piston. Now, after its action on either face of the piston it must disappear, for otherwise a pressure would be exerted in two opposite directions, and the piston would remain at rest. To effect this, the steam, after it has acted on one side of the piston, passes into a vessel, O, called the *condenser*, into which cold water is injected. It is almost completely condensed there, and consequently the pressure ceases in that part of the cylinder which is in communication with the condenser, and as there is now pressure on only one face of the piston, it either rises or sinks. The use of the condenser depends upon Watt's law of vapors, that when two vessels communicating with each other, and containing saturated vapor, are at different temperatures, the tension is the same in both vessels, and is that corresponding to the temperature of the colder vessel. The injected water is rapidly heated by the condensation of the steam, and must be constantly renewed. This is effected by means of two pumps; one, M, is called the *air-pump*, and pumps from the condenser the heated water which it contains, and also the air which was dissolved in the water of the boiler, and which passes with the steam into the cylinder and condenser; the other, R, is called the *cold-water pump*, and forces cold water from a well, or from a river, into the condenser. A third pump, Q, which is called the *feed-pump*, utilizes the heated water by forcing it from the condenser into the boiler.

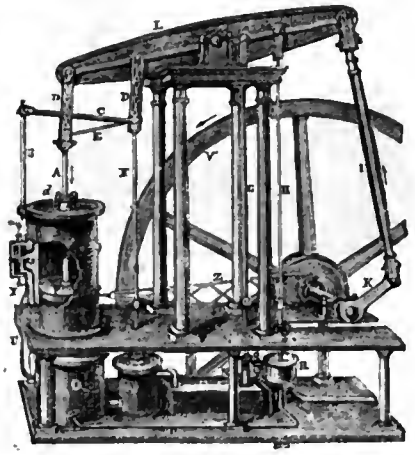


Fig. 2425.

A, *Piston-rod* connected with a parallel motion, and serving to transmit to the beam the upward and downward motion of the piston. B, Rod fixed to the cylinder, or elsewhere, and supporting the guiding-arm or radius-rod. C, C, Double guiding-arm directing the parallel motion. D D D E, Rods forming at the end of the beam a *parallel motion*, to which is fixed the piston-rod, and the object of which is to guide the motion of this rod in a straight line. F, Rod of the *air pump*, which removes from the condenser the air and heated water which it contains. G, Rod of the *feed pump*, which forces into the boiler, through the tube S, the heated water pumped from the condenser. H, Rod of the *cold water pump*, which supplies the cold water necessary for condensation. I, *Connecting rod*, which transmits the motion of the beam to the crank. K, *Crank*, which imparts the motion of the rod to the horizontal shaft. L, *Beam*, which moves on an axle in its middle, and transmits the motion of the piston to the connecting rod. I. M, Cylinder of the air-pump, in connection with the condenser. O. N, Reservoir for the heated water pumped by the air-pump from the condenser. O, Condenser into which cold water is injected, to condense the steam after it has acted on the piston. P, *Metallic-piston*, moving in a cast-iron cylinder; this piston receives the direct pressure of the steam, and transmits the motion to all parts of the machine. Q, Feeding force-pump, which sends the water into the boiler. R, Cold water pump. S, Pipe by which the hot water from the feed-pump passes into the boiler. T, Pipe by which cold water from the reservoir of the pump, R, passes into the condenser. U, Pipe by which the steam from the cylinder passes into the condenser after acting on the piston. V, Large iron wheel, called the *fly wheel*, which, by its inertia, serves to regulate the motion, especially when the piston is at the top or bottom of its course, and the crank, K, at its *dead points*. Y, Bent lever which imparts the motion of the eccentric, e, to the slide-valve. c. Z, Eccentric rod. a, Aperture which communicates both with the upper and lower part of the cylinder, according to the position of the slide-valve, and by which steam passes into the condenser through the tube U. c, Rod transmitting motion to the *slide-valve*, by which steam is alternately admitted above and below the piston. This will be described in greater detail in the next article. e, Aperture by which steam reaches the valve-chest. *d*, *Stuffing-box*, in which the piston-rod works without giving exit to the steam. *e*, *Eccentric*, fixed to the horizontal shaft, and rotating in a collar, to which the rod Z is attached. m, Rod which connects the rod of the slide-valve c to the bent lever Y, and to the eccentric.

(NOTE. The lower part of the figure does not exactly represent the usual arrangement of the pumps. The drawing has been modified in order more clearly to show how these parts work, and their connection with each other.)

A Locomotive-engine (sometimes called *steam-carriage*), or simply and commonly *locomotive*, is a steam engine which, mounted on a carriage, propels itself by transmitting its motion to wheels. The parallel motion, the beam, and fly-wheel of an ordinary *S.-E.* form no part of a locomotive. The principal parts are the *framework*, the *casing* of the boiler, the *smoke-box*, the *fire-box*, the *steam-cylinders* with their valves, the *driving-wheels*, and the *feed-pump*. The framework is of oak, and rests on the axles of the wheels. Fig. 2426 represents the driver of the locomotive in the act of opening the regulator valve, I, placed in the upper part of the *steam dome*. In the lower part of this is the fire-box, from whence the flame and the products of combustion pass into the smoke-box, Y, and then into the chimney, R, after having previously traversed 125 brass *fire-tubes*, which pass through the boiler. The boiler, which connects the fire-box with the smoke-box, is made of iron, and is cylindrical. It is cased with staves of mahogany, which, being a bad conductor, prevents its cooling too rapidly. The steam passes from the boiler into two cylinders placed on either side of the smoke-box. There, by means of a steam-chest similar to that already described, it acts alternately on the two faces of the piston, the motion of which is transmitted to the axle of the large driving-wheels. This arrangement of the slide-valve is not seen in the drawing, because it is placed under the frame between the two cylinders. After having acted on the pistons, the steam is forced through the blast-pipe, E, into the chimney, thus increasing the draught. The motion of the pistons is transmitted to the two large driving-wheels by two connecting-rods, which, by means of cranks, connect the piston-rods with the axles of the wheels. The alternating motion of the slide-valve is effected by means of eccentrics placed on the axles of the large wheels. The feeding, or supply, of water to the boiler is obtained by means of two pumps placed under the frame, and

moved by eccentrics. These pumps suck the water from a reservoir placed on the *tender*, which is a carriage attached to the locomotive for carrying the necessary water and coal.

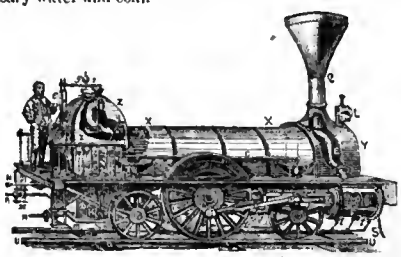


Fig. 2426.

A. Copper tube, into which steam passes by the extremity I, and which, dividing at the other end into two branches, conveys the steam to the two cylinders which contain the pistons. B, Handle of the lever, by which the motion is reversed. It imparts motion to a rod, C, which communicates with the steam-chest. C, Rod by which the motion is reversed. D, Lower part of the fire-box and ash-pan. E, Escape pipe for the steam after acting on the pistons. F, Iron cylinder containing a piston, P. There is one of these on each side of the engine, and the one in front is represented as being left open in order that the piston may be seen. G, Rod which opens the regulator-valve, I, in order to allow the steam to pass into the tube, A. In the drawing, the driver holds in his hand the lever which moves this rod. H, Cock for blowing off water from the boiler. I, Regulator valve, which is opened and closed by hand, so as to regulate the quantity of steam passing into the cylinders. K, Large rod, connecting the head of the piston rod with the crank, M, of the driving-wheel. L, Lamp for use by night. M, Crank, which transmits the motion of the piston to the axle of the large wheel. N, Coupling iron, by which the tender is attached. O, Fire-door, by which coke is introduced. P, Metallic piston, the rod of which is connected with the rod K. Q, Chimney, by which both steam and smoke escape. R, R, Feed pipes, through which the water in the tender passes to two force-pumps, which are not shown in the drawing. S, Guard for removing obstructions on the rails. T T, Springs on which the engine rests. U, U, Iron rails fixed in chairs on wooden sleepers. V, Frame of the stuffing-box of the cylinder. X, X, Cylindrical boiler, covered with mahogany staves, which, from their bad conductivity, hinder the loss of heat. The level of the water is just below the tube, A. In the water are the tubes, *a a*, through which the smoke and flames pass into the smoke box. Y, Smoke box, in which the fire-tubes, *a*, terminate. Z, Z, Fire-box, covered by a dome, into which the steam passes. *a*, Brass tubes, of which there are 125, open at both ends, terminating at one end in the fire-box, and at the other in the smoke-box. These tubes transmit to the water the heat of the fire. *b b*, Toothed segment, placed on the side of the fire-box, and in which the arm of the lever, B, works. When the handle is pushed forward, or pulled back as far as it can go, the engine is in full forward or backward gear respectively; the intermediate teeth give various rates of expansion in backward and forward motion, the middle tooth being a dead point. *c*, Cases containing springs by which the safety-valves, *i*, are regulated. *g*, Signal whistle. *i*, Safety-valves. *m. m*, Steps. *n*, Glass-tube, showing the height of water in the boiler. *r, r*, Guiding-rods for keeping the motion of the piston in a straight line. *t, t*, Blowing off taps, for use when the pistons are in motion. *v*, Rod by which motion is transmitted to these taps.

—More general information respecting the invention and early improvements of the locomotive will be found under RAILROAD. The first American steam locomotive, called *The Best Friend*, was planned by E. L. Miller, then residing at Charleston, and made in New York for the South Carolina Railroad. It was a small 4-wheeled engine with upright boiler, and water-flues close at bottom, and the flame circulating around them. It worked successfully for about two years, when it exploded, and was rebuilt with a flue boiler. The first truly effective locomotive, nevertheless, is the *Ironsides*, built in 1831 by Mr. Matthias W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for the Germantown Railroad. It may be interesting to quote that the same establishment, which took 6 months in 1831 to build the *Ironsides*, occupies now in Philadelphia an area of 240,000 sq. feet, and built 280 complete locomotives in 1870. The American locomotives differ from the European in many particulars. They are almost invariably outside connected, *i. e*, have their cylinders outside the truck or engine frame, as well as nearly or quite on a level with the axles of the driving-wheels. There are but two general types of construction, those for passenger and for freight trains. The former have 8 wheels—4 in front set in a movable frame, the bogie, or truck, turning on a central pivot to allow of running on curves on the roads, and 4 larger ones behind, the drivers or driving-wheels, of equal size, and coupled with parallel rods. The freight locomotives are on 10 wheels, the leading four in a swivelling truck, and the 6 back wheels, 3 on a side, coupled as drivers. American locomotives are distinguished also by the cab or house at the back end to protect the engineer and fireman, with glazed opening in front to afford a view ahead, and by the larger size and form of the chimney or smoke-stack, a cylinder of wire net within an inverted cone, with wire-net and buffer-plate above to deflect sparks into the intervening space—an arrangement specially adapted to the use of wood as fuel, and called the spark-arrester.

Marine steam-engines. The manner in which the *S.-E.* is rendered an instrument for the propulsion of vessels must, in its general features, be so familiar to every one as to require no explanation. The *side-lever engine*, formerly in the most extensive use, and still employed in many paddle vessels, occupies an inconvenient amount of space, and also exhibits a needless complication of parts. The strain has to be transmitted not merely through the piston-rod and crank-shaft, but also through the cross-head and cross-tail, side-rods and connecting-rod, and the side-levers or beams. This multiplication of the moving parts obviously increases the risk of fracture, and the side-levers themselves are peculiarly susceptible of accident from this cause, since by the properties of a lever of this class the stress or strain upon the beam at the main centre or pivot is twice as great as the strain upon the piston. These defects of the side-lever engine have caused a new species of engine to be introduced, called the *Oscillating Engine*, because the cylinder vibrates or oscillates somewhat in the manner of a pendulum. In this engine the top of the piston-rod is coupled immediately with the crank-pin, and as the piston-rod moves up and down in a line coincident with the axis of the cylinder, while the crank-pin revolves in a circle, it is necessary that the cylinder should be able to vibrate laterally to enable the motions of the piston-rod and crank-pin to be reconciled with one another. The cylinder is consequently provided on each side with a short hollow pivot or trunnion, on which it swings; and through one of these trunnions the steam enters the cylinder from the boiler, while through the other the steam escapes from the cylinder to the condenser. The alternate introduction of the steam above and below the piston is governed by a slide-valve attached to the cylinder, and swinging with it; or, in large engines, two valves may be employed for this purpose, and by their suitable attachment to the cylinder they will balance one another. In steam vessels in which oscillating engines are employed, the cylinders are set immediately beneath the cranks, and the engines occupy but little more in the length of the vessel than the diameter of the cylinder.

Steam'er, *n.* A vessel or utensil in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cooking. — A fire-engine, the pumps of which are worked by steam-power. See FIRE-ENGINE.

(*Naut.*) See STEAM-BOAT.

Steam'-gas, *n.* Superheated steam; — so called from its resemblance to a perfect gas.

Steam'-gauge, (*-gāj,*) *n.* (*Mach.*) A contrivance to show the exact amount of pressure of steam; it consists of a siphon-tube with equal legs, half filled with mercury; one end is cemented into a pipe, which enters that part of the boiler which contains the steam; the other end is open to the atmosphere. A stop-cock is usually provided between this gauge and the boiler, so that it may be put in communication with the boiler at pleasure. When the stop-cock is open, the steam acting on the mercury in one leg of the gauge presses it down, and the mercury in the other leg rises. The difference between the two columns is the height of mercury, which corresponds to the excess of the pressure of the steam in the boiler above the pressure of the atmosphere; or, in other words, to the effective pressure on the safety-valve. If half a pound per inch be allowed for the length of this column, the effective pressure of the steam, in pounds per square inch, is obtained.

Steam'-hammer, *n.* (*Mach.*) See HAMMER.

Steam'iness, *n.* Quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness.

Steam'-jacket, *n.* Same as STEAM-CASING, *q. v.*

Steam'-jet, *n.* A jet of steam suffered to escape from a pipe, and employed either to accelerate the flow of smoke up a chimney, by being projected upwards in the manner in which the waste steam is projected through the blast-pipe into the chimney of a locomotive, or it may be employed to cause a current of air for purposes of ventilation. The arrangement is suitable for ventilating steam-ships, by sucking the vitiated air from the cabins.

Steam'-packet, *n.* A packet or vessel propelled by steam-power, and plying periodically between certain ports.

Steam'-pipe, *n.* Any pipe for conducting steam;—specifically, in locomotive engines, one of the pipes which collect and convey the steam to the steam-chest; they commence inside the boiler. In boilers with domes, the receiving pipe is raised as high as possible, and turned back round the edges at the open end, to prevent any water which might rise so high from overlying the pipe. In boilers having no domes, the steam is collected in an horizontal pipe pierced with numerous small holes. After being collected, the steam-pipes are continued outside the boiler to the steam-chest. — In tenders to locomotives, a small pipe attached to the boiler by a cock, for admitting the spare steam to heat the water in the tender.

Steam'-plough, (*-plow,*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A plough worked by steam-power.

Steam'port, in *Kentucky*, a village of Henderson co., 20 m. S.E. of Henderson.

Steam'-power, *n.* The motive force of steam practically applied to the accomplishment of results.

Steam'-propeller, *n.* (*Naut.*) See PROPELLER.

Steam'-press, *n.* (*Print.*) See PRINTING.

Steam'-room, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as STEAM-CHAMBER, *q. v.*

Steam'-ship, *n.* (*Naut.*) See STEAM-BOAT.

Steam'-toe, *n.* (*Mach.*) See TOE.

Steam'-trap, *n.* A contrivance to permit the passage of water, and prevent the escape of steam.

Steam'-tug, *n.* (*Naut.*) A steam-boat employed in towing ships.

Steam'-vessel, *n.* (*Naut.*) See STEAM-BOAT.

Steam'-way, *n.* In steam-engines, a passage leading from a port to a cylinder.

Steam'-whistle, (*-hwis'l,*) *n.* An apparatus attached to the boiler of a locomotive engine, for the purpose of giving warning of its approach when running, by a loud, shrill whistle.

Steam'-winch, *n.* A winch to which a steam-engine is attached, for the purpose of raising heavy weights.

Steam'y, *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, steam; vaporous; misty; damp.

Steam'ing, Steen'ing, Stein'ing, *n.* [From A. S. *stæman*, to stone.] (*Arch.*) The brick or stone wall, or lining, of a well.

Ste'arate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See STEARIC ACID.

Ste'aric Acid, *n.* [Gr. *stear*, fat.] (*Chem.*) A fatty acid liberated during the saponification of most animal, and many vegetable, fats. (See FATTY ACIDS.) It may be obtained pure by saponifying mutton-suet and decomposing the hot solution of the soap with hydrochloric acid. The oily and fatty acids separated are next submitted to pressure between hot plates, by which means the oleic acid is separated. Recrystallization from alcohol and ether, three or four times, gives the pure acid separated from its congeners. The stearates of the alkalies are soluble in water. Stearate of soda is the basis of ordinary hard soap; stearate of potash, on the contrary, is soft. The other stearates are insoluble. Stearate of lead is one of the constituents of lead or diachylon plaster. *S. A.* is insoluble in water, but is soluble in ether and alcohol, from which it crystallizes in beautiful colorless transparent rhombic plates. Its solution reddens litmus. Ordinary so-called *stearic candles* consist of *S. A.*, combined more or less with palmitic acid, according to the raw material used in their manufacture. *Form.* $HO.C_{36}H_{35}O_3$.

Ste'arin, Ste'arine, *n.* [Gr. *stear*, tallow.] (*Chem.*) A white crystalline neutral fat, existing in most oils and fats. It forms the largest constituent of mutton tallow, from which it may be separated by heating that substance with ten times its volume of ether. When cool, the olein and palmitin are held in solution, and the *S.* crystallizes out in pearly scales. These must be pressed between blotting paper or dissolved in ether, and recrystallized until the melting-point is constant. *S.* exists under several modifications, each having a different melting point. Its average melting point is 144° Fahr. *S.* is a salt composed of three equivalents of stearic acid united with one of the bases of glycerine. *Form.* $C_{114}H_{110}O_{12}$.

Stearns, in *Minnesota*, a central co., bordering on the Mississippi; *area*, 1,380 sq. m. It is intersected by Sauk River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very productive. *Cap.* St Cloud. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Stearnsville, (*sternz'vil,*) in *Massachusetts*, a village of Berkshire co., 115 m. W. of Boston.

Sten'tile, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *steatos*, tallow.] (*Min.*) See SOAPSTONE.

Steatocele, (*-sēl,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *steatos*, tallow, and *kēlē*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) A fatty tumor of the scrotum.

Steato'ma, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *steatos*, fat, tallow, suet.] (*Med.*) A tumor, the contents of which are of the appearance and consistency of hard fat.

Steatom'atous, *a.* [Fr. *steatomateux.*] Characteristic, or partaking of the nature, of a steatoma.

Steed, *n.* [A. S. *stede*; Swed. *stod*, a stallion.] A horse or mare from the stud or stand; a horse of high mettle for state or war; — used chiefly in poetical composition.

Steek, *v. a.* To shut; to close; *as*, to *steek* the gate;—a Scotticism.

Steek'an, *n.* [Du. *steekkan.*] In Holland, a wine measure nt about four gallons.

Steel, *n.* [A. S. *style*; Swed. *stål*; Ger. *stahl.*] (*Metal.*) Steel may be defined as iron chemically combined with sufficient carbon to give it an extreme amount of toughness and hardness without brittleness. According to one of our greatest authorities on the subject, steel should contain from 0·833 to 1·67 per cent. of carbon, the numbers given belonging to the softest and hardest varieties. If the latter quantity be exceeded, ordinary cast-iron will be the result. Steel is sometimes made by a process called *cementation*, which consists in filling a proper furnace with alternate strata of bars of the purest malleable iron and powdered charcoal, atmospheric air being carefully excluded from the boxes containing the bars, and the whole kept for several days at a red heat. By this process carbon penetrates, and combines in the above small relative proportion with the iron, the texture of which, originally fibrous, becomes *granular*, and its surface acquires a *blistered* character. Much of the steel now used is, however, made directly from cast-iron, by removing a portion of the carbon which the latter contains. This is effected by exposing the molten iron to a current of air, either on the sole of a reverberatory furnace, or in large egg-shaped iron vessels lined with fire-clay. The latter process is known as Bessemer's, and yields an excellent product. Steel made in the reverberatory furnace is commonly termed *puddled steel.* In India and some of the Continental States, more especially in Westphalia, Styria, Siegen, and Sweden, steel is made directly from the ores of iron found in those localities. In these places charcoal is used as a fuel. In Germany, a variety called *puddled S.*, prepared by a process similar to that used for puddling iron, is much in request as a material for axles, tires, rails, and other work where great strength and hardness are required. The celebrated Indian *wootz* is prepared, by a rude process, from a very rich magnetic oxide of iron. *Damascus steel* consists of a very highly carburetted metal, which, by careful cooling and annealing, separates into two distinct compounds of iron and carbon, giving it the peculiar appearance known as *damascening.* The wonderful perfection of the Indian and Damascus blades is due as much to careful and patient manipulation as to their chemical composition. The most characteristic property possessed by steel is that of becoming intensely hard when made red-hot and plunged into cold water. If the heat be intense and the cooling very sudden, an arrangement of particles takes place so as to give the steel a hardness

sufficient to scratch glass. If, on the contrary, the metal be allowed to cool gradually, it will become soft. Between these two points of extreme hardness and brittleness on the one side, and extreme softness and toughness on the other, intermediate stages exist, giving the metal properties fitting it for a variety of purposes. These different degrees of hardness are obtained by the process known as *tempering*. The steel is first heated to the maximum and plunged into cold water, by which means the greatest hardness and brittleness are obtained. It is then partially or wholly polished and carefully reheated, and allowed to cool again gradually. The degree to which the temperature is raised in the second heating regulates its ultimate hardness, and is indicated by the color assumed by the polished portion. The first perceptible tint is a light straw-color, which makes its appearance when the heat reaches 430° to 450° Fahr. This gives the metal a maximum of hardness, with a certain amount of elasticity, fitting it for lancets, razors, and surgical instruments; at 470° a full yellow is produced, which is the temper employed for penknives, scalpels, and fine cutlery. The temperature of 490° gives a brownish-orange, the temper for shears and chisels used for cutting iron. At 510° the brownish-yellow becomes flecked with purple, the tint for pocket-knives. 520° gives a bluish-purple, fit for table cutlery; while the different shades of blue from 530° to 570° indicate a temper proper for watch-springs, sword-blades, saws, and instruments requiring great elasticity. Beyond this temperature the metal becomes too soft to be used for cutting instruments. The surfaces of articles manufactured from soft iron, such as the wearing parts of gun-locks, are converted into steel by heating them in boxes, in contact with carbonaceous matter, or by sprinkling them while red-hot with powdered ferrocyanide of potassium. This process is termed *case-hardening*. Within the last few years, great attention has been paid to the investigation of the chemical composition of steel. The researches of Despretz, Fremy, and others, tend to the conclusion that nitrogen exercises a very important influence over the phenomena of steeling, and that carbon plays a less necessary part, while those of MM. Caron and St. Claire Deville still refer the formation of steel to the chemical combination of iron with carbon. — The products of the *S.* works in this country, for 1869, was about 24,000 tons, in which Pennsylvania figures for about 50 per cent.; while during the fiscal year 1868-69 there was imported into the U. S. 34,759,868 lbs. of *S.*, to ingots, bars, sheets, or wire.

—Figuratively, a weapon; particularly, an offensive weapon, as a sword, spear, and the like; as, "Foemen worthy of their *steel*." (*Sir W. Scott.*) — Specifically, an instrument of steel for giving an edge to table-knives. — Any thing conveying the idea of extreme hardness, sternness, or rigor; as, a heart of *steel*.

(*Med.*) A chalybeate medicine. — *Dunglison.*

(NOTE. *Steel* is frequently employed in the formation of compounds, whose meaning is sufficiently obvious; as, *steel*-cap, *steel*-hearted, *steel*-plated, *steel*-pointed, &c.)

Steel, *v. a.* To edge, point, or overlay with steel; as, to *steel* an axe, sword, or razor. — To harden; to make hard, or extremely hard; to make obdurate or insensible; as, his heart is *steeled* to pity. — To cause to resemble steel in its more characteristic qualities.

Steele, SIR RICHARD, an English essayist and dramatic author of the last century, b. in Dublin in 1671, and who commenced his literary career in 1702 by writing for the stage, and produced *The Funeral*, or *Grief à la Mode*, *The Tender Husband*, *The Lying Lover*, and *The Conscious Lovers*, his best work. In 1709 he began the *Tatler*, and four years later assisted with the *Spectator* and *Guardian*, and soon after entered the House of Commons as member for Stockport, but was expelled for writing a satire, supposed to be a breach of privilege. Upon the accession of George I. he was knighted, given several lucrative posts, and returned to Parliament for Boroughbridge. D. 1729.

Steele, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Steele, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 432 sq. m. It is drained by Straight River, a branch of Cannon River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, excellent. *Cap.* Owatonna. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,340.

Steel'-engraving, *n.* The art of engraving on steel. See ENGRAVING.

Steel'er, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The foremost or aftermost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post of a vessel. — *Weale.*

Steel'iness, *n.* [From *steely.*] A great degree of hardness or obduracy.

Steels'ville, in *Michigan*, a village of Ottawa co., 75 m. W.N.W. of Lansing.

Steel'-trap, *n.* A trap for snaring vermin or wild animals, consisting of two serrated iron jaws, which close by the agency of a powerful steel spring, worked by a catch.

Steel'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Crawford co., 90 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Steelville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 20 m. S.W. of Westchester.

Steel'y, *a.* Made or consisting of steel; as, *steely* particles. — Hence, analogically, hard; firm; resembling the stubborn quality of steel; as, a *steely* nature.

Steel'yard, *n.* (*Statics.*) A sort of balance or weighing-machine (Fig. 2427), consisting of a lever with unequal arms, and the fulcrum in F. The short one, B, supports the substance to be weighed, and an invariable weight, P, is made to slide along the other till the two forces are in equilibrium; the weight required is then indicated on the graduated edge of the long arm.

Fig. 2427. — STEELYARD.

Steen, Steau, Stein, *v. a.* (*Arch.*) To line with brick, stone, or other material, as a well.

Steen, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Steep, *a.* (*comp.* STEEPER; *superl.* STEEPEST.) [A. S. *steop.*] High; lofty; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous; approaching to an upright position; as, a *steep* hill.

—*n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, rock, or ascent; a precipice; an abrupt acclivity or declivity; as, a mountain *steep*.

—Something that is steeped, or employed in steeping; a fertilizing liquid for quickening the germination of seeds. — In some parts of England, a rennet-bag.

—*v. n.* To become steep; as, the road *steepens* by degrees.

—*v. a.* [Probably formed from A. S. *dyppan*, by prefixing *s*; Icel. *steypa*, to pour, to melt.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to imbue; to drench; to keep anything in a liquid till it has thoroughly imbibed it.

Steep'er, *n.* A vessel, vat, cistern, or other utensil, in which articles are placed to steep.

Steep Falls, in *Maine*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 22 m. N.W. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 300.

Steeple, (*stē'pl.*) *n.* [A. S. *stypel, stepel.*] (*Arch.*) The tower of a church, &c., including any superstructure, such as a spire or lantern, standing upon it. See SPIRE and TOWER.

Steep'le-chase, *n.* (*Sporting.*) A race in which a number of horsemen ride at full speed across country, leaping over walls, fences, hedges, ditches, or whatever obstacles may face them in a direct course to a certain goal or winning-post; — a sport popularly practised in England and Ireland.

Steep'ly, *adv.* With steepness; in a steep manner; with precipitous declivity.

Steep'ness, Steep'iness, *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity; as, the *steepness* of a mountain.

Steer, *n.* [A. S. *steor*; Ger. *stier.*] A young castrated male of the ox kind, or common ox, especially one from two to four years old.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *styran.*] To govern; to direct or to guide; to show the way or course to; — particularly, to direct and govern, as a ship by the movements of the helm; as, to *steer* a straight course.

—*v. n.* To direct one's course; to direct or govern a ship or other vessel in its course. — To be directed and managed, with respect to course or motion; as, the vessel *steered* badly. — To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a course or way; as, he *steers* clear of temptations.

Steerage, (*steer'aj.*) *n.* Act or practice of governing or directing in a course; as, the *steerage* of a ship, the *steerage* of a national policy.

(*Naut.*) The effort of a helm, or its effect on the course of a ship; or, the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm. — Also, an apartment in the fore part of a ship, between decks, for the accommodation of an inferior class of passengers, as distinguished from the *chief cabin*.

—Direction; regulation; management; control; as, the *steerage* of one's course through life. (R.) — That which serves to direct a course.

Steerage passenger, a second- or third-class passenger in a ship, who is accommodated in the steerage.

Steer'age-way, *n.* (*Naut.*) That degree of progressive motion of a ship which renders her capable of direction by the helm.

Steer'er, Steers'man, *n.*; *pl.* STEERSMEN. One who steers; a helmsman; a pilot.

Steer'ing, *n.* Act or art of directing and governing a ship or other vessel in her course.

Steer'ing-wheel, *n.* (*Naut.*) A wheel to which the tiller-rope or rudder-chains are attached, for the convenience of steering a ship.

Steeve, *v. n.* (*Ship-building.*) To set the bowsprit so as to form an angle with the horizon, or with the line of a ship's keel.

—*v. a.* (*Ship-building.*) To cause to project at an angle with the horizon; — said of a ship's bowsprit.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) The angle at which a bowsprit is set with the horizon, or with the line of a ship's keel. — A long, heavy spar, with a place to fit a block at one end, used in stowing certain kinds of cargo which need be driven in closely. — *Dana.*

Steev'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The elevation which a ship's bowsprit or cathead forms above the stem, or the angle which either makes with the horizon; steeve.

Stegnnog'raphy, *n.* [From Gr. *stegein*, to cover closely, and *graphein*, to write.] The art or practice of writing in cipher or secret characters.

Stegnot'ic, *a.* [Fr. *stegnotique*; Gr. *stegnōtikos.*] (*Med.*) Having a tendency to cause constipation, or to diminish natural discharges generally.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine which tends to produce costiveness.

Steilacoom, (*sti-la-koom'*,) in *Washington Territory*, a post-village, cap. of Pierce co., on Puget Sound, 120 m. N.E. of Pacific City.

Stein, (*stīn.*) HEINRICH KARL, BARON VON, a Prussian statesman, b. in Nassau, 1759. After being educated at Göttingen, and studying public law at Wetzlar, he entered the Prussian civil service, and after filling several important offices, was, in 1786, appointed President of the Westphalian Chambers, which post he held till 1804, in which year he became Minister of Finance and Trade. In this capacity he laid the foundation of important social reforms; but, exciting the jealousy of Napoleon, *S.* was exiled to Prague. In 1812, he went to St. Petersburg, where he rendered great services to the Russian govt. during the French invasion. Subsequently returning to his own country, he was placed at the head of administrative affairs, from which position he retired in 1827. D. 1831.

Stein'bok, Stein'buck, Steen'bok, *n.* [Du. *steen*, stone, and *bok*, a buck.] (*Zoöl.*) A very graceful antelope (*Antilope tragulus*), which inhabits the stony plains and rocky hills of S. Africa; is particularly shy, and runs with remarkable swiftness. It is much hunted, on account of the delicacy of its flesh, which is esteemed excellent venison.

Stein'heilite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of iolite, found with copper pyrites at Orijerfol, in Finland. It is of a blue color, and is considered by jewellers an inferior variety of sapphire.

Stekene, (*stek'in,*) a market-town of Belgium, 18 m. from Ghent; *pop.* 5,646.

Stel'lar, Stel'lary, *a.* [Fr. *stellaire*; Lat. *stellaris* — *stella*, a star.] Pertaining, or having reference, to stars; astral; as, "*stellar* virtue." (*Milton.*) — Consisting of, or set with, stars; starry; as, a *stellar* world.

Stel'laria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caryophyllaceæ*, composed of small grass-like herbs, with flowers in forked cymes, found in moist, shady places. *S. media*, the Chickweed, is a common weed in almost every situation N. of Mexico. It gives small, white flowers from the beginning of spring to the end of autumn. The seeds are eaten by poultry and the smaller birds.

Stelliferous, *a.* [Lat. *stella*, a star, and *ferre*, to bear.] Possessing, or abounding with, stars.

Stel'liform, *a.* [Lat. *stella*, and *forma*, form.] Star-shaped; radiated.

Stel'lionate, *n.* [Lat. *stellionatus*, cozenage.] (*Civil Law.*) A general term, comprehending all sorts of frauds committed in matters of agreement not designated by any more special appellation.

Stel'lular, Stel'luate, *a.* [From Lat. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*.] Shaped like a little star; radiated; having a mark resembling a star.

Stel'lite, *n.* [Lat. *stella*, a star.] (*Min.*) A white, translucent variety of scolezite, crystallized in concentric stellar groups of delicate rhombic prisms.

Stem, *n.* [A. S. *stefn*, or *stemn.*] (*Bot.*) The ascending axis of a plant, or that part of the axis which, at its first development, takes an opposite direction to the root. *S.* have usually considerable firmness and solidity, but sometimes they are too weak to support themselves. When they trail on the ground, they are said to be *procumbent*; when they cling to other bodies by means of suckers, *climbing*, or *scandent*; and when they twist in a spiral manner round their supports, *twining*, or *volubile*. The four principal kinds of *S.* are: 1, the *caulis*, common to plants which are herbaceous, or die down annually — examples may be seen in most garden and roadside plants; 2, the *trunk*, the woody and permanent *S.* of a tree — it always springs from a dicotyledonous embryo; 3, the *culm*, common to most grasses and sedges — it is usually a tube, having joints or partitions at the points where the leaves arise; 4, the *stipe*, a fibrous *S.*, straight and cylindrical, being almost as thick at the summit as at the base — it is peculiar to monocotyledonous plants, and may be observed in any of the palms or tree-ferns. For descriptions of the principal modifications of the *S.*, see BULB, CORM, RHIZOME, TUBER.

—The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors.

"Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*." — *Tickell.*

—Progeny; a descendant or branch of a race or family; as, "This is a *stem* of that victorious stock." — *Shaks.*

(*Mus.*) An upright or downright line added to the head of a musical note; the head being that part filled in black or left open, as the case may be.

(*Ship-building.*) A strong timber, forming in a ship the wedge-like front. It is united by a scarf to the keel, and rises nearly perpendicularly from it. The fore-ends of the planks of the side are firmly imbedded in the *S.* It is backed by the *apron* and *stemson*.

From stem to stern, from fore to aft, or from one end of the ship to the other; as, to rake a vessel *from stem to stern*.

—*v. a.* [Ger. *stämmen*, to hank up.] To oppose or resist, as a current; to make progress against, as a current; as, to *stem* the waves. — To stop; to check, as a stream or moving force; as, to *stem* the tide of public opinion.

Stem'-clasp'ing, *a.* (*Bot.*) Amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

Stem'-leaf, *n.* A leaf springing from the stem.

Stem'less, *a.* Having no visible or obvious stem; acaulescent.

Stem'let, *n.* A small stem.

Stem'ple, *n.* (*Mining.*) A cross-bar of wood in the shaft of a mine.

Stem'son, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A piece wrought on the aft part of the apron, continued as high as the middle or upper deck in small ships, the lower end lapping on or scarfing into the keelson.

Stench, *n.* [A. S. *stenc.*] An ill smell; an offensive odor; stink.

Stench'-trap, *n.* A contrivance for the prevention of the escape of effluvia from sinks and drains; formed on the same principle as a gasometer.

Stencil, (*stēn'sil.*) *n.* A piece of thin leather or oil-cloth, used in painting on walls. The pattern, cut out of such pieces, is laid flat on the wall, and the color is brushed over it.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STENCILLED,) (*stēn'sild.*) To paint, print, or mark by means of a stencil.

Sten'dal, a town of Prussia, on the Uchte, 62 m. from Berlin. *Manuf.* Woollens and leather. *Pop.* 9,114.

Stenocor'nus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of coleopterous insects, family *Ceramlycidæ*, which has the wing-covers

narrow, and notched or armed with two little thorns at the tips, and the antennæ very long. The Oak-pruner, *S. cilloaus*, about half an inch long, lays its eggs in July, placing each one in the joint of a leaf stalk, near the extremity of a branch. As soon as the larva is hatched, it penetrates to the pith, and then moves towards the body of the tree, devouring the pith as it goes. At the close of the summer it has moved several inches; and now, having arrived at its full growth, it cuts out all the wood at the lower extremity of its burrow, leaving only the bark to sustain the branch: then, retiring a little, it stops up the downward end of its burrow, and awaits the fall of the branch, which takes place during the first strong wind. Branches an inch in diameter, and several feet in length, are thus cut off. The larva goes into the pupa state in the spring, and comes out a beetle in June. *Tenney.*

Sten'ograph, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STENOGRAPHED,) (*-grăft.*) To write or report in a stenographic manner.

Stenog'rapher, Stenog'raphist, (*-fist,*) *n.* One skilled in stenography, or short-hand.

Stenograph'ic, Stenograph'ical, *a.* [Fr. *stenographique.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to stenography; as, a *stenographic* report.

Stenog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *sténographie*, from Gr. *stenos*, close, confined, and *graphē*, writing.] The art of writing in short-hand by using abbreviations or characters for entire words; — otherwise called *tachygrophy.*

Sten'tor, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] A herald mentioned in Homer, possessing a voice like thunder; — hence, any person having a powerful voice.

Stento'rian, *a.* [Lat. *stentoreus;* Gr. *stentoreios.*] Pertaining, or relating, to a stentor; excessively loud; as, a *stentorian* voice.—Capable of uttering an extremely loud sound; as, *stentorian* lungs.

Step, *v. n.* (*comp.* and *pp.* STEPPED,) (*stĕpt.*) [A. S. *steppan, stæppan;* Ger. *stapfen.*] To move the foot; to advance or draw back by a movement of the foot or feet; as, to *step* forward. — To walk a short distance; as, he has just *stepped* over the way. — To walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

To step aside, to retire to a little distance. — *To step back*, to carry the mind or thoughts back; as, "They are *stepping* almost three thousand years *back* into remotest antiquity." — *Pope.*

To step forth, to move or come forth. — *To step in* or *into*, to move or advance suddenly into a place or state; as, *to step into* another person's shoes, that is, occupy the position formerly held by another. — To enter for a short space of time; as, I have just *stepped in* for a chat with you. — To take possession of without trouble; as, *to step into* a legacy.

To step out, to increase the length of the step or stride, without additional rapidity. — *To step short.* (*Mil.*) To curtail the length or rapidity of the step, according to established regulations.

—*v. a.* To set, as the feet. — To fix or erect in its place or socket; as, to *step* a mast.

—*n.* [A. S. *stæp, stap;* allied to Or. *stribō*, to tread or stamp on.] A pace; an advance, recession, or movement made by one removal of the foot; as, to take a *step* forward. — One remove in ascending or descending a stair; as, a flight of *steps.* — The space passed by the foot in walking or running; as, he takes a long *step.* — A small space or distance; as, the place is not more than a *step* from here. — Gradation; degree; as, he won his present position *step* by *step.* — Progression; act of advancing; resultant gain, benefit, or advantage; as, reform would be a *step* in the right direction. — Footstep; track; print or impression of the foot: trace; vestige; as, he walks in the *steps* of his forefathers. — Gait; manner of walking; as, a cripple approaching may be known by his *step.* — Proceeding; measure; action; as, I shall take *steps* to gain redress. — The round, rung, or rundle of a ladder; as, he ascended cautiously *step* after *step.*

—*pl.* Walk; passage; as, he bent his *steps* homeward. — A portable wooden framework of stairs, used within-doors in reaching to something elevated.

(*Mach.*) A kind of bearing wherein the lower end of a spindle or vertical shaft revolves.

(*Mus.*) A term applied to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale.

(*Ship-building.*) A block of wood, or in large ships, a strong, solid, platform upon the keelson, supporting the heel of the mast, and equalizing the pressure. — (*pl.*) Stairs on the topsides for the convenience of getting aboard a ship.

—[A. S. *steop,* from *stepan;* Icel. *styfi*, to cut off.] A prefix used in the composition of certain words to express relationship by the marriage of a parent; as, a *step*-father, *step*-mother, *step*-son, *step*-daughter, &c.

Step'-brother, (*-brŭth'er,*) *n.* A brother by marriage of a parent.

Step'-child, *n.* A son or daughter by marriage only.

Step'-dame, *n.* A step-mother.

Step'-daughter, *n.* The daughter of one's wife by a former husband, or of one's husband by a former wife.

Step'-father, *n.* The husband of one's mother by virtue of a marriage subsequent to that of which the person spoken of is the offspring.

Step'-grate, *n.* (*Mach.*) A kind of grate for containing fuel, in which the bars present the appearance of a series of steps.

Stephanite, (*stef'-*) *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphide of silver and antimony, composed (when pure) of 70 per cent. of silver, 14 antimony, and 16 sulphur. It is a valuable ore of silver, of a dark, lead-gray, or iron-black color, with shining metallic lustre, and is found associated with other silver-ores.

Stephen I., (*stē'vn,*) Pope, ascended the pontifical chair after Lucius, in 253. He had a difference with St. Cyprian and Firmilian about rebaptizing repentant heretics, which practice this Pope condemned. D. 257.

STEPHEN II., was a native of Rome, and elected pope in 752. Astolphus, King of the Lombards, having menaced the city of Rome, *S.* implored the aid of Constantine Copronyous, Emperor of the East; but he, being engaged in a war, recommended his cause to Pepin, King of the Franks, who marched into Italy, and deprived Astolphus of the exarchate of Ravenna and several cities, which he gave to the Pope, thus laying the foundation of the temporal sovereignty of the Church of Rome. D. 757.

STEPHEN III., succeeded Paul I. in 768. Throughout his career he was at variance with the Lombards, and threatened to excommunicate Charles (afterwards Charlemagne) and Carloman, sons of Pepin, if they entered into an alliance with them, or intermarried with the daughters of the Lombard king. Charles, however, married Hermengarda, daughter of Desiderius, King of the Lombards, but put her away a year afterwards. He was succeeded by Adrian I. D. 772.

STEPHEN IV., succeeded Leo III. in 816, but died in the same year.

STEPHEN V., was elected in succession to Adrian III., in 885. He was a learned pontiff, and greatly contributed to relieve the people of Rome from the effects of a terrible famine which had desolated the country shortly before his accession. D. 891.

STEPHEN VI., became Pope in succession to Romanus in 897. He caused the body of Pope Formosus to be disinterred and cast into an ordinary grave, on the plea that the Pope had been excommunicated by John VIII. anterior to his elevation to the tiara. In 898 the partisans of Formosus burst into an insurrection, and, having seized Stephen, strangled him.

STEPHEN VII., was the successor of Leo V., and was elevated to the papacy in 929. There are no reliable records of his pontificate. D. 931.

STEPHEN VIII., was the successor of Leo VIII. At the time of his election, 939, Rome was governed by Alberic, son of Marozia (see MAROZIA), who styled himself "Prince and Senator of all the Romans." The records of his papacy are extremely untrustworthy; but it is stated by one authority that Stephen VIII. was, during a revolt of the Roman populace, rendered a cripple for life. His successor was Martin III. Stephen D. 942.

STEPHEN IX., was elected to the papacy in succession to Victor II. in 1057. He had previously fulfilled the office of papal legate at the court of Constantinople. After his elevation, he dispatched legates to Milan to enforce celibacy among the clergy of that church; the disputes upon which decree lasted during a quarter of a century. He was a learned and energetic pontiff, but too ambitious of worldly influence. D. 1058.

Ste'phen I., King of Hungary, succeeded his father Geisa in 997. He reformed the manners of his subjects, enacted excellent laws, and introduced Christianity into his kingdom. *D.* 1038. *S.* was canonized, and his memory is held in great veneration throughout S. Germany, where churches are met everywhere dedicated to his name.

STEPHEN II., King of Hungary, succeeded his father Koloman in 1114. He invaded Poland and Austria, and marched into Russia, but was unsuccessful everywhere. He abdicated in 1131, and retired to a monastery, where he died in the same year.

STEPHEN III., was crowned King of Hungary in 1161, but was almost immediately deposed by the nobles. He regained the crown, however, in 1165, and reigned till 1174.

STEPHEN IV., ascended the throne in 1161, but was defeated by the preceding in 1163, soon after which he died at Semlin.

STEPHEN V., reigned two years only, but gained an illustrious name by his victories over Ottocar, King of Bohemia, 1270–1272.

Ste'phen, King of England, was the son of the Count of Blois by his wife Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, and D. 1105. Being in England on the death of Henry I., he seized on the crown and royal coffers, to the prejudice of Henry's daughter, Maud, the empress, and was crowned in 1135. Four years elapsed before Matilda was able to land with forces to dispute *S.*'s possession of the throne, and after a long civil war, that lasted nearly the whole reign, and in which *S.* was once taken prisoner, but released for Maud's brother, the Earl of Gloucester, it was finally decided that *S.* should retain the crown for his own life, on condition that Prince Henry, Maud's son by her first husband, should succeed. These terms were concluded in 1154; Stephen only lived a year after, dying in 1154, after a stormy reign of 19 years.

Ste'phen, King of Poland, surnamed BATHORI, was a noble Hungarian, B. 1532, elected Prince of Transylvania 1571, and succeeded to Henry of Valois as King of Poland, 1575. D. 1586.

Ste'phen, (St.,) *The Deacon*, called also the *Protomartyr*, or earliest of the Christian martyrs, was one of the seven deacons whose appointment is related in the 6th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The circumstances of his martyrdom are related in the same chapter. His festival is fixed during the festivals which accompany that of Christmas. It is kept with great solemnity, both in the east and in the west. His relics are believed to have been discovered in the beginning of the 5th cent., the "discovery" being commemorated by a festival held on the 3d of August.

Steph'ens, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, an American statesman, sometime Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, B. in Taliaferro, Ga., 1812, was left an orphan at the age of 14, graduated at Franklin College in 1832, and having studied law, was admitted to practice in 1835. He was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature in 1836, and served five years; was elected to the Senate of his State in 1842, and a representative in Congress for Georgia in 1843. After the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, *S.*, who had been a prominent leader of the Whig party in Georgia, became a supporter of the Democrats, and in August, 1860, delivered a speech before a convention in Georgia strongly in opposition to the secession of that State. When, however, he saw the rupture inevitable, he supported it, and was elected provisional Vice-President of the Confederate States. He was sent as commissioner to Virginia, which had passed the ordinance of secession, and through his agency a treaty was made with the State Convention, and the State was admitted into the new confederation provisionally formed at Montgomery. On the organization of the permanent government, *S.* was elected Vice-President by the vote of the people. After the failure of the Peace Conference in April, 1865, *S.* retired to Georgia, was arrested and confined in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, but was released, Oct. 11, 1865, when he returned to Georgia. In December, 1865, he was elected Senator of the U. States Congress, but was not permitted to take his seat. *S.* is author of a *History of the War of Secession*, 1869.

Ste'phen's, (or Ste'ven's) Landing, in *Michigan*, a village of Sanilac co., on Lake Huron, abt. 6 m. S. of Lexington.

Stephensburg, (*stee'vens-burg,*) in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Hardin co., 90 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Ste'phensburg, in *Virginia*, a village of Frederick co., abt. 9 m. S.S.W. of Winchester; *pop.* abt. 600.

Ste'phen's Creek, in *New Jersey*, a village of Atlantic co., abt. 5 m. S. of May's Landing.

Ste'phenson, GEORGE, the founder of the railway system of Great Britain, and perfecter of the locomotive engine, was B. in Northumberland, 1781. At the age of 14, he joined his father in his work as fireman in a colliery, where, by a close attention to all he saw, and a constant study of every piece of mechanism that came in his way, he acquired a large amount of sound practical knowledge; while by mending boots, clothes, and cleaning clocks, he was enabled to add a trifle to his weekly earnings. In 1812 he was appointed engineer to the colliery, at a salary of $500 a year. Soon after this he built his first travelling engine to draw the wagons along the tramway, which, though clumsy and weak in power, was immensely superior to any engine then in use; the following year he constructed a second, as superior to his first as that had been to all others before it. From this time improvement followed on improvement in rapid succession, not only in the form of the locomotive, but in the rails and in every department to which steam was applicable, till, from mere tramways, the whole beautiful system of railway locomotion, with all its complications of stations, signals, tenders, and carriages, was at last completed by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. In 1830 that great undertaking was opened, and from that time the name of *S.* became one of the most popular among men of science in Europe. In 1845 he retired from all railway undertakings, and devoted his time to his collieries and other sources of business, and, after having been instrumental in establishing all the foreign and home lines, he D. in 1848, leaving his fortune and his fame to his only son, ROBERT STEPHENSON, who, B. in 1803, joined his father in his complicated operations on the Liverpool line, became the permanent engineer of that company, surveyed several new lines, visited South America to inspect the gold and silver mines of that country, and long before his father's retirement from active operations had established a name as the first civil engineer in Europe. Among the great works with which Robert Stephenson's name is associated, are the High Level Bridge over the Tyne, the Tweed Viaduct, the Britannia Bridge over the Menai Straits, the Victoria Bridge at Montreal across the St. Lawrence, one of the grandest of engineering achievements, and the Alexandria and Cairo Railway. In 1847 he entered Parliament for Whitby; he was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of nearly all the scientific societies of Europe. He published two valuable works—*The Locomotive Steam Engine*, and *The Atmospheric Railway System.* D. 1859.

Ste'phenson, in *Illinois*, a N.N.W. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pekatonica River, and Yellow and Richland creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Lead. *Cap.* Freeport. *Pop.* in 1870, 30,678.

Ste'phensport, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Breckenridge co., on the Ohio, 110 m. S.W. of Frankfort.

Ste'phensville, or STEVENSVILLE, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Erath co., abt. 150 m. N.W. of Austin City; *pop.* abt. 200.

Ste'phentown, in *New York*, a post-township of Rensselaer co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Step'-mother, *n.* The wife of one's father by virtue of a marriage subsequent to that of which the person spoken of is the offspring.

Step'ney, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., 20 m. W. of New Haven.

Steppe, (*stĕp.*) *n.* [Russ. *stepj.*] (*Geog.*) The name given to part of the low tracts of flat land in the N. parts of the Old World, traceable from the shores of the German Ocean through Holland and N. Prussia into Russia, thence into Siberia, and so at intervals to the coast of the Pacific in Behring's Straits. The area is estim. at 4,500,000 sq. m., a part of which is below the level of the ocean. The parts of the plain strictly denominated *Steppes* begin at the River Dnieper, and extend along the shores of the

Black Sea, including all the country N. and E. of the Caspian and the lowlands of Siberia. Hundreds of leagues may be traversed eastward of the Dnieper without variation of scene, and there is a dead level of thin but luxuriant pasture, bounded only by the horizon. While vegetation lasts, there are horses and cattle without number; but winter begins in October, and the whole area is then covered with snow. Fearful storms of wind often rage when the sky is clear and bright. In June, the Steppes are parched and the air is filled with dust; but at other times, and in many parts, wheat is cultivated, and the crops obtained are very large. On the whole, however, the Steppes must be regarded as barren, and part of the tract is even a desert. Between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral there is, for the most part, a wide ocean of shifting sand, often driven by whirlwinds.

Step'ping, *n.* Act of walking or running by steps.

Step'ping-stone, *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the mud or water in walking.—Hence, by analogy, a means of progress or further advantage; as, application is a *stepping-stone* to success.

Step'-sister, *n.* A sister by marriage only.

Step'-son, *n.* The son of one's wife by a former husband, or of one's husband by a former wife.

Step'-stone, *n.* A stone laid as a stair to step on before entering the door of a house.

Stercoraceous, *(-ko-rā'shus,) a.* [From Lat. *stercus,* dung.] Pertaining or relating to, or partaking of the nature of, dung.

Sterco'ranism, Sterco'rianism, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A nickname which seems to have been applied in the Western Church, in the fifth and sixth centuries, to a dogma that a change took place in the substance of the consecrated elements, so as to render the divine body subject to the act of digestion.

Ster'corary, *n.* [From Lat. *stercus,* dung.] A sheltered place for receiving dung.

Sterculia, *(ster-kū'le-a.) n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Sterculiaceæ.* The most interesting species is *S. acuminata,* the seeds of which, under the name of *Rola-nuts,* are used in Africa to sweeten water, which has become more or less putrid. They contain a large amount of mucilage. *S. tragacantha,* a native of Sierra Leone, received its specific name from yielding a gum

Fig. 2428.—CHICHA, (*Sterculia chicha*).
a, Branch with leaves and flowers; *b*, parts of fructification; *c*, pistil; *d*, transverse section of ovary.

resembling flaky tragacanth. *S. urens,* a native of Coromandel, yields a gum of a similar nature, which is known as *gum kuteera.* The seeds of all the species contain fixed oil, and many are eaten in different parts of the globe, among which are those of the Chicha, *S. chicha* of Brazil (Fig. 2428), which are roasted before being eaten. They are about the size of a pigeon's egg, and have a pleasant flavor.

Sterculia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Silk-cotton family, an order of plants, alliance *Malvales.* DIAG. Columnous stamens all perfect, and 2-celled anthers turned outward. They consist of large trees or shrubs. There are 37 genera and 128 species, all natives of the tropics or of very warm climates. In their properties they resemble the *Malvaceæ,* being generally mucilaginous, demulcent, and emollient. Some produce seeds with a hairy or cottony covering, and others yield useful fibres. Many are remarkable for their prodigious size, height, and apparently enormous age. See BAOBAB, BOMBAX, DURIO, STERCULIA.

Stère, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *stereos,* firm, solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equivalent to a cubic metre, or 31·31044 American cubic feet.

Stere'obate, Sty'lobate, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *stereos,* solid, and *basis,* base.] (*Arch.*) The lower part or basement of a building or column.—*Weale.*

Stereochromic, *(-krōm'-,) a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, the art of stereochromy.

Stereochromy, *(-ōk'ro-my,) n.* [Gr. *stereos,* hard, solid, and *chrome,* color.] (*Fine Arts.*) A new process of creating durable pictures upon walls. The wall to be painted is first coated with a layer of ordinary lime-mortar, in order to equalize its unevenness. The sand employed, which may be either silicious or calcareous, must be of even grain and well washed beforehand. Lime must be sparingly employed, so as to render the cement rather poor than otherwise. In this and in all the subsequent operations, pure rain-water must be used. The plaster, thus prepared, must be well dried and exposed to the air for several days, so as to become entirely carbonated. Caustic lime would decompose the soluble glass. Fuchs, the inventor of *S.*, recommends the moistening of the wall several times with a solution of carbonate of ammonia, so as to accelerate the saturation of the lime. When dry, it is washed over several times with a moderately diluted solution of the so-called "double water-glass," allowing it to dry each time. The ground being thus prepared, the upper layer may be soon after added. It consists, like the lower one, of a lime-mortar, and is spread in the thickness of about one-tenth of an inch. The sand employed must be well washed, and of a grain not exceeding a certain size. When the coating is perfectly dry, it is sometimes rubbed with a sharp sandstone, in order to remove the layer formed of carbonate of lime. It is better, however, to accomplish this by means of diluted phosphoric acid. The phosphate of lime thus formed binds the soluble glass, a solution of which, when the coat is dry, is spread over the surface. The same is diluted with its equal bulk of water, and the operation is twice repeated. Too much water-glass prevents the ground from taking the colors. The ground being thus prepared, the painting may be at once proceeded with; some delay, however, increases the capacity for absorption. The colors to be used must be ground with pure water, (we shall speak of their preparation in a subsequent article,) and the wall has also to be frequently sprinkled with water, in order to displace the air from the pores, and to insure the adherence of the colors. Nothing further remains to be done than to fix the colors properly with a solution of the soluble glass referred to, which operation is accomplished by sprinkling the painting in the form of a fine shower or mist, then letting it dry, and repeating the operation until the colors adhere so firmly that they cannot be rubbed off by the finger.

Ste'reograph, *n.* A photograph prepared for exhibition in the stereoscope.

Stereog'raphy, *n.* (*Geom.*) The act or art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; shaded geometric drawing.

Stereom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *stereos,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Hydrodynamics.*) An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquid bodies, porous bodies, and powders, as well as of solids.—*Brande.*

Stereom'etry, *n.* The art of measuring, and determining the solid contents of, solid bodies.

Stereomon'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *stereos,* firm, *monos,* single, and *skopein,* to view.] (*Optics.*) An instrument having two lenses, whereby a stereoscopic effect may be obtained from a single picture.—*Dana.*

Stereop'ticon, *n.* [Gr. *stereos,* and *optikos,* having reference to sight.] (*Optics.*) A kind of magic lantern for the exhibition of photographic pictures.

Ste'reoscope, *n.* [Gr. *stereos,* and *skopeō,* view.] (*Optics.*) An instrument by means of which two pictures taken from different points of view are shown as one picture of that object, having the almost magical appearance of solidity. The theory of the *S.* was first explained by Professor Wheatstone, who showed that the image of every solid object painted on the retina is different with every different position of the eye. To illustrate this by means of the common camera-obscura:—If the image of a picture be formed in this instrument, it is of no consequence in what position the instrument is fixed with regard to the picture, the relative position of all its points will be the same; but when a *solid object,* as a castle or a tree, is depicted in the camera, the case is far different. It will then be observed that the relative position of the several points of the solid image will vary every time the instrument is shifted. It is precisely similar with the eye; a different picture is painted on the retina every time the position of the eye is changed. In obedience to this law, two slightly different pictures of any solid object will be simultaneously impressed on the two eyes. That this is actually the case, we may convince ourselves by placing a lighted candle about three feet in front of the face, and holding up the fore-finger between the candle and the nose; the finger and candle will appear on the contrary sides of each other when seen by each eye separately. Professor Wheatstone showed that the combination of two dissimilar visual images, simultaneously depicted on the two retinæ, conveyed to the mind the perception of relief or solidity, and this fact he proved by explaining that if two pictures of an object be taken in the direction in which it would be viewed by the two eyes separately, upon these pictures being presented to the two eyes in such a way that their images might fall on corresponding portions of the retinæ, then the two views would be combined into one, and carry to the mind of the beholder the impression of actual solidity. The principle on which the instrument depends is not of modern invention; it was known to Euclid, B. c. 300, and was described by Galen in 174. The first *S.* was manufactured by Duboscq, of Paris, in 1851. The *lenticular S.,* which is the most generally useful, consists of two semi-lenses placed at such a distance that each eye sees the picture of a drawing opposite to it, through the margin of the semi-lens, or through parts of it equidistant from the margin. The distance of the two portions of the lens through which we look must be equal to the distance of the centres of the pupils, which, at an average, is two and a half inches. By this method the images are not only united, but magnified at the same time, which is in many cases advantageous. The *S.* now so commonly used for viewing photographs taken from two different points of view are constructed on this principle.

Stereoscop'ic, Stereoscop'ical, *a.* Pertaining, relating, or adapted, to the stereoscope; as, *stereoscopic* pictures; beheld through a stereoscope; as, *stereoscopic* views.

Stereoscopy, *n.* The art of applying the stereoscope, or of constructing such instrument.

Stereot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *stereos,* hard, solid, and *temnein,* to cut.] The art or science of cutting solids, or making sections thereof.

Ste'reotype, *n.* [Gr. *stereos,* firm, solid, and *typos,* a blow, a type.] (*Print.*) The surface of a page of types cast in one piece of type metal, about one-eighth of an inch in thickness. The art of stereotyping was invented by the celebrated printers MM. Didot, who, towards the close of the 18th century, printed a number of publications, as well as some of the Latin classics, by means of stereotyped plates. This plan was to "set up" the work in movable types of a harder substance than is usual, and with these to obtain a matrix by striking upon a mass of soft metal in an intermediate state between perfect fusion and perfect solidity, after the manner called at the present time in France *clichagé.* About the year 1813 the art was introduced crudely into America, and stereotype foundries were afterwards established in N. York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. It has been successively improved, and the process of stereotyping, as at present practised, may be briefly described as follows: After the setting up of a page, or a number of pages, of movable types, according to the method described under the head of PRINTING, the types are passed on to the stereotyper, who proceeds to take a mould from them. He first of all moistens the surface by rubbing over it an oily composition to prevent the mould from adhering to it. The page is then fixed in a metallic frame, called a *flask,* and plaster of Paris in a semi-liquid state is poured evenly over the whole surface. The plaster soon settles into a solid mass, upon which it is carefully lifted from the surface of the types. Supposing it to be a good and perfect mould, it is then placed face downwards upon a plate of iron termed a *floater.* This last is contained in a cast-iron pan, the cover of this pan being placed above the back of the mould and firmly secured there by a screw. It should be observed that the corners of the lid of the casting-pan are cut off, in order that the metal may enter. The whole apparatus is next sunk into a large iron kettle containing melted metal, and the metal, running in through the open spaces at the corners of the pan-lid, insinuates itself into every hollow of the mould. After ten minutes' immersion the pan is raised, and when cold, the contents are removed, and a cast plate, the face of which is a perfect fac-simile of the types from which the mould was taken, is obtained. In order to insure the proper thickness, as well as an even surface, the back of the plate is shaved upon a shaving-machine. The most careful casting cannot prevent occasional defects in a plate, and it is the duty of the *finisher* to remove small globules of metal, which occasionally adhere to the letters, or to replace those letters that have been broken, by dexterously soldering in new ones. This mode, known as the Plaster process, is the most perfect, and the one mostly employed in stereotyping books. Another method, called the *Papier-Maché,* may be thus described: 4 or 5 sheets of moistened sized tissue-paper, called *papier-maché,* slightly pasted together on a sheet of plate paper, are placed upon the surface of the types. The whole is then struck with a heavy brush till the soft paper has taken a perfect impression of the type. On this matrix, as it is then called, a sheet of plate paper is next placed and again beaten with a brush. This paper mould is next dried and hardened by being placed upon a steam chest and a heavy screw pressure put on it in order to retain the perfect impression while drying. From this mould a cast may be taken by simply placing it in a flask and pouring upon it the molten metal. Several casts can be taken from the same mould. On account of the simplicity and rapidity of this paper process, many newspapers and publications having a large circulation have adopted it as the means of supplying plates, for the rapid production of the requisite number of copies. Still a third method of stereotyping, called the *Clay process,* has been recently invented, in which the mould of the type is made of clay, and by pressure as in electrotyping. The benefits afforded by *S.* are many; in the production of works of reference, of standard authors, and of books for which there is a continued demand, the process is of the greatest utility. Indeed, it is essential to the production of cheap books in large numbers, as it saves the publisher from printing more copies at a time than he needs; and when a new demand arises, there is no necessity to undergo a fresh expense in the new composition of the types.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to fixed metallic types; executed on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed type; as, a *stereotype* edition.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STEREOTYPED, *stē're-o-tīpt.*) To print by the use of fixed metallic types; to make, as fixed metallic types or plates of type-metal, corresponding with the words and letters of a book; to compose, as a book in fixed types; as, to *stereotype* the works of Shakspeare.

Ste'reotyped, *p. a.* Formed on fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types; as, a *stereotyped* work.—Hence, analogically, established in a fixed, unchangeable manner; as, *stereotyped* ideas.

Ste'reotyper, Ste'reotype-founder, Ste'reotypist, *n.* A maker of stereotype plates.

Stereotyp'ic, *a.* Belonging, or relating to, stereotype, or stereotype plates.

Stereotypog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *stereos*, solid, *typos*, a type, and *graphé*, to write.] Art or practice of printing in stereotype, or from stereotype plates.

Ste'reotypy, n. Art or occupation of making stereotype plates.

Sterile, (*stĕr'il.*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sterilis*, barren; Gr. *sterros*, stony.] Barren; infertile; unfruitful; yielding little or no crop; as, a *sterile* soil, a *sterile* year.—Barren; unproductive of offspring; as, a *sterile* woman, a *sterile* beast.

—Lacking fecundity of ideas; destitute of imagination or sentiment; as, a *sterile* production, a *sterile* writer or speaker.

(*Bot.*) Bearing stamens only; as, a *sterile* plant.

Steril'ity, *n.* [Fr. *stérilité*; Lat. *sterilitas.*] Quality or state of being sterile, or of producing little or nothing; barrenness; unfruitfulness; unproductiveness; state of not producing young, as of animals.—Destitution or poverty of ideas or sentiments, as in writings; want of fertility, or the power of producing inventive effects.

Ster'ilize, *v. a.* [Fr. *stériliser.*] To make sterile; to exhaust of productive power; to impoverish, as land.—To deprive of the power of propagation, as of young.

Ster'let, *n.* [Russ. *stérliadj.*] (*Zoöl.*) The smallest species of Sturgeon (*Acipenser ruthenus*), being from 2 to 3 feet in length; it is found chiefly in the Volga, and is considered a great delicacy. The caviare made from this fish is confined almost exclusively to the use of the royal table.

Ster'ling, *a.* [Probably from *Easterling*, the proper name, in past days, of German traders in England, whose money was of the purest quality.] An epithet by which English coin or money of account is distinguished; as, a pound *sterling*, *sterling* value.—Hence, by implication, of superior quality; genuine; pure; excellent; as, a work of *sterling* merit, a man of *sterling* reputation.

—*n.* English money of account; as, what is its value in English *sterling?*

Ster'ling, in *Arkansas*, a village of Phillips co., abt. 9 m. N. of Helena.

Sterling, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Windham co., 46 m. S.E. of Hartford: *pop.* in 1870, 1,032.

Sterling, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Whitesides co., 110 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* 6,003.

Sterling, in *Indiana*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sterling, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Worcester co., 40 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop* in 1870, 1,670.

Sterling, in *Michigan*, a township of Macomb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sterling, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Blue Earth co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of Mankato.

Sterling, in *Missouri*, a village of Lincoln co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of St. Louis.

Sterling, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., 30 m. N. of Auburn; *pop.* of twp. abt. 4,500.

Sterling, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Brown co., abt. 33 m. N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* of twp. abt. 1,800.

Sterling, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sterling, in *Vermont*, a township of Lamoille co., 28 m. N.E. of Montpelier.

Sterling, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Polk co.; *pop.* abt. 150.—A township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Ster'ling City, in *Colorado*, a village of Park co., abt. 90 m. S.W. of Denver.

Ster'ling Hill, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., abt. 18 m. N.E. of Norwich.

Ster'lingville, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 155 m. N.W. of Albany.

Stern, *a.* (*comp.* STERNER; *superl.* STERNEST.) [A. S. *styrne.*] Fixed with an aspect of austerity, severity, or authority; rigid; as, a *stern* countenance, a *stern* gaze.—Noting severity of manners or disposition; harsh; unrelenting; cruel; austere; as, a *stern* parent, a *stern* will.—Immovable; rigidly decided or steadfast; as, a *stern* alternative, *stern* virtue.

—*n.* [A. S. *steora*, a starer.] The hinder part of anything;—hence, humorously, the buttocks.

(*Naut.*) The aft or hind part of a ship, boat, or other vessel: in contradistinction from the *stem* or *prow.*

By the stern, laden more deeply abaft than forward;—said of a ship.

Ster'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Terns*, a genus of birds, order *Natatores.* They have a bill as long, or longer, than the head, almost straight, compressed, and pointed; the mandibles of equal length, the upper one slightly inclined towards the point; nostrils pierced towards the middle of the bill; legs small, naked to above the knee; three anterior toes, united by an indented web, the hind toe free; wings very long and pointed; tail more or less forked. From the two latter characters, the species of *Sterna* are sometimes called *sea-swallows.* There are several American species, among which *S. paradisea*, the Roseate Tern (Fig. 2129), from New York to Florida, is 16 inches long.

Fig. 2129.
ROSEATE TERN, (*S. paradisea.*)

Stern'berg, a town of Moravia, 10 m. from Olmütz.

Manuf. Woollens, linens, and canvas. *Pop.* 11,616.

Stern'bergite, *n.* (*Min.*) Flexible sulphide of silver and iron, composed of 30·38 per cent. of sulphur, 34·18 silver, and 35·44 iron. It generally occurs in implanted rhombic crystals, which are attached to the matrix laterally, so as to form rose-like or fan-like aggregations, also massive. It is of a pinchbeck, brown color, with a violet-blue tarnish; is very sectile, and flexible in thin laminæ, which after being bent may be smoothed down again with the nail, like tin-foil.

Stern'-board, *n.* (*Naut.*) The lee-way, or retrogressive motion of a vessel;—hence, a loss of way in making tacks.

To make a stern-board, to recede from the point reached in the last tack.

Stern'-chase, *a.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one identical course, one pursuing in the wake of the other.

Sterne, LAURENCE, an English miscellaneous writer, of a very singular and original cast, was a grandson of Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, and D. in 1713, at Clonmel, in Ireland, where his father, a lieutenant in the army, was at that time stationed. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. A. in 1740. Having entered into orders, his uncle, Dr. Sterne, a wealthy pluralist, presented him with the living of Sutton, to which were afterwards added a prebend at York, the rectory of Stillington, and the curacy of Coxwold. For many years he was little known beyond the vicinity of his pastoral residences; but in 1759 appeared the first two vols. of his celebrated *Tristram Shandy*, which drew upon him praise and censure of every kind, and became so popular that a bookseller engaged for its completion on very lucrative terms. During the intervals of the publication of *Tristram Shandy*, the ninth volume of which appeared in 1767, he published three vols. of *Sermons*, with his own comic figure, from a painting by Reynolds, at the head of them. He then spent some years in travelling on the Continent, and, in 1768, he composed his *Sentimental Journey*, which, by a number of pathetic incidents, and vivid strokes of national and characteristic delineation, is rendered extremely entertaining, and acquired a more general reputation than even its predecessor. D. 1768.

Sterned, (*stĕrnd.*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Having a particular form of stern;—said of a ship; as, square-*sterned*, pink-*sterned*, round-*sterned.*

Stern'ly, *adv.* In a stern manner; with an austere or stern air or countenance; with severity or authority.

Stern'most, *a.* Furthest aft or astern; as, the *sternmost* ship in a squadron.

Stern'ness, *n.* Quality of being stern; severe or harsh manner or disposition; austerity; rigor; harshness.

Sterno-cos'tal, *a.* [Gr. *sternon*, the breast, and Lat. *costa*, a rib.] (*Anat.*) Belonging, or having reference, to the breast-bone and the ribs.

Stern'-post, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The straight piece of timber at the afternost part of a ship, and to which both sides of the vessel unite; the lower end is tenoned into the keel.

Stern'-sheets, *n. pl.* [*Stern* and *sheet.*] (*Naut.*) That part of a ship's boat which is contained between the stern and the hindermost seat of the rowers.

Stern'son, Stern'-knee, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A timber bearing the same relation to the stern-post that the stemson bears to the stem.

Ster'num, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *sternon.*] (*Anat.*) The breast-bone, an oblong, flat, irregularly-shaped bone placed at the fore part of the thorax (see Fig. 2258). In the young subject, it consists of a number of bones, which become united in the adult, when it consists of three, and sometimes of two, or even of one bone. It serves for the articulation of the seven upper or true ribs on each side, is of use in aiding respiration, and defends the heart and lungs.

Sternutation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sternutatio.*] The act of sneezing.

Sternu'tative, Sternu'tatory, *a.* Having the quality to excite or promote sneezing.

—*n.* Any substance that causes one to sneeze.

Stern'-way, *n.* (*Naut.*) The retrograde or backward movement of a ship, that is, stern foremost.

Ster'ret's Gap, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Perry co.

Sterto'rious, Ster'torous, *a.* [Fr. *stertoreux*, from Lat. *stertere*, to snore.] Accompanied with, or characterized by, a deep snoring, or heavy, labored breathing, as in apoplexy;—hence, breathing with hoarse inspirations; snoring.

Stethom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, chest, and *metron*, measure.] (*Med.*) An instrument for determining the differential mobility of the opposite sides of the chest in respiration.

Steth'oscope, *n.* [Gr. *stēthos*, the chest, and *skopein*, to explore.] (*Med.*) An instrument invented by M. Laennec, of Paris, in 1823, and is of valuable aid in the process of auscultation. It consists of a tube about ten inches in length, made of wood, or sometimes of gutta-percha, widening considerably at one end, and but slightly at the other. The wide end is applied to the chest, or other part of the patient, the physician putting his ear to the narrow end, and from the sounds emitted by the heart, lungs, &c., the state of these parts may be ascertained. These sounds vary according as they are examined at different parts of the chest or neck: thus, in the latter region, the sound heard is called *tracheal* respiration; at the upper part of the sternum, *bronchial* respiration; while in other parts of the chest it is called *vesicular* respiration. Besides these,—the usual sounds heard when the parts are moistened by their natural secretions,—there are other sounds given out when there is an increased resistance offered to the passage of the air, either by a contraction of the part, or by the greater density of the fluids; these sounds are called *rhonchi*, or rattles, and are either dry or moist—dry, when the mucous membrane is swollen, or there is a constriction of the tubes; and moist, when fluids of a thinner consistency are collected in the several parts of the lungs.

Stethoscop'ic, Stethoscop'ical, *a.* [Fr. *stéthoscopique.*] Pertaining, or relating, to a stethoscope; determined, or rendered, by means of a stethoscope.

Stet'son, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., 56 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Stet'tin, an important town and river-port of Prussia, cap. of Pomerania, on the left bank of the Oder, 36 m. above where it unites with the Baltic. The town communicates, by a bridge, with a suburb on the right side of the river, and is very strongly fortified. It is well-built, and is the most ancient, as well as the principal, town of Pomerania. *S.* is the seat of an extensive and growing commerce, and the principal port of importation in Prussia. *Pop.* 70,870.—Stettin-Haff is an enlargement of the Oder immediately N. of Stettin; *area*, 200 sq. m. It receives several rivers, and has communication with the Baltic by three outlets.

Stet'tin, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Marathon co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Steu'ben, FREDERIC WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, BARON, an officer of the American Revolution, b. in Magdeburg, Prussia, 1730. He came to America in 1777, and his offer of service was readily accepted. Having received the appointment of inspector-general, with the rank of major-general, he proved of efficient service to the American army, in establishing a system of discipline and tactics, a perfect knowledge of which he had acquired as an officer under Frederick the Great. As generous in character as he was capable as an officer, he spent his whole fortune in clothing his men, and gave his last dollar to the soldiers. Congress made tardy reparation, and in 1790 voted him an annuity of $2,500 and a township of land in the State of New York, both of which he divided with his fellow-officers. D. on his estate, near Utica, N. Y., 1794. In 1870, the corner-stone of a monument to his memory was laid at the Schützen Park.

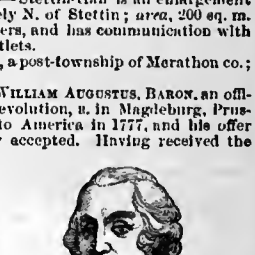


Fig. 2430.—BARON STEUBEN.

Steu'ben, in *Illinois*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Steuben, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co., bordering on Ohio and Michigan; *area*, 314 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pigeon and St. Joseph's. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Angola. *Pop.* (1870) 12,854.—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Steuben, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., 110 m. N.E. of Augusta: *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Steuben, in *New York*, a S.W. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Canhocton, Canisteo, Tioga, and Chemung. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, alum, and building-stone. *Cap.* Bath. *Pop.* abt. 100,000.—A post-township of Oneida co., 18 m. N. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Steuben, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Huron co., abt. 20 m. S.S.E. of Sandusky City.

Steu'benville, in *Indiana*, a village of Randolph co., 12 m. N.W. of Winchester.

Steubenville, in *Ohio*, a city and river-port, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Ohio River, 35 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

Steve, *v. a.* [Allied to *stow.*] To stow, as goods in a ship's hold.

Ste'vedore, *n.* One who is engaged in the loading and discharging of vessels; a lumper.

Ste'vens, THADDEUS, an American statesman and reformer, b. at Peacham, Caledonia co., Vt., 1793, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814, removed to Pennsylvania, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1833, 1834, 1835, 1837, and 1841, was returned a member of the convention to revise the State constitution, but, being then, as always after, hostile to slavery, he refused to sign the document because it restricted suffrage on account of color. In 1848, he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress from the Lancaster district, and ardently opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. In 1859, Mr. *S.* was again returned, and continued in Congress, by successive reëlections, and at the time of his death was serving his seventh term. In all these Congresses he was a recognized leader. Thoroughly radical in his views, hating slavery with all the intensity of his nature, believing it just, right, and expedient, not only to emancipate, but to arm the negro and make him a soldier, and after the war to make him a citizen and give him the ballot, he led off in all measures for effecting these ends. The Emancipation Proclamation was urged upon the President by him on all grounds of right, jus-

tice, and expediency; the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was initiated and pressed by him. He advocated and carried, during the war, acts of confiscation, and proposed the most rigid and stern measures against the Southern people to the last day of his life. D. in Washington, 1868. — *Am. An. Cycl.*

Ste'vens, in *Dakota*, an E. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area*, 2,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red River of the N., and Shyenne. *Surface*, level. *Cap.* Shyenne.

Stevens, in *Washington Territory*, a N. co., bordering on British Columbia. *Rivers.* Columbia, Wenatchee, and Okanagon. *Surface*, mountainous in the W., elsewhere undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Fort Colville.

Ste'venson, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Jackson co., 38 m. W.S.W. of Chattanooga.

Stevenson, in *California*, a village of Merced co., abt. 30 m. W.S.W. of Snelling.

Stevenson, or STEPHENSON, in *Virginia*, a village of Frederick co., 28 m. W.S.W. of Harper's Ferry.

Ste'ven's Point, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. of Portage co., 130 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 1,910.

Ste'venstown, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of La Crosse co., abt. 20 m. N. of La Crosse.

Ste'vensville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co.

Stevensville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of King and Queen co., 31 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Stew, (*stū*,) *v. a.* [Fr. *étuver*; It. *stufare*; Sp. *estufar*, to stew.] To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to *stew* meat or vegetables.

—*v. n.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

—*n.* [Fr. *étuvée*, stewed meat; A. S. *stofa*, a stove.] A hot place; — hence, a bagnio; a brothel. — A dish that has been cooked by stewing; as, an oyster *stew*, Irish *stew*, &c. — A state of bewilderment, confusion, difficulty, or worry; as, In case of failure, what a *stew* shall I be in!

Steward, (*stū'urd,*) *n.* [A. S. *stiward.*] One who manages the domestic concerns of a large family; as, a house *steward*. — A land-agent; one who has the control and charge of a large estate; in Scotland, a factor. — In England, an officer who superintends the concerns of the kitchen in colleges. — A fiscal manager of certain bodies or institutions; as, the *steward* of a hospital.

(*Naut.*) An officer on shipboard who has the management of the table, and the charge of serving all cooked provisions; also, a waiter on board ship.

Lord High Steward, in England, formerly the first officer of the crown, now an officer appointed to act on extraordinary occasions, as at a coronation, &c.

Stew'ardess, *n.* A female waiter or attendant on shipboard.

Stew'art, ALEXANDER T., an American merchant, who by energy, perseverance, and especially good judgment, has achieved one of the most remarkable mercantile successes on record. Born in the co. of Tyrone, Ireland, 1795. Mr. *S.* was educated for the ministry; but abandoning the idea, he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and arrived in New York in 1810, with little or no means. Here he taught school for nearly three years. In 1823, he established himself in the retail dry-goods business on Broadway near Chamber street, on a capital of less than $1,500, the proceeds of a small legacy left by a relation, and his savings from school-teaching. His first store was 22 feet wide by 20 deep. His business is now transacted in a handsome four-story building on Broadway near Warren, used for the wholesale dept., and in a fine iron building erected by himself and occupying all the square bounded by Broadway, 4th Avenue, 9th and 10th streets. This is devoted exclusively to the retail trade, and is the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the world. The sales of the wholesale and retail depts. amount to over forty millions of dollars a year. Mr *S.* is said to attribute no small degree of his success to his liberal education, and he is still a lover of the classics. Of late years, he has become an extensive purchaser of real estate, and the amount of his wealth it would be difficult even for himself to state, as much of his property is yearly increasing in value. Mr. *S.* has projected some fine charities to be endowed by himself. The one most advanced is the Working Women's Home, which it is estimated will cost him about six millions of dollars.

Stew'art, CHARLES, an American naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, 1778, was sent to sea, at the age of thirteen, as a cabin boy, rose rapidly to the position of captain in the merchant marine, and entered the service of the U. S. as a lieutenant in 1798. As commander of the brig *Siren* he participated in the celebrated bombardment of Tripoli, Aug. 3, 1801, and received the praise of Decatur for his gallantry on that occasion. In 1806, he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1812, he was placed in command of the frigate *Constitution*, and during the year following, though closely pressed by the British fleet, succeeded in eluding the enemy and bringing his ship safely to Norfolk. Subsequently he put to sea on a cruise, which was barren of result until the 20th of Feb., 1815, when he fell in with the British ships *Cyane* and *Levant*, and although they were vastly superior to the frigate, promptly attacked them. A severe engagement in the moonlight, lasting three hours, took place, at the end of which both vessels of the enemy struck their colors and surrendered, having been badly damaged, and losing 77 men in killed and wounded. The *Constitution* was but little injured, so admirably was she managed. Her loss was but 3 killed and 12 wounded. The news of this glorious feat was received with the wildest manifestations of joy by the people of the U. S. On the return home of Capt. *S.*, numerous honors were paid him. The Common Council of New York gave him the freedom of the city in a gold box, and the State of Pennsylvania presented him with a gold-hilted sword, and officially thanked him for the victory. Congress also voted him the thanks of the nation, together with a gold medal commemorative of his exploit, which was, undoubtedly, one of the most brilliant in our naval history. Capt. *S.* continued in active service till 1843, when he was placed on the retired list. In 1862 he was commissioned a rear-admiral, and d. Nov. 7, 1869.

Stew'art, DUGALD, a Scotch philosopher, b. at Edinburgh, 1753, received his education at the University of Glasgow, under Reid. In 1785, he was called to the chair of Moral Philosophy, previously filled by Ferguson. This post he held till 1810, when ailing health compelled him to resign. *S.* was very popular as a professor and lecturer; his teaching, like his master's, was a protest against the extreme results of the sensualist philosophy. He first appeared as an author in 1792, when he published the first volume of his *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*. The second did not appear till 1814, and the third followed in 1827. Among his other works are, *Philosophical Essays*, which passed through several editions; *Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, a preliminary dissertation, for the "Encyclopædia Britannica," on the progress of Metaphysical, Ethical, and Political Science, which appeared in two parts in 1815 and 1821, and had a great run for a time; and biographies of Adam Smith, Dr. Reid, and Dr. Robertson. D. 1828.

Stew'art, in *Georgia*, a W.S.W. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, 510 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee River, and Hannahatcher, Kinchafoona, and Pataula creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Lumpkin. *Pop.* in 1870, 14,167.

Stewart, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Stewart, in *Tennessee*, a N.N.W. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland and Tennessee. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Dover. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,061.

Stew'art Islands, a group in the Pacific Ocean. — Also, an island of New Zealand.

Stew'artsburg, in *Tennessee*, a village of Rutherford co., 20 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Stew'art's Fork, a river of *Texas*, rises in Cook co., and falls into the W. Fork of Trinity River in Tarrant co.

Stew'art's Mills, in *Illinois*, a village of Crawford co.

Stew'artson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 100.

Stew'artstown, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., 130 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 903.

Stewartstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Allegheny co., 5 m. N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Stewartstown, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monongalia co.

Stew'artsville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Olmsted co., abt. 13 m. S. of Rochester.

Stewartsville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of De Kalb co., 21 m. E. of St. Joseph.

Stewartsville, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Richmond co., 107 m. S.W. of Raleigh.

Stewartsville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., abt. 10 m. S. of Belvidere; *pop.* abt. 700.

Stewartsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 19 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg.

Stew'ish, *a.* Suiting a stew, bagnio, or brothel.

Steyer, (*stīre,*) a town of Upper Austria, at the confluence of the rivers Steyer and Enns, 19 m. from Linz. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollens, but chiefly iron goods. *Pop.* 11,740.

Sthen'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *sthenos*, strength.] (*Med.*) Applied to one of those diseases which are the result of inflammatory or increased action, as opposed to *asthenic*, or diseases of debility.

Stiacciato, (*stē-at-cha'to.*) *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) A very low relief adopted by sculptors for works which could be allowed little projection from the surface or base line chosen.

Stib'nite, *n.* [Lat. *stibium.*] (*Min.*) A native tersulphide of antimony, occurring in long prismatic or acicular crystals, or in fibrous form, of a lead-gray color inclining to steel-gray, and sometimes with an iridescent tarnish. It is the ore from which most of the antimony of commerce is obtained. *Comp.* Antimony 72·88, sulphur 27·12 = 100.

Sticcado, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument consisting of small lengths of wood, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, and resting on the edges of a kind of open box. They are unequal in size, gradually increasing from the smallest to the largest, and are tuned to the diatonic scale. — *Moore.*

Stich, (*stick.*) *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, a row, line.] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet. (o.) — A line in the Scriptures. (o.) — An American localism for a stitch of land.

Stichom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *stichos*, and *metron*, measure.] Measurement of books, as ascertained by their lineal contents. — A division of the text of a book into lines.

Stick, *n.* [A. S. *sticca.*] A piece of wood, long, slender, and pointed, or tapering to a point, originally used as a goad. — The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub cut off; a rod; a staff. — Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. — Anything in the form of a stick; as, a *stick* of sealing-wax. — A stab; a prod; a thrust with a sharp-pointed instrument.

(*Print.*) See COMPOSING.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STUCK.) [Dan. *stikke.*] To pierce or prod with a pointed instrument; to stab; to puncture; hence, to slay by piercing; as, to *stick* an ox in slaughter. — To infix; to thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin in one's scarf. — To set; to fix in. — To set with something sharp or pointed; as, to *stick* cards. — To fix on the point of a weapon or instrument; as, to *stick* a potato on a fork, pig-*sticking*, &c. — To cause to attach by adhesive application; as, to *stick* plaster on a cut finger.

Stick, *v. a.* (*Print.*) To arrange in a composing-stick; as, to *stick* type; — used in a colloquial sense.

To stick out, to cause to project or appear prominent.

—*v. n.* To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, *our sticks* to the fingers — Hence, to stay or remain fixed or united; to cling fast to, as something reproachful; to abide; to rest with the memory; as, a nickname often *sticks* to a person. — To be impeded by adhesion or obstruction; to be stopped or hindered from proceeding; to be arrested in a course; to stop; to be prevented from making progress; as, the answer *stuck* in his throat, a cart-wheel *sticks* in the mud. — To hesitate; to be embarrassed, perplexed, or puzzled; as, to *stick* in a dilemma. — To cause difficulties, scruples, or doubts; to entertain hesitancy; as, he is a man who *sticks* at nothing to gain his ends. — To be closely allied; to adhere in intimate friendship and affection; as, old friends ought to *stick* together. — *To stick by*, to be firm and steadfast in adhesion or support; as, he *stuck by* his party to the last. — To be irksome by adherence; as, sad memories sometimes *stick by* one. — *To stick to*, to be constant and resolute in keeping or adhering to; as, he *sticks* to his word. — *To stick upon*, to dwell upon; not to discard or forsake; as, an unavenged insult *sticks upon* the memory. — *To stick in one's gizzard*, figuratively, to be retained in the thoughts, as something disagreeable or unpalatable; as, the necessity for a woman to hold her tongue on occasions is apt to *stick in her gizzard*. (Colloq.)

Stick'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sticks. — A curt, pointed remark intended to snub or put down an offensive person. (Colloq.) — In the U. States, an article of merchandise which hangs on hand, and does not meet with a ready sale.

Stick'iness, *n.* State or quality of being sticky; glutinousness; adhesiveness; viscosity; tenacity; as, the *stickiness* of gum.

Stick'ing-plaster, *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, cuts, &c.; court-plaster.

Stickle, (*stik'l.*) *v. n.* [From the practice of pugilists, who formerly placed seconds with *sticks* or *staves*, to interpose occasionally.] — To espouse or take part with one side or the other. — To contend, dispute, contest, or altercate, in an intrusive manner, on frivolous grounds; as, to *stickle* for precedence. — To trim; to play fast and loose; to go turn about from one side to the other.

Stickleback, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Gasterosteus*, comprising acanthopterygious fishes, consisting of many species, several of which are American, which differ principally in their number of spines, and are named accordingly. They are seldom above 2½ inches in length.

Fig. 2131.
THREE-SPINED STICKLEBACK,
(*Gasterosteus aculeatus.*)

Stick'ler, *n.* Originally, a sidesman to fencers or pugilists; a second; an umpire in an affair of honor. — Specifically, one who obstinately contends for some frivolous thing; as, old maids are *sticklers* for fine-drawn propriety.

Stick'y, *a.* (*comp.* STICKIER; *superl.* STICKIEST.) Having the quality of sticking, or of adhering to a surface; adhesive; viscous; gluey; gummy; viscid; tenacious; glutinous.

Stic'ta, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of lichens. *S. pulmonaria*, commonly known as Tree Lung-wort, or Oak-lungs, possesses tonic and nutritious properties. In Liberia it is used instead of hops for imparting bitterness to beer. A brown dye is produced from it in France.

Stiernoe, (*stiern-nö'r.*) two islands of Norway, one at the entrance of the Skager-Rack, and the other in Finmark, between Altengaard and Hammerfest.

Stiff, *n.* In England, a cant term for a bank-note; as, a bit of *stiff*.

—*a.* (*comp.* STIFFER; *superl.* STIFFEST.) [A. S. *stif.*] Rigid, strong; inflexible; not ductile or pliant; not flaccid; not easily bent, as, *stiff* paper. — Not soft nor hard; not liquid or fluid; inspissated; as, a *stiff* paste. — Violent; strong; sustained in impetuous motion; as, it blows a *stiff* gale. — Pertinacious; stubborn; obstinate; resolute; not easily shaken or subdued; firm in perseverance or resistance; as, a man of *stiff* opinions or prejudices, they made a *stiff* fight of it, &c. — Constrained, affected; not natural and easy; harsh or formal in manner; starched; stuck-up; as, he maintained a *stiff* reserve.

(*Naut.*) Supporting a press of canvas without rolling much, as a ship; — the antithesis of *crank*.

Stiffen, (*stif'n.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *stifian*; Ger. *steifen.*] To make stiff or rigid; to make less pliant, ductile, or flexible; as, to *stiffen* linen with starch. — To make more thick or viscous; to inspissate; as, to *stiffen* putty. — To make torpid; as, "*stiffening* grief." (*Dryden.*) — To make more steady, in order to maintain the due equilibrium; as, to *stiffen* a ship.

—*v. n.* To become stiff; to become more rigid or less pliant or flexible; as, boxing *stiffens* one's biceps muscles. — To be inspissated; to become more thick or hard, or less soft; as, milk *stiffens* by coagulation. — To grow more pertinacious or obstinate; to become less ductile, tender, or yielding; to become less susceptible of impression; as, adversity *stiffens* some natures.

Stiff'ening, *n.* Something that is applied to a substance to make it more rigid or less soft.

Stiff'ening-order, *n.* (*Com.*) A permission granted by the department of customs to take on board heavy goods as ballast, to steady the ship. — *Simmonds.*

Stiff'ly, *adv.* Firmly; strongly; rigidly; obstinately; stubbornly; in a stiff manner.

Stiff'-necked, (*-nĕckt,*) *a.* Stubborn; contumacious; inflexibly obstinate; unyielding.

Stiff'ness, *n.* State or quality of being stiff; rigidness; lack of ductility, pliableness, or flexibility; the firm texture or consistence of a substance which renders it difficult to bend; as, the *stiffness* of teak timber. — Thickness; spissitude; a state or condition of being neither hard nor soft; as, the *stiffness* of liquid glue. — Tension; not laxity; as, the *stiffness* of a rope. — Inaptitude to motion; torpidness; as, *stiffness* of the limbs from intense cold. — Rigorousness; harshness; severity; as, *stiffness* of punishment. — Obstinacy; stubbornness; inflexibility; contumaciousness; as, *stiffness* of temper, *stiffness* of prejudice. — Formality of manner; constraint; assumed or affected preciseness; as, *stiffness* of etiquette. — Affected, constrained, or stilted manner of speech or writing; want of fluency, or of natural simplicity and ease; as, *stiffness* of epistolary style.

Stifle, (*stī'fl*) *v. a.* [Fr. *étouffer.*] To choke; to suffocate: to stop, as the breath or action of the lungs, by crowding something, as smoke, into the wind-pipe, or by infusing a substance into the lungs, or by other means; as, to *stifle* one with dust.—To stop; to quench; to smother; to deaden; to extinguish; as, to *stifle* a fire.—To suppress; to hinder from transpiring or spreading; to check, or restrain and destroy; to suppress or repress; to conceal; to withhold from manifestation or publicity; as, to *stifle* a report, to *stifle* evidence, to *stifle* one's passion or conscience, &c.

—*n.* (*Far.*) That joint in a horse's hind-leg which corresponds to the knee in man.—A disease in the knee-pan of a horse. — *Stifle-bone,* a small bone in the hind-leg of a horse which corresponds to the knee-pan in man.

Stigliano, (*steel-ye-a'no,*) a town of S. Italy, 28 m. from Matera; *pop.* 5,115.

Stig'ma, *n.*; *pl.* STIGMATA. [Lat.; Gr., from *stizō*, to prick.] A brand; a tattoo; a mark made with a burning iron. — Hence, any mark or sign of infamy; any reproachful act or course of conduct which sullies the purity of moral character or reputation; as, the *stigma* of treachery or cowardice.

(*Path.*) A small red pustule on the skin.

(*Bot.*) The upper extremity of the style without a cuticle, in consequence of which it has almost uniformly a humid and papillose surface (Fig. 2014). It is the part upon which the pollen, when it falls thereon, is stimulated into the production of the pollen tubes, which are indispensable to the act of impregnation.

—*pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The spiracles.

(*Theol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the term applied to the marks of the wounds of the Saviour on the cross.

Stigmat'ic, Stigmat'ical, *a.* Marked or branded with a stigma, or other indelible token of reproach or disgrace. — Impressing with reproach or infamy.

(*Bot.*) Pertaining, or having reference, to the stigma.

Stig'matize, *v. a.* [Fr. *stigmatiser*, from Gr. *stigmatizō*, to brand.] To mark with a brand or stigma. — To set a mark of shame or disgrace on; to impress with some sign or token of reproach or infamy; as, he was *stigmatized* as a traitor.

Stig'matose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Pertaining, or relating, to the stigma.

Stilaginaceæ, (*stil-a-gin-ai'se-e,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Stilago* family, an order of plants, alliance *Urticales*, consisting of trees or shrubs, with alternate simple leathery leaves, having deciduous stipules, minute unisexual flowers, growing in scaly spikes, and drupaceous fruits. There are 5 genera and about 20 species, natives of Madagascar and India. Their fruits are commonly subacid and edible.

Sti'lar, Sty'lar, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to, a sun-dial.

Stilbaceæ, (*stil-bai'se-e,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Gentianales*. There are 3 genera and 7 species, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are shrubby plants, without any known uses.

Stil'bite, *n.* [From Gr. *stilbein*, to shine.] (*Min.*) An anhydrous lime-oligoclase, composed of 58·2 per cent. of silica, 16·1 alumina, 8·8 lime, and 16·9 water. It generally occurs in broad prismatic crystals, clustered into sheaf-like aggregations and diverging groups; also, massive and in fibrous aggregates. It is white, but sometimes yellow, gray, red, or brown, with a vitreous lustre, and is translucent to transparent at the edges.

Stile, *n.* [A. S. *stigel.*] A step, or a set of steps, for ascending and descending, in passing a wall, hedge, or fence.

(*Arch.*) The upright piece in panelling or framework.

(*Dialling.*) See STYLE.

Stiles, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Oconto co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Stiles'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hendricks co., 27 m. S.W. of Indianapolis.

Stilet'to, *n.* [It., dim. of *stilo*, a dagger; Lat. *stilus.*] A small, round, pointed dagger; a dirk. — A kind of bodkin or pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes, in working lace, &c.

—*v. a.* To apply a stiletto to; to stab with a stiletto.

Stilicho, FLAVIUS, (*stil'i-ko,*) a Vandal of great genius and bravery, who distinguished himself at the declining period of the Roman empire, was advanced to the highest dignities of the state by Theodosius the Great, and married Serena, the Emperor's adopted daughter, besides being intrusted, in 394, with the guardianship of his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. On the division of the empire, *S.* became virtual governor of the West, in the character of first minister to Honorius, while the same power in the East was exercised by Rufinus, under Arcadius, the other emperor. The military genius of *S.*, after this period, was exhibited in the reduction of Africa, which had been led into a revolt by Eutropius, the successor of Rufinus at the Eastern court, and subsequently in the great contests with Alaric and Radagasius. In the year 403 he routed the former near Verona, and in 406 put the hosts of the latter to flight, and killed their commander. While *S.* lived he sustained the fortunes of the Roman name, but he was accused of having a secret understanding with Alaric, and treacherously put to death in 408. The wives and children of 30,000 Germans who were in his service were massacred at the same time.

Still, *v. a.* [A. S *stillan, gestillan*, to be mute or quiet.] To silence; to hush; to put a stop to, as noise. — To put a stop to, as motion, turmoil, or agitation; to lull; to make quiet; as, to *still* a tempest. — To pacify; to appease; to allay; to calm, as turbulence, agitation, or excitement; as, to *still* the emotions.

—*a.* (*comp.* STILLER; *superl.* STILLEST.) Silent; hushed; uttering no sound; as, his wife's tongue is *still* for once. —Calm; quiet; tranquil; serene; not disturbed by noise or agitation; as, the air was *still.* — Motionless; as, to sit *still.*

—*n.* Calm; silence; repose; quietude; as, the *still* of night; — used only in poetry.

—*adv.* Till now; to this time; up to and during the time now present; as, I *still* believe him to be no fool.—Habitually; regularly; uniformly; continuously; always; as, he is *still* as good a fellow as I ever thought him. — By an increased degree; with additional efforts; as, more *still* was said about me. — Hence, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all and everything;—sometimes employed conjunctively; as, he *still* persists in getting inebriated now and then. — After that; after what is stated or declared; as, he felt it *still* to be a hardship.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *stillo*, to distil. See DISTIL.] To cause to fall in drops. — To effuse spirit from by heat, and to condense it in a refrigeratory; to distil.

—*n.* See DISTILLATION.

Still'age, (*-ij,*) *n.* A stand or framework for the support of casks.

Stillatitious, (*-tish'us,*) *a.* Falling in drops; also, poured from a still.

Still'-birth, *n.* State of being born dead; a thing dead-born.

Still'-born, *a.* Dead at the birth; as, a *still-born* child. — Abortive; as, a *still-born* project.

Still'-burn, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STILL-BURNT, or STILL-BURNED.) To burn during the process of distillation; as, to *still-burn* gin.

Still'er, *n.* One who, or that which, calms or quiets.

Still'-house, *n.* A building in which distillation is carried on; a distillery.

Stil'liform, *a.* Drop-shaped.

Still'ing, *n.* Act of calming, hushing, or quieting.

Stillin'gia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Euphorbiaceæ.* The species *S. sebifera* is called the Chinese Tallow-tree, from its seeds being covered by a white sebaceous substance, which, when separated, is found to be a pure vegetable fat; it is used for making candles. *S. sylvatica*, Queen's root, is employed as an emetic, cathartic, and alterative.

Still'-life, *n.* (*Paint.*) A term applied to that class of pictures representing fruit, flowers, groups of furniture, dead game, or a variety of other articles which generally form adjuncts to a picture only, and none of which have animate existence.

Still'ness, *n.* State of being still; freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, perturbation, and the like; calmness; quiet; silence; hush; as, the *stillness* of the midnight hour. — Taciturnity; habitual silence.

Still'-room, *n.* An apartment in which distillation is carried on. — A room in a house where liqueurs, conserves, and similar delicacies are kept.

Still Valley, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., 13 m. S.W. of Belvidere.

Still'water, in *Maine*, a village of Penobscot co., 5 m. N. of Bangor.

Stillwater in *Minnesota*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., 20 m. N.E. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Stillwater, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Sussex co., 60 m. N.W. of Trenton.

Stillwater, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., on the Hudson, 24 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 3,405.

S., Battle of. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Still'water Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in Darke co., and flowing S.E. unites with Greenville in Miami co. — A creek which rises in Belmont co., and flows N.W. into the Tuscarawas.

Still'y, *a.* Still; calm; quiet; tranquil; as, the *stilly* night. — *Moore.*

—*adv.* Silently; without noise or sound. — Quietly; calmly: tranquilly; without disturbance.

Stilpnomelane, *n.* [Gr. *stilpnos*, beaming, and *melanos*, black.] (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron, which occurs in blackish-green masses, with a granular or radiating and filiated structure, in Silesia.

Stilpnosid'erite, *n.* [Gr. *stilpnos*, shining, and *sideros*, iron.] (*Min.*) Same as LIMONITE, *q. v.*

Stilt, *n.* [Du. *stelt*; Swed. *stylta*; allied to A. S. *styla*, to mount, climb.] A prop or support for the foot; a long pole of wood, often with a shoulder, to raise the foot above the ground in walking; a crutch; — generally in the plural; as, to walk on *stilts.* — A root which is elevated above the surface of the ground.

Stilt, *v. a.* To elevate; to raise on stilts.—To raise by unnatural means.

Stilt'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HIMANTOPUS.

Stilt'ed, *p. a.* Elevated as if on stilts; — hence, unreasonably or ridiculously uplifted; pompous; grandiose; stilty; as, *stilted* language, a *stilted* style.

Stilt'ify, *v. a.* To stilt; to raise or elevate as if upon stilts; as, to *stiltify* words.

Stilt'y, *a.* Radically the same as STILTED, *q. v.*

Stim'ulant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *stimulans.*] Tending to stimulate.

—*n.* That which stimulates, provokes, or excites; as, hope is a *stimulant* to success.

(*Med.*) Any agent which produces a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and force of action in the heart and arterial system.

Stim'ulate, *v. a.* [Lat. *stimulo, stimulatum*, to urge on, from *stimulus*, a goad.] To rouse up; to urge on; to excite to action or more vigorous exertion by some powerful motive, or by dint of persuasion; as, to *stimulate* one by the promise of reward.

(*Med.*) To produce an exaltation of vital force and activity in the animal system.

Stimulation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *stimulatio.*] Act of stimulating or exciting to effort.

(*Med.*) An increase of organic action in the animal system.

Stim'ulative, *a.* Having the property of stimulating.

—*n.* That which stimulates; that which excites into more vigorous action.

Stim'ulator, *n.* One who stimulates.

Stim'ulus, *n.*; *pl.* STIMULI. [Lat.] A goad; — hence, by implication, something that stirs up the mind or spirits; as, the hope of future fame is a powerful *stimulus* to a young author.

(*Med.*) Same as STIMULANT, *q. v.*

Stines'ville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Monroe co., 14 m. N.N.W. of Bloomington.

Sting, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STUNG.) [A. S. *stingan*, to stab.] To pierce with the sharp-pointed process with which certain animals are furnished, such as bees, mosquitoes, scorpions, and the like. — To pain acutely; to pierce with mental anguish; as, his vanity was *stung* by the taunt.

—*n.* [A. S. and Dan.] A sharp-pointed instrument by which certain animals, especially the females of hymenopterous insects, are armed by nature for their defence. — Act of stinging; — also, the thrust of a sting into the flesh; as, the *sting* of a scorpion. — That which causes acute mental pain or mortification; as, the *stings* of self-reproach. — The gist or point of an epigram, retort, satire, and the like; as, the *sting* of a lampoon, the *sting* of a piece of invective.

Sting'er, *n.* One who, or that which, stings, or causes acute pain. — A sharp retort; a biting sarcasm.

Stingily, (*stinj'i-,*) *adv.* [From *stingy.*] In a stingy or niggardly manner; with mean parsimoniousness.

Stinginess, (*stin'ji-,*) *n.* [From *stingy.*] Quality of being stingy; niggardliness; extreme parsimoniousness; mean avarice or sordidness.

Sting'less, *a.* Destitute of a sting; as, a *stingless* serpent, a *stingless* satire.

Stin'go, *n.* [From *sting*, owing to the pungency of the taste.] In England, a term applied colloquially to old and strong ale; as, a pint of the real *stingo.*

Sting'-ray, *n.* See TRYGON.

Sting'y, *a.* Possessing stinging or pain-giving properties; as, a *stingy* taunt, a *stingy* critique.

Stingy, (*stin'jy,*) *a.* (*comp.* STINGIER; *superl.* STINGIEST.) [W. *ystanger*, to straiten.] Strait or close-fisted; meanly close and covetous; extremely avaricious or sordid; niggardly; narrow-hearted; as, a *stingy* fellow.

Stink, (*stingk,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* STANK, or STUNK; *pp.* STUNK.) [A. S. *stincan*, to perfume.] To emit a strong, offensive smell, commonly a smell of putrefaction.

—*n.* A strong, offensive smell.

Stink'ard, *n.* A mean, stinking, paltry fellow.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Mydaus meliceps* of Cuvier, a carnivorous animal of the Weasel family, allied to the skunk, and emitting, when disturbed, an almost intolerable odor from the anal glands.

Stink'-pot, *n.* An earthen jar, charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell, sometimes used in boarding an enemy's vessel.

Stink'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A bituminous carbonate of lime, which exhales a fetid smell, like that of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, when rubbed or crushed.

Stint, *v. a.* [A different form of *stunt.*] To shorten; to curtail; to restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit. — To assign a task or piece of work to; to be performed in a definite time. (U.S.)— *Worcester.*

—*n.* Limit; bound; restraint. — A portion or quantity assigned. — An allotted task or performance.

Stint'edness, *n.* State of being stinted.

Stint'er, *n.* He who, or that which, stints or cramps.

Stint'ing, *n.* Act of restraining or confining.

Stipa, *n.* [Lat., a foot-stalk.] The Feather-grass, a genus of plants, order *Gramineæ.* The Rush-leaved Feather-grass, found in prairies in the Western States, is 2 to 3 feet high, and has a pungent stripe, which, when in fruit, adheres to everything that comes in its way.

Stipe, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *stypos.*] (*Bot.*) The stem of a fungus or mushroom.—The stalk of a pistil.—The base of a frond, as of a fern.

Sti'pel, *n.* (*Bot.*) The stipule of a leaflet. — *Gray.*

Stipel'late, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having stipels.

Stip'end, *n.* [Lat. *stipendium.*] Allowance; salary; wages; settled pay for services, whether daily, weekly, or monthly wages, or an annual salary.

Stipend'iary, *a.* [Lat. *stipendiarius.*] Receiving stipend, wages, or salary; performing services for a stated price or rate of compensation.

—*n.* One who performs services for a stipend or settled compensation, either by the day, month, or year.

Stipend'iate, *v. a.* [Lat. *stipendiari—atum.*] To provide with a stipend.

Stip'endless, *a.* Lacking a stipend or compensation.

Stipple, (*stip'pl,*) *v. a.* [Du. *stippelen,* to dot.] To engrave by means of *dots,* as distinguished from engraving in *lines.*

—*n.* A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines; each dot when magnified is, however, a group of smaller ones.

Stip'pling, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) In engraving and miniature-painting, a mode of execution whereby the effect is produced by a succession of dots or small points instead of lines.

Stip'ulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *stipulor, stipulatus.*] To contract; to state or settle terms; to bargain; to engage; to make an agreement or a covenant with any person, or company of persons, to do or forbear anything.

—*a.* Having stipules; as, a *stipulate* leaf.

Stipulation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *stipulatio.*] Act of stipulating, or of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.—An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain.

(*Law.*) A material article of an agreement.

(*Bot.*) The position and structure of the stipule.

Stip'ulator, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

Stip'ule, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *stipula.*] (*Bot.*) See LEAF.

Stir, (*imp.* and *pp.* STIRRED,) (*stėrd.*) [A. S. *styran, gestyran;* Ger. *stören.*] To move; to change the place of in any manner; as, to *stir* the hand or foot.—To bring into action; to agitate; to disturb; to move into debate; as, to *stir* a controversial question.—To incite; to rouse; to stimulate; to provoke; to prompt; to instigate; as, to *stir* the passions.

To stir up, to disturb; as, to *stir up* the lees of wine.—To animate or excite thoroughly; as, to *stir up* troops to mutiny.—To begin; to put into action; as, to *stir up* strife or discord.—To quicken; to enliven; to make more sprightly or vigorous; as, to *stir up* the ideas.

—*v. n.* To move one's self; to go or be carried in any manner; to change one's position; not to be still; as, he had not power to *stir.*—To be active; to be in motion.—To become the object of notice, remark, or observation.—To rise in the morning; as, the inmates were not yet *stirring.* (Colloq.)

—*n.* Commotion; agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements; as, what is all this *stir* about?—Seditious uproar; tumultuous strife or commotion; popular turbulence or disturbance; as, certain demagogues raised a public *stir.*—Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

Stir'about, *n.* In England, an appellation given to oatmeal-porridge, or thickened water-gruel.

Stir'antel, *a.* [From Lat. *stiria,* icicle.] Furnished with pendants in the form of icicles.

Stick, *n.* A young ox or heifer. (Prov. Eng.)

Stir'less, *a.* Without stirring; quiet; still.

Stir'ling, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, EARL OF, a British poet, b. 1580, published several tragedies and poems which were highly thought of. He obtained many royal favors, including a grant of Nova Scotia by James I., and a grant of the lordship of Canada by Charles I. D. 1640.

Stir'ling, a town of Scotland, cap. of a co. of the same name, and irregularly built on the sloping ridge of a rock, the precipitous end of which, towards the W., is occupied by a castle, 31 m. from Edinburgh. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen goods, &c. *Pop.* 10,563.

Stirling, in *Minnesota,* a village of Mille Lacs co., on Lake Mille Lacs, abt. 60 m. N.N.E. of St. Cloud.

Stir'rer, *n.* One who, or that which, stirs, or is in motion.—One who, or that which, puts in motion.—A riser in the morning.—An inciter or exciter; an agitator; an instigator; as, a *stirrer* of the will or passions.

Stir'ring, *n.* Act of moving or putting in motion.

Stirrup, (*stėr'rup,*) *n.* [A. S. *stirap, stige-rap.*] An iron hoop or rest, suspended from the saddle by a strap, in which the horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

(*Mech.*) That which resembles in shape and functional office the stirrup of a saddle.

(*Naut.*) A rope secured to a yard, with a thimble in its lower end, for reeving a foot-rope.—*Totten.*

Stir'rup-cup, *n.* A parting cup of liquor taken by a horseman in the saddle.

Stir'rup-iron, (*-ĭurn,*) *n.* The hoop or ring of steel or iron depending from the stirrup-strap to receive the foot.

Stir'rup-leather, Stir'rup-strap, *n.* The leathern strap which sustains a stirrup.

Stitch, *v. a.* [A. S. *stician,* to pierce.] To form stitches in; to pierce with a needle, as cloth; to sew with a back puncture of the needle, so as to double the thread; as, to *stitch* a garment.—To sew or unite together; as, to *stitch* leaves of printed matter into the form of a book or pamphlet.

(*Agric.*) To set land into ridges.

To stitch up, to close up with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a wound.

—*v. n.* To practise stitching.

Stitch, *n.* [A. S. *stice.*] A single thrust or pass of a needle in sewing; also, the loop or turn of the thread thus made.—A link of yarn; a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; as, to take up a *stitch.*—An acute, lancinating pain, like the puncture made by a needle; as, a *stitch* in the side.—A space between double furrows or ridges in ploughed land.

Stitch'el, *n.* A kind of hirsute wool.

Stitch'ery, *n.* Sewing; needlework, in contempt.

Stitch'ing, *n.* Act of one who stitches.—Work done by sewing in a particular manner.—The setting of land into ridges and divisions.

Stith'y, *n.* An anvil; also, a smith's shop; a smithy.

Stive, *v. a.* [Allied to Lat. *stipare,* and Gr. *stebein.*] To stuff up close.—To make hot, close, or sultry.—To stew; to simmer; as, to *stive* vegetables.

Stiver, *n.* [Du. *stuiver.*] In Holland, a coin and money of account, equivalent to about two cents.

Stonk, *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To stop up; to choke.

Stont, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ERMINE.

Stoccado, *n.* [Fr. *estocade.*] A stab or thrust with a rapier or pointed sword; also, a stockade.

Stock, *n.* [A. S. *stoc, stocce,* a trunk.] That which is set or fixed, as a trunk; the stem or main body of a tree, shrub, or plant.—The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support.—A post or pillar; something fixed, solid, and senseless; as, "Our fathers worshipped *stocks* and stones." (*Milton.*)—Hence, a person very stupid, dull, or senseless.—The chief supporting part, the part in which others become inserted, or to which they are attached; as, specifically, (1.) The part of a tool for boring wood with a crank, whose end rests against the breast of the workman. (2.) The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed; also, a part of a gun-carriage. (3.) The piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is infixed. (4.) A die-stock. (5.) The part of a tally struck in the Exchequer, forming the counterfoil.

—The original progenitor; also, family; lineage; race; the progenitors of a family line and their direct descendants; as, he comes of an old English *stock.*—A fixed fund; principal; capital; money or goods invested or employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c.; money funded in government securities, called also the *public funds.*—Supply; provision; store; accumulation; as, a *stock* of commodities.—A kind of neckcloth or stiffened cravat; as, a black silk *stock.*

(*Cookery.*) Meat boiled down for the making of gravies.

(*Agric.*) In farming phraseology, the animals maintained upon a farm are called *live-stock,* in contradistinction from the implements and carriages employed thereon, which are termed *dead-stock.*

(*Ship-building.*) The ways or frame-work of timbers on which a vessel rests while building, and from which she is launched.

(*Com.*) In book-keeping, the account in a ledger or stock-book which is credited with all sums or values contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and debited with whatever is at any time subducted therefrom.

(*Bot.*) See MATTHIOLA.

—*pl.* In the U. States, property consisting of shares in joint-stock companies or corporations, or in the obligations of a government for its funded debt;—in England, the former are termed *shares,* and the latter only, *stocks.*—A machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which holes were cut to receive the legs of culprits or criminals confined therein by way of punishment for petty offences. This mode of punishment, now disused, was formerly so common as to have given the ordinary name to a chain of any kind in several languages.

Paper stock, rags and other material for the manufacture of paper.

Stock in trade, the goods for sale kept on hand by a tradesman; the fittings and appliances of a workman; as, brains were his only *stock in trade.*—*To take stock,* to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand.

—*v. a.* To lay; to put aside for future use, as merchandise, &c.—To store; to supply; to fill with sufficient material requisites or appliances; as, to *stock* a shop, to *stock* a farm, &c.—To pack; to put into a pack, as cards.—To suffer to retain milk for a certain period before sale or transfer, as cows.—To place in the stocks. (R.)

To stock an anchor. (*Naut.*) To fit with a stock.—*To stock down,* to sow, as ploughed land with grass-seed.—*To stock up,* to uproot; to dig up.

—*a.* Standard; permanent; fixed for use or constant service; as, a *stock* play, a *stock* writer or actor.

Stock, in *Ohio,* a twp. of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Stock'ade, Stocca'do, *n.* [Fr. *estocade.*] (*Civ. Engin.*) A defence for the banks of rivers exposed to the erosion of the current.

(*Fortif.*) A strong timber wall 8 or 9 feet high, loop-holed for musketry fire, and sometimes having a ditch in front and banquette in rear.—A corral; an inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes; as, a *stockade* for horses or cattle.

—*v. a.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts stuck in the ground; to defend or protect by means of a stockade.

Stock'-breeder, Stock'-farmer, Stock'-raiser, *n.* Same as GRAZIER, *q. v.*

Stock'bridge, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Berkshire co., 120 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,136.

Stockbridge, in *Michigan,* a post-village and twp. of Ingham co., 30 m. S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Stockbridge, in *New York,* a township of Madison co., 25 m. W.S.W. of Utica; *pop.* in 1870, 1,847.

Stockbridge, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Windsor co., 36 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Stockbridge, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Calumet co., abt. 22 m. N.E. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* of township, abt. 2,500.

Stock'-broker, *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

Stock'dale, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Miami co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Wabash.

Stock'-dove, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common Wild Pigeon, *Columba œnas.* From it, it was once supposed that most of the beautiful varieties of the *Columbidæ,* which in a state of domestication are dependent upon man, derived their origin; hence the name *Stock-dove.* It is, however, now believed that the Rock-dove (*Col. livia*) is the parent stock. The *S.-D.* is 14 inches in length, the bill very pale, legs and feet red, claws black. Its native colors are much variegated, and the pigeon-fancier's art has been carried so far as to produce an almost endless variety of tints among the various domesticated species.

Stock'-exchange, (*-chānj.*) *n.* [Fr. *bourse.*] (*Com.*) A building or room in which stock-brokers meet to transact their business of purchasing or selling stocks. In large cities, as New York and London, the stock business is transacted through the medium of the members of the board of brokers, governed by rules and regulations made by themselves, to which all the members are obliged to subject themselves. Admission is procured by ballot, and a member defaulting in his obligations forfeits his seat. A regular register of all the transactions is kept by an officer of the association, and questions arising between the members are generally decided by an arbitration committee. The official record of sales is the best evidence of the price of any stock on any particular day. The stocks dealt in at the session of the board are those which are placed on the list, by a regular vote of the association; and when it is proposed to add a stock to the list, a committee is appointed to examine into the matter, and the board is generally guided by the report of such committee.—*Bouvier.*

Stock'-fish, *n.* Unsalted cod dried in the sun.

Stock'-gold, *n.* Gold laid by to form a hoard or fund.

Stock'holder, *n.* [*Stock* and *holder.*] A shareholder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or commercial corporation.

Stock'holm, a celebrated city of the N. of Europe, the cap. of Sweden, at the junction of Lake Mælar with the Baltic, 440 m. W. by S. of St. Petersburg. *S.* is very strikingly situated, partly on a number of islands, at the entrance of the lake, and partly on the mainland, upon both sides of the strait. On the islands, and more particularly on those called *Stockholm* (Isle of the Castle), *Riddarholm* (Knight's Isle), and *Helgeandsholm* (Isle of the Holy Spirit), all so near each other that they are united by short bridges, stand the king's palace, the great cathedral, the bank, the hall of the diet, and most of the more conspicuous ornaments of the city; but the larger proportion of the private houses are built on the mainland, which on the N. side, called Norrmalm, or N. suburbs, slopes gradually backwards from the shore; but on the S. side, on the Södermalm,

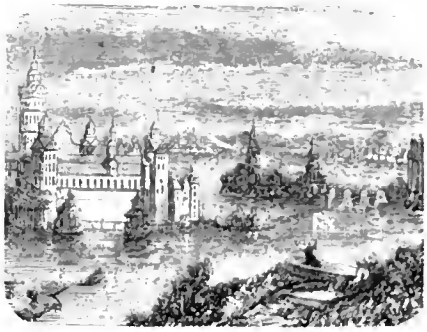


Fig. 2432.—STOCKHOLM.

rises in bold abrupt cliffs, where the white houses nestle beautifully among shading trees. *S.* is the principal emporium of Sweden. The entrance of the harbor from the Baltic is intricate; but the water is deep, and the harbor itself capacious and excellent, the largest vessels lying close to the quays. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, cottons, linens, silk, glass, iron-works, &c. *Exp.* Iron, timber, and deals. *S.* has several distinguished academies, including the Academy of Sciences, founded about 1740, with an admirable museum of zoölogy; the Swedish Academy, founded by Gustavus III.; the Academy of Painting and Sculpture; that of literature, a college of medicine, schools of navigation and drawing, with societies of agriculture, commerce, and philosophy. *S.* was founded in the 13th century, and became cap. of Sweden in the 17th century. *Pop.* 131,400.

Stockholm, in *New York,* a post township of St. Lawrence co., 18 m. E.N.E. of Canton; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Stockholm, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Pepin co., on Lake Pepin, abt. 15 m. N.W. of Wabasha; *pop.* abt. 300.

Stockholm Depot, in *New York,* a post-village of St. Lawrence co., 36 m. E. of Ogdensburg.

Stock'horn, a mountain of Switzerland, 18 m. from Bern. It has two conical peaks, one of which attains an elevation of 7,211 feet above the sea.

Stock'ing, *n.* A knitted or woven covering for the foot and leg; as, a pair of *stockings.*

Stock'ing-frame, *n.* A machine for weaving stockings, or other articles of hosiery.

Stock'ington, in *New Jersey*, a village of Salem co., 9 m. E. of Salem.

Stock'ish, *a.* Stupid; blockish; thick-headed; as, a *stockish* lout.

Stock'-jobber, *n.* One who dabbles or speculates in the public stocks or funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

Stock'-jobbing, *n.* Act, art, or business of dabbling or dealing in stocks or the public funds.

Stock'-list, *n.* A list or register of the prices of public stocks.

Stock'-lock, *n.* A lock imbedded in a wooden case, box, or frame.

Stock'-market, *n.* A market for the buying and selling of cattle.
(*Com.*) Same as STOCK-EXCHANGE.

Stock'port, a market-town and borough of England, in Cheshire, on the Mersey, 7 m. from Manchester. *Manuf.* Principally cotton, silk, and woollen weaving, and machinery, brass and iron goods, brushes, and shuttles. *Pop.* 60,000.

Stockport, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., on the Hudson, 24 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* of twp. abt. 2,000.

Stockport, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wayne co., on the Delaware River, 159 m. N.W. of New York.

Stockport Station, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 160 m. W.N.W. of New York.

Stock'-purse, *n.* (*Mil.*) Money saved out of the expenses of a troop, company, or regiment, and applied to objects of common interest. — *W. Scott.*

Stock'-shave, *n.* A tool used by block-makers.

Stock'-still, *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still; as, "Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit." — *Addison.*

Stock'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Baldwin co., 30 m. N.N.E of Mobile.

Stockton, in *California*, a city, cap. of San Joaquin co., abt. 50 m. S.E. of Sacramento; Lat. 37° 37′ N., Lon. 121° 14′ 26″ W.; *pop.* in 1865, abt. 7,500.

Stockton, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Jo Daviess co., abt. 21 m. E.S.E. of Galena; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Stockton, in *Indiana*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Stockton, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Waldo co., at the mouth of the Penobscot River, abt. 12 m. E.N.E. of Belfast; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Stockton, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., abt. 7 m. W. of Winona.

Stockton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Cedar co., abt. 50 m. N.N.W. of Springfield. — A village of Macon co., abt. 86 m. W. of Hannibal.

Stockton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Camden co., on the Delaware, just above Camden; *pop.* in 1870, 2,381.

Stockton, in *New York*, a post-township of Chatauqua co., 14 m. S. of Dunkirk; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Stockton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Portage co., abt. 4 m. E. of Staunton; *pop.* abt. 800.

Stock'ton-on-Tees, a market-town and seaport of England, co. of Durham, 11 m. E.N.E of Darlington, on the left bank of the Tees. *Exp.* Coal. Ship-building, chiefly in iron, is here carried on to a great extent. *Pop.* 30,000.

Stock'well, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., 12 m. S.E. of Lafayette.

Stock'y, *a.* Short and thick.

Stod'dard, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co. bordering on Arkansas; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Francis, Castor, and Whitewater. *Lakes.* Stoddard, Castor, Micota, and Nicorny. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Bloomfield. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,531.

Stoddard, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co., 35 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 667.

Stod'dardsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Luzerne co., 18 m. S.W. of Wilkesbarre.

Sto'ic, *n.* [Gr. *stōïkos*, from *stoa*, a porch.] One of a sect of philosophers, called *Stoics* from their founder, Zeno, who taught under a porch or portico at Athens, B.C. 300. Alarmed at the scepticism which seemed inevitably following speculations of a metaphysical kind, Zeno, like Epicurus, fixed his thoughts principally upon morals. His philosophy boasted of being eminently practical, and connected with the daily duties of life. The aim of man's existence is to be virtuous, and virtue consists not in a life of contemplation, but of action. The *S.* took their stand upon common sense, and showed that reason was unable to distinguish between appearance and certainty. Sense, they maintained, furnished all the materials of our knowledge, and by reason these materials were fashioned. Nature they regarded as composed of two elements, — the primordial matter from which things are formed, and the active principle by which they are formed, *i. e.*, Reason, Destiny, God. As reason was the great moving power in the outer world, to live conformably with reason, or to live harmoniously with nature, was, with them, the great law in morals. Hence the pleasures and pains of the body are to be despised as unworthy to occupy the attention of man. To be above pain they thought to be manly; and hence they contemned pain, and despised death. Stoicism as a reaction against effeminacy may be applauded: but as a doctrine, it is one-sided and false. Apathy, which by them was considered as the highest condition of humanity, is, in truth, its lowest.
—Hence, an apathetic or phlegmatic person, or one not easily excited or impressed by pleasure or pain.

Sto'ic, Sto'ical, *a.* [Fr. *stoïque.*] Pertaining or relating to or resembling the Stoics, or their doctrines.— Hence, unimpressionable; impassible; insensible; unfeeling; not affected by passion; manifesting indifference, whether real or assumed, to pleasure or pain; as, a *stoical* temperament.

Sto'ically, *adv.* In a stoical manner.

Sto'icalness, *n.* State of being stoical; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

Stoicheiol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *stoicheion*, and *logos.*] The doctrine of elements: pure logic. — *Hamilton.*

Stoichiomet'rical, *a.* Belonging or relating to stoichiometry.

Stoichiom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *stoicheion*, a first principle, and *metron*, measure.] (*Chem.*) The science of chemical equivalents.

Stoicism, (*stō'i-kizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *stoïcisme.*] The doctrinal opinions and maxims of the ancient Stoics. — Insensibility; a real or assumed indifference to pleasure or pain; as, the *stoicism* of a red Indian.

Stoke, *v. n.* To poke, stir up, or feed with fuel, as a fire, and attend to its combustion.

Stoke'-hole, *n.* The mouth to the grate of a furnace; also, the space in front of a furnace, where the stokers stand.

Stok'er, *n.* One who tends and feeds a fire with fuel, particularly that of a locomotive, or marine steam-engine.

Stokes, in *N. Carolina*, a N. co. bordering on Virginia; *area*, 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Dan River and its affluents. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Danbury. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Stokes, in *Ohio*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Stoke-upon-Trent, a town of England, in Staffordshire, on the Trent, 16 m. N. by W. of Stafford, in the centre of what is commonly called the *Potteries.* It has many very enterprising manufactories of china and earthenware. *Pop.* 60,000.

Stok'ing, *n.* The operation of replenishing a furnace with fuel, and of keeping it in proper order, by clearing away the ashes and clinkers, so as to maintain a vigorous combustion.

Sto'la, *n.*; *pl.* STOLÆ. (*Roman Antiq.*) The characteristic dress of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men; it was worn over the tunic, and came as low as the ankles or feet, being fastened round the body by a girdle. It had either short or long sleeves, and was fastened over the shoulder by a fibula, and had a flounce sewed to the bottom; the ample pallium was thrown over it, and brought over the head when walking, or in winter. The *S.* was not allowed to be worn by courtesans, or by women who had been divorced from their husbands.

Fig. 2433. — STOLA.

Stole, *imp.* of STEAL, *q. v.*

Stole, *n.* [It. and Lat. *stola*; Gr. *stolē*, a robe, garment.] A long, loose garment extending to the feet. — The sucker or shoot of a plant.
(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a narrow band of silk or stuff, sometimes enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground; — used in the administration of the sacraments and all other sacred functions. — *Fairholt.*
Groom of the Stole, in the English royal household, the first lord of the king's bed-chamber, and, also, keeper of the robes of state.

Stoled, *a.* Wearing a stole or long garment; as, a *stoled* ecclesiastic.

Stolen, (*stōln.*) *pp.* of STEAL, *q. v.*

Stol'id, *a.* [Lat. *stolidus.*] Dull; foolish; hopelessly insensible; impassibly stupid or thick-headed.

Stolid'ity, Stol'idness, *n.* [Lat. *stolīditas.*] Dullness of intellect; stupidity; insensibility of mind; state of being stolid.

Sto'lon, *n.* [Lat. *stolo.*] (*Bot.*) A branch which, as of the currant, gooseberry, &c., naturally curves or falls down to the ground, where, favored by shade and moisture, it strikes root, and then forms an ascending stem, capable of drawing its nourishment directly from the soil, and, by the perishing of the portion which connects it with the parent stem, at length acquiring an entirely separate existence. — *Gray.*

Stolonif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *stolo, stolonis*, a sucker, and *ferre*, to produce.] (*Bot.*) Producing stolons or shoots; sending forth suckers.

Stol'pe, a town of Prussian Pomerania, on the Stolpe, and abt. 15 m. from its mouth, 64 m. from Dantzic; Lat. 54° 27′ 59″ N., Lon. 16° 55′ 15″. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 12,147.

Sto'ma, *n.*; *pl.* STOMATA. [Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] (*Bot.*) One of certain passages through the epidermis of plants, having the appearance of areolæ, in the centre of each of which is a slit that opens or closes, according to circumstances, and lies over a cavity in the subjacent tissue. They are universally regarded as spiracles or breathing pores.

Stomacace, (*-măk'a-se,*) *n.* [From Lat. *stomachus.*] A fetor of breath, arising from ulcerated gums. Mouth-washes with tinctures of myrrh or borax, and the internal use of tonics, are the remedies which relieve it.

Stomach, (*stum'ăk,*) *n.* [Gr. *stomachos*, also *gaster*; Fr. *estomac.*] (*Anat.*) The large membranous receptacle, which receives the food from the œsophagus (Figs. 218 and 356), and within which it is acted upon by the gastric juice and converted into chyme. It is situated in the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions, and when distended, has the shape of an irregular cone, having a rounded base and being curved upon itself. The left extremity is the larger, and is called the greater spheric end of the *S.*, the right or small end being called the *pyloric.* The œsophagus terminates in the *S.* two or three inches from the great extremity by the cardiac orifices, while by the pyloric orifice at the other end the digested matter enters the duodenum. When moderately filled, the *S.* is about ten or twelve inches in length, and its diameter at the widest part about four inches. The walls of the *S.* consist of four distinct coats, held together by fine areolar tissue, and named, in order from without inwards, the *serous, muscular, areolar*, and *mucous coats.* By some the areolar is not reckoned a distinct coat. The first of them is a thin, smooth, transparent, elastic membrane derived from the peritoneum. The muscular coat is very thick, and composed of three sets of fibres, the longitudinal, circular, and oblique, which form three layers. The areolar and fibrous coat is a tolerably distinct layer placed between the muscular and mucous coats, and connected with both. The last is a smooth, soft, rather thick and pulpy membrane, loosely connected with the muscular coat, and covered with exhaling and inhaling vessels. At the pyloric orifice leading from the *S.* into the duodenum, there is a sphincter muscle which contracts the aperture, and prevents the passage of any matter into the intestines until properly digested. The food is propelled along the œsophagus, and enters the *S.* in successive waves through its cardiac orifice. It is there subjected to a peculiar peristaltic motion, having for its object to produce a thorough intermixture of the gastric fluid with the alimentary mass, and to separate that portion which has been sufficiently reduced from the remainder. This motion causes not only a constant agitation or churning of the contents, but also moves them slowly along from one extremity to the other. These revolutions are completed in from one to three minutes, being slower at first than after chymification has more advanced. The passage of the chyme or product of the gastric digestion through the pyloric orifice into the commencement of the intestinal tube is at first slow; but when the digestive process is nearly completed, it is transmitted in much larger quantities.—See DIGESTION, GASTAIC JUICE.
—Appetite; desire of food instigated by hunger. — Inclination; liking; predilection; desire; as, asking of favors goes against a proud man's *stomach.*
—*v. a.* To brook; to put up with; to receive or bear without visible repugnance; as, to *stomach* impertinence from another.

Stomachal, (*stūm'-.*) *a.* [Fr. *stomacal.*] Cordial; invigorating; stomachic.
—*n.* (*Med.*) A cordial; a stomachic; a tonic.

Stomacher, (*stūm'a-cher.*) *n.* The front body-piece of a dress worn by women; an ornament or support to the breast, forming part of a woman's attire; as, the lady wore a diamond *stomacher.*

Stomachic, Stomachical, (*sto-măk'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *stomachique*; Gr. *stomachikos.*] Pertaining, or relating, to the stomach; as, the *stomachic* glands. — Strengthening, or exciting the action of the stomach; cordial; stomachal: as, a *stomachic* medicine.

Stomach'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A medicine to invigorate and excite the action of the stomach; a cordial; a tonic.

Stomachless, (*stūm'uk-,*) *a.* Born without a stomach. — Having no appetite or inclination for food.

Stomach-pump, (*stūm'-,*) *n.* (*Med.*) A small pump or syringe with two apertures, the valves of which are so arranged as to admit of liquids being drawn out of, or injected into, the stomach, by means of a flexible tube.

Stom'apods, Stom'apoda, *n. pl.* [Gr. *stoma*, mouth, and *pous, podos*, foot.] (*Zoöl.*) A group of *Crustacea*, containing those decapods which have the viscera extending into the abdomen, and the feet mainly approximating the mouth. Their general form bears considerable resemblance to that of shrimps. They are all marine. *Squilla*, containing the *Sea Mantes*, is a characteristic genus.—See SQUILL

Stomat'ic, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy for diseases of the mouth. — *Dunglison.*
—*a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging, or relating, to a stoma.

Stomati'tis, *n.* [From Gr. *stoma, stomatos.*] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the mouth.

Sto'mato-gas'tric, *a.* [Gr. *stoma, stomatos*, mouth, and *gaster*, stomach.] (*Med.*) Pertaining, or having reference, to the mouth and stomach.

Stone, *n.* [A. S. *stan, stæn*; Ger. *stein*; Icel. *stein*; root Sansk. *sthā*, to stand.] A hard mass of concreted, earthy, or mineral matter, varying greatly in size, and used for building, paving, millstones, grindstones, ornamental pumps, &c. — A gem; a precious stone; a jewel; as, *stones* of worth. (*Shaks.*) - Something made of stone; as, a tomb-*stone*. — A testicle. — The nut of a stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel; as, the *stone* of a peach. — Callousness; state of torpidness and insensibility; as, a heart of *stone.*
(*Med.*) See CALCULUS.
—In England, a weight legally reckoned at 14 lbs., but which varies in custom or practice; thus, the *stone* of butcher's meat or fish is held to be 8 lbs.; of cheese, 16 lbs.; of hemp, 32 lbs; of glass, 5 lbs.
(*Print.*) Same as IMPOSING-STONE, *q. v.*
(NOTE. *Stone* is prefixed to certain words, as a qualifier of their meaning; thus, *stone*-dead, *stone*-deaf,

stone-blind, *stone*-still, in the sense of lifeless, deaf, blind, and still, as a stone.)

Artificial stone, a manufactured substance made to resemble stone, and used for various purposes. Messrs. Feilner, Berlin, G. A., Frear, at Chicago, McCaine, at Groton, Mass., and others, have for several years made *A. S.* with great success, chiefly for statuary and other decorations of architecture. But the most important discovery is that of a method of manufacturing artificial granite. The materials of artificial granite are disintegrated natural granite, mixed with clay, together with pounded glass, lava, and iron slags. The disintegrated granite is obtained by submitting fragments of natural granite to strong heat, about 700° or 800° C., in an oven, by which, after a sufficient time, it becomes dissolved into a granitic sand, the constituent parts of which, quartz or feldspar, possess great powers of adhesion. One part of this granitic sand is then mixed with an equal quantity of pounded glass, or the constituents of glass, or lava, or iron slag, to which is added from 20 to 30 parts of refractory clay, or from 30 to 50 parts of ordinary clay. This mixture is thoroughly kneaded together with a sufficient quantity of water to make it of a pasty consistency. It is then moulded to any form required, and submitted to a degree of heat sufficient to vitrify the mass for about 36 hours, which converts it into a durable substance resembling granite. The artificial granite thus produced may be moulded into any form required to render it suitable for various kinds of buildings, fortifications, docks, and other engineering structures, and particularly for all kinds of pavements, for which its great hardness renders it particularly suitable. Any kind of furnace in which the requisite heat can be generated will answer for dissolving the granite, and baking on vitrifying the blocks or bricks.

Meteoric stones. See AEROLITE. — *Philosopher's stone.* See ALCHEMY.

To leave no stone unturned, to use all practicable means to effect an object. (Colloq.)

Stone, *v.* Made of stone, or resembling stone; as, *a stone* house.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *stænan.*] To pelt, beat, or kill with stones. — To harden, indurate, or cause to resemble stone. (R.) — To dispart the stones from; as, to *stone* fruit. — To face, wall, line, or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a flooring, to *stone* a well.

Stone, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co., bordering on Arkansas; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River and James' Fork. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile, forests of ash, hickory, pine, and walnut are numerous. *Min.* Iron and lead. *Cap.* Galena. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,265.

Stone Arabia, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 50 m. W.N.W. of Albany.

Stone'-blue, *n.* A compound, the basis of which is usually an impure starch, or mixture of starch and gluten, being the starch-maker's refuse, colored either by indigo or Prussian blue. It is used in the laundry to cover the yellow tint of linen.

Stone'-borers, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as LITHOPHAGI, *q. v.*

Stone'-brash, *n.* (*Agric.*) A sub-soil composed of small stones, or pulverized rock.

Stone'-bruise, (*-brūz.*) *n.* A sore place on the sole of the foot, as if from being bruised by a stone.

Stone'-chat, Stone-chat'ter, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the insessorial birds composing the genus *Saxicola*, family *Turdidæ*. They are small birds common in the Old World, and one species inhabits Greenland, and is accidental in the northern portion of North America.

Stone'-coal, *n.* (*Min.*) A common name for ANTHRACITE, *q. v.*

Stone'-cold, *a.* Cold as a stone. (Tautological.)

Stone'-crop, *n.* [A. S. *stáncropp.*] (*Bot.*) See SEDUM.

Stone'-cutter, *n.* One who hews stones.

Stone'-cutting, *n.* The business or occupation of hewing and preparing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

Stone'-falcon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PEREGRINE FALCON.

Stone'-fruit, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as DRUPE, *q. v.*

Stone'-gall, *n.* One of certain nodules of clay occurring in sandstone; they often fall out on exposure to weather, and render the stone unfit for architectural uses.

Stone'ham, in *Maine*, a township of Oxford co., 50 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 550.

Stoneham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 8 m. N. of Boston; *pop.* of township in 1870, 4,513.

Stoneham, in *Minnesota*, a village of Washington co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 5 m. N. of Hastings.

Stone'-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted; pitiless; cruel; insensible to pity or mercy.

Stone'henge, (*-henj,*) *n.* [A. S. *stân-heng.*] See CELTIC ARCHITECTURE.

Stone'-horse, *n.* An entire horse; a stallion.

Stone'house, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, between Devonport and Plymouth; *pop.* 13,200.

Stone'-jug, *n.* A cant name for a prison.

Stone Lick, in *Ohio*, a township of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Stone'-lily, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name sometimes given to ENCRINITE, *q. v.*

Stone Mountain, in *Georgia*, a post-village of De Kalb co., 160 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 3,200. — Stone Mountain, in the vicinity, a dome-shaped granite rock, rises about 2,200 feet above the sea.

Stone'-ochre, (*ō'kr,*) *n.* (*Paint.*) An earthy oxide of iron, forming a pigment of considerable permanence in oils or water-colors.

Stone'-oil, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as PETROLEUM.

Stone'-pit, *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are excavated.

Stone Ridge, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., abt. 60 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Stone, (Rosetta,) *n.* (*Hieroglyphics.*) A trilingual inscription in the hieroglyphic, demotic or euchorial, and Greek characters, which was discovered in 1799 by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers, during the French occupation of Egypt, in an excavation made at Fort St. Julien, near Rosetta, and served as the key to the interpretation of the hieroglyphs. It is of black basalt, about 3 feet 7 inches in length, and 2 feet 6 inches in width, containing about one-third of the hieroglyphic, and nearly all the Greek and Roman portions, the upper part and portion of the side having been broken away. The contents of the inscription are a decree in honor of Ptolemy Epiphanes by the priests of Egypt assembled in a synod at Memphis, on account of his remission of arrears of taxes and dues owed by the sacerdotal body. It was set up 195 B. C.

Stone's'-cast, Stone's'-throw, *n.* [*Stone* and *cast.*] The distance which a stone may be flung or thrown by the hand.

Stoneraystown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bedford co., 100 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Stones'port, in *Missouri*, a village of Boone co., on the Missouri River, 6 m. W. of Jefferson City.

Stones River, in *Tennessee*, rises in Cannon co., and flowing N.W. enters Cumberland River, 6 m. N.E. of Nashville.

Stones'ville, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Greenville dist., 97 m. N. of Columbia.

Stone Tavern, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Cumberland co.

Stone Wall Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Appomattox co., 108 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Stoneware, (*stone'wair,*) *n.* A very hard kind of pottery, with which are made jars, drain-pipes, and a variety of chemical utensils. It is constituted of plastic clay, united in various proportions with some felspathic mineral sands of different kinds, and in some cases with cement, stone, or chalk. These mixtures are then subjected to a heat sufficiently great to cause a partial fusion of the mass. This condition of semi-fusion is the distinguishing character of *S.* The finer varieties of *S.* are made from carefully selected clays, which when burnt will not have much color. These are united with some fluxing substance, by which the particular state of semi-fusion above mentioned is brought about. Formerly the glaze of *S.* was always a salt glaze; recently, however, it has been customary to glaze with a mixture of Cornish stone, flint, &c., as in the manufacture of earthenware.

Stone'-work, (*-wŭrk,*) *n.* Work or wall constructed of stone; mason's work of stone.

Stone'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Chara* (*C. sabulosa*), found in pools of clear water in the Middle States.

Ston'iness, *n.* [From *stony.*] State or quality of being stony, or of abounding with stones; as, *stoniness* of land. — Hardness or obduracy of heart. (R.)

Sto'nington, in *Connecticut*, a post-borough, township, and port of entry of New London co., 63 m. E. of New Haven. It is built upon a peninsula, nearly a mile long, and has a commodious harbor, protected by a breakwater. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,320.

Stonington, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Christian co., abt. 34 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Stono, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Francois co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Potosi.

Ston'y, *a.* [Ger. *steinicht, steinig.*] Made or consisting of stone; abounding with, or resembling, stone; as, a *stony* tract of country. — Petrific; converting into stone. — Hard; cruel; inflexible; unrelenting; obdurate; pitiless; insensible; perverse; morally hard; as, *a stony* heart.

Stony Brook, in *Massachusetts*, a village of Middlesex co., 12 m. W. of Boston.

Stony Brook, in *New Jersey*, rises in Hunterdon co., and flowing S.E. enters Millstone River abt. 3 m. E. of Princeton.

Stony Brook, in *New York*, a village of Suffolk co., Long Island, 50 m. N.E. of New York.

Stony Creek, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and seaport of New Haven co., 11 m. S.E. of New Haven.

Stony Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Stony Creek, in *Michigan*, enters Maple River from Clinton co. — Another, which flows into Lake Erie from Monroe co. — Another, which falls into Clinton River from Oakland co. — A post-village of Oakland co., 26 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Stony Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Conemaugh River at Johnstown, in Cambria co. — A creek which enters the Susquehanna River from Dauphin co. — A post-township of Somerset co., 12 m. E. of Somerset; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Stony Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in Dinwiddie co., and flows into Nottaway River into Sussex co. — A village of Sussex co., 21 m. S.E. of Petersburg.

Stony Point, in *New York*, a fort in Orange co., on the Hudson, 42 m. N. of New York, the capture of which from the British by Gen. Wayne, in 1779, is regarded as one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolutionary War.

Stony Point Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Cumberland co., 61 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Stood, *imp.* of STAND, *q. v.*

Stool, *n.* [A. S. *stól*; Du. *stoel*; Ger. *stuhl.*] A seat without a back, so distinguished from a *chair*; a little form or stand consisting of a board, round or square, with legs, intended as a seat for one person; as, a three-legged *stool.* — The seat used in evacuating the excrement of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a fecal discharge; as, to go to *stool.* — In the U. States, a STOOL PIGEON, *q. v.*

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Pieces of plank bolted to a ship's sides to receive the bolting of the gallery; also, small channels for the dead-eyes of the backstays.

(*Hort.* and *Arbor.*) A stemless mother-plant used for propagation by annually bending its branches into the soil; the branches so bent down forming layers, and the process being designated *laying* or *layering.* — Also, the root or stump of a timber tree, which throws up shoots.

—*v. n.* To shoot or send out stools or suckers.

Stool'-pigeon, (*-pij'un,*) *n.* A decoy robber, in the pay of the police, who brings his associates into a trap laid for them. (Local U. S.) — *Worcester.*

—In the U. States, a decoy-pigeon; — hence, a person used as a decoy duck.

—*v. n.* To ramify, as grain; to shoot out suckers, as plants.

Stoom, *v. a.* To stum; to impart a factitious strength to, as thin liquor by the introduction of must, &c.

Stoop, *v. n.* [A. S. *stupian*; Belg. *stuypen.*] To lean or bend the body forward and downward; to bend the body and incline forward; to incline forward in standing or walking; as, his shoulders *stoop* naturally. — To bend or bow by compulsion; to yield; to submit; to succumb; as, "Henry the Fifth made the Dauphin and the French to *stoop.*" (*Shaks.*) — To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend; to become self-abused; to acknowledge inferiority; as, though of noble blood he yet *stooped* to marry a trader's daughter. — To swoop down on prey, as a hawk. — To fall; to sink to a lower place; as, "each bird *stooped* on his wing." — *Milton.*

—*v. a.* To sink; to cause to incline downward; as, to *stoop* a barrel of ale.

—*n.* Act of bending the body forward and downward; inclination forward. — Descent from dignity or superiority of natural condition; condescension; self-abasement; as, he made a *stoop* from his high estate. — Fall, swoop, or descent of a bird on his prey; as, the *stoop* of an eagle. — The steps of a doorway; also, the covered porch, having side-seats, before the door of a house.

Stoop, Stoup, *n.* [A. S. *steppa.*] A flagon or measure of liquor; as, a *stoup* of harvest-ale.

Stoop'ingly, *adv.* With an inclination of the body forward.

Stoot'er, *n.* [Du.] In Holland, a small silver coin, worth about five cents American.

Stop, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STOPPED.) (*stópt.*) [Du. *stoppen*, to fill, cram; Ger. *stopfen.*] To block, close or fill up; to close, as an orifice or aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to *stop* a vent. — To close up, so as to render impassable; as, to *stop* a way, road, passage, or thoroughfare. — To obstruct; to impede; to shut in; to dam up; to hinder the passage; to arrest the progress of; as, to *stop* a carriage in the road, to *stop* the course of a river. — To hinder or restrain from action or practice; to check; to suppress; to repress; to suspend; to bar or prevent the effect or efficiency of; to put an end to; to intercept; as, to *stop* the encroachments of public vice, to *stop* the execution of an edict, &c. — To regulate the sounds of, as musical strings. — To point, as a manuscript; to punctuate; as, to *stop* a sentence.

(*Naut.*) To make fast; to stopper; as, to *stop* the hawse.

—*v. n.* To cease to move forward; to come to a stand; as, he *stopped* on a sudden. — To cease from any motion, procedure, or course of action; as, when the play goes against one it is time to *stop.* — To stay, tarry, or abide temporarily; to spend a short time; to sojourn; as, he has come to *stop* with me for a week or two.

—*n.* Act of stopping, or the state of being stopped; cessation of progressive motion; hindrance of progress or advance; obstruction or interruption of operation or action; check; as, to put a *stop* to invasion of one's rights. — That which obstructs, checks, or hinders; impediment; obstacle; as, to oppose some *stop* to the tirades of a scolding woman. — The instrument by which the sounds of wind-music are regulated; regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

(*Punctuation.*) A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to indicate the proper pauses in reading. See PUNCTUATION.

Stop'-cock, *n.* [*Stop* and *cock.*] A turning cock, used to stop or to regulate the supply of water, gas, &c., which flows through pipes.

Stope, *n.* (*Mining.*) An horizontal bed or layer forming one of a series of steps, into which the upper surface of an excavation is cut. — *Pryce.*

—*v. a.* (*Mining.*) To excavate after the manner of stopes. — To fill in with rubbish, as an excavated place.

Stop'-gap, *n.* That which fills up an orifice, gap, hiatus, or chasm; as, luncheon is a *stop-gap* for the stomach between meals. — Hence, a temporary substitute or expedient. (R.)

Stop'ing, *n.* (*Mining.*) Act of forming stopes.

Stop'page, (*-paj,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *stupacium.*] Act of stopping or arresting action, progress, or motion; state of being stopped; that which stops; obstacle; obstruction; as, the *stoppage* of friendly relations between two countries. — The stopping of a railroad train at a station; as, an express train makes few *stoppages.* — A deduction made from pay; as, the *stoppage* of two dollars per diem.

S. in transitu. (*Law.*) A resumption by the seller of the possession of goods not paid for, while on their way to the vendee, and before he has acquired actual possession of them. For most purposes, the possession of the carrier is considered to be that of the buyer; but by virtue of this right, which is an extension of the right of lien, the vendor may reclaim the possession

before they reach the vendee, in case of the insolvency of the latter.

Stop'per, *n.* One who stops, closes, shuts, or hinders; that which is an obstacle, obstruction, or impediment; that which closes or fills a vent, hole, or orifice in a vessel; a stopple, as of a bottle.

—*v. a.* To secure a stopper, as of a cable.

Stop'per-bolt, *n.* (*Naut.*) On shipboard, a large ring-bolt attached to the deck, to which the deck-stoppers are hooked.

Stop'ping-out, *n.* (*Etching.*) A plan adopted to give effect to lines, varying their darkness and breadth by allowing the acid to remain on some longer than on others, which is done by removing the acid, and *stopping-out* or covering with Brunswick-black, or some other composition impervious to acid, such lines as appear dark enough. The acid is again put on the other lines, which become in consequence broader and deeper; and the effect of great variety of tint and tone is thus produced from the same etching.

Stopple, (*stŏp'pl.*) *n.* [From *stop.*] That which stops or closes the mouth or orifice of a vessel or of a bottle; a cork; a stopper.

—*v. a.* To close by means of a stopple.

Stop'-watch, *n.* (*Horol.*) A watch whose hands can be stopped in order to calculate the time that has passed, as in timing a race. — *Simmonds.*

Storage, (*stōr'aj,*) *n.* [From *store.*] Act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe-keeping; or, the safe-keeping of goods in a store or magazine. — Rent charged or paid for the safe-keeping of goods in a store.

Sto'rax, *n.* (*Chem.*) See STYRAX.

Store, *n.* [A. S., Dan., and Swed. *stor.*] A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; that which is massed or accumulated together; — hence, ample abundance; a great number; a large aggregation; as, a *store* of provisions. — A store-house; a magazine; a warehouse; a depôt for large quantities or accumulations. — Hence, by implication, any place where commodities are sold, whether by wholesale or retail; as, a drug *store.*

—*pl.* Necessary articles accumulated or laid up for future use; supplies, as of provisions, arms, munitions, &c.; as, military or naval *stores;* supplies of different articles, provided for the use of the crew and passengers of a vessel; as, ship *stores,* cabin *stores,* &c.

In store, in a state of accumulation or amassment; — hence, in a state of preparedness; as, there is something *in store* for me yet. — *To set store by,* to esteem or value highly; to look upon with pride or fondness; as, he *sets* great *store by* his nationality. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To lay or hoard up; to amass; to gather together in quantities: to accumulate; to supply; to replenish; as, his brain is well *stored* with ideas. — To stock or furnish against a future time; as, a cellar well *stored* with drinkables. — To warehouse; to deposit in a store, magazine, or depôt, for safe-keeping or preservation; as, to *store* merchandise.

Store'-house, *n.* A building for housing or preserving goods or commodities of any kind; a warehouse; a magazine; a depôt; a repository.

Store'-keeper, *n.* One who has the care of a store.

Stor'er, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

Store'-room, *n.* Room, or space in a warehouse, for the reception of commodities; — also, a room in which commodities are stored.

Store'-ship, *n.* (*Nav.*) A victualling ship; a vessel employed as a depôt for the distribution of provisions, naval stores, &c.

Store'ville, in *South Carolina,* a village of Anderson dist., 117 m. W.N.W. of Columbia.

Sto'rey, in *Nevada,* a W. co.; *area,* 250 sq. m. The Truckee River bounds it on the N.W. *Surface,* mostly barren hills and sandy deserts. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Virginia City. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Stor'ge, *n.* [Gr.] Parental or instinctive affection.

Storied, (*stōr'ĕd.*) *a.* [From *story.*] Narrated in a story. — Possessing a history; venerable from antiquity or the associations of the past. — Furnished with stories; — used mainly in composition; as, a three-*storied* house.

Stork, *n.* [A. S. *storc.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of a family of large grallatorial birds, the *Cinconidæ,* including the Stork of the Old World, and the Jabirus of both hemispheres. They have the bill thicker than in *Ardeidæ,* and nearly equal membranes between the bases of the toes. The genus *Cinconia* comprises the White Stork, *C. alba,* of Europe, which is 42 inches long, white, with the quills of the wings black, and the feet and bill red. It is held in high estimation on account of its destruction of noxious reptiles. It prefers to build its nest in towers and steeples, and returns to the same spot year after year. The American Stork, *C. Americana,* chiefly found in Brazil, is about as large as the white species. The genus *Jabiru* comprises very large birds, which differ from the storks in having the extremity of the bill curved upward.

Fig 2434. — WHITE STORK, (*Cinconia alba.*)

Stork's'-bill, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PELARGONIUM.

Storm, *n.* [A. S., Du., L. Ger., Dan., and Swed.] The violent action of one or more of the elements, as wind, rain, snow, or thunder and lightning; — hence, frequently, a tempest; a downfall of rain or snow. — Hence, a violent civil, political, or domestic commotion or disturbance; sedition, insurrection, or war; popular clamor or tumult. — Extreme calamity; dire distress, adversity, or affliction; as, the *storms* of misfortune.

(*Mil.*) A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place.

—*v. a.* (*Mil.*) To assault or attack with violence, or by open force; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like.

—*v. n.* To raise a tempest. — To blow with violence; as, it *storms.* — To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion.

Storm'-beat, *a.* Beaten or injured by storms.

Storm'ful, *a.* Containing, or abounding in, storms.

Storm'fulness, *n.* The state of being stormful.

Storm'iness, *n.* State of being stormy; tempestuousness; state of being agitated by violent winds.

Storm'-petrel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See PETREL.

Storm'y, *a.* [A. S. *stormig;* Ger. *stürmisch.*] Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. — Proceeding from violent agitation or fury. — Violent; passionate.

Storœ, (*stor'e(r,)* an island of Norway, 30 miles from Bergen. It is 15 m. long, with a breadth of 7 m.

Storrs, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,900.

Storthing, (*stort-ing',*) *n.* [Nor. *storting,* from *stor,* great, and *ting,* court.] See NORWAY, § *Govt.*

Sto'ry, *n.* [A. S. *stær, ster;* It. *storia;* Fr. *histoire;* Gr. *historia.*] A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents; history; account of things past. — A petty tale; relation of a single event, or of trifling incidents. — A fiction; a fable. — A falsehood. (Colloq.) — A floor; a set of rooms on the same floor or level; a subdivision of the height of a house; a height that is ascended by one flight of stairs.

—*v. a.* To tell in history; to relate. — To range one under another.

Sto'ry, JOSEPH, an eminent American judge and juridical writer, was b. at Marblehead, in Massachusetts, 1779, studied at Harvard University, where he took his degree in 1798, was called to the bar in 1801, and soon acquired a distinguished reputation as a pleader. After representing Salem in the State legislature for 4 years, he was sent to Congress in 1809, where his talents as a forensic debater were so well appreciated that in 1811 he was appointed associate justice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In this capacity he displayed a thorough knowledge of the most intricate questions relating to international law, and earned such distinction as a jurist that his name has been carried far beyond the limits of this country. His *Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws* is looked upon as an authority in every state in Europe. His other principal works are: *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States,* and treatises upon *Equity Jurisprudence,* the *Law of Bailments,* of *Bills of Exchange,* of *Promissory Notes,* and of *Partnership.* D. 1845.

Sto'ry, in *Iowa,* a central co.; *area,* 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* South Skunk River, and Walnut, Bear, and Indian creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Nevada. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,662.

Sto'ry City, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Story co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Nevada.

Sto'ry-post, *n.* (*Arch.*) An upright piece of timber in a story for supporting the superincumbent part of the exterior wall. — *Francis.*

Sto'ry-tell'er, *n.* One who tells stories; one who relates tales in conversation. — An historian; — in contempt.

Stouch'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Berks co., 34 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Stoughstown, (*stows'town,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Cumberland co., 13 m. S.W. of Carlisle.

Stoughton, (*stō'ton,*) in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Norfolk co., 19 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 4,914.

Stough'ton, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Dane co., 16 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 400.

Stoup, (*stoop,*) *n.* A flagon; a stoop. (Local.)

(*Eccl.*) A vessel to contain consecrated water, such as is placed near the entrance of a Roman Catholic church, into which all who enter dip their fingers and cross themselves. — Also, a portable vessel for holding holy water.

Stourbridge, (*stoor'brij,*) a town of England, in Worcestershire, on the Stour, near its junction with the Severn, 4 m. from Kidderminster. *Manuf.* Glass, earthenware, iron, cloth, &c. *Pop.* 9,000.

Stout, *a.* [Du., bold.] Strong; lusty. — Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. — Large; bulky; corpulent. (Colloq.) — Proud; resolute; obstinate; pertinacious.

—*n.* A strong kind of beer.

Stout'ly, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

Stout'ness, *n.* State of being stout; strength; boldness.

Stouts'ville, in *New Jersey,* a village on the border of Hunterdon and Somerset cos., 13 m. S.W. of Somerville.

Stoutsville, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Fairfield co., abt. 14 m. S.W. of Lancaster.

Stove, *n.* [O. Fr. *estuve;* A. S. *stofa;* It. *stufa.*] A receptacle for the combustion of fuel for the purpose of heating houses, &c.

(*Hort.*) A structure in which tropical plants, requiring a considerably higher temperature than that of the open air in N. York and similar climates, are cultivated. Stoves are adapted for various purposes; but the principal are the *dry stove* and the *damp store.* The dry stove is a structure the atmosphere of which is heated to the temperature of from 55° to 60° during winter, and in which the plants chiefly cultivated are succulents, such as species of *Cereus, Stapelia, Euphorbia,* and others having a similar habit. The damp stove, sometimes also called the *bark stove,* requires a temperature of between 60° and 70° during winter, with a proportionate increase during summer, accompanied, in both seasons, with a high degree of atmospherical moisture. This moisture is produced partly by evaporation from the bark-bed in which the plants are plunged, but chiefly by watering the floor of the house, and by syringing the walls and plants. The plants cultivated in the moist stove are exclusively those of the tropics; and those which require the highest degree of heat are chiefly monocotyledonous plants, such as the ginger, the plantain, the banana, the sugar-cane, palms, *Orchidaceæ,* &c., and such dicotyledonous plants as the bread-fruit, the yam, the mangosteen, and other East Indian plants.

Cooking-stove. A stove adapted to culinary purposes.

Stove, *v. a.* To heat, as in a stove.

Sto'ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *estover,* to furnish.] Fodder for cattle, as hay, straw, &c.

Stow, *v. a.* [A. S.; Dan. *stuve.*] To put in a suitable place or position; to lay up; to reposit.

Stow, in *Maine,* a post-township of Oxford co., 65 miles S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 700.

Stow, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 27 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,830.

Stow, in *Ohio,* a township of Summit co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Stow'age, *n.* Act or operation of stowing, or of placing in a suitable position, or the suitable disposition of several things together. — Room for the reception of things to be reposited. — The state of being laid up. — Money paid for the stowing of goods. (B.)

Stow Creek, in *New Jersey,* forms part of the boundary between Cumberland and Salem cos., and flows into the Delaware Bay, 4 m. N.W. of the mouth of Cohansey River.

—A township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,123.

Stowe, in *Vermont,* a post-village and township of Lamoille co., 20 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Stowe, HARRIET BEECHER, an American authoress, daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, b. in Litchfield, Conn., June 15, 1814, was associated with her sister in the labors of a school at Hartford in 1829, afterwards removed with her relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1835 to the Rev. C. E. Stowe, Prof. of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. During the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches for the magazines, which were afterwards collected under the titles of *The May Flower,* and *Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath.* Shortly after Prof. Stowe had accepted the chair of Biblical Literature at Andover, in 1850, his wife, an ardent Abolitionist, having made herself thoroughly acquainted with the workings of slavery, published first in the "Washington National Era," *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* It went through several editions, was republished in England, and was translated into various European languages. The *Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin,* explanatory of the incidents on which her book was founded, appeared in 1852. Accompanied by her husband and brother, she travelled in Europe in 1853, and, after her return to America, produced her travelling impressions in a work entitled *Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands.* In 1856 she published *Dred, a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp;* in 1859, a work upon the social condition of the U. States, entitled *The Minister's Wooing;* and a tale, under the title of *Agnes of Sorrento,* which appeared simultaneously in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1861. A volume of her contributions to the latter magazine, under the title of *House and Home Papers,* was published simultaneously in this country and in England in 1865. Her article entitled *The True Story of Lady Byron,* published in the "Atlantic Monthly" in 1869, caused a great scandal in the literary world. — See BYRON.

Stoyestown, (*stois'town,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a post-borough of Somerset co., 70 m. E.S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 400.

Strabane', a town of Ireland, co. Tyrone, 42 m. from Armagh. It is a place of considerable trade, and has a salmon fishery.

Strabane, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Lenoir co., 78 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Strabane, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Adams co., 10 m. N.E. of Gettysburg; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Stra'bism, Strabis'mus, *n.* [Fr. *strabisme;* L. Lat. *strabismus.*] (*Med.*) See SQUINTING.

Stra'bo, a Greek historian and geographer, who flourished in the 1st cent., B.C. He is the author of one of the most valuable relics of antiquity, being a description of nearly every part of the world known in his time, namely, the first century of the Christian æra. The work is indispensable to the elucidation of ancient history.

Strabom'eter, *n.* (*Med.*) An instrument used to measure the degree of deviation as well as the precise result obtained by tenotomy. The *S.* of Dr. Laurence had to be moved from one eye to the other in order to compare the degree of deviation. A *binocular S.,* invented in 1870 by Dr. Galezowski, does not present the same inconvenience; the two needles, which slide in the channal of a screw, are easily placed opposite to the

centre of each cornea; and by the divisions which are marked upon the horizontal bar, the deviation is immediately noted.

Strabot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *strabos*, squinting, and *tomē*, cutting.] (*Surg.*) Removal of strabismus or squinting, by dividing the muscle or muscles which distort the eyeballs.

Straddle, (*strad'dl,*) *v. n.* To spread or part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

—*v. a.* To place one leg on one side, and the other on the other side of anything.

—*n.* The act of standing or walking with the legs far apart. — The position of one who straddles.

Stradel'la, a city of N. Italy, 10 m. S.E. of Pavia. It is situated on the slope of a hill, and was formerly fortified. *Pop.* 7,316.

Stradivarius, ANTONIO, (*străd-i-voir'i-us,*) a celebrated stringed-instrument maker, B. in Cremona, 1670, was the pupil of Amati; D. 1728. The violins made by him are highly esteemed, and have obtained as high a price as $2,000 each.

Strafford, THOMAS WENTWORTH, EARL OF, an English statesman, *B.* in London, 1593. He was at first one of the principal leaders of the popular party in the House of Commons against the unconstitutional measures of Charles I.; but was gained over to the court, made a peer, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards to the command of the army against the Scots. On the opening of the Long Parliament, his enemies in the Commons impeached him at the bar of the House of Lords, and he was ordered into custody. His trial lasted 18 days, and was carried on with unusual virulence. His defence made a deep impression upon the hearers, though it did not abate the energy of his prosecutors, who introduced a bill of attainder against him. The bill was passed in both houses of Parliament, and Charles I. was weak enough to give his assent to it. The king afterwards made some slight and fruitless attempts to save the life of the minister who had been his too zealous tool in the despotic measures which he attempted against the liberties of his subjects. On the day of execution, *S.* went forth to the block with the manner of "a general marching at the head of an army to breathe victory, rather than that of a condemned man, to undergo the sentence of death." Executed on Tower Hill, London, 1641.

Strafford, in *New Hampshire*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Maine; *area*, 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cocheco, Lamprey, Isinglass, and Salmon Falls. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Dover. *Pop.* abt. 31,493.

—A post-vill. and township of the above co., 20 m. E.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 1,663.

Strafford, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orange co., 33 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Straggle, (*strag'gl,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *stragan.*] To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. — To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble. —To exuberate; to shoot too far; as, *straggling* branches. —To be dispersed or separated.

Strag'gler, *n.* One who straggles or departs from the direct or proper course. — A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. — Something that shoots beyond the rest, or too far; an exuberant growth. — Something that stands by itself.

Strag'glingly, *adv.* In a straggling manner.

Straight, (*strāt,*) *a.* [A. S. *streht.*] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; not deviating or crooked; as, a *straight* line. — Narrow; close; tight; —properly written *strait* —Upright; accordant with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

S. arch. (*Arch.*) The arch over an aperture, whose intrados is straight, but with its joints drawn concentrically, as in a common arch. (*Brande.*) — *S. line.* (*Geom.*) A line, the direction of which is not changed between any two of its points.

—*adv.* Immediately; directly; in the shortest time.

—*v. a.* To straighten. (R.)

Straight-edge, (*strāt-ĕj.*) *n.* A piece or strip of wood or metal having one edge straight, used for ascertaining whether a surface is perfectly even or level.—*Clarke.*

Straight'en, *v. a.* To make straight; to reduce from a crooked to a straight form. — To reduce to difficulties or distress —To make narrow, tense, or close; to tighten.

Straight'ener, *n.* One who, or that which, straightens.

Straight'forward, *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

Straight'forwardness, *n.* Direction in a straight course.

Straight'-joint, *n.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a floor which has its boards so laid that their joints or edges form a continuous line throughout the direction of their length. — *Brande.*

Straight'ly, *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly; tightly; closely.

Straight'ness, *n.* State or quality of being straight; rectitude. — Narrowness; tightness; tension.

Straight'way, *adv.* Directly; immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

Strain, *v. a.* [Ger. *anstrengen*, to strain; O. Fr. *estreindre*, to strain.] To draw with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain* a rope. —To injure by pressing with too much effort.—To put to the utmost strength. —To make tighter; to cause to bind closer. — To press or cause to pass through some porous substance; to filter. — To force; to constrain; to make uneasy or unnatural.

—*v. n.* To make violent efforts. — To be filtered.

—*n.* A violent effort; a stretching or exertion of the limbs or muscles. — An injury by excessive exertion, drawing, or stretching. — Style; continued manner of speaking or writing; manner of speech or action. — Stretch or elevation of voice or sound; song; note; sound, or a particular part of a tune. — Turn; tendency; inborn disposition. — Race; breed, as a body.

(*Mus.*) Any one of the periods into which a musical composition is divided by double bars, the *S.* being further subdivided into periods, sections, phrases, and feet.

Strain'er, *n.* A person who strains. — That through which any liquid passes for purification; an instrument for filtration or percolation.

Strain'ing, *n.* The act of one who strains. — That which is strained.

S. piece. (*Arch.*) A piece of timber designed to prevent the nearer approach of two pieces of timber in a framing. The collar of a queen-post roof (Fig. 2274) may be cited as an illustration of the meaning of a straining-piece.

Strait, *a.* [Lat. *strictus;* It. *stretto.*] Narrow; close; not broad.—Close; intimate. (R.)—Difficult; distressful.

—*n.* Distress; difficulty; direful necessity.

(*Geog.*) A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain, or in the ocean between continents or other portions of land; — commonly in the plural; as, the *Straits* of Gibraltar.

Strait'en, *v. a.* To make strait, narrow, or contracted; to contract; to confine. — To make tense, or tight. — To distress; to perplex; to press with poverty or other necessity; as, *straitened* means.

Strait'-handed, *a.* Parsimonious; sparing; niggardly. (R.)

Strait'-laced, (*-lāst,*) *a.* Laced tight; griped with stays. — Stiff; constrained; as, a *strait-laced* person. — Rigid in opinion; strict; as, *strait-laced* morality.

Strait'ly, *adv.* Narrowly; closely; strictly; rigorously.

Strait'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being strait; narrowness; strictness; rigor; distress; difficulty; pressure from necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty.

Strait'-waistcoat, Strait'-jacket, *n.* A garment for restraining a lunatic person, or one laboring under violent delirium. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be extricated from them. — *Worcester.*

Strake, *n.* The iron band on the circumference of a wheel, defending the follies; a tire. — *Barrett.*

(*Ship-building.*) A line of planking extending from the stem to the stern.

Stral'sund, a strongly fortified town of Prussia, Pomerania, long subject to Sweden, situate on the strait which separates the island of Rügen from the mainland, 85 m. from Stettin. Its harbor is capacious and safe. The aspect of the town is gloomy, the streets being narrow and indifferently paved. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, tobacco, soap, and glass. *S.* was built about the year 1209, and became a member of the Hanseatic League. In 1628 it was besieged without success by Wallenstein, but was taken in 1678, 1713, and 1807. Since 1815 it has been made one of the strongest towns belonging to Prussia. *Pop.* 27,593.

Stram'ony, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Thorn-apple (*Datura stramonium*). See DATURA.

Strand, *n.* [A. S., Ger., Du. *strand*, shore.] The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake. — One of the twists, or parts of which a rope is composed.

—*v. a.* To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship. — To break, as one of the strands of a rope.

—*v. n.* To drift or be driven ashore; to run aground.

Strange, (*strānj,*) *a.* [Fr. *étrange;* O. Fr. *estrange;* Sp. *extraño;* Lat. *extraneus.*] Belonging to another country; foreign; not domestic.—New; not before heard, known, or seen. — Causing surprise; exciting curiosity; wonderful. — Not according to the common way; odd; unusual; irregular.

Strange sail. (*Naut.*) An unknown sail or vessel.

—*interj.* An exclamation of wonder.

Strange'ly, *adv.* In a strange manner; wonderfully; in a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder. — With some relation to foreigners.

Strange'ness, *n.* Foreignness; the state of belonging to another country. — Distance in behavior; reserve; coldness; forbidding manner. — Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness. — Mutual dislike; estrangement. — Wonderfulness; the power of exciting surprise and amazement; uncommonness that raises wonder by force of novelty.

Stran'ger, *n.* [O. Fr. *estranger;* Fr. *étranger.*] A foreigner; one who belongs to another country. — One of another town, city, state, or province in the same country; one unknown; one unacquainted. — A guest; a visitor.—One not admitted to any communication, communion, or fellowship.

(*Law.*) A person born out of the U. States; — more properly called *alien* until he becomes naturalized. — A person who is not privy to an act or contract.

Stran'ger, in *Kansas*, a post-township of Leavenworth co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Strang'ford, (Lough,) a large inlet of the sea, between Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, Ireland. It is studded with numerous islets, and is shallow.

Strangle, (*strang'gl.*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *estrangler*, from Lat. *strangulo;* Gr. *strangoloa*, or *stranggalizo.*] To choke; to stifle; to suffocate; to destroy the life of by stopping respiration. — To hinder from birth or appearance; to smother; to suppress.

Stran'gler, *n.* One who strangles.

Stran'gling, *n.* The act of killing by strangling or choking — *Worcester.*

Strangles, (*strang'glz.*) *n. sing.* (*Farriery.*) A contagious eruptive disorder peculiar to young horses. It is ushered in by sore throat and cough, a muco-purulent nasal discharge, and the eruption of a swelling in the space between the branches of the lower jaw. In about ten days, this swelling comes to a head, bursts, and in favorable cases the patient is soon well again. From exposure to cold, poverty, or other causes, the swelling, however, occasionally appears in less favorable situations, as about the glands lying within the shoulder, in those of the groin, or even in those of the mesentery. Such irregular cases are apt to be protracted, accompanied by much weakness, and sometimes prove fatal.

Stran'gulated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Irregularly contracted.

S. hernia. (*Surg.*) A hernia whose aperture occasions more or less constriction on the protruded part.

Strangula'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *strangulatio.*] The act of killing by intercepting the breath. It is produced by forcibly compressing the anterior of the windpipe, or by drawing a rope tightly round the neck. See HANGING.

(*Med.*) The state of a part too closely constricted.

Stran'gury, *n.* [Gr. *straggouria*, from *stronx*, a drop, and *ouron*, urine.] (*Med.*) Painful difficulty in voiding urine.

(*Bot.*) A disease in plants, produced by tight ligatures. — *Loudon.*

Straurner, (*strâu-rar',*) a town of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, at the head of the bay of Loch Ryan, 6 m. from Port Patrick. *Manuf.* Weaving, and there are tanneries and nail-factories. The harbor is excellent. *Pop.* 6,542.

Strap, *n.* [A. S. and Sw. *stropp;* Ger. *strippe;* Lat. *strappus*, a band, thong; Gr. *strophos*, a twisted band, from *strepho*, to twist.] A long, narrow slip of cloth or leather or some similar material. — A strop; a slip of leather or other material used for sharpening a razor.

(*Bot.*) The flat part of the corolla of a ligulate floret. *Gray.*

(*Carp.*) An iron band fixed round two or more timbers, sometimes with branches along each, to hold them all firmly together.

(*Naut.*) An iron bar of great strength forming part of the brake apparatus of a capstan on board ship.

—*v. a.* To beat or chastise with a strap. — To fasten or bind with a strap. — To rub on a strap for sharpening, as a razor.

Strappa'do, *n.* [It. *strappata;* Fr. *estropade.*] A kind of rack; a very cruel species of military punishment formerly in vogue in most European armies; it consisted in tying the offender's hands behind his back, attaching a strong cord to the wrists, and then by means of a pulley drawing him rapidly up to a cross-beam many feet high, entirely suspended in this painful manner, and then allowing the tortured victim to fall by his own weight to the ground, the process being repeated till one or more of his bones were dislocated or fractured.

Strap'per, *n.* A person who uses a strap. — Any person or thing of unusual size. (Low.)

Strap'ping, *a.* Tall; lusty; bulky; large; as, a *strapping* fellow.

Strap'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Long, flat, and narrow, as a corolla; ligulate.

Strap'-work, *n.* (*Arch.*) A peculiar kind of ornament, much used in the 15th and 16th centuries as a general decorative enrichment, and which consists of a narrow fillet or band, folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another; the convolution sometimes exhibiting much ingenious elaboration.

Stras'bourg, or **Stras'burg,** a fortified city of France, on its E. frontier, dep. Bas-Rhin, of which it is the cap., on the Ill, near the Rhine, 100 m. S.S.W. of Mentz, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. The city is of a triangular form, is inclosed by a bastioned line of ramparts, strengthened by numerous out-works, entered by

Fig. 2435. — STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.

7 gates, and has on its E. side a strong pentagonal citadel, built by Vauban. *S.* was, indeed, until toward the close of the year 1870, one of the strongest and most important fortresses and arsenals of France. Of its remaining public buildings, the principal is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, commenced in 1015, and completed in 1439, and which is justly classed among the most magnificent examples of Gothic architecture that exist (Fig. 2435). Its tower, 466 feet in height, is a masterpiece of architectural taste and skill, being built of hewn stone, cut with such delicate nicety as to give it at a distance some resemblance to lace, and combining the most elegant symmetry of parts with the most perfect solidity. *Manuf.* Flax, hemp, wine, liquors, linens, sail-cloth, blankets, carpets, hardware, leather, cotton, lace, snuff, jewelry, cutlery, bijouterie, chemicals, mathematical and musical instruments, and the famous *patés de foié gras* of Strasbourg. *Pop.* 84,167. — *Hist. S.* is very ancient, and most probably existed previous to the Romans. It assumed the name of *Strateburguen* in the 6th century. On the first partition of the Frankish territory it was included in the kingdom of Austria, and on the second in Lorraine. In the 10th cent. it belonged to the German emperors, and subsequently became a free city of the empire, which it continued to be till 1681, when it was taken possession of by Louis XIV., and finally annexed to France. Shortly after the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in Aug., 1870, and following the disastrous capitulation of the Emperor Napoleon with his army at Sedan, *S.* was invested by a German force of from 60,000 to 70,000 men under Gen. Werder, who opened his first parallel on the night of 29–30 Aug., and the second on that of 1–2 Sept. The garrison, numbering abt. 17,000 men, under Gen. Uhrich, after a most heroic defence, surrendered on the 28th of the last-named month. The surrender was hastened by a desire to stop further effusion of blood, and to save this magnificent city from total destruction. During the bombardment the shells of the Prussians destroyed some of the principal public buildings and private residences. The Prefecture, Theatre, Bibliotheque, Picture Gallery, and the Public Library (containing many bibliographical treasures), were all entirely destroyed. The Cathedral also suffered considerably, the amount of damage done to it having been variously estimated.

Stras'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., 110 m. S.E. of Columbus.

Strasburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Lancaster co., 8 m. E.S.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Strasburg, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Shenandoah co., 18 m. S.W. of Winchester; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Strasznitz, (*stras'nitz,*) a town of Austria, in Moravia, 12 m. from Hradisch; *pop.* 5,500.

Stra'ta, *n. pl.* of STRATUM, *q. v.*

Strat'agem, (*-jem,*) *n.* [Fr. *stratagème:* Lat. *strategema.*] An artifice, particularly in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy. — A trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained; any artifice.

Stratarith'metry, *n.* [Gr. *stratos,* army, *arithmos,* number, and *metron,* measure.] The art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure. *Crabb.*

Strateget'ics, *n. sing.* (*Mil.*) Strategy. (R.)

Strateget'ic, Strateget'ical, *a.* [Fr. *stratégique.*] Relating to strategy.

Strateg'ically, *adv.* In a strategetic manner.

Strat'egist, (*-jist,*) *n.* [Fr. *stratégiste.*] A person skilled in strategy.

Strat'egy, *n.* [Fr. *strategie;* Lat. *strategia.*] (*Mil.*) The science of directing military movements on the theatre of the war, when not in actual contact with an enemy. It merges into *tactics* on the field of battle.

Strat'ford, a town of England, co. of Essex, on the Lea, 4 m. from London. *Manuf.* Chemicals. *Pop.* 12,000.

Strat'ford, in Upper Canada, a town, cap. of Perth co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Stratford, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Coos co., 117 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 886. — A post-village and township of Fairfield co., at the mouth of the Housatonic River, Long Island Sound, 62 m. N.E. of New York. At the entrance of the harbor is the Stratford Point Light-house, with a revolving light; Lat. 41° 9′ N., Lon. 73° 6′ 36″ W. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,032.

Stratford, in *Ohio*, a village of Delaware co., 27 m. N. of Columbus.

Strat'ford-le-Bow, (*-le-bo'.*) a town of England, in Middlesex, on the Lea, 3 m. from London; *pop.* 6,000.

Strat'ford de Red'cliffe, STRATFORD CANNING, Viscount, an English statesman, b. in London, 1788; was a cousin of George Canning, and himself a distinguished diplomatist. As ambassador to Turkey, he had the management of the negotiations with the Russian ambassador previous to the Crimean war.

Strat'ford-upon-Av'on, a market-town of England, in Warwickshire, on the Avon, 9 m. from Warwick. It contains the house in which, it is said, Shakspeare was born; but that in which he died has long ago been razed to the ground by the proprietor. *Pop.* 3,500.

Strath'am, in *New Hampshire*, a post-twp. of Rockingham co., 39 m. E.S.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 760.

Strathspey, (*sträth'spe,*) *n.* A kind of Scottish national dance, slower than the reel, and which is said to derive its name from having been first practised in the district called Strathspey.

Stratifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Geol.*) The arrangement of the various materials of which the earth's crust is composed in *strata, beds,* or *layers,* reposing one on another, with more or less appearance of regularity. Rocks are said to be *stratified* or *unstratified,* to have *conformable* or *unconformable S.*, according as they present evidences of mechanical or chemical origin, and as they seem to have succeeded each other without or after disturbances altering the horizontality of strata previously placed.

Strat'iform, *a.* In the form of strata.

Strat'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *stratifier.*] To form into a stratum or strata. — To lay in strata.

Stratio'tes, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Hydrocharadæ,* including the Water Soldier, *S. aloides* (Fig. 2436), which grows in lakes and ditches.— It has numerous strap-shaped leaves, which spring from the root, as does also the 2-edged flower-stem bearing the spathe with beautiful and delicate white flowers. It is a very ornamental aquatic plant.

Fig. 2436. — WATER SOLDIER, (*Stratiotes aloides.*)

Stratoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *stratos,* an army, and *krateo,* to rule.] A military government.

Stratog'raphy, *n.* A description of armies, or of whatever relates to them.

Straton'ic, *a.* Relating to an army; warlike.

Strat'on, in *Illinois*, a township of Edgar co., abt. 5 m. E.S.E. of Paris; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Stratton, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., 90 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 400.

Strat'tonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clarion co., 3 m. E. of Clarion; *pop.* abt. 450.

Stra'tum, *n.*; *Latin pl.* STRATA; *Eng. pl.* STRATUMS, (n.) (*Geol.*) A single bed or layer of rock as it lies in the earth. Several such layers together form a group of *strata*, and if compacted and in any way distinguishable from other similar groups, a group of strata forms a *stratified rock.*

Stra'tus, *n.* [Gr. *sterno, stratus,* to spread.] (*Meteor.*) See CLOUD.

Straubing, (*strou'bing.*) a town of Lower Bavaria, on the Danube, 27 m. from Regensburg; *pop.* 11,214.

Straus'berg, a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, 20 m. from Berlin; *pop.* 4,500.

Strauss, DAVID FRIEDRICH, (*strouss,*) a German theologian, b. at Ludwigsburg, Würtemberg, 1808. In 1832, he became assistant teacher in the Theological Institute at Tübingen, and lectured on philosophy in the university there. In 1835, he produced his famous *Life of Jesus Critically Treated,* in which he attempted to prove the received gospel history to be a collection of myths gradually formed in the early Christian communities, and sought, by an analytical dissection of each separate narrative, to detect, where it existed, a nucleus of historical truth free from every trace of supernaturalism. The book made a real epoch in theological literature, and produced a violent excitement in and out of Germany, calling forth numberless replies from opponents, frightening many by its bold disregard of consequences back into the ranks of orthodoxy, and stirring up others to similar investigations. *S.* was dismissed from his appointment at Tübingen, and, in the following year, became a private tutor at Stuttgart. He replied to his critics, in 1837, in two *Friendly Addresses;* nevertheless, the feeling against him was so strong, that when, in 1839, he was appointed professor of divinity and church history at the University of Zurich, he was not only compelled instantly to resign, but the administration under which he had received the post was overthrown. He subsequently produced a biography of Schubert, the German poet, and *The Doctrine of the Christian Faith,* which forms a natural sequel to the purely critical investigation of the origin of Christianity in the first book.

Straw, *n.* [A. S. *streow, streaw;* Ger. *stroh.*] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, and pease. — A mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut, and after being threshed. — Anything proverbially worthless.

Man of straw. A figure of straw, made to resemble a man. — A man without competent or responsible means. — *Straw bail.* Bail given by irresponsible persons. — *To be in the straw.* To lie in child-bed, (Colloq.)

Straw, in *New Jersey*, a village of Warren co., 5 m. S.E. of Philipsburg.

Straw'berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FRAGARIA.

Straw'berry, in *Arkansas*, a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Straw'berry-blit, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BLITUM.

Straw'berry Plains, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 18 m. N.E. of Knoxville.

Straw'berry River, in *Arkansas*, rises in Fulton co., and falls into Black River in the S.W. of Lawrence co.

Straw'berry Valley, in *California*, a post-village of Yuba co., 45 m. N.N.E. of Marysville.

Straw'-color, (*-kul'ur,*) *n.* A light yellow color.

Straw'-cutter, *n.* An instrument for cutting straw or fodder.

Straw'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bucks co., 18 m. S.E. of Easton.

Straw'-plait, *n.* A strip made by plaiting straw, and used for making bonnets, hats, &c.

Straw'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Hamilton co., 28 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 300. — A village of Hendricks co., 30 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Straw'y, *a.* Made of straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw; light.

Stray, *v. n.* [A. S. *strægan.*] To wander, as from a direct course; to turn or go out of the way. — To wander from company or from the proper limits; to rove at large. — To wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to err; to deviate.

—*a.* Strayed; wandering; as, a *stray* cow or horse. (Col.)

—*n.* Any domestic animal that has left an enclosure, and wanders at large, or is lost. — The act of wandering. (R.)

Stray'er, *n.* One who strays or wanders.

Streak, *n.* [A. S. *strica, strice;* Du. *streek;* Ger. *strich.*] A line or long mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe.

(*Ship-bui'ding.*) Same as STRAKE, *q. v.*

(*Min.*) The appearance which arises from scratching a mineral with the point of a knife. The streak is *similar* when the color of the scratch is the same as that of the mineral, but *dissimilar* when the color varies.

—*v. a.* To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe; to variegate with lines of a different color, or of different colors.

—*v. n.* To stride; to vamose; to run swiftly; as, to *streak* it. (Vulgar.)

Streaked, (*streekt,*) *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different color.

Streak'y, *a.* Having streaks or stripes; striped; variegated with lines of a different color.

Stream, *n.* [A. S.; Du. *stroom;* Ger. *strom.*] A liquid substance flowing in a line or course, either on the earth, as a river or brook, or from a vessel or other reservoir or fountain; a current of water or other fluid. — A current of melted metal or other substance. — Anything issuing from a source, and moving with a continued succession of parts. — A current of air or gas, or of light. — Current; drift, as of opinions or manners.

—*v. n.* To flow; to run or move in a continuous current. — To pour out in abundance, as of tears. — To issue or shoot in streaks. — To extend: to stretch in a long line.

—*v. a.* To pour; to send forth in a current or stream. — To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracks.

To stream the buoy. (*Naut.*) To drop it into the water. — *Dana.*

Stream'-anchor, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small anchor used for swaying, and sometimes for mooring by, in a river, &c. — *Dana.*

Stream'er, *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind. — A luminous beam or column, one of the forms of *aurora borealis.*

Stream'ful, *a.* Abounding in streams or running water.

Stream'-ice, *n.* A continued line or series of pieces of ice flowing in certain directions.

Stream'let, *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Stream'y, *a.* Streamful. — Flowing with a current or stream.

Street, *n.* [A. S. *stræt;* Du. *straat;* Ger. *strasse;* Lat. *strata* (*via*), a smooth or levelled (way).] Any way or road in a city, chiefly a highway; — in distinction from a *lane* or *alley.*

Street-door. The door of a house, fronting or opening upon a street.

Streets'borough, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Streets'ville, in Upper Canada, a village of York co., 23 m. N. of Toronto; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Street'-walker, *n.* A common prostitute, who offers herself for hire in the open street.

Strehlen, (*strä'len.*) a town of Prussia, in Silesia, on the Ohlau, 22 m. from Breslau. *Manuf.* Cottons, woollens, and leather. *Pop.* 5,635.

Strel'itz, (*-its,*) a city of Germany, divided into Old and New Strelitz. See NEU-STRELITZ.

Strel'itz, *n.*; *pl.* STRELITZY. A soldier of the ancient Muscovite militia. — The strelitzy were the only standing army of the empire, and, like the Turkish janissaries, constantly interfered with its government. Their last revolt was in 1698, during the absence of the Czar, Peter I., who on his return cashiered the corps altogether.

Strel'izia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Musaceæ,* consisting of large herbaceous plants, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Their foliage consists of long stalked leaves, sheathing at the base, arising from a contracted stem, the flower-stalk encircled below by the sheath of the leaf-stalk, while its upper portion gives origin to a large bract or spathe placed obliquely, within which are the flowers. The fine leaves and large orange and purple flowers of *S. reginæ* render it one of the most splendid of plants.

Strength, *n.* [A. S. *strength, streng.*] The state or quality of being strong; vigor; force; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, moral, or intellectual. — Solidity or toughness; the quality of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding. — Power of resisting attacks; fastness; support. — Legal or moral force; validity; the quality that commands results. — That which yields support; confidence; security. — Amount of force, military or naval; an army or navy; number of troops or ships well appointed. — Force of writing; nervous diction; force; — opposed to *softness* in writing or painting. — Vividness; clearness; — said of light or color. —

The quality of any liquor which has the power of affecting the taste, or of producing sensible effects on other bodies. —Vehemence; force proceeding from motion, and proportioned to it; — said of air, water, &c.

(*Fine Arts.*) Boldness or vigor of conception or treatment. — *Worcester.*

Strength of materials. See MATERIALS (STRENGTH OF).

Strength'en, *v. a.* To make strong or stronger; to add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; to confirm; to establish. — To fix in resolution; to animate; to encourage. — To cause to increase in power or security.

—*v. n.* To grow strong or stronger.

Strengthener, (*strength'n-er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, increases strength.

Strength'less, *a.* Wanting strength; deprived of strength. — Lacking potency; weak; — said of liquors. (R.)

Stren'uous, *a.* [Lat. *strenuus.*] Energetic; vigorous; eagerly pressing or urgent; zealous; ardent; bold, active, and vigorous; intrepid.

Stren'uously, *adv.* With eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

Stren'uousness, *n.* The state or quality of being strenuous; eagerness.

Strepsip'tera, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *strephein*, I twist, and *pteron*, a wing.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Kirby to the order of insects which he found to possess rudimental elytra in the form of linear and spirally twisted scales.

Strep'topus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*, distinguished by its branched stem, and axillary, solitary flowers, generally with the peduncle distorted. *S. roseus*, the Rose-twistfoot, a common species, native of woods from Canada to the Carolinas, has reddish, spotted flowers suspended beneath the branches, one under each leaf.

Stress, *n.* [Abbreviated from *distress.*] That which bears the force or weight, or the force or weight itself; pressure. — Urgency; violence.

Stretch, *v. a.* [A. S. *streccan*; Ger. *strecken.*] To draw out to greater length; to extend in a line. — To extend in breadth; to spread or expand. — To reach out; to put forth; to extend. — To make tense; to render tight. — To draw or pull out in length; to strain. — To exaggerate; to extend too far.

—*v. n.* To be extended; to be drawn out to length or in breadth, or both. — To make violent efforts in running. — To spread. — To be extended, or to bear extension without breaking. — To strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate.

(*Naut.*) To sail; to direct a course.

—*n.* Extension in length or in breadth; reach; effort; struggle. — Utmost extent of meaning; utmost reach of power. — Course; direction.

(*Naut.*) Progress of a vessel under a heavy press of sail, and close-hauled. — *Mar. Dict.*

Stretch'er, *n.* He who, or that which, stretches. — A litter for carrying the sick, wounded, &c.

(*Masonry.*) A block of stone or a brick laid horizontally, with its length in the direction of the face of a wall.

(*Naut.*) A movable bar across the bottom of a boat, for the rower to place his feet against. The power of the stroke is dependent on the proper adjustment of the stretcher.

Stretch'ing-course, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A course in which the bricks or stones are laid horizontally, with their lengths in the direction of the face of the wall.

Stretch'ing-machine', *n.* (*Manuf.*) Calicoes and other similar textile fabrics are prepared for the market by being stretched in a proper machine, which lays all their warp and woof yarns in parallel positions, and extends their width after the shrinkage caused by bleaching, dyeing, &c.

Stret'to, *n.* [It., from Lat. *strictus*, strait, narrow.] (*Mus.*) A term indicating that the measure to which it is affixed is to be performed short and concise, hence quick. It is the opposite of *largo.* The stretto of a fugue is a part coming towards the end, where the answers to the subject are brought more closely together.

Strew, (*stru,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *strewian*; Ger. *streuen.*] To scatter; to spread by scattering. — To spread scatteringly or loosely. — To spread abroad.

Strew'ing, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, strews. — Something strewed or to be strewed.

Stri'a, *n.*; *pl.* STRIÆ. [Lat.] (*Arch.*) The channel or groove of a column.

Stri'æ, *n. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *stria.*] (*Zoöl.*) Fine thread-like lines in the exterior surface of many shells, longitudinal, transverse, or oblique. — *Maunder.*

Stri'ate, *v. a.* To furnish with furrows or channels.

Stri'ate, Stri'ated, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Marked with lines or stripes.

(*Bot.*) Marked with longitudinal streaks or furrows.

(*Fine Arts.*) Disposed in ornamental lines, either parallel or wavy.

Stricken, (*strik'kn,*) *pp.* of STRIKE, *q. v.*

—*p. a.* Struck; smitten. — Advanced; worn out; far gone.

Strick'ersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Philadelphia.

Strick'land's Depot, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Duplin co., 47 m. N. of Wilmington.

Strick'land's Ferry, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Augusta.

Strickle, (*strik'l,*) *n.* An instrument used to strike corn, to level it with the measure. — A tool used in moulding pipes.

Strict, *a.* [Lat. *strictus*, from *stringo*, to stretch.] Strained; drawn tight. — Tense; not relaxed. — Exact; accurate; rigorously nice. — Governed or governing by exact rules; severe; rigorous; observing exact rules. — Confined; limited; characterized by rigor.

(*Bot.*) Straight and narrow.

Strict'ly, *adv.* Closely; tightly; exactly; positively; rigorously.

Strict'ness, *n.* Quality of being strict; closeness; tightness; — opposed to *laxity.* — Exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like. — Rigorous accuracy; nice regularity or precision. — Rigor; severity.

Stric'ture, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *strictura*, from *stringo, strictus.*] A stroke; a glance; a touch. — A touch of criticism; a caustic remark; animadversion; censure.

(*Med.*) A spasmodic or other morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride, *v. n.* (*imp.* STRODE, *pp.* STRIDDEN.) [A. S. *stredan*, to spread.] To walk by extending the feet wide apart; to walk with long steps; to straddle; to stand with the legs far from each other.

—*v. a.* To pass over at a step.

—*n.* [A. S. *stræde.*] A long step; a straddle.

Stri'dent, *a.* [From Lat. *stridere.*] Harsh; grating on the ears; as, a *strident* voice.

Stri'dor, *n.* [Lat.] A harsh, shrill, grating, or creaking noise.

Striegau, (*stre'gou,*) a town of Prussian Silesia, 32 m from Breslau; *pop.* 5,711. Near it, in 1745, the Austrians were defeated by the Prussians.

Strife, *n.* [O. Fr. *estrif.*] Act of striving; struggle; exertion or contention for superiority; contest of emulation, either by intellectual or physical efforts; contention in anger or enmity; discord; contest; struggle for victory; conflict; quarrel or war; opposition; contrariety; contrast.

Stri'gn, *n.*; *pl.* STRIGÆ. [Lat., a windrow.] (*Arch.*) A fluting of a column.

(*Bot.*) One of the close-pressed rigid hairs distributed over the surface.

Strig'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See OWL.

Strig'il, *n.* [Lat. *strigilis.*] A brush for the skin.

Strig'ous, Strig'illose, *n.* (*Bot.*) Clothed with sharp and short close pressed hairs, or scale-like bristles.

Strike, *v. a.* (*imp.* STRUCK; *pp.* STRUCK, and sometimes STRICKEN.) [A. S. *ostrican*, to smite; Ger. *streich.*] To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow; to touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or an instrument. — To dash; to throw with a quick motion. — To stamp; to impress; to coin; to thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate. — To punish; to afflict. — To cause to sound; to notify by sound. — To lower; to let down, as sails. — To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion. — To make and ratify, as a bargain. — To produce by a sudden action. — To affect in some particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse. — To run on; to ground, as a ship.

To strike off, to separate by a blow, or any sudden action. — *To strike out*, to produce by collision. — To blot; to efface. — To bring to light. — To form at once by a quick effort.

—*v. n.* To make a quick blow or thrust. — To hit; to collide; to dash against; to clash. — To sound by percussion. — To be struck; to make an attack; to fall upon. — To act on by beating against; to sound with blows. — To run upon; to be stranded. — To pass with a quick or strong effect. — To dart; to penetrate. — To lower a flag or colors in token of respect, or to signify a surrender of the ship to an enemy. — To cease from work, as a body of workmen acting by combination, in order to attain higher wages; to revolt; to mutiny.

—*n.* Act of striking. — An instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, &c., for scraping off what is above the level of the top.

(*Pol. Econ.*) A means adapted by workmen in order to obtain higher wages or some amelioration in their working circumstances, and in which they leave their work in a body and refuse to resume it until their demands are complied with. Such proceedings are always attended with great hardships, and usually give rise to much bad feeling on both sides. The object of the workmen evidently is to force their employers into compliance by taking advantage of their necessity to have the work carried on or completed, and the knowledge of this naturally makes the employers the more inclined to resist. Perhaps, however, the chief objection to strikes is the all but impossibility of their being carried out without a system of tyranny being maintained towards a number even of those who are parties to it. A strike without unity among a number of workmen is a failure; and to obtain this, usually a number of persons are forced into it most unwillingly, while, as is often the case, when workmen are brought from a distance, these are subjected to the most wanton outrages and cruel treatment. We notice these objections the more readily, because, apart from them, we consider strikes to be perfectly fair, as they are quite legal. — When, on the other hand, the employers resolve to resist the action of laborers and to enforce certain conclusions which they have come to, and therefore suspend their works, the proceeding is called a *lock-out.*

Strike'-block, *n.* A plane shorter than the joints, used for shooting a short joint. — *Moxon.*

Strik'er, *n.* One who, or that which, strikes.

Strik'ing, *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive; strong; exact; adapted to make impression.

Strik'ingly, *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

Strik'ingness, *n.* Power or quality of affecting.

Strik'le, *n.* Same as STRICKLE, *q. v.*

String, *n.* [A. S. *string, streng.*] That which draws tight; that which binds, ties, or fastens; a small rope, line, or cord, or a slender strip of leather, or other like substance, used for fastening or tying things; a ribbon; a thread on which anything is filed; and hence, a line of things; the cord of a musical instrument; a fibre, as of a plant; a nerve or tendon of an animal body; the line or cord of a bow; a series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STRUNG.) To make tense; to furnish with strings; to put in tune, as a stringed instrument; to file; to put on a line.

String'-beans, *n. pl.* Green beans cooked and eaten with the pods; — so called from the stringy substance which is stripped from the back of the pods in preparing them. (U. S.) — *Bartlett.*

String'-course, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A course running round the face of a building, the projection of which is small in proportion to its height.

String'ed, *a.* Having strings; produced by strings.

Stringency, (*strin'jen-si.*) *n.* State of being stringent.

Strin'gent, *a.* [Lat. *stringens*, from *stringo.*] Drawing close together; contracting; binding strongly; urgent; drawn tight; severe; rigid; strict.

Strin'gently, *adv.* In a stringent manner.

String'er, *n.* One who strings; one who makes strings.

String'-halt, *n.* A peculiar catching up of the horse's limbs, usually of one or both hind limbs. It is most noticeable when the animal is first brought out of the stable, when he is excited, or made to turn suddenly round; it is a variety of chorea or St. Vitus's dance. Although a serious eyesore, it does not interfere with usefulness, and is quite incurable.

String'iness, *n.* State of being stringy.

String'-piece, (*-pēs,*) *n.* A piece of timber in a bridge.

(*Arch.*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. — *Ogilvie.*

String'y, *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous; ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

Strip, *v. a.* [A. S. *bestrypan*, to strip, to spoil.] To take away by force; to pull or tear off, as a covering; to deprive of covering; to skin; to peel. — To deprive; to bereave; to make destitute; to divest. — To rob; to plunder; to pillage. — To impoverish; to make bare by cutting, grazing, or other means.

To strip off, to tear or take off, as the bark of a tree. — *To strip from*, to take away from.

—*v. n.* To take off the covering or clothes.

—*n.* [Ger. *streif.*] A piece or slip, torn, pulled, or peeled off; a narrow piece, comparatively long.

Stripe, *n.* A line, or long, narrow division of anything, of a different color from the ground; a strip, or long, narrow piece attached to something of a different color. — The wale, or long, narrow mark discolored by a lash or rod. — A stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

—*v. a.* To make stripes in; to form with lines of different colors; to variegate with stripes.

Striped, *a.* Having stripes of different colors.

Striped Antelope, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See KOODOO.

Striped Squir'rel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) One of a group of rodent animals, comprising the genus *Tamias*, family *Sciuridæ.* It is characterized by ample cheek-pouches, tail shorter than the body and not bushy, three to five dark dorsal stripes, and four permanent upper molars. This genus comprises only a few species, two of which are found in Europe and Asia, and the remaining four or five in N. America. — *Tenney.*

Strip'-leaf, *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing it. — *Simmonds.*

Strip'ling, *n.* [From *strip, stripe.*] A tall, slender youth; a youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a hobbledehoy.

Strip'per, *n.* One who strips.

Strip'pings, *n. pl.* The last milk, at a milking, taken from a cow; the after-milking. — *Worcester.*

Strisores, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A sub-order of birds, order *Insessores*, including the Humming-birds, Swifts, and Goat-suckers.

Strit'el, *n.* A strickle.

Strive, *v. n.* (*imp.* STROVE; *pp.* STRIVEN.) [Ger. *streben.*] To endeavor; to struggle; to contend; to make efforts; to use exertions with earnestness; to labor hard. — To struggle in opposition to another; to be in contention or dispute. — To vie; to emulate; to contest; to oppose by contrariety of qualities. — To be comparable to; to contend in excellence.

Striv'er, *n.* One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind.

Striv'ing, *n.* Act of making efforts.

Strix, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the *Strigidæ.* See OWL.

Strobila'ceous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Belonging to, or resembling, a strobile

Stro'bile, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *strobilus.*] (*Bot.*) An imbricated scaly inflorescence, or any collection of hard scales, representing distinct flowers arranged spirally, but closely imbricated, as the fir-cone, or any fruit which resembles it.

Strobil'iform, *a.* That has the form of a strobile.

Stro'cal, Stro'cle, Stro'kal, *n.* A shovel used in the glass trade, having a turned-up edge, suited to filling the pots or moulds from the chests or harbors of materials. — *Simmonds.*

Stroke, *n.* [From *strike.*] The striking of one body against another; a hostile blow or attack. — A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity; fatal attack, as of death. — The sound of the clock. — The touch of a pencil; a touch; a masterly effort. — An effort suddenly or unexpectedly produced. — Series of operations. — A dash in writing or printing; a line; a touch of the pen. — The sweep of an oar in rowing; the upward or downward motion of a piston, as of a steam-engine.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *strecan.*] To rub gently with the hand by way of expressing kindness or tenderness; to soothe; to rub gently in one direction. — To make smooth.

Strok'er, *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking

Strokes'man, *n.* The person who rows the aftmost oar in a boat, and gives the stroke which the rest are to follow; usually called *stroke-oar.*

Strok'ing, *n.* The act of one who strokes.

Strok'ings, *n. pl.* Same as STRIPPINGS, *q. v.*

Stroll, *v. n.* [Contracted from *straggle.*] To move or wander about; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; to rove; to roam; to stray.

—*n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely.

Stroll'er, *n.* One who strolls; an itinerant actor.

Stro'ma, *n.* [Gr., a bed.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy body, found on fungous plants, to which flocci are attached. *Lindley.*

Strom'bite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A fossil shell of the genus *Strombus.*

Strom'boli, the most northerly of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily. It is abt. 12 m. in circumference, circular in shape, wholly of volcanic formation, and rises to the height of 3,100 feet above sea-level. On its W. side is a volcano of considerable activity. Sulphur and pumice-stone are gathered in large quantities. *Pop.* 1,350.

Strombu'liform, *a.* [Gr. *strombos,* a top, and Lat. *forma,* form.] Shaped like a top.

Strom'bus, *n.; pl.* STROMBIDÆ. [Gr. *strombos.*] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of Mollusca, for the most part found in the seas of tropical countries, inhabiting large and thick oval shells. The head of the animal is furnished with a proboscis and two short tentacula; and the eyes

Fig. 2437. — FOUNTAIN-SHELL, (*Strombus gigas.*)

are situated on a lateral peduncle longer than the tentacula themselves. In the *Strombus gigas* (Fig. 2437), the largest univalve known, which is caught for the table, pearls are said to be occasionally, though very rarely, found. It is sometimes called the Fountain-shell, from its occasional use as a garden ornament.

Stromeyerite, (*strōm-e'er-īt,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A double sulphide of silver and copper, found in Chili, Peru, &c. *Comp.* Sulphur 15·7, silver 52·9, copper 31·4.

Strom'ness, a town of Scotland, at the S.W. end of the island of Pomona, on a bay of the same name, with a safe and commodious harbor, 12 m. from Kirkwall; lat. 58° 51′ N., Lon. 3° 9′ W. *Pop.* 2,300.

Stro'nach, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Manistee co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Strong, *a.* [A. S. *strang, strong, streng,* strong.] Having firmness or vigor; having physical active power, or great physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; vigorous; powerful; stout; robust; muscular; solid; firm; having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure. — Well fortified; able to sustain attacks; not easily subdued or taken. — Having great wealth, means, or resources. — Moving with rapidity, as wind. — Hale; sound; healthy. — Adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination. — Characterized by order and zeal; earnestly engaged. — Having virtues of great efficacy, or having a particular quality in a great degree. — Full of spirit; intoxicating; affecting the sight, the taste, or the smell powerfully. — Not of easy digestion. — Well established; not easily overthrown or altered. — Characterized by great earnestness. — Able; furnished with abilities; having great force of mind, of intellect, or of any faculty; having great force; comprising much in few words. — Bright; glaring; vivid. — Powerful to the extent of force named.

Strong'-fisted, *a.* Having a muscular hand.

Strong'-hand, *n.* Force; strength; violence.

Strong'hold, *n.* A place of strength or security; especially, a fortress; a fort; a fortified place.

Strong'ish, *a.* Somewhat strong.

Strong'ly, *adv.* With strength; with great force or power; forcibly; firmly; in a manner to resist attack; vehemently; eagerly.

Strong'-minded, *a.* Having a strong mind; of powerful intellect.

Strong'-pounced, *a.* Having powerful talons, as an eagle.

Strong River, in *Mississippi,* flows into Pearl River from Simpson co.

Strong-set, *a.* Firmly compacted.

Strongs'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Indiana co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Indiana Court-House.

Strongs'ville, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., 14 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Strontia, (*stron'she-ă,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) An alkaline earth very similar in character to baryta. It receives its name from having been discovered in the mineral *strontianite* found at Strontian, in Scotland. It may be readily prepared from the native carbonate by dissolving it in nitric acid, and heating the resulting nitrate to redness in a crucible until no more fumes are evolved. It is similar in most of its properties to the corresponding alkaline earth baryta. It combines with water with great energy to form hydrate of *S.* The *crystallized hydrate* has the formula $SrOHO+9Aq$. *Carbonate of S.* constitutes the mineral known as *strontianite. Nitrate of S.* is easily prepared by dissolving the carbonate in nitric acid, and crystallizing. The crystals are anhydrous octohedra, which decrepitate when heated. They are soluble in five parts of cold, and considerably less of hot water. Nitrate of *S.* is much employed in the preparation of *red fire* for the theatres. A good mixture for this purpose may be made of 40 parts of nitrate of *S.*, 13 of flowers of sulphur, 10 of chlorate of potash, and 4 of sulphide of antimony. *Sulphate of S.* is found native as *celestine,* crystallized in rhomboidal prisms. It may be prepared artificially by a solution of nitrate of *S.* with sulphuric acid. *Form.* SrO.

Strontit'ic, *a.* Relating to, or containing, strontia.

Strontium, (*stron'she-um,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) The metal of which the alkaline earth strontia is the protoxide. It greatly resembles barium in its properties and combinations, but it is not so abundant in nature. It occurs principally as carbonate (*strontianite*) and sulphate (*celestine.*) It is a metal of a pale-yellow color, and is procured in the same way as barium. Heated in air, it burns with a yellowish flame, emitting sparks. Water is decomposed by it with evolution of hydrogen. It dissolves readily in dilute nitric acid, but the concentrated acid is without action on it. It forms two oxides — the protoxide (strontia), which has already been described, and the binoxide, which is deposited as a hydrate in crystalline scales, when a solution of binoxide of hydrogen is added to a solution of strontia. *Chloride of strontium* crystallizes in needles, which deliquesce in the air; hence the nitrate of strontia is used for pyrotechnic purposes. It dissolves in alcohol, and burns with a brilliant red flame. The sulphides are similar in properties and character to the corresponding sulphides of barium. *Equiv.* 43·8; *sp. gr.* 2·54; *symbol,* Sr.

Strop, *n.* A strap; a strip of leather used for sharpening razors, and giving them a fine smooth edge.

—*v. a.* To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen.

Stro'phe, (*-fe,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *strŏphe,* a turning.] (*Poetry.*) In the Greek tragedy, the turning of the chorus, dancing towards one side of the orchestra; hence, also, the strain sung during this evolution, to which the *antistrophe* answers.

Stroph'ic, *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, strophes.

Stroph'iolate, Stroph'iolated, *a.* Furnished with a strophiole.

Stroph'iole, *n.* [Lat. *strophiolum.*] A CARUNCLE, *q. v.*

Stroph'ulus, *n.* (*Med.*) The RED GUM, *q. v.*

Stroud, a market-town of England, in Gloucestershire, near the confluence of the river Frome and the Stroudwater, 9 m. from Gloucester. It is the centre of an extensive clothing trade. *Pop.* 10,000.

Stroud, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Monroe co., 22 m. N.W. of Easton; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Strouds'burg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., 118 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Stroud'ing, *n.* A coarse kind of cloth used in the American Indian trade. — *Worcester.*

Strove, *imp.* of STRIVE, *q. v.*

Strow, *v. a.* The same as STREW, *q. v.*

Strozzi, (*strot'se,*) the name of a wealthy and illustrious Florentine family. Paula, Filippo, and Piero were the three most renowned members of this princely house, between 1432 and 1537, and who were either exiled or lost their lives in the struggle for liberty against the power of the Medici family.

Struck, *imp.* and *pp.* of STRIKE, *q. v.*

Struct'ural, *a.* Pertaining to structure.

Struct'ure, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *structura.*] A putting together; adaptation; adjustment; manner of building. — Form; make; construction. — Manner of organization of animals, vegetables, &c. — A building of any kind, but chiefly a building of some size or magnificence; an edifice; a fabric. — The particular arrangement of the integrant particles of a mineral.

Struct'urist, *n.* A builder.

Struensee, (*stroo'en-se,*) KARL AUGUST VON, first minister of Christian VII. of Denmark, b. at Halle, Saxony, 1737. He was brought up to medicine, and became, in 1768, physician to the King of Denmark. Soon after the marriage of Christian with the Princess Caroline Matilda of England, *S.* became a favorite of the young queen, and after a long course of court intrigues, taking advantage of the imbecility of the monarch, he gradually came to direct the whole affairs of government. At length the Queen-mother formed a party against him. He was arrested, with his friend, Count Brandt, and beheaded at Copenhagen, 1772.

Strug'gle, *v. n.* [Ger. *strucheln,* to totter; It. *sdrucciolare,* to stumble.] To make efforts with a twisting, or with contortions of the body; to use great efforts or exertions; to labor hard; to strive; to contend; to use exertions in pain or anguish; to be in agony; to put forth efforts in any kind of difficulty or distress.

—*n.* A violent effort with contortions of the body; great labor; forcible effort to obtain an object or to avoid an evil; contest; contention; strife; agony; contortions of supreme distress.

Strug'gler, *n.* One who struggles.

Strug'gling, *n.* Act of striving; vehement or earnest effort.

—*a.* Making great efforts; using violent exertions. — Affected with contortions.

Stru'ma, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) A chronic swelling of some gland, particularly the thyroid, dependent on a scrofulous disposition. Any scrofulous enlargement, white swelling, or other indolent tumor.

(*Bot.*) A swelling present in some leaves at the extremity of the petiole, where it is connected with the lamina, as in *Mimosa sensitiva.* The term is also used in describing mosses to denote a dilatation or swelling sometimes seen upon one side of the base of the theca.

Strum'pet, *n.* [Du. *stront-pot* — *stront,* ordure.] A prostitute.

—*a.* Like a strumpet; hence, false; inconstant.

Strung, *imp.* and *pp.* of STRING, *q. v.*

Strut, *v. n.* [Dan. *strutte,* to strut; Ger. *strotzen,* to teem.] To swell; to bulge; to protuberate; as, *strutting* bags of money. (*Dryden.*) (n.) — To walk with a lofty, proud gait and erect head; to walk with an assumption of dignity; as, a *strutting* cock.

—*n.* A lofty, proud step or walk, with the head erect; affectation of dignity in one's gait; as, an ungainly *strut.*

(*Arch.*) A brace; a stretching-piece.

(*Mach.*) Any part of a mechanical structure whose principal property is to hold things apart; — correlative to *stay* and *tie.*

Struthion'idæ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *strouthos;* Lat. *struthio,* an ostrich.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of the order *Cursores,* composed of large birds, incapable of flight, having mere rudimentary wings, but long and stout legs; including the Ostrich, the Cassowary, and other congenial species.

Struthiop'teris, *n.* [Gr. *strouthos,* ostrich, and *pteron,* wing, or plume; from the resemblance.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Polypodiaceæ.* The Ostrich Fern, *S. Germanica,* is a fern of noble size and appearance, growing in low woods and swamps. The sterile fronds are often 5 or 6 feet high, commonly about 3, numerous, in circular clumps. Fertile fronds few, in the midst of the sterile, much smaller; the leaflets with numerous brownish, contracted segments, densely covered by the fruit beneath.

Strut'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, struts.

Strut'tingly, *adv.* With a proud, lofty gait or step.

Stru'vite, *n.* (*Min.*) A crystallized ammonio-magnesian phosphate met with in guano at Saldanha Bay, on the S. coast of Africa. It occurs in regular six-sided prisms of a pale-yellow color, which are transparent, but generally rendered opaque and blackened by organic matter. — *Brande.*

Strychnine, Strychnia, (*strik'-,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the alkaloids found in the *Strychnos nux-vomica,* and the *S. Ignatii,* or Ignatius's bean, in company with *brucine* and *igasurine.* In the former, strychnine and brucine are found in the form of lactates. The method of extraction is the following: — The rasped seeds are boiled with four times their weight of alcohol acidulated with one per cent. of sulphuric acid. The alcoholic liquid is neutralized with milk of lime in slight excess; the acid and coloring matters being thus precipitated, the basis remaining in solution. The alcohol is distilled off, and the residue treated with acidulated water, from which the two alkaloids are afterwards precipitated by ammonia. They are then converted into nitrates and crystallized, the nitrate of strychnine crystallizing out first. *S.* is one of the most powerful of the vegetable bases, precipitating many of the metallic oxides from their salts, and in many cases forming compounds with them, of which the double sulphate of strychnine and copper may be taken as an example. *S.* crystallizes from dilute alcohol in anhydrous octohedra, or in square prisms, which do not fuse on the application of heat. It is insoluble in absolute alcohol, ether, and the caustic alkalies; but it dissolves in the essential oils and in chloroform. It dissolves in 7,000 parts of cold water, giving an intensely bitter solution, which is still retained even when diluted with 100 parts of water. With the acids it forms well-defined salts, which are mostly crystalline and soluble. In minute portions, from the twelfth to the sixth of a grain, it is used as a tonic in medicine, with a special action on the nerves of motion. In doses of two or three grains, it is a most powerful and fatal poison: it is therefore frequently used in cases of murder and suicide. Its principal action seems to be on the motory nerves, producing lock-jaw and paralysis of the heart and lungs. *Form.* $C_{42}H_{22}N_2O_4$.

Strych'nos, *n.* [Gr.] A genus of plants, order *Loganiaceæ,* containing some of the most poisonous plants known. *S. nux-vomica,* the Koochla-tree of India (Fig. 2438), produces nux-vomica seeds. These are imported into this country from Coromandel and Ceylon. — They are extremely poisonous, from containing the alkaloids *strychnine* and *brucine.* Three-quarters of a grain of the former alkaloid has been known to produce death; it is, however, a valuable stimulant of the nervous sys-

Fig. 2438. — STRYCHNOS NUX-VOMICA.

tem, and has been frequently employed in paralysis. Nux-vomica seeds are largely used by gamekeepers and farmers to destroy vermin. The bark of the Koochla-tree is also very poisonous. It was formerly confounded with cusparia or Angostura bark, (see GALIPEA;) hence it is sometimes termed *false* Angostura bark. An aqueous extract of the bark of *S. tienté* is the terrible Java poison called *upas tienté*. The juice of *S. toxifera* is the basis of the celebrated *Woorali*, or arrow-poison of Guiana. The wood of some Asiatic species is employed as an antidote to the bites of poisonous snakes, and on this account is generally called *lignum colubrinum*, or snake-wood. It has been used medicinally in intermittent fevers. The bark of *S. pseudoquina*, which contains neither *strychnine* nor *brucine*, is extensively employed in Brazil as a substitute for cinchona bark. It is frequently erroneously called *copalchi bark*. The dried ripe seeds of *S. potatorum* are called *clearing-nuts*, from being employed by the Hindoos to clear muddy water.

Stry'kersville, in *New York*, a post-vill. of Wyoming co., 30 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo.

Stu'art, the royal house of Great Britain after the union with Scotland. The first of the name was the only child of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, and his wife Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce; he was a. 1316; commanded the second division of the Scottish army at the battle of Halidon, 19th July, 1333; concluded the treaty of Perth with Edward III., 1335; succeeded David II., under the title of Robert II., 1371, D. 1390. — His son, ROBERT III., reigned after him, and continued the peace till 1399, when the succession of Henry IV. to the throne of England led to the renewal of hostilities; D. 1405. — He was succeeded by his son, JAMES, whose successors all bore the same name — the fifth of the line becoming father of the unhappy Queen of Scots. (See JAMES: MARY.)—The other kings of this house were James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England, Charles I., Charles II., and James II., by whose deposition, in 1688, the *S.* were finally expelled the throne. —The son of the last-named, JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD, called the "Old Pretender," was acknowledged king by Louis XIV., under the title of James III., in 1701, and in 1719 married the daughter of John Sobieski, King of Poland; he made some vain attempts to recover the kingdom, and D. at Rome, 1756. He resigned his pretensions to his son, CHARLES EDWARD ("Bonnie Prince Charlie," or the "Young Pretender"), a. 1721, who fought gallantly for the throne of his ancestors, and was defeated at Culloden, 1746; D. at Rome, 1788. — The last of the *S.* was his brother, HENRY BENEDICT, who entered the Church soon after the disasters of 1745, and became titular Cardinal of York; on the death of Prince Charles Edward, however, he assumed the empty title of Henry IX. The invasion of Italy by the French republic, soon after, compelled him to seek safety in Venice, and he was there supported by a pension from the English crown. D. 1807.

Stub, *n.* [A. S. *steb.*] The stump of a tree; that part of the stem of a tree which remains fixed in the earth when the tree is felled; — applied particularly to the stump of a small tree.

—*v. a.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to *stub* up turnips.

—[L. Ger. *stubben.*] In the U. States, to strike, as the foot, against the stump of a tree, a stone, &c.

Stub'bed, *a.* [Swed. *stubbig.*] Short and thick, like something truncated; blunt; obtuse.

Stub'bedness, Stub'bluess, *n.* Bluntness; stumpiness; obtuseness; stuntedness.

Stubble, (*stŭb'bl,*) *n.* [Dim. of *stub*; Ger. *stoppel*; Lat. *stipula.*] The small stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buckwheat, left in the ground after reaping.

Stubbled, Stub'bly, (*stŭb'bld,*) *a.* Covered with stubble.

Stub'ble-rake, *n.* (*Agric.*) A long-toothed rake for gathering together stubble.

Stub'born, *a.* [Icel. *stubbr*, the trunk of a tree; Sansk. *stabh*, to render immovable.] Inflexibly fixed in opinion; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; stiff; obstinate to a degree of excess; unyielding; refractory; as, a *stubborn* mind. — Persevering; persisting; constant; steady; firm in purpose; as, *stubborn* application. — Stiff; not pliable or flexible; as, *stubborn* timber. — Intractable; obstinately resisting command, the goad, or the whip; as, a *stubborn* mule. — Firm; hardy; enduring with resolute patience; as, a *stubborn* stoic. — —Refractory; not ductile; not easily melted or worked; as, a *stubborn* metal.

Stub'bornly, *adv.* Obstinately; inflexibly; refractorily.

Stub'bornness, *n.* State or quality of being stubborn; immovableness; inflexibility; contumaciousness; unyieldingness; perverse or unreasonable obstinacy; stiffness; want of pliancy or ductility; refractoriness, as of ores or metals.

Stub'by, *a.* Abounding with stubs; short and thick; squat; stunted; as, *stubby* hairs.

Stub'-end, *n.* (*Mach.*) The enlarged end of a connecting-rod, to which the strap is made fast.

Stub'-mortise, *n.* (*Carp.*) A mortise only partially passing through the timber in which it is formed.

Stub'-nail, *n.* A short, thick nail; a nail broken off

Stucco, (*stuk'ko,*) *n.* [Ital.] (*Arch.*) A term frequently applied to various kinds of lime or cement renderings on masonry. It signifies more strictly, however, a species of plastering in ordinary cases worked up by hand to a fine face adapted to receive paint. In superior buildings this *S.* is made by the addition of other materials than the lime or plaster usually employed in order to resemble marble. In point of fact, common *S.* is nothing more than plastering which has received an additional amount of manipulation. *Marble S.* is made with fine lime, mixed with calcareous powder, chalk, or other similar substances, in such proportions and worked in such a way as to produce a hard uniform substance, which admits of being colored, painted, and polished, so as to resemble various colored marbles.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STUCCOED,) (*stŭk'kŏd.*) To overlay with stucco or fine plaster.

Stuc'coer, *n.* One who works in stucco.

Stuck, *imp.* and *pp.* of STICK, *q. v.*

Stuckle, (*stŭk'l,*) *n.* Same as STOCK, *q. v.*

Stuck'-up, *a.* Self-important and affectedly dignified, without possessing real superiority; inflated with vanity or supercilliousness; ridiculously puffed up and assuming airs of exclusiveness, from an overweening idea of personal importance, consequence, or position; as, a *stuck-up* parvenu. (Colloq.)

Stud, *n.* [A. S. *studu*; Ger. *stütze*, a prop, support.] That which is set or fixed upright; especially, a post, pillar, stay, or prop. — An ornamental knob or boss. — An ornamental button for a shirt-bosom; as, a set of diamond *studs*.

(*Mach.*) A short rod; also, a stud-bolt.

(*Arch.*) A small joist inserted in the sills and beams of a building, between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers.

—*v. a.* To adorn with shining studs, bosses, or knobs; as, harness *studded* with plated ornaments.—To set thickly, as with studs; to set with detached or prominent ornaments; as, the heavens are *studded* with stars, a garden *studded* with flowers.

Stud, *n.* [A. S. and Icel. *stud*, a collection of horses; Ger. *stute.*] A collection of breeding-horses or mares; also, the place where they are lodged; in France, a haras; as, a racing *stud*.

Stud'-bolt, Stand'ing-bolt, *n.* (*Mach.*) A double-threaded bolt to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and receive a nut upon the other.

Stud'ding, *n.* Studs or joists taken collectively, or the material for their construction.

Stud'ding-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) One of a set of supplementary sails extended in light winds beyond the leeches of the principal square sails. They are narrow and of the same height with the sail supplemented; — sometimes abbreviated, on shipboard, *stunsail*.

Stu'dent, *n.* [Fr. *étudiant*, from Lat. *studens, studentis* — *studeo*, to take pains about.] A person engaged in study; a scholar; a collegian; one who is devoted to learning, either in an institution or in private; as, the *students* of a university, a medical, law, or theological *student*, &c. — A bookworm; a person devoted to, or absorbed in, books and learning; as, a hard *student*. — One who studies, meditates on, or examines; as, a *student* of human life.

Stu'dentship, *n.* State or quality of being a student.

Stud'-horse, *n.* [A. S. *stŏd-hors.*] A stallion; a stone-horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

Studied, (*stŭd'id,*) *p. a.* [From *study.*] Well considered or digested; read or examined with closeness or attention; as, the matter has been well *studied*. — Learned; erudite; qualified by study; well versed in any branch or department of learning; as, a person well *studied* in the law. — Intended; purposed; premeditated; as, a *studied* affront.

Stu'dio, *n.*; *pl.* STUDIOS. [It., a study.] A sculptor's workshop; an atelier;—sometimes, though less properly, applied to the work-room of a painter.

Stu'dious, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*; Lat. *studiosus* — *studium.*] Given to books or to learning; devoted to the acquisition of knowledge or erudition from books; as, a *studious* scholar. — Contemplative; thoughtful; given to thought or cogitative examination. — Attentive to; careful; — preceding *of*; as, a man *studious of* his own interests. — Suited to thought or meditation; favorable for study or contemplation; as, *studious* cloisters. (*Milton.*) — Diligent; eager to discover something, or to accomplish some object; as, one who is *studious* to please. — Premeditated; studied; deliberately planned or formed; as, *studious* impertinence.

Stu'diously, *adv.* In a studious manner.

Stu'diousness, *n.* Quality of being studious.

Stud'-work, *n.* (*Masonry.*) A wall built between studs or quarters. — *Crabb.*

Study, *n.* [Fr. *étude*; Lat. *studium*, from *studeo.*] Assiduity, or close and earnest application to anything; a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; — hence, application of the mental powers to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, with the view of learning or acquiring what is not before known; as, he passes his whole time in *study*. — Exclusive mental abstraction or occupation; undivided or absorbed attention or meditation; contrivance; as, it is his *study* to please the fair sex. — Subject of special or fixed attention; any particular branch of knowledge or learning that is studied. — An apartment devoted to study or to literary occupation; a reading-room; as, he is a man who seldom leaves his *study*.

(*Fine Arts.*) A work undertaken for improvement in painting or sculpture, and commonly left unfinished; — also, a finished sketch from nature; as, a *study* of a flower or tree.

—*v. n.* To be eager, zealous, diligent, or assiduous. — To apply one's self, or to pursue some course of action; to fix the mind attentively upon a subject; to muse; to cogitate; to dwell upon anything in thought. — To apply the mental faculties to the acquisition of book-lore or learning.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* STUDIED,) (*stŭd'id.*) To be eager or zealous about; to busy one's self with, or strive after; to apply the mind to; to read and investigate for the purpose of gaining knowledge of and familiarity with; as, to *study* law, to *study* the classics, to *study* languages. — To examine or inspect closely; to consider attentively and carefully; as, a selfish man *studies* himself first. — To con over, or to commit to memory; to form, arrange, or set in order by previous cogitation; as, to *study* a speech, address, harangue, sermon, or lesson.

Stu'fa, *n.* [It., a stove.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth: these jets are not uncommon in volcanic districts. The name is also applied to natural vapor-baths, in which steam issues from the earth, generally accompanied by gas, and used for curative purposes.

Stuff, *n.* [Fr. *étoffe*; Dan. and Du. *stof*; Ger. *stoff.*] A mass of matter indefinitely; or, a collection of substances; the matter or material of which anything is formed.

"The workman ae his *stuff* his skill doth shew."—*Davies.*

—Particularly, fabrics of the loom; woven material; textile goods not made into garments; as, what kind of *stuff* does she wear? — A potion, medicine, or mixture; as, "I did compound for her a certain *stuff*." —*Shaks.*

—Unorganized or refuse matter; — hence, nonsense; bosh; silly talk; irrational language; empty verbiage; as, he writes wretched *stuff* and calls it poetry.

(*Com.*) A light, woollen cloth formerly much used for curtains and bed-furniture.

(*Naut.*) Slush of mixed turpentine, tallow, &c., used on shipboard; as, to pay a ship's bottom with *stuff*.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *étoffer*; Ger. *stopfen.*] To fill very full; to crowd; to cram; to load or charge to excess; as, to *stuff* a bolster. — To press; to thrust or crowd into. — To fill by being put into; to swell or bulge out by putting something in; as, to *stuff* a bladder with sausage-meat. Specifically, to fill with seasoning, forcemeat, spices, or truffles; as, to *stuff* a turkey. — To stifle or obstruct, as the sense of an organ; as, his nose being *stuffed*, he cannot smell. — To form, mould, or fashion by stuffing; as, to *stuff* the body of a doll. — To fill, as the skin of a dead animal for preserving and preserving his form; as, to *stuff* an owl. — To crowd with facts or ideas; to cram mentally; — hence, to fill with something improper, fallacious, or superfluous; as, he has his head *stuffed* with absurd notions.

To stuff a ballot-box, in the U. States, to fill a ballot-box with illegal or fraudulent votes.

—*v. n.* To cram; to gorge; to fill greedily or gluttonously; as, some people *stuff* themselves into dyspepsia.

Stuff'er, *n.* One who stuffs. — In the U. States, one who fills a ballot-box with fraudulent votes.

Stuff-gown, *n.* A gown made of a woollen fabric; — hence, in England, a junior barrister, or one not arrived at the dignity of a silk gown, like the king's or queen's counsel. — *Campbell.*

Stuffiness, *n.* State of being stuffy, surly, peevish, or obstinate.

Stuffing, *n.* That which is used for filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a cushion. — (*Cookery.*) Stuffing or force-balls for meat, game, &c.; that which is put into meat to impart a higher zest, savor, or relish; as, when roasting a fillet of veal, do not forget the *stuffing*.

Stuff'ing-box, *n.* (*Mach.*) In a locomotive engine, a box with a recess for admitting some soft material, such as white spun yarn, to render steam-tight any rod working through this stuffing or packing. The piston-rods, slide-valve rods, regulator-rods, and pump-plunger, all work through boxes of this description. (V, Fig. 2426.)

Stuff'y, *a.* Doughty; bold; stout; mettlesome. (Scot.) — Peevish; surly; obstinate; churlish. (Colloq. U. S.)

Stuhlweissenburg, (*stool-rise'en-boorg.*) a town of Hungary, 16 m. from Lake Balaton, in a swampy plain in the neighborhood of the marshes of Sár-Rét. *Manuf.* Cotton cloths, flannels, leather, silk, and knives. *S.* was, from 1027 to 1527, the place where the kings of Hungary were crowned and buried. *Pop.* 15,872.

Stuke'ley, in British N. America, a seaport-town in the N. of Prince Edward Island, at the mouth of Morel River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Lat. 46° 26' N, Lon. 62° 47' W.

Stull, *n.* A framework of timber placed in the backs of levels, and covered with boards, or small piles, to support rubbish.

Stulm, *n.* A shaft serving to drain a mine.

Stul'tifier, *n.* One who stultifies.

Stultification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* Act of stultifying.

Stul'tify, *v. n.* [Lat. *facio*, and *stultus*, foolish.] To cause to appear foolish; to make a fool of. — To prove foolish or deficient of understanding; to regard as a fool, or as foolish.

(*Law.*) To allege or prove to be insane for the voidance of some act. — *Blackstone.*

Stultil'oquence, Stultil'oquy, (*-kwens,*) *n.* [Lat. *stultus*, foolish, and *loquentia*, a talking.] Foolish talk; empty or frivolous chatter; childish babble.

Stum, *n.* [D. *stom*, must.] Same as MUST, *q. v.* — Wine revived afresh by fermentation from a mixture of must.

—*v. a.* To revive or renew, as wine, and adding new fermentation to it by means of must.

Stum'ble, *v. a.* [D. *strompelen.*] To strike, as the foot against a stump; to trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs; to strike the foot so as to fall, or to hazard a fall. — To walk in a bungling, awkward, or unsteady manner; as, drunken men are apt to *stumble*. — To err; to slip or slide into a crime, error, transgression, or blunder. — To strike upon by accident or without design; to fall or alight by chance; — preceding *on* or *upon*; as, he *stumbled upon* a piece of good luck.

—*v. n.* To obstruct or impede in progress; to cause to trip or stop.—To confound, puzzle, confuse, or perplex; to gravel; to pother; to put to a nonplus; as, such terms *stumbled* many. — *Milton.*

—*n.* A trip or sudden check in walking or running; as,

to make a *stumble*. — A blunder; a failure; a fiasco; a state of nonplus.

Stum'bler, *n.* One who stumbles; a blunderer.

Stum'bling-block, Stum'bling-stone, *n.* Any cause of stumbling; that which causes one to err or blunder.

Stump, *n.* [Swed. and Dan.; Ger. *stumpf*] The stub of a tree; that part of the trunk of a tree remaining in the earth after the tree is felled, or the part of any plant left in the earth by the scythe or sickle. — The part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed; as, the *stump* of a leg, finger, or tooth, the *stump* of a pipe or cigar. — (*pl.*) Legs; limbs; as, he travelled thither on his *stumps*. (Colloq.) — One of two small pieces of wood set on the head of the wicket, in the game of cricket. — A short, thick roll of leather or paper, cut to a point, and employed to rub down the harsh or strong lines of a crayon- or pencil-drawing, for shading it, or for rubbing solid tints on paper from colors in powder. — *Fairholt.*

Stump-orator, one who delivers an harangue from the stump of a tree, or other prominent elevation. (Amer.) — *Stump-oratory*, in the U. States, an electioneering speech or political harangue delivered from a stump, or other prominent place. — *To take the stump*, or *to stump it*, to go about the country delivering public addresses for electioneering purposes; — a term derived from the old Western custom of the orator's mounting the stump of a tree, as in the backwoods, in making his speech or harangue. (American)

—*v. a.* [Swed. *stympa.*] To curtail; to lop, as a fixed limb or branch. — To strike with the toe, as something fixed or hard. (Vulgar.) — To challenge; also, to nonplus; to puzzle; to place in a quandary. (Amer. Cant.) — To go about, delivering speeches or addresses for electioneering purposes; as, to *stump* the State. (Amer. Colloq.) — To overset, as the stump or wicket in the game of cricket.

To stump out, in the game of cricket, to bowl out by knocking down the stump or wicket with the ball.

—*v. n.* To walk or totter heavily, as if on stumps. — To brag; to vaunt; to make a boast.

To stump up, an English colloquialism, expressive of to pay cash.

Stump'age, *n.* In Maine, a tax levied on the amount of timber cut, and regulated by the market-price of lumber.

Stump'er, *n.* One who stumps. — A boaster; a braggart. — A doubtful story; a canard (U. S. colloq. and vul.)

Stump'iness, *n.* State or quality of being stumpy.

Stumps'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lebanon co., 35 m. N.W. of Reading.

Stump'town, in *W. Virginia*, a village of Gilmer co.; *pop.* abt. 120.

Stump'y, *a.* Abounding with stumps. — Short and thick; stunted; stubby.

Stun, *v. a.* [A. S. *stunian*, to render dizzy or stupid with noise; Ger. *staunen*, to wonder, to be amazed.] To overpower, as the sense of hearing; to blunt or stupefy, as the organs of hearing; to confound or make dizzy by loud and confused sound; as, the noise of a cataract *stuns* the ear. — To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head; as, a good rap from a cudgel is apt to *stun* a man. — To confound or astonish completely; to overpower; to bewilder; as, he looked at me as if *stunned*.

Stung, *imp.* and *pp.* of STING, *q. v.*

Stunk, *imp.* and *pp.* of STINK, *q. v.*

Stun'ner, *n.* One who, or that which, stuns; — applied colloquially and vulgarly to something that fills one with admiration or confounds by astonishment; as, that horse is a *stunner*.

Stun'ning, *p. a.* Confusing or overpowering the auricular organs; as, a *stunning* noise. — Striking with admiration, or surprising with astonishment; as, a *stunning* girl, a *stunning* romance. (Colloq.)

Stunt, *v. a.* [A. S. *stuntan.*] To stint; to hinder or check the growth of; as, to *stunt* a plant or tree, to *stunt* a child, to *stunt* a generous nature.

—*n.* That which has suffered a check in growth; specifically, a two-year old whale.

Stunt'edness, *n.* State or quality of being stunted.

Stupe, *n.* (*Med.*) A fomentation; a sweating-bath.

—*v. a.* To foment; to dress with a stupe.

Stupefacient, (*-fā'shent.*) *n.* (*Med.*) An opiate; a narcotic; any substance producing stupor.

—*a.* Promoting stupefaction or lethargy.

Stupefaction, (*-fāk'shun,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *stupefactio.*] Act of stupefying or rendering stupid. — A stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupor; torpor.

Stupefac'tive, *a.* Causing stupefaction or insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

Stu'pefiedness, *n.* State of being stupefied; stupefaction; torpor; stupor.

Stu'pefier, *n.* One who, or that which, stupefies.

Stu'pefy, *v. a.* [Fr. *stupefier*; Lat. *stupefacio — stupeo* and *facio.*] To deaden; to make dull or stupid; to blunt or confuse, as the faculty of perception; to deprive of motion or sensibility; as, the fumes of laudanum *stupefy* the brain. (Generally written *stupify* in England.)

Stupen'dous, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus — stupeo*, to be struck senseless.] Striking senseless by its magnitude; — hence, astonishing; wonderful; amazing; particularly, of surprising magnitude or elevation; as, a *stupendous* height, a *stupendous* theme.

Stupen'dously, *adv.* In a stupendous manner; in a way to excite awe or astonishment.

Stupen'dousness, *n.* Quality or state of being stupendous, amazing, or astonishing.

Stu'peous, Stu'pose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Resembling tow, or having long, loose scales or matted filaments like tow.

Stu'pid, *a.* [Fr. *stupide*; Lat. *stupidus.*] Senseless; obtuse in mind; insensible; very dull in intellect; deficient in understanding; heavy; doltish; thick-headed; as, a *stupid* person. — Dull; heavy; inanimate in style; formed without skill or genius; resulting from, or exhibiting, stupidity; as, a *stupid* speech, a *stupid* book.

Stupid'ity, Stu'pidness, *n.* [Fr. *stupidité*; Lat. *stupiditas.*] Quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; mental obtuseness; insensibility; blockishness; senselessness; thick-headedness; sluggishness of the intellect.

Stu'pidly, *adv.* In a stupid manner; senselessly.

Stu'pidness, *n.* Stupidity.

Stu'pify, *v. a.* See STUPEFY.

Stu'por, *n.* [Lat., from *stupeo.*] Numbness; deadness; extreme diminution or suspension of activity or sensibility; suppression or reduction of sense or feeling; as, the *stupor* of any physical organ. — Intellectual torpor or insensibility; moral stagnation; mental stupidity; heedlessness or indifference to one's interests; as, *stupor* of the reasoning faculty.

Stu'pose, *a.* (*Bot.*) See STUPEOUS.

Stur'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Worcester co., 60 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,107.

Stur'dily, *adv.* In a sturdy manner; with hardiness, vigor, or lustiness.

Stur'diness, *n.* State or quality of being sturdy; stoutness; hardiness; lustiness; as, the *sturdiness* of early manhood. — Brutal strength; bluffness. (R.)

Stur'dy, *a.* (*comp.* STURDIER: *superl.* STURDIEST.) [O. Fr. *estourdi*; Fr. *étourdi.*] Stout; hardy; bluff; bluntly obstinate; brusque; — implying courseness or rudeness; as, a *sturdy* beggar, a *sturdy*, hardened sinner, &c. — Exemplifying strength, force, or rude vigor; lusty; burly; strong; violent; laid on with strength; as, a *sturdy* ploughman, a *sturdy* stroke. — Stiff; compact; hardy; stout; strong; as, a *sturdy* tree, *sturdy* limbs.

Stur'dy, *n.* (*Farriery.*) An ovine, and occasionally bovine, sickness, caused by the presence of a hydatid within the brain, and in which the animal cannot properly seek its food, loses condition, staggers when moved, turns stupidly round almost in one spot, and usually towards the side on which the hydatid lies. See HYDATID.

Sturge, (*sturj.*) an island of the Antarctic Ocean, the most E. of the Balleny group; Lat. 66° 44′ S., Lon. 163° 11′ W.

Sturgeon, (*stûr'jun,*) *n.* [Fr. *esturgeon*; Lat. *sturio* or *stirio.*] (*Zoöl.*) A common name of the fishes composing the genus *Accipenser* of Cuvier, of which it is the type. The common *S.* (*Accipenser sturio*) is generally 6 feet long, but sometimes attains to the length of 18. It inhabits the North American and European seas, migrating during the early summer months into the larger rivers and lakes, and returning to the sea again in autumn, after having deposited its spawn. Its form is long and slender, gradually tapering towards the tail, and covered throughout the whole length by five rows of strong, large, bony tubercles, rounded at the base, and terminated above by a sharp curved point in a reversed direction. The mouth, placed under the elongated muzzle, is small and toothless; and the palatal bones form the upper jaw; the air-bladder is very large, and from it the isinglass of commerce is prepared. The pectoral fins are oval, and middle-sized; the dorsal small, and situated very near the tail; the ventral and anal fins are also small, and placed nearly opposite the dorsal. The general color is cinereous above, with dusky specks, and yellowish-white beneath. Though generally considered as a fish of slow motion, it is sometimes seen to swim with great rapidity, and also to spring out of the water with great force at intervals. In North America they appear in great abundance during the early summer months. The flesh of the *S.* is white, delicate, and firm; it is generally eaten pickled. From the roe, when properly salted and dried, is prepared the substance known by the name of *caviar*; but a very superior sort is made from a smaller species, called the *Sterlet*. The Sharp-nosed *S.* (*A. oxyrhynchus*) of the Atlantic coast of N. America is from 4 to 8 feet long. The Lake *S.* (*A. rubicundus*) of the Great Lakes, is about 4 feet long, and of a ruby hue. The genus *Chimæra*, ranked by Cuvier with the Sturgeons (*Sturiacidæ*), has but one known species, *C. monstrosa*, called the King of Herrings. Its gill-lid, or operculum, is merely rudimental, and concealed in the skin, while there is no approach to sharks in the structure of the gills. It pursues the shoals of herrings, and is consequently sometimes taken in herring-nets. It is about 3 feet long.

Fig. 2439. — STURGEON.

Stur'geon, a lake of British North America, 27 m. long and 6 broad, connected with Pine Island Lake by the river Saskatchewan; Lat. 54° N., Lon. 102° W.

Sturgeon, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Boone co., 129 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Sturgeon Bay, in *Wisconsin*, an inlet of Green Bay, in Door co. — A post-village and township, cap. of Door co., on Sturgeon Bay, 44 m. N.E. of the city of Green Bay; *pop.* abt. 300.

Stur'geonville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Brunswick co., 60 m. S.S.W. of Richmond.

Stur'ges Rapids, in *Iowa*, a village of Black Hawk co., 80 m. N.N.W. of Iowa City.

Sturgis, (*stur'jis,*) in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of St. Joseph co., 115 m. W. of Monroe; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sturiones, or CHONDROPTERYGIANS, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sturgeons, an order of cartilaginous fishes, which have free gills, and one large external opening on each side, with a strong operculum.

Sturioni'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See STURGEON.

Sturnidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sterling family, comprising insessorial birds distinguished from the family *Icteridæ* by having a rudimentary outer primary, thus making the primaries ten instead of nine. The genus *Sturnus* comprises the Common Starling, *S. vulgaris*, of Europe, (Fig. 2440,) which is about the size of a thrush, black, with violet and green reflections, and spotted with white or fawn-color. It moves in large flocks, is easily tamed, and may be taught to sing, and even to speak. — *Tenney.*

Fig. 2440. — STARLING, (*Sturnus vulgaris.*)

Stut'ter, *v. n.* [Dn. *stotteren*; Ger. *stottern.*] To stammer; to hesitate in uttering words; to have an impediment in one's speech.

Stut'ter, Stut'tering, *n.* A stammer; — also, act of stammering.

Stut'terer, *n.* A stammerer.

Stut'teringly, *adv.* With stammering.

Stuttgart, (*stoot'gart,*) a city of Germany, cap. of the kingdom of Würtemberg, on the Nesen, a small tributary of the Neckar, 38 m. E.S.E. of Carlsruhe, and 120 N.W. of Munich. It has a royal palace which contains a good collection of paintings and statues, a public library, a mint, museum, &c. Though surrounded by a wall and ditch, it is a place of no strength. *Manuf.* Leather, hats, cotton, silk, plated goods, and snuff. *Pop.* 65,823.

Stuyvesant, (*stī'ves-ant,*) in *New York*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., on the Hudson River, 18 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,366.

Stuyvesant Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., 25 m. S. of Albany.

Sty, *n.* [A. S. *stigan*, to grow up.] (*Med.*) A small tumor on the ciliary ridge of the eyelid. Children are very subject to those painful little boils, which often proceed from an unhealthy condition of the body. The best local treatment is friction, either with a ring or the edge of the finger-nail.

—[A. S. *stige*; Icel. *stía*, a repository, a recess.] A pen or inclosure for swine. — A stew; any place of bestial debauchery.

—*v. a.* To pen or shut up in a sty; as, to *sty* hogs.

Stygian, (*stij'yan,*) *a.* [Lat. *Stygius*, from Gr. *Styx, Stygos*, the Styx.] Pertaining, or having reference to the Styx, or river of hell fabled by the ancients; — hence, hellish; diabolical; infernal; as, the *Stygian* crew.

Stylagalma'ic, Stylogalma'ic, *a.* [Gr. *stylos*, a column, and *agalma*, effigy.] (*Arch.*) Supplying the place of pillars or columns; as, *stylagalmaic* figures.

Sty'lar, *a.* See STILAR.

Style, (*stil,*) *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *styl*; Lat. *stilus, stylus*; Gr. *stylos*, a pillar.] (*Antiq.*) A kind of pencil used by the Romans for writing on waxed tablets; it was made of brass or iron, with one end sharp for writing, and the other blunt and smooth for making erasures.

(*Bot.*) That elongation of the ovarium which supports the stigma (Fig. 2014). It is an extension of the midrib of the carpellary leaf, or is formed by the rolling up of the attenuated extremity of the latter.

(*Dialling.*) The gnomon which projects the shadow on the plane of the dial.

(*Calendar.*) A manner of reckoning time; — used in reference to the Julian and Gregorian calendars. — See CALENDAR.

(*Gram.* and *Lit.*) The manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words. What is called the *S.* of a writer or speaker in his characteristic manner of expression, is determined principally by the man's own intellect and character. *S.*, in order to be ranked as good, that is, to be fit for serving the uses to which language is put, should obey the fundamental laws of grammar and rhetoric. *S.* should be characterized by perspicuity, animation, and elegance. Language is held to be *perspicuous* when it has not each of three faults: it must not be *obscure*, that is, convey no meaning clearly; it must not be *ambiguous*, that is, convey more meanings than one; it must not be *unintelligible*, that is, convey no meaning at all. When language is adequate for the purpose of persuasion, it is said to be *animated*. Language, when *elegant*, gratifies the taste while exciting imaginative pleasure. In order to attain perspicuity, animation, and elegance in writing, the choice of words or phrases, the number of them, and the putting of them together, must be particularly studied.

(*Fine Arts.*) The peculiar manner in which an artist expresses his ideas, dependent upon his spiritual life

and habits; it is exhibited in his choice of forms and mode of treating them, and is determined in different ways, according to the changes of thought at different times and stages of its development. He only has a style, whose peculiarity is sufficiently powerful to determine energetically his whole artistic activity. Besides the individual style, there is also a national style — for instance, the Egyptian, the Grecian; the style of Greek Art at particular epochs, as that of Phidias or of Praxiteles. The style influences the conception, not merely of the forms, but also of the idea. *Manner* is a false blending of the personal with the artistic activity, from indolent habits or morbid tendencies of feeling, whereby the form is always modified in a similar way, without regard to the requirements of the subject.

—Title; appellation; method of designation or nomenclature; mode of address; official denomination of any august or important body of persons; as, he bore the rank and *style* of Right Honorable, he addressed me in objurgatory *style*, &c. — Fashion; mode or manner which is esteemed elegant, appropriate, or distingué, especially in social etiquette or in authorship; degree of conformity to an accepted or a recognized criterion or standard; as, a redundant or florid literary *style*, she dresses in bad *style*, what *style* of hat will be in vogue next, &c.

Style of court, the practice or manner of procedure observed by a court in its proceedings. — *Ayliffe.*

Style, *v. a.* To call; to name; to denominate; to designate; to entitle in addressing or alluding to; as, Solyman II. *styled* The Magnificent.

Sty'let, *n.* [Fr.; It. *stiletto.*] A small dagger, dirk, or poniard.

(*Surg.*) An instrument for probing wounds, fistulas, &c., and for passing setons, and the like. — *Dunglison.*

Styliditacem, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Campanales.* DIAG. A 2- or more-celled ovary, stamens and style united into a column, and imbricated corolla. They consist of herbs and under-shrubs found in the swamps of Australia. Their properties and uses are unknown.

Sty'liform, Sty'loid, *a* Resembling, or having the form of a pen, pin, or style; as, the *styloid* process of the temporal bone.

Stylish, (*stīl'-*) *a.* Being of fashionable form or in high style; modish; distingué; showy; genteel; as, *stylish* people; — used colloquially.

Styl'ishly, *adv.* In a stylish or modish manner; fashionably.

Styl'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being stylish, modish, or fashionable; distinction; gentility.

Styl'ist, *n.* A critic of, or stickler for, style; a purist or precisian in literary or artistic style; one who is a master or model of style, whether in speech or composition.

Sty'lite, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *stylitēs*, from *stylos*, a pillar.] (*Eccl.*) One of a peculiar class of anchorites, taking the term of *stylites* from the places on which they took up their solitary abodes, being the tops of various columns in Syria and Egypt. This strange mode of devotional austerity took its rise in the 2d century, and continued to be practised for a great length of time. See SIMEON.

Sty'lobate, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *stylos.*] (*Arch.*) The uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

Stylohy'oid, *a.* [From *styloid* and *hyoid.*] (*Anat.*) Of, or pertaining to, the styloid processes and the hyoid bone. — *Dunglison.*

Sty'loid, *a.* See STYLIFORM.

Stylomas'toid, *a.* (*Anat.*) Of, or belonging to, the styloid and mastoid processes. — *Dunglison.*

Stylopo'dium, *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, style, and *pous, podos*, foot.] (*Bot.*) A fleshy disc at the base of the style in some plants, as the umbellifers. — *Henslow.*

Stylosan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *stylos*, style, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ.* The Pencil Flower, *S. elatior*, found in dry, gravelly woods, from Long Island to Florida, has a stem mostly branched, one foot in height, remarkable for being densely pubescent on that side only which is opposite the insertion of each leaf, while the other side is smooth; bracts fringed with yellow bristles; flowers yellow.

Styp'tic, Stip'tic, Styp'tical, *a.* [Gr. *styptikos.*] (*Med.*) Astringent; that produces contraction; that restrains hemorrhage; having the quality of stopping bleeding

Styp'tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A remedy used for checking the flow of blood. Alum and tannic acid are powerful *S.*

Styracaceæ, (*stī-ra-kā'se-ē,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales.* DIAG. Monopetalous flowers, epipetalous stamens, a part at least of the ovules suspended, a long radicle, and leafy cotyledons. There are 12 genera, and about 120 species, composed of trees or shrubs, which are sparingly distributed in warm and tropical regions. They are principally remarkable for yielding stimulant balsamic resins. See STYRAX.

Sty'rax, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Styracaceæ. S. benzoin*, the Benjamin-tree, yields the well-known concrete balsamic exudation commonly called *gum-benjamin.* (See BENZOIN.) *S. officinalis*, a native of Greece, the Levant, and Asia Minor, was the source of the original and classical *storax*, which has in modern times wholly disappeared from commerce. The product now called *liquid storax* comes from a species of the genus *Liquidambar*, q. v.

Styria, (*stir'i-a.*) [Ger *Steiermark.*] A prov. of Austria, situated between Austria proper and Illyria; lat. between 45° 54′ and 47° 50′ N., lon. between 13° 30′ and 16° 25′ E.; *area*, 8,191 sq. m. It is a mountainous country, comprising mostly branches of the Noric, Styrian, and Carnic Alps. *Rivers.* The principal are the Ens, the Mur, the Drave, and the Save. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, rye, and in the warmer situations, maize and tobacco. Fruit, hemp, and flax are also raised. Much of the country, however, is devoted to pastoral purposes. *Min.* Lead, silver, gold, iron, coal, zinc, vitriol, marble, and building-stone. Salt is abundant, and cobalt and arsenic are also found. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Cap.* Gratz. *Pop.* 1,250,196.

Sty'role, *n.* (*Chem.*) An oily hydro-carbon obtained by distilling liquid storax. It is perfectly fluid, but has the curious property of becoming a soft, viscid, transparent solid when heated. In this state it has been called *meta-styrole. Form.* $C_{16}H_8$.

Styx, *n.* [Lat. and Gr.] (*Myth.*) A river of Hades, round which it flowed seven times, and over which Charon (*q. v.*) conveyed the shades of the departed. As a goddess, *S.* was the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, dwelling in a grotto at the entrance of Hades. She was the confirmer of the most solemn oaths of the gods.

Suabia, or **Swabia,** (*swā'be-a.*) the former name of one of the ten circles or great divisions of Germany, bounded W. by France, and S. by Switzerland. It is now subdivided among Baden, Bavaria, Hohenzollern, and Würtemberg. *Area*, 3,675 sq. m. *Pop.* abt. 600,000.

Suakin, a seaport belonging to Turkey, on a small rocky island in the W. coast of the Red Sea; Lat. 19° 48′ N., Lon. 37° 23′ E. Once a place of wealth and importance, it is now almost in ruins, but is still the channel of communication between Arabia and the interior of Africa. *Pop.* 8,000.

Suamico, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Brown co., on Green Bay, abt. 7 m. N.W. of Green Bay; *pop.* in 1850, 1,074.

—A township of Oconto co.; *pop.* abt. 163.

Suamico River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Shawanaw co., and flowing E., falls into Green Bay in Brown co.

Sunpure, or SWAPURE, (*swa-poō'ra.*) a river of Venezuela, rises in the Sierra Parima; Lat. 6° S., Lon 65° 30′ W., and flows into the Orinoco River, after a W.N.W. course of 100 m.

Suasion, (*swā'zhun.*) *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *suasio — suadeo*, to advise, exhort.] Act of persuading; persuasion; friendly advice or exhortation; as, moral *suasion.*

Suasory, (*swā'-*) *a.* [Lat. *suasorius.*] Having the power of convincing or persuading by reason or argument.

Suave, (*swāv,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *suavis*, pleasant.] Pleasant; sweet; attractive; affable, or agreeable in aspect or manner; as, a *suave* address.

Suavely, *adv.* In a suave manner; agreeably; charmingly.

Suavify, *v. a.* To make affable or agreeable.

Suaviloquent, *a.* [Lat. *suavis*, pleasant, and *loquens*, speaking.] Soft-spoken; having a suave or affable manner or lingual address.

Suavity, (*swāv'i-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *suavité*; Lat. *suavitas.*] That which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; cordiality; urbaneness; as, *suavity* of speech or manner.

Sub, [Akin to Gr. *upo*, under, and Sansk. *upa*, to forward, near.] A Latin preposition used in English as a prefix, to signify a subordinate degree, imperfect state, or the relation of space; — under; beneath; below. When coming before *l, g, m, p*, and *r*, the *b* takes the form of those letters, as in *suffix, suggest, summary, supply*, and *surrender.*

(*Chem.*) See CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Subacid, *a.* Moderately acid.

Subacrid, (*-ăk'-,*) *a.* Acrid in a small degree.

Subaërial, *a.* In the open air, in distinction from *submarine.*

Sub-agent, (*-jent,*) *n.* (*Law.*) The agent of a chief agent.

Subal'pine, *a.* Belonging to the regions at the foot of the Alps.

Subaltern, (*-awl'tern,*) *a.* [Fr. *subalterne*, from Lat. *sub*, and *alternus*, one after the other.] Under or interior to another; subordinate; that in different respects is inferior and superior; as, *subaltern* rank.

—*n.* One who holds a subordinate position; hence, specifically (*Mil.*), a subordinate army-officer; a commissioned officer beneath the rank of captain; — commonly abbreviated *sub.*

Subalter'nate, *a.* [L. Lat. *subalternatus.*] Succeeding by turns; successive.—Subordinate; subaltern; inferior.

Sub-alternation, (*-nā'shun,*) *n.* State of being subalternate.

Suban'gular, *a.* Slightly angular.

Sub-ap'ennine, *a.* Under or at the foot of the Apennine Mountains; — a term applied, in geology, to a series of tertiary strata of the older pliocene period.

Lyell.

Sub-ap'ennines, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) A series of low hills lying at the foot of the range of the Apennines, in Italy. — *Lyell.*

Subap'ical, *a.* Under the apex; pertaining or relating to the part just below the apex.

Subaquat'ic, Subaqueous, (*-d'kwe-ŭs,*) *a.* [Lat. *sub*, and *aqua*, water.] Being under water.

(*Geol.*) Formed in or under water; as, *subaqueous* deposits.

Subarc'tic, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to a region just below the arctic.

Subas'tral, *a.* Below the stars or heavens.

Subaudition, (*aw-dish'un.*) *n* [From Lat. *subaudire.*] The act of understanding something without expression of the same.

Subax'illary, *a* (*Anat.*) Under the armpit or axilla.

(*Bot.*) Placed under the axil formed by a leaf with the branch.

Sub'-base, Sub'-bass, *n.* (*Mus.*) The fundamental base or bass.

Sub-brachial, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Belonging, or relating to the sub-brachium.

Sub-brachium, *n. pl.* [Lat *sub*, under, and *brachium*, arm.] (*Zoöl.*) An order of malacopterygious soft-rayed fishes which have the ventrals inserted under the pectorals, and the pelvis directly attached to the bones of the shoulder.

Subcartilaginous, (*-kär-jin'us,*) *a.* Located under or beneath the cartilages. — Semi-cartilaginous.

Subcen'tral, *a.* Situated under the centre.

Sub-chanter, *n.* (*Eccl.*) A precentor's deputy in a cathedral.

Subcla'vian, *a.* [Lat. *sub*, and *clavis*, a key.] (*Anat.*) Located under the collar-bone or clavicle; as, the *subclavian* nerves.

Sub'-committee, *n.* A committee acting under directions of a head or chief committee.

Subcompressed, (*-prĕst',*) *a.* Partially or not fully compressed.

Subcon'ical, *a.* Slightly conical.

Sub-contract, *n.* A contract arising from a previous contract.

Sub-contract'or, *n.* One who takes a portion of a contract of work from the chief contractor; as, a *sub-contractor* for tunnelling.

Subcontrary, *a.* Contrary in a minor degree.

(*Geom.*) Belonging to, or possessing, a contrary order; — said of a section of an oblique cone when cut by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis.

(*Logic.*) A term denoting the opposition between two propositions, one of which is a particular affirmative (I), and the other a particular negative (O).

—*n.* (*Logic.*) A proposition inferior or contrary in a minor degree.

Subcord'ate, *a.* Somewhat heart-shaped.

Suberys'talline, *a.* Crystallized in an imperfect degree.

Subcui'trated, *a.* Colter-shaped.

Subcuta'neous, *a.* [Fr. *subcutané.*] Lying under the skin.

Subcuticular, *a.* Situated under the scarf-skin or cuticle.

Subcylin'drical, *a.* Cylindrical by approximation.

Sub-deacon, (*-dē'kn,*) *n.* (*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, an under-deacon; also, a deacon's servant.

Sub'-dean, *n.* [Fr. *sous-doyen.*] A dean's substitute or vicegerent.

Sub-dec'anal, Sub-diac'onal, *a.* Belonging, or relating to a sub-dean or his office.

Subdec'uple, *a.* Containing one part of ten.

Subdel'egate, *n.* A delegate commissioned with subordinate powers.

Subdeut'ed, *a.* Indented beneath or below.

Subdeposit, (*-pŏz'-,*) *n.* That which is deposited beneath another thing.

Subderiv'ative, *n.* (*Etymol*) A word derived from a derivative.

Subdivide', *v. a.* To divide into lower or smaller parts; to divide a part of a thing into more parts; to part or separate into smaller divisions; as, to *subdivide* lands.

—*v. n.* To be subdivided; to go apart into subdivisions.

Subdivine', *a.* Divine in a minor or approximate degree.

Subdivisible, (*-viz'i-bl,*) *a.* That may be subdivided.

Subdivision, (*-vizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of subdividing or separating a thing into smaller parts. — The part of a thing made by subdividing; the part of a larger part.

Subdom'inant, *n.* (*Mus.*) That note which is a fifth below the key-note. It is a species of governing note, inasmuch as it requires the tonic to be heard after it in the plagal cadence. In the regular ascending scale of seven notes it is the fourth; the term, however, has its origin from its relation to the tonic in the fifth below

Subdu'able, *a.* That may be subdued.

Subduce', Subduct', *v. a.* [Lat. *subducere.*] To take away; to withdraw; to divest of. — To subtract arithmetically.

Subduction, (*-dŭk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *subductio.*] Act of taking away or withdrawing. — Arithmetical subtraction.

Subdue', *v. a.* [Perhaps a corruption of O. Fr. *subjuguer*; Lat. *sub*, and *jugum*, yoke.] To put, place, lay, or bring under; to subjugate; to conquer by sheer force, or by the exertion of superior power, and bring into permanent subjection; to reduce under dominion; as, to *subdue* an enemy's country. — To crush; to annihilate; to oppress or overpower so as to disable from further resistance or antagonism; as, to *subdue* an insurrection. — To overcome; to destroy or diminish the violence of; as, medical skill *subdues* a disease. — To tame; to render submissive; to reduce to mildness; to bring under discipline; to break by conquering; as, to *subdue* a rebellious temper or evil passions. — To conquer by persuasion or other mild means; as, to *subdue* refractoriness or insubordination by force of argument or entreaty. — To melt; to soften; to vanquish to pity or tenderness; as, woman's tears often *subdue* a stern man. — To make mellow; to break, as land.

Subdu'er, *n.* One who, or that which, subdues.

Sub'dupie, *a.* In the ratio of one to two.

Subdu'plicate, *a.* (*Math.*) Noting the ratio of the square roots of the terms of a ratio. — *Dx. & P.*

Sub'edit, *v. a.* To edit under the supervision of a chief editor; as, to *subedit* a periodical.

Subequal, (*-ē'kwal,*) *a.* Nearly equal.

Sub'ereous, Sub'erose, Sub'crous, *a.* [From Lat *suber*, the cork-tree.] Pertaining, or relating to, or having the characteristic properties of, cork.

Suberic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) A fatty acid originally found among the products of the oxidation of cork by

nitric acid; hence its name, from *suber*, cork. It is contained in this substance in but small proportions, and is most readily obtained by the oxidation of the fats, more especially those of the stearic series. It forms a crystalline white powder destitute of odor, but having a slight acid taste. It is soluble in 100 parts of cold and in 2 parts of boiling water. It is also soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 257° Fahr., it melts, and runs up the sides of the vessel in which it is treated. The *suberates* of the alkalies and earths are soluble and crystallizable, and form white precipitates with the salts of the metal. *Form.* $C_{16}H_{14}O_8$.

Su'berin, Su'berine, *n.* [From Lat. *suber.*] A name given by Chevreul to the cellular tissue of cork after the various soluble matters have been removed by the action of water and alcohol.

Suberose', *a.* [Prefix *sub* and *erose.*] (*Bot.*) Appearing to be partially eroded or gnawed.

Sub-fam'ily, Sub-ge'nus, *n.* (*Nat. Hist.*) When the genera of a family, or the species of a genus are so numerous and diversified as to offer characters by which they may be ranged into groups, these are termed *subfamilies* and *sub-genera.*

Subfos'sil, *a.* Containing or comprising bones only partially fossilized; as, *subfossil* strata.

Subglacial, (*-glā'shal,*) *a.* Being under a glacier or glaciers.

Subglo'bose, Subglob'ular, *a.* Partially globose or globular.

Sub-gov'ernor, *n.* A deputy or subordinate governor.

Subhorn'blend'ic, *a.* Containing hornblende in a scattered state.

Subiaco, (*soo-be-a'ko,*) a town of Central Italy, in the former States of the Church, 33 m. from Rome; *pop.* 6,247.

Subin'dicate, *v. a.* To indicate in a less or minor degree.

Subinfeuda'tion, *n.* (*Law.*) Under-tenancy.

Subinflamma'tion, *n.* (*Med.*) A mild degree of inflammation.

Subito, (*-bē'-,*) *adv.* [It. and Lat.] (*Mus.*) A term of direction; as, *subito volti*, turn (the leaf) quickly.

Subjacent, (*-jā'sent.*) *a.* [Lat. *subjacens*, from *subjaceo* — *sub*, and *jaceo*, to lie.] Lying under, beneath, or below. — Being in a lower situation, though not immediately beneath.

Subject, *a.* [Fr. *sujet;* Lat. *subjectus, subjicio* — *sub*, and *jacio*, to throw or cast.] Thrown, brought, or situate under. — Being under the power, authority, or dominion of another. — Exposed; prone; disposed; liable, whether from inherent or extraneous causes; as, she is *subject* to headaches, this country is *subject* to extremes of heat and cold.

—*n.* That which is placed under the authority, jurisdiction, dominion, or influence of something else. — One who is under the authority, rule, or dominion of another; one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his or her laws.

"Every *subject's* duty is the king's; but every *subject's* soul is his own." — *Shaks.*

—That on which any mental operation is exercised; that which is treated or handled as an object of examination, thought, or discussion; that concerning which anything is affirmed or denied; as, a *subject* for inquiry or consideration. — That on which any physical operation or experiment is performed; as, a *subject* for medical treatment. — The hero of a piece; the person treated of; as, Byron is the *subject* of one of Macaulay's finest essays. — That in which anything, whether spiritual or material, inheres or exists; substance. — Hence, the mind; the cogitative faculty or agent; that being or substance which is self-conscious of its workings.

(*Logic*) The term of which the other is affirmed or denied; as, the *subject* of a proposition.

(*Gram.*) The nominative case of a verb.

(*Fine Arts.*) That which it is the desire and aim of the artist to express; as, the *subject* of a picture.

(*Anat.*) A dead body serving as an object for anatomical dissection.

(*Mus.*) The chief melody or theme of a movement.

—*v. a.* [Lat. *subjicio, subjectus* — *sub*, and *jacio*, to throw, to cast.] To place or bring under the rule, influence, authority, dominion, or action of; to subjugate; to subdue; to put under or within the power of; as, to *subject* one's impulses to the control of judgment. — To expose; to make liable; as, to satisfy your demand would *subject* me to much inconvenience. — To make accountable; to submit; as, he is not obliged to *subject* his private opinions to public notice. — To make subservient.

"He *subjected* to man's service angel wings." — *Milton.*

—To cause to undergo; to tender for test or inquiry; as, to *subject* a witness to cross-examination.

Subjection, (*-jek'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *subjectio.*] Act of subjecting or of subduing; act of vanquishing and bringing under the rule or dominion of another; as, the revolted provinces were finally restored to *subjection.* — State of being subject, or amenable to the power, control, authority, influence, or government of another or others; as, all people live in *subjection* to the common law.

Sub'jectist, *n.* Same as Subjectivist, *q. v.*

Subject'ive, *a.* [Late Lat. *subjectivus.*] Pertaining or relating to a subject. — Relating to that of which the thinking mind is the subject, in distinction from *objective*, or that which has reference to the object of thought. — See Objective.

Subject'ively, *adv.* In a subjective manner.

Subject'ivism, *n.* (*Philos.*) Same as Egoism, *q. v.*

Subject'ivist, Sub'jectist, *n.* (*Philos.*) An Egoist, *q. v.*

Subjectiv'ity, Subject'iveness, *n.* State of being subjective. — State of having existence in the mind.

Sub'ject-matter, *n.* The matter or thought brought forward for discussion or consideration in some statement, controversial theorem, &c.

Subjoin', *v. a.* [Lat. *subjungo* — *sub*, and *jungo* — *jugum*, a yoke.] To append; to add after something else has been spoken or written; to affix, annex, attach, or connect; as, to *subjoin* addenda to a book.

Sub judice, (*-jū'di-se.*) [Lat., under the judge.] (*Law.*) Under judicial consideration; pending before a judge or court.

Sub'jugate, *v. a.* [Fr. *subjuguer;* Lat. *subjugo* — *sub*, and *jugum*, yoke.] To bring under the yoke; to subject; to subdue and bring under the sway of power or dominion; to vanquish by force, and compel to submit to the authority, or absolute government, or control of another or others; as, to *subjugate* a state.

Subjugation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *subjugatio.*] Act of subjugating; act of subduing, or bringing under the yoke or absolute control of another or others.

Sub'jugator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who subjugates; a vanquisher.

Subjunction, (*-junk'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *subjungere.*] Act of subjoining; also, state of being subjoined.

Subjunc'tive, *a.* [Fr. *subjonctif;* Lat. *subjunctivus* — *subjungo.*] Subjoined or added to something before said or written.

(*Gram.*) Designating the form of a verb which fits it for being subjoined actually or virtually to another verb, and so to express condition, hypothesis, or contingency; — often used in connection with *if, though, that, lest, unless, except, until,* &c.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) The subjunctive mood.

Subking'dom, *n.* A subordinate kingdom.

Sub'launate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Woolly in a certain degree.

Sublapsa'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) See Infralapsarians.

Sublease', *n.* (*Law.*) A lease by a tenant or lessee to another person.

Sublet', *v. a.* To under-let; to lease, as a lessee to another person; as, to *sublet* a farm.

Sub'lette, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Lee co., 20 m. S.E. of Dixon; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sublette's Lake, in the N.W. of Wyoming Territory, the source of the Yellowstone River; Lat. 44° N., Lon. 110° 30′ W.

Sublevation, (*-vā'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *sublevare*, to elevate.] The act of elevating or uprising.

Sub-lieutenant, (*-lev-tēn'ant,*) *n.* (*Mil.*) A second lieutenant.

Subligation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *subligatio* — *subligare.*] The act of binding below.

Sublim'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be sublimated.

Sub'limate, *v. a.* [Lat. *sublimo, sublimatum* — *sublimis.*] To raise by heat into vapor, as a solid substance, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state; as, to *sublimate* metals. — To exalt; to refine; to heighten; to elevate; as, a *sublimated* soul.

—*n.* (*Chem.*) The product of a sublimate process.

Corrosive sublimate, bichlorido of mercury. — See Mercury.

Sub'limate, Sub'limated, *a.* Refined; raised or brought into a vaporous state by heat, and then condensed, as a solid substance.

Sublimation, (*-mā'shun,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *sublimatio.*] (*Chem.*) Act, operation, or process by which solids are by the aid of heat converted into vapor, which is again condensed, and in the crystalline form. This operation is frequently resorted to for the purpose of purifying various chemical products, and separating them from substances which are less volatile.

—State of being sublimated. — Exaltation; elevation; act of refining, heightening, or improving; as, the *sublimation* of morality.

Sub'limatory, *a.* Employed in the process of sublimation; as, *sublimatory* appliances.

Sublime', *a.* [Fr., It., and Sp., from Lat. *sublimis* — *sublĕvo* — *sub*, and *lĕvo*, to elevate.] Uplifted; high or exalted in place; elevated aloft; — used in a literal or material sense; as, a *sublime* edifice. — High in moral or mental excellence; elevated by nature; eminent; characterized by lofty, noble, or magnanimous traits; — expressed of persons; as, a *sublime* soul, a *sublime* hero. — High or exalted in sense, style, or sentiment; grand; dignified; solemn; august; stately; exciting awe, veneration, or the finer emotions of the soul; as, a *sublime* action, *sublime* scenery, a *sublime* conception or idea, a *sublime* spectacle. — Elate; hilarious; jocund; elevated by joy; as, in ecstasy *sublime.* — Noble; majestic; lofty or dignified in mien; elevated in manner; as, "He was *sublime* in his looks and gestures." — *Wotton.*

—*n.* That which is lifted up, lofty, exalted, or elevated; especially, the grand in the works of nature or of art, as distinguished from the *beautiful;* the emotion evoked by grandeur; a grand, majestic, or exalted style; a mode or expression of sentiment embodying lofty conceptions.

—*v. a.* To sublimate. — To exalt; to heighten; to improve; to purify; as, "Art may be *sublimed* into a pure genius." — *Dryden.*

—*v. n.* To be raised or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid.

Sublime'ly, *adv.* In a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; as, "Fustian 's so *sublimely* bad." — *Pope.*

Sublime'ness, *n.* Sublimity.

Sublime Porte, *n.* [Fr., lofty or magnificent gate.] The title officially given in the East to the *Ottoman Port* or Turkish government. See Ports.

Sublimification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *sublimis*, and *facere*, to make.] Act of making sublime; or, state of being made sublime.

Sublim'ity, *n.* [Fr. *sublimité.*] State, quality, or condition of being sublime; as, (1.) Lofty height, or elevation of place. (2.) Height in moral or mental excellence; loftiness of nature or character; moral grandeur; spiritual eminence. (3.) A feeling of combined awe and exaltation, awakened by the contemplation of scenes or objects of majesty or grandeur, or of æsthetic excellence. — Loftiness or grandeur of sentiment or style; exalted conceptions, or the expression thereof in kindred language; vastness; elevation, whether exhibited in the works of nature or of art.

Sublim'ity, in *Oregon*, a post-village of Marion co., abt. 15 m. S.E. of Salem.

Sublineation, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* A mark of a line or lines under another line, or under a word in a sentence.

Sublingual, (*-ling'gwal,*) *a.* Placed under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* glands.

Sublition, (*-lish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *sublinere, sublitum*, to smear.] (*Paint.*) Act or process of laying the ground color under the more perfect color. — *Crabb.*

Sublit'toral, *a.* Beneath the shore.

Sublu'nar, Sublun'ary, *a.* [Fr. *sublunaire;* Lat. *sub*, and *luna*, moon.] Under or beneath the moon; earthly; terrestrial; pertaining or relating to this world; as, *sublunary* things.

Subluxation, (*-luks-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) An imperfect dislocation.

Submarine, (*-rēēn',*) *a.* [Lat. *sub*, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, sea.] Being, acting, or subsisting under water in the sea; as, *submarine* plants.

Submarine telegraph. (*Elect.*) See Telegraph.

Submax'illary, *a.* [Fr. *sous-maxillaire.*] (*Anat.*) Lying beneath the jaw. — *Submaxillary glands*, a pair of salivary glands situated beneath, or rather behind, the lower jaw, but emitting their secretion, which resembles that of the sublingual glands, below the tongue.

Subme'dial, *a.* [Lat. *sub*, and *medius*, middle.] Situated below the middle.

Subme'dian, *a.* Lying under the middle of a body.

Subme'diant, *n.* (*Mus.*) The middle note between the tonic and subdominant descending; it is the greater sixth in the major scale, and the lesser sixth in the minor scale.

Submerge, (*-mėrj,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *submergo.*] To dip or plunge under; to sink; to put under water. — To drown; to cover or overflow with water; as, the low lands were *submerged* by the freshet.

—*v. n.* To plunge under water; — hence, to be entirely merged or incorporated; as, separate ideas *submerged* in one great idea.

Submer'gence, (*-jens,*) *n.* Act of submerging; also, state of being submerged.

Submerse', Submersed, (*-mėrst,*) *a.* [From Lat. *submergere.*] (*Bot.*) Situated or growing under water, as the roots of aquatic plants.

Submersion, (*-mėr'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *submersio.*] Act of submerging; act of putting under water, or causing to be overflowed; act of plunging under water, or of drowning; as, *submersion* of the body when bathing. — State of being submerged, overflowed, or drowned.

Submetal'lic, *a.* Partially metallic; as, a *submetallic* lustre.

Submission, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr. *soumission;* Lat. *submissio.*] Act of submitting, or of yielding to power, control, or authority; surrender of the person or power to the influence, rule, or government of another; obedience; compliance with the commands or laws of a superior; as, he made his *submission* to the government. — A yielding of one's will to the power or appointment of a superior, without murmuring; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble or suppliant demeanor; state or quality of being obedient or submissive; resignation; as, pardon sought in all *submission* and humility. — Acknowledgment of a fault or transgression; confession of error or shortcoming; as, "Be not so extreme in *submission* as in offence." — *Shaks.*

(*Law.*) An agreement or understanding by which parties engaged in a suit or controversy, decide to submit their differences to the arbitrament of a specified person or persons.

Submis'sive, *a.* Pertaining to, or evincing, submission; yielding to the power, will, or influence of another or others; obedient; compliant; yielding; owing one's inferiority; humble; passive; as, a *submissive* wife.

Submis'sively, *adv.* With submission; humbly.

Submis'siveness, *n.* Quality or state of being submissive.

Submit', *v. a.* [Lat. *submitto* — *sub*, and *mitto*, to send; Fr. *soumettre.*] To yield, resign, or surrender to the influence, power, rule, will, or authority of another or others. — To refer; to state, as a claim in behalf of one's self or another; to leave or commit to the discretion, judgment, or decision of another or others; as, to *submit* a case for counsel's opinion.

—*v. n.* To yield; to surrender; to cease to resist; to yield to anything disagreeable or overpowering; as, people are obliged to *submit* to circumstances. — To yield, as one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another or others. — To be subject; to yield to, or acquiesce in, the authority of another or others; as, he *submitted* with an ill grace. — To yield without murmuring; to be submissive; as, he *submits* to the will of God.

Submul'tiple, *n.* (*Math.*) Same as aliquot part. See Aliquot.

Subnascent, (*-nās'sent.*) *a.* [From Lat. *subnasci*, to grow under.] Growing underneath.

Subnor'mal, *n.* [Lat. *sub*, and *normal.*] (*Geom.*) That part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

Subnu'volar, *a.* [From Lat. *subnubilis*, somewhat

cloudy.] Under the clouds; somewhat cloudy; as, *subnuvolar* lights.

Subobtuse', *a.* Imperfectly obtuse.

Suboccipital. (*-ok-sip'-*,) *a.* Situated under the occiput; as, the *suboccipital* nerves.

Suboc'tave, Suboc'tuple, *a.* [*Sub*, and *octave* or *octuple*.] Being in the ratio of one to eight.

Subocular, *a.* [Lat. *subocularis*.] Being under the eye.

Sub-of'ficer, *n.* An inferior or subordinate officer.

Suborbic'ular, Suborbic'ulate, *a.* Almost orbicular; nearly circular.

Subor'dinacy, *n.* State of being subordinate or amenable to control; as, to bring impulse in *subordinacy* to judgment. — A descending series.

Subor'dinate, *a.* [Fr. *subordonné*; Lat. *sub*, and *ordinatus, ordino*, from *ordo*, a series.] Placed in a lower class, rank, order, or degree; occupying a lower position; as, a *subordinate* species, a *subordinate* person. — Inferior in nature, dignity, power, importance, &c.; as, *subordinate* to the understanding.

—*n.* One who stands in class, rank, or order below another. — One of a descent in a regular series.

—*v. a.* To make subordinate or subject; to subdue; as, to *subordinate* one's temper to one's reason. — To place in an order or rank below something else; to make or consider as of less value or importance; as, to *subordinate* imagination to common sense.

Subor'dinately, *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

Subor'dinateness, *n.* State of being subordinate.

Subordination, (*-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *subordinatio*.] Act of subordinating, reducing in class or order, or subjecting. — State of being subordinate or inferior to another; state of being under control or government; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection; as, *subordination* is the essence of military discipline. — Place of rank among subordinates or inferiors; as, "persons in their several *subordinations*." — *Swift.*

Subor'dinative, *a.* Conducive to, or denoting, subordination; — used conjunctively to connect or insert a subordinate sentence.

Suborn', *v. a.* [Fr. *suborner*; Lat. *suborno* — *sub*, and *orno, ornatus*, to equip.] To procure privily or by collusion; as, to *suborn* a spy. — To procure by indirect means.

(*Law.*) To incite or instigate in an underhand or fraudulent manner; — hence, to procure, as a person to take such an oath as constitutes perjury; as, to *suborn* a witness.

Subornation, (*-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *subornatio*.] The crime of instigating or procuring one to do a criminal or an evil action; as, political *subornation*.

(*Law.*) The procuring a person to take a false oath, amounting to perjury. The offence of subornation is not complete unless the oath be taken; but it is a misdemeanor to attempt to procure false testimony.

Suborn'er, *n.* [Fr. *suborneur*.] One who suborns.

Subo'vate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Nearly ovate or egg-shaped.

Subpet'iolate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing a very short petiole.

Subpœna, (*-pē'nah,*) *n.* [Lat. *sub*, and *pœna*, extradition.] (*Law.*) A writ, of which there are several kinds; as, for instance, *subpœna ad testificandum* is the ordinary process, both in common law and equity, to compel the attendance of a witness. *Subpœna duces tecum* differs from the above only in that it contains a clause requiring the witness to bring with him, and produce in court, books and papers. An action of damages lies against parties disobeying this writ.

—*v. a.* To serve with a writ of subpœna, in order to enforce attendance in a court of law, under a penalty in case of default; as, to *subpœna* a witness.

Subpo'lar, *a.* Below the poles; that is, on the lower meridian.

Subporphyritic, (*-pōr-fi-rit'ik,*) *a.* (*Geol.*) In alliance with porphyry, but presenting smaller and less accurately defined crystals.

Sub-pur'chaser, *n.* One who buys at second-hand from a first purchaser.

Subquad'rate, *a.* Almost square.

Subquadru'ple, *a.* In the ratio of one part to four.

Subquintu'ple, *a.* Containing one part to five.

Subramose', Subra'mous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having few branches.

Subreption, (*-rēp'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *subreptio*.] The act of obtaining a favor by suppression or fraudulent representation of the facts.

Subrogation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Law.*) The substitution of one person for another in the exercise of rights, or, in particular, the substitution by a creditor of another party to exercise his rights against the debtor.

Subscap'ular, Subscap'ulary, *a.* [Lat. *sub*, and *scapula*, the blade-bone.] (*Anat.*) Noting the muscles, vessels, nerves, &c., that lie or pass beneath the scapula.

Subscrib'able, *a.* That may be subscribed.

Subscribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *subscribo* — *sub*, and *scribo*, to write; Fr. *souscrire*.] To write underneath or below; to sign with one's own hand; to give one's consent to something written, or to bind one's self by the subscription of one's name; as, a person *subscribes* a letter. — To attest by attaching one's signature beneath; as, an official document *subscribed* by a secretary. — To promise to give or contribute by inscribing one's name; as, he *subscribed* a hundred dollars to the fund.

—*v. n.* To give consent to some written document by the signature of one's name thereon; — hence, by implication, to assent; to agree; to conform; — preceding *to*; as, he *subscribed to* the resolution. — To promise to bestow or contribute a certain sum by the written credential of one's name; as, many people *subscribed* for the book.

Subscrib'er, *n.* One who subscribes. — One who enters his name as agreeing to purchase a newspaper, book, picture, and the like; as, a regular *subscriber*.

Sub'script, *n.* Written underneath or below.

Subscription, (*-skrip'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *souscription*; Lat. *subscriptio*.] Act of subscribing or writing one's name. — That which is subscribed; as, (1.) The signature attached to a list or document. (2.) A paper to which a signature is attached. (3.) Act of contributing to any undertaking. (4.) Sum subscribed, or amount of sums subscribed. (5.) Consent, authority, or attestation given by underwriting the name.

Subsection, (*-sĕk'shun,*) *n.* A subdivision, or section of a section.

Subsec'utive, *a.* [Fr. *subsecutif*.] Following in a sequence or succession.

Subsem'itone, Subton'ic, *n.* (*Mus.*) The leading note of any key.

Subsep'tuple, *a.* In the ratio of one to seven.

Sub'sequence, Sub'sequency, *n.* State of being subsequent, or of coming after something else.

Sub'sequent, (*-kwent,*) *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *subsequens*.] Following in time; coming or occurring after something else at any time indefinitely; as, a *subsequent* event, at a *subsequent* period. — Following in the order of place, sequence, or succession; succeeding; consequent; next; as, a *subsequent* arrangement, a *subsequent* sentence.

Sub'sequently, *adv.* In a subsequent time, order, manner, and the like; at a later time; on an after occasion; occurring after something else.

Subser'ous, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated under, or pertaining to the parts connected with, a serous membrane. *Dungl.*

Subserve', *v. a.* [Lat. *subservio* — *sub*, and *servio*, to serve.] To serve under; to serve in subordination to; to serve instrumentally; to promote, advance, or help forward; as, to *subserve* a patron's interests.

—*v. n.* To serve in a subordinate capacity; to be subservient.

Subser'vience, Subser'viency, *n.* State of being subservient; instrumental use; operation that promotes or assists some purpose.

Subser'vient, *a.* [Lat. *subserviens*.] Acting as a subordinate instrument; useful as a means or agent to promote a purpose; serving to promote some end or measure; as, a man *subservient* to another's will.

Subser'viently, *adv.* In a subservient manner.

Subses'qui, (*Chem.*) A prefix used in chemical nomenclature, denoting the combination of constituents in the proportion of two to three; — especially, denoting the combination of two electro-negative with three electro-positive equivalents. — *Miller.*

Subsessile, (*-sĕs'sil,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Having very short foot-stalks.

Subsex'tuple, *a.* In the ratio of one to six.

Subside', *v. a.* [Lat. *subsido* — *sub*, and *sido*, to settle.] To settle or sink down; to fall or gravitate to the bottom, as sediment. — To abate; to become composed or tranquil; to be calmed; to fall into a state of calm or quiet; as, now the storm has *subsided*, her fears will also *subside*. — To tend downward; to sink; to become lower, as a hill.

Subsid'ence, Subsid'ency, *n.* Act or process of subsiding, or of sinking or falling, as the lees of liquors. — Act of gradually descending or becoming lower, as ground.

Subsid'iarily, *adv.* In a subsidiary manner.

Subsid'iary, *a.* [Fr. *subsidiaire*.] Pertaining to, or supplying, a subsidy; aiding; assistant; auxiliary; affording help; furnishing additional or extra supplies; coöperating to accomplish a result; as, *subsidiary* means.

—*n.* An assistant; an auxiliary; one who, or that which, coöperates, or contributes aid, or additional means or supplies.

Sub'sidize, *v. n.* To furnish with a subsidy; to secure the assistance of another, or others, by the payment of a subsidy; as, to *subsidize* an ally in time of war.

Sub'sidy, *n.* [Fr. *subside*; Lat. *subsidium* — *subsido*.] Succor; aid; assistance; coöperation; supplies or money given; — particularly, something, as money, furnished for aid in an emergency, as by a people to their ruler, or to an ally. — A sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops, or the active coöperation of such foreign prince or power in a war against an enemy.

Subsist', *v. n.* [Fr. *subsister*; Lat. *subsisto* — *sub*, and *sisto*, to stand.] To be; to have existence; to inhere. — To retain the present state; to continue.

"It was a moral impossibility that the republic could *subsist* any longer." — *Swift.*

—To live; to derive support; to be maintained with the necessaries of food and clothing; as, it is a sad thing to *subsist* on public charity.

—*v. a.* To feed; to maintain; to furnish with provisions or necessaries; as, to *subsist* troops in an enemy's country.

Subsist'ence, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *subsistentia*, from *subsistens*.] Actual being or existence.

"In Christ there is no personal *subsistence* but one." — *Hooker.*

— State of subsisting, or of being subsistent; that in which anything subsists; inherency; as, the *subsistence* of frailty in human nature. — That which supplies the means of existence to animal life; money or provisions for sustenance; livelihood; maintenance; as, he earns a scanty *subsistence*.

Subsist'ent, *a.* [Lat. *subsistens*.] Endued with real being; as, a *subsistent* spirit. — Inherent; as, qualities *subsistent* in bodies.

Sub'soil, *n.* The bed, or stratum, of earth found between the surface soil and a base or stratum still lower.

—*v. a.* To plough up the subsoil of, as land.

Sub'stance, (*-stans,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *substantia*, from *substo* — *sub*, and *sto*, to stand.] That which subsists; the being, essential, or material of a thing; body; main, material, or solid part; corporeal nature; as, an animal *substance*. — Intrinsic nature; that in which qualities or properties inhere; the permanent cause or subject of the manifestations of phenomena, whether material or spiritual; that which is *real*, as distinguished from that which is *apparent*; substratum; as, many lose the *substance* in following the shadow. — The characteristic, essential, or most important feature of anything; comprehensive summary; as, this means, in *substance*, the same thing. — Estate; property; goods; means of living; as, a man of *substance*.

(*Theol.*) The divine essence or being; — so called as being that in which the divine attributes inhere.

Substantial, (*-stăn'shal,*) *a.* [Fr. *substantiel*; L. Lat. *substantialis*.] Real; really or actually existing; belonging to substance; as, a *substantial* agent. — True; solid; real; tangible; not seeming or imaginary; as, a *substantial* good, a *substantial* reward, *substantial* greatness of soul. — Material; corporeal; as, a *substantial* ray. (*Prior.*) — Possessing substance or strength; solid; stout; strong; as, *substantial* garments, a *substantial* building. — Moderately wealthy; of adequate or competent means; possessed of goods or estate; responsible; as, a *substantial* citizen.

Substantiality, (*-shi-ăl'i-ty,*) *n.* Quality of being substantial; state of real or tangible existence; materiality; corporeity.

Substantialize, (*-stăn'shal-īz,*) *v. a.* To make substantial. (R.)

Substantially, (*-stăn'shal-ly,*) *adv.* In a substantial manner.

Substantialness, (*-stăn'shal-,*) *n.* State or quality of being substantial; solidity; strength; firmness.

Substantials, (*-stăn'shalz,*) *n. pl.* Essential parts.

Substantiate, (*-stăn'shi-āt,*) *v. a.* To make to exist. — To verify; to corroborate; to make good or valid; to establish by proof or infragible evidence; as, to *substantiate* an allegation

Substantiation, (*-shi-ā'shun,*) *n.* Act of substantiating, verifying, or proving; evidence; corroboration.

Substantival, *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a substantive.

Sub'stantive, (*-tiv,*) *a.* [Fr. *substantif*; L. Lat. *substantivus, substantia*.] Betokening, or denoting, existence; as, the *substantive* verb, that is, the verb *to be*. — Solid; firm; self-dependent; as, a *substantive* manner. (R.)

Substantive colors. (*Dyeing.*) Those colors which remain fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, as mordants or bases; — in contradistinction to ADJECTIVE COLORS, *q. v.*

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A noun; that part of speech which denotes a substance or subject, as distinguished from an *attribute* or *predicate*; or, that part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.

Sub'stantively, *adv.* As a substantive.

Sub'stitute, *v. a.* [Fr. *substituer*; Lat. *substituo, substitutus* — *sub*, and *statuo*, to set up.] To put in the place of another; to change, exchange, or interchange.

—*n.* [Fr. *substitut*.] One who, or that which, is substituted, or put in the place of another to answer the same purpose; that which stands in lieu of something else; a deputy; a proxy.

Substitution, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *substitutio*.] Act of substituting, or of putting a person or thing in the place of another to supply his or its place; as, the *substitution* of paper money for coin as a national currency. — State of being put in the place of another.

(*Chem.*) The formation of compounds by displacement of certain of their constituents by others possessing similar properties. The simplest example of substitution may be cited in the case of iron rusting in damp air, metallic iron gradually replacing the hydrogen of the water which is set free. Oxide of iron may, therefore, be regarded as a substitution compound of water, in which hydrogen is replaced by iron. In organic chemistry, substitution compounds are most numerous and interesting. They are mostly substances in which hydrogen is replaced by a metal, a halogen, a hydrocarbon, or even by a complicated group. The acids also form a large number of substitution compounds, of which chloracetic acid may be given as an example:

Acetic acid.	Chloracetic acid.
$HO,C_4H_3O_3$	$HO,C_4Cl_2O_3$

Neutral bodies also produce substitution compounds, of which benzole may be taken as a specimen:

Benzole.	Chloro-benzole.	Nitro-benzole.
$C_{12}H_6$	$C_{12}H_5Cl.$	$C_{12}H_5(NO_4)$

The discoverer of substitution organic compounds was Gay-Lussac, who, in endeavoring to bleach beeswax with chlorine, found that certain of the equivalents of hydrogen contained in that body were replaced by the halogen, a compound being formed, which, when burnt, emitted hydrochloric acid. The study of substitution compounds has always been most attractive to organic chemists. The researches of Laurent, Gerhardt, Hofmann, and others in this direction, have exerted a very important influence on chemistry, both as a theoretical and practical science. The whole series of coal-tar dyes, for instance, resulted entirely from the study of the substitution compounds of ammonia. In the hands of Berthelot and others, the theory has resulted in the synthetic formation of organic compounds, and the day does not appear to be far distant when numerous substances which are now obtained in minute quantities from plants and animals, will be formed from their ultimate elements in the laboratory.

(*Gram.*) Syllepsis, or the use of one word for another. (*Math.*) In algebra, the replacing of a quantity by another, or by a function of several others. The substitution is said to be *linear* when the variables of a given function are replaced by linear functions of a new set of variables.

(*Theol.*) The doctrine of Christ's vicarious suffering for the sinner.

(*Law.*) The designation of a second, third, or other heir, to enjoy, in default of a former heir, or after him.

Court of substitution. (*Mus.*) A name given to the chords of the ninth major and minor.

Substitu'tional, Substitutionary, (*-tū'shon-,*) *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, substitution; standing in the place or lieu of another.

Sub'stitutive, *a.* That may be substituted; making substitution.

Substra'tum, *n.* [Lat., laid under.] (*Geol.*) A stratum lying under another. The term *subsoil* is generally applied to the matters which intervene between the surface soils and the rocks on which they rest; thus, clay is the common *substratum* or subsoil of gravel.

Substructure, (*-strŭk'shur.*) *n.* [From Lat. *substructio.*] A foundation; an under structure; as, the *substructure* of a building.

Sub'style, *n.* (*Dialling.*) The straight line formed by the intersection of the face of the dial with the perpendicular plane which passes through the gnomon.

Subsul'tus, *n.* [From Lat. *subsilire.*] (*Med.*) A spasmodic twitching, or convulsive motion.

Subsume', *v. a.* [Lat. *sub,* and *sumere,* to take.] To include under something else, as species under genus, particular under universal, &c.

Subsumption, (*-sŭm'shon,*) *n.* Act of subsuming.—That which is subsumed.

Subtangent, (*-tăn'jent.*) *n.* (*Geom.*) The line of any curve which determines the intersection of the tangent in the axis prolonged.

Subten'ant, *n.* (*Law.*) A tenant who holds under one who is also a tenant.

Subtend', *v. a.* [Lat. *subtendo — sub,* and *tendo,* to stretch.] To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to; as, the chord which *subtends* an arc.

Sub'tense, *n.* (*Geom.*) The chord of an arc.

Subtep'id, *a.* Warm in a very moderate degree, as water.

Sub'ter. A Latin preposition, denoting *under,* applied as an English prefix in the same sense as *sub,* but in less general use.

Subterfuge, (*-fūj-.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *subter,* and *fugio,* to flee.] That to which one resorts for shelter or escape; — hence, an evasion; a shift; a quirk; a prevarication; an artifice made use of to evade censure or the force of an argument or judgment, or to justify opinions or conduct.

Subterra'neau, Subterra'neous, *a.* [Lat. *subterraneus — sub,* and *terra,* earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or underground; as, a *subterraneous* passage.

Subtiava, (*soob-te-a'vo,*) in Central America, a town of Nicaragua, 40 m. S.S.E. of Leon; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Sub'tile, (*-til,*) *a.* [Fr. *subtil;* Lat. *subtilis,* contracted from *sub-texilis — sub,* and *texilis,* woven.] Nice; fine; delicate; delicately constituted, or airily constructed; as, a *subtile* web. — Thin; tenuous; volatile; not dense or gross; as, *subtile* vapor. — Piercing; acute; pungent; as, *subtile* pain. — Expressing acuteness of mental perception; astute; shrewd; penetrating; refined; discerning; as, a *subtile* argument. — Cunning; crafty; artful; sly; insidious; as, a *subtile* opponent, a *subtile* distinction.

(NOTE. In the last two senses, the term *subtle* is in more general acceptation.)

Sub'tilely, *adv.* In a subtile manner.

Sub'tileness, *n.* State or quality of being subtile.

Sub'tilism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Fineness; acuteness; artfulness.

Subtilization, (*-ī'shun,*) *n.* Act of making subtile, fine, or tenuous. — Refinement; shrewdness; mental acuteness.

Sub'tilize, *v. a.* [Fr. *subtiliser.*] To make thin, fine, airy, or delicate; to make less dense, gross, or coarse; as, *subtilized* matter. — To refine; to wire-draw; to spin into niceties; as, to *subtilize* a definition.

—*v. n.* To refine in argument or illustration; to make nice or delicate distinctions.

"Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have *subtilized* on." — *Digby.*

Sub'tilty, *n.* [Fr. *subtilité;* Lat. *subtilitas,* from *subtilis.*] State or quality of being subtile; thinness; fineness; exility; as, the *subtilty* of light. — Refinement; extreme acuteness; as, *subtilty* in argument. — Craftiness; artfulness; cunning; slyness.

(NOTE. The word *subtlety* is more generally used in relation to the last two senses.)

Subtle, (*sŭt'l,*) *a.* (*comp.* SUBTLER; *superl.* SUBTLEST.) [Lat. *subtilis.*] Artful; crafty; sly in design; wily; insinuating; subtile; — used in reference to persons; as, a *subtle* enemy. — Acute; astute; shrewd; nice; as, a *subtle* wit. — Craftily or cunningly devised; as, a *subtle* scheme, a *subtle* contrivance, a *subtle* question.

Subtleness, (*sŭt'l-,*) *n.* Quality of being subtle.

Subtlety, (*sŭt'l-,*) *n.* Quality of being subtle, sly, or cunning; artfulness; insidiousness. — Astuteness; shrewdness; acuteness of intellect; nicety of distinction, definition, or discrimination. — A nice or recondite point or problem; a seeming paradox; any tenet or theorem not to be readily defined or solved.

Subtly, (*sŭt'lĭ,*) *adv.* In a subtle manner.

Sub'tonic, *n.* (*Pron.*) A vocal or sonant consonant. (*Mus.*) Same as SUBSEMITONE, *q. v.*

Subtract', *v. a.* [Lat. *subtraho, subtractus — sub,* and *traho,* to draw.] To deduct; to withdraw or take, as a part from the rest; as, *subtract* 9 from 14, and the product is 5.

Subtraction, (*-trăk'shun,*) *n.* Act or operation of subtracting, deducting, or of taking a part from the rest.

(*Arith.*) The taking of one number or quantity from another in order to find their difference; — the converse of ADDITION, *q. v.*

Subtract'ive, *a.* Tending or having power to subtract. (*Math.*) Marked by the negative sign.

Sub'trahend, *n.* [From Lat. *subtrahere.*] (*Arith.*) The sum or number to be subtracted from another.

Subtranslucent, (*-lū'sent,*) *a.* Translucent in an imperfect degree.

Subtranspar'ent, *a.* Approximately transparent.

Subtreasury, (*-trezh'yu-ry,*) *n.* A subordinate treasury or place of deposit, as of money or public revenues.

Subtriple, (*trip'l,*) *a.* In the ratio of one part to three.

Subtripl'icate, *a.* (*Math.*) Demonstrated by the cube root, as ratios.

Subula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of aquatic, acaulescent herbs, order *Brassicaceæ.* The Awl-wort, *S. aquatica,* is a small plant growing on the muddy shores of ponds in Maine, and near the White Mountains; scape 2–3′ high, racemose, with a few minute, white flowers on slender pedicles.

Su'bulate, Su'bulated, *a.* [From Lat. *subula,* an awl.] (*Nat. Hist.*) Awl-shaped.

Subungual, Subunguial, (*-ŭng'gwal, ŭng'gwi-al,*) *a.* [Lat. *sub,* and *unguis,* nail.] Under the nail.

Sub'urb, *n.* [Lat. *suburbium — sub,* and *urbs,* city.] A place, part, or region situated near to the walls or outside of a city; an outskirt: — plurally, environs; as, a house in the *suburbs* of Philadelphia. — Hence, the confines; the skirt; the outer part; as, "the *suburbs* of my jacket are gone." — *Cleveland.*

Suburban, *a.* [Lat. *suburbanus.*] Pertaining or relating to, or inhabiting or being in, the suburbs of a city; as, a *suburban* residence.

—*n.* One who makes his abode in the suburbs of a city.

Subvari'ety, *n.* A subordinate variety.

Subvene', *v. a.* [Lat. *sub,* and *venire,* to come.] To come under, or happen.

Subvention, (*-ven'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of coming or happening under. — An aid or bounty bestowed or guaranteed by a government.

Subversion, (*-ver'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *subversio.*] Act of subverting or overthrowing; state of being subverted or overthrown; entire overturn or overthrow; utter ruin, downfall, or destruction; an overthrow of the foundation; extinction; as, the *subversion* of a government or state, the *subversion* of law, order, or morality, &c.

Subversionary, *a.* Tending to downfall or destruction.

Subversive, (*-ver'sĭv,*) *a.* [Fr. *subversif.*] Having a tendency to subvert; evincing an inclination toward overthrow, ruin, or extinction.

Subvert', *v. a.* [Fr. *subvertir;* Lat. *sub,* and *verto,* to turn.] To overturn, or turn upside-down; to invert; to overthrow from the foundation; to ruin or extinguish utterly; as, to *subvert* the liberties of a free people. — To corrupt or pervert, as the mind, and turn it from truth and morality; to confound; to depose; as, to *subvert* religious principles.

—*v. n.* To be subversive; to cause the downfall of anything from its foundation.

Subvert'er, *n.* One who subverts or overthrows.

Subvert'ible, *a.* Susceptible of subversion.

Sub'-way, *n.* An underground passage.

Sub-work'er, *n.* One who works in a subordinate position.

Succades, (*sŭk-kā'dez,*) *n. pl.* [Lat. *succus,* juice.] (*Con.*) Sweetmeats, or candied fruits.

Succedaneous, (*sŭk-se-dā'ne-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *succédané.*] Supplying the place of some thing or person as a substitute; pertaining to, or acting as, a succedaneum.

Succeda'neum, *n.*; *pl.* SUCCEDANEA. [Lat.] A substitute; one who succeeds to the place of another; that which follows or succeeds something, or is used in lieu of something else.

Succeed, (*suk-sēd',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *succéder;* Lat. *succedo — sub,* and *cedo,* to go.] To follow in order; to take the place vacated by; as, by the laws of primogeniture the eldest son *succeeds* his father. — To come after; to be subsequent to or consequent upon; to follow; to pursue; as, misfortune *succeeded* my efforts.

—*v. n.* To follow or come next in order; as, the seasons *succeed* one another. — To come in the stead of one who has vacated a place, or is defunct, or of that which has preceded; as, he *succeeds* to a fortune after his uncle's death. — Hence, to ascend the throne after the abdication or demise of the occupant; as, "David *succeeded* to the throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan." (*Locke.*) — To accomplish what is attempted, designed, or sought for; to obtain the end or object desired; to terminate with advantage or success; to have a prosperous result; as, to *succeed* in life. — To have a good effect; to be received with general favor or popular acceptableness; as, it is possible that the undertaking may *succeed.*

Succeed'ant, *a.* (*Her.*) Following one another.

Succeed'er, *n.* A successor. (R.)

Succentor, (*suk-sĕn'tor,*) *n.* [L. Lat.] (*Mus.*) The bass-singer in a concert or musical entertainment.

Success, (*suk-sĕs',*) *n.* [Fr. *succès;* Lat. *successus — succedo.*] Act of succeeding, or state of having succeeded; the favorable, happy, or prosperous termination of anything projected or attempted; a result which answers the design or purpose intended; fortunate issue; as, *success* is the world's touchstone of merit.

Success', in *New Hampshire,* a township of Coos co., 115 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 5.

Success'ful, *a.* Having or yielding success; having a favorable, happy, or prosperous issue; terminating in accomplishing what is wished or intended; having the desired effect; — hence, happy; prosperous; fortunate; as, a *successful* enterprise, he was *successful* in business, &c.

Success'fully, *adv.* In a successful manner; with a favorable result of what is desired or attempted; favorably; happily; prosperously; fortunately; as, he conducted the negotiations *successfully.*

Success'fulness, *n.* State or condition of being successful; favorable termination; prosperous conclusion; success.

Succession, (*suk-sĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *successio,* from *succedo.*] Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place; consecution; sequence; series of things following one another either in time or place. — A series of persons or things conformable to some established order of precedence; as, a *succession* of princes or rulers, a *succession* of chronological events.

—Lineage; race; an order or series of descendants; as, a long line of *successsion.*

—The person succeeding to rank, office, possession, and the like.—The power or right of coming into the inheritance of an ancestor; title or authority to enter upon the dignity, office, position, &c., held by another; as, the War of the Spanish *Successism.*

(*Law.*) In Louisiana, the right and transmission of the rights and obligations of the deceased to his heirs. The estate, rights, and charges which a person leaves after his death, whether the property exceed the charges or the charges exceed the property, or whether he has left only charges without property. The succession not only includes the rights and obligations of the deceased as they exist at the time of his death, but all that has accrued thereto since the opening of the succession, as also of the new charges to which it becomes subject. — (*Common Law.*) The mode by which one set of persons, members of a corporation aggregate, acquire the rights of another set which preceded them. This term in strictness is to be applied only to such corporations.

(*Mus.*) The sequence of notes in melody, as distinguished from the successive chords of harmony, called *progression.*

Succession, (War of the.) (*Modern Hist.*) Two wars, in which a great part of the European Continent was involved, are commonly known by this name: 1. That of the *Spanish Succession,* occasioned by the dispute whether the succession of Spain should devolve on an Austrian or a French prince (1702–1713); terminated by the peace of Utrecht, which placed the house of Bourbon on the Spanish throne. 2. That of the *Austrian Succession,* in which the right of Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, to settle his Austrian dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa, was contested by France, Prussia, Bavaria, and other states; terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

Succes'sionist, *n.* An adherent to the doctrine of apostolical succession.

Successive, (*suk-sĕs'sĭv,*) *a.* [Fr. *successif.*] Following in order of uninterrupted course, as a series of persons or things, whether in time or place; as, the *successive* cycles of time, the *successive* Presidents of the U. States.

Succes'sively, *adv.* In a successive manner.

Succes'siveness, *n.* State or condition of being successive.

Successless, *a.* Without success or favorable result.

Success'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being successless.

Successor, (*suk-sĕs'sor,*) *n.* [Lat.] One who succeeds, follows, or comes after; one who takes the place which another has vacated, and sustains the like part, position, or character; — antithetical to *predecessor;* as, the rightful *successor* to a crown.

Succiduous, (*suk-sĭd'ū-us,*) *a.* [From Lat. *succidere.*] Falling or prepared to fall. (R.)

Succiferous, (*suk-sif'er-us,*) *a.* [Lat. *succus,* juice, and *ferre,* to produce.] Yielding or conveying sap.

Succinate, *n.* [From Lat. *succinum,* amber.] (*Chem.*) A salt obtained by the combination of succinic acid and a base.

Succinct, (*suk-singkt',*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *succinctus — sub,* and *cingo, cinctum,* to gird.] Girded or drawn up to permit the legs to be free. (R.) — Condensed or compressed into a narrow compass; short; compendious; brief; concise; laconic; terse; as, a *succinct* style of diction.

Succinctly, *adv.* In a succinct manner.

Succinct'ness, *n.* State or quality of being succinct.

Succinic Acid, (*suk-sin'ik,*) *n.* [From Lat. *succinum,* amber.] (*Chem.*) An acid originally obtained from amber by destructive distillation. It may, however, be obtained by several other methods, perhaps most readily by diffusing crude malate of lime through warm water, a small quantity of decayed cheese being added as a ferment. The mixture is kept at a temperature of about 100° for a week, carbonic acid being disengaged, carbonate and succinate of lime crystallizing out, and acetate of lime remaining in solution. The succinate of lime is washed, decomposed with hydrochloric acid, and the succinic acid crystallized from the solution. Succinic acid crystallizes in large, regular, rhombic tables. It dissolves in 5 parts of cold and 2 parts of boiling water. Alcohol dissolves it readily, but ether only sparingly. At a temperature of about 347° to 356° it melts, and if suddenly heated to 455°, it melts, boils, and sublimes completely. It forms with the bases three sets of salts, most of which crystallize readily. The succinates are characterized by giving a bulky brown precipitate with the neutral salts of sesquioxide of iron. *Form.* $2H_2O.C_8H_4O_6$.

Succinite, (*suk'sin-īte,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *succinum,* amber.] (*Min.*) A garnet of an amber color. — *Dana.*

Succinous, (*suk'sin-us,*) *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or resembling amber.

Succor, (*suk'kẽr,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *secourir;* Lat. *sub,* and *curro,* to run.] To run to support or sustain; to help when in want, difficulty, or distress; to relieve in privation or adversity; to assist or deliver from trouble or suffering; to aid; as, to *succor* the destitute and oppressed.

—*n.* Aid; help; assistance; relief; particularly, assistance that restores or delivers from want, penury, difficulty, affliction, or distress; as, to receive *succor* in time of tribulation. — The person or thing that brings relief.

Succorable, *a.* That may be succored or relieved. (a.)

Succorless, *a.* Destitute of relief or succor.

Succory, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CICHORIUM.

Succotash, *n.* [Narragansett Indian, *msickquatash.*] A dish, borrowed from the American aborigines, composed of green maize and beans boiled together.

Succuba, *n.; pl.* SUCCUBÆ. [From Lat. *succubare,* to lie under.] A term used, during the Middle Ages, to denote a female devil or witch, with whom a wizard was supposed to have intercourse.

Succubus, *n.* (*Demonology.*) A SUCCUBA, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) The nightmare. — Also, an imaginary female with whom a man in his sleep seems to have had sexual intercourse. — *Dunglison.*

Succulin, *n.* (*Med.*) A cylinder with turning levers, but without any drum.

Succulence, Succulency, *n.* Quality of being succulent; juiciness; richness of flavor; as, the *succulence* of an apricot.

Succulent, *a.* [Fr; Lat. *succulentus,* from *succus* — *sugo,* to suck.] Juicy; full of natural juices; as, a *succulent* rump-steak.

Succulent plants. (*Bot.*) Plants possessing a soft, juicy, or sappy stem, in distinction from those which are ligneous, hard, and dry.

Succulently, *adv.* In a succulent manner; juicily.

Succumb, (*suk-kŭm',*) *v. n.* [Fr. *succomber,* from Lat. *sub,* and *cumbo,* for *cubo,* to lie down.] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly; as, to *succumb* under temptation.

Succur'sal, *a.* [From Lat. *succurrere.*] Tributary; dependent.

—*n.* (*Eccl.*) In various parts of Europe, a church established by way of *succor* to a parochial church, regarded as insufficient for the wants of its community; — corresponding with the English *chapel of ease.*

Succussion, (*suk-kŭsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *succutere.*] A shake; also, the act of shaking.

(*Med.*) A method of testing the presence of a liquid in the thorax by administering a shake to the body. — Also, the motion impressed on the fœtus in the womb by alternately pressing the womb with the index-finger of a hand introduced in the vagina, the other hand being applied on the abdomen. — *Dunglison.*

Succus'sive, *a.* Characterized by a vibratory motion, especially an up or down movement, and not merely tremulous oscillation; as, the *succussive* motion in earthquakes. —*Dana.*

Such, *a.* [A. S. *swile, swyle.*] Of this or that kind; of the like sort or kind; resembling; similar; like; as, I never knew *such* a person; — preceding *as* before the object of reference; as, give a man *such* an income *as* may enable him to live in comfort. — The same as what has been mentioned; referring to something that has been specified; as, when I gave him my promise, I meant him to receive it as *such.* — The same that; — followed by *as;* as, this was the condition of affairs at *such* time *as* the government resigned office. — *Such and such,* or *such or such,* some; certain; — representing the object in an indefinite sense, as particularized in one way or another, or one and another, not specified at the time; as, *such and such* practices are to be avoided.

Suchet, LOUIS GABRIEL, (*soo'shai,*) Duke d'Albufera, one of Napoleon's marshals, was B. in Lyons, 1772, and rose to distinction in the wars waged by the republic in Italy. In 1800 he was major-general, and in 1805 began his career in the Spanish peninsula, where he rose to the command of a division of the army, and obtained his ducal honors. He became a peer of France after the Restoration, and D. 1826.

Suchow, (*su-chu',*) a city of China, 55 m. from Shanghai. It is said to be 10 m. in circumference, and inclosed with fortifications. *Pop.* unascertained.

Suchitepec, (*soo-chek-ta-pek',*) in Central America, a town of Guatemala, 75 m. W. of New Guatemala. In the vicinity is a volcano of the same name.

Suck, *v. a.* [A. S. *sucan, sycan;* Icel. *singa;* Lat. *sugo.*] To draw out, as a liquid from any receptacle, by the action of the mouth and tongue; to draw by the forcible exhaustion of air. — To draw milk from with the mouth; as, an infant *sucks* the mother's breast. — To imbibe; to inhale; to absorb; to draw in by any process resembling suction; as, bees *suck* the pollen of flowers. — To draw in or drain; as, water *sucked* through a sponge. — To ingulf; to swallow up or draw in, as by a vortex or whirlpool.

To suck in. To imbibe; to absorb; to draw into the mouth; as, he *sucked in* the odor of her breath. — *To suck out.* To draw out with the mouth; to exhaust by suction. — *To suck up.* To draw into the mouth.

—*v. n.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth, or through a tube; as, a pump *sucks.* — To draw the breast, as, a *sucking* babe. — To draw in; to imbibe.

—*n.* Act of sucking or of drawing with the mouth. — Pap; milk drawn from the breast by the mouth; as, to give *suck* to an infant.

Suck, in Ireland, a river of Connaught, flowing S. into the Shannon at Shannon Bridge.

Suckasunny, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Morris co., 22 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Sucker, *n.* One who, or that which, sucks. — A parasite; a sponger upon others.

(*Hydraul.*) The embolus or piston of a pump.

(*Pneumatics.*) A round piece of leather, which, laid wet on a stone and drawn up in the middle, leaves a vacuum within, which, by atmospheric pressure, makes it adhere; — commonly used by children as a plaything. — A pipe through which anything is drawn.

(*Bot.*) A branch or shoot thrown up by a plant from beneath the surface of the ground, as is common with roses, &c.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of several species of soft-finned malacopterygious fishes included in the family *Cutostomi.* They have a single dorsal, the mouth beneath the snout, lips plaited, lobed, or caruncnlated, and suitable for sucking. The family *Cutostomi* contains also the Club-suckers of the ponds and streams of the United States, which move together in large numbers. Some of the suckers attain the weight of 10 pounds.

—*n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The order of Suckers, or *Cyclostomes,* comprises chondropterygious fishes which, as regards the skeleton, are the most important of all vertebrates, their vertebræ being simply cartilaginous rings scarcely differing from one another. But one of the most characteristic features of these animals is the tongue, which moves forwards and backwards like a piston, enabling them to produce a vacuum, and thus fix themselves to solid bodies as well as to fishes. The lampreys may be taken as a type of this order.

—*v. a.* To deprive or divest of suckers; as, to *sucker* Indian corn.

Suckernoochee Creek, rises in Noxubee co., *Mississippi,* and flowing S.E., falls into the Tombigbee River at Moscow, in Alabama.

Suck'ing, *a.* Imbibing; absorbing, as first nourishment; as, a *sucking* politician.

Suck'ing-bottle, *n.* A bottle filled with warm milk, as artificial suck for infants.

Suck'ing-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name sometimes given to the *Remora* and allied species. See REMORA.

Suck'ing-pump, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) Same as Suction-pump. See PUMP.

Suckle, (*sŭk'l,*) *v. a.* [Dim. of *suck.*] To give suck; to nourish at the breast; as, to *suckle* a child.

Suck'ling, *n.* A young child or animal nursed by the mother's milk.

Su'crose, *n.* (*Chem.*) A generic name for those sugars which, though identical in composition and properties, are obtained from sources different from that of grape-sugar, or GLUCOSE (*q. v.*) It includes the sugars of the cane, beet, turnip, carrot, maple, birch, palm, maize, and others less generally known.

Suction, (*sŭk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *sugere, suctum,* to suck.] Act of sucking or drawing into the mouth, as liquids; also, act of drawing, as fluids into a pipe, by exhaustion of the air.

Suction-chamber. The chamber of a pump into which the suction-pipe discharges. — *Suction-pipe.* The induction water-pipe of a pump. — *Suction* (or *sucking*) *pump.* (*Hydraul.*) See PUMP.

Sucto'rial, *a.* Adapted for sucking; existing by suction; as, *suctorial* birds. — Having adhesion by suction; as, *suctorial* fishes, (or SUCKERS, *q. v.*)

Sucuriu, (*soo-koo-re-oo',*) a river of Brazil, rises in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, and falls into the Paraua, 8 m. S. of the junction of the Tiete.

Su'datory, *n.* [Fr. *sudatoire;* Lat. *sudatorium.*] A hot bath; a vapor-bath.

—*a.* [Lat. *sudatorius.*] Perspiring; sweating.

Sud'bury, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and twp. of Middlesex co., 20 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,091.

Sudbury, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Rutland co., 45 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 800.

Sud'bury River, in *Massachusetts,* rises in Middlesex co., and joins the Asabet at Concord to form the Concord River.

Sud'den, *a.* [A. S. *soden;* Fr. *soudain,* from Lat. *subeo, subitus,* to steal upon.] Happening without notice; coming unexpectedly, or without the common preparatives; unlooked-for; abrupt; as, a *sudden* panic, a *sudden* arrival. — Quick; rapid; prepared or engaged with haste or undue forcing; as, a *sudden* resolve.

—*n.* Surprise; an unlooked-for event or occurrence.

On a sudden, or *of a sudden.* Sooner than was expected or anticipated; without the proper or usual preparatives; as, his manner changed *on a sudden.*

Sud'denly, *adv.* In a sudden or unlooked-for manner.

Sud'denness, *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without premonition or preparation; abruptness; as, the *suddenness* of the event amazed him.

Sud'lersville, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Queen Anne co., 35 m. N.E. of Annapolis.

Sudoriferous, *a.* [Lat. *sudor,* sweat, and *ferre,* to produce.] Promoting or secreting perspiration.

Sudorific, *a.* [Fr. *sudorifique,* from Lat. *sudor,* sweat, and *facio,* to make.] Causing sweat or perspiration; as, *sudorific* herbs.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A medicine that excites sweat.

Sudorip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *sudor,* and *parere,* to furnish.] (*Phys.*) Producing perspiration.

S. glands. (*Anat.*) The secretive organs of the sweat, which consist of a slender, elongated, blind, glandular tube, coiled into a lobular form, and imbedded in the subcutaneous tat, and continued thence in a spiral course to the cuticle, where it opens by an oblique pore.

Su'dra, Soo'dra, *n.* [Hind. *sūdr.*] Among the Hindoos, the lowest of the four great social castes.

Suds, *n. sing.* [Sansk. *sudh,* to be cleansed or purified.] Water highly impregnated with soap.

To be in the suds, to be perplexed or gravelled; to be in a quandary or difficulty. (Colloq.)

Sue, *v. a.* [Fr. *suivre;* Lat. *sequor.*] To follow up or after; to seek or go after; to prosecute; to seek to win; as, to *sue* a woman for one's wife.

(*Law.*) To seek justice or redress from, by legal process; to prosecute judicially; to proceed against in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right; — also, to carry on legal proceedings; to gain by process of law; as, to *sue* a person for the amount of a debt.

(*Naut.*) To leave high and dry out of water, as a ship.

To sue out. (*Law.*) To petition for and take out; as, to *sue out* a pardon for a convicted offender.

—*v. n.* To seek for in law; to prosecute; to make legal claim; as, to *sue* for damages. — To plead; to petition, to entreat; to make interest for; to make application; to seek by request; as, he went to her to *sue* for pardon.

(*Naut.*) To be left high and dry on the land, as a ship.

Sue, EUGÈNE, (*soo,*) a French romancist, B. at Paris, 1804, was educated for the profession of medicine, and was attached, as surgeon, to the army sent to Spain under the Duke d'Angoulême. In 1825, he entered the navy in the same capacity, and was present at the battle of Navarino. At the death of his father, who had been one of the household physicians to Napoleon I., he inherited an estate of $8,000 per annum; whereupon he quitted his profession, and soon afterwards turned his attention to literature. He became a popular writer in a very few years; but when he put forth his *Mysteries of Paris* and *The Wandering Jew,* he rose to an almost unexampled height of success. These works were read by every one who read fiction in France; they were also translated into nearly all the living languages. His subsequent works of any importance are, *Martin the Foundling,* and *The Seven Capital Sins.* D. 1857.

Sueca, (*swo-ai'ka,*) a town of Spain, prov. Valencia, on the Jucar, near its mouth in the Mediterranean Sea; *pop.* 9,616.

Sue'no, Sweyn, three kings of Denmark: the first reigned 985–1014. The second, his grandson, received the crown of that country to the prejudice of Harald, king of Norway, 1047; D. 1074. The third usurped the throne after assassinating Canute V., 1147, and was killed in battle with Waldemar, 1157.

Suet, *n.* [Fr. *suif;* W. *swyf.*] The fat situated about the loins and kidneys, which is harder and less fusible than that from other parts of the same animal. That of the ox and sheep is chiefly used; and when melted out of its containing membrance it forms tallow, and is largely used in the manufacture of candles and the ordinary soaps. Beef and mutton *S.*, when fused, concrete at a temperature of about 100°. Like other kinds of fat, it is a compound of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen.

—*a.* Containing or composed of suet; as, a *suet* pudding.

Suetonius, CAIUS TRANQUILLUS, (*swe-to'ne-us,*) a Roman advocate, B. abt. A. D. 70; obtained the office of tribune through the influence of his friend, Pliny the Younger, and was afterwards secretary to Trajan. He is now known as an historian and miscellaneous writer, by his *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars,* and his *Notices of Grammarians, Rhetoricians, and Poets,* still extant. D. abt. 123.

Su'ety, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, suet.

Sue'vi, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) A powerful Gothic tribe, known to the Romans as early as B. C. 125; invaded Gaul B. C. 71, and were defeated and driven across the Rhine B. C. 53. They entered Spain in 409, and founded a kingdom. They were almost exterminated by the Visigoths in a great battle fought near Astorga in 456, and the remnant of the tribe was incorporated with them in 584. The *S.* in Spain became Arians in 469, and gave up their doctrines about 550–60.

Suez, (*soo'ez,*) **(Isthmus of,)** a neck of land, connecting Asia and Africa. It is a sandy waste, between 70 and 80 miles wide, and so low as to be covered with salt marshes or swamps. It is bounded S. by the *Gulf of Suez,* which forms the N.W. arm of the Red Sea, extending from its head in a N.W. direction for abt. 200 m., between Egypt and the peninsula of Sinai, with a breadth varying from 30 to 40 m. At low water, it is in many parts so shallow as to be fordable, and is memorable in sacred history as the scene of the submersion of Pharaoh and his host.

Suez Canal, a maritime or ship-canal, which crosses the isthmus of that name, and forms part of the new trade-route between Europe and the East. On the Mediterranean, in Lat. 31° 3′ 37″, it joins *Port Said,* a town which, founded about half a score of years ago in a dreary, arid waste, contains now nearly 1,000 houses and a cosmopolitan pop. of abt. 10,000. On the Red Sea, in Lat. 29° 58′ 37″, the terminus of the canal, is *Suez,* which was formerly a most miserable-looking place, but now a thriving seaport-town, with a pop. of abt. 6,000. The length of the canal is 160 kilometres, or 100 m., more than one half of which is nearly south. Its breadth

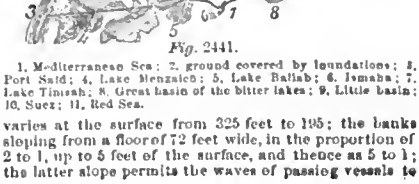


Fig. 2441.

1, Mediterranean Sea; 2, ground covered by inundations; 3, Port Said; 4, Lake Menzaleh; 5, Lake Ballah; 6, Ismaha; 7, Lake Timsah; 8, Great basin of the Bitter lakes; 9, Little basin; 10, Suez; 11, Red Sea.

varies at the surface from 325 feet to 195; the banks sloping from a floor of 72 feet wide, in the proportion of 2 to 1, up to 5 feet of the surface, and thence as 5 to 1; the latter slope permits the waves of passing vessels to

break on the banks as smoothly as on a sea-beach. *Depth*, 24 feet. As a work of engineering, the canal ranks with the greatest triumphs of our age. Two jetties at Port Said extend 6,940 and 6,020 feet into the Mediterranean, enclosing a harbor of abt. 450 acres in area, with a depth in the ship-channel of 25 to 28 feet. The jetties were constructed of enormous blocks of concrete weighing 22 tons each. The excavations on the canal, amounting to more than 100,000,000 cubic yards, were chiefly made by the aid of steam dredges of peculiar construction, invented by the contractors, Ball & Lavallé. The largest were of 75 horse-power, 110 feet in length, and costing $100,000 each. Through the greater part of the line the dredgings were from the level sand-plain; in some sections, as at El Guisr, the cuttings were over 80 feet through hard rock. The solid embankments are from 5 feet to 60. Half-way across stands the newly-made city of Ismailia. At Suez the Egyptian government has a dry-dock large enough for frigates. The distance saved by the *S. C.* over the route by the Cape of Good Hope is nearly one-half; *e.g.*, from the English Channel to Point de Galle, Ceylon, by the Cape of Good Hope, is 11,650 m., by *S. C.*, 6,515. *Fares.* For each passenger, 10 francs; for freight, 10 francs per ton. A fresh-water canal, necessary for supply to the workmen who built the ship-canal, and to the town of Suez, leads from the end of the old canal at Gasseline to Ismailia; finished in 1861, at a cost of $140,000; 30 m. long, 66 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. 55,000 cubic feet of water are forced daily through iron pipes from Ismailia to Suez, 50 m.—*Hist.* The project for this canal is not new; but the old plan merely united the Nile with the Red Sea. Neither Sesostris, Pharaoh, Necho, nor the Romans or Arabians, proposed a direct line. In 1799, Napoleon caused the engineer La Père to run a line of levels across the isthmus; but he unhappily erred in reporting a considerable difference in the levels of the two seas. In 1854, the idea of a direct line was again entertained. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps received a permit from Saïd Pasha to form "La Compagnie Universelle," which in 1859 began the canal. Its capital of $40,000,000 was ultimately increased to $90,000,000, and the canal was opened to commerce Nov. 17, 1869. The Empress Eugenie, with other crowned heads, attended the inauguration, and 130 vessels passed through, free of toll. Up to July 31, 1870, 402 vessels had passed through, of which only 12 were sailing-vessels, as the navigation of the Red Sea is not yet safe enough for such. The number of vessels has nearly doubled each month, and the success of the canal cannot now be questioned. An English Commission from the Admiralty have recently reported favorably on all the points objected to so long by Lord Palmerston and others—pronouncing their objections fallacious. The Peninsular and Oriental line of steamers, and others of 3,000 tons, pass through it without difficulty. Financially, it is not a success for the original stockholders; but in the new hands into which it has fallen—the British—it will doubtless improve, and remain both a monument of engineering skill and energy, and a vast benefit to the world at large.

Suffer, *v. a.* [Fr. *souffrir*; Lat. *suffero—sub*, and *fero*.] To feel or bear, as what is painful, disagreeable, or distressing, either to the mind or body; to submit to, as grief or annoyance; as, to *suffer* great depression of spirits, to *suffer* the pain of amputating a limb.—To hold up, bear, support, or sustain; to endure without flinching; not to sink under.

"How sublime a thing it is to *suffer* and be strong."—*Longfellow.*

—To be affected by; to undergo; to sustain; as, to *suffer* serious loss.—To permit; to allow; to tolerate; not to forbid, taboo, or hinder; as, to *suffer* a person to speak without interruption.

—*v. n.* To bear what is irksome or inconvenient; to feel or experience mental or physical pain or distress.—To undergo punishment; as, a murderer is condemned to *suffer* death.—To be injured; to sustain loss, detriment, or damage; as, the business *suffers* by his absence.

Sufferable, *a.* That may be suffered, endured, allowed, tolerated, or permitted.

Sufferableness, *n.* State or quality of being sufferable.

Sufferably, *adv.* In a sufferable manner.

Sufferance, *n.* [Fr. *souffrance.*] State of suffering; bearing of pain, distress, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured.—A bearing with fortitude or patience; moderation; submission under unfavorable circumstances or conditions; as, "With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend," (*Otway.*)—Allowance; toleration; permission; negative consent by not prohibiting or hindering; as, one is indulgent to a bore upon *sufferance.*—*Sufferance-wharf*, a wharf licensed by the customs, and where custom-house officers attend.—*Simmonds.*

Sufferer, *n.* One who suffers, endures, or undergoes pain, whether of body or of mind; one who sustains loss or inconvenience.—One who allows, permits, or tolerates.

Suffering, *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred.

Sufferingly, *adv.* With suffering or pain.

Suffern's, in *New York*, a post-village of Rockland co., 32 m. N. of New York city.

Suffice, (*-fiz'*), *v. a.* [Fr. *suffire.*] To be enough or sufficient; to be equivalent to what is wished or demanded.

—*v. n.* To satisfy; to content; to be enough for the wants or demands of.

Sufficiency, (*-fish'en-sy,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *sufficientia.*] State of being sufficient, or adequate to the end proposed; as, he gave his reasons with readiness and *sufficiency.*—Competence; adequate means or substance.—Ability, capacity, or qualification for any end or purpose.—Supply equal to demand.—Conceit; self-confidence.

Sufficient, (*-fish'ent,*) *a.* Enough to suffice; adequate to wants or demands; competent; equal to the end proposed.—Qualified; competent; fit; able; possessing adequate talents or accomplishments.

Sufficiently, (*-fish'ent-,*) *a.* Enough; to a sufficient extent.

Suffield, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, 16 m. N. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 3,277.

Suffield, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Portage co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Suffix, *n.* [Lat. *suffixus, suffigo—sub*, and *figo*, to fix.] That which is affixed or annexed; especially, a letter or syllable affixed or annexed to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.

—*v. a.* To add a letter or syllable to a word; to append.

Suffixion, (*-fik'shun,*) *n.* Act of suffixing or appending; also, state of being suffixed or appended.

Suffocate, *v. a.* [Fr. *suffoquer*; Lat. *suffoco, suffocatus—sub*, and *faux, faucis*, the gullet.] To stop the breath of, by compressing the throat; to choke or kill by stopping respiration; to smother; to stifle.—To extinguish; to destroy; as, to *suffocate* a fire.

—*v. n.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered.

Suffocatingly, *adv.* So as to suffocate.

Suffocation, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suffocatio.*] The act of suffocating, or the state of being suffocated.

(*Med.*) The act of choking or producing death by the interruption of the breath. The three ordinary ways in which *S.* may be effected are hanging, drowning, and the respiration of fixed air, or carbonic acid gas. (See Asphyxia, Hanging, Drowning.) In *S.* by carbonic acid gas, whether arising from mines, lime-kilns, vats of fermenting liquor, &c., death takes place very rapidly. In every case of *S.*, our attempts at re-animation should be directed to renew respiration by inflation of the lungs; to restore the animal heat by exposure to warm pure air, and by assiduous frictions of the surface; to rouse by stimuli, and by brushing the soles of the feet and palms of the hands; and when necessary, to relieve cerebral congestion by moderate and cautious bleeding.

Suffocative, *a.* Tending to suffocation.

Suffolk, (*suf'fuk,*) a maritime and agricultural co., on the E. coast of England; bounded N. by Norfolk, S. by Essex, E. by the German Ocean, and W. by Cambridge; *area*, 1,115 sq. m. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveney, Ouse, Orwell, and the Blyth. This co. has long been celebrated for its agriculture, the richness and abundance of its dairy produce and poultry, and its fine breed of cattle. It contains two county-towns, Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds. *Pop.* 336,184.

Suffolk, in *Massachusetts*, an E. co., bordering on Massachusetts Bay; *area*, 15 sq. m. Though the smallest, it is the most important co. of the State, comprising the township of Boston, Chelsea, N. Chelsea, and Winthrop, *q. v. Cap.* Boston. *Pop.* in 1870, 270,803.

Suffolk, in *New York*, an E. co., forming the E. extremity of Long Island; *area*, 959 sq. m. It has numerous bays and inlets along the coast, and is drained by the Peconic River. *Surface*, hilly in the N., and level along the S. coast; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Riverhead. *Pop.* abt. 60,000.

Suffolk, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Nansemond co., 85 m. S.E. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Suffragan, *n.* [Lat. *suffragans.*] (*Eccl.*) An assistant bishop; a bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Suffrage, (*sŭf'fraj,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suffragium.*] An assenting voice or vote given in deciding a matter in controversy, or in the election of a person for an office or trust; as, the Radicals demand manhood *suffrage.*—Testimonial; attestation; approval.—United response or prayer.

Suffrutescent, Suffruticose, Suffruticous, *a.* [Fr.] (*Bot.*) A term applied to any plant which is not exactly either a shrub or an herbaceous plant; *i. e.* which has not hard woody twigs and complete buds like the one, nor perishable succulent twigs like the other.

Suffuse, (*-fūz',*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *sub*, and *fundo*, to pour out.] To spread over with something expansible, as a vapor or tincture; as, her cheeks were *suffused* with blushes.

Suffusion, (*-fū'zhun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suffusio.*] Act or operation of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture.—State of being suffused or spread over.—That which is suffused or spread over.

Sufi, Sufism, *n.* Same as Sofi, Sofism, *q. v.*

Sugar, (*shoo'gar,*) *n.* [Fr. *sucre*; Sp. *azucar*; Lat. *saccharum.*] A crystallized substance, obtained in greatest plenty from certain varieties of tropical grasses, but present to some extent in all grasses, and found in an infinite variety of other plants, and some animal matters. The sugar-cane was first made known in the West by the conquests of Alexander the Great; Nearchus, the admiral sent down the Indus, describing it as a kind of honey growing in canes or reeds. From India the sugar-cane was introduced into Arabia, Egypt, and the western parts of Asia. In 1506, sugar was introduced into the Canary Islands, and thence was taken, it was said, to the islands of the Mexican Gulf; but it is not at all improbable that the sugar-cane was a natural product of America; and it may be that it is only for the process of making sugar from it that the New World is indebted to the Portuguese and Spaniards. It has become in an eminent degree the produce of the intertropical regions of the new world, though the production of this necessary of life is increasing in some parts of India and the islands of the Indian seas. It has been prepared from time immemorial in China; but, cheap as labor is in that fertile and populous region, the Chinese do not seem able to compete with the more favorable climate and the greater mechanical appliances and skill possessed by the sugar planters of the West Indies, Brazil, and Louisiana.

(*Chem.*) Chemically speaking, there are 4 principal varieties of *S.*:—1. *Cane S.*; 2. *Fruit S.*, or *fructose*; 3. *Glucose, grape*, or *starch S.*; 4. *Milk S.* Although differing but slightly in chemical composition, these varieties of *S.* possess very different sweetening powers, Cane *S.* being at the head of the list in this respect. The first three occur in the juices of plants, the fourth being exclusively found in the milk of animals; whence its name.—*Cane S.*, or *Sucrose.* This variety of *S.* is, as its name implies, obtained principally from the *S.*-cane. In Canada, however, the *S.*-maple, and in many parts of Europe the beet-root, furnish the chief supplies. It also exists in carrots, turnips, pumpkins, chestnuts, and a large number of tropical fruits. Cane-*S.* has a specific gravity of 1·6; it is soluble in one-third of its weight of cold water, forming the thick liquid commonly known as syrup. It is also somewhat soluble in alcohol, which, however, requires to be heated before it takes up any quantity. By evaporating the aqueous solution, large four-sided, rhomboidal, prismatic crystals are formed, as seen in *S.*-candy. Loaf-*S.* consists of a mass of small crystals; the more numerous the crystals, the more dazzlingly brilliant is the *S.* When two pieces of sugar are rubbed together in the dark, a pale violet light is emitted. The chemical composition of cane-*S.* is $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$. If a solution of cane-sugar be kept boiling for some time, it becomes less sweet, the elements of water being assimilated, and uncrystallizable *fruit-S.*, $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$, is formed. If the boiling be continued for some hours, two more equivalents of water are taken up, the fruit-*S.* becoming converted into grape-*S.*, $C_{12}H_{14}O_{14}$. To counteract this, a small quantity of lime is always added to the solution of cane-juice before it is boiled. *S.* forms an important article of food, entering largely into all vegetable aliments. Alone, it does not seem capable of supporting life, although, by preventing the waste of the tissues, it may be used as a temporary palliative of hunger. Mixed with nitrogenous matter, it appears to have a fattening tendency. It is a powerful antiseptic, as exemplified in its preservative action on meat and fruit. Solution of *S.* has the peculiar property of dissolving many of the metallic oxides; lime, baryta, oxide of lead, forming strong solutions when boiled with it. It exercises a powerfully reducing action on several of the metallic salts: the chromates, for instance, being reduced to sesquioxide of chromium when heated with a solution of *S.* Cane-*S.*, under the influence of yeast of beer, undergoes the process of fermentation (see Fermentation), becoming converted first into fruit-*S.*, and then into carbonic acid and alcohol. Treated with strong sulphuric acid, *S.* parts with its water, carbonic and formic acids being eliminated, and a carbonaceous *S.* melts into an amorphous transparent solid, which, if kept, gradually loses its transparency and returns to the crystalline form. A solution of cane-*S.* exercises right-handed rotation on a ray of polarized light. Heated to about 420°, sugar loses two equivalents of water, becoming converted into a brown, deliquescent, and almost tasteless substance, much used by cooks and confectioners as a coloring-matter, under the name of *caramel.* It differs from sugar in not being susceptible of fermentation. If the heat be carried further, inflammable gases are emitted, a friable mass of pure charcoal being left behind. Caramel appears to be a definite compound, uniting with baryta and basic acetate of lead. It is soluble in water, and is separable from its solution as a brown powder by alcohol.—*Fructose*, or *Fruit-S.*, exists ready formed in ripe acidulous fruits and honey, which owe their sweetness to its presence. It may be made artificially from starch and woody fibre, by the action of dilute sulphuric acid, continual boiling transforming it into grape-*S.*—*Grape-S., Starch-S.*, or *Glucose*, exists ready formed in the grapes, and in many fruits and vegetables. It may be made artificially from starch by allowing a mixture of that substance, with a sufficient quantity of water to render it liquid, to flow gradually into a vat containing water acidulated with one per cent. of sulphuric acid, which is kept continually at boiling-point. After the whole of the starch liquor has been added, it is kept boiling for half an hour, by which time the whole of the starch has become converted into *S.* The liquid is then neutralized with chalk, concentrated by evaporation, drawn off carefully, and set aside to crystallize. Grape-*S.* may be made from ligneous fibre by the same means, substituting a stronger solution of sulphuric acid than the one above mentioned. It is said by Bernard to be a normal constituent of the liver. It is also met with as a morbid constituent of the urine in diabetes. It may be readily distinguished from cane-*S.* by being considerably less soluble in water. Its sweetening power is only 2·5ths of that possessed by cane-*S.* It crystallizes in hard transparent cubes. It forms a crystalline compound with common salt, the corresponding cane-*S.* compound being non-crystalline and deliquescent. Sulphuric acid transforms it into sulpho-saccharic acid. It forms definite but unstable compounds with the alkalies, which decompose, giving rise to a peculiar uncrystallizable acid,—*glucic acid*, which remains in combination with the base.—*S. of milk*, or *Lactose*, is obtained solely from the milk of the mammalia. It is manufactured on a large scale for the use of homœopathists, some of whom consider it as the only natural *S.* fit for the food of man. The milk is coagulated and the curd separated. The whey is concentrated by evaporation, and small sticks of wood are inserted in the liquid around which the *S.* crystallizes in mammillated masses, consisting of four-sided prisms, terminated by

four-sided pyramids. It possesses the least sweetening power of any of the sugars. By continued boiling with dilute acids it may be converted into fruit-*S.* When pure, it does not ferment under the action of yeast, although milk may be fermented and made to yield a spirituous liquor. Lactose unites with several of the bases in a similar manner to its congeners. The following table of the *S.* will assist the student in following their transformations one into another by losing or gaining certain proportions of water: — CANE-SUGAR (*Sucrose*), $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$. FRUIT-SUGAR (*Fructose*), $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12}$. GRAPE, or STANCH-SUGAR (*Glucose*), $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12} + 2aq.$ MILK-SUGAR (*Lactose*), $C_{24}H_{24}O_{24}$. STARCH, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$.

(*Manuf. of S.*) The chief source of *S.* in this country, in the state in which it is offered for sale, is the SUGAR-CANE, *q. v.* The canes are cut down to the roots just before the period of inflorescence, stripped of their leaves, and submitted to powerful pressure between grooved iron cylinders. The juice, which if left to itself would ferment, is immediately mixed with 1-800th of its weight of lime, and heated to 140° in large copper or iron pans. By this means the albuminous parts of the juice rise in scum to the top, and any free acid is neutralized by the lime, which also prevents the transformation of the cane *S.* into grape or starch *S.* After being allowed to cool, the clear juice is drawn off for concentration by boiling. When the syrup has reached a sufficient consistence, it is run into shallow coolers, and allowed to rest for twenty-four hours. It is then briskly stirred to favor crystallization, and transferred to casks with perforated bottoms, which allow the molasses, or the liquid uncrystallizable portion of the syrup, to drain off. The crystals are dried in the sun, and form the raw brown *S.* of commerce. — Maple *S.* is obtained from several species of maple (see ACER). That yielding the richest juice is the *Acer saccharinum*, the rock or sugar maple. The manufacture is stated to have originated in New England about the year 1752. It thence extended throughout the wooded portions of the country where the sugar-maple abounds, particularly in New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and on the range of the Alleghanies further South. The sugar is mostly consumed in its raw state, considerable quantities being sold in small cakes and eaten like candy. It may be easily refined and converted into the best white sugar. — *Beet-root S.* is manufactured in large quantities in France, Prussia, and Austria. The manufacture of beet-root *S.* was called into existence in the former country by the wars of Napoleon, which cut off the ordinary colonial supplies of cane *S.* The roots employed are those of the white beet, and are gathered in October. The fresh expressed juice contains theoretically 10 per cent. of crystallizable *S.*; not more, however, than from 5 to 7 per cent. is extracted in practice. The juice is mixed with a small quantity of lime, and boiled; the albuminized constituents rise to the top as a scum, which is carefully removed. The clear syrup is then filtered through animal charcoal, which, in fact, extracts the color from it; it is again concentrated, and filtered a second time through charcoal and coarse cloth bags; after which it is evaporated to crystallizing-point. The crystals of beet-root *S.* are somewhat longer than those of cane *S.*, but in no other respect is there any difference between the two substances. The production of beet *S.* in America was attempted about the year 1830, by a company formed in Philadelphia, which failed from a want of practical information upon the subject. Eight years later, in 1838, a company was formed at Northampton, Massachusetts. They produced something over half a ton of good sugar; but there, it is said, the experiment ended. The cost of raising the roots was estimated at $12 the acre, the yield averaging 13 tons to the acre. The next attempt was made in 1864, by Messrs. Gennert, at Chatsworth, Illinois. In 1866 they had 400 acres of land planted, which yielded 4,000 tons of roots, at an estimated cost of less than $4 per ton. The percentage of saccharine matter contained in the roots was found to be equal, if not superior, in quantity to that of the European roots. The next establishment of this kind was instituted at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1867, and is now transferred to California. The latest effort was made by Colonel Patterson, a Philadelphian, upon his extensive estate in New Jersey. If there should be any doubt as to the success of these enterprises, it cannot arise from our inability to raise large crops of roots, or to conduct the complicated operations of pressing and evaporating; but from the excessive cost of labor, as compared with France and Germany. It is likely that the home cost of West Indian *S.* will always be much less than that produced elsewhere, but the supply cannot equal the growing demand of the world. The product of *S.* per acre from the cane in the West Indies is nearly twice that from the beet in Europe, the percentage of saccharine matter being as 18 to 10; but the labor required to raise the cane is much greater than that given to the beet. It might be difficult to state or draw a reliable comparison in other respects between the two crops, but it is probable that each has its peculiar advantages, so that neither will ever supersede the other. Cane cannot be grown far removed from the tropics. *S.* beets may be successfully cultivated on a broad breadth of the earth's surface. A warm climate is not necessary to grow beets, as in those produced in Russia, and in Norway and Sweden. the percentage of saccharine matter is fully up to the average. It is stated by M. Gasparin, that for beets to arrive at maturity, they must absorb 4,352° Fahr. of heat. This estimate he arrived at by multiplying the mean temperature of the season of the crop's growth by the number of days. Still, a genial sun is not objectionable if there is a sufficient accompaniment of moisture from first to last; on the other hand, there may be too much moisture, which impedes the formation of saccharine matter, although the beets are less stringy than when grown during a dry season. One of the advantages that the cane manufacturer has, is, that the *begasses*, when burned, is sufficient to evaporate almost its own weight of juice, while in Europe a pound of coal has to be purchased to make six pounds of *S.* From the cost of coal, however, the value of the beet residuum should be deducted. There is a wide difference between the cost of production of cane-sugar in Cuba and in Louisiana. A prominent Cuban planter, before the war, gave it as his opinion, founded upon personal experience in both Louisiana and Cuba, that three cents per pound in Cuba paid a larger profit than six cents in New Orleans. This difference is principally due to the climate, the canes lasting there for a dozen years, while in Louisiana they have to be renewed three or four times in that period.

Refining of S. — Both cane and beet-root *S.* are refined on the same principle, by mixture with lime-water, boiling with animal charcoal, and filtration through twilled cotton. In some establishments, bullock's blood is used to aid in the clarifying. The albumen of the serum becomes coagulated on the application of heat, forming a network, which rises to the top of the liquor, carrying with it a great part of the impurities. The reddish syrup obtained by the first filtration is next passed through filters into large vats, twelve or fourteen feet deep, upon which are laid coarse ticking, coarsely-ground animal charcoal, and a second layer of ticking. The syrup is allowed to flow over the surface of the filter, and runs slowly through the charcoal, coming out perfectly colorless. The concentrated syrup is then boiled *in vacuo*; by which means two important results are arrived at. The viscid liquid would boil in air at 230° Fahr., at which temperature a quantity of uncrystallizable *S.* would be formed. By performing the operation in a vacuum-pan, the boiling point is brought down to 150° or 160°, no formation of uncrystallizable *S.* taking place, and a great saving in fuel being effected. When the concentration reaches a certain point, the syrup is transferred to a vessel heated by steam to 170°, and forcibly agitated with wooden beaters, until it becomes thick and granular. From the heating vats it is transferred into inverted conical moulds of the well-known shape, at the bottom of each of which is a movable plug. The syrup is well stirred to prevent the formation of air-bubbles, and then left at rest for several hours, at the end of which time the plug is removed and the uncrystallized syrup runs out. The loaves are further freed from all colored matter by a portion of perfectly colorless syrup being run through them. They are then dried in a stove, and finished for market by being turned in a lathe. *Clarified*, or *centrifugal sugar* is made by causing the granular syrup to revolve in a perforated drum, by which means the uncrystallizable portion is separated from the crystals by centrifugal force. — During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, there were imported into the U. S. 1,055,859,617 pounds of sugar and molasses: value $55,318,791.

Sug'ar, *a.* Belonging to, or made of sugar.

—*v. a.* To mix, sprinkle, cover, season, or impregnate with sugar; as, to *sugar* a cake. — To compliment; to cover with soft words or honied speech; to clothe with adulation; to sweeten; as, "And *sugared* speeches whispered in mine ear." — *Fairfax.*

Sug'ar-baker, *n.* A maker of loaf-sugar.

Sug'ar-beet, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BETA.

Sug'ar-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CELTIS.

Sug'ar-bush, Sug'ar-orchard, *n.* A collection of maple-trees selected and preserved for the purpose of extracting sugar from them. — *Bartlett.*

Sug'ar-candy, *n.* Sugar clarified, and made transparent by crystallization.

Sugar-cane, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, the species of which are native of tropical and subtropical countries. The common *S. C.* (*S. officinarum*) extends in N. America to 32°, and in the S. hemisphere only to 22° S. Lat., is a perennial, with a creeping root, sending up a number of culms or stems, generally 8–12 feet high, which have many joints, are of various colors, and about 1–2 inches thick. They are filled for about two-thirds of their length with a loose, sweet, juicy pith. The leaves are ribbon-shaped, and 4–5 feet long, with a strong whitish middle nerve. The flowers are in great diffuse pyramidal panicles of a yard in length. — The violet-colored *S. C.* (*S. violaceum*) is particularly esteemed, and much cultivated in the West Indies. The *S. C.* is usually propagated by cuttings. For this purpose the top joints are used. The cuttings are planted in rows 3 or 4 ft. apart, and at intervals of about 2 ft in the rows. The largest varieties, in rich moist soils, attain a height of 20 feet; but in poor dry soils, the height is sometimes scarcely more than 6 feet. The best varieties are ready for cutting in about ten months from the time of planting, but other varieties require a longer period of growth, from 12 to 20 months. When the canes are fully ripe, they are cut a little above the ground, and tied in bundles to be conveyed to the mill. Fresh canes, called *ratboons*, spring from the root, so that the plantation does not require to be renewed for several years; but the canes of the first crop are the largest, and a gradual decrease of size takes place. The ordinary practice on sugar estates is to renew a part of the plantation every year. — The Chinese Sugar-cane, Sugar-grass, or Sorgho grass (*Holcus saccharum*, or *Sorghum vulgare.*) (Fig. 2142.) was introduced into the U. States in 1856, where its cultivation has extended as far N. as Maine. The sugar obtained from it is equal in quality to that from the true *S. C.*, and the quantity is very remunerative. The whole quantity of syrup now produced from this grass in the United States is about 20,000,000 gallons. Numerous varieties are already in cultivation: one class of them, called *Sorgo*, being derived from Chinese seed; another, called *Imphee*, from seed which was brought from Africa.

Fig. 2142.
SORGHUM AND CANE STRIPPER.

Sugar Creek, in *Arkansas*, a post-township of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Sugar Creek, in *Illinois*, rises in McLean co., and flows S.W. into Salt Creek. — A township of Logan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Sugar Creek, in *Indiana*, rises in Clinton co., and flows into the Wabash, abt. 3 m. S.E. of Newport, after a S.W. course of 100 m. — A township of Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A post-village and township of Hancock co., 15 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,800. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Vigo co.; *pop.* abt 2,500.

Sugar Creek, in *Iowa*, a township of Cedar co.; *pop.* in 1869, 741.

—A township of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* in 1869, 791.

Sugar Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Sugar Creek, in *Missouri*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sugar Creek, in *N. Carolina*, rises in Mecklenburg co., and flowing E., falls into Catawba River, in York dist., S. Carolina.

Sugar Creek, in *Ohio*, flows into Portage River from Ottawa co. — A township of Allen co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,016. — A township of Green co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Sugar Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Susquehanna from Bradford co. — A township of Armstrong co., 18 m. E.N.E. of Butler; *pop.* abt. 1,350. — A village and township of Venango co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Sugar Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth co., 41 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee.

Sugared, (*shoog'ard.*) *p. a.* Sweetened with, or as with, sugar; as, a *sugared* compliment.

Sugar Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sugar Grove, in *Iowa*, a township of Dallas co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Sugar Grove, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co.

Sugar Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Warren co., 15 m. N.W. of Warren; *pop.* abt. 2,000 — A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Sug'arless, *a.* Free from, or lacking sugar.

Sug'ar-loaf, *n.* A mass of refined sugar, usually in the shape of a truncated cone. — A hat made in the form of a sugar-loaf, formerly worn by the Puritans.

Sugar Loaf, in *Arkansas*, a township of Carroll co. — A township of Crawford co. — A township of Marion co. — A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Sugar Loaf, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., 50 m. N.N.W. of New York.

Sugar Loaf, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Columbia co. — A twp. of Luzerne co; *pop.* abt 1,600.

Sug'ar-maple, Sug'ar-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ACER.

Sugar Mill, *n.* (*Manuf.*) A mill for expressing the juice from sugar-canes, consisting usually of three horizontal iron rollers, two of which are set on the same horizontal plane, while the third is set over and between the other two, so as to touch both. The canes are fed in between the top roller and one of the lower ones, and there receive the first squeeze. The juice runs down into a trough formed in the base of the mill; and the canes travel on and receive their second squeeze between the top roller and the second horizontal one, after which, the juice being all squeezed out, the residuary woolly fibre, known as *begass*, is used as fuel beneath the boiler of the engine that drives the mill.

Sugar of Gelatine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See GLYCOCINE.

Sugar of Lead, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LEAD (ACETATE OF).

Sug'ar-plum, *n.* A kind of candy made up in small flattened discs.

Sugar Ridge, in *Indiana*, a township of Clay co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Sugar River, in *New Hampshire*, forms the outlet

of Sunapee Lake in Sullivan co., and flows W. into the Connecticut River.

Sugar River, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Dane co., and flowing S.E., enters the Pekatonica River, 7 m. from its mouth in Winnebago co., Illinois.

Sugar Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co.

Sugartown, in *New York*, a village of Catteraugus co.

Sug'artown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 79 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Sug'ar Tree Ridge, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Highland co., 10 m. S. of Hillsborough.

Sug'ar Valley, in *Ohio*, a village of Preble co., 100 m. W. of Columbus.

Sugary, (*shoog'ar-y,*) *a.* Tinctured or sweetened with sugar. — Sweet; tasting like, or containing, sugar; saccharine. — Fond of sugar, or of sweet things; as, a *sugary* tooth.

Suggest, (*sud-jĕst',*) *v. a.* [Fr. *suggérer*, from Lat. *sub*, and *gero*, to wear.] To intimate or mention in the first instance; to offer indirectly to the mind or thoughts; as, the idea was *suggested* to him by a friend — To hint; to intimate; to present or propose diffidently or unobtrusively; as, to *suggest* a compromise.

—*v. n.* To seduce; to tempt; to instigate.

Suggester, (*sud-jĕst'er,*) *n.* One who makes a suggestion or suggestions.

Suggestion, (*sud-jĕst'yun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *suggestio*.] Act of suggesting. — That which is suggested; a hint; a first intimation, proposal, or mention; insinuation; presentation of an idea to the mind; also, formerly, secret notification or incitement.

(*Law.*) The announcement to the court, or the entering upon the record, of a fact which puts a stop to the suit in its existing form, as the death or insolvency of a party.

Suggest'ive, *a.* Conveying a suggestion, a hint, or intimation.

Suggest'ively, *adv.* By way of suggestion.

Suggest'iveness, *n.* State or quality of being suggestive.

Suggsville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Clarke co., 110 m. S.W. of Montgomery.

Suhl, (*sool,*) a town of Prussian Saxony, 28 m. from Erfurt. *Manuf.* Fire-arms and cotton goods. *Pop.* 9,877.

Suicid'al, *a.* Partaking of, or comprehending, the crime of suicide.

Suicid'ally, *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

Su'icide, (*-sīd,*) *n.* [Fr.: Lat. *suicidium — sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, to kill.] Self-murder; the act of designedly destroying one's own life. — The earliest recorded examples of self-destruction are those of Samson (a. c. 1117) and of Saul (a. c. 1055). The rank which religious suicide has held from immemorial antiquity, and still holds, in the opinion of the Hindoos, has been too often described, and is too familiar in its most notorious and painful instances, to need more than adverting to on the present occasion. Among the Greeks, Socrates, the great master of ethics, was emphatic in his condemnation of suicide. Plato speaks in a more dubious strain. Writing as a lawgiver, he reprobates it; and in his arguments on the subject is to be found the well-known illustration which has figured ever since in all such discussions, in which he compares it to the desertion by a soldier of his post. Yet he expressly excepts from his censure those cases in which it is committed under the pressure of immitigable calamity. Pythagoras, at an earlier period, denied its lawfulness. In the later days of Greek philosophy, both Stoics and Epicureans found arguments for its defence in their respective principles. The influence of Greek philosophy had, as is well known, a great share in producing that tendency to suicide which distinguished the higher society of Rome in the later days of the commonwealth. The "Roman death," as it is emphatically called, was not really a national habit. The older manners of the commonwealth repudiated it. Its prevalence was owing to foreign doctrines, acting on minds affected by violent passions, engrossing luxuries, and rapid vicissitudes of fortune which distinguished that æra. Although Christianity was not slow in effecting a reform in the feelings of mankind on this subject, yet some relics of the ancient sentiments lingered awhile, even in the minds of enlightened believers. The fanatical Donatists were greatly addicted to suicide, and are justly condemned on this account among others by the early writers of the Church, who considered suicide lawful only when committed by virgins to preserve their chastity. The cherished sentiments of the fathers of the Church on this subject rendered them lenient to such victims of honor; and some of them have even gone so far as to commend them. Augustine only pities them, and expressly classes all suicide as homicide. (*De Civ. Dei.* l. i. c. 19.) Prof. Von Œttinger, of Prussia, has recently published a curious work on moral statistics and Christian manners, in which he has treated the subject of suicide in an exhaustive style. It is to be regretted that the same subject has not been so fully handled as regards this country; for the conditions of life here differ in some very important respects from those of life in Europe, especially among the laboring classes. Extreme wretchedness, with no hope of escape from it, such as may be daily witnessed in European countries, and which is so fruitful a cause of suicide there, is almost unknown here; and the very few examples of it we meet with are those whose own folly and misconduct have brought it upon themselves. The statistics of Prof. Von Œttinger are based mainly upon the tables of France and Prussia, which are, perhaps, the fullest and most accurate of any nations in Europe, the municipal and communal administrations there being very careful in making up their reports. The results which he deduces are remarkable. The first fact, which is striking, is that the ratio of suicide to population appears to increase faster than the population itself. Thus, in Prussia, in 1830, the number of suicides reported was 1,167; and in 1865 it was 3,219, which was 2½ times greater than the ratio of the increase of the population. In France, the numbers during the same years were respectively 1,739 and 4,700, which is more than 9 times the increase of the population. A part of this apparent increase is doubtless due to the more accurate reports nowadays. The learned statistician found that the proportion of unmarried persons who kill themselves is decidedly greater than that of the married. The proportion of widowed persons is greater still. But that of the divorced and separated is the largest, it being uniformly 5 times as great as that of the married. As regards the causes of suicide, he thinks that ⅓ of the cases of self-murder is caused by mental disease, 1-9 by physical suffering, ⅓ by loss of property, 1-10 by the fear of punishment, shame, or a morbid conscience, 1-10 by family quarrels, 1-9 by drunkenness, gambling, and other vices. The number caused by grief or disappointed love is exceedingly small. In every country, 3-4ths of all the suicides are of the male sex.

(*Law.*) See FELO-DE-SE.

Su'icidism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The state of being suicidal.

Su'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Swine family, comprising *Pachydermata* highly important to man as food. The animals composing this family are characterized by having on each foot 2 large principal toes shod with stout hoofs, and 2 lateral toes which are much shorter and hardly touch the earth. The incisor teeth are variable in number: but the lower incisors are all levelled forwards. The canines are projected from the mouth, and recurved upwards. The muzzle is terminated by a truncated snout, fitted for turning up the ground. The Babyroussa, Peccary, and other allied genera are included in this family; but the type of the *Suidæ* is *Sus*, the HOG (*q. v.*)

Su'i gen'eris. [Lat.] Of his, or its, own kind; peculiar; individual.

Su'ing, *pp.* of SUE, *q. v.*

—*n.* The act of one who sues.

Su'ingly, *adv.* With, or by means of, suing.

Suir, (*shure,*) a river of Ireland, in Munster, rises in the Devil's Bit Mountains, co. of Tipperary, and unites with the Barrow to form the æstuary of Wexford Harbor, after a S.E. course of 100 m.

Suisun', in *California*, a post-village and township of Solano co., 1 m. S. of Fairfield.

Suisun' Bay, in *California*, 15 m. long and 7 broad, connected with the San Pablo Bay on the W. by the Strait of Carquinez.

Suisun' Creek, in *California*, flows into Suisun Bay.

Suit, (*sūt.*) *n.* [Fr., from *suivre*, to follow; Lat. *sequor.*] Act of suing; attempt or endeavor to gain an end or object. — Courtship; solicitation of a woman in marriage. — A number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united, in order to answer the purpose; a set; as, a *suit* of clothes.

(*Law.*) Prosecution of legal right or claim; an action; a case.

To bring suit. (*Law.*) To institute an action.

—*v. a.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper; as, to *suit* the deed to the word. — To be fitted to; to become; as, his style of dress *suits* him admirably. — To please; to gratify; to make content; as, he is well *suited* with his servants.

—*v. n.* To agree; to accord; to be suitable; to have corresponding qualities; — usually preceding *with* or *to*; as, reticence does not *suit with* his disposition.

Suitabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being suitable; suitableness.

Suitable, (*sūt'-,*) *a.* That suits or is likely to suit; fitting; neat; proper; appropriate; conformable; becoming; agreeable; answerable; convenient; adequate.

Suit'ableness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being suitable; a state of being adapted or accommodated; fitness; propriety; agreeableness; correspondence; consonance; congruity; consistency.

Suit'ably, *adv.* In a suitable manner.

Suite, (*sweet,*) *n.* [Fr., from *suivre*, to follow.] A company, or number of attendants or followers; retinue; train; as, the *suite* of royalty.

—A set, series, collection, or arrangement, as of objects; as, a *suite* of rooms.

Suit'or, *n.* An applicant; a petitioner; one who sues or entreats; as, a *suitor* for preferment. — A woo'er; a lover; one who courts a woman or solicits her in marriage; as, she had a number of *suitors* for her hand.

(*Law.*) One who sues or prosecutes a demand of right; one who attends a court.

Suk'kertoppen, in Greenland, a headland on the W. coast; Lat. 65° 22′ N., Lon. 53° 5′ W.

Sul'aeoe Creek, in *Georgia*, falls into the Coosawattee River a few miles from its mouth.

Sul'cate, Sul'cated, *a.* [From Lat. *sulcare.*] (*Nat. Hist.*) Grooved; furrowed; channelled; as, a *sulcated* stem.

Sulcation, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* A channel, groove, or furrow on the surface of a body.

Suleiman Mountains, (*soo-li-man',*) a range in Afghanistan, extending from Lat. 29° to 33° 40′ N., Lon. 70° E. Its culminating point is called the *Throne of Solomon*, and has a height of 11,000 feet.

Sul'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See GANNET.

Sul'iots, Sul'iotes, *n. pl.* A people of mixed Albanian and Greek descent, who formerly dwelt in the S. corner of the pashalik of Janina (*Epirus*), in European Turkey. After having for about 15 years heroically resisted the encroachments of the Pasha of Janina upon their independence, they were vanquished by Ali Pasha in 1801. In 1820 they fought desperately against the Turks for their old oppressor; and, ultimately, they took a glorious part in the war of Greek independence, but their country was not included by the treaty of 1829 within the Greek boundary. See ALI PASHA, and BOZZARIS.

Fig. 2443.—A SULIOT.

Sulk'ily, *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely.

Sulk'iness, *n.* Quality of being sulky.

Sulks, *n. pl.* Quality or condition of being sulky; sullenness; sourness; moroseness. — *To be in the sulks*, to be in a sullen, morose, or discontented humor.

Sulk'y, *a.* (*comp.* SULKIER; *superl.* SULKIEST.) Sullen; sour; heavy; obstinate; morose; as, a *sulky* person.

—*n.* A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

Sul'la. See SYLLA.

Sul'len, *a.* [O. Fr. *soleyne*, from Lat. *solus*, alone.] Gloomy; dark; dismal; of ill omen; as, a *sullen* dirge. — Mischievous; malignant; unpropitious; as, a *sullen* planet. — Intractable; obstinate. — Cross; sour; morose; splenetic; gloomily angry or silent; affected with ill humor; as, a *sullen* temper. — Heavy; sluggish; dull; as, a *sullen* flow.

Sul'lenly, *adv.* In a sullen manner.

Sul'lenness, *n.* State or quality of being sullen.

Sul'livan, JOHN, an American general, b. in Berwick, Me., 1740, served with reputation in the republican army at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, in 1777, and subsequently against the Indians. In 1788 he became a member of Congress, and was afterwards judge of New Hampshire. D. 1795.

Sullivan, JAMES, brother of the preceding, b. 1744, was successively justice, attorney-general, and governor of the province of Massachusetts. He was for many years president of the Historical Society of Massachusetts; and was the author of *Observations on the Government of the United States of America*, a *Dissertation on the Constitutional Liberty of the Press*, &c. D. 1808.

Sullivan, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Moultria co., 24 m. S.E. of Decatur; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sullivan, in *Indiana*, a W. co., bordering on Illinois; *area*, 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash River, and Busseron Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal. *Pop.* in 1870, 18,351. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., 26 m. S. of Terre Haute; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Sullivan in *Iowa*, a village of Dubuque co., 70 m. N.E. of Iowa City.

Sullivan, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., 90 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sullivan, in *Missouri*, a N. co.; *area*, 650 sq. m. It is traversed by Locust Creek, the E. Fork of Medicine Creek, and by Yellow and Wolf creeks. *Surface*, mostly prairies; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Milan. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,912. — A post-village of Franklin co., 71 m. S.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 100.

Sullivan, in *New Hampshire*, a W.S.W. co., bordering on Vermont; *area*, 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut and Ashuelot. Sunapee Lake is on its E. border. *Surface*, elevated, with occasional mountain ridges; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Newport. *Pop.* abt. 21,500.

—A post-township of Cheshire co., 38 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 347.

Sullivan, in *New York*, a S.E. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 890 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware, Shawangunk, Neversink, Meogaup, and Beaverkill. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Lead. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 49,000. — A village and township of Madison co., 120 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 4,649.

Sullivan, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Ashland co., 99 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sullivan, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.N.E. co.; *area*, 430 sq. m. It is traversed by the Loyalsock, Muncy, and Little Loyalsock creeks. *Surface*, elevated, and covered with forests, and traversed S. by the Alleghany Mountains. *Cap.* Laporte. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,131. — A post-village and township of Tioga co., 20 m. E. of Wellsborough; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Sullivan, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Holston and Watauga. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Blountsville. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Sullivan, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Sul'livan's Island, in *S. Carolina*, an island in the harbor and 6 m. below the city of Charleston, on which is situated Fort Moultrie.

Sul'livanville, in *New York*, a post-village of Chemung co., 10 m. N.E. of Elmira.

Sul'ly, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SULLIED,) (*sŭl'lĭd.*) [Fr. *souiller.*] To soil; to dirty; to spot; to tarnish. — To darken. — To stain; to soil, as the fairness or purity of reputation; as, virtue *sullied* by calumny.

—*v. n.* To be soiled or tarnished.

—*n.* Soil; tarnish; spot; as, a *sully* on one's reputation.

Sully, (*sool'le,*) MAXIMILIEN DE BETHUNE, BARON DE ROSNY, and DUKE DE, a French statesman, b. 1559. He

was, in his youth, the friend and companion of Henry of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. of France, attended that monarch throughout his long and eventful life, escaped with him from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, attended him through all his battles, and entered Paris with him. When Henry ascended the throne, *S.* was made minister of finance, and in that responsible office displayed uncommon capability and judgment. On the murder of his royal master he retired from political life, and occupied himself with his memoirs till the last day of his life. D. 1641.

Sully, Thomas, an American artist, b. in Horncastle, Lincolnshire, England, 1783, emigrated to the U. States with his parents, 1792, studied painting in Charleston, established himself in Richmond, Va., as a portrait-painter in 1803, removed afterwards to New York, and, in 1809, settled in Philadelphia, where he has since lived. His reputation as one of the leading American portrait-painters is founded upon numerous works, the best known of which are the full-length portraits of Dr. Benjamin Rush, Commodore Decatur, Thomas Jefferson, and Lafayette. The Boston Museum possesses his celebrated picture of *Washington Crossing the Delaware.*

Sulmona, (*sool-mo'na,*) a fortified town of S. Italy, 34 m. from Aquila. *Manuf.* Paper, shell goods, &c. *Pop.* 10,743.

Sul'phate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Sulphuric Acid.

Sulphatic, (*-făt'ik,*) *a.* (*Chem.*) Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, a sulphate or sulphates.

Sul'phide, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the combinations of the metals with sulphur, formerly known as *sulphuret,* and which are hardly less important, both in a chemical and economical point of view, than the oxides. A large number of these occur in nature, having a high metallic lustre, and forming valuable ores. Sulphur generally combines with the metals in varying proportions, and it generally happens that the number of oxides and *S.* of a given metal are equal. Exceptions to this, however, occur in the case of the alkalies and alkaline earths; thus there are but two oxides of potassium, sodium, and barium, whilst there are no less than five *S.* of these metals. All the metallic *S.* are solid at ordinary temperatures; most of them fuse at a red heat, and some sublime unchanged. If air be admitted to the heated sulphides, they are all decomposed, the sulphur becoming oxidized, and either passes off, leaving the oxide of the metal behind, or unites with the base forming the sulphate, which, if the heat be continued, decomposes in certain cases, leaving the oxide behind. The *S.* of the noble metals part with the whole of their sulphur, the pure metal remaining. The *S.* are all insoluble in water, with the exception of those of potassium, sodium, strontium, barium, and calcium. Sulphide of magnesium is only slightly soluble. *S.* are prepared in a number of ways: — By heating the metal or its oxide with sulphur; by decomposing the sulphates; by heating them with charcoal or in a current of hydrogen; by passing a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen through their solutions, or by adding to them a solution of an alkaline sulphide. The preparation of particular *S.* will be found described under the heads of their bases. Certain of the higher *S.*, as for instance the pentasulphides of arsenic and antimony, act as acids, forming soluble and crystallizable salts with the alkaline protosulphides. The sulpharseniate and sulphantimoniate of sodium are examples of this.

Sul'phion, *n.* (*Chem.*) An hypothetical radicle, supposed, according to the binary theory of salts, to be the base of sulphuric acid, which is regarded as its hydride, HSO_4. Sulphion would thus fall into the same category as chlorine and bromine, sulphuric acid being its hydride, as hydrochloric acid is the hydride of chlorine, the sodium salts being $NaSO_4$, and NaCl the sulphionide and chloride of sodium. The name sulphionide of sodium, as proposed for sulphide of soda, has not as yet come into use, although the followers of the binary theory mark the change of view by using the terms sulphate of sodium, calcium, magnesium, &c. These remarks equally apply to the other oxy-acids.

Sul'phite, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Sulphurous Acid.

Sul'pho-salt, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the salts in which the oxygen appears to be replaced by sulphur, both in the base and the acid, as in sulph-antimoniate of soda, $3NaS,SbS_3+18aq.$

Sul'phur, *n.* [Lat. *sulfur;* Fr. *soufre.*] *S.*, or brimstone, has been known and used from the earliest times. It is found native in mechanical combination with various earthy impurities in most volcanic districts, more particularly in Sicily and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The native *S.* of commerce is derived chiefly from Sicily, where it occurs in beds of blue-clayey formation. It is found native in two forms, — in transparent amber crystals, as virgin sulphur; or in opaque, lemon-yellow crystalline masses, as volcanic *S.* It is found in combination with the different metals, forming metallic sulphides, in nearly every portion of the earth. Zinc blende, iron and copper pyrites, galena, cinnabar, gray antimony, and realgar, are a few instances of the valuable ores containing *S.* In its oxidized condition, as sulphuric acid, it is also very largely distributed over the mineral kingdom. *S.* exists in many organic bodies; for example, it is always contained in albumen and the various protein compounds. Native *S.* is purified from the foreign substances mixed with it by distillation in, first, long brick furnaces containing earthen retorts communicating with receivers of the same material; and afterwards in iron retorts communicating with chambers of brickwork, in which the sulphur condenses in light flocks, known as flowers of sulphur. When melted and cast, these form the roll brimstone of commerce. Until lately the Sicilian *S.* was exported as far as California, but now the *S.* works on the shore of Clear Lake produce 4 tons a day, a quantity sufficient for the consumption of that State, and the manufacture of the compounds of *S.* has already taken a great importance. — *S.* can also be easily extracted from iron and copper pyrites. — *Iron pyrites* forms the yellow metallic-looking substance which is often met with in masses of coal, sometimes in distinct cubical crystals, and which is to be picked up in large quantities on some sea-beaches, where it occurs in rounded nodules, rusty outside, but having a fine radiated metallic fracture. When this mineral is strongly heated it gives up part

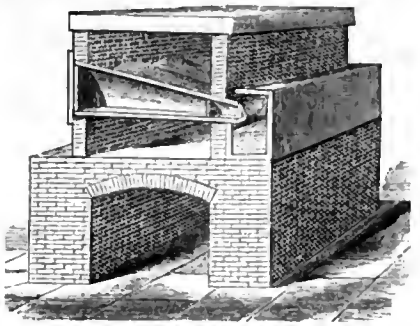


Fig. 2414.

Furnace for the distillation of sulphur from pyrites.

of its *S.*; at a very high temperature one half of the *S.* may be separated; but by an ordinary furnace heat only about one-fourth can be obtained. The distillation of iron pyrites is sometimes effected in conical fire-clay vessels (Fig. 2444) closed at the wider end, and stopped towards the other with a perforated plate to allow the passage of the *S.* vapor. Each vessel contains 100 lbs. of pyrites, and yields 14 lbs. of *S.* At ordinary temperatures, *S.* is a brittle, insoluble, inodorous solid, of a lemon-yellow color, a bad conductor of heat, and a non-conductor of electricity. By friction with silk or wool, it becomes negatively electrified. It is a highly inflammable substance, burning readily in the air at about 450° or 500° Fahr., and giving off suffocating fumes of sulphurous acid gas. At 239° Fahr. it melts, forming a yellow liquid, and slightly increasing in bulk. Provided the above temperature is not exceeded, it remains nearly transparent on cooling, but becomes gradually opaque from interior molecular changes. In close vessels, it may be distilled by raising the heat to about 831° Fahr. *S.* is very remarkable as affording a striking instance of the occurrence of the allotropic condition of matter. (See Allotropy.) — Hydrogen and *S.* vapor, when burnt, form sulphuretted hydrogen. Burnt in oxygen, heated with chlorine, bromine, and iodine, it unites with them, forming well-known compounds. The vapor of *S.* passed over red-hot charcoal forms bi-sulphide of carbon. Nearly all the metals combine with it at ordinary or increased temperatures. With oxygen, *S.* forms seven different compounds:

Sulphurous acid	SO_2
Sulphuric acid	SO_3
Dithionous or hyposulphurous acid	S_2O_2
Dithionic or hyposulphuric acid	S_2O_5
Trithionic acid	S_3O_5
Tetrathionic acid	S_4O_5
Pentathionic acid	S_5O_5

S. unites with chlorine in two proportions, forming a dichloride and a chloride. The dichloride, S_2Cl, is prepared, by transmitting a current of chlorine over melted *S.*, the resulting dichloride being collected in a perfectly dry receiver. It is a dark yellow liquid, very volatile, and possesses a peculiar penetrating disagreeable odor. It emits fumes when exposed to moist air, and when dropped into water gradually decomposes into hydrochloric and sulphurous acids and free sulphur. It has a specific gravity of 1·658, and boils at 280° Fahr. It is used for vulcanizing India-rubber goods. By saturating dichloride of sulphur with chlorine, a dark red liquid chloride is formed. There is reason to suppose that a bichloride exists, but it has not yet been isolated. The corresponding bromides are liquids analogous to the chlorides. The iodide is a crystalline brittle gray solid. With nitrogen, *S.* forms a bisulphide, which crystallizes in beautiful golden-yellow rhombic crystals. It detonates powerfully by percussion, or when heated to 314° Fahr. Bisulphide of carbon dissolves it readily, alcohol, ether, and oil of turpentine sparingly, and water not at all. *Equiv.* 16; *symbol* S.

Sulphuration, (*sŭl'fu-rā'shun,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) The process by which certain silk, cotton, and woollen goods are subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for the purpose of decoloring or bleaching.

Sulphu'reous, Sul'phurous, *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with, or resembling, sulphur.

Sulph'u'reously, *adv.* In a sulphureous manner.

Sulph'u'reousness, *n.* State or quality of being sulphureous.

Sul'phuret, (*-fū-r't,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Sulphide, *q. v.*

Sul'phuretted Hydrogen, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Hydrosulphuric Acid.

Sul'phur Fork, a tributary of Red River, rises in Fannin co., Texas, and flowing S.E., falls into the Red River in La Fayette co., Arkansas.

Sulphur Fork, in *Arkansas,* a township of La Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sul'phuric Acid, Oil of Vitriol, Vitriol, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very important acid which occurs in nature in large quantities, both in the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, in combination with the various bases, more particularly the alkalies, alkaline earths, and the oxides of iron, copper, lead, zinc, alumina, &c. Its mineral combinations are generally known as *vitriols,* a name which, in the case of the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc, has been transferred to the manufactured products. *S. A.* is formed by the oxidation of sulphurous acid, or some other oxide of sulphur. In its perfectly anhydrous condition, it occurs as a white crystalline fibrous mass, somewhat resembling asbestos in appearance. It can be moulded in the fingers like wax without charring the skin; it fumes in the air, and is very deliquescent, hissing violently when thrown into water; thereby becoming *S. A.* It chars wood, paper, sugar, and other similar substances, by abstracting water from them. It melts at 65° Fahr., and boils at 110° Fahr., forming a colorless vapor. It possesses no acid properties whatever, and is not regarded as such by the followers of Gerhardt, by whom it is called *sulphuric anhydride.* The vapor, when passed through a red-hot tube, is resolved into a mixture of one volume of oxygen with two volumes of sulphurous acid. With sulphur it forms several more or less definite compounds, of a brown, green, and blue color respectively, which have not as yet received sufficient investigation. There are two varieties of *S. A.* in commerce. The first of these, *fuming or Nordhausen S. A.*, is obtained by the distillation of the basic sulphate of iron formed by heating crystals of common green vitriol. It is a somewhat viscid liquid, generally of a light-brown color, from containing traces of organic matter, and has a spec. grav. of 1·896. It is believed to be a combination of equal parts of the anhydrous and monohydrated *S. A.*, and may be represented by the formula $2SO_3HO$. It solidifies at 32° Fahr. into a mass of transparent colorless crystals. It is chiefly used in the arts for dissolving indigo. The second variety is the ordinary *S. A.*, or *oil of vitriol,* of commerce. It is prepared in immense quantities by burning sulphur or *roasting* pyrites, and oxidizing the resulting sulphurous acid by means of aqueous vapor and certain oxides of nitrogen. The following experiment will illustrate the important chemical principles of the manufacture of *S. A.*, and will give an idea of the process employed in the manufacture of this acid on a large scale.

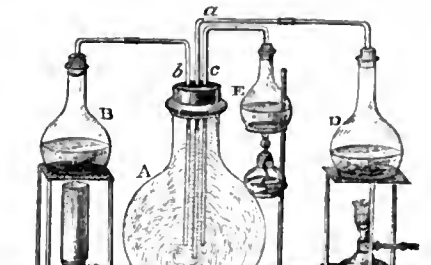


Fig. 2415. — Preparation of sulphuric acid.

A large glass flask or globe (A, Fig. 2445) is fitted with a cork, through which are passed — *a*, a tube connected with a flask D containing copper and strong *S. A.*, for evolving sulphurous acid; *b*, a tube connected with the flask B containing copper and diluted nitric acid (sp. gr. 1·2) for supplying nitric oxide; *c*, a tube proceeding from a small flask E containing water. On applying a gentle heat to the flask containing nitric acid and copper, the nitric oxide passes into the globe and combines with the oxygen of the air, filling the globe with red nitric peroxide. The nitric oxide flask may then be removed. Sulphurous acid is then generated by heating the flask containing *S. A.* and copper; the sulphurous acid will soon decolorize the red nitric peroxide, the contents of the globe becoming colorless, and the crystalline compound forming abundantly on the sides; the sulphurous acid flask may then be removed. Steam is sent into the globe from the flask containing water, when the crystalline compound will be dissolved, and *S. A.* will collect at the bottom of the globe. If air be now blown into the globe, the nitric oxide will again acquire the red color of nitric peroxide. If the experiment be repeated, the steam being introduced simultaneously with the sulphurous acid, no crystalline compound whatever will be formed, the sulphurous acid being at once converted into hydrated *S. A.* — When pure, *S. A.* is a heavy, oily, colorless, inodorous liquid, and having a specific gravity of 1·842. It is intensely caustic, and chars almost all organic substances, by abstracting water from them. Its affinity for water is very great, doubling its weight by the absorption of vapor from the air, if left exposed in any open vessel for several days. It mixes with water in all proportions. It freezes at — 2° Fahr., and boils at 590° Fahr., its vapor being colorless and very suffocating, forming dense fumes in moist air. When mixed with water, it evolves considerable heat. *S. A.* is the starting-point of nearly every important chemical manufacture. Acetic, nitric,

and hydrochloric acids are made by its means; and it will be only necessary to allude to the important part it plays in the manufacture of soda from common salt, to appreciate the saying of Liebig, "that the amount of *S. A.* made in a country is a sure index of its wealth and prosperity." In the hands of the chemist it has numerous and important uses. Its salts, the *sulphates*, are among the most important chemical agents in the laboratory. In its concentrated form, it is in daily use by the scientific chemist to promote the crystallization of deliquescent substances in vacuo, from its intense avidity for water. Besides the monohydrate above described, *S. A.* forms several other well-marked hydrates; among which may be noticed the *bihydrate*, a colorless liquid, having a sp. gr. of 1·78, and solidifying in transparent colorless prisms at about 40° Fahr.; hence it is often called *glacial S. A.* It may be easily formed by mixing the monohydrate with water, until the proper sp. gr. is reached. If a very dilute acid be evaporated in vacuo until it ceases to lose weight, a definite *terhydrate* is formed, having a density of 1·632. The oil of vitriol of commerce is never pure, but contains lead derived from the leaden chambers in which it is made, arsenic, and nitric acid. The first impurity is detected on dilution, sulphate of lead (which is less soluble in dilute than in strong acid) falling down as a milky precipitate. Arsenic gives a yellow precipitate with sulphuretted hydrogen, and nitric acid a purplish-red coloration when a solution of green vitriol is added to the suspected acid. In its concentrated form, it acts but feebly on metallic bodies. When water is present, the more easily oxidizable metals are dissolved with the evolution of hydrogen. The sulphates are a numerous and important class of salts. They are mostly composed of an equivalent of acid and an equivalent of the metallic oxide. They vary somewhat in the numbers of atoms of water of crystallization, some being anhydrous, others containing as much as twelve equivalents. *S. A.* also forms acid bisalts, of which the *bisulphate of potash* may be taken as an example, $KO.HO.2SO_3$. In a few instances, basic salts are formed; as for instance, the basic *sulphate of copper*, $3CuOSO_3$. *S. A.* and its salts are easily recognized by giving a white precipitate with a soluble salt of barium, insoluble in nitric acid. *Form.* SO_3.

Sul'phuring, *n.* Act or art of bleaching by fumes of sulphur.

Sul'phurous Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid formed by the union of an equivalent of sulphur with two of oxygen in a variety of ways, the most familiar being its production during the combustion of sulphur in the open air or in oxygen. The gas produced is endowed with the properties of a weak acid, and is the sole product of the combustion, provided the air or oxygen be perfectly dry. It has a pungent, suffocating odor, and when in a concentrated form cannot be breathed with impunity. It is not inflammable, and extinguishes burning bodies. It dissolves freely in water, which takes up between 40 and 50 times its bulk of the gas. The solution has the smell and taste of the gas itself, and becomes gradually converted into sulphuric acid from absorbing oxygen from the air. Crystalline hydrate, $SO_2.9HO$ and SO_2HO, may be obtained at a low temperature. The former melts at 40° F. Sulphurous acid gas is much used for bleaching straw and wool, the articles being moistened and suspended in a chamber in which sulphur is burning. It appears to act by forming a colorless compound with the coloring matter; for woollen goods which have been thus bleached become yellow on being washed with an alkaline soap. It is also used for preserving certain animal substances, such as vellum and catgut. It has also been employed as a disinfecting agent. At ordinary temperatures, sulphurous acid is a gas; but it may be readily condensed into a liquid by a pressure of 3 atmospheres, or by a freezing mixture of ice and salt. When the liquid acid is evaporated under the air-pump, part of it solidifies from the cold produced. The liquid acid boils at 14° F.; and if poured into water, the cold produced by its reconversion into the gaseous state is so intense that the water is frozen. When required perfectly pure for laboratory purposes, sulphurous acid is made by the deoxidation of sulphuric acid. The mode generally adopted is to boil sulphuric acid with metallic copper of mercury, an equivalent of oxygen, leaving 1 portion of the acid to form an oxide with the metal. Sulphurous acid is a powerful reducing agent, liberating iodine from iodic acid, and precipitating tellurium and selenium from their acids. The *sulphites* are somewhat weak salts, presenting considerable analogy to the carbonates, the salts of the same metals being often isomorphous. With the alkalies it forms a double set of salts, containing respectively 1 and 2 equivalents of acids. Bisulphite of soda was formerly much used to neutralize the excess of chlorine; and bisulphide of lime is extensively employed in the manufacture of sugar. The *sulphites* are readily formed by passing sulphurous acid gas through water in which the carbonate or oxide of the metal is dissolved or suspended. They are decomposed by nearly all the acids, with the exception of the carbonic and boric, with the liberation of sulphurous acid. The acid sulphates of baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, and the neutral and acid sulphites of the alkalies, are soluble in water. Most of the others are insoluble, and may be precipitated by the addition of a soluble sulphate to their solutions. *Form.* SO_2.

Sul'phur Sprng, in *Arkansas*, a township of Montgomery co.—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sulphur Spring, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Buncombe co., 260 m. W. of Raleigh.

Sul'phur Springs, in *Illinois*, a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Sulphur Springs, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Henry co., 7 m. N.W. of Newcastle.

Sulphur Springs, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Madison co.

Sulphur Springs, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 21 m. W. of St. Louis.

Sulphur Springs, in *Texas*, a village of Hopkins co., abt. 3 m. S.W. of Tarrant; *pop.* abt. 900.

Sul'phur-wort, (*-wurt.*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See Peucedanum.

Sul'phury, *a.* Possessing the qualities of sulphur.

Sulpicians, (*-pish'yans,*) or Priests of the Mission of St. Sulpice. (*Eccl.*) A Roman Catholic congregation of priests, founded in 1642 by Jean Jacques Olier, pastor of the parish of St. Sulpice in Paris, for the purpose of educating pious priests. Many of the number of this congregation, as the founder Olier, J. A. Emery, and Carrière, are counted among the greatest theologians of France. The Sulpicians conduct in France about 20 seminaries, and 2 in N. America (Baltimore and Montreal.)

Sulpicius Severus, (*sul-pish'i-us,*) an ecclesiastical historian, who flourished at the commencement of the 5th century, and was likewise distinguished for his eloquence and piety. He wrote *The Life of St. Martin of Tours*, and an *Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History.*

Sul'tan, *n.* [Ar.] The title commonly given by Europeans to the Padishah, Emperor, or Grand Signior of the Turks.

Sulta'na, Sul'taness, *n.* The wife of a sultan.

Sultan'ic, *a.* Belonging, or relating to a sultan.

Sul'triness, *n.* State of being sultry.

Sul'try, *a.* (*comp.* sultrier; *superl.* sultriest.) [A. S. *swolath;* Ger. *schwül*, sultry, close.] Very hot, burning, and oppressive; as, a *sultry* desert.—Very hot and moist, or hot, close, stagnant, and unclastic, as air; as, a *sultry* day.

Sultze, (*soal'tza.*) a walled town of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 20 miles from Rostock; *pop.* 4,415.

Sum, *n.* [Fr. *somme;* Lat. *summa.*] The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of things or particulars added; as, the *sum* of 9 and 4 is 13.—Any indefinite amount of money or currency; as, a large or small *sum.*—That which is most important to anything; the chief point; the substance; the amount; the compendium; the aggregate; as, money is the *sum* and substance of avarice.—Height; completion; as, the *sum* of man's well-being.—A problem to be solved, or example to be wrought, in arithmetic; as, a *sum* in the Rule of Three.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* summed,) (*sŭmd.*) [Fr. *sommer;* A. S. *sommian.*] To compute; to collect or add, as particulars into one whole or aggregate; to bring, as two or more particular numbers into one total;—generally preceding *up;* as, to *sum up* figures.—To bring into a small compass or in a few words; to condense; to comprise; to comprehend;—usually with *up;* as, the judge *summed up* with singular ability.

(*Falconry.*) To cause to have complete plumage.

Su'mac, Su'mach, Shu'mac, *n.* (Colleq. *shū'mak*) (*Bot.*) See Rhus.

Sumatra, (*soo-ma'tra.*) The most W. island of the E. Archipelago, and, next to Borneo, the largest in the E. seas, between Lat. 6° N., and 4° S., and the 96th and 106th degs. of E. Lon., separated on the N.E. from the Malay Peninsula by the Straits of Malacca, and on the S.E. from Java by the Straits of Sunda, having E. the Sea of Java, and surrounded on nearly all the other sides by the Indian Ocean. It is of an elongated shape, about 1,050 m. in length; *area*, about 125,000 sq. m. A range of lofty mountains, 15,000 feet high, traverse the island on its western side, while vast plains, watered by immense rivers, stretch to the eastward. The climate varies according to the elevation of the land, from the scorching plains of a tropical region to the freezing cold of an arctic latitude. The wild animals are very numerous, and in no part of the East does the tiger attain more formidable dimensions; the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, elephant, bear, boar, and varieties of deer, monkeys, and many other kinds of wild and savage animals, haunt the woods or prowl over the plains. Birds and insects of all sizes and colors literally swarm. Rice, sugar, betell, cocoa-nut, millet, coffee, sago, all kinds of spice and pepper, grow profusely, while tobacco and the cotton-plant are generally cultivated. The mineral wealth of Sumatra is remarkable, gold being extensively found, as well as iron, tin, copper, sulphur, and a large number of precious stones. The native Sumatrans have been driven by the Malays into the interior, and are a peaceable, orderly, and sober people, while the mixed tribes along the coast partake more of the character of the Malay stock, from which they have sprung. Their chief manufactures are gold and silver filigree work, carving in ivory, and basket and mat weaving. The island is divided into many petty states. The European settlements, Bencoolen, Padang, and others, are on the S.W. coast. A large portion of the inhabitants of *S.* are Mohammedans; the rest is said to be without religious worship of any kind. *S.* was first visited by the Portuguese in 1509, by the Dutch in 1600, and by the English in 1602. The English settlements were ceded to the Dutch in 1825, in exchange for Malacca. *Pop.* estimated at 2,500,000.

Sumbawa, (*soom-baw'wa,*) an island of the Sunda group, Eastern Archipelago, separated from the island of Lombok by the Strait of Allass; Lat. bet. 8° 4′—9° 2′ S., and 116° 50′—119° 15′ E. Lon. *Area*, 5,838 sq. m. The island, nearly divided into two parts by a bay, possesses a soil of great fertility, and is now divided into the kingdoms of Sumbawa, Bima, Dompo, and Sangar. On the E. side is the volcano of Tomboro, 9,000 feet high. The natives of *S.* belong to the Malay race; they are inoffensive and industrious. *Pop.* nearly 100,000.

Sumbhul, (*soom'bool,*) a town of British India, presidency of Bengal, 50 m. from Bareilly; *pop.* 11,428.

Sum'bul, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Nardostachys.

Sum'less, *a.* Inestimable; not to be summed or computed.

Sum'marily, *adv.* [From *summary.*] In a summary manner; in a narrow compass, or in few words; briefly; concisely.—In a short way or method.

Sum'marize, *v. a.* To write or form summaries or abridgments.

Sum'mary, *a.* [Fr. *sommaire*, from Lat. *summa*, sum.] Containing the sum or substance; reduced into narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; concise; compendious; as, a *summary* analysis of a book.—Hence, quickly executed; performed with dispatch; as, a *summary* operation.

—*n.* That which contains the sum or substance of a fuller account; a general or comprehensive statement; an abstract, abridgment, compendium, or recapitulation.

Summation, (*-mā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *summare.*] Act of summing, or forming a total amount.—An aggregate.

(*Math.*) The operation of adding or finding the sum of several quantities.

Sum'mer, *n.* One who sums; a computer.

Sum'mer, *n.* [A. S. *sumer, sumor;* Ger. and Dan. *sommer.*] One of the four seasons of the year; the season which intervenes between spring and autumn;—the summer season, for the northern hemisphere, begins when the sun reaches the Tropic of Cancer, and ends at the following equinox, or lasts from about the 21st of June till about the 22d of September.

Indian summer, in the U. States, a period of warm weather late in autumn, usually characterized by a clear sky, and by a hazy or smoky appearance of the atmosphere, especially near the horizon. The name is derived from the custom of the Indians to use this time in preparation for winter by laying in stores of food, or from their belief that it was caused by a wind blowing directly from the court of the S.W. god.—*Webster.*

Summer-complaint. (*Med.*) Diarrhœa occurring in summer—often applied to dysentery and cholera infantum. With some it means cholera infantum only.—*Dunglison.*

—*v. a.* To pass the summer or warm season; as, to *summer* at the sea-side.

—*v. n.* To keep or carry through the summer.

Sum'mer, *n.* [Fr. *sommier.*] (*Arch.*) Any girder or large piece of timber supported on two strong piers or posts, and serving as a lintel to a door, a window, &c.

Summer, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Oxford co., 40 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 1,172.

Sum'mer-coll, *n.* In England, the undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated.

Sum'mer-duck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Wood-duck, *q. v.*

Sum'mer-fallow, *n.* (*Agric.*) A fallow made during the warm months, to kill weeds.—*Gardner.*

—*a.* Lying fallow during the summer.

—*v. n.* To plough and let lie fallow.

Sum'merfield, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co., 27 m. E. of St. Louis.

Sum'merfield, in *Michigan*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sum'merfield, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Noble co., 100 m. S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 300.

Summer Hill, in *New York*, a post-township of Cayuga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Summer Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Cambria co., 23 m. S.W. of Hollidaysburg; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Crawford co., 10 m. W.N.W. of Meadville; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Summer Lake, in *Oregon*, abt. 10 m. long; Lat. 42° 40′ N., Lon. 120° 40′ W.

Sum'merliness, *n.* State or quality of being like summer.

Sum'mers, in *Illinois*, a township of Saline co.

Sum'mersault, Summerset, *n.* Same as Somersault, *q. v.*

Sum'merset, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Warren co., 115 m. W.S.W. of Iowa City.

Sum'mer-tree, *n.* (*Arch.*) A breast-summer. See Beam.

Sum'merville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Chattooga co., 195 m. N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 375.

Sum'merville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Greene co., 85 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort.

Summerville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Cass co., 11 m. W. of Cassopolis.

Summerville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Harnett co., 30 m. S. of Raleigh.

Summerville, in *Ohio*, a village of Union co., 50 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Summerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Butler co.

Summerville, in *S Carolina*, a post-village of Charleston dist., 22 m. N. of Charleston.

Summerville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Rock co., 50 m. S.E. of Janesville.

Summerville, in *W. Virginia*, a village, cap. of Nicholas co., abt. 140 m. W. of Wheeling.

Sum'mist, *n.* One who sums up; one who forms a compendium.

Sum'mit, *n.* [Fr. *sommet;* Lat. *summitas.*] The top; the apex; the highest point; as, the *summit* of a mountain.—The highest point, pinnacle, or degree; highest elevation; as, the *summit* of ambition.

Sum'mit, in *Colorado*, a N.W. co., bordering on Utah and Wyoming Territories; *area*, 18,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue, White, and Yampah, or Bear River. *Surface*, traversed in the E. by the Rocky Mountain range, of which Long's Peak attains an elevation of 12,300 ft. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Breckenridge. *Pop.* in 1870, 258.

Sum'mit, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Cook co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Sum'mit, in *Iowa*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,800.

Sum'mit, in *Michigan*, a township of Jackson co., immediately S. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Mason co.; *pop.* abt. 175. — A post-village of Oakland co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Ann Arbor.

Sum'mit, in *Minnesota*, a township of Steele co.; *pop.* abt. 125.

Sum'mit, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Union co.; *p.p.* in 1870, 1,177.

Sum'mit, in *New York*, a post-township of Schoharie co., 50 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 1,032.

Sum'mit, in *Ohio*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cuyahoga, the head streams of the Tuscarawas River, and Wolf Creek. *Surface*, elevated and undulating; *soil*, very productive. *Min.* Stone coal; also mineral fire-proof paint. *Cap.* Akron. *Pop.* abt. 50,000. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sum'mit, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150. — A post-borough of Cambria co., abt. 101 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* in 1860, 225. — A township of Crawford co., abt. 10 m. W. of Meadville; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 1,350. — A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Sum'mit, in *Utah*, a N. co.; *area*, 1,350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Weber, and its affluents. *Surface*, mountainous, and in parts covered with fine forests. *Cap.* Wanship. *Pop.* abt. 250.

Sum'mit, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 500. — A post-village and township of Waukesha co., 30 m. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Summit Bridge, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., 30 m. N.W. of Dover.

Sum'mit Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Carbon co., 9 m. W. of Mauch Chunk.

Sum'mitville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 18 m. N. of Anderson.

Sum'mitville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lee co., 15 m. N.N.W. of Keokuk.

Sum'mitville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., 20 m. W.N.W. of Wellsville.

Sum'mon, *v. a.* [Lat. *submoneo* — *sub*, and *moneo*, to remind.] To cite; to notify; to call or command to appear; as, to *summon* assistance. — To warn to appear in court, and defend; to call by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in person to some public duty, or both; as, to *summon* a jury. — To rouse or excite into action or exertion; — preceding *up*; as, to *summon up* one's energies.

Sum'moner, *n.* [Fr. *semoneur.*] One who summons or cites by authority.

—In England, the sheriff's messenger, employed to notify persons to appear in court.

Sum'mons, *n.*; *pl.* SUMMONSES. A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty; a citation.

(*Law.*) A writ commanding the sheriff, or other authorized officer, to notify a party to appear in court, to answer a complaint made against him, and in the same writ specify some day therein mentioned.

(*Mil.*) A command or invitation to surrender.

Sum'mons, *v. a.* To summon, or give a summons to.

Sum'ner, CHARLES, an American statesman, b. in Boston, 1811, graduated at Harvard College, 1830, was called to the bar, 1834, and elected to the Senate, 1851, as successor to Daniel Webster. His first important speech was against the Fugitive Slave Act, in which speech he laid down as a guide for political action the formula to which he has since adhered that "freedom is national and slavery sectional." In 1856 a brutal attack was made upon him in the Senate Chamber by Mr. Brooks, a member of Congress from S. Carolina, who had been incensed by Mr. S.'s denunciation of the slaveholders. The injury inflicted with a gutta-percha cane proved very serious, and was followed by a severe and long prostration, from which his recovery was not complete till 3 or 4 years later. During the discussion resulting from the secession of the Slave States, he earnestly opposed in the Senate all concession to, or compromise with, slavery, and early proposed emancipation as the speediest mode of bringing the war to a close. Since March 4, 1861, he has been Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Sum'ner, in *Illinois*, a township of Kankakee co.; *pop* abt. 800. — A post-village of Lawrence co., 19 m. N.W. of Vincennes.

Sumner, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Bremer co., abt. 21 m. N.E. of Waverly; *pop.* in 1869, 440. — A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* in 1869, 363. — A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* in 1869, 539. — A township of Webster co; *pop.* in 1869, 507. — A township of Winneshiek co.; *pop.* in 1869, 769.

Sumner, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Atchison co., on the Missouri River, 5 m. S. of Atchison.

Sumner, in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Sumner, in *Minnesota*, a township of Fillmore co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Sumner, in *Tennessee*, a N. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area*, 600 sq. m. The Cumberland River bounds it on the S. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Gallatin. *Pop.* in 1870, 23,722.

Sumner, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Trempealeau co., abt. 32 m. N. of Galesville; *pop.* abt. 150.

Sum'neytown, or SUMANYTOWN, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 98 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Sump, *n.* [L. Ger., Dan., and Swed.] (*Mining.*) A pit sunk in the engine-shaft below the lowest workings. — In salt-works, a pond in which the water pumped up is retained for use.

(*Metall.*) A round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion. — *Ray.*

Sump, *n.* [Lat. *sumere*, *sumptum*, to take or assume.] (*Logic.*) The major premise of a syllogism.

Sump'ter, *n.* [Fr. *sommier*, from Lat. *sagma*, a pack-saddle, *summa*, sum, amount.] A horse or mule that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; — generally prefixed to another word.

Sump'tuary, *a.* [Fr. *somptuaire.*] Relating to expense; regulating expenditure.

Sumptuous, (*sŭmt'yu-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *somptueux.*] Very expensive or costly; characterized by cost or magnificence; — hence, splendid; ornate; magnificent; princely; as, he lives in *sumptuous* style.

Sump'tuously, *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

Sump'tuousness, *n.* State or quality of being sumptuous.

Sum'ter, THOMAS, an American revolutionary general, b. in S. Carolina about 1734. He first took part in the revolutionary war as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of S. Carolina riflemen, but after the capture of Charleston by the British, in 1780, he became brigadier-general of light cavalry, and soon distinguished himself as a partisan leader, being familiarly known among his followers as the "Carolina game-cock." After gaining several important successes over the British and Tories, to whom he became a terror, he was defeated by the British Gen. Tarleton, in Sept., 1780, at the mouth of Fishing Creek in the Catawba, Chester dist., but collecting another body of light-horse, he defeated the British under Col. Wemyss, near Broad River, Nov. 18th, and ten days later, Gen. Tarleton at Blackstocks, on Tiger River, in which latter engagement, however, he was severely wounded. He again took the field in the spring of 1781, and participated in the battle of Eutaw Springs, in which he distinguished himself, but was compelled soon after to retire from the service, owing to ill-health. He received the thanks of Congress in 1791, and was afterwards elected a member of that body from S. Carolina; was appointed U. S. minister to Brazil in 1809, and on his return two years later, was elected to the U. S. senate from S. Carolina, after which he retired into private life. D. 1832.

Sumter, (Fort,) in *S. Carolina*, a fort built on an artificial island, at the entrance of Charleston Harbor, 2½ m. distant from forts Moultrie and Pinckney, on each side, and named in honor of Gen. Sumter. When S. Carolina seceded, Dec., 1860, Major Anderson, in command of the defences of the harbor, being called upon to surrender them to the State authorities, abandoned Forts Moultrie and Pinckney, and occupied Fort *S* with a garrison of about 100 men. This was considered an act of war by the Confederates, and the commander of their troops, Gen. Beauregard, attacked the fort, April 12,

Fig. 2146. — FORT SUMTER IN 1860.

1861, and compelled Major Anderson to capitulate the day following. This was the first action of the memorable war which, during four years, desolated the country. During the siege of Charleston, this fort was battered by the heaviest artillery, until its walls were completely crushed and shattered. The flag-staff was shot away fifty times, and thousands of tons of iron projectiles were mingled with the débris of the fort; but the garrison constructed a still stronger fortress on its ruins, and held it for three years against assault and bombardment, until the operations of General Sherman compelled its evacuation.

Sumter, in *Alabama*, a W. co., bordering on Mississippi; *area*, 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee and Noxubee rivers, and Tagaloo Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Livingston. *Pop.* abt. 28,000.

Sumter, in *Florida*, a central co., formerly the S. part of Marion co. *Cap.* Sumterville. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,549.

Sumter, in *Georgia*, a W.S.W. co.; *area*, 590 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, and Kinchafoone and Muckalee creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Americus. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Sumter, in *Michigan*, a township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sumter, in *S. Carolina*, an E. central co.; *area*, 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Santee, Wateree, the head streams of Black River and Lynch's Creek. *Surface*, undulating and partly covered with pine forests; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Sumterville, situated 63 m. S.E. of Columbia. *Pop.* in 1869, 19,697.

Sum'terville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Sumter co., 64 m. S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Sumterville, in *Georgia*, a village of Lee co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Milledgeville.

Sumy, (*soo'me,*) a town of Russia, govt. of Kharkov, on the Psiol, 80 m. from Kharkov; *pop.* 13,802.

Sun, *n.* [A. S. *sunna.*] (*Astron.*) The sun is the great central body of the solar system, and the grand source of light and heat. It has an apparent motion among the stars from W. to E., along a great circle, called the *ecliptic*, making a complete circuit of the heavens in 365 days, 6 hours, and 9 minutes, though the period from midsummer to midsummer is some 20 minutes less, owing to the precession of the equinoxes. (See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.) Until quite recently, it was the belief of astronomers that the distance of the earth from the sun was in round numbers 95,000,000 miles; but the researches of M. Leverrier and of Mr. Hind have corrected this view, their statement being that the actual distance of the heat- and light-giving luminary is 91,328,000 miles. Its diameter is 850,100 miles, upwards of 107 times the mean diameter of the earth. The circumference of the sun is 2,671,000 miles. Its solid contents or bulk exceed that of the earth 1,405,000 times; that is to say, it would require that number of earths to make one globe of the magnitude of the sun. Its mass exceeds that of the earth 356,000 times. The sun rotates upon its axis in the same direction as the earth, from W. to E., in about 25 days, 8 hours. With respect to the figure of the sun, the observations of Littrow and Maskelyne make its form that of a prolate spheroid. The researches of Carlini and Bianchi, on the other hand, make it an oblate spheroid, with a greater equatorial than polar diameter, like the earth. These different views being both doubted by other equally competent astronomers, it was proposed to prepare an apparatus for the purpose of examining the form or figure of the sun's disc. But the generality of modern astronomers maintain that what we know of the sun's diameter must lead us to the conclusion that the sun is a perfect sphere. If such be the truth, we have in the great centre of our solar system the only example of a perfect sphere, though it may be assumed as a possibility that the stars, the far-off suns of other systems, are like the sun in this respect. When the sun is examined through a telescope, its surface is found to be marked by black spots, edged with a penumbral fringe of uniform shade. Sometimes these spots appear singly, sometimes in groups. They are not permanent, but undergo changes of form from day to day, or even from hour to hour, which is believed to indicate a gaseous form of matter. They seldom last longer than 6 weeks, and often only a few hours. When they disappear, the black centre or nucleus always vanishes before the penumbra. Schwabe, of Dessau, having perseveringly studied these spots for more than a third of a century, arrived at a remarkable law of periodicity effecting them. He found that they gradually increased in number up to a certain period, then decreased to a certain period, then increased again, and so on. According to this investigator, the cycle is completed in 10 years. These spots, which are believed by some philosophers to have an influence upon the climate of the earth, were among the earliest discoveries of the telescope. Recent experiments with the spectrum indicate the presence in the sun's atmosphere of familiar elements. Frauenhofer discovered in the solar spectrum a series of dark lines, which are hence known as "Frauenhofer's lines." Recently, Kirchhoff, by following out the elegant process called spectrum analysis, discovered in the atmosphere of the sun several metals, including sodium, calcium, lithium, iron, &c. During the total eclipse of 1842, prominences of various forms and of a reddish color were visible throughout the contour of the moon's limes during the period of totality. These protuberances had been noticed as early as 1733; but it is only since 1842 that they have been observed with great care. From observations made during the total eclipse of July, 1860, and Aug., 1868, it seems proved that these rose-colored prominences, rising 25,000 miles, and even 50,000, in height and length, are clouds floating in the solar atmosphere. An appropriation of $25,000 was made by the Congress of the U. States for the observation, in the interest of science, of the total eclipse which took place Dec. 22, 1870, visible only in the S. parts of Europe. The observations were directed to be made under the charge of Prof. Benjamin Peirce, superintendent of the U. States Coast-survey. New and important discoveries are expected from the observations of that learned Commission. — Many theories have been put forth to account for the supply of the prodigious amount of heat constantly radiated from the solar surface. One theory is that the sun is now giving off the heat imparted to it at its creation, and that it is gradually cooling down; another ascribes it to combustion; a third to currents of electricity; a fourth to the compression of matter from the nebular state, the condensation going on continually without altering the weight of the body. Newton and Buffon conjectured that comets might be the aliment of the sun; and at the present time a nearly similar theory finds favor, viz., that a stream of meteoric matter, constantly pouring into the sun from regions of space near it, supplies the fuel for the evolution of its heat. According to the best received hypotheses of the physical constitution of the sun, it is a solid body surrounded by 3 atmospheric strata. The first of these is an elastic medium bearing a dense bed of vaporous clouds. Above this floats a luminous stream of photosphere, composed of unconnected phosphoric clouds, and subject to continual fluctuations both from local causes of agitation, and from the adjacent vapor acting by its elasticity to burst through the photosphere

above it, thus producing the appearance seen as spots in the disc. Above all is a third envelope of perfect transparency and great depth, containing, in a vaporous condition, iron, sodium, lithium, and other metals.

—The luminary or orb which constitutes the centre of any system of worlds.—Sunshine: a position exposed to the direct influence of solar light and heat; as, to bask in the *sun*.—Anything eminently splendid or luminous; as, "the *sun* of sovereignty."—*King Charles I.*

Under the sun. On earth; in the world; existing;—employed in a proverbial sense; as, there is nothing new *under the sun*.

(Note. *Sun* enters frequently into the composition of compound words, all of which are sufficiently self-explaining; as, *sun*-born, *sun*-dried, *sun*-scorched, *sun*-like, &c.)

Sun, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SUNNED,) (*sŭnd.*) To expose to the sun's rays; to insolate; to warm or dry in the light of the sun.

Sun'apee, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., on Sunapee Lake, about 6 m. E. of Newport; *pop.* in 1870, 808.

Sun'apee Lake, in *New Hampshire*, on the border of Merrimac and Sullivan cos., 10 m. long and abt. 2 m. wide, the surplus waters of which are discharged through Sugar River into the Connecticut.

Sun'beam, *n.* A beam or ray of the sun.

Sun'-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus PREMEROPS, *q. v.*

Sun'-blind, *a.* Blind from too bright sunshine.

Sun'burn, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SUNBURNED or SUNBURNT.) To burn, scorch, tan, or discolor by the sun; as, a *sunburnt* complexion.

Sun'burst, *n.* The name given to an Irish national emblem, representing the first beams of the sun rising above the horizon.

Sun'bury, in *Georgia*, a village of Liberty co., 30 m. S.S.W. of Savannah.

Sunbury, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., 12 m. N. of Pontiac; *pop.* abt. 800.

Sunbury, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Gates co., 150 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Sunbury, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Delaware co., 20 m. N.N.E. of Columbus.—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Sunbury, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co., 10 m. N. of Butler.—A post-town, cap. of Northumberland co., on the Susquehanna River, 56 m. N. of Harrisburg. About 150,000 tons of anthracite coal, from the Shamokin region, are shipped every year from Sunbury. *Pop.* abt 2,500.

Sun'cook, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimac co., 7 m. S.E. of Concord.

Sun'cook River, in *New Hampshire*, rises in Strafford co., and flowing S.W., falls into the Merrimac River 15 m. S.S.E. of Concord.

Sun'da Islands, a name often still applied to the islands of the Eastern Archipelago which lie around the Java Sea. Sumatra (visited by Nicolo di Conti in 1449), Java (discovered by the Portuguese in 1511), Borneo (discovered by the Portuguese in 1518), Celebes (occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century), form what are termed the Greater Sunda Islands. The Lesser Sunda Islands consist of the chain of islands extending from the E. coast of Java to New Guinea, or Papua.

Sun'day, *n.* [A. S. *sunnan-dæg*; Ger. *sonntag*; Dan. *söndag*. So called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.] The Christian Sabbath or Lord's Day; the first day of the week.

(*Law.*) In some of the New England States, *S.* begins at sunsetting on Saturday and ends at the same time the next day. But in other parts of the U. States it generally commences at 12 o'clock on the night between Saturday and Sunday, and ends in 24 hours thereafter. In some States, owing to statutory provisions, contracts made on Sunday are void; but in general they are binding, although made on that day, if good in other respects.—*Bouvier.*

—*a.* Belonging or having reference to the Lord's Day or Christian Sabbath.

Sun'day-school, *n.* See SCHOOL.

Sun'der, *v. a.* [A. S. *syndrian*; D. *zonderen*; Icel. *sunde*, apart.] To put an object or space between; to part; to separate; to divide; to disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; as, to *sunder* the ties of friendship.

—*n.* A separation, division, or severance.

Sunderbunds, (*sŭn'der-bunds,*) a densely wooded jungle, situated on the banks of the intersecting terminal branches of the Ganges, forming the delta of that river in the presidency of Bengal. These sandy, marshy, and rank savannas are rendered doubly dangerous to man from the jungle fever always prevalent in their reeking swamps, and from the numbers of alligators and tigers who populate them.

Sun'derland, a town and seaport of England, co. Durham, on the Wear, 13 m. N.E. of Durham, and 245 N.N.W. of London. *S.* includes within its limits the towns of Bishop-Wearmouth and Monk-Wearmouth, and is a populous and prosperous place, possessing, next to Newcastle, the largest export trade of coal in the kingdom. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, chain-cables, glass, and earthenware. Iron ship-building is also extensively carried on. *Pop.* abt. 95,000.

Sun'derland, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., 82 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 832.

Sunderland, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Bennington co., 95 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 650.

Sun'-dew, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DROSERACEÆ.

Sun'-dial, *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of a style on a plate. Up to comparatively recent times, the science of constructing *S.*, under the name *Gnomonics*, was an important part of a mathematical course. As long as watches were scarce and clocks not very common, the dial was in ordinary use as a timekeeper. A large number of mathematical works of the 17th century are on the subject of dialling. The *S.* consists of two parts; first, the styles, the shadow of which points out the time; and the dial, which is a plate of metal, horizontal or otherwise, on which are marked the direction of the shadow for the several hours, and their divisions and subdivisions.

Sun'-dog, *n.* A luminous spot sometimes seen a few degrees from the sun.—*Owen.*

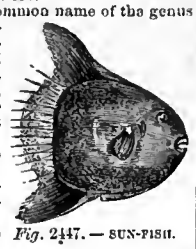
Sun'down, *n.* Sunset.

Sundries, (*-driz,*) *n. pl.* Many different articles; sundry things.

Sun'dry, *a.* [A. S. *syndrie, syndrig*, separate.] Several; different; divers; various; many; more than one or two.

Sun'field, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Eaton co., 24 m. W. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 650.

Sun-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Orthagoriscus*, order *Plectognathes*, comprising fishes distinguished by their short and compressed body. The short Sun-fish, *O. mola* (Fig. 2447), of the Atlantic, attains the length of 4 feet and the weight of 500 pounds or more.



Sunfish, in *Ohio*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Sunfish Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River from Monroe co.

Sun'flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See *Fig.* 2447.—SUN-FISH. HELIANTHUS.

Sunflower, in *Mississippi*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*, 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sunflower, and Yazoo. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* McNutt. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Sunflower River, in *Mississippi*, rises in Coahoma co., and flowing S., enters the Yazoo, near the N. border of Warren co.

Sung, *imp.* and *pp.* of SING, *q. v.*

Sunk, *imp.* and *pp.* of SINK, *q. v.*

Sunken, (*sängk'n,*) *a.* Sunk; lying on the bottom of a river or other body of water; as, a *sunken* wreck.

Sun'less, *a.* Shaded; destitute of the sun or its light.

Sun'light, *n.* The light of the sun. (Tautological.)

Sun'man, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Ripley co., 46 m. W.N.W. of Cincinnati.

Sunn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CROTOLARIA.

Sun'niness, *n.* State of being sunny.

Sun'nite, Sun'nian, *n.* See SHÏTE.

Sun'ny, *a.* (*comp.* SUNNIER; *superl.* SUNNIEST.) Pertaining to, issuing from, or resembling the sun: as, *sunny* rays.—Exposed to the beams of the sun; warmed by the direct rays of the sun; as, a *sunny* situation.—Tinctured by the sun; as, *sunny* tresses.

Sun'-picture, *n.* Same as PHOTOGRAPH, *q. v.*

Sun Prairie, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 626.

Sun'-proof, *a.* Impervious to the beams of the sun.

Sun'rise, Sun'rising, *n.* The time at which the sun rises; the first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning, or the time of such appearance.—Hence, by analogy, the east or orient;—used chiefly in poetry.

Sunrise, or SUNAISE CITY, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Chisago co., on the Sunrise River, 37 m. N. of Stillwater; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sun'set, Sun'setting, *n.* The time when the sun sets; the descent of the sun below the horizon; evening.—Hence, figuratively, the west or occident.

Sun'-shade, *n.* Same as SUN-BONNET, *q. v.*

Sun'shine, *n.* The light of the sun, or the place where it shines; the direct rays of the sun, or the place where they fall.—A place or position warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by the rays of the sun; as, to bask in the *sunshine* of royal favor.

Sun'shine, Sun'shiny, *a.* Bright or resplendent with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant; as, a *sunshiny* day.—Bright like the sun: as, a *sunshiny* face.

Sun'-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) A resplendent variety of felspar, of a very pale, yellowish color, found in Norway.

Sun'stroke, or COUP DE SOLEIL, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease affecting those who are exposed to the direct beams of a hot sun, particularly during any labor or active exercise. It is not uncommon among the English troops in India in long marches. They fall down insensible, and often die in a very short time. The nature of this complaint is not well understood. According to some, it is a sort of apoplexy, while others hold that it is more of the nature of concussion. It would appear that the sun's rays act upon the brain like a shock, suddenly and extensively influencing the nervous system, and arresting the movements of the heart. The natives of India adopt the system of pouring cold water upon the head in such cases. Stimulants, as rum and water, are also found to be of benefit; while bleeding, on the other hand, is not recommended.

Sun'up, *n.* Sunrise;—correlative to SUNDOWN.

Sun'ville, in *Ohio*, a township of Williams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,396.

Sunville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., abt. 14 m. N. of Franklin.

Sun'ward, *adv.* Toward the sun.

Sun'wise, *adv.* In the direction of the sun's motion.

Sup, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SUPPED,) (*supt.*) [A. S. *supan*, to sup.] To sip; to take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid; to take or drink by a little at a time; as, to *sup* broth.

—*v. n.* To eat the evening meal; to take supper.

Supawn', *n.* [Ind.] Same as MUSH, *q. v.*

Su'per. A Latin preposition, largely used as a prefix in composition, and denoting *above, over*, or *in excess.*

(*Chem.*) See CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE.

Su'per, *n.* [Abbreviated from *supernumerary.*] A public performer, as an actor, engaged for some special occasion, and who does not belong to the stock company of the theatre.

Su'perable, *a.* [Lat. *superabilis*, from *supero*, to overcome.] Vincible; that may be overcome or conquered; as, a *superable* antipathy.

Su'perableness, *n.* State or quality of being superable or surmountable.

Su'perably, *adv.* So as may be overcome.

Superabound', *v. n.* [*Super*, and *abound.*] To abound to excess: to be very abundant or exuberant; to be more than sufficient.

Superabun'dance, *n.* Excessive abundance; more than enough.

Superabun'dant, *a.* [Fr. *surabondant.*] Being more than is sufficient; abounding to excess.

Superabun'dantly, *adv.* More than sufficient.

Superadd', *v. a.* To add over and above; to add to what has been added.—To add, attach, or annex, as something extrinsic.

Superaddition, (*-dĭsh'un,*) *n.* Act of superadding; state of being superadded.—That which is added.

Superadvenient, *a.* [Lat. *superadveniens.*] Coming to the increase or assistance of something.—Coming unexpectedly.

Superangelic, (*-jĕl'ĭk,*) *a.* Above the angels in nature or rank.

Superan'nuate, *v. a.* [Lat. *super*, and *annus*, year.] To impair or disqualify by years, or old age and infirmity; as, a *superannuated* judge.—To allow to retire from service on half-pay or a pension, on account of old age or infirmity; as, a *superannuated* soldier or servant.

Superannuation, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* State of being too old for office or business, or of being disqualified by old age; state of being pensioned off as beyond service.

Superb', *a.* [Fr. *superbe*; Lat. *superbus*, from *super.*] Grand; magnificent; stately; splendid; as, a *superb* city.—Rich; ornate; elegant; as, a *superb* costume.—Showy; pompous: grandiose: as, a *superb* spectacle.

Superbipar'tient, (*-shent,*) *n.* (*Math.*) A number that divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts, leaving something over after the parts are equalized.—*Smart.*

Superb'ly, *adv.* In a magnificent or splendid manner; richly; elegantly; showily: as, a lady *superbly* dressed.

Superb'ness, *n.* State of being superb or splendidly magnificent.

Su'percargo, *n.* (*Naut.*) The person, in a merchant ship, appointed to superintend all the commercial transactions of the voyage.

Supercelestial, (*-lĕst'yal,*) *a.* Placed above the firmament.

Su'percharge, *n.* (*Her.*) A bearing placed upon another.

Superciliary, (*-sĭl'-,*) *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the eyebrows.

Supercilious, (*-sĭl'ĭ-ŭs,*) *a.* [Lat. *super*, and *cilium*, an eyelid.] Expressing pride or haughtiness by raising the eyebrows; manifesting hauteur, or proceeding from it; as, a *supercilious* air, a *supercilious* glance.—Haughty; dictatorial; overbearing; stuck-up; as, a *supercilious* critic.

Supercil'iously, *adv.* Haughtily; dogmatically; with an air of contempt; in a supercilious manner; as, to speak *superciliously* to an inferior in station.

Supercil'iousness, *n.* State or quality of being supercilious.

Supercrescence, (*-krĕs'sens,*) *n.* [Fr. *surcroissance.*] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Supercrescent, (*-krĕs'sent.*) *a.* [From Lat. *supercrescere.*] Growing on some other growing thing.

Supercretaceous, Supracretaceous, (*-krē-tā'shus.*) *a.* (*Geol.*) Lying above the chalk.

Supercu'rious, *a.* Intolerably curious or inquisitive.

Superdom'inant, *n.* (*Mus.*) In the descending scale, the sixth of the key.

Superem'inence, Superem'inency, *n.* Distinguished eminence; state of being supereminent.

Superem'inent, *a.* Eminent in a superior degree.

Superer'ogate, *a.* [Lat. *supererogare.*] To do more than is required by duty.

Supererogation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *super*, and *erogatio*, from *erogo*, to ask from.] Performance of more than duty requires.

Works of supererogation. (*Theol.*) The belief that men may acquire merit in the eyes of God by good works, beyond what are necessary for salvation.

Supererog'atory, *a.* Performed to a degree not necessitated or required by duty; as, *supererogatory* attentions.

Superessential, (*-sĕn'shal,*) *a.* Essential above the constitution of a thing.

Superfe'tate, *v. n.* [From Lat. *super*, and *fetare*, to bring forth.] To conceive after a prior conception.

Superfetation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *superfetatio.*] (*Physiol.*) Conception of a fœtus in a uterus which already contains one; the impregnation of a woman already pregnant;—the possibility of this has been denied: but there is abundant evidence to show that it is possible at a very early period of pregnancy. *Dunglison.*

Superficial, (*-fish'al,*) *a.* [Fr. *superficiel*; Lat. *superficialis* — *super*, and *facies*, face.] Being on the surface; not penetrating the substance of a thing; shallow; as, *superficial* contents. — Flimsy; shallow; not deep or profound; reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; as, *superficial* knowledge.

Superficialist, (*-fish'al-,*) *n.* A superficial or shallow person; a smatterer; a sciolist.

Superficiality, *n.* Quality of being superficial.

Superficially, (*-fish'al-,*) *adv.* In a shallow or superficial manner.

Superficialness, (*-fish'-,*) n. State or quality of being superficial; position on the surface; shallowness. — Shallowness of observation, thought, or learning; flimsiness or slightness of knowledge; sciolism.

Superficies, (*-fish'ēz,*) *n.* [Lat., from *super*, and *facies*, face.] The upper face or side of a thing; the surface; the exterior part.

Superfine, *a.* Surpassing others in fineness; very fine; most fine; as, *superfine* cloth.

Superfineness, *n.* State or quality of being superfine.

Superfluity, *n.* [Fr. *superfluité*; Lat. *superfluitas* — *super*, and *fluo*, to flow.] Superabundance; excess. — State of being superfluous; something that is beyond what is wanted.

Superfluous, *a.* More than is wanted or required; redundant; rendered unnecessary by superabundance; more than enough or sufficient.

Superfluous interval. (*Mus.*) An interval in excess of the regular diatonic interval. — *Superfluous sound* or *tone*, a sound or tone which comprises a semitone minor more than a tone.

Superfluously, *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Superfluousness, *n.* State of being superfluous.

Superhuman, *a.* Divine; above or beyond what is human; as, *superhuman* force.

Superimpose', *v. a.* To lay or impose something else.

Superimposition, (*-po-zish'un,*) *n.* Act of superimposing, or state of being superimposed.

Superimpregnation, *n.* Same as Superfetation, *q. v.*

Superincumbence, Superincumbency, *n.* State or condition of being superincumbent.

Superincumbent, *a.* [Lat. *superincumbens.*] Lying, resting, or pressing upon something else.

Superinduce', *v. a.* [From Lat. *super*, *in*, and *duco*, to lead.] To bring in or upon, as an addition to something.

Superinducement, Superinduction, (*-dūk'shun,*) *n.* Act of superinducing, or state of being superinduced.

Superintend', *v. a.* [Lat. *super*, and *intendo.*] To direct the mind or attention to a care over; to have or exercise the charge or oversight of; to control with the power of direction; to take care of with authority; to oversee or overlook; to manage, guide, or regulate; as, to *superintend* a business.

Superintendence, Superintendency, *n.* Act of superintending for the purpose of direction, and with authority to exercise control or supervision; inspection; oversight; care; arrangement; direction; guidance.

Superintendent, *a.* Overlooking others with authority; managerial.

—*n.* One who has the superintendence, or the oversight, or charge of something, with the power of direction; an inspector; an overlooker; an overseer; a director; as, a *superintendent* of police.

Superior, *a.* [Lat., compar. of *superus*, that is above.] Higher; upper; more elevated in place or location; as, the *superior* part of an image. — Higher in rank or office; more exalted in dignity or distinction; as, a *superior* officer. — Surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; higher or greater in merit or excellence; as, a man of *superior* understanding. — Being beyond the power or influence of; too great or firm to be subdued or affected by; — with *to*; as, his mind proved *superior to* the crisis.

(*Bot.*) Posterior; — said of an axillary flower. — Ascending, as a radicle.

—*n.* One who is more advanced in age than another. — One who is more elevated or exalted in rank, office, or dignity than another; as, a man respected by his *superiors*. — One who surpasses others in merit, dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind; as, Macaulay has no *superior* as a graphic historian. — The chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey.

—*pl.* (*Print.*) Small letters or figures cast at the top of the shank of types, thus (ıı). They are generally used for references to marginal or foot-notes, and in mathematical works.

Superior, (Lake,) the most westerly and most extensive of the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin, in N. America, being the largest existing body of fresh water. It is of a triangular form, extending between Lat. 46° 30′ and 49° N., and Lon. 85° and 92° 20′ W. Its length, E. to W., is about 360 m., with a mean breadth of about 80 m., so that its area may be taken at about 28,800 sq. m. The mean depth is estimated at 900 feet, and the height of its surface at about 640 feet above the Atlantic. It receives upwards of 50 rivers, but none is of much importance except the St. Louis, which enters at its S.W. extremity, and the Riviere au Grand Portage. During the melting of the snow, these and the other rivers sweep into the lake vast quantities of sand, boulder-stones, and drift timber. It discharges itself at its E. extremity into Lakes Huron and Michigan, by the river and falls of St. Mary. This lake embosoms many large and well-wooded islands, the chief of which is Isle Royal. The country of the N. and E. is a mountainous embankment of rock, from 200 to 1,500 feet in height; the climate unfavorable, and the vegetation slow and scanty. Upon the S. the land is also high, generally sandy, sterile, and the coast dangerous, subject to storms and sudden transitions of temperature, and to fogs and mists. The mean heat in June and July is about 65° Fahr., but a frightful winter prevails for nine months of the year. The boundary line between Canada and the U. S. passes from Lake Huron up the river St. Mary, the outlet of Lake Superior, through the centre of the lower half of this lake, to the mouth of Pigeon River on the N. shore, between Isle Royal and the Canadian coast. The S. coast of the lake from the outlet to Montreal River belongs to the upper peninsula of Michigan. From this river to the River St. Louis at Fond du Lac the coast belongs to Wisconsin, and thence around to Pigeon River to Minnesota. Toward each extremity the lake contracts in width, and at the lower end terminates in a bay which falls into the outlet, the St. Mary's River, at the two opposite headlands of Gros Cape on the N. and Point Iroquois on the S. Thence to the mouth of the St. Mary's at Lake Huron is about 60 m. The navigation of this river is uninterrupted 20 m. below its source at the Falls of St. Mary, or, as the place is commonly called, Sault Ste. Marie. Here the river descends in a succession of rapids extending ¾ of a mile, from 18 to 21 feet, the fall varying with the stage of the water in Lake Superior. Birch canoes run these rapids safely, though they appear full of rocks; they have also been run by one sailing-vessel, and a sail-boat has ascended them before a strong wind. A ship-canal has been constructed past the Falls by the U. States government, so that now the lake is accessible to vessels from the Atlantic Ocean. It is only through the outlet that Lake Superior has been reached by any ordinary mode of travel, and while the territory belonged to the Indians, the fur companies had exclusive control of this means of access. It is only very recently that communication has been opened by roads from Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, and from the forks of the Ontonagon, on the S. side of the lake into the settled portions of Wisconsin. The latter road pursues a S. course to Lac Vieux Desert, and then branches, one route turning E. toward Green Bay, and the other following the course of the streams that lead into the Wisconsin River. The rocks around the lake are very ancient, belonging principally to the Laurentian and Huronian systems of the Azoic series, overlaid in some places, especially on the S. side, with patches of the Lower Silurian. The prevalent Laurentian rock is orthoclase gneiss. Among the Huronian rocks are greenstones, slates, conglomerates, quartzites, and limestones. The Lower Silurian rocks are soft sandstones. There is everywhere much evidence of glacial action. The Huronian rocks are well stored with useful minerals. The copper and iron mines of the S. side are celebrated for their extent and richness. The richest copper-mines are situated near Kee-wee-naw Point. The metal occurs principally native, and sometimes in single masses of great size. Native silver is found associated with the native copper, and sometimes intimately mixed with it. Gold has been found in small specks at Namainse on the British side. Lead ore occurs in some places. The beds of hæmatite, or red iron ore, at Marquette, on the American side, are of wonderful extent. They are situated about 12 m. inland. The ore is conveyed by a railway to the harbor, thence by vessels to Cleveland, on Lake Erie, and thence by rail to Pittsburg, where it is smelted. The water of Lake *S.*, remarkable for its coldness, purity, and transparency, is inhabited by many kinds of fish, among which are the delicious white-fish and the gray trout.

Superior, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Buchanan co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Superior, in *Michigan*, a township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Superior, in *Wisconsin*, a post-town, port of entry, and cap. of Douglas co., near the mouth of St. Louis River, in Lake Superior, abt. 250 m. W.N.W. of Green Bay; Lat. 46° 38′ 31″ N., Lon. 92° 31′ 28″ W. *Pop.* abt. 1,100.

Superioress, *n.* A female superior in a conventual establishment.

Superiority, *n.* [L. Lat. *superioritas.*] State or quality of being superior; quality of being more advanced or exalted, or higher, greater, or more excellent than another in any respect; preëminence; ascendency; predominancy; as, *superiority* of social position.

Superjacent, (*-jā'sent,*) *a.* [From Lat. *superjacere.*] Lying above; as, *superjacent* strata.

Superlative, *a.* [Fr. *superlatif*; Lat. *superlativus.*] Being borne or lifted up high above others; highest or most eminent in quality or degree; supreme; surpassing all others; as, a man of *superlative* judgment.

(*Gram.*) Expressing the highest or utmost degree in the comparison of adjectives or adverbs.

—*n.* That which is highest, or most exalted or eminent.

(*Gram.*) The highest or third degree in the comparison of adjectives or adverbs; — formed in the Teutonic languages by the additional syllable *est*, as, *fairest*; or by the use of *most* or *least*.

Superlatively, *adv.* In a superlative manner.

Supermundane, *a.* Being above the world.

Supernal, *a.* [Lat. *supernus.*] Being in a higher place or region; having a more elevated location; as, *supernal* orbs. — Celestial; heavenly; relating to, or concerning, things above; as, *supernal* power.

Supernatant, *a.* [From Lat. *super*, and *notare*, to swim.] Swimming or floating on the surface; as, driftwood *supernatant* on water.

Supernatation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* Act of floating or swimming on the surface of a liquid body.

Supernatural, *a.* Miraculous; being beyond or exceeding natural laws or powers.

Supernaturalism, (*-izm,*) *n.* State or quality of being supernatural.

(*Theol.*) The doctrine of supernatural influence, agency, or power.

Supernaturalist, *n.* One who holds the tenets of supernaturalism.

Supernaturalistic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to supernaturalism.

Supernaturality, Supernaturalness, *n.* State or quality of being supernatural.

Supernaturally, *adv.* In a manner exceeding or transcending the established course or laws of nature.

Supernumerary, *a.* [From Lat. *super*, and *numerus*, number.] Exceeding a number specified or prescribed; as, a *supernumerary* clerk. — Exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity; as, *supernumerary* expenditures.

—*n.* One who, or that which, is beyond the number stated, or beyond what is necessary or usual; particularly, a person employed to fill the place of another. See Super.

Superordination, (*-nā'shun,*) *n.* The ordination of a person to fill a station already occupied.

Superphosphate of Lime, (*-fos'fait.*) (*Chem.*) A mixture consisting of burnt bones 2 parts, sulphuric acid 1 part, and water 3 parts, allowed to stand for a few days in a warm situation. It is largely used as a manure for land. See Manure.

Superpose' *v. a.* [Lat. *superponere*, *superpositum.*] To lay upon, as one kind of rock on another.

Superposition, (*-zish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of superposing; as, the *superposition* of rocks. — State of being superposed.

Supersaturate, (*-yu-rāte,*) *v. a.* To cause surplus saturation.

Supersaturation, (*-rā'shun,*) *n.* Process of adding beyond saturation; also, state of being supersaturated.

Superscribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *super*, and *scribo*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or, to write one's name or address on the outside or cover, as of a letter.

Superscription, (*-skrip'shun,*) *n.* Act of superscribing. — That which is written or engraved on the outside, as of a letter; also, an impression of letters on coins.

Supersecular, *a.* Being above worldly or secular things.

Supersede', *v. a.* [Lat. *super*, and *sedeo*, to sit.] To refrain or desist from; to avoid; to set aside; to make void, inefficacious, or useless, by superior power, or by coming in the place of; — hence, to displace or render unnecessary; to suspend; as, to *supersede* the workings of reason. (*South.*) — To displace; to replace; to come or be placed in the room of; as, an employé is *superseded* by the appointment of another.

Supersedeas, *n.* [Lat., stay or set aside.] (*Law.*) A writ that lies to stay various ordinary proceedings.

Supersedure, (*-sēd'yūr,*) **Supersession,** (*-sesh'un,*) *n.* Act of setting aside or superseding.

Supersensitiveness, *n.* Over-sensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

Supersensual, (*-sen'shwal,*) **Supersensuous,** *a.* Above the senses.

Superstition, (*-stish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *superstitio*, from *supersto*, — *super*, *sto*, *status*, to stand.] Literally, a standing still, over, or by a thing; — hence, a gazing upon with wonder, awe, or fear, as something occult or mysterious. — Particularly, amazement, wonder, dread — especially of the divine or supernatural; excessive fear of divine agency; unreasonable religious belief; excessive exactness or rigor in religious opinions or practice; excess or extravagance in religious rites; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden; or, the belief of what is monstrous or absurd, or belief without evidence. — False religion; worship of idols or false gods; fetichism; a rite or practice proceeding from excessive scrupulousness in religion; — frequently used plurally in this sense, as a religion. — Scrupulous exactness; over-nicety. — Belief in the direct agency of superior powers, in omens or prognostics, or in certain extraordinary or singular events or manifestations.

Superstitious, (*-stish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*; Lat. *superstitiosus.*] Belonging or relating to, manifesting, or proceeding from, superstition; as, *superstitious* ceremonies. — Given or addicted to superstition; over-scrupulous and rigid in religious observances; full of idle fancies and scrupulosities in regard to religion; as, a *superstitious* person. — Excessively exact; scrupulous beyond necessity.

Superstitiously, (*-stish'us-,*) *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

Superstitiousness, (*-stish'us-,*) n. Quality of being superstitious.

Superstratum, *n.*; *pl.* Superstrata. A stratum or layer resting on another, or on something else.

Superstruction, (*-struk'shun,*) *n.* Act of superstructing or building upon. — That which is built upon some foundation; a superstructure.

Superstructure, (*-strukt'yur.*) n. Any structure or edifice built or raised on something else; particularly, any building raised on a foundation. — Anything erected on a basis or foundation.

Superton'ic, *n.* (*Mus.*) The second above the key-note.

Supervene', *v. n.* [Lat. *super*, and *venio*, to come.] To come upon, as something extraneous; to happen; to take place or occur with relation to something else.

Supervention, (*-ven'shun,*) *n.* Act of supervening.

Supervisal, (*-viz'-,*) n. Act of supervising; supervision.

Supervise, (*-viz'-*) *v. a.* [Lat. *super*, and *visuo* — *visum*, to see.] To look over; to oversee; to superintend; to inspect; as, to *supervise* a literary work through the press.

Supervision, (*-vĭzh'un,*) *n.* Act of supervising or overseeing; inspection; superintendence; supervisal.

Supervisor, (*-vīz'-*) *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

Supervolute', *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing a plaited and convolute arrangement in the bud.

Supination, (*-nā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *supinatio.*] Act of lying, or state of being laid, with the face skyward. — Act or art of turning the palm of the hand upward by rotating the radius upon the ulna.

Supina'tor, *n.* (*Anat.*) A muscle which serves to bend the palm of the hand upward.

Sup'ine, *n.* [Lat. *supinus,* on the back.] (*Gram.*) A name given to two cases of verbal Latin substantives, the *active* supine being the accusative, and the *passive* (the introduction to which is unnecessary) being the ablative.

—*a.* [Lat. *supinus.*] Lying on the back, or with the face upward; — correlative to *prone;* as, a *supine* posture. — Leaning backward, in a manner to be exposed to the sun. — Reposing; drowsy; indolent; listless; apathetic; careless; thoughtless; inattentive; as, *supine* credulity.

Supine'ness, *n.* State or quality of being supine.

Sup'per, *n.* [Fr. *souper*; Ger. *suppe,* soup.] That which is sipped or supped; specifically, the evening meal.

Lord's supper. See EUCHARIST.

Sup'ping, *n.* Act of taking supper.

Supplant', *v. a.* [Fr. *supplanter;* Lat. *supplanta* — *sub,* and *planta.*] Literally, to trip up the heels of; as, the rocking town *supplants* their footsteps. — Specifically, to displace, or take the place or stead of; to remove by stratagem or insidious arts.

—To overthrow; to overpower; to undermine; as, to *supplant* a recognized religious faith.

Supplantation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of supplanting.

Supplant'er, *n.* One who supplants or undermines.

Supple, (*sŭp'pl,*) *a.* [Fr. *souple,* from Lat. *supplex* — *sub,* and *plico,* to fold.] Easily bent; pliant; flexible; as, *supple* fingers. — Yielding; characterized by ready compliance; not obstinate; lax; as, a *supple* conscience. — Fawning; flattering; toadyish; obsequious; bending to the will or humor of others; as, a *supple* manner. — That which makes pliant or flexible; as, *supple* government. — *Shaks.*

—*v. a.* To render yielding or flexible; to make soft or pliant; as, to *supple* buckskin. — To make compliant or submissive; as, a mother *supples* the will of a child.

—*v. n.* To become soft, pliant, or flexible; as, stones *suppled* into softness. — *Dryden.*

Sup'plement, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *supplementum,* from *supplĕo* — *sub,* and *plĕo,* to fill.] An addition to anything by which it is made more full and complete; specifically, an appendix or addendum to a book or treatise to correct its errors, or make good its deficiencies.

(*Math.*) In geometry, the *supplement* of an arc is its defect from a semi-circumference; and, the *supplement* of an angle is its defect from two right angles. Two supplemental angles are together equal to right angles

—*v. a.* To supply; to add something, as to a writing, &c.

Supplemen'tal, Supplement'ary, *a.* [Fr. *supplementaire.*] Additional; added to supply what is wanted; by way of appendix, addendum, or erratum; as, *supplemental* law, a *supplementary* writing.

Sup'pleness, *n.* Quality of being supple or easily bent; pliability; as, *suppleness* of the limbs. — Readiness of compliance; quality of being yielding; facility; as, *suppleness* of mind.

Sup'pletive, Sup'pletory, *a.* [From Lat. *supplĕo.*] Supplemental; supplying deficiencies; as, a *supplĕtory* act.

Sup'pletory, *n.* That which supplies a deficiency.

Sup'pliant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *supplĭer* — *supplico.*] Supplicating; asking or beseeching humbly, earnestly, or submissively; entreating; imploring. — Manifesting entreaty or petitioning; expressive of humble supplication.

—*n.* A supplicant; an humble suer or petitioner; one who entreats or beseeches submissively.

Sup'pliantly, *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

Sup'plicant, *a.* [Lat. *supplicans.*] Supplicating; beseeching; entreating; asking submissively; as, a *supplicant* sinner.

—*n.* One who supplicates, implores, or entreats; a petitioner who asks or beseeches earnestly and submissively.

Sup'plicate, *v. a.* [Fr. *supplier;* Lat. *supplico.*] To seek for by earnest prayer; to beseech or entreat for; as, to *supplicate* mercy. — To address in prayer or supplication; as, to *supplicate* the Almighty.

—*v. n.* To ask with earnestness or submission; to entreat; to beseech; to implore; to beg; to petition; to crave.

Supplicat'ingly, *adv.* By way of supplication.

Supplication, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *supplicatio.*] Act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship. — Earnest request, entreaty, petition, or solicitation.

Sup'plicator, *n.* One who entreats, beseeches, or supplicates.

Sup'plicatory, *a.* Characterized by supplication or entreaty; humble; submissive.

Suppli'er, *n.* One who supplies or provides.

Supplies, (*-plīz',*) *n. pl.* of SUPPLY. Things provided in sufficiency; — specifically, the sums granted by Congress, or any legislative body for defraying the public expenditure for the current year; as, to vote *supplies.*

Supply', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SUPPLIED.) [Fr. *supplier;* Lat. *supplĕo—sub,* and *plĕo,* to fill.] To afford or furnish a sufficiency for; to provide, as means or necessaries; to fill up, as when any deficiency occurs; to furnish or equip with what is demanded or required; as, to *supply* a city with victuals, to *supply* one's pocket with cash. — To serve instead, or in lieu of; to act as substitute for. — To give or bring; to furnish; to accommodate with; as, trees *supply* a welcome shade from the sun.

—*n.* That which supplies a want or deficiency; — also, that which is furnished; sufficiency of things for need or requirement. — Particularly, necessary stores or provisions, as for the subsistence of a large number of people; — generally in the plural; as, to receive *supplies.*

—*pl.* See SUPPLIES.

Support', *v. a.* [Fr. *supporter;* Lat. *supporto — sub,* and *porto,* to carry.] To bear, uphold, or sustain, as weight, &c.; to keep from falling; — used in a literal or physical sense; as, the foundation *supports* the house. — To sustain or endure without being overcome, exhausted, or vanquished in strength or character; as, to *support* pain, distress, or calamity. — To solace, cheer, succor, or defend under mistoward or trying circumstances; to keep from fainting, sinking, or losing heart or courage; as, he *supported* his spirits with hopeful thoughts of the future. — To act or represent creditably; to assume or sustain a rôle, or part, with distinction or success; as, to *support* the character of Othello. — To maintain; to sustain with provisions and the necessary means of living; as, to *support* and bring up a family. — To supply funds for, or the means of continuing; to carry on; to uphold by aid or to countenance; to maintain; as, to *support* government, to *support* a war, contest, or controversy. — To substantiate; to corroborate; to make good; to verify; to validate; as, the evidence will not *support* the charge. — To vindicate; to maintain, sustain, or defend successfully; as, to *support* one's own interests when assailed or jeopardized. — To adhere to; to uphold by aid or countenance; to attach, as a partisan of; as, to *support* a friend, cause, or party. — To act as one's aid, attendant, or honorary assistant on some public occasion; as, to *support* a lady with one's arm, to *support* a chairman by acting as cronpier, &c.

To support arms. (*Mil.*) To hold the rifle or musket vertically at the left shoulder, sustained by having the hammer rest on the left fore-arm, which is passed across the breast.

—*n.* Act or operation of supporting, or of upholding or sustaining. — That which supports, sustains, upholds, or keeps from falling, as a pillar, prop, stay, or foundation of any kind. — That which maintains life; maintenance; subsistence; necessaries of life, or income; continuance in any state, or preservation from falling, sinking, or failing; that which sustains any person or thing, without suffering him or it to fail, decline, or languish; that which contributes to or relieves; aid; help; succor; assistance.

Points of support. (*Arch.*) The collected areas on the plan, of the piers, walls, columns, and the like, upon which an edifice rests, or by which it is supported. *Brande.*

Rights of support. (*Law.*) An easement or servitude by which the owner of a house has a right to rest his timbers on the walls of his neighbor's house. — *Kent.*

Support'able, *a.* That may be supported, upheld, or sustained; that may be borne, endured, or tolerated; as, a *supportable* loss. — That may be maintained or defended; as, a *supportable* cause.

Support'ableness, *n.* State of being supportable.

Support'ably, *adv.* In a supportable manner.

Support'er, *n.* One who, or that which, supports, upholds, sustains, maintains, succors, and the like. — Particularly, a partisan: an ally; an adherent; one who espouses a part or side; as, he is an able *supporter* of his party in Congress.

(*Surg.*) Same as TRUSS, *q. v.*

—*pl.* (*Ship-building.*) The knee-pieces under the cathead.

(*Her.*) Figures placed on each side of the scroll, as if to support it.

Supposable, (*-pōz'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be supposed, or imagined to exist; as, a *supposable* fact.

Suppose', (*-pōz,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *supposer;* Lat. *suppono.*] To lay down or state, as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to be true or to exist; or, to imagine or admit to exist, for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true or real; as, let us *suppose* that what has been advanced is fact. — To receive as true; to credit or believe without inquiry or examination; to imagine; as, you must not *suppose* him to lack good qualities. — To imply or infer by natural or intelligent laws; to require or presume to exist or be true; as, one rogue always *supposes* roguery in another.

—*v. n.* To think; to make supposition; to believe, consider, or imagine.

Supposer, (*-pōz'-,*) *n.* One who supposes.

Supposition, (*-zĭsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suppositio.*] Act of supposing; act of asserting, imagining, or admitting as true or existing, what is known not to be true, or what is not proved. — The position of a thing known not to be true or not substantiated; hypothesis; imagination; as, the fallibility of a *supposition.* — Conjecture; surmise; speculation; guess.

(*Mus.*) The use of two successive notes of equal value as to time, one of which being a *discord,* supposes the other to be a *concord.* — *Brande.*

Suppositional, (*-zĭsh'un-,*) *a.* Hypothetical; conditional.

Suppositi'tious, (*-pōz-i-tĭsh'us,*) *a.* Substituted; put by trick, artifice, or stratagem in the place of another; counterfeit; spurious; not genuine; as, a *suppositĭtious* child.

Suppositi'tiously, (*-tĭsh'us-ly,*) *adv.* By supposition; hypothetically.

Suppositive, (*-pŏz',*) *a.* Implying supposition.

—*n.* A word expressive or implicative of supposition, as *if.*

Suppos'itively, *adv.* By, with, or upon supposition.

Suppos'itory, *n.* [Lat. *subpono,* I place under.] (*Med.*) A pill or bolus introduced into the rectum, where it gradually dissolves. Opium is sometimes usefully applied in this way to allay irritation of the bladder and the neighboring parts.

Suppress', *v. a.* [Lat. *supprimo.*] To overthrow; to quell; to put down; to subdue; to overthrow, and crush or destroy; as, to *suppress* a riot, or revolt — To repress; to restrain; to keep in; to withdraw from vent or utterance; as, to *suppress* a sigh. — To conceal; not to disclose or reveal; to retain without communication or making public; to stifle; as, to *suppress* the truth about anything. — To hinder; to restrain; to stop from flow or circulation; to obstruct from emissions or discharges; as, to *suppress* a hemorrhage.

Suppres'sible, *a.* That may be suppressed.

Suppression, (*-prĕsh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suppressio.*] Act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; act of holding back or retaining from vent, utterance, disclosure, or circulation; concealment; state of being suppressed; the keeping back of anything from public knowledge or notice; as, the *suppression* of an insurrection, the *suppression* of facts, of evidence, of a pamphlet, &c. — The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption.

(*Grum.*) A figure sometimes so called by which words are omitted in a sentence which are nevertheless to be understood as necessary to a perfect construction; as, for instance, in most languages, the repetition of a noun is avoided where it is coupled with a pronoun in one branch of the proposition; e. g. "This (horse) is my horse," or "This horse is mine" (horse). — See ELLIPSIS.

Suppress'ive, *a.* Subduing; withholding; tending to suppress; concealing; as, *suppressive* measures.

Suppress'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who suppresses or subdues.

Sup'purate, *v. n.* [Lat. *suppuro, suppuratus — sub,* and *pus, puris,* pus.] To form or generate pus or matter; as, an abscess *suppurates.*

—*v. n.* To cause to generate pus, as a boil.

Suppuration, (*-rā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suppuratio.*] The process of producing or of forming pus, as in a wound or abscess. — Pus or purulent matter.

Sup'purative, *a.* [Fr. *suppuratif.*] Promoting suppuration; having a tendency to suppurate.

—*n.* A medicine that excites suppuration.

Su'pra. [Another form of SUPER, *q. v.*] A Latin preposition, used as an English prefix in certain compound words, and indicating or implying the sense of *over, above, beyond.*

Supra-ax'illary, Suprafoliaceous, (*-fō-li-a'shus.*) (*Bot.*) Inserted into the stem above the leaf, petiole, or axil, as a peduncle.

Supradecom'pound, *a.* (*Bot.*) Compound in a triple degree.

Supralapsa'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl Hist.*) Those who, among Calvinists, assert that the fall of Adam, with all its consequences, was predestinated from all eternity; — opposed to *sublapsarians,* or INFRALAPSARIANS, *q. v.*

Supralapsa'rianism, (*-izm.*) (*Theol.*) The doctrinal tenets held by the Supralapsarians.

Supravul'gar, *a.* Above vulgar, plebeian, or commonplace reach or acceptation.

Supremacy, *n.* [Fr. *suprématie.*] State of being supreme, or in the highest degree of station or power; holding the most exalted place in authority, government, or power; as, the *supremacy* of the law, the *supremacy* of the crown.

Supreme', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *supremus,* superl. of *superus,* upper, higher.] Highest in authority; holding the most exalted place in government or power; as, the *Supreme* Court of the U. States. — Highest; greatest, or most excellent; as, *supreme* happiness. — Utmost; greatest possible; not to be surpassed; — usually in combination with words implying or expressing a bad sense; as, *supreme* folly, *supreme* humbug, in other words, folly or humbug in the superlative degree.

(*Bot.*) Located at the highest part or point.

Supreme'ly, *adv.* In the highest degree; with the highest authority; to the utmost extent; superlatively.

Suquamish, a W. co. of Washington Territory, on the Pacific, and intersected by Sawamish River; *area,* 500 sq. m.; *pop.* 250.

Sur. A prefix borrowed from the French, contracted from Lat. *super, supra,* and denoting *above, beyond, over, upon.*

Surabaya, Sourabaya, (*soo-ra-bi'a,*) a large seaport-town of JAVA, on the N.E. coast, and cap. of one of the 3 provs. into which the island is divided by the Dutch; Lat. 7° 12′ 30″ S., Lon. 112° 44′ 7″ E. It is situated at the mouth of a navigable river, 1½ mile from the seashore. The river separates the European part of the town from the Chinese and the native quarter. The houses are very good, and some are elegant, particularly the country seats of private individuals. *S.* is situated within that narrow strait which is formed by the islands of Java and Madura, and is defended by batteries. The mouth of the river is also defended. *Pop.* 125,000.

Su'ral, *a.* [From Lat. *sura,* the calf of the leg.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining to, or situated in, the calf of the leg; as, the *sural* artery.

Surat, (*soo-rat',*) a city of British India, and the cap. of a district of its own name, in the Bombay presidency, on the river Taptee, about 20 m. from its mouth, and 150 m. from Bombay. It is fortified, and carries on a very extensive trade. *Pop.* 146,720.

Sur'base, *n.* (*Arch.*) The upper base of a room, or, rather, the cornice of the dado.

Sur'based, (*-bāst,*) *a.* (*Arch.*) Having a surbase.

Surbase'ment, *n.* (*Arch.*) The trail of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse. — *Elmes.*

Sur'-bed, *v. a.* To set edgewise, as a stone.

Surcharge', *v. a.* [Fr. *surcharger.*] To overload; to overburden; as, to *surcharge* an estate with mortgages.

(*Law.*) The putting, by a commoner, of more beasts on the common than he has a right to. — (*Equity.*) The showing, as an omission in an account for which credit ought to have been given.

Surcharg'er, *n.* One who overburdens.

Surcingle, (*-sing'gl.*) *n.* [Fr. *sur*, and Lat. *cingulum*, a belt, from *cingo*, to gird.] A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over anything laid on a horse's back, to bind and keep it in its place.

(*Eccl.*) The girdle of a cassock, by which it is fastened around the waist.

Sur'coat, *n.* [O. Fr. *surcot.*] Formerly, any garment worn over defensive armor; the term, however, is more generally applied to the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate-armor, and which was frequently emblazoned with their family arms (Fig. 591); a tabard. (*Fairholt.*) — The name given to a short robe, worn over the tunic or long robe, terminating a little below the knee, forming part of the costume of ladies at the close of the 11th century.

Sur'culose, *a.* (*Bot.*) Yielding suckers, or shoots resembling them. — *Gray.*

Surd, *a.* [Lat. *surdus*, deaf.] (*Math.*) Involving surds; radical; as, a *surd* expression, quantity, or number.

(*Pron.*) Atonic; aspirate; toneless; not sonant or intonated; — expressed of articulate sounds, or alphabetical letters, as *s, f, p*, compared with *z, v, b*, which are sonant or vocal.

(*Arith.* and *Algebra.*) A magnitude which is inexpressible by rational numbers. Thus, the square root of 2, the cube root of 3, &c., are numbers which cannot be expressed exactly in the ordinary notation, and are represented by prefixing the radical signs indicating the operations, viz.: $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{3}$. Such quantities are otherwise called *irrational* or *incommensurable*.

Sure, (*shoor,*) *a.* (*comp.* SURER; *superl.* SUREST.) [Fr. *sûr;* contracted from Lat. *securus.*] Positively knowing; having full certainty or confidence; believing beyond suspicion or doubt; with implicit trust or unquestioning reliance; as, I am *sure* she means well. — Certain or confident of obtaining or of retaining; as, if he continues as he has begun his success is *sure.* — Unfailing; firm; infallible; stable; steady; permanent; fit, suitable, or proper to be relied or depended on; not liable to be broken or disturbed; not susceptible of failure; as, a *sure* foundation.

To be sure, certainly: of course; without doubt or question; as, Then the man is more rogue than fool? *To be sure* he is. — *To make sure,* to make positive or certain; to render, manage, or contrive so that there shall be no prospect or apprehension of default or failure; as, *make sure* of the chance while you have it.

—*adv.* Certainly; infallibly; undoubtedly; firmly; without danger of falling or failing; as, "'Tis pleasant, *sure*, to see one's name in print." — *Byron.*

Sure, (*soor,*) a river of Belgium, joining the Moselle, 7 m. from Treves, after a course of 90 miles.

Sure'-footed, *a.* Not liable to stumble or fall; as, a *sure-footed* mule.

Sure'ly, *adv.* In a sure, certain, or reliable manner; infallibly; undoubtedly; positively; as, man shall *surely* die.

—Steadily; firmly; with sure hold or tread; without danger of stumbling or falling; as, to walk *surely.*

Surety, (*shoor'ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *sûreté;* Lat. *securitas — securus.*] State of being sure; certainty; security; indubitableness; as, he knew it of a *surety.* — That which confirms, binds, or makes sure; foundation of stability; ground or support of confidence or security; as, what *surety* have I that you will keep your word?

(*Law.*) A person who binds himself for the payment of a sum of money, or for the performance of something else, for another, who is already bound for the same. A *S.* differs from a *guarantor* in this, that the latter cannot be sued until after a suit against the principal. It differs from *bail* in this, that the latter actually has, or is by law presumed to have, the custody of his principal, while the former has no control over him. The bail may surrender his principal on discharge of his obligations; the *S.* cannot be discharged by such surrender.
Bouvier.

Sure'tyship, Sure'tiship, *n.* State or condition of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for another.

Surf, *n.* [O. Fr. *surflot*, from *sur*, and *flotter*, to float.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.

Surface, (*sur'fas,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *superficies—super*, and *facies*, face.] The upper face or side of anything; as, he does not look beyond the *surface.* — The exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminates a solid; superficies; the upper stratum of the soil; outside; as, the earth's *surface*, the *surface* of the body, &c.

(*Geom.*) The boundary of a solid, or that which has length and breadth, but no thickness. A surface may be conceived to be generated by the motion of a straight or curved line, just as the latter may be generated by the motion of a point. A surface is said to be *plane* when a right line can be applied to it everywhere and in every direction; in other cases it is called a *curved surface.*

—*v. a.* To give a smooth or plane surface to. — To work over the surface of, as ground, in prospecting for gold.

Sur'facer, (*-sér,*) *n.* A planing-machine for wood.

Surf-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as LIFE-BOAT, *q. v.*

Surf-duck, SURF-SCOTER, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See SEA-COOT.

Surfeit, (*ser'fit,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *sur*, and *faire, fait*; Lat. *facio*, to make.] To feed with meat or drink so as to oppress the stomach and derange the functions of the digestive system; to over-feed, and produce a nausea or uneasiness in; to cram or gorge with food. — Hence, to clog; to sate; to fill with satiety and loathing; as, he *surfeits* one with his obsequiousness.

—*v. n.* To be fed till the system is oppressed, and qualmishness or indigestion ensues; as, they *surfeited* on the good things set before them.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An indisposition caused by overcharging the stomach, by an excess in eating or drinking; generally the former, and most frequently by partaking to repletion of some kind of food. A surfeit, however, frequently occurs to persons of a very temperate habit, and from partaking very sparingly of the article that caused it. Shell-fish, cheese, dried meat, or sausages often produce what is called a *S.*, indicated by sickness, pain in the head, a hot, dry skin, and a most uncomfortable sensation generally. An emetic in all cases is the best and quickest remedy; a glass of warm water, with a teaspoonful of salt in it, will always effect the purpose if no other emetic is at hand.

—Hence, by analogy, nausea or disgust resulting from excess; satiety; glut; as, flattery was lavished on her even to *surfeit.*

Surfeiter, *n.* One who surfeits; a glutton.

Surge, (*serj.*) *n.* [From Lat. *surgo — surrigo — sub*, and *rego*, to stretch.] The rising or swelling of a wave or billow; also, a large wave, billow, or comber; a great rolling swell of water; as, the foaming *surge.*

(*Ship-building.*) In a capstan, the tapered part in front of the whelps, between the chocks, on which the messenger may surge.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To render, as a rope, round a pin or kevel; as, to *surge* a hawser.

—*v. n.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves; as, *surging* billows.

(*Naut.*) To slip back; as, the messenger *surges.*

Surge'less, *a.* Smooth; calm; without surges.

Surgeon, (*sur'jun,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *chirurgien*; Gr. *cheir*, the hand, and *ergon*, work.] One who practises surgery.

(*Zoöl.*) A fish of the genus *Acanthurus* (*A. phlebotomus*), which is 6 to 10 inches long, and has a movable spine at the base of the tail.

Surgeon-apothecary, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the dispensation of drugs or medicines.

Surgeon-dentist, a dental surgeon.

Surgeoncy, Surgeonship, (*sur'jun-se,*) *n.* Office or employment of a surgeon in the naval or military service.

Surgeon-general, *n.* A general officer of the staff, entrusted with the entire control of the medical department of the United States army. Under Brigadier-General William A. Hammond and Major-General Joseph K. Barnes, the medical and hospital service of the United States army has become the model medico-military establishment of the world.

Surgery, (*sur'jur-y.*) *n.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *surgenry.*] That branch of the science of medicine which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body; the art of healing external diseases and injuries by manual operation. — *S.* is the oldest branch of medical science, as it was necessary to dress wounds and injuries received in the wars, while the primitive manner of living of the ancients seldom produced internal diseases. Already 50 years before the Trojan war, Melampus, Chiron, and his pupil Æsculapius, accompanied the Argonauts, and during the Trojan War two sons of Æsculapius, Machaon and Podalirius, attended the wounded Greeks. Later, the Greek and Arabic physicians combined the practice of medicine and surgery, as is shown in the works of Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, &c. Still, during the time of Hippocrates certain surgical operations were separated from medicine, and physicians forbidden to perform them. The Arabs had a particular disgust for operations, and it was considered shameful for physicians to perform any. In the Middle Ages, the monks and priests were almost the only ones who practised this science; after the Church Council held in Paris in 1163, they were forbidden to perform any bloody operation, and surgery was again separated from medicine; by this separation the barbers and bathers took up the practice, and continued for many centuries to be the sole surgeons. The development of the study of anatomy, however, soon placed *S.* in a different position, and the renowned physicians of the day reunited it again with the study of medicine; schools were established for the tuition of medicine and surgery. *S.* is founded upon a thorough knowledge of anatomy, and, although medicine and *S.* are taught together as one science, every physician is not capable of performing the finer or the more important operations; *S.* requires particular natural qualities as well as practice and experience.

Surgical, (*sur'jik-al.*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating to surgeons or surgery; performed or accomplished by means of surgery; as, a *surgical* operation.

Surgy, (*sur'jy,*) *a.* Full of surges; rising in surges or billows; as, the *surgy* ocean.

Su'rinam. See GUIANA (DUTCH).

Sur'lily, *adv.* In a surly manner.

Sur'liness, *n.* Quality or state of being surly.

Sur'loin, *n.* Same as SIRLOIN, the more usual orthography.

Surly, *a.* (*comp.* SURLIER; *superl.* SURLIEST.) [A. S. *surelice — sur*, sour, and *lic*, like.] Gloomily sour or morose in temper or manner; crabbed; churlish; rough; cross, rude, or snarling; sternly sour; as, a *surly* dog, a *surly* spirit. — Rough; dark; lowering; tempestuous; as, *surly* weather.

Surmise, (*-mīz',*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *super*, upon, above, and *mitto*, to send.] To put forth, as an accusation or suspicion against a person; to suspect; to imagine without certain knowledge; to entertain thoughts that something does or will exist, but upon slight evidence; to infer or suppose.

—*n.* The thought or imagination that something may be, of which, however, there is no certain, strong, or reliable evidence; conjecture; suspicion; supposition; as, a false *surmise* evoked by envy.

Surmis'er, *n.* One who surmises.

Surmount', *v. a.* [Fr. *surmonter — sur*, and *monter*, to mount.] To mount or rise above or higher than.

"The mountains of Olympus and Atlas *surmount* the clouds."
Raleigh.

—To conquer, or be superior to; to overcome; to subdue; to vanquish; as, to *surmount* a difficulty. — To surpass; to exceed; to go beyond; as, "to *surmount* the reach of human sense." — *Milton.*

Surmount'able, *a.* Superable; that may be surmounted or overcome; as, a *surmountable* obstacle.

Surmounted, *a.* (*Arch.*) Denoting an arch or dome which rises higher than a semicircle.

(*Her.*) A term denoting the position of a charge over which another charge of different color or metal is laid. The annexed figures, which may respectively be blazoned: *sable*, a pile argent surmounted by a chevron gules; and *argent*, a cross gules surmounted by another *or.*

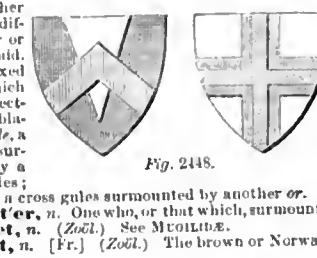


Fig. 2448.

Surmounter, *n.* One who, or that which, surmounts.

Surmullet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MULLIDÆ.

Sur'mulot, *n.* [Fr.] (*Zoöl.*) The brown or Norway-rat.

Sur'name, *n.* [Fr. *surnam;* Lat. *super*, and *nomen*, name.] The family name of an individual; an additional name which, over and above the baptismal or Christian name, becomes a family name. — An appellation supplemented to the original name. See NAME.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *surnommer.*] To style or call by an appellation added to the original name; as, William I. of England, *surnamed* The Conqueror.

Surnom'inal, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or constituting, a surname.

Surpass', *v. a.* [Fr. *surpasser — sur*, and *passer*, to pass.] To go beyond in anything good or bad; to exceed; to excel; to outdo; to transcend; as, a success that *surpassed* one's expectations.

Surpass'able, *a.* That may be surpassed or exceeded.

Surpass'ingly, *adv.* In a very excellent manner, or in a degree surpassing others.

Surplice, (*-plis.*) *n.* [Fr. *surplis;* Lat. *superpellicium — super*, and *pellicius*, made of skins.] (*Eccl.*) The white outer garment worn by an officiating clergyman in the Roman Catholic, Episcopal, and certain other churches. It is a long linen robe with wide sleeves, used by all but bishops. The word *S.* was introduced about the 12th century, but the garment that it represents was an ecclesiastical vestment at an early date, and was probably derived from the white linen ephod of the Jewish priests.

Surplus, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *plus*, more.] Overplus; superfluity; that which is left when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; as, a *surplus* of profit.

Surplusage, *n.* Surplus; overplus; excess; as, *surplusage* of provisions beyond requirements.

(*Law.*) See INDICEMENT.

Surprisal, (*-priz',*) *n.* Act of surprising, or coming upon suddenly or unexpectedly; or, the state of being taken unawares; as, the *surprisal* of a convoy.

Surprise, (*-priz',*) *v. a.* [Fr., from *surprendre;* Lat. *super*, and *prendere*, to seize.] To fall or come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; to take unawares; as, the troops were *surprised* by an ambuscade. — To strike or confuse with wonder or astonishment; to fill with amazement by something sudden, strange, or remarkable, either in conduct, language, or circumstance, or by the appearance of something singular or unusual; as, his absence *surprised* everybody. — To confuse; to perplex; to throw the mind into disorder by something suddenly presented to the view or to the thoughts.

—*n.* Act of surprising, or of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation; as, the brigands were taken by *surprise.* — State of being surprised, or taken unexpectedly; — used, sometimes, loosely, in a legal sense, to indicate or imply fraud, or something having affinity with fraud. — An emotion occasioned by some sudden or unexpected occurrence; wonder; astonishment; amazement, in a minor or moderate degree; as, he came into a fortune to his own *surprise.*

Surprise party, in the U. States, a party of persons who assemble by agreement, and without invitation, at the house of a common friend, taking with them a supply of comestibles.

Surpriser, *n.* One who, or that which, excites surprise.

Surprising, (*-priz'-*) *p. a.* Exciting surprise; unexpected; of a nature to cause a more or less degree of wonder and astonishment; as, our chief is a man of *surprising* patience, he had a *surprising* escape of it, &c.

Surpris'ingly, *adv.* In a surprising manner.

Surpris'ingness, *n.* State or quality of being surprising.

Surrebut', *v. n.*; **Surrebut'ter**, *n.* (*Law.*) See PLEADING.

Surrejoin', *v. n.*; **Surrejoind'er**, *n.* (*Law.*) See PLEADING.

Surren'al, *a.* (*Anat.*) Situated above the kidney.

Surren'der, *v. a.* [Fr. *se rendre*, to yield; Lat. *super*, and *reddo*, to yield.] To yield, or give or deliver up, as possession, to the power of another upon compulsion or demand; as, to *surrender* one's self to legal authority, to *surrender* a ship. — To give up; to resign in favor of another; to cede; to resign; as, to *surrender* a property to its rightful owner. — To yield to any influence, power, or passion; — with the reciprocal pronoun; as, to *surrender one's self* to despair.

(*Law.*) To yield; to give or deliver up; to render; as, to *surrender* a fugitive from justice.

—*v. n.* To yield; to give one's self into the hands or power of another; as, Strasburg *surrendered* at last, after an obstinate resistance.

—*n.* Act of surrendering, yielding, or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power of another; as, the *surrender* of a people's liberties.

(*Law.*) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail. — The extradition of a fugitive from justice by a foreign state. See EXTRADITION. — A deed by which the tenant of a particular estate or interest conveys such interest to the remainder-man or reversioner, immediately expectant on the determination of that estate, as, for instance, when a tenant for years gives up his lease to the freeholder.

Surrenderee', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a surrender is made.

Surren'derer, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a surrender.

Surreption. (*-rĕp'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *surreptio.*] Act or process of obtaining in a surreptitious, stealthy, or clandestine manner. — Stealth; a coming upon in an unperceived manner. (R.)

Surreptitious, (*-tish'us,*) *a.* [L. Lat. *surreptitius* — *surripio, surreptus* — *sub*, and *rapio*, to seize and carry off.] Performed by stealth, or without proper authority; clandestine; made or introduced in a fraudulent manner; as, a *surreptitious* copy of a book.

Surrepti'tiously, *adv.* In a surreptitious manner.

Sur'rey, a co. of England, bounded N. by Berks, Bucks, and Middlesex, S. by Sussex, E. by Kent, and W. by Berks and Hants; *area*, 759 sq. m. The Wey, the Mole, and the Wandle are its chief rivers. The surface is beautifully diversified by hill and vale, but the agriculture is backward. In the N., in the vicinity of London, there are numerous market-gardens, the produce of which is sent to supply the markets of the metropolis. *Chief towns.* Croydon, Guildford, Kingston-on-Thames, and Reigate. *Pop.* 852,700.

Sur'rogate, *n.* [Lat. *surrogatus, surrogare.*] A deputy; a delegate; a substitute; a proxy. — In England, an officer who acts as deputy for the chancellor of a diocese. — In certain of the U. States, an officer who exercises supervision over the probate of wills and testamentary proceedings, and the settlement of estates.

Surround', *v. a.* [Fr. *sur*, and *round*, a round.] To encompass; to encircle; to environ; to inclose on all sides; as, to *surround* a town. — To lie or be on all sides; to fence about; as, the sea *surrounds* an island.

(*Mil.*) To invest or beleaguer, as a city or fort; to close around, as an army between hostile forces, in such a manner as to cut off its retreat.

—*n.* A method of hunting certain animals, as the buffalo, by surrounding a herd of them, and driving them over a precipice, or into a gully or ravine, or other place from which their escape is rendered impossible. — *Baird.*

Surround'ing, *n.* An encompassing or enclosing.

—*pl.* Those things which lie around some particular object; external conditions or circumstances.

Sur'ry, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., 65 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Surry, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Cheshire co., 45 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 318.

Surry, in *N. Carolina*, a N.N.W. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ararat, Fisher's, and Yadkin. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min. Iron. Cap.* Rockford. *Pop.* abt. 10,500.

Surry, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co., bordering on the James River; *area*, 340 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blackwater, and the James. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Surry Court-House, 60 m. S.E. of Richmond. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,595.

Surso'lid, *n.* (*Math.*) The fifth power of a number.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to, or involving, the fifth power of a number; as, a *sursolid* problem.

Surtout, (*-tōōt',* or *-tōō',*) *n.* [Fr. *sur-tout*, over all.] Originally, a man's over-coat; but, in modern usage, an upper coat with wide skirts reaching down to near the knee, and enveloping the thighs.

Suruga. (*soo-roo'ga,*) a maritime town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, 90 m. from Jeddo. *Pop.* Large, but unascertained.

Surveillance, (*sur-val'yans,*) *n.* [Fr., from *surveiller*, to have an eye upon — *sur*, and *veiller* — Lat. *vigilare*, to watch.] A keeping watch over; inspection; oversight; as, a person held under *surveillance* by the police.

Surveillant, (*-val'yant,*) *n.* [Fr.] One who watches over, or plays the spy upon, another; an overlooker.

Survey, (*-vā',*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *super*, over, and *video*, to see.] To overlook or view with attention, as from an elevated place; to inspect or scrutinize, as things at a distance; as, to *survey* the panorama of a country before one's eyes. — To scrutinize; to examine; to inspect narrowly; as, to *survey* a person from head to foot. — To measure and value; to ascertain and determine the state or condition of; as, to *survey* a stranded ship, to *survey* a building damaged by fire, &c. — To determine, as the boundaries and superficial extent of fields, estates, territorial tracts, &c.; to examine or ascertain, as the position and distances of objects on the sea-shore, the depth of water, nature of the bottom, &c., by the application of trigonometrical principles; as, to *survey* land, to *survey* a coast or harbor. — To examine, ascertain, or determine, as boundaries, tenures, rents, value, &c.

—*n.* A general or panoramic view or prospect, as from an elevated place. — A particular or attentive view; a looking on with care or close scrutiny; a searching, official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with an intent to ascertain and determine its condition, quantity, quality, or value; as, a *survey* of buildings, public works, stores or provisions, wrecked goods, &c. — Act of surveying; act or operation by which the boundaries and superficial extent of tracts of land or water, &c., are examined and determined; also, a plan and description exhibiting the dimensions, contour, position, &c., of any line or portion of country; as, the United States *Survey.* — A district assigned to the collector of the customs, under the supervision and authority of a special officer.

Trigonometrical survey, a survey on a large scale by means of a series of triangles, as for making a geometrical map of a country, or for measuring an arc of the terrestrial meridian. — *Brande.*

Survey'ing, *n.* The art of determining the boundaries and superficial extent of tracts of ground, the plans of towns, the courses of roads and rivers, &c. In *S.*, a representation of all the above-named objects is made, and frequently the slopes of the hills are delineated as the whole would appear if projected on an horizontal plane. When railways or canals are to be constructed, a survey of the ground is combined with the operations of levelling, in order to obtain, besides an horizontal plane, the forms of vertical sections of the ground along the proposed course of the railway or canal, and thus to ascertain the quantities of earth to be removed. The American standard unit of land-measure is the acre, which contains 4 roods; and a rood is subdivided into 40 poles or perches, each pole containing 30¼ square yards. In *S.*, however, for linear measurements, a chain is used, consisting of 100 links; and its entire length is such that one *square chain* is equal to the *tenth* part of an acre. Surveyors usually set down their measurements of angles as in general less liable to error than the measurements of linear distances when the surface to be surveyed is extensive; the surveyor only uses the chain in order to obtain the requisite data for a trigonometrical computation. For this purpose the theodolite is the most convenient instrument; it is universally used for the measurement of angles in land-surveying; and from the nature of its construction, gives the angles reduced to the plane of the horizon, and consequently renders a calculation for that purpose unnecessary. For the purposes of sketching and filling in the details of a map, the plane table and the prismatic compass are also used; and a compass and needle accompany the theodolite, in order to determine the bearing of the several objects observed from any station with reference to the points of the horizon. In *maritime S.*, the forms of coasts and harbors, the entrances of rivers, with the position of islands, rocks, and shoals, are to be determined; also, the soundings or depths of water in as many different places as possible. In *military S.*, representations are made on paper of the general features of a country, such as the roads, rivers, hills, and marshes, in order to ascertain the positions which may be occupied as fields of battle, or as quarters, together with the facilities which the country may afford for the march of troops, or the transit of artillery or stores.

Surveyor, (*sur-vā'ur,*) *n.* An overseer or overlooker; one placed to supervise or superintend others. — One who measures land, or practises the art of surveying. — One who views and inspects for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the condition, quantity, quality, or value of anything; as, a *surveyor* of ships, taxes, highways, buildings, &c. — In the U. States, an officer who ascertains the weight and quantity of goods liable to customs duty.

Surveyor-general, *n.* In the U. S., an officer having charge of the survey of the public lands of a district.

Survi'val, *n.* A surviving or outliving; a living beyond the life of another person, thing, or event.

Survive, (*ser-vīv'.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *survivre*; Lat. *supervivo* — *super*, and *vivo*, to live.] To live beyond the life of. — To outlive, as anything else; to live beyond, as any event.

—*v. n.* To continue to live; to remain alive; as, hope still *survives.*

Survi'ver, *n.* One who survives or outlives; a survivor.

Survi'ving, *a.* Yet living; continuing to live; as, he holds himself aloof from his *surviving* relatives.

Survi'vor, *n.* One who survives or outlives another person, or a thing or event.

(*Law.*) The longer liver of two joint-tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything. *Blackstone.*

Survi'vorship, *n.* State of a survivor; state of outliving another person, or a thing or event.

(*Law.*) The right of a joint-tenant, or other person who has a joint-interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other. — *Blackstone.*

(*Assurance.*) In the doctrine of life annuities, a reversionary benefit contingent upon the circumstance of some life or lives, or of the lives falling according to some assigned order.

Sus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See HOG.

Susa, (*soo'sa,*) a town of N. Italy, at the foot of the Alps, 30 m. from Turin; *pop.* 4,211.

Su'sa, a seaport-town of N. Africa, in Tunis, 40 m. from Hammamet. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and shoes. *Pop.* 10,000.

Su'sa. (*Anc. Geog.*) [*Shushan*, in Daniel, Esther, &c., derived by some from *shoshan*, a lily.] An ancient city of Persia, probably the modern Sus or Shush, in Lat. 32° 10′ N., and Lon. 48° 26′ E., situated between the Chapses or Eulæus (*Ulai* in Daniel) and the Shapur, anciently the capital of Susiana, (the *Elam* of Scripture, mod. *Khuzistan*). It is supposed to have existed as early as B. C. 690. It was the capital of Susiana, *q. v.*, and was taken, with all its treasures, by Alexander III., B. C. 331. The seat of government was transferred from Babylon to *S.* B. C. 330. Antigonus took *S.* B. C. 315.

Susannah, (*sus-ăn'na,*) was the wife of Joakim, and of the tribe of Judah. She followed her husband to Babylon as a captive. Two elders or judges of Israel endeavored to seduce her, and, failing in their object, they accused her of adultery. She was condemned to death; but Daniel obtained a reversal of the sentence, and succeeded in establishing her innocence. This is stated to have occurred in Babylon, abt. 600 B. C.

Su'san River, in *California*, rises in Plumas co., and flowing E., falls into Honey Lake, in Lassen co.

Su'sanville, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Lassen co., 45 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* abt. 600.

Susceptibil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *susceptibilité.*] Quality of being susceptible. — Quality of admitting or receiving either something additional, or some change, affection, or passion. — Capability; sensibility; feeling; emotion.

Suscep'tible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *suscipio.*] Capable of undertaking or sustaining; capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence. — Tender; capable of impression; impressible; having nice sensibility.

Suscep'tibly, *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

Sus'col, in *California*, a town of Napier co., 15 m. N.W. of Benicia.

Susiana, (*soo-se-a'na.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) A prov. of ancient Persia, answering to the modern *Khuzistan*, and to the *Elam* of Scripture. It was conquered by Sennacherib, B. C. 688–680. Alexander III. captured its capital, Susa, B. C. 331.

Suspect, (*sus-pekt'.*) *v. a.* [Lat. *suspicio, suspectus* — *sub*, and *specio*, to look, to look at.] To look at secretly or askance. — To mistrust; to distrust. — To imagine or have a slight opinion that something exists, but without proof, and often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all. — To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence or without proof. — To be held to be uncertain or doubtful; to doubt; to conjecture.

—*v. n.* To have suspicion. — To imagine guilty.

Suspect'edly, *adv.* So as to excite suspicion.

Suspect'edness, *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

Suspect'er, *n.* One who harbors suspicion.

Suspect'ful, *a.* Suspicious; full of suspicion.

Suspend', *v. a.* [Fr. *suspendre*; Lat. *suspendo* — *sub*, and *pendo*, to cause to hang down.] To hang; to make to hang; to attach to something above; as, to *suspend* the body by a rope or cord. — To make to depend on. — To stay; to delay; to interrupt; to cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding. — To hold in a state of hesitation or indetermination; as, to *suspend* one's judgment. — To cause to cease for a time from operation or effect; as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act. — To exclude from any privilege, or to debar from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income; as, to *suspend* one from the exercise of the ministry.

—*v. n.* To cease from action or operation; especially, to stop payment, or be incompetent to meet monetary obligations; as, many firms *suspended* during the last panic.

Suspend'er, *n.* One who, or that which, suspends.

—*pl.* Braces; straps worn for holding up pantaloons.

Suspensation, (*-sā'shun,*) *n.* Act of suspending, or state of being suspended.

Suspense', *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suspensus*, raised, from *suspendo.*] State of being suspended; particularly, a state of uncertainty, indecision, or doubt; indetermination. — Stop; cessation for a time.

Suspensibil'ity, *n.* Capacity of being suspended.

Suspen'sible, *a.* That may be suspended.

Suspension, (*-pĕn'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suspensio*, from *suspendo.*] Act of suspending, or state of being suspended. — Particularly, temporary delay, interruption, intermission, or cessation; as, (1.) Act of withholding or balancing the judgment; restraint of decision; forbearance of determination; as, to demand a *suspension* of opinion. (2.) Cessation of labor, study, pain, and the like. (3.) Stoppage of payment, whether temporary or permanent; as, the *suspension* of a mercantile house. (4.) Delay of punishment, or execution of judicial sentence. (5.) Temporary privation of powers, authority, rights, or office; as, the *suspension* of an officer from his command. (6.) Prevention or interruption of the operation of legal procedure; as, the *suspension* of a bill of attainder.

—A conditional withholding, delay, or interruption; as, the *suspension* of a subsidy pending the performance of a proviso.

(*Rhet.*) A retaining of an auditor in uncertainty, or in attentive expectation of what is to come after, or as to what is to be the conclusion deduced from the premises.

(*Mus.*) Act of retaining in any chord some note or notes of the preceding chord. — *Moore.*

Points of suspension. (*Mech.*) Those points in the axis or beam where the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. — *S. of arms.* (*Mil.*) See TRUCE.

Suspen'sion-bridge, *n.* A kind of bridge in which the roadway, instead of being carried over the supporting parts, is suspended from them, the supporting parts being chains or other flexible material. See BRIDGE.

Suspension Bridge, in *New York*, a post-village

of Niagara co., on the Niagara River, 2 m. below the Falls; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Suspen'sive, *a.* Tending to keep in suspense or doubt.

Suspen'sor, *n.* (*Surg.*) A truss or bandage to suspend the scrotum.

Suspen'sory, *a.* Depending; hanging; suspended; as, a *suspensory* bag.—Suspending; serving to suspend; as, the *suspensory* muscle of the eye.

—*n.* Same as SUSPENSORY, *q. v.*

Suspicion, (*-pish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *suspicio.*] Act of suspecting; the imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.

Suspicious, (*-pish'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *suspiciosus.*] Mistrustful; apt to suspect; inclined to imagine without proof; as, a *suspicious* mind.—Denoting or indicating suspicion, fear, or apprehension; as, a *suspicious* countenance.—Adapted to excite suspicion; liable to suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill; as, *suspicious* proceedings, a *suspicious* innovation.—Given to, or entertaining, suspicion; as, jealousy makes women *suspicious* of each other.

Suspiciously, (*-pish'us-,*) *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

Suspiciousness, (*-pish'us-,*) *n.* Quality of being suspicious, or disposed to suspicion, or liable to be suspected; also, the quality or state of being adapted to unspect, or to excite suspicion; as, the *suspiciousness* of a man's actions.

Suspir'al, *n.* A vent or breathing-hole.—A spring or runnel of water flowing underground toward a cistern or conduit.

Suspiration, (*-rā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *suspiratio.*] Act of sighing; also, a sigh; as, to fetch a deep *suspiration.*

Suspire', *v. a.* [Fr. *zospirer,* from Lat. *suspīro.re.*] To sigh; to fetch a deep, long-drawn breath or suspiration.

Susquehan'na, a river of *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland,* which has its origin in Otsego and Canandaigua lakes, in western New York, and flowing E., receives the rivers Unadilla and Chenango, then, turning S., enters Pennsylvania, where it receives the Tioga, the W. branch (Susquehanna), and the Juniata, and empties itself into the Chesapeake Bay, at Havre de Grace, Maryland, 400 m. from its source, and 153 from its junction with the W. branch. It is a shallow, rapid, mountain river, with varied and romantic scenery. A canal follows its course, and great quantities of timber are floated down with the spring freshets. Near the mouth, it is famous for waterfowl, especially the Canvas-back duck, and has, also, important fisheries.

Susquehan'na, in *Pennsylvania,* a N.N.E. co., bordering on New York; *area,* 800 sq m. *Rivers.* The N. branch of the Susquehanna, and Choconut, Meshopen, Tunkhannock, and Wyalusing creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* adapted to grazing and dairy business. *Cap.* Montrose. *Pop.* in 1870, 37,530.—A township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—A post-township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 19,000.—A township of Lycoming co.—A post-village of Susquehanna co., 23 m. S.E. of Binghamton; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—A twp. of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Sus'sex, a S. maritime co. of England, bounded N. by Kent and Surrey, S. by the English Channel, E. by Kent and the Strait of Dover, and W. by Hampshire; *area,* 1,426 sq. m. It is intersected by two ranges of high chalky hills, known as the *North* and *South Downs.* The rivers are all small. The soil, generally light, poor, and sandy, is well adapted for pasturage and the breeding of sheep, which constitute the great staple of the co. Its breed of Southdown sheep and large red cattle are celebrated. *S.* has two capitals, Chichester and Lewes; and the other towns of greatest importance are Brighton, Hastings, New Shoreham, Rye, and Horsham. *Pop.* 303,746.

Sus'sex, in *Delaware,* a S. co., bordering on Maryland, the Atlantic, and Delaware Bay; *area,* 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Indian, Nanticoke, and Pocomoke rivers, and Cedar, Deep, and Mispillion creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* in 1870, 31,704.

Sussex, in *New Jersey,* a N. co., bordering on New York and Pennsylvania; *area,* 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware, Flatkill, Musconetong, Paulinskill, and Pequest. *Surface,* traversed by the Blue Mountains in the N.W., and by the Hamburg and Wawayanda Mountains in the S.E.; elsewhere, undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Franklinite, red oxide of zinc, magnetic iron ore, and many other precious, useful, and rare minerals. *Cap.* Newton. *Pop.* (1870) 23,168.

Sussex, in *Virginia,* a S.S.E. co.; *area,* 400 sq. m *Rivers.* Nottoway and Blackwater. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Sussex Court-House, 50 m. S.E. of Richmond. *Pop.* in 1870, 7,886.

Sussex, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Waukesha co., 16 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee.

Sussex Lake, in British N. America, N. of Lake Aylmer, is the source of Great Fish River.

Sustain', *v. a.* [Fr. *soutenir;* Lat. *sustineo*—*sub,* and *teneo,* to hold.] To hold; to uphold; to bear up; to support; to keep from falling; as, a camel *sustains* a burden, a foundation *sustains* the superstructure.—Hence, by analogy, to keep from sinking in despondence; to support; as, patience *sustains* one under trials.—To keep alive; to maintain; to bear up or keep in any condition by aid or support; to nourish; to subsist; as, provisions to *sustain* a ship's company.—To assist, help, comfort, relieve, or uphold.—To bear; to endure without falling, yielding, or breaking down; as, "A liquor that no mortal can *sustain.*" *Waller.*—To endure; to suffer; to bear; to undergo; as, a strong body is able to *sustain* heavy toil.—To sanction; to permit to proceed or continue; not to dismiss or abate; as, the action of the government was *sustained* by Congress.—To maintain as a sufficient ground; to establish the proof or conclusiveness of, as evidence; as, the counsel's plea or argument was *sustained,* to *sustain* an objection to a vote, &c.

(*Mus.*) To continue, as vocal or musical sounds through their whole length.

Sustain'able, *a.* That may be sustained.

Sustain'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, sustains.

Sus'tenance, *n.* [O. Fr., support.] Act of sustaining; subsistence; maintenance; support; as, the *sustenance* of the human body.—That which sustains or supports life; food; victuals; provisions; aliment; as, enough *sustenance* for a hundred persons.

Sustentation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of sustaining; support; preservation from falling or sinking.—Use of food, victuals, or provisions.—Maintenance; sustenance; support of life; as, means of *sustentation.*

Sutera, (*soo-tā'ra.*) a town of Italy in Sicily, 20 m. from Caltanisetta; *pop.* 4,620.

Suth'erland, a co. of Scotland, forming the greater portion of the northern peninsula of that part of the island. Almost the whole of this co. consists of towering mountain and barren rock, with intervening straths or glens, down whose centre glides or foams some mountain stream. The grazing of sheep and cattle is the almost sole occupation of the inhabitants. Dornoch, the cap., is the only town. *Pop.* 30,000.

Suth'erland, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Dinwiddie co., 10 m. S.W. of Petersburg.

Sutile, (*sū'til,*) *a.* [Lat. *sutilis,* from *suo, sutum,* to sew.] Sewed together; done by stitching.

Sutlej, (*sut'ledj,*) a river of Hindostan, and the easternmost of the five rivers which flow through the Punjab. It rises in Thibet, abt. Lat. 30° 8′ N., Lon. 81° 53′ E., and after a course of nearly 1,000 m., joins the Chenab, 40 m. from Bhawulpoor.

Sut'ler, *n.* [D. *soetelaar.*] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions and other necessaries.

Sut'ling, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to sutlers.

Sutling wench, a female sutler.

Sutschawa, (*soot-sha'ca,*) a fortified town on the frontier of Moldavia, 34 m. from Kimpolung; *pop.* 5,427.

Suttee', *n.* [Sansk. *sati.*] The self-immolation of a Hindoo widow on the funeral pyre of her husband.—Also, the sacrificial rite of such self-immolation. It is spoken of by writers of the age of Alexander the Great. Diodorus relates an instance B. C. 300. In 1829, Lord William Bentinck abolished the rite in the British East Indian dominions.

Suttee'ism, (*-izm,*) *n.* In Hindostan, the practice of self-immolation among widows.

Sut'ter, in *Carolina,* a N. co.; *area,* 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sacramento and Feather. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally tertile. *Cap.* Yuba City. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,550.—A township of Sacramento co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Sutter Creek, in *California,* a post-town of Amador co., 28 m. S. of Placerville; *pop.* in 1865, abt. 1,100.

Suttle, (*sut'tl,*) *n.* (*Com.*) The weight of goods where the tare has been deducted, and tret is yet to be allowed.

McCulloch.

—*v. n.* In the U. States, to act as sutler; to furnish provisions and necessaries to troops.

Sut'ton, in *Massachusetts,* a post-vill. and twp. of Worcester co., 42 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,702.

Sutton, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Merrimac co., 20 m. W.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 1,155.

Sutton, in *Ohio,* a township of Meigs co., on the Ohio; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Sutton, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Caledonia co., 40 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

Sutton-Coldfield, a town of England, in Warwickshire, 7 m. from Birmingham. *Pop.* 5,612.

Sutton's Mills, in *Massachusetts,* a village of Essex co., 1 m. from Lawrence.

Sutural, (*sū'tyur-al,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *sutura,* a seam.] Pertaining or relating to a suture or seam.

(*Bot.*) Denoting parts which bear some definite relation to a suture, or line of junction between the different parts, as, a *sutural* dehiscence.

Suture, (*sū'tyur,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sutura.*] Act of sewing together; also, a seam; the uniting of the parts of a thing by stitching so as to form a seam, or something which resembles a seam.

(*Surg.*) The junction of the parts of a wound by stitching.

(*Anat.*) The junction of bones by their serrated or toothed margins, as the bones of the skull.

(*Zoöl.*) Entomologically, the line at which the elytra meet, and are sometimes confluent.

(*Bot.*) The line or seam formed by the union of two margins in any part of a plant.

Sutureal, (*sū'tyur-al,*) *a.* Possessing or presenting sutures; seamed.

Suwan'nee, in *Florida,* a N. co.; *area,* 650 sq. m. It is bounded on the N.W. and S.W. by the Suwanee River. *Cap.* Houston. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,303.

Suwannee, in *Georgia,* a river which rises in Ware co., and flowing S.W., falls into the Gulf of Mexico, on the boundary of Lafayette and Levy cos., Florida.—A post-village of Gwinnett co., 100 m. N.N.W. of Milledgeville

Suwarrow, (*-wa'rov.*) ALEXANDER WASILIEVITCH, Count, Prince Italiyski, a Russian field-marshal and generalissimo, b. in Moscow, 1729, entered the army as a boy, rose through all the grades to be a colonel at thirty-two. For his services against the Turks and his victory over the Kuban Tartars, Catherine created him a general, and for his successes over the Mussulmans in the campaigns of 1787 and 1788 he was created a count. His great achievement, however, was the siege and capture of Ismail, one of the strongest frontier fortresses, defended by 40,000 Turks. In this frightful siege, where the streets ran blood and every inch of ground was disputed with the courage of lions, 30,000 Turks were trampled into the earth as the victors fought over their bodies, or were blown into the air from exploding mines, and 10,000 taken prisoners. The battle of Prague, where 30,000 gallant Poles fell, and the siege of Warsaw, were his next trophies. His last campaign was in Italy in 1799, where he was opposed to Moreau, and, though compelled to retreat before the French general, his passage of the Devil's Bridge and battles on the Alps, as he led his army in safety into Germany, were masterly; for this he was created a prince of the empire. D. 1800.

Suwar'row Islands, a group in the Pacific; Lat. 13° 20′ S., Lon. 163° 30′ W.

Su'zerain, *n.* [Fr.] A feudal or superior lord; a lord paramount; one to whom fealty is due.

Su'zerainty, *n.* [Fr. *suzeraineté,* from Lat. *susum, sursum.*] The dominion or paramount authority of a suzerain.

Svend'borg, a town of Denmark, on the island of Funen. It has a harbor, and ship-building docks. *Pop.* 4,322.

S.W. Abbreviation of south-west.

Swab, (*swŏb.*) *n.* [A. S. *swebban.*] A mop, or bundle of yarns or rags tied together, used for cleaning floors, washing decks on shipboard, &c.

—A piece of sponge, cloth, &c., fastened to a stick or handle, for rinsing the mouth of, or giving liquid nourishment to, a sick or bedridden person.

—*v. a.* To sweep, wipe, or clean with a mop, as the floors of a house.—To wipe when wet, or after washing; as, to *swab* a ship's decks.

Swab'ber, *n.* One who swabs.

Swabia, See SUABIA.

Swad, (*swŏd.*) *n.* A vulgar colloquialism for a lump, mass, or bunch; also, a crowd. (U. S.)

Swaddle, (*swŏd'dl,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *swathil.*] To swathe; to bind, as with a ligament or bandage; to bind tightly with clothes, as an infant.

—*n.* Clothes bound tight around the body.

Swad'dling-band, Swad'dling-cloth, Swaddling-clout, *n.* A band, cloth, or clout wrapped round an infant, especially one newly born.

Swaffham, a town of England, in Norfolk, 14 m. from Lynn; *pop.* 4,225.

Swag, *v. a.* [Icel. *sveigja,* to bend.] To sag; to lean; to sink down by its weight.

—*n.* A swaying, oscillatory motion, as of a heavy body; a sagging motion, as of something heavy and pendent.—In England, a cant term for plunder; booty; spoil; as, the thieves carried away their *swag.*

Swag-bellied, (*-bĕl'lid,*) *a.* Having a bulging, overhanging belly, shaking loosely from its own weight.

Swag'-belly, *n.* A loose, prominent, overhanging belly.

(*Med.*) Any large tumor, developed in the abdomen, and neither fluctuating nor sonorous.—*Dunglison.*

Swage, (*swāj,*) *n.* A kind of anvil, on which to hammer metallic plates into given patterns.—*Wright.*

—*v. a.* To fashion upon a swage.

Swagger, (*swŏg'gr.*) *v. n.* [Icel. *sveigr,* one who twists, bends, or shakes.] To move in a slinging, insolent way or manner; to exhibit an insolent or puppyish bearing or demeanor; to bluster; to bully; to boast or brag noisily; to be ostentatiously or tumultuously proud or self-conceited; as, a *swaggering* fop, a *swaggering* rowdy.

—*n.* An insolent or puppyish bearing or mode of walking; boastfulness or bluster of manner.

Swag'gerer, *n.* One who swaggers; a blusterer; a bully; a rowdy; a boastful, bectoring, insolent, empty-headed fellow.

Swag'gering, *a.* Boasting noisily; blustering; exhibiting an insolent or devil-me-care bearing or gait.

Swag'gy, *a.* Disposed to swag or become pendent; sinking, hanging, or leaning by its weight.

Swain, (*swān,*) *n.* [A. S. *swein, sveun,* a herdsman.] A young man resident in the country; a rustic; a country servant engaged in husbandry; a peasant; particularly a country beau or gallant;—hence, a lover;—chiefly employed in poetry.

Swains'borough, in *Georgia,* a post-village, cap. of Emanuel co., 98 m. N.W. of Savannah.

Swain'ville, in *New York,* a village of Steuben co., 17 m. S.E. of Hornellsville.

Swale, *v. n.* and *n.* See SWEAL.

—*n.* In England, a gutter in a candle.—An American localism for a tract of low, and usually wet, land *Bartlett.*

Swallow, *n.* The throat; the gullet or œsophagus.—Taste; relish; gustation; predilection; liking; as, he has a good *swallow* for flattery.—Voracity; capacity for taking in or absorbing; as, the *swallow* of political rancor. (*Prof. Wilson.*)—As much as is, or is able to be, swallowed at once; as, a *swallow* of food.

—*v. a.* To receive through the gullet; to take into the stomach; as, to *swallow* food.—To ingulf; to absorb; to draw into an abyss, gulf, or vortex.—generally followed by *up;* as, ships *swallowed up* by the sea, a city *swallowed up* by an earthquake.—To appropriate; to engross;—often with *up* emphatically; as, Shakspeare *swallowed up* in himself the literary glory of his age.—To receive implicitly or unreservedly; to receive or embrace without inquiry, examination, or scruple; as, a credulous man will *swallow* every idle story he hears.—To employ; to take up; to occupy; as, business *swallows* the major part of his time.—To consume; to exhaust; to seize, and waste or scatter; as, the expenses *swallowed* the receipts, leaving no margin of profit.—To engross; to engage completely; as, "The priest and the prophet . . . are *swallowed* up of wine."—*Isa.* xxviii. 7.

—To retract; to recant; to take back; as, he was made to *swallow* his own words.

Swallow, (*swol'lō,*) *n.* [A. S. *swolw.*] The common name of the Insessorial birds comprising the family *Hirundinidæ*. They are distinguished by having a very short, depressed, and triangular bill, very long wings, very short tarsi, and tail generally forked. The typical genus *Hirundo* is represented in N. America by several

Fig. 2449. — BARN SWALLOW.

species, as the Barn Swallow, *H. horreorum*, which is about 7 inches long, the wings 5 inches, and the tail excessively forked. The upper parts are steel-blue, the lower light chestnut, and the wings and tail brownish-black. It is easily tamed, and soon becomes very gentle and familiar. Its song is a sprightly warble, and is sometimes continued for a length of time. — The genus *Progne* comprises the Martins. See MARTIN.

Swal'lower, *n.* One who swallows; emphatically, a greedy eater; a gormandizer; a glutton.

Swal'low-tail, *n.* (*Carp.*) Same as DOVE-TAIL, *q. v.* (*Fortif.*) An outwork which is narrower towards the fortified place than towards the country. — *Stocqueler.*

Swal'low-tailed, *a.* Having skirts falling behind after the manner of a swallow's tail; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

(*Carp.*) Formed in the manner of a dovetail.

Swam, *imp.* of SWIM, *q. v.*

Swamp, (*swômp,*) *n.* [A. S. *swam*; Du. *zwam*; Dan. *svamp*, a sponge.] Spongy land; soft, wet ground; low ground filled with water; also marshy or boggy land, not usually covered with water; ground habitually so soft and moist as not to admit of being trod on by cattle, but at the same time producing particular kinds of trees, bushes, and plants. A swamp differs from a *bog* and a *marsh* in producing trees and shrubs, while the last-named yield only herbage plants and mosses.

—*v. a.* To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp, or as in something resembling a swamp. — To plunge into overwhelming or inextricable difficulties; as, his entire fortune was *swamped* in speculations.

(*Naut.*) To overset, capsize, sink, or cause to become filled with water; as, the high surf *swamped* the boat before it reached land.

Swamp'-cabbage, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Skunk-cabbage. See SYMPLOCARPUS.

Swamp'-honeysuckle, Swamp'-pink, *n.* (*Bot.*) A shrub, *Azalea viscosa*. See AZALEA.

Swamp-sas'safras, Sweet'-boy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Swamp'scott, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co., 12 m. N.E of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,846.

Swamp'y, *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, a swamp; low, wet, and spongy; as, *swampy* ground.

Swan, (*swŏn,*) *n.* [A. S.] (*Zoöl.*) The English name of the web-footed swimming-birds comprising the genus *Cygnus*. They are found on the rivers and small pools of fresh water, and are distinguished by their graceful and majestic appearance. In some of the species the swan approach the geese in many of their characters, while the typical ones differ considerably. The leading characters of the *S.*, considered as a genus of the fam. *Anatidæ*, are these: The bill as wide at the tip as at the basal part, and higher than wide at the base; the nostrils are pierced about the middle of the length of the bill, and the neck is very long, as compared with that of the other web-footed birds. The color of the plumage is in general pure white, but a black species exists. They swim rapidly, and their flight is powerful and long-continued; they live in society, but in the breeding-time they are strictly monogamous, and the pairs take up their nesting-ground at some distance from each other. They make their nests near the margin of the water, upon the ground, and attain a great age. They feed generally upon seeds, roots, and other parts of aquatic plants which are blanched and succulent by being under the water; but it is asserted by some writers that they also eat frogs, insects, and worms. Their flesh is hard, black, and rank in the old ones, and not very good in the young ones. Their skins, feathers, and down, especially the latter, are used for several purposes. There are several species. The American *S., C. Americanus*, is 55 inches long, and the wings 22 inches; the color of the adult is a pure white, with the bill and legs black; the young are brown.

Fig. 2450. — SWAN.

Swan, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Swan, in *Ohio*, a post-twp. of Vinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,281.

Swan Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Warren co., 25 m. S.E. of Quincy.

Swan Creek, in *Michigan*, enters St. Joseph's River from Branch co.

Swan Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Maumee River from Lucas co. — A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Swan Lake, in *Wisconsin*, an expansion of Neenah River in Columbia co., abt. 3 m. long and ½ m. wide.

Swan Quarter, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Hyde co., 170 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Swan River, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Morrison co., on the Mississippi, 130 m. N.W. of St. Paul.

Swan River, the principal river in W. Australia, rising, under the name of Avon, near Lat. 32° 30′ S., and Lon. 117° E. It gave name to the first English settlement in W. Australia, founded in 1829. After watering several counties, it falls into the Indian Ocean, at a bay called Melville Water, in Lat. 32° S., Lon. 115° 42′ E.

Swansea, (*swan'ze,*) a seaport-town of England, in S. Wales, Glamorganshire, standing on a bay of the Bristol Channel, on the river Towy, in the midst of inexhaustible mines of coal and iron, 28 miles from Merthyr-Tydvil; Lat. 51° 37′ N., Lon. 3° 56′ W. By means of its harbor, and of the Towy, it commands a ready outlet for these productions of the interior. *Manuf.* Immense establishments for working in iron, copper, brass, spelter, and tin; it has also potteries on a large scale, a soap-factory, breweries, distilleries, and rope-walks. Its principal trade, however, is in the export of coal; and it has floating docks. *Pop.* 46,426.

Swansea, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Bristol co., 46 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,294.

Swan's-down, *n.* The fine, soft, downy feathers of the swan, used for various articles of dress, trimmings, &c.; as, a tippet of *swan's-down*.

(*Manuf.*) A sort of twilled fustian, resembling moleskin.

Swan's Island, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Swan'-skin, *n.* The feathery integument of a swan.

(*Manuf.*) A kind of soft, thick flannel.

Swan'ton, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 40 m. W.S.W. of Cumberland.

Swan'ton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lucas co., 139 m. N.N.W. of Columbus.

Swanton, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Franklin co., 55 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 3,100.

Swan'ville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co., 44 m. N.E of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Swan'zey, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. and twp. of Cheshire co., 45 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 1,626.

Swap, Swop, (*swŏp.*) (*imp.* or *pp.* SWAPPED or SWOPPED.) (*swŏpt,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *schwappen.*] To exchange; to barter; to give one thing for another; as, to *swap* hats. (Colloq.)

—*n.* [Ger. *schwap.*] An exchange; a barter; a giving of one thing in return for another. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To flap; to beat or agitate the air with a sweeping noise or motion.

Swape, *n.* See SWEEP.

Sward, *n.* [A. S. *sweard*, grass; Du. *zwoord*; Dan. *sværd.*] Turf; the grassy surface of land; that part of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, forming a kind of mat; as, the daisied *sward*. — Skin; rind; covering; as, the *sward* of bacon.

—*v. a.* To produce sward upon; to cover with sward.

Sware, Schware, *n.* [Ger.] (*Numis.*) A copper coin and money of account in Bremen, of the value of one-fifth of a groat, or of a quarter of a cent, American. — *McCulloch.*

Swarf, *n.* The grit worn away by grindstones in grinding cutlery wet.

Swarm, *n.* [A. S. *swearm.*] A large number of small animals or insects, particularly when in motion; hence, appropriately, a great number of honey-bees which emigrate from a hive at once, and seek new lodgings together, under the direction of the queen bee. — Hence, also, by implication, a great number, especially a great number of people in motion; a multitude; a crowd; a throng; as, a *swarm* of applicants for offices under government.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *swearmian.*] To collect and depart from a hive in a body, as bees. — To appear or collect in a crowd; to run; to throng together; to congregate in a mob or multitude; as, people *swarm* to see the sight. — To be crowded; to be thronged with a number of animals in motion; as, the camp *swarms* with the enemy's spies. — To breed multitudes. — To be filled, as with a throng, crowd, or multitude of objects; to abound; as, a bed *swarming* with bugs. — To climb, as a tree, by scrambling up its trunk with the aid of hands and feet; —synonymous with the American term *shin*, q. v.

Swarth'ily, *adv.* Duskily; with a dark or tawny hue.

Swarth'iness, Swarth'ness, Swart'ness, *n.* State of being swarthy; tawniness; of a dark or dusky complexion; as, *swarthiness* of visage.

Swarth'more, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 8 m. S.W. of Philadelphia. The Society of Friends have recently erected here a large, handsome building for school and collegiate purposes, called *Swarthmore* after the place of residence of George Fox.

Swarth'y, *a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky; tawny.

Swash, (*swŏsh,*) *n.* A swaggering, boisterous fellow; a roisterer; a swash-buckler. — A violent dashing of water. — Hog-wash; slops, collected as food for pigs. — In the U. States, a narrow sound or channel of water lying within a sandbank, or between that and the shore; —also, called *swash-way*. — *Bartlett.*

—*v. n.* [Du. *zwetsen*, to boast.] To vapor, vaunt, bluster, or brag. — To splash; to dash or flow noisily; as, the sea *swashes* into a cavern. — To hit or strike with a thud, or dull heavy sound; as, a *swashing* blow.

Swash'-letters, *n. pl.* (*Print.*) Letters which had their terminations projecting considerably beyond the shank, thus: K J R, &c. They have been revived of late years with the re-introduced old-fashioned types.

Swata'ra Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, rises in Schuylkill co., and enters the Susquehanna River 9 m. S. of Harrisburg, after a S.W. course of 60 m. — A township of Lebanon co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Lebanon; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Swath, *n.* [A. S. *swathe, swæth.*] A band; a fillet; as, a hundred yards of *swaths*. — *Addison.*

(*Agric.*) In reaping, a line, track, or row of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe in mowing or cradling; as, a *swath* of hay. — The whole breadth or sweep of a scythe in mowing or cradling; as, a wide *swath.*

Swathe, (*swāth,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *beswethan, beswethian*, to bind, from *swethe.*] To bind with a swath, band, fillet, bandage, or rollers; as, to *swathe* a child, to *swathe* a patient who undergoes the hydropathic process of packing.

Swathe, *n.* A bandage or fillet. See SWATH.

Sway, *v. a.* To wield or guide with the hand; as, to *sway* a sceptre or baton. — To rule; to govern; to control; to influence or direct by power or authority, or by moral force; as, to *sway* the destinies of a nation. — To bias; to bend; to cause to turn, lean, or incline to one side; as, a man *swayed* by petticoat counsels.

(*Naut.*) To hoist; to raise; as, to *sway* up the yards.

—*v. a.* To bear or exercise rule or sovereignty; to govern. — To possess or use weight, influence, or authority; as, a sincere friend's judgment often *sways* one's opinions. — To lean; to incline; to be drawn to one side by weight or preponderance.

—*n.* The swing or sweep of a weapon.

"To strike with huge, two-handed *sway!*" — *Milton.*

—Anything moving with bulk and power; as, "the *sway* of earth shakes like a thing unfirm." (*Shaks.*)—Weight; preponderance; turn or cast of balance; as, to turn the *sway* of battle. — Power; rule; dominion; sovereignty; control; ascendency; domination; authority exercised in governing; as, regal *sway*. — Bias, weight, influence, or authority that leans or inclines to one side; as, the *sway* of time. — A thatcher's binding-rod or switch.

Sway'-backed, (*-băkt,*) *a.* With the back hollowed in, whether from abnormal malformation or as the result of injury or weakness; — said of horses, &c.

Sway'ing, *n.* (*Farriery.*) A kind of lumbago sometimes caused to the horse by a fall, or by being overburdened.

Sweal, Swale, *v. a.* [A. S. *swelan.*] To melt and run down the bougie, as the tallow of a lighted candle; to gutter.

—*v. n.* To dress by singeing off the hair, as a hog.

Swear, *v. n.* (*imp.* SWORE, *obs.* SWARE; *pp.* SWORN.) [A. S. *swerian*; Du. *zweren*; Ger. *schwören.*] To make or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; as, "And by the gods he *swore*." (*Macaulay.*) — To be profane; to use the name of sacred things idly or irreligiously; to make an appeal to Heaven in a wanton or irreverent manner.

(*Law.*) To promise, attest, or give evidence on oath; as, to *swear* to the alibi of a prisoner.

—*v. a.* To utter or affirm with a solemn invocation to God for the truth of the declaration; as, to *swear* on the Scriptures. — To declare, accuse, or charge upon oath; as, to *swear* treason against an individual. — To obtest or appeal to by an oath.

To swear the peace against. (*Law.*) To swear an oath or make legal affirmation that one is in actual fear of death or bodily harm at the hands of another person, which latter is thereupon compelled to find sureties to keep the peace.

Swear'er, *n.* One who swears or takes an oath; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his asseveration. — A profane person; a blasphemer; one who uses irreverent language.

Sweat, (*swet,*) *n.* [A. S. *swat*; D. *zweet.*] The moisture which issues, or which is excreted from the skin of man or other animals; perspiration. — State or condition of one who sweats; hence, by analogy, toil; labor; hard work; drudgery.

"This was but a matter of *sweat* and watchiog."—2 *Macc.* ii. 26.

—Moisture evaporated from any substance; as, the *sweat* of grain in a ship's hold.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SWEAT, or SWEATED.) [A. S. *swælan.*] To exude sweat or sensible moisture from the pores of the skin; to perspire; as, the *sweating* sickness. — To toil; to labor; to drudge.—To excrete moisture, as green plants in a heap.

To sweat coin, to reduce the value of a piece of coin by removing a portion of its surface or rim by friction, as by shaking it in a bag.

Sweat'er, *n.* One who, or that which, sweats or perspires. — That which promotes sweating; a sudorific.

Sweat'ily, *adv.* In a sweaty or perspiring manner.
Sweat'iness, *n.* State of being sweaty.
Sweat'ing-bath, *n.* See SUDATORY.
Sweat'ing-iron, (*-i'urn,*) *n.* A piece of iron used to scrape sweat off horses.
Sweat'ing-room, *n.* A room for sweating sick persons. — In dairies, a room for sweating cheese, and promoting evaporation of the superfluous juices.
Sweat'ing-sick'ness, *n.* (*Med.*) An epidemic of great severity which appeared in England and other countries of Europe during the 15th and 16th centuries. The disease may be described as a fever commencing with heat in some one limb or in some part of the body, spreading over the whole surface, and followed by profuse and exhausting sweating, with insatiable thirst. Restlessness, nausea, delirium, and headache, with irregular action of the heart, were always present. Patients often died in from two to four hours after the sweat set in.
Sweat'y, *a.* (*comp.* SWEATIER; *superl.* SWEATIEST.) Moist with sweat; as, a *sweaty* skin. — Consisting of sweat; as, *sweaty* streams. (*Swift.*) — Laborious; toilsome; arduous; difficult; as, "Those who labour at the *sweaty* forge." — *Prior.*
Swede, *n.* [Swed. *Svensk.*] (*Geog.*) A native of Sweden.
Sweden, [Swed. *Sverige,*] a kingdom of Northern Europe, comprising with Norway and Lapland the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula, of which it forms the eastern, southern, and most important portion; between Lat. 55° 20′ and 69° N., and Lon. 11° 18′ 30″ and 24° 13′ E., having N.E. Russian Finland; E. and S. the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, S.W. the Sound, Cattegat, and Skagerrack; and W. and N. Norway, from which it is for the most part divided by the great mountain-chain of Scandinavia. Length N. to S. 950 m.; average breadth about 190 m.; *area,* 170,096 sq. m. Sweden is divided into three principal regions: *Gœthland* (Gothia) in the S.; *Sweden proper,* occupying the centre; and *Norland* (by far the largest part), comprising the remainder. These three regions are again subdivided into 24 *lans,* or districts. *S.* is mountainous in the W., but, in general, flat; and it is remarkable that along the whole road, from Gottenburg in the west, to Stockholm in the east, there is not a single acclivity of consequence till within a few miles of the latter. — *Climate.* Less severe than might be expected in so high a latitude. In Stockholm the average temperature throughout the year is four degrees higher than at St. Petersburg. The summers are hot, and spring is almost unknown. In the N., snow covers the ground for five or six months in the year; and the W. coasts are milder and more humid than the E. — *Rivers.* Numerous. The principal are the Dal and the Klar, rising in the mountains bordering on Norway, and flowing into the Gulf of Bothnia and the lake of Wener. The Angerman, the Umea, the Skelefiea, the Pitea, the Lulea, and the Tornea, are in Lapland. — *Lakes.* Nearly one-eighth of the country is covered with lakes. The largest are the Wener, Wetter, and the Malar, all in the S. provinces. In point of size, Wœner is the third lake in Europe. — *Forests.* Extensive. More than three parts of the country are under timber. The principal trees are fir, birch, withoak, elm, and beech in the more S. parts. *Zoology.* The domestic animals are the same as those of Great Britain. The others are, hares and foxes, beavers, wolves, and, in the cold provinces of the north, bears, the leming and the reindeer. Waterfowl are abundant, and the mosquitoes are as troublesome as they are in tropical countries. — *Prod.* Only about a fiftieth part of the country is cultivated. Agriculture is in a very backward state, but is being improved. The plants are similar to those of Britain. Apple, pear, and cherry trees, grow but languidly; while berries of many different kinds are produced spontaneously, and spread luxuriantly. Wheat succeeds only in the southern provinces; oats are raised more generally, and in larger quantities; but rye and barley are the kinds of grain most frequently met with. — *Min.* Abundant; comprising iron, copper, lead, coal, porphyry, some silver, and marble. Swedish iron is of superior quality, and its quantity is immense. — *Manuf.* Principally confined to articles of domestic use. They consist of woollens, cottons, paper, linens, sugar, and tobacco. Tanning is carried on to some extent, and distilling and brewing are followed, also shipbuilding; but the pottery, glass, woollens, sugar, snuff, and tobacco are merely sufficient to meet the home consumption. — *Education.* General. The university of Upsal was founded in 1476, and has maintained a good character, particularly for physical science. The university of Lund is of much more recent date, and on a smaller scale. There are a number of high schools, while the scientific and literary societies of Sweden are numerous, and belong chiefly to Stockholm. In the schools of the lower classes, the method of mutual instruction prevails. — *Religion.* Lutheranism is the religion of the state, and of nearly all the inhabitants; there being only about 2,000 Catholics and about 1,000 Jews. — *Government.* A constitutional monarchy. The king of Sweden, who is also king of Norway (*q. v.*), must be a member of the Lutheran Church. His person is inviolable. He has the right to declare war and make peace, and grant pardon to condemned criminals. He nominates to all appointments, both military and civil; concludes foreign treaties, and has a right to preside in the supreme Court of Justice. The king has an absolute veto against any decrees of the Diet, and possesses legislative power in matters of provincial administration and police. In all other respects, the fountain of law is the Diet. This Diet, or Congress of the realm, consists of two chambers, or estates, both elected by the people, but representing different interests. — *Finances.* The annual revenue and expenditure of the kingdom are about $9,500,000. The public debt in 1869 amounted to $23,615,000. — *Army.* 144,000 men, with 152 pieces of artillery. *Navy:* 1 screw frigate, 3 corvettes (one of 400, and two of 200 horse-power), 4 iron-clad monitors, 22 gunboats, and 31 sailing vessels — in all 49 men-of-war, and about 300 small vessels, with an aggregate of 462 guns, manned in 1869 by about 35,000 sailors and marines, of whom, however, more than two-thirds were on furlough, or attached to the fleet of reserve. — *History.* The two kingdoms, Gothland and Svealand, of which Sweden once consisted, were united in the 13th century by the failure of the royal line in the former. In 1397, by the treaty of Calmar, Sweden became subject to Margaret of Denmark, who has been styled the Semiramis of the North, and who joined the three kingdoms in one. Gustavus Vasa asserted the independence of Sweden, and ascended the throne in 1521. He bequeathed the crown to his posterity, who continued to reign, and in general with distinction; but most of them, and in particular, Gustavus Adolphus, his daughter Christina, Charles XII., and Gustavus III., discovered a romantic spirit, approaching, in the case of Charles XII., to a degree of infatuation. This dynasty ended in a prince (Gustavus IV.) who had all the eccentricity, and hardly any of the talents, of his predecessors. In 1809, this last monarch engaging in undertakings totally beyond the resources of his people, was deposed; and next year Marshal Bernadotte of France was elected crown-prince, and, in 1818, as Charles-John XIV., ascended the throne. In 1814, Norway was annexed to Sweden. (See NORWAY.) In 1844, Oscar I. succeeded his father, Charles John, and in 1859, leaving the crown to his son Charles XV., the present sovereign of Sweden and Norway. *Cap.* Stockholm. *Pop.* 4,172,080.

Fig. 2451.
SWEDISH COSTUMES, (Norland.)

Swe'den, in *Maine,* a post-township of Oxford co., 55 m. W.S.W. of Augusta; *pop* abt. 900.
Sweden, in *New York,* a post-township of Monroe co., 18 m. W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 5,000.
Sweden, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Potter co., abt. 10 m. E. of Condersfort; *pop.* abt. 500.
Swe'denborg, EMANUEL, founder of the Church of New Jernsalem, and one of the most distinguished men of science of the 18th cent., was n. in Stockholm, in 1688, and carefully educated under the care of his father, bishop of Skara, in W. Gothland, in the principles of the Lutheran Church. He was remarkable for his religious susceptibility in his youth; and his parents said that angels spoke through him. After pursuing his studies and taking the degree of Ph. D. at Upsal, he went on his travels in 1710, and visited the universities of England, Holland, France, and Germany. On his return, he was appointed assessor extraordinary to the College of Mines, and in 1719 was ennobled, upon which occasion his name was changed from Swedberg to Swedenborg. He had in the previous year achieved a great engineering feat, in the transport, over a mountain district, of several galleys and boats for service at the siege of Frederickshall. In 1721, he again travelled, to examine mines, &c. He continued his scientific studies with an ardor that placed him in the first rank of European philosophers, until the year 1743, when, as he himself affirms, a new æra of his life commenced, and he was permitted to hold intercourse with the inhabitants of the invisible world. In 1747, he resigned his office in the mining college, retired from public life, and spending his time alternately in Sweden and in England, devoted himself to the publication of his theological works. These are in themselves sufficiently numerous to form a life's work, and present throughout evidences of the deepest religious feeling. The style of composition marks them as works of a master-mind. They are filled with illustrations from the scientific and metaphysical lore of their author, and present, perhaps, as remarkable a combination of science and theology as is anywhere to be met with. Though it is frequently affirmed that *S.* labored under a delusion, his writings show no symptoms of aberration: the last, finished but a few months before his death, being singularly clear, logical, and free from enthusiasm. He was always regarded as a learned and pious man; and it would appear that the story of his insanity rests for its support upon the word of a single enemy. He was never married; and his habits and mode of life were remarkable for their simplicity. The believers in his doctrines are now become a numerous body. (See SWEDENBORGIANS.) Of his very numerous works, it is impossible to name more than a few of the most important. In science, the *Dædaperboreus* (published 1716–18), *Opera Philosophica et Mineralia Hylis* (1734), *Œconomia Regni Animalis,* and *Regnum Animale;* in theology, the *Arcana Cœlestia, De Cultu et Amore Dei, On Heaven and Hell, On Conjugal Love,* and the *True Christian Religion.* D. in London, 1772.
Swedenbor'gians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) Those persons who on religious subjects receive the testimony of Swedenborg (*q. v.*) In his work entitled *Arcana Cœlestia,* and in his *Apocalypsis Revelata,* Swedenborg professes to make known what he calls the science of correspondences, or that analogy between spiritual and natural things according to which, he says, the Word of God is written. Thus, Jerusalem signifies not only the chief city of Palestine, but the Lord's Church, and more specifically the religious doctrines by which persons are united into a church. Hence, the New Jerusalem, seen by John descending from God out of heaven, signifies a New Church, or a new development of pure doctrines from the Holy Word, which will eventually regenerate the world. In these doctrines may be considered as most prominent the acknowledgment of the Lord Jesus Christ as the one God in whom is centred the Divine Trinity, and the necessity for uniting charity with faith, or, in other words, for the keeping of the divine commandments, in which is included the performance of every duty. The admirers of Swedenborg, who form a separate religious body, which they denominate the *Church of New Jerusalem,* or the *New Church,* have 67 places of worship in Great Britain, 12 in Germany, 7 in Switzerland, 4 in France, 1 in Denmark, 2 in Italy, and 8 in Australia and New Zealand. In the U. States and British N. America, the "New Church" is represented by societies or by receivers at about 620 places.
Swedenbor'gianism, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrines propounded by Swedenborg, and maintained by his followers.
Swedes'borough, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Gloucester co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Woodbury.
Swed'ish, *a.* [Swed. *Svensk.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to Sweden, or to the Swedes.
—*n.* The Swedish language.
Swed'ish coffee, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASTRAGALUS.
Sweep, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SWEPT.) [A. S. *swapan.*] To clean by brushing or passing a broom over; to brush, or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom, for removing dust or loose dirt; as, to *sweep* a floor, to *sweep* a chimney. — To carry with a long, swinging, or dragging motion; to bear along with pride or pomposity; as, she *swept* past with an air of disdain. — To drive or carry along or off on the earth; as, the flood *swept* away everything before it. — To drive, destroy, remove, or carry off numbers at a stroke, or with rapidity or violence; as, after breaking the bank, he *swept* the stakes off the table; thousands of people were *swept* off by the cholera. — To observe or run the eye or other instrument over for the purpose of taking observation; as, to *sweep* the horizon with a telescope. — To strike with a long stroke; as, oars *sweep* the water, she *swept* her fingers over the harp.

To sweep a mould. (*Founding.*) To set the sand in a mould by a template, instead of packing it around a pattern.

—*v. n.* To pass with celerity and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of anything; as, heavy rain *sweeps* the streets. — To pass over or brush along with force and rapidity; as, a *sweeping* gale of wind. — To pass with pomp or ostentation; as, she appeared at court with a *sweeping* train to her robe. — To move with a long stretch or reach; as, a *sweeping* stroke. — To take in a view with progressive rapidity; to include many persons or particulars in a single act or utterance; as, a *sweeping* assertion, charge, and the like.
—*n.* Act of sweeping. — Compass or extent of any stroke; as, to take a long *sweep* of the oars. — Circuit or range of any turning body or motion; as, the *sweep* of a door. — Reach or compass of anything flowing or brushing; as, the *sweep* of a torrent. — Violent and general destruction; as, the *sweep* of a pestilence. — Direction and dimension of any motion other than rectilinear; as, the *sweep* of a compass. — One who sweeps; specifically, a chimney-sweeper. — A pole or piece of timber moved on a fulcrum or post, employed in raising and lowering a bucket in a well for drawing water; — also written *swape.*

(*Founding.*) In loam-moulding, a movable template for forming moulds.

(*Naut.*) A circular plank fitted to support the foremost end of the tiller, or handle of a rudder, much improved by conveying the tiller-rope round it, and keeping it always tight. — Any part of a ship shaped in a segment of a circle.

—*pl.* Large oars used on board small craft, to urge them forward during calms, or to give them additional speed during a chase.
Sweep'ingly, *adv.* In a sweeping manner.
Sweep'ingness, *n.* Quality of being sweeping.
Sweep'ings, *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; dregs; rubbish; as, the *sweepings* of a ship's hold.
Sweep'-net, *n.* A net for drawing over a large compass.
Sweep'stakes, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The whole money or plate staked or won at a horse-race.
Sweep'-washer, *n.* The person who extracts the residuum of precious metals from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., of refineries of gold and silver, or places where these metals are manufactured or used. — *Ure.*
Sweep'y, *a.* Passing with a sweeping or brushing motion, or with speed and violence, over a great extent or compass at once; as, *sweepy* sway. (*Dryden.*) — Wavy. — Expanded; as, the peacock's *sweepy* train.
Sweet, *a.* (*comp.* SWEETER; *superl.* SWEETEST.) [A. S. *swet;* Du. *zoet;* Lat. *suavis.*] Saccharine; luscious;

possessing an agreeable or grateful taste or flavor, resembling that of honey or sugar;—in contradistinction from *sour*, *acid*, or *bitter*; as, a *sweet* fruit.—Fragrant; odoriferous; pleasing to the sense of smell; as, a *sweet* perfume, *sweet* incense.—Soft, melodious, or pleasing to the ear; harmonious; dulcet; as, a *sweet* voice, *sweet* music.—Beautiful; attractive or pleasing to the eye; as, that girl has a *sweet* face.—Fresh; palatable; not salt; as, *sweet* water.—Not stale or rancid; as, *sweet* butter.—Not turned or sour; not mouldy; not coagulated; as, *sweet* bread, *sweet* milk;—in distinction from *butter-milk*.—Not tainted, putrescent, or putrid; as, meat kept in ice keeps *sweet* for a long while.—Soft; mild; gentle; as, "a *sweet* and virtuous soul." (*Herbert.*)—Charming; soft; pleasing; suave; bland; kind; obliging; as, *sweet* manners, a *sweet* smile.

(Note. *Sweet* enters frequently as a prefix into the composition of certain self-explaining compounds; as, *sweet*-featured, *sweet*-smelling, *sweet*-tempered, *sweet*-toned, &c.)

Sweet herbs, fragrant herbs cultivated in kitchen-gardens.—*Sweet tooth*, a penchant or especial fondness for sweetmeats, or sweet things generally.—*To be sweet upon*, to treat with marks of tender deference, or exhibit such a partiality for, or interest in, as to indicate incipient affection.

Sweet, *n.* A sweet substance, particularly that which is added to wines and liqueurs to improve them.—A perfume; that which is sweet, grateful, or fragrant in properties of smell; as, odoriferous *sweets*.—That which is pleasing or agreeable to the mind or thoughts; as, the *sweets* and sours of married life.—A pet; a darling; one who is dear to the heart of another; an appellation of endearment; as, "Be at thy chamber-window, *sweet!*"—*Carew.*

—*pl.* Confectionery; candies; preserves; sugars, honey, &c.;—in England, also, applied to pastry, jellies, &c., served at the dinner-table.—Home-made wines, cordials, syrups, &c.

Sweet'-bag, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Laurus.

Sweet'-bread, *n.* The pancreas of an animal, especially of a calf, dressed and used for food.

Sweet'-briar, Sweet'-brier, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Eglantine.

Sweet-eal'abash, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Passiflora.

Sweet-eal'amus, Sweet'-cane, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Calamus.

Sweet-riecly, (*-sis'-*,) *n.* (*Bot.*) See Osmorhiza.

Sweet'-corn, *n.* A variety of the maize or Indian corn, possessing a sweet taste.

Sweeten, (*sweet'n*,) *v. a.* [A. S. *swetan*, *geswetan*.] To make sweet or agreeable to the taste; as, to *sweeten* coffee, to *sweeten* a glass of punch.—To make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious ingredients; as, to *sweeten* the atmosphere of a sick-room.—To make warm and fertile; as, to dry and *sweeten* soils.—To restore to purity or palatableness; as, to *sweeten* water or provisions.—To soften to the eye; to make subdued or delicate; as, to *sweeten* lights and shadows in a picture.—To make pleasing, acceptable, or grateful to the mind; as, love *sweetens* life.—To make mild, propitious, gentle, or kind; as, the gift of a new dress often *sweetens* a wife's temper.—To make less irksome, laborious, or painful; as, "She thy cares shall *sweeten* with her charms." (*Dryden.*)—To add to the amenities or agreeable qualities of; as, children *sweeten* domestic joys.

—*v. n.* To become sweet.

Sweet'ener, *n.* One who, or that which, sweetens; as, sugar is a *sweetener* of tea.—One who palliates, mollifies, or reconciles; that which serves to moderate acerbity or assuage animosity.—An auctioneer's assistant employed to make fictitious bids for articles, to decoy others into bidding higher.

Sweetening, (*sweet'n-ing*,) *n.* Act of making sweet.—That which sweetens, or makes sweet.

Sweet'-fern, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Comptonia.

Sweet'-flag, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Calamus, *q. v.*

Sweet'-gale, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Myricaceæ.

Sweet'-gum, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Liquid amber, *q. v.*

Sweet'heart, *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweet'ing, *n.* A sweet, luscious apple.—A darling; a pet;—a term of fondness.

Sweet'ish, *a.* Moderately sweet or agreeable to the taste.

Sweet'ishness, *n.* Quality of being sweetish.

Sweet'land, in *California*, a post-village of Nevada co., 8 m. N.N.W. of Nevada City.

Sweet'land, or Sweetland Centre, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* In 1869, 1,426.

Sweet'ly, *adv.* In a sweet manner; agreeably; charmingly; gratefully.

Sweet-mar'joram, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Origanum.

Sweet'meat, *n.* [A. S. *swetmete*.] Fruit candied or preserved with sugar; confectionery made with sugar; a bon-bon;—generally in the plural.

Sweet'ness, *n.* Quality of being sweet, in any of its senses; as gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; obliging civility; suavity; amiableness, as of temper.

Sweet'-oil, *n.* A popular colloquialism for olive-oil.

Sweet'-pea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Lathyrus.

Sweet-pota'to, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Batatas.

Sweet'-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) Licorice-root. See Glycyrrhiza.

Sweet'-rush, *n.* (*Bot.*) The sweet-flax. See Acorus.

Sweet-scented, (*-sĕnt-*,) *a.* Fragrant; odoriferous; having a sweet or delicate scent; as, a *sweet-scented* flower.

Sweet-scented shrub. (*Bot.*) See Calycanthaceæ.

Sweet'-sop, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Sweet-apple, *q. v.*

Sweet'-springs, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Monroe co., 15 m. S.S.E. of Lewisburg.

Sweet'-stuff, *n.* A colloquialism for sweetmeats of any or of all kinds; as, children are fond of *sweet-stuff*.

Sweet'-sultan, *n.* (*Bot.*) An annual flowering-plant; *Centaurea moschata*.

Sweet Water, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Gwinnett co., 95 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Sweet-Water Creek, of *Georgia*, enters the Chattahoochee River from Campbell co.

Sweet-wil'liam, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Dianthus.

Sweet'-willow, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Sweet-gale. See Myrica.

Sweet'-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Oreodaphne.

Sweet'-wort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* Any plant possessing a sweet taste.

Swell, *v. a.* (*imp.* swelled; *pp.* swelled; swollen or swoln is nearly obs.) [A. S. *swellan*; D. *swellen*; Icel. *svella*, to swell.] To enlarge; to grow larger; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions of by matter added to the interior part, or by expansion of the inclosed substance; as, a bladder *swells* by inflation; a boil or bruised part *swells*, &c.—To increase in size, compass, or extent by any addition or reinforcement; as, a river *swells* into a flood after heavy rains.—To rise, heave, or be driven into waves or billows; as, it blew a gale, accompanied by a *swelling* sea.—To be bloated or puffed up; as, a bull *swells* with rage at the sight of anything of a red color.—To belly; to be distended or inflated; as, a *swelling* sail.—To be turgid, tumid, euphuistic, or bombastic; as, a *swelling* style of diction.—To bulge out; to protuberate, as the belly of a cask.—To be elated or uplifted in mind; to rise into hauteur or arrogance; as, to *swell* into state. (*Dryden.*)—To grow upon the view; to become insensibly larger; as, a *swelling* scene. (*Shaks.*)—To look big; to strut; to carry a pompous or arrogant air; to act in an ostentatious or self-sufficient manner; as, a parvenu *swells* with self-importance in parade of his money-bags.

—*v. n.* To increase the size, bulk, compass, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, expand, enlarge, or increase; as, winds *swell* the curled waters. (*Shaks.*)—To aggravate; to heighten; to intensify; as, to *swell* an assertion or accusation.—To raise to arrogance; to uplift to a degree of vulgar prosperity, as that derived from riches.

(*Mus.*) To augment in force or intensity of sound, as a note.

—*n.* Act of swelling.—Extension or enlargement of bulk; protuberance.—Rise; elevation, as of height.—Increase; force; intensity; power;—said of sound; as, "Music's voluptuous *swell*." (*Byron.*)—Reinforcement of force or power in style or diction; as, the *swell* of a rhetorical sentence.—A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as, a tract rising into gentle *swells*.—A wave or billow; more generally, successive or large waves; as, a heavy *swell* set into the bay.—The fluctuating or heaving motion of the sea after a tempest; as, the ship encountered a heavy ground-*swell*.—A showy, dashing, well-dressed man; usually, implying one who affects an air of jauntiness or dandyism, combined with a dash of self-conceit; a fop; as, a tip-top Broadway *swell*.

(*Mus.*) A combination of the crescendo and diminuendo, or a gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound;—usually noted thus <>.

Swell'ing, *a.* Tumid; turgid; inflated; bombastic; as, *swelling* language.

—*n.* Act of enlarging or increasing in bulk; inflation.—Prominence; protuberance; a bulging out.—A rising or augmentation by passion; as, the *swellings* of anger, grief, or pride.

(*Med.*) A tumor or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as, a *swelling* in the face.

Swell'-mob, *n.* A generic term for well-dressed thieves, pick-pockets, &c.; as, he was taken for a member of the *swell-mob*.

Swel'ter, *v. a.* [O. Eng. *swelte*, to faint; A. S. *sweltan*, to die.] To be overcome and languid with heat; to be ready to perish from excess of heat; as, *sweltering* cattle.

—*v. a.* To oppress or nearly stifle with heat; to make faint, weak, or sick, by a heated, close atmosphere; as, a *sweltering* day in August.

Swept, *imp.* and *pp.* of Sweep, *q. v.*

Swerve, *v. a.* [D. *zwerven*, to wander; A. S. *hweorfan*, to turn.] To turn aside from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty or regulation; to depart from what is set down or established by law, duty, custom, or usage; to deviate; as, to *swerve* from the path of rectitude.—To ply; to bend; to incline; as, the tide of battle *swerved*.—To swarm; to shin; to climb upward by a wriggling motion; as, he *swerved* the tree.

Swieclany, (*swe-tse-a'ne*,) a town of Russian Poland, 45 m. from Vilna. *Pop.* 5,627.

Swieten'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cedrelaceæ*. The species *S. Mahogani* supplies the well-known valuable wood called *mahogany*, which is so largely employed for household furniture and cabinet-work. It is imported chiefly from Honduras and Cuba, and also to a certain extent from other West Indian islands. Its bark possesses febrifugal properties.

Swift, *a.* (*comp.* swifter; *superl.* swiftest.) [A. S., from *swifan*, to wander.] Speedy; quick; rapid; fleet; nimble; moving with rapidity, celerity, or velocity; moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; as, a *swift* horse, a *swift* vessel, a *swift* pedestrian.—Ready; prompt; with alacrity; as, "To mischief *swift*." *Milton.*—Speedy; expeditious; that comes without halt or delay; as, *swift* destruction.

(Note. *Swift* sometimes forms the prefix of certain self-explanatory compounds; as, *swift*-footed, *swift*-paced, *swift*-winged, and the like.)

—*n.* The current of a stream; as, *swifts* and rapids.

Swift, *n. pl.* Reels or bobbins, used in the winding of yarns, thread, &c.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the family *Cypselidæ*, tribe *Fissirostres*, comprising small dull-colored birds, which have the general appearance of swallows, but differ from the latter in many essential characteristics. The Swifts have a much smaller and shorter bill, with the edges greatly inflected; the nostrils are superior instead of lateral, and without bristles; the wing more falcate, and with ten primaries instead of nine; the tail with ten feathers instead of twelve; the feet are weaker, the hind toe more or less versatile, and the anterior toes usually lack the normal number of joints; and there are peculiarities in their vocal organs. There are several American species. The American Chimney Swallow, *Chætura pelasgia*, "is peculiarly our own," says the great American ornithologist, Wilson, "and strongly distinguished from all the rest of our Swallows by its figure, flight, and manners. This Swallow, like all the rest of its tribe in the United States, is migratory, arriving in Pennsylvania late in April or early in May, and dispersing themselves over the whole country wherever there are vacant chimneys in summer sufficiently high and convenient for their accommodation. The nest of this bird is of singular construction, being formed of very small twigs, fastened together with a strong adhesive glue or gum, which is secreted by two glands, one on each side of the hind head, and mixes with the saliva. With this glue, which becomes hard as the twigs themselves, the whole nest is thickly besmeared. The nest itself is small and shallow, and attached by one side or edge to the wall, and is totally destitute of the soft lining with which the others are so plentifully supplied. The eggs are generally four and white, and they have generally two broods in a season.

Fig. 2452.
AMER. CHIMNEY SWALLOW.

Swift, Jonathan, Dean of St. Patrick's, a British author, b. in Dublin, 1667, and, after a few years spent as a private tutor in Sir William Temple's family, in 1692 took his M. A. degree at Oxford, and soon after his priest's orders in the University of Dublin, returning to Sir Wm. Temple's house, where he remained till 1698. The next year he attended Lord Berkeley to Ireland as his private secretary, where he soon after received a prebendary and several clerical appointments. In 1710, he joined the Tory party, and began to edit the *Examiner*. In 1726 he published his *Gulliver's Travels*, and from time to time threw off those stinging and vindictive satires against his political adversaries that kept him in perpetual feud and disquietude. For the last four years of his existence a mental darkness reduced him to incapacity, and he d. idiotic, 1745, the greatest part of his property being left to endow a lunatic asylum in Dublin, known as Swift's Hospital. As a writer, *S.* must be judged by the standard of the time and morals of society at the epoch in which he lived; but that his ideas were gross and his tastes depraved, even for that degenerate age, a dozen pages of any one of his popular works will incontestably prove.

Swift'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it.—A rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulsion of other boats.—A shrond fixed on the starboard and port sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.—*Totten.*

—*v. a.* (*Mach.*) To stretch by tackles, as shrouds.

Swift'ly, *adv.* In a swift manner.

Swift'ness, *n.* Quality of being swift; rapid motion; celerity; speed; velocity; fleetness; quickness; expedition;—a term of general application to every kind of motion, and, also, to everything susceptible of movement; as, the *swiftness* of a swallow, the *swiftness* of a river, the *swiftness* of a race-horse, *swiftness* of thought.

Swift River, in *Massachusetts*, a stream of Hampshire co., flows S., joining the Ware River to form the Chicopee River, in the N. border of Hampden co.

Swift River, in *New Hampshire*, rises in Grafton co., and falls into the Saco River in Carroll co.

Swig, *v. a.* and *n.* [A. S. *swilgan*, to swallow.] To drink by copious draughts; to guzzle; to suck or quaff greedily; to *swig* brandy and water. (Colloq.)

—*n.* A deep or copious draught.

(*Naut.*) A pulley having ropes which are not parallel.

Swig, *v. a.* [Ger. *schweigen*, to silence.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles so tight that they mortify and drop off.

Swill, *v. a.* [A. S. *swilgan*, to swallow; Du. *zwelgan*, to swallow.] To swallow large draughts; to swig; to drink in a greedy, guzzling manner; as, to *swill* beer.—To inebriate; to swell or distend with copiousness or fullness; as, *swilled* insolence.—*Milton.*

—*v. n.* To drink grossly or greedily; to drink to excess.

—*n.* Large draughts of liquor or drink taken in excessive quantities.—The wash, or mixture of liquid substances given to swine;—also written *swillings*.

Swill'er, *n.* One who drinks intemperately.

Swill'ings, *n. pl.* Same as Swill, *q. v.*

Swim, *v. n.*, (*imp.* swam; *pp.* swum.) [A. S. *swimman*.] To be supported on water or other fluid; to float; not to sink; as, cork *swims*.—To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins; as, he *swam* across the river.—To be borne along by a current; as, they *swim* with the tide of popular opinion.—To glide along with a smooth current, or with a waving motion; as, the *swimming* gait of a Span-

ish woman. — To experience dizziness or vertigo; to have a waving motion of the head, or a similar sensation, or a reeling of the body; as, the head *swims*. — To overflow; to have plenty or abundance; as, to *swim* in pleasure.

Swim, *v. a.* To pass by swimming; as, to *swim* a creek. — To immerge in water so that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed. — To make to float; to cause or compel to swim; as, to *swim* cattle across a river.

—*n.* Act of swimming; a gliding motion resembling that of a person swimming. — Duration of time, or extent of distance, passed in swimming; as, a ten-mile *swim*. — The sound or bladder of a fish.

Swim'mer, *n.* One who, or that which, swims.

(*Vet.*) A protuberance on a horse's leg.

(*Zoöl.*) One of an order of swimming-birds, or NATATORES, *q. v.*

Swim'ming, *n.* [A. S. *swimman*, to swim.] The act or art of moving through the water by means of the limbs. It is one of the most important branches of gymnastics, and although easily acquired, depends somewhat on the natural buoyancy of the body. The best place for learning to swim is in deep water. The learner should always bear in mind that the stroke which is to sustain and propel him must be compound; that is, the action of the legs and arms should be simultaneous. It must not be made on the surface of the water, nor must the individual kick up his heels in the air behind him. The sweep of the arms and legs should always be made under water, and rather deeply so with the legs. The back should never be allowed to rise with the stroke, except as the whole body rises, but should be kept hollow, slanting, and steady. In making the strokes, the palms of the hands are placed together, and pushed straightforward like the bow of a boat, about an inch under the surface; at the same moment the knees are drawn up widely beneath the body. In the next motion the hands sweep back the water in such a manner as to bring the whole of the arms into action from the shoulders to the hands; at the same moment the legs are thrown back, and the feet vigorously pushed against the water beneath. The hands ought to be swept out as far as possible, without straining the shoulders and blade-bones. After this motion is made, the action is relaxed, and a fresh stroke is commenced. It should be remembered by the learner, that the principal propelling power is in the legs, the arms and hands being principally used for sustaining the head above the surface. In general the use of corks, bladders, &c., should be avoided, as they frequently interfere with the learner's confidence in the natural buoyancy of his body. Among modern feats of *S.* may be mentioned the crossing of the Hellespont by Lord Byron, who accomplished the feat in an hour and ten minutes, with the tide not in his favor. All animals in *S.* do not vary much from their motion in walking, but man is obliged to change his motion altogether. The Russians, Poles, and other Sclavonic tribes swim in a manner somewhat resembling the motion of dogs in the water, making a separate effort with each of the four extremities.

Swim'mingly, *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner, as if swimming; — hence, smoothly; without obstruction; with great success; as, the business goes on *swimmingly*. (Not elegant.)

Swim'mingness, *n.* Act or state of swimming.

Swindle, (*swin'dl*,) *v. a.* [Du. *swindelen*, to trade recklessly; Ger. *schwindelei*, fraud.] Literally, to render giddy, and in that state to defraud; specifically, to cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; as, to *swindle* a man out of his share of business profits. — To toss money to decide who shall pay for drinks; as, to *swindle* for glasses round. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

—Act, process, or operation of defrauding by systematic artifice or imposition; as, a gigantic *swindle*. — A tossing to decide payment for liquor. (Colloq.)

Swin'dler, *n.* [Ger. *schwindler*.] A cheat; a rogue; one who defrauds grossly, or who makes a practice of defrauding others by imposition or deliberate artifice; one who obtains money or goods under false pretences.

Swind'ling, *n.* The practice of a swindler.

Swin'don, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 29 m. from Bath: *pop.* 5,824.

Swine, *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A. S. *swin*.] A hog; a pig; in the plural, hogs collectively. See SUIDÆ.

Swine'fordstown, in *Pennsylvania*. See MIDDLEBURG.

Swine'herd, *n.* A keeper or tender of swine.

Swinemünde, (*sve-ne-moon'de*,) a maritime town of Pomerania, at the mouth of the Swine, 36 m. from Stettin. It is the outport of Stettin, where large vessels unload their cargoes for that place. *Pop.* 5,811.

Swine'-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as CHICKEN-POX, *q. v.*

Swing, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SWUNG.) [A. S. *sweugan*.] To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate; to oscillate; as, a pendulum *swings* backward and forward. — To practise swinging; as, children *swing* on a rope. — To be hanged; to suffer death judicially by strangulation; as, he who deliberately murders another shall *swing* for it. (Colloq.)

(*Naut.*) To move or float. — To turn round while at anchor; as, the ship *swung* round with the tide.

—*v. a.* To move to and fro; to wave; to flourish; to brandish; as, a lion *swings* his tail, a man *swings* his arms when walking. — To cause to swing, wave, or vibrate; to whirl round in the air; to swirl; to wave; to cause to oscillate; as, a smith *swinging* a red-hot piece of iron about with pincers.

—*n.* Act of swinging; oscillation; a waving or vibratory motion; as, the *swing* of a bell. — Alternate motion to and fro; as, the *swing* of one's arms when walking. — An apparatus for persons to swing in. — Influence or impetus of a body in motion; as, the *swing* of a battering-ram. — Unrestrained liberty or license; free, unfettered course; untrammelled tendency or action; as, youthful follies will have their *swing*, in the full *swing* of genius, &c.

Swing'-beam, *n.* (*Mach.*) A cross-piece sustaining the body of a railroad-car, and suspended in such a manner from the framing of a truck, that an independent lateral motion is accorded to it.

Swing Bridge, *n.* A movable bridge, consisting of two parts, which meet midway between the abutments, each turning upon a centre pivot so as to allow a ship or vessel to pass when necessary.

Swinge, (*swinj.*) *v. a.* [A. S. *swingan*, to swing, whip.] To castigate or whip soundly; to bastinado; to flagellate; to punish or chastise; as, to *swinge* a culprit with the lash.

Swingeing, (*swinj'ing*,) *a.* Huge; immense; very large; as, a *swingeing* cheese.

Swinge'ingly, *adv.* In a swingeing manner.

Swingel, Swi'ple, (*swing'gl*,) *n.* [A. S. *swingel*, a whip, scourge.] That part of a flail which strikes the grain in threshing.

Swing'er, *n.* One who swings.

Swing'ing, *n.* Act of swinging; act of using a swing.

Swingle, (*swing'gl*,) *v. a.* [A. S. *swinglung*, a whipping.] To clean or dress, as flax, by means of the swingle. — To poll or lop the tops off without uprooting, as weeds. — In wire-drawing, a wooden spoke attached to the barrel that draws the wire.

—*n.* A wooden instrument, knife-shaped, about two feet in length, and having one thin edge; — used for cleaning and dressing flax.

Swin'gle-tree, *n.* Same as WHIFFLE-TREE, *q. v.*

Swing'ling-tow, *n.* In flax-dressing, the coarse part of the fibre, separated from the finer by swingling and hatchelling.

Swing'-plough, (*-plow.*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A plough destitute of a fore-wheel under the beam.

Swing'-wheel, *n.* (*Horol.*) The wheel, in a time-piece, which drives the pendulum.

Swin'ish, *a.* [From *swine*.] Befitting, resembling, or characteristic of swine; — hence, gross; hoggish; brutal; as, *swinish* gluttony.

Swin'ishly, *adv.* In a swinish or hoggish manner.

Swin'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being swinish.

Swin'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Kane co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Swipe, *n.* A sweeping blow.

Swi'ple, *n.* Same as SWINGEL, *q. v.*

Swirl, *v. a.* and *n.* [Icel. *swirra*.] To whirl, or cause to circumgyrate, as in an eddy or vortex; as, leaves *swirling* in the air.

Swiss, *n.* [Fr. *Suisse*.] The language of Switzerland; — a mixed patois of French and German.

—*sing.* and *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; — plurally, the people of Switzerland.

Switch, *n.* [Ger. *zweig*, a branch, twig.] A small flexible twig, rod, or branch; as, an ashen *switch*.

(*Railroads.*) A movable part of two opposite rails, for transferring a car or truck from one part to another.

—*v. a.* To beat, strike, or lash with a small twig or rod; as, to *switch* a lad. — To trim, as a hedge; used in some parts of England. — To transfer from one track of a railroad to another; to turn by a switch; — generally before *off*; as, to *switch off* a train of cars.

Switch'el, *n.* A beverage concocted of molasses and water.

Switch'ing, *n.* Act or operation of transferring, as a train, from one railroad track to another.

Switch'ing-engine, *n.* In the U. States, a locomotive-engine employed in the switching of cars and making-up of trains.

Switch'man, *n.*; *pl.* SWITCHMEN. One who tends a switch on a railroad.

Switz'er, *n.* (*Geog.*) A Swiss; a native or inhabitant of Switzerland.

Switz'erland. (Anc. *Helvetia*, including part of *Rhætia*.] An inland and mountainous country of Central Europe, having Germany on the N. and E., Italy on the S., and France on the W. It lies principally between the 46th and 48th degs. of N. Lat., and the 6th and 11th of E. Lon. Its greatest length N. and W. is 210 m.; greatest breadth, N. and S., 140 m.; *area*, 15,233 sq. m. It is a republic formed by the union of the 22 following confederated states, or cantons:

Schwyz (from which the country takes its name),	Berne,	Schaffhausen,	Ticino,
	Zurich,	Freiburg,	St. Gall,
	Lucerne,	Soleure,	Thurgau,
	Glarus,	Basle,	Aargau,
Uri,	Zug,	Grisons,	Neufchâtel,
Unterwalden,	Appenzell,	Vaud,	Valais,
			Geneva.

In the management of their internal affairs, these cantons are entirely independent of each other. *S.* is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps not only along the whole of its S. and E. frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; the only extensive tract of level ground, or rather of vales, with mountains of more moderate height, being to the W. in the cantons of Basle, Zurich, and part of Berne. Even there, however, the extreme frontier is formed by mountains, the Jura ridge extending in a long line from N. to S. Of the valleys the most remarkable is that of the Rhone, which is at once the widest, and surrounded by the highest mountains.—*Mountains*. The Alps, varying in height from 5,000 to 8,000, 10,000, 12,000, and even 15,777 feet. After Mont Blanc comes Monte Rosa. Mount St. Gothard, the Great St. Bernard, and the Simplon, which are not equal in height to several mountains of the interior, such as Mount Cervin, the Jungfrau (Figs. 2454 and 2455), the Finsteraar horn, the Furca, the Schreckhorn, the Wetterhorn (Fig. 2453), and the Gallenstock. The Alps branch out into a number of lateral chains, and exhibit at their base, on their ascent, and

Fig. 2453. — THE WETTERHORN (or *Hasli-Jungfrau.*)
(11,402 feet high.)

towards their summit, every variety of temperature and product; rich corn-fields or luxuriant pastures extending along the lower part of many of these mountains. The middle consists of pastures less productive, but containing a great variety of plants; while the summits are often composed of rocks, craggy, inaccessible, devoid of vegetation, and covered with enormous masses of ice and snow. (See ALPS.) — *Glaciers*. The glaciers occupy the plains or hollows which separate the peaks of the highest mountains, being lakes of frozen snow, accumulated to a vast height, or rather depth, and detaching, from time to time, enormous masses, called avalanches, which roll down with a frightful noise. The formation of glaciers takes place near the line of perpetual congelation (about 8,000 or 9,000 feet above the sea); although, in a winter of unusual rigor, their ramifications extend considerably lower. In the long Alpine range are reckoned no less than 400, extending from 16 to 18 miles in length, by 1 or 2 in breadth.

Fig. 2454. — THE WENGERN-ALP,
(a sloping pasture on the way from Grindelwald to the Jungfrau.)

Their depth can with difficulty be ascertained; but is supposed to vary from 100 to 600 feet. The total extent of their surface has been calculated at 1,000 sq. m (See GLACIERS.)—*Rivers*. Numerous, but rapid, and therefore mostly unnavigable. The principal are the Rhone, the Ticino, the Aar, the Rhine with its tributaries, the Thur, the Limmat, the Reuss, and the Aar. *Lakes*. Numerous and beautiful. The principal are those of Geneva, or Leman, Constance, Neufchâtel, Bienne, Zurich, Wallenstadt, Waldstädter, or Lucerne, Thun, and Brieng. Many of these have a blue appearance, owing to their great depth, while the scenery by which they are surrounded is distinguished for its great beauty.—*Climate*. Extremely variable.—*Zoölogy*. The summits of the Alps are frequented by the chamois, the wild goat, the white and red foxes. The bear, the wolf, and the marmot, are also found. Of birds, the eagle and the vulture appear, and the lakes abound with fish. — *Prod.* Agriculture is followed principally in the valleys, where wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are produced. The fruits of most frequent occurrence are grapes, chestnuts, prunes, peaches, walnuts, and cherries; in the colder situations, apples and pears; and in the southern valleys, the almond and fig; the latter, however, in small quantities. Cheese, butter, tallow, hides, form the chief articles of export from the pastoral districts. After large cattle, the animals chiefly raised are goats, sheep, and hogs.

Minerals. There are mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead, in different parts; also quarries of rock-salt. Marble, porphyry, alabaster, crystal, and sulphur, are occasionally found in the mountains. The principal salt-springs are at Bex, in the valley of the Rhone. There are, besides, many mineral springs. — *Manuf.* Linen, lace, thread, woollens, and cottons; clocks and watches have long been staple articles at Geneva and Neufchâtel; while leather, gloves, silks, porcelain, pottery, toys, tobacco, and snuff, are made in various places.—*Education.* Very good, except in the S.E. cantons. Of the seminaries, the principal are the celebrated university of Geneva and the university of Basle. There are academies or colleges at Zurich, Berne, and Lausanne, and

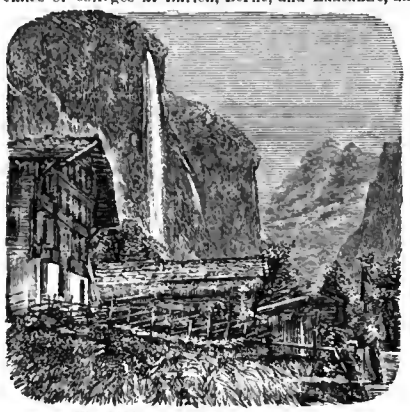


Fig. 2455. — THE FALL OF STAUBBACH,
(near Lauterbrunnen. — The Jungfrau in the distance.)

schools of high reputation in various towns. — *Races.* Mostly Teutonic, but also Greek-Latin. The German, in various kinds of patois, is spoken by upwards of a million and a half; the French is spoken on the Jura, and on the table-land W. of the lakes of Bienne and Morat; and S. of the Alps the Italian is spoken.—*Govt.* The republic of *S.*, formerly a league of semi-independent states, or *Staatenbund*, has become a united confederacy, or *Bundesstaat*, since the year 1848. The Constitution vests the supreme legislative and executive authority in a Congress of two chambers, a *Ständerath*, or State Council, and a *Nationalrath*, or National Council. The first is composed of 44 members, chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2 for each canton. The *Nationalrath* consists of 128 representatives of the Swiss people, chosen in direct election, at the rate of one deputy for every 20,000 souls. A general election of representatives takes place every three years. Every citizen of the republic who has attained the age of 20 years is entitled to a vote; and any voter, not a clergyman, may be elected a deputy. Both chambers united are called the *Bundes-Versammlung*, or Federal Assembly, and as such represent the Supreme Government of the republic. The chief executive authority is deputed to a *Bundesrath*, or Federal Council, consisting of seven members, elected for three years, by the Federal Assembly. Every citizen who has a vote for the National Council is capable of becoming a member of the executive. The president and vice-president of the Federal Council are the first magistrates of the republic. The former has an annual salary of $2,000; and the latter of $1,700. Both are elected by the Federal Assembly for the term of one year, and are not re-eligible till after the expiration of another year. The election takes place at a united meeting of the State Council and the National Council. The Federal Assembly alone has the right to declare war, to make peace, and to conclude alliances and treaties with other nations. Independent of the Federal Assembly, though issuing from the same, is the *Bundes-Gericht*, or Federal Tribunal. It consists of eleven members, elected for three years by the Federal Assembly. The Federal Tribunal decides, in the last instance, all matters in dispute between the various cantons of the republic, as well as between the cantons and the Federal Government, and acts in general as high court of appeal. There is no standing army in *S.*, but every citizen is obliged to serve as a soldier, and military drill is taught at all the schools. The Swiss regular force (the *Bundesauszug*) numbers about 5,000, and the army of reserve about 45,000. The annual national revenue and expenditure are about $4,000,000. *Religion.* The Swiss Reformation spread chiefly from Basle, Berne, and Geneva, and the chief Protestant districts are the countries communicating with these towns. The Alpine region is almost entirely Roman Catholic, the seven Catholic cantons being Lucerne, Zug, Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Valais, and Ticino. Out of every 1,000 Swiss, 411 are Roman Catholics, 587 Protestants, and 2 Jews. — *Hist.* After the conquest of Helvetia by Julius Cæsar, the Romans founded in it several flourishing cities, which were afterwards destroyed by the barbarians. On the decline of the Roman empire, it successively formed a part of the kingdom of Burgundy and the dominions of the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings; while the E. part of *S.* became first subject to the Allemanni, and subsequently it was wholly included in the German empire under Conrad II. in 1037. The house of Hapsburg had, from an early period, the supremacy over all the E. part of *S.*; and it preserved its ascendency till about 1307, when Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden entered into a confederacy for mutual aid against Austria, which compact was confirmed after the defeat of Leopold Duke of Austria, at the battle of Morgarten, in 1315. From 1332 to 1353, Lucerne, Zurich, Glarus, Zug, and Berne joined the confederation. Aargau was conquered from Austria in 1415; the abbey and town of St. Gall joined the other cantons in 1451–54; Thurgau was annexed in 1460; Freiburg and Solothurn admitted in 1481; the Grisons in 1497; Basle and Schaffhausen in 1501; and Appenzell in 1513. About this time Ticino was conquered from the Milanese, and Vaud taken from Savoy by the Bernese, in 1560. The remaining cantons were not finally united to the confederation till the time of Napoleon; and the compact, by which all were placed on a perfect equality, only dates from the peace of 1814. In 1848, the Radical party, convinced of the necessity of a more powerful central government, carried the Constitution of 1848, of which we have already taken notice. Since then, the most important event which has taken place in *S.* was a rebellion against the King of Prussia, as Prince of Neufchâtel. The canton was declared a republic, with a constitution similar to that of the other Swiss States. The King of Prussia protested, but in vain, against the change, and at length he withdrew all opposition, and remained satisfied with the bare title of Prince of Neufchâtel, which he still retains. *Cap.* Berne. *Pop.* 2,611,943.

Swit'zerland, in *Indiana*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Ohio River; *area*, 22 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, excellent. *Cap.* Vevay. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,131.

Switzerland, in *Ohio*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Swivel, (*swiv'l,*) *n.* [A. S. *swifan*, to revolve; Icel. *swif*, a revolving handle.] That which is so fixed as to turn or sweep round; specifically,

(*Mech.*) A kind of ring made to turn round in a staple or other ring. — *Swivel-joint*, a joint composed of two pieces which turns round, with respect to each other, on a longitudinal pin or axis, as in a chain, to prevent twisting.

(*Ord.*) A gun fixed on a swivel, by means of which it may be directed to any object; they are principally used on shipboard; — called, also, *swivel-gun.*

—*v. a.* To turn on a staple, pin, or pivot.

Swiv'el-bridge, (*-brij,*) *n.* Same as SWING-BRIDGE.

Swiv'el-eyed, (*-id,*) *a.* Having the eyes obliqne or asquint.

Swiv'el-hook, *n.* A hook that turns in the end of an iron block-strap, for readily taking the turns out of a tackle.

Swizzle, (*swiz'zle,*) *v. a.* To drink plentifully; to swill; to guzzle.

—*n.* Ale and porter mixed.

Swob'ber, *n.* Same as SWABBER, *q. v.*

—*pl.* (*Games.*) In Whist, four privileged cards, used only incidentally in betting on the game.

Swollen, (*swoln,*) **Swoln,** obs. *pp.* of SWELL, *q. v.*

Swoon, *v. a.* [A. S. *aswanan.*] To faint; to sink into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

—*n.* Act of swooning; — also, a fainting; syncope.

—*adv.* In a swooning or syncopal manner.

Swoop, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SWOOPED,) (*swōōpt.*) [From *sweep.*] To fall on at once and seize; to pounce upon while on the wing; as, a kite *swoops* a pigeon. — To take or seize with a sweeping action; to catch up; as, to *swoop* up loose money.

—*v. n.* To stoop, or descend with closed wings from a height upon prey or quarry, as a hawk or eagle.

—*n.* A falling on or seizing, as of a rapacious bird on his prey; — hence, by analogy, the sudden sweeping away of anything; as, he lost all his money at one *swoop.*

Swoop, *v. a.* and *n.* Same as SWAP, *q. v.*

Sword, (*sōrd,*) *n.* [A. S. *swurd, sweyrd*; Du. *zwaard*; Icel. *sverth*; Ger. *schwert.*] A warlike, offensive weapon, worn at the side, and used by hand either for thrusting or cutting. — Hence, figuratively, destruction by war, vengeance, or justice; as, to ravage a country with fire and *sword.* — Hence, also, the emblem of authority and power, or of triumph and protection; as, "Justice quits the balance, and resigns the *sword.*" (*Dryden.*) — The military power of a state or nation, as typified by the sword.

Sword'-blade, *n.* The cutting part of a sword.

Sword'-cane, *n.* A cane that forms a sheath for a sword.

Sword'-cutter, *n.* A metal-worker who makes swords.

Sword'-dance, *n.* A favorite dance among the Scots Highlanders, in which two naked swords are placed on the ground cross-wise, for the dancers to step between.

Sword'-fight, Sword'-play, *n.* A combat with swords; a trial of skill in fencing.

Sword'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See XIPHIAS.

Sword'-knot, (*-not,*) *n.* A knot of ribbon fastened to the hilt of a sword.

Sword'-law, *n.* Government by the sword; military despotism.

Sword'-player, *n.* A fencer; one who exhibits his skill in the use of the sword.

Sword'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Fusiform; as, a *sword-shaped* leaf.

Swords'man, *n.*; *pl.* SWORDSMEN. A fighting man; a soldier. — Specifically, a person skilled in the use of the sword; — also, a professor of the science of fencing.

Swords'manship, *n.* State of being a swordsman; skill in the use of the sword.

Swore, *imp.* of SWEAR, *q. v.*

Sworn, (*swōrn,*) *pp.* or *p. a.* from SWEAR, *q. v.*

Sworn enemies, parties at irreconcilable feud with each other. — *Sworn friends*, close or constant friends and allies.

Swum, *imp.* and *pp.* of SWIM, *q. v.*

Swung, *imp.* and *pp.* of SWING, *q. v.*

Syb'arite, *n.* A term used metaphorically to designate an effeminate voluptuary; so called from the inhabitants of Sybaris, formerly a town of Italy, on the Gulf of Tarentum, who were said to have been so enfeebled by sensual indulgence that they became an easy prey to the Crotonians, a people comparatively insignificant in point of numbers, by whom their city was levelled to the ground, B. C. 310.

Sybarit'ic, Sybarit'ical, *a.* [Fr. *sybaritique*; Gr. *sybaritikos.*] Pertaining to, or resembling, the ancient Sybarites; — hence, luxurious; effeminate; wanton; sensual.

Syb'aritism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The habit or practice of extreme luxury or voluptuousness.

Syc'amine, *n.* [Lat. *sycaminus.*] A Scriptural name for the mulberry-tree; — sometimes confounded with the *sycamore.*

Sycamore, (*sik'a-mōr,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *sycamorus*; Gr. *sykamoros*, the Fig-mulberry.] (*Bot.*) A name applied in the U. States to the *Platanus occidentalis* (see PLATANUS), and in Europe to a species of Maple, *Acer pseudoplatanus*, of which there are several distinct and beautiful varieties known. The *S.* of Scriptures is a species of Fig, *Ficus sicamorus* (see FICUS), a native of Egypt, where it becomes a considerable timber-tree. Its branches spread out widely, affording a grateful shade, and the trees are therefore planted by the seashore, and by the roadsides. The figs, which are sweet and delicate, are produced in clustered racemes on the trunks and limbs, instead of the new shoots.

Syc'amore, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township, cap. of De Kalb co., 208 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Sycamore, in *Ohio*, a township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,500. — A post-village and township of Wyandott co., abt. 45 m. S.W. of Sandusky City; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Syc'amore Creek, or Slough, in *California*, rises in Colusa co., and flows into the Sacramento River, 60 m. S. of Shasta City.

Sycamore Creek, in *Michigan*, rises in Ingham co., and falls into Red Cedar River at its confluence with Grand River.

Sycamore Creek, in *Tennessee*, flows into the Cumberland River from Davidson co.

Syc'amore-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of moth, whose larvæ prey upon the leaves of the sycamore.

Sycee, Sycee-silver, (*sis-se',*) *n.* In China and the E. Indies, silver bullion stamped with the mark of the office whence it issues, and used as currency.

Sychnocarpous, (*sik-no-kar'pŭs,*) *a.* [Gr. *sychnos*, frequent, and *karpos*, fruit.] (*Bot.*) Having the capacity of bearing frequent crops of fruit without perishing, as trees, shrubs, and perennials.

Syco'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *sykon*, a fig.] (*Med.*) A fig-shaped tumor.

Sy'conus, *n.* [Gr. *sykon*, a fig.] (*Bot.*) A collective fruit, formed of an enlarged and more or less succulent receptacle, which bears a number of separate flowers. The fig is an example. The flowers are almost entirely inclosed by the enlarged, hollow, pear-shaped receptacle; and what are commonly called seeds are in reality one-seeded fruits resembling *Achænia.*

Sycophancy, (*sik-o-fan'se,*) *n.* [Gr. *sykophantia.*] The character, behavior, or conduct of a sycophant; — hence, servility; obsequious flattery; toadyism; currying favor by tale-bearing and other meanness.

Sycophant, (*sik-o-fant',*) *n.* [Fr. *sycophante*; Gr. *sykophantes*, said to be from *sykon*, a fig, and *phainō*, to inform against.] In its original sense, the name of an informer against those who stole figs, or exported them from Attica contrary to law. — Hence, in modern usage, a false accuser; a mean tale-bearer or informer in general: a parasite; an obsequious flatterer; especially, a flatterer or toady of men high in rank or station; — hence, also, an impostor; a deceiver; a humbug.

—*v. a.* To act the part of a sycophant toward; to flatter meanly or obsequiously; to toady officiously; to curry favor with by tale-bearing and informing of others; also, to vilify; to calumniate; to deceive by backbiting.

—*v. n.* To play the sycophant; — also *sycophantize.*

Sycophan'tic, Sycophan'tical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or like, a sycophant; tale-bearing; more generally, courting favor by mean adulation; parasitic; toadyish; obsequiously or sneakingly flattering; as, a *sycophantic* hanger-on.

Sycophantic plants. (*Bot.*) Parasitic plants.

Sycophan'tish, *a.* After the manner of a sycophant.

Sycophantism, (*-fan'tizm,*) *n.* Sycophancy; mean adulation or bare-faced flattery.

Sycophan'tize, *v. n.* See the verb SYCOPHANT.

Syco'sis, *n.* [Fr. *sycose*; Gr., from *sykon*, a fig.] (*Med.*) A tubercular eruption upon the scalp or bearded part of the face. It sometimes forms a very troublesome obstacle to shaving.

Syd'enham, THOMAS, a celebrated English physician; B. 1624, D. 1689. His writings have been often republished, the edition entitled *Opera Medica*, which appeared at Geneva in 1716, being the best.

Syd'erolite, *n.* (*Ceramics*) A kind of Bohemian earthenware, resembling the pottery called *Wedgwood-ware.* — *Simmonds.*

Sydney, (*sid'ne.*) the oldest city of Australia, and the cap. of the New South Wales colony, a large, important, and rapidly increasing town, situated on the S. side of a lovely bay called Port Jackson; Lat. 33° 55′ S., and Lon. 151° 25′ E. The streets of *S.* are long and spacious, the buildings well erected, and the town adorned with many

very superior public institutions or erections of a beautiful architectural design. The shops of *S.* are particularly fine, indeed imposing, and in many instances hardly second to those of our large cities. *S.* is the residence of the governor of the state, and may be regarded as the great centre of literature for all the Australian colonies, New Zealand, and adjacent British islands, and is in every respect the metropolis of British Australia. Wool constitutes its staple export; and next to this are oil, spermaceti, whalebone, and valuable timber. The harbor of Port Jackson is navigable for vessels of any burden for about 7 miles above the town, or 15 miles from the entrance, and possesses the best anchorage in the whole world. *Pop.* abt. 100,000.

Syd'ney, or SIDNEY, in Nova Scotia, an E. co., bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Cap.* Antigonish. *Pop.* abt. 15,000. — A seaport-town, cap. of Cape Breton co., on the Atlantic, abt. 200 m. N.E. of Halifax; Lat. 46° 18′ N., Lon. 60° 9′ W.

Syd'norsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Franklin co., 160 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Syc'ne. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city on the S. frontiers of Egypt, towards Ethiopia, between Thebes and the cataracts of the Nile, and now called *Assouan*. In its vicinity are quarries of the Egyptian granite called *Syenite*, which furnished the material for numerous obelisks and colossal statues.

Sy'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) See SYENE.

Sykes'ville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., 32 m. W. of Baltimore.

Sylacau'gar, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Talladega co., 65 m. N. of Montgomery.

Syl'amore, in *Arkansas*, a post-township of Izard co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Sylla, or **Sulla,** LUCIUS CORNELIUS, (*sil'la,*) a celebrated Roman general and statesman, was descended from a branch of the once illustrious family of the Cornelii; passed his youth in dissipation; and having obtained wealth by the bequests of a courtesan and of his mother-in-law, he aspired to political distinction, and in 107 B. C. was chosen quæstor. He served with reputation under Marius, in Africa, in Pontus, and on various other occasions; and he rose to the consulship in the forty-ninth year of his age. At its expiration he set sail for the East; and having landed in Thessaly and received the submission of several Greek cities, he besieged and took Athens, and slaughtered multitudes of its inhabitants. He then proceeded to Asia; and after repeatedly defeating Mithridates, he concluded a very advantageous treaty with that powerful enemy. During his 3 years' absence from Italy, his enemies had regained the superiority in Rome. Marius had been recalled; the blood of the friends of *S.* had been shed in torrents; he himself had been proscribed, and his property confiscated. Meanwhile Marius died; and as soon as *S.* returned with his victorious army, they entered Rome and began the dreadful work of retaliation. At length, having glutted his vengeance by the murder or proscription of many thousand citizens, and the desolation of many Italian cities, he celebrated his bloody deeds by a triumph, exceeding in splendor any that preceded it, and caused himself to be named dictator, B. C. 81. He now ruled without restraint, repealed and made laws, abolished the tribuneship, added 300 knights to the senate, and admitted 10,000 slaves of persons proscribed to the rights of citizenship. Having governed the Roman world 2 years as dictator, he voluntarily laid down his power, and retired to private life. But resuming his early habits of debauchery, he was attacked with a disgusting disease; and he died B. C. 78, aged 60.

Syllab'ic, Syllab'ical, (*sil-*,) *a.* [Fr. *syllabique*; Gr. *syllabikos.*] Pertaining, or having reference to a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accentuation. — Consisting of, or characterized by, a syllable or syllables; as, a *syllabic* augment.

Syllab'ically, *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

Syllab'icate, *v. a.* To form into syllables.

Syllabication, (*-kā'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *syllaba*, and *făcio*, to make.] Act of forming syllables; also, act or method of dividing words into syllables.

Syllab'ify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* SYLLABIFIED.) To form or divide into syllables; to syllabicate.

Syl'labist, *n.* One who forms words into syllables; one skilled in syllabification.

Syllable, (*sil'la-bl.*) *n.* [Fr. *syllabe*; Lat. *syllaba*; Gr. *syllabē* — *syn*, and *lambanō*, *elābon*, to comprehend or comprise.] (*Pros.*) Several letters taken together, so as to form one sound; or, a part of a word consisting of one, two, or more letters, uttered with a single impulse of the voice, and forming a perfect sound. — One or more letters which represent such syllables in written composition, and which may or may not correspond to a syllable in spoken language. — Something proverbially written or spoken short, laconic, or concise; as, a story without one *syllable* of truth in it.

Syllabus, (*sil'la-bŭs,*) *n.*; Eng. *pl.* SYLLABUSES; Lat. *pl.* SYLLABI. [Lat., from the root of *syllabis.*] An abstract; a compendium containing the heads of a discourse, treatise, &c.; an epitome.

Sylep'sis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., a taking together.] (*Rhet.*) A trope by which a word is taken at once in the literal and the metaphorical senses.

(*Gram.*) A name sometimes given to that idiom of the Greek and Latin languages whereby an adjective predicated of a masculine and feminine substantive is made to accord in gender with the former; e. g. *rex et regina beati.*

Sylleptic, (*sil-lep'tik.*) **Syllep'tical,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or containing syllepsis.

Syllep'tically, *adv.* In a sylleptical manner.

Syllogism, (*sil'lo-jizm,*) *n.* [Fr. *syllogisme*; Lat. *syllogismus*; Gr. *syllogismos* — *syn*, and *logizomai*, to reckon.] (*Logic.*) A bringing together of premises, and drawing a conclusion therefrom; a form of reasoning or argument, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are respectively called the *major* and *minor premises*, and the last the *conclusion*, which necessarily follows from the former.

Syllogistic, (*sil-lo-jis'tik,*) **Syllogis'tical,** *a.* [Gr. *syllogistikos.*] Pertaining or relating to a syllogism; consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms; as, *syllogistic* arguments.

Syllogis'tically, *adv.* In the form, or by means, of syllogisms.

Syllogize, (*sil'lo-jīz,*) *v. a.* To reason by syllogisms.

Syl'logizer, *n.* A reasoner by syllogisms.

Sylph, (*silf,*) *n.* [Fr. *sylphe*; Gr. *silphē*, a kind of grub or beetle.] An imaginary spirit inhabiting the air; a fairy. — Hence, by analogy, a woman of fairy-like aspect or proportions; as, she is a perfect *sylph.* (Colloq.)

Sylph'id, Sylph'ide, *a.* Resembling a sylph; fairy-like; as, a woman of *sylphide* form.

—*n.* [Dim. of *sylph.*] A little sylph; a fay.

Sylph'like, *a.* Resembling a sylph.

Sylva, (*sil'vah,*) *n.*; *pl.* SYLVÆ. [Lat. *sylva*, *silva*, a wood or forest, also a crowded mass.] The forest-trees characterizing any region or country.

(*Bot.*) A word purporting to be a botanical description of the forest-trees of any region or country; as, Evelyn's *Sylva.*

(*Poet.*) A poetical composition conceived in a kind of start or transport. — A miscellany or olio of poetical pieces.

Syl'van, Sil'van, *a.* Belonging, or having reference to a sylva; arboreous; forestal; hence, rural; rustic; bucolic; as, a *sylvan* life. — Woody; umbrageous; bosky; abounding in forests or in trees; as, a *sylvan* scene.

—*n.* [Lat. *sylvanus*, from *sylva.*] A satyr; a faun; a fabled deity of the woods; — hence, rarely, a rustic; as, lawless *sylvans.* — *Pope.*

Syl'van, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Sylvan, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Richland co., abt. 70 m. W.N.W. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 600.

Sylva'nia, in *Georgia*, a village, cap. of Screven co., 60 m. S.E. of Augusta.

Sylvania, in *Missouri*, a village of Dade co., abt. 48 m. W.N.W. of Springfield.

Sylvania, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Lucas co., 11 m. W.N.W. of Toledo; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Sylvania, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 24 m. S. of Elmira, New York. — A township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Sylvanus, (*sil-vā'nus.*) (*Myth.*) A rural Latin deity, who is generally represented as half a man and half a goat. He was sometimes represented as holding a cypress in his hand.

Sylvester I., Pope in 314, D. 323, and was canonized.

SYLVESTER II., (*Gerbert,*) a native of Auvergne, was of an obscure family, but received a superior education, studying first in the monastery of Aurillac, and afterwards in Spain. He was made abbot of Bobbio by the Emperor Otto II., and became very distinguished as a teacher. His attainments in science procured him the reputation of a magician. Among the numerous useful inventions attributed to *S.* is the balance-clock, which was in use till the adoption of the pendulum in 1650. *S.* was tutor to Otho III., and subsequently head of the school of Rheims, which he made one of the first in Europe. Robert, afterwards king of France, was among his pupils. He was called to the papal chair on the death of Gregory V., and administered the affairs of the church with much prudence and moderation. He was the first French pope. D. at a great age, 1003.

SYLVESTER III., was an anti-pope set up in 1044.

Sylvester, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Greene co., 35 m. S.W. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Syl'vic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of the two acids of which common rosin or *colophony* consists. It is dissolved by hot alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless prisms.

Sylvicola, or **Dendroïca,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Sylvicolidæ*, has the bill attenuated, depressed at the base, compressed from the middle, distinctly notched, bristles short but distinct, tarsi long, the hind claw long, the wings long and pointed, the second quill usually a very little longer than the first, tail slightly rounded, and always with a white spot. More than 20 species belonging to this genus are found in the U. States. The Blackburnian Warbler, *S.* or *D. blackburniæ* of N. America E. of the Missouri, is 5½ inches long, the wing less than 3 inches, the back black, throat bright-yellow, and a patch on the wing and outer tail-feathers white. — *Tenney.*

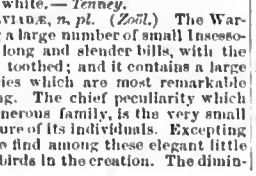


Fig. 2456.
BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.

Sylvicol'idæ, or SYLVIADÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Warbler family, comprising a large number of small Insessorial birds, with rather long and slender bills, with the tip slightly curved and toothed; and it contains a large proportion of the species which are most remarkable for their power of song. The chief peculiarity which runs through this numerous family, is the very small size and delicate structure of its individuals. Excepting the Humming-birds, we find among these elegant little creatures the smallest birds in the creation. The diminutive Golden-crests, the Nightingale, the White-throat, and the Wood-wren, are all well-known examples of genuine Warblers. The groups of this extensive family, spread over all the habitable regions of the globe, are destined to perform an important part in the economy of nature; to them appears intrusted the subjugation of those innumerable minute insects which lurk within the buds, the foliage, or the flowers of plants; and, thus protected, escape that destruction from swallows, to which they are only exposed during flight.

Symbol, (*sim'-*) *n.* [Lat. *symbolum*; Gr. *symbŏlon* — *syn*, and *ballo*, to throw, bring, or put together.] The sign or representation of any moral or intellectual thing by the images or properties of natural things; a type; an emblem; a figure; as, an anchor is the *symbol* of hope, a lamb is the *symbol* of meekness. — A significatory letter or character; as, the Indian letters are commonly *symbols.*

(*Math.*) A certain mark or figure by which a number, quantity, or operation is represented.

(*Theol.*) The creed, or an epitome of the articles of religion; an abstract or compendium of faith or doctrine.

(*Chem.*) See ATOMIC THEORY.

(*Bot.*) In their description of plants, botanists use certain signs or abbreviations to convey information in the most ready way on certain general facts which have to be recorded, or to express particular attributes in the subject under description. The signs or symbols in most frequent use are the following:

♂ = male.
♀ = female.
☿ = hermaphrodite, or bisexual.
♂-☿-♀ = polygamous.
♂ ♀ = dioecious.
☿ = monoecious.
♂-☿-♀ = trioecious.
◯ or ◯ = annual.
⊙ or ♂ = biennial.
♃ = perennial.
h = a tree or shrub.
00 = an indefinite and considerable number of anything.

! placed after a person's name indicates that an authentic specimen from that person has been seen.

* at the end of a citation denotes that a point is fully described in the place referred to.

v.v. = seen alive.
v.s. = seen in a dried state.
v.c. = seen cultivated.
v.sp. = seen wild.

′ ″ ‴ When these signs are placed after a number, they express a foot, an inch, or a line respectively; thus, 5′ = 5 feet; 5″ = 5 inches; 5‴ = 5 lines.

Symbol'ic, Symbol'ics, *n. sing.* (*Theol.*) The science of creeds; symbolism.

Symbol'ic, Symbol'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating, in the nature or character of, or serving as, a symbol; figurative; representative; exhibiting or exemplifying by resemblance or typical signs; as, idols are *symbolical* of paganism.

Symbolical delivery. (*Law.*) The delivery of something as a representation or sign of the delivery of some other. (*Bouvier.*) — *Symbolical philosophy*, that philosophy which is expressed by hieroglyphics or ideographic characters.

Symbol'ically, *adv.* In a symbolical manner.

Sym'bolism, (*-izm,*) *n.* A system of symbols, types, or representations.

(*Theol.*) An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds; the science of creeds.

(*Chem.*) A combining together of parts or ingredients.

Sym'bolist, *n.* One who employs, or expresses by, symbols.

Symbolis'tic, Symbolis'tical, *a.* Characterized by the application of symbols; as, *symbolistic* verse.

Symbolization, (*-zā'shun.*) *n.* Act of symbolizing.

Sym'bolize, *v. a.* [Fr. *symboliser.*] To be symbolical; to have a resemblance of qualities or properties; as, air and water are *symbolizing* elements. (*Boyle.*) — To agree; to be identified with the same creed or religious faith. (B.)

—*v. a.* To represent by a symbol or symbols. — To make representative or typical of something; as, "Some *symbolize* the same from the mystery of its colors." (*Browne.*) — To cause to accord in properties or qualities.

Symbological, (*-lŏj'-*) *a.* Versed in, or partaking of the character of, symbology.

Symbology, (*sim-bŏl'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *symbolon*, symbol, and *logos*, treatise.] The art of symbolic expression.

Symi, (*sy'me,*) an island near the coast of Asia Minor, 15 m. from Rhodes, Lat. 36° 30′ N., Lon. 27° 54′ E.; *ext.* 6 m. long, and 6 broad. It is usually barren, but every piece of ground is cultivated. The whole number of inhabitants reside in the town, which is built near the top of a high rocky mountain. *Pop.* 7,000.

Symmachus, QUINTUS AURELIUS, (*sim'mo-kus,*) a prefect, pontiff, and augur of Rome in its declining age, remarkable for his eloquent appeal against the ruin threatened by the triumph of Christianity; he is the author of *Epistles* still extant, and became consul under Theodosius in 391.

Symmes, (*simz.*) in *Ohio*, a post-township of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Symmes' Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in Jackson co., and falls into the Ohio, 5 m. E. of Burlington.

Symmet'rian, *n.* One eminently studious of symmetry, or proportion of parts. (B.)

Symmet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *symétrique.*] Having, presenting, or involving symmetry; harmonious in proportion of its parts; having its parts in due proportion in a dimensive sense; as, a *symmetrical* body.

(*Math.*) Characterized by corresponding parts or relations.

(*Bot.*) Having an equal number of parts of each sort, or in each set or circle of organs, as five sepals, five petals, and five stamens. — *Gray.*

S. determinant. (*Math.*) A determinant in which those constituents are equal which are symmetrically situated with respect to the principal diagonal. — *S. function.* (*Alg.*) A function of two or more quantities is said to be *symmetrical* with respect to those quantities if, independently of their particular values or any relation subsisting among them, the function is unaltered when any two of the quantities whatsoever are interchanged.

Symmet'rically, *adv.* In a symmetrical manner.

Symmet'ricalness, *n.* State or quality of being symmetrical.

Symmetrician, (*-trish'an,*) **Sym'metrist,** *n.* Same as Symmetrian, *q. v.*

Sym'metrize, *v. a.* [Fr. *symetriser.*] To make symmetrical or proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

Sym'metry, *n.* [Gr. *symmetria* — *syn,* and *metron,* measure.] State or quality of having one part commensurate with another; a due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole; harmony of parts; that relation of equal and similar figures which refers to their position merely, and consists in their uniformity, as regards the answering of one portion to another; proportion; harmony.

(*Bot.*) That kind of arrangement in which the number of parts of one series corresponds with that of the other series; as, for example, when a flower has five petals, and five, or ten, or fifteen stamens.

(*Fine Arts.*) See Proportion.

Symm's Corners, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Butler co., 4 m. S. of Hamilton.

Sympathet'ic, Sympathet'ical, *a.* [Fr. *sympathetique.*] Pertaining, having, expressing, or evoking, sympathy; having common feelings with another; susceptible of being affected by feelings like those of another, or of feelings in consequence of what another has experience of; compassionate; as, a *sympathetic* soul.

(*Med.*) Produced by sympathy or affinity; — said of certain symptoms or affections superinduced by the presence of similar ailments in other, or remote parts of the same body.

Sympathetic ink. See Ink. — *Sympathetic nerve* and *ganglia.* (See Nerve, Ganglion.) — *Sympathetic sounds.* (*Acoustics.*) Sounds elicited from solid bodies by the reverberatory action of some sonorous body, such vibrations being conveyed by means of the air or some intervening solid body.

Sympathet'ically, *adv.* In a sympathetic manner.

Sym'pathist, *n.* A sympathizer; one who sympathizes. (R.)

Sym'pathize, *v. a.* [Fr. *sympathiser.*] To have or to feel sympathy; to experience a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain; as, the mind *sympathizes,* in most cases, with the sensations of the body. — To be affected by feelings similar to those of another, consequent upon cognition of such person being so affected; as, to *sympathize* with the grief of a widowed mother.

Sym'pathizer, *n.* One who sympathizes; a sympathist.

Sym'pathy, *n.* [Fr. *sympathie;* Gr. *sympatheia* — *syn,* and *pathein* — *paschō,* to receive an impression from without, one's self being passive.] Fellow-feeling; feeling in affinity with that felt by another; the quality of being affected by the condition of another, with feelings correspondent in nature, if not in degree. — A consonance or agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temper, which brings two persons into harmony of disposition toward each other; — correlative to *antipathy.* — Pity; commiseration; kindness or compassion of feeling evinced toward one who suffers; as, I felt a sincere *sympathy* for him in his distress.

(*Med.*) A correspondence of various parts or organs of the body in similar sensations, symptoms, or affections; or, an affection of the whole body, or some part of it, in consequence of an injury or disease of another part, or of a local affection.

(*Fine Arts.*) Generally, the conformity of parts to each other; specifically, in painting, the effective union or blending of colors.

Symphonic, (*sim-fon'ik,*) *a.* [From *symphony.*] Symphonious.

(*Mus.*) Pertaining or relating to, or characterized by the manner of, a symphony; as, the *symphonic* style of composition.

Symphonious, (*-fō'ni-ŭs,*) *a.* Accordant; harmonious; consonant; agreeing in sound.

(*Mus.*) Symphonic.

Sym'phonist, *n.* A composer of symphonies.

Sym'phonize, *v. a.* To be in harmony, agreement, or accordance with. (R.)

Symphony, (*sim'fo-ne,*) *n.* [Fr. *symphonie;* It. *sinfonia;* Gr. *symphōnie* — *syn,* with, and *phonē,* sound.] Union, consonance, or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear, whether such sounds are vocal or instrumental, or both; as, "The trumpets' . . . warlike *symphony." Dryden.*

(*Mus.*) Among the ancients, the word *S.* indicated a union of concerted sounds, and was used in contradistinction to *antiphony,* which was employed when half the consonants were in the octave or double octave, to the other half. In modern music, however, the word *S.* is applied to certain instrumental compositions, containing various movements, and designed for a full band. As specimens of this species of composition, we may mention Beethoven's "Simphonia Pastorale," and his *S.* in C minor. Mendelssohn, Mozart, and Haydn also excelled in the composition of symphonies.

Symphoricar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *syn,* together, *phero,* to bear, *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caprifoliaceæ,* consisting of small herbs, with entire leaves and small flowers. *S. racemosus,* the Snow-berry or Indian Currant, is a smooth, handsome shrub, 2–3 feet high, common in cultivation, and native in N. Y., Canada, &c. It has a rose-colored corolla, with the throat filled with hairs; berries large, round, or ovoid, of a snowy white, and very ornamental when mature.

Fig. 2457. Snow-berry.

Symphyseot'omy, Symphysot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *symphysis,* and *tomē,* cutting.] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis for the purpose of facilitating labor; the Sigaultian section. — *Dunglison.*

Symphysis, (*sim-fī'sis,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, and *phyein,* to grow.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to the junction of certain bones, or to joints not admitting of motion; as, the *symphysis* of the pubis.

Symphytum, (*sim'fī-tum,*) *n.* [Gr. *symphus,* I unite, because believed to agglutinate the lips of wounds.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Boraginaceæ. S. officinale* is the herb Comfrey, which has always been reputed vulnerary. The young leaves and shoots are sometimes eaten as table-vegetables. When bruised, comfrey forms an excellent bandage for broken limbs, on account of the starch and mucilaginous matters it contains.

Sympiesom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *sympiezō,* I compress, and *metron,* measure.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.

Symplocar'pus, *n.* [Gr. *symploka,* connection, and *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of perennial, aquatic, acaulescent herbs, order *Lemnaceæ.* The Skunk Cabbage, *S. fœtidus,* is a common plant of Canada, New England, and the Middle and Western States, growing in swamps, meadows, and ditches, renowned for its odor, which is scarcely less offensive than that of the animal whose name it bears. Early in spring, the swelling spathe is seen emerging first from the ground or water, more or less covered with purplish spots, its edges partly unfolded, and its point incurved. It encloses the spadix, which is oval, covered with flowers of a dull purple. The leaves, which arise after the flowers, are of a bright green, numerous, becoming very large. — *Wood.*

Symploce, (*sim'plo-se,*) *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *symplekein,* to twine together.] (*Gram.*) The repetition of a word at the commencement and another at the termination of successive clauses; as, *My friend* and myself went *fishing; My friend* went home and left me *fishing.*

Sym'plocei, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Styracaceæ.* Some species are used in dyeing yellow, as *S. tinctoria,* called Horse-sugar or Sweet-leaf; its root is bitter and aromatic. Others, as *S. alstonia,* are employed as tea, on account of a slight astringency in their leaves.

Symposiac, (*sim-pō'zi-ak,*) *a.* [Gr. *symposiakos.*] Pertaining or relating to a symposium, or to symposia; having reference to compotations, drinking-bouts, or merry-makings; occurring where boon-companions are revelling together; as, *symposiac* mirth.

—*n.* A tournament of discussion or conversation, as of savans or philosophers at a banquet or convivial meeting.

Symposiast, (*-pō'zi-ast,*) *n.* A participator with others in a carousal or merry-making.

Symposium, (*sim-pō'zi-um,*) *n.*; *pl.* Symposia. [Lat.; Gr. *symposion* — *syn,* and *posis,* a drinking.] A drinking-bout enlivened by songs and conversation; a merry-making; a jovial feast; a carouse; a revel.

Symptom, (*sim'tum,*) *n.* [Fr. *symptome;* Gr. *symptoma* — *syn,* and *piptō.*] Properly, something that befalls or happens in concurrence with another thing, as an attendant.

(*Med.*) That which indicates the presence of disease; any affection which accompanies disease; a perceptible change in the body or the animal functions, indicative of disease; as, be exhibited *symptoms* of apoplexy.

—A sign; a token; a mark; an indication; that which points to the existence of something else; as, seditious meetings are often the *symptom* of a forthcoming insurrectionary outbreak.

Symptomat'ic, Symptomat'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to symptoms; happening concurrently with something; indicating the existence of another thing; as, suspicion is *symptomatic* of a weak mind.

(*Med.*) Noting a disease which proceeds from some prior disorder in some part of the body; according to symptoms; as, a *symptomatical* diagnosis of disease.

Symptomat'ically, *adv.* In a symptomatical manner.

Symptomatology, (*-tŏl'o-je,*) *n.* [From Gr. *symptoma,* and *logos,* treatise.] (*Med.*) The doctrine or theory of symptoms; that branch of medical science which treats of the symptoms of diseases; semeiology. — See Diagnosis and Prognosis.

Synæresis, Syneresis, (*sin-ĕr'-,*) *n.* [Gr., from *syn,* with, and *airein,* to grasp.] (*Gram.*) The contraction of two syllables into one by the formation of a diphthong, or by rendering one of them mute; as, for example, *Atreides* for *Atrĕides.*

Synagog'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a synagogue.

Synagogue, (*sin'a-gŏg,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *synagōgē* — *syn,* and *agō,* to lead.] A congregation or assembly of Jews, met for the purpose of public worship, or for the performance of religious rites. — The house appropriated to the religious worship of the Jews. — The tribunal of the seventy Jewish elders. See Sanhedrim.

Synalepha, (*-lē'fah,*) **Synalœ'pha,** *n.* [Gr. *synaloiphē,* from *aleiphē,* I anoint, from the melting together of two sounds.] (*Gram.*) In classical prosody, the usage by which, when a word ends with a vowel, and the next begins with a vowel, the final syllable of the one runs into the first of the other. — See Elision.

Synallagmat'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *synallagma,* a contract.] (*Civil Law.*) Imposing reciprocal obligations upon the parties concerned; as, a *synallagmatic* agreement.

Synan'therous, *a.* (*Bot.*) With the stamens united by their anthers.

Synan'thus, *a.* [Gr. *syn,* together, and *anthos,* flower.] (*Bot.*) Appearing in flower and leaf at the same time, as certain plants.

Syn'archy, *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, and *archē,* rule.] Joint rule; co-sovereignty. (R.)

Synarthro'dial, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to synarthrosis.

Synarthro'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *arthron,* a joint.] (*Anat.*) The immovable connection of one bone with another.

Synax'is, *n.* [Gr.; Fr. *synaxe.*] A congregation; — also, anciently, the Holy Supper.

Synear'pium, *n.* [Gr. *syn,* and *karpos,* fruit.] (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of many carpels consolidated and adhering to a central receptacle or growing point, as in the Magnolia.

Synear'pous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Denoting the carpels of a compound pistil, when they are completely consolidated into an undivided body, as in the Orange.

Syncategorematic, *n.* [Gr. *syn,* with, and *kategorēma,* a predicate.] (*Logic.*) A word which cannot be employed by itself as a term, but must be conjoined with another or others for that purpose. Such are adverbs, prepositions, nouns in other cases beside the nominative, &c.

Synchondro'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn,* and *chondros,* cartilage.] (*Anat.*) The junction of one bone with another by an intervening cartilage.

Synchondrot'omy, *n.* (*Surg.*) Same as Symphysiotomy, *q. v.*

Synchore'sis, *n.* (*Rhet.*) A concession granted for the purpose of reserving a stronger retort.

Synchronal, (*sĭnk'ro-nal,*) *a.* [Gr. *syn,* and *chronos,* time.] Simultaneous; happening at the one time; synchronous.

—*n.* That which is coincident with something else, or which happens at the same time.

Synchronical, (*sin-krŏn'ik-al,*) *a.* Synchronal; simultaneous; occurring at the same time.

Synchron'ically, *adv.* In a synchronical manner.

Synchronism, (*sĭnk'ro-nĭzm,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn,* together, and *chronos,* time.] Coincidental occurrence in time of two or more events.

(*Chron.*) The tabular arrangement of history according to dates, by which contemporary persons and things in different countries are brought together.

(*Paint.*) A representation of two or more events, happening at different times, in the same picture; — a favorite practice among the mediæval painters; as, for instance, the Prodigal Son is frequently represented leaving his father's house, banqueting with his companions, and feeding swine — all in the one work of art.

Synchronis'tic, *a.* Arranged in accordance with contemporaneous existence; as, *synchronistic* tables in chronology.

Synchroniza'tion, (*sĭnk-ro-nĭ-zā'shun,*) *n.* Simultaneousness of events.

Synch'ronize, *v. n.* To accord in time; to be simultaneous.

Synchronology, (*sĭnk-ro-nŏl'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn,* together, *chronos,* time, and *logos,* account.] Contemporaneous chronology.

Synch'ronous, *a.* Simultaneous; synchronal.

Synch'ronously, *a.* Same as Synchronically, *q. v.*

Synchysis, (*sĭnk'y-sĭs,*) *n.* [Gr., from *syn,* with, and *chysis,* a pouring; Fr. *synchise.*] An aberration or derangement of any kind, as of words in a sentence, or of bile in the stomach.

Syncli'nal, *a.* [From Gr. *syn,* with, and *klinein,* to incline.] Having a downward inclination from opposite directions, so as to effect a junction in a common focus.

(*Geol.*) When strata dip towards a common line of depression, the axis is termed *synclinal,* and the depression so formed is described as a trough or basin.

Syncopal, (*sĭnk'o-pal,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or resembling, syncope.

Syn'copate, *v. a.* [Gr. *syn,* and *koptō,* to cut off.] To contract, or cut down, as a word, by withdrawing one or more syllables from the middle.

(*Mus.*) To prolong, as a note begun on the unaccented part of a bar, to the accented part of the next bar; or to end, as a note of one part in the middle of a note of another part.

Syncopation, (*sĭn-ko-pā'shun,*) *n.* (*Gram.*) The contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable from the middle.

(*Mus.*) Act of syncopating.

Syncope, (*sĭn'kō-pē,*) *n.* [Gr. *syngkopē* — *syn,* and

kopto, to cut short.] A sudden pause, cessation, or suspension. (R.)

(*Mus.*) See SYNCOPATION.

(*Gram.*) An elision or contraction, retrenching one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word; as, *whatsoe'er* for *whatsoever*, *Fra's* for *Francis*, &c.

(*Med.*) A fainting fit. See FAINTING.

Syn'copist, *n.* One who syncopates or contracts words.

Syn'copize, *v. a.* To syncopate. (R.)

Syn'cratism, *n.* Same as SYNCRETISM, *q. v.*

Syncretic, (*sin-krĕt'ik,*) *a.* Associating or blending together different systems, as of philosophy, religion, or ethics.

Syn'cretism, Syn'cratism, *n.* [Fr. *syncrétisme*, from Gr. *synkrētismos.*] Attempt to establish a comprehensive scheme intended to unite or blend harmoniously one with the other principles or parties in irreconcilable antagonism.—Specifically, in philosophy, the blending of the tenets of different schools into a universal system. A party among the Platonists, at the revival of letters, to which belonged Ammonius, Pico della Mirandola, Bessarion, and other eminent men, have received the name of *Syncretists.*

Syn'cretist, *n.* [Fr. *syncrétiste.*] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A follower of the doctrines of George Calixtus, a Lutheran divine of the 16th century, who endeavored to found a system which should unite the different professors of Christianity. The opinions of Calixtus raised a strong controversy in the Lutheran Church. A new confession of faith was drawn up in Saxony for the purpose of excluding his partisans; but his doctrines, however, did not long survive his death, although they were not without effect on the spirit of the age.

(*Philos.*) See SYNCRETISM.

Syncretis'tic, *a.* Belonging or relating to syncretism.

Syncrisis, (*sin'kri-sis,*) *n.* [Gr., a comparison.] (*Rhet.*) A figure of speech which brings opposite persons or things into comparison.

Syndactyl, (*sin-dăk'til,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *daktylos*, a toe or digit.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a tribe of perching birds which have the external and middle toe united as far as the second joint. See ALCEDINIDÆ.

Syndesmography, (*sin-des-mŏg'ra-fe,*) *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, ligament, and *graphein*, to depict.] (*Anat.*) A description of the ligaments that connect the bones of the skeleton.

Syndesmol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Anat.*) A treatise upon the connecting ligaments of the skeleton.

Syndesmo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *desmos*, a band, ligature.] The union of one bone with another by means of ligaments. — *Brande.*

Syndesmot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *syndesmos*, and *tomĕ*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Act, art, or process of dissecting the ligaments.

Syndic, (*sin'dik,*) *n.* [Fr.; Or. *syndikos* — *syn*, with, and *dikē*, justice.] An officer of government, invested with different powers in different countries; also, a delegate chosen to represent, or transact business for, others.

—In France, under the old régime, officers delegated by the municipalities as agents or mandatories. Such also were the *syndics* of trading companies. The auditors of a bankrupt, under French law, appoint *syndics* or directors from among their number, corresponding with the English *assignees.*

—In Switzerland, the title borne by the chief magistrate of Geneva.

Syn'dicate, *n.* [L. Lat. *syndicatus.*] A council, or body of syndics.

Syndrome, (*sin'dro-me,*) *n.* [Gr., from *syn*, and *dromos*, a course.] Concurrence, or concurrent action.

(*Med.*) The combination or coincidence of symptoms in a disease.

Synecdoche, (*sin-ĕk'do-kē,*) *n.* [Gr. *synekdochē* — *syn*, and *ekdechomai*, to take or understand in a certain sense.] (*Rhet.*) A figure in which the whole is put for a part, or part for the whole. It is a species of *trope.* There are six ordinary instances of *S.*: 1. When genus is put for species (as *being* in the sense of *man*). 2. When species is put for genus. 3. When the essential whole is put for one of its parts. 4. When the matter, or form, is put for the whole being. 5. The whole for a part. 6. The part for the whole.

Synechia, (*sin-ē-ki'ah,*) *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *syncheia*—*syn*, and *echein*, to have.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eye in which the iris adheres to the cornea, or to the capsule of the crystalline lens. — *Brande.*

Synecphonesis, (*-ĕk-fo-nē'sis,*) *n.* [From Gr. *syn*, and *ekphōnein*, to cry out.] (*Gram.*) A contraction of two syllables into one; synizesis.

Syn'epy, *n.* [Gr. *synepeia* — *syn*, and *epos*, a word.] (*Rhet.*) The mutual joining of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

Synergetic, (*sin-er-jĕt'ik,*) *a.* [Gr. *synergetikos* — *syn*, with, and *ergon*, work.] Coöperating, or working in combination or association.

Syn'ergism, (*-jizm,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn*, and *ergein*, a word.] (*Theol.*) The doctrine that the divine grace requires a correspondent action of the human will in order to become effectual; which doctrine, or something resembling it, is termed *Semi-Pelagian* in early ecclesiastical history; — some sentiments expressed by Melanchthon, toward the close of his life, would appear to have introduced *S.* into the Lutheran Church.

Synergist, (*sin'er-jist,*) *n.* A believer in the doctrine of Synergism.

Synergis'tic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Synergism. — Coöperating; acting in combination; synergetic.

Synergy, (*sin'er-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *ergein*, to labor.] (*Med.*) The associated competent action of every organ of a particular system; as, the renal *synergy.*

Syne'sius, of Cyrene, an ancient father, and bishop of the church, who flourished at the beginning of the 5th century. His works, consisting of about 150 epistles on philosophical and polemical subjects, are in high esteem with the learned.

Syngenesia, (*sin-je-nē'sha,*) *n.* [From Gr. *syn*, together, and *genesis*, birth.] (*Bot.*) The 19th class of the system of Linnæus, including all plants whose stamens are united by the anthers.

Syngnathidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of fishes, in which are usually included all the LOPHOBRANCHIATES, *q. v.*

Syngraph, (*sin'graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *syngraphē* — *syn*, and *graphō*, I write.] (*Law.*) A document signed by both or all the parties to a deed, contract, or bond; and of which a duplicate original is kept by each.

Synizesis, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., from *syn*, with, and *izein*, to seat.] (*Med.*) A closed pupil; an obliteration of the pupil of the eye. — *Brande.*

(*Gram.*) Same as SYNECPHONESIS, *q. v.*

Synneurosis, (*-nū-rō'-,*) *n.* [Fr. *synerrose*, from Gr. *syn*, and *neuron*, a sinew.] (*Anat.*) The junction of one bone with another by means of an intervening membrane.

Synod, (*-sin'od,*) *n.* [Fr. *synode*; Gr. *synodos* — *syn*, and *hodos*, a way, a journeying.] A meeting, assembly, council, or convention.

(*Eccl.*) Specifically, a council or assembly of ecclesiastics to consult on theological matters; as, the *Synod* of Dort. (See DORT.) —*S.* are generally divided into four kinds, viz.: 1. *General* or *Œcumenical*; 2. *National*; 3. *Provincial* (see CONVOCATION); and 4. *Diocesan.*

—In the Presbyterian church, an assembly composed of two or more presbyteries.

Syn'odal, *n.* A constitution formed in a provincial or diocesan synod.

Synod'ic, Synod'ical, Syn'odal, *a.* [Fr. *synodique.*] Pertaining, or having relation to a synod.

(*Astron.*) Pertaining, or having reference to the period in which two or more heavenly bodies pass from one conjunction to another; as, the *synodical* revolution of a planet.

Synodic month. See LUNAR MONTH.

Synod'ically, *adv.* In a synodical manner; by synodic authority.

Syn'odist, *n.* One who adheres to a synod.

Synonosy, (*sin-ŏn'o-se,*) *n.* [Gr. *synōnosis.*] A sworn brotherhood; a secret fraternity or society.

Synonym, Synonyme, (*sin'o-nim,*) *n.*; *pl.* SYNONYMS, or SYNONYMES. [Fr. *synonyme*; Gr. *synōnāmia*, likeness of name — *syn*, and *onōma*, an appellation.] A word equivalent to, or having the same intrinsic signification as, another word of the same language. Strictly speaking, words having exactly the same signification are not to be found in any language unless one of them has been borrowed from another language; but in this case the shades of difference are often so slight that words may be frequently used for one another, and this interchange produces a pleasing variety in composition, necessary in poetry. The chief works on this subject are, the *Onomastikon* on Greek; Dumesnil on Latin; Blair, Crabb, and Taylor on English; Stosch and Eberhard on German; and Giraud, Beauzée, Roubaud, and Guizot on French synonyms.

Synonymic, (*sin-o-nim'ik,*) *n.* (*Gram.*) The explanation of synonyms.

Synonym'ic, Synonym'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to synonyms, or synonymics; synonymous.

Synonymicon, (*sin-o-nim'i-kon,*) *n.* A vocabulary of synonyms.

Synon'ymist, *n.* One who collects and elucidates synonymous words.

(*Bot.*) One who collects and classifies the synonyms of plants.

Synon'ymize, *v. a.* To express the same meaning in different words; to express by the use of synonyms.

Synonymous, (*sin-ŏn'y-mŭs,*) *a.* Relating to synonyms. — Expressing the same meaning; conveying the same sense or signification; expressing the same idea; equivalent to the same thing; as, "Wave and billow, mead and meadow, are called *synonymous* words." *Watts.*

Synon'ymously, *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

Synon'ymy, *n.* [Fr. *synonymie.*] Quality of being synonymous.

(*Rhet.*) A figure which serves to amplify diction by an employment of synonyms.

Synop'sis, *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES. [Lat.; Gr. *syn*, and *opsis*, a view.] A collective view of any subject; a generalized conspectus; an outline of the nature or contents of a whole; a collection of things or parts so arranged as to exhibit the whole or the principal features in a general view; a summary; an epitome; as, a *synopsis* of Natural History.

Synop'tic, Synop'tical, *a.* Relating to a synopsis; affording a general and comprehensive view of the whole, or of the principal parts of a thing, as of a book.

Synop'tically, *adv.* In a synoptical manner.

Synosteology, (*-ŏl'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *syn*, together, *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, account.] (*Anat.*) A treatise upon the joints of the human body.

Synosteo'sis, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, and *osteon*, bone.] (*Anat.*) Junction or combination by osseous connection.

Synosteot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *syn*, with, *osteon*, bone, and *tomĕ*, a cutting.] (*Anat.*) Dissection of the joints.

Syno'via, *n.* [Fr. *synovie*; Gr. *syn*, with, and *ōon*, egg.] (*Anat.*) The fluid which lubricates the cartilaginous surfaces of the joints; it is glairy, and resembles the white of egg.

Syno'vial, *a.* [Lat. *synovialis.*] Pertaining, or relating to the synovia.

Syntac'tic, Syntac'tical, *a.* [Gr. *syntaktikos.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to syntax, or the construction of sentences; according to the rules of syntax, or grammatical construction; as, *syntactical* rules.

Syntac'tically, *adv.* In a syntactical manner.

Syntax, (*sin'taks,*) **Syntax'is,** *n.* [Fr. *syntaxe*; Lat. = Gr. *syntaxis* — *syn*, and *taxis*, from *tassō*, *taxō*, to put in order.] (*Gram.*) The grammatical construction of sentences, or the due arrangement of words in sentences, according to established usage. See GRAMMAR.

Syntec'tical, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to syntaxis, or consumption of the animal body; syntetic.

Syntere'sis, *n.* [Gr., a watching closely—*syn*, and *tereïn*, to guard.] (*Med.*) Preventive treatment, as of a disease.

(*Metaph.*) Conscience viewed as the internal repository of the laws of right. — *Whewell.*

Syntere'tic, *a.* [Gr. *syntērētikos*, guarding.] (*Med.*) Preserving health, or preventing disease.

Syntet'ic, *a.* [Fr. *synthétique*; Gr. *synthētikos.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to syntexis; syntetical; wasting with consumption.

Syntex'is, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *syn*, with, and *tēkein*, to consume.] (*Med.*) Consumption; a wasting of the body, as from consumption; colliquation.

Synther'mal, *a.* [Gr. *syn*, with, and *thermē*, heat.] Possessing the same degree of heat.

Syn'thesis, *n.*; *pl.* SYNTHESES. [Lat.; Fr. *synthèse*; Gr. *syn*, and *tithēmi*, to put, set, or place.] A compounding or mixing; composition; the putting of two or more things together, as in compound medicines.

(*Chem.*) The putting together of different bodies to form new ones possessing distinct properties. It is directly opposed to *analysis*, which is the process of separating bodies into their proximate or ultimate constituents. The synthetic production of inorganic compounds, such as sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron, from their elementary constituents, are every-day instances of the practice of this part of chemical science. Of late years, the researches of Rollie, Wöhler, Strecker, Berthelot, and a number of other eminent chemists, have shown that the *S.* of numerous organic compounds, hitherto of a purely organic origin, may be formed from their elementary constituents. Thus Rollie has succeeded in forming acetic acid, Wöhler urea, Strecker saurine, Berthelot alcohol, formic acid, and a number of other substances of more or less complicated composition.

(*Logic.*) That process of reasoning in which we advance by a regular chain from principles before established or assumed, and propositions already proved, till we arrive at the conclusion; — correlative to *analysis.*

(*Surg.*) The operation by which dislocated or divided parts are reunited.

Syn'thetist, *n.* One who uses synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

Synthet'ic, Synthet'ical, *a.* [Gr. *synthetikos*, skilled in putting together.] Pertaining, or relating, to synthesis; consisting in synthesis, composition, or combination; as, a *synthetic* method, in distinction from the *analytical.*

Synthet'ically, *adv.* In a synthetic manner.

Syn'thetize, *v. a.* To put together; — opposed to *analyze.* (R.)

Syn'tomy, *n.* [Gr. *syntomia* — *syn*, and *temnein*, to cut.] Brevity; terseness; curtness; conciseness; laconism.

Syntonic, *n.* [Gr. *syntonos* — *syn*, with, and *teinein*, to stretch.] (*Mus.*) Sharp; acute; intense. (R.)

Sypher'ing, (*sī'fer-,*) *n.* (*Ship-building.*) The operation of lapping one edge of a plank over the edge of another for bulkheads.

Syphilis, (*sif'i-lis,*) *n.* [Etymol. uncertain; perhaps coined from Gr. *syphlos*, crippled, disabled, defective.] (*Med.*) The venereal disease proper; the pox.

Syphilit'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to syphilis; infected with syphilis; as, a *syphilitic* sore.

Syphilit'ically, *adv.* In a syphilitic manner.

Syphilization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Saturation of the system by inoculation with syphilis.

Syph'ilize, *v. a.* To inoculate with syphilitic matter.

Syph'iloid, *a.* Resembling syphilis

Syphon, (*sī'fon,*) *n.* See SIPHON.

Sy'ra, (anc. *Syros,*) a mountainous but fertile island of the Grecian Archipelago, in the middle of the Cyclades, near Delos; Lat. 37° 22' N., Lon. 24° 34' E.; *area*, 65 sq. m. *Pop.* 30,000. The cap. is of the same name, and has a population of 15,000. It is the principal city of the Mediterranean, and has steamers plying to and from Constantinople.

Syracuse, (*sir'a-kūz,*) a city of Italy, in Sicily, on the E. coast of the island; Lat. 37° 3' N., Lon. 15° 27' 3" E. Founded by a colony of Corinthians about 736 B. C. *S.* was one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity. The part of the ancient city now inhabited is insulated, walled, and entered by drawbridges. *S.* contains many remains of antiquity, such as baths, walls, gates, and the Palace of Sixty Beds constructed by Agathocles. The harbor exists in all its beauty: it is capable of receiving vessels of the greatest burden, and of containing a very numerous fleet. Though at present entirely neglected, it might easily be rendered a great naval and commercial station. The exports are limited to wine, oil, hemp, nitre, and some wheat. The wine called *Syracuse*, though made in different parts of Italy, is a luscious red wine of the muscadine kind. This city was taken by the Romans 200 B. C., and by the Saracens in 878. In 1639 an earthquake nearly destroyed it. It is the birthplace of Plato, Simonides, Zeno, and Cicero; of Theocritus and Moschus, the poets; and of Archimedes, the philosopher. *Pop.* 20,176.

Syr'acuse, in *Illinois*, a village of De Kalb co., 70 m. W. of Chicago.

Syracuse, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Kosciusko, 128 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

Syracuse, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Bremer co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of Waverly.

Syracuse, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Morgan co., 43 m. W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 700.

Syracuse, in *Nebraska*, a village of Otoe co., abt. 25 m. W. of Nebraska City.

Syracuse, in *New York*, a fine and thriving city, cap. of Onondaga co., on Onondaga Lake, and on the Erie Canal, 80 m. S.E. of Rochester; Lat. 43° 4′ N., Lon. 76° 12′ W. From its central position it is a favorite point for holding State conventions, and hence is styled the *City of Conventions*. It is the depôt of the greatest salt-producing region in the Union; and also contains numerous manufactories of silver-ware, tin-ware, sheet-iron, coach and wagon factories, iron furnaces, machine shops, manufactures of farming implements, woollen goods, leather, &c. Syracuse has a handsome court-house, a State arsenal, and a State asylum for idiots. *Pop.* in 1840, 6,500; in 1870, 43,081.

Syracuse, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Meigs co., on the Ohio River, about 6 miles S.E. of Pomeroy; *pop.* about 1,000.

Syr'en, *n.* A frequent orthography of SIREN, *q. v.*

Syria, (*sir'e-a.*) [Ar. *Esh'sham*, the *Aram* of the Scriptures.] A large division of Asiatic Turkey, including Palestine, and lying along the coast of the Mediterranean, which bounds it on the west; while on the north Mount Taurus and its branches divide it from Asia Minor; and on the east is a vast and trackless desert, stretching northwards from Arabia, between Lat. 31° and 37° 35′ N., and Lon. 34° and 38° 45′ E.; *area*, 144,433 sq. m. It is divided into the pashalics of Aleppo or Haleb, Tripoli or Tarabloox, Acre or Akka, Gaza, and Damascus, named from their respective capitals. On the south is Palestine. The leading feature in the physical aspect of Syria consists in the great mountain-chain traversing it from S. to N., and known, from its highest pinnacle near Tripoli and Beyrout, under the name of Lebanon, or Libanus. Connected with the Jebel-Akrah, which stretches towards the N., it forms a continued range, running into Mount Taurus on the frontier of Asia Minor. While Lebanon faces the Mediterranean, a parallel chain, called Anti-Libanus, looks eastward upon the Syrian desert. Thus Syria, in its inhabited districts, may be considered as a country of valleys, many of which are extremely fertile. Of these, the plains of Haouran in the E., Antioch and Aleppo in the N., and Sharon in the S., may be noticed for their richness. *Rivers.* The Jordan, Azy, or Orontes, and the Litany. *Lakes.* The principal are those of Genessareth

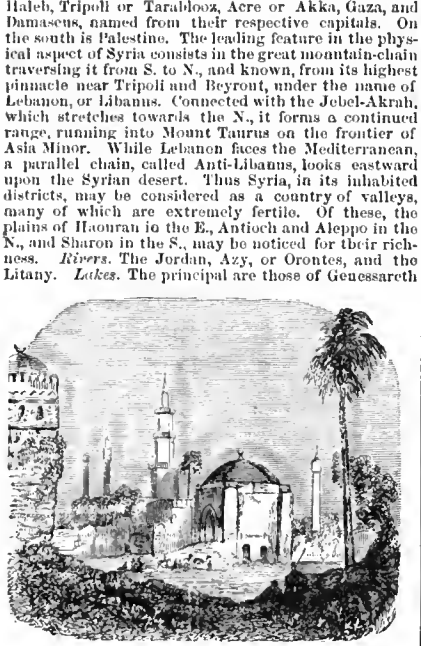


Fig. 2458. — GAZA.

and El Huleh, both in the valley of Jordan. There are, besides, some smaller lakes near Damascus. — *Climate.* Varied. Along the coast the heat is great, even where the mountains are covered with snow. In the N. and E. the climate is colder; but, at Aleppo, frosts are rarely severe. In summer, the samiel, a wind like the simoom of the desert, sometimes sweeps over the country, when earthquake-shocks are felt. — *Produce.* Wheat, barley, maize, millet, lentils, and sesamum; cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is produced on the slopes of Lebanon. Its fruits are held in especial esteem, particularly the oranges of Tripoli, the figs of Beyrout, and the pistachios of Aleppo. As we ascend the sloping sides of Lebanon, all the varieties of European climate are successively experienced. The vine is reared by care to great perfection; and silk and wines which rival those of Italy and France, are produced. Olives and tobacco are also cultivated successfully, and to a great extent. The other products are sugar, indigo, and scammony, and other gums. Madder is also produced, and sheep form a principal part of the wealth of the inhabitants. Sponge is fished on the Mediterranean coast; but other fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The commerce of Syria is greatly impeded by the want of good roads. As it is the high-road, however, from Bagdad, Mosul, and Erzeroum, to Mecca, it is traversed by caravans, carrying its own and the products of Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Persia, to be exchanged here for European manufactures and cochineal. Scanderoon, Tripoli, Saida, and other ports on the Mediterranean, are the residence of a few Frank merchants, and carry on a limited intercourse with Europe. — *Inhabitants.* Few countries present a greater variety of population. Its open plains separated by no defined boundary from Arabia, Persia, and Asia Minor, are, here and there, covered by the wandering population of those respective countries. Turks and Greeks form, as elsewhere, the basis of population in the cities. The only tribes which can be considered as appropriate to Syria are the tenants of the heights of Lebanon. The most remarkable of these are the Druses and the Maronites. The Mohammedans are the most numerous in the secondary towns and the rural districts. In the earliest periods of Jewish history, Syria was formed into a powerful kingdom, having Damascus for its capital. Its most remarkable district, however, consisted of a tract on the sea-coast, entitled Phœnicia, in which commerce flourished to a degree unexampled in ancient times. After the conquests and death of Alexander the Great, Syria was erected by his lieutenant, Seleucus, into a separate kingdom; but under Antiochus, it was reduced by the Romans. It then fell under the Saracen sway, and afterwards became one of the richest appendages of the Turkish empire. The celebrated Djezzar Pasha, successor of powerful Arabian sheiks, who, from about 1750, had exercised an almost independent power, joined with the British in resisting the invasion of Napoleon I. After the demise of Djezzar, the power reverted to the Porte, and Suleiman was appointed pasha. In 1861, in the district of the Lebanon, the old feuds between the Maronite and Druse populations broke out, and the result was a terrible slaughter on both sides. *Estimated pop.* 2,000,000.

Syriac, (*sir'i-ăk.*) *a.* [Lat. *Syriacus*, from *Syria*; Fr. *Syriaque.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Syria, or its language; as, the *Syriac* rendering of the Bible.

—*n.* The language, or, more properly the ancient language, of Syria.

Syriacism, Syrianism, (*sir'i-a-sizm,*) *n.* An idiom of the old Syriac language.

Syrian, (*-sir'.*) *a.* [Fr. *Syrién*; Lat. *Syrius.*] (*Geog.*) Syriac; belonging or having reference to Syria, or to its people.

—*n.* (*Geol.*) A native or inhabitant of Syria.

Syrin'ga, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx*, a pipe or tube.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Oleaceæ*, of which familiar examples occur in the various Lilacs of our gardens. The native country of some of these is not well ascertained, although the genus appears to be confined to S.E. Europe and Central and E. Asia. They are deciduous shrubs with entire leaves, and terminal more or less pyramidal panicles of usually sweet-smelling flowers. The Common Lilac, *S. vulgaris* (Fig. 2459), is the largest species and also one of the most familiar and most beautiful of our spring-flowering ornamental shrubs. The Persian Lilac, *S. persica*, is smaller, seldom growing more than 6 or 7 feet high.

Fig. 2459. — SYRINGA CÆRULEA. (A variety of *S. vulgaris.*)

Syringe, (*sir'inj.*) *n.* [Fr. *seringue*; Gr. *syrinx*, *syringos.*] An instrument consisting of a tube and piston; especially, an instrument for injecting liquids into animal bodies, into wounds, &c., or an instrument in the form of a pump, serving to draw in any fluid, and then to expel it with force.

Garden syringe, a large syringe used for ejecting liquids upon plants, shrubs, &c.

—*v. a.* To inject by means of a syringe. — To wash and cleanse by injection of liquids from a syringe; as, to *syringe* a wound.

Syrin'gine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LILACINE.

Syringot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *syrinx*, a hollow sore, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting for the fistula.

Syr'inx, *n.* [Gr., a pipe.] (*Mus.*) The Pandean pipes. See PANDEAN.

Sysran, (*sis-ran'.*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Simbirsk, 78 m. from Simbirsk; *pop.* 8,872.

Syrup, (*sir'up,*) *n.* A common orthography of SIRUP, *q. v.*

Syssarco'sis, *n.* [Fr. *syssarcose*; Gr., from *syn*, with, and *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.] (*Anat.*) The junction of bones by intervening muscles.

Systal'tic, *a.* [From Gr. *systellein*, to draw together.] (*Physiol.*) Susceptible of, or superinduced by, alternate contraction and dilation; as, the *systaltic* action of the heart.

Sys'tem, (*sis-,*) *n.* [Gr. *systēma* — *syn*, and *histēmi*, to place or set.] A whole compounded of several parts or members; a complete whole; an assemblage arranged or adjusted into a regular whole or entirety; or, a whole plan or scheme consisting of many things connected in such a manner as to create a chain of mutual dependencies; or, an harmonious arrangement of bodies with respect to one another, and of the laws by which their motions, functions, or developments are supposed to be regulated; as, a *system* of government, ethics, philosophy, botany, and the like; the solar *system*, &c. — Hence, the universe, as being the entire scheme of created things regarded as constituting one grand and complete plan or whole. — Regular or methodical plan, mode, or order; as, to conduct business on a thorough *system.*

(*Fine Arts.*) A collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.

(*Astron.*) An hypothesis of a certain order and arrangement of the celestial bodies, by which their apparent motions are explained.

(*Mus.*) An interval composed, or supposed to be composed, of several lesser ones, as an octave, which is a *system.*

(*Physiol.*) The totality of bodily parts, performing an identical or an analogous or connected function; as, the digestive *system*; also, the body as a coöperative unity or whole; as, his *system* is out of order.

Systemat'ic, Systemat'ical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to system; consisting in, or characterized by, system; methodical; designed with regular adaptation or subjection of parts to each other, and to the scheme of the whole; as, a *systematic* way of doing business, a *systematic* course of reading. — Proceeding according to system or appropriate or regular method; as, a *systematic* swindler. — Cosmical; pertaining or having reference to the system of the universe; as, *systematical* phenomena.

Systemat'ically, *adv.* In a systematic manner.

Systematism, (*sis'tem-a-tizm,*) *n.* Reduction of facts or principles to a system.

Sys'tematist, *n.* One who devises a system; or, one who reduces things to a system.

Sys'tematize, *v. a.* To reduce to a system or regular method; as, to *systematize* plants.

Sys'tematizer, Sys'temizer, *n.* One who reduces things to a system; a systematist.

Systematology, (*-tŏl'o-je,*) *n.* The doctrine of, or a treatise on, systems. — *Dunglison.*

System'ic, *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, system.

(*Med.*) Designating the circulation of the general system of the body, beginning at the left ventricle and aorta, and ending at the venæ cavæ and right auricle.

Systemization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Act or operation of systematizing; — also, the reduction of things to system, or regular method.

Sys'temize, *v. a.* Same as SYSTEMATIZE, *q. v.* (R.)

Systole, (*sis'to-le,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr., from *sysstellō*, to draw together — *syn*, and *stellō*, to sound.] (*Gram.*) In prosody, the shortening of a long syllable.

(*Physiol.*) The contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation; — correlative to *diastole.*

Systol'ic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to systole, or contraction.

Sysiyle, (*sis'tĭl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *systylos*—*syn*, and *stylos*, pillar.] (*Arch.*) A term applied to a building in which the pillars are closely placed, but not quite so close as in the pycnostyle, the intercolumniation being only two diameters, or four modules, of the columns. — A temple or other edifice which has a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon, at Athens.

Fairholt.

Syz'ran, a town of European Russia, govt. of Simbirsk, on the Volga, abt. 150 m. below the town of Simbirsk, in the middle of a district teeming with agricultural produce. *Pop.* 25,315.

Syzygies, (*siz-y-jiz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *syzygie*; Lat. and Gr. *syzygia*.] (*Astron.*) The places of the moon or planets when in conjunction or opposition with the sun.

Line of syzygies, the straight line connecting the earth and a heavenly body, particularly the moon, when the latter is in conjunction or opposition.

Szaj'belyite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native hydrated borate of magnesia, lately discovered in limestone, in Hungary.

Szalonta, (*sa-lon'ta,*) a town of Hungary, co. of Bihar, 22 m. from Grosswardein; *pop.* 7,916.

Szurygrad, (*zar-grad,*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Podolia; *pop.* 7,600.

Szathmar-Nemethi, (*sat-mar-nem'et-e,*) a town of Austria, in E. Hungary, on the S., 60 m. from Debreczin; *pop.* 12,000.

Sze-Chuen, (*se-choo-en'.*) [Chi., four streams.] A prov. of China, between Lat. 26° and 33° N., Lon. 101° and 110° E. *Area*, 166,800 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and watered by the Yang-tse-kiang and its tributaries. *Prod.* Sugar, rhubarb, silk, musk, &c. *Cap.* Chingtoo-foo. *Pop.* 28,000,000.

Szegedin, (*zeg'den,*) one of the most important towns of Hungary, opposite to the confluences of the rivers Theiss and Maros, 118 m. from Pesth by railway. *Manuf.* Soda, tobacco, coarse cloth, &c. It carries on an extensive river-trade in wood and corn with Transylvania and the Banat, and its markets rank next to those of Pesth and Debreczin. *Pop.* 65,000.

Szekely-keresztur, (*ze'ke-le ke-res'tur,*) a town of Transylvania, on the Great Kukel, 12 m. from Segesvar; *pop.* 5,600.

Szekszard, (*zek-zard,*) a town of Hungary, on the Sarvitz, 162 m. from Vienna; *pop.* 8,700.

Szenta, (*zen'ta,*) a town of Austria, on the Theiss, 16 m. from Zombor; *pop.* 15,000. Here, in 1696, Prince Eugene gained an important victory over the Turks.

Szentes, (*zen-tees,*) a town of Hungary, near the Theiss, 30 m. from Szegedin; *pop.* 25,000.

Szolnok, (*zol-nok,*) a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 54 m. from Pesth; *pop.* 12,000.

Sztaniesics, (*stan'i-chich,*) a town of Hungary, on the Bacs, 10 m. from Zombor; *pop.* 5,400.

Szurul, (*zoo-rool,*) the highest summit of the Lower Carpathians, between Wallachia and Transylvania, near the Rothenthurm Pass. *Height*, 7,547 feet above sea.

T.

The twentieth, and a mute letter, and sixteenth consonant in the English language, is formed by a quick and strong expulsion of the breath through the mouth upon a sudden drawing back of the tongue from the fore part of the palate, with the lips at the same time open. The strength with which the breath is emitted in pronouncing *t* is all that distinguishes its sound from that of *d*. As *t* and *d* are so nearly related, it is natural that they should take each other's places, as is the case also with *t* and *s*, on account of the similarity of their pronunciation. *T* is also interchangeable with *th* and *st*, with *c*, *p*, *l*, and *sel*. It is frequently dropped at the end of words, and also in the middle of words when flanked with vowels. *Ti* before a vowel has the sound of *si*, or rather *shi*, and is often changed to *s*, *sh*, *ch*, &c. When, however, *ti* is preceded by *s*, as in *question*, it retains its proper sound. *T*, as a numeral, stands for 160, and with a dash over it, for 160,000.

T bandage. (*Surg.*) A bandage shaped like the letter T, and used chiefly for application to the groin. — *To suit* or *fit to a T*, to answer the purpose perfectly.

Taasinge, (*tas'ing,*) an island of Denmark, to the S. of Funen; *area*, 27 sq. m. *Pop.* 5,000.

Tab, *n.* A tag; the end of a lace; the latchet of a shoe; — also, a border to a lady's bonnet.

Tab, a river of Persia, separating the provs. of Fars and Khuzistan, and, after a course of 150 m., entering the Persian Gulf, 20 m. from Hindian.

Tab'anus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of the family *Œstridiæ*, q. v.

Tab'ard, *n.* [W. *tabar*; It. *tabarro*, a mantle.] A sort of tunic or mantle formerly worn, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides from the shoulders downward; also, a herald's coat, as represented in Fig. 1277.

Tab'aret, *n.* A thick, satin-striped silk, used for hangings.

Tabas'co, in *Mexico*, a S.E. state, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, between Lat. 17° and 18° 40′ N., Lon. 91° 20′ and 94° 40′ W., having E. Yucatan, S. Chiapa, and W. Tehuantepec; *area*, 15,609 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tabasco, Usumasinta, Chiltepec, Das Bocas, Tupilco, Santa Anna, Tonala, Uspahan, and Guachapa or Paso. *Surface*, low and flat, with abundance of oak, cedar, mahogany, and ironwood trees; *soil*, very fertile. *Climate*, excessively hot. *Prod.* Maize, sugar-cane, cocoa, dyewoods, coffee, and cotton. *Principal towns.* San Juan Battista, and Frontera de Tabasco. *Pop.* abt. 63,580.

Tabas'co, a river which rises in Guatemala, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico, after a N. course of 250 m.; Lat. 18° 35′ N., Lon. 92° 37′ W.

Tab'asheer, *n.* [Pers.] A silicious deposit in the joints of the bamboo. (See RAMBUSA.) It is remarkable for its low refractive power. Thus, SIR D. BREWSTER has shown that in a sphere of *T.*, one inch in diameter, the focal distance for parallel rays of light is four feet, while in a similar sphere of glass, it is but half an inch from the surface of the sphere.

Tabatin'ga, a town of Brazil, on the Amazons; Lat. 4° 35′ S., Lon. 70° 20′ W.

Tab'by, *a.* Having a wavy, watery, or more variegated appearance. — Diversified in color; brindled; as, a *tabby* cat.

—*n.* (*Manuf.*) A term formerly applied to certain figured silks and other goods upon which an irregular pattern had been stamped, either by the pressure of engraved rollers, or by folding the stuffs in such a way as to produce, by the mutual pressure of their fibres, an inequality of surface, which, by reflected light, gave rise to the appearance called *watering*.

(*Masonry.*) A compost consisting of lime, shells, gravel, and stones, in equal proportions, mixed with a sufficiency of water; and which, when duly powdered and mixed, and after being laid on and dried, becomes as hard as stone itself.

—A cat of a tabby color. — Colloquially, an old maid; a gossip; a woman given to tattling.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TABBIED,) (*tab'bid.*) To water, or to give a watery appearance to, by the process of calendering; as, to *tabby* poplin.

Tabefaction, (*-fak'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *tabes.*] A losing of flesh, or wasting away, as by disease; a form of atrophy.

Tabel'lian, (*-bel'yan,*) *n.* [Lat. *tabellio*, from *tabella*, dim. of *tabula*, a board.] An officer of the old Roman empire who had charge of public documents; — answering to our notary public.

Ta'berg, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Utica.

Taberna, (*ta-bair'na,*) a town of Spain, in Valencia, 4 m. from Valencia; *pop.* 4,500.

Tab'ernacle, *n.* [Lat. *tabernaculum*, a tent.] In its original signification, a tent; and hence the patriarchs are said to have dwelt in *T.*, or tents. In a stricter sense, there were in the camp of Israel under Moses two *T.*: the tent of the congregation, in which the people assembled for the dispatch of their ordinary secular affairs, and the *T.* of the Lord, or the tent of testimony, or simply the *T.* This last was an oblong, square structure, ten cubits in breadth, ten in height, and thirty in length, set up by the express command of God; for the performance of religious worship, sacrifices, &c., by the Israelites during their wanderings in the wilderness, and was used by them for the same purpose in the land of Canaan till the building of the Temple. The sides and west end were composed of boards or planks of shittim-wood, overlaid with plates of gold, having bases of brass; while the east end, at which was the entrance, was covered by a curtain of fine linen richly ornamented with needlework, and above it was also covered with curtains. The whole was so constructed that it could be readily taken down and carried away. It was divided into two parts: the first, called the Holy Place, twenty cubits long and ten wide, in which were the table of shewbread, the golden candlestick, and the golden altar of incense; the other, the Sanctuary, or Holy of Hollies, in which was the ark of the covenant. Around the *T.* was a large oblong court, one hundred cubits in length, and fifty in breadth (Fig. 1446), encompassed by pillars overlaid with plates of silver, on which hung curtains of fine linen. This was the "court of the *T.*" The "Feast of *T.*," or of tents, was designed to commemorate the dwelling in tents in the wilderness, and it was also a feast of thanksgiving for the harvest. It was the last of the three great annual feasts which required the presence of all the people at Jerusalem, and it lasted for eight days, from the 15th to the 22d of the seventh month (Tisri, corresponding to our October). During its celebration, the people dwelt in tents or arbors made of the leafy branches of certain trees. It was observed with great demonstrations of joy, and numerous sacrifices were offered up during its continuance.

(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a small structure of marble, metal, or wood, placed at the posterior part of the altar, and of costly material and workmanship. Even when the exterior structure is of marble or metal, there is commonly an inner receptacle of wood (properly cedar) lined with silk. The *T.* is appropriated exclusively to the reservation of the Eucharist, and it is prohibited to keep within it any other object, however sacred, as the chrism, relics of saints, the altar-vessels, &c. A lamp is constantly kept burning before the *T.*, which is ordered to be kept at all times carefully locked, the key being retained by the clergy, to whom it is forbidden to entrust it to any lay person, even the sacristan or other official of the church.

Tab'ernacle, *v. n.* To dwell; to reside for a time; to be housed.

Tab'ernacle, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., 12 m. S.E. of Mount Holly.

Tabernac'ular, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a tabernacle, more especially the Jewish Tabernacle. — Latticed; presenting the appearance of lattice-work.

Tabes, (*tā'bez,*) *n.* (*Med.*) Same as ATROPHY, *q. v.*

Tab'id, Tabet'ic, *a.* (Fr. *tabide*; Lat. *tabidus.*] Belonging or having reference to, or wasted by, tabes.

Tab'lature, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tabula.*] (*Anat.*) A division or parting of the skull into two tables.

(*Paint.*) A painting in a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one design.

(*Mus.*) A mode of writing music for a particular instrument by means of certain letters placed on parallel lines, each of the lines representing a string of the instrument. It is not now a usual mode of writing.

Table, (*tā'bl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tabula*; W. *tab*, a surface.] A flat surface of some extent, or a thing that has a flat surface, like the side of a board; a slab. — An article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as for holding dishes of meat, for writing on, &c. — Hence, fare; an entertainment of provisions placed on a table to be partaken of; as, he keeps a good *table*. — The company of persons sitting at table, or partaking of entertainment; as, "to set the *table* on a roar." (*Shaks.*) — A tablet; a surface on which anything is written or traced; — hence, sometimes, a memorandum-book; as, he entered the items in his *tables*. — Hence, a picture or something that exhibits a view of anything on a flat surface. — Hence, in a great variety of applications, a condensed statement which may be comprehended by the eye in a single view; a systematic scheme or schedule; a synopsis; the presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; as, (1.) (*Chem.*) A catalogue of substances and their properties. (2.) (*Bibliol.*) A syllabus; an index. (3.) (*Astron., Phys., &c.*) In the first place, denoting merely a collection of numbers, exhibiting the measures or values of some property common to a number of different bodies in reference to some common standard. Thus, we have *tables* of specific gravity, of refractive powers, of the expansion of substances by heat, &c. — In another signification, expressing a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law expressed by a mathematical formula. Of this kind are the logarithmic *tables*, *tables* of the powers or roots of the different numbers; of the sines, cosines, and other angular functions; of astronomical refractions; of the equations of the planetary orbits, &c. (4.) (*Math.*) Any collection and arrangement in a condensed form of many particulars or values, for ready reference, as of weights, measures, currency, &c.; also, a series of numbers following some law, and expressing particular values corresponding to certain other numbers on which they depend, and by means of which they are taken out for use in computations, as annuity *tables*, interest *tables*, and the like. — (*Arch.*) A smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, but most usually in that of a long square. (*Weale.*) — (*Anat.*) One of the two bony laminæ, or layers, of the skull. — (*Glass manufacture.*) A flat, circular sheet of crown glass. — Among lapidaries, the upper flat surface of a diamond or other precious stone, the sides of which are cut in angles. — (*Fine Arts.*) Same as *perspective plane*. See PERSPECTIVE. — (*Games.*) The board on which draughts or backgammon is played. — One of the sides or divisions of a folding-board; as, to play into the left-hand *table*; — also, the game itself; as, "Monsieur ..... plays at *tables*." *Shaks.*

Tables of a girder or *chord.* (*Civ. Engin.*) The upper and lower horizontal members. — *The Lord's Table*, the sacrament or communion of the Lord's supper. See EUCHARIST. — *To lay on the table*, in parliamentary or legislative parlance, to lay as a report, petition, motion, and the like, on the table of the Speaker, or presiding officer — in other words, to postpone, by a vote, the consideration of. — *To turn the tables*, to change the condition or fortune of persons in contest or contention; — used as a metaphor, from the vicissitudes attendant on gaming.

Ta'ble, *v. a.* To lay or place on a table. — To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate. — To enter upon the record; — used in congressional parlance; as, to *table* a motion.

(*Carp.*) To scarf. See SCARF.

(*Eccl.*) In the Presbyterian Church, to enter upon the docket; as, to *table* charges against a minister.

—*v. n.* To board; to supply with food or entertainment.

—*a.* Relating to a table; plane; level.

Tableau, (*tab-lō',*) *n.*; *pl.* TABLEAUX, (*tab-lōz'.*) [Fr., from Lat. *tabula*, a painting.] A picture; a vivid or life-like representation. Particularly, the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate poses, and keeping perfectly silent and motionless; — often called *tableau vivant.*

Table Bay, *n.* An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in S.W. Africa. Cape Colony occupies its shores, with Cape Town, at the back of which is Table Mountain, Lat. 33° 53′ 2″ S., Lon. 18° 24′ 5″ E.

Ta'ble-bed, *n.* A bed made in the form of a table.

Ta'ble-beer, *n.* Small beer; beer for the table, or for common use.

Ta'ble-bell, *n.* A small hand-bell used at table.

Table Bluff, in *California*, a post-township of Humboldt co., abt. 12 m. S.S.W. of Eureka; *pop.* abt. 177.

Table-book, *n.* Tablets; a book for jotting down notes by means of a pencil.

Table-cloth, *n.* A cloth for covering a table, particularly at meals.

Table-cover, (*-kuv'er,*) *n.* A cloth laid on a table between meal-times.

Table-d'hôte, (*tab'bl-dōt,*) *n.* [Fr., literally, the host's table.] An ordinary; a common table for guests at an hotel.

Ta'ble-diamond, *n.* A diamond cut with a flat surface.

Table-land, *n.* Same as PLATEAU, *q. v.*

Table-linen, *n.* Linen table-cloths, napkins, and the like.

Table-money, *n.* In the military and naval service, an allowance of money, sometimes paid to officers in addition to their pay, for mess charges, table expenses, &c.

Table Mound, in *Iowa*, a township of Dubuque co., *pop.* in 1869, 1,022.

Table Mountain, in *California*, an elevation in Marin co., sometimes called Tamel (or Tamal) Pais, 2,600 ft. high. — An eminence in Tuolumne co., 30 m. long, 500 ft. high, and abt. 1,200 ft. wide, contains gold mines.

Table Mountain, in *S. Carolina*, Pickens dist., attains an elevation of 4,000 ft. above the sea. On one side is a precipice of abt. 1,100 ft. perpendicular.

Table Rock, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Pawnee co., abt. 32 m. S.W. of Brownville.

Ta'ble-shore, *n.* (*Naut.*) A low, level shore.

Ta'ble-spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as TABULAR SPAR, *q. v.*

Ta'ble-spoon, *n.* A large spoon used at table.

Ta'ble-spoonful, *n.*; *pl.* TABLE-SPOONFULS. Enough to fill a table-spoon.

Tab'let, *n.* [Fr. *tablette*, dim. of *table.*] A small table or flat surface. — Something flat on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave.

—*pl.* A small pocket note-book.

(*Med.*) Something made up in a square, solid form; a lozenge; a troche.

Ta'ble-talk, (*-tawk.*) *n.* Conversation at meals; chat at dinner.

Ta'ble-talker, *n.* One who chats or converses at table.

Ta'ble-turning, *n.* See SPIRITUALISM.

Ta'bling, *n.* A forming into tables; a setting down in order.

(*Shipbuilding.*) Letting one piece of timber into another, in the same manner as the beams are put together; scarfing.

(*Naut.*) A broad hem made on the skirts of sails by turning over the edge of the canvas, and sewing it down.

Ta'bo, in *Missouri*, a post-village of La Fayette co., 36 m. S.E. of Independence.

Tabo'ga, an islet of the U. S. of Colombia, in the Bay of Panama, 10 m. S. of Panama.

Taboguilla, (*ta-bo-gheel'ya,*) an island in the Bay of Panama, abt. 1½ m. N.E. of Taboga.

Tabon', an island of Chili, N.E. of the island of Chiloe; Lat. 42° S., Lon. 73° 10′ W.

Taboo', *n.* Among the South-Sea Islanders, a term denoting something consecrated, sacred, not to be touched. — Hence, something prohibited or interdicted.

—*v. a.* To interdict approach or use; as, a match-making mother *tabooed* an ineligible suitor for her daughter's hand.

Ta'bor, *v. a.* To make, as a sound with a tabor.

Tabor, (*tai'bor,*) *n.* (*Mus.*) A small drum, usually forming an accompaniment to the *pipe.* — They are both played by the same performer, the tone of the pipe being regulated by the fingers of the left hand, while the *T.* is played with the other. They were at one time very popular amongst the lower classes in most European countries.

Fig. 2460. — TABOR.

Tabor, (Mount,) a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, between the towns of Nazareth and Tiberias, stands nearly alone, in the N.E. part of the plain of Esdraëlon, and overtops all the adjacent mountains, commanding the most magnificent prospect in the Holy Land. It is about 1,000 feet high. From an early period it was regarded as the Mount of Transfiguration, but this opinion is now generally abandoned, as there is strong evi-

Fig. 2461. — MOUNT TABOR,
(From the plain of Esdraëlon.)

dence of its summit having been then occupied by a city; and travellers are disposed to look for the scene of this supernatural incident further north, in the neighborhood of Hermon. In the times of the Crusaders, *T.* was studded with churches and monasteries, relics of which, as well as of Roman and Saracenic structures, still remain. At the foot of Mount *T.* Napoleon I. gained a victory over the Turks.

Tabor, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Fremont co., abt. 12 m. N. of Sidney; *pop.* in 1869, 251.

Ta'borites, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The denomination of the most violent party among the Hussites, who had for leader John Ziska. They were so called from Tabor, a hill of Bohemia, upon which they encamped during the struggle which they maintained against the civil and ecclesiastical power.

Tab'ouret, *n.* [Fr.] A stool; a convex seat without arms or back, resembling a tabor. — An embroidery frame. — *Simmonds.*

Right of the tabouret, under the old French régime, the privilege of sitting on a tabouret in presence of the sovereign, — a distinction accorded to certain distinguished personages only.

Tabriz, or **Tebriz,** (*ta-breez',*) a city of N. Persia, and the cap. of the prov. Azerbijan; Lat. 38° 2′ N., Lon. 46° 12′ E. It stands in a plain among forests, and is about 3½ miles in circumference. It has fine gardens, a citadel, the remains of a mosque, numerous bazaars, and caravanserais. *T.* is an extensive entrepôt of trade between Persia, India, Russia, and Constantinople. *Pop.* 70,000.

Tab'ular, *a.* [Lat. *tabularis,* from *tabula,* table.] In the form of a table; having a flat surface; as, a *tabular* rock. — Having the form of laminæ or plates; as, *tabular* nodules. — Set in squares. — Tabulated; set down or arranged in a table or schedule; as, *tabular* figures. — Computed by the use of tables; as, *tabular* right ascension.

Tabularization, (*-za'shun,*) *n.* Act of tabularizing; also, state of being tabularized.

Tab'ular Spar, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as WOLLASTONITE.

Tab'ularize, *v. a.* To reduce to a tabular form; to tabulate.

Tab'ulate, *v. a.* [L. Lat. *tabulare,* from *tabula.*] To reduce to tables or synopses. — To shape with a flat surface.

Tabulation, (*-la'shun,*) *n.* Art or act of forming tables; act of throwing data into a tabular form; as, the *tabulation* of statistics.

Tacamahac, Tacamahaca, (*tăk-a-ma'hăk,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A balsamic bitter resin, different varieties of which are attributed to *Icica Tacamahaca,* to *Elaphrium tomentosum,* and to *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* East Indian tacamahac is the resin of *Calophyllum Calaba.* The name is also given to the resin obtained from the buds of the Tacamahac poplar, *Populus balsamifera.* See POPULUS.

Tacazze, (*ta-kat'sai,*) a great river of Abyssinia, rising near Lat. 12° N., Lon. 39° 30′ E., and afterwards joining the Nile near Gooz, in Lat. 17° 45′ N.

Tacca'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Narcissales.* DIAG. Tubular, half-tripetaloidous flowers and fleshy albumen. They consist of perennial, herbaceous plants separated into 2 genera and 8 species, natives of damp places in the hot parts of India, Africa, and the South-Sea Islands. The most interesting plant of the order is *Tacca oceanica,* the roots of which yield the starch known as Tacca starch, Tahiti arrowroot, or Otaheite salep. Cakes made of this product are much eaten by the natives of the Society Islands. See ARROWROOT.

Tacc. [Lat.] Be silent! silence!

Tacet, (*ta'set,*) *v. impers.* [Lat., it is silent.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that through the movement to which it is affixed in any part, that part is to lie still, or be silent during its performance.

Tachometer, (*-kom'e-ter,*) *n.* [Fr. *tachomètre,* from Gr. *tachos,* speed, and *metron,* measure.] A contrivance for the purpose of measuring the velocity of a moving body.

Tachydidaxy, (*tak'y-di-dax-y,*) *n.* [Gr. *tachys,* quick, and *didaxis,* teaching.] A short method of imparting instruction. (a.)

Tach'ydrite, *n.* [Gr. *tachys,* and *ydor,* water.] (*Min.*) A very deliquescent salt, resembling Carnallite, which occurs in roundish masses of a yellow color in the compact Anhydrite of Stassfurt. It has a hydrated chloride of calcium and magnesium.

Tachygraphy, *n.* Same as STENOGRAPHY, *q. v.*

Tach'ylite, *n.* [Gr. *tachys,* quick, and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) A kind of Isopyre of a velvet-brown or black color, found on the Säsebühl, near Dransfeld, forming small masses in Basalt and Wacke. It is a silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron. The name has reference to its rapid fusibility.

Tacit, (*tăs'it,*) *a.* [Fr. *tacite;* Lat. *tacitus,* from *taceo,* to be silent.] Silent; implied, but not expressed.

Tacitly, *adv.* In a tacit manner; silently; without words; by implication; as, he *tacitly* acquiesced.

Taciturn, *a.* [Fr. *taciturne.*] Habitually silent or reticent; not free or inclined to converse; not apt to talk or speak; as, a *taciturn* person.

Taciturn'ity, *n.* [Fr. *taciturnité.*] Habitual silence or reserve in speaking; reticence; — the opposite of *loquacity.*

Taciturnly, *adv.* In a taciturn or reticent manner.

Tacitus, CAIUS CORNELIUS (*tas'i-tus,*) a celebrated Roman historian, born A.D. 56, and, being descended of a good family, passed early through the usual military grades to the dignity of prætor, and in 97 was elected consul. How or when he died is uncertain. His great works were, *A Life of Agricola; Manners and Customs of the Germans; Dialogues and Oratory; A History of Rome from Galba to the Death of Domitian;* and *Annals of the History of Rome from the Death of Augustus to Nero.* *T.*'s writings are a rich storehouse of political and philosophical wisdom. He displayed a profound acquaintance with human nature, and the subtlest influences that affect the human character and conduct. His style is remarkable for conciseness, vigor, apparent abruptness, and occasional obscurity; and his writings, like all the productions of great minds, charm most those who study them best. They have been translated into almost every European language.

Fig. 2462. C. C. TACITUS.

Tacitus, MARCUS CLAUDIUS, a Roman emperor, elected on the death of Aurelian, A. D. 275, when in his 75th year. He was descended from the great historian, and had been twice consul; but he reigned only 6 months, in which short space he displayed singular wisdom, vigor, and moderation. He was assassinated at Tyana, in Cappadocia, 276.

Tack, *v. a.* [Fr. *attacher* = Sp. *atacar,* and It. *attaccare.*] To fasten or attach to anything; as, to *tack* a condition to an agreement. — To fasten slightly, as by nails or tacks; as, to *tack* one piece of cloth to another.

—*n.* [It. *taca;* Armor *tach.*] A small sharp-pointed nail, having a broad, circular head; as, tin *tacks.*

(*Naut.*) A rope used to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, or the outer lower corners of studding-sails; also, that part of the sail to which the tack is usually fastened. — The course of a ship, as indicated by the position of her sails; thus, a ship is said to be on the *starboard tack* when she is close-hauled, having the wind on the starboard side; and on the *port tack* when the wind is on the port side.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To change a vessel's course by bringing her head to the wind, and shifting the tacks of the sails from one side to the other; as, to *tack* to port.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To change the course of, as a ship, by shifting tacks and position of the sails and rudder.

Tack'er, *n.* One who tacks; one who attaches or makes an addition.

Tack'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) The changing of a ship's course.

Tack'ing, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A right which mortgagee possess in some cases of consolidating their securities.

Tackle, (*tăk'l;* pron. by sailors, *tă'kl,*) *n.* [D. and Ger. *takel.*] (*Naut.*) An apparatus consisting of one or more pulleys rove with a single rope, which latter is termed a *fall.* The pulleys are called *blocks;* the shell, or frame, contains the *sheaves* of the pulley which turn on a pin. When a tackle is in use, one end of the fall is made fast, and called the *standing-end;* the other is hauled upon, and is called the *running-end.*

Overhauling a tackle is separating the blocks; while, *fluting blocks* is bringing them close together by hauling on the fall. (See BLOCK.)—The chief simple tackles used are a *whip; whip upon whip; gun-tackle; luff-tackle;* but many other combinations of pulleys are also used.

—Ropes and other instruments used in action or for equipment; as, he resolved to take up his *tackle* and go.

(*Naut.*) The rigging and working apparatus of a ship. *Ground-tackle.* (*Naut.*) See GROUND-TACKLE. — *Gun-tackle.* See GUN-TACKLE.—*Jack-tackle,* a small tackle employed in hauling down the tacks of the principal sails.

—*v. a.* To harness, as a horse into a wagon. (Colloq.)—To lay hold of; to seize; to encounter; as, *tackle* to one's work.

Tack'ling, *n.* Instruments of action; as, fishing-*tackling.* — Harness; the accoutrements of an animal fastened to a carriage, wagon, &c.

(*Naut.*) Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.

Tac'na, a town of Peru, dept. of Arequipa, on the Tacna River, 40 m. N. of Arica; Lat. 18° S., Lon. 72° 10′ W.; *pop.* 12,000.

Ta'co, in Alaska, a town on the coast, opposite Admiralty Island; Lat. 57° 54′ N., Lon. 133° 37′ W.

Tac'ony, in *Pennsylvania,* a suburb of Philadelphia, on the Delaware, 10 m. N. of the City-Hall.

Taconv (or **Frankford) Creek,** in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Montgomery co., and flowing S., enters the Delaware at Bridesburg.

Tac'ora, a mountain of Bolivia, dept. of La Paz, abt. Lat. 17° 10′ S., Lon. 70° W., 18,890 ft. high.

Tacso'nia, *n.* [From *Tacso,* the Peruvian name.] A genus of ornamental shrubby climbing plants, order *Passifloraceæ,* having the general appearance of *Passiflora,* and the same structure of stamens, pistil, and fruit, but differing in the great length of the cylindrical tube of the calyx, which is furnished with two crowns, one at the throat and the other near its base. In *T. manicata,* a very handsome species, the tube scarcely exceeds in length that of a passion-flower. The species are natives of Central America and the W. Indies. The fruit of *T. mollissima, tripartita,* and *speciosa,* are eaten.

Tact, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactus,* the sense of feeling.] Touch; feeling. (R.) — Hence, sometimes, the stroke in beating musical time. — Skill or address in adapting to circumstances words and actions; peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception, intuition, or discernment; adroit management; dexterity; knack.

Tact'able, *a.* That may be touched or felt. (R.)

Tac'tic, Tac'tical, *a.* [Gr. *taktikos.*] Pertaining or having reference to tactics; relating or belonging to the art of military or naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

Tac'tically, *adv.* In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

Tactician, (*tăk-tish'an,*) *n.* [Fr. *tacticien.*] One versed in tactics; hence, by implication, an adroit manœuvrer; a skilful manager.

Tac'tics, *n. sing.* [Fr. *tactique;* Gr. *taktikos.*] (*Mil.* and *Navy.*) The science of moving bodies of troops, or vessels, in the actual presence of, and contact with, an enemy.

Tac'tile, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactilis.*] That may be touched; also, pertaining or having reference to the organs, or the sense, of touch; as, *tactile* qualities.

Tactil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *tactilité.*] State or quality of being tactile; perceptibility by touch; tangibleness.

Taction, (*tăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tactio,* from *tango, tactus,* to touch.] The act of touching; touch; contact.

Tact'less, *a.* Wanting or without tact.

Tactual, (*tăkt'yu-al,*) *a.* [From Lat. *tactus.*] Belonging to the sense, or the organs, of touch; consisting in, or derived from, touch.

Tacu'ba, or **Tacubata,** a town of Mexico, 7 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Tacun'ga, or **Lactacunga,** a town of Ecuador, 55 m. S. of Quito; *pop.* abt. 10,000, chiefly Spanish and Mestizoes.

Tacu'sah, in *Illinois,* a village of Christian co., abt. 20 m. S. of Decatur.

Tad'pole, *n.* [A. S. *tade,* a toad, and *pola,* Lat. *pullus,* a young animal.] A frog in its first state from the spawn; a polliwag or polliwig. See BATRACHIA.

Tael, (*tăl,*) *n.* In China, a piece of money equivalent to about $1.50; also, a weight of 1⅓ oz. avoirdupois.

Ta'en, (*tān,*) *a.* A contraction of *taken,* used chiefly in poetry.

Tæ'nia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TAPE-WORM.

Tæniold, (*tē'nī-oid,*) *a.* [Lat. *tænia,* ribbon, and Gr. *eidos,* form.] Formed like, or resembling, a ribbon. — Pertaining or relating to the tænia or tape-worm.

Taffelneh, a fortified maritime town of N. Africa, Morocco, 30 m. from Mogadore; *pop.* 3,500. — The cape of the same name is 5 m. to the N.W.

Taf'feta, Taf'fety, *n.* [Fr. *taffetas.*] A thin, glossy, silken fabric, extensively used in France for window-curtains.

Taffrail, (*tăf'rel,*) *n.* [D. *taferreel,* panel.] (*Naut.*) The uppermost rail of a ship's stern.

Taf'fy, *n.* Same as TOFFY.

Taf'ia, Taffia, *n.* [Fr.] A variety of rum prepared in the W. Indies by the fermentation of the molasses of cane-sugar.

Taffi'let, Tafilelt, one of the four great divisions of Morocco, *q. v.*

Taf'ton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Pike co., 175 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Taf'ton, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Grant co., abt. 18 m. N.N.W. of Potosi; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Tafts'ville, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., 54 m. S. of Montpelier.

Tag, *n.* [Swed., Goth. *tagg.*] A metallic point put to the end of a string; as, the *tag* of a stay-lace. — A label or direction card. — The cue; the end or catchword of an actor's speech. (*Simmonds.*) — Hence, something mean and paltry; the rabble. (See TAN-RAG.)—In some parts of England, a young sheep of the first year. — A child's play.

—*v. a.* To fit with an end or metallic point, as a lace. — To append to; to adapt, as one thing to another; as, to *tag* on a word to a sentence. — To join or fasten.

—*v. n.* To follow closely, as something belonging; — often before *after*.

Tag'-belt, Tag'-sore, *n.* A disease under the tail of a sheep.

Tagaurog', a town of European Russia, in the govt. of Ekaterinoslav, near the N.W. extremity of the Sea of Azov. It has a harbor and fortress, maritime and commercial courts, a naval hospital, and a lazaretto. Its port was formed by Peter the Great, and the Emperor Alexander I. died here in 1825. *Pop.* 20,000.

Tages, (*tā'jeez.*) (*Myth.*) A grandson of Jupiter, and the first who taught the twelve nations of the Etruscans the arts of augury and divination. He was said to have arisen from a clod of earth turned up by the plough of an Etruscan laborer, and to have assumed human shape in order to instruct the Etruscans in that knowledge of omens and of incantations for which they afterwards became so celebrated.

Tage'tes, *n.* (*Bot.*) The French Marigold, a genus of showy annual plants, order *Asteraceæ*, the species of which are natives of Mexico, Peru, and Chili, but are also grown in China and India. The scent of the common species is strong and offensive, but *T. signata sumila* (Fig. 2463), and the continuous flowering *T. tenuifolia*, with very finely cut leaves, has a more agreeable balsamic smell.

Fig. 2463. — TAGETES SIGNATA SUMILA.

Tag'ger, *n.* One who, or that which, joins one thing to another. — Anything pointed like a tag. — A thin kind of tin plate. — *Simmonds.*

Taghanic (or **Taghkannuc**) **Mountains,** in *New York*, a range extending from the Green Mountains, along the E. border of New York, to the Highlands.

Taghkanic, (*tag-kan'ic,*) in *New York*, a post-town of Columbia co., 10 m. S.E. of Hudson; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Taglia, (*tāl'ya,*) *n.* (*Mech.*) A system of fixed pulleys collected in one common block, and also of a system of movable pulleys in a separate block, to which the weight is attached, with one string going round all the pulleys, and having one of its ends fixed to a point in the system, and the other end going from one of the fixed pulleys drawn by the power.

Tagliaco'tian Opera'tion, *n.* (*Surg.*) Same as RHINOPLASTY, *q. v.*

Taglincozzo, (*tal-ya-kot'so,*) a town of S. Italy, on the Ismele, 20 m. from Aquila. *Pop.* 4,724. In 1269, Charles d'Anjou here defeated Conradin, and ended the rule of the Hohenstauffen dynasty in Italy.

Tagliamento, (*tal'ya-men'to,*) a river of N. Italy, rises in the Alps, and, after a course of 100 m., entering the Adriatic Sea near its N. extremity. On its banks, the French, under Napoleon Bonaparte, defeated the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, March 16, 1797. Massena gained another battle here in 1805.

Taglioni, MARIA, (*tāl-yō'ne,*) a dancer, of Italian descent, B. in Stockholm, 1804. She made her *début* in 1827, at the French Opera, where she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite, airy style of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be the "poetry of motion." She married Count Gilbert de Voisins, and in 1847 retired from the stage, and has since resided in Italy.

Tag'-lock, *n.* An entangled lock.

Tag'-rag, *n.* The rabble; the dregs of the people.

Tag'-tail, *n.* A worm with a tail of a different color. — A sycophant; a toady; a parasite.

Tagus, (*tā'gus.*) [Sp. *Tajo.*] The largest river in the Spanish peninsula, which, rising between the Sierra de Albarracin and the Sierra Molina, on the frontier of Aragon and New Castile, flows S.; then, holding a W. course through the rest of Spain, enters Portugal, when, pursuing a more S. direction, it passes Lisbon, forming the magnificent harbor of that city, and, spreading into a splendid estuary, finally mingles its waters with the Atlantic, after a course of 400 m. Above the capital of Portugal it has a width of 5 m.; at the city a breadth of 2 m.; but, in consequence of its deep banks and impetuous current, the *T.* is but little adapted to mercantile purposes, and is at present only navigable to Abrantes.

Tahi'ti, or OTAHEITE, the chief of the Society Islands, is 32 m. long, about 120 m. in circumference, and consists of two peninsulas, connected by an isthmus about 3 m. broad, but which is submerged at high water. *Pop.* 14,500, of whom more than 13,000 are natives. The chief town is *Papiete*, with a safe harbor, a patent slip for vessels of 400 tons, and careening quays. For the trade, history, &c., of *T.*, see SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Tai, (*tai* or *ti,*) the name of several cities of China, principally in the N. provinces.

Tail, *n.* [A. S. *tagel, tægl.*] The part of an animal which terminates its body behind, hanging loose from the extremity of the vertebræ, and generally covered with hair. — The lower part of anything, noting inferiority; as, "The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the *tail*." (*Deut.* xxviii. 13.)—The reverse side of a coin; — seldom used, except in the expression "heads or tails" in tossing a piece of money to decide some point by its fall. — Anything hanging long, as a catkin. — Retinue; the train of followers belonging to a Highland chief.

(*Anat.*) That tendon of a muscle which is attached to the movable part.

(*Arch.*) The bottom of any member, or of a slab or tile.

—*pl.* See TAILING.

(*Bot.*) A downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed of the permanent elongated style. — Any elongated, flexible, terminal part, as a petiole or peduncle. — *Henslow.*

(*Surg.*) A partial incision; — called also *tailing.*

(*Mus.*) The part of a note which runs perpendicularly upward and downward from the head; the stem.—*Moore.*

(*Naut.*) A strap connected with a block, by which it may be secured to a rope, spar, &c.

Tail of a gale or *storm.* (*Naut.*) The abatement or closing part of a gale, &c. — *Tail of a lock,* on a canal, the entrance into the lower pond.—*To turn tail,* to flee; to run away; to be guilty of cowardice.

(*Law.*) [Fr. *taillo.*] Abridgment; limitation. — *Estate in tail,* a limited fee; or, an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are cut off or precluded.

—*v. a.* To pull, haul, or draw by the tail.

To tail in, or *on.* (*Arch.*) To attach or secure by one of the ends into a wall or some other support; as, to *tail in* a beam.

Tail'-board, *n.* The movable board at the hinder part of a cart or wagon.

Tailed, (*tāld,*) *a.* Possessing a tail.

Tail'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. — *Gwilt.*

—*pl.* In winnowing grain, the lighter parts blown to one end of the heap.

Tailie, *n.* [Fr., from *tailler,* to cut.] (*Law.*) A portion taken out of an estate, as, in England, an estate tail. — In the old French jurisprudence, any imposition levied by the king or any other lord on his tenants. The exceedingly unfair and oppressive nature of the *T.* was one of the causes which led to the French revolution.

Tail'less, *a.* Without a tail.

Tail'or, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur,* from *tailler,* to cut; L. Lat. *taliator.*] One who cuts out and sews cloth; one whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

—*v. n.* To follow the business of a tailor; to practise making men's clothes; as, he is in the *tailoring* line.

Tail'or-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied to some species of soft-billed Indian birds belonging to the genus *Sylvia*, family *Sylvicolidæ*, and celebrated for the ingenious way in which they prepare their nests. See BIRD, and Fig. 360.

Tail'oress, *n.* A female tailor.

Tail'oring, *n.* The work or the business of a tailor or tailoress.

Tail'-piece, *n.* A piece at the end, as of a series of engravings; an appendage. — A piece of ebony or other material appended to the end of a violin or other similar instrument, to which the strings are fastened.

—*pl.* (*Print.*) Ornaments, in wood or metal, placed in short pages, partly to fill up the vacancy.

Tail'-race, *n.* The channel through which water runs from a mill after passing the wheel.

Tail'-stock, *n.* The sliding-block or support, in a lathe which carries the tail-screw and adjustable centre, the *head-stock* being that which supports the mandrel. *Webster.*

Tail'-vice, *n.* A small hand-vice, with a tail or handle.

Tail'-water, *n.* The waste water discharged from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

Taint, *v. a.* [Fr. *teindre;* Lat. *tingo, tinctus.*] To stain, dye, sully, or tarnish; as, a man of *tainted* honor. — To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which serves to transmogrify the native qualities of the substance. — To corrupt; to infect; to vitiate; to poison; as, putrid garbage *taints* the atmosphere.

—*v. n.* To be tainted, infected, or corrupted; to be brought into contact with something which serves to corrupt. — To be affected with incipient rottenness; as, *tainted* meat.

—*n.* A stain; a tincture. — Infection; corruption; depravation; as, a scrofulous *taint* in the blood. — A slur, stain, or blemish upon character or reputation; as, the *taint* of treason.

Taint, *n.* A lance-thrust which fails to hit the object intended. — The bungling or dishonorable breaking of a lance in the jousts.

Taint'less, *a.* Pure; free from taint or infection.

Taint'lessly, *adv.* In a taintless manner.

Tai-wan-foo, the capital of the island of Formosa, on a large alluvial plain on the S.W. coast, in Lat. about 23° N. It is a large straggling town, surrounded by a high battlemented wall, 6 m. in extent. The commerce of the town was once considerable, but owing to the silting up of the harbor, trade has entirely departed, and no European vessel of the smallest burden can enter the so-called port. *Pop.* large but decreasing.

Tajaç'u, Tajas'su, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PECCARY, *q. v.*

Tajamul'co, or TAXAMULCO, in Central America, a town of Guatemala, at the base of the volcano of Tajamulco; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Take, *v. a.* (*imp.* TOOK; *pp.* TAKEN.) [A. S. *tacan;* allied to Lat. *tango,* to touch.] Used in a sense of more or less activity; — to lay hold of; to get hold or gain possession of in almost any manner; to seize; to grasp; to assist one's self to with the hands or otherwise; hence, specifically, to get into one's power for keeping by force or artifice; to procure the custody or control of; to make captive or prisoner; — also, to befall or come upon; as, to *take* an infection, to *take* that which does not belong to one, &c.; — also, to attack; to seize; to fasten on forcibly; as, to *take* a city, to *take* a ship, he was *taken* with sickness, &c. — To captivate with pleasure; to engage or entrap the affections, interest, or sympathies of; to charm; to cast a glamour over; as, he was very much *taken* with the lady's appearance. — To choose; to elect; to make choice or selection of; — also, to have recourse to; to turn to; to betake or apply one's self to; — in this latter sense frequently used intransitively; as, the badger *takes* a hole, a person *takes* shelter, one is obliged to *take* such and such a course, &c. — To employ; to occupy; to use; hence, to require; to demand; to exact; as, it will *take* me some time to finish the work, it *takes* so much money to get to Europe. — To copy; to draw; to imitate pictorially; to delineate; to sketch; as, to *take* a person's portrait.— To draw; to derive; to deduce; as, an inference *taken* from premises. — To adopt; to assume; to receive, as any temper or disposition of mind; to enjoy or experience, as any sensation or emotion; to yield to, or permit one's self to accept; to receive, as an impression; — used in general definitions, confined by the following complement, in many phrases of a somewhat idiomatic character; as, I *take* the liberty of calling your attention to it, to *take* an objection or resolution.

"Shall I not *take* mine ease in mine inn?" — *Shaks.*

—Employed in a more or less passive sense: — To receive or accept, as what is offered; to admit; not to refuse, decline, or reject; as, his word may be *taken* with confidence, to *take* paper currency in place of coin, &c. — To swallow, as meat, or drink, or medicine; to partake of; as, to *take* one's dinner, to *take* a pill, allow me to *take* wine with you, and the like. — To leap, surmount, or pass over; not to balk at or refuse; to undertake and accomplish with readiness; as, the horse *took* all before him going across country. — To tolerate; to endure; to bear without repugnance or resentment; to submit to without objection or repudiation; as, to give a joke and *take* a joke, he is not the man to *take* an insult tamely. — To receive, as an impression, into the mind; to admit, as meaning; to understand in a particular sense; to interpret; to regard or look upon; to embrace, as an idea; to allow; to entertain an opinion; to suppose; not to dispute; as, I *take* him to be a good sort of man, tinsel is sometimes *taken* for gold.

—To admit; to agree with; to submit; to receive; — employed in general senses; as, to *take* a certain shape, to *take* one at one's word, &c. — To conduct; to transfer; to convey, move, or remove; to assume; to recover, &c.; — used along with prepositions. — *To take advantage of,* to avail one's self of a favorable state of things to the prejudice of; as, to *take advantage of* a woman's confidence. — *To take aim,* to aim; to direct the eye or weapon; as, to *take aim* at a mark. — *To take air,* to be made public or be disclosed, as something intended to be a secret. — *To take along,* to carry, conduct, lead, or convey; as, he *took* his wife *along* with him. — *To take arms,* or *take up arms,* to begin war; to commence hostile operations; as, "To *take arms* against a sea of troubles." (*Shaks.*) — *To take away,* to remove; to shift off; to cause deprivation or withdrawal of; as, to *take away* a vintner's license, to *take* a person's life *away.* — *To take breath,* to cease, as from toil, in order to be recruited or refreshed. — *To take care,* to be careful or solicitous; — preceding *of,* or *for.* — *To take care of,* to care for; to have the charge, superintendence, or supervision of; as, he *takes care of* his money.—*To take down.* (1.) To reduce in height or elevation; to bring down, as from a high or higher place; as, to *take down* a picture; — hence, to depress; to bring lower in place; as, to *take down* an arrogant individual. (2.) To imbibe; to swallow; as, to *take down* a jorum of punch. (3.) To pull to pieces; to demolish or dismantle; as, *take down* a scaffold, to *take down* a ship's rigging. (4.) To record; to note or write down; as, to *take down* a speech delivered in Congress. (5.) To assail; to make an attack or onslaught upon. — *To take effect,* to be efficacious; to have the result or effect intended; as, the medicine *took* the desired *effect.* — *To take fire,* to become kindled, ignited, or inflamed. — *To take from.* (1.) To detract; to derogate; as, a concession *takes from* the integrity of a demand. (2.) To deduct; to subtract; as, *take* 2 from 8, and 6 remains. (3.) *To take ground to the right,* or *left.* (*Mil.*) To move, as troops, to the right or left. — *To take heart,* to gain confidence or courage; as, notwithstanding many reverses, he *took heart* again. — *To take heed,* to be cautious, careful, or wary; as, "*Take heed* of a mischievous man." (*Eccl.* xi. 33.) — *To take hold of,* to grasp; to seize; to fix or lay a grip on; as, to *take hold*

of an offender. — *To take horse*, to mount in the saddle; to ride or proceed on horseback. — *To take in.* (1.) To enclose; to fence; to put a barrier round; as, to *take in* a patch of land. (2.) To comprise or comprehend; to encompass, encircle, or embrace; as, to *take in* the details of a scheme. (3.) To contract; to circumscribe; to bring into a smaller compass; to brail or furl; as, to *take in* a tucker, to *take in* sail. (4.) To cheat; to swindle; to gull; to dupe; to circumvent; to deceive; as, to be *taken in* by an impostor. (Colloq.) (5.) To admit; to receive; as, a leaky ship *takes in* water. (6.) To absorb or receive into the mind or understanding; as, let him *take in* the instructions you give him. — To receive at regular or stated times; as, to *take in* a book published in numbers. — *To take in hand*, to put into application or operation; to undertake; to attempt to perform or execute; as, he *took in hand* more than he had power to accomplish. — *To take in vain*, to use, employ, or utter, as in an oath or imprecation; as, to *take* God's name *in vain*. — *To take leave*, to make one's adieu; to bid farewell; as, he went away without *taking leave*. — *To take notice.* (1.) To observe or remark with particular attention. (2.) To denote by some act that observation is made; as, much *notice* was *taken* of his impropriety. — *To take oath*, to swear in a solemn or judicial manner; to make legal affirmation; as, to *take oath* on the Scriptures. — *To take off.* (1.) To remove, as from the outside, or from the top of anything; as, to *take off* one's hat. (2.) To amputate; to cut or lop off; as, to *take off* a limb, to *take off* a decayed branch. (3.) To destroy; as, how many lives have been *taken off* in fevers. (4.) To invalidate; to remove; as, to *take off* the gist of a proposition. (5.) To withdraw; to call or allure away; as, one's thoughts cannot, sometimes, be *taken off* from a sad theme. (6.) To imbibe; to swallow; to perform the act of deglutition; as, to *take off* a glass of curaçoa. (7.) To purchase; to receive, as a commodity; to take in trade; as, I *took* a parcel of tea *off* his hands. (8.) To copy; to delineate; to reproduce; as, "They *take off* all their models in wood." (*Addison.*) (9.) To impersonate; to imitate; to mimic; also, to burlesque; as, to *take off* another's eccentricities of manner. (10.) To dispose of; to find place or position for; as, "More are bred scholars than preferments can *take off*." (*Bacon.*) — *To take on*, to take upon one's self; to assume; as, he *takes on* himself the entire responsibility. — *To take one's own course*, to have one's own way; to pursue such measures as are dictated by one's own mind; as, a wilful man will persist in *taking his own course*. — *To take out.* (1.) To remove from within any place; to withdraw; to separate; as, to *take out* the intestines in dissecting a dead body. (2.) To remove; to clear or cleanse from; as, to *take out* ink-stains from linen. — *To take a paper*, or *serial publication*, &c., to receive regularly, on paying the amount of subscription; as, to *take* the "New York Herald." — *To take part*, to participate in; to share; as, he *takes part* in the national prejudices against foreigners. — *To take part with*, to unite, join, or identify one's self with; as, he *took part* with the Confederates during the war. — *To take place.* (1.) To happen; to occur; to come to pass; as, when will the extinction of the Woman's Rights Movement *take place?* (2.) To prevail; to have result or effect; as, the altercation wound up with a general fracas *taking place*. — *To take root.* (1.) To vegetate; to live and grow; as, a plant *takes root.* (2.) To be founded, established, or consolidated; as, Republican principles have *taken* strong *root* in this country. — *To take sides*, to become an adherent or partisan of one of two parties in mutual antagonism; as, to *take sides* with the weak against the strong. — *To take stock.* See STOCK. — *To take advantage of*, to employ to advantageous effect; to avail of an advantage presented by; as, he *takes advantage of* the fall in gold. — *To take the air*, to walk or ride in the open air; to take out-door exercise; as, an invalid *takes the air* on a sunny day. — *To take the field.* (*Mil.*) To enter upon the operations of a campaign; as, the French *took the field* against Germany. — *To take to heart*, to be sensibly affected by; to feel acutely or poignantly; as, she *took* her husband's death *to heart*. — *To take up.* (1.) To lift; to raise; to upheave; to elevate; as, to *take up* a heavy weight. (2.) To buy or borrow; to purchase, as for speculation; as, to *take up* redeemable securities. (3.) To begin; as, to *take up* a sudden friendship. (4.) (*Surg.*) To bind or fasten with a ligature. (5.) To engross; to engage; to employ, as the attention with; as, novel-reading *takes up* the best of her time. (6.) To take or adopt for a permanent settlement; as, to *take up* one's rest in the Christian religion. (7.) To seize; to capture; to arrest; to catch and take into custody; as, to *take up* a fellon. (8.) To admit; to believe; to entertain; as, "the ancients *took up* experiments on credit." (*Bacon.*) (9.) To reprimand; to censure; to answer by reproof; as, he *took* him *up* roundly for his impertinence. (10.) To begin where another left off; as, "I *take* it *up* where the history has laid it down." — *Dryden.* (11.) To fill; to occupy; as, bulky articles *take up* much room. (12.) To manage or carry on in the place of another; to assume; as, I *took up* my friend's quarrel. (13.) To comprise; to include; to comprehend; as, the history *takes up* the first half of the century. (14.) To adopt; to assume; as, he *took up* his old trade again. (15.) To collect; to exact or claim payment of, as a tax; as, to *take up* the yearly tribute. — *Knolles.* (16.) To favor; to espouse the cause of; to receive, admit, or adopt for the purpose of rendering assistance; as, he has *taken up* with the government after all that has passed. (17.) To pay and receive; as, to *take up* a promissory note. — *To take up arms*, to enter upon open or overt resistance; to begin hostile operations; as, the people rose and *took up arms*. — *To take up one's connection*, to end one's association or relations. — *To take upon one's self.* (1.) To undertake; to assume; to claim authority; as, he *took upon himself* to interfere unnecessarily. (2.) To make self-appropriation of; to permit the imputation to one's self of; as, he *took upon himself* the payment of his son's debts. — *To take up the gauntlet*, see GAUNTLET.

—*v. a.* To move or direct the course; to go; to proceed; to betake one's self; to resort to; as, being hotly pursued, the thief *took* to his heels. — To please; to be acceptable; to gain reception; as, a really good novel seldom fails to *take* with the public. — To have the intended or natural effect; as, "Putrid earth will best in vineyards *take*." (*Dryden.*) — To catch; to seize; to fix, or become infixed; as, the bait laid out for him did not *take*. — *To take after.* (1.) To copy; to imitate; to follow as a model; as, a true Englishman *takes after* the John Bull pattern. (2.) To be like; to resemble; as, the son *takes after* his father. — *To take in with*, to resort to. — *To take on.* (1.) To be violently or uncontrollably affected; as, she *took on* terribly in a fit of jealousy. (2.) To act or assume a part or impersonation; to assume or perform a character; as, "I *take* not *on* one here as a physician." (*Shaks.*) — *To take to.* (1.) To be fond of; to apply to; to become attached to, or enamored of; as, children *take to* those who *take to* them, he *took to* drinking and dissipation. (2.) To betake to; to have recourse to; as, after trying his hand at trade, he *took to* the study of law. — *To take up*, to adopt; to follow up; as, on the father's death, his son *took up* the business. — *To take up with.* (1.) To be contented to accept or receive; to receive and make the best of; as, in important matters we should not *put up with* mere probabilities. (2.) To dwell; to reside with; as, he is not the most agreeable person to *take up with*.

Take, *n.* In fishermen's parlance, the quantity of fish taken at one haul or catch; as, a good *take* of cod.

(*Print.*) The quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time.

Take'-in, *n.*; *pl.* TAKE-INS. An imposition; a swindle; a fraud; that by which one is taken in, duped, or defrauded.

Take'-off, *n.*; *pl.* TAKE-OFFS. An imitation after the manner of a caricature.

Tak'er, *n.* One who takes or receives; as, a money-*taker*. — One who catches or apprehends; as, a thief-*taker*. — One who subdues or causes to surrender; as, the *taker* of a fortress.

Tak'ing, *a.* Alluring; attracting; enticing; as, a *taking* manner.

—*n.* Act of gaining possession; a seizing; apprehension; seizure. — Agitation; excitement; perturbation of mind; as, when the news was imparted to her, she fell into a *taking*.

Tak'ingly, *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner.

Tak'ingness, *n.* The quality of pleasing.

Tala'ria, *n. pl.* [Lat. *talaris* — *talus*, ankle.] (*Myth.*) Winged sandals represented as attached to the feet; — mainly considered as an attribute of the god Mercury.

Talavera de la Reyna, (*ta-la-vai'ra dai la rai-e-na,*) a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus, 58 m. S.W. from Madrid; *pop.* 8,700. It is noted for the victory gained over the French by the Anglo-Spanish under the Duke of Wellington, July, 1809.

Tal'bot, JOHN, LORD, a celebrated English military commander, b. at Bletchmore, 1373. In 1414 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he suppressed a rebellion, and brought the chief, Donald Macmorrough, to England. In 1420 he attended Henry V. to France, and was present with him at his two sieges and triumphant entry into Paris. In the next reign he laid siege to Orleans, where his name struck terror into the French soldiers; but the appearance of Joan of Arc turned the scale, and the English army retreated. The battle of Patai completed the disaster, and *T.* was made prisoner. At the end of three years and a half he was exchanged, and again led the English to victory. He took many strong places, and carried his arms to the walls of Paris, for which he was created Earl of Shrewsbury. He was again sent to Ireland, and, on his return to France, he was marching to the relief of Chatillon, when his usual good fortune forsook him, and he and his son fell on the field of battle, 1453. The English on this occasion were wholly routed, and their expulsion from France soon followed.

Tal'bot, in *Florida*, an island off the N.E. coast, opposite the mouth of St. John's River, 9 m. long and 2 broad.

Talbot, in *Georgia*, a W. co.; *area*, 524 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint River, and Parchelaga, Beaverdam, and Upatoi creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Talbotton. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,913.

Talbot, in *Maryland*, an E. co., bordering on the Chesapeake Bay; *area*, 250 sq. m. The Choptank River borders on the E. *Surface*, level. *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Easton. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Tal'botton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Talbot co., 32 m. N.E. of Columbus.

Tal'botype, *n.* A photographic process, so called in honor of its inventor, Mr. Fox Talbot; — also called *calotype*. See PHOTOGRAPHY.

Talc, *n.* [Ger. *talk.*] (*Min.*) A magnesian mineral occurring in crumbling, laminated, and foliated masses of a greenish or yellowish white. It resembles mica, but is much softer, and although flexible, is not elastic. It is used in the manufacture of crayons, for crucibles, as a grease absorbent, and in making porcelain. Much of the so-called commercial *T.* is mica. *T.* also enters into the composition of many rocks, such as *T.*-schist, chlorite-schist, steatite, serpentine, &c. Chemically considered, it consists principally of silicate of magnesia.

Tal'ca, a town of Chili, on the Maule, 40 m. N.E. of Chillan; *pop.* 16,000.

Talcan', in S. America, an island off the W. coast of Chili, between the island of Chiloo and the mainland; Lat. 42° 47′ S., Lon. 72° 58′ W.

Tal'cite, *n.* (*Min.*) The same as NACAITE, *q. v.*

Talcky, Talcose, Talcous, (*talk'y,*) *a.* Like talc; consisting of, or containing, talc; as, a *talcky* substance.

Talc'-slate, *n.* Indurated talc. See TALC.

Tale, *n.* [From *till*; A. S. *tellan.*] Something told, related, or narrated; an oral recital; as, "Ev'ry tongue brings in a sev'ral *tale*." (*Shaks.*) — A story; an anecdote; a narrative; the rehearsal of a series of events or adventures, commonly some trifling incident, or a fictitious narrative; a fable; an incident; as, the *Tale* of a Tub. — Reckoning; account set down; number computed; as, "The ignorant measure by *tale*, and not by weight." (*Hooker.*) — Information; a telling; disclosure of anything secret; as, to tell *tales* out of school.

Tale'-bearer, *n.* A person who officially tells tales or repeats what he has heard to the disadvantage or annoyance of another person; one who impertinently communicates intelligence or anecdotes, and makes mischief among people by his officious meddling.

—*a.* Officiously imparting information.

—*n.* The act of communicating information officiously; betrayal of secrets in an underhand manner.

Ta'led, *n.* (*Jewish Antiq.*) A kind of habit worn by the Jews, especially when repeating prayers in the synagogues. — *Crabb.*

Talegal'la, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A large gregarious Rasorial bird, which may be considered as the representative of the Turkey in Australia. It is also known under the name of Brush Turkey, Wattler Turkey, and New Holland Vulture.

Tal'ent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *talentum*; Gr. *talanton*, a thing weighed, a balance.] (*Antiq.*) Among the ancient Greeks, a weight which was much used in the computation of money. It contained 60 minæ; but its value varied in different states. The *Attic talent* was equivalent to about $990; the *Æginetan* to $1,555. — Among the Hebrews, a weight and denomination of money equivalent to 3,000 shekels, or about $1,980.

—Faculty; natural gift or endowment; eminent ability; superior skill, or power of accomplishment or execution; — a metaphorical word, used generally in the plural, and said to be borrowed from the scriptural Parable of the *Talents*.

Tal'ented, *a.* Possessing skill or talent; accomplished; as, a *talented* writer.

Tales, (*tā'lēz,*) *n. pl.* (*Law.*) If, by reason of challenges or other causes a sufficient number of jurors do not appear at a trial, either party may pray a *tales*: i. e., may pray the judge at the trial to allow a sufficient number of qualified men who happen to be present (*tales circumstantibus*) to be joined with the other jurors to make up the twelve. In practice this seldom arises, except in the case of special jury trials, when the talesmen are taken from the common jury panel in the same court.

Tales'man, *n.*; *pl.* TALESMEN. (*Law.*) A person called upon to supply a deficiency when a tales is awarded.

Tale'-teller, *n.* A tale-bearer; a tell-tale; also, a narrator of tales or fictitious stories.

Tale'-wise, *adv.* In the manner of a tale or story.

Taliaferro, (pronounced (*tol'e-ver,*) in *Georgia*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, 185 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little, and Ogeechee. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Sulphuret of iron, magnetic ore, and gold. *Cap.* Crawfordsville. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,793.

Ta'lion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *talis*, such.] Retaliation. *Lex talionis.* See LEX.

Talipot, Talipot palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CORYPHA.

Talisman, (*tal'iz-,*) *n.*; *pl.* TALISMANS. [Fr.; Gr. *telesma*, an incantation, from *teleō*, to complete, to finish.] Among the Orientals, a figure cut in metal, stone, &c., supposed to have been made with particular ceremonies, and under particular astrological circumstances, and to possess various virtues, but chiefly that of averting disease or violent death from the wearer. — Hence, in a more general sense, any portable object endowed with imaginary influence in exercising evil, &c.; hence, anything which acts as a charm or propitious token; an amulet.

Talisman'ic, Talisman'ical, *a.* Magical; pertaining or relating to a talisman or amulet; possessing the peculiar virtues of a talisman, or preservative against evils by occult influence.

Talk, (*tawk,*) *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* TALKED,) (*tawkd.*) [Dan. *tolke*; Icel. *tulka*; Dan. *tolk*, an interpreter; Gr. *dialegō*, to converse with.] To speak, as in familiar discourse, when two or more persons interchange thoughts or ideas; to converse freely or without circumlocution; to indulge in colloquy; to chat; as, "They always *talk* who never think." (*Prior.*) — To confer; to reason; as, he *talked* with him to no purpose. — To speak idly or impertinently; to prate; to chatter; as, "Hypocrites austerely *talk* of purity." (*Milton.*) — *To talk of*, to tell; to recount; to describe; to give account; as, travellers in strange lands *talk of* the wonders they have seen. — *To talk to*, to advise, exhort, or reprove gently; as, it is useless *to talk to* a headstrong youth. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To speak with ease and fluency; to use or employ for conversation or communication; as, to *talk* Spanish. — To speak; to utter; to mention in speech; as, to *talk* bosh or arrant nonsense. — To spend, waste, or consume in talking; — frequently before *away*; as, to *talk away* an evening. — *To talk over*, to discuss; to talk about in a deliberative manner; to confer upon; as, to *talk over* future plans or arrangements.

—*n.* Act of talking; familiar conversation or colloquy; mutual speech or discourse; that which is spoken by one person in fluent or unconstrained converse, or the mutual converse of two or more; chat; as, much *talk*

and little sense.—Report; rumor; hearsay; as, people have raised a *talk* about it.—Subject of discourse or public conversation; as, his doings are the *talk* of the city. —Among the North American Indians, a public conference; a pow-wow; as, to hold a *talk*.

Talkative, (*tawk'a-tiv,*) *a.* Giving to much talking; loquacious; full of prate or chatter; garrulous; prattling; as, a *talkative* woman.

Talkativeness, (*tawk'-,*) *n.* The habit of talking or speaking much in conversation; loquacity; garrulity.

Talker, (*tawk'er,*) *n.* One who talks; notably, one who is eminent for his, or her, conversational powers; as, a ready writer is seldom an eloquent *talker*. — A loquacious or garrulous person, whether male or female; a prattler; a prater; a chatter-box; also, a boaster; a braggart; a teller of improbable stories; — used in a sense of contempt or derision; as, the loudest *talkers* are usually the least doers.

Talking, (*tawk'-,*) *n.* Loquacious; garrulous; given to talking; as, "*Talking* age." — *Goldsmith*.

—*n.* Act of conversing familiarly or without constraint; as, she is fond of *talking*.

Tall, *n.* [W. *tal*; Ar. *tala*, long.] High in stature; lofty; high and slender; — usually applied to that which grows — as, a *tall* man, a *tall* tree.

Tallade'ga, in *Alabama*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers*. Coosa River, and the Chocolocco and other creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 95 m. N.E. of Montgomery.

Tallade'ga, in *Arkansas*, a township of Jefferson co.

Tallahas'see, in *Florida*, a post-town, cap. of Leon co., 190 m. E. of Mobile; Lat. 30° 28′ N., Lon. 84° 36′ W. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tallahatch'ee, a river of *Mississippi*, rises in Tippah co., and unites with the Yallalusha to form the Yazoo at Leflore, in the W. of Carroll co., after a S.W. course of 250 m.—A N.W. co.; *area*, 930 sq. m. It is traversed by the Tallahatchee River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Charleston. *Pop.* abt. 8,500.

Tallaho'ma, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Lucas co., abt. 8 m. W. of Chariton.

Tallaho'ma, a river of *Mississippi*, rises in Jasper co., and flowing S., enters Leaf River near Augusta in Perry co.

Tallapoo'sa, a river of *Georgia* and *Alabama*, rises in Paulding co., Georgia, and falls into the Coosa, abt. 10 m. N. of Montgomery, after a S.W. course of 250 m.

Tallapoosa, in *Alabama*, an E. co.; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers*. Tallapoosa, and Hillcobee, and Sawkehatchee creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Dadeville. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Tallapoosa, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Haralson co., 160 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice, Prince de, (*tăl'le-rănd',*) an illustrious French statesman, b. in Paris, 1754; an accident in early life compelled him to dedicate his talents to the church, but, being elected in 1788 to the bishopric of Autun, he was called upon, in virtue of his office, to take his seat in the Etats Généroux, from which event is to be dated the rise of that political distinction which made his name illustrious through the whole of Europe for 35 years. In 1835 he retired from political life, and d. 1838.

Tallien, Jean Lambert, a prominent character in the French Revolution, b. in Paris, 1769. He was one of the promoters of the September massacres, and for his services was returned to the convention. He voted for the death of Louis XVI., defended Marat, and, being sent on a mission to Bordeaux, he threw the city into hopeless misery by the most atrocious proscription and massacres. At length, however, he formed an attachment for Madame de Fontenai, a lady of great personal charms, whose family name was Cabarrus; and his heart of stone was somewhat softened by her pleadings. He was recalled on account of his milder proceedings, and Madame de Fontenai was thrown into a dungeon by Robespierre. The tyrant offered her life and liberty if she would betray Tallien. But she rejected the proposal; and sent privately this note to *T.*: "The minister of police has announced to me that to-morrow I am to appear at the tribunal, that is to say, that I am to ascend the scaffold. I dreamt last night that Robespierre was no more, and that my prison-doors were opened. A brave man might have realized this dream; but, thanks to your cowardice, no one remains capable of its accomplishment." *T.* answered, "Be as prudent as I shall prove brave; and, above all, be tranquil." The next day he hurried to the tribune, and, after an animated picture of the atrocities of Robespierre, he suddenly turned to the bust of Brutus, and, invoking the genius of the Roman patriot, he drew a dagger from his bosom, and swore that he would bury it in the tyrant's heart, if the representatives of the people had not courage to order his immediate arrest. The moment was critical; the fate of *T.* hung on a thread; but the assembly joined him, and Robespierre perished on the scaffold. *T.*, who now married Madame de Fontenai, continued to be an active member of the legislature till 1798, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt; but he was afterwards little noticed by the Emperor, and d. in great poverty, 1820.

Tall'ier, *n.* One who keeps tally.

Tall'madge, in *Michigan*, a township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Tallmadge, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Summit co., 5 m. E.N.E of Akron.

Tall'ness, *n.* State or quality of being tall; height of stature; loftiness.

Tallow, (*tal'ō,*) *n.* [Dan. *tælg.*] The melted and purified suet of the ox or sheep, used in the manufacture of common candles. It consists of various portions of stearine, palmitin, and olein, according to its origin. Mutton *T.* is of a much firmer consistence than that of the ox, from containing less olein and more stearin.

Mineral or *mountain tallow*. (*Min.*) Same as Hatchettite. — *Piney tallow*, a vegetable adipose substance extracted from the fruit of the piney-tree. — *Vegetable tallow*, a kind of fatty matter, resembling tallow, obtained from various plants.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* tallowed (*tăl'ōd.*) To grease or smear with tallow.

—Among graziers, butchers, &c., to fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* cattle or sheep.

Tal'low-catch, (*-kăch,*) *n.* A low, mean fellow; — also, a mass of fat rolled up into a lump.

Tal'low-chandlery, *n.* The trade or occupation of a maker of tallow candles; also, the place where such business is carried on.

Tal'lower, *n.* An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

Tal'low-face, *n.* A person who has a pale, sickly complexion.

Tal'lowing, *n.* Among farmers or graziers, the act, art, or practice of feeding animals with a view to the accretion of tallow; or, the property in animals of producing tallow.

Tal'lowish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling tallow.

Tal'low-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Stillingia.

Tal'lowy, *a.* Greasy; having the properties of tallow.

Tallulah, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Issaquena co., on the Mississippi, 70 m. N.W. of Jackson.

Tal'ly, *n.* [From Fr. *tailler*, to cut.] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut, as the marks of a number, such pieces or sticks being formerly used in keeping accounts, the buyer or debtor having one stick, marked with notches or scores, indicating the quantity of goods or the price, and the seller or creditor having another, exactly corresponding. — Hence, one thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.

—*v. a.* To score with correspondent notches; — hence, to fit; to suit; to make to correspond; as, we found the two accounts to *tally* one with the other.

(*Naut.*) To haul aft, as the sheets of the main- and fore-sail.

—*v. n.* To correspond; to suit; to be fitted; as, your idea exactly *tallies* with mine.

Tal'ly-trade, *n.* A system of dealing carried on in large towns, by which shopkeepers furnish certain articles or commodities on credit to their customers, who agree to pay the stipulated price by certain weekly or monthly instalments.

Tal'ma, François Joseph, a celebrated French tragedian, b. in Paris, 1763. His naturally ardent temperament and artistic power found ample scope for development during the tremendous drama of the French Revolution, and he rose to higher fame than any of his predecessors on the stage. Napoleon loaded him with proofs of his favor, and he was no less honored and esteemed by Louis XVIII. D. 1826.

Tal'ma, *n.*; *pl.* Talmas. A kind of large cape or roquelaure, worn both by males and females.

Tal'mud, *n.* [Heb., doctrine.] A work which contains those rules and institutions by which, in addition to the Old Testament, the conduct of the Jews is regulated. It is in fact the interpretation which the ancient rabbins have affixed to the law of Moses. It is called the traditional or unwritten law, as distinguished from the written law given to Moses. They are, however, both regarded as of like antiquity, both having been given to Moses on Mount Sinai. After the second destruction of Jerusalem, under Adrian, and the consequent dispersion of the Jews, fears were entertained lest the oral traditions should be lost; and hence arose the necessity of committing them to writing, in order to their preservation. It is generally agreed that Rabbi Jordah, surnamed "the Holy," made the first permanent record of them about A. D. 190, and 120 years after the destruction of Jerusalem. This was the *Mishna*, or text, and to this a twofold commentary, or series of commentaries, were subsequently added; the one called the Babylonian Gemara, the other the Jerusalem Gemara. The former was begun by Rabbi Asche, who D. 427, and completed by Rabbi Jose some fifty years later. The Gemara of Jerusalem embodied the notes of the Palestinian Jews, and proceeded from the Academy at Tiberias. It is believed to have been written about the close of the 4th century. Thus we have the Babylonian and Jerusalem *T.*, having the same text, but different notes.

Talmud'ic, Talmud'ical, Talmudis'tic, *a.* [Fr. *talmudique.*] Pertaining, or having reference to, the Talmud.

Tal'mudist, *n.* One versed in the Talmud.

Tal'on, *n.* [Fr. and Sp., the heel, from Lat. *talus*, the ankle.] The claw of a bird or fowl.

(*Arch.*) An ogee.

Tal'pide, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Mole.

(*Surg.*) A tumor under the skin or cuticle, commonly called a *mole*.

Ta'lus, *n.* [Lat., the ankle.] (*Geol.*) The sloping heap of debris or fragments accumulated at the foot of a steep rock.

(*Anat.*) Same as Astragalus, *q. v.*

(*Arch.* and *Fortif.*) The inclination or slope of a work, as the outside of a wall, where its thickness is diminished by degrees as it rises in height.

(*Surg.*) A variety of club-foot, in which the heel rests on the ground, and the toes are drawn toward the leg.

Tama, (*tăh'ma,*) in *Iowa*, an E. central co.; *area*, 720 sq. m. *Rivers*. Iowa River, and Deep, Salt, and Wolf creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Toledo. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,443.

Tamabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being tamable; tameableness.

Tam'able, *n.* That may be tamed or subdued.

Tam'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being tamable.

Ta'man, an island in the S. of European Russia, govt. of Taurida. It is formed by the straits of Taman, the sea of Azov, and the Black Sea. It has numerous mud volcanoes. The *Gulf of T.* is to the E. of the Strait of Yenikale.

Taman'dua, a town of Brazil, prov. of Minas-Geraes, 100 m. W. of Ouro Preto; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Tamaqua, (*tam-aw'qua,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Schuylkill co., 15 m. E.N.E. of Pottsville; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Tam'arack, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of *Larix tenuifolia*. See Larch.

Tamarica'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Tamarisk family, an ord. of plants, alliance *Violales*. Diag. Polypetalous flowers, a many-leaved calyx, hypogynous petals, distinct styles, consolidated fruit, and 00 basal seeds, without albumen. The plants of this ord. usually grow by the sea-side, and are most abundant in the basin of the Mediterranean. There are 3 genera, and 43 species. *Tamarix mannifera*, probably a variety of *Tamarix Gallica* (Fig. 2464), produces a saccharine substance, which is known under the name of *Mount Sinai Manna*. This is supposed to be an exudation produced by an insect which inhabits the plant.

Fig. 2464. — common tamarix. (*Tamarix Gallica.*)

Tam'arind, *n.* [Fr. *tamorin.*] (*Bot.*) See Tamarindus.

Tamarin'dus, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*. The well-known tamarind is the fruit of the species *T. indica* (Fig. 2465). It contains an agreeable, acidulous, sweet, and reddish-brown pulp, which is employed medicinally in the preparation of a cooling, laxative drink. When the pulp is mixed with sugar, it forms a delicious preserve.

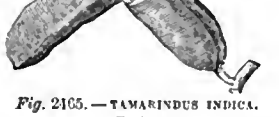


Fig. 2465. — tamarindus indica. (Fruit.)

Tam'arin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Jacchus, and Marmouset.

Tam'arisk, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tamaricaceæ.

Tamaulipas, (*ta-mow-lee'pas,*) in *Mexico*, a N.E. state, bordering on Texas, having N.W. Cohahuila, E. the Gulf of Mexico, S. San Luis Potosi and Vera Cruz, and W. Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi; *area*, 30,334 sq. m. *Rivers*. Rio Grande, Fernando or Tigre, Borbon, Santander, and the Tampico. *Surface*, level in the N., elsewhere diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Climate*. Unhealthy along the coast, but temperate and healthy in the interior. Vast numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, &c., are reared. *Min.* Iron, silver, and salt. *Cap.* Victoria. *Pop.* 107,547.

Tambour, (*tam'bōōr,*) *n.* [Sp. and Port. *tambor*; Pers. *tambūr*; Ar. *tombūr*, lyre.] (*Mus.*) A small drum used by the Biscayans as an accompaniment to the flageolet. — A kind of small, circular frame, somewhat in the shape of a drum for working embroidery upon; — also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in leaves, flowers, &c.; — otherwise called *tambour-work*.

(*Fortif.*) A work in the shape of a redan, generally made of wood, and arranged like a stockade.

(*Arch.*) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns. — The vase or naked ground on which the leaves of the Corinthian and Composite capitals are placed, and which bears some resemblance to a drum.— The circular vertical part above or below a cupola. (*Gwilt.*) — A lobby or vestibule, inclosed with folding-doors, to break the current of wind from without, as at the entrance of a church, banking-house, and the like.

—*v. a.* To embroider on a tambour-frame.

Tambourine, (*tam-boo-rēēn',*) *n.* [Fr. *tambourin.*] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of the drum species (Fig. 755). It is composed of a piece of parchment, stretched on the top of a hoop furnished with little bells, and is sounded by the hand, fingers, or elbow.

Tamboff, (*tam-bo,*) a city of European Russia, cap. of a govt. of the same name, on the Tzna, 270 m. from Moscow. *Manuf.* Woollens, canvas, linen, and alum. *Pop.* 23,000.

Tame, *a.* (*comp.* TAMER, *superl.* TAMEST.) [A. S., Du., Dan., and Swed. *tam.*] That has lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to the presence of man; domesticated; as, a *tame* rabbit, a *tame* bird. — Depressed; spiritless; quiet; subdued; as, "labor *tame* and dull." (*Shaks.*) — Destitute of vim, nerve, spirit, or animation; dull; flat; insipid; vapid; as, a *tame* discourse, a *tame* poem.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *tamian;* Du. *temmen.*] To domesticate; to reclaim; to familiarize; to civilize; to reduce from a wild to a domestic state: as, to *tame* an elephant, to *tame* a refractory subject. — To subdue; to conquer; to depress: to repress; as, a wife *tames* a husband who submits to be henpecked.

Tame, *v. a.* To broach, tap, taste, or try, as liquor.—To deal out; to apportion; to distribute; to divide; as, to *tame* stacks of corn. — *Fuller.*

Tame'less, *a.* That cannot be tamed; wild; untamable.

Tame'ly, *adv.* In a tame or docile manner. — Meanly; servilely.

Tame'ness, *n.* Quality of being tame, docile, or gentle; meek or unresisting submission; lack of manly pluck or spirit; — also, a state of domestication; as, the *tameness* of a beast or bird, the *tameness* of a miserable coward.

Tam'er, *n.* One who tames, subdues, or makes docile.

Tam'erlane. See TIMUR.

Tamiagua, (*ta-me-a'gwa,*) in Mexico, state of Tampico, a lake, 60 m. long and 25 m. broad, separated N. by a narrow isthmus from the Lake of Tampico. — A seaport-town, 70 m. S.E. of Tampico; Lat. 21° 16′ N., Lon. 97° 17′ E.

Tam'ine, Tam'iny, *n.* A kind of highly glazed woollen cloth. —Also, a strainer or bolter made of such material.

Tam'kin, *n.* Same as TAMPION, *q. v.*

Tamp, *v. a.* [Fr *tamponner.*] To plug, stop, or fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting. — Hence, to drive in or down by a succession of gentle strokes; as, to *tamp* stones so as to macadamize a road.

Tam'pa, in *Florida,* a post-village, cap. of Hillsborough co., at the head of Tampa Bay, 40 m. E. of the Gulf of Mexico.

Tampa, (Bay of,) in *Florida,* the largest inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, about Lat. 27° 45′ N. It is 40 m. long, and, towards the interior, is divided into two branches, called Little Tampa Bay and Hillsborough Bay.

Tamp'er, *n.* (*Mining.*) One who tamps.

—*v. n.* To meddle or intermeddle; to be busy; to have to do without fitness or necessity.

"'Tis dangerous *tampering* with a muse." — *Earl of Roscommon.*

—To deal: to practise privily or secretly; — hence, to use bribery; as, a voter who has been *tampered* with.

Tamp'ering, *n.* Act of meddling or practising secretly or clandestinely; as, a *tampering* with a woman's affections.

Tampico, (*tam-pe'ko,*) a river of Mexico, running, after an E. course of 200 m., into the Gulf of Mexico: Lat. 22° 15′ N., Lon. 97° 46′ W. — Also a LAKE, or shallow lagoon, communicating on the E. with the Lake of Tamiagua.

Tampi'co, or SANTA AÑA DE TAMAULIPAS, a seaport-town of Mexico, state of Vera Cruz, on the N. shore of the lake of the same name, 250 m. from Vera Cruz. It carries on an important trade with the U. States. *Pop.* 7,850.

Tampico, in *Indiana,* a village of Howard co., 4 or 5 m. S.S.E. of Rokomo. — A post-village of Jackson co., abt. 34 m. N.W. of Madison.

Tampico, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Darke co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Greenville.

Tamp'ing, *n.* (*Mining.*) The act of filling up a hole in a rock preparatory to the blasting operation. — Also, the material, usually soft stone, placed upon the charge of gunpowder to confine its force, which would otherwise pass up the hole.

Tamp'ing-iron, *n.* (*Mining.*) A tool used for beating down the earthy substance in the charge used for blasting.

Tam'pion, *n.* [Fr. *tampon.*] (*Mil.*) The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance.

(*Mus.*) A plug used as a stopper for the upper end of an organ-pipe.

Tam'pon, *n.* (*Surg.*) A plug or stopper introduced into a natural or artificial cavity of the body in order to stop hemorrhage.

Tam-tam, *n.* [Hind. *tom-tom.*] An Indian drum or gong, made of an alloy of copper and tin. — *Simmonds.*

Tamus, (*tai'mus,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Dioscoreacea. T. communis* is the common black bryony, a beautiful twining hedge-plant. It has a large fleshy root, which is sometimes used as a topical application to bruised parts to remove the marks. Taken internally, it acts as a diuretic, and also, it is said, as an emetic and cathartic.

Tam'worth, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, at the junction of the Tame and Anker, 7 m. from Lichfield. *Manuf.* Cotton-spinning, calico-printing, lace, and wool-stapling. *Pop.* 5,000.

Tam'worth, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Carroll co., 52 m. N.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 1,244.

Tan, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TANNED,) (*tănd.*) [Fr. *tanner.*] To soak, impregnate, or imbue with a decoction of oak bark: to make of the color of a decoction of oak bark, as leather. — To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, a *tanned* complexion.

—*v. n.* To become tanned; as, these hides *tan* quickly.

—*n.* [Fr. *tan.*] The bark of the oak, &c., bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides; — so called both before and after use. — A yellowish-brown color, resembling that of tan. — A yellowish tingeing of the skin by exposure to the sun; as, hands tinctured with *tan.*

Tanace'tum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Tansey, a genus of plants, order *Asteracea.* The common Tansey, *T. vulgare* (Fig. 2466), native of Europe, is naturalized in old fields and roadsides. Its stem is clustered, 2–3 feet high, and branched above into a handsome corymb of yellow flowers, (in Aug.) The whole plant has a strong and aromatic smell and a very bitter taste. The seeds are anthelmintic. A variety called *double tansey* occurs, furnished with dense and crisped leaves.

Fig. 2466.
TANSET, (*Tanacetum vulgare.*)

Tana'ga, in the N. Pacific Ocean, one of the Aleutian Islands, Andreanov group, W. of Kanaga; Lat. 51° 59′ N., Lon. 178° 10′ W.

Tan'ager, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Tanagra,* a group of insessorial birds, of which there are several genera, and numerous species, all peculiar to America, and which are conspicuous for their brilliant colors. They have a conical beak and short wings; representing the Finches, &c., of Europe and Asia in their conformation and habits, and in the nature of their food.

Tana'ro, a river of N. Italy, in Piedmont, rising near the Col de Tenda, in the S. Alps, and, after a course of 140 m., falling into the Po, 10 m. from Alexandria.

Tan'cock, (GREAT and LITTLE,) in *Nova Scotia,* two islands in Mahone Bay, 30 m. S.W. of Halifax.

Tancred, (*tan'krĕd,*) a chief of the Crusades, who headed a vast army collected from Apulia and Calabria, and founded the principality of Galilee on Lake Tiberias. He is one of the heroes of Tasso, and his exploits date from 1096 to 1112.

Taney, (*taw'nee,*) in *Missouri,* a S.S.W. co., bordering on Arkansas; *area,* 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* White River, and James Fork; also, Beaver, Bull, Long, and Swan creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Forsyth. *Pop* in 1870, 4,411.

Tan'eytown, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Carroll co., 71 m. N.W. of Annapolis; *pop.* abt. 375.

Tang, *n.* [Icel. *tangi.*] A strong, rancid, or offensive taste or smack; — particularly, a flavor of something extraneous to the thing in question; as, whisky matured in a sherry-butt acquires a *tang* of the cask. — Relish; taste; gout; smack; flavor; as, there was not the least *tang* of religious bigotry in anything he said or did. — That which leaves a sting or acute feeling of pain behind; as, women often have a tongue with a *tang.*—The handle or haft of anything; — particularly, the tongue of a buckle. — A sharp sound; a twang. — The sting of a wasp or bee.

—*v. n.* To cause to ring or sound loudly.

To tang bees, to induce a swarm of bees to settle by making a loud, clanging noise.

—*v. n.* To ring; to make a ringing sound.

Tangency, (*tăn'jĕn-se,*) *n.* State or quality of being tangent; — also, a contact or touching.

Tan'gent, *n.* (*Geom.*) A right line passing through two consecutive points of a curve. If we conceive a right line to rotate around one of its intersection points with the curve until another intersection point comes to coincide with the first, it will in the last position become a tangent.

Tangent-scale. (*Geom.*) An instrument or sight used in pointing cannon.

—*a.* Touching; coming into contact with.

(*Geom.*) Touching at a single point; as, a *tangent* line.

Tangent plane. (*Geom.*) A plane which touches a surface in a straight line or single point without cutting it. — *Tangent screw.* (*Mech.*) An endless screw, applied as a tangent at the edge of a toothed wheel, with which the screw gears, and by each revolution of the screw the wheel is turned on its axis the distance of one tooth of the wheel from the next one. Screws of this kind are useful for minute adjustments, as a considerable amount of rotation in the screw gives but a small amount of rotation to the wheel.

Tangential, (*tan-jĕn'shal,*) *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

Tangential force (*Mech.*) A force which, in its action, gives a tendency to a revolving body to fly off in a tangent to its orbit.

Tangen'tially, *adv.* In the direction of a tangent.

Artificial or *logarithmic tangent.* (*Math.*) The logarithm of the natural tangent of an arc. — *Natural tangent,* a decimal designating the length of the tangent of an arc, the radius being considered unity.

Tanghin'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apocynacea,* containing only one species, the Tanghin, *T. venenifera,* a native of Madagascar. The fruit is a drupe, of which the kernel is so deadly a poison, that although not larger than an almond, one kernel is sufficient to destroy twenty people.

Tangibility, (*-jĭ-bil'-,*) **Tan'gibleness,** *n.* State or quality of being tangible.

Tan'gible, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tango,* to touch.] That may be touched; perceptible to the touch; palpable; tactile; as, a *tangible* body. — That may be possessed or realized; susceptible of apprehension by the mind; as, a *tangible* reason, excuse, benefit, &c.

Tan'gibly, *adv.* So as to be touched.

Tan'gier, (*-jeer,*) (anc. *Tinja,*) a fortified seaport of Morocco, situate on the Straits of Gibraltar, a few miles from the E. of Cape Spartel; Lat. 35° 42′ N., Lon. 5° 50′ W. *Pop.* abt. 8,000. The Bay of Tangier is encumbered by the ruins of the mole and fortifications, and is not very safe during winter, in westerly winds.

Tan'gier's Islands, in *Virginia,* nearly opposite the mouth of the Potomac River, in the Chesapeake Bay.

Tangipaha', a river of *Louisiana,* flows S., and enters Lake Pontchartrain on the border of Livingston and Tammany parishes.

Tanglipao', a parish of *Louisiana; pop.* in 1870, 7,942.

Tangle, (*tang'gl,*) *v. a.* [Swed. and Goth. *tagel.*] To unite or knit together confusedly, as hair, wool, or grass; to interweave or interlock, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel the knot; to entangle. — To implicate; to ensnare; to entrap; as, "*Tangled* in amorous nets." (*Milton.*) — To embarrass; to bring into an imbroglio; as, "*Tangled* in forbidden ways." (*Crashaw.*)

—*v. n.* To be entangled or united confusedly.

—*n.* A knot of hairs, threads, or other things united confusedly, or so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged or extricated; as, yarn in *tangles.*

(*Bot.*) See SAMINARIA.

Tan'gly, *a.* Knotted; intertwined; intricate. — Besprent with tangle or sea-weed.

Tanis, (*tai'nis,*) a ruined city of Egypt, on an arm of the Nile, at its delta, 12 m. from Menzaleh. The Plain of San, or "Field of Zoan," where Moses performed his miracles, is now a desert waste.

Tan'ist, *n.* [Gael *tamaite.*] Formerly, in Ireland, the proprietor, governor, or captain of a tract of land.

Tan'ists, *n. pl.* A religious sect in China, founded by Lan-Tsze, a celebrated philosopher, whose doctrines hold a place second only to those of Confucius. Lan-Tsze, according to the most trustworthy accounts, was ao historian and archivist of a king of the Chow dynasty, and went, about 600 B. C., to the W. parts of China, where he appears to have become acquainted with the worship of Fo, or Buddha, and, at Han-Rwan, wrote the *Taoutih-King,* or "Book of Reason and Virtue." He is supposed to have died 523 B. C. The doctrines of Lan-Tsza differ from those of Confucius, indeed possess a higher scope, the object of the latter being the practical government of man through a code of ethics, that of Lan-Tsze the rendering of man immortal through the contemplation of God, the repression of the passions, and the perfect tranquillity of the soul. The moral code of the *Tan* (*i. e.,* the Eternal Reason or Supreme Principle) sect is excellent, inculcating all the great principles found in other religions — charity, benevolence, virtue, and the free-will, moral agency, and responsibility of man. Since the 2d cent., A. D., the sect has continued to spread in China and among the Indo-Chinese nations; and many monasteries and nunneries have been brought into existence.

Tanjore, (*tan-jor',*) a town and fortress of British India, cap. of a dist. of same name, 170 m. from Madras; Lat. 10° 42′ N., Lon. 79° 11′ E. *Estim. pop.* 80,000.

Tank, (*tangk,*) *n.* [Fr. *étang.* a pond; Sansk. *tanâga,* a fish-pond.] A reservoir of standing water; a large basin or cistern.

(*Naut.*) A case of sheet-iron for the stowage of water on shipboard.

(*Mach.*) That part of the tender of a locomotive-engine which contains the water. Tanks vary in size, according to the power of the engine to which they are attached, and are from about 500 to 1,600 gallons in capacity.

Tankard, (*tang'kărd,*) *n.* [Fr. *tancard.*] A large vessel for the reception of liquors; also, a drinking-mug with a cover; as, a *tankard* of London porter.

Tank'ard-tur'nip, *n.* A kind of turnip that stands at some elevation above the ground.

Tank'-engine, (*-ĕn'jin,*) *n.* A locomotive-engine which carries its own water and fuel, thus dispensing with the use of a tender.

Tan'kia, *n.* Same as TANKA, *q. v.*

Tank'-iron, (*-ī'urn,*) *n.* Plate-iron, thinner than boiler-plate, and thicker than sheet-iron or stove-pipa iron.

Tan'na, an island of the S. Pacific Ocean, belonging to the group of the New Hebrides; Lat. 19° 32′ S., Lon. 169° 44′ E. It is abt 22 m. in length and 10 in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774.

Tan'nate, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) A compound of tannic acid with a base.

Tan'ner, *n.* [Fr. *tanneur.*] One who tans hides.

Tan'nersville, in *New York,* a post-village of Greene co., 45 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Tannersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Monroe co., 118 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Tan'nery, *n.* [Fr. *tannerie.*] The house or place appropriated to tanning; also, the apparatus used therein.

Tan'nic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See TANNIN.

Tan'nin, *n.* (*Chem.*) This term was formerly applied to the various forms of the astringent principle con-

tained in the materials used for tanning leather. The most important of them have been examined and found to possess an acid reaction, and to differ considerably in their properties, according to their sources. The best known of them is *gallo-tannic acid*, which is generally known by the name of *T.* or *tannic acid*, as its name signifies. It is obtained from the nut-gall of the oak, which contains two-thirds of its weight of this acid. The nut-galls are reduced to powder, and digested with an equal weight of washed ether. The decanted liquid separates on standing into two portions, the denser of which is of a yellow color, and consists of ether holding gallo-tannic acid and various coloring matters in solution. On evaporation it yields a pale buff residue of amorphous gallo-tannic acid. It is freely soluble in water. It reddens litmus-paper, and dissolves the carbonates with effervescence. With the bases it forms salts known as the gallo-tannates, none of which are crystalline. The basis of ordinary writing-ink is gallo-tannate of iron. Its most remarkable compound is that which it forms with *gelatin*, which constitutes the basis of leather. Gallo-tannic acid is used as a mordant in dyeing and in photography. The other varieties of tannic acid are *moritannic acid*, found in fustic (*Morus tinctoria*), *quercitannic acid*, existing in oak-bark, *quinotannic acid*, contained in cinchona-bark, *caffeotannic acid*, found in coffee, and a few others of little importance. *Form. of gallo-tannic acid*, $C_{54}H_{22}O_{34}$.

Tan'ning. See LEATHER (MANUFACTURE OF).

Tans'borough, in *New Jersey*, a village of Gloucester co., 35 m. S.W. of Trenton.

Tan'sy, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TANACETUM.

Tan'talic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See TANTALUM.

Tantalidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of Grallatorial birds, the chief of which inhabit tropical latitudes, living almost entirely on the swampy banks of rivers and lakes. The genus *Tantalus* is characterized by having the head, in the adult, entirely destitute of feathers. It includes the Wood Ibis (*T. loculator*) of the Southern States, is 45 inches long, the wing 18 inches; the color white, quill and tail a metallic blackish-green. They live in flocks, in the swampy districts, feeding upon fish and aquatic reptiles. The genus *Ibis* has the bill very long, moderately thickened at the base, and curves downward towards the tip. Among the American species are the Red or Scarlet Ibis (*I. rubra*) (Fig. 2467) of S. America and the W. Indies, accidentally in the U. States; and the White Ibis, or White Curlew (*I. alba*) of the S. Atlantic and Gulf States, rarely northward, which is 25 inches long, the wing 11, and the bill 7 inches; color white. This species feeds largely upon crawfish. The Sacred Ibis, or Egyptian Ibis (*I. religiosa*), is an African bird, 30 inches in length, and covered with white and black plumage. It was one of the birds worshipped by the ancient Egyptians, and called by them *Hac*, or *Hib*, and by the modern Egyptians *Abou-Hannes* (i. e., Father John). It was supposed, from the color of its feathers, to symbolize the light and shade of the moon, and its body to represent the heart; its legs described a triangle, and with its beak it performed a medical operation; from all which esoterical ideas it was the avator of the god Thoth and Hermes, who escaped in that shape the pursuit of Typhon, as the hawk was that of Ra, or Horus, the sun. Its feathers were supposed to scare, and even kill, the crocodile. It appeared in Egypt at the rise, and disappeared at the inundation of the Nile, and was thought, at that time, to deliver Egypt from the winged and other serpents which came from Arabia in certain narrow passes. As it did not make its nest in Egypt, it was thought to be self-engendering and to lay eggs for a lunar month. According to some, the basilisk was engendered by it. It was celebrated for its purity, and only drank from the purest water, and the most strict of the priesthood only drank of the pools where it had been seen; besides which, it was fabled to entertain the most invincible love of Egypt, and to die of self-starvation if transported elsewhere. Its flesh was thought to be incorruptible after death, and to kill it was punishable with death.

Fig. 2467. — SCARLET IBIS, (*Ibis rubra.*)

Tan'talite, *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) Same as COLUMBITE.

Tantalization, (*-zā'shun,*) **Tan'talism,** (*-izm,*) *n.* Act of tantalizing.

Tan'talize, *v. a.* [From Lat. TANTALUS, *q. v.*] To torment by presenting some good to the view of and exciting desire therefor, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping that good out of reach; to tease; to vex; to irritate; as, a *tantalizing* woman.

Tan'talizer, *n.* One who tantalizes, teases, or torments.

Tan'talizingly, *adv.* In a tantalizing manner.

Tan'talum, *n.* (*Chem.*) A very rare metal, also known as *columbium*, found in certain minerals, the *tantalites* and *yttrotantalites*. Being so rare, and occurring in such small quantities, its characteristics as a metal have not been much studied. It is obtained by decomposing the chloride at a red heat with ammonia. It is a black infusible powder, which assumes a metallic lustre when burnished. Heated in air it burns, becoming converted into tantalic acid. *T.* forms two oxides, — the protoxide, TaO, and tantalic acid, Ta_2O_5. Tantalic acid is a white infusible substance, uniting with the bases to form salts, known as tantalites. A sesquichloride and a sesquisulphide of *T.* have been obtained. *Symbol* Ta.

Tan'talus, (*Myth.*) A king of Lydia, son of Jupiter. He was father of Niobe and Pelops, by Dione, one of the Atlantides, and is represented by the poets as punished in Hades with an insatiable thirst, and placed up to the chin in the midst of a pool of water, which flowed away as soon as he attempted to taste it. There hung also above his head a bough, richly loaded with delicious fruit, which, as soon as he attempted to seize it, was carried away from his reach by a sudden blast of wind. He was thus punished either for theft, cruelty, and impiety, or lasciviousness; for the causes are variously stated.

(*Zoöl.*) See TANTALIDÆ.

Tantalus's cup. A philosophical toy consisting of a cup, in the bottom of which is adapted a siphon concealed by the hollow figure of a man representing Tantalus, and by means of which the water poured into the cup is drawn off, so that if the water supplied to the cup is not faster than is drawn off by the siphon, the cup will never be filled up.

Tan'tamount, *a.* [Lat. *tantus*, so great, and Eng. *amount.*] Equal; equivalent in value or signification; as, a demur is often *tantamount* to a refusal.

Tantiv'y, *adv.* [Lat. *tanta vi*; said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] A full swing, stretch, or speed; rapidly; swiftly; as, "Hark forward; *tantivy!*" — a term used among English fox-hunters. — *To ride tantivy*, to ride at full speed.

—*n.* A rapid, rattling, tear-away gallop.

Tan'trum, *n.* [Generally in the plural.] A burst of ill-humor; a mock-heroic air; a fit of spleen. (Colloq.)

Taormina, (*ta'or-me'na,*) (anc. *Taurominium,*) a seaport of the island of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the E. coast, 26 m. from Catania. It has many remains of antiquity, among which may be noticed a theatre, capable of containing 40,000 spectators, and an aqueduct and reservoir, which supplied the ancient city with water. *Pop.* 4,436.

Ta'os, in New Mexico, a N.E. co., bordering on Colorado. *Rivers.* Rio Grande and Canadian. *Surface*, mountainous in the W., elsewhere undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Fernandez de Taos. *Pop.* abt. 14,103.

Ta'os, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Cole co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Jefferson City.

Ta'ouza, one of the Society Islands.

Tap, *v. a.,* (*imp.* and *pp.* TAPPED,) (*tăpt.*) [A.S. *teppan.*] To draw out, as liquor, from a cask; to pierce or broach, as a cask, and insert a tap; to open, as a cask, and draw liquor therefrom; to pierce for letting out a fluid; to box or bore into; as, to *tap* a barrel of ale. — Hence, figuratively, to draw or extract from in any analogous way; as, to *tap* a person to elicit information.

—*n.* [Swed ; Goth. *tapp*, a siphon.] A pipe for drawing liquor from casks; also, a plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask. — Liquor which is measured out, as through a tap; as, he has got a *tap* of capital beer at his house. — A place attached to an inn or brewery where malt liquor is retailed; a tap-room; a bar; as, he goes to smoke his pipe in the *tap.*

(*Mech.*) A hardened steel screw with a square head, so that it may be turned by a wrench; it is grooved from end to end, and is also slightly tapered; — used for cutting an internal screw, as that of a nut, &c.

On tap, ready to be drawn; as, porter *on tap.* — Furnished with a tap; as, a barrel of ale on *tap.*

Tap, *v. a.* [Fr. *taper.*] To touch lightly; to strike gently; to hit with something small, or with a very gentle blow; as, to *tap* one on the shoulder with a cane. — To renew the sole or heel of; as, to *tap* a boot.

—*v. n.* To strike or deliver a gentle blow or knock; as, servants should *tap* at a door before entering a room.

—*n.* A gentle hit or knock; a slight blow with something small; as, a *tap* with the finger on a window-pane. — The piece of leather fastened upon the sole or heel of a boot or shoe, when undergoing repairs.

Tap'-bolt, *n.* A bolt headed at one end and threaded on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut.

Tapajos, or **Tapayos,** (*ta-pa'yose,*) a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, deriving its copious sources from numerous branches rising in the interior mountains of Brazil. It is one of those great rivers which come from the south to feed the Amazon. Its course is N. for more than 600 m., between the Chingu and the Madeira, and it falls into the Amazon in Lat. 2° 24′ 50″ S., Lon. 55′ W.

Tape, *n.* [A.S. *teppe.*] A narrow fillet or band; a narrow piece of woven textile fabric, used for strings, &c.; as, a packet of papers fastened with *tape.*

Tape'-line, *n.* A painted or varnished tape, marked out with inches, &c., and inclosed in a metallic case; — used by measurers.

Ta'per, *a.* Conical; pyramidal; regularly narrowed toward the point; becoming small toward one end; as, *taper* fingers.

Ta'per, *n.* [A.S.; It. *doppiere*, a torch.] A small wax candle, or a small light. — Also, a tapering form of structure; as, the *taper* of a pyramid.

—*v. n.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end; as, a spire *tapers* to a point.

—*v. a.* To make gradually smaller in diameter.

Ta'pering, *a.* Becoming gradually smaller in diameter toward one end; diminishing by degrees toward a point.

Ta'perness, *n.* State of being taper.

Tap'estry, *n.* [Fr. *tapisserie*, from *tapis*, a carpet; Lat. *tapete*; Gr. *tapes, tapetos*, also *dapis, dapidos*, a carpet.] A kind of rich hangings, commonly composed of wool and silk, having pictorial representations wrought in them. This species of curtain covering for walls was known among the inhabitants of eastern countries at an extremely remote era. The most grotesque compositions and fantastic combinations were commonly selected for the display of the talents of workmen in this department of oriental art, which was afterwards imported into Greece. At length, the refined taste of Athens became visible in the structure of tapestries. The old grotesque combinations no longer, as formerly, covered their surfaces, but were confined to the borders only; and the centre received more regular and systematic representations. In modern times, this description of embroidery has been executed with very great success, and has often employed the talents of the greatest masters in the art of painting. In Flanders, particularly at Arras (whence the term *arras*, signifying *tapestry*), during the 15th and 16th centuries, the art was practised with uncommon skill, and tapestries were executed there after the design of Raffaelle in his cartoons. The first manufacture of *T.* in Paris was established under Henry IV., in 1606 or 1607, by several artists whom that Monarch invited from Flanders. Under Louis XIV., the manufacture of the Gobelins was instituted. Tapestry-work is distinguished by the workmen into two kinds, — that of high and that of low warp; the looms, and consequently the warps, being differently situated in the one case from what they are in the other; those of the *low warp* being placed flat and horizontal to the horizon, and those of the *high warp* erected perpendicularly. See BAYEUX TAPESTRY, GOBELINS, &c.

—*v. a.* To furnish or adorn with tapestry; as, a *tapestried* room.

—*a.* Made of, or resembling tapestry; as, a *tapestry* carpet.

Tapestry-carpet, an elegant and cheap kind of two-ply or ingrain carpet, in which the warp or weft is printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth. — *Simmonds.*

Tape'-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the articulated animals composing the family *Cestoidæ*, ord. of *Trematoda*. This family embraces the tape-like worms, narrow toward the head and widening behind, which in their mature state live only in the intestines of vertebrate animals. They occur in all the classes of vertebrates; and generally different species are inhabited by different species of cestoids; and sometimes two or three species of cestoids inhabit the same species of vertebrate at the same time, and in some cases the same intestine. Some are scarcely visible; others, the largest, attain in some cases the length of one hundred feet. The width is nearly an inch in some of the widest. The eggs of a cestoid never hatch in the same intestine in which the cestoid lives, but only after they have been taken into the stomach of another and suitable animal. Thence the embryos pierce their way into the blood-vessels, and are carried by circulation of the blood into various parts of the body, where they develop into larvæ called hydatids. The so-called *measly pork* is pork containing these hydatids, — that is, measly hogs are such as have their muscles more or less filled with the larvæ of cestoids or tape-worms; and if the flesh of such hogs be eaten before cooking, which kills the hydatids, the man or animal eating it takes these hydatids into his intestines, where they are sure to develop into *T.* And so in regard to all animals which have *T.*; they get them by eating other animals in whose tissues there exist hydatids; and the way those animals afflicted with the hydatids get the latter is, as stated above, by swallowing with their food or drink some of the infinitesimal small eggs of the *T.* Two hundred species of cestoids have already been described. The most frequent of those which inhabit man is the Common *T.* (*Tænia solium* of Linnæus), which derives its Linnæan title from the erroneous idea that it is always a solitary worm. The full-grown *T.* has been known from the earliest times, and is described by Hippocrates, Aristotle, and Pliny; but its organization and mode of development have only been properly understood during the last years. The segments of which it is composed vary in size, and number from 800 to 1,000, the earlier immature ones being extremely narrow, and the sexually mature joints (or those capable of realizing an independent existence) commencing at abt. the 450th segment. From 16 to 35 feet may be regarded as representing its ordinary length; its breadth at about the widest part being one-third of an inch. The head is very small and globular. On examining it with a low magnifying-power, it displays four circular-looking discs, in front of which is a conical proboscis, armed with a double crown of hooks. The head is succeeded by a very narrow neck, which is continued into the anterior or sexually immature part of the body, in which traces of segments first appear in the form of fine transverse lines, which are gradually replaced by visible joints.

Fig. 2468.

Head, neck, and upper joints of *Tænia solium*, magnified; *a*, the circle of hooks; *b* and *c*, two of the sucking discs; *d*, the neck.

These joints or segments represent the body, and each mature segment contains both male and female organs of generation. A mature *T.* in the intestinal canal may give rise to a series of anomalous symptoms, including vertigo, noises in the ears, impairment of sight, itching of the nose and anus, salivation, dyspepsia, and loss of appetite, colic, pains over the epigastrium and in different parts of the abdomen, palpitation, syncope, the sensation of weight in the abdomen, pains and lassitude in the limbs, and emaciation. Many cases are on record in which hysterical fits, chorea, epilepsy, convulsions of various kinds, and even mania, have been induced by the irrigation excited by this parasite, and have ceased at once on its removal. But distressing as these symptomatic phenomena may be, their injurious effects are trifling as compared with the troubles which follow the deposition and growth of the larval form within the body, especially when the cysticerci find a home in the more important vital organs. There are at least a hundred cases on record in which the cysticercus (the embryo of the worm) has caused death by its development within the human brain. In the present state of our knowledge, it is impossible to diagnose these cases; and even if a correct diagnosis were possible, nothing could be done in the way of treatment.

Tap'-house, *n.* A tavern where liquor is served from the tap.

Tapin'ea, *n.* See MANTIOT.

Ta'pir, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of a genus of Pachydermatous quadrupeds, family *Rhinocerida.* In its general form and contour, the *T.* reminds us of the Hog; but it is sufficiently distinguished from that animal by its snout, which is lengthened into a flexible proboscis, that looks like the rudiment of the trunk of the elephant, and partly serves the same purpose. The anterior feet have four toes, but the posterior only three; and these have only their tips cased in small hoofs. The eyes are small and lateral, and the ears long and pointed. The American tapir (*Tapirus Americanus*) is the largest animal of S. America, and is found in all parts of that continent, though most abundant in the forests of Guiana, Brazil, and Paraguay. It is of a deep brown color throughout, approaching to black; between three and four feet in height, and from five to six in length. The hair of the body is scanty, very short, and closely depressed to the surface. The inmost recesses of deep forests are the chosen haunts of this species, which is not gregarious, and shuns the society of man. It is for the most part nocturnal in its habits, sleeping or remaining quiet during the day, and at night seeking its food, which, in its natural state, consists of shoots of trees, buds, wild fruits, &c. Its enormous muscular power, and the tough thick hide which defend its body, enable it to tear its way through the underwood in whatever direction it pleases. It is very fond of the water, and frequently resorts to it. Its disposition is peaceful and quiet; and though it will defend itself vigorously, and in so doing inflict severe wounds with its teeth, it never attempts to attack either man or beast, unless hard pressed. The flesh is dry, and has a disagreeable flavor. The Indian *T.* (*Tapirus indicus*) of Sumatra and adjacent regions, is larger than the American species.

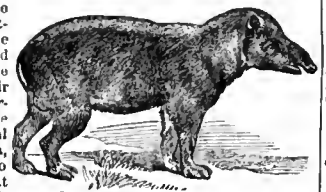


Fig. 2469. — AMERICAN TAPIR, (*Tapirus Americanus.*)

Tapis, (*tā'pe,*) *n.* [Fr.] A carpet; also, formerly, the cover of a council-table.

To be on, or *upon, the tapis,* to be the subject of discussion or debate; on the table, or under consideration.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *tapisser.*] To cover with figures, as in tapestry.

Tap'-lash, *n.* The dregs of sediment of liquor.

Tap'lings, *n. pl.* (*Agric.*) The strong double leathers that secure the ends of each piece of a flail.

Tap'net, *n.* A kind of basket made of rushes, in which figs are imported. — *Simmonds.*

Tappahan'nack, in *Virginia,* a port of entry, cap. of Essex co., 50 m. N. E. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 500.

Tap'pan Bay, in *New York,* an expansion of the Hudson River, between Rockland and Westchester cos., 12 m. long, and 4 m. wide.

Tap'pantown, in *New York,* a post-village of Rockland co., 130 m. S. of Albany. It was the scene of the execution of Major Andre in 1780.

Tap'pet, *n.* (*Mach.*) A small lever or projection intended to tap or touch lightly something else, with a view to change or regulate motion. — *Francis.*

Tap'ping, *n.* The act of one who taps; as, the tapping of a cask of beer.

(*Surg.*) The popular name for the operation known to surgeons as *paracentesis.* It is only performed when it is necessary to relieve some internal organ by drawing off the fluid or water that surrounds and oppresses it, as in dropsies of the chest and belly, and sometimes in cases of water on the brain. In the first two instances an external incision is made through the cuticle, either in the central line of the abdomen, or along the upper margin of one of the ribs, when an instrument like a small bayonet, covered with a silver tube, called a trochar and cannula, is thrust into the cavity; the trochar is then withdrawn, leaving the tube or cannula in the wound, through which the fluid flows into a vessel held to receive it.

Tap'-room, *n.* A room in a tavern, in which beer is served from the tap.

Tap'-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) The main root of a plant, which strikes perpendicularly into the soil.

Tap'-rooted, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having a large, simple, conical root, which forms a centre round which the divisions are arranged.

Tap'ster, *n.* [A. S. *tæppere,* a butler.] A drawer of ale or other liquor; one who serves liquor in a tap or top-room.

Taptee, (*tap-te',*) a river of India, rising near Baitool, in the centre of the peninsula, and entering the Gulf of Cambay near Surat.

Ta'qua-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fruit of the *Phytelephas macrocarpa.*

Taquari, or TACOARY, (*ta-kwa-ree',*) in Brazil, a river of Matto Grosso, joins the Paraguay River, in Lat. 20° 20' S., Lon. 58° W., after a W. course of 400 m.

Tar, *n.* [A. S. *tyrwa;* L. Ger. *tar;* Du. *teer;* Heb. *tsari,* balsam of Gilead.] A dark-brown or black viscid liquid obtained in the destructive distillation of organic matters. There are three principal kinds of tar; *wood tar,* obtained in the manufacture of wood vinegar and wood spirit by the destructive distillation of wood; *Stockholm tar,* largely used in the arts, as in ship-building, &c., which is obtained by a rude distillatio per descensum of the roots and other useless parts of the resinous pine; and *coal tar,* obtained during the destructive distillation of coal in the manufacture of coal-gas. The tars are extremely complex mixtures. Wood tar yields, on repeated fractional distillations, paraffin, eupion, picamar, kapnomor, cedriret, and creosote. The residue left in the retort constitutes pitch, and from it the two hydrocarbons chryson and pyren have been obtained. Coal tar by distillation furnishes carbolic acid or phenol: cresylic alcohol; xylylic alcohol; the liquid hydrocarbons benzol, tolnol, xylol, cumol, and cymol; the solid hydrocarbons naphthalin, paranaphthalin, and paraffin; rosolic and brunolic acids; and the basic compounds aniline, cespitine, pyridine, picoline, lutidine, collidine, parvoline, coridine, rubidine, viridine, leucoline, cryptidine and pyrrol.

—A sailor, so called from his tarred clothes. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TARRED.) (*tard.*) To smear with tar.

Tara, (*tā'ra,*) a parish of Ireland, in the co. of Meath, Leinster, 2 miles from Skreen. *Pop.* 422. The hill of this name was, in remote antiquity, a principal seat of the Irish kings.

Tara, a town of Siberia, govt. of Tobolsk, on the Irtish, 135 m. from Omsk; *pop.* 5,000.

Taraneon, (*ta-ran'kone,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Toledo, 42 m. from Madrid; *pop.* 5,500.

Tarantella, *n.* [It.] A swift, delirious sort of Italian dance in whirling six-eight measure. — *Moore.*

Tar'antism, Tarantis'mus, *n.* (*Med.*) A feigned or imaginary disease in Apulia, characterized by excessive avidity for dancing at the sound of instruments, which was ascribed by the vulgar to the bite of the tarantula. The gesticulations, contortions, and cries, which were the accompaniment of the dance, somewhat resembled those observed in St. Vitus' Dance, and other epidemic nervous diseases of the Middle Ages, with which *T.* was contemporaneous.

Taran'to, (anc. *Tarentum,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Terra d'Otranto, situated on a rocky islet, formerly an isthmus between the *Mare Piccolo* (Little Sea), an extensive harbor on the E. or landward side of the town, and the *Mare Grande* (Great Sea), or *Gulf of Taranto,* on the W. The natural channel between the two seas has been spanned by a long bridge of seven arches, rendering the Mare Piccolo quite useless as a harbor, and forcing ships to anchor in the outer roads, which are much exposed to the S. and S.W. winds. *T.* has manufactures of velvets, linens, and cottons, but little commerce. The Mare Piccolo, however, is still famous (as of yore) for its immense abundance of shell-fish, and a large portion of the pop. derives its subsistence from the oyster and mussel fisheries. *Tarentum* was founded abt. 700 B. C., by colonists from Sparta. It was long a wealthy seat of commerce; but being reduced by the Romans in 209 B. C., it never recovered its importance.

Taran'tula, *n.* [It. *tarantola;* Fr. *tarentule.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of spider (*Lycosa tarentula*), fam. *Aranciдæ.* The *T.* is a native of the south of Europe. Its bite is extremely venomous, and is equal, in the severity of the pain it inflicts, to the sting of a wasp. It lives on the ground, generally under stones or in holes in the earth, and does not construct regular webs to catch its prey, but lies in wait for it, or issues forth on predatory excursions, rushing back to its hole when it has secured it.

Tarare, (*tā-rār',*) a manufacturing town of France, dept. Rhone, at the foot of Mont Tarare, one of the highest summits of the Beaujolais range, 21 m. N.W. of Lyon. The muslins of *T.* are famous for their fineness. *Pop.* 9,712.

Tarascon, (*tā-rās'kōn.*) a town of France, dept. Bouches-du-Rhone, on the Rhone, 13 m. S.W. of Avignon; *pop.* 12,424.

Tarax'acum, *n.* [Gr. *tarasso,* I change, from its supposed effects on the blood.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ. T. officinale* is the common Dandelion. The root of this plant is very extensively employed as a medicinal agent, and is believed to possess aperient, diuretic, and alterative properties. It contains a bitter crystalline principle, to which it seems to owe its medicinal power. The bright yellow flowers of this plant open in the morning between five and six o'clock, and close in the evening between eight and nine — hence, this was one of the plants selected by Linnæus to form his floral clock.

Tar'borough, in *North Carolina,* a post-village, cap. of Edgecomb co., 76 m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Tarazona, (*ta-ra-tho'na,*) two towns in Spain. 1. On the Queiles, 50 m. from Saragossa. *Manuf.* Leather and coarse woollen caps. *Pop.* 6,000. — 2. In the prov. of Albacete. *Manuf.* Printed cottons and handkerchiefs. *Pop.* 6,500.

Tarbes, (*tarb,*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of the Hautes Pyrénées, on the Adour, 25 m. from Pau. It is the seat of an active general trade. *Pop.* 15,720.

Tar'digrades, Tar'digrada, *n. pl.* [Lat. *tardus,* slow, *gradior,* I march.] A family of edentate Mammals, comprising those which are remarkable for the slowness of their motions when upon the ground, as the sloths.

Tar'dily, *adv.* Slowly; with slow pace or motion.

Tar'diness, *n.* The state or quality of being tardy.

Tar'do, *n.* [It., slow.] (*Mus.*) A term denoting that the movement to which it is affixed is to be performed slowly. It is nearly the same in signification as *largo.*

Tar'dy, *a.* (*comp.* TARDIER; *superl.* TARDIEST.) [Fr. *tardif.*] Slow; moving with slow or hesitating pace or motion. — Late; dilatory; behindhand; as, a person *tardy* in his payments.

Tar'dy-gaited, *a.* Slow-paced.

Tare, *n.* [From A. S. *tirian, tyrigan,* to vex, to consume.] (*Bot.*) The common name of *Ervum hirsutum,* and other species of the genus ERVUM, *q. v.*

—[Fr.; It. and Sp. *tara.*] (*Com.*) A deduction made from the weight of goods by taking into account the weight of the packing. It is said to be *real,* when the true weight of such a packing is estimated; *average,* when a few similar cases are taken, and the average estimated as equal on all the cases; *customary,* when a uniform weight is taken as the rule of the place. The allowance of *tret* is a fixed one, being 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs., in goods which are liable to lose from dust, refuse, &c.

Tar'get, *n.* [A. S. *targ.*] A large, round shield; a mark to shoot at.

Tar'geted, *a.* Furnished or armed with a target.

Tar'gum, *n.* [Chal.] The name given to the Chaldee, or more properly Aramaic, version of the Old Testament.

Tar'gumist, *n.* The writer or expounder of a targum.

Tarifa, (*ta-re'fa,*) a town of Spain, on the N. side of the Straits of Gibraltar, and 15 m. from Gibraltar. It is defended by an old castle, built by the Moors. *Pop.* 8,643.

Tar'iff, *n.* [It. *tariffa;* Fr. *tarif;* Sp. *tarifa.*] (*Com.*) A table giving the various duties, drawbacks, bounties, &c., charged or allowed on the importation or exportation of various articles.

—*v. a.* To form a list of duties upon. (R.)

Tar'iffville, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Hartford co., 45 m. N E. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 2,500.

Tarija, or **Tarisa,** a town of Bolivia, cap. of a dept. of same name, bordering on the Argentine Republic. It is situated 80 m. S.E. of Cinti; *pop.* 2,500.

Tarkeo, or TASKIO, in *Iowa,* a post-vill. and township of Page co., abt. 11 m. W. of Clarinda; *pop.* in 1860, 271.

Tarkeo River, rises in Montgomery co., Iowa, and flowing S., enters the Missouri River in Holt co.

Tarki, (*tar'ke,*) a town of the Russian dominions, in Transcaucasia, on the W. coast of the Caspian, 70 m. from Derbend; *pop.* 8,700.

Tarkiln Creek, in *New Jersey,* flows into the Delaware Bay from Cumberland co.

Tar'latan, *n.* A kind of thin, gauzy muslin, used for ladies' dresses, &c.

Tarl'ton, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Pickaway co., 35 m. S.S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 800.

Tar'ma, a town of Peru, dept. and 25 m. S. of Junin; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Tarn, *n.* A mountain, lake, or pool; a bog; a fen; a marsh.

Tarn, in France, a river which rises in Mount Lozère, and after a course of 220 m., joins the Garonne, 3 m. from Moissac. — A dept., formed of a part of the old province of Upper Languedoc, and adjacent to the departments of the Aveyron and Upper Garonne. *Area,* 2,234 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous in the S.E., being traversed by branches of the Cevennes; in the other parts exhibiting a succession of undulating hills, interspersed with beautiful plains. *Rivers.* The Agnut, Aveyron, and Tarn. *Pro.* All the usual cereals, with various fruits. Cattle and sheep are extensively reared, and coal is worked. *Manuf.* The principal ara woolleus and cottons, *Pop.* 355,513.

Tarn-et-Garonne, a department in the S. of France, formed of portions of the old province Guienne, and surrounded by the departments Gers, Lot, and Lot and Garonne. *Area,* 1,436 sq. m. *Desc.* Fertile in the plains; but generally exhibiting an undulating surface. *Rivers.* The Garonne, Tarn, and Aveyron. *Pro.* Wheat, barley, maize, hemp, flax, wines, chestnuts, and several fruits of a southern climate, as almonds and figs. Horses and mules are also extensively reared. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 228,969.

Tar'nopol, a town of Austrian Poland, on the river Sered, 70 m. from Lemberg; *pop.* 18,000.

Tar'nish, *v. a.* [Fr. *ternir.*] To sully; to diminish, deteriorate, or destroy the lustre or brightness of; as, to *tarnish* silver plate, to *tarnish* gilding by exposure to damp. — To lessen, impair, or destroy the purity of; as, a woman of *tarnished* reputation.

—*v. n.* To become impaired in lustre or sheen; to present a dull or dead appearance; as, steel will *tarnish* by corrosion.

—*n.* A spot; a stain; a blot; a blemish; state of being tarnished.

Tar'nisher, *n.* One who, or that which, tarnishes.

Tar'nishing, *n.* The act of one who, or that which, tarnishes, or the state of being tarnished. — A process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim cast, without either polishing or burnishing it. — *Simmonds.*

Ta'ro, a river of N. Italy, which, after a course of 65 m., falls into the Po, 6 m. from Casal-Maggiore.

Tarpau'lin, Tarpau'ling, Tarpaw'ling, *n.* A piece of canvas covered with tar or composition, to render it water-proof, used to cover the hatches of a ship, hammocks, boats, &c.—A hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others. — Hence, by implication, a sailor; a seaman; a tar.

Tar'peian Rock. (*Rom. Hist.*) According to the legend, Tarpeia, the daughter of the governor of the citadel of Rome, surrendered it to the Sabines, who were advancing against Romulus (B. C. 722) to avenge the abduction of the Sabine virgins—on condition of receiving the gold bracelets they were upon their left arms. Titus Tatius, the Sabine king, to punish her perfidy, as he entered the gates, cast not only his bracelet, but his shield upon her. This example was followed by his soldiers, and Tarpeia was crushed to death. Tarpeia was buried in the capitol, and the rock, from which traitors were afterwards hurled, received her name.

Tarqui'nius, surnamed Priscus, or Tarquin The Elder, fifth *mythical* king of Rome, was the son of Greek parents, and B. in the town of Tarquinii, in Etruria, succeeding Ancus Martius, 614 B. C. He had, according to the legends, a long and prosperous reign, and had reached his 80th year, when he was assassinated by the sons of his predecessor, B. C. 576. To *T.* Priscus are attributed several changes in the constitution, the construction of the Cloaca Maxima, and the building of the Forum.

Tarqui'nius, surnamed Superbus, or Tarquin The Proud, seventh and last *mythical* king of Rome, grandson of the preceding, obtained the throne by the murder of Servius Tullius, whose daughter, Tullia, he had married, and rendered himself odious to the Romans by his pride and cruelty. He appears also in the legends as a successful warrior, strengthening and extending the influence of Rome. The rape of Lucretia, by his son, Sextus Tarquinius, is represented as the immediate occasion of the revolution which put an end to the monarchy, and established the republic of Rome, about 507 B. C.

Tar'rago'na, a seaport-town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the River Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 52 m. from Barcelona. *Manuf.* Soap, spirits, coarse cloth, hats, &c. *Pop.* 14,600.

Tar'rakai, (Bay of,) a port of the Sea of Japan, dividing the island of Saghalien from Manchooria. It is 400 m. long, with a breadth varying between 50 and 200.

Tar'rant, in *Texas,* a N. co.; *area,* 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* W. Fork of Trinity River, Clear Fork, and Mary's Creek. *Surface,* mostly prairies; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Birdsville *Pop.* abt. 8,000.—A post-village, cap. of Hopkins co., 300 m. N.E. of Austin City; *pop.* abt. 500.

Tarra'sa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 miles from Barcelona; *pop.* 6,000.

Tarrega, (*tar-ra'ga,*) a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 7 m. from Cervara; *pop.* 4,500.

Tarren'tum, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Allegheny co., 20 m. N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 900.

Tar'riance, *n.* [From *tarry.*] Act of tarrying.

Tar'rier, *n.* One who tarries or delays.

Tar'rock, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The young of the Kittiwake. See Larid.æ.

Tar'ry, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* tarried, tăr'rid.) [Fr. *tarder,* to stay, from Lat. *tardus,* slow.] To loiter; to stay behind; to hold back; to remain in arrear. — To delay; to defer; to procrastinate; to dilly-dally; to put off going or coming. — To stay; to dwell; to abide: to lodge or remain in a place. — (This word is seldom used except in composition.)

—*v. a.* To wait or remain for; to stay or stop for; as, "He plodded on his way, *tarrying* no further question."

—*n.* Stay; stop; hesitation; halt; delay; procrastination.

—*a.* [From *tar.*] Consisting of, covered with, or resembling, tar; as, a *tarry* rope.

Tar'rytown, in *New York,* a post-village of Westchester co., 27 m. N. of New York: *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Tarse, *n.* (*Anal.*) The Tarsus, *q. v.*

Tarsh'ish, a name frequently mentioned in Scripture, and which, in some passages, seems identical with *Tartessus,* a city and emporium of the Phœnicians in Spain, somewhere near the mouth of the Guadalquivir; while in others it seems used as a general expression applicable to all the distant shores of Europe.

Tar'sier, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The English of *Tarsius,* a genus of Quadrumanous Mammalia, belonging to the *Lemuridæ,* and inhabiting the Moluccas. They have the tarsi elongated, which gives to their limbs a disproportionate extent; tail very long; large membranous ears; and great eyes, which indicate a nocturnal life. They feed chiefly on lizards; hold their prey in their fore arms, while they rest on their haunches; produce one young at a birth, and live in pairs.

Fig. 2470.
TARSIUS BANCANUS.

Tarsorraphy, *n.* [Gr. *tarsos,* the sole of the foot, and *raphé,* a suture.] (*Surg.*) An operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

Tarsot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *tarsos,* and *tomé,* a cutting.] (*Surg.*) The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

Tar'sus, *n.*; *pl.* Tarsi. [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The ankle, or the seven bones which constitute that portion of the lower extremity. The tarsus, or ankle-joint, connects the *tibia* and *fibula,* or bones of the leg, with those of the foot or *metatarsus.*

Tar'sus, or **Tar'sous,** a city of Asia Minor, on the River Cydnus, 18 m. from Adana. Its antiquity is great, as it is said both by Arrian and Strabo to have been founded by Sardanapalus. It was much favored by Augustus, as well as Adrian, and rose to such celebrity as to rival in wealth and grandeur, as well as in the cultivation of literature and science, Athens, Antioch, and Alexandria. Hardly a single inscription, or monument of beauty or art, can be now discovered. The port is abt. 7 or 8 m. distant from the town. *Pop.* Estimated at 30,000 in winter, and scarcely 7,000 in summer, a large part of the people repairing to the highlands of the interior during the excessive heat of summer. It is the birthplace of St. Paul, of the philosopher Athenodorus, and the Stoic Antipater.

Tart, *a.* [A. S. *tart.*] Acidulous; sharp or poignant to the taste; as, a *tart* fruit. — Cutting; sharp; severe; incisive; pungent; as, a *tart* rebuke

—*n.* [O. Fr. *tarte;* Swed. *tart.*] A species of pie or pastry, consisting of fruit or preserves, baked in a covering of paste; as, an apple-*tart,* a jam-*tart.*

Tar'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tiretaine.*] Cloth woven in colors, originally of wool or silk; — specifically, woollen cloth, checkered or cross-barred with threads of various colors; as, Scottish *tartan.*

Tar'tan, Tar'tane, *n.* [Fr. *tartane,* from Ar. *tarrad,* a fast-sailing vessel.] (*Naut.*) A small coasting vessel of the Mediterranean, with one mast, a bowsprit, and a lateen sail.

Tar'tar, *n.* [Fr. *tartre.*] (*Chem.*) A whitish crust deposited from wines upon the inside of the casks in which they are stored. It consists essentially of the sparingly soluble bitartrate of potash. When purified, it crystallizes in oblique rhombic prisms of snowy whiteness, forming ordinary cream of *T.* Crude *T.,* or argol, forms the chief source of tartaric acid. — Also, a salivary concretion which forms an incrustation upon the teeth. According to Berzelius, it consists of salivary mucus, 13·5; animal matter soluble in muriatic acid, 7·5; earthy phosphate of lime, 79·0 = 100.

—A person of a bitter, irritable temper; especially, an irascible domineering woman; as, that man who marries a *tartar* is to be profoundly pitied.

(*Geog.*) See Tartars. (Also written *Tatar.*)

To catch a Tartar, to encounter an antagonist who proves to be more than one's match in strength or cunning.

Tartar emetic. (*Med.*) So called because prepared by acting on the oxide of antimony by means of tartrate of potash. It is very largely used as an internal remedy in cases of pulmonary disease; as a counter-irritant, either to produce redness and heat, or excite successive crops of small pustules or blisters, in which cases it is employed in the form of an ointment, the strength depending on the quickness with which the effect is desired.

Tartar'ean, Tartar'eous, *a.* Pertaining or relating to Tartarus; hence, hellish; infernal; as, the *Tartarean* shades.

Tartar'ean, *a.* (*Geog.*) Belonging or having reference to Tartary.

Tartareous, (*tar-tā're-ŭs,*) *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, tartar.

(*Bot.*) Presenting a rough and crumbled surface, as certain lichens.

Tartar'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) An organic acid obtained principally from the crude tartar formed on the insides of the casks in which wine is stored. It also occurs in the berries of the tamarind and of the mountain ash. In order to prepare the acid, the crude tartar, which consists mainly of bitartrate of potash, is dissolved in boiling water, and chalk is added until effervescence ceases. Insoluble tartrate of lime is precipitated, and neutral tartrate of potash remains dissolved. The tartrate of potash remaining in solution is then decomposed into tartrate of lime and chloride of potassium, by chloride of calcium. The product of the two operations is well washed and digested with dilute oil of vitriol at a gentle heat. The *T. A.* is thus set free, insoluble sulphate of lime being thrown down. When cool, the liquid is filtered, evaporated in leaden vessels to the consistence of syrup, and allowed to crystallize, the formation of the crystals being favored by the presence of sulphuric acid. The acid thus obtained crystallizes in large colorless transparent rhombic prisms, which are permanent in dry air. *T. A.* dissolves readily in water, alcohol, and wood spirit. It is much used in dyeing and in medicine. *T. A.* is a dibasic, and exhibits a strong tendency to form double salts, of which there are several varieties. The most important salts of this acid are the following:— *Bitartrate of Potash,* or pure cream of tartar. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, requiring about 180 times its own weight for solution. It is used in medicine as an aperient, and when heated to redness in a covered crucible, it forms the mixture of carbon and carbonate of potash known in the laboratory as *black flux.* Calcined with twice its weight of water, it forms *white flux.* In its impure state it forms the chief source of *T. A.* Its composition may be represented by the formula $KO.HO.C_8H_4O_{10}$. The equivalent of basic water may be replaced by different bases; such as soda, sesquioxide of iron, and teroxide of antimony. *Tartrate of potash and soda,* or *Rochelle salt,* forms large hexagonal prismatic crystals. It is much used in medicine as an aperient. The double tartrates of iron and potash, and of iron and ammonia, are also used for the same purpose. *Tartrate of potash* and *antimony,* or tartar emetic, has long been extensively used in medicine. It may be prepared by mixing three parts of teroxide of antimony with four parts of cream of tartar, into a thin paste, with water, and allowing it to digest for several hours. It is then boiled with water, filtered while hot, and allowed to crystallize. Internally administered in doses of two or three grains, it acts as a powerful emetic; in doses of one grain and under, as a sedative and expectorant. It is very much prescribed in a great variety of diseases. A compound, similar in character to tartar emetic, may be formed with arsenious acid. Boracic acid will also replace the equivalent of water in the bitartrate of potash; thus acting as a pseudo-base. It forms the borotartrate of potash, a soluble tartar used in medicine as a purgative.

Tar'tarous, *a.* Consisting of tartar, or partaking of its qualities; containing tartar.

Tar'tars, or **Ta'tars,** *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) The *T.* were a tribe nearly allied to the Mongols in race, but their name became afterwards synonymous with that of the Mongols, and came to be extended to all the tribes brought under Mongolic sway by Genghis Khan and his successors, including Tungusic and Turkic races. The term is therefore not to be considered as ethnological, though all, or almost all, the peoples included under it, in its widest sense, belong to the Turanian family, but is rather to be understood in the same sense as the term "Frank" used by Mohammedans. In the classification of languages, Tartaric has become the distinctive name of that class of Turanian languages of which the Turkish is the most prominent member, while the Mongolic form a separate class.

Tartary, or **Tatary,** (*tar'ta-re.*) By this name is understood a vast extent of country comprising the great central belt of Asia, from the Caspian Sea to the Eastern Ocean, including a large region of Persia, Thibet, China, and Mongolia, and may be said to extend from 35° to 55° N. Lat., and from 53° to 135° E. Lon. Tartary, however, is now usually divided for convenience into East and West Tartary. Western Tartary appertains, by conquest, almost exclusively to Russia, and extends from the Black to the Caspian Seas, that portion to the east of Mount Imaus, or Belur, being taken as Independent Tartary. Eastern Tartary belongs almost entirely to China, or is tributary to that empire, and is divided into three provinces — Teitcicar, Kirin, and Leaotong. In a more restricted and proper sense, Tartary is identical with Turkistan.

Fig. 2471.
COSTUME OF KHOONDOOZ, (a tadpeadest Tartary, or Turkistan.)

Tar'tarus, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *tartaros,* a dark abyss.] (*Myth.*) The name of the infernal regions over which Pluto ruled; Hades.

Tartini, Giuseppe, (*tar-te'ne,*) a celebrated Italian musician, B. at Pisano, 1692, who became so excellent a performer on the violin that he was appointed master of the band in the Church of St. Anthony, at Padua. His works are sonatas, and a treatise on music, which was translated into English by Stillingfleet. D. 1770.

Tart'ish, *a.* [From *tart.*] Somewhat tart; as, a *tartish* taste.

Tart'let, *n.* A small tart containing fruit or jam.

Tart'ly, *adv.* Sharply; with acidity; with poignancy; severely; with sourness of aspect; in a tart manner.

Tart'ness, *n.* Quality of being tart; acidity; sharpness to the taste; also, sharpness of language or manner; sourness; keenness; poignancy; acrimony; asperity; as, *tartness* of temper.

Tar'trate, *n.* (*Chem.*) See Tartaric Acid.

Tar'tro-vin'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *tartarum,* tartar, and *vinum,* wine.] (*Chem.*) Pertaining or relating to, or designating, a certain acid.

Tartro-vinic acid. (*Chem.*) An acid composed of tartaric acid, in which an atom of water has been replaced by oxide of ethyl, (C_4H_5O).

Tartuffe', *n.* [Derived from the name of the celebrated comedy of Molière.] A nickname for an hypocritical pretender to devotion.

Tartuffism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The practice of tartuffes.

Tar'-water, *n.* A cold infusion of tar in water, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections. — Also, the ammoniacal water of gas-works.

Task, *n.* [O. Fr. *tasche:* Fr. *tâche,* a task, duty; Lat. *taxatis,* a rating, valuing.] A definite amount of work or labor imposed by another, to be in a limited or specified time; as, the *task* of daily toil. — Business; undertaking; employment; occupation.

"His mental powers were equal to greater *tasks.*"—*Atterbury.*

—Arduous or burdensome labor or employment; as, the herculean *task* of subjugating a brave and patriotic people. — A lesson; an allotted portion of study imposed by a teacher or preceptor; as, to set each boy his *task.*

To take to task. To chide; to reprove; to reprimand; to charge with a fault; as, to *take* a servant *to task* for dilatoriness.

—*v. a.* [O. Fr. *tascher.*] To allot or assign to a definite or specified amount of labor or employment; as, to *task* a servant. — To exact an excessive amount of toil or

exertion from; to oppress with severe or burdensome labor; as, his energies were *tasked* to the utmost.

Task'er, *n.* One who imposes a task; a task-master; also, one who performs a task.

Task'-master, *n.* One who imposes a task.

Task'-work, *n.* Work done as a task.

Tas'man, ABEL JANSSEN, a celebrated Dutch navigator, who flourished in the 17th cent. He was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen to explore the coast of the Australian continent, sailed from Batavia in 1642, and first discovered a land which he called VAN DIEMEN, and afterwards the country now called New Zealand.

Tasma'nia. See VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Tas'se, *n.* [Fr.; It. *tazza.*] A cup or bowl; a chalice.

Tas'sel, *n.* [L. Lat. *tasselæ*, knots made of gold and silk, of many folds, hanging from the corners of garments.] A sort of pendent ornament, attached to the corners of cushions, to curtains, and the like, ending in loose threads. — A small ribbon of silk sewed to a hook, to be put between the leaves as a marker. — The pendent head of some plants, as of maize. — A teasel. See TEASEL.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TASSELED,) (*tăs'seld.*) To put forth a tassel or flower, as the maize.

—*v. a.* To adorn or equip with tassels; as, to *tassel* a cap.

Tassinong', or TASSINONO GROVE, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Porter co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Valparaiso.

Tas'so, TORQUATO, one of the greatest poets of modern Italy, was the son of Bernardo Tasso, himself a good poet, and was b. at Sorrento, 1544. He studied law at the University of Padua, but had no heart for it, and vexed his father by liking poetry better and writing it. After being for some years in the service of Cardinal Luigi d'Este, by whom he was introduced at the court of Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, brother of the cardinal, he entered the service of Alfonso, who admired his poetical compositions, and made him his familiar associate. *T.* the while had fallen in love with the fair Princess Eleonora, the duke's sister, and had addressed to her many love-songs, some of them overpassing the line of delicacy and propriety. The princess remained his friend, but nothing more. It appears probable that Alfonso by some means became possessed of some of *T.*'s verses to Eleonora, and that this was the cause of his subsequent treatment of the poet. The latter, however, was of a very irritable temper, and on some occasions did not restrain himself from passionate and offensive outbreaks. On one such occasion, in 1577, the duke had him arrested and confined in a convent, alleging that he was mad; but *T.* made his escape, and visited Sorrento and Rome. He soon after begged and obtained

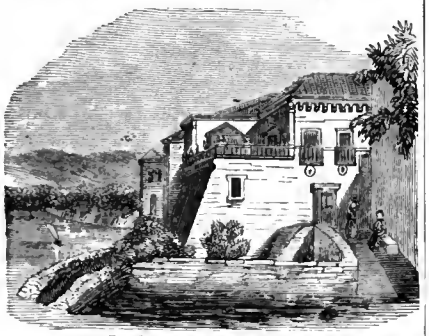


Fig. 2472. — HOME OF TASSO.

leave of the duke to return to Ferrara; but it was on condition of submitting to the rules of the physicians; and he was not permitted to see the princess. Again he left Ferrara, went to Mantua, Urbino, and Turin, but was induced to return early in 1579. His demeanor was so violent that he was once more arrested and confined in a madhouse, where after a time he appears to have been kindly treated, and was allowed to write and receive the visits of his friends. Among those who came to see him were Montaigne, the great French essayist, and the younger Aldo, one of the famous printers. Through the intercession of several sovereigns, the pope, the emperor, the duke of Mantua, and the grand-duke of Tuscany, on his behalf, he was liberated in 1586, and went first to the court of Mantua. He could not rest, but moved from place to place, now at Naples, now at Rome, then at Florence; and in 1594 he was called to Rome, to receive at the hands of Pope Clement VIII. the laurel-crown. But soon after his arrival he fell ill, and by his own desire was removed to the monastery of St. Onofrio, where he died. *T.*'s master-piece is the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, an epic poem in 21 books, on the events of the great Crusade and the recovery of Jerusalem from the Saracens. It was published in 1581; and the savage attacks made on it by the critics wounded the sensitive poet severely. It nevertheless won immense admiration, passed through seven editions within the first year, and took its place among the great poems of the world. It is constantly reprinted, and has been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Among his other works, which are very numerous, are *Rinaldo* (his earliest poem), *Aminta* (an exquisite pastoral drama), *Il Torrismondo* (a tragedy), many short poems, dialogues, and other prose pieces. D. at Rome, April 25, 1595.

Tast'able, *a.* [From *taste.*] That may be tasted; savory; relishing.

Taste, (*tast,*) *v. a.* [O. Fr. *taster*, to taste, also to handle, to feel; It. *tastare*, to touch.] To perceive and distinguish by causing to touch the palate; to perceive by means of the tongue; to have a certain sensation in consequence of something applied to the tongue; to try the relish of by the perception of the organs of taste; as, to *taste* honey. — To try by eating a little of, or to eat a little. — To essay first; to experience; to feel; to undergo; as, to *taste* the fear of death. — To relish intellectually; to enjoy; to derive pleasure from; as, to *taste* domestic happiness.

—*v. n.* To try by the mouth; to eat or drink; or to eat or drink a little only; to have a smack; to excite a particular sensation by which the quality or flavor is distinguished; followed by *of*; as, this wine *tastes of* the wood. — To distinguish intellectually; to try the relish of anything; to be tinctured; to have a particular quality or character; to experience; to have perception of; as, he *tastes* of my bounty. — To take for gratification; to enjoy sparingly; as, one *tastes* of pleasure in moderation.

—*n.* Act of tasting; gustation.

(*Physiol.*) One of the five special senses by which are perceived certain impressions made by particles of bodies, dissolved by the saliva in the mouth. The object clearly is to take cognizance of matters about to be swallowed, and to act as sentinels to the alimentary canal, at the entrance of which they are situated. The *T.* of bodies are very different and varied; but in order to have a *T.*, a substance must be either liquid or soluble in the mouth. The organ of *T.* is the tongue, and the seat of sensibility is the mucous covering of its surface. It is dependent on the lingual branch of the fifth, and the glosso-pharyngeal nerves, — the former distributed to the two anterior thirds, and the latter to the posterior third of the tongue. This organ is covered over with minute prominences, which, when magnified, present four principal forms; viz., 1. Simple papillæ; 2. Conical or filiform papillæ; 3. Fungiform papillæ; 4. Circumvallate, or calciform papillæ. It is supposed that the two former are more especially concerned in the sense of touch, with which the tongue is also highly endowed; while the two latter, but particularly the last, constitute more especially the apparatus of *T.* Sapid bodies pressed against these papillæ give rise to impressions, which, when transmitted to the brain, occasion the peculiar sensation. The condition for the perception of *T.* are, — 1. The presence of a nerve with special endowments; 2. The irritation of this nerve by the sapid matters; 3. The solution of these matters in the secretions of the organ of *T.* The precise mode in which the nerves of the tongue are stimulated is not understood. This sense is much more acute in some persons than others, and may be much improved by education, as in the case of wine-tasters. It is diminished or lost in febrile or other disorders which alter the condition of the mucous surface of the tongue and mouth. Professor Bain classifies the different kinds of *T.* as follows: — 1. Relishes, or the agreeable feelings arising from the stimulus of food on the organs of mastigation and deglutition, — they are of an intense and massive kind; 2. Disgusts, or the opposite of relishes; 3. Sweet *T.*, as that of sugar; 4. Bitter *T.*, as that of quinine or bitter aloes; 5. Saline, as that of common salt; 6. Alkaline; 7. Sour, or acid; 8. Astringent; 9. Fiery, as that of alcoholic liquors.

(*Æsthetics.*) That faculty of the human mind by which we judge of the beautiful and proper, and distinguish them from the ugly and unsuitable. Much difference of opinion has prevailed respecting the nature of this faculty. By some it has been regarded as the result of caprice or fashion, without any uniform or permanent principles on which to ground its decisions; by others, a compound of various complex elements, in the resolution of which into its component parts several ingenious attempts have been made. It seems, however, to be, as stated by Burke, "a separate faculty of the mind;" "a species of instinct, by which we are struck naturally and at the first glance, without any previous reasoning, with the excellencies and defects of a composition." It is, however, highly susceptible of improvement by being made habitually and attentively conversant with a particular class of agreeable objects. This faculty exercises an important and highly beneficial influence in such a state of society as ours, not only over the pursuits of those who devote themselves to the study of literature and the fine arts, but over the enjoyments of every individual who partakes of the general refinement of manners.

—Style; manner with respect to what is pleasing; as, he dresses in bad *taste*. — A bit; a small portion given or taken as a sample or specimen; a little piece tasted or eaten; as, a *taste* of Gruyère cheese.

Taste'ful, *a.* Tasty; having a high taste or relish; as, a *tasteful* dish. — Having or exhibiting good taste; as, she is *tasteful* in dress.

Taste'fully, *adv.* With good taste.

Taste'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

Taste'less, *a.* Having no taste; insipid; as, *tasteless* food. — Having no power of giving pleasure; as, *tasteless* recreations.

Taste'lessly, *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

Taste'lessness, *n.* Want of taste or relish.

Tast'er, *n.* One who tastes; also, one who first tastes food or liquor; as, a tea-*taster*, a wine-*taster*.

Tast'ily, *adv.* With good taste; in a tasty manner.

Tast'ing, *n.* Act of perceiving by the tongue. — The sense by which we perceive or distinguish savors.

Tas'to, *adv.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term used in conjunction with *solo*, to signify that the instruments which can accompany by chords are to play only single sounds till the direction is contradicted by the word *accordo* or *accompanimento*.

Tasty, (*tāst'y,*) *a.* (*comp.* TASTIER; *superl.* TASTIEST.) Having a good taste, or delicate perception and appreciation of excellence; — said of persons; as, a *tasty* connoisseur in women or wine. — Elegant; being in harmony with, or conformity to, the principles of good taste and proper fitness; as, a *tasty* selection of pictures.

Tate, in *Ohio*, a township of Clermont co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Tat'nall, in *Georgia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 1,200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Altamaha, Cannonchee, and Ohoopee. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy, but fertile along the river banks. *Cap.* Reidsville. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,860.

Tat'ou, Tat'ouay, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Armadillo cabassu.* See ARMADILLO.

Tat'ta, a town of British India, in Sinde, near the banks of the Indus, 57 m. from Hyderabad. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Tat'ter, *n.* [From A. S. *toteran*, to tear or rend in pieces.] A rag, a shred, or a part torn and hanging to the main body or thing; — chiefly used in the plural; as, a poor wretch in *tatters*.

Tat'tered, *a.* Rent; torn; hanging in rags or shreds.

Tatterdemalion, (*-māl'yun,*) *n.* A man in rags or tatters; a ragamuffin; a wretched, pitiable-looking object.

Tat'ting, *n.* A kind of lace edging woven or knit from common sewing-thread, with a peculiar stitch.

Tat'tle, *v. n.* [A. S. *to-tellan.*] To tell over and over; to speak much or often; to prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; as, the *tattling* quality of old age. — To tell tales; to communicate secrets; as, a *tattling* busybody.

—*n.* Prate; idle talk or chat; trifling talk; gossip.

Tat'tler, *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker. (*Zoöl.*) The common name of several species of grallatorial birds, family *Scolopacidæ*, belonging to different genera. The Wandering Tattler, *Heteroscelus brevipes*, distinguished by its stout and compressed bill, is about 10 inches long and the wing 6 inches. It inhabits Washington Territory.

Tat'tlery, *n.* Idle talk or chat.

Tat'tling, *a.* Given to idle talk; apt to tell tales.

—*n.* Idle talk; babbling.

Tat'tlingly, *adv.* In a tattling manner.

Tattoo', *n.* [Said to be from Fr. *tapoter*, to tap, to beat; *tapotez tous*, beat all of you.] (*Mil.*) A beat of the drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to retreat, or to repair to their quarters; — opposed to *reveille*. — *Devil's tattoo*, a drumming or tapping with the fingers or feet, as from listlessness, ennui, absence of mind, fatigue, or the like; as, having nothing better to do, he beat the *Devil's tattoo* on the window-pane.

Tattoo', *v. a.* To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with a colored substance, forming lines and figures upon the body.

—Figures on the body, made by punctures and stains in lines and figures.

Tattoo'ed, *a.* Marked by stained lines and figures on the body; as, the *tattooed* wrist of a sailor.

Tattoo'ing, *n.* The operation or practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctured spots with a colored substance, so as to form lines and figures on the body; the figures thus formed.

Taught, *n.* (*Naut.*) Same as TAUT, *q. v.*

Taught, *imp.* and *pp.* of TEACH, *q. v.*

Taunt, *v. a.* [Fr. *tancer*, to rebuke.] To speak biting words to; to reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid; to exprobate; to censure; as, to *taunt* a man with his low birth.

—Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

—*a.* (*Naut.*) Very high or towering, as a ship's mast.

Taunt'er, *n.* One who taunts.

Taunt'ing, *n.* The act of one who taunts.

Taunt'ingly, *adv.* In a taunting manner.

Taun'ton, a market-town of England, in Somersetshire, on the river Tone, 10 m. from Bridgewater. *Manuf.* Coarse woollen goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and was the residence of the West-Saxon kings. *Pop.* 15,500.

Taun'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a river which rises in Plymouth co., and flowing S.W. enters Mount Hope Bay in Rhode Island. — A town, port of entry, and semi-cap. of Bristol co., on Taunton River, 35 m. S. of Boston; Lat. 41° 54′ 11″ N., Lon. 71° 5′ 55″ W. It contains extensive manufactures of locomotives, steam-engines, cotton and other machinery, nails, tacks, cotton goods, &c.; also ship-building. *Pop.* in 1870, 18,630.

Tau'ric Chersone'sus. The ancient name of the CRIMEA, *q. v.*

Tauricor'nous, *a.* [Lat. *taurus*, bull, and *cornu*, horn.] Horned after the manner of a bull.

Tourida, or KRIM, (*tau're-da,*) a S. govt. of European Russia, consisting in part of the Crimean peninsula, and in part of a tract of mainland; is bounded on the N. by Cherson and Ekaterinoslav, S. and W. by the Black Sea, and E. by the Sea of Azov; *area*, 23,460 sq. m.; between Lat. 44° 30′ and 47° 50′ N., and Lon. 31° 25′ and 40° 25′ E. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Kouskaia, and Berda. *Pop.* 702,615.

Tau'rine, *n.* [From Gr. *tauros*, bull, because originally found in the bile of the ox.] (*Physiol.*) A crystalline substance obtained by the transformation, under the influence of acids or alkalies, of taurocholalic acid, one of the constituents of bile. It may also be prepared by the action of heat upon isethionate of ammonia. Its composition is $C_4H_7NO_6S_2$.

Tau'rocol, Taurocol'la, *n.* [Gr. *tauros*, and *kolla*, glue.] Glue made from the ears and genitals of a bull. *Dunglison.*

Tauromachian, (*-mā'ki-an,*) *a.* Pertaining or having reference to bull-fights.

—*n.* A matador; one who engages in bull-fights.

Tauromachy, (*-rom'a-ke,*) *n.* [Gr. *tauros*, bull, and *machē*, fight.] Bull-fighting.

Tau'rus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *tauros.*] (*Astron.*) The Bull, the second in order of the 12 zodiacal constellations. It is marked thus, ♉, and contains 141 stars, among which are *Aldebaran*, of the first magnitude, and the well-known clusters called *Pleiades* and *Hyades*. It is entered by the sun in April.

(*Geog.*) A chain of mountains. See NATOLIA.

Tauss, a town of Austrian Bohemia, 80 m. from Prague. *Manuf.* Chiefly, tapes. *Pop.* 6,940.

Tauste, (*taus'tai,*) a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Riguel, 176 m. from Madrid; *pop.* 4,500.

Taut, (sometimes, but inelegantly, written TAUGHT,) *a.* Tightly drawn, stretched, or strained; — the opposite of *slack*; as, a *taut* rope. Also, neat; ship-shape; properly disposed or ordered; prepared against emergency; as, everything is *taut* aboard.

Tau'tochrone, (*-krōn,*) *n.* [Gr. *tauto*, and *chronos*, time.] (*Math.*) A curved line, having this property that a heavy body descending along it by the action of gravity will always arrive at the lowest point in the same time, wherever the point from which the body begins to fall be taken in the curve.

Tautoegor'ical, *a.* [Gr. *tauton*, for *to auton*, the same, and *agoreiein*, to speak.] Signifying the same word or subject, but expressed in different words, or presented in a different form; — the converse of *allegorical*. (R.)

Tautog', Tautaug', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LABRUS.

Tautologic, Tautological, (*-loj'ik,*) *a.* Pertaining or having reference to, or containing, tautology.

Tautophonical, (*-fon'ik-l,*) *a.* [Gr. *tauto*, same, and *phonē*, voice, sound.] Repeating the same sound.

Tautophony, (*-tof'o-ne,*) *n.* Repetition of the same sound.

Tavannes, (*ta-van'.*) The name of an ancient family of Burgundy, which has furnished several distinguished personages to French history; the most celebrated being GASPARD DE SAULX DE TAVANNES, a French marshal, and one of the most eminent of their commanders, b. 1509; distinguished in the wars of Italy, and in the religious wars which ended in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. D. 1573.

Tav'ern, *n.* [Fr. *taverne;* Lat. *taberna.*] A house where wines or other liquors are sold, and entertainment provided for large parties; an inn.

Tavernier, JEAN BAPTISTE, (*ta-vair'ne-ai,*) a celebrated Eastern traveller, b. in Paris 1605, d. at Moscow 1686. He made an immense fortune in trading with diamonds; his *Travels*, published in 6 vols., 1679, are highly valued.

Tavira, or TAVILA (*ta-vee'ra,*) a seaport-town of Portugal, in Algarva, at the month of the river Segua, 156 m. from Lisbon; *pop.* 10,000, mostly connected with fisheries.

Tav'istock, a market-town of England, in Devonshire, on the Tavy or Tay, 13 m. from Plymouth; *pop.* 8,700, chiefly agricultural.

Tavoy, (*ta-voi',*) a town of British Burmah, presidency of Bengal, 25 m. from the sea, and 90 from Yeh; *pop.* 11,000.

Taw, *v. a.* [A. S. *tawian.*] To dress or prepare white leather for gloves, &c., by imbuing skins with alum, salt, and other substances.

—*n.* [A. S.] A large marble, used in boy's play; also, a game at marbles.

—*pl.* A whip or rod used by a schoolmaster as an instrument of punishment.

Tawas City, in *Michigan*, a post-village, cap. of Iosco co., on Saginaw Bay, abt. 54 m. N.E. of Bay City.

Taw'drily, *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

Taw'driness, *n.* State of being tawdry.

Taw'dry, *a.* (*comp.* TAWDRIER; *superl.* TAWDRIEST.) Having an excess of showy or tinsel ornaments; very fine and showy in colors without elegance or good taste; as, a *tawdry* costume, a *tawdry* bonnet, dress, &c.

Tawee, (*taw-e',*) an island of the Asiatic Archipelago, off the N.E. extremity of Borneo, and contiguous with the Sooloo-Island chain. *Ext.* 40 miles long, with a breadth of 15. Lat. 18° N., Lon. 119° 25′ E.

Taw'er, *n.* One who tawe skins.

Taw'ery, *n.* The place where skins are tawed.

Taw'ing, *n.* The art or process of dressing skins. See LEATHER.

Taw'niness, *n.* Quality of being tawny.

Taw'ny, *a.* [Fr. *tanné*, from *tanner*, to tan.] Of a yellowish-brown color; of the color of things tanned, or of persons who are sunburned; as, a *tawny* mulatto, a *tawny* lion.

Tax, (*taks,*) *n.* [Norm. *taxus*, taxes; *taxer*, to settle; Lat. *taxo*, to appraise, from *tag*, root of *tango*, to touch.] A rate or duty levied by government on the incomes or property of individuals, or on the products consumed by them. — Particularly, the sum levied upon a specific thing; a sum imposed on individuals, or on some distinct branch of their property or source of revenue, for state, local, or civic purposes; as, an income-*tax*, a land-*tax*, a capitation-*tax*, a *tax* on watches, carriages, &c. — The produce of such duty or rate placed at the disposal of the national, state, local, or municipal government for the public good; as, revenue derived from the *taxes*. —Hence, any obnoxious, compulsory or burdensome demand, duty, or charge; as, unremitting labor is a heavy *tax* upon health. — Charge; censure.

(*Pol. Economy.*) Taxes are either direct or indirect. "A *direct* tax is one which is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it;" an *indirect* tax, one which is "demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another," as in the excise or customs. Direct taxes are generally on income, indirect on expenditure. Though most governments have had recourse to direct taxes, indirect taxes have generally been viewed with the greatest favor both by princes and subjects. Being generally paid, in the first instance, by the producers, the purchasers confound them with the natural price of the commodity; and hence their effects are not so readily felt and appreciated. They have also the advantage of being paid by degrees, in small portions, and at the time when the commodities are wanted for consumption. Indirect taxes, however, have the disadvantage that they not only increase the price of the articles by their amount, but also, being advanced by the producers before they are finally paid by the consumers, the former must necessarily have a profit upon them. As the income of individuals must be derived from one or more of the three sources of rent, profit, or wages, all taxes which do not fall upon capital, must, however imposed, ultimately fall upon one or other of these sources. — *Taxes on property* are in most respects highly objectionable, differing but little from taxes on capital, about the worst that can possibly be devised. And even though such were not the case, insuperable difficulties stand in the way of establishing it on any fair basis. An *income-tax* is at first sight apparently the fairest of all taxes, but in its practical operation it is the most unequal, oppressive, and vexatious of any that it is possible to imagine. The difficulties in the way of assessing incomes are of two sorts: 1st, the difficulty of ascertaining the incomes of different individuals; and 2d, the difficulty of laying an equal tax on incomes derived from different sources; incomes arising from rents of land, houses, mortgages, funded property, &c., being very different from those arising from trade, business, or profession. Three rules are to be kept in view in the carrying out of an income-tax: 1, that incomes below a certain amount should be altogether untaxed; 2, that incomes above that limit should be taxed only in proportion to the surplus by which they exceed the limit; 3, that all sums saved from income and invested should be exempt from the tax. In providing for the enormous expenditure resulting from the Civil War, the govt. of the U. States was compelled to inaugurate the levying of an income tax, which still weighs on our country.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TAXED (*takst.*) To subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay, impose, or assess upon individuals a specific sum; to lay an impost or burden upon; — specifically, to levy money from for the support of national, state, or municipal government; as, are not Americans *taxed* more than enough? — To assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of professional charges on legal actions; as, to *tax* a lawyer's bill of costs. — To censure; to charge; to accuse; — usually preceding *with*, rarely *of*: as, the man was *taxed with* the crime in question. — Figuratively, to strain; to call to task; to exact from; as, to *tax* one's best endeavors.

Taxability, *n.* State or condition of being taxable.

Taxable, *a.* That may be taxed.

Tax'ableness, *n.* Taxability.

Taxa'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Yew family, an order of plants, class *Gymnogens*. DIAG. Repeatedly branched, continuous stems, simple leaves often fork-veined, solitary females, 2-celled anthers opening longitudinally and the membrane next the nucleus inclosed. — There are 9 genera and 50 species, chiefly natives of temperate regions, and of the mountains of tropical countries.

Taxation, (*tāks-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *taxatio.*] A taxing; act of laying or levying a tax, as upon the citizens of a state, by government, local, or other proper authorities for public purposes. — Act of taxing or assessing a bill of costs. — Tax; sum imposed or thing exacted.

Tax'er, *n.* One who assesses or levies taxes.

Tax'-free, *a.* Exempt from the payment of taxes.

Tax'icorn, *n.* [Lat. *taxus*, a yew, and *cornu*, horn.] (*Zoöl.*) One of a family of Coleopterous insects, including those in which the antennæ gradually increase in size as they extend from the head, or terminate in an enlargement. — *Brande.*

Taxider'mic, *a.* [Fr. *taxidermique.*] Pertaining or relating to taxidermy.

Taxidermist, *n.* One skilled in taxidermy.

Tax'idermy, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, an arrangement, and *derma*, a skin.] The art of preparing and arranging the skins of animals intended for preservation, in such a manner as to represent their natural appearance; operation of stuffing the bodies of dead animals to be kept as curiosities.

Tax'is, *n.* [Gr., a division, an arrangement.] (*Arch.*) That disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. — *Gwilt.*

—*n.* [Gr., arrangement.] (*Surg.*) The replacement of parts which have quitted their natural situation, by the hand, and without instrument or operation; as in reducing hernia or rupture.

Taxon'omy, *n.* [Gr. *taxis*, order, and *nomos*, a law.] That branch or department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

Taxus, (*taks'us,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The yew, the typical genus of the order *Taxaceæ*. *T. Canadensis*, the common yew, is an evergreen tree, which often attains a great size. Specimens of remarkable antiquity are commonly seen in old churchyards. The timber is extremely durable and valuable, and was formerly much used for making bows. Its leaves and young branches act as narcotic-acrid poisons when eaten by man or the lower animals. *T. Canadensis*, the Dwarf Yew, or Ground Hemlock, is a small, evergreen shrub, with the general aspect of a dwarf hemlock spruce (*Pinus Canadensis.*) It grows on thin, rocky soils in shady places, 2–3 feet long, from Canada to Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Leaves nearly an inch long, arranged in 2 opposite rows, on the sides of the branchlets. Staminate flowers in small, roundish, axillary heads. Drupes oval, concave or open at the summit, red and juicy when mature.

Tay, (*tai,*) one of the largest rivers of Scotland, which rises on the frontier of Lorn, in Argyleshire, and after a course from 120 to 150 m., falls into the German Ocean, 8 m. below Dundee.

Tay (Loch), one of the most beautiful of the Scottish Lakes, lies in Breadalbane, Perthshire. *Ext.*, 15 m. long, and from 1 to 2 broad.

Tayche'da, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Fond du Lac co., on Lake Winnebago, 3 m. E. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Tayge'tus, a part of a lofty ridge of mountains, which, traversing the whole of Laconia from the Arabian frontier, terminates in the sea at the promontory of Tænarus. Its outline, particularly as seen from the N., is of a more serrated form than the other Grecian mountains. In winter it is covered with snow, which renders the vicinity extremely cold. In summer it reflects a powerful heat upon the Spartan plain, from which it keeps the salubrious visits of the W. winds, and thus makes it one of the hottest places in Greece.

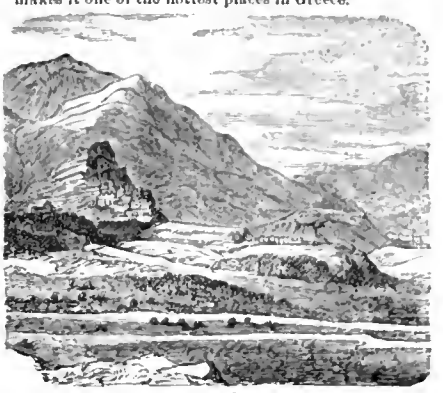


Fig. 2473.
VIEW OF MOUNT TAYGETUS FROM THE SITE OF SPARTA.

Taylor, BAYARD, an American author and traveller, b. in Kennett Square, Chester co., Penna., 1825. His first literary production, a poem on an incident in Spanish history, was written when he was eighteen. In 1844 he spent two years in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, and published on his return an account of his travels, entitled *Views Afoot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff.* Having settled in New York, he became connected with the *Tribune* newspaper, and in 1848–49 was in California, as its correspondent. He has since travelled in the same capacity, visiting Egypt and other parts of the East, Sicily, and Spain, and accompanied the U. States expedition to Japan. The results of these various journeys have been published, under the titles of *El Dorado, Life and Landscapes from Egypt, Pictures of Palestine, Japan, India, and China*, &c. His later explorations are recorded in *Northern Travel, or Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Denmark, and Lapland*, (1856;) and *Travels in Greece and Russia, with an Excursion to Crete*, (1857.) During this most active life of travel, correspondence, and authorship, his best and most spirited writings were in verse. In 1848, he published *Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and other Poems*; in 1851, a *Book of Romances, Lyrics and Songs*; in 1854, *Poems of the Orient*; and in 1855, *Poems of Home and Travel.* In 1859 and 1862, he furnished two series of *At Home and Abroad, or Sketch-book of Life, Scenery, and Men*, and edited a *Cyclopædia of Modern Travel.* His latest works are, *The Poet's Journal*, a novel of American life, and *Lyrics of the War of Secession.*

Taylor, JEREMY, an English prelate, b. at Cambridge, 1613, entered into orders, and became so eminent a preacher, that Archbishop Laud procured him a Fellowship at All Souls' College, Oxford. He was also appointed chaplain to that prelate, and rector of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. In 1642 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from Charles I., whose chaplain he was, and to whose cause he adhered. After the defeat of the Royalists, he retired to Caermarthenshire, where he taught a school for a livelihood. He afterwards went with Lord Conway to Ireland, where he wrote his *Cases of Conscience.* Charles II., at his restoration, preferred *T.* to the bishopric of Down and Connor. In the same year he became privy councillor and Vice-chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin. Bishop Heber thinks that *J. T.* was removed to a distance from court principally because he had been married to a natural daughter of Charles I., which circumstance might have given the exemplary bishop a plausible pretence for speaking plainly to the king upon many parts of his conduct. Bishop *T.* wrote, among other eloquent works, *The Great Exemplar, or the Life and Death of Jesus Christ*; *Holy Living and Dying*; and several sermons and controversial and pious treatises. D. 1667. Bishop *T.* was the advocate of toleration, of freedom of thought, of charity, and of practical religion as of more worth than dogmatic strictness. By general consent *T.* assumes

the highest rank among the writers of sermons of the English Church.

Taylor, ZACHARY, the 12th President of the U. States, was b. in Orange co., Va., in 1784. His father, Col. Richard Taylor, the representative of an old Virginian stock, removing to Kentucky while his son was yet an infant, young Zack grew up to manhood in that State, and at the age of 21 was appointed first lieutenant in the 7th U. S. infantry; becoming a captain in 1810. *T.*, two years later, was placed in command of Fort Harrison, a frontier-post on the Wabash River, which he successfully defended against a large force of hostile Indians. For his services on this occasion, *T.* was made major by brevet, being the first instance in the service of this species of promotion. In 1814, he commanded an expedition against the British and their Indian allies on Rock River, where he fought an indecisive action against a superior force of the enemy. In 1832, he was promoted to the grade of colonel, and in the following year served in the Black Hawk war. In 1837, *T.* defeated the Seminoles in the desperate battle of Okechobee, which terminated the war. Promoted for this affair to the rank of brig.-general by brevet, he, in 1840, was appointed to the command of the army of the North-west. Six years later, he was sent at the head of a force of about 4,000 men, to protect Texas from Mexican invasion, and on the 5th of May, 1846, defeated, at Palo Alto, a Mexican force of 6,000 men commanded by General Arista. The latter retreated to Resaca de la Palma, where they assumed a position which was taken on the following day by *T.*, who, after a severe battle, drove the Mexicans across the Rio Grande. The fall of Matamoras followed, and on the 19th of Sept., *T.* attacked Monterey, defended by a strong Mexican force, which capitulated after three days obstinate fighting. On the 21st of February, 1847, *T.* won the decisive victory of Buena Vista over Santa Anna, who commanded a force of 21,000 veteran troops. This event terminated the war. Elected President of the U. States in 1848, *T.* entered on the duties of his high office in March, 1849, found a democratic majority in Congress, with a small but vigorous free-soil party holding the balance of power, while the most exciting questions connected with the extension of slavery, as the admission of California, the settlement of the boundaries of Texas, the organization of the newly-acquired Mexican territories, &c., were agitating the country, and threatening a disruption, postponed by the compromises introduced by Mr. Clay. Worn down by the unaccustomed turmoil of politics, the good-natured old soldier was attacked with bilious colic the 4th of July, 1850, and d. on the 9th. During his administration he fully maintained the popularity which had led to his election, and *T.* is still remembered as one of the most esteemed of those who have filled the chief executive office in the country.

Fig. 2474.—GEN. TAYLOR.

Tay'lor, in *Florida*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, 1,200 sq. m. It is drained by the Ocilla River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,384.

Taylor, in *Georgia*, a central co. *Cap.* Butler. *Pop.* in 1870, 7,143.

Taylor, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Ogle co., 172 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 500.

Taylor, in *Indiana*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Howard co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Owen co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Taylor, in *Iowa*, a S.S.W. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, 560 sq. m. *Rivers.* Platte, and One-Hundred-and-Two. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bedford. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,990.

Taylor, in *Iowa*, a township of Allomakee co.; *pop.* in 1869, 781.—A township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,028.—A township of Benton co.; *pop.* in 1869, 2,800.—A township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,473.

Taylor, in *Kentucky*, a S. central co., drained by several affluents of Green River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Campbellville. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Taylor, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Taylor, in *Missouri*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Taylor, in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,034.

Tay'lor, in *Ohio*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 700.—A township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Taylor, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 450.—A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Taylor, in *Texas*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, 1,000 sq. m. It is drained by the Clear Fork of Brazos River.

Taylor, in *W. Virginia*, a N. co.; *area*, 130 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tygart's Valley River, and Sandy and Elk creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron and stone coal. *Cap.* Williamsport and Pruntytown. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,367.

Tay'lor Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Hardin co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Tay'lor's Falls, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Chicago co., 30 m. N.E. of Stillwater; *pop.* abt. 700.

Tay'lorsville, in *California*, a post-village of Plumas co., 12 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* abt. 300.

Taylorsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Christian co., 25 m. S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Taylorsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., 7 m. N. of Columbus.

Taylorsville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Fayette co., abt. 60 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque.

Taylorsville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Spencer co., 30 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Taylorsville, in *Maryland*, a village of Anne Arundel co., 5 m. S.W. of Annapolis.

Taylorsville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Alexander co., 160 m. W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 350.

Taylorsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Ontario co.

Taylorsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Muskingum co., 9 m. S. of Zanesville; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Taylorsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., 116 m. E. of Harrisburg.—A village of Indiana co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Altoona; *pop.* abt. 200.

Taylorsville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., 350 m. N.E. of Nashville.

Taylorsville, in *Texas*, a village, cap. of Wise co., abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Bonham.

Taylorsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Hanover co., 20 m. N. of Richmond.

Taylorsville, or PATRICK COURT-HOUSE, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Patrick co., 226 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Tay'mouth, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Saginaw co., abt. 12 m. S. of Saginaw City; *pop.* abt. 450.

Taze'well, in *Georgia*, a village of Marion co., abt. 35 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 150.

Tazewell, in *Illinois*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, 550 sq. m. It is drained by the Mackinaw Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Pekin. *Pop.* in 1870, 27,850.

Tazewell, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Claiborne co., 250 m. N.E. of Nashville.

Tazewell, in *Virginia*, a S.W. co., bordering on W. Virginia; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bluestone and Clinch rivers, the Tug Fork of Sandy River, and Wolf Creek. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Iron, stone coal, and limestone. *Cap.* Jeffersonville. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,791.

Tazza, (*tat'sa,*) *n.* [It.] (*Fine Arts.*) A flat cup or shallow vase, having a foot and handles; as, a *tazza* of malachite.

Tchad, (Lake,) a lake of Africa, in Soudan; Lat. bet. 12° 30′ and 14° 30′ N., Lon. bet. 14° and 17° E. Its height above the sea is estimated at 850 feet, and its mean depth from 8 to 15. *Ext.* 200 m. long, with a breadth of 140.

Tchad'da, a river of Guinea, flows W., and joins the Quorra, abt. 40 m. N. of Iddah. It is supposed to be the principal drain of the lake Tchad.

Tchao-choo-foo, a city of China, prov. of Kwang-tong, on the Hon-kiang, and near its entrance into the China Sea.

Tche-kiang, a province of China. See CHINA.

Tcherna'ya, a small stream of Crimea, flowing N.W. into the head of the principal bay on which Sebastopol is situated. On its banks, May 16, 1855, the Russians under Gen. Liprandi were defeated by the French and Italians under Marshal Pelissier and General Della Marmora.

Tcher'nigov, a town of European Russia, cap. of a S.W. govt. of same name, on the Desna, 80 m. N.N.E. from Kiev. It is one of the oldest towns of the Ukraine, and was formerly held by the Tartars and the Poles. *Pop.* 13,000.

Tchoo'-tchoo', a city of China, prov. of Tche-kiang, on the Tsoo, 80 m. from the coast.

Tea, (*tē,*) *n.* [Fr. *thé*; Chin. *tshâ.*] (*Bot.* and *Agric.*) The name given to the dried leaves of one or two Chinese species of the genus *Thea*, order *Ternstrœmiaceæ*, differing from the genus *Camellia* by its not deciduous calyx, and by the dissepiments remaining connected in the centre of the capsule after it opens. The two Linnæan species *T. bohea* and *T. viridis*, and even the Assam Tea (*T. assamensis*), are now generally regarded as varieties of *T. sinensis*, the Tea shrub or Chinese Tea (Fig. 2475), which is 20–30 feet high, but in a state of cultivation only 5–6 feet high, with numerous branches and lanceolate leaves, which are 2–6 inches long. The flowers grow singly, or two or three together in the axils of the leaves; they are rather longer, white, and fragrant, with 5-parted calyx, 6–9 petals, and many stamens. This plant thrives best in the cooler parts of the tropical zone, but grows also in the temperate zone, and is cultivated as far N. as 45°. When one year old they are planted out, and by cropping the main shoot for the first year are kept down to a height of about three feet, and made to spread. They are placed in rows, 3 or 4 feet apart, and resemble gooseberry bushes; in the fourth and fifth years the leaves are gathered by women and converted into tea. The youngest and earliest leaves are the best and highest flavored; the second and third gatherings are more bitter and woody. The leaves, when freshly gathered, are neither decidedly astringent, aromatic, nor bitter; the pleasant taste and odor for which they are afterwards remarkable are developed by the process of drying. Another interesting chemical fact is, that different qualities of tea are prepared from the same leaves, according to the way in which they are treated in the drying; either green or black tea, though these varieties are so unlike each other, may be prepared from the same leaves, gathered at the same time, and under similar circumstances. Though possessing medicinal properties, tea has never, so to speak, properly been employed in the treatment of disease; though it has been frequently given in an experimental manner in diseases affecting the nervous system. It acts on the human body as a stimulant, a sedative, and as an astringent. On some constitutions, especially when taken strong, it acts directly on the heart through the nervous system, lowering the circulation, and producing all the effects of the foxglove or digitalis, on which account it should be very sparingly used by persons so influenced. Green tea exercises the same effect, but far more powerfully than black, and many persons are unable to take it except at the risk of nausea, fainting, palpitation of the heart, and much constitutional disturbance. To those whose avocations cause them to trench on the hours of sleep for labor, either physical or mental, tea is the best beverage they can possibly take to insure watchful vigilance. Tea contains a large amount of tannin, and in consequence is often used as a gargle in certain conditions of a sore throat, and also as an injection for the urethra in cases of gleet. Excess in the use of either tea or coffee is a fruitful source of indigestion, headache, lowness of spirits, and faintness. The well-known power of tea in driving away drowsiness is owing in the first instance to its influence on the heart.—For the chemical properties of tea, see CAFFEINE. The tea-plant, supposed to be indigenous in China, according to their writers, was first discovered in the 8th century. An impost was levied on tea by the Emperor Te-Tsang, in 781. Japanese writers maintain that it was brought there from China in the 9th century. The culture of the tea-plant was introduced into Brazil in 1815, and it was discovered in India in 1823. (See ASSAM.) It was introduced into Europe by the Dutch in 1591, and was used in England, on rare occasions, some years prior to 1657, and sold at from $30 to $50 the pound. There is no impediment to the cultivation of tea in the U. States, so far as depends upon adaptation of soil and climate; and lately, Mr. H. A. Shipps, who was a tea-planter at Cacha, India, claimed that there is a large extent of land in this country well adapted to the production of tea, lying between the parallels of 29° and 35° N. Lat., and which embraces N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and also portions of California. But, according to the Report on Commerce and Navigation for 1868, the average price of tea per pound on which duty is paid is about 30 cents, to which a duty of 15 cents per pound must be added, and the charges for ocean transportation and profits of the importer. The producer in this country could not expect to get more than from 60 to 75 cents per pound, and with the high price of labor here, it would seem scarcely possible at present to compete with the low price of labor in China, where $3 to $5 per month are the usual wages. The Chinese are now flocking into this country on the Pacific coast, and a fair opportunity will be presented to them to prosecute this business, and ascertain whether it can be made remunerative. The culture should commence with them, as they are familiar with all the operations of planting and cultivating the shrubs and curing the tea, which will enable them to overcome obstacles that would require years for our people to understand and remedy. If the experiments in tea culture now in progress in California with Chinese and Japanese labor prove successful and remunerative, there will hardly be a limit to the extent which the culture may assume on the Pacific coast, and the production may be equal to the wants of the whole nation.—The varieties of tea are very numerous. The following are those found in our shops:—GREEN TEAS. *Chinese:* (1) Gunpowder sorts—viz., Shanghai, Ping-sney or Pin's-head, Moyune, Imperial Moyune, and Canton; (2) Hyson sorts—viz., Shanghai, Shanghai young, Moyune, Moyune young, Canton young, and Twankay or Imperial Hyson. *Japanese:* Gunpowder and Young Hyson. *Java:* Gunpowder.—BLACK TEAS. *Chinese:* (1) Congo sorts—viz., Canton, Foo-chow-foo, Hung-muey, Gopack, Kaisow, and Oonam; (2) Pekoe sorts—viz., Plain Orange, Foo-chow, Scented Orange, and Flowery Pekoe, Oolong, and Souchong. *Assam:* Congou, Orange Pekoe, and Souchong. *Java:* Congou and Imperial. The latter is made up into little balls about the size of a pea, and is rather rare.—Very large quantities of tea are consumed in different parts of the world. Great Britain is the largest consumer, using annually about 60,000,000 pounds. It is also used largely by the Dutch and the Russians. The imports into the U. States for the year 1868, were 37,843,612 pounds, value $11,111,560; while

Fig. 2475.
CHINESE TEA, (*Thea sinensis.*)

in 1869 they were only 29,268,757 pounds, $7,388,741. — The name *tea* is also applied to a decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of the tea-plant in boiling water; as, to drink *tea*. — Hence, any infusion or decoction, as of the dried leaves of certain plants; as, chamomile *tea*. — Also, the expressed essence of certain animal juices, prepared in the form of a decoction, as for invalids; as, beef *tea*. — The evening meal, at which tea is usually served; as, to invite a party of friends to *tea*, i. e., to partake of the evening meal, or supper.

Tea, *v. n.* To drink tea. (Rare and colloquial.)

Tea'-board, Tea'-tray, *n.* A board or tray to put tea furniture on.

Tea'-caddy, *n.* A small ornamental case or box for holding tea to supply a tea-pot.

Tea'-cake, *n.* A light kind of cake, toasted, buttered, and eaten hot at the tea-table.

Teach, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TAUGHT) (*tawt.*) [A. S. *tæcan.*] To exhibit so as to impress on the mind of; to communicate to another, as the knowledge of that of which he was before ignorant; to give intelligence respecting; to tell; to impart the knowledge of; as, "Men . . . learn in suffering what they *teach* in song." (*Shelley.*)—To deliver, as any doctrine, art, principles, or words for instruction; to inform; to instruct; to conduct through a course of studies; to direct as an instructor; as, to *teach* a school. — To accustom; to make familiar with; to inform or admonish; to give previous notice to; to suggest to the mind; as, he *taught* himself to act with prudence.

—*v. n.* To carry out the business of a tutor or preceptor; to practise imparting instruction; as, "History is Philosophy *teaching* by examples." — *Bolingbroke.*

Teach'able, *a.* That may be taught; docile; apt to learn.

Teach'ableness, *n.* Quality of being teachable.

Teache, *n.* [Gael. *teasaich.*] The last of the series of boilers used in the manufacture of sugar.

Teach'er, *n.* An instructor; a preceptor; one who teaches or imparts instruction; a tutor. — One who instructs others in matters of religion; a preacher; a minister of a religious denomination; — also, one who preaches without regular ordination; as, a *teacher* of the gospel.

Tea'-chest, *n.* A small, square wooden case, usually lined with sheet-lead or tin, in which tea is imported from China. — *Simmonds.*

Teach'ing, *n.* Instruction; act or business of instructing.

Tea'-cupful, *n.* As much as a tea-cup can hold.

Tea'-garden, *n.* A public garden where refreshments are served; a place for al-fresco entertainment. (Engl.)

Teague, (*teg,*) *n.* [W. *taeog,* a clown.] An Irish peasant; — used in contempt. — *Johnson.*

Teak, *n.* [*tekku,* its name in Malabar.] The name given to two kinds of hard and durable timber. East-Indian *T.*, which is extensively employed for ship-building, is the wood of *Tectona grandis*, a tree belonging to the order *Verbenaceæ*. African *T.* is the produce of *Oldfieldia africana*, one of the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Teal, (*tēl,*) *n.* [Fr. *tarulle.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the small river-ducks comprising the genera *Nettion* and *Querquedula*, family *Anatinæ*. They have a very slightly lobed hind-toe, narrow bill, as long as the head, the sides nearly parallel, or widening a little at the end, the wings pointed, the tail moderately large and wedge-shaped. There are about 20 species distributed all over the globe. Among the N. American species are the Green-winged Teal, *Nettion Carolinensis*, 14 inches long, and 22 to 24 inches in alary extent, distinguished by its broad, rich, green speculum; and the Blue-winged Teal, *Querquedula discors*, somewhat larger, and which, says Wilson, "is the first of its tribe that returns to us in the autumn from its breeding place in the N. They are usually seen early in Sept., along the shores of the Delaware, where they sit on the mud close to the edge of the water, so crowded together that the gunners often kill great numbers at a single discharge." These two species afford a delicious flesh, and the Green-winged, according to Audubon, is much superior to the Canvas-back.

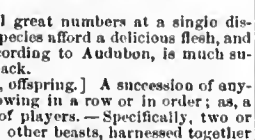


Fig. 2476. — GREEN-WINGED TEAL. (*Nettion Carolinensis.*)

Team, *n.* [A. S. *team,* offspring.] A succession of anything, as animals, following in a row or in order; as, a *team* of swans, a *team* of players. — Specifically, two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts, harnessed together for drawing, as to a carriage, wagon, sleigh, and the like; as, he drives a crack, four-in-hand *team*.

Team'ster, *n.* The driver of a team; a coachman; a wagoner.

Team'-work, (*-wurk,*) *n.* Work performed by a team.

Teano, (*tai-a-no,*) a town of S. Italy, 12 m. from Capua; *pop.* 8,746.

Tear, (*teer,*) *n.* [A. S. *taare;* Lat. *lachryma.*] (*Physiol.*) A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal glands, and flowing on the surface of the eyes. Tears serve to prevent the friction of the eyelids on the eyes, to keep the cornea moist, and to wash away any extraneous bodies that may have fallen into the eye. See EYE. (TEAR is occasionally employed in the formation of self-explanatory compounds; as, *tear*-drop, *tear*-stained, &c.)

Tear, (*tair,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* TORE; *pp.* TORN.) To pull in pieces; to rend; to lacerate; to separate by violence or pulling; as, to *tear* one's clothes, to *tear* the skin or flesh. — To wound; to break; to form fissures by any violence; to rend; to shatter; to divide by violent means; as, a nation *torn* by intestine strife. — To pull with violence; as, to *tear* one's hair, a tree *torn* by storms, &c. — To move or agitate violently; as, "*Torn* ocean's roar." — *Byron.*

To tear from, to separate by violence; to take away by sudden force; as, a husband *torn* from his wife by conscription. — *To tear up,* to remove from a fixed state or position by force or violence; to rip or root up; as, to *tear up* a flooring, passion frequently *tears up* modesty.

—*v. n.* To move and act with turbulent violence; to rush with violence, as a mad bull; hence, to rave; to rage; to boil over with passion or fury.

—*n.* A rent; a fissure; a laceration.

Tearer, (*tair'er,*) *n.* One who tears or rends anything. — One who raves or rages with uncontrollable violence or passion.

Tear'ful, *a.* Abounding with, or adapted to excite, tears; shedding tears; weeping; as, *tearful* eyes.

Tear'less, *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears; hence, not expressing feeling; as, profound grief is sometimes *tearless*.

Tease, (*tēz,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *tæsan,* to pluck, to gather.] To comb or card, as wool or flax. — To scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap. — To vex by petty requests, or by untimely jests or raillery; to worry with importunity or impertinence; to annoy; to plague; to torment; to chagrin.

Teasel, (*tē'zl,*) TEA'ZEL, TEA'ZLE, TAS'SEL, TA'ZEL, *n.* [A. S. *tæsl.*] (*Bot.*) See DIPSACACEÆ.

—The burr of the *Fuller's* teasel, *Dipsacus fullonum.* — Any contrivance that acts as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth.

—*v. a.* To raise a nap, as on cloth, by means of teasels.

Teaseler, (*te'zl-er,*) *n.* One who raises a nap on cloth by means of teasels.

Tea'sel-frame, *n.* A frame or set of iron bars in which teasel heads are fixed for carding woollen cloth. *Simmonds.*

Teaser, (*tēz'er,*) *n.* One who teases.

Tea'-service, *n.* A complete set of things for the tea-table.

Tea'-spoon, *n.* A small spoon belonging to a tea-service.

Tea'-spoonful, *n.*; *pl.* TEA-SPOONFULS. As much as will fill a tea-spoon.

Teat, (*teet;* vulg. pron. *tit,*) *n.* [A. S. *tit, titt;* Sp. *teta;* Fr. *tette, teton,* from Gr. *titthē — thāō,* to suckle.] The pap or nipple of a woman's breast; also, the dug in female mammalia.

(*Mech.*) A small nozzle resembling a teat.

Tea'-urn, *n.* A vase-shaped vessel for supplying hot water for tea at table.

Teaze'-hole, *n.* (*Glass-making.*) The opening in the furnaces through which fuel is introduced.—*Simmonds.*

Tea'zer, *n.* [From Fr. *tiser,* to feed a fire.] In glass-works, the stoker or fireman of a furnace.

Te'beth, *n.* [Heb.] (*Chron.*) Among the Jews, the tenth month of the ecclesiastical year, and fourth of the civil year; beginning with the new moon in December, and ending with the new moon in January.

Têche, (*tesh,*) a bayou of *Louisiana*, commences in St. Landry parish, near Opelousas, and joins the Atchafalaya Bayou, near the S.E. of Lake Chetimaches, after a S.E. course of 200 m., navigable for steamboats during high water.

Tech'ily, Tetch'ily, *adv.* In a techy manner.

Tech'iness, Tetch'iness, *n.* State or quality of being techy.

Technic, (*tĕk'nik,***) Technical,** (*tĕk-nik'l,*) *a.* [Gr. *technikos — technē,* art.] Pertaining or relating to art or the arts; noting a word, term, or phrase exclusively used, or used in a peculiar sense, in any art or science; as, *technical* language. — Belonging, or especially appropriate to any particular art, science, or business; as, nautical terms are, for the most part, purely *technical*.

Technical'ity, Tech'nicalness, *n.* State or quality of being technical.

Tech'nically, *a.* In a technical manner.

Technicals, (*tĕk'nik-alz,*) *n. pl.* Technical terms; those things which have reference to the practical application of an art, science, profession, &c.

Tech'nicist, *n.* One skilled in the practical arts.

Technicol'ogy, *n.* Same as TECHNOLOGY, *q. v.*

Tech'nics, *n. sing.* or *pl.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts; plurally, technicals.

Technologic, (*tĕk-no-lŏj'ik,***) Technolog'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *technologique.*] Pertaining or having reference to technology; relating to the arts.

Technol'ogist, *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

Technol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *technē,* art, and *logos,* discourse.] The science which treats of the arts, more particularly the mechanical. It is properly the science of the arts. "Its object is not itself, *i. e.*, the practice of art, but the principles which guide or underlie art, and by conscious or unconscious obedience to which the artist secures his ends." In its ordinary acceptation, however, it includes only the utilitarian arts, and in fact only some of these. Painting, sculpture, music, poetry, do not come within its sphere. It deals only with the industrial or necessary arts, or according to the division generally adopted, to the *mechanical* and *chemical* arts, according as they relate mainly to physics or to chemistry.

Tech'y, Tetch'y, *a.* Same as TOUCHY, *q. v.*

Teco'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising trees or shrubs which are often climbing, and distinguished by their opposite, digitate, or unequally pinnate leaves.

Tectibranch'iata, *n. pl.* [Lat. *tego,* I cover, and *branchiæ,* gills.] (*Zoöl.*) A name given by Cuvier to an order of hermaphrodite Gasteropods, comprehending those species in which the gills are covered by a process of the mantle, containing a shell, or enveloped in a reflected margin of the foot.

Tecto'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Verbenaceæ*. *T. grandis,* the Teak, or Indian Oak, is an enormous tree, with deciduous leaves, covered with rough points. It inhabits the forests of the mountainous parts of Malabar, Pegu, and other districts in the E. Indies. Its timber abounds in particles of silex, and has no rival in Asia for durability. With much of the appearance of coarse mahogany, it is lighter and very strong. For shipbuilding it is perhaps the best in the world.

Tecton'ic, *a.* [Gr. *tektonikos — technē,* an art.] Pertaining or having reference to building or construction.

Tectrices, (*tĕk-trī'sēz,*) *n. pl.* [From Lat. *tego,* I cover.] (*Zoöl.*) The name of the feathers which cover the quill-feathers and other parts of the wing.

Tecumseh, a chief of the Indian tribe of Shawnees, on the banks of the Scioto River, near Chillicothe, Ohio, abt. 1770. About 1804, he formed, in conjunction with his brother Elskwatawa, called the "Prophet," a project to unite all the Western Indians in a defensive alliance against the whites. They had considerable success, and had already gathered around them several hundred warriors, when their plan was ruined by the battle of Tippecanoe, Nov. 7, 1811, in which the Indians were defeated. *T.* then made an alliance with the English, received the rank of brigadier-general, commanded all the Indians who coöperated with the English in the campaigns of 1812-13, and was present at every important action previous to that of the Thames, in which, seeing the Indians driven back, *T.* rushed forward where the American fire was thickest, and fell, Oct. 5, 1813.

Tecumseh, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Shawnee co., on the Kansas River, abt. 6 m. E. of Topeka; *pop.* abt. 900.

Tecumseh, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Lenawee co., 10 m. N.E. of Adrian; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tecumseh, in *Minnesota*, a township of Stearns co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 3 m. above St. Cloud.

Tecumseh, in *Nebraska*, a post-village, cap. of Johnson co., 33 m. S.W. of Nebraska City.

Ted, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TEDDED.) [W. *teddu,* from *tedd,* to spread.] To turn, as new-mown hay from the swath, and scatter it for drying; — mostly used in the past participle; as, *tedded* grass.

Ted'der, *n.* and *v. a.* See TETHER.

Te Deum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) The name given to a celebrated hymn, from the first words of the original Latin, *Te Deum laudamus,* Thee, O God, we praise. It has been ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine; but the more probable opinion seems to be that it was composed by Nicetus, bishop of Tiers, in Gaul, who flourished about 535, and is said to have composed it for the use of the Gallican church.

—Hence, (*Eccl.*) a religious service of thanksgiving, in which the singing of the hymn *Te Deum laudamus* forms a leading feature.

Tedge, (*tĕj,*) *n.* (*Founding.*) Same as INGATE, *q. v.*

Tedious, (*tē'di-ŭs,* or *tēd'yus,*) *a.* [Lat. *tædiosus.*] Tiresome; wearisome; irksome or fatiguing from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity; involving tedium; boring; as, a *tedious* task, a *tedious* person. — Slow; tardy; dilatory; sluggish; as, a *tedious* course.

Te'diously, *adv.* In a tedious manner.

Te'diousness, *n.* State or quality of being tedious; wearisome by length of continuance, or by prolixity; tiresomeness; slowness that wearies; boredom; as, the *tediousness* of a humdrum discourse.

Te'dium, *n.* [Lat. *tædium.*] Tiresomeness; wearisomeness.

Ted'sl, a town of Morocco, Africa, in the prov. of Soos, 25 m. from Tarudant; *pop.* 15,000.

Tee, in *Ohio*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Teel'-seed, *n.* See SESAMUM.

Teem, *v. n.* [A. S. *tyman,* to beget, *team,* progeny.] To bring forth, as an animal; to bear; to produce; to yield fruit, as a plant. — To conceive; to be pregnant; to engender young; as, a *teeming* womb. — To be full; to be charged, as a breeding animal; to be prolific; as, the earth *teems* with natural riches.

—*v. a.* To produce; to yield; to bring forth; as, to *teem* a new idea. — To pour out; as, to *teem* a cup of tea.

Teem'er, *n.* One who, or that which, teems.

Teem'ful, *a.* Pregnant; prolific. — Brimful.

Teens, *n. pl.* Those years of one's age which have the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen; as, a miss in her *teens*.

Tees, a river of England, running between the cos. of York and Durham, and after a course of 90 m., joining the North Sea by an æstuary, 10 m. from Stockton.

Tees'ta, a river of Hindostan, rising in Thibet, and after a course of 300 m., joining the Ganges 40 m. from Dacca.

Tee'ter, *v. n.* or *a.* [From Icel. *titra,* to tremble.] To seesaw; to titter. (U. S.)

Teeth, *n. pl.* of TOOTH, *q. v.*

—*v. n.* [From the noun.] To breed teeth; as, the child is *teething*.

Teeth'ing, *n.* See DENTITION.

Teeto'tal, *a.* [Formed by reduplicating, for the sake of emphasis, the initial letter of the adjective *total.*] Entire; whole; total; utter; as, a *teetotal* abstainer from intoxicating drinks. (Colloq.)

Teeto'taller, *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors; a rechabite. (Used colloq.)

Teeto'talism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The principle or practice of

entire abstinence from alcoholic liquors; rigid temperance. (Colloq.)

Teeto'tally, *adv.* Wholly; entirely; totally. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Teeto'tum, To'tum, *n.* A child's plaything that is spun round after the manner of a top; as, the gyrations of a *teetotum*.

Teffe, (*tef'fa,*) a river of Brazil, flows into the Amazons near Egas, after a N.E. course of 500 m.

Tef'lis, or **Tiflis,** a city of W. Asia, the cap. of Georgia, and of all the Caucasian and Transcaucasian prov. of Russia, on the Kur, 280 m. E. by N. of Trebizond; Lat. 41° 30′ 30″ N., Lon. 45° 1′ 30″ E. It is the great emporium for all the trade between Russia, Turkey, and Persia. *Manuf.* Carpets, shawls, and silks. *Pop.* abt. 30,000, most of whom are Armenians, with some Mussulman families.

Tef'sa, or **Tef'za,** a town of Morocco, Africa, the cap. of the prov. Tedlar; *pop.* 11,000.

Teg'men, *n.; pl.* TEGMENA. [Lat.] An integument or covering.

Tegular, (*-tĕg'gu-lar,*) *a.* [Lat. *tegula,* a title.] Pertaining or relating to titles.

Teg'ularly, *adv.* In a tegular manner.

Teg'ument, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tegumentum.*] A covering or integument.

(*Anat.*) The skin or general covering of the body.

(*Zoöl.*) The covering of the wings of orthopterous or straight-winged insects.—*Brande.*

Tegument'ary, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to teguments.

Teha'ma, two maritime plains of Arabia, one extending along the W. coast from Ras-Mohammed to Djeddah, a distance of 550 m.; the other from Batna to Bab-el-Mandeb, with a width of from 20 to 40 m.

Tehama, in *California,* a N. co.; *area,* 2,600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sacramento River, and Antelope, Battle, Beaver, Cottonwood, Deer, Elder, and Rock creeks. *Surface,* diversified; *soil.* fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Red Bluff. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,594. — A post-village and township of the above co., 12 m. S.S.E. of Red Bluff; *pop.* abt. 800.

Te-hee', *n.* A titter; a giggle.

—*v. n.* To laugh in a silly manner; to giggle; to titter.

Teheran, or TEHRAN, (*te-ran'* or *te-rawn',*) the capital city of Persia, 210 m. from Ispahan, and 70 from the Caspian Sea; Lat. 35° 40′ N., Lon. 50° 52′ E. It is about 5 m. in circumference, surrounded by a strong wall, flanked by innumerable towers and a broad dry ditch. It contains no edifice of importance except the *ark,* which combines the character of citadel and royal palace. The Persian monarchs make it their residence, and it has numerous well-furnished shops and bazaars. *Manuf.* Carpets and iron goods. *Pop.* resident, 10,000; in winter, 60,000.

Tehuacan, (*ta-wa-kan',*) in *Mexico,* a town of La Puebla, 65 m. S.E. of La Puebla City; *pop.* abt. 14,000.

Tehuantepec, (*tai-wan'tai-pek.*) a town, river, isthmus, and gulf of Mexico. The town, which is the capital of a dept. of the same name in the prov. of Oajaca, is situated on the River *T.*, 10 m. above its mouth in the Pacific. The town has manufactures of salt and cotton fabrics, fisheries of pearl, and a mollusc that yields a purple die, and has a pop. of 16,000. The river, which runs in the middle of the prov. of Oajaca, flows E.S.E., and, after a course of 170 m., and receiving several streams, falls into the Pacific near Ventosas. The isthmus of *T.* extends from the Bay of Guasacualco in the Gulf of Mexico in the E. to the Gulf of Tehuantepec in the Pacific in the W., having an extreme length between the two oceans of 140 m. The number of streams that flow across the isthmus, and the moderate height of the Cordillera range in this part, have long since been thought to render the isthmus the most advantageous situation for the cutting through of a canal to connect the two oceans, and in 1869 a company of American capitalists was formed for the study and undertaking of a railway and canal across that isthmus. The Gulf of *T.* is an indentation of the Pacific Ocean on the W. coast of Mexico and Guatemala, and extends from Lon. 92° to 97° E., with a breadth near the centre of 70 m.

Teignmouth, (*tain'mouth,*) a seaport-town of England, in Devonshire, at the mouth of the river Teign, 13 m. from Exeter; *pop.* 5,800.

Teil, (*til,*) *n.* [Lat. *tilia.*] (*Bot.*) See TILIA.

Teka'mah, or TEKAMA, in *Nebraska,* a post-village, cap. of Burt co., abt. 42 m. N.W. of Omaha City.

Tekon'sha, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Calhoun co., on the St. Joseph River, abt. 14 m. S. of Marshall; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Telamo'nes, *n. pl.* [Gr. *telamon,* a bearer.] (*Arch.*) See ATLANTES.

Tel'egram, *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* afar off, and *gramma,* a writing.] Any piece of intelligence conveyed by an electric telegraph; a telegraphic despatch. (This is a modern word, introduced with a view to distinguish between the intelligence conveyed, and the apparatus which conveys it; the word *telegraph* being confined to the latter, and *telegram* to the former.)

Telegram'mic, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a telegram.

Telegraph, (*tel'e-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *tēle,* afar off; *graphein,* to write.] The art of conveying intelligence to a distance by means of certain signals, previously agreed upon between the parties. Telegraphs may be divided into those worked by *mechanism,* and those worked by *electricity.* Long before the *T.* attained its present perfection by the introduction of voltaic electricity as its motive power, individuals and nations were in the habit of communicating information of battles, defeats, and victories by means of beacon-fires. This continued in use from the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans down to about the end of the last century, when a French engineer, M. Chappé, invented, or rather improved, the *semaphore T.,* which was at once taken up by the French government. They erected a series of *T.* stations between Paris and Lille in 1794, and two minutes only were occupied in communicating intelligence from one city to the other. The aërial *T.* now spread, and before many years every country in Europe had its system of *T.* between its capital and the important ports on its seaboard. The idea of utilizing electrical force for the transmission of signals to a distance was almost coeval with the discovery of the conductivity of the electric current, and of the exceeding velocity with which it travels. The first electric *T.* on record is that established by M. Lesage, at Geneva, in 1782. It consisted of 24 wires, insulated from each other, and communicating with pith-ball electrometers, marked with the letters of the alphabet. On sending a current of frictional electricity along any of the wires, the pith-balls diverged and indicated the letter or symbol desired. The next we hear of is that of Lomond, which consisted of only one wire and one electrometer, the signals being made by the number and variation of the divergencies. In 1794, Reizen made a *T.* in which frictional electricity was also used. The current was conveyed to the distant station by 30 insulated wires, communicating with strips of tin foil placed on glass breaks, in the form of the different letters and figures, being made so that, in the passage of the electricity, a bright spark would be seen at each break. Several other electricians constructed *T.* involving similar principles, but most of them were mere philosophical toys. It was not until the discovery of Œrsted, in 1819, that a delicately suspended magnetic needle has a tendency to place itself at right angles to a conductor through which a current of voltaic electricity was passing, that the idea of the electric *T.* as now worked out began to be developed. Previous to this, in 1809, Sömmering employed voltaic electricity, and was the first who utilized that power for the transmission of signals. His plan was to lay insulated wires to the distant station, the ends of which terminated in gold, and dipped into tubes containing acidulated water. The tubes were lettered and numbered, and the signal was made visible by the escape of bubbles of gas, when the current was passed, and decomposed the acidulated water. In 1816, and the following years, Mr. Ronalds, of Hammersmith, devoted much time to the construction and perfection of the electric *T.* He put up a *T.* on his lawn, which communicated with eight miles of insulated wire, and used frictional electricity for the production of signals. He employed the ordinary electrical machine, and a pith-ball electrometer. Two clocks, going synchronously, were placed at different stations. They were of peculiar construction, and as the dials moved round, they displayed the letters of the alphabet in regular order. The clocks were each provided with an electrometer, the pith-balls of which diverged when the current was passed. The transmitter of the signals caused a constant current to flow through the wire and operate on the electrometers. The pith-balls therefore remained separate during the transmission of the message, collapsing as the desired letter was shown by the clock-dials, by the transmitter discharging the electricity from the wire. All that was required in the form of *T.* was that the clocks used should go synchronously only during the time the message was being transmitted, a matter which could be easily managed by a preconcerted signal between the parties before commencing operations. The first great step in advance was made by Ampère in 1820, a year after the discovery of Œrsted. Its principle of action was the same as that afterwards employed by Cooke and Wheatstone in the needle *T.* Ampère's *T.* had as many needles as there were letters in the alphabet, and the needles were surrounded by cords of wire. It was consequently easy to move any needle that was required by the passage of the current. Although a number of wires and needles was required in this instrument, it was the first good needle-*T.* Some twelve years afterwards, Baron von Schilling invented two *T.*, which were modifications of Ampère's, in one of which he employed five needles, in the other a single needle only. In 1838, Gauss and Weber constructed a *T.* which worked through a mile of wire at Göttingen. The needles in this case were deflected by a current of electricity, developed by the magneto-electric machine. This *T.* was afterwards improved upon by Steinheil. By this arrangement, either sounds could be employed, or permanent marks made upon paper, passing in front of the needles. Steinheil's was the first perfect instrument invented, and came into operation in July, 1837. It was 12 m. long, and had 3 intermediate stations in circuit. In the same year, and about the same time, Prof. S. F. B. Morse exhibited in the University of New York a *T.* constructed on the same principle, which had been gradually brought to a working condition by experiments and contrivances derived by the inventor since 1832. This *T.* was first brought into practical use, May 27, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore. Of the numerous printing and writing *T.* which have been devised, that of Mr. Morse is the best known, and has been almost universally adopted on the continent of Europe. It consists of three distinct parts: the *indicator,* the *communicator,* and the *relay.* We shall here only give a summary description of the most essential parts of the communicator, which description will, we believe, impart to the general reader a sufficient idea of the working of a writing or printing *T.* In our Fig. 2477, the electric current which enters the indicator by the wire G, passes into an electro-magnet, E, which when the current is closed, attracts an armature of soft iron, A, fixed at the end of an horizontal lever, movable about an axis, *x*; when the current is open the lever is raised by a spring, *r*. By means of two screws, *m* and

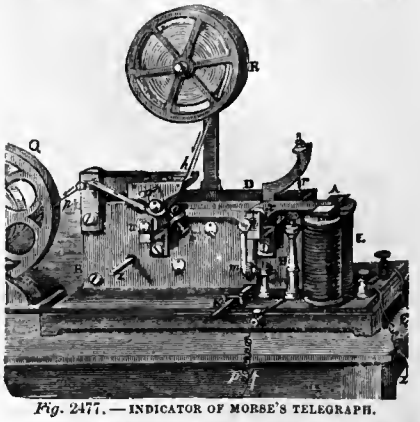


Fig. 2477.—INDICATOR OF MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.

v, the amplitude of the oscillations is regulated. At the other end of the lever there is a pencil, *o*, which writes the signals. For this purpose a long band of strong paper, *pp*, rolled round a drum, R, passes between copper rollers with a rough surface, *u*, and turning in contrary directions. Drawn in the directions of the arrows, the band of paper becomes rolled on a second drum, Q, which is turned by hand. A clockwork motion placed in the box, B D, works the rollers, between which the band of paper passes. The paper being thus set in motion, whenever the electro-magnet works, the point *o* strikes the paper, and without perforating it, produces an indentation, the shape of which depends on the time during which the point is in contact with the paper. If it only strikes instantaneously, it makes a dot (.); but if the contact has any duration, a line of corresponding length is produced. Hence, by varying the length of contact of the transmitting key at one station, a combination of dots or points may be produced at another station, and it is only necessary to give a definite meaning to these combinations. For instance—

A line and a point,	(— .)	represent the letter	A.
A line and three points,	(— . . .)	" "	B.
Three points,	(. . .)	" "	C.
A line and two points,	(— . .)	" "	D.

In this manner words and phrases can be arranged, care being taken to leave a space between each letter. There are other kinds of printing *T.*, all of which exhibit the most surprising ingenuity. Among them we must notice the House Printing *T.*, patented in 1846, by which apparatus the first dispatch printed in Roman characters ever produced upon a telegraph line was sent, in the autumn of 1847, from Cincinnati to Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, Ky., 150 m. A new step towards the perfection of the printing *T.* was made by Mr. Hughes, whose *T.*, patented May 20, 1856, is a marvel of mechanical skill. Towards the end of 1858, a new instrument was perfected by Mr. Phelps of Troy, combining the most valuable portions of both the House and Hughes patents, and which has been introduced with great success on nearly all the lines formerly using those inventions. Conspicuous alike in the latest developments of this magnificent invention, is the name of the English Prof. Wheatstone, who has recently constructed instruments of the most ingenious construction, which are not only capable of working with electric currents, produced by a mere pocket magnet through sixty miles of wire, but which also print off the messages upon a strip of tin-foil in plain Roman characters. These instruments are especially adapted and now extensively used for private telegraphy. The printing telegraph deposits its messages unseen in a locked box, where they await the arrival of the owner should he not be present to receive them, thus dispensing with the employment and constant attendance of a receiving clerk. In another telegraph, patented by Professor Wheatstone, a hand points to the letter itself on the dial, the message being read off by pressing a stud near the letter. A company has been established to erect and maintain wires in London and the principal provincial towns for private use. Thus, a merchant at his suburban residence can have constant communication with his offices in town by instruments which are always ready for use, and which require no batteries or chemicals, the only power used being that necessary to rotate a small magnet, an amount of mechanical force easily applied even by a child.—The *pantelegraph* of the Abbé Caselli, who, not content with the transmission of autographic communications, will send, with admirable precision, a portrait. This is accomplished by the aid of two pendulums, having a movement absolutely synchronous. One of the pendulums carries a pen or pencil of fine platinum wire (in connection with the line and the line battery) over the surface of the despatch or drawing, previously written or executed in insulating ink upon a metallic paper. The other, at the corresponding station, carries an iron pencil, likewise in connection with the line, over a paper prepared with a solution of the yellow cyanide of potassium. The electrical circuits are so disposed, that when the platinum point in its passage over the original writing or drawing touches the metallic surface of

the paper, there is no emission of current along the line; while, on the other hand, when the point touches the insulating ink, an emission of current takes place, and the iron point passing at the other end of the line over the prepared paper leaves upon it a blue mark. This movement of the two pendulums being precisely equal, the reproduction of the drawing or despatch is absolutely exact.—The last telegraphic invention which claims our attention is the *type-printing T.* of the Chevalier G. Bonelli, the former director of telegraphs in Italy, and the inventor, among other beautiful applications of electricity, of the electric loom. It is to M. Bonelli that we are indebted for the bold idea of uniting the science of electricity with the art of Gutenberg, and of practically demonstrating that an ordinary typographic composition, fit for local use, may be unerringly reproduced at almost any distance. From this idea naturally arose the conception of converting the telegraph stations upon the main lines into so many type-setting workshops, of suppressing altogether every kind of delicate mechanism, of putting aside conventional alphabets, those pregnant sources of error — in a word, of reducing telegraphic science to a simple craft, within the reach of the most ordinary intelligence. Independence of synchronic movement or elaborate clockwork, freedom from all delicacy in the mechanical detail, and the substitution of the most absolute simplicity in the place of that which, until now, demanded a special knowledge to keep the machines in working order, are among the practical advantages obtained by Bonelli's system; while, on the other hand, a rapidity and certainty, never even hoped for, are insured. The principal features of this machine are two tables in cast iron, placed inversely to each other at the corresponding stations, and each provided with a miniature railway, over which run two wagons, one carrying the type-set message, the other the paper, chemically prepared with nitrate of manganese, and two combs, formed of the extremities of the wires of the line, one of which touches the type at one station, while the other passes over the prepared paper at the other — a spring catch to each of the wagons setting them free to move by the closing of an electrical current. Neither on short circuit nor at a distance has the slightest difficulty been experienced in working the Bonelli machine — a well-considered system of counter-currents having completely annihilated the inconveniences which, from the time of Bain to the present moment, it had been impossible to avoid in electro-chemical telegraphy. Caselli was the first to conquer the difficulties which rendered the chemical process useless at a distance. Ten type-setters under Bonelli's system can compose at least 300 despatches per hour, and these may be transmitted in less than that time. As regards rapidity, Bonelli's telegraph has the advantage of three to one over the system universally adopted, and has further this immense superiority, that all errors are avoided, and the necessity of repeating figures and proper names is entirely done away with. — One of the greatest obstacles with which the telegraphic engineer has to contend is the loss of electric power through defective insulation of the conducting wires. To remedy this, many systems have been proposed, but none seem to be absolutely perfect. The wires used for open-air communication are galvanized iron, and are suspended from posts, insulation being effected by passing the wire through porcelain insulators screwed into the posts. For town communication, gutta-percha-covered wires laid in pipes beneath the pavement are used. When broad rivers have to be crossed, steel wire is substituted for iron. For submarine communication (see ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH) copper wires are used imbedded in gutta-percha, and surrounded by iron wires, so as to form a cable of great strength. — The system of telegraphic communication is extending daily in every direction; and, in this respect, the U. States are far in advance of Europe, having more miles of wire, and transmitting a much greater number of messages at lower rates. The following statistics show the operations of the *T.* in all countries for the year 1866; but it must be observed that since this table was prepared the number of offices of the U. States has been increased to 4,599, making the proportion of offices to population at the present time 1 to 6,772:

Countries.	*Miles of Wire.*	*Total No. of Messages Transmitted*	*Proportion of Offices to Population.*
Austria	73,854	2,507,472	1 to 46,314
Belgium	6,146	1,128,005	1 to 12,416
Bavaria	4,945	—	—
Denmark	2,510	303,150	1 to 18,921
France	68,687	2,842,554	1 to 31,681
Great Britain & Ireland	80,466	5,781,189	1 to 13,750
Italy	20,120	1,760,889	1 to 49,000
Norway	—	269,375	1 to 10,773
Prussia	55,149	1,964,003	1 to 32,955
Russia	22,214	838,653	1 to 221,508
Switzerland	3,715	608,916	1 to 10,000
Spain	17,743	533,376	1 to 100,000
United States	125,564	12,904,770	1 to 7,549
Dominion of Canada	8,935	573,219	1 to 10,400

The above account of the electric telegraph must be accepted by the student as being necessarily meagre; and we must apologize for having perforce omitted names illustrious in the history of telegraphy; as, for instance, those of Prof. Henry, Alfred Vail, and others. Our space being strictly limited, we would refer the reader to the following works which will supply whatever deficiencies may be observed in this article: *The Electric Telegraph, its History and Progress*, by E. Highton, C. E. (Lon., 1854); *The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph*, by L. Turnbull (Phila., 1853); *The Telegraph Manual*, by T. P. Shaffner (N. Y., 1859); and the *History, Theory, and Practice of the Electric Telegraph*, by O. H. Prescott, (6th ed., Boston, 1866.)

Tel'egraph, *v. a.* To convey or announce by telegraph.

Telegraph'ic, Telegraph'ical, *a.* Pertaining to, or communicated by, a telegraph.

Telegraph City, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., 30 m. S.W. of Mokelumne Hill; *pop.* abt. 400.

Tel'egraphist, *n.* One who works a telegraph.

Tel'egraph Plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DESMODIUM.

Tel'egraphy, *n.* The art or practice of telegraphing. See TELEGRAPH.

Telemachus, (*te-lem'a-kus.*) (*Heroic Hist.*) A son of Ulysses (Odysseus) and Penelope, whose history is narrated in Homer's *Odyssey*, and has been used in modern times as the subject of a celebrated moral romance of Fénélon.

Teleol'ogy, *n.* [Fr. *téléologie*, from Gr. *telos, teleos*, the issue, and *logos*, doctrine.] The doctrine of final causes of things; the philosophical treatment of final causes in general.

Tel'eosaur, *n.* [Gr. *teleios*, perfect, *sauros*, a lizard.] One of a genus of fossil Crocodilia differing from the *gavials* by having the vertebræ united by flat surfaces, instead of ball-and-socket joints.

Telephon'ic, *a.* [Gr. *tēle*, and *phonē*, sound.] Far-sounding.

Tel'escope, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, afar off; *skopeo*, I view.] (*Optics.*) An instrument (Fig. 223) consisting of a tube which contains a system of lenses, designed to aid the eye in viewing distant objects, causing them to appear magnified by enlarging the angle under which they are seen, and at the same time increasing their brightness by collecting into the eye a greater number of rays than would naturally enter it. There are two classes of *T.*, *refracting T.*, and *reflecting T.* The former consist of a combination of glass lenses only; the latter, of a concave speculum, combined with a convex lens, and frequently with a second reflecting surface. In the case of a refracting *T.* the light from the object received is received by a convex lens, called an *object-glass*, which is usually made achromatic, and in the case of a reflecting *T.* by a concave speculum; and in each case is so deviated as to form an inverted image of the object in or very near the focus. This image, or an image formed by the light, being further deviated by reflection or refraction, is seen magnified through a convex or a concave lens, or an achromatic combination of lenses, called the *eye-piece*. The object-glass and the object-speculum are made large, in order to collect a great quantity of light; so that the image formed may not become faint and indistinct when magnified. An *achromatic T.* is one in which chromatic aberration, or the errors consequent on the dispersion of light into its primary colors, is got rid off by employing different kinds of glass having a different dispersive power. A combination of crown-glass and flint-glass lenses effects this object. The ordinary astronomical or refracting *T.* consists of two convex lenses, an object-glass having a long focal distance, and an eye-glass having a short focal distance. The inverted image formed by the object-glass is seen by the eye magnified through the eye-glass. The magnifying power is equal to the focal length of the object-glass divided by the focal length of the eye-glass. Galileo's *T.* was constructed like the opera-glass at present in use. It consisted of a convex object-glass and a concave eye-glass. The rays refracted by the object-glass, which would form an inverted image, are made to proceed slightly divergent by a concave lens, and form an erect, magnified image, seen by the eye. The Newtonian *T.* has a plane speculum, placed in the axis at the inclination of half a right angle, which intercepts the rays from the concave speculum about to form an image, and deviates them into the focus of an eye-glass, fixed in the side of the tube, through which the image is seen magnified by the eye. The plane speculum employed by Newton was a rectangular prism of glass, which produces total reflection. Sir William Herschel constructed a reflecting *T.*, having a speculum four feet in diameter, and it collected so much light as to allow the application of a power of 6,450 in examining the stars. Lord Rosse's *T.* is the largest and most powerful reflecting *T.* ever constructed, the speculum being six feet in diameter, and the focal distance being fifty-three feet. The speculum is parabolic in form, and is thus rendered almost free from spherical aberration. The rays reflected by the object-speculum are deviated as in the Newtonian *T.*, by a rectangular glass prism, and form an image in the side of the tube, which is seen magnified in an eye-glass. The equatorial telescope is contrived so as to keep the star under observation constantly within the field of view. (See EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.) The precise time of the invention of the *T.*, as well as the name of the inventor is unknown. It is certain that prior to the end of the 13th cent., glass lenses were in use for the purpose of assisting the eye in obtaining distinctness of vision. Galileo was the first who, in our knowledge, constructed a *T.* by which he was enabled to make many of the great discoveries upon which the science of astronomy stands for its foundation.

Tel'escope Fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DIOPSIS.

Tel'escope-shell, *n.* (*Conchol.*) A species of *Turbo*, with plane, striated, and numerous spires. — *Wright.*

Telescop'ic, Telescop'ical, *a.* [Fr. *télescopique.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to a telescope; performed by a telescope; as, a *telescopic* view. — Seen or discoverable only by means of a telescope; as, *telescopic* heavenly bodies. — Far-seeing; far-reaching; competent to discern objects afar off; as, *telescopic* vision.

Teleste'reoscope, *n.* [Gr. *tēle*, far, *stereos*, compact, and *skopein*, to view.] (*Optics.*) A telescopic stereoscope.

Teles'tich, *n.* [Gr. *telos*, the end, and *stichos*, verse.] A poetical composition wherein the final letters of the lines form a name; — the correlative to *acrostic.*

Tel'fair, in *Georgia*, a S. co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee and Little Ocmulgee rivers, and Sugar Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Jacksonville. *Pop.* abt. 2,800.

Tell, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TOLD.) [A. S. *tellan, getellan.*] To put together in spoken words; to utter; to express in speech; to communicate orally to others; to relate; to narrate; to rehearse, as particulars; as, to *tell* a story. — To make known; to show by words; to reveal; to discover; to disclose; to divulge; to betray; as, to *tell* of another's misdoings. — To teach; to inform; to acquaint; to interpret; to publish; to unfold; as, *tell* me how I may know him. — To reckon; to count; to number; to compute; to enumerate; to mention one by one; as, to *tell* money.—To find out: to ascertain by observation; to discern or notice so as to report; as, I cannot *tell* which is which.

To tell off, to count; to divide; as, a detachment was *told off* for special duty.

—*v. n.* To make report; to give an account. — To take or produce effect; as, every shot *tells.*

To tell of, to speak of; to mention; to describe or recount; as, he *tells of* many wonders. — *To inform against*, to act the tell-tale; as, he is always *telling of* others; — *on* is occasionally and incorrectly used for *of* in this sense; as, "Lest they should *tell on* us." — 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

—*n.* That which is told; tale; narration; account. (R.)

Tell, WILLIAM, the renowned champion of Swiss liberty, was a native of Burglen, in the canton of Uri. He was

Fig. 2478. — TELL'S CHAPEL.

distinguished by his skill in archery, his strength and courage. He joined the league of the Three Forest-cantons formed to free the country from Austrian tyranny. The Austrian governor of Switzerland, Herman Gessler, pushed his insolence so far as to require the Swiss to uncover their heads before his hat (as an emblem of his sovereignty); and is said to have condemned *T.*, who refused to comply with this mandate, to shoot an apple from the head of his own son. *T.* was successful, but confessed that a second arrow, which he bore about his person, was intended, in case he had failed, for the punishment of the tyrant, and he was therefore retained prisoner. While crossing the Lake of the Four Cantons, or Lake of Lucerne, in the same boat with Gessler, a violent storm arose. *T.*, as the most vigorous and skilful helmsman, was set free, and he conducted the boat successfully to the shore, but seized the opportunity to spring upon a rock, at the same time pushing off the boat. On this rock, since called *Rock of Tell*, a commemorative monument or chapel has been erected (Fig. 2478). He had fortunately taken his bow with him; and when the governor finally escaped the storm, and reached the shore, *T.* shot him dead on the road to Küssnacht. This event was the signal for a general rising, and a most obstinate war between the Swiss and Austrians, which was not brought to a close until 1499. *T.* is supposed to have lost his life during an inundation in 1350. Doubt has been thrown upon this popular story by some modern critics, and lately by M. Marc Monnier in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; but even if some of its romantic details are mythical, it is scarcely possible, in the face of the testimony of early chroniclers, and the concurrent evidence of local customs and observances, to deny the substantial truth of the history. However, it is certain that *T.* contributed to emancipate his country; and there are many local customs referring to the events here related. The memorable event above described is said to have happened on the 7th of November, 1307; and the citizens having previously chosen for their leaders three men of approved courage and abilities, namely, Werner of Schwytz, Walther Fürst of Uri, and Arnold Melchthal of Unterwalden, they secretly agreed to surprise and demolish the castles in which the imperial governors resided. This compact being effected,

these three cantons joined in a league for ten years, which gave birth to the Helvetian Confederacy.

Tell, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,009.

Tell'able, *a.* That may be told or mentioned.

Tell City, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Tell'er, *n.* One who tells, relates, or communicates the knowledge of something.—An enumerator; a reconnter.

(*Banking.*) An officer in a bank, who receives money into the bank, and pays it out on checks.

—A person appointed to count the votes given by the members of a legislative assembly, &c., on a division.

Tellicherry, (*tel-li-cher're,*) a fortified seaport-town of British India, presidency of Madras, 93 m. from Seringapatam; lat. 11° 44′ N., Lon. 75° 36′ E. *Pop.* 22,000.

Tel'lico River, rises in Cherokee co., *N. Carolina*, and flowing N.W., enters Little Tennessee River in the N. of Monroe co., Tennessee.

Telli'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Cockles (cardiaceous bivalves in the Cuvierian system), characterized by the hinge of the shell having one tooth on the left and two teeth on the right valve, often bifid; in the right valve there is a plate which does not enter a cavity in the opposite valve. There is a slight fold near the posterior extremity of both valves which renders them unequal at that part, where they gape a little.

Fig. 2479.
CAT'S-TONGUE TELLINA. (*Tellina lingua-felis.*)

Tell'ing, *n.* The act of relating.

—*p. a.* Having or producing great effect; as, a *telling* speech.

Tell'ingly, *adv.* In a telling manner; effectively.

Tell'-tale, *a.* Revealing; babbling; telling tales or secrets; as, *tell-tale* blushes.

—*n.* A babbler; a tattler; one who officiously communicates information of the private concerns of individuals; a busy-body; as, a *tell-tale* out of school.

(*Naut.*) An instrument by which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering-wheel, indicates the position or situation of the wheel; also, a compass in the cabin of a ship giving information to persons below of the vessel's course. — *Totten.*

(*Mus.*) A movable piece of ivory, or other material, attached to an organ, that serves to give notice, by its position, when the wind is exhausted.

(*Mach.*) A contrivance for indicating or recording something, especially for keeping a check upon employés, as factory hands, &c., by revealing to their overlookers what they have done or omitted to do.

Tel'lurite, or **Tel'luric Ochre,** *n.* (*Min.*) Native oxide of tellurium.

Tellu'rium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A brilliant crystalline, brittle metal, resembling bismuth in color, and fusing between 800° and 900° Fahr., above which temperature it may be distilled in a current of hydrogen. According to Mitscherlich, it crystallizes in a rhombohedral form. It conducts both heat and electricity, though imperfectly. Like sulphur and selenium, it dissolves to a slight extent in sulphuric acid, from which it may be precipitated unchanged by dilution. When strongly heated in the air, it takes fire, burning with a brilliant blue flame edged with green, emitting a peculiar characteristic odor and producing fumes of tellurous acid. *T.* is a very rare substance, occurring in nature in combination with gold, silver, bismuth, copper, and lead, in certain mines of Hungary and Transylvania. It was first identified as a distinct metal by Klaproth in 1798. It is prepared from it by a long and tedious process which cannot be detailed here. With oxygen, like sulphur and selenium, it forms two combinations, TeO_2, *tellurous acid*, and TeO_3, *telluric acid*. The former may be prepared by dissolving *T.* in nitric acid, and pouring the solution into water, when hydrated tellurous acid falls down as a bulky white precipitate. It is slightly soluble in water, reddens litmus, and combines with the alkaline bases. Its salts are said to act as emetics. It also has basic properties, forming soluble salts with oxalic and tartaric acids. *Telluric acid* is obtained by heating *T.* with nitre. Tellurate of potash is formed, from which tellurate of baryta may be procured, the baryta being afterwards separated by sulphuric acid. It crystallizes as a terhydrate, in hexagonal striated prisms. Heated to redness, they become anhydrous, and assume an orange-yellow color. Telluric acid has but a feeble affinity for bases, forming salts which contain 1, 2, and 4 equivalents of acid. Two chlorides, TeCl and $TeCl_2$, have been formed. *T.* forms *tellurides* with bismuth, gold, silver, lead, and most other metals. The tellurides belong to the class of metallic alloys. With hydrogen it forms *telluretted hydrogen*, or *hydrotelluric acid*, TeH$_2$, a compound analogous to the combinations of sulphur and selenium with that element. It is obtained by decomposing telluride of zinc or tin with hydrochloric acid. The gas which escapes has an odor singularly similar to sulphuretted hydrogen, and has a faintly acid reaction. It dissolves in water, forming a colorless solution, which turns brown by the oxidation of the hydrogen and separation of *T.* Tellurium also forms two sulphides, corresponding to its two oxides. *T.* is interesting as being the connecting link between the metals proper and the metalloids. Equiv. 64, sp. gr. 6·0. *Symbol*, Te.

Tel'otype, *n.* [Gr *têle*, afar, and *typos*, image.] An electric telegraph which prints the messages. *Simmonds.*

Temascaltepec, a town of Mexico, 68 m. S.W. of Mexico city; *pop.* 6,000.

Temera'rious, *a.* [Fr. *téméraire.*] Headstrong; recklessly adventurous; heedless of, or despising, danger.

Temera'riously, *adv.* In a temerarious manner.

Temer'ity, *n.* [Fr. *témérité*; Lat. *temeritas.*] Rashness; headlong precipitancy; reckless boldness; unreasonable contempt of hazard or danger; extreme venturesomeness; as, the *temerity* of a gun-brig attacking two frigates.

Temesvar, (*tem-esh-var',*) a fortified city of Hungary, cap. of the Banat of Temesvar, and one of the strongest fortresses of the Austrian empire, 74 m. from Belgrade, at the junction of the river Temes and the Baga canal. *Manuf.* Silk, iron goods, and woollens. *Pop.* 25,426.

Temis'caming Lake, on the border of Upper and Lower Canada, 30 m. long, and 15 m. broad, discharges its surplus waters into the Ottawa River; Lat. 47° 30′ N., Lon. 80° W.

Temiscouata, (*tem-is-koo-a'ta,*) a lake of Lower Canada, 130 m. N E. of Quebec, 22 m. long, and abt. 2 wide.

Tem'pe, a valley of Greece. See GREECE, and Fig. 1195.

Tempean, *a.* Resembling the valley of Tempe;—hence, pastoral; beautiful; charming.

Tem'per, *v. a.* [Fr. *tempérer*; Lat. *tempero — tempus*, a section cut off.] To mingle, mix, or unite in due proportion; to adjust, as parts to each other; to mix so that one part qualifies the other; as, to *temper* justice with mercy.—Hence, to assuage; to mollify; to reduce, as any violence or excess; to soften; to soothe; to calm; as, woman's nature is designed to *temper* that of man.—To adjust; to accommodate; to modify; to fit one to the other. — To form to a proper or adequate degree of hardness; as, to *temper* a sword-blade. — To govern; —a Latinism; as, "Tartare *tempereth*." — *Spenser.*

(*Mus.*) To adjust, as the mathematical scale to the scale in actual use.

(*Founding.*) To moisten and knead to a suitable consistency; as, to *temper* moulding clay.

—*n.* Due mixture or proportion of different qualities; or the state of any compound substance which accrues from the mixture of sundry ingredients; as, the *temper* of cement. — Temperament or constitution of the body. — State or constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections: disposition; humor; mood; as, a man of imperturbable *temper*. — Moderation; serenity and calmness of mind. — Irritability; heat of mind or passion; tendency to anger or exasperation; — used in a reproachful sense; as, his wife has got a *temper* of her own. — State or quality of a metal, particularly as to its hardness produced by mechanical process; as, the *temper* of iron or steel. — Mean or medium; middle course; as, "some reasonable *temper*." — *Swift.*

Tem'perament, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *temperamentum — tempero.*] Mental constitution; general state, frame, or disposition of the mind; state with respect to the predominance of any quality or combination of qualities; as, the *temperament* of the body. — Act of tempering, adjusting, or modifying; accommodation, as of antagonistic rules, interests, passions, &c., or the means by which such accommodation is brought to pass; as, "The common law . . . has reduced the kingdom to its just state and *temperament*." — *Hale.*

(*Physiol.*) That peculiarity of organization which to a certain extent influences man's thoughts and actions. The ancient physicians enumerated four temperaments, viz.: the *bilious* or *choleric*, the *phlegmatic*, the *sanguine*, the *melancholic*. To these some have added the *nervous*; and these terms are still in use among medical writers.

(*Mus.*) A system of compromise in keyed instruments for the avoidance of the necessity, presupposed by the strict relation of musical intervals, of having a separate row of keys corresponding to each tonic. Pianofortes are generally tuned on what is called *equal temperament*, i. e., there being eleven notes in the octave, an equal value is given to each interval between them, representing a semitone. The consequence of this is, that, although all the intervals, the thirds, fifths, &c., are slightly imperfect, yet they all approach perfection in the same degree; whereas, if some were made accurate, others must be very far wrong.

Tem'perance, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *temperantia.*] (*Morals.*) That virtue which a man is said to possess who moderates and restrains his sensual appetites; but it is often used in a much more general sense, as synonymous with *moderation*, and is then applied indiscriminately to all the passions. *T.* is one of the best means of preserving health. "It," says Addison, "is a kind of regimen into which every man may put himself, without interruption to business, expense of money, or loss of time." "It may be practised by all ranks and conditions at any season or in any place." Since attention has been called to the pernicious effects of intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors, the term has come to be frequently used to denote a temperate use of these, and by a somewhat singular manipulation, to denote even total abstinence from them.

Temperance societies, are institutions established for the purpose of extending the principles of total abstinence from the use of spirituous liquors. The evils that result from drunkenness are, unfortunately, too well known to require any special notice. It is only within recent times, however, that any attempt has been made to grapple with this monstrous evil. The first united effort made to check the progress of intemperance was by the formation of an association for that purpose in Massachusetts, which held its first meeting in 1813. It collected facts and statistics from year to year, exhibiting the nature and magnitude of the evil, with the view of calling public attention to it, and of directing efforts for its removal. Next year, a similar institution was organized in Connecticut, with various branches, and in 1818 the number of these societies was above forty. A new impulse was given to the movement by the formation, at Boston, on a much more extensive plan, of the American Society for the Promotion of Temperance. In 1829, the number of auxiliary associations had increased to upwards of 1,000, no State of the Union being without at least one. In 1831, there were 2,200 societies, including 170,000 members, in connection with the parent association; and since then the numbers have been very largely increased. They did much in the way of diffusing their principles by circulating tracts and employing travelling-agents to deliver addresses. The principle of total abstinence appears to have been introduced among the members by an association formed at Andover, in Sept., 1826. Soon after their establishment in the U. States, *T. S.* began to be formed in England and Scotland, and spread so that, in 1831, there were several hundreds of them in those countries. In Ireland, the cause of temperance was advocated with much success by the Rev. Father Mathew, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who affirmed that in three years (1839–1841) he had made more than a million of converts to that principle. Of late years, the advocates of total abstinence have much increased, and they now form, in the U. States, a large and influential portion of the community. They are still actively employed in the diffusion of their principles, and with much success. Whatever views may be held on the subject of total abstinence, every one must admit that these societies have been the means of effecting an incalculable amount of good. In 1851, the State of Maine passed a law *For the Suppression of Tippling Shops, &c.*, rendering penal the sale of intoxicating drinks; and though, in 1856, the existing laws were repealed, and it became lawful to distil spirits, to sell spirits, and to have spirits in possession, drinking-houses continued to be prohibited. A similar law was enacted by the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1867, and in several other States there are laws prohibiting the sale of fermented drinks during Sunday.

Tem'perance, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Telfair co., abt. 90 m. S. of Milledgeville.

Tem'perancеville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., abt. 2 m. S. of Pittsburg; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 1,600.

Tem'perate, *a.* [Fr. *tempéré*; Lat. *temperatus — tempero.*] Limited; moderate; not excessive or extreme; as, a *temperate* climate. — Moderate in the gratification of the appetites and passions; abstemious; as, *temperate* in pleasures. — Not marked with passion or violence; cool; calm; dispassionate; sedate; sober; as, *temperate* language.

Temperate zones. (*Geog.*) Two of the five zones into which the terrestrial globe is divided. The *north temperate zone* is included between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle, and the *south temperate zone* between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

Tem'perately, *adv.* Moderately; without excess or extravagance; calmly; without violence of passion; with moderate force.

Tem'perateness, *n.* Quality of being temperate.

Tem'perature, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *temperatura.*] State; constitution; degree of any quality.

"Memory depends upon the consistence and *temperature* of the brain."—*Watts.*

(*Phys.*) A definite degree of sensible heat as measured by the thermometer. Thus, we say a *high T.*, a *low T.*, to denote a manifest degree of *heat* or *cold*. *T.*, in general, denotes the degree of free caloric which a body appears to possess when compared with other bodies; or, in other words, the state of a body in relation to its capability of producing in other bodies the effects arising from the presence of free caloric. There are two methods of measuring the *T.* of bodies, namely, by our sensations, or by the different degrees of expansion produced in bodies on being subjected to different degrees of free caloric. The first of these is so imperfect that no dependence can be placed upon it as a measure of *T.*; but the second is much more regular and extensive. When two bodies produce the same increase or diminution of volume in a third body, to which they are equally applied, they are said to be at a *higher* or *lower T.*, as it produces a *greater* or *less* expansion in another body with which it is in contact.

Tempered, (*tĕm'perd,*) *p. a.* Disposed;—frequently used in composition; as, a good-, or bad-*tempered* person.

Tem'pering, *n.* (*Metall.*) The process by which the hardness of steel is more or less reduced. — See STEEL.

Tem'pest, *n.* [Fr. *tempête*; Lat. *tempestas.*] A violent storm of considerable duration; an extensive current of wind, rushing with great velocity and violence, and commonly attended with hail, rain, or snow; a hurricane; a storm of extreme vehemence;—hence, by analogy, any violent tumult or commotion; as, a *tempest* of the passions.

(NOTE. *Tempest* is occasionally employed in the construction of certain self-explanatory compounds; as, *tempest*-driven, *tempest*-tossed, &c.)

Tempest'uous, *a.* [It. *tempestoso.*] Abounding in tempests; very stormy; turbulent; rough with wind; blowing with violence; as, *tempestuous* weather.

Tempest'uously, *adv.* With great violence of wind, or great commotion; turbulently.

Tempest'uousness, *n.* State of being tempestuous.

Tem'pio, a town of Sardinia, 32 m. from Sassari; *pop.* 10,000.

Tem'plars, KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, or KNIGHTS OF THE TEMPLE, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious order of knights, founded in the beginning of the 12th century, for the defence of the Holy Sepulchre and the protection of Christian pilgrims. Knights were fixed at Jerusalem by King Baldwin II., who gave them the ground on the

east of the Temple. Their rules, taken from those of the Benedictine monks, involved the vows of chastity, obedience, and poverty. The classes of the order were, knights, esquires, servitors, and chaplains; the universal badge of the order was a girdle of linen thread. The officers of the order were chosen by the chapter from among the knights; and the Grand Master, in some respects, assumed the dignity of a sovereign prince, being independent in secular matters, and depending solely on the Pope in spiritual. The chief part of the 9,000 estates, lordships, &c., which the society possessed in the 13th century, was situated in France; and the Grand Master was usually of that nation. The *T.*, with the rest of the Christians, were driven from Palestine by the Saracens, and then fixed the chief seat of their order in Cyprus. Their exorbitant power and wealth, and the haughty manner in which they endeavored to keep aloof from the control of European sovereigns, and

Fig. 2480. — KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

act as a military republic independent of their authority, were probably the principal reasons which induced Pope Clement V. and Philip "the Fair" of France to concert their overthrow. The charges of heresy and idolatry, which were preferred against them, were at least unsupported by evidence. In 1307, Jacques de Molay, the Grand Master, having been enticed into France, was arrested by Philip; the estates of the order were seized; many of the *T.* were burnt alive, after the mockery of a trial; and, in 1312, the order was abolished by a bull of Clement V. Its vast estates fell partly into the hands of the sovereigns of the countries in which they were situated, partly into those of the Hospitallers and other military orders. Detached bodies of the order, however, continued to exist in different countries.

TEMPLARS, MASONIC KNIGHTS, a modern adjunct to Freemasonry, based upon the ideas of the ancient Knights Templar.

—In England, a student of the law, so called from having chambers in the *Temple*, one of the inns of court, at London; and which originally belonged to the Knights Templars.

—*a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, a temple.

TEMPLARS, (INDEPENDENT ORDER OF OGON.) In Ithaca, New York, July 21, 1852, was organized the first society, by Nathaniel Curtis, who became their first Worthy Chief Templar, and on the 17th of August was chosen the first Grand Worthy Chief Templar. He was a man of broad views, who had been reformed by the Washingtonians, and who at once threw into this new Order all his power, zeal, and energy. He established this new Temperance Order upon a new basis; discarding all beneficial features. Firstly; requiring as a qualification of membership the recognition of the existence and power of Almighty God, the Ruler of all things. Secondly; the necessity of a life-long pledge to abstain totally from the use of any intoxicating liquors. Thirdly; the importance of bringing into the same bond the entire family circle that had arrived to years of discretion. Fourthly; the equality of all members of the Order, making no distinction in sex, color, sect, or condition, merit being the only just qualification for office or position. It adopted from the first the motto of *Faith, Hope, and Charity*, and also principles of Prohibition, and the duty of its members to reclaim the fallen, as well as save others from becoming addicted to the habit of using intoxicants. The whole ritualistic ceremony is replete with holy instructions. This Order has its password, grips, and signals. Some Christian denominations, recognizing its religious influence, have one of these societies connected with their church. There are four Degrees in this Order. 1st, The Subordinate or Lodge Degree; 2d, the Degree of Fidelity; 3d, the Degree of Charity; 4th, the Grand Lodge Degree. The latter forms the head or legislative body of the state where it exists, and is composed of representatives elected from the respective lodges within that jurisdiction. In 1870 there were 40 of these Grand Lodges (including England and Scotland), with a membership of over 600,000. These Grand Bodies meet annually. They elect representatives and form what is called the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, whose province it is to legislate upon all matters of general interest to the whole Order.

Temple, (*tem'pl,*) *n.* [Fr. *temple*, from Lat. *templum*, *templatum*, a dimin. of *tempus*.] A public edifice erected in honor of some deity; as, the *temple* of Juggernaut in India.

(*Jewish Antiq.*) The building erected for the worship of God at Jerusalem. — Hence, an edifice erected as a place of Christian worship; a church; a sacred or consecrated place; as, "the Lord's anointed *temple*." (*Shaks.*) — A place wherein the divine spirit specially resides; as, "Here we have no *temple* but the wood." (*Shaks.*) — In London, England, the name of two inns of court, — the *Middle Temple*, and the *Inner Temple*;—so called because anciently the dwellings of the Knights Templars; as, a barrister of the Inner *Temple*.

—(Fr. *tempe*; Lat. *tempora*, *tempus*.) (*Anat.*) One of the lateral and flat parts of the head above the ears; so called because time, or the age of an individual, is denoted by the hair becoming first gray here. The temporal bones are two irregular-shaped bones, one on each side of the head, connected with the occipital, parietal, and sphenoid bones. The temporal muscle is situated in the temple, and inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw, its principal use being to draw the lower jaw upwards, as in biting. The temporal artery is a branch of the external carotid, which runs on the temples and gives off the frontal artery.

—In weaving, a contrivance used in a loom for stretching the web transversely.

Temple, SIR WILLIAM, an eminent English statesman, diplomatist, and writer, b. in London, 1629. He spent twenty years in the service of the state, and then retired for the enjoyment of a learned leisure. He was the model of a negotiator, uniting politeness and address to honesty. His works are memoirs, miscellaneous letters, and observations on the United Provinces. D. 1700.

Temple, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., abt. 150 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 900.

Temple, in *N. Hampshire*, a post-township of Hillsborough co., 33 m. S.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 600.

Temple, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 5 m. N.N.E. of Reading.

Tem'plemore, a neat modern town of Ireland, co. Tipperary, 75 m. from Dublin, near the Devil's Bit Mountains; *pop.* 4,600.

Tem'plet, Tem'plate, *n.* (*Arch.* and *Engin.*) A short piece of timber or stone laid under the bearing of a girder, with the object of distributing the weight of the latter; also, a mould used by bricklayers, masons, &c., for cutting or setting out work, or by millwrights for cutting the teeth of wheels; also, any plate or board formed to the exact dimensions of parts of engines and machines, so that new parts may be produced from such templets of the exact size required to fit the other parts.

Tem'pleton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Worcester co., 55 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,802.

Tem'pleville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Queen Anne co., abt. 35 m. S.E. of Baltimore.

Tem'po, *n.* [It., time.] (*Mus.*) Time.

Tem'poral, *a.* [Fr. *temporel*; Lat. *temporalis*, from *tempus*, time.] Pertaining or having reference to time; belonging to this life, or this world, or this body only; measured or limited by time, or by this life or mundane state of things; secular;—in distinction from *sacred* or *eternal*; as, *temporal* matters. — Civil or political; — as opposed to *ecclesiastical*; as, *temporal* power.

Temporal augment. (*Gram.*) In certain tenses, the augmentation of the short initial vowel of a verb into the corresponding long one.

—[Fr.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining or relating to the temple, or temples, of the head; as, the *temporal* bone.

—*n.* That which is secular; a temporality.

Temporal'ity, *n.* [L. Lat. *temporalitas*, ecclesiastical goods.] (*Eng. Law.*) State or quality of being temporary;—In contradistinction to *perpetuity*.

(*Eccl.*) See TEMPORALS.

Tem'porally, *adv.* In a temporal manner.

Tem'porals, Temporal'ities, Tem'poralties, *n. pl.* Secular possessions; ecclesiastical revenues, proceeding from lands, tenements, lay-fees, tithes, and the like; as, the Pope's *temporalities*.

Tem'porarily, *adv.* In a temporary manner.

Tem'porariness, *n.* State or condition of being temporary.

Tem'porary, *a.* [Fr. *temporaire*.] Pertaining or relating to time; lasting but for a time; existing or continuing for a limited period of time; — hence, fleeting; transitory; as, to obtain *temporary* relief or assistance, a *temporary* truce, a *temporary* expedient, &c.

Temporization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Act of temporizing.

Tem'porize, *v. n.* [Fr. *temporiser*.] To comply with the time or occasion; to humor, or yield to, the current of opinion or the pressure of circumstances. — To delay; to procrastinate. (R.)

Tem'porizer, *n.* A trimmer; one who temporizes or yields to the time or to the force of circumstances, or complies with the prevailing opinions, modes, or occasions.

Tem'porizing, *n.* A yielding to the time, or to its attendant circumstances; a complying with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions.

Tempt, (*tẽmt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *tenter*; Lat. *tento*, also *tempto*, to prove, to test, to urge.] To try; to attempt; to venture on; to endeavor to reach or accomplish; as, to *tempt* one's fate. — To provoke; to incite; to instigate; to seek to persuade. — To test; to prove; to put to trial or demonstration.

"Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God."—*Deut.* vi. 16.

—To tamper with; to excite; to solicit to an evil act; to incite to something wrongly, presenting inducements that are plausible or alluring, or by the offer of some pleasure or apparent advantage as the inducement; to seduce; to decoy; as, to *tempt* a person into committing a sin.

Temptabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being temptable.

Tempt'able, *a.* That may be tempted or allured; susceptible to temptation.

Temptation, (*tem-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *tentation*; Lat. *tentatio*.] Act of tempting; allurement to evil or wrongdoing; enticement to sin or error proceeding from the prospect of pleasure or advantage.

"All *temptation* to transgress repel."—*Milton.*

—State of being tempted or enticed to evil. — Trial; allurement; attraction; that which is presented to the mind or passions as an inducement to evil; as, a great city abounds with *temptations*.

Tempter, (*tẽm'ter,*) *n.* One who tempts; one who entices or solicits to evil. — Particularly, the arch-fiend; the Devil; the great adversary of man.

Tempting, *p. a.* Attractive; adapted to entice or allure; as, a *tempting* woman.

Temp'tress, *n.* A female who beguiles, allures, bewitches, or entices.

Ten, *a.* [A. S. *tyn*; Lat. *decem*; Gr. *deka*.] Twice five; nine and one. — Many; several; — used as a kind of proverbial number; as, you have given for it *ten* times more than it is worth.

—*n.* The sum of five and five; the number comprising nine and one. — A symbol expressing ten units, as X, or 10.

Tenabil'ity, *n.* Same as TENABLENESS, *q. v.*

Ten'able, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *teneo*, to hold tightly.] That may be held, maintained, or defended against an assailant, or against attempts to take or overthrow it; as, a *tenable* fort or city.

Ten'ableness, *n.* State of being tenable; tenability.

Tenace, (*ten'ăs,*) *n.* (*Games.*) In whist-playing, the state of holding the best and third-best cards.

Tenacious, (*te-nā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *tenace*; Lat. *tenax*.] Holding fast or inclined to hold fast; inclined to retain what is in possession; retentive; apt to retain long what is committed to it; as, a *tenacious* memory. — Adhesive; apt to adhere to another body, as oily, glutinous, or viscous matter; as, glue is a *tenacious* substance. — Close-fisted; niggardly; meanly parsimonious.

Tena'ciously, *adv.* In a tenacious manner.

Tena'ciousness, *n.* State or quality of being tenacious.

Tenacity, (*te-năs'i-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *tenacité*; Lat. *tenacitas*.] State or quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; adhesiveness; firmness; as, *tenacity* of opinion. — Cohesiveness; that quality of bodies which makes them stick or adhere to others; glutinous; stickiness: that quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; — opposed to *fragility*.

Tenaculum, *n.* [Lat., a holder.] (*Surg.*) A sharp-pointed, crooked instrument used by surgeons to transfix and pull out bleeding arteries which require to be tied.

Tenaille, (*ten-ile',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A rampart raised in the main ditch immediately in front of the curtain between two bastions. In its simplest form, it consists of two faces, coinciding in direction with the faces of the bastions, and consequently forming with each other a re-entering angle. A tenaille, however, usually consists of three faces, of which two have the directions above stated, while the third forms a curtain, which is parallel to that of the enceinte.

Tenaillon, or **Great Tenaille,** (*ten-ile'yon(g),*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Fort.*) A species of exterior work constructed on each side of the ravelins, like the lunettes, to increase the strength of the ravelins, procure additional ground beyond the most, or cover the shoulders of the bastions.

Ten'ancy, *n.* [L. Lat. *tenantia*, from Lat. *teneo*.] (*Law.*) A holding or possession of lands or tenements; tenure.

Ten'ant, *n.* [Lat. *teneo*, I hold.] (*Law.*) One who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. In a popular sense, he is one who has the temporary use and occupation of lands or tenements which belong to another, the duration and other terms of whose occupation are usually defined by an agreement called a lease.

—*v. a.* To hold or possess, as a tenant.

Ten'antable, *a.* In a state of repair suitable for a tenant; fit to be rented.

Ten'antableness, *n.* The state or quality of being tenantable.

Ten'antless, *a.* Having no tenant; unoccupied.

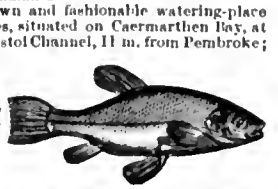
Ten'antry, *n.* The body of tenants.

Tenant's (or **Tennant's**) **Harbor,** in *Maine*, a post-village of Knox co., on the Atlantic, abt. 14 miles S.S.W. of Rockland.

Tenas'serim Provinces, in British Burmah, consist of a long, narrow and mountainous strip of territory in Further India, separated from Siam on the E. by a mountain-chain, and having on their W. the Indian Ocean and the Salween River. *Ext.* 500 m. long, and from 40 to 80 broad. *Area*, 33,000 sq. m. *Pop.* 150,000. — Also a river of Further India, falling, after a course of 200 m., into the Indian Ocean.

Ten'by, a small town and fashionable watering-place of England, in Wales, situated on Caermarthen Bay, at the mouth of the Bristol Channel, 11 m. from Pembroke; *pop.* 3,200.

Tence, (*tdnce.*) a town of France, dept. of the Haute Loire, on the Lignon, 9 m. from Yssengeaux; *pop.* 6,746.



Tench, *n.* [Fr. *tanche*.] (*Zoöl.*) *Tinea vulgaris*, a fish *Fig.* 2481. TENCH, (*Tinea vulgaris.*)

of the Carp family, or *Cyprinidæ*, common in most of the lakes of Europe. Like the carp, the tench is extremely tenacious of life. It is about 24 inches long, and of a deep yellowish-brown (sometimes golden and greenish) color.

Tend, *v. a.* [Lat. *tendere.*] To accompany as an assistant or protector; to watch; to guard; to look after. — To be attentive to; to attend. — *To tend a vessel.* (*Naut.*) To turn or swing round, as a vessel when at single anchor, or moved by the head in a tide-way, at the beginning of the flood or ebb. — *Mar. Dict.*

—*v. n.* To move in a certain direction. — To be directed to any end or purpose; to aim. — To contribute. — To wait; to attend, as servants. (R.)

Tend'ency, *n.* [Fr. *tendance*, from Lat. *tendo*, to stretch.] Direction or course towards any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; drift.

Ten'der, *n.* One who attends or takes care of; a nurse. —On railways, a carriage which attends on the locomotive to supply the fuel.

(*Naut.*) A small vessel employed to attend a larger one for supplying her with provisions and other stores, or to convey intelligence, and the like.

(*Law.*) An offer to deliver something, made in pursuance of some contract or obligation, under such circumstances as to require no further act from the party making it to complete the transfer. See LEGAL TENDER.

—*v. a.* To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture. — To offer in words, or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

—*a.* [Fr. *tendre;* It. *tenero;* Lat. *tener*, soft, delicate.] Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or injured; not firm or hard; as, "the *tender* grass." (*Milton.*) — Very sensible to impression or pain: easily pained. — Not hardy or able to endure hardship; delicate; effeminate. — Weak; feeble; as, *tender* age. — Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; forgiving; kind; merciful; pitiful. — Exciting kind concern; expressive of the softer passions; dear; precious. — Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure.

"I have been *tender* of every particular person's reputation." *Tillotson.*

—Unwilling to cause pain; mild. — Apt to give pain; as, a *tender* subject. — Adapted to excite feeling or sympathy.

Ten'der-hearted, *a.* Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence; very susceptible of the softer passions of love, pity, or kindness.

Ten'derling, *n.* One made tender by too much kindness; a fondling. (R.) — The first horns of a deer.

Ten'derloin, *n.* The tender, fleshy part in the hind-quarter of beef.

Ten'derly, *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently.

Ten'derness, *n.* The state or quality of being tender, or easily broken, bruised, or injured; softness; brittleness. — The state of being easily hurt; soreness. — Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility. — Kindness; compassion; pity; humanity; benevolence. — Extreme care or concern not to give or commit offence. — Cautious care to preserve or not to injure. — Softness of expression; pathos.

Ten'dinous, *a.* [It. *tendinoso.*] Pertaining to a tendon; partaking of the nature of tendons. — Full of tendons; sinewy.

Ten'don, *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; Lat. *tendo.*] (*Anat.*) The white, glistening bands or cords, commonly called *sinews*, which are continued from both ends of muscles to attach them to the bones; the upper tendon, which is the shortest, forms the head, or the fixed point of the muscle's origin; the lower, and longest, its insertion.

Tendo Achillis. See ACHILLIS TENDO.

Tendre, (Mont,) (*ten'dr.*) One of the Jura mountains of Switzerland, on the E. side of the Lake of Joux. *Height*, 5,338 feet above sea-level.

Ten'dril, *n.* [Fr. *tendron.*] (*Bot.*) Any slender twining or clasping part or organ by which a plant attaches itself to some other object.

—*a.* Clasping; climbing, as a tendril.

Tenebrific, Tenebrificous, *a.* [From Lat. *tenebræ*, darkness, and *facere*, to make.] Causing darkness.

Tene'brious, *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Ten'ebrose, *a.* Tenebrous.

Tenebros'ity, *n.* Darkness; gloom.

Ten'ebrous, Ten'ebrose, *a.* Dark; gloomy.

Ten'ebrousness, *n.* State or quality of being tenebrous.

Tenebrion'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of coleopterous insects, distinguished by having the elytra not

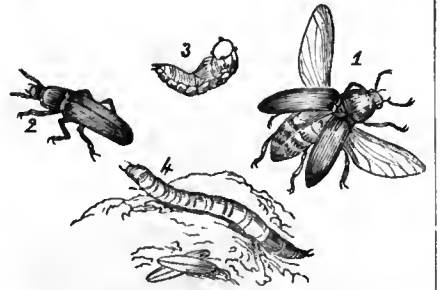


Fig. 2482. — TENEBRIO MOLITOR.

1 and 2, perfect insect; 3, pupa; 4, larva (meal-worm).

soldered together, with the wings fitted for flight. The *Tenebrio molitor* (Fig. 2482), the larva of which is commonly called the *Meal-worm*, may be taken as the type of the family. This insect frequents corn-mills, granaries, bake-houses, &c., doing much damage by devouring flour, meal, bran, &c. It is also very destructive to ship-biscuit packed in casks, which, when opened, are found eaten through in holes by these insects and their larvæ.

Ten'edos, [Turk. *Bogdsha-adassi.*] An island belonging to Turkey in the Grecian Archipelago, off the coast of Asia Minor, and adjoining ancient Troy, 14 m. S. of the Straits of Gallipoli. It is 5 m. long, by 3 wide, and famous for its Muscadine wine. — Also, the name of a town, the cap. of the island.

Ten'ement, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *teneo*, to hold.] A house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building, used by one family.

(*Law.*) In its largest acceptation, denotes anything that may be holden in the legal sense; viz., all corporeal hereditaments, and incorporeal hereditaments of a permanent nature issuing out of the same, as lands, houses, right of common, franchises, offices, &c. In its more narrow and popular signification, it is applied only to houses and other buildings.

Tenement'al, *a.* Pertaining to tenanted lands; that is, or may be, held by tenants.

Tenement'ary, *a.* Held by tenants.

Te'neoid, *a.* [Lat. *tænia*, a tape-worm.] Resembling, or pertaining to, tape-worms.

Teneriffe, (*ten-e-rif'.*) See CANARY ISLANDS.

Te'nès, a seaport-town of Algeria, 190 m. W. of Algiers; *pop.* 7,552.

Tenes'mus, *n.* [Gr. *teinesmos*, from *teinein*, to stretch.] (*Med.*) A continuous and painful sensation of the rectum; a constant straining and attempt to empty the bowel, with no result. This very distressing pain is a symptom or an effect of diarrhœa or dysentery. Sitting on a vessel filled with hot water for a few minutes has been recommended for this exhausting complaint, but the best and most expeditious remedy is a suppository of three or four grains of soft opium passed up the rectum, the patient assuming the recumbent position till the opium begins to act.

Ten'et, *n.* [Lat., from *tenere*, to hold.] That which a person firmly believes or maintains as a part of his creed; doctrine; opinion; principle; dogma.

Ten'fold, *a.* Ten times more.

Te'niers, DAVID, the ELDER, a celebrated painter of the Flemish school, was B. at Antwerp, in 1582; studied under Rubens, and afterwards at Rome. On his return to his native country, he occupied himself principally in the delineation of fairs, rustic sports, and carousals, &c., which he exhibited with such truth, humor, and originality, that he may be considered the founder of a style of painting which his son afterwards brought to perfection. His pictures are usually of a small size, and are highly valued. D. 1649.

TENIERS, DAVID, the YOUNGER, son of the preceding, was B. at Brussels, in 1610. In his youth, such was his facility of imitating the styles of various masters, that he was called the Proteus, and the Ape of painting. He confined himself principally to the same kind of subjects as his father, but excelled him in correctness and finish. D. 1694. The younger *T.* rose to the highest reputation in his profession, and was patronized by Christina of Sweden, the King of Spain, and other illustrious personages.

Ten'-mile Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Monongahela River from Greene co.

Ten'-mile Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Greene co.

Ten'nantite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphide of copper, arsenic, and iron, occurring in lead-gray crystals.

Ten'né, TAWNY, or BRUSK, *n.* [Sp. *tanetto*, a chestnut.] (*Her.*) A color not often used in coat-armor. It is the same as *tawny*, and is composed of red, yellow, and brown; which, when mixed together, form a kind of chestnut color. By some heralds it is called *brusk*, and in engraving it is expressed by diagonal lines drawn from the sinister chief point, and traversed by horizontal ones.

Ten'nemann, WILHELM GOTTLIEB, a German philosopher and historian of philosophy, B. 1761, at Brembach, near Erfurt. He became, in 1804, ordinary professor of philosophy at the University of Marburg, a post which he filled till his death. His most important work is the *Geschichte der Philosophie*, published in eleven volumes, between 1798–1809. His well-known *Manual of the History of Philosophy*, of which an English translation, by Johnson, appeared in 1832, is an epitome of the *History*. Among *T.*'s other works, are an exposition of the *System of the Platonic Philosophy*, and German translations of Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding*, and Hume's *Inquiry concerning the Human Understanding*. *T.* was a disciple of the Kantian philosophy, and employed its terminology. D. 1810.

Tennessee', one of the Southern States of the American Union, in the basin of the Mississippi, between Lat. 35° and 36° 40′ N., and Lon. 82° and 90° W., having N. Kentucky and Virginia, S.E. Carolina, S. Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W. the river Mississippi which divides it from Arkansas and Missouri; *area*, 45,600 sq. m. The E. part of this State is intersected by the Alleghany chain, which here sometimes rises to the height of 2,000 ft.; the middle part is hilly, while the W. portion is an extensive undulating plain. Principal rivers, after the Mississippi, the Tenessee and Cumberland, both tributaries of the Ohio. *T.* is generally well watered, and, except in the mountainous parts, comprises a good deal of excellent land. Eastern *T.* is crossed by several ridges of the Alleghany Mountains, some of which have elevations of 2,000 feet; the middle region between the Cumberland and Tennessee river is hilly, and the west level. The western portion of the State, between the Mississippi and the Tennessee, is of the alluvial and cretaceous formation of the shores of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Extensive iron mines lie between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. In the limestone regions are numerous caves, mostly unexplored. Several in the Cumberland Mountains are 100 feet deep, and miles in extent. A considerable river has been discovered in one at a depth of 400 feet; another opening perpendicularly in a mountain has never been fathomed. In some of these caves are large deposits of fossil bones of extinct animals. In the Enchanted Mountain are seen impressions of the feet of men and animals in limestone. Tracts of several acres have sunk into caverns a hundred feet deep. In many places are interesting remains of ancient mounds and fortifications. Agriculture is the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The products are much the same as those of Kentucky, with the addition of cotton. Indian corn, wheat, and oats are the principal corn crops. Cotton is grown in most parts of the State. Tobacco is also cultivated to a considerable extent. The following table is the official return of the principal farm crops for the year 1869:

Fig. 2483. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Av. yield by acre.*	*Number of acres.*
Indian corn.....bush.	47,500,000	20	2,375,000
Wheat..... "	6,750,000	8·4	803,571
Rye..... "	226,000	10	22,600
Oats..... "	3,500,000	16·7	209,580
Barley..... "	28,000	16·4	1,707
Buckwheat..... "	9,000	6·2	1,451
Potatoes..... "	1,000,000	50	20,000
Tobacco.....lbs.	35,000,000	543	63,868
Hay .....tons.	158,000	1·39	113,669
Total.....	.....	.....	3,611,446

The average value of the above products was: $0.77 per bushel for Indian corn; $1.15 for wheat; $1.00 for rye; $0.60 for oats; $1.12 for barley; $1.08 for buckwheat; $0.73 for potatoes; $0.13 per pound for tobacco; and $20.34 per ton for hay. — In the E. of the State, grazing is a good deal attended to, and considerable numbers of cattle and sheep are reared for the markets of the Eastern States. Coal, iron, salt, marble, and nitre are found; and some of these, with cotton, Indian corn, wheat, flour, tobacco, fruit, tar, turpentine, rosin, whisky, live-stock, salted meats, lard, coarse linen goods, and gunpowder, constitute the principal exports, being mostly sent down the Mississippi to New Orleans. The climate of *T.* is temperate and remarkably salubrious, excepting in the swampy districts of the N.W. The eastern division is noted for its pure, bracing mountain air. The State is richly wooded with pine, oak, hickory, sugar-maple, cedar, and black walnut; the woods abound in game, as bears, deer, opossums, racoons, foxes, &c.; and the country is rich in horses, cattle, sheep, and swine — the last running in large herds in the woods, and fattening on nuts. — *Counties and towns.* The State is divided into the 84 following counties:

Anderson,	Fentress,	Lauderdale,	Roane,
Bedford,	Franklin,	Lawrence,	Robertson,
Benton,	Gibson,	Lewis,	Rutherford,
Biedsoe,	Giles,	Lincoln,	Scott,
Blount,	Grainger,	Macon,	Sequatchie,
Bradley,	Greene,	Madison,	Sevier,
Campbell,	Grundy,	Marion,	Shelby,
Cannon,	Hamilton,	Marshall,	Smith,
Carroll,	Hancock,	Maury,	Stewart,
Carter,	Hardeman,	McMinn,	Sullivan,
Cheatham,	Hardin,	McNairy,	Sumner,
Claiborne,	Hawkins,	Meigs,	Tipton,
Cocke,	Haywood,	Monroe,	Union,
Coffee,	Henderson,	Montgomery,	Van Buren,
Cumberland,	Henry,	Morgan,	Warren,
Davidson,	Hickman,	Obion,	Washington,
Decatur,	Humphreys,	Overton,	Wayne,
De Kalb,	Jackson,	Perry,	Weakley,
Dickson,	Jefferson,	Polk,	White,
Dyer,	Johnson,	Putnam,	Williamson,
Fayette,	Knox,	Rhea,	Wilson.

The principal cities and towns are: Nashville, the capital; Memphis, the most important commercial place; Knoxville, Columbia, Murfreesborough, Shelbyville, Lebanon, Pulaski, Jackson, Brownsville, Franklin, Greenville, and Dresden. *T.* has 23 lines of railroad, all, except some small branch railroads, proceeding from 3 centres — Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville. There are State asylums for the deaf and dumb at Knoxville, and for the insane and blind at Nashville. The *T.* penitentiary is at Nashville; it is conducted upon the Auburn or silent system. There are 14 colleges, 264 academies, and a common-school fund of $1,500,000; 2,027 churches, chiefly Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian; 8 daily, 36 weekly papers. The total debt of *T.* at the end of 1869 was $39,264,244. — In 1756, a settlement was formed near Knoxville, then a part of N. Carolina. Nashville was settled near the close of the Revolution; in 1790, *T.* was organized as a territory with Kentucky; and admitted, in 1796, into the Union as a

separate State. In January, 1861, a proposition to secede from the Union was defeated; but in June, carried by a majority of 57,667. In ten months the State raised 50 regiments for the Southern Confederacy; while 5 or 6 were also recruited for the Union. The State was the scene, at Knoxville and Chattanooga, of some of the most important operations of the war. For years after the general pacification of the country, local disorders continued in *T.* to disturb the tranquillity of the community, and it was only in 1870 that, after the adoption of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the U. States, and of a new State constitution, *T.* was readmitted to representation in Congress. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,258,326.

Tennessee', a river of the U. States, and the principal tributary of the Ohio, formed by the junction of the Clinch and Holston rivers, at Kingston, in Roane co., Tennessee. It flows first S.W. to Chattanooga, in Hamilton co., thence S.W. and W., passing through N. Alabama, to the N.E. of Mississippi, from whence it proceeds N., passing through Tennessee and Kentucky, and falling into the Ohio River at Paducah, 48 m. from its mouth. Its entire length is estimated at 800 m., and including the Holston, 1,100 m. It is navigable for steamboats 280 m. to Florence, at the foot of the Muscle Shoals, above which it is again navigable 500 m. to Knoxville.

Tennessee, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McDonough co., 51 m. N.E. of Quincy; *pop.* abt. 1,710.

Ten'nis, *n.* [Fr. *tenir*, to hold.] A game in which a ball is kept up, or driven continuously to and fro, by several persons striking it alternately, either with the hand or a small bat, called a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible, without allowing it to fall to the ground. This game was very popular with the nobility in most of the states of Europe, in the 16th century.

Ten'nyson, Alfred, an English poet, b. in Somerby, Lincolnshire, 1809, was educated by his father, rector of Somerby, and in due course proceeded to Cambridge. With the exception of a volume of poems published in conjunction with his brother Charles, when they were boys, and a prize poem, composed whilst an undergraduate at Cambridge, *T.* did not publish anything till

Fig. 2484. — TENNYSON.

1830, when he put forth a collection of poems, chiefly lyrical, which contained, among other pieces, *Mariana; Lilian; The Mermaid; Recollections of the Arabian Nights; The Dying Swan; All Things Will Die;* and *The Sea-Fairies.* Two years after, *T.* published a second volume containing, in addition to several of his former productions improved and altered, *The Miller's Daughter; The Lotos-Eaters; Locksley Hall; Lady Clara Vere de Vere; The Talking Oak,* &c. In 1847, *T.* gave to the public *The Princess,* and shortly after he was appointed Poet Laureate. The *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington* appeared in 1852, *Maud* in 1855, and *The Idylls of the King* in 1859. A gorgeously illustrated edition of his poems has been published, upon which the best artists of the time have been employed. In 1856 he was created D. C. L. of the University of Oxford. In 1864 was published *Enoch Arden,* the most popular of all his books, having reached in his country alone a circulation of over one hundred thousand copies. His last work is the *Holy Grail,* published in 1869. *T.* leads a happy, retired life at Farringford in the Isle of Wight, and in a second residence that has been recently built by himself, in a picturesque valley in Surrey. His family consists of Mrs. *T.* and two sons.

Ten'on, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *teneo*, to hold.] (*Carp. and Joinery.*) The projection left at the end of a piece of timber to be inserted into a socket, or *mortise*, made to receive it. (See Fig. 1862.)

Ten'or, *n.* [Lat., from *teneo*, to hold.] Stamp; character.
—Sense intended; purport; substance; general course or drift; as, the *tenor* of a letter.

(*Mus.*) The most common natural pitch of a man's voice in singing, or the higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males; hence the part of a tune adapted to this voice, the second of the four parts, reckoning from the bass. — The person who sings the tenor, or the instrument that plays it.

(*Law.*) The exact copy of a writing, pursuing the course of its words as they succeed one another; — the true intent and meaning of an instrument. — *Burrill.*

Tenot'omy, *n.* [From Gr. *tenon*, a tendon, and *temnein*, to cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of dividing a tendon. — *Dunglison.*

Ten Pound Island, in *Massachusetts*, in Ann Harbor, immediately S. of Gloucester, contains a fixed light 45 ft. above the sea; Lat. 42° 35′ N., Lon. 70° 40′ W.

Ten'rec, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A small insectivorous quadruped of Madagascar, allied to the hedgehog; it forms the type of the genus *Centetes.*

Teu'nas, or Tensaw, a river of *Louisiana*, rises in Carroll parish, and unites with the Washita and Trinity, after a S. course of 250 m., for 150 of which it is navigable for steamboats during 6 months of the year.

Tensas, in *Louisiana*, an E.N.E. parish, bordering on the Mississippi River; *area*, 680 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tensas River and Macon Bayou. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* St. Joseph. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,426.

Tense, *a.* [Lat. *tensus*, from *tendo*, to stretch.] Drawn tight; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax; stretched.
—[Lat. *tempus.*] (*Gram.*) The particular modification of a verb which expresses the time at which an action is conceived as taking place. The three primary or simple *T.* are the present, past, and future; but these admit of various modifications in different languages. In English there are six *T.* usually recognized; namely, the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, future, and future perfect.

Tense'ly, *adv.* With tension.

Tense'ness, *n.* State of being tense or stretched to stiffness.

Tensibil'ity, *n.* The state of being tensible.

Ten'sible, *a.* Capable of being extended. (R.)

Tensile, (*ten'sil,*) *a.* Capable of extension.

Tensil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being tensile.

Tension, (*ten'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tensio*, from *tendere.*] The act of stretching or straining. — The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness. — The degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, piece of timber, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length.

(*Mech.*) The force by which a bar or string is stretched. Thus, when a weight is suspended by a string, the tension at every point of the latter is equal to that weight.

(*Physics.*) Gases are bodies whose molecules are in a constant state of repulsion, in virtue of which they possess the most perfect mobility, and are continually tending to occupy a greater space. This property of gases is known by the names *expansibility, tension,* or *elastic force,* from which they are often called *elastic fluids.*

Ten'sity, *n.* The state of being tense; tenseness.

Ten'sive, *a.* [Fr. *tensif.*] Giving a sensation of stiffness or contraction.

Ten'sor, *n.* [From Lat. *tendere*, to stretch.] (*Anat.*) The name of some muscles whose action is to stretch or make rigid some part. One of the most important is the *tensor vaginæ femoris,* or the muscle that stretches the thigh and adjacent parts.

Tent, *n.* [Fr. *tente*; Lat. *tentorium.*] A pavilion or portable lodge, consisting of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles, used for sheltering persons from the weather. Dwelling in tents was very general in ancient times among eastern nations. The patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob dwelt in tents; and on the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt, throughout their peregrinations until they obtained the promised land, and to some extent afterwards, they adopted the same kind of habitation. But the people most remarkable for this unsettled and wandering mode of life are the Arabs, who from the time of Ishmael to the present have continued the custom of dwelling in tents. Amid the revolutions which have transferred kingdoms from one possessor to another, these wandering tribes still dwell in tents unsubdued and wild as was their progenitor. This kind of dwelling is not, however, confined to the Arabs, but is used throughout the continent of Asia, and by the Indians of N. America. In modern times and among civilized nations, tents are almost exclusively used as a shelter for soldiers when in active service.

Fig. 2485. — ARAB TENT.

(*Surg.*) A roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh.

—*v. n.* To lodge, as in a tent; to tabernacle. (R.)
—*v. a.* To cover with tents; as, a *tented* field.—To probe; to search, as with a tent.—To keep open with a surgical tent.

Tentacle, (*ten'ta-kl.*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *tentaculum.*] (*Zoöl.*) A term used in a restricted sense to signify the elongated, filiform, inarticulate appendages of the mouth of Annelides, but also applied to all appendages, whether jointed or not, which are used as instruments of exploration and prehension. Thus, the oral arms of the Polyps, the prehensile processes of Cirripeds and Annelides, the cephalic feet of the Cephalopods, the barbs of fishes, are termed *tentacles.*

Ten'tative, *a.* [Fr. *tentatif.*] Trying; essaying.
—*n.* [Fr.] An essay; a trial.

Ten'tatively, *adv.* In a tentative manner.

Tent'-bed, *n.* A post-bedstead, having the roof formed like a tent.

Tent'ed, *a.* Covered or furnished with tents.

Ten'ter, *n.* [Lat. *tendo, tentus*, to stretch.] A stretcher; a machine for stretching cloth, by means of hooks called *tenter-hooks.*
—*v. a.* To hang or stretch on tenters.
—*v. n.* To admit extension, as by tenters.

Ten'terden, a town of England, in Kent, near the river Rother, 24 m. from Canterbury. *Pop.* 4,500.

Tenth, *a.* The ordinal of ten; the first after the ninth.
—*n.* The tenth part; tithe; the tenth part of annual produce or increase.

(*Mus.*) An interval, which is the octave of the chord.

Tenth'ly, *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tenthredin'etæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family comprising Hymenopterous insects in which the female has an ovipositor consisting of double saws lodged under the body, and covered by two pieces which serve as a sheath. They are sluggish in their habits, and fly only in the warmest days. Their larvæ have from 18 to 22 legs, and are found in communities on the leaves of birch and alder, holding on by their true legs, while the rest of the body is curved curiously upwards; or appearing like slugs on the leaves of the pear and other fruit-trees, and those of the rose; while others feed upon the stems of plants, or roll up a leaf, or construct cases of particles of leaves to hide in.

Tenuiros'tres, *n. pl.* [Lat. *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, a beak.] (*Zoöl.*) A tribe of insessorial birds, including those which have a long and slender bill.

Tenu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *ténuité*; Lat. *tenuitas.*] State of being stretched out or drawn out; thinness; smallness in diameter; exility; thinness (applied to a broad substance), and slenderness (applied to one that is long); rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid; simplicity; plainness.

Tenure, (*yūr,*) *n.* [From Fr. *tenir*, to hold.] (*Eng. Law.*) The manner of holding lands or tenements of a superior, or the feudal relation which subsists between lord and vassal in respect of these. All land in England is held mediately or immediately of the crown, and thus, ultimately, all land is held of the king, who is lord paramount. Tenants holding immediately under the king, when they grant out portions of their lands to inferior persons, become, with respect to these, lords, as they were tenants with respect to the king; thus partaking of a middle nature, and hence called *mesne* or *middle lords.*
—Manner of holding or having possession of anything.

Teocal'li, *n. pl.* Pyramidal buildings erected for religious worship by the ancient inhabitants of Mexico.

Tepea'ka, or **Tepeaca,** a town of Mexico, 30 m. from Puebla. *Pop.* unascertained.

Tepecotah, in *Minnesota*, a village of Wabashaw co., on the Mississippi River, abt. 7 m. S.E. of Wabashaw.

Tepefac'tion, *n.* Act or operation of making tepid or moderately warm; state of being made tepid.

Te'pefy, *v. a.* [Lat. *tepefacio—tepeo*, to be moderately warm, and *facio*, to make.] To make tepid or moderately warm.
—*v. n.* To become moderately warm.

Teph'roite, *n.* [Gr. *tephra*, ash-gray.] (*Min.*) A native silicate of manganese.

Tephro'sin, *n.* [From Gr. *tephros*, ash-colored, gray.] (*Bot.*) A genus of herbs or shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves, order *Fabaceæ.* The Goat's Rue or Catgut, *T. Virginiana*, is 1–2 feet high, with beautiful white and purple flowers. It is found in dry, sandy soil, from Canada to Florida.

Tepic', a town of Mexico, state of Jalisco, 25 m. E. of San Blas; *pop.* abt. 12,000.

Tep'id, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus.*] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

Tepid'ity, Te'pidness, *n.* Moderate warmth; lukewarmness.

Te'por, *n.* [Lat.] Moderate or gentle warmth; tepidity.

Tequandnma Falls, in S. America. See Bogota (Rio de).

Te'rah. (*Script.*) The son of Nahor, and father of Nahor, Haran, and Abraham (*Gen.* xi. 24), begat Abraham at the age of 72 years, in Ur of the Chaldeans. Upon Abraham's first call to remove into the land of promise, Terah and all his family went with him as far as Haran, in Mesopotamia, about a. c. 1918 (*Gen.* xi. 31, 32). He died there the same year, aged 275 years. Scripture intimates plainly that Terah had fallen into idolatry, or had for a time mingled some idolatrous practices with the worship of the true God (*Josh.* xxiv. 2, 14.)

Teramo, (*tai-ra'mo,*) (anc. *Interamna,*) a town of S. Italy, prov. of Abruzzo (Ultra I.), 28 m. N.E. of Aquila. It carries on an active trade in corn, wine, and olives. *Pop.* 28,253. In the plain below *T.* took place, July 27, 1460, between the army of John, Duke of Anjou, and the Milanese allies of Ferdinand I. of Aragon, one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought in Italy.

Ter'aphim, (*f'im,*) *n. pl.* [Heb., commonly translated *idols.*] (*Script.*) This word is used 13 or 14 times in the Old Testament, appearing to be applied to household gods, where worship was sometimes blended with that of Jehovah. The images of Rachel (*Gen.* xxxi. 19, 30) were teraphim.

Teratog'eny, *n.* The formation of monsters.—*Dunglison.*

Teratol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *teras*, monster, and *logos*, a discourse.] Bombast in language.

(*Physiol.*) A name given by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to the doctrine of congenital deformities.

Terce, *n.* See Tierce.

Terceira, (*ter-sai-e-ra.*) a mountainous island near the coast of Africa, forming one of the group of the Azores; Lat. 38° 38′ 9″ N., Lon. 37° 13′ 7″ W. *Area*, 223 sq. m. *Chief town.* Angra. *Pop.* 50,000.

Tercen'tenary, *a.* [Lat. *ter*, thrice, and *centum*, a hundred.] That comprises three hundred years.

Teree'ro, a river of the Argentine Republic, rises in the state of Cordova, and flowing S.E. joins the Parana, abt. 30 m. N. of Rosario.

Ter'cet, *n.* (*Mus.*) A third.

Ter'ebinth-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Pistachia terebinthus.* See PISTACHIA.

Terebran'tia, (*-she-ah,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A section of hymenopterous insects, characterized by the possession of an anal instrument organized for the perforation of the bodies of animals, or the substance of plants. The borer (*terebra*) is peculiar to the female, and is composed of three long and slender pieces, of which two serve as a sheath for the third.

Terebrat'ula, *n.* [Lat. *terebro,* to bore.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of deep-sea brachiopodous mollusca, in which one of the valves is perforated for the transmission of a peduncle.

Tere'do, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *teredon,* the ship-worm.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusks, family *Pholadidæ.* See BORING-WORM.

Terek', a considerable river of Asiatic Russia, govt. of Caucasus. After a course of 350 m., it divides in three branches, and falls into the Caspian Sea in Lat. 44° N., Lon. 46° to 48° E.

Ter'ence, (PUBLIUS TERENTIUS AFER,) a celebrated author of comedies in the Latin tongue, supposed to have been born in Carthage about 194 B. C. He was carried to Rome as a slave, and brought out his first play, the *Andria,* in 166, and the others now extant between that period and 160 B. C. Shortly afterwards he went on a literary journey to Greece, and having translated the plays of Menander, is supposed to have died on his voyage home, about 146 B. C.

Tereniite, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of altered scapolite.

Terete', *a.* [From Lat. *tero,* to rub.] (*Bot.*) Cylindrical, and somewhat tapering. — *Gray.*

Ter'gal, *a.* [Lat. *tergum,* the back.] Relating to the back; dorsal.

Tergem'inous, *a.* [Lat. *ter,* thrice, and *geminus,* twin.] Threefold.

Ter'giant, *a.* [Lat. *tergum.*] Showing the back part; recusant.

Tergif'erous, *a.* [Lat. *tergum,* and *fero,* to bear.] (*Bot.*) Dorsiferous.

Tergiversate, (*ter-jiv'er-sāt,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *tergiverser,* from Lat. *tergum,* and *verso,* to turn.] To use evasion; to shift; to boggle.

Tergiversa'tion, *n.* [Fr.] A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion; change; fickleness of conduct.

Ter'giversator, *n.* [Lat.] One who practises tergiversation.

Ter'gum, *n.* [Lat., the back.] (*Zoöl.*) The upper or supine surface of the abdomen, in insects.

Terlizzi, (*tair-lit'se,*) a town of S. Italy, 60 m. from Taranto, and 7 from the Adriatic; *pop.* 13,136.

Term, *n.* [Fr. *terme;* Lat. *terminus.*] A limit; a boundary; a bound; a confine; the extremity of anything; that which limits its extent.—The time for which anything lasts; any limited time. — The limitation of an estate; or, rather, the whole time or duration of the holding of an estate.—The time in which a court is held or open for the trial of causes.—The time during which instruction is regularly given to students in universities and colleges.—A word or expression; the word by which a thing is expressed; that which fixes or determines ideas; a word or expression that denotes something peculiar to an art.—The subject or the predicate of a proposition in logic. — In algebra, a member of a compound quantity.

—*pl.* Conditions; propositions stated or promises made, which, when assented to or accepted by another, settle the contract and bind the parties.

—*v. a.* To name; to call; to denominate.

Ter'maganey, *n.* Turbulence; tumultuousness.

Ter'magant, *a.* [Corrupted from *Tervagant,* the name of an old Saracen deity, represented in old plays as of a most violent character.] Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

—*n.* A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman; a shrew; a virago.

Term'er, *n.* One who travels up from the country to a law term for the sake of tricks to be practised, and for other purposes; — sometimes called *term-trotter.* — One who holds an estate for a term of years, or for life. *Worc.*

Ter'minable, *a.* That may be terminated; limitable.

Ter'minal, *a.* [From Lat. *terminus.*] Forming the end or extremity; terminating; of, or belonging to, a terminus.

—*n.* The extremity; the end.

Termina'lia, *n.* [From Lat. *terminus,* the leaves being in bunches at the end of all the branches.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees or shrubs, order *Combretaceæ,* dispersed over the tropics of both hemispheres. The astringent fruits of several of them are used in considerable quantities, chiefly by calico-printers, under the name of *Myrobalans,* for the production of a permanent black. The principal kinds of Myrobalan are the Chebullic, the produce of *T. chebula,* which are smooth and oval; and the Belleric, *T. Bellerica,* obscurely five-angled, and covered with grayish silky down.

Ter'minate, *v. a.* [Fr. *terminer,* from Lat. *terminus.*] To set bounds to; to mark off by boundaries; to bound; to limit; to set the extreme point or side of; to put an end to; to complete; to finish; to close; to end.

—*v. n.* To be bounded or limited; to end; to come to the farthest point in space; to close; to come to a limit in time.

—*a.* Limited; bounded; that comes to an end.

Termina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *terminatio.*] Act of limiting or setting bounds; act of terminating; act of ending or concluding; bound; limit in space or extent; end in time or existence; the end or ending of a word; the syllable or letter that ends a word; end; conclusion; result; last purpose.

Termina'tional, *a.* Pertaining to, or forming the end or concluding syllable.

Ter'minative, *a.* That terminates; absolute; not relative.

Ter'minator, *n.* One who, or that which, terminates.

Ter'miner, *n.* (*Law.*) See OYER.

Termini, (*tair'me-ne,*) a seaport-town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, at the mouth of the river Termini, 23 m. from Palermo; Lat. 38° 5′ N., Lon. 13° 45′ E. *Pop.* 10,000.

Ter'minists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A name given to a class among the Calvinists whose tenet it is (or was, for such opinions hardly exist at the present day) that there are persons to whom God has fixed, by a secret decree, a certain *term* before their death, after which He no longer wills their salvation, however long they may live.

Terminol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *termōn,* a boundary, *logos,* a discourse.] The name given in every science or art, to the definition of the words or phrases peculiarly employed in it; otherwise called *technical terms.*

Ter'minos, (LAGUNA DE,) in Mexico, a seaport-town of Yucatan; Lat. 18° 38′ 24″ N., Lon. 91° 50′ 42″ W. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Ter'minos Lake, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, dividing the Mexican states of Tabasco and Yucatan; between Lat. 18° and 19° N., Lon. 01° and 02° W.; 70 m. long and 40 m. wide.

Ter'minus, (*Myth.*) A divinity among the Romans supposed to preside over boundaries, frontiers, and landmarks. He was represented with a human head and neck, placed on a plinth, or column, and being destitute of legs or arms, was thus supposed to testify his immovable and steadfast character.

Ter'mini, *n.; pl.* TERMINI. [Lat.] A boundary line; boundary; bound; limit; a column; also, the extreme point, as either end of a railway.

Ter'mite, *n.* [Lat. *termes,* a bough or twig.] (*Zoöl.*) One of the TERMITIDÆ, *q. v.*

Termit'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Termite family, comprising neuropterous insects divided into several genera, which have the body depressed, wings when present longer than the body and laid horizontally on the back, head rounded, thorax nearly square or semicircular, abdomen with two small conical points at the extremity, and the legs short (Fig. 2486.) *T.* inhabit warm countries mainly, and are known by the name of *White Ants.* They live in communities, whose numbers are great. In their communities there are five classes — males, females, workers, neuters, and soldiers. The workers, neuters, and soldiers seem all to be imperfectly developed females. They are among the most destructive of all insects, particularly in the larva state, devouring all kinds of wooden furniture, boards, timber, and all the wood-work of houses, excavating galleries in all directions in these materials, leaving only a thin surface-crust or shell untouched, which on the slightest shock crumbles to pieces. A beautiful edifice in the Isle of France was thus entirely destroyed in a few months after its completion. Some species of this family raise their nests or domiciles above the surface of the ground, in the form of pyramids or turrets, sometimes surmounted with a solid roof; they are so high — ten or twelve feet sometimes — and numerous, that they resemble a little village (Fig. 1048). Some species make their nests in the form of a globular mass upon trees. Having become perfect insects, *T.* leave their retreats and fly off at night in innumerable numbers. — *Tenney.*

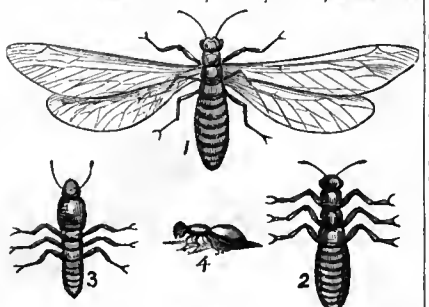


Fig. 2486.

1 and 2, perfect termites; 3, soldier; 4, worker.

Term'or, *n.* (*Law.*) One who holds lands and tenements for a term of years, or life. — *Bouvier.*

Tern, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See STERNA.

Ter'nary, *a.* [Lat. *ternarius,* from *terni,* three each.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

—*n.* The number three.

Ter'nate, *a.* [Lat. *ternus,* three (distributive.)] (*Bot.*) A term applied when three things are in opposition round a common axis; a whorl of three; as, *ternate* leaves, *i. e.,* leaves with three leaflets.

Ternaux, GUILLAUME LOUIS, BARON, (*tair'no,*) a celebrated French manufacturer of shawls, B. 1763; he was the first to introduce spinning-machines in France. D. 1833.

Terni, (*tair'ne.*) [anc. *Interamna,*] a town of Italy, in the former States of the Church, between two branches of the river Nera, 48 m. from Rome. The cascades of the Velino, abt. 4 m. from *T.,* are considered among the finest in the world. *Pop.* 15,217.

Terno'va, or TIRNOVA, a town of European Turkey in Bulgaria, 110 miles from Adrianople. It stands on a basaltic hill 1,000 feet high, and is inclosed by a wall and trench. *Pop.* 17,400.

Ternströmia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Guttiferales.* DIAG. Single alternate leaves, without stipules, or with very small ones, symmetrical flowers, equilateral petals, versatile anthers, few or single seeds, and stigmas on a long style. The plants of this order are ornamental trees or shrubs, natives chiefly of South America, a few being found in the East Indies, China, and North America, and one only in Africa. See CAMELLIA, TEA, and GORDONIA.

Ter'odant, or TARUDANT, a city of Morocco, cap. of prov. of Soos, 120 m. from Morocco. The inhabitants excel in the art of dyeing. *Pop.* 22,000.

Terpsichore, (*terp-sik'o-re.*) (*Myth.*) One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, and is represented as a young virgin, holding in her hand a musical instrument (Fig. 2487).

Ter'ra, *n.* [Lat.] The earth.

Ter'race, *n.* [Fr. *terrasse.*] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, &c., used either for cultivation, or as a promenade.— The flat roof of a house.

—*v. a.* To form into a terrace; to open to the air and light.

Ter'ra-cot'ta, *n.; pl.* TERRA-COTTAS. [It.; Lat. *terra cocta,* baked clay.] (*Fine Arts.*) The name given to statues, architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c., modelled or cast in a paste made of pipe or potter's clay and a fine-grained colorless sand, with pulverized pot-shreds, slowly dried in the air, and afterwards fired to a stony hardness in a proper kiln. *Fig.* 2487.—TERPSICHORE.

Ter'ra del Fuego, more correctly TIERRA-DEL-FUEGO, *q. v.*

Ter'ra di Lavo'ro, (anc. *Campania Felix,*) a maritime prov. of S. Italy, bounded N.W. by the former States of the Church; *area,* 2,500 sq. m. It was anciently inhabited by the Ausonii, the Osci, and later by the Campani. *T. di L.* is watered by two rivers, the Liris, or Garigliano, and the Volturno. Towards the east, it is broken by the Apennines, and its beautiful ranges of hills are clothed with vine and olive yards, and studded with country-seats. It produces corn, strong wines, oil, fruits, and silk. Its seaport-towns are populous and busy, although here and there the sea-board is interrupted by marshes. The climate is very mild in winter, and extremely hot in summer. *Pop.* 692,723.

Ter'ra di Sien'na, *n.* [It.] (*Painting.*) A kind of ochre, of a brownish-yellow color, found near Sienna, in Italy. It is used as a paint both in its natural state (*raw sienna*), and after ignition, when it becomes of a rich chestnut color, and is called *burnt sienna.*

Ter'ra-fir'ma, *n.* [Lat., firm or solid earth.] A term frequently employed to denote continental land as distinguished from islands.

Ter'ra Japon'ica, *n.* See CATECHU.

Ter'rapin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Emydoidæ,* a family of fresh-water turtles, which have the shell highest in the middle, and the sternum flat, broad, and long. It is the largest of all the turtle families, and its representatives present a wide range of differences. Most of its members inhabit bogs, marshes, still streams, and ponds. Some, however, live upon the land; nearly all are perfectly harmless. Their food is both vegetable and animal. Their eggs are more or less elongated, and covered with a shell which is in most cases flexible. About 12 genera and 20 species belong to N. America. *Cistudo Virginea,* the Common Box Turtle of the United States, is about 7 inches long; its plastron is composed of two parts that are movable upon an axis, and which can be brought into close contact with the carapace, and thus completely conceal all the extremities of the animal. They are found in dry woods.

Terra'queous, *a.* [From Lat. *terra,* the earth, and *aqua,* water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

Terre-aux-Bœufs, (*ter-o-boof,*) in *Louisiana,* a village of St. Bernard parish, 15 m. S.E. of New Orleans.

Terre Bonne, (*terr-bonn',*) in *Louisiana,* a S.E. parish, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area,* 1,640 sq. m. It is drained by the Black, Caillou, and Terre Bonne bayous. *Surface,* low and flat, and subject to inundations; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Houma. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,463. — A bayou of the above parish, which flows S.E. into the Gulf of Mexico.

Terre Coupée, (*ter-koo-pee',*) in *Indiana,* a post-village of St. Joseph co., 150 m. N.W. of Indianapolis.

Terre-de-Haut, and **Terre-de-Bas,** (*ter-de-ho',* and *ter-de-ba',*) in the French W. Indies, two small islands forming the group of Petit-Terre, 26 m. E. of Guadeloupe.

Terre Haute, (*ter'reh-hōt,*) in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Henderson co., abt. 14 m. S.S.E. of Burlington, Iowa; *pop.* abt. 200.

Terre Haute, in *Indiana,* a thriving city, cap. of Vigo co., on the Wabash, 73 m. W.S.W. of Indianapolis. It is the centre of an active and important trade, is well built, on an elevated plateau, in a rich agricultural country, with three railways, the Wabash and Erie Canal, machine shops, and manufactories. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Terre Haute, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 50 m. N. of La Clede.

Terre Haute, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Champaign co., 50 m. W. of Columbus.

Ter'rell, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co.; *area*, 350 sq. m. It is drained by the Ichawaynochaway Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Dawson. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,053.

Terrene', *a.* [Lat. *terrenus.*] Pertaining to the earth; earthy. — Earthly; terrestrial.

Terre Noir, (*ter-nwar',*) "Black Land," in *Arkansas*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Terre-plein, (*ter'plān,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *terra*, and *planus*, level, even.] (*Fort.*) The upper surface of the rampart where the guns are placed and worked.

Terres'trial, *a.* [Lat. *terrestris.*] Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth. — Consisting of earth. — Pertaining to the world, or to the present state; sublunary. — Consisting of earth, as distinguished from *water*.

—*n.* An inhabitant of the earth.

Terres'trially, *adv.* In a terrestrial manner.

Ter'ret, *n.* The ring on a saddle through which the gig-reins pass. — *Wright.*

Terre-ten'ant, *n.* [Fr. *terre*, earth, and *tenant*, holding.] (*Law.*) One who has the actual possession of land; but, in a more technical sense, he who is seized of the land. — *Bouvier.*

Terre-verte, (*ter'-vert,*) *n.* [Fr., green earth.] A species of chlorite of a green or olive color. The green earth of Verona, formerly used as a pigment, is a variety of this mineral.

Ter'rible, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *terribilis*, from *terreo*, to frighten.] Adapted to excite terror; adapted to impress dread, terror, or solemn awe and reverence. — Severe; extreme. (Colloq.)

Ter'ribleness, *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

Ter'ribly, *adv.* In a manner to excite terror or fright. — Violently; very greatly. (Colloq.)

Ter'rier, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *terra.*] (*Zoöl.*) A small variety of dog, used for drawing out foxes, rats, &c., when they take to earth on being hunted; as, a Scotch *terrier*.

(*Feudal Law.*) A register containing a description or enumeration of the various lands and tenements held in a manor, with the extent of the lands, the names of the tenants, and the rents or services due from each.

Terrific, *a.* [Lat. *terrificus.*] Causing terror; dreadful; adapted to excite great fear or dread.

Ter'rify, *v. a.* To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

Terrig'enous, *a.* [From Lat. *terra*, the earth, and *gigno*, to beget.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Territo'rial, *a.* Pertaining to territory or land. — Limited to a certain district.

Territo'rially, *adv.* In regard to territory.

Ter'ritory, *n.* [Fr. *territoire*; Lat. *territorium*, from *terra.*] The extent or compass of land within the bounds, or belonging to the jurisdiction, of any state, city, or other body.

(*Amer. Law.*) A portion of the country subject to and belonging to the U. States, which is not within the boundary of any of the States, and has a temporary government. — *Bouvier.*

Ter'ror, *n.* [Fr. *terreur*; Lat. *terror*, from *terreo*, to frighten.] Great fear; affright; violent fear, that agitates the body and mind. — That which may excite dread; the cause of extreme fear.

Reign of Terror. (*Fr. Hist.*) A term generally applied to that period of the Revolution when the executions were most numerous, and the people living in constant terror in consequence of the ferocious conduct of their governors. It applies more properly to that period between October, 1793, when the revolutionary tribunal first came into permanent action, and the overthrow of Robespierre and his party, in July, 1794. The agents and partisans of the system have been termed *Terrorists*.

Ter'rorism, *n.* Government by terror and intimidation; a state of terror. — *Worcester.*

Ter'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Ter'rytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., 149 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Ter'ryville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., abt. 24 m. W.S.W. of Hartford.

Terse, *a.* [Lat. *tersus*, from *tergeo*, to wipe.] Elegant without pompousness; compact; as, *terse* language.

Terse'ly, *adv.* Neatly; in a terse manner.

Terse'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being terse; neatness of style; smoothness of language.

Tertial, (*ter'shal,*) *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Applied to the quills growing on the last or innermost joint of a bird's wing.

Tertian, (*ter'shan,*) *a.* [From Lat. *tertius*, third.] Occurring every third year; as, a *tertian* fever.

—*n.* (*Med.*) An intermittent fever or ague, the paroxysms of which occur every other day. See AGUE.

Tertiary, (*ter'shi-a-ry.*) *a.* [Lat. *tertiarius.*] Containing a third part; third; pertaining to the third.

—*n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name given, in the Roman Catholic Church, to one who, without entering into the seclusion of a monastery, aspires to practise in ordinary life all the substantial obligations of the scheme of virtue supposed to be laid down in the Gospel. The obligation of tertiary, once accepted, is irrevocable, unless the party should be released, or should enter into a more strict religious order.

Tertiary or Cenozoic Formation or System. (*Geol.*) In dividing the stratified crust of the earth into primary, secondary, and tertiary formations, the early geologists regarded as *tertiary* all that occurs above the chalk. In geology, the term is still retained; but the advance of the science has rendered it necessary to restrict and modify its meaning. At the present day, even, the limits of the tertiary may be said to be undetermined, some geologists embracing under that term all that lies between the chalk and boulder-drift, while others include the drift and every other accumulation in which no trace of man or his works can be detected. Taking the formations as they occur in Europe, the general arrangement of the tertiary system (Fig. 1141) is as follows: — Post-tertiary, which includes the *Pleistocene* (boulder or glacial drift.) In the second place comes the tertiary system, properly speaking, which includes the *Pliocene* (mammaliferous, red, and coralline crag of Suffolk, &c.), the *Miocene* (Falnus of Touraine, Molape of Switzerland and Nebraska beds); and the *Eocene* (strata of London and Paris basins, and in the U. States the Claiborne beds). The organic remains of the tertiary system are all of recent types. In their mineral constitution, these groups present great variety, consisting of clays, sands, marls, calcareous grits, limestones, gypsum, and beds of lignite, with evidences of frequent alternations from marine to fresh-water conditions. The principal formations, however, are clays and limestones. The tertiary formations of England, France, Italy, and Switzerland are those which have been most fully investigated, and in each country have been divided as we have described above. Among the fauna of the period, the most characteristic feature is decidedly the abundance of gigantic quadrupeds. In European tertiaries, we have elephants, mammoths, deinotheriums, palæotheriums, rhinoceroses, &c.; in S. America, of megatheriums, megalonyxes, glyptodons, &c.; and in Australia, of animals allied to the marsupials of that continent, but of more gigantic proportions.

Tertul'lian, (QUINTUS SEPTIMUS FLORENS TERTULLIANUS,) the first, and one of the most celebrated, of the Latin Fathers, flourished about A. D. 190–214, in the reigns of the emperors Severus and Caracalla. He was son of a centurion in the service of the proconsul of Africa, and was born at Carthage; became an eminent rhetorician; was converted to the Christian religion either at Carthage or Rome, and obtained the office of presbyter. After he was past middle-age, he embraced the doctrines of Montanus, to which his ardent, sensuous imagination, and ascetic tendencies would naturally incline him. He is said to have been determined to that course by the ill treatment he received from the Roman clergy. Whether he remained a Montanist till his death, or ultimately returned to the Catholic Church, cannot be decided. He lived to a great age, and ultimately wrote a very large number of works, some of which were early lost. The most important of his extant works are the *Apologeticus Adversus Gentes pro Christianis* (addressed to the Roman magistracy in 198); *Ad Martyres*; *De Testimonio Animæ* (in which he endeavors to work out the idea of the preconformity of the human soul to the doctrine of Christ), *De Præscriptione Hæreticorum*; *De Pœnitentia*; *De Patientia*; *De Oratione*; and *De Baptismo*. His works are of four classes, — apologetical, practical, doctrinal, and polemical. They are characterized by vast learning, profound and comprehensive thought, fiery imagination, and passionate partisanship, leading into exaggeration and sophistry. His style is frequently obscure.

Teruel, (*tai-roo-el.*) a town of Spain, prov. of Aragon, 70 m. from Valencia; *pop.* 7,145.

Ter'za Rī'ma, *n.* [It., third or triple rhyme.] A complicated system of versification, rendered celebrated by Dante, who wrote in it his *Divina Commedia*, and adopted in English by Byron, in his *Prophecy of Dante*. The rhyme is thus arranged: At the commencement of a poem or portion of a poem in the ordinary Italian heroic lines of 11 syllables, verses 1 and 3 rhyme together, as do verses 2, 4, and 6; the third rhyme begins with verse 5, which rhymes to 7 and 9; the fourth is formed by 8, 10, and 12, and so on; and the poem or canto ends abruptly — the last rhyme, like the first, being on a couplet instead of a triplet. It is obvious that the rhyme is interlaced throughout, and continually in suspense, so that no pause can be found until at the end of the poem or canto, as at the end of every line there must still be a rhyme incomplete. — *Brande.*

Terzetto, (*tert-zet'to,*) *n.* [It.] (*Music.*) A composition in three parts.

Teschen, (*tesh'en,*) a town of Austrian Silesia, on the Olsa, 60 m. from Olmutz; *pop.* 7,000.

Tes'sin. See TICINO.

Tes'sellar, *a.* [Lat. *tessella*, a small, square piece of wood.] Formed in squares.

Tes'sellate, *v. a.* To form into squares or checkers; to lay with checkered work.

Tes'sellated, *a.* Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered. See MOSAIC.

(*Bot.*) Spotted like a chess-board.

Tesselā'tion, *n.* Mosaic work, or the operation of making such.

Tes'seral, Tes'sular, *a.* (*Crystall.*) Same as MONOMETRIC, *q. v.*

Test, *n.* [Lat. *testa*, a piece of burned clay, also a shell, from *torreo*, to bake by heat.] (*Metal.*) A large cupel, or a vessel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement. — Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination. — Means of trial. — That with which anything is compared for proof of its genuineness; a criterion; a standard. — Discriminative characteristic. — Judgment; distinction.

(*Chem.*) A substance which, on being applied to other substances whose composition is unknown, indicates, by the sensible effects which it produces or fails to produce, their constituent elements. — *Dr. C. T. Jackson.*

—*v. a.* To compare with a standard; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard.

(*Metal.*) To refine, as gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the vitrification, scorification, &c., of all extraneous matter.

(*Chem.*) To try or examine by applying a reagent or reagents. — *Worcester.*

Tes'ta, *n.* [Lat., a shell.] (*Zoöl.*) The covering of testaceous animals.

(*Bot.*) The integuments of a seed.

Testa'cean, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusc covered with a calcareous shell.

Testa'ceous, *a.* [Lat. *testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell.] Of, or pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell, or having a continuous shell which is often very thick and strong; pertaining to animals which have a strong, thick and entire shell, as oysters: — opposed to *crustaceous*.

Testaceous medicines or *powders.* (*Med.*) Powders consisting of burnt shells.

Tes'tament, *n.* [Fr.; It. *testamento*; Lat. *testamentum*, from *testor.*] (*Law.*) Same as WILL, *q. v.*

(*Script.*) The name of each general division of the canonical books of the Scriptures; as, the Old *Testament*, the New *Testament*. See BIBLE.

Testament'al, *a.* Testamentary.

Testament'ary, *a.* [Fr. *testamentaire.*] Of, or pertaining to, a testament, or to a will or wills. — Bequeathed by will; given by testament. — Done by testament or will.

Testamenta'tion, *n.* The power or act of bestowing by testament or will. (R.)

Tes'tate, *a.* [Lat. *testatus.*] (*Law.*) Having made and left a will.

—*n.* A person who leaves a valid will at his death.

Testa'tor, *n.* [Lat.] A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

Testa'trix, *n.* [Lat.] A female testator.

Tes'ter, *n.* [O. Fr. *teste*, the head.] The head or top of a bed. — A flat canopy over a bed, pulpit, tomb, &c.

—[Lat. *testa*; O. Fr. *teste*, a shell.] An old French coin of the value of about twelve cents, having the king's head impressed upon it.

Tes'ticle, *n.* [Lat. *testiculus*, dimin. of *testis*, a witness.] (*Anat.*) One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males; — so called because they testify the sex.

Testic'ular, *a.* Relating to the testicles.

Testic'ulate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Said of a root having two oblong tubercles.

Testifica'tion, *n.* [Lat. *testificatio.*] The act of testifying or giving evidence.

Tes'tifier, *n.* One who testifies; one who gives testimony or bears witness to prove anything.

Tes'tify, *v. n.* [Lat. *testificor*, from *testis*, a witness, and *facere*, to make.] To make a solemn declaration; to establish some fact; to give testimony.

(*Law.*) To make a solemn declaration under oath, for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court. — To declare a charge against one; to protest; to declare against.

—*v. a.* To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly for the purpose of establishing a fact.

(*Law.*) To affirm or declare under oath, before a tribunal, for the purpose of proving some fact.

Testi'gos, a group of islands in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to Venezuela, 50 m. N.W. of Margarita; Lat. 11° 23′ N., Lon. 63° 12′ W.

Tes'tily, *adv.* Fretfully; peevishly; with petulance.

Testimo'nial, *n.* [Fr.] A writing or certificate in favor of one's character or good conduct.

—*a.* Relating to, or containing, testimony.

Tes'timony, *n.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testari*, to witness.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made in judicial proceedings under oath, for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact. — Affirmation; declaration. — Open attestation; profession. — Proof of some fact; witness.

Tes'tiness, *n.* The state or quality of being testy.

Test'ing, *n.* The act of trying for proof.

(*Metal.*) The operation of refining large quantities of gold and silver by means of lead, in the vessel called a *test* or cupel. See CUPELLATION.

Test'-paper, *n.* (*Chem.*) Paper colored by a concentrated vegetable infusion, as of blue cabbage, or of litmus, used as a chemical test. If colored by an infusion of blue cabbage, it acquires a bright-green color by contact with alkalies, and a bright-red color by contact with acids.

Testu'dinal, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the tortoise.

Testudina'ria, *n.* [Lat. *testudo*, a tortoise.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Dioscoreaceæ*. *T. elephantipes*, the Tortoise-plant of the Cape, or Elephant's-foot, is pretty generally known in collections, from its having a very peculiar short thick stem, resembling an elephant's foot; from the top of this thick stem a climbing stem is sent, which bears leaves and flowers. It is covered with a soft, corky bark, which is rugged and rough.

Testudina'ta, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of reptiles embracing the tortoises and turtles. This word, adopted by Agassiz, is synonymous with CHELONIA, *q. v.*

Testudina'rious, *a.* Relating to, or resembling the shell of the tortoise.

Testu'dinate, Testudinated, *a.* [Lat. *testudinatus.*] Roofed; arched.

Testudi'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Land-tortoise family. See CHELONIA.

Tes'tudo, *n.* [Lat., the tortoise.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of reptiles, family *Testudinidæ*, containing the European

Land-tortoise, *T. græca*, 6 to 10 inches long; and the Galapagos or Indian Tortoise, *T. indica*, which is 3 feet long, and the largest land-tortoise known.

(*Mus.*) The lyre of Mercury, originally made from the shell of a tortoise.

(*Med.*) An encysted tumor, supposed to resemble the shell of a tortoise. — *Danglison.*

(*Mil.*) A contrivance adopted by the Greeks and Romans principally in attacking walls and fortified places. It was formed by a body of troops holding their shields above their heads, so as to overlap one another and form a kind of pent-house, which threw off the missiles of the enemy while the assailants were approaching the walls.

Tes'ty, *a.* [O. Fr. *testes*, from *teste*, the head.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Tetan'ic, *a.* Relating to tetanus.

—*n.* (*Med.*) A remedy which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions, as *nux vomica, strychnia*, &c. *Dangl.*

Tet'anus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *tetanos*, from *teino*, I stretch.] (*Med.*) A disease characterized by a violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion. Persons of all ages and of both sexes are liable to its attack, but it occurs much more frequently in warm than in cold climates. It frequently arises from some irritation of the nerves, in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration. In some instances it comes on suddenly and with great violence, but more frequently its attack is gradual, beginning with a slight stiffness in the back part of the neck, which in a short time is considerably increased, and, at length, renders the motion of the head difficult and painful. An uneasy sensation is felt at the root of the tongue, which increases and causes a difficulty in swallowing; at length preventing it altogether. A great tightness is perceived about the chest, with a violent pain at the lower part of the sternum, shooting into the back. A stiffness also takes place in the jaws, which soon increases to such a height that the teeth become so closely set together as not to admit of the smallest opening. This is the most common form of the disease, and is known as *locked jaw*. Frequently, however, the disease extends farther, and the muscles of the spine become affected, so as to bend the body forcibly backwards, or, on the other hand, the muscles of the abdomen are affected, and the body bent forwards; and sometimes the muscles both before and behind are affected. These spasms are attended with the most severe pain, but seldom with any fever. This disease is frequently fatal, and, unfortunately, it too often resists every mode of treatment. The modes of treatment indicated by the disease are: 1. The removal of any local irritation which may appear to have excited it; 2. Lessening the general irritability and spasmodic tendency; and 3. Restoring the tone of the system. Opium is the remedy which is most frequently resorted to in such cases, which must be given in very large doses, repeated at short intervals. Some recommend purgatives given in large doses, and continued for some time. When the jaws have become locked, it is necessary to administer food or medicine in the form of clysters, or something to draw some of the front teeth.

Tête, (*tat,*) *n.* [Fr., the head.] A kind of wig made of false hair.

Tête-a-tête, (*tāt-a-tāt,*) n. [Fr.] A familiar conversation or interview.

—*adv.* Familiarly.

Tête Des Morts, in *Iowa*, a township of Jackson co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* in 1870, 963.

Tête-de-pont, (*tat-de-pong',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) See Bridge-head.

Teth'er, *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is fastened or confined for feeding within certain limits.

—*v. a.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain for feeding within certain limits.

Te'thys, (*Myth.*) A daughter of *Oranos* or *Uranus* (heaven), and of *Gaia*, or *Gæa* (earth), and the wife of Oceanus: — used for the *sea* in the later Greek and Roman poets.

Te'thys, *n.* [Gr. *tethos*, an oyster.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of nudibranchiate gasteropods, found by Cuvier, and characterized by having two rows of branchiæ along the back in the form of tufts.

Tetrabranch'iata, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Cephalopods*, which are nearly extinct, the only remaining representative of it being the Pearly Nautilus.

Tetrace'ra, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Dilleniaceæ*, consisting chiefly of climbing shrubs, widely spread over the tropics of Asia, Africa, and America. The species have some astringent qualities.

Tetrachot'omous, *a.* [Gr. *tetrachos*, in a fourfold manner, and *temno*, to cut.] (*Bot.*) Applied to a stem that ramifies in fours. — *Loudon.*

Tetraco'lon, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *kolon*, limb.] (*Pros.*) A division of lyric poetry consisting of four verses; a stanza. — *Crabb.*

Tet'rad, *n.* [Lat. *tetras.*] The number four; — a collection of four things.

Tetradac'tyl, *n.* [Fr. *tétradactyle.*] (*Zoöl.*) An animal having four toes.

Tetrade'capods, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of Crustacea, which normally have seven cephalic segments and pairs of appendages, and seven foot-rings or pairs of feet.

Tet'radrachm, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, four, and *drachma*, a drachm.] (*Numis.*) A silver coin (Fig. 78 and 149).

Tetradyna'mia, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, and *dynamis*, power.] (*Bot.*) A class of plants which, in the Linnæan system, includes those whose flowers have six stamens, two of which are shorter than the others.

Tet'ragon, *n.* [Gr. *tetragonos*, from *tetra*, for *tessares*, four, and *gōnia*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure having four angles; a quadrangle, as a square, a rhombus, &c.

Tetrag'onal, *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides.

Tetragonia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Ficoidales*. Diag. No petals, and several consolidated carpels. They are succulent, leaved, herbaceous plants, or small shrubs, chiefly natives of New Zealand.

Tetrag'onolds, *n. pl.* (*Chem.*) See Atomechanics.

Tetragy'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the orders of the Linnæan classification, comprising plants with four pistils.

Tetrahe'dral, *a.* Having four sides; having four equal and equilateral triangles.

Tetrahe'drite, *n.* [So called from the tetrahedral form of the crystals in which it usually occurs.] (*Min.*) A native sulphide of copper, containing variable proportions of antimony or arsenic, or of both antimony and arsenic, and sometimes of silver or of mercury.

Tetrahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, and *hedra*, a side. See Cathedral.] (*Geom.*) A solid figure having four sides, or four equilateral and equal triangles; or it is a triangular pyramid having four equal and equilateral faces.

Tetrahexahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, *ex*, six, and *edra*, a base.] (*Crystal.*) A crystal having 24 faces, each of which is an isosceles triangle. — *Shevard.*

Tetram'eter, *n.* [Gr. *tetrametros.*] (*Anc. Pros.*) A verse consisting of four measures.

Tetran'dria, *n.* (*Bot.*) The fourth class of the Linnæan system of classification, containing plants furnished with four stamens.

Tetra'odon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of bony fishes, order *Plectognathes*. Like the Diodon, they have the faculty of inflating themselves, by filling with air a thin and extensile membranous sac, which adheres to the peritoneum the whole length of the abdomen. When thus inflated, they roll over, and float with the belly uppermost, without any power of directing their course. Each jaw of the *T.* is marked with a suture, so as to give the appearance of four teeth. The spines are small and low, and some species are reckoned poisonous.

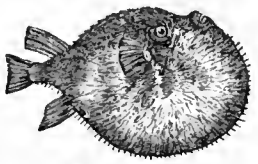


Fig. 2488. — Globe-fish. (*Tetraodon hispidus.*)

Tetraon'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See Grouse.

Tetrapet'alous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four petals.

Tetraphar'macon, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, and *pharmacon*, a drug.] (*Med.*) An ointment composed of four remedies; viz., wax, resin, lard, and pitch.

Te'trarch, *n.* [From Gr. *tetra*, and *archē*, sovereignty.] (*Roman Hist.*) The governor of a fourth part of a country. This was a title granted by the Romans to some tributary princes, whom they did not dignify with the style of king. Such were the sons of Herod the Great, among whom his dominions were divided after his death.

Tetrarch'ate, Tet'rarchy, *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch, or the office of a tetrarch.

Tetrasep'alous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four sepals.

Tetraspermo'ns, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having four seeds.

Tet'raspore, *n.* [Fr. *spora*, a seed.] (*Bot.*) One of the forms of fructification found in some sea-weeds. It consists of little clusters of spores, in most cases four in number, but very rarely eight.

Tet'rastich, *n.* [Gr. *tetrastychos*, in four rows.] (*Poetry.*) A stanza of four verses.

Tet'rastyle, *n.* [Gr. *tetrastylos.*] (*Arch.*) A building having four columns in front.

Tetrasyllab'ic, Tetrasyllab'ical, *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

Tetrasyl'lable, *n.* [Gr. *tetra*, and *syllabē*, a syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Tet'ter, *n.* [A. S. *teter, tetr.*] The Herpes, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To affect with the disease called tetter.

Tet'ter-tot'ter, *n.* An amusement of children, in which one or more ride upon each end of a plank or piece of timber, balanced upon some support in the middle; see-saw; also called *titter-come-totter. Worcester.*

Tetuan, (*tet-oo-an',*) a seaport-town of Morocco, Africa, prov. of El Garb, on the Mediterranean, immediately within the Straits of Gibraltar, 22 m. from Ceuta. The environs are carefully planted with vineyards and gardens; the grapes are exquisite, and the oranges reckoned, by some, superior to any in the world. Lat. 35° 50′ N., Lon. 5° 20′ W. In 1861, the Spanish government, having determined to abandon its claims against Morocco, declared *T.* the property of Spain, rendered it impregnable, and colonized its territory. *Pop.* 17,000.

Teu'crium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ*, consisting of herbs and shrubs widely dispersed throughout the world, but abounding chiefly in the northern temperate and subtropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. They are called *Germanders*. Several species were formerly reputed to possess medicinal virtues, but are now discarded. The genus is represented in N. America by *T. Canadense*, the wild Germander, about two feet high, found in fields and roadsides throughout the U. States.

Teu'tates, (*Myth.*) A deity mentioned by Lucan as being worshipped with sacrifices not unlike those of Moloch.

Teuthi'dæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Lancet-fish family, comprising acanthopterygious, spine-rayed, herbivorous fishes which inhabit the warmer seas.

Teu'ton, *n.* One of the Teutones or Teutons. See Teutones.

Teu'tones, or **Teu'tons,** *n. pl.* A powerful German tribe, which, in alliance with the Cimbri, advanced into Illyria, and defeated the consul Cn. Papirius Carbo, at Norela, B. C. 113. They afterwards forced their way into Roman Gaul, and defeated Manlius and Scipio, B. C. 105; and they invaded Spain, B. C. 104. On their retreat from Spain, they were met by the Romans, under Marius, at Aquæ Sextiæ, the modern Aix, and totally defeated, B. C. 102.

Teuton'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the Teutones or Teutons.

Teutonic languages. A name given to the dialects which are comprised under the High German, Low German, and Scandinavian branches of the Aryan family of languages. Of these, the English and Dutch belong to the Low German branch. These dialects cannot be directly derived from each other, any more than Greek can be derived from Latin, or Latin from Greek, or either of these from Sanskrit; and if they are traceable at all to a common source, this source must be found in a language preceding all dialects which are known to us historically. It need scarcely be said that the language of a tribe or nation is no *conclusive* evidence in questions of ethnology.

—*n.* The Teutonic language.

Teuton'ic Order, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A military religious order, which took its rise about 1189, during the Crusades. Frederick of Suabia, on his arrival with his army before Acre, in 1191, under the sanction of a bull of Pope Cœlestine III., named it the Order of the German House of the Holy Virgin of Jerusalem. After their return to Germany, they were, in 1226, invited by Conrad, duke of Masovia, to assist him in conquering the heathen Prussians, and a bull was issued, empowering them to do so. They settled in Poland in 1233, and were united with the Brethren of the Sword in 1237. They conquered Prussia in 1283; but insurrections afterwards broke out, and they were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians in a great battle near Tannenburg, in Germany, July 15, 1410, when the grand master and 40,000 of his followers were slain. The order, dissolved by the peace of Cracow, in 1525, was abolished by Napoleon I., in 1809.

Teuto'nia, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of McKean co., 190 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Tenton'icism, (*-sizm,*) n. A Germanism.

Teutop'olis, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Effingham co., 88 m. S.E. of Springfield.

Tev'iot, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, unites with the Tweed at Kelso.

Tew, *v. a.* [A. S. *tawian.*] To prepare or dress by beating, as hemp or leather. — To beat; to pull. — To tease. — *Worcester.*

Tewel, (*tū'el,*) *n.* [Fr. *tuyau.*] A pipe or funnel, as for smoke; an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

Tewkesbury, (*tūkes'ber-re,*) a town of England, in Gloucestershire, on the Avon, 10 m. from Gloucester. *Manuf.* Stocking framework-knitting, particularly in cotton. *Pop.* 7,000.

Tewkesbury, in *New Jersey*, a township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* abt. 2,333.

Tewks'bury, in *Mass.*, a post-vill. and twp. of Middlesex co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,945.

Texa'na, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., 150 m. S.E. of Austin city.

Te'xas, one of the S.W. States of the American Union, is situated between Lat. 25° 50′ and 36° 30′ N., and Lon. 93° 30′ and 107° W.; extreme length from S.E. to N.W. more than 800 m.; greatest breadth from E. to W., abt. 750 m.; *area*, 237,504 sq. m. It is bounded N. by New Mexico, the Indian Territory, from which it is separated by the Red River and Arkansas; E. by Arkansas and Louisiana, from the latter of which it is separated in part by the Sabine; S.E. by the Gulf of Mexico; and S.W. and W. by Mexico and New Mexico. It is the largest State in the Union, and has a territory nearly 6 times as great as that of Pennsylvania. The general aspect of the country is that of a vast inclined plane, gradually sloping from the mountains on the W. eastward to the sea, and intersected by numerous rivers, all having a S.E. direction. The State may be divided into three separate regions, differing in many respects from each other. The first, or level, region, extends along the coast with a breadth inland varying from 100 to 70 and 30 m. The soil of this region is principally a rich pasture land. The second division, the largest of the three, is the undulating or rolling-prairie region, which extends for 150 or 200 m. farther inland, its wide grassy tracts alternating with others that are thickly timbered. These last are especially prevalent in the E., though the bottoms and river valleys throughout the whole region are well wooded. Limestone and sandstone form the common substrata of this region; the upper soil consists of a rich friable loam, mixed indeed with sand, but seldom to such an extent as to prevent the culture of the most

Fig 2489. — Seal of the State.

exhausting products. The third, or mountainous region, situated principally in the S.W., includes the Sierra Guadalupe, a portion of the Mexican Alps, and a desert tract at the foot of the mountains. It has been little explored, and is without settlements. The mountain sides are clothed with forests of pine, oak, cedar, and a great variety of trees and shrubs, and they inclose extensive alluvial valleys, most of which are susceptible of irrigation and culture. After the rivers already named, the principal, proceeding from N. to S., are the Neches, Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, and Nueces. They all fall into the Gulf of Mexico, or rather (except the Brazos) into its bays and lagoons. The coast presents everywhere formidable obstacles to navigation, in the long, low, narrow belts of land by which it is fenced, and which bound the lagoons; in the want of harbors for vessels drawing more than 12½ ft. water; and in the bars at the mouths of the rivers. Still, however, steam-vessels have been able to enter and ascend these rivers to a considerable distance. The Rio Grando del Norte, a noble stream, having an estimated course of 1,800 m., is, though in parts broken by rapids, an important commercial channel. Galveston Bay, into which the Trinity flows, by far the finest on the coast, is about 35 m. in length N. and S., and from 12 to 18 E. and W. Its average depth is about 12 ft., but in the channel there are from 18 to 30 ft. water. The Texan year is divided into a wet and a dry season. The former lasts from December to March, during which N. and N.E. winds are most prevalent; the latter, from March till the end of November, during which the winds vary from the S.E. round to S.W. It may be subdivided into spring, summer, and autumn. From April to September the thermometer in different parts of the country has been found, at a general average, to range from 65° to 100°; average heat, 9 A. M., 73° F.; at noon, 83°; 3 P. M., 77°. These great heats are, however, tempered by continual and strong breezes, which commence soon after sunrise, and continue till about 3 or 4 o'clock P. M., and the nights throughout the year are cool. From March to October little rain falls, though thunder-storms frequently occur. During the rest of the year wet weather is prevalent; the rivers swell and inundate the country, and the roads are generally rendered impassable. Snow is seldom seen in the winter, except on the mountains. The surface is in most parts covered with luxuriant native grass, comprising, with the common prairie-grass, the gama, musquite, wild clover, and wild rye, and affording excellent pasturage. It has also an ample supply of timber, as well for use as for ornament. Live-oak (*Quercus sempervirens*), so valuable for ship-building, is here more abundant and of better quality, perhaps, than in any other part of America. White, black, and post-oak, ash, elm, hickory, mezquite (acacia), walnut, sycamore, *bois d'arc*, (so called from the Indians using it to make their bows,) cypress, and caoutchouc, are among the common trees; and the mountainous parts in the S.E. abound with pine and cedar of fine quality. Among the natural curiosities of the country is the "Cross-timber" of N. Texas, a continuous series of forests, varying in width from 5 to 50 m., and extending in a direct line about the 97° of W. Lon. from the woody region at the sources of the Trinity, northward to the Arkansas River. It appears at a distance like an immense wall of wood, and such is its linear regularity, from the W., that it looks as if it were planted by art. It forms the great boundary of the W. prairies. Texas is amply supplied with fruits and garden products. The climate of the lowlands is too warm for the apple, but almost every other fruit of temperate climates comes to perfection. Peaches, melons, figs, oranges, lemons, pine-appies, dates, and olives, may be grown in different localities with little cost. Grapes are abundant, and being free from the "foxy" flavor common to the grapes of most parts of America, vary tolerable wine has been made from them. Vanilla, indigo, sarsaparilla, and a large variety of dyeing and medicinal shrubs and plants, are indigenous; and on all the river-bottoms is an undergrowth of cane so thick as to be almost impervious. Along the water-courses also and near the sea, the larger trees are sometimes wreathed with Spanish moss, which serves both for fodder and for the manufacture of cheap bedding. The *flora* of Texas is particularly rich and copious. Cotton was the great agricultural staple before the Civil War, and is still largely cultivated, the best being produced in the low alluvial soils, and on the rolling or undulating lands. The rearing of live-stock has been long the principal and favorite occupation of the Texan settlers, and many of the prairies are covered with a valuable breed of oxen, which scarcely require, and certainly do not receive, much more care or attention than the prairie deer. It is usually estimated that 100 cows and calves, purchased for $1,000, will, in ten years, have increased about 36-fold, thus numbering 3,600, worth, at the same price, $36,000. A profitable trade in cattle is opened with New Orleans; and the W. India islands offer coffee, of which the Texans use large quantities, in exchange for cattle. The rearing of horses and mules is also extensively pursued; sheep thrive on the upper lands, but require folding. Bears, cougars, peccaries, wolves, foxes, and racoons are common. Texas is divided into 157 counties, viz.:

Aederson,	Blanco,	Cameron,	Coryell,
Angelina,	Bosque,	Chambers,	Dallas,
Archer,	Bowie,	Cherokee,	Davis,
Atascosa,	Brazoria,	Clay,	Dawson,
Austin,	Brazos,	Coleman,	Denton,
Bandera,	Brown,	Collin,	De Witt,
Bastrop,	Burleson,	Colorado,	Dimmit,
Baylor,	Burnet,	Comal,	Duval,
Bee,	Caldwell,	Comanche,	Eastland,
Bell,	Calhoun,	Concho,	Edwards,
Bexar,	Callahan,	Cooke,	Ellis,
El Paso,	Hunt,	McCulloch,	Shelby,
Encinal,	Jack,	McLennan,	Smith,
Erath,	Jackson,	McMullen,	Starr,
Falls,	Jasper,	Medina,	Stephens,
Fannin,	Jefferson,	Menard,	Tarrant,
Fayette,	Johnson,	Milam,	Taylor,
Fort Bend,	Jones,	Montagoe,	Throckmorton,
Freestone,	Karnes,	Montgomery,	Titus,
Frio,	Kaufman,	Nacogdoches,	Travis,
Galveston,	Kendall,	Navarro,	Trinity,
Gillespie,	Kerr,	Newton,	Tyler,
Goliad,	Kimball,	Nueces,	Upshur,
Gonzales,	Kinney,	Orange,	Uvalde,
Grayson,	Knox,	Palo Pinto,	Van Zandt,
Greer,	Lamar,	Panola,	Victoria,
Grimes,	Lampasas,	Parker,	Walker,
Guadalupe,	La Salle,	Polk,	Washington,
Hamilton,	Lavaca,	Presidio,	Webb,
Hardeman,	Leon,	Red River,	Wharton,
Hardin,	Liberty,	Refugio,	Wichita,
Harris,	Limestone,	Robertson,	Wilbarger,
Harrison,	Live Oak,	Rumels,	Williamson,
Haskell,	Llano,	Rusk,	Wilson,
Hays,	Madison,	Sabine,	Wise,
Henderson,	Marion,	St. Augustine,	Wood,
Hidalgo,	Mason,	San Patricio,	Young,
Hill,	Matagorda,	San Saba,	Zapata,
Hopkins,	Maverick,	Shackleford,	Zavalla.
Houston,			

There are no large cities in the State; the principal towns are: Austin, the cap.; San Antonio, the largest town of W. Texas; Galveston, the largest commercial port of the State; New Braunfels, the principal of the German settlements; Houston, Marshall, Victoria, Fredericsburg, Corpus Christi, Indianola, Nacogdoches, Castroville, Palestine, Eagle Pass, Lavaca, Richmond, and Rush. The chief manufactures are salt, iron, and woollen goods. The chief exports are cotton, sugar, tobacco, cattle, and wool. The State Deaf and Dumb, Orphan, Blind, and Lunatic Asylums have each an endowment of 100,000 acres of State lands. There is a State school fund of $2,500,000, and each county has 17,712 acres of land for educational purposes. Average value of land $1·61 per acre. The governor is elected for a term of 4 years. The legislative power is vested in the House of Representatives consisting of 90 members elected for 2 years, and in the Senate consisting of 33 senators elected for 4 years. Every male person, citizen of the U. States, and resident of Texas for a full year, preceding an election (Indians not taxed excepted), is elector. The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court consisting of three judges appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate for a term of 9 years; of district courts; and of such inferior courts and magistrates as may be created by the legislature. La Salle, the French explorer, erected a fort on Matagorda Bay, 1687. A Spanish settlement and mission was formed in 1690, but soon abandoned. In 1715, the country was settled by the Spaniards, under the name of New Philippines, and several missions established; but the Comanche and Apache Indians, among the most warlike in America, and still the terror of the border settlements, hindered the progress of the country. In 1803, when Louisiana was ceded by France to the U. S., *T.*, claimed by both Spain and the U. S., became a disputed territory. From 1806 to 1816, settlements were formed, and several attempts made to wrest the country from Spain. In one of these, in 1813, 2,500 Americans and Mexicans were killed, and 700 inhabitants of San Antonio. Mina, a Spanish refugee, gained some successes, but was defeated and shot. Lafitto, a Gulf pirate, made a settlement at Galveston in 1815, but it was broken up in 1821. In 1819, the river Sabine was established as the boundary. In 1820, Moses Austin, an American, got a large grant of lands in *T.* from the Mexican government, and began a settlement, which rapidly increased; but many of the settlers were of so lawless a character, that, in 1830, the government forbade any more Americans coming into Texas. In 1833 a convention of settlers, 20,000 in number, made an unsuccessful attempt to form an independent Mexican State; and in 1835, a provisional government was formed, Sam Houston (q. v.) chosen commander-in-chief, and the Mexicans driven out of Texas. Santa Anna, President of Mexico, invaded the country with 7,500 men, and after some successes, was entirely routed at San Jacinto, April 21; and *T.* became an independent republic, acknowledged, 1837, by the U. S., and in 1840 by England, France, and Belgium. In December, 1845, *T.* was annexed to the U. S., but was invaded by Mexico which had never acknowledged its independence, and thus originated the war with the U. States. In February, 1860, *T.* joined the Secession, and during the war furnished to the Confederates immense supplies, a large number of troops, several able officers, and one of its most successful generals, Ben. McCulloch, long identified with the history of the State as a partisan leader, and killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. In 1869 a new Constitution was adopted, and the State, after having adopted the 15th amendment to the National Constitution, was readmitted to representation in Congress. *Pop.* in 1870, 797,500.

Tex'as, in *Illinois*, a township of Dewitt co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A village of Iroquois co.

Texas, in *Iowa*, a village of Washington co.

Texas, in *Michigan*, a village of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Texas, in *Missouri*, a S. co.; *area*, 1,250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Current, and Big Piney and Robidoux Forks of the Gasconade. *Surface*, hilly, and covered with pine forests; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Houston. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,616.

Texas, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., 38 m. N. of Syracuse.

Texas, in *Ohio*, a village of Champaign co. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A post-village of Henry co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Toledo.

Texas, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co., 25 m. S.S.E. of Lancaster.
—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 4,200.

Texas, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Marathon co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

Tex'el, an island of Holland, on the Zuyder Zee, separated from the continent of North Holland by the narrow channel called the Mart-diep. *Pop.* 5,820.

Text, (*tekst,*) *n.* [Fr. *texte;* Lat. *textus*, from *texo*, to weave.] A written composition; a discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written. — A verse or passage of Scripture which a preacher selects as the subject of a discourse; any particular passage of Scripture used as authority in argument for proof of a doctrine. — A particular kind of handwriting; as, large *text*, middle *text*, small *text*.

Text'-book, *n.* A book containing the leading principles or most important points of a science or branch of learning, arranged in order for the use of students.

Text'-hand, *n.* A large hand in writing.

Tex'tile, *a.* [Lat. *textilis*, from *texo*, *textus*, to weave.] Woven, or capable of being woven.

Textio'rial, Tex'trine, *a.* Pertaining to weaving.

Text'-pen, *n.* A pen for engrossing.

Text'ual, *a.* Contained in the text; serving for texts.

Text'ualist, *n.* One who adheres to the text; one who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can easily quote texts.

Text'ually, *adv.* In the text or body of a work; in accordance with a text.

Text'uary, *n.* One ready in citing texts.
—*a.* Same as TEXTUAL.

Text'ure, *n.* [Lat. *textura*, from *texo*, *textus*, to weave.] Act or art of weaving.—A web; that which is woven.—The disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies, interwoven; the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other, or the manner in which the constituent parts are united.

Teza, (*tai'za,*) a town of Fez, in Africa, 60 m. from Fez; *pop.* 11,000.

Tezcuco, or TEZCOCO, (*tes-koo'ko,*) a lake of Mexico, abt. 2½ m. E. of the city of Mexico, 15 m. long and 9 m. in its greatest width. It was formerly much more extensive and contained numerous islands, upon which the old city of Mexico was built. Its waters are strongly impregnated with salt. — A town on the above lake, 16 m. E.N.E. of Mexico, was anciently of considerable importance, of which only the ruins of its palaces and temples remain. It contains numerous handsome modern edifices. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Thackeray, WILLIAM MAKEPEACE, an English novelist and essayist, b. in Calcutta, 1811, was early sent to England, was educated first at the Charter House School, and finally at Cambridge. It was not, however, till near his thirtieth year that he adopted literature as his profession, first as a contributor to the *Times*, and subsequently to the magazines, and soon became noted for his wit and sarcasm under the signature of "Michael Angelo Titmarsh," under which pseudonym he published his *Great Hoggarty Diamond*, *A Journey from Cornhill to Cairo*, and several others. His first important, and certainly his greatest work, was *Vanity Fair*. From this time his reputation was established, and every subsequent production has been a success. *Pendennis*, *Esmond*, *The Newcomes*, and *The Virginians*; his articles in *Punch*, entitled *Jeames's Diary*, *The English Humorists*, *The Snob Papers*, and his lectures on the *Four Georges*, first delivered during his second visit to the U. States, are among the most celebrated of his works. D. 1863.

Thais, (*thai-is.*) a famous Athenian courtesan. She accompanied Alexander, who, during an orgy, was persuaded by her to destroy the city of Persepolis. After the death of the Macedonian conqueror, she became the wife of Ptolemy, king of Egypt.

Thal'amus, *n.* [Gr., a bed or couch.] (*Bot.*) The apex of the peduncle or floral axis, upon which the different whorls of a solitary flower are arranged. In the majority of plants the *T.* is a little flattened surface or point, in no way remarkable; but in some plants it becomes much enlarged, and then assumes a variety of shapes, and thus modifies to a considerable extent the form of the flower. In the pine-apple it is nearly cylindrical; in the raspberry it is conical; in the rose it forms a concavity upon which the carpels are placed.
(*Anat.*) The place where a nerve has, or is considered to have, its origin. — *Dunglison.*

Thal'berg, SIGISMUND, a Swiss pianist, b. in Geneva, 1812, was educated in Vienna under Hummel. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his *début* in Paris in 1835, and from that time attained great celebrity. *T.* is the founder of the school of which Chopin, Döhler, Liszt, and other modern composers, were followers. He married in 1845 a daughter of Lablache, and having spent some seven years in the U. States, returned and took his residence in Europe. His compositions consist of concertos, fantasias, variations, études, &c., for the pianoforte.

Tha'ler, *n.* [Ger.] A Prussian silver coin = about $0·73. In a thaler there are 30 silver *groschen*.

Thales, (*thai'leez,*) a Greek philosopher, and one of the 7 wise men, b. abt. 640 B. C. Having travelled over the East in the study of wisdom and knowledge, and after a long time spent in Egypt, he returned to Miletus, where he established a school of philosophy, and had Anaximander and Pythagoras as disciples. He was the first to observe the apparent diameter of the sun, and who reasoned on the nature and course of eclipses. D. 545 B. C.

Thalia, (*thai-li-a.*) (*Myth.*) One of the nine Muses,

who presided over festivals, pastoral and comic poetry. She is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook.

Fig. 2490. — THALIA.

Thalic'trum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Meadow Rue, a genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*. *Thalictrum cornuti* is a handsome herbaceous plant, 3–4 ft. high, racemose roots, and smooth, finely-divided leaves. It is common in meadows.

Thal'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of Soapstone of a pale yellowish-green color, which is found diffused in the amygdaloidal trap-rocks on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Thal'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of epidote.

Thal'lium, *n.* [Gr. *thallos*, a young shoot or twig.] (*Chem.*) A metal discovered by Crookes in 1861. The spectrum of this product furnished a singularly brilliant green line, which led him to examine it further, and suggested the above name. It has since been found in some varieties of pyrites and in the residue of the evaporation of certain mineral waters. It is a soft lead-like metal; its specific gravity between 11 and 12; its atomic weight 204; it tarnishes in the air; fuses at about 560°, and at about 600° takes fire and burns with a green light; in ductility, malleability, and tenacity, it much resembles lead. It forms alloys with most of the other metals. It forms two oxides, the most important of which is the protoxide (= Tl0). This oxide is soluble in water, furnishing an alkaline liquor which absorbs carbonic acid; it is yellow when anhydrous, soluble in sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and is thrown down from its solutions by sulphide of ammonium in the form of a dark-brown sulphide. No precipitate is formed in solution of sulphate or nitrate of thallium by the caustic alkalies, but the carbonated alkalies give a precipitate in very concentrated solutions; chlorides, bromides, and iodides, give yellowish precipitates. The salts of thallium are very poisonous; they are colorless, when formed with colorless acid, and are easily decomposed by feeble electric currents. *Symbol*, Tl.

Thal'logens, *n. pl.* [Gr. *thallos*, a shoot, and *gennaō*, to bring forth.] (*Bot.*) The first class of the vegetable kingdom, comprising those cryptogams which are extremely simple in their structure, and exhibit nothing like the green leaves of phænogams. In the few cases in which there are leaf-like expansions, they are not arranged symmetrically round a stem, and are destitute of all traces of stomates and breathing pores; while in those lichens or *Algæ* whose stems are of long duration, though there may be something like centrifugal growth indicated by zones, it is of a totally different nature from that of acrogens. The most definite point of distinction consists in the fact that the spores of acrogens when germinating produce either a cellular mass or plant, in which bodies called *archegonia* are formed, which by impregnation produce from an embryonic cell either a new plant or a spore-bearing capsule, while in thallogens no bodies corresponding to archegonia are ever produced. *T.* includes the 3 alliances ALGALES, FUNGALES, and LICHENALES.

Thal'lus, *n.; pl.* THALLI. (*Bot.*) This term, used to indicate a fusion of root, stem, and leaves into one general mass, is applied to that part of thallogens immediately bearing the fructification, more particularly to the cellular mass to which the perithecia are enclosed, or still more especially to the whole vegetative system of lichens.

Thames, (*temz*,) the largest and most important river of England, rises, under the name of the Isis, abt. 2 m. S. of Cirencester, and near Lechlade, 138 m. from London, becomes navigable for barges. After receiving the Windrush and the Evenlode, it reaches Oxford, turning round the city towards the N.E. It is here joined by the Charwell, after which it proceeds to Abingdon, and thence to Dorchester, where it receives the Thame. Continuing its course S.E. by Wallingford to Reading, and forming a boundary to the cos. of Berks, Bucks, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, it washes the towns of Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Eton, Egham, Staines, Laleham, Chertsey, Weybridge, Shepperton, Walton, Sunbury, E. and W. Moulsey, Hampton, Thames Ditton, Kingston, Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond, Isleworth, Brentford, Kew, Mortlake, Barnes, Chiswick, Hammersmith, Putney, Fulham, Wandsworth, Battersea, Chelsea, and Lambeth. Here, on its N. bank, are Westminster and London, and, on the opposite side, Southwark; forming together one continued city, extending to Limehouse and Deptford; and hence it rolls to Greenwich, Erith, Greenhithe, Gravesend, and Lehigh, into the North Sea. It receives, in its course from Dorchester, the rivers Kennett, Loddon, Coln, Wey, Mole, Wandle, Lea, Roding, Darent, and Medway, and drains a basin estimated at an area of 6,160 sq. m. *Total course*, 215 m. It is navigable to Deptford for ships of any burden, and to London Bridge for vessels of 200 tons.

Thames, a river of *Connecticut*, formed by the junction of the Quinebaug, Shetucket, and Yantic rivers, near Norwich, in New London co., and enters the E. extremity of Long Island Sound after a S. course of 14 m.

Thames, a river of Upper Canada, rises in Oxford co., and flows into Lake St. Clair, after a S.W. course of 160 m. At the Moravian settlement, on that river, Oct. 5, 1813, the Americans, under Gen. W. H. Harrison, defeated the English under Gen. Proctor, and in this battle, known as the battle of the Thames, the Indian chief Tecumseh, *q. v.*, was killed.

Thamm'muz, or **Tam'muz,** *n.* [Heb.] A Phœnician deity, identified with *Adonis*, the father (according to one legend) of *Priapus*.

(*Calendar.*) The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, answering to part of June and July, and containing 29 days.

Than, *conj.* [A. S. *thonne*, *thænne*.] A particle placed in comparison after some comparative adjective or adverb; noting a less degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*; as, wisdom is better *than* strength.

—*prep.* In comparison with.

"You are a girl as much brighter *than* he
As he was a poet sublimer *than* me." — *Prior.*

Thanatol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *thanatos*, death, and *logos*, a discourse.] A description, or the doctrine, of death. *Dungl.*

Thane, (*thanz,*) *n.* [A. S. *thegn*, to serve.] (*Eng. Hist.*) A name originally applied to the minister or servant of a king or chief; and as these were often persons of influence and power, it came to signify a particular rank or dignity. It seems at one time to have been applied to all landed proprietors below the rank of earl and above that of alderman. There were also superior and common or inferior thanes. In Scotland, the title seems to have been higher than in England, being attached to the territory of a county.

Thane'dom, *n.* The property or jurisdiction of a thane.

Thank, *v. a.* [A. S. *thancian*.] To express gratitude to for a favor; to make acknowledgments to for kindness bestowed.

—*n.* (Generally in the plural.) [A. S. *thanc*.] Expression of gratitude; an acknowledgment made to express a sense of favor or kindness received.

Thank'ful, *a.* Grateful; impressed with a sense of kindness received, and ready to acknowledge it.

Thank'fully, *adv.* With a grateful sense of favor or kindness received.

Thank'fulness, *n.* Expression of gratitude; acknowledgment of a favor; gratitude; a lively sense of good received.

Thank'less, *a.* Unthankful; ungrateful; not acknowledging favors; not obtaining thanks, or not likely to gain thanks.

Thank'lessly, *adv.* With ingratitude; unthankfully.

Thank'lessness, *n.* Quality of being thankless; ingratitude; failure to acknowledge a kindness.

Thank'-offering, *n.* An offering made in acknowledgment of mercy.

Thanks'giver, *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

Thanks'giving, *n.* Act of rendering thanks, or expressing gratitude for favors or mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; also, a day set apart for religious services in acknowledgment of the divine goodness.

Thank'worthiness, *n.* State of being thankworthy.

Thank'worthy, *a.* That deserves thanks or gratitude.

Thann, (*tan,*) a town of France, dept. of the Haut Rhin, 22 m. from Colmar. *Manuf.* Cotton handkerchiefs, twist, hosiery, starch, and salt. *Pop.* 6,000.

Thap'sia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apiaceæ*, anciently celebrated for its medicinal products; the Cyrenean Silphium, or *Laser cyreniacum*, being supposed to have been the produce of one of the species. They are herbaceous perennials, all natives of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean.

Tharm, *n.* [A. S. *thearm*.] Intestines twisted into a cord.

Tha'sos, Thas'sus, Tas'so, an island in the Ægean Sea, 4 m. from the mainland; *area*, 85 sq. m.; *pop.* 6,000.

That, *pron.*, or *pronominal adj.* [A. S. *thæt*, the, that.] Not this but the other; the former person or thing; the more distant thing, as opposed to *this*; designating or pointing to some person or thing mentioned or alluded to before; often used emphatically.

—*pron. relative.* Equivalent to *who*, *whom*, or *which*; relating to the antecedent person or thing.

—*conj.* Because; noting a reason; noting the object, the final end, or purpose; noting a result or consequence.

Thatch, *n.* [A. S. *thac*, *thæc*.] A covering; a roof; straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings, or stacks of hay or grain, for securing them from rain, &c.

—*v. a.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance.

Thatched, *a.* Covered with straw or thatch.

Thatch'ing, *n.* The act or art of covering buildings with thatch, so as to keep out water; the materials used for this purpose.

Thau'matrope, *n.* [Gr. *thauma*, a wonder, *themo*, I turn.] An optical toy, illustrating the persistence of impressions made on the retina of the eye.

Thaumatur'gic, Thaumatur'gical, *a.* Exciting wonder; working wonders.

Thaumatur'gist, *n.* [L. Lat. *thaumaturgus*.] A performer or worker of wonders or miracles.

Thau'maturgy, *n.* [Gr. *thauma*, *thaumatos*, a wonder, and *ergon*, work.] Act of performing something wonderful.

Thaw, *v. n.* [A. S. *thawan*.] To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow; to become so warm as to melt ice and snow.

—*v. a.* To melt; to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth.

—*n.* The melting of ice or snow; the resolution of ice into the state of a fluid.

Thaw'y, *a.* Growing liquid; thawing.

Thax'ton's, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Bedford co., 30 m. W. of Lynchburg.

The, *definite article.* [A. S.] A word prefixed to nouns in the singular and plural number, to indicate what particular thing or things are meant; used also before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree.

Thea, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TEA.

Theanthropism, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, god, and *anthropos*, man.] The state of being both God and man.

Theanthropy, *n.* Union of the divine and human nature.

Theˈarchy, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, and *archo*, to govern.] Theocracy.

Theˈatin, Theˈatine, *n.* [Fr.; It. *Teotino*.] (*Eccl.*) A religious order in the Roman Catholic Church, the earliest of the communities of regular clerks; it was founded in 1524 by St. Cajetan of Thieno. The members, besides the ordinary monastic vows, bound themselves to the duties of the care of souls, preaching against heresies, tending the sick and convicts, while they pledged themselves to abstain from possessing property or asking for alms.

Theatre, (*theˈa-ter,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *theatrum*; Gr. *theātron*, from *theaomai*, to see.] Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited for the amusement of spectators. — Among the moderns, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances, as tragedies, comedies, and farces; a play-house. —A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats of a theatre; as, a *theatre* of oaks. (*Harte.*)—A place of action or exhibition; a building for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, as in a college. — A room with circular seats and a table in the centre turning on a pivot, for anatomical demonstrations.

(*Mil.*) The scene of operations of an army.

Theatˈric, Theatˈrical, *a.* [Gr. *theatrikos*.] Pertaining or relating to a theatre, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers; calculated for display; pompous; as, *theatrical* performances, *theatrical* costumes, &c.

Theatˈrically, *adv.* In the manner of players or actors on the stage; in a manner suiting the stage.

Theatˈricals, *n. pl.* Dramatic performances.

Theˈbaine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See OPIUM.

Thebes, (*theebs.*) (*Anc. Geog.*) The remains of a great city, which, at an early period, was the capital of Egypt, and the ruins of which, in Upper Egypt, extended for 7 miles along both banks of the Nile. Among its temples, the most remarkable are those of Karnak (Fig. 918) and Luxor, on the E. bank of the river. A monolith obelisk of the former has been conveyed to Paris, and erected in the Place de la Concord. Several villages are scattered over the site of this ancient city, the importance of which was destroyed after its capture by Ptolemy Lathyrus, in the 3d century B. C.

Thebes, THIVA, the cap. of Bœotia in ancient Greece, was founded, according to tradition, by a colony of Phœnicians, under Cadmus, B. C. 1550 or B. C. 1400. They were driven out by the Bœotians, B. C. 1124. Platæa, one of the Bœotian cities, revolted from Thebes B. C. 510, and applied for help to Athens. A war ensued between Thebes and Athens, in which the latter were victorious. This caused much animosity between Thebes and Athens, and in the Persian war, B. C. 480, the Thebans deserted the cause of Greece and fought against the Athenians at Platæa, B. C. 479. The Athenians invaded Bœotia, and established a democratic government in Thebes, B.C. 456. The Thebans were allies of the Spartans in the Peloponnesian war, B. C. 431–B. C. 404. Sparta having claimed supremacy over the whole of Greece, the Thebans joined the Athenians, B. C. 395. The peace of Antalcidas put an end to the war, B. C. 387, and deprived Thebes of her supremacy over Bœotia. The Spartans, who treacherously seized the citadel of Thebes B. C. 382, were defeated at Leuctra, in July, B. C. 371; and the Thebans regained their power in Greece. Thebes was razed to the ground by Alexander III., B. C. 335, after which it never again formed an independent state. Cassander restored the city B. C. 315, and it was taken by Demetrius B. C. 293, and again B. C. 290. The Thebans were defeated in an attempt to expel the Bulgarians from Greece in 1040, and their city was plundered by the Normans of Sicily in 1146. It was one of the most flourishing cities of Greece during the 10th and 11th centuries. The modern Thebes has a pop. of abt. 10,000.

Thebes, (*theebz,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village of Alexander co., on the Mississippi, 144 m. S.E. of St. Louis.

Theˈbolas'tic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See OPIUM.

The Buttes, in *California*, a group of porphyritic mountains, in Sutter co., 11 m. W. of Marysville, 30 m. in circumference, the principal peak of which is 1,500 feet above the sea.

Theˈca, *n.; pl.* THECÆ. [Lat., from Gr. *thēke*, a case, box, chest.] A case.

(*Bot.*) One of the lobes of an anther; also, the spore-vessel of a moss.

(*Anat.*) A case, sheath, or inclosure.

Thecaphore, (*theˈka-fōr,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *thēkē*, a

case, and *phoros*, bearing.] (*Bot.*) A surface or organ covered with theca; also, the long stalk upon which the ovarium of certain plants is seated, as in the capers-bush.

The'cla, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LYCÆNIDÆ.

The'codont, *n.* [From Gr. *thēkē*, a case, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) An extinct saurian, having the teeth implanted in sockets. — *Owen.*

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to the thecodonts; having the teeth fixed in a bony socket.

Thee, *pron.*, the objective case of THOU, *q. v.*

Theft, *n.* [A. S. *theofth, thyfth.*] Act of thieving or of stealing; the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables, with an intent to steal them. — The thing stolen.

(*Law.*) Same as LARCENY.

Theine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See CAFFEINE.

Their, (*thâr,*) *pronominal or possessive adj.* [A. S. *hiora.*] Of them, or belonging to them; in the plural, *theirs*, the possessive case of *they.*

Theism, (*the'izm,*) *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, Lat. *Deus*, God.] Etymologically, *theism* is the same word as *deism*; but a distinction is sometimes drawn between them, the name *theist* being applied to those who, while they reject the idea of an external revelation, maintain the existence of a Deity who directs the government of the cosmos by the constant exercise of His beneficent power; the *deist*, on the other hand, being defined as one who holds that God, having before creation laid down a law or laws, leaves those laws to execute themselves without further action on His own part.

Theiss, [Hung. *Tisza,*] (*tice,*) a river of Hungary, rising from two springs on the N.E. frontier of the kingdom, called the Black and the White Theiss. After a course of 500 m. it joins the Danube, 22 m. from Peterwardein.

The'ist, *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God; — correlative to *atheist.*

Theis'tic, Theis'tical, *a.* Pertaining to theism, or to a theist; according to the doctrine held by theists.

Them, *pron.* [The objective case of THEY, and of both genders.] Those; those persons or things.

Theme, *n.* [Lat. and Gr. *thema*, from Gr. *tithēmi.*] That which is placed or laid down, as for argument; a subject; a proposition for discussion; a topic on which a person writes or speaks; as, his conduct was the *theme* of conversation. — A short essay or dissertation composed by a student, generally on some specified subject.

(*Gram.*) A radical verb, or the verb in its primary absolute state, not modified by inflections.

(*Mus.*) A series of notes selected as the text or subject of a new composition.

The'mis. (*Myth.*) The goddess of justice among the Greeks. She was the first to whom the inhabitants of the earth raised temples. Her oracle was famous in Attica in the age of Deucalion. She was generally attended by the Seasons. Among the moderns she is represented as holding a sword in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

Themistocles, (*the-mis'to-klees,*) an Athenian statesman and general, b. in the latter half of the 6th century B. C. His public career was contemporaneous with that of Aristides, and the rivalry between them became a subject of the highest public importance soon after the battle of Marathon (see MILTIADES). The character of Aristides seems to have been that of a sturdy conservative republican, resolute to stand upon the good old ways; that of *T.* was more suited to the exigencies of the period, and he possessed far greater political foresight, not unmixed with the duplicity so characteristic of statesmanship in more modern times. Greece was threatened with a partisan warfare between these leaders, when the dispute was terminated by the banishment of Aristides, B. C. 483, and *T.* was left at liberty to pursue his policy. His great object was the creation of a navy, able to cope with that of the Persians, and to the success of his design may be attributed not only the salvation of Greece, but the supremacy of Athens over the other Grecian cities. By a master-stroke of policy, he fairly tricked both the Greeks and Persians into fighting the great naval battle off Salamis, in which he totally defeated Xerxes, B. C. 480: he then took the necessary measures for securing the supremacy of Athens by internal defences, the works of which were carried on in defiance of Sparta. In B. C. 466, the jealousies excited by his great power led to his banishment by ostracism, and he retired to the Persian court, where, it would appear, he forgot his patriotism, and plotted against his country. It is related by Plutarch, however, that he poisoned himself rather than yield to the overtures of Artaxerxes. His death, from whatever cause, took place at Magnesia in Asia Minor, B. C. 470, or 472.

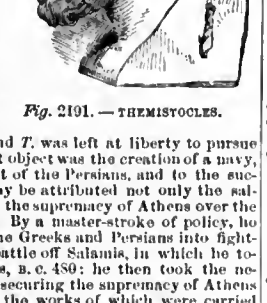


Fig. 2191. — THEMISTOCLES.

Themsche, (*temsh.*) a town of Belgium, on the Scheldt, 9 m. from Oudenarde. *Manuf.* Linens, lace, and printed calicoes. *Pop.* 6,846.

Themselves, (*them-selvz',*) *pron.* A compound of *them* and *selves*, and added to *they* by way of emphasis or pointed distinction. See HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF.

Then, *adv.* [A. S. *thanne.*] At that time; referring to a time specified, either past or future; as, my parents were *then* living. — Afterward; soon afterward, or immediately; as, first finish your work, and *then* think of play. — Therefore; for this reason; as, if *then* he should refuse, it would appear odd. — At another time; as, now and *then*, at one time and another.

By then, by the time that; as, one may be dead *by then.* — *Till then*, until such time, noting a time specified; as, *till then* I know not his worth. — (NOTE. *Then* is frequently employed elliptically, in the sense of an adjective for the *then existing*; as, the *then* President of the U. States. (Not elegant.)

—*conj.* In that case; in consequence; as, "I *then* without a crime the crown had worn." — *Dryden.*

Then'adays, *adv.* At that time; in those days; — correlative to *nowadays.* (R.)

Then'ar, *n.* [Gr., from *thenein*, to strike.] (*Anat.*) The palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot. — *Dunglison.*

Thenard's Blue, *n.* (*Paint.*) See COBALT.

Thence, (*thens,*) *adv.* [A. S. *thanum.*] From that place; as, he departed *thence*, and was seen no more. (*From* is often used, pleonastically, before *thence*; as, he was fetched *from thence.*) — From that time.

"There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days."—*Isa.* lxv. 20.

—For that reason; as, "A gift useless, and *thence* ridiculous." — *Milton.*

Thence'forth, *adv.* From that time; as, the people *thenceforth* were free.—*From thenceforth*, is a pleonasm occasionally, but inelegantly, used; as, "A proposition which, *from thenceforth*, he never questions." — *Locke.*

Thence'for'ward, *adv.* From that time forward or onward.

Theobro'ma, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, a god; *broma*, fruit; from the delicious quality of its fruit.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Byttneriaceæ. T. cacao*, the Cacao or Cocoa tree, is a native of Mexico, and is now more or less extensively grown throughout Central America, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Caracas, Ecuador, Grenada, Demerara, Essequibo, Guayaquil, and Surinam, with some of the West-India islands, foremost among which stands Trinidad. The various kinds of cocoa and chocolate are prepared from the seeds. The pods containing the seeds are gathered when ripe, and after having lain for a day and a night, are opened, and the seeds, which are taken out by hand, are submitted to what is termed the *sweating* process. They are first placed on a sloping floor or in baskets, so that the chief part of the pulp in which they are enveloped may drain off, and are then shut up in a close box, and left for 24 to 48 hours, according to the season and weather, after which they are turned out to the sun to dry. Upon a nice performance of the sweating process, which may be likened to *malting*, the value of the cocoa greatly depends. When quite dry, the seeds are packed in barrels or bags, and are ready for shipment. The process of *roasting* is effected in a metal cylinder, with holes at each end, through which the vapor generated is allowed to escape. When the aroma is sufficiently developed, the seeds are cooled, and then passed to a mill, which removes the husks from the *nibs*. To prepare *chocolate*, the cocoa-nibs are ground in a mill consisting of stone or metal rollers, which are usually heated either by charcoal fires or by steam, so as to soften or melt the natural fat. The warm smooth paste which passes from the mill is then placed in a mixing-mill, and incorporated with *refined sugar*, and usually *vanilla* or other *flavoring substances.* The trituration is continued until the whole paste is converted into an entirely homogeneous mass, which is finally shaped, by means of suitable moulds, into various forms, as blocks, loaves, tablets, lozenges, &c. The article known as *soluble cocoa* is prepared from cocoa-nibs and arrowroot, or other starch, ground together. The addition of starch gives the article the property of readily forming an emulsion with boiling water. Cocoa-seeds contain a peculiar alkaloid called *theobromine*, which resembles *caffeine*, the principle common to coffee and tea. To this alkaloid, and the peculiar fat called *butter of cocoa*, the beverages prepared from the seed owe their exhilarating and nutritious properties. The annual consumption of cocoa in one form or another is about 100,000,000 lbs. The cocoa-tree must not be confounded with the cocoa-palm (*Cocos nucifera*), from which we obtain the cocoa-nut.

Theobro'mine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See THEOBROMA.

Theochristic, (*-krist'ik.*) *a.* [Gr. *Theos*, God, and *kristos*, anointed.] Anointing by God.

Theoc'racy, *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God, and *kratos*, I rule.] A term applied to that form of government established by Moses among the Jews, as being under the direct control of God. Their chief magistrates or judges were appointed under the express direction of Jehovah, and governed under him. When they came, therefore, to demand a king, it was expressly declared to be an act of rebellion against God.

Theocrasy, (*-ok'ra-se.*) *n.* [Gr. *Theos*, God, and *krasis*, a mixing.] (*Anc. Philos.*) A term invented to signify that intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists. Similar ideas are entertained by the philosophers of India, and by many religious sects. See QUIETISTS. — A mixture of the worship of different gods.

Theocrat'ic, Theocrat'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a theocracy.

Theocritus, (*the-ok'ri-tus.*) a Greek pastoral poet, some of whose "Idyls" and "Epigrams" are still extant. He lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B. C. 284–247.

Theo'dicy, *n.* [Gr. *theos*, and *dike*, right, justice; L. Lat. *Theodicæa.*] A name given to the exposition of the theory of Divine Providence, with a view especially to the vindication of the attributes, and particularly of the sanctity and justice of God in establishing the present order of things, in which evil, moral as well as physical, so largely appears to prevail. The name is of modern origin, dating from the close of the 17th century or the beginning of the 18th century; but the theory itself, as well as the mysterious problem which it is meant to resolve, is as old as philosophy itself.

Theod'olite, *n.* [Gr. *theaomai*, I view; *dolos*, stratagem.] In surveying, an instrument used for measuring the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon. In its simplest form the *T.* consists of a divided circle, which has to be set parallel with the horizon, and a telescope which has so much motion in a vertical plane as to enable the observer to view any object which he may require, above or below the horizon.

Theodo'ra. See JUSTINIAN I.

Theod'oric, king of the Ostrogoths in Italy, b. about 455, was the natural son of Theodomir, and given as a hostage to the emperor Leo Magnus, in 461. He rendered great services to the emperor Zeno, who honored him with the consulate in 484. He afterwards defeated and put to death Odoacer, and made himself master of all Italy. In 509 he espoused a sister of Clovis, king of the Franks. Theodoric displayed the qualities of a great prince. He regulated the administration of justice, allayed religious disputes, revised the laws and encouraged commerce. D. 526.

Theod'oric I., king of the Visigoths, succeeded Wallia in 420. During the interval 426–436, he made war upon the Romans three times, and attempted to take the city of Narbonne. He obtained territory both in Spain and Gaul, and subsequently became the ally of the Romans against Attila, whom he defeated at Châlons-sur-Marne in 451, but lost his life in the battle. His son Thorismund succeeded him.

THEODORIC II., son of Theodoric I., acquired the throne by the murder of his brother Thorismund, in 452, but was himself killed by Euric, another of the sons of Theodoric I. During his short reign he increased the empire of the Visigoths, and advanced almost as far as the Loire. Killed, 466.

Theodo'rus I., POPE, succeeded John IV. in 642. He excommunicated Paulus, patriarch of Constantinople, and condemned the heresy of the Monothelites. His successor was Martin I. D. 649.

THEODORUS II., succeeded John IX. in 897, but died in less than a month after his election.

Theodo'sius, THE GREAT, emperor of the East, was a native of Spain, and was B. about A. D. 346. He was the son of the general of the same name, who was appointed to the command in Britain in 367, afterwards distinguished himself in Africa, and, in 379, fell into disgrace, and was put to death. *T.* accompanied his father in his campaigns, and was named duke of Mœsia, which province he saved by a victory over the Sarmatians. After the great defeat of the Romans, and the death of Valens at the battle of Adrianople in 378, *T.* was called by Gratian from his retreat in Spain to assume the government of the East, and to take the conduct of the Gothic War. He fixed his head-quarters at Thessalonica, and by prudent and cautious measures gradually weakened the Goths and delivered the empire. The revolt of Maximus and the murder of Gratian soon followed, and the former was recognized as emperor of the West by *T.* But the latter subsequently took arms in the cause of Valentinian, defeated Maximus near Aquileia, and had him put to death in 388. After spending the winter at Milan, he made a triumphal entry into Rome. *T.* was a zealous Catholic, and theological conflicts form a prominent part of the history of his reign. He was baptized by an orthodox bishop before the end of the first year of his reign, and immediately published an edict in support of the doctrine of the Trinity, branding all who did not hold it as heretics. The rites and sacrifices of Paganism were finally suppressed by *T.*, who promulgated many severe laws against them, and had many of the temples destroyed. In 390 broke out the sedition of Thessalonica, which the emperor avenged by a general massacre of the people when assembled in the circus by his own invitation. This frightful crime, by which 700, or perhaps double that number of lives, were sacrificed, brought on *T.* the solemn rebuke of St. Ambrose, *q. v.* After establishing Valentinian in the Western empire, he returned to his own capital, but in 394 he was called to a new war against the usurper Eugenius, and his supporter, Arbogastes, both of whom were defeated and slain. *T.* D. at Milan only four months after his victory, in January, 395, leaving the empire to be divided between his sons, Arcadius and Honorius.

THEODOSIUS II., son of Arcadius, whom he succeeded, in 408, in the Empire of the East. The government was carried on, during the greater part of his reign, by his sister Pulcheria. In his reign was compiled and published the celebrated code of laws, styled after him the *Theodosian Code.* D. 450.

THEODOSIUS III., was nominated Emperor of Constantinople in succession to Anastasius II., 716. After a reign of two years, he abdicated in favor of Leo III.

Theog'ony, *n.* [Fr. *théogonie*; Gr. *theogonia* — *Theos*, and *gonē*, generation.] The generation of the gods, or that branch of heathen theology which treats of the descent and relationship of the various gods who were, or are, the objects of popular pagan worship.

Theologian, (*thē-o-lō'jun,*) *n.* [Fr. *theologien.*] A person well versed in theology; a divine, or a professor of divinity.

Theologic, (*-lŏj'ĭk,*) **Theolog'ical,** *a.* [Fr. *théologique.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to theology or divinity.

Theolog'ically, *adv.* In a theological manner.

Theolog'ics, *n. sing.* The science of theology.

Theologist, (*-ŏl'o-jĭst,*) *n.* A theologian.

Theologize, (*-ŏl'o-jīz,*) *v. a.* To render theological; as, to *theologize* philosophy.

—*v. n.* To theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

Theol'ogizer, *n.* A theologian. (R.)

Theol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *theologia,* from *Theos,* God, and *logos,* discourse.] Literally, a discourse concerning God. In common language, a word used synonymously with *divinity,* to designate that science which treats not only of the divine existence and attributes, but also of the relations which subsist between God and his intelligent creatures, the duties of which consequently devolve upon the latter, and the arrangements which God has entered into for their government and benefit. *T.* stands to religion in the same relation as that in which any other science stands to its subject, being, in fact, the truths of religion arranged in a scientific form. Among the ancient Greeks, *theologia* denoted the philosophy of the divine existences, and included all questions relating to the nature, origin, and services of the gods. The word is not used in the New Testament, but was employed by the earliest Christian writers, who styled the author of the Apocalypse, by way of eminence, the *Theologos,* or Divine, and the doctrine of Christ, *theologia.* Theologian, hence, came to be applied as a title of honor to one who defended well the doctrine of Christ's divinity, or of the Trinity. The first who uses the term in its modern signification was Peter Abelard, who flourished in the early part of the 12th century, and wrote a system of scholastic divinity, to which he gave the name of *Theologia Christiana. T.,* in the form in which it now exists, is comparatively a modern science. Among the Christian fathers, we find all the essential dogmas of our faith asserted and defended; but they made few, and these very imperfect, efforts to present them in a complete and systematic form. The science began with the scholastic divines of the Middle Ages, as Anselm, Abelard, Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Bonaventura, Duns Scotus, and others. Since the Reformation, it has been assiduously cultivated, and many digests of it have been published.

Theop'athy, *n.* [From Gr. *Theos,* God, and *pathos,* suffering.] Susceptibility of receiving religious impressions; devotional capacity.

Theophany, (*-ŏf'a-ne,*) *n.* [Gr. *Theos,* and *phanosthai,* to appear.] A visible revelation of God to man.

Theophilan'thropism, *n.* [Gr. *Theos,* God, and *philanthropos,* a love of man.] A system of religion uniting theism and philosophy.

Theophras'tus, the Greek philosopher and naturalist, was a native of Eresus, in Lesbos, and flourished in the 4th century, B. C. He became a pupil of Plato at Athens, and made, at the academy, the acquaintance of Aristotle; but he quitted the academy after Plato's death, and was absent from Athens for some years. On his return, he gladly studied philosophy under his friend Aristotle, who had so high a regard for him as to bequeath to him his library, and to name him his successor. *T.* had extraordinary success as head of the Lyceum, and was attended, it is said, by 2,000 disciples. Among them were Demetrius, Phalereus, and Menander. A charge of impiety was brought against him, but he successfully defended himself, and generously interposed to save his adversary from the popular vengeance. He was, however, compelled to leave Athens in 305, under the law which banished all philosophers. The law was soon repealed, and he returned to his post, and peacefully taught and commented on the system of his master, Aristotle, till his death. His writings were very numerous, but have perished with the following exceptions: his work entitled *Characters,* a set of his lively sketches of vicious or ridiculous characters; treatises on the *History of Plants,* on the *Causes of Plants,* and on *Stones;* a work on the *Senses,* and several fragments. The *Characters* served as the model for La Bruyère's work with the same title; it has been several times translated into English, French, and German.

Theopneus'tic, *a.* [Gr. *Theos,* God, and *pnein,* to breathe.] Proceeding from the inspiration of the Almighty Spirit.

The'opnensty, *n.* Divine inspiration.

Theor'bo, *n.* [It. *tiorba.*] (*Mus.*) A lute of large dimensions, sometimes called the *arch-lute,* and formerly used for striking the chords of the thorough bass in accompaniments.

The'orem, *n.* [From Gr. *thĕōrĕs,* to look out.] A *T.* is properly a thing to be looked at or seen, and is used in mathematics to signify something that requires to be proved, in opposition to a *problem,* which is something that requires to be done.

Theoret'ic, Theoret'ical, *a.* [Gr. *theōrētikos.*] Pertaining or having reference to theory; depending upon theory or speculation; speculative; as, *theoretical* ideas. —Terminating in theory or speculation; not practical.

Theoret'ically, *adv.* In or by theory; speculatively.

Theoret'ics, *n. sing.* The speculative part of a science.

The'orist, The'orizer, *n.* One who forms theories.

The'orize, *v. n.* [Fr. *théoriser.*] To form opinions solely by theory; to speculate.

The'ory, *n.* [Fr. *théorie;* Lat. and Gr. *theoria,* from Gr. *thĕōros,* a spectator.] Speculation; hypothesis; a doctrine or scheme of things, which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; the rules, or abstract principles of any art, considered without reference to practice; scientifically, a connected arrangement of facts, according to their bearing on some real or hypothetical law.

Theos'ophism, Theos'ophy, *n.* The belief or the system of the theosophists.

Theosophist, (*-ŏs'o-fĭst,*) *n.* [Gr. *theosophos,* wise in the things of God.] One of that class of mystical religious thinkers and writers who aim at displaying, or believe themselves to possess, a knowledge of the Divinity and His works by supernatural inspiration. The best-known names at this day of the Theosophic order are those of Jacob Böhme, Madame Guyon, Swedenborg, Saint Martin. Schelling and others, who regarded the foundation of their metaphysical tenets as resting on divine intuition, have been called Theosophists, but with less exactness.

Therapeu'tic, Therapeu'tical, *a.* [Fr. *thérapeutique,* from Gr. *therapenein,* to heal.] Curative; pertaining, or having reference to the healing art.

Therapeu'tics, *n. sing.* (*Med.*) That department of the science which deals with the way of curing disease. It treats of the symptoms of disease and the conclusions to be drawn from them; of the power of nature and how far it may be relied on; of the modes of operation of the various remedies, &c.

Therapeu'tist, *n.* A person skilled in therapeutics.

Thera'sia, a small rocky island in the Grecian Archipelago, separated from the N.W. coast of Santorin (anc. *Thera*) by a narrow channel. Large excavations were lately made in that volcanic island for the extraction of tufa or pumice used in the construction of the Suez Canal, which resulted, in 1869, in the discovery of a buried city, supposed by some to belong to a civilization anterior to the Egyptians.

There, (*thār,*) *adv.* [A. S. *thær.*] In that place; also, in the place most distant, as opposed to *here. There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb; sometimes pertinently, and sometimes without signification.—*There* is also used by way of exclamation, as pointing to something distant; as, look *there!*

Here and there, in one place and another.

Thereabout', Thereabouts', *adv.* Near that place. — Nearly, or near that number, degree, quantity, or extent; as, a couple of tons or *thereabouts.*— Concerning that; touching that matter. (R.)

Thereaf'ter, *adv.* After that; afterward; coming after; as, it came to pass *thereafter.* — According to that; accordingly; as, when you can draw the head well, proportion the body *thereafter.*

Thereat', *adv.* At that place. — On that account.

There'by, *adv.* By that; by means, or in consequence, of that; as, the paper will not suffer any change *thereby.*

Therefor', *adv.* For that, or this, or it.

Therefore, *conj.* and *adv.* For that; for that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; as, he was sick, *therefore* he could not attend. —Consequently; as, he prevaricates, *therefore* he is suspected. — In return or recompense for this or that; as, "We have forsaken all and followed thee, what shall we have *therefore?*"

Matt. xix. 27.

Therefrom', *adv.* From this or that; as, the leaves that spring *therefrom* grow white.

Therein', *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; as, I find myself unable to serve you *therein.*

Thereinto', *adv.* Into that; into that place.

Thereof, (*thăr-ŏv',*) *adv.* Of that or this.

Thereon', *adv.* On that or this.

Thereout', *adv.* Out of that or this.

There'sa, (St.,) a reformer of the order of Carmelites, was b. in Old Castile, in 1515. She was remarkable almost from infancy for her fervent piety, but through a long course of years, periods of ascetic devotion alternated with periods of gaiety and indulgence in worldly pleasures, accordingly as she was affected by great sorrows or was free from them. She had been placed in the convent of the Augustine order in her native town, Avila, soon after the death of her mother, in 1527, and she took the vows seven years later. After years of painful interior conflicts, she resolved to attempt the reform of her order, which she commenced by founding, in 1562, another convent at Avila, in which a more close and rigorous observance of the rule should be enforced. The new society was called the "Barefooted Carmelites," and other houses were soon founded. St. Theresa was aided in her pious enterprise by the co-operation of John de Santa Cruz. D. at Alba, 1582, and was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1621. Her remains were removed to Avila in 1585, but were restored to Alba in the following year by order of the pope. The writings of St. Theresa, chiefly ascetic, were published in 1675, in 2 vols. folio, and have several times been republished. Among them is her Life, written by herself, that has been translated into almost all European languages, and is still frequently reprinted. *T.* describes the internal struggles and aspirations of her heart, and her frequent visions, with a candor that cannot be mistaken, while the excellence of language and style of her works have secured for them a place in the history of Spanish literature.

There'sa, in *New York,* a post-vill. and twp. of Jefferson co., abt. 20 m. N.N.E. of Watertown; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Theresa, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Dodge co., 20 m. S. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* abt. 3,100.

There'siopel, more commonly called MARIA-THERESIOPEL (Ger. *Theresienstadt*), an important town of the Servian Woiwodschaft, 24 m. W.S.W. of Szegedin, on the Palitsch Lake. It is well built, but unpaved. Manufactures of leather and shoes, linen-weaving, dyeing, the cultivation of tobacco and fruits, together with the rearing of cattle, are the chief branches of industry. *Pop.* 57,450.

Thereto, (*thăr-too',*) *adv.* To that or this.

Thereun'der, *adv.* Under that or this.

Thereunto, *adv.* Thereto; unto that or this.

Thereupon', *adv.* Upon that or this. — On account of that; in consequence of that.—Immediately; at once.

Therewith', *adv.* With that or this.

(NOTE. The foregoing compounds of *there* with the prepositions are, for the most part, deemed inelegant and obsolete.)

The'riac, Theri'aca, *n.* [Fr. *thériaque,* from Lat. *theriaca.*] A term given in ancient pharmacy to certain complex remedies supposed to be antidotes to poisons; they were usually in the form of confections.

Theriot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *thĕrion,* a wild beast, and *temnein,* to cut.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

Dunglison.

Ther'mæ, *n. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *thermē,* heat.] Warm baths; spas.

(*Antiq.*) In the Roman *Thermæ,* the baths were of secondary importance. They were a Roman adaptation of the Greek gymnasium, contained exedræ for the philosophers and rhetoricians to lecture in, porticoes for the idle, and libraries for the learned, and were adorned with marbles, fountains, and shaded walks and plantations.

Ther'mal, *a.* Pertaining to heat; warm; —a term chiefly applied to warm or hot springs; as, *thermal* waters.

Thermelograph, (*-mĭl'o-grăf,*) *n.* [Gr. *thermē,* heat, *metron,* measure, and *graphein,* to write.] A self-registering thermometer, especially one that registers the maximum and minimum during long periods.

Ther'mia, an island of European Turkey, in the Grecian Archipelago, belonging to the Cyclades, and situate abt. 40 m. from the island of Paros; *area,* 48 sq. m.; *pop.* 6,000.

Ther'mic, *a.* [From Gr. *thermē,* heat.] Thermal; belonging or having reference to heat.

Thermidor, (*tair-mē-dōr'.*) (*French Hist.*) The name of the 11th month of the year in the French Republican calendar. It commenced on July 19, and ended on August 17. The name is derived from the Gr. θερμός, warm, and was borrowed from the great heat which characterizes that period of the year. It was the month signalized by the overthrow of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror, thence commonly called the Revolution of Thermidor; and those who boasted of having participated in it called themselves *Thermidorians.*

Thermo-barom'eter, *n.* A barometric instrument graduated for giving altitudes by the boiling-point of water. — *Dana.*

Thermoc'rosis, *n.* [Gr. *thermē,* heat, and *chrōmis,* coloring.] (*Physics.*) A red flame looked at through a red glass appears quite bright, but through a green glass it appears dim or scarcely visible. So in like manner heat which has traversed a red glass passes through another red glass with little diminution, but is almost completely stopped by a green glass. To these different obscure calorific rays Melloni gave the name of *thermocrosis* or heat coloration.

Thermo-dynam'ics, *n. sing.* The science which treats of the mechanical action or relations of heat.

Thermo-elec'tric, *a.* Pertaining, or relating, to thermo-electricity.

Thermo-electric'ity, *n.* (*Physics.*) When the junction of two dissimilar metals is heated or cooled, the free ends being joined by a wire, an electric current is generated. This development of electricity by heat was discovered by Prof. Seebach in 1822, and has received the name of *thermo-electricity.* The intensity of the thermo-electric-current depends on two things: the nature of the metals employed, and the difference in temperature which exists between the two ends of the metal bars. The direction of the current can be understood by reference to the annexed figure. A represents a bar of antimony, B a bar of bismuth, the couple being soldered at the point C, and united by a wire *w.* On heating the junction C a current is generated, which moves in the direction of the arrow, i. e. from bismuth to antimony through the junction, and from antimony to bismuth along the connecting wire. On the other hand, if C be chilled, the current is reversed, now passing from antimony to bismuth across the junction. By uniting several of these couples so as to have alternate bars of bismuth and antimony soldered at their ends, the strength of the current can be greatly increased. Thus multiplying the number of pairs, and compactly arranging them in a cubical shape, Nobili constructed the first *thermo-electric pile,* an instrument which has become invaluable in researches on radiant heat. When one end of such a pile is heated, a current is produced which moves in the opposite direction when the other end is warmed. The existence of a current, therefore, depends, as already stated, upon the difference of temperature between the two opposite faces of the pile, and within certain limits the strength of the current is exactly proportional to this difference. *T.-E.* currents can also be produced in a circuit formed of a single metal. If a straight and homogeneous wire be heated, no current is produced; but if the wire be coiled or knotted, a current will at once flow from the heated part to that in which the homogeneity has been destroyed. Two pieces of bismuth or two of antimony will also generate a current, if so placed together that their crystals shall occupy different relative positions. The origin of the *T.-E.* current is probably to be found in the unequal propagation of heat in a conducting circuit. The electricity is not created;

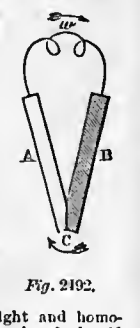


Fig. 2192.

it results from the disappearance of an equivalent amount of heat.

Ther'mogen, (*-jĕn,*) *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *genein*, to produce.] Caloric; the elementary principle of heat; — a term confined chiefly to hot springs.

Thermol'ogy, *n.* A discourse or treatise on heat; an account of heat.

Thermo-mag'netism, *n.* The relation of heat to magnetism.

Thermom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, heat; *metron*, a measure.] (*Physics.*) An instrument for measuring heat, founded on the principle that solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies always expand in exact proportion to the temperature to which they are subjected. *T.* are of various constructions, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The first kind of *T.* invented was the *air T.*, which consisted simply of a bulb of glass, with a narrow stem dipping into a colored liquid. As the air expanded or contracted in the bulb, the liquid fell or rose in the tube. This form of instrument was too much affected by atmospheric changes to be of much service. A modification of it is much used under the name of the DIFFERENTIAL, *q. v.* The *T.*, as at present constructed, consists of a bulb of glass, to which a tube is attached, sealed at the end, and containing mercury or spirits of wine. The operation of filling is conducted in such a manner that the mercury or spirit is at its boiling-point when the tube is sealed, in order that it may have a vacuum above it when it contracts. A good mercurial *T.* should bear the following tests: — When immersed in melting ice, it should indicate 32° Fahr.; when suspended in the steam of water boiling in a metallic vessel, the mercury should remain stationary at 212° Fahr. When suddenly inverted, the mercury should fall with a sharp metallic click, showing that a perfect vacuum exists in the tube. The bore of the tube may be tested by separating a short column of mercury, which should occupy the same number of degrees in any part of the tube. The thermometric scale is unfortunately differently divided in different countries. In this country, and in England, Fahrenheit's scale is used, the difference between freezing and boiling points being 180°; the former being 32°, the latter 212°. In the Centigrade, which is used in France, Italy, &c., this interval is divided into 100°, while in that of Réaumur, which is still used in Germany and Russia, the same distance is divided into 80°. In all these systems the degrees below the zero 0° of the scale are indicated by the sign *minus* (—). In England, at the present time, most chemists use the centigrade scale, the meteorologists holding fast to Fahrenheit's system. In most chemical books, tables are given, showing the value of the degrees on one scale in those of another. The following formula may be used for the purpose:

F into C = $\frac{5}{9}$ (F − 32) = C. C into F = $\frac{9}{5}$ (C + 32) = F.

R into F = $\frac{9}{4}$ (R + 32) = F. F into R = $\frac{4}{5}$ (F − 32) = R.

For meteorological purposes the most useful form of instrument is the *maximum and minimum self-registering T.* The maximum instrument is an ordinary mercurial *T.*, arranged horizontally, in the bore of which is placed a small piece of steel wire, in the empty part of the tube. The instrument is set by drawing the wire down to the mercury with a small magnet. As the mercury expands, it pushes the index along, leaving it behind when it contracts. The minimum instrument is arranged in a similar manner, spirit being used instead of mercury, and a little enamel tube containing an atom of steel wire forming the index. This is placed below the surface of the spirit, and is drawn back by it when it contracts, but is not pushed forward when it expands. There are numerous other maximum and minimum instruments (see Fig. 1770), but of too complicated a nature for description here. For meteorological use the scale is generally marked in an ivory, boxwood, or enamelled slab, placed behind the tube, but for chemical purposes the degrees are marked on the tube itself with a diamond, a piece of white enamel being often let into the glass to form a background. For the measurement

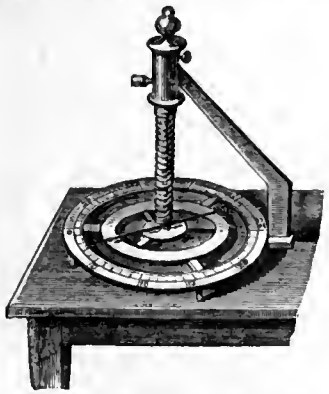


Fig. 2493. — BREGNET'S THERMOMETER.

of degrees of heat beyond 600° Fahr. *pyrometers* are used. The most exact of these is that devised by Prof. Daniel. A good pyrometer is, however, a desideratum. Brégnet's metallic *T.* (Fig. 2493) is an application of the unequal expansion of different metals; a compound bar of platinum, gold, and silver, is rolled into an extremely thin ribbon, which is coiled into a spiral, the platinum outermost, one end being fixed and the other acting on an index moving over a circular scale; the silver, expanding most with heat, tends to unbend the spiral, and moves the index. This *T.* is both exceedingly sensitive and accurate, and can be used for very high temperatures.

Chromatic T. When the edge of a rectangular plate of glass is applied to a piece of heated metal, or other substance having a temperature different from that of the glass and exposed to a beam of polarized light, colored fringes are developed; and as the particular tints depend on the difference between the temperature of the glass (which is supposed to be known) and that of the substance to which it is applied, the color of the central fringe affords a means of inferring approximately the temperature of the substance. Hence the term *C. T.*

Thermomet'ric, Thermomet'rical, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a thermometer; as, the *thermometrical* tube. — Obtained by means of a thermometer; as, *thermometrical* observations.

Thermomet'rically, *adv.* In a thermometrical manner.

Thermopylæ, (*ther-mop'i-le,*) *n.* pass in the N.E. of Greece, at the base of Mount Œta, famous for the fate of Leonidas and his 300 Spartans, who here devoted themselves to their country, 480 B. C. It consists of a narrow passage, between high cliffs on one side, and on the other the sea, or an impassable marsh, formed by alluvial deposits, 9 m. from Lamia (Fig. 1557).

Ther'moscope, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *skopein*, to view.] An instrument by which changes of temperature are indicated.

Ther'mostat, *n.* [Gr. *thermē*, *thermos*, and *istanai*, to set.] A self-acting physical apparatus for regulating temperature by the unequal expansion of different metals by heat.

Thermo-tension, (*-tĕn'shun,*) *n.* [Gr. *thermos*, and Eng. *tension*.] A stretching or expanding by heat, as of iron.

Thermot'ics, *n. sing.* The science of heat, as regards its action upon matter.

Thersi'tes. (*Homeric Hist.*) An officer, the most deformed and illiberal of the Greeks during the Trojan war. He was fond of ridiculing his fellow-soldiers, particularly Agamemnon, Achilles, and Ulysses. Achilles killed him with one blow of his fist, because he laughed at his mourning the death of Penthesilea.

Thesau'rus, *n.* [Lat.] A repository or treasury, as of general or cyclopædic knowledge; a lexicon.

These, (*thēz,*) *pronominal adj.* The plural of THIS, *q. v.* *These* is opposed to *those*, as *this* is to *that*, and when two persons or things, or collection of things, are named, *these* refers to the things or persons which are nearest in place or order, or which are last mentioned.

The'seus. (*Heroic Hist.*) A king of Athens, and the son of Ægeus by Æthra, the daughter of Pittheus, was educated at the house of his father-in-law at Trœzene. On arriving at years of maturity he was sent by his mother to Athens, a sword being given him by which he might make himself known to Ægeus. On his way from Trœzene he destroyed Corynetes, Sigomis, Sciron, Cercyon, Procrustes, and the celebrated Phæa. He was not well received at Athens, and Medea attempted to poison him before his arrival was publicly known. The Pallatides, who attempted to assassinate him, he put to death by his own hand. He next destroyed the bull of Marathon; and at Crete, by means of Ariadne, who was enamored of him, he killed the Minotaur, and thereby redeemed the Athenians from the annual tribute of seven chosen youths and as many virgins, to be devoured by the monster. On ascending his father's throne he ruled the Athenians with mildness, made new laws and regulations, and by his policy won the friendship of the king of the Lapithæ. *T.*, in conjunction with Pirithous, carried off Helen, the daughter of Leda, but whom he was compelled to restore. While he was in captivity, Mnestheus obtained the crown, and *T.* on his return attempted to eject the usurper, but, failing, he retired to the court of Lycomedes, king of the island of Scyros, who, jealous of his fame, carried him to a high rock and threw him down a precipice. The children of *T.*, after the death of Mnestheus, recovered the Athenian throne.

The'sis, *n.*; *pl.* THESES. [Lat., from Gr. *tithēmi*, to set or place.] In a general sense, a term applied to denote any proposition, affirmative or negative, which is laid down or advanced to be supported by argument; but it is more particularly applied to those questions which are propounded in most of the European universities to the students previously to their obtaining a degree. — Hence, an essay or dissertation composed upon a definite or specific theme.

(*Mus.*) The depression of the hand in marking or beating time.

(*Pros.*) The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word. Also, the part of the foot upon which such depression falls.

Thes'mothete, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *thesmothetēs*.] (*Gr. Antiq.*) Same as ARCHON, *q. v.*

Thes'pian, *a.* [From Gr. *Thespis*, the reputed founder of the Greek drama, who was a native of Xarca, in Attica, and flourished abt. 550 B. C.] Pertaining or relating to the representation of dramatic tragedy, or to the Tragic Muse; as, the *Thespian* art.

Thes'pius. (*Myth.*) A king of the Thespiades, and father of 50 daughters, all of whom bore children to Hercules. The Thespiades were conducted to Sardinia by Iolus.

Thessalo'nians, (EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL TO THE.) (*Script.*) Two books of the New Testament, the authenticity and canonical authority of which have been admitted from the earliest ages by all who have received any of Paul's epistles. The first epistle was written by the Apostle from Corinth, and not from Athens, as the subscription imports, about A. D. 52. Its design was to confirm the Thessalonians in the faith, and to encourage them to a patient and consistent profession of Christianity. In his second epistle, which was evidently written soon after the first, and from the same place, the Apostle endeavors to dissipate a mistaken notion, that the coming of Christ, which he had referred to, was near at hand. The rest of the epistle consists of expressions of affection to the Thessalonians, of confidence in them, prayers on their behalf, and exhortations and directions suited to the circumstances to which they were placed.

Thessalon'ica, the ancient name of SALONICA, *q. v.*

Thes'saly, the largest political division of ancient Greece, lay to the S. of Macedonia and the E. of Epirus, being separated from the latter by Mount Pindus, and from the former by the Cambunian Mountains, the Ægean Sea bounding it on the E., and the Maliac Gulf and Mount Œta on the S. Thessaly proper is a vast plain shut in on every side by mountains; on the N. and W. by those already named, on the S. by Mount Othrys, and on the E. by Mounts Pelion and Ossa, the only opening being the Vale of Tempe (Fig. 1195) in the N.E., between Ossa and Olympus. The plain of *T.* is said at one time to have been a vast lake, the waters of which found an outlet by the Vale of Tempe. This plain is drained chiefly by the river Peneius (now *Salambria*), which traverses the country in a N.E. direction, and its tributaries, and is the most fertile in all Greece. Pharsalia, one of the plains of *T.*, is memorable for being the scene of the decisive action between Cæsar and Pompey. *T.* now forms part of the Turkish prov. of Salonica (*Selaniki*), and has a *pop.* of about 300,000, five-sixths of whom are Greeks.

The'ta, *n.* [Gr.] The unlucky letter of the Greek alphabet, so named from its being the first letter of *thanatos*, death; — it corresponds with the English *th*.

Thet'ford, a town of England, co. of Norfolk, on the Ouse, 29 m. from Norwich. *Pop.* 4,000.

Thetford, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Genesee co., abt. 12 m. N.E. of Flint; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Thetford, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Orange co., 33 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

The'tis. (*Myth.*) One of the sea-deities, who was courted by Neptune and Jupiter. But when the gods were informed that the son she should bring forth must become greater than his father, they ceased their solicitations; and Peleus, the son of Æacus, was permitted to gain her hand. *T.* became mother of several children, among them Achilles, whom she rendered invulnerable by plunging him in the waters of the Styx, except that part of the heel by which she held him.

The'urgy, *n.* [Gr. *theourgia* — *theios*, divine, and *ergou*, work.] The power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as prayer to God. — Also, supernatural magic, as distinguished from *natural* magic.

They, (*thā,*) *pron. pl.*; (*obj.* THEM.) [A. S. *thæge*, these.] The nominative plural of *he*, *she*, or *it*; the men, the women, the animals, the things. It is used indefinitely, as our ancestors used *man*; as, *they* say, that is, it is said by persons indefinitely.

Thi'an-shan, (Chin., "celestial mountains,") a lofty chain of Chinese Turkestan, forming the N. boundary of the great table-land of Central Asia, and extending between Lat. 42° and 43° N., Lon. 80° to 90° E.

Thibet, or **Tibet,** (*tib'et* or *tib-et',*) (native *Toup'ho*, *Bhote*, and *Puë-koachim*, "snowy region of the north,") a very extensive region of Central Asia, mostly comprised within the Chinese empire, between Lat. 22° and 31° N., and Lon. 72° and 104° E., having N. Chinese Turkestan and the desert of Gobi, E. the Chinese prov. of Se-tchuen, S. Yunan, N. Birmah and the Great Himalaya, separating it from Assam, Bootan, Sikkim, Nepaul, and the upper British provs., and W. the Punjab territories N. of the Himalaya, Budukh-shan, the Beeloot-Tagh Mountains, &c. The W. parts of this vast tract, called Little *T.*, including Ladakh, Lé, and Baltee, appear, however, to be independent of China. Its boundaries on every side but the S. belog so uncertain, and our knowledge of the country so limited, it is impossible to form anything like an accurate estimate either of its area or population. *T.*, though it does not include the highest summits of the Himalaya, comprises a large portion of the elevated table-land in the centre of the continent, with the sources of almost all the great rivers of S. Asia, including the Indus, Sutlej, Ganges, Brahmapootra, Irrawadi, Thanlweng, and Menam-kong or river of Cambodia, as well as those of the great Chinese rivers, the Yang-tse-kiang and the Hoang-ho. Its mountain-chains generally run parallel to the Great Himalaya, of which *T.* is the N. slope; but some are said to stretch in a N.E. direction to the frontiers of Koko-nor, and others extend from N. to S. between the valleys of the great rivers in the S.E. *T.* has numerous lakes. The chief are the Tengkiri-nor (the largest, about 110 m. N.W. of Lassa), and the lake Palte or Yamo-rouk (S. of the San-po river, which surrounds in the form of a ring a large island of a shape similar to its own). *T.* strikes a traveller, at first sight, as one of the least-favored countries under heaven. It exhibits only low, rocky hills, without any visible vegetation, or extensive, arid plains, both of the most stern and stubborn aspect, promising as little as they produce; and it is in general extremely bare of trees and the larger vegetable products. — *Climate.* The temperature and seasons possess a remarkable uniformity. The same division takes

place here as in the more southern region of Bengal: during the spring, a variable atmosphere, heat, thunderstorms, and occasionally refreshing showers; from June to September, heavy and continued rains; from October to March, a clear and uniform sky. For three months of this season, a degree of cold is felt, far greater, perhaps, than is known to prevail in Europe. Its extreme severity is more particularly confined to the S. boundary of *T.*, near the elevated range of mountains which divides it from Assam, Bootan, and Nepaul. The summits of these are covered all the year with snow; and their vicinity is remarkable, at all seasons, for the dryness of the winds. — *Zoöl. T.*, though barren of vegetable produce, teems with animal life. The variety and abundance of wild fowl, game, and beasts of prey, flocks, droves, and herds is astonishing. Among the most remarkable animals are the cattle, which are extremely useful to the inhabitants. The bull is known by the name of the yak of Tartary, or bushy-tailed bull of *T.*

Fig. 2494. — THIBET DOG.

The musk-deer also abounds in the coldest parts of the mountains; and the goat, which yields the materials for the manufacture of the finest shawls, is also an inhabitant of these regions. This is the most beautiful of the species of goats. Wild horses are found; and there is also a fine race of dogs. Among the most valuable and useful animals of *T.* is the breed of sheep, which merits a distioguished rank. The flocks of these are numerous; and upon them the inhabitants place their chief reliance for present support as well as for winter food. — *Prod.* The usual crops are wheat, pease, and barley; but in many parts these grains never ripen. — *Minerals.* Gold, copper, cinnabar, and lead. In many cases, however, these cannot be worked, for want of fuel to smelt the ores. The dung of animals is the only substance used for fuel; and with that alone it is impossible to excite a degree of heat sufficiently intense for such purposes. Thus situated, the most valuable discovery for them would be that of a coal-mine. Tincal is found in inexhaustible quantities. It is a fossil, brought to market in the state in which it is dug out of the lake, and afterwards refined into borax in Europe. — *Exports.* To China, gold-dust, precious stones, musk, and woollen cloths; to Bengal, gold-dust, musk, tincal. The roads and bridges are much inferior to those of China, and greatly impede the progress of commerce. — *Religion.* Buddhism, of which it is the chief seat; and the country abounds with temples. It is said that there are about 80,000 lamas, or priests, supported at the expense of government. — *Race.* Mongol. — *Estim. pop.* 6,000,000. — *T.* enjoys but the shadow of independence, being ruled by Chinese sovereigns, who obtained their ascendancy over it in 1720, by interfering in the intestine commotions by which the country was then agitated.

Thibetan, (*tib'-*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Thibet.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Thibet.

Thib'et-cloth, *n.* A camlet or fabric made of coarse goat's hair. — *Simmonds.*

Thibodeaux, (*tib-o-do'*,) in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of La Fourche parish, 100 m. W.S.W. of New Orleans; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Thick, *a.* (*comp.* THICKER; *superl.* THICKEST.) [A. S. *thic.*] Dense; close; compact; inspissated; — opposed to *thin*; as, a *thick* fog. — Turbid; muddy; not clear or transparent; as, *thick* liquor. — Noting the diameter of a solid body; as, a slab of timber twelve inches *thick*. — Following in quick succession; closely planted or set; abundant; close or crowded in space; not easily pervious; as, a *thick* wood. a *thick* concourse of people, honors were showered *thick* upon him, &c. — Having more depth or extent from one surface to its opposite than usual; as, a *thick* board, a *thick* sheet of paper. — Without proper intervals of articulation; not having due distinction of syllables; as, to speak *thick*, a *thick* delivery of words, &c. — Somewhat deaf, dull, or obtuse in the auditory nerves; as, a person *thick* of hearing. — Intimately acquainted; on terms of close or familiar friendship; as, they are as *thick* as two thieves. (Col.)

(NOTE. *Thick* enters into frequent combination with other words in the formation of such self-explaining compounds as *thick*-bodied, *thick*-lipped, *thick*-necked, *thick*-ribbed, *thick*-strewn, and the like.)

—*n.* The thickest part, or the time when anything is thickest; as, he fell in the *thick* of the fight.

Thick and thin, whatever is in the way, great or little; as, a *thick and thin* partisan.

—*adv.* Frequently; fast; as, "*thick*-beating feet." (*Dryden.*) — Closely; as, an acre of land *thick* sown with grain. — To a great depth, or to a thicker depth than is common; as, cheeks covered *thick* with paint, land strewn *thick* with lime.

—*v. a.* To thicken; to make thick; to curdle; as, terror is apt to *thick* men's blood. (B.)

Thick-and-thin, *a.* (*Naut.*) With one of the sheaves larger than the other; — said of a tackle-block.

Through thick-and-thin, through all impediments, difficulties, or trials; through every fortune: as, a lover of his country will stick by her *through thick-and-thin*.

Thicken, (*thik'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *thiccian.*] To make thick or thicker, in any senses of the word; as, (1.) To make dense or concrete; to inspissate; as, to *thicken* varnish. (2.) To fill up interstices or openings in; to make close; as, to *thicken* a plantation of young trees. (3.) To make frequent, or more frequent or numerous; as, to *thicken* blows.

—*v. n.* To become thick or more thick in any senses of the word; as, (1.) To be inspissated; to become more dense or less tenuous; as, paint *thickens*, a fog *thickens* by degrees. (2.) To become dark, gloomy, or obscure; as, the approaching night *thickens*, the clouds *thicken* for rain, &c. (3.) To become consolidated or more compact; to concrete; as, sap *thickens* into wood. (4.) To press; to be crowded; to become close or more thick and numerous; as, the mob *thickens* each minute. (5.) To become quick, brisk, or animated; as, the plot *thickens*, the fight *thickens*.

Thick'ening, *n.* Something put into a liquid or any mass to make it more thick or concrete.

Thick'et, *n.* [From *thick.*] A coppice; a small wood, or collection of trees or shrubs thickly set; as, the chief *thicket* of the park. — *Shaks.*

Thick'-head, *n.* A thick-headed, and, hence, stupid person; a dult; one of dull intellects.

Thick'ish, *a.* Somewhat thick; of medium thickness; as, a *thickish* slice of bread.

Thick'-knee, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Oedicnemus*, family *Charadridæ*, comprising European birds which differ from the true plovers in having both mandibles inflated towards the tip, and not merely the upper mandible.

Thick'ly, *adv.* In a thick manner or condition.

Thick'ness, *n.* State or quality of being thick; denseness; state of being concrete or inspissated; density; consistence; as, the *thickness* of the atmosphere, of paint, mortar, blood, soup, and the like. — The extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; as, the *thickness* of a plank, the *thickness* of a wall, &c. — State of being close, dense, or impervious; as, the *thickness* of the forest shade. — Closeness of the parts; state of being crowded or near; as, the *thickness* of trees in a plantation. — Lack of quickness, sharpness, or acuteness; dullness of the auricular sense; as, *thickness* of hearing. — Wanting clear articulation or syllabic pronunciation; as, *thickness* of utterance.

Thick'set, *a.* Planted in close contiguity; as, a *thick-set* hedge. — Stout; burly; having a short, thick body; as, a *thick-set* man.

—*n.* A hedge closely or thickly planted with sets. — A kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth; a kind of fustian cord or velveteen. — *Simmonds.*

Thick'-skin, Thick'-skull, *n.* A coarse, gross-minded person; a numskull; a dullard; one notable for excessive stupidity.

Thick'-skinned, Thick'-skulled, *a.* Possessing a thick skin or cuticle. — Hence, by analogy, stupid; gross; dull; obtuse; lacking intelligence or sensibility; as, a *thick-skinned* ignoramus.

Thief, (*thēf,*) *n.*; *pl.* THIEVES (*thēvz.*) [A. S. *theof, thef*; Icel. *thiofr.*] A person guilty of theft or larceny; one who secretly, unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another; one who takes the property of another wrongfully, either secretly or by violence. — An excrescence in the snuff of a candle.

Thief-catcher, Thief-taker, *n.* An old term for a detective police-officer. See DETECTIVE.

Thiel, or **Tiel,** (*teel,*) a town of Holland, near the river Waal, 20 m. from Utrecht; *pop.* 5,742.

Thielt, (*teelt,*) a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, 18 m. from Ghent. *Manuf.* Linens, lace, &c. *Pop.* 14,216.

Thiensville, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Ozaukee co., on Milwaukee River, abt. 15 m. N. of Milwaukee.

Thierry, AMÉDÉE SIMON DOMINIQUE, (*tee-er-re,*) a French historian, b. at Blois, 1797, was made a member of the Institute, 1841, and senator, 1860. He assisted his brother Augustine in several of the great works produced by the latter, and himself wrote, *Histoire de Gaulois*, 1828; *Histoire de la Gaule sous l'Administration Romaine*, 1840-2, a continuation of the former work; *Récits et Nouveaux Récits de l'Histoire Romaine*, 1860-4; *Tableaux de l'Empire Romaine*, 1862; and *Histoire d'Attila et de ses Successeurs*, a new edition in 1864. D. 1870.

Thierry, JACQUES NICOLAS AUGUSTIN, an eminent French historian, b. at Blois, 1795. Educated at the college of his native town, he went to Paris in 1814, an ardent enthusiastic youth, full of theories and speculative inquiries, and threw himself into the Socialist school of St. Simon, in conjunction with whom he published several political pamphlets. Disappointed in this quarter, he commenced writing for the press, and his pen was engaged in a constant supply of political and historical articles to the *Censeur Européen*, and the *Courrier Français*. These papers laid the foundation of his brilliant *History of the Norman Conquest of England*, which appeared in 1825, and gained him a world-wide reputation. His fame is sustained by his *Letters on the History of France*, published two years later. His sight and his nervous system now failed him; but though he passed the remainder of his days in total blindness, his mental eye remained undimmed, and his vigor unabated. Receiving material assistance from his brother, Amedée, and his wife, Julia Thierry, he continued to issue to the world his philosophic thoughts in various essays, which he subsequently reprinted in a collective form. In 1840 he published his work, entitled *Récits des temps Mérovingiens*, in which he explores a considerable portion of the traditionary records of that time; and which contains, among other interesting features, an autobiography. His last work was his essay on the *History of the Tiers Etat*. It was published in 1853, and is marked by the same picturesque style and felicity of observation for which his previous works were conspicuous. D. 1856.

Thiers, LOUIS ADOLPHE, a French historian and statesman, b. 1797, at Marseilles, where his father was a working locksmith, obtained admission to the public schools, in which he made marked progress, and studied geometry with a view to the military profession. His friends decided to bring him up to the law, and he was sent to

Fig. 2495. — M. THIERS.

Aix, where in due time he made his appearance at the bar, but with very indifferent success. This disappointment induced him to turn his attention to literature, and he accordingly set out for Paris. By great perseverance he gained a footing in literary society, and having obtained an introduction to the conductor of the *Constitutionnel*, was engaged to write political articles. The first volume of his *History of the French Revolution* appeared in 1823, and the tenth and last in 1832. This work, highly appreciated for its brilliant style and historical accurateness, won for him great popularity with the public at large, and has passed through more than 20 editions. In the *National*, *T.* opposed the unconstitutional proceedings of Charles X. and his minister Polignac, and, after the revolution of July, 1830, held various minor official posts, and was made Under-Secretary of State under Lafitte's administration. About this period he was elected deputy for Aix, and distinguished himself by his financial ability and oratorical power. In 1832 he was appointed minister of the interior, which he soon exchanged for the portfolio of Commerce and Public Works. In 1836 he was President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in March, 1840, again held that office. During his ministry, the Eastern question having been settled by Russia, England, and Austria, without consulting France, *T.*, resenting warmly this insult to his country, and convinced that war alone could again raise France to its proper standing, was fearlessly preparing for such an emergency, and constructed the fortifications of Paris. But at last he could not prevail upon Louis-Philippe to resort to such desperate means. *T.* resigned his powerless premiership, and thenceforth was never more recalled to the control of public affairs. He employed his leisure in writing his *History of the Consulate and Empire* (20 vols. 8vo, 1845–1862), which has been several times translated in almost all the European languages, and is one of the greatest historical works of the age. The revolution of February, 1848, found him unprepared, and when the republic was proclaimed, *T.* joined the National Guard, with a musket on his shoulder. His talents and caution, however, secured him a position, first in the Constituent, and then in the National Assembly. On the elevation of Louis-Napoleon to the Presidency, it was thought by many that *T.*, whom the prince had proclaimed as his minister in the abortive expedition of Boulogne, in 1840, would take office; but though he professed to accept the republic heartily, he was banished during the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and, after living some time in Switzerland, was permitted to return to Paris. He devoted his attention to the completion of *The Consulate and Empire*. In 1863 he was elected deputy for the department of the Seine by the Liberal opposition; and in the Legislative Assembly, in which he was the champion of an extension of the liberties of the French people, he manifested all his former brilliancy as a parliamentary orator. He was opposed to Italian unity, and to a war for the liberation of Poland. In 1870, he delivered one of his most eloquent speeches in opposition to the declaration of war against Prussia. He subsequently became a member of the *Gouvernement de la Defence Nationale*, and was sent on successive embassies to England, Russia, Austria, and Italy. The old statesman received in those countries the honor commanded by his personal character, but to all his missions was unsuccessful, even in the country indebted to France for her nationality.

Thiers, a town of France, dept. of Puy-de-Dôme, 22 m. from Clermont. *Manuf.* Cutlery, paper, and candles. *Pop.* 15,208.

Thieve, (*thēēv,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *theofian.*] To steal; to practise theft.

Thiev'ery, *n.* The practice of stealing; theft. — That which is stolen.

Thiev'ish, *a.* Given to thieving or stealing; addicted to the practice of theft; *as,* a *thievish* servant. — Secret; sly; stealthy; acting in the manner of a thief; *as, thievish* Time. — Partaking of the nature or character of theft; *as,* a *thievish* act.

Thiev'ishly, *adv.* In a thievish manner; by theft.

Thiev'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being thievish.

Thigh, (*thī,*) *n.* [A. S. *theoh;* allied to *thick,* q. v.] (*Anat.*) The thick part of the lower limb, between the knee and the hip joint.

Thill, *n.* [A. S. *thil* or *thill.*] The shaft, or one of the shafts, of a cart, gig, or other carriage.

Thill'er, Thill'-horse, *n.* The horse which goes between the thills or shafts and supports them.

Thimble, (*thim'bl,*) *n.* [A corruption of *thumb-bell.*] A cover for the thumb, such as that still used by seamen and sailmakers; — specifically, a kind of cap or covering for the finger, indented with small depressions, and usually made of silver or other metal, used by tailors and seamstresses for urging the needle through cloth.

(*Naut.*) An iron ring with a hollow or groove round its whole circumference, to receive the rope which is spliced about it, used to keep the eye of the rope from being chafed. — *Totten.*

(*Mach.*) A fixed or movable tube, ring, or lining placed in a hole. Also, a strut through which a bolt or pin passes.

Thim'ble-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Blackberry. See RUBUS.

Thim'bleful, *n.; pl.* THIMBLEFULS. As much as a thimble will hold; — hence, proverbially, a small quantity.

Thim'ble-rig, *n.* A trick of legerdemain, played with three small thimble-shaped cups and a small ball.

—*v. a.* One who cheats by tricks of sleight-of-hand; especially one who practises the game of thimble-rig.

Thim'ble-rig'ger, *n.* One who practises sleight-of-hand tricks, especially the game of thimble-rig; — hence, a low cheat or trickster.

Thim'ble-rig'ging, *n.* Tricks or practices of a thimble-rigger.

Thin, *a.* (*cmp.* THINNER; *superl.* THINNEST.) [A. S. *thyn;* Ger. *dünn.*] Stretched out or extended so as to have little thickness; having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite; — the opposite of *thick;* as, a *thin* board, a *thin* piece of cloth. — Rare; tenuous; subtile; not dense; as, *thin* air, *thin* blood. — Not close; not crowded; not filling the space; not having the individuals that compose the thing in a close or compact state; — hence, not plentiful; as, a *thin* crop of grain, a *thin* head of hair, a *thin* attendance of people, &c. — Not fully developed or well grown: as, a *thin* ear of wheat. — Lean; slim; slender; gaunt; attenuated; as, a *thin* person. — Small; exile; not sonorous or full; as, a *thin* hollow sound, a *thin* voice. — Flimsy; slight; diaphonous; not sufficient to hide what is beneath; as, a *thin* veil, a *thin* disguise.

(NOTE. *Thin* is of frequent occurrence as a prefix in the construction of self-explaining compound terms; as, *thin*-laced, *thin*-peopled, *thin*-soled, and the like.)

—*adv.* In a scattered or loose state; not thickly or closely; as, grain *thin* sown, to go about *thin* clad, &c.

—*v. a.* (*imp* and *pp.* THINNED.) [A. S. *thinnian.*] To make thin in any of its senses; as, (1.) To attenuate; to make rare or less thick or inspissated; as, to *thin* the blood, to *thin* a liquid substance. (2.) To make less close, crowded, compact, or numerous; as, to *thin* weeds in a garden, or the trees of a forest; to *thin* the ranks of an opposition party. (3.) To rarefy; to attenuate; to make less dense, solid, or concrete; as, to *thin* vapors.

—*v. n.* To grow or become thin or attenuated; — generally used before such adverbs as *out, away,* &c.; as, geological strata *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness and disappear. — *Brande.*

Thine, (*thīn,*) *pronominal adj.* [A. S. *thin;* Fr. *tien.*] Thy; belonging or relating to, or being the property of thee; — used principally, nowadays, when a verb is interposed between this word and the noun to which it refers; as, I will not take anything that is *thine.* (The term *thine* is now generally esteemed antiquated, and only obtains place in scriptural language, in poetry, and in the peculiar phraseology of the Society of Friends: its place is commonly superseded by *your.*)

Thing, *n.* [A. S. *thing, thinc.*] Any inanimate substance, in distinction from a living object. — That which is created as a separate being, whether animate or lifeless; that which exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separable or distinguishable object of thought; as, God created all *things.* — A matter; an affair; a cause, transaction, or occurrence; an event, deed, or action; that which happens or falls out; that which is done, told, or proposed; as, this is a sad state of *things.* — Something; a portion, part, or modicum; as, he understands not any *thing* of this matter. — Any object considered as simply existing; — used, commonly, in pity, contempt, or disparagement; as, an abject *thing,* the poor *thing* sighed, it is a trumpery *thing,* &c. — Also, an object viewed as a prodigy, or rarity of excellence or preëminence; something commanding honorable appreciation; as, "She was the sweetest *thing* that grew." — *Wordsworth.*

—*pl.* Clothes; furniture; accoutrements; appointments; baggage; traps; as, to pack up one's *things.*

Think, (*thingk,*) *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* THOUGHT. (*thawt.*) [A. S. *thencan.*] To look with the mind's eye; to have the mind occupied on some subject; to have ideas, or to revolve ideas in the mind; — hence, specifically, to reflect or deliberate upon any subject: to muse; to meditate; to dwell upon in contemplation; to ponder; to consider; as, he is a man who *thinks* much and says little. — To recollect or call to mind; to remember; as, I did not *think* of it before. — To hold as a settled opinion; to judge; to conclude; to believe; to suppose; to imagine; to fancy; as, let him act as he *thinks* best. — To intend; to design; to purpose; to view as probable or likely; as, I *thought* to do her a kindness by keeping silence. — To venture; to presume: to undertake; as, do not *think* to prevent my doing so.

To think much of, or *to think well of,* to esteem; to hold in friendly estimation, respect, or regard; as, one is not apt to *think much of* strangers.

—*v. a.* To imagine; to conceive; to view in the mind; as, to *think* ill of a person. — To believe; to consider; to esteem.

"A woman's reason: I *think* him so, because I *think* him so." *Shaks.*

To think much, to grudge; to look upon as a great matter; as, "We have no reason *to think much* to sacrifice to God our dearest interests." — *Tillotson.*

Think'able, *a.* That may be thought or conceived.

Think'er, *n.* One who thinks, reflects, or cogitates; especially, one who thinks in a particular manner; as, a deep *thinker,* a superficial *thinker.*

Think'ing, *p. a.* Possessing or employing the faculty of thought; cogitative; susceptible of a regular concatenation of ideas; as, a *thinking* mind.

—*n.* Imagination; cogitation; judgment; as, she was, to my *thinking,* quite an agreeable woman.

Think'ingly, *adv.* By thought or cogitation.

Thin'ly, *adv.* [From *thin.*] In a thin, loose, scattered manner; not thickly or closely; as, a country *thinly* peopled.

Thin'ner, *n.* One who makes thin.

Thin'ness, *n.* State or quality of being thin, in any of the senses of the word; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; as, the *thinness* of a wall or partition. — Rareness; tenuity; — opposed to *spissitude;* as, the *thinness* of ice, the *thinness* of paper, the *thinness* of vapor. — A scattered state; paucity; as, the *thinness* of an audience or congregation, *thinness* of vegetation in a tract of country.

Thin'nish, *a.* Somewhat thin or meagre.

Thin'-skinned, (*-skind,*) *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, unduly sensitive; scrupulous; fastidious; as, a *thin-skinned* person.

Thionville, (*te'awn(g)-veel,*) a fortified town of France, on the Moselle, 15 m. from Metz. *Manuf.* Gloves, hosiery, and oils. This place was a residence of the Merovingian and Carlovingian kings. It was taken by the Prussians in 1870. *Pop.* 7,766.

Third, (*thērd,*) *a.* [A. S. *thridda.*] The first after the second; — the ordinal of three; as, the *third* day of the week. Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which a thing is divided. — *Third estate.* (*Pol.*) In England, the commonalty, as represented in Parliament by the House of Commons. — In France, under the ancient regimé, the body of the people, below the rank of the noblesse or titled classes. — *Third order.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) An order among the Remonstrants, Carmelites, Franciscans, Augustines, &c., composed of secular associates not bound by vows, but conforming to a certain extent to the general designs of the order. — *Third person.* (*Gram.*) The person spoken of.

—*n.* The third part of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by three; as, a *third* of a share. — The sixtieth part of a second of time.

(*Mus.*) An interval in the musical scale, which may be either *major* or *minor,* the former containing *four,* the latter *three* semitones; — sometimes called *third sound.*

—*pl.* (*Law.*) The third part of a deceased husband's estate, which, in some countries, a widow is authorized to enjoy during her life.

Third'ly, *adv.* In the third place.

Third'-rate, *a.* Next inferior to that which is secondary or second-rate.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) Formerly, a ship of war carrying from 70 to 80 guns.

Thirsk, a town of England, in Yorkshire, 23 m. from York; *pop.* 5,000.

Thirst, (*thērst,*) *n.* State of being dry or parched.

(*Physiol.*) That painful sensation of the throat or fauces, occasioned by the want of drink; a vehement or uncontrollable desire for beverage; hence, an eager or vehement desire for something; — generally preceding *for,* or, sometimes, *of,* or *after;* as, *thirst of* praise, a *thirst after* happiness, a *thirst for* fame. — Dryness; drought. — A peculiar sensation which attends the desire to drink. — During the operations of the animal functions, a great quantity of moisture is consumed, the loss of which must be supplied: and *T.* is the voice of nature calling upon the animal to supply the place of the lost moisture by drinking. Water is the proper object of this desire; and the quantity necessary for this purpose varies greatly according to the different circumstances of age, sex, and temperament; and still more according to the nature of the food taken, the state of the atmosphere, the mode of life, and the custom of the individual. The sensation of dryness of the mouth and throat, which most strongly characterizes *T.,* is not always the result of these parts being actually deficient in moisture, nor is it removed by supplying the mouth alone with fluid. An outward application of moisture is found to diminish *T.;* and sailors have been able to sustain life by bathing in the sea. *T.* is a sensation much more difficult to bear than hunger, leading from restlessness to anxiety, despair, and madness.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *thrystan.*] To be or become dry; to experience a painful sensation in the throat and fauces for want of drink; to be athirst; — before *for;* as, a man *thirsts for* his beer. — To have a vehement desire to obtain something; with *for* or *after;* as, to *thirst for* an enemy's blood.

Thirst'er, *n.* One who thirsts.

Thirst'ily, *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

Thirst'iness, *n.* State of being thirsty or athirst.

Thirst'y, *a.* (*comp.* THIRSTIER; *superl.* THIRSTIEST.) Suffering from thirst; experiencing a painful or distressing sensation in the throat or fauces, for want of drink; as, a *thirsty* toper. — Very dry; parched; lacking moisture; as, "The *thirsty* earth soaks up the rain." (*Cowley.*) — Feeling a vehement or eager desire for something.

Thir'teen, *a.* [A. S. *threotyne.*] Ten or three, or one more than twelve and less than fourteen.

—*n.* The sum of ten and three; the number greater by one than twelve, or less by one than fourteen. — A symbol denoting thirteen units, as 13, or xiii.

Thir'teenth, *a.* [From *thirteen.*] The third after the tenth; — the ordinal of thirteen; as, the *thirteenth* day of January. — Consisting, or being one of thirteen equal parts of a thing when divided.

—*n.* One of thirteen equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by thirteen.

(*Mus.*) The interval embracing an octave and a sixth.

Thir'tieth, *a.* The tenth three-fold; — the ordinal of thirty; as, the *thirtieth* year of Our Lord. — Being, or constituting, one of thirty equal parts into which a thing is divided.

—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thirty, (*thēr'ty,*) *a.* [A. S. *thrittig.*] Thrice ten, or twenty and ten; as, *thirty* shillings.

—*n.* The sum of three times ten, or twenty and ten. — A symbol expressing thirty units, as 30, or xxx.

Thirty Years War. (*Hist.*) The name given to a series of wars carried on between the Protestants and Roman Catholic leagues in Germany, in the first half of the seventeenth century. The house of Austria was throughout at the head of the latter party. The Protestant princes of Germany were assisted by various foreign powers; in the earlier part of the war by Denmark and Sweden, and afterwards by France. It is considered to have commenced with the insurrection of the Bohemians in 1618, and it ended with the peace of Westphalia in 1648.

This, *pron.* or *pronominal adj.; pl.* THESE. [A. S. masc. *thes,* fem. *theos,* neut. *this.*] That is present or near in place or time; that is just mentioned; that is to be now mentioned or referred to; as, must I endure all *this?* — Denoting the present time, or time last past; as, he has not written home for *these* three years. — Denoting a correlative to *that,* and sometimes the opposite to *other;* as, *this* way and *that;* the author had to write *this,* or to design the *other.*

(NOTE. When *this* and *that* bear reference to subjects previously expressed, *this* relates to the thing last mentioned, and *that* conversely; as, "Their judgment in *this* we may oot, and in *that* we need not follow." — *Hooker.*

By this, by this time; after such an interval has elapsed; — employed elliptically for *by this time; as, by this* he will have received my letter.

This'be. See PYRAMUS.

Thistle, (*this'sl,*) *n.* [A. S. *thistel.*] (*Bot.*) See CARDUUS.

—Figuratively, the national emblem of Scotland.

Order of the Thistle. (*Her.*) See ANDREW, (St.)

This'tle-down, *n.* The fine, flocculent substance attached to the seeds of thistles, by which they are wafted to a distance by the wind.

Thistly, (*this'ly,*) *a.* Overgrown with thistles; as, a *thistly* brake. — Figuratively, pungent; poignant; keen; painful.

Thither, (*thith'ĕr,*) *adv.* [A. S. *thider, thyder.*] To that place; — correlative to *hither;* as, I am going *thither* shortly. — To that end, point, or effect. — *Hither and thither,* to this place and to that.

Thith'erward, Thith'erwards, *adv.* Toward that place.

Thlas'pi, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Brassicaceæ. T. arvense,* the Shepherd's purse or Penny-cress, is found in cultivated stony fields.

Thlip'sis, *n.* [Gr., pressure.] (*Med.*) Compression; especially, constriction of vessels by an external cause. *Dunglison.*

Tho', *conj.* A contraction of THOUGH, *q. v.*

Thole, *n.* [A. S. *thol.*] The handle of a scythe-swath.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) The pins forming the rowlocks in the gunwale. — Also called *thole-pins.*

Thol'en, an island of Holland, prov. of Zealand, bounded on the S. by the Scheldt. It contains about 34,000 acres of rich land, and is defended from floods by strong dykes. *Pop.* 15,000.

Thol'obate, *n.* [Gr. *tholos,* and *batos,* that may be passed.] (*Arch.*) That part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

Thomar, (*to'mar,*) a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 17 m. from Abrantes; *pop.* 4,682.

Thom'as, GEORGE HENRY, a major-general in the U. S. army, b. in Southampton co., Va., 1826. After studying law for some time, he entered as a cadet in West Point Military Academy, graduated June 30, 1840, and joined the U. S. Army as second lieutenant of artillery, served with distinction in the Mexican War, and obtained his captaincy, Sept. 23, 1846. After some other service, he was transferred to West Point as instructor of artillery and cavalry, March 28, 1851. When the Civil War broke out, he was ordered to Carlisle Barracks, to remount the 2d Cavalry, became lieutenant-colonel of his

regiment April 25, and colonel, May 3, 1861. After various services, he was made brigadier-general, Oct. 27, 1863, and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Chattanooga, in Nov. of the same year. He was made major-general, June 27, 1865; and, March 11, 1867, was assigned to the command of the third military district,

Fig. 2496. — GEN. THOMAS.

under the reconstruction act of Congress, embracing the States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. He was afterwards for some time in command of the department of the Cumberland, which was discontinued by an order of March 16, 1869, which assigned him to the command of the military division of the Pacific. To this post he soon after repaired, making his headquarters at San Francisco, where he d. 1870.

Thom'as, in *Georgia*, a S.W. co., bordering on Florida; *area*, 800 sq. m. It is drained by the Ocklockonee River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Thomasville. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Thom'as à Kem'pis, the most generally reputed author of the celebrated *De Imitazione Christi*, b. abt. 1380, at Hamesken, entered the religious body called the Brethren of the Common Life, and finally was made sub-prior of the convent of Mount St. Agnes, near Zwoll. D. 1471.

Thom'as, (**St.,**) one of the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ, is presumed to have been a native of Galilee. He is distinguished in sacred history by his disbelief of the resurrection of his master; on which Jesus vouchsafed to permit him to put his fingers into his wounds, and Thomas exclaimed, "My Lord and my God!" He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom in Coromandel, where there are still Christian churches which are called by his name.

Thom'as, (**St.,**) a Portuguese island in the Gulf of Guinea, off the coast of Africa; Lat. 0° 5′ to 0° 50′ N., Lon. 6° 25′ E.; *area*, 145 sq. m. In its centre is the peak of Santa Anna, 7,020 feet high. *Pop.* unascertained.

Thom'as, (**St.,**) an island of the W. Indies. See SAINT THOMAS.

Thom'aston, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Upson co., 75 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

Thomaston, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Knox co., 80 m. E.N.E. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Thomaston, in *Michigan*, a township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Thom'asville, in *Georgia*, a post-vill., cap. of Thomas co., 200 m. S.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Thomasville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Davidson co., 28 m. N.E. of Salisbury; *pop.* abt. 350.

Thom'ists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name assumed by the followers of St. Thomas Aquinas, as distinguished from the *Scotists*. See AQUINAS.

Thompson, WILLIAM, a distinguished British naturalist, b. at Belfast, 1805. Of his great work on the *Natural History of Ireland*, the first 3 vols., devoted to Birds, appeared in 1841–59; but he died before finishing it. The final vol. was published in 1856, with a biography of the author, edited by Prof. Dickie. D. 1852.

Thomp'son, in *Arkansas*, a township of Pike co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Thompson, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Windham co., 35 m. N.E. of Norwich; *pop.* in 1870, 3,804.

Thompson, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Columbia co., abt. 60 m. E.N.E. of Milledgeville.

Thompson, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Thompson, in *Iowa*, a township of Guthrie co.; *pop.* in 1869, 438.

Thompson, in *New York*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,517.

Thompson, in *Ohio*, a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A post-township of Geauga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Thompson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A post-township of Susquehanna co., 20 m. E. of Montrose; *pop.* abt. 650.

Thomp'son's Creek, in *Louisiana*, rises in Wilkinson co., Mississippi, and flowing S. enters the Mississippi on the border of E. and W. Feliciana parishes, 2 m. N. of Port Hudson.

Thomp'sontown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Juniata co., 37 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Thomp'sonville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., 17 m. N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Thompsonville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Thompsonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.

Thompsonville, in *Virginia*, a village of Culpepper co., 104 m. N.N.W. of Richmond.

Thompsonville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Racine co., 92 m. S. of Madison.

Thom'son, JAMES, an English poet, b. in 1700, and educated at Edinburgh. Abandoning his original intention of taking holy orders, he resorted to London, where, from 1726 to 1730, he produced the four great poems collectively called *The Seasons*. Besides these, he afterwards published several dramatic works, and *The Castle of Indolence*, his second-best poem. *The Seasons* still retains its popularity, while the *Castle of Indolence*, though less generally read, is more carefully finished, and in some respects deserves the highest place. D. 1748.

Thong, *n.* [A.S. *thwang.*] A band; a strap of leather used for fastening anything; also, the lash of a whip.

Thor, or **Asa-Thor.** (*Scandinavian Myth.*) A son of Odin, the Supreme God, and Freya his wife. He reigned over all the aërial regions, in a palace composed of 540 halls; directed the meteors, winds, and storms; launched the thunder and pointed the lightning. To him the Saxons and Danes prayed, when requiring favorable winds, rains, and plentiful seasons. The fifth day of the week, which still bears his name (Thor's-day), was dedicated to him.

Thoracic, (*-răs'ik,*) *a.* [From Lat. *thorax.*] Pertaining or relating to the thorax or breast; as, the *thoracic* arteries.

T. duct. (*Anat.*) See THORAX.

Thorax, (*thō'răks,*) *n.* [Gr., from *thoreo*, I leap, because the heart leaps in it.] (*Anat.*) The chest, or that part of the body which is situated between the neck and the abdomen. It is composed of bones, cartilages, and ligaments, which form a large conical cavity for the lodgment of the heart, lungs, and large blood-vessels. Its walls are formed posteriorly by the dorsa-thoracic vertebræ and the ribs as far outwards as their angles, laterally by the bodies of their ribs, and anteriorly by the anterior extremities of the ribs, the sternum, and the costal cartilages. It is separated from the abdomen below by the diaphragm. The *thoracic duct* (Fig. 597) lies upon the dorsal vertebræ between the aorta and the vena azygos, and extending from the opening of the diaphragm to the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it opens and pours its contents. It is the great trunk of the absorbents, which pour their contents into it from almost every part of the body.

(*Zoöl.*) The second segment of insects is so called by Latreille and Andouin; the term is restricted to the upper surface of the trunk by Linné and Fabricius. In Arachnidans the thorax and head are confluent, and form but one segment, which is termed the *cephalo-thorax*.

Thor'da, or **Thorenburg,** a town of Austria, in Transylvania, 16 m. from Klausenburg, near the Aranjos; *pop.* 8,640.

Tho'rium, or **Thorinum,** *n.* [From *Thor*, the Scandinavian deity.] (*Chem.*) A rare metal, much resembling aluminium, but taking fire considerably below a red heat, and burning with great brilliancy. *Thorina*, or *Thoria*, is supposed to be the protoxide, and is remarkable for its high specific gravity, 9·4. Thorinum was discovered in 1829 by Berzelius in an earth to which he had given the name *Thorina*, and which occurs in a rare black Norwegian mineral termed *Thorite*. None of the compounds of this metal are of any practical importance. *Equiv.* 39·5; *Symbol* Th.

Thorn, *n.* [A.S. and Icel.] A spine; a sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a pointed process from the woody part of a plant; a prickle. — Hence, by analogy, that which pricks, annoys, or troubles the mind; as, "those *thorns* that in her bosom lodge." — *Shaks.*

(*Bot.*) A common name applied to various kinds of plants, which are furnished with thorns or spines, as the *Cratægus Oxyacantha*, also known as the Whitethorn, Hawthorn, or Quick; the Blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*; the Buckthorn, *Rhamnus*; the Camel's-thorn, *Alhagi Camelorum*; the Christ's Thorn, *Paliurus aculeatus*; and the Willow-thorn, *Hippophaë rhamnoides*.

Thorn, (*torn,*) a fortified town of W. Prussia, on the Vistula, 92 m. from Dantzic. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, hats, leather, gloves, &c. It is the birthplace of Copernicus. *Pop.* 11,266.

Thorn, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Thorn'-apple, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DATURA.

Thorn'apple, in *Michigan*, a river which rises in Eaton co., and enters Grand River in Kent co., 10 m. E. of Grand Rapids, after a N.W. course of 80 m. — A township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Thorn'back, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of a species of ray (*Raia clavata*), distinguished by the short and strong recurved spines, rising from a broad osseous tubercular base, which are scattered over the back and tail. Two of these broad-based spines occupy the central ridge of the nose.

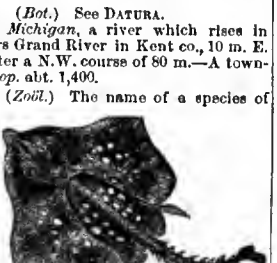


Fig. 2497. — THORNBACK.

Thorn'bury, a town of England, co. of Gloucestershire, near the Severn, 11 m. from Bristol; *pop.* 4,000.

Thornbury, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co., 21 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* in 1870, 335. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Thornbury, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Spottsylvania co., 69 m. N. of Richmond.

Thorn Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Whitley co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Thorn'dike, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co., 38 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Thorn'dike, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., abt. 18 m. E.N.E. of Springfield.

Thorn Hill, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 5 m. S.E. of Orange Court-House.

Thorn'leysville, in *Indiana*, a village of Boone co., 7 m. S.E. of Lebanon.

Thorn'set, *a.* Set with thorns, as a hedge. (Tautological.)

Thorn'ton, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cook co., abt. 24 m. S. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Thornton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 54 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 840.

Thornton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Delaware co., 87 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

Thorn'ton's, in *Virginia*, a river which rises in the W. border of Rappahannock co., and flowing S.E., unites with Hedgman's River in Culpepper co., to form the N. Fork of the Rappahannock.

Thorn'ton's Ferry, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. of Hillsborough co., 11 m. S. of Manchester.

Thorn'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Boone co., 36 m. N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Thorn'y, *a.* (*comp.* THORNIER; *superl.* THORNIEST.) [A. S. *thornîht.*] Full of thorns, spines, or prickles; rough with thorns; as, a *thorny* brake, a *thorny* branch. — Sharp; piercing; prickling; as, "*thorny* points." (*Shaks.*) — Figuratively, occasioning pain or distress; troublesome; harassing; vexatious; provoking; as, "the steep and *thorny* way to heaven." — *Shaks.*

Thorough, (*thŭr'o,*) *a.* [A.S., O. Sax., and O. Ger. *thurh.*] Passing through or to the end; — hence, entire; perfect; complete; as, a *thorough* scholar, a *thorough* reformation, a *thorough* scoundrel.

—*n.* (*Agric.*) An inter-furrow between two ridges.

Thor'ough-bass, *n.* (*Mus.*) See BASS.

Thor'ough-brace, *n.* A leathern strap serving the purpose of a spring for supporting the body of a carriage.

Thor'ough-bred, *a.* Bred from the purest strain of blood; as, a *thorough-bred* race-horse, a *thorough-bred* hound. — Hence, by analogy, perfectly bred, refined, or accomplished; as, a *thorough-bred* gentleman.

—*n.* A horse of the best strain of blood.

Thor'oughfare, (*-fair,*) *n.* [A. S. *thurhfaru.*] A passage through; — especially, a passage from one street or opening to another; an unimpeded way; — hence, a public street or road; as, Broadway is a noble *thoroughfare*. — Power of passing.

"Hell . . . one continent of easy *thoroughfare*." — *Milton.*

Thor'ough-go'ing, *a.* Going through to the end or the bottom; complete; entire. — Hence, going all lengths; extreme: as, a *thorough-going* impostor.

Thor'ough-light'ed, *a.* Furnished with thorough lights or windows at opposite sides, as an apartment or building. — *Gwilt.*

Thoroughly, (*thŭr'o-lỹ,*) *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; perfectly; completely.

Thoroughness, (*thŭr'o-nes,*) *n.* State or quality of being thorough; fullness; entireness; completeness; as, the *thoroughness* of a mutual understanding.

Thorough-paced, (*thŭr'o-pāst,*) *a.* Going all lengths; stopped by nothing; consummate; complete; perfect.

Thor'ough-pin, *n.* (*Far.*) A kind of encysted tumor on either side of a horse's hough, caused by extravasation of the synovial fluid.

Thor'ough-sped, *a.* Thorough-paced; finished in opinions or principles; as, "a *thorough-sped* republic of Whigs." — *Swift.*

Thor'ough-wax, *n.* (*Bot.*) An herbaceous plant, called also Modesty (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*), the only representative in N. America of the genus *Bupleurum*, order *Brassicaceæ*; stem, one foot or more high, branching; umbels, 5–9-rayed; flowers, yellow. It is rare in New York and Pennsylvania.

Thorough-wort, (*thŭr'o-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See EUPATORIUM.

Thorp, *n.* [A. S.; Du. *dorp.*] A hamlet; a little village.

Thor'waldsen, ALBERT BERTEL, a Danish sculptor, b. near Copenhagen, 1770, was the son of a carver in wood, and was gratuitously educated at the Copenhagen Academy of Arts. Here he studied so effectually that he obtained two gold medals and a travelling studentship, which entitles the competitor to a salary for three years. Thus far fortunate, T. proceeded to Rome. The young sculptor was preparing to return home, his three years' allowance being completely exhausted, when the clay model of his Jason was seen by Henry Philip Hope, a princely patron of art, who ordered the marble statue at a price which set aside all his thoughts of returning home. The model had received emphatic praise from Canova. The Jason once completed, and by Mr. Hope's means made known, T.'s fortune was virtually made; orders at vast prices poured in upon him from all parts; and the numerous works completed by him from the commencement of 1800 to the close of 1837, gave him a high place among modern sculptors. His countrymen were justly proud of him, and honored him with a public funeral. Among his most celebrated works are the *Triumph of Alexander*, a bas-relief; *Night and Day*; *Christ and the Twelve Apostles*; *Procession to Golgotha*; monuments to Copernicus, Poniatowski, Maximilian of Bavaria, &c. D. 1844.

Those, (*thōs,*) *pron. pl.* of THAT, *g. v.*

Thou, *pron.* (In the obj., THEE.) [A. S.] (*Gram.*) The second personal pronoun in the singular number, denoting the person addressed; — used only in the solemn style, unless in very familiar language, and by the Friends, or Quakers, who, however, generally employ the more corrupt form, *thee*.

—*v. a.* To treat with undue familiarity or contumely, by making use of the word *thou* toward.

—*v. n.* To use *thee* and *thou* in conversation or discourse.

Though, (*thō,*) *adv.* and *conj.* [A. S. *theah, theh.*] Grant; admit; allow; even if; notwithstanding; as, *though* his fault be great, I will forgive him. — However; — used familiarly at the end of a sentence; as, we may manage with this, *though*. — *As though*, as if; as, it was *as though* an affront was intended. See ALTHOUGH.

Thought, (*thawt,*) *imp.* and *pp.* of THINK, *q. v.*

Thought, (*thawt,*) *n.* [A. S. *theaht*, from *thencan*, to think.] Act of thinking; reflection; exercise of the higher intellectual functions; operation of the faculties of the mind in any way except sense and perception. — Act of pondering; meditation; cogitation; serious consideration; as, "This dead of midnight is the noon of *thought*." (*Barbauld.*) — That which the mind thinks; something framed in the mind; an idea; a conception or preconceived notion; as, (1.) An opinion; a notion; a judgment; a supposition; a conclusion; as, we interchanged *thoughts* on this subject. (2.) An offspring of the imagination; a sentiment; a conceit; a fancy. — Design; purpose; intention. — Solicitude; care; compunction; concern; workings of conscience; as, "Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill." (*Milton.*) — A small degree or quantity; as, this stew requires a *thought* more pepper.

Thought'ful, *a.* Full of, or absorbed by, thought; employed in meditation or cogitation; reflecting; contemplative; musing; as, a *thoughtful* man. — Having the mind or attention directed toward an object; careful; intent; regardful; heedful; as, a person *thoughtful* of the future. — Anxious; solicitous; exhibiting concern; as, an act of *thoughtful* kindness. — Favorable to pondering or meditation; having a tendency or aptness to superinduce serious thought or contemplation; as, a *thoughtful* mood.

Thought'fully, *a.* In a thoughtful manner.

Thought'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being thoughtful; deep reflection or meditation; serious attention, especially to spiritual concerns; solicitude; anxiety.

Thought'less, *a.* Lacking, or exhibiting absence of, thought; heedless; negligent; careless; as, a man *thoughtless* of his duties. — Gay; volatile; dissipated; full of levity; as, a *thoughtless* youth. — Stupid; dull; insensate; as, *thoughtless* majesty. — *Dryden.*

Thought'lessly, *adv.* Without thought; heedlessly; stupidly.

Thought'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being thoughtless.

Thousand, (*thou'zand,*) *a.* [A. S. *thusand.*] Denoting the number of ten hundred. — Proverbially, denoting a great number indefinitely; as, I have mentioned the thing a *thousand* times.

—*n.* The number of ten hundred; the sum of ten times one hundred; — frequently used in the plural; as, he is worth a score *thousands* of dollars. — Hence, a great number indefinitely. — A symbol expressing one thousand units; as, 1000, M. or ↀ.

Thou'sand-fold, *a.* Multiplied by a thousand.

Thousand Islands, the most numerous collection of river islands in the world, between the U. States and Upper Canada, consist of about 1,500 rocky islets, in an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at its emergence from Lake Ontario, hence called the Lake of the Thousand Islands. — *Thomas.*

Thousandth, (*thou'zandth,*) *a.* The ordinal of thousand; as, the *thousandth* part of a thing. — Being, or constituting, one of a thousand equal parts into which a thing is divided. — Hence, by implication, minute; very small; trifling; — used in a proverbial sense.

—*n.* The thousandth part of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

Thowls, *n. pl.* (*Naut.*) Same as THOLES, *q. v.*

Thrace. (*Anc. Hist.*) The ancient name of the Turkish prov. of Roumelia. It is said to have been peopled by a tribe of Pelasgians. The authentic history of the country commences with the formation of the Greek settlements in the 6th century, B. C. Of these, the principal were Byzantium (675 B. C.), Selymbria, Abdera (560 B. C.), Mesembria, Dicæa, Maronea, Ænus, Cardia, Sestus, Amphipolis, &c.; but their want of union enabled the Thracian chiefs of the interior to preserve their independence. In 513 B. C., Darius, king of Persia, marched through *T.* on his way to punish the European Scythians, and on his return, left Megabazus, with 80,000 men, to subdue the country. In this he partially succeeded, but new disturbances and complications arose between the Persians and Greeks, which resulted (480 B. C.) in the famous expedition of Xerxes. The rise of the Macedonian kingdom, under Philip II. (359 B. C.), destroyed the independence of a great part of Thrace. Under the government of Lysimachus, Thracia was incorporated with Macedonia, and became complete. On the fall of the Macedonian kingdom (168 B. C.) it passed into the hands of the Romans, and subsequently shared the vicissitudes of the Roman Empire. In 395, it was overrun by Alaric, and in 447, by Attila. In 1353, Amurath obtained possession of all its fortresses, except Constantinople, and it has ever since remained in the hands of the Turks.

Thral'dom, Thrall'dom, *n.* [Dan. *trældom.*] State of a thrall or slave; state of servitude; bondage; slavery; serfdom; as, to live in *thraldom*.

Thrash, Thresh, *v. a.* [A. S. *therscan*; Ger. *dreschen.*] To beat out, as grain from the husk with a flail, or with a machine; as, to *thrash* wheat. — To beat or belabor soundly with a stick or whip; to drub; to castigate; as, to *thrash* a bully.

—*v. n.* To practise thrashing; to perform the business of beating out grain from the ear, either by manual or mechanical process; as, the machine *thrashes* capitally. — Hence, to drudge; to toil; to labor; to work in a servile manner; as, "I would rather *thrash* for rhymes."

Thrash'er, Thresher, *n.* One who thrashes grain; also, a thrashing-machine; as, a patent *thrasher*.

(*Zoöl.*) See THRESH.

Thrash'ing, Thresh'ing, *n.* (*Agric.*) The act of beating out the corn from grain or other crops. In former times, the hand-flail was the only implement used for *T.* corn; it separated the grain from the husks and straw very effectively; but that method is too expensive in this country, and has been abandoned in Europe for the same cause, and also because it was found that the flail always bruised a large number of seeds. Proper machines, provided with a large number of flails, or other parts answering the same purpose, and moved by the power of water, wind, or horses, were soon introduced. It was found that by this means the process of *T.* could be effected more cheaply, more quickly, and with less damage to the health of the thrasher, than by the old means. To the farmer on an extensive scale, the *T.* machine is an absolute necessity. In the present ordinary *T.* machine in its improved form, a rapid motion is given to a hollow cylinder round an horizontal axis; on the outer surface there are projecting ribs, parallel to the axis, at equal distance from each other; the width of these is from two to six inches. Round one-half of the cylinder is a case, the inner surface of which is lined with plates of cast iron, grooved in the direction of the axis. Since the beaters, or ribs, come quite close to these ribs, an ear of corn or other grain cannot well pass through them without being flattened. After being unbound, the sheaves of corn are spread upon a slanting table, and in some machines are drawn in between two iron rollers, one of which is fluted and the other plain. The motion of these rollers is slow, while that of the cylinder is rapid. As the straw comes through, the beaters act upon it, and thrash out most of the corn; that which remains is carried in between the beaters and the fluted cases, and on making half a revolution, all the grain has been beaten or rubbed out. It falls on a shaker, which allows the grain to pass through, but tosses off the straw. In England, *T.* machines worked by steam-power have been erected on very large farms; and travelling steam-machines (Fig. 2498) thrash out the largest quantity of the corn grown

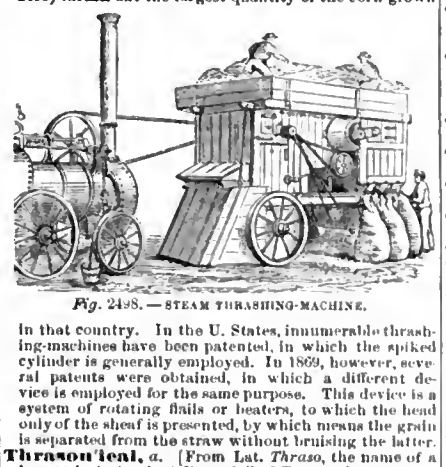


Fig. 2498. — STEAM THRASHING-MACHINE.

in that country. In the U. States, innumerable thrashing-machines have been patented, in which the spiked cylinder is generally employed. In 1869, however, several patents were obtained, in which a different device is employed for the same purpose. This device is a system of rotating flails or beaters, to which the head only of the sheaf is presented, by which means the grain is separated from the straw without bruising the latter.

Thrason'ical, *a.* [From Lat. *Thraso*, the name of a braggadocio in the "Eunuch" of Terence.] Giving to boasting, swagger, or braggadocio. — Gasconading; boastful; pretentious; as, *thrasonical* behavior. — *Shak.*

Thrasybu'lus, a celebrated Athenian general, who, in the time of the Thirty Tyrants, took refuge at Thebes. Having gained some followers, he marched against the usurpers and expelled them. In commemoration of this triumph, a yearly festival was instituted at Athens. Thrasybulus wisely procured the passing of a general amnesty, which decreed that no one but the principals should be punished for the atrocities which had been committed. He subsequently displayed great valor in Thrace, and slew the Lacedæmonian general with his own hand. Thrasybulus fell in a battle with the Aspendians, who were the allies of Sparta, 394 B. C.

Thrave, *n.* [A. S. *thräf*, a handful; W. *dref*, a bundle.] The number of two dozen. — In some parts of England 24, in other parts 12, sheaves of wheat or barley.

Thread, (*thred,*) *n.* [A. S. *thræd, thred.*] A very small, attenuated twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or other fibrous material, spun out to a considerable length. — The filament of any fibrous substance, as of bark; a fine filament or line of gold or silver. — Something resembling a thread; something carried out in a continued course or uniform tenor; as, the *thread* of an argument or narrative. — The prominent spiral part of a screw. — *Air-threads*, gossamer. — *Thread and thrum*, good and bad taken together.

—*v. a.* To pass a thread through the eye, as of a needle. — To pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel.

Thread'bare, *a.* Worn to the bare thread; having the nap or gloss worn off; as, a *threadbare* coat. — Hence, by analogy, worn out; trite; stale; hackneyed; humdrum; having lost its novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* joke, a *threadbare* quotation.

Thread'foot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PODOSTEMACEÆ.

Threadiness, (*thrēd'-,*) *n.* State of being drawn out into threads, or after the manner of threads.

Thread'-lace, *n.* Lace fabricated of linen thread.

Thread'-needle, Thread-the-needle, *n.* A game among children, in which they stand in a row, with joined hands, when the outer one, still holding the hand of the next one, runs between the others.

Thread-shaped, (*thrēd'shāpt,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Filiform.

Thread'-worm, (*-wurm,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ASCARIS.

Thready, (*thrēd'y,*) *a.* Resembling thread or filaments. — Consisting of, or resembling, thread.

Threat, (*thrēt,*) *n.* [A. S. *thryth.*] A menace; denunciation of evil; declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

—*v. a.* To threaten; — used only in poetry.

Threaten, (*thrēt'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *threotian.*] To pain or harass by threats or menaces; to declare the purpose of inflicting punishment, pain, or other evil upon; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by menaces or denunciation; to charge or enjoin with menace or with implied rebuke; to charge strictly or censoriously; as, to *threaten* a man's life. — To menace by action; to present, or assume, the appearance of coming evil; to exhibit the indication of some danger or catastrophe which will happen; as, the state of the weather *threatens* us with a storm.

—*v. n.* To employ threats or menaces.

Threat'ener, *n.* One who threatens or menaces.

Threat'ening, *p. a.* Denoting a threat or menace; as, *threatening* language. — Indicating something about to happen; as, the clouds look *threatening*.

—*n.* Act of menacing; also, a menace; a denunciation of evil, or declaration of a purpose to inflict evil on an individual, or a country, usually for sins and offences.

Threat'eningly, *adv.* In a threatening manner.

Three, *a.* [A. S. *thry*; Lat. *tres*; Gr. *treis.*] Two and one; — often used, like other adjectives, without the noun to which it refers.

(NOTE. *Three* is very frequently joined with other words to form compounds having a generic signification of three parts, portions, organs, &c.; as, *three*-celled, *three*-edged, *three*-legged, *three*-pronged, *three*-stringed, &c.)

—*n.* The sum of two and one; the number next above two, and one less than four. — Proverbially, a small number; as, "a *three*-suited knave." (*Shaks.*) (R.) — A symbol indicating three units, as 3, or iii.

Three'-cont, *n.* (*Arch.*) Applied to a kind of plastering which consists of roughing-up, or roughing-in, floating, and a finishing coat.

Three'-cornered, (*-kor-nerd,*) *a.* [*Three* and *corner.*] With three corners; triangular; as, a *three-cornered* hat (*Bot.*) Having three salient, longitudinal angles, as a stem.

Three'-decker, (*-dēk'er,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A man-of-war carrying guns on three decks.

Three'fold, *a.* [A. S. *thryfeald.*] Consisting of a sequence of three; as, a *threefold* offering.

Three Mile Bay, in *New York*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 16 m. W.N.W. of Watertown.

Three Oaks, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co., abt. 22 m. W. of Niles; *pop.* abt. 538.

Three Parks. See COLORADO.

Three'-nerved, (*-nurvd,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Possessing three slender ribs; trinervate.

Three'-parted, *a.* Same as TRIPARTITE, *q. v.*

Threepence, (*thrip'ens,*) *n.* [*Three* and *pence.*] The sum of three pennies; or, in England, a small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

Three'penny, *a.* Worth three pennies only; as, a *threepenny* bit (*i. e.*, a small English silver coin); — hence, of little value; mean; poor; trivial.

Three'-pile, *n.* The finest quality or costliest kind of velvet.

Three'-piled, *a.* Having the quality of three-pile; — hence, of the best or costliest kind; as, a *three-piled* piece of velvet; — Hence, high-flown; exaggerated; bombastic; as, "*three-piled* hyperboles." (*Shaks.*) — Piled in sets of three.

Three'-ply, *a.* [From *three*, and Fr *plier*; Lat. *plico*. See PLY.] Threefold; consisting of three thicknesses or folds; as, a *three-ply* carpet.

Three'-pointed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as TRICUSPIDATE, *q. v.*

Three'-quarter, *a.* (*Paint.*) A term applied to designate a particular size of portraiture, measuring 30 inches by 25. The term is also applied (adjectively) to a portrait delineated to the hips only.

Three Rivers, (or TROIS RIVIÈRES,) in Lower Canada, a town, cap. of St. Maurice co., at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and St. Maurice rivers, 90 m. S.W. of Quebec; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Three Rivers, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., 65 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

Three Rivers, in *Michigan*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., 86 m. S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Three'-score, *a.* Three times a score; thrice twenty; sixty.

Threnet'ic, *a.* [Gr. *threnetikos.*] Mournful; sorrowful.

Thren'ody, *n.* [Gr. *thrēnos*, a wailing, from *threomai*, to cry aloud, and *ōdē*, a song.] A song of lamentation; a monody.

Threpsol'ogy, (*-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *threpsis*, aliment, and *logos*, treatise.] (*Med.*) The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the nutrition of organized bodies. — *Dunglison.*

Thresh, (*thrāsh,*) *v. a.* See THRASH.

Thresh'old, *n.* [A. S. *therse-wald, thresc-wald.*] A

door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, and the like; hence, entrance; gate; door; as, on the *threshold* of one's own home. — The place or point of entering or beginning; outset; as, they are now at the *threshold* of their enterprise.

Threw, (*thrū,*) *imp.* of THROW, *q. v.*

Thrice, (*thrīs,*) *adv.* [From *three.* A.S. *thriga.*] Three times; as, he made the attempt *thrice.*—Very; emphatically; — used by way of amplification; as, "*thrice* noble Lord." — *Shaks.*

(NOTE. *Thrice* is frequently used in the formation of compounds conveying intensive application; as, *thrice*-favored, *thrice*-happy, *thrice*-told, &c.)

Thrid, *v. a.* [A corruption of *thread.*] To thread; to slip, shoot, or run through, as a needle, bodkin, or the like; to slide through by a narrow passage; as, to *thrid* a labyrinth.

Thrift, *n.* [From *thrive.*] A state of thriving; frugality; economy; good husbandry; careful management in regard to property. — Acquisition or increase of property or worldly goods; prosperity; gain; as, "*thrift* may follow farming." (*Shaks.*) — Vigorous growth or development, as of a plant.

(*Bot.*) See ARMERIA.

Thrift'ily, *adv.* In a thrifty manner.

Thrift'iness, *n.* State or quality of being thrifty.

Thrift'lessly, *adv.* Without thriving; extravagantly.

Thrift'lessness, *n.* State or condition of being thriftless.

Thrift'y, *a.* (*comp.* THRIFTIER; *superl.* THRIFTIEST.) Economical; frugal; sparing in the use of means or money; given to, or exhibiting thrift; employing economy and good management of property; as, a *thrifty* housewife. — Increasing in wealth or substance; prosperous in the acquisition or accumulation of worldly riches; thriving by industry and parsimony; as, a *thrifty* tradesman.—Well-husbanded; as, *thrifty* hire. (*Shaks.*) (R.) — Thriving with quick or vigorous growth, as a plant or tree.

Thrill, *n.* A drill; a borer. — A thrilling or tingling sensation; as, a *thrill* of ecstasy, a *thrill* of horror.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *thyrlian.*] To bore; to drill; to pierce; to puncture; to perforate by turning an auger or similar instrument in. — Hence, to pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp; particularly, to cause a tingling sensation that pervades the system with a slight shiver; as, a voice that *thrills* the hearer.

—*v. n.* To feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body; as, a sudden horror *thrilled* through his veins.

Thrill'ingly, *adv.* In a thrilling manner.

Thrips, *n.* [Lat. and Gr., a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of small spotted flies, family *Aphidæ.* The species are numerous, and widely distributed. They are very active, and some of them very troublesome, by the injury which they do to cultivated plants, upon the juices of which they live.

Thrive, *v. n.* (*imp.* THROVE, or THRIVED; *pp.* THRIVEN, or THRIVED; — *thrived* is rarely used.) [Icel. *threifa,* to put one's hand to.] To advance or increase in anything valuable or advantageous; to increase in goods or estate; to prosper by industry, frugality, and good management of property or means; as, a person *thrives* by diligence and economy in expenditure. — To have profit, increase, or success: to prosper or succeed in any business or occupation: as, a *thriving* manufacturer, a *thriving* country. — To flourish; to vegetate luxuriantly; to increase in bulk or stature; as, the palm *thrives* in tropical latitudes.

Thriven, (*thrĭv'n,*) *pp.* of THRIVE, *q. v.*

Thriving, (*thrīv'-,*) *n.* The act of increasing in wealth or size.

Thriv'ingly, *adv.* In a thriving manner.

Thro'. (*throo.*) A contraction of THROUGH, *q. v.*

Throat, (*thrōt,*) *n.* [A. S. *throte.*] (*Anat.*) The anterior part of the neck of an animal, in which are the gullet and windpipe, or the passages for the food and breath; the pharynx.

Diseases of the throat. See DIPHTHERIA, QUINSY, THRUSH.

(*Arch.*) See CHIMNEY.

(*Bot.*) The opening or orifice of a monopetalous corolla.

(*Ship-building.*) The hollow part of the knee-timbers.

(*Naut.*) The wide end of a gaff next the mast, in opposition to the *peak.*—Also, a part of the ANCHOR, *q. v.*

To give one the lie in his throat, to tax one with lying deliberately and impudently. — *To lie in one's throat,* to lie barefacedly or manifestly. — *Throat-brails.* (*Naut.*) Brails attached to the gaff close to a ship's mast. — *Throat-halyards,* those halyards that serve to raise the throat of the gaff.

Throat'-band, Throat'-latch, *n.* A strap of a halter, bridle, &c., passing under a horse's throat.

Throat'-pipe, *n.* The windpipe or trachea.

Throb, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* THROBBED, (*thrŏbd.*) [Of uncertain etymology.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than common force or rapidity; to palpitate; to beat in consequence of agitation or excitement; as, *throbbing* temples.

Throbbing pain, a kind of pain which is, or seems to be, caused or augmented by the pulsation of arteries.

Dunglison.

—*n.* A beat or strong pulsation; — especially, a violent agitation of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Throb'bing, *n.* Act of beating with unusual force, as the heart and pulse; palpitation.

Throck'morton, in *Texas,* a N.W. co.; *area,* 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos, and Clear Fork. *Pop.* abt. 200.

Throe, (*thrō,*) *n.* [A. S. *throwian,* to suffer, to endure.] Extreme pain; anguish; agony; violent pang; — particularly applied to the anguish of travail attendant on parturition.

—An instrument for splitting wood into shingles. *Simmonds.*

—*v. n.* To agonize; to struggle in acute or intense pain.

Throm'bolite, *n.* [Gr. *thrombos,* a mass, and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) Native amorphous, hydrated sulphate of copper, of an opaque-green color, which becomes black on exposure to the air.

Throm'bus, *n.* [Gr. *thrombos,* a clot of blood.] (*Med.*) A small tumor, which sometimes ensues in consequence of the escape of blood into the cellular membrane in the operation of bleeding.

Throne, *n.* [Fr. *trône;* Lat. *thronus* = Gr. *thrŏnos.*] A royal seat of state; — also, sometimes, the seat of a bishop.—Hence, regal power or dignity; as, in constitutional monarchies, the law is above the *throne.*—Hence, also, the place where God peculiarly manifests his power and glory; as, "Th' eternal Father from his *throne.*"

Dryden.

—*v. a.* To enthrone. — Hence, to place in an elevated position; to exalt; to give a high or elevated place to.

—*v. n.* To be placed in, or as if upon, a throne; as, "Venice . . . *throned* on her hundred isles." — *Byron.*

Throng, *n.* [A. S. *thrang.*] A crowd; a concourse; a multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage. — A great multitude; as, the heavenly *throng.*

—*v. n.* [A. S. *thringan.*] To press or crowd together; to come in crowds or multitudes; to press into a close body, as a concourse of persons; as, people *throng* to the President's levee.

—*v. a.* To crowd, or press, as a multitude of persons; to incommode or annoy with a concourse of living beings; as, the place of meeting was *thronged* to excess.

Throop, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cayuga co., abt. 3 m. N.W. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Throstle, (*thrŏs'l,*) *n.* [A. S.; Icel. *thröstr.*] (*Zoöl.*) The song-thrush. See THRUSH.

Throstle, (*thrŏs'l,*) *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, &c., from the rove, consisting of a set of drawing rollers with bobbins and flyers, and differing from the *mule* in having the twisting apparatus stationary. *Webs.*

Throstling, (*thrŏs'ling,*) *n.* A disease affecting the glands of the throats of cattle.

Throt'tle, *n.* The windpipe or trachea; — vulgarly, the weasand.

—*v. a.* [From *throat.*] To seize and compress the throat of, so as to choke; to suffocate, or to obstruct so as to endanger suffocation; as, a *throttling* quinsy. (*Dryden.*) — To utter with breaks or interruptions, as a person half suffocated.

—*v. n.* To choke; to suffocate; — also, to breathe hard.

Throt'tle-lever, *n.* (*Mach.*) In a locomotive steam-engine, the hand-lever by which a throttle-valve is moved.

Throt'tle-valve, *n.* (*Mach.*) A valve in the steam-pipe of an engine, for regulating the supply of steam to the cylinder. It is moved by a hand-lever called the *throttle-lever.*

Through, (*throo,*) *prep.* [A. S.] Noting passage by transmission; indicating the means of conveyance; noting passage among or in the midst of; as, a ship moves *through* the water, a man walks *through* a wood. — From end to end, or from side to side; from one surface or limit to the opposite; as, a nail is driven *through* a board, a shot passes *through* one's body. — By means of; by the agency of; — noting instrumentality; as, he heard of it *through* me. — Within; between the walls or sides of; to pass *through* a gateway. — Over the whole surface or extent of; as, to ramble *through* a country. — From the beginning or commencement to the end or conclusion; as, some people have a hard time of it *through* life.

—*adv.* From one end or side to the other; as, the cold pierces one *through* and *through.* — From beginning to end; as, to read a book *through.* — To the end or conclusion; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry an undertaking *through.*

(NOTE. *Through* occasionally forms the prefix to certain compounds; as, *through*-bolt, *through*-train, &c.)

To drop or *fall through,* to collapse; to fall to pieces; to become futile; as, the project *dropped through.*

Through'-bolt, *n.* A bolt which passes through all the thicknesses of that in which it is fixed.

Throughout', *prep.* Quite through; in every part; from one end or extremity to the other; as, wa were busy *throughout* the year.

—*adv.* In every part; in all ways; as, he is a good fellow *throughout.*

Through'-stone, *n.* (*Arch.*) A stone in a well which reaches entirely through it, and shows itself on both sides.

Through'-ticket, *n.* A ticket for an entire journey.

Through'-train, *n.* A railroad train which goes over the whole of a long route.

Throve, the old *imp.* of THRIVE, *q. v.*

Throw, (*thrō,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* THREW; *pp.* THROWN.) [A. S. *thrawan.*] To fling or cast in any manner; to propel; to send; to drive to a distance from the hand or from an engine; to hurl; as, to *throw* a stone with the hand, a fire-engine *throws* water to put out a fire. — To wind; to twist together, as fibres or filaments. — To venture at dice; as, to *throw* a main in hazard. — To divest or strip one's self of; to put off; as, a serpent *throws* its skin. — To put on; to lay over carelessly; as, he *threw* a cloak over his shoulders. — To cast; to send; to hurl; to fling; as, to *throw* words of contempt on another. — To prostrate or overturn; as, to *throw* an antagonist in wrestling. — To drive or impel by force or violence; as, sailors *thrown* upon a desert island. — To beer; to bring forth or produce, as young; — said particularly of rabbits.

To throw away. (1.) To expend to no purpose; to lose by neglect, folly, or misapplication; as, seeking a miser to lend money is time *thrown away.* (2.) To reject; to discard; as, to *throw away* a good opportunity. — *To throw back.* (1.) To reject; to refuse. (2.) To retort; to fling back, as an answer. — *To throw by,* to cast aside as no longer wanted; as, to *throw by* an old hat.—*To throw down.* (1.) To subvert; to overturn; to destroy; as, to *throw down* a fence. (2.) To degrade; to reduce from a high station to a lower.—*To throw in.* (1.) To inject, as a liquid. (2.) To put in along with others; to deposit or add without enumeration or valuation; as, an article *thrown in* to complete a bargain. (3.) To give up; to relinquish. — *To throw off.* (1.) To discard; to reject; to forsake; as, to *throw off* a mistress. (2.) To purge or clear from; to expel; as, to *throw off* a disorder. — *To throw on,* to load; to cast or fling on. — *To throw one's self down,* to fall prone; to lie down. — *To throw one's self on* or *upon,* to repose upon; to resign one's self to the disposal of; as, the prisoner *threw himself on* the mercy of the court.—*To throw out.* (1.) To cast out; to reject, discard, or decline to entertain; as, the bill was *thrown out.* (2.) To speak; to utter; to give expression to; as, to *throw out* a hint. — *To throw up.* (1.) To resign; to demit; to surrender; as, he *threw up* a good situation. (2.) To vomit.

—*v. n.* To perform the act of throwing; — specifically, to cast dice.

—*n.* Act of hurling, casting, or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine; as, a straight *throw.* — A cast of dice; also the manner of casting dice; as, a fair *throw,* a lucky *throw.* — The distance which a missile is or may be thrown; as, the place is not a stone's *throw* off. — An overturn in wrestling.—A turner's lathe.—A potter's jigger. See JIGGER.

(*Mach.*) In steam-engines, the extreme movement of a slide-valve; also of a crank or eccentric measured on a direct line passing through the centre of motion.

Throw'-crook, *n.* (*Agric.*) An instrument by which ropes are twisted out of straw.

Throw'er, *n.* One who throws.

Thrown Silk, *n.* (*Com.*) Silk consisting of two or more singles twisted together like a rope, in a direction contrary to that in which the singles of which it is composed are twisted. — *McCulloch.*

Throw'-off, *n.* A start in hunting or racing. (Eng.)

Throw'ster, *n.* One who throws, twists, or winds silk.

Thrum, *n.* [Ger. *tromm.*] A tuft; one of the ends of weavers' threads. — Any coarse yarn.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* THRUMMED, (*thrŭmd.*) To play coarsely or inharmoniously on a musical instrument with the fingers; to strum; as, to *thrum* the pianoforte.

—*v. a.* To fringe, or furnish with thrums or small tufts. — To strum, or play inelegantly upon with the fingers, as on a musical instrument.

(*Naut.*) To stick short pieces of yarn through, as a mat.

Thrum'my, *a.* Containing, or resembling, thrums.

Thrush, *n.* [A. S. *thrisc.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of insessorial birds, comprising the family *Turdidæ.* Thrushes, or birds bearing considerable resemblance to thrushes, are found in almost every part of the world. Those which inhabit high latitudes, and places which are otherwise very seasonal in their character, are in general migratory, and those which inhabit places of more mild and uniform character are in general stationary. The generic characters are,—beak of moderate size, straight, convex above; point of the upper mandible compressed, notched, and slightly curved downwards; the gape furnished with a few hairs, the nostrils oval, lateral, half concealed by membrane; middle toe not so long as the tarsus, and the outer toes joined to it at the base. 140 to 150 species have been described. The Wood *T.* (*Turdus melodus,* or *T. mustelinus*) is one of the most abundant American species. It is about 8 inches in length; the whole of the upper parts of the body are fulvous brown, brightest on the head, and inclining to olive on the rump and tail; throat and breast white, tinged with buff, and sprinkled all over with dusky spots; eyes surrounded with a white circle; legs

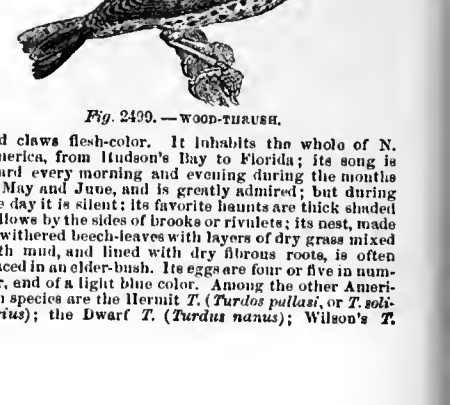


Fig. 2499. — WOOD-THRUSH.

and claws flesh-color. It inhabits the whole of N. America, from Hudson's Bay to Florida; its song is heard every morning and evening during the months of May and June, and is greatly admired; but during the day it is silent; its favorite haunts are thick shaded hollows by the sides of brooks or rivulets; its nest, made of withered beech-leaves with layers of dry grass mixed with mud, and lined with dry fibrous roots, is often placed in an elder-bush. Its eggs are four or five in number, and of a light blue color. Among the other American species are the Hermit *T.* (*Turdus pallasi,* or *T. solitarius*); the Dwarf *T.* (*Turdus nanus*); Wilson's *T.*

(*Turdus fuscescens*). The Robin, the Blue-bird, the Wren, and the Water Ouzel, described under their respective names, belong also to the *Turdidæ*. The Song *T.*, or Throstle (*Turdus musicus*), of Europe, much resembles the Wood *T.* The Brown *T.*, or Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*), of N. America, east of the Missouri, has been placed by Cabanis and Baird in the family *Liotrichidæ*. It is over 11 inches long, the wing over 4; the color above light cinnamon-red, beneath pale rufous-white, with longitudinal streaks of dark brown. In the pleasant spring mornings, this bird utters the sweetest melodies from the topmost twigs of some isolated tree. Later in the day, and at all times late in the season, it prefers low thick bushes. Its flight is low and heavy, and continued only a few rods at a time. The nest is made in a clump of low bushes a few feet from the ground; the eggs four to six, dull buff, thickly sprinkled with dots of brown.

(*Med.*) A disease common to infants who are ill-fed, consisting of an eruption of *aphthæ*, or small white or ash-colored ulcers on the tongue and inside of the mouth, and not unfrequently extending to the throat and fauces. It is caused by irritation of the bowels, and is almost always attended with diarrhœa. It is rarely dangerous; and in its treatment the disordered state of the bowels is to be corrected by the administration of some anti-acid and astringent mixture, and the system strengthened by preparations of iron and cod-liver oil. A dilute solution of nitrate of silver should be applied to the eruptions of the mouth.

(*Far.*) An inflammatory or suppurative affection in the feet of the horse and certain other animals.

Thrust, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* THRUST.) [Icel. *thrista.*] To push or drive with force; to impel with some degree of violence.

To thrust away, off, out, or *from,* to push or drive away; to reject; to discard; as, he *thrust* the woman *off.* — *To thrust in,* to push or drive in; as, to *thrust* a bayonet *in* a man's body. — *To thrust on,* to urge; to impel; to cause to move; as, a divine *thrusting* on. (*Shaks.*) — *To thrust one's self,* to obtrude or intrude; to enter without leave or welcome; as, an officious person *thrusts himself* where he is not wanted. — *To thrust through,* to pierce; to stab; as, he *thrust* the knife *through* his hand. — *To thrust together,* to compress; as, he *thrust* the fleece *together.*

—*v. n.* To make a push or driving; to attack with a pointed instrument or weapon. — To squeeze or urge in; to enter by pushing; to intrude; as, an office-seeker *thrusts* into notice. — To press on or push forward; to come with force or violence; as, fresh men still *thrust* on.

—*n.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot, or with any instrument; — a term commonly used in fencing. — Attack; assault; onslaught; as, the *thrust* of a repartee.

(*Arch.*) The horizontal force of an arch, by which it acts against the piers from which it springs. Also, a similar action of rafters or of a beam against the walls which bear them.

Thucydides, (*thu-cid'i-dēz,*) a Greek historian, b. at Athens, about 471 B. C., d. about 400 B. C. He was of noble birth, and, on arriving at maturity, took part in the Peloponnesian War; but, failing in an expedition with which he had been intrusted, he was banished, and during the 20 years of his banishment collected materials for his *History of the Peloponnesian War.* This history is the first example of philosophical history, portraying not so much the merely outward and visible facts and movements, as the development of character in actions and the operation of human action on the world. Motives and the secret workings of things are unfolded, not speculatively, but as ascertained matters of fact. A very marked feature of the work is the speeches, introduced sometimes as actually spoken, sometimes as discourses appropriate to occasions, and for the explication of causes. The most conscientious care in the ascertaining of facts and dates, brevity and clearness of narration, perfect consistency in the details of one part with another, and of the whole with the laws of nature and the known characters of the actors, inspire the fullest confidence in the truth and fidelity of the historian.

Thuin, (*twăN,*) a town of Belgium, on the Sambre, 8 m. from Charlerol. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,642.

Thu'ja, Thu'yn, *n.* [Gr. *thuon,* a sacrifice.] (*Bot.*) A genus of trees or shrubs, with evergreen, squamose, intricate leaves, ord. *Pinaceæ. T. occidentalis* is the *Arbor Vitæ,* the resin of the Eastern variety of which is used instead of incense at sacrifices. Why it is called Arbor Vitæ is not known, unless it be on account of the supposed medicinal qualities of its berries. In the E. the Cypress is called the tree of life, and its berries are considered a cure for all diseases.

Thug, *n.* [From Hind. *thugna,* to deceive.] A member of a singular association of robbers and murderers long existing in Hindostan, but which has, of late years, been almost extirpated by the British government. The Thugs were directed in all their proceedings by auguries supposed to be vouchsafed by their goddess Kali; and particular classes were altogether exempt from their attacks. They seldom destroyed women unless for their own safety; and they very seldom ventured to attack Englishmen. They usually moved in large gangs, and attached themselves to travelling parties, with whom they would journey for days, until they found an opportunity for mastering them. When all would be ready, one division of the murderers strangled their victims, while another body prepared their graves; and by means of this division of labor the fearful work was accomplished with wonderful celerity. The destruction of life occasioned by them may be conjectured from the fact that one Thug confessed that he had been concerned in the murder of 719 people.

Fig. 2500. — A THUG.

Thu'le, (or ULTIMA THULE,) the name given by the ancients to the most N. parts of Europe known to them, and in the description of which, fancy played a conspicuous part.

Thu'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A rose-colored variety of epidote, containing cerium.

Thumb, (*thŭm,*) *n.* [A. S. and Fris. *thuma.*] The short, strong, thick finger, answering to the other four in the human hand; also, the corresponding member of other animals.

—*v. a.* To handle clumsily or awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to *thumb* a pianoforte. — To soil by frequent contact with the fingers; as, to *thumb* a pack of playing-cards.

—*v. n.* To thrum; to strum; to play on with the fingers.

Thumb'-band, *n.* A twist of any material made as thick as the thumb; as, a *thumb-band* of hay.

Thumb'-blue, *n.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps, used by laundresses to blue linen and the like. — *Simmonds.*

Thumb'kin, Thumb'-screw, *n.* An instrument of torture for compressing the thumb.

Thum'erstone, Thu'mite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as AXINITE, *q. v.*

Thum'mim, *n. pl.* [Heb.] See URIM.

Thump, *n.* [Perhaps allied to Scot. *bump,* a stroke; formed in imitation of the sound of a heavy blow.] A heavy blow given with anything that is thick, as with a club or the fist.

—*v. a.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy.

—*v. n.* To strike or fall on with a heavy blow.

Thun, (*toon,*) in the canton of Berne, Switzerland, a lake situated between the town of Interlaken on the E., and that of Thun on the N.W.; is 10 m. long, 2 m. broad, 1,775 feet above sea-level, and in some places between 700 and 800 feet deep. The scenery is very attractive. — A town, 17 m. S S.E. of Berne. It stands on the Aar, 1 m. from the Lake of Thun, out of which the river rushes past the town in a stream of crystal clearness. *Pop.* 4,000.

Thun'der, *n.* [A. S. *thuner, thunor;* D. *donder;* Ger. *donner.*] (*Meteorol.*) The violent report which succeeds lightning in stormy weather. The lightning and the *T.* are always simultaneous, but an interval of several seconds is always observed between these two phenomena, which arises from the fact that sound only travels at the rate of about 1,100 feet in a second, while the passage of light is almost instantaneous. Hence an observer will only hear the noise of *T.* five or six seconds, for instance, after the lightning, according as the distance of the *T.*-cloud is five or six times 1,100 feet. The noise of *T.* arises from the disturbance which the electric discharge produces in the air. Near the place where the lightning strikes, the sound is dry and of short duration. At a greater distance a series of reports are heard in rapid succession. At a still greater distance the noise, feeble at the commencement, changes into a prolonged rolling sound of varying intensity. Some attribute the noise of the rolling of *T.* to the reflection of sound from the ground and from the clouds. Others have considered the lightning not as a single discharge, but as a series of discharges, each of which gives rise to a particular sound. But as these partial discharges proceed from points at different distances, and from zones of unequal density, it follows not only that they reach the ear of the observer successively, but that they bring sounds of unequal density, which occasion the duration and inequality of the rolling. The phenomenon has finally been ascribed to the zigzag of lightning, assuming that the air at each salient angle is at its greatest compression, which would produce the unequal intensity of the sound.

*

—Hence, by analogy, any loud noise; as, the *thunder* of artillery. — Fulmination; an alarming or startling threat, menace, or denunciation; as, the *thunders* of the Church.

—*v. n.* To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity. — To make a loud noise, especially a heavy sound of some continuance; as, the walls fell with a *thundering* crash.

—*v. a.* To publish, as a threat, menace, or denunciation; to fulminate; to emit with noise and terror; as, to *thunder* out an ecclesiastical censure.

Thun'der Bay, in *Michigan,* an arm of Lake Huron, on the coast of Alpena co., 13 m. long and 10 m. broad.

Thun'der Bay River, in *Michigan,* rises in Montmorency co., and flowing E., enters the upper part of Thunder Bay.

Thun'derbolt, *n.* [*Thunder* and *bolt.*] A shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of the electrical fluid passing from one part of the heavens to another, and particularly from the clouds to the earth. — Figuratively, a daring or irresistible hero; as, "those *thunderbolts* of war." (*Dryden.*) — Fulmination; ecclesiastical denunciation; as, the *thunderbolt* of excommunication.

Thun'der-clap, *n.* A clap or burst of thunder.

Thun'der-cloud, *n.* A cloud that produces lightning and thunder.

Thun'derer, *n.* One who, or that which, thunders; — a term applied by the ancients to Jupiter.

Thun'dering, *n.* Thunder; the report of an electrical explosion.

Thun'der-shower, *n.* A shower of rain attended with thunder.

Thun'der-storm, *n.* A storm of wind, rain, or hail, accompanied with lightning or thunder.

Thun'der-stroke, *n.* A thunder-clap.

Thun'der-struck, *p. a.* Amazed; astonished; confounded; struck dumb by something marvellous, surprising, or terrible, suddenly presented to the mind or view.

Thun'der-tube, *n.* Same as FULGURITE, *q. v.*

Thurgau, or **Thurgo'via,** (*toor'gow,*) a canton of Switzerland, in the N.E. part of the confederation, between Lat. 47° 20′ and 47° 40′ N., Lon. 8° 40′ and 9° 30′ E.; having S. St. Gall, W. Zurich and Schaffhausen, and N. and E. the Rhine and the Lake of Constance; *area,* 268 sq. m. The surface is undulating or hilly, but nowhere mountainous, the chief height being the Hörnli in the extreme south, 3,605 feet. The principal river is the Thur, which, flowing W.N.W. through a broad valley, joins the Rhine in the canton of Zurich. The soil is fertile in the ordinary crops, and remarkably so in fruits. *Cap.* Frauenfeld. *Pop.* 94,760.

Thu'rible, *n.* [L. Lat. *thuribulum.*] A CENSER, *q. v.*

Thuringia, (*thoo-rin'je-a.*) [Ger. *Thüringen.*] The name, almost obsolete, of that part of central Germany which embraced the six small states of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach; Saxe-Meiningen; Saxe-Altenburg; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; and the principalities of Reuss. *T.* was so called from the *Thuringi,* or *Doringi,* a Gothic tribe by whom it was found inhabited in the 5th century. — The *Thuringian forest,* which bounds the above territory on the S.W. and S., is a narrow and wooded mountain range, extending abt. 70 m. in length, not including some offshoots toward the Hartz.

Thurin'gite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated silicate of alumina, and the protoxide and peroxide of iron, which occurs in the form of an aggregation of minute olive-green scales in Thuringia.

Thurl, *n.* (*Mining.*) A short communication between the adits.

Thur'man, in *New York,* a post-township of Warren co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Caldwell; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Thurs'day, *n.* [Dan. *Torsdag,* that is, *Thor's day,* the day consecrated to *Thor,* the old Saxon god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

Thurs'ton, in *New York,* a post-township of Steuben co., 7 m. S. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Thurston, in *Washington Territory,* a N.W. co., bordering on Puget Sound; *area,* 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black, Chehalis, and Nisqually. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Olympia. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Thurzofalva, (*thoortz-o-föl'vŏ,*) a town of Hungary, on the borders of Galicia. It has mineral baths. *Pop.* 7,200.

Thus, *adv.* [A. S.] In this or that manner; in this wise; as, "with tokens *thus* and *thus.*" (*Shaks.*) — To this degree or extent; as, having come *thus* far, go further.

Thwack, (*thwăk,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *thaccian,* to stroke.] To belabor; to thump; to bang; to beat or thrash; to strike with something flat or heavy.

Thwart, *a.* [A. S. *thweor, thweorh.*] Transverse; being across something else.

—*v. a.* To be, lie, or come across the bent or direction of; to move counter to. — To cross, as a purpose; to resist; to withstand; to oppose; to contravene; hence, to balk; to frustrate; to defeat.

—*v. n.* To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) One of the cross-beams of an open boat, forming seats for the rowers, and bracing the sides together.

Thwart'er, *n.* A disease in sheep, indicated by tremors or convulsive motions.

Thwart'ing, *n.* Act of crossing or frustrating.

Thwart'ly, *adv.* In a thwart manner.

Thy, *a.* [Contracted from *thine.*] Of thee, or belonging to thee; — the possessive of *thee,* used in poetry and in solemn declamation.

Thy'lacine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A marsupial animal of the family *Didelphidæ,* found in Australia, and distinguished from the true opossum by two incisors less in each

jaw, a non-prehensile tail, and the absence of a thumb on the hind feet.

Thy'ine-Wood, *n.* (*Script.*) A precious wood, which was formerly used in burning incense. It is probably the wood of the Arbor Vitæ. See THUJA.

Thyme, (*tim,*) *n.* [Fr. *thym.*] (*Bot.*) See THYMUS.

Thymela'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Daphnales.* — DIAG. Apetalous or polypetalous flowers, anthers bursting lengthwise, a solitary suspended ovule, and an imbricated calyx. — They are shrubs, or very rarely herbs. — This order, inhabiting most parts of the world, are especially abundant in Australia. They are chiefly remarkable for the toughness and acridity of their bark. The fruit of *Dirca palustris* is narcotic, and that of the plants generally poisonous or dangerous; however, the seeds of *Inocarpus edulis* are said to resemble chestnuts when roasted. Several species of *Daphne* and *Pimelea* are handsome shrubby plants.

Thymiatechny, (*thīm'i-a-tĕk-ne,*) *n.* [Gr. *thymiama,* incense, and *technē,* art.] (*Med.*) The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

Thy'mus, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Thyme, a genus of plants, order *Lamiaceæ.* The Garden *T.*, *T. vulgaris,* is common upon dry hills in the south of Europe, and is very commonly cultivated in gardens, on account of its fragrance. — Wild *T.*, or Mother of *T.*, *T. serpyllum,* occasionally found in Massachusetts, N. Y., and Pennsylvania, is abundant on hills and mountains in all parts of Europe, and the north of Asia. It is less fragrant than Garden *T.*, but both species contain an aromatic essential oil. The flowering branches (*Herba Thymi* and *Herba Serpylli*) are used in medicine as a powerful stimulant, and those of Garden *T.* are also used in cookery for flavoring. — The Lemon-*T.*, or Lemon-scented *T.*, of our gardens, is regarded as a variety of *T. Serpyllum.*

(*Anat.*) A small gland found in the anterior *mediastina* of the thorax in the fœtal infant, but which as soon as respiration commences, collapses and rapidly disappears. Neither anatomists nor physiologists have yet discovered a satisfactory theory for the duty this organ performs in fœtal life; all that we really know of it is the fact that it is always present in the fœtus, and never in the adult, entirely disappearing a few weeks after birth.

Thy'roid Cartilage, *n.* [From Gr. *thyreos,* an oblong shield.] (*Anat.*) See LARYNX.

Thy'roid Gland, *n.* (*Anat.*) A gland situated upon the thyroid and cricoid cartilages of the trachea (Fig. 783); it is of the class of ductless glands, and, when enlarged, forms the bronchocele, or goitre.

Thyrsus, (*thĕr'-,*) *n.*; *pl.* THYRSI. [Lat.; Gr. *thyrsos.*] A staff entwined with ivy, which formed part of the accoutrements of a bacchanal, or performer in the orgies of Bacchus.

(*Bot.*) A form of inflorescence, consisting of a compact panicle, the lower branches of which are shorter than those of the middle; in other words, it is composed of a primary axis developing secondary axes from its sides, which in their turn develop tertiary axes, the upper and lower branches being shorter than those of the middle, as in the common lilac.

Thyself, *pron.* [*Thy* and *self.*] A pronoun used after *thou,* to express distinction with emphasis; as, thou *thyself* shalt go. — It is sometimes, also, used in the predicate, without *thou;* as, it must be so, content *thyself.*

Tia'ra, *n.* [Sp., It., Lat., and Gr. *tiara;* Fr. *tiare.*] In antiquity, a dress for the head, worn by the Persians, and somewhat similar to the covering used by the Jewish priests. — In modern times, the triple crown of the Pope (Fig. 719), which is considered to be symbolical of his *temporal,* as the keys are of his *spiritual* authority. It is composed of a high cap of gold cloth, encircled by three coronets, with a mound and cross of gold on the top. From the cap hang two pendants, embroidered and fringed at the ends, and semée of crosses of gold.

Tiarel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Saxifragaceæ. T. cordifolia,* the Mitre-wort, Gem-fruit, or Cool-wort, is found in rocky woods, from Canada to Pennsylvania. Its leaves are cordate, acutely lobed; its scape racemose; its stolons are creeping; and its flowers white, with minute bracts.

Tib'batt's Cross-Roads, in *Kentucky,* a post-vill. of Campbell co.

Ti'ber. [It. *Tevere.*] A celebrated river of central Italy, rises from two springs in a wood of beech-trees in a dell of the Tuscan Apennines, in Lat. abt. 43° 45′ N. Its course, until it reaches Perugia, is S.S.E.; thence, as far as Rome, it pursues, along an irregular zigzag line, a S. direction; but when it enters the plain of the Campagna, it curves to the S.S.W., and enters the Mediterranean by two branches, which inclose the Isola Sacra. The entire course of the river is abt. 212 m.

Tibe'rias, a city of Galilee, founded by Herod Antipas, and named by him in honor of the Emperor Tiberius. *T.* was situated on the W. shore of the Sea of Galilee, or Lake of Genessareth, about two hours' ride from the place where the Jordan issues from the lake. In the vicinity of the city were hot springs which were much celebrated. The lake is also sometimes called, from the city, the Sea of Tiberias (Fig. 1101). After the destruction of Jerusalem, *T.* was celebrated as the seat of a flourishing school of Jewish learning. Modern *Tubariyeh* lies on a narrow undulating plain between the high table-land and the sea. It was half destroyed by an earthquake in 1837. *Pop.* 2,500, nearly one-third of whom are Jews. — Here, July 3 and 4, 1187, Saladin defeated the Crusaders under Guy of Lusignan, king of Jerusalem. Guy, Marquis of Montferrat, and many of the chief Christian leaders, were made prisoners, and the reputed true cross, used as a standard during the battle, fell into the hands of the enemy. Saladin disgraced his victory by the massacre in cold blood of 230 knights of St. John, who were among the prisoners.

Tibe'rius, CLAUDIUS NERO, the second emperor of Rome, was born B. C. 42, and succeeded Augustus, A. D. 14. He was a great general, and a master of Greek and Roman literature, but as he grew older in years he disgraced himself with every species of cruelty and debauchery. He was probably insane long before the commander of his prætorian guard assumed the responsibility of putting him to death, March 16, A. D. 37.

Tibe'rius Constantine', called also TIBERIUS II., one of the most virtuous emperors of Constantinople, was a native of Thrace, and was brought up at the court of Justinian. He succeeded to the throne in 578, and having suppressed the conspiracy of Sophia, widow of his predecessor, reigned unchallenged till his death, in 582.

Tib'et. See THIBET.

Tib'ia, *n.* [Lat.] (*Mus.*) The pipe, a primitive instrument much used by the ancients. It was of various forms, and occasionally double. (See 4, Fig. 1893.)

(*Anat.*) See LEG.

(*Zoöl.*) The fourth joint of the leg in insects. It is very long, and usually triquetrous.

Tibul'lus, ALBIUS, a Roman patrician and elegiac poet, whose productions are marked by much feeling for the beauties of nature and the pleasures of a country life. They are generally printed with the compositions of Catullus and Propertius; flourished in the 1st century.

Tiburon', an island in the Gulf of California, 30 m. long, and 20 broad; Lat. 29° N., Lon. 112° 26′ W.

Tiburon', a seaport-town of Hayti, on the S.W. coast, 38 m. W.N.W. of Aux Cayes.

Tic, *n.* (*Med.*) A local and habitual convulsion of certain muscles; — especially, such a motion of some of the muscles of the face; twitching; vellication. — *Dunglison.*

Tic-douloureux, (*tik-dol-o-roo',*) *n.* [Fr., painful spasm.] (*Med.*) A very painful affection of a facial nerve, most commonly that branch of the fifth pair which comes out of the infra-orbitary foramen. It comes on in sudden and excruciating attacks, attended with convulsive twitchings of the muscles, and continues from a few minutes to several hours. The nature of this affection is unknown, and no definite mode of treatment has been discovered. Sometimes a division of the nerve has been recommended; otherwise, the general treatment resorted to in other cases of neuralgia may be adopted. See NEURALGIA.

Tich'field, a town of England, in Hampshire, near the Tichfield river, 3 m. from Fareham. *Pop.* 4,500.

Ticino, (*te-che'no.*) a river of Switzerland and the N. of Italy, rises on the S. slopes of Mount St. Gothard, and flows S. through Lake Maggiore, and S.S.E. through the N. of Italy to its junction with the Po, 4 m. below Pavia. Entire length abt. 120 m., for the last 75 of which, from the point at which it leaves Lake Maggiore, it is navigable.

Ticino, or **Tessin',** the most S. canton of Switzerland, between Lat. 45° 50′ and 46° 37′ N., and Lon. 8° 25′ and 9° 12′ E., being separated by the main chain of the Alps from Uri and the Grisons on the N., while on either side it is surrounded by Italy; *area,* 1,034 sq. m. Offsets from the Lepontine and Rhætian Alps occupy the greater part of the canton. In the S., the country falls away into flats, and the scenery becomes Italian in character. The principal river is the Ticino. In the N., cattle-breeding and the preparation of dairy produce are the chief employments. S. of the Alpine regions are elevated forest-clad districts; and further S., olive-yards and vineyards, corn-fields, and plantations of figs, almonds, oranges, citrons, and pomegranates occur. The canton varies as much in climate as in productions. Cattle, cheese, wine, fruits, and hay are exported. The N. part of Lake Maggiore, and almost the whole of Lake Lugano, are included within the canton. The inhabitants belong to the Italian type, and for the most part speak the Italian language, and are of the Catholic religion. The chief towns are Bellinzona, Locarno, and Lugano, each of which is by turns the seat of government. *Pop.* 117,422.

Tick, (*tik,*) *n.* [Fr. *tique;* Ger. *zecke.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of minute animals of a parasitical nature, belonging to the general division *Acaridæ.* Ticks have the mouth shaped like a sucker, and they are found in thick woods hanging on low plants, and ready to attach themselves to the coats of horses, cows, dogs, and other animals which approach them. They bury their sucker deep in the skins of the animals they attack, and work their way down into the flesh, preying upon the blood. They attach themselves so firmly to the victims, and multiply so fast, that many horses and cattle often perish from exhaustion, on account of the blood of which they have been deprived. The Ox-tick, *Ixiodes reticulatus,* when inflated with blood, is about half an inch long. The Water-ticks, *Hydrachnidæ,* form another variety of the species, and always live in the water; but in habits and mode of life resemble the others in nearly every particular.

—The cover or case of a bed, which contains the feathers, wool, or other material. — The audible quick beat, as of a watch or clock.

—A check, or any small mark intended to direct attention to something. — Trust; credit. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To beat; to pat; or, to make a small noise by beating or otherwise, as a watch. — To strike gently. — To go on trust or credit; to run on score. (Colloq.)

—To trust; to give tick or credit. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To score; to check off by means of a tick or small mark; as, to *tick* off the items of a bill.

Tick'et, *n.* [Fr. *etiquette,* a ticket fastened within the mouth of a lawyer's book-bag, containing the titles of the books, and the names of those to whom they belong.] A piece or slip of paper; a piece of paper, or card-board, which gives the holder a right of admission to some place; a piece of paper or writing acknowledging some debt, or a certificate that something is due to the holder; a piece of paper bearing some number in a lottery, which entitles the holder to receive such prize as may be drawn against that number; a marked card or slip of paper put upon goods to indicate the price, &c.; a label.

T. of leave. (*Eng. Law.*) During the continuance of the English system of transportation as an ordinary punishment, the practice was to release convicts, of good behavior, before the regular expiration of their sentence, with a ticket of leave, *i. e.*, a license to be at large, forfeitable on misconduct. When transportation was superseded by penal servitude, a similar system was introduced into convict prisons in England.

—*v. a.* To designate or distinguish by a ticket. — To place a ticket on; as, to *ticket* goods. — To supply with a ticket; as, to *ticket* a through-passenger by railroad.

Tick'faw, in *Louisiana,* a village of Livingston parish, abt. 60 m. N.N.W. of New Orleans.

Tick'faw River, in *Louisiana,* rises in St. Helena parish, and flowing S., enters Lake Maurepas in Livingston parish.

Tick'ing, *n.* A closely woven cloth, used to contain the feathers or other material of beds.

Tickle, (*tik'l,*) *v. a.* [Probably from A. S. *citelan,* to tickle, by transposition of letters.] To touch or rub lightly, and cause a peculiar thrilling sensation in, which excites laughter. — To please by slight gratification; as, to be *tickled* with a pun.

—*v. n.* To feel titillation. — To excite the sensation of titillation.

Tick'ler, *n.* One who, or that which, tickles or pleases. — Something that puzzles or perplexes; as, your question is a *tickler.* (Colloq.)

—In American commercial phraseology, a book containing a memorandum of notes and debts, arranged in the order of their maturity. — *Bartlett.*

Tick'ling, *n.* Act of affecting with the sense of titillation.

Tick'lish, *a.* Easily tickled; sensible to slight touches; as, the sole of the foot is a *ticklish* part. — Tottering; unfixed; easily moved or affected; as, things are in a *ticklish* state. — Nice; critical; difficult; dangerous; as, "these *ticklish* times." — *Swift.*

Tick'lishly, *adv.* In a ticklish manner.

Tick'lishness, *n.* State or quality of being ticklish or very susceptible of the sense of touch. — State of being tottering or liable to fall. — Criticalness of condition or state.

Tick'nor, GEORGE, an American writer and philologist, B. in Boston, 1791. After completing his education at Dartmouth College, N. H., he devoted himself to the study of the law, which, however, he subsequently relinquished to follow a literary career. In order to perfect himself in the modern languages, he spent some years in the cities of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, London, and Edinburgh. At the last-mentioned place he made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott, who, in a letter to Southey, spoke of him as a "wondrous fellow for romantic lore and antiquarian research." In 1819 he returned to his native country, and accepted the professorship of modern languages at Harvard University, the duties of which office he fulfilled during fifteen years. Although his lectures upon European literature were greatly admired, he published nothing until 1849, having, in the meanwhile, paid a second visit to Europe. At the last-named date he produced his *History of Spanish Literature; with Criticisms on the Particular Works, and Biographical Notices of Prominent Writers,* an exhaustive and admirable work, which has been translated into Spanish and German. Mr. *T.* has also edited *The Remains of Nathaniel Appleton Haven,* and written a *Life of Lafayette,* first published in 1825 in the *North American Review.* His latest work (1864) is the biography of his friend, W. H. Prescott.

Tick'-seed Sun'flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See COREOPSIS.

Tick'-tack, *n.* A continuous beat or noise like that made by a time-piece.

—*adv.* With a ticking sound, like that of a watch.

Ticonderoga, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Essex co., 95 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 2,591. This place is chiefly remarkable for the prominent place its fortifications have held in American history. The fortress of Ticonderoga was built by the French in 1755. The English, under Abercrombie, as-

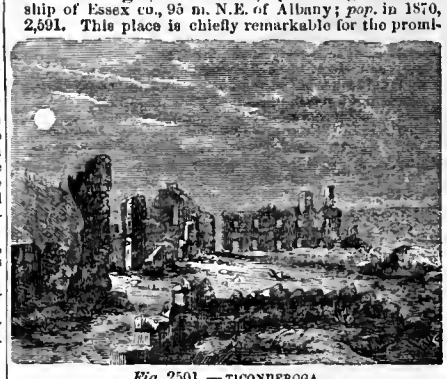


Fig. 2501. — TICONDEROGA.

sailed it unsuccessfully, July 8, 1758. It was taken by them, under Amherst, July 26, 1759. The Americans surprised it May 10, 1775, and they evacuated it on the approach of the English, under Burgoyne, July 6, 1777. Gen. Lincoln made a vain attempt to recover it, September 13, 1777, and soon after the garrison destroyed their cannon and withdrew into Canada. The English occupied it again for some time in 1780. The old importance of Fort *T.* is still attested by the extent of its ruins (Fig. 2501).

Tid'al, *a.* Pertaining, or relating to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing; as, a *tidal* stream.

Tidal basin, a dock that is filled upon the rising of the tide. — *Simmonds.*

Tid'bit, Tit'bit, *n.* A delicate bit; a rarity; a bonne-bouche.

Tide, *n.* [A. S.] The alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, which is to be observed on all its coast and estuaries. The rising is designated as the *flood,* and the highest elevation as *high water;* the falling is termed the *ebb,* and the lowest depression *low water.* The duration of high and low water, without apparent change of level, is known as the *stand;* and the cessation of the ebb and flood streams, or tidal currents, is called *slack water.* The popular explanation of the *T.,* as depending on the law of gravitation, is sufficiently simple. If the earth be conceived to be wholly or in a great degree covered with water, and subject to the attraction of the sun, the force of which is inversely as the square of the distance, it will be obvious that, while the whole earth will fall towards the sun with a velocity proportioned to the aggregate attraction upon its solid portions, the water nearest to the sun, being accelerated with a greater force, will approach the sun more rapidly than the solid core; it will thus run from all sides into a protuberance beyond the form of equilibrium of the earth's attraction and rotation, until the pressure of the elevated mass equals the difference in the attraction of the sun. Moreover, a similar protuberance will be formed on the side opposite to the sun, since the particles of water, being solicited by a less force than the solid core, will fall more slowly towards the sun, and, as it were, remain behind. The same considerations hold good in regard to the attraction of the moon upon the earth, and the waters surrounding it; for although we are in the habit of considering the moon as simply revolving round the earth, it must be remembered that the attraction is mutual; that both bodies describe orbits about their common centre of gravity, and that while the moon obeys the attractive forces of the earth, the latter equally follows that of the former, by which it is at every instant of time drawn from the path it would pursue if that influence did not exist. As a necessary consequence of the elevation of the water in the regions nearest to and most remote attracting body, there must be a corresponding depression below the mean level of the sea at points distant 90° from the vertices of the protuberances, or at the sides of the earth, as seen from the sun or moon. It will be seen, therefore, that, taking the whole earth into view, there are always two high *T.* diametrically opposite to each other, and two low *T.* also, midway between the high ones. The high *T.* are two great waves or swells, of small height, but extending each way through half a right angle; these waves follow the moon in its monthly motion round the earth, while the earth, turning on its axis, causes any given place to pass through each of these swells and the intervening depressions in a lunar day, or 24 hours 50 minutes. At new and full moon, when the sun's and moon's actions conspire, the *T.* are highest, and are called *spring T.;* but at the first and last quarters of the moon the action on one body tends to counteract that of the other, and the *T.,* both at ebb and flow, are smallest, and are called *neap T.*

Tide'-gate, *n.* (*Naut.*) A place in which the tide runs with great velocity. — *Mar. Dict.*

Tide'-gauge, (*-gāj,*) *n.* A mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide continuously at every instant of time.

Tide'-mill, *n.* A mill which has the ebb and flow of the tide for its first mover.

Tide'-rips, *n. pl.* An agitation or commotion of the water of the ocean, resembling that produced by a conflict of tides or of other powerful currents. — *Worcester.*

Tide'-rode, *n.* (*Naut.*) The situation of a vessel at anchor, when she swings by the force of the tide; — opposed to *wind-rode.* — *Dana.*

Tide'-tables, *n. pl.* Tables showing the time of the tides, or of high-water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

Tide'-waiter, *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods, to secure the payment of duties.

Tide'-way, *n.* The channel in which the tide sets.

Tide'-wheel, *n.* An undershot wheel.

Ti'dily, *adv.* Neatly; with neat simplicity.

Ti'diness, *n.* Quality or state of being tidy; neat simplicity; neatness.

Ti'dings, *n. pl.* [A. S. *tidan,* to happen.] Account of things which have happened, and which were unknown before; news; advice; information; intelligence.

Tidioute, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Warren co., on the Alleghany River, 20 m. S.W. of Warren.

Tidol'ogy, *n.* [Eng. *tide,* and Gr. *logos,* a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of tides.

Tidor, or **Tidore,** (*tē-dor',*) one of the Moluccа Islands, lying to the W. of Gilolo, and 9 m. S. of Ternate; Lat. 0° 45′ N., Lon. 127° 25′ E.

Ti'dy, *a.* [Ger. *zeitig.*] Neat; dressed with becoming simplicity; being in good order.

—*v. a.* To make neat; to put in good order.

—*n.* A piece of fancy knitwork or a cloth, to throw over the back of an arm-chair or a sofa to keep it clean; a light outer covering for a child; a pinafore; a work-bag.

Tie, *v. a.* [A. S. *tian, getian,* to bind.] To bind; to fasten with a rope, a band, or cord and knot. — To fold and make fast; to knit; to complicate; to fasten; to hold. — To unite so as not to be easily parted. — To oblige; to constrain; to restrain; to confine.

—*n.* That which binds, unites, or fastens together; a knot; a fastening. — Bond; obligation, moral or legal. — A knot of hair. — An equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevents either party from being victorious. — A sort of neckcloth.

(*Arch.*) A piece of timber or metal placed in any direction, for the purpose of binding two bodies together which have a tendency to separate or diverge.

(*Mus.*) A character ⌣ used to connect notes which are divided by a bar, and which are nevertheless intended to be joined together and sounded without any break.

Tieck, (*teek,*) Ludwig, a German poet, novelist, and translator, one of the reputed founders of the so-called Romantic School of German literature, was b. in Berlin, 1773. During his youth he was chiefly attracted by the poetic side of nature and literature, and he ranged himself on the side of the critical principles set forth by Goethe and Schiller in the "Horen" and "Xenien." After completing his studies he travelled, married at Hamburg, and after several changes of residence, settled, in 1819, in Dresden, which appears to have been his home from that period for about twenty years, and where his literary activity was almost incessant. In 1840 he removed to Berlin on the invitation of the king, who honored him with the title of privy-councillor. There he spent the remaining thirteen years of his laborious and fruitful life. His works are of very varied character, and far too numerous to be named here; they fill 20 volumes. Among those which brought him the highest reputation are his tales and plays embodying in new forms some of the old familiar *Märchen.* The publication of these, under the title of *Peter Lebrecht's Volksmärchen,* in 1797, first brought him into general notice. They were republished in 1812, retouched and combined into a whole by a tissue of conversations, under the title of *Phantasies.* They are full of mirth and genial laughter and good-natured satire on the literary world of his time. *Franz Sternebald's Wanderungen,* the fictitious history of an art student, and *Kaiser Octavianus,* are perhaps his highest achievements as a novelist, and *Genoveva,* his best play. His *Dichterleben* is a novel in which he attempts to depict Shakspeare and his times. Among his other works are, *Minnelieder aus dem Schwäbischen Zeitalter; Alt-Englisches Theater; Alt-Deutsches Theater;* and *Dramaturgische Blätter.* D. at Berlin, 1853.

Tiedemann, Dietrich, (*tē'dai-man,*) a German philosopher and opponent of Kant, famous for his researches in the history of philosophy, anthropology, the origin of languages, and similar subjects, 1745–1803.

Tien-Tsin, a large city and river-port of China, prov. of Chih-le, on the river Pei-ho, 34 m. from the mouth of that river. It is the port of the city of Pekin, from which it is distant 80 m. S.E. Estimated *pop.* 1,000,000.

Ti'er, *n.* [A. S., series, heap, attire.] A row; a rank; particularly when two or more rows are placed one above another.

Tierce, (*tērs,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tertius,* third.] A cask whose contents are one-third of a pipe, that is, forty gallons.

(*Mus.*) The interval of a third.

(*Fencing.*) A thrust delivered at the outside of the body over the arm.

(*Gaming.*) A sequence of three cards of the same color.

(*Her.*) A term applied to a field divided by lines into

In pale. In bent. In pall.

Fig. 2502.

three equal parts. The most common arrangements in tierce are represented in Fig. 2502.

Tierce'-major, *n.* (*Gaming.*) A sequence of the three best cards.

Tiercet, (*tēr'set,*) *n.* A triplet; three lines of poetry, rhyming together.

Tier'ra Bom'ba, an island of the Caribbean Sea, off the N.W. coast of the U. S. of Colombia, 10 m. W. of Carthagena.

Tierra del Fuego, (*te-er'ra-del-fwa'go,*) "the land of fire," a group of islands at the S. extremity of S. America, bet. Lat. 52° 40′ and 56° S., Lon. 63° 40′ and 75° W., separated from the mainland by the Strait of Magellan, and having E. the Atlantic Ocean, S. the Antarctic, and W. the Pacific. The principal islands are the E. Tierra del Fuego, or King Charles' South Land, 385 m. long, and about 200 m. broad, Navarino, Hoste, Clarence, and the Land of Desolation. *Surface,* mountainous, many of the peaks being covered with perpetual ice and snow, and Mount Sarmiento attaining an elevation of 6,800 ft.; *soil,* generally unfertile. *Climate.* Raw and cold, being a succession of snow, rain, and mist, with frequent storms. The inhabitants (Fig. 1375) are of a dark copper color, low in stature, and ill-looking, coarse, and of filthy habits, and live in huts made of branches of trees. *T.* was discovered by Magellan in 1520, and received its name from fires seen on its coast during the night, supposed to be caused by volcanic eruption.

Tiers Etat, (*tē-ars ā-tà'.*) [Fr., third estate.] The name given in France, under the ancient monarchy, to the third order of the estates, consisting of representatives of the trading inhabitants of the towns, and of the peasantry in the country, in distinction from the *nobility* and *clergy.*

Tiete, Anhembi, or Anhembi, (*te-a'ta,*) a river of Brazil, prov. of São Paulo, joins the Parana, about Lat. 20° 45′ S., Lon. 52° W., after a W. course of 500 m.

Tiff, *n.* Slight anger; a pet; a miff. — A drink; a small draught of liquor.

—*v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. (R.)

—*v. a.* To dress; to deck.

Tiffany, *n.* A kind of very thin silk gauze.

Tiffin, *n.* In Hindostan, a luncheon.

Tiffin, in *Ohio,* a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Defiance co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A manufacturing-town, cap. of Seneca co., 33 m. S.W. of Sandusky city. Heidelberg College and Theological Seminary, under the supervision of the German Reformed Church, is at this place. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Tiffin's River, rises in Lenawee co., Michigan, and flowing S., enters the Maumee River in Defiance co., Ohio. It is sometimes called *Bean Creek.*

Tiffish, *a.* Inclined to anger; pettish.

Tiffis, See Teflis.

Tige, (*tēj,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

Ti'ger, *n.* [Fr. *tigre;* Lat. *tigris.*] (*Zoöl.*) A species of the genus *Felis* (Fig. 995), as large as the lion, but with a rounder head and longer body; of a bright-reddish fawn color above, a pure white below, irregularly crossed with black stripes. It is clothed with short hair, and has no mane. The tiger is the most formidable and cruel of all quadrupeds, and the scourge of the less inhabited parts of India. It is limited to the Asiatic continent. The so-called American Tiger is the Jaguar, *q. v.*

T. cat, a name of no very definite signification, often given to some of the *Felidæ* of middle size, which resemble the tiger in their form or markings. The *T.-C.* (*Felis eyra*) of Texas to Guiana, is about the size of the common domestic cat, with large fawn-colored spots, bordered with black, forming oblique bands on the flank.

Ti'ger-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cicindela.

Ti'ger-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Tigridia.

Ti'ger-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Arctia.

Ti'ger River, in *S. Carolina,* rises in Greenville dist., and flowing S.E., enters Broad River in Union dist.

Ti'gerville, in *Louisiana,* a post-village of Terre Bonne parish.

Ti'ger-wood, *n.* The heart-wood of *Machærium Schomburgkii,* a valuable cabinet wood obtained from Guiana.

Tight, (*tīt,*) *a.* [A. S. *tiun,* to tie.] Tense; tied; not loose or not open; having the joints so close that no fluid can enter or escape; not leaky; not admitting much air. — Sitting close to the body, as clothes. — Not having holes or crevices; not loose; closely pressed. — Not ragged; not slack or loose, applied to a rope extended or stretched out. — Parsimonious; stingy. (Colloq. U. S.) — Inebriated. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To make tight; to tighten.

Tight'en, *v. a.* To draw tight or tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner.

Tightly, (*tītl'y,*) *adv.* In a tight manner; closely.

Tight'ness, *n.* State or quality of being tight.

Tights, (*tīts,*) *n. pl.* Pantaloons or drawers which fit close to the legs. (Vulgar.)

Tigré, (*te'grai,*) an extensive and mountainous prov. of Abyssinia, which has now communicated its name to almost all the N.E. districts of that great country. The chief outlet for its produce is Arkiko, on the Red Sea. Lat. between 11° and 17° 30′ N., Lon. between 37° and 41° E.

Tigre, or Pequena, (*te'gra,*) a river of Ecuador, flows into the Amazon, 40 m. W. of the mouth of the Ucayale, after a S.E. course of 350 m.

Ti'gress, *n.* The female of the tiger.

Tigri'dia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Tiger-flower, a genus of plants, order *Iridaceæ,* containing only one species, *T. pavonia,* distinguished by the three outer segments of the perianth being larger, and by the filaments being united into a long cylinder. It is a native of Mexico, and much cultivated in flower-gardens for the singularity and great beauty of its flowers, which are, however, evanescent. The root is a scaly bulb.

Ti'grine, *a.* Like a tiger.

Ti'gris, a river of Western Asia, flowing along the boundaries of the Turkish and Persian empires, and rising in the mountains of Armenia, about 50 m. to the north of Diarbekr, and 15 to the east of the source of the Euphrates. At Kurnah it joins the Euphrates; and the united stream falls into the Persian Gulf. This river rises twice in the year, first and most remarkably in April, in consequence of the melting of the snows in the mountains of Armenia; afterwards in November, through the accession of the periodical rains. Its total course is estimated at 1,150 miles.

Ti'grish, *a.* Resembling a tiger.

Til'burg, a manufacturing town of Holland, prov. of N. Brabant, 14 m. E.S.E. of Breda. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth. *Pop.* 18,785.

Til'bury, *n.* A two-wheeled open pleasure carriage; a sort of chaise without a top. — *Worcester.*

Tile, *n.* [A. S. *tigel, tigle;* Lat. *tegula.*] A plate or piece of baked clay or earthenware, used for covering the roofs of buildings; a piece of baked clay used in drains. — The finer kinds of paving-tile are known as *Encaustic tiles.* See Encaustic. — A cant term for a man's hat.

Tile, *v. a.* To cover with tiles, as a roof; to cover, as tiles.
Tiled, *a.* Covered with tiles.
Tile'-drain, *n.* A drain of tiles.
—*v. a.* To drain by means of tiles.
Tile'-kiln, Til'ery, *n.* A kiln in which tiles are burnt.
Tile'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) An impure oxide of copper, of a brick-red or reddish-brown color.
Til'er, *n.* One who covers buildings with tiles. — The door-keeper of a Masonic lodge.
Tile'-stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) The uppermost group of the Silurian period, consisting of a reddish, thin-bedded, slightly micaceous sandstone, which in some places attains a thickness of 1,000 feet.
Til'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Tiliaceæ*. *T. Americana*, the Linden, Lime-tree, Bass-wood, or Pumpkin-wood, is a common forest-tree in the Northern and Middle States. It often grows to the height of 80 feet, the trunk straight and naked more than half this height, and 2–3 ft. in diameter. Leaves 4–5′ by 3–4′; those of the young shoots often twice these dimensions. Bract yellowish, linear-oblong (Fig. 2503). Petals yellowish-white, larger than the scales at their base. Fruit woody, greenish, of the size of peas. Jn. — The inner bark is very strong, and is manufactured into ropes. The wood is white, soft, and clear, much used in cabinet-work and in the panelling of carriages. — *Wood.*

Fig. 2503. — LINDEN OR LIME-TREE.

Tiliaceæ, (*til-e-ai'se-e,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Lime or Linden family, an order of plants, alliance *Malvales*. It resembles in many respects the *Malvaceæ*, *Sterculiaceæ*, and *Byttneriaceæ*, but may be at once distinguished from them by having a glandular disc, by the stamens not being monadelphous, and by the anthers being 2-celled. From all other thalamiflοral orders it may be known by its alternate, entire, stipulate leaves, valvate æstivation of calyx, floral envelopes in four or five divisions, hypogynous stamens, 2-celled anthers, hypogynous glandular disc, and many-celled fruit with axile placentas. There are 38 genera and 350 species. A few are found in the northern parts of the world, where they form large trees; but the majority are tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees.
Til'ing, *n.* A roof covered with tiles; tiles in general; the operation of covering roofs with tiles.
Till, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] A money-box in a shop; a drawer.
(*Geol.*) A term used in Scotland for the BOULDER-CLAY, *q. v.*
—*prep.* or *adv.* [A. S. *til, tille.*] To the time or time of; as, *till* to-day; — used before verbs and sentences in a like sense, denoting the time specified in the sentence or clause following; as, I will wait *till* you arrive. — To the degree that; until.
—*v. a.* [A. S. *tilian*, to labor, take care of, plough, cultivate.] To labor; to cultivate; to plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops.
Till'able, *a.* Capable of being tilled; arable; fit for the plough, as land.
Tillæ'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Crassulaceæ*, consisting of very minute aquatic herbs, with opposite leaves. The Pigmy-weed (*T. simplex*), occasionally found in some parts of the U. States in muddy brooks, has a stem 1–3 feet high, and flowers as large as a pin's head.
Tillage, (*til'laj,*) *n.* [A. S.] (*Agric.*) The art or practice of tilling or cultivating the soil. Lands kept under the plough, that is, cropped with annual or biennial plants, which require a continual change of the surface-soil by stirring and turning with the plough, are called *tillage lands.*
Till'amook, in *Oregon*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific, and drained by the Tillamook River. It has an abundance of cedar, fir, and spruce timber. *Pop.* abt. 200.
Tillandsia, (*til-lând'se-a,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Bromeliaceæ*. *T. usneoides*, the Three-beard, or Old-man's-beard, appears as a mass of dark-colored fibres hanging from the tree on which it grows. It is a common plant in S. American forests. These hanging fibres form the article known in commerce as Spanish moss, and are employed for stuffing cushions, bird-skins, &c.
Till'er, *n.* [A. S. *tilia.*] One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator; a ploughman. — The bar or lever employed to turn the rudder of a ship. — The shoot of a plant springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; also, the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump. — A small drawer; a till.
—*v. n.* To send forth stems from the roots, as a culmiferous plant. — *Loudon.*
Til'lmus, *n.* [Gr. *tilmos*, from *tillo*, I pluck.] (*Med.*) Picking of the bed-clothes, or floccitation, a symptom of the fatal termination of some disorders.
Till'sit, a town of Prussian Lithuania, on the Tilse and the Niemen, 58 m. from Königsberg. *Manuf.* Woollens, hosiery, arms, leather, and hardware. Its chief title to historical notice is from the treaty of peace concluded here on July 1, 1807, between France on the one hand, and Prussia on the other. *Pop.* 15,371.
Tilt, *n.* [A. S. *teld.*] A covering stretched overhead; a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; the cover of a boat; a small canopy or awning of canvas or other cloth, extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.
—*v. a.* To cover with a cloth or awning.
—*v. n.* [A. S. *tealtian.*] To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to fight with rapiers; to rush, as in combat; to lean; to fall, as on one side.
—*v. a.* To set in a sloping position, as a barrel.
—*n.* A shock; inclination forward. — A military game, at which combatants run against each other with lances on horseback. — A large hammer, raised by machinery, used in manufactories.
Tilt'er, *n.* One who tilts.
Tilth, *n.* [A. S., from *tilian*, to till.] (*Agric.*) That which is tilled; the state of the soil in respect to ploughing, mauring, &c.
Tilt'-hammer, *n.* A large hammer worked by machinery, impelled either by a water-wheel or a steam-engine. See HAMMER.
Tilt'ing, *n.* A tilt. — The operation of condensing and rendering uniform blistered steel by subjecting it to the blows of a tilt-hammer. — *Worcester.*
Til'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Belknap co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,147.
Ti'man Mountains. See OURAL.
Timballer Bay, (*tim-ba-leer',*) in *Louisiana*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Bayou La Fourche.
Tim'ber, *n.* [A. S.] (*Carp.*) That sort of wood which is suitable for buildings, or for ships, furniture, utensils, tools, carriages, fences, &c. The term is applied to standing trees which are suitable for any of these purposes, or to the beams, scantlings, rafters, boards, &c., which are hewn or sawn from such trees. The timber-trade is one of very great extent and importance.
(*Ship-building.*) A rib or curving piece of wood, branching outward from the keel of a ship in a vertical direction.
—*v. a.* To furnish with timber.
Tim'ber, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Peoria co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Tim'ber Cove, in *California*, a post-village of Sonoma co., on the Pacific, 45 m. N.W. of Santa Rosa.
Tim'ber Creek, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Marshall co., 80 m. W.N.W. of Iowa City.
Timber Creek, in *New Jersey*, enters the Delaware River from Gloucester co.
Tim'bering, *n.* Timber materials.
Tim'ber-scribe, *n.* A pointed instrument for marking logs, &c.
Tim'ber-tree, *n.* A tree valuable for its timber.
Timbre, (*tim'ber,*) *n.* [Fr., a stamp.] (*Her.*) The crest which in any achievement stands on the top of the helmet. — *Crabb.*
(*Mus.*) The distinctive quality of a voice or of an instrument. — *Dwight.*
Tim'brel, *n.* [Sp. *tamboril.*] (*Mus.*) A name of the Hebrew drum (1, Fig. 876).
Timbuctoo'. See TOMBUCTOO.
Time, *n.* [A. S. *tima;* Dan. *time*, an hour; Fr. *temps;* Lat. *tempus.*] The general relation in which all things perceptible stand to each other in regard to their origin, continuance, and dissolution. It is a form necessary to enable the mind to unite successive periods of existence. It is not an external object, nor a mere relation of individual things to each other, but is infinite, like the phenomena which are submitted to this form in our perceptions. Accordingly, we also distinguish the past, present, and future as its component parts, which pass continually into the succeeding. In order to measure the succession and duration of particular things and events, the great motions of the heavenly bodies, which always remain the same, particularly of those bodies which are most closely connected with the earth, have been taken as standards; hence, the physical or astronomical time. Such a measure of time is afforded by nature herself in the rotation of the earth on its axis. This gives rise to the sidereal time. But as the sidereal time will not serve for the purposes of common life, it was necessary to resort to the solar time. The latter, indeed, is unequal, and neither agrees with the sidereal time, nor with that indicated by a clock; but this evil is remedied by the equation of time, through which the true solar time is changed into mean time.
(*Mus.*) The measure of sounds with regard to their duration, which is of the greatest importance. It may be divided into two principal divisions, — *common* and *triple;* these may be again divided into *simple* and *compound.* Simple common *T.* is expressed by the letter C, either plain or with a line drawn through it, and generally contains four crotchets in a bar. Sometimes, however, there are only two; in which case it is marked thus, $\frac{2}{4}$, the 4 showing the measure note to be a crotchet, and the 2 indicating that there are two crotchets in a bar. Compound common *T.* takes place when two triple bars are joined in one, and is divided into four kinds, marked thus, $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{4}$ $\frac{12}{8}$. Simple triple *T.* is of three kinds, marked by the figures $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$; while of compound triple *T.* there are only two species, viz. $\frac{9}{4}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$. The speed of a movement is also regulated by certain Italian words placed at the beginning; as, for example, *presto*, quickly; or *andante*, slowly. See METRONOME.
—*v. a.* To adapt to the time or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper season or time. — To regulate as to time. — To measure, as in music or harmony.
—To ascertain the time or duration of.
—*v. n.* To keep time; to move in time.
Time'-honored, *a.* Honored for a long time.
Time'-keeper, *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer. — A person appointed to keep the workmen's time, or to mark time in any occupation.
Time'less, *a.* Done at an improper time; untimely. (R.)
Time'lessly, *adv.* Unseasonably.
Time'liness, *n.* The state or quality of being timely; seasonableness; a being in good time.
Time'ly, *a.* Being in good time; seasonable; opportune.
—*adv.* Early; soon; in good season.
Tim'eous, *a.* Early; in good season. (R.)
Tim'eously, *adv.* Seasonably. (R.)
Time'piece, *n.* A clock, watch, or chronometer.
Time'-pleaser, *n.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.
Time'-server, *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.
Time'-serving, *a.* Obsequiously complying with the opinions and manners of the times.
—*n.* The act of obsequiously acquiescing with the spirit of the times.
Time'-table, *n.* A table of the times of starting, arrival, &c., of railroad trains, packets, &c.
(*Mus.*) A representation or table of the several notes, and their relative lengths and duration. — *Moore.*
Tim'id, *a.* [Fr. *timide;* Lat. *timidus*, from *timeo*, to fear.] Wanting courage to meet danger; not bold; timorous; — opposed to *intrepid.*
Timid'ity, Tim'idness, *n.* [Fr. *timidité.*] Want of courage or boldness to face danger; timorousness.
Tim'idly, *adv.* In a timid manner.
Tim'ing, *n.* Adaptation to the time.
Tim'ist, *n.* A time-server.
(*Mus.*) One who keeps time in playing or in singing.
Timo'leon, a Corinthian general and statesman. His elder brother Timophanes, aiming at the sovereign power, was slain by *T.*, assisted by his brother Satyrus. He went afterwards to relieve the Syracusans from the tyranny of Dionysius, whom he compelled to fly. *T.* spent the rest of his life at Syracuse, whose laws he amended, and whose popular liberties he established. D. 337 B. C.
Ti'mon, THE MISANTHROPE, was B. near Athens, and lived during the Peloponnesian war. The faithlessness of his friends and successive disappointments soured his nature, and drove him into solitude; where he is said, however, to have welcomed Alcibiades. His name has become proverbial, and his story is familiar through the tragedy of Shakspeare.
Timoneer', *n.* [Fr. *timonnier*, from Lat. *temo, temonis*, a pole.] A helmsman. (R.)
Ti'mor, the southernmost and most important of the Malacca islands, in the Malay archipelago, in 8° 16′–10° 25′ S. Lat., and 125° 25′–127° 10′ E. Lon., has an area of 8,820 sq. m. A chain of wood-clad mountains runs throughout its entire length; Alas, on the S.E., being 11,800 feet in height. The rivers are numerous, but small, and most of them yield gold. Near the sea are very fertile lands, on which are grown rice, maize, beans, tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, potatoes, and all sorts of tropical fruits. Three-fourths of *T.* on the S.W. is subject to the Dutch, whose chief settlement is Koepang (Küpang); the remaining part in the N.E. belongs to the Portuguese, who have a town, called Dilly, on the N. coast. *T.* is divided into small kingdoms, ruled by rajahs under Dutch or Portuguese control. The exports are, sandal-wood, horses, wax, tortoise-shell, edible nests, &c.; imports, cotton, woollen, and silk fabrics, provisions, and general supplies. Pearls are found on a bank 30 m. S.E. from Koepang. The natives are partly Oceanic negroes, and partly of Malay race. Estimated *pop.* 400,000.—About 300 m. N.E. of Timor is *Timor Laut*, an island 70 m. in length by abt. 25 m. average breadth.
Tim'orous, *a.* [L. Lat. *timorosus*, from *timere*, to fear.] Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage.— Indicating fear; full of scruples.
Tim'orously, *adv.* Fearfully; timidly; without boldness.
Tim'orousness, *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.
Tim'orsome, *a.* Timorous. (Colloq.)
Timo'theus, an Athenian general who took a distinguished part in the social wars, and was condemned for avoiding a naval conflict, B. C. 358.
Tim'othy, a disciple of St. Paul, was a native of Lystra, in Asia Minor. His father was a pagan, but his mother a Jewess. He became bishop of Ephesus, where, it is believed, he was stoned to death, in 97.
Tim'othy, (EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL TO.) (*Script.*) The name of two books of the New Testament, of whose authenticity there has never been any reasonable cause to doubt, and it has only been called in question by the hypercriticism of modern Germany. The dates of these epistles are uncertain and much disputed, but probably the first may be referred to about the year A. D. 64, the second to 65. The design of the first epistle is partly to instruct *T.* in the duties of that office with which he had been intrusted; partly to supply him with credentials to the churches which he might visit; and partly

to furnish through him guidance and direction to the churches themselves. The second epistle was written when the Apostle was a prisoner at Rome; and its design is partly to inform *T.* of his circumstances, and partly to utter his last warning voice against the errors and delusions which were corrupting and disturbing the churches.

Tim'othy-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PHLEUM.

Tim'pano, *n.*; *pl.* TIMPANI. [It.] (*Mus.*) A kettle-drum.

Timur, Timour, (*tee-moor'*,) or **Tam'erlane,** an Oriental conqueror, b. in the village of Sebz, near Samarcand, 1335, was of Mongol origin, and a descendant of Genghis Khan. Having become chief of the tribe of the Berlas in 1361, he made himself master of Balkh, the capital of Khorasan, after which he made an easy conquest of the province of Candahar. In this war he was wounded in the thigh, and became lame for life, being called, in consequence, Timur-lenk, "lame Timur," which term has been corrupted by the Europeans into Tamerlane. He next subdued the whole of ancient Persia, and then took Bagdad. Flushed with his success, he marched into India, where he took Delhi, the capital, and thus gained possession of immense treasures. But while he was engaged in this expedition, Bagdad revolted; upon which he hastened back, delivered the city up to pillage, and put to death 90,000 persons. He also invaded Syria, and took Damascus. During this splendid career the Greek emperor and some inferior princes implored his assistance against Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. *T.* sent to him to withdraw from before Constantinople, and to replace the princes whom he had deposed. Bajazet returned a fierce answer; upon which *T.* marched against him, and, after a battle of three days, the Turkish emperor was defeated and taken prisoner. Different and very irreconcilable accounts are given of the conqueror's treatment of his captive. Some assert that he was confined in an iron cage, and exposed to scorn and contempt; while others relate that *T.* behaved to him and his family with the greatest liberality. *T.* fixed the seat of his vast empire at Samarcand, where he received the envoys of numerous sovereigns, and, among the rest, the ambassadors of the Emperor Manuel Palæologus and Henry III., King of Castile. Having resolved to make the conquest of China, he set out with his army, but died on the march, 1405.

Tin, *n.* [A. S.; Lat. *stannum.*] (*Chem.*) A white, metallic, easily fusible metal, not much affected by exposure to dry or moist air at ordinary temperatures, but becoming oxidized superficially when heated, burning with a brilliant flame if the temperature be raised sufficiently high. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid, with the evolution of hydrogen, forming hydrated chloride of *T.* Strong nitric acid acts on it violently, producing an insoluble hydrated binoxide of the metal, a considerable amount of ammonia being formed at the same time by the decomposition of the water and nitric acid present. Cold dilute sulphuric acid has no action on it, but if the concentrated acid be used, the metal is converted into the sulphate, while sulphurous acid escapes. Hot dilute sulphuric acid also converts it into sulphate of *T.*, hydrogen being evolved. The *T.* which is imported from Banca is nearly pure; that made in England generally contains small quantities of arsenic, copper, iron, and lead. In its chemical characteristics, tin has but few alliances. In some of its properties, however, it seems related to tantalum and titanium. Its chemical combinations are numerous and important, and its resistance to oxidation and to the action of vegetable acid renders it extremely useful for domestic purposes. *Symbol* St.—Prof. Forrest Shepherd, of Missouri, has lately advanced an assertion that *T.* is not a simple, but a compound metal. His opinion, nevertheless, so far as we know, is not the result of analyses, but of speculation and inconclusive analogies.

(*Metall.*) *T.* is a white metal, with a slight yellowish tinge, and a brilliant metallic lustre. It is wanting in tenacity, but is extremely malleable at a temperature of 212°. It has a great tendency to crystallize, and its crystalline form may be easily shown by rubbing a piece with a little dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid, when it assumes the appearance known as *moire métallique.* By slow cooling it may be procured in octohedral crystals, and on bending a piece of *T.* backwards and forwards, a peculiar crackling or grating sound is heard, from the friction of the internal crystals. It fuses at 442° Fahr., but it is not sensibly volatilized at that or any higher temperature. If it is stirred while melted until it cools, it may be obtained in a state of powder. Its brilliancy and power of resisting atmospheric changes, render it exceedingly useful in the arts as a covering for other metals. What is ordinarily called *T.* in domestic language, is sheet-iron covered with a layer of *T.*, a process which is explained further on. Copper is also very well fitted for being coated with this metal. In India, it is applied instead of steel and iron to articles by way of ornament, and there is no reason why our artisans should not take pattern from their more artistic Eastern brethren. For the manufacture of *T.* plates, the best soft charcoal iron is obliged to be used. After it has been rolled and cut to the requisite size, its surface is made chemically clean by immersion for a few minutes in dilute sulphuric acid. The sheets are then heated to a red heat in a reverberatory furnace, withdrawn, allowed to cool, hammered flat, and passed between polished rollers, and then washed in dilute acid. This preparation is needed to free the surface of the iron from the slightest portion of oxide, to which the *T.* would not adhere. In order to tin them, they are plunged one by one into a vessel of tallow, from which they are transferred to a bath of *T.* From this they are taken after a certain time, allowed to drain, and dipped again. The superfluous *T.* at the edge of the plate is removed by dipping it in the melted *T.* once more, and detaching it by giving the plate a sharp blow. The *T.* and iron form a perfect alloy with each other. The appearance known as *moire métallique* is given by sponging the surface of the *T.* with dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid, washing with water, and afterwards varnishing with plain or colored varnish. Copper is tinned in the same way, but with greater ease, it being so much less difficult to clean the surface of that metal than iron. Tin-foil is made by beating pure *T.* to the requisite thinness. The alloys of *T.* are numerous and important. The principal of these are Britannia metal, consisting of equal parts of brass, *T.*, antimony, and bismuth; pewter, 4 *T.* and 1 lead; Queen's metal, 9 *T.*, and 1 each of antimony, bismuth, and lead; the various solders; bell-metal, 78 copper, 22 *T.*; bronze, copper, with 4 to 6 per cent. of *T.*; gun-metal, 78 copper and 22 *T.*; and several others. Speculum metal, used for the mirrors of reflecting telescopes, is a steel-white, hard, brittle alloy, of 1 part of *T.* and 2 of copper. An amalgam of *T.* and mercury is used for silvering looking-glasses. A sheet of tin-foil is laid on an edged slab of stone carefully levelled, and mercury is poured on it until it forms a layer ⅛ inch thick. Glass is laid down on this, and the table is tilted to let the superfluous mercury run off, weights being gradually placed on the glass to facilitate the operation. *T.* ores are met with but in few localities. Cornwall, Banca, Mexico, and some parts of Australia, are the only important *T.*-yielding districts. The most celebrated *T.* mines are those of Cornwall, England, which have been worked uninterruptedly from the earliest historic periods. In the U. States, crystals of the oxide of *T.* have been found in localities of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, California, Missouri, and perhaps in other States, but though some of the mines, as those of Missouri and California, seem promising, we believe that *T.* has not been worked profitably up to the present time. The only ore of importance is *T.*-stone, a hard dark-brown crystalline body consisting of the binoxide in a crystalline condition. To extract the metal, the ore is first stamped and washed, to get rid of the lighter particles of sand or earth adhering to it. It is then roasted, to free it from arsenic and sulphur, and again washed to carry off the sulphate of copper and oxide of iron. The washed ore is mixed with from one-fifth to one-eighth its weight of powdered anthracite or charcoal, and a small portion of lime to form a fusible slag with any of the remaining gangue. The charge is placed on the hearth of a low-crowned reverberatory furnace, and the doors are closed up. Heat is applied very gradually for five or six hours, care being taken to raise the temperature high enough to cause the carbon to reduce the *T.* without melting the silicious gangue, which would form with the binoxide an enamel troublesome to remove. When nearly all the *T.* is reduced, the heat is raised considerably, the slags being thus rendered fluid and capable of floating on the top of the melted metal. The *T.* is then run off into cast iron pans, from which it is ladled off into moulds to form ingots. The *T.* thus procured is far from being pure; it is therefore submitted to the process of lignation, which consists in heating the ingots to incipient fusion. By this means the purer *T.*, which fuses at a comparatively low heat, separates, running down, and leaving the impure portions behind. The less fusible portion, when re-melted, forms *block T.*, and the part which has run out is again melted and agitated with wet stakes. The steam thus formed bubbles up to the surface, carrying with it all other mechanical impurities contained in the *T.* The mass is then skimmed and allowed to cool. When just about to set, the upper half is ladled out, the other metals and impurities having sunk into the bottom half, from the tendency that this metal has to separate from its alloys. The finest quality of *T.* is frequently heated to a temperature just short of its melting-point. At this heat it becomes brittle, and is broken up into masses, showing the crystals of the metal, and forming what is known as *grain T.* The formation of crystals is to some extent a guarantee of its purity, since impure *T.* does not become brittle in this way. English *T.* generally contains small quantities of arsenic, copper, iron, and lead.

Chlorides of T. There are two chlorides of *T.*,—the protochloride and the per- or bichloride. The protochloride, $SnCl$, may be prepared in the anhydrous state by the action of dry hydrochloric acid on *T.* at a gentle heat. The hydrated chloride is obtained by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid diluted with an equal bulk of water. It crystallizes in transparent needles, containing two equivalents of water. It is a powerful reducing agent, and is much used by dyers for altering reducible coloring matters, such as sesquioxide of iron and peroxide of manganese. It is also used as an antichlore. It forms crystallizable double salts with the alkaline chlorides. The bichloride, perchloride, or fuming liquor of Libavius, $SnCl_2$, is made by passing chlorine over an inclined tube, fitted to a receiver, and containing pieces of tin-foil rolled up. When pure, it is a colorless liquid, evolving suffocating white fumes in the air. Dropped into water, it forms a hydrate, crystallizing with five equivalents of water. It forms salts with the alkaline chlorides. It is used to a considerable extent in solution in dyeing. It absorbs sulphuretted and phosphuretted hydrogen, and forms a compound with ammonia. In some respects it plays the part of an acid—chlorostannic acid.

Oxides of T. There are two oxides of *T.*,—the protoxide and the binoxide. The protoxide is prepared in a variety of ways, too prolix for description here, and is only interesting in a chemical point of view. When heated in air, it burns like tinder, and is converted into the binoxide, which is described under the head of STANNIC ACID. The only ore of *T.*, *T.*-stone, is a form of the binoxide.

Sulphides of T. There are two sulphides of *T.*,—the protosulphide, formed by fusing together metallic *T.* and sulphur. The bisulphide, when prepared in the dry way, is known by the name of *aurum musivum*, or mosaic gold, and is used as bronze-powder in coarse decorative works. It is prepared by fusing together seven parts of flowers of sulphur and six of sal-ammoniac, with an amalgam of twelve parts of tin and six of mercury. The ingredients are kept in a melted condition until no more white fumes issue from the flask, and the bisulphide is found as a yellow crystalline layer at the top. A second sublimation is necessary to give it its greatest degree of brilliancy.

—*n.* A cant term for money; cash; coin; as, a pocketful of *tin.*

Tin, *v. a.* To cover with tin, or overlay with tin-foil.

Tin'amon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Tinamidæ*, a family of Rasorial birds peculiar to S. America. They are remarkable for a long and slender neck, covered with feathers, the tips of the barbs of which are slender and slightly curled, which imparts a peculiar air to that part of their plumage. The beak is long, slender, and blunt at the end; somewhat vaulted, with a small groove at each side. Their wings are short, and they have scarcely any tail. Their size varies from that of a pheasant down to that of a quail.

Tin'ca, *n.* [Lat.] (*Zoöl.*) See TENCH.

Tin'cal, *n.* (*Min.*) The oriental name of BORAX, *q. v.*

Tinche'bral, a town of France, dep. Orne, 13 m. from Domfront; *pop.* 4,427.

Tinct, *n.* Color; stain; spot. (R.)

Tincto'rial, *a.* [Fr.] Relating to tincture or dyeing; coloring.

Tinc'ture, (*tinkt'yur,*) *n.* [Lat. *tinctura*; Fr. *teinture.*] A tinge or shade of color.—A slight taste superadded to any substance, or to another taste; flavor.—A slight quality added to anything.—The finer and more volatile part of a substance, separated by a solvent.

(*Med.*) A spirituous solution of such of the active principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof spirit; a spirit containing medicinal substances in solution.

(*Her.*) See HERALDRY.

—*v. a.* To tinge; to communicate a slight foreign color to; to impregnate with some extraneous matter.—To imbue, as the mind; to communicate a portion of anything foreign.

Tin'der, *n.* [A. S. *tynder, tyndre*, from *tendan*, to set on fire.] Something very inflammable used for kindling fire from a spark, as scorched linen.

Tin'der-box, *n.* The box for holding tinder.

Tine, *n.* [A. S. *tindas*, the teeth of harrows.] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong; also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

Tin'ea, *n.* [Lat., a worm.] (*Med.*) The SCALD-HEAD, *q. v.*

Tinea, *n.*; **Tineidæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A gen. and fam. of Lepidoptera, comprising an extensive series of minute insects, distinguished by their narrow wings and the slenderness of their palpi; the head is often densely clothed with scales in front, the body generally long and slender; the antennæ are of moderate length. In the larva state the species called cloth-moth are notoriously destructive to woollen materials of every description, feathers, furs, skins, &c., upon which they feed; using the material also for the construction of their cases; in which, when full grown, they become chrysalides. Some species inhabit the nests of bees, the larvæ feeding upon honey, and forming galleries in the honeycomb. Others make great havoc in granaries and malt-houses; and one, *Diatræa sacchari*, is a most destructive pest of the sugar-cane, the larva burrowing into the centre of the stems, and often destroying whole acres.

Fig. 2504.
CLOTH-MOTH.

Tin'-foil, *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, *n.* A sharp, clear sound, as of a bell.

Tinge, (*tinj,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *teindre*; Lat. *tingo*; Gr. *τεγγω*, to wet, to dye.] To imbue or impregnate with a color; to dye.—To communicate, as the qualities of one substance, in some degree to another.

—*n.* Color; dye; taste; a slight degree of some color, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it; tincture.

Tin'ger, *n.* The person who, or thing which, tinges.

Ting-hae, (*ting'hai.*) The capital city of the island of Chusan, off the east coast of China, 70 m. from Ningpo.

Tin'-glass, *n.* A name of bismuth.

Tin'gle, *v. n.* [Lat. *tinnio.*] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing the sound of metallic bodies when struck.—To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.—To experience a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.

Tin'icum, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Delaware co., 11 m. S.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 250.—An island in the Delaware River, belonging to Delaware co.

Tink, *v. n.* To make a sharp shrill noise.
—A sharp, shrill noise.

Tink'er, *n.* A mender of brass kettles, pans, and the like,—so called from the noise he makes when at work.
—*v. a.* To mend, as old vessels of brass, copper, &c.
—*v. n.* To be occupied in mending old vessels, &c.

Tink'ering, *a.* The act or employment of a tinker.

Tink'erly, *adv.* In the manner of a tinker.

Tinkle, (*tin'kl,*) *v. n.* To make small, quick, sharp

sounds, as by striking metal; to tingle; to clink.—To hear a small, sharp sound.

Tin'kle, *v. a.* To cause to clink, or make sharp, quick sounds.

—*n.* A clink; a quick, sharp noise.

Tin-liquor, (*-lik'ur,*) *n.* A solution used by dyers, prepared by digesting tin filings in hydrochloric and nitric acids, and adding a small quantity of common salt.—*Simmonds.*

Tin'man, *n.*; *pl.* TINMEN. A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin-ware.

Tin'month, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Rutland co., 70 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 800.

Tin'ner, *n.* One who works in tin mines.—A tinman; one who works in tin-ware.

Tinneve'lly, a town in India, presidency of Madras, cap. of a maritime district of same name. It is surrounded by extensive rice-fields, and is unhealthy for Europeans. *Pop.* 20,000. Lat. 8° 48' N., Lon. 71° 1' E.

Tin'ning, *n.* The act, art, or process of covering plates of iron, the inner surfaces of iron or copper vessels, &c., with a thin coat or layer of tin.—The covering or layer thus put on.

Tin'ny, *a.* Abounding with tin.

Tinos, (*te'nos,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 10 m. from Syra; *area,* 87 sq. m.; *pop.* 18,000.

Tin'-plate, *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin, in order to protect it from oxidation or rust.

Tin-pyri'tes, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sulphide of tin, copper, and iron.

Tin'sel, *n.* [Fr. *étincelle,* from Lat. *scintilla.*] Something sparkling or very shining and gaudy; something superficially shining and showy, or having a false lustre, and more gay than valuable.

—A kind of shining cloth; a kind of lace.

—*a.* Gaudy; showy to excess; specious; superficial.

—*v. a.* To adorn with something glittering and showy, without much value; to make gaudy.

Tin'selly, *a.* Like tinsel; gaudy.

—*adv.* Gaudily.

Tin'smith, *n.* A tinner.

Tin'stone, *n.* (*Min.*) The ore of tin.

Tint, *n.* [It. *tinta,* a dye; from Lat. *tingo,* to dip.] A slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color.

—*v. a.* To tinge; to give a slight coloring to.

Tintinnab'ulary, Tintinnab'ulous, *a.* [From Lat. *tintinnabulum,* a little bell.] Having the sound of a bell.

Tin'to, *n.* [Sp.] A red Madeira wine wanting the high aroma of the white sorts, and, when old, resembling tawny port.—*Simmonds.*

Tin'ton Falls, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Monmouth co., 48 m. E. of Trenton.

Tintoretto, (It.,) (*tin'to-ret'to,*) one of the most celebrated Italian painters, b. in Venice, 1512. His name was JACOPO ROBUSTI, and he acquired that by which he is usually called from the fact of his being the son of a dyer (*Tintore*). He was placed in the school of Titian, but only remained there a few days.—Titian dismissing him on seeing some of his clever drawings. *T.* eventually became the acknowledged rival of Titian in Venice itself. His Miracle of St. Mark, the *Miracolo dello Schiavo,* his masterpiece, is in the academy of Venice, and is generally admitted to be one of the finest pictures in Italy. *T.* is sometimes called *Il Furioso,* from the extraordinary vigor and rapidity with which he painted. D. 1594.

Tint'-tool, *n.* (*Engraving.*) A kind of graver having its point of different degrees of width, to cut lines in copper or wood of certain breadths.—*Fairholt.*

Tin'-ware, *n. pl.* Articles made of tin, or tinned iron.

Ti'ny, *a.* [Gr. *tynos,* small, little.] Very small; little; puny.

Tio'ga, in *New York,* a S. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area,* 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* The N. branch of the Susquehanna River, and Cayuta and Owego creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Owego. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.—A post-village and township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Tioga, in *Pennsylvania,* a N. co., bordering on New York; *area,* 11 sq m. *Rivers.* Tioga River, and Cowanesque and Pine creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* adapted for pasturage. *Min.* Bituminous coal. *Cap.* Wellsborough. *Pop.* in 1870, 35,102.—A post-village and twp. of the above co., 15 m. S. of Corning; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tio'ga Centre, in *New York,* a post-village of Tioga co., 5 m. S.W. of Owego.

Tio'ga River, rises in Tioga co., Pennsylvania, and flowing N. unites with the Conhocton to form the Chemung in Steuben co., New York.

Tiones'ta, or **Teonis'ta,** in *Pennsylvania,* a creek which rises in Crawford co., and flowing S., enters the Alleghany River in Venango co.—A post-vil. and twp. of Venango co., 29 m. N.E. of Franklin; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Tioughnioga River, (*te-oh-ne-aw'ga,*) in *New York,* rises in Madison co., and flowing S. enters the Chenango River in Broome co.

Tip, *n.* [Da. *tip,* end; Ger. *zipfel,* tip, point.] The point or extremity of anything small.—A douceur.—A gentle stroke; a tap. (a.)

—*v. a.* To form a point upon with something.—To give a douceur to.—To strike slightly, or with the end of anything small; to tap.

To tip off, to pour off or out, as liquor.—*To tip over,* to upset; to overturn.—*To tip the wink,* to call the attention of another by a wink.—*To tip up,* to partly raise one end of anything.

—*v. n.* To fall on one side; to throw off.

Tip'-cat, *n.* A boy's game.

Tip'pah, in *Mississippi,* a N. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area,* 1,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wolf, Tallahatchie, and Hatchie rivers, and Tippah Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Ripley. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.—A creek which rises in Tippah co., and flowing S.W. enters the Tallahatchie River in Lafayette co.

Tippecanoe, (*tip-pe-ka-noo',*) in *Indiana,* a W.N.W. co.; *area,* 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash and Tippecanoe. *Surface,* level; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Lafayette. *Pop.* in 1870, 34,703.—A river which rises in Kosciusko co., and enters the Wabash River in Tippecanoe co., 9 m. N.E. of Lafayette, after a S.W. course of 200 m. It is famous for the battle fought on its banks, Nov. 5, 1811, in which the Americans under Gen. Harrison defeated the Indians under Tecumseh's brother, the prophet.—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Kosciusko co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A post-village and township of Marshall co., 15 m. S.E. of Plymouth; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Tippecanoe, in *Iowa,* a township of Henry co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,612.

Tippecanoe, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Harrison co., 17 m. W. of Cadiz.—A post-village of Miami co., 14 m. N. of Dayton; *pop.* in 1865, 2,600.

Tippera'ry, a town of Ireland, cap. of a co. of same name, 100 m. from Dublin. It is a beautiful town, finely situated in a romantic country, and is both well built and a place of considerable industry and trade. *Pop.* 8,900.

Tip'pet, *n.* [A. S. *tæppet.*] A narrow garment or covering, of fur or cloth, for the neck and shoulders, worn by females.

Tip'ple, *v. n.* To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; to indulge in the frequent and improper use of spirituous liquors.

—*v. a.* To drink, as strong liquors in luxury or excess.

—*n.* Drink; liquor taken in tippling.

Tip'pled, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated; tipsy.

Tip'pler, *n.* One who tipples, or who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

Tip'pling-house, *n.* A house in which liquors are sold in small quantities.

Tip'poo Saib, sultan of Mysore, the son of Hyder Ally, was b. in 1749, and succeeded to the throne in 1782. He continued the war in which his father was engaged with the English, until the peace of Paris (1783), which deprived him of the assistance of the French. In 1790 he engaged in a new war with the English, and was defeated in a number of actions. In 1792 Lord Cornwallis obliged him to sue for peace, when Tippoo delivered his two sons as hostages. The war was resumed in 1799, and terminated with the entire conquest of Mysore and the death of Tippoo, who fell bravely fighting on the ramparts of his capital.

Tip'sily, *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

Tip'siness, *n.* State of being tipsy.

Tip'staff, *n.* (*Amer. Law.*) An officer, sometimes appointed by a court, whose duty it is to wait on the court and serve its process.

Tip'sy, *a.* Overpowered with strong drink; intoxicated.

Tip'toe, *n.* The end of the toe.—To be, or to stand a tiptoe, or on tiptoe; to be in a state of high expectation.

Tip'ton, in *Indiana,* a N. central co.; *area,* 280 sq. m. It is drained by Buck and Cicero creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Tipton. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,953.—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A post-village, cap. of Tipton co., 40 m. N. of Indianapolis.

Tipton, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Moniteau co., 38 m. N.W. of Jefferson City.

Tipton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Blair co., 10 m. N.N.E. of Altoona.

Tipton, in *Tennessee,* a W.S.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi River; *area,* 370 sq. m. The Hatchie River forms its N. border. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Covington. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Tip'top, *n.* The highest or utmost degree.

—*a.* Most excellent or perfect. (Colloq.)

Tipula'riæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Crane-fly family, embracing dipterous insects, of which the most important species, the Hessian-fly, popularly called, in England, Daddy Long-legs, has been described under the name of its genus, CECIDOMYIA, *q. v.*

Tirade', *n.* [Fr., from *tirer,* Lat. *trahere,* to draw.] A strain or flight.—A series of violent invectives; a declamatory flight of censure or reproof.

Tirailleur, (*te-ral-yur'*) *n.* [Fr., from *tirailler,* to skirmish.] (*Mil.*) A French skirmishing soldier, often put in front of the line to annoy the enemy.—*Smart.*

Tira'no, a town of N. Italy, in the Valteline, on the Adda, 15 m. from Sondrio; *pop.* 11,196.

Tiras'pol, a town of European Russia, on the Dniester, 8 m. from Bender; *pop.* 5,800.

Tire, *n.* A row or rank.—A head-dress.—Attire; apparel.—A band or loop of iron, used to tie or bind the fellies of wheels, to secure them from wearing and breaking.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *teorian,* to fail.] To exhaust the strength of by toil or labor; to weary; to fatigue.

To tire out, to harass; to weary to excess.

—*v. n.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to fail with weariness; to have the patience exhausted.

Tired'ness, *n.* The state of being weary; weariness.

Tire'some, *a.* Wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.

Tire'somely, *adv.* In a tiresome manner.

Tire'someness, *n.* The act or quality of tiring or exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness.

Tire'woman, *n.* A milliner; a dresser in a theatre.

Tir'ing-house, Tir'ing-room, *n.* The room or place where actors dress for the stage.

Tirlemont, (*teerl'mawn(g,*) a town of Belgium, in Brabant, on the Geete, 25 m. from Brussels. *Manuf.* Woollens, paper, &c. *Pop.* 10,226.

Tir'ra-lir'ra, *n.* An imitation of the voice of the lark, or of the sound of a horn or other musical instrument.

Tir'yns, or TIRYNTHUS. (*Anc. Geog.*) One of the oldest cities of Greece, in Argolis, 2 m. from Nauplia. It was celebrated for its massive walls, which were popularly attributed to the Cyclops, and are the finest existing specimens of the military architecture of the heroic age

Fig. 2505.—WALLS OF TIRYNS.

of Greece. The ruins at present occupy the lowest hill of several which rise out of the plain, the S.E. part of the wall having a remarkable covered gallery (Fig. 2505), 36 feet in length, and 5 in breadth. The origin of *T.* belongs to the mythical period, and in 468 B. C. it was entirely destroyed by the Argives.

'Tis, a contraction of *it is,* often used in poetry.

Ti'sane, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) An infusion made of certain herbs, leaves, or flowers, used as tea for medicinal purposes. It is a very favorite form of remedy in the domestic medicines of France.

Tis'bury, in *Massachusetts,* a township of Duke co., 70 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,536.

Tishemin'go, in *Mississippi,* a N.E. co., bordering on Tennessee and Alabama; *area,* 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee and Tombigbee rivers, and Tuscumbia Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Jacinto. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

Tis'ic, *n.* PHTHISIS. *q. v.*

Tisiphone, (*ti-sif'o-ne.*) (*Myth.*) One of the Furies, daughter of Nox and Acheron, was the minister of the vengeance of the gods upon mankind, and punished the wicked in Tartarus. She was represented with a whip in her hand; serpents hung from her head, and were wreathed round her arms.

Tiskil'wa, or TISKILVA, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Bureau co., 23 m. W. of La Salle; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Tis'ri, or TISHRI. The first month of the Jewish civil year, and the seventh of the ecclesiastic, corresponding to part of September and October. On the first day of *T.* the Feast of Trumpets occurred; on the tenth, the great day of Expiation; and on the fifteenth, the Feast of Tabernacles commenced.

Tissue, (*tish'shu,*) *n.* [Fr. *tissu,* from *tisser,* Lat. *texere,* to weave.] Any woven stuff;—particularly, cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colors.—A connected series or combination; as, "a *tissue* of epigrams."—*Addison.*

(*Anat.*) The substance of which systems of organs are composed, as, *e. g.*, bone, or *osseous T.*, in the osseous system; flesh, or *muscular T.*, in the muscular system; *neurine,* or nervous *T.*, in the nervous system; *dentine,* or tooth-bone, in the dental system. The branch of anatomy which treats of the tissues is termed *Histology.*

(*Bot.*) A compound structure formed by the combination of different kinds of cells. The principal *T.* may be classed under two heads; namely, *Parenchyma,* or *cellular T.*, and *Prosenchyma,* or *woody T. T.* of the former class constitute the entire structure of the lower plants, as *Algæ, Fungi,* and *Lichens.* The higher plants are made up of *T.* of both classes.

—*v. a.* To variegate; to interweave.

Tit, *n.* Anything small; a small horse.—A woman, in contempt.—A small bird; a titmouse or tom-tit.

Ti'tan, *n.* (*Myth.*) One of the *Titanes,* or *Titanidæ,* the sons of Cœlus and Terra. They were forty-five in number, according to the Egyptians. The most celebrated of the *T.* are Saturn, Hyperion, Oceanus, Japetus, Coïtus, and Briareus. They were all of gigantic stature, and with proportionable strength. They were confined in the bowels of the earth by Cœlus, till Terra, sympathizing with their misfortunes, armed them against their father. The wars of the *T.* against the gods are very celebrated in mythology. They are often confounded with that of the giants; but it is to be observed that the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the giants against Jupiter.

Titan'ic, *a.* Relating to, or resembling, the Titans; gigantic.

T. acid. (*Chem.*) See TITANIUM.

Ti'tanite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native oxide of titanium.

Titan'ium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal occurring in the somewhat rare minerals, rutile, anaton, brookite, and titanic iron. The first three consist almost entirely of

the binoxide of *T.*, or *titanic acid* (TiO_2). Riley and others have found this metal largely diffused throughout nature in most clays. It forms a protoxide, a sesquioxide, and a binoxide, the latter acting as an acid. In many of its reactions it closely resembles tin. The metal, as yet, has only been obtained as a greenish-gray powder. In many respects it is a very singular metal. Its affinity for nitrogen is extraordinary. The red, copper-colored, cubical crystals found in the hearths of blast-furnaces were at one time supposed to be the metal, but are now found to be a compound of the cyanide and nitride of the metal. At the highest temperature of the blast-furnaces, this compound volatilizes without decomposition. Mr. Mushet has assumed that *T.* alloys with iron, producing steel of a superior quality; but from the experiments of Deville, Riley, Percy, and others, it appears that no such alloy exists. It is, however, certain that ores containing titanic iron produce steel of excellent quality, but it is very possibly on account of their freedom from other impurities, and not from their containing *T.* Titanic acid is employed in the manufacture of artificial teeth, and for imparting a straw-yellow tint to the glaze of porcelain. *Equiv. of T.*, 25. *Atomic weight*, 50. *Symbol*, Ti.

Tit'bit, *n.* A nice piece: a tidbit.

Tithe, *n.* [A.S. *teotha.*] The tenth part of anything; but appropriately, the tenth part of the increase annually arising from the profits of land and stock, which, in England, is allotted to the clergy for their support.

—*v. a.* To levy a tenth part on; to tax to the amount of a tenth.

(*Jewish Hist.*) Under the Mosaic economy, the tenth part of the yearly increase of their goods was due by the children of Israel to their priests; but the system has evidently an earlier and more extended origin, for we read of Abraham, on his return from his expedition against the five kings, giving the tenth part of his spoils to Melchisedec, king of Salem; and traces of the same custom are to be found among several of the nations of antiquity.

—*v. n.* To tax to the amount of the tenth part; to levy a tithe of.

Tith'ing, *n.* Act of levying tithes.

(*Eng. Hist.*) A number or company of ten householders, with their families, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other.

Titian, (TIZIANO VERCELLI,) (*tish'yan.*) One of the greatest of Italian painters, and the prince of colorists and portrait-painters, b. in Cadore, Friuli, 1477. He studied in the school of the Bellini, and first appeared as a great painter at the court of Alfonso I., duke of Ferrara, in 1514, when he painted the *Bacchus and Ariadne.* Two years later he had attained to the full vigor of his extraordinary powers; in that year he executed his celebrated *Assumption of the Virgin*, now in the academy of Venice. In 1528 *T.* painted his *St. Peter Martyr*, in

Fig. 2506. — TITIAN.

which he has shown himself one of the first of landscape painters, especially of landscape as an accessory to figures. In 1545 he visited Rome, where he saw Michael Angelo; he returned to Venice in the following year. He is supposed also to have visited Spain. This great painter died at Venice of the plague, in 1576, having lived to the extraordinary age of ninety-nine years. To describe fully his masterpieces alone would occupy a volume; of his scholars, Paris Bordone, Bonifazio Veneziano, Girolamo di Tiziano, and his own son Orazio Vercelli, were able painters.

Titicaca Lake, (*te-te-ka'ka,*) the most elevated, and one of the largest lakes of S. America, on the border of Bolivia and Peru, between Lat. 15° 15′ and 16° 35′ S., Lon. 68° 40′ and 70° W. It is 160 m. long, and about 65 wide. Its surface is abt. 12,800 ft. above the sea. It contains several islands, and its surplus waters are discharged by the Desaguadero River.

Tit'illate, *v. n.* [Lat *titillo, titillatum.*] To tickle.

Titillation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] The act of tickling, or the state of being tickled; any slight pleasure.

Tit'lark, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANTHUS.

Title, *n.* [Fr. *titre;* It. *titolo;* Lat. *titulus,* a superscription, inscription.] An inscription put over anything, as the name by which it is known. — The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and commonly the author's and publisher's names. — A general head, containing particulars. — An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons, as prince, count, colonel, &c. — A name; an appellation. — Right; a claim of right, or that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; that which is the foundation of ownership; the instrument which is evidence of a right.

—*v. a.* To entitle; to name; to call.

Tit'led, *a.* Having a title.

Title-deeds, *n. pl.* The writings evidencing a man's right or title to property.

Tiffer, *n.* A conical mass of refined sugar, a little larger than the ordinary loaf. — *Simmonds.*

Tit'ling, *n.* [From *tit.*] A small bird, called also moor-titling, stone-chat, &c.

Tit'mouse, *n.*; *pl.* TITMICE. (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Paridæ*, a family of Insessorial birds, distinguished by short conical bills, which have their tips entire, and their base covered with a few short stiff bristles. The wings are short and the tail long; the tarsi rather long and thick; the inner toe the shortest; and all the toes furnished with strong curved claws. The titmice are active little birds, and are commonly known under the names of tits, titmice, and tomtits, and many are distinguished for the beautiful color of their plumage. They inhabit principally countries abundant in wood, and they feed on the insects and larvæ which they find on the bark and leaves of trees and shrubs. In this pursuit they exhibit their gracefulness and activity to great advantage, and may be seen clinging round the branches and twigs of trees in the most sprightly manner. One of the most common American species is the Black-cap *T.*, or Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) of E. Mississippi, which is five inches long, the wings 2½ inches; the back brownish ashy, under parts whitish, top of the head and throat black, and the sides of the head between white. The nest is generally made in a hole in a stump; the eggs rarely exceed eight in number, the color white, slightly dotted and marked with light reddish. The Blue *T.* or Blue-bonnet (*Parus cæruleus*) is an inhabitant of Europe, but it is said to have been found lately in Texas.

Fig. 2507.
TITMOUSE, (*Parus atricapillus.*)

Tit'ter, *v. n.* To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth; to laugh with restraint; to twitter; to giggle.

—*n.* A restrained laugh. See TWITTER.

Tittering, *n.* Restrained laughter.

Tittibawassee, a river of Michigan, rises in Ogemaw co., and flowing S.E. joins the Saginaw River about 3 m. W. of Saginaw City. It is navigable for boats about 80 m. — A township of Saginaw co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Tittle, *n.* [From *tit*, small.] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

Tittle-tattle, *n.* Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle; gossip; scandal.

—*v. n.* To talk idly; to prate.

Tittle-tattling, *n.* The act of prating idly.

Titular, *a.* [Fr. *titulaire;* Lat. *titulus,* a title.] Existing in title or name only; nominal: having or conferring the title only; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it. See TITLE.

—*n.* Titulary.

Titularly, *adv.* Nominally; by title only.

Titulary, *a.* Consisting in a title; pertaining to a title.

—*n.* A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice.

Titus, a disciple of St. Paul, was a Greek and a Gentile; but, on his conversion, he became amanuensis to the apostle, who consecrated him bishop of Crete, where, according to tradition, he died at an advanced age. The epistle of St. Paul to *T.* is similar in its contents to the first epistle to Timothy, and was probably written not long after it, A. D. 65.

Titus, FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, a Roman emperor, b. 40 A. D. He accompanied his father Vespasian to Syria, where he distinguished himself greatly in the Jewish War. When Vespasian was summoned to Italy to assume the purple, *T.* was left in command of the Roman army at the memorable siege of Jerusalem. In A. D. 70, the city was taken, and in spite of the exertions of *T.* to preserve it, the Temple was burnt. Though his youth was tainted with the vice of dissipation, he happily disappointed the gloomy predictions of the people when he came to the throne, A. D. 79, by the wisdom and beneficence of his government. The Romans, however, did not long enjoy his administration, *T.* having been seized with a violent fever, which carried him off in the 41st year of his age, after a reign of little more than two years, A. D. 81.

Titus, in *Texas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sulphur Fork of Red River, and Big Cypress and White Oak bayous. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Mount Pleasant. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Titusville, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Mercer co., 10 m. N.W. of Trenton.

Titusville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Crawford co., 28 m. E. of Meadville; *pop.* in 1870, 8,639.

Tiumen, (*te-oo'meo,*) a town of Siberia, 120 m. from Tobolsk, on the Toura, an affluent of the Ob. *Manuf.* Leather, carpets, soap, &c. *Pop.* 12,000.

Tiverton, a town of England, in Devonshire, at the confluence of the Exe and Loman, 14 m. from Exeter. *Manuf.* Lace and woollens. *Pop.* 11,800.

Tiverton, in *Ohio*, a township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Tiverton, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township of Newport co., 28 m. S.S.E. of Providence; *pop.* in 1870, 1,899.

Tiverton Four Corners, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Newport co., 18 m. S.E. of Providence.

Tivoli, (*tiv'o-le,*) (anc. *Tibur,*) a town of central Italy, 18 m. from Rome. It is delightfully situate on an eminence covered with olives and fruit-trees; but its greatest attraction now, as in former ages, consists in the falls of the Teverone (the anc. *Anio*), which glides gently through the town till reaching the brink of a rock, over which it precipitates itself nearly 80 feet. On the summit of the steep bank stands a beautiful temple of the Corinthian order (Fig. 2145), built in the Augustan age. *Pop.* 6,554.

Tivoli, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Dubuque co., 20 m. N. W. of Dubuque.

Tivoli, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Blue Earth co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Mankato.

Tivoli, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., 100 m. N. of New York.

Tivoli, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lycoming co., abt. 20 m. N.E. of Williamsport.

Tiv'y, *adv.* [See TANTIVY.] With great speed; — a huntsman's word or sound.

Tixeo'co, in Mexico, an Indian town of Yucatan, 20 m. S.E. of Merida.

Tjet'tek, *n.* The Japanese name for the virulent poison prepared from *Strychnos Ticuté.*

Tla'pa, in Mexico, a town of La Puebla, on the Yopea River, 60 m. N.N.E. of its mouth in the Pacific.

Tlapujahua, or TLAPUXAHUA, (*tal-poo-ha'wa,*) in Mexico, a town of Michoacan, 50 m. E. of Valladolid.

Tlascala, in Mexico, a town of the state of La Puebla, 10 m. N. of La Puebla; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Tlemsen, a town of Algeria, cap. of the prov. of same name, 65 m. from Oran; *pop.* 23,676.

Tmesis, n. [Gr., from *temno*, I cut.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts by the intervention of one or more words; as, "The Lord . . . is long-suffering *to us-ward.*" 2 *Pet.* iii. 9.

Tmutarakan, a fortified maritime town of S. Russia, on the Strait of Yenikale, 13 m. from Yenikale; *pop.* unknown.

To, (pron. *tōō*, when emphasized: otherwise, *tŏŏ,*) *prep.* [A. S. *tō.*] Noting motion toward a place or thing, or in the direction of; — also, approach and arrival; — opposed to *from*, or placed after another word expressing movement toward; — also, in the majority of its senses, interchangeable with *into;* as, he has gone *to* New York, they came *to* the house.

— Hence, expressing motion, course, or tendency toward anything that may be looked upon as limiting action or motion; as, to be on the high road *to* fame, he is going *to* marry an heiress.

— Hence, also, generally, and with a wide scope of application, causing the junction of transitive verbs with their ultimate object, and with neuter verbs, nouns, and adjectives preceding a substantive which confines their action; in this respect it bears a modified analogy to *for;* as, we will have the fun *to* ourselves, this wine is suited *to* my palate, he has taken an antipathy *to* a certain individual, many persons were burnt *to* death, &c.

— As the common prefix to the infinitive, and in cases where it has no prepositional signification, *to* is employed where the infinitive is direct object or subject; as, *to* slander another is a base act, *i. e.* the slandering of another. Formerly, where the infinitive pointed to the intent or purpose, *for* was allowably used as a prefix to *to;* as, I went *for to* get my dinner. Modern grammarians have, however, condemned such usage as antiquated and vulgar. Colloquially, particularly in the U. States, *to* still obtains and reinforces a preceding infinitive; as, he asked me *to* read it, but I do not mean *to.* — In a variety of phrases, and in combination with many other terms, *to* is employed elliptically; as, (1.) Noting apposition; affinity; opposition; antithesis; as, hand *to* hand, face *to* face, man *to* man (2.) Comparison; as, the odds are ten *to* one. (3.) Extent or inclusion as far as; limit or degree of comprehension; as, his friends mustered *to* the number of fifty. (4.) Sympathy; accord; fitness; adaptation; conformity; as, I have not met with a wife *to* my taste. (5.) Result; end; effect; issue; consequence; as, his folly will lead him *to* beggary. (6.) Addition; combination; alliance; union; as, he has children *to* complete his happiness. (7.) Accompaniment; as, she sings *to* music. — *To and fro*, backward and forward; as, to walk *to and fro.* — *To-and-fro*, a moving backward and forward: as, a *to-and-fro* journey. — *To the face*, in presence of. — *To wit*, namely; to know; — largely used in legal and official phraseology.

Toad, (*tōd,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Bufon-*

idæ, a family of tailless Batrachians, having half-webbed toes, the glandular swelling called *parotoid* between the eye and ear, and the sacral diapophyses expanded (Fig. 2508). The genus *Bufo* has no teeth, tongue elliptical, skin more or less warty. Toads exist in almost every part

Fig. 2508. — TOAD.

of the globe. The parotoids exude a fetid and rather acrid milky secretion, which is the sole foundation for the vulgar error of the poison of the toad. The animal is useful to man by destroying insects, ants, &c., and in no way noxious. It attains a considerable age. Several species are found in the U. States.

Toad'-eater, *n.* A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant. (Colloq.)

Toad'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as Frog-fish. See BATRACHUS.

Toad'y, *n.* Same as TOAD-EATER, *q. v.* — Also, a rustic woman, in contempt. (Vulgar.)

—*v. a.* To fawn upon in a mean, obsequious, sycophantic manner.

Toad'yism, (*-izm.*) *n.* Servile adulation; the practice of obsequiously fawning on another, as for patronage or favors; base sycophancy.

Toast, *v. a.* [Sp. *tostár.*] To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or bacon. — To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* one's feet.

—*n.* Bread dried and scorched by the fire. — Also, a kind of food prepared by soaking scorched bread into milk or other liquor; as, a *toast* in sack. —*Pope.*

Toast, *n.* [Perhaps from Fr. *tasse*, a drinking-cup, *tassé*, heaped, piled; implying a person to whose health a *full cup* is drank.] Originally, a celebrated woman whose health was often drank by a company of gentlemen; as, Lady Coventry was the reigning *toast* of her day.— Now generally applied also to public characters or private friends of either sex, whose health we propose to drink; as, "Let the *toast* pass, we'll drink to the lass."—*Sher.*

—*v. a.* To name or propose, as any one whose health, success, &c., is to be drank; to propose any sentiment or subject, to the honor, success, &c., of which a bumper is to be devoted; to drink in honor or celebration of anything, or to its prosperity, success, &c.; as, to *toast* one's native land.

Toast'er, *n.* One who toasts or pledges another in a bumper.—An instrument or fork for toasting anything; as, a cheese-*toaster.*

Toast'ing, *n.* Act of scorching by fire; act of drinking a bumper to the honor of.

Toast'ing-fork, *n.* A long-handled fork, often with sliding joints, for toasting bread, &c., before the fire.
Simmonds.

Toast'-master, *n.* An officer appointed to announce toasts at great public banquets.

Toast'-rack, *n.* A stand for a table having partitions for slices of dry toast.

Tobac'co, *n.* [Sp. *tabaco;* Fr. *tabac.*] The common name of the plants comprised in the monopetalous genus *Nicotiana*, q. v. According to Humboldt, the term tobacco was used by the Caribbees to designate the pipe in which they smoked; which term having been transferred by the Spaniards from the pipe to the herb itself, it has been adopted by other countries. Other accounts say that the name is derived from the province of Tabaca in St. Domingo, whence it was introduced into Europe, in 1559, by a Spanish grandee. Afterwards, through the agency of Jean Nicot, French ambassador at Lisbon, it was taken to Paris, where, in the form of a powder, it was used by Catharine de' Medici. It was some time after the use of tobacco as snuff that the smoking of it began. Very shortly after its appearance, the herb was prohibited in many parts of Europe. The physicians declared it hurtful to health, the priests denounced its use as sinful. Pope Urban VIII. issued a bull excommunicating all persons found taking snuff whilst in church. Sultan Amurath made smoking a capital offence; whilst the penalty paid for smoking in Russia was to have the nose cut off. The strenuous way in which it was opposed by James I. of England is a curious matter of history. Without the consent of his parliament, he raised the duty on the weed from 2*d.* to 6*s.* 10*d.* per pound; and his famous *Counterblaste to Tobacco* declared smoking "loathsome to the eye, hurtful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless." But kingly and priestly wrath were futile against the far and wide extension of the use of the herb, and at the present day, it has become perhaps the most generally diffused luxury in existence; for, according to statistics, the average consumption of tobacco by the whole human race, of 1,900 millions, is seventy ounces a head per annum. The largest growers of tobacco are the Southern States of America. It is also an important item of production in many of the U. States, chiefly Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, N. Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, and Missouri. *T.* is raised early in spring on beds, and when the plants have acquired four leaves, they are set in the fields, a distance every way of three ft. being preserved between the plants. It is very sensible to frost, and in consequence of the destructive invasion of a certain worm which infests it, the plant has to be examined every morning and evening. When the plant has put forth eight or nine leaves, and is prepared to have a stalk, the top is nipped off, so that the leaves may grow larger and thicker. When the leaves become brittle, they are considered fit for cutting. After being cut, they are allowed to lie for some time, afterwards being conveyed to a shed, where they are hung up to sweat and dry. When perfectly dry, the leaves are stripped from the stalks, and made up into small bundles. These are laid in heaps in the open air, and covered with blankets. After being allowed to carefully heat for some time, they are stowed in casks for exportation. The herb is manufactured into three different forms, usually by three distinct classes of traders. It is cut into shreds for smoking in pipes; its leaves are rolled up into compact cylindrical bundles to be smoked as cigars; and a compound, partly of the leaves and partly of the stalks of the leaves, is ground into a state of powder to be taken as snuff. In manufacturing the different varieties of tobacco to be smoked in a pipe, the stalks are stripped from the leaves, and the leaves are pressed in large quantities into the form of a cake, being often moistened during the process, and finally they are cut into shreds with knives moved by machinery. In the case of that variety of cut-*T.* known as *bird's-eye*, a portion of the stalks is cut up with the leaf. *Shag T.* is manufactured from the darkest colored leaves; *pig-tail T.* is spun into long cords. Snuff is made sometimes from the stalks alone, or from the leaves only, or from a mixture of both stalk and leaf. Scotch snuff is either entirely of stalk, or with a very slight admixture of the leaf. The peculiar qualities of "high-dried" snuffs are owing to the degree of drying, which imparts a scorched flavor to them. In making snuff, various matters are added for giving it an agreeable scent. The French manufacturers give the following characters to the tobaccoes they employ: — the Virginian (Fig. 2509), strong, very aromatic, and much esteemed for snuff; the Kentucky, strong, large-leaved, very choice; the Maryland, light odoriferous, large-leaved, used exclusively for smoking in pipes; the Havana, unequalled for cigars; the Java, used for the same purpose, its odor like pepper. The tobaccoes from the Levant are little esteemed. The Holland product has much strength, and is excellent for snuff mixed with weaker sorts. The Hungarian varieties are used for cigars and smoking tobaccoes. Some of the French departments produce *T.* used exclusively for cigars, and other varieties used only for pipes — superior flavor. The cigar is composed of two distinct parts, — the inside and the cover, the leaf for the latter being of a finer texture than that made use of for the inside. The leaves are damped the night previous to their being made up. The cigars are rolled into shape by enveloping the inner leaves within an outer covering. One end is then screwed up to a point, while the other is cut off to a particular gauge of length. Of the best common cigars a workman, with one or two assistants, can make a thousand a day; of finest Regalias, six hundred. The best cheroots come from Manilla, and women only are employed in making them. — During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, *T.* was imported into this country, chiefly from Havana, to the value of $1,949,843; while our exportation amounted to $12,396,150.

Fig. 2509. — VIRGINIAN TOBACCO. (*Nicotiana tabacum.*)

Tobac'conist, *n.* A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

Tobac'co-pipe, *n.* A pipe used for smoking tobacco. They are made of various materials, as wood, meerschaum, &c. The commonest imported from Europe are made of a fine white clay, called *pipe-clay.* Their usual form is too well known to need description.
(*Bot.*) The Indian pipe. See MONOTROPA.
Tobacco-pipe fish. (*Zoöl.*) Same as PIPE-FISH, *q. v.*

Tobac'co Port, in *Tennessee*, a village of Stewart co., 85 m. W.N.W. of Nashville.

Tobac'co River, in *Michigan*, rises in Clare co., and flowing S.E., enters the Tittibawassee Riv. in Gladwyn co.

Tobac'co Root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEWISIA.

Toba'go, in the British W. Indies, an island of the Windward group, 24 m. N.E. of Trinidad, 32 m. long and 12 m. broad; Lat. of N. point, 11° 25′ N., Lon. 60° 32′ W.; *area*, 97 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous, with fertile valleys intervening. It has several excellent harbors. *Chief town.* Scarborough. *Pop.* abt. 15,400.

To'bine, *n.* Same as TABINET, *q. v.*

To'binsport, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 2,156.

To'bit, (BOOK OF.) (*Script.*) A book of the Old Testament in the canon of the Roman Catholic Church, but regarded as apocryphal by Jews and Protestants. It contains the private history of a venerable and pious old man of this name, who was carried captive into Assyria by Shalmaneser. Nothing is known with certainty respecting either the author or the age of the book. All ancient writers looked upon the narrative as historical and authentic. But the question has been raised in modern times, whether the book is to be regarded as a true history or a moral fiction. Luther was the first who adopted the latter view; others have maintained that the book is partly historical, partly mythical. Gutmann, a modern Jewish rabbi, adopts the opinion that it is a fiction founded on facts. Its authority in the early Christian church is beyond question.

Tobol', a river of Asiatic Russia, rising in the S. part of the Ural Mountains, and, after a course of 450 m., joining the Irtisch, near Tobolsk.

To'bolsk, a city of Western Siberia, cap. of the govt. of same name and of Siberia in general, on the river Irtisch, near its confluence with the Tobol, 976 m. E. of St. Petersburg; Lat. 58° 12′ N., Lon. 68° 15′ E. It is well built with timber houses and wide and regular streets, and its position is picturesque (Fig. 2510). Its situation, considerably north of the great commercial highway between Russia and Siberia, and at a distance from the

Fig. 2510. — TOBOLSK.

more productive regions of the country, is unfavorable for the development of commerce. *T.* contains a large prison, capable of accommodating 3,000 prisoners; and the convicts condemned to exile in Siberia are first assembled at this town, and thence deported to various parts of the country. Several regiments are stationed here. *Pop.* 16,926.

Tobos'co, or TOBOSO, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., abt. 10 m. E. of Newark.

Toboyne, (*to-boin'*,) in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

To'by, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Tobyhan'na, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 650. — A creek which enters Lehigh River from Monroe co.

Tocantins, (*to-kan-teens'*,) a large river of Brazil, prov. of Goyaz, formed by the junction of the Almas and Maranhão, near Lat. 14° S., and falls into the Para abt. 70 m. S.W. of the town of Para, after a N. course of 1,000 m. — A town of the prov. of Goyaz, 210 m. N.E. of Goyaz.

Tocat', or **Tokat,** a commercial city of Turkey, in Natolia, 36 m. from Sivas; Lat. 39° 35′ N., Lon. 36° 30′ E. It rises in the form of an amphitheatre, in a deep valley on the banks of the Yezil-Irmak, the ancient Isis. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

Tocca'ta, *n.* [It., from *toccare*, to touch.] (*Mus.*) An old form of instrumental music, adapted to the organ or harpsichord, and partaking of the characteristics of the modern *fantasia* or *capriccio.*

Toco'a River, rises in Union co., Georgia, and flowing N.W. enters the Hiawassee River from Polk co., Tenn. It is sometimes called *Aquokee.*

Tocqueville, ALEXIS C. H. CLEREL DE, (*tôk'vil,*) a French historian and statesman, b. at Verneuil, 1805; studied law, and was admitted a member of the French bar in 1825. In 1832, he was sent on a joint mission with M. G. de Beaumont to the U. States, to inquire into our penitentiary system, with a view to its introduction into France. Here he spent 2 years, visiting the different States, and inquiring assiduously into the institutions of the country. As the results of his researches and reflections, he published in 1845 his *Démocratie en Amerique*, which has been pronounced to be the best work that has appeared in Europe on the political institutions of the U. States. In 1839, he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1847 appeared his *Histoire Philosophique du Règne de Louis XV.*, to which

he afterwards added the *Coup d'œil sur le Règne de Louis XVI.* After the revolution of 1848, he was returned both to the national and legislative assemblies; and in June, 1849, he was appointed minister of foreign affairs, but resigned his portfolio in October, in consequence of the president's message appearing to deviate from the system of moderation to which he was attached; and two years afterwards he was one of those who protested against the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851. From this period, he devoted himself entirely to literary pursuits; and in 1856 he published his elaborate work, *L'Ancien Régime et la Revolution*, which for profound and original views and beauty of style has rarely been surpassed. D. 1859.

Toc'sin, *n.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *toque-teing*, an alarum-bell — *toquer*, to clap, knock, or hit against = It. *toccare.*] An alarm-bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of giving an alarm. The use of the tocsin, during the troubles of the French Revolution, to assemble the multitudes, has rendered the word almost proverbial.

Tocu'yo, a river of Venezuela, dept. of Carácas, rises E. of Truxillo, and enters the Caribbean Sea N. of the Gulf of Triste, after a N.N.E. course of 200 m. — A town on the above river, 31 m. E.N.E. of Truxillo; *pop.* 11,000.

Tod, *n.* [Icel. *toddi*, a piece of a thing.] A bush; a thick shrub; as, an ivied *tod.* (R.) — A weight used in weighing wool. It contains 28 pounds avoirdupois. — An old term for a fox; — still used in Scotland.

To'dars, Tod'awars, Tu'das, the name of a singular race of people found in the upper part of the Neilgherries, in S. India. They are a fine, muscular race, of pastoral habits of life; possess a peculiar, unwritten language of their own; worship the sun; practise polyandry; assert that their ancestors were the aboriginal inhabitants of Hindostan; levy a *goodoo*, or tithe, of 1-6th of the crops of various agricultural tribes, they themselves holding aloof from the culture of the soil. (See Capt. Burton's *Goa and the Blue Mountains*, Lond. 1851).

To-day', *n.* [A. S. *to-dæg.*] The present day.

—*adv.* On this day; on the present day; as, he is expected to return *to-day.*

Todd, in *Dakota*, a co.; *pop.* in 1870, 337.

Todd, in *Kentucky*, a S.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pond River, and Clifty, Elk, and Whippoorwill creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Elkton. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,611.

Todd, in *Minnesota*, a central co.; *area*, 1,460 sq. m. *Rivers*, Mississippi, Crow Wing, and Long Prairie. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 600.

Todd, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Todd, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Huntingdon co., 22 m. S.W. of Huntingdon; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,186.

Toddle, (*tŏd'dl*,) *v. n.* [Allied to *totter* and *topple.*] To walk with short, tottering steps, as a child.

Tod'dler, *n.* One who toddles; specifically, a young child just commencing to walk.

Todd's Creek, in *Ohio*, rises in Clinton co., and flows into the Little Miami in Warren co.

Todd's Valley, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., 20 m. N.E. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 400.

Tod'dy, *n.* [Hind. *tári.*] Another name for ARRACK, *q. v.*

—A mixture of spirits and water sweetened, and, generally, drank hot; — it differs from grog in having a less quantity of spirit, and in being sweetened; as, a glass of whisky *toddy.*

Todleben, FRANCIS EDWARD (*tot-lai'ben,*) a Russian general of engineers, b. at Mittau, 1818. When the Russian war broke out, in 1854, he was second captain in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field, and having distinguished himself under Gen. Schilders, in the campaign of the Danube, proceeded to the Crimea. Although Sebastopol was comparatively an open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in converting it into a fortress, which resisted for more than a year the efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieutenant-colonel, adjutant-colonel, major-general, and adjutant-general. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and was compelled to retire. He was intrusted by the emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. Since the peace of 1856 he has had no active employment, but has devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He wrote a *Narrative of the War in the Crimea.*

Todmor'den-with-Wafsden, a town of England, in Lancashire, 8 m. from Rochdale. *Manuf.* Cotton goods. *Pop.* 11,797.

To-do, (*to-doo',*) *n.* Ado; fuss; commotion; bustle; hurry; stir; racket; — used colloquially, as, what means this *to-do?*

To'dos San'tos Bay. See ALL SAINTS' BAY.

Tody, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Todus*, comprising Insessorial birds, principally natives of the warmer parts of America, and nearly similar to the Kingfishers in their general form. They are characterized by a peculiar flatness or depression of the beak, which is blunt at the end, and has a gape extending as far back as the eyes. They are birds of gaudy plumage and rapid flight; and feed on insects, worms, &c.

Toe, *n.* [A. S. and Icel. *tá*; Dan. *toa.*] (*Anat.*) One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot, corresponding to a finger on the hand.—The fore-part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.—The member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

(*Mech.*) In a steam-engine, an arm fastened to a lifting rod to raise it.

—*v. a.* To touch or reach with the toes; as, to *toe* a mark.

Toed, (*tōd.*) *a.* Having toes; as, narrow-*toed.*

Toffee, Toffy, *n.* A kind of candy made of molasses, or sugar and butter, boiled down, and allowed to cool into hard, thin, flat cakes.

Toft, *n.* [A. S., Icel., and Dan.] A grove or thicket of trees, sheltering a homestead, and sometimes surrounding it. In old deeds it is commonly joined to *croft*, another Anglo-Saxon word meaning an inclosed field.

To'ga, *n.* [Lat.] (*Rom. Antiq.*) The name given to the principal outer garment worn by the Romans. As only freeborn citizens were allowed to wear the *T.*, it was considered an honorary garment, and at the same time distinguished the Romans from other nations. For this reason the Roman people were called *Gens togati* and *Togati.* The *T.* was thrown over the left shoulder, and passed under the right arm, which thus remained free. It was sewed together from the breast downwards, and as the Romans wore no pockets, the hollow in the folds of the breast, called *sinus*, was used to put small articles in. The rank of a citizen was indicated by the color, the fineness of the wool, and the ornaments attached to his *T.* It was generally white. Rich persons wore wide, and poor persons narrow *T.* A pure white *T.* was always worn by the candidates for an office; a black *T.* was worn for mourning. The *T. prætexta* was worn by all superior magistrates and priests; it was ornamented with a purple stripe. This *T.* was also worn by boys and girls; by the former till they were 17 years of age, and by the latter till their 14th year; after which periods the former changed it for the *T. virilis*, which was the simple white *T.* A conqueror, or other distinguished person celebrating a triumph, wore a *T.* with gold and purple. The material of which the *T.* was generally made was woollen cloth. Under the Empire, persons of rank had their *T.* made of silk.

Fig. 2511.
ROMAN TOGA.

Tog'aled, To'ged, *a.* [Lat. *togatus*, from *toga*, a gown.] Gowned; dressed in, or wearing, a gown.

Together, (*-gĕth'er,*) *adv.* [A. S. *togædere* — *to*, and *gaderian*, to gather.] Gathered in one body or place; in the same place; as, they all live *together* in the same house.—In company; not apart; not in separation; as, those two friends are always seen *together.* — Contemporaneously; coexistently; in the same time; as, Shakspeare and Raleigh flourished *together.*—In or into union; into junction or a state of union; as, to mix things *together.* — In concert; in combination; as, the Allies made war upon Russia *together.* — *Together with*, in union with: in a state of mixture or association with; as, take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Tog'gel, Tog'gle, *n.* [From L. Ger. *stickel*, a little stick.] (*Naut.*) A double cone of wood, firmly fixed in a loop at the end of a rope. By passing the toggel through another small loop in another rope, a strong junction is easily formed, which can be cancelled in a moment. Toggels are very useful in bending flags for signals.

Tog'gery, *n.* [From Lat. *toga*, a gown.] A humorous colloquialism for clothes; garniture; articles of dress, or accoutrements; as, a swell got up in first-class *toggery.*

Tog'gle-joint, *n.* A knee-joint formed of two connecting bars brought into a straight line, in such a manner as to produce great end-wise pressure, when any force is applied to bring them into such a position.

Toblek'on Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Delaware from Bucks co.

Toil, *v. n.* [A. S. *tiolan*, *tilian*, to toil, labor, endeavor, take care of.] To labor; to work; to endeavor; to exert strength and forcible application with pain and fatigue of body or mind, particularly of the former, with efforts of some continuance and duration.

—*n.* Labor with pain and fatigue; labor or exertion that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery. (NOTE. *Toil* sometimes forms a prefix to certain self-explanatory compounds; as, *toil*-wasted, *toil*-worn, and the like.)

—*n.* [Fr. *toiles*, toils, nets, from *toile*, cloth, from Lat. *tela*, a web.] Any net or snare woven or meshed; any thread, web, or string spread for taking prey; as, a fly falls into the *toil* of a spider.

Toil'er, *n.* One who toils or labors with pain or arduous exertion.

Toil'et, Toil'ette, *n.* [Fr. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, from Lat. *tela*, a web.] A covering of cloth, or of linen, silk, or tapestry, spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room. — Hence, a dressing-table. — Also, mode of dressing, or that which is formed or arranged by the operation of dressing; attire; costume; as, her *toilet* is elegant.—A bag or case for night-clothes. — *Simmonds.*

Toilette-glass, a long mirror or looking-glass used in the arrangement of the toilet. — *Toilet-service, toilet-set*, the lavatory fittings or appointments of a dressing-room. — *Toilet-table*, a dressing-table.

To make one's toilet, to arrange or adjust one's dress with study or care.

Toil'ful, *a.* Involving much labor; toilsome; wearisome.

Toil'less, *a.* Free from toil.

Toil'some, (*-sŭm,*) *a.* Necessitating or involving toil; attended with fatigue or pain; laborious; wearisome; as, *toilsome* work, a *toilsome* journey.

Toil'somely, *adv.* In a toilsome manner; laboriously.

Toil'someness, *n.* State of being toilsome; laboriousness.

Toiros, (*tō'e-roce,*) a seaport-town of Brazil, prov. of Rio Grande do Norte, on the Bay of Toiros, 15 m. N. of Natal; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Toise, (*toiz.*) *n.* [Fr.] A French measure of length, containing six French feet, or 1·949040 mètres, equivalent to 6·3915925 English feet.

Tokay', a town of Hungary, co. Zemplin, at the confluence of the Bodrog with the Theiss, 113 m. N.E. by E. of Pesth; *pop.* 4,548. *T.* derives its celebrity from its being the entrepot for the sale of the famous sweet wine of the same name, made in the hilly tract called the Heyalya, extending 25 or 30 m. N.W. from the town. When new, *T.* wines are of a brownish-yellow muddy color, which, when very old, changes to a greenish tint. The best qualities are extremely rich and luscious, but cloying. The finest and oldest varieties of *T.* fetch immense prices.

Token, (*tō'kn,*) *n.* [A. S. *tacen*, *taen*; Du. *teeken*; Icel. *tákn.*] A sign; something to represent or indicate another thing or event; a mark; an indication; as, "They have not the least *token* or show of the arts and industry of China." (*Heylyn.*) — A souvenir; a keepsake; a memorial of friendship; some memento by which the regard of another person is to be borne in mind; as, keep this ring as a *token* of my esteem. — A piece of money current by sufferance, and not coined by authority; as, a penny *token.*

(*Print.*) Ten quires of 25 sheets of *perfect* paper, or 250 impressions.

Tol'biac, a plain of Germany, in the neighborhood of Cologne, where Clovis I., king of the Franks, totally defeated the Alemanni, in 496.

Told, *imp.* and *pp.* of TELL, *q. v.*

Tole, *v. a.* To draw, entice, or allure, as by means of a bait.

Toledo, (*to-lai'do,*) a city of Spain, in New Castile, cap. of the prov. of same name, 41 m. from Madrid. It is situated on the sides and top of a steep hill, washed by the Tagus. The principal attraction in *T.* are its public edifices, the most celebrated of which is the Alcazar, or palace, a large structure at the top of a hill, built with solidity, and decorated with statues. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and silks; and the Toledo swords, so noted throughout Spain, and now made in a large building on the banks of the Tagus. The secret of tempering them is said to have been recovered, and they fetch a very high price. *T.* is a place of great antiquity, and was successively the seat of government under the Goths, the Moors, and the kings of Castile. *Pop.* 28,342.

Toledo, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township, cap. of Tama co., abt. 65 m. E.N.E. of Des Moines; *pop.* in 1869, 1,568.

Toledo, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Chase co., abt. 12 m. W. of Emporia; *pop.* abt. 300.

Toledo, in *Ohio*, a thriving city, cap. of Lucas co., on the Maumee River, near its mouth at the W. extremity of Lake Erie, 112 m. W. of Cleveland; Lat. 41° 39′ 30″ N., Lon. 83° 32′ W. It is one of the most important entrepots in the commerce of the Great Lakes. *Pop.* in 1840, 1,322; in 1850, 3,829; in 1860, 13,768; and in 1870, 31,693.

Tolentino, a town of Italy, in the former States of the Church, 12 m. from Macerata; *pop.* 10,642.

Tolerable, (*tŏl'er-a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tolerabilis.*] That may be borne or endured; supportable, either bodily or mentally. — That may be tolerated; sufferable; allowable; as, a *tolerable* excuse. — Passable; moderately good or agreeable of its kind; not absolutely pleasing or excellent, but such as can be permitted or accepted without opposition, resentment, or repugnance; not mean or contemptible; as, a *tolerable* performance, a *tolerable* administration.

Tol'erableness, *n.* State or quality of being tolerable.

Tol'erably, *adv.* In a tolerable manner. — Passably; moderately well; not excellently or perfectly.

Tol'erance, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tolerantia.*] Toleration; a feeling or habit which disposes a person to be patient and indulgent towards those whose opinions or practices differ from his own; — opposed to *intolerance.*

Tol'erant, *a.* Indulgent; forbearing; favoring or exercising toleration; as, a *tolerant* theologian.

Tol'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *tolérer*; Lat. *tolero*, *toleratum.*] To support; to endure; to bear with; to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; to allow or permit negatively, by not preventing; not to restrain or suppress; as, such conduct must not be for one moment *tolerated.*

Toler'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *toleratio.*] Act of tolerating; allowance given to that which is not wholly approved. — Appropriately, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief.

—Hence, freedom from bigotry or intolerance in judging of the opinions or doctrines of others, especially as expressed in religious matters.

To'lersville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Louisa co., 45 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Toles'ton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Lake co., abt. 30 m. S.E. of Chicago.

Tolima, (*to-lee'ma,*) a volcano of the U. S. of Colombia, 18,270 feet high; Lat. 4° 46′ N., Lon. 73° 37′ W.

Toll, (*tōl,*) *n.* [A. S.; Du. *tol*, duty, custom; Ger. *zoll*, excise, custom.] A portion of goods, money, &c., taken or exacted as a tax, impost, or duty; a tax paid or duty imposed for some liberty or privilege; — especially, a duty imposed on travellers and goods passing along public roads, bridges, over ferries, &c. It is also used to indicate the payment to the corporation of a town, or to the owner of a market or fair, upon sale of things tollable. — A certain quantity of grain taken by a miller as compensation for the grinding of the remainder. —

Toll is sometimes taken by a man for every beast driven across his ground, and is then called *toll-traverse;* also, by a town for beasts going through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost, and is then called *toll-thorough.* — *Toll-turn* signifies a toll paid at the return of beasts from market, as being unsold.

Toll, *v. a.* To take from, as a part of a general contribution or tax; to exact, as an impost or tribute.
—*v. n.* To pay toll; — also, to take toll, as a miller.

Toll, (*tōl,*) *v. n.* [Probably formed from the sound.] To sound or ring, as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals, or in summoning assemblies, or to announce the death of a person.
—*v. a.* To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as for summoning public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings, or for announcing the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral; as, to *toll* the passing bell. — To strike, or to denote by striking; as, the clocks *tolled* the hour of midnight.
—*n.* A particular sounding of a bell, with strokes slowly and measuredly repeated.

Toll'able, *a.* Liable to the payment of toll; as, *tollable* merchandise.

Tol'land, in *Connecticut,* a N.N.E. co., bordering on Massachusetts; *area,* 440 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hop and Willimantic. *Surface,* hilly in the E., and level in the W. *Cap.* Tolland. *Pop.* in 1870, 22,015. — A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., 20 m. E.N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 1,218.

Tolland, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Hampden co., 112 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 509.

Toll'er, *n.* A tax-collector; a toll-gatherer; one who tolls a bell.

Tol'men, *n.* (*Archæol.*) Same as Cromlech, *q. v.*

Tol'na, or Tolnan, a town of Hungary, to the W. of the Danube, 12 m. from Koloesa; *pop.* 7,200.

Tolour, (*to'lore,*) the largest of the Salibabe islands, in the Malay Archipelago, between Gilolo and Mindanao. It has a circuit of abt. 80 m. *Desc.* Diversified and well cultivated. Lat. 4° 28′ N., Lon. 126° 55′ E. *Pop.* unascertained, but considerable.

To'lono, or Tolona, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Champaign co., 137 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Tolo'sa, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the confluence of the rivers Orio and Araxes, 42 m. from Bilboa. It stands in a narrow defile, and is inclosed by a wall entered by several gates. *Manuf.* Earthenware, woollens, hats, and leather. *Pop.* 7,300.

Tolu, (*to-loo',*) *n.* The concrete balsam of *Myrospermum toluiferum.* This substance is pale-brown; brittle in cold, but tenacious in hot weather; fragrant when heated; and entirely soluble in alcohol. It contains *cinnamic acid.* See Myrospermum.

Tolu', (Santiago de,) a seaport-town of the U. S. of Colombia, dept. of Magdalena, on the Gulf of Morrisquillo, 65 m. S. of Cartagena.

Tolu'ca, a town of Mexico, 40 m. S.W. of the city of Mexico; Lat. 19° 16′ N., Lon. 99° 21′ W.; *pop.* abt. 14,000.

To'mah, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Monroe co., 40 m. N.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* in 1870, 837.

Tom'ahawk, *n.* [N. American Indian, *tomehagen.*] An Indian hatchet; a weapon of war used by the North American Indians. Those made by the natives are headed with stone; but they also use heads of metal, made in civilized countries, with the hammer-head hollowed out to suit the purposes of a smoking-pipe, the mouth-piece being in the end of the shaft.
—*v. a.* To cut or kill with a tomahawk; to scalp.

Tom'ahawk, in *Arkansas,* a township of Searcy co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

To'males, in *California,* a post-village and township of Marin co., 15 m. W. of Pelaluma; *pop.* abt. 800.

To'males Bay, in *California,* an inlet of the Atlantic in Marin co., 14 m. long and 2 m. wide.

Tomaszow, (*tom-as'yo,*) a town of Russian Poland, 20 m. from Rana; *pop.* 5,500.

Tomato, (*-mā'to* or *mah-to,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See Hycopersicum.

Tomb, (*toom,*) *n.* [Fr. *tombe;* It. *tomba,* from Gr. *tumbos,* the place where a dead body is burned.] A heap or mound of earth raised over the dead; a grave; a pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited. — Especially, a house or vault formed wholly or partly in the earth, with walls and a roof for the reception of the dead. — A tombstone; a monument erected to the memory of the departed.
—*v. a.* Same as Entomb or Intomb, *q. v.*

Tom'bac, *n.* (*Metall.*) An alloy of copper and zinc, or a species of brass with excess of zinc; when arsenic is added, it forms *white* tombac. — *Brande.*

Tombig'bee, or Tombeckbee, a river which rises in Tishemingo co., Mississippi, and unites with the Alabama to form the Mobile River, 45 m. N. of Mobile, after a S.S.E. course of 450 m. It is navigable for large steamboats to Columbus, 366 m.

Tombless, (*toom'les,*) *a.* Without a tomb.

Tom'boy, *n.* [From *Tom,* dim. of *Thomas,* and *boy.*] A rough, rude, boisterous boy; also, and more generally, a hoiden; a romp; a skittish girl.

Tomb'stone, *n.* A monument; a slab or stone erected over a grave, to preserve record of the memory of the dead lying beneath.

Tom'buctoo, or Timbuctoo, a town of Central Africa, on the S. border of the great desert of Sahara, about 8 m. N. from the Ioliba, or Niger, but near one of its arms or tributaries, in about Lat. 17° 50′ N., Lon. 3° 40′ W. Stationary pop. probably 10,000 or 12,000, but, according to the calculations of one of the visitors, Dr. Barth, at times above 20,000. The existence of this city has been long ascertained; but as till recently it was only known by vague reports and suspicious narratives, the most conflicting and contradictory reports have been made respecting it. It is situated amid burning and moving sands on the verge of a morass. It is of a triangular form, about 3 m. in circuit, and is surrounded by walls. It is chiefly inhabited by negroes of the Kissour nation; but it is also the residence of a considerable number of Moors, who carry on the trade of the town, and who leave it as soon as they have accumulated a little property. The inhabitants are zealous Mohammedans. The trade of *T.* is considerable, it being a station for the caravans between N. Africa and the Soudan, or Nigritia, and also a depot for their produce. Salt is, however, the staple merchandise of the place. *T.* is governed by a negro governor or prince, who receives presents, but imposes no duties either on the inhabitants or the products brought to the town. The government is, in fact, patriarchal, and the slaves, of whom there are great numbers, are well treated. *T.* is said to have been founded A. D. 1213, and to have soon after become the cap. of a great Moorish monarchy; and since it ceased to enjoy this distinction, its trade, as well as its importance, is believed to have greatly declined.

Tom'-cat, *n.* A full-grown male cat.

Tom'-cod, or Frost'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of cod (*Morrhua pruinosa*) of the North Atlantic, usually abundant in the mouths of the rivers after the first frosts of autumn. It is from 4 to 12 inches long, olive-green above, and silvery below.

Tome, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *tomos* — *temno,* to cut off.] A book; a volume; as many writings as are bound in a volume, forming the part of a larger work. It is usually applied to a single bulky volume.

To'mentose, Tomen'tous, *a.* [Lat. *tomentum,* a stuffing of wool, hair, or feathers.] (*Bot.*) Downy; nappy; covered with flocculence; as, a *tomentose* stem.

Tom'fool, *n.* A ninny; a great fool; a silly trifler.

Tom'foolery, *n.* Gross absurdity; silly, foolish trifling. (Low.)

Tomhan'nock, in *New York,* a post-village of Rensselaer co., 15 m. N.N.E. of Troy.

Tomi'na, a town of Bolivia, dept. of Chuquisaca, 50 m. E. of Chuquisaca.

Tom'-noddy, *n.* A fool; a dunce; a simpleton; a noddy. (*Zoöl.*) The Puffin, *q. v.*

To-morrow, (*-mŏr'rō,*) *n.* The day after the present. —*adv.* On the morrow; on the day after the present.

Tom'pion, *n.* (*Ordn.*) A conical plug or stopper, placed in the muzzle of a gun to keep out the wet. — Also, the iron bottom to which grape-shot are fixed.

Tomp'kins, in *Illinois,* a township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Tomp'kins, in *Michigan,* a post-village and township of Jackson co., 90 m. W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Tomp'kins, in *New York,* a central co.; *area,* 500 sq. m. Cayuga Lake penetrates S. almost to the centre, and it is drained by Fall Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Ithaca. *Pop.* abt. 40,000. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4,045.

Tomp'kinsville, in *Kentucky,* a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., 140 m. S.S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* abt. 250.

Tomp'kinsville, in *New York,* a post-village of Richmond co., on the N.E. of Staten Island, 6 m. S.W. of New York.

Tomsk, a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. of a district of same name, on the Tom, 25 m. from its junction with the Obi; Lat. 56° 30′ N., Lon. 84° 10′ E. It is the centre of the trade in whisky, and habits of drunkenness are general. *Pop.* 12,000.

Tom's River, in *New Jersey,* rises in Monmouth co., and flowing S.E. enters Barnegat Bay from Ocean co. — A post-village, cap. of Ocean co., 40 m. S.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Toms'town, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Franklin co., 15 m. S.S.E. of Chambersburg; *pop.* abt. 200.

Tomtit', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Titmouse, *q. v.*

Ton, (*tŏn(g),*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tonus,* tone.] The tone of society; the air of fashion; the prevailing mode; vogue; style. See Bon-ton.

Ton, (*tŭn,*) *n.* [A. S. *tunne,* a butt, a large vessel. See Tun.] (*Com.*) A denomination of weight equal to 20 cwt. or 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois. The *long ton* often used in wholesale dealings is equal to 21 cwt., or 2,352 lbs. avoirdupois. In the U. States the ton is commonly measured at 2,000 lbs., this being often called the *short ton.* — Also, an English measure of capacity, more usually written Tun, *q. v.*
(*Naut.*) Forty cubic feet; — by which the burden or carrying capacity of a ship is estimated; as, a steamer of 1,000 tons, or, in other words, a steamer that will carry 1,000 tons.
—The quantity of 10 bushels of potatoes. — The quantity of 8 sacks, or 10 barrels, of flour. — A certain quantity of timber, comprising, if round, 40 solid feet; if square, 54 feet. — *Simmonds.*

Tonal'ity, *n.* (*Mus.*) A term used generally to denote that peculiarity which modern music possesses, in consequence of its being written in definite keys, thereby conforming to certain defined arrangements of tones and semitones in the diatonic scale.

Tonawan'da, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Erie co., 12 m. N. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A creek which rises in Wyoming co., and flowing N.W., falls into Niagara River, 12 m. N. of Buffalo.

Ton'dern, a town of Prussia, in the former duchy of Schleswig, 37 m. from Schleswig. *Manuf.* Woollens, lace, and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 7,340.

Tone, (*tōn,*) *n.* [Fr. *ton;* Sp. *tono;* Gr. *tonos.*] A sound or the character of a particular sound; as, a high or low *tone,* a sweet or harsh *tone,* a grave or acute *tone.* — A whine or whining sound; a kind of mournful strain of voice; an affected sound in speaking; an artificial inflection of the voice. — In Rhetoric, accent, or rather a particular inflection of the voice, adapted to express emotion or passion; as, she spoke in a *loud* tone. — Mood; temper; disposition or state of mind; as, a person of a philosophical *tone.* — Tenor; drift; animus; spirit; ruling characteristic; as, the *tone* of your remarks is quite irrelevant to the subject. — Mode or prevailing features or style, as of manners, morals, and the like, in relation to a scale of merit or inferiority; as, an elevated *tone* of sentiments; he exhibited the *tone* of gentle breeding in his deportment, &c.
(*Mus.*) Literally, a fixed sound of a certain pitch; but the term is often used incorrectly to signify the distance between two sounds; as in the *major* and *minor T.* In speaking of the sound or voice of any instrument, with reference to its quality, the word *T.* is also used; as, a rich *T.,* a full *T.,* or a mellow *T.*
(*Med.*) That state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy, and possess full powers of performance.
(*Paint.*) The prevailing color of a picture, or its general effect, denominated *dull tone, bright tone,* &c., as the case may be. It depends *first,* upon the right relation of objects in shadow to the principal light; *second,* upon the quality of color, by which it is felt to owe part of its brightness from the hue of the light upon it.
—*v. a.* To intone; to utter in an affected tone. — To tune.
To tone down. To depress the tone or character of; to soften, diminish, or weaken the prevailing features of; to moderate or relax; as, *to tone down* exuberant spirits. — (*Paint.*) To bring the chiar-oscuro into harmonious blending of colors; — said of a picture. — *To tone up,* to heighten or make more intense in tone; to cause to give a higher tone or sound.

Tone, Theobald Wolfe, an Irish revolutionist, b. in Dublin, 1763, was the founder of the first club of "United Irishmen." Compelled to fly from Ireland, he came to the U. States, 1795. The following year, urgent letters from Ireland, stating that the country was ripe for a revolt, induced him to sail for France, where he induced the Directory to dispatch an expedition to Ireland, of which he was appointed adjutant-general. He was taken prisoner, and being sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 12, 1798, on the 11th he cut his throat with a penknife, and died in consequence a few days afterwards.

Toned, *a.* Possessing a tone; — mainly used in composition; as, high-*toned,* sweet-*toned,* and the like.

Tone'less, *a.* Without tone; hence, inharmonious.

Tone'-syllable, *n.* An accented syllable.

Tonga Islands. See Friendly Islands.

Tongay', a town of Chili, on the Bay of Tongay, and abt. 200 m. N. of Valparaiso.

Tongres, (*to'gur,*) a town of Belgium, on the Jaar, 9 m. from Liege. *Manuf.* Hats and chicory. *Pop.* 7,044.

Tongs, *n. pl.* [A. S. *tang; pl. tangan.*] An instrument of metal, consisting of two parts or long legs or shafts, joined at one end, by which tight hold is taken of anything, as of coals in the fire, heated metals, &c.; as, a pair of *tongs,* a smith's *tongs.*

Tongue, (*tung,*) *n.* [A. S. *tung.*] (*Anat.*) An organ found in most animals. The human *T.* is a soft fleshy viscus, situated interiorly in the cavity of the mouth, very movable in every direction, and constituting the organ of taste, (*q. v.*) Its movements are chiefly subservient to speech and the prehension and swallowing of food; and besides taste, it is also highly endowed with the sensation of touch. The sensitive power of the *T.* resides in the membrane which covers it, the motor power in the interior. Indeed almost the entire substance of the *T.* is composed of muscular fibres running in different but determinate directions, many of which belong to muscles which enter at its base and under surface, and attach it to other parts. Hence the great variety and regularity of its movements, and its numerous changes of form. Between the several layers and bundles of muscular fibres, there is always found a considerable quantity of soft fatty tissue, and also a very fine areolar web. It is abundantly supplied with arteries, veins, and nerves, the last being, 1. The lingual or gustatory branch of the fifth pair; 2. The sublingual branch of the glosso-pharyngeal; and 3. The hypo-glossal nerve. The upper surface of the *T.* is covered all over with numerous projections or eminences named papillæ. Towards the tip and free borders they gradually become smaller, and disappear on the under surface. These are doubtless chiefly concerned in the spe-

Fig. 2512.

THE UPPER SURFACE OF THE TONGUE, SHOWING THE PAPILLÆ.

1, the raphé or mesial line; 2, 2, the lateral parts; 3, the tip; 4, 4, the sides or edges; 5, 5, the V-shaped mass of circumvallate papillæ; 6, the foramen cæcum; 7, the mucous glands at the root of the tongue; 8, the epiglottis; 9, 9 9, the frænæ epiglottides; 10, 10 the greater horns of the hyoid bone.

cial sense of taste, but they also possess in a very high degree that of touch.

—Hence, speech; discourse; sometimes fluency of speech. — Power of articulate utterance; speech, as well or ill used; mode of speaking; as, a parrot imitates the human *tongue*. — A language; the whole vocabulary of words used by a particular nation or nations; as, he speaks various *tongues*. — Speech; words, declamations, or declarations only; — as opposed to *thoughts* or *actions*; as, "Give thy thoughts no *tongue*." (*Shaks.*)—A nation, as distinguished by language; as, "all nations and *tongues*." — *Isa.* lxvi. 18.

—That which resembles a tongue in position or form; as, (1.) A point or projection; or a projecting, slender appendage or fixture; as, the *tongue* of a buckle or of a balance. — (2.) A point or long narrow strip of land, projecting from the main into a sea or lake. — (3.) The taper part of a thing.

(*Naut.*) The upper main-piece of a mast composed of several pieces.

(*Arch.*) Same as OGOOVE, *q. v.*

To hold the tongue, to be silent; to refrain from speaking.

Tongue, *v. a.* To chide; to scold.—To connect by means of a tongue and groove; as, to *tongue* shingles together.

(*Mus.*) To modulate with the tongue, as notes, in playing the flute or other wind-instrument.

—*v. n.* To talk; to prate; to chatter; as, such stuff as madmen *tongue*. — *Shaks.*

Tongued, (*tŭngd,*) *a.* Having a tongue; as, *tongued* like a loquacious woman.

Tongueless, (*tŭng'les,*) *a.* Lacking a tongue;—hence, mute; speechless.

Tongue River, (*tung,*) rises in Wyoming Territory, about Lat. 44° N., Lon. 107° W., and falls into the Yellowstone, after a N.N.E. course of 300 m.

Tongue-tie, (*tŭng'ti,*) *n.* (*Med.*) Impeded motion of the tongue in consequence of the shortness of the frænum, or of the adhesion of its margins to the gums. *Dunglison.*

—*v. a.* [*Tongue* and *tie.*] To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

Tongny, (*tŭng'ĭ.*) *a.* Over-ready with the tongue; voluble of speech; as, a *tongny* boy. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Ton'ic, *a.* [Fr. *tonique.*] Relating to tones or sounds; as, the *tonic* sol-fa system.—Increasing tension;—hence, imparting an accession of strength; as, *tonic* force.

(*Med.*) Improving the tone of the bodily system; imparting new strength; neutralizing functional debility, and restoring healthy and vigorous action; as, a *tonic* medicine.

—*n.* [Lat. *tonicum.*] (*Med.*) One of a class of medicines which gradually and permanently increase the tonicity of the system, strengthening and invigorating it when in a debilitated condition; they increase the appetite, assist digestion, and thus, by increasing nutrition, give firmness to the muscular and circulating system. The principal tonics are to be found among the vegetable astringents and bitters, the mineral acids, and the preparations of iron.

(*Mus.*) The principal or key-note of the scale. It is the chief sound upon which all regular melodies depend, and in which they, or at least the base accompanying them, should usually terminate.

Ton'ica, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., 9 m. S. of La Salle.

Ton'ical, *a.* Tonic; as, a medicine possessing *tonical* properties.

Tonicity, (*-nis'i-te,*) *n.* (*Physiol.*) A condition of healthy tension of muscular fibres in the human body while at rest.

To-night, (*-nit',*) *n.* [*To* and *night.*] The present night, or the night after the present day.

—*adv.* On this night.

Ton'ish, *a.* In the ton; modish; stylish; fashionable.

Ton'ishness, *n.* Quality of being in the ton or reigning mode; fashionableness.

Ton'ka-bean, TONGA-BEAN, TONQUIN-BEAN, *n.* See DIPTERYX.

Tonnage, (*tŭn'naj,*) *n.* [From *ton.*] (*Naut.*) The number of tons' weight which a ship can carry; the weight of goods carried in a ship or vessel; the cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; as, a line of packet-ships of an average *tonnage* of 3,000. — A duty or impost on ships, proportioned to the registered size of the vessels. — The aggregate amount of shipping belonging to a country estimated by tons; as, the *tonnage* of the U. States.

Tonneins, (*ton'nain(g)s,*) a town of France, dept. of Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne, 55 m. from Bordeaux. *Manuf.* Woollens, cigars, &c. *Pop.* 8,476.

Tonnerre, (*ton-nair',*) a town of France, dept. of the Yonne, on the Armençon, 18 m. from Auxerre. *Manuf.* Glass, hats, &c. *Pop.* 5,314.

Tonom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *tonos*, a stretching, a tone, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument whereby tones or sounds are measured.

Ton'ous, *a.* Full of tone or sound.

Ton'quin, the most northerly prov. of COCHIN-CHINA, *q. v.*

Ton'quin, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the China Sea, 150 m. in width, and 300 m. in length. It is bounded by Cochin-China on the W., by China on the N., and by the Chinese prov. of Quang-Tung and the island of Hainan on the E.

Ton'sil, *n.* [Lat. *tonsillæ*, tonsils.] (*Anat.*) One of the two complex glands, situated one on each side of the fauces, between the anterior and posterior arches of the soft palate. In relation to the surface of the neck, the *T.* corresponds to the angle of the lower jaw, where it may be felt beneath the skin when it is enlarged. They are of an elongated oval form, usually about six lines in length, and four in width and thickness, but they vary much in size in different individuals. Each is composed of a number of smaller glands, and presents a number of orifices opening on the surface of the mucous membrane. The nature of the secreted fluid is not certainly known, but it bears a general resemblance to saliva, and doubtless serves a similar purpose. The *T.* are largely supplied with blood-vessels and nerves.

Tonsile, (*ton'sil,*) *a.* [Lat. *tonsilis.*] That may be clipped or shorn.

Ton'silar, Tonsilit'ic, *a.* (*Med.*) Relating to the tonsils.

Tonsilitis, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as QUINSY, *q. v.*

Tonso'rial, *a.* [From Lat. *tonsor*, a barber, a shearer.] Pertaining, or relating, to a barber, or to the operation of shaving.

Tonsure, (*tŏn'shoor,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tonsura*, from *tondeo, tonsus*, to shear.] The act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head; or the state of being shorn.

(*Eccl.*) The *crown* or space on the top of the head kept shaven by persons in orders, or belonging to religious bodies in the Roman and other churches. *T.* is said to be of two kinds: one denominated after St Paul, across the whole front of the head from ear to ear, in use in the Eastern churches (and those of Britain and Ireland); the other from St. Peter, the ordinary Roman Catholic. *T.* was first rendered obligatory by the Fourth Council of Toledo, A. D. 633. The *T.* is larger in proportion to the rank of the person in the church. It is supposed to represent the crown of thorns placed on the head of Christ when before Pilate.

Tonsured, (*tŏn'shoord,*) *a.* Having the tonsure; shaven; shorn; — hence, bald; as, a *tonsured* head.

Tonti, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., 14 m. N. E. of Centralia.

Tontine, (*ton-teen'.*) *n.* [Fr.; said to be from its inventor *Tonti*, an Italian.] A partnership composed of creditors or recipients of perpetual or life-rents or annuities, formed on the condition that the rents of those who may die shall accrue to the survivor, either in whole or in part. —*Bouvier.*

Too, *adv.* [A. S. *tó.* See TO.] More than enough; over; — noting addition or excess; as, *too* many, *too* much, *too* long, one *too* many. — Also; moreover; likewise; in addition; as, let him come *too*.

Tooboonai Island, (*to-boo'ai,*) one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. 23° 25′ S., Lon. 210° 37′ E.

Too'cie, in *Utah*, a W. co., bordering on Nevada; *area*, 12,000 sq. m. It is traversed by the Humboldt or St. Mary's River. *Lakes.* Great Salt Lake on the N.E. border, and Pyramid Lake. *Surface*, diversified by mountains and deserts. *Cap.* Tooele. *Pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., 30 m. S.W. of Salt Lake City.

Took, *imp.* of TAKE, *q. v.*

Tool, *n.* [A. S. *tól, tool, tohl.*] An instrument of manual operation, particularly such as are used by artisans, mechanics, craftsmen, &c.; an implement of labor, as a hammer, saw, plane, chisel, and the like; — also, a cutter or other part of an instrument or machine that dresses or finishes off work; as, a set of carpenter's *tools*, a planing *tool*, &c.— Hence, any instrument of use or service; — especially, a pistol employed in duelling; as, each second carried the respective *tools*. — A person employed as an instrument or agent by another person; — used in an ill sense; as, he found him to be the most suitable *tool* for the purpose.

—*v. a.* To shape, form, dress, or finish with a tool; as, the *tooled* binding of a book.

Toon, Toon'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree of the order *Cedrelaceæ*. It is one of the largest trees in the East Indies.

Toot, *v. a.* [D. *toeten, tuiten.*] To make a particular sound, by bringing the tip of the tongue in contact with the root of the upper teeth; also, to sound a horn in a like manner.

Toot, Tootle, (*toot'l,*) *v. n.* To cause to sound, as a horn; — hence, to blow; to wind; to sound; as, to *toot*, or *tootle*, the horn or bugle.

Toot'er, *n.* One who toots or plays upon a horn or bugle.

Tooth, *n.*; *pl.* TEETH. [A. S. *tóth*, pl. *teth*; Lat. *dens*; Gr. *odous, odontos.*] (*Anat.*) One of the hard bodies attached to parts of the mouth or beginning of the alimentary canal, and peculiar to vertebrated classes of animals. They are principally adapted for seizing, tearing, dividing, pounding, or grinding the food; but in some they are modified to serve as weapons of offence and defence; in others, as aids to locomotion, means of anchorage, instruments for uprooting or cutting down trees, or for the transport and working of building materials. They are characteristic of age and sex; and in man they are also subservient to beauty and speech. In man, every tooth consists of two hard parts, — one external, white, uniform, somewhat like ivory; the other internal, somewhat like the compact structure of bone. The former, which is a covering of enamel, is very close in texture, perfectly uniform and homogeneous, yet presenting a fibrous arrangement. It is seen only at the crown of the tooth, the upper and outer part of which consists of this substance. The internal portion of the tooth and the root consists of close-grained bony matter, as dense as the compact walls of the long bones. In the interior of the bony part of each tooth is a cavity, which descends into the root and communicates at its extremity with the outer surface by openings corresponding to the number of branches into which the tooth is divided. This cavity, which is large in young or newly formed teeth, and small in those which are old, contains a delicate vascular membrane. It presents two surfaces, — an exterior, adhering to the bony surface of the dental cavity by minute vessels, and an interior, free, and, so far as can be determined, of a body as minute, resembling a closed sac. In the child, the teeth usually begin to cut through the gum about the sixth or seventh month after birth; and the temporary or deciduous set of teeth, 20 in number, are generally

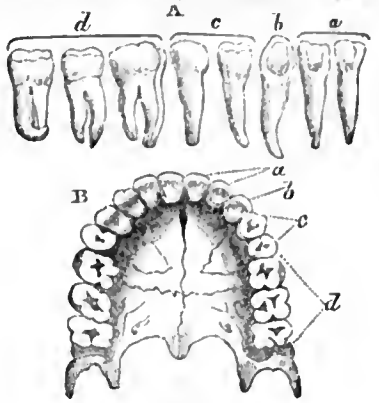


Fig. 2513.

A, the separate human teeth as they occur to the half jaw of the adult; B, the human teeth *in situ* in the upper jaw; *a*, *a*, incisors; *b*, *b*, canine; *c*, *c*, premolars; *d*, *d*, true molars.

completed by the end of the third year. The period of dentition is usually a time of disordered health to children, especially if anything occurs to prevent the ready yielding of the gum to the pressure of the tooth below. The deciduous teeth begin to fall out about the age of seven or eight, and are replaced by the adult or permanent set. These are 32 in number, or 16 in each jaw; namely, 4 incisors or front teeth, 2 cuspidati or canine teeth, 4 bicuspidati, and 6 molars. The last two molars are called *dentes sapientiæ*, or wisdom-teeth, on account of their not making their appearance till about the age of eighteen or twenty, or later, when one is supposed to have reached the years of discretion. The teeth are subject to decay, and require to be kept clean by frequent brushing. See TOOTHACHE.

—Hence, taste; palate; gustatory sense; as, to have a dainty *tooth*. — A tine; a prong; a cog; something pointed or resembling an animal tooth, and corresponding to such in shape, position, or office; as, the *teeth*, or *teeth*, of a comb, saw, file, rake, wheel, and the like.

In spite of one's teeth. In defiance of objection or opposition; in the face of all antagonistic efforts; as, I will have my way *in spite of your teeth*. — *In the teeth.* Face to face; in direct front or opposition; as, we sailed right *in the* wind's *teeth*.—*To show the teeth.* To threaten; to menace; as, she *shows her teeth*, but dare not bite.—*To cast in the teeth.* To insult by open reviling; to retort reproachfully; as, *to cast* a stigma *in one's teeth*.—*With the skin of the teeth.* A metaphorical expression, having a but vague definition. It is generally understood to imply the *enamel of the teeth*, and occurs in *Job* xix. 20: "I am escaped *with the skin of my teeth*."—*Tooth and nail.* By biting and scratching; by all available means; by one's whole efforts; as, to fight *tooth and nail*.—*Tooth-ornament.* (*Arch.*) Same as DOG-TOOTH, *q. v.*—*To one's teeth.* Directly to one's face; in open antagonism or defiance; as, I told him *to his teeth* my opinion of him.

—*v. a.* To furnish with teeth; as, to *tooth* a rake. — To indent; to jag; to cut into teeth; as, to *tooth* a saw or comb. — To interlock.

Tooth'ache, (*-ak,*) *n.* (*Dentistry.*) A well-known and very painful disease, situated in the teeth, — most frequently in the molars, and more rarely in the incisors. The pain sometimes reaches up to the eyes, and sometimes backwards to the cavity of the ear. It may arise from various causes; but most frequently it is owing to some decayed tooth. Often, however, it is a mere rheumatic affection arising from cold. It attacks persons in all periods of life, but is most frequent in the young and plethoric. When the pain takes place in a decayed tooth, it is owing to the admission of cold air irritating the exposed nervous fibrils in the hollow or carious part; hence, a frequent cure of *T.* is by destroying the nerve. The application of opium, chloroform, or oil of cloves to the part often affords relief. When there is much inflammation, bleeding the gums, blisters behind the ears, and purgatives are necessary. When the disorder proceeds from rheumatism, which will be known by the pain being more diffused and affecting the muscles about the jaw, fomentations, blisters behind the ears, and the other remedies for rheumatism, are to be employed. Frequently, however, every means fails, and the only remedy left is to draw the tooth. Filling the tooth with gold is very serviceable in protecting the nerve from injury and preventing further decay; but this should never be had recourse to when there is any pain or inflammation present, as its tendency, by pressing upon the nerve, is to aggravate them.

Tooth'-drawing, *n.* Same as DENTISTRY, *q. v.*

Toothed, *p. a.* Having teeth or jagged projections.

(*Bot.*) Dentate.

Tooth'-edge, (*-ej.*) *n.* The disagreeable sensation excited by rasping or grating sounds, and by contact with certain acidulous or noxious substances.

Tooth'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) Bricks alternately projecting at the end of a wall, in order that they may be bonded into a communication of it when the remainder is carried up.

Tooth'ing-plane, *n.* A plane whose tool is serrated, for the purpose of raising asperities on surfaces.

Tooth'-key, *n.* An instrument used to extract teeth, by a motion resembling that of the turning of a key.

Tooth'-pick, Tooth'-picker, *n.* [*Tooth* and *pick.*] An instrument for clearing the teeth of substances between them.

Tooth'-powder, *n.* A DENTIFRICE, *q. v.*

Tooth'-rash, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as RED-GUM.

Tooth'some, *a.* Grateful or agreeable to the taste; palatable; as, *toothsome* viands.

Tooth'-wort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See LATHRÆA and DENTARIA.

Top, *n.* [A. S., Dan., Fris., and D.; Swed. *topp.*] The highest part of anything; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the apex; the summit; the upper side or surface; as, the *top* of a hill, the *top* of a mountain, the *top* of a tower, the *top* of a tree, &c. — The utmost or most elevated degree; as, fame is the *top* of some men's desires. — The chief; the highest person; the most prominent individual among many; as, "the *top* of zealots." (*Milton.*) — Highest rank; most elevated position or condition; utmost attainable place; as, a man at the *top* of his profession, a student at the *top* of his class. — The crown or upper surface of the head; the hair on the crown of the head; the forelock; as, he is a brave fellow from *top* to toe. — The head of a plant; as, the *top* of a cabbage.

(*Woollen Manuf.*) The combed wool ready for the spinner, from which the shorts and dust have been taken out. — *Simmonds.*

—[Fr. *toupie,* probably from Belg. *toppen,* to turn.] A pear-shaped toy, which children play with by whirling it on its point or axis, continuing the motion with a whip; — also called a *spinning-top.*

—[Icel. *toppr.*] (*Naut.*) A sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast of a ship, and projecting on all sides (*f, f,* Fig. 2514).

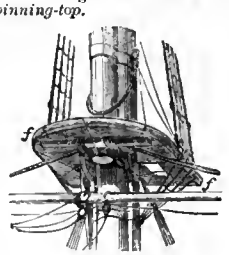


Fig. 2514. — TOP.

—*a.* Being on the top or summit; highest; most elevated; as, the *top* stone of a building.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TOPPED,) (*tŏpt.*) To rise aloft; to be eminent; as, some letters *top* it over their fellows. — To predominate; as, *topping* uneasiness. — To rise above others; to surpass; to excel.

—*v. a.* To cap; to tip; to cover on the top; as, a building *topped* with a cupola. — To rise over or above; as, he *topped* my thought. — To outgo; to surpass; as, some persons *top* others in assurance. — To crop; to lop the head or upper part of; as, to *top* a rose-tree. — To perform eminently; as, he *tops* his part. — To raise, as one end of a yard, in such a manner as to make it higher than the other.

To top off. To finish or perfect by putting on the top or uppermost part of; as, to *top off* a building; — hence, to complete.

Topa'lias, or COPAIS, a celebrated lake in Bœotia, the largest in Greece, 47 m. in circumference. It is formed by the Cephissus and other streams, which descend from the surrounding hills.

To'parchy, *n.* [Lat. and Gr. *toparchia;* Fr. *toparchie.*] (*Anc. Hist.*) A small state or lordship, consisting only of a few cities or towns; or a petty country under the sway of a ruler called a *toparch.* Thus, Judea was anciently divided into ten toparchies.

Top'-armor, *n.* (*Naut.*) Go shipboard, a railing on the top, sustained by stanchions, and supporting netting.

To'pan, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Horn-bill. See BUCEROTIDÆ.

To'paz, *n.* [Fr. *topaze;* Gr. *topazos,* the yellow or oriental topaz; Ar. and Hind. *topaz.*] (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, containing fluorine. It occurs crystallized and in water-worn pebbles, and is harder than quartz, but less hard than ruby. It is limpid and transparent, colorless or yellow, or of a wine-color, blue, green, &c. When heated, the Brazilian topaz becomes rose-red, and is sometimes passed off in this state as a ruby. The Saxon topaz loses its color by heat. When without flaws, and of a good color, it is much employed in jewelry. The Saxon is usually paler than the Brazilian, which often has a pinkish hue. The Siberian topaz is usually colorless, and the Scotch has a blue tinge.

(*Her.*) The color *or* (gold). See Fig. 1274.

Topaz'olite, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *topazos,* and *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) A honey-yellow variety of lime-garnet.

Top'-boots, *n. pl.* A pair of riding-boots, having upper bands of light-colored leather.

Top'-cloth, *n.* (*Naut.*) On ships of war, a piece of canvas which serves to cover the hammocks lashed to the top, in time of action.

Top'-draining, *n.* (*Agric.*) Act, art, or practice of draining the surface of land.

Top'-dress, *v. a.* (*Agric.*) To apply a dressing of manure or compost to, as the surface of soil.

Top'-dressing, *n.* (*Agric.*) A dressing of manure applied to the surface of land.

Tope, *v. n.* [Probably from Ger. *topf,* a pot, in L. Ger. *topp.*] To drink to excess; to indulge in a debauch of strong liquors.

To'per, *n.* One who topes; a tippler.

Tope'ka, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Mason co., 17 m. N.E. of Havana.

Tope'ka, in *Kansas,* a post-town, cap. of the State, and seat of justice of Shawnee co., on the Kansas River, abt. 50 m. S.W. of Leavenworth; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Top'ful, *a.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top or brim; as, a person *topful* of self-conceit.

Top'-gallant, *n.* (*Naut.*) Designating that mast of a ship which is above the topmast, and also the sail, yards, braces, &c., upon it.

Tophaceous, (*to-fā'shus,*) *a.* [Lat. *tophaceus,* from *tophus.*] Gritty; stony; rough; sandy; as, a *tophaceous* soil.

(*Med.*) Relating or belonging to tophus; as, a *tophaceous* concretion.

Tophet, Topheth, (*tō'fet,*) *n.* [Heb., an unclean place.] (*Script.*) Originally, a garden or pleasance of the Jewish kings, which some among them defiled by the worship of Baal, and by human sacrifices offered to Moloch. The name was thenceforward used to denote any polluted or unclean place; as, "*Tophet,* the type of hell." — *Milton.*

Tophus, Tofus, Toph, (*tō'fus,*) *n.* [Or. *tophos,* sandstone.] (*Med.*) A small tumor upon a bone; also, a gouty deposit in the smaller joints.

(*Min.*) A name given to a porous deposit of calcareous matter from water; tufa.

Top'ic, *n.* [Fr. *topique;* Lat. *topicus,* from Gr. *topos,* a place.] Any subject of discourse or argument; a probable argument drawn from the several circumstances and positions of a fact; also, a matter treated of; a subject, as of conversation or meditation; a general head; a point or matter of discussion; as, they spoke on desultory *topics.* — An argument or reason; as, "*topics* brought from Scripture and reason." — *Swift.*

(*Rhet.*) A commonplace of argument or oratory.

—*pl.* A system or scheme of argumentative or oratorical forms or commonplaces; as, Aristotle's *Topics.*

(*Med.*) A remedy to be applied outwardly to a particular part of the body, as a plaster, a blister, a poultice, and the like.

Top'ic, Top'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a place or part; local; limited; as, a *topical* application. — Pertaining or relating to a topic or subject of discourse, or to a general head; consisting of a topic or topics; as, *topical* matters. — Not demonstrative or conclusive, but simply probable; as, *topical* or probable arguments. — *White.*

Top'ically, *adv.* Locally; with limitation to a place; with application to a particular part.

Top'less, *a.* Having no top; as, a *topless* height.

Top'litz, or TŒPLITZ, a town and watering-place of Bohemia, and next to Carlsbad the most popular place of its kind in Germany. It is pleasantly situated on the Sanbach, a small stream in the valley between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge mountains, 47 m. N.W. of Prague. *Pop.* 3,000, increasing to 16,000 or 17,000 in the height of the season, in July and August.

Top'man, *n.; pl.* TOPMEN. Among sawyers, the man who stands above the saw-frame.

(*Naut.*) A sailor on shipboard on duty in the top.

Top'mast, *n.* (*Naut.*) On shipboard, the second mast, or that which is next above the lower mast, and below the top-gallant mast.

Top'most, *a.* Highest; uppermost; of greatest elevation; as, the *topmost* branch of a tree.

Topog'rapher, Topog'raphist, *n.* One who is versed or skilled in topography.

Topographic, (*-grăf'ik,*) **Topographical,** (*grăf'i-kl,*) *a.* [Fr. *topographique.*] Pertaining or having reference to topography.

Topographical surveying. That department of the art of surveying which has reference to the process of determining and delineating upon a plane surface the contour or figure of any portion of the earth's superficies.

Topograph'ically, *adv.* In a topographical manner; by way of topography.

Topog'raphy, (*-ra-fe,*) *n.* [Fr. *topographie;* Gr. *topos,* a place, and *graphē,* description.] Strictly, the description of a place or locality, or the science of describing places, as distinguished from *chorography,* or the description of a district, and from *geography,* the description of the earth.

Topol'ogy, (*-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *topos,* place, and *logos,* treatise.] Art of, or scheme divised for, aiding the memory by association of the subject with something analogous thereto. (R.)

Top'ping, *p. a.* Surpassing; being of superior elevation. — Hence, conveying an assumption of loftiness or superiority. — Fine; gay; gallant; showy. (Low.)

—*n.* Act of cutting off the top.—(*pl.*) That which is parted from the hemp in the process of hatchelling.—(*Craig.*

(*Naut.*) The act of hauling one end of a yard higher than the other.

Top'ping-lift, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackle for raising the outer end of a gaff or boom.

Top'pingly, *adv.* In a proud or lofty manner.

Topple, (*top'pl,*) *v. n.* [*dim.* of *top.*] To fall, as from a top or height; to fall forward or prone; to pitch or tumble down; as, a high stool *topples* over.

Top'-proud, *a.* Proud to the superlative degree; as, a *top-proud* fellow.

Top'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A sail extended across a ship's topmast, and next below the top-gallant sail.

Top'-sawyer, *n.* The uppermost sawyer in a pit; hence, one eminent in a line of business.

Tops-and-bottoms, *n. pl.* Small rolls of dough, baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used for infants' food. — *Simmonds.*

Tops'field, in *Maine,* a post-township of Washington co., 132 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 550.

Topsfield, in *Massachusetts,* a post-vill. and township of Essex co., 20 m. N.N.E. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,213.

Tops'ham, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Sagadahoc co., 32 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Topsham, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Orange co., 20 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Top'-shaped, *a.* Having the form of a child's top.

(*Bot.*) Turbinate.

Tops'man, *n.; pl.* TOPSMEN. The chief driver of a herd of cattle. — A topman, or top-sawyer.

Top'-soil, *n.* The upper surface of the soil.

Top'-stone, *n.* The upper stone, as of a building, or a pile of stones, &c.

Top'sy-turvy, *adv.* [From *top,* and A. S. *torfian,* to throw, meaning to throw over.] With the top or head in an inverted position; upside-down; as, in the confusion, everything was turned *topsy-turvy.*

Top'ton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Berks co., 19 m. N.E. of Reading.

Toque, (*tōk,*) **Toquet,** (*to-kā',*) *n.* [Fr.] A kind of bonnet or covering for the head.

Torch, *n.* [Fr. *torche;* Ir. *torcia.*] A large candle; a flambeau; a light or luminous agent formed of some combustible substance, as of resinous wood, or of twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow, naphtha, or other inflammable substance; a link.

Torch'-bearer, *n.* [From *torch* and *bear.*] One who carries a torch; a link-boy or link-man.

Torch'-light, (*-līt,*) *n.* The light of a torch or flambeau, or of torches. — A light kindled to supply artificial illumination, as at night; as, we buried our dead by *torch-light.*

Torch'-thistle, (*-this'l,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Cereus,* order *Cactaceæ.*

Tor'da, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, 20 m. from Klausenburg; *pop.* 8,192.

Tordesillas, a town of Spain, on the Douro, 18 m. from Valladolid; *pop.* 4,416.

Tore, *imp.* of TEAR, *q. v.*

Toren'tic, *a.* [Gr. *torentikos,* belonging to work in relief.] (*Sculp.*) A term applied to such objects as are executed with high finish, delicacy, and polish; but properly to all figures in hard wood, ivory, &c., and often restricted to metallic carvings or castings in basso-relievo. But in its widest sense it signifies sculpture in any style, or in any material, whether modelled, carved, or cast.

Torgau, (*tor-gow',*) a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 46 m. from Dresden. Here, Nov. 11, 1760, Frederick II. of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrians.

Torinese, (*tō-reen-ēēz',*) *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Turin; — plurally, the people of Turin.

Tor'ment, *n.* [Fr. *tourment;* Lat. *tormentum,* from *torqueo,* to twist.] The utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; acute pain; anguish; torture; excruciating distress or agitation. — That which produces pain, anguish, vexation, or misery.

—*v. a.* To subject to torment; to put to acute pain or anguish; to inflict intolerable misery upon, whether mentally or physically: as, to *torment* a prisoner by the torture. — To afflict; to distress; to cause pain to; as, a person *tormented* with the toothache. — To harass; to tease; to vex, as by petty annoyances, importunity, and the like; as, one is quite *tormented* by the pruter's devil wanting copy. — To throw into great perturbation or agitation.

Torment'er, *n.* One who torments; that which torments.

Tor'mentil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name for the genus *Potentilla,* q. v.

Torment'ingly, *adv.* In a tormenting manner.

Torment'or, *n.* One who, or that which, torments; one who applies penal tortures; as, "Let his *tormentor,* conscience, find him out." — *Milton.*

(*Cookery.*) An instrument used in broiling steaks or bones, devilling kidneys, fowls, &c.

Tormen'tress, *n.* A female who inflicts torment, as the termagant wife of a quiet man.

Tor'mes, a river of Spain, rising in the prov. of Salamanca, and, after a course of 150 m., falling into the Douro on the border of Portugal.

Tor'mina, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *tormen.*] (*Med.*) Same as GRIPES, *q. v.*

Torn, *pp.* of TEAR, *q. v.*

Torna'do, *n.* [Sp. *tornada,* return from a journey, from *tornar,* to turn or return.] A hurricane; a tempest; a violent gust of wind; — more especially applied to those circular hurricanes prevalent in the W. Indies; on the W. coast of Africa, about the time of the equinoxes; and in the Indian Ocean, about the changes of the monsoon. *T.* are usually accompanied with thunder-storms and torrents of rain, and are generally of short duration.

Tor'nea, a small town in the N. of Finland, at the N. extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. It stands on a small island in the river Tornea; Lat. 65° 50′ N., Lon. 24° 10′ E. It is often visited in summer by travellers, anxious to witness the singular spectacle of the sun remaining above the horizon both night and day at the summer solstice.

Tor'o, a small island in the Mediterranean, off the S.W. coast of the island of Sardinia.

Tor'o, a city of Spain, prov. of Leon, on the Douro, 19 m. from Zamora; *pop.* 7,608.

Tor'o, (Bo'ca Del.) "Bull's Mouth," in Central America, a strait connecting the lagoon of Chiriqui with the Caribbean Sea.

Torok-Betze, or TURKISH-BETSCHE, (*tor-ok-bets,*) a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 28 m. from Peterwardein; *pop.* 5,400.

Toron'to, a flourishing city, cap. of Upper Canada, in

York co., on the N.W. of Lake Ontario, 390 m. W.S.W. of Montreal; lat. 43° 39′ N., lon. 79° 21′ W. It is beautifully situated, with a safe and well sheltered harbor, and numerous railroad connections. *Manuf.* Iron works, distilleries, paper, glue, hardware, starch, oil-cloth, &c. *Pop.* abt. 52,000.

Toron'to, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 34 m. N.N.W. of Davenport.

Toropez', a town of European Russia, on the Toropa, 50 m. from Chelm; *pop.* 9,200.

Torose', To'rous, *a.* [Lat. *torosus*, from *torus*.] (*Bot.*) Protuberant; as, a *torose* petiole.

Torped'inous, *a.* Pertaining to, or presenting the characteristics of, a torpedo; stupefying; exercising a benumbing or repellent influence.

Torpe'do, *n.*; *pl.* TORPEDOES. [Lat., from *torpeo*, to benumb.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, family *Raiidæ*. The *T.*, so called in consequence of the electric shock which the fish diffuses through any one who touches it, inhabits the European seas, is flat, and of a nearly cylindrical form; the skin is smooth, and of a dark-brown color above and light beneath; and the tail is short, with the dorsal fins placed in close proximity (Fig. 2515). The electrical apparatus with which this creature is endowed is formed of two organs lodged on either side of the head, and oncompassed by the gills and the anterior border of the pectoral fins. It is reported that an Italian physician, of the name of Redi, was the first to discover the electric power of the torpedo. On once seizing this fish, and grasping it with his hand, he felt a prickling sensation, which extended along the arm to the elbow, and from thence to the shoulder, which was followed by a sort of trembling of the muscles and a sharp oppressive pain in the elbow, which caused him instantly to drop the fish. Each time he touched it, the same sensation returned, but in a less degree after each shock, till at the end of three hours the fish died, and the electric power of course ceased to exist along with it. It has been ascertained that the power of this fish is of a purely electrical character. The *T.* is also called *Electric Ray* and *Cramp-fish*.

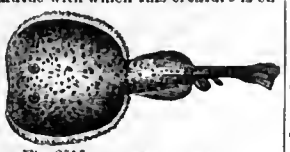


Fig. 2515.— COMMON TORPEDO.

(*Naut.*) A term applied to certain vessels constructed for navigating under water; the power of sustaining life and of moving the structure being derived from compressed air. Various designs of this class have at various times been brought to experimental test, but no practical results have hitherto followed.

(*Navy.*) A machine for blowing up ships, invented by Mr. D. Bushnell, of Connecticut, in 1776; first efficiently devised by Fulton, 1805; subsequently perfected by Colt, and used by the Russians in the Crimean war, 1854; very largely used by the Confederates during our civil war, and now employed by all maritime nations as a favorable weapon of defence. The torpedoes are of two kinds, one self-acting, which is equally dangerous to friend and foe, and presents the especial difficulty that it is no easy matter to fish it up without an explosion; the other class are fired by electricity. In one of its simplest forms, the self-acting *T.*, of which there are many varieties, consists of a hollow iron cone (*a b c*, Fig. 2516), water-tight, with a ring at *b* by which to anchor it. The upper part, B, is left empty, for the sake of buoyancy, while the lower end, A, is filled with gunpowder, the charge varying from 100 to 300 lbs. At the top of the powder is an iron case, C, filled with lime, and in it a tube of thin glass, D, containing sulphuric acid. The upper part of the glass tube is enveloped by the ringed end of the iron rod, E, which passes through the top of the *T.*, and some distance above it. This rod moves on a joint at F; and to make it more sensitive, while at the same time extending the area of operation, the horizontal rods, G, called feelers, are attached rigidly to its upper extremity. When a ship impinges on the feelers, G, the rod E, is deflected from the perpendicular; the ring at its lower end breaks the glass tube D; the acid acting chemically on the lime, generates great heat, and explodes the powder. The electric *T.* are of two sorts: one in which two observers, at separate points in the wire circuit connecting the torpedo with the electric battery, look along lines intersecting at the machine. Each maintains the electric connection at his station so long as an enemy's ship is over his line of view, and when both observers simultaneously connect, the electric circuit becomes complete, and the powder is blown up, the ship being of necessity where the lines of sight cross. The remaining sort of electric *T.* is self-firing. A covered wire is laid from a battery on shore to the outside of a metal cylinder in the middle of the torpedo. The other pole of the battery is connected by a wire with the water. An iron rod rises from the centre of the torpedo, with attached feelers. Its lower end has a certain play within the metallic cylinder. When an enemy's ship approaches, the shore communication is made complete by attendants on the land: if the ship strike the feel-rod, the lower end is brought against the side of the cylinder, and from the strong conductivity of the water the entire circuit is immediately formed, when the apparatus explodes. The electric *T.* are best adapted for rivers or parts near the shore.

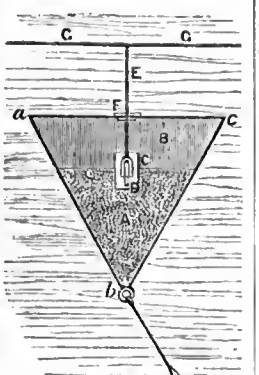


Fig. 2516.— SELF-ACTING TORPEDO.

Torpescence, (*-pĕs'sens.*) *n.* State or quality of being torpescent; torpidness; numbness; stolidity; stupidity.

Torpescent, (*-pĕs'sent,*) *a.* [Lat. *torpescens.*] Becoming torpid or numb, or incapable of motion.

Tor'pid, *a.* [Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpeo*, to be motionless.] Stiff; benumbed; stupefied; having lost motion, or the power of exertion or feeling; as, a *torpid* animal. — Hence, dull; stupid; stolid; lazy; sluggish; inactive; as, a *torpid* nature.

Torpid'ity, Tor'pidness, Tor'pitude, *n.* State of being torpid; numbness. — Hence, sluggishness; dullness; laziness; stupidity.

Tor'pify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TORPIFIED.) [Lat. *torpidus*, and *facio*, to make.] To numb or benumb; to make torpid.

Tor'por, *n.* [Lat., from *torpeo.*] State of being torpid; numbness; inactivity; loss of motion, or of the power of motion. — Hence, dullness; sluggishness; stupidity.

Torporific, *a.* Having a tendency to stupefy or to produce torpor.

Torquay, (*tor-ke,*) a watering-place of England, on the S.W. coast of Devon, 18 m. S. of Exeter; *pop.* 17,000.

Torque, Tore, (*tork,*) *n.* [Lat. *torqueo.*] (*Archæol.*) Among the ancient Celtic, Gallic, and Teutonic races, a collar or neck-chain of thick gold wires twisted together.

Torqued, (*torkt,*) *a.* [From Lat. *torquere*, to twist.] Wreathed; twisted; intertwined.

(*Her.*) Bent; twisted; — as a dolphin haurient, represented in the form of the letter S.

Torre del Greco, (*tor del grai'ko,*) a town of S. Italy, at the foot of Vesuvius, 7 m. from Naples. It was totally destroyed in the eruption of 1795. *Pop.* 10,411.

Torre dell' Annunziata, (*-a-noon-che-a'ta,*) a town of S. Italy, on the S. base of Vesuvius, 13 m. S.E. of Naples; *pop.* 15,247.

Torre don Gimeno, (*-jē-mā'no,*) a town of Spain, on the Solado, 10 m. from Jaen; *pop.* 6,700.

Torrefaction, (*-fāk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *torrefacio.*] Act of torrefying; operation of drying by a fire; the operation of roasting ores: also, the drying or roasting of drugs on a metallic plate, placed over or before coals of fire, till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced. — State of being torrefied.

Tor'refy, *v. a.* [Fr. *torréfier.*] To make dry by heat or fire.

(*Metall.*) To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

(*Pharm.*) To dry or parch, as drugs.

Tor'rent, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *torrens — torreo*, to burn.] A violent, rushing stream of water falling suddenly from high lands or mountains, where there have been heavy rains, or an extraordinary dissolution of snow; a violent, rushing stream of any other fluid, as of lava; a stream suddenly raised, and running rapidly, as down a precipice; as, a roaring *torrent*. — Metaphorically, any violent or rapid flow, or strong current; as, a *torrent* of words.

—*a.* Rushing or rolling in a rapid stream; as, "waves of *torrent* fire." — *Milton.*

Torrente, (*tor-ent'e,*) a town of Spain, 5 m. from Valencia; *pop.* 5,626.

Torrential, (*-rĕn'shal,*) *a.* Caused by, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a torrent. (R.)

Torren'tine, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, or rushing like a torrent.

Tor'resdale, in *Pennsylvania*, a village within the limits of Philadelphia City, on the Delaware, 14 m. N. of the State House.

Tor'res Novas, a walled town of Portugal, 20 m. from Santarem; *pop.* 4,632.

Tor'res Strait, a channel about 18 m. in width, lying between N. Australia and Papua or New Guinea, in Lat. 9° 20′ and 10° 40′ N., Lon. 142° 30′ E.

Tor'res Ve'dras, a small town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 28 m. from Lisbon; *pop.* 2,500. — It is celebrated for the lines of defence established by the Duke of Wellington, to repel the approach of the French.

Tor'rey, in *New York*, a township of Yates co., on Seneca Lake; *pop.* in 1870, 1,283.

Torreya, *n.* [After Dr. Torrey, an American botanist, e. in the city of New York, 1798.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Taxaceæ*, to which the name of Stinking-Yews has been given, from the disagreeable smell given off by the leaves and wood when bruised or burnt. They are small evergreen trees of N. America, China, or Japan, and grow from 20 to 50 feet high, with two-ranked linear or lanceolate leaves and dioecious flowers.

Torricelli, EVANGELISTA, a celebrated Italian mathematician and philosopher, e. 1608, at Faenza; began his education under the Jesuits there, and completed it at Rome; was invited to Florence by Galileo, whom he succeeded as professor of mathematics at the academy of Florence. He is celebrated as the discoverer of the barometer, and for his improvements in microscopes and telescopes. D. 1647.

Torricellian Tube and Vacuum. See BAROMETER.

Tor'rid, *a.* [Fr. *torride*; Lat. *torridus*, from *torreo*, to parch.] Parched with heat; parched; as, a *torrid* desert. — Burning; parching; intensely hot; as, a *torrid* climate.

Torrid zone. (*Phys. Geog.*) The zone of the earth included between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. It extends from the equator, on both sides, to the parallel corresponding to the sun's greatest declination, about 23½ degrees.

Tor'ridness, *n.* State of being torrid.

Tor'ringford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 25 m. N.W. of Hartford.

Tor'rington, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co., 22 m. W.N.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 2,896.

Torse, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tortus — torquere*, to twist.] (*Her.*) A wreath or chaplet.

Tor'sel, *n.* (*Arch.*) Anything in a twisted form.

Torshok', or **Torjok,** a town of European Russia, govt. of Tver, on the Tvertza, 35 m. from Tver. *Manuf.* Colored Russian leather shoes and gloves. *Pop.* 18,000.

Torsibil'ity, *n.* The tendency to untwist after being twisted; as, the *torsibility* of a cord.

Torsion, (*tor'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *torsio*, from *torqueo*, to twist.] Act of turning, twining, or twisting; the twisting or wrenching of a body by the exertion of a lateral force.

(*Mech.*) That force by which a thread, as of wire, returns to a state of rest after it has been twisted by being turned round on its axis.

(*Geom.*) The departure of a curve from the plane containing three consecutive elements.

Torsion balance. (*Phys.*) See ELECTROMETER.

Torsional, (*-tor'shun-al,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or resulting from, torsion; as, *torsional* force.

Torsk, TUSK, CUSK, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Brosmius vulgaris*, a fish of the family *Gadidæ*, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 2 feet long, and is caught in the same manner as cod.

Tor'so, *n.* [It.] (*Sculp.*) The trunk of the human body; — a term usually applied to mutilated statues from which the head and limbs are broken.

Torsvar, or TORZBURG, a town of Transylvania, 20 m. from Kronstadt. *Pop.* 7,600.

Tort, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tortus*, twisted.] (*Law.*) A wrongful act, for which an action will lie; a form of action brought for the redress of wrongs not arising from breaches of contract. — *Blackstone.*

Torticol'lis, *n.* [From Lat. *tortus*, twisted, and *collum*, neck.] (*Med.*) Same as WRY-NECK, *q. v.*

Tortilla, (*-teel'yā,*) *n.* [Sp.] A kind of unleavened pancake or maize meal, baked on a heated hearth; — a favorite comestible among the Mexicans.

Tortious, (*tor'shus,*) *a.* [From *tort.*] Injurious; done by wrong.

(*Law.*) Implying tort.

Tor'tiously, *adv.* In a tortious manner; wrongfully.

Tor'tive, *a.* [From Lat. *tortus.*] Twisted; wreathed; as, the pine's *tortive* grain. — *Shaks.*

Tortoise, (*tor'tis,* or *tor'tiz,*) *n* [Fr. *tortue*, from Lat. *torqueo*, *tortus*, to wind, to twist.] (*Zoöl.*) The popular name of a group of Chelonian reptiles, which once included the whole order, but is now much restricted. The popular name *T.* is never given to the marine Chelonians, which are called *Turtles*, and although it is sometimes given — generally with a prefix, as Marsh *T.*, River *T.*, Fresh-water *T.* — to the kinds which inhabit fresh water, yet when used by itself, it is commonly the designation of what are distinctively called Land Tortoises, which belong to the genus *Testudo* as now restricted, and the genera most nearly allied to it. See CHELONIA, TERRAPIN, TESTUDO, TURTLE, &c.

(*Mil.*) Same as TESTUDO, *q. v.*

Tor'toise-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CASSIDA.

Tor'toise-shell, *n.* (*Om.*) The shell of the *Testudo imbricata*, separated into thin plates, and used for a great variety of decorative purposes. It softens in hot water, and if then placed in metal moulds, may be impressed with any ornamental figures; the horn being afterwards immersed in cold water, the figures become permanent. Razor- and knife-handles, combs, and a variety of ornamental articles are produced by this means. *T. S.* is so called because formerly all the *chelonia* were confounded under the general name of Tortoises.

Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, Lat. 18° 24′ N., Lon. 64° 32′ W. It is 12 m. long, with a breadth of 4 m.

Torto'na, a town of N. Italy, on the Scrivia, 12 m. from Alessandria. *Manuf.* Silk, &c. *Pop.* 12,876.

Torto'sa, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro, 42 m. from Tarragona. *Manuf.* Paper, glass, &c. *Pop.* 21,000.

Torts'burg, See TORSVAR.

Tor'trix, or **Tortric'idæ,** *n. pl.* [From Lat. *tortus*, twisted.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus and family of nocturnal lepidopterous insects, comprising an extensive group of minute, generally dull-colored moths, distinguished by their broad, entire fore-wings, which form a triangle with the body when at rest. The larvæ are naked fleshy grubs,

Fig. 2517.— NEST OF THE TORTRIX.

which, for the most part, take up their abods in a leaf, curled up by the insect itself (Fig. 2517) and fastened with silken threads, forming a cylindrical tube, open at each end, which thus serves them for abode and food; others frequent the young buds and shoots of various plants, fastening several of the leaves together so firmly as to impede its growth; others, again, find their home in the pulpy substance of various fruits, particularly the apple and plum.

Tortu'ga, [Sp. *Tortorse,*] an island of the W. Indies, belonging to Venezuela, in the Caribbean Sea, 55 m. W. of Margarita, 15 long, and 8 wide.

Tortuga, an island in the Gulf of California, 85 m. S. of Tiburon.

Tortuga, an island off the N.W. coast of Hayti, 22 m. long, and 5 m. broad; lat. 20° N., lon. 72° 36' W.

Tortugas, an island of the W. Indies, off the N.E. coast of Cuba, opposite the entrance of the harbor of Nuevitas, 26 m. long, and 6 broad.

Tortu'gas, a group of islands belonging to the U. States, at the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, 120 m. W.S.W. of Cape Sancha, the S. extremity of Florida; Lat. 24° 37' N., Lon. 83° W. They are 10 in number, on one of which, called Bush or Garden Key, is a lighthouse.

Tortulous, (*tort'ū-lŭs,*) *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Bulged out at intervals, like a knotted cord.

Tortuose', *a.* Same as TORTUOUS, *q. v.*

Tortuos'ity, *n.* Same as TORTUOUSNESS, *q. v.*

Tor'tuous, Tortuose', *a.* [Fr. *tortueux;* Lat. *tortuosus,* full of crooks or turns.] Wreathed; twisted; winding; deflected; bent in different ways; as, a *tortuous* road.—Deviating from right or straightforwardness; wrong; erroneous; mischievous; as, a *tortuous* policy.

Tor'tuously, *adv.* In a tortuous manner.

Tor'tuousness, Tortuos'ity, *n.* State of being tortuous, twisted, or deflected; wreath; flexure.

Tor'turable, *a.* That may be tortured.

Torture, (*tôrt'yoor,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *tortura,* from *tortus,* to twist.] Acute pain; mental or bodily anguish or suffering; torment; pang; agony; as, the *torture* of a guilty conscience.

—In a legal sense, *T.* designates the application of bodily pain in order to extort confession from a suspected person or condemned criminal. Sometimes, however, although improperly, the term has been used to signify the torments to which condemned criminals have submitted, as part of their punishment. With the ancient Romans, it was only practised upon the bodies of slaves. Judicial *T.* formed part of all the legal systems of Europe wherein the Roman law was adopted; still, it does not appear to have been generally had recourse to until the 13th century. But when this severe form of punishment received the ecclesiastical sanction, its employment became painfully general. By the Inquisition it was resorted to upon every occasion, and under its most terrible forms. The last instance of *T.* in England took place in 1640, and was abolished in Scotland in 1708. In France it was partially abolished by a decree of Louis XVI., in 1780; but it was not until the Revolution that it was finally swept away. Human ingenuity seems to have been boundless in the invention of instruments capable of inflicting the most exquisite and prolonged sufferings by means of *T.* One of the most fearful and most commonly resorted to was the RACK, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To put to mental torture; to pain to extremity; to torment; to vex; to harass; to worry; as, to *torture* one's mind with jealous doubts.—To punish judicially with torture; to put to the rack; as, to *torture* a suspected traitor.

Tor'turer, *n.* One who, in former times, administered the punishment of torture;—hence, a tormentor.

Tor'turingly, *adv.* So as to torture, torment, or harass.

Torturous, (*tort'yoor-ŭs,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to, involving, or characterized by torture; as, *torturous* punishment.

Tor'ulous, Tor'ulose, *a.* [From Lat. *torus.*] (*Bot.*) Resembling a knotted cord; tortulous.

To'rus, *n.* [Lat., a protuberance.] (*Arch.*) The semicircular moulding at the base of a column (Fig. 650).

(*Bot.*) Same as THALAMUS, *q. v.*

To'ry, *n.* [According to Archbishop French, a name derived from the Irish Rapparees, who robbed and plundered while professing to be in arms for the maintenance of the royal cause, and from them transferred, about the year 1680, to those who sought to maintain the extreme prerogative of the crown.] (*Eng. Pol.*) The name originally given to an adherent to the ancient constitution of the English monarchy, and to the apostolical hierarchy;—opposed to WHIG, *q. v.*;—in a more modern sense, one who, in political bias and principles, always leans to Church and State, supports the regal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical institutions, as by law established, and is jealous of the extension of democratic power and radical constitutional changes;—the term is now to a certain degree extinct, the party-name now assumed being that of *Conservatives,* as opposed to the *Liberals.*

(*Amer. Hist.*) One who, in the Revolutionary epoch, upheld the rights of the British crown, and favored its claims against the American colonies; a Royalist;—opposed to *Whig.*

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to the Tories, or to conservative principles in politics or religion.

To'ryism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The political faith and principles professed by the Tories.—In the more modern sense, CONSERVATISM, as opposed to LIBERALISM.

Toss, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TOSSED, or TOST.) [Ger. *stossen;* W. *tosiaw.*] To fling or throw with the hand;—particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward, or to fling upward; as, to *toss* a ball, to *toss* a penny in the air.—To lift or throw up with a sudden jerk or violent motion; as, to *toss* up the head, to *toss* a person in a blanket.—To cause to rise and fall; or to move one way and the other; to make to upheave and to subside alternately; as, a boat is *tossed* on the waves.—To agitate, disturb, harass, or make restless; as, adversity *tosses* the temper.—To tumble over; to keep in play; as, he *tossed* over the books, volume by volume.—*To toss off,* to drink promptly or rapidly; as, he *tossed off* his magnum of claret.—*To toss the oars.* (*Naut.*) To salute, by throwing the oars, blades up, in a perpendicular direction.

—*v. n.* To be tossed.—To roll and tumble; to writhe; to be in violent commotion; as, *tossing* and tumbling from one side to the other.

To toss for, to gamble for; to throw dice for; as, *to toss for* drinks.—*To toss up,* to throw a coin into the air, and wager on which side it will drop; as, *to toss up* for choice of ground.

—*n.* Act of tossing; a throwing upward or with a jerk; as, the *toss* of a pancake.—A throwing up of the head with a jerk.

Tos'ser, *n.* One who tosses.

Tos'sily, *adv.* Scornfully; contemptuously.

Tos'sing, *n.* Act of throwing upward; a violent commotion; a sudden rising and falling; a rolling and tumbling.

Toss'pot, *n.* An habitual toper; a drunkard.

Tos'sy, *a.* Tossing the head, as in scorn or pride;—hence, supercilious; proud; contemptuous.

Tost, *imp.* and *pp.* of Toss, *q. v.*

Tot, *n.* Anything wee or small;—used as a term of fondness.

To'tal, *a.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *totalis,* from Lat. *totus,* all, the whole.] Whole; full; complete; as, the *total* amount, a *total* loss.

—Integral; not divided; entire; as, *total* responsibility.

—*n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount; as, to form a *total.*

Total'ity, *n.* [Fr. *totalité;* L. Lat. *totalitas.*] The whole sum, quantity, or amount.

To'talize, *v. a.* To make total, entire, or complete.

To'tally, *adv.* In a total manner; wholly; fully; entirely; completely; thoroughly; as, the thing is *totally* impossible.

To'talness, *n.* State or quality of being total.

Totana, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 12 m. from Lorca; *pop.* 9,437.

Tote, *v. o.* [Etymol. unknown.] To carry; to bear; to convey. (Colloq. U. S.)

—*n.* [From Lat. *totus,* whole.] All; the complete or entire body or amount. (Colloq.)

To'tem, *n.* A rude diagram as of a bird, beast, reptile, &c.;—used by the N. American Indians as a symbolic appellation of a family.

T'oth'er. A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *the other.*

Toties quoties, (*tō'shē-ēz kwō'shē-ēz.*) [Lat.] As often as.

To'tila, king of the Ostrogoths, who conquered the kingdom of Italy from Justinian. In 545–47 he was defeated in several engagements by Belisarius; but after the departure of that general he regained possession of all the countries he had formerly taken. Slain in battle, 552.

Tot'nes, a town of England, in Devonshire, on the Dart, 22 m. from Exeter; *pop.* 5,000.

Totonicapan', in *Mexico,* a town of Guatemala, 100 m. N.W. of Guatemala; *pop.* abt. 12,000.

Totteville, in *New York,* a post-village of Richmond co., abt. 20 m. S.W. of New York.

Tot'ter, *v. a.* [A.S. *tealtian, tealtrian.*] To vacillate; to shake so as to threaten a fall; to stagger; as, a *tottering* old man.—To shake; to reel; as, "Troy *totters* to her fall."—*Dryden.*

Tot'terer, *n.* One who, or that which, totters.

Tottle, (*tŏt'tl,*) *v. a.* Same as TODDLE, *q. v.*

To'ty, *n.* A Polynesian term for a sailor or fisherman.

Toucan, (*tōō'kan,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RAMPHASTIDÆ.

(*Astron.*) A small modern constellation of the S. hemisphere.

Touch, (*tŭch,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *toucher;* It. *toccare;* Lat. *tango,* from Gr. *thinggănō.*] To come close to, so that no space intervenes; to come or be in contact with; to be in conjunction with; to put the hand, finger, foot, or anything else on or against; to hit or strike against; to meet; to be a tangent to; as, to *touch* one's hat in saluting.—To perceive by the sense of feeling.—To arrive at; to reach; to come or attain to; as, "I have *touched* the highest point of all my greatness."—(*Shaks.*)—To concern; to relate to; to have reference or regard to; as, your remarks do not *touch* the point at issue.—To handle slightly; to deal with gently or superficially.—To meddle or interfere with; as, *touch* not anything without my permission.—To move, as the sensibility; to melt; to mollify; to soften; to affect, as the mind or sympathies; as, a *touching* incident.—To make an impression on; to have a tangible effect on; as, this chisel will not *touch* so hard a wood.—To mark or delineate with slight strokes; as, to *touch* a sketch in crayons.—To infect; to seize upon in some slight degree; as, a person *touched* with the small-pox.—To afflict, distress, or provoke; to treat with slight or contempt; as, he was *touched* to the quick.—To strike or play on, as a musical instrument; as, "With fairy hands she *touched* the strings."—(*Davies.*)—To perform, as a musical or concerted piece; to play; as, the minstrels *touched* a lively tune.—To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly; to sway; as, do not think to *touch* the bent of his disposition.—To affect with partial insanity;—seldom used except participially; as, he appears, at times, somewhat *touched* in his head.

To touch up, to renovate, or improve by adding slight touches, emendations, or corrections; to repair; to restore; as, *to touch up* a picture, *to touch up* a faded complexion by means of cosmetics.

—*v. n.* To come or be in contact; to be in a state of junction or connection, so that no space intervenes; as, two spheres *touch* only at points. (*Johnson.*)—To fasten; to attach to; to take effect on.—To treat anything slightly or desultorily in discourse or argument; to pass comment gently;—frequently before *on* or *upon;* as, to *touch* incidentally on a certain topic.

(*Naut.*) To have the sails so set that they shiver when the wind comes edgeways upon them.

To touch and go. (*Naut.*) To keep the ship as much in the wind's eye as possible.—*To touch at,* to call at or pay a brief visit to; as, the ship *touched at* the Azores to take in water.—*To touch on* or *upon,* to come or go to for a short time; as, *to touch upon* the enchanted coast.—*Dryden.*

—*n.* [Fr. *touche.*] Act of touching; contact; state of being touched; the junction of two bodies at the surface, without intervening space; as, a razor wounds with a *touch* that is scarcely felt.

—Particular relation; personal reference or application; as, speech of *touch* to others. (*Bacon.*)—Power of exciting or enlisting the affections or sensibilities.—An emotion, affection, or passion; as, "One *touch* of nature makes the whole world kin." (*Shaks.*)—Test; that by which anything is examined; tried quality; proof; criterion; as, "He dares not put it to the *touch.*" (*Montrose.*)—A stroke; as, a *touch* of sarcasm;—hence, raillery; animadversion; reproof; censure; rebuke; as, a *touch* of conscience.—Single act or stroke of a brush or pencil on a drawing or picture; as, to apply the finishing *touch.*—Feature; lineament; portraiture; as, "A son . . . the very same in every *touch.*" (*Dryden.*)—A hint; a slight notice; a suggestion; an insinuation; as, to give a *touch* to the memory.—Act of the hand on an instrument of music;—and hence, musical notes; as, a crisp *touch* on the violin.—A slight essay; a brief sketch; a literary bagatelle; as, a sixpenny *touch.* (*Swift.*)—A little; a modicum; a slight quantity intermixed; as, a *touch* of the Irish brogue.

(*Physiol.*) One of the five senses. It is not confined to any particular part of the body, like the other senses, but, on the contrary, exists in all parts capable of perceiving the presence of a stimulus by ordinary sensation. It is, in fact, a modification or exaltation of common sensation or sensibility. It properly belongs to the outward covering of the body, the skin, but is also shared in a minor and modified degree by parts of the mucous membranes, which are, indeed, continuous prolongations of the same substance. In no essential particular, however, is it to be distinguished from the common sensibility which resides in the deeper organs of the body. The nerves on which it depends are the same as those which confer ordinary sensation on the different parts of the body. There are certain parts in which the sense of *T.* is much more acute than in others; as the tongue, lips, hands, soles of the feet, &c. These are more abundantly than other parts studded with numerous papillæ, on which this sense mainly depends. Each papilla is abundantly supplied with blood, and also contains one or more terminal nerve-fibres, on which its exquisite sensibility depends. The papillæ do not come into direct contact with external objects, but, like the rest of the surfaces of the skin, are covered with one or more layers of epithelium forming the cuticle or epidermis. By the sense of touch the mind is made acquainted with the size, form, and other external characters of bodies. The distinctness and intensity of a sensation in the nerves of *T.* depend in great measure on the degree in which the mind cooperates with the feeling; for if the mind does not thus coöperate, the sensation remains unperceived, and on the other hand, a painful seosation becomes more intolerable the more the attention is directed to it.

(*Paint.*) The peculiar handling of a picture common to a painter, and by which his works may be known.

(*Mus.*) Characteristic method of action; style of resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; as, a light *touch;* also the manner of fingering the keys of a pianoforte.

(*Surg.*) In obstetrics, the examination of the mouth of the uterus by manipulation.

(*Ship-building.*) The middle of a plank worked top and butt, or in anchor-stock mode; also, the angular parts of the stern-timbers.

Touch and go, just enough and no more; within a hair's breadth; critically close or near; as, it was *touch and go* whether he lived or died. (Colloq.)

Touch'able, *a.* Tangible; that may be touched.

Touch'ableness, *n.* State or quality of being touchable.

Touch'-hole, *n.* The vent of a piece of ordnance, and of smaller fire-arms.

Touchily, (*tŭch'-,*) *adv.* In a touchy manner; techily; with irritation; peevishly; with morbid susceptibility.

Touch'iness, *n.* State or quality of being touchy.

Touch'ing, *a.* Affecting the sensibilities; pathetic; moving; as, a *touching* scene.

—*prep.* Concerning; with respect, regard, or relation to; as, *touching* your remarks I have no reply to make.

—*n.* Touch; the sense of feeling.

Touch'ingly, *adv.* In a manner to touch the feelings or move the passions; pathetically.

Touch'-me-not, *n.* (*Bot.*) See IMPATIENS.

Touch'-needle, *n.* Among assayers, a small bar consisting of gold and silver alloyed with various definite proportions of copper; whereby, by comparing their color and streak upon a piece of hard black stone, such

as basalt, with that of alloys of the precious metals, the relative quantity of gold and silver is determined.

Touch'-papee, *n.* Paper steeped in saltpetre, which burns slowly, and is used as a match for firing gunpowder and the like.

Touch'-stone, *n.* Any test or criterion by which the qualities and merits of a thing are tested; as, "Calamity is man's true *touchstone*." — *Beau. and Fl.*

(*Min.*) Same as BASANITE, *q. v.*

Irish touch-stone. (*Min.*) Same as BASALT, *q. v.*

Touch'-wood, *n.* Decayed wood used as tinder for catching fire from a spark.

Touch'y, *a.* Unduly or morbidly sensitive, especially to reproach or ridicule; petulant; peevish; irritable; apt to take fire upon trifling provocation.

Tough, (*tŭf,*) *a.* (*comp.* TOUGHER; *superl.* TOUGHEST.) [A. S. *toh*; D. *taai.*] That does not easily or readily break, yield, or undergo separation of its parts, by drawing, extending, or bending; possessing the quality of ductility or flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without warping or breaking; as, *tough* timber, a *tough* metal. — Firm; strong; compact; not easily injured or broken; capable of enduring hardship or rough usage.

"He's *tough*, ma'am, *tough* is J. B. *Tough* and de-vilish sly." *Dickens.*

—Stiff; rigid; fibrous; not pliant or flexible; not tender; as, a *tough* beef-steak, a *tough* constitution of body. — Viscous; inspissated; tenacious; ropy; not readily attenuated or separated; tenacious; as, *tough* glue or gelatine. — Characterized by violence, severity, or impressive force of action; as, a *tough* struggle, a *tough* debate. (Colloq.)

Toughen, (*tŭf'n,*) *v. n.* To grow tough, or move tough; as, steel *toughens* by hammering.

—*v. a.* To make tough, or tougher.

Tough'ish, *a.* Somewhat tough; as, *toughish* meat.

Toughly, (*tŭf'le,*) *adv.* In a tough manner.

Toughness, (*tŭf',*) *n.* State or quality of being tough.

Toul, (*tool,*) a town of France, dept. Meurthe, on the Moselle, 13 m. W. of Nancy. It has a fine Gothic cathedral. *Manuf.* Calicoes, muslins, &c. *Pop.* 8,117.

Toulon, (*too'lawng,*) a seaport of France, being the second naval port in the kingdom; dept. Var, at the bottom of one of the finest harbors of the Mediterranean, 32 miles E.S.E. of Marseilles, and 190 miles S.S.E. of Lyons. The town is strongly fortified, being surrounded by a double rampart, and a large and deep ditch, defended to the E., W., and N., by hills covered with redoubts. Both the old and new harbors are artificial. The latter, formed by hollow and bomb-proof jetties running off from the E. and W. sides of the town, is sufficiently extensive to accommodate 30 sail of the line, as many frigates, and an equal proportion of small craft. The entrance is shut by a boom, and it is never ruffled by any wind to occasion damage. The arsenal of *T.* is one of the finest in Europe. The *Bagne*, instituted in 1682, is, from want of room on shore, established on board some hulks; it is occupied by criminals condemned to hard labor for ten years and under. The trade of the port was formerly inconsiderable, but it has been yearly increasing since the conquest of Algiers. *T.* was unsuccessfully besieged by Prince Eugène in 1707. Having, in 1793, been delivered up by the Royalists to the English and Spaniards, it was retaken by the Republicans, after a siege in which Napoleon I. gave the first decided proofs of his extraordinary military talents. *Pop.* 79,642.

Toulon, (*too'lon,*) in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Stark co., 35 m. N.N.W. of Peoria.

Toulouse, (*too-looz',*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Haute-Garonne, on the Garonne; Lat. 43° 36′ N., lon. 1° 27′ 37″ E. It is large and well built, and has many fine public buildings, among which the most remarkable are the cathedral, the archbishop's palace, and the townhouse, called *Capitole* (Fig. 1122). *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, leather, potteries, iron foundries, &c. The last battle before the abdication of Napoleon I. was fought here, April 10, 1814, between the French, under Marshal Soult, and the British, under the Duke of Wellington. *Pop.* 130,423.

Toupee, Toupet, (*tōō-pē',*) *n.* [Fr. *toupet.*] A curl, or artificial tuft or lock of hair; — also, a small wig.

Tour, (*toor,* vulgarly pron. *tawr,*) *n.* [Fr., a turn; Heb. *tur*, to go round.] A going round; — hence, a circuitous journey; an excursion; a ramble; as, the *tour* of Europe. — A circular border or fillet of hair, worn on the head, especially by females.

(*Mil.*) A turn; anything done in the order of rontine; as, a *tour* of inspection.

Tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength, skill, or dexterity.

—*v. n.* To make a tour; to go on a tour.

Touraine, (*too'rain,*) a former prov. of France, with Tours for its capital. It now corresponds to the dept. of Indre-et-Loire.

Tourbillion, (*tōōr-bil'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, a whirlwind.] (*Pyrotechny.*) A kind of ornamental fire-work, which, when lighted, undulates in the air, and presents the appearance of a fiery scroll.

Tourcoing, (*toor-go'd,*) a town of France, dept. of the Nord, 8 m. from Lille. *Manuf.* Cotton and worsted thread, camlets, plushes, and muslins. *Pop.* 28,908.

Tourist, (*toor'ist,*) *n.* One who makes a tour, or performs a circuitous journey; a rambler abroad for health or pleasure; an excursionist.

Tour'maline, (*-lin.*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Min.*) A name for the more perfect forms of Schorl. It is chiefly composed of silica, alumina, boracic acid, &c., and has been divided by Rammelsberg into five sub-groups, viz.: 1, *Magnesia T.*; 2, *Iron-magnesia T.*; 3, *Iron* or *Black T.*; 4, *Iron manganese-lithia T.*; 5, *Lithia T.* The transparent colored varieties are sometimes cut into ring-stones, &c., and when reduced to thin slices, are much valued for making experiments on the polarization of light, and for analyzing the optical properties of other minerals. The Red *T.*, or *Rubellite*, possesses considerable beauty. The finest kinds of *T.* are brought from Brazil, Ceylon, Ava, and Siberia.

Tour'nament, Tour'ney, *n.* [O. Fr. *tournor*, from *tourner*, to turn, to wheel round.] (*Chivalry.*) A martial sport or species of combat performed in former times by a company of knights and cavaliers on horseback, for the purpose of exercising and exhibiting their prowess, courage, and skill in arms. A *T.* differed from a *joust*, in that the latter was confined to the encounter of two persons only. As chivalry declined, and as gunpowder revolutionized the art of war, *T.* gradually died out.

Tournay, (*toor'nai,*) a fortified town of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, 28 m. from Mons, on the Scheldt. *Manuf.* Carpets, stockings, caps, with woollen and cotton stuffs generally. *Pop.* 44,778.

Tourney, (*tur'ny,*) *n.* Same as TOURNAMENT, *q. v.*

—*v. n.* [O. Fr. *tournoyer.*] To tilt; to encounter in tournament.

Tourniquet, (*tur'nt-kĕt,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *turnare*, to turn.] (*Surg.*) A bandage which may be tightened to any extent by means of a screw, so as to exert pressure upon a cushion and compress the arterial trunks to which it is applied; it is chiefly used to prevent hæmorrhage in the operation of amputation.

Tournois, (*toor'nwah,*) *n.* [Fr., from the city of *Tours.*] A former French money of account, worth one franc, or twenty cents American; as, a livre *tournois*.

Tournon, (*toor'nowng,*) a town of France, dept. of Ardèche, near the Rhone, 48 m. from Lyon. *Manuf.* Woollen and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 5,618.

Tournure, (*toor-noor',*) *n.* [Fr., from *tourner*, to turn.] Contour; figure; shape. — A lady's bustle.

Tournus, (*tōor'noos,*) a town of France, dept. of Saone-et-Loire, on the Saone, 19 m. from Mâcon. *Manuf.* Silks, beet-root sugar, &c. *Pop.* 5,896.

Toureoukehausk, a town of Russia, in E. Siberia, govt. of Yeneseisk, on the Yenese, 4,172 m. E. of St. Petersburg, and only 50 S. of the Arctic circle; *pop.* 9,178.

Tours, (*toors,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Indre-et-Loire, on the Loire and the Cher, 65 m. from Orleans. It has a cathedral remarkable for its lofty spires, an episcopal palace, hotel-de-ville, exchange, prefecture, and numerous schools and learned societies. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs, woollens, hosiery, and leather. Tours was the scene of the repulse of the Saracens by Charles Martel, in 732; and, in subsequent ages, its castle, built on a rock, served more than once as a place of refuge for the royal family in times of commotion. At the beginning of the siege of Paris, 1870, a part of the government of the Défence Nationale took refuge here, but on the approach of the Prussians, the seat of the government was transferred to Bordeaux. *Pop.* 44,260.

Tour'ville, ANNE-HILARION DE COTTENTIN, COUNT DE, a French naval commander, born in Normandy, 1647, became captain in 1667, and distinguished himself under D'Estrées and Duquesne at the battles of Solebay and Agosta. In 1682–88 he participated in the expeditions to Tripoli and Algiers, and became vice-admiral in the Levant in 1689. In the following year he held a command, under D'Estrées, in the flotilla dispatched to Ireland to aid the cause of James II. In 1692 he was totally defeated by the English fleet, at La Hogue; but he subsequently inflicted considerable damage upon British shipping in Portugal. D. 1701.

Touse, *n.* A hauling; a pulling; a rumpus; a shindy.

—*v. a.* and *n.* [Probably from *tease.*] To pull; to haul; to drag; — hence, to make a disturbance.

Tousle, (*tow'zl,*) *v. a.* [Dim. of *touse.*] To pull, haul, or drag about; to tumble; to throw into entanglement or disorder. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Tous-les-mois, *n.* See CANNA.

Toussaint L'Ouverture. See L'OUVERTURE (TOUSSAINT).

Tow, (*tō,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *teogan, teon*; Fr. *tower.*] To draw or drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope, either from another vessel or from the shore.

—*n.* [Icel. *toga*, to pull.] The coarse and broken part of flax and hemp, separated from the finer part by the process of hatchelling. — Act of towing, or state of being towed: — principally used in the expression *to take in tow*, in other words, to tow, as a ship.

Towage, (*tō'aj,*) *n.* [Fr. *touage.*] Act of towing. — Fees paid for towing.

Towanda'sing, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* nbt. 1,400.

Towan'da, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of McLean co., 7 m. N.E. of Bloomington; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Towanda, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Otoe co.

Towanda, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township, cap. of Bradford co., 120 m. N.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A creek which flows into the N. branch of the Susquehanna River near Towanda in Bradford co.

Toward, Towards, *prep.* [A. S. *toward, toweard*, coming.] In the direction of or to; as, he went *towards* home. — Regarding; with respect or direction to; touching; — in a moral sense; as, if I feel no love *toward* him, I bear no enmity. — Nearly; about; little more or less than; as, he is *toward* fifty years of age. — With ideal tendency to; as, he looks forward *towards* better days. (NOTE. Both forms of the word are in good use by elegant writers.)

—*adv.* Near; at hand; nigh approach; in a state of preparation.

To'ward, *a.* [A. S. *toward.*] Apt; docile; ready to do or learn; — opposed to *froward*; as, a *toward* scholar.

To'wardliness, To'wardness, *n.* Quality of being towardly.

To'wardly, *n.* Apt; docile; tractable; ready to do or learn; compliant with duty; as, a *towardly* youth.

Tow'-boat, *n.* A boat which is towed, or drawn by a tow-line.

—A steam-tug used for towing other vessels.

Tow'el, *n.* [Fr. *touaille*; Sp. *toalla*, from Icel. *thvo*, to wash.] A napkin; a cloth used for wiping the hands, and other parts of the body, after washing, and for other purposes.

Tow'elling, *n.* Cloth for making towels.

Tow'er, *n.* [A. S. *tor, torr, tur*; Fr. *tour.*] A lofty building, of a square, circular, or polygonal form, and often consisting of several stories; or, a building raised above the main edifice; a turret; as, the *Tower* of Nesle. — A citadel; a fortress; as, the *Tower* of London; — hence, by analogy, a defender; as, "the King's name is a *tower* of strength." — (*Shaks.*)

—A sort of high head-dress, worn by females about the end of the 17th century; as, "*towers*, curls, and perriwigs." — *Hudibras.*

Round tower. See ROUND. — *Tower bastion.* (*Fortif.*) See BASTION.

Tower of London. (*Eng. Hist.*) In feudal days, a powerful fortress; then, and for long after, a state prison of gloomy memories; now, a government storehouse and armory, and still, in some senses, a stronghold, is an irregular quadrilateral collection of buildings on rising ground adjoining the Thames, and immediately to the east of the city of London. The space occupied is between 12 and 13 acres, and the whole is surrounded by a moat of fair width, but no great depth. Usually, the moat is dry, but the garrison have the power of flooding it. Seen from without, the moat is bordered within by a lofty castellated wall, broken by massive flanking-towers at frequent intervals. Within this wall rises a second of similar construction, but greater height; and within this, again, are the several barracks, armories, &c.; and in the centre of all, the lofty keep or donjon known as the White Tower (A, Fig. 848), once the court of the Plantagenet kings.

Tower, *v. n.* To rise above other objects; to be very high or lofty; — hence, to rise or fly high; to soar; as, he *towers* above his fellows.

Tow'ered, Tow'ery, *a.* Having towers; adorned or defended by towers.

Tow'ering, *p. a.* Very high; elevated; as, a *towering* height, a man of *towering* stature. — Extreme; violent; excessive; surpassing; as, he flew into a *towering* rage.

Tower Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Shelby co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Shelbyville; *pop.* of township, abt. 500.

Tower Hill, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Washington co., 25 m. S.W. of Providence.

Tow'erville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 12 m. S. of Viroqua.

Tow'hee, Ground'-robin, Che'wink, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Names commonly applied to the birds composing the genus *Pipilo*, family *Fringillidæ*, distinguished by their bill rather stout, feet large, the claws stout and curved, tail considerably longer than the wings; the upper parts generally black or brown, under parts white or brown.

Tow'ing, *n.* The act of drawing or hauling a vessel forward in the water by means of a rope attached to another vessel, or, if on a canal, to a horse or horses.

Tow'-line, Tow'-rope, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small hawser, employed in towing a ship, barge, &c.

Town, *n.* [A. S. *tún*, from *tynan*, to inclose; Icel. *tún*, a pleasure-garden; W. *din*, a camp; Gael. *dun*, a fortress.] Originally, a collection of huts or houses inclosed with walls, palisades, or hedges for safety. — Hence, specifically, any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city. — In England, any collection of houses to which belongs a market, and which is not an episcopal city: in a general sense, a borough. — The collective number of inhabitants resident in a town; as, the *town* raised three regiments during the war. — A township. (Local U. S.) — In England, the court-end of London, or the people who originate and give currency to the fashions, tastes, and opinions of the day; as, *town* begins to fill about the beginning of February. — The metropolis or any large city or its inhabitants, as opposed to the *country*, or the people in it; as, the pleasures of the *town*, to go to *town*.

Man about town, a fashionable idler; a man of pleasure.

Town'-clerk, *n.* An officer who acts as custodian of civic or municipal records, and enters all the official proceedings of a city, town, or borough.

Town'er's, in *New York*, a post-village of Putnam co., abt. 90 m. S. of Albany.

Town'-hall, *n.* [*town* and *hall.*] A town-house; a guild-hall; a public building, or a large room in a building, used for transacting official business.

Town'-house, *n.* A dwelling-house in town, in distinction from a *country-house*. — A town-hall. (U. S.)

Town'ish, *a.* Resembling, or partaking of the characteristics of, a town; having reference to the inhabitants of a town.

Town Line, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., 15 m. E. of Buffalo.

Towns, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 300 sq. m. It is drained by the Hiawassee River. *Surface*, partly mountainous. *Cap.* Hiawassee. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,780.

Town'send, in *Delaware*, a post-village of New Castle co., 29 m. S.W. of Wilmington.

Townsend, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 40 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,962.

Townsend, in *Ohio*, a township of Huron co., 7 m. from Norwalk; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-township of Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Town'send Harbor, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 42 m. N.W. of Boston.

Town'sendville, in *New York*, a post-village of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Towns'folk, (*-fōk,*) *n.* People of a town or city.

Town'shend, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Windham co., 90 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,650.

Town'ship, *n.* The district or territory belonging to a town.—The public lands of the U. States are surveyed first into tracts called *townships*, being in extent 6 m. square. The subdivisions of the *T.* are called *sections*, each 1 m. square and containing 640 acres; those are subdivided into *quarter-sections*, and from that into lots of 40 acres each.

Towns'man, *n.*; *pl.* TOWNSMEN. An inhabitant of a town; a fellow-citizen.—In New England, a SELECTMAN, *q. v.*

Town'-talk, (*-tawk.*) *n.* The common talk of a place, or the object of public conversation; as, her conduct was the *town-talk*.

Town'ward, Town'wards, *adv.* Toward a town; in the direction of a town.

Tow'-path, Tow'ing-path, *n.* A path alongside a canal, &c., used by men and horses that tow boats.

Tow'-rope, *n.* See TOW-LINE.

Tow'ser, Tow'zer, Tou'zer, *n.* [From *touse.*] A common name for a watch-dog.

Tow'sontown, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Baltimore co., 7 m. N. of Baltimore.

Towy, (*tō'y,*) *a.* Composed of, or resembling tow.

Tox'away River, in *S. Carolina*, flows into the Savanna River from Pickens dist.

Toxic, Toxical, (*tŏks'ik-l,*) *a.* [From Lat. *toxicum*; Gr. *toxikon.*] Poisonous; having reference to poison.

Toxicological, (*-lŏj'ik-,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to toxicology.

Toxicologist, (*-kŏl'o-jist,*) *n.* One skilled in the science of toxicology; the writer of a treatise on poisons.

Toxicol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *toxikon*, pertaining to a bow and arrow (and as arrows were frequently poisoned, hence a *poison*), and *logos*, doctrine.] That branch of medico-chemical science which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of drugs and medicines, commonly called *poisoning*.

Tox'odon, (*tŏks-,*) *n.* [Gr. *toxon*, a bow, and *odous, odontos*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) An extinct genus of quadrupeds connecting the pachydermal with the rodent order, and distinguished by the curved form of the teeth. The only species known (*T. platensis*) was as large as the hippopotamus, and appears to have been restricted to the warmer parts of S. America.

Toy, *n.* [Sansk. *tor*, to play; W. *tegan*, a bauble.] A child's plaything; a bauble.—A thing that affords diversion, but which is of no real worth; a bagatelle; a trifle; a knick-knack.—A trivial matter.—A quaint fancy; an odd conceit; a whimsey.—Amorous dalliance; play; sport; pastime.

—*v. n.* To wanton; to dally in an amorous manner; to trifle; as, to *toy* with a woman.

Toy'er, *n.* One who toys or trifles.

Toy'ingly, *adv.* In a playful or toying manner.

Toy'ishly, *adv.* In a toyish manner.

Toy'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being toyish.

Toy'man, *n.*; *pl.* TOYMEN. A dealer in toys.

To'ziness, *n.* State or quality of being tozy. (a.)

To'zy, *a.* Soft, like wool that has been teased. (a.)

Tracadie, (*trak'a-dee,*) in Nova Scotia, a seaport-town of Sydney co., on St. George's Bay, 115 m. N.E. of Halifax.

Trace, (*trās,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *traccia*; L. Lat. *tracca*, from Lat. *tractus*, a drawing.] A delineation; a mark left by anything passing; a footprint; a track; a vestige; as, the *trace* of a deer.—A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything left when the thing itself no longer exists; remains; token; as, a people without any *traces* of laws or religion.

(*Fort.*) The plan of a work.

—*pl.* In a harness, the straps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage, sleigh, wagon, &c., is drawn by horses.

Trace, *v. a.* [Fr. *tracer*, from Lat. *tractare.*] To pass through; to walk over; as, to *trace* a street.—To mark out; to draw or delineate with marks; particularly, to copy, as a drawing or engraving, by taking a duplicate of the lines on a thin sheet of paper.—To follow by tracks or footsteps; to follow by some mark that has been left by something which has gone before; as, to *trace* an Indian by his trail.—To follow with exactitude; as, "*tracing* word by word."—*Denham.*

Traceable, (*trās'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be traced.

Trace'ably, *adv.* In a traceable manner.

Tracer, (*trā'ser,*) *n.* One who, or that which, traces, or follows by marks.

Trachea, (*trā'ke-ah,*) *n.*; *pl.* TRACHEÆ. [L. Lat., from Gr. *trachys*, rough.] (*Anat.*) The cartilaginous and membranous canal (Fig. 425) through which the air passes into the lungs, commonly known as the windpipe. Its upper part is called the larynx, the uppermost and smallest part of which is called the epiglottis, being over the glottis or mouth of the larynx, and serving to close the passage to the lungs in the act of swallowing. (See LARYNX.) From the lower end of the larynx the canal takes the name of *T.*, or *aspera arteria*, and extends so far down as the fourth or fifth vertebra of the back, where it divides into two branches, which are the right and left bronchial tubes. Like the larynx, it is formed of cartilages, united to each other by means of very elastic ligamentous fibres. It is also furnished with fleshy or muscular fibres, some of which pass through its whole extent longitudinally, while others are carried round it in a circular direction; and hence it may shorten or lengthen itself, or contract or dilate its passage. Thus a passage for the air is constantly kept open, and we are enabled to receive and expel it in greater or less quantity, or with more or less velocity, as in singing or declamation. It is supplied with a great number of small glands, which discharge a mucous fluid on its inner surface.

(*Bot.*) A spiral vessel.

Tracery, (*trā'ser-y,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) The ornamental stonework in the upper part of Gothic windows, formed by the ramifications of the mullions, (Fig. 2518); also the decorations of corresponding character which are abundantly used in Gothic architecture on panellings, ceilings, &c. These beautiful forms vary with every variety of Gothic architecture. In the *Renaissance* styles no attempt has been made to develop any new forms

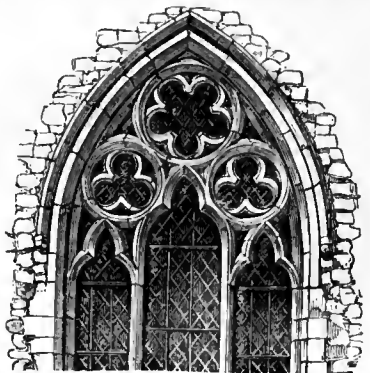


Fig. 2518.—TRACERY, A. D. 1260.

of tracery, and for the most part they have not employed this feature at all, the windows being again reduced to mere apertures, which not unfrequently disfigure the whole design.

Tra'cheal, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the trachea.

Tra'chealocele, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *tracheia*, the windpipe, and *kēlē*, a tumor.] (*Med.*) An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Tracheotomy, (*trak-ke-ot'o-me,*) *n.* [Gr. *tracheia*, and *temno*, I cut.] (*Surg.*) The operation of cutting into the trachea, for the purpose of admitting air into the lungs when the upper part of the air-passages is obstructed, or for the extraction of foreign bodies from the trachea. It is necessary in many diseases, and, though not without danger, it is often the means of affording instant relief. After the opening is effected, a small silver tube is introduced, through which the operation of breathing is carried on.

Trachi'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the trachea.

Trachyte, (*trā'kīt,*) *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *trachys*, rugged.] (*Min.*) A variety of lava which is often porphyritic, and when containing hornblende and augite passes into varieties of trap, as basalt, greenstone, dolerite, &c.

Tra'cing, *n.* [From *trace.*] Act of one who traces; especially, the act of copying the line of a drawing superimposed on thin paper.—A course; a regular track or path.—A mechanical copy of an original, produced by following its lines, through the aid of a transparent medium.—*Fairholt.*

Tra'cing-paper, *n.* A transparent paper, which enables a print or drawing to be clearly seen when it is passed over it, and will allow the pencil or pen to be used in producing a fac-simile, by following the lines of the original.—*Fairholt.*

Track, *n.* [Fr. *trace*, from Lat. *tractus—traho*, to draw.] A mark left by something that has passed along; as, the *track* of a carriage, the *track* (or wake) of a ship.—A mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; footprint; trace; as, the blood-hounds were set on his *track*.—A road; a beaten path or passage; as, he pursued the straight *track*.—Way; course; as, the *track* of a comet.

(*Civ. Engin.*) The permanent way of a railroad; as, the engine got off the *track*.—*Track-master*, one who has charge of a railroad track.

—*v. a.* To follow the guidance of a trace, or of footprints; to pursue a trail; as, to *track* an Indian.

(*Naut.*) To tow; to draw a vessel or boat, by a line reaching from her to the shore or bank.

Trackage, (*trāk'aj,*) *n.* A drawing or towing.

Track'er, *n.* One who, or that which, tracks.

Track'less, *a.* Having no track.

Track'-road, *n.* A towing-path.

Track'-scout, *n.* Same as TRECKSCHUYT, *q. v.*

Tract, *n.* [Lat. *tractus*, from *traho*, *tractum*, to drag along.] Anything drawn out or extended.—A region; a quantity of land and water, of indefinite extent; as, a *tract* of ground.—A composition shorter than a treatise, in which some particular object is treated, generally in the form of a pamphlet; as, a religious *tract*.—Continuity; length; extent; as, a *tract* of time.

Tract Society, a society for printing and promoting the sale of religious books. The first English society of the kind was established in 1701. The first in America was the *Methodist Book Concern*, originally established in Philadelphia, and which issued its first publication in 1789. At the present day almost every religious denomination has its Tract or Publication Society, and many of them issue a large number of publications.

Tractabil'ity, Tract'ableness, *n.* [L. Lat. *tractabilitas.*] State or quality of being tractable, docile, or manageable; docility.

Tract'able, *a.* [Lat. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*, to lead or handle.] That may be easily led, managed, or taught; governable; teachable; docile; as, a *tractable* child, a *tractable* beast.—That may be handled; tangible; feasible; practicable; as, *tractable* ideas.

Tract'ably, *adv.* In a tractable or docile manner.

Tracta'rianism, *n.* (*Theol.*) Same as PUSEYISM See PUSEY.

Tractile, (*trāk'til,*) *a.* [From Lat. *tractum*, to draw.] Ductile; that may be drawn or spun out in length; as, a *tractile* substance.

Tractil'ity, *n.* Quality of being tractile; ductility.

Traction, (*trāk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tractus*, a drawing.] Act of drawing, or state of being drawn.—A drawing toward; attraction; gravitation.

Angle of T. (*Mech.*) The angle which the plane of the traces makes with the ground upon which any body is moving.—*T. engine*, a kind of locomotive engine for drawing heavy vehicles upon common roads.

Tract'ive, *a.* That pulls or draws along; attracting.

Tract'or, *n.* [L. Lat.] That which draws, or is used for drawing.

—*pl.* (*Med.*) Small bars of metal which were, formerly, supposed to possess certain metallic powers, and to cure painful affections and tumors by being drawn over the part.

Tract'rix, Tract'ory, *n.* [From Lat. *tractum.*] (*Geom.*) A transcendental curve generated mechanically by a small weight attached to a string, the other extremity of which is drawn along a fixed line.—*Huygens.*

Tra'cy, in *Indiana*, a village of Huntington co., 10 m. S.E. of Huntington.

Tracy City, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Marion co., 95 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Tra'cyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Wayne co., 1 m. E. of Honesdale.

Trade, *n.* [Sp. *trato*, traffic, from L. Lat. *tractare*, to bargain.] Commerce; traffic; barter; act or calling of exchanging commodities by barter, or the business of buying and selling for money; especially, the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail.—The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on, for obtaining a subsistence, or for the acquisition of profit; occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, as distinguished from the liberal arts and learned professions, and from agriculture; as, the *trade* of a carpenter.—Business carried on; occupation;—in a somewhat contemptuous sense; as, to cheat people is his *trade*.—Instruments of any occupation.—Habitual exercise; custom; habit; standing practice; as, "Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*." (*Shaks.*) (R.)—A company or firm of persons associated in the same business or occupation; as, no credit is the rule of the *trade*.

Domestic, home, or *inland trade*, the exchange, or buying and selling, of goods within the country in which they were produced or manufactured.—*Carrying trade*, that branch of commerce which has reference to the carriage or transportation of goods by water.—*Foreign trade*, the exportation and importation of commodities, or the exchange of the products of different countries.—*Retail trade*, the buying and selling, or exchange, of goods in small parcels.—*Wholesale trade*, commercial transactions in which commodities are bought and sold or exchanged, by the package, or in large quantities.—*Board of Trade*, in England, a department of the govt. having jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to trade or commerce.—*Free trade*, an exchange of commodities between nations, free from fiscal restrictions.

—*v. n.* To be engaged in trade or traffic; to barter, or to buy and sell; to deal in the exchange, purchase, or sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, or anything else; to bargain; to carry on commerce as a business.—To buy and sell or exchange property, in a single instance.—To act merely for money.

—*v. a.* To buy and sell, or exchange in commerce; as, to *trade* products.—To barter; to exchange; to swap; as, to *trade* hats. (U. S.)

Trade'-mark, *n.* (*Law.*) A symbol, emblem, or mark, which a tradesman puts upon, or wraps or attaches in some way to, the goods he manufactures or has caused to be manufactured. It may be in any form of letters, words, vignettes, or ornamental design. Newly-recognized words may form a trade-mark. A common name of an article and of a place may, by combination, become a trade-mark. Alien merchants and traders have the same right of protection, in regard to their trade-mark as citizens. No property can be acquired in words, marks, or devices which denote the mere nature, kind, and quality of articles. Mere variations of arrangement of a trade-mark, with secondary additions and omissions, will justify an injunction. While there may be striking differences in trade-marks, yet if in the last-made there is an ingenuity which would deceive, the court will interfere. Where injury is not probable, an injunction will not be granted; nor will damages be given where no sales of goods covered by a forged trade-mark have taken place. A simulated article may be equal in value to that covered by the true mark, but still it will be enjoined while it is covered by an imitation mark. Although intermediate buyers may know the difference between true and false, yet if retailers will be deceived, an injunction and damages may be had. Where goods, with a false mark, are made for a foreign market, an injunction will stop them. Injunctions have been granted where there have been parties of the same name, and the similarity of trade-marks carried the conclusion of simulation. A party

runs a chance of affecting his right to a trade-mark by non-use, by forbearance in suing protectively, and by adopting a new one. — *Bouvier.*

Trade'-price, *n.* A lower price allowed to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers. *Simmonds*

Trad'er, *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes it his business to buy merchandise, or goods and chattels, and to sell the same for the purpose of making a profit. The *quantum of* dealing is immaterial, when an intention to deal generally exists. Questions as to who is a trader most frequently arise under the bankrupt laws; and the most difficult among them are those cases where the party follows a business which is not that of buying and selling principally, but in which he is occasionally engaged in purchases and sales. A farmer, who bought a large quantity of potatoes, not to be used on his farm, but merely to sell again for a profit, was also declared to be a trader. A butcher who kills only such cattle as he has reared himself is not a trader, but if he buy them and kill and sell them with a view to profit, he is a trader. — *Bouvier.*

Tra'dersville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Madison co., abt. 3 m. N. of London.

Tradescan'tia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Commelynaceæ*, characterized by flowers in terminal, close nubels, subtended by 2 or 3 long, leafy bracts. *T. virginia*, the Spider-Wort, common in moist prairies, meadows, &c., in the Middle and Western States, is 2–3 feet high, flowers of a deep, rich blue, soon fading. The juice of the plant is viscid and spins into thread; hence the common name.

Trade'-sale, *n.* A bookseller's or publisher's sale, by auction, of new books.

Trades'man, *n.*; *pl.* TRADESMEN. [From *trade* and *man.*] A trader; a shopkeeper; especially, one who retails goods.

—Any mechanic or artificer whose livelihood depends upon the labor of his hands. — *Burrill.*

Trades'people, Trades'folk, *n.* People employed in various trades, particularly shopkeeping, &c.

Trades'-union, *n.* (*Com.*) An arrangement or combination entered into by the workmen of particular trades, or manufactures, in order to regulate the prices of labor, the hours during which labor is employed, and not unfrequently the number of workmen engaged by an employer, the number of apprentices bound to the employer or his foreman, and the number of journeymen. The purpose of a trades-union is, therefore, the settlement of the proportion which wages should bear to profits. The effectiveness of a trades-union depends on: (1.) the esprit de corps of the workmen themselves; (2.) moral restraint; and (3), unfortunately, when men's passions are heated, coercion exercised on those who are unwilling to join the trades-union or are indifferent to its real or supposed advantages; and (4.) failing the consent of the employer or general body of employers to the demands made by workmen, the last remedy is a STRIKE, *q. v.*

Trade'water Creek, in *Kentucky*, rises in Christian co., and flowing N.W., enters the Ohio River between Crittenden and Union cos.

Trade'-winds, *n. pl.* [So called because they are favorable to navigation and the interests of trade.] (*Meteorol.*) Winds which in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, blow generally from the same quarter, varying, according to circumstances, from N.E. to S.E. The cause of this wind is to be ascribed principally to the high comparative temperature of the torrid zone, combined with the rotation of the earth from W. to E. As the heated air at the surface ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere, its place is supplied by the colder air rushing from the poles. This colder air, also becoming rarefied, ascends in its turn, and is carried in the upper regions towards the poles to supply the stream of the under current; and these under polar currents moving progressively towards the equator from the zones where the earth's motion is slower to others where it is more rapid, acquire an apparent relative motion in a westerly direction. As the currents from the two hemispheres meet near the equator, their meridional motions are there destroyed, and they therefore advance together with the remaining motion from the eastward round the globe. The regularity of the *T. W.* is disturbed in some places by local causes, and chiefly by the superior rarefaction of the air over land heated by the sun's rays. They extend farther to the northward or southward according as the sun's declination is N. or S.; and in some places they become periodical, blowing one half of the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite one. (See MONSOON.) In the great Pacific ocean, however, the trade-wind blows with a uniform and gentle breeze all the year round.

Trad'ing, *n.* The act or business of carrying on commerce.

Tradition, (*tra-dish'un.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *traditio*, from *trado*, I give or deliver.] In its widest signification, whatever is handed down to us concerning the past; and in this sense, all history is *T.* In its more limited sense, any knowledge handed down from one generation to another by oral communication. In the early ages of mankind, before the art of writing was introduced or practised, all history was thus handed down by oral communication. When these came to be written down long after the events had occurred, they partook more or less of the opinions and judgments of those who had handed them down, as well as of those who had written them out. They differ materially, therefore, from events recorded by eye-witnesses, or written down at or soon after the time when they occurred. Historians, therefore, distinguish between the two, calling the former *T.*, the latter history. Those who have observed how much facts are distorted even in the present day, in passing from mouth to mouth, will understand how carefully the historian has to criticise the accounts that are founded on *T.* The Jews believed that, besides the written law contained in the Old Testament, Moses had delivered an oral law, which had been handed down from father to son, and constituted their *T.*, and is contained in the *Talmud* (q. *v.*). In the ROMAN CATHOLIC Church, the term *T.* is applied to the doctrines supposed to have been communicated by Christ to his apostles, and handed down by them orally to their successors. The writings of the Fathers are regarded as containing these *T.*; and hence they are considered as equally binding with the doctrines of the New Testament.

Tradi'tional, Tradi'tionary, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or derived from, tradition.

Tradi'tionalism, Tradi'tionism, *n.* A system of faith based on tradition.

Tradi'tionalist, Tradi'tionist, *n.* One who adheres to tradition.

Tradi'tionally, Tradi'tionarily, *adv.* By tradition.

Traditionary, (*-dish'un-*) *a.* Traditional; pertaining or having reference to tradition; as, a *traditionary* account of the Deluge.

Trad'itive, *a.* [O. Fr. *traditif.*] Transmitted by tradition; traditional.

Trad'itor, *n.* [Lat.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A deliverer; — a name of infamy given to those early Christians who delivered the Scriptures or the goods of the Church to their persecutors to save their lives. —*Milner.*

Traduce', *v. a.* [Fr. *traduire*, to arraign; Lat. *traduco* — *trans*, and *duco*, to lead, bring.] To expose to public contempt; to defame; to vilify; to calumniate; wilfully to misrepresent; to assert as blamable.

Tradu'cer, *n.* One who slanders, vilifies, or calumniates.

Tradu'cianism, (*-izm.*) *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine that human souls are produced by the act of generation.

Traducible, (*-dū'si-bl,*) *a.* That may be traduced.

Tradu'cingly, *adv.* Slanderously; by way of defamation.

Traduction, (*-dŭk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *traductio.*] Propagation; derivation from the same kind or species. — Tradition; transmission from one to another. — Conveyance; act of transmitting or transferring; as, the *traduction* of animals from one place to another.

Traduct'ive, *a.* That may be deduced or derived.

Trafal'gar, a cape of Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar; Lat. 36° 10' N., Lon. 6° 1' W. It is noted for the naval victory gained, Oct. 21, 1805, by Lord Nelson, who fell in the action, over the combined fleets of France and Spain. See NELSON.

Trafal'gar, *n.* (*Printing.*) A large type used in printing hand-bills or posting-bills.

Traf'fic, *n.* [Fr. *trafic.*] Originally, business done or trade carried on beyond the seas; — specifically, trade; commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; — appropriately, foreign trade; as, a *traffic* in slaves. — Goods or commodities for market. (a.) — The business transacted by a railroad with respect to the number of passengers, or the amount of freight carried.

Traffic-return, the periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a line of railroad.

—*v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TRAFFICKED, (*trăf'fikt.*) [Fr. *trafiquer.*] To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person or persons to another, or others for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares. — To trade meanly or mercenarily; as, "to *traffic* with thee for a prince's rain." — *Rowe.*

—*v. a.* To exchange in traffic.

Trafficker, *n.* One who carries on traffic or commerce; a trader; a merchant.

Trag'acanth, *n.* [Lat. *tragacanthum*, from Gr. *tragos*, a he-goat, and *acantha*, a thorn.] (*Bot.*) See ASTRAGALUS and GUM.

Tragedian, (*-jē'.*) *n.* [Fr. *tragedien*; Lat. *tragœdus.*] A performer of tragedy on the stage; a tragic actor.

Tragedienne, (*trah-zhā-de-ĕn',*) *n.* [Fr.] A tragic actress.

Trag'edy, *n.* [Fr. *tragédie*; Gr. *tragēdia*, from the ancient Greek adjective *tragos*, melancholy, lamentable.] (*Lit.*) A species of drama in which the diction is elevated and the catastrophe melancholy; or, a dramatic poem representing some signal action or series of actions, performed by eminent persons, and being pregnant with some great moral truth, generally having a fatal issue. — A fatal and mournful event; any occurrence in which human lives are sacrificed by violence, more particularly by illegal or unauthorized violence; as, murder is a terrible *tragedy.*

Tragetto, (*tra-jet'to,*) a town of S. Italy, 8 m. from Gaeta; *pop.* 6,191.

Trag'ic, Trag'ical, (*trăj'ik,*) *a.* [Fr. *tragique.*] Pertaining, or relating to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; as, the *tragic* Muse. — Fatal to human life; calamitous; sorrowful; mournful; as, the affair had a *tragical* ending.

—Expressive of tragedy, the loss of life, or of sorrow; sad; as, he spoke in *tragic* tones.

Trag'ically, *adv.* In a tragical manner.

Trag'icalness, *n.* Quality of being tragical or lamentable.

Tragi-com'edy, *n.* [Fr. *tragicomédie.*] (*Lit.*) A dramatic composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Tragi-com'ic, Tragi-com'ical, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Tragi-com'ically, *adv.* In a tragi-comical manner.

Tragop'ogon, *n.* [Gr., goat's-beard.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*. The salsafy, salsify, or vegetable oyster, *T. porrifolius*, is 3–4 feet high, and leaves terminal, solitary, large, bluish-purple. This exotic is cultivated in gardens for the root, which is long, tapering, and nutritious. When properly prepared it has a mild, sweetish taste, which has been compared to that of the oyster.

Fig. 2519. — SALSIFY. (*Tragopogon porrifolius.*)

Tra'gus, *n.* [Gr. *tragus.*] (*Anat.*) The small cartilaginous eminence at the entrance of the external ear; in the adult it is beset with small hairs.

Trahiras, (*tra-ee'ras,*) in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Goyaz, on the river Trahiras, 15 miles from its mouth in the Maranhao; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Trail, *v. a.* [D. *treilen*, to tow; O. Fr. *traîller.*] To haunt by the track. — To draw along the ground; as, he *trailed* his legs. — To lay flat, or tread down, as grass, by walking through.

(*Mil.*) To lower, as arms.

—*v. n.* To be drawn out in length; as, *trailing* smoke. — To run or climb, as a plant.

Trailing arbutus. (*Bot.*) See EPIGÆA.

—*n.* Track pursued by the hunter; scent or footprints left on the ground by the man or beast pursued; as, they followed up the *trail*. — Anything drawn to length; as, the *trail* of smoke. — Entrails, as of a bird or sheep.

(*Mil.*) In artillery, that part of a gun-carriage which, in travelling, is hooked up to the limber, but when the gun is unlimbered for action, rests on the ground, forming a third point of support, the wheels being the two other points.

Trail-boards. (*Ship-building.*) The curved work between the cheeks of the bow.

Trail'ing-springs, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The springs fixed on the axle-boxes of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive-engine, which bear slightly against the side-frames, so as to leave as much weight as possible upon the thriving springs, and to assist in deadening any shock which may take place.

Trail'ing-wheels, *n. pl.* (*Mach.*) The wheels placed behind the driving wheels of a locomotive engine.

Trail'-net, *n.* A net trailed or drawn behind a boat.

Train, (*trān,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *traîner*, from Lat. *trahere*, to draw.] To draw along; to trail. — To draw or allure by artifice or stratagem; to draw from act to act by persuasion or promise; to entice. — To exercise; to discipline; to instruct and form by practice; as, to *train* a people to the use of arms. — To break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen. — To teach; to educate; to bring up; to form by instruction or practice; — often preceding *up*; as, he was *trained up* at Cambridge.

(*Gardening.*) To lead or direct and shape to a wall or espalier; to adapt to a proper form by growth, lopping, or pruning; as, to *train* a vine.

(*Mining.*) To trace, as a lode of mineral, to its head.

To train a gun. (*Mil.*) To point the gun at some object either forward or else abaft the beam, that is, not directly on the side. — *Totten.*

—*v. n.* To perform military drill or duty.

—*n.* [Fr.] That which allures, entices, or draws along; — particularly, stratagem or persuasive artifice; as, "others lay *trains* and pursue a game." (*Temple.*) — Hence, a lure or trap. — That which is drawn along in the rear of some other thing; as, (1.) That part of a lady's gown or robe which trails behind the wearer; as, pages carried her *train.* (2.) The tail of a bird. — A retinue; an escort; a number of followers or attendants; as, the king was accompanied by a *train* of nobles. — A series; a consecution or succession of connected things; as, a *train* of events or of ideas. — Process; regular method; course of procedure; as, everything is in *train* for the purpose. — A line of gunpowder laid to ignite a charge, or a mine. — The number of beats which a watch or clock makes in any specified time. — A continuous line of cars or carriages on a railroad; as, an express *train.* — The series of wheels, &c., forming a movement in a clock or watch.

Train of artillery. (*Mil.*) Any number of cannon, mortars, &c., with the attendants and carriages which follow them into the field. — *Campbell.*

Traina, (*trī'na.*) a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, on the Traina, 30 m. from Catania: *pop.* 8,215.

Train'able, *a.* That may be trained.

Train'-band, *n.*; *pl.* TRAIN-BANDS. A band or company of militia.

Train'er, *n.* One who trains up; an instructor; a preceptor; especially one who prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race, &c.

—In the U. States, a militia-man when called out for exercise or discipline.

Train'ing, *n.* Act or process of bringing up or educat-

ing; education; act of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race; also, the disciplining of troops.

Train'-oil, *n.* The oil drawn from the blubber or fat of whales, and from the fat of various other fishes, by boiling.

Train'-road, *n.* (*Mining.*) A short tram-way for wagons.

Traipse, *v. n.* [Ger. *trapsen.*] To lounge about in an idle, careless manner; to dawdle. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Trait, (*trāt,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tractus—trahо, tractum,* to draw.] A stroke; a touch.—A distinguishing feature or marked peculiarity or idiosyncrasy; as, a *trait* of character.

Traiteur, (*trā'toor,*) *n.* [Fr.] Same as RESTAURATEUR, *q. v.*

Traitor, (*trā'tor,*) *n.* [Fr. *traître;* Sp. *traidor;* Lat. *traditor.*] One who betrays his trust; a treacherous or perfidious person; a deceiver; one guilty of breach of faith.—Especially, one who betrays his sovereign or country; a person guilty of treason; one who commits a breach of trust in surrendering a post, or any body of men placed under his charge, into an enemy's hands, except when vanquished; one who intrigues, or takes up arms, against his country.

Trai'torous, *a.* Acting the part of a traitor; treacherous; guilty of treason; faithless; perfidious; as, a *traitorous* subject.—Consisting in treason or breach of allegiance: characterized by treacherousness; as, a *traitorous* plot.

Trai'torously, *adv.* In a traitorous manner.

Trai'torousness, *n.* Quality of being traitorous; treachery.

Trai'tress, *n.* [Fr. *traitresse.*] A female betrayer; a female who is guilty of treason or breach of trust.

Trajan, (*trā'jăn,*) MARCUS ULPIUS TRAJANUS, a Roman emperor, was b. in Spain, A. D. 52. He served with his father in the Parthian and Jewish wars, and was consul in 91. He next served in Germany, and his moral and military virtues not only endeared him to the army, but recommended him to the emperor Nerva, who in 97 adopted him, and created him Cæsar. Early in 98 he succeeded to the empire, and soon justified by his wise and vigorous administration the hopes of Nerva. A war with the Dacians began in 100, and ocenpied him three years. On the defeat of Decebalus, their king, *T.* had a triumph at Rome, and received the surname of Dacicus. In 104 the second Dacian war broke out, which ended in 106 with the defeat and death of Decebalus, and the reduction of Dacia to a Roman province. *T.* then celebrated a second triumph, and the games exhibited lasted 123 days. For the next eight years the empire enjoyed peace, and *T.* applied himself to the duties of government and the execution of many important works for the improvement of Rome. In 114 he set out for the East, carried on war with the Parthians, took Ctesiphon, Edessa, and other towns, subdued great part of Western Asia, and passed down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf, but being soon after seized with illness, he set out to return to Italy. D. at Selinus, in Cilicia, 117. His ashes were carried to Rome. *T.* was deservedly named "Optimus" by the senate, for he was one of the wisest and best of emperors. Among his benefactions may be mentioned the humane and legal mode of dealing with the Christians which he enjoined in his rescript to Pliny, appointed by him proconsul of Bithynia and Pontus. By his direction, Apollodorus, the architect, erected the famous column at Rome, which still bears his name (Fig. 651)—one of the noblest structures of this kind ever erected.

Traject', *v. a.* [Fr. *trajet,* from Lat. *trajectus, trajicere.*] To throw or cast through. (R.)

Trajection, (*-jĕk'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *trajectio—trans,* over, and *jacio, jactum,* to throw.] Act of trajecting; a throwing or casting over; transportation; also, emission.

Trajec'tory, *n.* That curve which a body describes in space when projected. When applied to rifle-shooting, it indicates the course of the bullet, which instead of being straight, forms a complete curve, which increases more and more in proportion as the distance from the muzzle increases.

Tralatition, (*trăl-a-tish'un,*) *n.* A metaphor.

Tralee, (*tra-lē',*) a town of Ireland, co. of Kerry, 60 m. from Cork; *pop.* 10,000. The town was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641.

Tram, *n.* [Sp. *trama,* weft.] A silk thread formed of two or more threads twisted together, used especially for the weft or cross-threads of the best quality of velvet and silk goods.—*Simmonds.*

Tram'ble, *v. a.* To wash, as tin-ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.—*Smart.*

Tram'mel, *n.* [Fr. *tramail,* a drag-net—*trois,* three, and *maille,* Lat. *macula,* a mesh.] A net; particularly, a kind of loose net for catching birds or fishes.—An iron hook, of variable forms and sizes, used for hanging kettles and other utensils over the fire.—A kind of shackles used for regulating the motions of a horse or mule, and making him amble.—Hence, analogically, that which obstructs freedom, progress, or activity;—generally in the plural; as, the *trammels* of servitude.

(*Mech.*) An instrument (Fig. 2520) for drawing ovals, much in use among joiners and other artificers. It consists of a cross, C D E F, in which are cut two grooves at right angles to each other; and a beam, A B, carrying two pins, G H (which are clamped to A B, and slide in their grooves), as well as a pencil, P; these parts are called the *cross* and the *beam.* By turning A B round, the pins G H slide along the groves, and the pencil P describes an elliptic curve.

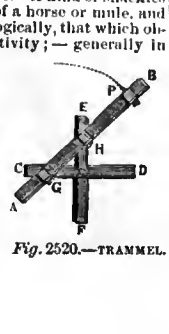


Fig. 2520.—TRAMMEL.

—*v. a.* To catch; to intercept. (R.)—To obstruct; to hamper; to confine; to shackle; to encumber.

Tram'melled, *a.* (*Man.*) Having blazes on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels;—said of a horse.

Tram'mel's Creek, in *Tennessee,* rises in Sumner co, and flowing N.W. enters Big Barren River in Warren co., in Kentucky, abt. 5 m. E. of Bowling Green.

Tramontane', *a.* and *n.* Same as ULTRAMONTANE, *q. v.*

Tramore, (*tra-mor',*) a neat, regular, well-built town of Ireland, co. of Waterford, on a broad, open, and dangerous bay in St. George's Channel; *pop.* 2,000.

Tramp, *v. a.* [Icel. *trampa.*] To trample; to tread under foot.—To cleanse, as clothes, by treading upon them in water.—*Simmonds.*

—*v. n.* To travel on foot; to wander; to stroll; to ramble.

—*n.* A travel or journey on foot; as, he had a long *tramp.*—A vagrant.—An instrument used or designed for trimming hedges.—*Simmonds.*

—In Scotland, a plate of iron worn by ditchers below the centre of the foot, for working their spades.—*Simmonds.*

Tramp'er, *n.* One who tramps; a vagrant; a stroller.

Tram'-plate, *n.* A flat piece of iron laid down as a rail on a tram-road.

Tram'ple, *v. a.* [Ger. *trampeln.*] To tread under foot; particularly, to tread upon with contempt, scorn, or triumph.—To treat with arrogance, contempt, or insult.—To tread down; as, to *trample* grass.

Tram'pler, *n.* One who, or that which, tramples.

Trampoose', *v. n.* To tramp; to walk in a toilsome manner. (Vulgar, U. S.)

Tram'-road, Tram'-way, *n.* A road laid down with smooth beams of timber, blocks of stone, or plates of iron, for the easy transit of trains or wagons.

Tramutola, (*tra-moo-to'la,*) a town of S. Italy, 28 m. from Policastro; *pop.* 4,517.

Trance, *n.* [Fr. *transe,* from Lat. *transitus—transeo.*] An ecstasy; a state in which the soul appears to have passed out of the body into celestial regions, or to be rapt into visions.

"Abstract as in a *trance,* methought I saw."—*Milton.*

(*Med.*) Same as CATALEPSY, *q. v.*

Tranced, (*transt,*) *a.* Lying in a trance.

Tranco'so, a seaport-town of Brazil, 20 m. S. of Porto Segure; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tra'ni, a town of S. Italy, on the Adriatic, 35 m. from Bari. *T.* has a handsome cathedral, a court, a theatre, and a strong castle. The streets are wide, well-built, and paved with flagstones. A considerable trade in oil, wine, corn, and cotton, which last is also manufactured here, is carried on. *Pop.* 24,220.

Tranque, (*tran'ka,*) in Chili, an island off the E. coast of the island of Chiloe.

Tranquebar', a fortified seaport-town of India, in the Carnatic, at one of the mouths of the Cauvery, 140 m. from Madras. *T.* was originally a settlement of the Danes. It was purchased by Great Britain in 1846. *Pop.* 27,000.

Tranquil, (*trăngk'wil,*) *a.* [Fr. *tranquille;* Lat. *tranquillus.*] Free from strife, agitation, or disturbance; quiet; calm; peaceful.

Tranquil'lity, Tran'quilness, *n.* [Fr. *tranquillité.*] Freedom from strife, disturbance, or agitation; a calm state; quietness; repose; as, the *tranquillity* of a contented mind.

Tranquillization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Act of tranquillizing; state of being tranquillized.

Tranquillize, (*trăngk'wil-īz,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *tranquilliser.*] To render tranquil; to quiet; to compose; to allay when agitated or disturbed; to make calm and peaceful; as, to *tranquillize* the mind.

Tran'quillizer, *n.* One who, or that which, tranquillizes.

Tran'quillizingly, *adv.* So as to tranquillize.

Tran'quilly, *adv.* In a tranquil manner.

Trans. A Latin preposition employed as an English prefix, having the signification of *beyond, over, through, on the other side;* as in *transatlantic,* on the other side of the Atlantic.—In a moral sense, it implies a thorough change; as, to undergo *transformation.*

Transact', *v. a.* [Lat. *transigo, transactum,* to drive through.] To carry through; to complete; to do; to perform; to dispatch; to manage; as, to *transact* business.

—*v. n.* To conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

Transaction, (*-ăk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Late Lat. *transactio.*] The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.—That which is performed or transacted: a matter; an affair; as, I had nothing to do with the *transaction.*

(*Civ. Law.*) An adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

Transact'or, *n.* [Lat.] One who performs or conducts any business.

Transalp'ine, *a.* [Lat. *trans,* beyond, and *Alpinus,* of the Alps.] Lying, or being beyond the Alps, in regard to Rome—that is, on the N. or W. of the Alps;—opposed to *cisalpine.*

Transan'imate, *v. a.* [Lat. *trans,* across, and *animare, animatum,* to animate.] To transmigrate. (R.)

Transanima'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Same as TRANSMIGRATION, *q. v.*

Transatlan'tic, *a.* [Lat. prefix *trans,* beyond, and Eng. *Atlantic.*] Lying, or being beyond the Atlantic;—when used by a person in America, it has direct reference to Europe or Africa.

Transcal'ency, *n.* State of being transcalent.

Transcal'ent, *a.* [Lat. *trans,* through, and *calere,* to grow warm.] Allowing the passage of heat.

Transcaucasia, (*trans-kaw-kā'sē-ă,*) a tract of territory belonging to Russia, and extending between the Caucasus on the N., and Turkey in Asia and Persia on the S. This name, however, has no practical geographical significance, as the Russians include the territory which it denotes in what they call the *Caucasus,* which, nominally included in European Russia, comprises the governments of Shemakha, Tiflis, Erivan, Derbend, and Kutais. The area of the Caucasus is 118,396 sq. m. *Pop.* 3,543,710.

Transcend, (*tran-sĕnd',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *transcendo—trans,* and *scendo,* to climb.] To climb, step, or pass over; to rise above; to surmount; as, meteorological observations not *transcending* the upper regions.—To go beyond; to pass over.

"To judge herself, she must herself *transcend.*"—*Sir J. Davies.*

—To surpass; to excel; to exceed; to outdo; as, Shakspeare's genius *transcended* all the intellects of his time.

Transcend'ence, Transcend'ency, *n.* [Lat. *transcendentia.*] A transcending; state of being transcendent; supereminence; super-excellence.

Transcend'ent, *a.* [Fr. *transcendant.*] Superior or supreme in excellence; above others in merit; very superior; as, a man of *transcendent* probity.

(*Philos.*) See TRANSCENDENTAL.

Transcendent'al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *transcendo.*] Supereminent; highly excellent; surpassing others; as, *transcendental* qualities.

(*Philos.*) Noting that which transcends or goes beyond actual experience. This meaning is somewhat restricted by Kant, who further draws a distinction between *transcendent* and *transcendental.* By the former he seeks "to denote what is wholly beyond experience, being neither given as an *a posteriori* nor *a priori* element of cognition—what, therefore, transcends every category of thought." Transcendental he applied to signify the *a priori,* or necessary cognitions, which, though manifested in consciousness, as affording the conditions of experience, transcend the sphere of that contingent or adventitious knowledge which we acquire by experience.

T. anatomy, that branch of the science which treats of the essential nature and homologies of the parts of the body, and the results of which study seem to be different from, or beyond, what would be suggested by the ideas of the parts derived from the outward senses.—*T. quantity.* (*Math.*) A quantity not admitting of representation by an algebraic expression of a finite number of terms, with determinate indices.

Transcendent'alism, *n.* (*Philos.*) The philosophy indoctrinated by Kant. See KANT.

Transcendent'alist, *n.* A believer in the philosophical doctrine of transcendentalism.

Transcendental'ity, Transcend'entness, *n.* State or quality of being transcendental.

Transcendent'ally, *adv.* In a transcendent manner.

Transcend'ently, *adv.* Supereminently; with a superior degree of excellence; by way of eminence or superiority.

Transcrib'bler, *n.* A contemptuous epithet for a transcriber.

Transcribe', *v. a.* [Lat. *transcribo—trans,* over, and *scribo,* to write.] To write over from one book into another; to write over again, or in the same words; to write, as a duplicate of anything; to copy; as, to *transcribe* a manuscript.

Transcrib'er, *n.* One who transcribes; a copyist.

Tran'script, *n.* [Lat. *transcriptum,* from *transcribo.*] That which is transcribed, or has been transcribed; a writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words with the original; a written copy.

Transcription, (*-skrip'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *transcriptio.*] Act of transcribing or of copying; also, state of being transcribed; a copy; a transcript.

Transduction, (*-dŭk'shun,*) *n.* The act of conveying over.

Transelementa'tion, *n.* (*Eccl.*) Same as TRANSUBSTANTIATION, *q. v.*

Tran'sept, *n.* [Lat. *trans,* and *septum,* a hedge.] (*Arch.*) The cruciform part of a cathedral, or the two arms, as it were, of the cross upon which the plan is laid out, extending on the north and south sides of the area between the nave and the choir.

Transfer', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TRANSFERRED (*-furd.*) [Fr. *transférer;* Lat. *transfero—trans,* and *fero,* to carry, bear.] To carry or convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person.

"The war being now *transferred* into Munster."—*Camden.*

—To make or pass over; to convey, as a property or right.

—*n.* The act of transferring; the removal or conveyance of a thing from one place or person to another.—Something transferred; a copy.

(*Civil Law.*) The conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another.—Something transferred.

Transferabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being transferable.

Transfer'able, Transfer'rible, *a.* [Fr.] That may be transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another.—Negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property that may be conveyed from one person to another by indorsement or other writing.

Trans'fer-book, *n.* A record of changes of ownership in stocks, bonds, &c.

Transferee', *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

Transferog'raphy, *n.* [Eng. *transfer,* and Gr. *grapho,* to write.] The art, practice, or act of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, &c.—*Williams.*

Trans'fer-paper, *n.* A thin, unsized kind of paper, prepared for taking copies of letters or writings with a copying-press.

Transfer'rence, *n.* The act of transferring, or the state of being transferred.

Transfer'rer, *n.* One who makes a transfer or conveyance.

Transfig'urate, *v. a.* Same as TRANSFIGURE, *q. v.*

Transfigura'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *transfiguratio.*] The act of transfiguring, or the state of being transfigured; change of form.

(*Script.*) A miraculous event in the life of our Saviour, when he took Peter, James, and John up into a high mountain, supposed to be Mount Tabor, and was transfigured before them, appearing in his glory in company with Moses and Elias, (*Matt.* xvii. 1-9; *Mark* ix. 2-9, &c., &c.)

Transfigure, (*-fig'yur,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *transfiguro,* from *trans,* and *figura,* form, shape.] To transform; to change the outward form or appearance of.

Transfix', *v. a.* [Lat. *transfigo, transfixum,* from *trans,* across, through, and *figo,* to fix, to fasten.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

Transfixion, (*-fik'shun,*) *n.* Act of transfixing. — The state of being transfixed.

Trans'flux, *n.* [Lat. *transfluxus,* from *transfluere,* to flow through.] The flowing or running through or across. (R.)

Transform', *v. a.* [Fr. *transformer,* from Lat. *trans,* and *forma,* form.] To change the form of; to change the shape or appearance of; to metamorphose.

—To change, as one substance into another; to transmute.

(*Theol.*) To change, as the natural disposition and temper of man from a state of enmity to God and his law, into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God.

(*Rom. Cath. Church.*) To change, as the sacramental elements, bread and wine, into the flesh and blood of Christ.

—*v. n.* To be changed in form; to be metamorphosed. (R.)

Transform'able, *a.* That may be transformed.

Transforma'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *transformatio.*] The act of transforming, or the state of being transformed; change of form. — Metamorphosis; change of form in insects, as from a caterpillar to a butterfly. — — The change of one metal into another, as of copper or tin into gold. — Transubstantiation. — A change of heart in man, by which his disposition and temper are conformed to the divine image; a change from eternity to God, to holiness and love.

(*Algebra.*) The operation of replacing the variables or facients of a given expression by functions of another set of variables. When these functions are of the first degree in the new variables, the *T.* is said to be *linear.*

(*Geom.*) The act of changing the form of a geometrical figure, or solid, without changing its area or solidity.

Transform'ative, *a.* Having power or tendency to transform.

Transform'ing, *a.* Effecting, or able to effect a change of form or state.

Trans'fuge, *n.* [Fr.] One who abandons his party in time of war, and goes over to the enemy; a turn-coat; a deserter; a runaway; a transfugitive. — *Mil. Ency.*

Transfu'gitive, *n.* A person who turns or flees from one side to another; a deserter; an apostate; a transfuge. (R.)

Transfuse', *v. a.* [Lat. *transfundere, transfusum,* to pour out from one vessel into another.] To pour, as liquor out of one vessel into another. — To cause to pass from one to another; to cause to be instilled or imbibed.

(*Med.*) To transfer, as blood from one animal to another.

Transfus'ible, *a.* That may be transfused, &c.

Transfusion, (*-fū'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *transfusio.*] Act of transfusing.

(*Med.*) The injection of blood from one living animal into another. It was at one time supposed that this operation might be resorted to, to sustain life in cases of great loss of blood from accidental hæmorrhages and other causes, and that in certain cases of mental and bodily disease a cure might be effected by abstracting a large quantity of blood, and supplying its place by transfusion from another person, or from an animal, such as a calf or sheep. Some experiments, that were followed with sad consequences after having appeared at first to be attended with success, caused the practice to fall quite into disuse, except in cases of extreme exhaustion from hæmorrhage during or after labor. Several cases, however, lately reported in this and in foreign countries, in which the process proved entirely successful in cases of coma from the fumes of carbonic oxide, amputation, &c., make it probable that *T.* may again come into more general medical use.

Transfu'sive, *a.* Tending to transfuse, or possessing the power to transfuse.

Transgress', *v. a.* [Lat. *transgredior,* from *trans,* and *gradior,* to step, to pass.] To pass over or beyond, as any limit. (R.) — To overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral.

—*v. n.* To offend by violating a law; to sin.

Transgression, (*-gresh'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *transgressio.*] Act of passing over or beyond any law or rule of moral duty; the violation of a law or known principle of rectitude; breach of command. — Fault; offence; crime.

Transgres'sional, *a.* Relating to, or involving a transgression

Transgres'sive, *a.* Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Transgres'sively, *adv.* In a transgressive manner.

Transgres'sor, *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; one who infringes any known rule or principle of rectitude; a sinner.

Tran'ship, Tran'shipment, see TRANS-SHIP.

Tran'siency, *n.* The quality of being transient.

Transient, (*tran'shent,*) *a.* [Lat. *transiens,* from *trans,* over, across, and *eo,* to go.] Passing over or by; passing; not stationary;—hence, of short duration; not permanent; not lasting or durable.—Hasty; momentary; imperfect.

Tran'siently, (*-shent-,*) *adv.* In a transient manner.

Tran'sientness, *n.* The state or quality of being transient.

Transi're, *n.* [Lat., to pass through or across.] (*Eng. Law.*) A warrant for the custom-house to let goods pass; a permit.

Tran'sit, *n.* [Lat. *transitus,* from *transire,* to go over.] A passage over or through. — A passing; conveyance; —An established line of conveyance or passage through a country.

(*Astron.*) The culmination or passage of any celestial body across the meridian of an observer. The determination of the exact times of such *T.* is one of the most important operations of practical astronomy. (See TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.) The term *T.* is also applied when Venus or Mercury, in their revolution round the sun, pass between the sun and the eye of the observer on the earth, and appear to move like black spots over the sun's disc. If this phenomenon be noted by different observers at points considerably distant from one another, it will not be of equal duration at all these points; and since the difference of time depends on the parallax of the planet, as well as of the sun, the latter can be estimated by means of the former. On June 3, 1769, a *T.* of Venus occurred, and was carefully observed. By the Royal Society of London it was observed at Hudson's Bay and Otaheite, by the French in California, by the Danish government in Lapland, and by the Swedish in Finland. The sun's parallax, which is one of the most important elements of astronomy, was determined with great exactness by these five observations. The next *T.* of Venus take place in 1872 and 1881.

—*v. a.* To pass or cross, as the meridian of the sun's disc

Tran'sit, in *New York,* a village of Genesee co.

Tran'sit Circle, *n.* (*Astron.*) See TRANSIT INSTRUMENT.

Tran'sit Instrument, *n.* (*Astron.*) An instrument which serves to determine the instant of the passage of the celestial bodies across the plane of the meridian. It consists essentially of a telescope, the horizontal axis of which rests upon two pivots, supported by vertical pillars. The telescope is so placed that its optical axis may assume all possible directions in the plane of the meridian of the place where it is established. In the focus of the eye-piece is placed a system of three, five, or sometimes even seven vertical and equidistant wires or threads, generally crossed by two horizontal ones, between which it is convenient that the passage of objects over the vertical wires should be observed. The diaphragm to which the wires are attached is brought by means of adjusting screws to such a position that the middle vertical wire intersects the optical axis of the telescope, in which position it is permanently fixed. The middle wire thus becomes a visible representation of that part of the meridian to which the telescope is directed; and when a star is seen to cross this wire, it is in the act of culminatiog or passing the celestial meridian. The exact instant of the transit noted is on a clock or chronometer, which is an indispensable accompaniment of the instrument. — A *Transit circle* is a transit instrument to which a large circle is added for the purpose of noting primarily the *altitude of the star* with the greatest accuracy, as well as the time of its passage.

Tran'sit-duty, *n.* A duty on merchandise passing through a country.

Transition, (*-sizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *transitio.*] Passage from one place or state to another; change.

(*Mus.*) A change of key from major to minor, or the contrary; a change from one key to another.

(*Rhet.*) A passing from one subject to another.

(*Geol.*) A term formerly used to designate a series of rocks now referred to the Palæozoic period.

Transitional, (*-sizh'un-al,*) *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

Transi'tionary, *a.* Transitional.

Tran'sitive, *a.* [Fr. *transitif;* Lat. *transitivus,* from *transire,* to pass over.] Having the power of passing. (R.)

T. verb. (*Gram.*) The same as an active verb. See ACTIVE, and VERB.

Tran'sitively, *adv.* In a transitive manner.

Tran'sitiveness, *n.* The state or quality of being transitive.

Tran'sitorily, *adv.* With short continuance.

Tran'sitoriness, *n.* The state or quality of being transitory.

Tran'sitory, *a.* [Fr. *transitoire;* Lat. *transitorius,* from *transire,* to pass over.] Continuing a short time; fleeting; speedily vanishing.

Transitory action. (*Law.*) An action, the cause of which might have arisen in one place or county as well as another. In general, all personal actions, whether *ex contractu,* or *ex delicto.* Such an action may, at common law, be brought in any county which the plaintiff elects; but, by statute, in many States of the U. States, provision is made limiting the right of the plaintiff in this respect to a county in which some one or more of the parties has his domicil. — *Bouvier.*

Tran'situ, (In.) [Lat., in the act of passage.] (*Law.*) Goods are said to be liable to *stoppage in transitu* when detained by one having a right to do so in their way to their destination; as by an unpaid vendor, in case of the vendee's insolvency. In international law, it is held that the property of belligerent parties cannot change its national character during the voyage from port to port, i. e. *in transitu.*

Translat'able, *a.* Capable of being translated.

Translate', *v. a.* [It. *translatare;* Lat. *transferre, translatus,* from *trans,* and *ferre,* to bear.] To bear, carry, or remove from one place to another. — To transfer from one to another, as a disease.

—To change, as position, office, or condition; — hence, to remove, as by death. — To interpret; to render into another language; to express, as the sense of one language, in the words of another.

—To remove or convey to heaven, as a human being, without death. The patriarch Enoch was translated to heaven for his piety (*Gen.* v. 24), B. C. 3017; and the prophet Elijah was translated to heaven in a chariot of fire (2 *Kings* ii. 11), 895.

—*v. n.* To make a translation.

Transla'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The act of removing or conveying from one place to another. — The removal of a bishop from one see to another. — The removal of a person to heaven without subjecting him to death. — The act of turning into another language; interpretation. — That which is produced by turning into another language; a version.

(*Mech.*) The motion in virtue of which the several particles of a body describe equal and parallel right lines.

(*Med.*) A change in the seat of a disease; metastasis.

Translat'ive, *a.* Taken from others. (R.)

Translat'or, *n.* One who translates; one who renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

Translat'orship, *n.* The position or office of a translator.

Translat'ory, *a.* Serving to translate; transferring.

Translat'ress, *n.* A female translator.

Translocation, *n.* [Lat. *trans,* across, and *locatio,* a placing.] Removing of things reciprocally to each other's places.

Transluˈcence, Transluˈrency, *n.* The state or quality of being translucent.

Transluˈcent, *a.* [Lat. *translucens,* from *translucere,* to shine through.] Semi transparent. The term is chiefly used in descriptive mineralogy as applied to minerals which admit of a passage of the rays of light, but through which objects cannot be definitely distinguished.

Transluˈcently, *adv.* In a translucent manner.

Transluˈcid, *a.* [Lat. *translucidus.*] Transparent; clear; translucent. (R.)

Transmarine', (*-ma-reen',*) *a.* [Lat. *transmarinus, trans,* and *marinus,* marine, from *mare,* the sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Trans'migrant, *n.* A person who transmigrates.

Trans'migrate, *v. n.* [Lat. *transmigrare,* from *trans,* and *migro,* to migrate.] To remove or pass from one country or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residing in it, as men or families. — To pass from one body into another.

Transmigra'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *transmigratio.*] The act of transmigrating.

(*Philos.*) The passing of the soul into another body; metempsychosis. This idea belongs to the oldest religions of India and Egypt. Pythagoras, who is said to have borrowed his notion from the Egyptians, held that after death men's souls passed into other bodies, of this or that kind, according to the life they had led. This is also a prominent feature in the systems of Brahminism and Buddhism, which represent the soul as passing after death into the body of a higher or lower animal, as a reward of virtue or a penalty for vice. Human life is regarded only as a link in a chain of conditions through which the soul passes in a long career of procession from God and return to him. A period of 12,000 divine years, each embracing 360 human years, is assigned as the period for transformation and purification, after which the soul receives its reward of being absorbed in the divine nature. Plato maintained the pre-existence of the soul before its appearance in man, and that of this prior state it retained some dim reminiscences. After death, according to its peculiar qualities, it seeks a new body suitable to it. Every soul, according to him, returns to its original source in 10,000 years. The idea of metempsychosis subsequently appears in the speculations of the Neo-Platonists, in the Cabala of the Jews, and even in the writings of Origen. In recent times, the theory was revived by Fourier.

Trans'migrator, *n.* One who transmigrates.

Transmi'gratory, *a.* Passing from one place, body, or state to another.

Transmissibil'ity, *n.* The quality of being transmissible.

Transmis'sible, *a.* That may be transmitted.

Transmission, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* [Fr. See TRANSMIT.] Act of transmitting; the state of being transmitted; act of sending from one place or person to another.

Transmis'sive, *a.* Transmitted; derived from one to another.

Transmit', *v. a.* [Lat. *transmittere,* from *trans,* over, across, and *mittere,* to send.] To send or convey across or over; to send from one person or place to another. — To suffer to pass through.

Transmit'tal, *n.* Transmission. (R.)

Transmit'tance, *n.* Transmission.

Transmit'ter, *n.* One who transmits.

Transmit'tible, *a.* That may be transmitted; transmissible.

Transmogrifica'tion, *n.* Transformation. (Colloq. and low.)

Transmog'rify, *v. a.* To transform; to change into a different shape. (Colloq.)

Transmutabil'ity, *n.* The quality of being transmutable.

Transmut'able, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being trans-

muted or changed into a different substance, or into something of a different form or nature.

Transmut'abieness, *n.* Transmutability.

Transmut'abiy, *adv.* In a transmutable manner.

Transmuta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *transmutatio.*] The act of transmuting, or the state of being transmuted.

(*Alchemy.*) The pretended operation of changing the imperfect metals (as they were termed) into the two precious metals, gold and silver. See ALCHEMY.

(*Geom.*) TRANSFORMATION, *q. v.*

Transmute', *v. a.* [Lat. *transmutare,* from *trans,* over, across, and *mutare,* to change.] To change from one nature or substance into another.

Transmut'er, *n.* One who transmutes.

Transmut'ual, *a.* Reciprocally mutual. (R.)

Tran'som, *n.* (Written also *transummer,* and *transumpt.*) [Lat. *transumere.*] (*Arch.*) An horizontal mullion or bar framed across a double-light window, door, &c., chiefly used in late Gothic architecture (Fig 2521).

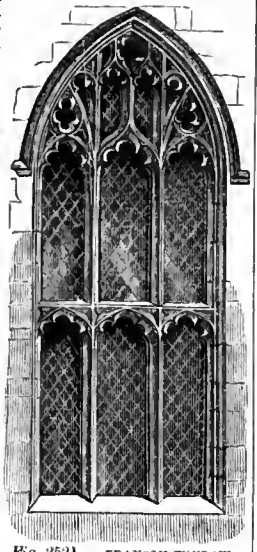


Fig. 2521. — TRANSOM-WINDOW.

(*Naut.*) One of the beams bolted across the stern-post, to receive the after ends of the several decks, and to give form to the stern.

(*Gun.*) A piece of wood joining the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

(*Surveying.*) A piece of wood made to slide upon a surveyor's cross. *Bailey.*

Transpadane', *a.* [Lat. *trunspadunus,* from *trans,* across, and *Padus,* the Po.] Beyond the river Po.

Transpar'ence, *n.* [Fr.] Transparency.

Transpar'ency, *n.* The state or quality of being transparent; clearness.

—That state or property of a body by which it suffers rays of light to pass through it, so that the objects can be distinctly seen through it, as glass, water, or air. It is generally supposed to be a consequence of the homogeneity of the matter of which they are composed.

—A picture painted on semi-transparent materials, such as very thin cloth, silver, or tissue paper, &c., and illuminated by light placed at the back, so that it may be exhibited at night.

Transpar'ent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *trans,* and *pareo,* to appear.] Having the property of transmitting rays of light distinctly; pervious to light; pellucid; admitting the passage of light.

Transpar'ent Lake, in *New York,* between Hamilton and Herkimer cos., 7 m. long and 3 broad.

Transpar'ently, *adv.* Clearly; so as to be seen through.

Transpar'entness, *n.* Quality of being transparent.

Transpass'able, *a.* That may be crossed over. (R.)

Transpierce', *v. a.* [Fr. *transpercer.*] To pierce through; to penetrate; to permeate; to pass through.

Transpir'able, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being transpired, or of transpiring.

Transpira'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *transpiratio.*] The act or process of transpiring or passing off through the pores of the skin in the form of vapor; cutaneous exhalation. — The exhalation of watery vapor from the surface of the leaves of plants.

(*Chem.*) The diffusion of liquids, vapors, and gases through a capillary tube. The *T.* of liquids was first examined by Loiseville, but little was discovered beyond the fact that when different liquids were pressed through tubes of equal size, with identical forces, the times of the passage of similar quantities differed considerably, but no connection could be traced between these differences. Graham has, however, lately made a series of experiments on the *T.* times of certain acids, salts, and other substances, in different stages of dilution. Thus nitric acid, with three equivalents of water, is found to have a lower rate of *T.* than when diluted more or less, and a certain steadiness was observed on each side of the maximum of retardation. With sulphuric acid the maximum of retardation occurred when one equivalent of water had been added, or, in other words, when the crystallizable hydrate had been formed. Acetic acid gradually rose until the bihydrate was formed, which is the characteristic hydrate of that acid. With hydrochloric acid the retardation seemed to take place when the dodecahydrate was reached. The *T.* time of ordinary alcohol reached its maximum at the hexahydrate. The different alcohols and ethers were also tried against each other, and their *T.* times were found to increase with their boiling-points. From these facts a distinct rotation appears to exist between the transpirability of liquids and their chemical compositions. Temperature has a great influence on the transpirability of fluids; for example, water at 113° Fahr. escapes through the same tube with 2¼ times the rapidity that it does at 41° Fahr. The rates of *T.* are entirely independent of their rates of diffusion. No connection has as yet been found between these differences or similarities. Thus the velocities of nitrogen, binoxide of nitrogen, and carbonic oxide, are equal. Equal weights of oxygen, air, nitrogen, and carbonic oxide, are transpired in given times. The velocity of hydrogen, a light gas, and the heavy vapors of ether are equal. The laws regulating the transmission of gases and vapors through capillaries have yet to be investigated.

Transpir'atory, *a.* Relating to transpiration.

Transpire', *v. a.* [Fr. *transpirer;* L. Lat. *trans,* through, *spirare,* to breathe.] To emit through the pores of the skin; to send off in vapor.

—*v. n.* To be emitted through the pores of the skin; to exhale; to pass off in insensible perspiration. — To escape from secrecy; to become public. — To happen or come to pass.

Transplace', *v. a.* To remove; to put in a new place. (R.)

Transplant', *v. a.* [Fr. *transplanter;* Lat. *trans,* and *planto,* to plant.] To remove and plant in another place. —To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place; to remove.

Transplanta'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of transplanting, or state of being transplanted.—Act of removing to another soil, as plants; conveyance from one to another.

Transplant'er, *n.* A person who transplants.

Transplant'ing, *n.* (*Hort. und Arboriculture.*) The act of removing a plant or tree from one situation to another in such a manner that it may continue to grow. The operation is commonly performed in the winter season, or in autumn and spring, when plants are generally in a dormant state; and the great object of the transplanter is to lift as many of the roots as possible without injuring them, and to replace them in a new situation to which the tree is transplanted in such a manner as to facilitate their growth. With herbaceous plants and young trees this is comparatively a simple operation; but with large trees it is an operation of skill, care, and labor. When a large tree is to be transplanted, it should be considerably under the normal age of the species; and to prepare it for the change which it is to undergo, other trees, or objects of its own height with which it is surrounded, should be taken away a year or two previous to removal, in order to accustom it to the direct action of the light and air on every portion which is above ground. The next part of the operation is to dig a trench round the tree equidistant from the trunk, at the distance of 3, 6, 9, or 12 feet, according to its height, and to such a depth as to cut through all the horizontal roots. The tree may then be removed to its new situation, with or without the earth attached to that part of the roots which remain. The proper season for *T.* all ligneous deciduous plants, whether small or large, is early in autumn, after the leaves have dropped. In the cases of kitchen-garden plants and others of herbaceous habit, where it is done at any season. *T.* is most successful if carried out in showery weather. Evergreen trees may also be transplanted in the autumn, but with equal success in early summer after growth has commenced.

Transplen'dency, *n.* Supereminent or transcendent splendor.

Transplen'dent, *a.* Supereminently splendid.

Transplen'dently, *adv.* In a resplendent manner.

Transport', *v. a.* [Lat. *transportare,* from *trans,* and *portare,* to carry.] To carry or convey from one place to another; to remove from one place to another. — To carry into banishment, as a criminal. — To hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to ravish with pleasure; to bear away, as the soul in ecstasy.

—*n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance. — A ship or vessel employed by government to carry soldiers, warlike stores, or provisions from one place to another. — A convict transported or sentenced to exile.—Rapture; ecstasy; ravishment. — Violence; violent manifestation, as of anger, rage, or fury.

Transportabil'ity, *n.* The state or quality of being transportable.

Transport'able, *a.* [Fr.] That may be transported.

Transporta'tion, *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *transportatio.*] Act of carrying or conveying from one place to another; conveyance.

(*Eng. Law.*) The act of sending a convicted criminal to another country, as a punishment. By statutes 4 and 6 of Geo. I. (1717–1719), the courts were allowed a discretionary power to order felons to be transported to America. The system of *T.* to the American colonies lasted till the commencement of the War of Independence, in 1775. Australia was afterwards determined upon as a place for *T.* At length, the reception of convicts becoming distasteful to the colonists, *T.* was abolished in 1853, and penal servitude substituted in its place.

Transport'edly, *adv.* In a transported manner.

Transport'edness, *n.* The state or condition of being transported.

Transport'er, *n.* One who transports or removes.

Transport'ing, *a.* Ravishing with delight; bearing away the soul in rapture; ecstatic.

Transport'ingly, *adv.* Ravishingly.

Transport-ship, Transport-vessel, *n.* A vessel used to convey soldiers, convicts, &c.; a transport.

Transpos'al, *n.* Transposition.

Transpose', *v. a.* [Fr. *transposer;* Lat. *transponere,* from *trans,* and *ponere,* to place, set.] To change, as the place or order of things, by putting each in the place of the other.

(*Algebra.*) To remove a term from one side of an equation to the other, without destroying the equality of the two members.

(*Gram.*) To change, as the natural order of words.

(*Mus.*) To change, as the key in music.

Transposi'tion, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *transpositio.*] The act of transposing, or the state of being transposed.

(*Algebra.*) The transposing of a term from one side of an equation to the other. It is in effect the adding of equal quantities to or subtracting equal quantities from each side of the equation, the *sign* of the quantity being changed from + to —, or from — to +. For example, if $a+x=c-d$, by transposing a we have $x=c-d-a$; or if $a+b=c-x$, by transposing x and $a+b$ we get $x=c-a-b$. The object of transposition generally is to bring all the unknown terms to one side of the equation for more conveniently finding their value with respect to the known terms.

(*Gram.*) A change in the natural order of words in a sentence.

(*Mus.*) A change in the composition either in the transcript or the performance by which the whole is removed into a higher or lower key or pitch.

Transposi'tional, *a.* Pertaining to transposition.

Transpos'itive, *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of transposition. — That may be transposed.

Transprint', *v. a.* To print in the wrong place.

Transshape', *v. a.* To change the shape of. (R.)

Trans-ship', *v. a.* To convey from one ship or vessel to another.

Trans-ship'ment, *n.* The act of trans-shipping.

Transubstan'tiate, *v. a.* [Lat. *transubstantiare.*] To change to another substance.

Transubstantiation, (*tăn-shi-â'shun,*) *n.* Change of substance.

(*Theol.*) The doctrine held by the Roman Catholic Church that in the Eucharist the bread and wine are annihilated and replaced by the body and blood of Christ. See REAL PRESENCE.

Transuda'tion, *n.* [It. *transudazione.*] Act of transuding; act or process of oozing through membranes, or of passing off through the pores of a substance.

Transu'datory, *a.* Passing by transudation.

Transude', *v. n.* [Lat. *trans,* through, across, and *sudo,* to sweat.] To emit sweat or moisture through the pores or interstices; to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of texture, as water or other fluid.

Transvec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *transvectio.*] The act of carrying over.

Transver'sal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *trans,* and *verto,* to turn.] Running or lying across.

—*n.* (*Geom.*) A line (whether straight or curved) which traverses or intersects the three sides of a triangle.

Transver'sally, *adv.* Transversely.

Transverse', *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *transversus.*] Turned or directed across or athwart; lying or being across, or in a cross direction.

—*n.* That which crosses, or lies in a cross direction; a transverse axis.

—*v. a.* To change; to overturn. (R.)

Transverse'ly, *adv.* In a cross direction.

Transylvania, (*tran-sil-va'ni-a.*) [Ger. *Siebenbürgen;* anc. *Dacia Mediterranea.*] The most E. prov. of the Austrian empire, comprised between the 45th and 48th degs. N. Lat., and chiefly between the 22d and 26th degs. E. Lon.; having Hungary on the N. and W., and on the E. and S. Moldavia and Wallachia; *area,* 20,041 sq. m. *Desc.* The Carpathian Mountains surround it on the E., the S., and partly on the N., and as lateral chains, branching off from this, range across the country in every direction; the greatest part of it consists of alternate mountains and valleys, with few extensive plains. *Rivers.* The principal are the Maros, the Samos, and the Aluta; the Aranyos, the Lapos, the Sajo, and the two Kockels, are of inferior size. The banks of these rivers are densely wooded; and from this circumstance the province derives its name, which signifies a

Fig. 2522. — COSTUME OF SZEKLERS, (*Transylvania.*)

forest region. *Prod.* Wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, pulse, potatoes, fruits, tobacco, flax, hemp, saffron, and wine. The rearing of horses and live-stock occupies a large share of attention, and buffaloes are employed for field labor. In the woods, great numbers of swine are fed, and game is abundant. *Min.* In the mountains are found marble, jasper, porphyry, slate, limestone, coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Rock-salt is found in many spots. There are, besides, mines of iron, copper, lead, silver, and even gold. In the mountains are also dug up precious stones, such as topazes, chrysolites, garnets, opals, &c. Mineral springs are numerous. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton stuffs. The exports are timber, salt, metals, and a few manufactures. The imports are wool, cotton, skins, and a variety of manufactured articles from Vienna. The trade is mostly in the hands of Greeks and Armenians. The roads are almost impassable. *Itel.* The followers of the Greek Church, comprising the Wallachians, Greeks, and Bulgarians, are by far the most numerous; next come the Catholics, among whom are ranked the Hungarians and most of the Szeklers. Education has, as yet, made little progress in the country. There has been established, at Klausenburg, the cap. of *T.*, an academy, on a plan somewhat similar to the German universities. *T.* was colonized by German emigrants in 1143. John Zapolya, with the assistance of the Turks, made it an independent principality in 1540. The Turks made it tributary to them in 1552, and Leopold I. conquered it in 1687. The Porte was compelled to renounce its supremacy over it by the peace of Carlowitz, Jan. 26, 1699, when it was united to Austria. It was erected into a grand principality by the Empress Maria Theresa in 1765. *T.* sends deputies to the Hungarian diet, but has also a diet of her own. *Pop.* 2,052,292.

Trap, *n.* [A. S *treppe, trappe*; Fr. *trappe.*] Something that catches and retains. — An engine that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game or vermin. — An engine for catching trespassers on property. — An ambush; a stratagem; any device by which men or animals may be caught unawares. — A kind of play.

—A contrivance applied to drains and soil-pipes to prevent effluvia from passing the place where they are situated.

(*Geol.*) When Geology was first studied, a number of rocks were found to be similar in general appearance and composition, while all were remarkable for being spread out in tabular or flat masses, one such flat mass extending beyond another, so that there was a rough resemblance to stairs. These rocks were hence called by a Swedish author *trappa*, the Swedish word for steps or stairs, and the name *trap* has ever since been received in reference to these. They have long been recognized as belonging to the class seen in volcanic countries, and generally called *lava*, being, in fact, the melted material poured out from an active volcano in the state of a thick paste, and spreading itself over the surface adjacent. A succession of eruptions produces a series of steps; and where no volcano now exists, the old erupted lavas often remain. Of the various tabular erupted rocks thus named, *basalt* is the most distinctly an ancient lava, and is the most important. *Greenstone, whinstone, toadstone* (todtstein), and others, are names of varieties of basalt, and are also trap rocks.

—*a.* (*Geol.*) Belonging to trap rock.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *treppan.*] To catch in a trap; to insnare; to take by stratagem.—To adorn; to dress with ornaments. (R.) See TRAPPINGS.

—*v. n.* To set a trap or traps; as, to *trap* beaver.

Trap, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., 42 m. E. of Trenton.

Trap'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of floating aquatic plants, order *Haloragaceæ*, remarkable for their horned fruit and large amygdaloid edible seeds. *T. natans* is the *Marron d'eau*, or Water-chestnut, also called Jesuit's nut; *T. bicornis* is the Chinese *ling*; *T. bispinosa* is the *Singhara nut* of Cashmere.

Trapan', *n.* A stratagem; a snare.

Trapani, (*tra-pa'ne,*) (anc. *Drepanum,*) a fortified town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazzara, situate on a tongue of land projecting into the sea, 45 m. from Palermo. It is of importance as a naval and military position, and is one of the most important commercial towns in Sicily. *Pop.* 32,878.

Trapan'ner, *n.* One who insnares.

Trap'-ball, *n.* A game played with a trap, a ball, and a small bat.

Trap'-door, *n.* A door in a floor, which shuts close like a valve.

Trapes, *n. sing.* An idle, slatternly woman.

Trap'ezate, *a.* Quadrilateral; with the four sides unequal, and none of them perfectly parallel. — *Maunder.*

Trapeze', *n.* [Fr.] A trapezium.

Trape'zian, *a.* (*Crystallography.*) Applied to crystals whose lateral planes are composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between the bases.

Trape'ziform, *a.* That has the form of a trapezium.

Trape'zium, *n.*; *pl.* TRAPEZIA, or TRAPEZIUMS. [Lat., from Gr. *trapezion,* a small table or counter, from *trapeza,* a table.] (*Geom.*) A plane figure contained under four right lines, no two of which are parallel.

(*Anat.*) A bone of the wrist, so named from its shape.

Trapezohe'dral, *a.* Belonging to, or shaped as a trapezohedron.

Trapezohe'dron, *n.* (*Crystallography.*) A solid bounded by 24 equal or similar trapezoidal planes.

Trap'ezoid, *n.* [Gr. *trapezion,* and *eidos,* form.] (*Geom.*) A plane four-sided figure having two of its opposite sides parallel.

Trapezoid'al, *a.* Having the form of a trapezoid.

Trappe', in *Maryland*, a post-village of Talbot co., 9 m. S. of Easton; *pop.* abt. 300,

Trappe', in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 10 m. W.N.W. of Norristown.

Trap'per, *n.* One employed in entrapping animals of any sort; — particularly, one who catches wild animals in traps, for their skins or fur. — *Worcester.*

Trap'ping, *p. a.* Setting traps for wild animals; ensnaring.

Trap'pings, *n. pl.* Ornaments of horse furniture.—Ornaments; dress; external and superficial decorations.

Trap'pists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of the most rigorous among the religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church. The first abbey of *La Trappe* in Normandy was founded by Rotron, count of Perche, in 1640. It was bestowed in 1636 on Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé, who, after leading a most luxurious life, suddenly, in 1662, renounced the world, gave up his rich benefices, and retired to La Trappe. He established a new rule, which bound the community to strict silence, hard labor, and total abstinence from wine, eggs, fish, and all seasoning to their simple diet of bread and vegetables. Rancé died Oct. 27, 1700, and the abbey continued to flourish till the revolution of 1789, when it was suppressed. Some of the Trappists sought refuge in Switzerland, but returned to their dilapidated monastery on the restoration of the Bourbons in 1815. A new church and monastery were built, and consecrated with great pomp, Aug. 30, 1833. They have 3 houses in North America: *New Haven,* in the diocese of Louisville; *New Melleray,* in the diocese of Dubuque; and *Tracadie,* in the diocese of Arichat, Canada. There is also an order of Trappist nuns in France, founded in 1692.

Trap'py, Trap'pean, Trap'pous, *a.* Belonging to, or containing trap; of the nature of trap.

Trap'-rock, *n.* (*Geol.*) See TRAP.

Trap'-stair, *n.* A narrow staircase, or encased ladder, surmounted by a trap-door.

Trap-tufa, Trap-tuff, *n.* (*Geol.*) Volcanic tufa; volcanic grit.

Trash, *v. a.* To lop; to crop; to strip of leaves.

—*n.* Loppings of trees; any waste or worthless matter; unripe fruit or other matter improper for food, but eaten by children, &c. — The name given in the W. Indies to the waste leaves of the sugar-cane, and the stalks after the juice has been expressed.

Trash'ily, *adv.* In a trashy manner.

Trash'iness, *n.* The state or quality of being trashy.

Trash'y, *a.* Waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

Trasimenus Lacus. See PERUGIA, (LAKE OF).

Tras-os-Montes, (*-mon'tais,*) a prov. of Portugal, having Spain on its N. and E., the prov. of Minho on the W., and Beira on the S.; *area,* 4,618 sq. m. It is generally mountainous, but the soil is fertile in the valleys. Cattle-rearing is an important branch of industry. *Cap.* Bragança. *Pop.* 379,770.

Trau, (*trou,*) a town of Austrian Dalmatia, on the coast of the Adriatic, 10 m. from Spalatro; *pop.* 4,865.

Traumat'ic, *a.* [From Gr. *trauma,* a wound.] (*Med.*) Relating to wounds; hence, the *traumatic* balsams and ointments of old pharmacy.

Trav'ail, *v. n.* [Fr. *travailler*; It. *travagliare,* to strain, endeavor.] To exert one's self beyond or above one's strength; to work or labor excessively; to labor with pain; to toil. — To suffer the pangs of childbirth; to be in parturition.

—*n.* Parturition.

Travancore, (*trav-an-kor',*) the most S.W. prov. of British India, between Lat. 8° 10′ and 10° 30′ N., Lon. 76° 11′ and 77° 35′ E.; *area,* 4,722 sq. m. From the mountains that shut it in on the east, the country falls in a succession of terraces to the shore on the Indian Ocean. The principal products are timber, grain, sugar, salt, spices, drugs, and resins. *Pop.* 1,012,000.

Trave, TRA'VIS, *n.* [Sp. *traba*; Fr. *entraves,* from Lat. *trabs, trabis,* a beam.] A beam; a log or joist; a traverse; a cross-beam; a wooden frame to confine an unruly horse while shoeing.

Trav'el, *v. n.* [A different orthography and application of *travail.*] To make a toilsome or wearisome journey; to walk; to go or march on foot; to journey; to ride to a distant place in the same country, or to visit foreign states or kingdoms, either by sea or land. — To pass; to go; to move; to move, walk, or pass, as a beast, a horse, ox, or camel.

—*v. a.* To pass; to journey over.

—*n.* Act of travelling; labor; toil; travail; a passing on foot; a walking; journey; a passing or riding from place to place; a journeying to a distant country or countries; a tour. (often in the plural.)

—*pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.

Trav'elled, *a.* Having made journeys; instructed by travels.

Trav'eller, (sometimes written TRAVELER,) *n.* One who travels in any way; one who visits foreign countries.—In ships, a ring fitted so as to slip up or down a rope.—A person who travels for a merchant or mercantile company, to receive payment of goods, wares, &c., sold by his employer, or employers, to other merchants, and to take orders.

Traveller's Tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Ravenala speciosa.* See RAVENALA.

Trav'elling, *a.* Pertaining to travel.

—*n.* The act of one who travels; travel.

Trav'el-stained, *a.* Having the clothes soiled, &c., with the marks of travelling.

Trav'ersable, *a.* That may be traversed or crossed. That may be traversed or denied. See TRAVERSE.

Trav'erse, *adv.* [Fr. *à travers.*] Athwart; crosswise.

—*a.* [Lat. *traversus.*] Transverse; turned or directed across; lying across; being in a direction across something else.

—*n.* Anything laid or built across or in a transverse direction; something that thwarts, crosses, or obstructs; a cross accident.

(*Fort.*) A trench with a little parapet for protecting men on the flank; also, a wall raised across a work.

(*Naut.*) The variation or alteration of a ship's course, occasioned by the shifting of the winds, currents, &c.; or it is a compound course consisting of several courses and distances.

(*Arch.*) The transverse piece in a timber roof; also, a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building.

(*Law.*) A plea contradicting some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party. In any stage of the pleadings, when either side traverses or denies the facts pleaded by his antagonist, he usually tenders an *issue,* as it is called, and puts himself upon the country, or refers the matter to the decision of a jury. A *T.* to a material point cannot be waived and another *T.* tendered by the other party. In criminal proceedings, *not guilty* is a general *T.*, which throws on the prosecutor the necessity of proving the material facts.

—*v. a.* To turn, lay, or place in a cross direction; to cross; to cross by way of opposition; to thwart; to obstruct. — To wander over; to cross in travelling; to pass over and view; to survey carefully. — To turn and point in any direction, as a cannon. — To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood. — To deny what the opposite party has alleged.

—*v. n.* (*Man.*) To step or make the tread crosswise, as a horse, throwing the croup to one side and the head to another. — *Stockqueler.*

(*Fencing.*) To take an opposing posture, or to oppose a movement. — *Worcester.*

—To turn as on a pivot; to move round.

Traverse, in *Michigan*, a township of Grand Traverse co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Traverse, in *Minnesota*, a W. co., bordering on Dakota; *area,* 775 sq. m. Sioux Wood River and Lake Traverse bounds it on the W. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile.

Tra'verse Des Sioux, (*-dez soo',*) in *Minnesota*, a post-vill. of Nicollet co., 50 m. S.W. of St. Paul: *pop.* abt. 525.

Trav'erser, *n.* One who traverses or opposes a plea in law.

Trav'erse-sail'ing, *n.* (*Naut.*) Sailing on different courses in succession. The method of reducing such compound courses and distances into an equivalent single course and distance is called *resolving a traverse.* The reduction may be effected either by geometrical projection or trigonometrical computation; but it is generally performed with inspection by the aid of a traverse-table.

Trav'erse-ta'ble, *n.* (*Naut.*) The tabulated form in which the northing, southing, easting, and westing are made on each individual course and distance in a traverse, for the purpose of finding readily the difference of latitude and departure made upon the whole — the difference between the sums of the northings and southings being the difference of latitude, and between the sums of the eastings and westings the *departure.*

Trav'ertine, *n.* [It. *travertino.*] (*Min.*) A white concretionary limestone, usually hard and semi-crystalline, deposited from the water of springs holding carbonate of lime in solution.

Trav'esty, *a.* [See the verb.] Having an unusual dress; disguised by dress so as to be ridiculous — Denoting a book or composition translated in a manner to make it burlesque.

—*n.* That which is disguised by dress. — A parody; a burlesque translation of a work.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *travestir* — *tra,* and O. Fr. *vestir* = Fr. *vêtir.*] To change the dress or garb of; to disguise. — To translate into such language as to make ridiculous or ludicrous; to burlesque; to parody.

Trav'is, *n.* A TRAVE, *q. v.*

Trav'is, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area,* 1,000 sq. m. *River.* It is traversed by the Colorado River. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Austin City. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Trav'nik, a town of European Turkey, cap. of the prov. of Bosnia, on the Sasva River, 45 m. W.N.W. of Bosna-Seral. *Manuf.* Sword-blades. *Pop.* 12,000.

Trawl, *n.* A trawl-net; a trail-net.—A line, sometimes a mile or more in length, with short lines and baited hooks suspended from it at frequent intervals; — much used in fishing for cod, haddock, and mackerel. *Worcester.*

—*v. n.* To fish with a trawl or drag-net.

Trawl'er, *n.* A fishing-vessel which trails or drags a net behind it; a fisherman who fishes with a drag-net

Trawl'ing, *n.* A mode of fishing by a net called *trawl-net,* dragged along the bottom of the sea, behind a boat.

Trŭy, *n.* [Same as TROUGH, *q. v.*] A small trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow, used for various domestic purposes; a sort of waiter, of wood or metal.

Tray'lorsville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Henry co., 200 m. W.S.W. of Richmond.

Treacherous, (*trĕch'er-ŭs,*) *a.* Guilty of treachery; violating allegiance or faith pledged; faithless; traitorous to the state or sovereign; perfidious in private life; betraying a trust.

Treach'erously, *adv.* Faithlessly; perfidiously.

Treach'erousness, *n.* Quality of being treacherous.

Treach'ery, *n.* [Fr. *tricherie*; Lat. *tricæ,* hindrances, subterfuges, quirks, tricks.] Trickery; fraud; deception; violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidy; faithlessness.

Treacle, (*trē'kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *thériaque*; Lat. *theriaca*; Gr. *thériaka* — *thêrion,* a wild beast.] (*Med.*) The same as theriaca or THERIAC, *q. v.*

—The spume of sugar in sugar refineries. — Also the uncrystallized syrup which drains from sugar as first prepared from cane-juice; molasses.

Tread, (*trĕd,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *tredan, getredan, betredan.*] To set or plant the foot; to walk or go; to walk with form or state. — To copulate, as fowls.

—*v. a.* To plant the foot on; to step or walk on; to press under the feet; to beat or press with the feet. — To walk upon in a formal or stately manner. — To crush under the foot; to trample in contempt or hatred, or to subdue. — To put in action by the feet, as a wheel.

—*n.* Act of treading; a step or stepping; footing; pressure with the foot; manner of stepping; gait. — The horizontal part of a step in a stair on which the foot is placed.

Tread'er, *n.* One who treads.

Treadha'ven Creek, in *Maryland,* flows into the estuary of Choptank River from Talbot co.

Tread'ing, *n.* Act of one who treads; act of pressing with the foot; a stepping; a walking.

Tread'le, Tred'dle, *n.* [From *tread.*] The part of a loom or other machine which is moved by the tread or foot.

Tread'-mill, *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps fixed on the periphery of an horizontal wheel. It was chiefly used as a means of prison discipline, but is now generally abandoned in the U. States, from its injurious and depressing effect.

Tread'-wheel, *n.* A wheel with steps placed horizontally on the exterior surface, by treading on which the wheel is turned.

Treason, (*trē'zn,*) *n.* [Fr. *trahison*; Lat. *trado — trans,* over, and *do,* to give.] A betrayal or betraying; breach of fidelity or allegiance; treachery; disloyalty; an offence which immediately affects the safety of the state or of the sovereign.

(*Amer. Law.*) The Constitution of the U. States, art. 3, § 3, defines *T.* to consist only in levying war against the U. States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort. This offence is punished with death.

Trea'sonable, *a.* Pertaining to treason; consisting of treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Trea'sonableness, *n.* Quality of being treasonable.

Trea'sonably, *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

Treasure, (*trĕzh'yur.*) *n.* [Fr. *trésor*; Lat. *thesaurus*; Gr. *thesauros,* from *tithēmi,* to put, set, or place, to deposit.] That which is deposited, laid up, or stored up; wealth accumulated; riches hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve; a great quantity of anything collected for future use. — Something very much valued. — Great abundance.

—*v. a.* To deposit, lay up, hoard, or collect, as money or other things, for future use; to lay up, (usually with *up;*) as, to *treasure up* memories.

Treas'ure-house, *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

Treas'urer, *n.* [Fr. *trésorier.*] One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has the charge of the money, funds, or revenues of a society, corporation, state, &c.

Treasuress, (*trezh'ur-ess,*) *n.* A female who has charge of a treasure.

Treas'ure-trove, *n.* Any money, treasure, &c., found in the earth or otherwise hidden, the owner of which is unknown. By the common law, he who finds such things hidden in the earth is not entitled to them, but they belong to the state. There is an exception to the general rule, that he who first finds a thing, whose owner is unknown, is entitled to keep it; and accordingly the exception is construed strictly, so that if the coin, &c., is not hidden in and covered by the earth, the finder, and not the state, is entitled to it.

Treasury, (*trezh'ur-y,*) *n.* [Fr. *trésorerie.*] A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; — particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government.

—In the U. States, a department of government which has control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue. The officers consist of a secretary, who is the head of the department, two comptrollers, six auditors, a treasurer, a registrar, a commissioner of customs, a solicitor, an assistant secretary, and numerous subordinate clerks.

Treat, *v. a.* [Fr. *traiter,* to treat; Lat. *tractare,* to touch, from *trahere,* to draw.] To handle; to manage; to use. — To discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking. — To entertain without expense to the guest; to give food or drink to, as a compliment or expression of regard. — To manage in the application of remedies, as a patient or a disease. — To subject to the action of.

—*v. n.* To handle in writing or speaking; to discourse; to make discussions. — To come to terms of accommodation. — To give gratuitous entertainment; to give food or drink as a compliment or expression of regard.

To treat with, to enter into negotiations with.

—*n.* An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of regard. — Something given for entertainment; as, a rich *treat.*

Treat'er, *n.* A person who treats; one who discourses on a subject; one who entertains.

Trea'tise, *n.* [Lat. *tractatus,* from *tractare,* to manage.] A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained; a formal essay; a dissertation; a tract.

Treat'ment, *n.* [Fr. *traitement.*] Act or manner of treating; management; manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing and the like. — Usage; manner of using; entertainment; good or bad usage towards. — Manner of prescribing remedies to cure, as a disease; the manner of applying remedies to; as, the *treatment* of a patient. — Entertainment; treat. (n.)

Trea'ty (or **Petty's**) **Island,** vulgarly called Paddy's Island, belonging to New Jersey, in the Delaware, opposite Philadelphia, 2 m. long.

Trea'ty, *n.* [Fr. *traité*; It. *trattato.*] Negotiation; act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement.

(*International Law.*) An agreement of friendship, alliance, commerce, or navigation, entered into between two or more independent nations.

Treb'izond, (anc. *Trapezus,*) a city and seaport of Asia Minor, cap. of a Turkish eyalet, on the S.E. coast of the Black Sea, 120 m. N.W. of Erzeroum; Lat. 40° 1′ N., Lon. 39° 44′ 52″ E. The town is built on the slope of a hill declining to the sea, and backed by steep eminences rising behind. The walled city is solely inhabited by Mohammedans; the Christians live outside the walls, where are also most of the bazaars and khans. *T.* is the natural emporium of all the countries to the S.E. of the Black Sea, from Kherson on the E., to Amasia on the W. It was a flourishing city when it was reached by Xenophon and the Ten Thousand at the close of their memorable retreat. Alexis Comnenus made it the capital of an independent principality in 1204, known as the Empire of Trebizond; and it remained in the hands of his descendants till it was taken by the Turks in 1460. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Treble, (*trĕb'l,*) *a.* [Fr. *triple*; Lat. *triplex,* from *tres,* three, and *plexus,* from *plico,* to fold.] Threefold; triple.

(*Mus.*) Acute; sharp in a threefold degree; pertaining to the highest or most acute of the parts of music.

—*n.* (*Mus.*) The highest or most acute of the parts in music; the part usually sung by women and boys, and played by violins, hautboys, flutes, and other acute instruments.

—*v. a.* To make threefold; to make thrice as much; to multiply by three.

—*v. n.* To become threefold.

Treb'leness, *n.* The state or quality of being treble.

Treb'ly, *adv.* In a threefold manner or quantity.

Treb'uchet, *n.* [Fr.] (*Mil.*) A warlike engine of the middle ages, used to throw stones, fiery material, and other projectiles employed in the attack and defence of fortified places, by means of counterpoise. At the long end of a lever was fixed a sling to hold the projectile; at the short end a heavy weight, which furnished the necessary moving force.

Tre-cen'to, *n.* [It.] A flourishing period of Italian art and literature, which dates from the birth of Dante, in 1265, to the death of Boccaccio, in 1375. These two authors, with Petrarch, are termed "the Triumvirate of the Tre-cento."

Treck'schuyt, *n.* [Du., from *trekken,* to draw, and *schuit,* a boat.] A covered boat drawn by horses or cattle, and used for the conveyance of goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals, before the introduction of railways.

Tred'egar, a town of England, in Monmouthshire, 16 m. from Newport, known for its iron-works and coal-mines; *pop.* 10,000.

Tredille', *n.* A game at cards played by three persons.

Tredyffryn, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Chester co., 18 m. W.N.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* in 1870, 1,897.

Tree, *n.* [A. S. *treow, trea.*] (*Bot.*) Any woody plant of perennial duration which rises from the ground with a trunk. To form a tree, the plant must acquire some considerable size, and be furnished with a trunk or single stem by which its branches or limbs may be supported. It differs from a shrub, which is a woody plant of smaller stature, in having a trunk; and it is the presence of this solid mass of wood which gives their especial utilitarian value to trees, furnishing, as many of them do, the timber which is applied to so many useful purposes. See Age of Trees, Botany, &c.

—Something resembling a tree, consisting of a stem or stalk and branches; as, a genealogical *tree.*

—*v. a.* To cause to ascend a tree.

Tree'-fern, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name applied to those ferns which form erect trunks like the stem of a tree (Fig. 28). They chiefly belong to the genera *Cyathea, Alsophila,* and *Dicksonia.*

Tree'-frog, Tree'-toad, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Hyloidæ.

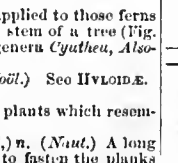
Tree'less, *a.* Without trees.

Tree'-like, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to plants which resemble a tree, but are very small.

Tree'nail, (usually pron. *trun'nel,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A long cylindrical wooden pin, employed to fasten the planks of a ship's side and bottom to corresponding timbers.

Tree-of-Heaven, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ailantus.

Tree-of-Life, *n.* (*Bot.*) *Arbor vitæ.* See Thuja.



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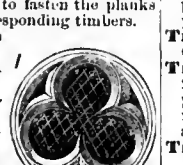

2

Fig.—2523. trefoil. 1, architecture; 2, heraldry.

Tree-pœony, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Ranunculaceæ.

Tree'ship, *n.* The state or condition of a tree. — *Worcester.*

Trefle, *n.* [Fr., trefoil.] (*Fort.*) A form of mine, so termed from the similarity of its figure to that of trefoil. The simple *trefle* has only two lodgments; the double *trefle,* four; and the triple one, six.

Stocqueler.

Tre'foil, *n.* [Fr. *trèfle*; Lat. *trifolium,* from *tres,* three, and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) See Trifolium.

(*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of three cusps, resembling the three-leaved clover (1, Fig. 2523.)

(*Her.*) A frequent charge, representing the clover-leaf, and always depicted as *slipped* or furnished with a stalk (2, Fig. 2523).

Trelchlersville, (*trik'lers-vill,*) in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Lehigh co.

Trellage, (*trĕl'aj,*) *n.* [Fr.] Same as Trellis.

Trellé', *a.* (*Her.*) See Latticed.

Treja, (*trai'ya,*) a town of Central Italy, 8 m. from Macerata; *pop.* 8,616.

Trel'lis, *n.* [Fr. *treillis,* lattice-work, from Lat. *trichila,* a bower, arbor.] A structure or frame of cross-barred work, or lattice-work, used for supporting plants.

Trel'lised, (*-list,*) *a.* Having a trellis or trellises.

Tremando, Trem'olo. [It., trembling.] (*Mus.*) A direction for one of the graces of harmony, which consists in a reiteration of one note of the chord; this, however, applies more directly to the word *tremolo,* whilst the *tremando* is a general shake of the whole chord.

Tremandra'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Sapindales.* Diag. Partially complete, symmetrical flowers, a valvate calyx, and 2–4-celled anthers, opening by pores. — They are slender, heath-like shrubs, natives of New Holland. Their properties are unknown; 3 genera, 16 species.

Tremble, (*trĕm'bl,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *trembler,* from Lat. *tremo,* to tremble, quake.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder. — To shake; to totter; — said of a thing. — — To quaver; to shake, as sound.

—*n.* An involuntary quavering or shaking.

Trem'bler, *n.* One who trembles.

Trem'blingly, *adv.* In a trembling manner; with shivering or quaking.

Trem'bling-pop'lar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Populus.

Tremel'la, *n.* [N. Lat. and It., from Lat. *tremere,* to tremble.] (*Bot.*) A genus of fungi, of the division *Hymenomycetes,* soft and gelatinous, of no very determinate form, mostly growing on decaying wood.

Tremen'dous, *a.* [Lat. *tremendus,* from *tremo,* to tremble.] Such as may excite fear or terror; terrible; dreadful; violent; such as may astonish by its force and violence.

Tremen'dously, *adv.* In a manner to terrify or astonish.

Tremen'dousness, *n.* State or quality of being tremendous.

Trem'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Hornblende, first found in the Tremola Valley, Switzerland.

Trem'olo, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) See Tremando.

Tre'mont, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Tazewell co., 57 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tremont, in *Maine,* a post-township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Tremont, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village and township of Schuylkill co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Pottsville; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Trem'or, *n.* [Lat., from *tremere,* to tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

Trempealeau, (*trem-pa-lō',*) a river of *Wisconsin,* rises in Jackson co., and flows S.W. into the Mississippi, from Trempealeau co. — A W. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area,* 738 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Black, Buffalo, and Trempealeau rivers, and Beaver Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Galesville. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,728. — A post-village and township of the above co., on the Mississippi, 20 m. N.W. of La Crosse; *pop.* a. 270, 2 26

Trem'ulous, *a.* [Lat. *tremulus,* from *tremere,* to tremble.] Trembling; affected with fear or timidity. (R.) — Shaking; shivering; quivering.

Trem'ulously, *adv.* In a tremulous manner.

Trem'ulousness, *n.* State of being tremulous.

Trench, *v. a.* [Fr. *trancher,* to cut, from Lat. *trans,* across, and *secare,* to cut.] To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth. — To intrench; to fortify by earth thrown up. — To cut or dig into pits or ditches; to furrow; to form with deep furrows by ploughing.

—*v. n.* To encroach; (with *on* or *upon.*)

—*n.* A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch.

(*Fort.*) [Fr. *tranchée.*] In the attack of a fortress, an excavation made for the purpose of covering the advance of the besiegers. They are from 6 to 10 feet wide, and abt. 3 feet deep, the earth taken out forming the parapet.

To open the trenches. (*Mil.*) To break ground for the purpose of carrying on approaches towards a besieged place. — *Campbell.*

Tren'chant, *a.* [Fr. *tranchant,* from *trancher,* to cut.] Cutting; sharp. — Severe; unsparing.

Trench-cavalier', *n.* (*Fort.*) In the attack of a fortress, the high parapets of the single saps, which are pushed along the slope of the glacis; they should be raised high enough to command the salient places of arms.

Trench'er, *n.* [Fr. *tranchoir,* from *trancher,* to cut.] A wooden plate or platter. — The table; food; the pleasures of the table.

Trench'er-fly, *n.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite. (R.)

Trench'er-friend, *n.* A person who frequents the tables of others; a sponger.

Trench'er-man, *n.*; *pl.* Trencher-men. A feeder; a great eater.

Trench'er-mate, *n.* A table companion; a parasite.

Trench'-plow, Trench'-plough, *n.* A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

—*v. a.* To plow with deep furrows.

Trenck, Friedrich von der, Baron, a Prussian officer, celebrated for his adventures and misfortunes, was b. in 1726, at Königsberg, and made such rapid progress in his studies, that, at the age of 17, he was presented to

the king, Frederick II., as a student who was well worthy the royal patronage. Frederick rapidly advanced him in the army, and manifested much regard for him; but the accomplishments of *T.* having won the heart of the Princess Amelia, the king's sister, his enemies took advantage of some letters that fell into their hands, and had him accused and arrested. He was imprisoned in the fortress of Glatz, but contrived to effect his escape. He then visited the north of Europe, Austria, and Italy. In 1758, he was seized at Dantzic, and was conveyed to Magdeburg, where, loaded with irons, he was for years incarcerated. On procuring his liberation, in 1763, he withdrew to Vienna, after which he went to Aix-la-Chapelle, where literature, politics, and commerce alternately occupied his attention. He next went to reside at his castle of Zwerbeck, in Hungary, and while there he published his own *Memoirs*, a book which was greedily read all over Europe. In 1791, he settled in France, joined the Jacobins, and in 1794 was charged with being a secret emissary of the King of Prussia, and p. by the guillotine.

Trend, *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction.
—*v. a.* To bend; to cause to turn in any particular direction. (R.)
—*n.* Tendency; direction.
(*Naut.*) See ANCHOR.

Tren'del, *n.* A weight, or post, in a mill. — *Crabb.*

Trend'er, *n.* One whose business is to cleanse wool.

Tren'dle, *n.* Anything turned round; a little wheel; a trundle.

Trent, a river of England, which, rising in the west of Staffordshire, flows north-east through Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and, parting Lincolnshire from the south of Yorkshire, joins the Ouse where it opens into the æstuary of the Humber, after a course of 180 miles.

Trent, a city of Austria, in the Tyrol, on the Adige, not far from the border of Italy, 12 m. from Roveredo. It stands in a small but delightful valley among the Alps, and is enclosed by high walls. Its public buildings are the palace of the archbishop, and the cathedral, a Gothic structure, not remarkable for its vigor or beauty. *Pop.* 14,847. Here took place a celebrated council convoked by Pope Paul III., for the purpose of defining and illustrating the doctrines of the Church, condemning heresies, and reforming abuses that had crept into the Church, both in doctrine and discipline. It met in 1545, and was continued during twenty-five sessions to the year 1563, under the pontificates of Julius III. and Pius IV. It was intended to serve as a foil to Protestantism, by reforming the abuses of the Church, determining and establishing its doctrines, and conforming them to the spirit of the times. Hence the decrees of this council, together with the creed of Pope Pius IV., contain a complete summary of the doctrines of the Church. The decrees were subscribed by 255 of the clergy, including four legates, two cardinals, three patriarchs, twenty-five archbishops, and 168 bishops, and were confirmed by a Papal bull, dated 26th January, 1564. All the Roman Catholic states accepted the decrees of the council, and promulgated them in their territories, with the exception of France, which persisted in asserting its independence.

Trent, a river of Upper Canada, rises in Trent Lake, Northumberland co., Lat. 45° N., Lon. 78° W., and enters the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, 10 m. N.E. of Newcastle, after a S.E. course of 100 m.

Trent, a river of *N. Carolina*, rises in Lenoir co., and flowing E., falls into the Neuse at Newbern.

Tren'tal, *n.*; *pl.* TRENTALS. [Fr. *trente*, thirty; It. *trenta*; Lat. *triginta*.] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after the party's death. — A dirge; an elegy.

Tren'ton, in Upper Canada, a town of Northumberland co., on the Bay of Quinte, 62 m. W. of Kingston; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tren'ton, in *Alabama*, a post-vill. of Jackson co., 177 m. N.E of Tuscaloosa.

Trenton, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Dade co., 230 m. N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* (1870) 712.

Trenton, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co., 26 m. W. of Ottawa. — A post-village of Clinton co., 30 m. E. of St. Louis. — A village of Knox co., 90 m. N.N.W. of Springfield. — A township of Will co.

Trenton, in *Indiana*, a village of Blackford co., abt. 33 m. N.W. of Union City.

Trenton, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Henry co., 45 m. S.W. of Iowa City; *pop.* in 1869, 1,434.

Trenton, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Todd co., 190 m. S.W. of Frankfort; *pop.* (1870) 2,965.

Trenton, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Washita parish, 2 m. N. of Monroe.

Trenton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Hancock co., 75 m. E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Trenton, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Wayne co., 17 m. S. of Detroit.

Trenton, in *Minnesota*, a village of Carleton co., abt. 120 m. N.E. of St. Cloud. — A post-village of Freeborn co., abt. 40 m. S.S.W. of Faribault.

Trenton, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Grundy co., 150 m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Trenton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Jones co., 100 m. S.E. of Raleigh.

Trenton, in *New Jersey*, a city, cap. of the State, and seat of justice of Mercer co., on the Delaware, 30 m. N.E. of Philadelphia; Lat. 40° 14′ N., Lon. 74° 46′ 30″ W. It is regularly laid out and handsomely built, and contains numerous foundries, rolling-mills, manufactories of locomotives, paper, hardware, wire, &c. It was the scene of a battle, Dec. 26, 1777, in which Gen. Washington defeated the British and Hessians, taking 1,000 of the latter prisoners. *Pop.* in 1870, 22,874.

Trenton, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co., 12 m. N. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Trenton, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Butler co., 8 m. N.E. of Hamilton. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A village of Jefferson co., 11 m. N.W. of Wheeling, W. Virginia. — A village of Tuscarawas co., 98 m. E.N.E. of Columbus.

Trenton, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Gibson co., 130 m. W. of Nashville.

Trenton, in *Virginia*, a village of Cumberland co., abt. 50 m. W. of Richmond.

Trenton, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,735. — A post-village and township of Pierce co., 18 m. S.E. of Prescott; *pop.* abt. 250. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,035.

Trenton Falls, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 15 m. N.E. of Utica, on West Canada Creek. It is noted for its beautiful falls, 6 in number, occupying at intervals a ravine 2 m. long, with an aggregate descent of 312 feet.

Trepan', *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) See TREPANNING.
—*v. a.* To perforate, as the skull, and take out a piece. — To lay a snare for; to take by stratagem; to ensnare; to catch.

Trepang', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HOLOTHURIA.

Trepan'ning, *n.* (*Surg.*) The operation of perforating the skull by means of a circular saw, when the head is so injured that it is necessary to remove a part of the bone. The instrument is called a *trepan* or *trephine* (Fig. 2524). The operation is not dangerous; but care requires to be taken not to injure the soft parts underneath. When the bone is nearly sawn through, the piece is then raised with the elevator, the projecting angles of the bone being afterwards removed with a saw, and all other irregularities of the cut surface destroyed. The cut edges of the bones afterwards throw out granulations, which become ossified; but there is always a small interval which does not ossify, in or about the centre.

Fig. 2521. — TREPHINE.

Trephine', *n.* [Fr.] (*Surg.*) See TREPANNING.
—*v. a.* To trepan; to perforate with a trephine.

Trepida'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *trepidatio*, from *trepidare*, to tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a quaking or quivering, particularly from fear or terror; a state of terror. — Hurry; confused haste. (R.)

Tres'cott, in *Maine*, a township of Washington co., on the Atlantic, 80 m. E. of Bangor; *pop.* abt. 950.

Tres-Mon'tes, a peninsula of Chili, W. of Patagonia, between the Chonos Archipelago and the Gulf of Penas.

Tres'pass, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *trespasser*, from *tres*, Lat. *trans*, beyond, and *passer*, to pass.] To pass over the boundary line of another's land; to enter unlawfully upon the land of another. — To intrude; to go too far; to put to inconvenience by demand or importunity. — To commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another; to violate any rule of rectitude, to the injury of another; to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty.
—*n.* Any injury or offence done to another. — Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty.
(*Law.*) In its widest and most extensive sense, it signifies any transgression or offence against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live, whether it relates to a man's person or his property; — hence, it includes beating any person, taking or detaining his goods; also, non-performance of promises or undertakings, and, in general, any misfeasance or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated or damnified. Whenever the act itself is directly and immediately injurious to the person or property of another, and therefore necessarily accompanied with some force, an action of trespass *vi et armis* will lie; but if the injury is only consequential, a special action of trespass on *the case* may be brought. But in the more limited and usual sense, it signifies no more than an entry on another man's ground without lawful authority, and doing some damage, however inconsiderable, to his real property. The law regards every entry upon another's lands, unless by the owner's leave, or in some very particular cases, as an injury or wrong, for satisfaction of which an action of trespass will lie, but determines the *quantum* of that satisfaction by considering how far the offence was wilful or inadvertent, and by estimating the value of the actual damage sustained.

Tres'passer, *n.* One who commits a trespass; one who enters upon another's land, or violates his rights. —A transgressor of the moral law; an offender; a sinner.

Tres-Pon'tes, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 25 m. E. of Lavras do Funil; *pop.* 4,000.

Tress, *n.* [Fr. *tresse*; It. *treccia*, tress, from Gr. *tricha*, threefold, from the usual mode of braiding the hair.] A braid or knot of hair; a ringlet; a curl.

Tressed, (*trest,*) *a.* Having tresses. — Curled; formed into ringlets.

Tres'sel, *n.* Same as TRESTLE, *q. v.*

Tressure, (*tresh'ur,*) *n.* [Fr. *tresser*, to twist.] (*Her.*) An ornamental frame or border around a bearing. *Warton.*

Tress'ured, *a.* That is surrounded with a tressure.

Tress'y, *a.* Abounding in tresses.

Trestle, (*tres'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *tréteau*; L. Lat. *trestellus*, from Du. *dreistal*, a tripod, from *drie*, three, and *stal*, stool.] A three-legged prop for supporting anything which requires to be placed horizontally. — The frame of a table; a movable form for supporting anything.
Trestle-board. A board on which architects, &c., draw designs; — so called because formerly placed on trestles. (*Worcester.*) — *Trestle-bridge.* A bridge supported by trestles. — *Trestle-trees.* (*Naut.*) Two bars of wood or iron at the mast-head, fitting on the shoulders of the mast, passing lengthwise of the ship, and holding up the cross-trees, on which and on the trestle-trees themselves the top is laid. — *Trestle-work.* A sort of staging for a support. — *Hole.*

Tret, *n.* [Probably from Lat. *tritus*, *tero*, to wear.] (*Com.*) An allowance to purchasers of 4 pounds on every 104 of suttle weight, for waste matter, or for dust or sand which may be mixed with commodities.

Treuen, (*tri'en,*) a town of Prussia, in Saxony, 9 miles from Plauen; *pop.* 5,812.

Treuenbrietzen, (*tri-en-bret'sen,*) a town of Prussia, 22 m. from Potsdam; *pop.* 6,000.

Tre'vet, *n.* A weaver's instrument for severing the thread of the pile of velvet. — *Simmonds.*

Treves, (*trairz,*) (Ger. *Trier*, anc. *Augusta Trevirorum*,) the most ancient, and one of the most celebrated cities of Germany, in the centre of a large valley lying along the Moselle, 60 m. from Coblentz. The chief buildings are the Elector's palace, now turned into barracks, and the church of Notre Dame, built about 1240, and affording a good specimen of Gothic architecture. *Manuf.* Woollens, cotton, leather, &c. The archbishop of *T.* was, in virtue of his office as chancellor of Burgundy, one of the electors of the empire, a right which seems to have originated in the 12th or 13th century, and continued till the French Revolution. The ambition and talents of some of these episcopal rulers obtained for them great political weight in Germany. Since 1814, *T.* has belonged to Prussia. *Pop.* 18,792.

Trev'et, *n.* Anything that stands on three legs, as a stool.

Treviglio, (*trai-veel'yo,*) a town of N. Italy, 20 m. from Milan; *pop.* 6,846.

Trevilian's Depot, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Louisa co., 67 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Treviso, (*tre-ve'so,*) a town of N. Italy, on the Sile, 16 m. from Venice. *T.* is the cap. of a prov. of same name, and is surrounded by a wall of from 24 to 38 feet in height, and strengthened by numerous bastions. *Pop.* 28,084.

Trevi'so, (DUKE OF.) See MORTIER.

Trev'orton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northumberland co., abt. 10 m. S.E. of Sunbury.

Trévoux, (*trai-voo',*) a town of France, dept. Ain, on the Saône, 14 m. from Lyons; *pop.* 4,065.

Trex'lerstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lehigh co., 80 m. W.S.W. of Allentown.

Trey, (*trā,*) *n.* [Lat. *tres.*] A three at cards or dice.

Tri-. [Gr. *treis*; Lat. *tres.*] A prefix signifying *three.*

Tri'able, *a.* That may be tried; that may be subjected to trial or test.

Tri'ableness, *n.* The state or quality of being triable.

Triacontehe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *triaconta*, thirty, and *edra*, seat, base.] (*Min.*) Containing thirty sides.

Tri'ad, *n.* [Lat. *trias*, *triadis*; Gr. *trias*, *triados*, from *treis*, three.] The union of three; three united.
(*Mus.*) The chord of a note with its third and fifth, in which the octave is sometimes added; the common chord. — *Dwight.*
Triads of the Welsh bards, are poetical histories, in which the facts recorded are thrown into the form of triplets. The *Triads* are supposed to be of no greater age than the reign of Edward I.

Triadel'phia, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 50 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Triadelphia, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Ohio co., abt. 8 m. E. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 500.

Trindelphia Iron-Works, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Tridel'phous, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, and *adelphos*, brother.] (*Bot.*) Applied to stamens whose filaments are united or arranged in three sets or parcels, as in the common St. John's-wort.

Tri'al, *n.* [From O. Fr. *triement.*] Act of trying; any effort or exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done; examination by a test; experiment. — Suffering that puts strength, patience, or faith to test; afflictions or temptations that exercise and prove the graces or virtues of men. — Temptation; test of virtue; state of being tried.
(*Law.*) The examination of a cause in controversy between parties, before a proper tribunal. The term is most frequently applied to trial by jury, whether in a civil or criminal matter.

Tri'al'ity, *n.* Triad; three united. (R.)

Tri'alogue, (*-log,*) *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse of three persons.

Trian'dria, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *aner*, *andros*, a man.] (*Bot.*) The third class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having three stamens.

Tri'angle, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *triangulum* — *tres*, and *angulus*, an angle.] (*Geom.*) A figure which has three sides, and consequently also three angles. *T.* are *rectilineal*, *spherical*, or *curvilineal.* *Rectilineal* or *plane T.* are bounded by straight lines; *spherical triangles* are formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of the planes of three great circles; *curvilineal T.* are those which are bounded by three curves of any kind whatever. *T.* receive other distinctive names from the relation of their sides and angles. A plane *T.* is said to be *equilateral* when its three sides are all equal; *isosceles*,

when two only are equal; and *scalene*, when all three are unequal. It is called *right-angled* when one of its angles is a right angle; *oblique-angled*, when one of its angles is greater than a right angle; and *acute-angled*, when each of its angles is less than a right angle; lastly, two *T.* are said to be *similar* when their angles are respectively equal, each to each.

(*Astron.*) One of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus, situated in the northern hemisphere. The same name is also given to one of the 12 southern constellations formed by Bayer. There is also the *Little Triangle*, added by Hevelius, near the first named.

(*Mus.*) A small steel triangular instrument of percussion (Fig. 876), open at one of its angles. It is set in vibration by being struck with a short metal bar.

T. of forces. (*Statics.*) A theorem according to which three forces which, applied to the same point, produce equilibrium, are always parallel and proportional to the sides of a triangle, taken in order. The term *polygon of forces* is applied to the general theorem.

Tri'angle, in *New York*, a post-township of Broome co., 15 m. N. of Binghamton; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Tri'angled, *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

Tri'angles, (The,) a group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico, off the E. coast of Yucatan.

Trian'gular, *a.* Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; relating to a triangle.

T. compasses. Compasses having three legs; two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on the central joint of its own. The instrument is useful in the construction of maps and charts, as three points may be taken off at once.—*T. numbers.* (*Math.*) The series of numbers formed by the successive sums of the terms of an arithmetical progression, of which the common difference is 1. Thus:—

Arithmetical progression . 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.
Triangular numbers . . . 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, &c.

The general term of the series is $n \frac{1}{2}(n+1)$.

Triangular'ity, *n.* The quality of being triangular.

Trian'gularly, *adv.* In a triangular manner.

Trian'gulate, *v. a.* To divide into triangular network by mensuration. — To make triangular.

Triangula'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Survey.*) The network of triangles with which the face of a country is covered in a trigonometrical survey.

Trianthe'ma, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Horse-purslain, a genus of plants, order *Trianthema*.

Tri'archy, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *archē*, rule.] Government by three persons.

Tri'as, *n.* (*Geol.*) A system which derives its name—*Trias*, or triple system — from its being composed, in Germany, where it is very fully developed, of three main members; viz., the *Keuper*, the *Muschelkalk*, and the *Bunter Sandstein*. These, as far as they may be compared, are the equivalents of the upper New Red Sandstone. The Trias has been separated from the lower New Red or Fermian, because its flora and fauna are essentially *Mesozoic* and akin to those of the oölite and chalk, while those of the Permian are essentially *Palæozoic* in their fossils, and related to those of the coal-measures below. The Flora embraces equisetums, calamites, ferns, cycadaceous and coniferous plants; the Fauna, corals, star-fishes, shell-fish, crustaceans, reptiles, foot-prints of birds, and indications of marsupial mammals.

Trias'sic, *a.* Belonging to, or constituting trias.

Triba'sic, *a.* (*Chem.*) When an acid, on being brought in contact with a metallic oxide, exchanges three atoms of hydrogen for an equivalent amount of metal, it is termed a *tribasic acid*.

Tribe, *n.* [Fr. *tribu*; Lat. *tribus*, from *tres*, three.] A family, race, or series of generations, descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel. — A nation of savages; a body of rude people united under one leader or government. — A division, class, or distinct portion of people, from whatever cause that distinction may have originated.

(*Nat. Hist.*) A number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common.

Tribe's Hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 38 m. N.W. of Albany.

Trib'let, Trib'olet, *n.* A goldsmith's tool for making rings.

Tribom'eter, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the friction of metals.

Tri'brach, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, three, and *brachys*, short.] (*Prosody.*) A poetic foot of three short syllables.

Tribulation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; L. Lat. *tribulatio*, from *tribulo*, *tribulatum*, to oppress, afflict, from *tribulum*, a thrashing instrument with sharp teeth, resembling a sledge.] Severe trouble or affliction; that which distresses life; vexation.

Tribu'nal, *n.* [Lat., from *tribunus*, a tribune who administered justice.] The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice; more generally, a court of justice.

Trib'unary, *a.* Relating to a tribune, or to tribunes.

Trib'unate, *n.* See Tribuneship.

Tribune, (*trib'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *tribun*; Lat. *tribunus*, from *tribus*, a tribe.] The chief of a tribe among the ancient Romans; afterward an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the petricians or nobles, and to defend their liberties against any attempts that might be made upon them, by the senate and consuls.—A bench or elevated place, from which speeches were delivered to the people:—still used in this sense in the French legislative assemblies.

Trib'uneship, *n.* The office of a tribune.

Tribunician, (*-ish'an,*) **Tribunitial,** (*-ish'al,*) *a.* Pertaining to tribunes; suiting a tribune.

Trib'utarily, *adv.* In a tributary manner.

Trib'utariness, *n.* The state or quality of being tributary.

Trib'utary, *a.* Paying tribute to another; subject; subordinate; paid in tribute; yielding supplies of anything.

—*n.* One that pays tribute, or a stated sum in acknowledgment of subjection. — An affluent; a stream which falls into another stream.

Tribute, (*trib'yūt,*) *n.* [Fr. *tribut*; Lat. *tributum*, from *tribuo*, to give, to bestow, from *tribus*, a tribe.] Something given or contributed; a grant.—An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. — A personal contribution.

Trib'uter, *n.* (*Mining.*) A miner who works a section of a lode, receiving a portion of the ore raised, or of its value. — *Tomlinson.*

Tri'ca, *n.* (*Bot.*) One of the names of the shield or reproductive organs of a lichen.

Tri'caia, or **Trikhala,** (anc. *Tricca,*) a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, 32 m. from Larissa; *pop.* 12,000.

Tricap'sular, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has three capsules.

Trice, *n.* [Fr. *trois*, three.] A space of time during which one can say or tell three; a very short time; an instant; a moment.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To haul or tie up by means of a rope.

Tricennial, (*-sen-,*) *a.* [Lat. *tricennalis*, from *tricennium* —*triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, a year.] Belonging to the period of thirty years, or occurring once in that period.

Tricen'tenary, *n.* [Lat. *tres*, three, and *centum*, a hundred.] A period or space of three hundred years.

Triche'cus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Morse.

Trichi'asis, *n.* [Gr.] (*Med.*) A disease of the eyelids, in which the eyelashes grow inwards and irritate the bulb of the eye.

Trichi'næ, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *thrix*, a hair.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of minute nematoid worms, infesting, in the adult procreative state, the intestinal canal, and, in its larval state, the muscular tissue of man and certain mammals, especially the hog. The young trichinæ, as they are seen in the human muscle, present the form of spirally-coiled worms, in the interior of small, globular, oval, or lemon-shaped cysts, which appear as minute specks scarcely visible to the naked eye. (Fig. 2525.) These cysts are more or less covered externally with calcareous matter, according to the length of time they have remained in a fixed position, and the degree of degeneration which their walls have undergone. The trichina measures, on an average, 1-78th of an inch in length, and 1-130th of an inch in breadth. The number of larval trichinæ that may simultaneously exist in the muscles of a single man or animal is enormous. In a cat a single ounce of flesh was estimated to contain 325,000 trichinæ; and if all the voluntary muscles of a human body of ordinary size were similarly affected, the number of worms would exceed 1,950 millions! On the second day after their introduction, these intestinal trichinæ attain their full sexual maturity; and about the sixth day the minute filaria-like embryos hatched within the oviducts of the female are excluded. They forthwith penetrate the mucous coats or walls of the intestine, enter the capillaries, are transported by the circulation to the whole muscular system, pierce and escape from the capillaries to penetrate that tissue, and within a fortnight attain the ordinary characters of *Trichina spiralis*, providing themselves by irritation of the sarcolemma with their adventitious cyst, which, at a later period, may become calcified. As the first introduction of *Trichinæ* is from eating meat, the animal matter in the garbage or offal commonly given to pigs occasions the frequency of their occurrence in that domestic animal. Where the custom may prevail of eating pork, or particular forms of pork, *e.g.* ham, bacon, sausages, &c., imperfectly cooked or raw, the *Trichinæ* in such meat are introduced in a state highly favorable for their development and procreation into the intestine, and thus is produced the painful and often fatal disease called *Trichiniasis*. Wholesome feeding of the pig with vegetable food, and thorough cooking of the pork, are the main preventives of *Trichiniasis*.

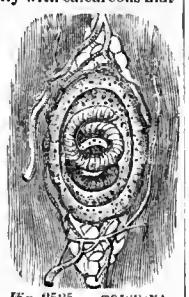

Fig. 2525. — Trichina. Lying coiled up in muscle, the outside of the cyst supporting fatty tissue, vessels, &c. (Magnified.)

Trichini'asis, *n.* (*Med.*) See Trichinæ.

Trichi'lia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of trees, order *Meliaceæ*. The juice of the bark of *T. emetica*, the Arabian Ekaja or Ecaija, is a purgative and a violent emetic. *T. moschata*, the Musk-wood, is remarkable for its musky odor.

Trichinopoly, (*trich-i-nop'o-le,*) a city and fortress of the S. of India, cap. of a district, on the Cauvery, opposite the island of Seringham, famous for its magnificent Hindoo temples; Lat. 10° 50′ N., Lon. 78° 50′ E. *Pop.* 35,000.

Trichom'atose, *a.* (*Med.*) Applied to the hair when affected with Plica, *q. v.*

Tri'chord, (*kōrd,*) *n.* [Gr. *trichordon—treis*, and *chorde*, a string or cord.] (*Mus.*) An ancient instrument, or lyre, with three strings.

Trichos'tema, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Borraginaceæ*. The Blue-curls, *T. dichotoma*, found on dry or rocky hills in the Northern and Middle States, is a foot high, branches opposite, leaves petiolate, flowers axillary and terminal, corolla purple, and stamens slender of a delicate purplish hue, gracefully bending from the lower lip of the corolla to the upper, forming a beautiful arch.

Tri'chroism, (*-kro-izm,*) *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *chroma*, color.] (*Min.*) The property possessed by certain minerals of exhibiting, when viewed by transmitted light, different colors in three different directions.—*Worcester.*

Trick, *n.* [Fr. *tricher*; It. *treccare*; Lat. *tricor*, to play tricks.] An entanglement; a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose, or an underhand scheme to impose upon the world; a hoax or cheating; a dexterous artifice; vicious practice; the sly dexterity or legerdemain of a juggler. — A parcel of cards falling to the winner at one turn or one round of play; as, to win the odd *trick*. — A particular practice, habit, or manner.

—*v. a.* To deceive; to impose on; to defraud; to cheat.

—[W. *treciaw*, to furnish or harness, to trick out; *trec*, an implement, harness, gear.] To dress; to decorate; to set off; to adorn fantastically. — Often followed by *up*, *off*, or *out*.

—*v. n.* To practise trickery or fraud.

Trick'er, Trick'ster, *n.* One who tricks; a deceiver; a cheat. — A Trigger, *q. v.*

Trick'ery, *n.* The act of dressing up; artifice; stratagem.

Trick'ing, *n.* Act of one who tricks; cheating. — Dress; ornament; decoration.

Trick'ish, *a.* Full of tricks; artful in making bargains; given to deception and cheating; knavish.

Trick'ishly, *adv.* In a trickish manner; artfully; knavishly.

Trick'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being trickish.

Trick'le, *v. n.* To fall in drops; to rill in a slender stream; to flow in a small gentle stream.

Trick'ling, *n.* The act of flowing in a small gentle stream or in drops.

Trick'-track, *n.* [Fr. *trictrac.*] A game at table, resembling backgammon.

Trick'y, *a.* Trickish; practising tricks. (Colloq.)

Tric'linate, *a.* (*Min.*) Applied to crystals whose three axes are unequal and oblique to one another.

Triclin'ic, *a.* (*Crystall.*) Noting a system of crystallization such that the three axes of the crystals are unequal, and all their intersections are oblique, as in the oblique rhomboidal prism. — *Worcester.*

Triclin'ium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Roman Antiq.*) A room for the entertainment of guests, furnished on three sides with couches, the fourth side being left open for the attendance of the servants.

Tricoc'cus, *n.* [Gr. *trikokkos*, with three grains.] (*Bot.*) A fruit consisting of three cocci, or seeds with elastically dehiscing shells.

Tri'color, (*-kŭl'er,*) *n.* [Fr., of three colors.] A flag having three colors in equal masses. The present European tricolor ensigns are: France — blue, white, red — divided vertically. Italy — green, white, red — divided vertically. Belgium — black, yellow, red — divided vertically. Holland — red, white, blue — divided horizontally.

Tri'colored, *a.* Having three colors.

Tri'corn, *a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *cornu*, a horn.] Three-horned.

Tricor'poral, Tricor'porate, *a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *corpus*, a body.] Having three bodies.

Tricus'pid, *a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *cuspis*, a point.] Three-pointed.

T. valve. (*Anat.*) One of the valves of the heart, situated between the right auricle and ventricle, and so named from having a triangular shape.

Tricus'pidate, *a.* Having three points.

Tridac'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, having the shell open, the valves equal, the foot small, and furnished with byssus. — *Tridacna gigas* (Fig. 2526) is remarkable for its great size, exceeding that of any other bivalve. The shell of a

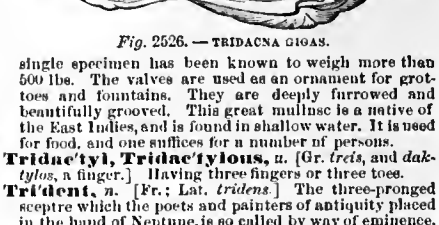

Fig. 2526. — Tridacna gigas.

single specimen has been known to weigh more than 500 lbs. The valves are used as an ornament for grottoes and fountains. They are deeply furrowed and beautifully grooved. This great mollusc is a native of the East Indies, and is found in shallow water. It is used for food, and one suffices for a number of persons.

Tridac'tyl, Tridac'tylous, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, and *daktylos*, a finger.] Having three fingers or three toes.

Tri'dent, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tridens.*] The three-pronged sceptre which the poets and painters of antiquity placed in the hand of Neptune, is so called by way of eminence. — Hence, any instrument in the form of a fork with three prongs.

Tri'dent, Tri'dented, *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

Triden'tate, Triden'tated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having three sharp teeth.

Tridiapa'son, *n.* (*Mus.*) A triple octave, or a twenty-second. — *Moore.*

Tridodecahe'dral, *a.* [Gr. *treis, dodeka,* twelve, and *hedra,* a base.] (*Crystall.*) Noting crystals which present three ranges of faces, placed one above another, each range consisting of twelve faces. — *Cleaveland.*

Trien'nial, *a.* [Fr. *triennal*; Lat. *triennium,* the space of three years.] Continuing three years; happening every three years.

Trien'nially, *adv.* Once in three years.

Tri'er, *n.* [From *try.*] One who tries; one who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test or standard; one who tries judicially; one appointed to decide whether a challenge to a juror is just; a trior.—A test; that which tries or approves.

Triesch, (*treesh,*) a town of Moravia, 6 m. from Iglau; *pop.* 5,600.

Trieste, (*tre-est',*) a large seaport of the Austrian dominions, the capital of a district in the Illyrian territory, near the N.W. extremity of the Adriatic Sea, and 72 m. from Venice; Lat. 45° 38′ N., Lon. 13° 46′ 5″ E. It consists of an old town standing on a hill, with a castle on the top; the new town is on level ground, intersected by the Maria Theresa Canal, and built with neatness and regularity. It is the principal maritime city of the Austrian empire, is a free port, and the great emporium for the trade of the Austrian empire by the Adriatic. The trade of the Adriatic is conducted in barks of 20, 30, or 40 tons; these and much larger vessels enter with ease the inlet, in the form of a canal, which leads from the sea into the town, and has on each side quays for vessels to load and unload. Each of the trading nations of Europe has a consul here, and ship-building is carried on with activity. *Manuf.* Sugar-refining, the making of white lead, soap, leather, paper, and wax. Trieste is built on or near the site of the Roman colony of Tergeste; and there are some remains of the aqueduct which brought water to it from a distance of six miles. In 1797, and in 1805, it was taken by the French. *Pop.* 65,874. — The *Gulf of T.* forms the head of the Adriatic, and, at its entrance, has a length and breadth of 20 m. It contains the islands of Grado, &c., and receives the Isonzo, Stella, and other rivers.

Tri'fallow, *v. a.* Same as TREFALLOW, *q. v.*

Trifa'rious, *a.* [Lat. *trifarius,* threefold.] (*Bot.*) Arranged in three vertical rows. — *Gray.*

Trifas'ciated, *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *fascia,* a band.] Surrounded by three bands.

Tri'fid, *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *findo, fidi,* to split.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves divided into three segments by incisions extending about to the middle of the blade; three-cleft. — *Worcester.*

Tri'fle, *n.* A thing of no moment.

—*v. n.* To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly; to play the fool; to indulge in light amusements.

Tri'fler, *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity.

Tri'fling, *a.* Being of small value or importance; trivial.

—*n.* Employment about things of no importance.

Tri'flingly, *adv.* In a trifling manner.

Tri'flingness, *n.* Quality or state of being trifling.

Trifo'rat, Trifo'rous, *a.* Bearing three flowers.

Trifo'liate, Trifo'liated, *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *folium,* leaf.] (*Bot.*) Applied to leaves which bear three leaflets from the same point, as in those of the clover.

Trifo'lium, *n.* [Lat. *tres,* and *folium,* a leaf.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ,* sub-order *Papilionaceæ,* distinguished by their trifoliate leaves, with stipules adhering to the leaf-stalk, and commonly known as *Clovers* or *Trefoils.* There are numerous species, several of them natives of the U. States, and some of them important from an agricultural point of view. Of these the following may be mentioned: *T. pratense,* the Broad-leaved Red Clover, is extensively employed as a shifting crop, either by itself, or in mixtures which the farmer call *seeds.* Its arable form is much larger than the wilder varieties, the former being so much an induced plant that it has become difficult to make it hold to some lands so perfectly as it formerly did, in which cases the soil is described as clover-sick. *T. medium,* the Zigzag Clover, is a lover of sandy soils, whereas the *T. pratense* is not so well adapted for light land; and being a large species, it appears to have been introduced to cultivation as a good cropper where the commoner clover had failed. Its place is now generally supplied by *T. pratense perenne,* commonly called Cow-grass. *T. incarnatum,* the Carnation Clover, is an annual species, much used (especially in the early soils in the neighborhood of London) upon the white-crop stubble sown in autumn. Several varieties of its seed can be obtained. *T. repens,* the Creeping Trefoil, White Clover, or Shamrock, is a valuable feeding-plant in dry and thin soils; and in laying down permanent pastures, unless in strong land, it should be always pretty freely employed. Its spontaneous growth in the meadow is always hailed as a sign of an improved condition. A four-leaved shamrock is esteemed by superstitious persons as being lucky, perhaps upon the principle that it is thought to be fortunate to get anything rare; but in truth, four-leaved and even more-leaved clovers are not infrequently met with.

Tri'glyph, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* and *glyphē,* a carving, carved work.] (*Arch.*) An ornament consisting of a three-grooved tablet in the frieze of the Doric order, repeated at equal intervals.

Trig'onal, Trig'onous, *a.* Triangular; having three angles or corners.

Trigonomet'ric, Trigonomet'rical, *a.* Pertaining to, performed by, or according to, the rules of trigonometry.

Trigonomet'rically, *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

Trifo'rium, *n.* [Lat.] (*Arch.*) In Gothic architecture, an arched story between the pier arches and the clear-story of a building, (Fig. 2527.)

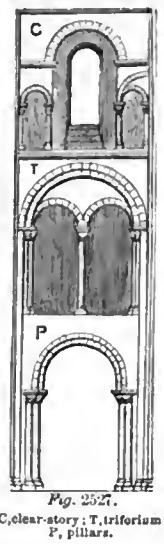

Fig. 2527.
C, clear-story; T, triforium; P, pillars.

Tri'form, *a.* [Lat. *triformis.*] Having a triple form or shape.

Trifur'cate, Trifur'cated, *a.* Having three forks, prongs, or points; three-pronged.

Trig, *n.* A stone, wedge, or block, to stop a wheel, or to prevent a cask from rolling. — *Palmer.*

Trig'amist, *n.* One thrice married.

Trig'amous, *a.* [Gr. *treis,* three, and *gamos,* marriage.] (*Bot.*) Applied to plants containing three sorts of flowers in the same flower-head; i.e., males, females, and hermaphrodites.

Trig'amy, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* three, and *gamos,* marriage.] State of being married three times; or the state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Trigeminous, (*-jĭm-*) *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *geminus,* twin-born.] Three at a birth; threefold.

Trigg, in *Kentucky,* a S.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area,* 530 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cumberland, Little, and Tennessee. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, and stone-coal. *Cap.* Cadiz. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Trig'ger, *n.* [Lat. *traho, tractus.*] That which pulls or draws; the catch which, being pulled, disengages the cock of a gun-lock, and allows it to strike fire.

Trigonom'etry, *n.* [Gr. *trigonos,* a triangle, and *metron,* a measure.] That branch of mathematics which treats of measuring triangles. The exact meaning of the term, however, has been much extended; so that it includes the determination of the situation and distance of all the points in a given space, in which the distance and situation of some points are given. A plane triangle consists of six parts: namely, three *sides* and three *angles*; the numerical value of any of these parts being given, and one of these three being a *side,* the value of any of the other three may be found by *T.* The science owes its origin to the Greek astronomers of Alexandria. From the time of Hipparchus, the solutions of the most useful cases of spherical triangles have been known, and fundamental formulæ are to be found in the *Analemma* of Ptolemy. The chords of the double arcs, however, were used by the Greeks in place of the *sines,* which were introduced by the Arabians, to whom the science is indebted for other improvements. *Tangents* were introduced by Regiomontanus, by means of which the calculations were greatly simplified. The present compact and elegant form in which the solutions appear is the result of the improvements introduced by modern analysis.

Tri'gram, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* and *gramma,* a letter.] A trigraph.

Trigrammat'ic, Trigram'mic, *a.* Containing, or consisting of, three letters.

Tri'graph, (*-graf,*) *n.* [Gr. *treis,* and *graphō.*] A name given to three letters having one sound, as *eau* in *beau.*

Trigyn'ia, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* and *gyne,* a woman.] (*Bot.*) A name given by Linnæus to those orders which have three pistils, or at least three styles.

Trihe'dral, *a.* [See TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides.

Trihe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* three, and *hedra,* side.] (*Geom.*) A figure having three equal sides.

Triju'gous, *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *jugum,* a yoke.] (*Bot.*) Applied to pinnate leaves whose petals bear three pairs of leaflets.

Trikeri', a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, at the extremity of a peninsula in the Gulf of Volo; *pop.* 6,000.

Trilat'eral, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tres,* and *latus, lateris,* side, a side.] Having three sides, as a triangle.

Trilat'erally, *adv.* With three sides.

Trilem'ma, *n.* A situation or difficulty in which there is a choice between three. — *Worcester.*

Trilin'gual, Trilin'guar, *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *lingua,* tongue, language. See LINGUIST.] Consisting of three languages.

Trilit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *tres,* and *litera,* letter.] Consisting of three letters.

—*n.* A word consisting of three letters.

Trilithon, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* and *lithos,* a stone.] Three stones placed together like door-posts and a lintel.

Trill, *n.* [It. *trillo.*] (*Mus.*) A quaver; a shake of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

—*v. a.* To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice.

—*v. n.* To shake or quaver; to play in tremulous vibrations of sound; to flow in a small stream, or in drops rapidly succeeding each other; to trickle.

Trillia'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The *Trillium* or Paris family, an order of plants, class *Dictyogens.* They are unbranched herbaceous plants, with rhizomes or tuberous root-stocks. Leaves whorled, not articulated, net-veined. Flowers large, solitary, hermaphrodite; fruit succulent. There are four genera and thirty species, natives of temperate regions. They are said to have narcotic, acrid, and purgative properties.

Trill'ing, *n.* One of three children born at the same birth.

Trill'ion, *n.* The product of a million multiplied by a million, and that product multiplied by a million; a number consisting of a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.—According to the French system of notation, the number represented by a unit with twelve ciphers annexed, being a million a thousand times repeated.

Tri'lobate, Tri'lobed, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into three lobes.

Tri'lobite, *n.* [Gr. *treis,* three, and *lobos,* lobe.] An extensive family of palæozoic crustaceans, deriving their name from the obvious three-lobed-like aspect of their bodies. The *T.* in numerous generic forms, as *asaphus* (Fig. 2528), *ampyx, calymene homalonotus, illænus,* &c., are especially characteristic of the Silurian system. About a dozen genera range through the Devonian epoch; only three or four appear in carboniferous strata; and not a single specimen has been found in later formations.

Fig. 2528. TRILOBITE. (*Asaphus candatus.*)

Triloc'ular, *a.* (*Bot.*) That has three cells, as a capsule.

Tril'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *trilogia.*] (*Lit.*) A series of three dramas, which, although each of them is in one sense complete, yet bear a mutual relation, and form parts of one historical and poetical picture. The *Agamemnon, Choephorx,* and *Eumenides* of Æschylus, and the *Henry VI.* of Shakspeare, are examples of a *trilogy.*

Trim, *a.* [A. S. *trymian, getrymian.*] Set in order; dressed up; suitably adjusted; firm; compact; snug; nice; tight; neat; as, everything about the ship is *trim,* her dress is *trim.*

—*v. a.* To set in order; to prepare; to arrange; to adjust; to make right, that is, to put in due order for any purpose; as, to *trim* a ship, to *trim* a fire. — To dress; to put into a proper state, as the body; to decorate; to ornament; to invest with extra embellishments; as, a cap *trimmed* with ribbons. — To clip; to shave; to shear; to lop; to dock; to curtail; as, to *trim* a hedge, to *trim* the hair. — To supply with oil; as, to *trim* a lamp — To dress, as timber; to make smooth; as, to *trim* a board.

(*Naut.*) To arrange in due order for working, as the sails of a ship. — To adjust, as the cargo of a ship, or the weight of persons or goods in a boat, so equally on each side of the centre and at each end, that she shall preserve her proper balance in the water and sail well; as, to *trim* ballast — To reprove with some degree of acerbity; to snub. (Used colloquially.)

To trim up, to adjust in due order; to attire; as, to *trim up* a head-dress.—*To trim in.* (*Carp.*) To join by a tenon and mortise, as a piece of timber into other work.

—*v. n.* To fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favor or countenance each; to balance; as, a *trimming* politician.

—*n.* Dress; gear; ornaments; as, a cavalcade in goodly *trim.*—State; condition; order; disposition; as, he was not in good *trim* to work.

(*Naut.*) The best disposition of a ship's proportion of ballast or cargo, arrangement of sails, and position of masts, as whether erect or raking, with a view to her sailing well. — *In ballast trim.* (*Naut.*) Having only ballast on board; — said of a ship.

Trim'ble, in *Kentucky,* a N. co., bordering on the Ohio River; *area,* 150 sq. m. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Bedford. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,478.

Trimble, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Athens co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Trimbelle, in *Wisconsin,* a river which flows S. into the Mississippi River from Pierce co. — A post-village and township of Pierce co., 12 m. E. of Prescott; *pop.* abt. 600.

Tri'merous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the parts in threes. *Gray.*

Trimes'ter, *n.* [Fr. *trimestre.*] A period of three months.

Trimes'trial, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to a term of three months; quarterly.

Trim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *trimetrus*; Gr. *trimetros—tri,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Pros.*) A poetical division of verse, consisting of three measures.

Trim'eter, Trimet'rical, *a.* [Fr. *trimétrique,* from Lat. *trimetrus.*] (*Pros.*) Containing, or consisting of, three poetical measures.

Trimet'ric, *a.* [From Gr. *tri,* and *metron,* measure.] (*Crystall.*) Having three unequal axes intersecting at right angles, as the rectangular and rhombic prisms.

Trim'ly, *adv.* In a trim or orderly manner; neatly; nicely.

Trim'mer, *n.* One who trims, fits, adapts, arranges, or decorates. — A time-server; one who fluctuates between two parties; also, a turn-coat.

(*Arch.*) A piece of timber inserted in a roof, floor, wooden partition, &c., to support the ends of any of the joists, rafters, &c.

Trim'ming, *n.* Act of one who trims or adjusts. — Necessary or ornamental appendages to anything; decorative accessories to an article of dress, as lace, ribbons, and the like; also, the concomitants served with a dish at table; as, the *trimmings* to a leg of mutton; — commonly used in the plural.—Act of rebuking or castigating; as, to give one a *trimming.* (Colloq.)

Trim'ness, *n.* State of being trim; state of being neat or spruce, and in good order; petty elegance; snugness; compactness.

Trimorphism, (*-morf-izm,*) *n.* [Gr. *tri,* and *morphē,* form.] (*Crystall.*) The property of crystallizing in three different forms. — *Dana.*

Trimûrti, *n.* [From Sansk. *tri,* three, and *mûrti,*

form.] (*Hind. Myth.*) The name of the Hindu Triad, or the gods *Brahma* (masculine), *Vishnu*, and *Siva*, when spoken of as an inseparable unity, though three in form. When represented, the *T.* appears as one body with three heads: in the middle, that of Brahma; at the right, that of Vishnu; and at the left, that of Siva (Fig. 247).

Tri'nal, *a.* [Lat. *trinus.*] Threefold.

Trincomalee', a seaport-town of Ceylon, on the N.E. side of the island; Lat. 8° 33′ 6″ N., Lon. 81° 14′ 6″ E. The inner harbor is land-locked, and has water in many places sufficient to float the largest vessels close to the shore; but its peculiar superiority over all other harbors of India consists in its being accessible to all description of ships during the monsoons. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Trine, *a.* [Lat. *trinus.*] Threefold; trinal.

Trinerv'ate, Tri'nerve, Tri'nerved, *a.* [Fr. *trinervé*, from Lat. *tri*, and *nervus*, nerve.] (*Bot.*) Having three ribs or nerves extending unbranched from the base to the apex; — said of a leaf. — *Gray.*

Tring, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, 32 m. from London; *pop.* 5,000.

Trin'ga, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of grallatorial birds, of the family *Scolopacidæ*, consisting of a large number of small birds which live on the shores of both salt and fresh water in all parts of the world. They are found more or less in flocks, and feed upon minute shell-fish and other small aquatic animals. Their wings are long and pointed, tail short, lower portion of tibiæ naked, hind toe very small, and the fore toes with a membranous margin. They are known under the general name of Sandpipers, and the popular names of Dunlins, Ox-birds, Robins, Snipe, &c.

Trin'ganu, a town on the Gulf of Siam, on the E. side of the Malay peninsula. It is the residence of a rajah, and the capital of a state of the same name. *Pop.* 60,000.

Tringle, (*tring'gl,*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *taringa.*] The curtain-rod of a bed.

(*Arch.*) A name common to certain little square members or ornaments, as regulets, listels, and plat-bands.

Trinidad', one of the largest of the British W. India islands, the most S. of the Windward group, off the N.E. coast of Venezuela, at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, 50 m. long, and 30 m. in average breadth; Lat. of its N.E. extremity, 10° 50′ N., Lon. 60° 54′ W. *Rivers.* Caroni, Gropuche, and the Ortoire. *Surface*, diversified by mountains, plains, and swamps; *soil*, very fertile. *Climate*, in general, healthy. *Cap.* Port of Spain. *T.* was discovered by Columbus in July, 1498. It belonged successively to the Spaniards and French, and was finally taken by the British in 1797. *Pop.* abt. 71,000.

Trinidad', in *California*, a post-village and township of Klamath co., 270 m. N.N.W. of San Francisco.

Trinidade, (*tre-ne-da'da,*) a town of Brazil, 19 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Trinida'de, an island of Brazil, in the Atlantic; Lat. 20° 31′ S., Lon. 29° 19′ W.

Trinita'rian, *a.* [Fr. *trinitaire.*] Pertaining or relating to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

—*n.* A believer in the doctrine of the Trinity; — opposed to *unitarian.*

Trinita'rianism, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine of Trinitarians.

Trinité, (La,) (*tre-nee-ta',*) a town of Martinique, on the E. coast, 16 m. E. of St. Pierre; *pop.* 6,000.

Trinity, (*trin'e-te,*) *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine of the Trinity, received by the greater part of the Christian world, teaches that in the unity of the Godhead there are three persons, of one substance, power, and eternity, viz., — the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. The word *Trinity* does not occur in the Scriptures, nor in the Apostles' Creed, nor yet in the Nicene Creed, but it is found in the Athanasian Creed.

Trin'ity, in *California*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Pacific; *area*, 3,500 sq. m. It is traversed by Eel Creek. *Surface*, mountainous in the E. and W.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Weaverville. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,173.

Trinity, in *Louisiana*, a post-village of Catahoula parish, 12 m. S. of Harrisonburg; *pop.* abt. 600.

Trinity, in *Texas*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches and Trinity. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sumpter. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Trin'ity River, in *Texas*, formed by the junction of the Elm and W. Forks, in Dallas co., flows into Galveston Bay, about 40 m. N. of Galveston city, after a S.E. course of 550 m., of which it is navigable 500 m. The Elm Fork rises in Cook co., and has a S.E. course of 150 m. The W. Fork rises in Archer co., and flows generally S.E. abt. 200 m. The valley of the Trinity is very fertile, and produces cotton, maize, rice, and sugar.

Trin'ity-Sun'day, *n.* The Sunday next after Whitsunday; — so called on account of the feast which is held on that day in honor of the Holy Trinity.

Trink'et, *n.* [Originally *trickel*, a dim. of *trick*, to adorn.] A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, a toy, &c.; — generally in the plural; as, she pawned her *trinkets.* — Tackling; tools; accessories of insignificant value; — commonly in the plural.

Trink'etry, *n.* Trinkets collectively considered; jewelry; bijouterie.

Trino, (*tre'-,*) a town of N. Italy, on the Po, 30 m. from Turin; *pop.* 8,976.

Trinoctial, (*-nŏk'shal,*) *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, and *nox*, *noctis*, night.] Comprising the period of three nights.

Trinod'dal, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, and *nodus*, knot.] (*Bot.*) Three-knotted, as a stem.

Trino'mial, *a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *nomen*, a name.] (*Math.*) Noting an algebraical quantity or expression consisting of three terms, connected by the sign plus or minus; as, $a^2 + bc^2 - d^3$.

—*n.* (*Math.*) An algebraical quantity consisting of three terms; — also, sometimes, written *trinominal.*

Tri'o, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tres*, *tria.*] Three united; three persons acting in combination; as, a *trio* of friends.

(*Mus.*) A composition consisting of three parts, for voices or instruments.

Trioctahe'dral, *a.* [Lat. *tri*, and Eng. *octahedral.*] (*Crystallog.*) Having three ranges of faces, one above another, each range presenting eight faces.

Tri'olet, *n.* [Fr.] A stanza of eight lines, in which the first line is thrice repeated. — *Brande.*

Trio'nes, *n. pl.* [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The seven principal stars in the constellation Ursa Major, popularly called Charles's Wain; four of the stars being fancied to represent a wain or wagon, and the three others the oxen by which it is drawn.

Trios'teum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Caprifoliaceæ. T. perfoliatum*, the Fever-root, Feverwort, or Horse-gentian, has a large and fleshy root, which is in much repute in medicine, having many of the properties of ipecacuanha.

Trip, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TRIPPED, (*tript.*) [Dan. *trippe*; Ger. *trippeln*, to trip; Swed. *trippa*; D. *trippeln.*] To hop, skip, or dance through gladness; to run or step lightly or nimbly; to take short, quick, light steps; to skip; to caper; as, *tripping* the light, fantastic toe. — To strike the foot against something in walking or running, so as to make a false step; to stumble; to lose one's footing. — To make a short or sudden journey; to jaunt; to travel to a short distance. — To fail; to err; to be deficient; to be guilty of a blunder, misstep, or dereliction of duty, propriety, or morality; as, he found his memory *trip* and fail him.

—*v. a.* To cause to stumble; to supplant; to cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under the person; — usually preceding *up*; as, to *trip up* an antagonist in wrestling. — Hence, to cause to fall by depriving of support; as, "to *trip* the course of law." (*Shak.*) — To catch in a misstep, blunder, or dereliction; to convict; to bring home to; to detect; as, he was *tripped* in the fact.

(*Naut.*) To loose, as a ship's anchor, from the bottom by its cable.

—*n.* Act of tripping; a stroke or catch by which a wrestler overthrows his antagonist. — A stumble by the loss of foothold, or the striking of the foot against an object; a stumble; a misstep. — Hence, a failure; a mistake; figuratively, a blunder; a slight error, digression, or dereliction, arising from haste or inconsideration.

"They who of each *trip* th' advantage take." — *Dryden.*

—A skip; a caper; a quick, light footstep. — A jaunt; an excursion; a short journey or voyage; as, to take a *trip* to Havana.

(*Naut.*) A single tack in plying to windward.

Triparied, *a.* (*Bot.*) Divided into three segments or lobes; tripartite.

(*Her.*) Presenting three parts or pieces.

Tripartient, (*-par'shent,*) *a.* Dividing into three equal parts, as a number.

Trip'artite, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tripartitus* — *tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into three parts; triparted. — Made by three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty. — Possessing three corresponding parts or copies.

Tripartition, (*-tish'un,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tri*, and *partitus.*] A division by three, or into three parts.

Tripe, *n.* [Fr.; W. *tripa.* Etymol. unknown.] Properly, the entrails, but in common usage, the large stomach, of ruminating animals dressed and prepared for food; as, a dish of *tripe* and onions. — A ludicrous term for the human belly. — *Johnson.*

Tripe de Roche, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GYROPHORA.

Tripen'nate, Tripin'nate, *a.* [Fr. *tripenné*; Lat. *tri*, and *penna*, *pinna*, a feather.] (*Bot.*) Trebly pinnate.

Triper'sonal, *a.* [From Lat. *tri*, and *persona*, a person.] Consisting of three persons.

Triper'sonalist, *n.* (*Theol.*) Same as TRINITARIAN, *q. v.*

Tripet'aloid, *a.* [Gr. *tri*, three, *petalon*, leaf, and *eidos*, form.] (*Bot.*) Having the appearance of being furnished with three petals, as a flower.

Tripet'alous, *a.* [Fr. *tripétale*; Gr. *treis*, three, and *petalon*, leaf.] (*Bot.*) Three-petalled, as a plant.

Triph'thong, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *phthoggos*, a voice.] (*Gram.*) Same as TRIGRAPH, *q. v.*

Triphylline, (*trĭf'y-lin,*) *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *phylē*, a class.] (*Min.*) A triple phosphate of lithia, manganese, and iron, found commonly in coarsely granular crystalline masses of a greenish-gray color.

Triple, (*trĭp'l,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *triplex*, *triplus* — *tres*, and *plico*, to fold.] Threefold; consisting of three united; multiplied by three; as, a *triple* head, a *triple* knot. — Treble; three times repeated; as, a *triple* proportion. — *Triple crown.* (*Eccl.*) Same as TIARA, *q. v.* — *Triple ratio.* (*Math.*) A ratio which is equivalent to 3. — *Triple salt.* (*Chem.*) A tribasic salt. See TRIBASIC. — *Triple stars.* Three stars in close proximity. (*Nichols.*) — *Triple time.* (*Mus.*) That class of time in which each measure is divided into three equal parts.

—*v. a.* (Usually written TREBLE.) To treble; to make threefold, or thrice as much or as many.

Triple Alliance. (*Hist.*) An alliance between the States-General and England, against France, for the protection of the Spanish Netherlands, was ratified Jan. 23, 1668. Sweden joined the league, April 25, and it then became known as the Triple Alliance. — Another, called the *Second Triple Alliance*, between England, France, and Holland, to oppose the designs of Cardinal Alberoni, the Spanish minister, was signed by the English and French, Nov. 28, 1716, and by the Dutch at the Hague, Jan. 4, 1717. — A Triple Alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, was concluded against France at St. Petersburg, Sep. 28, 1795.

Trip'let, *n.* [From *triple.*] A combination of three of a kind, or three united; as, a woman sometimes gives birth to *triplets.*

(*Poet.*) Three verses rhyming in unison.

—*pl.* (*Mus.*) Notes grouped together by threes, as in jigs.

(*Optics.*) An eye-piece of a microscope, which, when used, triples the power of the instrument.

Trip'licate, *a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *plico*, to fold.] Threefold; tripled.

Triplicate ratio. (*Math.*) In two numbers or magnitudes, the same as the ratio of the first to their fourth proportional. It is equal to the cube of their ratio, or the ratio of their cubes, as in the case of numbers.

—*n.* A third document or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind; as bills of lading drawn out in *triplicate.*

Triplication, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Late Lat. *triplicatio.*] Act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.

Triplic'ity, *n.* [From Lat. *triplex.*] Trebleness; the state of being triple or threefold.

Trip'lite, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A compound of phosphoric acid in combination with the protoxides of iron and manganese, which occurs of a pitch-black to a clove-brown color, in compact crystalline masses with a lamellar structure, and a cleavage in three directions at right angles to each other.

Tri'pod, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] (*Antiq.*) A vessel (Fig. 2529), table, seat, or instrument having three feet. It was from such a seat that the Pythian goddess rendered oracular answers at Delphi.

Fig. 2529. TRIPOD.

(*Surv.*) A three-footed stand for supporting a theodolite, &c.

Trip'ody, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.] (*Pros.*) A series of three feet.

Tripoli, (*trip'o-le,*) a country of N. Africa, and the most easterly of the Barbary states, extending along the S. shore of the Mediterranean, between Lon. 11° to 25° E., and Lat. 28° to 33° 30′ N.; being bounded on the S. by the Libyan Desert, E. by Egypt, and W. by Fezzan; estimated area 200,000 sq. m. The sea-board is about 1,000 m. in length; for 15 or 18 m. inland the country presents a perfect garden of fertility, but the country beyond is mostly a desert of sand. The products are cotton, silk, corn, tobacco, dates, figs, grapes, saffron, madder, castor-oil, senna, galls, other drugs, dye-woods, and fruits. Among the animals the horse takes the foremost place; next cattle, sheep, goats, camels, dogs, and poultry. Among the carnivora are wolves, foxes, hyenas, and jackals; and among the inoffensive are the gazelle, hare, ostrich, antelope, etc. Of the mineral kingdom salt seems to be the only article of consequence obtained. The manufactures are woollen and cotton fabrics, such as carpets, camlets, burnouses, sacking, leather nets, earthenware, and potash. The principal trade is by caravan with central Africa, or by sea with Malta, Tunis, and the Levant. *T.* is nominally subject to the Porte, and is governed by a pasha; the religion of the inhabitants is that of Mohammedanism. The knights of St. John of Jerusalem, to whom *T.* had been ceded by the Emperor Charles V., were expelled by Sultan Solyman, 1551; and the corsair **Dragut**, who was made the first governor, instituted a system of piracy which was continued for centuries. The capital was bombarded by a French fleet in 1683, and in 1804 by an American squadron under Commodore Preble; but it was only in 1806 that a British force visiting *T.*, compelled the Bey to renounce piracy. Estim. *pop.* 1,200,000.

TRIPOLI, the cap. of the above state, a fortified city and important seaport on the W. coast of Africa, on a low rocky peninsula entering into the Mediterranean; Lat. 32° 53′ 56″ N., Lon. 13° 11′ E. The harbor, defended by a mole, is both secure and protected. There is a magnificent triumphal arch, raised A. D. 164, to the honor of Aurelius Antonius and Verus, but the modern town has little to distinguish it from Mohammedan cities in general. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Trip'oli, or **Tar'abloos,** (anc. *Tripolis,*) a seaport of Syria, cap. of a pashalic of the same name, traversed by the small river Kadish, 15 m. from Beyrout; Lat. 34° 26′ N., Lon. 35° 44′ E. It stands at the foot of the branches of Mount Lebanon, and along the edge of a small triangular plain, which extends between them and the sea, and terminates in a flat promontory, on which is the place of anchorage. The plain is entirely covered with trees, chiefly mulberry, planted in regular order, and serving for the production of silk, which forms the staple of *T.* It is, however, very unhealthy. Silk is largely exported, both in a raw and manufactured state. *T.* was taken in 1108 by the Crusaders, who destroyed the rare and valuable library of Persian and Arabic works, said to amount to 100,000 volumes. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Trip'oli, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Bremer co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Waverly.

Trip'oli, Trip'il, *n.* (*Min.*) A siliceous mineral originally brought from Tripoli, used in polishing metals, marble, glass, &c.

Tripolitza, (*trip-o-lit'sa.*) [Mod. Gr., three cities.] A town of Greece, under the Turkish rule capital of the Morea, now the chief town of the government of Mantinea, lies 22 m. S.W. of Argos, and 39 S.W. of Corinth, in a plain 3,000 feet above the sea. It derives its name from being near the sites of the three ancient cities — Tegea, Mantinea, and Pallantium. In 1821 it was stormed by the Greek insurgents; and in 1828 razed to the ground by the troops of Ibrahim Pasha; it has since, however, been rebuilt. *Pop.* 8,000.

Trip'per, *n.* One who, or that which, trips or supplants; one who skips or walks nimbly.

Trip'ping, *p. a.* Quick; nimble; sprightly on the feet; stepping lightly or quickly.

(*Her.*) A term analogous to *passant*, but applied to animals of the chase; — also written *trippant*

—*n.* Act of one who trips, capers, or walks nimbly. — A light dance or step.

(*Naut.*) Act of loosing an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.—*Tripping line*, a small rope serving to unring the lower top-gallant-yard arm, when in the act of striking it, or when lowering it on deck. *Craig.*

Trip'pingly, *adv.* In a tripping manner.

Trip'sacum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*. *T. dactyloides*, the Sesame Grass, or Gama Grass, is a large, but coarse grass; stem slightly compressed, smooth, solid with pith, brown at the nodes, 4–5 ft. high; leaves nearly an inch broad, long, lanceo-linear, smooth beneath, roughest above. It is found throughout the U. States on river-banks and sea-shores.

Trip'-shaft, *n.* (*Mach.*) A supplementary rock shaft, worked by hand, for starting a steam-engine — *Webster.*

Trip'sis, *n.* [Gr., from *tribein*, to rub.] Act or process of Shampooing, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) Same as Trituration, *q. v.*

Triptole'mea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Pabaceæ*, composed of trees or woody climbers, with alternate pinnate leaves, common to the tropics of both hemispheres. The *rose-wood* of the cabinet-maker is said to be obtained of several species of this genus; but, according to Dr. Allemão of Rio de Janeiro, the greater part of the best kind of rosewood exported from Brazil, is the wood of *Dalbergia nigra*, while other qualities are the produce of species of *Machærium*.

Triptol'emus, (*Myth.*) The son of Celeus, king of Attica, by Neæra. The goddess Ceres wished to make him immortal, but was prevented through the meddling curiosity of his mother. She, however, taught him agriculture, and rendered him serviceable to mankind by instructing him how to sow corn and make bread. She also gave him her chariot, drawn by two dragons, in which he travelled over the earth, and distributed corn to all the inhabitants of the world.

Trip'tote, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *treis*, and *ptôtos*, falling.] (*Gram.*) A noun or denomination that has only three cases.

Triquetrous, (*-kwē'trŭs,*) *a.* [Lat. *triquetrus.*] Three-sided, with plane or concave sides.

(*Bot.*) Trigonal; three-edged.

Tri-rectan'gular, *a.* [Prefix *tri*, and *rectangular.*] Having three right angles; as, a *tri-rectangular* triangle.

Tri'reme, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tres*, and *remus*, an oar.] An ancient Greek and Roman vessel of war, having three banks of oars, invented by Ameinocles the Corinthian, B. C. 700. Other authorities say they were invented B. C. 703. They were first built by the Athenians at the instance of Themistocles, B. C. 481, and by the Romans B. C. 260.

Trirhomboid'al, *a.* [*Tri* and *rhomboidal.*] Possessing three rhombic faces or sides.

Trisacramenta'rian, *n.* [Fr. *trisacramentaire.*] (*Eccl.*) A member of a certain religious sect who admit of three sacraments only.

Trisect', *v. a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *seco, sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

Trisect'ed, *p. a.* (*Bot.*) Cut or divided into three equal parts or segments,— said of leaves.

Trisection, (*-sĕk'shun,*) *n.* The cutting or separation of a thing into three equal parts; — especially, in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal sections.

Trise'rial, Trise'riate, *a.* [From Lat. pref. *tri*, and *series.*] (*Bot.*) Arranged in three rows, one beneath another. — *Gray.*

Tris'mus, *n.* [Gr. *trismos*, gnashing of teeth.] (*Med.*) Spastic closure of the under jaw; — a partial tetanus. *Dunglison.*

Trisoctahe'dron, *n.* [Gr. *treis*, and Eng. *octahedron.*] (*Crystallog.*) A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces.

Tris'past, Trispas'ton, *n.* [Gr. *trispastos*, drawn threefold.] (*Mech.*) A machine with three pulleys acting in connection with each other for raising heavy weights.

Trisperm'ous, *a.* [Gr. *treis*, and *sperma*, seed.] (*Bot.*) Three-seeded, as a capsule.

Tristan d'Acunha, (*tris-tan'da-koon'ya,*) the chief of a group of three islands in the S. Atlantic, claimed by them Britain, lying to the S.S.E. of St. Helena, and E.S.E. of the Cape of Good Hope, and named after their discoverer, a Portuguese navigator, in 1506. It lies in Lat. 37° 6′ S., and Lon. 12° 2′ W.; the other two are called *Nightingale* and *Inaccessible*. *T.* is 20 m. in circumference, mountainous, and supplies water and fresh provisions to such ships as touch at its remote shores.

Triste, (*trēst,*) *a.* [Fr.] Sad; gloomy; heavy; melancholy.

Tristle, in Mexico, an island in the Gulf of Terminos, off the S.W. coast of Yucatan.

Triste, (Gulf of,) an inlet of the Caribbean Sea, on the N. coast of Venezuela; Lat. 10° 30′ N., Lon. between 67° 30′ and 68° 30′ W.

Trist'fully, *adv.* Sadly; gloomily; with melancholy.

Tristichous, (*tris'tik-ŭs,*) *a.* [Gr. *treis*, and *stichos*, a row.] (*Bot.*) In three longitudinal or perpendicular ranks. — *Gray.*

Tristigmat'ic, Tristig'matose, (*-lōz,*) *a.* [From Lat. *tres*, and *stigma.*] (*Bot.*) Having three stigmas, as a flower.

Trisul'cate, *a.* Having three forks, tines, or prongs.

Trisyllab'ic, Trisyllab'ical, *a.* [From Gr. *treis*, and *syllabê*, syllable.] Pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables; as, a *trisyllabic* root.

Trisyl'lable, *n.* A word consisting of three syllables.

Trite, *a.* [Lat. *tritus*, from *tero, tritum*, to wear by rubbing.] Stale; threadbare; worn out; hackneyed; used till so common as to have lost its originality and force; as, a *trite* subject, a *trite* citation, a *trite* proverb.

Trite'ly, *adv.* In a trite manner.

Trite'ness, *n.* Quality or state of being trite.

Triter'nate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Applied to compound leaves whose common petiole divides into three secondary petioles, which are each subdivided into three tertiary petioles, each of which bears three leaflets. — *Lindley.*

Tri'theists, *n. pl.* [From Gr. *treis*, and *theos*, God.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect who taught that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost were three co-equal distinct beings, united by a common will and purpose, arose in the 6th century. It separated into Cononites and Philoponists, so called from the names of the leaders.

Trit'icum, *n.* [Lat., wheat.] (*Bot.*) An important genus of the order *Graminaceæ*. *T. sativum*, and its varieties, is an annual cereal or corn grass, which supplies the inhabitants of many civilized countries with their most important article of food, known to everyone under the name of Wheat, *q. v.* *T. repens*, the Creeping Couch, is also well known, but as one of the most troublesome weeds of the farm and garden. Its stem, abt. 2 feet high, and trailing at the lower joints, is extremely difficult to eradicate. *T. caninum*, the Dog's Couch-grass, differs from it mainly in the absence of the running underground stems (rhizomes). It has, however, the same pungent flavor which belongs to all the *Tritici*, due probably to the presence of some kind of essential oil, by virtue of which it would appear to be capable of exerting powerful emetic action, at least on dogs.

Tri'ton. (*Myth.*) A sea deity, son of Neptune, by Amphitrite, who could calm the sea and abate storms at pleasure. He is generally represented as blowing a shell; his body above the waist is like that of a man, and below, a dolphin. Many of the sea deities are called Tritons.

Fig. 2530. — TRITON.

(*Zoöl.*) See Salamandridæ.

Tri'tone, *n.* [Gr. *tres*, and *tonos*, tone.] (*Mus.*) A sharp fourth. (R.)

Triturable, (*trit'yūr-a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr.] That may be triturated or reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.

Trit'urate, *v. a.* [Fr. *triturer*, from Lat. *tero, tritus*, to wear away by rubbing.] To rub; to crush; to pound. —To rub or grind to a very fine powder, and, properly, to a finer powder than that made by pulverization; to levigate.

Trituration, (*trit-yū-rā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act of triturating, or of reducing to a very fine powder by rubbing or grinding; levigation.

Triumph, (*tri'umf,*) *n.* [Lat. *triumphus.*] (*Roman Hist.*) A public and solemn honor conferred by the ancient Romans on a victorious general, by giving him a magnificent entry into the city, is said to have originated in the reign of Romulus, B. C. 753—B. C. 715. The triumph of the consuls Valerius and Horatius, B. C. 449, refused by the senate, but granted by a vote of the people, was the first instance of a triumph without the authority of the senate. The triumph of Camillus, for the taking of Veii after a siege of 10 years, was celebrated with great pomp B. C. 395. There were two kinds of triumphs: the great, called the *triumph*; and the lesser, called the *ovation* (*q. v.*). — Hence, by implication, pomp with which a victory is publicly celebrated; joy or exultation over success. — State of being victorious; victory; conquest; as, he was a general who could boast of few *triumphs*. — Formerly, a card that could take all others; — now written *trump*, q. v.

—*v. n.* [Fr. *triompher.*] To celebrate victory with pomp; to rejoice over victory; to exult in a success or advantage gained. — To prevail; to obtain victory, advantage, or success.—To boast insolently, as of an advantage gained over another.

"Yoe that *triumph* thus upon my misery." — *Shaks.*

—To flourish; to succeed; to be prosperous.

Triumphal, (*tri-ŭmf'al,*) *a.* [Lat. *triumphalis.*] Pertaining, or having reference, to triumph; serving to commemorate a triumph or victory; as, a *triumphal* arch.

Triumphant, (*-ŭmf'ant,*) *a.* Triumphing; rejoicing, as over victory.—Celebrating or commemorating victory; expressive of jubilation for success or advantage gained; as, a *triumphant* pæan. — Victorious; graced with conquest; as, "Our faith *triumphant* o'er our fears." (*Longfellow.*) — Used on an occasion of triumph; triumphal; as, "a *triumphant* chariot." — *South.*

Church triumphant, the church in heaven, enjoying a state of triumph over her enemies; — as opposed to *church militant*. See Militant.

Triumph'antly, *adv.* In a triumphant manner.

Tri'umpher, *n.* One who triumphs, or rejoices over victory; a vanquisher.

Triumpho, (*tree-oom'fo,*) in Brazil, a town of the prov. of São Pedro, 30 m. W. of Porto Alegre; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Trium'pho de la Cruz, (*kroos,*) in S. America, a bay and group of islands on the N. coast of Honduras.

Trium'vir, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* Triumvirs; Lat. *pl.* Triumviri, [Lat. *tres*, three, and *vir*, a man, a male person.] Originally, one of a triumvirate. — One of three men united in office, and governing with equal powers.

Trium'virate, *n.* [Fr. *triumvirat*; Lat. *triumeiratus*] A coalition or association of three men, constituting a board for the management of some public business among the Romans, one of which, the *Triumviri capitales*, for inquiring into capital offences, was instituted about B. C. 292. Julius Cæsar, Pompeius, and Crassus, formed a *T.* for carrying on the government, B. C. 60. Another was formed by Octavianus Cæsar, Marcus Antonius, and Lepidus, and afterwards sanctioned by a *Senatus Consultum*, B. C. 43. At the expiration of five years it was prolonged for five years more, B. C. 38. Augustus deprived Lepidus of his power, B. C. 36. It legally expired on the last day of the year B. C. 33.—A *T.* was appointed at Rome, consisting of Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi, with the entire executive power placed in their hands, Feb. 27, 1849.

—Hence, by implication, a junto, coalition, or association of three in office, government, or authority.

Triune, (*trī'yūn,*) *a.* [Lat. *tres*, and *unus.*] Three in one; — an epithet applied to God, to indicate the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

Triu'nity, *n.* State or quality of being triune; trinity.

Triven'to, a town of S. Italy, 50 m. from Naples; *pop.* 4,611.

Triv'et, *n.* [Fr. *trépied*, a tripod.] A three-legged stool or other support.

Triv'ial, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *trivialis*, from *trivium*, a cross-road.] That may be picked up anywhere or everywhere; — hence, common; worthless; vulgar; ordinary. — Commonplace; hackneyed; trifling; inconsiderable; of little value or importance; as, a *trivial* affair, a *trivial* instance, a *trivial* fault.

Trivial'ity, *n.* State or quality of being trivial; trivialness; want of importance. — That which is trivial; a bagatelle; a trifle.

Triv'ially, *adv.* In a trivial manner.

Triv'ialness, *n.* Same as Triviality, *q. v.*

Triv'oli, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Peoria co., 17 m. W. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Tri'-weekly, *a.* Thrice weekly; happening or appearing three times a week; as, the *tri-weekly* issue of a journal.

Tro'ad. (*Geog.*) The plain around ancient Troy.

Tro'as. (*Anc. Geog.*) A maritime city of Mysia, in the N.W. part of Asia Minor, situated on the Ægean coast, at some distance S. of the supposed site of ancient Troy. *T.* was a Macedonian and Roman colony of much promise, and was called Alexandria Troas. The Turks call its ruins *Eski Stamboul*, "the old Constantinople." Its remains, in the centre of a forest of oaks, are still grand and imposing. *T.* was three times visited by St. Paul.

Troat, *v. n.* [From *throat.*] To cry, as a buck in rutting-time.

—*n.* The cry or call of a buck in rutting-time.

Tro'car, Tro'char, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tres*, three, and *quart*, a fourth. So called from its triangular point.] (*Surg.*) An instrument used in tapping for the dropsy.

Trochaic, (*-kā'ik,*) *n.* A trochaic verse or measure; a trochee.

Trochaic, Trochaical, (*-kā'ik-,*) *a.* (*Poet.*) Consisting of, or pertaining to trochees; as, *trochaic* verse.

Trochan'ter, *n.* [Gr., a runner.] (*Anat.*) A name given to two processes (*greater* and *less T.*) at the upper end of the thigh-bone; — so called because the muscles inserted into them are those chiefly concerned in the act of running.

Troche, (*trō'kē,*) *n.* [From Gr. *trochos*, a runner.] (*Med.*) A small round lozenge or tablet, generally composed of sugar and mucilage, united with a small portion of more active remedies, intended to be allowed gradually to dissolve in the mouth.

Trochee, (*trō'kee,*) *n.* [Lat. *trochæus*; Gr. *trochaios*, from *trochos*, a running.] (*Pros.*) A rhythmical measure, consisting of two syllables, a long and a short; thus, – ⏑.

Trochil'ic, *a.* Having reference to, or characterized by, rotary or circular motion.

Trochil'ics, *n. sing.* [Lat. *trochlea*, from Gr. *trochalos*, running.] The science of rotary motion.

Trochil'idæ, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Humming-birds, a family of insessorial birds, containing above 300 species, divided into about 75 genera or sub-genera. The *T.* include some of the smallest known birds, many of which are remarkable for the wonderful splendor of their plumage. In this one respect alone, neither pen nor pencil could convey any adequate idea of their dazzling lustre. They are active little birds, and from the structure of their frames, it is apparent that they were intended to pass most of their time upon the wing. Their food consists of small insects, and perhaps the nectareous juices of flowers, which their tongue is beautifully fashioned for obtaining. This organ is very long, and can be darted out of the bill to a considerable length, by a sudden motion, like that of a spring. Their feet are small, generally dark-colored. Their wings are very long and narrow, and they are, by means of the rapid motion given to them, able to balance themselves in the air, hovering round flowering shrubs and plants, probing their tubular nectaries, and at the same time emitting a pretty loud humming noise, caused by the concussion of their wings with the air; whence their English

Fig. 2531.
HUMMING-BIRD'S NEST.

name "humming-birds." The *T.* are very pugnacious little creatures, and defend their nests with the greatest courage against all intruders, even man himself. They are natives of America, and are found from one extent of the continent to the other, though in greatest number in the tropical parts, in the deltas, and along the banks of the great rivers both of the North and South. *Mellisuga humilis*, a species peculiar to the West Indies, has a very sweet note, and is perhaps the only species of the family that has a real song. The male bird of this variety is about 2¼ inches in length, and is exactly like an humble-bee when darting about in the air. The nests of the humming-birds (Fig. 2531) are wonderfully made, with cotton, wool, and twigs, beautifully interwoven with feathers, and lined with down; and almost all the species lay two eggs, which in some cases are extraordinarily small. The smallest species of all is the *Mellisuga minima*, which is only about one inch and a quarter in length, and which weighs but twenty grains.

Troch'ilus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The typical genus of the fam. Trochilidæ, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) Same as Scotia, *q. v.*

Tro'ching, *n.* [From Fr. *trochet*, a cluster.] One of the small branches surmounting a buck's head.

Troch'lea, *n.* [Lat., a pulley, from Gr. *trochalia*.] (*Anat.*) A cartilaginous loop, through which the tendon of the *trochlearis muscle* or oblique muscle of the eye passes on its way to the side of the organ, and so called from its answering the purpose of a pulley.

Trochoid, (*trō'koid,*) *n.* [From Gr. *trochos*, a wheel, and *eidos*, form.] (*Geom.*) A particular description of curve, generated by the motion of a wheel. See Cycloid.

(*Anat.*) An articulation in which one bone revolves upon another like a wheel upon its axle.

Trochometer, (*-kŏm'-,*) *n.* [Gr. *trochos*, wheel, and *metron*, measure.] A contrivance devised for the computation of a wheel's revolutions; an odometer.

Trod, *imp. of* Tread, *q. v.*

Trod, Trod'den, *pp. of* Tread, *q. v.*

Trode, *old imp. of* Tread, *q. v.*

Trog'lodyte, *n.* [Fr., from Gr. *trōglē*, a hole, a cavern, and *dytēs*, one who enters, from *dūō*, to enter.] Among the ancients, one of a tribe of men who had their dwellings in subterraneous caves; — certain remains of such caverns exist along the banks of the Nile, and in parts of Nubia, Arabia, and Syria.

Troglodytes, (*trŏg-lo-dī'tēz,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of quadrumanous animals, including the Chimpanzee and Gorilla.—Also, a genus of insessorial birds,—the Wrens. See Wren.

Trogo'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Trogon family, comprising scansorial birds with a broad short bill, the tip hooked and dentate, and the base surrounded by long stiff bristles, the wings short and rounded, tail elongated, legs small, tarsus short and hidden in the plumage. They live upon insects, build their nests in hollow trees, and are but little upon the wing. They are found on both continents; but N. America possesses only the Mexican trogon, *Trogon Mexicanus*, abt. 11 inches long, color golden-green above; under parts carmine; forehead, chin, and side of the head black. — *Tenney.*

Troitzk, a fortified town of Asiatic Russia, govt. of Orenburg; Lat. 54° 15′ N., Lon. 55° 30′ E.; *pop.* 6,000.

Troitzkoi-Monastere, (*troits'ko-mon'as-tēēr-ai,*) a fortified town of Russia, 40 m. from Moscow; *pop.* 8,000.

Troja, (*tro'ya,*) a town of S. Italy, 15 m. from Foggia; *pop.* 6,000.

Tro'ja, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, lying off the coast of Tuscany, and rising in the form of a cone; *area*, abt. 2 sq. m.

Tro'jan, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to ancient Troy, or its inhabitants; as, the *Trojan* war.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of ancient Troy.

Troll, *v. a.* [Ger. *trollen.*] To roll; to move or turn in a circular direction; to drive about; to move volubly; as, to *troll* the tongue.—To circulate; to pass round about, as a measure or vessel of liquor; as, to *troll* the bowl. —To allure, in allusion to the practice of fishing with a baited trolling-line; — hence, to fish in, as water. — To sing the parts of in succession, as of a round, glee, and the like; as, "Will you *troll* the catch?" — *Shaks.*

—*v. n.* To roll; to go, move, or run round; as, "To *troll* it in a coach and six." (*Swift.*) — To fish, as for pike, with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley.

—*n.* A kind of reel over which a line (called a *trolling-line*) of great length is rolled, used in fishing for pike. — A catch; a round; a glee; any song, the parts of which are taken up in succession.

(*Scand. Myth.*) One of a race of beings engaged in a perpetual struggle with man, superior to man in strength and stature, but far beneath him in mind. Always outwitted, the *T.* embody the idea of unintellectual brute force, or mere awkward strength. This stupidity in the *T.* has by some been accounted for on the ground that they represent the old aboriginal races who retired into the mountainous fastnesses of the land, and whose strength was exaggerated because the intercourse between the races was small. (Dasent, *Popular Tales from the Norse*, lviii.)

Troll'er, *n.* One who trolls.

Trol'ley, *n.* In England, a truck for carrying railway materials.

Trol'lius, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Ranunculaceæ*, represented in America by only one species, the American Globe-flower, *T. laxus*, rare in swamps from Canada to Penn'a. It is about 1 foot high; leaves deeply cleft into 5 segments; sepals yellow; petals very small, orange-colored.

Trol'lop, *n.* [From *trull.*] A stroller; a loiterer; a vagrant; — hence, a slut; a slattern; an unkempt, slipshod, untidy woman.

Trol'lope, Frances, an English novelist and miscellaneous writer, b. 1780. In 1829 she went to the United States, and on her return home, three years afterwards, published the result of her experiences in her first book, *Domestic Life of the Americans* (1832). This work, owing to the severity of its strictures, was much animadverted upon at the time in this country. Mrs. *T.*'s subsequent literary career was one of incessant activity, and, perhaps, the most successful of her many performances are *The Widow Barnaby* and the *Vicar of Wrexhill.* D. at Florence, 1863. Her eldest son, Thomas Adolphus, has lived for many years in Italy, and is favorably known by his romances of Italian life, such as *Marietta; Guilio Malatesta; La Beata*, &c. He is also the author of a *History of Florence; The Girlhood of Catherine de Medici*, and *A Decade of Italian Women.* His brother, Anthony, is still better known as one of the most distinguished novelists of the day, and as one of that trio of living writers of English fiction who hold at the present time the first rank, — the others being Mrs. G. H. Lewes ("George Eliot"), and Charles Reade. His pictures of Irish life, and graphic delineations of the clerical element of English society, are too well known to need comment; as also are the titles of his numerous works, all of which have been reprinted, and command an extensive circulation in this country.

Trol'lopish, *a.* Slatternly; sluttishly; dirty.

Trombid'ium, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of insects, family *Acaridæ*, including the little, square, velvet-red mite seen in spring in flower-beds; and the Harvest-bug, which derives its name from its attacking the laborers employed in the harvest. The wound it inflicts — how produced is not well understood — occasions insupportable irritation, which usually leads the victims to scratch themselves, and thus to increase the inflammation. The skin becomes swollen and red, and sometimes even purple; and the minute vesicles caused by these insects sometimes terminate in suppuration.

Trom'bone, *n.* [It., augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet.] (*Mus.*) A brass musical wind-instrument, somewhat similar in form to the trumpet, but larger, and made with three sliding tubes, by means of which the intonation can be regulated, and the complete scale played. There are three sizes of *T.*, playing alto, tenor, and bass respectively.

Tromp, *n.* [Fr. *trombe.*] (*Metall.*) A blowing-machine used in furnaces.

Tromp, Marten Harpeatzoon Van, a Dutch admiral, b. at Briel, 1597. He began to serve under his father in the navy at ten years of age, gradually rose to distinction, and in 1637 attained the rank of lieutenant-admiral; in which capacity he served against the Spaniards, and captured many of their ships. In Oct., 1639, he won a great victory over the Spanish fleet and captured thirteen galleons. He was engaged in the naval campaigns of 1640 and 1641; but his courage and abilities were most strikingly displayed in the war with England in 1652-53. He had Robert Blake for his adversary, and was defeated off Dover in March, 1652. In Nov. following, he, in his turn, defeated Blake, and sailed up the English Channel with a broom at his mast-head. Another engagement took place in the Channel, in Feb., 1653, when the Dutch lost many of their ships, but *T.* succeeded in saving the 300 merchant-ships he was convoying. After commanding in several other battles against the English, this great seaman fell in the engagement with Monk, 23d July, 1653.—His son, Cornelius Van Tromp, b. 1629, rose also to eminence as a naval commander, and, on De Ruyter's death, was appointed lieutenant-admiral-general of the United Provinces. D. 1691.

Tromp'il, *n.* [O. Fr. *trompille.*] An opening in a tromp.

Tro'na, *n.* (*Min.*) Native sesquicarbonate of soda; composed, when pure, of 37·8 soda, 40·2 carbonic acid, and 22 water = 100.

Trond, (Si..) (*trawn(g,)*) a town of Belgian Limburg, 20 m. from Maestricht. *Manuf.* Tobacco, lace, &c. *Pop.* 10,474.

Troop, *n.* [Fr. *troupe*; It. *truppa.*] A crowd; a throng; a collection of people; a multitude; a company; as, while a man is rich he has *troops* of friends. — A body of soldiers; an army; — applied to infantry, it is now used in the plural; as, a fine body of *troops.* — Specifically, a company or small body of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain; as, a *troop* of lancers. — A company of stage-players; a theatrical company; a troupe; as, a *troop* of strollers. — A particular kind of drum-beat.

—*v. n.* To collect or gather in numbers or multitudes; to move forward in crowds; as, volunteers, by thousands, *trooped* to the standard. — To march in line or in company; as, "I do not . . . *troop* to the throngs of military men." — *Shaks.*

Troop'-bird, Troop'ial, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name popularly applied to several species of birds belonging to several genera of the family *Icteridæ*, in some respects resembling the starlings of the Old World, and in others coming near the finches, from which they differ by having the bill larger, straight, the base without bristles, and the tip without a notch. The name is derived from their habit of associating in large troops. They are generally called Orioles in N. America, and a well-known species has been described under Baltimore Bird, *q. v.*

Troop'er, *n.* (*Mil.*) A private in a regiment or body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

Troos'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Willemite, containing 2 per cent. of carbonate of protoxide of manganese, and named after Dr. Troost, of Nashville College, Tenn. It is a ferruginous silicate of manganese, and is found at Stirling, in New Jersey.

Tropæola'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Malvales.* — Diag. Free stamens; no disc; seeds without albumen; and an amygdaloid embryo. — They are smooth trailing or twining herbs, chiefly natives of S. America, and generally acrid, pungent, and antiscorbutic. There are 4 genera and about 40 species.

Tropæ'olum, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order *Tropæolaceæ*. *T. majus* is the showy Indian Cress or Garden Nasturtium, a well-known plant, with bright-yellow flowers and smooth peltate leaves. Its unripe fruit is frequently pickled and employed by housekeepers as a substitute for capers. Several beautiful species and varieties are now cultivated in borders.

Trope, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tropus*; Gr. *tropos.*] (*Rhet.*) A word turned or changed from its original signification to another; a change in the signification of a word, from a primary to a derivative sense; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly signifies. See Allegory, Irony, Metonymy, Synecdoche.

Tropez, (St.,) (*tro'pai,*) a seaport-town of France, dept. Var, 36 m. from Toulon; *pop.* 4,083.

Trophi, (*trō'fi,*) *n. pl.* [From Gr. *trophos*, a feeder.] (*Zoöl.*) In entomology, the parts of the mouth employed in mandnication or deglutition.

Trophied, (*trō'fid,*) *a.* [From *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

Troph'imus, a disciple of St. Paul, a Gentile, and an Ephesian by birth, who came to Corinth with the apostle, and accompanied him in his whole journey to Jerusalem, A. D. 58, (*Acts* xx. 4.)

Tropho'nius. See Agamedes.

Trophy, (*trō'fe,*) *n.* [Fr. *trophée*; Lat. *tropæum* = Gr. *tropaion*, a memorial of victory.] Among the ancients, a memorial erected on the site of a victory. It originally consisted of the arms or spoils of the vanquished, set up in some public place, or carried in triumphal procession; — hence, anything held and preserved as a memorial of victory, as arms, flags, eagles, and the like, taken from an enemy.

(*Arch.*) An architectural ornament, representing the trunk of a tree charged or encompassed with arms or military weapons, offensive and defensive; — hence, something which is a memorial of conquest or token of victory; as, "the *trophy* of my love's conquest." *Spenser.*

Tro'phy-mon'ey, *n.* In England, a duty formerly paid as an annual impost, by householders, for equipping the militia with the furniture of war.

Trop'ic, *n.* [Fr. *tropique*; Lat. *tropicus*, from Gr. *tropikos*, a turning back.] (*Astron.*) One of the two tropical circles, or parallels of declination, whose distances from the equator are each equal to 23½° nearly. The N. one is called the *tropic of Cancer*, and the S. the *tropic of Capricorn*; and they are called *T.* because when the sun, in his journey N. or S., reaches either of them, he, as it were, turns back, and travels in an opposite direction in regard to N. and S.

(*Geog.*) One of two parallels of latitude, each at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator; and they include that portion of the globe which is called the *torrid zone.*

—*pl.* The countries lying between the tropics, or near them on either side.

Trop'ic, Trop'ical, *a.* Being within or between the tropics; pertaining or having reference to the tropics; as, *tropical* heat, *tropical* winds, *tropical* latitudes. — Incidental to the tropics; as, *tropical* vegetation, *tropical* diseases.

—[From *trope.*] Figurative; metaphorical; rhetorically diverted from its proper or original sense; as, a *tropical* expression.

Tropical year, the time between the sun's leaving a tropic and returning to it. Popularly, it denotes the time from the longest day in one year till the longest in the next.

Trop'ically, *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner; by way of metaphor.

Trop'ic-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Phæton.

Trop'isi, *n.* [From *trope.*] One who deals in tropes; — specifically, one who explains the Holy Scriptures by tropes and figurative expressions.

Tropologic, (*-lŏj'ik,*) **Tropolog'ical,** *a.* Characterized or varied by tropes or metaphors.

Tropolog'ically, *adv.* In a tropological manner.

Tropologize, (*-pŏl'o-jīz,*) *v. a.* To treat in a tropological manner, as a word; to change to a tropical or figurative sense.

Tropology, (*-pŏl'o-je,*) *n.* [Gr. *tropos*, trope, and *logos*, discourse.] (*Rhet.*) A mode of speech characterized by the use of tropes, or involving change from the original import of the word.

Troppau, (*trop'pou,*) a fortified town of Austrian Silesia, at the confluence of the Oppa and Mohe, 35 m. from Olmütz. Here the diplomatic congress, afterwards removed to Laybach, was held from the 20th of Oct. to the 20th of Nov., 1820. *Pop.* 11,476.

Trot, *v. n.* [Ger. *trotten*, frequent. of *treten*, to tread; Fr. *trotter.*] To move faster than in walking, and at less speed than in cantering or galloping, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time. — To move with speed or celerity; to run; as, it is time to *trot* towards home.

—*v. a.* To cause to run swiftly, but at a less speed than a canter or gallop, as a horse or other quadruped; as, I will *trot* my mare against yours for a stake.

To trot out, to lead or bring out, as a horse, to exhibit his action and running qualities; hence, by analogy, to produce, as for inspection. (Colloq.)

—*n.* That quick pace of a horse or other quadruped, other than a walk, a canter, or a gallop, when he lifts one fore foot and an off hind foot at the same time; as, to travel at a brisk *trot.* — In a ludicrous sense, a quick sort of

pace with a hobbling motion; as, to keep one on the *trot* — A contemptuous term for an elderly woman; as, "Marry him to an old *trot*." — *Shaks.*

Troth, *n.* [A. S. *treowth*, what shows truth.] Faith; belief; fidelity; trust; as, to plight one's *troth* to a woman.—Veracity; truth; word; verity; as, "by my *troth*, thou 'rt a good fellow."

Troth'-plighted, *a.* Having one's plight or fidelity given or received.

Trot'ter, *n.* A beast which trots; specifically, a horse distinguished for his speed in *trotting*.—A sheep's foot; — sometimes applied, humorously, to the human foot.

Trot'ting, *n.* Act of running with a trot, said of a horse or other quadruped. — (*Sports.*) Performance or action of a horse, kept exclusively to trot in matches with others.

Troubadour, (*trōō'ba-dōōr,*) *n.* See FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Trouble, (*trŭb'l,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *troubler*, from Lat. *turbula* — *turba*, an uproar, a mob.] To agitate; to disturb; to put into confusion; to disorder; as, "A woman moved is like a fountain *troubled*." (*Shaks.*)—To vex; to tease; to molest; to afflict; to grieve; to distress; to disturb; to perplex; to annoy; to fret; to worry; as, to be *troubled* in mind. — To busy; to cause to be much engaged or anxious; to give occasion for labor to; to be productive of inconvenience to;—used as a polite figure of speech; as, I am sorry to *trouble* you. — To sue for a debt; — colloquial and vulgar. — *Johnson.*

—*n.* State of being troubled, disturbed, or agitated; vexation; commotion or confusion of mind; perturbation of spirits; perplexity; annoyance; affliction; calamity; molestation; inconvenience; as, domestic *troubles* are the bitterest *troubles* of any.—That which afflicts; that which causes disturbance, annoyance, or vexation.

—*pl.* (*Mining.*) Faults or interruptions in the stratum.

Troubler, (*trŭb'ler,*) *n.* One who, or that which, troubles, molests, annoys, or disturbs.

Troublesome, (*trŭb'l-sŭm,*) *a.* Causing trouble, agitation, vexation, disturbance, or inconvenience; burdensome; annoying; tiresome; wearisome; annoying; teasing; importunate; giving fret or worry to; as, a *troublesome* creditor.

Trou'blesomely, *adv.* In a troublesome manner.

Trou'blesomeness, *n.* Quality of being troublesome.

Troubling, (*trŭb'-*) *n.* Act of disturbing or putting in commotion; act of afflicting, annoying, or incommoding.

Troublous, (*trŭb'lŭs,*) *a.* Full of disturbance, agitation, or commotion; tumultuous; disorderly; as, a people's *troublous* cries. (*Spenser.*) — Full of affliction or trouble; agitated; full of perturbation or calamity; as, they lived in *troublous* times.

Trough, (*trawf,*) *n.* [A. S. and Icel. *trog.*] Something hollow or hollowed out; — specifically, a vessel of wood, stone, or metal, in the form of a rectangular prism, open at the top, for holding water, &c.; as, a *trough* for horses to drink from; — also, the channel that conveys water, as in mills. — Hence, a channel or depression, long and narrow; as, the *trough* between two furrows.

Trough of the sea, the depression of surface between two high waves or combers; as, the ship labored in the *trough of the sea*.

Trounce, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TROUNCED, (*trounst.*) To flagellate; to castigate; to punish, whip, or beat soundly; as, to *trounce* a school-boy. (Colloq.)

Troup, (*troop,*) in *Georgia*, a W. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, 370 sq. m. It is drained by the Chattahoochee River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* La Grange. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,632.

Troupe, (*trōōp,*) *n.* [Fr., troop.] A company, troop, or set of public performers, either in music or the drama; as, an operatic *troupe*.

Troups'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 30 m. S.S.W. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Trou'sers, Trow'sers, *n. pl.* [From Fr. *trousse*, a truss, a bundle; *trousser*, to tuck, gird, or fasten up.] A loose garment, fastened up with braces or suspenders, extending from the waist to the knee, or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs; pantaloons. (NOTE. This word is rarely used in the U. States, that of *pantaloons* (*pants*) being almost universal; while the latter, on the other hand, is esteemed vulgar in England.)

Trousseau, (*trōō'sō,*) *n.* [Fr., from *trousse*, a bundle, a truss.] The outfit of a bride, including clothing, laces, jewelry, &c.

Trout, *a.* [A. S. *truht*; Fr. *truite*; Lat. *tructa* = Gr. *troktēs*, a gnawer.] (*Zoöl.*) See SALMO.

Trout-colored, Trout-coloured, (*-kŭl'erd,*) *a.* White; spotted with bay, black, or sorrel.

Trout Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters a branch of Sinnemahoning Creek, in Elk co.

Trout'let, Trout'ling, *n.* A small trout. (Colloq.)

Trout Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lycoming co., 15 m. N. of Williamsport.

Trouvère, (*trōō'vair,*) *n.* [Fr., from *trouver*, to find.] Another form of the word *troubadour*, employed as a name to distinguish the vernacular poets of northern France from the Provençal troubadours. See FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Tro'ver, *n.* [From Fr. *trouver*, It. *trovare*, to find.] (*Law.*) A species of action on the case (ACTION, *q. v.*) which is employed to try a disputed question of property in goods and chattels. The declaration in trover contained, previous to 1852, a formal allegation that the plaintiff lost, and the defendant found, the goods in question; but this legal fiction is now abolished, and the action is brought on a simple allegation that the defendant converted to his own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of, the plaintiff's goods. In this action the plaintiff recovers damages equal to the value of the thing converted, but not the thing itself, which requires another form of action; detinue or replevin.

Trowbridge, (*trou'brij,*) a town of England, in Wiltshire, near the river Wene, 10 m. from Bath. *Manuf.* Superfine broadcloth and kerseymeres. *Pop.* 13,000.

Trowbridge, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Allegan co., abt. 4 m. S. of Allegan; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Trow'el, *n.* [Fr. *truelle*; Lat. *trulla*, a dipper, dim. of *trua*, a ladle.] A flat metal tool used by masons, plasterers, and bricklayers, for lifting, spreading, and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks so as to reduce them to the required shape and dimensions. — Also, a gardener's implement, having somewhat the shape of a mason's trowel, used in taking up plants, and for other purposes.

Trow'elled, *a.* Prepared or mixed with a trowel.

Trow'sers, *n. pl.* Same as TROUSERS, *q. v.*

Troy, TROJA, (*Homeric Geog. and Hist.*) The name of a district in the N.W. part of Mysia, in Asia Minor, and of a city situated in it. The latter was also called *Ilium*, and the former *Troas*, now the *Troad*. According to the account of Homer, the city was situated on ground rising above the plain formed by the rivers Scamander and Simois. On the S.E. was a hill, which was a spur of Mount Ida, and on which were the acropolis of the Trojans called *Pergamum*, the palaces of the king, and the temples of the gods. No such city as Troy, and no such people as the Trojans, were known in historic times. There have been various opinions respecting the site of the ancient city, and many efforts made to reconcile the present topography with the geographical statements made in the Homeric poems, but thus far with but little success. Attempts have also been made by chronologers to assign a date to the war of Troy, on a retrospective calculation from the opinion of Herodotus that Homer lived some four centuries before his own time, and that the Trojan war was, in the supposed age of Homer, a comparatively recent event. It must, however, be first proved that there was a single author named Homer, for the *Iliad*, or *Odyssey*, or for both (see EPIC; HOMERIC POEMS,) and that there really was a historical Trojan war. On both of these points no evidence, apparently, is forthcoming. Of the author or authors of the *Iliad* we know nothing: and the tale which the Homeric poets have left to us of the struggle to avenge the wrongs and woes of Helen is essentially a story in which the main chain of causation is superhuman, in which the gods mingle visibly with men, and the heroes themselves are the sons or husbands of immortal beings. From this narrative, full of an astounding thaumaturgy, Thucydides, by rejecting all the incidents as utterly improbable, and substituting political motives adequate to explain the movements of the contending forces, has extracted or rather fabricated a story thoroughly probable in itself, but for which we have less historical evidence than for the story of Robinson Crusoe. We are not, perhaps, justified in maintaining the negative position, that no war actually took place in the Troad; but we have as little warrant for asserting that there was. — *Brande.*

Troy, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Pike co., 50 m. S.E. of Montgomery.

Troy, in *Illinois*, a township of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A post-village of Madison co., 22 m. S.E. of Alton.

Troy, in *Indiana*, a township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,156. — A post-village and township of Perry co., on the Ohio, 63 m. E. of Evansville; *pop.* (1870) 6,566.

Troy, in *Iowa*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* in 1869, 248. — A post-village of Davis co., 90 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City. — A township of Iowa co.; *pop.* in 1869, 792. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* 2,490. — A township of Wright co.; *pop.* in 1869, 182.

Troy, in *Kansas*, a post-village, cap. of Doniphan co., abt. 16 m. N. of Atchison; *pop.* abt. 800.

Troy, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co., 38 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* 1,201.

Troy, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co., abt. 21 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Troy, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Lincoln co., 60 m. W.S.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Troy, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Montgomery co., 80 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* 882.

Troy, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Cheshire co., 45 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 767.

Troy, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., 8 m. N.E. of Morristown.

Troy, in *New York*, a city, cap. of Rensselaer co., on the Hudson, at the head of steamboat navigation and tidewater, 6 m. N. of Albany, and 151 m. N. of New York; Lat. 42° 44′ N., Lon. 73° 40′ W. It is regularly laid out, and handsomely built, partly on a level plain, and partly on an eminence which commands an extensive view. At *T.* is the principal outlet of the canals connecting the Hudson with Lakes Champlain, Ontario, and Erie; and it has railway connections with New York, Boston, and the north and west. The Union Depot, in the centre of the city, is one of the largest in the country, 60 trains arriving and departing daily. The iron furnaces and factories are among the largest E. of the Alleghanies, being furnished with the magnetic ores of Lake Champlain, and the hematitic ores of western Massachusetts. The coal is brought from Pennsylvania. The chief iron-works are those for bar-iron, railway-spikes, nails, locomotives, stoves, hot-air furnaces, hollow ware, machinery, agricultural implements, &c. Other important manufactures are those of railway cars, coaches, omnibuses, cotton and woollen goods, breweries, distilleries, flour, boots and shoes, shirts and collars—the latter employing 4,500 persons, with extensive machinery. There is also the largest manufactory of mathematical instruments in the country. *T.* contains numerous churches and public schools, the celebrated female seminary, founded by Mrs. Emma Willard, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution, asylums, academies, &c. — *West Troy* stands on the opposite side of the Hudson, and has an extensive U. S. arsenal. *Pop.* of Troy (1870) 46,471; of West Troy (1870), 10,693.

Troy, in *Ohio*, a township of Ashland co.; *pop.* 757. — A township of Athens co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200 — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Geauga co.; *pop.* 809. — A post-village, cap. of Miami co., 68 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 3,005. — A township of Morrow co.; *pop.* 696. — A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.— A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* 800.

Troy, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Alleghany co., 1 m. N. of Pittsburg. — A postborough and township of Bradford co., 18 m. W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150. — A village of Jefferson co., 5 m. S. of Brookville; *pop.* abt. 250.

Troy, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Obion co., 150 m. W. of Nashville.

Troy, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co., 50 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Troy, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of St. Croix co., 3 m. S. of Hudson; *pop.* abt. 700.—A post-village and township of Walworth co., 34 m. S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* in 1870, 1176.

Troy, Troy'-weight, *n.* [Etymol. uncertain.] An English weight chiefly used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds, and other articles of jewelry. The pound troy contains 12 ounces or 5,760 grains — the pound avoirdupois containing 7,000 of such grains.

Troy Cen'tre, in *Maine*, a post-village of Waldo co., 37 m. N.E. of Augusta.

Troy Centre, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Walworth co., 32 m. S.W. of Milwaukee.

Troyes, (*trwaw,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of the Aube, situate between two fine meadows on the Seine, 88 m. E.S.E. of Paris. Its chief edifices are its churches; in particular the cathedral, and the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Urbain. *Manuf.* Hosiery, cotton and woollen stuffs, and yarn. *T.* was the cap. of the old province of Champagne, and, in 1814, was the scene of hard contests between the Russians and the French. *Pop.* 36,276.

Troy Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of La Salle co., abt. 11 m. N. of La Salle; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Troy Lake, in *Wisconsin*, a village of Walworth co., 54 m. S.E. of Madison.

Truan'go, in *Michigan*, a village of Wayne co., 15 m. S.S.W. of Detroit.

Tru'ant, *a.* [Fr. *truand*; L. Lat. *trulanus*, a vagabond.] Loitering; loafing; wandering from business; shirking duty; as, a *truant* disposition.

—*n.* An idler; a loiterer; a loafer; especially, a boy who stays away from school without just reason; as, to play *truant*.

—*v. a.* To idle away time; to loiter or wander away from business.

Truce, *n.* [A. S. *trywsian*, to give one's word; L. Lat. *truca*, *treuga*; Fr. *trêve*.] (*Mil.*) A covenant to preserve peace for a time, resting upon the mutual good faith of the commanders; a suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders on either side; a temporary cessation of hostilities, either for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice. See ARMISTICE. — Hence, temporary cessation or intermission of action, pain, or conflict; short quiet.

Flag of truce. (*Mil.*) See FLAG.—*Truce of God.* [Lat. *treuga Dei.*] (*Hist.*) A suspension of arms, which occasionally took place in the Middle Ages, putting a stop to private hostilities. The right to engage in these hostilities was jealously maintained by the inferior feudatories of the several monarchies of Europe. But it was restrained by the repeated promulgation of these truces, under the authority of the Church.

Truce'-breaker, (*-brāk-,*) *n.* [*Truce* and *breaker.*] The violator of a truce, covenant, or engagement.

Truck, *v. n.* [Fr. *troquer*; Sp. *trocár*; Fr. *troc.*] To traffic by exchange of commodities; to barter.

—*v. a.* To give in exchange; to exchange; to barter; as, to *truck* looking-glasses for elephants' tusks.

—*n.* Exchange of commodities; permutation; barter. — Small commodities suited to traffic by barter. (Colloq.)

Truck, *n.* A small wheel, as of a vehicle; a cylinder. — A two-wheeled vehicle for conveying merchandise or any heavy weight.

(*Mach.*) On railroads, a sort of platform (sometimes covered over), used for the conveyance of coaches, carriages, &c.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) In artillery service, small, thick, round wheels of wood or iron.—Also, round blocks of wood, hollowed out at the centre, in which the feet of a gun are placed when the ground is bad.

(*Naut.*) The small, circular wooden cap at the end of a mast, or of a flag-staff, containing one or more pulleys for the halyards to pass over.

Truck'age, (*-aj,*) *n.* Practice or custom of bartering goods; exchange of commodities. — Charge for carrying on a truck; freight.

Truck'er, *n.* One who traffics by exchange of wares or commodities.

Truckle, (*trŭk'l,*) *n.* [dim. of *truck.*] A small wheel or castor.

—*v. a.* To trundle; to roll or move upon truckles or castors.

—*v. n.* To yield to another's terms in trucking or bartering; hence, to yield or bend obsequiously or complaisantly to the will of another; to creep; to submit.

Truck'le-bed, *n.* A trundle-bed; a bed that runs on wheels, and may be pushed under another.

Truck'ler, *n.* One who truckles, or yields obsequiously to the will of another; a sycophant; a time-server.

Truck'man, *n.*; *pl.* TRUCKMEN. One who traffics by way of barter or exchange. — A truck-driver; one who carries goods on a truck.

Truck'-system, *n.* An arrangement by which an employer pays his workmen in kind or in goods, instead of in money.

Truc'ulence, Truc'ulency, *n.* [Lat. *truculentia.*] Quality of being truculent; savageness or ferocity of manners or disposition.

Truc'ulent, *a.* [Lat. *truculentus.*] Fierce; wild; savage; barbarous; as, a *truculent* Indian.— Of ferocious or terrible aspect or countenance.— Cruel; destructive; unsparing; as, a *truculent* pestilence.

Trudge, (*truj*) *v. n.* [Akin to *tread*, q. v.] To go on foot; to tramp; as, "I *trudged* to Rome upon my naked feet." (*Dryden.*) — To travel or march heavily, or with labor; to move or jog along with wearisomeness; to march heavily on; as, he *trudged* it throughout the day.

True, *a.* (*comp.* TRUER; *superl.* TRUEST.) [A. S. *treowe*; Dan. *trouw.*] Worthy of belief or confidence; conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; veritable; not false, erroneous, or imaginary; — opposed to *false*; as, a *true* story, a *true* account. — Genuine; pure; real; actual; not pretended; not counterfeit, adulterated, or false; as, a *true* Christian.— Exact; in conformity to a rule, pattern, or example; right or just to precision; as, a *true* copy of the original. — Faithful; loyal; steady in adherence to friends, to promises, to one's sovereign or state, or the like; constant; not false, fickle, faithless, or perfidious; as, a man *true* to his country, an officer *true* to his charge, a wife *true* to her husband.

True bill. (*Law.*) The formula by which the grand jury finds or approves a bill of indictment.

True'-blue, *a.* Of tried and sterling honesty and fidelity; — a term derived from the *true* or *Coventry blue*, formerly famous for its constancy of color.

—*n.* A person of unswerving loyalty.

True'-born, *a.* Of genuine birth; possessing native rights; as, a *true-born* American.

True'-bred, *a.* Of a true, right, or genuine breed, or strain of blood; as, a *true-bred* game-cock. — Manifesting genuine breeding and education; as, a *true-bred* patrician.

True'-hearted, *a.* Being of a loyal, faithful, and constant heart; honest; sincere; not false, perfidious, or deceitful; as, a *true-hearted* man.

True'-love, (*-lŭv*) *n.* One truly loved or loving.

(*Bot.*) A popular name of *Paris quadrifolia*, which was once considered a powerful love-philter.

True-love'-knot, True-lov'er's-knot, (*-lŭv'-nŏt,*) *n.* A knot consisting of lines drawn through and through one another, and united with many involutions; — considered as an emblem of interwoven affection.

True'ness, *n.* Quality of being true; faithfulness; constancy; sincerity; reality; genuineness; exactness.

Truffle, (*truf'l,*) *n.* [Fr. *truffe*; It. *tartufo*, from Lat. *terra*, the earth, and *tuber*, a truffle.] The common name of *Tuber*, a genus of Fungi, order *Ascomycetes*. The species are subterranean, and dogs are trained to discover them by their smell. They are highly esteemed as seasoning or flavoring agents. The best are imported from France and Italy, preserved in oil. *Tuber æstivum, cibarium*, and *melanospermum*, are the species commonly used.

Truffled, *a.* Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles; as, a *truffled* turkey.

Tru'ism, (*-izm,*) *n.* [From *true.*] A palpable or self-evident truth.

Trujillo, or **Truxillo,** (*troo-heel'yo,*) in Peru, a town, cap. of the dept. of Libertad; Lat. 8° 7′ 3″ S., Lon. 79° 9′ W. *Pop.* 10,000. — In Venezuela, a city of the dept. of Zulia, 90 m. S.W. of Barquesimeto; *pop.* abt. 4,500.— In Central America, a seaport-town of Honduras, on the Caribbean Sea; Lat. 15° 55′ N., Lon. 85° 59′ W. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Trull, *n.* [Ger. *trulle.*] A low vagrant strumpet.

Trullization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *trulla*, a trowel.] The laying of coats of mortar or plaster with a trowel.

Tru'ly, *adv.* In a true manner; consonant with truth or actuality; in agreement or accordance with fact; not falsely or erroneously; as, I state the case *truly* to you. — Sincerely; faithfully; honestly; really; veritably; as, a *truly* attached couple, a *truly* loyal citizen.— Exactly; justly; precisely; as, to judge *truly* of one's own sentiments. — In fact; in deed; in reality; without fraud, fallacy, or deception; as, a *truly* pious mind.

Tru'mansburg, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., 11 m. N.W. of Ithaca; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Trum'bull, JOHN, an American painter, son of Governor Jonathan Trumbull (said to have been the original "Brother Jonathan"), and brother of General Jonathan Trumbull, aid-de-camp to General Washington, b. in Lebanon, Connecticut, 1756, was educated at Harvard College, and devoted himself to painting. When the war of independence broke out, he joined the provincial army before Boston, and soon became colonel and aid-de-camp to Washington; but being offended with the action of Congress, respecting the date of his commission, he resigned, and resumed the palette. In 1780 he repaired to England for the purpose of studying painting under his countryman West. Suspected by the English government, he was arrested, but was liberated on condition of immediately quitting England. He subsequently lived, on two occasions, in London and Paris, and became, after his final return to his native country, president of the American Academy of Fine Arts. In 1817 he was employed by Congress to paint four large national pictures for the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington—the *Declaration of Independence*; *Surrender of Burgoyne*; the *Surrender of Cornwallis*; and the *Resignation of General Washington, at Annapolis.* These pictures, for which he received $32,000, are chiefly valuable as collections of portraits. He afterwards completed a gallery of all his historical pictures, 57 in number, on a smaller scale, which became the property of Yale College, and has great historical value. D. in New York, 1843.

Trum'bull, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Fairfield co., 25 m. S.W. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1870, 1,335.

Trumbull, in *Ohio*, a N.E. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 625 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand and Mahoning rivers. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and stone coal. *Cap.* Warren. *Pop.* abt. 40,000. — A post-township of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* 1,084.

Trum'bull Long Hill, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Fairfield co., 18 m. S.W. of New Haven.

Trump, *n.* [It. *tromba.*] (*Mus.*) A wind-instrument; a trumpet; — a word chiefly used scripturally and poetically; as, "When the archangel's *trump* shall blow."

—[Contracted from *triumph*, q. v.] A winning card; one of the suits of cards which takes any of the other suits; as, spades are *trumps.* — A colloquialism for a genuine good fellow; an excellent person.

To put on, or *upon*, or *to the trumps*, to put to the last resort, shift, or expedient.

—*v. n.* In card-playing, to play a trump card when another suit has been led.

—*v. a.* To take with a trump card; to put a trump card upon in order to win; as, he *trumped* the last trick.

—[From Fr. *tromper.*] To devise; to fabricate; to forge; — preceding *up*; as, a *trumped up* story or allegation.

Trump'ery, *n.* [Fr. *tromperie.*] False show; worthless finery; tinsel; empty talk; trifles; useless matter; things worn out and cast aside.

—*a.* Trifling; worthless; gewgaw; as, a *trumpery* ring, a *trumpery* excuse.

Trump'et, *n.* [Fr. *trompette*; It. *tromba, trombetta*; Gael. *trombaid.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of brass or other metal, which has been common in most nations under different forms from the remotest ages. The term, as at present used, is somewhat vague, it being employed not only to designate a special instrument, but in a generic manner as comprehending the whole family of brass instruments. The trumpet *par excellence*, however, consists of a tube eight feet long, expanding at the end at which the sound issues into a bell-like shape, and is doubled into a parabolic form. It is played by means of a mouth-piece nearly an inch in width. Its compass extends from C below the staff to E above.

(*Acoustics.*) An instrument used for the purpose of conveying articulate sounds to a great distance; as, a speaking-*trumpet.* — Also, an instrument for applying to the ear, in order to collect the sonorous waves of sound and deliver them more distinct. See EAR-TRUMPET.

(*Mil.*) A trumpeter. (n.)

—One who praises, or is the agent or instrument of propagating laudation.

To blow or *sound one's own trumpet*, to speak in self-praise; to boast. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To publish or proclaim by sound of trumpet. — Also, to sound the praises of; as, to *trumpet* a man's fame.

—*v. n.* To sound sonorously, or with a tone like that of a trumpet.

Trump'et-call, *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet.

Trump'eter, *n.* One who sounds a trumpet. — One who proclaims, publishes, or denounces; as, "The clergy are spiritual *trumpeters* who sound alarms of damnation."—*South.*

(*Zoöl.*) See AGAMI.

Trump'et-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CENTRISCUS.

Trump'et-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BIGNONIA.

Trump'et-major, *n.* (*Mil.*) The chief trumpeter of a regimental band.

Trump'et-shaped, (*-shāpt,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Tubular, with one end dilated.

Trump'et-shell, *n.* (*Conch.*) See BUCCINA and WHELK.

Trump'et-tongued, (*-tungd,*) *a.* Having a tongue loud or vociferous as a trumpet.

Trump'et-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See EUPATORIUM.

Trump'et-wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as SNAKE-WOOD, *q. v.*

Trunc'al, *a.* Pertaining to the trunk or body.

Truncate, (*trunk'āt,*) *v. a.* [Lat. *trunco, truncatus.*] To cut off; to lop; to maim.

—*a.* (*Bot.*) Noting an abrupt termination as if a piece had been lopped off, as in the leaf of the tulip-tree.

Trunc'ated, *a.* Cut short; lopped off; maimed.

(*Min.*) Replaced by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces; as, a *truncated* edge. — *Dana.*

(*Geom.*) Noting a pyramid, or cone, the top or vertex of which is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

Truncation, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [L. Lat. *truncatio.*] Act of truncating, or state of being truncated.

(*Crystall.*) That change in the geometrical form of a crystal, which is produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge, so as to leave a face more or less large in place of the edge or angle.

Truncheon, (*trun'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *tronçon*, from *tronc* = Lat. *truncus.*] A club; a cudgel; a short staff. — A baton, used by officers as a staff or symbol of command. — Also, a policeman's club or staff. — A stout stem, as of a tree, with the branches lopped off, so as to produce rapid growth. — *Gardner.*

Trundle, (*trun'dl,*) *n.* Any round, rolling body, as a little wheel; a castor. — A small go-cart. — A rolling motion.

(*Mach.*) Same as LANTERN-PINION, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To roll, as a thing mounted on small wheels; as, to *trundle* a gun-carriage. — To roll or cause to revolve; as, to *trundle* a hoop.

Trun'dle, *v. n.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels. — To roll, as a hoop.

Trun'dle-bed, *n.* Same as TRUCKLE-BED, *q. v.*

Trun'dle-head, *n.* The wheel that causes the revolutions of a mill-stone.—*Trundle-head of a capstan.* (*Naut.*) The circular part at the top, with holes for the reception of the levers by which the apparatus is worked.

Trun'dle-tail, *n.* A dog having a curled-up tail.

Trunk, (*trŭngk,*) *n.* [Fr. *tronc*, from Lat. *truncus.*] The woody stem, shaft, or body of trees, such as the oak, ash, and elm; the main part, without the branches; that part of a plant or shrub which, springing immediately from the root, ascends in a vertical position above the surface of the soil, and constitutes the principal bulk of the individual. — The body of an animal minus the limbs; the torso of a human figure. — The main body or bulk of anything; as, the *trunk* of an artery, as distinct from the branches or feeders. — The snout or proboscis of an elephant.—A covered sluice; a water-course made with planks.—A travelling-case, box, or chest; a portmanteau; as, a leathern *trunk.*

(*Arch.*) Same as SHAFT, *q. v.*

(*Zoöl.*) That segment of the body of an insect which is between the head and abdomen, and which supports the motory organs.

(*Mining.*) A cistern, pit, or gully in which ores are extracted from the slime in which they are deposited.

(*Mach.*) In marine steam-engines, a large pipe passing through the cylinder, and connecting with the piston; — used in driving a propeller.

—*v. n.* (*Mining.*) To extract ores from the slime, by means of a trunk.

Trunked, (*trŭnkt,*) *a.* Having a trunk, as a tree.

Trunk'-engine, (*-ĕn'jin,*) *n.* (*Mach.*) A marine steam-engine with an horizontal cylinder, used for driving a propeller.

Trunk'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of fishes (*Ostracionidæ*), belonging to the order *Plectognathes.* It comprises fishes which have the head and body covered with regular bony plates, soldered in such a manner as to form an inflexible shield, so that the mouth, tail, and fins are the only movable parts. The genus *Lactophrys* contains 2 or more species (Fig. 2532), from 4 to 14 inches long, which are found on the Atlantic coast of the U. States.— *Tenney.*

Fig. 2532. — TRUNK-FISH, (*Lactophrys camelinus.*)

Trunk'ful, *n.*; *pl.* TRUNKFULS. So much as a trunk will hold; as, a *trunkful* of clothing.

Trunk'-hose, *n.* [*Trunk* and *hose.*] A kind of short, wide, puffed-out breeches gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them; — worn during the 16th century. (See Figs. 1062 and 1214.)

Trunk'-line, *n.* The main or chief line of a railroad, canal, or other mode of transit.

Trun'nel, *n.* Same as TREENAIL, *q. v.*

Trunnion, (*trŭn'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *trognon*, probably from *tronçon*, a stump.] (*Gun.*) One of two knobs which project from the opposite sides of a gun, mortar, or howitzer, and serve to support the piece on the cheeks of the carriage.

Trun'nion-plate, *n.* (*Gun.*) A covering-plate for the cheek of a gun-carriage, passing under the trunnion.

Tru'ro, a seaport-town of England, co. of Cornwall, at the junction of the rivers Allen and Kenwyn, 8 m. from Falmouth. *T.* is in the centre of an important mining district, and exports chiefly smelted tin, and tin and copper ores. *Pop.* 12,000.

Truro, in *Nova Scotia*, a seaport-town, cap. of Colchester co., at the E. extremity of Minas Basin.

Truro, in *Illinois*, a post-township of KNOX co., abt. 12 m. E. of Knoxville; *pop.* 713.

Truro, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Barnstable co., 55 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,269.

Truro, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* 1,866.

Trusion, (*tru'zhun,*) *n.* Act of thrusting or pushing; pulsion.

Truss, *n.* [Fr. *trousse*, from Lat. *torqueo, tortus*, to twist.] That which is twisted, tied fast, or bound up; specifically, a bundle or small bale; as, a *truss* of hay or straw. — A stomacher or corset, worn by women; also, a kind of padded jacket, worn under armor.

(*Surg.*) An apparatus by which, in cases of rupture, the intestine is retained in the abdominal cavity. This is commonly effected by the aid of a steel spring resting upon a small pad or cushion, which is kept in its place by a proper bandage. See HERNIA.

(*Ship-building.*) A collection of timbers, or, preferably, iron plates, for giving an internal diagonal support to the ribs or side timbers.

(*Naut.*) A rope confining the middle of a lower yard to the mast.

(*Arch.*) The collection of timbers forming one of the principal supports to a roof, framed together for mutual support, and to prevent straining or distortion from the superincumbent weight. Diagrams of two of the simplest forms are given in Fig. 2274.

(*Engin.*) A triangular or polygonal frame, to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing, so that its figure shall be incapable of alteration by the turning of the bars around their joints. — *Rankine.*

—*v. a.* To bind, pack, or stow close; as, baggage *trussed*

into a little compass. — To skewer; as, to *truss* a fowl. — To strain, support, or keep tight, as a roof. — To hang; — generally before *up;* as, to *truss up* a spy. — To furnish with a truss or trusses; as, to *truss* a ruptured body. — *To truss up.* To make close, tight, or compact; as, to *truss up* the matter of a treatise.

Truss'ed-roof, *n.* (*Arch.*) The principal rafters of the beam at certain points where depression of the timber is likely to occur.

Truss'ing, *n.* (*Arch.* and *Ship-building.*) A mode of framing by means of a truss or trusses.

Trust, *n.* [Icel. *traust;* W. Fris. *treast,* confidence, reliance.] Confidence; security; faith; a reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, fidelity, veracity, justice, good-feeling, sympathy, or other sound principle of another person. — He who, or that which, is the ground, object, or basis of confidence or reliance; as, a good wife is a man's surest *trust.* — That which is committed to one's care and good faith; charge received in confidence; deposit; as, to accept a sacred *trust,* to betray one's *trust,* &c. — Confident opinion of any event; assured provision or anticipation; hope; belief; feeling of certainty; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present, palpable, or actual.

"Sustained and soothed by an unfaltering *trust.*"—*Bryant.*

—Credit given on promise or prospect of payment, actual or implied; delivery of goods or commodities without an immediate equivalent; — vulgarly, *tick;* as, to buy or sell articles on *trust.*

(*Law.*) A term commonly used to designate any equitable right or interest as distinguished from a legal one; properly, that class of equitable rights supposed to be founded in the confidence placed by one party in another, the name *trustee* denoting the person in whom confidence is placed, and the term *cestui que trust* signifying the person who trusts — in other words, the party who enjoys a beneficial interest in the objects of which the trustee has the legal property. The courts consider a trust estate as equivalent to the legal ownership, governed by the same rules of property, and liable to every charge in equity which the other is subject to in law. The trustee is considered merely as the instrument of conveyance, and can in no shape affect the estate unless by alienation for a valuable consideration to a purchaser without notice. The estate of the trustee is at law subject to all the incidents which attend the ownership of land, and is usually called the trust estate, in contradistinction to the legal estate. Trusts are generally either to protect the interests of married women and children, by placing in the hands of trustees for them the legal rights which they would be incapable of exercising; or, to secure the rights of those in remainder, by severing from the usufruct of property for a life the power of disposing of the whole. Frequently, trusts involve the sale or purchase of lands or other property, the investment of funds, &c., in which cases the trustee has to exercise due caution, or he may be rendered liable for any loss that may arise. The duties of trustees are very various, and depend in great measure upon the nature of the particular trust.

—*v. a.* To place faith or confidence in; to repose belief or security in; to rely on; as, he is a man not to be *trusted.* — To believe; to credit; to give credence to. — To commit or confide to the care of; to entrust in reliance on one's honor and fidelity; as, to *trust* a lady in charge of a friend, to *trust* a parcel to a messenger. — To give credit to; to sell to on credit, or on a promise of future payment, as, he declines to *trust,* his rule being cash on delivery.—To risk or venture with some degree of confidence; as, he is fit to be *trusted* with his liberty.

—*v. n.* To be credulous; to believe in; to be won to confidence.

"*Trust* no future, howe'er pleasant."—*Longfellow.*

—To be confident of something present or future; as, I *trust* to see you again to-morrow. — To sell, exchange, or allow to pass from one's possession, in consideration of a prospect of future payment or indemnification; as, I would *trust* him to the amount of thousands of dollars.

To trust in. To have confidence in; to rely on; — preceding *in.*

"The Lord is a buckler to all that *trust* in him."—2 *Sam.* xx. 11.

To trust to. To confide in; to depend on; as, I will *trust to* your honor.

—*a.* Held in trust; retained in behalf of another; as, *trust* money.

Trust'-deed, *n.* A deed conveying property to a trustee, for some purpose assigned.

Trustee', *n.* (*Law.*) See TRUST.

Trustee process. (*Law.*) Same as GARNISHMENT, *q. v.*

Trustee'ship, *n.* Office or functions of a trustee; — also, the state of being placed in the hands of a trustee.

Trust'er, *n.* One who trusts, or gives credit.

(*Scots Law.*) One who assigns a trust, in distinction from *trustee.*

Trust'ful, *a.* Full of trust.

Trust'fully, *adv.* In a trustful manner.

Trust'fulness, *n.* Quality of being trustful.

Trust'ily, *adv.* In a trusty or trustworthy manner.

Trust'iness, *n.* Quality of being trusty.

Trust'ingly, *adv.* With trust or implicit confidence.

Trust'less, *a.* Unworthy of trust.

Trust'lessness, *n.* Unworthiness of trust.

Trust'worthiness, *n.* Quality of being trustworthy.

Trust'worthy, *a.* Trusty; deserving of trust or implicit confidence; as, a *trustworthy* servant.

Trust'y, *a.* (*comp.* TRUSTIER; *superl.* TRUSTIEST.) That may be safely or implicitly trusted; that is justly entitled to confidence; that may be relied on; trustworthy; as, a *trusty* friend. — That will not fail in time of need; strong; firm; puissant; as, a *trusty* weapon.

Truth, *n.; pl.* TRUTHS. [A. S. *treowth.*] Quality of being true; as, (1.) Conformity to fact, reality, or actuality; absolute accordance with that which is, or has been, or shall be. (2.) Constancy; faithfulness; as, I believed in his *truth* till the last. (3.) Conformity to rule; exactness; in close analogy with some model or exemplar. (4.) Honesty; virtue; probity; as, "Malice bears down *truth.*" (*Shaks.*) (5.) Purity, or exemption from falsehood; veracity; habitual disposition or practice to speak only what is true; as, "Ridicule is the test of *truth.*" (*Shaftesbury.*) — That which is true; that which is firm, established, fixed; that which is the proper object of belief; real state of things; verity; as, what is the *truth* of this matter? — Correct opinion; a true thing, statement, or proposition; real fact or just principle; as, the *truths* contained in Divine Writ.

In truth, in verity; in fact; actually. — *Of a truth,* necessarily true; verily; certainly.

Truth'ful, *a.* Adhering closely to the truth; conformable to truth; that may be relied on as true.

Truth'fully, *adv.* In a truthful manner.

Truth'fulness, *n.* Quality or state of being truthful.

Truth'less, *a.* Lacking truth or veracity.

Truth'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being truthless.

Truth'-teller, *n.* One distinguished for veracity.

Truttaceous, (*-tā'shus,*) *a.* [From L. Lat. *trutta* = Lat. *tructus,* a trout.] Pertaining, or relating, to fish of the trout kind.

Truxillo, TRUJILLO, (*troo-heel-yo',*) a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 38 m from Merida; *pop.* 6,092.

Truxillo, in South America. See TRUJILLO.

Trux'ton, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Bureau co., 70 m. W.S.W. of Chicago.

Truxton, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Lincoln co., abt. 65 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Truxton, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Cortland co., 28 m. S. of Syracuse; *pop.* in 1870, 1,619.

Try, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TRIED, (*trīd*) To endeavor; to attempt; to essay; to make an effort; as, he *tries* hard to succeed.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *treawian, truwian.*] To make proof of; to put to the proof or test; to examine; to make experiment of. — To purify or assay, as metals; to refine, as fatty substances. — To put to the test; to show the truth or stability of, with a view to confidence in; to subject to crucial experiment; as, his patience was sorely *tried.* — To have knowledge by the aid of experience; as, he has not yet *tried* matrimony. — To essay; to undertake; to attempt; as, it is impossible to *try* to please everybody. — To examine judicially; to subject to the examination, and decision or sentence of a judicial process or tribunal; as, the cause was *tried* in court, he was *tried* for his life.

To try on, to invest one's self with, as a garment, with a view to judge of its fitness and suitability; as, to *try on* a coat. — To attempt; to essay; to seek to perform; as, it is of no use *trying* it on with him. (Colloq.) — *To try out,* to carry on exertions till a result is arrived at; as, "I'll *try* it *out,* and give no quarter." (*Dryden.*) — *To try the eyes,* to strain or over-exert them.

—*n.* Act of trying; trial; attempt; experiment; essay.

Try'gon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sting-ray, a genus of fishes, fam. *Raiidæ,* distinguished by having the eyes on the upper (dorsal) aspect; the tail long and slender, without fins, and armed with a strong spine notched on both sides.

Fig. 2533. — STING-RAY. (*Trygon hastata.*)

Try'ing, *a.* Adapted to try, as patience, endurance, or the sensibilities; severe; afflictive; crucial; as, a *trying* occasion.

Try'on, in Prince Edward Island, a seaport-town of Queen's county, on Northumberland Strait; Lat. 46° 17′ N., Lon. 63° 38′ W.

Try'-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small gaff sail of strong canvas, set in bad weather.

Tryst, (*trīst,*) *n.* [From A. S. *trywian,* to pledge one's faith.] An appointment to meet; — also, place of meeting; rendezvous; as, a lover's *tryst.* (Scot.)

—*v. a.* or *n.* To agree to meet, as another person.

Tsar, (*zar,*) *n.* [Russ.] Same as CZAR, *q. v.*

Tsari'na, Tsaritz'a, *n.* [Russ.] Same as CZARINA, *q. v.*

Tsarsko'selo, [Russ., imperial town.] A town of Russia, 13 m. S. of St. Petersburg. It is the residence and favorite resort of the imperial family. *Pop.* 11,000.

Tsetse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Glossina morsitans,* a dipterous insect, described by Dr. Livingstone as a terrible pest of some parts of S. Africa. It is not much larger than the common house-fly, of a brown color, with four yellow bars across the abdomen. The wings project considerably beyond the abdomen. The proboscis is adapted for piercing the skin, and the fly lives by sucking blood. Its bite, harmless to man, is almost certain death to an ox, horse, or dog. Livingstone, in one of his journeys, lost 43 fine oxen by it.

Tsung-ming', an island near the coast of China, in the Eastern seas, near the mouth of the Yang-tse-kiang river. *Ext.* abt. 40 m. long and 15 broad. Lat. 31° 38′ N., Lon. 120° 51′ E.

Tsusima, (*soo-se-ma,*) an island of Japan, in the Strait of Corea, 45 m. long, with a breadth of 12 m.; Lat. 34° 40′ N., Lon. 129° 30′ E.

Tu'am, an archiepiscopal town of Ireland, co. of Galway, 18 m. from Galway. *Manf.* Linens and canvas. *Pop.* 8,000.

Tuarike, *n. pl.* See BERBERS.

Tub, *n.* [D. *tobbe;* Ger. *zuber.*] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops, with two handles so as to be carried by two persons, used for various domestic purposes, as for washing, for making cheese, &c.; a kind of short, one-headed cask, or small circular vat. — Hence, the amount which a tub contains, regarded as a measure of quantity; as, a *tub* of butter.

(*Mining.*) A cast-iron cylinder put in the shaft instead of bricking, for the purpose of keeping out the water and making it rise to a level. (Sometimes called *tubbing.*)

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TUBBED, (*tŭbd.*) To plant, set, or pack in a tub; as, to *tub* butter, to *tub* a plant.

Tu'bal, (*Script.*) a son of Japheth (*Gen.* x. 2), supposed to have been the progenitor of the Tubieni, who occupied the N.E. part of Asia Minor.

Tubal-Cain, (*Script.*) son of Lamech and Zillah, inventor of the art of forging metals. (*Gen.* iv. 22.)

Tub'bing, *n.* Materials for making tubs.

Tub'by, *a.* [From *tub.*] Lacking elasticity or fullness of sound, like a tub.

Tube, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *tubus.*] A pipe, siphon, or other long hollow body, usually of a cylindrical form, and used for the conveyance of fluids, and for other purposes; a conduit; a sluice.

(*Optics.*) A telescope, or, more properly, that part of it into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

(*Nat. Hist.*) A vessel of animal bodies or plants, which conveys a fluid or other substance.

(*Bot.*) That part of a monopetalous corolla formed by the union of the edges of the sepals or petals.

—*v. a.* To supply with a tube or tubes.

Tube'form, Tu'biform, *a.* [Lat. *tubus,* and *forma,* form.] Having the form of a tube; tubular.

Tu'ber, *n.* [Lat., from *tumere,* to swell.] (*Bot.*) A subterranean branch arrested in its growth, and excessively enlarged by the deposition of starch in its tissue. It has upon its surface a number of little buds, or *eyes* as they are commonly called, from which new plants are formed the succeeding year. The potato and Jerusalem artichoke are good illustrations of this peculiar modification of a stem. — Also a genus of Fungi. See TRUFFLE.

(*Anat.*) A knot or swelling.

Tubercle, (*tū'ber-kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *tubercule;* Lat. *tuberculum,* from *tuber,* a swelling.] (*Anat.*) A swelling, tumor, or pimple on animal bodies.

(*Med.*) A diseased deposit from the blood, which may take place in any of the tissues of the body, though it occurs most generally in the spongy texture of the lungs. Tuberculous matter is in the first instance deposited in a liquid form, of a pale yellow color, which after a time becomes coagulated, and eventually decomposed, and acting like a foreign body, induces a softening and ultimately an ulceration of the part, causing those suppurating cavities which form the pathological features of PHTHISIS, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) A little knob, resembling a pimple, found on plants; a wart-like excrescence on the leaves of some lichens.

Tubercled, (*tū'ber-kld,*) *a.* Having tubercles; as, a *tubercled* lung.

Tuber'cular, *a.* Having little knobs or excrescences; tuberculated. — Tuberculose.

Tuber'culate, Tuber'culated, *a.* Same as TUBERCULAR.

Tu'bercule, *n.* (*Bot.*) A root composed of tubers.

Tuberculization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* (*Med.*) The development of tubercles; the condition of becoming affected with tubercles. — *Dunglison.*

Tuber'culose, Tuber'culous, *a.* Affected by tubercles; tubercular.

Tuberiferous, *a.* [Lat. *tuber,* and *ferre,* to bear.] Bearing or yielding tubers.

Tube'-rose, *n.* [Fr. *tubéreuse.*] (*Bot.*) See POLIANTHES.

Tu'berose, *a.* Tuberous.

Tuberos'ity, *n.* State of being tuberous.

(*Anat.*) A knob-like protuberance on a bone, having a rough, uneven surface, to which muscles and ligaments are attached. — *Dunglison.*

Tu'berous, *a.* Covered with knobby or wart-like protuberances.

(*Bot.*) Resembling a tuber.

Tub'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sapphirine Gurnard (*Trigla hirundo*), a fish distinguished by its large pectoral fins.

Tubic'olæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See SERPULA.

Tubifera, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Lamarck to an order of the class *Polypi,* comprising those which are united upon a common substance fixed at its base, and whose surface is wholly or partially covered with retractile hollow tubes.

Tub'ing, *n.* Act of making tubes or pipes.—A length of tube; a set or series of tubes; material for making tubes.

Tübingen, (*too'bing-en,*) a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Neckar, 39 m. from Strasburg. It is the seat of a well-known university. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths and gunpowder. *Pop.* 8,286.

Tubipor'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCYONACEA.

Tub'-man, *n.; pl.* TUB-MEN. An official belonging to the English Court of Exchequer.

Tu'bular, *a.* [Fr. *tubulaire,* from Lat. *tubulus,* dim.

of *tubus*, tube.] Tubiform; consisting of a pipe; fistular; as, a *tubular* calyx.

Tu'bular Bridge, *n.* (*Engineering.*) A bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through the centre of which a roadway or railroad passes. The most remarkable bridge of this kind is the Britannia Bridge (Fig. 419), for although the bridge since carried across the St. Lawrence is of much greater total length, the width of each of its constituent spans is less. Notwithstanding the success of these structures, the tubular form has been to a great extent superseded by the *lattice bridge*, a kind of bridge patented in 1835 by the American engineer Ithiel Torm, and since that time much used for spanning rivers of great breadth. This has arisen from the great saving in the material of which the sides are composed, as compared with the solid plated sides of the tube. The lattice-bridge derives its name from the peculiar formation of the bearing-beams, or girders, that run throughout its length from end to end, and form supports for the transverse beams on which the joists and flooring are laid that form the roadway. There are two trusses on either side of the roadway, which are firmly bolted together. The trusses are formed of planks or scantlings, about eight or nine inches in breadth, which are inclined diagonally to each other at an angle of rather more than 45°, like the laths which compose a piece of trellis-work, and fastened together by treenails of hard wood at every point where the planks cross each other.

Tu'bulate, Tu'bulated, *a.* Furnished with a tube.

Tubula'tion, *n.* Construction of a tube.

Tubulibranchia'ta, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of hermaphrodite gasteropodous molluscs, comprehending those which have the shell in the form of a more or less irregular tube in which the branchiæ are lodged.

Tubu'liform, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, and *forma*, shape.] Like a small tube in form or shape.

Tu'bulose, Tu'bulous, *a.* [Fr. *tubuleux.*] Longitudinally hollow; having the form of a tube. — Containing small tubes; as, a *tubulous* compound flower. — (*Bot.*) Characterized by a campaniform border, with reflex segments, springing from a tube; — said of a floret.

Tu'bulure, *n.* (*Chem.*) A kind of tubular opening in a retort.

Tuca'no, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Bahia, 8 m. from Itapicuru; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Tuck, *v. a.* [Sw. *tocka*, to contract, to draw towards one.] To gather into a narrower compass; to press in or together; to fold under; to gather up; as, to *tuck* up an article of dress. — To inclose by pushing bed-clothes close around.

—*n.* A rapier; a long, narrow sword. — An horizontal plait or fold made in a garment to shorten it; as, to take in a *tuck*.

(*Naut.*) That part of a ship where the ends of the bottom parts are brought together under the stern.

Tuckahoe, (*tuk-a-ho'*,) *n.* [N. Amer. Ind., bread.] (*Bot.*) See JATROPHA and PACHYMA.

Tuck'ahoe, in *New Jersey*, a creek which rises in the W. border of Atlantic co, and flows S.E. into Great Egg Harbor Bay, between Atlantic and Cape May cos. — A post-village of Cape May co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Tuck'ahoe, in *Virginia*, a township of Henrico co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,339.

Tuck'ahoe River, in *Maryland*, rises in Queen Anne co., and flowing S., enters the Choptank River between Caroline and Talbot cos.

Tuckasa'gn, in *N. Carolina*, a village of Mecklenburg co., 169 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.

Tuck'asaw Creek, in *Georgia*, enters the Ocmulgee River from Pulaski co.

Tuck'er, *n.* [From *tuck.*] One who, or that which, tucks. — An ornament round the top of a woman's corset to shade the bosom.

Tucker, ST. GEORGE, an American lawyer and statesman, a. in the island of Bermuda, 1752, and sometimes distinguished by the title of "The American Blackstone," was a zealous promoter of the independence of the U. States, and bore a part in its accomplishment, not only with his pen, but with his sword. D. 1828.

Tuck'er, in *W. Virginia*, a N.E. co., bordering on Maryland; *area*, 360 sq. m. It is drained by Cheat River. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* St. George. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,907.

Tucker's Island, or TUCKER'S BEACH, in *New Jersey*, in Little Egg Harbor Bay.

Tuck'erton, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and port of entry of Burlington co., on Little Egg Harbor Bay, 60 m. S.S.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Tuck'-net, *n.* A small net used to take out fish from a larger one. — *Simmonds.*

Tuc'son, in *Arizona*, a post-village, cap. of Pima co., abt. 175 m. S.S.E. of Prescott; *pop.* 3,224.

Tucuman, or SAN MIGUEL DE TUCOMAN, (*too-koo-man'*,) a town of the Argentine Republic, cap. of a dept. of same name, stands in a pleasant plain, and contains some fine churches and convents. Its principal trade is in oxen and mules. Here the independence of the Plata provinces was first promulgated, and, in 1816, the first congress of the republic was held. Lat. 26° 49′ S., Lon. 64° 36′ W. *Pop.* 10,000.

Tudela, (*too-da'la*,) a city of Spain, in Navarre, at the confluence of the Queyles and the Ebro, 55 m. from Pampelona; *pop.* 7,500.

Tu'dor, the name of one of the royal families of England allied to the race of Plantagenets. The line embraced five sovereigns, and commenced in 1485 with Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, the grandson of Sir Owen Tudor, a Welsh knight of distinction, by his wife, the widow of Henry V., and who, after the battle of Bosworth Field, was proclaimed king by the title of Henry VII.; from him the crown descended to his son Henry VIII., whose son Edward VI. succeeded, and after him his two sisters Mary and Elizabeth; the Tudor dynasty expiring with the death of the latter in 1603, when the house of Stuart succeeded.

Tu'dor Architecture. That style of architecture which prevailed in England during the Tudor dynasty. The styles, however, to which this term is applied are many and widely different, including the Late Perpendicular Gothic, the Mixed or Elizabethan style, in which Italian details were introduced in buildings otherwise Gothic, and the Italian, as practised by Inigo Jones and

Fig. 2534. — GATEWAY IN THE TUDOR STYLE.
(End of the 15th century.)

his contemporaries. Some writers would divide the style thus denominated into *early* and *late* Tudor, the former term including the Late Perpendicular style, in which ornamental details were profusely introduced, while the latter is applied to those in which Italian details are introduced, and which are otherwise distinguished as *Elizabethan*. Among the most striking peculiarities of the *T. A.* may be mentioned the gatehouses (Fig. 2534); the numerous turrets and chimneys; the beautiful bay and oriel windows; the roofs, ceilings, and panelled wainscot round the internal walls.

Tue'-iron, (*-i'urn,*) *n.* Same as TUYÈRE.

—*pl.* A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tuesday, (*tūz'dĭ*,) *n.* The third day of the week, was dedicated by the Saxons to their god *Tuisco*, respecting whose attributes little is known. The Romans held it sacred to Mars, and called it *Dies Martis*.

Tu'fa, Tuff, *n.* [It. *tufo*, porous ground.] (*Min.*) A name applied to certain porous loose rocks, sometimes consisting chiefly of calcareous matter deposited from water containing much carbonate of lime in solution, and sometimes of fine powdery volcanic dust cemented more or less completely by the infiltration of water, but generally loose and spongy. This dust consists of material erupted from volcanoes, and under the microscope has sometimes been found to contain large quantities of the silicious cases of infusoria. The first-named variety is called *calcareous tufa*, the last-named *volcanic tufa* or *tuff*. Volcanic tufa is the material under which Pompeii was buried. Similar materials have been deposited in places where there are no other indications of volcanic action, and occur among rocks of all ages. Calcareous tufa, when consolidated, passes into Travertine.

Tuft, *n.* [Fr. *touffe.*] A collection of small things in a knot or bunch; a flexible or waving cluster; as, a *tuft* of hair, grass, feathers, flowers, &c. — A clump; a cluster; a group; as, a *tuft* of trees.

(*Bot.*) A head of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all combining to form a dense, roundish mass.

—*v. a.* To separate or divide into tufts. — To furnish or adorn with tufts.

Tuft'ed, *p. a.* Adorned with a tuft; as, a *tufted* cap. — Growing in tufts or clusters; as, a *tufted* grove.

Tuft'-hunter, *n.* A toady; a parasite; a hanger-on.

Tuft'onborough, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Carroll co., 45 m. N.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 949.

Tuft'y, *a.* Adorned with tufts; growing in clusters; bushy.

Tug, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TUGGED, (*tŭgd.*) [A. S. *teon*, pret. *tuge.*] To drag along with continued or persistent exertion; to haul along; to pull, drag, or draw with great effort; as, to *tug* at the oar.

—*v. n.* To draw or pull with laborious effort; as, to *tug* against the stream. — To labor; to strive; to struggle; to contend.

"They strenuously *tugged* for their liberty."—*Howe.*

—*n.* A drawing or hauling with force; a pull with strenuous effort. — A trace or drawing-strap of a harness.

(*Naut.*) A ship used for the purpose of towing other vessels; a STEAM-TUG, *q. v.*

—*pl.* (*Mining.*) Hoops of iron fastened to the covers to which the tackles are affixed.

Tu'galo, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Oconee co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,436.

Tugaloo' River, rises in Jackson co., *N. Carolina*, and flowing generally S.E., unites with the Kiowee River near Andersonville, S. Carolina, to form the Savannah River.

Tu'gendbund, *n.* [Ger., union of virtue.] (*Hist.*) A patriotic association formed in Prussia after the Treaty of Tilsit in 1807. Its object was to prepare the people of that country, by moral instruction and discipline, for better times. It was abolished at the instigation of the French; but its spirit survived, and it had great effect in promoting the national war against Napoleon in 1813.

Tug'ger, *n.* One who, or that which, tugs.

Tug'gingly, *adv.* With laborious drawing or pulling.

Tug'-iron, (*-i'urn,*) *n.* An iron on the shaft of a wagon, to which a tug or trace may be attached or made fast.

Tuition, (*-ish'un,*) *n.* [Sp. *tuicion;* Lat. *tuitio.*] Instruction; teaching; act or business of conveying or imparting knowledge of the various branches of learning; schooling. — Price, payment, or compensation charged or paid for instruction.

Tui'tional, Tui'tionary, *a.* Relating to tuition.

Tula, or TOULA, (*too'la,*) a town of Russia, cap. of govt. of same name, stands at the confluence of the Tulitza and the Upa, 106 m. from Moscow. It was founded in 1509, and is the seat of the imperial manufactory of arms, established by Peter I. in 1712. *Pop.* 60,000.

Tu'la, or MONTEZUMA, a river of Mexico, falls into the Tampico River near its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, after a N.E. course of 200 m.

Tula, a town of Mexico, 40 m. N.N.W. of Mexico city.

Tu'la-metal, *n.* [From *Tula*, in Russia.] (*Metall.*) An alloy or composition of silver, lead, and copper.

Tulare', in *California*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 12,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kern and King. *Lakes.* Kern and Tule. *Surface*, traversed on the E. by the Sierra Nevada, between which and the Coast Range is the fertile valley of San Joaquin. *Cap.* Visalia. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,782.

Tu'le, in *California*, a lake of Tulare co., abt. 40 m. long and 22 m. broad.

Tu'lip, *n.* [Fr. *tulipe;* D. *tulpe*, from Turk. *tulban*, a turban.] (*Bot.*) The common name of TULIPA, *q. v.*

Tu'lipa, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The species are few, but the varieties are endless, and are the beautiful bulbous plants called Tulips. In the middle of the 17th century, there was quite a mania for cultivating tulips in the Netherlands; and most extravagant sums were given for bulbs of new varieties. At the present time, Holland supplies Europe and America with bulbs.

Tulipoma'nia, *n.* A peculiar mania, or enthusiastic passion, for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips.

Tu'lip-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIRIODENDRON.

Tullaho'ma, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Coffee co., 70 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Tullamore', a town of Ireland, in King's co., and nearly divided in two portions by a river of the same name, 50 m. from Dublin; *pop.* 5,200.

Tulle, (*tel(r)l,*) a town of France, cap. of the dept. of Corrèze, on the Corrèze, 45 m. from Limoges. *Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, paper, and lace (known as *point de Tulle*). *Pop.* 13,073.

Tul'lus Hostil'ius, the third *mythical* king of Rome, and successor of Numa. His reign was a series of wars with Alba, the Veii, and the Sabines. The legend of the famous combat between the Horatii and Curiatii forms part of the story of the Alban war.

Tul'ly, in *Missouri*, a village of Lewis co., 192 m. N.W. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 800.

Tully, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Onondaga co., 20 m. S. of Syracuse; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Tully, in *Ohio*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-township of Van Wert co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Tul'lytown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 6 m. S.W. of Trenton.

Tul'ly Valley, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., 130 m. W. of Albany.

Tulma'ro, or TULMERO, a town of Venezuela, 50 miles W.S.W. of Caracas; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

Tulpehock'en, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek which rises in Lebanon co., and flowing E.S.E., enters the Schuylkill River near Reading. — A post-township of Berks co., 20 m. S.W. of Pottsville; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Tumble, (*tŭm'bl,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *tumbian;* Fr. *tomber*, to fall, from It. *tombolare*, to fall topsy-turvy.] To roll, or roll about by turning from one side to the other; as, to *tumble* and toss about in bed, *tumbling* waves, &c. — To fall or come down suddenly, violently, or precipitately; to roll down; as, to *tumble* from a house-top. — To play tricks of mountebankery by various librations, movements, and contortions of the body; as, to *tumble* for a livelihood.

To tumble home, to bend inward, as a ship's sides.

—*v. a.* To throw by chance or violence; to precipitate, or throw down or headlong; to cause to fall, turn, or roll; to turn over or throw about for examination or searching; — sometimes with *over*; as, after *tumbling over* everything he could not find what he wanted. — To rumple: to distnrb; to throw into disarrangement or disorder; as, to *tumble* bed-clothes.

To tumble down, to throw or fling down negligently. — *To tumble out*, to throw or roll out; as, to *tumble* one's self *out* of bed, to *tumble out* baggage from a railroad car.

—*n.* A fall; a rolling over; act of tumbling.

Tum'bler, *n.* One who tumbles; — also, one who makes somersaults, or performs tricks of mountebankery. — A large drinking-glass of a cylindrical form, or of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone; — so named because originally it was made with a pointed bottom, and could not, therefore, be set on end without tumbling or falling over. — Also, the contents of such a glass; as, mix me a *tumbler* of punch. — A sort of dog, so called from his practice of tumbling before he attacks his game. — A variety of the domestic pigeon, which is accustomed to tumble or turn over during its flight.

Tum'blerful, *n.; pl.* TUMBLERFULS. So much as a tumbler will hold.

Tum'bling-bay, *n.* A weir in a canal or water-course.

Tum'brel, Tum'bril, *n.* [Fr. *tombereau*, a dung-cart.] A dung-cart. — A cucking-stool for scolds. — A sort of low carriage with two wheels.
—In England, a wicker cage for holding hay for sheep, etc.
(*Mil.*) A two-wheeled covered cart, used for ammunition, miners' and pioneers' tools, &c.

Tumefaction, (*-fak'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; see TUMEFY.] Act or process of swelling, or rising into a tumor. — A swelling; a tumor.

Tu'mefy, *v. a.* [Fr. *tuméfier*, from Lat. *tumeo*, to swell, and *facio*, to make.] To swell, or cause to swell; as, *tumefied* language.
—*v. n.* To swell; to rise in a tumor; as, a *tumefied* joint.

Tu'mid, *a.* [Fr. *tumide*; Lat. *tumidus*, from *tumeo*, to swell.] Protuberant; bulging; rising above the surface or level; as, *tumid* hills. (*Milton.*) — Being swelled, enlarged, or distended; as, *tumid* flesh. — Puffy; pompous; bombastic; turgid; euphuistic; swelling or inflated in sound, sense, or substance; as, a *tumid* style of diction.

Tumid'ity, Tu'midness, *n.* [L. Lat. *tumiditas.*] State of being swelled, distended, dilated, or puffed up; turgidity.

Tu'midly, *adv.* In a swelling or inflated manner.

Tu'mor, *n.* [Lat., from *tumeo*, to swell.] (*Surg.*) In its widest acceptation, a swelling of any kind on any part of the body; but usually restricted to a swelling of a permanent nature, while such as arise from inflammation and disappear along with the cause, are usually known as *tumefactions*. *T.* are commonly distinguished into *sarcomatous*, or such as are firm and of a fleshy consistence; and *encysted*, consisting of a sac containing matter more or less pulpy or fluid. Of each of these, surgeons distinguish several kinds.

Tumored, (*tū'merd,*) *a.* Distended; swollen; inflated.

Tump, *v. a.* [W. *twmp*, a hillock.] To lay or form a mass of earth round a plant. — To draw or drag, as an animal after it has been slaughtered. (Local, U. States.)

Tump'-line, *n.* A band or strap fastened across a man's forehead to aid in his carrying a pack on his back. (Local, U. States.)

Tum'-tum, *n.* A West Indian dish of boiled plantain beaten to a jelly.

Tu'mular, *a.* [From Lat. *tumulus*, a heap.] Formed in a heap; being in, or consisting of, a heap or hillock.

Tu'mult, *n.* [Fr. *tumulte*, from Lat. *tumultus.*] Violent agitation or commotion, with confusion of sounds; as, "What *tumult's* in the heavens?" (*Shaks.*) — Commotion, agitation, or disturbance of a multitude, usually attended with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; popular ferment or turbulence. — High excitement; perturbation; bustle; stir; irregular or disordered motion; as, the *tumult* of the passions.

Tumult'uary, *a.* Tumultuous; disorderly; confused; attended by riot; as, *tumultuary* agitation. — Restless; unquiet; perturbed; as, "Men without religion live always in a *tumultuary* state." — *Atterbury.*

Tumult'uous, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux.*] Full of tumult, bustle, or confusion; attended by riot or tumult; disorderly; as, a *tumultuous* flight. — Noisy; confused; irregular; full of boisterousness or agitation; as, a *tumultuous* meeting. — Disturbed; violently worked or moved. — Turbulent; violent; tending to sedition; as, a *tumultuous* appeal to the mob.

Tumult'uously, *adv.* In a disorderly manner; with tumult or turbulence.

Tumult'uousness, *n.* State of being tumultuous.

Tu'mulus, *n.*; *pl.* TUMULI. [Lat., from *tumeo*, to be swollen.] (*Archæol.*) A barrow, or artificial mound of earth, often covering an ancient tomb or sepulchre. The practice of rearing mounds of earth and stone over the resting-place of the dead may be traced to remote antiquity. It had doubtless its origin in the heaps of earth displaced by interment, which, in the case of the illustrious warrior or chief, it became the practice to raise into the size and form of the barrow, or *T.*, which is found all over northern Europe, from Great Britain and Ireland to Upsala in Sweden, and the steppes of the Ukraine. Sepulchral mounds of some sort seem, indeed, to have been erected among all the nations of Asia as well as of Europe, and they are found in numbers in Central America. Some of the larger *T.*, barrows, are but partially artificial; natural mounds having been added to, or shaped into, the form which it was wished that they should take.

Tun, *n.* [Fr. *tonne*, *tonneau*, a cask.] A large cask; an oblong vessel bulging in the middle, like a pipe, puncheon, or hogshead, girt with hoops, and used for stowing various kinds of merchandise for convenience of carriage, as brandy, oil, sugar, skins, &c. — In England, a liquid measure of capacity, containing 252 gallons, or 4 hogsheads. — A proverbial term for a large quantity. —Also, a contemptuous appellation given to a drunkard. (*Com.*) Same as TON, *q. v.*
—*v. a.* To put into tuns or casks; as, to *tun* wine or oil.

Tunable, (*tūn'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be tuned or put in tune; — hence, harmonious; melodious; musical.

Tun'ableness, *n.* Quality of being tunable.

Tun'ably, *adv.* In a tunable or musical manner.

Tunanagn'ont, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of McKean co., 220 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Tun'-bellied, *a.* [*Tun* and *belly.*] Having a belly shaped like a tun; — hence, big-bellied.

Tunbridge, (*tun'brij,*) a town of England, co. of Kent, on the river Tun, 28 m. from London. *Manuf.* Toys and pottery. *Pop.* 5,000.

Tun'bridge, in *Illinois*, a township of De Witt co.; *pop.* 1,105

Tunbridge, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange co., 28 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Tun'bridge Wells, a town of England, co. of Kent, within 5 or 6 m. from the town of Tunbridge. *Manuf.* Toys and leather; — but its importance is derived from the mineral waters in the vicinity. *Pop.* 12,000.

Tune, *n.* [Fr. *ton*; Lat. *tonus* = Gr. *tonos*, a note of the voice.] Sound; note.
(*Mus.*) A short air or melody; a series of musical notes in some particular measure, and consisting of a single series, for one voice or instrument, the effect of which is *melody*; or, a union of two or more series or parts to be sung or played in concert, the effect of which is *harmony*; as, a lively *tune*, a psalm *tune*, &c. — Correct intonation in singing or playing; state of giving the proper application of sounds; harmonious sympathy or accordance; concert of the parts of an instrument with reference to the adjustment of due harmony; as, that pianoforte is out of *tune*. — Hence, by analogy, proper state for use or application; right disposition or tendency; order; concord; fit temper or humor; harmony of parts; as, he is not in good *tune* for his work.
—*v. a.* To put in tune; to harmonize; to put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; as, to *tune* a violin. — Hence, to place in proper or suitable order or disposition. — To attune; to adapt in style of music; to give tone to. — To sing melodiously or harmoniously.
—*v. n.* To form accordant musical sounds. — To hum; to sing without articulating words.

Tune'ful, *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musical.

Tune'fully, *adv.* In a tuneful, or melodious manner.

Tune'less, *a.* Destitute of tune or melody.

Tun'er, *n.* One who tunes; specifically, one whose business is to put musical instruments in proper tune.

Tung'state, *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) See TUNGSTEN.

Tung'sten, *n.* [Sw. and Dan. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.] (*Chem.*) *T.* is a metal found in small quantities in the form of an acid in *Scheelite* or tungstate of lime, and *Wolfram*, a tungstate of iron and manganese. The metal itself, which is of an iron-gray color, is procured from the tungstate of lime by a process interesting only to the scientific chemist. Its alloys are unimportant. Steel containing *T.* is said to have remarkable properties, but it is questionable whether they are due to the presence of this metal. It forms two oxides, a binoxide (WO_2), a heavy black powder, and the teroxide, or *Tungstic acid* (WO_3), its only important compound. This acid is readily procured in an impure condition, by heating scheelite or wolfram with hydrochloric acid, which dissolves the metals, leaving the tungstic acid behind as an insoluble residue. The anhydrous acid is of a beautiful lemon-yellow color, insoluble in water, but soluble in solutions of the alkalies, with which it forms soluble salts. The most important of these is the *tungstate of soda*, used as an antiflammable agent in starch. If hydrochloric acid is added to a mixture of tungstate of soda and glue, a compound of tungstic acid glue is obtained which at 39° to 40° is so elastic as to admit of being drawn out into very thin sheets. On cooling, this mass becomes solid and brittle, but on being heated it becomes again soft and plastic. This material has been successfully employed, instead of albumen, in calico printing, in order to fix the aniline colors upon cotton; the further applications of this substance are as tannin, but the resulting leather becomes as hard and stiff as a plank of wood. The preparation is recommended as a lute or cement. The *tungstate of lead* appears to offer decided advantages as a white pigment; in fact, if tungstic acid could be procured in sufficient quantities, we should have a number of valuable pigments from this source. The compounds of this metal, as a rule, are not poisonous; they resemble those of molybdenum very closely, and it is worthy of note that the atomic number and specific gravity of *T.* are nearly double those of molybdenum. — *At. weight* 92, *spec. grav.* 7·3; *Symbol* W (from the Latin name *Wolframium*, derived from the mineral *Wolfram*, in which *T.* was first found).

Tung'stic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See TUNGSTEN.

Tunguragua, (*toon-goo-ra'gwa,*) a volcano of Ecuador, 16,424 ft. high; Lat. 1° 29′ S., Lon. 79° 20′ W.

Tungus'es, a wandering native race of Asiatic Russia, who cover nearly the whole S.E. portion of that vast territory. They are first found on the banks of the Yenisei, whence they extend all the way eastward to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Tu'nic, *n.* [Fr. *tunique*, from Lat. *tunica.*] (*Antiq.*) A garment worn by the Romans of both sexes under the toga and next to the skin. It was generally of wool of a white color, and reached below the knee.
(*Eccl.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a long white under-garment worn by the clergy when officiating.
—A garment formerly worn under a coat of mail; hence, among the moderns, a loose-fitting jacket or body-coat; as, a soldier's *tunic*, a boy's *tunic*.
(*Bot.*) An integument, as of a seed.
(*Anat.*) A membrane that covers or composes some part or organ; as, the *tunic* of the eye.

Fig. 2535.
BOLTENIA PEDUNCULATA.
(Reduced to 1-18th of its size.)

Tu'nica, in *Mississippi*, a N.W. co., bordering on the Mississippi; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Coldwater and Tunica. *Surface*, flat; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Austin. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Tunic'ata, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) An ord. of acephalous mollusca, comprehending those in which the exterior covering is uncalcified, soft, and elastic, as in *Boltenia pedunculata*, (Fig. 2535.) It is equivalent to the *Ascidians* of Savigny, and the *Acephales sans Coquilles* of Cuvier.

Tu'nicate, Tu'nicated, *a.* [Fr. *tunique*, from Lat. *tunicare.*] Covered with a tunic; coated with layers; as, a *tunicated* tuber.

Tunicle, (*tū'ni-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica.*] A tenic, integument, or natural covering; as, distinct plants under one common *tunicle*.

Tun'ing, *n.* (*Mus.*) The art of adjusting the several sounds of a musical instrument, so as to produce as nearly as possible a correct scale, as well as that of making two or more instruments agree with each other, and thus enable them to be played in concert. All instruments are liable to change their tone; this, however, in some, such as the horn, flute, &c., is of little importance, as all the parts, if changed at all, change together, and the whole effect of temperature can be corrected by lengthening the pipe of which the instrument consists. Others, however, as violins, harps, drums, &c., require *T.* every time they are played; thus it is necessary for the performer to understand the art of *T.* himself. Organs, harmoniums, pianofortes, are extremely liable to alter their tone; wet, cold, heat, removing from one room to another, all these causes will tend to put them out of tune, more especially the latter instrument; and even if exposed to none of these evils, they will require *T.* at certain intervals, owing to the various parts being unconnected and subject to separate accident and unequal wear.

Tun'ing-fork, *n.* (*Mus.*) A steel instrument consisting of a handle and two prongs, which, when struck against the table, or some hard substance, produces a certain fixed note, by which the pitch of voices or instruments is determined. There are forks of various tones, but the A and C forks are most commonly used.

Tun'ing-hammer, Tun'ing-key, *n.* (*Mus.*) An implement for tuning pianofortes.

Tu'nis, a kingdom or regency of N. Africa, is a nominal dependency of the Turkish empire, principally between Lat. 33° and 37° N., Lon. 9° and 11° E.; having S.E. the regency of Tripoli, S.W. Algeria, S. and W. the Desert of Sahara, and N. and E. the Mediterranean; *area*, roughly estimated at 72,000 sq. m. On the eastern coast are those deep indentations known as the Gulf of Cabes, or Little Syrtis, and the Gulf of Hammamet; and on the N., the Gulf of *T.* and Bizerta. The N. portion of the country is mountainous and hilly, but all the S. part is a plain or level, and still (as in the time of the Romans, when it formed one of their granaries) extremely fertile. The principal river is the Majerdah, which, after a course of 140 m., falls into the Gulf of *T.* The minerals are silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, and salt. The vegetable products are wheat, maize, barley, millet, olives, dates, grapes, tobacco, hemp, indigo, cotton, senna, and opium. Buffaloes, sheep, camels, horses, and oxen constitute the chief domestic animals; while the lion, panther, ounce, lynx, wild boar, wolf, and bison comprise the principal wild ones, or the carnivora. The commerce of *T.* is larger than that of all the other Barbary states, the exports and manufactures consisting of soap, morocco leather, shawls, red skull-caps, or the fez; these, with wheat, wax, olives, dates, hides, and feathers, comprise the most important items of export and trade. The Bey of *T.*, though nominally the viceroy of the Sultan, is virtually the sovereign of the country, and the authority with whom all European states directly treat in their commercial relations with *T.*; his power is despotic, the Divan merely confirming what he decides to propose. The religion of the people is the Mohammedan, though the Tunisians are very tolerant in matters of faith. The chief towns are Tunis, the cap., Kairwao, Susa, Hammamet, Bizerta, Ilax, Cabes, Monastes, and Beja. — This region, which in antiquity was the centre of the Carthaginian dominions, remained in the possession of the Romans from the destruction of Carthage to the beginning of the 5th century, when the Vandals settled themselves in Africa. In 690 it became subject to the Caliphs; conquered by Barbarossa in 1534, by the Emperor Charles V. in 1537, taken anew in 1570 by the Turks, it has only regained independence by the gradual decline of that empire. *Pop.* estimated at 950,000.

Tunis, the capital of the above state, and one of the chief cities in northern Africa, is situated on the western side of the gulf of that name, from which it is separated by Lake Tunis, and lies in Lat. 36° 48′ N., Lon. 10° 16′ 2″ E., sht. 3 m. S.W. from the ruins of the ancient Carthage. The whole city is enclosed by a high wall, and on all the eminences without the walls are erected outworks or forts. The citadel, the Bey's summer palace, the latter a mile and a half from the town, — the bazaars, mosques, and Italian theatre, are the chief objects of notice. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen fabrics, fez caps, embroidery, and gold lace. Its *pop.*, which is larger, perhaps, than that of any other African city, Cairo excepted, has been estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000, of whom about 30,000 are Jews, and 2,000 Christians.

Tunis, (**Bay of,**) a deep indentation of the Mediterranean, comprehending a coast of 120 m., in the most interior part of which is the city of Tunis. It lies between capes Bon and Farina, and its entrance is 45 m. wide.

Tun'ja, in the U. S. of Colombia, a town of the dept. of Boyaca, 70 m. N.N.E. of Bogotá; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Tunkers, or **Dunkers,** a religious denomination founded in 1708, in Schwartzenau, Germany. The name *T.* (from the German *tunken*, to dip) was originally given them as a nickname to distinguish them from the Mennonites. They are also called *Tumblers* from their mode of baptism, which is by putting the person while kneeling head first under water, so that the motion resembles the act of tumbling. They are also called *German Baptists*, while they themselves take the name of *Bre-*

thren, in accordance with *Matt.* xxiii. 8: "All ye are brethren." Between 1719 and 1729 they all emigrated to America, to which country the denomination has since been confined. They have dispersed themselves through almost every State of the Union, and are most numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana. Their church government is nearly the same as that of other Baptists, except in the choosing of their ministers. From the *T.*, as a sect, must be distinguished the *Seventh-Day T.*, also called the *German Seventh-Day Baptists*. They were established by Conrad Beissel, a native of Germany, who separated himself from the *T.* society at Mühlbach (Mill Creek), in Lancaster co., Pa., and went to a hermitage on the banks of the Cocalico, where he was joined by many of the society from Mill Creek, who settled around him in isolated cottages. In 1733 a monastic society was established, constituting, with the buildings subsequently erected by the community, the irregular inclosed village of Ephrata. The habit of the Capuchins or White Friars was adopted by both the brethren and sisters. Monastic names were given to all who entered the cloister. In 1740 there were 36 single brethren in the cloister and 35 sisters, and at one time the society, including the members living in the neighborhood, numbered nearly 300. After 1777 the society at Ephrata began to decline, and of the peculiar features of the early Seventh-Day *T.* few traces are now to be found there. Their principal settlement is now at Snowhill, on Antietam Creek, in Franklin co., Pa. See BAPTISTS.

Tunkhan'nock, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek which flows into the N. branch of the Susquehanna at Tunkhannock. — A post-borough, cap. of Wyoming co., 20 m. N.W. of Scranton; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A mountain in the N.E. of Wyoming co.

Tun'nage, *n.* An inelegant orthography of TONNAGE, *q. v.*

Tun'nel, *n.* [Fr. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, a ton.] A funnel; a tun-dish. — The opening in a chimney for the passage of smoke; a flue; a funnel; a smoke-stack.

(*Civ. Engin.*) A tubular opening, or an arched subterranean passage cut through a hill, a mountain, a rock, an eminence, or under a river or town, to carry a canal, road, railway, &c., in an advantageous and straight course. The construction of *T.* is by no means of recent origin, although it is only of late that they have become common. The outlet for the Lake Copais in Bœotia is one of the oldest monuments of the labor of man. The great *T.* in Samos, which was seven stadia long, was driven through a mountain 900 ft. high, for the purpose of serving as the bed of a channel to convey water from a natural source to the city of Samos. One of the most interesting works of this kind in modern times is the *T.* carried under the Thames, to connect the lower parts of London, lying on each side of the river, with one another by a convenient roadway, without involving the necessity of building a bridge, which in that spot would interfere with the navigation of the river. Its total length, between the shafts, is 1,200 feet; its total cost was $2,273,570; and it was opened to the public in 1843. Tunnels of much greater length and difficulty have, however, since been constructed. The most remarkable of these, and one of the greatest achievements of modern engineering, is the *T.* through Mont Cenis, as it is usually called, although it is, in fact, several miles from that pass, passing under Mont Trejus, a mile below the top of the mountain. This *T.*, which connects the French and Italian system of railroads, is 7½ m. long, through rock. At Modane, on the French

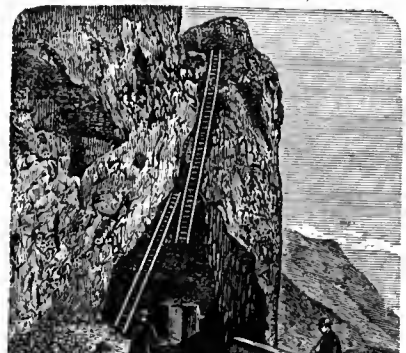

Fig. 2536. — TUNNEL IN SWITZERLAND.
(On the road from Brunnen to Flüelen.)

side, it is 25 feet 3½ inches wide at the base, and 26 feet 2¾ inches wide at the broadest part, by 24 feet 7 inches high, the arch being a semicircle nearly. At Bardonnèche, on the Italian side, the height is increased 11¾ inches. At the French end, the *T.* is lined with stone, and at the Italian end, the sides are of stone, and the arch of brick. From the French end to the middle, the gradient is 1 in 45½. The other end slopes from the centre downward with a declivity of 1 in 2,000, to enable the water to run off. The tunnelling was effected by blasting the rock with gunpowder, but the holes in which the gunpowder was deposited were bored by a machine driven by compressed air, which, in twenty minutes, pierces a hole 1¼ inch in diameter and 3 feet deep, which would have taken two miners two hours to bore. This magnificent work was begun about 1859, and the last diaphragm in the middle of the *T.* was bored on Dec. 25, 1870. The work has been carried on throughout from both sides by Italian engineers, according to the terms of the treaty by which Savoy was ceded to France. As an illustration of the word *T.*, we have selected Fig. 2536, not certainly one of the most important, but one of the most picturesque — being situated in Switzerland, on the road from Brunnen to Flüelen, at a great height above the Lake of Uri, on the slope of the *Axenfluh*, or Axenberg, 3,146 feet high.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TUNNELLED, (*tŭn'neld,*) To construct a tunnel, or something resembling a tunnel. — To catch in a tunnel-net.

Tun'nel, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Washington co., 6 m. S.W. of Marietta.

Tun'nel City, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 14 m. E.N.E. of Sparta.

Tun'nel-net, *n.* A net having a wide mouth at one extremity, and a narrow one at the other.

Tun'nel-pit, Tun'nel-shaft, *n.* A pit or shaft sunk from the surface of the ground to the level of a tunnel, for ventilation.

Tun'nelton, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Preston co., 19 m. S.E. of Wheeling.

Tun'ny, *n.* [Fr. *thon.*] (*Zoöl.*) An acanthopterygious fish, family *Scombridæ*. The *T.* of Europe has been known and celebrated from a very remote time, and at present forms a valuable source of profit to the inhabitants of the northern coasts of the Mediterranean. Though bearing a general resemblance to the Mackerel in form, it is a far larger and stouter fish, acquiring sometimes the size of 9 feet, and the weight of 500 pounds. The flesh is considered very delicious, though very solid food, as firm as sturgeon, but of a finer flavor. The American *T.*, or Horse-mackerel (*T. secundodorsalis*), found from New York to Nova Scotia, is from 9 to 12 feet long, and attains a weight of 1,000 pounds. It is not liked by fishermen on account of its injuring their nets; and its flesh, though possessing a fine mackerel taste, is rarely used, except for mackerel bait.

Tun'stall, a town of England, in Staffordshire, 4 m. from Newcastle-under-Lyne. *Manuf.* Tiles and pottery. *Pop.* 10,000.

Tunung'want, or TUNA, in *New York*, a village of Cattaraugus co., 55 m. S.E. of Dunkirk.

Tunuyan', a river of the Argentine Republic, dept. of Mendoza, flows into the Guanacache Lagoon, after a N.E. course of 200 m.; Lat. 34° S., Lon. 66° 30' W.

Tuolum'ne, a river of *California*, rises in Tuolumne co., and flowing S.W., enters San Joaquin River abt. 40 m. S.E. of Stockton. — A N. central co.; *area*, 2,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Stanislaus, and Tuolumne, and the middle fork of Stanislaus River. *Surface*, mountainous in the E., and level and fertile in the W. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Sonora. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,171. — A post-town of Stanislaus co., on the Tuolumne River, 7 m. from its mouth in the San Joaquin.

Tup, *n.* In England, a ram; a male sheep.

Tup, *v. n.* and *a.* [Ger. *tuppen.*] To butt with the head, as a ram. — To cover or copulate, as a ram.

Tu'pelo, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of *Nyssa*, a genus of trees, order *Alangiaceæ*, natives of N. America, chiefly of the southern parts of the U. States; having simple, alternate leaves, mostly entire; greenish, inconspicuous flowers at the extremity of long stalks; the fruit a drupe. *N. villosa* (Fig. 2537) attains a height of 60 to 70 feet. It is often called Black Gum-tree. *N. tomentosa*, the Large *T.*, is a lofty and beautiful tree, remarkable for the extraordinary enlargement of the base of the trunk, which is sometimes 8 or 9 feet in diameter, while at no great height the diameter diminishes to 15 or 20 inches. The fruit resembles a small olive, and is preserved in the same way by the French settlers in America. *N. candicans* or *capitata*, the Ogechee Lime or Sour Gum-tree, is a small tree, of which the fruit is very acid, and is used like that of the lime. The wood of all the species is soft, that of the Large *T.* remarkably so.

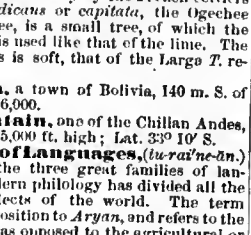

Fig. 2537. — TUPELO,
(*Nyssa villosa.*)

Tupi'sa, or **Tupi'za,** a town of Bolivia, 140 m. S. of Chuquisaca; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Tupunga'to Mountain, one of the Chilian Andes, 45 m. E. of Santiago, 15,000 ft. high; Lat. 33° 10' S.

Turanian Family of Languages, (*tu-rai'ne-an.*) (*Philology.*) One of the three great families of languages into which modern philology has divided all the spoken and dead dialects of the world. The term Turanian is used in opposition to *Aryan*, and refers to the nomadic races of Asia as opposed to the agricultural or Aryan races. The Turanian group of languages consists of two great divisions, the *northern* and the *southern*. The northern comprises five sections of dialects, — the Tungusic, Mongolic, Turkic, Finnic, and Samoiedic. The southern, which occupies the south of Asia, comprises the Tamulic, or the languages of the Deccan; the Bhotija, or the dialects of Thibet and Bhootan; the Taic, or the dialects of Siam; and the Malaic, or the Malay and Polynesian dialects.

Tur'ban, *n.* [Fr.; Pers. *dulband*; Turk. *tulban*; Hind., probably from *turband—sur*, the head, and *band*, a bandage.] A head-dress worn by the Orientals, consisting of a cap, with a sash of fine linen or taffeta artfully wound round it in plaits.

—A kind of head-dress worn by ladies.

(*Conch.*) The complete set of whorls belonging to a shell.

Tur'bett, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Juniata co., 7 m. S.W. of Mifflintown; *pop.* abt. 900.

Tur'bid, *a.* [Lat. *turbidus*, from *turba*, uproar, confusion.] Muddy; foul with extraneous matter; having the lees or sediment disturbed; thick; not clear; as, a *turbid* liquid.

Tur'bidly, *adv.* In a turbid manner; muddily.

Tur'bidness, Turpid'ity, *n.* State or quality of being turbid; muddiness; foulness.

Turbinaceous, (*-ā'shus,*) *a.* Pertaining to turf; having the characteristic qualities of turf.

Tur'binal, *n.* [From Lat. *turben*, a top.] The nasal capsule in the head of a fish. — *Owen.*

Tur'binate, *v. n.* To whirl or spin round like a top.

Tur'binate, Tur'binated, *a.* [Fr. *turbiné*, from Lat. *turben*, a top.] Gyrating or spinning round after the manner of a top; as, *turbinate* motion.

(*Bot.*) Top-shaped; as, a *turbinated* nectary.

Turbination, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *turbinatio.*] Act of revolving, spinning, or whirling, as a top.

Tur'bine, *n.* (*Hydraulics.*) See WATER-WHEEL.

Tur'bot, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RHOMBUS.

Tur'bot, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co., 13 m. N. of Sunbury; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Tur'bulence, Tur'bulency, *n.* [Fr. *turbulence.*] State of being turbulent; agitation; disorder; tumult; confusion; disposition to resist authority; riotousness; insubordination.

Tur'bulent, *a.* [Fr.; from Lat. *turbo*, to disturb.] Being in violent commotion; tumultuous; agitated; disturbed; as, *turbulent* winds. — Restless; unquiet; inclined to tumult, insubordination, and disorder; refractory; violent; as, a *turbulent* mob. — Producing commotion or agitation.

Tur'bulently, *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

Turbut, or **Tarbut,** (*toor-but',*) a city of Khorassan, in Persia, 50 m. from Meshed; *pop.* 18,000.

Tur'cism, (*-kizm,*) *n.* Same as TURKISM, *q. v.*

Tur'co, Tur'ko, *n.* (*Mil.*) In the French service, a soldier native of Algeria, and dressed like an Arab.

Tur'coman, *n.*; *pl.* TURCOMANS. (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Turkistan, in Central Asia.

Tur'dus, *n.*, **Tur'didæ,** *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See THRUSH.

Turreen', *n.* [Fr. *terrine.*] A large, deep table-vessel for holding soup; a terreen.

Turenne, HENRI DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, VICOMTE DE, (*toor rain'.*) a French general, b. at Sédan, 1611, studied the art of war under his maternal uncles, Prince Maurice of Nassau, and Prince Frederick Henry. In 1634 he received the command of a French regiment, and gained brilliant distinction in the campaign in Flanders. In 1639 he commanded with success in Italy, and in 1643 conquered Roussillon. In the next year he was made marshal of France, and commander of the French armies in Germany. He gained the great battle of Nordlingen in 1645; and by his able manœuvres, and decision and skill in action, he was the chief cause of the advantages gained over the Imperialists in the latter part of the Thirty Years' war. When the civil war of the Fronde broke out in France, *T.* was first engaged against the court, but afterwards became the chief commander of the royal armies. In 1654 and 1655 he commanded against the Spaniards and the Low Countries, gained the battle of the Dunes, and conquered the greater part of Flanders. The peace of the Pyrenees in 1660 closed this war; but when hostilities were renewed in 1667, *T.* ran through another rapid career of victories in Flanders, and the Spaniards were obliged to beg again for peace in the next year. In 1672 he was at the head of the French troops in Holland. He took 40 towns in 22 days, and won 5 pitched battles against the Dutch and Austrians. He continued to guide the French arms with almost unvarying skill and success till July 27th, 1675, when he was killed by a chance cannon-shot while reconnoitring the ground for an intended battle against the celebrated Imperialist commander, Montecuculi.

Turf, *n.*; *pl.* TURFS. [A. S. and D.; Ger. and Icel. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe.*] The surface or upper surface of grass lands, of a smooth and uniform texture, covered with pasture grass. — Peat; a peculiar kind of blackish, fibrous, vegetable, earthy substance, used as fuel.

(*Sports.*) The distinctive appellation applied, in modern phraseology, to the sport of horse-racing; also, the sward or ground on which such racing is practised: as, to win the "Derby" is the crowning honor of the *turf*.

(NOTE. *Turf* occasionally aids in the formation of such self-explaining compounds as *turf*-clad, *turf*-pit, &c.)

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TURFED, (*turf't.*) To cover with turf or sod; as, to *turf* the slope of a terrace.

Turf'en, Turf'y, *a.* Made of, or covered with turf.

Turf'iness, *n.* State of abounding with turf.

Turf'ing, *n.* Operation of laying down turf, or covering with turf.

Turfing-spade, Turf-spade, *n.* An implement for under-cutting turf.

Turf'ite, *n.* A votary of the turf; an habitual frequenter of horse-races, trotting-matches, &c.;—hence, a professional bettor; a blackleg.

Turf-moss, *n.* A tract of heathery, boggy, mossy, or turfy land.

Tur'gent, (*-jent,*) *a.* [Lat. *turgus*, from *turgeo*, to swell.]

Swelling; tumid; protuberant; rising into a tumor or puffy state; as, *turgent* humors. — Bombastic; tumid; puffy; inflated; turgid; as, *turgent* language.

Turges'cence, Turges'cency, *n.* [Fr. *turgescence.*] State of becoming turgid or swollen; act of swelling.— Empty magnificence; ridiculous pomposity; bombast; inflation; puffiness.

(*Med.*) Superabundance of humors in any part. *Dungl.*

Turges'cent, *a.* Growing large; a swelling.

Tur'gid, (*-jid,*) *a.* [Lat. *turgidus,* from *turgeo,* to swell.] Swelled; bloated; distended beyond its primary state by some internal agency or expansive force; as, a *turgid* limb. — Tumid; pompous; inflated; bombastic; as, a *turgid* manner of talking.

Turgid'ity, *n.* State of being turgid or swollen; tumidity.

Tur'gidly, *adv.* In a turgid manner.

Tur'gidness, *n.* Quality of being turgid.

Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, (*toor'go,*) a French statesman, b. in Paris, 1727. He was created comptroller-general of the finances in 1774, in which office he evinced great talents, by endeavoring to effect a reform in the public expenditure, and by introducing several important regulations for the revival and encouragement of trade. After the death of Quesnoy, he was at the head of the society called the Economistes. He was the author of a number of works upon politics, political economy, metaphysics, and literature. D. 1781.

Tu'ri, in Brazil, a town of Maranhão, 40 m. N.N.W. of Guimaraens; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Tu'rin, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Lewis co.: *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Tu'rin, [It. *Torino,*] a city of N. Italy, formerly the cap. of the Sardinian dominions, in a beautiful plain, on the Po, 80 m. from Milan; Lat. 45° 5′ N., Lon. 7° 44′ E. It is of an oblong form, with a circumference of about 4 m. It is one of the most regular towns in Europe, the streets running in straight lines with intersecting streets at right angles, and all its squares of a perfect shape and regularity; its buildings are massive and lofty, some of its main thoroughfares being lined with arcades. Its chief buildings are the king's palace, the cathedral, the chapel del Sudario, cased with black marble and adorned with gilt bronzes, the old ducal palace of Savoy, the opera house, the university, divided into five faculties, divinity, law, medicine, surgery, and arts, with its library of 112,000 volumes and 2,000 MSS.; botanical gardens, and numerous learned and scientific societies, museums, &c. *Manuf.* Woollen cloths, cottons, silks, velvets, gloves, hats, optical and mathematical instruments, leather, tobacco, paper, carriages, arms, and steel works. *Pop.* 192,774.

Tu'rio, *n.; pl.* Turiones. [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A shoot, sprout, or sucker from the ground.

Turioniferous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Throwing out shoots, as the asparagus.

Turk, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Turkey; an Osmanli. — An old name for a Mohammedan or Mussulman.

Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, a very extensive country, partly in S.E. Europe, and partly in W. Asia, comprising some of the most celebrated, best situated, and naturally finest provinces of the continents to which they belong. The limits of the Turkish Empire are not easily defined; inasmuch as it is usually represented as including several extensive countries which are substantially independent. Moldavia and Wallachia, and Servia, in European Turkey, are now connected with the Porte only by the slenderest ties, and even claim their absolute independence. Egypt, also, and the other African territories that formerly belonged to the Porte, may now be considered as being but nominally connected with the Ottoman Empire. Very different estimates have been formed of the extent and population of this great country, and neither is known with anything approaching to precision. According to the most reliable estimate, the total area of the empire, including the tributary provinces, comprises 1,836,478 sq. m. — *Principal Geog.* The high table-land anciently called *Mœsia Superior,* extending between Siphia and Pristina, and dividing the basin of the Morava on the N. from those of the Vardar and Struma on the S., and of the Lower Danube on the E., forms the central nucleus of the Turkish mountains. From this centre, branches pass off N., bounding Servia on the W. and E.; on the E. the Balkan chain (anc. *Hæmus*) stretches in a nearly straight line from the sources of the Isker to the S. of Sophia, E. to the Black Sea, a distance of about 250 m.; dividing Bulgaria from Roumelia, and the waters that flow into the Lower Danube on the N. from those that flow into the Maritza on the S. The Despoto-Dagh (anc. *Rhodope*), and the mountain chains that run through Macedonia, branch off from the central nucleus on the S.; while on the W. it gives off various chains that unite with the true Alpine chains which ramify through Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Albania. Nearly in a direct line S. from Pristina runs a chain which divides Albania from Macedonia, and thence extending into Thessaly and Greece under the name of Pindus, separates the waters flowing into the Ægean from those flowing into the Adriatic and Ionian seas. The interposition of these mountain chains frequently renders the communication between the contiguous provinces rare and difficult, but, with the exception of a few heights, as Mount Scardus, nearly 10,000 feet in elevation, and Scomius and Pindus, near Mezzovo, about 9,000 feet, the Turkish mountains seldom reach an altitude of 8,000 feet. Mount Dinara, whence the Dinaric Alps derive their name, is only 7,458 feet in height; the Albanian mountains are generally under 7,700 feet; Mount Athos is 6,778 feet, and Mount Menikon (anc. *Orcina*), the loftiest of the Balkan chain, 6,395 feet in height. The Balkan has acquired a greater degree of interest than most of the other chains, from its being supposed to form an all but insurmountable barrier to an invading army. This, however, does not appear to be really the case. The W. portion of the Balkan is seldom more than 4,000 feet, and its more easterly portion, near the Black Sea, not more than from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in height, while it is traversed by half a dozen different passes, none of which is fortified. Hardly one of those appears, in fact, to present any very formidable obstacle to an invading army. There are more lines of communication for carriages, across the Balkan, between Thrace and Bulgaria, than between any of the other Turkish provs. European Turkey has numerous narrow valleys, and some very extensive plains. By far the largest of the latter is that of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bulgaria, traversed in its centre by the Lower Danube, and ranking at least as the third, if not the second, of the great plains of Europe. A considerable portion of Thrace, and some parts of Macedonia, are level, and Thessaly principally consists of a very fertile basin. The country is well watered; and, besides the Danube and Save (which last constitutes a great part of its N. boundary), Turkey has several rivers of very considerable size. Among those on the N. side of the great central plateau and its ramifications, affluents of the Save and Danube, are the Unna, Verbas, Bosna, Drin, Morava, Trinok, Schyl, Isker, Jalomnitza, Aluta, Sereth, and Pruth. Among the rivers S. of the central plateau, the following may be specified, viz.: the Maritza (anc. *Hebrus*), which has its sources in the N.W. angle of Roumelia, in the Balkan and Despoto-Dagh mountains, and flows generally E. or S.E. to the centre of Thrace, near Adrianople, where it receives the Tonija (the *Tonzus* of Ptolemy), and thence S. or S.W. to the Ægean, which it enters close to the Gulf of Enos, after a course of about 240 miles. Its greatest width is about 3 furlongs. Adrianople, Philippolis, Demotica, and Ipsala (anc. *Cypsela*), are on its banks, which in many parts are covered with forests of oak and elm. The Kara-su (*Nestus*) and Struma are shallow and unfit for navigation. The Selembria (*Peneus*) rises near Mezzovo, and drains the basin of Thessaly, falling into the Gulf of Salonica at the mouth of the famous defile and vale of Tempe. The principal rivers flowing into the Adriatic are the Narenta in Herzegovina, and the Drin and Vojutza (*Aous*) in Albania. European Turkey has no lakes of any very great extent. The principal are those of Ochrida (*Palus Lychnitis*), about 20 miles long and 8 miles broad, Scutari (*Palus Labeatus*), and Yanina, in Albania. There are numerous small lakes in Macedonia and Thessaly. The physical geography of Asiatic Turkey requires but a brief notice, having been already treated in the articles Natolia, Kurdistan, Palestine, and Syria. Asia Minor consists chiefly in an extensive table-land, traversed by many parallel mountain ranges from W. to E., extending into Armenia and Kurdistan. This table-land appears generally to increase in height eastward. Mount Ida, overlooking the Plain of Troy, is

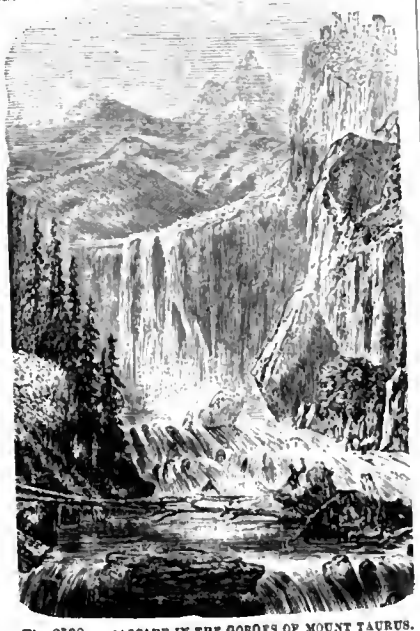

Fig. 2538.— Cascade in the Gorges of Mount Taurus.

only about 5,000 feet high. The Taurus (see Natolia, and Fig. 2538), which has its summits covered with snow, while its sides are clad with the vegetation of temperate regions, and its valleys below produce the fruits of tropical countries, is from 7,800 to 10,000 feet in height, while Mount Bisutam, the culminating point of N. Kurdistan, is 12,000 feet above the sea. From this lofty plateau, several mountain ranges are given off to the S., including the basins of the Euphrates, Tigris, Jordan, and Orontes, which, with the Halys, Sangarius, and Araxes, are the principal rivers in this part of the empire. The largest lake is that of Van, next to which are the Dead Sea and Lake of Tiberias, in Palestine. Many small lakes exist in Natolia. The N. part of Asiatic Turkey is mountainous, the surface declining towards the S., where it spreads out into extensive plains (anc. *Chaldæa, Mesopotamia,* and *E. Syria*), but at present for the most part desert and uninhabited. The coasts of Turkey, both in Europe and Asia, are in general bold and rocky. In many parts they present a long and tolerably uniform line, with few gulfs or harbors of any magnitude. This is particularly the case with the coasts of the Black Sea, Syria, and a part of Albania. But the shores of the Ægean and the adjacent seas are deeply indented with numerous bays and inlets, and present many good harbors, as those of Smyrna, Salonica, and Constantinople. Varna is the only good Turkish port on the Black Sea. Durazzo (anc. *Dyrrachium*), on the Albanian shore, might easily be rendered an admirable port; but at present there is not a single safe or convenient harbor along the whole W. coast of European Turkey. — *Political Divisions.* Formerly, the governments (*pashalics* or *beglerbeglics*) were much larger than at present; and it not unfrequently happened that a pasha at the head of a large government, having filled up the subordinate situations with his creatures, was able to cast off his allegiance and to defy the Sultan. Hence, it has been for a long time past the policy of the Porte to diminish the size of the pashalics, and so lessen the danger of insurrection on the part of the pashas. At present, the territories of the Turkish empire in Europe are divided into 14 *eyalets,* or governments, and subdivided into 43 *sandjaks,* or provinces, and 376 *kazas,* or districts. In Turkey in Asia there are 18 eyalets, 78 sandjaks, and 858 kazas; and in Turkey in Africa, 3 eyalets, 17 sandjaks, and 86 kazas.

Turkey in Europe.

Eyalets.	*Chief Towns.*	*Pop. of Chief Towns*
1 Edirné, or Thrace	Adrianople	100,000
2 Silistria	Silistria	20,000
3 Boghdan, or Moldavia	Jassy	21,500
4 Eflak, or Wallachia	Bucharest	100,000
5 Widdin	Widdin	20,000
6 Nisch	Nissa	4,000
7 Uskup, or Scopia	Uskup	10,000
8 Syrp, or Servia	Belgrade	30,000
9 Bosnia	Bosna-Seraï	60,000
10 Roumelia	Monaster	15,000
11 Yanina	Yanina	30,000
12 Selanik, or Salonica	Salonica	70,000
13 Djizäir, or The Islands	Rhodes	20,000
14 Kyrt, or Crete	Candia	16,000

The eyalets of Silistria, Widdin, and Nisch are formed out of the ancient kingdom of Bulgaria; and those of Yanina and Selanik comprise the ancient Epirus and Macedonia. The eyalets of Uskup and Roumelia are formed from Albania. The eyalet of Bosnia is composed of Bosnia, a part of Croatia, and of the Herzegovina. The eyalet of Djizäir, or The Islands, comprises all the isles of the Ottoman Archipelago, of which the principal are Rhodes, Cyprus, Cos, Tenedos, Lemnos, Mitylene, Scio, and Patmos. Constantinople (*q. v.*), the cap., is in the eyalet of Edirné.

Turkey in Asia.

Eyalets.	*Chief Towns.*	*Pop. of Chief Towns*
1 Kastamuni	Costamboul	12,500
2 Khowdavendguiar	Brussa	70,000
3 Aïdin	Smyrna	150,000
4 Karaman	Koniah	50,000
5 Adana	Adana	20,000
6 Bozok	Angora	12,000
7 Sivas	Sivas	25,000
8 Trebezond	Trebizond	25,000
9 Erzeroum	Erzeroum	25,000
10 Kurdistan	Diarbekr	50,000
11 Khabrout	Kharput	50,000
12 Mosul	Mosul	40,000
13 Bagdad	Bagdad	90,000
14 Haleb, or Aleppo	Aleppo	100,000
15 Saïda	Beyrout	15,000
16 Scham	Damascus	180,000
17 Habesh	Djedda	18,000
18 Harem-Nahevi	Medina	18,000

The eyalet of Kastamuni comprises the ancient Paphlagonia; that of Khowdavendguiar, part of the ancient Bithynia, Phrygia, and Mysia. The eyalet of Aïdin is formed from part of Isauria, Lydia, Ionia, Caria, and Pisidia. The eyalet of Karaman contains part of Isauria, Lydia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycaonia, and Cappadocia. That of Adana comprises Cilicia Petræa; those of Bozok and Sivas, Cappadocia; while Trebezonn, or Trebizond, is formed from the ancient provs. of Pontus and Colchis.

Turkey in Africa.

Eyalets.	*Chief Towns.*	*Pop. of Chief Towns*
1 Misr, or Egypt	Cairo	240,000
2 Thrablousi Garb, or Tripoli	Tripoli	15,000
3 Tunis	Tunis	125,000

A general governor, or pasha, who is supposed to represent the Sultan, and is assisted by a council, is placed at the head of each government. The provinces and

districts are subjected to inferior authorities, under the superintendence of the principal governor. — *Manuf.* Almost entirely domestic, comprising fire-arms, woollen and cotton stuffs, shawls, leather, with dyeing and printing works. Brandy-distilling is also common throughout the country. — *Religion.* Mohammedanism, of the sect of Omar. The rule of faith is the Koran. Fasts are frequent and rigorous, the injunctions in the principal one (the Ramadan) being to taste neither food nor drink while the sun remains above the horizon. A large part of the population, however, belongs to the Greek Church, the proportion being roughly estimated as follows: — Mussulmans 21,000,000, Greeks and Armenians 10,500,000, Catholics 900,000, Jews 150,000, other sects 350,000. — *Education.* Deficient. The lower ranks are almost devoid of education. Learning is confined to law and theology, which have here a close connection; for the lawyer must be skilled in the Koran, and the divine learned in the law. In philosophy and literature they have made little progress; and in the arts, whether useful or ornamental, they are equally backward. — *Army.* The regular army consists of 148,680 men; but with the reserves, auxiliaries, and irregulars, the total of the military forces of Turkey for the year 1869 was estimated at 459,360 men. — *Navy.* Previous to the late war with Russia, the Turkish navy comprised 6 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 6 corvettes, 14 brigs, 16 cutters and schooners, 6 steam frigates, and 12 other small vessels. Total: 70 vessels, manned by 34,000 sailors, and 4,000 marines. Most of these ships were destroyed at Sinope, Nov. 1853, and others foundered in storms in the Black Sea. But since the year 1858 the Turkish navy has been entirely reconstructed, and stands now stronger than it was previous to the disaster of Sinope. — *Govt.* The fundamental laws of the empire are based on the precepts of the Koran. The will of the Sultan is absolute, in so far as it is not in opposition to the accepted truths of the Mohammedan religion, as laid down in the sacred book of the Prophet. Next to the Koran, the laws of the "Multeka," a code formed of the supposed sayings and opinions of Mohammed, and the sentences and decisions of his immediate successors, are binding upon the sovereign as well as his subjects. Another code of laws, the "Canon-nameh," formed by Sultan Solymao "the Magnificent," from a collection of "hatti-sheriffs," or decrees, issued by him and his predecessors, is held in general respect, but merely as an emanation of human authority. The Koran and the "Multeka" alone, both believed to be of divine origin, embody the fundamental laws of the state, and prescribe the action of the theocratic govt. A charter of liberties, not yet fully executed, was granted by Sultan Abdul Medjid to his subjects in the "Hatti-Humáyonn" of February 18, 1856. The principal provisions of this imperial order are as follows: — "Full liberty of worship is guaranteed to every religious profession. No one can be forced to change his religion. No legal documents shall acknowledge any inferiority of one class of Turkish subjects to another, in consequence of difference in religion, race, or language. All foreigners may possess landed property, while obeying the laws." The legislative and executive authority are exercised, under the supreme direction of the Sultan, by two high dignitaries, the *Grand-Vizier*, the head of the temporal govt., and the *Sheïk-ul-Islam*, the head of the Church. The Grand-Vizier is President of the *Divan*, or Ministerial Council, divided into nine departments.—*Turkish Usages.* The national dress of the Turks is loose and flowing; that of the women, with the exception of the turban, differing but little from that of the men (Fig. 2539). The shape and color of the turban serves to distinguish the different orders of the people, and the functions of the public officers. Latterly, however, it has become fashionable to imitate the dress and manners of other European nations; though the former is inconvenient in consequence of the numerous ablutions, the performance of which is enjoined by the Koran. All women of the upper classes, when they appear in the streets, have their faces carefully veiled. And such is the privacy of the harem, or women's apartments, that, unless on very rare occasions, all males are excluded from them except the master of the family. Polygamy is permitted by the law of the Prophet, but is a privilege not often resorted to. If a man marry a woman of equal rank, the marriage of any other wife is frequently guarded against by the marriage contract. In cases of polygamy, the wives are usually either slaves, or women of an inferior rank to the husband. The seclusion, or rather, slavery of the women, powerfully contributes to the maintenance of the worst prejudices of the Ottomans. But the practice is deeply rooted in Oriental habits, and will not be easily changed. There is a regular slave-market at Constantinople; but slaves in the East, and especially in *T.*, are far from being in the depressed condition we might suppose. The laws of *T.* protect the slave from ill-usage; and, in this respect, the customs of the country are in complete harmony with the laws. "The most docile slave," says Marshal Marmont, "rejects with indignation any order that is not personally given him by his master; and he feels himself placed immeasurably above the level of a free or hired servant. He is as a child of the house; and it is not unusual to see a Turk entertain so strong a predilection for a slave he has purchased, as to prefer him to his own son. He often overloads him with favors, gives him his confidence, and raises his position; and, when the master is powerful, he opens to his slave the path of honor and of public employment." The Turks are excellent horsemen, and throw the *djerrid* or lance with the greatest dexterity and force; but, excepting this exercise and that of wrestling, they indulge in no active exertion. Their delight is to recline on soft verdure under the shade of trees, and to muse without fixing their attention, lulled by the trickling of a fountain or the murmuring of a rivulet, and inhaling through their pipe a gently enebriating vapor. Such pleasures, the highest which the rich can enjoy, are equally within the reach of the artisan or the peasant. They never dance themselves, but enjoy public dances, the performers in which, however, are reckoned infamous. Turkish usages are, in truth, in almost all respects, the opposite of those of the W. European nations. The close and short dresses of the latter, calculated for promptitude of action, appear in their eyes to be wanting both in dignity and modesty. They reverence the beard as the symbol of manhood and the token of independence, but they practise the depilation of the body from motives of cleanliness. In performing their devotions, or on entering a dwelling, they take off their shoes. In inviting a person to approach them, they use what with us is considered a repulsive motion of the hand. In writing they trace the lines from right to left. The master of a house does the honors of the table by serving himself first from the dish; he drinks without noticing the company; and they wish him health when he has finished his draught. They lie down to sleep in their clothes. They affect a grave and sedate exterior; their amusements are all of the tranquil kind; they confound with folly the noisy expression of gaiety; their utterance is slow and deliberate; they even feel satisfaction in silence; they attach the idea of majesty to slowness of motion; they pass in repose all the moments of life which are not occupied with serious business; they retire early to rest, and they rise before the sun. — *Hist.* The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans, in history, is abt. the year 800, when, issuing from various parts of Turkestan, they obtained possession of a part of Armenia, called from them Turcomania. They afterwards extended their conquests over the adjacent parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe, occupying Syria, Egypt, and eventually the territory that remained to the Greek empire. In 1453 Constantinople was taken by Mohammed II., and became the capital of the empire. The Morea and the Islands were afterwards overrun, with parts of Hungary, the Crimea, and the shores of the Black Sea. They next took the whole of the country now forming Turkey in Asia, the Hezja in Egypt, and the regencies of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers. From the accession of Mohammed IV. in 1648, the Turkish empire began rapidly to decline, the vice and profligacy of the harem and seraglio being reflected in every branch of the state. The shelter given to Charles XII. of Sweden, in 1711, led to the first war with Russia, which must have ended in the ruin of that empire but for the cupidity of the grand-vizier, who accepted a bribe to allow Peter the Great and his army to escape. From that time till 1774 the war with Russia was frequently renewed, and, by the peace of the latter year, a large extent of territory and the Black Sea were ceded by the Porte to Russia. In the campaign of 1787 the Turks were still more unfortunate, and, though in 1789, under Selim III., they retook Belgrade, they were elsewhere defeated. In 1807 the Emperor Alexander declared war against the Porte, and in the campaign advanced his frontier to the Pruth by the conquest of Bessarabia; the next severe loss of the Turks sustained was from the revolt of the Greeks and the subsequent independence of their country. In 1854 war was once more declared against Turkey by Russia, when England, France, and Sardinia joined the Porte to enable the Sultan to resist the threatened invasion of his dominions; the burning of the Turkish fleet off Sinope, the campaign on the Danube, the battles of Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, and the bombardment and capture of Sebastopol, were some of the results of the two years' war with Russia; Turkey, for the first time in nearly a century, sheathing the sword without the loss of a foot of territory. Subsequently, *T.* engaged in a war with the Montenegrins, who sought to cast off her yoke; and, later, was concerned in suppressing revolutionary tendencies in the Danubian principalities, which states succeeded eventually in freeing themselves from all else save the mere nominal sovereignty of the Porte. The results of the Crimean war would also appear to have secured Turkey but a respite from foreign encroachment; for Russia, true to her so-deemed call of destiny, taking advantage of the Franco-Prussian struggle, 1870–1, and the inaction of others of the great European powers, has sought to abrogate so much of the Treaty of Paris as debars her from naval operations in the Euxine; and it is to be apprehended that Russia, leaning on a strong ally (Prussia), may succeed in obtaining the concession of her demands; however, be this as it may, it would appear that the extinction of Turkey as a European power is but a question of time simply; for, independently of Muscovite aggression, the implacable animosities of the races by which the country is occupied — owing to the utter absence of homogeneity — and the numerical inferiority of the Turks proper, are circumstances that will hardly fail, sooner or later, to terminate their dominion on the continent of Europe.— *Pop.* Direct possessions in Europe, 10,510,000; protected provinces, 5,927,510; total for *T.* in Europe, 16,437,510; *T.* in Asia, 16,463,000. Total population of the Turkish Empire (exclusive of the nominal possessions in Africa), 32,900,510. These figures are taken from an official work, *Turkey at the Universal Exposition*, published in Paris, 1867, under the direction of Salaheddin Bey, the Imperial Ottoman commissioner to the Universal Exposition.

Fig. 2539. — GIRL OF BAGDAD.

SULTANS OF TURKEY, (*House of Othman.*)

Othman, or Osman I.	1299	Osman I.	1618
Orchan	1326	Amurath IV., "The Intrepid,"	1623
Amurath I.	1360	Ibrahim	1640
Bajazet I., "The Thunderbolt,"	1389	Mohammed IV.	1649
Solyman I.	1402	Solyman III.	1687
Mohammed I.	1413	Achmet II.	1691
Amurath II.	1421	Mustapha II.	1695
Mohammed I. (Cohqueror of Constantinople)	1451	Achmet III.	1703
Bajazet II.	1481	Mahmoud I.	1730
Selim I.	1512	Osman II.	1754
Solyman II., "The Magnificent,"	1520	Mustapha III.	1757
Selim II.	1566	Abdul Hamid	1774
Amurath III.	1574	Selim III.	1788
Mohammed III.	1595	Mustapha IV.	1807
Achmet I.	1603	Mahmoud II.	1808
Mustapha I.	1617	Abdul-Medjid	1839
		Abdul-Aziz	1861

Tur'key, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Williamsburg dist.: *pop.* in 1870, 981.

Tur'key, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) This magnificent bird, that has so improperly received the name of a country to which it is entirely foreign, composes the genus *Meleagris*, family *Phasianidæ*. There are two species, both indigenous to N. and Central America. The Wild *T.* of the U. States (*M. gallopavo*), the largest of the gallinaceous birds, now rare on the Atlantic coast, but still found in large flocks in the regions farther west, is abt. 3½ feet in length, being somewhat larger than the domestic variety. The general color of the plumage is black, variegated with bronze and bright glossy-green, in some parts changing to purple; the quills are green-gold, black towards the end, and tipped with white; the tail consists of 18 feathers; on the breast is a tuft of black hairs, 8 inches in length: in other respects it resembles the domestic bird, especially in having a bare carunculated head and neck, a fleshy dilatable appendage hanging over the bill, and a short blunt spur or knob at the back part of the leg. Tame *T.*, like every other animal in a state of domestication, vary considerably in color, but the prevailing one is dark-gray, inclining to black, with a little white towards the end of the feathers. The young males do not put out the tuft on the breast till they are about three years old. The females lay their eggs in the spring, generally in a retired and obscure place, as the male will often break them. They are usually from 14 to 18 in number, white mixed with reddish or yellow freckles: the female sits with so much perseverance, that if fresh eggs be introduced into the nest immediately upon the young being hatched, she will long continue the business of incubation. Young *T.*

Fig. 2540. — OCELLATED TURKEY, (*Meleagris ocellata.*)

require great care in rearing, being subject to a variety of diseases from cold, rain, and dews; but so soon as they are sufficiently strong, the hen abandons them entirely, and they are capable of enduring the utmost rigors of winter. The motions of the male, when agitated with desire, or inflamed with rage, are very similar to those of the peacock: he erects his tail, and spreads it like a fan, while his wings droop and trail on the ground, and he utters at the same time a dull, hol-

low sound; he struts round and round with a solemn pace, assumes all the dignity of the most majestic of birds, and every now and then bursts out abruptly into a most unmusical gurgle. A second species of the *T.* is found in Central America, termed the Ocellated *T.* (*Meleagris ocellata*) (*Fig.* 2540), which is much more brilliant in plumage than the common variety. It is nearly of the same size, but its feathers are of a beautiful metallic-green or bronze color, variegated with black, gold, and azure-blue.

Tur'key-buz'zard, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See VULTURIDÆ.

Tur'key-carpet, *n.* See CARPET.

Tur'key Creek, in *Illinois*, a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Turkey Creek, in *Indiana*, a township of Kosciusko *pop.* 1,336.

Turkey Creek, in *Louisiana*, rises in Madison parish, and flowing S.W., unites with Bœuf Bayou in Franklin parish.

Turkey Creek, in *Missouri*, a village of Benton co., 78 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Tur'key Hill, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lancaster co.

Tur'key Lake, in *Indiana*, in the N.E. of Kosciusko co., is abt. 12 m. long.

Tur'key-poult, *n.* A young turkey.

Tur'key-red, *n.* A brilliant red dye obtained from madder, used for dyeing calicoes and woollen cloths.

Tur'key River, in *Iowa*, is formed by the junction of the N. and Middle Forks, in Fayette co., and flowing S.E., falls into the Mississippi in Clinton co.

Tur'key-stone, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as NOVACULITE.

Turk'ish, *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining, or having reference to Turkey, or to the Turks.

Turk'ism, Tur'cism, (*-cizm,*) *n.* The manners, characteristics, and religious ideas peculiar to the Turks.

Tur'kistan, or **Tur'kestan,** (the country of the Turks,) a name used to signify an almost undefined tract of territory in Asia, anciently inhabited by the Onigours, Kirghiess, Usbecks, Turcomans, Osmanlis, Nogays, and other nomad tribes who devastated Europe from the 4th to the 12th century, and received the general name of *Turks*. The western portion, commonly known as *Independent Tartary, Western Turkestan, Great Bokharia*, or simply *T.*, or *Turam*, lies between Lat. 36° and 55° N., Lon. 52° and 89° E., and comprehends various independent states or khanates; viz., Khokan in the N. E.; Khiva in the W.; Bokhara in the E. and centre; Khoondooz or Badakshan in the S.E.; and Kafiristan, a small outlying state, now hardly considered as belonging to *T.*, being separated from the others by the mighty range of the Hindoo-Coosh. In the N. are the steppes of the Kirghiess, who in Khokan and Khiva acknowledge the authority of the Turkish khans; in the S. are numerous independent predatory bands of Turcomans, which raise a revenue by taxes on passing caravans.—Eastern *T.*, known also as *Upper Tartary, Chinese T., Little Bukharia*, and *Túrfan*, is bounded on the N. by the Russian provinces, on the E. by Mongolia, on the S. by Thibet and Cashmere, and on the W. by the Boler-tagh range. It is divided by the Chinese into 2 provinces, *Thian-than pe-lû* in the N., and *Thian-than nan-lû* in the S. The most flourishing cities are Khotan and Yarkand; the largest, Túrfan, Ili, and Komul, and those held in most veneration, Aksa and Cashgar or Kashgand. This large country, till very recently almost unknown to us, was estimated to contain from 500,000 to 800,000 sq. m. of generally unproductive land, with a scanty nomad pop. of 1–3 millions. But according to Mr. Shaw, an English traveller, who recently visited the country for commercial purposes, Eastern *T.* contains a pop. of above 20,000,000, possessing large towns where all the arts and learning known in the East are practised and enjoyed. The land is highly cultivated by irrigation. Security of life and property exists; and the roads are full of life and travel. The religion is Mohammedan, and the language spoken is usually that of the Turks of Constantinople. The yoke of the Chinese was thrown off in 1864, under the leadership of Yakoob Bey, whose present title is that of Ataligh Ghazee. The Chinese garrisons were expelled or destroyed; and in their occupation with rebellion nearer home, and their difficulties with foreign nations, the Chinese seem to have made no effort to recover their sway. The tribe who opened the late successful revolution claim to be descended from the famous conqueror, Genghis Khan. Yakoob Bey, who seems to be firmly seated as ruler, resided at the date of Mr. Shaw's visit, at Kashgand, and evinced great desire for notice and recognition in Europe. By the efforts of the British-Indian government, the good dispositions of this oriental monarch have been already made available. Incipient steps have been taken to open trade, via India, with England; and the caravans which formerly went to Pekin, will probably find their way to some eligible spot in India.

Fig. 2541.
A TURCOMAN ESCORT OF CARAVANS IN THE HYRCANIAN DESERT.

Tur'lupin, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A French synonym for LOLLARD, *q. v.*

Tur'maline, *n.* Same as TOURMALINE, *q. v.*

Tur'man, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Tur'meric, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CURCUMA.

Tur'meric-paper, *n.* (*Chem.*) A test-paper, made by immersing unsized paper in tincture of turmeric. It is used as a test for alkalies, which changes its yellow color to reddish-brown, as do also their carbonates and phosphates, some of the alkaloids, and boracic acid.

Tur'moil, *n.* Disturbance; tumult; uproar; harassing agitation or labor.

—*v. a.* To harass with agitation or disturbance; to harass; to disquiet.

—*v. n.* To be disquieted or harassed.

Turn, *v. a.* [A. S. *tyrnan*; Fr. *tourner*; Lat. *tornare* = Gr. *torneũ*, to round off.] To turn on a lathe; to give circular or other forms to by means of a lathe or revolving cutting-tool; as, to *turn* ivory or metal, to *turn* a tobacco-stopper or a bed-post.—Hence, to shape; to form; to mould; to adapt; to put in proper condition; as, "His whole person is finely *turned*." (*Tatler.*)—To cause to move in a circular course; to change or shift, as sides; to cause to go about, either partially, wholly, or repeatedly; to cause to revolve; to cause to move upon a centre, or as if upon a centre; as, to *turn* the head round, to *turn* back.—To alter, as a position; to put the upper side downward, or one side in the place of the other; to bring out the inside of; as, to *turn* a garment, to *turn* a beefsteak on the gridiron.—To change or alter, as the posture of the body or direction of the look; to deflect; to tend or incline differently; to change direction to or from any point;—employed both in a literal and figurative sense; as, to *turn* a ship from her course, to *turn* one's eyes on a person, to *turn* the attention to or from something.—To direct by a change to a certain purpose or object; to deviate; to move from a given course or straight line; to direct, as the inclination, thoughts, or mind; to keep passing or changing in the course of trade; to transfer; to use or employ; as, to *turn* money into land, to *turn* a favorable opportunity to advantage.—To change or alter in any manner; to transform; to vary; to metamorphose; to translate; to alter or change, as color; to substitute by change, as the manner of writing; to convert; to change, as from one opinion, party, or line of conduct, to another; to change or alter from one purpose or office to another; to dismade from a purpose, or cause to change sides;—frequently with *to* or *into* preceding the effect or result of the change: us, to *turn* prose *into* poetry, to *turn* orange *into* red, to *turn* English *into* French, to *turn* a Republican *to* a Democrat; to *turn* an ague *to* a fever; to *turn* from good to bad, &c.—To cause to ferment and become sour; to make acid; to sour; as, the milk has quickly *turned*.

To be turned of, to exceed; to be advanced beyond; as, she is *turned of* fifty.—*To turn a corner*, to pass round a corner.—*To turn the enemy's flank.* (*Mil.*) To pass round and assume a position behind it, or sideways with it.—*To turn aside*, to avert.—*To turn away.* (1.) To discard; to discharge or dismiss from service; as, to *turn away* a servant. (2.) To avert; to put aside from; as, we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us.—*To turn back*, to return or give back; as, to *turn back* what one has received from another. (R.)—*To turn down*, to fold, press, or double down; as, to *turn down* a leaf in a book.—*To turn in*, to fold or double under; as, to *turn in* the edge of a blanket.—*To turn in the mind*, or *to turn over in the mind*, to ponder, revolve, meditate, or reflect upon.—*To turn off.* (1.) To dismiss contemptuously or ignominiously; as, to *turn off* a kept mistress. (2.) To give over; to reduce; as, we are not *turned off* to that extremity. (3.) To divert; to deflect; as, to *turn off* sad thoughts from the mind. (4.) To get through; to accomplish; to perform; as, he *turns off* a great quantity of bad poetry.—*To turn one's coat*, to change sides; to rat; to go over to the opposite party; to act the renegade.—*To turn out.* (1.) To expel; to drive out; as, he *turned* his son *out* of doors. (2.) To place at ley or pasture; as, to *turn* horses *out* to grass. (3.) To produce, as the result of labor, or any mechanical or manual process; to furnish, as a perfected thing; as, that man *turns out* a good article.—*To turn over.* (1.) To transfer; as, he *turned over* the business to his son. (2.) To cause to roll over; to cause the change of sides of. (3.) To overset; to capsize; to overturn; as, to *turn* a man head *over* heels. (4.) To open and examine leaf by leaf, as a book; as, to *turn over* a novel.—*To turn tail*, to flee ignominiously.—*To turn the back*, to retreat; to flee; to depart from; as, he *turned his back* from temptation.—*To turn the back on* or *upon*, to flout; to ignore; to treat with contempt or disdain; to reject or refuse with contumely; as, to *turn the back upon* one's poor relations.—*To turn the die*, or *dice*, to change the course of luck or fortune. "Fortune, when they least expect it, *turns the dice*."—*Dryden.*

To turn the edge of, to blunt; to make dull; to deprive of keenness; as, to *turn the edge of* a razor.—*To turn the head* or *brain of*, to infatuate; to make giddy; to make mad, wild, or enthusiastic; to overthrow the mental equilibrium of; as, he has *turned his brain* with religious crotchets.—*To turn the scale*, to cause to preponderate; to change, as the state of a balance;—generally, to insure favorableness or success; as, between rich and poor, money *turns the scale*.—*To turn the stomach of*, to nauseate; to sicken; to disgust.—*To turn the tables*, to reverse good fortune by ill.—*To turn to*, to have recourse to; to make reference to; as, to *turn to* a person for information.—*To turn upon*, to retort; to throw back.

—*v. n.* To move round; to have a circular motion; to wheel or whirl round; to revolve entirely, partially, or repeatedly; as, a man *turns* on his heel, a wheel *turns* on its axis.—Hence, to hinge; to depend on for determination or decision; to revolve upon, as the chief support; as, the question *turns* upon this point.—To be brought about eventually; to result or terminate; to issue; to come to pass; as, these inventions have not *turned* to much account.—To change the course, current, or direction; to deviate; to take a different way or tendency; to pursue a different course of life; to be deflected; to change the mind or conduct; as, he will relent, and *turn* from his displeasure; they have *turned* from their evil courses.—To be changed, altered, or transformed; to become metamorphosed or transmuted; also, to become by change; as, to *turn* traitor, water *turns* to ice, suspicion *turned* to jealousy.—To exercise the art or trade of a turner; as, he is engaged in *turning*.—To sour; to become acidulated; as, ale *turns* in hot weather.—To be nauseated or revolted; as, it quite *turns* my stomach.—To become giddy; as, his head is *turned* with his good fortune.—To change about; as, the tide *turns* from flow to ebb, and conversely.—To lean in the contrary direction;—said of scales.

(*Surg.*) In obstetrics, to bring down the feet of a child in the uterus, in order to render delivery more easy.

(*Print.*) To insert a type of similar thickness, in lieu of any sort which has run out.

To turn about, to move the face to another quarter; as, he *turns about* his business.—*To turn away.* (1.) To digress or deviate. (2.) To go from; to depart.—*To turn in.* (1.) To have an inward declination; as, his knees *turn in*. (2.) To go to bed; as, it is time *to turn in*. (3.) To enter for accommodation or entertainment; as, let us *turn in* this hotel.—*To turn off*, to deviate from a direct line or course; as, the street *turns off* at right angles.—*To turn on* or *upon*, to retaliate; to retort; to answer; as, "Pompey *turned upon* him, and bade him be quiet." (*Bacon.*)—*To turn out.* (1.) To become dislodged or dislocated, as a bone. (2.) To rise from bed; as, I *turned out* early this morning. (3.) To project; to have an outward bias; to protrude; as, his feet *turn out* in walking. (4.) To have issue, effect, or result; to terminate in; to appear in the end; as, he *turns out* to be an unmitigated scamp.—*To turn over*, to roll; to tumble; to gyrate; to turn from side to side.—*To turn to benefit, profit*, or *advantage*, to become worth the while; to promise success; as, some men have the knack of *turning* other people's slips *to* their own *advantage*.—*To turn under*, to be folded downward or under.—*To turn up*, to bend upward; as, *to turn up* one's sleeves.—To transpire; to occur; to come to pass; as, "Something will yet *turn up* for Micawber." *Dickens.*

—*n.* Act of turning; movement or motion in a circular direction; rotatory action; revolution; as, the *turn* of a wheel round its centre.—Change of direction; new arrangement, order, or disposition of things; alteration of bent or course; as, his conduct took a *turn* for the better.—Change; alteration; vicissitude; as, the slippery *turns* of fortune.—One of the successive portions of a course; meandering; direction; hence, a winding; a bend or bending; also, a walk to and fro; as, let us take a *turn* in the garden, the river takes a *turn* at that place.—Successive course; incidental opportunity; proper chance; due time; time at which, by successive vicissitudes, anything is to be had or done; appropriate occasion; as, let each take his *turn*.—Occasional act of kindness or ill-will; reigning inclination or course; as, to do a person a good *turn*.—Convenience; occasion; purpose; exigence; as, this will do to serve my *turn*.—Form; cast; shape; manner; mould; mode; fashion,—employed both literally and figuratively; hence, manner of arranging words in a sentence; style of signification; as, female virtues are of a domestic *turn*, a person of an agreeable *turn*, *turn* of thought, conversation, &c.—A step of the ladder at the gallows. (R.)—One round of a rope or cord; as, a *turn* of a hawse or cable.

(*Mus.*) A grace marked thus ∾, indicating that the note above it, one degree higher, must be struck before it shortly, then passed quickly through the note itself and turned from the note a degree below into the note itself over which the mark is placed.

—*pl.* (*Med.*) The menses.

By turns, in succession; alternately; one after another; as, "*By turns* the tuneful Muses love to sing." (*Dryden.*)—At intervals; as, "They feel *by turns* the bitter change of fierce extremes." (*Milton.*)—*In turn*, in due order of precedence or succession; as, to go on duty *in turn*.—*To a turn*, perfectly; to a nicety; as, the beef is roasted *to a turn*:—in allusion to the *turn* of the spit whereon it is cooked.—*To take turns*, to alternate; to follow by succession.—*Turn and turn about*, an alternate ratio of duty or obligation; as, to stand a treat for liquor, *turn and turn about*.—*Turn of life.* (*Med.*) The time of the final cessation of the menses in women.—*Dunglison.*

Turn'again, in *Alaska*, an island at the entrance of Cook's Inlet, abt. 4 m. long and 2 wide; Lat. 61° 8′ N., Lon. 150° 30′ W.

Turn'-bench, *n.* A simple portable lathe, used by clockmakers and watchmakers.—*Simmonds.*

Turn'-cap, *n.* A cowl for a chimney, made to revolve with the wind.

Turn'coat, *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; a rat.

Turneff', in the Caribbean Sea, a group of islands near the coast of British Honduras; Lat. 17° 36' N., Lon. 87° 46' W.

Turn'er, *n.* One who turns; especially, one who performs the operation of turning things by means of a lathe; as, a wood- or ivory-*turner.* — Among the Germans, a gymnast; an athlete.

Turn'er, Joseph William Mallard, the most distinguished landscape painter of the English school, b. in London, 1769. Early evincing a marked predilection for art, he, in 1789, entered as a student at the Royal Academy, where he studied assiduously for three years, and produced some of his minor pictures. In 1799, he was elected A. R. A., and, in 1802, became R. A. Down to this period he was principally known as a painter in water colors. Turning his attention to oils, he during the next half century exhibited more than 200 pictures, including some reproductions of nature of marvellous skill and beauty. Among his best works (the values of which average from $6,000 to $15,000) may be mentioned the *Wreck*; the *Old Temeraire*; the *Burial of Wilkie*; the *Death of Nelson*; *Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus*; *Crossing the Brook*; *Rome*; *Venice*; *Sun Rising Through a Mist*; *Wreck of the Minotaur*; *Bay of Baiæ*; *Didn building Carthage*; *Calais Pier*, &c., &c. *T.*, who has been styled the "English Claude," combined in his works comprehension and truth to nature. Brilliancy and fervor of imagination, and breadth of observation, are indeed conspicuous; but these are only modes of that vivid, almost intuitive penetration with which he entered into the arcana of nature. As a colorist, *T.* ranks among the best painters of modern times. Unsocial and peculiar in his habits — penurious indeed, — *T.*, in all that related to art, exhibited the most extended munificence. He bequeathed the greater bulk of his large fortune to found almshouses for the benefit of reduced artists, and left his unsold pictures — many of them among his choicest examples — to the British nation. These works, about 100 in number, form the contents of the "Turner Room," in the National Gallery, London. D. 1851.

Turn'er, in *Maine*, a post-vill. and twp. of Androscoggin co., 27 m. W.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 2,380.

Turnera'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Violales*. Diag. Polypetalous flowers, perigynous contorted petals, forked styles, and exstipulate leaves. — They are herbaceous plants, exclusively natives of S. America and West Indies. They have little economic interest.

Turn'er's, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., 57 m. N. of New York city.

Turn'ery, *n.* Art of a turner; art or practice of forming into a cylindrical or other shape by the lathe. — Things or wares formed by turning on the lathe.

Turnhout, (*toorn'hout,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of Antwerp. *Manuf.* Carpets, lace, paper, &c. *Pop.* 14,728.

Turn'ing, *n.* The process by which a circular form is given to wood and other materials by means of a lathe and cutting tools, as in wood or metal *T.*; or by the thrower's wheel, which is a species of lathe, with shaping instruments, and in the manufacture of earthenware. The lathe by which ordinary wood *T.* is effected, called *turning-lathe*, is a machine for moving the material to be wrought in such a manner that, being fixed opposite to the tool, any point in the circumference will act upon the whole circle in exactly the same manner.

Turn'ing-point, *n.* The point on which anything turns; that which decides a matter.

Tur'nip, *n.* [Dan.: A.S. *næpe* = Lat. *napus*, a kind of turnip. The *tur* is unaccounted for.] (*Bot.*) A biennial plant of the genus *Brassica*, (*B. rapa.*) It has lyrate hispid leaves, and the upper part of the root, especially in cultivation, becomes swollen and fleshy. It is a native of Europe and the temperate parts of Asia, growing in borders of fields and waste places. It has been long cultivated, and is to be found in every garden of the temperate and cold parts of the world as a culinary esculent; in many countries it is also extensively grown in fields for feeding cattle and sheep. The cultivated varieties are very numerous. In them, the upper part of the root assumes a globose, oblong, or roundish depressed form. Some are common to the garden and the farm, and some of the largest kinds attain a size as to weigh 20 or 25 lbs. Although the *T.* is of great value for feeding cattle, it is not very nutritious, no less than 90–96 parts of its weight actually consisting of water. The *Swedish T.*, or *Ruta Buga*, extensively cultivated in Europe for feeding cattle, is regarded by some botanists as a variety of the same species, and by some as a variety of *Brassica napus*, but more generally as a variety of *B. campestris*, a species common in corn-fields and sides of ditches in the north of Europe. The young leaves of the *T.* are good as greens, and particularly those of the Swedish *T.*, when it has begun to sprout in spring.

Tur'nip-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Anthomya radicum*, a dipterous insect of the fam. *Muscidæ*, which attacks the root of the turnip, whilst very young, and commits great ravages in turnip-fields.

Turn'key, *n.*; *pl.* Turnkeys, a person who has charge of the keys of a prison for opening and closing the doors.

Turn'-out, *n.*; *pl.* Turn-outs. Among workmen, a Strike, *q. v.* — Also, a workman out on strike.
—A shunt, or siding, on a railroad. — An equipage; as, his carriage and horses formed a splendid *turn-out.*
—Net quantity of produce yielded. — *Simmonds.*

Turn'-over, *n.* Act or consequence of oversetting; an upsetting; as, a *turn-over* in a sleigh. — A kind of jam puff or pastry.
—An apprentice, in any trade, who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time. — *Simmonds.*
—*a.* That may be turned down, or over something else; as, a *turn-over* wrist-band.

Turn'pike, *n.* [*turn* and *pike.*] Originally, a cross of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin; fixed to hinder horses from entering any gate by which the way is obstructed, in order to take toll. — Specifically, a toll-bar, *q. v.* — A turnpike-road. (Colloq.) — In Scotland, a winding stair in houses.
—*v. a.* To form, as a public highway, in the manner of a turnpike road.

Turn'pike-road, *n.* A public road or highway, made and kept in repair by tolls levied upon travellers and passengers who go along it.

Turn'-serving, *n.* Act or practice of serving one's own turn or interest, to the exclusion of that of others.

Turn'sole, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Heliotropium.
(*Chem.*) A coloring matter used as a dye, and as a chemical test, to detect the presence of free acids. See Crozophora, and Litmus.

Turn'spit, *n.* One who turns a spit in a kitchen; hence, a person engaged in some menial employment. — A variety of dog, allied to the terriers, so called from having formerly been employed to turn a wheel on which depended the spit for roasting meat in the kitchen.

Turn'stile, *n.* [*turn* and *stile.*] A turnpike in a foot-path or by-road.

Turn'stone, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A grallatorial bird of the fam. *Hæmatopodidæ*, and genus *Strepsilas*, so named from its turning over with its strong bill the stones and weeds along the margins of the sea and of lakes in search of insects, molluscs, as well as crustaceans which hide beneath them. The best known species, *S. interpres*, is about 9 inches long and 18 in alar extent. It is irregularly variegated with black, dark rufous, and white. It is found throughout N. America, on the Atlantic and Pacific shores.

Fig. 2542.
Turnstone, (*S. interpres.*)

Turn'-table, Turn'-plate, *n.* A circular table, with cross-rails fixed on its surface, supported by rollers, and capable of being turned on a central pivot, used for moving railroad-cars, trucks, &c., from one line of rails to another.

Turpentine, (*ter'pen-tine,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A semi-solid resinous substance, which exudes from various species of pine on cutting incisions in the bark. There are several kinds of *T.* known in commerce; that obtained from the *Pinus Abies* constitutes *common T.*; that from the *Pinus Lavix*, or common larch, is known as *Venice T.*; that from the *Pistacia Lentiscus* forms *China T.*; and *Canada balsam* is obtained from the *Abies balsamea.* They all consist of various portions of resin, dissolved in the oil or essence of *T.* If the *T.* of the *Pinus Abies* is distilled with water, it yields about one-fourth of its weight of the essence, oil, or spirits of *T.*, as it is variously called. The oil passes over with the vapor of the water as a volatile limpid inflammable liquid, of a peculiar penetrating well-known balsamic odor, the residue in the retort being common resin or rosin. Oil of *T.* is a hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{16}$; *sp. gr.* 0·864; boiling-point, 320°. It mixes freely with alcohol and ether, but not with water. It dissolves the fixed and essential oils, resins, sulphur, phosphorus, and india-rubber. In its purified form it constitutes the burning fluid known as *camphene.* Being a ready solvent of the gum resins, it is largely employed in the manufacture of varnish, also, in oil-paint, as a diluent of the oil. Oil of *T.* is a powerful grease-solvent; but only the fresh oil should be used for this purpose, as, when kept for any length of time, it gradually oxidizes into a resin, which becomes dissolved in the remaining oil. Oil of *T.* is remarkable in a chemical point of view, on account of the number of singular compounds that may be obtained from it. With hydrochloric acid it forms an artificial camphor, crystallizing in flattened rectangular prisms, which have an aromatic odor resembling oil of thyme. With water it forms crystalline hydrates, and with oxygen a crystalline hydrated oxide. The monohydrate of *T.*, or *terpinol*, is an oily liquid, boiling at 334°, and having an odor like hyacinths. The oils of bergamot, neroli, lemon, thyme, caraway, and several others, contain hydrocarbons isomeric with oil of *T.*, but they differ in their physical and chemical properties. Oil of *T.* is used as a burning fluid in Deville's lamp-furnace for obtaining high temperatures. It is used in medicine as a rubefacient. It has also vermifuge properties, and stimulates the urinary organs very powerfully. *Canada balsam*, which is a very white resin dissolved in oil of *T.*, is employed in varnish-making and mounting microscopic objects. The other *T.* are occasionally used in medicine.

Tur'pentine, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co., 1 m. E. of Mount Holly.

Tur'penzine, *n.* (*Chem.*) A substitute for turpentine, consisting of the lighter hydrocarbons, obtained from paraffine oil and petroleum.

Turpeth', Turpith, or Turpith Mineral, *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow basic sulphate of mercury, so called from its yellow color. *Form.* $3HgO.SO_3$.

Tur'pitude, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *turpitudo.*] State of departure from the law of rectitude; moral deformity; shameful wickedness; inherent baseness or vileness of principle in the human heart; extreme depravity; baseness or vileness of words, thoughts, or actions.

Turquino, or Pico Turquino, (*toor-kee'no,*) a mountain of Cuba, 50 m. W. of Santiago de Cuba, 8,000 ft. high.

Turquoise, (*-koiz'* or *keez',*) *n.* [Fr., said to be so called from having been first brought from Turkey.] (*Min.*) A bluish-green stone much used in jewelry. It is an amorphous form of hydrated phosphate of alumina. The finest kinds of turquoise are obtained from Persia and Arabia; but it is also found in Saxony.

Tur'rel, *n.* A cooper's tool.

Tur'ret, *n.* [Gael. *turaid*; W. *twrel*, from *tur*, a tower.] (*Arch.*) A small tower, attached to, and forming part of, another tower, or placed at the angles of a church or public building.

Tur'reted, Turric'uiated, *p. a.* Having the form of a tower or turret. — Exhibiting turrets.

Tur'ret-ship, *n.* (*Naval.*) A species of iron-clad war vessel, in which the guns are carried in one or more iron turrets, which may be rotated either by hand-winches or by a steam-engine, so that the guns may be fired in any required direction. There are two varieties of *T. S.*, of which the earliest and best is that which was invented by Captain John Ericsson of New York. The other variety — which in many of its features resembles the plan of Ericsson — is known as the system of Captain Cowper Coles, R. N., (though invented by Mr. Theodore R. Timby of N. York,) and this system has been adopted to some extent in the British navy (see Fig. 2543), while the American navy has adopted the system of Ericsson, usually called the *Monitor system* (Fig. 1835). One of the principal points of difference between the *Monitor* and the British *T. S.* is, that its hulls are almost entirely submerged, the turret or turrets being wholly above the upper deck; while, in the latter, the hulls rise higher from the water, and the turrets are sunk below the deck, except in so far as is absolutely necessary for discharging the ordnance.

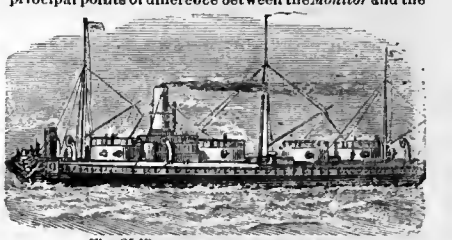

Fig. 2543. — English turret-ship.
(The *Royal Sovereign.*)

Tursheez, (*toor-sheez',*) a city of Khorassan, in Persia, situate on the borders of the Great Salt Desert, 75 m. from Mushed. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Tur'tle, *n.* [A. S. *tortel*, a turtle-dove, — a name subsequently applied by sailors to the marine chelonians of the W. Indies.] (*Zoöl.*) The name popularly applied to the marine chelonian reptiles, the characters of which are given under the name of the order Chelonia. The Turtles form the sub-order *Chelonii*, divided into the two families *Chelonioidæ* and *Sphargididæ.* The latter has been described under its name. The Chelonioidæ, or Loggerhead family, comprises turtles whose general form is somewhat like a heart flattened on one side, and furnished in front with a pair of large, flat, wing-like, scaly flippers, and behind with a pair of scaly rudders. — The best known variety of the edible species of *T.* is the Green *T.* (*Chelonia mydas,*) of the warm parts of the Atlantic coast of America. It attains a length generally of 5 or 6 feet, and of from 500 to 600 pounds weight. The flesh of this *T.* is peculiarly delicate, and the eggs are likewise esteemed a great dainty. They are generally taken by watching them when they come on shore on moonlight nights for the purpose of depositing their eggs, when their captors secure them by turning them on their backs, so that they cannot escape by running off. They are often met with in the Atlantic, sometimes 1,200 miles from land, where they are easily captured when asleep on the surface of the water. The Hawk's-bill, or Tortoise-shell *T.*, *Eretmochelys imbricata*, is another species, and does not attain so large a size as the one just described, seldom being found to exceed 200 pounds in weight. It is found in the warm parts of the Atlantic, and also in the Indian Ocean, but is not much thought of, as its flesh is very coarse and inferior to that of the green *T.* It is called the hawk's-bill *T.* from the curved and pointed form of the upper jaw (Fig. 575), which, however, presents but very little resemblance to the beak of any bird of prey. This *T.* is much sought after for the value of its shell, which is converted into the best "tortoise-shell" of commerce. The largest species of the family is termed the Logger-head *T.*, *Thalassochelys caouana*, which is found in the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas. This species generally feeds on mollusca, and its flesh is consequently unfit for food, besides being highly poisonous. The shell, too, is not worth much, and the only thing which it is valued for is a large quantity of oil which it yields, and which burns very well in lamps.

Tur'tle-dove, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of pigeon of the Old World, *Columba turtur*, family *Columbidæ*, celebrated for its gentleness and plaintive notes. It is 11–12 inches long; the upper parts tawny slate-color, spotted with brown; the breast brownish, other under parts white.

Tur'tle, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Rock co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,374.

Tur'tle Bay, lies on the W. coast of Africa.

Tur'tle Creek, in *Ohio*, a township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Turtle Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Monongahela River from Allegheny co.—A post-village of Allegheny co., 12 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Turtle Creek, in *Wisconsin*, rises in Walworth co., and falls into Rock River from Rock co.

Tur'tle-shell, *n.* Same as TORTOISE-SHELL, *q. v.*

Turyassu', a river of Brazil, enters the Atlantic at the Bay of Turyassu between the provs. of Maranhão and Para, after a N.W. course of 350 m.

Tuscaloo'sa, in *Alabama*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, 1,620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Black Warrior, and Sipsey or New River. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron, stone coal, and limestone. *Cap.* Tuscaloosa. *Pop.* abt. 25,000. — A town, cap. of the above co., 125 m. N.W. of Montgomery; Lat. 33° 12′ N., Lon. 87° 42′ W.; *pop.* 1,689.

Tuscaloo'sa River, in *Alabama*. See BLACK WARRIOR.

Tus'can, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native of Tuscany.

Tus'can Order, *n.* (*Arch.*) One of the five Classic orders, being a Roman modification of the Doric style with unfluted columns, and without triglyphs. It is the simplest of the orders.

Tus'cany. [It. *Toscana.*] Formerly, a sovereign grand-duchy of Italy, in the central part of the Peninsula, lying for the most part S. and W. of the Apennines, in Lat. 42° 20′ to 44° 10′ N., and Lon. 10° 15′ to 12° 20′ E.; *area*, 8,440 sq. m. The N. and N.E. of the country is filled with mountains, whence numerous rivers and streams flow down to the sea, the most important of which are the Arno, the Serchio, and the Ombrone. This district is also the source of the Tiber. The rest of *T.* is an undulating region of hills and dales, except the coasts, which are flat and marshy. Of these marsh-lands, the largest is (or was) the *Maremma*. The principal crops are maize, wheat, rye, and barley. Wine and oil are also abundantly produced. Mules, cattle, and sheep are reared in great numbers; there are flourishing manufactures of silks, woollens, and straw (for hats;) and a very considerable trade is carried on in articles of marble, alabaster, porcelain, coral, wax, &c. The chief city, Florence, has been for some years the capital of Italy, now transferred to Rome. Other important places are Leghorn, Pisa, Siena, and Arezzo. *T.* is familiar to the reader of ancient history under the names of *Etruria* and *Tyrrhenia*. It was overrun by the "barbarians" in the 5th century. Held at first as a duchy and fief of Lombardy, it was afterwards ruled by the family of the Medici, and on their extinction, by a younger branch of the imperial house of Austria. In 1860, the National Assembly at Florence unanimously voted its annexation to Sardinia. It has been since divided into 7 provinces, with a total *pop.* of 2,083,608.

Tuscarawas, (*tus-ka-raw'wus,*) in *Ohio*, a river which rises in Stark co., and flowing S.W., unites with the Walhonding River at Coshocton to form the Muskingum. —An E. co.; *area*, 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tuscarawas River, and Stillwater and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and stone coal. *Cap.* New Philadelphia. *Pop.* abt. 40,000. — A township of Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Tuscaro'ra, in *Iowa*, a village of Lee co.

Tuscaro'ra, in *New York*, a village of Niagara co., abt. 3 m. E. of Lewistown. — A township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Tuscaro'ra, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. —A post-vill. of Schuylkill co., 73 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Tuscaro'ra Creek, in *Virginia*, flows into the Potomac from Berkeley co.

Tuscarora Creek, in *New York*, enters Lake Ontario from Niagara co.

Tuscarora Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Juniata River from Juniata co.

Tuscaro'ra Moun'tain, in *Pennsylvania*, extends from the Juniata River S.W. along the E. border of Juniata and Fulton cos., thence S. into Maryland as Cove Mountain.

Tuscaro'ras, a tribe of N. American Indians, who, at the settlement of N. Carolina, had 15 towns on the Tar and Neuse rivers, and 1,200 warriors. In 1711, they began a war with the settlers, and after a series of savage encounters, were defeated, and joined the Iroquois in the State of New York, where they became allies of the English, and where about 50 families, who have adopted the habits of civilization, still remain.

Tus'ci, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The name given by the Romans to the ancient inhabitants of Etruria or Tuscany, and the people existing when Rome was founded, and till Etruria became a portion of the Roman Empire.

Tusco'la, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Douglas co., 150 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Tuscola, in *Michigan*, an E. co., bordering on Saginaw Bay, *area*, 825 sq. m. *Rivers.* Cass and Sebewaning River, and White Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Vassar. *Pop.* in 1870, 13,715. — A village and township of Livingston co., 30 m. E. of Lansing.—A post-village and township of Tuscola co., 24 m. N. of Flint; *pop.* abt. 930.

Tus'cor, *n.* The tusk of the horse.

Tus'culum, (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Latium, was fenoded, according to tradition, by Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, abt. B.C. 1200. Having become a dependency of Alba, it recovered its liberty abt. B.C. 641. It was attacked by the Volsci and the Æqui B.C. 461, and received assistance from Rome against its assailants, in return for which the Tusculans aided the Romans in recovering the Capitol from the Sabines, B.C. 458. War having been declared against it by the Romans, Camillus, at the head of the army, on entering the city, found the people engaged in their ordinary occupations, and received a most friendly welcome, (a proceeding that led to a closer alliance between the two powers,) B.C. 378. For several centuries, its counts held so much power in Rome that they could almost insure the elevation of their own nominee to the papal chair. Continued contests between the two cities in the 12th cent. led to the destruction of *T.* in 1168. It never recovered from this blow; but lower down there arose from its ruins the small town of FRASCATI, *q. v.*

Tusculum'bia, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Miller co., 35 m. S.S.W. of Jefferson City.

Tush, *interj.* Pshaw!—an exclamation expressive of rebuke, unbelief, or contempt; as, *tush*, it is absurd!

Tush, *n.* A horse's tusk, or long, pointed tooth.

Tusk, *n.* [A. S. *tusc*; Fris. *tusch*; Ir. *tosg.*] The long, pointed tooth of certain rapacious, carnivorous, or pugnacious animals; as, the *tusk* of a wild boar.

Tusked, Tusk'y, *a.* Furnished or armed with tusks.

Tuske'gee, in *Alabama*, a post-village, cap. of Macon co., 40 m. N.E. of Montgomery.

Tus'pan, or TUSAPAN, in Mexico, a seaport-town of Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico, 145 m. N.W. of the city of Vera Cruz; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Tus'sac-grass, Tus'sock-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A European plant, genus *Dactylis*, (*D. cæspitosa,*) remarkable for its great tufts, sometimes 5 or 6 feet in height.

Tus'sey's Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, extends S.W. from the N. of Centre co. to the S. of Bedford co.

Tussic'ular, *a.* [From Lat. *tussis*, a cough.] Pertaining, or having reference, to a cough. — *Dunglison.*

Tussil'ago, *n.* [Lat. *tussis*, a cough.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, having bracteæ with a membranous edge, a naked receptacle, a hairy pappus; the florets of the ray pistilliferous, in many rows, tongue-shaped; those of the disc perfect, few. *T. petasites*, the Pestilent-wort, or Butter-burr, is a European medicinal

Fig. 2544. — COLT'S-FOOT, (*T. farfara.*)

herb. The only American species is *T. farfara*, the Colt's-foot, or Horse-foot (Fig. 2544). It has yellow flowers, with very narrow rays, and is found in wet places, brook-sides, in the N. and Middle States. It has long been used as a popular remedy in chronic coughs and other pulmonary complaints.

Tus'sock-moth, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given by collectors to moths of the fam. *Bombycidæ*, comprising the genera *Halesidota* or *Lophocampa*, and *Orgyia*, whose larvæ are short, thick, with a crest of tufts along the back, and which, in the caterpillar state, have long pencils of hair projecting before and behind the body.

Tus'ten, in *New York*, a township of Sullivan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Tus'tereo, an island off the W. coast of Norway, immediately to the W. of Christiansand. It is 12 m. long, with a breadth of 6 m.

Tut, *interj.* An exclamation employed in rebuking, checking, or manifesting contempt or disbelief; — it is synonymous with *tush*; as, "*Tut, tut!* here's a mannerly forbearance."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* [Dan.] An imperial or royal ensign, consisting in a golden globe with a cross upon it.

Tut'-bargain, *n.* A bargain by the lump.

Tutbury, (*tut'ber-re,*) a town of England, in Staffordshire, on the Dove, noted for its ancient castle, now in ruins, in which Queen Mary of Scotland was confined for some time. *Pop.* 2,200.

Tu'telage, *n.* [Fr. *tutèle*, from L. Lat *tutela.*] Guardianship; protection; state of being under a guardian.

Tu'telar, Tu'telary, *a.* [Fr. *tutélaire.*] Guardian; protecting; having the guardianship or charge of protecting a person or a thing; as, a *tutelary* divinity.

Tut hill, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co.

Tu'tor, *n.* [Fr. *tuteur*, from Lat. *tutor*, a watcher.] A protector, defender, or preserver; one who watches over another; — hence, specifically, a guardian; one who is chosen to look to the persons and estates of children left by their parents in their minority; — also, one who has the charge of instructing another, or others, as the children of a family in various branches, or in any department of human learning or morals; a preceptor; a teacher; as, a private *tutor*, that is, one who instructs his pupils by private tuition. — In the English universities, a member of some college or hall, generally a fellow, who superintends the studies of the under-graduates. — In American colleges, an instructor of a lower grade than a professor.

—*v. n.* To have the guardianship or charge of; to instruct; to teach. — To play the pedagogue; to act the tutor toward; to treat magisterially or severely; as, I am not to be *tutored* by men of your stamp.

Tu'torage, Tu'torship, *n.* Office or occupation of a tutor; guardianship; tutelage.

Tu'toress, Tu'trix, *n.* A female tutor; a governess.

Tuto'rial, *a.* [Late Lat. *tutorius.*] Pertaining to, or characterized by, the acts of a tutor or preceptor.

Tuto'ya, a seaport-town of Brazil, on the Atlantic, 100 m. E. of Maranhão.

Tutti, (*tööt'te,*) *n. pl.* [It., from Lat. *totus*, the whole.] (*Mus.*) A direction to performers that all the parts are to be played together.

Tutt'lingen, a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, on the Danube, 20 m. from Sigmaringen; *pop.* 5,878.

Tut'ty, *n.* [L. Lat. *tutia.*] An impure oxide of zinc, collected from the chimneys of smelting-furnaces.

Tux'tla, in Mexico, a town of Chiapas, 37 m. W. of Ciudad Real; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Tuy, (*twe,*) a fortified town of Spain, in Galicia, on the Miuho, 20 m. from Pontevedra; *pop.* 4,500.

Tuyère, (*twe-er',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Metall.*) A conical orifice in a blast furnace, in which tapered pipes are placed for imparting the blast.—*Ure.*

Tver, or TWER, (*twair,*) a city of Russia in Europe, cap. of a govt. of same name, at the confluence of the Twerza, the Volga, and the Tmaza, 100 m. from Moscow, on the high-road between that city and St. Petersburg. It is a place of considerable activity. *Pop.* 28,700.

Twaddle, (*twod'dl,*) *v. n.* To twattle; to prate much in a weak, silly manner, like a person in his dotage.

—*n.* Twattle; empty, silly talk; fustian; insignificant discourse; gabble; bosh; idle verbiage.

Twad'dler, *n.* One who talks twaddle, or prates in a weak or senseless manner.

Twad'dling, *n.* Silly talk; idle verbiage; gabble.

Twain, *a.* or *n.* [A. S. *twegen.*] Two; — a word seldom used, except poetically and in burlesque; as, "United, yet divided, *twain* at once."— *Cowper.*

Twang, *v. n.* [Sansk. *dhrani*, a sound.] To sound with a quick, sharp, strident noise; to make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; to twangle or twank; as, the *twanging* of a banjo.

—*v. a.* To make to sound sharply, as by pulling a tense string, and letting it go suddenly.

—*n.* A sharp, quick, vibrating sound; as, the *twang* of a bowstring.

—An affected modulation of the voice; a kind of nasal sound; as, his speech is all *twang* and tautology.

Twan'kay, *n.* The most inferior kind of green tea.

'Twas, (*twoz.*) A contraction of *it was.*

Twattle, (*twöt'tl,*) *v. a.* and *n.* Same as TWADDLE, *q. v.*

Twat'tler, *n.* A TWADDLER, *q. v.*

Tway'-blade, Twy'-blade, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LISTER, and LIPARIS.

Tweak, (*tweek,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *twiccian*, to twitch.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk; as, to *tweak* a person's nose.

—*n.* A sharp pinch, pull, or twist.

Tweed, *n.* A light, twilled cotton or woollen stuff used for summer clothing.—*Simmonds.*

Tweed, a large river of Scotland on the English Border, rises in Peeblesshire, and, taking a course nearly N.E., drains almost all the E. portion of the Scottish Lowlands, and enters the North Sea at Berwick, after a course of 95 m.

Tweed'dale, the popular name of the Scottish co. of Peebles.

Tweedle, (*twē'dl,*) *v. a.* To handle gingerly;—having reference to inartistic violin-playing;—hence, to allure; to wheedle; to coax by blandishments; as, a wife *tweedles* her husband into good humor.

Twesse, Tweeze, *n.* A surgeon's case of instruments.

Tweezers, *n. pl.* [From Fr. *étuis*, cases.] Nippers; small pincers used to pluck out hairs, formerly carried by ladies in an étui at the side.

Twelfth, *a.* [A. S. *twelfta.*] The second after the tenth; — the ordinal of twelve.—Forming or being one of twelve equal parts into which a thing is divided.

—*n.* The quotient of a unit divided by twelve; one of twelve equal parts.

(*Mus.*) An interval including an octave and a fifth. — The name of a stop in an organ.

Twelfth'-cake, *n.* An ornamented cake distributed among friends or visitors on the festival of Twelfth-night.—*Simmonds.*

Twelfth'-day, Twelfth'-tide, *n.* The twelfth day after Christmas, being the festival of the EPIPHANY, *q. v.*

Twelfth'-night, *n.* The evening of the Epiphany, a festival of the Church of Rome.

Twelve, *a.* [A. S. *twelf*; D. *twaalf.*] One more than eleven; ten and two more; twice six; a dozen.

Twelve tables. See TABLE.

—*n.* The number which consists of ten and two; the sum of twice six. — A symbol expressing twelve units, as 12, or XII.

Twelve'-month, *n.* A year, as consisting of twelve calendar months; as, "Not twice a *twelve-month* you appear in print."— *Pope.*

Twelve'-pence, *n.* A shilling sterling, equivalent to about 25 cents.

Twelve'-penny, *a.* Worth a shilling; sold for a shilling or twelve-pence.

Twelve'-score, *a.* and *n.* Twelve times twenty, or two hundred and forty.

Twelve Tables. (*Roman Hist.*) The decemvirs appointed at Rome B. C. 451, drew up a code of civil law, which was engraved upon 10 tables of brass, and called the Ten Tables. Two more were added B. C. 450, and the code received the name of the Twelve Tables.

Twen'tieth, *a.* [A. S. *twentigtha.*] The ordinal of twenty. — Being, or forming, one of twenty equal parts into which a thing is divided.

—*n.* One of twenty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by twenty.

(*Mus.*) An interval embracing two octaves and a sixth.

Twen'ty, *a.* [A. S. *twentig.*] Two tens or twice ten; a score. — Proverbially, an indefinite number; as, I do not like him for *twenty* reasons.

—*n.* The sum of twelve and eight, or twice ten.—A symbol designating twenty units, as 20, or XX.

Twen'ty-fold, *a.* Twenty times as many.

Twen'ty-fours, *n.* (*Print.*) A sheet of paper which, when printed, folds into 24 leaves or 48 pages; — the book is called a 24*mo*.

Twi'bil, *n.* [A. S. *twibill.*] A reaping-hook; also, a kind of mattock.

Twice, *adv.* [Icel. *tvisvar.*] Two times; once and again; once repeated; as, I *twice* called upon you. — Doubly; in twofold quantity or measure; as, he is *twice* as good a fellow as the other.

Twickenham, (*twik'nam,*) a village of England, in Middlesex, on the Thames, opposite Richmond, 12 m. from London. It is the burial-place of Pope. *Pop.* 7,000.

Twifallow, (*-făl'lō,*) *v. n.* To plough a second time; —said of land in fallow.

Twig, *n.* [A. S. *twigg.*] A small flexible shoot or branch of a tree or other plant, of no definite length or size.

—*v. a.* To take notice of, without being observed; as, *twig* what that fellow is about.—To comprehend; to take the meaning of; as, do you *twig* me? (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Twiggs, in *Georgia,* a S. central co.; *area,* 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee, also Big Sandy and Turkey creeks *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,546.

Twig'gy, *a.* Full of, or abounding with twigs.

Twi'light, (*-lit,*) *n.* [A. S. *twem-leoht.*] The faint or dubious light which is reflected upon the earth after sunset and before sunrise; crepuscular light. — Hence, a dim or faint light generally. — An obscure or uncertain view; as, the *twilight* of the barbaric ages.

—*a.* Faint; dimly or imperfectly illuminated; shaded.

"Arched walks of *twilight* groves."—*Milton.*

—Perceived or performed by twilight.

Twill, *v. a.* [Scot. *tweel, tweedle,* from A. S. *twœde,* double, twofold.] To weave so as to form into a double texture; to weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.

—*n.* A variety of textile fabric in which a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance is produced upon the surface of the cloth. — A spool for winding thread or yarn on.

Twil'ly, *n.* See WILLY.

Twin, *n.* [Icel. *tvennir,* twins; A. S. *twinan,* to make double.] One of two brought forth at a birth, particularly by an animal that ordinarily produces but one; — used mostly in the plural, *twins,* and applied to the young of beasts, as well as to human beings.—One bearing a striking resemblance or analogy to another.

—(*pl.*) (*Astron.*) See GEMINI.

—*a.* Noting one of two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.—Noting one of a pair bearing a striking resemblance to each other; being in the relation of a twin to something else; — frequently before *to.*

(*Min.*) Presenting two united crystals.

(*Bot.*) Expanding into two protuberances, as an anther.

—*v. n.* To be born at the same birth. — To be paired, or matched.

Twin, in *Ohio,* a township of Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Twin'-born, *a.* Born at the same time.

Twine, *v. a.* [A. S. *twinan.*] To twist together, as two into one; to wind, as one thread or cord around another, or as any flexible substance around another body; to unite closely; as, *twined* silk. — To cling to closely; to embrace; to gird; to entwine; to gird closely about.

—*v. n.* To unite closely, as by twisting.

"Friends who *twine* in love unseparable."—*Shak.*

To wind; to bend; to meander; to make turns, as a river. — To ascend spirally around a support, as a climbing plant; as, the *twining* clematis.

—*n.* [D. *twyn.*] Act of twining or winding round. — A twist; a convolution; as, the ivy's amorous *twine.* (*Philips.*) — A strong thread, cord, or string, composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; as, a ball of *twine.*

Twine'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LINNÆA.

Twine'-reeler, *n.* A machine for twisting twine.

Twinge, (*twinj,*) *v. a.* [Another form of *twitch,* q. v.] To twitch; to pinch; to tweak. — To affect or torment with a sharp, sudden pain, as if by pinching.

—*v. n.* To suffer a keen, darting, or shooting pain; to experience an acute local pain, like a twitch.

n. A twitch; a pinch; a tweak; as, a *twinge* by the ear. — A sudden, sharp pain; a shooting local pain of momentary continuance; as, a *twinge* of the gout. — A sharp rebuke of conscience.

Twinkle, (*twink'l,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *twinclian,* formed from *wink,* with the prefix *ed,* signifying again, anew.] To wink repeatedly; to open and shut the eyes by turns; to blink. — To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a tremulous intermitted light, or with a broken quivering light; as, a *twinkling* star.

Twin'kle, Twink'ling, *n.* A repeated winking or blinking; a quick motion of the eye. — The time of a wink; a moment; an instant; as, they vanished in a *twinkling.* — A shining with intermitted, tremulous light, as the fixed stars.

Twin'kler, *n.* One who, or that which twinkles, or blinks; a winker.

Twin Lakes, in *Minnesota,* a post-village, cap. of Carlton co., abt. 22 m. W.S.W. of Superior City.

Twin'-leaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) See JEFFERSONIA.

Twin'-like, *a.* Having a close resemblance; being a double or counterpart.

Twin'-likeness, *n.* A resemblance as close as that observed between twins.

Twin'ling, *n.* [From *twin.*] A twin lamb.

Twinned, (*twind,*) *a.* Produced at one birth, like twine; united.

Twin'ner, *n.* A breeder of twins.

Twins'burg, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Summit co., 143 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* 729.

Twire, *n.* A thread; a twisted filament.

Twirl, *v. a.* [A. S. *thwirit,* a flail.] To whirl round with rapidity; to move or turn round with velocity by the fingers; as, to *twirl* a castanet.

—*v. n.* To be whirled round with rapidity; to revolve with a quick motion.

—*n.* A rapid whirl; a quick, circular motion; rapid rotation; twist; convolution.

Twist, *v. a.* [A. S. *getwisan.*] To unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution; as, to *twist* a cord. — To form into a thread by many fine filaments; as, to *twist* cotton. — To contort; to writhe; to complicate; to convolve; as, to *twist* a roll of tobacco. — Hence, to pervert; to garble; to cause to deviate from the right form or meaning; to turn from a straight line; as, to *twist* a relation of facts. — To wind; to encircle; to unite by intertexture of parts; as, to *twist* a made-up narrative. — To insinuate; to wriggle; — used reflexively; as, self-interest *twists* itself into every business of life.

—*v. n.* To be twisted; to be contorted or united by winding round each other.

—*n.* A contortion; a convolution; a writhe; a flexure; as, a *twist* in the muscular fibres of an animal. — Manner of twisting; form received by twisting. — That which is twisted; as, (1.) A cord, thread, or anything flexible formed by winding strands or separate filaments round each other. (2.) A kind of cotton yarn, of several varieties. (3.) A kind of sewing silk, used by tailors, &c. (4.) A small twisted roll of dough, baked into bread. (5.) A small roll of tobacco; as, Limerick *twist.* (6.) A beverage concocted of gin and brandy mixed. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

(*Weaving.*) A warp which can be joined to another by twisting.

Twist'er, *n.* One who twists; a rope-maker; — also, one who joins the ends of threads together, in weaving.

(*Man.*) The inner part of the thigh, which takes the proper grip of the saddle.

Twit, *v. a.* [A. S. *edwitan.*] To taunt, upbraid, reproach, revile, or rebuke, as for some previous act deserving of censure.

Twitch, (*twich,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *twiccian.*] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch; as, to *twitch* one by the sleeve.

—*n.* A short, sudden, quick pull; a snatch; a pull with a jerk. — A short spasmodic contraction of the fibres or muscles; as, a convulsive *twitch* of the face.

Twitch'er, *n.* One who, or that which twitches.

Twitch'ing, *n.* Act of pulling with a jerk; — also, the act of suffering spasmodic contractions.

Twitch'-grass, *n.* The Couch-grass. See TRITICUM.

Twit'ter, *v. a.* [Ger. *zwitschern,* to chirp.] To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted sounds; as, a *twittering* swallow. — To have a tremulous motion of the nerves. — To titter; to giggle; to laugh in a half-suppressed manner.

Twit'ter, *n.* [From *twit.*] One who twits, censures, or reproaches.

—[From the verb *twitter.*] A small, tremulous, intermitted sound or noise; as, the *twitter* of certain birds. — A slight, tremulous agitation of the nerves. — A titter; a giggle; a half-restrained fit of laughter.

Twit'tering, *n.* Act of one who, or that which twitters. — A state of tremulous agitation, or nervousness arising from suspense or expectancy.

Twit'tingly, *adv.* In a twitting manner.

Twit'tle-twat'tle, *n.* See TITTLE-TATTLE. (Vulgar.)

'Twixt, (*twikst,*) *a.* A contraction of *betwixt,* used colloquially, and in poetry.

Two, (*too,*) *a.* [A. S. *twá, twegen;* D. *twee;* Icel. *tœi;* Fr. *deux.*] One and one.

(NOTE. *Two* is extensively used as a prefix in the construction of self-explanatory compounds, denoting something designed for, or applicable to, two objects; as, *two*-eared, *two*-handed, *two*-horse, *two*-leaved, *two*-story, *two*-valved, and the like.)

—*n.* The number which consists of one and one; the number greater than one and less than three. — A symbol expressing two units, as 2, or ii.

Two Creeks, in *Wisconsin,* a vill. and twp. of Manitowoc co., abt. 18 m. N.N.E. of Manitowoc; *pop.* in 1870, 472.

Two'-decker, (*-dek'er,*) *n.* (*Navy.*) A ship of war having two tiers of guns.

Two'-faced, (*-fāst,*) *a.* Having two faces or visages, like the Roman deity Janus;—hence, insincere; deceitful; given to equivocation or double-dealing; as, a *two-faced* person.

Two'fold, *a.* Double; duplicate; multiplied by two; as, a *twofold* argument.—Two of the same kind, or two different things existing together; as, *twofold* leaves.

Two'-foot, (*-fŭt,*) *a.* Measuring two feet, long, thick, or wide; as, a *two-foot* rule.

Two'-handed, *a.* Having two hands; — an epithet commonly used as an equivalent to *large, strong, powerful.* — Requiring the two hands to grasp; as, a *two-handed* sword.

Two'-parted, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bipartite.

Two'-pence, *n.* (*too-,* colloq. and vulg. *tŭp'pens.*) In England, a small coin or money of account, equivalent to two pennies.

Two'-penny, (*toō-,* colloq. *tŭp-,*) *a.* Of the value of two-pence.

Two'-ply, *a.* Double; consisting of two thicknesses, as cloth, &c. — Woven into a double thickness, by two sets of thread of the warp and weft respectively, as carpeting.

Two'-ranked, (*-răngkt,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Distichous.

Two Rivers, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Pike co., near the junction of the Delaware and Lackawaxen.

Two Rivers, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Manitowoc co., 15 m. N.E. of Manitowoc; *pop.* of village in 1870, 1,365; of township, 2,765.

Two Sic'ilies, (KINGDOM OF THE.) See NAPLES.

Two'-tongued, (*-tŭngd,*) *a.* Double-tongued; hence, deceitful; insincere.

Ty'bee Island, in Tybee Bay, *Georgia,* at the entrance of Savannah River, has a fixed light 80 ft. high at the N. end; Lat. 32° N, Lon. 80° 52′ W.

Ty'buen, the name of a place notorious in the criminal annals of England, was the place of public execution for malefactors prior to the year 1783. It was situated near the present N.E. corner of Hyde Park, London, in the centre of the fashionable and magnificently built quarter of the metropolis now called *Tyburnia.*

Ty'cho Brahe. See BRAHE.

Tycoekfow Island, (*ti-kok-tou',*) in the Canton River, China. It is 8 m. long, with a breadth of ½ m.

Tycoon', *n.* [Jap.] See JAPAN.

Tye, *v. a.* and *n.* An old orthography of TIE, *q. v.*

Ty'er, *n.* One who ties, attaches, or unites.

Tye River, in *Virginia,* flows S.E. into James River from Nelson co.

Ty'gart's Valley River, in *W. Virginia,* rises in Randolph co., and unites with the W. Fork of the Monongahela, 1 m. S. of Fairmont in Marion co., after a N. course of 150 m.

Ty'ing, *ppr.* of TIE, *q. v.*

Tyke, (*tīk,*) *n.* A Scottish and north of England term for a dog; also applied, with some degree of contempt, to a man; as, a Yorkshire *tyke.*

Ty'ler, *n.* [Fr. *tailleur.*] Among the Freemasons, one who guards the door of a lodge sitting in council, with a drawn sword.

Ty'ler, JOHN, 10th President of the U. States, b. in Charles City co., Va., 1790, was the 2d son of John Tyler, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, who afterwards became speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates, governor of the State, and judge of the Federal Court of Admiralty. John entered William and Mary College at 12, and graduating at 17, was admitted to the bar at 19, when he almost immediately entered upon a large practice. At 21, he was elected to the State legislature, supporting the policy of Jefferson, Madison, and the Democratic party. He was almost unanimously re-elected 5 times; and, in 1816, entered Congress. During his long congressional career, he sustained all the measures of the State Rights party. In 1825, he was elected governor of Virginia; and in 1827, senator in Congress. He supported General Jackson and the Democratic policy; but sided with Mr. Calhoun on the question of nullification. At a later period, however, 1833–34, he supported Mr. Clay's resolutions of censure on General Jackson for removing the government deposits from the U. S. Bank. From this period, he became an active partisan of Henry Clay, the candidate of the Whig party; and in 1840, was elected Vice-President of the United States, with General Harrison as President. President Harrison died April 2, 1841, a month after his inauguration, by which Mr. *T.* became President. He began his administration by removing Democrats from office, and appointing Whigs, and pronouncing in favor of Whig measures, but soon after vetoed a bill for a U. S. bank, passed by Congress, on which occasion several members of the cabinet resigned; and after some changes, John C. Calhoun, the great Southern Democratic statesman, became Secretary of State. The most important act of *T.*'s administration was the annexation of Texas, March 1, 1845. At the close of his term of office, he retired into private life until 1861, when he was chosen President of a Peace Convention at Washington. Failing in his efforts toward a compromise, he gave his adhesion to the Confederate cause, and was a member of the Confederate Congress until his death, in Richmond, Jan. 17, 1862.

Ty'ler, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Winnebago co., 65 m. E. of Galena.

Tyler, in *Texas,* an E. co.; *area,* 1,350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neches River, and Big Sandy Creek. *Surface,* level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Woodville. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,010. — A post-village, cap. of Smith co., 220 m. N. of Galveston; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Ty'ler, in *W. Virginia,* a N. co., bordering on Ohio; *area,* 390 sq. m. *Rivers,* Ohio, also Middle Island Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* very fertile. *Min.* Iron, stone coal, limestone. *Cap.* Middlebourne. *Pop.* in 1870, 7,836.

Ty'lersville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Clarion co., 85 m. N.N.E. of Pittsburg.—A post-village of Clinton co., 10 m. S.E. of Lock Haven.

Tym'bal, *n.* [Fr. *timbale.*] (*Mus.*) A kind of kettle-drum.

Tymoeh'te, a creek in *Ohio,* enters Sandusky River from Wyandot co.—A post-village and township of Wyandot co., 75 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Tymp, *n.* (*Metall.*) In smelting, a space in the chamber of a blast-furnace adjoining the crucible, for cleaning out the earth.

Tym'pan, *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) See TYMPANUM.

(*Print.*) A frame attached to the carriage of a printing-press by joints, and covered with parchment or cloth, upon which the blank sheets are put, in order to be laid on the form to be impressed.

Tympanites, (*tim-pa-nī'tēz*) *n.* (*Med.*) A distention of the abdomen, arising from a morbid aggregation of gas in the intestines; tympany.

Tympanitis, *n.* Inflammation of the inner membrane of the middle ear; also, TYMPANITES, *q. v.*

Tym'panize, *v. n.* [Lat. *tympanizare.*] To act the part of a drummer.

—*v. a.* To make into a drum, or drum-head; or, to cause to sound like a drum.—*Coles.*

Tym'pano, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Same as KETTLE-DRUM, *q. v.*

Tym'pan-sheet, *n.* (*Print.*) A sheet of paper of the same size as that to be printed, placed on the tympan, and serving as a guide to lay the sheets exactly even upon, while printing.—*Savage.*

Tym'panum, *n.* [Lat. = Gr. *tumpanon*, for *tupanon* —*tuptō*, to strike.] (*Anat.*) See EAR.

(*Arch.*) The triangular space between the horizontal and sloping cornices on the front of a pediment in Classical architecture; it is often left plain, but is sometimes covered with sculpture. This name is also given to the

Fig. 2545. — TYMPANUM OF DOORWAY, (Eng.,) A. D. 1130.

space immediately above the opening of a doorway, &c., (Fig. 2545,) in mediæval architecture, when the top of the opening is square and has an arch over it. *T.* are occasionally plain, but are generally ornamented with carving or sculpture.

(*Bot.*) A membrane which stretches across the mouth of the spore cases of some urn-mosses.

(*Mach.*) A wheel placed round an axis for raising weights.

Tym'pany, *n.* [See TYMPANUM.] (*Med.*) See TYMPANITES.

—Bombast; tumidity; inflation, as of language.

Tyne, (*tīne,*) a river of England, which rises in Northumberland, and flowing E., falls into the German Ocean, separating the towns of North and South Shields. The *T.* has only a course of 80 m., but is of great importance, owing to the flourishing towns that line its banks.

Ty'ner City, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Marshall co., 8 m. N.W. of Plymouth.

Tyngs'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 32 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 629.

Typ'al, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to types; typical.

Type, (*tīpe,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *tipa;* Lat. *typus* = Gr. *typos*, an impression, a model.] The mark of something; an emblem. — Stamp; mark; kind; sort. — A sign; a symbol; a token; — especially those by which it is said that Christ was prefigured to the Jews, whether figures, as the Brazen Serpent, the Lamb of the Passover, the Sacrifice of Isaac; or persons, as Moses, David, Jonah, &c.

(*Nat. Hist.*) A general form, or that form which gives the character of similarity to a group of individuals; an example or pattern; the primary model, according to which the parts of an animal body are formed. It is synonymous with the term BRANCH, *q. v.*

(*Fine Arts.*) The primitive model or pattern of an object or work of art; the impression on a coin or medal of any image or figure whatever.

(*Med.*) The particular form of a disease, as respects the order in which the symptoms appear and succeed each other.—*Dunglison.*

(*Typog.*) The letters, marks, and signs of all kinds (the small sizes cast in metal, the largest cut in wood) with which books, newspapers, broadsides, &c., are printed; — in a collective sense, printing-letters; print.

—*v. a.* To prefigure; — also, to represent. (R.)

Type'-founder, *n.* One who casts or manufactures type.

Type'-founding, *n.* The act, or the art, of casting types used in printing.

Type'-foundry, Type'-foundery, *n.* A place where the business of casting type and other material used in printing-offices is carried on.

Type'-metal, (*mĕt'l,*) *n.* The alloy of lead and antimony used in casting printer's types, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead, but a superior and harder kind of type is sometimes made by alloying two parts of lead with one of antimony and one of tin. Both these alloys take a sharp impression from the mould or matrix, owing to their expansion on solidification, and they are hard enough to stand the work of the press, without being brittle or liable to fracture.

Typha'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Aralex.* DIAG. Numerous flowers on a naked spadix, a scaly or hairy calyx, long filaments, a solitary pendulous ovule, a seed adherent to its pericarp, and slit embryo.—They consist of herbs with rigid linear leaves and monœcious flowers, arranged on a spadix or in heads. They grow in watery places, chiefly in the northern parts of the world. The young shoots of *Typha latifolia* and *angustifolia* are sometimes boiled and eaten like asparagus. Their rhizomes are also edible. A kind of bread is prepared from the pollen of some species.

Typhoid Fever, (*tī-foid',*) *n.* [Eng. *typhus*, and Gr. *eidos*, form.] (*Med.*) A disease which so much resembles in its main features that of typhus, that until very recently the two were generally regarded as but different stages of the same affection. There appears good reason, however, for believing them to be essentially distinct disorders. *T. F.* usually commences more insidiously and more gradually than typhus; the sufferer is less dull and stupid, but more anxious, and during the delirium decidedly more active, and even vivacious. Diarrhœa is almost always present in *T. F.* (often accompanied with hæmorrhage), very rarely in typhus. In the former the eruption consists of rose-colored spots, thinly scattered, and often entirely absent. *T. F.* is most common in youth, and rarely attacks persons after forty; while typhus may occur at any age; and the former does not reach its height for a week later than the latter. The general treatment required in both cases is alike, except in one or two particulars. At the commencement of *T. F.*, emetics are of service, but aperients should rarely be given, in consequence of the tendency to diarrhœa. The intestinal irritation and diarrhœa require for their treatment astringents, combined with opium, which may be administered either by the mouth or rectum. If there be hæmorrhage from the bowels, cold ought to be applied carefully over the abdomen. During convalescence, the patient requires to be carefully attended to, as relapses are apt to occur; and the return to a generous diet must be very gradual.

Typhoma'nia, *n.* (*Med.*) A low delirium commonly attendant on typhus fever.

Typhon, (*tī'fon.*) *n.* (*Greek Myth.*) A famous giant who was reputed to be the son of Tartarus and Terra, and fabled to have a hundred heads shaped like those of a serpent, and with devouring flames darting from its many mouths and eyes. Typhon, as soon as born, to avenge the death of his brother giants, made war on heaven, compelling the gods to disguise themselves and fly for safety; Jupiter, however, regaining courage, threw off the resemblance of a ram which he had assumed, and, hurling his thunderbolts at the audacious invader, flung him to earth wounded and writhing, when, to prevent his recovery, he cast Mount Etna at his head, and buried the rest of his body beneath the island. Through this vast mountain, however, the imprisoned giant still belches forth his fire and smoke, and howls his discordant thunder.—In the Egyptian mythology, Typhon is the name given to the Evil Genius.

Typhoon, (*tī'fōōn,*) *n.* A furious whirlwind, tornado, or hurricane, moving forward with irresistible rapidity and violence; it is of common occurrence in the Chinese seas. The term is sometimes applied to the SIMOOM, *q. v.*

Ty'phous, *a.* Belonging, or relating to typhus.

Typhus, (*tī'fus,*) *n.* [Gr. *tuphō*, I smoulder, or burn and smoke without vent.] (*Med.*) A kind of continued fever, characterized by the ordinary symptoms of fever, with debility in the nervous and vascular systems, and a tendency in the fluids to putrefaction. It is so called because it burns not in open violence, as an inflammatory fever does, but with a sort of concealed and smothered flame. Any of the ordinary causes of fever may give rise to *T.*, the typhoid form being often dependent on the state of the constitution on which the cause is acting. Hence cold, intemperance, mental agitation, &c., which in strong and sanguineous habits might generate an inflammatory fever, will often in a debilitated and nervous constitution give rise to *T.* By far the most common cause of typhus is by contagion from febrile miasma, the activity of which is much increased by the crowding in close and ill-ventilated places, filth, insufficient nutriment, and other causes tending to depress the vital power. It is eminently contagious and infectious, and often prevails epidemically. It does not always commence in the same way, and sometimes it may be several days before the disease assumes its proper aspect, during which the patient may continue his ordinary occupation, but complaining of chilliness, nausea, thirst, loss of appetite, languor, and headache. Frequently, however, the precursory stage is short, or altogether wanting, and it commences with symptoms which are common to many acute diseases. Sometimes it sets in with a shivering fit or a severe headache, accompanied with great prostration and muscular pains in various parts. There are also dryness and heat of skin, thirst, constipation, and rapid pulse, with great irritability and restlessness towards the evening. Sometimes, even during the first stage of the disorder, the prostration of strength is so great that the patient lies on his back motionless, and is insensible to all that is going on around him. Towards the end of the first week the eruption peculiar to *T.* begins to show itself. It consists of irregular spots of a dusky or mulberry hue, disappearing on pressure, and feeling as if slightly raised above the skin. They may be few and single, or numerous and large, owing to the coalescence of several of them; their number and depth of color being in proportion to the strength of the attack. In a day or two they become of a brick-dust color, and only slightly fade on pressure, while each patch of eruption remains permanent till the end of the fever. It is rarely absent in adults, but in children, particularly in mild cases, it does not appear perhaps in more than three out of every four instances. During the second week the pulse becomes more frequent, weaker, and more compressible, the tongue darker and browner, and the voluntary movements very much weakened. The voice becomes feeble, and the patient can scarcely utter an audible sound; perhaps he may be unable to swallow, which is always regarded as a very bad symptom. It is at this period that delirium is most apt to ensue, and the patient generally loses his headache. During this stage there is great deficiency of sensation, and insensibility to impressions. It is in the course of the second week that the disease is most apt to terminate fatally. As it approaches this termination, a peculiar fetor is exhaled by the patient's body; his tongue becomes dry, black, and fissured; his teeth are covered with dark sordes; sloughs form on different parts, and in extreme cases the toes have mortified. During the third week the patient's chance of recovery improves; in which case the more formidable symptoms begin gradually to diminish and abate. He begins once more to take an interest in what is going on around him, the temperature of his skin becomes more natural; the tongue moist and cleaner; and the frequency of the pulse much less. In many cases the improvement is so gradual that it is impossible to say when it begins; in others it is preceded by a marked aggravation of most of the other symptoms. In the early stages of this disease it is best not to interfere much with nature's operations; the principal aim ought to be to keep the patient alive until the fever poison has expended itself. When seen early, however, it is often of advantage to administer an emetic or a purgative; and the patient's uneasy sensations will be much soothed by sponging the surface of the body with tepid water. Directly the powers of life begin to fail, a stimulating course of treatment should be commenced,—a strong beef or chicken tea, with wine or brandy, frequently administered, taking care that it does not aggravate the febrile symptoms. When there is much general irritability and sleeplessness, a dose of opium may be given. As the patient begins to recover, a course of tonics will expedite his restoration to health.

Typ'ic, Typ'ical, *a.* [Fr. *typique;* Gr. *typikos.*] Pertaining to, or forming a type; emblematic; figurative; representing something future by a form, model, or resemblance.

(*Nat. Hist.*) Combining or designating the essential characteristics of a type.

Typic fever. (*Med.*) A fever following the diagnosis of a particular type; — correlative to *erratic fever.*

Typ'ically, *adv.* In a typical manner.

Typ'icalness, *n.* State or quality of being typical.

Typification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* Act of typifying or emblematizing.

Typ'ifier, *n.* One who, or that which, typifies.

Typ'ify, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* TYPIFIED.) [Eng. *type*, and Lat. *facio*, to make.] To make typical; to represent by an emblem, image, form, model, or resemblance.

Typhusun', the most E. and the largest of the Madjicosma Islands, in the China Sea; *ext.* 20 m. long, with a breadth of 10 at its widest point. Lat. 21° 42' N., Lon. 125° 29' E.

Typo, (*tī'po.*) *n.* [An abbreviation of *typographer.*] A colloquialism for a compositor or type-setter.

Typog'rapher, (*-fer.*) *n.* [Fr. *typographe.*] A printer.

Typograph'ic, Typograph'ical, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to typography or printing; as, the *typographic* art.

Typograph'ically, *adv.* In a typographical manner.

Typog'raphy, *n.* [Fr. *typographie*, from Gr. *typos*, type, and *graphō*, to write.] The art of printing, or the operation of impressing letters or words on forms of type. See PRINTING.

Typol'ogy, (*-jy,*) *n.* [Gr. *typos*, type, and *logos.*] The doctrine of types or figures, or a discourse on types.

Tyr. (*Scond. Myth.*) The son of Odin, and the god of war and of fame, which idea is expressed in old Norse by the word *tyr.* According to the Edda, he was single-handed. When the Asa-gods persuaded the wolf Fenrir to allow himself to be bound with the bandage Gleipnir, Tyr put his right hand in the wolf's mouth, as a pledge that he would be loosened; and when the gods refused to release him, the wolf bit off Tyr's hand to the wrist, which was called, in consequence, *Ulfilithr*, or the Wolf's Joint. In the twilight-battle of the gods, he meets his death at the same time with his enemy, the monster dog Garmr.

Tyran'nic, Tyran'nical, *a.* [Fr. *tyrannique.*] Pertaining to, or suiting a tyrant; arbitrary; unjustly harsh or severe in government; imperious; despotic; cruel; as, *tyrannical* power.

Tyran'nically, *adv.* In a tyrannical manner.

Tyrannicidal, (*-sīd'-,*) *a.* Pertaining or relating to tyrannicide.

Tyran'nicide, (*-sīd,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *tyrannus*, a tyrant, and *cædere*, to slay.] The act of slaying a tyrant. — The killer of a tyrant.

Tyrannize, (*tĭr'ran-nīz,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *tyranniser.*] To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity.

—*v. a.* To oppress; to subject to arbitrary treatment.

Tyranny, (*tĭr'-,*) *n.* [Fr. *tyrannie.*] Rule, sway, or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; unjust or oppressive abuse of sovereign or magisterial power. — Cruel government or discipline; oppressive tendency or command; as, the *tyranny* of an imperious husband. — Severity; rigor; inclemency; as the *tyranny* of arctic weather.

Ty'rant, *n.* [Fr. *tyran;* Lat. *tyrannus;* Gr. *tyrannos.*] Originally, one who obtained supreme or absolute power by usurpation, or who derived it from one who had ob-

tained such power by usurpation, and maintained it by force, although he might exercise his power with strict moderation.—Specifically, a monarch, or other ruler or governor, who takes advantage of his power to oppress his subjects or fellow-citizens; one who exercises unlawful authority, or legal authority in an unlawful manner; one who acts towards those who are subordinate to him, in a manner which law and humanity do not authorize, or which the purposes of government or policy do not require; a despot; a cruel task-master; an oppressor.

Tyrant Fly'catcher, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The King-bird. See FLY-CATCHER.

Tyre, (*tīre.*) [Heb. *Tsoor*; Ar. *Soor.*] (*Anc. Geog.*) A famous city of antiquity, on the coast of Phœnicia, 24 m. to the S. of Sidon. The first city of *T.* was built on the mainland, but the second and more important city was erected on an island about a mile long, running parallel with the shore, but separated from it by a strait of the Mediterranean a mile wide. The city covered the whole island, and was of extraordinary magnificence and beauty, while its wealth made it the envy of all surrounding nations. *T.* had two capacious harbors, and the whole island was surrounded by a strong wall 150 feet in height. It was the emporium of all the commerce of the then known world, and the fleets of its merchant princes traded to all parts of the earth. The Tyrians were celebrated for their splendid dyes, especially of scarlet and purple, for their skill in all mechanical arts, their metallic work, industry, and commerce. In the time of David and Solomon, the Tyrian king, Hiram, maintained friendly relations with the Israelites, and his people, as the importers and chief workmen of Solomon, greatly assisted that monarch in the building of his temple. *T.* is repeatedly mentioned in the Old Testament for its strength, wealth, and beauty, and is threatened with destruction for its pride and grandeur. It was frequently subjected to the horrors of war, endured many long and fearful sieges, and became nominally a tributary state to the Assyrians and Persians. Alexander III. took *T.* after a seven months' siege of extraordinary difficulty, during which he constructed a mole connecting the insular city with the mainland, in July 332 B. C. *T.* was taken from the Saracens by the Crusaders, after a siege of five months and a half, June 20, 1123. Saladin sought in vain to retake it in 1187. The prosperity of *T.* was not finally destroyed until the conquest of Syria by the Turks in 1516. At present it is a poor town, called *Sur*, or *Soor*, with a *pop.* of abt. 3,000. It occupies the E. side of what was formerly the island, 1 m. long, and ½ m. from the shore, thus enclosing two so-called harbors separated by Alexander's causeway, which is now a broad isthmus. The only real harbor is on the N.; but even this is too shallow to admit any but the smallest class of vessels. It is filled, and the N. coast of the island lined with stone columns, whose size and countless number evince the former magnificence of this famous city.

Tyre, (*tīr,*) in *New York*, a post-township of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 1,437.

Tyrian, (*tĭr'-*) *a.* [Lat. *Tyrius*; Gr. *Tyrios.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Tyre, or to its people.
—Purplish in color, like the dye called *Tyrian purple.*
—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Tyre.

Tyr'ingham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Berkshire co., 126 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 557.

Ty'ro, *n.*; *pl.* TYROS. [Fr. *tyron*, from Lat. *tiro*, a recruit, a young soldier.] One who is employed in learning the rudiments of any branch of study; a beginner in learning, practice, or experience; a novitiate: a raw hand.
—Hence, a person having but a slight acquaintance with any subject.

Tyrol, (*tĭr'rol;* Ger. *te-rōl',*) a prov. of Austria, including the Vorarlberg, and bounded N. by Würtemberg, Bavaria, Italy, and Switzerland, between Lat. 45° 39′ and 47° 40′ N., and Lon. 9° 35′ and 13° E.; *area*, 10,689 sq. m. Of all the countries of Europe, *T.* is the most exclusively mountainous. The Rhætian Alps traverse it from W. to E., and separate the valley of the Turr from those of the Drave and the Adige. The two loftiest peaks are the Ortlerspitz in the W., 12,855, and the Gross-Glöckner in the E., 12,438 feet above the sea. The chief rivers are the Turr, Drave, and Adige.—Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and Indian corn are grown in the more fertile districts, and, with hops, tobacco, flax, and hemp, and an abundance of fruit, constitute the most important products of agriculture. Though a good deal of flax is spun, some silk manufactured, and glass and paper made, the *T.* is by no means a manufacturing country. The inhabitants are frugal, hardy, brave, and industrious, and belong to the Roman Catholic Church; in the S. they resemble the Italians, while in the N. they more resemble the Germans, whose language they speak. The *T.* is divided into the 4 circles of Innspruck, Brixen, Trent, and Bregenz. The province is governed by its own national diet, composed of nobility, clergy, and deputies from the towns and districts, who hold their sittings at the capital, Innspruck. *Pop.* 873,316. This country passed to the house of Hapsburg in the 13th century, and its inhabitants are the most attached of any to the rule of the Austrian empire. See HOFER.

Fig. 2546.—A TYROLESE.

Tyrolese, (*tĭr-ol-eez',*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Tyrol, or to the people of that country; as, a Tyrolese jodel.
—*n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Tyrol; plurally, the people of that country.

Tyr'olite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated arseniate of copper with carbonate of lime, composed of 24·4 per cent. of arsenic acid, 43·8 oxide of copper, 9·18 water, and 11·0 carbonate of lime. It occurs in several parts of Tyrol, usually in small reniform aggregations, and diverging fibrous groups of a pale green color, and with a pearly lustre.

Tyrone', a co. of Ireland, prov. of Ulster; *area*, 1,260 sq. m. The surface is rough and mountainous in the N. and S., and in other parts hilly and scant of wood; but many portions of the soil are rich and fertile, and equally adapted for tillage and pasturage. The chief towns are Strabane, Dungannon, and Omagh. *Pop.* 238,501.

Ty'rone, in *Michigan*, a township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 250.
—A post-townshipp of Livingston co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Tyrone, in *Minnesota*, a township of Le Sueur co., immediately N.E. of the village of Le Sueur; *pop.* abt. 800.

Tyrone, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Schuyler co., 18 m. N.N.E. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Tyrone, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.—A post-village and township of Blair co., 117 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A post-township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of Perry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Tyr'onism, (*-izm,*) *n.* State of being a tyro, novitiate, or beginner.

Tyr'rel, in *N. Carolina*, an E. co., bordering on Albemarle and Pamlico sounds; *area*, 320 sq. m. It is traversed by the Alligator River. *Surface*, level, and partly covered with swamps; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Tyr'rell, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Venango co.

Tyrrhe'nian Sea. The name given by ancient geographers, and sometimes retained by modern writers, to express that part of the Mediterranean extending between the coast of Italy in the N., and the islands of Corsica and Sardinia in the W., and Sicily in the E.

Tyrtæ'us, an ancient Greek poet, celebrated for his martial strains, flourished about B. C. 680. His birthplace is unknown. He was lame, and blind of one eye. In the war between the Lacedæmonians and Messenians, the former applied to the Athenians for a general; and the latter, it is said, in derision, sent them *T.* The bard, however, so inspired the Spartans by his warlike songs, that they reduced the Messenians to subjection. He was accordingly treated with great respect, and received the rights of citizenship. Some fragments of his songs are extant.

Tythe, *n.* An old orthography of TITHE, *q. v.*

Tzar, (*zar,*) **Tzarl'na, Tzarit'za,** *n.* See CZAR, and CZARINA.

Tzaritzin, (*tsar-rit-seen',*) a fortified town of Russia, on the Volga, 110 m. from Kamishin. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. *Pop.* 6,000.

Tzinizoutzan, (*tsint-soo-tsan',*) in Mexico, a town of Michoacan, 20 m. S.W. of Valladolid; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

U.

U (*yu*) is the twenty-first letter and fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It bears a close resemblance to the vowel *o*, being pronounced, like it, by a round configuration of the lips, but in the case of *u*, with a greater extension of the under lip. The sound of *u* is short in *tun*, *tub*, *must*, but long in *tune*, *tube*, &c. In some cases it is acute, rather than long, as in *flute*, *brute;* in others it is obscure, as *nature*, *venture.* At the beginning of words it is often sounded as if preceded by *y*, as in *union*, *university.* It frequently interchanges with *a*, *e*, *i*, and *o.* *U* and *v* were long regarded as one letter, and were used indiscriminately the one for the other; but, in the beginning of the 16th century, they came to be distinguished, and *u* has since been regarded as a vowel, and *v* as a consonant. As an abbreviation, *U. S.* stands for United States; *U. C.*, for *Urbis Conditæ* (*anno*), from the building of the city (Rome); *Ult.*, for *ultimo*, in the last month.

Uanapu, (*oo-a-na-poo',*) or ANAPU, a river of Brazil, joins the Pará River S. of the Island of Marajo, after a N. course of 400 m.

Uatu'ma, a river of Brazil, prov. of Pará, flows into the Amazons 50 m. N.N.E. of Silves, after a S.S.E. course of 350 m.

Ubatuba, (*oo-ba-too'ba,*) in Brazil, a town of the prov. of São Paulo, 100 m. N.E. of Santos; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Ubeda, (*oo-bai'da,*) a town of Spain, 26 m. N.E. of Jaen; *pop.* 14,000.

Ubera'va, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Minas-Geraes; *pop.* abt. 8,000.

Uberling'en, a town of Germany, in Baden, on an arm of Lake Constance, 8 m. from Constance.

Ubiqu'rian, Ubiquita'rian, *n.* [From Lat. *ubique*, everywhere.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) One of a school of divines, so named from their distinguishing doctrine, that the body of Christ is everywhere, who were the followers of John Brentius, or Brentzen (1499–Sept. 11, 1570), a Lutheran, who first disseminated his views in his *Sententia de Libello Bullingeri*, published at Tübingen in 1561. James Andreæ, or Andreas, (1528–Jan. 7, 1590,) held the same opinion, and Brentius published other works in which it was maintained.

Ubiquity, (*-bik'wi-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *ubiquité*, from Lat. *ubique*, everywhere.] Omnipresence; existence in all places or everywhere at the same time; as, the *ubiquity* of God.

Ubrique, (*oo'bre-kai,*) a town of Spain, 45 m. from Cadiz; *pop.* 6,000.

Ucayali, a river of Peru. See AMAZONS.

U'chee An'na, in *Florida*, a post-village, cap. of Walton co., 120 m. W. of Tallahassee.

Ud'der, *n.* [A. S. *uder;* Ger. *euter;* Lat. *uber*; Gr. *outhar.*] The bag, or glandular organ of cows and other female mammalia, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

Uddevalla, (*ood-val'la,*) a town of Sweden, in the prov. of Bohusland, situated on a deep bay of the Cattegat. It has a convenient harbor. *Manuf.* Cotton and linen fabrics, snuff, and leather. *Pop.* 4,500.

Udell', in *Iowa*, a twp. of Appanoose co.; *pop.* in 1869, 820.

Udine, (*oo-de'nai,*) a town of N. Italy, in Venetia, on the canal of La Roja, 75 m. N.E. of Venice, and 40 m. from Trieste. *Manuf.* Silks. *Pop.* 26,116.

Udol'pho, in *Minnesota*, a township of Mower co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Udom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *udus*, wet, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] A RAIN-GAUGE, *q. v.*

Ug'lily, *adv.* In an ugly manner.

Ug'liness, *n.* [From *ugly.*] State or quality of being ugly; total lack of beauty; deformity or unsightliness of person; as, old age and *ugliness* have their advantages.—Moral depravity; turpitude of mind; loathsomeness of character;—also, malevolence or peevishness of disposition; as, the *ugliness* of an action.

Ug'ly, *a.* (*comp.* UGLIER; *superl.* UGLIEST.) [A. S. *oga*, dread; Icel. *ógna*, to inspire terror.] Frightful of aspect; deformed in person; unsightly; forbidding to the view; contrary to beauty; hateful or odious to the sight; as, an *ugly* woman.—Cross-grained; malevolent; full of spleen, rancor, or ill-nature; as, an *ugly* temper.

Ugliano, (*ool-ya'no,*) an island of Dalmatia, opposite the city of Zara, in the Adriatic. It is 14 m. long, with a breadth of 2.

Uglitch, (*oog'litch,*) a town of European Russia, govt. of Jaroslav, on the Volga, 60 m. from Jaroslav; *pop.* 9,000.

Uharee, or UWHARIE, (*yu-har'ree,*) a river of *N. Carolina*, rises in Randolph co., and enters the Yadkin River from Montgomery co.

Uhlan, Ulan, (*ōō'lan,*) *n.* [Pol. *hulan*, from Turk. *oglân*, a youth.] The name given to a certain class of militia among the modern Tartars.
(*Mil.*) The term bestowed on a kind of light cavalry employed in the Russian, Austrian, and German armies, armed with lances, and corresponding to the regiments of *lancers* in the English, French, and Belgian services.

Uhland, JOHANN LUDWIG, (*oo'lant,*) a German poet, b. at Tübingen, 1787. He produced a learned work on the myth of the northern legend of Thor, ancient High and Low German songs, and various collections of ballads of a patriotic character, full of spirit, imagination, and truth, finely picturesque in their sketches of nature, and exquisite in their varied tones of feeling. D. 1863.

Uh'lerville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bucks co.

Uh'richsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Tuscarawas co., 100 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1860, 900.

Uintah, a co. of Wyoming Territory; *pop.* in 1870, 856.

Uitenhage, (*oi'ten-hag,*) a town of Cape Colony, S. Africa, 18 m. from Port Elizabeth, has an active trade with both it and Graham's Town; *pop.* unascertained.

Ujheli, or SATORALLIA, a town of Hungary, 9 m. from Zemplin. It is celebrated for its wine. *Pop.* 7,000.

Ukase, (*yu-kaize'.*) [Rus.] An ordinance of the Emperor of Russia, which has the force of law in his dominions.

Ukl'ah, in *California*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Mendocino co., abt. 90 m. W. of Marysville; *pop.* abt. 300.

Ukraine, (*ook'rain.*) [Slav., a frontier country or marsh.] The name given in Poland first to the frontiers

towards the Tartars and other nomads, and then to the fertile regions lying on both sides of the middle Dnieper, without any very definite limits. The *U.* was long a bone of contention between Poland and Russia. About 1686 the part on the east side of the Dnieper was ceded to Russia (Russian *U.*); and at the second partition of Poland, the western portion (Polish *U.*) also fell to Russia, and is mostly comprised in the government of Kiev. The historic *U.* forms the greater part of what is called Little Russia (a name which first appears about 1654), which is made up of the governments of Kiev, Tchernigov, Poltava, and Kharkuff. This tract of country has always been celebrated for its fine breed of fleet horses and horned cattle.

Ulad'islas, the name of seven kings of Poland: — Uladislas I., duke or king, succeeded his brother, Boleslas, in 1081 or 1082; his reign was troubled with civil and foreign wars; d. 1102 or 1103. — Uladislas II., succeeded his father, Boleslas III., in 1138 or 1139; he was deposed 1146, and d. in exile 1159. — Uladislas III., was elected king 1202, and deposed in 1206 on account of his cruelties, d. 1233. — Uladislas IV., surnamed Lokietek, became master of the kingdom in 1296, was deposed by the states, and Wenceslaus elected in his room, 1300, but was restored on the death of the latter in 1305 or 1306. He sustained a war with the Teutonic knights, and d. 1333. His son, Casimir III., called *the Great*, succeeded him. — Uladislas V., grand-duke of Lithuania, obtained the crown by marrying Hedwiga, daughter of Lonis. (See Jagellon.) He was succeeded by the son, Casimir IV. — Uladislas VI., son of Casimir IV., is the same as Ladislas VI., king of Hungary, *q. v.* — Uladislas VII., son of Sigismund, was born 1595, and succeeded his father 1632. He had previously sustained a war with the house of Romanoff, and afterward, in 1633–4, he conquered the Turks and Tartars of the Crimea.

Ula'u, or **Ulloa,** in *Wisconsin*, a village of Ozaukee co., abt. 22 m. N. of Milwaukee.

Ul'cer, (*-sur.*) *n.* [Fr. *ulcère*; Lat. *ulcus, ulceris*, a sore.] (*Med.*) A purulent solution of continuity of the soft parts of the body, either opening to the surface or any internal cavity, and attended with a secretion of pus or some kind of discharge. *U.* may arise from a variety of causes, as from wounds, specific irritation of the absorbents, from cancer, scurvy, scrofulous virus, &c. Wounds in the flesh, if at all deep, are very likely to pass into ulcers; and persons in whom, from any cause, the circulation has become sluggish, are more liable to ulcerations, and those of an unhealthy kind, than others. The immediate cause of *U.* is an increased action of the absorbents, while at the same time the arteries by a specific action separate a fluid from the blood upon the ulcerated surface. In simple *U.*, nearly all that seems needful to be done is to keep the surface clean by putting on a little dry lint and a pledget over it, covered with some simple ointment. Where the part or the constitution is too weak to carry on the healthy action, general as well as local treatment is required, and the system has to be strengthened by nutritious diet, tonics, &c. In indolent *U.* the applications require to be principally of a stimulating nature, as basilicon ointment, and occasional sprinkling with red precipitate.

Ulcerable, (*ŭl'ser-a-bl,*) *a.* That may become ulcerated.

Ul'cerate, *v. a.* [Fr. *ulcérer*; Lat. *ulcero, ulceratus.*] To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers.

—*v. n.* To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous.

Ulcera'tion, *n.* [Fr.] (*Med.*) An unhealthy action, resulting in the formation of an abraded surface secreting pus, more or less pure or healthy. Ulceration of the bones is a disease always sure to result in *necrosis*, or the death of the bone. Ulceration of the soft parts is followed by the formation of an ulcer.

Ul'cerative, *a.* Pertaining or relating to ulcers.

Ulcered, (*ŭl'sĕrd,*) *a.* Having become an ulcer; ulcerated.

Ul'cerous, *a.* [Fr. *ulcéreux.*] Having the nature or character of an ulcer.—Affected with an ulcer or ulcers.

Ul'cerously, *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

Ul'cerousness, *n.* State or condition of being ulcerous.

Ulcofauhach'ee, or Alcufauhatchee, a river of Georgia, rises in Gwinnett co., and flowing S., enters the Ocmulgee River between Butts and Jasper cos.

Ule, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree, supposed to be *Castilloa elastica*, order *Artocarpaceæ*, from which caoutchouc is obtained in Mexico. —*Lindley.*

Uleaborg, (*o'le-a-borg,*) a seaport town of Russian Finland, on the river Ulea, situated on a peninsula running into the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 m. from Tornea; Lat. 65° 18′ N., Lon. 24° 40′ E. It exports tar, pitch, fish, butter, and salted meats. *Pop.* 6,000.

U'lea-Trask', a lake of Finland, 50 m. from Uleaborg, 35 m. long, with an average breadth of 10. It discharges its surplus waters by the river Ulea.

Ule'ma, *n.* [Ar., the wise men, pl. of *alim*, wise.] In Turkey, the college or corporation composed of the three classes of the hierarchy—the *imaums*, or ministers of religion; the *muftis*, or doctors of law; the *cadis*, or administrators of justice. The *Sheikh-ul-Islam*, or mufti of Constantinople, is the president of the whole body.

Fig. 2547. — Furze. (*U. Europæus.*)

Ulex, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of European prickly shrubs, order *Papilionaceæ*. They are distinguished by their two-parted calyx bearing two minute bracteæ at the base, and their turgid few seeded legume. *U. Europæus*, the Common Furze, Whin, or Gorse, is common in England.

Ullage, (*ŭl'laj,*) *n.* (*Com.*) In the gauging of liquors, the quantity which a cask wants of being full.

Ullin, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Pulaski co., 20 m. N. of Cairo.

Ulloa, or Ulua, (*ool-yo'a,*) in Central America, a river of Honduras, flows into the Gulf of Honduras, after a N.N.W. course of 100 m.

Ulloa, Don Antonio, (*ool-lo'a,*) a Spanish mathematician, *b.* 1716. In 1735 he was sent to South America to cooperate with Condamine and other French academicians in measuring a degree of the meridian. His talents, more lately, were turned to account in the construction of public works requiring engineering skill, the introduction of the woollen manufacture, &c. He published an account of his voyage, and a work upon the *Natural History and Antiquities of America*. D. 1795.

Ulls'water, or Ulleswater, a lake of England, between the cos. of Cumberland and Westmoreland, 9 m. long, with an average width of 1 m. Its S.W. extremity is overlooked by the mountain Helvellyn.

Ulm, (*oolm,*) a town of Germany, in Würtemberg, is situated at the base of the Suabian Alps, on a declivity, and on the left bank of the Danube; the city is very strongly fortified, of great age, and has many quaint and curious streets and buildings, many of the tall houses forming the narrow irregular streets being constituted of wood, and most elaborately carved. The cathedral (Fig. 2548) is the great object of admiration, being one of the largest and loftiest Gothic ecclesiastical buildings in Germany. The tombs, stained windows, and shrines, oak carvings, and paintings in oil by the early German masters, which adorn the interior, make the cathedral of Ulm in every respect unique. *Manuf.* Linen, silks, paper, leather, tobacco, porcelain, and playing-cards. *Pop.* 24,316.

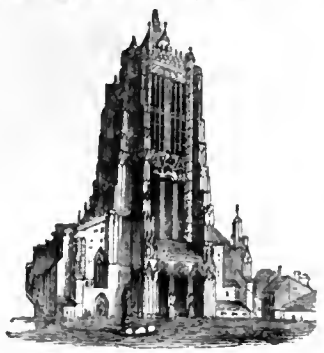

Fig. 2548. — Cathedral of Ulm.

Ulma'ceæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *ulmus*, the elm.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rhamnales*, consisting of trees and shrubs with alternate scabrous leaves and perfect or unisexual flowers, chiefly natives of the N. regions of the world. There are nine genera and about 60 species, some being valuable timber trees. See Ulmus.

Ull'mannite, *n.* (*Min.*) A sulphide of nickel and antimony; the latter often partly replaced by arsenic. It generally occurs massive, with a granular structure; or disseminated, and is of a gray color inclining to tin-white or steel-gray; opaque with a metallic lustre.

Ul'mic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as Humic Acid, *q. v.*

Ulmine, (*ŭl'min,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Chem.*) See Humus.

Ul'mus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) The Elm, a genus of plants, order *Ulmaceæ*. The American Elm, or White Elm, *U. Americanus* (Fig. 2549), is a majestic tree, common in the Northern, Middle, and Western States. It is a native of the forest, but often grows spontaneously in open fields, where it is readily distinguished by its long, pendulous branches. The trunk, with a diameter of 3–5 ft., towers to the height of 30, 50, and even 70 ft., perfectly straight and naked, when it divides into 2 or more primary branches. These ascend, gradually spreading, and repeatedly dividing into other long, flexible limbs bending in broad, graceful curves. It is a great favorite as a shade tree, and is frequently seen rearing its stately form and casting its deep shade over the "sweet homes" of our Northern States. Leaves short-stalked, oval-acuminate, doubly denticulate, and 4–5′ long. The veins are quite regular and prominent. Flowers small, purplish, collected into small, terminal clusters, and appearing in April, before the leaves. Fruit flat, fringed with a dense down. The wood is tough and strong, but not easily wrought; used for the naves of wheels, &c. (*Wood.*) — *U. fulva*, the Slippery elm, is also an American species, common in woods and low grounds, in New England and Canada. Its inner bark is employed as a demulcent for both internal and external use. When ground, it forms an excellent emollient poultice.

Fig. 2549. The White Elm. (*U. Americanus.*)

Ul'na, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *elene.*] (*Anat.*) The layer of the two bones of the forearm (12, Fig. 2575). It forms the joint of the elbow, and is articulated by a species of hinge-joint to the humerus, and to the radius; and below to the radius and to the bones of the wrist.

Ulpianus, Domitius, (*ul-pi-a'nus,*) an eminent Roman civilian, the tutor, friend, and minister of the Emperor Alexander Severus, who made him his secretary and afterwards prætorian prefect. Having offended the soldiery by his reforms, they broke out into open mutiny, and *U.* was murdered by them, in A. D. 228. His writings on law were very numerous, and many excerpts from them are included in the *Digest.*

Ul'ster, the most N. of the four provs. of Ireland, bounded E. by the Irish Sea, N. and W. by the N. Atlantic, S. by the prov. of Leinster, and S.W. by that of Connaught. *Area*, 8,550 sq. m. *Desc.* The coasts of this prov. are indented by great arms of the sea, as Donegal Bay, on the W.; Loughs Swilly and Foyle on the N.; and Belfast Lough and Dundrum Bay, on the E. The S. parts are rich, fertile, and well cultivated, but the N. are hilly and partially sterile. Some of the W. mountains reach the height of 2,000 ft. *Rivers.* Bann, Foyle, Erne, Swilly. *Lakes.* Neagh and Erne, besides many smaller ones. *Prod.* Grain-stuffs, fodder, horses and cattle, and dairy produce. *Manuf.* This prov., the most thriving and orderly in Ireland, is the seat of the great Irish textile manufactures; the annual value of the linens alone being estimated at $15,000,000. *Pol. Div. U.* is divided into 9 cos., viz., Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Monaghan, and Tyrone. *Prin. towns.* Belfast, Londonderry, Enniskillen, Lisburn. *Pop.* 1,914,255.

Ulster, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Floyd co., abt. 8 m. W. of Charles City; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ulster, in *New York*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on the Hudson; *area*, 1,150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rondout, Neversink, Shawangunk, and Walkill. *Surface*, mountainous, being traversed by the Catskill and Shawangunk ridges; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, plumbago, coal, alum, limestone, slate, and marl. *Cap.* Kingston. *Pop.* abt. 110,000.

Ulster, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Bradford co., abt. 7 m. N.W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Ul'sterville, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., 90 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Ult., a contraction of Ultimo, *q. v.*

Ulte'rior, *a.* [Lat. comp. of obsolete *ulter*, beyond.] Being or situated beyond or on the further side of any line or boundary; — opposed to *citerior*, or hither.

—More distant or remote; further; following after; as, *ulterior* measures, *ulterior* propositions.

Ulte'riorly, *adv.* In an ulterior manner.

Ul'timate, *a.* [Lat., last.] Most distant or remote; furthest; last; most extreme limit or reach.— *U. ratio.* [Lat.] The final reason, argument, or resource.

(*Gram.*) The last syllable of a word.

Ul'timate, *a.* [Lat. *ultimus*, furthest, superl. of *ulter, ultra.*] Being most distant or remote; furthest; extreme; final; being that to which all the rest is directed, as to the main object; as, let us hope this will tend to our *ultimate* good.—Last, in a train of consequences; intended as a final resort; last; terminating; being at the furthest point; as, an *ultimate* conclusion. — Constituent; the last into which a substance can be resolved, divided, or analyzed: as, an *ultimate* element.

U. analysis. (*Chem.*) See Analysis.— *U. ratio.* (*Math.*) The ratio of evanescent quantities.

—*v. a.* and *n.* To end; to eventuate; to come or bring to an issue or termination.—To come or bring into use, habitude, or practice.

Ul'timately, *adv.* Finally; at last; in the end.

Ultima'tion, *n.* State of being ultimate; finality.

Ultima'tum, *n.*; *pl.* Ultimata. In diplomacy, the final conditions offered by a government for the settlement of its dispute with another; the final propositions, conditions, or terms offered as the basis of a treaty; any final offer, proposition, or condition.

Ul'timo, *n.* [Lat.] The last month before the present; — opposed to *proximo*; as, on the 20th *ultimo*; — commonly abbreviated *ult.*

Ul'tra. A Latin prefix, denoting *beyond, on the other side*, in connection with words having relation to place; as, *ultramontane, ultramarine*, &c.— In other relations, it bears the significance of *extreme, exceedingly, beyond what is common, usual, natural, or proper*; as, *ultra*-conservative, *ultra*-republican, *ultra*-Catholic, &c.

—*a.* Radical; extreme; having a tendency to go beyond others, or past the proper limit; as, *ultra* ideas.

—*n.* An ultraist.

Ul'traism, (*-izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *ultraisme.*] The principles of those who strive to carry out radical reform, or any extreme measure of civil, domestic, or ecclesiastical policy.

Ul'traist, *n.* One who goes to extremes in anything, especially in political or religious matters; a radical; an ultra.

Ultramarine, (*ul-tra-mă-reen',*) *n.* A blue pigment, highly valued for the purity, delicacy, and permanency of its color, formerly obtained exclusively from the precious stone *lapis lazuli*, by a tedious process. The stone was first calcined, and broken into pieces about the size of a nut, the heated fragments being quenched in vinegar by which they were rendered more friable. They were next levigated for many days, with a thin syrup of honey and dragon's blood, after which a resinous paste was formed, and the *U.* extracted by suspension in hot water. True *U.* is but rarely used in the present day, being almost entirely superseded by the artificial pigment, which is manufactured in large quan-

tities in France and Germany. The ingredients used by different makers are trade secrets; they, however, consist mainly of china-clay, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphur, and carbon, in some form or other, the proportions differing according to the shade of color desired. The chemical composition of *U.* still remains in great obscurity. Many analyses have been published, but all widely differing in their results. One thing, however, seems pretty certain, that the tone of color depends mainly on the amount of combined sulphur in the pigment, the light blue variety containing 6 to 8 per cent., the darker, as much as 10 to 12 per cent. The most probable conclusion come to as to its composition seems to be that of Brunner, who, from very exact analyses of the real and artificial material, considers it to consist of silicate of alumina, colored with variable proportions of sulphide of sodium. Green *U.* is said to be blue *U.* which has not been roasted.

Ultramarine ashes. (*Paint.*) The residue of lapis-lazuli from which ultramarine has been extracted, and varying in color from dull gray to blue. Although not equal in beauty, and inferior in strength of color, to ultramarine, they are extremely useful pigments, affording grays much more pure and tender than such as are composed of black and white, or other blues, and better suited to the pearly tints of flesh, foliage, the grays of skins, the shadows of draperies, &c, in which the old masters were wont to employ them. The brighter sorts of ultramarine ashes are more properly pale ultramarines, and of the class of blue; the inferior are called *mineral gray.*

Ultramon'tane, *a.* [Fr. *ultramontain*, from Lat. *ultra*, and *montanus* — *mons*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountain or mountains, that is, specifically, beyond the Alps, as viewed from Rome; thus France, with regard to Italy, is an *ultramontane* country.

(*Eccl.*) Belonging to that party in the Roman Catholic Church which assigns the greatest weight to the papal prerogatives.

—*n.* One who resides beyond the mountains, that is, the Alps; a foreigner; an alien.—In an ecclesiastical sense, one of the Ultramontane party.

Ultramon'tanism, (*-izm,*) *n.* [Fr. *ultramontanisme.*] (*Eccl.*) The term applied to the doctrines of those who, in the Church of Rome, maintain the most advanced notions of papal supremacy, as distinguished from the principles of those who hold that the authority of a general council is paramount to that of the Pope; — the name thus used by those living N. of the Alps, is derived from the circumstance that the theologians of Italy, the country *beyond the Alps*, were considered more favorable to ultra-papal doctrine than the Cismontane ecclesiastics of France and Germany. The school opposed to *U.* is called the *Gallican*, and their doctrines *Gallicanism.*

Ultramon'tanist, *n.* One of the Ultramontane party in the Church of Rome; an advocate of Ultramontanism; — also called *Ultramontane.*

Ultramun'dane, *a.* [Lat. *ultra*, and *mundus*, the world. See MUNDANE.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of the mundane system.

Ultra-trop'ical, *a.* [*Ultra* and *tropical.*] Being beyond, or outside of, the tropics or tropical regions; — opposed to *intertropical;* also, denoting a temperature warmer than that of the tropics.

Ul'ulate, *v. n.* [Lat. *ululare.*] To howl, as a dog or wolf. (R.)

Ululation, (*-lā'shun,*) *n.* [Lat. *ululatio.*] The howling, as of a wolf or dog.

Ul'verstone, a town of England, in Lancashire, 18 m. N.W. of Lancaster. *Manuf.* Cottons, linens, ropes, hats, and woollen yarn. *Pop.* 8,000.

Ulysses, (*u-lis'seez.*) [Lat.; Gr. *Odysseus.*] (*Heroic Hist.*) One of the most renowned of the Greek heroes. *U.* was the king of Ithaca, one of the small Ionian isles, the husband of the exemplary Penelope, and father of Telemachus. *U.* was not only a prudent warrior, but a sage counsellor, and was as much honored in the general conference as he was valued in the field for his military skill, ready expedients, and undaunted courage. When the Greeks undertook the Trojan War, *U.*, after long declining to join the alliance, at last consented, and, embarking his small but picked band, set sail for the Phrygian shores. During the war he acted a prominent part; he induced Achilles to return to the camp, slaughtered the sleeping Thracians in their tents, entered Troy in disguise, and carried off the palladium of the Trojans. After the fall of the city he embarked on board his fleet, with his followers, to return to his wife and kingdom; but the gods, enraged at his carrying off the palladium, defeated all his efforts to regain his native country, and for twenty years, by adverse winds and fearful storms, made him the sport of winds and waves. At length, after an absence of thirty years, he regained his island home, and found his faithful and still beautiful Penelope surrounded by a host of importunate suitors. Having by stratagem obtained an entrance into his palace, and put to the sword the riotous suitors, *U.* was restored to his throne, to the arms of his wife, and to his son, whom he had left a child. After a reign of sixteen years, a natural son of *U.*, not knowing Ithaca was part of his father's kingdom, landed in the island at the head of a lawless band, and, beginning to plunder the inhabitants, *U.* hastened to meet the invader; when, in the contest that ensued, he fell by the sword of his son. The adventures encountered by *U.* on his return voyage form the subject of Homer's poem of the *Odyssey.*

Ulys'ses, in *New York*, a township of Tompkins co., 9 m. N.W. of Ithaca; *pop.* abt. 4,200.

Ulys'ses, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Potter co., 15 m. E.N.E. of Coudersport; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

U'mâ. (*Hindoo Myth.*) One of the principal names of the consort of the god Siva. She is also usually designated under the names *Kâli*, *Durgâ*, *Devî*, *Pârvatî*, *Bhavânî*, &c. The myths relating to this goddess, who is worshipped in various parts of India — particularly, however, in Bengal — are met with in the great epic poems and Purâṇas, in poetical works, such as the *Kumârasambhava*, and in modern popular compositions; but the text-book of her worshippers is the *Devîmâhâtmya*, or 'the majesty of Devi'— a celebrated portion of the *Markandeya Purana*, considered to be of special holiness by the worshippers of this goddess, and in which are narrated the martial feats of the goddess. The latter consisted chiefly in the destruction by her of two demons, *Madhu* and *Kaitubha*, who had endangered the existence of the god Brahmun; the demon *Mahisha*, or *Mahishasura*, who having conquered all the gods, had expelled them from heaven; moreover, in her defeating the army of *Chadna* and *Munda*, two demon-servants of *Sumbha* and *Nisumbha*. She is often represented (Fig. 2550) holding the severed head of Chanda in her hand, with the heads of his soldiers formed into a garland suspended from her neck, and their hands wreathed into a covering round her loins — the only covering she has in the image constructed for the *pûjâ*. The worship of *Kali* (*i. e.*, the Black), to which the narrative (of her victory over Chanda and Munda) has given rise, is considered by the Hindoos themselves as embodying the principle of *tamas*, or darkness. She is represented as delighting in the slaughter of her foes, though capable of kindlier feeling to her friends. She is, however, styled the Black Goddess of Terror, frequenting cemeteries, and presiding over terrible sprites, fond of bloody sacrifices; and her worship taking place in the darkest night of the month. See THUG.

Fig. 2550. — KALI, OR UMA.

Umatil'la, in *Oregon*, a N.E. co., bordering on Washington Territory, is washed by Columbia, Umatilla, and John Day rivers, and traversed by the Blue Mountains. *Soil*, productive in the valleys. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Umatilla. *Pop.* abt. 6,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., at the junction of the Columbia and Umatilla rivers, 100 m. N.E. of Dalles City; *pop.* abt. 700.

Um'bel, *n.* [Lat. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade; Fr. *ambelle.*] (*Bot.*) See INFLORESCENCE.

Umbel'lales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *epigynous exogens.* DIAG. Dichlamydeous polypetalous flowers, solitary large seeds, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. The alliance includes 5 orders — APIACEÆ, ARALIACEÆ, CORNACEÆ, HAMAMELIDACEÆ, and BRUNIACEÆ.

Um'bellate, Um'bellated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Umbel-like; producing umbels.

Um'bellet, Um'bullule, *n.* (*Bot.*) A little or partial umbel.

Umbel'lifer, *n.* (*Bot.*) An umbelliferous plant.

Umbellif'eræ, *n. pl.* Same as APIACEÆ, *q. v.*

Umbelliferous, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing or producing umbels.

Um'ber, *n.* [Fr. *ombre.*] (*Min.*) Two distinct substances are used as pigments under this name. One is a variety of Peat or Brown Coal, large beds of which are worked near Cologne, and which is said to be largely used in the adulteration of snuff; the other, called *Turkish umber*, is a variety of ochreous iron-ore (Limonite), composed, according to the analysis of Klaproth, of 48 per cent. of peroxide of iron, 20 peroxide of manganese, 12 silica, 5 alumina, and 15 water.

(*Zoöl.*) An African bird, *Scopus umbretta*, of the family *Ardeidæ*, of an umber color, and about the size of a crow. — Also, a fish — the GRAYLING, *q. v.*

—*a.* Relating to, or resembling umber; dark-brown; dark-colored.

—*v. a.* To stain with umber; hence, to shade; to darken.

Um'bery, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling umber.

Umbil'ic, Umbil'ical, *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

U. cord. (*Anat.*) See NAVEL. — (*Bot.*) (Called also *funicular cord.*) An elongation of the placenta in the form of a small thread, by which the seeds are sometimes attached, as in the hazel pea.

U. region. (*Anat.*) The middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed. — *U. ring*, a fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the navel. *Dunglison.* — *U. vesicle.* (*Physiol.*) The name given to the proportionately small vitellicle, or yolk-bag, in man and most mammalia.

Umbil'icate, Umbil'icated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Navel-shaped, as a flower or leaf.

Umbil'icus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) The NAVEL, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) Same as HILUM, *q. v.*

(*Conch.*) The aperture or depression in the centre of a univalve shell, round which the shell is convoluted.

Umbles, (*ŭm'blz,*) *n. pl.* The entrails or intestines of a deer.

Um'bo, *n.* [Lat.] A boss or protuberance, as of a shield.

(*Conch.*) The point of a bivalve shell immediately above the hinge. — *Brande.*

Um'bonate, Um'bonated, *a.* [From Lat. *umbo.*] (*Bot.*) Having a projection resembling a boss, as the pileus of many species of *Agaricus.*

Um'bra, *n.* [Lat., a shadow; Fr. *ombre.*] (*Astron.*) The dark cone projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun. See ECLIPSE.

Umbrac'uliform, *a.* [Lat. *umbraculum*, a shady place, and *forma*, form.] Umbrella-shaped, as a mushroom.

Umbrage, (*ŭm'braj,*) *n.* [Fr. *ombrage*, shade, mistrust.] Shadow; shade; hence, that which serves to shade, as a bower or a grove of trees. — A gloomy, lurking suspicion; offence taken at another as standing in one's light or way; suspicion of injury; resentment; dissatisfaction; as, a person takes *umbrage* from an imaginary slight or affront.

Umbrageous, (*-brā'jus,*) *a.* [O. Fr. *ombrageux.*] Shading; forming or constituting a shade; as, *umbrageous* foliage. — Shady; shaded; screened, as from the sun; as, an *umbrageous* recess.

Umbrageousness, *n.* Shadiness.

Umbrel'la, *n.* [Fr. *ombrelle, parapluie;* It. *umbrello*, dimin. of *ombra*, Lat. *umbra*, a shade.] A portable shade, screen, or canopy, which opens and folds, carried in the hand for sheltering from rain or snow, or from the rays of the sun.

(*Zoöl.*) The umbrella-like organ of a medusa or jelly-fish.

Um'bria. (*Anc. Geog.*) A country of Italy, chiefly included in the former duchy of Spoleto, was bounded on the N. by the Rubicon, S. by Latium, W. by Etruria, and E. by the Adriatic Sea.

Umbriferous, *a.* [From Lat. *umbra*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Throwing or affording a shade or screen.

Umea, (*oo'me-ō,*) a seaport town of Sweden, in West Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Umea, 110 m. from Hernosand; Lat. 63° 49′ 46′ N., Lon. 20° 4′ E. *Pop.* 1,500.

Um'pirage, Um'pireship, *n.* [from *umpire.*] The power or authority invested in an umpire.—Arbitrament; ruling; decision delivered by an umpire or referee.

Um'pire, *n.* [Said to be corrupted from Lat. *impar*, odd, uneven — *in*, and *par*, even, because an umpire is chosen by two, four, or any even number of arbitrators (on their being equally divided) to give his casting vote.] A person to whom sole decision of a controversy or question between parties is referred; a sole arbitor or arbitrator.

(*Sport.*) In horse-racing, trotting, coursing, &c., one of two or more appointed to decide which animal has won; — in cases wherein they are not able to agree, a third person may be applied to as *sole referee.*

(*Law.*) A third, or odd, person called in to decide a question or controversy submitted to arbitrators, when the latter do not agree in opinion, and are equally divided in their award.

Ump'qua, a river of *Oregon*, formed by the junction of the N. and S. Forks, 8 m. W. of Roseburg, in Douglas co., and flowing N.W., enters the Pacific Ocean at Umpqua City. — A W. co., bordering on the Pacific; *area*, 1,500 sq. m. It is drained by the above river. *Pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Pacific, 58 m. W.S.W. of Engene City.

Un. [A. S. *un*, or on.] A prefix derived from the Anglo-Saxon, having its equivalent in the Latin prefix *in*, and denoting negation, depreciation, privation, or contrariety. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt, unaptly, unaptness;* and to passive participles, as in *unhurt, unfavored;* it is also prefixed to participial adjectives, as in *unpleasing*, but rarely in the verbal sense expressing action; thus, we cannot say, the arrow flew *unwounding*, though we say, the man escaped *unwounded.* — The distinction between the use of *in* and *un* may be defined thus: to words of purely English origin, we prefix *un*, as in *unfit;* to words borrowed in the positive sense, but made negatives by ourselves, we also prefix *un*, as in *ungenerous.* In cases where both terms are borrowed, we retain the Latin *in*, as in *inelegant, injudicious.* Before nouns having the English termination *ness*, it is proper to prefix *un*, as in *unfitness, ungraciousness.* When they have such termination derived from the Latin as *tude, ice*, or *ence*, and for the most part when they end in *ty*, the negative *in* is placed before them, as in *inaptitude, injustice, inadvertence, infidelity.*

(NOTE. The application of this prefix in the formation of compounds is so manifold and general, and the majority of such terms are in themselves so sufficiently obvious in their meaning, that we have considered it needless to give them in every case; but, rather, to confine our vocabulary of such compounds to those which are indispensable, or in most frequent use, or which demand something of an elaborate definition and elucidation.)

U'un, a river of Brazil, forms part of the boundary between the provs. of Alagoas and Pernambuco, and enters the Atlantic 12 m. N. of Barra-Grande, after an E. course of 150 m.

Unabat'ed, *a.* Not diminished in strength or violence.

Unable, (*-ā'bl,*) *a.* Not able; lacking sufficient strength or means; impotent; weak in power or poor in substance; not having adequate knowledge or skill.

Unaccept'able, *a.* That may not be accepted; not pleasing or welcome.

Unaccount'able, *a.* Not subject to account or control; not liable to answer; irresponsible; as, an *unaccountable* agent. — Inexplicable; not to be solved by reason or the light possessed; mysterious; as, an *unaccountable* mistake.

Unaccount'ably, *adv.* Strangely; in a manner not to be explained.

Unadil'la, in *New York*, a river which rises on the border of Madison and Otsego cos., and flowing S., enters the E. Branch of the Susquehanna River at Unadilla. — A post-village and township of Otsego co., abt. 100 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Unadil'la, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Livingston co., abt. 33 m. S.E. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Unadil'la Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 30 m. S.W. of Cooperstown.

Unadil'la Forks, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 85 m. N.W. of Albany.

Unadvisable, (*-viz'a-bl,*) *a.* Not to be recommended; inexpedient; not prudent.

Unadvised', *a.* Not advised; indiscreet. — Rash; imprudent; done without due consideration; as, an *unadvised* step.

Unaffect'ed, *a.* Not moved; not having the heart or passions touched. — Plain; natural; real; not labored, artificial, or hypocritical; simple; as, *unaffected* sorrow.

Unaffect'edly, *adv.* Really; in sincerity; without disguise, or attempting to produce false appearances; as, he was *unaffectedly* glad to see me.

Una'ka (or UNIKA) **Mountains,** That portion of the Appalachian range extending S.W. between N. Carolina and Tennessee, from the Little Tennessee River to Fannin co., Georgia.

Unal'ienably, *adv.* In a manner not admitting of alienation.

U'nalist, *n.* [From Lat. *unus*, one.] (*Excl.*) The holder of a single benefice; — the opposite of *pluralist*.

Unalloyed', *a.* Not reduced by foreign admixture; — hence, pure; simple; unmixed; as, *unalloyed* satisfaction.

Una'miable, *a.* Not adapted to gain affection; lacking the power of conciliating love or esteem.

Unanim'ity, *n.* [Fr. *unanimité;* Lat. *unanimitas.*] State of being unanimous; concord; agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.

Unan'imous, *a.* [Lat. *unanimus* — *unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.] One-minded; of one accord; agreeing in opinion or determination; harmonious; as, the people were *unanimous*. — Formed with, or expressing, unanimity; as, a *unanimous* vote.

Unan'swerable, *a.* Not susceptible of refutation; cogent beyond cavil or dispute; as, an *unanswerable* argument.

Unappro'priated, *a.* Not applied, or directed to be applied to any specific object, as money or property; not granted or given to any person, company, etc.

Unapt', *a.* Dull; not ready or propense; not disposed to learn; unfit; not qualified; (with *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun); improper; unsuitable.

Una're, a river of Venezuela, enters the Caribbean Sea, 40 m. W. of Barcelona, after a N. course of 120 m.

Unarmed', *a.* Without arms or weapons; not equipped; as, an *unarmed* man. — Without scales, spines, prickles, or other defence, as animals and plants.

Unascertain'able, *a.* That cannot be ascertained or reduced to a certainty; that cannot be positively known.

Unassign'able, *a.* That cannot be transferred by assignment or indorsement, as a bill of exchange.

Unassim'ilated, *a.* Not made to assimilate with or resemble; not united with, and actually made a part, either of the proper fluids or solids of the body; not animalized, as food.

Unassum'ing, *a.* Without assumption; not bold or forward; modest; not arrogant; exhibiting no lofty pretensions; as, a gentleman is known by his *unassuming* manner.

Unassured', *a.* Lacking assurance or confidence. — Not insured against loss; as, an *unassured* life.

Unattached', *a.* Not attached to by ties of duty; as, an *unattached* officer of the army. — Not arrested, as a person against whom a writ has issued. — Having no fixed interest. — Not united by ties of affection; as, an *unattached* couple.

Unattain'able, *a.* Not to be gained, obtained, or possessed.

Unau', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Two-toed Sloth, which, like the *Ai*, or common Three-toed Sloth, is an inhabitant of the dense forests of the tropical portion of S. America, and has all the singularities of conformation and habits which distinguish that species.

Unauthorised, *a.* Not warranted by proper authority; not duly commissioned.

Unavail'able, *a.* Not having sufficient power to produce the intended effect; not practicable; vain; useless; as, *unavailable* securities.

Unavail'ing, *a.* Not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless; as, *unavailing* efforts.

Unavoid'able, *a.* That cannot be avoided; not to be shunned; inevitable; certain; as, an *unavoidable* necessity. — Incapable of being made null or void, as a legal act.

Un'aware, *a.* Giving or taking no heed; inattentive; without thought; as, he is *unaware* of the consequences of his own folly.

Un'aware, Un'awares, *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly; without notice or warning; with premeditated design or previous preparation; as, I was quite taken *unawares*.

Unbal'anced, *a.* Lacking balance or poise; not in equipoise, as a scale. — Not restrained by equal power; unsteady; unsound; not sane; as, an *unbalanced* mind. (*Com.*) Not settled; not brought down to an equality of debit and credit; as, *unbalanced* accounts.

Unballast'ed, *a.* Not furnished with ballast; — hence, unsteady; cranky; as, an *unballasted* mind. (*Naut.*) Without ballast on board; — said of a ship.

Unbar', *v. a.* To open; to unfasten; to remove a bar or bars from; as, to *unbar* a gate.

Unbarbed', *a.* (*Nat. Hist.*) Not having barbs, hairs, or pinnules, as a plant.

Unbecom'ing, *a.* Not befitting; unsuitable; indecent; indecorous; improper for the person or character; as, *unbecoming* conduct.

Unbelief', *n.* [A. S. *ungeléafa.*] Incredulity; the withholding of belief; as, "*unbelief* is blind." (*Milton.*) — Particularly, infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation; scepticism of the truth of the gospel; rejection of Christ as the Saviour of men, and of the doctrines he taught; distrust of God's promises and faithfulness, &c.; as, atheistical *unbelief*.

Unbeliev'er, *n.* An incredulous person; a doubter. — Especially, an infidel; one who professes no faith in divine revelation, or in the principles or doctrines of Christianity; a sceptic.

Unbeliev'ing, *a.* Incredulous; sceptical. — Discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of the Redeemer; as, "the *unbelieving* Jews."

Unbend', *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNBENT.) To become unbent or relaxed; to rid one's self of constraint; to act with freedom; as, the sternest men are apt to *unbend* in the privacy of home.

—*v. a.* To free from curvature or flexure; to make straight; as, to *unbend* a bow. — To relax; to set at ease for a time; to remit from a strain, or from exertion; — also, to relax effeminately; as, "When ease your soul *unbends*." *Dryd.* (*Naut.*) To take the sails from their yards and stays; — also, to cast loose, as a cable from the anchor; — also, to untie or detach, as one rope from another.

Unbend'ing, *p. a.* Not suffering flexure or curvature; as, "*unbending* corn." (*Pope.*) — Rigid; inflexible; unyielding; resolute; determined; stern; — applied to persons. — Constrained; firm; unyielding; inflexible; — said of things; as, *unbending* facts. — Devoted to relaxation or pleasure; as, an *unbending* hour. — *Rowe.*

Unbent', *pp.* of UNBEND, *q. v.*

Unbid', Unbid'den, *a.* Not bid or bidden; not commanded. — Self-produced; spontaneous; as, "Roses *unbid.*" (*Dryden.*) — Uninvited; not requested to attend; as, *unbidden* guests.

Unbind', *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNBOUND.) To remove a band, tie, or shackle from; to untie; to loosen; to unfasten; as, to *unbind* the hair, to *unbind* a prisoner's limbs.

Unbit', *v. a.* To remove the bridle from, as a horse. (*Naut.*) To loose the turns from off the bits; as, to *unbit* a cable.

Unblem'ished, *a.* Pure; not stained; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; spotless; intact; as, an *unblemished* reputation.

Unblest', *a.* Excluded from blessing or benediction; as, an *unblest* undertaking. — Wretched; unhappy; miserable; as, an *unblest* lot in life.

Unblush'ing, *a.* Impudent; bare-faced; without sense of shame; as, an *unblushing* liar.

Unbolt', *v. a.* To open by drawing back the bolt; to unfasten; to *unbolt* a door.

Unbolt'ed, *a.* Unsifted; not having the fine and coarse parts separated; as, *unbolted* meal.

Unborn', *a.* Not brought into life; — hence, yet to come; future; as, children yet *unborn*.

Unbos'om, *v. a.* To disclose freely, as one's secret feelings or ideas; to reveal in confidence.

Unbound'ed, *a.* Without bound, confine, or limit; measureless in extent; illimitable; infinite; interminable; as, *unbounded* space. — Unrestrained; owning no check or control; as, the *unbounded* license of a woman's tongue.

Unbreech', *v. a.* To remove the breeches of. — To free from its fastenings or coverings, as the breech of a cannon.

Unbri'dled, *p. a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as from something resembling a bridle; — hence, licentious; unrestrained; without check; as, *unbridled* insolence, *unbridled* passions.

Unbrok'en, *a.* Not broken, crushed, or weakened; as, an *unbroken* spirit. — Not violated or infringed; as, an *unbroken* vow. — Not tamed; untaught; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke; as, an *unbroken* colt.

Uncase', *v. a.* To disengage from a case or covering; as, to *uncase* goods. (*Mil.*) To display or present to view; as, to *uncase* the colors.

Un'casville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., abt. 6 m. N. of New London.

Unceas'ing, *a.* Without cessation; not intermitting; continual; as, *unceasing* attentions.

Uncer'tain, *a.* Questionable; doubtful; without certainty; not positively known; equivocal; as, an *uncertain* event. — Insecure; not to be depended on; not sure or reliable; as, a person of *uncertain* temper. — Not possessing certain knowledge; not assured; dubious; as, "Certain pain, *uncertain* of relief." (*Granville.*) — Not sure of the direction or the consequence; as, my future movements are *uncertain*.

Uncer'tainty, *n.* State of being uncertain; absence of certainty; doubtfulness; dubiousness; as, their safety is still a matter of *uncertainty*. — Contingency; possible chance; as, "slippery *uncertainties*." (*South.*) — Lack of exactness or precision; as, the *uncertainty* of the signification of words. (*Locke.*) — Something unknown or indefinite; as, he is unwise who abandons a certainty for an *uncertainty*.

Uncharitable, *a.* Deficient in charity or benevolence; contrary to charity, as the universal love prescribed by Christianity; harsh, severe, or censorious in judgment; as, an *uncharitable* bigot.

Unchris'tian, *a.* Not evangelized; not converted to the Christian faith; infidel; as, an *unchristian* thinker. — Contrary to the laws or principles of Christianity; as, an *unchristian* temper.

Uncia, (*ûn'shi-ah,*) *n.*; *pl.* UNCIÆ. [Lat.] Among the ancient Romans, a twelfth part, as of the coin called *as*.

Un'cial, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *uncialis* — *uncia*, the twelfth part of a thing, an ounce, an inch.] Pertaining to an ounce or an inch. — Pertaining, or having reference to letters of a large size, as if an inch in length, used in ancient Latin and Greek manuscripts.

—*n.* An uncial letter; — also, a letter that stands for a word in inscriptions, epitaphs, and the like, as *C* for *consul*.

Uncia'tim, *adv.* [Lat.] Ounce by ounce, or inch by inch.

Uncliform, (*ûn'ke-,*) *a.* [Fr. *unciforme;* Lat. *uncus*, a hook, akin to Gr. *angkos*, a bend or hollow.] Hook-like; presenting a curved or hooked form. — *Unciform bone.* (*Anat.*) The last bone of the second row of the wrist bones; so called from its hook-like process in man, which projects toward the palm of the hand, and gives origin to the great ligament which binds down the tendons of the wrist.

Un'cinate, *a.* [From Lat. *uncinus*, a hook.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with hooked spines, as a capsule.

Uncivil, *a.* Not civil or conformed to civilization; as, an *uncivil* state of man. — Deficient in civility; impolite; not complaisant or courteous in manners or deportment; rude; churlish; as, *uncivil* behavior.

Uncivilized, *a.* Not civilized; unreclaimed from a state of savagery or barbarism; rude; as, the *uncivilized* aborigines of Dahomey. — Coarse; indecent; vulgar; not refined or elegant; as, *uncivilized* language. (R.)

Uncle, (*ung'kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *oncle;* contracted from Lat. *aunculus*, dimin. of *avus*, a grandfather. — Literally, a lesser grandfather.] The brother of one's father or mother. — *Great uncle*, one's father's or mother's uncle. — *Uncle-in-law*, the brother of a wife's or husband's father. — *My uncle*, a cant term for a pawnbroker.

Unclean', *a.* Foul; filthy; dirty; lacking in cleanliness; as, an *unclean* skin. — Sinful; morally foul or impure; as, an *unclean* act. (*Jewish law.*) Ceremonially impure; not cleansed by ritual practices.

Unclean'ness, *n.* Want of cleanliness; filthiness; dirtiness, as of the body. — Moral impurity; defilement by sin; sinfulness; lewdness; incontinence. (*Jewish law.*) Absence of ritual or ceremonial purity.

Unclose', *v. a.* To open; to break the seal of, as a letter. — To disclose; to make known; to reveal; to lay open; as, to *unclose* one's thoughts.

Uncock', *v. a.* To lower the cock of; as, to *uncock* a gun. — To open out, or spread about from; as, to *uncock* hay.

Uncoment'able, *a.* Inaccessible; not to be reached or come at; as, an *uncomeatable* solution of a mystery. (Colloq.)

Uncome'liness, *n.* Lack of comeliness; want of beauty or grace; uncouthness; as, *uncomeliness* of person, dress, or manners.

Uncom'fortable, *a.* Lacking in comfort; affording no comfort; gloomy; as, an *uncomfortable* home. — Causing trouble or uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or situation.

Uncom'mon, *a.* Not common; unusual; out of the ordinary state or nature of things; rare; not frequent; seldom seen, known, or experienced; — hence, strange; remarkable; peculiar; as, an *uncommon* plant, an *uncommon* hard winter, an *uncommon* degree of daring.

Uncom'promising, *a.* Not admitting, or open to compromise; not agreeing to terms; uncomplying; granting no concessions; unyielding; inflexible; as, an *uncompromising* opponent.

Un'concern, *n.* Lack of concern; freedom from care or solicitude; absence of heedfulness or anxiety; as, the *unconcern* of indifferent persons.

Unconcerned', *a.* Not manifesting concern; feeling no solicitude; having or expressing no interest in; indifferent; heedless; carelessly secure; over-confident; as, he is quite *unconcerned* about his fate.

Uncondi'tional, *a.* Without a condition or conditions; not limited by any conditions or contingencies; without reserve; absolute; peremptory; as, an *unconditional* surrender.

Uncondi'tionally, *adv.* Without conditions, terms of limitation, or any reservation whatsoever; as, he gave the required promise *unconditionally*.

Uncondi'tioned, *a.* Without being subject to conditions or restrictions. (*Metaph.*) Illimitable; infinite; hence, incogitable; inconceivable. — *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Unconfirmed', *a.* Weak; raw; not fortified by resolution; lacking force; as, *unconfirmed* troops. — Not strengthened by additional or conclusive evidence or testimony; as, an *unconfirmed* statement. — Not confirmed according to the ritual of the Church; as, an *unconfirmed* Christian.

Unconform'able, *a.* Wanting conformity; not consistent; not agreeable; not conforming or agreeing; as, an action *unconformable* to duty. (*Geol.*) See CONFORMABLE.

Uncon'scionable, *a.* Not guided or influenced by conscience. — Unreasonable; inordinate; excessive; being beyond the limits of any reasonable claim or just expectation; as, an *unconscionable* demand, an *unconscionable* price. — Vast; enormous; immense; as, a thing of *unconscionable* size.

Uncon'scious, *a.* Without consciousness. — Imperceptible; not rendered the object of consciousness; as, he made an *unconscious* fool of himself.

Unconstitu'tional, *a.* Not conformable to, or authorized by, the constitution; contrary to constitutional laws or principles; as, an *unconstitutional* edict.

Unconstrained', *a.* Acting voluntarily; not proceeding from constraint.

Uncontrol'lable, *a.* That cannot be controlled; ungovernable; that cannot be restrained, resisted, or diverted; as, *uncontrollable* passions. — Indisputable; irrefragable; as, the sovereign's *uncontrollable* title to the English throne. — *Bacon.*

Uncouple, *v. a.* To let slip, as dogs, from their couples; as, to *uncouple* hounds.—Hence, to part; to disjoin; as, to *uncouple* husband and wife.

Uncouth, (*-kooth,*) *a.* [A. S. *un,* and *cuth,* pp. of *cunnan,* to know.] Strange; unusual; odd; unhandy; ungraceful; clumsy; ungainly; not rendered pleasing by familiarity; as, an *uncouth* person, an *uncouth* sight.

Uncov'er, *v. a.* To lay bare; to divest of covering; to lay open; to disclose; to unroof, as a building; to strip off, as a veil or anything that conceals; as, to *uncover* a statue, to *uncover* a treasonable plot. — To take off the head covering; to bare the head in token of respect; as, to stand *uncovered.*

Uncreat'ed, *a.* Not yet created; as, progeny *uncreated.*—Not produced by creation; as, the idea of God is that of a being *uncreated.*

Unction, (*ŭngk'shun,*) *n.* [Fr. *onction;* Lat. *unctio,* from *ungo, unctus,* to anoint with any fatty substance or unguent.] A rubbing or smearing with fat, grease, or oil; act of anointing, as with oil; act of anointing medically, or as a symbol of consecration; as, the *unction* of the tabernacle. (*Hooker.*)—Unguent; ointment. (a.)—Hence, something soothing, softening, or lenitive.

"Mother, . . . lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul." *Shaks.*

—Hence, also, that which excites piety and devotion; richness of gracious affections; divine or sanctifying grace; also, sometimes, simulated, factitious, or unnatural fervor; as, he makes a joke with irresistible *unction.*

Extreme unction. (*Eccl.*) See EXTREME UNCTION.

Unctuos'ity, Unc'tuousness, *n.* [Fr. *onctuosité.*] Quality of being unctuous, greasy, or oleaginous; fatness; greasiness: oiliness.

Unctuous, (*ŭngk'tū-ŭs,*) *a.* [Fr. *onctueux.*] Fat; oily; greasy; having a resemblance to oleaginous substances; as, an *unctuous* priest.

Uncus'tomed, *a.* Not subjected to custom-house duties. — Not having paid duty, or been charged with customs, as goods.

Uncut', *a.* Not separated or divided by cutting or otherwise; — used in especial reference to the leaves of new books when they not been cut during the process of binding; as, an *uncut* novel.

Un'dated, *a.* [From Lat. *unda,* a wave.] (*Bot.*) Waved, as a leaf.

—Bearing no date; as, an *undated* letter.

Undaun't'ed, *a.* Not daunted by danger; not subdued or depressed by fear; disdaining peril; intrepid; dauntless; bold; as, a man of *undaunted* courage.

Undec'agon, *n.* (*Geom.*) Same as HENDECAGON, *q. v.*

Undecennary, (*-sĕn-,*) *a.* [From Lat. *undecim,* eleven — *unus,* one, and *decem,* ten.] Eleventh; hence, occurring once in every eleven years.

Undecen'nial, *a.* Belonging to, or occurring once in, every eleven years.

Undemon'strative, *a.* Not exhibiting an outward manifestation of feeling; reserved whether from diffidence, modesty, or policy; as, an *undemonstrative* person.

Undeni'able, *a.* That is beyond denial; irrefutable; obvious; palpably true or actual; as, an *undeniable* fact.

Un'der, *prep.* [A. S.; Ger. *unter.*] Indicating a lower position with respect to place; so as to be overtopped, overhung, or covered by; so as to have something over or above; lower than; below; beneath; — opposed to *over, above, on, upon;* as, he stood *under* a gateway, to sink *under* water; a ship *under* full sail; to place anything *under* a cover. — Hence, figuratively: (1.) In a state of pupilage or subjection to; in relation to some thing or person imposing liability, obligation, subordination; in a state of bearing, or of being loaded or burdened; in a state of oppression or subjection to; noting the state in which one is considered as bearing or having anything laid upon one; as, to be *under* the eye of the authorities; to labor *under* difficult circumstances; to have patience or fortitude *under* pain, misfortune, or oppression; to stagger *under* a heavy load; to be *under* the necessity of doing one's duty; to be *under* recognizances to keep the peace, &c.; to sign a document *under* protest. — In a less degree than; for less than; in a relation of the less to the greater; in a degree, state, or rank inferior to; noting rank, class, or order of precedence; noting inferiority in size, weight, number, and the like; as, he weighs something *under* twenty stone; his pay is *under* a thousand dollars yearly; marquises take precedence *under* dukes; — hence, it is sometimes used as an equivalent for *at, with, for, less than;* as, I shall not part with the goods *under* the top market price. — Indicating relation to something designative or representative, comprehensive or inclusive; with the pretence of; in the state of bearing, or being known by; with the cover or pretext of; during the time of; as, *under* the name of patriotism; the Civil War commenced *under* Mr. Lincoln's presidency; *under* this head may be mentioned so-and-so; he passed *under* the name of Jones. — Not having reached or arrived; as, a minor *under* legal age.—Attested by; signed by; as, *under* my signature, a document *under* the seal of the court. — Ruled or influenced by; — in a moral sense; as, his wife keeps him *under* her finger and thumb.—In a state of being humbled, treated, or discussed, or of being the subject of active treatment, regard, manipulation, and the like; as, the troops advanced *under* a heavy fire; a question *under* discussion; a patient *under* the doctor's hands; a scheme *under* consideration, &c. — *To knock under.* See KNOCK. — *Under arms.* (*Mil.*) Drawn up in a position to use arms, as troops. — *Under fire,* exposed to the enemy's shot; as, the volunteers behaved well *under fire.* — *Under ground,* beneath the surface of the ground. — *Under sail.* (*Naut.*) In motion; moving by impulsion of the sails, as a ship. — *Under sentence,* sentenced; having sentence pronounced against. — *Under the breath,* in an undertone; with low breath; almost inaudibly; as, to speak *under the breath.* — *Under the lee.* (*Naut.*) To the leeward; as, *under the lee* of the land. — *Under the rose.* See ROSE. — *Under water,* beneath the surface of the water. — *Under way.* (*Naut.*) In a condition to proceed; hence, having started; in progress or course of proceeding; as, the business was got well *under way.*

—*adv.* In a lower or subordinate manner; in inferiority or subjection: — used only in a few phrases; as, to *keep under,* to control; to hold in subjection; as, refractory children should be *kept under;* also, to *bring under,* to reduce to subjection or subserviency; as, they were *brought under* the yoke.

—*a.* Lower in rank, class, station, or degree; subject; subordinate; inferior; as, an *under*-sheriff.

(NOTE. *Under* forms the prefix to a great number of compounds, mostly self-explanatory, and all, more or less, indicating that which is less than is right, usual, or proper, or which is inferior, subordinate, or subject to some other thing.)

Un'der-action, (*-ak'shun,*) *n.* Subordinate action; by-play.

Un'der-agent, *n.* A sub-agent; an inferior agent.

Underbear', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDERBORE; *pp.* UNDERBORNE.) To support; to endure.

Un'der-bearer, *n.* One who upholds, supports, or sustains; especially, at a funeral, one who aids in bearing the coffin.

Underbid', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERBID.) To bid or offer less than, as at auctions.

Underbrace', *v. a.* To brace or bind together below.

Un'der-bred, *a.* Low-bred; of inferior manners or breeding.

Un'derbrush, *n.* Same as UNDERGROWTH, *q. v.*

Un'derchaps, *n. pl.* The lower jaws.

Undercharge', *v. a.* To charge less than is usual or expedient.

Undercharged mine. (*Mil.*) A mine whose vent is not as wide at top as it is deep.

Un'der-clay, *n.* (*Geol.*) The clayey layer (or bed of finer clay) usually underlying a coal bed.

Un'der-cliff, *n.* A lesser cliff formed on a shore by debris from the higher cliff above.

Undercliff, or UNDERCLIFFE, a maritime tract of England, in the Isle of Wight, extending along its S. coast from Niton 5 m. E. to Bonchurch. Its average width is ¾ of a mile, and it has been formed by a landslip from a range of chalk cliffs which buried it on the land side. (See Fig. 367.)

Un'der-clothes, Un'der-clothing, *n.* Garments worn under others for warmth or cleanliness.

Un'der-croft, *n.* A crypt; a subterranean vault or apartment.

Un'der-crust, *n.* The inner crust; as, the *under-crust* of a pie; — hence, the lower classes, being the substratum of society; — opposed to *upper-crust;* as, a man who rose from the *under-crust.*

Un'der-current, *n.* A current below the surface of the water, or beneath another current usually flowing in an opposite direction.

Underdo', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDERDID; *pp.* UNDERDONE.) To do less than is required or expected; — hence, to cook in an insufficient degree, as meat.

Un'derdone, *pp.* Done less than is requisite; moderately or imperfectly cooked; as, *underdone* roast beef; —hence, rare.

Un'der-drain, *n.* A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

—*v. a.* To drain by cutting a covered passage below the surface, as of land.

Under-es'timate, *v. a.* To appraise at too low a figure; to set too small a value upon; as, to *under-estimate* a contract.

Un'derfoot, *adv.* Beneath.

—*a.* Trodden down; miserable; base; abject.

Under-fur'row, *v. a.* To plough in, as under a furrow.

Undergird', *v. a.* To bind below or beneath; to gird round the bottom.

Undergo', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDERWENT; *pp.* UNDERGONE.) To bear, support, sustain, suffer, or endure, as something burdensome or painful to the body or the mind; to pass through; to sustain without yielding, sinking, or failing; as, the political geography of Europe has *undergone* many changes; he *underwent* an operation for the stone, &c.

Un'der-gown, *n.* A gown worn under another; a petticoat.

Un'der-grad'uate, *n.* A student or member of a university or incorporated college who has not taken his first degree.

Un'der-ground, *n.* A place or space beneath the surface of the ground.

—*a.* Being below the earth's surface; as, an *underground* railway.

—*adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

Un'dergrowth, Un'derbrush, Un'derscrub, *n.* Shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

Un'derhand, *a.* Under cover of the hand; — hence, secret, surreptitious; clandestine; — usually implying meanness or fraud, or both; as, *underhand* proceedings.

—*adv.* In a clandestine or stealthy manner; by secret or surreptitious means.—By fraud, or illegal means.

Un'derhanded, *a.* Underhand; clandestine; surreptitious. — Short-handed; scantily provided with hands or workmen.

Underhew', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDERHEWED; *pp.* UNDERHEWED or UNDERHEWN.) To hew less than is usual or proper; especially, to hew as a piece of timber which should be square, in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater number of cubic feet than it really does. — *Haldeman.*

Un'derhill, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Crittenden co., 23 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Un'der-jaw, *n.* The lower chap or jaw.

Underlay', *v. a.,* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERLAID.) To lay beneath; to support by something laid under.—In some parts of England, to sole, or mend the sole of a shoe.

—*v. n.* To incline from the perpendicular; — said of a vein or lode in a mine.

—*n.* (Also written UNDERLIE.) (*Mining.*) The inclination of a vein or lode from the perpendicular.

(*Typog.*) A thickness of paper or pasteboard placed under a cut or part of a cut, or stereotype plate, to bring it up to the proper height, so as to secure the right impression. — *Webster.*

Un'derlayer, *n.* One who, or that which, underlays; a lower layer.

(*Mining.*) A perpendicular shaft sunk to cut the lode at any required depth. — *Weale.*

Un'der-lease, *n.* (*Law.*) An alienation by a tenant of a part of his lease, reserving to himself a reversion. It differs from an *assignment,* which is a transfer of all the tenant's interest in the lease.

Underlet', *v. a.,* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERLET.) To let below the true value.—To let under a lease; to let or lease at second-hand; to sub-let.

Un'der-letter, *n.* One who lets under a lease.

Underlie', *v. a.,* (*imp.* UNDERLAY; *pp.* UNDERLAIN.) To lie or be situated under; as, a stratum of lime *underlying* other strata. — To form the support, basis, or foundation of; as, a nation *underlying* a monarchical government.—To be liable, or answerable to or responsible for. — *Scott.*

Un'derlie, *n.* See UNDERLAY.

—*v. n.* To lie below, under, or beneath.

Underline', *v. a.* To underscore; to mark with a line below the words, to arrest the attention; as, to *underline* a passage in a letter.

Un'derling, *n.* A subordinate person or agent; a hireling; an understrapper; — usually employed in a disparaging sense, as being equivalent to a mean, sorry fellow.

Un'der-lock, *n.* A lock of wool depending from a sheep's belly.

Un'derlying, *a.* Lying beneath or subordinate in position, — said of *strata.*

Un'der-masted, Un'der-sparred, (*-spärd',*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Having masts or spars of less than the ordinary dimensions; as, an *under-masted* ship.

Undermine', *v. a.* To mine under or below; to sap; to excavate, as the earth beneath, for the purpose of suffering to fall, or of blowing up; as, to *undermine* a building. — To remove, as the foundation or support of anything by clandestine means; to ruin or destroy in an underhand manner; as, dissipation has *undermined* his constitution.

Un'dermost, *a.* Lowest in place beneath others; lowest in place, state, rank, class, degree, or condition; — opposed to *uppermost.*

Underneath', *adv.* Below; beneath; in a lower or subordinate place; as, the river flowed *underneath.*

—*prep.* Under; beneath; as, "*Underneath* this sable hearse." — *Ben Jonson.*

Un'derpin, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERPINNED, (*-pind.*) To lay stones under, to form a rest for the sills of a building. — To place something beneath to form a foundation or support.

Un'derpinning, *n.* Act of one who underpins. — The stones on which a building immediately rests.

Un'derplot, *n.* A subordinate plot in a drama; by-play. — An underhand plot; a clandestine scheme.

Underrate', *v. a.* To undervalue; to rate or appraise below the real value.

Underrun', *v. a.* To run or pass under; particularly, to pass along and under, as a cable or hawser, for the purpose of taking in, as for stowing away or inspection.

To underrun a tackle. (*Naut.*) To seperate the parts of a tackle, and put them in order. — *Mar. Dict.*

Under-sail', *adv.* (*Naut.*) With anchor up, and under the influence of sails; also, with sails set, though the anchor is down. — *Totten.*

Underscore', *v. a.* To draw a mark or line under.

Undersell', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERSOLD.) To sell cheaper than; as, to *undersell* the market.

Un'derset, *n.* (*Naut.*) A current of water below the surface, especially when moving in a direction contrary to that of the wind. — *Mar. Dict.*

Un'dersetting, *n.* A foundation; a prop, support, or pedestal.

Un'dershapen, *a.* Low-sized; under the usual shape; small.

Un'der-sheriff, *n.* A sheriff's deputy.

Un'dershot, *a.* Worked by water passing underneath.

Undershot-wheel, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) A wheel with a number of flat wash-boards, which receive the impulse of the water conveyed to the lowest part of the wheel by an inclined sluice or canal; — correlative to *overshot* wheel.

Un'dershrub, *n.* (*Bot.*) The designation of a woody plant of small size, the ends of whose branches perish every year.

Undersign, (*-sīn',*) *v. a.* To write, as one's name at the foot or end of a letter or any legal instrument.—*The undersigned,* the subscriber, or subscribers; the person or persons whose names are written at foot; as, "We, the *undersigned.*"

Undersized', *a.* Of less than the ordinary size; as, an *undersized* man.

Un'der-soil, *n.* Same as SUB-SOIL, *q. v.*

Un'der-song, *n.* The burden, chorus, or refrain of a song.—Accompaniment; underlying meaning.

Un'der-sparred, (*-spärd',*) *a.* See UNDER-MASTED.

Understand', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERSTOOD.) [A. S. *understandan.*] To support or hold in the mind; to apprehend; to comprehend; to perceive; to know; to have just and adequate ideas of; to have the same ideas as the person who speaks, or the ideas which a person intends to communicate; to receive or have, as the ideas expressed or intended to be conveyed in a writing or book; to know the meaning; to have knowledge by experience or intuition; as, to *understand* a foreign language; to *understand* a problem in Euclid; to *understand* a book, a nod, or a shrug of the shoulders; to *understand* a woman is not easy.—To be informed or apprised of; as, I *understand* that you are going abroad.—To interpret, at least mentally; to hold in opinion with conviction; to know, or conceive to know, as the meaning of another; to ascribe intention or signification to; as, my meaning is not so to be *understood.*—To mean without expressing; to know, as what is not expressed; to imply; as, "War open, or *understood.*"
Milton.

—*v. a.* To be an intelligent and conscious being; to have the use of the intellectual faculties.—To learn from, or be informed by, another.

Understand'ing, *p. a.* Knowing; intelligent; skilful; as, an *understanding* man.

Understand'ing, *n.* (*Phil.*) That faculty by which man derives ideas from sensations. The impressions received from the outward world by means of the senses are regarded as the basis of all knowledge, and a creature destitute of perception would be incapable of learning or understanding. According to Aristotle, the one sense which is an indispensable condition for the acquisition of knowledge is that of touch. To the ideas formed immediately from perception, he gave the name of *phantasms,* this power of perceiving being the imagination, which with memory constitutes the whole intellectual nature of brutes, while in man it furnishes only the groundwork for the operation of the intellect, which, working on these sensations, reaches first simple and then more complex and general notions.—Act of a person who understands anything (in the various senses of the word); knowledge; interpretation; belief; discernment; exact comprehension.—Agreement of minds; union of sentiments; adjustment of differences; intelligence between two or more persons; anything mutually understood or agreed upon.

Understand'ingly, *adv.* In an understanding manner; with full or complete knowledge, intelligence, or apprehension; as, to judge *understandingly.*

Understate', *v. a.* To state or represent with less force or fulness than the truth will permit.

Un'der-statement, *n.* A statement less than the truth.

Understood', *imp.* and *pp.* of UNDERSTAND.

Un'derstrapper, *n.* A subordinate agent or employé; a petty official; hence, generally, a mean, contemptible hireling; a jack-in-office.

Un'der-stratum, *n.*; *pl.* UNDER-STRATA, or, sometimes, UNDER-STRATUMS. Same as SUB-SOIL, *q. v.*

Undertake', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDERTOOK; *pp.* UNDERTAKEN.) To take under one's charge, care, or management; to engage in; to take in hand; to enter upon; to set about; to begin to perform or execute; as, to *undertake* the conduct of a business.—Specifically, to covenant or contract to perform or execute; to take upon one's self to do; to enter into stipulations, or place one's self under obligations; as, to *undertake* the construction of a line of railroad.

—*v. n.* To take upon one's self, or assume any business or promise.—To promise; to be bound; as, I *undertake* to say he is wrong with respect to this matter.—*To undertake for,* to become bail or surety for.

Undertak'er, *n.* One who undertakes anything; one who engages in any enterprise or business.—One who stipulates, covenants, or contracts to carry out the performance of work for another.—One who conducts the management of funerals.

Undertak'ing, *n.* That which is undertaken or entered upon; any business, work, or project, which a person engages in, or attempts to perform; an enterprise; as, the laying of the Atlantic Cable was a gigantic *undertaking.*—Specifically, the business of an undertaker, in the conduct or management of funerals.

Un'der-tenancy, *n.* Tenancy or tenure under a tenant or lessee.

Un'der-tone, *n.* A low tone; a tone or utterance lower than is usual.

Undertook', *imp.* of UNDERTAKE, *q. v.*

Un'der-tow, *n.* A current of water below, differing or deviating from, that on the surface.

Under-valua'tion, *n.* Act of valuing or appraising below the true or real worth.

Undervalue, *v. a.* To value, rate, or estimate below the true or real worth; as, to *undervalue* an estate.—To hold in light esteem; to treat as of little worth or consequence; to despise; to disparage.

—*n.* Low rate, price, or estimation; a valuation lower than the real worth.

Underwent', *imp.* of UNDERGO, *q. v.*

Un'derwood, *n.* The low woody growths produced among timber trees, sometimes called *coppice wood,* though the term *coppice wood* is more especially applied to woods in which low growths of shrubs, or the woods of trees, are more abundant than timber trees.

Underwork', (*-wurk,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNDERWORKED or UNDERWROUGHT.) To execute work at a lower price; as, one man *underworks* another of the same trade.—To undermine; to subvert or destroy by clandestine measures.

—*v. n.* To work for a less price than is usual or proper.—To operate clandestinely or surreptitiously.

—*n.* Subordinate work; petty affairs.

Un'derworker, *n.* One who underworks another or others.—An inferior or petty workman.

Under-world, (*-wurld,*) *n.* The lower or inferior world.—The lower or inferior part of mankind.—The opposite side of the world; the antipodes. (R.)

Underwrite, (*-rīt',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDERWROTE; *pp.* UNDERWRITTEN.) To subscribe; to write under, as something else.—To subscribe, as one's name for insurance; to set, as one's name to a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming responsible for loss or damage, in consideration of a certain premium per cent.; to take a risk; as, the ship was *underwritten* at Lloyds'.

—*v. a.* To practise insuring or underwriting.

Un'derwriter, *n.* An insurer; one who underwrites his name to the conditions of a policy of insurance; as, he has a claim on the *underwriters.*

Un'derwriting, *n.* Act or practice of insuring ships, goods, houses, &c., against loss or damage.

Undetermined, (*-mĭnd,*) *a.* Not determined, settled, resolved, or decided; as, I am *undetermined* whether to go or not.—Not fixed, defined, or regulated; unlimited; undeterminate; as, "In circuit *undetermined,* square or round." (*Milton.*)—(*Math.*) Not known.

Undeviating, *a.* Not deviating; not digressing or departing from the way or course, or from a rule, principle, plan, or purpose; regular; steady; persistent; as, *undeviating* rectitude of mind.—Not erring, wandering, or crooked.

Undid', *imp.* of UNDO, *q. v.*

Undignified, *a.* Lacking dignity or self-respect; mean; low; common; as, *undignified* submission.

Undine, (*un-deen',*) (sometimes written ONDINE,) *n.* [From Lat. *unda,* a wave.] A naiad; a fabled spirit of the waters; a water-nymph.

Undirected, *a.* Lacking guidance or direction; left without direction.—Misled; misguided; misdirected. (n.)—Wanting address or superscription; as, an *undirected* letter.

Undiscerning, (*-dĭz-zern'-,*) *a.* Lacking discernment; not making apt or just distinctions; wanting judgment or the power of discrimination; as, an *undiscerning* mind.

Undisciplined, (*-dis'si-plĭnd,*) *a.* Wanting in discipline; not duly instructed or exercised; not trained into habits of regular order; as, *undisciplined* militia.—Untaught; lacking teaching or experience; as, an *undisciplined* mind.

Undisguised, (*-gīzd,*) *a.* Without disguise; not covered with a mask, or with a false or pretentious appearance; open; frank; plain; candid; artless; as, *undisguised* sympathy or antipathy.

Undistinguishable, (*-ting'gwish-a-bl,*) *a.* That cannot be marked or distinguished by the eye; not to be distinctly seen;—hence, not to be known or distinguished by the intellect, or by any peculiar property.

Undistinguished, *a.* Lacking distinction; not so marked as to be distinctly known from each other; not separately seen or described; not plainly discerned; having no intervenient space;—hence, not marked by any particular property; not treated with any particular respect; not distinguished by any particular eminence.

Undisturbed, (*-turbd',*) *a.* Free from interruption or disturbance; not molested or hindered; free from mental perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid; serene; quiet; not agitated, stirred, or moved; as, *undisturbed* peace.

Undivided, *a.* Not divided, separated, or disunited; unbroken; whole; integral; as, grant me your *undivided* attention.—Not set off or apart by division; as, an *undivided* half of a share in a business.
(*Bot.*) Entire, as a leaf.

Undo, (*-doo',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* UNDID; *pp.* UNDONE, (*-dun.*) To reverse what has been done; to bring to naught; to annul, as any transaction; as, to *undo* a marriage by divorce.—To loose; to open; to unfasten; to unravel; to untie; to take to pieces; as, to *undo* a knot.—To ruin; to impoverish; to bring to penury or destitution; to ruin, in a moral sense; to blast in reputation; to bring to everlasting destruction and misery; as, "Some men *undo,* and some are themselves *undone.*"—*Denham.*

Undock', *v. a.* To take out of dock, as a ship.

Undoer, (*-doo'-,*) *n.* One who reverses or annuls what has been done; one who brings poverty or destruction; one who blasts or destroys the reputation of another;—also, a seducer.

Undoing, (*-doo'-,*) *n.* The reversal or annulling of what has been done.—Ruin; destruction; downfall; fatal mischief.

Undone', *pp.* of UNDO, *q. v.*

Undoubted, (*-dout'-,*) *a.* That may not be doubted or called in question; indisputable; indubitable; irrefragable; as, an *undoubted* proof.

Undoubtedly, *adv.* Without doubt or question; indubitably.

Undress', *v. a.* To strip; to divest of dress or clothes.—To deprive of ornaments or frippery; to assume a negligee; as, "*Undress'd* at evening . . . she changed her look."—*Prior.*
(*Med.*) To remove the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

—*n.* A loose, negligent style of dress;—opposed to *full dress.*
(*Mil.* and *Nav.*) Regulation dress of officers, soldiers, sailors, &c., but not full uniform.

Undue', *a.* Not due; not yet demandable by right; as, a bill *undue.*—Not right; not legal; improper; as, an *undue* proceeding or precedent.—Excessive; out of just proportion; not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; as, *undue* severity in the execution of law.

Un'dulate, *v. a.* [Fr. *onduler,* from Lat. *undula,* a little wave.] To cause to play or move, as waves; to move back and forth, or up and down, like waves; to cause to vibrate; as, to *undulate* the voice.

—*v. n.* To wave; to vibrate; to move back and forth; as, *undulating* air.

Un'dulate, Un'dulated, *a.* Resembling waves in form or motion; undulatory.
(*Bot.*) Wavy, as a leaf or corolla.

Un'dulating, *p. a.* Wavy; rising and falling like waves; resembling waves in form or motion; as, an *undulating* gait, *undulating* ground.

Undulation, (*-lā'shun.*) *n.* [Lat. *undulatio.*] Act of undulating; a waving motion or vibration; fluctuation; as, the *undulations* of a woman's figure.
(*Mus.*) Same as BEAT, *q. v.*
(*Surg.*) Same as FLUCTUATION, *q. v.*
(*Phys.*) A wavy appearance; a liquid, aërial, or luminous wave.
Point of undulation. (*Geom.*) A point at which a curve is met by its tangent in four consecutive points. A point of undulation of higher order, is one at which the curve is met by its tangent in any even number of consecutive points.

Undulationist, *n.* A scientist who adopts the undulatory theory of light.

Un'dulatory, *a.* [Lat. *undulatorius.*] Moving in the manner of waves; or, resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise, or swell, and fall.
Undulatory theory. (*Opt.*) See LIGHT.

Unduly, *adv.* In an undue manner; not according to duty, justice, or propriety; lacking proper proportion; excessively; inordinately; as, your nerves are *unduly* strained.

Undy'ing, *a.* Not dying or perishing.—Immortal; not subject to death.

Unearth', *v. a.* To drive from the earth, or from a burrow; as, to *unearth* a fox.—Hence, to uncover; to disclose; to bring to light; as, to *unearth* a mystery.

Unearth'ly, *a.* Supernatural; not earthly or terrestrial; as, an *unearthly* visitant.

Uneasily, (*-ēz'i-le,*) *adv.* With uneasiness or pain; in a troubled or uncomfortable manner; with difficulty; not readily.

Uneasiness, *n.* Quality or state of being uneasy; a moderate degree of pain; restlessness; lack of ease; disquiet; perturbation of mind; moderate anxiety; disquietude.—That which occasions trouble, disquiet, or restlessness; as, the *uneasiness* of a journey.

Uneasy, (*-ēz'y,*) *a.* Hard; difficult; not easy; as, "the road will be *uneasy* to find." (*Scott.*)—Not at ease; experiencing some degree of restlessness and anxiety; feeling some sense of pain, trouble, and the like; disturbed in mind; morbidly apprehensive of evil; unquiet; as, "*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown." (*Shaks.*)—Stiff; awkward; not composed or graceful in manner; constrained; betraying gaucherie; as, he seemed quite *uneasy* among such grand people.—Constraining; cramping; causing want of ease or self-possession; giving some pain or chagrin to others; unpleasing; disagreeable; as, an *uneasy* seat in the saddle; *uneasy* rules or regulations.

Unembarrassed, (*-bär'rast,*) *a.* Without embarrassment, confusion, or perplexity of mind.—Free from pecuniary difficulties, obligations, or encumbrances; as, his estates are quite *unembarrassed.*—Free from entanglement or complicated matters; as, I am *unembarrassed* with domestic responsibilities.

Unembodied, *a.* Disembodied; free from corporeal entity; as, *unembodied* spirits.—Not formed or collected into a body; as, *unembodied* army reserves.

Unequal, (*-ē'kwal,*) *a.* Not equal; not even; not paired; unmatched; not of the same size, dimensions, quantity, quality, age, station, degree, &c.; hence, inferior; insufficient; inadequate; unadapted; as, an *unequal* marriage.—Disproportioned; ill matched, pitted, or balanced; hence, unjust; unfair; one-sided; partial; as, an *unequal* struggle.—Not equable, regular, or uniform; as, "So strong, yet so *unequal,* pulses beat." *Dryden.*
(*Bot.*) Without symmetrical arrangement of the two sides, or the parts.

Unequalled, (*-ē'kwald,*) *a.* Not to be equalled or excelled; unrivalled; unparalleled;—either in a good or bad sense; as, *unequalled* goodness, *unequalled* villany.

Unequally, *adv.* Not equally; in different degrees; irregularly; without symmetry or proportion to each other; as, a leaf *unequally* divided.
Unequally pinnate. (*Bot.*) Pinnate, but having an odd number of leaflets.

Unequivocal, (*-e-kwiv',*) *a.* Not admitting of doubt or equivocalness; clear; evident; palpable; as, *unequivocal* testimony.—Not bearing dubious signification; without ambiguity; not admitting different interpretations; as, *unequivocal* language.

Unequivocally, *adv.* In an unequivocal manner.

Unerring, *a.* Incapable of error; committing no mistake; as, the *unerring* laws of nature.—Sure; certain; exact; accurate; incapable of miss or failure; as, an *unerring* shot with the rifle.

Unessential, (*-ĕs'sn'shal,*) *a.* Not essential, indispensable, or absolutely necessary; not of prime or paramount importance; not constituting the essence.—Void of real being.

Unevangelical, (*-jel'-*) *a.* Not evangelical; not according to orthodoxy, or to the gospel.

Uneven, (*-ē'vn*) *a.* Not even; not level; not uniform in surface; rough; undulating; as, *uneven* ground. — Not equable; not of equal length; as, *uneven* feet in poetry.

Uneven number, an odd number, as 3, 5, 7.

Une'venness, *n.* Quality or state of being uneven; inequality or ruggedness of surface; irregularity; want of uniformity or smoothness; as, the *unevenness* of a road. — Changeableness; turbulence; variableness; as, *unevenness* of temper.

Unexam'pled, *a.* Without precedent; unparalleled; having no example or similar case; unique; unprecedented; as, God's *unexampled* mercy.

Unexceptionable, (*-sĕp'shun-a-bl.*) *a.* Not open to any exception, cavil, or objection; unobjectionable; faultless; excellent; as, an *unexceptionable* match.

Unexpect'ed, *a.* Not looked for; coming without notification or warning; not anticipated; not provided against; sudden; as, *unexpected* guests.

Unexpe'rienced, *a.* Same as Inexperienced, *q. v.*

Unfail'ing, *p. a.* Not failing, nor liable to fail: not liable to become exhausted; reliable; certain; as, *unfailing* hope.

Unfair', *a.* Without fairness or impartiality; not honest or straightforward; disingenuous; using or comprehending trick, quibble, or artifice; unjust; unequal; proceeding from treachery or dishonesty; as, to take an *unfair* advantage of a woman's confidence.

Unfair'ness, *n.* State or quality of being unfair; employment of trick, quirk, or artifice; injustice; want of equitableness; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; as, the *unfairness* of favoritism.

Unfaith'ful, *a.* Deficient in faithfulness; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; not performing the proper duty assigned and belonging to; negligent of ties of honor; as, an *unfaithful* subject, citizen, soldier, servant; an *unfaithful* wife, a man *unfaithful* to his word.

Unfash'ionable, *a.* Out of the fashion.

Unfath'omable, *a.* That cannot be fathomed; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length; very deep; as, *unfathomable* depths, an *unfathomable* intellect.

Unfa'vorable, *a.* Not favorable; unpropitious; inauspicious; not disposed or adapted to countenance, encourage, or support; not kind or obliging; repellent; discouraging; as, *unfavorable* tidings.

Unfa'vorably, *adv.* Unpropitiously; in an unfavorable manner.

Unfeel'ing, *a.* Insensible; cold; destitute of feeling or sensibility. — Lacking warmth or sensibility of heart or disposition; not having kind feelings or sympathies; hard-hearted; callous; cruel; as, an *unfeeling* person.

Unfeigned, (*-fānd,*) *a.* Not feigned, counterfeited, put on, or pretended; not hypocritical or assumed; real; genuine; sincere; veritable as, *unfeigned* sorrow.

Unfet'ter, *v. a.* To loose from fetters, chains, bonds, or shackles; as, to *unfetter* a captive.—To free from restraint or duress; to allow free vent to; as, to *unfetter* the intelligence.

Unfinished, (*-fin'isht,*) *a.* Not finished; incomplete; not brought to an end or conclusion; imperfect; wanting the remainder; requiring the last hand or touch; as, an *unfinished* house, an *unfinished* work of art, an *unfinished* letter.

Unfit', *a.* Not fit, proper, or suitable; unqualified; inadmissible; as, a man *unfit* for his duties.

—*v. a.* To make unfit or unsuitable; to disable; to divest of the proper surroundings for anything; as, noise *unfits* a man for reflection. — To disqualify; to deprive of the necessary qualifications demanded by the case; as, intoxication *unfits* one for ladies' company.

Unfit'ness, *n.* State or condition of being unfit.

Unfix', *v. a.* To remove the fastening, shackle, or bond from; to set free from any restraint; to detach from something that holds; to unhinge; to unsettle; as, to *unfix* a misplaced affection. — To dissolve; to fluidize, as snow or ice.

Unfold', *v. a.* To lay open the folds of; to spread out; to expand; as, to *unfold* a napkin. — To lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; to declare; to tell; to display; to illustrate; as, to *unfold* a mystery, to *unfold* one's mind to another, to *unfold* the characteristic features of a doctrine, &c. — To set free from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep.

—*v. n.* To open; to become disclosed, displayed, or developed.

Unformed', *p. a.* With the form maimed or destroyed; decomposed or resolved into parts.—Not having received form; deficient in systematic shape, order, or relationship.

Unformed star. (*Astron.*) A star not included in any of the constellations.

Unfor'tunate, *a.* Wanting in good fortune; unprosperous; unsuccessful; unlucky; untoward; attended with mishap, calamity, or trouble; as, an *unfortunate* man, an *unfortunate* event.

Unfound'ed, *a.* Not founded or based; not built or established. — Hence, by analogy, without basis or bottom; having no foundation; idle; vain; empty; as, an *unfounded* rumor, *unfounded* expectations.

Unfre'quented, *a.* Seldom, or rarely, visited, or resorted to by people at large; as, an *unfrequented* island.

Unfriendly, (*-frĕnd'-*) *a.* Not on terms of friendship, kindliness, or benevolence; antagonistic; inimical; as, *unfriendly* relations. — Unfavorable; unpropitious; not adapted to promote the well-being of any object; as, *unfriendly* weather at sea.

Unfrock', *v. a.* To strip off the frock; — hence, specifically, to divest of sacerdotal character or privilege; as, an *unfrocked* ecclesiastic.

Unfruit'ful, *a.* Not prolific; not producing offspring; barren; as, an *unfruitful* wife. — Not yielding fruit; not fructiferous; as, an *unfruitful* tree. — Infertile; not productive; sterile; as, an *unfruitful* soil. — Unproductive of good effects, works, or consequences; as, an *unfruitful* career.

Unfruit'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being unfruitful.

Unfurl', *v. a.* To expand; to spread out; to loose and unfold; as, to *unfurl* sails, to *unfurl* a standard, or regimental color.

Ungain'ly, *a.* [A. S. *ungægne.*] Inexpert; lacking grace or dexterity; clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, a man of *ungainly* figure.

Unga'va (or South) **Bay,** in British N. America, an inlet of the Atlantic, in the N. of Labrador, S. of Hudson's Strait.

Ungear', *v. a.* To unharness; — also, to throw out of gear, as machinery.

Ungenerous, (*-jĕn'er-ŭs,*) *a.* Deficient in generosity; illiberal; lacking noble or gentle instincts; ignoble; nakind.

Ungod'liness, *n.* State or quality of being ungodly; impiety; profanity; wickedness; godlessness; disregard of God and religious ordinances; want of reverence.

Ungod'ly, *adv.* Neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands; not pious or godly; irreligious; wicked; sinful; as, an *ungodly* reprobate. Polluted by sin or wickedness; as, "an *ungodly* day."

Unghvar, (*oong'vur,*) a town of Hungary, on the river Ungh, 82 m. from Debreczin; *pop.* 8,500.

Ungov'ernable, *a.* Deficient of government or control; that cannot be brought under subjection; that cannot be ruled or restrained; licentious; unbridled; wild; furious; as, a woman of *ungovernable* temper, a man of *ungovernable* passions.

Ungrace'ful, *a.* Lacking grace and harmony; deficient in ease and dignity; wanting beauty or elegance; without good breeding or politeness; without polish or refinement; awkward; gauche; clumsy; as, *ungraceful* manners.

Ungracious, (*-grā'shus,*) *a.* Deficient in grace or graciousness; manifesting no amenity of disposition, or kindness of heart; unacceptable; brusque; uncivil; disagreeable; offensive; unpleasing; not favored; as, to meet an *ungracious* reception.

Ungrate'ful, *a.* Wanting in gratitude for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns, for favor or kindness; as, an *ungrateful* mind. — Disagreeable; harsh; producing an ill effect; as, discordant sounds are *ungrateful* to the ear.

Ungual, (*ung'gwal,*) **Unguic'ular,** *a.* [From Lat. *unguis,* a nail, claw, hoof.] Pertaining, or having reference, to a nail, claw, or hoof. — Having a process in the form of a nail, hoof, or claw, as certain bones of the feet.

Unguent, (*ung'gwent,*) *n.* [Lat. *unguentum,* an ointment.] A soft composition, in the form of ointment, of a consistence more or less analogous to that of lard. They are used chiefly as local applications to ulcers and wounds, but are sometimes rubbed upon a part in cutaneous affections, and especially when it is desired that the constituents of the ointment shall be absorbed.

Unguic'ulate, Unguic'ulated, *a.* Possessing claws.

(*Bot.*) Furnished with a claw, forming a slender base, as the petals of soap-wort.

Unguiferous, *a.* [Lat. *unguis,* nail, claw, and *ferre,* to produce.] Producing, possessing, or supporting claw-like processes.

Un'guiform, *a.* [Lat. *unguis,* and *forma,* form.] Claw-shaped.

Unguinous, (*-gwin'us,*) *a.* [Lat. *unguinosus.*] Oily; unctuous; oleaginous; consisting of, or resembling, fatty matter.

Unguis, (*ung'gwis,*) *n.* [Lat., nail, claw, hoof.] The nail of the foot or finger; the hoof of a beast; the claw of a bird.

(*Bot.*) The narrow part, or *claw,* of the base of a petal, taking the place of the footstalk of a leaf, of which it is a modification; — also written *ungula.*

Os unguis. (*Anat.*) A small, quadrilateral, very thin, and semi-transparent bone, which has been compared to a human nail, and is situate at the anterior and inner part of the orbit. It aids in the formation of the lachrymal gutter and the nasal duct.

Un'gula, *n.* [Lat., a claw, hoof.] (*Surg.*) A kind of hooked instrument for extracting a dead fœtus from the womb.—*Crabb.*

(*Bot.*) See Unguis.

(*Geom.*) A solid formed by cutting off a part from a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution by a plane passing obliquely through the base. — *Spherical ungula,* a part of a sphere bounded by two planes intersecting in a diameter and by a lune of the surface. *Math. Dict.*

Un'gulate, *a.* [Lat. *ungulatus.*] Hoof-shaped.—Having hoofs; as, *ungulated* quadrupeds.

Unhal'lowed, (*-lōd,*) *a.* Not hallowed or sanctified; hence, impure; profane; wicked; as, *unhallowed* lust.

Unhand'y, *a.* Not handy, expert, or dexterous awkward; as, an *unhandy* workman. — Inconvenient; as, an *unhandy* position for reporting.

Unhang, *v. a.* To strip of bangings, as an apartment. —To take from its hinges, as a gate.

Unhap'py, *a.* Not happy, prosperous, or fortunate; unlucky; as, things have taken an *unhappy* direction. — Causing a degree of misery or wretchedness; as, his absence makes her *unhappy.* — Characterized by infelicity; bringing calamity; evil; untoward; as, an *unhappy* marriage.

Unhar'ness, *v. a.* To loose from gear or harness; as, to *unharness* a horse. — To divest of armor or accoutrements; as, to *unharness* a mailed knight.

Unhead', *v. a.* To remove the head from; as to *unhead* a barrel.

Unhealth'iness, *n.* State or condition of being unhealthy; unsoundness; habitual weakness or indisposition: — used in respect to persons. — Want of vigor; lack of stamina; as, the *unhealthiness* of plants or vegetation. — State of being unpropitious or unfavorable to health; insalubrity; as, the *unhealthiness* of a climate.

Unhealth'y, *a.* Destitute of health, soundness, or vigor; wanting tone; constitutionally weak or infirm; as, an *unhealthy* person, *unhealthy* vegetation. — Rife with disease or malaria; sickly; injurious to the possession of health; as, the *unhealthy* slums of a great city. — Insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate disease; as, an *unhealthy* country. — Morbid; not proceeding from natural health, vigor, or soundness; as, an *unhealthy* mind.

Unheard', *a.* Not heard; not caught by the ear; not vouchsafed an audience; as, their cries were *unheard,* his petition was *unheard.*—Obscure; unknown by fame; not in vogue, as a man of genius.

Unheard-of, unprecedented; strikingly novel or unique; as, an *unheard-of* prodigy.

Unhes'itatingly, *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt; promptly.

Unhinge, (*-hinj',*) *v. a.* To take from the hinges, as a door or gate.

—To throw out of place by violence; to loosen by convulsion; as, "hills *unhinged.*" *Blackmore.* — To derange; to upset; to unsettle; to render unfixed or wavering; as, troubles *unhinge* the mind.

Unho'ly, *a.* Not sacred or holy; unhallowed; not revered or sanctified; profane; impious; wicked; not consecrated; not ceremonially purified.

Unhoped, (*-hōpt,*) *a.* Not expected; not so probable as to excite hope.

Unhoped-for, not anticipated with hope; unlooked for; as, *unhoped-for* success.

Unhurt', *a.* Not hurt; free from harm or injury; safe and sound; as, to come off *unhurt.*

Uniax'al, Uniax'ial, *a.* [Lat. *unus,* one, and *axis,* an axis or axle.] (*Crystallog.*) Having only one axis of double refraction, as certain crystals.

Unicap'sular, *a.* (*Bot.*) With one capsule only to each flower.

Uniecl'luiar, *a.* Possessing, or consisting of, but one cell; as, a *unicellular* animal.

U'nicorn, *n.* [Lat. *unicornis* — *unus,* one, and *cornu,* a horn.] A beast so called in the English version of the Old Testament (Heb. *ram*), and now commonly understood to be the rhinoceros. The unicorn of Pliny, however, has the head of a hart, the feet of an elephant, the tail of a boar, while the rest of the body resembles a horse. Aristotle, Ælian, and all the classical writers on animals, mention the unicorn. The traveller Ludovicus Romanus asserts that he saw *two* unicorns kept alive in the temple of Mecca. Many strange virtues were attributed of old to the horn of the *U.*, particularly against poison; but the horns preserved in collections, and to which that name was given, belonged either to the rhinoceros, or to the narwhal or sea-unicorn.

(*Her.*) A fabulous animal, having the figure of a horse, with a single horn issuing from its forehead; — frequently represented as a supporter, as in the royal arms of Great Britain, (Fig. 1194.)

Unicorn'ous, *a.* [Fr. *unicorne;* Lat. *unicornis.*] One-horned.

U'nicorn-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Helonias.

Unie, (*oo'ne,*) an island in the Adriatic Sea, 15 m. from Istria. It is 6 m. long, with a breadth of 2. *Pop.* unascertained.

Unieh, (*oo'ne-at,*) (anc. *Ænoe,*) a seaport of Asia Minor, on the coast of the Black Sea, 25 m. from Samsoun. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, who carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Crimea. *Pop.* unascertained.

Unifacial, (*-fā'shal,*) *a.* Having one face or front only, as certain corals.

Unific, *a.* Unifying; making one.

Unification, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* Act of unifying, or state of being unified; as, the *unification* of a people.

Unifilar, *a.* [Lat. *unus,* one, and *filum,* a thread.] One-threaded.

Uniflorous, (*-flō'rus,*) *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing but a single flower.

Unifoliate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Bearing a single leaf; one-leaved.

U'niform, *a.* [Fr. *uniforme;* Lat. *uniformis* — *unus,* one, and *forma,* form.] Having invariably the same shape, form, manner, or characteristic qualities; as, heat maintained at a *uniform* temperature. — Consonant; partaking of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode; not variable; as, *uniform* habits or practices. — Undeviating; regular; constant; always self-consistent; not different; alike; as, my political opinions have always been of a decided and *uniform* cast. — *Uniform matter,* homogeneous matter. — *Uniform motion,* equal motion.

—*n.* A dress of the same kind with others; especially, the particular dress worn by persons belonging to the army, navy, or any body of men incorporated by authority; as, regimental *uniform,* in undress *uniform,* an officer in naval *uniform,* &c. — *In full uniform,* wearing the whole of the regulation uniform; not in undress; as, an officer *in full uniform.* — *Uniform sword,* an officer's sword of the regulation pattern prescribed for the army or navy.

Uniformita'rian, *n.* (*Geol.*) One who believes that the causes now in operation are sufficient to account for all geological changes. — *Worcester.*

Uniform'ity, *n.* [Fr. *uniformité.*] Quality of being uniform; even tenor; absence of difference or varia-

tion; self-resemblance at all times. — Conformity to a pattern, rule, or example; resemblance, agreement, or consonance; as, the *uniformity* of speech-making at public dinners. — Sameness; correspondence; consistency; as, the *uniformity* of national prejudices. — Likeness between the constituent parts of a whole; as, the *uniformity* of sides in a quadrangle. — Continued or unvaried sameness or similitude.

(*Fine Arts.*) Resemblance in shape between the correspondent parts of a subject.

Act of Uniformity. (*Eng. Hist.*) An Act of Parliament, passed in 1661, regulating the form of public prayers, administration of the sacraments, and other ceremonials of the Church of England.

Uniformly, *adv.* In a uniform manner; with even tenor; without variation; without diversity of one from another; maintaining consistency throughout; as, a disposition *uniformly* amiable.

Unify, *v. a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *facere*, to make.] To make one; to unite; to form into a unit. (R.)

Unigenitus, (*yu-ni-jen'e-tus.*) [Lat., only-begotten.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The name of a celebrated papal bull issued by Clement XI. in 1713, and so called from its commencing *Unigenitus Dei Filius.* It was directed against the "Moral Reflections on the New Testament," by Père Quesnel, a celebrated Jansenist, and produced a great commotion in France, many of the clergy refusing to accept of it.

Unijugate, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *jugum*, yoke.] (*Bot.*) Applied to pinnate leaves whose petiole bears one pair of leaflets.

Unilabiate, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *labium*, a lip.] (*Bot.*) Noting irregular, monopetalous corollas having only one lip.

Unilateral, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *latus, lateris*, a side.] Belonging or relating to one side.

(*Bot.*) Arranged on, or turned towards, one side only; one-sided.—*Lindley.*

Unilit'eral, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *litera*, a letter.] Consisting of one letter only.

Unilocular, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *loculus*, a cell.] (*Bot.*) Noting seed-vessels not separated into cells.

(*Conchol.*) Applied to cells which are not divided into chambers.

Unimpeach'able, *a.* That cannot be impeached; free from stain; blameless; irreproachable; as, a person of *unimpeachable* character.

Unimproved, (*-proovd'*,) *a.* Wanting in improvement; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence. — Not used or employed. — Not put to the best advantage; as, he let his chance pass *unimproved.* — Not placed under tillage or cultivation; as, *unimproved* land.

Unincumbered, *a.* Without burden, incumbrance, or drawback.

(*Law.*) Free from any mortgage, rent-charge, or other debt or incumbrance; as, an *unincumbered* property.

Uninterested, *a.* Not interested; having nothing at stake either to win or to lose; as, he is *uninterested* in the business.—Without having the mental or emotional faculties engaged; as, I am *uninterested* in this book.

Uninterrupted, *a.* Without break or interruption; not disturbed by intrusion or avocation; continuous; incessant; as, a life of *uninterrupted* prosperity.

Unio'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ.* They are N. American herbs of no agricultural value, but of extraordinary beauty, found on the sea-coast, from Long Island, N. Y., to Virginia and southward. They are 2–3 feet high, and have tough perennial roots, from the creeping root-stocks of which issue tall erect culms, with flat, lanceolate, broad leaves, and broad many-flowered spikelets of closely appressed flowers.

Union, (*yoon'yun.*) *n.* [Fr. and Sp.; It. *unione*; L. Lat. *unio*, from *unus*, one.] Oneness; unity; act of joining two or more things into one, and thus forming a compound body or a toixture; or, the junction or coalition of things thus united; combination. — Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affections, or interest; harmony; solidarity; as, *union* is strength. — A federal pact; a confederation; a league; a consolidated body; that which is formed by a combination or coalition of parts or members; as, the American *Union.*— The upper inner corner of an ensign, as distinguished from the rest of the flag, which is known as the *fly.* The *union* of the American flag consists of a blue field dotted with white stars, properly, equal in number to that of the States. The *union* of the British ensign is a similar field emblazoned with the combination crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, emblematic of the union of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; — also called *union-jack.*

(*Theol.*) See Hypostatic.

Legislative Union. (*Eng. Hist.*) The union of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800.—*Union,* or *Act of Union,* the act by which the kingdoms of England and Scotland were incorporated into one in 1707.

Union by the first intention. (*Surg.*) See Intention.

Union down. (*Naut.*) A signal of distress made by reversing the flag, or turning its union downwards.

Union, (The American,) See United States.

Union, a co. of *Dakota Territory; pop.* in 1870, 3,507.

Union, in *Alabama,* a post-village of Greene co., 33 m. S.S.W. of Tuscaloosa.

Union, in *Arkansas,* a S. co., bordering on Louisiana; *area,* 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Washita; also, Sulphur Creek, and the N. Fork of Bayou D'Arbonne. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* productive. *Cap.* El Dorado. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,574. —A township of Ashley co.— Also the name of 12 townships in Conway, Fulton, Greene, Independence, Izard, Lafayette, Lawrence, Marion, Newton, Van Buren, and White cos.

Union, in *California,* a township of Humboldt co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Union, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Tolland co., 33 m. N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 627.

Union, in *Georgia,* a N. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area,* 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hiawassee, Notley, and Toccoa. *Surface,* traversed by the Blue Ridge; *soil,* fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Gold, iron, granite, and marble. *Cap.* Blairsville. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,207.

Union, in *Illinois,* a S. co., bordering on the Mississippi; *area,* 320 sq. m. It is drained by Clear Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, copperas, stone-coal, chalk, alum, and porcelain-clay. *Cap.* Jonesborough. *Pop.* in 1870, 16,555. — A post-village of Champaign co.; 105 m. N.E. of Springfield. — A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,914. — A township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A post-village of McHenry co., 62 m. N.W. of Chicago.

Union, in *Indiana,* an E. co., bordering on Ohio; *area,* 168 sq. m. It is traversed by the E. Fork of Whitewater River. *Surface,* level in the E., and undulating in the W.; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Liberty. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,343. — A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.— A township of Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt 1,400. — A township of Boone co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,082. — A township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Howard co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400. — A township of Huntington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,466. — A township of La Porte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Marshall co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,335. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 7,000. — A township of Ohio co.; *pop.* in 1870, 669.—A township of Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100. — A township of Perry co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,365.— A township of Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. — A post-village of Randolph co., 47 m. N.W. of Dayton, Ohio; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A township of Rush co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,206.— A township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of Union co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,289.— A township of Vanderburg co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Wells co.; *pop.* abt. 700. — A township of White co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A township of Whitley co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Union, in *Iowa,* a S.S.W. co.; *area,* 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Grand and Platte. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Afton. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,987. — A township of Adams co.; *pop.* in 1869, 250. — A township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* in 1869, 675. — A township of Benton co.; *pop.* in 1869, 541. — A township of Boone co.; *pop.* in 1869, 259. — A township of Dallas co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,731. — A township of Davis co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,245. — A township of Delaware co.; *pop.* in 1869, 704. — A township of Des Moines co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,263. — A township of Floyd co.; *pop.* in 1869, 831. — A post-village and township of Hardin co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,277. — A township of Harrison co.; *pop.* in 1869, 203. — A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,042. — A township of Johnson co.; *pop.* in 1869, 660. — A township of Louisa co.; *pop.* in 1869, 551. — A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* in 1869, 699. — A township of Mahaska co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,072. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* in 1869, 704. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,161. — A township of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* in 1869, 982. — A township of Story co.; *pop.* in 1869, 950. — A township of Union co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,170. — A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* in 1869, 868. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* in 1869, 991. — A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* in 1869, 850.

Union, in *Kansas,* a village and township of Johnson co., 18 m. S.E. of Lawrence; *pop.* abt. 150.

Union, in *Kentucky,* a N.W. co., bordering on the Ohio River; *area,* 350 sq. m. It is bordered on the S.W. by Tradewater Creek, and on the N.E. by Highland Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal and sulphur. *Cap.* Morganfield. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Union, in *Louisiana,* a N. parish, bordering on Arkansas; *area,* 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Washita; also, D'Arbonne, and Lutre bayous. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Farmersville. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,699.

Union, in *Maine,* a post-township of Knox co., 28 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Union, in *Michigan,* a twp. of Branch co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Union, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Houston co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of La Crosse; *pop.* abt. 400.

Union, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Franklin co., 55 m. W. of St. Louis. — A township of Iron co.; *pop.* in 1870, 743. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,566. — A township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Union, in *New Jersey,* a township of Camden co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — A village and township of Hudson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 6,737. — A township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,836. — A township of Ocean co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. A post-village and township of Union co., abt. 46 m. N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* in 1870, 2,314.

Union, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Broome co., 224 m. N.W. of New York city; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Union, in *N. Carolina,* a S. co., bordering on S. Carolina; *area,* 500 sq. m. It is drained by Richardson and Warsaw creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* only partially productive. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Monroe. *Pop.* abt. 11,500.

Union, in *Ohio,* a W. central co.; *area,* 445 sq. m. It is drained by Boques, Darby, Mill, and Rush creeks. *Surface,* level, and heavily timbered; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Limestone. *Cap.* Marysville. *Pop.* about 26,000. — A township of Auglaize co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,462. — A post-township of Belmont co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,684. — A township of Brown co.; *pop.* in 1870, 5,399. — A township of Butler co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,013. — A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* in 1870, 699. — A township of Champaign co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,600. — A township of Clermont co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,920.—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4,227. — A township of Fayette co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4,471. — A township of Hancock co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,510. — A township of Highland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,455.—A township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-township of Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. — A township of Logan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 753. — A township of Madison co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,103. — A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,475. — A township of Miami co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,291. — A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,583. — A township of Muskingum co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,613. — A township of Pike co.; *pop.* in 1870, 651. — A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Ross co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200. — A township of Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — A township of Van Wert co.; *pop.* abt. 300. — A village and township of Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Union, in *Oregon,* a N.E. co., bordering on Idaho. *Rivers.* Grande Ronde, and Lewis or Snake River. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* La Grande. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Union, in *Pennsylvania,* an E. central co.; *area,* 300 sq. m. *Rivers.* Susquehanna, and its W. Fork; also, Buffalo, Penn, and White Deer creeks. *Surface,* traversed by the Buffalo, Jack, Nittany, and Shade ridges of the Alleghany Mountains; *soil,* fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Lewisburg. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,568.—A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. —A township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Centre co.; *pop* abt. 1,100. — A township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* abt. 350.—A township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.— A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 700. — A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A township of Lebanon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900 — A township of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Mifflin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—A township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300. — A township of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A village and township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A village and township of Washington co., abt. 15 m. S. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Union, in *Rhode Island,* a village of Providence co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Providence.

Union, in *S. Carolina,* a N. dist.; *area,* 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad, Enoree, Pacolet, and Tyger. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* productive. *Min.* Gold, iron, and granite. *Cap.* Unionville. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.—A township of the above co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,845.

Union, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., abt. 200 m. S. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 550.

Union, in *Tennessee,* a N.N.E. co.; *area,* 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clinch and Powell. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Maynard. *Pop.* in 1870, 7,605.

Union, in *Utah,* a post-village of Salt Lake co., 12 m. S.E. of Salt Lake City.

Union, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Pierce co.; *pop.* in 1870, 266.—A post-village and township of Rock co., 22 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 2,145. — A township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 250.—A township of Waupaca co.; *pop.* in 1870, 211.

Union, in Central America, a seaport-town of San Salvador, on the W. of Conchagua Gulf, 70 m. E.S.E. of San Salvador.

Union Centre, in *New York,* a post-village of Broome co.

Union Centre, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village of Juneau co., abt. 60 m. N.W. of Madison.

Union City, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Union co., abt. 15 m. S.W. of Afton.

Union City, in *Michigan,* a post-village of Branch co., 115 m. S.W. of Detroit.

Union City, in *Ohio,* a village of Darke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 792.

Union Corners, in *Iowa,* a village of Van Buren co., 90 m. S.S.W. of Iowa City.

Union Cross Roads, in *New Jersey,* a village of Gloucester co., abt. 4 m. S.E. of Woodbury.

Union Depot, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Dauphin co., abt. 30 m. N. of Harrisburg.

Union Falls, in *New York,* a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 160 m. N. of Albany.

Union Furnace, in *Pennsylvania,* a vill. of Union co.

Union Hall, in *Virginia,* a post-village and township of Franklin co., 200 m. W.S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* in 1870, 1,906.

Union'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Pond and River Mussel family, embracing a large number of bivalve mollusca, distinguished by having two teeth in each valve.

Union Island, in the British W. Indies, one of the Grenadines, 5 m. N. of Carriacou.

Unionist, *n.* An advocate or supporter of union or unity; particularly, a federalist, or upholder of a confederation of States.

Unionistic, *a.* Pertaining to, or done in the character of federal loyalty; tending to support, promote, or preserve union; confederative.

Unionite, *n.* [From Unionville, in Pennsylvania, where it occurs.] (*Min.*) A white lime-epidote, resembling soda-spodumene in general appearance.

Un'ion-jack, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small flag containing only the union without the fly, and usually hoisted at the ship's bowsprit; — the word *jack* is probably derived from the surcoat or *jacque* of the English man-at-arms, which, during the Middle Ages, was usually emblazoned with the red cross of St. George. See UNION.

Union-joint, *n.* A joint in the form of the letter T, for uniting pipes of iron, &c. — *Simmonds.*

Union League, *n.* (*Am. Hist.*) A political organization formed during the late Civil War in most of the cities of the North, to assist pecuniarily and otherwise the cause of the Union. In New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities they have handsome club-houses, with a social as well as political organization.

Union Mills, in *Indiana*, a post-village of La Porte co., 11 m. S.S.W. of La Porte.

Union Mills, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Mahaska co., abt. 10 m. W. of Oskaloosa.

Union Mills, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., 65 m. N.N.W. of Annapolis.

Union Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Fulton co., 40 m. N.W. of Albany.

Union Mills, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Erie co., 22 m. S.E. of Erie.

Union Mills, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fluvanna co., 75 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Union Pacific Railroad, a railway crossing the W. part of the N. American continent from Omaha City, Nebraska, to Ogden, a distance of 1,032 m., and by connecting lines forming a direct course of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This great work, commenced in 1863, was completed in May, 1869. The entire length of the road between Omaha and San Francisco, is 1,914 m. The obstacles presented during its construction were found to be less than had been anticipated, the gradients not exceeding 96½ feet per mile in the mountainous sections, and that only for short distances, while an altitude of over 8,000 feet is attained by gradual ascent. Omaha City, the starting-point E., is 760 feet above sea-level, while Cheyenne, 516 m. westward, is 5,921 feet, so that the total rise is 4,961 feet in 516 m., or an average of 96 feet per mile. Practically, the road from Omaha to Cheyenne is a straight line with gradients ruling below 30 feet, and averaging about 10 feet per mile. The highest point attained on this route is at Sherman Station, 8,235 feet above the sea. The only difficulty to be apprehended in the regular working of the line is from snow-drifts in the mountainous regions; so far, however, no impediment has arisen from this source, and ample protection is being secured against exposure to such drifts by the erection of immense snow-sheds. The traffic carried on by this railroad since its opening has been very considerable, and its importance as a commercial thoroughfare is daily becoming more realized.

Union Point, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Greene co., 48 m. N.E. of Milledgeville.

Unionport, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Jefferson co., 20 m. W. of Steubenville.

Union River, in *Maine*, flows into the Atlantic, opposite Mount Desert Island, from Hancock co.

Union Springs, in *Alabama*, a post-vill. and twp. of Bullock co., 40 m. S.E. of Montgomery; *pop.* (1870) 3,209.

Union Springs, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., 10 m. S.W. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Union Square, in *New York*, a post-village of Oswego co., 12 m. E. of Oswego.

Union Square, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 92 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Un'iontown, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Perry co., 60 m. S. of Tuscaloosa; *pop.* abt. 700.

Uniontown, in *California*, a village of El Dorado co., 8 m. N.W. of Placerville; *pop.* abt. 400.

Uniontown, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Delaware co., abt. 8 m. S. of Delhi.

Uniontown, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Union co., 244 m. S. of Louisville; *pop.* (1870), 2,899.

Uniontown, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., 40 m. N.W. of Baltimore; *pop.* abt. 450.

Uniontown, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Belmont co., 114 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 156.

—A village of Stark co., 132 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 300.

Uniontown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., about 45 m. S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* about 2,500.

Uniontown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lycoming co., 12 m. S. of Williamsport; *pop.* abt. 250.

Union Vale, in *New York*, a township of Dutchess co., 12 m. E. of Poughkeepsie; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Union Village, in *New York*, a village of Broome co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Binghamton.

—A village of Washington co., about 35 miles N.N.E. of Albany.

Union Village, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orange co., 46 m. S.E. of Montpelier.

Union Village, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Northumberland co., 88 m. E.N.E. of Richmond.

Un'ionville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford, co., abt. 14 m. W. of Hartford.

Unionville, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Monroe co., 55 m. N.W. of Milledgeville.

Unionville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Monroe co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Bloomington.

Unionville, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Appanoose co., abt. 120 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Unionville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., 67 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Unionville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Putnam co.

Unionville, in *Nevada*, a post-village, cap. of Humboldt co., abt. 165 m. N.E. of Carson City; *pop.* in 1863, abt. 900.

Unionville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Atlantic co., abt. 13 m. E.N.E. of May's Landing.

Un'ionville, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., abt. 120 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Unionville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Lake co., 184 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Unionville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., 6 m. W. of Bellefonte. — A post-village of Chester co., 35 m. S.W. of Philadelphia. — A village of Lehigh co., 9 m. S. of Allentown.

Unionville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Union co., 70 m. N.N.W. of Columbia.

Unionville, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Bedford co., 46 m. S.S.E. of Nashville.

Unionville Centre, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Union co., 25 m. N.W. of Columbus.

Union'olis, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Auglaize co., abt. 27 m. N.W. of Bellefontaine.

Uniov'uliate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having one ovule only.

Unip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *pario*, to bear.] Producing only one at a birth.

U'niped, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *pes, pedis*, a foot.] One-footed.

Uniper'sonal, *a.* Existing in a single person, as the Deity.

(*Gram.*) Used in one person only, particularly in the third person; as, a *unipersonal* verb.

Unip'licate, *a.* [From Lat. *unus*, and *plica*, fold.] Having, or consisting of, only one fold.

Unique, (*yu-neek'*,) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *unicus* — *unus*, one.] Single in kind or excellence; without like, match, or equal; sole; as, a *unique* edition of a book.

—*n.* A thing without a match, like, or counterpart; as, "The phœnix, the *unique* of birds." — *De Quincey.*

Unira'diated, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *radius*, ray.] One-rayed.

Unise'rial, *a.* With one row or series.

Unise'riate, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *series*, a row.] Possessing but one line or series.

Unisex'ual, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as DICLINOUS, *q. v.*

U'nison, *n.* [Fr. *unisson*, from Lat. *unus*, one, and *sonos*, sound.] Accordance; consonance; agreement; harmony; concord; union.

(*Mus.*) Perfect agreement or identity in pitch of two or more musical notes; a consonance of two sounds equal to each other in gravity or acuteness, i. e., sounding the same note. — Absence of harmony, as in a piece or passage for several instruments or voices all performing the same part. — *In unison*, together; in agreement or accordance; as, to sing *in unison* with another.

—*a.* Sounding alone; as, "Voice, choral, or *unison*." *Milton.*

(*Mus.*) Sounded as one; as, a *unison* passage in a musical score.

Unison, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudoun co., 16 m. S.W. of Leesburg.

Unisonance, (*-nis'o-nans,*) *n.* Coincidence of sounds.

Unis'onant, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, and *sonans*, from *sono*, to sound.] Being in unison; having a coincident degree of gravity or acuteness.

Unis'onous, *a.* Being in unison or accordance.

U'nit, *n.* [Fr. *unité*; Lat. *unitas*, oneness, from *unus*, one.] One, or the least whole number, represented by the figure 1. — A single thing or person.

(*Math.*) A magnitude or number considered as a whole; — otherwise called *interval unit.*

Abstract unit. (*Arith.*) The unit of numeration; the discrete number expressed by 1, as distinguished from a *concrete* or *denominate* unit. — *Duodecimal unit*, a unit in the scale of numbers adding or reducing by twelves. — *Fractional unit*, the unit of a fraction; as, for example, ¼ is the *unit* of the fraction ¾. — *Unit of measure*, the quantity of the same kind with which a quantity is compared; thus the unit of measure of lines is a line of known or assumed length, as one inch, one yard, &c. (*Davies & Peck.*) — *Unit of power*, in steam-engines, a horse-power, or the power required to raise 33,000 lbs. per foot per minute. — *Unit of work.* (*Mech.*) The measure of any amount of work, calculated by a pressure of 1 lb. per foot, the pressure acting in the direction in which the space is described.

Unit'able, *a.* That may be united by growth or other means.

Unitarian, *n.* In philosophy, science, &c., one who opposes *dualism.* — A monotheist. — *Fleming.* (a.)

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to Unitarians, or to their doctrines; as, *Unitarian* worship. — Pertaining or relating to a system of philosophy, science, &c., which is opposed to *dualism.*

Unita'rianism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The doctrine of Unitarians, who deny the divinity of Christ.

Unita'rianize, *v. a.* To conform, or cause to conform, to Unitarian views in theology.

Unita'rians, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of religionists who believe in the existence of only one great and supreme Being, possessed of the glory and attributes of divinity, as opposed to the *Trinitarians*, or those who hold that there are three persons in the Godhead. The *U.* differ greatly in the opinions which they hold regarding the nature of Christ. Some believe him to be the greatest of all created beings, endowed with great power and dignity, and existing before all worlds; others consider him to have had no existence previous to his birth on this earth, and to have been simply a man approved of God by miracles and wonders and signs, which God did in him. His mission, they generally consider, was to introduce a new moral dispensation, and his death they look upon, not as a sacrifice or atonement for sin, but as a martyrdom in defence of truth. They thus deny the necessity of an atonement, relying through obedience upon the mercy of God alone for salvation. Many of the modern *U.* hold that all mankind will be ultimately saved. Sabellius, in the 3d, and Arius in the 4th cent., held and propagated Unitarian notions. In the 16th century again, Faustus Socinus was very successful in diffusing similar doctrines; and in 1553, Servetus was burned by the instigation or consent of Calvin, for holding such views. In England, in the 16th and 17th centuries, similar sentiments prevailed, and in the beginning of the 18th many of the Presbyterian ministers embraced these opinions. In a short time their congregations generally adopted the same views, and thus many of the old Presbyterian chapels and endowments have become the property of Unitarians. Unitarianism in this country is substantially indigenous. After 1740, Arian views of the person of Christ were pretty widely diffused among the New England clergy; and in 1787 took place the first secession from the Episcopal Church, on the ground that those parts of the liturgy which imply a belief in the Trinity could not be any longer employed. From the first, the New England churches were remarkably free from the restraints of tests and creeds, and were thus prepared for the adoption of a liberal theology. By imperceptible degrees, many of them glided into Unitarianism; but it was not until about 1815 that the name began to be much used. At that time, the influence of Dr. Channing was thrown into the scale; and since then, Massachusetts, and particularly Boston, has been the stronghold of Unitarianism in America. Their form of government is essentially congregational, each congregation ruling itself, without regard to courts or synods. Since 1865, however, the churches have been brought into closer relations by means of national conferences. The denomination has now about 400 societies and 450 ministers in the States, two Divinity schools (one at Cambridge and the other at Meadville, Pa.), a college at Yellow Springs, Ohio, beside a preponderating social, intellectual, and moral influence over Harvard; two weekly religious papers, two monthly magazines, a publishing house in Boston, which issues abt. 20,000 vols. of books a year; a leading interest in many charities and philanthropic associations; and it supports a number of home missionaries, and has two in India. But it has not confined its labors within its own lines, and its people generally feel little denominational zeal, but are rather proud of showing their interest in other denominations, and still more in objects of public concern and human welfare. It is this, in connection with the literature and high culture of the body, which has given it an interest which does not attach to its numbers.

U'nitary, *a.* Of the nature of a unit; characterized by a unit or units; single; not double.

Unite', *v. a.* [Fr. *unir*; It. *unire*, from Low Lat. *unio, unitus*, from *unus*, one.] To join into one; to combine; to connect, as two things to form a whole; to attach; to make to adhere; as, to *unite* bricks by mortar. — To join in affection, fellowship, or interest; to conjoin; to associate; to cause to agree; to make uniform; to make to adhere; to connect by any moral or legal tie, as families by marriage, nations by treaty, states by confederation, men by consonance of opinions, &c.

—*v. n.* To become a unit or one; to be consolidated; to coalesce; to grow together; to combine by adhesion or mixture; as, the lips of a wound *unite* in healing. — To act in concert; to concur; to join in an act; as, "*United* we stand — divided we fall." — *Morris.*

Unit'ed, *p. a.* Joined; attached; connected; allied.

United Brethren, *n. pl.* Same as MORAVIANS, *q. v.*

United Brethren in Christ, a Protestant Church, having no ecclesiastical connection with the Moravians, with whom they are frequently confounded. They arose among the Germans in Pennsylvania about 1760. They have but one grade of ministers, are Armenian in theology, and supply their churches with preaching on the itinerant plan. They have quarterly, annual, and general conferences. The highest ecclesiastical body is the General Conference, which meets every 4 years, and is composed of delegates from the conference districts elected by ballot, every member of the Church being entitled to vote. No adhering member of any secret combination, and no manufacturer, seller, or drinker of intoxicating liquors, can be a member of the Church. They regard a change of heart as an indispensable condition of membership. Baptism is administered by either sprinkling, pouring, or immersion, each member being permitted to exercise his own judgment in regard to the mode; infants are baptized when it is desired. Open communion at the Lord's table is practised. Until about 1829 the *U. B. in C.* confined their labors almost exclusively to persons speaking the German language; but at present by far the greater number of the communicants speak English. They have churches in the Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States, in most of the territories, and in Canada. (*New Am. Cyclop.*) In 1869 the Church had 38 annual conferences, 3,663 societies, 864 itinerant and 783 local preachers, and 108,122 members. They had 7 colleges or universities, 4 seminaries, 2,268 Sunday-schools, with 16,057 teachers, and 106,202 scholars. The Church has 5 bishops.

United Provinces. See HOLLAND.

Unit'edly, *adv.* With union or joint efforts; jointly; combinedly.

United States of America, (THE,) a republic of N. America, occupying the entire width of the central portion of the continent, between Lat. 24° 30′ and 49° N., and between Lon. 66° 50′ and 124° 30′ W. It is bounded N. by New Brunswick, the River St. Lawrence, and the whole system of lakes separating it from Canada; S. by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico; E. by the Atlantic, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Its greatest

breadth, from Cape Cod on the Atlantic to the Pacific near the parallel of Lat. 42°, is about 2,000 m., and its greatest length, from Madawaska in Maine to Key West in Florida, is about 1,600 m.; — its mean length being about 2,400 m., and its mean breadth about 1,500. The area of this vast and powerful country, according to calculations made after the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1867, is 3,057,407 sq. m., or 1,956,740,480 acres; or, if we include Alaska (which for any other purpose is left aside in this article, as constituting a separate territory), 3,634,707 sq. m., or 2,326,270,080 acres; — being only 135,203 sq. m. less than the entire of the European continent. The Republic is politically divided into 37 States and 11 Territories, two of which, namely, the Indian and Alaska, are not yet constituted. The following table gives the population of the States and Territories in 1860 and 1870, and the quantity of public land — by acres — unappropriated up to June 30, 1869. The States marked with a star (*) are the 13 States which, from 1787 to 1790, adopted the Federal Constitution:

States.	Pop. 1860.	Pop. 1870.	Public lands (acres). June 30, 1869.
Alabama	961,201	996,988	6,581,305.40
Arkansas	435,450	483,179	11,377,944.78
California	379,994	560,285	101,403,599.00
Connecticut*	460,147	537,418	.....
Delaware*	112,216	125,015	.....
Florida	140,424	187,756	17,349,167.32
Georgia*	1,057,286	1,200,609	.....
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,638	332.73
Indiana	1,350,428	1,673,046	1,920.03
Iowa	674,913	1,191,802	1,978,081.41
Kansas	107,206	362,872	42,484,271.85
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,001	.....
Louisiana	708,002	732,731	6,519,798.87
Maine	628,279	626,463	.....
Maryland*	687,049	780,806	.....
Massachusetts*	1,231,066	1,457,351	.....
Michigan	749,113	1,184,296	4,162,330.61
Minnesota	172,023	435,511	34,732,032.05
Mississippi	791,305	834,170	4,749,259.07
Missouri	1,182,012	1,715,000	1,181,129.30
Nebraska	28,841	123,000	40,941,792.46
Nevada	6,857	42,491	67,081,496.10
New Hampshire*	326,073	318,300	.....
New Jersey*	672,035	905,791	.....
New York*	3,880,735	4,364,411	.....
North Carolina*	992,622	1,069,644	.....
Ohio	2,339,511	2,662,214	.....
Oregon	52,465	90,922	51,737,739.25
Pennsylvania*	2,906,215	3,515,993	.....
Rhode Island*	174,620	217,356	.....
South Carolina*	703,708	728,000	.....
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,257,983	.....
Texas	601,215	797,500	.....
Vermont	315,098	330,552	.....
Virginia*	1,219,630	1,224,830	.....
West Virginia	376,688	445,616	.....
Wisconsin	775,881	1,055,167	8,694,316.80
Total	31,183,744	38,095,680	.....
Dist. of Columbia	75,080	131,706	.....
Territories.			
Alaska	.....	.....	369,529,600.00
Arizona	.....	9,658	68,855,899.00
Colorado	34,277	39,706	62,788,654.00
Dakota	4,837	14,181	90,890,000.90
Idaho	.....	14,998	52,135,828.80
Indian	.....	.....	14,154,240.00
Montana	.....	20,594	86,887,316.00
New Mexico	93,516	91,852	70,701,558.00
Utah	40,273	86,786	48,820,427.29
Washington	11,594	23,901	41,377,123.96
Wyoming	.....	9,118	59,164,787.89
Total U. States	31,443,321	38,538,180	1,396,280,163.94

The entire territory belonging to the *U. S.* is divided into four great regions: 1st, the Atlantic slope; 2d, the vast basin of the Mississippi and Missouri; 3d, the country between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada; and 4th, the Pacific slope. These divisions are formed by three mountain ranges, the Appalachian chain towards the E., the Rocky Mountains in the centre, and tha Sierra Nevada on the W. The Appalachian or Alleghany chain is more remarkable for length than height. It extends from the State of Mississippi, N.E. through the States of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, N. Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont, for about 1,200 m., at a variable distance of from 70 to 300 m. from the Atlantic, and consists of several parallel ranges of an average aggregate breadth of about 100 m. The mean height of the Alleghanies is not more than from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, about half of which consists of the elevation of the mountains above the adjacent plains, and the rest of the elevation of the latter above the sea. The White Mountains, in New Hampshire, which belong to this chain, reach a height of 6,226 feet. The Black Mountain, in North Carolina, rises 6,732 ft. above the sea; and other summits reach 6,000 feet and upwards. The Rocky Mountains are a prolongation of the great Mexican cordillera. Their average height may be about 8,500 ft. above the ocean, but some of their summits attain to from 12,000 to nearly 15,000 ft. About 10° or 12° W. from the Rocky Mountains is the great coast-chain of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy Mountains, which exteods, under different names and with different altitudes, from the peninsula of California to Alaska. It is of still greater elevation than the Rocky Mountains; some of its passes (within the *U. S.*) being about 9,000 ft., and some of its summits 16,000 ft. above the level of the sea. The region between these two vast mountain ranges comprises the E. and most extensive and sterile portion of Oregon and Washington Territory; the great inland basin of Upper California, elevated from 4,000 to 5,000 ft. above the Pacific; and the country drained by the great river the Colorado and its affluents. W. of the Sierra is the Pacific slope. The country extending from the Atlantic nearly to the E. bank of the Mississippi was, in its native state, almost covered by a continuous forest; and a great part of it still remains in the same primitive condition. The portion of the basin of the Mississippi and Missouri, on their right bank, is by far the most extensive. It comprises: 1st, a tract of low, flat, alluvial, and well-wooded land, lying along the rivers, and stretching inwards from 100 to 200 m. or more; and 2d, the prairie and wild region, extending from that last mentioned, by a pretty equal ascent, to the Rocky Mountains. The prairies are of immense extent; but they are not, as is commonly supposed, level. Their surface, on the contrary, is rolling or billowy, sometimes swelling into very considerable heights. They are covered with long rank grass, being interspersed in Texas and the S. States with clumps of magnolia, tulip, and cotton trees, and in the N. States, with oak and black walnut. The prairies gradually diminish in beauty and verdure as they stretch towards the W., and become more elevated, till at length they imperceptibly unite with, and lose themselves in, a barren zone or belt skirting the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The Pacific slope, comprising the country W. of the Sierra Nevada, includes maritime California, and the best and most fertile portions of Oregon and Washington Territory. Like the Atlantic coast, it is, for the most part, heavily timbered. — *Rivers.* The rivers of the *U. S.* are of prodigious magnitude and importance. Of those flowing S. and E. the principal are the Mississippi and Missouri, which with their tributaries, the Ohio, Arkansas, and Red River, give to the interior of the *U. S.* an extent of inland navigation, and a facility of communication, unequalled, perhaps, and certainly not surpassed, in any other continent. The Alabama and Appalachicola flow, like the Mississippi, into the Gulf of Mexico; the Savannah, Roanoke, Potomac, Susquehanna, Delaware, Hudson, Connecticut, and Penobscot, into the Atlantic; and the Oswego, Cuyahoga, and Maumee, into the great lakes of the St. Lawrence basin. Of the rivers which have their sources W. of the ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and their embonchure in the Pacific, or in some of its arms, the principal are the Columbia, which falls into the Pacific; the San Joaquin and Sacramento, which fall into the great bay of San Francisco; and the Colorado, which, with its tributaries, after draining a vast extent of country, falls into the Gulf of California. Next to the great lakes, in the basin of the St. Lawrence, the largest lake within the limits of the *U. S.* is the Great Salt Lake, in Utah Territory. Lake Champlain, between New York and Vermont, is also of considerable dimensions. Numerous small lakes occur in New York, Maine, and especially in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The coast of the Atlantic is indented by many noble bays, as those of Passamaquoddy, Massachusetts, Delaware, and Chesapeake; and several extensive and sheltered inlets are formed by the islands off the coast, the principal of which are Long Island Sound, near New York, and Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, in N. Carolina. The coast of the Gulf of Mexico has also many valuable inlets and back waters, and there are some, though fewer, on the shores of the great lakes. The great bay of San Francisco, in California, on the Pacific, is one of the finest basins anywhere to be met with. Altogether, the *U. S.* is furnished with some of the best harbors in the world. — *Climate.* In a country extending through 24 degrees of lat., and nearly 60 of lon., the climate must, of necessity, vary considerably. In the N., along the British frontier, the winter is very severe; during this season the snow is sufficiently abundant in the New England States to admit of the use of sledges, and the ice on the rivers strong enough to bear the passage of horses and wagons. In the summer, on the contrary, the heat is proportionately oppressive. As far S. as New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, the thermometer falls in winter below zero; rising, in summer, to nearly 100° Fahr. The climate of the Atlantic coast between Lat. 41° and 45° is colder in winter, and warmer in summer by nearly 10°, than the parts of Europe under the same parallels; and even at New Orleans, where the summer heats are intense, a winter seldom passes without frost. Snow, however, rarely falls further S. than Lat. 30°, nor is it often seen S. of the Potomac river, except on mountains. The mean annual temperature of Albany is about 49° Fahr.; of New York and Cincinnati, nearly 51°; of Philadelphia, 54°; of Natchez, 65°, and of Cantonment Brooke, in Florida, 72°. The prevalent winds are from the N.W., S.W., and S.E. The first is by far the driest and coldest, and predominates in winter; the second prevails throughout the basin of the Mississippi for most part of the year, except during about 2 months of the winter season. The N.E. wind brings moisture, particularly in the N. part of the Union. The temperature in the country along the Pacific is a good deal higher than along the corresponding latitudes on the E. coast. The year is there divided into two seasons: the *wet*, extending from April to November; and the *dry*. In the former, the rains are frequent and heavy. In the S. parts of the coast the dry season commences sooner and continues longer than in those more to the N. — *Vegetable prod.* The forests of the E. section of this great territory comprise 140 different kinds of trees, of which about 80 attain the height of 60 feet and upwards. Among them are numerous species of oak, ash, pine, the hickory and tulip tree, American cypress, the plane, and several kinds of magnolia and walnut. Apples, pears, cherries, and plums flourish in the N.; peaches, melons, and grapes, in the Middle States; and pine-apples, pomegranates, figs, almonds, and oranges, in the S. Maize is grown from Maine to Louisiana, and wheat throughout the Union; tobacco, as far N. as about Lat. 40°, and in the W. States S. of Ohio. Cotton is not much raised N. of 37°, though it grows to 39°. Rice is cultivated in S. Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, and as far N. as St. Louis, in Missouri. The sugar-cane grows as high as 34°, but does not thoroughly succeed beyond 31° 30'. The vine and mulberry-tree grow in various parts of the Union; oats, rye, barley, in all the N., and the mountainous parts of the S. States; and hemp, flax, and hops, in the W. and Middle States. — *Zoöl.* The animal kingdom comprises the buffalo and the musk-ox. The former, though its numbers have of late years been greatly reduced, is still found, in the boundless prairies far W. of the Mississippi, in very large herds. Among the other quadrupeds are the moose, or American elk, the prong-horned antelope, the Virginian deer, cougar, black and grizzly bears, American fox, (*Vulpes fulvus,*) raccoon, opossum, beaver, skunk, and glutton. Among the birds are the white-headed eagle, several vultures, and a great many birds common to the whole world, though few of the wading species resemble those of Europe. The alligator is a native of the S. States, but does not occur N. of the Carolinas and the Red River. Cod, mackerel, and salmon abound on the shores; and shell-fish are particularly abundant in the rivers of the Mississippi basin. — *Geol. and Min.* The White Mountains consist of granite, which is also very prevalent in the greater part of New Hampshire and Maine. The Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada consist principally of granite intermixed with volcanic matter. Sienite, porphyry, and greenstone occur in the N.W. part of the Appalachian chain; gneiss forms the upper regions in New York and New Jersey; most of the mountain summits S. of the Juniata river consist of siliclous sandstone; and talcose mica, chlorite, and other slates, with crystalline limestone and serpentine, lie along the W. side of the primary belt, in the middle and S. parts of the Union. Blue-limestone, red-sandstone, shales, anthracite, coal-measures, and other transition formations, flank these rocks in many places. Secondary strata occupy by far the largest portions of the *U. S.*; but no strata corresponding in date with the new red-sandstone or oölitic groups of Europe appear to be present. Tertiary formations, many of which abound with fossil remains, have been found in many parts of the Atlantic slope, in Alabama, and in the S. part of the Mississippi basin; but they seem to be almost exclusively confined to these regions. The most extensive and remarkable alluvial tract is that around the mouth of the Mississippi. If we except a few small isolated fields, all the bituminous coal in the *U. S.* lies W. of the Appalachian chain, where a vast series of coal-beds stretch from the mountains W. through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and parts of Kentucky and Alabama, into the State of Missouri, and even as far as 200 m. beyond the Mississippi. Anthracite coal, or that best suited for fuel, lies at the N. extremity of this great field, in Pennsylvania, and in the W. of Virginia, the E. of Ohio and Illinois. The beds of Pennsylvania likewise contain immense and apparently inexhaustible stores of mineral oil, or petroleum, which gushes forth in streams wherever it finds an outlet. Numerous salt-springs exist in New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the W. States. Iron is distributed most abundantly through the coal-measures in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, and Tennessee, where the ore contains from 25 to 33 per cent. of metal. It also abounds in the N.W. States, and in one part of Vermont yields 78 per cent. of iron. A large proportion of the ore found in this part of the Union is magnetic. Lead is next in importance; it is found in various places, especially in Missouri, Wisconsin, and Illinois. In some parts of Wisconsin the lead ore is so very rich as to yield from 60 to 70 per cent. of lead. Copper has been found in large deposits in Michigan, in the peninsula which stretches into Lake Superior. Iolmense sheets or walls of native copper occur in some of the mines in this district; and it is a curious fact, that, though only recently re-discovered, they had evidently been opened and wrought, at a remote period, by the Indians. Gold has been found in small quantities in certain parts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee, and on a large scale in the States and Territories W. of the Rocky Mountains. Quicksilver, copper, zinc, manganese, with lime and building-stone, constitute the other chief mineral products. — *Agriculture.* See this word in its alphabetical order, and the section relating to it in each State. — *Manufactures and Commerce.* Protected by duties on foreign importations, manufactures have had, during the last few years, considerable development. The principal are hollow-ware, rolled iron, steam-engines and machinery, carriages, agricultural implements, cotton and woollen goods, silks, leather, boots and shoes, harness, &c., India-rubber goods, paper, oil-cloth, &c. The chief manufacturing States are Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, and Illinois. The commerce of the republic is commensurate with the wealth and activity of its inhabitants, though not yet with the immense area of the country. The following table exhibits a summary view of the imports, and domestic and foreign exports, during the year 1870:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports, 1870. Domestic.	Foreign.
Great Britain	$155,943,872	$267,499,781	$11,665,085
Canada, and other British N. American possessions	41,089,801	22,570,439	4,278,885
British W. Indies, including Brit. Guiana and Honduras	6,572,555	6,166,153	113,474
Brit. E. Indies and Australia	10,329,798	3,659,062	51,161
Brit. possessions in the Mediterranean and Africa	1,884,605	5,121,611	328,373
France	48,087,410	53,337,279	1,497,330
French possessions in America	467,989	1,117,060	50,180
French possessions in Africa	200,929	354,097	23,570
Spain	5,638,345	9,749,545	32,858
Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish possessions	68,925,350	10,157,840	4,432,064
North German Union (now Germanic Empire)	27,397,958	41,541,761	1,206,093
Holland	1,344,922	8,115,621	284,014
Dutch West Indies	731,973	937,265	33,672
Dutch East Indies	2,550,692	155,972	2,664
Denmark, and Dan. W. Indies	928,870	1,405,455	82,944
Russia, and Russ. possessions	1,581,637	4,180,639	13,721
Austria	371,409	1,185,380	23,917
Portugal	303,997	1,528,056	37,907
Portuguese possessions	42,477	198,496	2,320
Sweden and Norway, and Sw. W. Indies	1,180,741	105,532	.....
Belgium	3,141,074	6,579,820	475,814
Italy	6,641,664	5,344,912	129,741
Greece	80,001	.....	.....
Turkey	678,718	2,565,289	13,025
Mexico	13,099,031	4,556,441	1,318,955
Central American states	2,772,985	2,404,271	81,749
Hayti and San Domingo	979,655	2,617,633	183,700
United States of Colombia	5,006,190	4,612,861	178,759
Brazil, Argentine Republic, and Uruguay	33,221,028	9,131,063	365,457
Peru and Chili	3,331,515	5,835,306	203,688
Sandwich Islands	1,144,248	804,371	64,045
China and Japan	18,811,852	7,336,828	3,232,952
All other countries	1,094,896	1,216,104	19,691
Total	$462,787,587	$499,092,143	$30,427,159

The principal articles entering into the above summary were:—*Imports.* Gold and silver (coin and bullion), $11,147,315; guano, $1,415,519; hemp, $7,393,299; hides and skins, $14,402,339; india-rubber and gutta-percha, $4,195,701; indigo, $1,203,664; iron (bar, rod, sheet, hoop, &c.), $4,479,524; iron (pig), $2,569,280; iron (railroad), $9,669,571; iron (chains, anchors, hardware), $4,760,944; lead in pigs and bars, $3,644,404; leather and dressed skins, $5,728,028; leather and skin gloves, $3,406,066; linseed and flaxseed, $4,141,304; precious stones, $1,797,235; fish (dried, pickled, &c.), $2,316,453; bags, $3,139,024; silk (raw), $3,017,958; silk (manufactured), $23,870,142; steel, $8,903,727; spirits and wines, $7,587,676; sugars and molasses, $09,827,884; tea, $13,863,273; tin, and tin-plates, $9,651,088; tobacco and cigars, $1,181,736; boards, planks, timber, &c., $9,082,077; wool (unmanufactured), $6,743,350; wool (carpets), $3,940,707; wool (worsted and dressed goods), $15,447,900; wool (other manufactures), $14,660,403. —*Exports.* Agricultural implements, $1,068,476; animals of all kinds, $1,045,039; Indian corn, $1,287,575; Indian cornmeal, $935,678; rye, oats, and other grain and pulse, $1,067,356; wheat, $47,171,229; wheat flour, $21,169,593; coal, $1,306,358; copper and brass (manufactured), $1,212,243; cotton (unmanufactured), $227,027,634; cotton (manufactured), $3,787,282; drugs, medicines, and chemicals, $1,357,825; dye-stuffs, $1,202,636; fire-arms, $5,015,732; furs and fur-skins; $1,941,137; gold (bullion and coin), $28,580,609; silver (bullion and coin) $15,303,193; hops, $2,515,734; iron, and manufactures of, $2,772,305; locomotives, fire-engines, &c., $2,350,872; lumber (shingles and timber, shooks, &c.), $11,398,407; household furniture, $1,245,386; other manufactures of wood, $1,090,545; naval stores, $1,920,085; oil-cake, $3,419,288; oil (coal and petroleum), $32,101,485; oil (whale and fish), $1,022,710; bacon and hams, $6,123,113; beef, $1,919,778; cheese, $8,881,934; fish (salted) $1,245,793; lard, $5,933,397; meats (prepared), $3,253,137; sewing-machines, $2,233,326; tallow, $3,814,861; tobacco (manufactures of) $1,604,805; tobacco (manufactured leaf) $21,100,420; turpentine (spirits of) $1,357,302. — *Railroads.* (See this word.) — *Government.* The several States of the Union, so far as their internal affairs are concerned, are sovereign and independent, while for the common interests of all, they delegate a portion of their powers to a central government, whose edicts and laws, so long as they are not in conflict with the Constitution (see CONSTITUTION), are paramount to State authority. The government consists of three branches, the legislative, executive, and judicial. The executive power is vested in a president (see PRESIDENT, and ELECTOR). The national legislature consists of a Congress, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives (see CONGRESS). The judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, with 1 chief-justice and 8 assistant-justices, appointed by the President for life, and district judges in each district. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the *U. S.*; causes affecting ambassadors and consuls, of admiralty and jurisdiction; controversies to which the *U. S.* is a party, or as between a State and the citizens of another State, citizens of different States, or citizens and foreign States. It has *original* jurisdiction in States cases, or those affecting ambassadors or consuls — in others *appellate*. A person may be tried for treason, both against the Federal government, and against the State of which he is a citizen. The President can reprieve or pardon a person condemned by a Federal court; but has no power to interfere with the judgments of State tribunals. Besides the Supreme Court, there are CIRCUIT COURTS, DISTRICT COURTS, and a COURT OF CLAIMS, *q. v.*; all the other courts are established by the authorities of the several States, and their organization differs according to the State laws. — *Education and Religion.* Public instruction is nowhere more extensively diffused than in the Union; and the education in the common schools is of

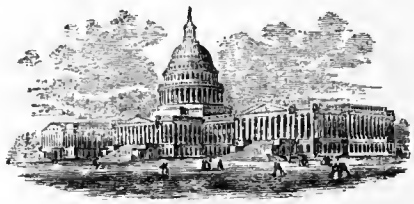

Fig. 2551. — THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

the best description. The attention paid to the education of the people, and the liberal provision made to insure that grand object, is most creditable to American legislation. Almost everywhere the primary schools are supported by a property tax, and almost all the States have school funds in addition, the income of which is distributed among the towns in proportion to the number of pupils educated. The Press is very active, and in no country, perhaps, are periodical publications (which number above 4,000) so widely circulated. Religion is free from any interference of either the Federal or State government, and all denominations exist in entire freedom upon the voluntary principle. Under the heads of the respective States will be found religious and educational statistics; and also an account of the benevolent, literary, and scientific institutions of the *U. S.*, which are generally State institutions. The exceptions are the Smithsonian Institute (*q. v.*), American Association for the Advancement of Science, and military and naval academies and hospitals. — *Army.* Relying upon volunteers in case of emergency, the policy of the country has ever been contrary to the maintenance of a strong military force in time of peace. The national army, under the command of the President,

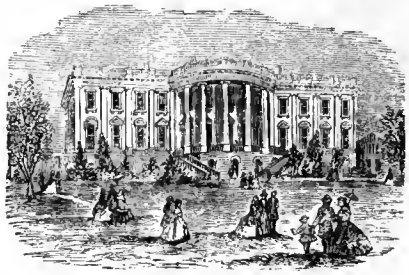

Fig. 2552. — THE WHITE HOUSE, (Washington.)

consisted, in 1790, of 1,260 men. In 1861, its numbers were 14,000, and those who took part with the Confederates, or were disbanded in the Confederate States, reduced the number to about 5,000. April 15, 1861, 75,000 volunteers were called out; May 4, 64,000; July and Dec. 1861, 500,000; July 1, 1862, 300,000; August 4, 1862, 300,000; summer of 1863, 300,000; Feb. 1, 1864, 500,000; — total, 2,039,748. This vast army was raised by volunteering, by enlistment in the regular army, and by drafts or conscriptions; but the greater part by bounties of $300 to $1,000 to each volunteer. The negro troops recruited in the seceded or slave States, in Oct., 1863, numbered 38,707, and increased in numbers to the end of the war. The regular army, on Nov. 10, 1870, consisted of 2,488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men, divided as follows: — 10 regiments of cavalry, 9,892; 5 regiments of artillery, 4,300; 25 regiments of infantry, 16,968; total troops of the line, 31,178. In addition to which there are 5 companies of engineering troops, 560; permanent recruiting parties and recruits, 1,629; enlisted men for ordnance, 706; West Point detachment, 261 signal detachment, 32; hospital stewards, 333; ordnance sergeants, 121 = 3,692. The above figures are taken from the annual report of General Sherman; but since that time, and under the Act of Congress of July 15, 1870, the army will have been reduced to the limit of 30,000 men, the term fixed for this reduction being the 1st of July, 1871. There are numerous arsenals and manufactories of arms at Springfield, Mass.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Pa., &c. The Military Academy at West Point, New York, educates cadets, nominated from each State by members of Congress, and appointed by the President, who receive commissions as officers in the army. — *Navy.* Since the end of the civil war the *U. S.* navy has been considerably reduced. On June 30, 1870, it consisted of the following vessels, manned by about 12,000 seamen:

	Vessels.	Guns.	Tonnage.
Iron-clads	50	130	38,164
Screw-steamers	86	880	93,796
Paddle-wheel steamers	17	67	11,325
Ships of the line	5	31	13,300
Frigates	6	142	9,090
Sloops	12	149	9,106
Store-ships	6	17	3,234
Total	182	1,416	178,015

Receipts and Expenditures. From its organization, on March 4, 1789, to Jan. 20, 1870, the total net receipts and expenditures of the government were as follows.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$2,774,990,382 66
Internal Revenue	1,488,722,307.70
Direct tax	26,659,317.05
Public lands	189,324,825.40
Miscellaneous	198,373,498.58
Dividends	9,720,136.29
Premiums	159,118,950.34
Interest	485,224.45
Total net receipts	$4,847,394,642.47
Gross amounts from loans and Treasury notes	6,825,772,517.91
Total	$11,673,167,160.38

EXPENDITURES.

Army	$3,926,888,822.61
Navy	816,220,316.16
Indians	122,616,573.33
Pensions	221,153,156.32
Miscellaneous	858,154,938.33
Premiums	43,096,939.63
Interest	1,046,829,786.17
Total net ordinary expenditures	$7,034,958,326.55
Gross expenditures for resumption of loans and Treasury notes	4,457,930,869.86
Total	$11,492,889,196.41
Appraised balance with the Treasury on June 30, 1870	$180,277,963.97
From this apparent balance must be deducted the following unavailable items:	
In hands of depositaries credited to the Treasury	2,678,847.46
Deposited with the States	28,101,644.91
Total	$30,775,492.37
Leaving the actual net available balance in the Treasury, on June 30, 1870	$149,502,471.60

Estimated receipts and expenditures, based upon existing laws, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Customs	$185,000,000.00
Internal Revenue	175,000,000.00
Lands	5,000,000.00
Miscellaneous sources	28,000,000.00
Total	393,000,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

Civil service and miscellaneous	$60,000,000.00	
Pensions and Indians	36,000,000 00	
War Department	50,000,000.00	
Navy Department	18,000,000.00	
Interest on the public debt	127,000,000.00	
Total		$291,000,000.00
Estimated receipts in excess of expenditures		$102,000,000.00

National Debt. On January 1, 1871, the Secretary of the Treasury gave the statement of the public debt of the U. S. as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin:		
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,720,775,400.00	
Bonds at 5 per cent	214,567,300.00	
		$1,935,342,700.00
Debt bearing interest in lawful money:		
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	678,362.41	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000.00	
Certificates at 3 per cent	43,550,000.00	
		$58,228,362.41
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		7,315,822.26
Debt bearing no interest:		
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$56,101,086.00	
Fractional currency	36,995,089.38	
Coin certificates	26,149,000.00	
		422,245,175.38
Interest		47,022,306.14
		$2,470,154,366.19
Cash in Treasury; coin	107,802,280.95	
currency	30,284,291.49	
		138,086,572.44
Total debt, less cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1871		$2,332,067,793.75

Hist. The settlements and early history of the various colonies which now constitute this Republic will be found under the head of the different States and Territories. (See also AMERICA.) The first effort at a union of the colonies was in 1643, when the settlements in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut formed a confederacy for mutual defence against the French, Dutch, and Indians, under the title of *The United Colonies of New England.* They experienced the benefits of united action in 1754, when an English grant of lands to the Ohio Company brought on the French and Indian war. George Washington was sent on his first expedition, to remonstrate with the French authorities; and the colonies being advised to unite for general defence, a plan for a general government of all the English colonies was drawn up by Benjamin Franklin; but it was rejected by both the colonies and the British government — by the colonies, who wished to preserve their separate independence, and by the crown from a jealousy of their united strength. The colonists, however, took an active part in the war. Under Major

Washington, they joined General Braddock in his unfortunate expedition against Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg; and they powerfully aided in the reduction of Louisburg, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Niagara. In 1761, the enforcement of the Navigation Act against illegal traders, by general search-warrants, caused a strong excitement against the English government, especially in Boston. In 1765, the passing of an act of parliament for collecting a colonial revenue by stamps caused general indignation, and led to riots. In 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed; but in 1767, duties were levied on glass, paper, printers' colors, and tea. This renewed attempt met with a general resistance, and cargoes of tea were thrown into the harbor of Boston. To punish this measure, Parliament passed the Boston Port Bill, 1774, by which the chief town of New England was no longer a port of entry, and its trade transferred to Salem. To enforce the act of the govt., a fleet conveying 10,000 troops was sent from England, while the colonists prepared to resist the unconstitutional assumptions of the mother country. The first encounter took place at Lexington, April 19, 1775. A congress of the colonies assembled at Philadelphia, which resolved to raise an army of 20,000 men, and appointed George Washington commander-in-chief. June 17, Bunker Hill, in Charleston, near Boston, where 1,500 Americans had hastily intrenched themselves, was taken by assault by the British troops, but with so heavy a loss (1,054) that the defeat had for the Provincials the moral effect of a victory. After a winter of great privations, the British were compelled to evacuate Boston, carrying away in their fleet to Halifax 1,500 loyal families. The British government now put forth a strong effort to reduce the colonies to submission. An army of 55,000 men, including 17,000 German auxiliaries ("Hessians"), was sent, under the command of Sir William Howe, to put down this "wicked rebellion." On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered a resolution in Congress, declaring that "the united colonies are, and ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This resolution, after an earnest debate, was adopted by the votes of 9 out of 13 colonies. A committee, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robt. R. Livingston, was instructed to prepare a declaration in accordance with the above resolution; and on the 4th of July, 1776, the *Declaration of Independence* (q. v.) received the assent of the delegates of the colonies, which thus dissolved their allegiance to the British crown, and declared themselves free and independent States, under the general title of the *Thirteen United States of America*. The first campaign of the war was disastrous for the Americans, and for the moment the prospects of the cause of freedom looked gloomy. But in the midst of the general despondency, Washington, sustained by the firmness of Congress, maintained his fortitude and confidence in final success. Carefully watching the opportunity to retrieve the credit of the American army, he defeated the British forces at Trenton, Dec. 25, 1776; and his exploits in the following campaigns revived the spirit of the nation, and confounded and dismayed the enemy. In 1780, England sent an additional force of 35,000 troops, and a strong effort was made to subjugate the Carolinas, where the war became of a bitter partisan character, and was conducted with spirit by Sumter, Marion, and other Southern chieftains. Lord Cornwallis, with a large army, marched from Charleston, through North Carolina, and arrived in Virginia, where he was confronted by Lafayette, Wayne, and Steuben. In the meantime, Admiral de Terney had arrived upon the coast with a powerful French fleet, and 6,000 soldiers of the élite of the French army, under Count de Rochambeau. Cornwallis was obliged to fortify himself at Yorktown, blockaded by the fleet of Count de Grasse, and besieged by the allied army of French and Americans, waiting for Sir Henry Clinton to send him relief from New York. October 19, 1781, he was compelled to surrender his army of 7,000 men—an event which produced such a change of feeling in England as to cause the resignation of the ministry, and the dispatch of General Sir Guy Carleton to New York with an offer of terms of peace. The preliminaries were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782; and on September 3, 1783, peace was concluded between England and France, Holland, and America. The independence of each of the several States was acknowledged, with a liberal settlement of territorial boundaries. In April, a cessation of hostilities had been proclaimed, and the American army disbanded; New York, which had been held by the English through the whole war, was evacuated, November 25th; and on December 23d, General Washington took leave of his companions in arms, and resigned into the hands of Congress his commission as commander. In 1787, a national convention met at Philadelphia, May 14, and after four months' deliberation adopted the present Constitution of the *U. S.*, and submitted it to the people for ratification. After a thorough discussion, lasting in some of the States for 2 or 3 years, the Constitution was accepted by all of them; first by Delaware, December 7, 1787, and lastly by Rhode Island, May 27, 1790. During the war which, at the beginning of this century, raged against France, the commerce of this Republic was highly prosperous, her ships enjoying much of the carrying-trade of Europe; but in May, 1806, England declared a blockade from Brest to the Elbe, and Napoleon, in November, decreed the blockade of the coasts of the United Kingdom. American vessels were captured by both parties, and were searched by British ships for British subjects; and men, suspected of having been born on British soil were—in accordance with the doctrine, once a subject always a subject—impressed into the naval service. Even American men-of-war were not exempted from this process. The British frigate *Leopard* meeting the American frigate *Chesapeake*, demanded four of her men, and on refusal, fired into her, and the surprised *Chesapeake* struck her flag. British ships were hereupon forbidden *U. S.* harbors. The French decrees, prejudicial to neutral commerce, were revoked in 1810; but those of the English continued, a source of loss and irritation, while hundreds of American citizens were in forced service in British vessels. The feeling was increased by a night encounter between the American frigate *President* and the British sloop-of-war *Little Belt*, May 16, 1811. In April, 1812, an embargo was again declared by Congress, preparatory to a declaration of war against Great Britain, July 19, for which Congress voted to raise 25,000 enlisted soldiers, 50,000 volunteers, and 100,000 militia. (See MADISON). The treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, put an end to this war, which, from the beginning, had been very distasteful to the majority of the people of New England; but before the news of peace could cross the Atlantic, a British army, 12,000 strong, landed in Louisiana and made an attack on New Orleans, defended by Andrew Jackson with 5,000 men, chiefly militia. The attack was repulsed, January 8, 1815, with a loss to the British of 2,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, while the entire American loss was but 71. From that time, and without excepting the period of the Mexican war (1845–48), for which see MEXICO and TEXAS, the history of this country was one of almost uninterrupted prosperity till the breaking out of the great Civil War, at the commencement of the year 1861, for which see SECESSION. This gigantic struggle was brought to an end in 1865, at an immense cost of blood and treasure. But great as was the struggle has also been its fruit, since it resulted in the total abolition of slavery, and the opening of a nobler career than ever before entered upon by the American people.—*Pop.* The progress of population in the *U. S.* (see IMMIGRATION) has been rapid beyond any previous example in history. Up to the present time, 9 decennial censuses have been taken in obedience to Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution, which give the following results:—1790, *pop.* 3,929,827; 1800, *pop.* 5,305,937; 1810, *pop.* 7,239,814; 1820, *pop.* 9,638,191; 1830, *pop.* 12,866,020; 1840, *pop.* 17,069,453; 1850, *pop.* 23,191,876; 1860, *pop.* 31,445,080; 1870, *pop.* 38,538,180.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

A.D.	A.D.
1789. George Washington.	1841. John Tyler.
1797. John Adams.	1845. James Knox Polk.
1801. Thomas Jefferson.	1849. Zachary Taylor.
1809. James Madison.	1850. Millard Fillmore.
1817. James Monroe.	1853. Franklin Pierce.
1825. John Quincy Adams.	1857. James Buchanan.
1829. Andrew Jackson.	1861. Abraham Lincoln.
1837. Martin Van Buren.	1865. Andrew Johnson.
1841. Wm. Henry Harrison.	1869. Ulysses S. Grant.

(NOTE. So multiform and exhaustive is our treatment of all subjects pertaining to the American Union throughout this work, in expositions of its geography, history, natural history, products and resources, political and constitutional system and economy, laws, &c., &c., that we have considered it was only left for us, in the above article, to submit a generalized retrospect of matters having reference to the whole country, and to add thereto such information as does not appear elsewhere in our pages.)

U'nitive, *a.* [Fr. *unitif*, from L. Lat. *unitivus*.] Producing union or unity.

U'nitize, *v. a.* To reduce to a whole; to form into a unit.

U'nity, *n.* [Fr. *unité*; Lat. *unitas*, from *unus*, one.] The state of being one; oneness.—Concord; conjunction; onenesa of sentiment, affection, opinion, or behavior; agreement; uniformity; as, *unity* of parties, *unity* of doctrine.

(*Math.*) The abstract expression for any unit whatsoever.

(*Fine Arts.*) That proper balance of composition or color in a work of art which produces a perfectly harmonious effect, and to which all parts of the work conduce.

(*Law.*) An agreement or coincidence of certain qualities in the title of a joint-estate or an estate in common. In a joint-estate there must exist four unities: that of *interest*, for a joint-tenant cannot be entitled to one period of duration or quantity of interest in lands, and the other to a different; one cannot be a tenant for life, and the other for years; that of *title*, and, therefore, their estates must be created by one and the same act: that of *time*, for their estates must be vested at one and the same period, as well as by one and the same title; and, lastly, the unity of *possession*: hence, joint-tenants are seized *per my et per tout*, or by the *half* or *moiety* and by *all*: that is, each of them has entire possession as well of every *parcel* as of the *whole*. Co-partners must have the unities of interest, title, and possession. In tenancies in common, the unity of possession is alone required.—*Bouvier.*

U'nity, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Piatt co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Unity, in *Maine*, a post-township of Waldo co., 33 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 1,202.

Unity, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 30 m. S.W. of Baltimore.

Unity, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., 40 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 844.

Unity, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Columbiana co., 35 m. N. of Steubenville; *pop.* in 1870, 2,280.

Unity, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

U'nivalve, *a.* [Lat. *unus*, one, and *valva*, valves.] (*Zoöl.*) Having one valve only;—a term applied to those molluscs the shell of which is composed of one piece, and which is generally convoluted spirally, as in the snail. *U.* shells are mostly thin.

U'nivalve, *n.* [Lat. *unus*, and *valva*, a valve.] (*Zoöl.*) A shell which consists of only one piece. They are mostly the shells of gasteropodous molluscs, but some cephalopodous molluscs also have univalve shells, as the argonaut and nautilus, and even animals belonging to other divisions of the animal kingdom, particularly a few annelides, as *Serpula*, and the *Foraminifera*. There is, however, a difference in the structure of the shells, as well as of the animals to which they belong. A naturalist knows by the mere shell, recent or fossil, the group to which the creature belonged, of which it was once the covering; he can not only tell the shell of a foraminifer or an annelid from that of a mollusc, and distinguish the shell of a cephalopod from that of a gasteropod, but he can even decide as to the order of gasteropods, and point out with certainty some of the habits of the animal. See BIVALVE, GASTEROPODA, MOLLUSCA.

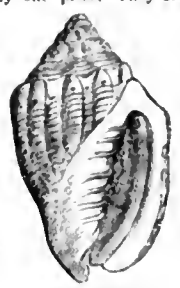

Fig. 2553. VOLATA MUSICA ½ size.) (West Indies.)

—Having one valve only.

Univalv'ular, *a.* One-valved; as, a *univalvular* pericarp.

Univers'al, *a.* [Fr. *universel*; Lat. *universalis*—*unus*, and *verto*, *versus*, to turn.] Extending to, or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited; as, *universal* prosperity.—Combined into one whole; pertaining to all or the whole; total; constituting or considered as a whole; as, the *universal* Church, i. e., the Church of God throughout the world.

(*Log.*) Applied to a proposition in which what is predicated is declared to apply to everything comprehended in it; as, all men are mortal. A *U.* proposition may be either affirmative or negative; as, all men are subject to death; no man is perfect. It is opposed to a particular, which asserts or denies something of some, implying that the others are, or may be, left unspoken of; as, some men are handsome; some animals cannot live in this country.

—*n.* (*Log.*) A general notion framed by the human intellect and predicated of many things, on the ground of their possessing common properties,—as *animal*, which may be predicated of man, horse, lion, &c.—*Worcester.*

Universa'lian, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to Universalism.

Univers'alism, *n.* (*Theol.*) The doctrine or belief held by the Universalists.

Univers'alists, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A religious denomination whose principal tenet consists in the universality of the atonement, or that all men will finally be saved, as opposed to those who hold the doctrine of eternal punishment. The grounds on which their faith in the final salvation of all men rests are derived, they believe, from reason and from Scripture; and when they appeal to the latter, it is, they say, to the spirit and design of the Gospel as well as to particular passages. They argue, that when an infinitely wise, holy, and benevolent God resolved to create man, it could only be with a view to his everlasting good; that if he did allow him to be tempted and fall, it must have been because he foresaw that through sorrow and suffering man could rise to higher degrees of perfection; that therefore all punishment (or what, with our limited knowledge, we conceive to be such) is of necessity designed as a remedial agent, and not intended to satisfy God's indignation as a sovereign at the disobedience of his subjects; that no other view of the subject is compatible with the scriptural, and especially the New Testament representation of God as "Father," or with the oft-repeated declaration (in various terms) that Jesus Christ was a propitiation for the sins of the whole world. *U.*, it may be observed, generally differ from the prevalent bodies of Christians in other important doctrines, though it is not because of such differences that they have received their name, nor is it necessary to merit the name that one should share these differences. Most of them agree with Unitarians—but there are eminent examples to the contrary—in rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity; they are also Pelagian in the matter of original sin, and reject the notion that the new birth is something supernatural. The *U.* believe that their main doctrine is found in the earliest Christian writings—and during the three first centuries of the Christian æra was the prevailing belief of the Christian Church, and it had supporters in most of the countries into which the Reformation penetrated. Nor has it wanted illustrious adherents belonging to the Church of England, and to the French Protestant and German churches;—indeed it may safely be asserted that the *free* mind in all ages is disposed to look favorably upon the doctrine of universal restoration to holiness and happiness of all fallen intelligences, whether human or angelic. In the year 1770, the Rev. John Murray became a propagator of Universalist views; and since his time, an organized body has sprung up, which contains many able, learned, and pious divines. There are now in the U.S. about 1,280 societies, owning about 1,000 churches, and ministered to by about 750 preachers. These societies have under their patronage 11 institutions of learning, in-

cluding 3 colleges and 8 academies, and they support 17 periodicals. Various missionary, tract, and Sunday-school associations are also employed in teaching and propagating their views, that in the end, "God shall be all in all."

Universal'ity, Univers'alness, *n.* [Fr. *universalité.*] State or quality of being universal; the state of extending to, and comprehending, the whole; unlimited reach or application; as, the *universality* of sin.

Univers'alize, *v. a.* To make universal; to generalize.

Univer'sally, *adv.* In a universal manner; in a manner to reach to and include all, without exception; with extension to the whole.

U'niverse, *n.* [Fr. *univers*, from Lat. *universus* — *unus*, and *verto*, *versus*, to turn.] The world; the collective name of heaven and earth, and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things.

Univer'sity, *n.* [Fr. *université*; Lat. *universitas*, the whole of anything, as contrasted with its parts.] This name, in Europe, usually denotes an establishment for the purpose of instruction in some or all of the most important branches of science and literature, and having the power of conferring certain honors or dignities termed *degrees*. (See DEGREE.) About the beginning of the 12th century, Paris became the resort of learned men, who, by means of teaching and public lectures, infused new life into the existing schools. The brilliant lectures of Abelard and Lombardus attracted immense crowds from all parts of Europe, and local immunities and other advantages came to be accorded to the teachers and pupils by the city, which well appreciated the advantages of this great resort. The continually increasing number of teachers and students rendered it expedient to adopt some form of government, in order that their labors might be carried on with some degree of regularity; and, accordingly, the university appears to have been incorporated towards the end of the 12th century. At first it comprised only the faculty of arts; but subsequently those of divinity, canon law, and medicine arose. The papal and royal privileges subsequently conceded did not create the faculties which they then publicly protected; but in this way the universities came to form integral parts of the Church and State, and subject to their control. Philip Augustus, by his ordinance of 1200, granted to the *U.* exemption from the ordinary tribunals, and prohibited the citizens, under the severest penalties, from molesting the students. Subsequent kings of France conferred additional privileges, and by various enactments, teachers and students were exempted from all customs, taxes, or personal burdens; were not liable to arrest, to seizure or confiscation of goods, and were especially exempted from being summoned out of Paris on any legal process. Nor were the popes behind the kings in their gifts to the university; and Innocent IV. declared that no sentence of excommunication, suspension, or interdict against the university, or any of its members, should have effect without special license of the Apostolic See. It thus soon became the most distinguished seminary of education in Europe, and was resorted to by students from all parts. In 1453 the number of students amounted to 25,000, and when Joseph Scaliger was a student, it had reached 30,000. When the teachers and students came to form one body, the division into *nations* originated, which division must have been of great benefit at the time when students came from all parts of Europe to one *U.* At the head of each nation was a procurator, selected from among themselves, whose duty it was to protect their rights and privileges, and see that all its regulations were duly observed. The four nations of the Paris *U.* were: — 1. The French, including Spaniards, Italians, Greeks, &c.; 2. The Picard, comprising the N.E. of France and the Netherlands; 3. The Norman; and 4, The English, called afterwards the German, including English, Scotch, Irish, Germans, Poles, &c. The university of Bologna contests the palm of antiquity with that of Paris. It first became famous through the teaching of Irnerius in the early part of the 12th century. His lectures on Roman law attracted a great number of pupils, and he is considered to have originated a grand revolution in the legislation of Europe. His successors were men of ability, and for several centuries after, the university of Bologna continued to be celebrated for its legal learning, and to be flocked to by students from all parts. The first universities founded in Germany were those of Prague, 1348, and Vienna, 1365. Universities were now expressly established, and not left to grow up of themselves, as before. For several centuries the popes continued to found these institutions, and exercise the right of protecting and superintending them. Monarchs who wished to establish a university requested the papal confirmation, and submitted to the authority which the Roman See arrogated over them. The unhappy Thirty Years' War did much injury to the German universities; but since that period they have made rapid advances, beyond those of any other country. The character of life at the German universities is such that the student ever after recalls it with fondness. An amount of freedom and liberty is enjoyed there to which they are afterwards strangers, and the students are very jealous of their privileges. The liberal principles which have from time to time animated Germany have been manifested in a particular degree by the students at the universities; and there have not been wanting attempts on the part of the governments to curtail their liberties. In a German university there are usually ordinary and extraordinary professors, and *docentes* or licentiates. The ordinary professors are those who form the great body of the teaching staff. In most universities they are appointed by the government, have general jurisdiction over the students, and make the provisions respecting instruction. They divide themselves into four faculties, each having a dean chosen by themselves from their own number. The whole constitute the senate, at the head of which is the rector, who is chosen annually. The extraordinary professors are usually persons who have distinguished themselves in some particular branch or branches, and whose services the government wishes to retain. They receive small salaries, and are the persons looked to to fill vacancies among the ordinary professors. The *docentes* are those who, after undergoing an examination, have obtained liberty to teach. Any person may request to be examined in this way, and if found qualified, is entitled to be licensed. The *docentes* receive no salaries; but from among them the extraordinary professors are usually selected. Every person in these three classes can lecture upon whatever subject he pleases, the professors being only obliged to deliver lectures also in the branches for which they are specially appointed. Hence, very often three or four courses of lectures are delivered on the same subject, and theologians will be found lecturing on politics, philosophers on questions in theology, and so on. The German student is usually left at full liberty to choose the lectures which he will attend; and he is subject to no official examination during his term of study. The only regulation is, that, in case of most sciences, he is required to attend certain lectures, and to study full three years, if he wishes to practise a profession, &c. The student's examinations commence after he has finished his course of study, or on entering on a profession; and are very severe for one wishing to become a clergyman, physician, lawyer, statesman, or teacher of a superior school. These examinations are both oral and written, and the successive steps of promotion are attended with new examinations. The English universities were founded on the model of the *U.* of Paris. The two most celebrated have been spoken of under their respective names. (See CAMBRIDGE and OXFORD.) In the U. States there are, properly speaking, no *U.* Similar institutions indeed exist, but they are more commonly known under the name of *colleges*; having more or less closely connected with them schools of law, theology, medicine, and physical science. Such institutions do not partake of the sense of a *U.* as understood on the continent of Europe, nor do they form corporate bodies after the English model. Organizations there are, too, which distinctively claim the title of *U.* Such are the State *U.*, endowed by grants of land by government for educational purposes; as, for instance, the Michigan State University. These institutions bear a generic relationship in the grand feature of being independent of denominational control, and of forming, as it were, the apex of a system of normal and common education, while, at the same time, differing from one another in many minor characteristics. As to the *U.* of New York, see NEW YORK (CITY); and that of Pennsylvania, see PHILADELPHIA. See also, HARVARD, YALE, CORNELL, and SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, &c.

Univ'ocal, *a.* [Fr. *univoque*; Lat. *unus*, one, and *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, a word.] Having one meaning only, as a word; — correlative to *unequivocal*. — Having one unison of sound. — Certain; regular; pursuing always one tenor; as, *univocal* conformity. —*Browne.*

Univ'ocally, *adv.* In an univocal manner; in one term; in one sense. — In one tenor.

Unjoint', *v. a.* To disjoint; to sever or dislocate, as the joints.

Unjust', *a.* Acting contrary to justice, or to the standard of right established by the divine law; as, an *unjust* person. — Not equitable; wrongful; contrary to justice and right; as, an *unjust* act.

Unjus'tifiable, *a.* That cannot be justified or proved to be right; not to be vindicated or defended.

Unjust'ly, *a.* In an unjust manner.

Unkempt', *a.* Uncombed; dishevelled. (o.)

Unken'nel, *v. a.* To drive from a kennel, hole, or covert, as a fox. — To release from a kennel or kennels, as hounds. — To start from secrecy or hiding, as a mystery.

Unkind', *a.* Wanting in kindness or benevolence; not favorable or obliging; cruel; harsh; unnatural; as, *unkind* treatment.

Unkind'ly, *a.* Not kind or complaisant. — Unfavorable; unpropitious; malignant; as, *unkindly* weather.

—Unnatural; contrary to natural laws; as, an *unkindly* crime.—*Spenser.*

—*adv.* Without kindness, complaisance, or affection; harshly; cruelly; as, he treats his wife *unkindly*.—Unnaturally; in a manner contrary to nature; as, "Works of nature . . . *unkindly* mixed."—*Milton.*

Unkind'ness, *n.* Absence of kindness; quality of being unkind; want of natural sympathy or affection; disfavor; disobliging treatment; harshness.

Unknown, (*-nōn',*) *a.* Not having knowledge of; as, an *unknown* place or person.—Greater than is imagined; as, an *unknown* advantage.—Not having cohabited with; as, "I am yet *unknown* to woman." (*Shaks.*) — Without communication; as, I did this *unknown* to anybody.

Unlace', *v. a.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or striug passed through loops and holes; as, to *unlace* a pair of boots. — To loose, as a part of a dress; as, to *unlace* a woman's stays. — To divest of ornament; as, "You *unlace* your reputation."—*Shaks.*

(*Naut.*) To loose and take off, as a bonnet from a sail, or to cast off, as any lacing in any part of the rigging of a ship.— *Totten.*

Unlade', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNLADED; *pp.* UNLADED or UNLADEN.) To unload; to take the cargo out of; as, to *unlade* a ship. — To discharge; to remove, as a load or burden.

Unlaid', *a.* Not fixed; not laid or placed; as, "The first foundation being yet *unlaid*." (*Hooker.*) — Not allayed; not pacified; not suppressed; as, an *unlaid* ghost. — Not laid out; as, an *unlaid* corpse.

Unlaw'ful, *a.* Illegal; not according to law; contrary to, or not permitted by, law; as, *unlawful* traffic.

Unlawful assembly. (*Law.*) See RIOT.

Unlay', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNLAID.) (*Naut.*) To untwist, as the strands of a rope.

Unlearned, (*-lernd',*) *a.* Ignorant; illiterate; not learned or instructed; as, an *unlearned* man. — Not gained by study; not known; as, to learn things that were better *unlearned*. — Not suitable to a learned man; as, *unlearned* verses.—*Shaks.*

Unless', *conj.* [The imper. of A. S. *onlesan, onlysan*, to unloose, to relieve, to dismiss.] Excluding the case that; if not; supposing that not; as, I will go to New York next week, *unless* something shall prevent me.

Unlicked, (*-likt.*) *a.* Shapeless; not formed; uncultivated; rough; — derived from an old and vulgar opinion that the bear licks her young into shape; as, that young fellow is an *unlicked* cub.

Unlike', *a.* Having no resemblance; dissimilar; diverse; as, the son is quite *unlike* his father.

Unlike quantities. (*Math.*) Quantities expressed by different letters, or by different powers of the same letter: thus *a*, *b*, a^2, and *a b* are all unlike quantities.—*Unlike signs*, the signs *plus* (+) and *minus* (—).

Unlike'lihood, Unlike'liness, *n.* Improbability; state of being unlikely.

Unlike'ly, *a.* Having no likelihood; improbable; such as cannot be reasonably expected; as, an *unlikely* occurrence. — Not promising success; with a probability of failure; as, he has made an *unlikely* beginning.

Unlim'ited, *a.* Having no bounds or limits; illimitable; as, God's *unlimited* mercy. — Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions; as, *unlimited* credit. — Uncontined; not restrained; as, to give *unlimited* scope to one's passions.

Unlimited problem. (*Math.*) A problem which is susceptible of an indefinite number of solutions.

Unliquidated, (*-lik'wi-,*) *a.* Not settled; unpaid; unadjusted; as, an *unliquidated* account.

Unliquidated damages. (*Law.*) Penalties or damages not ascertained.—*Burrill.*

Unload', *v. a.* To disburden of a load; to discharge of a load or cargo; to unlade; as, to *unload* a ship or a wagon.— Hence, by analogy, to relieve from that which troubles or oppresses; as, to *unload* pent-up sorrow.

Unlo'cated, *a.* Not fixed in a place or location.— Not having been surveyed, or designated by marks, limits, or boundaries, as appropriated to some individual, company, or corporation; as, *unlocated* lands. (Amer.) *Web.*

Unlock', *v. a.* To unfasten that which is locked; as, to *unlock* a drawer.— Hence, generally, to lay open; as, to *unlock* one's secret thoughts.

Unlook'ed-for, *a.* Not looked for; not expected; unforeseen; as, this is an *unlooked-for* happiness.

Unlovely, (*-luv'le,*) *a.* Lacking in loveliness; unamiable; unattractive; disagreeable; unsightly; destitute of the qualities that charm, or possessing the qualities that repel.

Unluck'y, *a.* Deficient in, or destitute of, luck; wanting success or good fortune; subject to frequent misfortunes; as, an *unlucky* man, an *unlucky* speculation, &c. — Unpropitious; ill-omened; without happy auspices; as, he was born under an *unlucky* star. — Mischievously inclined; waggish; frolicsome; as, an *unlucky* wight.

Unmake', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNMADE.) To destroy the make, form, or qualities of; to deprive of qualities before possessed; to uncreate; as, to make or *unmake* a king.

Unmal'leable, *a.* Without the property of malleability.

Unmalleabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being unmalleable.

Unman', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNMANNED, (*-mand.*) To deprive of the distinctive qualities of a human being, as reason, &c.; as, "What, quite *unmann'd* in folly?" *Shaks.* —To emasculate; to deprive of the procreative power. —To deject; to depress; to dishearten; to break into irresolution; to deprive of manly courage and fortitude; as, it was a sight that quite *unmanned* me. — To remove men from; as, to *unman* a fortified post, or a ship.

Unman'ageable, *a.* Not managoable; not easily restrained, governed, or directed; not controllable. — Not easily wielded.

Unman'ly, *a.* Not becoming a man or a human being; as, *unmanly* cruelty.—Effeminate; unsuitable to a man; as, *unmanly* tenderness. — Ignoble; base; ungenerous; pusillanimous; as, *unmanly* fear.

Unman'nerly, *a.* Wanting good manners; ill-bred; rude in bearing or behavior; unpolished; not according to the rules of politeness; as, an *unmannerly* speech.

Unmean'ing, *a.* Conveying no meaning; having no signification; destitute of sense or substance; as, *unmeaning* compliments. — Not indicative of life or intelligence; inexpressive; immobile; vacant; as, an *unmeaning* face.

Unmen'tionables, *n. pl.* A humorous name for the breeches, or pantaloons, as being a garment not to be named in the vernacular.

Unmer'ciful, *a.* Destitute of mercy; cruel; not disposed to spare or forgive; inhuman to such beings as are in one's power; as, an *unmerciful* judge. — Exorbitant; unconscionable; as, *unmerciful* demands upon one's purse.

Unmind'ful, *a.* Not mindful, heedful, or attentive; careless; regardless.

Unmistak'able, *a.* That cannot be mistaken or misunderstood; plain; clear; evident; pronounced; as, *unmistakable* proofs.

Unmit'igated, *a.* Without mitigation; not lessened;

not softened in severity or harshness; as, *unmitigated* rancor.

Unmixed', Unmixt', *a.* Without mixture; unmingled; pure; unadulterated; not vitiated by foreign or extraneous admixture; unalloyed; as, *unmixed* liquor, *unmixed* pleasure.

Unmoor', *v. a.* (*Naut.*) To loose from anchorage, as a ship; as, "All hands *unmoor, unmoor!*" (*Dibdin.*)—To bring to the state of riding with *a* single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables, said of a ship.

Unmoved, (*-moovd',*) *a.* Not moved; not transferred from one place to another; as, *unmoved* chess-men. — Firm; unshaken; not changed in purpose; as, *unmoved* determination. — Not affected; not having the emotions or passions excited; not touched or impressed; stoical; as, *unmoved* to pity. — Not altered by mental perturbance; as, an *unmoved* face.

Unmuffle, (*-muf'fl,*) *a.* To uncover, as the face. — To remove the muffling of; as, *unmuffled* drums.

Unna, (*oon'na,*) a town of Prussian Westphalia, 19 m. from Arnsberg. Near it are the famous salt-works of Königsborn. *Pop.* 6,826.

Unnat'ural, *a.* Contrary to the laws of nature; not in conformity to nature; antagonistic to the natural instincts or feelings; not agreeable to the real state of persons or things; as, an *unnatural* crime. — Acting without the affections of our common nature; as, an *unnatural* parent or child.

Unnecessarily, (*-nes'-,*) *adv.* With not necessity; needlessly.

Unnecessary, (*-nes'-,*) *a.* Not required by the facts or circumstances of the case; free from necessity; needless; useless; as, to take *unnecessary* trouble.

Unneighborly, (*-nā'bur-ly,*) *a.* Not kind or friendly; not well disposed or obliging; not becoming persons living near each other; as, *unneighborly* exclusiveness. —*adv.* In a manner contrary to the kindness and friendship which should subsist among neighbors.

Unnerve', *v. a.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to enervate; to weaken; to enfeeble.

Unobjectionable, (*-jĕk'shun-a-bl,*) *a.* Not liable to objection; that need not be condemned as faulty, false, or improper.

Unobservant, *a.* Not observant or attentive; heedless.

Unobstruct'ed, *a.* Without obstruction or impediment; not filled with obstacles; not hindered or estopped; as, an *unobstructed* course.

Unoc'cupied, (*-ŭ-pīd,*) *a.* Not in occupation or possession; not engaged in business; being at leisure; not employed or taken up, as time.

Unoffend'ing, *a.* Not giving offence; not sinning; free from fault or transgression; harmless; innocent; as, an *unoffending* person.

Unofficial, (*fish'al.*) *a.* Not official; not pertaining to office; not proceeding from the proper officer or from due authority; as, an *unofficial* report.

Unopposed, (*-pōzd',*) *a.* Not opposed or resisted; not meeting with any check or obstruction; as, the bill passed *unopposed*.

Unor'ganized, *a.* Same as INORGANIZED, *q. v.*

Unostentatious, (*-tā'shus,*) *a.* Without boasting or ostentation; not exhibiting show or parade; modest; unassuming; not pretentious, as, an *unostentatious* manner of living. — Not glaring or showy; as, *unostentatious* coloring.

Unpacked, (*-pākt',*) *a.* Not packed; not collected by unlawful artifices; as, an *unpacked* jury.

Unpaid', *a.* Not paid; unliquidated; not discharged, as a debt; not having received his due, as a workman.

Unpal'atable, *a.* Unsuited to the palate; disagreeable to the taste; not such as to be relished; as, *unpalatable* food, *unpalatable* advice.

Unpar'alleled, (*-lĕld,*) *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unmatched.

Unpar'donable, *a.* Not to be pardoned or forgiven; that cannot be remitted, as a sin.

Unparliamen'tary, *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in, or the constitution of, parliament. Contrary to the course of proceeding prescribed by any legislative assembly; as, *unparliamentary* language.

Unpass'able, *a.* Impassable, as a road, river, mountain, &c. (R.) — That will not pass current in common payment; as, *unpassable* coin.

Unpeople, (*-pē'pl,*) *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of people or inhabitants.

Unphilosoph'ically, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the principles of sound philosophy or right reason.

Unpin', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNPINNED (*-pĭnd*). To remove the pins of: to unfasten, as that which is held together by pins; as, to *unpin* a ticket, to *unpin* the frame of a building.

Unpleasant, (*-plez'ant,*) *a.* Not affording pleasure; disagreeable.

Unpol'ished, (*-ish't,*) *a.* Not made smooth or bright by attrition; as, *unpolished* wood. — Not refined in manner; uncivilized; rude; plain; as, *unpolished* people.

Unpop'ular, *a.* Not popular; not enjoying the public favor or esteem; not in good repute; disliked by the people; disposing to public disfavor; as, an *unpopular* statesman, an *unpopular* measure.

Unpractised, (*-prăk'tist,*) *a.* Not having been taught by practice; raw; unskilful; inexperienced.

Unprecedented, (*-pres',*) *a.* Without precedent or example; not preceded by a similar case; new; novel; not fortified with authority of prior example.

Unprejudiced, (*-prej'u-dist,*) *a.* Without prejudice; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial; as, an *unprejudiced* mind. — Not warped by prejudice; as, *unprejudiced* opinions.

Unpremed'itated, *a.* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind; not priorily purposed or intended; not done by design; as, an *unpremeditated* crime.

Unprepared, (*-pard',*) *a.* Wanting preparation; not ready; not fitted or furnished by previous measures; not prepared, by holiness of life, for the event of death and a happy immortality.

Unprepossessing, (*-poz-zes'-,*) *a.* Not having a prepossessing, winning, or attractive appearance.

Unprin'cipled, *a.* Deficient in, or destitute of, principle; without settled principles. — Destitute of virtue or good moral principles; profligate; not restrained by conscientious objections; as, an *unprincipled* man.

Unproduc'tive, *a.* Not productive; sterile; infertile; not producing large crops; barren; as, an *unproductive* soil.—Bringing no profit; not yielding profitable returns for labor; not productive of profit or interest, as capital; as, *unproductive* stock.—Inefficient; not producing substantial results.

Unprof'itable, *a.* Bringing no profit; producing no gain beyond the labor, expenses, and interest of capital; yielding no gain, improvement, or advantage; not useful to others; serving no end or purpose; as, an *unprofitable* business, *unprofitable* study, *unprofitable* land, an *unprofitable* life.

Unprom'ising, *a.* Not affording a favorable prospect of gain, advantage, success, excellence, &c.; as, an *unpromising* season.

Unqualified, (*-kwŏl'i-fid,*) *a.* Not fit or qualified; not possessing the needful talents, abilities, or accomplishments; as, an *unqualified* practitioner. — Not having taken the necessary oath or oaths; as, an *unqualified* member of Congress. — Not modified or restricted by conditions, exceptions, or stipulations; absolute; as, *unqualified* censure.

Unquestionable, (*-kwĕst'yun-a-bl,*) *a.* That cannot be doubted or called in question; indubitable: certain.

Unquestioned, (*-kwĕst'yund,*) *a.* Not doubted or called in question; as, *unquestioned* authority. — Not examined or interrogated; having no questions asked; as, an *unquestioned* witness. — Indisputable; not to be opposed; as, *unquestioned* pleasure. — *Ben Jonson.*

Unquiet, (*-kwī'ĕt,*) *a.* Not quiet, calm, or tranquil; restless; uneasy; agitated; unsatisfied; disturbed; as, an *unquiet* house, an *unquiet* conscience.

Unravel, (*-răv'l,*) *v. a.* To free from a ravelled state; to disentangle; to disengage or separate, as threads that are knit; as, to *unravel* a knot. — Hence, to free; to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to clear up, as the plot or intrigue of a play; as, to *unravel* a mystery. — To separate, as connected or united parts; to throw into disorder; as, "*unravelling* the principles of reason and religion." — *Tillotson.*

Unread, (*-rĕd',*) *a.* Not read or perused, as a book or writing. — Not recited or rehearsed; as, an *unread* drama. — Untaught; illiterate; not learned in books; as, an *unread* man.

Unready, (*-rĕd'y,*) *a.* Not ready or prepared; not fit; not prompt or quick; awkward; ungainly.

Unreason, (*-rē'zn,*) *n.* Want of reason; nonsense; absurdity.

Abbot of Unreason, a mock abbatial character in the old English Christmas revels. — *Scott.*

Unreasonable, (*-rē'zn-a-bl,*) *a.* Not agreeable to reason; irrational; as, an *unreasonable* prejudice. — Exceeding the bounds of reason; claiming or insisting on more than is fit; as, an *unreasonable* exaction. — Exorbitant; immoderate; inordinate; as, an *unreasonable* love of money.

Unreasonableness, *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable; inconsistency with reason; as, the *unreasonableness* of intemperate language. — Exorbitance: excess of claim, demand, and the like; as, the *unreasonableness* of a proposition.

Unreconcilable, (*-sil'a-bl,*) *a.* That cannot be reconciled, or made consistent; irreconcilable; as, two *unreconcilable* accounts. — Implacable; incapable of being appeased or made amicable; as, *unreconcilable* enemies.

Unredeemed', *a.* Not redeemed or ransomed; unpaid; not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money, as bills, notes, or stock; as, *unredeemed* American securities.

Unreeve', *v. a.* (*imp.* UNROVE.) (*Naut.*) To withdraw or take out, as a rope from a block, thimble, and the like.

Unrefined', *a.* Not refined or purified, as liquors, metals, &c. — Without ease, elegance, or polish of mind or manners: ill bred; as, *unrefined* people.

Unrelent'ing, *a.* Not relenting; feeling no pity or compunction; hard; cruel; vindictive; as, *unrelenting* cruelty. — Impassibly strict; inflexibly rigid; not bending to circumstances; as, an *unrelenting* law.

Unreli'able, *a.* Not to be relied on; not trustworthy; unworthy of dependence upon; as, *unreliable* testimony.

Unremit'ting, *a.* Without remission or abatement; not relaxing temporarily; incessant; continued; as, *unremitting* toil.

Unrepealed, (*-pēld',*) *a.* Not repealed, revoked, or abrogated; remaining in force, as a law or custom.

Unrepresent'ed, *a.* Having no one to act in one's stead.

Unreserved, (*-zervd',*)*a.* Without retention or reserve. — Not limited; full; without restraint; not withheld in part; as, *unreserved* faith. — Without reticence or retention; concealing or keeping back nothing: free; frank; open; undisguised; as, an *unreserved* bestowal of confidence.

Unreservedly, *adv.* Frankly; without disguise or concealment; with open disclosure: without limitation or reservation; as, he spoke his mind *unreservedly.*

Unrest', *n.* Absence of rest or repose; disquietude; uneasiness; anxiety; restlessness; as, "Distress with sad *unrest.*" —*Daniel.*

Unrestrained', *a.* Without check or restraint; uncontrolled; not confined: not hindered; loose; licentious; not limited; as, *unrestrained* pleasures.

Unrig', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNRIGGED, (*un-rigd.*) To strip, as a ship, of both standing and running rigging, &c.

Unrighteous, (*-rī'chus,*) *a.* [A. S. *unrihtwis,* not right-wise.] Not righteous or just; not conformed in heart and life to the divine law; wicked; evil; as, an *unrighteous* man.—Contrary to law and equity; unjust; as, an *unrighteous* sentence.

Unripe', *a.* Not ripe; lacking maturity; not brought to a state of perfection; as, *unripe* fruit.—Not yet proper; not seasonable; as, *unripe* vengeance. (*Dryden.*) — Not prepared; not completed; crass; immature; as, an *unripe* conspiracy.

Unrivalled, (*-rī'vald,*) *n.* Without a rival; peerless; having no equal or competitor; as, a woman of *unrivalled* beauty.

Unroll', Unrol', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNROLLED, (*-rōld,*) To open that which is rolled or convoluted; as, to *unroll* carpeting.—To lay open; to display.

Unroof', *v. a.* To strip off, as the roof or covering of a building.

Unroot', *v. a.* To uproot; to extirpate; to eradicate; as, to *unroot* a tree, to *unroot* a prejudice.

Unru'liness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being unruly; licentiousness; turbulence; refractoriness; disregard of restraint; as, *unruliness* of disposition.—Practice of breaking or leaping over fences.

Unru'ly, *a.* [From *rule.*] Disregarding restraint; licentious; not submissive to rule or command; refractory; ungovernable; turbulent; disposed to violate the laws and order; as, an *unruly* mob. — Accustomed to break from inclosures; apt to break or leap fences; as, an *unruly* beast.

Unsad'dle, *v. a.* To take the saddle from, as a horse.—To throw from the seat or saddle; as, to *unsaddle* an antagonist in a tournament.

Unsat'isfactory, *a.* Not giving satisfaction; not affording content; not convincing the mind or senses; as, an *unsatisfactory* plea, an *unsatisfactory* dinner.

Unsat'isfied, *a.* Not satisfied; not having, or having had, enough; not filled, or gratified to the full; as, an *unsatisfied* appetite. — Discontented; not pleased; as, an *unsatisfied* disposition. — Not settled in opinion; not resting in confidence of the truth of anything; not fully convinced or persuaded; as, an *unsatisfied* inquirer.— Not fully paid; as, an *unsatisfied* debt or creditor.

Unsa'vory, *a.* Having no savor; insipid; tasteless; as, *unsavory* food.—Having a bad taste or smell; offensive; nauseating; as, an *unsavory* odor.

Unsay', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNSAID.) To recant or recall, as that which has been spoken; to retract; to deny something declared; as, to say, and straight *unsay.*

Unscientifically, *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules and principles of science.

Unscript'ural, *a.* Not according to the Scriptures; not warranted by divine authority: as, an *unscriptural* tenet.

Unscru'pulous, *a.* Not restrained by scruples; unprincipled; ruthless; as, an *unscrupulous* villain.

Unseal', *v. a.* To open, as what is sealed; to break or remove the seal of; as, to *unseal* a letter, to *unseal* one's lips.

Unseasonable, (*-sē'zn-a-bl,*) *a.* Not being to the proper season; ill-timed; untimely; as, to call upon a person at an *unseasonable* hour. — Late; being beyond the usual or suitable time; as, he goes to bed at an *unseasonable* time. — Unfit; unadapted; not suited to the time or occasion; as, an *unseasonable* remark. — Not agreeable to the time of the year; as, an *unseasonable* temperature.

Unsea'worthy, (*-wur-,*) *a.* Not seaworthy; not fit for a voyage; not able to encounter the perils of the sea, as a ship.

Unseem'ly, *a.* Not fit, proper, or becoming; indecent; as, *unseemly* conduct.

Unser'viceable, *a.* Useless; not affording advantage, service, profit, or convenience.

Unset'tle, *v. a.* To move or loosen from *a* settled or fixed state; to unfix; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unhinge; to move from a place; as, a man of *unsettled* opinions.

Unset'tled, *a.* Not settled, fixed, or determined, as doctrines, questions, opinions, and the like.— Not established; irregular; as, an *unsettled* state of things.— Unequal; changeable; variable; as, an *unsettled* temper.— Having no fixed position, or definite place of abode; as, to be *unsettled* in life.— Having no inhabitants: not occupied by permanent residents; as, an *unsettled* country. — Turbid; not having deposited its lees or dregs, as liquor.

Unshackle, (*-shăk'l,*) *v. a.* To loose from shackles or bonds; to unfetter; — hence, to liberate from restraint; as, to *unshackle* the will.

Unshak'en, *a.* Not shaken, agitated, or moved; firm; fixed; resolute; as, *unshaken* belief or confidence. — Firm; steady; not subject to vibration or concussion; as, an *unshaken* edifice.

Unship', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNSHIPPED, (*-shĭpt.*) To discharge from, or take out of, a ship or other craft; as, to *unship* goods.— To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted; as, to *unship* the oars.

Unsight'liness, *n.* Disagreeableness to the sight; deformity; ugliness.

Unskil'ful, *a.* Deficient in skill; awkward; bungling; inexpert; clumsy; lacking the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, practice, and experience: as, an *unskilful* pilot.

Unskil'fully, *adv.* Without skill, knowledge, or dexterity; clumsily.

Unskilled, (*-skĭld',*) *a.* Short of skill; destitute of

readiness or dexterity in performance; without practical knowledge; as, an *unskilled* mechanic.

Unsling', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNSLUNG.) (*Naut.*) To release from the slings; as, to *unsling* the yards.

Unsociable, (*-sō'shu-bl,*) *a.* Not suited or suitable to society; not having the qualities which are proper for society, and which render it agreeable; not apt to converse; not free in social intercourse; reserved; exclusive; as, an *unsociable* individual.

Unsocial, (*-sō'shal,*) *a.* Not adapted or beneficial to society.

Unsophisticated, (*-fis'-*) *a.* Without sophistication; genuine; pure; simple; as, an *unsophisticated* mind.—Pure; not adulterated by mixture; not spurious; as, *unsophisticated* liquors.

Unsort'ed, *a.* Not sorted, or separated into sorts; not distributed according to kinds or classes; as, *unsorted* nails.

Unsound', *a.* Not sound; defective; as, *unsound* timber.—Sickly; infirm; radically weak; as, an *unsound* constitution.—Unorthodox; deficient; as, *unsound* doctrine.—Not honest, just, or upright; not sound or trustworthy in character; deceitful; as, a man of *unsound* principles.—Not true, real, palpable, or substantial; as, *unsound* delights. (*Spenser.*)—Not of close or compact texture or substance; as, *unsound* cheese.—Not solid; not material; as, an *unsound* substance.—Insincere; not true, staunch, or faithful; as, *unsound* affection.—Not strong; not capable of bearing pressure; as, *unsound* ice.—Sophistical; delusive; erroneous; fallacious; wrong; as, an *unsound* argument or proposition.—Not fast; not deep; not calm; as, *unsound* sleep.—Not well established; doubtful; questionable; as, an *unsound* reputation, *unsound* credit.

Unspar'ing, *a.* Not parsimonious; generous; liberal; profuse; lavish; as, *unsparing* munificence.—Inexorable; vindictive; harsh; not merciful or forgiving; as, *unsparing* animosity.

Unspeak'able, *a.* That cannot be spoken or uttered; that cannot adequately be revealed or expressed; unutterable; inexpressible; as, *unspeakable* joy or sorrow.

Unspot'ted, *a.* Free from spot, stain, or blemish; as, an *unspotted* skin.—Untainted with guilt, or any moral stain or blemish; unvitiated; immaculate; as, an *unspotted* good name.

Unst, the most southern of the Shetland Islands, in Lat. 60° 45′ N., separated on the S. side from Yell, by Blue Mull Sound, 1 m. across. It is 11 m. long, with an average breadth of 3½ m. There are numerous tumuli, a chain of Scandinavian dunes, and the ruins of upwards of 20 ancient chapels. *Pop.* 3,000.

Unstained', *a.* Not stained, dyed, or tinctured; as, *unstained* paper.—Not tarnished, polluted, or dishonored; as, an *unstained* pedigree.

Unsteadily, (*-sted'-*) *a.* Without steadiness; in a wavering, vacillating manner; inconstantly; variously; mutably.

Unstead'y, *a.* Not steady; as, an *unsteady* posture.—Irresolute; fickle; mutable; changeable; not in the same manner at different times; as, an *unsteady* mind.—Dissipated; not adhering constantly to the serious concerns of life; as, the best of us are *unsteady* at times.

Unstring', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNSTRUNG.) To deprive of a string or strings; as, to *unstring* a violin.—To relax the tension of; to loosen; as, *unstrung* nerves.—To remove from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

Unsuccess'ful, *a.* Without success; not producing the desired effect, nor having a happy issue; not fortunate.

Unsuit'able, *a.* Unfit; not suitable or adapted; as, the man is *unsuitable* for the place.—Improper; unbecoming; not in accordance; as, the electoral franchise is *unsuitable* for women.

Unsuspicious, (*-pish'us,*) *a.* Entertaining no suspicion; not indulging the imagination of evil or wrongdoing in others; as, an *unsuspicious* nature.—Not to be suspected; irrefragable; as, *unsuspicious* testimony.

Unsymmet'rical, *a.* Wanting symmetry or harmonious proportion of parts; as, an *unsymmetrical* figure. (*Bot.*) Not symmetrical;—said of the segments of the calyx and corolla, the sepals and petals, and also the stamens when they are not regular and similar. *Lindley.*

Unsystemat'ic, Unsystemat'ical, *a.* Not having regular or systematic order, distribution, or arrangement of parts.

Untaint'ed, *a.* Not tainted or rendered impure by admixture, or by impregnation with foul matter; as, *untainted* air.—Not rendered distasteful or unsavory by putrescence; as, *untainted* meat.—Not accused; as, he is yet *untainted.*—Not sullied or stained; unblemished; spotless; as, a man of *untainted* honor.

Untax', *v. a.* Not taxed; not having taxes imposed on; as, an *untaxed* people.—Not accused; as, a person suspected but *untaxed.*

Unten'able, *a.* That cannot be held in possession; that cannot be maintained or supported; not defensible; as, an *untenable* fort, an *untenable* argument.

Unterwalden, (*oon'ter-val-den,*) a canton of Switzerland, bounded N. by the Lake of Lucerne, E. by the Canton of Uri, S. by Berne, and W. and N.W. by Lucerne. It is divided into Upper *U.* (Oberwalden), cap. Sarnen, and Under *U.* (Niederwalden), cap. Stanz, each division forming an independent republic, with its own administration. Both have a *landesgemeinde*, or citizen congress, composed of all the inhabitants 20 years of age, which assembles in the open air late in the spring, when it passes new laws, imposes taxes, and appoints the executory officers. The greater part of *U.* is occupied by mountains, whose heights range between 3,000 and 10,000 feet above sea-level. The remainder consists of 4 principal valleys, which have a general slope towards the lake on the N. frontier, into which the chief rivers, the Melch and the Aar, discharge nearly all the drainage of the canton. There are several small lakes, and abt. ¼ of the area of Lake Lucerne (Fig. 2554) belongs to *U.*

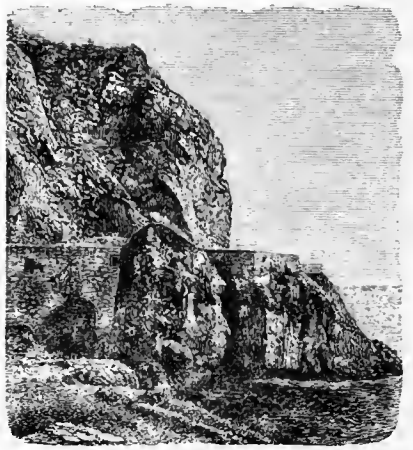

Fig. 2554.—VIEW ON THE LAKE OF LUCERNE, FROM THE UNTERWALDEN SIDE.

The inhabitants are nearly all Roman Catholics; they speak German; and pasturage is their chief occupation. They are exceedingly simple in their habits. *Pop.* 24,902, divided into abt. equal parts between the 2 half cantons. *U.* formed, with Uri and Schwyz, early in the 13th cent., the nucleus of the Confederation, in which it holds the 6th place.

Unthink'ing, *a.* Thoughtless; inconsiderate; not with thought or heed; as, an *unthinking* man.—Not indicating thought or reflection; as, "With round *unthinking* face." — *Pope.*

Unthread, (*-thrēd',*) *v. a.* To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.—To loose the ligaments or threads of.

Untie', *v. a.* To loosen or free from being tied; to disengage, as the parts that form a knot.—To unbind; to free from any fastening; to let loose; as, "to *untie* the winds." (*Shaks.*)—To loosen from convoluted intricacies; as, "snakes *untied.*" (*Pope.*)—To loose; to separate something attached; as, a woman's *untied* tongue.—To resolve; to clear; to unfold, as difficulties or perplexities.

Until', *prep.* [See TILL.] Into; to; till; as far as;—in relation to time, place, or degree;—seldom used in modern acceptation, except with reference to time; as, keep this in mind *until* the day shall come.

—*conj.* That is;—having reference to an event mentioned, or to the time of it; to the point or place of; to the degree that; till; as, "Treasons are never believed . . . *until* they come to act." — *Denham.*

Untimely, *a.* Happening before the usual time; unseasonable; taking place before the natural or proper time; premature; as, his *untimely* fate.

—*adv.* Before the natural or ordinary time; prematurely.

Untir'ing, *a.* Not becoming tired or exhausted; patient; enduring; as, *untiring* zeal.

Un'to, *prep.* [A. S. *on, an, in, into,* and *to.*] To;—rarely used except antiquatedly, formally, or scripturally.

Untold', *a.* Not told, spoken, related, or revealed; as, grief *untold.*—Not numbered or told over; as, wealth *untold.*

Untoward, (*-tō'ard,*) *a.* Froward; perverse; refractory; not easily guided or taught.—Awkward; ungainly; ungraceful; as, *untoward* words or manners.—Inconvenient; troublesome; unmanageable; as, an *untoward* pledge.

Unto'wardly, *a.* Awkward; perverse; froward; as, *untowardly* tricks or vices.

—*adv.* In an untoward, perverse, or froward manner; awkwardly; ungainly.

Untraveiled, (*-trav'eld,*) *a.* Not travelled; not trodden by wayfarers or passengers; as, *untravelled* wilds.—Not having seen the world; not having visited foreign countries.

Untrue', *a.* Lacking truth; false; contrary to the fact; as, your account of the matter is *untrue*; not faithful to another; not fulfilling duties or obligations; false; disloyal; inconstant; as, she is *untrue* to her husband.

Un'truth, *n.* Falsehood; contrariety to truth; want of veracity or fidelity; disloyalty; treachery.—That which is untrue; a lie; a falsehood; a false assertion; as, he is notorious for uttering *untruths.*

Untune', *v. a.* To render incapable of harmony; to put out of tune or tone; as, "*Untun'd* the music, and disus'd the voice." (*Prior.*)—To disorder; to throw into confusion; as, *untuned* senses.

Untwist', *v. a.* or *n.* To separate and bring apart, as threads twisted; or, to turn back that which is twisted; as, "The twine that *untwisteth, untwisteth* the vine." (*Wallis.*)—To open; to disentangle; as intricacy; as, "*untwisting* his deceitful clew" — *Spenser.*

Unusual, (*-yu'zhu-al,*) *a.* Not usual, common, or ordinary; rare: as, a person of *unusual* accomplishments.

Unusually, *adv.* Not commonly, ordinarily, or frequently; rarely.

Unut'terable, *a.* That cannot be uttered or expressed; ineffable; as, "She sighed, and looked *unutterable* things." — *Thomson.*

Unvar'nished, (*-nisht,*) *a.* Not overspread with varnish.—Not artfully embellished; plain; as, an *unvarnished* tale. — *Shaks.*

Unwarped, (*-warpt',*) *a.* Not warped; unbiassed; not turned from the true direction; impartial; as, *unwarped* judgment.

Unwar'rantable, *a.* Not warranted; not defensible.

Unweighed, (*-wād,*) *a.* Not having the weight ascertained.—Not deliberately considered and examined; negligent; as, *unweighed* evidence.

Unwell', *a.* Sick; indisposed; not in good health; ailing; somewhat ill.—Affected with, or having catamenial or menstrual discharges, as a woman.

Unwholesome, (*-hōl'sum,*) *a.* Not wholesome; not favorable to health; insalubrious; as, *unwholesome* food.—Injudicious; distasteful; as, *unwholesome* counsel.

Unwhole'someness, *n.* State or quality of being unwholesome, or injurious or noxious to health; insalubrity; as, the *unwholesomeness* of a climate.

Unwieldy, (*-wēld'-,*) *a.* That is moved with difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous; as, an *unwieldy* body.

Unwill'ing, *a.* Not willing; loth; disinclined; reluctant; as, an *unwilling* witness.

Unwind', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UNWOUND.) To loose or separate, as that which is wound or convolved; as, to *unwind* a ball of thread.—To disentangle; as, to *unwind* the affections from an object.

Unwise, (*-wiz',*) *a.* Not wise; not choosing the best means for the end; defective in wisdom or sound judgment; not dictated by prudence; injudicious; foolish; indiscreet; as, *unwise* measures, *unwise* delay, an *unwise* man.

Unwisely, *adv.* Not characterized by wisdom; injudiciously; without prudence or discretion; as, *unwisely* liberal.

Unwit'tingly, *adv.* Without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly; as, I have *unwittingly* offended him.

Unwont'ed, (*-wunt,*) *a.* Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by habit or practice; as, "Sea-calves *unwonted* to fresh waters lie." (*May.*)—Infrequent; uncommon; unusual; as, an *unwonted* change.

Unworthily, (*-wur'thi-ly,*) *adv.* In an unworthy manner; without due regard to merit; not in accordance with desert; as, I have been treated *unworthily.*

Unwor'thy, *a.* Deficient in worth or merit; undeserving; as, an *unworthy* person.—Vile; base; worthless; as, *unworthy* money.—Not suitable; inadequate; unbecoming;—preceding *of*; as, he is *unworthy of* credit, this article is *unworthy of* his pen.

Unwritten, (*-rit'tn,*) *a.* Verbal; oral; not written; not reduced to, or conveyed in, writing; as, *unwritten* tradition.—Blank; containing no writing; as, a rude, *unwritten* blank.—*South.*

Unwritten doctrines. (*Theol.*) Oral or traditional doctrines.

Unwritten laws, laws, such as belong to the early and barbarous European nations, handed down by tradition or minstrelsy.—*Unwritten law.* (Lat. *lex non scriptu.*) That portion of English and American law not having had derivation from express legislative enactment.

Unyielding, (*-yēld'-,*) *a.* Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate; not giving place; inexorable; as, an *unyielding* temper.

Unyoke', *v. a.* To loose or free from a yoke, as cattle.—To part; to disconnect; to disjoin; as, to *unyoke* man and wife.

Up, *adv.* [A. S. *up, upp, uppe.*] Aloft; on high; above; in a higher position; in a state of elevation or exaltation;—correlative to *down.*—Hence, in various derived applications; as, (1.) From a lower to a higher position, whether literally or figuratively, as from a state of concealment or recumbence; in a state of climbing or ascending; from a dependent or inferior condition; from younger to older years;—connected with motory verbs indicated or implied; as, to get *up* from bed; he worked himself *up* to his present prosperity; my temper is quickly *up.*—(2.) In a state of being increased or raised; in a state of advance or proficiency; in a condition of elevation, prominence, and the like; in the state of being built or constructed; in the state of having arisen; in a higher position, literally or figuratively;—having application with verbs indicative of condition, situation, repose, &c.; as, he has just *got up*; so soon as the sun is *up*; the people were *up* in arms; those people who are *up* in the world are apt to forget the time when they were low; the honorable member is *up.*

—In a state of approaching; to or in a condition of equal progression or equality; not less advanced than; not short of; not back of, or away from;—in most cases preceding *to* or *with*; as, to come *up with* the front rank; to live *up to* one's income; to be *up to* the middle in water; to act *up to* our duty.—To or in a state of thoroughness or completion; entirely; wholly; quite; completely; as, he ate *up* his dinner; to burn *up* a letter; to sum *up* evidence;—in an elliptical sense, *up* is used as equivalent to *get up*, expressing a command or advisory intimation.

"*Up! up!* my friend, and quit your books." — *Wordsworth.*

It is all up with him, it is all over, or ended, with him. *The time is up,* the appointed or allotted time is come.—*To blow up.* See BLOW.—*To come up with.* See COME.—*To draw up,* to arrange in proper order; to put in suitable form; as, *to draw up* a memorial.—*To grow up,* to grow to maturity; as, a *grown up* youth.—*Up to snuff.* See SNUFF.—*Up and down,* backward and forward; from one place, state, or position to another; as, to pace *up and down* a street.

—*n.* State or condition of being up or above.—*Ups and downs,* alternate states of elevation and depression, or of prosperity and adversity; as, Life's *ups and downs.* (Colloq.)

Up, *prep.* From a lower to a higher place on or along; at the top of; as, to walk *up* a hill. — *Up sound.* (*Naut.*) From the sea.—*Up stream,* against the stream. — *Up the country,* in the direction toward the head-waters of a stream or river.

U'pas, *n.* [Malay, poison.] (*Bot.*) See ARTOCARPACEÆ.

Upbar', *v. a.* To bar up, or fasten with a bar.

Upbear, (*-bair',*) *v. a.* (*imp.* UPBORE; *pp.* UPBORNE.) To bear up or aloft; to raise; to lift; to elevate; to sustain aloft; to support in an elevated position.

"Swift as on wings of wind *upborne* they fly."—*Pope.*

Upbraid', *v. a.* [A. S. *up-gebredan,* to charge, reproach.] To reproach; to charge with something wrong or opprobrious; to cast in the teeth of; — preceding *with* or *for* before the thing imputed; as, to *upbraid* a man *with* his illegitimacy of birth. — To reprove or admonish with severity; to chide energetically; to bring reproach on.

Upbraid'er, *n.* One who reproves, chides, or reproaches.

Upbraid'ingly, *adv.* In an upbraiding manner.

Upbreed', (*imp.* and *pp.* UPBRED,) *v. a.* To rear, breed, or bring up; as, *upbred* at home.

Upcast', *a.* Cast upward; thrown heavenward; — opposed to *downcast;* as, *upcast eyes.*

—*n.* (*Games.*) In bowling, a throw; a cast.

(*Mining.*) See DOWNCAST.

Upcoiled', *a.* Made into a coil; as, *upcoiled* hair.

Upheav'ol, *n.* Act of upheaving; a heaving or lifting up.

Upheave', *v. a.* To heave or lift up from beneath.

Upheld', *imp.* and *pp.* of UPHOLD, *q. v.*

Upher, (*ŭ'fer,*) *n.* (*Arch.*) One of a set of fir piles, chiefly used in scaffolding, and running from 20 to 40 ft. in length, with a diameter of from 4 to 7 inches.

Uphill', *a.* Ascending; tending upward; as, an *uphill* path. — Difficult; like the act of ascending a hill; as, *uphill* work.

Uphold', *v. a.* (*imp.* UPHELD; *obs.* UPHOLDEN.) To hold up; to lift aloft or on high; to elevate; as, to *uphold* the hands. — To sustain; to keep from slipping or falling; to keep from declension; to support in any state; to continue; to maintain; as, to *uphold* the authority of the law. — To keep or continue in being; to defend; to invest with moral support or countenance; as, to *uphold* the claims of an injured person.

Uphold'er, *n.* One who, or that which, upholds, supports, sustains, or defends. — Formerly, an upholsterer; also, an undertaker for funerals.

Uphol'sterer, *n.* One who fits up dwelling-houses with furniture, beds, hangings, and the like:—formerly written *upholder.*

Uphol'stery, *n.* Furniture supplied by upholsterers.

Uphroe, (*yoov'rō,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) An oblong block, without sheaves, and having several holes. Its use is to hold ropes temporarily extended, the formation preventing the rope from slipping.

Up'land, *n.* [*up* and *land.*] High land; land on hills and steep declivities, which in general requires a different kind of management from lands in plains or plateaux; they are generally kept in pasture or underwood, and are for the most part dry: — opposed to *meadow, marsh, swamp,* &c.

—*a.* Higher in situation; being on upland; as, an *upland* tract. — Pertaining to uplands; as, *upland* grazing. — *Upland sumach.* (*Bot.*) The *Rhus glabra.* See RHUS.

Upland, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Chester co., 38 m. S.W. of Philadelphia. — A village of Delaware co., abt. 92 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* (1870) 1,341.

Up'lander, *n.* An inhabitant of the uplands.

Upland'ish, *a.* Dwelling on high lands or mountainous slopes; hence, rustic; rude; as, *uplandish* people.(B.)

Uplift', *v. a.* To raise up; to lift aloft; to elevate; to place on high or higher; as, with *uplifted* head.

—*n.* (*Geol.*) Strata, although generally in horizontal position, when formed, are, in most regions, at the present time, *tilted,* or inclined, and the inclinations vary from a small angle to verticality, or even beyond verticality. They have been raised into folds, each fold often many inches in sweep, and equal to a mountain-ridge in extent. They have been crumpled up into groups of irregular flexures, one fold or flexure succeeding to another, till like a series of wrinkles on the earth's surface. Every mountain-region possesses examples of these flexures or uplifts, and most intermediate plains have at least some undulation, in conformity with the system in the mountains. In connection with all this uplifting, there have been fractures on a great scale; and strata thus broken have been displaced or dislocated by a sliding of one side of such a fracture through varying distances from a few feet to miles—one side dropped down to this extent, or the other side shoved up. — A *dislocation* or *uplift* is called *fault,* when the dislocation of the strata is in the plane of a fracture. — *Dana.*

Up'-line, *n.* In England, that line of track of a railway which leads in the direction of the chief terminus: — opposed to *down-line.*

Up'most, *a.* Highest; topmost: — little used, UPPERMOST (*q. v.*) being preferred.

Upon', *prep.* [A. S. *uppan, uppon* — *on,* and *up,* high, exalted.] On: — used in all the senses of that word, with which it is interchangeable, and opposed to *under.* See ON. — *To take upon,* to assume; to undertake; as, he *took upon* himself the responsibility.

To assume upon. (*Law.*) To promise; to undertake.

Up'per, *a.* (*comp.* of UP, *q. v.*) Higher in place; further up: — used literally or figuratively; superior in rank, dignity, position, and the like; as, the *upper* lip, the *upper* classes of society, the *upper* deck of a ship, the *upper* house of the legislature.

Upper case. (*Print.*) The higher one of a pair of compositors' cases, in which are kept capitals, small capitals, and references. — *Upper ten,* or *upper ten thousand,* a colloquialism for the ten thousand highest in rank or wealth; in other words, the ton; the aristocracy; the upper class; the fashionable world. (Vulgar U. S.)—*Upper works.* (*Naut.*) Those parts of a ship's hull which are above the water-line when she is fully laden and placed in sailing trim.

Up'per, in *Arkansas,* a township of Sebastian co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,666.

Upper, in *New Jersey,* a township of Cape May co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,483.

Upper, in *North Carolina,* a township of Chowan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,176.

Upper, in *Ohio,* a township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* in 1870, 7,832.

Upper Al'len, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Upper Al'loway's Creek, in *New Jersey,* a twp. of Salem co., 72 m. S.W. of Trenton; *pop.* in 1870, 3,062.

Upper Al'ton, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Madison co., 1½ m. E. of Alton.

Upper Aquebogue, in *New York,* a post-village of Suffolk co., 75 m. N.E. of New York city.

Upper Augus'ta, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Upper Bern, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Upper Chich'ester, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Upper Cove, in *Georgia,* a district of Walker co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,443.

Upper Creek, in *N. Carolina,* a precinct of Burke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,736.

Up'per-crust, *n.* The top, or raised crust, as of a pie. — Hence, a cant term for the upper class of society.

Upper Dar'by, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Delaware co., 9 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Upper Dick'inson, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,900.

Upper Dub'lin, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-twp. of Montgomery co., 15 m. N. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Upper Fair'field, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lycoming co., *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Upper Fork, in *N. Carolina,* a precinct of Burke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 594.

Upper Free'hold, in *New Jersey,* a township of Monmouth co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,640.

Upper Gloucester, (*-glos'ter,*) in *Maine,* a post-village of Cumberland co., abt. 25 m. N. of Portland.

Upper Grove, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 42 m. N.E. of Fort Dodge.

Up'per-hand, *n.* Superiority; advantage; ascendancy; as, to get and keep the *upper-hand.*

Upper Han'over, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Montgomery co.: *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Upper Hom'ing, in *N. Carolina,* a township of Buncombe co. *pop.* in 1870, 1,323.

Upper Hunt'ing Creek, in *Maryland,* a village of Caroline co., 57 m. E. of Annapolis.

Upper I'owa River, rises in Freeborn co., Minnesota, and flowing E., enters the Mississippi in Allomakee co.

Upper Lea'cock, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Upper-leather, (*-lĕth'er,*) *n.* [Often abbreviated to *upper.*] The leather used in making the vamps and quarters of shoes.

Upper Macun'gy, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lehigh co., abt. 10 m. S.W. of Allentown; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Upper Mahantan'go, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-twp. of Schuylkill co.

Upper Maho'noy, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Upper Make'field, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Upper Marl'borough, in *Maryland,* a post-village, cap. of Prince George co., 17 m. E.S.E. of Washington.

Upper Mer'lon, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Montgomery co.,on the Schuylkill River,opposite Norristown; *pop.* abt. 4,300.

Upper Mid'dleton, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Fayette co., 40 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Upper Mil'ford, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Up'permost, *a.* Upmost; furthest up; highest in place, power, position, or authority; supreme; as, "'Tis all one to the common people who 's *uppermost.*" *L'Estr.*

Upper Mount Bethel, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,200.

Upper Naz'areth, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Upper O'kaw, in *Illinois,* a township of Coles co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Upper Ox'ford, in *Pennsylvania,* a twp. of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,086.

Upper Pax'ton, in *Pennsylvania,* a twp. of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Upper Penn's Neck, in *New Jersey,* a township of Salem co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,178.

Upper Pitts'grove, in *New Jersey,* a township of Salem co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,087.

Upper Prov'idence, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-twp. of Delaware co.; *pop.*(1870) 1,803.–A township of Montgomery co., 25 m. N.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Upper Red Hook, in *New York,* a post-village of Dutchess co., abt. 15 m. S. of Catskill.

Upper Sal'ford, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Upper Sandus'ky, in *Ohio,* a post-village, cap. of Wyandot co., 63 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 2,000.

Upper Sau'con, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Up'per St. Clair, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-twp. of Allegheny co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Upper Strasburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Franklin co., abt. 10 m. N.N.W. of Chambersburg.

Upper Swata'ra, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Upper-ten', *n. pl.* See UPPER.

Upper-ten'dom, *n.* The aristocracy; the upper classes of society. (Colloq. U. S.)

Upper Tawmen'sing, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Carbon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Upper Tulpehock'en, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Upper Tur'keyfoot, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Somerset co.; *pop.* abt. 1,150.

Upper Uwch'lan, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 783.

Up'perville, in *Virginia,* a post-village of Fauquier co., 135 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 450.

Up'per-world, (*-wurld,*) *n.* The atmosphere; the ethereal world of space. — Heaven; the celestial world. — This world, in distinction from the *under-world.*

Up'pish, *a.* [From *up.*] Proud; arrogant; self-conceited; snobbish. (Colloq.)

Up'pishly, *adv.* Proudly; petulantly.

Up'pishness, *n.* Purse-pride; vulgar arrogance; snobbism; vulgar imitation of good style or aristocratic manners; assumed air of superiority. (Low.)

Upraise', *v. a.* To raise or lift up; to elevate.

Uprear', *v. a.* To rear or raise up; to bring up; as, to *uprear* a family.

Upright, (*ŭp'rīt,*) *a.* Straight up; pointing directly upward; perpendicular or vertical to the plane of the horizon; erect; as, an *upright* posture, an *upright* pillar. — Just; honest; possessing rectitude; adhering to, or not deviating from, correct moral principles; as, an *upright* man, an *upright* mind. — Conformable to moral truth and equity; as, *upright* conduct.

—*n.* That which stands erect or perpendicular.

(*Arch.*) An elevation, as of a building

Up'rightly, *adv.* Perpendicularly; with erectness; in an upright manner. — Without deviation from rectitude or integrity; equitably; honestly.

Up'rightness, *n.* State of being upright.

Uprise, (*-rīz',*) (*imp.* UPROSE; *pp.* UPRISEN, (*-riz'n,*) *v. a.* To rise; to get up; to bestir, as from rest or recumbency.

Uprising, (*-rīz'-*) *n.* Act of rising; also, an ascent; an acclivity; a steep place.

Up'roar, *n.* [Swed. Goth. *uprør* — *up,* and *rōra,* to move.] Great tumult or noisy commotion; violent disturbance, bustle, and clamor.

Uproar'ious, *a.* Making uproar; accompanied by great clamor, or noise and tumult; as, *uproarious* laughter. (Low.)

Uproot', *v. a.* To tear up by the roots, or as if by the roots; to eradicate; to extirpate; as, *uprooted* trees; to *uproot* heresy.

Uprouse', *v. a.* To rouse, as from sleep; to stir up.

Up'sal, an ancient city of Sweden, 45 m. from Stockholm, on the small river Sala. The cathedral, in which the Swedish kings used to be crowned, is a large structure. The university, founded in 1476, has faculties of law, philosophy, theology, and medicine. It is governed by a chancellor, assisted by 31 professors; and has a library containing about 100,000 volumes, an observatory, &c. *Pop.* 5,500.

Upsend', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UPSENT.) To throw, send, or cast up.

Upset', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* UPSET.) To set up or place upright. — To set upside down. — To overturn or overset; as, to *upset* a tray, carriage, &c. — To make thicker and shorter, by hammering on the end of a piece of heated metal set up endwise, as the tire of a wheel.

—*v. n.* To become thickened and shortened, as a piece of iron by end-hammering.

—*a.* Set up; having reference to something that is set up for sale; as, an *upset* price, that is, the lowest price at which anything can be sold at auction.

—*n.* Act of upsetting; also, an overturn; a spill, as of a carriage or other vehicle.

Up'shot, *n.* Final issue or result; end; conclusion; ultimate consequences.

Up'shur, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Preble co., abt. 50 m. N.W. of Cincinnati.

Upshur, in *Texas,* a N.E. co.; *area,* 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine and Big Cyprus Bayou. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Gilmer. *Pop* abt. 13,000.

Upshur, in *W. Virginia,* an E. co. *Rivers.* Buchanan and the W. Fork of the Monongahela. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Buckhannon. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,023.

Up'side, *n.* The upper side or uppermost surface. — *Upside down,* topsy-turvy; with the upper part undermost; hence, in complete confusion or disorder.

Up'son, in *Georgia,* a W. central co.; *area,* 384 sq. m. *Rivers.* Flint; also, Potato Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Thomaston. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,430.

Up'sonville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Susquehanna co., 180 m. N.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Upstairs', *adv.* In or toward the upper story of a building.

Upstart', *v. n.* To start or spring up suddenly.

—*n.* That which springs, starts, or shoots up suddenly; specifically, a parvenu; a snob; one who has risen by a sudden stroke of fortune from a low condition of life to rank, wealth, power, or importance; as, a vulgar *upstart.*

—*a.* Suddenly raised to prosperity, prominence, or importance.

Up'stroke, *n.* The fine line or stroke made by a pen or pencil when moving upward, in distinction from the *downstroke,* which is thicker and more prominent.

Up'ton, in *Maine,* a post-twp. of Oxford co.; *pop.* abt. 274.

Up'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 33 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,989.

Upton, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Texas co.; *pop.* in 1870, 642.

Upton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Franklin co., 13 m. S.W. of Chambersburg.

Up-town', *a.* Situated in, or belonging to, the upper part of a town; as, *up-town* society.

—*adv.* Toward, or in, the upper part of a town.

Up'-train, *n.* In England, a railway-train proceeding toward the main terminus.—In the U. S., a railroad train going toward the direction conventionally denoted by *up*.

Upturn', *v. a.* To turn or direct upward.

U'pupa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hoopoe, *q. v.*

Up'ward, *a.* Ascending; directed to a higher place.

Up'ward, Upwards, *adv.* Toward a higher place; in a direction from lower to higher;—opposed to *downward* or *downwards*; as, looking *upward*, we saw the summit of the peak.

—Above; with respect to the higher or upper parts; as, the *upward* half of the body.— Yet more; with a tendency to a higher or greater number; as, two years' or *upward*, of incessant labor.—*Upward* or *upwards of*; more than; above;— hence, about; nearly; as, I have known him *upwards of* twenty years.

Ur. (*Script.*) See Oran.

Ural, or **Oural,** (*oo-ral,*) a river of Russia, rising near Minsk, on the E. side of the Ural chain, and considered with the Ural Mountains to form the E. boundary of Europe. After an estimated course of about 1,800 m. it enters the Caspian Sea, 180 m. from Astrakhan.

Ural or **(Ou'ral) Mountains,** an extensive mountain range extending nearly under the same parallel from the N. border of the Sea of Aral to the shores of the Arctic Ocean, or from Lat. 28° to 69°, and forming during the greater part of its course the boundary between Europe and Asia. Its breadth varies from 1 to 5 m., and its highest peak is 6,400 ft. It is rich in gold, copper, and iron.

Uralsk', a town of Russia, on the Ural, 150 m. from Orenberg. It is the residence of the hetman of the Cossacks. *Pop.* 14,000.

Ura'nia. (*Myth.*) One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne; she presided over astronomy. She is represented as a virgin, with a crown of stars, draped in garments spangled with stars, holding in her left hand a celestial globe.

Fig. 2555. — URANIA.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1854.

Uran'ic, *a.* (*Chem.*) Noting salts whose base is uranic acid or sesqui-oxide of uranium.

U'ranite, *n.* (*Min.*) See Uranium.

Ura'nium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A metal discovered by Klaproth in 1789, who named it after the planet Uranus, discovered about that time. It occurs in the minerals *uranium ochre* U_2O_3HO; *pitchblende*, which consists of the black oxide U_4O_5, associated with silica, lead, and iron; *chalcolite*, *uran-glimmer* or *uran-mica*, which consists of the phosphate of copper and uranium, $CuO,2U_2O_3,PO_5,8HO$; and *uranite*, which is the phosphate of lime and uranium, $CaO,2U_2O_3,PO_5.8HO$. Little is known of the properties of metallic uranium; it appears to be a slightly malleable whitish metal, of the specific gravity about 9. The salts of the oxides of uranium are of a green or yellow color; the persalts have been most examined. Ferrocyanide of potassium produces in them a very characteristic rich brown precipitate, not unlike that formed by the persalts of copper. They are also precipitated brown by infusion of galls. Peroxide of uranium is used to give a green or greenish-yellow color to glass, and a suboxide (U_4O_5) is used in porcelain painting for the production of an intense black. *Equiv.* 60; *Symbol* U.

Uranog'raphy, Uranol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ouranos*, the heavens, *grapho*, to describe, and *logos*, treatise.] A description of the heavens.

Uranos'copy, *n.* [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven, and *skopein*, to view.] Contemplation of the heavens or heavenly bodies.

Uranos'copus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Star-gazers, a genus of fishes, family *Percidæ*, so called by Linnæus because both eyes were placed on the superior surface of the head, which presents a nearly cubical form. The mouth is cleft vertically at the anterior part of the head, and, like the eyes, is directed upwards. *U. onoplos* (Fig. 2556), 2 ft. or more in length, is found on the S.E. coast of the U States.

Fig. 2556. — STAR-GAZER. (*U. onoplos.*)

Uranus, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *ouranos.*] (*Astron.*) The remotest known planet, except Neptune, belonging to our solar system, discovered by Sir Wm. Herschel on March 13, 1781. The mean distance of Uranus from the sun is 19·18239, that of the earth being considered as unity, whence its real distance is upwards of 1,800 millions of miles. Its sidereal revolution is performed in about 84 Julian years. The orbit is inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of only 46′ 28″; and the eccentricity of the orbit is 0·046679, half the major axis being taken as unity. The apparent diameter of Uranus (which, on account of the great magnitude of its orbit in comparison with that of the earth, undergoes very little variation) is about 4″; whence the real diameter of the planet must be about 35,000 miles, or nearly four and a half times that of the earth; and its bulk about eighty times that of the earth. Uranus presents the appearance of a small round and uniformly illuminated disc, without rings, belts, or discernible spots. From analogy, we infer that it revolves about its axis; but of this there is no direct proof; the great distance of the planet, indeed, precludes our obtaining much knowledge of its physical state. Only 2 satellites of Uranus are known with certainty, although the existence of 4 at least is suspected.

U'rate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A compound of uric acid and a base.

Ur'ban, *a.* [Lat. *urbanus — urbs, urbis*, a walled city, from *orbis*, a circle.] Pertaining, or having reference, to a city; as, an *urban* population.

Ur'ban I., Pope, succeeded Calixtus I. in 222, and suffered martyrdom in 230.

Urban II. (*Odo of Lagny,*) succeeded Victor III. in 1088. He caused Guibert, who had been supported as anti-pope under the title of Clement III., to be driven out of Rome; preached the first crusade in 1095, and convoked the councils of Bari, Clermont, and Rome. D. 1099.

Urban III., (*Herbert Crivelli,*) archbishop of Milan, was the successor of Lucius II., and was elected to the papal chair in 1185. He endeavored to send assistance to the Christians in the East, who were being sorely pressed by Saladin; but his death took place before he could effect his object. D. 1187.

Urban IV., became Pope in succession to Alexander IV. in 1261. He excommunicated Manfred, king of Naples, and offered the crown to Charles, count of Provence and Anjou, and brother to Louis IX. of France, which led to the subsequent wars of the Anjous for the possession of Sicily and Naples. D. 1265.

Urban V., succeeded Innocent VI. in 1362. He restored the papal seat from Avignon to Rome, founded many churches, and reformed numerous abuses. D. 1370.

Urban VI., (*Bartolommeo Prignano,*) succeeded Gregory XI. in 1378. The cardinals afterwards chose Robert of Geneva, who took the name of Clement VII., and took up his residence at Avignon. Thus was originated the famous "Western Schism," which endured for nearly fifty years. D. at Rome, 1389.

Urban VII. succeeded Sixtus V. in 1590, but D. in less than a fortnight afterwards.

Urban VIII., (*Maffeo Barberini,*) b. 1568, ascended the pontifical throne in 1623. He condemned the Jansenists, revised the hymns of the Roman Catholic Church, and was the author of some Latin and Italian poems. D. 1644.

Urba'na, in *Iowa*, a village and township of Monroe co., 10 m. S.E. of Albia; *pop.* in 1870, 887.

Urbane', *a.* Citizen-like; civilized; hence, courteous; polite; affable; elegant in address or manners.

Urbane', in *Illinois*, a village of Jackson co., abt. 50 m. S.S.E. of Kaskaskia.

Urban'ity, *n.* [Lat. *urbanitas*, from *urbs*, a city.] Quality of being urbane; civility; courtesy; elegance of deportment; blandness of speech; politeness; refined or polished manners.

Urban'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Champaign co., 92 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* in 1870, 2,280.

Urbanna, in *New York*, a township of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Urbanna, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Champaign co., 42 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 10,379.

Urbanna, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Middlesex co., 84 m. N.E. of Richmond.

Urbino, (*oor-be'no,*) a town of Italy, in the former States of the Church, 20 m. from Pesaro. *Manuf.* Pins, &c. It is the birth-place of Raphael. *Pop.* 8,146.

Ur'ceolate, *a.* [Lat. *urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher.] (*Bot.*) Pitcher- or urn-shaped. It differs from *campanulate* in being more contracted at the orifice, and having the limbs erect.

Ur'chin, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Hedge-hog, *q. v.*

—A child or small boy; —used jocosely or in contempt; as, a mischievous *urchin*.

Ure, Andrew, a Scottish chemist, b. in Glasgow, 1778. After lecturing with some success upon chemistry, natural philosophy, and materia medica, at Glasgow, he was nominated to the post of astronomer, upon an observatory being established in that city. In 1821 he produced a valuable work, entitled a *Dictionary of Chemistry*. He took up his residence in the metropolis in 1830, and was four years afterwards appointed analytical chemist to the Board of Customs. In 1831 he produced his *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, a work of immense labor and research, which has gone through many editions, and also been translated into the leading continental languages. D. 1857.

Urea, (*yu-re'a,*) *n.* One of the few organic bases of animal origin. It forms an essential constituent of the urine of all animals, and is most abundant in that of the mammalia, particularly so in the case of the carnivora. It is the principal outlet of nitrogen from the system, after the materials which compose the animal tissues have experienced oxidation under the influence of inspired air. A person in good health secretes about an ounce of *U.* daily. Dumas made several fruitless attempts to form *U.* from the azotized constituents of the body, but Bechamp has recently succeeded in doing so, by subjecting albumen to the oxidizing action of permanganate of potash. *U.* does not appear to be formed in the kidneys, these organs appearing to act more as filters in separating it from the mass of blood in which it is formed before it reaches them; perhaps it is produced in the liver. *U.* may be formed artificially in several ways, and was one of the first organic products made from inorganic materials. The easiest method of procuring it is by heating together 56 parts of ferrocyanide of potassium with 28 of black oxide of manganese, and washing the residue obtained. The cyanate of potash thus formed is transformed into the ammonia salt by dissolving it in 41 parts of sulphate of ammonia. The cyanate of ammonia may be dissolved out by alcohol, and slow evaporation converts it into *U.* It crystallizes in white, slender, striated prisms, which are slightly deliquescent. Its solution has a cool, bitterish taste, and is neutral to test-paper. It is very soluble in water and hot alcohol, but sparingly so in ether. It does not appear to form a definite hydrate. It melts at about 248° Fahr., and at a temperature a little above this, it is decomposed into ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, and metameric acid. A solution of *U.*, heated in a sealed tube, takes up four equivalents of water, and is converted into carbonate of ammonia. The same change takes place in stale urine; hence its ammoniacal odor after keeping it a few days. Although forming salts with certain of the acids, *U.* does not possess well-marked basic properties. With nitric and oxalic acids it forms crystallizable salts. With certain metallic oxides and salts, such as the oxides and nitrates of silver and mercury, it forms definite crystalline compounds. *U.* constitutes about one and a half per cent. of the urine of a healthy person, or about one-third of its solid constituents. The hydrogen in *U.* may be replaced by compound radicles, such as ethyl, phenyl, &c., giving rise to numerous compounds, known as the compound *U.* It also combines with other radicles, forming *ureides*. *Form.* $C_2H_4N_2O_2$.

Ure'do, *n.*; *pl.* Uredinaceæ. [From Lat. *urere*, to burn, scorch.] (*Bot.*) A genus and order or family of *Fungales*, parasitical on plants, particularly on grasses, and notable for the great abundance of dark-colored spores which they throw off. They produce the diseases of corn and other cultivated plants called blight, rust, burnt-ear, &c.

Ure'ter, *n.* [Fr. *uretère.*] (*Anat.*) A long, membranous, pipe-like canal (Figs. 368 and 1478), which, extending from the kidney to the bladder, conveys into that organ the secretion distilled from the other. The *U.* on either side proceeds from the pelvis of the kidney, of which it is the continuation, and, descending through the abdomen, enters the bladder at the fundus of that organ, and near what is called the *trigon*.

Ureteri'tis, *n.* [Lat.] (*Med.*) Inflammation of the ureter.

Ure'thra, *n.* [Lat., from Gr. *ourethra*, from *ourein*, to make water.] (*Anat.*) See Bladder.

Ure'thral, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to the urethra.

Uret'ic, *a.* Stimulating the discharge of urine; urinary; diuretic.

Urfé, Honoré D', (*oor'foi,*) a French romance writer, b. 1567, at Marseilles, was author of the romance of *Astræa*, which was once exceedingly popular in France. D. 1625.

Urge, (*ėrj,*) *v. a.* [From Lat. *urgeo, urgere*, to press upon, drive.] To press, push, or drive; to impel to action; to force onward; as, to *urge* a horse to speed. — To provoke; to exasperate; as, "*Urge* not my father's anger." (*Shaks.*)— To press, as an argument or objection; to importune; to solicit; as, he *urged* her to elope with him. — To follow closely; to press hard upon; as, "Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave." (*Pope.*)— To press on the attention; to present to the mind in an urgent manner; as, to *urge* a plea in one's justification. — To apply violent or forcible treatment to; as, to *urge* an ore with intense heat.

—*v. n.* To press on or forward; as, "he strives to *urge* upward." — *Donne.*

Ur'gency, (*jen-se,*) *n.* Quality of being urgent; entreaty; solicitation; importunity; as, the *urgency* of a petition or request. — Pressure of difficulty or necessity; as, the *urgency* of a case or occasion.

Ur'gent, (*jent,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *urgens, urgere.*] That urges; pressing; importunate; impelling; vehement; violent; demanding instant or immediate attention; as, *urgent* business.

Ur'gently, *adv.* In an urgent manner.

Ur'ger, *n.* One who urges, presses, or importunes.

Urgin'ea, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*, including the officinal Squill, (*U. scilla,*) a native of the sandy shores of the Mediterranean, the bulb of which is sometimes as large as a child's head, and contains a viscid juice so acrid as to blister the fingers if much handled, while the vapor arising from it irritates the nose and eyes. It was by the ancients, and is still now, used as a diuretic and expectorant, and occasionally as an emetic; but it must be recollected that in moderately large doses it acts as a narcotic irritant poison, 24 grains having proved fatal.

Uri, (*oo're,*) a canton in the central part of Switzerland, bounded N. by the canton of Schwyz, E. and S.E by Glarus and Orisons, S. by Ticino, and W. by Valais, Bern, and Unterwalden; *area*, 418 sq. m. The surface is very mountainous, many of the summits being from 8,000 to above 10,000 feet above sea-level. The best known is that of St. Gothard, though by no means the most elevated summit. The only practicable outlets from the canton are by the road to Italy, which leads over the pass of St. Gothard, 6,700 feet above the sea (Fig. 2557), and by the Lake of Lucerne. The principal river is the Reuss. The climate is cold, and the soil generally unfertile. *U.* is governed as the canton of Unterwalden. The inhabitants are Roman Catholic, and speak German. *Cap.* Altorf. *Pop.* 15,145.—The *Lake of Uri*

lerne the S. extremity of the Lake of Lucerne, and receives the river Reuss.

Fig. 2557.—A BRIDGE ON THE ROAD FROM SWITZERLAND TO ITALY, ACROSS THE ST. GOTHARD.

Uric Acid, (*yu'rik,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A very important excrementitious product, which occurs in small quantities in human urine, to the extent of rather less than one per cent. of the solid matter contained in it. It is met with in much greater abundance in the excrement of birds and reptiles, that of the boa consisting almost entirely of urate of ammonia. Guano also contains large quantities of it, and has been most extensively employed as its source in the now almost extinct manufacture of murexide dyes. When excess of *U. A.* is secreted in the system, it deposits hard crystallizing grains in the bladder, which, if retained, gradually form concretionary calculi, and grow into the disease known as *gravel* or *stones*. In *gouty* patients, *U. A.* accumulates round the joints, forming white friable concretions, known improperly as *chalk-stones*. *U. A.* is generally prepared by dissolving the dried excrement of the boa in water, and converting the urate of ammonia into nitrate of potash by adding excess of potash, and boiling until the whole of the ammonia has been set free. Hydrochloric acid is then added, and the acid separates in minute crystals, which are thoroughly washed and dried. Pure *U. A.* is a white crystalline powder, requiring 10,000 parts of water for solution, to which it imparts a very feeble acid reaction. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, but dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, which deposits it in a hydrated condition or dilution. The urates of the alkalies are much more soluble than the acid itself. *U. A.* is dibasic, giving rise to acid and neutral salts. By being submitted to heat, *U. A.* breaks up into a number of compounds; but the remarkable number of definite and crystallizable substances with it give rise to, when treated with various oxidizing agents, present the highest physiological interest, inasmuch as the great changes which occur in the animal economy under the influence of vitality are always accompanied by oxidation. *Form.* $2HO.C_{10}H_2N_4O_4$.

U'rim, *n.* [Heb.] (*Script.*) A word connected in its signification with the word *thummim*, being the plural of the Hebrew *aur*, a light, a luminary; whence it has come to signify fire. *Thummim*, which is the plural of *thom* or *tam*, means *fulness* or *perfection*. The two words conjointly signify *light* and *perfection*; but the Septuagint renders it literally δήλωσις καὶ ἀλήθεια, *manifestation and truth*. The *urim* and *thummim* are described as the precious stones on the high-priest's breastplate, which were supposed to make known the will of God by casting an extraordinary lustre, and thus to *manifest* the success of events to those who consulted them.

U'rine, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Guillemots, a sub-family or group of sea-birds, fam. *Alcidæ*. Their bill is firm, strong, and pointed; the upper mandible slightly blending near the end, and the base covered with soft short feathers: tongue long slender; legs placed far backwards; and no hind toe. The Black Guillemot, *U. grylle* (Fig. 2558), of the N. Atlantic, is 13 inches long, and the wing 6½ inches.

Fig. 2558.
BLACK GUILLEMOT.—(Winter plumage.)
(*Uria grylle.*)

U'rinal, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *urinalis*.] A bottle in which urine is kept for inspection.—A public or private receptacle or reservoir for urine.

U'rinary, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to urine; as, *urinary* calculi.—Resembling, or partaking of the characteristic properties of urine.

U. calculi. (*Med.*) By this term is understood the various kinds of deposits from the urine found in the human bladder, or in the urine of those persons subject to this kind of disease. Surgeons have divided urinary calculi into three varieties:—first, *the pulverulent* or *amorphous sediment*, always existing in a state of solution, and only thrown down as the urine begins to cool, when it is precipitated in the form of a fine brown or pink powder, and consists of the lithates of ammonia, soda, and lime; this is commonly known as the red or pink sand. Secondly, *crystalline sediment*, or *gravel*. This is generally voided in the form of minute grains or crystals, and is either composed of lithic acid, of triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, or of oxalate of lime. This sediment has received the name of white sand. Thirdly, *solid concretions*, or calculi proper, formed of an aggregation of these sediments. Calculi are sometimes, but not frequently, formed in the kidneys, and are occasionally found there and in the ureters, on their way to the bladder, where they attain their full size. *U. C.* are of all sizes, shapes, and colors. The average dimension of a calculus may be taken as that of a chestnut, though sometimes exceeding the bulk of a large egg. Some are of extreme density and remarkably hard; others are so soft that they crumble to pieces under the slightest pressure. The symptoms of calculi, or stone in the bladder, begin with weight in the loins and back, and a dragging pain, gradually extending to the groin in females, and to the testicle in males, with an irritation felt at the point of the penis in the latter, often relieved by pulling the foreskin; frequent desire to make water, the operation being attended with pain and smarting; the urine is often bloody, and the stream in voiding is frequently arrested by the stone getting before the pipe of the *urethra*. Motion, especially of a jolting nature, such as riding in vehicles, greatly increases the pain, while rest and the horizontal position always afford relief. Sometimes a small calculus is voided with the water, or a discharge of gravel takes place, in which case there is always a cessation of the symptoms for some time afterward; but, in general, there is no radical cure for stone but by an operation, for which see LITHOTOMY and LITHOTRITY.

U. organs. (*Physiol.*) Under this head are comprised two secreting organs (*the kidneys*); one receiving organ (*the bladder*); two connecting tubes, between the springs and the reservoir (*the ureters*); and one canal, or outlet (*the urethra*). Space will not permit here any description of the diseases of the *U. O.* or of urine, a subject of so great interest to the physician that many volumes have been devoted to it. When the secretion of urine is very abundant, it may constitute either the symptom *diuresis*, or the disease *diabetes*; when painful, it is called *dysuria*; when suppressed, *ischuria*; and when drop by drop, with pain, burning, and spasm, *strangury*; when the secretion cannot be retained, it is called *incontinence*.—See BLADDER, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GOUT, ISCHURIA, URINARY CALCULI, &c.

U'rinate, *v. a.* [Lat. *urinare*.] To piss; to discharge urine; to make animal water.

Urination, (*-ā'shun.*) *n.* Act of pissing or urinating.

U'rinative, *a.* Provoking the discharge of urine.

U'rinator, *n.* [Lat. *urinor*, to dive.] A pearl-diver.

Urine, (*yu'rin,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *urina*.] (*Chem. and Med.*) A highly complex fluid secreted from the blood by the kidneys. In a healthy person when recently voided, it is a clear limpid fluid, of a pale yellow or amber-color, with a peculiar, faint aromatic odor, which becomes pungent and ammoniacal when decomposition takes place. Often, however, as it cools, it becomes opaque and turbid from the deposition of part of its constituents previously held in solution; and this may be consistent with health. Healthy *U.* may, however, be nearly colorless, or of a brownish or deep-orange tint, and may present every shade of color between these extremes. The quantity secreted in 24 hours depends upon the amount of fluid drank, and the quantity secreted by the skin; but generally it is about from 30 to 40 fluid ounces. Its specific gravity varies in health from 1·015 to 1·030, but 1·020 is the average standard. It is acid in its reaction, and contains some mucus and epithelium. In 1,000 parts of ordinary *U.* there are 933 parts of water and 67 parts of solid matter. The following analysis is given of the solid contents of *U.*, but the proportion of the materials is liable to very great variation, depending on food, exercise, and other conditions:—Urea, 49·68; uric acid, 1·61; extractive matters, ammoniacal salts, and chloride of sodium, 28·95; alkaline sulphates, 11·58; alkaline phosphates, 5·96; phosphates of lime and magnesia, 1·50. Medical men distinguish three kinds of *U.*,—1. *urina sanguinis*, or that which is secreted from the blood at times when neither food nor drink has been recently taken, as in the morning before breakfast; 2. *urina potus*, or that which has been secreted after any considerable quantity of fluid has been taken into the body; and 3. *urina cibi*, or that secreted during the period immediately succeeding a meal of solid food. The last of these contains a larger quantity of solid matter than either of the former, both of which are largely diluted with water. The first, or morning *U.* is the best for analysis; it is from it that we are best enabled to learn the state of the kidneys, and of the system in general.

Uriniferous, *a.* [Lat. *urina*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Conveying urine.

Urinom'eter, *n.* [Lat. *urina*, and Gr. *metron*, measure.] (*Med.*) A small hydrometer for determining the specific gravity of urine.

Urinose', U'rinous, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, urine.

Urn, *n.* [Fr. *urne*, from Lat. *urna*, from *urinor*, to plunge under water.] A kind of vase, or vessel of a roundish form, but swelling in the middle like the common pitcher; a vessel for holding water; especially, a utensil employed to keep water boiling at the tea-table.—A vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly preserved after incremation.

(*Bot.*) A spore-case, or THECA, *q. v.*

—*v. a.* To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.

Ur'nal, *a.* Pertaining to an urn.

Urocera'ta, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Boring Saw-fly family, comprising comparatively rare and large hymenoptera. They have the body elongated, nearly cylindrical, and the blunt abdomen ends in a horny point. From beneath the abdomen projects a long, saw-like, and powerful borer, with which they bore holes into trees, in which to lay their eggs. The larvæ are borers into the trunks of trees.—*Tenney.*

Urod'ela, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) An order of *Batrachian reptiles*, comprising those which preserve the tail through all the stages of their existence, as the Salamanders, Sirens, &c.

Uro-genital, (*jĕn'-,*) *a.* [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and Eng. *genital*.] (*Med.*) Pertaining or relating to the urinary and genital organs.

Urol'ogy, Uronol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *ouron*, and *logos*, description.] (*Med.*) That branch of medicine which treats of urine.—*Dunglison.*

Ur'ry, *n.* [Ir. *uir*, clay.] A sort of blue or black clay, found in proximity to coal.—*Mortimer.*

Ur'sa, *n.* [Lat., a female bear.] (*Astron.*) The name of two constellations.—1. *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the 48 constellations of Ptolemy, in the N. hemisphere, and near the pole. It is often mentioned in the most ancient histories, sacred and profane, under the various denominations of Arcturus, Bootes, Helice, Callisto, Megisto, the Wagon, the Plough. It contains seven very conspicuous stars, called *septentriones*; whence *septentrio*, the north.—2. *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear. This constellation also consists of seven stars disposed in a manner closely resembling that of the Great Bear, but in a contrary direction, the polar star being placed in the corner of the triangle, which is farthest from the quadrangle. The Greeks called it Cynosura or Dog's Tail; at the tip of this imaginary tail the polar star is situated.

Ursa, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Adams co., 114 m. W. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Ur'sidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of carnivorous mammalia; comprising the true Bears, the Badgers, the Raccoons, and the Wolverines. They are characterized by a plantigrade step, or walk on the whole sole of the foot; grinders more or less tuberculated; stature generally large; carnivorous and frugivorous; claws formed for digging; tail generally short. The typical genus is *Ursus*, the BEAR, *q. v.*

Ur'siform, *a.* [Lat. *ursus*, *ursa*, a bear, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a bear.

Ursine, (*ur'sin,*) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

Ursins, ANNE MARIE DE LA TREMOUILLE, PRINCESS DES, (*oor'sĭ,*) a celebrated name in Spanish history, b. in France abt. 1643. She was married in 1659, to the Prince de Talleyrand-Chalais, and in 1675 to the Duke de Bracciano, chief of the Orsini family. After the death of the latter, she was attached to the court of Spain, and really governed the country during the early part of the reign of Philip V. In 1714, however, she was banished the kingdom, and subsequently kept house for the "Old Pretender," Prince James Stuart. D. 1722.

Ur'son, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Canada Porcupine. See PORCUPINE.

Ur'sula, (St.,) a celebrated virgin and martyr, and a saint of the Roman calendar, supposed to have been a daughter of a British prince, and to have been put to death at Cologne at a date which varies from 381 to 463. There is a legend that 11,000 virgin martyrs suffered with her, which some have explained by supposing that she had a companion named *Undecimilla*. It is pretty certain, however, that many were put to death at the same time. She is especially honored in Germany, and particularly at Cologne, which is the reputed place of her martyrdom.

Ur'suline, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining or having reference to the order of Ursulines.

Ursulines, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A Roman Catholic religious order of females, founded for aiding the poor, and instructing females, by Angela di Brescia, abt. 1537. The order took its name from Saint Ursula (*q. v.*) when the institution was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Madame de Sainte Beuve established the first house of the order at Paris in 1604. They have about 20 houses in the U. States and Canada.

Ur'tica, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Nettle, the typical gen. of the nat. ord. *Urticaceæ*. The species are well known for their stinging hairs. Some yield useful fibres; thus Caloee hemp, or Rhea fibre, is obtained from two Asiatic species.

Urticæ'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Urticales*. DIAG. Small, flat stipules, limpid juice, a solit., erect ovule, a straight albuminous embryo, and superior radicle.—They are herbs or trees, with a watery juice. Leaves alternate, usually rough or with stinging hairs. Flowers small, unisexual, or rarely perfect, scattered or arranged in heads or catkins. There are 23 genera and 300 species distributed over the globe.

Urticales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Diclinous Exogens*. DIAG. Scattered monochlamydeous flowers, single superior carpels, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. The alliance includes 7 orders,—STILAGINACEÆ, URTICACEÆ, CERATOPHYLLACEÆ, CANNABINACEÆ, MORACEÆ, ARTOCARPACEÆ, and PLATANACEÆ, *q. v.*

Urtication, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* (*Med.*) The stinging of the skin with nettles. A name given to the inflamed appearance produced on the skin by flipping it with a bunch of nettles—a practice sometimes adopted by medical men in cases of paralysis of the leg, arm, or any particular part of the body, in the hope of restoring animation to the torpid muscles, and vigor to the sluggish circulation.

Urubam'ba, a town of Peru, 40 m. N.W. of Cuzco; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Urubu', or URUBU-DE-CIMA, (*oo-roo-boo-da-see'ma,*) in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Bahia, on the São Francisco, 120 m. N.W. of Rio de Contas.

Urubueuara, or URUBUQUARA, (*oo-roo-boo-kwa'ra,*) a river of Brazil, prov. of Para, rises in the Serra Velpa, and flowing S. expands into a lake of the same name, near Oriteiro, 20 m. S. of which it enters the Amazons.

Uruenia, (*oo-roo-ki'a,*) a river of Brazil, enters the São Francisco, 16 m. N. of São Romão, after an E. course of 200 m.

Urueau'ga, a river of Brazil, rises in the W. of the prov. of Santa Catharina, and flows E. into the Atlantic.

Uruguay, (*oo-roo-gwā,*) a river of S. America, rises in the N.E. of the prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Lat. 28° S., and flows N.W. 100 m., and afterwards S.S.W. uniting with the Parana to form the Rio de la Plata, Lat. 34° S., Lon. 61° 40′ W. Its entire course is 800 m., of which it is navigable for sailing-vessels to the Great Falls, 40 m. S. of the Ibicui, and above the fall for small boats almost to its source. The country along its banks is fertile, but poorly cultivated.

Uruguay, or BANDA ORIENTAL, a republic of S. America, bounded on the N. and N.E. by Brazil, E. and S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Rio de la Plata, and W. by the Uruguay, which last-named rivers separate the state from the Argentine Confederation. *U.* lies between 30° 5′ and 34° 56′ S. Lat., and Lon. 53° 10′ and 58° 20′ W.; and has an extreme length of 350 miles by a breadth of 320: *area,* 66,716 sq. m. *Pol. Div.* The republic is divided into 13 depts., viz.: — Cerro Largo, Colonia del Sacramento, Durazno, Florida, Guadalupe, Maldonado, Minas, Montevideo, Paysandú, Salto, San José, Soriano, and Tacuarembo. *Chief Towns.* Montevideo (the cap.), Maldonado, Colonia, and San José. *Gen. Desc.* The coast to the N. of Cape Santa Maria is low and sandy, but S. and W. of it, and on the æstuary of the Plata, it is more bold and indented, presenting some fine bays and harbors. The most important rivers in the interior are the Rio Negro, with its numerous affluents, and the Arapey, Daiman, Yaguaron, and Sebollati. The greater portion of the surface consists of an elevated plateau, penetrated by many fertile valleys along the S. coast-line. The surface of this table-land presents a series of extensive plains, traversed by occasional ranges of hills of no great elevation, the whole being almost destitute of trees. *Clim.* Remarkably mild and salubrious. *Min.* Copper, potter's earth, umber. *Soil.* Generally rich and fertile. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, barley, rice, pulse, flax, hemp, cotton, and sugar. Fruits are produced in abundance. *Zoöl.* Among the wild animals are the tapir, deer, ounce, monkey, paca, rabbit, and fox; and large packs of wild dogs roam over the plains. There are also many varieties of birds and water-fowl. Vast droves of horses and horned cattle run

Fig. 2559. — MONTEVIDEO.

wild on the pampas, the latter furnishing the jerked and salted beef, tallow, hides, horns, and hair, which constitute the great bulk of the exports of the country. The imports of the republic are principally from Great Britain and the U. States. *Govt.* Theoretically, the constitution of *U.* is liberal and representative, but, like the majority of the S. Amer. States, it has degenerated into a mere military despotism, and the president, usually some general who has achieved success by violence or intrigue, in reality possesses absolute power. *Relig.* The established religion is Roman Catholic; other forms of worship are, however, tolerated. *Pop.* abt. 250,000. The inhabitants consist chiefly of creoles of Spanish descent, the Indians and negroes forming a comparatively small number. *Hist.* The territory forming the present republic of *U.* was originally settled by a party of Spanish colonists from Buenos Ayres, and its possession caused a subsequent war between Spain and Portugal, during which it was several times occupied by both. Eventually, however, the country remained in the hands of Spain, who annexed it to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, under the name of *Banda Oriental.* On the outbreak of the war of independence, the state espoused the side of Buenos Ayres against the mother country, but soon separated from that republic. Annexed by Brazil in 1821, a war ensued, 1826-8, which was terminated by a treaty of peace, effected through the agency of Great Britain in the latter year, by which the N. part of the territory, known as the Seven Missions, was ceded to Brazil, and the S. portion declared an independent state under the style and title of *Republica del Uruguay Oriental.* Intestine commotions next became the order of the day, followed by a war between *U.* and Buenos Ayres. England and France being called upon to interfere, an allied fleet blockaded Montevideo, 1848-9, and peace was finally restored in 1851. The country has since been suffering from internal discords, as is customary in almost all the South American republics of Spanish origin.

Urumea, URUMIYAH, or OORMIAH, (*oo-roo-me'a.*) [Ar. *Kapunta,* from *kapoil,* blue.] The principal lake of Persia, in Azerbijan, 35 m. from Tabriz. It has a number of small islands, and receives several rivers; but its waters are so salt that none but the lowest kind of animal life can exist in them. It has a circumference of 300 miles.—Also the name of a town, 12 m. from the lake, the reputed birthplace of Zoroaster. It is the see of an Armenian bishop. *Pop.* Unascertained; perhaps abt. 20,000.

U'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See BUFFALO.

Us, *pron.* [A. S.] The objective case of WE, *q. v.*

Usable, (*ūz'a-bl,*) *a.* That may be used.

Usage, (*ūz'uj,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *utor, usus,* to use.] Act or manner of using or treating; treatment; behavior towards a person or thing; as, ill *usage.*—Long-continued practice; received method; custom; habit; use; as, according to the *usages* of the country. — Customary application, as of a word in a particular sense or signification, or the signification itself.

Usance, (*ū'zans,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Com.*) A certain period of time allowed, one, two, or three months, according to the respective usages of countries, for the payment of a bill of exchange.

Us'becks, (*ūz'bĕks.*) See TURKISTAN.

Use, (*yooz,*) *n.* [Lat. *usus,* from *utor.*] Act of employing any person or thing to any purpose; state of being employed to any purpose; application; conversion to an act or purpose; as, the *use* of a spade in digging; the *use* of a clerk in business. — Need; necessity; occasion for employment; as, to have no further *use* for a person's services.—Advantage received or derived; benefit; utility; usefulness; power of yielding service.

"'Tis *use* alone that sanctifies expense." — *Pope.*

—Customary or continued act or practice; usual employment; usage; custom. — Hence, common occurrence; habitual experience; as, these things are beyond all *use.* (*Law.*) See TRUST.

Cestui que use. (*Law.*) See CESTUI. —*Contingent use,* a use contingent or dependent on a future event. — *In use,* in operation or employment; in constant practice or customary observance; as, an article *in* common *use.* —*Of use,* useful; profitable; yielding benefit or advantage. —*Out of use,* obsolete; not applied or in employment; no longer used.

Secondary or *shifting use,* a use susceptible of change by circumstances. —*To put to use, to make use of,* to derive service from; to use; to employ to advantage.

Use, (*yūz*) *v. a.* [Lat. *utor, usus.*] To put to use; to make use of; to avail one's self of; to employ; to apply; to act with or by means of; as, to *use* a knife and fork at table; to *use* water for irrigation; to *use* one's legs in walking. — To act or behave towards; to treat; as, you have *used* me well. — To practise customarily; as, "*Use* hospitality one to another." (1 *Pet.* iv. 9.) — To inure, to accustom; to habituate; to render familiar by application or practice; as, a people long *used* to tyranny lose by degrees the idea of liberty.

To use up, to leave nothing remaining of; to consume or exhaust totally; as, to *use up* provisions; — to weary; to tire out; to exhaust the force or use of; as, excessive fatigue has *used* me *up.*

—*v. n.* To be accustomed; to be wont; to practise customarily or habitually; as, so he *used* to say.

Usedom, (*oo'zeh-dom.*) an island of Prussia, in Pomerania, formed by the Baltic and several inland waters, 9 m. from Rügen; *area,* 150 sq. m. *Pop.* 13,500.

Use'ful, *a.* Valuable for use, application, or employment; conducive or helpful to any end; suited or adapted to any purpose; promoting the end or objects in view; profitable; serviceable; beneficial; advantageous.

Use'fully, *adv.* In a useful manner.

Use'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being useful.

Use'less, *a.* Being without use; unserviceable.

Use'lessly, *adv.* In a useless or unprofitable manner.

Use'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being useless.

User, (*uz'r,*) *n.* One who uses, treats, or occupies.

Ush'ant, (Fr. *Ouessant,*) an island on the N.W. coast of France, in the dept. of Finistère, 25 m. from Brest, being, though very small, the largest of a group of islets called the *Iles d'Ouessant.*

Ush'er, *n.* [Fr. *huissier,* a door-keeper, corrupted from Lat. *ostium,* a door.] One who has the care of the door of a court, hall, &c.; hence, an officer whose business is to conduct or introduce strangers into the presence of a dignitary or distinguished personage; as, a gentleman-*usher* at a royal court. — A subordinate teacher in a school or academy.—*Gardner.*

Usher of the Black Rod. (Eng.) An officer of the order of the Garter, who has the custody of the chapter-house of the order. He is also the chief gentleman-usher to the sovereign of Great Britain.

—*v. a.* To introduce, as a forerunner or harbinger; as, "With due honors *usher* in the May." —*Dryden.*

Ush'er, JAMES, an Irish prelate and theologian, b. in Dublin, 1580. Receiving his education at Trinity College, Dublin (his native place), he was, in 1607, chosen professor of divinity in his college, and, also, Chancellor of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1620, *U.* became Bishop of Meath, and, in 1624, being translated to the archiepiscopal see of Armagh, he became Primate of Ireland. On the breaking out of the Irish insurrection, in 1641, he sought refuge in England, where he became preacher to Lincoln's Inn, and, dying in 1656, was buried in Westminster Abbey. Among his many contributions to theological literature may be mentioned *De Ecclesiarum Christianarum Successione et Statu* (Lon., 1613); *De Romanæ Ecclesiæ Symbola* (Lon., 1647); and *Chronologia Sacra* (1667). A complete edition of Archbishop *U.*'s works has been published by the University of Dublin in 17 vols.

Ush'erdom, Ush'ership, *n.* Office or position of an usher.

Us'kup, or SCOPIA, a town of European Russia, on the Vardar, 120 m. N.W. of Salonica. *Manuf.* Leather. *Pop.* 11,000.

Uspallata, (*oos-pal-ya'ta,*) in the Argentine Republic, a table-land, containing silver mines, 40 m. N.W. of Mendoza.

Usquebaugh, (*ŭs'kwe-baw,*) *n.* [Ir. *uisge,* water, and *beatha,* life; literally, water of life.] A name sometimes given to Irish or Scotch whisky indiscriminately; poteen.—A liquor compounded of brandy, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices. — *N. Amer. Cyc.*

Ussel, (*oos-sel,*) a town of France, dept. of the Corrèze, 20 m. from Tulle; *pop.* 4,946.—Also a town in the island of Corsica; *pop.* 5,000.

Us'tica, (anc. *Ewonimo,*) an island in the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily, 42 m. from Palermo.

Ustula'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *ustulare,* to scorch.] (*Chem.*) The roasting of ores, to separate the arsenic, sulphur, and other volatile substances combined with the metal.

Usual, (*yū'zhu-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *usuel,* from Lat. *usualis* — *usus.*] Customary; common; frequent: ordinary; general; habitual.

U'sually, *adv.* In a usual manner.

Usucaption, (*-kap'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *usucapio.*] (*Civil Law.*) Same as *prescription* (*q. v.*), but restricted to movables only.

Usufruct, (*yu'zhoo-frukt,*) *n.* [Fr. *usufruit,* from Lat. *usus,* use, and *fructus,* fruit.] (*Civil Law.*) The right of using and reaping the fruits of things belonging to others, without destroying or wasting the subject over which such right extends.

Usufruct'uary, *n.* [Fr. *usufruitier.*] One who enjoys a usufruct.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to a usufruct.

Usumasin'ta, a river of Central America, rises in Guatemala, dept. of Vera Paz, and joins the Tobasco, near its mouth, after a N.W. course of 400 m.

Usurer, (*yū'zhoo-rer,*) *n.* [Fr. *usurier,* from Lat. *usurarius.*] One who practises usury; one who lends money upon interest; — commonly used of one who takes exorbitant or illegal interest.

Usu'rious, *a.* Practising usury, or money-lending on exorbitant or illegal interest; as, a *usurious* person. — Pertaining or relating to, or consisting in usury; as, *usurious* interest on money.

Usu'riously, *adv.* With usury.

Usu'riousness, *n.* State or quality of being usurious.

Usurp, (*ŭ-zerp',*) *v. a.* [Lat. *usurpo, usu-rapio — usus,* use, and *rapio,* to seize.] To seize and hold by force, and without right; to assume fraudulently; as, to *usurp* the royal prerogative.

—*v. n.* To be or act as a usurper; as, a *usurped* throne.

Usurpation, (*-pā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *usurpatio.*] Act of usurping; forcible, illegal seizure, possession, or assumption, as of regal or supreme power.

Usurp'atory, *a.* Characterized by usurpation.

Usurper, (*ŭ-zerp'r,*) *n.* One who usurps; one who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.

Usurp'ingly, *adv.* By usurpation.

Usury, (*yū'zhoo-ry,*) *n.* [Fr. *usure,* from Lat. *usura — utor,* to use.] Money paid for the use of money; especially, illegal interest, or higher interest than is allowed by law, in countries where such laws exist. See INTEREST.

Ut. (*Mus.*) The French name of the first of the musical syllables referring to the note which we call C. The Italians, for the sake of softening the sound, use the syllable *do* instead of *ut* in the modern solfeggi.

Utah, (*yū'tâh,*) a Territory of the American Union, lying N. of Arizona, W. of Colorado and the Rocky Mountains, E. of Nevada, and S. of Idaho, has a maximum length of 325 miles by a breadth of 300. *Area,* 84,476 sq. m. — *Gen. Desc.* This Territory is intersected from N. to S. by the Wahsatch Mountains, the region E. of which is drained by the Colorado of the West. The altitude of the surface is similar on both sides of the dividing range, the valleys and lakes lying from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. above sea-level, and the mountains rising to an elevation of from 6,000 to 13,000 ft., the tops of the highest peaks being above the line of perpetual snow. In common with the riparian system of Nevada, the section W. of the Wahsatch range contains no outlet to the ocean for its numerous streams, or its lakes of salt and fresh water, many of the former being of great size, especially the largest, Great Salt Lake, (*q. v.*) Several rivers, rising principally in the Wahsatch Mountains, empty into this lake, among which are the Jordan, Bear, and Weber. Second in size is Lake Utah, lying 45 m. W. of Great Salt Lake, and connected with the latter by the Jordan River; it is 30 m. in length by 10 in width, of pure fresh water, and abounds in fish of considerable size and excellent flavor. Several large streams empty into this lake, among which are the Timpanogos, Provo, and Spanish Fork. Other extensive sheets of water are Sevier, Little Salt, Preuss, and Fish lakes, all lying S. of Lake Utah, on the W. slope of the Wahsatch Mountains, collecting the waters of rivers and creeks formed by the united waters of the springs and the melted snow

and ice of the lofty peaks, none of these lakes having an apparent outlet. The section lying E. of the mountains contains no lakes, its entire water-system being composed of the Colorado of the West, and its tributaries, including Grand, Green, San Juan, and White rivers. These streams frequently intersect the mountain ridges of the country, running in cañons of immense depth with nearly vertical sides; debouching from these cañons as the lower plains or valleys are reached, the streams become broad and shallow, running in beds but slightly depressed below the surface of the earth, and sometimes dividing their waters into numerous rivulets, which wind over the surface of broad, fertile meadows, irrigating the soil and producing luxuriant vegetation. The celebrated Grand Cañon of the Colorado commences in *U.* below the magnificent valley in which Green and Grand rivers unite to form the Colorado, and extends a distance of over 400 m. into Arizona and Nevada. The two principal divisions of the surface of the Territory, lying respectively E. and W. of the Wahsatch range, are severally intersected by the Utah Mountains on the E. section, and by the Thomas, Guyot, and Iron ranges in the W. part, besides numerous minor ranges and spurs of great height, giving continual diversity to the scenery, and constituting the sources of streams of excellent water, from which the intervenient valleys derive their remarkable beauty and fertility. The E. slope is more mountainous than the portion lying within the Great Basin, and contains more numerous streams; but the high cañons intersecting the mountain ridges as channels for the water-courses prevent the availability of the waters for irrigation, although not interfering with the business of stock-raising on the surrounding hills and elevated plains. The timber lands of *U.* are comprised in about 2,000,000 acres of pine, fir, and similar evergreens, on the slopes of the mountains, and extensive copses of willow, box-elder, birch, cottonwood, spruce, and dwarf-ash, in the river bottoms, added to large tracts of the soil of both valleys and hillsides, which have been planted with varieties of hard-wood in order to supply the natural deficiency; the young artificial forests thriving vigorously, and promising soon to equal the requirements of the settlers with regard to such timber. — *Soil, Agric., &c.* The most important industries of *U.* are agriculture and horticulture, accompanied with irrigation, the facilities for which have been carried forward to a condition of great perfection, under the pursuance of a course of strenuous and systematic energy and perseverance inaugurated by the earliest settlers at Salt Lake City in 1847. Wealth and plenty have, accordingly, followed their labors, the result exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine, in the certainty and abundance of the crops. The construction of reservoirs and canals has been prosecuted until a perfect network of irriguous channels extends over the settled portions of the valleys, supplying the only requisite naturally wanting for exceeding fertility, the soil being principally formed of disintegrated feldspar rock mixed with detritus of the limestone (entering so largely into the composition of the surrounding mountains), along with decomposed vegetable matter, and friable clay. The crop of cereals produced in this manner is considerably over a million bushels per annum, supplying the requirements of the local population as well as that of adjacent mining regions, 50 and 60 bshs. of wheat to the acre being a frequent crop. Barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, flax, and hemp succeed equally as well as wheat, and are extensively grown; but the nights are generally too cold for large crops of maize, except in the S.W. part near Rio Virgen, where corn and sorghum thrive, and cotton is found to produce such excellent yields, as to induce considerable immigration to that section specially to engage in its culture. Potatoes, hops, garden vegetables, melons of all kinds, and all the fruits of the temperate zone are produced in abundance. Cattle-breeding and wool-growing is largely and successfully carried on. The Territory of *U.* was not created a land district until July 16, 1868, and no public lands therefore have been sold. The surveyed lands, however, amount to something over 2,500,000 acres, and surveying operations have been resumed, including the regions where actual settlements have been made. — *Min.* Among the most important mineral deposits are gold, silver, iron, copper, zinc, lead, coal, salt, sulphur, alum, saleratus, and borax. The iron occurs in almost inexhaustible deposits of red hematite ore of superior quality, and several foundries and manufactories of this metal have already been established in the vicinage of the mines, producing machinery as well as mechanical and agricultural implements. The most extensive and important of the coal-fields of *U.* are situate in the vicinity of Coalville in Summit co., and at the foot of the Wahsatch range in San Pete co. Rock-salt is abundant in various sections of the Wahsatch Mountains, constituting a particular feature of the geological formation. In Salt Creek Cañon there is a mountain said to be entirely composed of this mineral in a condition almost chemically pure. A superior article of salt is manufactured from the waters of the salt lakes of the Territory. One of the most extensive beds of sulphur on the continent exists in Millard co., about 35 m. S. of Fillmore. Building-stone of almost every description abounds. Gold, silver, and copper in large quantities, and of excellent quality, are found in various sections of the Territory. A promising feature of the result of recent prospecting is the discovery of rich specimens of argentiferous ore in the S.W. part of the Territory, in a continuation of the geological formation which holds the rich silver ores of White Pine in Nevada. — *Manuf.* The manufacturing interests of *U.* are already extensive and important, embracing those of almost every necessary requirement of civilization, and furnishing employment to a large number of persons. The amount of capital invested in the leading manufactures is estimated, in the aggregate, at $1,700,000. — *Pol. Div.* The Territory is divided into 18 counties, viz.:

Beaver,	Green River,	Morgan,	Utah,
Box Elder,	Iron,	Sao Pete,	Wahsatch,
Cache,	Juab,	Summit,	Washington,
Davis,	Kane,	Tooele,	Weber.
Great Salt Lake,	Millard,		

The chief towns are Salt Lake City (cap.), Brigham City, Provo, Ogden, Fillmore, and Manti. The more important settlements are in the vicinity of the W. foot-hills of the Wahsatch Mountains, extending in a line running N. to S. through the Territory; the natural advantages in favor of this longitudinal belt being the extraordinary beauty of the surface of the country, and a more plentiful supply of water than exists on the plains further removed from the mountains. — *Clim.* The climate is mild, and generally more uniform than in the E. States. — *Govt., Educ., &c.* *U.* is administratively organized on the same basis as the other Territories of the U. States, with a governor, secretary, marshal, and judges, appointed by the President, and a legislative assembly elected by the people. Legislative action is, in most essentials, much the same as that of other Territories, excepting that bigamy is not classed as a punishable offence. The inhabitants of the Territory have repeatedly applied, through their representatives, for admission into the Union, but without success so far; although they, some years ago, adopted a constitution and government under the title of the *State of Deseret*. Education is provided for by the University of the State of Deseret, presided over by a chancellor and board of regents; common schools, and institutions of a higher educational status, have also been established. There are several weekly newspapers in the Territory, one of which — the *Deseret News* — is the recognized organ of the Mormon Church. *U.* sends one delegate to the national House of Representatives. — *Hist.* The history of *U.* may be said to be so closely identified with the rise and progress of Mormonism, that we refer, therefore, to the article MORMONS, *q. v.* It is sufficient to state in this place, that its admission into the Federal Union, as a Territory, dates from Sept. 9, 1850. *Pop.* in 1870, 86,786.

U'tah, in *Utah Territory*, a central co.; *area*, 2,100 *sq.* m. It is drained by the Timpanogos or Provo River, and contains Utah Lake. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Provo City. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Uten'sil, *n.* [Fr. *utensile*, or *ustensile*, from Lat. *utensilis*, fit for use.] That which is useful, or necessary for use; — specifically, an instrument for any use, such as the vessels of the kitchen or the tools of a trade; an implement.

U'terine, *a.* [Lat. *uterinus*, from *uterus*, the womb.] Pertaining, or having reference, to the womb; belonging to the uterus. — Born of the same mother, but having a different father; as, a *uterine* brother or sister.

Utero-gestation, (*-ta'shun,*) *n.* (*Med.*) Pregnancy.

U'terus, *n.* [Fr., from Lat.] (*Anat.*) The womb.

U'tica. (*Anc. Geog.*) A city of Africa, on the river Bagradas, near the Bay of Carthage, a little N.W. of the present city of Tunis. It was founded by the Tyrians, abt. B. C. 1165, and is mentioned as an ally of Carthage, B. C. 348. Scipio besieged it, B. C. 204. Curio was defeated and slain near this city, by Varus and Juba, B. C. 49. Cato the younger, and many of the partisans of Pompey who escaped from Pharsalia, assembled here, B. C. 47. Cato formed his little senate, and opposed Julius Cæsar; and here he committed suicide, B. C. 46. It was destroyed by the Saracens about 700. Its site is now occupied by the little village of Duar.

Utica, in *Illinois*, a post-village of La Salle co., 5 m. E. of La Salle; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Utica, in *Indiana*, a post-vill. and twp. of Clarke co., on the Ohio River, 7 m. N. of Louisville, Ky.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Utica, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Chickasaw co.; *pop.* in 1869, 787.

Utica, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Macomb co., 20 m. N. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Utica, in *New York*, a flourishing city, semi-cap. of Oneida co., on the Mohawk River, 95 m. W.N.W. of Albany; Lat. 43° 6′ 49″ N., Lon. 75° 13′ W. It is pleasantly situated, with regular and wide streets, and well-built houses. There are numerous and important manufactories of flour, starch, organs, pianofortes, clothing, carriages, machinery, carpets, oil-cloth, cotton and woollen fabrics, &c. *U.* was founded on the site of old Fort Schuyler, built to guard the settlements against the French and Indians. *Pop.* (1870) 25,798.

Utica, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Licking co., 12 m. N. of Newark; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Utica, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., 9 m. N.W. of Franklin.

Utica, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,260. — Atwp. of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Utile, (*yu'til,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *utilis.*] Useful. (R.)

Utilita'rian, *a.* [Formed from *utility.*] Consisting in, or having reference to, or connection with, utility; belonging to utilitarianism; — sometimes used in a reproachful sense, as implying a certain degree of sordidness; as, *utilitarian* ideas.

—*n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

Utilita'rianism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The doctrine, presented by Jeremy Bentham, that the value of all institutions or pursuits is to be tested by the principle of utility; that is, the promotion of the greatest happiness of the greatest number. — The doctrine that utility is the sole standard or criterion of moral conduct.

Util'ity, *n.* [Fr. *utilité*; Lat. *utilitas*, from *utor*, to use.] State or quality of being useful or utile; usefulness; production of good, benefit, or advantage; profitableness to some valuable end; as, the *utility* of medicines in diseases.

Utiliza'tion, *n.* Act of utilizing; state of being utilized. (R.)

Utilize, (*yu'til-iz,*) *v. o.* [Fr. *utiliser*; It. *utilizzare.*] To render useful; to put to use or application; to employ for some profitable purpose; as, to *utilize* time.

Util'la, or UTILLE, an island in the Caribbean Sea, Bay of Honduras, 7 m. long, and 3 m. wide; Lat. 16° 5′ N., Lon. 86° 50′ W.

Uti Posside'tis, *n.* [Lat., as you possess.] (*International Law.*) A phrase used to signify that the parties to a treaty are to retain possession of what they have acquired by force during the war.

Ut'most, *a.* [A. S. *utmæst, utmost* — *ut*, out, and *mæst*, most.] Being most or farthest out; most distant; extreme; as, the *utmost* extent of human sagacity. — Being in the highest, greatest, or superlative degree; as, they live together in the *utmost* harmony.

—*n.* The most that can be; the greatest or most supreme power, degree, or effort; as, I have done my *utmost*.

Uto'pia, *n.* [From Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place.] An imaginary island, represented by Sir Thomas More, in his work entitled *Utopia*, as enjoying the utmost perfection in morals, laws, and polity. — Hence, a position or place of ideal perfection.

Utopia, in *Ohio*, a vill. of Clermont co.; *pop.* in 1870, 80.

Uto'pian, *a.* Ideal; chimerical; fanciful; not well founded; as, *utopian* ideas.

Uto'pianism, *n.* A chimerical project in theory or practice; quality of being utopian.

Uto'pist, *n.* One who entertains chimerical ideas, or practises visionary schemes.

Utra'quists, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *uterque*, both.] (*Eccl. Hist.*) The Hussite sect called Calixtines were, in 1420, also called *U.*, because they received the Eucharist in both forms.

Utrecht, (*u'trekt',*) a city of Holland, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Old Rhine, which divides it into two parts, 20 m. S.E. of Amsterdam; Lat. 52° 5′ N., Lon. 5° 7′ E. The town is approached by several fine avenues, and was formerly strongly fortified, but its ramparts are now laid out in pleasant walks; the houses are nearly all built in the Gothic style, giving it a most romantic appearance (see Fig. 1300); its chief buildings are the stadhuis, or town-house, in which, in 1579, the union of the Provinces was signed, and the treaty of Utrecht, which in 1713 gave peace to Europe; next are the mint, arsenal, hospital, museum, the palace of Louis Bonaparte when King of Holland, and the university, founded in 1634. *Manuf.* Linen fabrics, lace, needles, pins, fire-arms, sugar-refining, &c. *Pop.* 61,000.

Utrera, (*ou-trai'ra,*) a town of Spain, on a very steep eminence, at the foot of which flows the Carbonel, 18 m. from Seville. *Manuf.* Soap, leather, starch, &c. *Pop.* 13,816.

Utricle, *n.* [Lat. *utriculus*, dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag.] (*Anat.*) See EAR.

(*Bot.*) A one-celled, one- or few-seeded, superior membranous fruit, frequently dehiscing by a transverse suture, as in *Chenopodium*. Also a fruit with a thin skin and a single seed. Sometimes this word is employed to express a separate cell of the cellular tissue of a plant, which is usually a little vegetable bladder.

Utric'ular, *a.* [Fr. *utriculaire.*] Containing utricles; furnished with small air-cells, like small bags, as plants. —Resembling a bag or utricle, as the condensed vapor of certain minerals when deposited upon cold bodies.

Utricula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Lentibulaceæ*, composed of aquatic herbs, loosely floating or fixed in the mud; leaves radical, multifid or linear, and entire, mostly furnished with little inflated vesicles; scape erect. *U. vulgaris*, the common Bladder-wort, and *U. inflata*, the Whorled Bladder-wort, are found in stagnant pools throughout the U. States.

Ut'ter, *a.* [A. S. *uter, utra.*] Total; complete; entire; perfect; final; as, *utter* ruin. — Absolute; peremptory; unqualified; as, the book is *utter* nonsense. — Entire; mere; quite; perfect; as, he was an *utter* stranger to me.

—*v. a.* To disclose; to express; to speak; to pronounce; to publish; to declare; to divulge; as, to *utter* words. —To put into circulation; to cause to pass in commercial transactions; as, to *utter* bank-notes.

(*Law.*) To utter and publish a counterfeit note is to assert and declare, directly or indirectly, by words or actions, that the note offered is good. It is not necessary that it should be passed in order to complete the offence of uttering.

Ut'terable, *a.* That may be uttered, pronounced, or expressed.

Ut'terance, *n.* Act of uttering words; vocal expression; pronunciation; manner of speaking; as, he gave *utterance* to an oath.

Ut'terer, *n.* One who utters.

Ut'terly, *adv.* To the full or entire extent; fully; perfectly.

Ut'termost, *a.* Being the farthest, greatest, or highest degree; extreme; as, he was in the *uttermost* distress.

—*n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort; that beyond which nothing is; as, this is the *uttermost* I can do.

Uttox'eter, a town of England, in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, 13 m. from Stafford. In the neighborhood are numerous iron-forges. *Pop.* 5,500.

Uval'de, in *Texas*, a S.W. co.; *area*, 1,100 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Frio, and Sabinal. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Uvalde. *Pop.* abt. 800.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 80 m. S.W. of San Antonio.

Uvu'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as ANONA, *q. v.*

Uva Ur'si, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

U'vea, *n.* [Lat. *uva*, grape.] (*Anat.*) The choroid coat of the eye; — the posterior layer of the iris.—*Dunglison.*

U'veous, *a.* [Lat. *uveus.*] Resembling a grape; as, the *uveous* coat of the eye.

U'vula, *n.* [Lat., dim. of *uva.*] (*Anat.*) A small fleshy protuberance which hangs at the middle of the posterior margin of the soft palate. In the case of sore throat, it frequently becomes enlarged and inflamed, and is to be treated by the application of stimulants and astringents in gargles. When other means fail, it may be amputated, an operation neither painful nor dangerous.

U'vular, *a.* (*Anat.*) Belonging to the uvula.

Uvula'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*. The Mealy Bell-wort, *U. perfoliata*, is a handsome, smooth plant, found in woods in the U. States and Canada; stem 10–14′ high, passing through the perfoliate leaves near their bases, and dividing into 2 branches at top; flowers pale-yellow, pendulous from the end of one of the branches.

Uwar'owite, Ouvarovite, *n.* (*Min.*) A lime-chrome garnet of an emerald-green color, found at Kyschtimsk and Bissersk in the Ural.

Uwchlan, or Lower Uwchlau, (*yook'lan,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co., abt. 30 m. W.N.W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Ux'bridge, a town of England, co. of Middlesex, 17 m. W.N.W. of London; *pop.* 4,250.

Ux'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Worcester co., 18 m. S.S.E. of Worcester; *pop.* in 1870, 3,062.

Ux'mal, in Mexico, a ruined city of Yucatan, 45 m. S.S.W. of Merida. It contains remarkable architectural remains.

Uxoricide, (*uks-or'i-sīd,*) *n.* [Lat. *uxor*, wife, and *cædere*, to slay.] Wife-murder by a husband.—One who murders his wife.

Uxo'rious, *a.* [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor*, wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife.

Uxo'riously, *adv.* With fond or meek submission to a wife.

Uxo'riousness, *n.* Conjugal thraldom; connubial dotage; excessive and silly fondness for a wife.

Uz. (*Script.*) A land mentioned as the land where the patriarch Job lived (*Job* i. 1), B. C. 2130. It is supposed to have been in the S. of Arabia Deserta.

U'zema, *n.* In Burmah, a measure of 12 miles.

Uzes, (*oo'zaz,*) a town of France, dept. of the Gard, 12 m. from Nîmes. *Manuf.* Silk, pasteboard, &c. *Pop.* 8,376.

Uz'ziah, king of Judah. See Azariah.

V.

V (*ve,*) the twenty-second letter of our alphabet, and properly a consonant, being placed before vowels, as in *vacant, vibrate, venal*, &c. It is formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, with a gentle expiration. It is the middle labial aspirate, bearing the same relation to *f* that *p* does to *b*. The letters *u* and *v* had always two distinct sounds, but they had only one form till about the beginning of the 4th century, and it was not till about the 16th century that the two letters came to be definitely distinguished. The Romans probably pronounced *v* like our *w*, which would account for the fact of there being no *w* in their language. In German, *v* has the sound of *f*, and *w* of *v*. *V* is interchangeable with *b* and *m*, and also with *f*. As a numeral, it denotes 5, and with a dash over it (V̄) 500. V.R. among the Romans stood for *Uti Roga*, "As you desire;" in Great Britain, V.R. signifies *Victoria Regina*, "Queen Victoria." In music V. stands for *violin*, and V.V. for *violins*. — See also Abbreviations.

Va, *v. imper.* [It.] (*Mus.*) Proceed; go on; continue.

Vaal, [Du.; corresponding to the Hottentot name *Ky-Gariep*, yellow,] a South African river, which forms the northern boundary of the British settlements N. of Cape Colony. It rises in the Mount of Sources, at the N.W. angle of Natal, and running a very circuitous course of about 500 m., joins the *Na-Gariep* or Orange River, in Lat. 29° 10′ S., Lon. 24° 28′ E. This river has lately acquired a great importance by the discovery, in the sands of its shores, of such a quantity of diamonds as to possibly depreciate in few years the value of that precious stone. In 1870 the diamond fields of the Vaal River, (easily accessible from Cape Town by steamer to East London, and thence by an overland journey of abt. 300 m.,) extended 2 m. in length on both banks of the river, and were dotted over with tents and wagons sheltering a pop. of about 4,000, daily increasing.

Vacancy, (*vā'kan-se,*) *n.* [Fr. *vacance*, from Lat. *vacans* — *vaco*, to be empty or void.] State or quality of being empty or vacant; — hence, leisure; listlessness; intermission. — That which is vacant; as, (1.) Vacuity; empty space; as, to fix one's eyes on *vacancy*. (2.) Gap; chasm; hiatus; blank; any space between bodies or things; as, a *vacancy* between words or between buildings. — Time of leisure or unoccupation; period of intermission; vacation; as, I have scarce a minute's *vacancy*. — Place or office unfilled or without an incumbent; as, a *vacancy* in the Treasury department.

Va'cant, *a.* Empty; not filled; void of every substance except air; as, a *vacant* house. — Hence, free; unencumbered; unengaged with business or care; unoccupied; as, *vacant* time. — Not filled or occupied with an incumbent or posessor; as, a *vacant* throne. — Thoughtless; void of reflection; not occupied with study or meditation; indicating want of thought or intelligence; as, a *vacant* face, a *vacant* mind.

(*Law.*) Having no heir, claimant, inheritor, or occupier; as, a *vacant* estate.

Vacant succession. (*Law.*) An inheritance for which the heirs are unknown.

Va'cantly, *adv.* In a vacant manner; emptily.

Va'ca Station, in *California*, a village of Solano co.; *pop.* in 1870, 120.

Va'cate, *v. a.* [Fr. *vaquer*, from Lat. *vaco, vacatum.*] To make empty, void, or vacant; to quit possession of and leave destitute; as, to *vacate* an office or dignity. — To annul; to make of no authority or validity; as, to *vacate* a charter.

Vacation, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vacatio.*] Act of making vacant or void, or of rendering of no validity; as, the *vacation* of a commission. — Leisure; freedom from care, interruption, or embarrassment. (R.) — Intermission of a stated employment, proceeding, or office; rest. — Hence, especially, (1.) Intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; as, the Long *Vacation*. (2.) The intermission of the curriculum of study of a university, a college, or other seminary, when the students have a recess; as, the midsummer *vacation*. (3.) The time when a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

Va'caville, in *California*, a post-vill. and twp. of Solano co., 8 m. N.N.E. of Suisun city; *pop.* in 1870, 2,044.

Vaccina, Vaccinia, (*vak-sī'na,*) *n.* Cow-pox.

Vaccinate, *v. a.* [Fr. *vacciner*; from Lat. *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by means of a virus taken or derived from cows, and called *vaccine matter*.

Vaccination, (*vāk-si-nā'shun,*) *n.* (*Med.*) The artificial production of a disease known as the cow-pox, by inserting some of the matter of the disease under the skin, with the view of protecting it against the incomparably more severe disease called *small-pox*. For the history of the discovery of *V.*, see Jenner. The great advantage of *V.* over inoculation is, that it only produces a slight disorder, which is attended with no risk, and not communicable except by direct engrafting. By inoculation the virus and the disease is conveyed wherever it is used, and the country filled with contagion. On the other hand, when vaccine matter is used, the contagion of small-pox need never come, and if rightly used, it affords the means of perhaps eradicating this most loathsome pestilence from every well-regulated community. The operation is usually performed by making an oblique puncture through the epidermis, and introducing a portion of the virus on the point of the lancet or needle. If the operation has been successful, a small inflamed spot is discernible about the third or fourth day. This increases in size, becomes hard and elevated, and about the sixth day a small quantity of fluid may be distinguished in the centre. About the eighth day, when the pustule is fully formed, the constitutional effects begin to appear, — headache, shivering, loss of appetite, &c., which gradually subside in one or two days. Afterwards the fluid dries up, and a dark-brown scab forms, which remains for about a fortnight, and on disappearing leaves a depression. It is a disputed point whether the effects of *V.* are permanent, or whether they disappear after a certain time. The majority seem to be in favor of the latter opinion, at least to the extent of recommending that persons who have been vaccinated in infancy should be re-vaccinated on attaining maturity. From the operation being imperfectly performed, or from other causes not well understood, *V.* does not in all cases afford absolute immunity from the disease; but in those cases in which it does occur it is almost always in a very mitigated form.

Vac'cinator, Vac'cinist, *n.* One who practises vaccination.

Vaccinia'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Cranberry family, an order of plants, alliance *Cinchonales*. Diag. Epigynous stamens and anthers opening by pores. They are shrubs or small trees, remarkable for their astringent leaves and bark, and for their edible subacid fruits. There are about 200 species, chiefly natives of the temperate regions of the globe; they are comprised in 13 genera. See Vaccinium.

Vaccinium, (*vāk-sin'-,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical gen. of the ord. *Vacciniaceæ*. They are heath-like shrubs, dispersed through a very wide area in both the Old and New World, and generally in mountainous districts or wet heathy places. Among the N. American species are: *V. virgatum*, the Blue Whortleberry, which yields sweet berries of a bluish-black color; *V. stamineum*, the Beerberry, the berries of which are large, bitter, and of a greenish-white color; and *V. Pennsylvanicum* (or *V. tenellum*), the common Low Blue-berry (Fig. 2560), found in thickets and pastures in hard soils, and common from Canada to Pennsylvania. It is a low under-shrub, 6–12′ high, growing in dense patches; flowers reddish-white; bracts mostly colored; berries large, blue, sweet and nutritious. Among the best known European species are *V. myrtillus*, which yields the edible Bilberry or Blackberry; *V. uliginosum*, the Bog or Black Whortleberry; and *V. vitis-idæa*, the Red Whortleberry or Cowberry.

Fig. 2560. — Low blue-berry. (*V. Pennsylvanicum.*)

Vaccine, (*vāk'sin,*) *a.* [Fr. *vaccin.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from, cows; relating to vaccination; as, the *vaccine* disease.

Vache Island, (*vash,*) in the W. Indies, off the S. of Hayti, 8 m. S.E. of Aux Cayes, 10 m. long and 3 broad.

Vacher, (*vāsh-ā',*) *n.* [From Fr. *vache*, a cow.] A stock-keeper or herdsman. (Local U. S.)

Vach'ery, *n.* A pen for cattle; also, a dairy.

Vacillancy, (*vās'il-lan-se,*) *n.* Quality of being vacillant.

Vacillant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vacillare.*] Vacillating; fluctuating; wavering.

Vacillate, (*vās'il-lat,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *vaciller.*] To move one way or the other; to reel or stagger; as, a *vacillating* gait. — To waver; to fluctuate in mind, purpose, or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant; as, a *vacillating* man.

Vacilla'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vacillatio.*] A moving one way and the other; a wavering; a reeling or staggering. — Inconstancy or fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; change from one object to another; as, *vacillation* of purpose.

Vacu'ity, *n.* [Fr. *vacuité*; Lat. *vacuitas.*] State, quality, or condition of being vacuous; emptiness; a state of being unfilled. — Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; void; vacuum. —Nihility; inanity. (R.)

Vacuous, (*vāk'yū-ŭs,*) *a.* Empty; void; unfilled.

Vac'uousness, *n.* State or quality of being vacuous.

Vacuum, (*vak'yu-um,*) *n.* [Lat.] (*Phys.*) A space devoid of all matter. Whether there be any such thing in nature as an absolute *V.*, or whether the universe be completely full, is a question that has given rise to disputes among philosophers in all ages. The ancients distinguished a *V. coacervatum* and a *V. interspersum*, or *disseminatum*. By the former they understood a place destitute of matter, such as would exist if God were to annihilate all the air and other bodies within the walls of a chamber; by the latter they designated the space supposed to be naturally interspersed in and among bodies, and in the interstices between different bodies. Until recently the most perfect vacuum that could be produced was the *Torricellian vacuum*, or the space above the mercury in the barometric tube. But in this sense vacuum merely signifies the exclusion of atmospheric air; for this space in the barometer may be filled with the vapor of mercury, or with some other medium infinitely more rare than air, and inappreciable to our senses. It is obvious, from the nature of the pneumatic machine, that the vacuum produced by an air-pump, or the *Boylean vacuum*, as it has been called, can never be perfect, as some air must always remain in the receiver, however long the exhausting process may be continued, but if the receiver be first filled with pure carbonic acid, a stick of caustic potash introduced, and then the receiver be exhausted as perfectly as possible, the stick of potash will gradually absorb the small residuum of carbonic acid, and a vacuum far exceeding the Torricellian will be produced after the lapse of a few hours. This is by far the most perfect vacuum that has yet been obtained; but the electric discharge sent through it still proclaims it to be imperfect. See Barometer, Pump, and Light.

Vade-mecum, (*vā-de-mē'kum,*) *n.* [Lat., go with me.] A manual; that which a person carries with him for guidance or reference.

Va'dium, *n.* [From Lat. *vadari*, to bind.] (*Law.*) Bail; security; pledge; guaranty.

Vag'abond, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vagabundus*, wandering to and fro.] Driven to and fro; floating about without any particular direction; as, "By envious winde blown *vagabond*." (*Milton.*) — Wandering to and fro; moving from place to place without any settled habitation; as, a *vagabond* life.

—*n.* A vagrant; a bummer; one who wanders from town to town or from place to place illegally, having no certain habitation, or not abiding in it, and generally without the means of honest livelihood.

Vag'abondage, Vag'abondism, *n.* [Fr.] State or condition of being a vagabond.

Vag'aboudize, *v. a.* To act the vagabond; to loaf about.

Vaga'ry, *n.* [Fr. *vaguer* = Lat. *vagor*, to wander.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a capricious frolic.

Vagina, (*-ji-,*) *n.*; *pl.* Vaginæ. [Lat., a sheath.] (*Anat.*) One, and the largest, of the female passages, leading to the uterus. It extends from the *vulva*, or external parts, to the neck of the uterus, and being composed of a firm corrugated membrane, is capable of considerable elongation. These circular corrugations, or *rugæ*, which at one time of life are a collateral sign of virginity, disappear after many labors, when the passage becomes perfectly smooth from the *vulva* to the os *uteri*. A thin,

firm membrane extends almost completely across the vagina, cutting off all access to the uterus, but allowing the periodical secretion to escape from it by a semicircular opening below; this membrane is called the *hymen*, and only exists before marriage. The vagina is subject to many diseases, particularly to inflammation, ulceration, and weakening discharges, gleets, &c. It is also subject to prolapsus, or a falling down, especially in delicate females who have had many children in rapid succession. In such cases injections of oak-bark, gall-nuts, or other astringents are necessary, with the introduction of a pad or pessary to support the passage when restored to its proper situation.

(*Bot.*) The leaf-stalk of those plants in which this part becomes thin and rolls round the stem, to which it then forms a sheath, as in grasses.

(*Arch.*) The part of a terminus out of which the statue seems to issue. — *Worcester.*

Vaginal, (*văj-*,) *a.* Resembling a sheath or scabbard; pertaining or having reference to a vagina or sheath.

(*Anat.*) Belonging or relating to the vagina.

Vaginant, Vaginate, *a.* (*Bot.*) Having the property of sheathing or investing.

Va'grancy, Va'grantness, *n.* [From *vagrant.*] A state of wandering from place to place without a settled home; the life and condition of wandering beggars, rogues, vagabonds, &c.

Va'grant, *a.* [O. Eng. *vagarant*, strolling, from Lat. *vagor.*] Wandering from place to place without any certain or settled habitation.—Unsettled; moving without any certain course or direction; as, *vagrant* impulses.

—*n.* A stroller; an idle wanderer; a vagabond; a sturdy beggar; one who has no settled dwelling, or who does not abide in it. See BEGGAR.

Va'grantly, *adv.* In a vagrant or unsettled manner.

Vague, (*vāg,*) *a.* (*com.* VAGUER; *superl.* VAGUEST.) [Fr., from Lat. *vagus*, wandering.] Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite; ambiguous; as, a *vague* idea.—Unauthorized; proceeding from no known or substantial source; as, *vague* hearsay.

Vague'ly, *a.* In a vague or uncertain manner.

Vague'ness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being vague.

Vaigatch', or VAIGATZ, an island of N. Russia, separated from the mainland by the Strait of Vaigatch; Lat. 70° 25′ N., Lon. 59° 10′ E. It is 95 m. long and 35 broad.

Vail', *n.* See VEIL.

Vailes, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Pickens co.; *pop.* in 1870, 456.

Vain, *a.* (*comp.* VAINER; *superl.* VAINEST.) [Fr., from Lat. *vanus*, void, empty.] Unreal; empty; deficient; worthless; unsatisfying; not possessing real substance or importance.—Fruitless; wanting in force or efficacy; ineffectual; as, a *vain* attempt. — Showy; ostentatious; ornate. — Conceited; puffed up; proud of petty things, or of trifling accomplishments; elated with self-esteem, or with the possession of things more showy than useful or valuable.

In vain, to no good end or purpose; ineffectual; without advantage or success; as, to labor *in vain*. — *To take the name of God in vain*, to speak of the Almighty in terms of levity or profanity.

Vainglo'rious, *a.* Vain to excess of one's own accomplishments or achievements; elated beyond due bounds; boastful; feeling or indicating vainglory; proceeding from vanity; as, a *vainglorious* man.

Vainglo'ry, *n.* Exclusive vanity, excited by a sense of self-importance, or by the measure of one's own accomplishments or achievements; empty pride; undue elation of mind; pomposity.

Vain'ly, *adv.* In a vain, fruitless, or ineffectual manner; to no purpose; as, you *vainly* attempt to dissuade me. — Proudly; arrogantly; vauntingly; boastingly; with vanity; as, she thinks *vainly* of her own attractions.—Idly; foolishly; as, he *vainly* expects to succeed.

Vain'ness, *n.* State or quality of being vain; vanity.

Vair, *n.* (*Her.*) See FUR.

Vaisya, (*vis-*,) *n.* See CASTE.

Valais, (*val-aï'*,) (THE,) a canton in the S. of Switzerland, bounded by the cantons of Uri, Berne, and Freiburg, and in another direction by Savoy and the Lake of Geneva; *area*, 1,665 square miles. *Desc.* It lies in the direction of north-east and south-west, and is of an oblong form, its length being about 100 miles, and its medium breadth from 25 to 30. It is the largest valley in Switzerland, watered in its whole extent by the Rhone, and bordered on the north, as on the south, by the loftiest mountains in Europe—the Pennine and the Bernese Alps. Cattle-rearing is the principal branch of industry. The *V.* opens into the Lake of Geneva, and is connected by great high-roads, and now by railway, with the other parts of French Switzerland and Savoy. The Grimsel and Gemmi passes connect the eastern part of the valley with German Switzerland; and the passes of Great St. Bernard and Simplon connect it with Italy. *V.* is a Catholic canton. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower*; in the first the German, and in the second the French language is spoken. For administrative purposes it is divided into 13 *dizains*, each of which has a council of members elected by all citizens over 18 years of age, each council sending 4 deputies to a *diet*, in which the legislative power is vested. The diet has an executive, composed of 5 members, elected annually. *Cap.* SION. *Pop.* 91,376.

Val'ance, Val'ence, *n.* [From O. Fr. *slavaler*, to hang or fall down.] The drapery depending from a bed, window, &c.; especially, the hangings around a bedstead, from the bed to the floor.

Valatie, (*val'a-tee,*) in *New York*, a post-village of Columbia co., 20 m. S.E. of Albany.

Valcour, (*val-koor'*,) in *New York*, an island in Lake Champlain, 6 m. S. of Plattsburg.

Val de Peñas, (*val dai pain'yas,*) a town of Spain, on the Jabalon, 33 m. from Ciudad-Real. It is celebrated for its wines. *Pop.* 10,788.

Val'des, an island off the W. coast of British Columbia, in the Gulf of Georgia; Lat. 50° N., Lon. 125° 2′ W.

Valdivi'a, a city and strong fortress of Chili, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Valdivia river, 9 m. from the sea. Founded in 1551, it was taken and plundered by the Araucanians in 1590, and, in 1837, was ruined by an earthquake. The harbor is situate in a beautiful bay, formed by the river, and is the safest, the strongest from its natural position, and the most capacious of any of the ports in the South Pacific; Lat. 39° 48′ S., Lon. 73° 19′ 30″ W. *Pop.* 2,000.

Valdos'ta, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Lowndes co., 157 m. S.W. of Savannah; *pop.* in 1870, 1,109.

Vale, *n.* [Fr. *vallée*, *val*, from Lat. *vallis.*] A valley; a dale; a tract of low ground, or of land between hills or mountains.—A small trough or canal, to carry off water; a dale.

Valedic'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *vale*, adieu, and *dico*, to speak.] A bidding farewell; a farewell; an adieu.

Valedicto'rian, *n.* One who pronounces a valedictory address; — especially, in American colleges, the student who pronounces the valedictory oration at the annual commencement.— *Webster.*

Valedic'tory, *a.* Bidding farewell; suitable, or designed, for a taking leave; as, a *valedictory* address.

—*n.* An oration or address spoken at commencement, in American colleges, by one of the class whose members receive the degree of bachelor of arts, and take their leave of the college, and of each other.

Valeggio, (*va-lēj'o,*) a town of Italy, in Lombardy, 7 m. from Peschiera. It has a fortified bridge, about 550 yards long, defended by lofty towers. *Pop.* 4,620.

Valen'ça, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Rio de Janeiro, 90 m. W.N.W. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* abt. 6,000. —A town of the prov. of Bahia, near the mouth of the Una, in the Atlantic, 10 m. N. of Cayrú; *pop.* abt. 2,000. —A town of the prov. of Piauhy, 56 m. N.E. of Oeiras; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Valençay, (*va-lain'saï,*) a town of France, dept. of the Indre, on the Nahon, 25 m. from Châteauroux; *pop.* 4,516.

Valen'cia, in *New Mexico*, a S.E. co., bordering on Texas, and bounded W. by the Rio Grande. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,925.— A village, cap. of the above co., 80 m. S.S.W. of Santa Fé; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Valencia, in Venezuela, a lake in the dept. of Caracas, 2 m. E. of Valencia city, 22 m. long, and 6 m. broad. It contains numerous islands. — A city in the dept. of Caracas; Lat. 10° 12′ N., Lon. 67° 55′ W.; *pop.* abt. 20,000.

Valencia, (*va-len'she-a,*) an ancient kingdom in the E. of Spain, extending in an oblong form from N. to S., with the sea on one side, and the Castilian provinces on the other. It now forms the provs. of Alicante, Valencia, and Castellon-de-la-Plana. *United area*, 7,680 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous in the N.W., but in the centre fertile and well watered, with extensive rice-grounds in the neighborhood of Lake Albufera. *Rivers.* The Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalquivir, are the principal. *Products.* Grapes, olives, oranges, figs, maize, wheat, wine, silk, flax, hemp, and rice. The sugar-cane is also cultivated, and, with the silk and hemp, yields valuable returns. *Min.* Salt, marble, and potter's clay. *Pop.* 1,342,515.

Fig. 2561. — A VALENCIAN LABORER. (After Doré.)

VALENCIA, the cap. of the above prov. and ancient kingdom, an ancient city and seaport, 3 m. from the sea, in an open plain, on the Guadalquivir, here crossed by five wide bridges; Lat. 39° 28′ N., Lon. 0° 21′ W. It is surrounded by a rampart pierced by eight gateways (Fig. 2562), but its citadel is small and ill-fortified, and does not even command the town. The interior, far from meriting the eulogium of Mariana, or the flattering epithet of "Valencia la Bella," consists of narrow and winding streets, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes, in many of which there are no thoroughfares. It contains a large number of churches and convents, with several hospitals, besides public buildings less remarkable for elegance than for antiquity and profuse decoration. It is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a supreme court of justice. The university was founded in 1209, and is on an extensive scale, but the course of study is antiquated. It has 70 professors, and a library of upwards of 15,000 volumes. Its academies are also numerous, and it has a seminary for nobles. *Manuf.* Silk, linen, and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, Valencia tiles for flooring, glass, artificial flowers, and paper. *Pop.* 110,804.

Fig. 2562. — THE SERRANOS GATE, (Valencia.)

Valencia, Valen'tia, *n.* A kind of mixed stuff for vests or waistcoats.

Valen'cia de Alcanta'ra. [Probably the ancient *Contrasta.*] A small, but strongly fortified, town of Spain, on a height near the frontiers of Portugal, 27 m. from Alcantara; *pop.* 5,300.

Valencia'na, in Mexico, a town and silver-mine in Guanaxuato, a few m. N. of Guanaxuato city.

Valenciennes, (*va-lain'se-en,*) a fortified city of France, dept. Nord, on the Scheldt, 25 m. from Lille. A famous kind of lace is made here, as well as fine woven fabrics and gauzes. *Pop.* 25,878.

Valens, FLAVIUS, (*vai'lens,*) emperor of the East, was the son of Gratian, and became the colleague, in the government of the Roman empire, of his brother Valentinian, in 364. A zealous Arian, he violently persecuted the orthodox bishops. He forced the Goths to make peace, but imprudently suffered them to settle in Thrace, where they were joined by great numbers of barbarians, and the war being renewed, he marched against them, but was totally defeated near Adrianople. His soldiers carried him to his tent, which the barbarians set on fire, the emperor perishing in the flames.

Valentia, (*va-len'she-a,*) an island in the Atlantic, near the S.W. coast of Ireland, S. of Dingle Bay. This place was the starting-point, on the European side, of the first and second Atlantic cables. *Ext.* 6 m. long, with a breadth of 2; Lat. 51° 55′ 8″ N., Lon. 10° 19′ W.

Val'entine, *n.* A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day; as, "And birds had drawn their *valentines.*" (*Sir H. Wotton.*) — A letter, or poetical effusion, replete with compliments or amorous expressions, sent by one young person to another on *St. Valentine's day*, or the 14th of February, a day sacred to St. Valentine, who, according to the legend, was put to death at Rome under the Emperor Claudius. The custom of sending valentines on this day is very ancient, but there is no circumstance, so far as is known, in the life of the saint, from which it could have originated. There is, however, a very old notion that "birds choose their mates, and couple on this day."

Valentinian, (*val-en-tin'yan.*) The name of three Roman emperors: — VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) I., elder brother of Valens, and son of Count Gratian, was born in Pannonia 321, and succeeded after the death of Jovian, 364. He gave the Eastern empire to his brother, and having defeated the Alemanni and the Quadi, died in a fit of passion, 375. — VALENTINIAN (FLAVIUS) II., son and successor of the preceding, was proclaimed emperor by the troops, and his brother, Gratian, at once ceded Italy to him. The latter, shortly after, was vanquished by Maximus, and Valentinian would also have lost his throne but for the timely help of Theodosius, Emperor of the East, who put Maximus to death, and left Valentinian master of the whole Western empire. He was strangled by order of his rebellious general, Arbogastes, 392. — VALENTINIAN (PLACIDUS) III., became emperor at the age of six, in 425, under the regency of his mother, Placidia. He was assassinated in 455.

Valentin'ian, *n.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of the 2d century, being a branch of the Gnostics; — so named from Valentinus, their founder, a native of Egypt, who was excommunicated in 140, and d. 160, after boldly devoting himself to the spread of his tenets in Syria.

Valenza, (*va-lain'tza,*) a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 7 m. from Alessandria, on an eminence near the Po. It is inclosed by walls, and entered by four gates. *Pop.* 8,712.

Valerate, Valer'ianate, *n.* (*Chem.*) A salt formed by the combination of valeric acid with a base.

Valer'ian, *n.* [From Lat. *valere*, to be strong, powerful; in allusion to its medicinal virtues.] (*Bot.*) See VALERIANA.

Vale'rian, (VALERIANUS PUBLIUS LUCINIUS,) a Roman emperor, a. abt. 190, was proclaimed after the death of Gallus, 253. He was defeated in the East by Sapor, king of Persia, and is supposed to have been flayed alive, 260.

Valeria'na, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Valerian, a genus of the order *Valerianaceæ*. The root of *V. officinalis*, a plant common in ditches and damp places throughout Europe, and sparingly so in N. America (Fig. 2563), is the *officinal V.* of the pharmacopœias. It is much employed as a nervous excitant and antispasmodic. There are three officinal preparations, viz., the *Infusion*, the *Tincture*, and the *Ammoniated Tincture*. In large doses, *V.* produces considerable disturbance of the nervous system, as headache, vertigo, and even temporary blindness. In average doses — as, for example, in from one to two ounces of the infusion, and from half a drachm to two drachms of either of the tinctures — it is a very efficacious remedy in those severe cases of hystaria which closely simulate epilepsy, and in chorea. As some of the salts of valerianic acid — viz., the valerianates of soda, zinc, ammonia, iron, and quinine — act similarly to, and with more certainty than the above-named preparations, we may infer that the therapeutic action of the remedy is solely due to the acid; and as the infusion and tinctures are by no means agreeable medicines, they will probably soon be entirely replaced by the valerianates.

Fig. 2563.
VALERIAN, (*Valeriana officinalis.*)

Valeriana'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Valerian family, an order of plants, alliance *Campanales*. DIAG. A one-celled ovary, an imbricated corolla, free anthers, pendulous ovule, and no albumen. They are herbs with opposite exstipulate leaves and cymose flowers. They are chiefly remarkable for the presence of a strong-scented volatile oil, which renders them medicinally active as stimulants, antispasmodics, and tonics. Some are highly esteemed in the East as perfumes.

Valerianel'la, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as FEDIA, *q. v.*

Valerian'ic, or **Vale'ric Acid,** *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid which constitutes the leading ingredient of the volatile oil obtained by distilling valerian root with water. It may also be artificially formed by the action of a mixture of quicklime and caustic potassa on the oil of potato spirit, the *fusel oil* of the Germans, the *hydrated oxide of amyl* of chemists, or by distilling fusel oil with a mixture of dilute sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. It is an oily, colorless liquid, boiling at 347° F. (175° C.), smelling intensely of valerian; it has a sour, pungent, and nauseous taste, leaving a sense of sweetness and a white spot upon the tongue. Some of its salts, or *valerianates*, are used medicinally. *Form.* $HC_5H_9O_2$. See VALERIANA.

Valerius Max'imus, (*va-lee'ri-us,*) a Roman historian, who was in Asia with Sextus Pompeius, A.D. 14, excepting which nothing is known of him. His work contains many valuable anecdotes and examples of moral excellence, and was one of the earliest printed after the revival of letters.

Vale'rius Publico'la, one of the founders of the Roman republic, 6th century B.C.

Valery, (St.,) (*val'e-re,*) a seaport of France, dept. of the Somme, near the mouth of the river Somme, 36 m. from Amiens. It has docks for building small vessels. *Pop.* 4,160.

Valer-en-Caux, (*văl'air-ang-kō,*) **(St.,)** a town of France, dept. of Seine-Inférieure, on the shores of the English Channel, 20 m. from Dieppe; *pop.* 6,211.

Valet, (*văl'et,* or *văl'ā,*) *n.* [From O. Fr. *varlet.*] A servant who attends on a gentleman's person; a servant in waiting.

(*Man.*) An iron-pointed goad.

Valet-de-chambre, (*-de-shŏm'br.*) [Fr.] A gentleman's attendant in the dressing-room.

Valet'ta, or LA VALETTA, a seaport-town and fortress of the island of Malta, and the cap. of the island, on the N.E. side of which, in lat. 35° 53′, lon. 14° 31′, it is situated. It occupies a tongue of land, which runs out in a N.E. direction, is 3,200 yards long, and generally about 1,200 yards across, except at the extremity, where it narrows considerably, and forms the *Point of St. Elmo*, on which are a powerful fort and a light-house. From this Point to its landward end, the neck of land, which is well named the *Hog's Back*, rises gradually; and there is a downward slope from the central ridge to the Great Harbor on the right, and to the *Marsa-Musceit*, or quarantine harbor, on the left. The town and harbors are defended by a series of fortifications of great strength. They are mostly hewn out of the solid rock, and, being mounted with the most powerful artillery, are considered impregnable. *V.* is the centre of the commerce of the island. *Pop.* 65,000. See MALTA.

Valette, JEAN PARISOT DE LA, Grand Master of the knights of St. John, B. 1494, D. 1568, celebrated for his gallant defence of Malta against a powerful fleet of the Turks. See MALTA.

Valetudina'rian, Valetu'dinary, *a.* [Fr. *valetudinaire*, from Lat. *valetudo.*] Sickly; weak; infirm; immoderately careful of health; morbidly earnest in seeking to recover health.

—*n.* A person of weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; an invalid who is morbidly seeking to recover health.

Valetudina'rianism, *n.* Condition of a valetudinarian; feeble health; infirmity.

Valguarne'ra, a town of Italy, in Sicily, 50 m. from Noto; *pop.* 6,142.

Valhal'la, or Walhal'la, *n.* [Norse.] (*Scand. Myth.*) The palace of immortality inhabited by the souls of heroes killed in battle. — Hence, a magnificent marble temple, erected by Ludwig I., King of Bavaria, near Regensburg, and adorned with statues of Germany's greatest men, is called by this name.

Valiant, (*văl'yant,*) *a.* [Fr. *vaillant*, from Lat. *valeo*, to be strong.] Heroic; brave; courageous; intrepid in danger; as, a *valiant* soldier.—Puissant; performed with valor; bravely or intrepidly conducted; as, a *valiant* action.

Val'iantly, *adv.* In a valiant manner; heroically; bravely; courageously; stoutly; vigorously.

Val'id, *a.* [Fr. *valide*; Lat. *validus*, from Lat. *valeo.*] Having sufficiency, cogency, force, or strength; founded in truth or substance; that can be justified, defended, or sustained; sound; just; good; not weak or defective; as, a *valid* plea, a *valid* objection.

(*Law.*) Having legal strength, force, or efficacy; supportable by law or equity; executed with the proper formalities; that cannot be justly or rightfully overthrown or set aside; as, a *valid* contract, or any other legal instrument.

Valida'tion, *n.* Act of enduring with validity. (R.)

Valid'ity, Val'idness, *n.* [Fr. *validité.*] State or quality of being valid; having strength, force, or power to convince; soundness; justness; efficacy; as, the *validity* of an argument.

(*Law.*) That quality of a thing which renders it maintainable in law or equity; as, the *validity* of a title to an estate.

Val'idly, *adv.* In a valid manner; in such a degree as to consolidate or to convince.

Val'inch, *n.* [From Fr. *avaler*, to drain.] A siphon for drawing liquors from a cask through the bunghole.

Valise, (*va-leez',*) *n.* [Fr.] A portmanteau; a travelling bag or knapsack, usually of leather.

Valki, or WALKI, (*val'ke,*) a town of European Russia, on an affluent of the Donetz, 26 m. from Kharkoff; *pop.* 10,000.

Val'kyr, Valkyr'ia, [O. Norse, *vale*, heaps of slain, and *kiōra*, to select.] (*Scand. Myth.*) One of the maidens of Odin, the god of war, dwelling with the Æsir in Valhalla, and who conducted to the home of the gods the souls of heroes slain in battle.

Valladolid, (*val-ya-do-leed',*) a city of Spain, and cap. of a prov. of the same name, is situated on the left bank of the Esqueva, 100 m. from Madrid. The city has many fine buildings, and was the residence of the court before its removal to Madrid at the end of the 16th century. It has a university, the best in Spain; eight colleges, an academy of arts, and a museum of paintings and sculpture, collected from the lately suppressed religious houses. *Manuf.* Cotton, silk, and woollen stuffs, hats, linen yarn, jewelry, paper, leather, etc. The city is the residence of a captain-general, and the see of a suffragan to that of Toledo. It was here that Columbus died in 1506. *Pop.* 44,376.

Valladolid', in *Mexico*, a city of Michoacan, 115 m. W.N.W. of Mexico; Lat. 19° 42′ N., Lon. 100° 52′ W. *Pop.* 20,000.

—A city of Yucatan, 90 miles E.S.E. of Merida; *pop.* abt. 17,000.

Valla'ta, a town of S. Italy, 12 m. from Ariano; *pop.* 5,092.

Valla'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *vallus*, a palisade.] A rampart, fortified work, or intrenchment.

Vallecito, (*val-ya-che'to,*) in *California*, a village of Calaveras co., 10 m. N.W. of Sonora; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Vallejo, (*val-lā'ho,*) in *California*, a post-town and township of Solano co., 28 m. N.N.E. of San Francisco; *pop.* in 1870, 6,391. — A township of Sonoma co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,114.

Vallengin, (*val'lain-zha,*) a town of Switzerland, in the Val de Rug, 2 m. from Neufchâtel; *pop.* 6,747.

Valles, (*val'yes,*) in Mexico, a town of San Luis Potosi, 135 m. S.E. of San Luis Potosi city; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Vallet, (*val'lai,*) a town of France, dept. of Loire Inférieure, 15 m. from Nantes; *pop.* 7,000.

Val'ley, *n.*; *pl.* VALLEYS (sometimes inelegantly written *vallies*). [Fr. *vallée*, from Lat. *vallis.*] Generally, a depression in mountain districts; but the name is also applied to the channel by which any stream or river is conveyed along a plain country to the sea. In the former case they are not unfrequently characterized by some peculiar features, especially in the upper regions of high mountains, where the ice which partially occupies them often works its way into the plains below before melting. (See GLACIER.) In the latter case, the title *valley* belongs to large and wide plains, including not merely the present water-current, but all that tract of alluvial matter which has in former times been deposited by the stream. Besides the valleys traversed by rivers, and therefore lower at one end than at the other, there are many into which no water runs, while some which are quite enclosed, allow no water that may enter them to escape, except by evaporation. In such valleys there are often lakes, some being salt lakes, the remains of sea-water once contained in them. Geologists are very much divided as to the origin of valleys. Some hold that they are the result of the operation of the internal agency which has, at different periods, so broken the crust of the earth and changed its surface; while others maintain that various agents now operating more or less favorably in disintegrating and removing the solid materials of the exposed portion of the surface of the earth, produced the inequalities that now exist. There can be no doubt that all these have been active, and that the special advocacy of individual agencies as being the sole causations of these phenomena, is a source of error, and the cause of idle controversy.

(*Arch.*) The internal angle formed by the meeting of the sides of a roof when there is more than one ridge.

Val'ley, in *Arkansas*, a township of Madison co.; *pop.* in 1870, 743.

Valley, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Stark co., abt. 24 m. N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Valley, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Page co.; *pop.* in 1869, 533.

Valley, in *Kansas*, a township of Linn co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Nemaha co.; *pop.* in 1870, 777.

Valley, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Guernsey co.; *pop.* in 1870, 834.

Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Chester co., 40 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* in 1870, 1,165. — A township of Montour co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Valley Falls, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., 7 m. N.E of Providence; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Valley Forge, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 6 m. W. of Norristown.

Vallievo, (*val-lē'vo,*) a town of Servia, 41 m. from Belgrade; *pop.* 5,200.

Vallisner'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Hydrocharidaceæ*, remarkable on account of the very curious manner in which the process of fertilization is effected. The best-known species, *V. spiralis*, found wild both in Europe and the U. States, is a perennial herb, bearing a tuft of thin, narrow, green, grass-like leaves (Fig. 2564). The two sexes are borne on separate plants. The male flowers are extremely minute and sessile, but when mature they become detached, and rise

Fig. 2564. — VALLISNERIA SPIRALIS.
a, female plant; *b*, male plant.

to the surface of the water. The female flowers, on the other hand, are borne singly at the end of a very long slender spirally-twisted stalk, which uncoils more or less according to the depth of the water, so as to allow the flower to float upon the surface, where it expands and is fertilized by the floating pollen, after which the spiral stalk coils up again and conveys the flower to the bottom of the water. The leaves of the *Vallisneria* form an exceedingly beautiful object under the microscope, the extreme tenuity and transparency of their cellular tissue allowing the observer to watch the movement of the fluid contents of the cells.

Valls, (*vals,*) a town of Spain, standing in a plain watered by the Francoli, 8 m. from Tarragona. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen yarns. *Pop.* 11,877.

Val'lum, *n.* [Lat., from *vallus.*] (*Archæol.*) The name given to the wall or fortified intrenchment of a Roman camp.

Valmy, (*val'me,*) a small town of France, dept. of the Marne, 20 m. N.E. of Châlons. Here, Sept. 20, 1792, the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick were defeated by the French under Kellermann, who received the title of Duke of Valmy.

Valognes, (*va'lone,*) in France, a town of the dept. of Manche, on the river Merderet, 10 m. from Cherbourg. *Manuf.* Gloves, lace, and hats. *Pop.* 7,040.

Valois, (*văl'waw,*) a French county bestowed by Philip III. of France on his 2d son Charles, in 1285, fell to Louis, Duke d'Orleans, second son of Charles V. of France, in 1392. On the accession to the throne of the Duke d'Orleans, under the title of Louis XII., in 1498, it was reunited to the royal domains. The title of Duke de Valois was borne by the Orleans family till 1790. The House of Valois reigned in France from 1328 till 1589.

Valo'nia, *n.* The cup of the acorn of *Quercus Ægilops*, brought from the Levant and the Morea, and extensively used in the tanning of leather.

Val'or, *n.* [Fr. *valeur*, from L. Lat. *valor.*] Such strength of mind as enables a man to encounter peril with firmness; warlike courage; intrepidity; bravery; prowess.

Valo'rem, (Ad,) see AD VALOREM.

Val'orous, *a.* [Fr. *valeureux.*] Having or exhibiting valor or prowess; courageous; intrepid; stout; brave.

Valparaiso, (*val-pa-rī'zo,*) ("Vale of Paradise,") a city, and principal port of Chili, cap. of a province of the same name, on Valparaiso Bay, in the Pacific, 90 m. W.N.W.

of Santiago; Lat. 33° 1′ 56″ S., Lon. 71° 41′ 45″ W. The bay is semi-circular in form, large and commodious, but exposed on the N. The town is picturesquely situated on the slope of a range of hills, which encircles the bay, is poorly built, and with few handsome buildings. Of the latter the principal are the Custom-House and Exchange, with several large warehouses. It is particularly noted for its rapid growth, since Chili became an independent state, and it has an extensive commerce, being one of the principal places of rendezvous for ships on the Pacific sea-board. *V.* was bombarded by the Spanish fleet, March 31, 1866, and the value of buildings and other property destroyed was estimated at from 9,000,000 to 20,000,000 dollars. *Pop.* 70,438.

Valparai'so, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Porter co., 44 m. S.E. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Valtelline, (*val-te-leen'*,) (THE,) (It. *Valtellina*,) in Italy, formerly a circle of the Austrian government of Milan, now included in the district of Gallarato, prov. of Milan; *area*, 1,258 *sq.* m. It consists of a large valley, on the confines of Switzerland and the Tyrol, shut in between two spurs of the Alps, and is drained by the Adda. The soil is very fertile, and the vine is extensively cultivated. The climate is mild, but insalubrious on account of the marshes formed by the Adda and Maira. *Cap.* Sondrio. *Pop.* 85,000.

Valuable, (*văl'yu-a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *value.*] Possessing value or worth; having some good qualities which are useful and estimable; precious; costly; as, a *valuable* horse, a *valuable* watch.—Worthy; deserving of regard or esteem; as, a *valuable* assistant.

Valuable consideration, a proper equivalent for a thing purchased, as money.

—*n.* That which is valuable or precious; as, he placed his *valuables* in the safe for security.

Valuation, (*văl'yū-ā'shun,*) *n.* [From *value*; Fr. *évaluation.*] Act of valuing, or of estimating the value or worth; act of setting a price; appraisement; as, the *valuation* of an estate.—Estimated worth; value set upon a thing; as, the goods sold slightly in excess of the *valuation.*

Val'uator, *n.* One who estimates or sets a value; an appraiser.

Value, (*văl'yu,*) *n.* [Fr. for *valuer*, from *valoir* = Lat. *valeo*, to be worth.] The quality, or union of qualities, which render a thing useful, or capable of producing some good; worth; utility.—Hence, import; exact signification; as, the *value* of a phrase.—Rate or appraised worth; price considered as equivalent to the usefulness of anything; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing; as, what is the *value* of this article?

Value received, a phrase usually inserted in a bill of exchange or promissory note, indicative of a consideration having been given for it.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *évaluer*; Sp. *valuár.*] To rate at a certain price; to set a price to; to estimate the worth of; to appraise; as, property *valued* at thirty thousand dollars.—To rate or esteem highly; to appreciate; to esteem; to consider with respect to importance or moral obligation; as, I *value* his friendship highly.

Val'ueless, *a.* Being of, or possessing, no worth or value.

Val'uer, *n.* One who values or sets a price on; an appraiser; also, one who holds in regard or esteem.

Valv'ate, *a.* [Fr. *valvé*, from Lat. *valvatus.*] Pertaining or relating to a valve; resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of, or opening by, a valve or valves.

(*Bot.*) Denoting parts which are united by the margins only, as the sepals of rhamnaceæ, or the valves of a capsule.

Valve, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *valvæ*, folding-doors, from *valvo*, to turn round or about.] One of the leaves of a folding-door; plurally, a folding-door.—Anything that opens over the mouth of a vessel; especially, in hydraulics, a lid contrived to open one way, to admit a fluid into a tube, but which shuts when pressed from the other, to prevent its return. Among the many varieties of valves employed in mechanics may be mentioned the *slide-* or *sluice-valve*, where the orifice is opened by drawing up a plate; the *flap-valve*, which opens and shuts like a door; the *pot-lid valve*, where the orifice is closed by shutting down upon it a disc of metal; the *ball-valve*, where the orifice is closed by a ball; and the *throttle-valve*, where a disc of metal turning on a spindle passing through its edge may be made to stand across a pipe, and so close the opening.

(*Anat.*) A kind of membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and shuts to prevent its regress. See CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, and Fig. 201.

(*Conch.*) One of the divisions in bivalve and multivalve shells.

(*Bot.*) One of the pieces into which the fruit of a plant naturally separates when it bursts. The name is also applied to similar parts in any other organ, as the anther.

Valve'-cage, *n.* (*Mach.*) A perforated chamber placed over a valve to hold it in place and allow the passage of a fluid.

Valve'-gear, Valve-motion, (*-mō'shun,*) *n.* (*Mach.*) See STEAM-ENGINE.

Valv'ular, *a.* Pertaining to or containing valves.

Valvule, (*valv'yūl,*) *n.* A little valve.

Vamose', *v. a.* [From Sp. *vamos*, let us go.] To go off or take leave suddenly; to depart in haste. (Colloq.)

Vamp, *n.* [Probably corrupted from Fr. *avant*, before; *avant-pied*, the fore part of the foot.] The fore or upper leather of a boot or shoe.

—*v. a.* To furnish, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece or patch, as an old thing, with a new part; to repair; to mend;—sometimes preceding *up*; as, "This opinion hath been *vamped up* by Cardon." *Bentley.*

Vamp'er, *n.* One who pieces an old thing with something new.

Vam'pire, Vam'pyre, *n.* [Ger. *vampyr*, a word of Servian origin.] Originally, a dead person, formerly believed in various nations of Europe to return in body and soul, and wander about the earth, sucking the blood of persons asleep.—Hence, one who lives by blackmailing, or preying upon others; a usurer; an extortioner.

(*Zoöl.*) The *Phyllostoma spectrum* and allied species, a blood-sucking bat, native of S. America, of a reddish-brown color, and as large as a magpie. It has two great projections, approximate upper incisors, and similar lancet-shaped superior canines, all of which are very sharp-pointed, and arranged to make a triple puncture like that of a leech. Their whole structure seems to indicate that blood is the sole food. In some parts of Brazil, the rearing of calves is impossible, on account of these bats, and there are districts, chiefly those in which limestone rocks prevail, with numerous caves, in which cattle cannot be profitably kept. Vampires sometimes attack men, when sleeping in the open air; but the stories of their fanning their victims with their wings while they suck their blood, are fabulous. See BAT.—Also the name of a fish of the family *Raiidæ*, the *Cephaloptera vampirus*, which attains the width of 16 or 18 feet, and 10 feet or more in length, and weighs several tons.

Vam'pirism, Vam'pyrism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Practice of blood-sucking; credence given to the existence and action of vampires.—Hence, figuratively, the practice of blackmailing or extortion.

Van, *n.* [A corruption of Fr. *avant*—Lat. *ab*, and *ante.*] The front of an army or of a fleet.

—[From Lat. *vannus*, a winnowing-fan.] Anything spread wide, and moved so as to produce a current of air; especially, a fan for winnowing grain.—In England, a large, light, covered carriage for the transportation of goods.

—*v. a.* To fan, as grain; to winnow. (R.)

Van, in Turkish Armenia, a fortified city on a lake of same name, 140 m. S.E. of Erzeroum. It is well built, the houses being composed of stone, or tile, and the streets spacious. A considerable quantity of cotton goods are manufactured here for the Persian market. Estimated *pop.* 15,000.

Vanad'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) See VANADIUM.

Vana'dium, *n.* (*Chem.*) A rare metal whose chief ore is the *vanadiate of lead*, which is found in Mexico and Chili. It is a white metal, forming a blue solution with nitric acid, but not dissolving readily either in sulphuric or hydrochloric acids. Could it be found in any quantity, it would be extremely valuable in the arts as a pigment in china-painting, and as a material for making an almost indelible ink in conjunction with tannogallic acids. It forms three oxides, VO, VO_2, and VO_3. The second dissolves in acids, forming crystallizable salts which have a blue color; the third, or *vanadic acid*, has acid properties. It has a yellow color, and fuses at a red heat; as it cools, it re-solidifies with evolution of light. With the alkalies it forms acid neutral soluble salts. It also combines with the other oxides of *V.* to form several compounds of a green or purple color. It also has basic properties, forming crystallizable salts with most of the acids. The other compounds of *V.* are unimportant. In many of its characters it appears to be closely allied with chromium and its compounds. *Symbol* V.

Van Bu'ren, MARTIN, the 8th President of the United States, b. at Kinderhook, Columbia co., N.Y. Educated for the bar, he was elected to the senate of the State of New York in 1812. In 1815 he became attorney-general of that State, and was again a member of the senate in 1816, the two offices being held together. In 1831, he took his seat in the U. S. Senate, where he supported democratic measures. He was re-elected in 1827, but resigned that office on being chosen governor of New York. In March, 1829, he became Secretary of State in the administration of President Jackson, but resigned on April 7, 1831. In 1832 he was elected Vice-President, and, in 1837, he succeeded General Jackson in the presidency, being elected by a majority of 24 votes over his rivals, Clay, Webster, and Harrison. On beginning the duties of his office, he found the country involved in a commercial crisis of unprecedented severity, which led to the universal suspension of specie payments by the banks. Imposing public meetings attributing the disaster to the policy of the government, *V. B.* found himself obliged to immediately summon Congress to an extraordinary session, and, along with other measures, proposed an entire separation of national finances from the banks of the Union, a measure which passed the Senate, but was laid on the table in the other house. The plan of an Independent Treasury, again recommended in the President's annual message in Dec., was again rejected by the house of representatives after having been passed by the Senate. This measure, however, by which the administration of *V. B.* is especially distinguished, was finally passed by both houses of Congress in 1840. In that year *V. B.* had to yield his place to General Harrison the Whig candidate; and in 1844, when he again stood for the presidency, he was defeated by Polk. The result of this vote divided the Democrats into two parties, one of which, at a convention held at Utica, unanimously declared for *V. B.* as president in 1848; but his election was prevented by the military renown of Gen. Taylor, who left both *V. B.* and Cass with minorities. In 1852 and 1856, he gave his vote to Gen. Pierce, and to Mr. Buchanan, the presidential candidates of the Democratic party; and on the outbreak of the civil war, he warmly declared himself in favor of maintaining the Republic in its integrity. *D.* 1862. From the very peculiar circumstances in which his administration was involved, the public career of this statesman has been the subject of much partisan criticism, but all parties have borne testimony to his uncommon personal qualities, and conceded to him penetration, quickness of apprehension, and benevolence of disposition. *V. B.* left 4 sons, 2 of whom have distinguished themselves:—the first, *Abraham*, an officer in the U. S. army, by his gallant conduct during the Florida war; and the second, *John*, as a prominent member of the bar of the city of New York.

Fig. 2565.—VAN BUREN.

Van Bu'ren, in *Arkansas*, a N. central co.; *area*, 1,260 *sq.* m. It is drained by Little Red River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Clinton. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.—A post-village and township, cap. of Crawford co., 160 m. W.N.W. of Little Rock; *pop.* in 1860, 1,400.

Van Buren, in *Indiana*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Clay co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,323.—A township of Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.—A township of Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A township of Kosciusko co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,467.—A township of Lagrange co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,347.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* abt. 900.—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Pulaski co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Van Buren, in *Iowa*, a S.E. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, 468 *sq.* m. *Rivers.* Des Moines and Fox; also Chequest, Indian, and Lick creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Keosanqua. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,695.—A post-township of Jackson co., 40 m. N.N.E. of Davenport; *pop.* in 1869, 1,014.—A township of Keokuk co.; *pop.* in 1869, 976.—A township of Lee co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,061.—A township of Van Buren co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,458.

Van Buren, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Van Buren, in *Michigan*, a S.W. co., bordering on Lake Michigan; *area*, 633 *sq.* m. *Rivers.* Dowagiac, Pawpaw, and the S. Branch of Black River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Pawpaw. *Pop.* in 1870, 28,828.—A township of Wayne co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Van Buren, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Carter co., 72 m. S.W. of Potosi.—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,036.—A township of Newton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,288.

Van Buren, in *New York*, a post-township of Onondaga co., 140 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Van Buren, in *Ohio*, a township of Darke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,212.—A post-village and township of Hancock co., abt. 100 m. N.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 937.—A township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,600.—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 800.—A township of Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Van Buren, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 36 m. S.S.W. of Pittsburg.

Van Buren, in *Tennessee*, an E. central co.; *area*, 350 *sq.* m. It is drained by the Caney Fork of Cumberland River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Spencer. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,620.

Van Buren Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., 150 m. N.W. of Albany.

Van Buren Harbor, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., on Lake Erie, 5 m. S.W. of Dunkirk.

Vance, in *Illinois*, a township of Vermilion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Vance'burg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Lewis co., 20 m. N. of Maysville; *pop.* abt. 250.

Vance'ville, in *Penna.*, a post-vill. of Washington co.

Vancouver Island, (*van-koo'vr,*) in British North America, off the coast of Colombia, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound; Lat. between 48° 20′ and 51° N., Lon. 123° and 128° W. *Area*, 16,000 *sq.* m. *Surface*, mountainous and well wooded, with numerous harbors on the W. coast, and Nootka Sound. *Climate*, healthy. *Min.* Gold, silver, lead, copper, and coal. *Chief town.* Victoria, the cap. of British Colombia. *Pop.* 25,400. It was discovered in 1762 by Capt. Vancouver of the British navy.

Vanda'lia, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Fayette co., 80 m. S.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Van-courier, *n.* Same as AVANT-COURIER, *q. v.*

Van'dal, (*Hist.*) One of a Slavonic or Teutonic tribe who inhabited the banks of the Oder, and the sea-coasts of Pomerania and Mecklenburg, about 250 A. D. At the beginning of the 5th century they traversed the Rhine, the Rhône, and the Pyrenees, and founded a powerful kingdom in Spain. They afterwards passed into Africa under their king Genseric, 429, and after a career of conquest on that continent, during which they had embraced Christianity, Carthage fell under their victorious arms, Oct. 9, 439. Here they commenced the formation of a powerful navy, and fitted out an expedition against Rome, which they sacked, June 15–29, 455. Having embraced the Arian heresy in 530, they carried on a cruel persecution against the members of the orthodox faith. Their rule in Africa was destroyed by Belisarius, and the entire nation had disappeared from that continent by 558.

—Hence, a person ignorant and barbarous, and hostile to the progress of the arts and literature.

Van'dal, Vandal'ic, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to, or resembling the ancient Vandals; hence, by implication, rude; uncivilized; barbarous; ferocious.

Van'dalism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Characteristic qualities of Vandals; hence, barbarous savagery; active hostility to the arts and to literature.

Van'derburg, in *Indiana,* a S.W. co., bordering on the Ohio River: *area,* 216 sq m. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal. *Cap.* Evansville. *Pop.* in 1870, 33,146.

Vandervel'de, ADRIAN, an eminent Dutch painter, b. at Amsterdam, 1639, excelled in portraying landscapes, which he adorned with figures. He also painted historical subjects, and all his works are scarce and valuable. D. 1672.

Vandervel'de, WILLEM, called *the Elder,* a celebrated painter, b. at Leyden, in 1610. He excelled in marine subjects. In the great naval fight between the Duke of York and the Dutch admiral Opdam, *V.* sailed between the hostile fleets in a light skiff to mark their positions and observe their operations; and in this manner he is said to have been also a spectator of the memorable three days' engagement between Monk and De Ruyter. D. 1693.—His son, Willem *V.,* called *the Younger,* b. 1633, was himself an admirable marine-painter. D. in London, 1707.

Van Diemen's Land, or **Tasmania,** (*van de'mens, tas-mai'ni-a,*) a considerable island and British colony in the South Pacific Ocean, Lat. between 40° 40′ and 43° 40′ S., and Lon. between 144° 30′ and 148° 30′ E., lying to the S. of, and separated from Australia by Bass's Strait, 150 m. across. *Ext.* About 180 m. long, and, at its widest points, about the same; *area,* 27,000 sq. m. *Desc.* Greatly diversified, but generally mountainous. Many fine tracts of land are found on the very borders of the sea, and the interior is almost invariably possessed of a soil admirably adapted to all the purposes of civilized man. The highest mountains are Wylde's Craig and Ben Lomond, which respectively attain an elevation of 4,400 and 5,010 feet above the level of the sea. *V. D.* includes many lakes, and a number of fine harbors, the best of which are the Derwent, Port Davey, Macquarie Harbor, Port Dalrymple, and Oyster Bay. In the S.E. the coasts are indented with many bays, such as Storm, Ralph, and Norfolk. It has also the Tasmao and Forrestier peninsulas, and Hobart-Town, with the Bruné and Maria islands, lying off this coast. *Rivers.* Of these, the Derwent, Huon, and Tamar rank in the first class. There are also the Clyde and the Isis. *Climate.* Healthy, and congenial to the European constitution. *Pro.* Barley, oats, and potatoes arrive at great perfection. The wheat is also of a superior description, and the fruits comprise the apple, currant, gooseberry, and indeed all such as are suitable to a temperate climate. The colony has been erected into an episcopal see, and there are numerous places of worship for different denominations of Christians. In connection with these there are also numerous schools. Besides these, there are several public hospitals and a lunatic asylum. The administration is vested in a governor and legislative council appointed by the crown.—This island was first discovered by Tasman, in 1633. In 1773 it was visited by Captain Furneaux, and by Captain Cook in 1777; since which period it has been visited by several navigators. In 1804 Hobart-Town (the cap.), was founded abt. 9 m. up the Derwent; and another settlement, namely, Launceston, was founded about 30 miles from the mouth of Port Dalrymple, and 100 miles in a straight line from Hobart-Town. The two settlements were long in a very bad state of defence, having but two companies of troops for the garrison and protection of them both. They were consequently infested for many years by banditti of runaway convicts, known as *bushrangers,* who endangered the person and property of every one who evinced himself hostile to their enormities.—At the request of the colonists, the name of Van Diemen's Land was changed to that of Tasmania; but it is as often called by its old name as by its new. *Pop.* abt. 100,000, many of whom are liberated convicts.

Van'dyck, (or VANDYKE,) SIR ANTHONY, a Flemish painter, b. at Antwerp, 1599. He received his first instructions

Fig. 2566.—VANDYCK.

from Van Balen, but afterward became the favorite pupil of Rubens, who advised him to apply himself wholly to portrait-painting, and to visit Italy. Accordingly, he set out for that country, where he studied the coloring of Titian with such success as to excel Rubens in his tints, and almost to become the rival of the great master whose art he imitated. In 1632, on the invitation of Charles I., (see Fig. 569,) he came to England, obtained a pension, and was knighted. He lived in splendid style, kept the best of company, and was himself a liberal patron of the arts. D. in London, 1641. Among his historical paintings, the finest, perhaps, is the *Crucifixion.*

Vandyke Brown, *n.* (*Paint.*) A pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown color. It owes its name and reputation from the supposition of its being the brown used by Vandyke in his pictures.—*Fairholt.*

Van-Dyke, JOST, (*van-dik',*) in the British W. Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, 3 m. N.W. of Tortola, 3 m. long, and abt. 2 m. broad.

Vane, *n.* [A. S. *fana;* Ger. *fahne;* D. *vaan;* all in the sense of standard, flag.] Originally, a broad flag carried by a knight in the tournament. Specifically, a contrivance for showing the direction of the wind. It consists, usually, of a thin slip of wood or metal, attached to a perpendicular axis, round which it moves freely; and is so shaped that it presents always the same extremity to the point of the horizon from which the wind blows. In ships, a piece of bunting is used for the same purpose. In Europe, the custom of placing vanes on church-steeples is very old; and as they were commonly made in the figure of a cock, they thus acquired the name of *weather-cocks.*—Any flat, extended surface acted upon by wind or water; as, the vane of a windmill, the vane of a screw-propeller.

(*Zoöl.*) The thin, membranous part or web of a feather, on the side of the shaft.

Vanes'sa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of diurnal lepidoptera, family *Nymphalidæ,* in which the inferior palpi are contiguous in their whole length, terminating gradually in a point, and are much compressed.

Fig. 2567.
RED ADMIRAL BUTTERFLY.
(*Vanessa Atalanta.*)

Van Et'ten, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Chemung co., 80 m. E.N.E. of Elmyra; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Van'foss, *n.* [From Fr. *avant,* before, and *fossé,* a ditch.] (*Fortif.*) A ditch cut on the outside of the counterscarp.

Vang, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope passing from the extremity or peak of a gaff to each of the ship's sides, for the purpose of steadying a spar.

Van'glo, *n.* (*Bot.*) The W. Indian name of SESAMUM, *q. v.*

Vangme, in *Arkansas,* a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4,735.

Van'guard, *n.* [Fr. *avant-garde.*] (*Mil.*) The first line of troops; that part of an army which precedes the main body on the march, as a security against surprise.

Vanikoro, or PITT ISLAND, (*va'ne-ko'ro,*) one of the New Hebrides, Pacific Ocean, in Lat. 11° 35′ S., Lon. 166° 46′ E. Here, in 1788, La Perouse was wrecked and lost.

Vanil'la, *n.* [Sp.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Orchidaceæ.* The species are remarkable for their fragrant odoriferous fruit, which constitutes the *V.,* or vanile of the shops, so much used for flavoring chocolate and in perfumery. On the continent of Europe, *V.* is occasionally employed as a medicinal agent in hysteria, &c. The fruits of *V. planifolia* (Fig. 1211) and *V. aromatica* are the most fragrant.

Van'ish, *v. n.* [Fr. *évanouir;* Lat. *vanesco,* to pass away.] To pass away from the place occupied and leave it void; to disappear; to pass from a visible to an invisible state; to pass beyond the limit of vision; hence, to disappear gradually; as, a ship *vanishes* from view beyond the horizon.—To pass away forever; to be annihilated or lost; as, "That spirit of religion *vanished* all at once."—*Atterbury.*

Vanishing fraction. (*Math.*) A fraction which reduces to the form $\frac{0}{0}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it, in consequence of the existence of a common factor in both terms of the fraction, which factor becomes 0 for this particular value of the variable. (*Math. Dict.*)—*Vanishing line.* (*Persp.*) One of the lines converging to the vanishing point.—*Vanishing point,* that part of a picture to which all the imaginary lines of the perspective converge.—*Vanishing stress.* (*Elocution.*) Stress of voice upon the closing part of a syllable.—*Rush.*

Van'ity, *n.* [Fr. *vanité;* Lat. *vanitas.*] Emptiness; nothingness; nullity; want of substance to satisfy desire; unrealness; falsity.—Particularly, desire of indiscriminate admiration; inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride, inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attractions, accomplishments, or decorations; self-conceit; ostentation; petty pride.—That which is vain; fruitless desire or endeavor; unsubstantial enjoyment; empty pleasure; idle show; vain pursuit; trifling labor productive of no good.

Van'loo, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French painter, b. at Aix, in Provence, 1684, chiefly distinguished as a portrait-painter. He was employed at Fontainebleau by the Regent, Philippe d'Orleans, was received into the French Academy of Painting, and D. 1745.

Van'loo, CHARLES ANDRÉ, a French painter, was b. at Nice, 1705, was the younger brother and a pupil of the preceding, and assisted him in the restorations on which he was employed at the palace of Fontainebleau. After a short visit to Italy he settled in Paris, in 1729, was admitted to the Academy a few years later, became professor, painter to the king, and director of the Academy. Louis XV. made him chevalier of the order of St. Michael, and Frederick the Great attempted to entice him to Berlin, but unsuccessfully. His works are very numerous, and were at first over-praised; just as they have since been perhaps underrated. D. 1765.

Vannes, (*van',*) in France, a seaport-town, cap. of the dept. of Morbihan, at the mouth of the river Vannes, in the Gulf of Morbihan, 310 m. W.S.W. of Paris. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, cottons, lace, and leather; ship-building is also carried on. *Pop.* 16,020.

Van'ning, *n.* (*Mining.*) Operation of removing the impurities from tin ore by means of a shovel.

Vanquish, (*vănk'wish.*) *v. a.* [Fr. *vaincre;* It. *vincere,* from Lat. *vinco, vincere,* to conquer.] To conquer; to overcome; to defeat or subdue in battle, as an enemy.—Hence, by analogy, to get the better of in any contest; to refute in argument; to put down, as an opponent in controversy.

Vanquish, *n.* A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

Van'quishable, *a.* That may be conquered or vanquished.

Van'quisher, *n.* One who vanquishes; a victor; a conqueror.

Van'quishment, *n.* Act of vanquishing, or state of being vanquished.

Van Rens'selaer, STEPHEN, an American statesman and patron of learning, known as "The Patroon," b. in New York, 1769, was the 5th in descent from Killaen Van Rensselaer, the original patroon or proprietor of the Dutch colony of Rensselaerwyk, extending over the greater parte of Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia counties. He was educated at Princeton and Harvard colleges: was elected to the State legislature in 1789, and to the State senate in 1795. As commander of the State militia, at the beginning of the war of 1812, he led the assault at Queenstown; but the refusal of his men to go out of the State having caused him to be defeated, the general resigned in disgust. At his own cost, he employed Professors Eaton and Hitchcock to make topographical surveys of a large part of New York and New England, and established at Troy an institution for the education of teachers, with free passes from every county. In 1823, he was elected to Congress, where he served several terms, exerting a powerful influence, and securing the election of John Quincy Adams as President of the U. States. D. in Albany, 1839.

Van Rens'selaer, in *Ohio,* a township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Vansit'tart, in British N. America, an island between Melville Peninsula and Southampton Island; Lat. 65° 40′ N., Lon. 84° W.

Van'tage, (*-taj,*) *n.* [Fr. *avantage.*] Advantage; gain; profit; state of superiority as regards opportunity of action.—*To have at vantage,* to be in a more favorable or advantageous position or condition than.—*Vantage-ground,* the place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

Van Wert, in *Ohio,* a W. co., bordering on Indiana; *area,* 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Auglaize, and St. Mary's. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Van Wert. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 136 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Van Zandt, in *Texas,* a N.E. central co.; *area,* 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine, and the head branches of the Neches. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Canton. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Va'por, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *vapeur;* It. *vapore.*] (*Phys.*) When liquids and certain solids are heated, they become converted into elastic fluids or *vapors,* which differ from *gases* in this respect, that they are not under common circumstances permanently elastic, but resume the liquid or solid form when cooled down to ordinary temperatures. The most familiar instance of vapor is aqueous vapor, or STEAM, *q. v.*

—Hence, generally, exhalation; a visible fluid, as fog, floating in the atmosphere; that invisible elastic fluid which rises constantly above the surface of land and water all over the world, at common temperatures.—Unreal fancy; vain imagination; something unsubstantial or transitory; as, the *vapors* of melancholy.
Hammond.

—(*pl.*) (*Med.*) A disease belonging to a debilitated, nervous system, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain or appear as if visible; hence, hypochondria; spleen; dejection of the spirits;—rarely used at the present day.

—*v. n.* To pass off in vapor, fumes, or as a moist floating substance; to evaporate; to steam; to be exhaled.—To bully; to brag; to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth.

—*v. a.* To emit, effuse, cast off, or scatter in fumes or steam, as a heated fluid; to send off in vapor, or as if in vapor.

Vaporabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being vaporable.

Va'porable, *a.* Susceptible of conversion into vapor by the agency of caloric.

Vapora'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vaporatio.*] Act or process of converting into vapor, or of passing off in vapor.

Va'por-bath, *n.* See BATH.

Vapored, (*va'purd,*) *p. a.* Wet, dank, or moist with vapors.—Splenetic; hypochondriac; depressed and peevish.

Va'porer, *n.* One who vaunts or vapors; a braggart; a boaster; a bully.

Vaporiferous, *a.* Conveying or exhaling vapor.

Vausit'tart Bay, in N.W. Australia, on the E. of Admiralty Gulf; Lat. 14° S., Lon. 126° 18' E.

Vaporific, *a.* Forming or converting into vapor or steam, or expelling in an aëriform state, as fluids.

Va'poringly, *adv.* In a vaporing, vaunting, or boasting manner.

Va'porish, *a.* Full of vapors; peevish; splenetic; hypochondriacal; as, *vaporish* humors.

Va'porizable, *a.* That may be converted into vapor.

Vaporiza'tion, *n.* Act of vaporizing, or state of being vaporized; artificial formation of vapor.

Vap'orize, *v. a.* [Fr. *vaporiser.*] To convert into vapor by the application of heat, or by artificial means.

Vaporizing surface, that part of the heating surface of a steam-boiler which is brought in actual contact with the water.

—*v. n.* To pass off in vapor.

Vap'orizer, *n.* One who, or that which, converts into vapor.

Va'porose, (*-ōz,*) *a.* Vaporous; characterized by vapors.

Va'porous, (*-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *vaporeux.*] Full of vapors or exhalations; as, a *vaporous* mist. — Provoking wind or flatulency; as, *vaporous* food. — Vain; unreal; chimerical; proceeding from, or inspired by, the vapors; as, *vaporous* fancies.

Va'porousness, *n.* State or quality of being vaporous.

Va'pory, *a.* Vaporous; full of vapor. — Peevish; splenetic; morbidly fanciful; hypochondriacal.

Var, a frontier river of France and Italy, rises in the Alps, and falls into the Mediterranean, 5 m. N.E. of Antibes, after a S.S.E. course of 60 m.

—A S.E. dept. of France, bordering on the Mediterranean; *area,* 2,820 sq. m. *Rivers.* Var, Verdon, and Argens. *Surface,* mountainous, but level along the coast. *Climate,* varions according to the elevation. *Prod.* Corn, and fruits; also cork and silk, which are the principal exports. *Manuf.* Soap, paper, leather, coarse woollens, earthenware and marble articles. *Cap.* Draguignan. *Pop.* 308,550.

Varazzo, (*-rad'she-o,*) or VARAZZE, a town of N. Italy, 18 m. S.W. of Genoa. Ship-building is carried on. *Pop.* 8,213.

Var'ec, or **Var'eck,** *n.* Same as KELP, *q. v.*

Varese, (*va-rai'sai,*) a town of Lombardy, 12 m. from Como. *Manuf.* Silk, &c. *Pop.* 9,455. — A town situate near the Apennines, 14 m. from Chiavari; *pop.* 5,647.

Varennes, (*va-rain',*) a small town of France, near Verdun, where Louis XVI., his queen, Marie Antoinette, and their two children, were arrested, on their flight from Paris, June 21, 1791.

Varennes, (*va-renz,*) in *S. Carolina,* a village and township of Anderson dist., 100 m. W.N.W. of Columbia; *pop.* in 1870, 1,892.

Variabil'ity, Va'riableness, *n.* State or quality of being variable.

Va'riable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *variabilis.*] That may vary or alter; susceptible of change in any manner; changeable; alterable; as, *variable* winds, *variable* colors. — Liable to change; mutable; inconstant; fickle; unsteady; as, *variable* tempers or passions.

(*Bot.*) Possessing the same organs in altered form in different parts, as certain leaves.

Variable cut-off. (*Mach.*) See EXPANSION-VALVE. — *Variable exhaust.* In steam-engines, a blast-pipe with an opening capable of adjustment.

Variable quantity. (*Math.*) See VARIABLE.

Variable stars. (*Astron.*) Fixed stars of periodically varying brightness.

—*n.* (*Math.*) A quantity which is in a state of continual increase or decrease: thus, in the equation of the circle $y = \sqrt{(2\,a\,x - x^2)}$, x and y are *variables.*

Va'riably, *adv.* In a variable manner; in an inconstant or fickle manner; changeable; with alteration.

Va'riance, *n.* [Lat. *variantia.*] Act or state of being variant; any alteration or change of condition. — Difference, as of opinion; that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord.

(*Law.*) A difference of statement between two material documents in a cause; as, where the plaintiff's declaration differs from a deed on which it is grounded.

At variance, at odds; in a state of disagreement, dispute, or controversy; at enmity; in dissension; as, a father and son *at variance* with each other.

Va'riant, *a.* Varying; diverse; different. (R.)

Va'riate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *variare.*] To vary; to change; to alter; to make diverse or different.

Varia'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *variatio.*] Act of varying; alteration; a partial change in the form, position, degree, state, or qualities of the same thing; diversity; mutation; as, *variation* of sound, *variation* of opinions, *variation* of proportion. — Degree, amount, or rate of change, diversity, or deviation; extent to which a thing varies.

(*Gram.*) Change of termination of nouns and adjectives, constituting what is called *case, number,* and *gender.*

(*Mus.*) A transformation of a melody by melodic, harmonic, contrapuntal, and rhythmic changes. The subject chosen is called the *theme;* it is first simply harmonized with or without an introduction, and then repeated in a variety of different transformations, and the variations collectively with the theme constitute the piece. Occasionally, the different variations are combined by an intermediate passage; but generally each has its separate close, and the whole terminates with an extended and richly-developed variation, or a coda.

(*Math.*) Same as PERMUTATION, *q. v.*

V. of the compass. Same as DECLINATION OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, *q. v.* — *V. of curvature.* (*Geom.*) The change which takes place in the curvature in passing from one point of a curve to another. — *V. of the moon.* (*Astron.*) An inequality of the moon's motion, depending on the angular distance of the moon from the sun. — *Calculus of variations.* (*Math.*) An important branch of Modern Mathematics, by which may be resolved certain classes of questions respecting *maxima* and *minima,* the solution of which cannot be obtained by the ordinary process of the differential calculus. One of the principal objects of the calculus is to find the variations of integrals of given expressions, and the forms which the indeterminate functions involved in those integrals must have in order that the latter may possess maximum or minimum values.

Varice'lla, *n.* [Lat. dim. of *variola.*] (*Med.*) The CHICKEN-POX, *q. v.*

Var'ick, in *New York,* a post-township of Seneca co., 165 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Var'icocele, (*-seel,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *varicis,* and Gr. *kēlē,* tumor.] (*Surg.*) A swelling or distention of the veins of the spermatic cord.

Var'icose, Var'icous, *a.* [Lat. *varicosus,* from *varicis,* a dilated vein, from *varus,* bent.] Preternaturally enlarged, or permanently dilated; as, a *varicose* vein.

Variedly, (*vā'rid-lĭ,*) *a.* Diversely; differently.

Variegate, (*vā'ri-gāt,*) *v. a.* [It. *varieggare,* from Lat. *varius,* spotted, and *ago,* to do.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark or checker with various colors; as, *variegated* marble, *variegated* tulips.

Variegated leaves. (*Bot.*) Leaves irregularly spotted with white or yellow marks. — *Variegated copper-ore.* (*Min.*) Same as ERUBESCITE.

Variegation, (*-gā'shun,*) *n.* Act of variegating or diversifying; also, state of presenting a diversity of colors; as, the *variegation* of tulips.

Vari'ety, *n.* [Fr. *variété;* Lat. *varietas,* from *vario,* to vary.] Quality of being various or diversified; difference from a former state; deviation or dissimilitude; intermixture of different things, or of things varying in form or color. — One thing of many which constitutes variety; or, a succession of different things, or of many and different kinds; a varied collection or assortment; one of a number of things akin to one another; as, *varieties* of trees or rocks.

(*Nat. Hist.*) A term applied to individuals of the same species, which, from the operation of different causes, as age, climate, food, locality, domestication, &c., present deviations from the specific type in size, color, form, and relative proportion of parts of the body; but have the capacity of reverting to the original specific form in successive generations, on the cessation of the influences under which the variety originated.

Va'riform, *a.* [Lat. *varius,* various, and *forma,* shape, form.] Presenting a variety of forms; multiform.

Va'riformed, *a.* Of multifarious forms.

Var'ina, in *Virginia,* a township of Henrico co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,210.

Varinas, or BARINAS, (*va-ree'nas.*) in Venezuela, a town, cap. of the prov. of Varinas, 80 m. S.E. of Merida; Lat. 7° 40' N., Lon. 70° 20' W. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Vari'ola, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *variole.*] (*Med.*) The SMALL-POX, *q. v.*

Vari'olar, Variol'ic, Vari'olous, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to, or presenting depressions resembling those made by, the small-pox.

Va'riolite, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *varius,* and Gr. *lithos,* stone.] (*Min.*) A variety of Felspar, generally of a dark-green color speckled with gray; but sometimes exhibiting white, blue, red, and other intermediate tints. The name has reference to the remarkable appearance presented by weathered surfaces of the stone, which display projecting black spots or points, each surrounded by a brown (sometimes by a white) ring, and occasionally even by a second whitish circle. *V.* takes a beautiful polish, and is used in that state for ornamenting cabinets, for caskets, snuff-boxes, &c.

Va'rioloid, *a.* (*Med.*) Resembling small-pox; having the nature of, or belonging to, the disease termed varioloid.

—*n.* [From Lat. *variola,* small-pox, and Gr. *eidos,* form.] (*Med.*) A modified and less virulent form of small-pox.

Vario'rum, *n.* [Lat., various persons.] Pertaining, or having reference, to various persons or things; especially, in Bibliography, used adjectively, indicating a collection of annotations by different commentators; as, a *variorum* edition of the classics.

Va'rious, *a.* [Lat. *varius.*] Diverse; different; unlike each other; manifold: several; as, men of *various* names or trades.—Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; as, a word of *various* significations. — Diversified; variegated; as, a tulip of *various* colors.

Va'riously, *adv.* In different ways; varyingly.

Varisse', *n.* An imperfection on the inside of the hind leg in horses, different from a curb, but at the same height, and frequently injuring the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly magnitude. —*Craig.*

Varius, LUCIUS, (*vair-i-us,*) a Latin poet, the intimate friend of Virgil and Horace. He was patronized by Mæcenas, and his poems, epic and dramatic, were very highly esteemed. Some fragments of them are preserved. D. 19 B. C.

Va'rix, *n.*; *pl.* VARICES. [Fr. *varice,* from Lat. *varus,* bent.] (*Med.*) A permanent dilatation or swelling of a vein.

Var'let, *n.* [O. Fr. See VALET.] Anciently, a page or knight's henchman. — Hence, in modern usage, a low, mean fellow; a rascal; a scamp; as, an impudent *varlet.*

Var'numton, in *New Jersey,* a village of Monmouth co., 15 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Var'na, in European Turkey, a fortified seaport-town of Bulgaria, at the mouth of the river Varna, at the bottom of a bay of the Black Sea, 50 m. E. of Shumla; Lat. 43° 12' 2" N., Lon. 27° 56' E. It is surrounded by walls, entered by six gates, and has a large and commodious harbor. The Hungarians were here defeated by the Turks in 1444; and in 1828 it was taken by the Russians, after a siege of three months. In 1854 it was the rendezvous of the allied French and English troops previous to their attack on the Crimea. *Pop.* 28,000.

Var'na, in *New York,* a post-village of Tompkins co., 5 m. E. of Ithaca.

Var'nish, *n.* [Fr. and Du. *vernis;* Sp. *varnix;* L. Lat. *vernix.*] A solution of a resin in oil of turpentine, wood-naphtha, spirits of wine, or some other solvent, which on evaporating leaves the resin behind in a thin, transparent, highly-polished film. The resins most extensively employed in varnish-making are copal, mastic, dammar, sandarac, cowrie, lac, amber, and occasionally elemi and anime. The solvents used are oil of turpentine, spirits of wine, wood-spirit, methylated spirit, and, lately, the lighter portions of the coal and petroleum oils. The manufacture of varnishes is one requiring great experience; for if too much spirit be used, they crack in drying. To remedy this, oil of turpentine and linseed or poppy oil are added, to prevent too hasty evaporation; if, however, too much is added, the varnish takes too long to dry. The best varnish for photographic purposes is that made by Sochnée Frères, of Paris, the composition of which is a secret. Amber dissolved in chloroform also makes a very good photographic varnish; but it is very expensive, and unless *true* amber is used, it generally scales off during use. The black varnish used for backing positive photographs is made by dissolving ½ a drachm of caoutchouc in 10 ounces of coal-tar naphtha, and adding to it 4 ounces of asphaltum. The picture should be previously varnished with a clear varnish, made by dissolving 40 grains of soft copal in 1 ounce of benzol.

—That which resembles varnish, either naturally or artificially, and presents like it a glossy appearance; as, the *varnish* of certain leaves. — Gloss; fair external show or appearance; factitious covering; as, the *varnish* of conventional politeness.

—*v. a.* To coat with varnish; to cover with a liquid that gives anything a glossy surface, and protects it from the influences of air and moisture; as, to *varnish* mahogany furniture.—To overlay or cover with something that gives a fair and specious outside show or appearance; as, speech *varnished* with flattery. — To give a fair coloring or external aspect to; to give a specious or plausible appearance to in words.

Var'nisher, *n.* One whose occupation is to varnish; as, a *varnisher* of pictures. — One who glosses over or palliates; one who puts on a fair or specious outside appearance; as, a *varnisher* of unpleasing truths.

Var'nishing, *n.* Act or process of coating with varnish. — Materials employed in making varnish.

Var'ro, MARCUS TERENTIUS, the learned and voluminous Roman writer, was a. at Rome, a. c. 116. He served under Pompey against Cæsar, and upon the defeat of the former, retired from the army; and having conciliated the favor of Cæsar, he was employed in superintending the Greek and Latin libraries at Rome. Equally learned as an historian, grammarian, poet, and naturalist, he was extolled by all his contemporaries. He dedicated to Cicero a treatise on the Latin language, and he wrote a work upon agriculture, entitled, *De Re Rustica,* both of which are extant, with some fragments of his Menippean Satires. D. B. C. 27.

Var'ry, *n.* (*Her.*) The mixture of argent and azure together.

Varu'na. [From Sans. *vri,* to surround; hence, literally, the surrounder.] (*Hind. Myth.*) In the Vedic mythology of the ancient Hindoos, one of the *Adityas,* or offsprings of *Aditi,* the deity of space, and among these, one of the most prominent. He is often invoked together with *Mitra,* sometimes together with *Agni,* the god of fire, or with *Indra,* or other elementary deities; but frequently he is also separately praised by the poets of the Vedic hymns.

Var'sovie. The French name for Warsaw.

Va'ry, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* VARIED, (*vā'rid.*) [Fr. *varier,* from Lat. *vario,* to diversify.] To make or cause to be different; to alter or change partially; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to change the aspect of; as, to *vary* the nature, properties, or proportions of anything. — To transform; to change to something else; to transmute; to alternate; as, *varied* customs or practices.

— To diversify; to variegate; to make of different kinds or colors; as, *varied* inclinations, *varied* plumage.

—*v. n.* To be changeable; to alter, or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change. — To differ, or be different; to be unlike. — To alternate; to alter or change in succession; as, *varying* hopes and fears. — To deviate; to depart; — with *from;* as, the copy *varies from* the original. — To disagree; to be at variance, or in opposition.

Va'rysburg, in *New York,* a post-village of Wyoming co., 30 m. S.E. of Buffalo.

Va'sa. See GUSTAVUS I.

Va'sa, in *Minnesota,* a post-township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Va'sa, a seaport-town of Finland, on a bay of the Baltic, 55 m. N.E. of Christianstadt; Lat. 63° 4' 3" N., Lon. 21° 43' E. *Pop.* 3,740.

Vasarhel'y, in Hungary, a town on the Torna, 25 m. W. of Veszprim; *pop.* 27,500. — Also, a town on Lake Hodos, 14 m. N.E. of Szegedin; *pop.* 37,500.

Vasarhel'y, or MAROS VASSARHELY, in Austria, a town of Transylvania, on the Maros, 8 m. from Vaja; *pop.* 11,000.

Vasari, GIORGIO, an Italian painter and architect, B. at Arezzo, 1512; studied under Del Sarto and Michael Angelo. He is now remembered not for his own achievements as an artist, but for his voluminous, graphic, and delightful account of the lives and works of others. His

work is entitled, *Lives of the most excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects.* It was first published in 1550, and has been translated into French, German, and English. Notwithstanding the sharp attacks of criticism, and its admitted numerous errors, strange omissions, and partial views, the book holds, and must hold, an important place in the history of art, which cannot otherwise be filled.

Vas'cular, *a.* [From Lat. *vasculum,* dim. of *vas,* vase, vessel.] Pertaining, or relating, to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies; as, the *vascular* functions. — Consisting or full of vessels, or containing them, as an essential part of an organic structure. — Characterized by, or operating by means of, an arrangement of vessels, as arteries, veins, lacteals, and the like.

V. system. (*Bot.*) That portion of the tissue of plants which is destined for the conveyance of air. — *V. plants* are those in which the *V.* system occurs, or forms a principal feature. The air-vessels are the tracheæ or spirals.

Vase, (*vāze, vāz, vawz,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *vaso;* Lat. *vas, vasis,* a vessel.] In the widest acceptation of the term, a vessel intended to contain fluids or other substances, and adapted for ornament or for use. It is generally used in this sense with reference to ancient art; — in connection with modern art, it is restricted to vessels of an ornamental kind. See POTTERY, PORCELAIN.

(*Arch.*) A vessel placed on a pedestal crowning a façade, and usually ornamented with sculptured representations of fruits, flowers, festoons, bassi-relievi, &c. — Also, the body of the Corinthian and composite capitals; — also called DRUM, and TAMBOUR, *q. v.*

(*Bot.*) The calyx or corolla of a plant.

Vase'-shaped, (*-shāpt,*) *a.* Formed in the manner of a vase or flower-pot.

Vas'sal, *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *vassallus,* a domestic in the household of a king or prince; W. *gwas-awt,* serving.] (*Feudal Law.*) The holder of a fief, by fealty and service, of a feudal superior or lord. — A bondman; a servant; a dependent; a subject; also, a political slave.

—*a.* Having the characteristic qualities of a vassal; servile.

Vas'salage, *n.* State of being a vassal or feudatory. — Political servitude; subjection; dependence.

Vas'salborough, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Kennebec co., 14 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 2,913.

Vas'sar, in *Michigan,* a post-village and twp., cap. of Tuscola co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Saginaw City; *pop.* abt. 300.

Vassil'kov, a town of Little Russia, in the govt. of Kiev, 18 m. S.W. of Kiev city; *pop.* 12,700.

Vassy, (*vas'se,*) a town of France, dept. of the Haute-Marne, 29 m. from Chaumont; *pop.* 3,478. It is celebrated in history for the massacre of the Protestants, in 1562, by order of the Duke de Guise.

Vast, *a.* (*comp.* VASTER; *superl.* VASTEST.) [Fr. *vaste,* from Lat. *vastus.*] Being of great compass or extent; having a large space or surface; as, the *vast* steppes of central Asia, the *vast* world of waters. — Very great in numbers or amount; as, *vast* multitudes of people. — Mighty; puissant; exhibiting or exercising very great force; as, *vast* labor, *vast* ideas. — Very great in scope or importance; as, a *vast* undertaking.

—*n.* A region of empty waste; an illimitable or seemingly boundless space; as, "the *vast* of heaven." *Milton.*

Vasta'tion, *n.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *vastare.*] A laying waste; devastation; depopulation.

Vast'itude, *n.* Vastness; immense extent. (R.)

Vast'ly, *adv.* Very greatly; to a vast extent or degree.

Vast'ness, *n.* State or quality of being vast; immensity; enormous magnitude or amount; immense extent, bulk, or importance; as, the *vastness* of space; the *vastness* of a nation's resources.

Vas'to, or VASTO D'AMMONE, in Italy, a town of the prov. of Abruzzo Citeriore, on the Adriatic, 30 m. S.E. of Chieti. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, and earthenware. *Pop.* 9,900.

Vast'y, *a.* Being enormously large, or of very great extent.

Vat, *n.* [A. S. *fæt,* fat; D. and Icel. *fat;* Dan. *fad;* Ger. *fass.*] A large vessel or cistern for holding liquors in an immature state; as, a brewer's *vat;* also, a square box or cistern in which hides are laid for steeping in tan. — In Belgium and the Netherlands, the legal liquid measure, equal to 22·01 imp. galls.

(*Mining.*) A wooden tub used to wash ores and mineral substances in.

—*v. a.* To put or place in a vat; as, to *vat* malt.

Vathi, (*va'te,*) in Greece, a seaport-town, cap. of the island of Ithaca, on the S. side of the harbor; *pop.* 2,750. — Also, a town on the N.E. of the island of Samos; *pop.* 2,640.

Vat'ican, *n.* See ROME.

Thunders of the Vatican. (*Eccl.*) The papal anathemas.

Vaticina'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vaticinatio.*] Prediction; prophecy; soothsaying; foretelling of events.

Vat'tel, EMMERICH, a celebrated Swiss writer on jurisprudence, a. at Neufchâtel, 1714; entered the service of the king of Poland, whose minister to the republic at Berne he became, and devoted the leisure left by his diplomatic duties to the composition of works which have made his name famous. After putting forth some less important works, he, in 1753, published his *Treatise on the Law of Nations; or, the Principles of Natural Law applied to the Conduct of States and Sovereigns.* This is esteemed a standard authority upon the subject of which it treats, and takes rank with Grotius and Puffendorf. D. 1767.

Vauban, (*vō'-,*) SEBASTIAN LEPRESTRE DE, the greatest military engineer and tactician of France, was a. in Burgundy in 1633; and commenced his public career in the time of Mazarin. He took part in all the campaigns of Holland and Flanders, and was created marshal in 1703. He constructed or improved an immense number of fortresses, directed as many as 53 sieges, and was present at 140 battles. He wrote 12 folio volumes on strategy. D. 1707.

Vauban's first system. (*Fortif.*) The name given to the principal of the systems of fortification invented by Vauban, the great French engineer, for the defence of towns of all sizes, which may be briefly described as follows. Irrespective of irregularities in the form of the place to be defended, a particular polygon is selected as that on which the lines of defence are to be drawn. In Fig. 2568 the angle of an octagon is taken; upon this the front of the fortification, extending from the flanked angle of one bastion to the corresponding angle of the

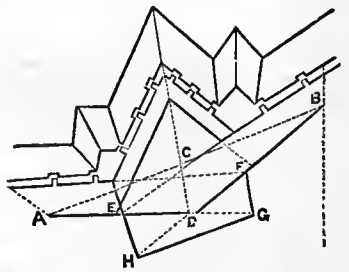

Fig. 2568. — VAUBAN'S FIRST SYSTEM OF FORTIFICATION.

next, as A B. These lines are dissected, and a perpendicular D C is laid down, drawn from the point of bisection towards the place, its length being proportional to the extent of the exterior side and adjacent angle of the polygon. A E G, B E H show the "lines of defence," which are drawn from the extremities of the exterior sides through these points, and upon these lines are marked the shoulders of the bastion E F. The distance between these points is laid along the continuation of each line of defence, a line being drawn to connect them. This line forms the curtain G H. The flanks of the bastions are drawn from lines extended from G H. According to this mode, the whole front of a fortification is drawn, and upon being repeated around the sides of a polygon, the works of the *enceinte* or body of the place are completed.

Vaucluse, (*vō'kloos,*) in France, a S.E. dept., bordered on the W. and S. by the Rhone and Durance rivers; *area,* 1,370 sq. m. *Surface,* mountainous on the E., and level in the W.; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Climate,* healthy. *Prod.* Corn and fruits. *Manuf.* Silks, woollens, perfumery, glass-wares, and printing-types. *Cap.* Avignon. *Pop.* 256,091. — The name *V.* ("enclosed valley") is derived from the *Fountain of Vaucluse* (Fig. 1528), the source of the river Sorgue, in a rocky cavern, abt. 15 m. from Avignon, near which was the residence of Petrarch.

Vaud, (*vo,*) a canton in the W. of Switzerland, bounded on the W. by France, on the S. by the Lake of Geneva, and on the other sides by Savoy, and the cantons Bern, Freiburg, Neufchâtel, and Geneva; *area,* 1,185 square miles. *Desc.* It is, in general, less mountainous than other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains, intersected by small cultivated hills. In the N.W. it is covered with branches of the Jura, and on the S.E. with those of the Alps. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn; the eminences and hills, to that of the vine. *Rivers.* The Upper Rhone, the Orbe, the Venoge, and the Broye. *Lakes.* Joux, and parts of Morat and Neufchâtel. *Prod.* Corn and wine, and the rearing of live-stock forms the chief occupation of the inhabitants. The best vineyards in Switzerland are in this canton. *Min.* Marble, coal, sulphur, with a few metals. Salt is produced from the springs of Bex. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Cap.* Lausanne. *Pop.* 216,157.

Vaudeville, (*vōd-vil,*) *n.* [Fr.] A light satirical song, consisting of several couplets and a refrain or burden, generally introduced into theatrical productions; a song sung about the streets: a ballad. In the French theatre the term has been applied to a short piece, the dialogue of which is intermixed with light or comic songs set to popular airs. In this country the term has been generally applied to any light bustling one-act interlude, with or without music of any kind.

Vaudois, (*vo-dwawh',*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) An inhabitant, or the inhabitants, of the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland. See WALDENSES.

Vaudreuil, (*vo-drool',*) in Lower Canada, a S.W. co., having N. the Lake of the Two Mountains, and S.E. the St. Lawrence; *area,* 330 sq. m. It is traversed by the river De L'Isle. *Cap.* Vaudreuil. *Pop.* abt. 23,000.

Vault, *n.* [Fr. *voûte;* It. *volta,* from Lat. *valvo, volutum,* to turn around.] (*Arch.*) An arched roof, so contrived that the stones, bricks, or other materials used in its construction, sustain and keep each other in their places. Vaults are circular and elliptical. When their section rises higher than a semicircle, they are said to be *surmounted;* when less, *surbased.*

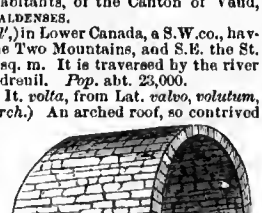

Fig. 2569. — CYLINDRICAL VAULT.

The simplest and most ancient kind used over a rectangular area is the *cylindrical* (Fig. 2569), called also a *barrel,* and sometimes *wagon-vault;* this springs from the two opposite walls, and presents a uniform concave surface throughout its whole length. The term "cylindrical" properly implies the form of a segment of a cylinder, but it is applied to pointed vaults of the same description.

The Romans first introduced *groining* (Fig. 2570) formed by the intersection of vaults crossing each other at right angles, and some of their constructions of the kind were of very large size. In groined vaults the arches which cross each other do not always correspond in width; in such cases they sometimes spring from the same level, and consequently are of unequal heights; and sometimes the springing of the narrow vault is raised so that the tops are on the same level. — An underground apartment, generally used as a store for wine and other articles not injured by damp; a cellar; a cave; a cell; a cavern. — A repository for the dead; a tomb or crypt.

Fig. 2570. — GROINED VAULT.

—That which forms a continued arch, or an arched roof, ceiling, or covering; as, the *vault* of heaven. — A leap, spring, or bound.

(*Man.*) The bounding turn which riders teach their horses; a curvet; — the turn or flexure in which men throw themselves on or off their horses. — *Worcester.*

—*v. n.* [It. *voltare.*] To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring; to curvet; to leap with the body bent; as, he *vaulted* over the gate. — To turn or tumble; to act the tumbler or posture-master.

Vault'ed, *a.* Covered with an arch or vault. — Arched; concave, as a roof.

(*Bot.*) Arching over; formicate.

Vault'er, *n.* One who practises vaulting; a leaper; a tumbler.

Vaunt, *v. n.* [Fr. *vanter;* It. *vantare,* from Lat. *vanus,* vain, empty.] To talk with vain ostentation; to brag; to boast; to speak in terms of self-conceit. — To boast of; to make a vain, ostentatious display of; as, "Charity *vaunteth* not itself." — I *Cor.* xiii. 4.

—*n.* A vain, empty boast; a bit of brag; a display of ostentation springing from vanity; as, an idle *vaunt.*

Vaunt'er, *n.* One who vaunts or brags; a boaster; one who sounds his own trumpet; as, "Tongue-valiant hero! *vaunter* of thy might!" — *Dryden.*

Vaunt'ful, *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.

Vaunt'-mure, *n.* [Fr. *avant-mur.*] (*Fortif.*) A work raised in front of the main wall.

Vauquelinite, (*vōk'lin-īt,*) *n.* (*Min.*) The native chromate of copper and lead, composed (when pure) of 27·9 per cent. of chromic acid, 10·9 oxide of copper, and 61·2 oxide of lead. It occurs in small (generally macled) crystals, and in mammillated masses forming thin crusts, which are sometimes hollow and approaching to stalactitic. The color is black (occasionally with a tinge of green or brown), and it is faintly translucent or opaque.

Vauvenargues, LUC DE CLAPIERS, MARQUIS DE, (*vōv-nahrg',*) a French moralist and elegant writer, born in Aix, Provence, 1715, author of an *Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Spirit,* and *Maxims.* D. 1747.

Vauxhall, (*vox-hawl',*) a district of London, on the S. bank of the Thames, connected with Westminster by a bridge. It was long celebrated for some public gardens, which, as a place of popular amusement, were for more than half a century the favorite resort of the fashion of London for operatic, terpsichorean, and pictorial attractions.

Vauxhall, in *New Jersey,* a village of Essex co., 7 m. W. of Newark.

Vava'o, in the *Pacific Ocean,* one of the Friendly Islands; Lat. 18° 39′ S., Lon. 174° W. *Pop.* 5,500.

Vav'asor, VAVASOUR, VALVASOR, *n.* [Perhaps from the same root as *vassal.*] (*Feudal Law.*) A dependant on a superior lord, and who himself was a superior lord to others under him; thus a baron was a *vavasor* to a prince, who in his turn was a *vavasor* to a king.

Vazabar'ris, a river of Brazil, flows into the Atlantic; Lat. 11° 20′ S., after an E. course of 300 m.

Ve'adar, *n.* The thirteenth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; the embolismic or intercalary month.

Veal, *n.* [From Fr. *veau,* a calf; Lat. *vitulus.*] The flesh of a calf killed for the table. — *Veal cutlet,* a collop of veal cut for frying or broiling.

Veal'town, in *New Jersey,* a village of Somerset co., 10 m. N. of Somerville.

Vea'zie, in *Maine,* a post-township of Penobscot co.; *pop.* in 1870, 810.

Vecht, (*vekt,*) a river of the Netherlands and Prussian Westphalia, enters the Zuyder-Zee at Genemuiden, after a N.W. course of 90 m.

—Also, an arm of the Rhine, which separates from that river at Utrecht, and enters the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden.

Vec'tis, *n.* [Lat.] A lever.

Vec'tor, *n.* [Lat., a bearer.] See RADIUS VECTOR.

Ve'das, *n. pl.* [Sansk., knowledge.] The name given to the collective sacred literature of the Brahmans. See HINDOOS (LITERATURE OF THE).

Vedan'ta, *n.* A Hindoo sect professing a philosophy

founded on the revelations contained in the Vedas. Their belief exhibits a close resemblance to QUIETISM, *q. v.*

Vedette', *n.* Same as VIDETTE, *q. v.*

Veendam, (*vain'dam,*) a town of the Netherlands, 13 m. S.E. of Groningen; *pop.* 5,500.

Veer, *v. a.* [Fr. *virer.*] To turn; to change course or direction, as the wind *veers* to the north.

To veer and haul. (*Naut.*) To vary the course or direction; — applied to the wind.

—*v. n.* To turn; to direct to a different course; to cause, as a ship, to change her course from one board to the other by turning her stern to windward.

To veer and haul. (*Naut.*) To haul in taut and slacken alternately. — *To veer away,* to let out by the run; as, to *veer away* the cable. — *To veer out,* to give a ship more length of cable; also, to let anything drop astern by a rope.

Veer'ingly, *adv.* In a veering or shifting manner.

Veerumgaum, (*ve-room'gawm,*) in British India, a town of the presidency of Bombay, 35 m. from Ahmedabad; *pop.* 18,700.

Ve'ga, *n.* (*Astron.*) The bright star in the constellation Lyra.

Ve'ga, (Lope de.) See LOPE DE VEGA.

Ve'ga, (La,) a town of Hayti, 78 m. N.W. of St. Domingo.

Veger, or BEJAR DE LA FRONTERA, (*vai'zhair,*) a town of Spain, on the Barbato, 26 m. from Cadiz. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 9,350.

Vegetable, (*vĕj'e-ta-bl,*) *n.* [Fr., from *végéter.* See VEGETATE.] A member of the vegetable kingdom; a plant. See BOTANY. — In a more special and colloquial sense, one of those particular plants which are used as esculents, these forming what is called *vegetable diet.* In this sense it includes the potato, cabbage, cauliflower, pea, bean, spinach, and such like, but does not embrace fruits properly so called, as the apple, pear, grape, etc., although these are included in its more extended sense, as embracing the whole vegetable kingdom.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to vegetables or plants; as, *vegetable* qualities, juices, etc. — Consisting of, or comprising, plants; as, the *vegetable* kingdom. — Possessing the nature or characteristics of plants; as, a *vegetable* body.

V. brimstone, the powder collected from the spore-cases of *Lycopodium clavatum* and *selago.* See LYCOPODIUM. — *V. chemistry.* See ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. — *V. earth,* soil in which decayed vegetable matter is in a much larger proportion than the primitive earths. In Horticulture, vegetable earth is called *mould;* and in Agriculture the term is applied to the surface soils of hollows, which contain alluvial soil beneath, and vegetable matter, generally of a black color, on the surface. — *V., Ethiops.* See FUCUS. — *V. flannel,* a textile material largely manufactured in Germany from the *Pinus sylvestris.* A great number of persons are employed in the various processes of separating the fibre from the oil. The fibre, locally called *wold-wold,* is spun, knit, and woven into various fabrics. It is said to be highly efficacious in restoring the function of the skin to its normal condition. — *V. ivory.* See PHYTELEPHAS. — *V. kingdom,* the term commonly applied to one of the three primary divisions of nature. It includes all those organized beings which are called plants; for which see BOTANY. — *V. marrow.* See CUCURBITA. — *V. physiology.* See BOTANY. — *V. silk,* a cotton-like material obtained from the seed-pods of *Chorisia speciosa.* — *V. tallow,* a fatty substance obtained from *Stillingia sebifera, Vateria Indica,* and other plants. — *V. wax.* See WAX.

Vegetal, (*vĕj'-,*) *a.* [From Lat. *vegetus,* lively.] Vegetable. (R.)

(*Physiol.*) Denoting the class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals; viz., digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, generation; as contradistinguished from the second class of vital phenomena, viz., sensation and volition peculiar to animals. The first are called the *vegetal functions,* the second the *animal functions;* and the powers or forces on which they depend have been termed, respectively, the *vegetal life* and the *animal life.*

Vegetal'ity, *n.* Vegetability.

Vegeta'rian, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to vegetarianism; as, *vegetarian* diet.

—*n.* One who theorizes that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man, and who, accordingly, lives exclusively upon them.

Vegeta'rianism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The theory and practice of vegetarians.

Vegetate, (*vĕj'e-tāt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *vegeter,* from L. Lat. *vegetare,* to nourish, cherish.] To grow, as plants; to sprout; to flourish; to germinate. — Hence, in a figurative sense, to live without mental animation, action, or sensation; to do nothing but eat, sleep, and grow; as, to *vegetate* in seclusion.

Vegetation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.] Act or process of vegetating or growing, as plants, by means of nourishment derived from the earth, or from water and air, and received through roots and leaves; vegetable growth; as, plants unfit for *vegetation.* — Sum or body of vegetable life in general; as, luxuriant *vegetation.*

(*Med.*) A morbid production which rises as an excrescence on an organ or part, as on the valves of the heart. — Also, a fleshy granulation at the surface of a wound or ulcer. — *Dunglison.*

Veg'etative, *a.* [Fr. *végétatif.*] That vegetates, or promotes vegetation; growing, or having the power of growing, as plants. — Having the power to produce growth in plants; as, the *vegetative* virtues of soil.

(*Zoöl.*) Partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and generation, apart from the sensorial or distinctively animal functions, as in the *vegetative* enlargement of the females of some inferior animals, attended with a depression of the animal powers.

Vegetive, (*vĕj'-*), *a.* Possessing vegetable life, as plants.

Veg'eto-an'imal, *a.* Characterized by the properties both of vegetable and animal matter, as vegetable gluten.

Veglia, (*vail'ya,*) in Austria, an island in the Adriatic, in the N.W. of the Gulf of Quarnero, 23 m. long, and 12 m. broad. *Surface,* mountainous and barren in the N. and E., elsewhere fertile. *Prod.* Wine, silks, timber, fruits, and live-stock. *Min.* Marble and salt. *Cap.* Veglia. *Pop.* 16,580.

Ve'hemence, Ve'hemency, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vehementia.*] Quality of being vehement; great force; impulsive energy; eagerness; fervor; impetuosity; violence; as, to speak with *vehemence.* — Violent or uncontrollable passion; animated fervor; great fire or heat; as, *vehemence* of temper.

Ve'hement, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vehemens.*] Impetuous; characterized by great force or fury; mighty; acting with impetuosity; as, a *vehement* torrent, a *vehement* flow of words. — Very ardent, eager, or urgent; fervent in the extreme; unreasonable; violent; as, *vehement* desire, *vehement* instigation.

Ve'hemently, *adv.* In a vehement manner; urgently; forcibly; violently; with great zeal or pathos.

Vehicle, (*vē'hi-kl,*) *n.* [Fr. *véhicule;* Lat. *vehiculum.*] That in which anything is, or may be, carried; any kind of carriage moving on land, either on wheels or runners, but more especially those on wheels. — That which is employed as the instrument of conveyance or communication; as, speech is a *vehicle* of ideas.

(*Paint.*) The liquid with which the various pigments are applied; medium. — *Fairholt.*

(*Pharm.*) A substance in which medicine is administered. — *Fairholt.*

Vehicled, *a.* Conveyed in, or supplied with, a vehicle.

Vehic'ular, Vehic'ulary, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or serving as, a vehicle.

Vehmic Courts, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) See FEHMGERICHTE.

Ve'ii, (*Anc. Geog.*) One of the twelve cities of the Etruscan Confederation, on the river Cremera, an affluent of the Tiber. Its inhabitants, the Veientes or Veientines, are first mentioned in history as having been engaged in hostilities with Romulus. V. was for centuries the great rival of Rome, succumbing to the latter only after very numerous wars, and a siege, it is said, of ten years, B. C. 396. The castle, known by the name of Isola Farnese, was built on the S. side of the city in the beginning of the 11th century. Many relics of Etruscan art have been found in the ruins.

Veil, VAIL, (*vāl,*) *n.* [Fr. *voile;* Lat. *velum,* a covering, from *vela,* to wrap up, to envelop.] That which conceals; a cover to conceal the face; any kind of cloth which is used for intercepting the view, and hiding something; — especially, a piece of thin cloth or silk stuff, used by females to hide their faces. — A veil is an indispensable part of the out-door dress of Eastern ladies, who live secluded from the sight of all men except their own husbands and their nearest relatives (Figs. 87 and 167.) If an Egyptian lady is surprised uncovered, she quickly draws her veil over her face, with some exclamation like, "O, my misfortune!" The custom of wearing veils is so ancient as to be lost in remoteness; its use, however, has not been prevalent at all times. Sarah, the wife of Abraham, and Rebekah and her companions at the well, do not appear to have worn them. *Gen.* xii. 14, 15; xxiv. 16.

—A cover; a screen; a disguise; as, to throw a *veil* over one's indiscretions.

(*Bot.*) In fungi, the horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus with the stipes.

To take the veil, to enter a cloister and become a nun.

—*v. a.* To cover with a veil; to cast a veil over; as, a *veiled* woman. — To cover; to hide; to screen; to invest; to conceal; as, a cloud *veils* the sun, mystery *veils* a crime.

Veil'less, *a.* Without veil or covering; open; undisguised.

Vein, (*vān,*) *n.* [Fr. *veine,* from Lat. *vena.*] (*Anat.*) A long membranous canal, which continually becomes wider, does not pulsate, and returns the blood from the arteries to the heart.

—A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, and in marble, and other stones. — A cavity or fissure in the earth, or in other substances; as, "prisms free from *veins.*" (*Newton.*) — Tendency or turn of mind; particular disposition or cast of genius; peculiar temper; strain; quality; as, a man of a satirical *vein,* a *vein* of wit or humor, he is not in the *vein* of doing business. — Current; course; train, as of ideas; as, "A *vein* of true and noble thinking."—*Swift.*

(*Bot.*) A tube, or an assemblage of tubes, through which the sap is transmitted along the leaves of plants.

(*Geol.* or *Mining.*) A crack, fissure, or crevice in a rock or mineral, and which may be either earthy or metallic; — in deposits of metallic ores, a *rake-vein* is perpendicular, or nearly so, while a *pipe-vein* is nearly horizontal.

—*v. a.* To mark or form with veins.

(*Mining.*) To wash or cleanse a small portion of ore in a shoal.

Vein'al, Vein'ous, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or marked with, veins; veined; as, *veinous* hands.

Veined, (*vānd,*) *a.* [From *vein.*] Full of veins; variegated; streaked; as, *veined* malachite. — Hence, various; multiform; diverse; as, *veined* impulses.

(*Bot.*) Having sap-vessels spreading over the surface, as a leaf.

Vein'less, *a.* Without veins, as a leaf.

Vein'let, *n.* (*Bot.*) A small vein subordinate to a larger one.

Vein'y, *a.* Full of veins; marked with veins.

Ve'la, (La,) a seaport-town of Venezuela, on the Gulf of Coro: Lat. 11° 25′ N., Lon. 69° 40′ W.

Velasquez, DIEGO, (*vā-las'keth,*) a Spanish general, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage; he was engaged in the conquest of St. Domingo, and founded the city of Havana in the Island of Cuba. He sent out the expedition which discovered Yucatan and Mexico, and dispatched Cortez to subdue the latter country. D. 1523.

Velas'quez, DON DIEGO RODRIGUEZ DE SILVA Y, a Spanish painter, b. at Seville, 1599; he first studied under Francisco Herrera, and afterwards with Pacheco, whose daughter he married. He visited Madrid in 1622, and in 1623 was appointed court painter to Philip IV. of Spain. He visited Italy in 1629, and again in 1648, to make purchases of works of art for the king. He D. 1660. V. has the reputation of being the greatest of Spanish painters; he is chiefly distinguished as a portrait-painter, but he excelled also in history, landscape, and genre; like the majority of Spanish painters, he belongs to the naturalist school,—he painted life as he found it, with extraordinary force, facility, and skill. His greatest works are still at Madrid.

Ve'late, *a.* [Lat. *velare,* to veil.] (*Bot.*) Having a veil.

Velez, (*vai'laith,*) two rivers of Spain, one of which enters the Mediterranean from the prov. of Malaga; and the other rises in Almeria, and flows into the Segura from the prov. of Murcia.

Ve'lez, (Peñon de,) a town of Morocco, prov. of Fez, on a rock near the Mediterranean, 75 m. from Tetuan; *pop.* unascertained.

Velez, a town of the U. S. of Colombia, 60 m. N. of Tunja; Lat. 6° 10′ N., Lon. 73° 50′ W.; *pop.* 9,000.

Velez el Rubio, in Spain, a town of the prov. of Almeria, 22 m. from Lorca. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 14,300.

Velez Malaga, in Spain, a town of the prov. of Malaga, 16 m. E. of that city; *pop.* 17,000.

Velha, (*vel'yah,*) an extensive mountain range in the E. of Brazilian Guiana, N. of the Amazons.

Velhas, (Rio das,) or GUAICURI, (*ree'o das vel'yahs,* or *gwi koo-ee',*) in Brazil, a river of Minas-Geraes, rises in the N. of the Serra Paranapeba, and flows into the São Francisco.

Veliki-Luki, (*vel'-ke luk'ke,*) in European Russia, a town of the govt. of Pskov, 130 m. S.E. of Pskov. *Manuf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4,400.

Velino (Monte,) (*vai-le'no,*) a peak of the Apennines, 8,400 feet high. See TERNI.

Vel'ish, in European Russia, a town of the govt. of Vitebsk, on the Dwina, 47 m. N.E. of Vitebsk; *pop.* 7,700.

Vel'ites, *n. pl.* (*Anc. Hist.*) The light-armed infantry attached to a Roman legion. They were equipped with bows, slings, and javelins, a light wooden buckler covered with leather and a head-piece.

Velleia, (*vel'lai-a,*) a buried city of N. Italy, 18 m. S.E. of Placentia, discovered in 1760, supposed to have been destroyed by the crumbling of a neighboring mountain about the beginning of the 4th century.

Velle'ity, *n.* [Fr. *velléité,* from Lat. *velle,* to be willing.] Imperfect or incomplete volition; the lowest degree of desire. — *Locke.*

Velletri, (*vel-lai'tre,*) (anc. *Velitræ,*) a town of Italy, in the former States of the Church, 20 m. from Rome. The Borgian Museum, originally in the fine Borgian palace here, is now in Naples. Augustus is said to have been born here, 63 B. C. *Pop.* 10,877.

Vel'licate, *v. a.* [Lat. *vellicare,* from *vellere,* to pluck.] To twitch; to pluck; to stimulate; as, a *vellicating* nerve. — *Arbuthnot.*

—*v. n.* To twitch; to move convulsively or spasmodically, as a nerve.

Vellica'tion, *n.* Act of twitching, or of causing to twitch; stimulation.

(*Med.*) A local twitching or spasmodic movement of a muscular fibre.

Vellon, (*vel-yōn',*) *n.* [Sp.] Properly, a certain copper coin; — also, a money of account in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries; as, a hundred reals *vellon;* — answering to the English *sterling.*

Vellore, a town and fortress of British India, presidency of Madras; Lat. 12° 55′ N., Lon. 79° 13′ E. *Pop.* unascertained, but large.

Vel'lum, *n.* [Fr. *velin,* from Lat. *vitulinus.*] A fine kind of parchment made of calfskin. The skins are limed, shaved, washed, and stretched in proper frames, where they are scraped with the currier's fleshing-tool, and ultimately rubbed down to a proper thickness with pumice-stone.

Vel'lum-post, *n.* A superior quality of letter-paper.

Vel'lumy, *a.* Resembling, or having the properties of vellum.

Veloce, (*ve-lo'chā.*) [It., swift.] (*Mus.*) A term which, prefixed to a movement, indicates that it is to be performed in a rapid manner.

Velocim'eter, *n.* [Lat. *velox, velocis,* swift, and *metrum,* measure.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of speed of machinery.

Velocipede, (*-lās'i-peed.*) A carriage propelled by the feet of the rider, acting on treadles attached to levers connected with the axis by cranks, or on pins projecting from the spokes. Velocipedes were formerly made of various patterns and with several wheels. The two-wheeled V. was first made in France, and was constructed with a skeleton frame-work for the rider's seat, and two wheels in a line with each other. The vehicle was propelled by pressing the feet alternately on pins fixed on either side of the spokes of the forward wheel. The mania for using these V. commenced in France, spread to England, and afterwards to the U. States, and for a time occupied the attention of those addicted to athletic sports almost to the exclusion of everything else. A large number of patents were taken out in the U. States for im-

proved *V.*, and many establishments started for their manufacture; but their mode of locomotion proving of no practical value, the employment of *V.* grew less, until now but few are used.—See BICYCLE.

Velocity, (*-lŏs'i-ty,*) *n.* [Fr. *vélocité*, from Lat. *velocitas — velox, velocis,* swift.] Speed; swiftness; celerity; rapidity; quickness of motion.

(*Dynamics.*) When a material point moves, it describes a continuous line which may be either straight or curved, and is called its *path*, and sometimes its *trajectory*. Motion which takes place along a straight line is called *rectilinear* motion; and that which takes place along a curved line *curvilinear* motion. The rate of the motion of a point is called its *velocity*. *V.* is measured by the space through which a moving body passes in a given time. The velocity of a body is *uniform* when it passes through equal spaces in equal times; and *variable*, when the spaces passed through in equal times are unequal. It is *accelerated* when the force by which a body is put into a state of motion continues to act after the motion has commenced; and *retarded*, when the moving body encounters obstacles which tend to destroy its motion. *V.* is merely a relative term; for there is nothing, as Biot remarks (*Traité de Physique*, t. iii. p. 148), which in itself is either swift or slow, any more than great or small. The *V.* of an express train appears very great, yet it is slow in comparison with the motion of a point on the earth's equator carried round by the diurnal motion; and this, in its turn, is far inferior to the *V.* of the earth in its orbit, which again is greatly exceeded by the *V.* of light. For the *V.* of falling bodies, see ACCELERATION; for the *V.* of a body moving in a curve about a centre of force, see CENTRAL FORCES.

Velnchi, (Mount,) (*vel-lōō'ke,*) the chief summit of Mount Æta, Greece, 7,658 feet above the sea.

Vel'ūtinous, *a.* [From It. *velluto*, velvet.] (*Bot.*) Having the feel of velvet; soft as velvet.

Velveret', *n.* A kind of fustian.—*Simmonds.*

Vel'vet, *n.* [Fr. *velours;* Sp. *veludo*, from Lat. *villosus*, hairy, shaggy.] A rich kind of stuff, in which, besides the ordinary warp and weft, which are usually arranged as in twill-weaving, there is also a supplementary weft, consisting of short pieces of silk, cotton, or woollen thread doubled under the regular weft, and brought to the surface in loops which are so close together as to conceal the regular web. The loops are afterwards cut evenly, and the ends thus made constitute a covering resembling a very short fur. Of *V.* there are properly only two kinds, that with a *plain*, and that with a *tweeled*, or, as it is also called, a *Genoa* ground or back. When the material is silk, it is called *velvet;* when cotton, *velveteen*. The latter is a kind of fustian, which, under a variety of names, is largely used for men's wearing apparel.

—*v. a.* To cover with velvet; to make to resemble velvet.(R.)

Vel'vet, Vel'vety, *a.* Made of velvet; or, soft, smooth, and delicate like velvet; as, a *velvet* robe, a *velvety* skin.

Velveteen', *n.* [Fr. *velvantine.*] Cotton velvet. See VELVET.

Vel'veting, *n.* The fine shag of velvet; — also, velvet goods in general.

Ve'na, *n.* [Lat., a vein.] (*Anat.*) *Vena cava.* See HEART. — *Vena portæ*, the great trunk formed by the union of the veins from the abdominal organs of digestion, which trunk ramifies, after the manner of an artery, in the substance of the liver, and transmits its blood by capillaries to the hepatic veins.

Vena'do, a town of Mexico, 45 m. N. of San Luis Potosi; *pop.* abt. 9,000.

Venaissin, (*ven'ais-sn,*) an ancient country in the S. of France, now a part of the dept. of Vaucluse, was ceded by Philippe the Bold to Pope Gregory X., in 1276; and was definitively annexed to France in 1791.

Ve'nal, *a.* [Fr. and Sp., from Lat. *venus.*] Pertaining or having reference to, or contained in, a vein or the veins; venous; as, *venal* blood.

—[From Lat. *venalis*, pertaining to selling.] That is for sale; that is to be sold; set to sale; purchasable; mercenary; prostitute; hireable; that may be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; as, a *venal* pen, a *venal* mind, *venal* services.

Venal'ity, *n.* [Fr. *vénalité.*] State or quality of being venal; state of being purchasable, hireable, or influenced by money; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, advantages, or services for money or other valuable consideration; as, the *venality* of corrupt voters.

Ve'nally, *adv.* In a venal or mercenary manner.

Venan'go, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Alleghany, and, also, French, Oil, Racoon, and Teonista creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile, and suitable for pasturage. *Min.* Iron, stone-coal, and limestone. It yields immense quantities of petroleum. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* in 1870, 47,522. — A village and township of Butler co.— A post-township of Crawford co., 12 m. N.E. of Meadville; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ven'ary, *a.* [From Lat. *venari, venatus*, to hunt.] Belonging, or having reference, to hunting.

Venat'ic, Venat'ical, *a.* Used in hunting.

Vena'tion, *n.* [From Lat. *vena*, vein.] (*Bot.*) The arrangement of veins or ribs in a leaf or other organ.

Venato'rial, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to hunting; venary.

Vend, *v. a.* [Fr. *vendre;* Lat. *vendere.*] To give for sale; to sell, as wares; to transfer, as a thing and the exclusive right of possessing it, to another person for a pecuniary equivalent; as, to *vend* provisions in market.

—*n.* A sale; or, the act of vending.—In England, the whole quantity of coal sent from a colliery in a year. *Simmonds.*

Vendean, (*van-dā'an,*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to the dept. of La Vendée.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of La Vendée.

Vendee', *n.* (*Law.*) The person to whom a thing is vended or sold; a buyer.

Vendée, (La.) (*van-dai,*) a maritime dept. in the W. of France, bounded N. by Loire-Inférieure, S. by Charente Inférieure, E. by Deux-Sèvres and Maine-et-Loire, and W. by the Atlantic; *area*, 2,630 sq. m. The chief rivers are the Vendée, Sèvre, Niortaise, Autise, Lay, and Yie. La Vendée is divided into three arrondissements, the capital being Napoleon-Vendée. The territory of La Vendée is divided into three parts, the names of which indicate the character of their configuration. In the west is the *Marais*, occupied by salt marshes and lakes; in the north is the *Bocage*, covered with plantations; in the south and middle is the *Plaine*, an open and fertile tract. The coast-line, 93 miles in length, presents few deep indentations, the chief being the bay of Aiguillon, which affords secure anchorage for vessels. *Pop.* 404,473. — La Vendée is famous for a royalist insurrection after the proclamation of the first republic, which spread over Lower Poitou, Anjou, Lower Maine, and Brittany. The movement was semi-religious in its character, and originated with the peasantry, who in 1793, under the lead of a wagoner named Cathelineau, overpowered a small body of the Republican troops, and were thus encouraged to undertake new enterprises. (See CATHELINEAU.) Gaston, a wig-maker, Stofflet, a game-keeper, Charette, a naval officer, and especially La Rochejaquelein, became distinguished as leaders of the insurgents (see LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN); but they were signally defeated in Dec., 1793, and hundreds of them massacred. The ordinary forms of execution proving too slow, Carrier caused the Vendean prisoners at Nantes to be drowned in masses. In the following spring, however, the war broke out again under La Rochejaquelein, Stofflet, and Charette; and the *Chouans* (q. v.), with whom the Vendeans were afterward united, appeared at the same time to the N. of the Loire, in the departments of Morbihan and Côtes-du-Nord. The convention made a peace with them in Feb., 1795, guaranteeing to them a general amnesty, freedom of religious worship, exemption from military service, and indemnification for their losses. The landing of a body of French émigrés at Quiberon in June, however, encouraged them to take up arms again. Gen. Hoche was sent against them, and succeeded, after Stofflet and Charette had been taken and shot (Feb. and March, 1796), in reducing the country to submission.

Vendemiaire, (*ving-dā-me-ahr,*) *n.* See CALENDAR, § 6.

Venden, or **Wenden,** (*ven'den,*) a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the Oa, 50 m. from Riga; *pop.* 2,500. This place contained the residence of the Grand-Master of the Teutonic order.

Vend'er, Vend'or, *n.* [Fr. *vendeur.*] One who vends; a seller; one who transfers the exclusive right of possessing a thing, either his own, or that of another, as his agent.

Vendet'ta, *n.* [It., vengeance.] The practice formerly general in Corsica, and still prevailing in the remote parts of the island, of individuals taking private vengeance upon those who have shed the blood of their relatives.

Vendibil'ity, Ven'dibleness, *n.* State of being vendible or salable.

Vend'ible, *a.* [Fr. *vendable.*] That may be sold; salable; that may be vended; as, *vendible* merchandise.

—*n.* Something to be sold or offered for sale.

Vend'ibly, *a.* In a vendible or salable manner.

Ven'diere, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Colleton dist.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,540.

Vendition, (*-dish'un,*) *n.* [Lat. *venditio*, from *vendere*, to sell.] Sale; act of vending or selling.

Vendôme, CÆSAR, DUKE DE, (*vān-dome,*) a French prince, eldest son of Henry IV. and of his mistress, Gabrielle D'Estrees, B. 1594, was minister of state under Mazarin, D. 1665. — LOUIS, his eldest son, B. 1612, was viceroy of Catalonia, married a niece of Mazarin, and after her death took orders and became a cardinal, D. 1669. — LOUIS JOSEPH, son of the latter, B. 1654, was successively Duc de Penthievre and Duc de Vendôme, a famous general in the wars of Louis XIV., requited for his services by admission to the honors of a prince of the blood-royal, 1654–1712.—His brother, PHILIPPE, Prior of Vendôme, and the last of his house, B. 1727.

Vendôme, a town of France, in the dept. of Loire-et-Cher, on the Loire, 40 m. from Orléans. *Manuf.* Clothe, needles, embroideries. *Pop.* 10,082.

Vend'or, *n.* (*Law.*) A VENDER, *q. v.*

Vendue', *n.* [O. Fr.] A public sale at auction.

Veneer', *v. a.* [Ger. *furnieren.*] To lay or fix firmly on, as thin leaves of a fine or superior wood over a coarser or inferior wood, so as to give the latter the appearance of a solid mass of the former; as, to *veneer* a table with rosewood.

—*n.* A thin piece of wood of a more valuable kind laid firmly upon another of a more common sort, so that the whole mass appears to be of the more valuable sort.

Veneer'ing, *n.* The process or operation of decorating ordinary surfaces with thin slices of rare and beautiful woods, or inlaying them, in order to enhance the appearance of the whole thing.

Ven'emte, *v. a.* [From Lat. *venenum*, poison.] To envenom; to infect with poison. (R.)

—*a.* Envenomed; infected with poison.

Venenation, (*-nā'shun,*) *adv.* Act of envenoming or poisoning.

Ven'erable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *venerabilis.*] Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of honor and respect; as, a *venerable* judge. — To be regarded with awe, and treated with reverential respect; rendered sacred by religious associations, or being consecrated to God and his worship; as, a *venerable* cathedral.

Ven'erableness, *n.* State or quality of being venerable.

Ven'erably, *adv.* In a manner to excite veneration.

Ven'erate, *v. a.* [Fr. *vénérer.*] To regard with respect and reverence; to revere; as, to *venerate* aged parents; to *venerate* the gospels.

Venera'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *veneratio.*] Act of venerating; state of being held in the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect mingled with some degree of awe.

Ven'erator, *n.* [Lat.] One who venerates or manifests reverence.

Vene'real, *a.* [Lat. *venereus*, from *Venus*, the goddess of love.] Pertaining or having reference to venery or sexual intercourse; as, *venereal* pleasure. — Proceeding from sexual intercourse; as, a *venereal* disease. — Affording a cure for, or tending to remedy, diseases arising from venery; as, *venereal* medicines. — Exciting concupiscence; aphrodisiac; as, a *venereal* philter.

V. disease. (*Med.*) A virulent distemper, to which physicians give the several names of *syphilis, lues venerea, morbus Gallicus.* This disease, under whatever name it may be called, is the result of man's vice and immorality, and is the direct penalty paid for the violation of the moral and physical laws of our nature. The most extraordinary fact connected with syphilis is, that though from the earliest age of man's existence the same causes have been in operation, there is no record of this disease till the comparatively recent epoch of the 15th century; and then, without any apparent warning, it broke out in the French camp before Naples in the year 1494, and had, by the beginning of the next century, spread nearly over the whole of Europe, astounding medical men by the novelty and virulence of its character, and alarming society by the fatal rapidity of its loathsome visitation. The popular opinion that it was imported into Europe from this continent by the Spanish soldiers who returned with Columbus from his discovery, does not rest on any solid ground, and the truth is that the history of this disease is completely hidden in doubt and obscurity.

Vener'ide, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of lamellibranchiate molluscs, embracing acephala which have the shell subcircular or oblong, and the hinge with three diverging teeth in each valve, as in *Cytherea dione*, Fig. 364.

Ven'ery, *n.* [From Lat. *Venus.*] Sexual intercourse; coition.

Ven'ery, *n.* [Fr. *vénérie*, from Lat. *venor*, to hunt.] The sports of the chase; act or exercise of hunting; as, beasts of *venery*.

Venesec'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vena*, and *sectio*, a cutting.] Act or operation of cutting or opening a vein for bloodletting; phlebotomy. See BLEEDING.

Venetia, (*ve-ne'shi-a,*) a former kingdom or government of N. Italy belonging to Austria, now a part of the kingdom of Italy, divided into the provinces of Bellune, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vicenza. *Pop.* 2,340,280. See VENICE.

Venetian, (*-nē'shan,*) *a.* [It. *Veneziano.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or relating to Venice; as, a *Venetian* gondola.

V. blind, a blind for windows, doors, &c., consisting of a series of thin slats set in a frame, and so arranged as to overlap each other when closed; while, when open, they present a succession of open spaces for the admission of light. — *V. chalk* or *talc.* (*Min.*) A kind of talc or steatite used for making the colored crayons called *pastels;* and also the cosmetic *fard.* — *V. door*, a door presenting long, narrow window-panes on each side. — *V. red.* (*Paint.*) A pigment of burnt ochre, which owes its color to the presence of an oxide of iron. It is used in both oil and water-color painting, and yields a red color alloyed with blue and yellow.

—*n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Venice.

Veneznela, (*ven-e-zwee'lah,* Sp. pron. *vēn-eth-wā'lah.*) [It. dim. of *Venezia.*] A republic of S. America, in the N.E. portion of that continent, bounded N. by the Caribbean Sea, W. by the U. States of Colombia, E. by British Guiana, and S. by Brazil; Lat. 1° 20′ to 12° 25′ N.; Lon. 59° 45′ to 73° 17′ W. Greatest length from E. to W. abt. 750 m.; average breadth, abt. 550; *area*, 426,712 sq. m. — *Gen. Desc.* The Venezuelan coast-line extends from the New Granadian boundary, in Lon. 73° 17′ W., to the S.E. point of the delta of the Orinoco, a distance of 1,584 m., of which about 150 m. are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and the remainder by the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Paria. The Atlantic seaboard is very low, and is occupied by the delta of the Orinoco, whose many mouths have caused the formation of numerous islands covered with vegetation. The peninsula of Paria separates the gulf of that name from the Caribbean Sea. This land-locked gulf has bold and rocky shores, with several small harbors on the S. shore of the peninsula. These rocky shores continue as far as Barcelona, a distance of 72 m., and have, here and there, several good harbors. Next comes a low, marshy line of coast, 128 m. long, to Cape Codera, beyond which the coast range approaches the shore, and, among others, presents the important harbor of La Guayra. The coast thenceforward, as far as the Lake of Maracaibo, is again low and sandy, with much of its surface covered by swamps and lagoons. With the exception of the table-lands of the N.E., and that portion of the coast lying along the Gulf of Corn, *V.* is plentifully watered. — *Rivers.* The Orinoco, with its numerous navigable tributaries, Rio Negro, Casiquiare, and Essequibo, with a great number of smaller streams. The principal lakes are those of Maracaibo and Valencia.—*Mountains.* *V.* has three distinct mountain systems, viz: the E. Andes, ranging

through the N. and N.W.; the Sierra de Bergantin in the N.E.; and the Sierra de Parima on its S border. Several peaks attain an altitude of over 15,000 ft. above sea-level. — *Surface.* The face of the country presents mainly but two aspects: the extensive table-lands, which according to their elevation are named *llanos*, *mesas*, *paramos*, and *punas*, dotted here and there with peaks of considerable elevation; and the low, flat, marshy lands of the seaboard and river and lake basins, overflowed during a part of the year, but some of them, especially in the interior, abundantly fertile during the remainder. — *Zoöl.* The animals, birds, reptiles, &c., of *V.* in no wise differ from those of New Granada and Guiana. — *Min.* This republic is rich in minerals, producing gold, silver, tin, lead, iron, coal, salt, asphaltum, and petroleum. Mining is, however, but little attended to. — *Soil.* Fertile, but imperfectly cultivated. — *Clim.* The climatic features of *V.* resemble those of Colombia. There are two seasons in the year — the *wet* and the *dry*; these combine to produce a perpetual rich vegetation. — *Prod.* Cacao, coffee, sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, sago, dye and furniture woods, vanilla, and many kinds of fruit. Cattle, horses, mules, and the like, are extensively reared, and agriculture, while generally practised, is but imperfectly developed. Maize and pulse form the principal crops. — *Manuf.* Trifling. — *Expt.* Coffee, cotton, cacao, indigo, tobacco, salt, hides, horns, tallow, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, timber, &c. Coffee is the leading article of export, 18,360,000 lbs. of this berry being, in 1867–8, shipped from Puerto Cabello alone. — *Pol. Div. V.* is divided into 21 provinces, and has a population of about 1,565,000, of which some 40,000 or 50,000 are independent Indians of the original Carib stock. — *Cities and Towns.* Caracas (the cap.), La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Cumana, Valencia, Bolivar, Maracaibo, Truxillo, Merida, and Bolivar. — *Govt., Relig., &c.* A republican democracy prevails, and a constitution, adopted in 1830, was modified and liberalized in 1863, on the model of that of the U. States. The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but others are tolerated. Education is fairly represented, considering *V.* to be a Hispaño-American country. Foreigners enjoy the same privileges as the natives, and immigration meets with much encouragement. On June 30, 1868, the internal debt amounted to $18,297,311; the external debt, to $53,612,801. — *Hist.* The E. coast of *V.* was discovered by Columbus in 1498; Ojeda and Vespucci followed in 1499, and entering Lake Maracaibo, they found an Indian village constructed on piles, to prevent the ill effects of inundation, and accordingly named the place *Venezuela*, or Little Venice, a name which afterwards spread to the whole country. The first settlement was made at Cumana in 1520 by the Spaniards; and *V.* remained subject to Spain till it asserted its independence in 1811. In the year following the country returned to its former allegiance, but again revolted in 1813, and forming with New Granada and Equador what was called the republic of Colombia, it was declared independent in 1819. In 1831, on the dissolution of the confederation, *V.* became an individual republic, and, following the rule of Spanish-American States in general, it has been in a more or less periodical state of revolution and political chaos from that time to the present. By a decree of May, 1869, the river Orinoco and its affluents, and the lakes of Valencia and Maracaibo, have been opened to the navigation of merchant steam-vessels under foreign flags, but by a later decree of the federal government the port of Maracaibo has again been closed.

Vengeance, (*veñj'ans,*) *n.* [Fr., from *venger* = Lat. *vindicare.*] The infliction of pain or punishment, in return for an injury or offence; penal retribution: — frequently used, in a bad sense, to denote fierce and unrestricted revenge.

With a vengeance, with great force or vehemence; — sometimes used ironically; as, this is friendship *with a vengeance.* (Colloq.)

Venge'ful, *a.* Revengeful; vindictive; retributive.

Ve'nial, *a.* [Fr. *venial*, from Lat. *venia*, forbearance, pardon.] That may be overlooked, pardoned, or forgiven; excusable; that may be allowed or permitted to pass without censure or punishment; as, a *venial* transgression. — Permitted; allowed; as, *venial* discourse.

Venial sin. (*Theol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a sin which weakens sanctifying grace, but does not take it away; it is not necessary, though commendable, to mention such sin in confession. Sins which take away sanctifying grace are termed *mortal.*

Veniality, *n.* State or quality of being venial or forgivable.

Ve'nially, *adv.* In a venial manner; pardonably.

Ve'nialness, *n.* State of being excusable or pardonable.

Venice, (*vĕn-is.*) [It. *Venezia* (*ve-ned'ze-a.*] A province of N.E. Italy, bounded S.E. and E. by the Adriatic Sea, and remarkable for its long series of lagoons, which, stretching due N. for 25 m., from the mouth of the Brenta to that of the Sile, occupy a considerable part of the old bed of the Piave. These lagoons contain numerous small islands (on some of which the city of Venice itself stands) that are separated from the open sea by a peninsula which is partly composed of the alluvium brought down by the rivers, and partly of the sand thrown up by the waves. Being, however, intersected by both artificial and natural channels, access to the coast, as well as to the capital, is thereby obtained. *Prod.* All kinds of cereals, with rice, maize, hemp, silk, and wine. *Pop.* 291,450.—The GULF OF VENICE is formed by the Adriatic on the N.E. coast of Italy, bounded by the Brenta and the Piave.

Venice, a celebrated city of N.E. Italy, cap. of the above prov. and of the former *Venetian republic*, situate near the northern extremity of the Adriatic, 70 m. W. of Trieste; Lat. 45° 25′ 9″ N., Lon. 12° 20′ 2″ E. The city is built entirely on piles driven into about *eighty* small islands situated in the shallow waters of the Bay of *V.*, and known as the *lagoons*, a kind of lake shut out from the deeper water of the Adriatic Sea, by a ridge or long but interrupted belt of sand and earth called the *Littorale*, which extends about two miles from the shore, shutting in all the islands and lagoons from the Adriatic Sea. A modern viaduct, supported on 222 arches, part of the Verona and Venice railway, has lately united the continent with the *Littorale* or protecting beach of the city. The eighty islands on which the city is built are separated from each other by narrow channels, which serve the purpose of thoroughfares, being constantly traversed by gondolas (Fig. 1179), a light river-boat, answering the purpose of cabs and omnibuses, and depositing passengers at any house or building at which they may desire to alight. The whole series of islands are connected with each other by means of 450 bridges. Some of the islands are large enough to have what may be regarded as two or three short streets with intersecting lanes or alleys, but in general they only present blocks of buildings, having river fronts, according to the direction of the canal, or the water frontage of the isle. The longest and most important street in *V.*, the Merceria, is only fifteen feet wide; carriages and horses are unknown in *V.*, the gondola being the universal means of transit to those going from shop to shop or house to house. *V.* is nearly eight miles in circumference, contains about 28,000 houses, and is divided into two parts by the Grand Canal, or *Canal Grande.* Over this canal there is only one bridge, that of the *Rialto* (Fig. 2571), the most magnificent bridge in Venice, consisting of a single arch 90 feet in span and 24 feet in height, built of marble in 1590. Two ranges of shops divide its upper surface into three narrow parallel streets. Venice

Fig. 2571. — THE RIALTO.

is regarded as one of the finest cities in Europe, and was for many centuries the capital of the first maritime and commercial state in the world. It consequently contains proportionally a larger number of public buildings and palatial residences than any other city in Europe; among the most celebrated of its national edifices, first mention must be given to that stupendous building, the pride and glory of *V.*, the ducal palace of St. Mark, with the cathedral of St. Marco (Figs. 300, 843, and 1179), forming three sides of a square, the grandest and most imposing quarter of all the city. The square of St. Mark — with its arcades, its fine and elegant shops and cafés, the vast grandeur of its ducal residence containing all the chambers of state, audience, and judicature, and its magnificent cathedral — presents a picture of grandeur and beauty unequalled by any capital in Europe. The Bridge of Sighs (*Ponte dei Sospiri*) (Fig. 1422) stretches across the canal called the Rio Palazzo, and communicates between prisons on the east, and the Doge's palace on the west bank of the canal. It is a covered gallery; and prisoners, when led to execution, passed from their cells across this gallery to the palace, to hear sentence of death passed upon them, and then were conducted to the scene of death between the red columns. Few cities in Italy are richer in works of pictorial art than *V.*; some of the masterpieces of Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and the other great chiefs of the Venetian school, are to be found in all the churches of this extraordinary city. The library (a fine marble structure (Fig. 1419), containing 120,000 vols. and 10,000 MSS.), the museum, and cabinet of curiosities of St. Mark's, are regarded as the finest in Europe. The arsenal and dockyard are esteemed as worthy objects of attraction; the latter, in the palmy days of *V.*, contained forty line-of-battle ships, twelve of them three-deckers, with arms for 150,000 men, 4,000 pieces of ordnance, and an immense amount of naval and military stores, with provision and every requisite to maintain its reputation as one of the first commercial and maritime states in the world. For many centuries, in the Middle Ages, *V.* had the monopoly of all the glass sold to Europe; but this has long since passed away, and its chief trade is now confined to the manufacture of mirrors, jewelry, artificial pearls, silks, velvets, and porcelain.—The foundation of *V.* was laid in 421, as a place of refuge during the invasion of Italy by Attila. In 697 took place the establishment of an elective prince or Doge, with the appellation of Serene Highness — Paoluccio Anafesto being the first Doge or Duke of *V.* At first the power of the Doge was absolute, but in time restrictions were placed on his rule, till eventually he became a mere cipher and symbol of authority in the hands of the famous Council of Ten. The prosperity and power of *V.* began with the dawn of the 9th century. In 1333, the Doge Sebastiano received from Pope Alexander III. the title of Sovereign of the Adriatic, in consequence of a signal victory gained by the Venetian galleys over the fleet of the Emperor, when, further to mark his joy at the victory, the Pope flung into the gulf a ring of great cost, as a mark of gratitude — a custom afterwards annually followed by the Doges, who, in great state, dropped a rich ring into the sea; this ceremony was called, espousing or wedding the Adriatic. In the reign of Giovanni, in 1280, gold was first coined in Venice, the coin from the ducal dignity of the prince being called a *ducat.* Venice at this time was at the height of its glory as the first maritime and commercial state in Europe, as the most prosperous of nations, and as a leading military and political power. Jealous of the rising influence of the republic of Genoa, already encroaching on the commerce of the east, which *V.* considered as her exclusive monopoly, she for more than a century carried on a harassing war with her rival, sometimes with serious loss, at others with advantage. In 1380, Genoa placed herself under the dominion of the king of France, and therefore ceased to have a separate existence as an enemy of the republic. The greatest part of the 15th century was passed in repeated wars with the Turks, who captured many of her Greek and Ionian islands, especially Cyprus, and large portions of Dalmatia. When the commerce of *V.* became annihilated by the discovery of the route to India by the Cape, petty quarrels and political jealousies occupied the Venetians, instead of commerce and dominion. From this time the prestige of *V.* declined, and her power gradually sank as a state till, on the occupation of Italy by the armies of the French Republic, *V.* — after an independent existence of thirteen hundred years — without striking a blow became a part of Napoleon's Cisalpine republic, and afterwards of the Italian kingdom. At the Congress of Vienna, 1815, *V.* was annexed to Austria. The city and territory were ceded to, and incorporated with, the kingdom of Italy in 1866. *Pop.* 113,525.

Venice, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Madison co., on the Mississippi, abt. 6 m. N. of St. Louis.

Venice, in *Michigan*, a township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Venice, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., 16 m. S. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Venice, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Seneca co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Veni're, Veni're fa'cias, [Lat., cause to come.] (*Law.*) A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to cause to *come* from the body of the county, before the court from which it issued, on some day certain and therein specified, a certain number of qualified citizens who are to act as jurors in the said court. — *Bouvier.*

Ve'ni Sanc'ti Spir'itus. [Lat., Come, Holy Ghost.] (*Eccl.*) The name given in the Roman Catholic Church to a sequence in the office of the mass for Whit-Sunday.

Venison, (*vĕn'zn,*) *n.* [Fr. *venaison*, from Lat. *venatio*, a hunting.] The flesh of beasts or game, or of such wild animals as are taken in the chase, particularly those of the cervine or deer kind.

Venloo', a strong town of Holland, prov. of Limburg, on the Maas, 40 m. from Maestricht. It has a commodious port, and is conveniently situated for trade. *Pop.* 8,000.

Ven'om, *n.* [Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venēnum.*] Poison; matter injurious or destructive to life; as, the *venom* emitted by a rattlesnake. — Hence, analogically, malice; spite; malignity; vindictive animus; as, the *venom* of a retaliatory harangue.

—*v. a.* To envenom; to infect with poison. (R.)

Ven'omous, *a.* [Fr. *venimeux*; Lat. *venēnōsus.*] Full of, or charged with, venom or poisonous virus; noxious to animal life; as, the *venomous* bite of a cobra-capello. — Hence, malignant; noxious; mischievous; malicious; spiteful; as, a *venomous* brood, a *venomous* lampooner, a *venomous* tongue.

Ven'omously, *adv.* In a venomous manner.

Ven'omousness, *n.* Quality of being venomous.

Veno'sa, a town of S. Italy, on the river Ofanto, 23 m. from Potenza. It is the birth-place of Horace. *Pop.* 6,714.

Venose', *a.* (*Bot.*) Veiny, as in reticulated leaves.

Venosity, (*-nŏs'-,*) *n.* State or quality of being venous.

Venous, (*vē'nŭs,*) *a.* [Fr. *veineux*; Lat. *venosus.*] Pertaining or having reference to a vein, or to veins; contained in veins; as, *venous* blood, in distinction from *arterial* blood.

(*Bot.*) Marked with, or characterized by, veins; venose.

Vent, *n.* [Fr. *fente*, from Lat. *findere*, to cleave.] A cleft; a small aperture; a hole or passage for air or other fluid to escape; as, the *vent* of a barrel. — Hence, the anus of birds.

(*Mil.*) The touch-hole of a fire-arm; in artillery, the hollow channel in a piece of ordnance through which the flame is communicated to the charge of powder for its ignition.

(*Mach.*) In steam-boilers, the sectional area of the calorimeter. — Hence also, figuratively, passage from secrecy to publicity; way of escape from confinement or privacy; utterance; emission; as, the *vent* of language, the *vent* of anger.

To give vent to, to allow to escape; to give egress to; to let out; as, he *gave vent to* his spleen — *To take vent*, to become disclosed or public; as, the plot *took vent* beforehand.

—*v. n.* To let out at a cleft, or small opening. — To let out, as from privacy or confinement; to utter; to put forth; to publish; as, to *vent* the overflowings of one's fancy.

Ven'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A poor inn on a road.

Ven'tail, *n.* The visor or aventaille of a helmet.

Venta'na, (Sierra,) a mountain of the Argentine

Republic (Fig. 184), 320 m. S.W. of Buenos Ayres, 3,500 ft. high; Lat. 38° 5′ S.

Vent'er, *n.* One who gives vent; one who discloses or puts forth.

—[Lat.] (*Anat.*) The lower part of the abdomen.—The uterus.—The belly of a muscle.

(*Law.*) The wife; for example, a man has three children by the first, and one by the second *venter*.

Vent'-hole, *n.* A small orifice or vent for the passage of air or other fluid; as, the *vent-hole* of a cask.

Ven'tiduct, *n.* [From Lat. *ventus*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading.] A pipe, duct, or passage for the ventilation of rooms.

Ven'tilate, *v. a.* [Fr. *ventiler*; Lat. *ventilo, ventilātum.*] To fan, as with a gentle wind; to supply with fresh air; to cause the air to pass through; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; as, to *ventilate* a room.—To fan; to winnow.—To sift and examine; to bring to light for examination or discussion; to make public; as, to *ventilate* a project or novel idea.

Ventila'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *ventilatio.*] Act of ventilating, or state of being ventilated; act or operation of supplying houses, mines, or other confined places with a necessary quantity of fresh air, so as to maintain the atmosphere in such places in a uniform state of purity; free exposure to air.—Act of fanning or winnowing, as grain, for the purpose of freeing from chaff and dust.—Act of sifting and examining by exposure to public scrutiny or discussion; a giving vent or expression to; as, the *ventilation* of thoughts or intentions.

Ven'tilative, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or adapted to promote, ventilation; ventilating; as, *ventilative* appliances.

Ven'tilator, *n.* Any contrivance or apparatus for promoting or regulating ventilation.

Ventose', *a.* [From Lat. *ventus*, wind.] Windy; flatulent.

—*n.* See CALENDAR, § 6.

Ven'tral, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *ventralis*, pertaining to the belly.] (*Anat.*) Noting the parts or aspect of the region of the belly.

(*Bot.*) Denoting connection with the anterior surface; as, a *ventral* suture.

Ventral fin. (*Zoöl.*) That fin, in fishes, which lies between the anus and the throat, as distinguished from the *dorsal* fin.

Ven'tricle, *n.* [Fr. *ventricule*, from Lat. *venter*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) A term applied to cavities of the brain and heart, especially the two belonging to the latter organ.

Ven'tricose, Ven'tricous, (*-kus,*) *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Indicating a part which bellies out as if filled with air.

(*Bot.*) Noting an unequal distention of certain organic parts, as the corolla of many labiate and personate plants.

Ventric'ular, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a ventricle.

Ventric'ulous, (*-trik'ū-lus,*) *a.* Somewhat distended.

Ventriloc'uism, (*-kū'shon,*) *n.* Same as VENTRILOQUISM, *q. v.*

Ventriloc'ual, (*-lō'kwi-al,*) *a.* Belonging to ventriloquism.

Ventriloquism, (*-tril'o-kwizm,*) *n.* [Lat. *venter*, the belly, and *loquor*, to speak.] Act or art of speaking as from the belly; or, act, art, or practice of speaking, or uttering sounds, in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some place, as from outside the door of the room, or from down the chimney, &c. The art seems to consist in filling the lungs with air, and then employing the vocal organs of the throat in pronunciation, with as little movement as possible of the lips, mouth, or tongue.

Ventril'oquist, (*-kwist,*) *n.* One who practises ventriloquism.

Ventril'oquize, (*-kwīz,*) *v. a.* To practise ventriloquism.

Ventril'oquous, (*-kwŭs,*) *a.* Ventriloquial.

Ventril'oquy, *n.* Same as VENTRILOQUISM. *q. v.*

Venture, (*vent'yur,*) *n.* [Fr. *aventure*, from Lat. *venio, ventus, venturus*, to come.] A hazard; the risking of something upon an event which cannot be forecast with certainty; any undertaking depending upon chance or liable to jeopardy; as, a bold *venture*.—A hap; a chance; luck; contingency; an event that is not, or cannot be, forecast or foreseen.—A stake; a risk; anything put to hazard or chance;—especially, a shipment of goods in the nature of a sea risk; as, the proceeds of a successful *venture*.—*At a venture*, at stake or hazard; contingent on circumstances; without foreseeing the end or issue; as, one buys certain railroad scrip *at a venture*.

—*v. n.* To make a venture; to run a hazard or risk; as, to *venture* goods in a sea-going ship.—To dare; to adventure; to expose one's self to chance or uncertainty; to have courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say; as, to *venture* to pop the question to a lady.

To venture at, on, or *upon*, to attempt without positive forecast or anticipation of success; as, the undertaking we *ventured on* has proved successful.

—*v. a.* To put to venture or chance; to risk or hazard; as, to *venture* one's self in a steam-boat.—To put or send on a doubtful venture or risky speculation; as, to *venture* a shipment of sugar to Barbadoes.

Ven'turer, *n.* One who ventures or undertakes a risk.

Ven'turesome, Ven'turous, (*-ŭs,*) *a.* Adventurous; bold; daring; intrepid; self-reliant.

Ven'turesomeness, *n.* Quality of being venturous or venturesome.

Venue, (*ven'yu,*) *n.* [O. Fr. *visne*; Lat. *vicinia*, neighborhood.] (*Law.*) In civil actions, the *V.* is the county in which the action is to be tried, which is specified in all material allegations in the pleadings; it need not be the county in which the fact took place, except in what are called *local actions*. It can be *changed*, i. e., the trial may be directed to take place in another county, either by consent of the parties, or by special order of the court or a judge, on the ground of material evidence, apprehended unfairness of trial, and the like. In criminal proceedings, the general rule is that the offence must on the face of the indictment appear to have been committed within the jurisdiction of the court before whom the prisoner is tried, but many modifications of this rule have been introduced in the several States.

Ven'ulose, *a.* [Lat. *venula*, a small vein.] (*Bot.*) Furnished with veinlets.

Ve'nus. (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of beauty, the mother of love, the queen of laughter, the mistress of the graces and of pleasures, identified with the Greek *Aphrodite*. She arose from the sea near the island of Cyprus, or Cythera, and was carried to Olympus, where all the gods admired her beauty. Jupiter attempted to gain her affections, but *V.* refused, and the god, to punish her obstinacy, gave her in marriage to his ugly son Vulcan. The power of *V.* over the heart was fortified by a girdle, called *zone* by the Greeks, and *cestus* by the Romans. This girdle gave beauty, grace, and elegance, when worn even by the most deformed; it excited love, and kindled extinguished flames. *V.* gained the prize of the golden apple of discord from Pallas and Juno (see PARIS), and rewarded her impartial judge with the hand of the fairest woman in the world. The worship of *V.* was universally established; statues and temples were erected to her in every kingdom. The rose, the myrtle, and the apple, were sacred to her; and, among birds, the dove, the swan, and the sparrow, were her favorites. She is generally represented with her son Cupid, on a chariot drawn by doves. The figure of *V.* was a favorite subject of ancient sculptors. One of the most famous specimens extant, and certainly the finest relic of ancient art, is the *V. de Medici*, preserved in the celebrated *Tribune* at Florence. It is a nude statue, 4 feet 11½ inches in height, without the plinth. The face has little expression, and not much beauty, the value of the work consisting almost entirely in its proportions. It was found in 1680, in eleven pieces, in the ruins of the villa of Hadrian, near Tivoli, and is the production of Cleomanes, the son of Apollodorus, an Athenian sculptor, said to have lived 200 B. C. The right arm and the lower half of the left arm, wanting, have been restored by Bandinelli. The *V. of Milo*, in the *Louvre*, at Paris, was discovered in the island of Milo, and is supposed to be a copy of the *V.* of Cos, by Praxiteles.

(*Astron.*) The planet which is nearest to the earth, and, with the exception of Mercury, nearest to the sun. *V.*, like Mercury, from the orbit being entirely within that of the earth, is never more than a certain angular distance from the sun; her greatest angular distance or elongation being from 45° to 47° 12′. Her mean apparent diameter is 16·9″ but varies from 9·6″ to 61·2″. The real diameter is ·975 that of the earth, or about 7,700 m., and the volume is ·927 of that of the earth. This planet revolves on its axis in about 23*h.* 21*m.* 7*s.* Its light and heat are to that of the earth as 1,911 to 1,000. The density is very nearly that of the earth. The velocity with which it moves in its orbit is about 80,000 m. an hour. It exhibits phases like the moon, and its variations in brightness in different parts of its orbit are very remarkable. The transits of *V.* are of very rare occurrence, taking place alternately, at the very unequal but regularly recurring intervals of 8,122, 8,105, 8,122, &c., years in succession, and always in June or December. As astronomical phenomena, they are extremely important, since they afford the best and most exact means we possess of ascertaining the sun's distance, or its parallax.

(*Zoöl.*) See VENERIDÆ.

Venus's Chariot. (*Zoöl.*) See HYALEA.—*Venus's Flytrap.* (*Bot.*) See DIONÆA.—*Venus's Looking-glass.* (*Bot.*) See SPECULARIA.—*Venus's Slipper.* (*Zoöl.*) See CARINARIA.

Vern, (*vaï'ra,*) a seaport of Spain, 40 m. from Lorca, on the Mediterranean; *pop.* 9,236.

Veracious, (*-rā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *vrai*, from Lat. *verax, veracis*—*verus*, true.] Truthful; observant of truth; habitually given to speak truth; as, a *veracious* individual.—Characterized by truth or veracity; not false; as, a *veracious* history.

Vera'ciously, *adv.* Truthfully; with veracity.

Veracity, (*-ras'i-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *véracité.*] Habitual truth, or constant observance of truth; truthfulness.

Vera Cruz, (*va'ra-kroos,*) in Mexico, a S.E. State, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; Lat. between 17° 30′ and 22° 15′ N., Lon. 94° 30′ and 99° W.; *area*, 27,595 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tampico, San Juan or Alvarado, and Huasacualco. Lagoons are numerous, of which the principal are the Tamiagua and the Tampico. *Surface*, low and sandy along the coast, but diversified in the interior, where the volcanic mountain peak Orizaba has an elevation of 17,374 ft.; *soil*, fertile. *Climate*, almost pestilential along the coast, but healthy in the interior. *Prod.* Maize, barley, cotton, sugar, wheat, tobacco, sarsaparilla, vanilla, oranges, bananas, pine-apples, dye-woods, &c. *Cap.* Vera Cruz. *Pop.* 381,971.

—A seaport-town, cap. of the above state, on the Gulf of Mexico, 185 m. E. of Mexico; Lat. 19° 11′ N., Lon. 96° 8′ W. Though situated in a low and unhealthy plain, it has a fine appearance; the streets and squares are regularly laid out, the houses are mostly built of stone, and the harbor, which affords but little protection from the N. winds, is defended by the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, on an island at its entrance, which has also a lighthouse with a revolving light 89 ft. above the sea. Its commerce has declined of late years, having been transferred principally to Tampico. *V. C.* was founded in the 16th century near the place where Cortez landed. It was taken by the French in 1829, and by the Americans under Gen. Scott in 1847. *Pop.* 8,500.

Ve'ra Cruz, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Douglas co., abt. 55 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.

Veragua, (*ver-ah'gwah,*) a town of the U. States of Colombia, cap. of a prov. of same name, 125 m. W.S.W. of Panama. *Pop.* 6,000.

Verau'dia, Verau'dah, *n.* [Hind. *buramuda.*] (*Arch.*) A kind of open portico, or a sort of light, external gallery or colonnade in front of a building, with a sloping roof supported on slender pillars, and frequently partly inclosed in front with lattice-work.

Ve'ra Paz, a prov. of Guatemala, between Lat. 16° and 18° N., Lon. 89° 30′ and 91° W., with a cap. of the same name on the Rio Cobau.

Vera'tria, Vera'trina, Vera'trine, *n.* (*Chem.*) See VERATRUM.

Vera'trum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of the order *Melanthaceæ*. *V. album*, found from Canada to Georgia, is the white hellebore, a medicinal plant, the rhizomes of which contain the alkaloids *veratria* and *jervine*. White hellabore is a narcotic acid poison; it has been employed externally as an errhine and for destroying vermin; and internally, as a purgative and anodyne in gout. The rhizome of *V. viride*, American, green, or swamp hellebore, is now much employed as an arterial sedative in inflammatory affections. Similar qualities are said to exist in *V. sabadilla*, a native of Mexico and the W. Indies.

Verb, *n.* [Lat. *verbum*, a word.] (*Gram.*) That part of speech in which a subject is conceived under certain relations of mood or mode, and tense or time. The *V.* is the most interesting, as it is also the most important, of the parts of speech. By means of changes or modifications, it expresses the various conditions of voice, mood, tense, number, and person. *V.* are *active, passive*, or *neuter*, according as they express doing, suffering, or a mere state or condition. They are *transitive* or *intransitive*, according as the action expressed by the *V.* passes, or does not pass, to an object. The latter comprise *neuter* and *passive V.* The moods or modes are the ways in which the predicate is brought into relation to the subject, whether it is given as necessary, real, or possible. These are the *indicative, subjunctive*, and *imperative*. The infinitive and participles are not strictly modes, though often classed as such. The tenses are those modifications of the *V.* by which time is denoted. The simple tenses are the *present, past*, and *future*; but most languages admit of other tenses, as the *imperfect, pluperfect, future*, &c. The numbers are the *singular* and *plural* (in Greek also the *dual*); and the persons are the first, second, and third, in both numbers; as *I, thou, he, she*, or *it*; *we, you, they*. As respects their origin, *V.* are *primitive* or *derivative*. They are also *regular* or *irregular*, according as they conform to or deviate from certain rules.

Ver'bal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *verbalis*—*verbum*, a word.] Expressed to the ear in words; oral; spoken; not written; as, a *verbal* agreement.—Respecting words only; consisting in mere words; having reference to words rather than things; as, *verbal* application.—Literal; having word answering to word; as, a *verbal* translation.

(*Gram.*) Having immediate derivation from a verb; as, a *verbal* noun.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) A noun immediately derived from a verb.

Ver'balism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Something expressed orally.

Ver'balist, *n.* One who deals in words merely; one skilled in, or a minute critic of, words.

Verbal'ity, *n.* State or quality of being verbal.

Verbaliza'tion, *n.* Act of verbalizing, or state of being verbalized.

Ver'balize, *v. a.* To make verbal; to convert into a verb.

Ver'bally, *adv.* In a verbal manner; not scriptory.

Verbas'cum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, having alternate leaves, and flowers on spikes or paniculate racemes. *V. thapsus*, the Common or Grand Mullein, also called High-taper, is found by all roadsides in the U. S. Its leaves have emollient, demulcent, and slightly narcotic properties; its seeds, and those of the species *V. nigrum*, are said to be employed by poachers to stupefy fish, in order that they may be readily taken.

Verba'tim, *adv.* [L. Lat.] In the same words; word for word; as, a report *verbatim* of a speech.

Verbe'na, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *verveine.*] (*Bot.*) The vervain, the typical genus of the order VERBENACEÆ, *q. v.*

Verbena'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Vervain family, an order of plants, alliance *Echiales*. DIAG. Irregular unsymmetrical flowers, confluent nuts, and erect ovules.—The species, consisting of trees, shrubs, and herbs, are numerous, the greater number tropical, and several belonging to the U. S. The typical genus, *Verbena*, furnishes one of the most beautiful of our garden-flowers, *V. aubletia*, native of S. America, a slender and delicate plant of the green-house, producing numerous, successive clusters of rose-colored and scarlet flowers. Stem square, viscidly pubescent, 1–2 ft. high, with opposite branches and leaves. Leaves deeply cut and toothed, rhombic-oval, on short stalks. Flowers larger than others of the genus, in corymbose spikes. Bracts nearly as long as the calyx, narrow, permanent, downy as well as the calyx. The Verbena of the perfumers, so much prized for its lemon-like scent, is the Lemon-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, from which the *oil of verbena* is extracted.

Verberation, (*-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *verberatio.*] Act of verberating; a beating, or dealing blows.—The impulse of a body productive of sound. See REVERBERATION.

Verbe'sina, *n.* (*Bot.*) An American genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, the species of which are herbs or shrubby plants, with leaves often decurrent, serrate, or lobed; heads solitary or corymbose. They are generally unimportant.

Ver'biage, *n.* [Fr.] Verbosity; use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; practice of pleonasm.

Ver'bify, *v. a.* [Lat. *verbum*, verb, and *facere*, to make.] To verbalize; to make into, or use as, a verb.

Verbose, (*-bōs'*,) *a.* [Fr. *verbeux.*] Abounding in words; using or containing more words than are necessary; tedious by a multiplicity of words; pleonastic; prolix.

Verbose'ly, *adv.* In a wordy or prolix manner; pleonastically.

Verbose'ness, Verbos'ity, *n.* Quality of being verbose.

Vercelli, (*ver-chel'le,*) a town of N. Italy, in Piedmont, at the confluence of the rivers Cervo and Sesia, 14 m. from Casalo. The cathedral is one of the best in Piedmont. *Manuf.* Silk and woollen fabrics. *Pop.* 30,345.

Vercheres, (*ver-shair',*) in Lower Canada, a town of Verchères co., on the St. Lawrence, 23 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Verde, (Rio,) (*vair-dā'.*) The name of 5 rivers in Brazil, two of which flow into the São Francisco, the others joining respectively the Maranhão, the Guapore, and the Sapucahy.

Verdancy, (*-se,*) *n.* Greenness.

Ver'dant, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyant.*] Green; fresh; covered with grass or growing plants. — Hence, analogically, raw to the ways of the world; inexperienced in practical knowledge of life; green in sagacity or intelligence; gullible; easily humbugged or overreached; as, a *verdant* youth. (Colloq.)

Verd-antique, (*-tēk.*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *verde antico.*] The green incrustation produced by the action of time on copper and brass.

(*Min.*) A beautiful stone of a dark-green color, with patches of white, and sometimes also black and red. It is a kind of hard breccia, was much prized by the ancient Romans, and is still in great favor in Italy.

Ver'dantly, *adv.* In a verdant manner.

Verden, (*vair'den,*) a town of Germany, in Hanover, on the Aller, 53 m. from Hamburg; *pop.* 5,741.

Verdi, Giuseppe, (*vair'de,*) a celebrated Italian composer, the son of an inn-keeper, b. at Rancola, in the former duchy of Parma, 1814. He received his first lessons from an organist in Milan, where he resided from 1833 till 1836; studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled *Oberto di San Bonifazio.* His principal compositions are serious operas, and the *Lombardi*, one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout

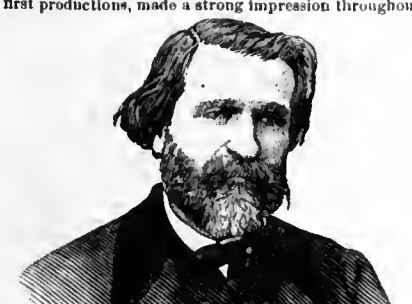

Fig. 2572. — VERDI.

Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. His best known works are: *I Lombardi, Ernani, I Due Foscari, Attila, Macbeth, I Masnadieri, Luisa Miller, Nabucodonosor, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore, La Traviata, Un Ballo in Maschera*, and *Don Carlos*; — some of which have attained a very high degree of popularity, not only in Italy, but also throughout Europe, and in this country. *V.*'s orchestration is often disagreeably noisy, but his works abound in sparkling melody and in striking dramatic effects. *Il Trovatore* was represented for the first time at Rome in 1853, and has maintained its unparalleled popularity undiminished to the present time; to it, nevertheless, we prefer *Rigoletto*, which *V.* himself regards as his masterpiece. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, *V.* was finishing for the Grand Opera of Paris an important work that he intended to call *Patria.* In 1864 he was elected foreign associate of the Académie des Beaux Arts of Paris, and he is also a member of the Legion of Honor.

Ver'dict, *n.* [Lat. *verum*, truth, and *dico*, I speak.] (*Law.*) The answer of a jury given to the court concerning the matter of fact in any cause committed to their trial.

—Decision; judgment; opinion pronounced or declared.

Verd'iersville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Grange co., abt. 25 m. W. of Fredericksburg.

Ver'digris, (*-de-grees,*) *n.* (*Chem.*) A rust of copper formed by a corrosion of the metal by acid. It is chemically a dinacetate of copper, and is very poisonous. It is used in an impure state as a green pigment, and when pure as a medicine.

Ver'digris, a river of *Kansas*, rises in Greenwood co., and enters the Arkansas River abt. 10 m. W. of Fort Gibson, in the Indian Territory, after a S. course of 200 m. — A township of Lyon co.; *pop.* abt. 350. — A township of Woodson co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Ver'diter, *n.* (*Chem.*) A blue pigment formed from a sulphate or nitrate of copper by lime, the precipitate being ground up with an excess of lime; *green verditer* is formed by sea-salt and blue vitriol, or sulphate of copper.

Verditure, (*ver'di-tyūr,*) *n.* The palest shade of green.

Ver'doy, *a.* (*Her.*) Denoting a border charged with leaves, fruits, flowers, and the like.

Verdun, (*vair'dun,*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Meuse, 26 m. from Bar-le-Duc. It has a bishop's palace, a military hospital, and a public library. It carries on manufactures of famous liqueurs and confectionery. It was taken by the Prussians in 1792 and 1871. *Pop* 12,928.

Verdure, (*verd'yur,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vireo*, to be green.] Greenness; green; freshness or verdancy of vegetation.

Verd'urous, *a.* Covered with verdure or vegetation.

Ver'galoo, Vir'galoo, *n.* A choice variety of pear.

Verge, (*vėrj,*) *n.* [Fr.; It. *vėrga*, from Lat *virga*, a twig, a sprout.] A rod, or something in the form of a rod or staff, borne as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean; as, a silver *verge.* — Brink; edge; border; margin; the extreme side or end of anything which has some extent of length; as, the *verge* of a precipice, the *verge* of life, on the *verge* of noon, the *verge* of probability, &c.

(*Hort.*) The outside rim of a border.—The grassy external margin of a parterre.

(*Arch.*) In Gothic architecture, a small ornamental shaft.

(*Horol.*) The spindle of the balance-wheel of a watch.

Verge, *v. n.* [Lat. *vergo*, to turn, to incline.] To incline from the horizontal course or direction; to bend; to slope; to tend downward; as, a wall *verges* from the perpendicular.— To tend; to approach; to border upon; as, he is *verging* on the grand climacteric of man's life.

Verge'-board, *n.* (*Arch.*) Same as BARGE-BOARD, *q. v.*

Ver'gency, *n.* Act of coming into proximity with.

(*Optics.*) The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of a pencil of rays.—*Lloyd.*

Vergennes, (*ver-zhain',*) CHARLES GRAVIER, COUNT DE, a French statesman, b. at Dijon, 1717, was made minister of foreign affairs by Louis XVI., and displayed the qualities of a profound statesman. He negotiated and settled the treaties of commerce (Dec., 1777) and of alliance (Feb., 1778) with the U. States of America. D. 1787.

Vergennes, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Vergennes, in *Vermont*, a city of Addison co., on Otter Creek, 21 m. S. by E. of Burlington. It has an excellent harbor, affording sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels. It was an important naval depot during the war of 1812; and a U. States arsenal is still maintained there. *Pop.* abt. 2,000.

Verger, (*ver'jer,*) *n.* [Fr., from *verge.*] In England, an officer who carries a white wand, as an emblem of authority, before the judges of the courts of law; also, an attendant upon a dignitary, as a bishop, dean, &c.—A pew-opener or attendant in a church; a beadle.

Vergette, (*-jet',*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Her.*) A pallet or small pale; — hence, a shield divided by pallets. — *Brande.*

Vergniaud, (*vėrn-ye-ō',*) PIERRE VICTURNIEN, one of the most eloquent leaders of the Girondin party in the French revolution, was b. at Limoges in 1759, and was practising as an advocate at Bordeaux, when elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1791. He was one of the 22 Girondists condemned by the Jacobins of the revolutionary tribunal, and executed Oct. 31, 1793.

Ver'ifiable, *a.* That may be verified.

Verifica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] Act of verifying or proving to be true; or, state of being verified; act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any powers granted, or of any transaction, by legal or competent evidence.

Ver'ificative, *a.* Tending or serving to verify.

Ver'ifier, *n.* One who verifies.

Ver'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *vérifier*, from Lat. *verus*, true, and *facio*, to make.] To make out to be true; to prove to be true or correct; to confirm; to fulfil, as a promise; to establish the truth of; as, to *verify* a statement or prediction.—To authenticate by examination or application to competent evidence; as, to *verify* a claim.

Ver'ily, *adv.* [From *very.*] In truth or fact of a verity; certainly; in a very true, or correct manner; as, *verily*, the man is a fool. — With great or implicit confidence; really; veritably; truly; as, I am *verily* persuaded that things will go against us.

Verisim'ilar, *a.* [Lat. *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Probably; likely; presenting the appearance of truth or actuality. (R.)

Verisimil'itude, *n.* Likeness or resemblance to truth; probability; likelihood; appearance or semblance of truth.

Ver'itable, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *verus*, true.] Actual; true; real; agreeable to, or accordant with, fact.

Ver'itably, *adv.* In a true manner; really.

Ver'ity, *n.* [Fr. *vérité*; Lat. *veritas.*] Quality of being very true, real, or actual; agreeability of a statement, proposition, or other thing *of* fact.—A true assertion or tenet; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

Ver'juice, *n.* [Fr. *verjus—vert*, green, and *jus*, juice.] The juice extracted from green or unripe fruit, an acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, wild grapes, &c., used in sauces, ragouts, and the like.

Vermandois, (*voir-man-dwaw',*) an old division of France, in Picardy, of which St. Quentin was the capital.

Ver'meil, *n.* Vermilion; — principally used in poetry. —Silver-gilt, or gilt bronze. — *Simmonds.*

(*Min.*) Crimson garnet, with a slight orange tinge; —so called by jewellers.

Vermej'o. See RIO VERMEJO.

Ver'mes, *n. pl.* [Lat., *pl.* of *vermis*, a worm.] (*Zoöl.*) The name given by Linnæus to one of the classes in his zoölogical system, in which he included all the lower invertebrate animals, whether of worm-like form or not. This term is now altogether disused.

Vermicelli, (*ver-me-chel'li,*) *n.* [It., from Lat. *vermiculus*, a small worm.] A paste of wheat flour in the form of worm-like cylinders of various diameters; the smallest or thread-like being termed *vermicelli*, and the larger *macaroni.* It is also cut into ribands and other forms, and is then called *Italian paste.* It is made by forcing the paste through small apertures in an iron plate, which is done by a powerful screw press. The most glutinous varieties of wheat are those which yield the fittest flour for this manufacture.

Vermic'ular, *a.* [From Lat. *vermiculus.*] Pertaining to a worm; formed or moving like a worm.

Vermic'ulate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *vermiculatus.*] To inlay in a manner to resemble the motion or the tracks of worms.

Vermiculated work. (*Arch.*) Checkering or channelling formed in masonry as an ornament, giving it the appearance of having been eaten by worms.

—*a.* Worm-like in shape or appearance; covered with worm-like elevations of surface.—Crawling or creeping after the manner of a worm; — hence, insinuating; creeping.

Vermicula'tion, *n.* [Lat. *vermiculatio.*] Act or operation of moving in the form or manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines. — Act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

Ver'miculé, *n.* [Lat. *vermiculus.*] A little worm.

Vermic'ulite, *n.* [From Lat. *vermis*, worm, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.] (*Min.*) A fine scaly variety of Pyrosclerite, resembling Talc in appearance, and composed of micaceous plates cemented together by a whitish matter; it is a hydrated bisilicate of magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. When heated to redness it divides, with a vermicular motion, into threads, as if it were a mass of small worms; hence the name. It is found in Vermont, and at Milbury, Mass.

Ver'miform, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vermis*, and *forma*, form.] Presenting the form or shape of a worm, as a hollow process or prolongation of the intestinum cæcum; or, as a part along the middle of the upper and under surfaces of the cerebellum.

Vermif'ugal, *a.* [Lat. *vermifugus.*] (*Med.*) Tending to destroy vermin, or to extirpate worms.

Vermifuge, (*-fūj,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vermis*, worm, and *fugo*, to expel.] (*Med.*) A medicine or substance used in effecting the expulsion of animal worms; an anthelmintic.

Vermilion, (*-mil'yun,*) *n.* [Fr. *vermillon*; Lat. *vermilium.*] (*Paint.*) The red sulphide of mercury, used as a pigment in oil and water colors. It is of a bright red color, inclining to yellow, of a good body, and of great utility in its compounds with white pigments.

—Hence, any beautiful or bright red color; as, lips of *vermilion.*

—*v. a.* To dye scarlet; to tinge or cover with a beautiful or delicate red.

"A sprightly red *vermilions* all her face." — *Granville.*

Vermilion, a bay of *Louisiana*, an inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, Vermilion and St. Mary's parishes, 20 m. long, and communicating with the Gulf through Cote Blanche Bay.—A river which rises near Opelousas, and flows S. into Vermilion Bay. — A S.W. parish, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, 1,850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mermentean and Vermilion. *Surface*, flat, and consists in part of prairies and marshes; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Abbeville. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,973.

Vermilion, in *Dakota Territory*, a river which flows into the Missouri, abt. 30 m. N.W. of Sioux city. — A post-village, cap. of Clay co., at the mouth of the above river, 30 m. E. of Yankton; *pop.* abt. 300.

Vermilion, in *Illinois*, a river which rises in Livingston co., and flowing N.W. enters the Illinois River near La Salle. — Another river formed by the junction of the N. Middle and S. Forks, near Danville, in Vermilion co., flows S.E. entering the Wabash, 8 m. S. of Perryville, in Indiana. The Little Vermilion enters the Wabash abt. 5 m. S. of the above. — An E. co., bordering on Indiana, and washed by Vermilion River; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Danville. *Pop.* in 1870, 30,376. — A post-township of La Salle co.; *pop.* 1,000.

Vermilion, in *Indiana*, a W. co., bordering on Illinois; *area*, 230 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash and Vermilion. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron and coal. *Cap.* Newport. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,893. — A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Vermillion, in *Kansas*, a village and township of Marshall co., abt. 20 m. S.E. of Marysville; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Vermillion, in *Minnesota*, a village and township of Dakota co., abt. 20 m. S. of St. Paul; *pop.* in 1870, 652.

Vermillion, in *Ohio*, a river which flows into Lake Erie, from Erie co. — A township of Ashland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,087. — A post-village and township, and shipping-port of Erie co., on Lake Erie, 21 m. E. of Sandusky City; *pop.* in 1870, 2,554.

Vermil'lionville, in *Louisiana*, a post-vill., cap. of La Fayette co., 60 m. S.W. of Baton Rouge; *pop.* abt. 550.

Ver'min, *n. sing.* and *pl.*, (used chiefly in the pl.) [Fr. and It. *vermine*, from Lat. *vermes*, worms.] All sorts of small animals which are destructive to grain or other produce; all noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, grubs, flies, bugs, &c. — Hence, a contemptuous term for despicable or noxious human beings.

Ver'minate, *v. n.* [Lat. *verminare.*] To breed vermin.

Vermina'tion, *n.* Generation or breeding of vermin. —A colic; a griping of the bowels.

Ver'minous, (*-ŭs,*) *a.* [Fr. *vermineux.*] Full of, or infested by, or adapted to breed, vermin; as, a *verminous* disposition of the body. (*Harvey.*)—Caused by, or owing to, the presence of vermin; as, *verminous* disease.

Vermip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *vermis,* and *parere,* to produce.] Bringing forth worms.

Vermiv'orous, *a.* [Lat. *vermis,* and *voro,* to devour.] Feeding on worms.

Vermont'. [From Fr. *verd* (*vert*), green, and *mont,* mountain.] One of the N.E. or New England States of the American Union, and one of the first admitted under the Federal Constitution, is bounded N. by Lower Canada; E. by New Hampshire (the Connecticut River forming the boundary); S. by Massachusetts; and W. by New York and Lake Champlain. *V.* lies between Lat. 42° 44′ and 45° N., and Lon. 71° 33′ and 73° 25′ W.; *area,* 10,212 sq. m., or 6,535,680 acres.—*Gen. Desc.* The physical view of the State presents, on the whole, a hilly surface, diversified by valleys, elevated plateaux, and mountains of considerable height. The Green Mountains (giving name to the State), exhibit a succession of rounded eminences, from 2,000 to 2,500 ft. in height, covered with vegetation, and cultivated to their summits. This range permeates the State from its S. line in a N. direction nearly as far as Lat. 44°, where it bifurcates into two chains, one of which continues N.E. to the Canadian frontier; while the other, trending N.E., extends to the point of junction of New Hampshire and Canada. The principal rivers watering the E. portion of the State are the affluents of the Connecticut, the chief of which are the Passumpsic, Quecchy, White, Black, and Deerfield rivers. The streams forming the W. watershed—the Lamoille, Missisquoi, and Winooski—find their embouchures in Lake Champlain; several smaller rivers, too, discharge their waters into Lake Memphremagog, the S. end of which lies within the State. The principal lakes, after the two already mentioned, are those of Willoughby, Dunmore, Seymour, Austin, and others. The only harbor of importance within the limits of *V.*, is that of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, a port of entry with a sufficiently commodious harbor, and the entrepôt of a large Canadian trade.—*Geol. and Min.* The geological formations consist of the lower groups of azoic and Silurian. The greater mass of the Green Mountains is composed chiefly of gneiss; while E. of this range, a bed of Devonian limestone extends over a width of from 20 to 30 m. Along the W. base of the same mountain chain, a great belt of quartz is overlaid by a bed of crystalline limestone (Eolian) some 2,000 ft. in thickness. Slates, along with hæmatite iron, are found in considerable quantities near the shores of Lake Champlain; the latter ores affording employment to several blast-furnaces. Some gold deposits; lead ores, more or less argentiferous; manganese; copper pyrites; chromic iron; several kinds of variegated marbles; serpentine; soapstone; and excellent clay for the manufacture of white stone-ware, form the leading mineral characteristics of the State.—*Clim.* The climate of *V.*, although severely cold in winter, is very generally equable and healthy; the annual average temperature ranging from —17° to +92°.—*Soil, Veget., &c.* The soil of *V.* is generally a rich loam, most productive where it overlays the limestone strata, but in all places sufficiently fertile for most of the demands of agriculture. The hilly regions afford excellent pasturage, and the proportion of unimprovable land is less than in other mountainous States. Hemlock, fir, and spruce very generally clothe the more elevated tracts; while oak, beech, sugar maple, pine, hickory, elm, birch, basswood, and butternut are plentiful on the plateaux and lower lands; cedar too, is abundantly found in the swampy localities. *Zoöl.* The wild fauna of *V.* comprises the lynx, wild-cat, panther, raccoon, fox, wolf, elk, deer, black bear, rabbits, and squirrels; the moose is found in the extreme N. of the State, and birds (including most of the species found in New England) exist in great numbers. Numerous varieties of fish swarm in immense quantities in the various lakes and rivers. Several species both of venomous and innocuous serpents are also found in parts of the State.—*Agric. V.* takes rank as perhaps the most exclusively agricultural of the N. States; and, in proportion to her pop., produces more wool, live-stock, maple-sugar, dairy produce, hay, hops, and potatoes, than any other State in the Union. As a large proportion of the land is better adapted to grazing than to tillage, the rearing of live-stock is a prominent feature of farming economy, and the horses, cattle, sheep, and swine raised in the State are well known for their superior quality. The agricultural operations of *V.* during the year 1868 were classified thus:

Fig. 2573.—SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Average.*	*Total value of crop.*
Indian corn.....bush.	1,672,000	43,428	$2,240,480
Wheat..... ..... "	714,000	44,625	1,613,640
Rye..... "	141,000	9,527	201,630
Oats ..... "	4,055,000	135,166	3,041,250
Barley ..... "	91,000	3,956	131,040
Buckwheat ..... "	168,000	12,000	161,280
Potatoes .... "	4,800,000	35,555	2,880,000
Hay .....tons.	1,010,000	990,196	14,645,000
Total.....	.....	1,274,453	$24,914,320

In the same year, an increased breadth of Indian corn was sown, to the extent of 1,440 acres. The above mentioned crops yielded on an average, the following results per acre: Corn, 38·5 bush.; wheat, 16; rye, 14·8; barley, 23; oats, 30; buckwheat, 14; potatoes, 135 bush.; hay, 1·02 tons. Average cash value of farm products (excluding live-stock, garden-stuffs, and roots), $19.54 per acre. Returns of live-stock, for the year 1868, presented the following statistics: Horses, 47,714, valued at $4,562,750; oxen and other cattle, 147,690 = $6,272,394; milch cows, 186,067 = $9,316,374; sheep, 833,651 = $2,225,848; swine, 28,326 = $405,345; thus exhibiting a valuation, in the aggregate, of $22,782,711.—*Manuf.* There has been, of late years, a considerable advance in the manufacturing status of *V.*, owing to the development of the slate and marble deposits, the porcelain manufacture, and the smelting and working of iron in its various applications. *V.*, however, cannot be said to figure as a fabricating State, when brought into comparison with her more immediate neighbors. In 1868, she had 10 cotton-mills in working operation, running 28 spindles, which turned out 1,281,125 lbs. of yarn; woollens, iron (wrought and unwrought), steam-engines and machinery, agricultural implements, leather, and bread-stuffs, monopolize the residue of her manufacturing interests, if we except the production of lumber—an important feature in the industrial economy of the State. We shall be, perhaps, under the mark, if we estimate the total annual value of the raw material and wrought wares produced in *V.* at $8,000,000 in round figures.—*Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 14 counties, as follows:

Addison,	Essex,	Lamoille,	Washington,
Bennington,	Franklin,	Orange,	Windham,
Caledonia,	Grand Isle,	Orleans,	Windsor.
Chittenden,		Rutland,	

Cities and Towns. The principal centres of trade and population are Montpelier (State cap.), Burlington, Rutland, Windsor, Brattleborough, Bennington, St. Johnsbury, St. Alban's, Middlebury, Manchester, and Woodstock.—*Govt., Const., &c.* The original State constitution of *V.*—approaching nigher to a pure democracy than most others—was adopted in 1777, and was framed on that of Pennsylvania. It was revised in 1786, and again in 1793, when, with some slight modifications, it assumed its present form. Another amendment was made in 1828, when some restriction was placed over the electoral franchise. In 1836, a senate was established; in lieu of the gubernatorial council of 12 members which had previously, in conjunction with a house of representatives, formed the mixed legislative and executive power. In 1850, a constitutional amendment ordained the election of all legal State functionaries by popular suffrage instead of by the legislature, as had been the practice heretofore. The executive is vested in a governor (salary $1,000), lieut.-governor (who is *ex-officio* president of the Senate), and treasurer, elected by the people; secretary of State, and various other officers chosen by the legislature, or by the board of education. The legislature elect consisted, 7th Sept., 1869, of 30 senators, and 235 representatives, meeting on the 2d Thursday in Oct. Every male citizen of the U. States, 21 years of age, and of good character, who shall have been a resident of the State one year, may exercise the franchise in respect to all elective officers. The judiciary consists of a chief-judge of the Supreme Court and 5 puisne judges, besides 2 assistant county judges.—*Finances.* The total funded public debt of the State in 1869, amounted to $1,075,000, which included $27,000 of bonds due in 1876, and $8,000 that had been purchased by the State treasurer. The entire liabilities amounted to $2,096,108, less deduction of the amount of the sinking-fund, $75,000, with the bonds above mentioned held by the treasurer. Under authority of an act passed Nov. 1, 1867, authorizing the exchange of coupon bonds for registered certificates, there has been exchanged $201,000. In 1865 a plan was adopted for the gradual reduction of the debt, under which the bonds of 1871 have been redeemed to the amount of $273,000, and the series of 1878 to the amount of $150,000. By the report of the State auditor (1869) a settlement would appear to have been effected with the National govt. for outstanding war claims; $108,056.31 having been received. Of the sum of $108,821.17 for claims presented and until then unpaid, it was not anticipated that more than $34,000 would be recovarable from the govt. In 1869, the national banks throughout the State numbered 40, with an aggregate capital of $6,810,000, and a total limited capitalization of $12,060,000.—*Railroads.* On Jan. 1, 1870, the lines of railroad already constructed, or in course of completion, gave a return of 653 m., of which 613 were open to public traffic; the total cost of construction and equipment amounting to $28,788,000.—*Relig., Educ.* Religious worship is represented in *V.* by churches belonging to nearly every denomination of belief; but the most numerous are the Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists. Education is amply cared for; the State possessing—besides the universities of Vermont (at Burlington), and Norwich, and Middlebury, college—3 medical schools, 1 agricultural college, 2 theological seminaries, and 2,197 public schools, the latter class numbering 4,796 teachers and 74,140 scholars, and established at a cost of $498,064. The State has made bountiful provision for institutions of a benevolent character, in the form of deaf and dumb asylums, hospitals, refuges for the insane and the indigent, &c. *Pop.* in 1870, 330,552.—*Hist. V.* was discovered, and a portion of its territory explored, in 1609, by Champlain, and a mixed party of French and Indians. The first settlement by whites was made in 1724 on the site of the present town of Brattleborough. Immigration began to pour in in 1760–68, during which period the soil had been claimed as part of the New Hampshire grant; whereupon, a counter-claim was put forth by the governor of New York, under virtue of the grants from Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York. On an appeal to the English crown, jurisdiction over the new territory was decided in favor of New York. This was the precursor of an armed strife which continued for 10 years between the New York authorities, and the *V.* settlers under the leadership of Ethan Allen and others. This state of things was partially interrupted by the outbreak of the revolutionary war. In 1777, *V.* declared her independence, and sought admission into the national confederation. Difficulties intervened, however, and it was not until 1791 that she was admitted into the Union; having previously bought off the claims of New York with the sum of $30,000. Although not at the time a member of the confederated colonies, *V.* had played a distinguished part in the war of independence, and her "Green Mountain Boys" participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the war. In the war of 1812, the Vermonters added fresh laurels to their military record. After her admission into the Union, *V.* prospered beyond most of the other States, and has continued so to prosper, notwithstanding the quota of blood and treasure expended by her during the late Civil War.

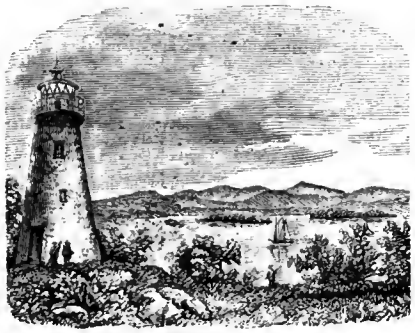

Fig. 2574.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN (Sept. 13, 1814).

The island in the centre is Crab Island; the other is Valcour Island, near which Benedict Arnold's famous naval battle was fought in 1776. The hills in the distance are the Adirondack Mts.

Vermont', in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Fulton co., 60 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* in 1870, 2,289.

Vermont, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Dane co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,244.

Vermont'ville, in *Michigan,* a post-vill. and twp. of Eaton co., abt. 10 m. N.W. of Charlotte; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Vermont'er, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of the State of Vermont; a Green Mountain Boy.

Vermontese, (*-eez',*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A Vermonter; plurally, the people of the State of Vermont;—used, generally, in a humorous sense.

Ver'ner, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Alleghany co., 10 m. E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

Vernac'ular, *a.* [Lat. *vernaculus*—*verna,* a slave born in his master's house.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; pertaining to the class or order in which one is born; native; indigenous; domestic; one's own by birth or nature.

—*n.* One's mother tongue, or vernacular language.

Vernac'ularism, (*-izm,*) *n.* A vernacular idiom, phrase, or mode of lingual expression.

Vernac'ularly, *adv.* In accord or agreement with the vernacular manner.

Ver'nal, *a.* [Fr. and Sp., from Lat. *vernalis—ver, veris,* the season of spring.] Belonging to, or appearing in, the spring; as, *vernal* flowers.—Hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life; as, *vernal* innocence.

Verna'tion, or PRÆFOLIATION, *n.* (*Bot.*) The arrangement of the leaves in the bud. The different modes in which the unexpanded or rudimentary leaves are disposed in the bud constitute important characters. Considering first the disposition of each leaf, we find that it may be *bent* or *folded* in various ways, or *rolled* in various ways. Of bent leaves there are three varieties,—the *reclinate* or *inflexed,* in which the upper part of the leaf is bent upon the lower; the *conduplicate,* in which the right half is folded on the left; and the *plaited* or *plicate,* folded up like a fan by a number of plaits. Of rolled leaves there are four varieties,—the *circinate,* rolled up on the axis towards the base like a crosier; the *convolute,* rolled up from one margin into a single coil; the *involute,* rolled up inwards from the two margins towards the midrib; and *revolute,* rolled up outwards from the two margins. Considering next the relation of the several leaves of the same bud, taken as a whole, to each other, we have three varieties of *V.,* in which the component leaves are plain or slightly convex; namely, *valvate,* in which the leaves are placed nearly in a circle, and are in contact by their margins, without overlapping; *imbricate,* in which the leaves are at different levels, and the outer successively overlap the inner to a greater or less extent by their margins; and *twisted* or *spiral,* in which, as in imbricate *V.,* the margin of one leaf overlaps that of another, while it in

its turn is overlapped by a third. Again we have four varieties of *V.* in which the component leaves are bent or rolled; namely, *induplicate*, when involute leaves are applied together in a circle without overlapping; *equitant*, when the leaves are conduplicate, and the outer successively embrace and sit astride of those next within them, as if on a saddle; *half-equitant* and *obvolute*, when a convolute leaf incloses another which is rolled up in the same way. See BUD.

Vernet, (*vair-nai,*) the name of a family of French historical painters, including the father, son, and grandson. The first, CLAUDE JOSEPH VERNET, was b. at Avignon, 1714, received his early professional education from his father, also a painter of some ability, and subsequently repaired to Italy, where he perfected his knowledge in the manipulation of his art. He, however, principally distinguished himself as a marine painter, and, being patronized by Louis XV., received large commissions, and rose to considerable eminence. D. 1789. His son and pupil, ANTOINE CHARLES HORACE, commonly known as *Carl Vernet*, b. at Bordeaux, 1758, succeeded his father, and early displayed ability of a very superior order, though his forte lay more in historic subjects than either marine or landscape painting, and, as a battle painter, his works, on account of their remarkable spirit and accuracy of drawing, advanced their author to a position of remarkable eminence. The works of this artist may be found in nearly every gallery in France. He died in 1836, leaving his mantle to his son,

Fig. 2575.—HORACE VERNET.

HORACE VERNET, b. in Paris, 1780, and the most celebrated delineator of war subjects that the present century has probably produced. The works of this esteemed artist are so universally known and appreciated, particularly through the medium of engraved copies, that the mere names of his productions will be sufficient to bring the pictures vividly to the minds of most readers. Of these the chief are:—*The Taking of the Redoubt; The Dog of the Regiment; The Dead Trumpeter; the Last Cartridge; Death of Poniatowski; Massacre of the Mamelukes;* innumerable battle-pieces, and many works in other branches of the art; some Scriptural subjects, and the *Taking of Rome in* 1849 *by Oudinot.* D. 1863.

Vernueil, (*vair-nu(r)-e,*) a town of France, dept. Eure, on the Arve, 18 m. from Dreux; *pop.* 4,376.

Ver'nicose, (*-kōs,*) *a.* [From Lat. *vernix*, varnish.] (*Bot.*) Appearing as if varnished, as certain leaves.—*Gray.*

Vernier, (*ver-neer,*) *n.* [Named from the inventor, Pierre *Vernier.*] A graduated movable index, used for measuring minutely the parts of the space between the equidistant divisions of a graduated scale.

Vernon, (*vair'nawng,*) a town of France, dept. Eure. *Manuf.* Cotton goods and velvets. *Pop.* 7,083.

Vernon, EDWARD, (*ver'nun,*) an English admiral, b. in London, 1684. He captured Portobello in 1739, but was unsuccessful in his expedition against Carthagena, in S. America, in 1747. D. 1757.

Ver'non, in *California*, a post-village and township of Sutter co., 18 m. N.W. of Sacramento; *pop.* abt. 250.

Vernon, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Tolland co., 12 m. E.N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 5,447.

Vernon, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,210.

Vernon, in *Indiana*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500. —A post-village and township, cap. of Jennings co., 66 m. S.S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* in 1870, 3,058.—A township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Vernon, in *Iowa*, a township of Dubuque co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,109.—A post-village and township of Van Buren co., 6 m. S.E. of Keosauqua; *pop.* in 1869, 1,253.—A township of Wright co.; *pop.* in 1869, 122.

Vernon, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson parish, abt. 75 m. S. of Shreveport.

Vernon, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Shiawassee co., 70 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Vernon, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Blue Earth co., 15 m. S.W. of Mankato; *pop* abt. 650.—A post-township of Dodge co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Ver'non, in *Missouri*, a W. co., bordering on the Indian Territory. *Rivers.* Osage and S. Grand, also, Deep Water and Miami creeks. *Cap.* Nevada. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,302.

Vernon, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Sussex co., 40 m. N.W. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 2,880

Vernon, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., 111 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Ver'non, in *Ohio*, a river which rises in Knox co., and flowing S.E., enters the Walhonding River in Coshocton co. It is sometimes called *Owl Creek.*—A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,513.—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* in 1870, 988.—A post-village and township of Trumbull co.; *pop.* in 1870, 930.

Ver'non, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Vernon, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., 65 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 850.

Vernon, in *Wisconsin*, a S.W. co., bordering on Minnesota and Iowa; *area*, 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Kickapoo, Bad Axe, and Racoon. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Viroqua. *Pop.* in 1870, 18,675.—A post-village and township of Waukesha co., 24 m. S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* in 1870, 1,180.

Vernon Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 108 m. N.W. of Albany.

Ver'non Springs, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Howard co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,450.

Vernon'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Iron-weeds, a genus of plants, order *Asteraceæ*, comprising perennial herbs or shrubs with leaves mostly alternate. *V. noveboracensis* is a tall, showy plant, with numerous large, dark-purple flowers; stem branching at top, reddish, 3–6 feet high, found in meadows throughout the U. States. *V. fasciculata* is a coarse, purplish-green weed, 3–10 feet high; cymes compact or loose; corollas showy, dark-purple, twice longer than the involucre; — very common in woods and prairies in the Western States.

Vero'na, a famous city of N.E. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, on the Adige, 22 m. from Mantua. It is inclosed by turreted walls, and surrounded by the fortresses Mantua, Legnano, and Peschiera, and hence considered as of the highest importance for the defence of Upper Italy. It has several gates, of which one, called Porta del Palio, is of elegant architecture. *V.* contains a cathedral and a number of churches, noted for their paintings and their architecture. The town-house, the old Palazzo Bevilacqua, the Palazzo Canossa, the museum, the academy, and the modern palace of the Gran Guardia, are worthy of notice; but of all the monuments of Verona, the most interesting is the Roman amphitheatre, situate in the spacious square called the Piazza di Bra. This is one of the most magnificent remains of Roman architecture that has descended to modern times. *Manuf.* Silk, woollens, cottons, leather, gloves, and shoes, and famous dye-works. The date of the foundation of Verona is not known; but Julius Cæsar established a colony here. On the decline of the empire, it experienced the fate of the other towns in the north of Italy. In 1814, on the overthrow of Napoleon I., it fell into the hands of Austria, and in 1822 a congress was held in it. *Pop.* 56,418.

Vero'na, in *Minnesota*, a township of Faribault co., abt. 33 m. S.W. of Mankati; *pop.* abt. 268.

Verona, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 38 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Verona, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., 13 m. S.W. of Rome; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Verona, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Dane co., 8 m. S.W. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 1,125.

Verona Dep'ot, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 30 m. E. of Syracuse.

Veronese, PAUL, (*vēr-o-nēz',*) a celebrated Italian painter, b. at Verona, 1532, and whose true name was PAUL CAGLIARI, was the son of a sculptor. His genius for the art in which he subsequently excelled was manifested at an early age. He took Titian and Tintoretto as his models, emulating the fine design and composition of the first, with the gorgeous coloring of the latter. Finding himself unappreciated at Verona, he took up his residence at Venice, which city he embellished with a series of masterpieces. His most admired works are *The Marriage of Cana*, and the *Apotheosis of Venice.* D. 1588.

Veron'ica, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Scrophulariaceæ*, consisting of herbs or under-shrubs, many of which, and chiefly the beautiful Germander Speedwell, *V. chamædrys*, native of Europe (Fig. 2576) are

Fig. 2576. — VERONICA.

cultivated to adorn our flower borders and green-houses. Their flowers are generally produced in close elongated spikes, and the blue color predominates. *V. virginica*, the Culver's Physic, one of the several American species, is distinguished by its white corolla.

Veron'ica, a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, who, according to the legend, was one of the women who met our Lord on his way to Calvary. As he was sinking, overpowered by fatigue, under the weight of the cross, *V.* offered him her veil, to wipe the sweat from his brow, when, wondrous to tell, the divine features were miraculously impressed upon the cloth, and remained as a permanent picture of the face of our Lord. This miraculous picture is reported to have been preserved in Rome at St. Peter's Church from about the year 700. Another, of similar appearance, is preserved at Milan. Many Catholic writers have supposed that the name *Veronica* is but founded on an erroneous application of what in reality was meant to designate not the personage, but the picture, which was described as *vera icon* (Gr. *eikon*), "the true image" (*i. e.* of Christ).

Ver'planck's, in *New York*, a post-village of Westchester co., abt. 40 m. N. of New York city.

Ver'ret, in *Louisiana*, a lake of Assumption parish, 10 m. long, connected by a short outlet with Grand River and lake Chetimaches.

Verroc'chio, ANDREA, an Italian artist, b. in Florence, 1432. He was at once a sculptor, a goldsmith, and a painter, but was most distinguished in the first-named capacity. He was the first to make moulds of the human form to aid him in designing. D. 1488.

Ver'rucose, Ver'rucous, *a.* [From Lat. *verruca*, a wart.] Characterized by the presence of warts; warty.

Versailles, (*vair'si,*) a city of France, cap. of the dept. of Seine-et-Oise, 11 m. from Paris. It has few manufactures, and little trade. It is the see of a bishop, and contains a public library of 50,000 vols., many palatial edifices, and spacious squares; but is chiefly noted for its magnificent palace, which was built by Louis XIV., and continued to be the residence of the court from 1672 till 1789. From that memorable year, however, when both king and queen were led by the mob in triumph to Paris—their first station to the scaffold, the palace of *V.*, a part of which was converted into a museum of painting and sculpture by Louis Philippe in 1837, remained untenanted till the no less memorable year 1871, when it was taken possession of by King Wilhelm I. of Prussia. At the extremity of the park are two palaces called the Great and the Little Trianon. *Pop.* 44,021.

Ver'sailles, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Brown co., abt. 48 m. E. of Quincy; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Versailles, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Ripley co., 70 m. S.E. of Indianapolis.

Versailles, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Woodford co., 13 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

Versailles, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Morgan co., 40 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 300.

Versailles, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Darke co., 17 m. E. of Union City.

Versailles, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Versailles, in *Tennessee*, a post-village of Rutherford co., abt. 34 m. S.E. of Nashville.

Ver'satile, *a.* [Lat. *versatilis*, from *verso*, to turn about often.] That may be turned or moved round, as a screw. —Liable to be turned in opinion; changeable; unsteady; fickle; variable; as, a person of *versatile* disposition.

—Turning with ease and readiness from one thing to another; of easy application to a new, or to various subjects; as, a man of *versatile* accomplishments.

(*Bot.*) Swinging or oscillating easily, as the anthers of certain grasses.

Versatil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *versatilité.*] State or quality of being versatile.

Verse, *n.* [Fr. *vers*; Lat. *versus*, a line of writing, a verse, from *verto, versum*, to turn.] A line, generally of poetry, consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to the rules of the species of poetry which the author intends to compose, as the *hexameter, pentameter, tetrameter, Alexandrine,* (q. v.) Two or more verses form a *stanzo*, or *strophe.*—Metrical language; versification; rhythmical arrangement of words; poetry; rhyme; poetical composition; as, "To splay-foot *verse* or hobbling prose." (*Prior.*)—A short division of any composition in words, particularly of the chapters in the Scriptures; as, the first *verse* in the book of Genesis.—A stanza; a stave; a strophe; a short division of poetical composition; as, a psalm of four *verses.* (Used commonly, but improperly.)—A poetical piece; as, "This *verse*, toy friend, be thine."—*Pope.*

(*Mus.*) A portion of an anthem to be executed by a single voice to each part.

Blank verse. (*Poet.*) See BLANK VERSE.—*Heroic verse.* (*Pros.*) See HEROIC.—See also PROSODY, RHYME, and RHYTHM.

Versed, (*vērst,*) *p. a.* [From Lat. *verto*, to turn.] Familiar with; skilled in; practised; acquainted with, as the result of thought, study, experience, &c.; as, a man *versed* in literary composition.

Versed sine. (*Trig.*) The difference between unity and the co-sine of an angle.

Verse'man, Verse'-monger, *n.* A dabbler in poetry; a writer of verses; a poetaster;—used generally as implicative of contempt.

Vesesetz, (*ver-sets',*) a fortified town of Hungary, 40 m. from Temesvar. *Manuf.* Silk. *Pop.* 20,000.

Ver'shire, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange co., 25 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Versicle, (*vēr'si-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *versiculus.*] A little verse.

Ver'sicolor, Ver'sicolored, *a.* [Lat. *verso*, to turn, twist, and Eng. *color.*] Changeable in color; having a diversity of colors.

Versifica'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *versificatio.*] Act, art, or practice of versifying, or of composing poetic verse; metrical composition.

Versifica'tor, *n.* A versifier; a composer of verses. (R.)

Ver'sifier, *n.* One who makes verses; one who versifies, or composes what he considers as poetry;—gener-

ally, a poetaster; — as implying a depreciatory application. — One who expresses in, or converts into verse, the ideas of another conveyed in prose.

Ver'sify, *v. n.* [Fr. *versifier.*] To make verses.

—*v. a.* To relate, describe, or illustrate in verse; as, "to *versify* the truth." (*Daniel.*)—To turn into verses; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

Version, (*ver'shon,*) *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Low Lat. *versio,* a turning.] The rendering of thoughts or ideas expressed in one language, into words of a similar signification in another language; act of translating or interpreting. — That which is translated or rendered from one language into another.

Ver'sionist, *n.* One who makes a version.

Verst, *n.* [Russ. *versta.*] In Russia, a measure of length containing 3,500 feet, or about two-thirds of an English mile.

Ver'sus, *prep.* [Lat., toward.] Against; — commonly used in legal phraseology; as, the State of Pennsylvania *versus* the city of Philadelphia.

Versute', *a.* [From Lat. *vertere, versum,* to turn.] Cunning; wily; deceitful; artful; insidious. (R.)

Vert, *n.* [Fr., green, from Lat. *viridis.*] (*Her.*) A tincture. See HERALDRY.

Ver'tebra, *n.; pl.* VERTEBRÆ. [Lat., from *verto,* to turn.] (*Anat.*) One of the bones composing the spinal column. See SPINE.

Ver'tebral, *a.* [Fr.] Pertaining or relating to the vertebræ, or joints of the spine or backbone; as, the *vertebral* arteries.

Vertebra'ta, *n.; pl.* VERTEBRATES. [Lat. *vertebratus,* having joints.] (*Zoöl.*) A primary division of the animal kingdom, including those which have a cerebro-spinal nervous axis, protected by a bony cylinder composed of a succession of vertebræ, which are expanded into a cranium, where they enclose the enlarged anterior or upper portion of the nervous axis, called the *brain.* It comprise five classes: *Mammalia, Birds, Reptiles, Batrachians,* and *Fishes.* Many writers group the Batrachians and Reptiles together, and give the latter name to the class, thus making the classes only four in number.

Ver'tebrate, Ver'tebrated, *a.* (*Anat.*) Possessing vertebræ.

(*Bot.*) Contracted at intervals, so as to resemble the spine in animals.—*Henslow.*

Ver'tex, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* VERTEXES; Lat. *pl.* VERTICES. [Lat., from *verto,* to turn.] That round which anything turns or revolves; top; highest point; summit; apex; crown; hence, specifically, the zenith, or pole of the heavens, round which the heavens are said to revolve; also, the top or crown of the head.

(*Math.*) The top or terminating point opposite the base.

V. of a curve, any point in which a diameter meets the curve. —*V. of an angle,* or *cone,* the point in which the sides of the angle or cone intersect.—*V. of a surface of revolution,* that point where the axis penetrates the surface.

Ver'tical, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vertex.*] Pertaining to, or placed in, the vertex; placed or being in the zenith, or perpendicularly over the head; as, a *vertical* sun.—Straight; plumb; upright; being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; as, a *vertical* line.

V. angle. (*Geom.*) The angle formed by two straight lines which intersect each other.

V. circle. (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere passing through the zenith and nadir;—the meridian and all azimuth circles are *vertical* circles.

V. fire. (*Mil.*) The fire of heavy artillery, as of guns throwing shells, under high angles of elevation.

Vertical leaves. (*Bot.*) Leaves maintaining such a degree of perpendicularity that neither of the sides can be properly designated as the upper or under.

Vertical line, the direction of a plumb-line at any point of the earth's surface; or, the line which points to the zenith, and is, therefore, perpendicular to the horizontal plane at the point.—*Vertical plane.* (*Conic Sections.*) A plane passing through the vertex and axis of a cone.—(*Perspect.*) The plane passing through the point of sight, and perpendicular to the ground plane.—(*Projections.*) Any plane intersecting a vertical line.

—*n.* (*Astron.*) A great circle of the sphere, passing through the zenith and nadir, and having its plane perpendicular to the horizon.

Vertical'ity, Ver'ticalness, *n.* State or quality of being vertical.

Ver'tically, *adv.* In a vertical manner.

Ver'ticel, Ver'ticil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A whorl.

Verticillas'ter, *n.* (*Bot.*) The pair of dense cymes forming an apparent verticle in most *Labiatæ.*—*Gray.*

Vertic'illate, Vertic'illated, *a.* (*Bot.*) Noting a ring formed round a common axis, as of leaves round a stem, or the sepals, petals, and stamens round an ovary.

Verticity, (*-tis'i-te,*) n. [From Lat. *vertex.*] Power of rotation or revolution.

Ver'ticle, (*-ti'kl,*) *n.* A hinge; an axis.

Vertiginate, (*-tij'-,*) *a.* Turned round; giddy.

Vertiginous, (*-tij'in-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *vertigineux.* from Lat. *vertigo, vertiginis.*] Rotary; revolving; whirling; turning round; as, the *vertiginous* motion of the earth. —Hence, dizzy; giddy; affected with vertigo; as, chokedamp makes miners *vertiginous.*

Vertig'inousness, n. State or quality of being vertiginous.

Ver'tigo, *n.* [Fr. *vertige,* from Lat. *vertigo — verto,* to turn.] Giddiness of the head; dizziness or swimming of the head. This affection is a common symptom of disordered circulation in the brain, and of nervous and general debility.

(*Zoöl.*) A genus of marsh or land snails;—so named from the abrupt twist of the volutions of the shell.

Vertilin'ear, *a.* Rectilinear; in a straight line.

Vertou, (*vair-too,*) a town of France, dept. of Loire-Inférieure, 4 m. from Nantes; *pop.* 6,418.

Vertum'nus. (*Myth.*) One of the Latin deities. From the connection of the name with the word *verto,* he was worshipped as being concerned with everything relating to change in the seasons, vegetation, &c.

Ve'rus, LUCIUS CEIANICUS COMMODUS, a Roman emperor who reigned conjointly with Marcus Aurelius from A. D. 161 to 167, in which latter year he died from apoplexy superinduced by his intemperate habits.

Ver'vain, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VERBENA.

Verve, *n.* [Fr.] Animation; enthusiasm; vim; spirit; energy; afflatus.

Ver'vels, Vur'vels, *n. pl.* (*Fal.*) Small rings attached to the ends of the jesses of a hawk.

Verviek, or WERTEQ, (*vair-vik,*) a frontier town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, on the Lyt, 9 m. from Ypres; *pop.* 6,846.

Verviers, (*voir've-ai,*) a town of Belgium, on the Wesdre or Vesdre, 15 m. from Liege. *Manuf.* Woollens, dyes, soap, vitriol, and aqua-fortis. *Pop.* 32,375.

Vervine, (*vair've,*) a town of France, dept. Aisne, 21 m. from Laon; *pop.* 4,000.

Ver'y, *a.* [Fr. *vrai,* from Lat. *verus,* true.] Real; true; actual; veritable.

—*adv.* In a high, great, or eminent degree, but not generally the highest; exceedingly; to no small extent; as, a *very* good fellow, a *very* sad accident; —*very,* when preceding participles, is followed by *much,* or by some approximately equivalent adverb; as, he is *very far* gone in liquor; I was *very much* surprised to hear it.

Vesa'lius, ANDREAS, the greatest anatomist of his age, and the father of modern anatomy, B. at Brussels, in 1513 or 1514. In 1544 he was appointed chief physician to the Emperor Charles V., and on his abdication in 1555 he was nominated to the same office by his son, Philip II. His opposition to the Galenic doctrines, his habit of dissecting human bodies, then considered impious, and the great reputation he enjoyed at the Spanish court, raised him many enemies; and a rumor that he had opened the body of a young Spanish nobleman whose heart showed symptoms of vitality, having got abroad, he was publicly accused of murder. The charge was taken up by the clergy and the medical faculty, to whom he was obnoxious, and also by the relations of the deceased; and though he enjoyed the protection of the king, he was obliged to flee from the persecution by which he was assailed, and to travel into Palestine by way of expiation of his alleged guilt. On his return he was shipwrecked on the island of Zante, where he perished miserably of cold and hunger, 1564. He was the author of numerous works, but that by which he is best known is entitled *De Humana Corporis Fabrica.*

Ves'ical, *a.* [From Lat. *vesica,* the bladder.] (*Anat.*) Pertaining or having reference to the bladder.

Ves'icant, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as EPISPASTIC, *q. v.*

Ves'icate, *v. a.* [From Lat. *vesica.*] To blister, as the skin; to separate the cuticle by inflaming the skin.

Vesica'tion, *n.* [Fr.] The process of raising little cuticular blisters on the skin.

Ves'icatory, *n.* [Fr. *vesicatoire.*] A blistering application or plaster.

—*a.* Having the property, when applied to the skin, of raising a blister.

Vesicle, (*ves'i-kl,*) *n.* [Lat. *vesicula.*] (*Med.*) A small blister or bladder-like tumor formed by an elevation of the cuticle, and filled with a liquid fluid.

(*Bot.*) A gland or bladder-like cavity filled with air.

Vesic'ular, *a.* [Fr. *vesiculaire.*] Pertaining or relating to, or consisting of, vesicles. — Hollow; full of crevices or interstices. — Bladdery; vesiculate.

Vesic'ulate, Vesic'ulose, Vesic'ulous, *a.* [From Lat. *vesiculosus.*] Full of bladders; having little bladders or surface-glands.

Vesoul, (*ve-zool',*) a town of France, dept. Haute-Saone, 236 m. E.S E. of Paris. *Manuf.* Unimportant. *Pop.* 7,677.

Vespa'rize, or Ves'pidæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *vespa,* a wasp.] The Wasps, a family of aculeated hymenopterous insects characterized by their geniculate antennæ, composed in the males of thirteen joints, and sometimes in this sex hooked at the extremity. Mandibles strong and dentated; clypeus large; ligula plumose or bilobed. The sting of the females and neuters are long, powerful, and highly venomous. The larvæ of the wasp tribe are vermiform and without feet. The genus *Polistes* (Fig. 2577) contains wasps which build an open nest of comparatively few cells arranged in one tier, and attached by a short pedicel. The genera *Odynerus* and *Eumenes* comprise the solitary wasps or sand-wasps, which build nests of sand in which the mother deposits, at the same time with the egg, the bodies of insects, killed for the purpose, upon which the larva feeds.

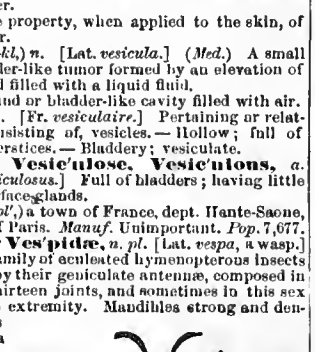

Fig. 2577. — WASP, (*Polistes pallipes.*)

Vespasian, TITUS FLAVIUS VESPASIANUS, (*ves-pā'she-an,*) a Roman emperor, B. of a poor family in the country of the Sabines, A. D. 9. He served in the Roman armies, gradually rising to distinction, and in 66 was charged by Nero with the conduct of the Jewish war. He was still engaged in it when Nero died, and while the civil war was going on between Otho and Vitellius, Vespasian was proclaimed emperor, A. D. 69. He returned to Italy, leaving the conduct of the Jewish war to his son Titus, and applied himself to the re-establishment of order, and the improvement of the administration. He contented himself with the outward life of a private citizen, and contributed the force of his own example towards the introduction of a simpler mode of life, and purer morals. The Jewish war ended in 70, and the next year *V.* and Titus had a joint triumph. *V.* died, A. D. 79, leaving two sons, Titus and Domitianus, who both became emperors.

Ves'per, *n.* [Lat., the evening, or evening star; from Gr. *hesperos.*] Hesper; the evening star; — a name given to the planet Venus when it appears after sunset.— Hence, the evening.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to the evening, or to the religious service of vespers; as, a *vesper* hymn, the *vesper* bell.

Ves'pers, n. *pl.* (*Eccl.*) An evening service of very ancient use, being plainly referred to in the apostolical constitutions, and is noticeable as that one among the canonical hours which in the Roman Catholic Church continues to be regularly sung as one of the ordinary public services of the parish churches, no less than in cathedrals where the entire of the hours are chanted. It resembles lauds, and consists of five psalms and antiphons, a lesson, a hymn with vereicle and response, a canticle (the Magnificat), and a collect or prayer. The psalms sung at vespers are *Ps.* cix., cxlvii., which are distributed over the several days of the week. The service of vespers has given occasion to some of the most brilliant efforts of modern musical composers.

Vespers, (Sicilian.) See SICILIAN VESPERS.

Vespertil'io, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of mammalia, order *Cheiroptera,* comprising the common bats. See BAT.

Ves'pertine, *a.* [Lat. *vespertinus.*] Belonging to, or being or happening in, the evening.

Vesp'iary, *n.* A habitation or nest of wasps.

Ves'sel, *n.* [Fr. *vaisseau,* from late Lat. *vascillum* — Lat. *vas, vasis,* a vessel.] A concave or hollow utensil made to hold either liquids or solids, as a cup, a bowl, a dish, a vase, a kettle, a barrel, a hogshead, &c.

—In a figurative sense, something receiving or containing; hence, one into whom, or that into which, anything is supposed to be poured; — chiefly employed in scriptural phraseology; as, the few chosen *vessels.*

(*Anat.*) Any tube or canal, in which the blood and other humors are contained, secreted, or circulated, as the arteries, veins, lymphatics, spermatics, &c.

(*Bot.*) A canal or tube of very small bore, in plants, in which the sap is contained and conveyed; also, a bag or utricle, filled with pulp, and serving as a reservoir for sap; also, a spiral canal, usually of a large bore.

(*Naut.*) Any structure made to float upon the water,

Fig. 2578. — ANCIENT LIGHT-VESSEL.
(Copied from a painting at Pompeii.)

for the purposes of commerce, war, &c., whether impelled by wind, steam, or oars; as, "The Phœnicians first invented open *vessels.*" — *Heylyn.*

Vessels (Armored), ARMOR-PLATED SHIPS, or IRONCLADS. (*Nav.*) The names variously given to vessels of war constructed of wood, and externally coated with massive plates of wrought iron rivetted through the entire framework. From experiments made by the British Admiralty, in the year 1840 and following years, and almost simultaneously both in this country and in France, with the view to the substitution of the resisting properties of iron for those of wood in the outer sides of ships, it resulted that, for guns of the largest calibre then in use, although 4½-inch plates, well backed with solid timber, were likely, for a time, to resist piercing by shot projected from considerable distances, yet nothing less than 6 inches of iron plating could be relied on to render a ship practically invulnerable. The next step in the construction of armored vessels was the building of *La Gloire* in France (1860), and of the *Warrior* in England (1861). These examples were followed shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War in this country by the class called *monitors,* which proved of such decided value during the protracted contest. (See MONITOR.) In England, vessels of this kind bear the name of *ironclads, turret-ships,* (see TURRET-SHIP,) or *cupola-ships,* and in France, that of *navires cuirassés.* The most powerful iron-clad afloat is said to be *H. B. M. S. Sultan,* launched in 1870. Experience has thus far proved that the endurance of iron armor is found to consist of *two* qualities, and only two — *weight* and *toughness.* Without weight in the armor it is impossible to stop the moving weight in the shot, and without toughness it is

impossible to arrest its speed. The weight of the armor struck diminishes the speed of the motion communicated to it; and the toughness of the armor serves to spread out the motion around the point struck, and to extend this motion forward along with the ball, so as to retain hold of it with most force through the longest time. This is the sole virtue of armor. Light armor is useless, because in proportion to its lightness it receives more motion, while rigid or hard armor cannot spread the impact of the shot, and keep hold of it long enough to arrest it. Hence, all sorts of shapes of thin armor, as well as all attempts to use armor of steel or unplastic iron, have failed. That part of the armor which is struck by a round shot has to be at least as heavy as the shot itself to keep it out, and at least as tough as to spread the blow over an area two or three times its own diameter, and be able at the same time to yield and bear, without fracture, an indent nearly the thickness of the plate itself. These qualities obtained, the armor is shot-proof. Experience also teaches that armor should be *two-thirds*, at least, the diameter of the shot fired at it, while it should be of the toughest and most plastic material that can be produced. Yet, when cylindrical bolts can be fired with the same velocity as round shot, still heavier armor and new conditions will be required to resist it, and there will still remain this question: whether the punched holes of the rifled shot will do greater harm than the battering or punching power of the heavy round shot like the 15 and 20-inch. The problem of endurance may, however, be considered as solved when ships can be coated with armor which hardened spherical shot of the same calibre, fired with an initial velocity of 1,500 ft. per second, cannot pierce. Power of endurance, therefore, is bound up in three essentials: weight and quality of armor, and weight and speed of shot, with which also go weight and size of gun. For the purposes of naval construction it may be given, as a general rule, that the thickness of the armor should be, at least, two-thirds of the diameter of the spherical shot, and the gun about 100 times the weight of the shot. Tha 8-inch shot will have to be met with 5½-inch armor, the 9-inch shot with 6-inch armor, the 12-inch with 8-inch, the 15-inch with 10-inch, and the 20-inch with 15-inch armor.

Ves'sicnon, Ves'signon, *n.* [Fr. *vessigon*, from Lat. *vesica*, a bladder, a blister.] (*Vet.*) A wind-gall.

Vest, *n.* [Fr. *veste;* from Lat. *vestis*, a garment.] Something put on as clothing; an outer garment; a dress; a robe; a vestment; as, a military *vest* of purple. (*Milton.*) — Hence, any external covering. — Specifically, a short garment covering the upper part of the body, but without sleeves, worn under the coat, and otherwise called a *waistcoat;* as, a black satin *vest.*

—*v. a.* To clothe; to dress; to invest with a long garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely; as, a *vested* priest. — Hence, to put or place in possession of; to furnish or invest with; — preceding *with;* as, to be *vested with* authority. — To invest; to lay out to interest or profit; as, to *vest* one's fortuna in public securities.

—*v. n.* [Norm. *vest*, vested.] To come or descend to; to be fixed or settled; to take effect, as a title or right; as, an estate *vests* in the heir at law.

Ves'ta, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *Hestia*, primarily the hearth of a house.] (*Myth.*) A divinity equally venerated by the Greeks and Romans. By some she was reputed to be the daughter of Saturn and Rhea; by others, the child of Ops. She was a maiden divinity, and, having vowed eternal chastity by the head of Zeus, was consequently accepted as the patroness of all virgins, and was regarded as the goddess of fire, particularly the fire of the domestic hearth, and as the presiding divinity of union and connubial happiness. A fire burning on a hearth was regarded as her symbol, and each state had its public hearth or altar, on which a perpetual fire was kept burning. Numa built her a temple at Rome, in which her altar was fed with perpetual fire attended to by virgins dedicated to her service, called Vestals.

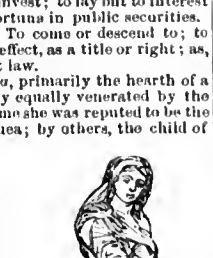

Fig. 2579. — VESTA.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Dr. Olbers in 1807.

Ves'tal, *n.* [Lat. *vestalis.*] One of the virgin priestesses who, among the Romans, were consecrated to the service of Vesta. Their employment was to take care that the sacred fire of Vesta was not extinguished. It was required that they should be born of a good family, and be without blemish or deformity in every part of their body. The period during which the priestess was bound to the service of Vesta was thirty years, the first ten being occupied with learning her duties, the next in performing them, and the last in teaching them to others. When she entered upon her office, the vestal took upon herself a solemn vow of chastity for the thirty years of her service; the dreadful punishment of a violation of which was, that she should be buried alive in a subterranean vault near the Colline Gate, to which she was carried on a bier, as if dead, and where she found a light, with a scanty supply of bread, water, milk, and oil. For the thousand years during which the order existed, only eighteen of the vestals were punished for the violation of their vow. The order was abolished by Theodosius the Great, and the fire of Vesta extinguished.

—*a.* Relating to the goddess Vesta. — Hence, virgin.

Ves'tal, in *New York*, a post-township of Broome co., 145 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Vest'ed, *p. a.* Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension; as, *vested* rights.

V. remainder. (*Law.*) An estate by which a present interest passes to the party, though to be enjoyed *in futuro*, and by which the estate is invariably fixed to remain to a determinate purpose after the particular estate has been spent. — *Bouvier.*

Vestia'rian, *a.* Relating to a wardrobe, or to dress in general.

Ves'tiary, *n.* [Lat. *vestiarius.*] A wardrobe. (R.)

Vestib'ular, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a vestibule.

Vestibule, (*ves'ti-būl,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *vestibulum*, probably because an altar to *Vesta* was placed therein.] (*Arch.*) The porch or entrance into a house, or a long open space before the door, but covered; also, a little antechamber before the entrance of an ordinary apartment.

(*Anat.*) See EAR.

Vestige, (*ves'tij,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *vestigium.*] A track or footstep; a footprint; trace; sign; but mostly used for the mark or remains of something that has passed away; as, the *vestiges* of ancient Thebes.

Vest'ing, Vest'-piece, *n.* Cloth or material for making vests; a vest-pattern.

Vest'ment, *n.* [Fr. *vêtement;* Lat. *vestimentum.*] A garment; some part of clothing or dress; especially, some part of outer clothing, but it is not restricted to any particular garment; a robe; an article of dress; as, sacerdotal *vestments.*

Ves'tris, GAETANO APOLLINO BALTHAZAR, a celebrated Italian dancer, b. at Florence, 1729. He became the greatest performer of his day, and was surnamed "the god of dancing;" but his vanity was even greater than his reputation. He was in the habit of saying, "There are only three great men in Europe; myself, Voltaire, and the King of Prussia" (Frederick II.). D. 1808. His natural son, Marie Augustin Vestris, also became celebrated as a dancer.

Ves'try, *n.* [Fr. *vestiaire*, from Lat. *vestiarium*, a wardrobe.] The robing room attached to a church, where the ecclesiastical vestments are kept.—In the U. States Episcopal Church, a committee chosen annually by the parish, who, in conjunction with the church-wardens, manage its temporal concerns. — *Webster.*

Vesture, (*vēst'yur,*) *n.* [O. Fr., robes, vestments; from Lat. *vestis.*] A robe; a dress; vestment; habit; covering; garments in general; envelope.

(*Law.*) Grain covering land; as, the *vesture* of an acre.

Vestured, (*vest'yurd,*) *p. a.* Covered with vesture; apparelled; enveloped.

Vest'ure-shroud, *n.* A shroud for a dead body.

Vesu'vian, *a.* [Fr. *Vesurien*, from Lat. *Vesuvianus.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Mount Vesuvius, Italy.

—*n.* [Fr. *vésurienne.*] A fusee; a match for lighting cigars.

Vesu'vian, *n.* (*Min.*) A name given by Werner to the Idocrase of Haily, after the locality, Vesuvius, where it was first noticed in ejected blocks, associated with mica, hornblende, &c. It is of a hair-brown or olive-green color.

Vesu'vius, one of the most celebrated volcanic mountains in Europe, 6 m. E. of Naples. *V.* is 30 m. in circuit at its base, and 3,949 ft. in height (Fig. 152). Towns and villages cover the lower portion of the mountain, and villas and luxuriant groves are scattered over the higher terraces, while above the evidences of fertility succeeds a region of absolute waste and sterility. The apex of the mountain has the appearance of a truncated cone deeply covered with ashes; the extreme top presents the character of a narrow ledge of burnt earth nearly two miles in circuit, enclosing the open crater, which has a depth of 350 feet; the bottom being a flat plain, nearly half a mile in diameter. South of the crater is the Monte di Somma, one side of which is a rugged precipice, the others being shelving declivities. The first recorded eruption was in 79, when it overwhelmed and buried Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiæ, and proved fatal to Pliny, the naturalist. The ashes on that occasion are said to have been carried not only to Rome, but as far as Africa. Since that period many eruptions are recorded; the most remarkable of which are those of 1036, 1779, 1822, 1839, and 1855. The vine yielding the celebrated wine called Lagrima, or *Lachryma Christi* is cultivated only on the slopes of Mount Vesuvius.

Veszprim, (*vesz'prim,*) a town of Hungary, on the Sed, 60 m. from Buda; *pop.* 13,000.

Veteh, (*vech.*) *n.* [Fr. *vesce;* It. *veccia.*] (*Bot.*) See VICIA.

Veteh'ling, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of LATHYRUS, *q. v.*

Vet'eran, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *veteranus — vetus, veteris*, that has existed for a long time.] Having been long exercised in anything; long practised or experienced; as, *veteran* troops, a *veteran* dramatist.

—*n.* An old soldier; one who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war; one who has grown old in service, and has had much experience; as, "We were regarded as *veterans* in the bean monde." *Add.*

Vet'eran, in *New York*, a township of Chemung co., 10 m. E.N.E. of Elmira; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Veterina'rian, *n.* [Fr. *vétérinaire*, from Lat. *veterinus — vehere*, to bear, carry.] One skilled in the veterinary art, or the treatment of diseases of cattle or other domestic animals.

Vet'erinary, *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of veterinary animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, &c.; as, a *veterinary* surgeon.

V. art. The medical management of the domestic animals, still commonly called *Farriery*, appears to have been studied by the ancient Egyptians, as well as by the Greeks and Romans, and Hippocrates contributed a treatise on equine disorders. But in modern times, *V.* medicine, as a scientific art, takes date only from 1761, when the first *V.* college was established at Lyons under royal patronage. Five years after, the flourishing school of Alfort, near Paris, was founded. In 1791, the London college was organized, and since that time the art has made considerable progress.

Ve'to, *n.* [Lat., I forbid.] (*Pol.*) A term including the refusal of the executive officer whose assent is necessary to perfect a law which has been passed by the legislative body, and the message which is usually sent, stating such refusal and the reasons therefor. By the constitution of the United States government, the President has the power to prevent the enactment of any law, by refusing to sign the same after its passage, unless it be subsequently enacted by a vote of two-thirds of each house. When a bill is engrossed, and has received the sanction of both houses, it is transmitted to the President for his approbation. If he approves of it, he signs it. If he does not, he sends it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, and that house enters the objections on its journal, and proceeds to reconsider the bill. Similar powers are possessed by the governors of many of the States. — *Bouvier.*

—*v. a.* To disallow; to prohibit; to forbid; to withhold assent, as to a bill for a law, or the passage of a decree, and thus prevent its enactment; as, the President *vetoed* the bill.

Ve'toist, *n.* An advocate of the exercise of the veto.

Vevay, (*vev-aī',*) a well-built town of Switzerland, canton of Vaud, on the Lake of Geneva, 11 m. from Lausanne. *Manuf.* Jewelry, woollens, &c. *Pop.* 5,372.

Vevay', in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Switzerland co., on the Ohio, 75 m. S.W. of Cincinnati; *pop* abt. 1,600.

Vevay, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Ingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Vex, *v. a.* [Fr. *vexer;* Lat. *vexo, vexāre.*] To irritate; to plague; to torment; to make angry by little provocations; to harass; to worry; to trouble; to afflict; as, this is enough to *vex* a saint. — To disturb, agitate, fret, or disquiet; as, "mad as the *vexed* sea." — *Shaks.*

Vexed question, a question characterized by prolixity or great pertinacity of discussion, or an intricate question giving rise to much debate.

—*v. n.* To be uneasy; to fret; to be teased or irritated. (R.)

Vexation, (*veks-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vexatio.*] Act of vexing or irritating, or of troubling, disquieting, and harassing; state of being irritated or disturbed in mind; disquiet; worry; agitation; great uneasiness; trouble. — Cause of trouble, disquiet, or uneasiness. — A vexing, harassing, or troubling by law, as by a suit maliciously prosecuted.

Vexatious, (*veks-ā'shus,*) *a.* Causing vexation, disquiet, or uneasiness of mind; annoying; afflictive; teasing; provoking; as, a *vexatious* blunder. — Full of vexation, trouble, or disquiet; as, to lead a *vexatious* life.—Distressing; harassing; tormenting; as, *vexatious* strife.

Vexatious suit. (*Law.*) A suit causelessly or maliciously prosecuted.

Vexa'tiously, *adv.* In a vexatious manner.

Vexa'tiousness, *n.* Quality of being vexatious.

Vex'er, *n.* One who, or that which, vexes.

Vex'illar, Vex'illary, *a.* [Fr. *vexillaire.*] (*Bot.*) Designating that form of æstivation in which one piece is much larger than the others, and is folded over them, as in papilionaceous flowers.

Vexil'lum, *n.; pl.* VEXILLA. [Lat., a flag, a standard.] (*Bot.*) The standard or fifth petal placed at the back of a papilionaceous corolla.

Vex'ingly, *adv.* So as to vex, tease, annoy, or irritate.

Via, *a.* [Lat.] A road, way, or passage.

Via lactea. [Lat.] (*Astron.*) The MILKY WAY, *q. v.*

—*adv.* [Lat. ablative of *via*, road.] By the way of, as between two places; as, to go to Canada *via* N. York. (Col.)

Viabil'ity, *n.* Quality of being viable, or living after birth.—Capacity of sustaining life, or of being distributed over wide geographical space; as, the *viability* of a genus.

Viaduct, (*vī'a-dŭkt,*) *n.* [Lat. *via*, way, and *duco*, ductus, to lead.] An arched bridge for carrying a road or railway across a valley at such a height as to maintain the general level of the line; — thus distinguished from an *aqueduct*, or a similar work to support a water-way.

Fig. 2580. — THE ROLLERSWAND VIADUCT.
(On the railroad from Vienna to Trieste.)

Viable, (*vī'a-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vivo*, to live.] Capable of living;—applied to a fœtus whose organs are properly formed, and so developed as to permit its continued existence.

Vi'al, *n.* [Fr. *fiole.*] A phial.

Viamão, in Brazil, a lake of the prov. of Rio Grande do Sul, N. of the Lake of Patos, with which it communicates.—A village on the E. of the above lake, 12 m. E.S.E. of Porto-Alegre; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Via'na, a fortified town of Portugal, prov. of Minho, on the Lima, 37 m. from Oporto; *pop.* 8,683.

Vi'and, *n.* [Fr. *viande*, from Lat. *vivendus — vivo, victum.*] (Used chiefly in the plural.) An article of food; victuals; meat dressed and cooked; food; as, "*Viands* of various kinds allure the taste."—*Pope.*

Viareggio, (*ve-a-red'jo,*) a seaport of Italy, in the former duchy of Lucca, 23 m. from Leghorn. It exports statuary marble. *Pop.* 6,344.

Viaz'sma, a town of European Russia, prov. of Smolensk, at the junction of the rivers Viassma and Bebri, 96 m. from Smolensk; *pop.* 12,000.

Viat'ic, *a.* [Lat. *viaticus.*] Pertaining or relating to a journey, or to travelling.

Viat'icum, *n.* [Lat.] Among the ancient Romans, an allowance made to soldiers, and to all persons travelling on business of state.

(*Theol.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the Eucharist administered to dying persons. The priest is ordered to bring the sacred elements from the church to the dying person at any hour, whether by day or by night, when he may be called on for this last service of religion.

Viat'ka, in European Russia, an E. govt., bounded N.E. by the govt. of Perm, and S. by that of Kazan; Lat. between 53° 30′ and 60° N., Lon. between 46° and 54° E. —A river which rises 16 m. from Glazo, travels the centre of the above govt., and, after a course of 500 m., joins the Kama in the govt. of Kazan.—A town, the cap. of the above govt., on the Viatka. *Pop.* 8,000.

Vi'borg, an old city of Denmark, in N. Jutland, on a small lake, 25 m. W. of Randert. *V.*, at which all the great high-roads of the interior converge, is important as a military post. *Pop.* 4,972.

Vi'brate, *v. n.* [Lat. *vibro, vibratum*, to be in tremulous motion; whence, Fr. *vibrer.*] To be in tremulous motion; to quiver; to tremble; to move to and fro, or from side to side; to oscillate; to swing.—To pass from one state to another; as, one's mind sometimes *vibrates* between hope and fear.—To have backward and forward motion of the constituent particles, without alternate compression and dilation of parts, as any elastic body.—To sound; to produce a vibratory effect; as, music *vibrates* on the ear.

—*v. a.* To swing; to brandish; to move or wave to and fro; as, to *vibrate* a lath.—To set in vibration, or affect with vibratory motion; as, *vibrated* breath.—To mark, note, or measure by swinging or moving to and fro; as, a pendulum *vibrating* seconds.

Vi'bratile, *a.* Tending to promote, or employed in, vibratory motion.—Possessing a continued vibratory motion.

Vibra'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vibro.*] Act of vibrating.

(*Mech.*) The reciprocating motion of a body, as of a pendulum, a musical string, or elastic plate. The term *oscillation* is, however, more frequently used to denote a slow reciprocating motion, as that of the pendulum, which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body; while *vibration* is generally confined to a motion with quick reciprocations, as that of a sonorous body, and which proceeds from the reciprocal action of the molecules of the body on each other when their state of equilibrium has been disturbed.

(*Mus.*) That regular reciprocal motion of a body, which, suspended or stretched between two fixed points, swings or shakes to and fro. The vibrations of chords are the source of the different tones emitted.

Vibra'tiuncle, *n.* A small or minor vibration.

Vi'brative, Vi'bratory, *a.* Vibrating; consisting in vibration or oscillation: as, a *vibratory* motion.—Causing, or tending to, vibration.

Vibur'num, *n.* (*Bot.*) An extensive genus of plants, order *Caprifoliaceæ*, natives of N. America, Europe, and Asia, but not found in tropical regions. *V. lantanoides*, the Hobble-bush, or Wayfaring-tree (Fig. 2581), is a shrub, very ornamental when in flower. It is rather common in the rocky woods of New England and New York, which it adorns in early spring with its large cymes of brilliant white flowers. Height about 5 feet. Branches long and crooked, often trailing and rooting.

Fig. 2581.—WAYFARING-TREE, (*V. lantanoides.*)

Leaves very large, covered with a rusty pubescence when young, at length becoming green, the dust and down remaining only upon the stalk and veins.—*V. opulus*, the High Cranberry, is a handsome shrub, 8 to 12 feet high, found in woods in the Northern States. Its red fruit resembles the common cranberry in flavor, and is often substituted for it.—*V. acerifolium*, the Maple-leaved *V.*, or Dockmackie, is a shrub 4 to 6 feet high, with yellowish-green bark, growing in woods in the U. States and in Canada.—*V. lentago*, the Sweet *V.*, is a common tree-like shrub, 10 to 15 feet high, found in rocky woods from Canada to Georgia. Its white flowers are succeeded by well-flavored, sweetish berries, of a glaucous black, sometimes called Sheep-berries.—*V. nudum*, the Withe-rod, is a small tree found in swamps in the U. States. It has large cymes on peduncles an inch or two in length; flowers white, numerous; berries black-blue, covered with a glaucous bloom, sweetish when ripe.—*V. tinus*, the Laurestine, also called Snowball-tree and Pelotte de Neige, is an exceedingly beautiful evergreen shrub, from Europe. It is 4 to 6 feet high; leaves acute, veiny, dark shining green above, paler beneath; flowers white, tinged with red, and very showy.

Vic'ar, *n.* [Lat. *vicarius.*] Literally, one who is appointed as deputy to another, to perform his functions in his absence and under his authority. Hence, in the old German empire the imperial *V.* were princes who had the right of representing the Emperor in case of absence or interregnum; and the Pope is sometimes styled Christ's *V.* on earth. Commonly, however, this title is given to the substitute, whether temporary or permanent, employed to act in the place of certain ecclesiastical officials, whether individuals or corporations; as of the Pope, a bishop, a chapter, a parish priest, &c. *V.* take different names from these various considerations. *V.* of the Pope are called "vicars apostolic," and they are generally invested with episcopal authority in a place where there is no canonical bishop. *V.* of a bishop are either "vicars general," who have the full authority of the bishop all over his diocese, or "vicars forane" (Lat. *foraneus*, from *foris*, abroad), whose authority is confined to a particular district, and generally otherwise limited. The name is also applied, especially in the Roman Catholic Church, to the assistant-priest of a curate.

Vic'arage, (*-aj.*) *n.* A vicar's benefice.—A vicar's residence or dwelling-house.

Vica'rial, *a.* [From *vicar.*] Pertaining, or relating to a vicar.—Vicarious; acting by delegation.

Vica'riate, *a.* Exercising vicarious or delegated power.

—*n.* Vicarship; delegated office or power.

Vica'rious, (*-ŭs.*) *a.* [Lat. *vicarius*, from *vicis.*] Deputed; delegated; pertaining, or having relation to a vicar or substitute: as, *vicarious* authority.—Acting or suffering for another; as, a *vicarious* agent.—Filling, or substituted in, the place of another; as, *vicarious* punishment.

Vica'riously, *adv.* In a vicarious manner.

Vice, (*vis,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vitium*, a fault, blemish, imperfection, failing.] That which is deserving of being found fault with; a blemish; a stain; an imperfection; a defect; a fault; as, the *vices* of a sensational literary style.—Any voluntary action or course of conduct which deviates from the rules of moral rectitude, or from the plain laws of propriety; any moral unfitness of conduct, either from defect of duty, or from the transgression of known principles of rectitude; depravity or corruption of manners, habits, or customs; wickedness; as, a man notorious for his *vices.*—A fault or bad trick in a horse; as, sound wind and limb, and free from *vice.*

(*Dram.*) The fool or punchinello of the old English morality plays.

—[Fr. *vis*, a screw, from Lat. *vitis*, a vine, the tendril of a vine being remarkable for winding.] A blacksmith's or carpenter's tool for holding a piece of metal, while operating upon it, by placing it between two jaws or nippers, and screwing them towards each other.—A machine for drawing lead into flat rods for case windows.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* VICED, (*vīst.*) To hold as if in a vice.

Vice. [Lat., for, instead of, from *vicis*, turn, change.] A prefix employed in composition, principally in words indicative of persons, and designating one who acts as proxy for another, or who is second in rank, authority, or importance; as, a *vice*-president, a *vice*-admiral, a *vice*-consul, &c.

Vice, *prep.* In stead or lieu of; in the place of; as, A is gazetted major, *vice* B, who retires on half-pay.

Vicegerency, (*-jē'ren-se,*) *n.* Office of a vicegerent; agency under another; deputed power; lieutenancy.

Vicegerent, (*-jē'rent,*) *n.* [Fr. *vicegérant*; Lat. *vicem-gerens—vicis*, and *gerens*, from *gero*, to bear, to carry, to act.] One who acts in the place of a superior; a lieutenant; a vicar; an officer who is deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another.

—*a.* Possessing or exercising delegated power; acting by substitution, or in the stead of another; as, Christ, the *vicegerent* Son of the Father.

Vicenary, (*vīs'-,*) *a.* [Lat. *vicenarius.*] Pertaining or relating to, or consisting of, twenty.

Vicennial, (*-sĕn'-,*) *a.* [Lat. *viceni*, twenty, and *anni*, years.] Lasting, or comprising, twenty years.

Vicenza, (*vi-chen'za,*) a city of N.E. Italy, cap. of a prov. of same name, 40 m. from Venice. It stands at the confluence of two rivers, one of which divides the town into two parts, connected by bridges and inclosed by walls. The principal buildings are the town-house, the Olympic theatre, (begun by Palladio, and built in imitation of the ancient Roman theatres,) the cathedral, and a number of churches containing valuable paintings. *Manuf.* Silk, woollens, leather, &c. *Pop.* 34,538.

Vice-presidency, (*-prĕz'-,*) *n.* The office of a vice-president.

Vice-president, (*-prĕz'-,*) *n.* An office-bearer next in rank below a president; as, the *Vice-President* of the United States.

Vice-re'gal, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

Vice'roy, *n.* [Lat. *vice*, and O. Fr. *roy*, a king.] A vice-king; the governor of a kingdom or country who rules in the name of the sovereign with regal authority, as the monarch's substitute.

Viceroy'alty, Vice'royship, *n.* Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

Vice Versa. [Lat.] Conversely.

Vich, or **Vique,** (*veek.*) a city of Spain, 36 m. from Barcelona. *Manuf.* Linens, printed cottons, &c. *Pop.* 11,772.

Vicha'da, a river of the U. S. of Colombia, flows into the Orinoco, after an E. course of 200 m.

Vichy, (*ve-shē',*) a small town of France, dept. of Allier, on the Allier, in a fine valley surrounded by picturesque mountains, 35 m. S.S.E. of Moulins. It is the most fashionable bathing resort in France. The springs, which rise at the foot of the volcanic mountains of Auvergne, are of the alkaline class, and the most efficacious of the kind that are known. They vary in temperature from 68° to 112° Fah., and are used both for drinking and bathing. They are resorted to in cases of indigestion, chronic catarrh, gout, &c.

Vicia, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Vetches, a genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ*, sub-order *Papilionaceæ*, having a tuft of hair on the style beneath the stigma, 9 stamens united, and one free. The species are mostly climbing plants, annuals, with pinnate leaves ending in tendrils, and with no terminal leaflet. The Common Vetch, *V. sativa*, sometimes called *Tare*, introduced from Europe and found in cultivated grounds, and also cultivated in many countries as green food for cattle, has rather large, purple, blue, or red flowers in pairs, axillary and almost sessile. In cultivation, it varies considerably both in size and other particulars, as in the breadth of the leaflets, the number of them in a leaf, &c. Oats are generally sown along with it, to afford it a little support, and thus prevent its rotting in wet weather. *V. Faba* (or *Faba vulgaris*), the Coffee Bean, or Windsor Bean, is a native of Egypt; flowers white, with a large black spot on each of the alæ; seeds very large, with the large hilum at one end (see BEAN). There are several American species.

Vicinage, (*vis'in-aj.*) *n.* [Fr. *voisinage*, from Lat. *vicinia*, neighborhood.] Neighborhood; vicinity; the place or places adjoining or near.

Vic'inal, Vic'ine, *a.* Neighboring; near.

Vicin'ity, *n.* [Lat. *vicinitas.*] Quality of being near or neighboring; not remote; proximity; propinquity; as, the *vicinity* of two places of public interest.—Neighborhood; near place; neighboring country; that which is near, or not remote; as, the *vicinity* of Germantown.

Vicious, (*vish'us,*) *a.* [Fr. *vicieux*; Lat. *vitiosus*, from *vitium.*] Full of faults or defects; imperfect; as, a *vicious* argument.—Corrupt in principles or conduct; addicted to vice; depraved; wicked; habitually transgressing the moral law; contrary to rectitude; as, a *vicious* example, a *vicious* class of men.—Foul; impure; insalubrious; as, a *vicious* climate.—Wanting in purity or genuineness; as, *vicious* idioms.—Unruly; refractory; not well trained or broken; as, a *vicious* horse.

Viciously, (*vish'us-ly,*) *a.* In a vicious manner.

Vi'ciousness, *n.* Quality or state of being vicious.

Vicissitude, (*vi-sis'si-tud.*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *vicissitudo*, from *vicis*, change.] Revolution, mutation, or change; as, *vicissitudes* of fortune.—Alternation; regular change or succession of one thing to another; as, the *vicissitude* of the seasons.

Vicissitu'dinary, *a.* Subject to successive vicissitudes.

Vicissitu'dinous, (*-ŭs,*) *a.* Full of changes.—Characterized by, or dependent on, a regular series or succession of changes. (R.)

Vicks'burg, in *Mississippi*, a city and port of entry, cap. of Warren co., on the Mississippi, 50 m. W. of Jackson. It is irregularly built on a range of hills, and is of considerable commercial importance from being one of the principal cotton marts on the Mississippi. During the Civil War, *V.*, a stronghold of the Confederates, after sustaining a heavy and memorable siege, was captured by Gen. Grant, on July 4th, 1863. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Vico, (*vē'ko,*) GIOVANNI BATTISTA, an Italian philosopher, and one of the most original thinkers of his age, was B. at Naples in 1668, and became professor of rhetoric in the university of Naples. His principal work is entitled *Principj di una Scienza Nuova*, and first appeared in 1725. It is a philosophy of history, founded on the recognition of certain laws determining the course of events, and the progress of the human race. *V.* anticipated in some important points the speculation of some of the most eminent thinkers of a later time. His work passed through three editions in his lifetime, and then seems to have been long lost sight of. In 1827 Michelet published a French translation of it, and a German translation had appeared a few years earlier. A collected edition of *V.*'s works appeared at Naples in 1818, and was reprinted in 1835. D. 1744.

Vico'sa, or COMETA, a town of Brazil, 140 m. W. of Ceara; *pop.* of dist. 5,000.

Vic'tim, *n.* [Fr. *victime*; Lat. *victima*, probably from *vincio, vinctum*, to bind.] A beast for sacrifice, adorned with the fillet; or, a living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite.—Hence, a person or thing immolated, destroyed, or sacrificed in the pursuit of an end or object; as, she fell a *victim* to a seducer's arts.—A person or living thing destroyed by, or suffering grievous injury from another.—Hence, a gull; a dupe; one who is humbugged or cajoled; as, to be the *victim* of a swindler. (Colloq.)

Vic'timize, *v. a.* To make a victim of; especially, to

make the victim of a swindling trick or transaction; to gull; to defraud; as, credulity is easily *victimized*.

Vic'tor, n. [Lat., from *vincere, victum*, to conquer.] One who conquers in war; a vanquisher; one who defeats an enemy in battle; also, one who vanquishes another in private combat or contest; one who wins or gains the advantage.

—*a.* Victorious; triumphant.

Victor I., Pope, elected about 190, was born in Africa, and was martyred under Severus, in 202.

Victor II., succeeded Leo IX., 1055. He reformed many abuses in the Church, which were condemned at the council of Florence. The council of Lyon against simony, that of Rouen enforcing celibacy among the priesthood, and that of Narbonne excommunicating those who usurped the possessions of the Church, were also convoked by him. D. 1057.

Victor III. was the successor of Gregory VII., 1086. Guibert, the anti-pope, was supported by the army of Henry IV., and Victor renounced the pontifical dignity, but was induced to resume it in 1087. By the assistance of the Roman nobility and the Duke of Apulia, he expelled the anti-pope from Rome. Henry IV. having declared that he would invade Rome if Victor were not deposed, the senators forced the Pope to evacuate the Vatican. He retired to Monte Casino, and died there, 1088.

Victor IV., an anti-pope, whose usurpation was supported by Frederick I. and some of the cardinals. This gave rise to a schism. D. 1164.

Vic'tor, Claude Perrin, Duke de Belluno, a marshal of France, b. at La Marche (Vosges), 1764. In 1781, he enlisted as a private soldier in an artillery regiment, and so greatly distinguished himself at the outbreak of the revolutionary war, that he rose rapidly to the rank of general. At the battle of Friedland his valor was so conspicuous that Napoleon created him, upon the spot, marshal of France. In 1807 he held the governorship of Berlin, and afterwards served in Spain and Portugal. He was recalled in 1812 to take a command in the grand army about to invade Russia; and at the passage of the Beresina, he held in check the pursuing Russians, and saved a large number of his fellow-soldiers, who would otherwise have fallen into the power of the enemy. During the campaign of 1813 he evinced his accustomed bravery and skill, and at the battle of Craon he was carried off the field severely wounded. After the abdication of Napoleon I., he gave in his adherence to the Bourbons; followed Louis XVIII. to Ghent; became minister of war in 1821; and, in 1823, acted as second in command in the Spanish campaign. D. 1841.

Vic'tor, in *Illinois*, a post-township of De Kalb co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Victor, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Victor, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Ontario co., 20 m. S.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Victor Amadeus I., (*a-mad-de'us,*) Duke of Savoy, was b. 1587, son of Charles Emmanuel I., and crowned 1630. He married the sister of Louis XIII. of France, and in his latter years commanded the forces of that sovereign in his Italian wars. D. 1637.

Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia, b. 1665, succeeded his father in the duchy, 1675. He married Maria d'Orleans, niece of Louis XIV., but entered, nevertheless, on a tortuous policy, which involved him in a war with that monarch. Having acquired Sicily, he exchanged that kingdom, in 1717, for Sardinia, by treaty with the Emperor. He died two years after his abdication in favor of his son, 1732.

Victor Amadeus III., son and successor of Charles Emmanuel III., b. 1726, ascended the throne in 1773. He founded the Academy of Sciences at Turin, and exhibited the utmost anxiety for the welfare of his subjects. His hostility to the revolution in France provoked a contest with that country, in which his throne fell by the arms of Bonaparte.

Vic'tor-Emman'uel I., King of Sardinia, son of Victor-Amadeus III., b. 1759, succeeded his brother, Charles Emmanuel IV., 1802, abdicated during a revolt, 1821, and d. 1824.

Victor-Emmanuel II., King of Italy, son of Charles-Albert, King of Sardinia, b. 1820. While heir-apparent, he fought in the campaign against the Austrians, which, terminating in the disastrous battle of Novara, caused his father to abdicate. He became king in 1849, under the most unfavorable circumstances, for he had to avert the consequences of a most disastrous war, to allay faction, and to preserve the constitution; to annul which, it is said, Austria endeavored to bribe him with the offer of Parma. On securing the services of eminent statesmen, and chiefly of the illustrious Cavour, he obtained a treaty of peace with Austria upon comparatively easy terms, and undertook the complete reorganization of the finances, the army, and the system of public education. After forming a close alliance with France, Victor Emmanuel, in 1859, again engaged in a war with Austria, which power, after being totally defeated in a short campaign, abandoned Lombardy to the Italians. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed king of Italy. In 1866, as the ally of Prussia, his army was defeated at Custozza, and his fleet at Lissa; but the success of the Prussians at Sadowa restored Venetia to Italy, the unification of which kingdom Victor Emmanuel completed in 1870, by making Rome his capital. The personal character of the first King of Italy bears a close resemblance to that of Henry IV. King of France, and, like that monarch, he possesses a bonhommie which renders him popular among all classes of his subjects. Like Henry Quatre, too, the King of Italy has on several fields of battle displayed an almost reckless bravery; while his penchant for the fair sex is as notorious as was that of his illustrious prototype. His children, four in number, are: Clotilde, b. 1843, who was married to Prince Napoleon in 1859; Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, b. 1844; Amadeus, Duke d'Aosta, elected King of Spain in 1871; and Maria Pia, b. 1847, who married in 1862 Louis I., King of Portugal.

Fig. 2582. — Victor-Emmanuel.

Victo'ria. (*Myth.*) The Roman goddess of victory, sister of Strength and Valor, and one of the attendants upon Jupiter. She was also greatly honored by the Greeks, particularly at Athens. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand.

Victo'ria, (Alexandrina), Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, the daughter and only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., by his wife Maria Louisa Victoria, of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. After the death of the Duke, in 1820, the Duchess of Kent, whose first husband had been the Prince of Leiningen, and who was the sister of Leopold, King of the Belgians, devoted herself to superintending the education of V., who ascended the throne of the United Kingdom on June 20, 1837, her uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, becoming King of Hanover, in virtue of the law which excluded females from that throne. In 1840, the Queen became the wife of Prince Albert, second son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, (see Albert.) The chief public events of her reign are noticed in other parts of this work. (See Great Britain, Melbourne, Peel, Russell, Derby, Aberdeen, Gladstone, Palmerston, India, &c.) Since the death of her husband, the Prince Consort, in 1861, the Queen has led a very secluded life—much of her time being passed at her estate of Balmoral in the Scottish Highlands. By this long continued seclusion, the Queen's popularity among her subjects has been somewhat impaired. Queen V. has 9 children, the eldest of whom are: Victoria, Princess Royal, b. 1841, who married, in 1858, Frederick William, Crown Prince of Prussia, and now heir-apparent to the Germanic empire; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the British throne; and Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, a captain in the British navy. A daughter, Princess Louise, is affianced to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll.

Fig. 2583. — Queen Victoria.

Victo'ria, in China, a town of the British colony of Hong-Kong, with numerous store-houses and European residences; *pop.* 9,850.

Victoria, in Central Asia, a lake in the table-land of Pamir, 15,000 ft. above the sea.

Victoria, (formerly Port Philip,) in Australia, a British colonial territory, comprising all that portion of Australia, S. of the Murray River, between Lat. 34° and 39° S., Lon. 141° and 150° E., having N. New South Wales, E. the Pacific, S. Bass's Strait, and W. the colony of S. Australia; *area*, 97,000 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating, with the Australian Alps shutting out the fertile and wooded region called Gipps' Land, from Victoria proper. In the W. are the Grampians and the Australian Pyrenees. *Rivers*, Murray, Loddon, and the Goulburn, besides many salt lagoons or lakes. *Climate*, Healthy. The temperature of Port Philip ranges from 32° to 90° in the year, and may average 60° Fahr. *Prod.* Grain; but sheep- and cattle-rearing are the principal occupations. *Min.* Gold, coal, copper, lead, and manganese. *Exp.* Wool, sheep, cattle, skins, hides, tallow, pork, beef, timber, and mimosa bark. Although one of the youngest, and in point of area the smallest of the colonies of the Australian group, V. is already the most important in extent and commerce. *Cap.* Melbourne. *Pop.* 667,456.

Victo'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Nymphaeaceæ*. *V. regia*, the only species known, is a native of equatorial America. The flowers when fully expanded, are more than a foot in diameter, and the leaves, which are curiously turned up at their edges, vary from 4 to 8 feet in diameter. The plant is commonly known in this country as the *V. water-lily*, and in South America as the *Water-maize*, from its edible seeds, which are commonly roasted with maize or Indian corn.

Fig. 2584. — Victoria regia.

(*Astron.*) An asteroid discovered by Hind in 1850;—also called *Clio*.

—A kind of 4-wheeled carriage, resembling the cabriolet.

Victoria, in *Arkansas*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,263.

Victoria, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Knox co., abt. 20 m. E.N.E. of Galesburg; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Victoria, in *Texas*, a S. co.; 775 sq. m. *Rivers*, Guadalupe, also Coleto and Garcitas creeks. *Surface*, low and flat; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 120 m. S.S.E. of Austin; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Victoria, in Brazil, a sea-port town, cap. of the prov. of Espirito-Santo, on the Bay of Espirito-Santo, 270 m. N.E. of Rio Janeiro; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Victo'ria, in Mexico, a town, cap. of the state of Tamaulipas, 300 m. N.E. of Mexico; *pop.* abt. 6,500.

Victoria, a city, cap. of Vancouver's Island, on the N. of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Lat. 48° 27' N., Lon. 123° 25' W.; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Victo'ria Cross, n. A decoration instituted by Queen Victoria, in 1856, for the English naval and military services. It consists of a Maltese cross of bronze, with the royal crest in the centre, and underneath an escroll bearing the inscription "For valor;" it is worn with a blue ribbon for the navy, a red ribbon for the army.

Victoria Land, in British N. America, an insular tract N. of Lat. 68° N., and between Lon. 103° and 110° W., having S. Dease Strait, and E. Victoria Strait which separates it from Boothia Felix. — Also the name given to the supposed Antarctic continent, discovered in 1841 by Sir James Ross.

Victoria River, in N. Australia, falls into the Indian Ocean by the estuary called Queen's Channel, in Lat. 14° 46' S., Lon. 129° 21' E.

Victo'ria Strait, that portion of the Arctic Ocean between Prince of Wales' Land and Victoria Land on the W., and Boothia Felix and N. Somerset on the E.

Victorine, (*vik-to-reen'*) *n.* A lady's small fur tippet.

Victo'rious, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux.*] Having gained a victory; having conquered in battle or contest; having overcome an enemy or antagonist; triumphant; conquering; vanquishing; as, a *victorious* army, a *victorious* cause. — That produces victory or conquest. — Emblematic of, or indicating, victory or conquest; as, "brows bound with *victorious* wreaths." — *Shaks.*

Victo'riously, *adv.* With conquest; in a victorious manner.

Victory, *n.* [Fr. *victoire*, from Lat. *victoria.*] Triumph; conquest; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in a contest; a gaining of the superiority in war or combat;—also, the advantage or superiority gained over spiritual enemies, over passions or appetites, or over temptations, or in any struggle or competition.

Victory, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cayuga co., 22 m. N.W. of Auburn; *pop* abt. 2,800. — A post-township of Saratoga co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Victory, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Essex co., 45 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 250.

Victrice, (*vik'tris,*) *n.* [Lat. *victrix.*] A female victor.

Victual, (*vit'l,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* victualled, (*vit'ld.*) [From the n. pl. *victuals.*] To furnish or supply with victuals or provisions; as, to *victual* a ship, an army, or a city.

Victualler, (*vit'l-er,*) *n.* One who supplies victuals.

Victuals, (*vit'lz,*) *n. pl.* [Fr. *victuaille*; Lat. *victualia*, provisions.] That which supports human life; food for human beings, prepared for eating; provisions; meat; sustenance; viands; as, broken *victuals*.

Vicu'na, Vicug'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Llama.

Vida'lia, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Concordia parish, on the Mississippi, opposite Natchez.

Vidâme, (*ve-dahm',*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vice-dominus.*] (*Fr. Feudal law.*) Originally, an officer who represented the bishop, as the viscount did the court. In course of time, these dignitaries erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal nobles. — *Brande.*

Vi'de. [Lat. imper. of *videre*, to see.] See; — employed as a reference, or to direct the attention to something.

Vide'licet, *adv.* [Lat., for *vide licet* — *vide*, imper. of *videre*, to see, and *licet*, it is permitted.] That is; namely; to wit; — commonly abbreviated *viz.*

Vidette, Vedette, (*-dĕt',*) *n.* [Fr. *vedette*; It. *vedetta*, from Lat. *video*, to see.] (*Mil.*) A mounted patrol or sentinel stationed on the outpost of an army to observe or watch an enemy, and give notice of danger, or of their movements, &c.

Vid'imus, *n.* [Lat., we have seen.] An examination or inspection, as of accounts or documents.

Vido'nia, *n.* A brisk, white wine, grown in the island of Teneriffe.

Vie, *v. a.* [A. S. *wigan.*] To contend or strive for superiority; to use effort in a race, contest, competition, rivalry, or strife.

Vielle, (*vĕ'el,*) *n.* The French term for a hurdy-gurdy.

Vien'na. [Ger. *Wien*, (*veen.*] The capital of the Austrian empire, and one of the finest cities in Europe. It is situated on the S.E. bank of the Danube, where the river Wien joins it, and is surrounded by a large and fertile plain. It consists of a central, or old city, and a new, or external city, composed of 34 suburbs, and lies in Lat. 48° 12′ N., and Lon. 10° 20′ E. The circuit of the whole city is 20 m. The streets are generally well paved, lighted, and clean, and the houses built mostly of brick, from five to six stories in height. The old city is the most fashionable quarter, and, though irregularly built, has many fine squares and palaces, besides the imperial residence. The most remarkable of the public buildings are the cathedral of St. Stephen, a Gothic edifice, with a tower 453 ft. in height; the churches of the Augustines and of the Capuchins; the royal palace, with one of the richest collections of valuable curiosities in Europe; the imperial library, containing 300,000 volumes and many thousand MSS.; the archbishop's palace, the Belvidere and Schönbrunn (an imperial palace), the arsenal, bank, custom-house, university, and mint, with many other fine and imposing buildings, including schools, theatres, hospitals, palaces, and museums. The university — with one of the best schools of medicine in Germany — has 80 professors and above 2,000 students attached to it. Few cities are so richly ornamented with works of art, or have such splendid promenades as *V.* Of the ten most important of these places of public resort, the Prater is considered the gayest and most magnificent. *V.*, being the centre of the empire, is also the centre of all its trade and commerce, and, by means of the Danube line of steamers, has direct communication with Constantinople, Trebizond, and Smyrna, as well as with the Levant. The manufactures are silks, velvets, shawls, woollen cloths, ribbons, lace, straw hats, carpets, gold and silver lace, mathematical instruments, carriages, leather, paper, jewelry, &c. The environs of *V.* are very fertile and picturesque. To the N. are the islands of the Danube; to the W. the lofty summits of the Kahlenberg; to the S., mountains covered with vineyards and extensive forests; and to the E., vast plains, bounded at the farthest horizon by hills. The islands are adorned by many villas, and few cities are surrounded by so many fine gardens, which contain some of the rarest plants. *V.* was, under the name of *Vindobona*, long the headquarters of a Romao legion, and afterwards fell successively into the hands of the Goths and Huns. In 791 Charlemagne attached it to his dominions. It was often threatened in the wars with the Hungariaos and Turks, who, in 1529, destroyed the suburbs. In 1797 it was threatened by Napoleon I., and occupied by him in 1805 and 1809. On both occasions, proper discipline was observed by the invaders, and little injury was done. In 1814 and 1815, the Congress of *V.* assembled there for the settlement of the affairs of Europe, and on June 9, 1815, the arrangements were collected in one grand act of 121 articles, which was signed by the ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Rossia, and Swedeo. *Pop.* 607,451.

Vien'na, in *Alabama*, a village and twp. of Pickens co., 135 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* in 1870, 1,435.

Vienna, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Dooly co., 90 m. S.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 150.

Vienna, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* in 1870, 900. — A post-villnge and township, cap. of Johnson co., 190 m. S.E. of Spriogfield; *pop.* in 1870, 2,046.

Vienna, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Scott co., 8 m. W. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 2,900.

Vienna, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Marshall co., abt. 32 m. S.W. of Cedar Falls; *pop.* in 1860, 650.

Vienna, in *Kansas*, a post-towoship of Pottawattomie co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Vienna, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co., 22 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Vienna, in *Mich.*, a twp. of Genesee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Vienna, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Maries co., abt. 32 m. S.S.E. of Jefferson City.

Vienna, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Warren co., 48 m. N.W. of Trenton.

Vienna, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Oneida co., on Oneida Lake, 120 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,500. — A village of Ontario co., 7 m. N.N.W. of Geneva; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Vienna, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clarke co., 34 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 239. — A post-vill. and twp. of Trumbull co., 10 m. E. of Warren; *pop.* in 1870, 1,132.

Vienna, in Upper Canada, a post-village of Middlesex co., 134 m. S.W. of Toronto; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Vien'na, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dane co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,176. — A post-village of Walworth co., 55 m. S.E. of Madison.

Vienne, (*ve-en',*) in France, a river which rises in the dept. of Corrèze, and joins the Loire, in the dept. of Indre-et-Loire, after a N.N.W. course of 220 m. — A W. dept. formed of the anc. prov. of Upper Poitou, and bounded N. by the dept. of Indre-et-Loire, and S. by Charente; *area*, 2,690 sq. m. *Surface*, flat; *soil*, sandy and partly fertile. *Rivers.* The Vienne, Clain, Charente, Gartempe, Creuse, and the Dive. *Prod.* Corn, potatoes, hemp, flax, and wine; horses, mules, and sheep of a superior quality are reared. *Min.* Iron and lithographic stones. *Manuf.* Arms and cutlery. *Cap.* Poitiers. *Pop.* 324,527. — A town of the dept. of Isère, on the Rhone, 47 m. W.N.W. of Grenoble. *Manuf.* Woollens, silk, and paper. A council was held here in 1311, which abolished the order of the Templars. *Pop.* 22,828.

Vienne, (Haute,) in France, a W. dept., formed from a part of the anc. prov. of Limousin, and bounded by the depts. of Creuse, Corrèze, Dordogne, Charente, Vienne, and Indre; *area*, 2,130 sq. m. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Rivers.* Vienne and Gartempe. *Prod.* Horses, cattle, and sheep are extensively reared. *Min.* Tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, and porcelain clay. *Manuf.* Porcelain, cutlery, and paper. *Cap.* Limoges. *Pop.* 326,037.

Viennese, (*-nēz',*) *a.* (*Geog.*) Pertaioing, or having reference, to Vienna, or to its inhabitants.

—*n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Geog.*) A native or inhabitant of Vienna; — plurally, the people of Vienna.

Viersen, (*feer'sen,*) a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Niers, 18 m. W. of Düsseldorf; *pop.* 4,399.

Vierzon, (*veer'zawng,*) in France, a town of the dept. of Cher, 17 m. N.W of Bourges. *Manuf.* Woollens, silks, porcelain, earthenware, and cannon. *Pop.* 7,480.

Viesti, (*ve-es'te.*) a seaport of S. Italy, at the extremity of the promontory of Monte Gorgano, 22 m. from Manfredonia. *Pop.* 5,643.

Vieux'temps, Henri, a Belgian violinist, b. at Verviers, 1820. He appeared with success in Paris and Vienna, in 1830, and from that time became a public favorite. He has several times visited this country. His playing is chiefly distinguished for elegance and correctness of execution. His compositions combine the qualities of classical and modern music.

View, (*vu,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *vue*, from *voir* = Lat. *videre*, to see.] To see, look at, or behold; to survey; to examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining; to inspect; to explore; as, to *view* a landscape. — To see or perceive by the mental eye; to survey intellectually; to consider; to examine with the mental vision; as, to *view* the course of events.

—*n.* Act or power of seeing or beholding; survey; sight; inspection; examination or exploration by the eye. — Hence, intellectual or mental survey or examination. — Reach or scope of the eye; intellectual or mental sight or power of vision; range of prospect; as, objects near our *view*. — The whole extent seen; scene; display exhibited to the sight or mind; as, to give a right or wrong *view* of a thing. — Hence, a pictorial sketch or design, as of a landscape; representation of a scene. — Manner of seeing or understanding; mode of apprehension; judgment; opinion; conception; as, you take an incorrect *view* of the case. — Aim; design; purpose; intention; as, he does this with a *view* to business. — Appearance; aspect; show; as, "The splendor of her *view*." — *Waller.*

Field of view, the whole area seen through an optical instrument. — *Point of view*, the direction from which one looks at a person or thing. — *View-halloo*, the shout uttered by a hunter on sighting the animal of chase.

Viewer, (*vu'er,*) *n.* One who views or sees.

(*Law.*) A person appointed by a court to see and examine certain matters and make a report of the facts, together with his opinion. In practice, viewers are usually appointed to lay out roads, inspect mines, and the like. — *Bouvier.*

View'less, *a.* That cannot be viewed or seen; invisible; not being perceivable by the eye.

Vigan, (Le,) (*ve'ga,*) in France, a town of the dept. of Gard, 28 m. N.N.W. of Montpellier. *Manuf.* Silk, cotton, paper, and glass. *Pop.* 5,940.

Viges'imo-quarto. (*kwor'to,*) *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make twenty-four leaves, as a book.

—*n.* A vigesimo-quarto book. — The size of a book so composed; — generally noted thus, 24*mo.*, or 24°.

Vigevano, (*ve-jai-va'no,*) in Italy, a town of the prov. of Novara, on the Mora, 15 m. S.E. of Novara. *Manuf.* Silks, linen, and cotton fabrics, hats, soap, and macaroni. *Pop.* 19,440.

Viggiano, (*vid-ja'no,*) in Italy, a town of the prov. of Potenza, 9 m. S.E. of Marsico-Nuovo. *Manuf.* Woollens, soap, and wax-candles. *Pop.* 6,580.

Vigia, (*ve-shee'a,*) a town of Brazil, 50 m. N. of Para; *pop.* of dist. abt. 10,000.

Vigil, (*vĭj'-,*) *n.* [Fr. *vigile*, from Lat. *vigilia*, a watching.] State of being awake; watch; sleeplessness. — Devotion performed in the customary hours of rest or sleep; religious watching; as, "*Vigils* pale-eyed virgins keep." — *Pope.*

(*Eccl.*) The evening before a feast-day; — hence, a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; a fast observed on the day preceding a festival.

Vigilance, (*vĭj'i-lans,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vigilantia.*] A state of being awake; watchfulness; forbearance of sleep; circumspection; guard; watch; attention of the mind in guarding against danger, or providing for safety.

V. committee, a self-constituted body of persons, who, in wild and lawless districts of the U. States, take upon themselves the capture and punishment of those who are suspected or proved guilty of crimes or serious offences against the common weal.

Vig'ilant, *a.* Wakeful; watchful; with the attention on the alert; circumspect; studious to discover and avoid danger, or to provide for safety; as, a *vigilant* sentinel or look-out.

Vig'ilantly, *adv.* With vigilance; wakefully.

Vigilius, (*vi-jil'i-us,*) Pope, a Roman, who, in 537, obtained that dignity from Theodora, wife of Justinian, on a promise to revoke the acts of the council of Constantinople against the Eutychian bishops. He afterwards published a condemnation of that sect, for which he was persecuted and banished. D. at Syracuse, 555.

Vigintivirate, (*vij-in-tiv'-,*) *n.* [From Lat. *viginti*, twenty, and *vir*, man.] A body of governing functionaries consisting of twenty men.

Vignette, (*vi-nĕt',*) *n.* [Fr., dimin of *vigne* = Lat. *vinia*, a plantation of vines.] (*Arch.*) An ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, used in Gothic architecture (Fig. 2585). A capital letter in ancient manuscripts; — so called in consequence of their being frequently ornamented with flourishes, in the manner of vine-branches or tendrils. Subsequently, the term was used to signify any large ornament at the top of a page. — *Fairholt.*

Fig. 2585.—VIGNETTE.

(*Print.*) A small ornamental engraving without complete background or boundary-line, used in printing for the illustration or decoration of a page of any work.

Vignola, (*veen-yo'la,*) in Italy, a town of the prov. of Potenza, 5 m. S.W. of Potenza; *pop.* 4,620.

Vignola, the common appellation of Giacomo Barozzi, a celebrated Italian architect, b. at Vignola, 1507, successor of Michael Angelo in the works of St. Peter's, and author of a treatise on the *Five Orders.* D. 1573.

Vigny, (*vain-ye',*) Alfred Victor, Count de, a French poet and novelist, b. at Loche (Indre-et-Loire), of a noble family, in 1799. His most celebrated prose work is the historical novel of *Cinq-Mars*, which appeared in 1826, passed through many editions, and has been translated into the principal languages of Europe. He was also author of several plays, among which are the *Marshal d'Ancre*, and *Chatterton.* *V.* was a member of the French Academy. D. 1863.

Vigo, (*ve'go,*) in Spain, a seaport-town of the prov. of Pontevedra, 76 m. S.S.E. of Corunna; *pop.* 4,350

Vi'go, in *Indiana*, a W. co., bordering on Illinois; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is drained by the Wabash River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Coal, limestone, and freestone. *Cap.* Terre Haute. *Pop.* in 1870, 34,554.

Vigo, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Vigo'ne, in Italy, a town of the prov. of Turin, 9 m. E.S.E. of Pinerola; *pop.* 6,930.

Vig'or, *n.* [Lat., from *vigeo*, to be lively or vigorous.] Active strength or physical force in animals; as, man's bodily *vigor.* — Strength or force in animal or vegetable motion; as, grain grows with *vigor.* — Intellectual force or energy; strength of mind; as, *vigor* of intellect. — Liveliness; activity; energy; efficacy.

Vigoro'so. [It.] (*Mus.*) With strength and firmness.

Vig'orous, *a.* [Fr. *vigoureux.*] Full of vigor, physical strength, or active force; strong; lusty; brawny; powerful; as, a *vigorous* body, *vigorous* health. — Indicating mental or physical strength; as, a *vigorous* blow, a *vigorous* style of composition.

Vig'orously, *adv.* In a vigorous manner.

Vig'orousness, *n.* Quality of being vigorous.

Vi'king, (*Hist.*) One of the sea-rovers, or pirate chiefs, of the old Norsemen, who ravaged the coasts of Europe in the Dark Ages.

Vile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vilis.*] Of small value; cheap; despicable; worthless; mean; base; lightly esteemed; as, a *vile* thing, a *vile* condition of life. — Sinful; depraved by iniquity; morally base or impure; bad; wicked; sordid; abject; as, a *vile* act, *vile* hypocrisy, a *vile* character.

Vile'ly, *adv.* In a vile manner; shamefully; basely.

Vile'ness, *n.* State or quality of being vile; despicableness; baseness; meanness; as, the *vileness* of a bad dinner. — Moral baseness, depravity, or iniquity; extreme wickedness or turpitude; degradation by sin; as, the *vileness* of treachery.

Vilifica'tion, *n.* Act of vilifying, traducing, or defaming.

Vil'ifier, *n.* One who vilifies; a defamer; a traducer.

Vil'ify, *v. a.* [Lat. *vilis*, vile, and *facio*, to make.] To make vile; to degrade; to debase. — To traduce; to defame; to attempt to degrade or bring into contempt by slanderous means; as, to *vilify* one's betters.

Vill, *n.* [Fr. *ville*, a town, city, from Lat. *villa*, a country-house.] A village; a small collection of houses; — a word possessing various meanings in English law, being used as indicating a tithing; a manor; a parish; a township; a village; a part of a parish.

Vil'la, *n.*; *pl.* Villas, *n.* [Lat, a country-house, probably from Sansk. *valaya*, a fence, inclosure.] A country-house or seat, usually one for the residence of a well-to-do or opulent person.

Villa Bella da Prince'za, in Brazil, a town of the island of São Sebastao, 85 m. E. of Sao Paulo; *pop.* 4,000.

Villa del Fuerte, (*veel'ya-del-fwer-ta,*) a town of Mexico, 75 m. N. of Cimalon; *pop.* 6,000.

Villa (or **San'ta Mari'a) del Prin'cipe.** See Puerto Principe.

Villa do Rio Par'do, in Brazil, a town of the prov.

of Rio Grande do Sul, 80 m. W. of Porto-Alegre; *pop.* of dist. 6,000.

Vil'la-Flor, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Rio Grande do Norte, 30 m. S.E. of Natal; *pop.* 3,000.

Villa Fran'ca, a town of the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores; *pop.* 4,350.

Villa Franca, in Italy, a town of the prov. of Turin, on the Po, 30 m. from the city of Turin; *pop.* 9,460.

—Also, a town of the prov. of Verona, 9 m. from Verona; *pop.* 6,550. Here, in 1859, were signed the preliminaries of the treaty which closed the war between France and Sardinia, on the one side, and Austria on the other, and which were ratified by the treaty of Zurich.

Villa Franca, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Para, 20 m. S.W. of Santarem; *pop.* 5,000.

Villa Fran'ca de Panades, in Spain, a town of the prov. of Barcelona, 27 m. from Barcelona; *pop.* 6,160.

Village, (*vil'laj*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *villa.*] A small collection or assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and larger than a hamlet.

Village, in *Arkansas,* a township of Jackson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 660.

Village Green, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Delaware co., 4 m. W.N.W. of Chester.

Vil'lager, (*-jėr,*) *n.* An inhabitant of, or resident in, a village.

Village Springs, in *Alabama,* a township of Blount co.; *pop.* in 1870, 700.

Villa Joyosa, (*ho-yo'sa,*) a town of Spain, in Valencia, 16 m. from Alicante; *pop.* 8,768.

Villamont', in *Arkansas,* a township of Arkansas co.; *pop.* abt. 250.

Villano'va, in *New York,* a post-township of Chautauqua co., 15 m. E.S.E. of Dunkirk; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Villa-No'va, a town of Brazil, 12 m. N.E. of Rio de Janeiro; *pop.* 2,500.

Villano'va da Rainha, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Para, at the junction of the Canoma and Manhe with the Amazons.

Villanova da Rainha, or CAHETE, in Brazil, a town of Minas Geraes, 25 m. S.E. of Sabara; *pop.* 7,000.

Villano'va de San Anto'nio, in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Sergipe, on the Sao Francisco River, 10 m. N. of the Atlantic; *pop.* 5,000.

Villano'va de Sou'za, a town of Brazil, 280 m. W. of Parahiba; *pop.* 6,000.

Villano'va do Principe', in Brazil, a town of the prov. of Rio Grande do Norte, 150 m. W.S.W. of Natal; *pop.* 4,000.

Villa Real, (*rai'al,*) a town of Portugal, prov. of Traos-Montes, on the Corgo, 15 m. from Lamego; *pop.* 5,122.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Mijares, 5 m. from the Mediterranean. *Manuf.* Woollens and silks. *Pop.* 9,016.

Villa Re'al de Concep'cion, a town of Paraguay, 130 m. N.N.E. of Asuncion; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Villars, (*ve-yar',*) LOUIS HECTOR, DUKE DE, and marshal of France, was b. at Moulins in 1653. He began his career as a soldier in Holland, serving in the corps commanded by Louis XIV. in person; next in Germany, under Condé and Turenne, and at the age of 21 he became colonel of a regt. of cavalry. He accepted the task of subduing the *Camisards,* the Protestants of the Cevennes; in which he appears to have shown all the humane consideration which could be combined with the suppression of the religious revolt. In 1705, he established the famous camp of Sirek, on the heights near Fronsberg, a position naturally so strong that Marlborough did not venture to attack it. Resuming the offensive, he had a series of successes, but was defeated by Marlborough at Ramillies in 1706. He passed the Rhine, and forced the imperial lines at Stollhofen, but some of his troops being withdrawn, he had to retire. After a short campaign in Savoy he again took the command in Flanders; was defeated by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, and severely wounded at Malplaquet, in 1709; and after a compulsory retirement to recover his health, he attacked successfully, in 1712, the intrenched camp of Denain, and took several towns and fortresses. The treaty of Utrecht was concluded in the following year, and the peace of Rastadt followed in 1714. For the next 18 years *V.* exchanged service in the field for the intrigues of the court. He attended Louis XIV. on his death-bed, was admitted into the French Academy, and, as a member of the Council of Regency, opposed the Quadruple Alliance, the financial operations of Law, and the influence of Dubois. His rival, Fleury, finally supplanted him. On the outbreak of the war with Austria, in 1732, although more than 80 years of age, he accepted the command in Italy, with the title of marshal-general of France; but after a successful commencement he demanded his recall, and d. at Turin in 1734.

Villain, (*vil'lun* or *vil'lān,*) *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *vilain;* Sp. *villáno,* worthless, from L. Lat. *villanus,* a husbandman.] Originally, under the feudal law, one who held lands by a base or servile tenure; a villein; a feudal tenant of the lowest class.—Hence, a boor; a bumpkin; a rude, clownish person. (R.)—Specifically, a vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel; a designing knave; a man extremely depraved, and guilty of, or capable of committing, great crimes; a consummate rascal; a base or heartless profligate.

—*a.* Villanous. (R.)

Vil'lainous, *a.* Same as VILLANOUS, *q. v.*

Vil'lakin, *n.* A little village; or, a small villa.

Vil'lanize, *v. a.* To make vile; to debase; to degrade; to defame; as, "The *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beasts."—*Bentley.*

Vil'lanizer, *n.* One who villanizes, degrades, or debases.

Vil'lanous, Vil'lainous, *a.* Like a villain; becoming a villain; base; vile; atrocious; detestable;—hence, depraved; wicked; capable of extreme turpitude; as, a *villanous* wretch.—Resulting from extreme depravity; as, a *villanous* deed.—Sorry; mean; low; vile; pitiful; mischievous;—in a familiar sense; as, a *villanous* scrawl, a *villanous* trick, a *villanous* subterfuge.

Vil'lanously, *adv.* Wickedly; basely; vilely.

Vil'lanousness, *n.* Baseness; wickedness.

Vil'lany, Vil'lainy, *n.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *vilenie.*] Something villanous; atrocious wickedness; turpitude; extreme depravity; an action of base wickedness; as, the *villany* of a seducer.—An action characterized by extreme baseness or depravity; a crime; an odious or capital offence.—Obscene speech or written language; depraved employment of thought or talk; cant; lingo.

Villat'ic, *a.* [Lat. *villaticus.*] Pertaining to a village.

Villa Vicio'sa, a town of Brazil, 150 m. W. of Ceara; *pop.* 6,000.

Villehardouin, GEOFFROY DE, (*veel'har-doo-ăn,*) a French historian, b. near Arcis-sur-Aube, 1167, was maréchal of Champagne under Thibaut I., Count of Champagne and Brie. He distinguished himself in 1199, in the fourth crusade; was present at the taking of Constantinople in 1204; and was created marshal of Roumania by the Emperor Baldwin I. The Emperor Henry gave him the city of Messinopolis, and his descendants, during two centuries, ruled over principalities in Greece. He wrote the *History of the Taking of Constantinople by the French and Venetians,* a narrative remarkable for its brevity and clearness, and as being the oldest history in French prose. D. in Thessaly, 1213.

Villeinage, VILLAINAGE, VILLENAGE, *n.* (*Feud. Law.*) The state of a villain or villein, or of lands or tenements held by a feudal tenant of the lowest class.

Villemain, (*vēl'mah,*) ABEL FRANÇOIS, a French historian and statesman, who so early distinguished himself as a scholar, as to gain the appointment of professor of rhetoric in the Collége Charlemagne in his 19th year. In 1816 he became assistant professor of modern history in the University of Paris. In 1833 he was created a peer of France, and in the Guizot ministry acted as minister of public instruction. He retired into private life after the revolution of 1848. His principal works are: *Cours de Littérature Française, Tableau du XVIII. Siècle; Discours et Mélanges Littéraires* (1823); *Nouveaux Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires* (1827); *Etudes de Littérature Ancienne et Etrangère* (1846); *Tableau de l'Eloquence Chrétienne au IV. Siècle* (2d. ed. 1849); *Etudes d'Histoire Moderne* (1846); *Souvenirs Contemporains d'Histoire et de Littérature* (1856); *Choix d'Etudes sur la Littérature Contemporaine* (1857); *La Tribune Contemporaine, M. de Chateaubriand* (1857); *Essais sur le Génie de Pindare et sur la Poésie Lyrique* (1859); besides a vast number of essays, studies, discourses, notices, and reports, addressed to the French Academy, of which he had been secretary since the year 1832. D. 1870.

Villena, (*veel-yai'na,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Alicante, 66 m. S.S.W. of Valencia. *Manuf.* Soap and coarse woollens. *Pop.* 8,736.

Vil'li, *n. pl.* [Lat. *pl.* of *villus,* a tuft of hair.] (*Anat.*) Minute vascular processes covering, in the proportion of about 25 to every square line, the surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, and giving it a velvety or fleecy appearance. They promote the absorption of chyle from the completely digested food. The term is also applied to the minute vascular processes of the chorian and other membranes.

(*Bot.*) Fine hairs or flocculence on plants, resembling in feel and texture the pile of velvet.

Vil'liers, GEORGE. See BUCKINGHAM (DUKE OF).

Villingen, a fortified town of the grand-duchy of Baden, 43 m. N.W. of Constance; *pop.* 4,350.

Vil'lose, (*-lōs,*) **Vil'lous,** (*-lūs,*) *a.* [Fr. *velleux,* from Lat. *villosus*—*villus,* hair.] Nappy; abounding with fine hairs, or woolly substance.

(*Anat.*) Downy; velvety; as, the *villous* surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

Villos'ity, *n.* (*Bot.*) State or quality of being villose or villous.—A covering of long, fine hairs.

Vilvoorden, a town of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 6 m. N.N.E. of Brussels; *pop.* 5,750.

Vim, *n.* [From Lat. *vimen,* a twig, a shoot.] Spirit; life; energy; go; nerve; as, a man full of *vim.*

Vi'men, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A long, slender, flexible twig, shoot, or sprout.

Vimin'eous, *a.* Constructed of twigs or shoots.

(*Bot.*) Sending out slender twigs or shoots.

Vinaceous, (*vi-nā'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *vinum,* wine.] Pertaining, or relating to wine or grapes.—Presenting the color of wine.

Vinaigrette, (*vin-ā-grėt',*) *n.* [Fr., from *vinaigre,* vinegar.] A small bottle or case for holding vinegar.—A small étui of gold, silver, or crystal, with perforations on the top, for holding aromatic vinegar, contained in a sponge.—A sauce, of which vinegar and oil form the chief ingredients.

Vinalhaven, in *Maine,* a township of Knox co., 60 m. E.S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Vinaroz, (*ve-na'roth,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Castellon de la Plana, near the mouth of the Ebro, close to the Mediterranean; *pop.* 11,750.

Vin'ca, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Periwinkles, a genus of plants, order *Apocynaceæ.* The Lesser and Lower Periwinkles, *V. minor* and *major,* are handsome evergreen shrubs, several feet high, with slender, straggling branches, very leafy; flowers violet or blue, solitary, alternate, and inodorous. They are natives of Europe.

Vincennes, (*can-sėn',*) a town of France, dept. of Seine, near the confluence of the Seine and Marne, 3 m. E.S.E. of Paris. It is remarkable for its castle, built in the 14th century, of which only one tower remains, known as the *Donjon de V.,* 170 feet high, with walls 17 feet thick. It was long used as a state-prison. The *Bois de V.,* with its rivulets and agreeable walks, was destroyed during the siege of Paris by the Prussians, in 1870–71.

Vincennes, (*vin-senz',*) in *Indiana,* a post-town, cap. of Knox co., on the Wabash River, 120 m. S.W. of Indianapolis; Lat. 38° 43′ N., Lon. 87° 25′ W. It contains numerous foundries, woollen factories, flour-mills, &c. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,306.

Vin'cent De Paul, (St.,) the eminent French philanthropist, was b. at Ranquines, in the department of the Landes, April 24, 1577. After studying in a convent of the Cordeliers, he went to the university of Toulouse, and, in 1600, was ordained priest. On a voyage from Marseilles to Narbonne, he was captured by pirates, and sent to Tunis, where he was kept in slavery for two years under three masters, the last of whom he converted to Christianity, and escaped with him to France, in 1607. He soon after settled at Paris, devoting himself to works of charity. An absurd accusation of theft was brought against him there, the falseness of which could not be proved for six years. He was named almoner to Margaret of Valois, held for a short time the cure of Clichy, and, in 1613, became tutor to the sons of Philippe de Gondi, one of whom became afterwards celebrated as the Cardinal de Retz. In 1616 he began those labors as a missionary which occupied so large a part of his life, and the next year he founded the *Confrérie de Charité,* the model of so many others afterwards established. His next great task was the reform of the condition of criminals condemned to the galleys; for which great service he was appointed almoner-general of the galleys. This unwearied philanthropist founded, in 1623, the Congregation of the Mission, which was constituted by royal letters patent, and approved by the Pope. In 1634 he instituted the order of *Sisters of Charity,* the most widely known, perhaps, of all his foundations. But the charitable institutions which owed their origin to him are too numerous to be mentioned here. He attended Louis XIII. on his death-bed; was named by the Queen Regent Anne of Austria, president of the Council of Conscience, took part in the controversy between the Jesuits and the Jansenists, against the latter; and d. in the convent of the Lazarists, Sept. 27, 1660. He left several theological writings, and was canonized by Pope Clement XII., in 1737.

Vin'cent, (St.,) one of the Cape Verde Islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is 15 m. long and 9 broad, mountainous, and thickly peopled.

Vincent, (St.,) a gulf of S. Australia, which communicates with Spencer Gulf by Investigator Strait; Lat. between 34° and 35° 40′ S., Lon. 137° E.

Vincent, (Cape St.,) the S.W. point of Portugal, noted for the naval victory gained near it in 1797, by Sir John Jervis over the French fleet; Lat. 37° 2′ 54″ N., Lon. 8° 58′ 39″ W.

Vin'cent-town, in *New Jersey,* a post-village of Burlington co., 5 m. S.S.E. of Mount Holly.

Vinci, LEONARDO DA, a great Italian painter, born at Vinci, near Florence, 1452. In 1483 he entered the service of Lodovico il Moro, Duke of Milan. In 1485 he established an academy of the arts at Milan, and abt. ten years later, executed his celebrated picture of the *Last Supper,* in oil colors, on the wall of the refectory of the convent of the *Madonna delle Grazie* in that city. In 1514 Leonardo visited Rome, but left shortly afterwards without executing any works there, owing partly to a misunderstanding with Michael Angelo, and also to the

Fig. 2386.—LEONARDO DA VINCI.

Pope's want of proper appreciation of his capabilities; he entered the service of Francis I., accompanied that king to France in 1516, and he died in France at Cloux, near Amboise, May 2, 1519. Leonardo da Vinci has the most remarkable reputation of any of the illustrious artists of Italy. He was a man of universal ability in science and art; he excelled in painting, sculpture, architecture, engineering and mechanics generally; in botany, anatomy, mathematics, and astrono-

my; and he was also a poet, and an admirable extempore performer on the lute. The principal of his literary works is the *Trattato della Pittura*, of which there are divers editions in several languages.

Vincibil'ity, Vin'cibleness, *n.* State or quality of being vincible.

Vin'cible, *a.* That may be vanquished or overcome.

Vinculum, (*vink'yu-lŭm,*) *n.*; *pl.* VINCULA. [Lat., from *vincio*, to bind.] A tie; a bond of union.

(*Algebra.*) A mark or character which connects several letters or quantities, and indicates that they are to be treated as a single quantity.—*Brande.*

Vindicabil'ity, *n.* State or quality of being vindicable.

Vin'dicable, *a.* That may be vindicated or justified.

Vin'dicate, *v. a.* [Lat. *vindico, vindicatum.*] To assert power, authority, or influence in regard to; to arrogate; to lay claim to; as, "The beauty shall *vindicate* her trade." (*Dryden.*)—To defend; to justify; to support or maintain as true or correct, against denial, censure, or objections; as, to *vindicate* the truth of a proposition.—To maintain; to uphold; to defend successfully; to assert and prove to be just, correct, or valid; as, to *vindicate* a claim, privilege, or prerogative.—To maintain or defend with arms or otherwise, as against an enemy or aggressor; as, to *vindicate* one's personal honor.

Vindication, (*-kā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *vindicatio.*] Act of vindicating, or state of being vindicated.

Vin'dicative, *a.* That vindicates; tending to vindication.

Vin'dicator, *n.* [L. Lat.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, maintains, upholds, or defends.

Vin'dicatory, *a.* Justificatory; serving to vindicate or uphold; defensory.—Punitory; vengeful; applying punishment.

Vindic'tive, *a.* [Fr. *vindicatif*, from Lat. *vindico.*] Given to revenge; revengeful.

Vindic'tively, *adv.* By way of revenge.

Vindic'tiveness, *n.* Quality of being vindictive.

Vine, *n.* [Fr. *vigne;* It. *vigna*, from Lat. *vinea—vinum* = Gr. *oinum*, wine.] (*Bot.*) The common name of *Vitis vinifera*, the Grape-vine, and other species of the gen. VITIS, *q. v.*—The name is also used in a general sense to designate any stem which trails along the ground without rooting, or entangles itself with other plants, to which it adheres by means of its tendrils or by twining, as in the cucumber and the hop.

Vin'egar, *n.* [Fr. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.] (*Chem.*) A well-known condiment, which is a weak acetic acid of different strengths, and either brown or colorless, according to the source from which it is procured. The simplest mode of obtaining *V.* is to excite a second or acetous fermentation in wine or cider; in this case oxygen is absorbed, a variable proportion of carbonic acid is generally evolved, and the alcohol of the wine passes into acetic acid. Very good *V.* is also made from strong beer, or from a wort or infusion of malt prepared for the purpose, or from a decoction of common raisins, or from a mixture of about one part of brandy with eight of water, and some sugar and yeast. The acetic fermentation is accomplished either in casks, or by allowing the alcoholic liquid to trickle slowly over shavings or twigs, a current of air passing in the opposite direction.

—Hence, a metaphorical term for anything sour, harsh, or disagreeable; as, her looks are *vinegar* to me.

Vin'egar-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PENICILLIUM.

Vine'-grub, *n.* Same as VINE-FRETTER.

Vine'-mildew, *n.* (*Bot.*) See OIDIUM.

Vine'land, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. and twp. of Cumberland co., 32 m. S.E. of Philadelphia; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Vinet'za, or VINITZA, a town of Russian Poland, govt. of Podolia, on the Bug, 80 m. N.E. of Kamenetz; *pop.* 8,250.

Vine'yard, *n.* [A. S. *vingeard.*] An inclosure or yard for the cultivation of grape-vines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.

Vine'yard, in *Arkansas*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* in 1870, 887.

Vine'yard Sound, in *Massachusetts*, 20 m. long, and 5 m. broad, separates Martha's Vineyard from the Elizabeth Islands.

Vingt-un, (*vant-toon',*) *n.* [Fr., twenty-one.] (*Games.*) A popular round game at cards. It depends on the number of pips in the cards dealt each player; in reckoning which, the ace counts either one or eleven at pleasure, the court cards ten each, and the others according to the number of their pips. The object is to obtain the highest number, not exceeding *twenty-one*, whence the name.

Vin'ic Acid, *n.* (*Chem.*) One of a group of acids whose mode of formation may be thus described. When a mixture of concentrated sulphuric acid with any of the alcohols is heated to about 212°, chemical action takes place, and the result is the formation of a new coupled or conjugated acid, in which the elements of one molecule of alcohol and one of the sulphuric acid (taken according to recent views, as S_2O_6) are present.

Vin'land, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., 3 m. N. of Oshkosh; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Vinose', *a.* Same as VINOUS, *q. v.*

Vinos'ity, *n.* [Fr. *vinosité.*] State or quality of being vinous or vinose.

Vinous, (*vī'nus,*) *a.* [Fr. *vineux;* Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Full of wine; having the qualities of wine; pertaining, or having reference, to wine; as, a *vinous* taste or flavor.

V. fermentation. See FERMENTATION.

Vintage, (*vint'aj,*) *n.* [Fr. *vendange*, from Lat. *vindemia—vinum*, wine, and *demo*, to take away.] A gathering in of wine-grapes; the produce of the vine for the season; as, the *vintage* is excellent this year.—The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season; as, "The choicest wines are of the driest *vintages*." (*Bacon.*)—The time of gathering the grape-crop.

Vint'ager, *n.* A gatherer of the vintage.

Vint'aging, *n.* Act of gathering in a crop of grapes.

Vintimiglia, (*veen-te-meel'ya,*) a town of N. Italy, on the Mediterranean, 18 m. E.N.E. of Nice; *pop.* 5,500.

Vint'ner, *n.* One who deals in wine; a wine-seller.

Vin'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Benton co., abt. 80 m. W.S.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Vinton, in *Ohio*, a S. co.; *area*, 414 sq. m. It is traversed by Racoon and Salt creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron and stone-coal. *Cap.* McArthur. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.—A post-village of Gallia co., 60 m. S.W. of Marietta; *pop.* in 1870, 137.—A post-township of Vinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Vin'y, *a.* Belonging to wine; producing grapes.—Fruitful in vines.

Vi'ol, *n.* [Fr. *viole;* Sp. *viola*; Hind. *behla*, a fiddle.] (*Mus.*) An ancient musical instrument of the same form as the violin, which may be traced back to the 8th century, and which may be considered as the parent of our modern instruments of the violin kind;—the name is still retained in bass-*viol*, tenor-*viol*, &c.

Vi'ola, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A musical instrument of the same form, and with the same number of stringe as a violin, and, like it, played with a bow, but larger, and extending a fifth lower in compass;—it is sometimes called *tenor violin.*

Viola di braccia. [It., viol of the arm.] The counter-tenor viol;—so called in distinction from the *viol di gamba.*—*Viola di spalla.* [It., viol of the shoulder.] A former musical instrument, intermediate in size between the viola di gamba and the viola.—*Viola di gamba.* [It., viol of the arm.] An instrument larger than the viola, and held between the legs;—now rarely, if ever, used.

(*Bot.*) The Violet, a genus of the order *Violaceæ*, consisting of perennial herbaceous plants, acaulescent or caulescent; peduncles angular, solitary; 1-flowered; re-curved at the summit, so as to bear the flowers in a supinate position. The species *V. odorata* is the March or Sweet-violet, the flowers of which have always been highly esteemed for their fragrance. An infusion of the

Fig. 2587.

1, Hairy Violet (*V. hirta*); 2, Heart's-ease (*V. tricolor*).

syrup is a useful chemical test, as the violet or purplish color is changed red by acids, and green by alkalies. *V. canina* is the Dog-violet, and *V. tricolor*, the pretty little plant from which all our cultivated varieties of Pansy or Heart's-ease have been derived. The American species are very numerous.

Vi'olin, in *Illinois*, a p.-vill. of Mercer co.; *pop.* in 1870, 407.

Viola, in *Minnesota*, a township of Olmsted co., abt. 9 m. N.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 600.

Viola, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Richland co., 40 m. S.E. of La Crosse.

Vi'olable, *a.* [Lat. *violabilis.*] That may be violated, broken, or injured.

Viola'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Violales.* DIAG. Polypetalous flowers, a many-leaved calyx, hypogynous petals, stamens all perfect, anthers crested and turned inwards, consolidated fruit, and albuminous seeds.—The order, consisting of herbs and shrubs, of which about 300 species are known, is dispersed over nearly all parts of the globe.

Violaceous, (*vī-o-lā'shus,*) *a.* [From Lat. *viola*, violet.] Bluish-purple; resembling the color of violets.

Viola'les, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, subclass *Hypogynous Exogens.* DIAG. Monodichlamydeous flowers, parietal or cutural placentæ, and straight embryo with little or no albumen. The alliance includes 12 orders,—FLACOURTIACEÆ, LACISTEMACEÆ, SAMYDACEÆ, PASSIFLORACEÆ, MALESHERBIACEÆ, MORINGACEÆ, VIOLACEÆ, FRANKENIACEÆ, TAMARICACEÆ, SAUVAGESIACEÆ, CRASSULACEÆ, and TURNERACEÆ, *q. v.*

Vi'olate, *v. a.* [Fr. *violer;* It. *violare;* Lat. *violo, violātum.*] To injure; to hurt; to treat in a violent or outrageous manner; to abuse.—To disturb; to break; to infringe; to desecrate; to profane; to treat with profanity or irreverence; as, to *violate* the sanctity of the grave; a *violated* oath; to *violate* common sense; to *violate* a treaty.—To ravish; to rape; to deflower; as, to *violate* a woman's chastity.

Viola'tion, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *violatio.*] Act of violating, or state of being violated; interruption; disturbance; as, *violation* of peace or repose.—Non-observance; infringement; encroachment; transgression.—Act of profanity or irreverence; contemptuous treatment of that which is sacred or venerable.—Constupration; rape; ravishment; act of deflowering.

Vi'olator, *n.* [Lat.; Fr. *violateur.*] One who violates; one who injures or infringes.—A ravisher; a deflowerer.

Violence, (*vī'o-lens,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *violentia.*] Physical force; power or strength of action or motion; moral force; impetuosity; vehemence; as, the *violence* of a storm; the *violence* of a passion; the *violence* of a contest or altercation.—Outrage; desecration; infringement; profanation; irreverence; unjust force; as, to offer *violence* to a person's feelings.—Rape; ravishment; forcible defloration.

To do violence on, to attack; to wound or slay; as "She, it seems, *did violence on* herself." (*Shaks.*)—*To do violence to*, to outrage; to injure; to hurt; as, she *does violence to* her own reputation.

Vi'olent, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *violentus.*] Impetuous; vehement; forcible; moving or acting with physical strength or power urged or driven with force; severe; fierce; excited by strong feeling or passion; furious; as, a *violent* temper, a *violent* gale, a *violent* diatribe, a *violent* headache.—Outrageous; acting by violence or improper force; violating law or right; aggressive; assailant; as, to lay *violent* hands on a person.—Produced by violence or convulsion; abnormal; not natural; wanting spontaneity; as, a *violent* death.—Extorted; not voluntary; as, vows *violent* and void. *Milton.*

Vi'olently, *adv.* With violence; vehemently; forcibly.

Vi'olet, *n.* [Fr. *violet* (color), *violette* (plant); Lat. *viola.*] (*Bot.*) See VIOLA.

—*A* purplish-blue color, like that of the violet;—one of the primitive colors.

—*a.* Red and blue combined; purplish-blue; as, *violet* eyes.

Vi'olet, in *Ohio*, a township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,087.

Vi'olet-shell, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A mollusc of the family JANTHINIDÆ, *q. v.*

Violin, (*vī'o-lin,*) *n.* [It. *violine;* Fr. *violon.*] (*Mus.*) An instrument of music played on by means of a bow, vulgarly called a *fiddle*, used at the present day in most parts of the world. Of its origin no certain knowledge can be obtained, some writers believing it to have existed at a very early period, while others assert it to be a comparatively modern invention. Dr. Burney affirms that the method of producing sounds by means of a bow was entirely unknown to the ancients. The truth of this assertion is, however, doubtful, and the Abbé Le Bœuf has produced strong proof that an instrument called the *rebec*, acted on by a bow, was known in France in the 8th century. Be this as it may, it is certain that the modern *V.* is an improved descendant of the old viol, so popular with our forefathers, and that it was in common use in Italy at the end of the 16th century. The first players of any note were Italians. Of these the first was Baltazarini, who introduced the instrument into France in 1577. The history of the *V.* for the last 200 years has been a direct contradiction to the doctrine of progress, for during that time, notwithstanding many attempts have been made to improve it, none have succeeded, and the instruments of the early makers, especially those of the brothers Amati and Stradivarius, at Cremona, are still considered by connoisseurs to be much finer both in tone and construction than those of modern makers. A *V.* consists of three chief parts,—the *neck*, the *table*, and the *sound-board;* on the belly is a *bridge* to bear up the *strings*, which are four in number, and are stretched from one extremity, called the *tail-piece*, to the other, near the head, where they are secured to movable pegs, by which they may be tightened or loosened *ad libitum.* The strings of the violin are tuned in fifths, E, A, D, G; its compass extends three octaves; but as the high sounds are anything but agreeable, being often harsh and squeaky, violinists would do well to confine themselves to a more limited scale. The violin is adapted to every kind of music, and in the hands of a skilful performer is one of the most beautiful instruments we possess; but it is also one of the most difficult to beginners, and requires years of study and practice to become even moderately proficient in its use. Among the most distinguished violinists we may mention Corelli, Tartini, Viotti, Baillot, Spohr, Paganini, Sivori, Vieuxtemps, Ole Bull, and Lotto; Paganini and Sivori ranking far beyond all others.

Vi'oline, *n.* (*Chem.*) An emetic principle, found in all parts of the common violet, *viola odorata.*

Violin'ist, *n.* A skilled performer on the violin.

Vi'olist, *n.* A player on the bass-viol.

Violoncel'list, *n.* A performer on the violoncello.

Violoncello, (*vē-o-lon-chel'lo,* or *vē-o-lon-sel'lo,*) *n.* [It. dim. of *violone*, a double-bass violin.] (*Mus.*) An instrument of the violin kind, having four strings, the two lowest of which are covered with silver wire, and are tuned in fifths, A, B, G, and C. A violoncello is intermediate between the viola, or tenor violin, and the double bass, being an octave lower than the former, and an octave higher than the latter. Its tone is rich and expressive, and although properly adapted to concerted music, it is, in the hands of first-rate performers, an effective solo instrument. It is also called *bass-viol.*

Violone, (*vē-o-lō'na,*) *n.* [It. augment. of *viola*, a viol.] (*Mus.*) Same as CONTRA-BASSO, *q. v.*

Viotti, GIOVANNI-BATTISTA, (*ve-ot'te,*) a celebrated Italian violinist, a. in Piedmont, 1755. He is chiefly now remembered by his *Six duos Concertans pour deux Violons.* D. 1824.

Vi'per, *n.* [Fr. *vipère*; Lat. *vipera*, contracted from *viripera* — *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of poisonous serpents, type of the family Viperidæ, *q. v.*

—Hence, by analogy, a mischievous, malignant person; an ingrate; a base, contemptible wretch.

Viper'idæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) A family of venomous serpents, having the upper jaw toothless, but with movable fangs in front, no pit between the nostrils and eyes, the scales generally keeled, the tail short and tapering. More than 20 species are known, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. No species has been found in America. To this family belong the Common Viper of Europe, about 2 feet long; the Horned Viper or Cerastes of N. Africa and the W. of Asia; the Puff Adder of Africa, and the Death Adder of Australia. The Death Adder (*Acanthophis tortor*) differs from most of the *V.* in not having the scales keeled. It is widely diffused in Australia, where it is also known as the Black Snake. It is much dreaded, as its bite is said to be sometimes fatal in a quarter of an hour. It has two poison-fangs on each upper jaw. The tail ends in a small recurved spine. To the *V.* belongs also the genus *Naja*, containing the Hooded Snake or Cobra-di-capello (Port., snake with the hood), (*Naja tripudians*), and the Asp (*Naja Haje*). All the species of *Naja* are remarkable for the singular manner in which they dilate the back and sides of the neck when irritated or excited. To this faculty they are indebted for their name; since the elevated skin of the back of the neck, when viewed in front, presents much the appearance of a hood.

Viperine, (*vī'per-in,*) *a.* [Lat. *viperinus.*] Pertaining or relating to a viper, or to vipers.

Vi'perous, (*-ŭs,*) **Vi'perish,** *a.* [Lat. *viperosus.*] Malignant; venomous; deadly; having the characteristic qualities of a viper; as, Shander's *viperous* tongue.

Vi'per's-bugloss, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus Echium, *q. v.*

Vi'per's-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A popular name of the genus Scorzonera, *q. v.*

Virago, (*vī'rā-go,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat., a fuller form of *virgo.*] A female warrior; a woman endowed with masculine stature, strength, and courage; as, a fierce *virago.* — Hence, by analogy, a vixen; a termagant; a bold, browbeating, domineering, impudent, turbulent woman.

Vire, (*veer,*) a town of France, near the river Vire, dept. Calvados, 34 m. from Caen. *Manuf.* Woollen goods, paper, and needles. *Pop.* 8,278.

Virelay, (*vir'e-lā,*) *n.* [Fr. *virelai* — *virer*, to turn, and O. Fr. *lai*, a song.] (*Poetry.*) A sort of ancient French poem in short lines of seven or eight syllables, and consisting of only two rhymes.

Vi'rent, *a.* [Lat. *virens.*] Verdant; green; fresh; flourishing; not withered or decayed; as, *virent* leaves.

Vires'cent, *a.* (*Bot.*) Turning green; greenish; slightly verdant.

Vir'gate, *a.* [Lat. *virga*, a twig.] (*Bot.*) Rod-shaped; twig-like; as, a *virgate* stem.

Virgil, (*vēr'jil,*) Publius Virgilius Maro, the great Roman epic poet, was B. at Andes, a village near Mantua, B.C. 70. He received a learned education, studying first at Cremona, then at Mediolanum (Milan); and is said to have learned Greek from Parthenius, and philosophy from Syron the Epicurean. The small estate which he inherited from his father, and to which he probably retired after finishing his studies, was assigned with the neighboring lands to the soldiers of Octavian, and the poet was dispossessed. But through the influence of Asinius Pollio and Mæcenas, the estate was restored to him; and the first of his Eclogues is supposed to be the expression of his gratitude to Octavian. *V.* was of feeble health, and appears to have led for the most part a private retired life; sometimes at Rome, sometimes at Naples or Tarentum. Horace was his most intimate friend, and with him he accompanied Mæcenas on the journey to Brundusium, celebrated in one of the satires of Horace. In B. C. 19, Virgil visited Greece, and meeting Augustus at Athens, set out with him for Rome. But his health, long failing, at last gave way, and he only lived to reach Brundusium, where he died B. C. 19. He was buried on the road leading from Naples to Puteoli, where a tomb is still shown as his. The principal works of *V.* are the *Bucolics*, (also called *Eclogues,*) the *Georgics*, and the *Æneid.* The *Bucolics* are ten in number, and are supposed to be his earliest compositions. He took Theocritus for his model, but fell far short of him in truth to nature and graphic power. The *Georgics* are didactic, and treat of agriculture and its relative subjects. They are the most finished and the most pleasing of his works. In the *Æneid V.* imitates Homer without rivalling him, and treats very learnedly of the adventures of Æneas after the fall of Troy, and of his settlement in Latium. With the ancient legends he associates the glory of Rome, and the emperor, his patron. It must be noted, however, that *V.* died without revising his great poem; and that, therefore, the *Æneid* shows rather what it might have been than what it was as an epic poem. The works of *V.* became school-books within a short time of his death, and were the subject of numerous commentaries in after times. His high place in mediæval times may be judged from the fact that Dante calls him his master, and represents him as his guide through the invisible world. The first printed edition of *V.* appeared about 1469. From that time he has been edited and translated by scholars of nearly every country and period.

Fig. 2588. — VIROIL. (From an ancient gem.)

Virgil, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Kane co.; *pop.* abt. 1,209.

Virgil, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Cortland co., 40 m. S. of Syracuse; *pop.* in 1870, 1,892.

Virgilian, (*ver-jil'-,*) *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to Virgil.— Resembling the style, or after the manner of Virgil.

Virgin, (*ver'jin,*) *n.* [Fr. *vierge*; Sp. *virgen*, from Lat. *virgo, virginus.*] A female pure and unpolluted; a maid or maiden; a woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man.

(*Astron.*) Same as Virgo, *q. v.*

—*a.* Pure; untouched; chaste; fresh; new; unused; unsullied or undefiled; as, *virgin* ore.— Maidenly; modest; becoming a virgin; indicating diffidence or modesty; as, *virgin* blushes.

Virginal, (*ver'jin-al,*) *a.* [Fr.] Relating, or belonging to a virgin.

(*Mus.*) An instrument of music, in vogue in the 16th century, resembling the harpsichord species, and consisting of one string, jack, and quill to each note; — probably so named from its being used by virgins or maidens, and frequently called, plurally, *virginals.*

Virgin Gorda, to the British W. Indies, one of the Virgin Islands, 9 m. long, and 4 broad; Lat. 18° 30′ N., Lon. 61° 14′ W.

Virginia, (*vir-jin'i-a,*) a Roman virgin. See Appius.

Virgin'ia, an E. and one of the 13 original States of the American Union, lies between Lat. 36° 30′ and 40° 38′ N., and Lon. 75° 10′ and 83° 43′ W., and is bounded N. by West Virginia and Maryland; E. by the last-named State and the Atlantic Ocean; S. by North Carolina and part of Tennessee; and W. by West Virginia and Kentucky. Greatest length, E. to W., about 425 m.; mean length, 350 m.; extreme breadth 280 m.; mean breadth 210 m. *Area*, 37,352 sq. m. (excluding West Virginia, estimated at 24,000 sq. m.), or 23,905,280 acres. — *Gen. Desc.* The State is separated from W. Virginia by the Shenandoah and Alleghany mountain-chains, which latter extend also through the S.W. section of the State, whose extreme limit is formed by the Cumberland Mountains separating *V.* from Kentucky. On the E. slopes in the N. part of the State is a low outlying range called Bull Run Mountains, separated from the Blue Ridge chain by spurs of low, heavily-wooded hills, alternating with swamps and mountain torrents. The Blue Ridge, the most E. of the true Appalachian ranges, maintains throughout its course in the State a more nearly uniform elevation than either of the other ranges. W. of this chain lies the broad, beautiful, and fertile valley of the Shenandoah, with the mountain range of the same name forming its background. This range, presenting a narrow, well defined ridge toward the central and S. portions of its course, in the N.E. spreads out like a fan into several distinct ridges. The highest peak in *V.* is White Top in Grayson co., 6,000 ft. above sea-level; and next in altitude are the Peaks of Otter (Fig. 159), — so celebrated for their picturesque surroundings,— which attain an elevation of about 4,260 ft. The E. part of the State, though hilly, is not mountainous, and the S.E. region is a rolling country, with extensive swamps in many localities. The Valley of Virginia, as the fertile tract watered by the Shenandoah and feeders of the James is called, lies at an elevation of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the sea. The State is plentifully watered; having as its principal rivers the James, Potomac (forming the boundary between *V.* and Maryland), Shenandoah, Rappahannock, Rapidan, York, Elizabeth, Nansemond, Nottaway, Blackwater, Pamunkey, Mattapony, and the N. and S. Anna; all discharging their waters into the Chesapeake and the Atlantic. The S. part of the State is drained by the Roanoke and its numerous affluents; and by the Blackwater and Meherrin, two arms of the Chowan; these main streams have their embouchure in Albemarle Sound, N. Carolina. The S.W. division of *V.* is intersected by the Holston and Clinch rivers, and their branches — being the head-waters of the Tennessee. The estuary of Elizabeth river, and Hampton Roads adjacent, form one of the most commodious harbors on the N. Atlantic seaboard. A long narrow peninsula, called the *E. Shore of Virginia*, and comprising the cos. of Accomac and Northampton, extends from Lat. 38° to Cape Charles, and forms the E. point of demarcation between the lower Chesapeake Bay and the ocean. Along the seaboard of this peninsula, a series of sand-bars or spits of land, with occasional narrow sounds or inlets, extend for a considerable distance; as also does a succession of shallow reefs or islets, situated some 2 to 10 m. from the mainland, and in some places connected with it by extensive sand-drifts. The shores of that portion of Chesapeake Bay within the limits of *V.* are indented by numerous small bays, inlets, and sounds, forming excellent anchorage ground for vessels drawing little water, and abounding in shell-fish. The State is prolific in scenery of the grandest and most picturesque character; among its natural curiosities and chief points of interest may be mentioned the Natural Bridge (Fig. 1916), in Rockbridge co.; Weir's Cave in Augusta co.; Blowing Cave (which sends out a blast of cold air in summer, and draws in air in winter); flowing and ebbing springs, &c.—*Clim.* The climate of the E. and S.E. sections of the State is hot, with malaria in the swampy river bottoms, producing bilious, typhoid, and intermittent fevers; the higher regions are cold in winter, but, taken as a whole, the characteristic climate of *V.* may be designated as pleasant and healthful.—*Geol., Min., &c.* The E. portion of *V.* is composed wholly of tertiary sands, clays, and marls, the newer pliocene and deposits belonging to the present epoch being found along the borders of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic Ocean; while further inland, strata of the miocene group emerge from beneath these and abut against the highest platform of granite, gneiss, and other metamorphic rocks, the E. margin of which is defined by a line connecting the lowest falls upon the principal rivers. From Petersburg the divergent line between the two formations extends S.S.W., leaving the State in the S.E. corner of Mecklenburg co. The miocene marl strata which underlie the greater portion of the E. division of the State, abound with fossil shells which afford fertilizing material in abundance. The metamorphic belt stretches W. beyond the Blue Ridge, and widens greatly toward the S., extending so far as Carroll and Grayson cos., on the line of N. Carolina. This forms the metalliferous belt of the State, producing gold, copper, lead, and iron. Strata of the upper secondary extend in two parallel and narrow belts, following the general course of the Blue Ridge through a considerable portion of the metamorphic district; in this section lie the coal-beds of James River, which are referred to the oölite period. The specific area of the Virginian coal-field is estimated at 225 sq. m. The great valley of *V.* W. of the Blue Ridge, extending to the N. Carolinian frontier, consists chiefly of lower silurian rocks, among which the prevailing limestones insure a fertile soil. Along the mountain range next W. of the Blue Ridge occur the many and celebrated medicinal springs of Bath, Rockbridge, Montgomery, Augusta, and Rockingham cos. In Washington and Smyth cos., on the N. branch of the Holston River, deposits of gypsum and of salt are largely distributed, and are being extensively mined. In Hampshire co., facing the tail end of Maryland, are the furthest outliers in *V.* to the N.E. of the great bituminous coal-field of the Middle States. Besides the mineral products already quoted, fire and porcelain clays, fine granite, slate, soapstone, sulphur, and marble are found; the variegated kinds of the latter being of remarkable beauty. From 1830 till 1861 gold-mining was regularly carried on in *V.*, and from $50,000 to $100,000 annually received at the mint from this State; the whole amount deposited up to the year 1866 being $1,590,182, the first deposit of $2,500 having been made in 1829. The gold belt is from 15 to 20 m. in width, and thus far developed in Fauquier, Culpepper, Orange, Spottsylvania, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Buckingham, Campbell, and Pittsylvania cos. The exports of copper ores from the State increased from 1,931,404 lbs. in 1855, to 3,679,673 lbs. in 1860.— *Soil, Agric., &c.* The soil of the tide-water region of *V.* presents a light sandy loam, capable, with proper care and manuring, of producing large crops of fruit and esculent vegetables; but it has been to a great extent impoverished by superficial cultivation without reinvigoration by manure, and many estates, once highly cultivated and productive, have dwindled away to mere wildernesses of scrub and small timber. These lands are, however, readily susceptible to reclamation; the free application of marl and gypsum is sufficient in two or three years to restore them to a condition of high productiveness. In the basins of the Potomac, York, James, and Rappahannock rivers, great quantities of excellent tobacco are raised. The valley of Virginia possesses a rich soil, admirably suited to the production of cereals, and is in fact the granary of the State. Much of the mountainous territory remains as yet uncultivated, some of it, indeed, being incapable of tillage; but the valleys between the parallel ridges are generally amply irrigated, and yield prolific crops if properly tilled. The statistical report of agriculturations during the year 1868 gave the following results, viz.:

Fig. 2589. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Acres under tillage*	*Total value.*
Indian corn.....bush.	19,969,000	1,034,663	$15,176,440
Wheat..... "	6,914,000	823,095	13,136,600
Rye ..... "	760,000	91,566	896,800
Oats ..... "	8,671,000	389,134	4,682,340
Barley..... "	5,000	333	5,000
Buckwheat..... "	157,000	8,532	153,860
Potatoes..... "	1,350,000	18,243	999,000
Tobacco.....lbs.	93,600,000	119,540	7,956,000
Hay .....tons.	226,000	185,245	2,938,000
Total	.....	2,768,351	$45,944,040

The increased breadth of Indian corn raised during the same year, amounted to an average of 149,974. The above enumerated agricultural yield averaged, per acre, as per the following figures: Corn, 19·3 bush., valued at $14.66; wheat, 8·4 = $15.96; rye, 8·3 = $9.79; Oats, 18·8 = $9.61; barley, 15 = $15.00; buckwheat, 18·4 = $18.03; potatoes, 74 = $54.76; tobacco, 783 lbs. = $66.55; hay, 1·22 tons = $15.86,— or, total average cash value per acre, $16.59. The number and value of live-stock, as

per returns of same year, were as follows: — Horses, 188,386 = $15,183,911; mules, 28,422 = $3,146,883; oxen and other cattle, 287,846 = $5,869,179; milch kine, 279,258 = $8,031,460: sheep, 592,761 = $1,422,626; hogs, 922,895 = $4,051,509, presenting, in the aggregate, a valuation of $37,705,568. Maple-sugar, sorghum, flax and flax-seed, wool, beeswax, honey, wine, hemp, pulse, grass and clover seeds, and dairy and garden produce (including fruits), are other important items in the system of farming economy carried on in the State. In 1869, the quantity of cotton raised in V., tonalized 160,418 bales, of which 6,253 were sent direct to Great Britain, 134,276 exported coastwise, and 20,000 bales taken for manufacture within the State, inclusive of part of the balance on hand of the previous year's stock. — *Com. and Manuf.* The leading exports are tobacco, flour, cotton, wool, coal, lumber, oysters (approaching 15,000,000 bushels annually), garden-stuffs, and game. The manufacturing interests of the State comprise those of cotton and woollen fabrics, leather, pig and rolled iron, steam-engines and machinery, agricultural implements, &c. The cotton manufacture, in 1868, was represented by 10 mills, running 36,060 spindles, and producing 4,010,000 lbs. of yarn. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 99 counties, viz.:

Accomac,	Dinwiddie,	Lancaster,	Prince William,
Albemarle,	Elizabeth City,	Lee,	Putaski,
Alexandria,	Essex,	Loudoun,	Rappahannock,
Alleghany,	Fairfax,	Louisa,	Richmond,
Amelia,	Fauquier,	Lunenburgh,	Roanoke,
Amherst,	Floyd,	Madison,	Rockbridge,
Appomattox,	Fluvanna,	Matthews,	Rockingham,
Augusta,	Franklin,	Mecklenburg,	Russell,
Bath,	Frederick,	Middlesex,	Scott,
Bedford,	Giles,	Montgomery,	Shenandoah,
Bland	Gloucester.	Nansemond,	Smyth,
Botetourt,	Goochland,	Nelson,	Southampton,
Brunswick,	Grayson,	New Kent,	Spottsylvania,
Buchanan.	Greene,	Norfolk,	Stafford,
Buckingham,	Greenville,	Northampton,	Surry,
Campbell,	Halifax,	Northumberland	Sussex,
Caroline,	Hanover,	Nottaway,	Tazewell,
Carroll,	Henrico,	Orange,	Warren,
Charles City,	Henry,	Page,	Warwick,
Charlotte,	Highland,	Patrick,	Washington,
Chesterfield,	Isle of Wight,	Pittsylvania,	Westmoreland,
Clarke,	James City,	Powhatan,	Wise,
Craig,	King and Queen,	Prince Edward,	Wythe,
Culpepper,	King George,	Prince George,	York.
Cumberland,	King William,	Princess Anne,	

Cities and Towns. The principal urban centres are Richmond (State cap.), Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Staunton, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Fredericksburg, Lexington, and Winchester. — *Govt. and Const.* The executive authority is vested in a Governor (salary $5,000), who is elected by popular suffrage for 4 years, and who is ineligible for two consecutive terms. The Lieut.-governor and the Attorney-general (salary $1,500 and fees) are also elected by the people for 4 years. The other executive officers are the Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, and Superintendent of the Penitentiary; all of whom are elected by the General Assembly of the State for 2 years, and receive each a salary of $2,000 per annum. The House of Delegates, forming the lower body of the legislature, consisted, in July, 1869, of 138 members; besides an upper house of 43 senators. By the remodelled constitution drafted in 1868, and ratified by both houses on the 8th of Oct. in the same year, the 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution were adopted as modifications of the former State constitution of 1851. According to the revised law, therefore, it is enacted that every male citizen of the U. States, 21 years of age and upward, who shall have been a resident of the State 12 months, and of the county, city, or town in which he shall offer, three months preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote upon all questions submitted to the people at such election, with certain exceptions in cases of persons from whom political disabilities imposed by the late war have not been removed. In most respects, judicial administration in V. assimilates with that of the other States of the Union. — *Finances.* On Sept. 30, 1869, the entire State debt was $19,499,593.46; but from this amount there had to be deducted bonds held by the State sinking-fund, $1,929,315 46, and by the literary fund, $248,000; also coupons lost at sea, $145,000, and the bonds guaranteed by the State (which are not considered as debt), $1,501,500; or a total of $3,626,815.46; thus leaving a net debt of $15,872,778. The cost of reconstruction during the same financial year was $143,902.86, and it was thought at that time that $65,000 more would be required to complete the work. In 1870, the State possessed 20 national banks, with a paid-up capital of $2,273,300, and a limit of $10,300,000; 3 State banks, capitalizing $270,000, and 32 private banks. There are 2 insurance cos. at Richmond, with a paid-up capital of $1,600,000. — *Educ.* In 1860, before the breaking out of the civil war, there were in V. 17 colleges and educational institutions of the higher grades, viz.: William and Mary Coll., Williamsburg; Hampden-Sidney Coll., in Prince Edward co.; Washington (now Washington-Lee) Coll., at Lexington; the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; Randolph-Macon, at Boydtown; Emory and Henry, in Washington co.; Bethany, in Brooke co.; Richmond Coll.; the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington; Episcopal Theological School of Virginia, in Prince Edward co.; Virginia Baptist Seminary, at Richmond; the Law School of the Univ. of Virginia; the Law School of William and Mary Coll.; the Medical School of the University of Virginia; the Medical Dept. of Hampden-Sidney College; and the Winchester Medical College. By the terms of the newly-adopted constitution a system of public schools is to be established in all the counties by the year 1876. The estimated school population of the State, in 1870, was 317,402. — *Railroads.* In 1870–71, there were in actual working operation throughout V. 1,482 m. of railways; or, including other lines projected or in course of construction, 2,049 m.; total cost of formation and equipment, $49,886,000. — *Pop.* in 1870, 1,269,607. — *Hist.* This State — the "Old Dominion," and "Mother of Presidents," as it has often been frequently and popularly styled — was the first of the American colonies settled by the English, who founded a plantation on the N. bank of James River, 1607, under the auspices of the London Company of Merchant Adventurers. (See RALEIGH (SIR WALTER), and SMITH (JOHN).) In 1609, the London Company became reorganized, and received a territorial grant covering a tract of country 200 m. N., with an equal distance S. of Old Point Comfort, and W. to the Pacific. The governing council, by the terms of this charter, were placed under the authority of the Company's council in England, which appointed Lord Delaware governor of the colony, and he arrived thither in 1610. The settlement, after passing through a series of vicissitudes, ultimately became prosperous, owing to the influx of immigrants from the mother country — men generally of the patrician stamp, who obtained crown-grants of, or purchased, large estates, and thus became progenitors of families representing what has been termed, in modern times, the "true Virginian stock." In 1637, the laws of the colony were revised and consolidated, and from *A Perfect Description of Virginia*, published in London in 1649, we find its then population set down as consisting of "15,000 English, and 300 good negro servants." The cultivation of tobacco, begun by the early settlers, had by this time attained to a considerable degree of importance; about 30 ships coming yearly to trade. In 1641 Sir William Berkeley was appointed governor, and being a staunch royalist, soon became obnoxious to the home parliament. The colony remained fixed in its loyalty to the royal cause until 1652, when an English fleet, sent out by Cromwell, compelled the submission of the loyalists, and brought about the supercession of Berkeley as governor by the appointment of Richard Bennet, a Puritan settler in Maryland. At this time, and since 1619, V. possessed a legislative body of her own, called the *House of Burgesses*, which retained its powers until the Revolution of 1775. On the restoration of Charles II., Sir William Berkeley was reinstated in his govt.; the legal code of the colony was again revised in 1662, the Church of England re-established, and severe laws were passed against "Nonconformists, Quakers, and Anabaptists." In 1671, the pop. was estimated at "40,000, including 2,000 black slaves and 6,000 Christian servants, of whom about 1,500 were imported yearly, principally English." The latter were, for the most part, convicts. About this time, the shipment of tobacco (the only exportable

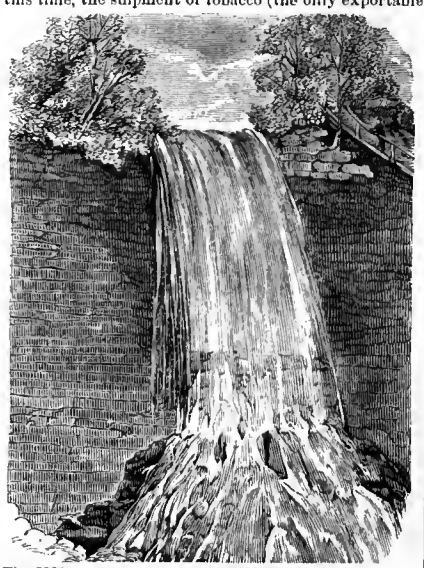

Fig. 2590.—LITTLE STONY FALLS, (60 feet in descent,) (Little Stony is a tributary of Little Kanawha, or New River, in Giles co.)

commodity) was estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 hhds. of 350 lbs. each. A patent of Charles II., making a grant of the colony to two of his favorites, Lords Arlington and Culpepper, and the heavy exaction of taxes by Governor Berkeley, brought about an insurrection, known as "Bacon's Rebellion," which was suppressed with difficulty. On the death of Berkeley, in 1677, Lord Culpepper was declared governor, and he, in his turn, was succeeded by Lord Howard of Effingham. In 1689, the colony reluctantly acquiesced in the accession of William and Mary to the English throne. In 1705, by legal statute, slaves were declared to be real estate. In 1698, Williamsburg, founded and named in honor of William III., became the cap. of the colony. In 1754, during the war which broke out against the French on the Ohio, Geo. Washington made his first appearance in history. V. opposed, in concert with the other colonies, the obnoxious Stamp Act of 1764–5, but was not represented in the first Continental Congress which met in New York in the last-named year. The Virginian legislature, in 1769, passed a renewed remonstrance against the measures passed for the taxation of the colonies, upon which the governor, Lord Botetourt, dissolved the assembly. The merchants and planters, however, neutralized, in some degree, the effect of this dissolution of their representative body by entering into a non-importation agreement, shutting out home-imports to the amount of over $3,000,000. In March, 1773, the House of Burgesses, under the leadership of Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and R. H. Lee, passed certain patriotic resolutions, which was the cause of again subjecting the legislature to dissolution at the hands of the newly appointed governor, the Earl of Dunmore. In the following year, a war broke out between the colonists and certain bodies of Indians, commanded by Logan (*q. v.*) and other chiefs, which ended in the discomfiture of the savages. In 1775, hostilities commenced between the English executive and the colonists, and Norfolk was bombarded by Lord Dunmore, in 1776. In the same year the Declaration of Independence was proposed in the Continental Congress by the Virginia delegates under instructions from the colonial convention. In 1779 the British Gen. Matthews destroyed Norfolk, took Portsmouth and Gosport, and burnt or captured all the vessels then in the James and Elizabeth rivers. In Jan., 1781, Gen. Arnold captured and burned Richmond, and, later in the year, the greater part of E. Virginia was sacked by Gens. Cornwallis and Phillips, entailing a loss to the colonists of $10,000,000 worth of property. The surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781, virtually put an end to the war. A convention of States, called for by V. in May, 1786, led to the ratification of a constitution, June 25, 1788. In 1784 V. had ceded to the national govt. her claim to lands N.W. of the Ohio, founded on the grant in the charter to the Virginia Company in 1619, reserving to herself her tracts S. of the Ohio, and bounty lands N.W. of that river. From this time forward till the outbreak of the civil war in 1861, V. maintained a predominant influence in the councils of the nation, seven occupants of the presidential chair, at different times, having hailed from the "Old Dominion." Shortly after the inauguration of the War of Secession, an ordinance of withdrawal from the Union passed the legislature, April 17, 1861, by a majority of 33 votes. V. then became the principal battle-ground of the war, and bore more heavily than any other of the so-called Confederate States the consequences of the fierce and protracted struggle.

Virgin'ia, a post-village and township of Cass co., 15 m. N. of Jacksonville; *pop.* abt. 1,438.

Virginia, in *California*, a village of Placer co., 7 m. W. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 500.

Virginia, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Cass co., 13 m. S.E. of Beardstown; *pop.* in 1870, 2,579.

Virginia, in *Iowa*, a township of Warren co.; *pop.* in 1869, 385.

Virginia, in *Ohio*, a township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,014.

Virginia City, in *Montana*, a post-town, cap. of the Territory, and seat of justice of Madison co., 225 m. E.N.E. of Idaho City; Lat. 45° N., Lon. 111° 45′ W.

Virginia City, in *Nevada*, a city, cap. of Storey co., on the E. slope of Mount Davidson, 6,205 feet above the sea, 15 m. N.N.E. of Carson City; Lat. 39° 22′ N., Lon. 119° 35′ W. It is of rapid growth, and in a flourishing condition, owing principally to the silver mines in the vicinity. *Pop.* in 1865, abt. 15,000.

Virginia Islands, in the W. Indies, a group of abt. 100 islands, occupying a space 100 m. long, and 20 wide, between Lat. 18° 5′ and 18° 50′ N., Lon. 64° 10′ and 65° 40′ W. Of these, Great Britain owns about 50, the principal of which are Tortola, Anegada, Virgin Gorda, Jost Van Dyke, Guano Isle, Beef and Thatch Islands, Prickly Pear, Camanas, Cooper's Salt, and St. Peter's; St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. John, and others, belong to Denmark; and Culebra, with several other islets, to Spain. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Prod.* Sugar, cotton, molasses, rum, tobacco, salt, ginger, turmeric, pimento, indigo, fruits, and vegetables. *Climate*, variable, and earthquakes are frequent. Only ¼th are inhabited. The *V. I.* were discovered by Columbus in 1494.

Vir'gen (*-jĕn*) **River,** in Utah and New Mexico, rises at the S. base of the Wahsatch Mountains, flows S., and falls into the Colorado near Lat. 35° 30′ N.

Virginity, (*vĕr-jin'i-tĕ,*) *n.* [Fr. *virginité*, from Lat. *virginitas.*] Maidenhood; quality of a virgin; state of having had no carnal knowledge of man.

Vir'gin's-bower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CLEMATIS.

Virginville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Berks co., 68 m. E of Harrisburg.

Vir'go, *n.* [Lat., the virgin.] (*Astron.*) One of the 12 zodiacal constellations, or signs, being the 6th in order, beginning with Aries. Virgo is usually represented with an ear of corn in her hand, and is hence called *Segnam Cereris.* The sun enters this sign about the 22d of August. The constellation Virgo contains one bright star of the first magnitude, called *Spica Virginis.*

Vir'gulate, *a.* Wand-shaped.

Vir'gule, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *virgula.*] A comma. (R.)

Virides'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *viridis*, green.] (*Bot.*) Greenish.

Virid'ity, Vir'idness. *n.* [Fr. *viridité*, from Lat. *viriditas* — *vireo*, to be green or verdant.] Verdure; greenness; the color of fresh vegetables.

Virile, (*vĭr'il* or *vīr'il.*) *a.* [Fr. *viril*; Lat. *virilis*, masculine, manly. — *vir*, a man.] Belonging to the male sex; pertaining to man, in the eminent sense of the word; as, *virile* maturity. — Masculine, in distinction from *puerile* or *feminine*; as, *virile* strength.

Viril'ity, *n.* [Fr. *virilité*; Lat. *virilitas.*] Manhood; quality of being virile; state of the male sex which has

arrived to the maturity or strength of man, and to the power of procreation.—The procreative power.

Vira'qua, or **Vaboqua,** in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township, cap. of Vernon co., 28 m. S.E. of La Crosse; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Virtu, (*vêr-too'*) (frequently written **Vertu,**) *n.* [It. *virtù,* virtue.] A love of the fine arts; or, a taste for curiosities, bijoutry, specimens of rococo, &c.—Objects of art or antiquity considered collectively—such as fill museums and private collections.

Virtual, (*vert'yu-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *virtuel,* from Lat. *virtus.*] Having virtue; potential; possessing the power of acting, or of visible efficacy without the material or sensible part; as, a *virtual* intention of the mind—Being in essence or effect, not in fact; as, Bismarck is the *virtual* ruler of Germany.

Principle of virtual velocities. (*Math.*) The law that two forces are in equilibrium when they are in the inverse ratio of the virtual velocities of the points to which they are applied, estimated in the direction in which the forces respectively act.—*Virtual focus.* (*Opt.*) The point from which rays, having been rendered divergent by reflexion or refraction, appear to issue.—*Virtual moment of a force.* (*Dynamics.*) The product of the intensity of the force multiplied by the virtual velocity of its point of application.—*Virtual velocity.* (*Mech.*) The velocity which any point of a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion, if that equilibrium were disturbed.

Vir'tually, *adv.* In a virtual manner; by means of some virtue or influence, or the instrumentality of something else; in efficacy or effect only, not in fact.

Virtue, (*vêrt'yu,*) *n.* [Fr. *vertu;* It. *virtù;* Lat. *virtus, virtutis,* from *vir,* a man.] Acting power; energy, physical or moral, which works some good effect; strength; force; efficacy; as, the *virtue* of a medicinal herb.—That assemblage of qualities which constitutes a true man; excellence, or that which constitutes value, merit, or worth.—Moral goodness. See Ethics.—Any particular moral excellence or estimable quality; as, the *virtue* of sobriety.—Female chastity; virginity; purity; as, she sets herself up as a paragon of *virtue.*

(*Fine Arts.*) An order of angels, generally represented in works of art in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes; in many ancient paintings the *V.* are depicted as armed females overcoming their opposite Vices, (*q. v.*) The *V.* are 14 in number: viz., Liberty, Honor, Promptitude, Fortitude, Concord, Friendship, Majesty, Health, Security, Faith, Prayer, Praise, Power, and Religion.

Cardinal virtues. See Cardinal.

Theological virtues, the three virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity.—*In or by virtue of,* by authority of; through the force or efficacy of; as, *by virtue of* an Act of Congress.

Vir'tueless, *a.* Wanting in virtue; vicious.

Virtuos'ity, *n.* State or characteristics of a virtuoso; artistic feeling; æsthetic cultivation; sentimentalism.

Virtuo'so, *n.;* Eng. *pl.* Virtuosos; It. *pl.* Virtuosi [It., from *virtù,* a love of excellence.] A lover of virtu; a person skilled in the fine arts, particularly in music; or, a person who is a connoisseur in antiquities, curiosities, bijoutry, rococo, &c.

Virtuo'soship, *n.* The pursuits or practices of a virtuoso.

Virtuous, (*virt'yu-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *vertueux.*] Having, or partaking of virtue; morally good; acting in conformity to the moral law; practising the moral duties, and abstaining from vice; acting in consonance with the divine law; excellent in moral principles; righteous; blameless; good; as, a *virtuous* life, a *virtuous* mind.—Potent; efficacious; possessing special power or efficacy; having peculiar operative properties; as, *virtuous* herbs. (*Dryden.*)—Chaste; pure; unpolluted; as, a *virtuous* woman.

Vir'tuously, *adv.* In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral or divine law, or with duty or righteousness; as, a child who has been *virtuously* educated.

Vir'ulence, Vir'ulency, *n.* [Fr. *virulence,* from L. Lat. *virulentia.*] Quality of being virulent; that quality or characteristic of a thing which renders it extremely active in doing injury; malignancy; acrimony; venomousness; as, the *virulence* of cholera.—Acerbity or acrimony of mind or temper; malignancy of disposition; extreme causticity or bitterness; as, the *virulence* of animosity.

Vir'ulent, *a.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *virulentus*—*virus.*] Full of poison or deadly virus; extremely venomous; potent in doing injury; as, the *virulent* bite of a cobra-di-capello.—Malignantly hostile; bitter or rancorous in animus or enmity; as, a *virulent* attack upon a person's character.

Vir'ulently, *adv.* In a virulent or acrimonious manner.

Vi'rus, *n.* [Lat., a slimy or poisonous liquid.] (*Med.*) Active or contagious matter of an ulcer, pustule, &c.—The special agent in transmitting contagious disease; as, the *virus* of small-pox.

—Hence, in a moral sense, the animus, spirit, or drift of that which is injurious; as, the *virus* of jealousy.

Vis, *n.* [Lat.] Power, force, strength.

Vis in certiæ. (1) The propensity of nature to remain in its natural condition, whether of motion or rest, and to resist change. (2) Inertness; supineness; inactivity, as of the mind.—*Vis insita,* the power or innate force essentially residing in any body, and by which it endeavors to preserve its present state, whatever that be.—*Vis viva.* (*Mech.*) The force of a body in motion estimated by force; the distance to which the body goes—in distinction from *vis mortua,* or dead force.—*Vis vitalis.* (*Physiol.*) Vital force or vigor.—*Vis motrix,* motive or moving force.

Vi'sa, *n.* and *v. a.* [Fr.] See Visé.

Visage, (*viz'aj.*) *n.* [Fr., from L. Lat. *visagium falsum,* a mask.] The look, face, aspect, or countenance of a person, or of other animals;—principally applied to human beings; as, a lean and melancholy *visage.*

Visaged, (*viz'ajd,*) *a.* Having a face, visage, or countenance.

Visa'lia, in *California,* a post-village, cap. of Tulare co., abt. 200 m. S.E. of Stockton; *pop.* in 1870, 913.

Vis-a-vis, (*viz-a-vē',*) *n.* [Fr., face to face.] One who, or that which, fronts, or is face to face with, another; as, a lady was my *vis-a-vis* in the quadrille.—A carriage which enables two persons to sit opposite to each other.

Viscera, (*vis-sē'rah,*) *n.* [Lat. pl. of *viscus, visceris,* an entrail.] (*Anat.*) The contents of the three great cavities of the body; the brain, *e. g.,* is the viscus of the cranium, the heart one of the viscera of the thorax, and the stomach one of the abdominal viscera. The term is usually restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen.

Vis'ceral, *a.* [Fr.; Lat. *visceralis.*] Pertaining, or having reference to the viscera.

Vischer's Ferry, (*vish'erz,*) in *New York,* a post-village of Saratoga co., 16 m. N.W. of Albany.

Viscid, (*vis'sid,*) *a.* [L. Lat. *viscidus,* clammy, from *viscum.*] Having the qualities of birdlime; glutinous; sticky; tenacious; adhering closely, and having a ropy consistency; not readily separating; as, gum is a *viscid* substance.

Viscid'ity, *n.* [It. *viscidità.*] Quality of being viscid or sticky; glutinousness; tenacity; as, the *viscidity* of soft soap.—That which is ropy or viscid; viscous concretion.

Visconti, (*vis-kon-tē.*) The name of one of the most illustrious families of Lombardy, which rose to sovereign rank in northern Italy in the 13th century, and was equally distinguished by the share it took in the political contests of the Middle Ages, and by the services which it rendered to literature and science. The name *V.* is derived from the Latin *vice-comites,* and at first was merely the title of an office, but it gradually became a family surname, though when it came to be applied to this family authentic history fails to explain. The power of the *V.* began in 1277, when *Ottone V.,* archbishop of Milan, vanquished his popular opponents headed by Martino della Torre, and became perpetual Lord of Milan. In 1441, Filippo-Maria *V.* engaged the services of Francesco Sforza, to whom he gave his natural daughter Bianca in marriage; and on his death in 1447, the *V.* family was succeeded by that of Sforza in the lordship of the Milanese. See Sforza.

Viscount, (*vī'kount.*) *n.* [Fr. *vicomte;* It. *visconte;* Pg. *visconde,* from Lat. *vice-comes.*] Originally, an earl's substitute, acting as sheriff of a county; now, especially in England, a nobleman or peer of the realm, next in rank below an earl, and above a baron.—Also, the degree of rank of nobility borne by such individual; as, to create a *viscount.*

Viscountess, (*vī'kount-es,*) *n.* [Fr. *vicomtesse;* Sp. *vizcondesa.*] The wife of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth rank of nobility.

Vis'countship, Viscounty, *n.* [Fr. *vicomté.*] The quality, rank, degree, or office of a viscount.

Viscos'ity, Vis'cousness, *n.* [Fr. *viscosité,* from L. Lat. *viscositas.*] Quality of being viscous; glutinousness; viscidity; tenacity; that quality of soft substances which makes them adhere so as not to be easily parted; as, the *viscosity* of pitch.

Viscous, (*vis'kŭs.*) *a.* [From Lat. *viscus,* birdlime.] Glutinous; clammy; sticky; adhesive; tenacious; viscid; having a ropy consistence.

Vis'cousness, *n.* Same as Viscosity, *q. v.*

Vis'cus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Anat.*) See the plural Viscera.

Vis'cum, *n.* [Lat.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of the ord. *Loranthaceæ. V. album* is the common Mistletoe, which is parasitic on many trees, as willows, thorn, limes, elms, oaks, firs, and apple-trees. The mistletoe of the oak was an object of superstitious veneration by the Druids. The fruit is a viscid pulp, which is employed for making birdlime.

Visé, (*vē-zā',*) Visa, *n.* [Fr. *pp.* of *viser* = Lat. *videre,* to see.] An indorsement of a passport in certain countries of the European continent, permitting the bearer to proceed on his journey.

—*v. n.* To examine and indorse, as a passport.

Viseu, (*vē'sai-oo,*) a town of Portugal, prov. of Beira, 47 m. S.E. of Oporto; *pop.* 1,076.

Vishnei-Volotchok, (*vish'ne-vo-lot-chok',*) a town of Russia, govt. of Tver, on the Tsna, 230 m. S.E. of St. Petersburg; *pop.* 10,120.

Vish'nu, [Sansk.] (*Hind. Myth.*) See Hindooism.

Visibil'ity, Vis'ibleness, *n.* [Fr. *visibilité,* from Lat. *visibilitas.*] State or quality of being visible or perceptible to the eye; state of being discoverable or apparent; perceivableness; exposure to view.

Visible, (*viz'i-bl.*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *visibilis.*] Perceivable by the eye; perceptible; discovered to the view; as, a *visible* object.—Apparent; palpable; open; conspicuous; as, I noticed a *visible* change in his manner toward me.

Visibly, (*vīz'-,*) *a.* In a manner perceptible to the eye.

Vis'igoths, *n. pl.* (*Hist.*) See Goths.

Vision, (*vizh'un,*) *n.* [Fr. and Sp., from Lat. *visio.*] (*Optics* and *Physiol.*) The faculty, sense, or act of seeing. See Eye, Light, and Sight.

—Anything which is the object of sight.—Particularly, a mental or optical delusion; something imagined to be seen, but not real; a spectre; a phantom; an apparition; a revelation from God; an appearance or exhibition of something supernatural or prophetic; as "The baseless fabric of a *vision.*" (*Shaks.*)—Hence, the production of fancy; something imaginary or ideal; as, the *visions* of a dream.—*Locke.*

Arc of V. (*Astron.*) The arc which measures the sun's distance below the horizon, when a star or a planet before hid by its rays, begins to be visible. Thus, the arc of vision for Jupiter is about 10°.—*Beatific* or *intuitive vision.* (*Theol.*) That vision which the faithful enjoy in heaven.—*Direct vision.* (*Opt.*) That vision which is performed by the agency of direct rays.—*Field of vision,* field of sight or view.—*Reflected vision,* that which is produced by rays reflected from mirrors.—*Refracted vision,* that which is refracted by lenses or prisms.

—*v. a.* To dream; to see in vision; as, "*visioned* terrors."

Vis'ional, *a.* Pertaining to a vision. [*Scott.*

Vis'ionariness, *n.* Quality of being visionary.

Vis'ionary, *a.* [Fr. *visionnaire.*] Affected by visions, or by phantoms; disposed to receive imaginative impressions; given to reveries; as, a *visionary* thinker.—Imaginary; not real; chimerical; possessing no solid basis or substantial foundation; as, a *visionary* project.

—*n.* One whose imagination is disturbed.—One who forms imaginary or impracticable designs or schemes; one who is confident of success in a project deemed by others to be vain and fanciful.

Visit, (*viz'it,*) *v. n.* [Fr. *visiter,* from Lat. *visitare,* frequent. of *viso,* from *video,* to see.] To see frequently or habitually; to go or come and see; to attend; as, a physician *visits* his patients.—To go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, &c.; as, a bishop *visits* his diocese, an inspector *visits* those persons or books which are placed in his charge.—Hence, usually in a scriptural sense, to send good or evil on judicially; as, "God *visit* thee in good things." *Judith* xiii. 20.

—*v. n.* To practise going to see others; to keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations; as, a round of *visiting.*

—*n.* Act of visiting; act of going to see another, or of calling at his, or her, house; a going to see, or attending on; as, a *visit* of courtesy, condolence, or congratulation; a *visit* to Europe; a physician makes many *visits.*—Act of going to view or inspect; visitation; as, the *visit* of a government commissioner.

Right of visit. (*International Law.*) See Search.

Vis'itable, *a.* That may be visited or inspected.

Vis'itant, *n.* One who visits; a visitor.

Visitation, (*viz-it-ā'shun,*) *n.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *visitatio.*] Act of visiting, or state of being visited; access for inspection or investigation; as, the *visitation* of a sanitary commission.—Good or evil dispensed by God, generally the latter; retributive infliction.

(*Law.*) Act of a superior or superintending officer or officers, who visit a corporation, college, church, hospital, or other institution, to examine into its affairs, and see that its laws and observances are duly carried out; as, parochial *visitation.*

(*Eccl.*) A festival of the Roman Catholic Church, in honor of the visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth. It is celebrated on the 2d of July.

(*Eccl. Hist.*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a religious community founded originally in Savoy, in 1610, and in 1808 established in the U. States, under the denomination of *The Order of the Visitation of Our Lady.*

Visitato'rial, *a.* An improper rendering of Visitorial, *q. v.*

Vis'iter, *n.* A visitor.

Vis'iting, *a.* Authorized to visit and inspect; as, a *visiting* committee.

—*n.* Act of going to see, or attending; visitation.

Vis'itor, *n.* [Fr. *visiteur.*] One who comes or goes to see another, as in civility or friendship; as, to receive *visitors.*—A person officially authorized to visit a corporation or institution, (see Visit, § *International Law,*) to see that the laws and regulations belonging thereto are properly carried out; as, the *visitor* of a college.

Visne, (*veen.*) *n.* Same as Venue, *q. v.*

Vis'or, Viz'or, (also Visard, Vizard,) *n.* [Fr. *visière,* from Lat. *risus, video,* to see.] The movable and perforated face-guard of a helmet, through which the wearer sees.—Hence, a mask or head-covering to disfigure and disguise; as, "Deceit doth mask in *visor* fair." (*Spenser.*)—The peak or fore-piece of a cap.

Visored, (*viz'erd,*) *a.* Wearing a visor, masked; disguised.

Vis'ta, *n.; pl.* Vistas. [It., sight, from Lat. *videre,* to see.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees;—hence, the trees or other things that form the avenue; any distant view through or between intervening objects.

Vis'ta, in *New York,* a post-village of Westchester co., 120 m. S.E. of Albany.

Vis'tula, (Ger. *Weichsel,*) a river of N. Europe, rises in the Carpathian Mountains, in Austrian Silesia, and flowing N.E. through Poland, then N.W. through E. Prussia, passing Cracow, Warsaw, and other cities, divides into three branches, one of which, called the Noya, and another, the Old Vistula, enters the Frische-Haff N.W. of Elbing; while the other, or main stream, which preserves the name of *V.,* turns westward, and enters the Baltic at Dantzic. Its total course is estimated at 530 m.

Visual, (*vizh'yu-al,*) *a.* [Fr. *visuel;* It. *visuale,* from Lat. *isus, video.*] Pertaining or relating to sight or vision; used in sight; serving as the instrument of seeing; as, the *visual* nerve.

V. angle. (*Opt.*) The angle at which an object is viewed.—*V. ray,* that beam of light which impinges on the eye from the object observed.—*V. cone.* (*Persp.*) A cone whose vertex forms the point of sight.—*V. plane,* any plane which passes through the point of sight.—*V. point,* that point in the horizontal line where the visual rays focus.

Visualize, (*viz'yu-al-īz,*) *v. a.* To render visual. (R.)

Vitæ'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) The Vine family, an order of plants, alliance *Berberales.* Diag. Regular, symmetrical

flowers, axile placentæ, stamens opposite the petals, and anthers opening longitudinally. — They are shrubby plants, usually climbing, with simple or compound leaves, which are opposite below and alternate above; flowers small, green; æstivation of petals induplicate; ovary superior, with a very short, simple style and stigma; fruit a nuculanium; seeds few; embryo erect, in horny albumen. There are probably 8 genera, including some 260 species, which are exclusively natives of warm and tropical regions. See VITIS.

Vi'tal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vitalis* — *vita* (for *victo*), life.] Pertaining or relating to life, whether animal or vegetable; as, *vital* powers. — Containing life; animate; living; as, *vital* heat. — Necessary to life; contributing to existence; as, *vital* air. — Being the seat of life, or that on which life depends; as, *vital* parts of the body. — Essential; very necessary; highly important; as, a subject of *vital* consequence. — So disposed as to be capable of living; — a Latinism. (B.)

Vital statistics, statistics having reference to the duration of life, with its attendant circumstances.

Vi'talism, (*-lizm,*) *n.* (*Physiol.*) The doctrine which ascribes every function of the organism to the direct agency of a vital principle or force.

Vitali'ty, *n.* [Fr. *vitalité;* L. Lat. *vitalitos*, from *vita*, life.] State, quality, or condition of being vital; act of living; the principle of animation or of life. See LIFE.

Vitalization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Act or process of vitalizing.

Vi'talize, *v. a.* [Fr. *vitaliser.*] To give vitality to; to infuse life; to furnish with the vital or animate principle; as, *vitalized* blood.

Vi'tally, *adv.* In such a manner as to give life. — Essentially; necessarily.

Vi'tals, *n. pl.* Vital parts; parts of animal bodies essential to life. — Hence, the part essential to life, or to a sound or whole state; as, repudiation of the public debt preys upon the *vitals* of a nation's credit.

Vitchegda, (*ve-cheg'da,*) a river of Russia which traverses the govt. of Vologda, and falls into the Dwina, 12 m. W. of Solvitchegodsk, after a W. course of 380 m.

Vitebsk', or **Vitepsk',** a city of Russia in Europe, cap. of govt. of same name, on the Dwina, at the confluence of the Viteba, 389 miles S. of St. Petersburg. *Manuf.* Woollens and leather. *Pop.* 27,868.

Vitelline, (*vit'el-lin,*) *n.* The albumen of the yolk of eggs.

—*a.* [Lat. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.] Pertaining to, or consisting of, the yolk of an egg.

Vitel'lius, AULUS, a Roman general, proclaimed emperor by Germany at the time Vespasian was engaged in war with the Jews, A. D. 69. About the time he arrived in Rome, Vespasian was proclaimed at Alexandria, and, on the latter arriving in Italy at the head of his hostile army, *V.* was put to death.

Vitel'lus, *n.* [Lat.] (*Physiol.*) The yolk of an egg.

(*Bot.*) The sac of the amnios in a thickened state, and forming a case within which lies the embryo.

Viterbo, (*ve-tair'bo,*) a town of Italy, at the base of Mount Cimino, in the Campagna di Roma, 41 m. N.N.W. of Rome. Its streets are broad and well-paved, and some of its churches are rich in works of art. This city was one of the principal in the Etruscan League, and, in the Middle Ages, the capital of the Patrimony of St. Peter. In one of its public squares the emperor Frederick Barbarossa humiliated himself before Pope Adrian IV. *Pop.* 15,400.

Vi'tex, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of European and Asiatic plants, order *Verbenaceæ*. The Chaste tree, *V. agnus castus*, a native of the countries around the Mediterranean, derives its name from the practice of Grecian matrons to strew their couches with its leaves, especially during the sacred rites of Ceres, in order to banish impure thoughts.

Vitiate, (*vish'i-āt,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *vicier*, from Lat. *vitio, vitiatus*, from *vitium*, fault, defect, blemish.] To make faulty; to injure; to spoil; to mar; to taint; to corrupt; to stain; to injure the substance or quality of, so as to impair and render defective; as, a *vitiated* taste. — To render of no force or validity; to make void; to deprive of efficacy, wholly or in part; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract.

Vitiation, (*vish-i-ā'shun,*) *n* [L. Lat. *vitiatio.*] Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption; a rendering invalid; as, *vitiation* of the bodily constitution, the *vitiation* of a policy of insurance.

Vitiosity, *n.* [Lat. *vitiositas.*] Quality of being vicious. (R.)

Vitious, Vitiously, Vitiousness, *a., adv.,* and *n.* Same as VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, VICIOUSNESS.

Vitim, (*vi-teem',*) a river of Siberia, rises in the Vitim-Steppe, S.E. of Lake Baikal, govt. of Irkoutsk, and joins the Lena in Lat. 59° 15′ N., Lon. 112° E., after a N.N.E. course of 900 m.

Vi'tis, *n.* [Lat., a vine.] (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Vitaceæ*. All the species are climbers, furnished with tendrils opposite the leaves, as in the Grape-vine, the leaves of some being simple, and either undivided or variously lobed, and those of others compound. Their small greenish flowers, whose sexes are very frequently found on different plants, are dispersed in panicles set opposite the leaves. The well-known Grape-vine, or common Wine Grape, *V. vinifera*, is naturalized in nearly all temperate climates, but supposed not to be indigenous to this country. No plant in the vegetable kingdom possesses more interesting attributes, and is cultivated with greater care, than the common vine. By cultivation it sports into endless varieties, differing in the form, color, size, and flavor of the fruit, and in respect to the hardiness of its constitution. In N. England its cultivation is chiefly confined to the garden and as a dessert fruit; but there are extensive vineyards in the Middle and Western States, for the production of wine. The vine is propagated by cuttings. Varieties without end may be raised from the seed, which will bear fruit the fourth or fifth year. — There are several species of vines, which

Fig. 2591. — VITIS VULPINA.

grow wild and bear grapes abundantly in N. America, but they are generally inferior to *V. vinifera*. Of late years, however, good varieties have been obtained, by careful cultivation, from *V. labrusca*, *V. vulpina* (Fig. 2591), *V. æstivalis*, and others. See OIDIUM, WINE, CATAWBA WINE, &c.

Vitre, (*veet're,*) a town of France, dept. of Ile-et-Vilaine, on the Vilaine, 20 m. E. of Rennes. *Manuf.* Woollens, canvas, and linen. *Pop.* 9,850.

Vit'reo-elec'tric, *a.* (*Physics.*) Containing or exhibiting positive electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass. — *Ure.*

Vit'reous, *a.* [Fr. *vitreux, vitré;* Lat. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass or wood.] Pertaining or relating to, or derived from, glass; as, *vitreous* electricity. — Resembling glass; as, the *vitreous* humor of the eye. — Consisting of glass; as, *vitreous* particles.

Vitreous electricity. See ELECTRICITY. — *Vitreous humor.* (*Anat.*) See EYE.

Vi'treousness, *n.* Quality or state of being vitreous.

Vitres'cence, (*-trēs'sens,*) *n.* Quality of being vitrescent; glassiness.

Vitres'cent, *a.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass.] Susceptible of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vitres'cible, *a.* That may be vitrified.

Vitrifac'tion, *n.* [See *vitrify.*] Act, process, or operation of converting into glass by heat.

Vitrifacture, (*-fākt'yur,*) *n.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] The manufacture of glass and ceramic wares.

Vitrifi'able, *a.* That may be vitrified.

Vit'riform, *a.* Having the appearance or form of glass.

Vit'rify, *v. a.* [Fr. *vitrifier*, from Lat. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, to make.] To make or convert into glass.

—*v. n.* To become glass.

Vitri'ol, *n.* [From Lat. *vitrum*, glass.] (*Min.*) A genus of fresh-water gasteropods, with ovate, thin, glossy, and fragile shells. They greatly resemble young specimens of the genus *Helix*, from which they are distinguished by their never being umbilicated or perforated.

Vit'riol, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vitrum.*] (*Chem.*) A term applied by old writers to crystallized sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol*. Sulphate of copper and sulphate of zinc were afterwards called *blue vitriol* and *white vitriol*. See COPPER, IRON, ZINC.

Oil of vitriol. (*Chem.*) Same as SULPHURIC ACID.

Vit'riolate, Vit'riolize, *v. a.* To convert into vitriol.

Vitriol'ic, *a.* [Fr. *vitriolique.*] Pertaining to, having the qualities or characteristics of, or obtained from vitriol; as, *vitriolic* acid (oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid).

Vit'riolizable, *a.* That may be converted into a vitriol.

Vitriolization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Vitriolation; act of vitriolizing, or state of being vitriolized.

Vitru'vian Scroll, *n.* [From *Vitruvius.*] (*Arch.*) A decorative enrichment, consisting of convoluted, undulating ornamentation, which is very fanciful and varied; — it frequently occurs in friezes of the composite order.

Vitruvius, MARCUS POLLIO, (*vi-troo'vi-us,*) a writer on architecture, who flourished under Julius Cæsar and Augustus, and is supposed to have been a native of Formiæ, in Campania. His celebrated work, *De Architecturu*, is a compendium of the works of various Greek and Roman writers on the same subject. It was first printed about 1480, has passed through very numerous editions, and been translated into English, French, German, Dutch, and Italian.

Vitry-le-François, (*ve'tre-le-frong-swah',*) a fortified town of France, dept. of Marne, 19 m. S.S.E. of Chalons. *Manuf.* Hosiery, leather, and cotton goods. *Pop.* 9,078.

Vit'ta, *n.; pl.* VITTÆ. [Lat., a fillet.] (*Bot.*) One of the narrow fistulæ or channels lodged in the coat of the fruit of umbelliferæ, and containing oil.

Vit'tate, *a.* [From Lat. *vitta*, a ribbon.] (*Bot.*) Striped, after the manner of a ribbon.

Vitto'ria, a town of Spain, cap. of the prov. of Alava, 27 m. S. of Bilbon. *Manuf.* Brass and iron goods, ebony articles, leather, candles, and linen. The French were here defeated by the allied English, Spanish, and Portuguese, under the Duke of Wellington in 1813. *Pop.* 16,500.

Vitto'ria, a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Syracuse, 14 m. W.N.W. of Modica; *pop.* 12,100.

Vit'uline, *a.* [From Lat. *vitulus*, a calf.] Pertaining or relating to a calf or to calves, or to veal.

Vitu'perate, *v. a.* [Lat. *vitupero, vituperatus* — *vitium*, a fault, a vice, and *paro*, to place in order.] To find fault with; to attribute blame or reproach to; to censure; to load with abuse or reviling.

Vituperation, *n.* Blame; censure in the highest degree; overwhelming abuse or reproaches.

Vitu'perative, *a.* Containing vituperation; conveying blame or censure.

Vitu'peratively, *adv.* Abusively; with vituperation.

Vitu'perator, *n.* One who practises vituperation.

Vivace, (*ve-vā'cha,*) *a.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A term which, affixed to a movement, denotes that it is to be executed by the performer in a brisk or lively manner.

Vivacious, (*vi-vā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr. *vivace;* Lat. *vivax, vivacis*, from *vivo*, to live.] Long-lived; tenacious of life. (R.) — Lively; active; brisk; full of spirit or animation; sprightly in temper or conduct; gay; as, a *vivacious* talker.

Viva'ciously, *adv.* With vivacity, life, or spirit.

Vivac'ity, Viva'ciousness, *n.* [Fr. *vivacité;* Lat. *vivacitas.*] Tenacity of life; power of living. (R.) — Sprightliness of temper or behavior; life; spirit; animation; vim; verve; air of life and activity, as displayed in the countenance; as, *vivacity* is sometimes carried to levity.

Vivandière, (*ve-vŏng-dē-atr',*) *n.* [Fr.] A female sutler, or a woman who serves soldiers with refreshments on the march, or in the field, and also affords succor to the wounded; — they are generally attached to French regiments of infantry.

Vivarais, (*ve'va-rai,*) an old territory of France, in Languedoc, on the Rhone, now comprised in the depts. of Ardèche and Haute-Loire.

Viv'ary, *n.* [Lat. *vivarium*, from *vivus, vivo*, to live.] A place for keeping or rearing living animals, as a pond, a park, a warren, &c.

Viva Voce, (*vī-vah vō'sa.*) [Lat.] By word of mouth; orally; with the living voice; as, a communication rendered *viva voce*.

Vive, (*veve',*) *v.* [Fr., from Lat. *vivere*, to live.] Live; long live; hurrah to; — used in an exclamatory sense; as, *vive le roi!* long live the king!

Vivero, (*ve'rai-ro,*) a town of Spain, prov. of Lugo, at the mouth of the Landrova in the Bay of Biscay. *Manuf.* Earthenware, linen, and quiltings. *Pop.* 5,170.

Viver'ridæ, *n. pl.* [Lat. *viverra*, a ferret.] (*Zoöl.*) A family of carnivorous mammals, of which the genus *Viverra*, comprising the true Civets, is the type. The characters of the Civet tribe are three premolars above, and four below; two tolerably large tuberculate molars above, one tuberculate and one sectorial molar below; the tongue beset with firm papillæ; claws more or less retracted; a large anal scent-gland and pouch. See CIVET.

Vivers, Vivres, (*vē'vers,*) *n. pl.* [Fr.] Victuals; viands; provisions.

Vives, (*vēvz,*) *n. pl.* (*Farriery.*) A disease of horses, generally happening to young horses while at grass, resembling the strangles, but more particularly seated in the glands and kernels under the ears. — *Worcester.*

Viv'ian, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Waseca co., abt. 22 m. S.S.W. of Mankato; *pop.* abt. 150.

Vivianiaceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, alliance *Malvales*. DIAG. Free stamens, no disk, seeds with albumen, a curved embryo, permanent petals, and ribbed calyx. They are herbs or shrubs, inhabiting Chili and S. Brazil.

Viv'ianite, or BLUE IRON-ORE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native hydrated phosphate of iron, composed of 28·75 per cent. of phosphoric acid, 42·27 protoxide of iron, and 28·98 water. It occurs in very long oblique prisms, frequently reniform and globular, also earthy and incrusted. The color, which varies from pale-green to indigo-blue, becomes darker on exposure.

Viv'id, *a.* [Fr. *vivide*, from Lat. *vividus* — *vivo*, to live.] Bright; strong; glowing; animated; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; as, the *vivid* blue of an Italian sky. — Lively; gay; sprightly; painting in glowing colors, or forming brilliant and salient images; as, a *vivid* fancy.

Vivid'ity, *n.* Vividness. (R.)

Viv'idly, *adv.* In a vivid manner.

Viv'idness, *n.* Quality of being vivid.

Vivific, Vivific'ical, *a.* [Fr. *vivifique.*] Enlivening; reviving; reinvigorating; giving life.

Vivifi'ente, *v. a.* [Fr. *vivifier*, from Lat. *vivificare* — *atum.*] To vivify; to give life to. (R.)

Vivification, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *vivificatio.*] Act of vivifying, or state of being vivified.

Viv'ify, *v. a.* [Fr. *vivifier;* late Lat. *vivifico* — *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, to make.] To make alive; to endue with life; to animate.

Vivip'arous, *a.* [Lat. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, I bring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) Noting animals which bring forth their young developed and alive, and commonly extricated

from the egg coverings; as all the mammalia, many reptiles, as the viper or *viriper*, some fishes, and numerous invertebrate animals. In its restricted sense, the term signifies that mode of generation in which the chorion, or external tunic of the ovum, contracts a vascular adhesion with the uterus; and hence, only the placental mammalia are truly viviparous, the rest being termed *ovo-viriparous*.

(*Bot.*) Producing living shoots or suckers; as, a *viriparous* plant.

Vivisec'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *virus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The dissection of a living animal, with a view to physiological investigations and experiments.

Vixen, (*vik'sn,*) *n.* [A.S. *fixen*, a she-fox.] Properly, a fox's cub of either sex.—A sharp, cross, snappish, bitter, froward, turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a virago; a termagant; as, a two legged *vixen*.

Vix'enish, *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a vixen; as, a *vixenish* temper.

Viz. A contraction of VIDELICET, *q. v.*

Viz'ard, VISARD, *n.* A mask; as, a grotesque *visard*. See VISOR.

Vizagapatam', a city of British India, cap. of a dist., on the Coromandel coast; Lat. 17° 42' N., Lon. 83° 24' E. *Pop.* unascertained.

Vizier, (*viz'eer,*) *n.* [Fr. *vizir*; Ar. *wezir*, *wazir*, a bearer of burdens.] The title, in various Oriental countries, of a minister and councillor of state. In Turkey, the councillors of state who sit in the Divan, generally 8 in number, are styled *viziers*; and the chief among them, *vizier-azem*, rendered by Western nations *Grand-Vizier* (or prime-minister), is the highest temporal dignitary in the empire.

Vizzine, (*vit-se'ne,*) a town of Italy, in Sicily, prov. of Catania, 28 m. S.W. of Catania; *pop.* 9,850.

Vlaardingen, (*vlar'ding-en,*) a town of the Netherlands, on the Meuse, 6 m. W.S.W. of Rotterdam; *pop.* 7,975.

Vladimir, (*vlad-i-meer',*) in European Russia, a city, the cap of a govt. of same name, on the Kliasma, 112 m. E.N.E. of Moscow; *pop.* 8,250.—Also, a town of the govt. of Volhynia, on the Lui, 28 m. S.S.W. of Kovel; *pop.* 6,050.

Vlad'imir, (THE GREAT,) Grand-Duke of Russia, was the illegitimate son of Sviatoslav, who appointed him governor of Novgorod, from which, however, he was driven by Yaropolk, his brother. In 979 he returned to Novgorod, with a large body of Scandinavian adventurers, took prisoner and put to death Yaropolk, and established himself at Kiev as Grand-Duke of Russia. In 988 he established Christianity, according to the forms of the Greek Church, in his dominions, and, encouraged by the court of Constantinople, he spent the remainder of his life in introducing civilization among his subjects. D. near Kiev, 1015.

Vo'cable, *n.* [Lat. *vocabulum*.] A name; a word; a term; particularly, a phrase taken in the sense of its consisting of certain sounds or letters, irrespective of its meaning.

Vocab'ulary, *n.* [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from Lat. *vocabulum*, a word.] A list or collection of the vocables or words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, and defined or explained; a word-book, dictionary, or lexicon, whether of a whole language, or of any special or technical branch of lingual science.—Sum-total of phraseology; stock of words employed; as, a copious *vocabulary*.

Vocab'ulist, *n.* A compiler or expositor of words or phrases; a lexicographer.

Vo'cal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vocalis*—*vox*, *vocis*, a voice.] Possessing a voice or utterance; as, "Mincius, crowned with *vocal* reeds." (*Milton.*)—Uttered or modulated by the voice; as, *vocal* melody.—Sonant; sonorous; spoken with intonation and resonance; pertaining to the voice or speech;—used with reference to certain articulate sounds.

Vocal cords or *ligaments*. (*Anat.*) See LARYNX.—*Vocal music*, that music which is made by the voice, as distinguished from *instrumental music*; hence, airs or tones set to words for performance by the human voice.—*Vocal tube*. (*Anat.*) The part of the air passages above the superior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the nose and mouth.—*Dunglison*.

Vocal'ic, *a.* [From Lat. *vocalis*.] Consisting of the voice, or vowel sounds; as, the Gaelic is a *vocalic* language.

Vo'calism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The practice of exercising the vocal organs.

Vo'calist, *n.* A vocal musician; a singer; especially, a public singer distinguished by superior powers of voice;—opposed to *instrumentalist*.

Vocal'ity, Vo'calness, *n.* [Lat. *vocalitas*.] Quality of being vocal, sonant, or utterable.

Vocaliza'tion, *n.* Act of vocalizing; also, formation and emission of vocal sounds.

Vo'calize, *v. a.* [Fr. *vocaliser*.] To form into, and utter by, the voice; to make vocal, sonant, or resonant; as, to *vocalize* the breath.—To practise singing on the vowel sounds.

Vo'cally, *adv.* In a vocal or voiceful manner; verbally.

Voca'tion, *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vocatio*—*voco*, *vocatus*, to call.] A calling, citing, bidding, or summoning; call; inducement; especially, designation or destination to a particular state or profession.—Hence, employment; calling; occupation; trade; profession; business; as, versatility of genius finds many *vocations*.

(*Theol.*) A calling by the will of God, or a dispensation of heavenly grace; as, the *vocation* of the Gentiles under the gospel.

Vo'cative, *a.* [Fr. *vocatif*; Lat. *vocativus*, from *voco*, *vocatus*.] Relating to, or employed in, calling or address;—expressed of that case of the substantive, pronoun, or adjective, to which a person or thing has application.

—*n.* (*Gram.*) The fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin; or, the case in any language in which a word is placed when a person is addressed;—the so-called case of exclamation or invocation. In strictness of speech it is not a case at all, and as having, therefore, no case ending, it represents simply the root of the word, on which the several cases are formed by means of pronominal suffixes.

Vochya'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Sapindales*. DIAG. Complete, unsymmetrical, very irregular flowers, naked petals, anthers opening longitudinally, 3 carpels, and winged seeds.—They consist of trees or shrubs from tropical America, often of great beauty. Little is known of their properties, beyond the hardness of the timber which some of them supply.

Vociferate, *v. n.* [Fr. *vociférer*; Lat. *vociferor*, *vociferatus*—*vox*, *vocis*, and *fero*, to carry.] To carry up or raise the voice; to exclaim; to cry loudly; to shout; to call out with vehemence.

—*v. a.* To utter with a loud voice; as, to *vociferate* abusive language.

Vociferation, (*-sif'er-ā-shun,*) *n.* Act of vociferating; vehement utterance of the voice; a shouting; a loud, sonorous outcry.

Vocif'erous, *a.* Clamorous; making a loud outcry; shouting.

Vocif'erously, *adv.* In a vociferous manner.

Vocif'erousness, *n.* Quality of being vociferous.

Vocule, (*vŏk'yūl,*) *n.* [Lat. *vocula*, dim. of *vox*, voice.] A short or weak utterance; a faint or feeble sound, as that heard on separating the lips in pronouncing *p*, *t*, or *k*.—*Rush*.

Vodi'na, or **Vode'na,** a town of European Turkey, in Roumelia, 45 m. N.W. of Salonica. *Manuf.* Cottons and woollens. *Pop.* 13,200.

Voghera, (*vo-gai'ra,*) a town of N.W. Italy, prov. of Alessandria, 19 m. E.N.E. of Alessandria; *pop.* 12,200.

Vog'lite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated carbonate of uranium, lime, and copper, which occurs in green scales having a pearly lustre.

Vogue, (*vōg,*) *n.* [Fr., a rowing of a ship, from It. *vogare*, to row = Ger. *wogen*, to wave, fluctuate, vibrate.] The fluctuation of usage or fashion; temporary mode, custom, habit, or practice; popular reception for the time; way or fashion adopted by people at any particular time; repute;—used now invariably as part of the term *in vogue*; as, Anglophobia has of late years been *in vogue* in this country.

Voice, (*vois,*) *n.* [Norm. *voce*; Fr. *voix*; from Lat. *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, kindred with *vŏco*, to call.] (*Physiol.*) Sound intoned and modulated by the organs of speech. In most air-breathing vertebrate animals, there are certain provisions made for the production of sound in some part of the respiratory apparatus. In many animals the sound thus produced admits of being variously modified and altered,—to the greatest extent in man, so as to constitute speech. V. and sound, however, are different things, and depend upon different parts of the human organism; the former being produced in the larynx, the latter chiefly by the tongue and mouth. The sound of the human voice is produced by the inferior laryngeal ligaments or vocal cords, which are thrown into vibrations by currents of expired air impelled over their edges. They contain a large quantity of elastic tissue, which enables them to vibrate like tense membranes, and are likewise so attached to the cartilaginous parts of the larynx that they can be made tense either by the depression of the thyroid cartilage towards the cricoid by means of the crico-thyroid muscles, or by the retraction of the arytenoid cartilages, which are moved backwards by the posterior crico-arytenoid muscles, at the same time that they are approximated by the posterior arytenoid. (See LARYNX.) For the deepest notes, the vocal cords are much relaxed by the approximation of the thyroid to the arytenoid cartilages; for the middle notes of the natural voice, the cords are neither relaxed nor stretched, but in a medium state; while the higher notes are produced by the lateral compression of the cords, and narrowing the space between them by means of the thyro-arytenoid muscles, and also by increasing the force of the current of air. Voice is of three kinds:—1. Monotonous, in which the notes have nearly all the same pitch, as in ordinary speaking; 2. Discordant, or the successive transition from high to low notes, and *vice versa*; and, 3. Musical, in which each sound has a determinate number of vibrations, and accords with others, as in singing. The first of these constitutes the *speech voice*, the last the *song voice*. Vocal sounds are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*, the former being continuous tones modified by the form of the aperture through which they pass out; while in sounding consonants, the breath suffers a more or less complete interruption in its passage through parts anterior to the larynx.

—Language; words; expression; manifestation of feeling or opinion; as, "Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church." (*Fell.*)—A vote or suffrage; opinion or choice expressed; as, he was elected by the *voice* of the people.—Command; precept; dictate;—generally in a scriptural sense; as, "Hearken to the *voice* of the Lord."

(*Gram.*) A particular mode of inflecting or conjugating verbs; as, the active or passive *voice*.

—*v. a.* To regulate the tone of; to adapt for the production of the proper sounds or tones, as the pipes of an organ.

Voiced, (*voist,*) *p. a.* Furnished with a voice.

Voice'ful, *a.* Vocal; possessing a voice; as, *voiceful* birds.

Voice'less, *a.* Having no voice; silent.

Void, *a.* [It. *vuoto*; Fr. *vide*, empty.] Empty; not occupied with any visible matter; vacant; as, "The earth was without form and *void*." (1 *Gen.* ii.)—Unsupplied; destitute; free; clear; wanting; as, a person *void* of common sense.—Unoccupied; not filled; without an incumbent; as, a dignity for many years *void*.—Without legal or binding force; null; insufficient to produce its effect; not being effectual to convey or maintain a right, or to be obligatory upon parties; as, to declare an act of Congress *void*.—Vain; unprofitable; lacking substantiality; unreal; as, an image *void* and lifeless.

(*Law.*) Of no legal force or efficacy whatsoever.

—*n.* A vacuum; empty space.

—*v. a.* To make or leave empty or vacant; to quit; to leave; as, *to void* a chamber.—To evacuate; to throw, eject, or send out; to emit; as, to *void* urine, to *void* one's rage upon an object.—To annul or nullify; to vacate; to render of no validity or effect; as, to *void* the performance of a promise.

—*v. n.* To be emitted or evacuated. (R.)

Void'able, *a.* That may be voided, emitted, or evacuated.

(*Law.*) That may be annulled or made void; susceptible of being adjudged void, invalid, or of no force or efficacy; as, a *voidable* decree.

Void'ance, (*-ans,*) *n.* Act of voiding or of emptying.

Void'ed, *p. a.* (*Her.*) A term applied to any ordinary when it is pierced through, so that the field which it overlies appears, leaving only the outer edge of the ordinary, *e. g.*, a saltier, chevron, &c., *voided*.—*Voided per cross*, signifies when pierced with an opening in the shape of a cross, through which the field in like manner appears.

Void'er, *n.* One who, or that which, voids, vacates, or annuls.

Void'ing, *n.* Act of the person who, or thing which, voids.—That which is voided; a scrap; a fragment; a shred; a remnant.

—*p. a.* Receiving that which is evacuated or ejected.

Void'ness, *n.* State or quality of being void.

Voir dire, (*swahr deer.*) [O. Fr., to utter the truth, from L. Lat. *verum dicere*.] (*Law.*) A preliminary examination of a witness to ascertain whether he is competent. When a witness is supposed to have an interest in the cause, the party against whom he is called has the choice to prove such interest by calling another witness to that fact, or he may require the witness produced to be sworn on his *voir dire*, as to whether he has an interest in the case or not; but the party against whom he is called will not be allowed to have recourse to both methods to prove the witness's interest. If the witness answers he has no interest, he is competent, his oath being conclusive; if he swears he has an interest, he will be rejected.—*Bouvier*.

Voiron, (*swa'rawng,*) a town of France, dept. of Isère, on the Morge, 14 m. N.W. of Grenoble. *Manuf.* Iron and steel goods, canvas, and paper. *Pop.* 9,351.

Voiture, (*swa'toor,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *vehere*, *vectum*.] In France, a carriage or wheeled vehicle of any kind.

Voiture, VINCENT, a French wit and poet, b. at Amiens, 1598. He became master of the ceremonies to Gaston, Duke d'Orleans, was admitted into the French Academy in 1634, and d. 1648. He wrote verses in French, Spanish, and Italian; but his letters are the chief basis of his literary reputation, and in their day they were extravagantly admired.

Volant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *volans*, *volare*, to fly.] (*Her.*) Represented flying, or with the wings spread out, as if flying;—said of a bird; as, an eagle *volant*.

Volan'te, *n.* [Sp.] A large, heavy kind of curricle, peculiar to the island of Cuba.

Vol'atile, *a.* [Fr. *volatil*; Lat. *volatilis*, flying, winged, from *volo*, *volare*, to fly.] Capable of evaporating or wasting imperceptibly away, or of easily passing into an aëriform state, as hartshorn, ether, musk, &c.; as, a *volatile* substance.—Airy; brisk; buoyant; lively; gay; full of spirit or animation;—hence, fickle; apt to change; characterized by levity or whimsicalness; as, a person of *volatile* temper.

Volatile alkali. (*Chem.*) See AMMONIA.—*Volatile oil*. See ESSENTIAL OIL.

Vol'atileness, Volatil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *volatilité*.] State or quality of being volatile; character of being capable of, or disposed to, exhalation or evaporation; that property of a substance which has a tendency to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated; as, the *volatility* of mercury.—Levity; liveliness; sprightliness; buoyancy of temper or disposition; sprightliness in an extreme degree; hence, mutability of mind; fickleness; changeableness; as, the *volatility* of a woman's fancy.

Vol'atilizable, *a.* That may be volatilized.

Volatiliza'tion, *n.* The act of rendering volatile, or the state of being volatilized.—The process by which bodies are resolved into the vaporous or elastic state.

Vol'atilize, *v. a.* [Fr. *volatiliser*.] To make volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate; to cause to pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia.

Vol'borthite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native vanadiate of copper, which occurs in small tabular crystals of an olive-green or gray color.

Volcan'ic, *a.* [Fr. *volcanique*.] Pertaining or having reference to a volcano, or to volcanoes; as, *volcanic* heat, *volcanic* action.—Produced or emitted by a volcano; as, *volcanic* scoriæ.—Affected or transmuted by the heat of a volcano.

V. foci, subterranean centres of action in volcanoes, where the heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy.—*V. glass*. (*Min.*) A name sometimes given to OBSIDIAN, *q. v.*—*V. rocks*. (*Geol.*) See IGNEOUS ROCKS and VOLCANO.

Vol'canism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Volcanic power or action.

Vol'canist, *n.* One learned in the history and phenomenal action of volcanoes. — A theorist of the formation of mountains by volcanic eruptions.

Volcanization, (*-zā'shun,*) *n.* Act of volcanizing, or state of being volcanized.

Vol'canize, *v. a.* To cause to undergo the application of volcanic heat, and to be affected by its consequent action.

Volcan'no, *n.; pl.* VOLCANOES. [Fr. *volcan;* Lat. *Vulcanus,* the god of fire.] (*Geol.*) The name given to a part of the earth's surface, whence vapor, mud, ashes, or melted rocks issue from a hollow depression in a conical hill or mountain. (See Fig. 1457.) Generally the material already erupted, of whatever kind, has formed the hill, or where the point of eruption was already at a high level, has added the conical summit. The geographical extent of volcanic districts is very considerable. It is true that the points of eruption and the movements of great earthquakes are confined to certain regions in which the volcanic vents are distributed at intervals, and most commonly in a linear direction; but there is evidence that similar powers are at work continuously throughout the intermediate spaces, for the ground is from time to time convulsed, gases and vapors are disengaged, and hot springs issue, the waters of which are very commonly impregnated with the same mineral matters which are discharged by the eruption of the volcano. There are also abundant proofs of the existence of volcanic fires under various parts of the bed of the ocean, where their effects, though at present unseen and unknown, are probably destined to become evident at some future but very remote period. The substances thrown out by volcanoes are chiefly earthy and alkaline bodies in a state of fusion, together with red-hot and melted rock, stones, cinders, ashes, steam, and various gases; and although they differ very materially in the quantity of ejected matter, their products so generally agree in quality that they may doubtless be all referred to the operations of one cause. What that cause is, is a question not yet satisfactorily answered; we must, however, notice the perpetuity, as it may also be called, of some active volcanoes—volcanoes which have continued to burn and throw out lava and cinders, not only for years, but for successive ages. The lava in the crater of Stromboli has been in a state of ignition for 2,000 years; so that there has been a constant accession of heat, if not renovation of fuel. We have ample evidence of the connection of earthquakes with volcanoes; and all great eruptions have commonly been preceded by violent convulsions, which have ceased upon the bursting forth of the volcanic fires, as if the pent-up matters had found a vent. All this shows the cause of the eruption to be deep below the surface. There is, further, a manifest connection between volcanic vents situated at great distances from each other. Such a connection has been traced not only between Vesuvius and Ætna, but between these two volcanoes and those of the Greek islands at the distance of a thousand miles. Some of the volcanoes of the Andes appear to alternate in their eruptions, though at great distances from each other. When lava is examined near the vent whence it issues, it is usually a semi-fluid mass of about the consistence of honey. It soon cools externally, and its surface becomes rough and irregular; but being a very bad conductor of heat, the interior remains red-hot long after the surface has cooled. The quantity of matter which has been thrown to the surface by volcanic agencies during the historical period is quite enormous, and may serve to give an idea of their influence in modifying the surface of the globe, when such powers are considered in reference to great periods of time. Iceland, for instance, is little less than a mass of lava; and so intense is the energy of volcanic action in that region, that some eruptions of Hecla have lasted six years without ceasing. In this island, too, the volcanic vents are often in alternate action, one serving, as it were, for a time as a safety-valve to the rest; and when, as is often the case, new cones are thrown up, they generally take a linear direction. There are many instances of rocks of decided volcanic origin, *i. e.* extinct volcanic vents, in districts where all other trace of activity except that which is shown by hot and mineral springs has been lost since the earliest historical times. Such are the Vivarais and Auvergne in central France, and the district of Eifel, near Coblentz, on the Rhine. See BASALT, IGNEOUS ROCKS, EARTHQUAKE, &c.

Volcan'no, in *California,* a post-village of Amador co., 12 m. N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Volcan'no, or VULCANO, an island of the Mediterranean, off the N. coast of Sicily, the most S. of the Lipari group; Lat. 38° 30′ N., Lon. 15° 13′ E. It consists of a single volcanic mountain 3,000 ft. high, and of a conical shape, with a crater of an oval form, abt. 1 m. in circuit, and 400 yards in depth.

Vole, *n.* A deal at cards that draws all the tricks; as, to win a *vole.*

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Arvicola,* the typical genus of the *Arvicolinæ,* a tribe of the *Muridæ* or Rat family, characterized by incisors as broad as deep, ears short and hidden, muzzle broad and rounded, tail very short, and mostly clothed thickly with hair. This genus is represented in the U. States by more than 20 species, generally known as Field Mice, but the most remarkable species is *Arvicola amphibia,* the Water Vole or Water Rat of Europe, which is abt. 8¼ inches in length, and the tail 4¾ inches. Although the feet are not webbed, the Water V. swims extremely well, and not only at the surface of the water, but often under it. It burrows in the banks of streams, ditches, and ponds; and its food appears to consist chiefly of aquatic plants.

—*v. n.* (*Games.*) To take all the tricks by a single deal of the cards.

Volée, (*vo-lā',*) *n.* [Fr., a flight, from Lat. *volare,* to fly.] (*Mus.*) A rapid flight of notes; a roulade.

Vol'ery, *n.* [From Fr. *volière,* a bird-cage; Lat. *volo,* to fly.] A flight of birds. (R.)—An aviary, or large bird-cage.

Vol'ga, a river of Russia, which has the largest course, and, with the exception of the Danube, the largest volume of water, of any river in Europe. It rises in Lake Seligher, among the Valdai Mountains, in Lat. 57° N., and takes a direction in general to the eastward, but with many windings, until reaching the city of Kazan. Below Kazan it receives the Kama, and flowing southward, with a great volume of water, it separates into 60 or 70 branches, and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea, near Astrakhan. *Total length,* computed at 2,400 m. Its basin is estimated at 397,000 geographical sq. m. No river in the world is more abundantly stocked with fish than the V. Though greatly intermingled by shoals, it is navigable for barges of 1,200 tons for more than four-fifths of its course. For six months of the year it is frozen over, but from May to June, in consequence of the melting of the snow, the river is so greatly swollen that large ships can navigate its stream from Tver to Astrakhan.

Volga, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township of Clayton co., abt. 28 m. S.W. of McGregor; *pop.* in 1869, 1,161.

Volin'ia, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Cass co., 10 m. N.E. of Cassopolis; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Volitation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *volitare,* to fly to and fro.] Act of flying; volant motion; flight.

Volitient, (*-lish'ent,*) *a.* Exercising the will or volitional impulse; having power to will; volitive.

Volition, (*-lish'un,*) *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *volitio,* from *volo,* to will.] The power of exercising the will. See WILL.

Volitional, (*-lish'un-,*) *a.* Belonging or having reference to volition.

Vol'itive, *a.* Possessing or exercising the power to will; as, the *volitive* faculty.—Pertaining or relating to, or having its source in, the will.

(*Gram.*) Employed in the expression of a wish or permission; as, a *volitive* proposition.

Volje, (*vol'jai,*) a lake of Russia, govt. of Novgorod, 40 m. from Lake Bielo, 25 m. long, and 12 m. broad.

Vol'ley, *n.; pl.* VOLLEYS. [Fr. *volée,* a flight, from *voler* = Lat. *volo, volāre,* to fly.] A flight of shot; the discharge of a number of small arms at one and the same time; as, a *volley* of musketry.—A burst or emission of many things at once; as, he vented a *volley* of oaths.

—*v. a.* To discharge with a volley. (R.)

—*v. n.* To be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley.

Volleyed, (*vŏl'lid,*) *p. a.* Discharged with a sudden volley or burst; as, *volleyed* reproaches.

Volney, CONSTANTIN FRANÇOIS CHASSEBŒUF, COUNT DE, (*vol'nę,*) a celebrated French writer, B. at Craon, in Brittany, 1757. After spending nearly three years in Egypt and Syria, he returned to France, and published his *Voyage en Syrie et en Egypt,* 2 vols., 1787, which was translated into English and other languages, and procured him an extensive reputation. He was elected a member of the states-general; was confined nearly a twelve-month during the Reign of Terror; was appointed Professor of History in the Normal School in 1794; came to the U. States in the following year, resided here until 1798, when he returned to Europe, and published his *Tableau du Climat et du Sol des Etats Unis d'Amerique,* 2 vols., 1803. He was created a senator and count during the Consulate; and, on the restoration of the Bourbons, he was designated a member of the Chamber of Peers. In all situations, however, he was the defender of liberal principles. His most celebrated work is entitled *The Ruins, or Meditations on the Revolutions of Empires,* a work in which Christianity, as well as all other religious beliefs, is considered merely a system of symbols.

Volney, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Allomakee co., abt. 16 m. N.W. of Prairie du Chien.

Volney, in *New York,* a post-township of Oswego co., 24 m. N.N.W. of Syracuse; *pop.* in 1870, 6,566.

Volog'da, or WOLOGDA, a town of European Russia, cap. of a govt. of the same name, on the river Vologda, 110 m. N. of Jaroslav. *Manuf.* Silks, linens, canvas, dyestuffs, and leather. *Pop.* 19,000.

Volsci. (*Anc. Hist.*) An ancient, war-like, and numerous people of central Italy, which inhabited the S. part of Latium, and was a branch of the same family as the Umbrians. From B. C. 510, when their cap., Suessa Pometia, was captured by Tarquinius Superbus, they were engaged in almost continual hostilities with the Roman Republic, until they were finally subdued in 338, by L. Furius Camillus, when they disappeared from history.

Volsk, a town of Russia, govt. of Saratov, on the Volga, 65 m. N.E. of Saratov; *pop.* 25,700.

Volt, (*vōlt,*) *n.* [Fr. *volte;* It. *volta,* a turn, from Lat. *volvo,* to roll.] (*Fencing.*) A sudden movement or spring, to evade a thrust.

(*Man.*) A gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a centre.

Vol'ta, *n.* [It.] (*Mus.*) A turning;—principally employed in phrases indicating that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times.

Volta, ALESSANDRO, a celebrated experimental philosopher, was B. at Como, in 1745. He laid the foundation of his fame by two treatises which described a new electrical machine; was for 30 years professor of natural philosophy at Pavia; was made an Italian count and senator by Napoleon, and D. in 1826. V. directed his attention particularly to the subject of galvanism, or animal electricity, in which science he made many discoveries and improvements; but the great invention which immortalizes his name is the *Voltaic pile,* or electrical column. (See GALVANIC BATTERY.) His works form 5 vols. 8vo.

Vol'ta, a river of Guinea, in W. Africa, rises in the Kong Mountains, and after a S.S.E. course of 360 m., through the territory of the Ashantees, it enters the sea at Adda, Lat. 5° 40′ N., Lon. 0° 40′ E.

Vol'ta-elec'tric, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to voltaic electricity.

Vol'ta-electrom'eter, *n.* An apparatus for the true measurement of electric currents.

Voltagraphy, (*-tăg'ra-fe,*) *n.* [From *Volta,* and Gr. *graphein,* to write.] Art, act, or process of reproducing in metals deposited by electrolytic action, a form or design which constitutes the negative electrode in electrotypy.

Volta'ic, *a.* [Fr. *voltaique.*] Pertaining or having reference to, originated by, or named in honor of, *Volta,* q.v., or the galvanic pile or battery invented by him.—Belonging or relating to, or characterized by, voltaic electricity; as, *voltaic* induction.

V. battery. (*Elec.*) See GALVANIC BATTERY.—*V. couple,* or *element,* a single pair of the conjoined plates of a galvanic battery.—*V. electricity* and *V. pile.* See GALVANISM.

Voltaire, (*vol'tair,*) the assumed name of FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET, a French poet, historian, and philosopher, and the most celebrated writer of the last century, B. at Châtenay, near Paris, 1694. He was educated by the Jesuits at the College of Louis le Grand, and already showed so clearly the characteristics which marked him through life, that one of his teachers foretold his eminence as the "Coryphée du Déisme." He was early introduced at the *salon* of Ninon de l'Enclos, and became familiar with some of the most distinguished persons of the time. Ninon, pleased with his remarkable intelligence and liveliness, left him a legacy of 2,000 francs, to buy books. His father's ambition was that he should become, not author, but lawyer and judge; and to break off his associations in Paris, sent him away in 1713, as page to the Marquis de Châteauneuf, ambassador to Holland. He was soon sent home, however, after getting into trouble about a love affair, and was next placed with a lawyer. Quickly and finally escaping this attempt to tame and train him for official life, he soon appeared in Paris again, and from that time he pursued his course as a literary man. His life was so full of action, incident, and vicissitude, that to give a mere epitome of it would require far more space than can be allotted in this work to a single literary life. A general outline of its leading features, with an account of his principal writings, is all that is possible. In 1716 he was committed to the Bastile, on suspicion of being the author of a satirical poem on Louis XIV., and remained there a year. His first literary work of mark was the tragedy of *Œdipe,* which, with much difficulty, he got represented in 1718. During a visit to Brussels in 1721, V. was introduced to Rousseau, but this interview made enemies of them forever. He was sent to the Bastile a second time, in consequence of a quarrel at the Duke de Sully's house, and after his release, spent three years in England, where the prevalence of free-thinking made an atmosphere congenial to him. Here, in 1728, he published his celebrated epic poem *La Henriade,* under the title of *La Ligue,* and applied himself to other literary labors. He rose speedily to the summit of renown as an epic poet; he was courted in all the higher circles; and when he returned to France, he found himself a sort of national idol among the French. After the publication of several plays, he retired, about 1735, to the Château de Cirey, near Vassy, in Champagne, belonging to the Marchioness du Châtelet, a lady celebrated for her love of mathematics and abstruse sciences, and who read Leibnitz and Newton in the original Latin. During the several years of his residence with Mme. Du Châtelet, a connection which Lord Brougham defends as entirely Platonic, he wrote, between other works, his *Elements de la Philosophie du Newton,* in which he explained the theories of the great discoverer with clearness, elegance, and learning, though perhaps not always with accuracy. A new epoch opened in V.'s life when, in 1736, he was flattered by a letter from Frederick, Prince-royal of Prussia, afterwards Frederick the Great. These two remarkable men first met after the accession of Frederick to the throne in 1740. The meeting was at a château near Cleves, and a second took place soon after at Berlin. The first Silesian war separated them, and V. returned to Holland. They continued, however, to correspond. For a while, in 1746, V. removed to Paris, where he received the appointment of historiographer of France, and gentleman of the King's bed-chamber. He was at the same time received at the Academy. Soon losing favor at the court, he accepted, in 1750, the often renewed invitation of Frederick II., to settle at his court. Frederick received him with transports of joy. He was lodged in the apartments of the Marshal de Saxe; the king's cooks, servants, and horses were placed at his disposal; he was granted a pension of $4,000; and he and the king studied together for two hours a day, while he was welcomed to the king's table in the evening. At first the connection seemed a charming one, but V. soon learned by demonstration, not only that courts are wearisome places, but that Frederick of Prussia and François Arouet were too much like each other to become real friends. Their intimacy, chiefly fruitful in jealousies, dissensions, and all kinds of uneasiness, ended after three years by the flight of V. At Frankfort he was joined by his niece, Mme. Denis; and at the same city he was arrested by the Prussian resident, and detained till a volume of Frederick's poems was given up. After a short stay at Colmar, and some trouble about his *Essai sur les Mœurs,* he settled with Madame Denis at Ferney, then a mere hamlet, near the Genevese territory. There he passed the last 20 years of his life, unwearied in writing, and at the same time active in pro

moting the interests of the little village, which, under his fostering care, grew up into a neat little town, and became the seat of a flourishing colony of watch-makers. As the home of *V.*, Freney became a centre of attraction for the most distinguished persons of all countries. *V.* carried on correspondence with Frederick the Great and Catherine II. of Russia; pleaded eloquently and successfully for the Calas family; educated the grand-niece of Corneille, and gave her a marriage portion; and offered Rousseau an asylum. His books and his speculation in the funds had made him enormously rich, but he spent nobly his fortune, and the fugitives from the civil troubles of Geneva and other towns always found an asylum beneath his roof. At the age of 84, yielding to the importunity of his niece, he once more visited Paris, where he brought out a new tragedy, *Irène*. His whole journey and his reception there was one continuous splendid triumph. He was everywhere attended by crowds; occupied the director's seat at the Academy, was crowned at the theatre; and then, exhausted by the excitement and loss of sleep, took opiates, and, after great suffering, fell into a lethargy, and so d. May 30, 1778. Among his latest words were these: "I die worshipping God, loving my friends, not hating my enemies, but detesting superstition." The curé of St. Sulpice refused the rites of burial, and the body of the "great mocker" was interred by night in the abbey of Sullières, whence it was removed at the revolution, and deposited in the Pantheon. The works of *V.*, in the most complete editions, fill 70 vols. 8vo. In addition to those already named, we mention his plays, *Zaïre*, *Mahomet*, *Mérope*, and *Oreste*; the too celebrated poem *La Pucelle*; the *Histoire de Charles XII.*; the *Siècle de Louis XIV.*; the *Essai sur les Mœurs et l'Esprit des Nations*; the satirical novel *Candide ou l'Optimiste*; and the *Dictionnaire Philosophique*. The character of *V.* has been variously judged, and this is not the place to attempt a decision. His literary merits admit of less doubt. There was hardly any department of literature to which *V.* did not make contributions; and, to say nothing of many efforts trifling or unsuccessful, the variety of his genius is attested by the number and diversity of the departments in which he attained celebrity. He gave to the French language some of its finest tragedies, and its only epic that is worthy of the name; a few of its liveliest novels, and many of the wittiest and most highly finished of its satirical and other light poems; several of its most spirited and judicious histories, and a large number of its most acute critical essays; and, above all, he poured out a considerable series of writings, which, though their claim to the title of philosophical may perhaps be questioned, passed in their time for the exposition of a true and great philosophy, and exercised on public opinion throughout Europe a tremendous and practical influence. He was a consummate master in the art of representation, owing his effectiveness much less to his great clearness and consecutiveness of thought, than to the remarkable skill and liveliness with which he put his ideas into words; his poetical diction is very refined and terse; and his prose style is unsurpassed for its apt perspicuity, its easy and varied grace, and its brilliant turns and strokes of wit. Posterity has confirmed the sentiment of his contemporaries, that he was the sovereign writer of his century.

Vol'taism, *n.* [From *Volta.*] See GALVANISM.

Vol'taite, *n.* (*Min.*) A species of iron-alum, which occurs in dull oil-green to brown or black cubical crystals and their modifications, near Naples.

Voltam'eter, *n.* An instrument invented by Faraday, for measuring the electro-motive force or strength of a current of voltaic electricity by means of an indicating body, generally water acidulated by sulphuric acid.

Vol'taplast, *n.* [From *Volta*, and Gr. *plastos*, moulded.] A form of voltaic or galvanic battery, suitable for use in electrotyping.—*Francis.*

Vol'tatype, *n.* Same as ELECTROTYPE, *q. v.*

Volterra, (*vol-tai'ra,*) a town of Italy, prov. of Pisa, on the river Era, 32 m. S.W. of Florence. It is inclosed by walls of singular Etruscan architecture, and contains numerous ancient monuments. *Manuf.* Alabaster articles. *Pop.* 4,950.

Vol'ti. [It. imper. of *voltare*, to turn.] Turn over, that is, the leaf; as, *volti subito* (turn over quickly).

Voltigeur, (*vŏl-te-zhoor',*) *n.* [Fr., from *voltiger*, to vault.] (*Mil.*) A soldier belonging to a regiment of light infantry, as distinguished from a *grenadier*, who is, generally, a taller and heavier man. Voltigeurs are principally employed as skirmishers, and the name is peculiar to the French service.

Vol'tri, a town of Italy, prov. of Genoa, on the Gulf of Genoa, 9 m. W. of the city of Genoa. It is noted for its mineral springs. *Pop.* 11,802.

Voltur'no, a river of S. Italy, rises in the province of Molise, and falls into the Gulf of Gaeta, 20 m. N.W. of Naples, after a W. course of 90 m. On the banks of this river, Oct. 1, 1860, the army of the king of Naples was defeated by Garibaldi.

Volt'zine, or VOLT'ZITE, *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxysulphide of zinc, composed (when pure) of 82·7 per cent. of sulphide of zinc, and 17·3 oxide. It occurs in several places, in small hemispherical incrustations of a dirty rose-red color, which are opaque or only slightly translucent, and have a vitree-resinous lustre.

Volu'bilate, Volu'bile, *a.* [Lat. *volubilitatus.*] Turning, whirling, or winding; voluble; as, a *volubilate* stem.

Volubil'ity, *n.* [Fr. *volubilité*, from Lat. *volubilitas* —*volvo*, to roll.] State or quality of being voluble; as, (1) Susceptibility of being rolled; tendency to roll; as, the *volubility* of a spherical body.—(2) Act of rolling; as, devious *volubility.*—(3) Fluency of speech; active motion of the tongue in speaking; as, the *volubility* of a talkative woman.—(4) Mutability; liableness to revolution or change; as, the *volubility* of worldly experiences. (R.)

Voluble, (*vŏl'yu-bl,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *volubilis* —*volvo*, to roll.] That turns round with readiness; formed so as to roll with ease, or be easily set in motion; having a tendency to roll or revolve; as, quicksilver is a *voluble* substance.—Fluent; glib; flowing with ease or smoothness, as words; having rapidity or fluency of speech; as, a *voluble* parrot.

(*Bot.*) Having the power of turning; as, the *voluble* stem of the hop-plant.—*Gray.*

Vol'ubly, *adv.* In a voluble or fluent manner.

Volume, (*vŏl'yum,*) *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *volumen*, a roll, from *volvo*, to roll.] A collection of sheets of paper, usually printed or written, folded and bound, or covered; a book; that part of an extended work which is bound up together in one cover; as, a novel in three *volumes.* (See TOME.)—As much as is included in a roll or coil; anything which is rolled up; a roll; a turn; a contortion; a convolution; as, the *volume* of a serpent, *volumes* of smoke.

(*Geom.*) The quantity of space, of three dimensions, enclosed by a surface or surfaces. The volume of a body, or its *solid content*, is the quantity of space which it occupies.

(*Mus.*) The compass of a voice, from grave to acute; tone, power, or calibre of voice or sound.

Volumed, (*vŏl'yumd,*) *a.* Having the form of volumes or rolling masses; as, *volumed* clouds.—Of large dimensions, bulk, or volume; massive; extensive; huge; as, the *volumed* waters of Niagara.

Volumet'ric Analysis, *n.* (*Chem.*) A method of quantitative chemical analysis in which the balance and other elaborate apparatus are more or less dispensed with; a few glass vessels, some graduated, being alone necessary. It consists in ascertaining how much of a solution of definite strength and properties must be added to a solution of unknown strength before a given effect, indicative of the termination of a chemical reaction, can be produced. Many solutions of unknown strength can thus have quantitative values rapidly given to them.

Volu'minous, (*-us,*) *a.* [Fr. *volumineux*, from Lat. *voluminosus.*] Comprising many volumes, or of many coils or complications; as, the *voluminous* folds of a serpent.—Consisting of many volumes, books, or tomes —Diffuse; copious; prolific; having written much or made many volumes; as, Dumas, the Elder, has been the most *voluminous* author of the past century.

Volu'minously, *adv.* In a voluminous manner.

Volu'minousness, *n.* State of being voluminous.

Vol'untarily, *adv.* In a voluntary or spontaneous manner; of one's own free will.

Vol'untariness, *n.* State of being voluntary.

Vol'untary, *a.* [Fr. *voluntaire*; from Lat. *voluntas*, will.] Proceeding from the will or exercise of volition; done freely or of choice; as, a *voluntary* act.—Acting by free choice or spontaneously; acting without being impelled, instigated, or influenced by another or others; spontaneous; free, or having to act by choice or option; proceeding from free will; of his or its own accord; not prompted or persuaded by external or foreign influence; as, *voluntary* labor or service; a *voluntary* sacrifice.—Purposed; intended; done prepense or by design; as, manslaughter is not *voluntary* murder.—Endowed with the power of will; possessing the faculty of volition; as, man is a *voluntary* agent.—Subject to the will, as certain muscles.

(*Law.*) Gratuitous; without compulsion or inducement by valuable consideration; as, *voluntary* evidence.

V. oath, affirmation, or *affidavit.* (*Law.*) An oath, affirmation, or affidavit made in an extrajudicial matter.—*V. conveyance,* a conveyance made without valuable consideration.—*V. escape,* the escape of a prisoner by the given consent of the sheriff.—*V. jurisdiction,* that which is exercised in granting dispensations, and using other non-opposed powers.

V. muscle. (*Anat.*) See MUSCLE.—*V. waste,* waste caused by express acts.

—*n.* A volunteer; one who enters upon anything of his own accord. (R.)

(*Mus.*) An improvised and fanciful piece of music commonly performed on the organ at the opening of church service.

Vol'untaryism, (*-izm,*) *n.* The principle or system of supporting the service of religion by voluntary contribution on the part of its adherents, in opposition to its sustentation by aid or subsidy from the state or government.

Volunteer', *n.* [Fr. *volontaire*, from Lat. *voluntarius.*] A self-elected servant, agent, or participator.

(*Mil.*) One who enters into a military organization of his own choice and free-will, to be subject, while serving, to regular army discipline, and to the observance of the articles of war.

(*Law.*) A party, other than a wife or child, to whom, or for whose benefit, a voluntary conveyance is made.

—*a.* Composed of volunteers.

—*v. a.* To offer or bestow of free will, or voluntarily, or without solicitation, compulsion, or valuable consideration; as, to *volunteer* a song.

—*v. n.* To enter into any service of one's own accord, without solicitation, compulsion, or mercenary inducement; as, he *volunteered* to lead the storming-party.

Vol'luntown, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Windham co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,052.

Volup'tas, or **Volup'pia.** (*Myth.*) The goddess of sensual pleasures, worshipped at Rome, where she had a temple. She was represented as a young and beautiful woman, elegantly adorned, having Virtue under her feet.

Volup'tuary, *n.* [Fr. *voluptuaire*, from Lat. *voluptas*, pleasure.] A man addicted to luxury or the gratification of the senses and appetites, and to other sensual indulgences; a sybarite; a roué; a sensualist; a rake; an epicure.

—*a.* Addicted to pleasure or voluptuousness; affording sensual gratification.

Volup'tuous, *a.* [Fr. *voluptueux*; Lat. *voluptuōsus* —*voluptas.*] Sensual; exciting or administering to luxurious or amatory gratification; affording sybaritic indulgence or pleasure; as, *voluptuous* beauty.

—Addicted to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure; indulging to excess in sensual gratification; as, a *voluptuous* woman.

Volup'tuously, *adv.* In a voluptuous manner.

Volup'tuousness, *n.* State or quality of being voluptuous.

Volu'sia, in *Florida*, an E. co., bordering on the Atlantic; *area*, 2,000 sq. m. St. John's River bounds it on the S.W. *Surface*, level, and in parts covered with swamps. *Cap.* Enterprise. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,158.

Volusia, in *New York*, a post-village of Chautauqua co., 340 m. S.W. of Albany.

Volu'ta, *n.*; VOLUTIDÆ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Volute family, comprising marine gasteropodous mollusks which have the shell turreted or convolute, and the aperture notched in front, as in *Voluta musica*, Fig. 2500. There are 700 living, and 200 fossil species.

Volutation, (*-tā'shun,*) *n.* [From Lat. *volutare*, to roll.] A rolling or wallowing of a body, as on the earth.

Volute', *n.* [Fr., from Lat. *voluo*, *volutum*, to turn round.] (*Arch.*) The spiral scroll, appended on each side to the capital of the Ionic order (Fig. 2592). The Corinthian and Composite capitals are also decorated with volutes; but their character is different, their size smaller, and they are always diagonally placed.

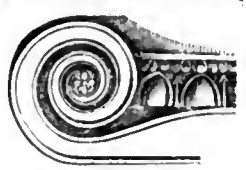

Fig. 2592. — VOLUTE.

(*Zoöl.*) See VOLUTA.

Volut'ed, *a.* Presenting a volute or spiral scroll.

Vol'vox, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of minute organisms which swarm in stagnant waters. They are globular bodies, revolving on their axes, and containing more minute globes, each of which also has its proper rotatory motion. The most common species is *V. globator*, the Globe-animal, which is just visible to the naked eye. They were at first supposed to be animals, and were reckoned among *Infusoria*, but the presence of starch having been detected in them by means of iodine, they are now regarded as vegetable.

Vo'mer, *n.* [Lat., a ploughshare.] (*Anat.*) A thin, flat bone separating the nostrils.

Vom'ica, *n.* [Lat., from *vomere*, to throw up.] (*Med.*) Small tumors in the lungs, which eventually suppurate, burst, and degenerate into abscesses, discharging, by cough and expectoration, a discolored pus, of different consistencies, and sometimes marked with blood. When there are many such abscesses, the case is called one of *suppurating phthisis.*

Vom'ic-nut, *n.* (*Bot.*) The seed of *Nux vomica.* See STRYCHNOS.

Vom'it, *v. a.* [Fr. *vomir*, from Lat. *vŏmo*, *vomitum*, to throw up.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew.

—*v. a.* To throw up or eject from the stomach; to cascade; to puke;—commonly preceding *up* or *out.*—Hence, to eject with violence from any hollow place; to belch forth; as, the Icelandic geysers *vomit* up streams of hot water.

—*n.* The matter thrown up by the stomach.

(*Med.*) An emetic; anything which excites the stomach to eject its contents by the mouth.

Black vomit. [Sp. *vomito prieto.*] (*Med.*) A free vomiting of black matter;—generally, a fatal accompaniment of the yellow fever.

Vomition, (*-mish'un,*) *n.* Act or power of vomiting.

Vom'itive, *a.* Emetic; promoting vomiting.

Vomito, (*vo-mē'to,*) *n.* [Sp.] (*Med.*) The Spanish term for the YELLOW-FEVER, *q. v.*

Vom'itory, *a.* [Lat. *vomitorius.*] Producing emetic results; vomitive; as, *vomitory* medicines.

—*n.* An emetic; a vomit.

(*Arch.*) A door of a theatre by which the crowd is let out.

Vomiturition, (*-rish'un,*) *n.* (*Med.*) (1.) An ineffectual attempt at vomiting. (2.) The vomiting of but little matter;—the vomiting with but little effort. *Dunglison.*

Von, a German preposition signifying *of* or *from*, and corresponding to the French *de*, and in certain cases with the Dutch *van.* When prefixed to a surname, it indicates that the possessor is of noble rank. This signification of the word is to be traced to the custom prevalent in the Middle Ages, of calling persons of all degrees by their Christian names, with the addition of the place in which they resided. By degrees this became a prerogative of the nobility, who affixed to their baptismal names that of the castle or village belonging to them.

Von'del, JOOST VAN DER, the greatest of the Dutch poets, b. 1587. His works consist of tragedies, dramatic poems, and epics. D. 1679.

Von Moltke, HELLMUTH, FREIHERR, a celebrated Prussian general, b. in Mecklenburg, 1800. Soon after his birth, his father, a military officer, left Mecklenburg, and acquired an estate in Holstein, where *M.* spent the first twelve years of his life. He was sent to the military academy in Copenhagen, where iron discipline and

military frugality laid the foundation of his later character. In 1822 he entered the Prussian army as cornet, and, owing to his eminent qualities, he rapidly advanced through the different stages to the rank of general. As Prussia is indebted to Count Bismarck for her political and diplomatic successes, and for the unification of Germany, so is she to *V. M.* for the strategy of the victorious campaigns of 1866 against Austria, and still more for those of 1870-71 against France. In the latter conflict, *V. M.* was virtually commander-in-chief of the German armies, and contributed greatly, through his masterly operations, to the complete success of the German arms. *V. M.* is a man of great modesty and simplicity; he is reserved, and so little given to talk, that he has acquired the surname of *the Silent*. He ranks, by general consent, among the best generals and strategists of modern times. (See Fig. 2172.)

Voracious, (*-rā'shus,*) *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vorax* — *voro,* to devour.] Eating or swallowing greedily; eager to devour; ravenous; very hungry; rapacious; as, a *voracious* appetite, a *voracious* whirlpool.

Vora'ciously, *adv.* In a voracious manner.

Vora'ciousness, Voracity, (*-rās'i-te,*) *n.* [Fr. *voracité*; L. Lat. *voracitas.*] Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenous; eagerness to devour; rapaciousness: as, the *voracity* of a shark, the *voraciousness* of a lawyer's bill of costs.

Voraginous, (*-răj'in-ŭs,*) *a.* [Lat. *voraginosus,* from *vorare,* to swallow up.] Full of gulfs or whirlpools.

Vor'aulite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as LAZULITE, *q. v.*

Voronetz', a city of European Russia, cap. of govt. of the same name, on the Voronetz, 130 m. E. of Koursk. *Manuf.* Woollens, hardware, and leather. *Pop.* 40,967.

Vor'tex, *n.*; Eng. *pl.* VORTEXES; Lat. *pl.* VORTICES. [Lat., from *verto,* anciently *vorto,* to turn.] An eddy or whirlpool; a body of water running rapidly round and forming a cavity in the middle, into which floating bodies are drawn.—A whirlwind, or eddying motion of the air. (*Philos.*) In the Cartesian system, a collection of material particles, forming a fluid or ether, endowed with a rapid rotatory motion about an axis. By means of this hypothesis and the received doctrine of centrifugal forces, a plausible explanation may be given of the motion of the planets, which move nearly in the same plane; but the motions of the comets which traverse the heavens in all directions are inexplicable, and are, in fact, inconsistent with the hypothesis. Descartes, nevertheless, had the merit of attempting to show how the universe might have assumed its present form and be preserved on mechanical principles.

Vor'tex-wheel, *n.* A turbine. See WATER-WHEEL.

Vor'tical, *a.* [From Lat. *vortex, vorticis.*] Whirling; turning; eddying; as, a *vortical* motion.

Vorticel'lidæ, *n. pl.* [From Lat. *vortex.*] (*Zoöl.*) A family of *Infusoria,* containing a great number of species, often called *Bell* or *Bell-flower Animalcules,* from their form. The genus *Vorticella* (Fig. 131) consists of minute cup-shaped or bell-shaped creatures, each placed at the top of a long flexible stalk, the other end of which is attached to some object, as the stem or leaf of an aquatic plant. Around the edge of the bell or cup is a fringe or rather long cilia, the motion of which brings food to the mouth.

Vortiginous, (*-tij'in-ŭs,*) *a.* Moving with rapidity round an axis or centre; vertical.

Vos'ges, (Ger. *Vogesen,*) a chain of mountains in the E. of France, extending from N. to S., in a line nearly parallel with the Rhine, from Basle to Spires, attaining an elevation in their culminating points of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, and covered with forests. The summits are rounded and regular in outline, and are called *ballons.*

—A N.E. dept. of France, formerly a part of Lorraine, having N. the depts. of Meuse and Meurthe, and E. Bas-Rhin, and Haut-Rhin: *area,* 2,350 sq. m. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* fertile in the valleys. *Rivers.* Meuse, Meurthe, Mortagne, Moselle, and Madon. *Prod.* Wheat, maize, hemp, and flax; cattle are extensively reared. *Min.* Iron, copper, silver, and marble. *Cap.* Epinal. *Pop.* 418,998.

Voss, JOHANN HEINRICH, a learned German philologist, b. in Mecklenburg, 1751. He became rector of the gymnasium of Entin, but subsequently settled at Heidelberg, whither his great reputation had caused him to be invited by the Elector of Baden. He translated Homer, Virgil, Hesiod, and Theocritus, and takes rank as among the very first scholars of Germany. He also produced commentaries of several Greek writers, and may be considered one of the founders of modern philology. D. 1826.

Vos'sius, GERHARD JOHANNES, professor at Leyden and Amsterdam, celebrated for his extensive learning as a theologian and philologist, was the son of a Protestant minister, and was born near Heidelberg, 1577. Some of his works are still considered of great value. He was killed by falling from a ladder in his library, 1649.

Vo'taress, *n.* A female votary or devotee.

Vo'tary, *a.* [L. Lat. *votarius* — Lat. *voveo, vōtum,* to vow.] Bound or consecrated by a vow or promise; devoted; consequent on a vow; as, *votary* abstinence.

—*n.* One bound or devoted by a vow or promise; hence, more generally, one given or addicted to some particular service, worship, study, or state of life.

Vote, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *votum,* a thing solemnly promised, from *voveo,* to vow.] Suffrage; the expression of a wish, desire, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed, either in electing a person to office, or in passing laws, rules, regulations, and the like. — A ballot; a ticket; or, that by which will or choice is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions; as, a written *vote.* —Expression of will or preference by a majority; legal decision by some announcement of the minds of a number; as, the popular *vote* was in his favor.

—*v. n.* To give a vote or suffrage; to express, indicate, or signify the mind, will, or preference, in electing persons to office, or in passing laws, regulations, and the like.

—*v. a.* To choose by vote or suffrage; to elect by some expression of will or preference. — To grant by vote or expression of the will of a majority; to enact or establish by determination of choice.

Vot'er, *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to exercise his suffrage; as, a bottled *voter.*

Vo'tive, *a.* [Fr. *votif*; Lat. *votivus,* from *votus,* vowel.] Pertaining to, or given or promised by, a vow; devoted; consecrated.

V. medal, a medal struck in appreciative memory of some auspicious occurrence. — *V. offering,* a tribute dedicated in fulfilling the vow of a worshipper.

Vo'tively, *adv.* By vow; in a votive manner.

Vouch, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *voucher,* to vouch, to call.] To obtest; to call to witness; as, "Let him *vouch* the silent stars." (*Dryden.*) — To attest; to declare; to affirm; to warrant; to maintain by affirmation or affidavit; as, I can *vouch* his integrity of character. — To confirm; to support; to establish proof.

—*v. n.* To bear witness; to give evidence or complete attestation; as, her innocence was *vouched* for.

Vouchee', *n.* The person who is vouched, or called into court to support or make good his warranty of title in the process of common recovery.—*Blackstone.*

Vouch'er, *n.* One who vouches or gives full attestation. — A book, paper, or document, which serves to vouch the correctness of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind.

(*Law.*) One who calls on another to make good his warranty of title.

Vouchsafe', *v. a.* [*vouch* and *safe.*] To permit to be done without danger. — To condescend to grant; as, his majesty *vouchsafed* him audience.

—*v. n.* To condescend; to deign; to yield.

Vouchsafe'ment, *n.* Act of vouchsafing; also, a gift or grant vouchsafed in condescension.

Voussoir, (*voos'swahr,*) *n.* [Fr.] (*Arch.*) One of the wedge-shaped stones of an arch (*a, a,* Fig. 2593), by the proper disposition of which, in a semicircle or other curve, the arch is formed. The centre stone of the arch (*b*) is called the *key-stone.*

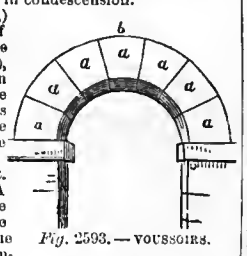

Fig. 2593. — VOUSSOIRS.

Vow, *n.* [Lat. *votum*; It. and Sp. *voto*; Fr. *vœu.*] A promise made to divine power to perform some future act or to pursue some future line of conduct, and calling upon that power to be propitious or unpropitious to him according as he keeps or breaks his word. In most cases the *V.* partakes of the character of a bargain; a piece of service is asked and a reward promised in the event of its being performed. The use of *V.* is to be found in most religions, made either under some pressing necessity for the success of some enterprise, or in consequence of some deliverance. Among the Jews they were very common. — In the Roman Catholic Church a *V.* "is a promise made to God of a thing which we think to be agreeable to Him, and which we are not on other grounds obliged to render to Him." "To promise to God to do what He commands, or to avoid what he forbids, is not a *V.*, because we are already obliged so to act." *V.* are divided into *solemn* (taken in the face of the Church) and *simple* (or private). Release from a *V.* must be obtained from a spiritual superior, who has power to grant it. Five *V.* were said to be reserved for papal dispensation only: — that of chastity; the *V.* to enter into a religious order; *V.* of pilgrimages to Rome and to Compostella; and the *V.* of a crusade. Monastic *V.* are now most commonly understood when *V.* are spoken of.

—*v. a.* [Fr. *vouer*; Lat. *voveo.*] To devote; to give, consecrate, or set apart to God, or other deity, by a solemn promise. — To asseverate; to assert or declare solemnly.

—*v. n.* To make vows or solemn promises.

Vow'el, *n.* [Fr. *voyelle*; It. *vocále,* from Lat. *vocalis,* sounding.] (*Gram.*) A letter which can be pronounced alone, and is thus distinguished from consonants, which require to be sounded with vocal aid; or, a free uncompounded modulation of the voice; a simply opening the mouth or lingual organs, as the sounds of *a, e, o*; a voice sound; also, a letter which represents such a sound.—In the English language, *a, e, i, o, u,* and sometimes *w* and *y,* form the series of *written* vowels; the *spoken* vowels are, however, much more numerous. The sound of the vowels can be continued as long as the breath lasts; and hence they predominate in all natural expressions of the emotions. A diphthong consists of two vowels, the sounds of which run into one another. The harmoniousness of a language depends in great measure upon the proportion of vowels to consonants.

—*a.* Vocal; pertaining or having reference to, or consisting of, a vowel or vowels.

Vow'elish, *a.* Having the characteristics of a vowel.

Vow'elism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Use or adaptation of vowels. (R.)

Vow'er, *n.* One who makes a vow.

Vox, *n.* [Lat.] A voice; the voice.

Voyage, (*voi'aj,*) *n.* [Fr.; Sp. *viage*; from Lat. *via,* a way.] Originally, a going or passing on the way or road: a journey; a travelling; specifically, in the modern sense, a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another; especially, a journey by water to a distant place or country. — *Long voyage,* formerly, a term applied to a voyage to India and back round the Cape of Good Hope or by Cape Horn; as, a mariner of the *long voyage.*

—*v. n.* To take a journey or voyage; particularly, to sail, pass, or travel by water; as, *voyaging* through arctic seas.

—*v. a.* To travel; to pass over.

Voy'ager, (*-jer,*) *n.* [Fr.] One who voyages, or who sails or passes by sea or water.

Voyageur, (*vwah-yah-zhoor',*) *n.* [Fr., from *voyager,* to travel.] The French name for a traveller by land or water. — A Canadian river-boatman.

Voy'ol, *n.* (*Naut.*) A rope used on shipboard to bring the pressure of the capstan to bear on the cable without the necessity of winding the latter round the barrel; also, a block through which the messenger passes; — otherwise called *viol* or *voyal.*

Vraisemblance, (*vrā'sŏng-blŏngz',*) *n.* [Fr.] The semblance or appearance of truth.

Vugh, Vugg, Vo'gle, (*voog,*) *n.* (*Mining.*) A cavity in a lode.

Vukovar, (*voo-ko-var',*) a town of Austria, in Sclavonia, on the Danube, at the influx of the river Vuko, 24 m. S.E. of Eszek. *Manuf.* The twisting of silk. *Pop.* 6,270.

Vul'can, [Lat. *Vulcanus*; Fr. *Vulcain.*] (*Myth.*) The Roman god of fire and the patron of all metallic handicrafts; the son of Jupiter and Juno, and identical with the Greek Hephæstus. Being extremely ugly and deformed, Juno, ashamed to own such a child, dropped him from heaven, when the infant god, falling into the sea, was rescued and adopted by Thetis, who kept him till nine years of age, when he was restored to his parents. Soon after his return to Olympus, Vulcan took his mother's part in one of the quarrels between husband and wife; Jupiter, enraged at Vulcan's audacity, flung him from heaven. After travelling a whole day, the youth alighted on the island of Lemnos, breaking his ankle in the fall; here he raised forges and workshops, and seems to have commenced as the chief of artificers; some poets, however, fix his workshop on Olympus, another on Etna, where the Cyclops were his ministers and chief assistants, by whose aid he fabricated all the great works attributed to him. He fashioned Pandora, and had Venus given him for his wife, by whom he was father of Cupid. Vulcan is represented bearded, covered with dust and soot, and blowing the fires of his forges, or else in the act of forging Jove's thunderbolts.

Vulca'nian, *a.* [Lat. *Vulcanius.*] Pertaining or relating to Vulcan, or to the working of metals.

(*Geol.*) Same as PLUTONIAN, *q. v.*

Vul'canist, *n.* A rare orthography of VOLCANIST, *q. v.*

Vulcaniza'tion, *n.* The process of combining India-rubber with sulphur, and so imparting to the former new properties which render it applicable to many useful purposes. See INDIA-RUBBER.

Vul'canite, *n.* (*Chem.*) See INDIA-RUBBER.

Vul'canize, *v. a.* To change the properties of, as India-rubber, by the process of vulcanization.

Vul'gar, *a.* [Fr. *vulgaire*; Lat. *vulgaris* — *vulgus,* the people.] Pertaining or having reference to the common unlettered people; used or practised by common or uncultivated people; having reference to common or plebeian life; consisting of low or unrefined persons; not select, educated, or distinguished; as, the *vulgar* classes, *vulgar* life, &c. — Belonging or relating to the mass or multitude of people; national; common; public; general; ordinary; hence, used by all classes of people; vernacular; as, to translate from a foreign tongue into the *vulgar.*—Unrefined; mean; rude; low; rustic; boorish; wanting in polish, cultivation, or good taste; base; as, *vulgar* persons, minds, manners, speech, &c.

—*n.* The mob; the people at large; the common people; the lower grades of society; the rabble; the riff-raff; — it has no plural termination, but has often a plural verb.

Vulga'rian, *n.* A person of vulgar speech, manners, or ideas.

Vul'garism, (*-izm,*) *n.* Vulgarity; want of good breeding or refinement; grossness or gaucherie of manners; as, the *vulgarism* of ordinary life. — A low or vulgar phrase or expression; a slang word or term.

Vulgar'ity, *n.* [Fr. *vulgarité.*] Quality of being vulgar, low-bred, or illiterate or uncultivated in mind or manners; mean condition of life; characteristic state of the lower orders of society; as, "People within the line of *vulgarity.*" (*Browne.*)—Grossness or boorishness of appearance, manners, or language; absence of refinement or good breeding; as, *vulgarity* of expression or deportment.

Vul'garize, *v. a.* To make vulgar; as, language *vulgarized* by the introduction of slang phrases.

Vul'garly, *adv.* Commonly; in the ordinary manner among the common people.—In a rude, coarse, or ill bred manner; meanly; boorishly; as, how *vulgarly* some persons conduct themselves.

Vul'garness, *n.* Vulgarity.

Vul'gate, *n.* [Fr.; Lat. *vulgata,* for public use.] (*Eccl.*) The name given to the Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the Roman Catholic Church. It was decreed by the Council of Trent that the Vulgate is to be "held as authentic," which, according to the interpretation usually put on that decree by theologians, means not that it is in any way substituted for the originals, but that it contains nothing contrary to true faith and morals.

Vulnerabil'ity, Vul'nerableness, *n.* State, quality, or condition of being vulnerable.

Vul'nerable, *a.* [Fr. and Sp.; L. Lat. *vulnerabilis* — *vulnus, vulneris,* a wound.] That may be pierced or wounded; susceptible of wounds or external injuries; as, the heel of Achilles was the only *vulnerable* part of his body.—Assailable; liable to injury, or to the chance of being affected harmfully; as, a man of *vulnerable* temperament.

Vul'nerableness, *n.* See VULNERABILITY.

Vul'nerary, *a.* [Fr. *vulnéraire*, from Lat. *vulnerarius.*] Pertaining or relating to wounds; useful in healing wounds, or adapted to the cure of external injuries; as, a *vulnerary* remedy.

—*n.* (*Med.*) Any plant, drug, or compound of utility in the treatment and cure of wounds.

Vul'nerose, Vulnose', *a.* Full of, or characterized by, wounds.

Vulnific, Vulnifical, *a.* [From Lat. *vulnus*, a wound, and *facere*, to make.] Wounding, or causing the infliction of wounds.

Vul'pes, *n.* [Lat., a fox.] (*Zoöl.*) See FOX.

Vulpine, (*vŭl'pin,*) *a.* [Lat. *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining or having reference to, or resembling, the fox; hence, crafty; cunning; artful; sly; trickish; foxy; as, a person of *vulpine* instincts.

Vul'pinite, *n.* [From *Vulpino*, Italy.] (*Min.*) An anhydrous sulphate of lime, containing about 8 per cent. of silica.

Vul'ture, *n.* [Lat. *vultur.*] (*Zoöl.*) See VULTURIDÆ.

Vulturidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The Vulture family, comprising birds of prey belonging to the order *Accipitres*, or *Raptores*. They are characterized by an elongated beak, curved only at the extremity, and by having a greater or less proportion of the head, and sometimes of the neck, denuded of feathers. To the brief Linnæan phrase descriptive of this family it may be added, that the power of the claws does not correspond with the bulk of the body. The wings are so long that they are carried in the half-extended state when the vulture walks on the ground. In general, the birds of this group are of a cowardly nature, living on dead carcasses and offal; their gullet dilates into a considerable crop, which, when distended with garbage, projects above the furcular bone. When the vulture is gorged with food, a fetid matter is discharged from the nostrils, and the bird is reduced to a state of stupidity. The genus *Vultur* comprises the vultures of the Old World, the CONDOR, *q. v.*, and the King Vulture, *V. papa* (Fig. 2594), of S. America, one of the most elegant specimens of the whole family. The genus *Cathartes* comprises the N. American vultures. The California Vulture, *C. Californianus*, is the largest rapacious bird in America, except the Condor, being 45 to 50 in. long, and the wing 30 in.; the color is black, with a white transverse band upon the wings; the head and neck orange-yellow and red. The Turkey Buzzard, or Turkey Vulture, *C. aura*, found throughout all N. America except the Arctic regions, is 30 inches long, and the wing 24 inches. The genus *Gypaëtos* comprises the LÄMMERGEYER of the Alps and other high mountains of the Eastern hemisphere, which is the largest bird of prey in the Old World, being but little smaller than the Condor. It builds its nest upon inaccessible acclivities, attacks lambs, goats, and the chamois, and it is asserted that even infants have been carried off by it. (See the skeleton of the vulture, Fig. 359.)

Fig. 2594.—KING VULTURE.

Vulturine, (*vul'yur-in,*) *a.* [Lat. *vulturinus.*] Belonging to, or concerning, the vulture; having the qualities of, or resembling, the vulture; — hence, rapacious; voracious.

Vul'turish, *a.* After the manner of a vulture.

Vul'turous, *a.* Resembling a vulture; rapacious; preying.

Vul'viform, *a.* [Lat. *vulva*, a wrapper, and *forma*, form.] (*Bot.*) Resembling a crevice with projecting edges.—*Craig.*

Vy'asa, or VEDAVYASA, (a compiler of Vedas.) The name given to the supposed author or compiler of the four Sanskrit Vedas, and of the poem *Mahabharata*. Nothing is known of his history.

Vy'ing, *ppr.* of VIE, *q. v.*

W.

W the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, is a double letter, which in form resembles two V's, and belongs chiefly to the Teutonic and Sclavonic tongues. It was not in use among the Greeks, Romans, or Hebrews; neither, in the present day, has it properly any place in the French, Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese. Its English form is derived from the fact of the letter *v* being identical with *u* in the Latin, and in the more early form of the English language. It is pronounced by opening the mouth with a rounding of the lips, and a somewhat strong emission of the breath. The sound of the French *ou* in *oui*, pretty closely resembles the English *w*. In German, the sound of *w* resembles our *v*, as *warm*, pronounced *varm*; while, with them, *v* takes the sound of *f*, as in *von*, pronounced *fon*. When *w* commences a syllable, it is a consonant; but in all other positions it is regarded as a vowel, though it has no vocal power unless accompanied by one of the proper vowels. At the end of words, *w*, when preceded by *a* or *o*, is often silent. It is also silent when it precedes *r*, as in *wrath*, *wreck*, *wrist*, &c. When followed by *h*, it is always aspirated, as in *when*, *whence*, *whether*. As an abbreviation, *W.* stands for *West*.

Wag, (*vag,*) a large river of Hungary, rising in the Carpathian Mountains, and after a course of 200 m., joining the Danube at Komorn.

Wabash, (*waw'bash,*) a river of Indiana and Illinois, rises in Mercer co., Ohio, and flows first N.W. to Huntington co., then W.S.W. to Vigo co., from which point it continues S.S.W., forming the boundary between Indiana and Illinois, and enters the Ohio river near Shawneetown, Gallatin co., Illinois, Lat. 37° 50′ N., Lon. 88° W. It is 550 m. long, and is navigable for steamboats, in high water, 300 m. The Wabash and Erie Canal follows the course of *W.* River for 180 m., from Huntington to Terre Haute.

Wabash, in *Illinois*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, 110 sq. m. *Rivers*, Wabash, and Boupas Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Mt. Carmel. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,841. — A township of Clark co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,945. — A twp. of Wabash co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,120.

Wabash, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 420 sq. m. *Rivers*, Eel, Salamonie, and Wabash. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wabash. *Pop.* in 1870, 21,313. — A township of Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Fountain co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,284. — A township of Gibson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 412. — A township of Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Parke co.; *pop.* about 1,200. — A township of Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A flourishing post-village and township, cap. of Wabash co., 90 m. N.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* in 1870, 2,881.

Wabash, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Darke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 824.

Wabashaw, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 525 sq. m. *Rivers*, Mississippi and Zumbro. Lake Pepin borders it on the N. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Wabashaw. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,843. — A post-town, cap. of the above co., on the Mississippi, 75 m. E.S.E. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Wabaunsee, in *Kansas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 880 sq. m. *Rivers*, Kansas River and Mill Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wabaunsee. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,362. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Kansas river, 13 m. E. of Manhattan; *pop.* abt. 400.

Wabble, (*wŏb'bl,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *wapelian*, to wabble; Icel. *vappa*, to move the feet with difficulty.] To move staggeringly from one side to the other, as a spinning-top when about to fall; — expressed of a revolving or whirling body.

—*n.* A hobble; a staggering, unequal motion.

Wab'bling, *a.* Having an irregular motion backward and forward, like a revolving body.

Wac'camaw, a river of *N. Carolina*, rises in Bladen co., and flowing S.W., unites with the Great Pedee at Georgetown, S. C., to form an æstuary called Winyaw Bay.

—A twp. of Brunswick co.; *pop.* in 1870, 452.

Wachusett, (*waw-chu'set,*) in *Massachusetts*, a mountain in Worcester co., 2,000 feet high.

Wa'co, in *Texas*, a post-village, cap. of McLennan co.

Waco'nia, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Carver co., abt. 11 m. N.W. of Chaska; *pop.* abt. 650.

Waccoochee, in *Alabama*, a township of Lee co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,179.

Wad, (*wod,*) *n.* [Ger. *watte* = A. S. *wæd*, clothing, from Sansk. *ve*, to weave.] A little mass of some soft or flexible material, such as hay, straw, tow, paper, or oakum, used for stopping the charge of powder in a gun, and pressing it close to the shot, or for keeping the powder and shot close; — sometimes called *wadding.* — A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow.

—*v. a.* To form into a wad or wadding; as, to *wad* cotton. —To insert a wad or wadding into, as a gun. — To stuff or pad with some soft substance or wadding, as cotton, &c.; as, to *wad* a coat.

Wad, Wadd, *n.* (*Min.*) A term used to denote various mixtures of different oxides of manganese, which cannot be always considered as distinct species, or as having a very definite chemical composition.

Wa'day, WADY, BERNOO, or BIRGOO, a country in the interior of Africa, S. of the Great Desert, and E. of Darfour. It is said to be a larger territory than Darfour, and to excel it also in fertility and in abundance of water; but as the country has not yet been visited by any European, nothing of it is accurately known.

Wad'dam, in *Illinois*, a township of Stephenson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,359.

Wadding, (*wod'-,*) *n.* A wad, or any soft, pliable substance suitable for the making of wads; material for ramming down above the charge of muzzle-loading fire-arms. — A spongy web, as of cotton or other flocculent material, used for stuffing or padding various parts of ladies' dresses, men's over-coats, pelisses, &c.

Wad'dington, in *N. York*, a post-vill. of St. Lawrence co., 18 m. E.N.E. of Ogdensburg; *pop.* in 1870, abt. 3,600.

Waddle, (*wŏd'dl,*) *v. a.* [Corrupted from D. *waggelen*, to stagger, totter.] To move or sway from side to side in walking; to deviate to one side and the other; to vacillate in one's gait; to shamble or shuffle, or move clumsily and totteringly along; as, a duck *waddles.*

—*v. a.* To trample or tread down, as grass, by walking through it.

Wad'dler, *n.* One who, or that which, waddles.

Wad'dlingly, *adv.* In a waddling manner.

Wade, *v. a.* [A. S. *wadan*, to wade; D. *waden*, to ford, wade.] To walk or go through water, touching the bottom with the feet; to go or walk through any substance that yields to the feet; — often assuming an active form by the ellipsis of *through*; as, she *waded through* the mire. — To move or pass with labor or difficulty, or proceed slowly and hesitatingly among things or circumstances of an obstructive or embarrassing character; as, he has *waded through* his worst difficulties.

—*v. n.* To pass or cross by walking in or through a liquid or slushy substance; as, a brook to be *waded* over.

Wade, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Jasper co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,864.

Wad'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, wades.

(*Zoöl.*) A wading-bird. See GRALLATORES.

Wades'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-vill., cap. of Anson co., 120 m. S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* in 1860, abt. 1,600.

Wadham's Mills, in *New York*, a post-village of Essex co., abt. 10 m. E. of Elizabethtowo.

Wad'-hook, *n.* A hook or screw to extract wadding from a gun or fire-arm.

Wad'ing-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GRALLATORES.

Wad'ing River, in *New Jersey*, flows into Little Egg Harbor River from Burlington co.

Wad'ing River, in *N. York*, a post-vill. of Suffolk co.

Wadley's Falls, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Stratford co., 36 m. E. of Concord.

Wadmalaw's Island, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Colleton dist.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,826.

Wads'worth, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Medina co., 12 m. S.E of Medina; *pop.* in 1870, 2,283.

Wafer, *n.* [Low Sax. *wafel*, a wafer, from Ger. *wabe* = Lat. *favus*, a honeycomb.] A thin cake, as of bread or dough; especially, the bread given in the Romao Catholic celebration of the Eucharist; as, a consecrated *wafer.* — A thin, adhesive disc for securing letters, or sticking papers together. — *Wafer-cake*, a sweet cake of extreme thinness.

—*v. a.* To seal or close with a wafer, as a letter.

Waffle, (*wŏf'fl,*) *n.* [L. Ger. and D. *wafel.*] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

Waffle-iron, *n.* A utensil for baking waffles.

Waft, *v. a.* [Sw. Goth. *weefta* = Ger. *weben*, to weave.] To impel by a waving motion; to convey through water or air; to bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; as, fair winds *wafted* them across the ocean; to *waft* a sigh.

—*v. n.* To float; to be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium.

—*n.* (*Naut.*) A signal displayed from a ship's stern, by hoisting an ensign furled in a roll, to the head of the staff. — An unpleasant aroma; as, a *waft* of stench.

Waftage, *n.* Transportation or conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water.

Wafter, *n.* One who, or that which, wafts. — A passage-boat.

Wag, *v. a.* [A. S. *wegian*; Ger. *bewegen*, to stir, move.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to move a little way, and then turn the other way; to move lightly from side to side, or to and fro; to move vibratingly; to shake slightly; as, to *wag* the head, a dog *wags* his tail.

—*v. n.* To move lightly, or with quick turns, from side to side; to swing; to vibrate; as, the *wagging* of a straw. — To stir; to move quickly; — used in a colloquial and humorous sense; as, "See, quoth he, how the world *wags*." (*Shaks.*) — To pack off; to go from; to depart; as, let him *wag.*

—*n.* [A. S. *wegan*, to deceive, illude.] A droll; a man full of jocular humor; one full of merry frolicsome tricks; one who cuts jokes at the expense of others; a banterer; a wit; a sly humorist; as, a prig affords fine sport to a *wag.*

Wage, (*wāj,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wigan.*] To carry on, as a war, or hostilities; to engage in, as a contest, as if by pledge previously given. — To stake; to pledge; to bet; to lay;

to risk; to wager; to risk on the event of a contest; as, to *wage* a dollar on the game.

To wage battle, to give gage or security for joining in the *duellum*, or combat. (*Burrill.*)—*To wage one's law.* See COMPURGATION.

Wage, *n.* Pay; hire; compensation; meed; reward; recompense; stipend; stipulated payment for services performed; as, a day's *wage*; — used almost invariably in the plural. — See WAGES.

Wager, (*wā'jer*), *n.* [Fr. *gageure*, from *gage*, a pledge, a token.] A bet; a stake; a pledge; a gage; that which is laid, deposited, risked, or hazarded on the result of a contest, or some moot question; as, to make a *wager*.— The subject of a bet or wager; as, "Their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention."— *Sidney.*

(*Law.*) A contract by which two parties or more agree that a certain sum of money, or other thing, shall be paid or delivered to one of them, on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a certain event. Wagers were valid contracts at common law, and the amount won could be recovered in a court of law, unless the wager operated as an incitement to breach of the peace or of morality, or was *contra bonos mores*, or affected the feelings or interests of a third party, or disturbed the peace of society. In this country the law and decisions of courts in matters of wagers in the several States are much at variance. It is doubtful, however, whether an action by a winner of a mere wager or bet against a loser would be now sustained in any court.

Wager-policy. (*Law.*) A policy made when the insured has no insurable interest. It has nothing in common with insurance but the name and form. It is usually in such terms as to preclude the necessity of inquiring into the interest of the insured, as "interest or no interest," or "without further proof of interest than the policy." Such contracts, being against the policy of the law, are void. (*Bouvier.*)— *Wager of battle.* See BATTLE.

—*v. a.* To lay or stake, as a wager or bet; to risk or hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; as, to *wager* a heavy sum of money.

—*v. n.* To lay a wager or stake; to make a bet.

Wa'gerer, *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet; a bettor.

Wages, (*wā'jiz.*) *n.* (Plural in termination, but singular in signification.) [Norm. *gazez, gages*, sureties, wages.] That which is covenanted to be paid for work done; hire; reward; that which is paid or stipulated for services; price paid for labor; the return made or compensation paid to those engaged to perform any kind of labor or service by their employers; recompense; fruit; that which is given in return: — the term is commonly applied to the payment of manual or mechanical labor, other than that performed by the more educated classes, to which the word *salary* bears reference.

Wag'gery, *n.* [From *wag.*] Tricks of a wag; mischievous frolic or merriment; sportive trick or gayety; banter, or good-humored sarcasm; jocoseness; pleasantry.

Wag'gish, *a.* Like a wag; roguish or mischievous in sport, merriment, or pleasantry; good-humored, jocular, or frolicsome; as, a *waggish* boy. — Done in waggery or frolic; made for sport or mischievous pleasantry; as, a *waggish* trick.

Wag'gishly, *adv.* In a waggish or frolicsome manner.

Wag'gishness, *n.* Quality of being waggish.

Waggle, (*wăg'gl.*) *v. n.* [Du. *waggelen*; Ger. *wackeln.*] To waddle; to oscillate from side to side in walking; as, a *waggling* motion.

—*v. a.* To wag, or move one way and the other; as, a dog *waggles* his tail.

Wag'ner, RICHARD, a German composer, *n.* at Leipsic, 1813, received his education in Dresden and at the University of Leipsic. At an early age he began to write for the lyrical stage, and was appointed musical director of the Royal Theatre at Dresden, where several of his operas, particularly *Rienzi, Der Fliegende Holländer, Tannhäuser*, and *Lohengrin*, were produced. Professing liberal principles, he became involved in the political troubles of Saxony in 1848, and being compelled to flee, took refuge at Zurich. He has contributed to the musical literature of the day, and his æsthetic opinions, as well as the merits of his operas, have become the subjects of controversy; one party representing him as a musical reformer of great and original genius, and the other as a visionary in his notions, and extravagant and unintelligible in his music. *W.*, who is a poet and critic, has written his own librettos, and has defended his private theories by his pen on several occasions.

Wag'ner, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Clayton co., abt. 30 m. S.S.W. of Lansing; *pop.* in 1860, 910.

Wag'on, Wag'gon, *n.* [A. S. *wægen, wagn*; Du. and Ger. *wagen.*] A four-wheeled vehicle, usually drawn by horses; — especially, one used for the carriage of freight or heavy goods or substances; as, a covered *wagon*.— In England, a freight-car on a line of railroad.

—*v. a.* To convey or transport in a wagon.

—*v. n.* To practise the carrying of goods or commodities in a wagon; as, he *wagons* between the coast and some of the interior towns.

Wag'onage, Wag'gonage, *n.* Money paid for conveyance in a wagon.

Wag'on-boiler, *n.* (*Mach.*) A low-pressure boiler of wagon-like shape, with arched top and incurvated sides.

Wag'oner, Wag'goner, *n.* [A. S. *wagnere.*] The driver of a wagon; a teamster; as, a jolly *wagoner*.

(*Astron.*) Same as CHARLES'S WAIN, *q. v.*

Wag'oner, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Oconee co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,982.

Wag'onful, *n.*; *pl.* WAGONFULS. As much as will fill a wagon; a wagon-load.

Wag'ontown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Chester co., 62 m. E.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Wag'ram, a village of Lower Austria, on the river Rossbach, 10 m. from Vienna. It was the scene of a battle between the Austrians and the French, July 5 and 6, 1809, in which the former were defeated.

Wag'tail, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Motacilla*, comprising European species of insessorial birds belonging to the *Sylvicolidæ* or Warbler family. These birds are to be seen wherever there are shallow springs and running waters; and they are easily distinguished by their brisk and lively motions, as well as by the great length of their tails, which they jerk up and down incessantly, from which circumstance they derive their name. They are handsome and sprightly birds, especially the White *W.* or Dish-washer (*Mocacilla alba*), the *Lavandière* of the French (Fig. 2595), which is about 7 inches in length.

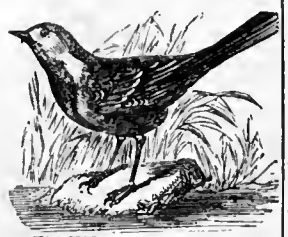

Fig. 2595. — WHITE WAGTAIL.

Waha'becs, or WAHABITES, a Mohammedan reforming sect, founded by Abd-el-Wahab, in Yemen, about 1749; which seeks to purge away the innovations and corruptions introduced in the course of ages, and to bring back the doctrines and observances of Islam to the literal precepts of the Koran. They made a successful campaign against Ghaleb, the Grand Sheik of Mecca, in 1792 and 1793; and totally destroyed a Turkish army sent against them in 1801. They took Mecca and Medina in 1803, conquered the greater part of Arabia, and overran Syria. Mehemet Ali sent an army against them, which they defeated near Medina, in 1812. The *W.*, defeated at Zohran, were victorious at Brissel in 1815, when peace was concluded. Ibrahim Pasha made war on them in 1816, and after an obstinate resistance, drove them into Derayeh in 1818, which he took in Dec., and sent Abdullah, their chief, and several of his family, to Constantinople, where they were beheaded. The greater part of the territories conquered by the Wahabees fell under the authority of the Pasha of Egypt; but they gave much trouble, by fomenting insurrections in 1827, 1834, 1838, and 1839; and are still now dominant throughout the greater part of Arabia.

Wahkia'cum, or WAKIACUM, in *Washington Territory*, a S.W. co., bordering on the Columbia River; *area*, 250 sq. m. *Cap.* Cathlamet. *Pop.* abt. 100.

Wahkon'sa, in *Iowa*, a township of Webster co.; *pop.* in 1870, 921.

Wah'lahgas, or ALLAGASH RIVER, in *Maine*, has its origin in a chain of lakes in Piscataquis co., and flowing N., enters the Walloostook River near its junction with the St. François.

Waif, (*wāf,*) *n.* [Norm. Fr. *weif*; L. Lat. *wayfium.*] A stray; that which is found without an owner, or that which is come across, as it were, by chance.

Wail, *v. a.* [Icel. *vælur*, lamentation; W. *wylaw*, to weep, wail.] To cry out in sorrow or lamentation for; to moan; to bewail; to grieve over.

—*v. n.* To utter a loud voice of sorrow; to weep; to express sorrow audibly: to moan; as, a *wailing* cry.

—*n.* A loud cry of sorrow or lamentation; violent expression of grief.

Wail'er, *n.* One who wails or expresses loud lamentation.

Wail'ing, *n.* Loud cries of sorrow; deep lamentation.

Wail'ingly, *adv.* With wailing or loud lamentation.

Wain, *n.* [A. S. *wæn.*] A wagon, or four-wheeled carriage for the transportation of goods, or for carrying grain, hay, &c.; as, "To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain*."— *Dryden.*

(*Astron.*) See CHARLES'S WAIN.

Wain'scot, *n.* [D. *wagenschot.*] (*Arch.*) A name given to boards serving to line the internal walls of an apartment, staircase, &c. *W.* is usually made in panels, to serve instead of hangings, wall-paper, &c.

—*v. a.* To line with boards, as a hall, staircase, or apartment; to line with panelling, or as if with panel-work; as, a *wainscotted* chamber.

Wain'scotting, *n.* Wainscot, or the material used in its construction; also, the act of covering or lining walls with boards in panels.

Wair, *n.* (*Carp.*) A piece of plank two yards long and a foot broad.

Waist, *n.* [W. *gwasg*, the place where the girdle is tied.] That part of the human frame which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; or, the small part of the body between the thorax and the hips.

(*Naut.*) That part of a ship's upper deck which is between the fore and main-masts, or between the quarter-deck and forecastle; as, the boarders were stationed in the *waist*.

Waist'band, *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, pantaloons, trowsers, or drawers, which encompasses the waist.—A sash worn round a lady's waist.

Waist'cloth, *n.* A cotton wrapper worn about the waist by the natives of India.

(*Naut.*) A covering for hammocks, made of canvas or tarpaulin, and stowed on a ship's gangways, between the quarter-deck and the forecastle.

Waistcoat, (pron. colloq. *wes'kut.*) A vest; a short coat or garment for men, extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist.

Waist'er, *n.* (*Naut.*) A seaman, usually a green hand or broken-down man, stationed in the waist of a ship of war. — *Dana.*

Wait, *v. n.* [Fr. *guetter*; It. *guatare*, akin to D. and Prov. Ger. *wachten*, to watch.] To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary, till the arrival of some person or event; to stay proceedings, or suspend any business, in expectation of some person, event, or the arrival of some propitious or suitable time; not to depart; to continue by reason of hindrance; as, I cannot bear to *wait*. — To lie in ambush, as an enemy.

To wait on or *upon.* (1.) To attend, as a menial or servitor; to perform personal services for. (2.) To go to see; to visit ceremoniously or on business; as, when shall I have the pleasure of *waiting upon* you? (3.) To follow, as an issue; to await; as, ruin *waits* on such folly.

—*v. a.* To await; to rest or remain stationary in expectation of the arrival of; to stay for.— To attend on; to accompany ceremoniously or as a mark of respect. (R.)

—*n.* A watching; ambush; as, to lie in *wait* for one.

—*pl.* Itinerant musicians or singers who perform Christmas carols at night or in the early morning.

To lay in wait, to form an ambuscade.—*To lie in wait*, to hide in ambush; to lie perdu in order to take a person or party by surprise; — hence, to make insidious attempts to insnare.

Wait'er, *n.* One who waits; particularly, a servant who waits in a house of public entertainment; an attendant; a domestic in waiting. — A server or salver; a tray, as that on which tea-equipage is carried, or the like.

Wait'ing, *a.* An epithet applied to one who waits.

—*n.* Act of staying in expectation or attendance.

Wait'ing-maid, Wait'ing-woman, *n.* An upper servant who attends a lady.

Wait'ress, *n.* A female attendant in a public-room, or at an hotel or like place of entertainment.

Waits'field, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co., 12 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 948.

Wait'zen, a town of Hungary, on a bend of the Danube, 21 m. N. of Pesth; *pop.* 13,000.

Waive, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) A woman beyond the pale of legal protection.—A female outlaw.

Waive, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *guesver*, to give over; probably from G. Ger. *werfan* = A. S. *werpan.*] To relinquish; to forego; not to insist on or claim; to defer for the present; as, to *waive* one's decision.—To reject; to discard; to forsake; to cast off.

(*Law.*) To relinquish voluntarily, as a right which may or may not be enforced at one's option.

Waiv'er, *n.* (*Law.*) A declining to accept or avail one's self of something, as an estate, or of irregularities in legal proceedings.

Wai'wode, Vaivode, Waywode, *n.* In the Turkish empire, the governor of a small province or city.

Wake, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WAKED, (*wākt.*) [A. S. *wacian*; D. *waken*; Ger. *wachen*; Dan. *vnage.*] To be awake; to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep; as, "She praying still, did *wake*, and *waking* did lament." (*Spenser.*)—To be roused from sleep; to be awakened; to cease from sleep: as, lest one should sleep, and never *wake*. — To sit up during the time usually devoted to sleep; to revel in the small hours.—To be excited from a quiescent or torpid state; to be excited, or stirred or roused up; to be alive or active; to have the faculties put in motion; as, his passions *waked* from slumber.

—*v. a.* To rouse from sleep or repose; as, be good enough to *wake* me early. — To excite or arouse; to start into life, action, or motion: as, beauty *wakes* the soul to admiration. — To reanimate; to revive; to bring to life again, as if from the state of death.

"To second life *waked* in the renovation of the just." — *Milton.*

—To watch with at night; as, to *wake* a corpse.

—*n.* Act of waking, or of being awaked: as, give me a *wake* in the morning. — State of holding vigils, especially for solemn or festive purposes. — Hence, specifically, the revel or festival held in country parishes, in England, on the anniversary of the day of dedication of the church; or, frequently on the day of the saint to whom the church was dedicated. In Ireland, it is called the *patron day*; as, a village *wake*. — Hence, also, the sitting up, or watching, of persons with a dead body, as extensively practised in Ireland. — The track left by a ship in passing through the water; hence, metaphorically, in the train of; as, he followed in his patron's *wake*.

In the wake of, immediately following or coming after; as, he moves *in the wake of* his predecessor in office.

Wake, in *N. Carolina*, a central co.; *area*, 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little and Neuse. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Granite and plumbago. *Cap.* Raleigh. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

Wakefield, (*waik'feeld,*) a town of England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 9 m. from Leeds. It is one of the greatest corn-markets in England. *Pop.* 38,000.

Wakefield, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., 68 m. N.N.W. of Annapolis.

Wakefield, in *Minnesota*, a township of Stearns co.; *pop.* in 1870, 613.

Wakefield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Carroll co., 35 m. N.E. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 1,185.

Wakefield, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Washington co., 30 m. S.W. of Providence.

Wake Forest, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Wake co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,135.

Wake'ful, *a.* Not sleeping; indisposed to slumber; vigilant; watchful.

Wake'fully, *adv.* In a wakeful or vigilant manner.

Wake'fulness, *n.* State of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep; want of slumber; forbearance of sleep or repose; watchfulness.

Wake'man, *n.*; *pl.* WAKEMEN. In England, the official designation of the chief magistrate of the city of Ripon, co. York.

Wake'man, in *Ohio,* a post-township of Huron co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,216.

Wak'en, *v. n.* and *a.* Same as AWAKEN, *q. v.*

Wakener, (*wāk'ner,*) *n.* One who, or that which, wakens.

Wak'ening, *n.* Act of one who wakens; act of ceasing to sleep.

Wak'er, *n.* One who, or that which, wakes or rouses from sleep; a watcher.

Wakesh'ma, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Kalamazoo co.; *pop.* abt. 658.

Wak'ing, *n.* State or time of being awake.

Wakul'la, a river of *Florida,* flows into Appalachee Bay from Wakulla co.

—A N.W. co., bordering on Appalachee Bay; *area,* 576 sq. miles. *Rivers,* Ocklockonnee, St. Mark's, and Wakulla. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* St. Mark's. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,839.

Wal'cheren, an island of Holland, in the province of Zealand, in the German Ocean, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 12 m. long, with a breadth of 10. It is very fertile; but it lies low, and would be subjected to inundations from the sea, were it not protected by strong dykes. *Pop.* 50,000.

Wal'chowite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral resin, met with in rounded translucent masses, in the brown-coal of Walchow, in Moravia.

Wal'cott, in *Minnesota,* a village and township of Rice co., abt. 5 m. S. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 800.

Wald, *n.* [A.S. and Ger.] A forest; — used as a termination in German names; as, the Böhmer*wald,* i. e., Bohemian Forest.

Wald, a town of Switzerland, 18 m. from Zurich. *Manuf.* Cotton-spinning and iron goods. *Pop.* 4,571.

Waldeck, (*val'dek,*) a former principality of N.W. Germany, consisting of two counties, Waldeck and Pyrmont, now belonging to the German Empire; Lat. between 51° and 51° 30′ N., Lon. between 8° 30′ and 9° 11′ E.; *area,* 461 sq. m. The country is hilly, but fertile. A third of the surface is covered with forests, and cattle-rearing is extensive. *Cap.* Arolsen. *Pop.* 56,807.

Wal'demar I., called *the Great,* king of Denmark, B. 1131, succeeded Eric V., 1147. His reign was illustrated by expeditions against the pirates of the Baltic, and he compelled Magnus VI., king of Norway, to sign a humiliating treaty; D. 1181. — WALDEMAR II., called *the Victorious,* younger son of the preceding, succeeded his brother, Canute VI., 1202. He made many warlike expeditions into Sweden, Norway, and Germany, created a powerful navy, and revised the laws of his kiogdom; D. 1241. — WALDEMAR III., eldest son of the preceding, was regent from 1219 to 1231. — WALDEMAR IV., third son of Christopher II., was in Bavaria at the death of his father in 1333. In 1340–44 he recovered part of his kingdom by force of arms, and obtained some further successes against Sweden in 1353 and 1357; eventually, however, he was glad to obtain peace by making some sacrifices; D. 1376.

Wal'den, in *Illinois,* a township of Stephenson co.

Walden, in *New York,* a post-village of Orange co., 90 m. S.W. of Albany.

Walden, in *Vermont,* a post-town and township of Caledonia co., 22 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 992.

Wal'den's, in *Alabama,* a township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,070.

Walden'ses, or VAUDOIS, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect, said to have derived their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant of Lyons, who practised what he regarded as the pure doctrine of the Scriptures about 1180. His views spread through France, Italy, and Bohemia, and his adherents became especially numerous in Provence, and in the valleys of Piedmont. They were condemned by the Synod of Tarragona, in 1242, and a large number of them were put to death. Those living in the valleys suffered especially from persecution, and under Sixtus IV. a crusade was preached against them. The persecutions of the *W.* of Piedmont continued with but rare interruption till about the middle of the 18th century, and it was only in 1848 that Sardinia granted them full religious and ecclesiastical liberty and equality of civil and political rights with the Roman Catholics. Until that time they were confined to 3 retired valleys of the Cottian Alps, Lucerne, Perosa, and San Martino, but since 1848 they have organized new congregations in other towns of Sardinia, and since 1858 in all parts of Italy. Their religious doctrines are similar to those of the Reformed churches. They recognize the Bible as their only rule of faith, and agree with the Calvinists in regard to the Lord's Supper, but have not adopted the doctrine of absolute predestination. Every congregation has a consistory composed of the minister, an elder, and a deacon. Above these consistories is placed the supreme consistory, called *the Table,* and composed of 3 clergymen and 2 laymen.

Wal'do, PETER. See WALDENSES.

Wal'do, in *Maine,* a S. co., bordering on the Penobscot Bay and River; *area,* 800 sq. m. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* moderately fertile. It contains a number of excellent harbors. *Cap.* Belfast. *Pop.* in 1870, 38,447. — A post-town and township of the above co., 35 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 648.

Wal'do, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Marion co., 36 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 1,029.

Waldo, in *Oregon,* a post-vill. and precinct of Josephine co., 50 m. N.E. of Crescent City, California; *pop.* abt. 400.

Wal'doborough, in *Maine,* a post-town and port of entry of Lincoln co., at the mouth of Muscongus River, in Muscongus Bay, 55 m. E.N.E. of Portland; *pop.* in 1870, 4,174.

Waldstein'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rosaceæ.* They are perennial, acaulescent herbs, with lobed or divided radical leaves, and yellow flowers. *W. fragarioides,* the Dry Strawberry, is a handsome plant, in hilly woods, found from Canada to Georgia, and bearing some resemblance to the strawberry.

Wald'wick, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Iowa co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Wale, *n.* [A. S. *walan,* marks of stripes or blows.] A weal; the mark left by a rod or whip on animal flesh; a streak; a stripe. — A ridge or streak rising on the surface of cloth; hence, the texture of cloth.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Lines of planking in a ship's sides and quarters, thicker than the other streaks of plank. They occur at points where some extra strength or curvature is required.

—*v. a.* To mark with wales, weals, or stripes, as by a cane.

Wales, (*wālz.*) [Lat. *Cambria;* Welsh *Cymry,* the land of the Cymri; Fr. *Galles.*] A principality of England, and in appearance almost a peninsula, being bounded N., S., and W. by the St. George's Channel, the Irish Sea, and the Bristol Channel, and for a considerable portion of the E. by the rivers Severn and Dee, and by the cos. of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth; Lat. between 51° 23′ and 53° 26′ N., Lon. between 2° 41′ and 5° 15′ W.; *area,* 7,425 sq. m. *W.* is divided into *North W.,* containing the cos. of Anglesea, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery; and *South W.,* containing the cos. of Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor. *W.* is by far the most mountainous portion of S. Britain; its continued ranges, intersected by numerous deep ravines and wide-spreading valleys, presenting some of the most varied scenery to be found in the whole island, remarkable for its rugged and romantic charms. The *Cambrian range* includes the entire system of Welsh mountains, each offshoot receiving a distinct name from the culminating point of its range; of these the most celebrated are Snowdon, whose peak is 3,571 feet above the sea; Cader Idris, or "Arthur's Seat," 2,900; Plinlimmon, 2,566; and the Black Forest range, whose culminations in the Beacons of Carmarthen and Brecknock are respectively 2,890 and 2,900 feet. The most important rivers of *W.* are the Severn, Wye, Towy, Conway, Dee, and Tivy. The vegetable products are chiefly barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, with small quantities of the other grains, and all useful vegetables in abundance; it is as a grazing country, however, that the Principality is chiefly noted. The minerals of *W.* are extremely abundant; that great source of national wealth and prosperity, coal, is found in 9 of its 12 counties; iron is abundant; copper is found in some localities of admirable quality; lead is procured in all the N. cos., and silver in different places; as, also, limestone, marble, slate (*Fig.* 2378), and several valuable clays and loams. Merthyr Tydvil, Aberdare, Tredegar, Holywell, Swansea, and Ruabon are the great manufacturing centres. Woollen has long been considered the staple fabric of Welsh manufacture; flannels, stockings, socks, gloves, and hosiery generally are among the most important items of this nature; linen and cotton cloths, twist, with hardware, especially in iron and copper, embrace the leading articles of manufacture. — *Inhabitants.* The Welsh have many strange customs and peculiar superstitions. They are remarkably fond of poetry and music, and their language is said to be peculiarly adapted to poetical effusions. Their ancient language is, however, falling fast into disuse throughout the Principality, more especially the southern part. Family distinction is held in great estimation. The aboriginal Celtic race still inhabit some parts of the country. Llewellyn ap Gryffydd was the last prince who exerted himself for the independence of Wales. In 1282 he was subdued by Edward I., and fell on the field of battle. From that time, Wales has been annexed to the English crown; but the union was not complete till the reign of Henry VIII., when the government and laws were formed agreeably to those of England. It gives the title of *Prince of Wales* to the heir-apparent of the English throne. *Pop.* 900,000.

Wales, in *Maine,* a township of Kennebec co., 17 m. S.W. of Augusta.

Wales, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Hampden co., 65 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 831.

Wales, in *Michigan,* a post-township of St. Clair co., abt. 12 m. W. of Port Huron; *pop.* abt. 1,206.

Wales, in *New York,* a post-township of Erie co., 22 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Wales, in *Utah,* a twp. of San Pete co.; *pop.* in 1870, 83.

Wal'hondiag, a river of *Ohio,* formed by the junction of several forks at Loudonville, in Ashland co., and flowing S.E. unites with the Tuscarawas at Coshocton to form the Muskingum. It is sometimes called *Mohiccan* and *White Woman River.*

Walk, (*wawk,*) *v. n.* [O. Ger. *walagōn,* to walk.] To move onward on the feet; to step slowly along; to advance by alternate steps moderately repeated, as animals; to move with the slowest pace, as a horse; to move by steps or paces without running, trotting, cantering, or galloping. — To move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement; as, he *walks* out daily. — To go about or abroad in an unquiet manner; to *stir* restlessly to and fro; to appear as a spectre or a somnambulist.

—In a scriptural sense, to live and act or behave; as, she *walks* in the ways of grace. — To depart; to move off; to go from; as, he was made to *walk* about his business.

To walk, to enter, as a house. — *Walking-papers, walking-orders, walking-ticket,* papers or instructions commanding dismissal or departure. (Colloq.)

—*v. a.* To perambulate; to traverse; to pass through or upon; as, to *walk* the streets (an elliptical expression for to walk *in,* or *through,* the streets). — To lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace; to cause to walk, step, or stride slowly or leisurely; as, to *walk* a horse up hill.

To walk the plank, a phrase borrowed from the former practice of pirates of projecting a plank from the ship's side, and compelling such persons as were doomed to death to walk off it into the sea; used, figuratively, and in the modern sense, to signify the vacating of an office under compulsion.

—*n.* Act of walking, or of moving on the feet at a slow, or not very rapid, pace. — Act of taking pedestrian exercise; as, a constitutional *walk.* — Gait; step; manner or mode of walking; method of perambulation; as, a man with a wooden leg may be known at a distance by his *walk.* — Length of way or circuit through which one walks; or, a place for taking pedestrian exercise or a journey on foot; way; road; hence, a range; a place or region in which animals may wander and graze; as, a shady *walk,* a *walk* for sheep. — Hence, regular or frequented track, or sphere or place of action; as, it opened a boundless *walk* for his imagination. — Demeanor; conduct; line or manner of action or behavior; as, the *walk* of rectitude.

Walk'able, *a.* That may be safely walked on or over.

Walk'er, *n.* One who, or that which, walks; a pedestrian.

Walk'er, GEORGE, a celebrated Irish divine, who distinguished himself by his gallant defence of Londonderry, in 1689, against the forces of James II., till it was effectually relieved. He afterwards repaired to London, published an account of the siege, and was nominated by William III. to the bishopric of Derry; but, continuing to accompany the army, he was slain at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

Walk'er, ROBERT JAMES, an American statesman, born in Northumberland, Pa., 1801. He was a student at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia; graduated there 1819; commenced the practice of law in Pittsburg in 1819, and made his first mark in public life by placing the name of Gen. Jackson in nomination for the Presidency previous to its being suggested in any other quarter. In 1826 he removed to Natchez, Miss., and in 1835 was elected to the U. S. Senate. Shortly after taking his seat in that body, he came in direct collision with Henry Clay on a public-land question, and his able and spirited reply to the great orator was very favorably received by the people of the West. He was consulted by President Jackson in relation to the prospective acquisition of Texas and California; supported the leading measures of President Van Buren's administration; and afterwards exerted great influence over the administration of President Tyler; and was secretary of the treasury during the Presidency of Mr. Polk, 1845–1848. At the close of Mr. Polk's term of office, *W.* resumed the practice of law, and did not again take a prominent part in national politics until he was appointed by President Buchanan, in 1856, to the governorship of Kansas, a position which he resigned in consequence of disagreement with the President. During the Civil War, *W.* resided for some time in Europe, where his influence in behalf of this country was very ably and successfully exerted. He largely contributed to the successful negotiation of the Alaska purchase from Russia. D. Nov. 11, 1869.

Walker, WILLIAM, an American adventurer, B. in Nashville, Tenn., 1824. In July, 1853, he organized an expedition for the conquest of Sonora, Mexico, but was unable to escape the vigilance of the authorities until Oct., 1853, when he sailed with a number of followers, and landed at La Paz, in Lower California; but though reinforced in March, 1854, his party dispersed from want of provisions, without accomplishing anything, and *W.* surrendered himself to the U. S. authorities, was tried for the violation of neutrality in May, 1854, and acquitted. The following year, taking advantage of internal troubles in Nicaragua, he started with 62 followers for an expedition in that state, for which see FILIBUSTER. *W.* was tried by court-martial in Honduras, and shot, Sept. 12, 1860.

Walk'er, in *Alabama,* a N.W. co.; *area,* 800 sq. m. It is traversed by Mulberry Fork of Black Warrior River. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Jasper. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Walker, in *Georgia,* a N.W. co., bordering on Alabama and Tennessee; *area,* 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chickamauga and Chattooga. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal, lead, marble, limestone, and gypsum; also numerous mineral springs. *Cap.* Lafayette. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,925.

Walker, in *Illinois,* a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Walker, in *Indiana,* a township of Jasper co.; *pop.* abt. 200. — A township of Rush co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,081.

Walker, in *Kansas,* a township of Anderson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 891.

Walker, in *Michigan,* a twp. of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,430.

Walker, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Centre co., 10 m. E. of Bellefonte; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Huntingdon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100. — A township of Juniata co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200. — A township of McKean co.

Walker, in *Texas,* an E. central co.; *area,* 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Jacinto and Trinity. *Surface,* level; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Huntsville. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Walker's, in *Alabama,* a township of Etowah co.; *pop.* in 1870, 524.

Walker Creek, in *Arkansas,* a township of Lafayette co.; *pop.* in 1870, 520.

Walker's Creek, in *Virginia,* rises in Wythe co., and flowing N.E., enters New River in Giles co. — A township of Rockbridge co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,467.

Walker's Lake, in the S.W. of Utah Territory, 30 m. long, and 10 broad; Lat. 39° 45′ N., Lon. 118° 20′ W. Receives the waters of Walker River, but has no outlet.

Walker's River, in *California,* rises in Calaveras co., and flowing E., falls into Walker's Lake, in Utah.

Walk'ersville, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Frederick co., 81 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

Walkersville, in *Missouri*, a village of Shelby co., abt. 40 m. S.W. of Quincy, Illinois.

Walkersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Centre co., 100 m. N.W. of Harrisburg.

Walk'erton, in *Indiana*, a post-village of St. Joseph co., 16 m. S.E. of Laporte.

Walk'ertown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., 29 m. W. of Philadelphia.

Walk'erville, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Greene co.; *pop.* in 1870, 800.

Walk'ing-stick, *n.* A staff or stick carried in the hand for sport or amusement in walking; a cane; a rattan. (*Zoöl.*) See PHASMIDÆ.

Walk'ing-wheel, *n.* (*Mach.*) Same as TREAD-WHEEL, *q. v.*

Wall, (*wawl,*) *n.* [A. S. *wull, weall;* Lat. *vallum,* a rampart.] A work or structure of stone, brick, or other material, raised to some height, serving to inclose a space, forming a division or partition, supporting superincumbent weights, &c., and affording a defence, shelter, or means of security.

—*pl.* Fortifications or ramparts in general; defensive works; as, to man the *walls* of a fortress.

To drive or *push to the wall,* to bring, drive, or push to extremities; to get the advantage of, or mastery over.—*To go to the wall,* to be hard driven or pushed by necessity; to be the weaker party.—*To take the wall,* to walk on the side next the wall; — hence, to take the precedence.

—*v. a.* To inclose with a wall, or as if with a wall. — To defend by walls, or as if by walls. — To close or fill with a wall; as, to *wall* up an aperture or passage.

Wall, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Ford co.; *pop.* in 1870, 588.

Wall, in *New Jersey*, a township of Monmouth co., on the Atlantic; *pop.* in 1870, 2,671.

Wal'lace, SIR WILLIAM, a popular Scottish hero, b. in Ayrshire, probably abt. 1270. Having slain the son, and several of the retainers of the English sheriff of Dundee, for an insult offered to him, *W.* fled to the woods, and was outlawed. Gathering together a number of followers, he drove the English out of Aberdeen, Forfar, Brechin, and elsewhere, and in 1297 defeated the English army at the battle of Stirlingbridge — thus liberating his country for a time. Revered as the savior of the nation, he was chosen one of the commanders-in-chief of the Scottish army, and afterwards guardian of the kingdom, during the captivity of Baliol. He penetrated into England, and ravaged Durham with fire and sword. Edward the I., then in Flanders, immediately hastened home, and marched against *W.* who was defeated. His subsequent history is obscurely narrated; but he appears to have carried on a guerilla warfare against the English during several years, until at length he was basely betrayed, and executed in London in 1305.

Wallace, WILLIAM VINCENT, an Irish composer, b. in Waterford, 1814. Born with a passion for music, which was early cultivated by his father, a military band-master, he seems to have had an equal passion for travelling. Having attained considerable skill as a pianist and violinist, he set out at the age of 18 on a long course of wanderings, visiting successively Australia, New Zealand, India, and S. America. After a professional tour in the U. States, he returned to England, where his first opera, *Maritana,* was produced with great success, 1846. This was soon followed by *Matilda of Hungary.* He then visited Vienna and Paris, and for the recovery of his health took a long sea-voyage. In 1854 he produced *Lurline,* one of his best works, and also one of the most successful. His other works are, *The Amber Witch, Love's Triumph,* and *The Deserted Flower. W.* was essentially a melodist, and many songs of great sweetness are scattered through his works, and have become popular favorites. Among these are his *Fireside Song; Go thou, Restless Wind! Sweet and Low; Bird of the Wild Wing,* &c. After a protracted illness at Paris, in 1864–65, he was removed for milder air to the Chateau de Bagen in the Haute-Garonne, and there he died, Oct. 12, '65.

Wallace, in *Arkansas*, a township of Independence co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Wallace, in *Kansas*, a W. co., *pop.* in 1870, 538.

Wallace, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co., abt. 12 m. N.W. of West Chester; *pop.* in 1870, 748.

Wal'laceville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., 15 m. N. of Franklin.

Wallachia, (*wol-la'ke-a,*) (Ger. *Wallachei,*) one of the Danubian provs. (now united under the name of *Roumania*), bordered on the N. by a range of mountains separating it from Transylvania and Moldavia; on the S. by a boundary equally majestic, the Danube flowing from W. to E., and dividing it from the frontier of Turkey. Lat. bet. 43° 40′ and 45° 42′ N., Lon. bet. 22° 25′ and 28° 5′ E. *Area.* Estim. at 25,700 sq. m. *Desc.* Considerably diversified. In the north it is mountainous. The central and southern parts are less uneven, consisting partly of valleys, fertile and romantic, and partly of plains, extensive and pleasant. Few countries are more indebted to nature, or might carry cultivation to a greater length. Comparatively little, however, has been done to correct physical defects. The extensive marshes are left undrained, while mountainous tracts are covered with forests. Even in the most favored tracts the country appears deserted, and hardly ever discovers the trace of European culture. The Danube is the principal river. The climate is hot and moist in summer, and very cold in winter. The chief wealth of *W.* consists in its pastures, which feed numerous herds of cattle and sheep. Forests are extensive, and excellent wood is exported. *Manuf.* Unimportant. Gipsies, who here form no inconsiderable part of the population, are partly employed in rude hardware work. The trade of the country, almost as backward as its agriculture and manufactures, is in the hands of Jews, Greeks, and Armenians. *Rel.* The Greek church. *Cap.* Bucharest. Est. *pop.* 2,500,000.

Walla-Walla, a river of *Washington Territory,* rises in Umatilla co., Oregon, and flowing W.N.W., falls into the Columbia River at Walla-Walla. — A S.E. co., bordering on Oregon and Idaho; *area,* 5,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Columbia, Walla-Walla, Yakima, and Snake or Lewis. *Pop.* abt. 1,600. — A post-town, cap. of the above co., 150 m. N.E. of Dalles City, Oregon; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Walled Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Oakland co., 28 m. N.W. of Detroit.

Wallenpan'pack Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, enters the Lackawaxen from Wayne co.

Wallenstadt, (Lake of,) (*val'len-stat,*) a lake of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. It is 11 m. long, with a breadth of from 2 to 9 miles, and is connected with Lake Zurich by the Linth Canal.

Wallenstein, ALBRECHT WENZEL EUSEBIUS, COUNT VON WALDSTEIN, (*val'len-stine,*) the great general of the Imperialists, in the Thirty Years' War, b. 1583, of an ancient and wealthy family of Bohemia. In his youth he repaired to Italy, where he studied philosophy, astronomy, and the sciences then in vogue, and would have become an adept in the abstruse doctrines then so generally believed in, had not the condition of his country called him from the study of the occult sciences to the practice of war. As a soldier and leader he gained honor and distinction on his first field by defeating the Turks, who had penetrated into Hungary. From this time he devoted himself to the service of his country, and in a few years rose to be regarded as the most popular and consummate general in Europe; his vast wealth, immense estates, and extraordinary popularity giving him a power and influence hardly less than sovereign. He became in a few years the main-stay and support of the Imperial cause, and, both alone and in conjunction with Tilly, obtained several victories, and more than once raised the empire from the verge of ruin by his counsel and skill as a commander. For these services he received the dukedom of Mecklenberg, and immense tracts of land both in Bohemia and Hungary. His power and his influence, however, procured for him many enemies, to whom his sovereign, forgetful of the services he had rendered, lent so willing an ear that *W.,* indignant at the coldness of the Emperor, threw up his commission and retired to the privacy of his paternal estates. Hardly had *W.* quitted the court of his ungrateful master when the "Lion of the North," as he was called — Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden — invaded the empire with his Protestant army, and carried such defeat and ruin into the heart of the Imperial dominions, that the Emperor Ferdinand, seeing his generals slain, his armies routed, and a haughty foe advancing on his capital, was compelled to implore *W.* — the man he had so deeply injured — to return, and not only save the empire from ruin, but his sovereign from humiliation. Having obtained his own terms from the weak and ungrateful Ferdinand, *W.* raised his banner, and so much was he beloved by the soldiery that in less than seven days he had armed and equipped 50,000 men at his own cost, and, advancing against the successful enemy, drove Gustavus out of Bavaria, and following him into Saxony, forced him at Lützen to hazard a pitched battle, in which, though the Imperialists were defeated, the death of Gustavus, who fell in the moment of victory, was considered an ample equivalent. The death of the Swedish king made the rest of the war easy, and by *W.*'s vigilance the empire was again saved. Ferdinand, once more firmly seated on his throne, again became envious of the man to whom he owed both life and crown, and, taking offence at the devotion of *W.*'s officers, accused their chief of treason, and issued an order to take him dead or alive. Upon this, *W.* fled with a party of friends to the Castle of Egar, where its commander treacherously murdered him and all his devoted friends, 1634.

Waller, (*wawl'er,*) *n.* A builder of walls.

Wal'ler's, in *Kentucky*, a township of Union co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,233.

Wallet, (*wŏl'et,*) *n.* [From A. S. *weallian,* to travel.] A bag for carrying the necessaries for a journey or march; a knapsack; a peddler's pack; a mendicant's receptacle for alms; also, a paunch or bag-like purse; a pocket-book for keeping money about the person. — Anything bulging, protuberant, or swaging; as, *wallets* of flesh. — *Shaks.*

Walleteer', *n.* One who carries a wallet; a vagrant; a tramper. (Colloq.)

Wall-eyed, (*wawl'īd,*) *a.* Having an eye in which the iris is of a very light gray color, approaching to white; as, a *wall-eyed* horse.

Wall'-flower, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CHEIRANTHUS.

Wall'-fruit, *n.* (*Hort.*) Fruit ripened by being planted against a wall.

Wall'ing, *n.* Act of fortifying or inclosing with a wall. —Walls in general, or material for their construction.

Walling wax, a composition of wax and tallow, used by etchers and engravers to make a bank or wall round the edge of a plate, and so form a trough into which the acid is poured over the lines incised through the etching ground, and which *bites in* the lines as it lies upon the surface. The wax is rendered soft by steeping in hot water, and when of the consistency of putty, is stuck round the plate, and allowed to cool and harden, a spout being made on one side to carry off the acid.—*Fairholt.*

Wal'lingford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New Haven co., 11 m. N.E. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1870, 3,676.

Wallingford, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Will co., 160 m. N.E. of Springfield.

Wal'lingford, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co., 62 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 2,023.

Wal'lis's Island, the principal of a group in the S. Pacific Ocean, discovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, surrounded by a reef of rocks. Lat. 13° 18′ S., Lon. 177° W.

Wall'kill, in *New York*, a river which rises in Sussex co., New Jersey, and flowing N.N.E. enters the Roudout in the E. part of Ulster co., New York. — A township of Orange co. It contains the flourishing town of Middletown, abt. 7 m. N.W. of Goshen, one of the most active and prosperous, of its size, in the State, and the point of junction of the N. Y. and Erie and Midland R.R., with a pop. of abt. 7,000, and carrying on extensive manufactores of saws, nails, hats, leather, &c. *Pop.* of township, abt. 13,000.

Wall'-knot, (*-nŏt,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) See KNOT.

Walloom'scoik River, in *Vermont*, rises in Bennington co., and flowing W., enters the Hoosack River in Washington co., New York.

Wal'loons, *n. pl.* (*Geog.*) A name formerly given to that portion of the Belgians who were of Celtic origin, and whose language is essentially the French of the 13th century. The name is Tentonic, and is etymologically allied to Valais, Wales, &c. The "*W.* country" comprised the present provinces of Limburg, Liege, Namur, and Luxemburg, and a part of East and West Flanders. More than 1,800,000 of the present inhabitants of these provinces are mixed Celts, and speak the *W.* language. *New Am. Cycl.*

Walloostook' River, in *Maine*, formed by the N.W. and S.W. branches in Somerset co., and flowing N.E., unites with the St. Francois to form the St. John's River.

Wallop, (*wŏl'up,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *wealłan,* to boil or bubble; Ger. *wallen.*] To boil with a continued noisy bubbling or heaving of the liquor.—To waddle; to move in a rolling or unwieldy manner. — To gallop; to move at a quick pace, by violent exertions.

—*v. a.* To flog; to thrash; to beat or whip soundly; as, to *wallop* a coalheaver. (Colloq.)

—*n.* A thick piece or chunk of fat. — A gallop; a rapid rolling movement. — A blow or beating.

Wallow, (*wŏl'lo,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *wealwian,* to roll, wallow; Lat. *volvo,* to roll, tumble.] To roll one's body on the earth, in mire, or on other substances; to tumble and roll in water or mire, as cattle or swine. — To live or dispert one's self in filthy vice or beastliness; preceding *in*; as, *wallowing in* sensuality.

—*v. a.* To roll or tumble in anything unclean or corrupting.

—*n.* A kind of rolling gait.

Wal'lower, *n.* One who, or that which, wallows. (*Mach.*) A trundle.

Wall'-paper, *n.* Paper-hangings.

Wall'-pellitory, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PARIETARIA.

Wall'-pepper, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name of *Sedum acre.* See SEDUM.

Wall'-plate, *n.* (*Arch.*) A piece of timber placed along the top of a wall, to receive the ends of the roof timbers, or so placed on a wall as to receive the joists of a floor.

Wall'-rock, *n.* Granular limestone, used in building walls. (U. S.)

Wall'-rue, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ASPLENIUM.

Wall'-sided, *a.* (*Naut.*) With sides nearly perpendicular, as a ship; — as distinguished from *tumbling home.*

Wall'-spring, *n.* A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

Wal'lum Pond, in *Rhode Island*, a village of Providence co., 25 m. N.W. of Providence.

Wall'-wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELDER-WORT.

Wal'ney Island, an island of England, in the N. of Lancashire, between Morecambe Bay and the estuary of Duddon, 4 m. from Dalton. *Ext.* 10 m. long, abt. 1 broad.

Walnut, (*wŏl'-,*) *n.* [A. S. *wal-hnut, walh-hnutu.*] (*Bot.*) See JUGLANS.

Wal'nut, in *Ark.*, a twp. of Phillips co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Walnut, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Bureau co., abt. 11 m. N.N.W. of Princeton; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Walnut, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Marshall co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,972. — A twp. of Montgomery co., *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Walnut, in *Iowa*, a township of Appanoose co.; *pop.* in 1869, 711.—A post-village and township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* in 1869, 1,153. — A twp. of Madison co.; *pop.* in 1870, 869. — A twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* in 1869, 555.

Walnut, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Atchison co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,374. — A twp. of Crawford co.; *pop.* in 1870, 568.

Walnut, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Adair co.; *pop.* in 1870, 495.

Walnut, in *Ohio*, a township of Fairfield co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,072. — A township of Gallia co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,732.—A township of Pickaway co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,636.

Walnut Creek, in *Kansas*, a township of Brown co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,561.

Walnut Creek, in *Missouri*, a township of Macon co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,304.

Walnut Creek, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Holmes co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,321.

Walnut Grove, in *California*, a post-village of Sacramento co., 32 m. S. of Sacramento.

Walnut Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Knox co., abt. 14 m. N.E. of Galesburg; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A township of McDonough co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Walnut Grove, in *Kansas*, a township of Neosho co.; *pop.* in 1870, 686.

Walnut Grove, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Morris co., abt. 6 m. W.N.W. of Morristown.

Walnut Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marion co., 12 m. S.W. of Salem.

Walnut Lake, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Faribault co., abt. 33 m. S.E. of Mankato; *pop.* abt. 100.

Wal'pole, SIR ROBERT, (Earl of Oxford,) an English statesman, b. at Houghton, 1676. In 1705 he was ap-

pointed Secretary at War, and, in 1708, he became the leader of the Whig party in the House of Commons; but when the Tories, under Harley and St. John, obtained power, *W.* was, with other members of the late Whig administration, voted by the Commons to have been guilty of corruption, and ordered to be expelled the house. The Whig party, however, strenuously supported him, and he was re-elected to Parliament, though the house declared the election void. At the accession of George I., the Whigs again became the leading party, and *W.* was made Paymaster-general of the Forces. Distinguishing himself by his zeal for the welfare of the Hanoverian dynasty, as well as by his able conduct as a politician, he acquired so much consideration, that, during the troubles caused by the rebellion of the Pretender, he was nominated First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. In 1721 he was appointed Prime-Minister. After holding office with great firmness during 20 years, he was compelled to resign, and was created Earl of Orford. D. 1745.

Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford, the youngest son of the preceding, b. 1707, was elected to parliament in 1741; retired from public life in 1768, and led a life of literary ease at his seat at Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, where he formed a collection of books, manuscripts, pictures, and other works of art or of curiosity, and set up a printing-press, from which proceeded several elegant works, by himself and others. His best works are his *Letters.* D. 1797.

Wal'pole, in *Massachusetts,* a post-vill. and twp. of Norfolk co., 17 m. S.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,137.

Walpole, in *New Hampshire,* a post-vill. and twp. of Cheshire co., 44 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 1,830.

Walpur'gis Night, *n.* The night of the festival of Walpurga, niece of St. Boniface, the apostle of the Germans. This feast (May 1) is a common day in Germany for the commencement of leases, &c. It is also known as the day on the eve of which, according to popular superstition, the great witch-festival is held on the summit of the Brocken, in the Harz Mountains.

Wal'rus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Morse.

Wal'sall, a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Tame, 8 m. from Birmingham. *Manuf.* Carriage-springs, brass and iron utensils, and foundries in both metals. *Pop.* 42,000.

Walsh'ville, in *Illinois,* a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,740.

Wal'terborough, in *S. Carolina,* a post-vill., cap. of Colleton dist., 90 m. S.E. of Columbia; *pop.* in 1870, 636.

Wal'tham, in *Illinois,* a township of La Salle co.; *pop.* abt. 1,509.

Waltham, in *Maine,* a post-township of Hancock co., 25 m. S.E. of Bangor; *pop.* abt. 450.

Waltham, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 10 m. N.W. of Boston. The village, situate on Charles River, contains numerous cotton mills, and one of the largest watch manufactories in the United States. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,078.

Waltham, in *Vermont,* a township of Addison co., 33 m. W.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 263.

Wal'tham Abbey, a town of England, co. of Essex, near the river Lea, 13 m. from London. *Manuf.* Pins. About 3½ m. from it, at a small town called *Enfield,* there is a government factory which annually produces upwards of 10,000 breech-loading rifles. *Pop.* 5,090.

Wal'ther von der Vo'gelweide, the celebrated minnesinger, one of the earliest German poets, belonging to the period called the *Suabian Æra.* He was born probably soon after 1160, and passed his life in going from court to court, patronized successively by Frederick, duke of Austria, Philip, king of the Romans, Otto, margrave of Saxony, Hermann, landgrave of Thuringia, the Emperor Frederick II., and other princes. *W.* made extensive travels, seeing Paris, North Italy, Constantinople, and the Holy Land. In 1206 he took part in the poetical contest on the Wartburg, and in the crusade of Frederick II. in 1228. His poems consist of love-songs and patriotic appeals to his countrymen, possessing in a high degree the best qualities of the poetry of their age.

Wal'ton, in *Florida,* a N.W. co., bordering on Alabama and the Gulf of Mexico; *area,* 1,250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Choctawhatchee and Yellow-water. *Surface,* level; *soil,* generally poor. *Cap.* Uchee Anna. *Pop.* abt. 3,500.

Walton, in *Georgia,* a N. central co.; *area,* 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Appalachee and Alcovy; also, Bay and Cornish creeks. *Surface,* elevated and irregular; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Min.* Iron, gold, and granite. *Cap.* Monroe. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,038.

Walton, in *Kan.,* a twp. of Labette co.; *pop.* in 1870, 477.

Walton, in *Kentucky,* a post-village of Boone co., 20 m. S.W. of Covington; *pop.* abt. 250

Walton, in *Michigan,* a twp. of Eaton co; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Walton, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Delaware co., 90 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 3,231.

Walton, in *Va.,* a twp. of Charlotte co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,778.

Walton, in *W. Virginia,* a post-township of Roane co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,371.

Wal'tonham, in *Missouri,* a village of St. Louis co., 12 m. N.W. of St. Louis.

Waltz, (*wawlts,*) *n.* [Ger. *walzer,* from *walzen,* to roll, to wheel; Fr. *valse.*] The name of the German national dance (now naturalized throughout Europe and the U. States), performed by two persons, who, almost embracing each other, whirl rapidly round on an axis of their own, while at the same time they move quickly in a circle, whose radius is proportioned to the dimensions of the room: also, the species of music which accompanies this dance.

—*v. a.* To dance a waltz.

Waltz, in *Indiana,* a township of Wabash co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,361.

Waltzer, (*wawlts'er,*) *n.* [Fr. *valseur,* fem. *valseuse.*] A person who dances a waltz.

Waltz'ing, *n.* Act of dancing a waltz.

Wal'worth, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Wayne co., 18 m. E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Walworth, in *Wisconsin,* a S.S.E. co., bordering on Illinois; *area,* 576 sq. m. It is drained by Honey, Sugar, Geneva, Turtle, and Whitewater creeks. Besides Lake Geneva, 8 m. long, there are 23 smaller lakes. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Elkhorn. *Pop.* in 1870, 25,992. — A post-village and township of the above co., 53 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 2,290.

Wamble, (*wŏm'bl,*) *v. n.* [Fries. *vommelen*; Dan. *vammel.*] To experience nauseous disturbance; as, the qualms of a *wambling* stomach. (*L'Estrange.*) (Vulgar.) — To roll or move irregularly to and fro.

—*n.* Nauseous disturbance of the stomach.

Wam'mel, *v. n.* To move with awkwardness or irregularity; — an English provincialism, used chiefly with reference to the movements of machinery.

Wampee', *n.* (*Bot.*) The Chinese name for the fruit of *Cookia punctata,* highly esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.

Wampum, (*wŏm'pum,*) *n.* [Ind.] The American Indian name for beads made of shells, formerly used as money, or as a medium of commerce. They were also united to form a broad belt, which was worn as an ornament, and was called *wampumpaque,* or *wampeaque.*

Wamps'ville, in *New York,* a post-village of Madison co., 23 m. E. of Syracuse.

Wanamin'go, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and township of Goodhue co., 20 m. E. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 739.

Wan, (*wŏn.*) *a.* [A. S. *wana, wona,* deficient, lacking.] Deficient in, or lacking color; pale; sickly of hue or complexion; languid of look or aspect; as, a countenance thin and *wan.*

—*n.* Pallor; wanness. (R.)

Wand, (*wŏnd,*) *n.* [Dan. *vaand*; Icel. *vöndr,* a twig.] A flexible rod; a small stick, twig, or sapling; as, "A skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands.*" (*Shaks.*) — Hence, specifically, a staff of office or authority; as, a chamberlain's *wand.*— Also, a rod used by conjurers or necromancers; as, a long divining *wand.*—*Dryden.*

Wander, (*wŏn'der,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *wandrian.*] To stray; to rove; to range about; to ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; as, to *wander* about the country.— To deviate; to roam; to go astray; to depart; to migrate; to depart from the right or true path; to depart from the subject under discussion; as, to *wander* from home, *wandering* thoughts or fancies.— To be delirious; not to be under the guidance and control of reason; as, the mind *wanders.*

—*v. a.* To traverse; to stroll through, or travel over, without a definite course; as, "*Wand'ring* that wat'ry desert."—*Milton.*

Wan'derer, *n.* One who wanders; a rover; a roamer; a rambler; one who deviates from duty or rectitude.

Wandering, (*wŏn'-*) *n.* Peregrination; a travelling without a settled course. — Aberration; mistaken way; deviation from duty or rectitude. — Uncertainty; want of being fixed; a roving of the mind or thoughts from the point or business in which one ought to be engaged. — The roving of the mind in a dream or in delirium.

Wanderingly, (*wŏn'-,*) *adv.* In a wandering manner.

Wanderoo', *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Macaque, *Macacus silenus.*

Wand'y, *a.* Long and flexible, like a wand or switch.

Wane, *v. n.* [A. S. *wanian, gewanian.*] To be decreased or diminished; as, the *waning* moon. — To fall away; to decline; to sink; to be deficient; as, *waning* health, *waning* favor.

—*n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon's disc. — Diminution; decrease; decline; failure; declension; as, his power is in its *wane.*

Wang, *n.* [A. S. *wange,* the cheek, jaw; Icel. *vängr.*] The jaw or cheek-bone. (Vulgar.)— A slap; a blow; a cuff; as, to hit one a *wang* on the ear.

Wan'gan, *n.* [Ind.] A kind of boat, used chiefly by lumber-men for transporting provisions, tools, and the like; — so called in Maine.—*Bartlett.*

Wanghee', Whanghee', *n.* [Chin. *wang,* yellow, and *hee,* a root.] A species of tough, flexible cane, imported from the E. Indies, said to be the root of the narrow-leaved bamboo, and used for walking-sticks. It has a pale, hard bark, and pliable stem, with internodes of about an inch and a half or two inches, and a number of little holes at the knots.—*Simmonds.*

Wan'go, *n.* A name sometimes given to the Boomerang, *q. v.*

Wan'ly, *adv.* In a wan manner; palely.

Wan'ness, *n.* State of being wan; paleness; a sallow, dead, pale hue or complexion.

Wan'nish, *a.* Somewhat wan; palish; as, *wannish* features.

Wanpon'see, in *Illinois,* a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* in 1870, 724.

Wan'ship, in *Utah,* a post-village, cap. of Summit co., abt. 50 m. E. of Salt Lake City.

Want, (*wawnt,*) *n.* [Either from *wanted, pp.* of A. S. *wanian,* to wane, decrease, or by contraction from O. Ger. *unan ist,* it is wanting.] Deficiency; destitution; lack or absence of that which is necessary or useful; scarcity or deprivation of what is needed or desired; as, he exhibits a *want* of common sense; they are in *want* of supplies, &c. — Generally, poverty; penury; indigence; destitution; as, "Habitual superfluities become actual *wants.*"—*Paley.*

—*v. a.* To be deficient of or in; to lack; to be without; to be destitute of; as, to *want* ideas, judgment, sense, learning; to *want* the necessaries of life; — employed impersonally; as, it *wants* a day of the appointed time. —To need; to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; as, in winter we *want* warm clothing; he *wants* help to carry on business.—To desire; to crave; to wish for; to *feel* a longing for, or need of; as, what a rational man *wants* in a wife are good looks, good sense, and good temper.— To be defective in; to fall short of; not to contain or have; to be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of; as, there *wants* one more than eleven to make up a dozen.

—*v. n.* To fall short; to be deficient or lacking; to fail; not to be sufficient. — To be missed; not to be present; as, the party was complete, *wanting* one. — To fail; to omit; to neglect; as, he *wanted* not in the keeping his appointment.

Wa'n't. A vulgar contraction of *was not.* (Used colloq.)

Want'age, *n.* Deficiency; lack; that which is wanting.

Wan'tage, in *New Jersey,* a township of Sussex co.; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Want'ing, *p. a.* Absent; deficient; not at hand or forthcoming; as, one of the set is *wanting.*— Slack; remiss; lax; as, I shall not be found *wanting* in zeal.

Wantan, (*wŏn'tun,*) *a.* [W. *chwanta,* to lust.] Gay; sportive; airy; frolicsome; quick and irregular of motion; moving or flying loosely or buoyantly; as, "Her tresses . . . in *wanton* ringlets wav'd." (*Milton.*)—Loose; unrestrained; as, a *wanton* tongue. — Luxuriant; overgrown; superfluous; as, the *wanton* growth of tropical vegetation. — Not regular; turned fortuitously. — Deviating from moral rectitude; licentious; sensual; dissolute. — Hence, lustful; lascivious; libidinous; infringing the laws of chastity; as, *wanton* pleasures.

—*n.* A trifler; an insignificant flutterer; as, "A beardless boy, a silken *wanton.*" (*Shaks.*) — A pet; — a term of slight endearment; as, "Peace, my *wantons.*" (*Ben Jonson.*) — A lascivious person; a lewd man or woman, more particularly the latter.

—*v. n.* To revel; to play loosely or unrestrainedly; to frolic; to move nimbly and irregularly. — To play lasciviously; to indulge in lewd sports.

Wan'tonly, *adv.* Lasciviously; loosely; without regularity or restraint; sportively; frolicsomely; playfully.

Wan'tonness, *n.* Gayety; frolicsomeness; waggery; sportiveness. — Negligence of restraint; licentiousness; as, acts of popular *wantonness.*— Lasciviousness; lewdness; lechery; as, the *wantonness* of a goat.

Wan'y, *a.* Wanting or diminished in some parts; not of uniform size throughout; — said especially of sawed boards or timber when tapering or uneven, from being cut too near the outside of the log.—*Webster.*

Wap, *v. n.* and *n.* Same as Whop, *q. v.*

Wapakonet'ta, in *Ohio,* a post-village, cap. of Auglaize co., 95 m. W.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 2,150.

Wapan'see, in *Illinois,* a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wapel'la, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of De Witt co., 18 m. S. of Bloomington; *pop.* in 1870, 1,437.

Wapello, in *Iowa,* a post-village and township, cap. of Louisa co., 42 m. S.S.E. of Iowa City; *pop.* in 1870, 2,740.

Wapentake, (*wŏp'en-tāke,* sometimes *-tăk,*) *n.* [A.S. *wapentac.*] In England, one of the territorial sub-divisions into which the county of York is divided; they are the same as the *hundreds* of other counties.

Wapinschaw, (*wŏp'in-shaw,*) *n.* Same as Weapon-shaw, *q. v.*

Wap'iti, *n.* [Iroquois Ind.] (*Zoöl.*) See Deer.

Wapp, *n.* (*Naut.*) On shipboard, the rope which serves to set taut the shrouds in wall-knots.

Wappatoo', Wappato, *n.* The name given by the Indians of Oregon to the edible bulb of *Sagittaria variabilis,* eaten by them as food.

Wap'pe, *n.* A yelping cur.

Wap'per, *n.* A name given to some of the smaller species of the river gudgeon.

Wap'ping, *n.* The yelping of a dog. (R.)

Wap'pinger's Creek, in *New York,* falls into the Hudson River from Dutchess co.

Wapsin'onoc, in *Iowa,* a township of Muscatine co.; *pop.* in 1860, 942.

Wapsipin'icon River, in *Iowa,* rises in Howard co., and flows into the Mississippi, 25 m. N.E. of Davenport, after a S.E. course of 200 m.

Wap'wallopen Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* flows into the Susquehanna from Luzerne co.

War, *n.* [Fr. *guerre*; It. and Sp. *guérra.*] State of opposition or contention; act of opposition or hostility; disposition to enmity, or inimical action. — A hostile contest between nations or states, carried on by force, either for resisting aggression or invasion, or for revenging insults and redressing injuries, for the extension of commerce or acquisition of territory, or for gaining and establishing the superiority and prestige or the dominion of one over the other; declared hostilities; open appeal to, and arbitrament by, arms. — Instruments, munitions, and appliances of war; as, "His complement of stores, and total *war.*" (*Prior.*)—Poetically, army; forces.—Art of *war*; profession of arms. See Army, Artillery, Battle, Cavalry, Fortification, Infantry, Martial Law, Navy, &c.

Civil war, an internecine war or conflict between different sections or parties of the *same* nation or country. —*Holy war.* See Crusade. — *Public war,* a contest by force between independent sovereign states. — *War-department, war-office,* that branch of the civil service of government which has charge of, and supervision over, all matters having reference to war.

—*v. n.* To fight; to contend; to strive violently; to be in opposition; as, ideas which common sense *wars* against. — To make war; to attack or invade a nation or state with force of arms; to carry on hostilities, or to be in a state of contention by violence; as, "Our countrymen were *warring* on that day." —*Byron.*

War, *v. a.* To meet in hostile action; to make war upon. —To carry on, as a strife or contest; as, "He teacheth my hands to *war*." — 2 *Sam.* xxii.

Warnjn' River, in *Minnesota*, rises in Murray co., and flows into the Minnesota river, W. of Marrah Tankah Lake, after an E. course of 80 m.

Waras'din, a fortified town of Austrian Croatia, on the Drave, 114 m. from Vienna. *Manuf.* Silk-spinning. *Pop.* 9,500.

War'-beat, War-beaten, *a.* Same as WAR-WORN, *q.v.*

War'beck, PERKIN, or PETERKIN, a pretender to the English throne, who assumed the character and title of Richard, Duke of York, one of the princes supposed to have been murdered in the Tower. Being defeated in arms, he was executed in the reign of Henry VII., 1499. Some obscurity still remains about his history.

Warble, (*wôr'bl,*) *v. a.* [Ger. *wirbeln*, to warble.] To sing or utter musically with a quick and varied voice, or with vibrations; to trill; to modulate with turns or variations; as, the lark *warbles* his song.—To carol; to utter melodiously; to modulate; as, to *warble* a lay or tune.—To cause to quaver, trill, or vibrate; as, the *warbled* string. — *Milton.*

—*v. n.* To sing with a varied voice, or with trillings or variations, as a bird.—To be uttered melodiously; to be quavered or modulated.

—*n.* Act of warbling; also, a song; a quavering or trilling modulation of the voice.

War'bler, *n.* A singer; a songster; one who, or that which, warbles; — commonly applied to birds; as, the feathered *warblers*. —*Tickell.*

(*Zoöl.*) See SYLVICOLA, and SYLVICOLIDÆ.

War'bling, *a.* Making, or giving forth, melodious notes.

—*n.* Singing; act of shaking or modulating notes.

War'blingly, *adv.* In a warbling or melodious manner.

War'burton, ELIOT, an English author and traveller, born in 1810, was educated at Cambridge, and lost in the steamer "Amazon," June 4, 1852, while en route to America. His principal works are, *The Crescent and the Cross*, which, in 1859, had reached its 15th edition; *Hochelaga, or the New World; Darien; Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers.*

Ward, *a.* [A. S. *weard*; O. Sax. and O. Fries. *ward.*] An affix indicating tendency or direction to, or motion toward, &c., employed in the construction of a large class of words; as in up*ward*, down*ward*, sky*ward*, &c.

Ward, *v. a.* [A. S. *weordian*, to guard; *weard* = Ger. *wärter.*] To guard; to keep in safety; to watch over; as, to *ward* the gates of a city.—To defend; to protect; as, to *ward* a person from danger.—To repel; to turn aside, as anything injurious or mischievous that approaches; to fend off; — generally preceding *off*; as, to *ward off* a blow; to *ward off* a thrust in fencing; to *ward off* an objection.

—*v. n.* To stand on the defensive with a weapon.

—*n.* Act of guarding; watch; vigilance; as, to keep watch and *ward*. — One who is appointed to guard, watch, and defend; a warden.—Custody; durance; confinement under guard; state of a minor under guardianship; as, he was placed in *ward*.—A garrison; defence; protection; fortification; one who, or that which, guards or defends; as, "the castle's *ward*." (*Spenser.*)—Hence, guard made by a weapon in fencing; as, "Thou know'st my old *ward*." (*Shaks.*) — A certain district, division, or quarter of a town or city; as, he belongs to the Fourth *Ward*. —A minor or person under the care of a guardian or guardians; as, a *ward* in chancery.—A tract or division of a forest.— One of the apartments into which an hospital is divided; as, a fever *ward*. — A part of a lock which corresponds to its proper key, and prevents any other key from opening the lock.

Ward, EDWARD MATTHEW, (*wawrd,*) R.A., an English artist, B. in London, 1816. He became a student of the Royal Academy in 1834, repaired to Rome two years afterwards, resided there till 1839, and, on his homeward journey, visited Munich, where he made a brief sojourn, for the purpose of acquiring from Cornelius, the great German painter, instruction in fresco. In 1840 he exhibited at the Royal Academy his *King Lear*. His first success was obtained in 1843, by his painting called *Dr. Johnson perusing the Manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield*. After this time, his works attracted the attention of art-patrons and the public; and he continued to increase in skill and power as an artist with every fresh effort. His best productions may be cited as being: *Scene in Lord Chesterfield's Ante-room in* 1748; *The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple*; *The Last Sleep of Argyle*; and *Charlotte Corday going to Execution.*

Ward, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ward, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Clarke co.; *pop.* in 1869, 350.

Ward, in *New York*, a township of Allegheny co., 4 m. E. of Belmont; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Ward, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Hocking co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,304.

Ward, in *Penna.*, a twp. of Tioga co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Warden, (*wôrd'n,*) *n.* [O. Eng. *wardein.*] A guardian; a keeper; a custodian. — An officer who keeps and guards; as, the *warden* of a prison. — A large, hard pear adapted for baking and stewing.

Warden of a college, the president, master, or chief dignitary.—*Warden pie*, a pie made of warden pears.—*Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.* (Eng.) See CINQUE PORTS.

War'denry, War'denship, *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

Ward'er, *n.* [From *ward.*] One who wards; a keeper; a guard; a custodian. — A staff or truncheon, which, when thrown down by the judge of a tournament, stayed further proceedings.

Ward'ian Case, *n.* [From W. B. *Ward*, the inventor.] A close glass case placed upon a trough containing soil, and accurately fitted to it, intended for the growth of plants in the windows of apartments.

Ward'robe, *n.* [*Ward* and *robe*; Fr. *garderobe.*] A room or apartment where clothing or wearing apparel is kept; or, more generally, a portable closet or piece of furniture for hanging up wearing apparel. — Hence, wearing apparel in general; articles of dress and decoration; as, a sumptuous *wardrobe.*

Ward'-room, *n.* (*Nav.*) In large ships of war, the cabin set apart for the accommodation of officers ranking as lieutenants. Small vessels of war have no ward-room.

Wards'borough, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., 93 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 866.

Ward'ship, *n.* Guardianship; care and protection of a ward; right of jurisdiction over a ward. — Pupilage; state of being under a guardian; minority.

Wards'man, *n.* One who keeps watch or ward.

Ware, (*wêr,*) *n.*; *pl.* WARES. [A.S.; D. *waar*; Dan. *vare*; Icel. *vara.*] (Chiefly used in the plural.) Merchandise; goods; commodities; fabrics; — this term, although originally and rightfully a collective noun, may be used plurally, when articles of traffic or merchandise of different kinds are in question; it is also very frequently employed in composition; as, earthen*ware*, hard*ware*, glass*ware*, tin*ware*, china*ware*, &c.

Ware, a town of England, in Hertfordshire, on the Lea, abt. 3 m. from Hertford. *Pop.* 5,500.

Ware, in *Georgia*, a S.E. co., bordering on Florida; *area*, 800 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Santilla; also, Little Hurricane Creek. *Surface*, flat, and in great part occupied by swamps, the largest of which is the Okefonokee, 30 m. long, and 17 broad; *soil*, sandy and fertile. *Cap.* Waresborough. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,286.

Ware, in *Massachusetts*, a river which rises in Worcester co., and falls into the Connecticut River in Hampden co. — A post-village and township of Hampshire co., 80 m. S.W. of Boston. It contains numerous cotton and woollen mills, and manufactories of straw goods, and iron-, copper-, and tin-wares. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,259.

War Eagle, in *Arkansas*, a township of Madison co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,465.

Ware Creek, in *Virginia*, a township of New Kent co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,012.

Wareham, (*wair'hăm,*) a town of England, in Dorsetshire, near the mouth of the river Frome, 9 miles from Poole. Its chief traffic consists in exporting pipe-clay. *Pop.* 8,000.

Ware'hum, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Plymouth co., 40 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 3,098.

Ware'house, *n.*; *pl.* WAREHOUSES. [*Ware* and *house.*] A storehouse for wares or goods; a magazine; a depot; a factory. — *Bonded warehouse*, a building in which dutiable and excisable articles can be stored during the period which intervenes between their importation or production and their consumption.— See WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

—*v. a.* To deposit or place for safety in a warehouse, as merchandise, &c. — To deposit in the government warehouse or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid, as certain ratable or excisable goods or commodities.

Ware'houseman, *n.* A person who receives goods and merchandise to be stored in his warehouse for hire.

(*Law.*) A *W.* is bound to use ordinary care in preserving goods and merchandise stored in his warehouse, and his neglect to do so will render him liable to the owner. The *W.*'s liability commences so soon as the goods arrive, and the crane of the warehouse is applied to raise them into the warehouse. — *Bouvier.*

Ware'housing, (*-houz-,*) *n.* Act of depositing goods, &c., in a warehouse, or in a custom-house store.

Warehousing system. (*Com.*) A plan for storing dutiable and excisable articles during the intervening period between their importation and their consumption. The charge paid for storage of such commodities is as low as possible; and, as a rule, if they are re-exported, or if, being produced at home, they are consigned to foreign countries, no duty at all is paid. The object of such an arrangement is that the tax levied indirectly on consumption may be as light as possible, because the period between the payment of the duty and the consumption of the article is as short as possible. The warehousing system was established in the U. S. by act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1846, called the *Warehousing Act.*

Ware'house Point, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., 13 m. N.E. of Hartford.

Wa'rendorf, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the Ems, 16 m. from Munster. *Pop.* 5,900.

Wares, *n. pl.* See WARE.

Ware'town, or WAERTOWN, in *New Jersey*, a village of Ocean co., 12 m. S.E. of Tom's River.

War'fare, *n.* [*War* and *fare*=A. S. *faran*, to go.] Contest; strife; struggle; as, literary or journalistic *warfare.* — Specifically, military life; active service in the field; hostilities; war. — Contest with spiritual enemies; as, Christian *warfare.*

War'farer, *n.* One who engages in warfare.

War'fordsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Fulton co., 85 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

War'-horse, *n.* The horse of a cavalry soldier; a charger.

Warily, (*wā'-,*) *adv.* In a wary or cautious manner; with circumspection; with timorous prudence or wise foresight.

Wariness, (*wā'-,*) *n.* Quality or state of being wary; wise or prudent care to foresee and take precautions against harm or evil; circumspection.

Wark'worth, a village of England, of Northumberland, on the Coquet, 5½ m. from Alnwick. At its S. end stands Warkworth Castle, a seat of the Duke of Northumberland, celebrated for its magnificence.

War'like, *a.* Having the nature or appearance of war; pertaining or relating to war or military service; martial; as, *warlike* preparations. — Fit for war; disposed for war; possessing military instincts; soldierly; as, a *warlike* race.

Warm, (*worm,*) *a.* [A. S. *wearm.*] Having a moderate degree of heat; not cold; as, *warm* blood, *warm* water. —Liable to heat; having prevalence of heat, or little or no winter; tropical; as, a *warm* climate. — Hence, zealous; ardent; fiery; impetuous; habitually excitable or passionate; irritable; easily excited or provoked; not cool, phlegmatic, lukewarm, or indifferent; as, his wife has an unpleasantly *warm* temper of her own; you have my *warmest* wishes. — Characterized by violence, fury, vehemence, or heat of action; as, there will be a pretty *warm* struggle for the senatorship. — Rich; comfortably placed, as regards property or means; beforehand with the world; as, a man worth a million is a *warm* man indeed.

(*Paint.*) Noting such colors as have yellow or yellowish-red for their basis; — in distinction from *cold* colors, which latter mainly consist of blues and their compounds; as, the *warm* tints of a picture by Turner.

—*v. a.* To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to apply or supply heat to: as, a woodfire *warms* an apartment.—To make engaged or earnest; to interest; to excite ardor or zeal in; to engage; as, "The soul, with great and manly feelings *warmed*." *Ch'l.*

—*v. n.* To grow warm; to become moderately heated. — To become ardent, animated, or zealous.

Warm'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, warms.

Warm'ful, *a.* Giving warmth; serving to warm.

Warm'-hearted, *a.* Cordial; sincere; hearty; generous; feeling lively interest or affection; as, a *warm-hearted* man.

Warm'ing-pan, *n.* A long-handled, covered pan, to contain lighted coals for warming a bed.

War'minster, a town of England, in Wiltshire, 18 m. from Salisbury; *pop.* 5,500.

War'minster, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Warm'ly, *adv.* In a warm manner; with gentle heat. — Eagerly; ardently; earnestly; passionately; zealously; as, he *warmly* expressed his sympathy.

Warm'ness, *n.* Warmth. (R.)

Warm Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Meriwether co., 36 m. N.N.E. of Columbus. The mineral spring at this place has a temperature of 90°, and discharges 1,400 gallons per minute.

Warm Springs, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Buncombe co., 230 m. W. of Raleigh.

Warm Springs, in *Virginia*, a township of Bath co.; *pop.* in 1870, 890.

Warm Springs, or BATH COURT-HOUSE, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Bath co., 170 m. W.N.W. of Richmond. It is noted for its mineral springs, situated in a narrow valley between two mountain ridges. The largest spring is 40 feet in diameter, and its temperature is 98° Fahr., winter and summer. The water holds in solution muriate, sulphate, and carbonate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia. There are a number of large buildings for the accommodation of visitors.

Warmth, *n.* State or quality of being warm; moderate heat; as, vital *warmth*. — Ardor; fervor; zeal; state of active or lively interest; as, *warmth* of affection. — Animation; earnestness; eagerness; enthusiasm; passion; as, *warmth* of temper, *warmth* of expression, spiritual *warmth*, &c.

(*Paint.*) A tone of color arising from the use of pigments expressive of heat; or the so-called *hotter colors*, as reds, deep-yellows, russet-browns, &c.

Warn, (*worn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wyrnan*, to forbid; Ger. *warnen.*] To admonish of any duty; to give notice to; to inform previously; to notify by authority; to summon; as, to *warn* a special committee. — To give notice to of approaching harm, danger, or evil, that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove inimical or injurious; to admonish against evil practices; as, to *warn* one against intended treachery.

Warn'er, *n.* One who warns or admonishes.

War'ner, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. and twp. of Merrimac co., 10 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 1,667.

War'ner's Landing, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Vernon co., abt. 18 m. S. of La Crosse.

War'ner's Ranch, in *California*, a township of San Diego co.; *pop.* in 1870, 246.

Warneton, (*warn'tawng,*) a town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Lys, 10 m. from Ypres. *Manuf.* Chocolate and starch. *Pop.* 6,842.

Warning, *n.* Admonition; caution; notification against risk or danger, or against such evil practices or pursuits as are suggestive of, or liable to, danger. — Previous notice or intimation; as, to discharge a servant without *warning.*

Warn'ingly, *adv.* In a warning or admonitory manner.

War'-office, *n.* The office of the war department of a kingdom or state; or the place in which the military affairs of a country are superintended and managed.

Warp, (*worp,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *weorpan, wurpan*; Ger. *werfen.*] To turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course; to swerve; to deviate; as, "Methinks my favor here begins to *warp*." (*Shaks.*)—To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction, or as by shrinking; as, green timber will *warp*.—To wind yarn off bobbins to form the warp of a web.— To turn and wave, or fly with an undulatory motion, like a flock of birds or swarm of insects.—To slink; to drop the young prematurely; — said of domestic animals.

—*v. a.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, as by shrinking or otherwise, as boards, &c. —To cause to bend or incline; to turn aside from the true direction; to pervert; as, his mind is *warped* by

prejudice.—To slink, or cast prematurely, as the young of cattle, sheep, and the like.

(*Naut.*) To tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by which means a ship is drawn usually in a bending course, or with various turns.

(*Rope-making.*) To run off the reel into hauls, to be tarred.

(*Agric.*) To fertilize by letting the tide upon, for the deposition of slimy matter, as land.

Warped surface. (*Geom.*) A surface which may be generated by a straight line moving so that no two of its consecutive positions shall be in the same plane.—*Math. D.*

Warp, *n.* (*Weaving.*) The longitudinal threads of a woven fabric; they are crossed by the transverse threads, or *woof.*

(*Naut.*) A rope employed in drawing, towing, or moving a ship or boat; a tow-line; a hawser.—A premature dropping of young; — said of certain domestic animals.

(*Agric.*) The deposit of muddy waters artificially introduced into low lands.—State of being warped, shrunk, or twisted; as, the *warp* of a plank.

Warp'age, (*-aj,*) *n.* A charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors. — *Simmonds.*

War'-paint, *n.* Paint of various colors, with which American Indians and other savages streak or tattoo their skin, preparatory to going on a warlike expedition.

War'-path, *n.* The route taken by a party of Indians proceeding on a hostile expedition.

Warp'er, *n.* One who, or that which, warps, twists, or contracts.

(*Weaving.*) One who prepares the warp of webs.

Warp'ing, *n.* Act of one who warps, or that which warps.—Art, process, or business of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver.

(*Agric.*) A mode of increasing the fertility of tillage lands on the banks of rivers liable to be overflowed by their waters.

Warp'ing-bank, *n.* A bank of earth raised round a field to retain water let in for the purpose of enriching land. — *Craig.*

War'-proof, *n.* Courage or valor that has undergone the test of war.

Warp'-thread, *n.* (*Weaving.*) One of the threads which compose the warp.

War'rant, (*wŏr'-,*) *v. a.* [Fr. *garantir*; It. *gunrantire*; from A. S. *warian, werian.*] To give a guaranty to; to authorize; to give power or authority to, as to do or forbear anything, by which the person authorized is secured or held harmless from any loss, damage, or detriment by such act; as, these thoughts cannot *warrant* you from suspicion in others. — To declare with assurance or confident anticipation; as, I *warrant* he who is born to be hanged will never be drowned. — To justify; to maintain, support, or verify by authority, proof, or evidence; as, one is *warranted* in assuming this to be a fact.

(*Law.*) To assure; to secure to, as a grant to a guarantee. — To secure, as the valid title of goods to a purchaser; or, to provide indemnification in the event of loss.—To guarantee to a purchaser the quality or quantity of goods or articles sold, as being equal to that which they are represented to be; as, *warranted* Sheffield cutlery.

—*n.* An act, instrument, or obligation, by which one person authorizes another to do some thing which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or commission investing one with a certain right, power, or authority, and thus securing him from loss, damage, or detriment; anything which warrants, authorizes, or justifies the doing of; as, the breaking of rules by others is no *warrant* for our doing so likewise.—That which serves as guaranty, security, or assurance for anything; as, his word alone is sufficient *warrant.*—A voucher; that supplies proof or attestation; as, a pretender to piety backs his imposture by Scriptural *warrant.*—A writing or document which empowers a person to receive money, goods, or other thing or things; as, a *warrant* for the transfer of bonded spirits.

(*Crim. Law.*) The authority issued by a justice of the peace for the apprehension of some one. The *W.* should be under hand and seal of the justice; should set forth the time and place of making it, and the cause for which it is made; and should name the person against whom it is granted. It is good for the county in which it is issued, but cannot be enforced in another without being backed by a justice of that county. The officer is justified in apprehending the party at any time, and even in breaking open the doors of a house in pursuit of him.

(*Mil.*) A certificate of rank issued to commissioned officers.

Dock-warrant. (*Com.*) A custom-house license or permit. (England.)

Warrant of attorney. (*Law.*) A power given by a client to his attorney to appear and plead for him, or to suffer judgment to pass against him by confession. It authorizes a creditor to enter up judgment and levy execution, and is frequently granted as a security for a debt. — *Warrant-officer.* (*Army and Navy.*) A non-commissioned officer, as sergeant-major, sergeant and corporal in the army; or gunner, boatswain, and carpenter in the navy.

War'rantable, *a.* That may be warranted or authorized by commission, rescript, or right; justifiable.

War'rantableness, *n.* Quality of being warrantable.

War'rantably, *adv.* In a manner that may be warranted, justified, or defended.

Warrantee', *n.* One to whom a warranty is made.

War'ranter, *n.* One who warrants.

Warrantor', *n.* (*Law.*) One who makes a warranty.

War'ranty, *n.* Warrant; security; guaranty.

(*Law.*) As regards things personal, it is the general rule that a purchaser of goods and chattels may have a satisfaction from the seller, if he sells them as his own and the title proves deficient, without any express warranty for that purpose; but that with regard to the goodness of the things so purchased, the vendor is not bound to answer, unless he has expressly warranted them to be good, or unless he has in any way misrepresented them; but a warranty is implied in certain cases by the custom of trade or the nature of the contract.

(*Insurance.*) A stipulation or agreement on the part of the insured party, in the nature of a condition.—*An express W.* is a particular stipulation introduced into the written contract by the agreement of the parties. *An implied W.* is an agreement which necessarily results from the nature of the contract: as that the ship shall be sea-worthy when she sails on the voyage insured. — An express *W.* usually appears in the form of a condition, expressed or directly implied in the phraseology of the policy, stipulating that certain facts are or shall be true, or certain acts are or shall be done by the assured, who by accepting the insurance ratifies the stipulation. Where the stipulation relates wholly to the future, it is a promissory condition or *W.* An express *W.* must be strictly complied with; and the assured is not permitted to allege, in excuse for non-compliance, that the risk was not thereby affected, since the parties have agreed that the stipulated fact or act shall be the basis of the contract, unless compliance is rendered illegal by a subsequent statute. The doctrine of the *W.* and conditions in the different species of insurance, has been the subject of a great mass of jurisprudence.—*Bouvier.*

—*v. a.* To guarantee; to warrant; to vouch for.

Warren, (*wŏr'ren,*) *n.* [Fr. *garenne*; L. Lat. *warenna.*] A piece of ground appropriated to the propagation and preservation of rabits. — A weir or place for taking fish in a river.

Warren, Joseph, an American patriot, b. in Roxbury, Mass., 1741. He graduated at Harvard College in 1759, studied medicine, and settled in Boston, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. He warmly embraced the cause of the colonies in the controversy with the British government, and, in 1772, was made a member of the committee of correspondence formed for the purpose of communication with the several towns in Massachusetts. In 1774, he was elected a delegate to the Massachusetts congress, of which he was made president, and also chairman of the committee of public safety. On June 14, 1775, he received a commission as major-general; and when a majority of the council of war determined to fortify Bunker Hill, he insisted on having a share in the action that would take place. As he was warned by Elbridge Gerry against the hazard of exposing his person: "I know that I may fall," was the answer of *W.*; "but where is the man who does not think it glorious and delightful to die for his country!" His glorious death, June 17, 1775, has been noticed under Bunker Hill, *q. v.* His statue, by Henry Dexter, was inaugurated on Bunker Hill, June 17, 1857.

Warren, in *Arkansas,* a post-village and township, cap. of Bradly co., abt. 100 m. S.E. of Little Rock.

Warren, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Litchfield co., 40 m. W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 673.

Warren, in *Georgia,* a N.E. central co.; *area,* 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ogeechee; also, Rocky Comfort Creek. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Min.* Granite and soapstone. *Cap.* Warrenton. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Warren, in *Idaho,* a twp. of Idaho co.; *pop.* in 1870, 22.

Warren, in *Illinois,* a W. co.; *area,* 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Henderson; also, Ellison's and Swan creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal and limestone. *Cap.* Monmouth. *Pop.* in 1870, 23,070. — A post-village of Jo Daviess co., 145 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,700. —A township of Lake co.: *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Warren, in *Indiana,* a W. co., bordering on Illinois; *area,* 364 sq. m. It is bounded on the S.E. by the Wabash River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Williamsport. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,207. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—A post-village of Huntington co., 85 m. N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* in 1870, 951. — A township of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—A township of Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — A township of St. Joseph co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A township of Warren co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,208.

Warren, in *Iowa,* a S. central co.; *area,* 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* South and Prairie; also, Squaw and Otter creeks. *Surface,* level; *soil,* productive. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Indianola. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,791. — A township of Bremer co.; *pop.* in 1869, 785. — A township of Keokuk co.; *pop.* in 1869, 746. — A township of Lucas co.; *pop.* in 1869, 820. — A township of Poweshiek co.; *pop.* in 1869, 653.

Warren, in *Kentucky,* a S.S.W. co.; *area,* 560 sq. m. It is traversed by Big Barren River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Bowling Green. *Pop.* abt. 19,000.

Warren, in *Maine,* a post-village and township of Knox co., 40 m. E.S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 2,975.

Warren, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Baltimore co., 48 m. N. of Annapolis; *pop.* in 1870, 317.

Warren, in *Massachusetts,* a river which rises in Bristol co., and falls into Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island.—A post-village and township of Worcester co., 73 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,625.

Warren, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Macomb co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Warren, in *Mississippi,* a W. co., bordering on Louisiana; *area,* 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Big Black, and Yazoo. *Surface,* low and flat, except in the W.; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Vicksburg. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Warren, in *Missouri,* an E. co.; *area,* 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri; also, Bear, Charette, Massies, Perruque, and Sixith creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Warrenton. *Pop.* in 1870, 10,195 —A township of Camden co.; *pop.* in 1870, 471.—A post-vill. and twp. of Marion co., 95 m. N.N.E. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

War'ren, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Grafton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 900.

Warren, in *New Jersey,* a N.W. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area,* 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Delaware, Musconetcung, Paulinskill, and Pequest. *Surface,* mountainous; *soil,* fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Magnetic and bog iron, brown hematite, zinc, manganese, marble, soapstone, and roofing-slate. *Cap.* Belvidere. *Pop.* abt. 47,000.—A township of Somerset co.; *pop.* in 1860, 2,705.

Warren, in *New York,* an E.N.E co., bordering on Lake George; *area,* 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson and Schroon. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* inferior. *Min.* Iron, black-lead, limestone and marl. *Cap.* Caldwell. *Pop.* abt. 34,000. — A post-township of Herkimer co., 70 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 1,503.

Warren, in *N. Carolina,* a river which forms the boundary between Granville and Warren cos., and enters the Roanoke River on the border of Virginia. — A N. co., bordering on Virginia; *area,* 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Roanoke and Warren; also, Fishing Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Warrenton. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Warren, in *Ohio,* a S.W. co.; *area,* 416 sq. m. *Rivers.* Great Miami and Little Miami; also, Cæsar's, Todd's, and Clear creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* very fertile. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* abt 40,000.—A township of Belmont co.; *pop.* in 1870, 4,099. — A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 10,371. — A post-village and twp., cap. of Trumbull co., 160 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 4,605. — A twp. of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200. — A twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Warren, in *Pennsylvania,* a N.N.W. co., bordering on New York; *area,* 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alleghany; also, Broken Straw, Conewanga, Teonesta, and Kenjua creeks. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Warren. *Pop.* in 1870, 23,897. — A post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900. — A township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A post-village and township, cap. of Warren co., 120 m. N.N.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Warren, in *Rhode Island,* a post-village and twp. of Bristol co., 10 m. S.E. of Providence; *pop.* in 1870, 3,008.

Warren, in *S. Carolina,* a township of Colleton dist.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,631.

Warren, in *Tennessee,* a S.E. county; *area,* 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Collins, and the Caney Fork of Cumberland River. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* McMinnville. *Pop.* in 1870, 12,824.

Warren, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Washington co., 16 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 1,008.

Warren, in *Virginia,* a N. co.; *area,* 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Shenandoah and its N. Fork. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Copper, iron, limestone, and manganese. *Cap.* Front Royal. *Pop.* in 1870, 5,716.

Warren, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Waushara co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

War'ren Creek, in *Utah,* a township of San Pete co.; *pop.* in 1870, 127.

War'renham, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 14 m. S.E. of Oswego, N.Y.

War'rensburg, in *Missouri,* a post-village and township, cap. of Johnson co., 93 m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* in 1870, 4,805.

Warrensburg, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Warren co., 65 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

War'ren's Store, in *Alabama,* a township of Hale co.; *pop.* in 1870, 480.

War'rensville, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Du Page co., 30 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Warrensville, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Cuyahoga co., 154 m. N.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 1,429.

Warrensville, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lycoming co., abt. 7 m. N.N.E. of Williamsport.

War'renton, in *Alabama,* a township of Dallas co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,057.—A post-village, cap. of Marshall co., 135 m. N.E. of Tuscaloosa.

Warrenton, in *Mississippi,* a post-vill. of Warren co., on the Mississippi, 8 m. S. of Vicksburg; *pop.* abt. 300.

Warrenton, in *Missouri,* a post-village, cap. of Warren co., 75 m. E.N.E. of Jefferson city; *pop.* in 1870, 588.

Warrenton, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village and township, cap. of Warren co., 63 m. N.N.E. of Raleigh; *pop.* in 1870, 3,215.

Warrenton, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Jefferson co., on the Ohio River, 11 m. S. of Steubenville.

Warrenton, in *Virginia,* a post-town, cap of Fauquier co., 100 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 650.

War'rentown, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Armstrong co., 47 m. E.N.E. of Pittsburg.

War'rick, in *Indiana,* a S.W. co., bordering on the Ohio River; *area,* 336 sq. m. It is traversed by Big Pigeon and Little Pigeon creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Coal. *Cap.* Booneville. *Pop.* in 1870, 14,568.

War'rington, a town of England, in Lancashire, on the Mersey, 5 m. from Newton. *Manuf.* Fustians, corduroys, glass-ware, hardware, soaps, guns, files, &c. *Pop.* 28,000.

Warrington, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Bucks co., 6 m. N.W. of Doylestown; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Warrior, (*wŏr'ri-ur,*) *n.* A person engaged in war or military life; emphatically, a brave man; a veteran soldier; a man of approved military skill and valor.

War'rior, in *Alabama,* a township of Macon co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,179.

War'rior's Mark, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village

and township of Huntingdon co., 105 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Warsaw, (*wawr'saw.*) a city of Russian Poland, and formerly the capital of the Polish kingdom, situated on the Vistula, being connected with Praga, its fortified suburb, by a floating bridge; Lat. 52° 13′ N., Lon. 21° 2′ E. Warsaw consists of an old and new town, independent of its suburbs; the place is one of great antiquity, though possessing few attractions in its streets and older buildings to support its claim as a capital, being, with the exception of a few buildings, wretchedly built. The chief edifices are the council house, a collegiate church, the barracks, Tanek or palace of the ancient kings, now the residence of the Russian viceroy, and containing the diet hall, and all the national archives; the Marieville Bazaar, or a square surrounded with arcades; several statues, some private palaces of the nobility, with the castle and an equestrian statue of Sobieski.—*Manuf.* Woollen stuffs, soap, tobacco, gold and silver wire, hats, hosiery, paper, chemicals, carriages, harness, and, to a small extent, carpeting. It is the centre of industry, commerce, and literary activity of the kingdom, and the great entrepot of commerce in Poland. The university, suppressed by the Emperor Nicholas after the insurrection of 1830, has been reëstablished within recent years through the influence of the Grand-Duke Constantine. In 1566 *W.* succeeded Cracow as the capital of Poland. In 1793 Kosciusko retreated on Warsaw, and defended it with success against the Prussians, during the summer of 1794; but, on the arrival of Suwarrow and the Russians, Praga was taken by assault, and delivered to pillage. Since 1815, Warsaw has been the residence of a viceroy representing the Emperor of Russia; it was also the place of meeting of the Polish parliament. In 1830 the Russians were driven from it by the Poles; but it was, in the following year, retaken. *Pop.* in 1865, 243,512.

War'saw, in *Alabama*, a township of Sumter co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,080.

Warsaw, in *Illinois*, a town and river-port of Hancock co., on the Mississippi, abt. 3 m. S. of Keokuk; *pop.* in 1870, 3,572.

Warsaw, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Kosciusko co., 40 m. W.N.W. of Fort Wayne; *pop.* in 1870, 2,206.

Warsaw, (formerly *Fredericksburg,*) in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Gallatin co., on the Ohio, 50 m. below Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 800.

Warsaw, in *Minnesota*, a township of Goodhue co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Warsaw, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Benton co., 80 m. W.S.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 450.

Warsaw, in *New York*, a post-village and twp., cap. of Wyoming co., 45 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 3,600.

Warsaw, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., 30 m. N. of Zanesville; *pop.* abt. 250.

Warsaw, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Forest co.—A post-village and township of Jefferson co., 7 m. N.E. of Brookville; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Warsaw, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Richmond co., 70 m. N.E. of Richmond.

War'-song, *n.* A song inciting men to deeds of war;—especially, among the N. American Indians and other savage nations, a song accompanying the war-dance, full of incentive allusions to the past prowess of the tribe, and prophesying deeds of prospective valor.

Wart, (*wawrt,*) *n.* [A.S. *weart.*] (*Med.*) A hard unsightly excrescence or tumor that forms on the cuticle or outer skin, usually of the hand or some other conspicuous place. They are of slow growth, small, insensible, and generally conical in form. The best application for their removal is some caustic or escharotic, as nitrate of silver, caustic potash, or strong acetic acid.

(*Bot.*) A hardened protuberance found on some plants.

War'ta, or WARTHA, a river of Poland, rising 35 m. from Cracow, and, after a course of 450 m., joining the Oder at Custrin, or Kustrin, in the prov. of Brandenburg.

Wart'-hog, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name given to the African swine of the genus Phacochœrus (*P. Cuv.*), from the large warty protuberances on each cheek.

Wart'y, *a.* Having warts; full of, or overgrown with, warts; as, a *warty* skin, a *warty* leaf.—Of the nature or character of warts.

War'-whoop, (*-hwhōōp,*) *n.* [*war* and *whoop.*] The whooping cry or shout uttered by Indians when in conflict with an enemy.

War'wick, RICHARD NEVILLE, EARL OF, "the King-maker," was a. about 1428. He was the eldest son of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and having by marriage become possessor of the immense estates of the Beauchamp family, was created Earl of Warwick, when about the age of twenty-one. His personal character and great abilities, his enormous wealth and lavish expenditure, and his extended and important family connections, made him at once the mightiest English noble of his time, and the favorite of the people. The story of his life would be also that of the *Wars of the Roses*, in which he is the most prominent figure. A family alliance with Richard, Duke of York, father of Edward IV., led him to take the side of the house of York, and his dashing courage at the battle of St. Alban's in 1455, when he led the van, chiefly decided the victory of the Duke of York. In 1460, *W.*, who was then governor of Calais, landed in Kent with an army, was joined by large numbers, marched on London, and on July 10, defeated the Lancastrians at Northampton, and took Henry VI. prisoner. Queen Margaret escaped, and raised an army, with which she defeated the Duke of York at Wakefield in December, and the Earl of Warwick at St. Alban's in February, 1461. But these victories were fruitless, for *W.*, joined by Edward, now Duke of York, compelled the royal army to retire to the north, and occupied London, where Edward was at once proclaimed king. *W.*, at first loaded with honors, did not long retain the favor of the king. Edward, growing uneasy under the dominion of the haughty earl, married Elizabeth Woodville in 1464, and raised to his favor persons adverse to *W.*, who, in turn, made alliance with Queen Margaret, 1470, and married his younger daughter to Prince Edward, son of Henry VI. *W.* then invaded England with a fresh force, proclaimed and restored Henry VI., and with the Duke of Clarence, Edward's brother, entered London in triumph. But once more the tide turned; Edward, landing in Yorkshire in March, 1471, won the decisive victory of Barnet, April 14, at which the King-maker and his brother, Lord Montagu, were killed.

Warwick, (*wor'ik,*) a town of England, cap. of co. of same name, 20 m. from Birmingham. It is of great antiquity, and justly celebrated for its castle, the principal

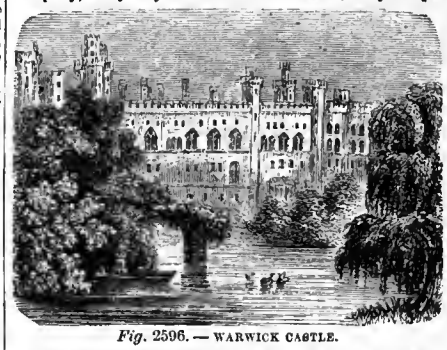

Fig. 2596.—WARWICK CASTLE.

residence of the earls of Warwick (Fig. 2596), beautifully situated on a rocky elevation, on the banks of the Avon. Of this edifice, Guy's Tower, 128 feet high, was built in 1394; and Cæsar's Tower, still more ancient, is 147 feet high. *Pop.* 10,570.

War'wick, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Cecil co., 73 m. N.E. of Annapolis; *pop.* in 1870, 320.

Warwick, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Franklin co., 72 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 769.

Warwick, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Orange co., 110 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Warwick, in *Ohio*, a township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Warwick, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Bucks co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A post-twp. of Chester co.: *pop.* in 1870, 1,266.—A village and township of Lancaster co., 9 m. N.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Warwick, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Kent co., 10 m. S.W. of Providence; *pop.* in 1870, 10,453.

Warwick, in *Virginia*, a S.E. co., bordering on James River; *area*, 50 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 1,800.—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 80 m. E.N.E. of Richmond.

Warwick Neck, in *Rhode Island*, a point of land in Kent co., projecting into Narragansett Bay, near the S. extremity of which, at the entrance to E. Greenwich Harbor, is a light-house with a fixed light; Lat. 41° 34′ 12″ N., Lon. 71° 27′ W.

War'wickite, *n.* (*Min.*) Native borotitanate of magnesia and iron, met with in dark-brown to black crystals, in granular limestone, near Edenville, New York.

War'-worn, War'-beaten, (*-bēt'n,*) *a.* Worn with military service, or long and hard campaigning; as, a *war-worn* veteran, a *war-worn* uniform.

Wa'ry, *a.* Circumspect; heedful of danger; cautiously watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers of whatsoever kind; timorously prudent; scrupulous; as, a *wary* leader, a *wary* diplomatist.—Guarded; careful; mindful.

Was, (*wŏz.*) The past tense of the substantive verb *to be*; as, I *was*, he *was*, she *was*.

Was'co, in *Oregon*, a N. co., bordering on Washington Territory. *Rivers.* Columbia, John Day, and Des Chutes, or Fall River. *Surface*, mountainous on the W., where Mount Hood, a peak of the Cascade Range, attains an elevation of 14,000 feet; *soil*, generally unfertile. *Cap.* Dallas City. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,488.

Was'eca, in *Minnesota*, a S. co.; *area*, 432 sq. m. It is drained by Le Sueur River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wilton. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Wash, (*wŏsh,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wescan, wacsan;* Du. *waschen;* Ger. *waschen;* Dan. *vaske.*] To cleanse by ablution or lavatory operation; to purify by dipping or rubbing in water; to apply water or liquid to for the purpose of cleansing; as, to *wash* the hands or face, to *wash* linen, to *wash* sheep, to *wash* a floor or pavement, and the like.—To wet, by covering with water;—hence, to overflow or dash against; as, waves *wash* the base of a cliff.—To separate extraneous matter from; to abrade or disintegrate by the force of moving water; as, the inundations *washed* away the levee.—To remove from, or take away by the action of water; to draw or drag off;—used in conjunction with *off, out,* or *away;* as, the colors are *washed out*, he was *washed off* his feet, &c.—To rub over or coat thinly with some liquid substance; as, to *wash* a picture with a glaze of varnish.—To overlay with a thin surface of metal; as, glass *washed* with quicksilver.

To wash gold, or other ores, to apply water to crushed ores, in order to separate the metallic particles through their superior gravity.

To wash a ship. (*Naut.*) To wash and scrape a ship by careening her over.

—*v. n.* To cleanse one's self by the use of water; to perform the customary act of ablution.—To perform the operation of cleansing clothes, linen, &c., in water; as, to hire a woman to *wash.*—To bear without detriment the operation of washing; as, will this cloth *wash?*—To be abraded or worn away by the action of water, as by a torrent or inundation, or by the dashing of the sea.

—*n.* Act of washing or ablution; lavatory operation; a washing or wetting with water; a dipping or steeping in water—hence, the quantity of linen belonging to a person or family washed at one time; as, to send one's things to the *wash.*—A bog; a marsh; a fen; the shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; or, a tract of land sometimes covered with water and at other times left dry.—Matter collected by water; alluvion, or substances collected and deposited by water; as, the *wash* of a sewer.—Waste liquor and kitchen refuse; as, hog *wash.*—In distilling, the fermentable liquor produced by dissolving the proper subjects for fermentation and distillation in common water.—That with which anything is wetted, washed, coated, &c., upon the surface; as, (1.) A color spread or floated thinly over broad masses or spaces of a picture to make it appear the more natural. (2.) A thin coat of metal, or other substance, laid on boards or other work for beauty or preservation. (3.) A cosmetic for the complexion; as, a face-*wash*; also, a preparation for improving the hair; as, a hair-*wash.* (4.) A lotion; a medical preparation in a liquid form, to be applied externally; as, a black *wash.*—In England, the quantity of ten strikes of oysters.

(*Naut.*) The blade of an oar, or the broad, thin part which cleaves the water.

Wash'able, *a.* That may be washed or cleansed.

Wash'a, a lake of *Louisiana*, 12 m. long, abt. 12 m. S.W. of New Orleans, and connected by several bayous with the Gulf of Mexico.

Wash'-ball, *n.* A ball of soap used in ablutions.

Wash'-board, *n.* A board with a ribbed or fluted surface on which linen, &c. is rubbed in course of being washed.—The mop-board of a room.

(*Naut.*) A movable piece of board placed above the gunwale of a boat, or elsewhere, to prevent the water from washing over.

Wash'burn, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* in 1870, 499.—A twp. of Sebastian co.; *pop.* in 1870, 478.

Washburn, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Woodford co.; *pop.* in 1870, 272.

Washburn, in *Maine*, a town of Aroostook co.; *pop.* in 1870, 449.

Washburn, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Grant co., abt. 16 m. E. of Lancaster.

Washer, (*wŏsh'er,*) *n.* One who, or that which, washes.—An iron ring between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin.—A piece of iron, leather, &c., in the form of a flattened ring, interposed between the surface of wood, &c., and the head or nut of a bolt, to protect the surface from being damaged during the process of screwing up; it is also used to render screen and other junctions air-tight.

Wash'erman, *n.* A man employed in laundry-work.

Wash'erwoman, *n.* A laundress.

Wash'-gilding, *n.* Same as WATER-GILDING.

Wash'-house, *n.* An apartment, usually in an outbuilding, for washing linen, &c.: a laundry.

Wash'iness, *n.* State or quality of being washy.

Washing, (*wŏsh'-,*) *n.* Ablution; act of one who washes or cleanses with water.—A wash, or the quantity of clothes, linen, &c., washed at one time; as, he owes for a month's *washing.*

Wash'ing-machine, (*-ma-sheen',*) *n.* A machine used in laundries.

Wash'ing-stuff, *n.* Among gold miners, any deposit of earth containing gold enough to pay for working and washing it.

Wash'ington, GEORGE, the leader of the American revolution, and first President of the United States, a. in Westmoreland co., Va., February 22, 1732; son of Augustine *W.*, and his second wife, Mary Ball; a descendant of John *W.*, who emigrated to Virginia from England about 1657, whose family has been satisfactorily traced in England to the 12th century, and to the co. of Durham. Augustine *W.* died in 1743, when George was in his 12th year. He left a large landed property to his widow and 5 children. To his eldest son Lawrence he gave an estate on the Potomac, afterwards so famous as Mount Vernon; George inherited that on the Rappahannock occupied by the father at the time of his death; a plantation of 600 to 700 acres was bequeathed to each of the other children; while the income of the whole property was given to the mother till the sons respectively should come to age. The education of George, obtained at an ordinary school, comprised little more than reading, writing, and arithmetic; but between his 14th and 16th years he studied geometry and surveying, in which he made considerable progress. Though it has been questioned if he knew any language but English, it is understood that he studied French after the responsibilities of command had fallen on him, for the purpose of holding communication with the auxiliaries sent from France to join the army of independence. On the other hand, his practical acquirements were precociously developed. When but sixteen years old he was employed in surveying the vast wilderness owned by his connection, Lord Fairfax, in the district of the Alleghany Mountains. He pursued the profession of a surveyor, which, in a country then full of estates, utterly unknown in character and extent to their owners, was a lucrative one; and he is said to have thus obtained an unconscious training for his subsequent warlike operations by acquiring a minute acquaintance with some parts of the country, and a knowledge of the general characteristics

of the whole. Before he was twenty years old he received an important command as adjutant-general of one of the military districts into which Virginia was divided to resist the Indians, and his genius raised him to a more important command in the American war with France in 1754. In a mission across the frontiers to ascertain the objects of the French, he discovered through his extraordinary sagacity the plans of aggrandizement which led ultimately to the destruction of French power in America. He distinguished himself in the war which then broke out, and as all this occurred before he was twenty-three years old, his history decidedly supports the theory that the faculty of the military commander is generally developed early in life. In 1759, *W.* married Mrs. Martha Custis, a widow. She brought considerable property to add to *W.*'s large estates, and for some years his hands were as full of business, in the management of private property and attendance on the provincial legislature, as they ever afterwards were when he was at the head of the Union. It was one of his peculiarities that he carried out small matters with the same articulate organization as large. He slurred over nothing, and his household books, of which facsimiles have been extensively circulated, would have stamped him as a pedantic trifler, had they not exemplified the same rigid adherence to system and accuracy of detail with which he subsequently organized the government of a great nation. He took an unnoticeable

Fig. 2597. — GEORGE WASHINGTON.

but active part in his own province, in the preparations for the assertion of independence. He was appointed one of the delegates from Virginia to the first general congress in 1774, and had the command of the independent companies of the State. Still, his position had never been brilliant or even conspicuous, and it is perhaps the most remarkable instance of that common sense which characterized the revolution, that the supreme command of the army of independence should have fallen into his hands. He became commander-in-chief on the 15th of June, 1775. The history of *W.*, from this period, is the history of the revolutionary war, to be found in other parts of this work. Suffice it to say that he created the American army; fought the English generals, Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, and Cornwallis, with various results: till, finally, he surrounded Cornwallis at Yorktown, and compelled him to capitulate. To his intrepidity, prudence, and moderation, this country is almost wholly indebted for the independence which was secured to it by the treaty of peace concluded in 1783. Soon after this event, *W.* resigned his commission to Congress, and in his address on that occasion, the magnanimity of the hero was blended with the wisdom of the philosopher. He returned to his seat at Mount Vernon (*q. v.*), and, like Cincinnatus of old, he returned to his former and favorite pursuits of agriculture. The federation of the States having failed to afford an efficient government, Washington proposed conventions for commercial purposes, which led to the Convention of 1787, of which he was a member, which founded the present federal Constitution, considered by him as the only security against anarchy and civil war. Under this Constitution he was chosen President, and inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789. His government was marked by that well-tempered prudence which distinguished all his conduct. Having been reëlected as President, he held office till 1797, when he again retired to his estate at Mount Vernon. In 1797, when there arose a difficulty with France, threatening hostilities, he was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief, a post which he accepted with extreme reluctance, but with that spirit of obedience to the call of duty which had been the governing rule of his life. On the 12th of December, 1799, he was exposed in the saddle, for several hours, to cold and snow, and attacked with acute laryngitis, for which he was repeatedly and largely bled, but sank rapidly, and died, Dec. 14. *W.* was childless, but most happy in his domestic relations. He was mourned even by his enemies, and deserved the record: "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The following estimate of the character and intellect of the great American patriot is from President Jefferson: — "His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion. Hence the common remark of his officers of the advantages he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously; but, if deranged during the course of action, if any member of his plan was disarranged by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, but rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal danger with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining, if he saw a doubt; but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was the most pure, his justice the most inflexible, I have ever known; no motives of interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred, being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. . . . . His person was fine, his stature exactly what one could wish. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words. In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. He read little, and that only on subjects of agriculture and English history."

Wash'ington, a city of the district of Columbia, and the cap. of the U. States of America, situate on the left bank of the Potomac, and 100 m. from its mouth, between the Anacosta or Eastern branch and Rock Creek, which separates it from Georgetown, 39 m. S.W. of Baltimore, 136 m. from Philadelphia, 226 m. from New York, 432 m. from Boston, 497 m. W. from Cincinnati, 700 m. from Chicago, 856 m. from St. Louis, 2,000 m. from San Francisco, and 1,033 m. N. from New Orleans; Lat. (taken from the Capitol) 38° 52′ 20″ N., Lon. 77° 0′ 15″ W. The natural situation of *W.* is pleasant and salubrious, and it is laid out on a plan which renders it one of the handsomest and most commodious cities in the world. The principal public buildings are the Capitol, the President's House, the Treasury department, the State department, the War department, the Navy department, the Patent Office, the General Post-office, the National Observatory, the Arsenal and Navy-yard, the Smithsonian Institute (*q. v.*), the Washington Monument, and the City Hall. The Capitol (Fig. 2,551), situated in a commanding position, and surrounded by a beautiful park of 35 acres, was begun in 1793, burnt by the British in 1814, completed in 1825, and subsequently enlarged. The centre is 352 feet by 101, with a lofty dome; the wings 142 by 238 feet; the entire building being 751 feet long, 324 deep, covering 3½ acres — the centre of white sandstone, the wings white marble. The Rotunda, under the dome, contains several national pictures by Trumbull, Weir, Vanderlyn, Powell, Chapman, &c. The Senate Chamber is a noble hall, 112 by 82 feet, with galleries for 1,000 spectators; the Hall of Representatives is 139 by 93 feet, with galleries for 1,200. The old Senate and Representative Chambers, used before the enlargement, are beautiful rooms. The Congressional library is 91 by 34 feet, with 70,000 vols., besides 80,000 vols. of documents. The Capitol, containing also numerous committee-rooms and offices, is highly ornamented with rich marbles, frescoes, and groups of statuary. The President's mansion (Fig. 2,552), usually called the *White House*, from its color, is in the W. part of the city, built of freestone, and is 170 feet long and 86 deep. The department of the Interior occupies a magnificent marble edifice, commonly called the Patent Office. The General Post-office building is a beautiful marble structure in the Italian palatial style. The monument to Washington, intended to be 600 feet high, of which about one-third is built, was suspended for want of funds. An equestrian statue of Washington, by Clark Mills, is erected on Pennsylvania Avenue; and a similar statue of Andrew Jackson, by the same artist, stands in the centre of the square in front of the President's mansion. An aqueduct, which cost $3,000,000, supplies the city with water from the Potomac at Great Falls, 19 m. above the city, discharging nearly three times as much water as the Croton aqueduct of New York. There are few manufactories, and most of the foreign trade is absorbed by Georgetown and Alexandria, but the retail business is considerable. Washington was founded in 1790 by the first president of the U. States, whose name it bears. It became the seat of the Federal government in 1800. *Pop.* (1870), 110,000.

Washington, a territory of the United States of America, and, with the exception of Alaska, the most extreme N.W. section of the American Union, is bounded N. by British Columbia, E. by Idaho, S. by Oregon, and W. by the N. Pacific Ocean; is in Lat. 45° 30′—49° N., Lon. 117°—125° W. Maximum length, from E. to W., 345 m.; breadth, N. to S., 230 m.; *area*, 69,994 sq. m., or 44,769,100 acres. *Gen. Desc.* The coast-line extends a distance of about 250 m. In the N. the territory is separated from Vancouver's Island by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, which connects with the Pacific Ocean by a deep bay extending S. from 60 to 70 m., called Admiralty Inlet. The continuous chain of mountains known as the Sierra Nevada in California, takes the name of the Cascades, or Cascade Range, in the regions immediately N. of that State, and traverses this territory, varying but little from a N. and S. course, at an average distance from the coast of 100 m. This range, as in Oregon, separates the territory into two unequal divisions, the E. and W., differing from each other in climate, soil, geological character, and natural productions. The loftiest peaks in this range are Mounts Rainier, St. Helen's, Baker, and Adams, each from 9,000 to 13,500 feet above sea-level. The Coast Mountains do not traverse the entire breadth of the country, but are located between Hood's Canal and the ocean, in the N.W. portion of the Territory. Mount Olympia, the highest mountain in this range, attains an altitude of 8,200 ft., and is distinctly visible at sea many miles from the coast. Around and from the base of this main sierra the numerous mountains descend to spurs and foot-hills, abruptly terminating in the sandy beach of the Pacific. That section of the Territory E. of the Cascades, is not very equally divided by the Columbia River, thus constituting three natural divisions: Western Washington, termed the *Puget Sound Country*; Central Washington, or Yakama Valley; and Eastern Washington, sometimes termed the *Upper Country*, and sometimes the *Walla-Walla Valley*, and *Spokane Plains*. The division W. of the Cascade Range embraces Puget Sound Basin, the valley of the Chehalis, the basin of Shoal Water Bay, and the region drained by the Lower Columbia and its N. tributaries. Puget Sound, though properly the smallest subdivision, is the name given to that vast ramification of waters known variously as the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood's Canal, and Puget Sound, together with almost innumerable bays, inlets, and harbors, each having a separate name. These waters, extending from 47° to 49° N. Lat., cover an area of 1,500 sq. m., with a total shore line of 1,591 m. The Columbia river, traversing the whole breadth of the Territory from N. to S., and there forming a large part of its S. boundary, constitutes a main artery for travel and transportation of merchandise and produce from the great interior to the Pacific, and in the present incomplete condition of roads, via the Cascade Range, affords the channel of communication between the tracts separated by that mountain chain. The principal affluents of this noble stream are Lewis Fork, and Clarke and Spokane rivers. *Soil and Prod.* The soil in the valleys is, very generally, fertile; while, between the Cascades and the E. limit of the Territory, the Plain of the Columbia presents a sterile, barren region, nearly destitute of wood and water. The valleys of the Puyallup and Stock rivers, emptying into Puget Sound, afford a large quantity of good tillable land. The soil in the river bottoms is thinly timbered with maple, ash, elm, balm, and willow. These lands yield heavy crops of cereals, while vegetables reach an enormous size. The highlands are generally of a rolling character, and well adapted to cultivation. In the valley of the Skayit River, rising in the Cascade Range, and of other streams also embouching into Puget Sound, are found large tracts of cleared lands possessing soil highly fertile. Through the valleys of Yakama and Nachess, a military road passes from Fort Walla-Walla, across the Cascade Range, to Steilacoom. An extensive and rich agricultural region is thus opened out in all of these valleys, and is being rapidly filled up with enterprising settlers, the greater portion of this section having been surveyed. In the valley of the Skokomish River, which takes its rise in the Coast Range and empties into Hood's Canal, some 30 m. N.E. of Olympia, the soil is equal to the best bottom land in the W. States. The average yield of potatoes to the acre is 600 bushels, wheat 40, peas 60, timothy grass 5 tons, and oats 70 bushels. Into Hood's Canal, at different points from 5 to 30 m. below the mouth of the Skokomish, several smaller streams emerge, the valleys of which are marked by the same general features as that of Skokomish. The Chehalis River, rising in the Cascades not far N. of the Columbia, and navigable for light-draught steamers a distance of 60 m. from Gray's Harbor, into which it falls, borders a valley which is the richest and most extensive body of tillable land in the W. section, and well deserves the title accorded to it — that of the *garden of W. T.* This valley varies in breadth from 15 to 50 m. Cowlitz Valley, bordering on the Columbia, has fine agricultural land, both prairie and bottom. The field, orchard, and garden products of the section W. of the Cascade Range are similar to those of the Willamette Valley in Oregon. The crops of wheat, barley, and oats, are equal to those of any other part of the continent. In fruits, the apple, pear, cherry, and plum are abundant, and of excellent quality. The coolness of the nights is unfavorable to the maturing of Indian corn, peaches, and grapes, yet in well-sheltered nooks in the valleys these are successfully cultivated. In the central portion of the territory, situated between the Cascades and the Columbia River, with the exception of certain valleys, the soil is generally thin, sterile, stony, and dry. On the tributaries of the Yakama River, however, particularly toward its upper waters, the land is highly fertile and well adapted to most crops. The same is true of Yakama Valley itself. Surveys have within the last three years been extended over a large area of this region, and extensive settlements exist. Timber of large growth is scarce in this section of *W. T.*, with the exception of the country along the N. feeders of the Yakama, where good building-pine is abundant. E. of the Columbia the greater portion of the soil is uncultivated. The Colville Valley, in the N.E. portion of the territory, has large quantities of land surveyed, and numerous thriving settlements have already become established there. The Walla-Walla Valley, in the S.E. quarter of this region, between the Columbia River and the Blue Mountains, contains

over a million acres of arable land, and has a population of several thousand inhabitants. Large quantities of grain and produce, the result of their labors, are shipped down the Columbia to a ready market. In the Columbia and Palouse valleys are immense tracts of land adapted to cereals, and in this locality, too, sheep-raising succeeds admirably. The forests from the Cascade Range to the Pacific form a dense mass of some of the finest timber growths in the world, affording many examples of trees 400 ft. high, and 14 ft. in diameter near the ground. The principal varieties are several kinds of fir, interspersed with spruce, hemlock, tamarac, white cedar, maple, ash, white oak, and, on some of the mountain slopes, white pine. Puget Sound is now the greatest timber mart of the Pacific sea-board; while the abundance of coal, water-power, and iron-ore in the vicinity of navigable waters, together with fine harbors, large saw-mills, and natural facilities for manufacturing cordage, all clearly indicate that the Puget Sound country will at no distant day occupy a prominent position in ship-building. Vast quantities of lumber, besides wheat and fish, are annually exported to Australia, Japan, China, the islands of the Pacific, and ports on the W. coast of S. America.—*Climate.* The climatic characteristics of E. Washington in winter correspond with those of Pennsylvania, while the summers are dry and hot. The annual rain-fall is only about one-fourth as much as in the vicinity of Puget Sound. W. of the Cascade Range, the meteorological conditions differ essentially from those of the E. section. It is not unusual for the winter months to be mild, without snow or ice. Reliable information has shown that during the 16 winters prior to 1869, but three have been known so severe as to render it necessary to house and feed stock. The summers are unsurpassed in loveliness.—*Min.* The mineral resources of the Territory are, as yet, comparatively undeveloped. Coal of excellent quality is found in abundance near Bellingham Bay, Shoakmin River, and streams leading into Lake Whatcom, W. of the Cascade Mountains. Large quantities of this article are annually shipped to the San Francisco market, where it is principally consumed by ocean steamers. Gold has been discovered in considerable deposits in the waters flowing from the Coast or Olympia Range; and rich placer diggings exist on the banks and bars of the Yakama, Wenatchee, and Okinegon Rivers. — *Pol. Div.* The territory is divided into 22 counties, as follows:

Chehalis,	King,	Pierce,	Thurston,
Clallam,	Kitsap,	Skamania,	Wauhiakum,
Clark,	Klickitat,	Snohomish,	Walla-Walla,
Cowlitz,	Lewis,	Spokane,	Whatcom,
Island,	Mason,	Stevens,	Yakama.
Jefferson,	Pacific,		

Prin. towns. Olympia (the cap.), on Puget Sound; Vancouver, Port Townsend, Steilacoom, Whatcom, Seattle, Walla-Walla, Cascade City, and Pacific City.—*Inhab.* Besides the immigrant population, there are numerous tribes of aborigines, chiefly Indians of the Spokane, Chinook (or Flathead), Nez Perces, and Shoshone tribes. The Nez Perces and some of the Spokane breeds possess cabins or lodges made of skins, and cultivate large fields of grain. All the tribes have firearms and horses. Hereditary slavery is common among the Indians in the W. section of the territory, and the proximity of the whites does not seem to have had much effect upon the system, otherwise than by decreasing the number of both masters and slaves. It is the custom among most of the slave-holding tribes to flatten the heads of the freemen (Fig: 2598), as a sign of their honorable social position. Polygamy also prevails among the greater number of the native tribes. *Govt.* The governor (salary $3,000 per annum), secretary, receiver, and register are appointed by the President of the U. States. The legislature consists of a council, composed of 9 members, and a house of representatives consisting of 30 members. The territory sends one delegate to the national House of Representatives. *Educ.* A university was incorporated in 1862, at Seattle, and there are many common schools in the larger towns. *Public lands.* In 1868–9, the total of the surveyed lands in the territory amounted to 5,063,775 acres. The act organizing Washington as a territorial constituent of the Federal Union, was passed March 2, 1853. — *Pop.* (1870) 23,901.

Fig. 2598.—CHINOOK (FLATHEAD) WOMAN AND CHILD.

Wash'ington, in *Alabama*, a W.S.W. co., bordering on Mississippi; *area*, 960 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tombigbee and Escatappa. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy and poor. *Cap.* Old Washington. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Washington, in *Arkansas*, a N.W. co., bordering on Indian Territory; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* White and Illinois, a branch of the Arkansas. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.—A township of Conway co.; *pop.* abt. 400.—A post-village, cap. of Hempstead co., 125 m. S.W. of Little Rock; *pop.* abt. 600.—A township of Independence co.; *pop.* abt. 550.—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 600.—A township of Ouachita co.; *pop.* in 1870, 401.—A township of Sevier co.; *pop.* in 1870, 619.—A township of Sharpe co.; *pop.* in 1870, 503.

Wash'ington, in *California*, a township of Alameda co.; *pop.* in 1870, 3,919.—A post-village and township of Nevada co., 22 m. E.N.E. of Nevada; *pop.* abt. 600.—A township of Plumas co.; *pop.* in 1870, 520.—A township of Sonoma co.; *pop.* in 1870, 548.—A village and township of Yolo co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Washington, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and twp. of Litchfield co., 33 m. S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 1,563.

Washington, in *Florida*, a W. co., bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; *area*, 1,150 sq. m. *Rivers.* Choctawhatchee and Econfena. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Vernon. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,154.

Washington, in *Georgia*, an E. central co.; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee, Ogeechee, and Ohoopee; also, Buffalo Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Sandersville. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,842.—A township of Banks co.; *pop.* in 1870, 586.—A post-village, cap. of Wilkes co., 53 m. W.N.W. of Augusta.

Washington, in *Idaho*, a township of Idaho co.; *pop.* in 1870, 543.

Washington, in *Illinois*, a S. co.; *area*, 525 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kaskaskia; also, Beaucoup, Crooked, and Elk creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Nashville. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,727.—A township of Carroll co.; *pop.* in 1870, 603.—A post-village and township of Tazewell co., 13 m. E. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 2,300.—A township of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Washington, in *Indiana*, a S. co.; *area*, 540 sq. m. *Rivers.* Blue, Lost, Muscakituck, and the E. Fork of White River. *Surface*, hilly on the E., elsewhere undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Salem. *Pop.* in 1870, 17,497.—Also, the name of 45 townships, in :—Adams co.; *pop.* abt 1,200.—Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—Blackford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—Boone co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,391.—Brown co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—Carroll co.; *pop.* (1870) 920.—Cass co.; *pop.* abt 1,900.—Clarke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—Clay co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,867.—Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—Davies co., 106 m. S.W. of Indianapolis. The post-village of same name is the cap. of the co. *Pop.* of township abt. 4,000.—Dearborn co.; *pop.* (1870) 510.—Decatur co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,591.—Delaware co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—Gibson co.; *pop.* (1870) 757.—Grant co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.—Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Hendricks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—Jackson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—Jay co.; *pop.* unascertained.—Knox co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,537.—Koscinsko co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,225.—Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.—Miami co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,306.—Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—Morgan co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,151.—Newton co.; *pop.* (1870) 983.—Noble co.; *pop.* (1870) 766.—Owen co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.—Parke co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—Pike co.; *pop.* unascertained.—Porter co.; *pop.* abt. 700.—Putnam co.; *pop.* abt. 2,600. Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—Ripley co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—Rush co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,148.—Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—Starke co.; *pop.* abt. 450.—Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—Warren co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,251.—Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 3,600.—Wayne co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,419.—Whitley co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,246.

Washington, in *Iowa*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 570 sq. m. *Rivers.* Iowa, Skunk, and English. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* in 1870, 19,223.—Also, the name of 37 townships, in :—Adair co.; *pop.* (1869) 384.—Adams co.; *pop.* (1869) 457.—Appanoose co.; *pop.* (1869) 1,152.—Black Hawk co.; *pop.* (1869) 563.—Bremer co.; *pop.* (1869) 938.—Buchanan co.; *pop.* (1869) 1,936.—Chickasaw co.; *pop.* (1870) 668.—Clarke co.; *pop.* (1869) 579.—Clinton co.; *pop.* (1869) 891.—Dallas co.; *pop.* (1869) 258.—Des Moines co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,081.—Dubuque co.; *pop.* (1869) 939.—Franklin co.; *pop.* (1869) 386.—Greene co.; *pop.* (1870) 907.—Iowa co.; *pop.* (1870) 617.—Jackson co.; *pop.* (1869) 937.—Jasper co.; *pop.* (1870) 498.—Johnson co.; *pop.* (1869) 891.—Jones co.; *pop.* (1870) 860.—Keokuk co.; *pop.* (1869) 924.—Lee co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,075.—Linn co.; *pop.* (1869) 1,360.—Lucas co.; *pop.* (1869) 566.—Marion co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,285.—Montgomery co.; *pop.* (1869) 334.—Page co.; *pop.* (1860) 376.—Poweshiek co.; *pop.* (1869) 599.—Ringgold co.; *pop.* (1870) 518.—Taylor co.; *pop.* (1869) 332.—Van Buren co.; *pop.* (1869) 534.—Wapello co.; *pop.* (1869) 1,336.—Warren co.; *pop.* (1869) 1,632.—Washington co., 40 m. W.S.W. of Muscatine; *pop.* (1870) 6,618. This township contains a town of same name, cap. of the co.—Wayne co.; *pop.* (1869) 633.—Webster co.; *pop.* (1870) 765.—Winneshiek co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,460.

Washington, in *Kansas*, a N. co., bordering on Nebraska; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Blue River, and Snake Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* (1870) 4,081.—A township of Anderson co.; *pop.* (1870) 427.—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* (1870) 595.—A township of Doniphan co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,513.—A post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,238.

Washington, in *Kentucky*, a central co.; *area*, 450 sq. m. It is traversed by Chaplain's Fork of Salt River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Springfield. *Pop.* (1870) 12,468.—A post-village, cap. of Mason co., 3 m. S.W. of Maysville; *pop.* abt. 750.

Washington, in *Louisiana*, an E. parish, bordering on Mississippi; *area*, 850 sq m. *Rivers.* Pearl and Bogue Chitto. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Franklinton. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,331.—A post-village of St. Landry parish, 7 m. N. of Opelousas; *pop.* abt. 600.

Washington, in *Maine*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic and New Brunswick; *area*, 2,700 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Croix, Schoodic, and E. and W. Machias. *Lakes.* Bascaokegun, Schoodic, and several others. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Machias. *Pop.* (1870) 42,534.—A post-twp. of Knox co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,276.

Washington, in *Maryland*, a N. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area*, 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac; also, Antietam, Conecocheague, and Licking creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron and limestone. *Cap.* Hagerstown. *Pop.* abt. 44,000.

Washington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., 138 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 694.

Washington, in *Michigan*, a township of Gratiot co.; *pop.* abt. 350.—A post-township of Macomb co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—A township of Sanilac co.; *pop.* abt. 225.

Washington, in *Minnesota*, an E. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, 370 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and St. Croix. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Stillwater. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.—A township of Le Sueur co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Washington, in *Mississippi*, a W. co., bordering on Arkansas; *area*, 1,250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Sunflower; also, Deer Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* abt. 17,000.

Washington, in *Missouri*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maramec, Big, and Big Black. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, silver, copper, plumbago, copperas, chalk, and limestone. On the S.E. border is the Iron Mountain, of magnetic iron ore, 300 ft. high, and measuring 1½ m. across the summit. *Cap.* Potosi. *Pop.* (1870) 11,743.—A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* abt. 3,600.—A township of Clarke co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,316.—A township of Clay co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,609.—A post-village of Franklin co., 55 m. W. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Jackson co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,305.—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—A township of Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,512.—A township of Osage co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,591.

Washington, in *Nebraska*, an E. co., bordering on Iowa; *area*, 350 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Papillon; also, Fish Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* De Soto. *Pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Nemaha co.; *pop.* (1870) 323.

Washington, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Sullivan co., 29 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 839.

Washington, in *New Jersey*, a township of Bergen co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,516.—A township of Burlington co.; *pop.* (1870) 609.—A township of Camden co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,568.—A township of Mercer co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,294.—A village and township of Morris co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,492.—A post-village and township of Warren co., 48 m. N.W. of Trenton; *pop.* (1870) 1,882.

Washington, in *New York*, an E. co., bordering on Lake Champlain; *area*, 800 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson, Hoosick, Pawlet, and Poultney. *Surface*, mountainous in the N., elsewhere undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, marble, limestone, slate, and marl. *Cap.* Salem and Sandy Hill. *Pop.* (1870) 49,342.—A post-township of Dutchess co., 70 m. S. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,400.

Washington, in *N. Carolina*, an E. co., bordering on Albemarle Sound; *area*, 400 sq. m. *Surface*, level, and mostly covered with swamps. *Cap.* Plymouth. *Pop.* abt. 6,800.—A post-village, cap. of Beaufort co., 127 m. S.E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Nash co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,139.

Washington, in *Ohio*, a S.E. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, Muskingum, and Little Muskingum. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, productive. *Min.* Bituminous coal and iron. *Cap.* Marietta. *Pop.* in 1860, 55,000.—A post-vill., cap. of Fayette co., 77 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* (1870) 2,117.—Also the name of 43 townships:—in Auglaize co.; *pop.* (1870) 840.—Belmont co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,567.—Brown co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,082.—Carroll co.; *pop.* (1870) 740.—Clermont co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,818.—Clinton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,250.—Columbiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,228.—Coshocton co.; *pop.* (1870) 768.—Darke co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,537.—Defiance co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—Franklin co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,334.—Guernsey co., 32 m. N.E. of Zanesville; *pop.* in 1870, 1,266.—Hancock co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,579.—Hardin co.; *pop.* (1870) 883.—Harrison co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,098.—Henry co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,145.—Highland co.; *pop.* (1870) 984.—Hocking co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,534.—Holmes co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,285.—Jackson co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,133.—Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,446.—Licking co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—Logan co.; *pop.* (1870) 812.—Lucas co., containing the town of Toledo; *pop.* (1870) 33,133.—Mercer co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,148.—Miami co.; *pop.* (1870) 7,272.—Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,720.—Montgomery co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,758.—Morrow co.; *pop.* (1870) 916.—Muskingum co.; *pop.* (1870) 11,253.—Paulding co.; *pop.* abt. 700.—Pickaway co.; *pop.* (1870) 996.—Preble co.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.—Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.—Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Shelby co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—Union co.; *pop.* abt. 800.—Van Wert co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Washington, in *Oregon*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 800 sq. m. It is traversed by the Tualatin River. *Surface*, mountainous on the N.W., elsewhere diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Hillsborough. *Pop.* abt. 2,801.

Washington, in *Pennsylvania*, a W.S.W. co., bordering on Virginia; *area*, 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Monongahela, also, Chartier's, Racoon, Wheeling, and Ten-mile creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Bituminous coal and limestone. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* in 1870, 48,481.—A town, cap. of Washington co., 25 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 4,500.—Also the name of 21 townships:—in Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—Clarion co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—Dauphin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.—Erie co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000.—Fayette co.;

pop. abt. 1,900. — Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000. — Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — Indiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,466. — Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 750. — Lehigh co.; *pop.* abt. 3,000. — Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400. — Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100 — Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600. — Snyder co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,542. — Westmoreland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Wash'ington, in *Rhode Island*, a S.E. co., bordering on the Atlantic; *area*, 340 sq. m. It is traversed by the Pawcatuck River. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Kingston. *Pop.* in 1870, 20,098.

Washington, in *Tennessee*, a N.E. co., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nolichucky and Watauga. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Jonesborough. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.—A post-village, cap. of Rhea co., 134 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Washington, in *Texas*, a S.E. central co.; *area*, 825 sq. m. *Rivers.* Brazos; also, Vegna Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Brenham. *Pop.* about 20,000.—A post-village of the above co., 65 m. N.W. of Houston; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Washington, in *Utah*, a S. co., bordering on Arizona; *area*, 10,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rio Colorado and Rio San Juan. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* St. George. *Pop.* abt. 800.—A post-village and twp. of the above co., 6 m N.E. of St. George; *pop.* in 1870, 463.

Washington, in *Vermont*, a N. central co.; *area*, 580 sq. m. *Rivers.* Onion, Mad, and Winooski. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Montpelier. *Pop.* in 1870, 26,536.—A post-township of Orange co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,113.

Washington, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 484 sq. m. *Rivers.* N., Middle, and S. Forks of Holston River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Iron, stone-coal, limestone, gypsum, and salt. *Cap.* Abingdon. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.—A township of Alexandria co.; *pop.* in 1870, 555.—A township of Norfolk co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,124.—A post-village, cap. of Rappahannock co., 120 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 550.—A township of Richmond co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,760.—A township of Westmoreland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,467.

Washington, in *Wisconsin*, an E.S.E. co.; *area*, 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Milwaukee, Gssin, and Rubicon; also, Cedar and Sauk creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* West Bend. *Pop.* in 1870, 23,905.—A township of Door co.; *pop.* in 1870, 384.—A township of Greene co.; *pop.* in 1870, 901.—A township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Washington, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Braxton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,305.—A township of Calhoun co.; *pop.* in 1870, 582.—A twp. of Ohio co.; *pop.* in 1870, 533.

Washington, a region of land in the Arctic Ocean, discovered in 1854 by the U. States Expedition under Dr. Kane. It is connected with Greenland by an immense glacier, which, issuing in 60° W. Lon., runs nearly due N., presenting a face 300 feet in perpendicular height. This glacier was followed along its base for a distance of 80 m. in one unbroken escarpment. It is supposed to be the largest glacier discovered by any navigator, and the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland. *Thomas.*

Washington, (Fort,) in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Montgomery co., near the site of an old Revolutionary fort of the same name.

Washington Hollow, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., 14 m. E.N.E. of Poughkeepsie.

Washington Lake, in *California*, a lake of Yolo co., 3 m. long, and ¼ m. wide.

Washington Lake, in *Minnesota*, a township of Sibley co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Wash'ingtonville, in *New York*, a village of Orange co., 12 m. S.W. of Newburgh.—A village of Oswego co.

Washingtonville, in *Ohio*, a village of Columbiana co., 162 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 517.

Washingtonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montour co., 75 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

Wash'ingtonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A kind of titaniferous iron-ore, of a steel-gray color.

Washington, (Mount.) See MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Washita, or OUACHITA, (*wosh'e-taw,*) a river of Arkansas and Louisiana, which rises in Polk co., Arkansas, and after receiving many small tributaries, takes a S.E. course to the Louisiana line, whence it flows S. till it enters the Red River 30 m. from its mouth, after a course of abt. 500 m. It is navigable for large steamers as far as Camden, 300 m. above its mouth, and for smaller steamers, in time of high water, to Arkadelphia and Buckport. After its junction with the Texas, it is also called *Black River.*

Wash'ita, in *Arkansas*, a S. central co., traversed by the above river. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, sandy and fertile. *Cap.* Camden. *Pop.* abt. 12,936.

Wash'ita, or OUACHITA, in *Louisiana*, a N. parish; *area*, 735 sq. m. *Rivers.* Washita; also, Bartholomew and Bœuf bayous. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Monroe. *Pop.* abt. 5,500.

Wash'oe, in *Nevada*, a W. co., bordering on California; *area*, 1,250 sq. m. It is traversed by the Truckee River, and Pyramid Lake borders it on the N. *Surface*, mountainous. *Min.* Gold, silver, lead, iron, &c.—A post-vill., cap. of the above co., 14 m. N.N.W. of Carson City.

Wash'tenaw, in *Michigan*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Huron, Macon, the N. branch of the Raisin, and the E. branch of Grand River; also, Saline and Stony creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Ann Arbor. *Pop.* in 1870, 41,434.

Wash'-leather, *n.* Split sheep-skin dressed with oil, in imitation of chamois, or shammy, and used for various household purposes, as for dusting, cleaning glass or plate, and the like; —also, alumed or buff leather for regimental belts.—*Simmonds.*

Wash'-off, *a.* A term used in calico-printing, having the signification of permanent, durable, or able to bear washing, in respect to fugitive colors not fixed by steaming or other process.

Wash'-pot, *n.* A pot, pitcher, or vessel in which anything is washed.

Wash'-stand, *n.* An article of furniture to hold the requisite utensils employed in washing the person.

Wash'-tub, *n.* A tub used in laundries.

Washy, (*wŏsh'y,*) *a.* [From *wash.*] Watery; damp; slushy; as, a "*washy* ooze." (*Milton.*)—Weak; watery; thin; wanting strength or substance; as, *washy* tea, *washy* grog, a *washy* polish.—Liable to sweat profusely from laborious exertion; as, a *washy* horse. (Local U. S.)

Wasi'oja, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dodge co., 21 m. N.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 600.

Wasp, (*wŏsp,*) *n.* [A. S. *wesp.*] (*Zoöl.*) See VESPARIÆ.

Wasp'ish, *a.* Having the qualities or form of a wasp; very slender-waisted, like a wasp.—Irritable; irascible; snappish; petulant; quick to take up a quarrel, or resent any petty affront; as, a *waspish* woman, a person of *waspish* temper.

Wasp'ishly, *adv.* In a waspish, snappish, or peevish manner.

Wasp'ishness, *n.* State or quality of being waspish; snappishness; petulance; irascibility; readiness to take offence; peevishness.

Wassa'ic, in *New York*, a post-village of Dutchess co., 85 m. N. of New York.

Wassail, (*wŏs'sil,*) *n.* See DRINKING USAGES.

—*v. n.* To hold a merry-making; to attend a wassail or drinking-bout; to carouse.

Wasselonne, (*vas'e-lone,*) a town of France, dept. of Bas-Rhin, 14 m. W.N.W. of Strasburg. *Manf.* Woollen and cotton yarn, and hosiery. *Pop.* 5,500.

Wast, (*wŏst.*) Past tense of the substantive verb *to be*, in the second person; as, thou *wast.*

Wastage, (*wās'taj.*) *n.* Waste; loss or diminution by use, decay, evaporation, &c.

Waste, (*wāst,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *westan*; D. *verwoesten*; Ger. *verwüst'n.*] To desolate; to destroy; to bring to ruin; to devastate; as, "Peace to corrupt, no less than war to *waste.*" (*Milton.*)—To diminish by gradual dissipation or loss; to spend; to consume; to wear out; to use up; to impair by gradual or constant deprivation; as, the patient is much *wasted* and enfeebled.—To cause to be lost; to destroy by scattering or by injury; to expend without use or necessity; to dissipate wantonly or luxuriously; to squander; to suffer to be lost unnecessarily or to throw away, or to cause to be lost through recklessness or negligence; to lavish vainly; to employ prodigally; as, to *waste* one's property in speculating; to *waste* one's time and means in the pursuit of a chimerical project; to *waste* drink or victuals.

—*v. n.* To dwindle; to be diminished; to be consumed by time or mortality; to lose bulk or substance by degrees; as, money *wastes* away unaccountably. — Specifically, to reduce in flesh by sweating: — said of a jockey in training for a horse-race.

—*a.* Devastated; destroyed; ruined; stripped; left bare; hence, dreary; dismal; desolate; as, the *waste*, howling wilderness. (*Deut.* xxxii. 10.)—Uncultivated; untilled; unproductive; worthless; that which is rejected, or used only for mean purposes; that of which no account is taken, or of which no value is found; as, *waste* land, *waste* paper, and the like. — Superfluous; lost for want of occupiers; as, *waste* fertility. — *Milton.*

Waste-land, any tract of surface not in a state of vegetation, and producing little or no useful herbage or wood. (*Brande.*)

Laid waste, ruined; desolated; as, a country *laid waste* by fire, sword, or pestilence.

—*n.* Act of squandering, dissipating, wasting, desolating, or expending without use or necessity; dissipation of property or means through wantonness, extravagance, luxury, negligence, or speculative ambition; consumption; loss; useless expense; wanton destruction; any loss or deprivation which is neither needful nor promotive of a good end; any loss for which there is no equivalent; as, time running to *waste*; *waste* of capital or resources; *waste* of talk in wrangling about trifles; *waste* in household affairs, &c. — That which is wasted, devastated, or desolate; a barren or uncultivated country or tract of ground; unoccupied or unemployed space; land untilled though capable of tillage; any dreary void or deserted region; as, the ocean's watery *waste*; the *waste* of the African Sahara. — That which is valueless; refuse; dregs; worthless remnant; dross; as, the *waste* of cotton and other fibrous substances; kitchen *waste*, &c.

(*Law.*) *W.* is whatever tends to the destruction or depreciating the value of an inheritance. It may be either *voluntary* or a crime of commission, as the pulling down of a house; or *permissive*, by omission only, as by suffering it to fall, for want of necessary repairs. It is not waste if the loss arises from an act of Providence, as by tempest, lightning, or the like. The remedy for *W.* is granted by a court of equity, which will issue an injunction to restrain the *W.*, and for an account of the profits made. The remainder need not wait until waste has actually been committed before bringing his action; for if he ascertains that the tenant is about to commit any act which would operate as a permanent injury to the estate, or if he threatens or shows any intention to commit waste, the court will at once interfere and restrain him by injunction from doing so.

(*Mining.*) A vacant space left in the gobbing, on each side of which the refuse is piled up to support the roof.

Waste'-book, *n.* (*Com.*) A book in which memoranda of business transactions are made, previous to their being posted in the journal.

Waste'ful, *a.* Full of waste; injurious or destructive to property; ruinous; as, *wasteful* neglect, *wasteful* expenditure. — Lavish; prodigal; expending money, property, or resources, without proper use or necessity; as, a *wasteful* hand.

Waste'fully, *adv.* In a wasteful manner.

Waste'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being wasteful.

Waste'-gate, *n.* A sluice-gate.

Waste'-pipe, *n.* A pipe for carrying off waste water or other fluid.

Wast'er, *n.* One who, or that which, wastes, squanders, or dissipates prodigally; one who consumes extravagantly, or without use. — A thief in a rundle.

Waste'-weir, *n.* A weir for the outlet of the superfluous waters of a canal or channel.

Wast'ing, *p. a.* Consuming by slow degrees.

—*n.* Consumption; decay; decline.

Watau'ga, a river of *N. Carolina*, rises at the base of the Blue Ridge, in Watauga co., and flowing W.N.W. enters the Holston River, 12 m. N. of Jonesborough, in Tennessee. — A N.W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 550 sq. m. It is traversed by the Watauga River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Boone. *Pop* abt. 5,500.

Watch, (*wŏtch.*) *n.* [A. S. *wæccan*, to awake, arise; D. *waken*; Ger. *wachen.*] Act of watching; a keeping awake; forbearance or deprivation of sleep; vigilance for keeping or protecting against danger; attendance without sleep; guard; close observation; preservative or preventive alertness of the attention; as, to be on the *watch.* — A guard; a sentry; a look-out; a vidette; one who watches, or those who watch; as, to summon the *watch.*—Post or office of a watchman; place where a guard is kept; as, an officer of the *watch* to take *watch* and ward.—Period of the night in which one person or a set of persons stand as sentinels, or, from the time from one relief of sentries to another; as, the morning *watch*, the midnight *watch.*

(*Horol.*) A small portable time-piece or chronometer, generally of a small size and round flat shape, for measuring time; a pocket time-keeper. A pocket-watch is very similar in principle to a good clock, except that the regulation of the former is by a balance and spring, and that of the latter by a pendulum. Until a time relatively recent, all the *W.* used in the U. States were of European manufacture. During the war of 1812, *W.* were made in Worcester, Mass., but the close of the war caused a resumption of English importation, and the home manufacture failed. It was only in the year 1850, that, a connected system of machinery being applied to the manufacture of the American *W.*, the first manufactory was erected at Roxbury, which, after several transformations, was finally established at Elgin, Ill., under the name of the *National Watch Company*—one of the most important factories of the kind in the world. The utmost simplicity is introduced in the number and arrangement of the pieces of the American *W.*, the number of which has been reduced from 800 or more, employed in English fusee *W.*, to about 720. Every piece may be fitted indiscriminately with any of the others, the jewelled holes and pivots only excepted. These are recorded at the factory with the number of each watch, so that they can always be duplicated with certainty of perfect fit by sending the number and name of the piece to the factory. Besides the above quoted manufactory, there are now several others of importance. The importation of *W.* and clocks, or parts of them, which amounted in 1857 to $3,823,037, amounted only to $2,372,547 in 1870.

(*Naut.*) On shipboard, that portion of the ship's crew on duty at one time. This is usually half; and the watches are called the *starboard* and *port* watches. Large crews are divided into three watches. The period of time called a *watch* is four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. Between 4 and 8 P. M. the time is divided into two short or *dog* watches, in order to break the constant recurrence of the watches at the same hours.

Anchor watch. (*Naut.*) A watch of three or four men stationed at an anchor, when a vessel is riding, to see that all is right and ready for use. (*Totten.*)—*To be on the watch*, to be on the qui-vive or look-out for some event. — *Watch and ward.* See WARD. — *Watch and watch.* (*Naut.*) On shipboard, an arrangement by which the watches are alternated every other four hours, in distinction from keeping all hands on deck during one or more watches. This is given in bad weather, and when the day's work cannot be carried on. —*Dana.*

—*v. n.* To be or to keep awake; to be wakeful; to keep vigil; to be or continue without sleep.

"*Watching* care will not let a man slumber." — *Eccl.* xxxi. 1.

—To be vigilant or attentive; to look with heedfulness or steadiness; to keep guard; to stand sentry; to be on the look-out; to act as sentinel or vidette; as, to *watch* an enemy's movements. — To look with expectancy; to be insidiously attentive; to be vigilant or alert in preparation for an event or trial, the time of whose arrival is uncertain; to wait or seek opportunity; as, he *watches* his chance of revenge. — To attend on the sick or bed-ridden during the night; to act as wakeful nurse or attendant; as, to *watch* a delirious person.

(*Naut.*) To float on the surface of the water, as a buoy.

To watch over, to be cautiously observant; to keep or guard from any ill or evil; as, he *watched* over his family with solicitude.

—*v. a.* To observe in order to detect or prevent, or for some particular purpose; to attend or give heed to; to keep in view; not to allow to escape observation; as, he was narrowly *watched* by spies. — To guard; to tend; to have under tutelage or in keeping; as, a driver *watches* his team.

Watch'-barrel, *n.* The brass box in a watch, which contains the main spring.

Watch'-bell, *n.* (*Naut.*) On shipboard, a bell struck when the half-hour glass is run out.

Watch'-bill, *n.* (*Naut.*) A list of the officers and crew of a ship, with their several stations on board.

Watch'-case, *n.* The outside covering of a watch; also, a case in which a watch is deposited or kept.

Watch'-dog, *n.* A dog kept to guard property.

Watch'er, *n.* One who watches.

Watch'ful, *a.* Wakeful; vigilant; heedful; attentive; cautious; careful to observe; — preceding *of* before the thing to be regulated; as, to be *watchful of* one's own interest; and *against* before the thing to be shunned or guarded against; as, to be *watchful against* an ambuscade.

Watch'fully, *adv.* In a watchful manner.

Watch'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being watchful; wakefulness; indisposition or inability to slumber; hence, heedfulness; vigilance; suspicious attention; careful and diligent heed and observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding errors, mistakes, or misconduct.

Watch'-glass, *n.* A concavo-convex disc of crystal for covering the dial or face of a watch or pocket-chronometer.

(*Naut.*) A half-hour glass, serving to measure the duration of watches on deck.

Watch'-guard, (*-gard,*) *n.* A chain, cord, or ribbon by which a watch is secured to the person.

Watch Hill Point, in *Connecticut,* on the E. of the entrance of Fisher's Island Sound, 2 m. S. E. of Stonington, has a revolving light 50 ft. high; Lat. 41° 18′ 12″ N., Lon. 71° 52′ W.

Watch'-house, *n.* A sentry-box; a house in which a watch or guard is posted.—A lock-up; a place of temporary incarceration for offenders, principally of the drunk and disorderly class.

Watch'ing, *n.* Wakefulness; indisposition or inability to sleep; vigil.

Watch'-maker, *n.* A maker and repairer of watches.

Watch'man, *n.*; *pl.* WATCHMEN. A sentry or sentinel; a look-out; a person set to watch and guard.—One who patrols and guards the streets of a town, or the buildings thereof, by night; as, a storekeeper's private *watchman.*

Watchman's rattle, an instrument having attached to the handle a revolving arm, which, by the action of a strong spring upon cogs, gives forth, when swung round, a loud, harsh, strident, rattling noise; — formerly used by the public watchman of towns, &c.

Watch'-tower, *n.* A tower on which a sentinel or watchman is posted, in order to give an alarm in case of danger.

Watch'-word, *n.* A pass-word; a countersign given to sentries, videttes, or other persons mounting or stationed on guard; also, the rallying-cry or private signal of an affiliated brotherhood, political party, or secret society.

Watecoo, (*wa'te-o,*) an island in the S. Pacific, 6 m. long, and 4 m. broad; Lat. 20° 1′ S., Lon. 158° 15′ W. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. It was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1777.

Wat'ensas, in *Arkansas,* a township of Prairie co.; *pop.* in 1870, 660.

Water, (*waw'ter,*) *n.* [A. S. *water;* D. *water;* Ger. *wasser.*] A fluid composed of oxygen and hydrogen, transparent, and the most abundant and most necessary for living beings of any in nature, except air. (See below, § *Chem.*) Any body or collection of water, great or small; the ocean; a sea; a lake; a river; any pond or stream; as, to travel by land and *water.* — A liquid substance or humor in animal bodies; urine; as, to pass *water.* — The color or lustre of a diamond, sometimes perhaps of other precious stones; as, a gem of the first *water,* that is, perfectly pure and transparent.—Hence, figuratively, *of the first water,* that is, of the highest quality or first excellence; as, an aristocrat *of the first water.*

(NOTE. Water is frequently employed in the formation of compounds having relationship with, or reference to water, in any manner; as, *water*-borne, *water*-lashed, *water*-nymph, *water*-side, *water*-worn, &c.)

To hold water, to be able to retain water without leaking or percolation; hence, to be sound or conclusive;—used often metaphorically; as, your argument will not *hold water.*

To make water, to urinate; also, in a nautical sense, to leak; as, the ship *makes water.* — *Water of crystallization.* See CRYSTALLIZATION.

(*Chem.*) Water is presented to us in nature in three forms, *solid, liquid,* and *gaseous.* Large masses of ice exist around the poles; and water holding in solution certain mineral and gaseous matters constitutes the seas, rivers, and lakes of the temperate and torrid zones. It also exists in large quantities in the air, either dissolved in invisible vapor, or deposited in the form of clouds. In temperate and warm climates, the surface of the earth, at least, is more or less damp; while the interior of the earth itself contains numberless springs, and the minerals which exist in it contain more or less water chemically combined with them. Besides this, it is essential to all vegetables and animals in a living condition, and constitutes nearly seven-eighths of the human body. Chemically speaking, water consists of hydrogen and oxygen, united in equal equivalents by weight, of eight parts of oxygen to one of hydrogen; or by measure, one part of oxygen to two of hydrogen. The most variously contrived investigations into the composition of water always give the same result, — 88·889 per cent. of oxygen, and 11·111 per cent. of hydrogen. Cavendish was the first to discover its real composition. The analysis of water is performed in a variety of ways, the simplest of which is by means of galvanic or voltaic batteries (*Fig.* 2599). The glass vessel A contains water,

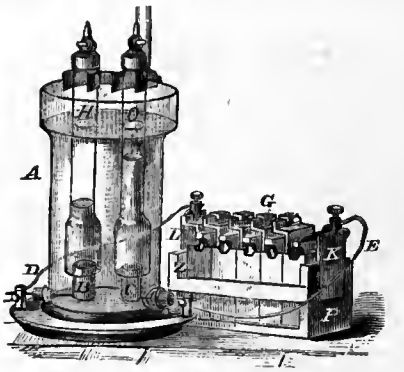

Fig. 2599. — ELECTROLYSIS OF WATER.

to which a little sulphuric acid has been added to increase its power of conducting electricity, for pure water conducts so imperfectly that it is decomposed with great difficulty. B and C are platinum plates bent into a cylindrical form, and attached to stout platinum wires, which are passed through corks in the lateral necks of the vessel A, and are connected by binding screws with the copper wires D and E, which proceed from the galvanic battery G. H and O are glass cylinders with brass caps and stop-cocks, and are enlarged

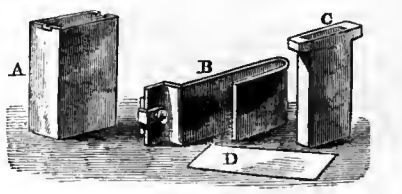

Fig. 2600.

into a bell-shape at their lower ends for the collection of a considerable volume of gas. These cylinders are filled with the acidulated water, by sucking out the air through the opened stop-cocks; on closing these, the pressure of the air will of course sustain the column of water in the cylinders. G is a Grove's battery, consisting of five cells or earthenware vessels (A, Fig. 2600) filled with diluted sulphuric acid (one measure of oil of vitriol to four of water). In each of these cells is placed a bent plate of zinc (B), which has been *amalgamated* or rubbed with mercury (and diluted sulphuric acid) to protect it from corrosion by the acid when the battery is not in use. Within the curved portion of this plate rests a small flat vessel of unglazed earthenware (C), filled with strong nitric acid, in which is immersed a sheet of platinum foil (D). The platinum (D) of each cell is in contact, at its upper edge,

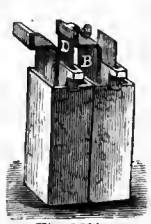

Fig. 2601.

with the zinc (B) in the adjoining cell (Fig. 2601), so that at one end (P, Fig. 2599) of the battery there is a free platinum plate, and at the other (Z) a free zinc plate. These plates are connected with the wires D and E by means of the copper plates L and K attached to the ends of the wooden trough in which the cells are arranged. The wire D (Fig. 2599), which is connected with the last *zinc* plate of the battery, is often called the *negative* pole; whilst E, in connection with the last *platinum* plate, is called the *positive* pole. When the connection is established by means of the wires D and E with the *decomposing* cell (A), the *galvanic current* is commonly said to pass along the wire E to the platinum plate C, through the acidulated water in the decomposing cell, to the platinum plate B, and thence along the wire D back to the battery. During the passage of the current, the water intervening between the plates B and C is decomposed, his hydrogen being attracted to the plate B (negative pole), and the oxygen to the plate C (positive pole). The gases can be seen adhering in minute bubbles to the surface of each plate, and as they increase in size they detach themselves, rising through the acidulated water in the tubes H and O, in which the two gases are collected. The proof of the composition of water has also been sought in synthesis, by exploding carefully-measured proportions of oxygen and hydrogen in a eudiometer. The circumstances under which oxygen and hydrogen unite with each other to form water are peculiar. At ordinary temperatures, unlike other gaseous mixtures, a mixture of the two gases undergoes no alteration even when exposed to direct sunlight. Sudden compression has been known to produce their combination, but this was doubtless caused by the heat produced, a greater degree of compression gradually exercised having had no effect. Many substances, however, apparently chemically unlike, have the property of causing the union of these two gases merely by their presence. For instance, on introducing spongy platinum, or platinum-black, into a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, it is instantly exploded. Faraday has shown that a perfectly clear surface of platinum will have precisely the same effect. The efficiency of the metal in this instance seems directly proportionate to its amount of surface and to its temperature, which, when the mass is small, becomes rapidly augmented by the heat evolved by the constantly accelerated combination of the gases. If thin platinum-foil or wire is used, the combination takes place without noise. With platinum sponge the action is at first silent, but afterwards the heat evolved by it raises the temperature, and explosion takes place. At ordinary temperatures water is a transparent mobile liquid, tasteless, inodorous, and, except when in large masses, colorless. In nature, the waters of seas, rivers, and lakes, assume every shade of brown, yellow, green, &c., from the presence of contaminating substances; but the proper color of water in large masses appears to be blue. Water is a perfectly elastic fluid, but its range of elasticity is limited. According to Regnault, it undergoes a compression amounting to forty-seven millionths of its bulk for every pressure of an atmosphere. A cubic inch of water at 60° F. weighs 252·456 grains. At its point of maximum density, it is 770 times heavier than air. The specific heat of water is very great; in order, therefore, to effect any elevation or diminution of its temperature, a large quantity of heat is necessary; hence large masses of water act as great equalizers of local temperature. At 32° F. water solidifies into ice. It may, however, if kept perfectly still, be cooled down to several degrees below freezing-point without congelation taking place; but if it be agitated in the slightest degree, solidification at once takes place, the temperature rising to 32° F. Although water may be cooled down to below 32° F. without freezing, yet it cannot be heated above that point without melting. The freezing-point of water is lowered by the presence of saline matter and other substances in solution. When a saline solution is exposed to cold, pure water crystallizes out, while the salt remains dissolved in the mother liquor. This property is taken advantage of by Arctic navigators, who use melted ice as drinking-water. The temperatures of freezing and boiling water are taken as the two standards of the thermometer scale. The cooling of water is attended by a phenomenon which does not belong to any other liquid. As the temperature decreases, it contracts regularly until cooled down to 39·2° F., but every decrease in temperature beyond this causes it to expand, and that to almost the same amount per degree as it had previously contracted. This singular phenomenon, although for a long time suspected, was only proved positively by Hope in 1804. This property of water has a very important effect in the economy of nature. When the cold weather sets in, water becomes chilled at the surface, and immediately descends, on account of its increased specific gravity, the warmer water at the bottom of the pond or river replacing it. This movement goes on until 39·2° F. is reached, when the surface water, becoming lighter as it becomes colder, remains in its place until it is frozen. The ice thus increases slowly in thickness, as no heat can be abstracted from any portion of the water except that in immediate contact with the frozen layers. The water below, therefore, remains permanently at 39·2° F., a temperature not destructive to the lives of the fish and other animals inhabiting it. Although water expands very gradually between 39·2° F. and 32° F., when it reaches the latter point, expansion takes place suddenly, and with a force sufficient to burst the strongest wrought-iron vessels. The specific gravity of ice in relation to water is variously stated at 0·9184 (Abel and Bloxam), and 0·94 (Miller and Odling), or, in other words, water in freezing expands from 1,000 volumes to 1,063. The action of freezing on the disintegration of rocks, the transference of masses of mineral matter from place to place, &c., constitutes it one of the most important forces at work in nature. (See ICE, ICEBERG, GLACIER.) At a temperature of 212° F., with a barometer pressure of 29·92 inches, water boils and becomes converted into an invisible elastic vapor, occupying 1,696 times its space. The space occupied by the vapor entirely depends upon the temperature, or, in other words, superheated steam exerts additional force for every degree of temperature which it is raised. The converse of this is also true; any attempt to compress a certain bulk of vapor at its proper temperature simply results in the condensation of a sufficient bulk of the vapor to restore the proper tension. An example may render this fact clear. A cubic inch of water at 212° F., when converted into steam at the ordinary pressure of the air, occupies a space of 1,696 inches. Were an attempt made to condense this amount of vapor into say half of its bulk, half of it would be condensed into water. The temperature being kept up, and the pressure being removed, vaporization would continue until the former bulk was filled. The specific gravity of water vapor is 0·622, air being 1·000. In common with all volatile liquids, water has its fixed vapor-tension for every degree of heat; therefore no increase of heat can possibly raise the temperature of a liquid beyond its boiling-point, provided the pressure is unaltered. Diminished pressure consequently decreases the boiling-point of water, which, in vacuo, will boil at about 70° F. The contrary, of course, is also true; steam at 212° F. exerting a force equal to an atmosphere (15 lbs. on the

square inch), whilst at 356° it exercises a pressure of ten atmospheres; and so on. Water vaporizes at all temperatures, even when in the state of ice. Hence the disappearance of small masses of ice during the winter, and the constant vaporization of water at all periods of the year. In the consideration of water vapor, it must not be confounded with the visible *vesicular vapor* seen in the clouds, and in masses of steam escaping into the air, which consists of minute vesicles of water floating in true aqueous vapor. The latent heat of steam is very great, the heat absorbed by the conversion of water at 212° F. into steam of the same temperature, being 966·6° F., or, in other words, the condensation of a pound of steam at 212°, by 5½ lbs. of water at 32°, will yield 6½ lbs. of water at 212°. It has been stated above that water boils at 212° F. This, of course, is only true of water in a state of perfect purity, and heated in a metallic vessel at the mean barometer pressure. If the vessel used is of glass, or is lined with shell-lac, a temperature of several degrees above 212° will be reached before ebullition takes place; the bubbles bursting from the sides of the vessel with such force as to break it very frequently, the introduction of a piece of platinum-wire will soon restore the normal temperature at which ebullition takes place. The presence of soluble salts in water raises the boiling-point. The presence of air in water has a great effect on its boiling-point. According to Donny, water deprived of air, and heated in an open glass vessel, acquired a temperature of 360° F., and then suddenly burst into vapor, shattering the vessel to pieces. It would be useless to enlarge upon or even detail the infinite uses of water in the economy of the world. Its value to the chemist, however, is not so apparent. As a solvent it is invaluable, being a perfectly neutral body, and by its decomposition in a thousand different ways he easily obtains the two gases oxygen and hydrogen in a nascent condition, without which it is almost impossible to take a single step in the laboratory or manufactory. Although perfectly neutral, it enters into combination with numberless bodies, both acid, neutral, and basic, at one time apparently playing the part of a base, at another that of an acid. Thus we find sulphuric acid and water uniting in every proportion. If, however, the dilute acid be heated to boiling-point, aqueous vapor gradually passes off until a certain point is reached, when the acid begins to evaporate also, the water and acid distilling over together. On analyzing the distillate, an equivalent of sulphuric acid will be found united to an equivalent of water. This equivalent of water is called *basic* water, and can only be separated by decomposition. In the same way water combines with the powerful bases potash and soda, and cannot be expelled by heat alone. Such compounds are known as hydrates; the water appears in some sort to play the part of an acid. With neutral salts water enters into combination in two ways, — as water of crystallization and water of constitution, the former of which is expelled with ease, the latter with difficulty. The water of constitution is generally formulated HO, while that of crystallization is symbolized by the contraction Aq. (See SALTS.) Water has the property of dissolving an immense number of substances, solid, liquid, and gaseous. The alcohols, most of the acids, and some other liquids, dissolve in water in indefinite proportions; others again, such as ether, carbolic acid, &c., in minute and determinate quantities; while others, like oil, seem perfectly insoluble. The solvent power of water in various solids is widely different. Water dissolves gas to a greater or lesser extent, varying from one-seventieth in the case of nitrogen to 783 times its bulk with ammonia. The solvent power of water for certain substances may be increased by pressure and heat. Water, as found in nature, is never pure, being always contaminated with foreign matter. Rain, which is the purest form of natural water, always contains carbonic acid and carbonate and nitrate of ammonia, and other constituents, depending on the locality in which it falls. That produced by melting fresh-water ice is free from every contamination except small traces of carbonic acid and ammonia. Pure water is alone obtained by distillation. River-water is very variable in its composition, according to the mineral constituents of the country through which it has flowed. Spring-water is subject to the same variations as river-water; the amount of saline matter is, however, much greater. Most waters obtained from natural sources contain soluble salts of lime, which on boiling incrust the sides of the vessels in which they have been heated. In the boilers of steam-engines these incrustations are attended with great danger to the safety of the boiler. (See INCRUSTATION.) Waters are generally divided into hard and soft. The former contain salts which form insoluble compounds with soap, and have to be neutralized before the detergent is available. *Sea-water* has a pretty uniform composition. It has a specific gravity of about 1·027, and contains on an average about 2,500 grains of dissolved matter to a gallon, of which about 1,900 grains are common salt, and 400 chloride of magnesium and sulphate of magnesia. The quantity of saline matter is continually, although imperceptibly, increasing; for pure water is always being drawn from it by the process of evaporation, and being returned to it by the rivers charged with saline matter. Thus the sea is the recipient of the whole of the soluble matter washed away from the crust of the earth. Water was long supposed to be an element, until Cavendish separated it into its constituent gases.

Wa'ter, *v. a.* To wet; to irrigate; to overflow or drench with water; as, to *water* the soil or plants growing therein. — To furnish with water for drink; as, to *water* horses and cattle. — To diversify with lines, or give a wavy appearance to, by the process of calendering; as, to *water* silk.

—*v. n.* To shed or diffuse water or liquid matter; as, peeling raw onions causes the eyes to *water*. — To get or take in water; as, the ship put into St. Helena to *water*.

To make one's mouth water, to excite in one a craving desire for; to feel an irresistible longing for, at the sight of; as, the prospect of a good dinner is apt to *make* a hungry fellow's *mouth water*; — derived from the theory that the looking at food tends to increase the flow of saliva.

Wa'ter-aloe, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Water-soldier. See STRATIOTES.

Wa'ter-bearer, *n.* (*Astron.*) Same as AQUARIUS, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-beetle, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DYTICIDÆ.

Wa'ter-bellows, (*-loz,*) *n. sing.* and *pl.* (*Metall.*) Same as TROMP, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-bird, *n.* Any aquatic bird, or water-fowl.

Wa'ter-boatman, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Boat-fly. See ŒSTRIDÆ.

Wa'terborough, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., 65 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 1,548.

Waterborough, in *New York*, a village of Chautauqua co., 10 m. E.N.E. of Jamestown.

Wa'ter-brash, *n.* (*Med.*) An affection of the stomach; the result of a general functional debility of that organ, by which the vessels that should secrete the gastric juice throw out a clear, limpid water; hence its medical name of *pyrosis*. The symptoms of this disease usually commence when the stomach is empty, either in the morning or the afternoon, and begin with a sense of burning heat and constriction at the pit of the stomach, producing a sensation as if the organ was being drawn up to the spine. To relieve this sensation, the patient folds his arms over his chest, and bends the body forward; after a time, a quantity of gas collecting in the stomach leads to an eructation, the patient bringing up from two to four ounces of clear, limpid water; sometimes, though rarely, acid, but generally insipid. Two or three eructations, with a gush of water after each, concludes the paroxysm, and for the time the patient is relieved of his suffering. Females are more subject to this disease than men, and those who live on a milk or farinaceous diet more than those who partake of a good stimulating dietary. *W. B.* is an affection to which those of a sedentary habit, and who eat their meals hurriedly, without proper mastication, are liable.

Wa'terbury, in *Connecticut*, a flourishing city of New Haven co., 34 m. S.W. of Hartford. It contains numerous rolling-mills, and manufactories of copper, brass, and German silver-ware, daguerreotype-plates, buttons, pins, porcelain-ware, &c. *Pop.* in 1870, 14,148.

Waterbury, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. and twp. of Washington co., 12 m. W.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 2,655.

Wa'ter-butt, *n.* A large, open-headed cask, set up on end to contain water, particularly rain-water.

Wa'ter-caltrop, *n.* (*Bot.*) A name commonly given to plants of the genus *Trapa*.

Wa'ter-carriage, (*-kăr'rij,*) *n.* Transportation, conveyance, or freightage by water, or the means of forwarding by water.

Wa'ter-clock, *n.* Same as CLEPSYDRA, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-closet, (*-klōz'et,*) *n.* A small closet for necessary purposes, supplied with water from a cistern for its cleansing; a privy.

Wa'ter-cock, *n.* A cock through which water is allowed to pass. — A street plug to supply water from the mains in case of fire. — *Newmonials.*

Wa'ter-color, (*-kŭl'ur,*) *n.* (Generally in the plural.) (*Paint.*) A pigment ground with water and gum, or size, which preserves its consistency in a solid cake when dried, and can easily be mixed with water, by rubbing it on a moistened palette when wanted. The term is used in contradistinction to *oil-colors*, or *oils.*)

Wa'ter-col'orist, *n.* A painter in water-colors.

Wa'ter-course, *n.* Any natural or artificial stream of water; — especially, a channel or canal cut for the irrigation of lands.

Wa'ter-craft, *n.* A generic term for all kinds of vessels and boats plying on water.

Wa'ter-crane, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank to the tender of a locomotive engine.

Wa'ter-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NASTURTIUM.

Wa'ter-crow, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as WATER-OUSEL, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-cure, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as HYDROPATHY, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-doctor, *n.* (*Med.*) An HYDROPATHIST, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-dog, *n.* A dog accustomed to the water. — A small, floating cloud supposed to indicate rain. (*Forby.*) — A cant colloquialism for a veteran sailor; an old salt; — A name given to various species of Salamanders. (U. States.)

Wa'ter-drop, *n.* Among jewellers, a rounded pebble of clear and limpid colorless topaz.

Wa'ter-dropwort, (*-wurt,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See ŒNANTHE.

Wateree', a river of *S. Carolina*. See CATAWBA.

Wa'terer, *n.* One who, or that which, waters.

Wa'terfall, *n.* A perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular descent of a body of water; a cascade; a cataract. — A collection of false curls depending from the back of a lady's coiffure.

Wa'ter-feather, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HOTTONIA.

Wa'ter-flea, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GYRINIDÆ.

Wa'ter-flood, *n.* An inundation; a flood of water.

Wa'terford, a city and seaport of Ireland, and the chief town of a co. of the same name in the province of Munster, on the river Suir, which joins the Barrow, and forms a bay called Waterford Harbor, 62 miles N.E. of Cork. Its principal public buildings are the cathedral, court-house, exchange, and custom-house; besides various literary and scientific institutions, a public library and museum, &c. The harbor is deep and spacious, and has a fixed light on Hook Tower, 130 feet above the sea. *Manuf.* White glass, starch, and blue; also, ship-building. *Pop.* 25,622.

Wa'terford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of New London co., 3 m. S.W. of New London; *pop.* (1870) 2,589.

Wa'terford, in *Illinois*, a village and township of Fulton co., 50 m. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* (1870) 454.

Waterford, in *Iowa*, a township of Clinton co.; *pop.* (1869) 977.

Waterford, in *Maine*, a post-township of Oxford co., 54 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 1,286.

Waterford, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Oakland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Waterford, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dakota co., abt. 16 m. N.E. of Faribault; *pop.* in 1870, 331.

Waterford, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Camden co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,776.

Waterford, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Saratoga co., on the Hudson, 10 m. above Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 3,607.

Waterford, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Waterford, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township of Erie co., 15 m. S.S.E of Erie; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A village of Juniata co., 60 m. W. of Harrisburg. — A village of Westmoreland co., 55 m. S.E. of Pittsburg.

Waterford, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Caledonia co., 45 m. E.N.E of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Waterford, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Loudoun co., 156 m. N. of Richmond; *pop.* in 1870, 419.

Waterford, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Racine co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,125.

Waterford, in Nova Scotia, a seaport-town of Cumberland co., 80 m. N. of Halifax.

Wa'terfordville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Camden co., 5 m. E. of Camden.

Wa'ter-fowl, *n.* An aquatic fowl.

Wa'ter-furrow, *n.* (*Agric.*) A drain cut in land for receiving and carrying off surplus water.

—*v. a.* To cut or open water-furrows.

Wa'ter-gage, *n.* A side-wall or bank for restraining a current or stream of water.

Wa'ter-gall, *n.* A fissure made in the earth by a downfall of water.

Wa'ter-gauge, Wa'ter-gage, (*-gāj,*) *n.*, [*water* and *gauge*.] A contrivance for ascertaining the height of the water within a steam boiler.

Water-gavel, *n.* (*O. Law.*) A gavel or rent paid for the right of fishing in, or other use of, certain waters or rivers.

Wa'ter-germander, *n.* (*Bot.*) A labiate plant of the genus TEUCRIUM, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-gilder, *n.* One who gilds metallic surfaces by thinly coating them with an amalgam of gold, which volatilizes the mercury.

Wa'ter-gilding, Wash'-gnilding, *n.* Act or process performed by a WATER-GILDER, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-gruel, *n.* A liquid panada for the sick, consisting of meal boiled in water to a thinnish consistency.

Water-guard, *n.* One of a body of river or harbor police; a custom-house preventive-officer.

Wa'ter-hairgrass, *n.* (*Bot.*) A species of grass growing in moist places.

Wa'ter-hammer, *n.* A vessel partly filled with water, exhausted of air, and hermetically sealed. When reversed or shaken, the water, being unimpeded by air, strikes the side with a sound like that of a metal striking against glass.

Wa'ter-hemlock, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CICUTA.

Wa'ter-hen, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See RALLIDÆ.

Wa'ter-horehound, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYCOPUS.

Wa'teriness, *n.* State or quality of being watery; — state of abounding with water; moisture; humidity.

Wa'tering, *n.* Act of supplying, or of sprinkling or overflowing, with water; act of furnishing with water for drink. — Act or process of irrigating land. — The process to which silk and other textile fabrics are subjected, in order to make them exhibit a wavy lustre and different plays of light.

Wa'tering-place, *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c. — A sea-side resort; a spa; a place which people frequent for seabathing, the drinking of mineral waters, &c.

Wa'terish, *a.* [*A. S. waterisc.*] Thin; watery; resembling or having the qualities of water; as, *waterish* matter. — Moist; boggy; somewhat fenny; as, *waterish* land.

Wa'terishness, *n.* State or quality of being waterish.

Wa'ter-leaf, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Wa'ter-leg, *n.* In steam-boilers, a water space that forms the side of a fire-box.

Wa'ter-lemon, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PASSIFLORA.

Wa'terless, *a.* Destitute of water.

Wa'ter-level, *n.* The level formed by the surface of water in a quiescent state. — A levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirits of wine.

Wa'ter-lily, *n.* (*Bot.*) See NYMPHÆA.

Wa'ter-line, *n.* (*Shipbuilding.*) The boundary of any section of the bottom of a ship made by a plane parallel to the line of flotation. The uppermost one is called the *load water-line*; the lowest the *light water-line*.

Wa'ter-logged, (*-lŏgd,*) *a.* (*Naut.*) Noting the condition of a ship when a quantity of water having been received into the hold by leaking, &c., she has lost her buoyancy, and yields to the effect of every wave passing over the deck.

Wa'terloo, a village of Belgium, 10 m. from Brussels, near which was fought, June 18, 1815, a memorable bat-

tle between the allied English and German troops under the Duke of Wellington, and the French under Napoleon, resulting in the complete overthrow of the latter.

Waterloo, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., 22 m. S. of St. Louis; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

Waterloo, in *Indiana*, a post-village of De Kalb co., 6 m. N.E. of Auburn; *pop.* in 1870, 1,259. — A village and township of Fayette co., 7 m. N.E. of Connersville; *pop.* in 1870, 671.

Waterloo, in *Iowa*, a township of Allomakee co.; *pop.* in 1860, 673. — A post-village, cap. of Black Hawk co., 93 m. W. of Dubuque; *pop.* in 1870, 4,355.

Waterloo, in *Kansas*, a post-village and township of Lyon co., abt. 16 m. N.N.E. of Emporia; *pop.* abt. 500.

Waterloo, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Jackson co., 17 m. E.N.E. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Waterloo, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Clark co., 12 m. N.W. of Alexandria.

Waterloo, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp., semi-cap. of Seneca co., 20 m. W. of Auburn; *pop.* abt. 6,000.

Waterloo, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Franklin co., 58 m. S.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 200.—A post-vill. of Juniata co., 69 m. W. of Harrisburg.—A vill. of Venango co.

Waterloo, in *S. Carolina*, a post-vill. and twp. of Laurens dist., 65 m. W.N.W. of Columbia; *pop.* in 1870, 319.

Waterloo, in Upper Canada, a W. central co., traversed by Grand River; *area*, 513 sq. m. *Cap.* Berlin. *Pop.* abt. 30,000.

Waterloo, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Athens co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Waterloo, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* in 1870, 951.—A post-village and township of Jefferson co., 20 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 1,818.

Wa'terman, *n.* A boatman; a ferryman; a man who manages water-craft, or one who plies for hire on rivers.

Water-mark, *n.* The mark or limit of the rise of water, indicating the height of a flood, or the tide.— The letter or ornament adopted by a paper-maker to distinguish his manufacture, which is thinner and more transparent than the rest of the sheet in the place where it occurs.

Wa'ter-melon, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUCUMIS.

Wa'ter-meter, *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity of water which passes through a boiler.—A contrivance for measuring the supply of water to a house or other building, or to works, as from a street main.

Wa'ter-mill, *n.* A mill whose machinery is worked by water-power, and thus distinguished from a *wind-* or *steam-mill*.

Wa'ter-mole, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Shrew-mole. See MOLE.

Wa'ter-nymph, (*-nimf,*) *n.* A naiad.

Wa'ter-ousel, (*ōō'zl.*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Cinclus aquaticus*, a European bird of the Thrush family, generally of a dark-brown color, with throat and upper part of the breast pure white. It frequents clear, pebbly streams and lakes, feeding chiefly on molluscs, and on aquatic insects and their larvæ, which it seeks even under water, diving with great facility, and moving about for a short time at the bottom of the river. It carries its rather short tail elevated after the manner of wrens, which it also resembles in its frequent becks, or dipping of the head, accompanied with an upward jerking of the tail.

Wa'ter-pepper, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELATINACEÆ.

Wa'ter-pimpernel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SAMOLUS.

Wa'ter-pitcher, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SARRACENIACEÆ.

Wa'ter-plantain, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ALISMA.

Wa'ter-power, *n.* Water employed as a motive power in machinery.—A source of power from water, as for the driving of machinery. See WATER-WHEEL.

Wa'ter-pox, *n.* (*Med.*) A variety of CHICKEN-POX, *q. v.*

Wa'terproof, *a.* Proof against, or impervious to, water; so firm and compact of texture as not to admit water. See INDIA-RUBBER.

Wa'ter-quahm, (*-kwawm,*) *n.* (*Med.*) See WATER-BRASH.

Wa'ter-ram, *n.* Same as HYDRAULIC RAM, *q. v.*

Wa'ter-rat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Musk-rat. See FIBER.—A river-pirate; a thief on the water;—sometimes, a wrecker.

Wa'ter-rate, *n.* A rate levied as payment for a supply of water.

Wa'ter-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZIZANIA.

Wa'ter-rot, *v. a.* To rot by steeping in water; as, to *water-rot* hemp.

Wa'ter-sail, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small sail spread occasionally under the lower studding-sail or driving-boom, during a fair wind and smooth sea.

Wa'ter-sapphire, (*-saf'ir,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A very pale-blue kind of Oriental sapphire.

Wa'terscape, *n.* A term sometimes, but rarely, used to denote a sea-view, in contradistinction to a *landscape*.

Wa'ter-screw, *n.* A screw-propeller. (a.)

Wa'tershed, *n.* [Ger. *wasserscheide*, water-parting.] (*Phys. Geog.*) A range of high land intersecting the basins of two rivers, and emptying its waters into them on either side.

Wa'ter-shoot, *n.* A trough or wooden channel for discharging water.

Wa'ter-snake, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HYDROPHIDÆ.

Wa'ter-soldier, (*-sōl'jer,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) See STRATIOTES.

Wa'ter Street, in *New Jersey*, a village of Morris co., 45 m. N.N.E. of Trenton.

Water Street, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Huntingdon co., 100 m. W.N.W. of Harrisburg.

Wa'ter-table, *n.* (*Arch.*) A projection or horizontal set-off in a wall, so placed as to throw off the water from the building.

— In steam-boilers, a thin space for water, connecting with the other water-chambers, and inclosed by stayed plates, to form a portion of the heating surface; otherwise known as *water-bridge*.

Wa'ter-tap, *n.* A tap or cock for drawing off water.

Wa'ter-tight, (*-tit,*) *a.* So tight as to retain, or not to admit, water; not leaky; as, a *water-tight* compartment in a ship.

Wa'terspout, *n.* (*Meteorol.*) A phenomenon which, in its general appearance, may be described as follows: From a dense cloud, a conical pillar, which appears to consist of condensed vapor, is seen to descend, with the apex downward. When over the sea, there are usually two cones: one projecting from the cloud, and the other from the water below it. These sometimes unite, and the junction has been observed to be accompanied with a flash of lightning; but more frequently they disperse before the junction is effected. In calm weather, the column maintains its vertical position while carried along the surface; but when acted on by the wind, it becomes oblique to the horizon. The causes of this meteor are very imperfectly known. By some it is supposed to be formed by a whirlwind of extreme intensity, while others ascribe it to an electric origin. It occurs for the most part at sea, but sometimes also on shore, though generally in the neighborhood of water.

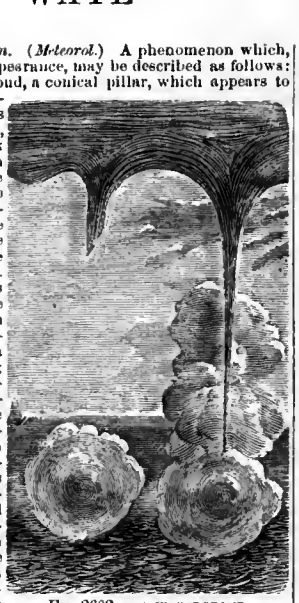

Fig. 2602. — A WATERSPOUT

Wa'ter-thief, *n.* A pirate; a water-rat; a wrecker.

Wa'tertown, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and township of Litchfield co., 30 m. W.S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 1,690.

Watertown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 8 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 4,328.

Watertown, in *Michigan*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—A post-twp. of Tuscola co.; *pop.* abt. 275.

Watertown, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and twp. of Carver co., abt. 32 m. W. of Minneapolis; *pop.* abt. 600.

Watertown, in *New York*, a post-borough, cap. of Jefferson co., on the Black River, 86 m. N.W. of Utica, and 182 from Albany. It has an academy, and several newspaper offices and banks. There are, in the village, manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, flour, paper, iron castings, machinery, leather, agricultural implements, lead-pipe, sash and blinds, and furniture. An ice-cave, near Whittlesey's Point, extends under a part of the village. *Pop.* in 1870, 9,339.

Watertown, in *Ohio*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Watertown, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* in 1870, 580.—A town and township of Jefferson co., 40 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 13,550.

Watertown, in *Vermont*, a town of Caledonia co.; *pop.* in 1870, 879.

Wa'ter-trunk, *n.* A deal trough, or cistern lined with lead, to contain water.

Wa'tervale, in *New York*, a post-village of Onondaga co., 13 m. S.E. of Syracuse.

Wa'terville, in *Kansas*, a township of Marshall co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,584.

Waterville, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Kennebec co., 18 m. N. of Augusta, on the right bank of the Kennebec River, at Ticonic Falls. Around the Falls are clustered saw-mills, plough, axe, hoe, and scythe factories, machine-shops, tanneries, &c. W. has a Baptist college, with a library of 15,500 vols., an academy, &c. *Pop.* (1870) 4,852.

Waterville, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Le Sueur co., 17 m. S.W. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 700.

Waterville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 45 m. E.S.E. of Syracuse.

Waterville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Lucas co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,609.

Waterville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Delaware co., 4 m. S.E. of Media.

Waterville, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. and township of Lamoille co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 900.

Waterville, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Pepin co.; *pop.* (1870) 835.

Wa'ter-violet, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Water-feather. See HOTTONIA.

Watervliet, (*wa'ter-vleet,*) in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co.; *pop.* abt. 1,016.

Wa'tervliet, in *New York*, a post-township of Albany co., containing the village of Cahoes; *pop.* (1870) 37,979.

Wa'terways, *n. pl.* (*Ship-building.*) Strong pieces of planking which extend around a ship at the junction of the decks with the sides, to prevent the water entering between the edge of the deck and the ship's sides; and also to counteract any tendency in the beams to slip upwards.

Wa'ter-wings, *n. pl.* (*Arch.*) Walls erected on the banks of rivers, next to bridges, to secure the foundations from the action of the current. —*Francis.*

Wa'ter-works, (*-wurks,*) *n. pl.* Hydraulic works and machines erected or constructed for the purpose of raising, retaining, conducting, or distributing water; or, contrivances for obtaining motive power from falls or currents of water.

Wa'ter-wheel, *n.* (*Hydraul.*) When water is continuously flowing from a higher to a lower level, it may be used as a motive power. This is effected by means of *water-wheels*; that is, wheels provided with buckets or float-boards at the circumference, on which the water acts either by pressure or by impact.—Water-wheels turn in a vertical plane round an horizontal axis, and are of three principal kinds, *undershot*, *overshot*, and *breast*.— In *undershot* wheels (2, Fig. 2603) the float-boards are at right angles to the circumference of the wheel. The lowest float-boards are immersed in the water, which flows with a velocity depending on the height of the fall. Such wheels are applicable where the quantity of water is great, but the fall inconsiderable. —*Overshot* wheels (1, Fig. 2603) are used with a small quantity of water which has a high fall, as with small mountain streams. On the circumference of the wheel there are buckets of a peculiar shape. The water falls into the buckets on the upper part of the wheel, which is thus moved by the weight of the water, and as each bucket arrives at the lowest point of revolution it discharges all the water, and ascends empty.—In *breast* wheels, (3, Fig. 2603,) water acts both by its weight and its momentum.—A turbine is an horizontal water-wheel with a vertical axis, receiving and discharging water in all directions round that axis. It is driven partly by the weight of water and partly by the impulse, and has a certain velocity of maximum effect, bearing a ratio to the fall of water which depends on the construction of the turbine, and which is, in general, about half the velocity at which the turbine would revolve if unloaded. Turbines have the advantage of being of small bulk for their power, and equally efficient for the highest and the lowest falls.

Fig. 2603. — WATER-WHEELS.

Wa'tery, *a.* [A.S. *waterig.*] Resembling water; having tenuity or transparency, as a liquid.—Hence, full of tasteless fluid; insipid; spiritless; as, *watery* potatoes.—Wet; abounding with water; as, *watery* eyes.— Pertaining to, or consisting of water; as, Ocean's *watery* kingdom.

Wat'ford, a town of England, co. of Herts, 15 m. N.W. of London. *Manuf.* Straw-plait, and matting. *Pop.* 7,418.

Wat'kinsville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Clarke co., 64 m. N.W. of Milledgeville; *pop.* abt. 1,200. —A village and township of Coffee co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,560.

Wat'ling's Island, in the British W. Indies, one of the Bahamas, 18 m. long, 50 m. E.S.E. of San Salvador; Lat. 23° 56′ 7″ N., Lon. 74° 28′ W.

Wat'onwan, a river of *Minnesota*, rises in Cottonwood co., and flows into Blue Earth River, abt. Lat. 44° N., Lon. 94° 12′ W., after an E course of 80 m. — A S. co.; *area*, 432 sq. m. *Rivers.* Watonwan and Perch. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Madelia. *Pop.* (1870) 2,435. — A township of Blue Earth co., 10 m. S.W. of Mankato; *pop.* abt. 500.

Watse'ka, or WATASEA, in *Illinois*, a post-town of Iroquois co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,551.

Wat'son, in *Michigan*, a township of Allegan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Watson, in *New York*, a post-township of Lewis co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Watson, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.

Wat'sontown, in *Penna.*, a post-vill. of Northumberland co., on the Susquehanna, 18 m. above Sunbury.

Wat'sonville, in *California*, a post-village of Santa Cruz co., 40 m. S. of San Jose; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Watt, JAMES, (*wot,*) an eminent Scottish engineer, to whose great skill and original genius we owe the improvement of the steam-engine, b. at Greenock, 1736. Under his father he acquired a knowledge of mathematical instrument-making, and at the age of 19 he set out for London to acquire a further insight into his profession; here his progress was so rapid that he soon returned to Scotland, and, under the patronage of the university, settled at Glasgow, where, after twenty years of enlightened activity, he brought to perfection the discovery that has immortalized his name, (see STEAM-ENGINE.) D. 1819. Watt was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a correspondent of the French Institute, and was enrolled among the associates of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. A statue to his memory was set up in Westminster Abbey in 1824. Statues to his honor have likewise been erected at Manchester, Glasgow, and Greenock.

Watteau, ANTOINE, (*wat-to',*) a French painter, b. at Valenciennes, 1684. He went to Paris as a journeyman house-painter, and rose to eminence by a painting known as *A Journey to Cytherea*. He left 563 works almost limited to the class of *fêtes champêtres*, representations of an

ideal rural life. The fashion which he set long prevailed in French art. D. 1721.

Wattle, (*wŏt'l*,) *n.* [A. S. *watel*, a hurdle, a covering.] A twig; a wand; a flexible rod; — hence, a fence or hurdle made of such rods.—A rod fixed on a roof to support the thatch.—The barbs, or loose, red, fleshy excrescences, growing under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish; — generally used in the plural; as, the *wattles* of a barbel. — The astringent bark of an Australian tree of the genus *Acacia* (or *Mimosa*), used by tanners, — called also *wattle-bark*; also, the tree from which it is obtained.—*Simmonds.*

—*v. a.* To bind with twigs. — To twist, plat, or interweave, as twigs, one with another, thus forming a kind of network; as, a *wattled* hedge. — To form of twigs interlaced; as, a *wattled* sheep-pen.

Wat'tle-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANTHOCHÆRA.

Wat'tling, *n.* Act of interweaving or platting with twigs; also, the platting itself; as, a *wattling* of canes.

Watts, ISAAC, (*wots,*) an English dissenting divine, b. in Southampton, 1673, became tutor to the son of Sir John Hartopp, and two years later was chosen assistant minister to the Independent congregation in Mark Lane, London. His principal works were, *A Treatise on Logic*; an *Essay on the Improvement of the Mind*; *Introduction to Astronomy and Geography*; Hymns, and a poetical version of the Psalms, usually sung in dissenting congregations; besides Poems, chiefly religious. D. 1748.

Watts'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Erie co., 18 m. S.E. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 400.

Wau'beek, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Pepin co., 12 m. N.E. of Pepin; *pop.* (1870) 275.

Waucht, Waught, (*wawt,*) *n.* [Scot.; A. S. *veaht.*] A deep draught or potation of liquor.

Wauconda, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Lake co., abt. 42 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wau'kau, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Winnebago co., 60 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 700.

Waukee'hon, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Shawanaw co.; *pop.* abt. 150.

Wauke'gan, (formerly LITTLEFORT,) in *Illinois*, a post-town and township, cap. of Lake co., on Lake Michigan, 35 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* (1870) 9,521.

Wau'kesha, in *Wisconsin*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. *Rivers.* Bark, and Pishtaka or Fox River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wankesha. *Pop.* abt. 40,000.—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., 60 m. E. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 3,877.

Waukou, or WAWKON, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Allamakee co., abt. 18 m. E. of Decorah; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Waul, *v. n.* To miaul; to make a shrill cry, resembling that of a cat; as, a *wauling* infant.

Wauna'da, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Buffalo co., abt. 8 m. N.E. of Alma; *pop.* (1870) 1,138.

Waupae'ca, a river of *Wisconsin*, enters Wolf River from Waupacca co. — A N. central co.; *area*, 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wolf, Little Wolf, and Waupacca. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.—A post-village and township, cap. of the above co., 50 m. N.N.W. of Fond-du-Lac; *pop.* (1870) 2,042.

Waupon'see, in *Illinois*, a township of Grundy co.; *pop.* (1870) 720.

Wau'pun, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Fond-du-Lac co., 68 m. N.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* (1870) 1,936.

Wau'sau, or WASSAW, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village, cap. of Marathon co., 175 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 1,349

Wau'seon, in *Ohio*, a post-town of Fulton co., 32 m. S.W. of Toledo; *pop.* (1870) 1,485.

Wausha'ra, in *Wisconsin*, a central co.; *area*, 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pine and Mecan; also, Willow Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wautoma. *Pop.* abt. 14,000.

Wauto'ma, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Waushara co., 75 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Wauwato'sa, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and twp. of Milwaukee co., 5 m. W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* (1870) 3,690.

Wauze'ka, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. and twp. of Crawford co., 17 m. E. of Prairie du Chien; *pop.* (1870) 923.

Wave, *n.* [A. S. *wæg.*] The alternate elevation and depression of parts of the surface of a liquid above and below the natural level. When the surface of a liquid is unequally pressed, the columns which sustain the greatest pressure are shortened, and sink below the original level; and the contiguous columns, being affected by the same pressure, will be lengthened and rise above that level. But as the elevation is not sustained by an hydraulic pressure, the lengthened columns again fall, and acquiring in the fall a velocity due to the height, descend below the original level, communicating in their turn a pressure to those which are adjacent to them. In this manner a reciprocating motion is produced, the particles to which the primitive impulse was communicated being alternately the lowest and the highest: the result is a series of ridges and hollows called *waves* or *undulations*. In passing from the columns which are shortened to those which are lengthened, and back again to those to which they originally belonged, the particles of the fluid acquire both a vertical and horizontal motion; but while the depth is sufficient to allow the oscillations to proceed unimpeded, no progressive motion takes place, each column being kept in its place by the pressure of the surrounding columns. If, however, free oscillation be prevented (as by the shelving of the shore, or by the interposition of a rock), the columns in the deep water are not balanced by those in the shallower, and thus they acquire a progressive motion towards the latter, or form *breakers*. For this reason, waves always break against the shore, whatever be the direction of the wind. See TIDE.

—Unevenness; inequality of surface; as, the *waves* of a prism. (*Newton.*)—The line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered. — Any undulating or waving motion; as, a *wave* of the hand.

Earth wave, an undulation of the earth during an earthquake. — *Waves of sound*, undulations propagated to the ear and producing sound.

Wave, *v. n.* [A. S. *wagian.*] To move as a wave, or to move to and fro, or up and down; to undulate; to float; as, a flag *waving* in the wind. — To be moved, as a signal; as, he *waves* his hand. — To be in an unsettled state; to fluctuate; to waver; to vacillate.

—*v. a.* To raise into waves, or inequalities of surface; to give an undulating form of surface to. — To brandish; to waft; to move one way and the other; as, "They *waved* on high their reeking swords." (*Chapman*). — To beckon; to signal or direct by a waft or waving motion.

Wave, *v. a.* Same as WAIVE, *q. v.*

Waved, *p. a.* Variegated in lustre; exhibiting a wave-like form or outline; undulating; as, a *waved* edge, a *waved* ribbon.

(*Her.*) Noting an indented outline representing honors originally acquired at sea.

(*Nat. Hist.*) Alternately convex and concave.

Wave'less, *a.* Free from waves.

Wave'land, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 15 m. S.W. of Crawfordsville; *pop.* abt. 400.

Wave'-line, *n.* (*Geol.*) The faint outline left by a wave or wavelet, where it dies out on a beach.—*Dana.*

Wa'vellite, *n.* (*Min.*) A hydrated phosphate of alumina, found generally in small crystals forming hemispherical or globular concretions with a radiated structure.

Wave'-loaf, *n.* A loaf of bread used as a wave-offering.

Wave'-offering, *n.* In the Jewish ceremonial worship, an offering (generally a loaf of bread) made by waving it toward the four cardinal points.

Wa'ver, *v. n.* To wave; to play or move to and fro; to move one way and the other; hence, to reel; to totter; to be in danger of falling; as, a *wavering* gait. — To fluctuate; to vacillate; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; as, to *waver* in one's choice.

Wa'verer, *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled or undetermined in doctrine, will, or opinion.

Wa'veringly, *adv.* In a doubtful, fluctuating manner.

Wa'verley Novels. *n. pl.* (*Lit.*) The generic name given to the novels of Sir Walter Scott:—from *Waverley*, the title of the first of the collection.

Waverly, in *Indiana*, a post-vill. and twp. of Morgan co., abt. 18 m. S.S.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Waverly, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Bremer co., 115 m. W.N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* (1869) 2,683.

Waverly, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Van Buren co; *pop.* abt. 800.

Waverly, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Lafayette co., 23 m. E. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 600.

Waverly, in *New York*, a post-village of Tioga co., 17 m. E.S.E. of Elmira.

Waverly, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Pike co., 61 m. S. of Columbus; *pop.* (1870) 1,202.

Waverly, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Bradford co.—A post-village of Luzerne co.

Waverly, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Humphreys co., 66 m. W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 350.

Wa'ving, *n.* Act of moving or playing loosely, as a wave

Wavre, (*vah'vr.*) a town of Belgium, prov. of S. Brabant, 15 m. S.E. of Brussels. *Manuf.* Hats, leather, and cotton yarn. *Pop.* 5,830.

Wav'y, *a.* Full of waves; rising or swelling in waves; as, Ocean's *wavy* breast. (*Dryden.*)—Undulating; playing loosely to and fro; as, "Sheaves of rye grow *wavy* on the tilth."—*Philips.*

(*Bot.*) Waved; undulating on the surface or on the border.

Wawa'ka, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Noble co., 20 m. E.S.E. of Goshen; *pop.* (1870) 252.

Wa'warsing, in *New York*, a post-township of Ulster co.; *pop.* abt. 10,000.

Wax, (*wăks,*) *n.* [A. S. *weax.*] (*Chem.*) A name applied to several substances of very different composition and origin. Thus, we have the true vegetable wax or tallow from the *Stillingia sebifera*, the so-called Chinese vegetable wax, which is the secretion from an insect (a *coccus*), resembling spermaceti in appearance, and ordinary bees'-wax, a true animal secretion, formed by the common honey-bee. At one time it was supposed that the bee collected the wax ready formed from the plants on which it alighted; but the experiments of Dumas and others fully prove that it can secrete it when fed on sugar alone. Wax has been used as a candle material from the earliest ages. It is, when first collected, of a more or less deep yellow color; it consequently has to be bleached before use. This is effected by first melting the wax with a small portion of sulphuric acid, which facilitates the separation of certain of the impurities which subside in the acidulated water. So soon as by subsidence the wax is bright, it is cut up into ribbons and bleached by exposure to the sun and air for several days; after which it is once more melted, cut into ribbons, and exposed to the sun. Should it still have a yellow tinge, it is subjected to the same process again. The wax is not only whitened in the bleaching process but hardened. Although candle-making has reached such perfection, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the stearic and paraffin and spermaceti candles at present in use, none of them come up to the pure wax-candle in beauty, luminosity, hardness, and high fusing-point. Wax does not mould well; wax-candles are consequently made by dipping and rolling on a smooth marble slab. The true nature of wax was long unknown; but the investigations of Brodie have explained its composition in a most satisfactory manner. By solution in boiling alcohol, a substance known as *ungricin* separates; as the alcohol cools, *cerie* or *cerotic acid* crystallizes out, leaving *cerolein* in solution. Wax is a very interesting material, from the number of valuable substances that may be formed from it. Yellow wax may be bleached by the action of chlorine, but it cannot be used for candles, in consequence of a chlorine compound being formed, which, on burning, gives off fumes of hydrochloric acid. It was in investigating this process that Gay-Lussac discovered the process of substitution. See CEROPLASTIC.

—*v. a.* To smear or rub with wax; as, to *wax* a thread, to *wax* a mahogany table.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *waxan.*] To grow; to increase in size; to become larger or fuller; — antithetical to *wane*; as, the *waxing* and *waning* of the moon. (*Hakewill.*) — To become; to pass from one state to another; as, to *wax* strong, to *wax* rich, to *wax* worse and worse, &c.

Waxing kernels. (*Med.*) Small tumors formed by the enlargement of the lymphatic glands, especially in the groins of children;—popularly so called, because supposed to be connected with the growth of the body.—*Dungl.*

Wax'ahatchie, a post-village and township, cap. of Ellis co., 190 m. N.E. of Austin co.; *pop.* (1870), 2,478,

Wax'-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MYRICACEÆ.

Wax'-candle, *n.* See CANDLE.

Wax'-chandler, *n.* A maker of wax-candles.

Wax'-cloth, Wax'ed-cloth, *n.* Cloth covered with a coating of wax, commonly ornamented with some figured pattern, and used as covers to tables, pianos, side-boards, &c.

Wax'ed-end, Wax'-end, *n.* A thread pointed with a bristle and covered with shoemaker's-wax, used in sewing leather, as for boots, shoes, and the like.

Waxen, (*wăks'n,*) *a.* Made of wax; as, *waxen* wings. —Wax-like; having the characteristic quality of wax; — hence, soft; yielding; ductile; pliant. — Coated or covered with wax; as, a *waxen* thread.

Wax'haw, a township of Union co.; *pop.* (1870) 960.

Wax'iness, *n.* State or quality of being waxy.

Wax'-light, (*-lit,*) n. A candle or taper of wax.

Wax'-modelling, *n.* Art of forming models and figures in wax.

Wax'-myrtle, (*-mĕr'tl,*) *n.* See MYRICACEÆ.

Wax'-painting, *n.* (*Fine Arts.*) See ENCAUSTIC.

Wax'-palm, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CEROXYLON.

Wax'-paper, *n.* Paper prepared with a coating of white wax and other ingredients.

Wax'-wing, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See AMPELIDÆ.

Wax'-work, (*-wurk,*) *n.* Preparations in wax of fruits, flowers, &c.; figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; also, anatomical representations formed in wax.

(*Bot.*) *Celastrus scandens.* See CELASTRACEÆ.

Wax'-worker, (*wurk'er,*) *n.* A worker in wax; a modeller of waxen figures. — A bee that produces wax.

Wax'y, *a.* Soft like wax; resembling wax; viscid; adhesive; hence, yielding; pliable; plastic.

Way, *n.* [A. S. *weg*; Lat. *via*, a way.] That along which anything is carried or conveyed; a highway, road, lane, or path of any kind; a street; any place for the passing of men, cattle, and other animals.—A moving; passage; transit; travel; journey; progression.

"Which *way* shall we go up?" — 2 *Kings* iii. 8.

Length of space; distance; as, he has travelled a long *way*. — Direction of motion or progression; course of travel; tendency of action or advance; as, I did not notice which *way* she took.—Manner or method of doing anything; means of accomplishment; scheme of management or execution; device; as, there are two *ways* of doing a thing — the right *way* and the wrong *way*.—Manner of thinking or behavior; style; mode; method; fashion; as, he has a quaint *way* of expressing himself. —Manner of practice; method or plan of life and conduct; process of things, good or bad; mode of dealing; regular plan or course of action; as, some men are odd and singular in their *ways*.—General scheme of action or conduct; determined course or tendency; as, he is resolved to have his own *way*.

(*Law.*) Either the right which one or more persons have passing over the land of another, or the space over which such right is exercisable. Ways are of various kinds; as a foot-way, for persons passing on foot only; a horse-way, for persons passing on horseback; a drift-way, for driving cattle; a carriage-way, for driving carriages and other vehicles. All these may be either public or private ways, the former open to all, the latter only to particular persons or classes of persons. A private right of way may be grounded on a special permission, as where the owner of the land grants to another the liberty of passing over his land; in which case it is confined to the grantee alone, and cannot be assigned or conveyed to another. It may also be to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, being owners of such a house or close; in which case the right passes with the ownership of such property. The granter may also impose such restrictions upon his grant as he thinks proper. A private right of way may be also constituted by prescription, as where all the owners and occupiers of such a farm, or all the inhabitants of such a hamlet, have from time immemorial used to cross such ground, such usages supposing an original grant. Twenty years' occupation of land, adverse to a right of way and inconsistent therewith, bars the right.

(*Naut.*) The progress or motion of a vessel through the water; — as, the ship makes good *way*.

(*Mech.*) The side of a planer.

By the way, apropos; in passing; aside, as a thing dissociated from, but having a certain relevancy to, the main subject; as, a remark made *by the way*. — *By way*

of, as being; as for the purpose of; as, *by way of* illustration. — *Half-way*, so as to be half finished or arrived at; as, he met my advances *half-way*. — *In the family way*, with child; pregnant. (Colloq.) — *In the way*, so as to meet or fall in with, obstruct, check, hinder, retard, &c.; as, he had a rival *in the way*. — *Out of the way*. (1.) So as not to fall in with, meet, obstruct, hinder, &c. —(2.) Aside; apart; out of the usual or proper course; odd; unusual; singular; wrong; as, an *out of the way* mode of doing business. — *To have way*, or *be under way*. (*Naut.*) A ship in progress is said to *have way* upon her, or *be under way*. See HEADWAY, LEEWAY, STERNWAY. — *To give way*, to yield; to concede in favor of another; to make room for; as, an obstinate man is the last to *give way*. — (*Naut.*) To ply the oars energetically; as, to *give way* with a will. — *To go*, or *come one's way*, to depart or come along; as, he *went his way* rejoicing. — *To go the way of all the earth*, to die; to yield up the breath. — *To make way*, to allow room to pass; also, to make a vacancy; as, he resigned to *make way* for an abler man. — *Ways and means*, resources; methods; facilities; in a legislative sense, when a parliamentary or congressional body goes into committee of the whole house for the purpose of considering the manner in which funds are to be raised for the public expenditure, it is said to go into committee of *ways and means*.

Way of the rounds. (*Fortif.*) A space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified place. (*Crabb.*)—NOTE. *Way* and *ways* are sometimes used in phraseology in the sense of the terminal syllable *wise*; as, he married a woman in no *ways* his equal.

Wayawan'da, or WAWAYANDA, in *New York*, a twp. of Orange co., 5 m. W. of Goshen; *pop.* in 1870, 1,901.

Way'-baggage, (*bāg'gaj*,) *n.* The baggage of a passenger by railroad, &c.

Way'-bill, *n.* A list of passengers travelling by public conveyance, or of the baggage and freightage transported by it.

Way'farer, (*-fair.*) *n.* A traveller; a passenger; usually, one who journeys on foot.

Way'faring, *n.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey; generally, a travel or journey on foot.

Way'faring-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIBURNUM.

Waygiou, (*wai'gi-ou,*) an island of the Eastern Archipelago, 80 m. long, and abt. 25 m. broad, separated from New Guinea by Dampier's Strait; Lat. 0° 5′ S., Lon. 130° 15′ E.

Way'-going, *a.* Departing; pertaining or having reference to one who goes away.

Way-going crop. (*Law.*) In Pennsylvania, the right which, by the custom of the country, a tenant for a term certain possesses, after the expiration of his lease, of entering and taking away the crop of grain which he had put into the ground the preceding fall.

Way'land, FRANCIS, an American divine, born in the city of New York, 1796. He graduated at Union College in 1813, studied medicine, and was licensed as a practitioner. In 1816, however, he entered the theological seminary at Andover, and became, in 1821, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston, where he was ordained, and remained 5 years. One of his published sermons of this period on the *Moral Dignity of the Missionary Enterprise*, had an extraordinary success, passing through many editions in America and England. In 1826 he was chosen president of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and entered upon his duties in 1827. Dr. *W.* taught by lectures in place of the old text-books, and the public have participated in his efforts within the college by the publication of his works on *Moral Science*, *Political Economy*, and *Intellectual Philosophy*. He proposed a change in the working system of the college, by which single studies might be followed and collegiate honors awarded for a partial course. In 1842, he stated his views on this subject in a work entitled *Thoughts upon the Collegiate System of the United States*, which led to much discussion. In 1850, however, Brown University was reorganized on his plan, and the change has been practically successful. He resigned the presidency of the University in 1855, and has since devoted the most part of his time to literary labors.

Way'land, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Middlesex co., 16 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,241.

Wayland, in *Michigan*, a post-village and twp. of Allegan co., abt. 25 m. S. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Way'land, in *New York*, a twp. of Steuben co., containing the post-vill. of Wayland dept.; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

Way'lay, *v. a.*, (*imp.* and *pp.* WAYLAID.) To lay one's self in the way of; to watch insidiously in the way, with a view to seize, rob, or slay; to lie in wait for; to beset in ambush; as, the party was *waylaid* by brigands.

Way'layer, *n.* One who waylays, or lies in ambush for another.

Way'less, *a.* Without a road or path; trackless.

Way'-mark, *n.* A land-mark; a guide-post.

Way'mart, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Wayne co., abt. 9 m. N.W. of Honesdale; *pop.* abt. 5,000.

Wayne, in *Georgia*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Altamaha and Santilla. *Surface*, undulating, and in part covered with forest; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Waynesville. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,177.

Wayne, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 670 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Wabash and Skillet Fork; also, Elm Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fairfield. *Pop.* in 1870, 19,762.—A post-township of Du Page co., 35 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—A township of Stephenson co.

Wayne, in *Indiana*, an E. co., bordering on Ohio; *area*, 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Whitewater and several of its branches. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Centreville. *Pop.* in 1870, 31,865.—Also the name of 16 townships, in:—Allen co.; *pop.* abt. 14,000.—Bartholomew co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.—Fulton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 3,300.—Huntingdon co.; *pop.* (1870) 804.—Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Kosciusko co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,664.—Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 4,000.—Montgomery co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—Noble co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,400.—Owen co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.—Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.—Stark co.; *pop.* abt. 400.—Tippecanoe co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.—Wayne co.; *pop.* (1870) 13,179.

Wayne, in *Iowa*, a S. co., bordering on Missouri; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* The S. Fork of Chariton River; also, Medicine and Locust creeks. *Cap.* Corydon. *Pop.* in 1870, 11,296.—A post-township of Henry co., abt. 3 m. S.W. of Muscatine; *pop.* (1870) 1,258.—A twp. of Jones co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,178.—A twp. of Mitchell co.; *pop.* (1870) 306.—A twp. of Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 655.

Wayne, in *Kansas*, a township of Doniphan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,070.

Wayne, in *Kentucky*, a S. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* S. Fork of the Cumberland; also, Beaver and Otter creeks. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Wayne, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co., 12 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Wayne, in *Michigan*, a S.E. co., bordering on lakes Erie and St. Clair, and Upper Canada; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Detroit, Huron, and Rouge. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Detroit. *Pop.* in 1870, 119,041.—A township of Cass co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wayne, in *Mississippi*, an E.S.E. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, 870 sq. m. It is traversed by the Chickasawhay River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Winchester. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Wayne, in *Missouri*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Black, Castor, and St. Francis. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Greenville. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,069.—A township of Buchanan co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wayne, in *New Jersey*, a township of Passaic co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,521.

Wayne, in *New York*, a N.W. central co., bordering on Lake Ontario; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Clyde and Canandaigua Outlet. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, limestone, and gypsum; also sulphur springs. *Cap.* Lyons. *Pop.* abt. 74,000.—A post-village and township of Steuben co., 12 m. N.E. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Wayne, in *N. Carolina*, an E. central co.; *area*, 450 sq. m. *Rivers.* Neuse; also, Contentny Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Goldsborough. *Pop.* abt. 16,000.

Wayne, in *W. Virginia*, a S.W. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio and Sandy; also, Twelve-pole Creek. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Wayne Court-House. *Pop.* (1870) 7,891.

Wayne, in *Ohio*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, 550 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chippewa and Muddy Fork; also, Killbuck and Sugar creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal and limestone. *Cap.* Wooster. *Pop.* abt. 50,000.—Also the name of 21 townships, in:—Adams co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Ashtabula co.; *pop.* (1870) 817.—Auglaize co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,011.—Belmont co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,700.—Butler co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,694.—Champaign co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,729.—Clermont co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,690.—Clinton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,267.—Columbiana co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—Darke co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,824.—Fayette co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,336.—Jefferson co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,564.—Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,252.—Montgomery co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,160.—Muskingum co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,508.—Noble co.; *pop.* (1870) 796.—Pickaway co.; *pop.* (1870) 790.—Scioto co.; *pop.* abt. 200.—Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—Warren co.; *pop.* abt. 3,700.

Wayne, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.E. co., bordering on New York; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Delaware; also, Lackawaxen, Dyberry, Starucca, and Equinunck creeks. *Surface*, hilly, and largely covered with forests. *Cap.* Honesdale. *Pop.* in 1870, 33,210.—Also the name of 8 townships, in:—Armstrong co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.—Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 800.—Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.—Erie co., 21 m. S.S.E. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 1,600.—Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.—Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.—Mifflin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 1,415.

Wayne, in *Tennessee*, a S.S.W. co., bordering on Alabama; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Tennessee; also, Cypress and Reinses creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Waynesborough. *Pop.* (1870) 10,234.

Wayne, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Lafayette co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,056.—A post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,710.

Wayne, ANTHONY, an American general of the revolutionary war, b. at Waynesborough, Pennsylvania, 1745, was the grandson of Anthony Wayne, a native of Yorkshire, Eng., who commanded a squadron of dragoons under King William III. at the battle of the Boyne. *W.* was educated at the Philad. academy, and Franklin procured him the appointment as agent of a Philadelphia association, formed for the purchase and settlement of a large tract of land in Nova Scotia. In 1767, he married a daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, and established himself on a farm in his native county. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, he raised a regiment of volunteers, of which he was appointed colonel, and sent to Canada, where he covered the retreat of the provincial forces at Three Rivers. He commanded at Ticonderoga until 1777, when he was made Brigadier-general, and joined Washington in New Jersey; commanded the rearguard in the retreat at Brandywine; led the attack at Germantown; captured supplies for the distressed army at Valley Forge; distinguished himself at Monmouth; was defeated at Paoli; but achieved one of the most brilliant victories of the war, in the storming of Stony Point, July 15, 1779. His courage and skill saved Lafayette in Virginia in 1780; and he aided in the siege of Yorktown, and commanded in Georgia. At the close of the war, rewarded by popular enthusiasm, and having by his dash and audacity acquired the sobriquet of "Mad Anthony," he retired to his farm at Waynesborough, and engaged in promoting the construction of roads and canals. In 1792 he commanded a successful expedition against the Indians of the north-western territories, where he remained until 1796, as U. S. Commissioner. D. Dec. 14, 1796, in the garrison at Presque Isle, (New Erie).

Fig. 2604.—GEN. WAYNE.

Wayne Court-House, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Wayne co., 275 m. W. of Richmond.

Waynes'borough, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Burke co., 30 m. S. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 350.

Waynesborough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-bor. of Franklin co., 57 m. S.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Waynesborough, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Wayne co., 90 m. S.W. of Nashville.

Waynesborough, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Augusta co., 108 m. W.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 500.

Waynes'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Stark co., 12 m. S.E. of Canton; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Waynesburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Chester co., 48 m. N.W. of Philadelphia.—A post-town, cap. of Greene co., 45 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A village of Mifflin co.

Waynes'field, in *Ohio*, a township of Lucas co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,045.

Waynes'ville, in *Georgia*, a post-village, cap. of Wayne co., 176 m. S.E. of Milledgeville.

Waynesville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of De Witt co., 12 m. N.W. of Clinton; *pop.* (1870) 970.

Waynesville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Bartholomew co., 5 m. S. of Columbus.

Waynesville, in *Missouri*, a post-village, cap. of Pulaski co., 80 m. S. of Jefferson City.

Waynesville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Haywood co., 280 m. W. of Raleigh.

Waynesville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Warren co., 37 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Wayne'town, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 10 m. W.N.W. of Crawfordsville.

Way'-passenger, *n.* A passenger taken up at some way-side station or intermediate stopping-place.

Way'-side, *n.* The side of a public way, road, or path.

Way'-station, (*-stā'shun,*) *n.* An intermediate station on a line of journey, particularly on a railroad.

Way'ward, *a.* Bent on having one's own way; liking one's own way; self-willed; froward; perverse; contrary; fanciful; humorsome; as, a *wayward* woman, a *wayward* mood.

Way'-warden, *n.* The warden, superintendent, or surveyor of a road.

Way'wardly, *adv.* In a wayward or wilful manner.

Way'wardness, *n.* State or quality of being wayward; frowardness; wilfulness; perversity.

Way'-wiser, (*-wīz'er,*) *n.* An odometer or pedometer.

Way'wode, Val'yode. Same as WAIWODE, *q. v.*

Way'worn, *a.* Wearied or fagged by travelling.

We, *pron.*; *pl.* of 1. (*poss.* OUR or OURS; *obj.* US.) [A. S.] I and others; — denoting the person speaking and another, or others, with him or her. The word is frequently employed individually, as by authors, editors, &c., when speaking of themselves, in order to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the personal pronoun *I*. The plural style is also characteristic of the utterances of kings and other sovereign rulers.

Wea, in *Indiana*, a village and township of Tippecanoe co., 3 m. S. of Lafayette; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Wea, in *Kansas*, a twp. of Miami co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,324.

Weak, *a.* (*comp.* WEAKER; *superl.* WEAKEST.) [A. S. *wac, waac*; Dan. *svag*; Icel. *vakr*; Ger. *schwach.*] Wanting in or without physical strength; as: (1.) Feeble; infirm; lacking in vigor or strength of body; frail; sickly; not healthy; as, a *weak* constitution.—(2.) Not able to bear a great weight; as, a house built on a *weak* foundation; a *weak* spar; a *weak* rope, &c. — (3.) Not compact, or firmly united or adhering; not with the parts strongly put together; easily broken or fractured; as, a *weak* ship; a *weak* scaffolding.—(4.) Soft; pliant; flexible; not stiff or sturdy; as, the *weak* stem of a plant.—(5.) Not able to resist a violent or forcible attack or onslaught; easily passed, overpowered, or overcome; as, a *weak* barrier; a *weak* fence; a *weak* place in a line of fortifications, and the like. — (6.) Low; feeble; small; thin; wanting force of utterance or vocal development; as, "A voice *weak*, piping, and womanish." (*Ascham.*) — (7.) Not thoroughly or sufficiently impregnated with ingredients, or with parts that excite action, or with stimulating and nourishing substances; not of the customary or necessary strength; as, *weak* tea; *weak* grog; a *weak* solution of any fluid. — (8.) Lacking power or ability for the discharge of an appropriate function or duty; as, a stomach too *weak* for the digestion of ordinary food.— Not possessing, or exhibiting, moral, intellectual, or political strength or vigor; as: (1.) Lacking spirit; feeble of mind or understanding;

deficient in foresight or discernment; as, a *weak* mind and a captious temper are usually found together.—(2.) Consequent upon, or indicative of, lack of judgment, discernment, or mental force; injudicious; unwise; foolish; as, he is *weak* enough to be ruled by his wife.—(3.) Not possessing full confidence or conviction; undecided; unconfirmed: as, a person *weak* in faith.—(4.) Unfortified; accessible; impressible; vulnerable; not having the power to withstand temptation, importunity, inducement, and the like; as, *weak* resolutions; also, wanting in binding force or authority; infirmity; as, all of us have our *weak* side.—(5.) Not having moral force or power to convince; not well supported or fortified by truth or reason; unsustained; wanting in demonstrative efficacy; as, a *weak* argument.—(6.) Lacking in force, terseness, or aptitude of expression; wanting in point or applicability; as, a *weak* literary style.—(7.) Feeble; ineffective; inoperative; as, *weak* excuses.—(8.) Not politically powerful; not having force of authority or energy; lacking in administrative means or resources; as, a *weak* government; a *weak* state among nations.

(Note. *Weak* is frequently employed in the construction of certain self-explanatory compounds; as, *weak*-eyed, *weak*-handed, *weak*-minded, *weak*-spirited, &c.)

Weaken, (*wēk'n,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *waccan.*] To cause to become weak, languid, or enfeebled; to lessen or impair the vigor of, or to deprive of strength; to enervate; to debilitate; as, to *weaken* the mind or body; to *weaken* the power of a government; to *weaken* the force of an objection, &c.—To lower or reduce in strength, body, or spirit; as, to *weaken* any liquid solution or decoction; to *weaken* over-proof alcohol, &c.

Weak'ener, *n.* One who, or that which, weakens.

Weak'ening, *a.* Having the quality or property of reducing strength.

Weak'-hearted, *a.* Of weak or feeble spirit; wanting in courage; timorous; easily dispirited.

Weak'ish, *a.* Somewhat weak.

Weak'ishness, *n.* Quality of being weakish or deficient in strength.

Weak'ling, *n.* A creature lacking in strength, vigor, or energy; a feeble person.

Weak'ley, in *Tennessee,* a N.N.W. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area,* 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* The N., Middle, and S. Forks of the Obion River. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Dresden. *Pop.* abt. 20,000.

Weak'ley's, in *Tennessee,* a township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* (1870) 401.

Weak'ly, *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly; listlessly; with little physical strength; faintly; not forcibly; with little courage or fortitude; as, a place *weakly* defended.—With want of power or efficacy; as, words *weakly* sustained by actions.—With feebleness of mental or intellectual application; injudiciously; indiscreetly; timorously.

—*a.* Infirm; feeble of constitution; not strong physically; as, a *weakly* child.

Weak'ness, *n.* State or quality of being weak; lack of physical strength; deficiency of natural force or vigor; debility; infirmity; feebleness; as, the *weakness* of a person's constitution; the *weakness* of the foundation of a building; the *weakness* of a rope, &c.—Want of sprightliness or activity; as, soft without *weakness.* (*Pope.*)—Lack of resolution; want of steadiness; as, the *weakness* of impotent anger.—Want of mental force or efficacy; lack of cogency; as, the *weakness* of hearsay testimony.—Deficiency or absence of judgment or the reasoning faculty; feebleness of mind or intellect; ill-timed or foolish act; weak trait or characteristic; as, a woman's excuse is *weakness.*—Defect; failing; fault; as, women and wine have been the *weaknesses* of the world's greatest heroes.

Weal, *n.* [From the root of Well, *q. v.*] Happiness; prosperity; well-being; a sound, healthy, prosperous person or thing; — opposed to *woe;* as, the public *weal.*

Weal, *n.* and *v. a.* Same as Wale, *q. v.*

Weald, *n.* [A. S.] A wood or forest. (o.)

Weald'-clay, *n.* (*Geol.*) The uppermost series of the Wealden formation.

Weald'en Formation, *n.* (*Geol.*) The name given to certain deposits occurring in England in the Weald or Wolds (wooded portions) of Kent, and hence to other contemporaneous rocks elsewhere. The Wealden deposits occur between the oölitic and cretaceous series. In England they are almost entirely of fresh-water origin, and include clays, sandstones, and limestones.

Wealth, (*wělth,*) *n.* [A. S. *weleg,* rich, with the termination *te* or *de,* forming Eng. *wealth.*] Riches; large possessions of money, goods, or land; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the estate of the greater part of the community; affluence; opulence; property; the means of obtaining the products of labor.

Wealth'ily, *adv.* Characterized by wealth; richly.

Wealth'iness, *n.* State of being wealthy; richness.

Wealth'y, *a.* (*comp.* wealthier; *superl.* wealthiest.) Rich; possessing wealth; having worldly means in abundance; with larger possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; affluent; opulent; as, a *wealthy* miser; a *wealthy* nation.

Wean, (*wēn,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wenan;* Ger. *entwöhnen,* to disuse, to wean.] To separate from the breast or udder, or from the mother's milk; to accustom to want or be without, as nourishment derived from the mother; as, to *wean* an infant.—Hence, to reconcile to the want or deprivation of anything; to detach or alienate, as the affections, from an object of attraction or desire; as, to *wean* a youth from vicious company.

—*n.* A weanling; a young or newly weaned child.

Wean'ing, *n.* (*Med.*) The act of taking an infant from the breast, and subjecting him to an artificial diet. The exact time when this change should take place must always be an open question, depending on the strength or weakness of the child, and the health and capability of the mother for the duty of a wet-nurse. When mother and child are both in a fair condition of health, the general time of weaning the infant is between the ninth and twelfth month; should the child, however, be very backward with its teeth, and have only cut one or two by the latter period, the time of weaning should be postponed for a few weeks or months. As a general rule, when nature has placed a sufficient number of teeth in the infant's mouth to enable it to mumble the soft aliment on which it is fed, the time has arrived to make it independent of its nurse. All prudent mothers, however, will gradually accustom their infants to the change by beginning to feed them once, twice, and finally three times a day for some few weeks before absolute weaning, at the same time *reducing* the number of times of daily *suckling;* by this means the process is made easy and gradual, and the children are in a great measure spared the distress consequent on an abrupt change.

Wean'ing-brash, *n.* (*Med.*) A severe form of diarrhœa, which supervenes, at times, on weaning.—*Dungl.*

Wean'ling, *n.* A child or animal newly weaned from its mother or dam.

—*a.* Freshly weaned; as, a *weanling* kid.

Weapon, (*wĕp'n,*) *n.* [A. S. *wæpen;* Dn. *wapen;* Dan. *vaaben;* Icel. *vapn.*] That which kills or is used in offensive action; any instrument of destruction, or of offence or defence; that which is used to fight with; anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying or annoying an enemy; as, *weapons* of war.—Hence, that which serves to attack or defend in any contest; as, an angry woman's deadliest *weapon* is her tongue.

Weaponed, (*wĕp'nd,*) *a.* Equipped or furnished with weapons.

Weap'onless, *a.* Unarmed; without a weapon.

Weap'onry, *n.* Weapons considered collectively. (R.)

Wear, (*wâr,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* wore; *pp.* worn.) [Icel. *vergun,* a rendering worse; O. Ger. and O. Sax. *werran.*] To make worse, impair, or waste by use, by time, or gradual diminution; to consume gradually; to affect by degrees; as, to *wear* time in slothful idleness; to *wear* a coat until it becomes seedy; to *wear* one's patience by arguing with a woman.—To use up by carrying or having upon one; — hence, to consume by use or application; as, to *wear* clothes rapidly.—To cause by friction or attrition; as, to *wear* a hole in one's stocking.

—*v. n.* To be impaired, wasted, or diminished; to be wasted by time or use; — often followed by a particle, as *out, off,* or *away;* as, he *wears out* many pairs of boots; the nap is *worn off;* this pencil is *worn away* to the stump.—To be tediously spent; to be consumed by small degrees; as, this diffidence will soon *wear off;* to *wear out* miserable days.—To become exhausted; to tire; to be spent; to be overcome by wasted strength and weakened energies; as, a *worn out* veteran soldier.

—*n.* Act of wearing, or state of being worn; diminution by attrition or friction; state of being worn; as, the *wear* of a hat.—Thing worn; style of costume; mode; fashion; as, knickerbockers have come into *wear.*

Wear and tear, loss or injury sustained by wear or use; damage or deprivation by accident; as, the *wear and tear* of a ship's tackling.

Wear, *v. a.* [A. S. *werian,* to wear, to put on; O. Ger. *werjan, geweryan,* to put on, to clothe.] To carry or bear upon the person; to carry appendant to the body, as clothes or weapons; to have on; as, to *wear* a cocked hat and sword; to *wear* crinoline.—To bear; to have or exhibit an appearance of; as, he *wears* an ugly scowl on his face.

(*Naut.*) To put a ship on the other tack, by bringing her round with her stern to the wind.—*To wear the breeches.* See Breeches.

Wear, *n.* Same as Weir, *q. v.*

Wear'able, *a.* That may be worn.

Weare, (*wair,*) in *Michigan,* a post-township of Oceana co.; *pop.* abt. 175.

Weare, in *New Hampshire,* a post-township of Hillsborough co., 14 m. S W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Wear'er, *n.* One who wears or carries as appendant to the body; as, the *wearer* of a scarlet uniform.—That which impairs, wastes, or diminishes.

Wea'riless, *a.* Proof against weariness.

Wea'rily, *adv.* In a weary or tiresome manner.

Wea'riness, n. State of being weary or tired; that lassitude or exhaustion of strength which is induced by labor too long protracted; fatigue; also, uneasiness proceeding from continued waiting, disappointed expectation, or exhausted patience, or from other cause.

Wear'ing, *p. a.* Denoting what is worn, or is adapted for wear; as, *wearing* apparel.

—*n.* Manner in which anything wears; consumption; use; as, English broadcloth makes good *wearing.*

Wea'risome, (*-sum,*) *a.* Causing weariness; tedious; tiresome; irksome; fatigning; as, a *wearisome* journey; a *wearisome* book.

Wea'risomely, *adv.* In a wearisome manner.

Wea'risomeness, *n.* Quality or state of being wearisome; quality of exhausting strength or patience; tiresomeness; irksomeness; tediousness; as, the *wearisomeness* of a bore's platitudes.

Wear'mouth, (Bishop's,) a town of England. See Sunderland.

Wear'mouth, (Monk,) a town of England. See Sunderland.

Wea'ry, *a.* (*comp.* weabier; *superl.* wearibst.) [A. S. *werig.*] Fatigued or subdued by protracted or continued toil; having the strength much exhausted by labor or violent exertion; tired; fatigued; fagged: worn out; as, a *weary* traveller.—Having the patience exhausted, or the mind yielding to discouragement; causing weariness; tiresome; boring; — often preceding *of;* as, one is soon *weary of* a dull, monotonous life.

—*v. a.* To make weary; to reduce or exhaust, as the physical strength of the body, by continued or protracted toil; to overtask the bodily energies; to tire; to fatigue; as, to *weary* one's self with incessant brainwork.—To make impatient of prolongation or continuance; as, she *wearies* one with her voluble inanities.—To tease, harass, or worry by anything irksome or invidious; as, I *wearied* of his importunity.

To weary out, to subdue or exhaust by fatigue; as, book-making *wearies out* both mind and body.

Weasand, (*wē'zand,*) *n.* [A. S. *wæsend.*] The windpipe or trachea; the throttle.

Wea'sel, in *New Jersey,* a village of Essex co., 60 m. N.E. of Trenton.

Weasel, (*wē'zl,*) *n.* [A. S. *weosle.*] (*Zoöl.*) The general name of the carnivorous mammals of the family *Mustelidæ* (q. v.), including many genera approaching the cats in the bloodthirstiness of their disposition. The genus *Putorius,* comprising the true weasels, is characterized by a very slender body, long tail, and thirty-four teeth, the dental formula being: incisors $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$; canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, premolars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, molars $\frac{1-1}{2-2}$. The lower sectorial tooth is without an inner tubercle. The Mink, *q. v.*, is the type of this genus.

Wea'sel-faced, (*-fāst,*) *a.* Lank-jawed or hatchet-faced, like a weasel.

Weather, (*wĕth'r,*) *n.* [A. S. *weder, wader;* Ger. *wetter.*] The state or condition of the atmosphere, with respect to heat, cold, dryness, moisture, wind, rain, snow, fogs, &c. The various causes which determine the state of the atmosphere, and produce those changes which are incessantly taking place in its condition, and which are popularly called the *weather,* form the subjects of Meteorology and Climate. See also Atmosphere; Barometer; Cloud; Dew; Hail; Hydrometry; Rain; Wind, &c.

Stress of weather, tempestuous force of winds and waves; as, the ship put back through *stress of weather.*—*Weather of a wind-mill sail,* the angle which the sail makes with its plane of revolution.

—*v. a.* To air; to season by exposure to the air or atmosphere.—To sustain or endure the trying effect of, without harm or detriment; as, to *weather* the storm of popular prejudice.

(*Naut.*) To pass or sail to the windward of; as, to *weather* a cape.—*To weather a point.* (*Naut.*) To gain a point nearer the wind, as a ship; hence, to gain an end, or accomplish an object, in the face of obstacles or opposition.—*To weather out,* to encounter and pass through safely, though not easily; as, to *weather out* a gale at sea.

—*v. n.* To undergo atmospheric action or influence; — sometimes, to wear away or suffer change by force of meteorological influences.

—*a.* (*Naut.*) On the windward side, or that side which is nearest the quarter whence the wind blows from; — opposed to *lee,* and often used in the composition of seaterms; as, to have the *weather*-gage.

To carry a weather or *weatherly helm.* (*Naut.*) To tend to come up into the wind, as a ship, so as to require the helm to be put up constantly.—*Dana.*

Weath'er-beaten, *a.* Beaten or harassed by the action of the weather; worn by exposure to severe weather; as, a *weather-beaten* sailor.

Weath'er-bit, or **-bitt,** *n.* (*Naut.*) A turn of the cable about the end of the windlass, without the bitts.

—*v. a.* (*Naut.*) To take another turn with; as, to *weather-bit* a cable around a windlass.

Weath'er-bitten, (*-bit'n,*) *a.* Nipped, defaced, or worn by exposure to the weather.

Weath'er-board, n. (*Naut.*) The windward, or weather side of a ship.—Also, a piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship, when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather.—*Mar. Dict.*

(*Arch.*) A feather-edged boarding nailed upright, the boards overlapping each other.

—*v. a.* (*Arch.*) To fasten boards by overlapping and nailing them together, to keep out water and the like.

Weath'er-board'ing, *n.* Act of securing boards by nailing them together while in an overlapped position; also, the boards themselves, when so nailed and secured.

Weath'er-bound, *a.* Prevented from proceeding by stress of weather.

Weath'er-breed'er, *n.* A fine day which is supposed to be the precursor of bad weather.

Weath'er-cock, *n.* A weather-vane. See Vane.—Hence, a fickle, inconstant, changeable person; one who is not to be depended upon.

Weathered, (*wĕth'erd,*) *a.* (*Arch.*) Constructed in a sloping form, so as to throw off water; — said of window-sills, cornices, &c.

(*Geol.*) Having the surface altered in color, textnra, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements.—*Dana.*

Weath'erford, in *Texas,* a post-village, cap. of Parker co., abt. 180 m. N. of Austin City.

Weath'er-gage, (*-gāj,*) n. The position of a ship when lying or sailing to windward of another.—Hence, a position of advantage or superiority; as, a client rarely gets the *weather-gage* of his lawyer.

Weath'er-helm, *n.* (*Naut.*) A tendency, in steering, to come up into the wind, rendering it necessary to put the helm up.—*Dana.*

Weath'er-house, *n.* A mechanical contrivance, in the form of a toy-house, to indicate changes of the weather.

Weath'ering, *n.* Exposure to the weather.

(*Geol.*) The destruction or change of form produced on rocks by the action of the weather.

Weath'erly, *a.* (*Naut.*) Making good way to windward; as, a *weatherly* ship.

Weath'erly, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Carbon co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,070.

Weath'ermost, *a.* Being farthest to the windward; as, the *weathermost* ship of a squadron.

Weath'er-mould'ing, *n.* (*Arch.*) A label, canopy, or drip-stone, over a door or window, intended to keep off water from the parts beneath.

Weath'er-proof, *a.* Proof against wind and water.

Weath'er-roll, *n.* (*Naut.*) The roll of a ship to windward; — in contradistinction to *lee-lurch*.

Weath'ersfield, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windsor co., 65 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 1,557.

Weath'er-shore, *n.* (*Naut.*) The shore lying to windward of a ship; opposed to *lee-shore*.

Weath'er-side, *n.* (*Naut.*) That side of a vessel under sail, upon which the wind blows, or which is to windward; — opposed to *lee-side*.

Weath'er-tide, *n.* [*Weather* and *tide*.] (*Naut.*) The tide which sets against the lee side of a ship, impelling her to the windward.

Weath'er-wise, *a.* Skilled in prognosticating the changes of the weather.

Weave, *v. a.* (*imp.* WOVE; *pp.* WOVEN, WOVE.) [A. S. *wefan*.] To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture; to form into a web; to unite, as anything flexible; to cause to cohere by intermixture or close connection; to interpose; to insert; as, to *weave* cloth; words *woven* into song; thoughts *woven* into language, &c.

—*v. n.* To work with a loom; to practise weaving.—To become woven or intertwined.

Weav'er, *n.* One who weaves; one who makes weaving his business.

(*Zoöl.*) See PLOCEUS.

Weav'er's Mill, in *Alabama*, a township of Morgan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 494.

Weav'ersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., 100 m. E.N.E. of Harrisburg.

Weav'erville, in *California*, a post-vill., cap. of Trinity co., 180 m N.N.W. of Sacramento; *pop.* (1870,) 2,215.

Weav'ing, *n.* (*Manuf.*) The act, art, or operation of producing cloth by the combination of flexible fibres, performed upon a frame called a *loom*, the invention of which is ascribed to the Egyptians. Among all barbarous nations, *W.* consists of warping and crossing grasses, and such simple materials as are most easily attainable, and is purely darning. The long threads, running from end to end of the piece, are called the *warp;* the cross ones, interlacing from side to side, the *weft*. In the method of *W.* by darning, every alternate thread of the warp must be lifted by itself to put in the weft-shot, and that process is therefore very tedious; but when a method is employed for lifting up a certain portion of the warp at once, which is called *shedding the web*, to receive the weft-shot, this effects a great saving of time, and is *W.* in its second stage. *W.* in this state has existed from time immemorial among the Egyptians, Hindoos, Chinese, and others. *Plain W.*, where the weft-threads pass alternately over and under those of the warp, is performed at a loom, of which the essential parts are: 1st, an arrangement for stretching the warp; 2d, a contrivance for raising every alternate thread, or half the threads of the warp, and depressing the other half, so as to open a space or shed for the shuttle which carries the weft; 3d, a contrivance for striking each weft-thread close up to the one previously thrown. In *W.* with the common loom, the warp is wound upon a cylindrical beam or roller. From this the thread passes through a harness composed of movable parts, called the *heddles*, of which there are two or more, consisting of a series of vertical strings, connected to frames, and having loops through which the warp passes. Each of these heddles receives its portion of the alternate threads of the warp, so that when they are moved reciprocally up and down, the relative position of the alternate threads of the warp is reversed. Each time that the warp is opened by the separating of its alternate threads, a shuttle containing the woof is thrown across it, and the thread of woof is immediately driven into its place by a frame called a *lay*, furnished with thin reeds or wires, placed among the warp like the teeth of a comb. About the latter portion of the 18th century, a loom to go by machinery was eagerly sought after, and was supposed to be an impossibility. Several were constructed and failed, and the cause of their failure, although apparently a trifling one, was, in reality, very important in *W.* by power. It was the want of a means to prevent the breakage of the yarn by the accidental stoppage of the shuttle in the shed. A Mr. Miller, however, at length invented a means, called a *protector*, by which this difficulty is obviated; and the power-loom is now enabled to perform all the motions of *W.* uninterrupted by accidents of this sort. *Figure-weaving* requires considerable preparation in mounting the loom, and differs from plain-weaving in the number and arrangement of the heddles, and the method of moving them. As the number of heddles was in general too great to be moved by the feet of the weaver, an apparatus called the *draw-loom* was in general use until the introduction of the JACQUARD LOOM, *q. v.* In 1857, Mr. N. B. Carney, of New York, patented a method of weaving fabrics within, and upon, a circular frame or loom, the shuttle being carried in a circle round the frame with a continuous movement, the warps, shuttles, and filling being placed at the top of the loom, and a reciprocating movement being continuously given to heddles lying horizontally about the loom, so as to produce the shed properly in front of the shuttle. In the same year, Mr. E. B. Bigelow, of Boston, patented a method of weaving pile fabrics double, by means of transverse intersecting pile wires woven between the two fabrics so as to keep them properly apart, with movement at the same time of two shuttles, and an arrangement connecting each shuttle with the shipper, or disconnecting lever of the loom, so that, when the filling fails in either shuttle, the loom is thrown out of gear. Other American inventions in connection with the improvement of the power-loom have been very numerous, but comparatively few changes of a radical character have been introduced.

(*Far.*) A peculiar and incessant motion of a horse's head, neck, and body, from side to side, like the shuttle of a weaver passing through the web. — *Youatt.*

Weazen, (*wē'zn,*) *a.* Thin; sharp; angular; as, a *weazen* visage.

Web, *n.* [A.S. *webb*.] That which is woven; texture of threads; a sort of tissue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; textile fabric; hence, locally, a piece of cloth; as, to spin a *web*. — The filiferous texture spun by a spider. See CEBWER. — A dusky film, or suffusion, that forms over the eye and hinders the sight. — Among block-makers, the thin partition on the inside of the rim and between the spokes of a sheave.

(*Zoöl.*) The membrane which connects the toes of many water-fowls.

(*Mach.*) A thin, vertical, metallic plate connecting an upper and lower table of a girder. — The thin, sharp part of a colter.

—*v. a.* To envelop; to entangle; to insnare or surround with a web, or as if with a web.

Webb, in *Texas*, a S. co., bordering on the Rio Grande, which separates it from Mexico; *area*, 1,420 sq. m.; *surface*, level; *soil*, fertile; *cap.* Laredo; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Webbed, (*wĕbd,*) *a.* [From *web*.] With the toes united by a web or membrane, as birds of the order *Natatores*.

Web'bing, *n.* A strong hempen fabric, some two or three inches wide, made for upholding the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

Webb's Mill, in *Alabama*, a township of Clarke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 799.

Web'by, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference, to a web or webs; consisting of, filled, or covered with webs.

Weber, CARL MARIA VON, (*vai'bair,*) a celebrated German musical composer, was b. at Eutin, in Holstein, in 1786. His father was a musician, and had him carefully educated. He learnt for a time painting and engraving, but music was his passion, and he began to compose at the age of twelve. He made various musical tours with his father, and about 1803 visited Vienna, where he became acquainted with the celebrated Haydn and the Abbe Vogler, from whom he received valuable help in his studies. He had now become widely known, and filled successively the offices of Chapel-master at Breslau and Carlsruhe, and director of the opera at Prague, making in the mean time other professional journeys in Germany. At the close of 1816 he settled at Dresden, where he was the founder and director of German Opera. In 1822 he went to Berlin, to bring out his *Der Freischütz*, the most celebrated of his compositions, and which at once gave him rank with the great masters of his art. In 1826 *W.* visited London to superintend the production of his *Oberon*, which he had composed for Covent Garden Theatre, and was brought out, conducted by Weber himself, on the 12th of April, 1826. Soon after, unmistakable symptoms of pulmonary disease presented themselves, and the health of the great composer sank rapidly, and his illustrious career closed on the 5th of June, 1826, when he was found lifeless in his bed. Of his other compositions may be named the operas of *Das Waldmädchen*, recast under the titles of *Sylvana*, *Rübezahl*, and *Euryanthe*.

Web'-eye, *n.* (*Med.*) Obscurity of vision, depending on a speck in the cornea. — *Dunglison*.

We'ber, in *Utah*, a river which rises in Salt Lake co., and flowing W., falls into the Great Salt Lake. — A N. co., bordering on the Great Salt Lake; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers*, Ogden, and Weber. *Surface*, mountainous in the centre; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Ogden City. *Pop.* abt. 4,500. — A post-village, cap. of Morgan co., 28 m. N.E. of Salt Lake City.

Web'foot, *n.*; *pl.* WEBFEET. A foot the toes of which are united by a membrane.

Web'footed, *a.* [From *web* and *foot*.] Palmiped; having the toes connected by a membrane, as the birds of the order *Natatores*.

Web'ster, DANIEL, one of the greatest statesmen and orators of the United States, b. at Salisbury, in New Hampshire, 1782. He was a child of the wilderness, and but for our system of education, which, even then, pushed the means of instruction into remote solitudes, he would never have been enabled to bring his great faculties to bear in public life. Daniel was the second son of Ebenezer Webster, a small farmer and justice of the county court. He entered Dartmouth College in 1797, and taught school in winter to pay his expenses. He graduated in 1801, and commenced to study law, but was induced, by an offer of a salary of $350 a year, to become preceptor of an academy at Freburg, Maine, paying his board by copying deeds. In 1804, he went to Boston, and entered the law office of Mr. Gore. In 1805, he was admitted to the Boston bar, passed one year in the practice of his profession at Boscawen, and, on the death of his father, established himself at Portsmouth, N. H., and married in 1808. Having engaged in politics as a member of the Federalist party, he was elected to Congress, where he immediately took rank with the foremost men of the country. He took his seat in the special session of May, 1813, and on June 10, delivered his maiden speech on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. This, and his mastery of the question of currency and finance, secured him a high position. At the close of the session, however, *W.* removed to Boston, where, during a period of 7 years, he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession, and occupied a position as a counsellor and an advocate, above which no one has ever risen in this country. In 1822, he was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention; and on Dec. 22, 1822, he pronounced at Plymouth, on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the first of that remarkable series of discourses,

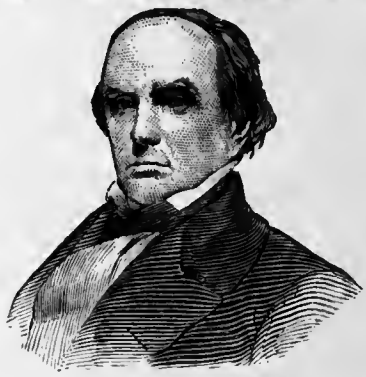

Fig. 2605. — DANIEL WEBSTER.

or orations, which put him in the first rank among American orators. In 1829, he delivered an oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument; in 1843, one on its completion. In 1826, he pronounced the eulogy of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two fathers and Presidents of the American Republic, who died on the same semi-centenary anniversary of the Declaration of Independence; and in 1851, a patriotic discourse on the laying of the corner-stone for the extension of the Capitol at Washington. In 1822, he was elected to Congress from Boston, and distinguished himself by his speeches on the Holy Alliance, and the Greek revolution, and his labors in the revision of the criminal laws of the United States. In 1826, he was chosen senator; and in 1830, rose to the height of his forensic renown, in a speech of two days, in the debate with Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, on the right of "nullification." *W.* and Clay were the leaders of the opposition during the administration of Jackson and VAN BUREN.

Fig. 2606. — BIRTH-PLACE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

In 1841, he became Secretary of State under President Harrison; remained in the administration of President Taylor until 1843; and was a third time Secretary of State in 1850, in the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. On various occasions *W.* had been an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency. He aspired again to that position in 1852, but his advocacy of compromises on the slavery question had given offence to the Abolitionists, and the choice of the convention assembled at Baltimore fell upon Gen. Scott. The great orator died a few months after, Oct. 24, 1852. *W.*'s figure was commanding; his countenance was remarkable even in repose, but when animated by the excitement of debate it "spake no less audibly than his words." His gestures were vehement, without being undignified; and his voice was unrivalled in power, in clearness, and in modulated variety of tone. The most complete edition of his works is that published in 1851, in 6 vols. 8vo.

Web'ster, NOAH, an eminent American lexicographer, b. 1758, in that part of Hartford, Conn., which now forms the town of West Hartford. His ancestor, John Webster, was one of the earliest English settlers in Hartford, and was subsequently governor of Connecticut. Noah, with his father, and 2 other Websters, were in the army on the occasion of Burgoyne's expedition to Canada. Restored to more peaceful pursuits, he continued his studies, and in 1781 was called to the bar. He abandoned the law, however, became a schoolmaster and author, and published the *First Part of a Grammatical Institute, Sketches of American Policy*, and other works, and also established and conducted a daily paper in New York. But the work on which his reputation is founded is his elaborate *American Dictionary of the English Language*, a monument of vast ability, industry, and

learning, which was published in 1828. This dictionary, revised after Dr. Webster's death, by his son-in-law Professor Chauncey A. Goodrich, has been several times since republished in one large 4to volume. D. 1843.

Web'ster, in *California*, a village of Sacramento co., abt. 20 m. S. of Sacramento City.

Webster, in *Georgia*, a W.S.W. co.; *area*, 300 sq. m. It is traversed by the Kickafonee River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Preston. *Pop.* (1870) 4,077.

Webster, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Hancock co., abt. 10 m. N.E. of Carthage.

Webster, in *Indiana*, a township of Harrison co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.—A village of Kosciusko co., abt. 11 m. N.E. of Warsaw; *pop.* in 1870, 87.

Webster, in *Iowa*, a N.W. central co.; *area*, 720 sq. m. *Rivers.* Des Moines, Boone, and Lizard. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Fort Dodge. *Pop.* (1870) 10,500.—A post-village and township of Hamilton co., 6 m. N. of Des Moines; *pop.* (1870) 2,160.—A township of Madison co.; *pop.* (1870) 486.—A township of Webster co.; *pop.* (1870) 660.

Webster, in *Kansas*, a village of Pottawattomie co., on the Kansas River, opposite Wabaunsee.

Webster, in *Kentucky*, a W. co.; *area*, 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Green River, and Deer Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Dixon. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Webster, in *Maine*, a post-township of Androscoggin co., 20 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Webster, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 55 m. W.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 4,764.

Webster, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Webster, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Rice co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Webster, in *Missouri*, a S.W. co.; *area*, 650 sq. m. *Rivers.* Niangua, the Osage Fork of the Gasconade, and the James Fork of White River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Lead and iron. *Cap.* Marshfield. *Pop.* (1870) 10,483.—A village of Washington co., 75 m. S.W. of St. Louis.

Webster, in *New Hampshire*, a township of Merrimack co.; *pop.* (1870) 689.

Webster, in *New York*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,249.

Webster, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Jackson co., abt. 50 m. W.S.W. of Nashville.

Webster, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Darke co., abt. 37 m. N.N.W. of Dayton.—A twp. of Wood co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Webster, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 20 m. S.W. of Greensburg.

Webster, in *W. Virginia*, an E. central co.; *area*, 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Elk and Gauley. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 1,737.—A post-vill., cap. of the above co.—A post-twp. of Taylor co.; *pop.* (1870) 955.

Webster, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Vernonco.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Web'sterite, *n.* (*Min.*) The native subsulphate of alumina, which occurs in several countries in white, or yellowish-white, reniform masses and botryoidal concretions.

Webster's Mills, in *Penna.*, a post-vill. of Fulton co.

Wed, *v. a.* [A. S. *weddian*; Du. *wedden*; Swed. Goth. *wildja*, to pledge.] To marry; to take for husband or for wife; to espouse; as, the lucky fellow *wedded* a woman worth a pot of money.—To join or unite in wedlock; to give in marriage.—To attach or connect firmly or indissolubly; to unite or intertwine closely in sympathy or affection; as, a patriotic citizen is *wedded* to the interests of his country.

—*v. n.* To marry; to enter into the state of matrimony.

Wed'ded, *a.* Pertaining, or having reference to wedlock or matrimony; as, *wedded* happiness (or misery).

Wed'ding, *n.* Marriage; nuptials; matrimonial rite or ceremony; bridal festivities.

(NOTE. *Wedding* is frequently used in combination with other words, constructing compounds sufficiently self-explaining, as denoting that which belongs to, or is used at, a wedding or weddings; as, *wedding*-cake, *wedding*-cards, *wedding*-day, *wedding*-ring, &c.)

Wedding favor, a knot of white ribbon, &c., worn at weddings.

Wedge, (*wĕj.*) *n.* [A. S. *wecg, weeg*; Du. *wig*; Dan. *wegge*; Ger. *weck.*] (*Mech.*) A body, as of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting timber, rocks, &c.:—it is one of the five simple engines or mechanical powers, and, as such, performs its office sometimes in raising heavy bodies, but more frequently in dividing or cleaving them;—hence, all those instruments which are used in separating the parts of bodies, such as axes, adzes, knives, swords, colters, chisels, planes, saws, files, spades, &c., are only different modifications that fall under the general denomination of the *wedge*.

—A solid in the form of a triangle prism, of which the two ends or bases are equal and similar plane triangles, and the three sides rectangular parallelograms; and it is called *rectangular*, *isosceles*, or *scalene*, according as its equal and similar bases are composed of right angles, isosceles, or scalene triangles.

—Anything in the form of a wedge; as, a *wedge* of silver.—Any thing or body drawn up in wedge-like form, as a division of troops.—In Cambridge University, Eng., a cant term given to the graduate whose name figures the last on the list of the classical tripos.

Spherical wedge. (*Geom.*) The portion of a spherical body included between two planes which intersect a diameter.

—*v. a.* To cleave, rive, or separate with a wedge, or wedges.—To drive as a wedge is driven; to squeeze up closely.

"A crowd where a finger could not be *wedg'd* in more."—*Shake.*

—To force in, after the manner of a wedge.—To fix in the manner of a wedge; as, a ship *wedged* between rocks.—To fasten with a wedge, or with wedges; as, to *wedge* in a rail.—In potting, to cut, as clay, into wedge-like masses, and worked by dabbing together, to expel air-bubbles, &c.—*Tomlinson.*

Wedge'-shaped, *a.* Cuneiform.

(*Bot.*) Broad and truncate at the summit, and tapering down to the base; as, a *wedge-shaped* leaf.

Wedge'-wise, *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

Wedgwood, (*wĕj'wŭd,*) Josiah, the inventor of the well-known ceramic ware that bears his name, b. at Burslem, Eng., 1730. After becoming established in business in 1759, he evinced great skill and taste in the production of altogether new kinds of porcelain and earthenware, and made both reputation and fortune by the fabrication of that beautiful kind of fictile composition known as *Queen's-* or *Wedgwood-ware*. After engaging Flaxman as his designer, *W.* eventually made himself a name throughout Europe for the beautiful works of art which he produced; embracing cameos, medallions, miniature statuary, vases, imitations of majolica, &c., and in 1790, his greatest triumph, a fine imitation of the Portland (Barberini) vase. D. 1795.

Wed'lock, *n.* [A. S. *wedlac*, a pledge.] State of being bound or joined in marriage; matrimony.

Wednesday, (*wĕnz'dĭ,*) *n.* [A. S. *Wodnesdæg*—*dæg*, the day, *Wodnes*, of Woden, the Odin of the Scandinavians, and god of war adored by the Goths, Germans, and Anglo-Saxons.] The fourth day of the week; the day intervening between Tuesday and Thursday.

Wednesbury, (*wenz'ber-e,*) a town of England, co. of Stafford, on the Tame, 8 m. N.W. of Birmingham. *Manuf.* Guns, coach-harness, hardware, &c. *Pop.* 14,300.

Wee, *a.* [Allied to Ger. *wenig.*] Little; very small; sometimes, dwarfed; elfin; as, a *wee* body. (A Scotticism.)

Weed, *n.* [A. S. *weed.*] The general name of any plant that is useless, noxious, or troublesome; as, a garden choked with *weeds*.—Hence, anything which is troublesome, unprofitable, or offensive.—Tobacco; as, he is fond of the *weed*; will you try a *weed* (*i. e.* a cigar)? (Vulg.)

—[A. S. *wæd*; Icel. *vad.*] A garment; especially, an upper or outer robe;—generally in the plural; as, in palmer's *weeds*. (*Milton.*)—Plurally, the mourning garb or apparel of a female; as, a widow's *weeds*.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *weodian.*] To free from weeds or noxious plants; as, to *weed* a garden.—To take away, as noxious plants, to remove, as that which is baneful; as, to *weed* out envy from the mind.—To root out; to free from anything hurtful or offensive.

Weed'er, *n.* One who, or that which, weeds.

Weed'-hook, *n.* A hook used for extirpating weeds.

Weed'ing-chisel, (*-chiz'l,*) *n.* A tool with a divided chisel point, for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

Weed'ing-forceps, Weed'ing-tongs, *n.* An implement for taking up some sorts of plants in weeding.

Weed'ing-fork, Weed'ing-iron, *n.* A strong, three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

Weeds'port, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., 24 m. W. of Syracuse.

Weed'y, *a.* (*comp.* WEEDIER; *superl.* WEEDIEST.) Consisting of, or having reference to, weeds; as, *weedy* trophies. (*Shaks.*)—Abounding with weeds; as, a *weedy* flower-bed.

Weed'y, *a.* Dressed in weeds or mourning habiliments; as, a *weedy* woman.

Weedy, *a.* Lank; raw-boned; ill-conditioned; as, a *weedy* horse.

Week, *n.* [A. S. *wuce*; Dan. *uge*; Ger. *woche*; Icel. *vika*; Scot. *ouk.*] A separate or distinct portion of time, being one-fourth of the lunar month, or a cycle of time consisting of 7 days; the space or period of 7 days, usually reckoned from one Sunday to the next.

Week'-day, *n.* Any day of the week other than the Sabbath or Sunday; a working-day.

Week'ly, *a.* Pertaining or relating to a week, or to week-days.—Hebdomadary; coming, happening, or performed once a week; as, a *weekly* settlement of accounts, *weekly* wages, a *weekly* newspaper, &c.

Weekly tenant, a tenant paying rent by the week.

—*n.* A serial publication appearing once in a week, or issued once in seven days; as, "Harper's *Weekly*."

—*adv.* Once a week; by hebdomadal periods; as, he pays his men *weekly*.

Ween, *v. n.* [A. S. *wenan.*] To think; to imagine; to conceive; to fancy; as, "Well may I *ween* your grief is wondrous great."—*Spenser.* (Principally used in poetry.)

Weep, *v. n.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WEPT.) To cry aloud in anguish, grief, or sorrow; to manifest or express grief by outcry or by shedding tears; to shed or drop tears from sorrow or joy; to cry.—To lament; to complain. (*Num.* xi. 13.)—To flow or run in drops; as, gums *weep* from certain trees.—To drip; to be soaked or very wet; as, *weeping* thatch.—To drop; to be pendent; to have the branches hanging, as if in sorrow; as, a *weeping* ash, a *weeping* willow.

—*v. a.* To bewail; to bemoan; to lament; as, "We . . . *weep* each other's woe." (*Pope.*)—To shed or drop, as tears, or other moisture; as, to *weep* tears of joy.

Weep'er, *n.* One who weeps; a shedder of tears; a mourner.—A sort of white linen cuff on a mourning dress worn as a badge of sorrow.

(*Zoöl.*) A popular name of the genus *Ocbus*, comprising Sapajous-Monkeys, so called from their plaintive cry. They are mild in disposition, quick in their movements, and easily tamed. This genus is the richest of all in species, and is most fully represented in Guiana and Brazil. The name *Capuchin* is also given to some species, but most especially to *Ocbus capuchinus*, a brownish species, with head, feet, and hands generally black, and front, shoulders, and cheeks whitish.

Weep'ing, *n.* Act of one who weeps; tearful lamentation.

Weep'ing-ash, *n.* (*Bot.*) See FRAXINUS.

Weep'ing-birch, *n.* (*Bot.*) A tree or shrub of the genus *Betula*, with drooping branches.

Weep'ing-rock, *n.* A porous rock from which water trickles.

Weep'ing-spring, *n.* A spring from which water issues by degrees.

Weep'ing Water, in *Nebraska*, a township of Cass co.; *pop.* in 1870, 481.

Weep'ing-willow, *n.* (*Bot.*) A well-known species of ornamental trees, *Salix Babylonica*, of which the variety *Salix crispata* (Fig. 2607) is the most beautiful, and is in universal cultivation. It has leaves lanceolate, acuminate, serrated, curled or twisted, glabrous, and glaucous beneath; and its long slender branches hang downwards.

Fig. 2607.—WEEPING-WILLOW.

Weert, (*wairt,*) a town of Holland, prov. of Limburg, on the Brey, 10 m. W.N.W. of Roermonde; *pop.* 6,930.

Wee'saw, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Berrien co., abt. 12 m. W. of Niles; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wee'ver, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Trachinus*, a genus of acanthopterygious fishes, of which one species, the Great *W.*, or Sting-bull (Fig. 2608), about 12 inches long, is common in the Atlantic. Their most distinguished characteristic is the power they have of inflicting wounds by means of their spinous fins; and fishermen almost invariably cut off the first dorsal fin, and both opercular spines, before they bring them to shore.

Fig. 2608.—GREAT WEEVER, (*T. draco.*)

Weevil, (*wē'vl,*) *n.* [A. S. *wifel*; Ger. *wiebel.*] (*Zoöl.*) See CURCULIO.

Weft, *n.* [From *weave.*] The woof of cloth; the threads that cross the warp. See WARP.—A web; something woven.

Wegotism, (*-izm,*) **We'ism,** *n.* Excessive use of the pronoun *we*. (Colloq. or cant.)

We'hawken, or WEEHAWKEN, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Hudson co., 2 m. above Hoboken; *pop.* (1870) 597.

Wehlau, (*vā'lou,*) a town of E. Prussia, at the junction of the Alle and the Pregel, 28 m. E. of Königsberg. It contains numerous steam-engine works and tanneries. *Pop.* 5,400.

Weichselburg, (*vīke'sel-boorg,*) a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carniola, 9 m. S.E. of Laybach. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 4,450.

Weigh, (*wā,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wæge, wege*; Ger. *wage.*] To raise; to lift; to swing up; as, to *weigh* anchor.—To ascertain the heaviness of by a pair of scales; to compare in a pair of scales with some fixed standard of weight; to examine by the balance; as, to *weigh* gold, to *weigh* meat.—To be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance the heaviness of; as, a load of coals *weighing* five tons.—To pay, allot, or take by weight; as, "They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver." (*Zech.* xi. 12.)—To ponder in the mind; to consider or examine for the purpose of balancing facts or ideas to the forming of an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate with mature thought and by deliberate method; as, to *weigh* the advantages of a proposition.—To regard; to consider as worthy of notice or estimation; as, "You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me."—*Shaks.*

To weigh down, to overbalance;—also, in a moral sense, to depress; to overburden; as, a mind *weighed down* with remorse.

—*v. n.* To be heavy; to have weight; as, this package *weighs* lighter than the other one.—Hence, to be looked upon as important; to have weight or ponderance in the intellectual balance; as, the same argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thousands before him.—To bear heavily; to press hard; as, crime *weighs* upon the conscience.—To judge; to estimate. (R.)

To weigh down, to sink by its own gravity.

—*n.* See WEY, the more usual orthography.

Weighable, (*wā'a-bl.*) *a.* That may be weighed.

Weighage, (*wā'ĕj,*) *n.* A duty or toll paid for weighing merchandise, &c.

Weigh-bridge, (*wā'-brĭj,*) *n.* A platform scales; a weighing-machine for loaded wagons, &c.

Weigher, (*wā'er,*) *n.* One who weighs.

Weighing, (*wā'-,*) *n.* Act of ascertaining weight; also, act of balancing or pondering in the mind.

Weighing-machine, (*wā'ing-ma-sheen',*) *n.* Any large machine or apparatus for weighing; particularly,

platform-scales, adapted for the weighing of heavy bodies, as loaded wagons, and the like.

Weight, (*wāt,*) *n.* [Ger. *gewicht;* A. S. *wiht, gewiht.*] Gravity; ponderance; that property of bodies in virtue of which they tend towards the earth's centre of gravity; quality of being heavy. — The heaviness of a body ascertained by the balance; the measure of the force by which any body, or a given quantity of any substance, gravitates to the earth; quantity of matter expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit; as, a mass of ore having the *weight* of a ton and a half. — Hence, pressure; burden; importance; efficacy; influence; power; impressiveness; consequence; moment; as, he sinks beneath the *weight* of age; the *weight* of business; a man of *weight* in political affairs. — A scale or graduated standard of heaviness; a mode of arriving at the determination of weight; as, avoirdupois *weight.* — Any heavy or ponderous mass; as, to carry *weights* in one's hands. — A definite mass of metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; as, a pound *weight.* See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(*Med.*) A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or over a part of it. — *Dunglison.*

(*Mech.*) The resistance to be overcome by a machine or mechanical apparatus, whether in raising, sustaining, or moving any heavy body. The force applied to the machine for this purpose is called the *moving power;* and when equilibrium subsists, the ratio of the weight to the moving power is termed the *mechanical advantage* of the machine. See MOMENTUM.

Weight of observation. (*Astron. and Phys.*) A number indicating the most probable relative value of each observation in demonstrating the result of a series of observations of the same kind.

—*v. a.* To load or incumber with a weight, or weights; to supply deficiency of gravity by attaching weights to; as, to *weight* a horse for a handicap; to *weight* a whip-handle; to *weight* a sash-cord; to *weight* a ship with ballast, &c.

Weights and Measures. By *measure,* in an absolute sense, is understood the unit or standard by which we measure extension. We have, therefore, measures of length, of superficies, and of volume or capacity; but as the two latter may be deduced in all cases from the former, it is only necessary to establish a unit, or standard of length. *Weight* is the measure of the force by which any body, or a given portion of any substance, gravitates to the earth. The process by which this measure is obtained is called *weighing;* and when required, as in many philosophical experiments, to be performed with great accuracy, is a tedious and delicate operation. (See BALANCE.) The determination of weight, like that of extension, consists in the comparison of the thing to be measured with some conventional standard; and as there is a constant ratio between the values and weights of the same substances when placed in the same physical circumstances, it is obvious that standards of weight may be derived from those of measure. For example, a cubic foot or a cubic inch of distilled water, at the same temperature, and under the same atmospheric pressure, will always have the same weight. Advantage has been taken of this property in bodies to connect weights with measures in the English, as in the other systems of weights and measures.

English system of lineal measures. The unit of measure is the yard. The yard is divided into three feet, and the foot subdivided into 12 inches. The multiples of the yard are the pole or perch, the furlong, and the mile; five and a half yards being a pole, forty poles a furlong, and eight furlongs a mile. But the pole and furlong are now scarcely ever used, itinerary distances being reckoned in miles and yards. The relations of these different denominations are exhibited in the following table:

In.	Feet.	Yards.	Poles.	Furlongs.	Miles.
1	0·083	0·028	0·00500	0·00012626	0·0000157828
12	1	0·333	0·06060	0·00151515	0·00018939
36	3	1	0·1818	0·004545	0·00056818
198	16·5	5·5	1	0·025	0·003125
7920	600	220	40	1	0·125
63360	5280	1760	320	8	1

Measures of superficies. — In square measure the yard is subdivided, as in general measure, into *feet* and *inches;* 144 square inches being equal to a square foot, and nine square feet to a square yard. For land measure the multiples of the yard are the *pole,* the *rood,* and the *acre;* thirty and a quarter (the square of five and a half) square yards being a pole, forty poles a rood, and four roods an acre. Very large surfaces, as of whole countries, are expressed in square miles. The following are the relations of square measure:

Sq. Feet.	Sq. Yards.	Poles.	Roods.	Acres.
1	0·1111	0·00367309	0·000091827	0·000022957
9	1	0·0330579	0·000826448	0·000206612
272·25	30·25	1	0·025	0·00625
10890	1210	40	1	0·25
43560	4840	160	4	1

Measures of volume. — Solids are measured by cubic yards, feet, and inches; 1,728 cubic inches making a cubic foot, and 27 cubic feet a cubic yard. For all sorts of liquids, corn, and other dry goods, the standard measure is declared by the Act of 1824 to be the *imperial gallon,* the capacity of which is determined immediately by weight, and remotely by the standard of length, in the following manner: According to the Act, the imperial standard gallon contains ten pounds avoirdupois weight of distilled water, weighed in air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being at thirty inches. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 troy grains; and it is declared that a cubic inch of distilled water (temperature 62°, barometer thirty inches) weighs 252·458 grains. Hence the contents of the imperial standard gallon are 277·274 cubic inches. The parts of the gallon are *quarts* and *pints;* two pints being a quart, and four quarts a gallon. Its multiples are the *peck,* the *bushel,* and the *quarter;* the peck being two gallons, the bushel four pecks, and the quarter eight bushels. The following are the relations:

Pints.	Quarts.	Gallons.	Pecks.	Bushels.	Quarters.
1	0·5	0·125	0·0625	0·015625	0·001953125
2	1	0·25	0·125	0·03125	0·00390625
8	4	1	0·5	0·125	0·015625
16	8	2	1	0·25	0·03125
64	32	8	4	1	0·125
512	256	64	32	8	1

The gallon of the U. States is the standard or Winchester wine gallon. (See GALLON.)—*English weights.* The avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains is the standard weight from which the troy pound has been constructed. For philosophical purposes and in delicate weighing, troy weight only is used, and the weight is usually reckoned in grains. By this means fractional numbers are avoided, and no ambiguity can arise, as there are no other grains than troy grains. Dr. Kelly, in his *Universal Cambist,* an elaborate and useful work, states that the drachm avoirdupois, like the drachm of the apothecaries, has sometimes been divided into 3 scruples and 60 grains; but as no such weight as an avoirdupois grain ever existed, the use of the expression is an instance of the confusion inseparable from having different systems of weights, in which the same names are applied to things totally distinct.

TABLES OF BRITISH WEIGHTS.

1. *Imperial troy weight.* — Standard: One cubic inch of distilled water, at 62° Fahrenheit's thermometer, the barometer being 30 inches, weighs 252·458 troy grains.

grs.	dwts.	oz.	lb.
24 =	1	—	—
480 =	20 =	1	—
5760 =	240 =	12 =	1

Troy weight is used in weighing gold, silver, jewels, &c., and in philosophical experiments.

2. *Apothecaries' weight.* — Standard: The same as in troy weight, with the ounce divided into 8 drachms and 24 scruples.

grs.	scrs. (℈)	drs. (ʒ)	oz. (℥)	lb. (lb)
20 =	1	—	—	—
60 =	3 =	1	—	—
480 =	24 =	8 =	1	—
5760 =	288 =	96 =	12 =	1

Medicines are compounded by this weight; but drugs are usually bought and sold by avoirdupois weight.

3. *Imperial avoirdupois weight.* — Standard: The same as in troy weight; and one avoirdupois pound = 7,000 troy grains.

drs.	oz.	lbs.	qrs.	cwts.	ton.
16 =	1	—	—	—	—
256 =	10 +	1	—	—	—
7,168 =	448 =	28 =	1	—	—
28,672 =	1,792 =	112 =	4 =	1	—
573,440 =	35,840 =	2,240 =	80 =	20 =	1

This weight is used for the general purposes of commerce. See METRIC SYSTEM.

Weight'ily, *adv.* In a weighty manner; heavily; ponderously. — With mental force or impressiveness; with moral power or influence.

Weightiness, (*wāt'-,*) *n.* State or quality of being weighty; heaviness; ponderousness; gravity; as, the *weightiness* of a load. — Solidity; force; importance; impressiveness; power of influencing or convincing; as, the *weightiness* of an argument.

Weight'less, *adv.* Wanting weight; light; imponderable; lacking in force or impressiveness.

Weighty, (*wāt'y,*) *a.* (*comp.* WEIGHTIER; *superl.* WEIGHTIEST.) [Ger. *wichtig.*] Having weight or ponderosity; heavy; as, a *weighty* body. — Important; momentous; forcible; adapted to convince or to turn the mental balance; as, *weighty* arguments or reasons. — Severe; rigorous; as, "Our *weightier* judgment." — *Shaks.*

Weimar, (*vī'mar,*) a city of Germany, cap. of the Grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, on the Ilm, 52 m. from Leipsic. *W.* has long held the same rank in Germany for literature as Dresden for the fine arts. Some of the best writers of the last and present age have either been educated or residents here. Its opera-house is celebrated, and the theatre was once under the superintendence of Goethe and Schiller. Wieland and Herder resided here, and Goethe and Schiller are buried in the new cemetery. It has a classical school, a seminary for schoolmasters, and an academy for drawing, painting, and sculpture. *Manuf.* Metallic goods, gloves, woven fabrics, and cards. *Pop.* 14,794.

Weinheim, (*rīn'hīme,*) a town of Baden, on the Weschnitz, 10 m. N. of Heidelberg. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 5,940.

Weir, (*wer,*) **Wear,** *n.* [A. S. *wer,* an inclosure, a fish-pond; Ger. *wehr,* a dam, dike, sluice.] A dam in a river, sometimes formed by driving in rows of piles and weaving wattles between them, filling up the interstices between the rows with stones. — A fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish; as, a salmon *weir.*

Weis'esburg, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Baltimore co., 50 m. N.W. of Annapolis.

We'ism, (*-izm,*) *n.* See WEGOTISM.

Weissenburg, (*vīse'sen-boorg,*) a town of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, 51 m. W. of Ratisbon. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 4,620.

Weissenfels, (*vīse'sen-fels,*) a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Saale, 20 m. W. of Leipsic; *pop.* 4,350.

Weiss'port, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Carbon co., abt. 4 m. S. of Mauch Chunk; *pop.* in 1870, 359.

We'laka, in *Florida,* a post-village of Putnam co.; *pop.* in 1870, 637.

Welch, in *Missouri,* a township of Cape Girardeau co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Welch's Creek, in *N. Carolina,* a township of Columbus co.; *pop.* in 1870, 818.

Welcome, (*wel'kum,*) *a.* [A. S. *wil-cuma — wil,* well, good, *cuma,* a comer.] Received with gladness, as a good comer; admitted willingly to the habitation, entertainment, and company; as, a *welcome* visitor. — Grateful; pleasing; infusing joy or gladness by its reception or introduction; as, a *welcome* gift; a *welcome* time; *welcome* tidings. — Free to use or enjoy at will gratuitously; as, he is *welcome* to what assistance I can render.

(NOTE. *Welcome* is employed elliptically for *you are welcome;* as, "*Welcome, welcome,* home!")

To bid welcome, to admit or receive with professions of hospitality or good-will.

—*n.* Salutation, as of a new and good comer. — Kind or hospitable reception accorded to a guest or new comer; as, "Life's warmest *welcome* 's at an inn."—*Shenstone.*

—*v. a.* To receive, as a new comer, with kindness; or, to receive and entertain hospitably, gratuitously, and cheerfully.

Wel'comeness, *n.* State or quality of being welcome.

Wel'comer, *n.* One who welcomes.

Weld, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dyer's Weed. See RESEDA. — The coloring principle of Dyer's Weed. See LUTEOLINE.

Weld, *v. a.* [Du. and Ger. *wellen.*] To unite or hammer into firm union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion.

—*n.* State of being welded; also, the joint made by welding.

Weld, in *Colorado,* a N.E. co., bordering on Nebraska. *Rivers.* The S. Fork of Platte River, and Beaver, Bijou, Pawnee, and Crow creeks. *Cap.* St. Vrain. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,478.

Weld, in *Maine,* a post-township of Franklin co., 44 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Weld'able, *a.* That may be welded.

Weld'er, *n.* One who welds or unites by welding.

Weld'ing, *n.* (*Metall.*) Act or process of uniting together two or more pieces of iron, or iron and steel, when heated to whiteness, by means of pressure or hammering. Platinum is also frequently welded to a white heat; and it is in this way that that valuable metal, when in the granular or pulverulent state, is worked into bars.

Weld'ing-heat, *n.* The degree of heat necessary for welding iron bars.

Wel'don, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village of Halifax co., 95 m. N.E. of Raleigh; *pop.* in 1870, 208.

Wel'fare, (*-fair,*) *n.* [*Well,* and *fare,* a good going; Du. *welvaart;* Ger. *wohlfahrt.*] The enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; exemption from misfortune, sickness, calamity, or evil; happiness; enjoyment of peace and prosperity, or the ordinary blessings of society and civil government; well-being; well-doing.

Wel'kin, *n.* [A. S. *wolcen, wolcn;* Ger. *wolke.*] The vault of heaven; the visible regions of the air or atmosphere; — used chiefly in poetry.

Well, *n.* [A. S.; Dan. *væld,* a spring; Ger. *quelle.*] A spring; a fountain; a source of water issuing from the earth; as, a holy *well.* — Hence, a spring, source, or origin. — A pit or cylindrical hole sunk perpendicularly into the earth to such a depth as to reach a supply of water. — The lower part of a smelting furnace into which the molten metal falls.

(*Ship-building.*) A partition to enclose a ship's pumps, from the bottom to the lower decks, to render them accessible, and also prevent their getting damaged. — In a fishing-smack, a water-tight compartment for the transportation of live fish to market. — In steamers, a vertical passage in the stern, into which an auxiliary screw-propeller may be drawn up out of water.

(*Mil.*) In sapping and mining, an excavation in the earth from which run branches or galleries.

(*Arch.*) See WELL-HOLE. — *Artesian well.* See ARTESIAN WELL.

—*v. n.* [A. S. *wellen.*] To boil, bubble, or spring up, as water from the earth; to flow; to issue forth, as water from a spring.

—*v. a.* To pour forth, as from a well. — *Spenser.*

Well, *a.* [A. S. *wel;* Ger. *wohl.*] Being in a condition to be wished for, desired, or chosen, either in a natural or moral sense; fortunate; happy; convenient; advantageous; as, everything goes *well.* — Being in health; having a sound body, with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; not ailing, diseased, sick, or infirm; as, all your friends are *well.* — Being in favor; under good auspices; acceptable; as, he stands *well* with the government.

(*Naut.*) Safe; as, the ship was reported *well* at St. Helena on the 14th of March.

—*adv.* In a choice or desirable manner; to a degree that gives pleasure; favorably; conveniently; suitably; advantageously; so as one could wish; as, every one speaks *well* of him. — In a just and proper manner; rightly; not illy or wickedly; as, to act *well* one's part in life. — To a sufficient degree; perfectly; thoroughly; fully; adequately; abundantly; suitably to one's need,

or the occasion, or to a proposed end and application; as, this land is *well* cultivated; he is a person *well* worth your knowing.—Far; considerably; not a little; as, he is a man *well* advanced in years.

(Note. *Well*, as a prefix to many adjective and participial phrases, forms a kind of loose compound with them, indicating what is right, fit, suitable, relevant, or not defective, and usually sufficiently self-explanatory in their senses; as, for instance, *well*-designed, *well*-formed, *well*-meant, *well*-ordered, *well*-seasoned, &c. The term *well* is also of frequent occurrence in an elliptical form, for *it is well*; also, as expressing content with what has been said or done; and again, it sometimes indicates concession, or is simply expletive; as, *well*, you have come at last; *well*, off with you; *well*, *well*, and it has come to this.)

As well as, together with; not less than. — *Well enough*, well, good, or satisfying in a moderate degree; tolerably; as, this will do *well enough* for my purpose. — *Well off*, *well to do*, in a prosperous state as regards worldly means or circumstances; thriving; in good condition; as, *well to do* people; a man with an income of half a million may consider himself *well off*.

Well'-a-day, *interj.* Alas! alack!

Well'-appointed, *a.* Fully appointed, furnished, or equipped; as, a *well-appointed* dinner-table.

Well'-being, *n.* State or condition of being well; prosperity; happiness; welfare.

Well'-boat, *n.* (*Naut.*) A fishing-smack with a tank or well in the hold to keep fish in, in order to transport them alive to market.

Well'-borer, *n.* One who bores wells.

Well'-born, *a.* Born of a noble or good family; of respectable descent; not of mean or ignoble ancestry; not of servile or parvenu extraction.

Well'-bred, *a.* Polite; urbane; cultivated; refined; bred to genteel deportment and polished manners; not gauche, vulgar, or pretentious; as, a *well-bred* man.

Well'-doer, *n.* One who does well, either to himself or to another; a benefactor.

Well'-doing, *n.* A doing well; performance of duties and obligations; also, worldly prosperity.

Well'-drain, *n.* A drain for discharging the water of wet land; it is built somewhat in the form of a well.—Also, a drain conducting to a well.

Weller, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Weller, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Wellersburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Somerset co., 128 m. W.S.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 600.

Well'-favored, *a.* Pleasing in form or feature; attractive to the eye; handsome; as, a *well-favored* lass.

Wellfleet, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Barnstable co., 70 m. S.E. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,600.

Well'-hole, *n.* A cavity which receives a counterbalancing weight in certain mechanical contrivances, and also for other purposes.—*Buchanan.*

(*Arch.*) The well or open space in the middle of the staircase of a building, beyond the ends of the stairs.

Well'-informed, *a.* Provided with copious or correct information about matters in general; well-supplied with authentic knowledge; intelligent.

Wellingborough, a town of England, co. of Northampton, 11 m. E.N.E. of Northampton. *Manuf.* Boots, shoes, and bobbin-lace. *Pop.* 5,830.

Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of, the 3d son of the 1st Earl of Mornington, b. in Ireland, 1769, was educated at Eton College, and ultimately sent to the military seminary of Angers, France, to be instructed in the art of war, for which he had already evinced a strong predilection. At 17 years of age he was gazetted ensign in the 33d regt. of infantry ("Duke of Wellington's Own"), and in 1793 served in the Flanders campaign under Lord Moira. In 1797, W., now lieut.-col., was sent with his regiment to India, in which country he arrived at a time of crisis for the British power. War had just been declared against Tippoo Saib, Sultan of Mysore, and an army of 80,000 men, British and native troops, was sent out against him. In the siege and capture of Seringapatam, the Sultan's capital, Col. Wellesley led the storming party, and carried off the honors of the occasion. He next engaged in the war which broke out in 1803, between the East India Company and the Mahrattas, and, after carrying by storm the strong fortress of Ahmednugger, Gen. Wellesley, in command of 4,500 men (of whom only 1,700 were British), came up with the Mahratta forces, 30,000 strong, at Assaye, when, after a desperate struggle, in which he himself charged a Mahratta battery at the head of the 74th regt., the enemy were totally defeated, and all their artillery (97 guns) taken. This great victory broke the Mahratta power, and brought about a durable peace. For his services in India, W. was made a Knight of the Bath, and returning to England in 1805, was sent in the following year with the expedition to Copenhagen, in command of a division. In the ensuing hostilities, Sir Arthur, at the head of 7,000 British troops, totally defeated a Danish force, 12,000 strong, on the island of Zealand. In 1806, on his return home, W. entered Parliament, and, in 1807, was appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, and declared a member of the Privy Council. In 1808 he was created lieutenant-general and sent to Portugal, where he defeated Junot at Vimeira, and obliged him to sign the convention of Cintra, by which the French agreed to evacuate Portugal. He then returned to England, and, Jan., 1809, resumed his seat in Parliament. He had returned but a few months to civil life, when the government, to the intense displeasure of the Whig party, appointed him commander-in-chief of the armies in the Peninsula, and, in April, 1809, he proceeded to Lisbon. The famous passage of the Douro, and the defeat of Marshal Soult which ensued, are among the most masterly exploits of this campaign. On the 28th of July, in the same year, he defeated at Talavera the French troops commanded by Victor and Sebastiani. The slaughter on both sides was terrible; and the English were not only unable to follow their victory, but were compelled soon after to fall back upon Badajoz. For the victory of Talavera, the English government raised W. to the peerage as Lord Wellington, besides voting him a pension of $10,000 per annum. In May, 1810, at Busaco, he repulsed with great slaughter two attacks of the French, and retreated to Torres Vedras, to the occupation of which strong line of defence the ultimate success of the Peninsular war may be chiefly attributed. On July 21, 1812, he defeated Marshal Marmont at Salamanca, and entered Madrid a few days after, Aug. 12, 1812. In October of the same year, W. failed to take Burgos, and, knowing that King Joseph had been joined by Soult, and was marching towards the Tagus, he had no choice but to retreat into Portugal. In 1813, Napoleon, owing to his disasters in Russia, had been compelled to recall Soult from Spain, together with a part of the army. There were thus left to oppose W. about 70,000 men; but there were about 100,000 in different parts of Spain, under Suchet and other commanders. The French emperor could no longer spare large bodies of troops to pour into the Peninsula through the Pyrenees. W. being aware of this, resumed the offensive, and, marching rapidly into Spain, completely defeated at Vittoria, Jan. 21, the French commanded by King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan. On hearing of this battle, Napoleon hastily sent Soult to turn the tide of events in the Peninsula. Soult made a desperate effort to drive back the English and their Spanish and Portuguese allies; but after a series of sanguinary conflicts, known as the battles of the Pyrenees, he was forced to retreat into French territory. In November, 1813, W. descended into France, pursuing his conquering course to Toulouse, from which, after some desperate fighting, Soult was driven. With this engagement the Peninsular war may be said to have ended; for Soult, being made aware of the fall of Napoleon, gave in his allegiance to the Bourbons. In 1814, after an absence of five years, W. landed

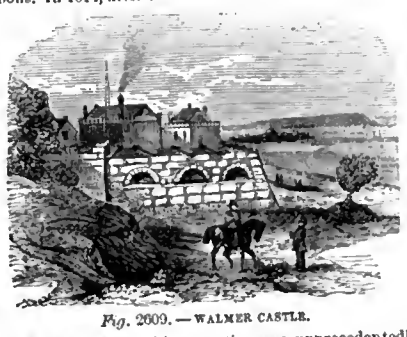

Fig. 2609. — WALMER CASTLE.

in England, where his reception was unprecedentedly brilliant. The victorious general, who had been created field-marshal after the battle of Vittoria, received the highest honors of the peerage as Duke of Wellington, in addition to the order of the Garter, and a parliamentary grant of $2,500,000. The Duke was next dispatched to the Congress of Vienna, where he aided in conducting the negotiations entered into for the adjustment of the affairs of Europe; and, on the return of Napoleon from Elba in March, 1815, was appointed to the chief command of the British forces on the continent of Europe, and from Vienna joined the army at Brussels. It appeared probable that Napoleon would make a bold advance into Belgium, and its defence was therefore assigned to an Anglo-allied army under W., and a Prussian force under Blücher. The battles of Ligny and Quatre-bras were succeeded by the great victory of Waterloo, June 18, 1815, which consummated the overthrow of Napoleon; Paris surrendered to the Allies, and Louis XVIII. was at last restored to his throne and capital. The Allies having determined to occupy the frontier fortresses of France with an army of 150,000 men during 5 years, the command of the whole was conferred upon the Duke. This high and onerous position he held for the next three years, during the whole of which time he discharged its arduous duties with the most consummate wisdom, justice, and discretion. Not only did he retain the entire confidence of the allied sovereigns and respect of their soldiers under his command, but he interposed in so efficacious a manner to lighten the enormous burdens laid by the treaty of Paris on the French people, as to earn the gratitude and receive the thanks of all well-informed persons in that country. Mainly owing to his powerful intercession, the period of occupation of the fortresses was shortened from 3 to 5 years, and the amount of contributions paid for its support of course proportionally lessened. After the news of the victory of Waterloo had reached England, Parliament voted an additional grant of $1,000,000 to purchase a mansion and estate for the Duke, who was also created *Prince of Waterloo* by the King of the Netherlands. Resigning his command in France, in 1818, the Duke returned home, and was appointed commander-in-chief of the army, a post which he held — with some brief interruptions — until his death. His after career was devoted to state affairs. In 1827 he became Prime-Minister, a post he held until 1830. During the latter portion of his career his counsels, whether at the head or out of the cabinet, were uniformly directed to one object — the preservation of the peace of Europe, which, mainly owing to his exertions, was preserved unbroken, save by domestic dissensions, for forty years after his victory at Waterloo. Dying, Sept. 18, 1852, at Walmer Castle, Kent, he was honored with the grandest public obsequies ever witnessed in England, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the side of Nelson.—The leading feature of Wellington's intellect was wisdom and sagacity; of his moral character, a conscientious discharge of duty; clearness of discernment, correctness of judgment, and rapidity in execution, were the principal elements of his achievements in war. He was not gifted with oratorical power, and had considerable difficulty in expressing his opinions; but such was the solidity of his judgment, and the strength of his understanding, that what he said never failed to command attention, and, for the last 25 years of his life, he exercised an undisputed ascendancy in the House of Lords. In private life he was simplicity itself; his habits were regular, his life abstemious.

Wellington, in *Maine*, a post-township of Piscataquis co., 50 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 850.

Wellington, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Lorain co., 36 m. S.W. of Cleveland; *pop.* (1870) 2,172.

Wellington, in Upper Canada, a W. central co.; *area*, 1,237 sq. m. It is drained by Grand River. *Cap.* Guelph. *Pop.* abt. 26,796.

Wellington, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Monroe co., abt. 40 m. E. of La Crosse; *pop.* abt. 350.

Wellington, a seaport-town and cap. of New Zealand, in a province of same name, Ulster or North Island, on Cook's Strait and to the W. of Port Nicholson. It is beautifully situated, and is rapidly increasing in importance. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000.

Well'-mannered, *a.* Possessing suave or graceful manners; polite; complaisant; well-bred; urbane; affable.

Well'-meaning, *a.* Having a good intention.

Well'-meant, (*-ment,*) *a.* Rightly meant; friendly.

Well'-minded, *a.* Having a good mind or right disposition.

Well'-natured, *a.* Good-natured; kind; generous; friendly.

Well'-nigh, (*-nī,*) *adv.* Nearly; almost; not quite.

Well'-read, (*-red,*) *a.* Of extensive reading; erudite.

Wells, in England, a city of the co. of Somerset, S. of the Mendip Hills, 18 m. S.W. of Bath; *pop.* 5,500.—A seaport-town of Norfolk co., 23 m. N.W. of Norwich; *pop.* 4,000.

Wells, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Saline co.; *pop.* (1870) 351.

Wells, in *Indiana*, an E.N.E. co.; *area*, 380 sq. m. It is drained by the Wabash River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bluffton. *Pop.* (1870) 13,573. — A township of Laporte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Wells, in *Maine*, a post-township of York co., 28 m. W. S.W. of Portland; *pop.* (1870) 2,774.

Wells, in *Minnesota*, a township of Rice co., abt. 3 m. W. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 600.

Wells, in *New York*, a post-township of Hamilton co., 81 m. N.N.W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 817.

Wells, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,414.

Wells, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. and twp. of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* (1870) 589.

Wells, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co., 68 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 713.

Wells'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-bor., cap. of Tioga co., 145 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wells'burg, in *New York*, a post-village of Chemung co., 7 m. S.E. of Elmira.

Wellsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., 26 m. S.W. of Erie.

Wellsburg, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village and township, cap. of Brooke co., on the Ohio, 10 m. N. of Wheeling; *pop.* (1870) 1,366.

Well'-set, *a.* Well knit together; having just symmetry or proportion of parts; as, a *well-set* figure.

Well'-sinking, *n.* Act or process of sinking or digging a well, or wells.

Well'-sped, *a.* With good success; fortunate.

Well'-spoken, (*-spō'kn,*) *a.* Expressing one's self with ease, fitness, and grace, or speaking kindly and appropriately; as, a *well-spoken* individual. — Uttered with congruity or propriety; as, *well-spoken* words.

Well'-spring, *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

Well'-staircase, *n.* (*Arch.*) A winding staircase.

Wellsville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Lenawee co., 6 m. E. of Adrian.

Wellsville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 89 m. W.N.W. of St Louis.

Wellsville, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Alleghany co. The village is situate on Genesee River, 1,480 feet above the sea, 76 m. S. of Rochester. It was incorporated in 1857, possesses two newspaper offices, and is noted for its extensive lumber trade, rapid growth, and enterprise of its inhabitants. *Pop.* of township abt. 3,800; of village abt. 3,000.

Wellsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Columbiana co., 102 m. S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* (1870) 2,900.

Wellsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., abt. 20 m. S. of Harrisburg.

Well'ville, in *Utah*, a twp. of Cache co; *pop.* in 1870, 885.

Wellville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Nottoway co., 31 m. W. of Petersburg.

Wels, a town of Upper Austria, on the Traun, 16 m. S. W. of Lintz. *Manuf.* Cotton goods; and it has also copper-foundries. *Pop.* 4,950.

Welsh, (sometimes inelegantly written **Welch,**) *a.* [A. S. *wentlisc*, from *weath*, a foreigner; Ger. *wälsch*, foreign, hence *Welsh.*] (*Geog.*) Pertaining or having reference to Wales, or its inhabitants.

Welsh flannel, the finest kind of flannel, made from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountains, and chiefly manufactured by hand (*Simmonds.*) — *Welsh*

mutton, a choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep peculiar to N. Wales.—*Sim.* *Welsh rabbit*, (properly *rare-bit.*) (*Cookery.*) Cheese toasted, and laid over slices of bread previously toasted and well buttered; — when mixed with ale, the viand is termed *swig*.

Welsh wig, a worsted cap.—*Simmonds.*

—*n. sing.* or *pl.* (*sing.*) The language of Wales, or of the Welsh nationality.—*pl.* (*Geog.*) The natives or inhabitants of the principality of Wales; the Cymri or Cymry.

Welsh'pool, a town of England, in Wales, Montgomery co., 19 m. W.S.W. of Shrewsbury. *Manuf.* Flannels. *Pop.* 7,150.

Welt, *n.* [A. S. *weltan*; Ger. *wültzen.*] A fold or doubling of cloth or leather, as on a garment or piece of cloth, or on a shoe.—A hem, border, fringe, or edging.

(*Mach.*) In steam-boilers, a button riveted over the seam between two plates.

—*v. a.* To fit with a welt; to sew a welt on, as on a shoe or garment.

Wel'ter, *v. n.* [A. S. *weltan*; Ger. *wälzen.*] To roll or wallow in mire or some foul matter, as is the practice of certain animals. — To roll and tumble over, as billows; as, a *weltering* sea.

—*n.* That in which one welters or wallows; mire; slough.

Wel'ter-weight, *n.* In horse-racing, a light-weight jockey who rides in a handicap.

Wel'ton, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Mineral co.; *pop.* in 1870, 627.

Wem, a town of England, co. of Salop, 10 m. N.N.E. of Shrewsbury. *Manuf.* Leather. *Pop.* 4,400.

Wen, *n.* [A. S. *wenn*; D. *wen.*] (*Med.*) An encysted tumor varying exceedingly in size and character, and commonly situated immediately under the skin; but occurring also in some of the internal viscera. The causes of their formation are unknown, but a strongly marked tendency to such swellings exists in particular individuals, leading to the belief in constitutional causes. At its commencement it is always exceedingly small and perfectly indolent, and it is often many years before it attains any considerable size. It is comprised in a membrane called a cyst, and its contents sometimes resemble fat or suet, at other times it contains serum, or a thin fetid brown or black fluid. Sometimes the cysts become very bad from the deposition of cartilaginous or even osseous matter. Frequently the cyst, especially when small, may be punctured, and its contents pressed out; but sometimes this gives rise to very severe inflammatory action. The other and safer mode of treatment is to dissect them out with the knife wherever their position will admit of it, care being taken to remove the whole of the cyst.

Wenceslaus, or WENZEL, (*went'sel,*) Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia, b. 1361, was the son of Charles IV., whom he succeeded in 1378. He was a dissolute and cruel prince. He favored the Hussites, but was unable to save the life of Huss. D. 1409.

Wench, *n.* [A. S. *cwēne, cwyne*; Goth. *qvens, qveins*, a wife.] A vulgar or humorous term for a young woman; as, "Excellent *wench*, . . . I love thee." (*Shaks.*)—A low, coarse, young woman of dubious reputation; a strumpet; as, a rollicking *wench*. — In the U. States, a negress; a colored female domestic: — as opposed to *boy*, or the term formerly applied to colored males.

—*v. n.* To go after wenches; to frequent the society of women of ill fame.

Wench'er, *n.* One who seeks the company of lewd women; a rake.

Wend, *v. n.* [A. S. *wendan*; Ger. *wenden*, to change, to turn.] To go; to pass; to proceed; to betake one's self; as, he *wended* homeward.

—*v. a.* To direct; to betake:—generally used reflexively, or in the phrase, to *wend one's way*.

Wen'dell, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., 40 m. N.E. of Springfield; *pop.* in 1870, 539.

Wen'dell's Depot, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Franklin co., 40 m. N.W. of Fitchburg.

Wen'er, a lake of Sweden, Lat. between 58° 22′ and 59° 25′ N., Lon. 12° 20′ and 14° 12′ E. *Ext.* 95 m. long, and from 15 to 50 wide; *area*, 2,120 sq. m. It receives about 30 rivers, and its surplus waters are discharged by the Götа into the Cattegat. It is connected by a canal with Lake Wetter.

Wen'ewoc, or WONEWOC, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Juneau co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Wen'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Essex co., 20 m. N.E. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 986.

Wen'lock, in *Vermont*, a township of Essex co.

Weno'na, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Marshall co. *pop.* in 1870, 1,400.

Went, *imp.* of WEND; — by modern usage adopted as the preterite of GO, although it does not connect in origin with it.

Wen'tle-trap, *n.* (*Conch.*) See SCALARIA.

Went'worth, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Lake co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Chicago.

Wentworth, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Grafton co., 50 m. N.N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 971.

Wentworth, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Rockingham co., 106 m. N.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 400.

Went'worth's Location, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co.; *pop.* in 1870, 38.

Wentz'ville, in *Missouri*, a post-village of St. Charles co., 42 m. W.N.W. of St. Louis.

Wept, *imp.* and *pp.* of WEEP, *q. v.*

Wer'dau, a town of Saxony, on the Pleisse, 6 m. W.N.W. of Zwickau. *Manuf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 6,930.

Wer'den, a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Ruhr, 15 m. N.E. of Dusseldorf. *Manuf.* Woollen and linen fabrics, leather, and machinery. *Pop.* 4,840.

Were, (*wair,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *were*; Ger. *war.*] The plural in all persons of the indicative imperfect of the verb *to be*, and all the persons of the subjunctive imperfect except the second sing., which is *wert*.

Were'gild, *n.* [A. S. *wergild.*] (*O. Eng. Law.*) Among the Anglo-Saxons, and many of the Celtic tribes, the compensation paid by a delinquent to the party injured, or to his relations, for offences committed against the person.

Were'-wolf, *n.* [A. S. *wer-wulf.*] A man-wolf. See LYCANTHROPY.

Werner, ABRAHAM GOTTLIEB, (*vair'ner.*) a distinguished mineralogist and geologist, b. at Wehlau, in Upper Lusatia, 1750. He was educated in the school of mines at Freyberg in Saxony, and eventually became professor of mineralogy and inspector of the mineralogical cabinet there. He has conferred great benefit on the science of mineralogy by introducing a precise, methodical language, well adapted for the description of minerals, and has rendered much the same service to it as Linnæus did by his Terminology to botany. As a geologist, he is the father of the Neptunian theory, and however liable he may be to the charge of very grave errors, he has done vast good to the science by causing it to be studied more systematically than it ever had been before. Few naturalists who have written so little as Werner have enjoyed a higher reputation. D. 1817.

Wer'nerlite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina, lime, and oxide of iron, found in Norway and Switzerland.

Wernigero'de, a town of Prussian Saxony, 43 m. S.W. of Magdeburg. *Manuf.* Woollens, paper, leather, and chicory. *Pop.* 6,600.

Wer'ra, a river of Germany, rises in the Thuringian forest, and joins the Fulda to form the Weser, after a N.W. course of 150 m.

Werst, *n.* Same as VERST, *q. v.*

Wert. The second person sing. of the subjunctive imperfect tense of the verb *to be*. See WERE.

We'saw, in *Michigan*, a township of Berrien co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wesel, (*va'sel,*) a fortified town of Rhenish Prussia, at the confluence of the Rhine and Lippe, 30 m. N.N.W. of Dusseldorf. *Manuf.* Cotton and woollen stuffs, leather, and tobacco. *Pop.* 13,200.

We'ser, a river of Germany, formed by the junction of the Werra and Fulda at Minden, in Hanover. After joining the Jahde, it falls into the North Sea by an estuary 24 m. wide at its entrance. It has a N. course of abt. 260 m., and is navigable for boats nearly to its source, but for large vessels only a few miles from its mouth.

Wes'ley, JOHN, an English divine, who, with Whitefield, founded Methodism, was b. at Epworth, 1703. In 1730, while at Oxford University, he and his brother, with a few other students, formed themselves into a society for the purpose of mutual edification in religious exercises. So singular an association excited considerable notice, and, among other names bestowed upon the members, that of *Methodists* was applied to them. *W.*, with some others, chiefly Moravians, came to Georgia in 1735, but the strictness of discipline which he attempted to introduce proved very distasteful to the colonists, and his refusal to admit a certain lady to communion involved him in a suit for defamation, which, however, was never brought to an issue. After a residence of less than two years in America, he returned to England, "shaking the dust off his feet," to use his own expression, and commenced preaching to open-air meetings, and gathered many followers. The churches being shut against him, he built spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places. For some time he was united with George Whitefield; but, differences arising on account of the doctrine of election, which was zealously espoused and preached by the latter, they separated, and the Methodists were denominated according to their respective leaders. *W.* was indefatigable in his labors, and was almost continually engaged in travelling over England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. No man ever labored more zealously or continuously in the cause which he had undertaken. Every moment of his life was devoted to the organization of the great sect of Methodists, and he preserved his influence over it to the last. He published hymns, sermons, political tracts, and controversial pieces against the Calvinists and Moravians; but the complete list of the writings of this extraordinary man is too voluminous to be inserted. Two collected editions of his works have been published, the first in 32 vols., and the second in 16 vols. The best biographies of him are those of Coke and Moore, and that of Southey. His preaching was extemporaneous, but not vehement. He dwelt much upon practical religion, though he taught his followers to seek inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and to aspire to a state of sinless perfection. D. in London 1791. See METHODISTS.

Wes'ley, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 544.

Wesley, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 16 m. W. of Marietta; *pop.* abt. 1,504.

Wesley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Venango co., 60 m. N. of Pittsburg.

Wes'leyanism, (*-izm,*) *n.* (*Eccl.*) The system of doctrines and church polity inculcated by John Wesley; Methodism.

Wes'leyville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Erie co., 5 m. E. of Erie; *pop.* abt. 250

Wesobul'ga, in *Alabama*, a township of Clay co.; *pop.* (1870) 907.

Wes'sel Islands, a group off N. Australia, lying to the N.W. of the Gulf of Carpentaria, the principal of which is 30 m. long, and abt. 7 m. wide; Lat. of Cape Wessel, 10° 58′ S., Lon. 130° 40′ E.

West, *n.* [A. S., D., and Ger.; Fr. *ouest.*] That point of the horizon where the sun sets at the equinox, and midway between the N. and S. points; the point, quarter, direction, or region opposed to *east*.—A country situated in a region toward the sunsetting with respect to another, or to the westward of another.

West, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the west; being in a line toward the point where the sun sets when in the equator; lying in the direction of the sunsetting; as, the *west* limit of a territory.—Coming or moving from the west or western region; as, a *west* wind.

West End, the name given to the fashionable part of London, the English metropolis, extending from Charing Cross to Kensington, E. to W.; and from Pimlico to St. John's Wood, S. to N.

—*adv.* To, or at, the westward side; more westward; as, St. Louis lies *west* of Cincinnati.

—*v. n.* To turn, move, or veer toward the west.

West, BENJAMIN, a celebrated American painter, b. 1738, near Springfield, in Pennsylvania, of Quaker parents. After exercising his pencil in different parts of America, he went to Italy in 1760, and proceeded to England in 1763, where he took his permanent residence. One of his earliest friends was Dr. Drummond, Archbishop of York, who introduced him to George III., by whose order he executed his picture of *The Departure of Regulus from Rome*, and whose patronage he enjoyed for about 40 years. On the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1792, *W.*, who had been a member of the Royal Academy from its foundation, was elected president; which chair he enjoyed, with the exception of a short interval, till his death, in 1820. His *Death of General Wolfe* was among the first of his productions that attracted public notice, especially for the rational innovation on which he had ventured in it, of painting historical personages in a modern dress. And, among his last and largest works, were *Death on the Pale Horse*, and *Christ Healing the Sick*. There is in the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, a copy (with some alterations) of *Christ Healing the Sick*, which was presented to it by West. Like the other works of this celebrated artist, it is only remarkable for its academic correctness of design — a quality much appreciated by the age in which he lived.

West, in *Ind.*, a twp. of Marshall co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,489.

West, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Columbiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,896.

West, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Huntingdon co., 8 m. N. of Huntingdon; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

West Acton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 27 m. N.W. of Boston.

West Al'dison, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., 230 m. S.W. of Albany.

West Al'bany, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Wabasha co., abt. 24 m. N.N.E. of Rochester.

West Al'burg, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Grand Isle co., 77 m. N.W. of Montpelier.

West-Alexan'der, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co., 12 m. E. of Wheeling.

West-Al'mond, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., 78 m. S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

West-Al'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Belknap co., 25 m. N.N.E. of Concord.

West Ames'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Essex co., 41 m. N.N.E. of Boston.

West Am'well, in *New Jersey*, a township of Hunterdon co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,873.

West-An'dover, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimack co., 33 m. N.N.W. of Concord.

West-Ar'lington, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Bennington co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier.

West-Ar'muchee, in *Georgia*, a township of Walker co.; *pop.* in 1870, 680.

West-Ash'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 30 m. E.N.E. of Hartford.

West An'burn, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 4 m. N.W. of Auburn.

West-A'von, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., abt. 13 m. N.W. of Hartford.

West Bal'timore, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Dayton; *pop.* in 1870, 69.

West Barn'stable, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 65 m. S.E. of Boston.

West Baton Rouge, (*bat'on roozh,*) in *Louisiana*, a S.E. central parish, bordering on the Mississippi River; *area*, 240 sq. m. *Surface*, level and subject to inundation; *soil*, fertile along the river. *Cap.* Bruly Landing. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

West Bea'ver, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and township of Snyder co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,131.

West-Beek'et, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., 15 m. S.S.E. of Pittsfield.

West Bed'ford, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., 73 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* (1870) 152.

West Belle'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of St. Clair co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,679.

West Bend, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township, cap. of Washington co., 35 m. N.N.W. of Milwaukee City; *pop.* (1870) 2,014.

West Ber'gen, in *New York*, a post-village of Genesee co., 22 m. W.S.W. of Rochester.

West Beth'el, in *Maine*, a post-village of Oxford co., 74 m. N.N.W. of Portland.

West Beth'lehem, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co., 32 m. S.W. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

West Block'stock, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Chester dist.; *pop.* (1870) 1,278.

West Bloom'field, in *Michigan*, a township of Oakland co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

West Bloomfield, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., 6 m. N.W. of Newark.

West Bloomfield, in *N. York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Ontario co., 16 m. W. of Canandaigua; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

West'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Worcester co., 32 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 3,601.

Westborough, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., 44 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* in 1870, 238.

West Boyls'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-twp. of Worcester co., 40 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 2,862.
West Brad'ford, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,538.
West Branch, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., abt. 10 m. N. of Rome.
West Branch, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Potter co.; *pop.* abt. 250.
West Brand'ywine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 932.
West Brat'tleboro', in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co., 115 m. S. of Montpelier.
West Bridge'water, in *Massachusetts*, a post twp. of Plymouth co., 26 m. S. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,803.
West Brook, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and twp. of Middlesex co., 28 m. E. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1870, 987.
West Brook, in *Maine*, a township of Cumberland co., 7 m. N.W. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 6,000.
West Brook'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 69 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 1,842.
West Brook'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 95 m. S.S.W. of Albany.
West Browns'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co., on the Monongahela River, opposite Brownsville; *pop.* abt. 800.
West Bruns'wick, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 3,200.
West Buffalo, in *Pennsylvania*, a village and twp. of Union co., 21 m. S.W. of Williamsport; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
West Bur'lington, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Bradford co., abt. 15 m. W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,100.
West'bury, a town of England, co. of Wilts, 5 m. S.S.E. of Trowbridge. *Manuf.* Woollens. *Pop.* 8,030.
Westbury, in *New York*, a post-village of Cayuga co., abt. 25 m. N.N.W. of Auburn.
West Bux'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of York co., abt. 18 m. W. of Portland.
West Calu, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,398.
West Cam'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a vill. and twp. of Middlesex co., 6 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1860, 3,200.
West Cam'den, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 25 m. W.N.W. of Rome.
West Camp, in *New York*, a post-village of Ulster co., 42 m. S. of Albany.
West Camp'ton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., 45 m. N.W. of Concord.
West Ca'naan, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., 56 m. N W. of Concord.
West Cannan, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Madison co., 22 m. N.W. of Columbus.
West Car'lisle, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., 64 m. E.N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 175.
West Carl'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Orleans co., 30 m. N.E. of Lockport.
West Charles'ton, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., 70 m. N.N E. of Augusta.
West Charleston, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., 11 m. S.E. of Troy.
West Charleston, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Orleans co., 55 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.
West Chel'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 30 m. N.N.W. of Albany.
West Che'zy, in *New York*, a post-village of Clinton co., 10 m. N. of Plattsburg.
West Chelms'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 25 m. N W. of Boston.
West Ches'tire, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., 15 m. N. of New Haven.
West Ches'ter, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New London co., 25 m. S.E. of Hartford.
West Chester, in *Indiana*, a township of Jay co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
Westchester, in *New York*, a S.E. co., bordering on Connecticut and Long Island Sound; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Hudson, Harlem, Croton, and Bronx. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* fertile. *Min.* Copper and marble. *Cap.* White Plains. *Pop.* abt. 140,000.—A post-village and township of the above co., 12 m. N.E. of the City Hall, New York; *pop.* abt. 5,500.
West Chester, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough, cap. of Chester co., 22 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* (1870) 5,611.
West Chester, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,795.
West Chica'go, in *Illinois*, a township of Cook co., adjoining the city of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
West Cocal'ico, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,057.
West Coles'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Broome co., 4 m. E.N.E. of Binghamton.
West Colum'bia, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Mason co., 160 m. S.W. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 800.
West Con'cord, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Merrimack co., 3 m. N.W. of Concord.
West Concord, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Essex co., 37 m. N.E. of Montpelier.
West Corin'na, in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 40 m. N. of Belfast.
West Corn'wall, in *Connecticut*, a village of Litchfield co., 40 m. N.W. of Hartford.
West Creek, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
West Dale, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Delaware co., 10 m. W.S.W. of Philadelphia.
West Dan'ville, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., 28 m. N. of Portland.
West Day, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 50 m. N.W. of Albany.
West Ded'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 12 m. S.W. of Boston.
West Deer, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Alleghany co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
West Del'phi, in *Indiana*, a village of Carroll co.; *pop.* in 1870, 253.
West Dry'den, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., 170 m. N.W. of Albany.
West Dub'lin, in *Penna.*, a post-vill. of Fulton co.
West Dur'ham, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., abt. 25 m. N.E. of Portland.
West Dux'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., 40 m. S E. of Boston.
West Earl, (*-url,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Lancaster co., 11 m. N.E. of Lancaster; *pop.* abt. 2,400.
West'ecunk, in *New Jersey*, a village of Ocean co., 50 m. S.E. of Trenton.
West Ed'meston, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., 28 m. S. of Utica.
West Eliz'abeth, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Alleghany co., 20 m. S. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 500.
West'erloo, in *New York*, a post-township of Albany co., 20 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 2,381.
West'erly, *a.* Tending or being toward the west; situated in the western region.—Moving or coming from the westward; as, a *westerly* wind.
—*adv.* Tending, going, or moving toward the west.
West'erly, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village and township of Washington co., 45 m. S.W. of Providence; *pop.* in 1870, 4,709.
West'ern, *a.* [*West*, and A. S. *ærn*, place.] Being in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; situated in that quarter where the sun sets; as, the *western* coast of the U. States.—Moving or tending toward the west; as, to sail a *western* course.—Coming from the west; as, a *western* breeze.
Western, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Western, in *N. York*, a twp. of Oneida co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.
West'ern Austra'lia, a British colony in the W. of Australia, between Lat. 28° 15′ and 35° 10′ S., Lon. 114° 45′ and 119° 35′ E. *Length,* from N.E. to S.W., 1,570 m., and average breadth 650 m. *Area,* 978,000 sq. m. *Surface,* diversified, but traversed in the interior from N. to S. by a mountain range, the principal peak of which, Tulbanop, is 5,000 feet high; *soil,* suitable for grazing. *Rivers.* Swan River is the principal. *Min.* Iron, coal, lead, copper, and zinc. *Climate,* dry, but healthy. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, grapes, figs, olives, &c.; but the raising of sheep is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. *Cap.* Perth. *Pop.* 25,000.
West'ern Branch, in *Virginia*, a township of Norfolk co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,124.
West'ern Port, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Alleghany co., on the Potomac, 24 m. S.W. of Cumberland.
West'ern Empire, *n.* (*Hist.*) The name given by historians to the western division of the Roman empire, when divided, by the will of Theodosius the Great, between his sons Honorius and Arcadius, A. D. 395.
West'erner, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west.
West'ernmost, Westmost, *a.* Furthest to the west.
West'ern Port, an inlet of S. Australia, in Victoria, 20 m. long and the same in breadth, separated from Port Philip by the peninsula of Arthur's Seat. It is almost filled by the Grant and French islands.
West'ern Sacato'ga, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Union co., 142 m. S. of Springfield.
West'ernville, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 8 m. N.N.E. of Rome.
West'erville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Franklin co., 14 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* (1870) 741.
West'erwyk, a seaport-town of Sweden, province of Smaland, on the Baltic, 75 m. N. of Calmar; *pop.* 4,000.
West Fair'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 125 m. W. of Harrisburg.
West Fair'lee, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orange co., 29 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 833.
West Fall, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Pike co., 68 m. N.E. of Wilkesbarre; *pop.* abt. 600.
West Fal'lowfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,159.—A township of Crawford co.; *pop.* abt. 900.
West Fal'mouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co., 62 m. S.S.E. of Boston.
West Facus, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Westchester co., 11 m. N.N.E. of New York; *pop.* abt. 9,000.
West Felicia'na, in *Louisiana*, a S.E. parish, bordering on the Mississippi River; *area*, 480 sq. m. It is drained by the Bayou Sarah. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* St. Francisville. *Pop.* (1870) 10,499.
West'field, in *Illinois*, a post-twp. of Clark co., abt. 22 m. S.E. of Mattoon; *pop.* (1870) 1,166.—A township of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Westfield, in *Indiana*, a post-village and township of Hamilton co., 6 m. W. of Noblesville.
Westfield, in *Iowa*, a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,708.
Westfield, in *Massachusetts*, a river formed in Hampden co. by the junction of the North, Middle, and West branches. It falls into the Connecticut near Springfield.—A post-village and township of Hampden co., 10 m. W. N.W. of Springfield; *pop.* (1870) 6,519.
Westfield, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Union co., 36 m. N.N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* (1870) 2,753.
Westfield, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Chautauqua co., 57 m. W. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 4,500.—A township of Richmond co.; *pop.* abt. 4,600.
Westfield, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Medina co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,023.—A post-twp. of Morrow co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,322.
Westfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-towoship of Tioga co., 16 m. N.W. of Wellsborough; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Westfield, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Orleans co., 44 m. N. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 750.
Westfield, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Marquette co., abt. 58 m. W. of Fond du Lac; *pop.* (1870) 8,956.—A village and township of Sauk co., abt. 45 m. W.N.W. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
West Find'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
West Fitch'burg, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 43 m. W.N.W. of Boston.
West'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 30 m. E.N.E. of Hartford.
Westford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Middlesex co., 27 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,795.
Westford, in *New York*, a post-township of Otsego co., 8 m. S.E. of Cooperstown; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
Westford, in *Vermont*, a post township of Chittenden co., 31 m. N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
Westford, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,341.—A twp. of Richland co.; *pop.* (1870) 841.
West Fork, in *Arkansas*, a township of Washington co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,243.
West Fox'borough, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 25 m. S.S.W. of Boston.
West Frank'lin, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bradford co., abt. 44 m. N.N.E. of Williamsport.
West Gale'na, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess co., on the Mississippi River; *pop.* abt. 900
West Gar'diner, in *Maine*, a post-township of Kennebec co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,044.
West Genesee', in *Michigan*, a township of Genesee co; *pop.* abt. 300.
West Girard', in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Erie co., 17 m. S.W. of Erie.
West Glouces'ter, in *Rhode Island*, a post-village of Providence co., 22 m. N.W. of Providence.
West Go'shen, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870) 953.
West Goulds'borough, in *Maine*, a post-village of Hancock co., 95 m. E. of Augusta.
West Grau'by, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., 20 m. N.N.W. of Hartford.
West Grau'ville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., 110 m. W.S.W. of Boston.
West Greenfield, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 36 m. N.W. of Albany.
West Green'wich, in *Rhode Island*, a post-township of Kent co., 22 m. W N.W. of Newport; *pop.* (1870) 1,133.
West Gro'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 33 m. W.N.W. of Boston.
West Groton, in *New York*, a post-village of Tompkins co., 55 m. W. of Albany.
West Hamp'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Hampshire co., 95 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 588.
Westhampton, in *New Jersey*, a township of Burlington co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,369.
West Han'over, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Dauphin co., 11 m. N.E of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
West Hart'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and twp. of Hartford co., 5 m. W. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 1,533.
West Hartford, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windsor co., 56 m. S.E. of Montpelier.
West Hart'land, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Hartford co., 25 m. N.W. of Hartford.
West Har'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 75 m. S.E. of Boston.
West Ha'ven, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., 5 m. S.W. of New Haven.
West Haven, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Rutland co., 60 m. S.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 483.
West Hen'lock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montour co.; *pop.* in 1870, 396.
West Hemp'field, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 3,108.
West Hen'nepin, in *Illinois*, a village of Bureau co., on the Illinois, opposite Hennepin.
West Ho'boken, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Hudson co.; *pop.* (1870) 4,132.
West Indies, the most usual denomination for the vast archipelago of about 850 islands (or 1,000 if we give this name to mere rocky and uninhabitable projections from the sea), lying between N. and S. America, and extending in two irregular lines, which unite at Hayti, from the peninsulas of Yucatan and Florida to the mouth of the Orinoco. They lie between Lat. 10° and 28° N., and Lon. 57° and 85° W., enclosing the Caribbean Sea, which they divide from the Gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic Ocean. They are divided into two principal groups: the BAHAMAS (*q. v.*), and the ANTILLES (*q. v.*). In our article AMERICA (*q. v.*), the larger of the *W. I.* islands are grouped under the names of the nations to which they belong, and are, besides, elsewhere described under their particular names.
West'ing, *n.* Distance toward the west; as, the *westing* and southing of a ship.
(*Navig.*) The distance, reckoned toward the west, between the two meridians passing through the extremities of a course, or portion of a ship's path; the departure of a course which lies to the west of north.—*Math. Dict.*
West'ling, *n.* A westerner; one who belongs to a western country. (a.)
West Isles, a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to New Brunswick, and situated on the N E. of Eastport, Maine. They are noted for their fisheries.
West Jef'ferson, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Madison co., 15 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 650.
West Jer'sey, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Stark co., abt. 28 m. N.W. of Peoria; *pop.* abt. 1,160.
West'kill, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., 60 m. S.W. of Albany.
West Kil'lingly, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 22 m. N.N E. of Norwich; *pop.* abt. 3,000.
West Lackawan'nock, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,250.

West Kin'derhook, in *Indiana*, a vill. of Tinton co.
West La'fayette, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Coshocton co., 6 m. E. of Coshocton.
West Lampe'ter, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lancaster co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.
West'land, in *Ohio*, a township of Guernsey co.; *pop.* in 1870, 889.
West Lau'rens, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., 84 m. W. of Albany.
West Leb'anon, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Warren co., 29 m. W.S.W. of Lafayette.
West Lebanon, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., 69 m. N.W. of Concord.
West Lebanon, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Wayne co., abt. 11 m. S.W. of Massillon.
West Lebanon, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Indiana co., 35 m. N.E. of Pittsburg.
West Levant', in *Maine*, a post-village of Penobscot co., abt. 36 m. N. of Belfast.
West Ley'den, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., 35 m. N.W. of Utica.
West Lib'erty, in *Indiana*, a village of Jay co., abt. 7 m. N. of Portland.
West Liberty, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Morgan co., 107 m. S.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* (1870) 1,777.
West Liberty, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., 48 m. N.N.E of Dayton; *pop.* (1870) 741.
West Lin'coln, in *Illinois*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,053.
West Low'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., 140 m. N.W. of Albany.
West Mahon'ing, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,131.
West Man'chester, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of York co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
West Man'heim, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of York co., abt. 24 m. S.S.W. of York; *pop.* abt. 1,300.
West Marl'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Chester co., 11 m. S.W. of West Chester; *pop.* (1870) 1,185.
West Mar'tinsburg, in *New York*, a post-village of Lewis co., 60 m. E.N.E. of Oswego.
West'meath, a co. of Ireland, prov. of Leinster, having N. Cavan, E. Meath, S. King's co., and W. Roscommon; *area*, 708 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating, and interspersed with woods, lakes, and bogs; *soil*, fertile. *Rivers.* Shannon, Inny, and Brosna. *Prod.* Oats, wheat, and potatoes; but grazing and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Cap.* Mullingar. *Pop.* 90,879.
West Med'ford, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 5 m. N.N.W. of Boston.
West Med'way, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 28 m. W.S.W. of Boston.
West Mea'don, in *New York*, a village of Monroe co., 15 m. S. of Rochester.
West Mer'cdith, in *New York*, a post-village of Delaware co., 75 m. S.W. of Albany.
West Mer'iden, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of New Haven co., 17 m. N.E. of New Haven; *pop.* abt. 1,900.
West Mid'dletown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Washington co., 13 m. N.W. of Washington; *pop.* abt. 400.
West Mil'ford, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Passaic co., 40 m. N.W. of Jersey City; *pop.* (1870) 2,660.
West Mil'ton, in *New York*, a post-village of Saratoga co., 31 m. N. of Albany.
West Milton, or NILTON, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Miami co., 78 m. W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 800.
West Milton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. of Union co.
West Milton, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. of Chittenden co.
West Min'ot, in *Maine*, a post-village of Androscoggin co., 40 m. N. of Portland.
West'minster, a city and borough of England, co. Middlesex, forming the W. portion of London, the British metropolis. It is bounded E. by the city of London proper, N. by Marylebone, W. by Kensington and Bayswater, and S. by the river Thames, dividing it from the co. of Surrey. Its limits comprise the fashionable districts of Belgravia, Mayfair, Tyburnia, &c., otherwise called the *West-End*. Westminster Abbey, the royal palaces, Hyde, St. James', and Green parks, the Houses of Parliament, and government offices, &c., are also situated within its liberties. *Pop.* Included in that of LONDON, *q. v.*
Westminster, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Windham co., 40 m. S.W. of Hartford.
Westminster, in *Maryland*, a post-village, cap. of Carroll co., 58 m. N.N.W. of Annapolis; *pop.* abt. 1,700.
Westminster, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Worcester co., 48 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,770.
Westminster, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. and twp. of Windham co., 82 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 1,238.
Westminster West, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Windham co., 95 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 1,306.
West Monroe', in *New York*, a post-twp. of Oswego co., 20 m. N.E. of Syracuse.
West'more, in *Vermont*, a township of Orleans co., 40 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 400.
West'moreland, a co. of England, having N. the cos. of Durham and Cumberland, E. York and Durham, S. Lancaster and York, and W. Cumberland and Lancaster; *area*, 763 sq. m. Much of the land is mountainous, in some places attaining a height of 3,000 ft.; and though the rivers are small, the lakes are the most beautiful in England; of these the most noted are Windermere and Ullswater. *Min.* Copper, lead, coal, and slate. *Cap.* Appleby. *Pop.* 66,898.
Westmoreland, in *New Hampshire*, a post-twp. of Cheshire co., 52 m. W.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 1,256.
Westmoreland, in *New York*, a post-twp. of Oneida co., 12 m. W. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 4,000.
Westmoreland, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.W. co.; *area*, 1,000 sq. m. *Rivers.* Alleghany and Youghiogheny. *Surface*, hilly, and mountainous in the E.; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal, iron, limestone, and slate. *Cap.* Greensburg. *Pop.* (1870) 58,699.
West'moreland, in *Virginia*, an E. co., bordering on Maryland; *area*, 170 sq. m. *Rivers.* Potomac, and the Rappahannock; also, Pope's and Monroe creeks, and Nomini Bay. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 7,680.—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 65 m. N.E. of Richmond.
West Nantmeal, (*-nant'mill,*) in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,082.
West Need'ham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Norfolk co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Boston.
West New'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Essex co., 34 m. N.E. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,400.
West New'ton, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 9 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* abt 1,600.
West Newton, in *Minnesota*, a post-twp. of Nicollet co.; *pop.* abt. 700.
West Newton, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-bor. of Westmoreland co., 32 m. S.E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,200.
West Nor'folk, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 35 m. W.N.W. of Hartford.
West Not'tingham, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870) 880.
Wes'ton-super-Mare, a seaport-town of England, co. of Somerset, 9 m. N.W. of Axbridge; *pop.* 4,510.
West Or'ange, in *New Jersey*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,104.
West Ossipee', in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Carroll co., 42 m. N.E. of Concord.
West Ox'eter, in *New York*, a post-village of Otsego co., abt. 25 m. S. of Utica.
Wes'ton, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and twp. of Fairfield co., 55 m. S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 1,054.
Weston, in *Maine*, a post-township of Aroostook co., 135 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 450.
Weston, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Middlesex co., 13 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,262.
Weston, in *Missouri*, a post-town and river-port of Platte co., on the Missouri, 200 m. W.N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* abt. 2,500.
Weston, in *Nebraska*, a township of Johnson co.; *pop.* (1870) 192.
Weston, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Somerset co., 22 m. N.N.E. of Trenton.
Weston, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Wood co., 26 m. S.S.W. of Toledo; *pop.* abt. 1,800.
Weston, in *Vermont*, a post-village and twp. of Windsor co., 68 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 931.
Weston, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Lewis co., 88 m. S. of Wheeling; *pop.* abt. 900.
Weston, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Marathon co.; *pop.* abt. 300.
West Penn, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-twp. of Schuylkill co.; *pop.* abt. 3,400.
West Penns'borough, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Cumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,700.
West Per'ry, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Snyder co.; *pop.* (1870) 585.
Westpha'lia, a prov. of Prussia, comprising the N.W. portion of its territory N. of Rhenish Prussia, E. of the Netherlands, S. of Hanover, and W. of the Weser; *area*, 7,820 sq. m. *Surface*, hilly in the S.W., elsewhere level; *soil*, generally fertile. *Rivers.* Ems, Lippe, Weser, and Werra. *Prod.* Corn, flax, tobacco, and hops; horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are numerous. *Min.* Iron, lead, copper, coal, and salt. *Manuf.* Cottons, hardware, paper, spirits, tobacco, cutlery, and flax-spinning. *Cap.* Münster. *Pop.* 1,618,065.—The ancient duchy of Westphalia was separated from western Saxony by Frederick I. in 1180. In 1613 Prussia obtained possession of part of the country, and in 1801 it was ceded to the Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Napoleon I. erected Westphalia into a kingdom, under his brother Jerome, Aug. 18, 1806. Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, Hesse-Cassel, and Magdeburg were annexed by the treaty of Tilsit, July 9, 1807; and Hanover, March 16, 1810. This kingdom came to an end after the battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19, 1813; and the different provinces were restored to their former possessors in 1813–14.—The name *Peace of Westphalia* was given to two treaties terminating the Thirty Years' War; the first between the Emperor and Sweden, signed at Osnabrug, Aug. 6, 1648; and the second between the Emperor and France, signed at Münster, Oct. 24, 1648. The negotiations for this peace commenced at Münster, where the Congress held its first meeting in July, 1643, and settled the preliminaries in Jan., 1647. France was confirmed in the possession of Alsace, and other territory. Sweden obtained Pomerania, Rügen, Bremen, and Verden; and the independence of the United Provinces and of Switzerland was recognized. Spain continued the war against France, until it was brought to a close by the *Peace of the Pyrenees*, Nov. 7, 1659.
Westpha'lia, in *Michigan*, a post-twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
West Pike'land, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Chester co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,202.
West Pike Run, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Washington co.
West Pitts'burg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Allegheny co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
West Pitts'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Berkshire co., 50 m. N.W. of Springfield.
West Pitts'ton, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Luzerne co.; *pop.* abt. 750.
West Plains, in *Missouri*, a post-vill., cap. of Howell co., 90 m. S. of Rolla; *pop.* (1870) 130.
West Plym'outh, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., 40 m. N.W. of Concord.
West Point, in *California*, a post-village of Calaveras co., 17 m. N.E. of Mokelumne Hill; *pop.* abt. 800.
West Point, in *Georgia*, a post-village of Troup co., 87 m. S.W. of Atlanta; *pop.* (1870) 1,405.
West Point, in *Illinois*, a village and twp. of Stephenson co., 135 m. W.N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* (1870) 2,602.
West Point, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Tippecanoe co., 10 m. S.W. of Lafayette; *pop.* abt. 700.—A township of White co.; *pop.* (1870) 611.
West Point, in *Iowa*, a township of Butler co.; *pop.* (1869) 235.—A post-village of Lee co., 24 m. N. of Keokuk; *pop.* (1870) 1,894.
West Point, in *Mississippi*, a post-village of Lowndes co., abt. 17 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* (1870) 1,392.
West Point, in *New York*, the site of the U. States Military Academy, in Orange co., on the Hudson, 52 m. N. of New York city. Owing to its natural strength, it was selected in the early days of the Revolution as a fortress, and Fort Putnam was erected 598 feet above the river, commanding an extensive and picturesque view. It is inclosed on the N.W., W., and S.W. by mountains ranging from 600 to 1,600 feet high, while the approach

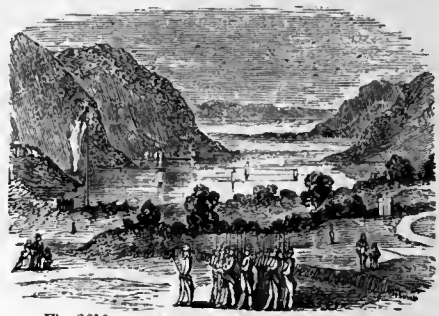

Fig. 2610.—VIEW ON THE HUDSON—WEST POINT.

from the river on the E. is interrupted by a perpendicular bank or wall (Fig. 2610). The Academy, established in 1794, is built on a plateau 188 feet above the river. It has an area of 1 m. in circuit, with ample conveniences for military evolutions and the practice of gunnery. See MILITARY SCHOOLS.
West Point, in *Virginia*, a post-village of King William co., 30 m. E. of Richmond.
West Point, in *Wisconsin*, a post-twp. of Columbia co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 949.
West'port, a town of Ireland, co. of Mayo, 10 m. S.W. of Castlebar; *pop.* 5,200.
Westport, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and township of Fairfield co., 28 m. S.W. of New Haven; *pop.* (1870) 8,364.
Westport, in *Maine*, a post-township of Lincoln co., 28 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 699.
Westport, in *Massachusetts*, a river which flows into the Atlantic from Bristol co., a short distance E. of the boundary of Rhode Island.—A post-village and township of Bristol co., 55 m. S. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,724.
Westport, in *Missouri*, a post-town and twp. of Jackson co., 175 m. N.W. of Jefferson City; *pop.* (1870) 2,146.
Westport, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Essex co., 110 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,577.
Westport, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clinton co., abt. 34 m. N.W. of Lock Haven.
Westport, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co., abt. 4 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 1,589.
West Prov'idence, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Bedford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.
West Quod'dy Head, in *Maine*, a headland at the W. entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.
Westra'lia, in *Kansas*, a village and township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,221.
West Riv'er, in *Indiana*, a township of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.
West Rox'bury, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and twp. of Norfolk co., 6 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 8,686.
West Rum'ney, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village of Grafton co., 59 m. W.N.W. of Concord.
West Rush, in *New York*, a post-village of Monroe co., 31 m. E. of Batavia.
West Rush'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Fairfield co., 142 m. E.N.E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* (1870) 185.
West Rut'land, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 50 m. W. of Boston.
West Rut'land, in *Vermont*, a post-village of Rutland co., 4 m. W.N.W. of Rutland.
West St. Paul, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Dakota co., on the Mississippi, opposite St. Paul; *pop.* (1870) 1,101.
West Sa'lem, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 2,980.
West Sand Lake, in *New York*, a post-village of Rensselaer co., 10 m. E. of Albany.
West Sand'wich, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 55 m. S.E. of Boston.
West Selt'nate, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Plymouth co., 22 m. S.E. of Boston.
West Sen'eca, in *New York*, a post-township of Erie co., abt. 3 m. S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 3,500.
West Spar'ta, in *New York*, a township of Livingston co., abt. 12 m. S. of Geneseo; *pop.* (1870) 1,244.
West Spring'field, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Hampden co., 100 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,609.
West Springfield, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Erie co., 26 m. S.W. of Erie.
West Staf'ford, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Tolland co., 25 m. N.E. of Hartford.

West Stock'bridge, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., 160 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,924.

West Stock'holm, in *New York*, a post-village of St. Lawrence co., 30 m. E. of Ogdensburg.

West Stur'bon, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 45 m. W.S.W. of Boston.

West'town, in *New York*, a post-village of Orange co., 60 m. N.W. of New York.

West'town, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Chester co., 23 m. W. of Philadelphia; *pop.* (1870) 819.

West Town'send, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Middlesex co., 47 m. N.W. of Boston.

West Troy, in *New York*, a post-village of Albany co. See TROY.

West Tu'rin, in *New York*, a township of Lewis co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

West Union, in *Iowa*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Fayette co., 85 m. N.W. of Dubuque; *pop.* in 1870, 2,032

West Union, in *Minnesota*, a township of Todd co.; *pop.* in 1870, 397.

West Union, in *New York*, a post-village of Steuben co., abt. 50 m. W. of Elmira; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

West Union, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Adams co., 84 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 600.

West Union, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Doddridge co., 54 m. E. of Parkersburg.

West Van Bu'ren, in *Indiana*, a township of La Grange co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

West'ville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Dale co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,014.

Westville, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. of New Haven co., abt. 2 m. N.W. of New Haven; *pop* in 1864, abt. 1,400

Westville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Simpson co., 40 m. S.S.E. of Jackson.

Westville, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Gloucester co.

Westville, in *New York*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A post-vill. of Otsego co., 65 m. W. of Albany.

Westville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Champaign co., 51 m. W.N.W. of Columbus.

Westville, in *Virginia*, a township of Mathews co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,476.

West Vin'cent, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-twp. of Chester co., 12 m. N. of West Chester; *pop.* in 1870, 1,208.

West Virgin'ia, a new State of the American Union, situated between N. Lat. 37° 30′ and 40° 30′, and W. Lon. 0° 45′ and 5° 30′ from Washington, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania and Ohio, N.W. by the latter State, S.W. by Kentucky, S. and E. by Virginia, and N.E. by Maryland. *Estim. area*, 24,000 sq. m., or 14,496,000 acres. *Gen. Desc.* With the exception of the cos. of Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Pendleton, which are drained by the Potomac river and branches, the whole of W. Virginia geographically belongs to the Great Mississippi Valley—the greater number of her streams being tributaries of the Ohio river, which forms the W. boundary of the State to an extent of 300 m. Through these channels *W. V.* is placed in direct communication with the markets of the far West and the Gulf of Mexico, and, in fact, with the trade of the whole Mississippi Valley. The Alleghany ridge forms in this State the watershed between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi Valley. The principal rivers are the Sandy, the Guyandotte, and the Great and Little Kanawha, all affluents of the Ohio; and the Monongahela with its tributaries, the Youghiogheny and Cheat. W. of the Alleghany range and that of the Shenandoah on the E., and the Greenbrier and Laurel mountains on the W., are numerous short parallel ridges, of which the most considerable are Potts's or Middle, Warm Spring, and Jackson's River mountains. The westernmost of these continuous chains is the Laurel ridge, with its prolongations, the Greenbrier and Flat Top mountains. Near the line of Randolph co., the Greenbrier Mountains throw off a spur E. to the Alleghany range, and from this run half-a-dozen parallel ridges, following the usual course of the mountain chains of the State, and known as Rich, Middle, Shaver's, Cheat, and Valley Mountains. The Great Flat Top Mountains, as the S.W. portion of this fourth ridge is called, also throws out spurs N. and N.W., called the White Oak Mountain and Barker's ridge.—*Soil.* The prevailing ingredients of the soils are silica, alumina, or pure clay, marl, lime, magnesia, and iron, which the very unevenness of the surface tends to amalgamate to the greatest practical advantage. Thus, the alluvial or bottomlands, composed of the diluvium from adjacent and distant hills, combine mechanically and chemically every kind of mineral and vegetable decomposition in the country. This soil, which varies in depth from 2 to 30 or 40 ft., produces the largest timber and the heaviest crops, and resting upon a substantial basis of dark loam and fertile clay, exceeds in reliability and endurance the black, rich, but thirsty and chaffy soils of the western prairies. The second bottom is generally representative of the rocks prevailing upon this level, with a strong admixture of the strata above, brought down by the gradual land-slips and the wash of rains, and accumulated probably to a great extent before the present vegetation took possession of the surface. On ascending, the soil is found gradually less mixed in substance and color; the timber is less varied, and on steeper planes less thrifty. When the top of the ridge is sharp and narrow, the bare rock is found but a few inches below, and not seldom protruding above the surface; but when flat or but gently inclined, as in a majority of cases, there is found a deep, arable soil, heavily coated with humus, and producing, with few exceptions, the identical kinds of timber and crops found in the alluvial valley below. Some of the most comfortable rural homesteads, surrounded by orchards, gardens, and meadows, and supplied with never-failing springs, are found upon the tops of hills some 150 to 300 feet above the valleys. In those regions of the State where table-lands are exceptionally met with, the surface presents undulating plains,—which, but for their majestic timber, would recall to mind an Illinois prairie,—reaching along the mountain summits for miles in length and breadth, with scarcely a swell here and there sufficiently bold to divide the waters. *W. V.* is richly invested with timber, comprising many varieties of the oak and fir, the hemlock, cedar, laurel, tulip-tree, the black and white walnuts, hickory, beech, sycamore, elm, maple, birch, white and mountain ash, besides the wild-fruit and berry-bearing varieties peculiar to the surrounding States. It has been estimated that 14,000,000 acres, or nearly 7-8ths, of the superficial area of the State, are as yet unimproved, and of these at least 10,000,000 acres are still in the vigor and juvenescence of original growth. *Min. &c.* The coal measures are known to embrace the entire State, with the exception of the Lower Potomac cos.; and the strata, with few exceptions, running nearly horizontally, or with but slight undulations, through the whole of this territory, there is scarcely a county within its bounds that does not contain one or more seams, at some distance above or below the water-level. *W. V.*, in fact, contains 1-13th of the coal area of the whole U. States, by surface measure only, no account being taken of her greater aggregate thickness of workable seams. In Ritchie co., 14 m. S. of Cairo Station, is found a vein of asphaltum, or solidified petroleum, which, from its geological position, and probable origin, constitutes one of the wonders of the State. The asphaltum produces upwards of 150 galls. per ton of superior oil, 30° gravity, and untold wealth is expected to be realized from this remarkable deposit. Salt is another mineral in large yield; there being, in 1870, nine furnaces in active operation in the Kanawha Valley, representing a capital of $500,000 including land, and producing 160,000 bushels per month, worth, at the rate of 50 cents per bush., $960,000 per annum. The mineral of industrial value next abundant in the State is iron, which is almost coextensive with coal, though not present in seams quite as thick or as numerous. Iron ore is so generally prevalent in various forms throughout *W. V.*, that it would be probably more difficult to surmise where it is not than where it may be found. Petroleum occurs in great quantities in many parts of the State; but as the present production of light and heavy oil does not exceed 110,000 barrels per annum from a belt of 40 sq. m., recognized as genuine boring territory, development may be regarded as scarcely begun. The remaining mineral deposits known to exist are antimony, alum, limestone, and fire and plastic clays, of superior quality. The mineral waters located within the limits of the State are many and well-known, particularly the Sulphur Springs, occurring under different names. *Clim.* Alike free from extremes of cold and heat, of rain and drought, and at an elevation inaccessible to malaria, *W. V.* enjoys, on the whole, a climate unsurpassed by that of any other State. The distribution of rain throughout the whole State is remarkably favorable to seasonable vegetation. Total failure of crops from excess or insufficiency of humidity are unknown; and droughts are out of the question under so genial an atmosphere. *Agric., &c.* The report of farming husbandry for the year 1868, stated the following results, viz.:

Products.	*Amount of crop.*	*Tilled acreage.*	*Total valuation.*
Indian corn .....bush.	7,605,000	219,857	$5,771,250
Wheat..... "	2,185,000	204,205	4,107,800
Rye ..... "	85,000	6,250	103,700
Oats ..... "	1,755,000	71,052	895,050
Barley..... "	46,000	2,674	85,560
Buckwheat..... "	332,000	15,229	335,320
Potatoes... .... "	575,000	8,337	517,500
Tobacco .....lbs.	2,016,000	3,29.	344,736
Hay .....tons.	136,000	108,80	2,040,000
Total	.....	639,69.	$14,200,916

The above figures thus exhibit a summarized average yield per acre and valuation, as follows: Corn, 35 bush., valued at $16.25; wheat, 10·7 = $20.11; rye, 13·6 = $16.59; oats, 24·7 = $12.69; barley, 17·2 = $31.99; buckwheat, 21·8 = $22.01; potatoes, 69 = $62.10; tobacco, 611 lbs. = $104.48; hay, 1·25 tons = $18 75 — or average cash value per acre, $22.19. In the same year, a small increase in the growth of Indian corn, to the extent of 1,002 acres, was announced. Returns of live stock during the year just noted, exhibited the following numbers and values: Horses, 74,200 = $5,766,824; mules, 1,236 = $113,749; oxen and other cattle, 201,000 = $6,015,960; milch cows, 74,900 = $2,563,827; sheep, 862,409 = $1,440,208; hogs, 270,000 = $1,188,000; or, in the aggregate, $17,088,568.—*Manuf.* The State, while possessing, as she does, unsurpassed water-power, excellent manufacturing sites, and good facilities of transportation, has not assumed that rank in mechanical industry to which her natural advantages entitle her; and, in regard to the actual products of manufactures in the State, reliable data are so scant, and so unequal in amount from different localities, that few figures can be given of practical value to the inquirer. Nail and iron factories, spike-mills, foundries of stoves and castings, grist-, saw-, and a few woollen-mills, oil-refineries, and tanneries, constitute the main establishments, taking the State in its entirety. Locally, however, there are manufactures of glass, tobacco, marble, furniture, leather wares, domestic utensils, &c., but the results of these industries have not been arrived at in any definite form.—*Edit. Div.* The State is divided into 53 counties, as follows:

Barbour,	Hancock,	Mercer,	Randolph,
Berkeley,	Hardy,	Mineral,	Ritchie,
Boone,	Harrison,	Monongalia,	Roane,
Braxton,	Jackson,	Monroe,	Taylor,
Brooke,	Jefferson,	Morgan,	Tucker,
Cabell,	Kanawha,	Nicholas,	Tyler,
Calhoun,	Lewis,	Ohio,	Upshur,
Clay,	Lincoln,	Pendleton,	Wayne,
Doddridge,	Logan,	Pleasants,	Webster,
Fayette,	McDowell,	Pocahontas,	Wetzel,
Gilmer,	Marion,	Preston,	Wirt,
Grant,	Marshall,	Putnam,	Wood,
Greenbrier,	Mason,	Raleigh,	Wyoming.
Hampshire,			

Cities and towns. Wheeling (Fig. 2612), Parkersburg (State cap.), Lewisburg, Beverly, Barboursville, &c.—*Govt.* The chief executive power is vested in a Governor (salary $2,000), elected by the people for the term of two years; a Secretary of State ($1,300), Treasurer ($1,400), Auditor ($1,500), and Attorney-general, are elected at the same time, and for the same term as the Governor. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Delegates, the first-named body consisting, in 1870, of 22 members elected from 11 senatorial districts. The House of Delegates at the same time comprised 55

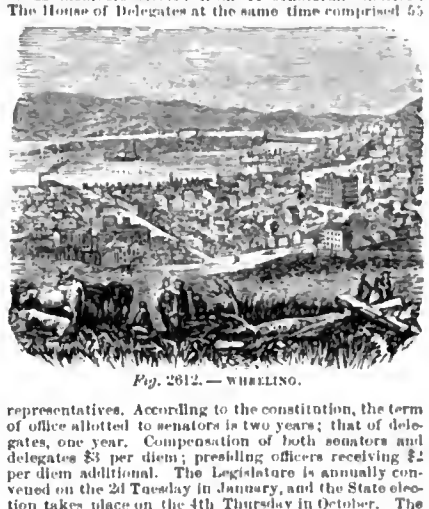

Fig. 2612. — WHEELING.

representatives. According to the constitution, the term of office allotted to senators is two years; that of delegates, one year. Compensation of both senators and delegates $3 per diem; presiding officers receiving $2 per diem additional. The Legislature is annually convened on the 2d Tuesday in January, and the State election takes place on the 4th Thursday in October. The judiciary is composed of three judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and thirteen justices of State courts; both classes elected by the people, the first for a period of twelve years, the latter for four years. The State is represented in Congress by two senators, and three delegates to the House of Representatives.—*Relig. and Educ.* The principal religious denominations are all well represented. In 1869, the public schools distributed over the State numbered 2,308, costing $329,152, and possessing a total staff of 2,283 teachers; the school pop. during the same period was set down as being 111,986. Normal schools are established in several localities, while the higher grades of education are represented by West Virginia University, besides numerous private colleges and academies of high mark. Education may be said, generally, to be in a most active and flourishing state.—*Finances.* The financial aspect of *W. V.* is satisfactory. During the fiscal year 1869, the treasury receipts, all told, amounted to $611,411, as against expenditures reaching a total of $553,654, thus leaving a balance to the credit of the State, on the 1st Oct., of $66,167. No State debt proper exists, but *W. V.* is accountable for a portion of the State debt of Virginia, under a provision of the constitution; the amount of this liability, however, has not yet been determined.—*Railroads.* The principal lines of railways traversing the State are the *Baltimore and Ohio*, and *Chesapeake and Ohio*; other lines are in course of construction, or have received their charters of incorporation. Of these latter are the *West Virginia Central*; *Monongalia and Lewisburg*; *Uniontown and West Virginia*; an extension of the *Cumberland Valley*; and the *Potomac and Ohio.*—*Hist.* The history of the State prior to 1861 is identical with that of Virginia proper, of which State it formed an integral portion until after the outbreak of the Civil War, in the year above mentioned, when the inhabitants of this section of Virginia, loyally adhering to the Union cause, and denouncing the ordinance of secession as an act of treason, held a convention at Wheeling, May 13, and proceeded to reorganize the lawful government. The consent of the legislature of reorganized Virginia, to the formation of this section as a new State, was given on the 13th of May, 1862, and on

Fig. 2611. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

the 31st of December following, President Lincoln approved the Act of Congress providing for its admission into the Union as the State of West Virginia. The new State constitution, as emended, was adopted by the people on March 26, 1863. *Pop.* in 1870, 445,616.

West'ward, *adv.* [A. S. *westweard.*] Towards the west; as, "The course of empire *westward* takes its way."

West'wardly, *adv.* In a course or direction towards the west; as, to sail *westwardly.*

West Ware'ham, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Plymouth co., 45 m. S.S.E. of Boston.

West Wheat'field, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Indiana co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,318.

West Wheel'ing, in *Ohio,* a village of Belmont co., on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling, Virginia; *pop.* in 1860, 450.

West White'land, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Chester co., 5 m. N. of West Chester; *pop.* (1870) 1,165.

West Wind'ham, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Bradford co., 152 m. N.E. of Harrisburg.

West Wind'sor, in *New Jersey,* a township of Mercer co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,428.

West Windsor, in *Vermont,* a township of Windsor co.; *pop.* in 1870, 708.

West Win'field, in *New York,* a post-village of Herkimer co., 15 m. S.E. of Utica.

West Win'sted, in *Connecticut,* a village of Litchfield co., 30 m. N. of Waterbury; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

West Yar'mouth, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village of Barnstable co., 60 m. S.E. of Boston.

Wet, *a.* (*comp.* WETTER; *superl.* WETTEST.) [A. S. *wæt;* Lat. *udus,* akin to Gr. *hućtos,* rain.] Containing water; surcharged with moisture; as, a *wet* napkin.—Having water or other liquid upon the surface; as, a *wet* pavement.—Rainy; very damp or humid; as, a *wet* season, a *wet* day.

Wet blanket, figuratively and colloquially, that which has the effect of damping or checking ardor or aspirations; as, a lady's "No" throws a *wet blanket* over a wooer.

—*n.* [A. S. *wæta.*] Water or wetness; moisture, humidity, or dampness in considerable degree.—Rainy, foggy, or humid weather; as, it has been very *wet* of late.—A cant term for alcohol drink; as, he is fond of his *wet;* heavy *wet;* i. e., spirituous liquors.

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WET; sometimes, but rarely, WETTED.) [A. S. *wætan.*] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; to sprinkle; to damp; to cause to have water or other fluid adherent to the surface; to dip or soak in liquor; as, to *wet* one's feet; to *wet* cloth, &c.

To wet one's whistle, to indulge in comforting drink; to rinse the dust from one's mouth with something moist and cordial; as, "Old wine is good stuff to *wet one's whistle* with."—*Dickens.*

Weth'er, *n.* [A. S. *wedder;* Ger. *widder.*] A castrated ram.—*Wether mutton,* a choice kind of muttoo, obtained from a well-kept wether sheep.

Weth'erfield Springs, in *New York,* a post-village of Wyoming co., 250 m. W. of Albany.

Weth'ersfield, in *Connecticut,* a post-village and township of Hartford co., on the Connecticut River, abt. 3 m. S. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 2,694.

Wethersfield, in *New York,* a post-township of Wyoming co., 8 m. S.W. of Warsaw; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Wet'ness, *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity; dampness; as, the *wetness* of marshy land; the *wetness* of a dish-clout.—A state of being rainy, foggy, or misty; as, the *wetness* of the weather.

Wet'-nurse, *n.* A woman who suckles the child of another woman;—as distinguished from *dry-nurse.*

Wet'-shod, *a.* Having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

Wet'ta, an island of the Eastern Archipelago, 30 m. N. of Timor, 60 m. long and 30 broad; Lat. 8° 5′ S., Lon. 126° 12′ E.

Wet'ter, a lake of Sweden, between Lat. 57° 50′ and 58° 55′ N., Lon. 14° and 15° E., 25 m. S.E. of Lake Wener, with which it is connected by a canal. *Ext.* 80 m. long and 10 broad.

Wet'teren, a town of Belgium, prov. of E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, 7 m. E.S.E. of Ghent. *Manuf.* Woollens and cottons. *Pop.* 9,350.

Wet'terhorn, ("the peak of tempests,") one of the Alpine mountains of the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, 12,162 ft. above the sea.

Wet'tish, *a.* Somewhat wet, moist, damp, or humid.

Wetump'ka, in *Alabama,* a post-town and township, cap. of Elmore co., on the Coosa River, 14 m. N. of Montgomery; *pop.* (1870) 4,957.

Wet'zel, in *W. Virginia,* a N. co., bordering on Pennsylvania; *area,* 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Ohio River and Fishing Creek. *Surface,* hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* New Martinsville. *Pop.* abt. 7,000.

Wetzlar, (*wetz'lar,*) a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the Lahn, 40 m. E.N.E. of Coblentz; *pop.* 6,050.

Wevelghem, (*vev'el-gaim,*) a town of Belgium, prov. of W. Flanders, 2 m. E.N.E. of Menin; *pop.* 4,500.

We'verton, in *Maryland,* a post-village of Frederick co., on the Potomac, 80 m. W. of Baltimore.

We'vil, *n.* Same as WEEVIL, *q. v.*

Wex'ford, a seaport-town of Ireland, cap. of a co. of same name, at the mouth of the river Staney in St. George's Channel, 25 m. N.N.E. of Waterford. It is irregularly built, with narrow streets, but contains some handsome public and private buildings. *Manuf.* Woolleus. *Pop.* 13,000.

Wexford, in *Michigan,* a N.W. co.; *area,* 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Manistee River. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 650.

Wey, *n.* In England, a measure of weight, being, variously, of wool, 6¼ tods of 28 lbs.; of wheat, a load or 5 quarters; of salt, 40 bushels of 56 lbs. each; of cheese, 32 cloves of 8 lbs. each; of oats and barley, 48 bushels; of butter, from 2 to 3 cwt.

Weyauwe'go, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and twp. of Waupaca co., 35 m. N.W. of Oshkosh; *pop.* (1870) 1,243.

Wey'bridge, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Addison co., 35 m. W.S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 800.

Weymouth with Melcombe-Regis, a seaport and market-town of England, in Dorsetshire, comprising the town and chapelry of Weymouth and the town and parish of Melcombe, the former on the S. and the latter on the N. side of the Wey, 8 miles from Dorchester. Weymouth is old and ill-built. It communicates with Melcombe, to which it is united by a handsome bridge. It became a place of fashionable resort, in consequence of its being frequented by George III., and is now greatly enlarged by the addition of many new and elegant buildings; Lat. 50° 36′ 6″ N., Lon. 2° 26′ W. *Pop.* of Weymouth 4,000; of Melcombe, 7,000.

Wey'mouth, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Norfolk co., 12 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 9,011.

Weymouth, in *New Jersey,* a post-village and township of Atlantic co., 55 m. S. of Trenton; *pop.* (1870) 801.

Weymouth, in Nova Scotia, a seaport-town of Digby co., at the entrance of Sisseboo River in St. Mary's Bay.

Whack, (*hwăk,*) *v. a.* [From *thwack.*] To beat; to strike; to cuff; to thrash; to give a smart blow or blows to. (Colloq.)

—*v. n.* To strike anything with a smart, heavy blow or blows.—*To whack away,* to keep hitting with a succession of heavy blows; as, to *whack away* at a mule. (Col.)

—*n.* A smart, heavy resounding blow. (Vulgar.)

Whale, (*hwāl,*) *n.* [A. S. *hwal, hwæl;* Lat. *balæna;* Gr. *phalaina.*] (*Zoöl.*) A name common to all the species comprising the family *Balænidæ,* q. v., but more especially applied to the genus *Balæna,* comprising the Right Whale, which is the object of this article. The respiratory apparatus of the *W.* is peculiar in the extreme; the larynx has the form of a cone, and when the creature is breathing, projects into the cavity of the posterior nares, where it is met and embraced by the muscles of the palate, and thus a free passage is opened through the nostrils from the lungs direct to the external air, although at the same time the whole head and mouth may be under water. In order to get rid of the water which is taken into the mouth, the *W.* performs the act of deglutition, but at the same time closes the pharynx to prevent the passage of the water beyond the necessary point. By these means it is forced up the nasal passages, and by a sudden contraction of the muscles abt. these parts, is finally expelled in a jet of water, which rises to some height. The head of the *W.* is disproportionately large in comparison with the size of the body, generally being one-third, and often one-half, the size of the latter. The skull is generally unsymmetrical. The arrangement of the baleen or whalebone in most of the Greenland *W.* (*Balæna mysticetus*) (Fig. 2614) is very peculiar. A strong bony keel (Fig. 2613) runs along the centre of the palate, on each side of which is a very broad depression, along which the plates of baleen are attached. These are long and flat, and are attached to the palate by their bases hanging down into the mouth. From these being placed transversely, their sides are parallel and at a very small distance from each other, the base of each, as well as the outer edge, being composed of solid whalebone, while the inner edge terminates in a filament of fibres which fill up the whole interior of the mouth like a curtain across it. The object of this is entirely owing to the arrangement of the stomach of the *W.*, which is so small in comparison with his great bulk that his food consists only of the smallest of the swimming mollusca, a herring being the largest fish he can swallow. To procure his prey he is thus obliged to engulf a whole shoal in his mouth at once, where they become entangled in the fibres of the balæna. The water is then strained off, and poured through the blowholes, while the animal can pass his diminutive prey into the œsophagus as he requires. It may be thus seen that the balæna serves the purpose of a sort of sieve, and separates the food which the *W.* feeds on from the water which he cannot but take in at the same time that he seizes his prey. The baleen plates are generally from eight to ten feet long, and number about 600. The subject of which they are composed is a well-known and valuable article of commerce, termed *whalebone,* and the produce from a single *W.* often sells for from between $1,000 and $1,500. The Greenland *W.* is one of the best-known species, and is a native of the northern seas. It is about 60 feet in length and 40 in circumference, and its average weight has been estimated to be about 500,000 pounds. The back and sides are covered with fat, of an exceedingly unctuous character, termed *blubber;* and so oily is this substance, that 100 barrels of blubber will produce nearly 96 barrels of oil; so that the refuse and waste is but very slight. The whole body of a *W.* of this species, of the full size, will yield from 50 to 60 puncheons of oil, each puncheon containing 74 gallons; the whole value of such a fish is therefore about $5,000. The young ones produce about 50 barrels of oil when they are only a year old; but at that time they are particularly fat. The female produces her young alive, after a gestation of about nine or ten months, and is even more attached than the generality of animals to her young, many instances of her being known to sacrifice her life rather than leave them. The Right *W.* is confined to the frigid regions, and is common to the N. Atlantic and N. Pacific; but it is specially hunted by American and English whalers about Baffin's Bay, where the vessels arrive about the end of April, and continually keep a sharp lookout. *B. australis* is a species confined to the Antarctic regions, and is smaller than

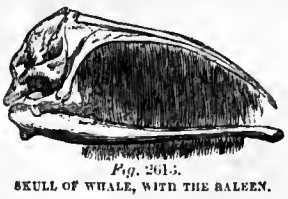

Fig. 2613.
SKULL OF WHALE, WITH THE BALEEN.

Fig. 2614. — COMMON WHALE, (*Balæna mysticetus.*)

the Arctic species. The *W. fishery* is twofold: that of the northern seas, in which the common *W.* is hunted; and that of the southern, in which the chief object of pursuit is the Spermaceti *W.* or CACHALOT, *q. v.* The produce of both these animals, before chemistry had supplied the public with substitutes for train oil and spermaceti, was of far greater economical importance than it is now. But as the materials for artificial light and for the lubrication of machinery are now supplied from many other sources, and as the whales are become very scarce from being so constantly hunted, the *W.* fishery has greatly fallen off within the last years, in the U. States as in Europe, and will be probably soon totally given up as a regular branch of industry.

Whale, *v. a.* [See WALE.] To wale; to weal; to mark with stripes, as by a lash. (Vulgar.)

Whale'bone, *n.* See WHALE.

Whale'-fin, *n.* A commercial term for whalebone.

Whale'-fishery, *n.* See WHALE.

Whale'man, *n.* A man employed in the whale-fishery.

Whal'er, *n.* A person or ship employed in the whale-fishery.

Whal'ing, *a.* Pertaining or having reference to the taking of whales; as, a *whaling* voyage.

—*n.* The business of taking whales.

Whale's Back, an island of *New Hampshire,* on the E. of the entrance to Portsmouth harbor, contains a lighthouse 68 ft. high, with two fixed lights, one 10 ft. above the other; Lat. 43° 2′ 30″ N., Lon. 70° 42′ 45″ W.

Whap, Whop, (*hwŏp,*) *v. n.* To throw one's self quickly or abruptly; to turn suddenly. (Vulgar.)

—*n.* [A. S. *hweop,* a whip.] A blow; a quick, heavy stroke; a lash or cut, as with a whip. (Vulgar.)

Whapper, Whopper, (*hwŏp'per,*) *n.* A lie of gigantic dimensions; or, in other words, a lie as broad as it is long. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Whap'ping, Whop'ping, *a.* Very large; monstrous; almost incredible; as, a *whopping* story. (Colloq. and vulgar.)

Wharf, (*hworf,*) *n.*; *pl.* WHARVES, and frequently WHARFS. [A.S. *hwarf, hweorf,* from *hweorfan,* to turn, to depart.] A sort of quay on the margins of a dock, harbor, river, canal, &c., alongside which ships or barges are brought for the purpose of being loaded or lightened; or, a levelled surface, terrace, or causeway, formed on a river or canal bank, or sea-coast, to facilitate the landing and embarkation of passengers and goods, and protected by an artificial frontage or structure of masonry or other materials.

—*v. a.* To furnish with a wharf or wharves; to secure by means of a wharf or river-wall of masonry, &c.—To place on, or bring to, a wharf; as, to *wharf* merchandise.

Wharfage, (*hworf'aj,*) *n.* Fees or duties paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or discharging goods and other contents of ships' cargoes.

Wharf-boat, *n.* In the U. States, a kind of boat moored at the side of a river, &c., and used for a wharf, in places where the height of the water is so variable that a fixed wharf would be useless.—*Bartlett.*

Wharfing, *n.* Wharfs considered collectively.

Wharfinger, (*-jer,*) *n.* One who has charge of a wharf.

Wharton, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.—A post-township of Potter co., 40 m. N.W. of Lock Haven; *pop.* abt. 500.

Wharton, in *Texas,* a S.E. co.; *area,* 1,080 sq. m. *Rivers.* Colorado and San Bernard; also, Musteng and Sandy creeks; *pop.* abt. 5,000.—A post-village, cap. of the above co., 50 m. N. of Matagorda.

Whar'tonsburg, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Wyandott co., 40 m. S.W. of Sandusky.

Whate'ly, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Franklin co., 88 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 1,068.

What, (*hwŏt,*) *pron.* [A. S. *hwæt,* nomin. neut. of *hwā* who.] A pronoun used interrogatively in relation to things, inanimate objects, or creatures other than man; employed both substantively and adjectively;—as, *what* did you say? *what* is that?—Hence, in an ejaculatory sense, tantamount to *how great; how wonderful;* as, *what* patience! *what* bravery!—Sometimes attached as an adverbial prefix to adjectives, as nearly approaching in equivalence to *how;* as, *what* a lucky fellow! i. e., how lucky a fellow!—also, with a general independent sig-

nification, pointing to the singularity or strangeness of a person or thing; as, "*What* partial judges are our love and hate?" (*Dryden.*)—A compound relative, equivalent, in force and substance, *to that which;* adjectively, *to the cause which; the* class or order of thing *which;* and infrequently *to the* ship *on* or *at which;* having application also in a corresponding adverbial sense; as, "*What* time the morn mysterious visions brings." (*Pope.*)—Whatever; what thing soever;—employed indefinitely; as, whether it was his wish or his obligation, or *what* it was.—Partly; in part;—used adverbially, with a following proposition, as *by* or *with,* and with reiteration; as, *what with* this, *what with* that, I have more than I can properly attend to.

(Note. In the phrase *I tell you what, what* forms an elliptical equivalent for *how it is; what it is,* &c.; *what not* is an expression frequently employed as an abbreviated clause ending an enumeration of several or sundry things or particulars, the verb of which, being either the same as that of the principal, or a general word, is omitted; as, "Humbugs, bores, and *what not;*"—hence, the words are commonly understood as having the force of a substantive, equivalent to *any thing you please, et-cetera,* &c.—*What ho!* an ejaculation of hailing or calling; as, "*What ho!* thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*" (*Dryden.*)—*What if,* what will happen or come to pass if; as, "*What if* I should strike you?"—*What though,* even supposing or allowing that it be so; as, "*What though* none live my innocence to tell? I know it." (*Dryden.*)—*What's what,* the real or identical thing;—used colloquially and vulgarly; as, leave him to judge for himself, he knows *what's what.*)

Whatev'er, *pron.* Being this or that; being of one nature or another; being one thing or another; anything that may be; all that; the whole that; all particulars that; as, in *whatever* manner you choose.

What'-not, *n.* See Etagère.

Whatsoev'er, *a.* Whatever. (R.)

Wheal, (*hwēl*), *n.* [A. S. *hwēle,* pulrefied flesh.] A weal; a wale: a mark raised by a stroke, as of a whip.

Wheat, (*hwēt,*) *n.* [A. S. *hwæti;* Ger. *weitzen.*] (*Agric.*) A well-known species of grass (*Triticum sativum* and its varieties), belonging to the genus *Triticum.* It is, after Indian corn, the most important of our farm crops. It may be raised on all sorts of soils, but heavy, stiff lands are the most suitable for it. The varieties of wheat are perpetually changing, in consequence of variations of culture, climate, and soil, those most in use being distinguished by different local terms. They may be divided into the two great classes of *red* and *white*—the latter being superior as respects quality and produce, and the former as respects productiveness and hardiness. As this grain is frequently cultivated on very inferior soils, and after very imperfect preparation, the produce per acre varies materially in different counties and districts. It is also very liable to injury from bad seed time, a wet winter, or a blight during the period of its flowering (which last is the most common cause of the failure or deficiency of the wheat crops); so that its produce varies as much in different seasons on the same farms, and under the same management, as it does during the same season on different farms. The lowest quantity of produce, except where an absolute deficiency from blight occurs, may, perhaps, be rated at from 10 to 12 bushels an acre, and the highest at from 48 to 56 or 64 bushels. The mean product for all the U. States is about 24 bushels per acre. The geographical range over which wheat can be grown is peculiar. It is not produced in tropical climates. Here its place is taken by rice. There is a northern limit to its growth, beyond which oats can be cultivated. Here, however, wheat is not seen, only because there is not sufficient heat to ripen it. It is, on the whole, the hardiest of the cereals, and it is said that its quality is always best when it grows on that margin beyond which it will not ripen at all. Wheat is the most costly of the cereals. The seed sown on any given area is not more than half the amount which can be sown of other kinds of corn. The crop is scantier, and as it sends its principal roots deeply into the earth, it is more exhausting to the soil; but the meal or flour of wheat is better adapted to sustain the various vital functions than that of any other kind of grain. The products of wheat in the U. States is constantly progressing. In 1840, the total products was only 88,513,200 bushels; while it amounted to 100,-485,800 in 1850, to 171,183,500 in 1860, and to 260,146,900 in 1869. The chief wheat-growing States in 1869 were: Illinois (far above any other), Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and California. Our exportation during the same year was 6,146,411 bushels of wheat, $7,822,555; and 1,300,106 barrels of flour, $12,803,775. It is still more important in the years when there is shortness of crops in Great Britain or France. See Wheat-moth.

Wheat'-ear, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Saxicola œnanthe,* a European bird, about 5½ inches long, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ,* q. v.

Wheaten, (*hwēt'n,*) *a.* [A. S. *hwæten.*] Made of wheat.

Wheat'field, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Ingham co.; *pop.* abt. 860.

Wheat'field, in *New York,* a township of Niagara co., 12 m. N. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Wheatfield, in *Pennsylvania,* a twp. of Indiana co.—A twp. of Perry co., 6 m. E. of Bloomfield; *pop.* abt. 950.

Wheat'-fly, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Cecidomya.

Wheat'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) Another name of the Dog's Cough-grass. See Triticum.

Wheat'land, in *Illinois,* a twp. of Bureau co.; *pop.* abt. 700.—A twp. of Fayette co.; *pop.* abt. 11,000.—A twp. of Macon co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,336.—A twp. of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Wheatland, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* abt. 1,900.

Wheatland, in *Minnesota,* a post-village and twp. of Rice co., abt. 20 m. N.W. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 300.

Wheatland, in *New York,* a post-twp. of Monroe co., 15 m. W.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 3,300.

Wheatland, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village in the S.W. part of Mercer co. It contains 4 blast furnaces, a rolling-mill, and a graduated school. *Pop.* abt. 500.

Wheatland, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and twp. of Kenosha co., 70 m. S.E. of Madison; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wheat'-moth, or **Angoumois Grain-moth,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Anacampsis cerealella,* a moth of the family *Tineidæ,* which expands half an inch, and is pale cinnamon-brown above, with a satin lustre; hind wings lead color; the antennæ are thread-like, and consist of numerous beaded joints, and two tapering feelers are turned over the head. It lays from 60 to 90 eggs in clusters of about 20 on a single kernel of grain. In 4 to 6 days these eggs produce little worm-like caterpillars not thicker than a hair. Each burrows in a single kernel, and devours the mealy substance, and the work of destruction goes on so unseen, that it is only detected by the softness of the grain or the loss of its weight. When fully grown, the Angoumois caterpillar is not more than one-fifth of an inch long, white, with brownish head, six small jointed legs, and ten extremely small prop-legs. It goes into the chrysalis state within the kernel. Before this it has gnawed a hole nearly through by which to escape when it has finished its transformations. The insects of the summer brood come to the full larva growth in about 3 weeks, remain for a time in the chrysalis state, and in autumn they appear in the winged form, and may be found in the evening in great numbers laying their eggs upon stored grain. The moth-worms of the second brood remain in the grain through the winter, change into winged moths in the summer, and lay their eggs on the ears of the growing grain.—*Tenney.*

Whea'ton, Henry, a distinguished American publicist and diplomatist, was b. in Rhode Island in 1785. He studied at Brown University, adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the bar. After a visit to Europe he settled at New York, where he became, in 1815, a judge in the Marine Court, and soon after reporter to the Supreme Court of the United States. In addition to his heavy professional duties he found time also for much miscellaneous literary labor, contributing to several periodical publications, and lecturing before several learned societies. After being employed for some years in the revision of the constitution and laws of the State of New York, he was sent, in 1827, as a chargé d'affaires to Copenhagen. He held a similar post at Berlin from 1834 to 1837, when he was named minister plenipotentiary. In this important position he remained till 1846, enjoying the highest esteem and confidence not only of his countrymen, but of the governments and statesmen of Europe. *W.*'s great work, *The Elements of International Law,* appeared in 1836, has passed through several editions, and is generally regarded as an authority. Among his other works are, a *History of the Law of the Nations in Europe and America from the Earliest Times of the Treaty of Washington; Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of the U. S.; History of the Northmen,* &c. D. 1848.

Whea'ton, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Du Page co., 25 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Wheaton, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Chippewa co.; *pop.* (1870) 799.

Wheat'stone, Charles, F.R.S., an eminent English natural philosopher, b. at Gloucester, 1802, chiefly known as having introduced and given a practical application to the electric telegraph in England, and as the discoverer of the electro-magnetic alarum.

Wheedle, (*hwē'dl,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *adwelian,* to seduce.] To beguile; to flatter; to entice by soft words; to coax; to cajole; to get the better of by gentle and soothing ways; as, a *wheedling* woman.

—*v. n.* To coax; to flatter; to blarney.

Wheed'ler, *n.* One who wheedles.

Wheed'ling, *n.* Act of flattering, enticing, coaxing, or cajoling.

Wheel, (*hwēl,*) *n.* [A. S. *hweohl, hweol.*] (*Mech.*) A contrivance by means of which the intermittent and limited action of the lever is extended to any distance, and made to act continuously and uniformly. Wheels are either of the kind known as *carriage-W., friction-W.,* or *toothed-W.;* including, under the second division, *band-W.,* and under the third the various kinds of *cog, trundle, spur, crown,* and *bevelled W.* The efficiency of a carriage-W. consists in the length of the lever it offers (or, in other words, upon its diameter); upon the direction in which the power is applied to it; and upon the small extent of surface producing friction, provided that the surface be sufficient to prevent the load from forcing the W. into the material on which they run. *Friction-W.* are introduced into mill-work for the purpose of facilitating the horizontal or vertical movement of traversing beds, of guide-rods, &c.; and the conditions they are required to fulfil are, that they should revolve freely on their own axles, and present smooth surfaces (able to retain a lubricating fluid) to the bodies moving over them, or over which they may move. *Driving-band-W.* on the contrary, are fixed on their bearing-shafts, and have their surfaces formed in such a manner as to cause the bands, or straps, to adhere to them by their mere friction upon the asperities, and thus to produce motion in the secondary band-W. of the machinery to which they are applied by the rotation of the first W. In *toothed-W.,* a series of projections, or teeth, are formed on the outer rim of one W., which work into corresponding projections upon the outer rim of the W. connected with it, in such a manner as to allow the former to communicate their motion by the sliding or rubbing of their surfaces upon the surfaces of the teeth of the second W. *Cog-W.* are those in which the teeth are made of a different material to the W. itself; but the cogs are nevertheless of the same outline in principle as ordinary teeth. See Paddle-wheel, Spinning-wheel, Water-wheel, &c.

(*Naut.*) See Steering-wheel.

(*Pottery.*) A round, wooden disc revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped by the potter's hand.

(*Pyro.*) A revolving fire-work; as, a Catherine-*wheel.*

—An apparatus by which criminals in some countries were formerly tortured.—A rolling or revolving body; a disc; an orb.—Rotation; compass; revolution.

Measuring-wheel. (*Mech.*) A Pedometer, *q. v.*—*Wheel and axle.* (*Mech.*) One of the simple mechanical powers, or machines, consisting of a wheel having a cylindrical axis passing through its centre, resting on pivots at its extremities, or supported in gudgeons, and capable of revolving. The power is applied to the circumference of the wheel, and the weight or force to be overcome to the circumference of the axle; equilibrium takes place when the power and weight are to each other inversely as the radii of the circles to which they are applied.

—*v. a.* To convey on wheels, or in a wheelbarrow; as, to *wheel* a load of bricks.—To whirl; to cause to gyrate, turn, or revolve; to put into a rotary motion; as, a bird *wheels* in the air.

—*v. n.* To move, as on wheels; to have a rotary motion; to turn on an axis, or as on an axis; to move about.—To turn; to move round or change direction, as if revolving upon a pivot; as, troops *wheeling* to the left.—To fetch a compass; to describe a circuit; as, "*Wheeling* down the steep . . . he flies." (*Pope.*)—To roll forward; as, a chair *wheeled* on castors.

Wheel'-animalcule, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Rotifera.

Wheel'-barometer, *n.* See Barometer.

Wheel'barrow, *n.* A light wooden frame-work with a cavity for conveying articles, having two shafts or handles and one wheel, and rolled or trundled by a single person.

Wheeled, *a.* Having wheels;—used in composition; as, a four-*wheeled* drag.

Wheel'er, *n.* One who, or that which, wheels, turns, or gyrates.—A wheel-horse, or one of those which are next the wheels of a carriage;—as opposed to the *leaders,* or forward horses.

Wheeler, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Porter co., 37 m. S.E. of Chicago.

Wheeler, in *New York,* a post-township of Steuben co., 5 m. N. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Wheel'ersburg, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Scioto co., 9 m. E. of Portsmouth; *pop.* abt. 600.

Wheeling, in *Illinois,* a post-village and township of Cook co., abt. 25 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* (1870) 1,835.

Wheeling, in *Minnesota,* a township of Rice co., 5 m. E. of Faribault; *pop.* abt. 700.

Wheeling, in *Ohio,* a township of Belmont co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,240.—A twp. of Guernsey co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,090.

Wheeling, in *W. Virginia,* a city and port of entry, cap. of Ohio co., on the Ohio River, 92 m. below Pittsburg; Lat. 40° 7′ N., Lon. 80° 42′ W. It is one of the most important places on the Ohio, which is here crossed by a wire suspension bridge, the span of which measures 1,010 ft.; and the towers 153 ft. above low-water mark, and 60 ft. above the abutments. It is the terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Hempfield, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg railroads, and contains numerous iron-foundries, forges, manufactories of nails, glass-ware, woollen, cotton, and silk goods, paper, leather, steam-engines, &c. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Wheeling Creek, in *Pennsylvania,* rises by two branches, the N. and S. Forks, in Washington and Greene cos., and flowing W. enters the Ohio River at Wheeling, W. Virginia.

Wheel'-house, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small house or covered apartment on deck which contains the steering-wheel; also, one of the paddle-boxes of a steamer.

Wheel'ing, *n.* Act of conveying or transporting on wheels; especially, the act of conveying materials, as earth, stones, &c., on a wheelbarrow.—Convenience for transit on wheels; as, the roads are in bad *wheeling.*—A turning, rotary, or circular movement; as, the *wheeling* of a column of infantry.

Wheelock, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Caledonia co., 29 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 822.

Wheel'-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as Bournonite.

Wheel Purchase, *n.* A simple contrivance for moving a wheeled carriage with increased power. It is formed by hooking a drag-rope to the tire of a wheel as near the ground as possible, carrying the running end up over the tire, and stretching it out so as to form a tangent to the wheel; when the rope is hauled on, the carriage advances. The power gained is in proportion to the diameter of the wheel.

Wheel'-plough, (*-plow,*) *n.* (*Agric.*) A plough with a wheel or wheels added to it, for the purpose of regulating the depth of the furrow, and rendering the implement more steady to hold.

Wheel'-race, *n.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

Wheel'-shaped, (*-shāpt,*) *a.* Having the form of a wheel.

(*Bot.*) Enlarging into a flat border at top, with but little tube; as, a *wheel-shaped* corolla.

Wheel'-work, (*-wurk,*) *n.* (*Mech.*) A combination of wheels imparting motion to one another

Wheel'wright, (*-rit,*) *n.* One whose occupation is

to make wheels and wheeled carriages, especially carts, wagons, &c.

Wheeze, (*hwēz,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *hwæsan;* formed from the sound, and allied to *whiz.*] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as asthmatic persons.

Wheez'ing, *n.* A noisy respiration, produced by obstruction of the air-passages.

Wheez'y, *a.* Wheezing; breathing with difficulty and with a noisy sound; as, *wheezy* lungs.

Whelk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Buccinum,* containing gasteropods which have the shell notched in front, or the canal abruptly reflected. There are about 1,000 living, and 350 fossil species. They are marine and carnivorous.

Whelm, (*hwĕlm,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *ahwylfan* — *a,* intensive, *hwealfian,* to cover.] To overwhelm; to cover with water or by immersion in something that envelops on all sides; as, the *whelming* billow. (*Gay.*) — To overburden; to immerse deeply; as, to *whelm* one in pain.

Whelp, (*hwĕlp,*) *n.* [A. S. *hwelp.*] A cub; a puppy; the young of the canine species, and also of beasts of prey; as, a lion's *whelps.* — A youth; a young man; — used in contempt; as, that *whelp,* that unlicked cub of a vulgar breed.

—*v. n.* To bring forth whelps, as the females of the canine species, and some other beasts of prey.

—*v. a.* To give birth to, as cubs or young; as, a foul mind *whelps* foul ideas.

When, (*hwĕn,*) *adv.* [A. S. *hwænne, hwenne;* Oer. *wann;* Lat. *quando;* from the pronominal root *hru.*] At what time; — employed in an interrogative sense; as, *when,* and where, did you see him? — At that time; at or just after the moment that; — used relatively; you may do it *when* and how you like. — Which time; after the time that; — elliptically and unauthorizedly employed as a substantive; as, on Tuesday last I met him, since *when* I have not seen him. — While; whereas; — used with a conjunctional application to introduce an adversative clause, and tantamount to *though at the same time;* as, he persisted in marrying her *when* he might have done better.

Whence, (*hwenz,*) *adv.* [A. S. *hwanen.*] From what place, source, premises, principles, facts, antecedents, and the like; how; — in an interrogative sense; as, *whence* come you? *whence* got you your information? — By what way or means; in general, from which person, cause, place, principle, or circumstance; — in a relative sense; as, we have stated *whence* our knowledge is derived. (Note. All the words of this class, as *whence, where, whether,* &c., are occasionally employed pronominally by a harsh and inelegant construction; as, from *whence* did you sail?)

Whencesoev'er, *rel. adv.* From what place, cause, or source soever.

Whenev'er, *rel. adv.* At whatever time; as, *whenever* you like to go.

Whensoev'er, *rel. adj.* [*when, so,* and *ever.*] Whenever; at whatever time; at what time soever.

Where, (*hwair,*) *adv.* [A. S. *hwær.*] At or in what place; in what position, situation, or circumstances; — employed interrogatively; as, *where* have you been? — At which place or places; at the place in which; — used relatively; as, the country *where* I was born. — Whither; to what or which place; — applied both interrogatively and relatively; as, *where* are you going?

Whereabout', Whereabouts', *adv.* Near what or which place; about where; — employed interrogatively and relatively, and generally in the form *whereabouts;* as, *whereabouts* do you reside? — Concerning or having reference to which; as, the thing *whereabout* we are perplexed. (Note. *Whereabaut,* or *whereabouts,* is very frequently used colloquially as a substantive; as, I had a difficulty in finding his *whereabouts.*)

Whereas, (*hwēr-az',*) *conj.* Considering that things are so; the thing being so that; since; — employed in the introduction of a preamble.

—When in fact or truth; — implying opposition to something gone before; or, implying an admission of facts, sometimes preceding a different statement or version, and sometimes by inferential or consequential issues; as, "The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas,* animals live upon very different sorts of substances." — *Arbuthnot.*

Whereat', *adv.* At what; — of relative application; as, *whereat* he despaired of success. — At what: — employed interrogatively; as, *whereat* have you taken offence?

Whereby', *adv.* By which; by means of which: — applied relatively.

"Prevent those evils *whereby* the souls of men are lost." *Hooker.*

—By what: — used interrogatively; as, *whereby* shall I know that he is the man?

Where'fore, *adv.* For which reason; — employed relatively.

"*Wherefore* by their fruits ye shall know them." — *Matt.* vii. 20.

—For what reason; why; — used interrogatively; as, *wherefore* did you disappoint me?

Wherein', *adv.* In which: in which thing, time, respect, circumstance, &c.; — used relatively; as, Shakspeare was the book *wherein* I found the passage. — In what: — employed interrogatively; as, *wherein* has he been amerced?

Whereof, (*hwēr-ŏf',* or *hwēr-ŏv',*) *adv.* Of which; — employed relatively; as, a matter *whereof* you have reaped advantage. — Of what: — used indefinitely; as, intelligence when and *whereof* derived. — Of what: — in the sense of interrogation: as, *whereof* was the pie made?

Whereon', *adv.* On which; — employed relatively; as, the ground *whereon* we tread.

Wheresoev'er, *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; — *wherever* is preferably used.

Whereto, Whereunto, (*-too',*) *adv.* To which: — employed in a relative sense; as, that age *whereto* you have arrived. — To what; to what end; — used interrogatively; as, *whereto* this expense?

Whereupon', *adv.* Upon which; following which.

Wherev'er, *adv.* At whatever place.

Wherewith', Wherewithal', *adv.* With which: — used in a relative sense; as, the gifts *wherewith* a person is endued. — With what: — employed interrogatively; as, *wherewith* shall I do it?

Wherewithal', *n.* The means wherewith to carry out any object. (Colloq.)

Wherry, (*hwĕr'rĭ,*) *n.* [A corruption of *ferry.*] A boat with bow and stern nearly alike, and both making a very large angle with the keel; a flat-boat; a kind of barge; also, a decked fishing-smack. — A kind of cider made from crab-apples. (Prov. Eng.)

Whet, (*hwĕt,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WHETTED or WHET.) [A. S. *hwettan;* Ger. *wetzen.*] To rub for the purpose of sharpening, as an edge-tool; to sharpen, or give an edge to, by attrition; as, to *whet* a scythe or sword-blade. — To excite; to stimulate; to spur; to make keen, quick, sharp, or eager; as, olives *whet* the palate for the deglutition of claret. — To provoke; to enrage; to make angry or acrimonious; as, jealousy *whets* the worst feelings of man's nature.

To whet on, or *whet forward,* to instigate; to hestir; to urge on.

—*n.* Act of sharpening by attrition or friction. — A thing which serves to stimulate and stir the appetite.

Wheth'er, *conj.* [A. S. *hwæthre — hwa,* and *ægther,* either, each.] Which of two alternatives expressed by a sentence, or the clause of a sentence; — often preceding *or;* as, *whether* you feel disposed to go *or* not.

Wheth'ering, *n.* The retention of the after-birth in cows.

Whet'-slate, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as NOVACULITE.

Whet'stone, *n.* A smooth flat stone used for sharpening edged instruments by friction; a hone.

Whetstone, in *Ohio,* a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,490.

Whet'ter, *n.* One who, or that which, wets or sharpens.

Whew, (*hwû,*) *interj.* A sound like that of a half-formed whistle, expressing amazement, derision, or antipathy.

Whewell, WILLIAM, (*hew'el.*) an English philosopher, B. at Lancaster, 1795, was the son of a carpenter, and was himself intended for the same trade; but having distinguished himself while a scholar of the free grammar school of Lancaster, the head-master of that establishment procured him the means of proceeding to the University of Cambridge, where he was nominated, in succession, fellow, professor of mineralogy, professor of moral theology, vice-chancellor, and, in 1841, master of Trinity College. A man of multifarious knowledge and powerful intellect, he contributed greatly to the advancement of science. His principal works were—*History of the Inductive Sciences; The Elements of Morality, including Polity;* and *The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences.* A remarkable work upon *The Plurality of Worlds* was likewise attributed to him. D. 1866.

Whewellite, (*hū'el-īt,*) *n.* (*Min.*) A native oxalate of lime from Hungary.

Whey, (*hwā,*) *n.* [A. S. *hwæg.*] The watery part or serum of milk; that portion which remains after making curds, chiefly consisting of water holding between 3 or 4 per cent. of sugar of milk in solution. As a diluent and beverage, both in sickness and in health, whey forms one of the best and most wholesome drinks that can be taken.

Which, *pron.* [A. S. *hwylc;* Goth. *hvileiks — hwa,* who, what, and *leiks,* like.] A relative, employed generally in a substantive sense, but sometimes adjectively, in all numbers and genders, with respect to things, excluding persons; as, that *which* you have done. — An interrogative, of both substantive and adjective application, in the asking for an individual person or thing among a series of such, being more expressive than *who* or *what,* — in this use conveying the sense of *who,* or *what one* of a number, species, sort, &c.; as, *which* is the man? *which* is the house? — That which; those which; — a compound relative; as, you may take *which* you like.

Whichev'er, Whichsoev'er, *pron.* Which; whether one or the other; as, *whichever* way looked at, it comes to the same thing.

Whiff, (*hwif,*) *n.* [W. *chwiff,* a whiff or puff, a hiss; formed from the sound.] A puff; a sudden expulsion of air from the mouth; a slight gust of air; as, a *whiff* of tobacco-smoke. — View or look. (Prov. Eng.)

—*v. a.* To puff; to throw out in whiffs or slight gusts; to consume in whiffs; as, to *whiff* a cigarette. — To blow away; to carry off by a puff.

—*v. n.* To puff; to smoke.

Whiffing, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, whiffs. — A mode of hand-line fishing for mackerel, pollack, and the like. — *Simmonds.*

Whiffle, (*whif'fl,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *waeflan.*] To abandon one set of opinions suddenly and groundlessly for another; to be fickle and unsteady in mind or actions; to prevaricate; to use evasions; to start, shift, and turn; as, a *whiffling* politician; a *whiffling* breeze.

Whiff'ler, *n.* A smoker of tobacco. — Hence, a person of no consequence; a trifler; an idler; a dangler; as, a *whiffler* in a laced coat. — *Swift.*

Whiff'ler, *n.* [A. S. *wæflere.*] One who whiffles, or frequently changes his opinion or course; a prevaricator; one who uses shifts or evasions in argument; one of a slippery turn of mind. — Formerly, a lifer going before a public procession.

Whif'fle-tree, Whip'ple-tree, *n.* The bar to which the traces of a carriage are attached.

Whif'fling, *n.* Prevarication; evasion.

Whig, (*hwig,*) *n.* [Etymol. doubtful; probably from Scot. *whig;* A. S. *whæg,* whey, a mixed drink, composed of water and sour milk, which the Scots Covenanters drank in their wanderings; or, from the initial letters of the motto "*We hope in God;*" assumed by a political party in Scotland, 1648, opposed to the court faction.] (*Eng. Hist.*) The designation of a well-known political party, first assumed by that body of public men who brought about the Revolution of 1688, and the establishment of William III. on the English throne. Since that time the name has been borne by successive generations of men of liberal political principles, in contradistinction to TORY, *q. v.*

(*Amer. Hist.*) An upholder of American liberties during the revolutionary war; — opposed to *royalist, loyalist,* and *tory.* — Again, one of a political party in the U. States, flourishing 1829–1853; — opposed to the so-called *democrats* of that period. Henry Clay (*q. v.*) was for a long time the recognized leader of the Whigs.

—*a.* Pertaining or relating to the Whigs; composed of Whigs; Whiggish; as, a *Whig* administration; the *Whig* party.

Whig'gery, Whig'gism, (*-gizm,*) *n.* The principles of the Whigs.

While, (*hwīl,*) *n.* [A. S. *hwile.*] Time; space of time, or continued duration; as, one *while* I thought him a good fellow.

Worth while, worth the time and pains; hence, worth the expense; as, it is not *worth while* wrangling about such a trifle.

—*adv.* During the time that; at the same time that; as long as; — write me *while* you are away. — Hence, in which case; though; under such circumstances.

—*v. a.* To spend to little use or advantage, as time; to cause to pass away without irksomeness; — generally before *away;* as, to *while away* an hour or two.

Whim, (*hwim,*) *n.* [Icel. *hvim,* a quick motion; W. *churiniaw,* to move round briskly.] A sudden and light turn of the fancy; an irregular and evanescent desire; a freak; a fancy; a humor; a capricious notion; as, an idle *whim.*

(*Mining.*) A large capstan or machine used for raising ores, &c., worked by horses, steam, or water; — called also *whim-gin* and *whimsey.*

—*v. n.* To be whimsical, capricious, or fanciful; to be subject to whims.

Whim'brel, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Numenius phœopus,* a species of European bird, family *Scolopacidæ,* closely allied to the curlew, but considerably smaller in size, being not above 18 inches long.

Whim'ling, *n.* One given to whims; a weak, childish person.

Whim'my, *a.* Full of whims; fanciful; humorsome.

Whim'per, *v. n.* [A. S. *gemerian.*] To snivel; to express grief with a low, whining, broken voice; as, a *whimpering* child.

—*v. a.* To utter in a low, whining, broken tone of voice.

Whim'perer, *n.* One who whimpers, whines, or snivels.

Whim'pering, *n.* Act of whining; a low mutteriog cry of lamentation.

Whimple, (*hwĭm'pl,*) *v. a.* Same as WIMPLE, the preferable spelling.

Whimsey, (*hwĭm'zĭ,*) *n.* A whim; a freak; a humor; a capricious notion.

(*Mining.*) See WHIM.

Whim'-shaft, *n.* (*Min.*) The shaft by which the stuff is drawn out of the mine by the horse or steam whim.

Whimsical, (*hwĭm'zi-kăl,*) *a.* Full of whims; freakish; capricious; fanciful; having odd notions; as, a *whimsical* man. — Hence, fantastic; odd; curious; singular; as, a *whimsical* piece of carving.

Whimsical'ity, Whim'sicalness, *n.* State or quality of being whimsical.

Whim'sically, *adv.* In a whimsical manner.

Whim'whams, *n.* [From *whim* redupli cated.] A gimcrack; a trifle; an article of bric-a-brac; any curious or whimsical thing. — A whim or whimsey; a caprice; a humorsome trick.

Whin, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ULEX.

Whin'chat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of Stonechat (*Saxicola rubetra*), distinguished from other birds of the same genus by its small size. See STONECHAT.

Whine, (*hwīn,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *cwanian.*] To express grief, whether real or affected, by a plaintive drawling cry; to moan with a puerile noise; to murmur meanly; to whimper; to snivel; as, to speak with a *whining* accent.

—*v. a.* To complain of in a drawling and undignified way; as, to *whine* at a grievance.

—*n.* A drawling plaintive tone of voice meant to express grief, whether real or assumed; the nasal puerile utterance of mean or unmanly complaint; as, the sniffling *whine* of a psalm-singing ranter.

Whin'er, *n.* One who whines.

Whin'ny, *v. n.* [Lat. *hinnio,* from the root of *whine.*] To neigh; to utter the sound of a horse; to hinny.

—*n.* A gentle neigh uttered by a horse.

Whin'ny, *a.* Abounding in whins.

Whin'ock, *n.* [From Scot. *quhene,* a small number.] The smallest pig of a litter. (Local Amer.)

Whin'-stone, *n.* (*Geol.*) See TRAP.

Whip, (*hwĭp,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WHIPPED, (*hwĭpt.*) To strike with a lash, thong, or sweeping cord, or with anything tough and flexible; to switch; to beat; as, to *whip* a horse. — To cause to rotate by lashing with a cord or thong; as, to *whip* a top. — To flog; to punish with beating; to correct with lashes; as, to *whip* a boy, to *whip* a hardened criminal. — To lash, as with banter, sarcasm,

scornful words, &c.; as, he is one easily *whipped* by ridicule.—To strike; to thrash; to beat out by belaboring: as, to *whip* grain.—To form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread; to baste; as, to *whip* a muslin frill.—To beat into a froth; as, to *whip* eggs, or cream.

—To wrap or inwrap; to overlay, as a rope, cord, &c., with other cords lashed round and round it; — frequently with *about*, *around*, *over*; as, to *whip* a fish-hook.—To jerk; to snatch; to take, move, or lift by a sudden or impetuous movement; —with *into*, *out*, *up*, &c.; as, he *whipped up* his hat, and away he went; to *whip out* a revolver.

(*Naut.*) To hoist a purchase by means of a whip; to secure the end of from untwisting by overcasting it with yarn.—*Totten.*

To whip a stream, in fly-fishing, to angle along its course by throwing the fly and hook over and into the water at frequent intervals; as, to *whip a stream* for trout.

To whip in, to bring into a collected body, as hounds in a fox-hunt; —hence, to bring together, or keep from scattering, as members of a legislative body, political party, &c.; as, to *whip in* for a division of the house.

To whip the cat, to practise extreme stinginess. (Prov. Eng.)

Whip, *v. n.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; or, to turn and run; as, a boy *whips* up a tree; he *whipped* round the corner, out of sight.

—*n.* [A.S. *hwcop*; W. *chwip*, a sudden turn or start.] An instrument for flagellation or correction, or for driving horses, &c., consisting of two parts — the *lash*, or striking part, usually formed of plaited leather; and the *handle*, commonly made of whalebone or elastic wood; — as, a riding- or hunting-*whip*; a driving-*whip*. — A coachman; one who drives a carriage; as, Sir Henry Peyton was the best *whip* of his day. — One who collects the members of a party together; as, a government *whip*; — an abbreviation of *whipper-in*, q. v.

(*Mach.*) One of the four sail-arms of a wind-mill; also, the length of such arm reckoned from the shaft.

(*Naut.*) A small single tackle used for hoisting light bodies.

Whip and spur, post-haste; with express speed; as, to ride *whip and spur*.

Whip'-cord, *n.* Cord of which the end of whip-lashes are made.

Whip'-graft, *v. a.* See GRAFTING.

Whip'-hand, *n.* The hand that holds the whip in driving; — hence, advantage; superiority of position; as, a wife has the *whip-hand* of a husband who is uxorious.

Whip'-lash, *n.* The lash, thong, or striking part of a whip, usually of twisted cords, leather, or raw-hide.

Whip'pany, or WHIP'PONONG, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Morris co., 52 m. N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Whip'per, *n.* One who whips or flagellates; particularly, one who inflicts the legal penalty of the lash. — One who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold; a coal-whipper.

(*Spinning.*) A simple kind of willy.

Whip'per-in, *n.* In fox-hunting, one who keeps the hounds from wandering, and *whips* them *in*, if necessary, to the line of scent. (Eng.) — One who enforces party discipline among the supporters of the government or opposition, and urges their attendance in the event of any question of importance being likely to come under discussion, and the house divided thereupon; one who compels to obedience or order; one who subjects to the principles or measures of a party.

Whip'per-snap'per, *n.* A mean-looking, diminutive, contemptible person. (Colloq.)

Whip'ple-tree, *n.* Same as WHIFFLE-TREE, *q. v.*

Whip'poorwill, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GOAT-SUCKER.

Whip'-saw, *n.* A frame-saw for cutting through timber lengthwise, and generally worked by two persons.

Whip'-shaped, *a.* (*Bot.*) Same as FLAGELLIFORM.

Whip'-staff, *n.* (*Naut.*) An old name for TILLER, *q. v.*

Whip'-stalk, Whip'-stock, Whip'-stick, *n.* The rod, staff, stock, or handle, to which a whip-lash is fastened.

Whip'ster, *n.* An agile little fellow.

Whip'-stitch, (*-stich,*) *n.* A contemptuous nickname for a tailor. — Anything hastily or slovenly put together

Whipt, *imp.* and *pp.* of WHIP, for *whipped*.

Whir, (*hwêr,*) *v. n.* [Formed from the sound.] To whirl round with noise; to whiz; to hurry away; to fly off with such a noise as is made by a partridge or woodcock when it springs from the ground.

—*n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by the rapid or whirling motion of anything; as, the *whir* of a ptarmigan; the *whir* of a spinning-jenny.

Whirl, (*hwêrl,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *hwyrfan*, *hweorfan*, to turn round quickly.] To turn round rapidly, or with velocity; to cause to rotate with swift motion; as, to *whirl* a top round. — To snatch; to move quickly with a rotary motion; as, *whirled* up by wheels.

—*v. n.* To gyrate; to be turned round rapidly; to revolve or rotate with velocity; as, *whirling* wheels. — To move hastily; as, to be *whirled* away.

—*n.* [Dan. *hoirvel*; Ger. *wirbel*.] A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration; as, the *whirl* of a top. — Anything that moves or is turned with velocity, particularly on an axis or pivot, or as if on an axis or pivot; as, the *whirl* of a waltz. — In rope-making, the revolving hooked spindle of a twisting machine.

(*Bot.* and *Conch.*) Same as WHORL, *q. v.*

Whirl'-about, *n.* A whirligig; a teetotum.

Whirl'-bone, *n.* The patella or knee-pan.

Whirl'er, *n.* The person who, or thing which, whirls.

Whirl'igig, *n.* [From *whirl* and *gig*.] A children's toy to spin round on a pivot after the manner of a top; a teetotum.

(*Zoöl.*) See GYRINIDÆ.

—*a.* Fickle; giddy; inconstant; capricious; mutable; as, *whirligig* humors.

Whirl'pool, *n.* (*Meteor.*) When two opposite currents of almost equal force meet, they sometimes, especially in narrow channels, turn upon a centre and assume a spiral form, giving rise to eddies or *W.* The most celebrated

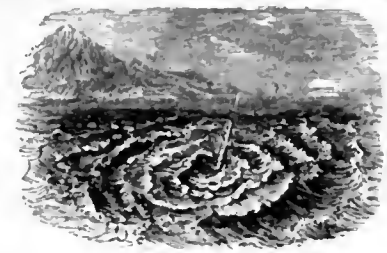

Fig. 2615. — WHIRLPOOL.

W. are the Euripus, near the island of Eubœa, in the Grecian Archipelago; Charybdis, in Italy, on the Strait of Messina; and the Maelstrom, off the coast of Norway.

Whirl'wind, *n.* (*Meteor.*) A revolving column or mass of air, supposed with most probability to be produced by the meeting of two currents of air blowing in opposite directions. It is analogous to the *whirlpool*. When the opposite currents have the same velocity, the circulation will be maintained at the same spot; but if the motion of one of them is more rapid than that of the other, it will transport the whirling motion with its excess of celerity, and a progressive and rotatory motion are thus maintained at the same time. Whirlwinds generally occur in summer, and are most violent in tropical countries, where they frequently produce most destructive effects.

Whisk, (*hwîsk,*) *n.* [Icel. *risk*; Ger. and Du. *wisch*, a wisp.] Act of whisking; a quick violent motion, as of wind. — A small bunch or wisp of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; — hence, a brush or small besom. — A bundle of peeled twigs used by cooks, for rapidly agitating or whisking certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.—A kind of tippet, forming part of female dress. — A kind of plane used by coopers.

—*v. a.* To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, quick motion; as, to *whisk* the dust from a piece of furniture. — To sweep along; to move nimbly over the ground; as, she *whisked* out of the room in a huff.

—*v. n.* To move with speed and agility.

Whisk'er, *n.* The person who, or the thing which whisks, or moves with a rapid, sweeping motion.—That portion of the human beard which grows upon the sides of the face (generally in the plural); — as distinguished from the *moustache*, *imperial*, *goatee*, and *beard proper*. — Hence, the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat.

Whisk'ered, *a* Furnished with whiskers.

Whisk'et, *n.* A wicker-basket in which provender is served to cattle.

Whis'key, Whis'ky, *n.* [Of same etymology as USQUEBAUGH, *q. v.*] An ardent spirit distilled from barley, corn, wheat, rye, molasses, &c. It is the cheapest and most common form of intoxicating liquor made in the U. States, where its production is very large. The *W* of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and the better qualities of that manufactured in N. York, are largely distilled from rye; most of that produced in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, &c., is from Indian corn, which contains a large quantity of fusel-oil. The best quality of rye *W.* from Pennsylvania, known as *Monongahela*, and from Bourbon co., Ky., brings a high price. In England the *W.* is distilled from barley.

—A kind of light one-horse chaise; — sometimes called *tim-whiskey*.

Whis'key Run, in *Indiana*, a township of Crawford co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,127.

Whis'per, *v. n.* [A.S. *hwisprian*; Ger. *wispern*.] To speak softly in the ear; to utter words in a murmuring or slightly sibilant tone of voice; to speak under the breath; to articulate words with a low, hissing sound; as, *whispered* confidences. — To make a low, sibilant noise or sound; as, *whispering* trees. — To speak suspiciously or with timorous circumspection. — To undermine; to devise mischief privily; to practise underhand treachery; — preceding *against*.

"All that hate me *whisper* together *against me*." — *Psalms* xli. 7.

—*v. a.* To speak in the ear of in a low, murmuring tone; to address under the breath; as, to *whisper* a secret. — To address in a low voice; as, they might buzz and *whisper* it one to another.

—*n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice, spoken in the ear; a sibilant or faint utterance; as, it was told him in a *whisper*. — A cautious or timorously circumspect speech or address.

Whis'perer, *n.* One who whispers. — A tattler; a busybody; a teller of secrets; — hence, a backbiter; a secret slanderer or mischief-maker.

Whis'pering, *n.* Act of speaking in the ear with a low sibilant voice; also, the telling of tales, and exciting of suspicions; — hence, backbiting; slandering in secret.

Whis'peringly, *adv.* In a low sibilant voice.

Whist, (*hwîst,*) *a.* [*Hist* and *hush* are the same word, with a little variation in sound.] Silent; mute; still; speechless; not making any sound or noise; as the wind is *whist*.

—*interj.* Hush! be silent! peace! — properly the imperative action of the verb.

(*Games.*) [So called from whist, *be silent*, as requiring close attention.] A game at cards played by four persons, in a double combination, two of them being *partners* against a partnership of the other two. A full pack of fifty-two cards is used, and they rank in their natural order, except that the ace of each suit, instead of being the lowest, is made the highest. The cards are dealt round, thirteen to each player, the last or bottom one, belonging to the dealer, being *turned up* or shown; the suit to which this belongs is called the *trump* suit, and takes precedence of all the others. — The player to the left of the dealer then plays a card, to which the other players in succession must *follow suit*, i. e. play cards of the same suit, if they have them. These four cards constitute a *trick*, which is won by the person who plays the highest card, and is picked up by the winner or his partner. The winner of this then *leads*, or commences, a new trick, and so on till the whole thirteen are played. —When a player cannot follow suit, *i. e.* has no card of the suit left, he may either play a trump which wins the trick by the precedence of the suit, or may *discard* a card of some other suit. — The score is made in two ways, by *trick* and *honors*. — The partners who, together, gain the majority of tricks in the hand, score one for every trick made above six. — The ace, king, queen, and knave of the trump suit are called *honors*, and score one each for whoever holds them. Thus, if one partnership hold two between them, the other partnership also holding two, they cancel each other, and no one scores. If one partnership hold three honors, and the other one, the former score the difference — two, and are said to count *two by honors*. If all four honors are in the hands of one partnership, they count *four by honors*. — The points thus scored by tricks and honors are called *game points*. In the old-fashioned or *long* whist, ten of these make a game; in the modern or *short* whist, the number has been reduced to five. — Two games, won by the same party, constitute a *rubber*, and the games have different values, depending on the state of the score of the losing party. These details, as well as other laws affecting the conduct of the game, may be found in books on the subject.—Although, as will be seen, the construction of the game is so exceedingly simple that a child may learn it in an hour, yet the option which each player has as to the card he shall play, leaves so much scope for voluntary action as to give whist an exceedingly high character in an intellectual point of view. A good player must, in the first place, be master of a somewhat recondite and elaborate *system* of play, which has been deduced by a long series of observations and reasonings as the best to be followed; he must then *observe* and *remember* very carefully the cards played, which furnish the data on which he proceeds; from these data he must next draw rapid *inferences*, as to the distribution in the various hands of the cards yet unseen; and finally he must act on the whole of the information thus gained, with judgment and skill, for which there is the widest possible scope. To do all this well requires not only very high mental and intellectual power, but considerable study and long practice. Hence this fine game has always commanded the attention of men of the first order of mind.

Whistle, (*hwis'sl.*) *v. n.* [A.S. *hwistlan*; Swed *hwisla*; Lat. *fistula*, a whistle.] To emit a kind of musical sound, by pressing or drawing the breath through a small orifice formed by a contraction of the lips; as, "He *whistled* as he went for want of thought." (*Dryden.*) — To make a shrill, acute sound with a small wind instrument resembling a flie. — To sound shrill, or like a pipe or fife; as, the wild winds *whistle*.

—*v. a.* To form, intonate, or modulate by whistling; as, to *whistle* a tune. — To call by whistling or a whistle; as, to *whistle* a dog. — *To whistle off*, originally, in hawking, to allow to depart by a whistle; — hence, to let loose; to discard.

—*n.* [A. S. *hwistle*.] A shrill, acute sound made by expelling or drawing the breath through the orifice made by a contraction of the lips, or through a wind-instrument which, blown through, yields a like sound; as, the *whistle* of a boatman's call, *i. e.* a small pipe used by a boatman to summon the sailors to their duty; the shrill note of a bird; as, the *whistle* of a blackbird; the shrill sound made by the passage of winds among trees or through crevices, &c.; as, the gale's rising *whistle*; also, the sharp, piercing sound occasioned by the escape of steam or gas through a particular vent, and frequently used as a signal; as, the *whistle* of a railroad-train. — An instrument producing, when blown through with the breath, a sound resembling that made by the passage of breath through the contracted or compressed lips; as, a steam *whistle*, a sportsman's *whistle*. — The mouth, as the organ engaged in whistling; as, to wet the *whistle*. (Vulgar.)

Whistler, (*hwis'lêr,*) *n.* One who whistles; also, that which produces a whistling sound.

(*Zoöl.*) A familiar name given to the green plover.

Whis'tler, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Mobile co.

Whit, (*hwit,*) *n.* [A. S. *wuht*, a creature, animal, thing.] A jot; a bit; an iota; a little; the smallest part or particle imaginable; — employed adverbially, and generally in a sentence expressing negation; as, he is not a *whit* better than the other.

Whit'by, a seaport and market-town of England, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Esk, which forms the harbor, and is crossed by a swing iron bridge, 16 m. from Scarborough. It has dock-yards for the building of ships, and commodious dry docks. Jet is collected here. *Manuf* Sail-cloth and cordage. *Pop.* 12,051

Whitby, in *Virginia*, a village of Mecklenburg co., abt. 60 m. S.W. of Petersburg.

White, (*hwit,*) *a.* (*comp.* WHITER; *superl.* WHITEST.) [A. S. *hwit, hwite.*] Bright; being without color, or, in a popular sense, being of the color of pure snow, or of light; not tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; not dark; as, a *white* skin, a *white* hat.—Pale; destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood color; pallid; as, she was *white* with fear; he turned *white* with rage.—Hence, pure; clean; free from spot, stain, or blemish; presenting the hue of immaculateness; as, "No *whiter* page than Addison's remains." (*Pope.*)—Gray or colorless from the effect of age, disease, or sorrow; as, the *white* hair of venerable years.—Sanctified; purified from sin and grossness; as, a *white* soul.—Indicating exemption from debasing or disturbing influences; hence, happy; fortunate; prosperous; favorable; as, a *white* day in one's calendar of life.

—*n.* The color of pure snow; a negative color, whose opposite is *black*, produced by the combination of all the prismatic colors mixed in the same proportions as they exist in the solar rays; whiteness; absence of all stain or superficial obscurity; as, a person dressed in *white.*—That which reflects to the sight the rays of light unseparated.—Specifically, the centre of an archery butt, or other mark, at which a missile is aimed and sent; as, her arrow hit the *white.*—One of the white or Caucasian race of mankind.

White of a seed. (*Bot.*) Same as ALBUMEN, *q. v.*

White of an egg. See ALBUMEN.—*White of the eye.* (*Anat.*) That part of the eye-ball which surrounds the iris.

—*v. a.* To whiten; to make white; to whitewash; as, *whited* sepulchres.

White, in *Arkansas*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, 1,050 sq. m. *Rivers.* White, Little Red River, and Bayou des Arc. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Searcy. *Pop.* (1870) 10,357.—A township of Newton co.; *pop.* (1870) 615.—A township of Polk co.; *pop.* (1870) 293.

White, in *Georgia*, a N. co.; *area*, 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Chattahoochee and Chestatee. *Surface*, mountainous in the N., elsewhere undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Cleveland. *Pop.* (1870) 4,737.

White, in *Illinois*, a S.E. co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wabash, Little Wabash, and Skillet Fork. *Surface*, level; *soil*, productive. *Cap.* Carmi. *Pop.* (1870) 16,823.

White, in *Indiana*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 500 sq. m. It is drained by Tippecanoe River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* 10,772.

White, in *Missouri*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,993.

White, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A twp. of Indiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,729.

White, in *Tennessee*, an E. central co.; *area*, 415 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Caney Fork of Cumberland River, and Falling Water Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sparta. *Pop.* (1870) 9,223.

White Ant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See TERMITIDÆ.

White Arsenic, *n.* (*Min.*) Oxide of arsenic, or arsenious acid.

White'-bait, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name of a small and delicate fish of the genus *Clupea* (*C. alba*), highly esteemed by epicures.

White Bear, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Ramsey co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

White'-blaze, *n.* Same as WHITE-FACE, *q. v.*

White'boy, *n.* One of a secret band of levellers or insurgents who created alarm in the S. of Ireland, during the close of the last, and the beginning of the present, century;—so named from the color of their garments; otherwise called *Peep-o'-day Boys.*

White Brethren, *n. pl.* (*Eccl. Hist.*) A sect of the 15th century, whose members were arrayed in white, and carried around large crucifixes from which a bloody sweat appeared to issue. The *W. B.* originated in the Italian Alps, and were headed by a priest who gave himself for the prophet Elias, and claimed that it was his mission to announce the speedy destruction of the world by an earthquake. He entered Genoa at the head of 5,000 followers, but his success was soon stopped by the discovery of the imposture. Boniface IX. put an end to the movement of the sect, by ordering the leader to be apprehended and burned, 1349.

White Brant, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANSERINÆ.

White Campion, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SILENE.

White Cedar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUPRESSUS.

White'clay Creek, in *Penna.*, rises in Chester co., and joins Christiana Creek 6 m. W. of Wilmington, Del.

White Cloud, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Mills co., abt. 14 m. E.S.E. of Glenwood; *pop.* in 1870, 562.

White Cloud, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Doniphan co., on the Missouri River, 35 m. above St. Joseph; *pop.* in 1870, 843.

White Clover, *n.* (*Bot.*) See TRIFOLIUM.

White Copper, *n.* (*Chem.*) Same as GERMAN SILVER.

White Copperas, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as COQUIMBITE, *q. v.*

White Creek, in *N. York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Washington co., 33 m. N.N.E. of Albany; *pop.* (1870,) 2,906.

White Creek, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Adams co.; *pop.* in 1870, 620.

White Crops, *n. pl.* (*Agric.*) Grain and seed crops, as distinguished from green crops, or those cultivated for their roots or herbage.—*Simmonds.*

White'deer, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Lycoming co., 78 m. N. of Harrisburg.—A post-township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

White Earth River, in *Dakota*, rises in British America, and flows into the Missouri River, abt. Lat. 48° N., Lon. 103° 10′ W., after a S.E. course of abt. 200 m.

White Eyes, in *Ohio*, a township of Coshocton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 923.

White'-face, White'-blaze, *n.* A white mark, or blaze, on the forehead of a horse.

White'-film, *n.* Among sheep, an eye-disease productive of blindness.

White'field, GEORGE, the founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, B. at Gloucester, England, where his father kept the Bell Inn. While at Pembroke College, Oxford, he joined the Wesleys and their associates, and on being ordained deacon, he soon became a popular preacher. In 1738 he went to the American settlement of Georgia, where his conduct gave great satisfaction to the colonists, and he returned to England to procure subscriptions for building an orphan house in the settlement. On obtaining priest's orders, and repairing to London, the churches in which he preached were incapable of holding the assembled crowds; he therefore adopted the plan of preaching in the open air, which he did to vast assemblages of people, who came from all parts to hear him. In 1739 he set out on another visit to America, and made a tour through several of the provinces, where he preached to immense audiences, and returned to England in 1741. About this time, the difference of view between Whitefield and Wesley respecting the doctrine of election appeared, and it led to their separation without utterly destroying their friendship. In 1748 Whitefield was introduced to the celebrated Countess of Huntingdon, and was appointed her chaplain. Like his friend Wesley he married a widow, and his married life is said to have been unhappy. After visiting many parts of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and displaying a degree of intrepidity and zeal that overcame all difficulties, he made a seventh voyage to America, and died at Newburyport, Mass., 1770. The journeys and voyages of this indefatigable minister amount to a number almost incredible. He has stated in his memorandum book, that "from the time of his ordination to a period embracing 34 years, he preached upwards of 18,000 sermons, crossed the Atlantic 7 times, travelled thousands of miles both in Britain and America;" and when his strength was failing, he put himself on what he termed "short allowance," viz., preaching only once in every day of the week, and three times on the Sabbath. Whitefield was no common preacher. Parties of the most opposite character and principles, such as Franklin, Hume, and John Newton, have united in bearing testimony to the beauty and effectiveness of Whitefield's pulpit oratory.

Whitefield, in *Illinois*, a township of Marshall co., abt. 7 m. N. of Lacon; *pop.* (1870) 1,205.

Whitefield, in *Maine*, a village and township of Lincoln co., 12 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 1,594.

Whitefield, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Coos co., 88 m. N. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 1,196.

White'-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* (*Coregonus albus*), which inhabits the lakes and large rivers of N. America. It is from 15 to 20 inches long, bluish-gray above and white below.

White'-foot, *n.* (*Fur.*) A white blaze on a horse's foot, between the coffin and the fetlock.

White'ford, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

White Grampus, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

White Gourd, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CUCURBITA.

White Gum, *n.* (*Med.*) A rash of small white pimples, to which very young and teething infants are liable.

White'hall, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. and twp. of Greene co., 24 m. S.S.W. of Jacksonville; *pop.* in 1870, 2,800.

Whitehall, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Washington co., 77 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 5,406.

Whitehall, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., abt. 4 m. W. of Doylestown.—A vill. of Columbia co.—A vill. of Lancaster co.—A post-vill. of Montour co., 12 m. N. of Danville.

Whitehaven, a seaport-town of England, co. of Cumberland, on the Irish Sea, and near the Solway Frith, 35 m. S.W. of Carlisle. It is regularly laid out and its harbor is commodious. *Manuf.* Sail-cloth, cordage, tobacco-pipes, and soap; besides, extensive iron and brass foundries. *Pop.* 20,900.

White Haven, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Luzerne co., 25 m. N. of Mauch Chunk; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

White'head, in *Maine*, an island on the S.W. of the W. entrance to Penobscot Bay, has a fixed light 58 feet high, with a bell attached weighing 1,000 pounds, which is rung in foggy weather; Lat. 42° 52′ N., Lon. 69° 2′ W.

White Heat, *n.* (*Physics.*) The temperature which gives incandescence to bodies, and at which they emit a bright light.

White Hellebore, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VERATRUM.

White Herring, *n.* A fresh, uncured herring, in distinction from a red or dried herring.

White Hill, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co.

White House, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Hunterdon co., 30 m. N.E. of Trenton.

White House, in *Virginia*, a village of Kent co., 24 m. E. of Richmond.

White Iron, *n.* (*Metall.*) Tinned iron plate.

White Iron Pyrite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as MARCASITE.

White Lake, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. and twp. of Oakland co., abt. 11 m. W. of Pontiac; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

White'-land, *n.* (*Agric.*) In England, the term applied to a tough, clayey soil, whitish in look when dry, but blackish after rain.

White'ley, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-vill. and twp. of Greene co., 7 m. S.E. of Waynesburg; *pop.* abt. 919.

White Lead, *n.* (*Chem.*) See LEAD (CARBONATE OF).

White Lead Ore, *n.* (*Min.*) Native carbonate of lead.

White Leaf, *n.* Leaf metal made of tin.

White Leather, *n.* Buff or alumed leather.

White-light, *n.* (*Physics.*) Sun-light non-decomposed by prismatic refraction.

White'-limed, *a.* Whitewashed with lime.

White'-livered, *a.* Having a pallid look; feeble;—hence, cowardly; craven; dastardly; as, a *white-livered* traitor.

White Marsh, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Montgomery co., 6 m. S.E. of Norristown; *pop.* abt. 3,800.

White'-meat, *n.* Spoon-meat.—Young or delicate flesh or food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, and the like. *Simmonds.*

White Money, *n.* Coin made of silver or nickel, or a compound of both.

White Mulberry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MORACEÆ.

White Mountains, a mountain-chain of New England, U. S., regarded as an outlier of the Appalachian Range, commences at the headwaters of the Aroostook River, in Maine, where its first summit is Mount Katahdin, and extends in a broad plateau, from 1,600 to 1,800 feet high, W. by S. nearly across New Hampshire, where it has 20 bold peaks, with deep, narrow gorges, wild valleys, beautiful lakes, lofty cascades and torrents, forming the "Switzerland of America," and a favorite resort of summer tourists. Mount Washington, the highest summit in New England, 6,285 feet, has a rail- and carriage-road and a small hotel on its summit; Mount Pleasant, the second of the group, is 4,712 feet; the lesser are named Franklin, Monroe, Jefferson, Adams, Madison. In the Franconia group are Lafayette, 5,500 feet, and Moosehillock, 4,636. These mountains furnish the chief sources of the Connecticut, Merrimack, and Androscoggin rivers. The rocks are ancient metamorphic, with naked granite and gneiss. The Ammonoosuck River falls 5,000 feet in 30 m., the Androscoggin 200 in a m. Five narrow and precipitous notches seem to have been rent in the mountains, and give passage to as many rivers.

Whiten, (*hwit'n,*) *v. a.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch; as, to *whiten* linen.

—*v. n.* To grow, turn, or become white; as, the face *whitens* with fear; spring vegetation *whitens* with blossoms.

Whit'ener, *n.* One who, or that which, bleaches or blanches.

White'ness, *n.* State or quality of being white; white hue or color, or absence of any darkness or obscurity on the surface; as, the *whiteness* of paper.—Pallor; destitution of a sanguineous tinge; as the *whiteness* of complexion superinduced by terror or disease.—Purity; cleanness; freedom from stain, blot, or blemish; as, the *whiteness* of a good conscience.

Whit'ening, *n.* Same as WHITING, *q. v.*

Whit'ening-stone, *n.* A sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers;—applied also to a finishing grindstone of finer texture than those commonly employed.—*Simmonds.*

White Oak, *n.* (*Bot.*) See QUERCUS.

White Oak, in *Arkansas*, a township of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

White Oak, in *Arkansas*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* (1870) 210.

White Oak, in *California*, a township of El Dorado co.; *pop.* (1870) 751.

White Oak, in *Iowa*, a post-twp. of Mahaska co.; *pop.* (1869) 984.—A twp. of Warren co.; *pop.* (1869) 490.

White Oak, in *Michigan*, a post-twp. of Ingham co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

White Oak, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,357.

White Oak, in *N. Carolina*, a twp. of Carteret co.; *pop.* (1870) 7,842.—A vill. of Polk co.; *pop.* (1870) 959.—A twp. of Wake co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,680.

White Oak, in *Ohio*, a creek which rises in Highland co., and flows into the Ohio in Browne co., 8 m. W. of Ripley.—A twp. of Highland co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,052.

White Oak Springs, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. and township of Lafayette co., 60 m. S.W. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 540.

White Pigeon, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. and twp. of St. Joseph co., 120 m. E. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

White Pine, a co. of *Nevada*; *pop.* (1870) 7,190.

White Plains, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of West Chester co., 26 m. N.N.E. of New York. It was the scene of several important events during the revolutionary war, the most prominent of which was the action usually known as the *battle of White Plains*, though it actually occurred in the town of Greenburg, on the opposite side of the Bronx river, Oct. 28, 1776. After a warm contest, the commanding eminence of Chatterton Hill, on which the Americans under Washington were intrenched, was carried by the British under Gen. Howe, the Americans retreating in good order and without being pursued. The loss on each side was abt. 300 killed, wounded, and prisoners. *Pop.* abt. 2,500.

White Plains, in *S. Carolina*, a vill. of Anderson dist.—A twp. of Spartanburg dist.; *pop.* (1870) 1,342.

White Poplar, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LIRIODENDRON.

White Poppy, *n.* See PAPAVER.

White Post, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Pulaski co.; *pop.* (1870) 785.

White'-pot, *n.* A kind of baked butter-pudding.

White Precipitate, *n.* (*Chem.*) The white powder which falls in adding ammonia to a solution of corrosive sublimate; it is a compound of peroxide and bichloride of mercury with ammonia; it is virulently poisonous, and is chiefly used in ointments and for killing vermin. It has been regarded as an *amido-chloride* of mercury, and represented as $HgNH_2HgCl$.

White River, in *Arkansas* and *Missouri*, a river formed by 3 branches which rise in the Ozark Mountains, Madison co., and unite near Fayetteville in Washington co. It flows N.E. into Missouri, then S.E., and enters the Mississippi, 15 m. N. of the mouth of the Arkansas, after a course of 800 m., of which it is navigable for steamboats 350 m. to the mouth of the Black

River, at all stages of water, and to Batesville 50 m. higher, during two-thirds of the year.

White River, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* abt. 500.—A twp. of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 300.—A twp. of Prairie co.; *pop.* (1870) 997.—A twp. of Washington co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,545.

White River, in *Indiana*, a river formed by the junction of the E. and W. Forks, in Daviess co., 6 m. N.E. of Petersburg. It falls into the Wabash in Gibson co., opposite Mount Carmel, Illinois, after a S.W. course of abt. 50 m. The W. Fork rises in Randolph co., and has a S.W. course of 300 m. The E. Fork rises in Henry co., and has a S.W. course of 250 m.—A twp. of Gibson co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,174.—A twp. of Hamilton co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A twp. of Johnson co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,755.—A twp. of Randolph co.; *pop.* abt. 4,200.

White River, in *Michigan*, rises in Nowaygo co., and flows S.W. into Lake Michigan from Oceana co.

White River, in *Michigan*, a post-vill. and twp. of Muskegon co., abt. 15 m. N.W. of Muskegon; *pop.* abt. 500.

White River, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Barry co.; *pop.* (1870) 756.

White River, in *Vermont*, rises in Addison co., and flowing S.E. enters the Connecticut River in Windsor co., abt. 5 m. S. of Norwich.

White Rock, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* abt. 200.

White Rock, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. and twp. of Ogle co., abt. 15 m. S. of Rockford; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

White Rock, in *Michigan*, a post-village and twp. of Huron co., abt. 30 m. N. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 450.

Whites, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) Same as FLUOR-ALBUS, *q. v.*

—The finest brand of flour made from white wheat.

Whites, in *Alabama*, a twp. of Blount co.; *pop.* (1870) 252.—A twp. of Tuscaloosa co.; *pop.* (1870) 715.

Whites, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Bertie co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,925.

Whites'borough, in *New York*, a post-village of Oneida co., 4 m. N.W. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Whites'burg, in *Alabama*, a vill. and township of Madison co., 11 m. S. of Huntsville; *pop.* in 1870, 1,515.

Whites'burg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Letcher co., 130 m. S.E. of Frankfort.

White School-House, in *Alabama*, a village of Lee co.; *pop.* in 1870, 120.

White Sea, (Russ. *Beloi-More.*) A large gulf or branch of the Arctic Ocean, which, between Cape Kanin on the Kaninskaia Peninsula, and Cape Sviatoi on the Kola Peninsula, penetrates the Russian government of Archangel southwards to Lat. 64° N. At its entrance between Capes Kanin and Sviatoi it is 100 m. broad; after penetrating the land 150 m. in a S.E. direction, it narrows to a width of 35 m.; but, after sweeping south for 200 m., it again considerably widens, forming on the N.W. the Gulf of Kandalak, and in the S. and S.E. the great Gulfs of Onega, and Archangel or Dwina. The White Sea covers an area estimated at 47,000 sq. m., and the length of its coast line is over 1,000 m. The coasts in the N. and E. are mountainous, in other places they are mostly low, and abound in lakes, which communicate with the sea by rivers. The greatest depth of the White Sea is 1,133 feet. From the middle of August ice forms on the coasts sometimes to the width of 30 m., and is not melted till the following July.

White'sides, in *Illinois*, a W.N.W. co.; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Rock; also, Elkhorn and Rock creeks. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Morrison. *Pop.* in 1870, 27,512.

White'-smith, *n.* A worker in tinned iron.—A finisher or polisher of iron-work, as distinguished from a *forge-man.*

White'-stone, *n.* The name given by lapidaries to limpid colorless rock-crystal when cut for jewelry.

White'stown, in *New York*, a post-township of Oneida co., 4 m. N.W. of Utica; *pop.* abt. 5,500.

Whitestown, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Vernon co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

White Sulphur, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of Bath co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,020.—A twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,110.

White Sulphur Springs, in *Georgia*, a post-vill. of Meriwether co., 118 m. S.W. of Milledgeville.

White Sulphur Springs, in *Louisiana*, a post-vill. of Catahoula parish, 200 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge.

White Sulphur Springs, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Greenbrier co., 200 m. W. of Richmond. It is much resorted to as a watering-place, and has hotel accommodation for 1,500 guests. The spring is in the lowest part of a beautiful valley, and is covered by a dome supported by 12 Ionic columns, and surmounted by a statue of Hygiea; it is 2,000 feet above tide-water; yields 30 gallons per minute of lime, soda, magnesia, carbonate of lime, chlorides of calcium and sodium, iron, iodine, sulphur, carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen. It is considered efficacious in dyspepsia, liver diseases, gout, rheumatism, and diseases of the skin and kidneys.—The Red, Salt, and Blue Sulphur Springs, at a distance of 22 to 24 m. from the above, are also much resorted to.

Whitesville, in *Florida*, a village of Duval co., 155 m. E.S.E. of Tallahassee.

Whitesville, in *Georgia*, a village of Effingham co., 30 m. N.W. of Savannah.—A post-village of Harris co., 27 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 200.

Whites'ville, in *New York*, a post-village of Allegany co., 25 m. S.S.E. of Angelica.

Whites'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Columbus co., 100 m. S.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* (1870) 2,029.

White Swell'ing, *n.* (*Surg.*) A disease of the joints, so called from being unattended by any discoloration of the skin; and it occurs most frequently in scrofulous constitutions. The knee-joint is the one most subject to its attack. It is the result of chronic inflammation in the leg's cartilages, or membranes constituting the joint, and is always attended with swelling, the part being sometimes hard, at other times soft and yielding. In some cases there is little or no pain, and the motions of the joints are but little impeded; in others the pain is considerable, and motion entirely destroyed. After a time the joint becomes of very great size, while the skin appears of a pale shining color, with a number of large veins running over it. The limb, above and below the knee, is much wasted, and the general health impaired, but not seriously. At length collections of matter form round the joint, and gradually make their way outwards by various openings. The constitution is now seriously disturbed; the health fails, the appetite and sleep are bad, the pulse small and frequent, with obstinate diarrhœa and profuse night sweats, till, unless speedy relief is obtained, the patient is carried off. In the treatment of this disease, counter irritants and leeches should be applied to the joint, and splints placed behind it so as to prevent all motion. Particular attention should be paid to the state of the stomach and bowels, the patient being allowed a generous diet and a free use of good air. These measures, however, are chiefly useful in the inflammatory stage of the disease; when it has reached an advanced stage, there is nothing left for it but amputation.

White'thorn, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CRATÆGUS.

White'throat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of *Curraca cinerea* and *Curruca sylviella*, two European birds of the family *Sylviadæ*. The whole length is 5 to 6 inches, and their plumage is brown, of various shades. *C. cinerea* is very lively and amusing as a cage-bird, and easily tamed.

White-vitriol, *n.* (*Chem.*) The old name of sulphate of zinc. See ZINC.

Whiteville, in *Arkansas*, a township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 913.

White'wash, (*hwīt'wŏsh,*) *n.* A cosmetic for whitening the skin.—A composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, ceilings, &c.

—*v. a.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime, water, &c.; as, to *whitewash* a wall.—To make white; to give a fair external appearance to;—hence, to clear an insolvent or bankrupt of the debts he owes by a judicial process.

White'washer, *n.* One who whitewashes.

White'-water, *n.* An ovine disease of a dangerous character.

White'water, in *Georgia*, a creek which enters Flint River from Pike co.—A township of Oconee co.; *pop.* (1870) 526.

Whitewater, in *Indiana*, a river formed by the junction of the E. and W. Forks at Brookville, in Franklin co. It flows into the Miami River, in Ohio, 6 m. from its mouth, after a S.E. course of 100 m., including the longest branch.—A twp. of Franklin co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,467.

Whitewater, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Grand Traverse co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

White Water, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Winona co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Whitewater, in *Missouri*, rises in Cape Girardeau co., and flowing S.E., and then S., divides into two branches called E. and W. Whitewater; then mingling with the waters of Lake St. Mary, it receives the Castor River, and is the outlet of Lake Pemisco, and falls into Big Lake, communicating with the St. Francis River by Little River. *Length*, 250 m.—A village of Cape Girardeau co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,226.

Whitewater, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Walworth co., 50 m. W.S.W. of Milwaukee; *pop.* (1870) 4,285.

White Water Falls, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Winona co., abt. 22 m. N.W. of Winona.

White'-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LEUCANTHEMUM.

White Whale, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See DELPHINIDÆ.

White Wine, *n.* Any wine of a clear transparent, whitish color; as, Madeira, Sherry, Hock, Constantia, &c., as distinguished from *red wine*, such as Port, Burgundy, &c.

White'-wood, *n.* See LIRIODENDRON, and TILIA.

Whit'field, or WHITEFIELD, in *Georgia*, a N.W. co., drained by Connasauga River. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Dalton. *Pop.* (1870) 10,117.

Whit'ford, in *Michigan*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Whither, (*hwith'er,*) *adv.* [A. S. *hwyder*; Goth. *hvadre.*] To what place;—used interrogatively; as, *whither* are you bound?—To what place;—employed absolutely; as, I strayed I know not *whither.* (*Milton.*)—To which place;—having relative application; as, he went to New York, *whither* I joined him.—To what point or degree.

"*Whither* at length will thou abuse our patience?"—*Ben Jonson.*

(NOTE. This term has to a great extent become superseded by *where*, except in poetry, or in compositions of a grave and stately character.)

Whithersoev'er, *adv.* To whatever place.

Waith'erward, *adv.* In what course or direction; toward what place.

Whit'ing, *n.* [From *white.*] (*Zoöl.*) See MERLUCIUS.

(*Paint.*) Chalk cleared of all impurities, ground with water, made into cakes, and dried. It is used for wall-painting, and as a ground for gilding, distemper, and scene-painting, &c. (Sometimes called *whitening.*)

Whiting, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Addison co., 44 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 700.

Whiting, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co., 130 m. N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 550.

Whit'ingham, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., 112 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Whit'insville, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Worcester co., 49 m. W. of Boston.

Whit'ish, *a.* [From *white.*] Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree.

(*Bot.*) Having a dingy-white color; also, coated with an opaque-white powder.

Whit'ishness, *n.* Quality of being somewhat white.

Whitleather, (*hwit'lether,*) *n.* Alumed or salted leather, dressed to a marked degree of pliancy and toughness.—A strong, stiff cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse, and apparently aiding in supporting the head in an horizontal position.

Whit'ley, in *Indiana*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 326 sq. m. It is drained by Eel River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy and fertile. *Cap.* Columbia. *Pop.* (1870) 14,501.

Whitley, in *Kentucky*, a S.E. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 500 sq. m. It is drained by the Cumberland River. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Min.* Coal and iron. *Cap.* Williamsburg. *Pop.* (1870) 8,638.

Whit'low, *n.* [A. S. *hwit*, white; *low*, a flame.] (*Med.*) A very painful inflammation of one of the fingers, or sometimes, though very rarely, of the toes, and usually proceeding to suppuration. It is divided into four kinds, according to the depth of the inflammation, the most superficial taking place immediately under the skin, the deepest lying underneath the periosteum. In the more superficial cases the application of leeches and warm fomentations to the part will in general give relief, and sometimes cause the resolution of the inflammation. Where any matter is formed, as is generally the case, it requires to be discharged with the point of the lancet, when the disease usually subsides. When seated in the sheath of the tendons, the symptoms are much more urgent, and the pain most excruciating, and of a throbbing character, extending up the arm even to the shoulders. It is much aggravated by the finger being in a dependent position, and usually there is a considerable degree of fever, and the patient suffers from want of rest. With all this pain there is but little redness or swelling, and even when matter is formed, it may not be perceptible from being deep-seated. Leeches, warm fomentations, and poultices should be used in the early stages; but should this prove ineffectual, a free incision should be made down through the sheaths of the tendons, which usually affords relief, a small quantity of pus being discharged, and the disease subsiding in a few days by the use of warm fomentations and poultices. Sometimes the inflammation will extend into the palm of the hand and fore-arm, forming abscesses and sloughing, in which case free incisions will require to be made into the different inflamed parts to give exit to the matter and sloughs, and poultices afterwards applied. Occasionally the use of the forearm and hand may be lost, and not unfrequently amputation may be required. The remarks also apply to those cases in which the periosteum, or membrane covering the bone, is affected. Frequently, as the disease advances, the bone itself becomes affected with caries, and early and deep incisions are required quite down to the bone.

Whit'low-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DRABA.

Whit'more, in *Illinois*, a township of Macon co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,111.

Whit'ney, ELI, *b.* at Westborough, Mass., 1765, *is* the inventor of the *cotton gin*, for which see COTTON. He went to Connecticut in 1793, and formed a partnership with one Miller, for the fabrication of his machine, but the lawsuits in defence of his rights took all his profits and the $50,000 voted him by the State of S. Carolina. Finally, in 1798, he got a government contract for the manufacture of fire-arms, and was the first to effect the division of labor, by which each part was made separately. He made a fortune by this manufacture, carried out with ingenious machinery at Whitneyville, Conn.; while he had but barren honor from the gin, one of the most important of the whole series of inventions connected with the cotton manufacture. D. 1825.

Whitney's Valley, in *New York*, a village of Allegany co., 78 m. E.S.E. of Buffalo.

Whit'neyville, in *Connecticut*, a village of New Haven co., 3 m. N. of New Haven.

Whitneyville, in *Maine*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 650.

Whit'paine, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Montgomery co., 5 m. E.N.E. of Norristown.

Whit'sun, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or observed at, Whitsuntide; as, *Whitsun* ale; a *Whitsun* feast.

Whit-Sunday, *n.* (*Eccl.*) See PENTECOST.

Whit'suntide, *n.* [A corruption of *White-Sunday-tide.*] (*Eccl.*) The English name of the season of Pentecost, *q. v.*, so called from the white garments anciently worn by the newly-baptized catechumens, to whom that sacrament was usually administered on the vigil of Pentecost. The name *Whitsunday* comprehends the entire octave or the week which follows Pentecost Sunday; but the word is more strictly applied to the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of that week.

Whitsunday Island, a coral island in the South Pacific Ocean; Lat. 19° 21' S., Lon. 158° 36' W.

Whitte'more, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Darlington co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,980.

Whitten's, in *Alabama*, a township of Lee co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,019.

Whitt'ley's Point, a post-township of Moultrie co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,263.

Whitt'lockville, in *New York*, a village of Westchester co., 44 m. N.N.E. of New York; *pop.* abt. 250.

Whitt'ier, JOHN GREENLEAF, an American writer, *b.* at Haverhill, Mass., 1807. He worked on a farm and at shoemaking in his boyhood, but at the age of 18, having a strong desire for learning, he studied for two years at

a local academy. In 1830 he became editor of the *New England Review* at Hartford, Conn., where he wrote a *Life of Brainard*, and *Legends of New England*. The subjects of these legends he afterwards worked out in his poems, as *Mogg Megone*, *Bridal of Pennacook*, *Cassandra Southwick*, and *Mary Garvin*. Returning from his literary labors to his farm, he was, in 1835, elected to the Massachusetts legislature; and, in 1836, became editor of the *Pennsylvania Freeman* in Philadelphia. In 1840 he removed to Amesbury, Mass., and has since devoted himself to literature and philanthropy. His principal writings are: *Voices of Freedom*, poems collected in 1836; *Leaves from Margaret Smith's Journal*, poems collected in 1836; *Old Portraits and Modern Sketches*, biographical, 1850; *Collected Poems*, 1850; *Songs of Labor, and other Poems*, 1851; *The Chapel of the Hermits, and other Poems*, 1853; *Literary Recreations*, 1854; *The Panorama, and other Poems*, 1856; *Home Ballads, and other Poems*, 1859; and *The Tent on the Beach, and other Poems*, 1867. *W.* is frequently called the *Quaker Poet*.

Whit'tingham, in *Vermont*, a township of Windham co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,263.

Whittle, (*hwit'tl,*) *n.* [A. S. *hwitel*, *hwitle*, from *hweltan*, to sharpen, and *tol*, a tool.] A pocket, sheath, or clasp-knife. — In the W. of England, a kind of coarse blanket, worn by fish-women after the manner of a shawl. — *Kingsley.*

—*v. a.* To pare, dress, or cut off, as the surface of wood, with a clasp-knife; to cut, hack, or shape into form, as a stick or piece of wood held in the hand, with a pocket-knife.

—*v. n.* To cut or shape into form, as a piece of wood with a clasp-knife; as, "Americans must and will *whittle*." *Willis.*

Whit'tle-shawl, *n.* A kind of fine, fringed kerseymere shawl.

Whitworth Rifle and Gun. [So called from their inventor, Joseph *W.*, an English engineer, b. in Manchester, abt. 1805.] (*Mil.*) The *W. rifle* has an hexagonal bore, with the corners rounded, and the bullet may be made of the same shape, just fitting the bore, in which case it may be of any hard metal, even of steel, or a cylindrical bullet of lead may be employed, which, by expanding, will immediately fill out the corners of the hexagon. The hold upon the bullet is so strong in this form, that a much greater obliquity can be given to the twist, and that adopted is a full turn in 20 inches. This, by causing a more rapid revolution of the projectile, admits its being made much longer, without risk of turning over after it leaves the barrel. Its length is 1¾ in. The length of the barrel is 39 in.; the smaller diameter of the bore is 0·45 inch, and the larger diameter half an inch. By using projectiles of a hard alloy, as of 9 parts of lead and 1 part of tin, or of still harder material, a remarkable power of penetration is developed, as was shown by sending the bullet through 33 half-inch elm boards and into solid timber behind with the ordinary English service charge of powder. The effective range of the *W. rifle* is given at 2,000 yards or about 1 1-7 miles, a distance more than equal to the ordinary capacity of the eye to distinguish objects no larger than the body of a man. The *W. gun* is formed on the same principle as his smaller arm already described.

Whit'y-brown, *a.* Of a dirty or brownish-white; as, *whity-brown* paper.

Whiz, (*hwiz,*) *v. n.* [Allied to *hiss.*] To make a humming or sibilant sound, like an arrow or ball hurling through the air.

—*n.* A hissing or humming sound; as, the *whiz* of a boomerang.

Whiz'zingly, *adv.* With a whizzing or humming sound.

Who, (*hōō,*) *pron.* (*poss.* WHOSE; *obj.* WHOM.) [A. S. *hwa*; Goth. *hva*; Lat. *qui.*] A pronoun relative, always referring to persons, and used substantively, whether as singular or plural.—Which of two or of many;—used interrogatively, and also indefinitely. The possessive *whose* is also the possessive case of *which*, as a relative pronoun. — *As who should say*, an elliptical form of *as one who should say.*

(NOTE. *Who* and *whom*, as relative pronouns, apply to persons only, in consonance to *which*, as used in reference to things.— *Who*, *whose*, *whom*, relatives in a compound sense, are also employed with respect to persons only, and indicate the one that; the person, or persons, that; as, you speak of one *who* is a stranger to me, and *whose* acquaintance I care not to make.)

Whoa, (*hwō,*) *interj.* See HO.

Whoev'er, *pron.* He or she who; any one without exception; any person whatever; as, *whoever* told you so, spoke falsely.

Whole, (*hōl,*) *a.* [A. S. *hāl*; Gr. *holos*, whole, entire.] All; total; undivided; without diminution or deficiency; containing the entire amount, sum, number, quantity, &c.; as, the *whole* world, the *whole* nation.—Integral; entire; complete; not imperfect or defective; as, a *whole* loaf of bread.—Sound; unbroken; uninjured; unimpaired; as, he escaped with his body *whole* for a wonder. — Well; in good health; not unsound, sick, or ailing.

"They that are *whole* need not a physician." — *Matt.* ix. 12.

Whole blood. (*Law.*) See BLOOD.— *Whole note.* (*Mus.*) Same as SEMIBREVE, *q. v.*

—*n.* The all; the entire or total assemblage of parts; totality.

—A system, or regular combination of parts; as, to form a *whole.*

Upon the whole, considering all things; taking everything into view or question; under all the circumstances; as, he is a good fellow, *upon the whole.*

Whole-hoofed, (*-hōōft,*) *a.* Having the hoof entire, and not cloven or divided.

Whole'-length, *a.* Same as FULL-LENGTH, *q. v.*

—*n.* A portrait or statue representing the entire figure.

Wholeness, (*hōl'nes,*) *n.* State of being whole, sound, complete, or entire; totality.

Whole'sale, *n.* Sale of goods by the piece, parcel, or large quantity, as distinguished from retail.

By the wholesale, in the mass or lump; without distinction or selection; as, his criticism cut up the book *by the wholesale.*

—*a.* Buying and selling by the piece, parcel, or large quantity; as, a *wholesale* grocer. — Pertaining, or having reference to, the traffic by the piece, parcel, or quantity; as, you shall have this article at the *wholesale* price.

Wholesome, (*hōl'sum,*) *a.* (*comp.* WHOLESOMER; *superl.* WHOLESOMEST.) [Ger. *heilsam.*] Tending to promote health and a sanitary condition of body; salubrious; as, *wholesome* food; *wholesome* air. — Sound; salutary; conducing to the moral and mental health, happiness, and prosperity; contributing to public happiness, virtue, or peace; useful or favorable to the well-being of society; kindly; pleasing; propitious; as, *wholesome* counsel; *wholesome* regulations; *wholesome* doctrines, &c.

Whole'somely, *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; soundly; salubriously.

Whole'someness, *n.* Quality of conducing to health or bodily well-being; salubrity; as, the *wholesomeness* of regular habits of life. — Conduciveness to the health and welfare of the mind or of the body politic; salutariness; as, the *wholesomeness* of wise laws justly administered.

Wholly, (*hōl'y,*) *adv.* Entirely; completely; perfectly; in a whole or thorough manner; as, you are *wholly* mistaken; I am *wholly* exhausted. — To the setting aside or exclusion of other things; absorbingly; as, he is *wholly* devoted to business.

Whom, (*hōōm,*) *pron. sing. and pl.* The objective case of WHO, *q. v.*

Whomsoev'er, *pron.* The objective case of WHOSOEVER, *q. v.*

Whoop, (*hōōp,*) *n.* [A. S. *wepan*, to lament, to bewail; Fries. *wop*, a cry, a shout.] A shout of chase or of war; a cry or yell of defiance; a cry of enthusiasm or of satisfaction; a halloo; a hoot. See WAR-WHOOP.

(*Zoöl.*) Same as HOOPEE, *q. v.*

—*v. n.* To utter a loud cry, as of enthusiasm, alacrity, enjoyment, and the like; to shout; to halloo; to hoot, as an owl; as, *whooping* school-boys.

—*v. a.* To pursue with derisive shouts; to insult with yells of defiance.

Whooping-cough, (*hōōp'ing-kawf,*) *n.* (*Med.*) Another, and, perhaps, the more correct orthography of HOOPING-COUGH, *q. v.*

Whoop'ing-crane, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See GRUIDÆ.

Whore, (*hōr,*) *n.* [A. S. and Ger. *hure.*] A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a harlot; a strumpet; in polite society, a demirep.

—*v. n.* To practise prostitution or harlotry.

Whoredom, (*hōr'dum,*) *n.* Fornication; lewdness; practice of unlawful connection with the other sex; — applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

(*Script.*) Idolatry; heathenism.

Whore'master, Whore'monger, *n.* A lecher; a patron of prostitution. — A pimp.

Whoreson, (*hōr'sŭn,*) *n.* A bastard; — used in contempt.

Whorish, (*hōr'-,*) *a.* Lewd; unchaste; incontinent; addicted to unlawful venery.

Whor'ishly, *adv.* In a lewd or lecherous manner.

Whor'ishness, *n.* Quality of being lewd or whorish; practice of illicit venery.

Whorl, (*hworl,*) *n.* [Allied to *whirl.*] (*Bot.*) Any set of organs or appendages, as leaves, arranged in a circle round an axis, and in a plane perpendicular to it, or very nearly so. — *Henslow.*

(*Conchol.*) A wreath, convolution, or turn of the spire of a univalve.

Whorled, *a.* Furnished with whorls.

Whorler, (*hwurl'er,*) *n.* A potter's wheel. *Simmonds.*

Whort, (*hwurt,*) *n.* The fruit and shrub of the whortleberry.

Whortle, (*hwur'tl,*) *n.* A whortleberry.

Whortleberry, (*hwur'tl-,*) *n.* [From A. S. *wyrt*, root, herb, and *berry.*] (*Bot.*) See VACCINIUM.

Whose, (*hōōz.*) *pron.* The possessive or genitive case of WHO or WHICH, *q. v.*

Whosesoever, (*hōōz'so-ev'r,*) *pron.* The possessive of WHOSOEVER, *q. v.*

Whoso, (*hōō'sō,*) *pron.* Whosoever. (*o.*)

Whosoev'er, *pron.* Any one; any person whatever.

Whur, (*hwur,*) *v. a.* To make a rough or growling sound, like that caused by the rattling of the letter *r.*

—*n.* Same as WHIR, *q. v.*

Why, (*hwī.*) *adv.* [A. S. and Swed. Goth. *hwi.*] On what ground or account; for what cause, reason, or purpose; wherefore; — employed interrogatively; as, you say you are aggrieved; *why?* — For which or what cause or reason; for what; on account of what or which; used in a relative sense; as, he could not tell *why* he did it. — That on account of which; reason, cause, or ground for which; — used as a compound relative; as, I know not *why* they should shun me.

(NOTE. *Why* is sometimes applied by way of emphasis or expletive; as, You have not been there then? *Why*, no.)

For why, why; for what cause or reason; — used as a colloquialism; — as, *for why* does he refuse me?

Whydah, (*whi'da,*) a seaport-town of W. Africa, cap. of a prov. of Dahomey, on the Atlantic, 100 m. W. of Lagos; Lat. 6° 18′ 9″ N., Lon. 2° 5′ E. *W.* is the principal port of the kingdom, and has a trade in palm-oil, ivory, and gold-dust. *Pop.* estimated at 15,000.

Why'dah-bird, or WIDOW-BIRD, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the genus *Vidua*, family *Icteridæ*, comprising beautiful birds. Inhabiting W. Africa, and particularly abundant in the country of Whydah, whence their name, of which *widow* is a mere corruption. The body of the *W.* is generally about the size of a canary bird, but the male is remarkable for an astonishing development of plumage during the breeding season, after which its splendid tail drops off, and the sexes are then barely distinguishable. There are several species, one of which, *Vidua paradisea* (Fig. 2616), will be sufficient to describe. The upper part of the plumage is of a faded or deep brownish-black; but this color becomes of a paler hue on the wings and lateral tail-feathers. The head, chin, and throat are of this faded black, which extends downwards, narrowing as it descends, to the middle of the breast. A broad, rich, orange, rufous color proceeds from the upper part of the back of the neck, and unites with a tinge of the same color on the sides of the neck and breast; this last hue passes into the pale buff of the body, but leaves the under tail-covers black, like the upper ones.

Fig. 2616.
WHYDAH BIRD, (*Vidua paradisea.*)

Why'-not, *n.* A sudden and absolute course of conduct without any assigned cause or reason; as, "And snapped their canons with a *why-not*."—*Hudibras.*

Wi'burg, or WIBORG, a seaport of Finland, cap. of a dist. of the same name, on the Gulf of Finland, 75 m. N.W. of St. Petersburg; *pop.* 4,426.

Wich, Wick, *n.* [A.S. *wic.*] An old English termination of certain proper names, signifying a street, a hamlet, a village, and sometimes a castle; as, *Greenwich*, *Berwick.*

Wick, *n.* [A.S. *weoc;* Swed. *veke;* Ir. *buaic.*] A number of threads of cotton or other spongy substance loosely twisted into a string, plaited or parallel, which by capillary action draws up the oil in lamps, or the melted tallow or wax in candles, in small successive portions, to be burned.

Wick, a seaport-town and borough of Scotland, cap. of the co. of Caithness, at the mouth of the Wick, 20 m. E.S.E. of Thurso. It has two suburbs — Louisburg on the N., and Pulteneytown on the S., — and two harbors, which have been for nearly half a century the headquarters of the herring fishery of Scotland. *Pop.* 13,200.

Wick'ed, *a.* [A. S. *werig*, *wereg*, wicked.] Deviating from, or repugnant to morality; evil in principle or practice; contrary to the divine law; addicted to vicious or immoral courses; sinful; — expressed of persons and things; as, a *wicked* man, *wicked* actions.—Addicted to sportive mischief; roguish;— colloquially used; as, that girl has *wicked* eyes.

The wicked. (*Script.*) Sinful or ungodly people.

Wick'edly, *adv.* In a manner, or with motives and designs contrary to the tenor of the moral and divine law; viciously; evilly; corruptly; as, to act *wickedly.*

Wick'edness, *n.* State or quality of being wicked; divergence or departure from the tenor or rules of the divine law; evil principles or practices; immorality; sinfulness; corrupt disposition or manners. — A wicked thing or deed; sin; iniquity; crime. — Sportive mischief; roguishness, in a make-believe sense; — used colloquially or ludicrously; as, what *wickedness* are you up to now?

Wick'en, Wick'en-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Rowan-tree. See PYRUS.

Wick'er, *n.* [Sw. Goth. *wika*, to bend.] Made of twigs or osiers, or covered with the same; as, a *wicker* basket.

—*n.* A small, quick-grown, pliable twig or osier.

Wickered, (*wik'erd,*) *a.* Made of, covered or secured with, wickers, twigs, or osier-work; as, a *wickered* jar.

Wick'et, *n.* [Fr. *guichet*; W. *gwiced*, a little door.] A small door or gate within a larger one; also, a hole in a door, through which to communicate without opening the door, or through which to view what passes outside. —A small gate or sluice by which the chamber of canal-locks is emptied. — A sort of light framework resembling a gate, set up to be bowled at in the game of cricket; as, to play single *wicket.* — In some parts of the U. States, a place of shelter made of the boughs of trees, &c., for the use of lumbermen, &c.— *Wicket-keeper*, in the game of cricket, the player who protects the wicket from the ball with his bat.

Wick'ing, *n.* The material used in the making of wicks.

Wick'liffite, Wyc'liffite, *n.* A Lollard; a follower of WICKLIFFE, or WYCLIFFE, *q. v.*

Wick'low, a seaport-town of Ireland, cap. of a co. of same name, in the prov. of Leinster, at the head of Vartrey River, in the Irish Sea, 20 m. S.E. of Dublin; *pop.* 3,792. — *Wicklow Head*, abt. 2½ m. S.E. of the town, has two lighthouses, respectively 250 and 540 feet high; Lat. 52° 57′ N., Lon. 6° W.

Wicom'ico, in *Maryland*, a river rising in Sussex co., Delaware, and flowing S.W., enters Fishing Bay, an arm of the Chesapeake.

—A S.E. co., bordering on Delaware and the Chesapeake. *Rivers.* Wicomico River, and Quantico Creek. *Cap.* Salisbury. *Pop.* in 1870, 15,844.

Wicomico, in *Virginia*, a post-township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,145.

Wiconisco, in *Pennsylvania*, a creek which flows into the Susquehanna from Dauphin co.—A post-vill. and twp. of Dauphin co., 33 m. N. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Wide, *a.* [A.S. *wid, wyd*; Du. *wijd*; Ger. *weit*; Icel. *vidr.*] Broad; spacious; extended in area; vast; immense; having a great extent on all sides; as, the *wide* ocean. — Having a great or considerable distance or extent between the sides; —opposed to *narrow*; as, a *wide* road, a *wide* bed, a *wide* entry, *wide* cloth, &c.—Measuring in a direction at right angles to that of length; as, a room sixteen feet *wide*. — Distant; remote; not near; as, his supposition is *wide* from the truth; he speaks *wide* of the mark.

(*Archery.*) Far from the mark, toward one side or the other; as, to shoot *wide*.

(NOTE. *Wide* occurs frequently in the construction of self-explaining compounds; as, *wide*-branching, *wide*-mouthed, *wide*-spreading, &c.)

—*adv.* At or to a distance; far; with great extent; as, the news has circulated *wide*.

Wide-awake', *a.* On the alert or qui-vive; ready; prompt; shrewd; astute; as, a *wide-awake* person; men are *wide-awake* to their own interests.

—*n.* A broad-brimmed, low-crowned, felt hat.

Wide'ly, *adv.* In a wide manner; with width or great extent each way, or in every direction.—To a great or important degree; very much; as, they are *widely* opposed to each other in politics.

Widen, (*wid'n,*) *v. a.* To extend in breadth; to make wide or wider; as, to *widen* a road, to *widen* the body of a dress, to *widen* a difference or quarrel.

—*v. n.* To grow or become wide or wider; to enlarge; to extend itself; as, the landscape *widens* to one's view.

Wid'ener, in *Indiana*, a township of Knox co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Wide'ness, *n.* State or quality of being wide; width; breadth; great compass or extent from side to side; as, the *wideness* of a room, the *wideness* of cloth.—Extended area in all directions; as, the *wideness* of the ocean; the *wideness* of a prairie; the *wideness* of popular intelligence.

Widgeon, (*wid'jun,*) or **Vio'con,** *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANAS.

Wid'in, or **Widin,** a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube, 45 m. S. of Gladova; *pop.* 27,500.

Widow, (*wid'ō,*) *n.* [A.S. *widuwe, widewe*; Ger. *wittwe*; Lat. *vidua*; Russ. *vdová.*] A living woman bereft of her husband; a woman who has lost her husband by death, and has not taken another.

Grass widow, a colloquialism for a woman who has lived for a considerable time apart from her husband, or who has been deserted by him.

—*v. a.* To bereave of a husband; — rarely used except participially.

—To deprive or strip of any loved person or thing; to make bare or desolate; as, a *widowed* heart.

Wid'ow-bench, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) In the county of Sussex, Eng., the term applied to that share assigned to a widow out of her husband's estate, irrespective of her jointure.

Wid'ow-bird, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See WHYDAW.

Wid'ower, *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

Wid'owerhood, *n.* State or condition of a widower.

Wid'owhood, *n.* State or condition of being a widow. — Estate settled on a widow. (R.)

Wid'ow-hunter, *n.* One who seeks a widow matrimonially, for the sake of her fortune.

Wid'owly, *a.* Like, or becoming a widow.

Width, *n.* [From *wide*; Ger. *weite*; D. *wydte.*] Quality of being wide; breadth; wideness; extent of a thing from side to side; as, the *width* of a passage or doorway.

Wieland, CHRISTOPH MARTIN, (*we'land,*) a German poet, novelist, and translator, b. near Biberach, in Suabia, 1733. He was the son of a Pietist clergyman, and commenced the study of law at the university of Tübingen. In 1752 he went to Zurich, where after a short residence with Bodmer, during which he made the acquaintance of many eminent men, he was engaged as tutor in several families. In 1760 he settled at Biberach; married in 1765; and in 1769 was appointed professor of philosophy, at Erfurt. Three years later he removed to Weimar, as tutor to the sons of the Duchess Amelia. Here, on Goëthe's subsequent settlement, he became his friend. W. retired to a beautiful country seat in the neighborhood in 1798, but after the loss of his wife and his favorite grand-daughter, he returned to Weimar, and there spent his last years. He found a new friend in Schiller. The works of W. are very numerous, and very diversified in kind and character. His principal poem is the epic romance, entitled *Oberon*, published in 1780. His most admired novel is *Agathon*, 1766. Among his other works are the poem entitled *Die Grazien, Musarim, Die Abderiten,* and *Erzählungen und Mährchen.* W. made the first German translation of Shakspeare. It appeared between 1762 and 1766. In his latter years he made translations from Horace and Lucian; wrote several pieces in imitation of the latter, and translated Cicero's Letters; founded and edited the *Deutscher Mercur;* and edited alone, or with others, two other literary journals. In 1808 he was presented to Napoleon at Erfurt, and accepted from him the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The same year he made the acquaintance of Madame de Staël. W. was a foreign member of the French Institute. D. 1813.

Wield, (*weeld*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wealdan.*] To use or employ with the hand; to control; to manage; as, to *wield* an axe.—To handle; to use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; as, to *wield* the sceptre, to *wield* a baton; figuratively, to *wield* the destinies of a nation.—To handle; — used ironically; as, he *wields* his knife and fork vigorously at table.

To wield the sceptre, to rule or govern with supreme or absolute power.

Wield'able, *a.* That may be wielded.

Wield'y, *a.* That may be wielded; wieldable; manageable. (R.)

Wieliczka, (*ve-lich'ka,*) a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 7 m. E.S.E. of Cracow. It is celebrated for its rock-salt. *Pop.* 4,950.

Wiener Neustadt, (*ve'ner-noi'stadt,*) a fortified town of Lower Austria. See NEUSTADT.

Wiesbaden, (*wees'ba-den,*) a city of Prussia, formerly cap. of the Duchy of Nassau, 6 m. N.N.W. of Mayence. It is noted for its saline springs, and is one of the most popular watering-places of Germany. There are 11 hot springs, all of a high temperature, but the principal is the *Kochbrunnen* (boiling-spring), the temperature of which is 156° F. *Pop.* 22,876.

Wife, *n.*; *pl.* WIVES. [A. S. *wif.*] A woman; an adult female; — used only in certain compound phrases; as, *ale-wife, fish-wife, house-wife.*—A woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; the lawful consort of a man; — correlative to *husband.*

(*Law.*) See HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Wife'hood, *n.* State, character, or condition of a wife.

Wife'less, *a.* Unmarried or widowed.

Wife'ly, *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or becoming or resembling, a wife; as, *wifely* duty.

Wig, *n* [Contracted from *periwig.*] A covering for the head, usually to conceal baldness, and generally made of false hair. Among the various kinds of wigs made are, horse-hair wigs for judges and barristers, mohair wigs for coachmen, gentlemen's and ladies' wigs of human hair, play-actors' wigs, &c. (Eng.)

—An epithet given, by fishermen, to a young seal.

Wig'an, a town and borough of England, co. of Lancaster, on the Douglas River, 16 m. S.S.E. of Preston. *Manuf.* Woollen and cotton goods, iron-works, iron and brass wares, machinery, and agricultural implements. *Pop.* 41,423.

Wigged, (*wigd,*) *a.* Furnished with, or wearing, a wig.

Wight, (*wit,*) *n.* [A.S. *wuht, wiht*; Ger. *wicht*; O. Ger. *wiht.*] A being; a person; — rarely used except in irony or burlesque; as, "A most inglorious *wight.*"—*Young.*

Wight, (*wit,*) **(Isle of,)** an island in the English Channel off the coast of Hampshire, to which co. it appertains, and from which it is separated by the waters of the Solent. This island is called for its fertility and beauty the garden of England; is 24 m. long by 13 broad, has an area of 136 sq. m., and is intersected in its whole length by a range of chalk hills. The chief rivers are Medina, Yar, and the Wooten. The minerals consist of freestone, ochres, alum, pipe-clay, some sulphur, and chalybeate springs. The Isle of Wight is greatly resorted to in the summer months by invalids as well as for sea-bathing. West Cowes is the principal seaport, and near to this is the Queen's marine residence, Osborne House. *Pop.* 57,200.

Wig'ton, a town and parish of England, co. of Cumberland, 11 m. S.W. of Carlisle. *Manuf.* Printed cottons, ginghams, checks, and calicoes. *Pop.* 4,412.

Wigtown, (*wig'ton,*) a co. of the S.W. of Scotland, bordering on the Irish Sea, having N. the co. of Ayr, and E. Kirkcudbright; *area,* 510 sq. m. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile along the coasts and rivers. *Rivers.* Cree, Bladenoch, Luce, and Tarif. *Clim.* Mild and humid. *Prod.* Oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; the breeds of cattle are superior. *Pop.* 46,214.

—A seaport town, cap. of the above co., near the mouth of Bladenoch River in Wigtown Bay, 10 m. N. of Whithorn; *pop.* 3,350.

Wigtown Bay, an inlet of the Irish Sea, between Wigtown co. and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 15 m. long, and 12 m. broad.

Wig'wam, *n.* [Ind.] The hut or cabin of an American Indian.

Wilbraham, in *Massachusetts,* a post-vill. and twp. of Hampden co., 10 m. E. of Springfield; *pop.* (1870) 2,331.

Wilbrod, or Willibrod, (St.,) b. in the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria, abt. 657, is generally called "The apostle of the Friesians." He was a monk of Wilfred's monastery, at Ripon, and about 677 he proceeded to Ireland to preach Christianity. In 690 he went to Utrecht, and having, after great exertions, converted large numbers of the Friesians to Christianity, he was rewarded with the bishopric of Utrecht by Pope Sergius I. He also preached to the Danes, and established the monastery of Epternach, near Treves. D. 738. He is commemorated in the Roman Catholic church on Nov. 7.

Wilcox, in *Alabama,* a S.W. central co.; *area,* 940 sq. m. *Rivers.* The Alabama River, and Pine Barren Creek. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Camden. *Pop.* abt. 26,000.

Wilcox, in *Georgia,* a S. central co.; *area,* 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ocmulgee and Allapaha. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Abbeville. *Pop.* in 1870, 2,439.

Wilcox, in *Illinois,* a twp. of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Wild, *a.* [A. S.; connected with *weald, wealdi,* a forest.] Inhabiting the forest or open field; living in a state of nature; hence, not tamed or domesticated; as, *wild* animals. — Growing spontaneously, or produced without culture; native; indigenous; brought forth by the unassisted action and development of nature; as, *wild* herbs, plants, or vegetables; produced by animals not domesticated; as, *wild* honey. — Desert; without inhabitant; as, a *wild* waste of country.—Savage; barbarous; uncivilized; rude; not refined by culture; as, the *wild* aborigines of Polynesia.—Unsheltered; exposed to the waves and weather; as, a *wild* offing. — Turbulent; irregular; tempestuous; disorderly; licentious; ungoverned; inconstant; mutable; fickle; loose; uncouth; done without plan, method, or order; not well digested; not framed according to the ordinary rules of reason; imaginary; fanciful; visionary; not being within the limits of probable practicability; as, a *wild* idea; a *wild* scheme; *wild* weather; *wild* passions; *wild* riot or tumult, &c.

(NOTE. *Wild* forms a prefix to the names of numerous plants, for the sake of distinguishing them from their cultivated congeners; as, *wild* apples, *wild* carrot, *wild* thyme, *wild* grape, *wild* rice, &c.)

Wild, *n.* A forest or sandy desert; an uninhabited or uncultivated tract or region; as, the *wilds* of Africa.

Wild'basil, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Melissa,* (*M. clinopodium,*) 1–2 feet high, stem square; leaves petiolate; flowers purplish; peduncles cymosely branched. It is common in low woods, in the N. and W. States.

Wild Bean, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Ground-nut. See APIOS.

Wild Bergamot, *n.* (*Bot.*) See MONARDA.

Wild Boar, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See HOG.

Wild Bugloss, *n.* (*Bot.*) See LYCOPSIS.

Wild Cat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See CAT.

Wild Cat, in *Georgia,* a township of Coffee co.; *pop.* in 1870, 528.

Wild Cat, in *Indiana,* a creek which rises in Howard co., and enters the Wabash, 7 m. N. of Lafayette, after a W. course of 75 m. — A township of Tipton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wild Cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CERASUS.

Wil'der, *v. a.* Same as BEWILDER, *q. v.*

Wilderment, *n.* Same as BEWILDERMENT, *q. v.*

Wil'derness, *n.* [From A. S. *wild,* wild — *dor,* beast, and termination *ness.*] A desert; a wild; a jungle; a tract of land or region uncultivated and unpeopled by human beings, whether a forest or a wide barren plain; as, he was lost in the *wilderness.* — A bowky maze in a garden, resembling a forest.

Wilderness, in *Virginia,* a location of Spottsylvania co., 10 m. W. of Fredericksburg. During the late Civil War, a sanguinary battle was fought here, May 5th and 6th, 1864, between the Nationals under Gen. Grant, and the Confederates commanded by Gen. Lee, which, after a terrific struggle, and unprecedented slaughter, particularly on the side of the Nationals, resulted in both sides claiming the victory, Gen. Lee, nevertheless, gradually retiring upon Spottsylvania. The National loss amounted to 18,000 men; that of the Confederates to abt. 11,000.

Wild-fire, *n.* Same as GREEK FIRE, *q. v.*

(*Med.*) An eruptive affection of the skin.

(*Farriery.*) A kind of erysipelas to which sheep are subject.

Wild-fowl, *n.* Wild birds, especially such as are hunted for game.

Wildgrave, *n.* [Ger. *waldgraf.*] (*Hist.*) A title assumed in the Middle Ages, like those of *rangrave* and *rhingrave,* by certain small German potentates in the neighborhood of the Rhine; as, the *Wildgrave* of Salm.

Wild Goose, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ANSERINÆ.

Wild-goose-chase, *n.* A term used proverbially to express the unlikelihood of pursuing a certain idea or object; — derived from the simile afforded by the hunt of the wild goose.

Wild Indigo, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BAPTISIA.

Wilding, *n.* A wild crab-apple. — A young tree growing without cultivation.

Wild'ish, *a.* Somewhat wild.

Wild Land, *n.* Land uncultivated, and which has never been settled. (U. S.)

Wild'ly, *adv.* In a wild, untamed, or uncultivated manner; as, plants growing *wildly.* — Disorderly; without decorum; with excitement, perturbation, or distraction; as, to look, speak, or gesticulate *wildly.* — Inattentively; capriciously; extravagantly; irrationally; as, to be *wildly* sceptical or jealous.

Wild'ness, *n.* State or quality of being wild; rudeness; roughness; uncultivated state; as, the *wildness* of a primeval forest. — Irregularity of manners; ebullition of the passions and animal spirits; inordinate disposition to rove; addictedness to follies and dissipation; as, the *wildness* of youth. — Savageness; ricicuanness; brutality; animal propensity. — Attenution, aberration, or irregularity of mind or temper; as, the *wildness* of fanaticism. — Quality of being undisciplined, or not subjected or amenable to method, rule, or order; as, the *wildness* of poetic fancy.

Wild'oat, *n.* (*Bot.*) See AVENA.

To sow one's wild-oats, to pass through the season of wild and thoughtless dissipation incidental to youth.

Wild'-rice, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ZIZANIA.

Wild Rice River, in *Minnesota,* rises abt. Lat. 45° 53′ N., Lon. 97° 7′ W., and flows into the Red River of the North, after a N.N.E. course of 100 m.

Wild Rosemary, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANDROMEDA.

Wild Service, *n.* See CRATÆGUS.

Wile, *n.* [A. S.; Sw. Goth. *wel,* an artifice, a stratagem; allied to *guile.*] A sly, insidious artifice, trick, or stratagem practised for entanglement, insnaring, or deception.

—*v. a.* To beguile; to insnare or lead astray by insidious artifice; as, her grace and beauty *wiles* all hearts.

Wile'ful, *a.* Full of wiles or artifices; insidious; trickish.

Will'ful, (sometimes written WILFUL,) *a.* Under the influence of egotism or self-will; governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; contumacious; obstinate; perverse; inflexible or tenacious of purpose; as, a *wilful* woman will have her way.—Premeditated; done by design; as, *wilful* murder.

Will'fully, *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely.

Will'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being wilful; obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness.

Wi'lily, *adv.* In a wily, insidious, or underhand manner; by trick or stratagem; with crafty design.

Wi'liness, *n.* State or quality of being wily; guile; cunning; insidious craftiness.

Wilkes, Charles, an American naval officer and explorer, b. in New York city in 1801. Entering the navy as midshipman in 1816, he served first with Com. McDonough in the Mediterranean, in 1819–20, and afterwards in the Pacific with Com. Stewart, where he became distinguished for his nautical skill, and in 1830 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and given a separate command. He was the first in the United States to take observations from fixed astronomical instruments. Being sent to survey George's Bank, he accomplished the undertaking with so much success, that he was entrusted with the exploration of the South Sea, for which he set out with 5 vessels in 1838, and during four years made numerous discoveries, being the first who sighted the antarctic continent hitherto unknown. He afterwards explored the W. coast of N. America, and on his return to New York in 1842, was promoted to be commander. He was court-martialled the same year, and reprimanded for illegally punishing his crew. At the outbreak of the late Civil War, he acquired considerable notoriety for the forcible seizure of the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, from the British mail-steamer Trent, in the Bahama Channel, Nov. 8, 1861, for which act, though he received the thanks of Congress, he was finally disapproved by the President. He was promoted to the rank of Commodore in 1862, and assigned to the command of the flotilla in the James' River, and on Aug. 28, shelled and destroyed City Point. He was afterwards appointed rear-admiral, and assigned to the command of the W. Indies squadron. He is the author of a history of his 4 years' cruise, entitled a *Narrative of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, during the years* 1838, 1839, 1840, *and* 1842; *Western America*; *Theory of the Winds*, and other works. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of London in 1848.

Wilkes, in *Georgia*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 390 sq. m. *Rivers.* Broad and Little rivers, and Dry Forks and Fishing creeks. *Surface*, undulating. *Min.* Iron, granite, and quartz. *Cap.* Washington. *Pop.* (1870) 11,799.

Wilkes, in *N. Carolina*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 550 sq. m. It is drained by the Yadkin River. *Surface*, mountainous in the N. *Min.* Iron. *Cap.* Wilkesborough. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.

Wilkes'barre, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough and township, cap. of Luzerne co., on the N. branch of the Susquehanna, 110 m. N.E. of Harrisburg. It is one of the principal shipping-points for anthracite coal, immense beds of which surround the town. *Pop.* (1870) 10,174.

Wilkes'borough, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Wilkes co., 170 m. N.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 225.

Wilkes'ville, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Vinton co., 75 m. S.S.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Wilkie, Sir David, a Scotch painter, b. at Cults, Fifeshire, 1785. About his 20th year he repaired to London, where, in 1806, he painted and exhibited his *Village Politicians*, whose great success brought *W.* into notice. Among other fine works which he painted about this time, were *The Rent-Day*, *The Cut Finger*, and the *Village Festival*. In 1809 he became associate, and, in 1811, member of the Royal Academy. Up to the year 1822 he continued to produce masterpieces of art in the style in which the *Village Politicians* had been painted. At this latter date he executed his finest work, *The Chelsea Pensioners*. After this picture, he changed his style, and adopted one in which he was less successful. He changed his subjects also, and now painted such pictures as *The Entrance of George IV. into Holyrood*, *Defence of Saragossa*, and *Portrait of the King in Scotch Dress*. In 1830 he was nominated painter to the king. Among his best works are, *Mary, Queen of Scots, escaping from Lochleven*, and *The Cotter's Saturday Night*. In 1840 he set out upon a tour to the East, and, after visiting Constantinople, Beyrout, Jerusalem, and Alexandria, embarked at the latter place for England, but died before reaching Gibraltar, 1841.

Wil'kins, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Allegheny co., 9 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Wil'kinsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Allegheny co., 7 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 900.

Wil'kinson, in *Arkansas*, a township of Desha co.; *pop.* abt. 350.

Wilkinson, in *Georgia*, a central co.; *area*, 435 sq. m. *Rivers.* Oconee River, and Commissioner's, Big Sandy, Cedar, and Turkey creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Irwinton. *Pop.* abt. 10,000.

Wilkinson, in *Mississippi*, a S.W. co., bordering on Louisiana; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Homochitto. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Woodville. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Wilkinson's Landing, in *Missouri*, a village of Perry co., on the Mississippi, 12 m. N.E. of Perryville.

Will, *n.* [A. S. *willa*; Sw. Goth. *vilja.*] (*Phil.*) That innate intellectual energy of the human mind, "which, unfolding itself from all the other forces of the mind, like a flower from its petals, radiates through the whole sphere of our activity, — a faculty which we are better able to feel than to define, and which we might perhaps most appropriately designate as the purely practical faculty of man." (*Feuchtersleben.*) Though a distinct power or energy of the mind, it blends itself with every other power, associating itself with our intellectual decisions on the one hand, and our emotional attachments on the other, but containing an important element which cannot be resolved into either or into both combined. The other powers, such as reason, conscience, sensibility, may influence the will, but they cannot constitute it nor yield its peculiar workings. See Free-will. —Act of willing; volition; choice, determination, or preference superinduced by the act or exercise of the power of choice.—A discretionary act; a behest; a command; authoritative expression of choice, decree, or determination; as, it is my *will* that this thing be done.—Strong wish, disposition, desire, or inclination; as, where there 's a *will* there 's a way. — Object of ruling wish, desire, or inclination; as, let him have his *will.*—Arbitrary power of disposition or control; as, the country was subjected to the *will* of the conqueror.

(*Law.*) The declaration, in proper form, of what a man wills to be performed after his death. Testaments are of very high antiquity, being in use at least as early as the time of the patriarchs; for we are told that Jacob bequeathed to his son Joseph a portion of his inheritance doubly that of his brethren. Solon is said to have been the first legislator that introduced wills into Athens. In England the power of bequeathing is coeval with the first rudiments of the law, for we have no traces or memorials of a time when it did not exist. But this power of bequeathing did not originally extend to the whole of a man's personal estate, for we are told that by the common law, as it stood in the reign of Henry II., a man's goods were to be divided into three equal parts, of which one went to his heirs or lineal descendants, another to his wife, and the third was at his own disposal. If he died without a wife or without children, then the half was at his own disposal — the other half going to them; if neither wife nor issue, then he might dispose of the whole. This continued to be the law of the land down to the reign of Charles I.; but since that time it has changed by imperceptible degrees, until now the deceased, by will, may bequeath the whole of his goods and chattels. Formerly, in England, a will might be either written or verbal, but by statute 1 Vict. c. 26, verbal wills have been rendered altogether invalid, except as to "any soldier in actual military service, or any mariner or seaman, being at sea," who may dispose of personal estate the same as before the Act. The statutes of most of the American States have either placed nuncupative wills under special restrictions, or else reduced them within the same narrow limits as the English statutes. In many of the States they still exist much as they did in England before the above-quoted statute, being limited to a small amount of personal estate. Leaving aside this unimportant exception, it may be said that all wills, whether of real or personal estate, must be in writing, and signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, in the presence of two witnesses at least, who must subscribe and attest the will in his presence. The signature must be so placed at, after, following, under, or beside or opposite the end of the will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended to give effect by such his signature to the writing signed as his will. In general, all persons who have sufficient understanding are capable of disposing by will of both real and personal estate; but no will made by any person under the age of twenty-one is valid; neither can a married woman make a will except of the property settled to her separate use. Lunatics, idiots, persons under undue influence, or under duress, are incapable to execute a will. A will is a revocable instrument, and is revoked by marriage either in the case of a man or woman, but it is not revoked by any other change of circumstances. It may, however, be revoked by another will or codicil subsequently executed, or by a writing declaring the intention to revoke, or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the will with the intention to revoke it. A revoked will may be revived by reëxecution, or by a codicil showing an intention to revive it. No obliteration, interlineation, or any other alteration in a will, is valid, except so far as the words or effect of the will before the alteration shall not be apparent unless with such alteration. But if the signature of the testator and subscribing witnesses be made in the margin opposite or near the alteration, or at the foot or end, referring to the alteration, it will be valid. A will takes effect as if executed immediately before the testator's death, unless the contrary intention be shown by the will; and lapsed and void devices fall into the residue unless the will shows a contrary intention.

At will, at pleasure. — *Good-will.* See Good-will. — *Ill-will.* See Ill-will. — *To have one's will*, to obtain one's own way, wish, or object. — *Will-o'-the-wisp*, or *Will-with-the-wisp.* See Ignis-fatuus.

—*v. a.* [A. S. *willan*; Oer. *wollen*; Icel. and Swed. *vilja*; Lat. *velo.* This verb is employed in both an irregular and regular form.] Irregular. (*I will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; imp. *would.*) (1.) To desire; to wish: to have inclination for; as, what *will* thou?—(2.) In an auxiliary sense, expressing futurity contingent on the subject of the verb; as, for instance, in the first person, "I *will*," indicates consent, assurance, readiness; and, when emphasized, *will* imports resolve or fixity of purpose; as, I *will* take it, if you desire me; I *will* take it whether or not. In the remaining persons, individuality of volition is scarcely perceptible, while simple certainty finds appropriate expression; as, "you *will* see," or "he *will* see," denotes a future event as a fact only. When emphatically rendered, *will* indicates, agreeably to the context, fixed determination or absolute certainty. — Regular. (*I will*, thou *willest*, he *wills*; imp. and *pp. willed.*) (1.) To ordain; to decree; to determine by an act of choice or distinct volition; as, "What she *will* do or say." (*Milton.*) (2.) — (2.) To order; to direct; to enjoin; to express or make known, as the substance of a volitional act; as, "They *willed* me to say so." (*Shaks.*) (3.) —(3.) To bequeath; to devise; to dispose of by will or testament; as, to *will* one's property to a distant relation.

(Note. *Would*, as the preterite of *will*, is mainly used in conditional, optative, or subjunctive senses; as, he *would* do it if he could; he could do it if he *would*; I *would* that I were at home again; and similar phrases. In the last form of application, the first personal pronoun is often eliminated; as, *would* to Heaven that he were here. In conditional prepositions, *would* is employed for both present and future time; and *would have* for past time; as, I *would* do it now, if everything were ready; he *would have* come, had he known of it in time. *Will not*, as well as *would not*, expresses refusal; as, I *would not* go. *Would* is never a past participle.)

—*v. n.* To exercise a volitional act; as, he *wills* it so. — To signify choice, desire, inclination, or disposition; to be pleased; as, he does as he *wills* or likes. — To determine; to decree; to come to a decision or conclusion; as, I can do it if I *will.* — To devise; to convey one's wish by testamentary disposition; as, he *willed* that his scapegrace son should be cut off with a shilling.

Will, in *Illinois*, an E.N.E co., bordering on Indiana; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kankakee and Des Plaines. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Joliet. *Pop.* (1870) 43,020.

Will, in *Illinois*, a township of Will co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Willamette River, in *Oregon*, rises in Lane co., and flows into Columbia River, 8 m. below Fort Vancouver, after a N.N.W. course of 200 m., of which it is navigable for large vessels 15 m. to Portland, and above the Falls for small steamboats about 60 m.—The valley of the *W.* is very fertile and picturesque, and is usually styled *the garden of Oregon.*

Wil'lemite, or **Wil'helmite,** *n.* (*Min.*) A native anhydrous silicate of zinc, found crystallized, granular, and massive, at Vieille Montagne, near Aix-la-Chapelle.

Willemstad, in the *W. Indies*, a seaport-town, cap. of the island of Curaçoa; Lat. 12° 6′ 3″ N., Lon. 68° 54′ W. *Pop.* abt. 8,000.

Will'er, *n.* One who wills.

Will'et, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A bird (*Symphemia Semipalmata*) of temperate N. and S. America, belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ.* It is 15 inches long, and the wing about 8; upper parts dark ashy; rump, upper tail-coverts, and under parts, white.

Will'et, in *New York*, a post-township of Cortland co.; *pop.* (1870) 892.

Wil'liam I., the Conqueror, king of England, was the natural son of Robert, duke of Normandy, and was a. at Falaise, in 1027. He was brought up at the court of the king of France, and succeeded to the duchy at the age of eight. But during his minority there were frequent revolts of the nobles, and his authority was not fully established for many years. On the death of Edward the Confessor, king of England, *W.* made a formal claim to the crown, alleging a bequest in his favor by Edward, and a promise which he had extorted from Harold. His claim being denied, he at once prepared for an invasion of England; effected a landing at Pevencey, September 28, 1066, while Harold was engaged in opposing the Norwegians in the north, and fortified a camp near Hastings. The decisive battle of Hastings was fought on Saturday, October 14, 1066; Harold was defeated and slain, and the *Norman Conquest* was commenced. His rival, Edgar Atheling, was supported by some of the leading men for a short time; but they all made submission to *W.* at Berkhamstead, and on the following Christmas day he was crowned at Westminster by Aldred, Archbishop of York. He reigned with great tyranny; in consequence of which several insurrections took place, and were not quelled until the conqueror had depopulated different districts by fire and sword. He then divided the lands of most of the nobility and gentry among his followers. He also introduced the language of the North of France (called in England the Norman language), and ordered that all law-pleadings and statutes should be in that tongue. To prevent nightly meetings and conspiracies, he instituted the curfew, or "cover-fire bell," at the sound of which every night, at eight o'clock, all fires and candles were to be put out. A survey was made of all the lands in the kingdom, the account or register of which was called the Domesday Book. In 1078 he finished the Tower of London; in 1087 he attacked and destroyed the city of Mantes. He was about to march towards Paris, but died at Rouen, 1087, in consequence of an injury received.

William II., usually called *Rufus*, b. in Normandy, 1056, was the son of the Conqueror, and crowned on the news of his father's death reaching England, in 1087. He made a conquest of a part of Wales, and obtained the duchy of Normandy from his brother Robert, in 1095. He was a great persecutor of the clergy, and banished Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, from the kingdom. William was, according to the monkish chronicles, accidentally slain by an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, as he was hunting in the New Forest, Hampshire, 1100.

William III., of Nassau, Prince of Orange, and king of England, b. at the Hague, 1650, was the son of William, prince of Orange, and Mary, daughter of Charles I. He married the Princess Mary, daughter of James II., then duke of York, and became stadtholder of Holland in 1672. He was also nominated general of the troops of Holland against Louis XIV., and made a vigorous resistance to the French armies under Luxembourg, whom he defeated in 1674; but was repulsed in his turn by the Prince de Condé. In 1688, the arbitrary measures, both against the established religion and the constitution, of James II., induced many nobles and others to invite the prince of Orange to take possession of the English crown. He embraced the occasion, and landed without opposition at Torbay, the same year. James, finding himself unsupported, withdrew to France, and William took possession of his throne, in conjunction with his wife, the daughter of that unfortunate monarch. His

coronation as king of England took place in 1689. The year following, William went to Ireland, where he defeated James at the battle of the Boyne. In 1691 he

Fig. 2617. — COSTUMES, (end of the 17th century.)

headed the confederated army in the Netherlands, took Namur in 1692, and in 1697 was acknowledged king of England by the treaty of Ryswick. On the death of Mary in 1694, the parliament confirmed to him the royal title. His death was owing to a fall from his horse, by which he broke his collar-bone, 1702.

William IV., b. in London, 1765, was the third son of George III. In his 15th year he entered the royal navy, and in 1780 was with Admiral Rodney when the latter defeated a Spanish squadron off Cadiz, and afterwards proceeded to the relief of Gibraltar. Prince William subsequently held the command of a vessel of war in various parts of the world, but retired from active service in 1790. Upon the death of his brother, George IV., in 1830, he became king of England, and ruled until 1837. At his death, the Princess Victoria, daughter of his brother, the Duke of Kent, became queen of England. D. 1837.

William I., Emperor of Germany, and King of Prussia, son of Frederick William III., by Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and brother of Frederick William IV., b. Mar. 22, 1797, received a military education, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815 against France. In 1840 he was appointed governor of Pomerania, which post he held till the revolution of 1848, when he sought refuge in England. He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in May of the same year, when he returned to Berlin. In 1849, as commander-in-chief of the Prussian army, he acted against the revolutionary Badeners; and in 1853, on the lunacy of his brother, the king, becoming manifested, Prince William was appointed regent. This position he occupied until Frederick William's death, in 1861, when he succeeded to the throne, crowning himself with his own hands, at Königsberg, on which occasion he emphatically asserted the doctrine of the "divine right of kings." Actuated by this spirit, and selecting as his ministers men of well-known reactionary principles, of whom the chief was Count Bismarck (*q. v.*), *W.* speedily embroiled himself and government with the liberal parliamentary body of that day; and this to so critical a degree, after the accession of Bismarck to the premiership in 1862, that the rupture threatened to end in revolution or civil war. A diversion from this state of things was, however, happily effected by the war which Prussia, conjointly with Austria, declared against Denmark. In 1866, war was next declared by Prussia against her old ally, Austria; and after a short campaign, in which the king and the royal princes took part, Austria was compelled to make a humiliating peace. The terrible effect of the needle-gun created quite a

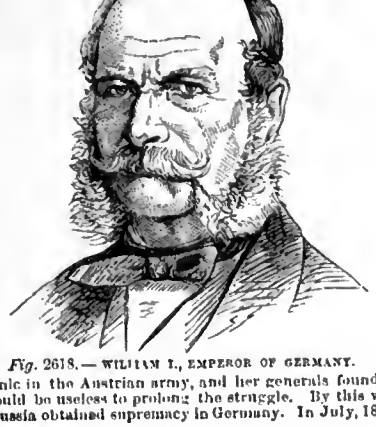

Fig. 2618. — WILLIAM I., EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

panic in the Austrian army, and her generals found it would be useless to prolong the struggle. By this war Prussia obtained supremacy in Germany. In July, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III., taking umbrage at Prussian interference with the succession to the vacant Spanish throne, or prompted by other motives that we have not space to enter into, rashly declared war against Prussia, a power long prepared for such a contingency. Upon this, *W.*, forming an alliance with the S. German States, and constituting himself commander-in-chief of the united German armies, crossed the Rhine, and in a short but brilliant campaign, defeated the French in a series of battles, took Napoleon and his principal commanders prisoners, and received the capitulation of Paris, February, 1871. Peace was finally declared by a treaty entered into at Versailles, by which Prussia acquired the prov. of Alsace, part of that of Lorraine, including the city of Metz, along with a war-indemnity of $1,000,000,000. *W.* — who had, previously to the latter event, been declared *Emperor of Germany* by the will of the German princes and people — married, June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, of Saxe-Weimar, by whom he has issue: Frederick William, Prince-Imperial of Germany, and Crown-Prince of Prussia — married, in 1858, to Victoria, Princess-Royal of England; — and Louise Mary, who married, in 1856, the Grand-duke of Baden.

William I., of Nassau, Prince of Orange, the first leader in the Dutch war of independence, b. in 1533, of Lutheran parents, but descended from the ancient counts of that principality. Being trained to political employments at the court of Charles V., he conformed outwardly to Catholicism, and had become governor of the provs. of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht, while the reformed doctrines were spreading, and events were ripening for the revolt of the Netherlands. Philip II., king of Spain, having appointed Margaret of Parma, a natural daughter of his father, Charles V., stadtholderess, with the Cardinal of Granville for her adviser, the latter began his career by persecuting the Protestants, and was preparing to introduce the inquisition, when, 1566, the nobles went in procession, and petitioned Margaret against this measure; and as they were treated with contempt, their remonstrances were followed by popular commotions. On this, Alva was sent, at whose approach a hundred thousand of the most industrious Flemings took refuge in foreign countries. This was the crisis at which *W.* came forward, and raised the standard of independence. Though the cruel Alva was recalled at the end of six years, 1574, and replaced by a milder ruler, the Dutch continued the war, and Holland was liberated by the relief of Leyden, which *W.* effected by laying the whole country under water, 1575. He was now elected stadtholder, and Calvinism became the established religion, to the exclusion of Lutheranism as well as the Roman Catholic faith. By the "Pacification of Ghent," in 1576, *W.* united all the provinces in one confederation, but he found it impossible to heal these internal causes of disunion, and the Spaniards, taking advantage of them, were able to repossess themselves of the S. provinces, under the Duke of Parma, whence arose the present distinction between Holland and Belgium. Philip had now set a price on *W.*'s head, and in 1582, an attempt was made to assassinate him, but he recovered from the wound. A second attempt, in 1584, was but too successful. One Balthaser Gerard, being introduced to the stadtholder on the plea of business, he suddenly drew a pistol loaded with three balls, and shot him in the body. He was succeeded, and the war carried on successfully, by his second son, Maurice of Nassau, *q. v.*

William I., Frederick, king of Holland, grand-duke of Luxembourg, prince of Orange and duke of Nassau, was b. at the Hague in 1772. He distinguished himself in the wars with the French republic, and became an exile with his father, the hereditary stadtholder of the Dutch republic, in 1795; after his father's death, he succeeded first to the duchy of Nassau, and joined the Prussian army against Napoleon. He became king of Holland by the settlement of affairs which followed the fall of Napoleon in 1814, the countries united under his rule by the Congress of Vienna being the old united provs. of Holland, the bishopric of Liège, and Belgium; the latter, however, was separated by the revolution of 1830. He abdicated in 1840, and d. 1843.

William II., *Frederick George Lewis*, son and successor of the preceding, b. 1792, distinguished himself in the peninsular war under Lord Wellington; he also commanded the army of the Netherlands at the battle of Waterloo. His reign commenced from his father's abdication in 1840. D. March, 1849.

William III., *Alexander Paul Frederick*, son and successor of the preceding, b. 1817, and the reigning king of Holland. His reign has been chiefly distinguished by undertakings of internal improvement; and, under his rule, the kingdom has enjoyed uninterrupted peace, material prosperity has increased, and the public debt has been considerably reduced. While prince of Orange, *W.* married, 1839, the Princess Sophia Frederica Matilda, daughter of the late King William I., of Würtemberg. They have two sons: William Nicholas Alexander Frederick Charles Henry, prince of Orange, b. 1840; and William Alexander Charles Henry Frederick, b. 1851.

Williams, Roger, the founder of the State of Rhode Island, and nobly distinguished as the first asserter in modern Christendom of the sanctity and perfect freedom of conscience, was a native of Wales. B. in 1599, he studied at Oxford, entered the Church, and naturally joined the Puritan party. To escape the persecutions to which the Puritans were subject in England, he, like so many others, fled to this country to find what was denied them there — freedom to worship God. He arrived at Boston, New England, in 1631, and holding already in perfect clearness the grand truth of which he was the first modern apostle, soon found himself in collision with the churches already existing there; for they still acted on the very principles of which they had been the victims at home. At length, in 1635, he was ordered to embark for England. To avoid this he left Salem in cold winter, wandered houseless and half-fed for fourteen weeks, then found friends and hospitality among the Indians, whose language he had learnt. He preached to them, won their love, and was their friend and peacemaker till his death. He had resolved on founding a new settlement, and after beginning to build and plant at Seekonk, had to abandon the spot, and selected Rhode Island, on which he landed from an Indian canoe, with 5 comrades, in June, 1636. He called the place "Providence," and commenced building. In the course of 2 years he was joined by others, and founded a commonwealth in the form of a pure democracy, and his system has had its influence on the whole political history of the State. He showed no spirit of revenge towards those who had persecuted him; and when the colonies were threatened with a general rising of the Indian tribes, he nobly risked his own life, and undertook the mission to the Narragansetts to dissolve the conspiracy; in which he succeeded. To secure the permanent existence of Rhode Island as a separate State, *W.* was chosen to visit England in 1643, to obtain a charter. He was received with the greatest favor by the Long Parliament, and took back with him the desired charter. *W.* refused the office of governor, to which the colony wished to appoint him; labored on for its good, rewarding himself in doing it; had a warm controversy with George Fox; and d. at Providence in 1683. Bancroft, in his *History of the United States*, writes of *W.* with the highest admiration and genuine eloquence.

Williams, in *Michigan*, a post-twp. of Bay co., 11 m. W. of Bay City; *pop.* abt. 200.

Williams, in *Missouri*, a township of Benton co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,277.

Williams, in *N. Carolina*, a township of Columbus co.; *pop.* (1870) 935.

Williams, in *Ohio*, a N.W. co., bordering on Indiana and Michigan; *area*, 480 sq. m. *Rivers.* St. Joseph's and Tiffin. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Bryan. *Pop.* abt. 22,000.

Williams, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Northampton co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Williamsburg, in *Indiana*, a post-vill. of Wayne co., 72 m. N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 400.

Williamsburg, in *Kentucky*, a post-village, cap. of Whitley co., 125 m. S.S.E. of Frankfort.

Williamsburg, in *Maine*, a post-twp. of Piscataquis co., 80 m. N.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 250.

Williamsburg, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Hampshire co., 95 m. N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,160.

Williamsburg, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Covington co., 60 m. S.E. of Jackson.

Williamsburg, or Penn's Neck, in *New Jersey*, a village of Middlesex co.

Williamsburg, in *New York*. See Brooklyn.

Williamsburg, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. and twp. of Clermont co., 28 m. E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* (1870) 3,156.

Williamsburg, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Armstrong co., on the Allegheny River, opposite Kittanning. — A post-borough of Blair co., 157 m. E. of Pittsburg; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A village of Northampton co., 70 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Williamsburg, in *S. Carolina*, a S.E. dist.; *area*, 1,170 sq. m. *Rivers.* Santee, Great-Pedee, and Black River, and Lynch's Creek. *Surface*, level; *soil*, sandy. *Cap.* Kingstree. *Pop.* (1860) 16,476.

Williamsburg, in *Virginia*, a city and township, cap. of James City co., between James' and York rivers, 60 m. E. of Richmond; *pop.* (1870) 1,392. On May 5th, 1862, the rear-guard of the Confederates under General Johnston, strongly fortified near *W.* to cover the retreat of the main body from Yorktown, was attacked by a portion of McClellan's army, commanded by General Hooker. For several hours, each side alternately gained considerable advantages, but reinforcements arriving, the fight assumed the proportions of a general battle, which continued till night, the Nationals being the victors. The National loss amounted to 2,228; that of the Confederates was estimated at 1,000.

Williams'field, in *Ohio*, a post-twp. of Ashtabula co.; *pop.* (1870) 892.

Williamsite, n. (*Min.*) A variety of serpentine, of a pale green color.

Williamson, in *Illinois*, a S. co.; *area*, 330 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Muddy and the S. fork of Saline River. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Marion. *Pop.* (1870) 17,171.

Williamson, in *New York*, a post-village and twp. of Wayne co., 26 m. N.E. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Williamson, in *Tennessee*, a central co.; *area*, 653 sq. m. It is drained by Harpeth River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Franklin. *Pop.* (1870) 25,398.

Williamson, in *Texas*, a central co.; *area*, 1,160 sq. m. *Rivers.* San Gabriel River, and Brushy Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Georgetown. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Williamsport, in *Indiana*, a post-vill., cap. of Warren co., 75 m. N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 700.

Williamsport, in *Kansas*, a post-village of Shawnee co., 12 m. S. of Topeka; *pop.* abt. 300.

Williamsport, in *Maryland*, a post-vill. of Washington co., on the Potomac, 9 m. S.W. of Hagerstown; *pop.* (1870) 1,283.

Williamsport, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Pickaway co., 9 m. S.W. of Circleville; *pop.* (1870) 511.

Williamsport, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-town, cap. of Lycoming co., 90 m. N. of Harrisburg. It is noted for its large lumber-trade. *Pop.* (1870) 16,034.

Williamsport, in *W. Virginia*, a vill., cap. of Taylor co., 100 m. S.S.E. of Wheeling; it is also called *Prundytown.* — A post-vill. of Wood co., on the Ohio, opposite Marietta, Ohio; *pop.* abt. 300.

Williamsport, in *Tennessee*, a post-vill. of Maury co., 40 m. S.W. of Nashville; *pop.* abt. 250.

Williams River, in *Vermont*, rises in Windsor co., and falls into the Connecticut 3 m. N. of Bellows Falls.

Williamston, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Martin co., 100 m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 616.

Williamston, in *S. Carolina*, a post-vill. and twp. of Anderson dist., 10 m. S. of Greenville; *pop.* (1870) 1,426.

Williamston, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Dodge co., *pop.* (1870) 2,305.

Williamstown, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Grant co., 37 m. S. of Cincinnati; *pop.* (1870) 3,601.

Williamstown, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village and township of Berkshire co., 120 m. W.N.W. of Boston. It is the site of *Williams College*, a renowned institution of learning, which was incorporated as a college in 1793, and first conferred the degree of B. A. on 4 students in Sept. 1795. It has 12 instructors, abt. 250 students, and a library of 20,000 vols. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,584.

Williamstown, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Ingham co., 20 m. E. of Lansing; *pop.* abt. 600.

Williamstown, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Camden co., 11 m. S.E. of Woodbury.

Williamstown, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Oswego co., 28 m. N.W. of Rome; *pop.* in 1870, 1,836.

Williamstown, in *Penna.*, a vill. of Lancaster co.

Williamstown, in *Vermont*, a post-twp. of Orange co., 11 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 1,236.

Williamsville, in *Delaware*, a village of Kent co., 22 m. S.W. of Dover.

Williamsville, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Sangamon co., 11 m. N.N.E. of Springfield.

Williamsville, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Cass co., 12 m. N.W. of Constantine.

Williamsville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Essex co., 5 m. N.W. of Newark.

Williamsville, in *New York*, a post-village of Erie co., 8 m. N.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Williamsville, in *Virginia*, a post-township of Bath co.; *pop.* in 1870, 998.

Williamsett, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Hampden co., 75 m. S.W. of Boston.

Willimantic, in *Connecticut*, a river which rises in Tolland co., and unites with Shetucket River in Windham co. — A post-borough of Windham co., 32 m. S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* abt. 4,200.

Will'ing, *a.* [Dan. and Swed. *villig.*] Inclined to anything; free to do or grant; evincing assentive disposition of mind; prompt to comply; not averse or opposed to; not electing to refuse; fain; ready; wishful; as, he is both able and *willing* to work.—Spontaneous; voluntary; as, money comes not *willing* from a miser. — Chosen; received voluntarily, or without reluctance; as, "Love's *willing* chains and sweet captivity." *Milton.*

Will'ing, in *New York*, a twp. of Allegheny co., 12 m. S.S.E. of Belmont; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Willingborough, in *New Jersey*, a twp. of Burlington co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Will'ingly, *adv.* In a willing or consenting manner; without reluctance; by one's own will or choice; cheerfully; compliantly; as, he accompanied me *willingly.*

Will'ingness, *n.* State or quality of being willing; readiness of the mind to do or forbear; free choice or consent of the will; freedom from disinclination or reluctance.

Willington, in *Connecticut*, a post-vill. and twp. of Tolland co., 24 m. N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 942.

Willink, in *New York*, a creek which falls into Lake Ontario from Niagara co. — A post-village of Erie co.

Will'is, Nathaniel Parker, an American author, b. at Portland, Me., 1807. He was graduated at Yale College, 1827; and, after editing several American periodicals, he became secretary of legation at Paris; after which he travelled in France, Italy, Greece, and Turkey. An account of these wanderings was given to the public in a volume entitled *Pencillings by the Way.* The great success of this work encouraged him to produce a number of similar light sketchy books, the most popular of which were, *Inklings of Adventure, Loiterings of Travel,* and *Letters from under a Bridge.* After editing the "New York Mirror" and "Home Journal," he, in 1852, made a trip to the West Indies, publishing his travelling impressions in a work called *A Health Trip to the Tropics.* In addition to the works mentioned, he wrote a great number of others; as *Hurry-graphs, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society*; *Dashes at Life with a free Pencil*; and *People I have met.* D. 1870.

Willis River, in *Virginia*, rises in Buckingham co., and flowing E.N.E., falls into James River, near Cartersville.

Willston, in *S. Carolina*, a post-vill. and twp. of Barnwell dist., 99 m. W.N.W. of Charleston; *pop.* (1870) 1,379.

Willston, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. and twp. of Chittenden co., 30 m. W.N.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Willstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Chester co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,552.

Willoughby Lake, in *Vermont*, a body of water in Orleans co., 5 m. long.

—A post-village of Orleans co., on the above lake, 35 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier.

Willow, (*wil'lō,*) *n.* [A. S. *welig.*] (*Bot.*) See Salix, and Weeping-willow.

—A willowing machine. See Cotton, § *Manufacture.*

—*v. a.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willowing-machine.

Willow, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Richland co.; *pop.* (1870) 667.

Willow Branch, in *Illinois*, a township of Piatt co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,438.

Willow Creek, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Lee co., 80 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Willowed, (*wil'lōd,*) *a.* Abounding with, containing, or overhung by, willows; as, a *willowed* brook.

Willow Grove, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 13 m. N. of Philadelphia.

Willow Hill, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Jasper co., abt. 5 m. E. of Newton; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Willow-herb, *n.* (*Bot.*) See Epilobium.

Will'owish, *a.* Resembling, or having the color of, the willow; willowy; hence, slender,; flexible; as, a *willowish* figure.

Will'owy, *a.* Abounding with willows; as, a *willowy* copse.—Presenting the characteristic aspect of a willow; pliant; flexile; drooping; lithe; pendent; slender; graceful; as, a *willowy* form.

Willow Springs, in *Kansas*, a post-vill. and twp. of Douglas co., abt. 12 m. S.W. of Lawrence; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Willow Springs, in *Missouri*, a post-township of Howell co.; *pop.* in 1870, 608.

Willow Springs, in *Wisconsin*, a village and township of Lafayette co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wills, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Laporte co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wills, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Guernsey co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,670.

Willsborough, in *New York*, a post-village and twp. of Essex co., 140 m. N.E. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 1,719.

Willshire, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Van Wert co., 133 m. W.N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Wills Mountain, in *Pennsylvania*, a ridge extending from the S.W. of Bedford co., into Alleghany co., Md.

Wilmington, in *Arkansas*, a post-village and twp. of Union co., 100 m. S. of Little Rock.

Will'y, *n.* A machine for opening and cleansing wool.

Will'ying, *n.* Act or process of opening and cleansing wool with a willy.

Will'ying-machine, *n.* Same as Willy, *q. v.*

Wil'mington, in *California*, a post-village of Los Angeles co., 20 m. S. of Los Angeles; *pop.* abt. 150.

Wilmington, in *Delaware*, a city and port of entry of New Castle co., at the junction of the Brandywine River and Christina Creek, abt. 2 m. from the Delaware River, and 28 m. S.W. of Philadelphia; Lat. 39° 41′ N., Lon. 75° 28′ W. It is regularly laid out, with wide streets and well built houses. Among the noticeable public buildings are the town-hall, custom-house, the Institute, and city-hospital. It is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Its manufactures are important, among which are machinery for steamboats, railroad cars, locomotives, mill-machinery, powder, carriages, flour, leather, shoes, cotton and woollen goods, farming implements, &c. *Pop.* (1870) 30,904.

Wilmington, in *Illinois*, a township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A post-village and township of Will co., 16 m. S.S.W. of Joliet; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Wilmington, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Dearborn co., 6 m. S.W. of Lawrenceburg; *pop.* (1870) 301.—A twp. of De Kalb co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,296.

Wilmington, in *Kansas*, a post-vill. and twp. of Wabaunsee co., 16 m. N.W. of Topeka; *pop.* (1870) 662.

Wilmington, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 16 m. N.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 866.

Wilmington, in *Minnesota*, a post-twp. of Houston co., 22 m. S.W. of La Crosse, Wisconsin; *pop.* abt. 800.

Wilmington, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Essex co., 30 m. S.W. of Plattsburg; *pop.* (1870) 794.

Wilmington, in *N. Carolina*, a city, port of entry, and cap. of New Hanover co., on Cape Fear River, 34 m. from the Atlantic, and 135 m. S.E. of Raleigh; Lat. 34° 11′ N., Lon. 78° 10′ W. It is the largest and most commercial place in N. Carolina, and its business and population has greatly increased since the close of the late Civil War. It was taken by the Union forces in Feb., 1865, shortly after the surrender of Fort Fisher which defended the port. *Pop.* (1870) 13,465.

Wilmington, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clinton co., 72 m. S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 2,023.

Wilmington, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Lawrence co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.—A twp. of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Wilmington, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Windham co., 110 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Wilmington, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Fluvanna co., 55 m. N.W. of Richmond.

Wilmington Island, in *Georgia*, belonging to Chatham co, at the mouth of the Savannah River, 5 m. long and abt. 4 broad.

Wil'more, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Cambria co., 25 m. S.W. of Altoona; *pop.* abt. 500.

Wil'mot, in *Georgia*, a twp. of Banks co.; *pop.* (1870) 302.

Wilmot, in *New Hampshire*, a post-township of Merrimack co., 30 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 1,072.

Wilmot, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bradford co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Wilmot Proviso. (*Am. Hist.*) On August 8, 1846, pending the consideration in Congress of a bill placing $2,000,000 at the disposal of Pres. Polk to negotiate a peace with Mexico, Mr. David Wilmot, a representative from Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment: "Provided, that, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the republic of Mexico by the U. States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys therein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convicted." This was the famous *Wilmot Proviso*, which became the source of great agitation throughout the country. It was adopted in the House by a vote of 94 to 78, and was under debate in the Senate when the hour arrived previously fixed for the adjournment of the session. At the next session, Mr. Wilmot again introduced it, and a fierce and angry contest commenced. The House remained firm in favor of the Amendment, and it was passed by a decided majority, but not acted upon by the Senate.

Wil'murt, in *New York*, a post-township of Herkimer co., 90 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* in 1870, 191.

Wil'na, or Vilna, a city of European Russia, cap. of a govt. of the same name, at the confluence of the Vileika and Vilia, 90 m. N.E. of Grodno. It is built chiefly of wood, and very dirty, exhibiting a great contrast of wretchedness in some buildings and tawdry magnificence in others. The inhabitants are a mixture of Catholics, Jews, and followers of the Greek Church. Its principal public buildings are a cathedral of the 14th century, which has some good paintings, and the tomb of St. Casimir; a mosque, town-hall, theatre, magazines, hospitals, barracks, an exchange, arsenal, and a governor's palace. It is the residence of civil and military governors, and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. *Manuf.* Unimportant, but the trade is large. *Pop.* 66,500.

Wilna, in *New York*, a post-township of Jefferson co., 150 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 4,500.

Wil'seyville, in *New York*, a village of Tioga co., 14 m. N. of Oswego.

Wilson, Alexander, an American ornithologist, b. at Paisley, Scotland, 1766. He was brought up as a weaver, but his poetical disposition, and relish for quiet beauties of nature, made him long for an opportunity to escape from the bondage of trade. After having been imprisoned for libelling the master-weavers of Paisley, during a violent dispute between them and the journeymen, *W.* emigrated to America, where he landed in July, 1794, with his fowling-piece in his hand, and only a few shillings in his pocket, without a friend or letter of introduction, or any definite idea in what manner he was to earn his livelihood. In the varied occupations of a weaver, pedlar, and schoolmaster he toiled on for upwards of 8 years, during which time he tasked his powers to the utmost in his efforts at self-improvement; and among the acquirements he made were the arts of drawing, coloring, and etching, which afterwards proved of incalculable use to him. He made especially rapid progress in the delineation of birds, and his success seems to have first suggested the idea of his *American Ornithology.* To accomplish this work he undertook many journeys through various parts of America, sleeping for weeks in the wilderness, alone with his gun and his pistols in his bosom, performing solitary voyages on the great rivers in a frail canoe, and collecting all the birds of the districts through which he travelled. He drew, etched, and colored all the plates himself, and after many delays and disappointments, he at last prevailed upon Mr. Bradford, a Philadelphia publisher, to furnish the funds for the publication of an *American Ornithology* on an adequate scale, and produced the first volume of his celebrated work. It far exceeded the expectations of the public, and eight volumes successively made their appearance, and procured him great and deserved reputation. Before he could finish his great undertaking, he was seized with a sudden and severe illness, and n. 1813. *W.'s* great wish was, to use his own words, "to raise some beacon to show that such a man had lived;" and though his death was immature, he lived long enough to accomplish the object of his ambition. The work was afterwards continued by Charles Lucien Bonaparte (4 vols. 4to., Philadelphia, 1825–'33).

Wilson, Richard, an English painter, b. at Pinegas, Montgomeryshire, 1713. He commenced his career as a portrait-painter, and took to landscape first in Italy in 1749, by the advice of Zuccarelli and Vernet. Wilson returned to London in 1755, after an absence of six years, and acquired a great name in 1760 by his picture of *Niobe.* He was one of the original thirty-six members of the Royal Academy, and succeeded Hayman as librarian in 1776. D. 1782. His principal works are views in Italy; many of them have been admirably engraved by Woollett.

Wilson, in *Arkansas*, a twp. of Pope co.; *pop.* (1870) 332.

Wilson, in *Georgia*, a twp. of Walker co.; *pop.* (1870) 651.

Wilson, in *Illinois*, a twp. of De Witt co.; *pop.* (1870) 640.

Wilson, in *Kansas*, a S.S.E. co., bordering on the Indian Territory; *area*, 1,400 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fall, Elk, and Verdigris. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Coyville. *Pop.* (1870) 6,694.

Wilson, in *Missouri*, a twp. of Greene co.; *pop.* (1870) 998.

Wilson, in *New York*, a post-village, shipping-port, and township of Niagara co., on Lake Ontario, 15 m. N.N.W. of Lockport; *pop.* abt. 4,200.

Wilson, in *N. Carolina*, an E. central co.; *area*, 400 sq. m. It is drained by Contentnea and Mocasin creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Wilson. *Pop.* abt. 10,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., 45 m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Wilson, in *Ohio*, a twp. of Clinton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,157.

Wilson, in *Tennessee*, a N. central co., bordering on the Cumberland River; *area*, 550 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, very fertile. *Cap.* Lebanon. *Pop.* (1870) 26,033.

Wilson, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sheboygan co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,277.

Wil'son's Creek, in *Missouri*, enters James Fork from Green co.

Battle of. See Springfield.

Wil'sonburg, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village of Harrison co., 4 m. W. of Clarksburg.

Wil'sonville, in *Alabama*, a post-village of Shelby co., 80 m. N.N.W. of Montgomery.

Wilsonville, in *Kentucky*, a post-village of Spencer co., 35 m. W.S.W. of Frankfort.

Wilsonville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Highland co., 135 m. W.N.W. of Richmond.

Wilsonville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Pike co.

Wilt, *v.* The second person singular of WILL, *q. v.*

Wilt, *v. n.* To droop; to begin to fade or wither. (Am.)

—*v. a.* To make drooping or flaccid; to cause to begin to fade or wither, as a young plant; — hence, to make languid; to vitiate, depress, or extinguish the force, vigor, energy, or efficacy of; as, a *wilted* being. (American.)

Wilton, a town and borough of England, co. Wilts, at the junction of the Nadder and Willy, 3 m. W.N.W. of Salisbury. The principal industry of the town is the manufacture of carpets, especially Axminsters, and those called Saxony, made of short staple wool. *Pop.* 9,570.

Wilton, in *Connecticut*, a post-village and twp. of Fairfield co., 30 m. W.S.W. of New Haven: *pop.* (1870) 1,995.

Wilton, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Will co: *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wilton, in *Iowa*, a post-village and township of Muscatine co., 12 m. N. of Muscatine; *pop.* (1860) 2,153.

Wilton, in *Maine*, a post-township of Franklin co., 30 m. N.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Wilton, in *Minnesota*, a post-vill. and township, cap. of Waseca co., 28 m. S.S.W. of Faribault; *pop.* (1860) 600.

Wilton, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and twp. of Hillsborough co., 30 m. S.S.W. of Concord; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Wilton, in *New York*, a post-township of Saratoga co., 38 m. N. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,204.

Wilton, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Monroe co.; *pop.* abt. 550.

Wilts, or **WILT'SHIRE,** a S.W. co. of England, having N. and N.W. the co. of Gloucester, E. and S. Hants, and S.W. Dorset; *area*, 1,367 sq. m. *Surface*, hilly in the N., and level in the S.; *soil*, fertile. *Climate*, mild in the N., but cold and sharp in the S. *Rivers.* Thames, Upper and Lower Avon, Bourne, Willy, Nadder, and Kennet. *Prod.* Wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes; but cattle-rearing and dairy-farming are the principal occupations of the inhabitants. *Manuf.* Flannels, fancy woollens, cutlery and steel goods, broad cloths, kerseymeres, cotton goods, silks, carpets, and gloves. *Cap.* Salisbury. *Pop.* 280,500.

Wi'ly, *a.* (*comp.* WILIER; *superl.* WILIEST.) Using wiles; cunning; sly; insidious; subtle; employing craft or stratagem to effect a purpose; aggressively artful; as, a *wily* savage, a *wily* antagonist.

Wim'ble, *n.* [Icel. *wamla*, to be whirled round.] A kind of auger or gimlet, used by carpenters.

—*v. a.* To bore, as with a wimble.

Wim'borne-Minster, a town of England, co. of Dorset, between the rivers Stour and Allen, 5 m. N. of Poole. *Manuf.* Woollens and hosiery. *Pop.* 5,500.

Wimple, (*wim'pl,*) *n.* A hood or veil worn by women; — particularly, the linen-plaited cloth which nuns wear about their necks.

—*v. a.* To cover, as with a veil; — hence, to hoodwink.— To cause to ripple or undulate; as, wind-*wimpled* waters.

—*v. n.* To appear as if laid in folds; to undulate; to ripple; as, *wimpling* waves.

Win, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WON, (WUN.) [A. S. and G. Ger. *winnan.*] To gain or obtain by success in contest or competition; to gain by solicitation or courtship; as, to *win* the odd trick at whist, to *win* a prize in a lottery, to *win* a battle, to *win* a lady's hand in marriage. — To allure to kindness or compliance; as, his generosity *won* my gratitude.— To gain by persuasion or influence; to gain over to one's side or party; to render favorable, friendly, or supporting; as, to *win* a voter, to *win* an opponent. — To come to; to arrive at; as, he *won* the summit at last.

—*v. n.* To have success; to gain the victory; as, they *won* the day. — *To win on* or *upon*, to acquire interest, favor, or influence; as, her beauty *won upon* all men's admiration; — also, to progress; to gain ground; as, anarchy *wins upon* misgovernment.

Winamac', or **WINNAMEG',** in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Pulaski co., 79 m. S.E. of Chicago; *pop.* (1870) 906.

Win'anderemere, or **WIN'DERMERE,** a lake of England, co. of Westmoreland, 15 m. long, and 1 in average breadth, discharges its surplus waters by the Severn into Morecombe Bay.

Wi'nansville, in *New York*, a village of Greene co., 30 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Wince, (*wins,*) *v. n.* [W. *gwingan*, to wriggle.] To twist or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to start back, or shrink, as from a blow or from pain; as, he *winced* beneath the other's scathing sarcasm.— To kick or flounce when uneasy, or impatient of a rider, as a horse.

Wince'-pit, *n.* A tank where calico is washed during the process of manufacture.

Wincer, (*win'ser,*) *n.* One who, or that which, winces.

Winch, *n.* [A. S. *wince.*] A machine used for many common purposes. It is a particular modification of the wheel and axle, the power being applied by means of a rectangular lever or cranked handle. The arm B C of the winch represents the radius of the wheel; and the power is applied to C D at right angles to B C. This is the simplest form of winch, and is used for drawing water out of wells or foundations, and for other simple purposes. But for lifting heavier weights, wheel-work is introduced into the construction of the winch, and, in many cases, small steam-engines are employed for driving it. Steam-winches are much employed in modern vessels for the removal of cargo from the holds.

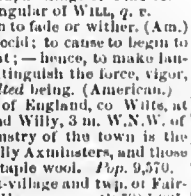

Fig. 2619.— WINCH.

Winch'endon, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Worcester co., 54 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 3,398.

Winch'ester, one of the most ancient cities of England, situated on the River Itchin in Hampshire, and formerly, both under the Saxon and Norman rule, made a royal residence. The entire interest of Winchester may be said to reside in its magnificent cathedral, one of the most superb examples of Gothic architecture in Great Britain, built 1079–1097.— W. College, in connection with New College, Oxford, stands without the city. *Pop.* 15,500.

Winchester, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of Litchfield co., 30 m. W.N.W. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 4,102.

Winchester, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of Scott co., 51 m. S.W. of Springfield; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Winchester, in *Indiana*, a post-village, cap. of Randolph co., 75 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Winchester, in *Kentucky*, a post-vill., cap. of Clarke co., 45 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort; *pop.* (1870) 2,471.

Winchester, in *Massachusetts*, a post-vill. and twp. of Middlesex co., 8 m. W.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,046.

Winchester, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Wayne co., 15 m. E.S.E. of Jackson.

Winchester, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. and twp. of Cheshire co., 55 m. S.W. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 2,097.

Winchester, in *Ohio*, a village and township of Adams co., 80 m. S.S.W. of Columbus; *pop* abt. 500.

Winchester, in *Oregon*, a village of Douglas co., 5 m. N. of Roseburg; *pop.* abt. 412.

Winchester, in *Virginia*, a post-town, cap. of Frederick co., 150 m. N.N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* (1870) 4,477.

Winchester, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Winnebago co.; *pop.* abt. 855.

Winchester Bushel, *n.* See BUSHEL.

Winding-machine, (*win'sing-,*) *n.* In dyeing, the reel by which the operator winds various articles through the dyeing-vat or copper.

Wind Gap, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Northampton co., 15 m. N.N.W. of Easton.

Wind, (*wind,*) *n.* [A.S., Du., and Ger.] (*Meteorol.*) A sensible current of the atmosphere, and as such distinct from that motion of the atmosphere which is the consequence of the diurnal and annual movements of the earth, and is not perceptible. The motions of the atmosphere are subject in some degree to the same laws as those of the denser fluids. If we remove a portion of water in a large reservoir, we see the surrounding water flow in to restore the equilibrium, and if a portion, being rarefied by heat, or condensed by cold, ascends in the one instance and descends in the other, a counter-current is the visible and natural result; and similar effects are found to follow the same causes in the atmospheric fluid. The immediate effect of the solar radiation, communicating heat to any portion of the earth's surface, is to generate an ascensional movement in the incumbent atmosphere, a bodily overflowing of its material above, and a relief of barometrical pressure below. The air of the cooler surrounding region, not being so relieved, will be driven in by the difference of atmospheric pressure so arising, and thus originate two distinct winds,—an upper one acting outward from the heated region, a lower inwards or towards it. These effects upon the earth, together with the rotary motion of the earth, are the primary causes of all the phenomena of the winds. No wind can arise without a previous derangement of the general equilibrium, and the general causes of this may be stated as follows: — 1. The ascent of the air over certain tracts heated by the sun; 2. evaporation, causing an actual increase in the volume of the atmosphere; 3. rain, snow, &c., causing an actual decrease in its volume, by the destruction of the vapor. Currents thus produced may be permanent and general, extending over a large portion of the globe; periodical, as in the Indian Ocean; or variable and occasional, or, at least, uncertain, as the winds in temperate climates. General or permanent winds blow always nearly in the same direction, and are called TRADE-WINDS, *q. v.*

—Air put in motion by some artificial means: as, the *wind* of a shot, the *wind* of a bellows.— Breath; power or act of respiration; as, he is sound *wind* and limb, let him have his *wind*. — Breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs, or by an instrument. — Flatulence; air generated in the stomach and bowels; as, to break *wind*.— One of the cardinal points of the compass; as, the four *winds*.— Vain or void effort; empty; insignificant; light as wind; mere breath; as, his talk is *wind*. —(In this sense frequently pronounced *wind.*)—A kind of flatulent disease, peculiar to newly-shorn sheep.

Between wind and water. (*Naut.*) In that part of a ship's sides, just immediately under the water-line, and which is frequently exposed by the ship's rolling, or by the fluctuation of the water's surface; as, a shot struck her *between wind and water*. — *Down the wind*, moving along with the wind; also, in a state of decline or decay. —*In the wind's eye.* (*Naut.*) In the direction of the quarter whence the wind blows; as, to sail right *in the wind's eye*. — *Three sheets in the wind*, half-tight; half seas-over; in a state of semi-intoxication from liquor; — used figuratively and colloquially.—*To be in the wind*, to be on the tapis; to be in a state of inchoate preparation; to be suspected or surmised, although not yet announced or acknowledged; as, his silence is ominous, there must be something *in the wind*.—*To carry the wind*, to toss the nose as high as the ears, said of a horse.—*To raise the wind*, to collect cash; to procure money, especially implying some degree of strait only to be relieved by ingenuity or artifice; as, he pawned his watch to *raise the wind*. (Colloq.) —*To have* or *take the wind*, to gain or have the upper-hand or advantage.—*To take* or *get wind*, to be divulged or bruited about; to be made public; as, the whole affair *got wind*.

—*v. a.* To winnow; to ventilate; to desiccate by exposure to the air, as grain. — To nose; to follow up the scent; as, hounds *wind* a fox.—(*Man.*) To drive with such speed, as a horse, as to cause him to be blown. — To rest, as a horse, to enable him to recover wind.—*To wind a ship.* (*Naut.*) To turn a ship about, end for end, in order to catch the wind on the opposite side.

Wind, (*wind,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WOUND.) To sound by blowing or inflation; to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and varied; as, to *wind* a bugle.

Wind, (*wind,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WOUND, rarely WINDED.) [A. S. *windan*; Du. and Ger. *winden.*] To turn round some fixed object; to form into a ball or coil by turning; to twist; to wreathe; to cause to form convolutions about anything; as, to *wind* thread upon a spool. — To enfold; to encircle; to entwist; as, he *wound* his arms around her. — To govern; to turn and lead at pleasure; to control; to change, alter, or vary at will; as, his wife *winds* him just as she pleases. — To introduce, as one's self by insinuation; as, he *wound* himself into my confidence. — To surround with a coiled material; as, to *wind* the handle of a cricket-bat.— *To wind up.* (1.) To coil completely, or bring to a small compass; as, to *wind up* a skein of thread.—(2.) To bring to an end or conclusive settlement; as, to *wind up* a business.—(3.) To set so as to insure a continued motion, by winding the spring, &c., as a clock, a watch, a chronometer, &c.; — hence, to put in renewed order for action; as, he *wound up* his courage for the occasion.

—*v. n.* To turn around something; to assume a spiral or convolved form; as, a creeper *winds* round a tree. — To crook; to bend; to proceed in flexures; to have a circular direction or course; to have a twist, or an uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane; as, a *winding* path; a *winding* river, &c. — To double; to move this way and that, or from one side to the other; as, a fox *winds* when pursued by hounds. — *To wind out*, to escape or be extricated from; as, they *wound out* of the labyrinth.

—*n.* A turn; a bend; a flexure; a windlog.

Windage, (*wind'aj.*) *n.* [From *wind*; Sp. *viento*, wind, windage.] (*Gun.*) The space between the ball and the bore in a piece of ordnance, so named because filled with wind or air; or, the difference between the diameter of a gun or other piece of ordnance and that of a ball or shell; or, the difference between the area of a section of a bore at right angles to its axis, and the area of a great circle of the shot.

Wind'bore, *n.* (*Mining.*) The bottom pipe in a lift of pumps.

Wind'bound, *a.* (*Naut.*) Hindered from sailing by a contrary wind.

Wind'-broken, (*brōk'n,*) *a.* Diseased in the respiratory organs; as, *wind-broken* horse.

Wind'-chest, *n.* (*Mus.*) A reservoir of wind in an organ.

Wind'-dropsy, *n.* (*Med.*) See EMPHYSEMA.

Wind'-egg, *n.* An addle-egg.

Winder, *n.* One who, or that which, winds; hence, a parasitic or creeping plant.—A reel for winding thread, &c., upon. — One of the steps of a spiral staircase.

Wind fall, *n.* Fruit blown off a tree by wind; hence, any unexpected gain or advantage; an unlooked-for legacy.

Wind fallen, (*-fawln,*) *a.* Blown down by the wind.

Wind-gall, (*-gawl.*) *n.* (*Fur.*) A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.

Wind'-gauge, (*-gāj,*) *n.* Same as ANEMOMETER, *q. v.*

Wind'-gun, *n.* Same as AIR-GUN, *q. v.*

Windham, in *Connecticut*, a N.E. co., bordering on Massachusetts and Rhode Island; *area*, 620 sq. m. *Rivers.* Natchaug, Quinebaug, Shetucket, and Willimantic. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile along the streams. *Cap.* Brooklyn. *Pop.* (1870) 38,535.—A post-village and township of the above co., 30 m. S.E. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 5,413.

Windham, in *Maine*, a post-township of Cumberland co., 48 m. S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 3,000.

Windham, in *New Hampshire*, a post-village and township of Rockingham co.; *pop.* (1870) 753.

Windham, in *New York*, a post-township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Windham, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Portage co., 41 m. E.S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* (1870) 865.

Windham, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Bradford co., 14 m. E.N.E. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,400.—A township of Wyoming co.; *pop.* abt. 900.

Windham, in *Vermont*, a S.E. co., bordering on New Hampshire and Massachusetts; *area*, 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut, Deerfield, and West River. *Surface*, mountainous in the W., elsewhere diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Fayetteville. *Pop.* (1870) 26,025.—A post-township of Windham co., 75 m. S. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 541.

Windham Centre, in *New York*, a post-village of Greene co., 35 m. S.W. of Albany.

Wind River Mountains, a range of the Rocky Mountains, on the E. border of Oregon, the highest summit of which is Fremont's Peak, 13,570 ft. above the sea.

Wind'-hatch, *n.* (*Mining.*) The place where the ore is taken out of the earth.

Wind'hover, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of hawk; the *kestrel*, *q. v.*, so called from *hovering* in the air in search of its prey.—*Nares.*

Wind'iness, *n.* [From *windy.*] State of being windy or tempestuous; as, the *windiness* of the equinoctial season. — Flatulence of body. — Tendency to generate wind or produce flatulence; as, the *windiness* of green vegetables. — Tumor; puffiness.

Winding, (*wind'.*) *a.* Bending; twisting from a direct line or an even surface.

—*n.* Act of those persons or things that wind; a bend; a turn or turning; flexure; meander; as, the *windings* of a labyrinth. — A blowing; a sounding by inflation; especially, a call by the boatman's whistle.

Wind'ing-engine, (*-in'jin,*) *n.* (*Mining.*) An engine employed for the drawing up of skips, buckets, &c., from a deep shaft.

Wind'ingly, *adv.* In a winding, meandering, or circuitous manner.

Wind'ing-sheet, *n.* A sheet in which a corpse is wound.

Wind'ing-tackle, (*tak'l* or *tāk'l,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A tackle consisting of one fixed triple block and one double or triple movable block, used for hoisting heavy articles in and out of a vessel.

Wind'-instrument, *n.* (*Mus.*) An instrument of music sounded by means of the breath, as a flute, a trombone, a clarionet, &c.

Windischgrätz, ALFRED, PRINCE, Austrian field-marshal and commander-in-chief, was the son of Joseph Prince Windischgrätz, and was B. at Brussels, 1787. He took part in the campaign of 1805, 1809, and 1813–14 against the French, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general in 1833. He is chiefly remembered for the part he played in opposing the revolutionary movements of 1848–49. He was governor of Prague at the outbreak of the Slave insurrection, in June, 1848; the princess, his wife, was shot by the insurgents as she looked from a window; and the prince bombarded the town for 48 hours, and, after a severe conflict, defeated the insurgents and suppressed the movement. In October following he was created field-marshal, and named commander-in-chief of the forces of the empire out of Italy, and marched on Vienna, which was then in the power of the revolutionary party. He proclaimed a state of siege, and after some days' delay commenced the attack, which was supported by the Croats under Jellachich. The conflict was very sharp, and only ended, after four days' fighting, with the capture of the city, November 1st. The execution of the republican leader, Robert Blum, a fortnight later, produced a very painful feeling throughout Europe. In the following year, *W.* was employed against the Hungarians, but after some favorable movements and the occupation of several towns, he was unable to accomplish anything more, and had to quit Buda before the increasing forces of the enemy. He had fought on the side of absolutism all his life, and his last days were embittered by the discovery that it was the losing side. D. 1862.

Wind'lass, *n.* [*wind,* and *lace,* a cord.] (*Mech.*) Any machine consisting of an horizontal roller or barrel turned by use of handspikes upon pivots or gudgeons, entering fixed supports at its extremities, and thus caused, by means of a rope or chain passing round it, to draw toward it or to raise heavy burdens.

Win'dle, *n.* A kind of reel or spindle.

Windle-straw, (*win'dl-,*) *n.* A stalk of grass.

Wind'less, *a.* Destitute of wind; out of breath.

Wind'mill, *n.* A building containing machinery for grinding corn, pumping water, sawing wood, or for any purpose depending on wheel-work, to which motion is communicated by the impulse of the wind. (Fig. 1789.) The building is a wall of timber, brickwork, or stone, in the form of a frustum of a cone; and the smaller kind of mill, when formed of timber, is capable, by means of a lever, of being turned round horizontally on an axis, in order that the plane in which the radii, or arms of the sails, revolve, may be placed perpendicularly to the direction of the wind, for the purpose of allowing the latter to act upon the sails in the most advantageous manner.

Window, (*win'dō,*) *n.* [Dan. *vindue;* Sp. *ventana.*] An aperture in a wall for the admission of light and air to the interior. Windows were almost unknown in the religious and other monumental structures of the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans, but they constitute an essential and distinguishing feature of the Gothic, to which style they stand in the same relation as orders do to the temple architecture of antiquity. The practice of window tracery (see TRACERY) everywhere had its origin in window-*grouping,* placing two or three lancet windows beside each other, and one or more foil or rosette windows above and between their heads, in order to fill out the arched cell of the vaulting, which then necessarily gave the whole group an arched outline; and this was indicated by a general drip-mould or label. It then became desirable to lighten the irregular shaped masses of stone left between the perforations, and this was done by piercing these masses, or spandrils, and reducing the solid frame of each foil or rosette to an equal thickness all round, as if several such frames or rings were packed into one great arched opening, which henceforth was regarded as *one* window instead of several. (See Fig. 2518.) A very elegant style of window (Fig. 2620), not uncommon in cathedrals and large churches in the Middle Ages, is the *Rose Window.* It is circular in form, and the mullions converge towards the centre, somewhat like the spokes of a wheel; hence the name of *Catherine Windows,* (q.v.) or wheel-

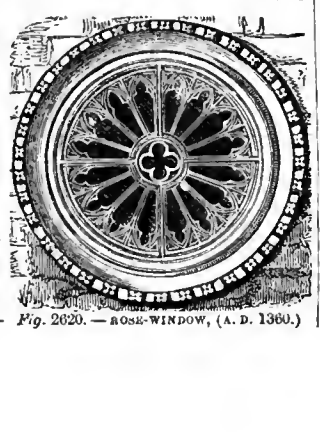

Fig. 2620. — ROSE-WINDOW, (A. D. 1360.)

windows, is sometimes given to them. In classical architecture are usually rectangular openings without any internal splay, with architraves and other ornaments on the exterior, very similar to those of the doorways, but sometimes they have arched heads; and occasionally small circular and semicircular windows are used. In modern buildings, windows called Venetian windows are sometimes introduced; they are of large size, divided by columns, or piers resembling pilasters, into three lights, the middle one of which is usually wider than the others, and is sometimes arched; in the arrangement and character of their ornaments they resemble the windows used in classical architecture. In distributing windows so that there be had a sufficiency of light, it is usual to make the piers or intervals between them never less than the width of the window, and never more than two widths of the same.

—*v. a.* To furnish with windows.

Win'dow-blind, *n.* A blind to intercept the light of a window.

—*n.* A short screen for a window, made of perforated zinc or woven wire; also, a screen for a window, made of calico or other material attached to a roller. *Simmonds.*

Win'dow-frame, *n.* The frame of a window which receives and supports the sashes.

Win'dow-glass, *n.* Panes of glass for fitting in windows.

Win'dowless, *a.* Without a window or windows.

Win'dow-sash, *n.* The sash in which panes of glass are set for windows.

Win'dow-seat, *n.* A seat in or under a window.

Win'dow-shade, *n.* A rolling or a projecting blind or sunshade, either opaque or partially transparent. *Sim'ds.*

Win'dow-shutter, *n.* A frame or shutter used to close windows securely.

Win'dow-sill, *n.* (*Arch.*) The flat board at the bottom of a window-frame.

Wind'pipe, *n.* (*Anat.*) Same as TRACHEA, *q. v.*

Wind'-plant, *n.* A species of ANEMONE, *q. v.*

Wind'-pump, *n.* A pump moved by a windmill.

Wind'-rode, *a.* (*Naut.*) Caused to ride or drive by the wind, in opposition to the course of the tide: — said of a vessel lying at anchor, with wind and tide opposed to each other. — *Totten.*

Wind'-rose, *n.* [Ger., the card of the mariner's compass, so named from resembling a rose.] An account of the mean pressure of the air under winds from the different points of the compass.

Windrow, (*win'rō,*) *n.* A row of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks. — In England, sheaves of grain set up in a row, one against another, that the wind may blow between them.

—*v. a.* To arrange in lines or rows, as newly-made hay.

Wind'-sail, *n.* The sail or vane of a wind-mill.

(*Naut.*) A tube or funnel of canvas, employed to convey a stream of fresh air down into the lower parts of a ship.

Wind'sor, a borough of England, co. Berks, 22 m. W. of London, on a hill overlooking the Thames. It is

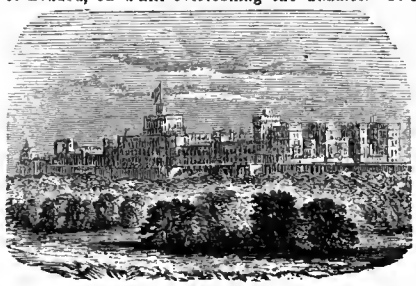

Fig. 2621. — WINDSOR CASTLE.

celebrated for its magnificent castle, for 850 years the principal residence of the English sovereigns, situated to the W. of Windsor Forest, a royal chase 56 m. in circumference, and S. of Windsor Great Park, covering 4,000 acres, and stocked with deer. The castle, originally built by William the Conqueror, was much improved by Edward III., and subsequent monarchs. In St. George's Chapel, within the castle's walls, (Fig. 051), lie the remains of Edward IV., Henry VI., Henry VIII., Charles I., &c. *Pop.* of town abt. 10,000.

Windsor, in *California,* a post-vill. of Sonoma co., 10 m. N.W. of Santa Rosa.—A vill. of Sierra co.: *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Windsor, in *Connecticut,* a post-township of Hartford co., 6 m. N. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 2,784.

Windsor, in *Illinois,* a post-vill. of Shelby co., 12 m. E. of Shelbyville.

Windsor, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Randolph co., 60 m. E.N.E. of Indianapolis.

Windsor, in *Iowa,* a village and township of Fayette co., abt. 6 m. N.W. of West Union; *pop.* (1870) 800.

Windsor, in *Maine,* a post-township of Kennebec co., 9 m. S.E. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 1,266.

Windsor, in *Massachusetts,* a post-village and township of Berkshire co., 110 m. S.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 685.

Windsor, in *Michigan,* a post-township of Eaton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Windsor, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Broome co., 120 m. W.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Windsor, in *N. Carolina,* a post-village and twp. of Bertie co., 120 m. E. of Raleigh; *pop.* (1870) 3,732.

Windsor, in *Ohio,* a post-village and township of Ashtabula co., 186 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* (1870) 871.—A township of Lawrence co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,943.—A village and township of Morgan co.; *pop.* (1870) 2,251.

Windsor, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Berks co.; *pop.* abt. 3,500.—A post-township of York co., 9 m. S.E. of York; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Windsor, in *S. Carolina,* a post-vill. and twp. of Barnwell dist., 30 m. E. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 1,021.

Windsor, in *Vermont,* a S.E. co., bordering on New Hampshire; *area,* 1,040 sq. m. *Rivers.* Connecticut and White. *Surface,* mountainous in the W., elsewhere diversified; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Woodstock. *Pop.* (1870) 36,073.—A post-village and township of the above co., 77 m. S.S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 1,699.

Windsor, in *Wisconsin,* a post-vill. and twp. of Dane co., 10 m. N.E. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 1,256.

Windsor, in Nova Scotia, a seaport-town, cap. of Hants co., on an arm of Minas Bay, 30 m. N.W. of Halifax.

Wind'sor Locks, in *Connecticut,* a post-village of Hartford co., 13 m. N.E. of Hartford; *pop.* (1870) 2,154.

Wind'sor-soap, *n.* A kind of superior scented soap.

Wind'-tight, (*-tit,*) *a.* So tight as to exclude the entrance or passage of wind.

Wind'ward, *n.* The point or quarter from which the wind blows; as, to sail to the *windward.*

—*a.* Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

—*adv.* Toward the wind.

Wind'ward Islands, those islands in the West Indies which extend from Martinique to Tobago;—so called in opposition to the LEEWARD, *q. v.* See also ANTILLES.

Wind'y, *a.* (*comp.* WINDIER; *superl.* WINDIEST.) [A. S. *windig.*] Consisting of wind.—Windward; as, the *windy* side of a ship.—Boisterous; tempestuous; characterized by the action of wind; as, *windy* weather.—Empty; airy; insubstantial; as, *windy* words; *windy* applause. — Flatulent; serving to generate gas in the stomach or bowels; as, *windy* victuals. — Attended or caused by flatulence; as, a *windy* colic.

Wine, *n.* [A. S. *win;* Ger. *wein;* Lat. *vinum;* It. and Sp. *vino;* Fr. *vin.*] The fermented juice of the Grape Vine, *Vitis vinifera* (see VITIS). The alcoholic strength of wine depends on the amount of glucose or grape-sugar contained in the must; its flavor, on certain essential oils produced in the grape itself when it has reached maturity, or perhaps on some ethers developed at once in the process of fermentation, or more slowly as the wine ripens by age. The latter is probably the true explanation of what is called the *bouquet* of wine, for common wines, though they may be often kept for an indefinite period, do not improve by age, while the highest class of wines become, within certain limits, much better by keeping. The vine grows best on exposed hills, on a light, calcareous, and especially on a volcanic soil, and with a south-east aspect. The nature of the soil is everything with the wine produced; for while the produce of a particular spot may be of the highest market value, that which is grown a few yards from the mysterious boundary may be almost valueless. No analysis of the soil of the best vineyards has given any clue to this remarkable difference in produce. All that is known is matter of experience, though, as the juice of the grape always contains a notable quantity of cream of tartar in solution, which is deposited as the wine ripens, it is clear that the soil must contain potash. The manufacture of the wine, and the manipulation of the grape harvest, are matters of careful and anxious interest to the vine-grower. A bad vineyard will not, of course, produce good wine, but the produce of the best vineyard may be spoiled by bad management or unskilfulness. The peculiarity of the grape-juice is, that it contains within itself all the elements necessary for vinification, and when left at rest undergoes a spontaneous fermentation, while the juice of all other fruits require a leaven of some sort to induce the process necessary to convert the juice into wine. Wine, as a therapeutic agent, is the least objectionable of all fermented or distilled liquors. Alcoholic liquors of all kinds are, when taken to excess, injurious to the system, seriously affecting both the stomach and the liver; while malt liquors, though seldom affecting either organ, are liable to produce that condition of the blood which results in gout, a disease to which drinkers of large quantities of porter are especially prone. From all those consequences wine is in a great measure free. An account of the various wines which, in increasing numbers, are commended to the American public, will be found under their particular names.

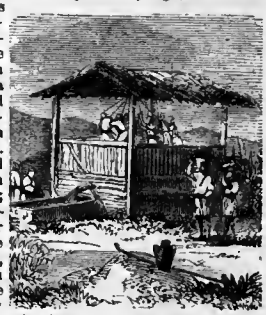

Fig. 2622. — ANCIENT WINE-PRESS.

—The fermented juice of many sub-acid fruits, distinguished from the wine of the grape by naming the source from whence it is derived; as, gooseberry-*wine.* — Intoxication; drinking to excess.

Spirit of wine. See ALCOHOL.

Wine'-bag, Wine'-skin, *n.* A bag made of skin for containing wine.

Wine'-bibber, *n.* One who drinks copiously of wine.

Wine'-biscuit, (*-bis'kit,*) *n.* A kind of sweet biscuit intended to be served with wine.

Wine'-cooler, *n.* A vessel of porous earthenware for

the cooling of wine by the evaporation of the water which surrounds the bottle or decanter; also, a stand for wine-bottles containing ice.

Wine'-grower, *n.* The cultivator of a vineyard who also makes wine.

Wine'-press, *n.* An apparatus in which grapes are pressed.

Wine'-stone, *n.* Same as ARGAL.

Wine'-whey, (*hwā*,) *n.* A mixture of wine, milk, and water.—*Dunglison.*

Wines'burg, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Holmes co., 54 m. N.N.E. of Zanesville; *pop.* (1870) 260.

Win'field, in *Kansas*, a township of Cowley co.; *pop.* (1870) 472.

Winfield, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Du Page co., 28 m. W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Winfield, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Lake co.; *pop.* abt. 700.

Winfield, in *Iowa*, a post-vill. of Henry co., abt. 30 m. N.W. of Burlington.—A twp. of Scott co.; *pop.* (1860) 965.

Win'field, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Herkimer co., 15 m. S.E. of Utica; *pop.* (1870) 1,561.

Win'field, in *Pa.*, a twp. of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Winfield, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Marion co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,353.—A post-village, cap. of Putnam co., 23 m. N.W. of Charleston.

Winfield, in *Wisconsin*, a twp. of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 750.

Wing, *n.* [Swed. *vinga*; W. *gwing*, a wriggling motion.] The limb of a bird by which it puts itself in a quick reciprocating motion through the air, or which occasionally assists it in running only. See BIRD.—The limb of an insect used for the purpose of flight. See INSECT.—Flight; passage by the wing; as, to take *wing*.—Means of flying, or of rapid motion or acceleration; motive of, or incitement to, flight; as, "Then fiery expedition be my *wing*." (*Shaks.*)—That which is put in wing-like motion by the action of the air, as a fan for winnowing grain, the vane or sail of a wind-mill, &c.—An ornament worn on the shoulder;—a small imitation of epaulet or shoulder-knot. (*Simmonds.*)—Any side-piece or side-shoot.

—*pl.* (*Mil.*) The flank sections of an army or body of troops, as distinguished from the *centre*. Each regiment is also divided into two portions, called respectively the *right* and *left wing*.

—*pl.* (*Naut.*) Passages along the sides of a ship between the fore and aft cock-pits, to allow the carpenters to gain access to any leaks.—In a fleet, the extremities thereof, when the ships are drawn up in line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle.

(*Bot.*) See ALA.

(*Arch.*) A side-building, branching from, and of less dimensions than, the main edifice; as, one of the *wings* of a palatial mansion.

(*Hort.*) A branch or shoot growing up by the side of another.

(*Fortif.*) The longer side of crown-works, &c., bringing them into connection with the main work.

On the wing, flying; as, to kill a bird *on the wing*.—*On the wings of the wind*, with the utmost degree of velocity.—*Under the wing* or *wings of*, under the care, protection, guardianship, or chaperonage of; as, unmarried daughters *under the* maternal *wing*.—*Wing-and-wing.* (*Naut.*) The situation of a fore-and-aft vessel when she is sailing dead before the wind, with her foresail hanted over to one side, and her mainsail on the other.—*Dana.*

—*v. a.* To furnish with wings or wing-like processes; to enable to fly, or to move with rapidity.—To supply with wings or side-bodies; as, a *winged* army.—To transport by flight; as, to *wing* a shaft or shot.—To exert the power of flying; to move or pass with celerity through; as, a sea-gull *wings* its way o'er the waters.—To wound, maim, or disable in the wing or side-bodies; as, to *wing* a bird; a duellist *wings* his adversary.

Wing'-case, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as ELYTRON, *q. v.*

Winged, (*wingd,*) *p. a.* Having wings or wing-like expansions; as, a *winged* creature.—Soaring with wings, or as if with wings;—hence, lofty; sublime; elevated; as, *winged* enthusiasm.—Swift; rapid; speedy; as, *winged* thoughts; *winged* haste. (*Shaks.*)—Fanned or agitated with wings; alive with birds; as, the *winged* air. (*Milton.*)—Wounded or disabled in the wing; as, a pheasant *winged* by a shot.

(*Bot.*) Same as ALATE, *q. v.*

(*Her.*) Represented with wings, or displaying wings different in color from the body.

Wing'-footed, *a.* Having wings attached to the feet, as Mercury;—hence, fleet; swift; rapid in motion.

Wing'less, *a.* Without wings;—hence, not able to ascend or fly.

Wing'let, *n.* A small wing.

Wing'-shell, *n.* Same as wing-case. See ELYTRON.

Wing'-stroke, *n.* The stroke or flap of a wing.

Wing'-transom, *n.* (*Naut.*) The uppermost transom of the stern-frame.

Wing'ville, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Grant co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,031.

Wing'y, *a.* Possessing wings; hence, swift; rapid.

Win'hall, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Bennington co., 80 m. S.W. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 850.

Wink, (*twingk,*) *v. a.* [A.S. *wincian.*] To shut and open the eyelids alternately and rapidly; to blink; as, eyes *winking* at the sun.—To shut and open the eyelids with a quick motion; as, "they are not blind, but they *wink*." (*Tillotson.*)—To give a hint, signal, or significant intimation, by a quick opening and closing of the eyelids.—To overlook, as something not perfectly satisfactory or agreeable; to seem not to see or take notice of; to connive at; to tolerate;—usually before *at*; as, men's frailties must sometimes be *winked at*.

—To flicker and burn dim; as, a *winking* flame.

—*n.* Act of shutting and opening the eyelids with quickness; as, I scarcely slept a *wink* last night.—A hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast; as, to tip one the *wink*; a *wink* to a blind horse is as good as a nod.

Wink'er, *n.* One who winks or blinks.—A blinker; a horse's blinder; as, a pair of *winkers*.

Wink'ingly, *adv.* In a winking manner.

Win'kle, *n.* A colloquial contraction of PERIWINKLE, *q. v.*

Wink'le-hawk, Wink'le-hole, *n.* A rectangular rent made in cloth. (Local, U. S.)—*Bartlett.*

Winn, in *Louisiana*, a N. central parish; *area*, 980 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red and Dugdemona rivers, and Saline Creek. *Cap.* Winfield. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,957.

Winn, in *Maine*, a post-township of Penobscot co., abt. 50 m. N.N.E. of Bangor.

Winnebag'o, in *Illinois*, a N. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Rock, Pekatonica, and Kishwaukee. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Rockford. *Pop.* in 1870, 29,372.—A post-vill. and twp. of the above co., 7 m. W. of Rockford; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Winnebago, in *Iowa*, a N. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area*, 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mankato River, and Lime Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Forest City. *Pop.* in 1870, 1,572.

Winnebago, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Faribault co., 33 m. S.W. of Mankato; *pop.* abt. 300.—A post-township of Houston co.; *pop.* abt. 400.

Winnebago, in *Wisconsin*, a large lake occupied within the cos. of Winnebago, Calumet, and Fond-du-Lac, 28 m. long from N. to S., and 11 m. wide, with a depth sufficient for navigation; *area*, 212 sq. m. On the E. is a ledge of rocks 15 m. long, and hundreds of feet deep below the surface, which resembles a wall made by hand. The Fox River connects it with Green Bay.—A N.E. central co., bordering on the above lake; *area*, 430 sq. m. *Rivers.* Fox and Wolf. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Oshkosh. *Pop.* abt. 35,000.—A township of the above co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.

Winneba'goes, a tribe of N. American Indians who lived around Lake Winnebago in 1635, and were engaged in the war against the English in 1762. They were also engaged in the Black Hawk war in 1831. In 1848, under a treaty with the government, they removed on the S.E. of Otter Tail Lake, in Minnesota, where a distribution of land was made to them in 1859. They numbered then 2,531 souls in 431 families.

Winnecon'ne, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and twp. of Winnebago co., 14 m. N.W. of Oshkosh; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Win'ner, *n.* [From *win.*] One who, or that which, wins or gains by success in competition or contest.

Win'neshiek, in *Iowa*, a N.N.E. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area*, 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Upper Iowa, and the N. Fork of Turkey River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Decorah. *Pop.* (1870) 23,604.

Win'nient River, in *New Hampshire*, flows into the Piscataquis River from Rockingham co.

Win'ning, *p. a.* Adapted to secure favor; attaching; charming; ingratiating; as, a person of *winning* manners.

Win'nings, *n. pl.* The sum or sums won or gained by success in a contest or competition;—opposed to *losings*; as, to count one's *winnings*.

Win ningly, *adv.* In a winning or successful manner.

Win'ning-post, *n.* The post which forms the goal in a horse-race; as, to be first to reach the *winning-post*.

Win'nipeg, a lake of British N. America, between Lat. 50° and 54° N., Lon. 96° and 99° W., 240 m. long, and 55 wide. It receives the Assiniboin, Red, Winnipeg, and Saskatchewan rivers, and the surplus waters of the Manitoba and the Winnipegoos lakes, and discharges its surplus waters by the Nelson River into Hudson Bay.—A river which flows into the above lake, after a N.W. course of 250 m.

Win'nipegoos, or WINNIPIGOOSE, a lake of British N. America, 50 m. W. of Lake Winnipeg, 125 m. long, and 25 in average breadth.

Win'nipiseogee, in *New Hampshire*, a lake of Belknap and Carroll cos., 23 m. long, and 10 m. in its greatest breadth. It contains a number of islands, and its surroundings are very picturesque. Its waters, which are pure and deep, are about 472 feet above the sea, and its surplus waters are discharged through two smaller lakes into the Winnipiseogee River, which flows into the Merrimack.—A river which forms the outlet of the above lake, and flowing S.W., joins the Merrimack between Belknap and Merrimack cos.

Winns'borough, in *Louisiana*, a post-village, cap. of Franklin parish, 200 m. N.W. of Baton Rouge.

Winns'borough, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village of Fairfield dist., 38 m. N. of Columbia; *pop.* abt. 400.

Winnow, (*win'nō,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WINNOWED, (*win'nōd.*) [A.S. *winnian*, to blow away.] To separate and blow off the chaff from, as from grain, by means of a current of wind.—Hence, to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth; to examine; to dissect and place apart, as the bad from the good; as, to *winnow* a polemical disquisition.—To fan; to flap or beat, as with wings.

—*v. n.* To separate chaff from grain.

Win'nower, *n.* One who, or that which winnows;—specifically, a machine employed in winnowing grain.

Win'nowing, *n.* Act of one who, or that which, winnows or sifts.

(*Mining.*) Same as WINCH, *q. v.*

Wino'na, in *Minnesota*, a S.E. co., bordering on Wisconsin; *area*, 638 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi, Minneska, and Whitewater. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Pop.* abt. 15,000.—A city, cap. of the above co., on the Mississippi, 105 m. S.E. of St. Paul; Lat. 44° 4′ N., Lon. 91° 20′ W. *Pop.* abt. 6,000.

Wins'low, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Stephenson co., 135 m. W.N.W. of Chicago.

Winslow, in *Maine*, a post-vill. and township of Kennebec co., 18 m. N.N.E. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 1,437.

Winslow, in *New Jersey*, a post-village and township of Camden co., 46 m. S.E. of Trenton; *pop.* (1870) 2,050.

Winslow, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Jefferson co.

Winsome, (*win'sum,*) *a.* [A.S. *wynsum, wunsum.*] Blithe; joyous; light-hearted; gay; debonnair; as, a *winsome* young lass.

Win'sor and Brown's Mills, in *Rhode Island*, a manufacturing village of Providence co., 20 m. N.W. of Providence.

Win'sted, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 62 m. N.E. of Bridgeport; *pop.* abt. 3,600.

Winsted, in *Minnesota*, a post village and township of McLeod co., abt. 50 m. W. of St. Paul.

Win'ston, in *Alabama*, a N.W. co.; *cap.* Houston.

Winston, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Forsyth co., 120 m. N.W. of Raleigh.

Winston, in *Mississippi*, a N.E. central co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. It is drained by Pearl River. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Louisville. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.

Win'stonville, in *Mississippi*, a village of Winston co., 16 m. S.E. of Louisville.

Win'ter, *n.* [A. S., O. Fris., Dan., Swed., Belg., Du., and Ger. *winter*; Goth. *vintrus.*] The cold, windy, or stormy season of the year; one of the four seasons into which the year is divided, commonly understood to begin with the shortest day (Dec. 21), and to end when the sun returns to the vernal solstice (about Mar. 21).—A year; as, he has seen many *winters*;—used principally in poetry.—*Winter-solstice.* (*Astron.*) See SOLSTICE.

—*v. n.* To pass the winter; as, to *winter* in Florida.

—*v. a.* To house, feed, or manage during the winter; as, to *winter* young farm-stock.

—*a.* Pertaining or having reference to winter.

Win'ter-apple, *n.* An apple that does not become ripe till winter; or, one that keeps well through the winter.

Win'ter-berry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PRINOS.

Win'ter-bloom, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Witch-hazel. See HAMAMELIDACEÆ.

Win ter-cherry, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PHYSALIS.

Win'ter-cress, *n.* (*Bot.*) See BARBAREA.

Win'ter-crop, *n.* (*Agric.*) A crop which bears the winter season, or which may supply fodder during the winter.

Win'ter-fallow, *n.* (*Agric.*) Ground lying fallow during the winter.

Win'ter-green, *n.* (*Bot.*) See GAULTHERIA, and PYROLACEÆ.

Win'ter-ground, *v. a.* To cover over, for protection or shelter, during the winter season; as, to *winter-ground* potatoes.

Win'ter-kill, *v. a.* To kill by exposure to the severities of winter.

Win'tering, *n.* Act of passing the winter; as, they are *wintering* in Italy.—Act of keeping, feeding, or preserving during the winter, as live-stock on farms.

Win'terly, *a.* Wintry; resembling, or adapted for, winter.

Win'ter-pear, (*-pār,*) *n.* A kind of pear adapted for winter-keeping, or one that becomes ripe in winter.

Win'terport, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Waldo co., 11 m. S. of Bangor; *pop.* (1870) 2,744.

Win'ter-proud, *a.* Having too forward a growth for winter, as grain.

Win'ter-quarters, (*-kwar'terz,*) *n. pl.* The quarters or cantonments of an army during the winter season; also, a winter residence or station; as, the troops went into *winter-quarters*.

Win'terset, in *Iowa*, a post-village, cap. of Madison co., 30 m. S.W. of Des Moines; *pop.* (1870) 1,485.

Win'terswik, a town of Holland, on the Prussian frontier, 38 m. from Arnheim; *pop.* 7,162.

Win'terthur, an industrious and beautiful small town of Switzerland, canton of Zorich, 23 m. from Constance. *Manuf.* Cotton fabrics, yarn, &c. *Pop.* 6,211.

Win'ter-wheat, *n.* (*Agric.*) Wheat which, sowed in autumn, ripens in the following summer.

Win'tery, Win'try, *a.* [A.S. *wintrig.*] Pertaining or relating to winter; wintery; suitable to winter; brumal; cold; tempestuous; hyemal; as, *wintry* weather.

Win'throp, in *Maine*, a post-vill. and twp. of Kennebec co., 10 m. W.S.W. of Augusta; *pop.* (1870) 2,229.

Winthrop, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Suffolk co.; *pop.* (1870) 532.

Win'ton, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Hertford co., 115 m. N.E. of Raleigh.

Wint'zenheim, a town of Germany, in Alsace, 3 m. from Colmar. *Manuf.* Cottons and woollens. *Pop.* 4,360.

Win'y, *a.* Possessing the taste or characteristic qualities of wine; as, a *winy* flavor.

Win'yaw Bay, of *S. Carolina*, an estuary 14 m. long, and 2 m. wide formed by the junction of the Pedee, Black, and Waccamaw rivers near Georgetown, and enters the Atlantic about Lat. 33° 10′ N.

Winze, *n.* (*Mining.*) A sinking in a lode communicating with one level, for proving the lode or ventilating the drivings.

Wio'ta, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Lafayette co., 37 m. E.N.E. of Galena; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Wipe, *v. a.* [A. S. *wipian*, to cleanse.] To clean by rubbing; to rub with something soft for cleaning; as, to *wipe* one's hands with a towel.—To remove by rubbing; to dash away or strike off gently; as, she *wiped* the tears from her eyes.—To efface; to obliterate; to remove by erasion;—generally with *away*, *off*, or *out*; as, to *wipe out* a stain; to *wipe off* an old score.—To cleanse from evil practices or abuses; to overturn and destroy what is foul or obnoxious.

Wipe, *n.* Act of wiping or rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.—A sharp blow, hit, smack, or stroke; as, to deal one a *wipe* across the face.—A cutting retort; a biting sarcasm; a scathing rebuff or rebuke; an acrimonious gibe; as, better the blow of his fist, than the dry *wipe* of his tongue.—A slang term for a pocket-handkerchief.

Wipe, *n.* [Dan. *vibe*, the lapwing.] (*Zoöl.*) The Pewit. See LAPWING.

Wip'er, *n.* One who wipes.—That which serves to wipe, as a towel, cloth, or rag.

(*Mach.*) In oil-mills, powder-mills, fulling-mills, &c., a piece projecting generally from an horizontal axle, for the purpose of raising stampers, pounders, or heavy pistons, in vertical directions, and then leaving them to fall by their own weight. The principal object to be attended to in the construction of wipers is to give them such a form that the weight shall be raised with a motion slow at first and gradually increasing in velocity, like that of gravity; and to this end the outline of the wiper should be a parabola.—*Brande.*

Wire, *n.* [Swed. and Icel. *vir.*] A metallic thread, as of iron, copper, silver, gold: any substance of metal drawn to an even thread, or slender cylindrical rod; as, brass *wire.*

—*v. a.* To bind with wire; to apply a wire to; as, to *wire* the corked neck of a bottle of champagne.—To fix or put a wire on: as, to *wire* shells.—To insnare by means of a contrivance formed of wire; as, to *wire* rabbits.

Wire'-bridge, *n.* A bridge suspended on wire cables.

Wire'-cloth, *n.* A coarse cloth made of woven metallic wire, used for straining liquors, and in the construction of window-blinds, &c.

Wire'-draw, *v. a.* (*imp.* WIRE-DREW; *pp.* WIREDRAWN.) To draw a piece of metal into wire by passing through a hole in a plate or disc of steel. See WIRE-DRAWING.—Hence, to draw by finesse or forcible means; also, to spin out into considerable length; to attenuate; as, a *wire-drawn* argument.

(*Mach.*) In steam-engines, to draw off, as steam, through narrow passages, thus causing wastage of some of its mechanical forces.

Wire'-drawer, *n.* One who draws metal into wire; also, one who unduly spins out the substance of a speech or writing.

Wire'-drawing, *n.* The art of extending the ductile metals into wire. The operation is performed by casting or hammering the metal into a bar, which is then successively drawn through holes in a steel plate, each being smaller than the other, until the requisite fineness is attained. The holes through which extremely fine wires of platinum, gold, or silver are occasionally drawn, are sometimes made in a diamond or ruby.

Wire'-edge, (*-ej*,) *n.* The thin, wire-like metallic thread occasionally formed on the edge of a cutting tool by the stone in sharpening it.

Wire'-gauze, *n.* A finely interwoven texture of wire, resembling gauze, and generally used for making lower window-blinds.

Wire'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ELEUSINE.

Wire'-heel, *n.* (*Far.*) A disease in the feet of horses and other beasts.

Wire'-iron, (*-i'urn,*) *n.* Rod-iron used for drawing out into wire.

Wire'-netting, *n.* A coarse kind of WIRE-GAUZE, *q. v.*

Wire'-puller, *n.* One who pulls the wires to work a puppet: hence, an intriguer; one who acts or manages by artfulness and secrecy; a lobbyist in political affairs.

Wire'-pulling, *n.* Act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, intrigue; crafty influence exercised in secret.

Wire-rope, *n.* Iron wire twisted into ropes for cordage, &c.

Wire'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Ocean co., 51 m. S.E. of Trenton.

Wire'-worker, *n.* A maker of articles composed of wire.

Wire-worm, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Galley-worm. See JULIDÆ.

Wir'iness, *n.* State of being wiry or sinewy.

Wirks'worth, a market-town of Derbyshire, 13 m. from Derby. *Manuf.* Cotton goods, hats, or hosiery. *Pop.* 6,466.

Wirt, in *New York*, a post-township of Alleghany co., 82 m. W.S.W. of Rochester; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Wirt, in *W. Virginia*, a W. co.; *area*, 200 sq. m. *Rivers.* Little Kenawha, and Hughes; also, Reedy and Spring creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wirt Court-House. *Pop.* abt. 4,500.

Wirt Court-House, or ELIZABETHTOWN, in *W. Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Wirt co., 24 m. S.S.E. of Parkersburg.

Wiry, (*wir'y,*) *a.* Made of wire; drawn out like wire. Hence, tough; sinewy; vigorous; capable of enduring much; as, a man of *wiry* frame.

Wis, *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WIST.) [A.S. *wisian*, to instruct.] To know; to comprehend; to be aware; as, *wist* you not that this cannot be?—To imagine; to deem; to think; to suppose;—seldom used except in poetry.

Wis'beach, a market-town of England, in Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, on the Now, 6 m. from Masch. *Manuf.* Rope, twine, and iron goods. *Pop.* 9,276.

Wis'by, a seaport of the Swedish island of Gothland, cap. of the island, 130 m. S. of Stockholm. During the 10th and 11th centuries, it was one of the most important commercial cities in Europe. *Pop.* 6,043.

Wiscas'set, in *Maine*, a post-town, port of entry, and cap. of Lincoln co., on Sheepscott River, 50 m. E.N.E. of Portland; *pop.* in 1870, 1,977.

Wiscon'sin, a N. State of the American Union, situated between 42° 30′ 47″ N. Lat., and 87° 30′ 92″ W. Lon., is bounded on the N. by Lake Superior and the State of Michigan, W. by Green Bay and Lake Michigan, S. by Illinois, S.W. by Iowa, and W. by Minnesota Average length abt. 260 m., with a breadth of 215. *Area.* Exclusive of water surface, 53,924 sq. m., or 34,511,360 acres. *Gen. Desc.* The surface of *W.* nowhere rising into mountains or lofty ranges of hills, may be regarded as one vast undulating plain, in some places broken and picturesque, and in others level. The whole State lies at an altitude of from 600 to 1,500 ft. above sea-level. The divides between the different streams generally attain but a slight elevation above the valleys; and the waters of a lake or marsh are frequently drained in opposite directions, reaching the ocean by widely divergent courses, and at very different points. The highest elevation of surface occurs in the N. section of the State, near the head-waters of the Montreal River, where it reaches an altitude of 1,800 ft. above the level of the sea, gradually declining in its W. expansion to 1,100 ft.; at the W. line of the State this elevation forming the divide between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those emptying into the Mississippi River. The streams S. of this divide flow S., S.E., and S.W. There are other local elevations or *mounds*, as they are called, — among them the Blue Mounds in Iowa and Dane cos., 1,729 ft. above the sea; the Platte Mounds 1,281 ft., and the Sinsinicco Mound 1,169 ft., in Grant co. The calcareous cliffs along the E. shore of Green Bay and of Lake Winnebago, extend S. through Dodge co., and form, in many places, bold escarpments, some of the higher points rising to an altitude of 1,400 ft. above sea-level. A series of still more prominent bluffs range along the banks of the Mississippi river, forming some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery in the country. In the W. part, the principal rivers are the St. Croix, Black, and Chippewa, and, with the Wisconsin in the centre of the State, have their embouchures in the Mississippi. In the S., Rock river, rising in Lake Horicon, flows in the Illinois line, and, entering that State, also flows into the Mississippi. Fox and Wolf rivers in the interior, flow S. and N. respectively; while the Menomonee, constituting 100 m. of the eastern border, discharges its waters into Green Bay. The other noticeable streams are the St. Louis, Bois Brulé, Bad, and Montreal, all emptying into Lake Superior; the Pishtego, Oconto, and Pensaukee, flowing into Green Bay; and the Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Milwaukee, into Lake Michigan. The streams falling into Lake Superior have the most rapid descent, the beds of those tributary to Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river having more gradual and uniform slopes. Rapids occur in most of the streams, affording immense supplies of water-power. The heads of different rivers are often situated in close proximity to each other, those of the Fox and Wisconsin approaching so near that they have been connected by a short canal at Portage City, through which vessels may pass at high water, thus uniting the great lakes with the Mississippi. The Wisconsin, Chippewa, Wolf, and Black rivers, are navigable for steamers. Lake Winnebago, S.E. of Green Bay, is the largest sheet of water in the State, being 28 m. in length, and 10 in breadth, covering an area of 212 sq. m.; it is daily navigated between Fond-du-Lac and Menasha, situated respectively on its N. and S. extremities. The other principal lakes are Pepin, St. Croix, Green, Geneva, Pewaugan, Pewaukee, Honion, the Four Lakes, and Kaskoneong. The whole surface is, in fact, studded with beautiful small lakes, more particularly in the region of the St. Croix and Chippewa rivers. *Meteor.* The climate is conducive to good health and longevity. The winters are cold, but generally uniform; the springs are sometimes backward, the summers short and very warm, the autumns mild and pleasant. Mean annual temp. of the wioter 20°, spring and autumn 47°, and summer 72°. In the fall and winter, the prevailing winds are from the W., in summer S.E., and in spring N.E. Snow falls in the N. part of the State before the ground is frozen, protecting the roots of plants from wintery frosts, and accelerating vegetable growth in the spring; while in the S. part, some winters pass almost entirely without any snow-fall; and, in other seasons, snow falls to the depth of from 12 to 18 inches, covering the whole surface, and remaining the greater part of the winter. Average annual rain-fall, 31 inches.—*Geology, Minerals, &c.* The geology of Wisconsin is comparatively simple, the series of rocks extending only from the trappean or primary system, to the Devonian. Its whole surface, with the exception of the plumbiferous regions in the S.W., and the country lying along the Mississippi River, is covered by the remains of the glacial, or drift period, consisting of disintegrated fragments of almost every geological formation. All the geological formations are older than the coal measures, and hence no coal deposits are found in the State. The trappean series, and the metamorphic rocks, prevail over nearly 8,000,000 acres in the N. part of the State, and contain vast deposits of copper and iron ore. At Grand Rapids, on the Wisconsin, are found extensive beds of Kaolin or China clay. The Potsdam sandstone prevails in the N.W., on Lake Superior, and S. of the azoic system, stretching across the State from the Menomonee to the St. Croix, in a belt from 10 to 60 miles wide, its greatest breadth being in the interior of the State in the valley of the Wisconsin. It contains extensive calcareous deposits, embracing fossil remains of animals of the primordial fauna of great geological interest. This formation contains iron ore in very considerable quantities. The Galena limestone, yielding large quantities of lead, copper, and zinc, and prevailing in some of the S.W. counties, extends from Winnebago Lake in a S. direction. In the cos. of Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, and portions of Dane and Green, are found extensive deposits of lead and zinc, and some copper ores. The annual yield is computed at a valuation of $500,000, and as many as 24,000 tons have been shipped in one year. The shipment from Mineral Point, Iowa co., alone for the year 1868, was 2,954,000 lbs. The lead mines give employment to some 3,000 persons; while, quite recently, works have been erected for the reduction of the ores of zinc; the shipments of which latter, for the year 1868, were: zinc ore, 4,484,000 lbs.; oxide of zinc, 10,214,000 lbs.; zinc spelter, 630,580 lbs. Iron ores are worked only at Iron Ridge in Dodge co., and at Ironton, in Sauk co., though extensive beds exist, and of the very best quality in various other sections of the State, waiting development to be afforded by future labor and capital. Brick and earthenware clays are met with in great abundance, as also plumbago and gypsum. —*Veget.* The extensive prairies of N. Illinois reach into S. Wisconsin, and a line drawn from Racine, on Lake Michigan, in a N.W. direction, will separate the prairie and opening, or sparsely timbered, from that covered with dense forests. The N. part of the State yields vast quantities of timber of the finest quality, and of 60 different varieties, among which are the white and Norway pine, oak, balsam, hemlock, cedar, hickory, ash, elm, poplar, sugar maple, birch, aspen, basswood, tamarac, wild cherry, spruce, black walnut, and butternut. The white and red or Norway pines constitute the basis of the lumber business of the State. The business of cutting, sawing, and transporting the pine lumber from the N. part of the State, into the more open and prairie country at the S., is one of very great magnitude, affording employment for many thousands of men. — *Soil, Agric, &c.* The soils of *W.* are somewhat varied in character; those in the S., and particularly in the S.E. portion, are very fertile; but in the N. expansion they become thinner and best adapted for grazing. Agriculture is the supreme object of industry, and besides the usual cereals, hay, flax, tobacco, clover, and grasses constitute the principal field crops. Pulse, hops, broom-corn, sorghum, and flax-seed yield, also, their fair quota of the agricultural product of the State. A large area of country is admirably adapted to fruit culture, and all kinds of vegetables grown in the N. latitudes are here produced in abundance and perfection. In the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, the number of acres of improved lands amounted to 5,795,538. Agricultural statistics for the same period exhibited the following out-turn: Wheat, 25,323,647 bush.; rye, 1,356,736; corn, 14,875,968; oats, 19,878,794; barley, 1,627,569 bush.; wool, 4,086,638 lbs.; potatoes, 6,642,845 bushels; butter, 22,257,117 lbs.; cheese, 1,494,145 lbs.; hay, 1,280,432 tons; hops, 4,738,222 lbs.; estimated total value of farm products, including stock, $77,509,261.—*Manuf.* In 1870 the State had 7,136 corporations, companies, or individuals representing her manufacturing interests, which employed 39,055 hands, and produced commodities to the amount of $85,624,966. —*Land System.* The title of all land is derived from the Federal govt.; but large grants have been made to the State for the support of common schools, of normal schools, of a university, of an agricultural college, and for swamp-drainage. — *Pol. Div.* The State is divided into 58 counties, as follows:

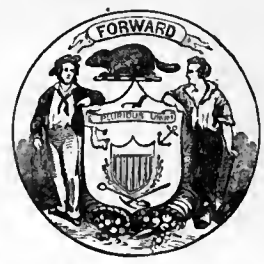

Fig. 2623. — SEAL OF THE STATE.

Adams,	Douglas,	Manitowoc,	Rock,
Ashland,	Dunn,	Marathon,	St. Croix,
Barron,	Eau Claire,	Marquette,	Sauk,
Brown,	Fond-du-Lac,	Milwaukee,	Shawano,
Bayfield,	Grant,	Monroe,	Sheboygan,
Buffalo,	Green,	Oconto,	Trempealeau,
Burnett,	Green Lake,	Outagamie,	Vernon,
Calumet,	Iowa,	Ozaukee,	Walworth,
Chippewa,	Jackson,	Pepio,	Washington,
Clark,	Jefferson,	Pierce,	Waukasha,
Columbia,	Juneau,	Polk,	Waupacca,
Crawford,	Kenosha,	Portage,	Waushara,
Dare,	Kewaunee,	Racine,	Winnebago,
Dodge,	La Crosse,	Richland,	Wood.
Door,	La Fayette,		

Cities and Towns. Madison (State cap.) (Fig. 2624), Milwaukee, La Crosse, Racine, Kenosha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Janesville, Beloit, Green Bay, Prairie du Chien, Watertown, Portage City, Columbus, Beaver Dam, Grand Rapids, Appleton, Horicon, are the principal centres of population and industry. — *Govt.* The State is governed in accordance with a constitution formed and ratified in 1848. The legislature consists of a Senate of 31 members elected biennially, and an Assembly of 100 members elected every year. The governor (salary $1,250) and other State officers are elected for two years. The judicature comprises a Supreme Court, consisting of a chief justice and two associates; circuit courts, probate courts, and justices of the peace; all judicial officers are elected by the people. The franchise may be exercised by all males who shall have been residents of the State for one year next before the election, who are citizens of the Republic, or foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, or persons of Indian blood, once declared by the laws of the U. States to be citizens, subsequent laws to the contrary notwithstanding. The elections are held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in Nov., and the legislative bodies convene on the second Wednesday of the ensuing January. The State is represented in Congress by 2 sena-

tors, and 6 delegates to the House of Representatives. *Finances.* The financial condition of the State is eminently satisfactory. The receipts into the treasury for

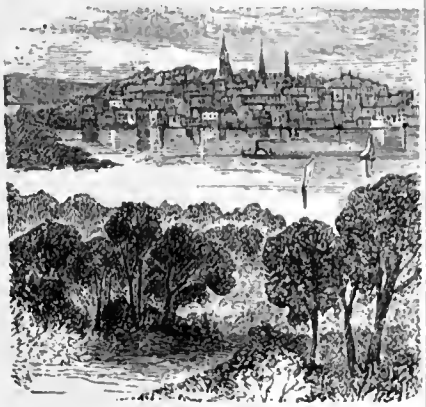

Fig. 2621. — MADISON.

the fiscal year ending 30th Sept., 1869, amounted to $1,385,925, or, adding thereto the balance left from the previous year, a total of $1,539,755; *per contra*, the disbursements during the same period totalized $1,383,820; thus leaving a balance on hand in the treasury, Sept. 30, 1869, of $155,935. The public debt stood, on the date just mentioned, at $104,800 in State bonds unpaid, besides the irreducible debt invested in certificates of indebtedness amounting to $2,147,200, and currency certificates, $57.00; or, in the aggregate, $2,252,057. The total amount of public taxes levied in the year 1870 was $1,753,815, of which a sum of $147,879 was appropriated to defray the cost of pauperism. Total value of assessed property for the fiscal year 1869, $127,627,356, exhibiting an increase of nearly 50 per cent. upon the previous year's valuation.—*Railroads.* In Jan., 1870, there were open for traffic throughout the State, lines of railway embracing a total surface of 1,490 m., constructed at a cost of $60,359,000. Of these roads, the principal were the *Milwaukee and St. Paul; Chicago and Northwestern; Mineral Point; Sheboygan and Fond du Lac; Western Union;* and the *Superior and State* line;—besides numerous others projected or in construction: bringing the total mileage of track to 2,779.—*Public Institutions, &c.* The moneyed interests of W. are represented by an extended banking system, the number of national banks (1870-1) being 37, with a capital of $2,710,000, and a total limit of $9,100,000; 15 State banks, capital, $175,000; and 48 private banks. Fire insurance is transacted by 8 companies formed and founded within the State; besides which numerous others — American and British — have established agencies within its limits. All forms of religious worship are fully represented: number of organizations in 1870, 1,792, possessing 1,396 churches, and property valued in the aggregate at $1,749,883. Education is amply provided for in its higher branches by the establishment of the State University at Madison; the Lawrence University at Appleton; Beloit College; Racine College; Galesville University, and Milton College in Rock co. For women, the Milwaukee Female College, the Wisconsin (at Beaver Dam), and departments in the State University and the Lawrence University are open. Normal schools have been opened at Whitewater and Platteville, and another is in progress at Oshkosh. There are, also, 4,735 common schools, conducted by 8,795 teachers, and affording instruction to 264,033 scholars. These schools have been established at a total cost of $1,987,436. The intellectual and literary forces of the community are well supplied with pabulum by the very general diffusion of libraries over most parts of the State. Of these there are altogether 2,857, representing a grand total of 880,508 volumes of books. Journalism has also an advanced and highly prosperous status, the number of newspapers printed being 173, with an actual circulation of 281,685 copies. The State has, furthermore, recognized the claims of suffering humanity by the establishment of institutions, on the most enlarged scale and the most approved methods, for the reception and treatment of the sick, the infirm, the insane, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, &c., all of which establishments are open to all citizens of the State free of cost.—*Hist.* The region W. of Lake Michigan was first explored and occupied by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and the country was held thenceforward under French dominion until its surrender to Great Britain in 1763. Canadian laws governed the territory, and the English kept possession with a military force at Green Bay till 1796, when it reverted to the Americans, who included it within the extended limits of their govt. of the N.W. territory. In 1809 W. was annexed to the Territory of Illinois, and so continued till the conversion of the latter into a State in 1818, when W. was transferred to Michigan. A separate territorial govt. was organized April 20, 1836, and ultimately, Mar. 3, 1847, W. was admitted into the confederation of States forming the Union. *Pop.* (1860) 775,881; (1870) 1,055,167.

Wisdom, (*wiz'dum,*) *n.* [A. S. *wis.* wise, and *dom,* state, condition.] State or quality of being wise; knowledge practically applied to the best ends, or to the true purposes of life; use of the best means to accomplish the best ends; power or act of judging rightly; sagacity; discernment; prudent or judicious conduct; skill.—Acquired knowledge; erudition; scientific or practical truth; as, the *wisdom* of the ancients.

(*Script.*) The religious sentiment; knowledge of divine things; godliness; piety; as, "The fear of the Lord, that is *wisdom*."—*Job* xxviii.

Wise, (*wiz,*) *a.* (*comp.* WISER; *superl.* WISEST.) [A. S. *wis;* Du. *wijs;* Ger. *weise.*] Having the power of knowing and distinguishing; knowing; erudite; learned; well-informed; enlightened.—Hence, particularly, having the power of discerning and judging correctly, or of discriminating between what is true and what is false; or, between what is fit and proper and what is unfit and improper; discreet and judicious in the use or application of knowledge; choosing laudable ends, and the best means of their accomplishment; as, *wise* people.—Apt; skilful; dexterous; accomplished in art or science;—specifically, versed in divination or fortune-telling; as, a *wise* gypsy.—Hence, shrewd; artful; subtle; calculating; crafty; prudent; wary; as, his is a *wise* head on young shoulders.—Pious; godly; characterized by religious principles.—Sapient; judicious; dictated or guided by, or containing, wisdom; well adapted to be productive of good effects; as, *wise* policy; a *wise* resolve; grave; discreet; becoming a wise or prudent man; as, a *wise* demeanor.

—*n.* [A. S.; O. Ger. *weis.*] Manner; style; way or mode of being or acting;—antiquated, and nearly obsolete, except in compounds; as, like*wise*, length*wise*, other*wise*, &c.; and in such phrases as, *in no wise*, *in any wise*, and the like.

Wise, HENRY ALEXANDER, an American statesman, b. in Drummondtown, Accomac co., Va., 1806; graduated at Washington College, Penn., and studied law at Winchester, Pa. Elected to Congress in 1833, he was involved in a duel with his opponent, whose arm he fractured. In 1840 he secured the nomination of John Tyler as Vice-President; and on Tyler becoming President, had a powerful influence in his administration, and was nominated minister to Brazil, where he resided until 1847. In 1854 he was elected governor of Virginia, and signed, Dec., 1859, the death-warrant of John Brown. In 1861, as a member of the Virginia Convention, he labored for conciliation; but when his State voted for Secession, he entered heartily into the war, and was appointed brigadier-general, serving in the Kanawha Valley, and later defending Roanoke Island, where his son, Capt. Wise, was killed. From that time he took no prominent part in the war.

Wise, in *Texas,* a N. co.; *area,* 900 sq. m. *Rivers.* Denton Fork, and W. Fork of Trinity River. *Surface,* diversified; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Decatur. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Wise, in *Virginia,* a S.W. co., bordering on Kentucky; *area,* 450 sq. m. It is drained by Clinch River. *Surface,* mountainous on the N.W., elsewhere hilly; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Wise Court-House. *Pop.* (1870) 4,785.

Wisenere, (*wiz-ā'ker,*) *n.* [Ger. *weissager,* a foreteller; the proper English word would be *wise-sayer.*] A would-be wise person; one who makes great pretensions to wisdom;—hence, in contempt or irony, a fool; a dunce; a simpleton; a blockhead.

Wise'-hearted, *a.* Sapient; wise; knowing; erudite.

Wise'-like, *a.* Seemingly wise.

Wise'ly, *adv.* In a wise or prudent manner; judiciously; sapiently; discreetly; characterized by wisdom or knowingness; as, he *wisely* forbore to press the question.

Wiserlie, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of dialogite consisting of hydrated carbonate of manganese.—*Dana.*

Wish, *v. n.* [A. S. *wiscan, gewiscan;* Du. *wenschen.*] To long; to hanker; to have a desire, or strong desire, either for what is or is not supposed to be attainable;—often preceding *for;* as, "Some ills we *wish for* when we *wish* to live." (*Young.*)—To be disposed, inclined, or affected; as, I *wish* you well through your troubles.—To entertain or express hope and fear in regard to anything; as, let us *wish* that he may succeed in his undertaking.

—*v. a.* To desire, or desire eagerly or ardently; to hanker after; to long for; to have a mind, will, or disposition toward; as, I *wish* your society.—To invoke in favor of or against any one, as blessings or curses; to frame or express desires concerning, good or evil; as, "I would not *wish* them to a fairer death."—*Shaks.*

—*n.* Desire;—especially, eager desire; longing; hankering; as, my *wishes* were ultimately gratified.—Request; expressed desire; solicitation; as, a woman's *wish* is to many men a command.—Thing longed for; object of desire; as, he at last obtained his *wish.*

Wish'able, *a.* That may be worthily wished for; desirable. (R.)

Wish'-bone, *n.* Same as MERRY-THOUGHT, *q. v.*

Wish'er, *n.* One who expresses a wish or desire; one who feels a wish or longing for.

Wish'ful, *a.* Having or expressing a wish or desire; wistful; as, she looked at him with *wishful* eyes.—Desirous; eager; earnest; as, he is *wishful* to give satisfaction.—Desirable; tending to excite a wish or wishes; as, a *wishful* prize.

Wish'fully, *adv.* In a wishful or desirous manner; with the show of ardent desire.

Wish'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being wishful, or of having or showing desire.

Wish'-wash, Wish'y-wash'y, *n.* Slops; any weak, thin, insipid drink.

Wish'y-wash'y, *a.* Weak, thin, and tasteless;—said of liquor.—Without force, consistence, or substantiality; as, a *wishy-washy* style of composition; a *wishy-washy* speech or argument.

Wisingsoe, (*wis'ing-so,*) an island in the S. part of Lake Wetter, Sweden, opposite Grenna. *Ext.* 10 m. long, and 1 broad.

Wis'mar, a fortified seaport of Germany, in the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Baltic, 18 m. from Schwerin. *Manuf.* Tobacco, sail-cloth, beer, and spirits. *Pop.* 13,133.

Wisp, *n.* [Ger. *wisch,* from O. Ger. *wiskjan,* to scour, to wipe.] A small bundle of straw or other like substance; as, a *wisp* of hay.—A whisk, or small broom.

—*v. a.* To brush, dress, or wipe, as with a wisp; as, to *wisp* a horse.

Wissahic'kon (or WISSAHICCON) **Creek,** in *Pennsylvania,* rises in Berks co., and flowing S.E., enters the Schuylkill River 5 m. above Fairmount Waterworks, Phila., and is much celebrated for its romantic scenery.

Wis'sembourg, (Ger. *Weissenburg,*) a fortified town of Germany, on the Lauter, 35 m. from Strasburg. It was taken from the French by the Prussians in 1870. *Pop.* 5,151.

Wis'ta, in *Wisconsin,* a township of Lafayette co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,093.

Wista'ria, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Fabaceæ. W. frutescens* is an ornamental, vigorous vine, found in rich alluvion in the Southern and Western States; stem several yards long, climbing over bushes, &c.; lilac flowers, nearly as large as those of the sweet pea, in elegant racemes, and slightly scented.

Wist'ful, *a.* Full of thought; pensive; contemplative. "He . . . still *wistful* lingers on that hallowed spot."—*Byron.*

—Earnestly attentive; sedulous;—hence, sometimes, manifesting desire; wishful; as, she cast a *wistful* look at him.—Curious; inquisitive; as, a *wistful* person. (R.)

Wist'fully, *adv.* In a wistful manner; thoughtfully.

Wist'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being wistful.

Wis'tonwish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) Same as PRAIRIE-DOG, *q. v.*

Wit, *v. n.* [A. S. *witan.*] To know; to be known; to be informed;—used only in the infinite, *to wit,* when it is an adverbial and legal phrase, signifying namely; that is to say; as, *to wit,* the city of Philadelphia.

Wit, *n.* [A. S. *wit, ge-wit;* Ger. *witz;* Dan. *vid.*] The power or faculty of knowing, perceiving, distinguishing, or understanding; mind; intellect; sense; as, a man of ready *wit* and judgment.—The mental power, collectively or individually;—employed generally in certain phrases; as, he is out of his *wits;* I am at my *wit's* end for money.—The faculty of associating ideas in a new, unexpected, and ingenious manner; or the felicitous combination of ideas or objects, in a manner natural, but unusual and striking, so as to produce a surprise joined with pleasure; as, the Irish possess natural *wit* in a degree superior to any other people.

—A person of sprightly and eminent genius, fancy, or humor; a sayer of good things; one distinguished for power of repartee, and the like; as, a humorist is often mistaken for a *wit.*

Witch, (*wich,*) *n.* [A. S. *wicce,* from O. Ger. *with,* holy, mystical.] Formerly, a woman supposed to have formed a compact with the Devil, or with evil spirits, and by their means to operate supernaturally; a sorceress; a female wizard; as, she was burned as a *witch.*—One who exercises more than ordinary powers of fascination or attraction; a charming woman. (Colloq.)

Witch's butter. Same as NOSTOC.

—*v. a.* Same as BEWITCH, *q. v.*

Witch'craft, *n.* [A. S.] A supernatural power which some persons were formerly supposed to obtain possession of by entering into compact with the devil. It is not a little remarkable that this power has been almost always associated with the female character, and has from that circumstance received its name. The belief in the possibility of mortals being endowed with supernatural powers for accomplishing their ends appears to have prevailed in almost every age and country. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," is the language of the law as given by Moses to the children of Israel; and subsequently we have an account of Saul's consultation with the witch of Endor, and of her raising up Samuel. Among the Greeks a general belief prevailed in magical practices and incantations; and Thessaly was the region most celebrated for the pursuit of these arts. The same superstitions were equally prevalent among the Romans. The modern idea of W., however, denoting a regular paction with the Evil One, dates from the rise of Christianity, and obtained its highest development in the Middle Ages. The early Christians regarded the gods of the heathen in the character of demons, and there is no doubt that many of the supposed meetings of witches and devil-worshippers were the secret assemblies of the worshippers of the pagan deities to celebrate their sacred rites. At a later period the Waldenses and other early acceders from the Church of Rome, who were compelled to hold their religious assemblies in secret, were accused of the like practices. St. Augustine speaks of magicians as living in society with devils, and having a compact with them. The Church, however, seems for a time not to have attempted to put down the various popular superstitions that were connected with this subject; at least we meet with no general denunciation against W. as a crime of itself down to about the end of the 12th century. Trial and persecutions were now introduced, which in the course of two centuries came to assume a regular system, and to be characterized by every feature of cruelty. The famous bull of Innocent VIII. on this subject appeared in 1484, narrating the popular superstitions on the subject, and appointing a commission to examine and punish witches. From that time it became a crime especially recognized by the ecclesiastical authorities in the Roman Church. In the 16th and 17th centuries the persecution of witches was actively carried on all over Europe, and an incredible number of unfortunate crea-

tures lost their lives. Down even to the end of the 17th century, the learned men of Europe generally were believers in *W.* In the beginning of the following cent. a better state of feeling began to prevail, and by degrees the legislative enactments began to be repealed; but even in this century, among the lower classes in Europe, particularly in rural districts, a belief in *W.* still prevails to a very great extent. The ideas that had come to be connected with this subject are not a little remarkable. The witch was believed to have entered into a regular engagement with the Evil One, who delivered over to her an imp or familiar spirit to be always at her call, and to do whatever she desired of it; she, on the other hand, agreeing that she should be his after death. The witch was believed to have the power of transporting herself through the air on a broomstick; of transforming herself into various shapes, particularly those of dogs and cats; of inflicting disease on whom she pleased, and of punishing her enemies in a variety of ways. Objects that were naturally horrid and loathsome were regarded as the chosen instruments of the witches; as dead bodies, toads, frogs, lizards, serpents, scorpions, &c. Cats, from their silent and mysterious movements and midnight wanderings, were regarded as particularly sacred to witches, who often assumed their shape. A power over the elements, of raising storms or producing calms, and of casting malign influences over the fruits of the earth or beasts of the field, were among the gifts most commonly ascribed to them. The suspected persons were put to the most cruel tortures, in the agonies of which confessions were extorted from them which had little foundation in fact. Some confessions were, no doubt, voluntarily made, which were the result of imagination. Among the various kinds of ordeals which were resorted to to discover suspected witches, water was the most common; the suspected person was cast into some water, and if she swam she was regarded as a witch, and if she sank as not one; so that not unfrequently it was death either way.

Witch'ery, *n.* Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantment; — hence, fascination; a powerful or inexplicable influence; as, the *witchery* of a lovely woman's smiles.

Witch'-hazel, Witch'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HAMAMELIDACEÆ.

Witch'ing, *a.* Bewitching; suitable to enchantment or witchcraft; as, the *witching* time of night.—*Shaks.*

Witch'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Witch-hazel. See HAMAMELIDACEÆ.

Wit'enagemote, *n.* [A. S.] (*Hist.*) The great national council of the Anglo-Saxons, prior to the Norman occupation of England.

With, *prep.* [A. S. *with;* Goth *mith*, the middle.] *With* indicates or expresses — association; connection; intercourse; proximity; dealing; as, he could not live *with* his wife because of her temper. — Among; in the company of; treatment or regard by; estimation among; as, my entreaties availed not *with* him. — On the side of; countenance; support; amity; noting friendship or favor; — in a pregnant sense; as, I am *with* you, whether it be sink or swim. — By; noting cause, instrument, or means; as, he bores one *with* his interminable small-talk. — Comparison; correspondence; congruity; as, I know not a woman to compare *with* her. — Close or immediate succession; direct subsequence or consequence; as, *with* that I retorted upon him.

(NOTE. *With* and *by* are so closely allied in many of their senses, that their uses are very frequently identified one with the other; so much so that it is somewhat difficult to define a rule of distinction. Johnson, indeed, observes that, *with* seems rather to denote an instrument, and *by* a cause; thus, he kills his enemy *with* a sword, but he died *by* an arrow. This rule (if such it may be called) is not, however, conclusive. *With*, in composition, has, sometimes, a privative, combative, or dissociative sense.)

—*n.* Same as WITHE, *q. v.*

(*Arch.*) A partition between different flues in a chimney. — *Gwilt.*

Withal, (*with-awl'*,) *adv.* [*With* and *all.*] Along with all the rest; together with; likewise; at the same time; as, so modest, and *withal* so brave.

—*prep.* With; — employed in combination with a verb, and preceded by the object of the verb; as, "It is to know what God is pleased *withal*." — *Tillotson.*

With'amite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Magnesian Epidote, consisting of ferro-silicate of alumina in minute but brilliant and transparent carmine-red crystals.

With'amsville, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Clermont co., 16 m. E. of Cincinnati; *pop.* abt. 300.

Withdraw', *v. a.* (*imp.* WITHDREW; *pp.* WITHDRAWN.) [A. S. *with*, against, opposite, and *draw.*] To take back or away; to remove; to reverse; to cause to retire or leave; as, to *withdraw* one's favor from a person. — To recall; to take back; to retract; as, to *withdraw* an accusation.

—*v. n.* To retire; to retreat; to quit a company or place; to secede; as, the ladies *withdrew*, leaving the gentlemen to their wine.

Withdraw'al, Withdraw'ment, *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; a taking back.

Withdraw'er, *n.* One who withdraws.

Withdrawing-room, *n.* Same as DRAWING-ROOM (*q. v.*), its modern abbreviated form.

Withe, *n.* [A. S. *withig.*] A band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted; also, a willow twig.

(*Naut.*) An iron instrument fitted on one end of a mast or boom, with a ring to it, through which another mast or boom is rigged out and secured. — *Dana.*

—*v. a.* To bind or fasten with withes or twigs.

With'er, *v. n.* [A. S. *gewithered*, withered, *widern*, dryness.] To fade; to become sapless; to lose native freshness; as, *withered* vegetation.—To waste; to pine away; to droop, through lack or loss of animal moisture; as, a *withered* old woman. — To perish; to pass away; as, a name and fame that shall not *wither.*

—*v. a.* To cause to fade and become dry; as, frosts *wither* tender plants.—To cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay, for lack of animal moisture; as, a hale constitution which age does not *wither.*— To cause to perish or pass away; as, hopes *withered* by misfortune.

With'er-band, *n.* (*Far.*) A piece of iron attached to a saddle to strengthen its bow, near a horse's withers.

With'eredness, *n.* State of being withered.

With'ering, *p. a.* Tending to wither, or causing to shrink; blighting; as, a *withering* blast; a *withering* rebuke or sarcasm.

With'eringly, *adv.* In a manner tending to wither, or to cause to shrink.

With'erite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native carbonate of barytn. It occurs amorphous and in six-sided crystals resembling the common form of quartz, and generally white, but sometimes of a grayish or greenish color.

With'ernam. *n.* [From A. S. *wither*, against, and *nám*, a seizure.] (*Law.*) A taking by way of reprisal; a taking or a reprisal of other goods, in lieu of those that were formerly taken, and clergued, or withheld.—*Burrill.*

Withe'-rod, *n.* (*Bot.*) See VIBURNUM.

With'ers, *n. pl.* [Goth *vithan*, to join.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the shoulders; as, the animal's *withers* are wrong.

With'er-wrung, (*-rŭng,*) *a.* Injured or strained in the withers, as a horse.

Withhold', *v. a.* (*imp.* WITHHELD; *pp.* WITHHELD, or WITHHOLDEN.) To hold back; to restrain; to debar from action; as, *withhold* one man from striking another. — To retain; to keep back; not to grant or bestow; as, her father *withheld* his consent to our marriage.

Withhold'er, *n.* One who withholds.

Withhold'ment, *n.* Act of withholding. (n.)

Within', *prep.* [A. S. *with*, in the midst of, and *innan*, inwardly.] In, as opposed to some person or thing *out*; inside of; as, to keep *within* doors. — In the limits or compass of; not further in length or distance than; as, *within* a mile of one's house; not longer ago or later than; as, *within* the past week; not exceeding or being more than; as, to live *within* one's means. — Hence, metaphorically, not reaching to anything external; not beyond; not overstepping, &c.; as, if it should lie *within* my power, I shall be happy to serve you.

—*adv.* In the inner part or interior; inwardly; as, hemorrhage has commenced *within.* — In doors; in the house; not outside; as, there is nobody *within.*

Withlacoo'chee, a river of Georgia and Florida, rises in Irwin co., Georgia, and flowing S. enters the Suwanee River at the S.W. of Hamilton co. — A river of Florida, flows N.W. into the Gulf of Mexico, between Levy and Hernando cos.

Without', *prep.* [A. S. *with*, in the midst of, and *utan*, outwards.] On or at the outside of; not within; as, *without* the house. — Beyond; past the limits of; out of reach of; as, *without* the bounds. — In a state of not having, or of destitution; in a state of deprivation or absence from; supposing the negation or omission of; independent of; not by the use of; with exemption from; as, *without* money; *without* hope; *without* damage or detriment; *without* a wife to try one's patience. — Except; unless;—clausular and conjunctional in effect, but seldom used at the present day by elegant writers or speakers; as, you will not accomplish your object *without* you use dispatch.

Without day. See SINE DIE. — *Without recourse.* See RECOURSE.

—*adv.* Not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally; as, the noise came from *without.*

Withstand', *v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WITHSTOOD.) To stand against or in antagonism to; to oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force; as, to *withstand* a sortie of troops; to *withstand* temptations.

Withstand'er, *n.* One who opposes, resists, or withstands; an antagonistic influence or power.

Withstood', *pp.* of WITHSTAND, *q. v.*

With'-vine, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Conch-grass. See TRITICUM.

With'wind, *n.* A name given to the wild convolvulus.

With'y, *n.* [A. S. *widhig.*] A large species of willow; a withe; an osier.

—*a.* Made of, or resembling, withes; hence, tough and pliable.

Wit'less, *a.* Destitute of wit, comprehension, or understanding. — Hence, indiscreet; rash; hare-brained.

Wit'lessly, *adv.* In a witless or ill-judged manner.

Wit'lessness, *n.* State or quality of being witless.

Wit'ling, *n.* [dim. of *wit.*] A petty or puerile wit; one who is deficient in wit or understanding; a would-be sayer of good things; a fribble; as, half-learned *witlings.* — *Pope.*

Wit'ness, *n.* [A. S. *witnes, gewitnes*, from *witan*, to know.] Testimony; attestation of a fact or event; as, to bear *witness.*—That which presents evidence or proof; as, "The sun and day are *witnesses* for me." — *Dryden.*

—One who knows or sees, or is cognizant; as, an eye-*witness.*

"God is *witness* betwixt thee and me." — *Gen.* xxxi. 50.

(*Law.*) One who sees the execution of a legal instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony. — One who gives evidence or testimony; one who tells what he knows or has seen, as before a judicial tribunal. In civil or in criminal cases, *W.* are compelled to attend by a process of *subpœna*, or by recognizance by the magistrate before whom the information is given. The *W.* is sworn not only to tell the truth, but also the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. All *W.*, of whatever religion or country, that have the use of their reason, are to be received and examined, provided they believe in a God and in a future state of rewards and punishments.

—*v. a.* To have direct or immediate cognizance of; to see or know by personal presence; to observe; as, to *witness* an imposing ceremonial. — To attest; to give testimony to something; as, to *witness* against a wrong-doer.—To see the execution of a legal instrument; and subscribe it in order to establish its authenticity; as, to *witness* the signing of a will or a bond.

—*v. n.* To testify; to give or bear evidence, witness, or testimony.

Wit'nesser, *n.* One who witnesses.

Witney, (*wit'ne,*) a town of England, in Oxfordshire, on the Windrash, 11 m. from Oxford. *Manuf.* Blankets, gloves, and malt. *Pop.* abt. 4,000.

Witt. See DE WITT.

Wit'ted, *a.* Possessing wit or understanding; — used chiefly in composition; as, a sharp-*witted* fellow.

Wit'tenberg, a fortified city of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe, 45 m. from Merseburg, (Fig. 2625.) It is a place of some antiquity, and its university, founded in 1502 (united to that of Halle in 1817), is memorable as the cradle of the Reformation. Luther and Melancthon

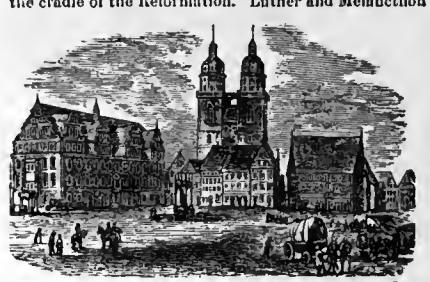

Fig. 2625. — WITTENBERG.

are buried in the university church. In 1821, a monumental colossal statue of Luther was erected in *W.*, with great solemnity. The cell of Luther, in the Augustine convent (Fig. 1789), and the house of Melancthon, are still preserved. *Manuf.* Woollen goods. *Pop.* 13,870.

Wit'ticism. (*-sĭzm,*) *n.* [From *wit.*] A pungent remark which is affectedly witty; a would-be smart saying, or pointed joke; usually, a low kind of wit.

Wit'tily, *adv.* [From *wit.*] In a witty manner: with wit; with a felicitous turn or pointed phrase, or with an ingenious association or adaptation of ideas; ingeniously; artfully; skilfully; as, words of wisdom *wittily* expressed.

Wit'tiness, *n.* State or quality of being witty.

Wit'tingly, *adv.* [See WIT.] Knowingly; by design.

Wit'tol, *n.* [A. S.] One who wears his horns submissively: a tame cuckold.

Wittstock, (*wit'stok,*) a town of Prussia, on the Dosse, 50 m. from Berlin. *Pop.* 7,186.

Wit'ty, *a.* (*comp.* WITTIER; *superl.* WITTIEST.) [From *wit.*] Full of humor or ingenious terms of thought; possessed of wit or felicitous pleasantry of remark; quick at repartee; facetious; droll; sometimes, sarcastic; satirical; disposed to taunt; as, a *witty* answer, a *witty* address, a *witty* saying, and the like.

Wive, *v. n.* To take a wife; to enter into the state of matrimony, as a man.

—*v. a.* To provide with, or match to, a wife: also, to espouse; to wed; to take for a wife, as a man.

Wives, *n. pl.* of WIFE, *q. v.*

Wiz'ard, *n.* [From O. Ger. *wizagen*, to prophesy.] A practitioner of the black art or diablerie; a necromancer; a sorcerer; an enchanter. — Hence, a term sometimes applied to one who performs, as if with magical effect; as, Scott, the *Wizard* of Romance.

—*a.* Enchanting; charming; alluring; as, *wizard* spells. — Haunted by wizards; as, a *wizard* glade.

Wiz'en-faced, *a.* Wenzen-faced.

Woad, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ISATIS.

Woad'-waxen, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Dyer's broom. See GENISTA.

Woahoo, or **Oahoe,** (*o'a-hoo.*) One of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific Ocean; *area*, 530 sq. m.; Lat. 21° 18' N., Lon. 157° 55' W.; *pop.* abt. 30,000.

Woburn, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 10 m. N.N.W. of Boston; *pop.* in 1870, 8,563.

Woe, (*wo,*) *n.* [A. S. *wa*; Lat. *væ*; Or. *οὐαί*; Ger. *weh*; Du. *wee.*] Grief; sorrow; misery; a heavy calamity; anguish; distress; affliction. — A curse; malediction. — Woe is often used in denunciation, and in exclamations of sorrow.

Woe'-begone, *a.* Overwhelmed with grief or sorrow; very sad.

Woe-shaken, *a.* Shaken by woe.

Wo'ful, Woe'ful, *a.* Full of woe; sorrowful; distressed with grief or calamity.—Bringing calamity, distress, or affliction. — Wretched; paltry; miserable.

Wo'fully, Woe'fully, *adv.* In a woful manner; sorrowfully; mournfully. — Wretchedly; extremely.

Wo'fulness, Woefulness, *n.* The state of being woful; misery; calamity.

Wolcott, in *Connecticut*, a post-township of New Haven co., 22 m. S.W. of Hartford; *pop.* in 1870, 491.

Wolcott, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Wayne co., 160 m. N.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,634.

Wolcott, in *Vermont*, a post-village and township of Lamoille co., 25 m. N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 1,161.

Wol'cottville, in *Connecticut*, a post-village of Litchfield co., 25 m. W. of Hartford; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wold, *n.* [A.S.] A wood; a forest. — An open tract of country, hilly and void of wood; a down.

Wolf, (*wulf.*) *n.* [A. S. *wulf*; Goth. *vulfs*, from *vilvan*, to seize; Ger. *wolf.*] (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped belonging to the genus *Canis*. In structure, the Common *W.* of Europe (*Canis lupus*, Linn.) is about the size of a large dog, but it is leaner and more gaunt in appearance, its height being from two feet and a half to three feet, while its length varies between three and four feet. The color of his coat is a mixture of black, brown, and gray, the hair being rough and hard, and mixed at the base with a sort of under-coat of ash colored fur. Its eyes have a most peculiar obliquity, which gives it a very fierce appearance; being directed upwards in a line with the nose, and the color of the eye-balls being a fiery green, the ferocity inherent in the animal appears increased. The breath of the *W.* is very offensive, and his flesh is said to be rejected by all other carnivorous animals, with the exception of those of his own species. The female goes fourteen weeks with young, and produces five or six cubs at a litter, which she tends and trains with the greatest assiduity for the space of some twelve months, after which she leaves them to shift for themselves. In disposition the *W.* is a cruel, cowardly animal, generally attacking such as are unable to resist it; but when pressed by hunger, it will even attack man. The wolves generally hunt and pursue their prey in packs; and in hilly countries, where precipices abound, they often destroy far swifter animals than themselves, by encompassing them in a semi-circle, and driving them over some great declivity, where they are dashed to pieces. The wolves then descend by some path, and feast on their victims. The *W.* was formerly common throughout Europe, but is now confined to the northern portions of that continent and Asia.—The Black Wolf, *C. occidentalis*, var. *Ater*, of Florida and other S. States, is wholly black. — The Red Wolf, *C. occidentalis*, var. *Rufus*, of Texas, is mixed red and black above, lighter beneath.— The Prairie Wolf, or Coyote, *C. latrans*, of the countries west of the Mississippi, is considerably larger than the common fox, dull yellowish-gray on the back and sides, with a clouding of black; under parts dingy-white.

—Anything ravenous or destructive.

To keep the wolf from the door, to avoid starvation.

Wolf, Friedrich Augustus, a celebrated German scholar, b. near Nordhausen, 1759. Among his numerous works, the most celebrated is *Prolegomena ad Homerum*, in which he established with the most extraordinary learning that the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were the works of various rhapsodists.

Wolf, or Wolff, Johann Christian von, a German philosopher and mathematician, b. in Breslau, 1679. In 1707 he became professor of mathematics at Halle, and in 1721 was appointed counsellor to the court of the king of Prussia; but some of his religious and metaphysical opinions giving offence to the faculty of theology, he was banished from Halle; on which he removed to Cassel, became counsellor to the landgrave, and obtained a professorship at Marburg. He was also honored with marks of distinction by the king of Sweden, and was elected a member of the Academies of Sciences of Paris and St. Petersburg, and fellow of the Royal Society of London. In 1711 he was recalled by Frederick the Great, who appointed him privy councillor, vice-chancellor, and professor of International law. He was afterwards made chancellor of the university, and the elector of Bavaria created him a baron. His principal works are, *A Course of Mathematics*; *Philosophia Rationalis*; a *System of Metaphysics*; and a *Dictionary of the Mathematics*. D. 1754.

Wolf, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,336.

Wolf borough, in *N. Hampshire*, a post-vill. and twp. of Carroll co., 39 m. E.N.E. of Concord; *pop.* (1870) 1,995.

Wolf Creek, in *Kentucky*, a township of Mead co.; *pop.* (1870) 662.

Wolf-dog, *n.* A powerful dog, *Canis Pomeranius*, kept to guard sheep.

Wolfe, James, a British major-general, b. in Kent, 1726. Having entered the service early, he greatly distinguished himself in Flanders and Germany till the year 1758. In 1759 he was appointed to the expedition against Quebec. By his excellent strategic dispositions he gained a position upon the hills which command Quebec. Montcalm, his brave adversary, contested the possession of the city with great skill and determination, but he fell during the battle, and the French were compelled to give way. *W.* also was mortally wounded in the moment of victory, and d. the same day, 1759.

Wolfenbüttel, (*vol'fen-b(r)ŭt'tel,*) a city of Germany, on the Ocker, 37 m. from Hanover. It has a celebrated library which consists of 200 or 220,000 vols. and 5,000 MSS., of which Lessing was sometimes librarian. *Manuf.* Lacquered and Japan wares, leather, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 9,778.

Wolf-fish, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The *Asarrhicus lupus*, an acanthopterygious fish, which inhabits the North Sea, is generally of great size, sometimes attaining the length of 6 or 7 feet, and is furnished with jaws so well armed as to render it a dangerous inhabitant of the deep.

Wolf Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-twp. of Mercer co.

Wolf Creek, in *Virginia*, rises in Tazewell co., and flowing N.E., enters the Kanawha or New River, near Parisburg, in Giles co.

Wolf Creek, in *W. Virginia*, a township of Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,424.

Wolfe, in *Kentucky*, an E. co.; *area*, 250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Red, and the N. Fork of the Kentucky River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Campton.

Wolf'ish, *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

Wolf'ishly, *adv.* Like a wolf; in a wolfish manner.

Wolf Islands, in *Missouri*, a post-township of Mississippi co.; *pop.* (1870) 652

Wolf Islands, in British N. America, a group in Passamaquoddy Bay, New Brunswick, N. of Grand Manan Island; Lat. of the most N., 44° 59′ N., Lon. 66° 41′ W.

Wolf'ram, *n.* (*Min.*) A native tungstate of protoxide of iron, met with in the primary rocks of Cornwall, Saxony, and other countries, frequently associated with tinore. It occurs both massive and crystallized, of a dark-grayish or brownish-black color, with a brilliant (often metallic) lustre, and is sometimes feebly magnetic.

Wolf River, in *Kansas*, a township of Doniphan co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,954.

Wolf River, in *Mississippi*, rises in Marion co., and flowing S.E., enters the Gulf of Mexico, in the S.W. of Harrison co.—Another river of same name, rises in Tippah co., and enters the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tennessee, after a W.N.W. course of 100 m.

Wolf River, in *W. co-sin*, rises in Marathon co., and enters Fox River in Winnebago co., after a S.S.E. course of 150 m.

Wolfs'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village of Union co., 178 m. W.S.W. of Raleigh.

Wolhof'ia, in *S. Carolina*, a village of Pickens dist.

Wolf's'bane, *n.* (*Bot.*) Same as Aconite, *q. v.*

Wol'laston, William Hyde, an English physician and experimental philosopher, b. in London, 1766. He studied at Cambridge, and graduated M. D. in 1793. He was soon after admitted to the Royal Society, of which he subsequently became secretary. His want of patronage as a physician induced him to give up his profession in disgust, and devote himself to scientific pursuits, the result of which was, that he became one of the most eminent chemists and experimentalists of modern times. Among his discoveries in mineralogy are the two metals palladium and rhodium, and the method of rendering platinum malleable. He invented a sliding scale of chemical equivalents, a goniometer, and the camera lucida. D. 1828.

Wol'lastonite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of lime which occurs generally in broad prismatic or laminar masses, but sometimes in distinct tabular prisms, from which it has derived the common name of Table or Tabular Spar.

Wal'laston-Land, in British N. America, a region in the Arctic Ocean, W. of Victoria Land, the E. extremity of which is in Lat. 68° 45′ N., Lon. 113° 53′ W.

Wol'sey, Thomas, an English prelate and statesman, b. in Ipswich, 1471, was the son of a butcher. After finishing his education at Oxford, he became tutor to the sons of the marquis of Dorset; on going to court, he gained the favor of Henry VII., who sent him on an embassy to the Emperor, and on his return made him dean of Lincoln. Henry VIII., in 1514, made him archbishop of York. Insatiable in the pursuit of emolument, he obtained the administration of the see of Bath and Wells, and the temporalities of the abbey of St. Alban's, soon after which he enjoyed in succession the rich bishoprics of Durham and Winchester. By these means his revenues nearly equalled those of the crown, part of which he expended in pomp and ostentation, and part in laudable munificence for the advancement of learning. He founded the college of Christ Church at Oxford, and built a palace at Hampton Court, which he presented to the king. He was at this time in the zenith of power, and had a complete ascendancy over the mind of Henry, who made him lord chancellor, and obtained for him a cardinalship. He was also nominated the pope's legate; and aspired to the chair of St. Peter. In this he failed, and a few years later he lost all the power and the possessions he had gained. His advice in the matter of the king's divorce from Queen Catherine, the ruinous taxation he had imposed, and the personal enmity of some powerful persons, combined to his overthrow. He was prosecuted, deprived of everything, and sent to live in retirement at Esher. Although the king restored him to some of his offices soon after, and he returned to his see of York, a charge of treason was brought against him. In 1530 he was apprehended at York, but was taken ill, and died at Leicester on his way to London, exclaiming, "Had I but served my God as faithfully as I have served my king, he would not have given me over in my gray hairs."

Wol'singham, or **Wal'singham,** a town of England, co. of Durham, on the Wear, 14 m. from Durham. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and hardware. *Pop.* 4,300.

Wol'verhampton, a market-town of England, in Staffordshire, 13 m. from Birmingham. It is a well built and healthy town, notwithstanding its vicinity to numerous coal-mines. *Manuf.* Locks, brass, japanned iron, &c. *Pop.* 66,000.

Wol'verine, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See Glo.

Woman, (*wum'on.*) *n.*; *pl.* Women. (*wim'en.*) [A. S. *wimman*, *wiuman*; Lat. *femina*, kindred with *fui*, I was; Gr. *phŭō*, to come into being; Slav. *byti*, to be; Ir. *fuilim*, I am; Sans. *bhū*, to be.] The female of the human race; — particularly applied to an adult or grown-up female, as distinguished from a child or girl, &c.—A female attendant or servant.

(*Hist.*) From the circumstance that the chapters of the Bible which treat of the incidents immediately after the Fall contain scarcely any allusion to woman, it has been inferred that the female character was then held in very low estimation. Among the pastoral nations of the Primitive Ages, women tended the flocks and herds, drew water, and performed other menial offices. The Egyptians treated women with considerable kindness, and employed them in weaving and spinning; and the Jewish law, though severe in the case of female offences, afforded them ample protection, and assigned them an important position in the national and social economy. Smith (Smaller Dictionary of the Bible), referring to the position of woman in the Hebrew commonwealth, and contrasting it with that which she generally occupies among Eastern nations, remarks, — "Rebekah travelled on a camel with her face unveiled, until she came into the presence of her affianced (*Gen.* xxiv. 61–5); Jacob saluted Rachel with a kiss in the presence of the shepherds (*Gen.* xxix. 11). Women played no inconsiderable part in public celebrations (*Exod.* xv. 20–1; *Judg.* xi. 34). The odes of Deborah (*Judg.* v.), and of Hannah (1 *Sam.* ii. 1, &c.), exhibit a degree of intellectual cultivation which is in itself a proof of the position of the sex in that period. Women occasionally held public offices, particularly that of prophetess, or inspired teacher (*Exod.* xv. 20; *Judg.* iv. 4; 2 *Kings* xxii. 14; *Neh.* vi. 14; *Luke* ii. 36). The management of household affairs devolved mainly on the women. The value of a virtuous and active housewife forms a frequent topic in the Book of Proverbs (xi. 16; xii 4; xiv. 1; xxxi. 10, &c.)." Among the Greeks women were secluded in private apartments, and were compelled to wear a veil when out of doors. The Romans treated women with great consideration, entrusting to them the education of the young and the control of their household affairs; but in the latter days of the Republic and of the Empire, when morals became corrupt, measures were taken for their restraint. Thus the *Lex Oppia* imposed sumptuary restrictions; Augustus (B. C. 27—A. D. 14) would not allow them to be present at the public games; and by a law passed in 222, they were formally excluded from the senate. The ancient Germans assigned a very high position to the female sex; and Tacitus (61–117) commemorates the excellence of character which their women exhibited. During the Dark Ages the female lot was of course a hard one, the right of free choice in marriage and the advantages of education being totally denied them. The romantic chivalry of the 11th and following centuries introduced a better order of things, and laid the foundation for that recognition of female rights and respect for female excellence which are at once the most powerful agent and the clearest evidence of modern civilization.

—*v. a.* To make pliant or effeminate, as a woman. (R.)

Wom'an-hater, *n.* One who has an aversion to woman.

Wom'anhood, *n.* The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman. — Women taken collectively.

Wom'anish, *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine; effeminate.

Wom'anishly, *adv.* In a womanish manner.

Wom'anishness, *n.* The state or quality of being womanish.

Wom'ankind, *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

Wom'anless, *a.* Destitute of woman.

Wom'anliness, *n.* Quality of being womanly.

Wom'anly, *a.* Becoming a woman; suiting a woman; feminine.

—*adv.* In the manner of a woman.

Womb, (*woom.*) *n.* [A. S. *womb*; O. Ger. *womba*, the belly.] (*Anat.*) The *uterus*, a hollow symmetrical organ in the female, having the shape of a truncated conoid, and destined to lodge the fœtus from its commencement of conception till birth. It is situate in the pelvis, between the bladder and the rectum above the vagina, and below the convolutions of the small intestine. The *W.* is flattened from before backward, and is nearly an inch in thickness. It is two inches broad at its highest part, and becomes narrower towards the vagina: terminating in a contracted portion, called the *cervix* or *neck*, to distinguish it from the rest of the organ, called the *body*. From its *fundus* or upper portion, the Fallopian tubes pass off. The mouth is called *Os uteri*, or *Orificum vaginale*. At the point where the body of the *W.* is continuous, below, with the neck, the cavity is slightly constricted, forming what is sometimes termed the *internal orifice*. The cavity of the *W.* is very small, and its parietes are thick. The portion of the cavity corresponding with the body is triangular and flattened. Its superior angles present the extremely fine orifices of the fallopian tubes. The cavity of the neck is slightly dilated before opening into the vagina. The *W.* increases in size and weight from the moment of conception till within a few days of labor: as soon as that process occurs, it immediately contracts, and in a few days recovers its natural size.

—The place where anything is produced.

—Any large or deep cavity.

Wom'bat, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the *Phascolomydæ*, a family of *Rodentia*, comprising quadrupeds which have large, flat heads, short legs, and a body that appears as if crushed, and without a tail. They have two incisors in each jaw, similar to those of Rodents, and each of the grinders has two transverse ridges. They are sluggish, feed upon grass, and burrow in the ground. The *W.* is of the size of a badger, and both this and *Lipurus*, a closely related genus, live in Australia. — *Tenney.*

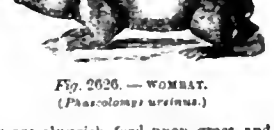

Fig. 2626. — Wombat. (*Phascolomys ursinus.*)

Wom'elsdorf, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-borough of Berks co., 14 m. W. of Reading; *pop.* abt. 1,076.

Women, (*wim'en,*) *n.*; *pl.* of Woman, *q. v.*

Wonansquatock'et River, in *Rhode Island*, falls into Narragansett Bay from Providence co.

Wonder, (*wun'der,*) *n.* [A. S. *wundor, wonder;* Du. *wonder;* Ger. *wunder.*] That emotion which causes the mind to turn this way and that way, in order to ascertain the source, cause, or object of that which produces such emotion; the state of mind produced by something unexpected, and at the same time inexplicable; astonishment; amazement; surprise.—Cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a strange thing; a prodigy; a miracle.

—*v. n.* To be struck with wonder; to be affected by surprise or admiration.

Won'derer, *n.* One who wonders.

Won'derful, *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise; strange; astonishing.

Won'derfully, *adv.* In a manner to excite wonder.

Won'derfulness, *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

Won'deringly, *adv.* In a wondering manner.

Won'derment, *n.* Astonishment; surprise.

Won'derous, *a.* Same as WONDROUS, *q. v.*

Won'derstruck, *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise.

Won'der-work, *n.* A prodigy; a miracle; a wonderful act or work. (R.)

Won'der-work'er, *n.* One who performs wonders or prodigies.

Won'der-work'ing, *a.* Doing wonderful works or acts.

Wondrous, (*wun'drus,*) *a.* Admirable; marvellous; such as may excite surprise and astonishment; strange.

Won'drously, *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner.

Won'drousness, *n.* The state or quality of being wondrous.

Won'ewoc, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Juneau co., 65 m. from Madison; *pop.* abt. 600.

Won't. A colloquial contraction of *would not*, that is, *will not.*

Wont, (*wunt,*) *a.* [A.S. *wænian*, to accustom, from *wenan*, to wean.] Accustomed; habituated; using or doing customarily.

—*n.* Habit; custom; use.

—*v. n.* To be accustomed or habituated; to use; to be used.

Wont'ed, *a.* Accustomed; used; usual.

Wont'edness, *n.* The state of being accustomed. (R.)

Woo, *v. a.* [A.S. *wogan*; Fr. *vouer;* Lat. *vovere.*] To make love to; to solicit in love; to court.—To invite with importunity; to court solicitously.

—*v. n.* To court; to make love.

Wood, *n.* [A.S. *wudu;* Du. *woud.*] A large and thick collection of trees; a forest;—frequently used in the plural.—The substance of trees.

—Trees cut or sawed for architectural purposes, or for fuel.—*Webster.*

(*Bot.*) The solid part of the stems and branches of a plant, as distinguished from the pith which occupies the centre, and the bark which envelops the whole. For its mode of formation, see AGE OF PLANTS.

—*v. a.* To supply with wood as fuel.

—*v. n.* To supply with wood; to take in wood.

Wood, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Clark co.; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Wood, in *Ohio*, a N.N.W. co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Maumee and Portage rivers, and Beaver and Toussaint creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Perrysburg. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Wood, in *Texas*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 775 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sabine and the Lake Fork of the same. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Quitman. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,897.

Wood, in *W. Virginia*, a N.W. co., bordering on Ohio; *area*, 420 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ohio, Little Kanawha, and Hughes rivers, and French and Lee's creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, generally fertile. *Cap.* Parkersburg. *Pop.* abt. 12,000.

Wood, in *Wisconsin*, a central co.; *area*, 828 sq. m. *Rivers.* Wisconsin and Yellow River, and Mill Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Grand Rapids. *Pop.* in 1870, 3,912.

Wood Anem'one, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ANEMONE.

Wood'berry, in *Pennsylvania*, a vill. of Bedford co., 15 m. N.N.E. of Bedford.—A twp. of Blair co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Wood'bine, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CISSUS.

Wood'bine, in *Illinois*, a township of Jo Daviess co.; *pop.* abt. 935.

Woodbine, in *Maryland*, a post-village of Carroll co., abt. 37 m. W. of Baltimore.

Wood'bourne, in *New York*, a post-village of Sullivan co., 100 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Wood'bridge, a town of England, co. of Suffolk, on the Deben, 8 m. from Ipswich. It has a considerable traffic, and a dock for building vessels. *Pop.* 5,500.

Woodbridge, in *California*, a post-village of San Joaquin co., 14 m. N. of Stockton; *pop.* abt. 300.

Woodbridge, in *Connecticut*, a township of New Haven co., 6 m. N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* in 1870, 830.

Woodbridge, in *Michigan*, a township of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* abt. 876.

Woodbridge, in *New Jersey*, a post-township of Middlesex co., 38 m. N.E. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 3,987.

Woodbridge, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Fayette co., 190 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Woodburn, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Macoupin co., 15 m. N. of Springfield.

Wood'bury, in *Connecticut*, a p.-vill. and twp. of Litchfield co., 25 m. N.N.W. of New Haven; *pop.* (1870) 1,931.

Woodbury, in *Illinois*, a post-village and twp. of Cumberland co., 100 m. E.S.E. of Springfield; *pop.* (1870) 1,067.

Woodbury, in *Iowa*, a W.N.W. co., bordering on Nebraska; *area*, 850 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri, Little Sioux, and the W. Fork of the Little Sioux. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Sioux City. *Pop.* in 1870, 6,115.

Woodbury, in *Kentucky*, a village and twp. of Butler co., 20 m. N.W. of Bowling Green; *pop.* in 1870, 1,355.

Woodbury, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Washington co.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Woodbury, in *New Jersey*, a post-village, cap. of Gloucester co., 9 m. S. of Philadelphia; *pop.* (1870) 1,905.

Woodbury, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-twp. of Bedford co.

Woodbury, in *Tennessee*, a post-village, cap. of Cannon co., 50 m. E.S.E. of Nashville.

Woodbury, in *Vermont*, a post-township of Washington co., 14 m. N.N.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* in 1870, 902.

Wood-choir, (*wud'kwir,*) *n.* The singing-birds of the wood.

Wood'chuck, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See MARMOT.

Wood'cock, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A favorite game-bird of the Snipe fam. The American *W.* (*Philohela minor*) "is 11 inches long, and the wing 5¼ inches; the bill very long, the upper mandible longer than the under, and fitted to it at the tip; the eyes far from the bill, and the tail short; the occiput with 3 transverse bands of black, alternating with 3 of pale yellowish-rufous; the upper parts of the body variegated with ashy reddish and black; the under parts pale rufous, bill brown, and legs pale reddish. The *W.* is mainly nocturnal in its habits, seldom taking wing in the full light of day unless disturbed. It walks about, however, and feeds by day as well as by night. Its food is mainly earthworms, of which it swallows as many in a day as would equal its own weight; and hence its favorite resorts are where it can obtain these worms in abundance. The moist grounds which these birds frequent are perfectly filled with *bill-holes* which they have made in probing for worms; and these holes become a guide to the hunter, who looks at their frequency and freshness when he would find good shooting. When flushed by the hunter or the dog, the *W.* ordinarily flies but a short distance, plunging into a clump of bushes or thicket near by, or a thicker part of the swamp. It spends the winter in warm climates, but breeds from the Carolinas to Nova Scotia. The nest, made of dead leaves and grass, is placed under a bush, or beside a fallen trunk. The eggs, which are laid from February to June, according to locality, are usually four, dull yellowish-clay color, irregularly and thickly marked with dark-brown. In three or four weeks from the time the young are hatched, they are able to fly, and when six weeks old, they fly almost as well as the old ones." (*Tenney.*)—The European *W.* (*Scolopax rusticola*), *la bécasse* of the French, found all over Europe, is about 14 inches long. Its plumage resembles that of the American; the head is grayish in front, yellowish-brown with transverse darker brown streaks behind. Its food and habits are the same as those of the American species.

Wood'cock, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-bor. and twp. of Crawford co., 8 m. N.E. of Meadville; *pop.* abt. 3,200.

Wood'-craft, *n.* Skill in hunting, or other sports in the woods.

Wood'-cut, *n.* An engraving on wood, or a print or impression from such engraving. See WOOD ENGRAVING.

Wood'-cutter, *n.* A person who cuts wood.—An engraver on wood.

Wood'-duck, or SUMMER DUCK, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A very beautiful species of duck (*Aix sponsa*), of the section having the hind-toe destitute of membrane, a native of North America. It is found during the breeding season in almost all parts of the United States, and as far N. as Nova Scotia, migrating southwards in winter, when it abounds in Texas and Mexico, but some remain during winter even in Massachusetts. It has been found capable of domestication.

Wood'ed, *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

Wood'en, *a.* Made of wood; consisting of wood.—Awkward; clumsy.

Wood Engraving, *n.* The art of producing raised surfaces by excision on blocks of wood, from which impressions can be transferred to other surfaces, was undoubtedly known to the Egyptians; but they appeared to have used their wooden stamps solely for the purpose of stamping on clay or other ductile material; and the earliest application of *W. E.* to the production of a book is supposed to have been in China, about the middle of the 10th century, and was probably first used for the production of playing-cards, the outlines of which were formed by impressions from wood-cuts, and the coloring filled up by hand. The art made rapid progress; and the next great step was the production of books printed from wooden types, and illustrated with pictorial wood-cuts. Towards the close of the 15th century, the art had attained an excellence which induced artists of celebrity and talent to select it as the means of conveying their designs to the world. From the end of the 16th century the art to a great extent declined; but at the close of the 17th century, a certain Mr. Bewick devoted himself with enthusiasm to the art, and from that time it has continued to flourish. Originally, various kinds of wood, such as plum-tree, beech, mahogany, and pear-tree, were employed for *W. E.*, and are still frequently employed for coarse work; but there is no wood so suitable for this purpose as box, as it combines all the qualities necessary to admit of the most delicate execution. Upon a good piece of the small close-grained English box, the finest line can be preserved in unbroken smoothness. The tools of the wood-cutter consist exclusively of gravers, small gouges, and chisels. The block is placed on a small circular leathern cushion filled with sand, which affords not only a firm rest to the smooth wood, but permits it to be freely turned in all directions. The graver is held and used in a manner peculiar to this kind of engraving. The butt of the handle rests against the palm of the hand, three of the fingers closing round it, while the thumb is projected forward upon the block, serving at once as a rest for the blade and a check to regulate the force in cutting, the motion of the tool being regulated by the forefinger. When an engraved block is damaged, or a serious error made, the only remedy is to drill out the part to the depth of about half the thickness of the wood, and to insert a tight-fitting plug, tapered at the bottom to insure its being driven home. The top of the plug is made level with the surface of the block, and the part redrawn and engraved. The comparative merits of wood and steel engraving have sometimes been much discussed. The fact appears to be, that each is best suited for the production of certain effects. There is a certain mellow richness of tone about a highly finished steel print which cannot be rivalled by an engraving on wood; and on the other hand, the latter is unrivalled for the production of broad bold contrasts and sparkling sketchy effects. The special advantage, however, which *W. E.* possesses over all other forms of graphic art, is its applicability to the purposes of book-illustration in the form of *text-cuts*, that is, cuts inserted and printed in the pages of type.

Wood'field, in *Ohio*, a village of Monroe co.; *pop.* (1870) 753.

Wood'ford, in *Kentucky*, a N. central co.; *area*, 280 sq. m. *Rivers.* Kentucky, and the S. Fork of Elkhorn. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Versailles. *Pop.* (1870) 8,210.

Woodford, in *Illinois*, a N. central co.; *area*, 500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Illinois; also, Mackinaw and Crow creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Stone-coal. *Cap.* Metamora. *Pop.* (1870) 18,980.

Wood'-house, *n.* A house or shed where wood is deposited.

Wood'hull, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Shiawassee co.; *pop.* (1870) 777.

Wood'hull, in *New York*, a post-township of Steuben co., 25 m. S.S.W. of Bath; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Wood'iness, *n.* The state or quality of being woody.

Wood Island, in *Maine*, at the entrance of Saco River, has a revolving light on the E. side, 45 ft. above the sea; Lat. 43° 27′ N., Lon. 70° 15′ W.

Wood'land, *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.

Woodland, in *California*, a post-village, cap. of Yolo co., 18 m. N.W. of Sacramento; *pop.* abt. 300.

Woodland, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* (1870) 906.—A twp. of Fulton co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,602.

Woodland, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Decatur co.; *pop.* (1869) 762.

Woodland, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Barry co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Woodland, in *Minnesota*, a township of Wright co.; *pop.* abt. 300.

Woodland, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Sauk co.; *pop.* abt. 600.

Woodlawn, in *Alabama*, a village and township of Dallas co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,045.

Woodlawn, in *Missouri*, a post-township of Monroe co., 70 m. N. of Jefferson City; *pop.* (1870) 935.

Woodlawn, in *Tennessee*, a post-township of Montgomery co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,126.

Wood'-layer, *n.* A young oak or other tree laid down in a hedge.—*Clarke.*

Wood'less, *a.* Destitute of wood.

Wood'lessness, *n.* The state of being destitute of wood.

Wood'-louse, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See ONISCUS.

Wood'man, *n.*; *pl.* WOODMEN. (Written also *woodsman.*) A sportsman; a hunter.—One who fells timber; a forester; one skilled in the forest.

—In England, one of the men appointed to look to the Queen's woods.

Wood'man, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Grant co., 6 m. S.W. of Boscobel; *pop.* (1870) 559.

Wood'mansie, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., E. of Camden.

Wood-note, *n.* A wild, musical note, like that of a forest-bird.—*Worcester.*

Wood-nymph, *n.* A fabled goddess of the wood; a dryad.

(*Zoöl.*) The common name of the beautiful lepidopterous insects comprising the genus *Eudryas.* The Wood-Nymph (*E. grata*, Fabr.) expands one inch and a half to one inch and three-fourths, the fore wings pure white, with a broad stripe along the front edge for more than half its length, and a broad band around the outer hind margin, of a deep purple brown, the band edged on the inside with olive green, and marked towards the edge with a wavy white line; under side of the fore wings yellow, with a round and kidney-shaped black spot. The hind wings are yellow, with a broad purplish brown hind border above, on which there is a wavy white line; below they have a central black dot. The caterpillar, which infests the grape-vine, attains one inch and a quarter in length, is blue transversely, banded with deep orange, the bands dotted with black; the top of the eleventh ring is humped.—*Tenney.*

Wood-opal, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of opal with a peculiar ligneous structure, which is made into snuff-boxes and other ornamental articles at Vienna.

Wood-pigeon, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The ring-dove, *Columba palumbus.*

Wood River, in *Rhode Island*, rises in Kent co., and joins the Charles River in Washington co., to form the Pawcatuck River.

Wood'ruff, *n.* (*Bot.*) The common name of the genus *Asperula*, order *Galiaceæ*, containing a number of annual and perennial species, with whorled leaves, natives of the northern parts of the Old World, and distinguished by a funnel-shaped or bell-shaped corolla, a bifid style, and dry didymous fruit.

Wood'pecker, n. (*Zoöl.*) The common name of all the very numerous scansorial birds comprising the family *Picidæ*. They are well characterized by their striking and peculiar habits, to which their whole structure is singularly adapted. The bill of the *W.* is large, strong, and fitted for its employment; the end of it is sharp and formed like a wedge, with which it pierces the bark of trees, and penetrates through the outside sound wood of the tree, to the inside decayed part, where its food is lodged. (Fig. 2627.) Its neck is short and thick, and furnished with powerful muscles, which enable it to strike with such force as to be heard at a considerable distance; the noise thus occasioned is not by vibration round a hole, as some authors assert, but by a succession of strokes repeated with surprising rapidity. Its tongue is long and taper, and capable of great elongation. At the end of it there is in most of the species a hard horny substance, curving slightly downwards, which penetrates into the crevices of trees, and extracts the insects and their eggs which are lodged there; it is also lubricated by a glutinous secretion. The tail consists of ten stiff, sharp-pointed feathers, rough on the under sides, and bent inwards, by which it supports itself on the trunks of trees while in search of food; for this purpose its feet are short and thick, and its toes, which are placed two forward and two backward, are armed with strong hooked claws, by which it clings firmly, and creeps up and down in all directions. There are several genera, and the American species, some of which are also called *Sapsuckers*, are by far too numerous to be described here.

Fig. 2627. — WOODPECKER.

Wood-rush, n. (*Bot.*) See LUZULA.

Wood-screw, (*-skru,*) n. The common screw made of iron, and used by carpenters and joiners for fastening together pieces of wood, or wood and metal.

Woodruff's, in *S. Carolina*, a post-township of Spartanburg dist.: *pop.* in 1870, 1,408.

Woods, in *Kentucky*, a twp. of Jefferson co.: *pop.* (1870) 518.

Woodsfield, in *Ohio*, a post-village, cap. of Monroe co., 120 m. E. of Columbus; *pop.* in 1870, 753.

Wood's Hole, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., 70 m. S.E. of Boston.

Woodside, in *Illinois*, a post-village and township of Sangamon co., 6 m. S.W. of Springfield.

Woodside, in *New Jersey*, a township of Essex co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,172.

Wood'son, in *Kansas*, a S.E. co.; *area*, 720 sq. m. *Rivers*. Neosho and Verdigris. *Surface*, level; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Neosho Falls. *Pop.* abt. 1,488.

Wood'sonville, in *Kentucky*, a post-township of Hart co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,560.

Wood-soot, n. Soot from burnt wood. See SOOT.

Wood-sorrel, n. (*Bot.*) See OXALIS.

Wood Spirit, WOOD NAPHTHA, METHYLIC ALCOHOL, PARALUMINOUS ETHER, or PYROXYLIC SPIRIT, n. (*Chem.*) The first member of a very important homologous series of alcohols, of which ordinary alcohol or spirit of wine is the type. In order to obtain the Wood Spirit, the portion which distils over below 212° F. is rectified in a still containing chalk, which retains the acetic acid as acetate of lime. The useful application of crude wood spirit depends upon its burning with a nearly smokeless flame in lamps (though as a source of heat only, not of light), and upon its power of dissolving most resinous substances employed in the preparation of varnishes, stiffening for hats, &c. *Form.* $C_2H_4O_2$.

Wood'stock, a town of England, in Oxfordshire, on the Glyme, 8 m. from Oxford. — Old *W.*, a little to the N. of the present town, was a residence of the early English kings; but no remains of the ancient palace exist. *Pop.* 1,200.

Wood'stock, in *Connecticut*, a village and township of Windham co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,955.

Wood'stock, in *Illinois*, a post-village, cap. of McHenry co., 51 m. N.W. of Chicago; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Schuyler co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,503.

Wood'stock, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Oxford co., 45 m. W. of Augusta; *pop.* in 1870, 934.

Wood'stock, in *New Hampshire*, a post-vill. and twp. of Grafton co., 50 m. N.W. of Concord; *pop.* in 1870, 405

Wood'stock, in *New York*, a post-vill. and twp. of Ulster co., 50 m. S.S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Wood'stock, in *Ohio*, a post-vill. of Champaign co., 32 m. N.W. of Columbia; *pop.* abt. 400.

Wood'stock, in *Upper Canada*, a town, cap. of Oxford co., 98 m. S.W. of Toronto; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Wood'stock, in *Vermont*, a post-vill. and twp., cap. of Windsor co., 55 m. S.E. of Montpelier; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Wood'stock, in *Virginia*, a post-vill., cap. of Shenandoah co., 160 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 2,640.

Wood-stone, PETRIFIED STONE, AGATIZED WOOD, n. A mineral of a fibrous texture, with the fibres intertwined like those of wood, essentially composed of silicious earth supposed to have been gradually deposited as the vegetable matter was decomposed and removed. —*Cavel.*

Woods'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Salem co., 55 m. S.S.W. of Trenton; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Woods'ville, in *New Jersey*, a post-vill. of Mercer co., 13 m. N. of Trenton.

Wood-vinegar, n. Diluted acetic acid, containing 6¼ per cent. of monohydrated acetic acid.

Wood'ville, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. of Adams co., 95 m. W.N.W. of Springfield. — A township of Greene co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,302.

Wood'ville, in *Minnesota*, a township of Waseca co.; *pop.* abt 300.

Wood'ville, in *Mississippi*, a post-village, cap. of Wilkinson co., 35 m. S. of Natchez.

Wood'ville, in *N. Carolina*, a village and township of Bertie co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,535. — A post-village of Perquimans co., 205 m. E.N.E. of Raleigh.

Wood'ville, in *Ohio*, a village of Clermont co.: *pop.* in 1870, 72. — A post-village of Sandusky co., 120 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Wood'ville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Butler co., 20 m. N. of Pittsburg.

Wood'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Rappahannock co., 115 m. N.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 350.

Woodville, in *Wisconsin*, a township of Calumet co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,023.

Wood'ward, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Clearfield co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,034. — A township of Clinton co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A township of Lycoming co.; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wood'wardsville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Burlington co.

Woodwardsville, in *New York*, a village of Essex co., 100 m. N. of Albany.

Wood'-wasp, n. (*Zoöl.*) See CRABRO.

Wood'-waxen, n. (*Bot.*) The Dyer's broom. See GENISTA.

Wood'-work, (*-wurk,*) n. That part of any structure which is made of wood.

Wood'y, a. Abounding with wood. — Consisting of wood; ligneous. — Pertaining to woods; sylvan.

Wood'y Fibre, n. (*Bot.*) The name given to very slender transparent membranous tubes, tapering acutely to each end, lying in bundles in the tissue of plants, and having no direct communication with each other. They are of extreme tenuity, and form the substances called *hemp* and *flax*. The same tissue forms wood.

Wood'y-night'shade, n. (*Bot.*) *Solanum dulcamara*. See SOLANUM.

Woo'er, n. One who courts or solicits in love.

Woof, n. [A. S. *weft*, from *wefan*, to weave.] The threads that cross the warp in weaving. — Cloth; texture.

Woof'y, a. Having a close texture.

Woo'ingly, adv. Enticingly; with persuasiveness; so as to invite to stay.

Wool, n. [A. S. *wul, wull*; O. Ger. *wolla*; Gr. *oulos*, down.] A term used somewhat indefinitely, but more generally applied to the fleecy coat, or soft hair of the sheep. *W.* has always formed the principal material of the clothing of mankind in most temperate regions. The filaments of *W.* taken from a healthy sheep present a beautifully polished and even glittering appearance. The fibres of *W.* are either straight or crooked. The division into locks formed by the coherence of the single fibres, varies in every species of *W.*, and forms what is called the *staple*. The body of *W.* which is shorn in connection from one animal is called a *fleece*. The *W.* of the same animal differs much on the various parts of the body; that on the back and sides is the best. The great difference in the *W.* of different sheep depends in general upon their descent, the crossing of breeds, climate, food, and manner of living; and among the individual animals of the same breed, upon age, sex, and outward circumstances; the *W.* is, therefore, divided into coarse *W.*, which is long, either straight or irregularly curled, and fine wool, which is regularly curled. Eight or ten different kinds are frequently found in a single fleece. The qualities which mainly govern the classification and commercial value of *W.* are: — 1. The fineness of the fibre; 2. its softness and elasticity; 3. soundness of staple; 4. color; 5. cleanness; 6. length of staple. The average diameter of the coarsest of the *W.* used in the arts is 1-450th of an inch, while that of the finer sorts of *W.* ranges from 1-1100th to 1-1300th of an inch in diameter. If a lock of *W.* be held up to the light, it will be perceived that all its fibres are twisted into corkscrew-like ringlets; and if the fibres be subjected to a powerful microscope, they will be seen to consist of central stems, from which spring circlets of tiny leaf-shaped projections. In the finer sorts of *W.* these projections present at first the appearance of minute serrations, like the teeth of a saw, but on closer inspection they resolve themselves into leaves or scales. These imbrications form an important element of the felting properties of wool. See SHEEP.

(*Manuf.*) After the bags of wool are delivered at the manufactory, they are first *sorted*, or divided into various qualities, generally called *prime*, *seconds*, and *thirds*. The wool is then scoured or washed, to get rid of the animal grease. This is done at the dye-house, with stale urine, heated to about 120°, and which is afterwards washed out in running water. The wool is now fit for dyeing, or it may be deferred until the cloth is woven: in the one case, the cloth is said to be *wool-dyed*; in the other, *piece-dyed*. After the wool is dyed, it is passed through the *teasly-devil*, or *tucker*, which consists of a large wooden cylinder, having strong iron spikes, about three inches long, projecting from it, in a spiral direction, round its circumference. The wool, passing between feeding-rollers, is exposed to the action of the spiked cylinder, which, revolving with great rapidity, tears apart the fibres of the wool, and allows any dust or dirt to fall through a grating beneath. After this, the wool is picked over, in order to remove seeds, pieces of string, or other substances. This process is now generally performed by what is called the *burring-machine*. After the wool has been picked, it is oiled, previous to passing through the *scribbler* and *carder*, which is very similar in principle to the carding-machine used in the cotton manufacture. The rovings produced by the carder are the first commencement of the thread; but in order to obtain strength, they require to be twisted, and for this purpose are submitted to the action of the *slubbing-billy*. The threads are now ready for weaving into cloth. The first operation which the cloth undergoes after it is woven is *brayning*, the object of which is to get rid of the oil used preparatory to spinning. The cloth is then *milled*, *i. e.*, the fibres of the cloth are felted together, and the whole surface of it covered with a thick, felted face, by means of being submitted to the action of soap and water. After this process comes that of *teazling*, by which the cloth is roughed both ways by the prickly flower-heads of the teazle. The filaments drawn out by teazling are of unequal length, and require to be shorn to make them level. The next of the finishing processes is to arrange the cloth in regular folds, and submit it to the action of an hydrostatic press.

(*Statistics.*) At the end of 1869 the entire number of sheep in the U. States were 40,853,000. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the value of importation of wool and woollens into the U. States were: Raw and fleece, $6,743,350; cloths, cassimeres, shawls, blankets, carpets, dress goods and other manufactures, $34,490,632; total of importation, $11,233,984. During the same year our exportation consisted only in 152,892 pounds wool, valued, $54,928; and manufactured wool valued, $124,159, total of exportation, $179,087.

Wool, JOHN ELLIS, an American general, b. in Newburg, N. Y., 1789. On the breaking out of the war of 1812, he obtained a captain's commission, and distinguished himself at the storming of Queenstown Heights, where he was severely wounded, and for which he was promoted to the rank of major, and also at the battles of Plattsburg and Beekmantown, and for his gallantry in the last of these actions he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. At the end of the war, *W.* was retained in the regular army; in 1818 appointed lieutenant-colonel, and in 1826 brevet brigadier-general. In 1832 he was sent to Europe, to examine the military systems of the principal nations, and was everywhere received with marked respect. On his return, he was appointed to inspect the coast defences, and in 1836 was charged with the removal of the Cherokee Indians to Arkansas. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Gen. *W.* was assigned the duty of organizing the volunteers, after which, with a body of 3,000 troops, he set out for the seat of war, where he distinguished himself by the strict discipline and order which he enforced. He was in a measure instrumental in gaining the battle of Buena Vista, for which he was favorably mentioned by General Taylor and brevetted major-general, besides receiving the thanks of Congress and being presented with a sword. At the close of the war he remained in command of Monterey until order was restored. He was afterwards transferred to the dept. of the Pacific. At the commencement of the late Civil War, he hastened to offer his services to the government, and was sent to New York to organize the volunteers. He took the responsibility of reinforcing Fortress Monroe, and thus saved that important post. In Aug., 1861, he was appointed to the dept. of Virginia, and afterwards to the command of the Middle Department, with his headquarters at Baltimore. In May, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of major-general of the regular army. D. in Troy, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1869.

Wool'-burler, n. One who removes the little knots or extraneous matters from wool, and from woollen cloth. —*Simmonds.*

Woold, v. a. [D. *woelen*; Ger. *wühlen*.] (*Naut.*) To strengthen a made or started spar, by winding tarred rope tightly round it at the weak or suspected place.

Wool'-driver, n. A trader in wool.

Wool'-dyed, p. a. Dyed in the yarn before making up; not piece-dyed. — *Simmonds.*

Wool'fell, Wool'fel, n. A skin not stripped of the wool.

Wool'-gathering, a. Indulging in idle fancies; listless; dreamy; inattentive.

—n. Idle indulgence of the imagination; vagary.

Wool'-grower, n. A person who raises sheep for the production of wool.

Wool'-growing, a. Producing sheep and wool.

Wool'-hall, n. A wool-market.

Woolled, (*woold,*) a. Having wool; as, fine-*woolled* sheep.

Wool'len, Wool'en, a. Made of wool; consisting of wool. — Pertaining to wool.

—n. Cloth made of wool.

Wool'len-draper, n. A dealer in woollen goods.

Woollenet', n. A thin, textile fabric made of wool.

Wool'len-scribblers, n. pl. Machines for combing wool into thin, downy, translucent layers. —*Simmonds.*

Wool'liness, n. The state of being woolly.

Wool'ly, a. Consisting of wool. — Resembling, or clothed with, wool.

Wool'ly-head, n. A negro. (A cant term.)

Wool'man, *n.; pl.* WOOLMEN. A dealer in wool.

Wool'-pack, *n.* A large pack or bale of wool weighing 240 lbs. — Anything thick, bulky, but light.

Wool'-sack, *n.* A sack or bag of wool. — The seat of the lord-chancellor in the House of Lords, on account of its being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

Wool'-stapler, Wool'-winder, *n.* A wholesale dealer in wool; a sorter of wool.

Wool'-stock, *n.* A heavy wooden hammer for milling cloth, or driving the threads of the web together. *Sm'ds.*

Woolwich, (*wool'ij,*) a town and naval station of England, in the county of Kent, on the Thames, 8 m. from London. This place was originally only a small village, inhabited by fishermen, and owes its consequence to the establishment of a royal dock, in the reign of Henry VIII. Since that time it has gradually risen to its present importance; but its progress has been more particularly rapid during the past century, in consequence of the establishment of the arsenal and the augmentation of the royal artillery. Its dock-yard is the most ancient in Great Britain, and is supplied with all that is necessary for the building and equipping of ships of war; but, from the shallowness of the water in the river, such ships are mostly built at other naval ports, and this yard kept for the construction of steamers. The royal arsenal contains in its model-room a pattern of every article made use of in the artillery service. This arsenal is the grand British depôt for every species of ordnance, both military and naval, covering more than 100 acres, and containing about 25,000 pieces of ordnance. It is the largest arsenal in Great Britain, and has extensive stores of gun-carriages, military wagons, and everything which appertains to the department of ordnance. It is the head-quarters of the royal horse and foot artillery, and the royal sappers and miners, for whom, with the other corps, extensive barracks are provided. Here also is the Royal Military Academy, which was instituted in 1741. In the Thames, opposite the dock-yards, are the hulks for the reception of convicts sentenced to hard labor; they are employed on government works. *Pop.* of parish, 41,695.

Wool'wich, in *Maine,* a post-township of Sagadahoc co., 25 m. S. of Augusta; *pop.* abt. 1,500.

Woolwich, in *New Jersey,* a township of Gloucester co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,760.

Woonsock'et, in *Rhode Island,* a post-village of Providence co., 16 m. N.W. of Providence. It contains numerous cotton mills, machine-shops, iron foundries, and manufactures of spool-thread, sewing-silk and fringes, jewelry, musical instruments, stoves, &c. *Pop.*(1870)7,083.

Woor'ali, Wou'ri, *n.* A virulent poison from South America.

Woos'ter, in *Indiana,* a post-village of Kosciusko co., 9 m. S.E. of Warsaw. — A post-village of Scott co., 80 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 350.

Wooster, in *Iowa,* a post-village of Jefferson co., abt. 9 m. S.E. of Fairfield.

Wooster, in *Ohio,* a post-town, cap. of Wayne co., 90 m. N.E. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 450.

Woo'sung, in *Illinois,* a post-village of Ogle co., 7 m. N.N.W. of Dixon.

Woolz, *n.* (*Metall.*) A species of steel of excellent quality, imported from India, and of which it is believed that the celebrated Damascus sword-blades were made. It is made by melting small pieces of wrought iron mixed with some twigs from a tree, and covered by a green leaf, in small crucibles luted close with clay; these crucibles are then built up to a pyramidal form in a furnace, and exposed to a strong heat. The pieces of *W.* are taken out after the crucibles are cooled, and are of the size of about half a hen's egg. To form a Damascus sword-blade, each piece of *W.* was drawn out under the hammer into a thin riband, and a bundle of them was then welded together. *W.* has been known from remote antiquity. It contains traces of silica and aluminium.

Worcester, JOSEPH EMERSON, LL.D., (*woos'ter,*) an American lexicographer, B. in Bedford, N. H., 1784. He graduated at Yale College, 1811, and for several years afterwards taught in Salem. His great work is his *Dictionary of the English Language,* 4to, Boston, which has taken its rank among the best works of the kind. Among his other works are: *Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer,* 2 vols., 1817; *Gazetteer of the United States,* 1818; *Elements of History, Ancient and Modern,* 1828. Dr. *W.* was a Fellow of the American Academy of Sciences, a corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society in London, and a member of other learned bodies. D. Oct. 27, 1865.

Worcester, a city of England, and the chief town of Worcestershire, beautifully situated on the E. bank of the Severn. Its principal object of interest is the cathedral, a noble specimen of Gothic simplicity, which was consecrated in 1218. The outside is extremely plain, and devoid of ornaments; its beauty consisting in its height, space, and the lightness of its architecture. In shape the cathedral is a double cross, with a length of 514 feet, a breadth of 78, and a height of 68, the entire tower rising to an altitude of 200 feet. *Manuf.* Gloves, lace, nails, spirits, leather, and porcelain. *Pop.* 36,000.

Worcester, in *Maryland,* a S.E. co., bordering on Delaware, and the Atlantic Ocean; *area,* 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Pocomoke and St. Martin's *Surface,* level; *soil,* moderately fertile. *Cap.* Snow Hill. *Pop.* abt. 25,000.

Worcester, in *Massachusetts,* a central co.; *area,* 1,500 sq. m. *Rivers.* Miller's, Chicopee, Blackstone, Nashua, and Thames. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 182,766.—A city, cap. of the above co., 53 m. E.N.E. of Springfield; Lat. 42° 16′ 17″ N., Lon. 71° 48′ 13″ W. It is regularly laid out with wide and pleasant streets. *W.* is the point of junction of 6 lines of railroad, and contains extensive manufactories of steel and iron wire, cotton and woollen goods, mechanic's tools, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, fire arms, machinery of every description, &c. The college of the Holy Cross, founded by the Jesuits in 1843, has a library of 5,000 vols. *W.* has also an academy; a female collegiate institute; the Bread institute; a seminary for girls; and a public high school. The State lunatic asylum is situated there. The American Antiquarian Society, founded here in 1812, has a library of about 35,000 vols., and a valuable collection of antiquities. *W.* has also a free public library containing abt. 15,000 vols. *Pop.*(1870) 41,168.

Worces'ter, in *New York,* a post-village and township of Otsego co., 55 m. S.W. of Albany; *pop.* abt. 2,700.

Worcester, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-township of Montgomery co., 7 m. N. of Norristown; *pop.* abt. 2,600.

Worcester, in *Vermont,* a post-township of Washington co., 10 m. N. of Montpelier; *pop.* (1870) 775.

Worces'tershire, an inland co., in the west of England, bounded N. by Staffordshire, S. by Gloucestershire, W. by Hereford and Shropshire, and E. by Warwick; *area,* 765 sq. m. Worcester is one of the most varied, fertile, and beautiful counties in England, the salubrity of its climate being only exceeded by the richness and abundance of its soil. The most important manufactures are carpets, lace, gloves, nails, malt, cider, perry, salt, sheet and bar iron, and oil cake. Chief town, Worcester. *Pop.* 278,000.

Word, (*wurd,*) *n.* [A. S. *word, wyrd;* Du. *woord;* Ger. *wort.*] An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of such sounds, uttered by the human voice, and expressing an idea or ideas; a single component part of human speech or language. — The letter or letters, written or printed, which represent a sound or combination of sounds. — Talk; discourse; language. — Verbal contention; dispute. — Living speech; oral expression; promise. — Signal; order; command; military token. — Account; tidings; message. — Declaration or purpose expressed; declaration or affirmation.

—The Scripture; divine revelation, or any part of it; Christ. — A motto; a short sentence; a proverb.

By word of mouth, orally; by direct expression of language. — *Compound word,* a word formed of two or more single words. — *Good word,* a recommendation; a favorable notice or account. — *In a word,* briefly. — *In word,* in declaration only. — *Word for word,* literally; in the exact words.

—*v. a.* To express in words; to style; to phrase. — To meet with talk instead of action.

Word'-book, *n.* A vocabulary; a dictionary.

Word'-catcher, *n.* A person who cavils at words.

Word'ily, *adv.* In a verbose or wordy manner.

Word'iness, *n.* The state or quality of abounding with words.

Word'ing, *n.* The act or manner of expressing in words.

Word'less, *a.* Silent; not using words.

Word'-painting, *n.* The act of describing anything by words, so vividly as to present it to the mind as if painted.

Words'worth, WILLIAM, an English poet, B. at Cockermouth, Cumberland, 1770, was the son of an attorney, and became a student of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1791. *W.* gave his first poetic effusions to the world in 1793, under the title of *An Evening Walk;* in 1798, *Lyrical Ballads* appeared, the joint but unequal production of *W.* and Coleridge. From this time up to 1815 he published a new edition of *Lyrical Ballads, Sonnets, Essays on Epitaphs, The Excursion, The Prelude, Peter Bell, The Waggoner,*

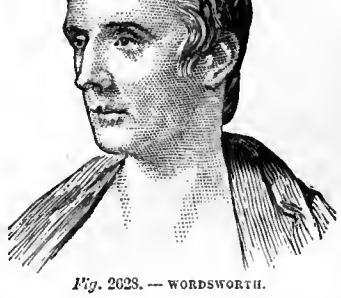

Fig. 2628. — WORDSWORTH.

and many minor pieces. About this time he received the appointment of distributor of stamps, and in 1843 he obtained the office of poet-laureate, vacant by the death of Southey. D. 1850. "The influence of *W.*," says an eminent critic, "on the literature, and especially on the English poetry, has been immense, and it is far yet from being exhausted. The regenerating power of his genius has so operated upon the public taste, that the pure, the simple, and the good, are now the more regarded elements of poetry." For many years *W.* enjoyed that guerdon of love and admiration which are too frequently reserved for departed genius; and thousands of his admirers made a pilgrimage to the poet's home, Rydal Mount. His autobiographical poem, *The Prelude, or the Growth of a Poet's Mind,* was a posthumous publication. Memoirs of *W.* were published soon after his death by his nephew, Canon Wordsworth. The complete poetical works of *W.*, edited by the late Henry Reed, Professor of Literature in the University of Pennsylvania, have been published in Philadelphia, (T. Ellwood Zell, royal 8vo.) Mr. Reed, in returning from a pilgrimage to Rydal Mount, was lost in the ill-fated steamer Arctic, September, 1854.

Word'y, *a.* Using many words; verbose. — Containing many words; full of words.

Work, *n.* [A. S. *weorc, wore;* Du., Sw., and Ger. *werk;* Gr. *ergon.*] Something produced by toil, whether mental or bodily labor; employment. — Exertion of strength, particularly in man; manual labor. — That which is made or done; the effect of labor; the product of labor. — Embroidery; flowers or figures wrought with the needle; any fabric or manufacture; the matter on which one is at work. — Action; deed; feat; achievement; operation; management; treatment. — Literary performance. — A piece of mechanism.

(*Mech.*) The work performed by any force is measured by the product of the force into the space through which it is exerted. The *unit of work* is called the *foot-pound,* and is that which is performed in raising a pound weight, in opposition to gravity, to a height of one foot. The work required to raise five pounds to a height of ten feet, therefore, is fifty *foot-pounds.*

(*Mining.*) A term applied to ores before they are cleansed and dressed.

(*Theol.*) Moral duties, internal or external; — the actions of a moral, as distinguished from those of a Christian life. — *Eden.*

To go to work, to commence operations. — *To set to work,* to employ.

—*v. a.* To produce by toil, either mental or bodily; to form by labor; to mould, shape, or manufacture.

—To bring into any state by action. — To influence by acting upon; to manage; to lead. — To make by action, labor, or violence. — To manage or direct in a state of motion; to put in motion. — To produce by action, labor, or exertion; to effect by labor in some particular manner, as by the needle; to embroider. — To direct the movements of, as of a ship. — To put to labor; to exert. — To cause to ferment, as liquor.

To work a passage. (*Naut.*) To pay for the passage by performing labor.

To work in or *into,* to insert; to interweave; to insinuate. — *To work off,* to remove gradually, as by labor. — *To work out,* to effect by labor or exertion.

—*v. n.* To be in action, so as to produce something by toil, either mental or bodily; to labor; to toil; to be occupied in performing manual labor, whether severe or moderate. — To act; to carry on operations; to operate; to carry on business. — To be customarily engaged or employed in. — To act internally; to ferment. — To produce effects by action or influence. — To act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic. — To be tossed or agitated; to influence.

To work at, to be employed in or upon. — *To work to windward.* (*Naut.*) To fly against the wind; to beat.

Work'able, *a.* That can be worked, as a metal. — That can be worked, or that is worth working, as a mine.

Work'-bag, *n.* A bag used for holding instruments or materials for work, such as needle-work, &c.

Work'-day, *n.* A working-day.

Work'er, *n.* One who, or that which, works or performs. — A working-bee.

Work'-fellow, *n.* A fellow-laborer.

Work'-folk, Work'-folks, *n. pl.* Laboring people.

Work'-house, *n.* A house for work; a manufactory; a house for the poor, where suitable food, clothing, and employment are provided.

Work'ing, *a.* Acting; operating; laboring; devoted to bodily toil; fermenting.

—*n.* Act of laboring.

Work'ing-beam, *n.* (*Steam Engine.*) See BEAM.

Work'ing-day, *n.* [*Work* and *day.*] A day on which labor is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, holidays, &c.

—*a.* Laborious; plodding; common; coarse; gross.

Work'ington, a seaport-town of England, in Cumberland, near where the River Derwent falls into the ocean, 7 m. from Whitehaven. To the coal-mines in the vicinity, *W.* owes all its importance. *Pop.* 6,467.

Work'man, *n.* Any man employed in manual work or labor; a skilful artificer or mechanic; a laborer.

Work'manlike, *a.* Like a workman; skilful; well performed.

Work'manly, *a.* Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

—*adv.* Skilfully. (B.)

Work'manship, *n.* Skill or art of a workman; the degree or style of art; dexterity; manufacture; something made, particularly by manual labor; that which is effected, made, or produced.

Work'-master, *n.* A performer of any work; a workman.

Work'shop, *n.* A shop where a workman, a mechanic, or artificer, or a number of such individuals, carry on their work.

Work'sop, a town of England, in Nottinghamshire, 24 m. from Nottingham, at the N. extremity of Sherwood Forest; *pop.* 7,000.

Work'-table, *n.* A small table used by ladies at their needle-work. — *Simmonds.*

Work'-woman, *n.* A woman skilled in needle-work. — A woman who works for hire.

World, *n.* [A. S. *woruld, world;* Ger. *welt.*] The universe; the whole system of created globes or vast bodies of matter. — The earth; the terraqueous globe; — sometimes called the lower world. — The heavens, as when we speak of the heavenly world, or upper world. — Sys-

tems of beings, or the orbs which occupy space, and all the beings which inhabit them.—Present state of existence; a secular life; public life or society; business or trouble of life.—A great multitude or quantity; mankind; people in general.—Course of life; the customs and manners of men; the practice of life.—All that the world contains; a large tract of country; a wide compass of things; any large portion of the earth; as, the *Old World*, the *New World*.—The inhabitants of the earth; the whole human race; the carnal state or corruption of the earth; the ungodly part of the world.—Time;—only used in the phrase *world without end*.

World'liness, *n.* State of being worldly; a predominant passion for obtaining the good things of this life; covetousness; addictedness to gain and temporal enjoyments.

World'ling, *n.* One devoted to this world, or to worldly gain and pleasures.

World'ly, *a.* Relating to this world, or to this life, in contradistinction to the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; not attentive to a future state; bent on gain; human; common; belonging to the world.

World'-wide, *a.* Co-extensive with the world.

Worm, (*wêrm,*) *n.* [A.S. *wyrm, worm;* Lat. *vermis.*] That which creeps or crawls; any small creeping animal or reptile, either entirely without feet, or with very short ones.—Remorse; that which incessantly gnaws the conscience; that which torments.—A being debased and despised.—A spiral instrument, resembling a double cork-screw, fixed on the end of a staff, and used for drawing wads or cartridges from guns.—Anything spiral, as the threads of screws; a spiral, leaden pipe placed in a tub of water, through which the vapor passes in distillation, and in which it is cooled and condensed; a supposed small worm-like ligament situated beneath a dog's tongue.

—*pl.* (*Zoöl.*) The lowest class of articulated animals, corresponding to the ANNULOSA, *q. v.* See, also, ANNELIDÆ, LUMBRICIDÆ, NEMATOIDS, TAPE-WORM, &c.

—*v. n.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

—*v. a.* To cut something, called a worm, from under the tongue of a dog; to expel or undermine by slow and secret means; to draw the wad or cartridge from a gun; to clean by the instrument called a worm.

Worm'-fence, *n.* A rail fence constructed in a zig-zag manner.—*Bartlett.*

Worm'-grass, *n.* (*Bot.*) See SPIGELIA.

Worm'leysburg, in *Pennsylvania,* a village of Cumberland co., 4 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Worms, (*wermz,*) a city of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, 25 m. from Mayence. Its streets are dark and narrow, and its cathedral is a ponderous Gothic building, with dismantled walls. The public buildings are the Mint and the Town-house, in which Luther appeared before the Diet in 1521. (See LUTHER.) —*Manuf.* Tobacco, with a trade in agricultural produce. *W.* was formerly an imperial city, and is very ancient. In the 13th century the population is said to have been 60,000. It is famous for the many diets which have been held in it, the most celebrated of which was that convoked by Maximilian I. in 1495, at which a perpetual public peace was established, and that of 1521. *Pop.* 10,072.

Worm'-seed, *n.* (*Med.*) Same as *Semen contra.* See SEMEN.

Worm'-shaped, *a.* Thick and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places; vermicular.—*Lindley.*

Worm'-tea, *n.* (*Med.*) A preparation consisting of pink-root, senna, manna, and savine, in various proportions. It is much used as an anthelmintic.

Worm'-wheel, *n.* (*Mech.*) A wheel with teeth to fit into the spiral parts of a screw.—*Weale.*

Worm'wood, *n.* (*Bot.*) See ARTEMISIA.

Worm'y, *a.* Relating to worms; abounding with worms.

Worn, *pp.* from WEAR, *q. v.*

Wor'nil, Wor'mul, *n.* A tumor on the back of cattle, occasioned by an insect that punctures the skin.

Worn'-out, *a.* Destroyed or much injured by wear; trite.—*Worcester.*

Woronzoff, MICHAEL SEMENOVITCH, PRINCE, (*wo-ron'-zof,*) an eminent Russian statesman and general, b. of an illustrious family at Moscow, 1782. He entered the Russian army in 1801, served against the Turks, and distinguished himself in the great war with France. He was severely wounded at Borodino, and commanded the cavalry at the battle of Leipsic, Oct., 1813. Ten years later he was named governor of New Russia and Bessarabia, and in 1844 governor of the Caucasus. He carried on the war with the heroic mountain-tribes, and took Shamyl's stronghold, Dargo. D. at Odessa, 1856.

Wor'rier, *n.* One who worries.

Wor'ry, *v. a.* [Ger. *würgen,* to choke.] To compress the throat of; to struggle; to suffocate; to tear; to mangle with the teeth; to tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity, or with care and anxiety; to fatigue; to harass with labor; to vex; to persecute brutally.

—*n.* Perplexity; trouble; vexation.

Wor'ryingly, *adv.* In a worrying manner.

Worse, (*wers,*) *a.* [A.S. *wyrse.*] More evil; bad or ill in a greater degree; more depraved and corrupt (in a moral sense); in regard to health, more sick.

—*adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

—*n.* Not the advantage; not the better; the loss.

Wor'ship, *n.* [A.S. *weorthscipe.*] A title of honor, used in addresses to certain magistrates, and others of rank or station; the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; or the reverence or homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.—The homage paid to idols or false gods by pagans; idolatry of inferiors.—Obsequious or submissive respect; unbounded adulation; as, *hero-worship.*

—*v. a.* (*imp.* and *pp.* WORSHIPED; *ppr.* WORSHIPING;—often, but incorrectly, written *worshipped* and *worshipping.*) To attribute worthiness to; to adore; to pay divine honors to; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to respect; to honor; to treat with civil reverence; to honor with extravagant love and extreme submission.

—*v. n.* To perform acts of adoration; to perform religious service.

Wor'shipable, *a.* Capable of being worshipped. (R.)

Wor'shiper, (also, but improperly, written WORSHIPPER.) *n.* One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores.

Wor'shipful, *a.* Claiming worship; claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity; a term of respect, especially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies.

Wor'shipfully, *adv.* In a worshipful manner; with respect.

Wor'shipfulness, *n.* The state or quality of being worshipful.

Worst, (*wurst,*) *a.* (Superl. of *worse,* q. v.) Evil in a very high or in the highest degree; most bad; most evil; most severe or dangerous; most difficult to heal; most afflictive, pernicious, or calamitous.

—*n.* The most evil state; the most severe or aggravated state; the height; the most calamitous state.

—*v. a.* To get the advantage over in contest; to defeat; to overthrow.

Worsted, (*wust'ed,*) *n.* Yarn spun from combed wool, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary.

Wort, (*wurt,*) *n.* [A. S. *wyrt;* G. Ger. *wurz;* Goth. *aurts,* an herb, plant.] A plant; an herb; now used chiefly, or wholly, in compounds, as in *mugwort, liverwort,* &c.

—New beer unfermented, or in the act of fermentation; the sweet infusion of malt or grain.

Worth, WILLIAM JENKINS, an American general, b. in Hudson, Columbia co., N. Y., March 1, 1794. He received but a scanty education, and on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he entered the army as a private soldier. He was appointed 2d lieut. of infantry in 1813, was aide-de-camp to Gen. Lewis the same year, and Gen. Scott in 1814; and the same year received the brevets of Captain and Major for gallant conduct at the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, and at that of Lundy's Lane, July 25th, at which latter he was severely wounded. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1832, and to that of Colonel in 1838. In 1841, he assumed the command of the Florida war, which he brought to a successful termination after several severe conflicts. At the outbreak of the Mexican war, he joined the command of General Taylor, and distinguished himself at the storming of Monterey, for which he received the brevet of Major-general, and a sword from Congress. He also distinguished himself at Cerro-Gordo, Puebla, Cherubusco, the capture of Vera Cruz, Molino-del-Rey, and in storming the San Cosmo gate of Mexico. At the close of the war he was placed in command of the South-West. He was presented with a sword by the states of New York and Louisiana, and by his native co., besides a vote of thanks from Florida. D. in San Antonio, Texas, 1849. A monument was erected to his memory by the city of New York, where his remains are interred.

Worth, (*wurth,*) *n.* [A. S. *weorth, wurth, worthan,* to become; Ger. *werth.*] Value; price; rate; that quality of a thing which renders it useful, or which will produce an equivalent good in some other thing.—Value of mental qualities; desert; merit; excellence; virtue; usefulness; as, a man or magistrate of great *worth;* importance; valuable qualities.

—*a.* Equal in price to; equal in value to.—Deserving of, (in a good or bad sense, but chiefly in a good sense.)—Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of.

Worth, in *Georgia,* a S.W. co.; *area,* 700 sq. m. It is bordered on the N.W. by Flint River. *Surface,* level; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Isabella. *Pop.* (1870) 3,787.

Worth, in *Illinois,* a township of Cook co., abt. 9 m. S.W. of Chicago; *pop.* (1870) 1,745.

Worth, in *Illinois,* a township of Woodford co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,000.

Worth, in *Indiana,* a township of Boone co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,313.—A township of Hancock co.

Worth, in *Iowa,* a N. co., bordering on Minnesota; *area,* 430 sq. m. It is drained by Lime and Shell Rock creeks. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Bristol. *Pop.* (1870) 2,892.

Worth, in *Michigan,* a township of Sanilac co., abt. 1 m. S. of Lexington; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Worth, in *Missouri,* a N. co., bordering on Iowa; *area,* 275 sq. m. It is drained by Grand River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* generally fertile. *Cap.* Grant City. *Pop.* (1870) 15,004.

Worth, in *N. York,* a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 850.

Worth, in *Pennsylvania,* a township of Butler co.; *pop.* abt. 1,200.—A township of Centre co.; *pop.* abt. 300.—A township of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 400.—A post-township of Mercer co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300.

Wor'thily, *adv.* In a manner suited to; deservedly; according to merit; justly; not without cause.

Wor'thiness, *n.* The state or quality of being worthy; worth; desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue.

Worthing, (*wer-thing,*) a maritime town of England, in Sussex co., 11 m. from Brighton; *pop.* 5,600.

Wor'thington, in *Massachusetts,* a post-township of Hampshire co., 100 m. W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 860.

Worthington, in *Ohio,* a post-village of Franklin co., 9 m. N. of Columbus; *pop.* abt. 700.—A township of Richland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Worthington, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Armstrong co., 6 m. W. of Kittanning; *pop.* abt. 275.

Worthington, in *W. Virginia,* a post-village of Marion co.; *pop.* abt. 225.

Worth'less, *a.* Having no worth or value; having no value of character or no virtue; having no dignity or excellence.

Worth'lessly, *adv.* In a worthless manner.

Worth'lessness, *n.* The state or quality of being worthless; want of value; want of useful qualities; want of excellence or dignity.

Worth'ville, in *New York,* a post-vill. of Jefferson co.

Wor'thy, (*wor'thy,*) *a.* [Ger. *würdig;* Du. *waardig.*] Possessing worth or excellence of qualities; noble; illustrious; virtuous; estimable; deserving; being such as merits; having worth or excellence.—Equivalent to; suitable; having qualities suited to (either in a good or bad sense); equal in value; suitable to anything bad; deserving of ill.

The Nine Worthies of the World are, Joshua, Gideon, Samson, David, Judas Maccabæus, Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. Authorities are not agreed respecting the last-mentioned. Richard or Robert Burton (an assumed name for Nath. Crouch), in his *History of the Nine Worthies,* published in 1687, gives three Gentiles, viz., Hector, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar; three Jews, viz., Joshua, David, and Judas Maccabæus; and three Christians, viz., Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. Shakspeare (Love's Labors Lost, act v. sc. 2) introduces only five in the pageant of the Nine Worthies, viz., Pompey, Alexander, Judas Maccabæus, Hercules, and Hector.

—*n.* A man of eminent worth; a man distinguished for useful and estimable qualities; a man of valor.—Used frequently in the plural.

Wotton-under-Edge, a town of England, in Gloucestershire, 16 m. from Gloucester. *Pop.* 2,734.

Would, (*wood,*) *a.* The past tense of WILL, *q. v.*

Would'-be, *a.* Professing to be; desirous of becoming. (Colloq.)

Wound, (*woond,*) *n.* [A. S. *wund;* Lat. *vulnus, vulnera.*] A cut; a stab; a laceration; a breach of the skin and flesh of an animal, or of the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants, caused by violence or external force; injury; hurt.—Injury; detriment; damage; as, a *wound* given to one's reputation.

(*Surg.*) A solution of the continuity of a soft part of the body, effected by some external agent, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds are of various kinds, and are generally distinguished as incised, lacerated, contused, and punctured. An *incised W.* is a simple division of the fibres made by a sharp cutting instrument. A *lacerated W.* is one in which the fibres, in place of being cleanly divided by a sharp instrument, are torn asunder by violence, the edges of the wound being in this case jagged and uneven. A *contused W.* is one made by a violent blow by some blunt instrument, the part being bruised as well as torn. A *punctured W.* is one made with a narrow pointed instrument, as a sword or bayonet. *W.* are dangerous, according to the extent of soft parts which they involve, the parts they occur in, and the state of health of the individual. In incised *W.* the first thing to be attended to is to stop the hemorrhage. This is usually accomplished by simply bringing the edges of the *W.* together; but if any of the larger blood-vessels have been injured, pressing the trunk, by means of a bandage or tourniquet, will be necessary; and should this not succeed, the vessels must be secured with ligatures. Next, care should be taken that all extraneous substances are removed from the *W.* Then the edges of the *W.* are to be brought together, and retained either by straps of adhesive plaster, or in some situations by one or two stitches. Generally such *W.* heal very quickly, without any suppuration taking place, or, as it is said, "by the first intention." When, however, this is not the case, and suppuration comes on, all attempts to procure union by the first intention should be abandoned, the plasters and bandages removed, poultices and warm dressings had recourse to to remove inflammation, and afterwards healing ointments applied. Lacerated and contused *W.* require to be similarly treated; but they heal less kindly, and suppuration almost always takes place. The swelling and inflammatory symptoms which commonly attend contused *W.* are to be diminished by cooling lotions or emollient poultices. Punctured *W.* are dangerous from their depth, and the internal effusion of serum and blood which usually attends them. They are frequently also followed by severe inflammation and suppuration. The same general principles apply in this case too. Sometimes it may be necessary to enlarge the *W.* a little, so as to remove the stretching of the parts; and to lessen the inflammation, leeches and fomentations are often required. See GUNSHOT WOUNDS.

(*Law.*) In medical jurisprudence, the word *W.* is applied to any lesion of the body, referring not only to a solution of continuity, as in the common sense of the word, but also to every other kind of accident, such as bruises, contusions, fractures, dislocations, and the like.

—*v. a.* To bruise; to hurt by violence; to cut, slash, or lacerate.

Wound', *imp.* and *pp.* from WIND, *q. v.*

Wound'er, *n.* A person who, or that which wounds.

Wound'less, *a.* Free from wound or injury; invulnerable.

Wound'wort, *n.* (*Bot.*) A plant of the genus *Stachys* or BETONICA, *q. v.* It is about a foot high and rather slender. Stem erect, square, generally hispid backward on the angles, sometimes nearly smooth. Leaves smooth, membranaceous, generally rounded at

base and acute at apex. Spike terminal, leafy, composed of verticels, each with 4–8 pale purple flowers. Variable in pubescence. It is found in fields and roadsides.

Wound'y, *adv.* Extremely. (Low.)

Wou'rali, Wou'rara, Woo'rari, *n.* An arrow-poison prepared by the S. Amer. Indians. See STRYCHNOS.

Wou'vermans, PHILIP, an eminent Dutch painter, b. at Haarlem, 1620, excelled in depicting roadside, hunting, and marauding scenes. D. 1668. His brothers, *Pieter* and *John*, were both distinguished painters.

Wou'-wou, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The native name of the Silvery Gibbon (*Hylobates leuciscus*), a pretty monkey found in the Malay peninsula.

Wove, *imp.*, and WOVEN, *pp.*, from WEAVE, *q. v.*

Wrack, (*rak,*) *n.* [Fr. *varec.*] (*Bot.*) See ZOSTERACEÆ.

Wraith, (*rath,*) *n.* [A. S. *orath*, breath.] A spirit supposed to preside over the waters. — A supposed apparition of a person either before or after his death. (Scot.)

Wran'gel, KARL GUSTAF VON, a grand-marshal of Sweden, b. 1613, distinguished himself as a naval and military commander. He defeated the Danish fleet in 1644, the imperial army near Augsburg in 1648, and d. 1676.

Wrangle, (*rang'gl,*) *v. n.* To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercate.

—*v. a.* To involve in a quarrel or dispute; to embroil.

—*n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel.

Wran'gler, *n.* An angry disputant; one who disputes with heat or peevishness.

(*Cambridge University, Eng.*) One who attains the highest honors in the public mathematical examinations for the degree of bachelor of arts is so called. At the close of the last day of examination, those who have most distinguished themselves (to the number of thirty at least) are arranged in order of merit by the examiners, and divided into three classes: wranglers, senior optimes, and junior optimes. The first or senior wrangler is the most distinguished mathematician of his year.—*Brande.*

Wrap, (*rap,*) *v. a.* To wind or fold together.— To cover by winding something round: to involve.— To hide; to comprise; to contain; to involve totally; to inclose.— To transport; to snatch up.

To be wrapped up in, to be completely engrossed in.

—*n.* A wrapper — generally used in the plural for shawls, furs, &c.

Wrappage, (*rap'pej,*) *n.* The act of wrapping.— That in which anything is wrapped.

Wrap'per, *n.* One who, or that which wraps. — That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; an envelope. — A loose upper garment.

Wrap'rascal, *n.* A great-coat; a cant term for a coarse upper coat.—*Worcester.*

Wrasse, (*ras,*) *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See LABRUS.

Wrath, (*rath,*) *n.* [A. S. *wrath, wræth.*] Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; fury; rage; choler; ire; resentment.— The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offence or crime.

Wrath'ful, *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed; furious. — Springing from wrath, or expressing it.

Wrath'fully, *adv.* In a wrathful manner; with violent anger.

Wrath'fulness, *n.* The state or quality of being wrathful.

Wrath'ily, *adv.* In a wrathful manner.

Wrath'less, *a.* Free from anger.

Wrath'y, *a.* Very angry. (Colloq.)

Wreak, (*reek,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wrecan.*] To execute justice upon; to inflict punishment or vengeance upon.

Wreath, (*reeth,*) *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS. [A. S. *wræth.*] A garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted bandage.— Anything twisted or curled; as, a *wreath* of smoke.

Wreathe, (*reeth,*) *v. a.* To twist; to convolve; to wind one about another; to interweave; to intertwine.— To encircle; as a garland.— To encircle, as with a garland.

—*v. n.* To be interwoven or entwined.

Wreath'less, *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

Wreath'y, *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

Wreck, (*rek,*) *n.* (Written also *wrack.*) [Du. *wrak*, broken; A. S. *brecan*; Lat. *frango*; Gr. *regnumi.*] Destruction; ruin; dissolution by violence.

—A vessel broken on the rocks; a ship dashed against rocks or land and broken, or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture.

—Any ship or goods driven ashore or found floating at sea in a deserted or unmanageable condition.— The remains of anything ruined.

(*Maritime Law.*) The name given to such goods as after a shipwreck are cast upon the land by the sea, and left there within some country so as not to belong to the jurisdiction of the admiralty, but to the common law. Wrecks, by the common law, belong to the king or his grantee, but if claimed by the true owner within a year and a day, the goods, or their proceeds, must be restored to him. In this country, the several States bordering on the sea have enacted laws generally similar to the English law. Ships or goods found derelict or abandoned at sea, and called *Flotsam*, belong to the United States, if unclaimed by the true owner within a year and a day.—*Bouvier.*

(*Metall.*) A vessel in which ores are washed for the third time.—*Clarke.*

—*v. a.* To break on the rocks; to strand; to drive against the shore, or dash against the rocks, and break or destroy; to ruin.

—*v. n.* To suffer wreck or ruin.

Wreck'nge, *n.* The act of wrecking.— The ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked.

Wreck'er, *n.* One who plunders the wrecks of ships, or collects goods cast on the shore from wrecks.—A vessel used to save life and property from a wrecked vessel.

Wreck'-master, *n.* A person appointed by lawful authority to take charge of goods, &c., cast on shore from a wreck, in the interest of the owners.

Wren, (*ren,*) *n.* [A. S. *wrenna.*] (*Zoöl.*) The common name of the active little insessorial birds comprising the genus *Troglodytes*, family *Liotrichidæ*. This genus is distinguished by having the bill nearly as long as the head, compressed, decurved; and the wings about equal to the tail. There are several species, among which the best known is the House-wren, *T. ædon*, found in the eastern U. States to Missouri. It is nearly five inches long, the wings over two inches; the color above reddish brown, barred with dusky, under parts brownish-gray. This *W.* delights in being near the habitations of man, and builds its nest in any hole it finds in the timbers or walls of our buildings, or in a hollow tree of the orchard or garden. The nest is formed of dry twigs and grasses, and lined with soft materials; eggs five or six, pale-reddish. — The Ruby-crowned Wren, and the Golden-crested Wren belong to the family *Turdidæ*, genus *Regulus*, q. v.

Fig. 2629.—HOUSE-WREN, (*T. ædon.*)

Wren, SIR CHRISTOPHER, an English architect, b. at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, 1632. In 1608 he became surveyor-general of the king's works, and, in 1680, was chosen president of the Royal Society. D. 1723. His great work is St. Paul's Cathedral. See PAUL'S, (ST.)

Wrench, (*rench,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *wringan.*] To pull with a strain; to wring, wrest, or twist by violence. — To strain; to sprain; to distort.

—*n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting.—A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint.—An instrument for screwing or unscrewing iron-work.

Wrench'-hammer, *n.* A wrench so formed that one end may be used as a hammer.

Wren'tham, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Norfolk co., 23 m. S.S.W. of Boston; *pop.* (1870), 2,292.

Wrest, (*rest,*) *v.a.* [A.S. *wræstan, gewræstan.*] To twist or extort by violence; to pull or force from by violent wringing or twisting; to take or force by violence.—To distort; to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning by violence; to pervert.

—*n.* Distortion; violent pulling and twisting; perversion —An instrument to tune with.—A partition which determines the form of a bucket in an overshot wheel.

Wrest'er, *n.* One who wrests or perverts.

Wrestle, (*rès'l,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *wræstlian*; Du. *worstelen.*] To contend by grappling and trying to throw down; to strive with arms extended. — To struggle; to strive; to contend.

—*v. a.* To wrestle with.

—*n.* A struggle between two persons who try to throw each other down.

Wres'tler, *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skilled in wrestling.

Wretch, (*retch,*) *n.* [A. S. *wræcca.*] An outcast; an exile; a miserable person; one sunk in the deepest distress.— A worthless mortal; a person sunk in vice.— It is sometimes used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt, and also used to express tenderness.

Wretch'ed, *a.* Very miserable; sunk into deep affliction or distress, either from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous; very afflicting.—Worthless; paltry; very poor or mean; despicable.

Wretch'edly, *adv.* In a wretched manner; most miserably; very poorly; meanly; despicably; pitifully.

Wretch'edness, *n.* The state of being wretched; extreme misery or unhappiness, either from want or sorrow.—Meanness; despicableness; pitifulness.

Wrex'ham, a town of England, in N. Wales, co. of Denbigh, 11 m. from Chester. It is a great mart for flannel, and in the vicinity are several iron manufactories. *Pop.* 7,500.

Wriezen, or **Wrietzen,** (*reet'zen.*) a town of Prussia, on the Oder, 37 m. from Berlin. *Manuf.* Woollens, tobacco, leather, &c. *Pop.* 7,182.

Wriggle, (*rig'gl,*) *v. n.* [Du. *wrikken, wriggelen.*] To move the body to and fro with short turns or motions.

—*v. a.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to introduce by a shifting motion.

Wriggler, (*rig'ler,*) *n.* One who wriggles.

Wright, (*rīt,*) *n.* [A.S. *wyrhta*, from *wyrcan*; Du. *wirken*, to work.] An artificer; one whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; a manufacturer. This word is now chiefly used in compounds, as in *wheelwright*, *shipwright*, &c.

Wright, in *Indiana*, a post-township of Greene co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Wright, in *Iowa*, a N. co.; *area*, 576 sq. miles. *Rivers.* Iowa and Boone. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Goldfield. *Pop.* (1870) 2,390.

Wright, in *Michigan*, a township of Hillsdale co.; *pop.* abt. 1,500.—A township of Ottawa co.; *pop.* abt. 2,200.

Wright, in *Minnesota*, a central co.; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Mississippi and Crow. There are also a number of small and beautiful lakes. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Monticello. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

Wright, in *Missouri*, a S. co.; *area*, 725 sq. m. *Rivers.* Gasconade, the Osage Fork of the same, and James, Bryant's, Finley, and North Forks of White River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Min.* Lead, copper, and iron. *Cap.* Hartville. *Pop.* (1870) 5,684.

Wright, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Darlington co.; *pop.* (1870) 626.

Wright'ia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Apocynaceæ*, consisting of shrubs, or small aërial rooting trees, confined to the eastern hemisphere, ranging from Silhet and Nepaul to Western Australia. An inferior kind of indigo is prepared from the leaves of *W. tinctoria* in some parts of Southern India, and called Pala Indigo, from Pala or Palay, the Tamil name for this and some allied milky trees. The wood of the Palay is beautifully white, close-grained and ivory-like, and is commonly used in India for making toys. It is well suited for turning, carving, and inlaying, and has been tried for engraving as a substitute for boxwood, but found unsuitable. The wood of *W. antidysenterica* has also been made the subject of a similar experiment without success. It is very hard in the centre, and is used in India for posts and rice-beaters. The bark is the Conessi-bark of the *Materia Medica*, and is valued as a tonic and febrifuge, and as a remedy for dysentery. The oat-like seeds also are reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties.

Wright's Corners, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., 60 m. W. of Rochester.

Wright's Ferry, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 10 m. E. of Prairie du Chien.

Wrights'town, in *New Jersey*, a post-village of Burlington co., 20 m. S.S.E. of Trenton.

Wrightstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-township of Bucks co., 9 m. S.E. of Doylestown; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Wrightstown, in *Wisconsin*, a post-twp. of Brown co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,446.

Wrights'ville, in *New Jersey*, a village of Monmouth co., 5 m. from Allentown.

Wrightsville, in *New York*, a township of Schoharie co., 24 m. W. of Albany; *pop.* (1870) 1,525.

Wrightsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Warren co., 225 m. N.W. of Harrisburg; *pop.* abt. 500.—A post-borough of York co., 11 m. E.N.E. of York; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Wring, (*ring,*) *v.a.* [A.S. *wringan*; O. Ger. *ringan*, to squeeze out.] To twist; to turn and strain with violence. —To squeeze; to press; to force by twisting.—To writhe; to distress; to press with pain.—To distort; to pervert. —To persecute with extortion.

(*Naut.*) To bend or strain out of its position.

—*v. n.* To writhe; to twist as in anguish.

Wring'-bolt, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) A bolt for securing the planks against the timbers until they are properly fastened by bolts, spikes, and treenails.— *Mar. Dict.*

Wring'er, *n.* One who, or that which, wrings; an extortioner.—An instrument for wringing or forcing water out of clothes after they have been washed.

Wring'ing-wet, *a.* So wet as to require wringing.

Wring'-stave, *n.* (*Ship-building.*) Strong pieces of wood used with the wring-bolts.—*Mar. Dict.*

Wrinkle, (*rin'kl,*) *n.* [A. S. *wrincle, wrinclian.*] A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance; corrugation; a crease, as on the face; a fold or rumple in cloth.— Roughness; unevenness.

—*v. a.* To contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate.—To make rough or uneven.

—*v. n.* To shrink into furrows, or wrinkles and ridges.

Wrink'ly, *adv.* Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to be wrinkled.

Wrist, (*rist,*) *n.* [A. S. *wrist.*] (*Anat.*) The part or joint between the forearm and the hand; the CARPUS, *q.v.*

Wrist-drop, *n.* (*Med.*) A disease to which compositors are liable, caused by using new type, which cuts the skin of the thumb and fingers. Lead-poison enters at the abraded places, and paralysis of the wrist is the result. It may be cured by soaking the hand in a solution of potassium.

Bridle wrist, the wrist of the left hand, in which a horseman holds the bridle.

Wrist'band, *n.* That band or part of a shirt-sleeve which covers the wrist.

Wrist'let, *n.* An elastic band which confines the upper part of a glove at the wrist.

Writ, (*rit,*) *n.* That which is written; particularly applied to the scriptures, or books of the Old and New Testament.

"Of ancient *writs* unlocks the learned store." — *Pope.*

(*Law.*) A mandatory precept, issued by the authority and in the name of the sovereign or the state, for the purpose of compelling the defendant to do something therein mentioned. It is issued by a court or other competent jurisdiction, and is returnable to the same. It is to be under seal, and attested by the proper officer, and is directed by the sheriff, or other officer legally authorized to execute the same.—*Writ of error*, a writ issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction, directed to the judges of a court of record in which final judgment has been given, and commanding them, in some cases, themselves to examine the record; in others, to send it to another court of appellate jurisdiction, therein named, to be examined, in order that some alleged error in the proceedings may be corrected.

Writative, (*rī'tā-tiv,*) *a.* Disposed to write; — opposed to *talkative*. (Low.)

Write, (*rīte,*) *v. a.* (*imp.* WROTE; *pp.* WRITTEN.) [A. S. *writan*; Goth. *writs*, a point, a line.] To form by a pen on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood or stone. — To express by forming letters and words on paper or stone. — To impress durably. — To compose or produce, as an author. — To copy; to transcribe. — To communicate by letter.

To write to, to communicate with by written documents.—*To write one's self*, to style or call one's self; as, "who begun to *write themselves* men." — To bring into a certain condition by writing; as, "There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world, than a man who has *written himself* down." (*Addison.*) *Worcester.*

—*v. n.* To perform the act of forming characters, letters, or figures, as representatives of sounds or ideas.—To be

employed as a clerk or amanuensis.—To play the author; to recite or relate in books.—To call one's self; to be entitled to use the style of.—To compose; to frame or combine ideas and express them in words.

Writ'er, *n.* One who writes or has written; an author.—A clerk or amanuensis; a scribe; a penman.

Writers to the Signet, a society of lawyers in Scotland, equivalent to the highest class of attorneys in England.

Writ'ership, *n.* The office or the state of a writer.

Writhe, (*rith,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *writhan;* Dan. *vride.*] To distort; to twist with violence.—To wrest; to force by violence.

—*v. n.* To twist or twine one's self; to twist and turn; to be distorted, as from agony.

Writ'ing, *n.* The act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, &c., for the purpose of recording the ideas which the characters and words express, or of communicating them to others by visible signs.—Anything written or expressed in letters; a book; a manuscript; any written composition; a pamphlet; an inscription.

(*Hist.*) Some traditions attribute the origin of writing to Seth, the son of Adam, and others to Enoch. It was most probably known in the antediluvian period. The remains of the Chaldæan temple-towers have inscriptions which show that the art of writing was known to that nation. Other authorities consider the system of *hieroglyphics* (q. v.), which was invented by Athotes, or Thoth, abt. B. C. 2122, as the most ancient mode of writing. It is first mentioned in the Old Testament, Exod. xvii. 14. The Pelasgi are said to have introduced writing into Italy abt. B. C. 1476. The Romans practised running-hand as early as the 4th century, and introduced a knowledge of writing into their provinces. The belief was all but universal among the Greeks and Romans, that the Phœnicians were the inventors of letters, and that the knowledge of it was brought by Cadmus from Phœnicia into Greece, abt. 1500 B. C. From the Phœnician, therefore, or the Hebrew, with which it is closely allied, are incontestably derived:—1. The Oriental alphabets used in Asia W. of the Indus, written, like Hebrew, from right to left; the principal being the Syriac, Arabic, and Persian. 2. The Pelasgic, or original Greek alphabet, originally written, like the Phœnician and other Eastern languages, from right to left. It was afterwards written consecutively from right to left, and from left to right, in the manner that land is ploughed. This procured for it the name of *βουστρόφηδον,* or furrowed writing. This species of writing maintained its ground for a lengthened period. The laws of Solon, promulgated about 604 B. C., were written in it; and it was used till the 5th cent. B. C. But writing from left to right was introduced for a considerable period before the alternate or furrowed method was abandoned. Inscriptions dated 742 B. C. have been found written from left to right, or in the way now practised. From the Pelasgic alphabet were derived the Etruscan and Oscan. From the Ionic, a later variety of the Greek, came the Arcadian, the Coptic, the Ethiopic, the Mœso-Gothic, and Runic, and in comparatively modern times, the Armenian, Illyrian, Sclavonic, Bulgarian, and Russian. With regard to Greek writing, it is to be observed that the most ancient mode was in capitals. The small letters now in use seem to have been introduced gradually; for in our oldest Greek MSS., even so early as the 5th century, they appear intermixed with capitals. But the latter were principally employed until the 7th or 8th century. 3. The Latin alphabet is also derived from the Ionic-Greek. In the earliest inscriptions which we possess, the forms of the letters scarcely differ from those in use at the present day; but great varieties have been in subsequent times introduced: first, in the ordinary method of writing it; as, the Uncial, Semi-Uncial, Lombard, Italic, &c. Secondly, in the number and form of the letters contained in the numerous alphabets derived from it. 4. A fourth class of alphabetical languages consists of the Sanskrit and its derivatives. These are very numerous, and are spoken in the continent and islands of India. The antiquity of the Sanskrit alphabet is undoubtedly great; but those who assign to it a separate origin are probably in error. Indeed, the great regularity of the Devanagaree, or most elegant form of the Sanskrit alphabet, and its copiousness (it contains 100 letters) seem to afford strong presumption that it was compiled by some learned individual or body (like the Russian and other modern Western alphabets), from other forms of writing then in use, and imported into India from the West. The Sanskrit and its derivative languages are written, like European, from left to right. These four classes comprehend all the alphabetical languages in existence. The following table exhibits the number of letters in some of the principal:

Class 1. Hebrew, Samaritan, Syrian, and Chaldean, 22 each. Phœnician (known) 17. Arabic, 28. Persian, 32.

Class 2. Greek, 24. Armenian, 38. Ethiopic or Abyssinian, 202. Modern Russian, 41.

Class 3, (which is only a subdivision of Class 2.) Latin, 22. English, 26. French, 28. Italian, 20. German, 26.

Class 4. Sanskrit (Devanagaree), 100.

Writing obligatory. (*Law.*) A bond; an agreement reduced to writing, by which the party becomes bound to perform something, or suffer it to be done.

Writ'ing-book, *n.* A book for the practice of penmanship.

Writ'ing-desk, *n.* A desk or table used for writing on.

Writ'ing-master, *n.* One who instructs in penmanship.

Writ'ing-paper, *n.* Paper suitable for writing upon.

Writ'ing-school, *n.* A school in which penmanship is taught.

Writ'ing-table, *n.* A table used for writing upon.

Wrong, (*rong,*) *a.* [A. S. *wrang,* from *wringan.*] Not suitable; not morally right; twisted or turned out of the right line of conduct; that deviates from the line of rectitude prescribed by God; not just or equitable; not right or proper; not legal.—Not according to the truth; erroneous.—Not physically right; not according to rule; incorrect.

—*n.* That which is wrong or twisted from the right line; whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; a violation of right.

—*adv.* In a wrong manner; not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

—*v. a.* To do a wrong to; to injure; to treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from.—To do injustice by imputation; to impute evil unjustly.

Wrong'-doer, *n.* One who does wrong.

(*Law.*) One who commits an injury; a *tort-feasor.* *Bouvier.*

Wrong'-doing, *n.* An evil or wicked act.

Wrong'er, *n.* One who wrongs another.

Wrong'ful, *a.* Injurious; unjust; unfair.

Wrong'fully, *adv.* In a wrongful manner; unjustly; in a manner contrary to the moral law or justice.

Wrong'head, *n.* A person of a perverse mind.

—*a.* Wrongheaded.

Wrong'headed, *a.* Perverse in understanding; obstinately wrong in opinion; stubborn; perverse.

Wrong'headedness, *n.* The state of being wrongheaded.

Wrough'ly, *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.

Wrong'ness, *n.* The state or quality of being wrung.

Wrong'-timed, *a.* Ill-timed.

Wrote, (*rōt,*) *imp.* from Write, *q. v.*

Wroth, (*rawth,*) *a.* [A. S. *wrath, wrath.*] Very angry; much exasperated.

Wrought, (*rawt,*) *imp.* and *pp.* from Work, *q. v.*

Wrought-iron. See Iron.

Wrung, (*rŭng,*) *imp.* and *pp.* from Wring, *q. v.*

Wry, (*rī,*) *a.* [Dan. *vrai;* Sw. *vra.*] Twisted; turned to one side; distorted.—Deviating from the right direction.—Wrested; perverted. (B.)

Wry face, a distorted countenance; a grimace.

Wry'neck, (*rī'nek,*) *n.* A twisted or distorted neck.

(*Zoöl.*) A small bird of the Woodpecker family (*Yunx torquilla*), found in various parts of Europe (Fig. 2630). Its principal colors consist of different shades of brown. The bill is rather long, sharp pointed, and pale gray; the eyes light brown; but what chiefly distinguishes this bird is the structure of its tongue, which is of considerable length, of a cylindrical form, and capable of being pushed forward and drawn into its bill again. Legs short and slender; toes long, two before and two behind; the claws sharp, much hooked, and formed for climbing branches of trees, on which it can run with the utmost facility.

Fig. 2630.—Wryneck, (*Yunx torquilla.*)

(*Med.*) The *torticollis,* a variety of rheumatism, seated in the muscles of the neck, which prevents the motion of the head, and causes the patient to hold it inclined to the side affected. It is commonly of short duration; usually disappearing in a few days. Rubefacients are the best topical applications. The term is also applied to permanent contractions of the muscles of the neck, which causes the neck to be held to one side. The remedy is the division of the contracted muscles.—*Dunglison.*

Wry'necked, *a.* Having a distorted neck.

Wudwun, (*wood-wan',*) a town of India, in Guzerat; Lat. 22° 39′ N., Lon. 71° 38′ E.; *pop.* 35,000.

Würtemberg, a kingdom of the German empire, bounded on the W., S.W., and N.W. by the grand-duchy of Baden; E., S.E., and N.E. by Bavaria; and S. by the lake of Constance and Vorarlberg; Lon. bet. 8° 15′ and 10° 30′ E., Lat. between 47° 35′ and 49° 35′ N.; *area,* 7,532 sq. m. It is divided into the 4 circles of the Neckar, Black Forest, Jaxt, and Danube. Its cap. is Stuttgart. The surface of W. is composed of hill and dale. In the Black Forest Circle the mountains attain the highest elevation, Balersbronn being 3,781; Schwarzkopf, 3,584; Galskopf, 3,455; and Lemberg 3,313 feet above the sea. Rich pastures, cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, hills covered with vines, and mountains with forests, give the most diversified scenery. The most important rivers are, the Neckar, the Danube, and the Main. The prevailing rocks are granite, gneiss, limestone, and various sandstones. Tourmaline, cobalt, bismuth, silver, malachite, chalcedony, gypsum, copper, rock-crystal, and iron occur. The peat-lands are extensive, and yield annually 450,000 florins. There are many springs of mineral waters, those of Cannstatt and Stuttgart being much frequented. The climate is mild and healthy, but in the highlands the winters are long and cold. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, beans, maize, turnips, mangold-wurzel, lucerne, &c., are the principal agricultural products. The manufactures are chiefly linen, woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics. Wool- and cotton-spinning, bleaching, dyeing, printing, iron-founding, making machinery, cutlery, gold and silver articles, glass, porcelain, earthenware, tile, cabinet-work, sawing wood, carriage-building, grinding corn, book-printing, and the cognate trades, are principal industries. In W., more than 215,000,000 bottles of beer, or 125 by each person, are consumed yearly, besides wine, brandy, and liquors. Several dialects of German are spoken, of which the Swabian and Franconian are the most general. The population is divided into Evangelical Lutherans, 1,220,124 (68 6-10 per cent.), Catholics, 543,603 (30 6-10), other Christians 3,017, Jews 11,662. Every child between 7 and 14 years must attend school. There are 4 Protestant theological seminaries. The university of Tübingen has 41 ordinary professors, 9 extraordinary, and 19 tutors. Its students average 650, of whom 150 are foreigners.—W. was overrun in the 4th century by the Alemanni, who occupied that part afterwards called Swabia, and were conquered by the Franks under Clovis I. in 496. Eberhard V., called the Bearded and the Pious, was created duke by the Emperor Maximilian I., July 21, 1495. It underwent various vicissitudes during the Thirty Years' war, and the peace of Westphalia restored the reigning family, Oct. 24, 1648. It was entered by the armies of France, Feb. 9, 1803. It was raised to an electorate by the German diet in 1801, and the elector assumed the title of king, Jan. 1, 1803. National assemblies, convoked to revise the constitution of Sept. 25, 1819, were dissolved, without effecting their object, in 1849 and 1850. A treaty was concluded with Prussia, Aug. 13, 1866. In 1870 W. joined Prussia in the war against France, and in 1871 it became an integral part of the new German empire.

Wurtemberg, in *Pennsylvania,* a post-village of Lawrence co., abt. 13 m. S.E. of Newcastle.

Wurtsborough, in *New York,* a post-village of Sullivan co., 90 m. S.S.W. of Albany.

Wurzburg, (*wurtz'burg,*) a city of Bavaria, in Lower Franconia, on the Main, by which it is divided into two parts, joined by an elegant bridge, 134 m. from Munich. It stands in a hollow. The Main is here a large and noble stream, presenting, with its boats and barges, an animated picture. On the left bank is a hill, with a

Fig. 2631.—St. Burkhaadt's Church, Wurzburg.

castle, formerly the episcopal residence, now a citadel. The town itself is still surrounded with a mound and moat. Its university has a library of 100,000 vols., and there is a Jew's synagogue, a polytechnic institute, a school of music, and several hospitals. *Manuf.* Woollens, leather, paper, surgical instruments, &c. *Pop.* 42,185.

Wurzen, (*voort'zen,*) a walled town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 14 m. from Leipsic. *Manuf.* Linens and hosiery. *Pop.* 4,600.

Wyeondah, in *Missouri,* a post-village of Scotland co., abt. 44 m. W.N.W. of Keokuk, Iowa.—A river which rises in Appanoose co., Iowa, and flowing S.E., enters the Mississippi at La Grange, in Lewis co.—A township of Clark co.; *pop.* (1870) 885.

Wyalusing, in *Pennsylvania,* a creek which enters the N. branch of the Susquehanna from Bedford co.—A post-village and township of Bradford co., 10 m. S.W. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Wyalusing, in *Wisconsin,* a post-village and township of Grant co., 100 m. W. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 800.

Wyandot', or Wyandott, in *Kansas,* an E. co., bordering on Missouri; *area,* 170 sq. m. *Rivers.* Missouri and Kansas. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Pop.* (1870) 10,019.—A post-town and township, cap. of the above co., on the Missouri River, 24 m. S.E. of Leavenworth; *pop.* (1870) 4,791.

Wyandot, in *Michigan,* a N. co.; *area,* 576 sq. m. It is drained by the Cheboygan River.

Wyandot, in *Ohio,* a N.W. central co.; *area,* 400 sq. m. It is drained by the Sandusky River. *Surface,* undulating; *soil,* fertile. *Cap.* Upper Sandusky. *Pop.* (1870) 18,563.—A post-village of the above co., 50 m. N. of Columbus.

Wyandots', a tribe of N. American Indians of the Iroquois family, the Hurons of the French writers, who called themselves Wendats or Yendats, first known at Montreal, where, in the middle of the 17th century, they became Roman Catholics under the instructions of the French missionaries. Having, as allies of other tribes, become involved in a war with the Iroquois, they were nearly exterminated, and the remnant emigrated to the country around Lake Superior; then gathered at Mackinaw, 1670, under the care of Father Marquette; thence came to Detroit, where they furnished 400 warriors to the English in 1812. In 1820 they were settled, to the number of 600, on the head-waters of the Sandusky

River in Ohio; and in 1855, by a treaty with the U. S. government, removed to Kansas, where the few remaining have acquired the rights of citizenship, each having of their divided lands a farm of 40 acres. They numbered then 687 souls, in 117 families.

Wyandotte, in *California*, a village and township of Butte co., 6 m. S. E. of Oroville; *pop.* abt. 800.

Wyandotte, in *Michigan*, a p.-vill. of Wayne co., on Detroit River, 10 m. below the city of Detroit; *pop.* abt. 1,400.

Wyanet, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Bureau co., 6 m. W.S.W. of Princeton; *pop.* abt. 500.

Wych Hazel, *n.* (*Bot.*) See HAMAMELIDACEÆ.

Wycliffe, or **Wickliff,** JOHN DE, (*wik'lif,*) the earliest of the English reformers, called the Morning Star of Reformation, and b. in Yorkshire, 1324. He studied at Merton College, Oxford, where his greatest talents, in 1361, obtained him the mastership of Baliol College. In 1376 *W.* began to preach against and to denounce the corruptions of the church; such conduct led to his citation before a synod, ordered to examine him by Gregory XI. *W.* appeared, supported by John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord Henry Percy; *W.* made an able defence of himself, and the council ended without any determination. It would appear that, still continuing to denounce papal corruption, he was, in 1378, summoned before a synod held in the archbishop's palace at Lambeth; but his safety was secured by a message from the king's mother, ordering the proceedings to terminate. It is remarkable that, although *W.* continued his vehement attacks upon the temporal power of the Pope, and also upon several vital points of Roman Catholic doctrine, he escaped the fate of those who professed "heresy." This immunity from the consequences of his bold conduct is supposed to have been owing to the secret protection of John of Gaunt; nevertheless, forty years after his death, his bones were taken up and burned by order of the council of Constance. He wrote, among other works, a tract on the schism of the popes; and also translated the New Testament into English. D. 1384.

Wycombe, CHIPPING or HIGH, (*wik'kum,*) a town of England, in Buckinghamshire, 29 m. from London; *pop.* 4,221.

Wye, (*wī,*) a river of England, in South Wales, rising in the S. side of Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryshire, and, after a course of 130 m., falling into the Severn below Chepstow.

Wye River, in *Maryland*, an inlet of the Chesapeake Bay, between Talbot and Queen Anne cos.

Wyes, (*wīz,*) the supports of the telescope in the theodolite and in the levelling instrument; — so called from their resemblance to the letter Y, and written also *Y's.*
Davies & Peck.

Wy'lliesburg, in *Virginia*, a post-village of Charlotte co., 18 m. S. of Marysville.

Wym, in *Maine*, a vill. of Kennebec co.; *pop.* (1870) 938.

Wymondham, or WINDHAM, (*wind'ham,*) a town of England, in Norfolk co., 8 m. from Norwich. *Manuf.* Woven fabrics, spindles, tops, &c. *Pop.* 5,500.

Wy'nant's Kill, in *New York*, a stream which falls into the Hudson in Rensselaer co., 2 m. below Troy. — A post-village of Rensselaer co., 7 m. E.N.E. of Albany.

Wy'nantsville, in *New York*, a vill. of Rensselaer co.

Wyoce'na, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village and township of Columbia co., 30 m. N. of Madison; *pop.* (1870) 1,285.

Wyoming, a territory of the United States of America, organized by Act of July 25, 1868. It lies between Lon. 27° and 34° W., and between Lat. 41° and 45° N. from Washington, with an average length of 355 m., and width 276 m. It has Dakota and Nebraska on the E., Colorado and Utah on the S., Montana on the N., and Utah and Idaho on the W., and embraces an area of 97,883 sq. m., or 62,645,120 acres. This newly-erected political division, lying along the line of one of the most important of our great national highways, is brought into close relations with the adjacent States and Territories, and is destined to exert a most powerful influence in developing the immense resources of the West. The S.E. part of *W.* is watered by the North Fork of the Platte and its affluents, among which are Laramie and Sweetwater rivers, Lodge Pole, Rock, Poison Spring, Medicine Bow, Horse, and Rawhide creeks. The N.E. section is drained by the North and South Forks of the Big Cheyenne River, flowing eastward and discharging its waters into the Missouri near Fort Sully, in Dakota. The streams draining the S.W. are Green River and its numerous affluents, whose waters ultimately find their way into the Pacific Ocean, through the Colorado of the W. and the Gulf of California. The N.W. is watered by the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers — affluents of the Missouri — flowing N. through S.E. Montana. All the small streams W. of the Wind River Mountains, in the N.W. part of the Territory, flow westward, constituting part of the head-waters of Snake River, which flows westward through southern Idaho, and thence N., forming part of the W. boundary of the latter Territory, thence turning again to the W. into Washington Territory, where it unites with the Columbia in its westward course to the Pacific. The main range of the Rocky Mountains, which to the N. constitutes the eastern boundary of the Territory of Idaho, enters Wyoming at the N.W., extending in a S.E. direction through the Territory into Colorado. The Wind River Mountains constitute the culminating crests of the main range of the Rocky Mountains in the N.W. part of Wyoming, like the Bitter Root Mountains between Idaho and Montana, and the Sierra Madre in Colorado, which constitute the main continental divides. The Snow Mountains lie E. of the Wind River range, being a prolongation S. from Montana. This range has the valley of the Yellowstone on the W., and that of the Big Horn on the E. The Big Horn Mountains lie still further E., also in the northern part of the Territory, between the valley of the Big Horn and Powder rivers. The Rattlesnake Mountains are S. of the Big Horn Mountains, near the geographical centre of the Territory. The Black Hills, which constitute the E. foothills of the Rocky Mountains, occupy part of the E. section of the Territory, extending from Dakota in a S.W. direction. Medicine Bow Mountains are in the S. part of Wyoming, between the Laramie River and the North Fork of the Platte. The Red Buttes are N. of Medicine Bow Mountains and the Laramie Plains. Independence Rock, near the E. terminus of the Granite Ridge, is situated between the Rattlesnake and Medicine Bow Mountains, at the confluence of the Sweetwater River with the North Fork of the Platte. The Sweetwater range lies W. of Independence Rock, on the S. side of Sweetwater River, Bishop and Quien Horned Mountains, E. of Green River, near the S. boundary of the Territory, being spurs of the Sierra Escalante, in Colorado. The greatest altitude of the Wind River range is Fremont's Peak, near Lon. 110° W. from Greenwich, and Lat. 43° 30′ N. It rises 13,750 feet above sea, and is one of the highest culminating crests of the great Rocky Mountains system. It is the initial point of three watersheds — the Columbia, flowing into the Pacific; the Colorado of the W., discharging its waters into the Gulf of California; and the Missouri, whose waters find their way ultimately into the Gulf of Mexico. The Laramie Plains are an extensive high plateau, or table-land, in the S. part of the Territory, W. of the Black Hills, extending westward to the Wasatch Mountains. These vast plains embrace an area of 30,000 sq. m., underlaid with lignite or brown coal of the tertiary age. These vast deposits average from a few inches to 15 feet in thickness. The most eastern limit of this coal basin W. of the Laramie range is 10 m. W. of Rock Creek, a branch of Medicine Bow River, and outcroppings occur as far W. as Salt Lake, showing a connected series of deposits to cover the whole area. — This coal, taken from outcroppings, is found to burn with a bright-red flame, emitting a good degree of heat, leaving scarcely any ash, and is quite as desirable for all domestic purposes as most of the bituminous coals of the eastern States. This coal is non-bituminous. It exhibits a slight trace of sulphuret of iron, which by decomposition gives a *rusty-red* appearance to outcrops. Seams of jet from an inch to one foot in thickness occur occasionally in these coal beds, which have the appearance of cannel coal. It is claimed that it makes 10,000 feet of gas to the ton, Pittsburg coal making but 8,500. This coal is in use by the passenger engines of the Central Pacific R.R. for 500 m. W. of Ogden, and a ton of 2,000 pounds runs an engine 75 miles. The value of such vast deposits of fuel here can hardly be over-estimated, when it is considered that the greater part of the adjacent States and Territories is remarkably deficient in fuel, either above or beneath the surface. In juxtaposition with these vast coal-beds are extensive deposits of nodular iron ore, while in the mountains surrounding the Laramie Plains deposits of iron ore of great thickness occur. The Union Pacific Railroad passes directly through these vast coal-fields, and will afford a ready means of transportation for the products of these mines either E. or W. The existence of these large deposits of mineral fuel, in connection with vast quantities of iron ore, all in accessible proximity to this great national thoroughfare, are circumstances calculated to exert a most powerful influence in the development of the resources of this region and the great West. These vast coal fields and deposits of iron ore will prove of inestimable value, and exercise the same influence upon its development that the great coal fields and iron mines of Pennsylvania have exercised in the East. Valuable mines of copper, lead, and gypsum are known to exist in the Territory. The mountainous portions of *W.* have been but imperfectly examined as yet. There is little question but that many sections will prove to yield rich deposits of gold and silver. Gulch mining is carried on in a great many places with gratifying results, but gulch diggings are soon exhausted, and for more lasting results attention must be directed to quartz mining. These deposits are by far the most numerous and valuable. We have no reliable data as to the exact extent and value of the mines in *W.* Building material of an excellent quality exists in abundance in almost every part of the Territory. Everywhere throughout the mountain regions superior marbles, granites, limestones, and syenites exist in immense quantities. Timber, consisting chiefly of pine, spruce, and hemlock, exists in abundance in almost every section of Wyoming. The immense forests on the Black Hills in the E., on the Medicine Bow, Elk, and other mountains E. of the main divide, as well as those W., on the head-waters of Green River, are hundreds of square miles in extent, and afford some of the finest timber in the country. These regions are watered by the great streams — the Laramies, Medicine Bow, North Platte, Sweetwater, and Green River — and during the high stages of water, lumber may be rafted down to the Union Pacific Railroad, and placed within the reach of ready markets, thus proving a source of immense revenue, and of the highest possible advantage to that portion of the great W. deficient in building-material. Wyoming is strictly a mountainous region, its general surface being several thousand feet above the level of the sea. The exploration of the country has demonstrated that, with the aid of irrigation, there is a very considerable area which may be made available for the production of cereals and vegetables. The lands in the valleys and along the bases of the mountains, in many places, are very productive, and by irrigation are susceptible of high cultivation. The region of the Laramie Plains is high, but mostly well watered, and capable of raising vegetables and small grains in abundance. A large portion of Wyoming produces a luxuriant growth of short, nutritious grass, upon which cattle will feed and fatten during the summer and winter without other provender. These lands, even in their present condition, are superior for grazing. The climate is mild and healthy, the air and water pure, and springs abundant. The temperature generally, for the greater portion of the year, is mild, yet subject to extreme cold in midwinter. The whole Territory abounds in mineral springs — saline, chalybeate, sulphurous, and alkaline, being the most common. Many of these springs are highly charged with medicinal properties, and some are already noted for their curative qualities. — The most important towns are Cheyenne, the political capital of the Territory, Laramie, Wyoming, Benton, Rawling Springs, Green River City, Bryan, Granger, and Piedmont on the Union Pacific Railroad. Settlements are being rapidly established in the vicinity of the Union Pacific Railroad, and valuable and permanent improvements are being made, while the mines of coal, gold, silver, and iron are in process of development. *Pop.* (1870) 9,118.

Wyoming, in *Illinois*, a twp of Lee co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800. — A post-vill. of Stark co., 95 m. N.W. of Springfield.

Wyoming, in *Iowa*, a post-township of Jones co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,733.

Wyoming, in *Kentucky*, a post-village and township of Bath co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,558.

Wyoming, in *Michigan*, a township of Kent co.; *pop.* abt. 1,600.

Wyoming, in *Minnesota*, a post-village and township of Chicago co., abt. 30 m. N. of St. Paul; *pop.* abt. 350.

Wyoming, in *Nebraska*, a post-village of Otve co., 38 m. S. of Omaha City; *pop.* abt. 200.

Wyoming, in *New York*, a W. co.; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Genesee River, and Allen's, Buffalo, Cattaraugus and Tonnewanda creeks. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Warsaw. *Pop.* (1870) 29,176. — A post-village of the above co., 44 m. E. of Buffalo.

Wyoming, in *Pennsylvania*, a N.E. co.; *area*, 400 sq. m. *Rivers.* The N. branch of the Susquehanna River, and Bowman's, Mahoopeny, and Tunkhannock creeks. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, moderately fertile. *Cap.* Tunkhannock. *Pop.* (1870) 14,585. — A post-vill. of Luzerne co., on the Susquehanna, 4 m. above Wilkesbarre. — A mountain of Luzerne co., extending from 15 to 20 m. along the Susquehanna, has an altitude of 1,000 ft.

Wyoming, in *S. Carolina*, a village and township of Oconee dist.; *pop.* (1870) 1,558.

Wyoming, in *Virginia*, a village of Dinwiddie co., 50 m. S.W. of Richmond.

Wyoming, in *W. Virginia*, a S. co.; *area*, 700 sq. m. *Rivers.* Guyandotte, and the Tug Fork of Sandy River. *Surface*, mountainous, and mostly covered with forest; *soil*, adapted to wool-growing. *Cap.* Oceana. *Pop.* abt. 3,000.

Wyoming, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Iowa co.; *pop.* abt. 800.

Wyoming Valley, in *Pennsylvania*, a fertile tract of Luzerne co., enclosed by rugged mountains, 1,000 ft. high, and traversed by the Susquehanna River. During the revolutionary war, in 1778, the valley was invaded by a large force of British and Indians, which ravaged the country, the settlers who could escape flying to the protection of the forts. The principal among the latter, called Forty Fort (from being built by 40 Connecticut pioneers), was soon invested, and summoned to surrender. After a consultation a battle was decided upon, and fought on July 3d, in which the Americans were defeated and driven into the fort, which surrendered on the 5th; the British commander promising protection to life and property. But notwithstanding these assurances, the unfortunate prisoners, without respect of age or sex, were massacred by the Indians, and the remaining settlers obliged to flee from the valley.

Wy'sox, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,331.

Wy'sox, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village and township of Bradford co., abt. 3 m. E. of Towanda; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Wythe, (*with,*) in *Illinois*, a township of Hancock co.; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Wythe, in *Virginia*, a S.S.W. co.; *area*, 520 sq. m. *Rivers.* Holston, and Little Kanawha, or New River, and Cripple, Reed, and Walker's creeks. *Surface*, elevated; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Iron, lead, stone-coal, limestone, and gypsum. *Cap.* Wytheville. *Pop.* abt. 13,000.

Wythe'ville, in *Virginia*, a post-village, cap. of Wytha co., 248 m. W.S.W. of Richmond; *pop.* abt. 1,200.

Wy'vern, *n.* (*Her.*) An imaginary animal representing a flying serpent. — *Brande.*

X.

X (*eks,*) the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, borrowed from the Greek through the Latin, has the sound of *z* at the beginning of a word, but elsewhere the sound of *ks*, as in *excellent, wax, luxury*, or of *gs*, as in *example*. It is used chiefly in words derived from the Greek, and begins no word of Anglo-Saxon origin. The Italians never use it, *s* and *c* being substituted for it; as, *esatto*, exact, *eccellente*, excellent. The Germans commonly in place of *x* use *ks, gs*, or *chs*; as, *fuchs*, a fox. In French, *x* has a variety of pronunciations, as *s, cs, gz*, and *z*. This letter interchanges with *c, sc* or *sk, g, ps, h*, and *s*. As a Latin numeral, X stands for 10; when placed horizontally, thus Ⅹ, it indicates 1000, and when erect with a dash over it, X, implies 10,000. As an abbreviation, X. stands for *Christ*, and Xn. for *Christian*.

(NOTE. For names (chiefly geographical) not inserted under this letter, see the letters J, G, and S.)

Xamiltepec', or JAMILTEPEC, in Mexico, a town of Oajaca, 70 m. S.S.W. of Oajaca; *pop.* abt. 4,000.

Xan'thelne, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow coloring-matter of flowers.

Xan'thic Acid, or SULPHOCARBETHYLIC ACID, *n.* (*Chem.*) An acid composed of sulphur, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and obtained in combination with potassa by agitating bisulphuret of carbon mixed with a solution of pure potassa in strong alcohol. Its compounds are of a yellow color, whence its name. *Form.* $HO,C_8H_5OS_4$.

Xan'thine, *n.* (*Chem.*) The yellow coloring principle of madder.

Xan'thite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of lilocrase, found in small rounded grains or imperfect crystals of a yellow or grayish color, at Amity, in New York. Its principal constituents are silicate of alumina and silicate of lime.

Xan'thium, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Asteraceæ*. The Prickly Clotweed, *X. spinosum*, found in roadsides and fields from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania, is about 1 foot high, and very conspicuously armed with straw-colored spines. It yields a yellow dye.

Xan'thocone, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *konis*, dust.] (*Min.*) An arsenio-sulphide of silver, generally found in small crystalline kidney-formed masses. It is of a dull-red or clove-brown color, but affords a yellow powder — whence its name.

Xan'thophyll, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *phyllon*, a leaf.] (*Chem.*) The yellow, autumnal coloring of leaves.

Xan'thoprotein, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *proteion*, the chief rank.] (*Chem.*) A yellow acid substance, formed by the action of nitric acid upon fibrin.

Xan'thorhamnine, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *rannos*, a prickly shrub.] (*Chem.*) A yellow substance extracted from the berries of *Rhamnus tinctoria*, the *Persian berries* of commerce. *Form.* $C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$.

Xanthorrhi'za, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *riza*, a root.] (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Ranunculaceæ*, represented by the Yellow-root, *X. apiifolia*, of the Southern States. Its long roots and rootstocks are of a bright yellow color. Its inner bark, wood, and pith are also of the same color. The whole plant was formerly employed by the American Indians for dyeing yellow; and it is used medicinally as a tonic, all parts of it having a purely and intensely bitter taste.

Xanthorrœa, (*zăn'tho-re'ă,*) *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *reo*, to flow.] (*Bot.*) The Grass-trees, a gen. of plants, ord. *Liliaceæ*. The tall-growing species, *X. arborea*, *X. hastilis* (Fig. 2632), and others, are natives of New South

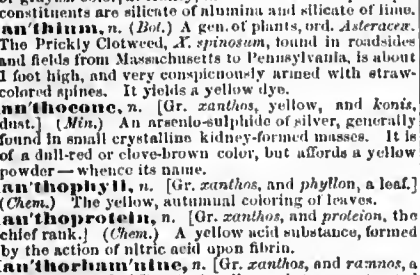

Fig. 2632. — GRASS-TREE, (*X. hastilis.*)

Wales. Their tops afford fodder for cattle, and their young leaves and buds are eaten as a table vegetable. Two fragrant balsamic resins are obtained from species of this genus: the one is known as yellow resin of New Holland, or Botany Bay resin; the other as red resin of New Holland, or Black boy gum.

Xan'thorthite, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *orthos*, straight.] (*Min.*) A yellowish variety of Allanite, found in Sweden.

Xanthosid'erite, *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *sideros*, iron.] (*Min.*) A variety of brown iron-ore, occurring in yellowish-brown concentric and radiating aggregations of fine fibres with a silky lustre, in the Harz.

Xanthoxylaceæ, (*zăn-thoks-e-lā'se-e,*) *n.* [Gr. *xanthos*, and *xylon*, wood.] (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Rutales*, closely allied to *Rutaceæ*. They are trees or shrubs, most abundant in the tropics, but especially in tropical America. They are generally characterized by pungent and aromatic properties, and have been employed medicinally as stimulants. The species of the typical genus *Xanthoxylon* possess in a remarkable degree the aromatic and pungent properties common to the order; hence they are popularly known as *Peppers*, Prickly ash. The fruit of *X. piperitum* is employed by the Chinese and Japanese as a condiment, and as an antidote against all poisons. In commerce it is called *Japanese pepper*.

Xanthox'ylum, *n.* (*Bot.*) See XANTHOXYLACEÆ.

Xan'thus. (*Anc. Geog.*) The capital of ancient Lycia, in the S.W. corner of Asia Minor, 9 m. from the sea, on the left bank of the Sibres or Sibrus, the Greek Xanthos, or Yellow River, near the actual village of Koonik. Its ruins, discovered by Sir C. Fellows in 1838, consist of temples and tombs, having carefully executed bas-reliefs of great archæological interest.

Xan'tippe, whose name has passed into a proverb for a scolding wife, was the spouse of Socrates the philosopher, and notwithstanding her ill temper was deeply attached to him. The date of her death is unknown.

Xantip'pus, a Lacedæmonian general, who went to the support of the Carthaginians in 255 B.C., and defeated the Romans under Regulus at Tunes (now Tunis). Notwithstanding his services, the Carthaginians ordered the captain of his ship to throw him into the sea.

Xati'va, or JATIVA, (*cha-te'va,*) a city of Spain, standing on the slope of a hill crowned by an old castle, 36 m. from Valencia. *Manuf.* Linen and woollen fabrics, hats, leather, and soap. *Pop.* 15,272.

Xavier, ST. FRANCIS, (*zo've-ar,*) "the apostle of the Indies," a celebrated Jesuit missionary, B. in Spain, 1506. He was sent to study at Paris, and there met Ignatius Loyola, whose affectionate disciple and ally he thenceforth became. He assisted Loyola in the formation of the new society, and gladly undertook, in 1540, the laborious mission to the East Indies. After very devoted services at Goa on the Malabar coast, in Chavancore, and in the islands of the Archipelago, he went to Ceylon. Meeting there a Javanese refugee, he accompanied him, in 1549, to Japan, and established there the mission which was maintained by the Jesuits more than a century. On his return to India he fell ill, and D. on an island off the coast of China, in Dec., 1552. He was beatified in 1619, and canonized by Gregory XV. 3 years later.

Xe'bec, *n.* (*Naut.*) A small felucca-looking vessel common to the Mediterranean Sea (Fig. 1524), carrying three masts, and which in fair weather and with a good wind mounts two large square sails, but when close-hauled carries large lateen sails.

Xe'nia, in *Ohio*, a post-town and township, cap. of Greene co., 61 m. W.S.W. of Columbus; *pop.* (1869) 6,172.

Xe'nidæ, *n. pl.* (*Zoöl.*) See ALCYONACEA.

Xenocrates, (*ze-nok'ra-tees,*) a Greek philosopher, remarkable for the severity of his manners, and his incorruptible integrity, was B. at Chalcedon about B.C. 400. He was a pupil of Plato, and sent on embassies to Philip, king of Macedonia, and afterwards to Antipater. It is said that the Athenians caused him to be sold as a slave, because he was too poor to pay the taxes. Demetrius Phalereus, however, discharged the debt, and gave him his freedom. He was for many years head of the Academy. D. B.C. 314.

Xenophanes, (*ze-nof'a-nees,*) a Greek philosopher and poet, was a native of Colophon, and settled at Elea in Magna Græcia. He lived in the latter half of the 6th century B.C., and was a contemporary of Pythagoras. He is recognized as the founder of the Eleatic School, the characteristic doctrine of which was an idealistic pantheism. Fragments of his poem *On Nature* and of his elegies are all that are preserved to us of his writings.

Xenophon, (*zen'o-fon,*) a celebrated Athenian historian, B. probably about B.C. 450. He was a disciple and friend of Socrates, who saved his life at the battle of Delium. With his friend Proxenus he joined the army of Cyrus the younger as a volunteer in the expedition against Artaxerxes. After the death of Cyrus, at the battle of Cunaxa, and the treacherous murder of the Greek generals, X took the lead in conducting the famous *Retreat of the Ten Thousand* from Upper Asia to their native land. He afterwards served in the Spartan army against the Persians, and sentence of banishment being passed on him by the Athenians, he retired into Elis, and lived there about 20 years. It is not known whether he availed himself of the permission to return to Athens, nor when nor where he D. He was living B.C. 357. The principal works of X. are the *Anabasis of Cyrus*, the history of the expedition in which the historian took so prominent a part; the *Cyropædia*, a fascinating picture of an ideal state based on the traditions respecting the elder Cyrus; the *Memorabilia of Socrates*, a very precious memorial of the great practical philosopher; and the *Hellenica*, a historical narrative. He wrote several shorter works. X.'s mode of thought is practical, not speculative, and his style is singularly lucid, simple, and manly.

Xen'otime, *n.* (*Min.*) A phosphate of Yttria, found at Ytterby, in Sweden.

Xern'sia, *n.* [From Gr. *xeros*, dry.] (*Med.*) A disease of the hairs, which become dry, cease to grow, and resemble down covered with dust. — *Dunglison.*

Xeres de Badajos, or XERES DE LOS CABALLEROS, (*hai-raïs,*) a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 40 m. from Badajoz. *Pop.* 6,817.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town in the S.W. of Spain, in Andalusia, 14 m. from Cadiz. It is agreeably situate on the banks of the small river Guadalette, and is celebrated for its excellent sherry wines, of which large quantities are annually exported. *Pop.* 38,898.

Xerxes I., (*zer'kseez,*) king of Persia, was the son of Darius, and succeeded him to the throne B.C. 485. After suppressing a revolt in Egypt, he prepared for the invasion of Greece. In 480 he set out at the head of an enormous host, which he reviewed at Doriscus, and succeeded in reaching the pass of Thermopylæ. Great part of his fleet was destroyed by a storm; the rest of it engaged the Greek fleet off Artemisium. At the same time took place the memorable battle of Thermopylæ, in which Leonidas and his band of Spartans heroically withstood the Persian host for several days, and then fell through treachery. X. then advanced to Athens, and at the battle of Salamis saw his fleet defeated by Themistocles. He returned to Persia, leaving his general Mardonius to carry on the war in Greece. Murdered by Artabanus, B.C. 465.

Xieng'-mai. See SHAN STATES.

Ximenes (or XIMENEZ) **De Cisneros,** FRANCISCO, (*zi-mee'nez,*) a celebrated Spanish prelate and statesman, B. in Castile, 1437. He studied at the university of Salamanca, then visited Rome, where he acquired a great reputation, suffered a long imprisonment in consequence of a dispute with the archbishop of Toledo, and in 1482 entered the Franciscan order, to the rule of which he devoutly and rigidly conformed. Ten years later Queen Isabella of Castile chose him for her confessor, an office which he would fain have declined. He succeeded Cardinal Mendoza in the archbishopric of Toledo, in 1435. In 1506 he became regent of Spain, and distinguished himself by the wisdom and energy of his administration. Though seventy years of age, he even conducted an expedition into Africa, and conquered Oran. He was again regent after the death of Ferdinand in 1516, and D. in the following year. Cardinal Ximenes was one of the greatest men of his age, and the services which he rendered as a statesman, as churchman, and as a patron of literature, were very important. He founded the university of Alcala de Henares, and had the celebrated *Complutensian Polyglot* compiled at his own expense. Spain owes to him the first establishment of the rule which excludes papal bulls not sanctioned by the king, and the first measures towards the emancipation of the towns from the tyranny of the feudal nobles.

Xima, or KIUSIU, (*ze'mo.*) The most S. of the three principal islands of Japan, in the Pacific Ocean, separated from Corea by the Strait of Corea, and from Niphon Island by the Strait of Sikoke. It is mountainous, and has several volcanoes. *Pop.* unascertained. — Nagasaki, the chief commercial port of Japan, is in this island.

Xingu, or CRINGU, (*shing-goo',*) in Brazil, a river of Matto-Grosso and Para, rises near Lat. 15° S., Lon. 59° W., and flows into the Amazon, 240 m. W. of Para, after a N. course of 1,300 m.

Xiphias, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The Sword-fishes, a genus of the family *Scomberidæ*, comprising fishes which have a very long beak, and sword-like upper jaw. The common Sword-fish, *X. gladius*, of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, is from 10 to 16 feet long. It attacks the largest animals of the sea, and swims with astonishing swiftness.

(*Astron.*) A constellation in the southern hemisphere; — also called *Dorado* and *Sword-fish*.

Xiphi'oid, *a.* [Gr. *xiphos*, a sword, and *eidos*, form.] (*Anat.*) Applied to the ensiform or sword-like cartilage which terminates the sternum beneath. — Applied also to a small, very thin, ligamentous fasciculus, which passes from the cartilage of prolongation of the 7th rib to the anterior surface of the xiphoid cartilage. — *Dungl.*

Xiphoid'es, *n.* (*Anat.*) The xiphoid cartilage.

Xister, or RASPATORIUM, *n.* (*Surg.*) An instrument used for rasping bones, to detach the periosteum. *Dungl.*

Xucar, (*hoo'kar,*) a river of Spain, rising in the Sierra Albarracia, and after a course of 200 m., falling into the Mediterranean, 26 m. from Valencia.

Xulla Islands, (*zool'lo,*) a group in the Malay Archipelago, to the S.E. of the Moluccs passage. It comprises Zulla-Bessey, Mangola, and Talyabo. The first has a length of abt. 400 m.

Xylanthrax, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *anthrax*, coal.] Wood-coal, as distinguished from pit-coal; bovey coal. *Hamilton.*

Xylite, *n.* [From Gr. *xylon.*] (*Min.*) An asbestiform mineral, resembling xylotile in composition and structure, as well as in its brown color.

Xylochlare, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *chloros*, green.] (*Min.*) A mineral closely resembling apophyllite, and found in olive-green crystals in Iceland.

Xylocopa, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) See APIDÆ.

Xylog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *xylographeo*, to write on wood.] Wood-engraving.

Xyloi'dine, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, wood.] (*Chem.*) A white granular substance, formed by the action of nitric acid upon starch.

Xy'lole, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, occurring among the oils contained in crude wood-spirit.

Xylo'pia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Anonaceæ*.

X. aromatica, commonly known as *Piper æthiopicum*, has aromatic fruit, which when dried is used medicinally by the African negroes on account of its stimulant and carminative effects, and also as a sediment. *X. undulata* has nearly similar properties. *X. glabra* yields the Bitter-wood of the West Indies, which has tonic properties.

Xylor'etine, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *retine*, resin.] A crystalline resinous substance, found in certain varieties of turf.

Xy'lotile, *n.* [Gr. *xylon*, and *tilos*, flock or down.] (*Min.*) A delicately fibrous variety of chrysotile, of various shades of wood-brown and green.

Xyrida'ceæ, *n. pl.* [From *xyris*, the typical genus.] (*Bot.*) A small order of plants, allianse *Xyridales*. DIAG. Sepals opposite the carpels, 3 petals, 3 fertile stamens, parietal placentæ, and a minute embryo on the outside of fleshy albumen. The species consist of ledge-like herbaceous plants, found in tropical and subtropical regions.

Xy'ridales, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An alliance of plants, class *Endogens*. DIAG. Hypogynous, bisexual, tripetaloid endogens, with copious albumen. It includes 4 orders,—PHILYDRACEÆ, XYRIDACEÆ, COMMELYNACEÆ, and MAYACEÆ, *q.v.*

Y.

Y (*wī*,) the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, is derived from the Greek *r*, and in French and Spanish is called the "Greek *i*." It is a consonant at the beginning of words, when it is produced by the emission of breath, whilst the root of the tongue is brought into contact with the hinder part of the palate, and the edges of the tongue are pressed against the roof of the mouth. At the end of words it is a vowel, and has exactly the sound of *i*. In the body of words, *i* usually takes the place of *y*; but when it occurs, it has the same sound. In English the sound of *y* is usually given to a word beginning with a long *u*, as *union*, *unity*. As a numeral, Y stands for 150, and with a dash over it, thus Ȳ, for 150,000.

(NOTE. For names not found under this letter, see *I* or *J*.)

(*Steam-engine.*) **Y-SHAFT,** (sometimes corrupted into *weigh-shaft*,) is the shaft for moving the valve, and is so called because in the old atmospheric engines the forked lever for giving motion to the valve or regulator was made in the form of the letter Y.

Y (*i*), an arm or inlet of the Zuyder-Zee, on the shores of which stands Amsterdam.

Yac'ca-wood, *n.* The ornamental wood of *Podocarpus coriacea*, a tree of the order *Taxaceæ*, used in the West Indies for cabinet-work.

Yacht, (*yot,*) *n.* [Ger. *jacht.*] A light, decked, and elegantly fitted-up vessel for excursions of pleasure. *Yacht clubs* are associations formed with a view to improvement in yacht building for private owners and yacht sailing. When got up on a large scale, they are recognized and fostered by the government under which they respectively exist, which furthermore extend to regularly established foreign clubs the privileges they accord to their own. The U. States, Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, and Russia, have their national, royal, or imperial clubs, but it is in the United States and in Great Britain that these institutions have taken the firmest hold. The New York Yacht Club, established in 1844, numbering about 60 yachts and 500 members, has a commodious club-house on the banks of the Hudson, at Hoboken. In Great Britain, yacht clubs are very numerous, the oldest being the Royal Cork Yacht Club, originally called the Cork Harbor Water Club, established before 1720. The most remarkable performance of yachts is the great Atlantic yacht-race from New York to Cowes for $90,000. It was won by the Henrietta of New York, which reached Cowes, Dec. 25, 1866, having made the passage in 14 days 4 hours.

Yacht'er, *n.* One who owns, sails in, or commands a yacht.

Yacht'ing, *n.* Act of sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

—*a.* Relating to a yacht or yachts; as, a *yachting* voyage.

Yad'kin, a river of *N. Carolina*. See PEDEE (GREAT). —A N.W. co.; *area*, 310 sq. m. It is drained by Yadkin River, and Deep Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Wilson. *Pop.* abt. 11,000.—A post-township of Davidson co.; *pop.* in 1870, 954.

Yak, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A ruminant animal of the genus *Bos*, the Grunting Cow of Tartary, *B. grunniens*. It is about

Fig. 2633. — YAK, (*Bos grunniens.*)

the size of an ordinary ox, which it much resembles in figure of body, head, and legs. It is covered all over, however, with a thick coat of long silky hair, hanging down like the fleece of a sheep. His white tail resembles that of a horse, and is much prized in the East, where it is used to brush away flies, and also as an emblem of authority. It makes a grunting noise, similar to that of a hog. It is domesticated in Thibet.

Ya'ger, or **JAGER,** *n.* [Ger., hunter.] One of the light infantry armed with rifles (*chasseurs, riflemen*). In the Prussian service, the yagers form a distinct corps with peculiar discipline; in that of Austria, light infantry, generally from the mountain districts.—In Germany, the term *jäger* is also applied to a peculiar species of higher servant attached to the families of the aristocracy.

Ya'guarundi, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Felis*, found from the Rio Grande to Paraguay. It is larger than the common cat, with a much longer body. Its prevailing color is a grizzled brownish-gray.

Yagnanique, (*ya-gwa-nee'ka,*) a seaport of Cuba, on the N. coast, 40 m. N.E. of Baracoa.

Ya'kimo Si'ma, an island of Japan, 40 m. S. of Kiusiu, Lat. 30° 24′ N., Lon. 130° 30′ E. It is 20 m. long and 8 broad.

Yakutsk, (*ya-kootzk'*,) a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. of an extensive prov. of same name, in Lat. 62° 2′ N., Lon. 130° 8′ E. It consists of about 400 wooden dwellings, and forms the emporium of all the furs collected in the regions of the North; also, of the Russian trade with Kamtchatka.

Yale College, one of the oldest and largest of American colleges, founded in 1700, as the collegiate school of the colony of Connecticut, under the trusteeship of

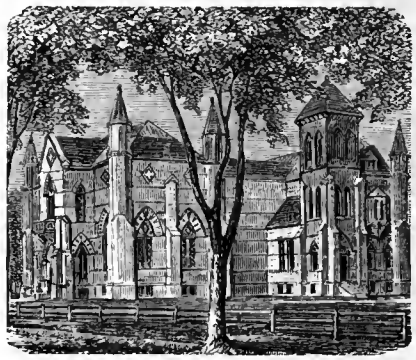

Fig. 2634. — NEW ART BUILDING, YALE COLLEGE.

the ten principal ministers of the colony, who each contributed a gift of books. It was first established at Saybrook, and in 1716 removed to New Haven. Among its early patrons were Governor Yale, whose name it bears, and Bishop Berkeley. Of its four faculties the medical was founded in 1813, the theological and legal in 1822, and the scientific in 1846. Its government consists of the Governor of the State, six senators, its president, and ten ministers. The library has 40,000 vols.; the libraries of two literary societies, 12,000 vols. each. There is a geological and mineralogical cabinet of 30,000 specimens, and the college has the historical pictures and portraits of Trumbull. It has 45 instructors, 600 students, and has had nearly 7,000 graduates.

Yallobusha, or YALABUSHA, in *Mississippi*, a river which rises in Chickasaw co., and flowing W.S.W. unites with the Talahatchee, to form the Yazoo River. It is navigable for steamboats to Orenada, 90 m., during high water. — A N. central co., *area*, 940 sq. m. *Rivers.* Yallobusha, and the Loosascoona. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Coffeeville. *Pop.* abt. 18,000.

Yam, *n.* (*Bot.*) See DIOSCOREACEÆ.

Yamas'ka, in Lower Canada, a central co.; *area*, 283 sq. m. *Rivers.* Nicolet, St. Francis, and Yamaska. Lake St. Peter borders it on the N.W. *Pop.* abt. 16,000. — A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Yamaska River, 56 m. N.E. of Montreal; *pop.* abt. 700.

Yam Hill, in *Oregon*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Willamette, Yam Hill, and the N. Fork of the same. *Cap.* Lafayette. *Pop.* in 1870, 4,989.

Yan'cey, in *N. Carolina*, a W. co., bordering on Tennessee; *area*, 380 sq. m. It is drained by Nolachucky River. *Surface.* Mountainous, Mount Mitchell, on the S.E. border, being 6,470 ft. high; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Cap.* Barnsville. *Pop.* abt. 9,000.

Yanceyville, in *N. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of Casswell co., 75 m. N.W. of Raleigh; *pop.* abt. 700.

Yang-Tse-Kiang', a large river of China, formed by the junction of the Ya-long-kiang and Kin-cha-kiang rivers, which have their source in E. Thibet. After a course of 2,500 m., it enters the sea in Lat. 32° N., and Lon. 121° E.

Yanina, or JANINA, a town of Thessaly, situate on a lake, which communicates with the river Peneus, 40 m. W. of Larissa. It is the capital of a pashalic of the same name, with irregular and ill-paved streets, and many of the houses are simply mud huts. It has about 16 mosques and a large number of bazars, where jewelry and articles of dress are displayed in great abundance. It carries on a considerable trade, and exports for the Italian ports wool, corn, oil, and tobacco. Inwardly, through Roumelia and Albania, it sends embroidered velvets, stuffs, and clothes, with the stocks of guns and pistols mounted on chased silver. *Pop.* Variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000. — This place, in the time of Ali Pasha, enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; but since his death, in 1822, it has greatly fallen into decay. — The lake is of no great depth, but is surrounded by mountains attaining an elevation of 3,000 feet, rising abruptly from the water's edge, and exhibiting a grand appearance.

Yank, *v. a.* To jerk. (Local U. S.)

Yan'kee, *n.* A popular term for a native or inhabitant of New England; often indiscriminately applied by foreigners to all inhabitants of the U. States. Many ridiculous etymologies have been assigned for this word, which appears to be a corruption of the Indian pronunciation of "English." They called them Yanghees, and the term Yankee was applied to the people of New England abt. 1775.

Yan'keeism, *n.* A Yankee idiom, phrase, custom, or character.— *Worcester.*

Yan'kee Hill, in *California*, a post-village of Butte co., 16 m. N. of Oroville.

Yan'kee Jims, in *California*, a post-village of Placer co., 22 m. N.E. of Auburn.

Yan'kee Springs, in *Michigan*, a post-village and township of Barry co., abt. 26 m. N.N.E. of Kalamazoo; *pop.* abt. 800.

Yan'kee Town, in *Wisconsin*, a post-village of Crawford co., abt. 40 m. S.S.E. of La Crosse.

Yank'ton, a co. of *Dakota*; *pop.* (1870) 2,097.—A post-village, cap. of the above co., on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of the Dakota.

Yan'tic, in *Connecticut*, a river of New London co., unites with the Shetucket at Norwich to form the Thames. — A post-village of New London co., 16 m. N. of New London.

Yap, *v. n.* To bark; to yelp; to yaup.

Yaphank', in *New York*, a post-village of Suffolk co., 60 m. E. of Brooklyn.

Yap'on, *n.* (*Bot.*) The South Sea Tea, *Ilex vomitoria*. See ILEX.

Yaque', or YAQUI, a river of Hayti, which enters the bays of Monte Christo and Manzanilla, after a N.W. course of 100 m.

Yaque'sila, or JAQUESILA, in *New Mexico*, a river which flows into the Colorado River abt. Lat. 36° N.

Yaqui, or HUAQUI, (*ya'kee.*) in Mexico, a river of Sonora, rises N. of Lat. 32° N., and enters the Gulf of California, 25 m. S.E. of Guaymas, after a S.S.W. course of 400 m.

Yard, *n.* [A. S. *gyrd*, a staff, a rod.] The American standard measure of length. See WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

(*Naut.*) A long, cylindrical piece of timber, having a rounded taper toward each end, and slung by its centre to a mast.

(*Astron.*) *Yard*, or *Golden yard*, are popular names given to the three stars in the belt of Orion.

—[A. S. *geard*; Du. *gaard*; — from A. S. *gyrdan*, to gird.] A small piece of ground, usually one adjoining a house; an inclosure within which any work or business is carried on.

—*v. a.* To inclose in a yard; to shut up in a yard, as cattle.

Yard'-arm, *n.* (*Naut.*) The extremity of the yard.—*Yard-arm and yard-arm* is a term descriptive of two ships engaging each other as close as possible.

Yard'leysville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Bucks co., 128 m. E. of Harrisburg.

Yar'kand, the cap. of Chinese Turkestan, on the river of the same name. It stands in a fertile plain; is the residence of a Chinese governor, and a kind of emporium for the inland trade of Asia. Lat. 38° 20′ N.; Lon. 76° 7′ 43″ E. *Pop.* abt. 150,000.— The river rises on the N. side of the Karakorum Mountains, and, after uniting with several other rivers, and pursuing a course of 500 m., finally enters a lake in the desert of Gobi.

Yar'mouth, or GREAT YARMOUTH, a seaport and borough of England, co. of Norfolk, 18 m. from Norwich; Lat. 52° 36′ 8″ N., Lon. 1° 43′ 7″ E. It stands on a peninsula, having the sea on the E., and on the W. the Yare, over which there is a drawbridge, which affords communication with South Town, or Little Yarmouth, and with Gorlestone. It has long been much frequented as a fashionable watering-place. Its harbor is perfectly secure, but the coast upon which it is built is the most dangerous in England, and has been often the scene of the most disastrous shipwrecks. It is the principal seat of the English herring-fishery, and has also a considerable coal-trade. *Pop.* 34,810.

Yarmouth, in *Maine*, a post-village and township of Cumberland co., 12 m. N. of Portland; *pop.* abt. 2,027.

Yarmouth, in *Massachusetts*, a post-township of Barnstable co., 70 m. S.S.E. of Boston; *pop.* (1870) 2,425.

Yarmouth, a seaport-town of Nova Scotia, 130 m. S. W. of Halifax.

Yar'mouth Port, in *Massachusetts*, a post-village of Barnstable co., on the N. shore of the peninsula.

Yarn, *n.* [A. S. *gearn.*] Thread prepared from wool or flax by spinning; spun wool; woollen, cotton, or linen thread; one of the threads or strands of which a rope is composed.

Yar'oslav. See JAROSLAV.

Yar'riba, a state of Central Africa, in Guinea, near the Niger. It has been little explored by Europeans. Lat. 9° N., Lon. from 3° to 6° E.

Yar'rish, *a.* That has a rough, dry taste.

Yar'row, *n.* [A. S. *gearwe.*] (*Bot.*) See ACHILLEA.

Yat'aghan, *n.* A Turkish short-sword or long dagger.

Yates, in *New York*, a W. central co.; *area*, 320 sq. m. Seneca Lake borders it on the E., and Canandaigua and Crooked lakes on the W., and it is drained by the outlet of the latter and Flint Creek. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Penn Yan. *Pop.* (1870) 19,605. — A post-township of Orleans co.; *pop.* abt. 2,800.

Yates City, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Knox co., 23 m. E.S.E. of Galesburg.

Yates'ville, in *New York*, a village of Yates co., 190 m. W. of Albany.

Yat'ton, in *Iowa*, a post-village of Washington co., 16 m. S.W. of Iowa City.

Yaup, *n.* The cry of a child or bird; a yelping. (Col.)

—*v. n.* To yelp; to cry as a child or bird; — also written *yaulp*, *yawp*, and *yap*.

Yaup'er, *n.* One who yaups.

Yav'apai, in *Arizona*, a N.E. co., bordering on Utah and New Mexico. *Rivers.* Gila, Rio de Lino, Rio Salinas, and Rio Verde. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile in the valleys. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* Prescott. *Pop.* (1870) 2,142.

Yaw, *n.* (*Naut.*) A temporary deviation from a direct line.

—*v. n.* (*Naut.*) To steer wild or out of the line of the course, as a ship.—*Mar. Dict.*

Yawl, (*yal,*) *n.* (*Naut.*) A small ship's boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; the smallest boat used by fishermen.

—*v. n.* To cry out; to yell. (R.)

Yawn, (*yan,*) *v. n.* [A. S. *gynian*, *geonian*; Gr. *chaino.*] To open the mouth as in chewing; to gape; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness or dullness.— To open wide; as, wide *yawns* the gulf below.— To express desire by yawning. (R.)

—*n.* A gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness; an opening wide.

Yawn'ing, *n.* (*Physiol.*) The act of one who yawns, consisting of a deep and slow inspiration and expiration, attended with an involuntary opening of the mouth. It is generally produced by weariness or an inclination to sleep; sometimes by hunger, sympathy, &c. It often precedes the fit in some intermittent fevers, and in some instances its recurrence is so frequent as to become a real disease. It is generally supposed to be occasioned by some obstruction in the pulmonary circulation, and may frequently be got rid of by a deep inspiration.

Yawn'ingly, *adv.* In a yawning manner.

Yaws, *n. pl.* (*Med.*) See FRAMBOSIA.

Yazoo', a river of *Mississippi*, formed by the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallobusha rivers at Laflore, in Carroll co., and flowing into the Mississippi 12 m. above Vicksburg, after a S.W. course of 290 m. It is navigable to its source. — A W. central co.; *area*, 760 sq. m. *Rivers.* Big Black and Yazoo. *Surface*, level; *soil*, very fertile. *Pop.* abt. 22,373.

Yazoo' City, a post-village, cap. of the above co., 50 m. N.N.W. of Jackson; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Ybicuy, (*e-be-kwee',*) a river of Uruguay, rises on the Brazilian frontier, and joins the Paraguay River opposite Vapegu, after a W. course of 200 m.

Yeacos, (Cape,) (*e-ka'coce,*) a headland of N. Cuba, on the N.E. of the Bay of Matanzas; Lat. 32° 9′ N., Lon. 81° 10′ W.

Ye, *pron.* [A. S. *ge.*] The nominative plural of the second person, of which *thou* is the singular.

Yea, (*yā,*) *adv.* [A.S. *gea*, *geac.*] Yes; a word that expresses affirmation or assent; — used only in the sacred and solemn style.

—*n.* An affirmative vote; one who votes in the affirmative. *Yeas and nays.* The list of members of a legislative body voting in the affirmative and negative of a proposition.

Yean, *v. n.* [A. S. *eanian.*] To bring forth young, as a sheep; to lamb.

Yean'ling, *n.* The young of a sheep; a lamb. (a.)

Year, (*yēr,*) *n.* [A. S *year.*] That period comprised in the revolution of the earth around the sun. In ancient times, when it was believed that the sun moved about the earth, this period was termed the *solar year*. Accepting the authority of Herodotus, the Egyptians were the first who ascertained the length of the solar year. They divided it into 12 months, each consisting of 30 days. The Greeks more accurately divided the year into 365¼ days, and the Grecian astronomer Sosigines made this the foundation of the Julian calendar. The *sidereal year* is the period required by the sun to move from a given star to the same star again. It is one of the most invariable quantities that nature presents us with, and has a mean value of 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9·6 seconds. The time which elapses between the earth's arrival at its perihelion and its return to the same position, is known as the *anomalistic year*, and is equivalent to 365 days, 6 h., 13 min., 49·3 sec. See CALENDAR.

—*pl.* Sometimes equivalent to age or old age.

Year'-book, *n.* (*Eng. Law.*) One of the books of reports of cases in a regular series from the reign of Edward II., inclusive, to the time of Henry VIII., which were taken by the prothonotaries or chief scribes of the courts, at the expense of the crown, and published annually.

Year'ling, *n.* A young beast one year old, or in the second year of his age.

—*a.* Being a year old.

Year'ly, *a.* Happening, occurring, or coming every year; annual; lasting a year; comprehending a year.

—*adv.* Once a year; annually.

Yearn, (*yērn,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *geornian*, from *georn*, eager.] To desire with eagerness, longing, and uneasiness; to feel great uneasiness from longing, tenderness, or pity; to long; to feel an earnest desire.

Yearn'ing, *a.* Longing; having a longing desire.

—*n.* Strong emotions of desire, tenderness, or pity; state of being moved with tenderness, pity, or longing desire.

Yearn'ingly, *adv.* In a yearning manner; with yearning.

Yeast, (*yeest,*) *n.* [A. S. and Du. *gist*; L. Ger. *glischt.*] (*Chem.*) The peculiar substance produced during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising partly to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter, insoluble in water and alcohol, and gradually putrefying in a warm atmosphere. It excites fermentation, and accelerates the process when added to saccharine and mucilaginous liquors. The nature of yeast, and the part which it plays in the process of vinous fermentation, have given rise to much theoretical discussion, and to many valuable investigations, but they are still very imperfectly known. The yeast-plant seems to be closely connected with the vinegar-plant and several similar forms of fungi, which produce fermentation, if not precisely identical with them. The yeast or *leaven* was employed in the manufacture of bread so early as B. C. 1897. (*Gen.* xix. 3.) The absence of leaven constituted the peculiarity of the bread used in the passover, B. C. 1491 (*Exod.* xii. 15); and it was always omitted in bread intended for immediate use.

Yeast'-plant, *n.* (*Bot.*) See PENICILLIUM.

Yeast'y, *a.* Like yeast; containing yeast; foamy; spumy.

Yed'do. (The "River-door.") The political capital of Japan, and the residence of the Tycoon, is situated on the island of Nipon, on the bank of the River Okawa, where it debouches into the head of the Bay of Yeddo, in Lat. 35° 40′ N., Lon. 139° 40′ E. The broad valley in which it lies slopes gradually to the waters of the bay, and for miles around are wooded hills, smiling valleys, and an ever-luxuriant vegetation. In the official quarter, the very heart of the city, parks with magnificent trees, temple-gardens, and broad green slopes, gladden

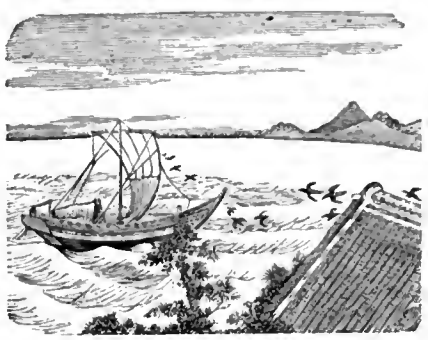

Fig. 2635. — A JUNK IN THE BAY OF YEDDO.
(From a native drawing.—*Oliphant's Japan.*)

the eye; while in the suburbs are hedgerows and shady lanes, clothed for the most part with an evergreen vegetation.—*Yokohama*, distant abt. 17 m., is the foreign mercantile settlement of Yeddo. The area of the city may be estimated at abt. 120 sq. m. In one of the most thickly populated districts of the city, the *Nipon-bas*, the great central bridge of Japan, spans the River Okawa. It is a wooden structure, strongly fastened with massive iron clamps, and from it distances are reckoned to every part of the empire, in *ri* — a measure of 2½ English miles. The *official quarter*, with its triple line of bastions, rampart, and moat, the *yamaskas*, or palace of the daimios, and the Tycoon's castle, is built on the summit of a range of hills in the centre of the valley, and covers an area of several miles in circumference. Yeddo has an astronomical school, and an imperial navy-yard stands on the left bank of the river, on the east of the city. The pop. is variously estimated from 1,700,000 to 2,500,000.—The BAY OF YEDDO is an inlet of the N. Pacific, on the S.E. coast of the island of Nipon, and lies between 35° and 35° 40′ N., and intersected by the 140th meridian of E. Lon. The city of Yeddo is situated at its N.W. extremity. The depth of water, nowhere great, decreases all along the banks towards the town, which, at low water, cannot be approached within a mile, even by a boat.

Yeka'terinburg. See EKATERINBURG.

Yelk, *n.* Same as YOLK, *q. v.*

Yell, (*yel,*) *v. n.* [A.S. *gyllan*, *giellan.*] To make a loud, harsh noise with the voice; to cry out with a hideous noise; to cry or scream, as with agony or horror.

—*v. a.* To utter with a yell.

—*n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry; a scream or cry of horror.

Yell, or ZELL, one of the most northerly of the Shetland Islands, Scotland; *area*, 91 sq. m.

Yell, in *Arkansas*, a W. central co.; *area*, 950 sq. m. *Rivers.* Arkansas, Fourche La Fave, and Petit Jean. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Danvilla. *Pop.* in 1870, 8,046.

Yell, in *Iowa*, a township of Boone co.; *pop.* (1869) 1,271.

Yell'ing, *a.* Uttering hideous outcries; shrieking.

—*n.* The act of uttering hideous outcries; the act of screaming hideously.

Yellow, (*yel'lō,*) *a.* [A.S. *gealew*, yellow; It. *giallo*; Lat. *gilvus*, pale yellow.] Being of a bright gold-like color.

—*n.* A color of golden hue, and of many varieties. It is one of the seven so-called primary colors, and is complementary to blue, with which it forms white.

—*v. a.* To render yellow.

—*v. n.* To grow yellow.

Yellow, in *Iowa*, a twp. of Webster co.; *pop.* (1870) 340.

Yellow-bird, or THISTLE-BIRD, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A North-American bird of the genus *Chrysomitris*, family *Fringillidæ*, characterized by the bill nearly straight, and the tail quite deeply forked. The Yellow-bird, *C. tristis*, is 5¼ inches long, the wing 3 inches; the color gamboge-yellow, crown and wings black, tail and wings marked with white. The female is yellowish-brown, with no black upon the head. The nest is very handsome, made of lichens and fastened to a twig; eggs 4 to 6, white tinged with bluish, and spotted with reddish-brown at the larger end.

Yellow Bluff, in *Florida*, a township of Duval co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,049.

Yellow Breeches Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, falls into the Susquehanna about 4 m. below Harrisburg.

Yellow Creek, in *Missouri*, rises in Sullivan co., and flowing S., enters Grand River on the W. of Chariton co.

Yellow Creek, in *Ohio*, enters the Ohio River from Jefferson co.

—A township of Columbiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 3,088.

Yellow Creek, in *Pennsylvania*, unites with Black Lick Creek in Indiana co.

Yellow Copper-ore, *n.* (*Min.*) See COPPER-PYRITES.

Yellow Dye-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) See CŒLOCLINE.

Yellow Earth, or YELLOW IRON-OCHRE, *n.* (*Min.*) A mixture of limonite (hydrated protoxide of iron) with hydrated silicate of alumina, found in various countries. It is often used as a coarse yellow pigment, and sold under the name of *Prussian red*, *English red*, &c. It is stated by Bunsen to be a valuable antidote to the poison of arsenic.

Yellow Fe'ver, or BLACK VOMIT, *n.* (*Med.*) An acute febrile disease, endemic on certain parts of the African coast, in the West India islands, and in tropical America, frequently making its appearance in New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and other cities of the southern parts of the United States. The disease is confined generally to towns situated on the sea-coast or on the banks of navigable rivers. A certain degree of heat seems to be necessary to its existence, the first frost putting an end to it. It never appears above the elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, depending in part on causes not yet known, but in circumstances favorable to its production, capable of being propagated by contagion. The most marked characteristics of this disease are a yellowness of the skin, general or partial, and the vomiting of a black or dark-colored fluid when about to terminate fatally; but these features are not always present. Otherwise it has the character of a common remittent fever. The mortality from this disease is always very great, more particularly among the young and robust; and hence it is very fatal among armies and navies. Its attack is sudden, but it is usually preceded by a feeling of weakness and restlessness, followed within a few hours with faintness, giddiness of the head, with a small degree of chilliness, and sometimes actual shivering. This is immediately succeeded by a high degree of fever, with great heat and strong beating in all the arteries of the body, particularly observable in the carotid and temporal arteries; flushings in the face, gaspings for cool air, white tongue, but tinged with yellow after the retchings have commenced; excessive thirst, redness, heaviness, and burning in the eyes; heaviness and darting pains in the head and small of the back, and often down the thighs; pulse quick, generally full and strong, but sometimes low and vacillating; skin hot and dry; sickness of stomach, followed by retchings, in which bilious matter is brought up; soreness and intense heat about the præcordia; anxiety, great restlessness, heavy respiration, sighing, scanty and deeply-colored urine. This is the first or inflammatory stage of the fever, and may continue from 24 to 48 or 60 hours. It is succeeded by a sudden abatement of most of the preceding symptoms, and sometimes there is a deceiving tranquillity. The retchings are still violent, but the pulse flags; the heat subsides, the skin is soft and clammy; the urine small in quantity, and of a dark croceous color; a yellow tinge is observed in the eyes, neck, and breast, which afterwards extends itself over the whole body; the tongue, in some cases, is dry, harsh, and discolored, in others furred and moist; there is confusion in the head, and sometimes delirium, with the eyes glassy. This stage may continue from 12 to 48 hours, but never longer. In the third and last stage, the pulse sinks, and becomes unequal and intermittent, sometimes very quick; the vomiting is frequent, with great straining and noise, and latterly is of a dark and mucous-looking fluid, which has been called the *black vomit*. The countenance becomes more and more collapsed; the eye loses its full and prominent character; dark-colored blotches and petechiæ occur on the body; the exhaustion becomes greater; the respiration hurried and noisy;

the surface and extremities cold and covered with a general clammy perspiration, till at length death supervenes. Sometimes the disease proceeds with fearful rapidity, and the patient is carried off in four-and-twenty hours. With respect to the treatment of this disease, much difference of opinion prevails. It may, however, be safely stated that the remedies should be directed to meet the particular forms of the disease — antiphlogistic in the inflammatory, and stimulant in the exhausted stages. This disease is of comparatively recent origin, having been first distinctly noticed in the middle of the 17th century, but its history is involved in obscurity.

Yellow-Ham'mer, or YELLOW-BUNTING, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Emberiza citrinella*, a very common European bird of the fam. *Fringillidæ*. The male is known by the head, cheeks, front of the neck, belly, and tail-coverts being of a bright yellow; on the breast and sides reddish spots, which on the sides leave a black streak in the centre. Feathers of the top of the back, blackish in the middle, and reddish-brown on the sides; those on the rump, bright chestnut, terminated with grayish; tail-feathers blackish, the two lateral ones with a conical white spot on the inner barbs. Feet yellowish. The female is smaller than the male; and the yellow of the head, throat, and neck more thickly marked with the brown and olive spots with which those parts are sprinkled. Their food consists of grain, seeds, and insects.

Fig. 2636.
YELLOW-HAMMER,
(*Emberiza citrinella.*)

Yellow Head Grove, in *Illinois*, a post-township of Kankakee co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,492.

Yel'lowish, *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yel'lowishness, *n.* The quality of being somewhat yellow.

Yellow Knife, a river of British North America, enters the Great Slave Lake, after a S.W. course of 130 m.

Yellow Lake, of *New York*, in Jefferson co., is about 3 m. long.

Yellow-legs, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Gambetta flavipes*, a bird of eastern North America, family *Scolopacidæ*. It is about 10½ inches long, and 20 in extent of wings. The bill is 1½ inches, straight and slender; wings long and pointed, tail short, legs long, with lower half of tibiæ naked. The general color is ashy above, with many large arrow-heads and spots of brownish-black edged with ashy-white; rump and upper tail-coverts white, the latter barred with ashy-brown; lower parts white, with numerous marks on the neck and arrow-heads on the sides dark ashy-brown; bill greenish-black, and legs yellow. It is usually seen in the Eastern States in small flocks, wading in search of small fry, shrimps, worms, and aquatic insects, both in salt and fresh water. The nest is made among the grass on the edges of rivers and ponds; in autumn they get very fat, and are good eating.

Fig. 2637. — YELLOW-LEGS.
(*Gambetta flavipes.*)

Yel'lowness, *n.* The quality of being yellow.

Yellow Medicine River, in *Minnesota*, rises abt. Lat. 44° 30′ N., Lon. 96° 4′ W., and falls into the St. Peter's River abt. Lat. 44° 40′ N., Lon. 95° 26′ W., after an E.N.E. course of 100 m.

Yellow River, in *Georgia*, rises in Gwinnett co., and flowing S., enters the Ocmulgee a few miles S. of Covington.

Yellow River, in *Wisconsin*, rises near the E. border of Clark co., and flowing S., enters Wisconsin River at Germantown, in Juneau co.

Yellow Or'piment, *n.* (*Chem.*) Yellow arsenic or sulphuretted oxide of zinc, of a beautiful bright and pure yellow color, used as a pigment. In its native state it is used under the name of *Zarnic* or *Zarnich*, varying in color from warm yellow to greenish yellow. Orpiment, in all its varieties as a color, is subject to change and to be changed by all pigments containing oxygen; and if used must be employed alone.

Yellow-rat'tle, *n.* (*Bot.*) See RHINANTHUS.

Yel'low-root, *n.* (*Bot.*) See XANTHORIZA.

Yel'lows, *n. pl.* A disease in horses; the jaundice. — Also a disease fatal to peach-trees.

Yellow Sea, an inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in E. Asia. It opens northward into the gulfs of Leao-tong and Chi-li. It receives the Hoang-ho River, and all the chief rivers of Corea. Lat. bet. 32° and 45° N., Lon. bet. 120° and 127° E.

Yellow Springs, in *Iowa*, a village and twp. of Des Moines co., 15 m. N.W. of Burlington; *pop.* (1870) 1,743.

Yellow Springs, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Green co., 74 m. N.N.E. of Cincinnati; Lat. 39° 43′ N., Lon. 84° 15′ W.; *pop.* abt. 1,319.

Yel'lowstone, a river of *Montana Territory*, rises in Sublette's Lake, abt. Lat. 43° 40′ N., Lon. 110° W., and falls into the Missouri abt. Lat. 48° 5′ N., Lon. 104° W., after a N.E. course of 1000 m., for 800 of which it is said to be navigable. It is the largest, though not the longest tributary of the Missouri.

Yel'low-throat, or MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) *Geothlypis trichos*, a very common North American bird of the family *Sylvicolidæ*. It is 5½ inches long, the wing 2 4-10; and is readily distinguished by a band of black on the forehead, cheeks, and ear-coverts. The female is without the black band. This warbler builds its nest upon the ground, and lays 4 to 6 white eggs speckled with light brown.

Yellow-weed, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Butter-cup, or Crow-foot, *Ranunculus acris*.

Yellow-water, a river of *Alabama*, rises in Covington co., and flowing S.W., enters Pensacola Bay, Florida.

Yelp, *v. n.* [A. S. *gilpan*, to glory, boast, from *gilp*, glory, boasting.] To bark, as a beagle-hound after his prey.

Yelp'ing, *n.* The repeated bark of a young dog, or the bark of a beagle after his prey.

Yem'en, a country of Arabia, which, in its wider sense, includes the whole S. and S.W. of that part of Asia, and then substantially the same country anciently called *Arabia Felix*, or the Happy (though by no means exempted from that curse of aridity under which Arabia generally suffers); — but, more strictly, the name of a province forming the S.W. corner of the peninsula, bounded N. by El Hejaz and Nedjed, E. by Hadramaut and the great Arabian desert, S. by the Gulf of Arden, and W. by the Red Sea. The plain of the Tehama, which forms a broad belt along the whole of the coast, consists almost entirely of a waste of unproductive sand. The Djebel, or mountainous district in the interior, presents, in many parts, a more agreeable aspect. Its lower declivities are covered with trees and aromatic shrubs; and the mountain-chains are divided by fine valleys, which, being watered by numerous streams, can be advantageously cultivated.—*Prod.* The grains chiefly raised are barley, millet, and dhourra; the supply of water being insufficient for the culture of rice. The most valuable and celebrated products, however, consist of the aromatic plants which grow upon the sides of the hills. The coffee of Yemen has always possessed a flavor which that of no other part of the world can rival. Europe, indeed, is now chiefly supplied from the West Indies; but, in the East, the coffee of Mocha is always eagerly sought after. The balm of Mecca, and the fragrant frankincense, are also the products of Yemen. — *Govt.* It is one of the few parts of Arabia which have been formed into a considerable and monarchical state, and is subject to a sovereign, who assumes the modest title of imam, or doctor, but exercises over his subjects an authority nearly absolute. The principal cities are, in the interior, Sana, Mocha, and Aden, the last now a British station. *Pop.* Unascertained.

Yenisei, (*yen'e-sai'e,*) one of the great rivers of N. Asia, in Siberia, rising in Mongolia, and, after a course estimated at 2,300 m., entering the Arctic Ocean 200 m. E. of the mouth of the Obi.

Yeniseisk, (*yen-e-seesk',*) a town of Asiatic Russia, cap. of a govt. of same name, 850 m. E. of Tobolsk; Lat. 58° 27′ N., Lon. 92° 16′ E. It is one of the most important towns of Siberia, the chief article of trade being furs. *Pop.* 6,824.

Ye'nite, *n.* (*Min.*) A brittle, black mineral, consisting chiefly of silica, sesquioxide of iron, protoxide of iron, and lime.

Yeoman, (*yō'man,*) *n.* [A. S. *gemæne*, common, from *gemana*, company.] In England, a common man; a man of small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. — An upper servant in a nobleman's family.

(*Naut.*) An inferior officer in a ship of war, under the boatswain, appointed to assist in attending to the boatswain's stores.

Yeomen of the Guard, a body-guard of the English sovereign, consisting of one hundred men.

Yeomandong' Moun'tains, a chain of Further India, separating the British prov. of Arracan eastward from Burmah. *Height*, between 2,000 and 8,000 feet.

Yeo'manly, *a.* Like a yeoman; pertaining to a yeoman.

Yeo'manry, *n.* The collective body of yeomen; the collective body of farmers.

Yeovil, (*yō'vil,*) a town and parish of England, in Somersetshire, 6 m. from Sherborne. *Manuf.* Woollen cloth and gloves. *Pop.* 7,957.

Yer'gas, *n.* A kind of coarse woollen wrapper made for horse-cloth.

Yerk, *v. a.* To jerk; to throw or thrust with a sudden smart spriag.

—*v. n.* To jerk; to move as with jerks.

—*n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion. See JERK.

Yern. See YEARN.

Yer'-nut, *n.* A pig-nut; an earth-nut.

Yes, *adv.* [A. S. *gese, gea;* D. and Ger. *ja.*] Even so; expressing affirmation or consent; opposed to *no*.

Yesso, or JESSO, the most northerly of the four principal islands which compose the empire of Japan, lies N. of the central island of Nipon, from which it is separated by the Sangar or Isngar Strait. It is about 350 m. in length from E. to W., and is 250 m. in extreme breadth. Area estimated at 62,500 sq. m. The surface is mountainous, and the island is rich in minerals. The chief town, Matsmai, on the S. coast, is said to contain 50,000 inhabitants. After Matsmai, the most important seaport is Hakodadi. *Pop.* unknown.

Yest, (*yēst,*) *n.* Same as YEAST, *q. v.*

Yeste, (*e-ais'tat,*) a town of Spain, 50 m. from Albacete. *Pop.* 6,409.

Yes'ter, *a.* [A. S. *gyrstan.*] Belonging or relating to the day before the present; last; last past; next before the present.

Yes'terday, *n.* [A. S. *gyrstan*, yester, and *dæg*, day.] The day before the present; the day last past.

Yes'ter-eve, Yes'ter-evening, *n.* The evening last past.

Yes'tern, *a.* [Ger. *gestern*, yesterday.] Of, or pertaining to, yesterday. (R.)

Yes'ternight, *n.* The night last past; last night.

—*adv.* On the night last past; last night.

Yes'ternoon, *n.* Noon of yesterday.

Yest'y, *a.* Frothy; yeasty.

Yet, *conj.* [A. S. *gyt, get.*] Notwithstanding; nevertheless; however.

—*adv.* Hitherto; still; noting extension or continuance; at the same time; beside; over and above; the state remaining the same; at this time; so soon; at least; at all; in a new degree; even; after all. — Also used as a kind of emphatical addition to a negative.

Yeu d'Isle, (*yoo'deel,*) a fortified island of France, dept. Vendée, 10 m. from the coast.

Yew, (*yu.*) *n.* [A. S. *iw*; Ger. *eibe.*] (*Bot.*) See TAXUS.

—*a.* Relating to yew-trees; made of the wood of the yew-tree.

—*v. n.* To rise in blisters, as scum or brine at salt-works.

Yewen, (*yu'en,*) *a.* Made of the wood of the yew.

Yew'-tree, *n.* (*Bot.*) The YEW. See TAXUS.

Yezd, or **Yezd,** (*yezd,*) a fortified city of Persia, in the province of Irak, on the frontier of Seistan. Being a great emporium of the trade between Hindostan, Bucharia, and Persia, it is large and flourishing, and is supposed to contain not less than 24,000 houses. *Manuf.* Silk stuffs, which are superior to any in Persia; velvets, cotton and woollen goods, arms, and loaf-sugar. Among the population are many Parsees, or Ghebers, fire-worshippers, this being almost the only place in Persia they inhabit.

Yield, (*yēld,*) *v. a.* [A. S. *gyld*, payment, *gyldan*, to pay, give, render.] To pay; to render back; to give, as claimed of right; to produce, in general; to give in return for labor, or as profit; to afford; to exhibit; to allow; to concede; to admit to be true; to permit; to grant; to emit; to give up; to resign; to surrender.

—*v. n.* To give up the contest; to submit; to comply with; to give way; not to oppose; to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence.

—*n.* Amount yielded; product; return (applied particularly to products resulting from growth or cultivation.)

Yield'er, *n.* One who yields.

Yield'ing, *a.* Inclined to give way or comply; flexible; accommodating.

—*n.* Act of paying back or of producing; act of surrendering; submission.

Yield'ingly, *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

Yield'ingness, *n.* Disposition to yield or comply.

Ylo, or ILO, a seaport-town of Bolivia, at the mouth of the Ylo, in the Pacific; Lat. 17° 37′ S., Lon. 71° 23′ 45″ W.; *pop.* abt. 500.

Yo'cumtown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of York co., 9 m. S.S.E. of Harrisburg.

Yo'der, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Cambria co.; *pop.* abt. 2,300.

Yoke, (*yōk,*) *n.* [A. S. *geoc*; Gr. *zeugos*; Lat. *jugum.*] That which joins together; a piece of timber, hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of oxen, by which means two are connected for drawing. — A frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side. — A chain; a link; a band of connection. — A couple; a pair; as, a *yoke* of oxen. — A mark of servitude; service; slavery; bondage.

(*Hist.*) Yokes of iron are mentioned by Moses B. C. 1451 (Deut. xxviii. 48), and it is believed that such were actually used by slaves during the Scriptural period. The ancients regarded it as a symbol of slavery, and it was customary for vanquished armies to pass under a yoke, formed like a gallows, of two upright spears, and a third fixed transversely at top. The Samnites exacted this mark of submission from the Romans after their victory at the Caudine Forks, B. C. 321; and wore themselves compelled to undergo the same humiliation B. C. 307 and B. C. 294.

—*v. a.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke; to couple; to join with another; to enslave; to bring into bondage; to restrain; to confine.

Yoke'-fellow, Yoke'-mate, *n.* An associate or companion; a mate; a fellow.

Yok'ing, *n.* The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or coupling; the harnessing of draught animals.

Yolk, *n.* [A. S. *geolca*, from *gelew.*] The yellow part of an egg. — The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep, which renders the pile soft and pliable.

Yokoha'ma, (the "Cross Shore,") a seaport-town of Japan, in the island of Nipon, on the S. side of a bight of the bay of Yeddo, abt. 17 m. from Yeddo. It was a mere village, but since 1859, when it was made the foreign mercantile settlement of Yeddo, it has been a place of great importance, and carries on a considerable foreign trade, of which the U. States take the largest part. In 1868 vessels entered the port, carrying 291,299 tons. Of these figures America appears for 102 vessels and 155,128 tons (more than the half-total); and England for 178 vessels and only 80,806 tons. *Pop.* about 2,000. See JAPAN.

Yo'la, a town of Central Africa, visited by Dr. Barth in 1851, and again by the steamer *Pleiades* in 1854.

Yo'lo, in *California*, a N.W. co.; *area*, 1,250 sq. m. *Rivers.* Sacramento and Puta; also, Cache Creek. *Surface*, mountainous in the W., elsewhere level; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold. *Cap.* Fremont. *Pop.* abt. 4,716.

—A post village of Yolo co., 5 m. N.W. of Woodland; *pop.* abt. 200.

Yon'der, *a.* [A.S. *geond*, through, over, as far as.] Being at a distance within view.
—*adv.* At a distance within view.

Youk'er, *n.* A young fellow; a youngster.

Youk'ers, in *New York*, a post-village and township of Westchester co., on the Hudson River, 17 m. N.E. of New York; *pop.* (1870) 12,693.

Youne, (*yŏn,*) a dept. of the interior of France, in the ancient prov. of Burgundy, and situate nearly half-way between Paris and the frontier of Switzerland. *Area*, 2,864 sq. m. *Desc.* Undulating, with rich pasture-lands. *Rivers.* The principal is the Yonne. *Clim.* Temperate, and of sufficient warmth for the vine. *Prod.* The usual cerealia, and large quantities of wine are made. *Min.* Lithographic stones and ochre. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, and beet-root sugar. *Pop.* 372,589. — Also a river rising in the dept. Nièvre, and, after a course of 150 m., joining the Seine at Montereau. It is connected with the Seine by the canal of Bourgogne, and with the Loire by that of Nivernais.

Yoosoofzyes, *n. pl.* An Afghan tribe. See AKBER.

Yore, *adv.* [A.S. *geara, gear,* a year.] In time past; long ago.

York, (HOUSE OF,) an English royal family, rival to that of Lancaster, and possessor of an elder right to the crown. The first duke of York was Edmund Plantagenet, called also De Langley, fifth son of Edward III. His second son, Richard, earl of Cambridge, married Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, earl of March, and granddaughter of Lionel, duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III. Upon the time of this king's eldest son becoming extinct in 1399, by the death of Richard II., the issue of Anne Mortimer inherited the true representation of Edward III. The rival house of Lancaster was descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and fourth son of Edward III. The house of York furnished three kings to the throne of England — Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III. The house of Tudor, which supplanted it, was allied to it by the marriage of Henry Tudor, afterwards Henry VII., with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward IV. In the struggle between the houses of York and Lancaster, the partisans of the former were distinguished by a white, and those of the latter by a red rose. Hence the title "Wars of the Roses."

York, (anc. *Eboracum,*) a city in the N. of England, cap. of a co. of same name, is situated on the rivers Foss and Ouse, and in point of rank, though not in commercial importance, is held as the second city of England, 22 m. from Leeds. It is the seat of an archbishopric, and a county by itself. It is entered by five principal gateways and five smaller ones. Of the five bridges of York, one alone crosses the river Ouse; the other four cross the Foss, and both rivers traverse the interior of the city. At the head of the public buildings is the cathedral, which is justly esteemed the glory of York. This edifice belongs mostly to the 13th and 14th centuries, and is 542½ feet long, running from E. to W.; 222 broad internally, with a great tower 234 feet high. It has a magnificent W. front, flanked by two towers 196 feet high, and richly adorned within. *Manuf.* Carpets, woollens, linens, glass, paints, and paper-hangings. Before the Roman invasion, *Y.* was one of the chief towns of the Brigantes, the most powerful of the British tribes. The first English parliament was held at *Y.* in 1160 by Henry II. *Pop.* 40,377.

York, in *Illinois*, a township of Carroll co.; *pop.* abt. 1600. — A post-village and township of Clark co., 22 m. S.W. of Terre Haute; *pop.* (1870) 1,090. — A village of Crawford co., 142 m. E.S.E. of Springfield.—A post-township of Du Page co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

York, in *Indiana*, a twp. of Benton co.; *pop.* (1870) 433. — A twp. of Dearborn co.; *pop.* (1870) 986.— A twp. of Elkhart co.; *pop.* abt. 800. — A twp. of Noble co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000. — A twp. of Steuben co.; *pop.* abt. 900. — A twp. of Switzerland co.; *pop.* abt. 2,400.

York, in *Iowa*, a township of Tama co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,000.

York, in *Maine*, a S.W. co., bordering on the Atlantic, and New Hampshire; *area*, 820 sq. m. *Rivers.* Ossipee, Saco, Salmon Falls, and York River. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile in the interior. It has several good harbors, and ship-building is extensively carried on. *Cap.* Alfred. *Pop.* (1870) 62,107. — A post-village, township, and port of entry of the above co., on York River, 9 m. N.E. of Portsmouth; *pop.* (1870) 2,654.

York, in *Michigan*, a post-township of Washtenaw co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

York, in *Minnesota*, a twp. of Fillmore co; *pop.* abt. 700.

York, in *Missouri*, a township of Putnam co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,484.

York, in *Nebraska*, on E. co.; *area*, 576 sq. m. It is drained by Big Blue River. Its surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile. *Pop.* unascertained.

York, in *New York*, a post-township of Livingston co., 6 m. N.W. of Genesee; *pop.* in 1870, 2,564.

York, in *Ohio*, a township of Athens co.; *pop.* abt. 2,500. — A township of Belmont co.; *pop.* abt. 2,100.— A township of Darke co.; *pop.* in 1870, 797.— A township of Fulton co.; *pop.* in 1870, 2,299.— A township of Medina co.; *pop.* in 1870, 886. — A township of Morgan co.; *pop.* in 1870, 916. — A township of Sandusky co.; *pop.* abt. 2,000. — A township of Tuscarawas co.; *pop.* abt. 1,300. — A post-township of Union co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700. — A township of Van Wert co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

York, in *Pennsylvania*, a S.E. co., bordering on Maryland; *area*, 925 sq. m. *Rivers.* Susquehanna; also, Codorus, Conewago, and Yellow Breeches Creek. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, generally fertile. *Pop.* in 1870, 76,217. —A post-borough, cap. of the above co., 28 m. S.S.E. of Harrisburg; *pop.* in 1870, 11,012.

York, in *S. Carolina*, a N. dist., bordering on N. Carolina; *area*, 600 sq. m. *Rivers.* Catawba and Broad; also, Allison's, Buffalo, Klog's, and Fishing creeks. *Surface*, hilly; *soil*, fertile. *Min.* Gold, iron, manganese, and limestone. *Cap.* Yorkville. *Pop.* in 1860, 22,531.

York, in Upper Canada, a central co.; *area*, 808 sq. m. *Rivers.* Don, Humber, and Rouge. *Cap.* Toronto. *Pop.* abt. 85,000.

York, in *Virginia*, a river formed by the junction of the Mattapony and Pamunkey rivers, at the S.E. extremity of King William co. It falls into the Chesapeake Bay nearly opposite Cape Charles, after a S.E. course of 40 m. — A S.E. co., bordering on York River and the Chesapeake Bay; *area*, 70 sq. m. *Surface*, undulating; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Yorktown. *Pop.* abt. 5,000.

York, in *Wisconsin*, a post-township of Dane co., abt. 18 m. E.N.E. of Madison; *pop.* in 1870, 1,068. — A township of Green co.; *pop.* in 1870, 1,088.

York, in British N. America, a fort on the W. coast of Hudson Bay, at the mouth of Hayes River; Lat. 57° N., Lon. 92° 29' W.

York Haven, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of York co., 16 m. S.E. of Harrisburg.

York Mills, in *New Jersey*, a village of Hunterdon co., 10 m. W.N.W. of Flemington.

York River, in *Maine*, an inlet of the Atlantic, in York co., 7 m. long.

York'shire, a northern co. of England, and the largest in Great Britain. Yorkshire has an area of 5,538 square miles, and is divided into three parts or ridings—north, east, and west. The North Riding is eighty-three miles in length by thirty-eight in width; has an area of 2,055 square miles, and is generally bleak and hilly. The East Riding has an area of 1,119 square miles, and consists of extensive wolds, chalk hills, and a great variety of scenery, and may be regarded as the very heart of the agricultural portion of the country. The West Riding has an area of 2,576 square miles, and consists of level, marshy and undulating lands. The dairymen of London are principally supplied with cows from *Y.*, and the hams from this co. have attained great celebrity. The chief rivers of *Y.* are the Swale, Tees, Derwent, Hull, Calder, Ribble, Ouse, and Don. The manufactures are broad and narrow cloths, shalloons, calimancoes, flannels, hosiery, and all kinds of worsted work, cutlery, and plated goods. *Cap.* York. *Pop.* 2,015,541.

Yorkshire, in *New York*, a post-vill. and township of Cattaraugus co., 35 m. S.S.E. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 1,841.

Yorkshire Grit, *n.* A name given to a stone used for polishing marble and copper-plates for engravers.

York Sulphur Springs, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Adams co., 23 m. S.W. of Harrisburg.

Yorktown, in *Illinois*, a twp. of Henry co.; *pop.* 507.

Yorktown, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Delaware co., 52 m. N.E. of Indianapolis.

York'town, in *New York*, a post-township of Westchester co., 45 m. N.E. of New York; *pop.* abt. 2,321.

York'town, in *Virginia*, a port of entry and cap. of York co., on York River, 70 m. E.S.E. of Richmond. On Aug. 1, 1781, Lord Cornwallis established himself in *Y.*, with his whole army of abt. 8,000 men. In the latter part of September the combined American and French armies invested the town, strongly fortified by Cornwallis, and on Oct. 19, the British army, then reduced to abt. 7,000, surrendered to Washington as prisoners of war. *Y.* was a second time besieged by the National troops under Gen. McClellan, from April 5 to May 3, 1862, when the Confederates, abandoning their works, 71 heavy guns, and a large amount of ammunition, retreated to Richmond. *Y.* is only noted for these two memorable sieges, having never been a place of much commercial importance.

York'ville, in *Alabama*, a vill. and twp. of Pickens co., 186 m. W.N.W. of Montgomery; *pop.* (1870) 1,583.

Yorkville, in *Illinois*, a post-vill. of Kendall co., 52 m. S.W. of Chicago.

Yorkville, in *Indiana*, a post-vill. of Dearborn co., 84 m. S.E. of Indianapolis; *pop.* abt. 450.

Yorkville, in *S. Carolina*, a post-village, cap. of York dist., 86 m. N.W. of Columbia.

Yorkville, in Upper Canada, a village of York co., 2 m. N. of Toronto; *pop.* abt. 2,000.

Yorkville, in *Wisconsin*, a post-vill. and twp. of Racine co., 10 m. W. of Racine City; *pop.* (1870) 1,587.

Yosem'ite Valley, in *California*, a tract of Mariposa co., near the base of the Sierra Nevada, abt. 50 m. S.E.

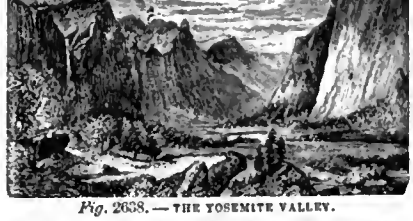

Fig. 2638. — THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.

of Sonora, 10 m. long, and 2 m. wide. It is inclosed by granite cliffs from 2,000 to 4,000 ft. high (Fig. 2638) and is traversed by the Merced River. The scenery is exceeding grand, and comprises several cataracts, the principal of which is the Yosemite Falls, (Fig. 478.)

You, (*yŏ,*) pron. [A. S. *thu, thou*; pl. nom. *ge*, accus. *eow.*] The nominative and objective plural of *thou*. Although strictly applicable only to two or more persons, it is commonly used when a single person is addressed, instead of *thou* and *thee*.

Youghal, (*yo'al,*) a sea-port town of Ireland, in the co. of Cork, on the S. side of the Blackwater River, which forms its harbor, 26 m. from Cork. It is the seat of an export trade, and has some potteries. *Pop.* 6,358.

Youghiogeny, (*yoh-ho-ga'nee,*) a river which rises in Preston co., W. Virginia, and flows into the Monongahela River, 15 m. S.E. of Pittsburg, after a N.N.W. course of 150 m.

Young, *a.* [A. S. *geong*; Lat. *juvenis.*] Being in the early part of life; not having been long born; not old; being in the first part of growth. — Ignorant; weak, or rather, having little experience.
—*n.* The offspring of an animal or animals; offspring.

Young, EDWARD, an English poet, b. at the village of Upham, in Hampshire, 1684. He was educated at Winchester School and Oxford University, obtained a law fellowship at All Souls' College, and, in 1719, graduated D.C.L. He had before that time made himself known by the publication of several of his poems. *Y.* was ordained priest in 1727, and was appointed chaplain to the king, and three years later rector of Welwin in Hertfordshire. He continued to publish a succession of poems, each with a dedication to some influential person. He was named, in 1761, clerk of the closet to the princess dowager of Wales. *Y.*'s principal poetical work is the *Night Thoughts*, which appeared between 1742–46, and by reason of the seriousness of its subject — the immortality of the soul, and the practical duties which flow from that fact—and the force and showiness with which it is set forth, obtained an immense reputation, and long held its ground as a household book in England.

Young, BRIGHAM, the president and prophet of the Mormons, b. at Whittingham, Vermont, 1801. In 1832 he was made an elder of the Church of the Latter-day Saints, and began to preach at the Mormon settlement at Kirtland, Ohio; and was appointed, in 1835, one of the twelve apostles of the Church. After the Mormons had been driven from Kirtland to Missouri, and from the latter to Illinois, and the murder of Joseph Smith by a mob (1844), *Y.* was chosen president in his place. The year following, the charter of Nauvoo was repealed by the legislature of Illinois; and after a cannonade of three days, the Mormons were driven from their capital and temple, and led by President *Y.* to Utah, where they arrived, after a long and toilsome journey across the plains, July, 24, 1847. At the establishment of the territorial government in 1849, President Fillmore appointed Brigham *Y.* governor of the Territory. Next year the United States judges were driven away, the governor removed, and Colonel Steptoe appointed in his place; but on visiting Utah in 1854, he thought it an unsafe residence, and resigned; the Mormon president exercising supreme authority, and saying: "I am and will be governor, and no power can hinder it, until the Lord Almighty says: 'Brigham, you need not be governor any longer.'" A new governor, Cumming, was, however, appointed, and sent with a force of 2,500 U. S. troops to protect him and the Federal officers; but *Y.* forbade it to enter the Territory, cut off the supply-trains, while the troops were reduced to straits by being overtaken by snow in the mountains. A compromise was, however, effected, the Mormons pardoned, and the troops remained until 1860. Brigham *Y.* still (1871) retains the presidency of the Church, maintaining, by the energy and prudence of his character, an almost unlimited authority. See MORMONS, and UTAH.

Young, THOMAS, an English philosopher, b. at Milverton, Somersetshire, 1773. At the age of 19 he went to London as a student of medicine under his uncle, an eminent physician. He next studied at several of the German universities, and took his degree as doctor of medicine at Göttingen; but his uncle having left him £50,000, he did not actively pursue his profession. He subsequently became professor of natural philosophy at the Royal Institution, physician of St. George's Hospital, secretary to the Board of Longitude, and, finally, conductor of the "Nautical Almanac." He was the discoverer of the principle of interferences in the undulating theory of light, and, among other valuable works, produced *A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Mechanical Arts.* D. 1829.

Young, in *Pennsylvania*, a twp. of Jefferson co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.—A township of Indiana co.; *pop.* (1870) 1,650.

Young, in *Texas*, a N. county; *area*, 860 sq. m. It is drained by Brazos River. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, fertile. *Cap.* Belknap. *Pop.* abt. 700.

Young America, in *Illinois*, a township of Edgar co.; *pop.* (1870) 687. — A post-village of Warren co., 7 m. W. of Monmouth.

Young America, in *Minnesota*, a post-village of Carver co., abt. 45 m. W.S.W. of St. Paul.

Young'er, *a. Comp.* of YOUNG.

Young'est, *a. Superl.* of YOUNG.

Young Hickory, in *Illinois*, a township of Fulton co.; *pop.* (1870) 792.

Young'ling, *n.* [A. S. *geongling.*] Any animal in the first part of life.

Young'ster, *n.* A young person; a youth.

Young's, in *S. Carolina*, a township of Laurens dist.; *pop.* (1870) 1,061.

Youngs'town, in *New York*, a post-village of Niagara co., 30 m. N.N.W. of Buffalo; *pop.* abt. 1,100.

Youngstown, in *Ohio*, a post-village and township of Mahoning co., 67 m. S.E. of Cleveland; *pop.* abt. 3,500.

Youngstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Westmoreland co., 11 m. E. of Greensburg; *pop.* abt. 650.

Youngsville, in *N. York*, a post-vill. of Sullivan co.

Youngsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Warren co., 9 m. W. of Warren; *pop.* abt. 500.

Young Women'stown, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Clinton co., 18 m. N.W. of Lock Haven.

Youuk'er, *n.* A youngster; a youth. (Colloq.)
Yount, in *California*, a post-township of Napa county; *pop.* (1870) 1,250.
Your, (*yure,*) *a. pron.* [A. S. *eower*, gen. pl. of *thu.*] Belonging to you,—equally applicable to both members.
Yours, (*yurz.*) The possessive pl. of *thou.*
Yourself, *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES. A word added to *you*, to express distinction emphatically between you and other persons,—used as the reciprocal pronoun.
Youth, (*yüth,*) *n.* [A. S. *geoguth, inguth.*] The state of being young; the period during which one is young; the whole early part of life from infancy to manhood; the part of life that succeeds to childhood; a young man; young persons collectively.
Youth'ful, *a.* Full of youth; young; pertaining to the early part of life; suitable to the first part of life; fresh; vigorous, as in youth; proceeding from ungoverned impulse, as in youth.
Youth'fully, *adv.* In a youthful manner.
Youth'fulness, *n.* State or quality of being youthful
Youth'hood, *n.* The state or the period of youth. (R.)
Ypres, (*ee'pr.*) [Flem. *Ypern.*] A fortified town of Belgium, in West Flanders, on the Yperles, 30 m. from Bruges. *Manuf.* Linen, lace, cotton, thread, and silk *Pop.* 17,390.
Ypres'-lace, *n.* The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace.—*Simmonds.*
Ypsilanti, (*ip-se-lan'tee,*) in *Michigan*, a post-town and township of Washtenaw co., 30 m. S.W of Detroit; *pop.* (1870) 5,476.
Yreka, in *California*, a post town, cap. of Siskiyou co., 125 m. N. of Red Bluff; *pop.* (1870) 1,063.
Yrieix, St., (*e-re-ai',*) a town of France, dept. of Haute-Vienne, on the Loue, 22 m. from Limoges. *Manuf.* Linens, druggets, flannels, porcelain, &c. *Pop.* 8,171.
Yssengeaux, (*is-sen-go',*) a town of France, dept. Haute-Loire, 14 m. from Le Puy. *Manuf.* Lace and ribbons. *Pop.* 8,360.
Ystad, (*u(r)-stat',*) a town of Sweden, on the Baltic, 46 m. from Christianstadt. It has a spacious harbor. *Manuf.* Woollens, tobacco, &c. *Pop.* 4,500.
Yt'tria, *n.* (*Chem.*) See YTTRIUM.
Yt'trium, *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic base of an earth, *yttria*, discovered in 1794 by Gadolin, in a mineral found at Ytterby, in Sweden. The metal was first obtained by Wöhler in 1828: it is of a dark-gray color, and brittle. Very little is known of yttria or its salts.
Yttrocc'rite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sesquifluoride of cerium, with fluoride of yttrium and fluoride of calcium (Fluor-spar), from Finbo, in Sweden.
Yttrotan'talite, *n.* (*Min.*) A mineral from Ytterby, in Sweden, composed chiefly of Yttria and Tantalum.
Yuc'ca, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Liliaceæ*, popularly known under the names of Adam's Needle, Spanish-Bayonet, or Silk-grass. The species sometimes assume an arborescent habit, producing a crown of linear-lanceolate, more or less rigid leaves, and from the centre of each crown a tall erect panicle of showy whitish flowers. They are chiefly found in the West Indies and in Mexico. They are very handsome garden-plants, most of them nearly or quite hardy. In *Y. gloriosa* (Fig. 2639), the crown of leaves becomes elevated on a stout stem, and the panicle is three feet or more in length, branching out on every side.

Fig. 2639. — YUCCA GLORIOSA.

Yug, *n.* (*Hindoo Myth.*) One of the four eras or periods into which the Hindoos divide the duration of the world. They extend over millions of years.
Yu'ba, in *California*, a river formed by the junction of the N., Middle, and S. Yuba, at the base of Sierra Nevada in Yuba co., and flowing S.W., falls into Feather River near Marysville. — A N. co.; *area*, 750 sq. m. *Rivers.* Feather, Bear, Yuba, and the N. Branch of the latter. *Surface*, mountainous in the E., and level in the W.; *soil*, fertile in the level country. *Min.* Gold, and quicksilver. *Cap.* Marysville *Pop.* abt. 17,000.
Yu'ba City, in *California*, a post-town, cap. of Sutter co., on Feather River, oppos. Marysville; *pop.* abt. 1,000.
Yuba City, in *Idaho*, a village of Alturas co.
Yucatan', the most easterly state of Mexico; Lat. nearly between 17° 30′ and 20° 30′ N., Lon. between 87° and 91° W. It is in the form of a peninsula, jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico from the mainland of the isthmus, and has, on the N.W., the waters of the Mexican Gulf, the bay or gulf of Honduras on the S.E., the prov. of Vera Cruz on the S.W., and Vera-Paz, in Guatemala, on the S. Here it is connected with the continent by an isthmus of about 120 m. in breadth; *area*, from 50,000 to 80,000 sq. m. The surface is fertile and level, but deficient in regular supplies of water. *Prod.* Corn, maize, indigo, cotton, pepper, sugar-cane, and dye-woods. Abundant and interesting ruins, found at Uxmal, Chicben, &c., prove that a higher civilization was possessed by the race who originally inhabited *Y. Cap.* Campeachy. *Pop.* 282,636.
Yucatan, in *Minnesota*, a post-township of Houston co., abt. 22 m. S. of Winona; *pop.* abt. 250.
Yucatan, (Channel of,) that portion of the sea between Yucatan and Cuba, 120 m. in width.
Yu'ma, in *Arizona*, a S.W. co., bordering on California and Mexico. *Rivers.* Colorado, Gila, and Williams' Fork of the Colorado. *Surface*, mountainous; *soil*, generally sterile. *Min.* Gold and silver. *Cap.* La Paz.
Yu'ma, or YUNA, a river of Hayti, rises in the mountains of Cibao, and falls into the Atlantic by a broad estuary, after a general E. course of 70 m.
Yu'en-Yang', a city of China, of the first rank, in Hoo-pe, 580 m. from Pekin; Lat. 32° 50′ N., Lon. 110° 29′ E.
Yu-Ho, (*yoo-ho.*) The grand canal of China.
Yun-Nan', a city of China, cap. of a prov. of that name; Lat. 25° 6′ N., Lon. 102° 28′ E.
Yunk, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, the WRYNECK, *q. v.*
Yverdun, (*e-vair-du(r)n,*) a neatly built town of the Swiss canton of Vaud, at the S. extremity of the Lake of Neufchatel, 53 m. from Geneva. *Pop.* 4,000.
Yvetot, (*eev'tō,*) a town of France, dept. Seine-Inférieure, 19 m. from Rouen. *Manuf.* Linen, muslins, dimities, &c. It was at one time the capital of a lordship, the chiefs of which were called kings of Yvetot. According to Robert Gaguin, this distinction was granted by Clotaire I. in 534; but this account is not considered authentic. The title is believed to have originated in the second half of the 14th century.

Z.

Z (*zed,*) the twenty-sixth and last letter of all modern languages, usually regarded as a double consonant, from its having the sound in some languages of *ts* or *ds.* It is a sibilant or hissing letter, and the only difference in pronunciation between it and *s* is, that the breath is emitted more forcibly in the case of the latter, —the organs of the mouth are in the same position in both cases. This letter is derived from the Greek, in which language it occupies the 6th place in the alphabet, and some have supposed that with them it had the sound of our *g*; as we find in the Scotch name Menzies, pronounced *Ming-es.* In German, the *z* has a compound sound, corresponding to our *ts*; and in Italian it is sounded sometimes like *ts*, sometimes like *ds.* In Spanish it has the sound of *th*; and in French, when sounded at all, like a forcible *s.* It interchanges with *d, g, i, j, s, l, y.* As a numeral it signifies 2,000, and with a dash over it, thus Z, 2,000,000.
Zaandam, or SAARDAM, (*zan-dam',*) a town of Holland, in North Holland, on the Zaan, near its junction with the *Y*, 5 m. from Amsterdam. It consists properly of two great valleys, called East and West Zaandam. In 1697, Peter the Great worked in one of the ship-building yards as a carpenter, and the house in which he lived is carefully preserved. *Pop.* 12,320, chiefly engaged in shipbuilding and sea-faring.
Zacapa, in Central America, a town of the state of Guatemala, 70 m. N.E. of Guatemala; *pop.* abt. 5,000.
Zacatecas, (*sa-ka-ta'kas,*) in Mexico, a central co., between Lat. 21° 30′ and 24° 50′ N., Lon. 100° 10′ and 103° 40′ W.; *area*, 30,507 sq. m. *Surface*, diversified; *soil*, moderately fertile. Large herds of cattle are reared. *Min.* Silver, the mines of which are extensive. *Pop.* abt. 305,551.—A city and cap. of the above state, 150 m. N.N.W. of Guanajuato; *pop.* abt. 25,005.
Zacatula, a town of Mexico, on the Bolsas River, near its mouth in the Pacific, 180 m. W.N.W. of Acapulco.
Zac'cho, *n.* (*Arch.*) The lowest part of the pedestal of a column. — *Crabb.*
Zachariah, (*zak'a-ri'a,*) a son of Jeroboam II., king of Israel, succeeded his father 773 B. C., but reigned only 6 months, having been assassinated by the usurper Shallum.
Zachari'as, father of St. John the Baptist, and husband of St. Elizabeth. He was a priest of the temple of Jerusalem, and became dumb on refusing to believe the announcement, made by the angel Gabriel, that a son should be born unto him; but recovered his speech at the birth of St. John the Baptist. He is believed to have been put to death by Herod.
Zachari'as, a pope, who was a native of Greece, succeeded Gregory III. 741. He succeeded in making peace between the duchy of Rome and Luitprand, king of the Longobards, and gained from that monarch the restitution of more territory than had been taken from the Roman duchy. D. 752.
Zacualtipan, (*sa-kwal-te-pan',*) a town of Mexico, 100 m. N.E. of the city of Mexico.
Zaffre, *n.* (*Chem.*) See COBALT.
Zain, *n.* A horse of a dark color, neither gray nor white, and having no spots. — *Smart.*
Zaire, or CONGO, (*zair,*) a large river of Africa, which, rising in the country of Matamba, about Lat. 10° S., and taking a N. course to Lat. 30° in the kingdom of Congo, turns S.W., and enters the Atlantic in Lat. 6° S., Lon. 12° 20′ E.
Zalathna, (*za-lal'na,*) a town of Transylvania, in Lower Weissenburg; *pop.* 4,416.
Zaleszczykl, (*za'lesh-che'ke,*) a town of Austrian Poland, on the Dniester, bordering on Moldavia; *pop.* 6,000.
Zambesi, or CUAMA, (*zam-be'ze,*) a large river of Eastern Africa, which falls into the Indian Ocean by numerous mouths; Lat. 19° S., Lon. 37° E. Its course has been traced by the African traveller Livingstone, by whom a great part of Southern Africa has been explored. *Length.* Unascertained.
Zam'bo, *n.; pl.* ZAMBOS. The offspring of a negro and a mulatto; a sambo.
Za'mia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Cycadaceæ*, consisting of moderate-sized trees, having much of the appearance of palms, and in some particulars of ferns. They have stout, generally unbranched stems, terminated by tufts of thick pinnated leaves, often spiny at the margins or points. (Fig. 832.) The species are natives of Central America, the West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, and South-eastern Africa, where they frequently constitute a conspicuous feature in the vegetation. The stems of these plants contain an abundance of starchy matter, which is sometimes collected and used as arrow-root. *Z. tenuis* and *Z. furfuracea* are employed for this purpose in the Bahamas.
Za'mite, *n.* (*Pal.*) A name applied to fossil plants of the genus *Zamia.*
Zamora, (*sha-mo'ra,*) a town of Spain, cap. of a prov. of same name, near the Douro, 39 m. from Salamanca. *Manuf.* Serge, linen, gunpowder, &c. *Pop.* 11,000.
Zamora, in Mexico, a town of the state of Michoacan, 75 m. W.N.W. of Valladolid.
Zamosc, or **Zamosz',** (*za-mosh',*) a town in the S.E. of Poland, 51 m. from Lublin. *Pop.* 5,300. — In 1771, the Poles were defeated in its vicinity by the Russians.
Zane, in *Ohio*, a township of Logan co.; *pop.* (1870) 879.
Zanesfield, in *Ohio*, a post-village of Logan co., 50 m. N.W. of Columbus; *pop.* (1870) 282.
Zanesville, in *Illinois*, a post-village of Montgomery co., 35 m. S. of Springfield.
Zanesville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Wells co., abt. 17 m. S.W. of Fort Wayne.
Zanesville, in *Ohio*, a flourishing city and cap. of Muskingum co., on the Muskingum, and opposite the mouth of Licking River, 54 m. E. of Columbus; Lat. 39° 57′ N., Lon. 81° 57′ W. It is regularly built, with numerous fine buildings, and is admirably situated for trade, being connected by numerous railroads with Cincinnati, Wheeling, Cleveland, and other important points. The city is connected by bridges with three suburbs on the W. side of the river, viz.: W. Zanesville, Putnam, and S. Zanesville. *Pop.* (1870) 11,755.
Zanguebar, (*zang-gai-bar',*) a term which signifies literally the country of the Blacks, and vaguely applied to a large extent of the eastern coast of Africa, between Mozambique and the Red Sea. The interior is entirely unknown. The heat on the coast is excessive, and the climate unhealthy for Europeans. *Exp.* Rice, sugar, ivory, gums, and fish. *Imp.* Dates and manufactured goods. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Portuguese had many settlements on this coast.
Zante, (*zant,* or *zan'te,*) (anc. *Zacynthus,*) one of the Ionian islands, situate at a short distance to the S. of Cephalonia, and to the W. of the ancient Elis, in the Morea, or Peloponnesus; Lat. 37° 56′ N. *Ext.* 23½ m. long, and from 6 to 11 broad. In its aspect it is the finest of the Ionian islands, presenting, when viewed from the fort above the town of Zante, a prospect of vales and eminences richly cultivated, and covered with hamlets or villages, embosomed in olive plantations. *Climate.* Extremely hot in summer, but not unhealthy. *Prod.* Currants, olives, and other fruits of a warm latitude. *Pop.* 39,367.—ZANTE, the cap., on the Eastern coast, is about 12 m. nearly W. of Cape Tornese, in the Morea. It is pleasantly situated at the bottom of a small bay; and in its appearance it resembles an Italian town. Its harbor is capacious; and its environs are extremely pleasant and picturesque. It is the largest town in the Ionian islands, and is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. In Oct., 1841, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. *Pop.* 20,000.
Zanthoxyla'ceæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) See XANTHOXYLACEÆ.
Zan'tiot, *n.* (*Geog.*) A native or an inhabitant of Zante.
Za'ny, *n.* [It. *zanni*, said to be a corruption in the Venetian dialect of *Giovanni*; Eng. *John.*] A merry-andrew; a buffoon.
Za'nyism, *n.* The character or practice of a zany; buffoonery.
Zanzibar, (*zan'ze-bar,*) an island in the Indian Ocean, near the E. coast of Africa. *Ext.* Abt. 40 m. in length

and 15 in breadth. *Desc.* This island is the metropolis of the Imaum of Muscat's possessions on the E. coast of Africa, and has a considerable trade with Arabia and the ports of the Red Sea. *Manuf.* Inferior cotton goods and trinkets. *Pop.* 200,000. Lat. of town, 6° 27′ 7″ S., Lon. 39° 33′ E.

Zapara, (*sa-pa'ra,*) in S. America, an island and castle of Venezuela, 18 m. N. of Maracaybo, opposite the mouth of Lake Maracaybo. The island is 12 m. long.

Zapate'ra, in Central America, an island of Lake Nicaragua.

Zapato'sa, or ZAPATOZA, a lake of the U. S. of Colombia, 35 m. S.E. of Mompox, an expansion of the river Sesar, 25 m. long and 22 broad.

Za'ra, the cap. of Austrian Dalmatia, on the shore of the Adriatic, 170 miles from Venice. It stands on a point of land which runs into the sea, and forms an excellent harbor, capable of containing a whole fleet. It is strongly fortified. *Manuf.* Silk and linen fabrics. *Pop.* 9,063.

Zaslav, (*zas'laf,*) a town of Russian Poland, on the Gorin, 20 m. from Ostrog; *pop.* 8,500.

Zax, (*zaks,*) *n.* A tool for cutting slate.

Zuyi, (*za'yee,*) in Mexico, a town of Yucatan, 70 m. S. of Merida.

Zbarasz, (*zba'rash,*) a town of Austrian Poland, in Galicia, 12 m. from Tarnopol; *pop.* 6,217.

Ze'a, (anc. *Ceos,*) an island of the Grecian Archipelago, 12 m. from Cape Colona; Lat. 37° 36′ N., Lon. 24° 21′ E. *Prod.* Wine, fruit, barley, silk, and cotton.

Ze'a, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Graminaceæ*, of which *Z. mays*, or Maize, is the well-known and important cereal so largely grown in the United States of America, where it is generally known under the name of Indian-corn. Though not now found in a wild state, there is little doubt that America is the native region of this plant. Maize is largely cultivated throughout most of the warm-temperate zones of the globe, and probably ranks next to rice as the grain which affords nutriment to the largest number of human beings. It has many qualities to recommend it for culture where the climate is sufficiently warm to ripen the grain properly, growing as it does freely in very different kinds of soil, as well as under dissimilar states of moisture and dryness. The crop is easily saved, and with ordinary care the grain is as easily preserved. Some of the finest samples which have reached Britain in the cob or ear have been grown in Australia, where the climate is very favorable for producing Indian-corn. It is also extensively consumed in many parts of Africa. Maize-meal is sold under the name of *polenta*, and maize-starch under the names of *corn-flour*, *maizena*, &c.—In South America a kind of beer, called *chica* or *maize-beer*, is prepared from this grain, and in Western Africa a favorite fermented beverage called *pitto* or *peto*.

Zeal, (*zēl,*) *n.* [Lat. *zelus;* Gr. *zēlos*, from *zeo*, to boil.] Fervor; ardor; warmth; passionate ardor in the pursuit of anything.

Zealand, (*zē'land.*) [D. *Zeeland.*] A province of Holland, bounded N. by the prov. of Holland, S. by West and East Flanders, E. by Antwerp and Brabant, and W. by the North Sea; lies between Lat. 51° 15′ and 51° 41′ N., and Lon. 3° 20′ and 4° 27′ E.; *area*, 673 sq. m. Zealand on the map has the appearance of being divided into four long slips, three of which seem to be peninsulas, though in reality islands, being separated E. and W. from each other by the terminal branches of the Scheldt and Mæse, or larger fork of the Rhine, and intersected by small diverging streams and canals. The chief of the islands so formed are the Over, Flakkee, Schouwen, Tholen, Walcheren, Beveland North and South, and Wolfersdyke. The whole province lies so low and flat that, though the coast is everywhere protected by embankments maintained at a great expense, the sea has repeatedly committed fearful havoc on the land; five such dreadful calamities have been recorded, when the sea during tempests made a clean sweep over the country, washing away whole towns and villages; 2 of these occurred in the 14th and 3 in the 16th century. Grazing is the chief occupation of the inhabitants, and dairy produce, with madder, flax, and cole (a species of fodder), with a little grain, form the principal articles produced. *Pop.* 179,435.

Zea'land, the largest island in the Baltic Sea, and the most important province of Denmark, lies at the S. of the Cattegat, between Lat. 54° 57′ and 56° 7′ N., and Lon. 10° 55′ and 12° 37′ E.; *area*, 2,675 sq. m. The soil is extremely fertile, and yields large crops of all kinds of grain, especially of barley. The rearing of cattle is also generally followed, and, with an extensive dairy produce, forms the great wealth of the state. The chief manufactures of Denmark are conducted in Z. The principal towns are the capital of the kingdom, Copenhagen; Roeskilde, the ancient seat of government; and Elsinore. *Pop.* 574,811.

Zealand, (New,) three islands in the S. Pacific Ocean; Lat. between 34° 12′ and 47° 20′ S., Lon. between 166° and 178° 39′ E. They were first discovered by Tasman, and are now a colonial possession of Great Britain, abt. 1,200 m. S.E. of Australia. *Area*, 94,000 sq. m. *Desc.* The general face of the country is undulating or mountainous, the hills rising with a varied ascent, from inconsiderable eminences to lofty mountains, attaining in Tongariro, an active volcano in North Island, a height of 6,200 feet. Mount Egmont, an extinct cone, also in North Island, has an elevation of 8,840 feet above the level of the sea. On the table-land, and along the coasts, the soil is generally fertile and well-wooded, and the harbors are good and numerous. Springs, rivers, and lakes are also abundant.—*Climate.* Healthy; snow rarely falls, but gales and heavy rains are frequent; there is, however, no rainy season.—*Prod.* A flax-plant, an edible fern, the sweet potato, the kauri-pine, and various timber-trees, are the principal native vegetable products; but wheat and the other grains and vegetables, introduced by the colonists, are very productive, and grazing-grounds supply pasture throughout the year. Coal in abundance, as well as iron, gold, silver, tin, copper, &c., are distributed over the colony.—*Zoölogy.* The animal kingdom includes but few species, and the quadrupeds, in particular, are very scarce. Birds are numerous, and some of them possess both a melodious voice and a beautiful appearance. Around the coast there is a remarkable abundance of fish. The New Zealanders, or Maories, are rapidly dying out. In 1858 they numbered no more than 50,000. They are located in North Island. In 1868, the number of vessels owned in the colony was 372, measuring 24,539 tons. The imports amounted in value to $21,928,740, and the exports to $22,145,990, of which $12,541,630 was gold. The aggregate amount of gold exported since its discovery, in the prov. of Otago, Middle Island, in June, 1861, was $85,221,495. The revenue for 1868 amounted to $20,344,975, and the expenditure to $27,660,610. When Captain Cook, in 1769, first visited this island, he found the inhabitants nothing more than cannibals, but very susceptible of religious instruction. For many years afterward it became the resort of whaling-vessels, but in 1814, the first missionary settlers were established on the Bay of Islands, by the Rev. Samuel Marsden. In 1740 it became a British colony, and since the discovery of gold, immigration has been annually increasing. According to the *N. Z. Almanac*, published at Auckland, the pop. in 1870 amounted to 200,000 souls, of whom 156,000 are males, and 104,000 females.

Zealot, (*zel'ot,*) *n.* One full of zeal; one who engages warmly in any cause, and pursues his object with earnestness and ardor.

Zeal'otism, Zeal'otry, *n.* The character or conduct of a zealot; fanaticism.

Zeal'ous, *a.* Full of zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in the pursuit of an object.

Zeal'ously, *adv.* In a zealous manner; with passionate ardor; with eagerness.

Zeal'ousness, *n.* The quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zean'dale, in *Kansas*, a village and twp. of Wabaunsee co., abt. 6 m. S.E. of Manhattan; *pop.* abt. 250.

Zeb'edee, (*Script.*) The husband of Salome, and father of James and John, the Apostles, was a fisherman on the W. shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Zebid', a fortified city of Arabia, once the cap. of Yemen, on the River Zebid, 60 m. from Mocha. It was formerly of great commercial importance, but owing to the accumulation of sand at the mouth of its river, has fallen into comparative insignificance. *Pop.* 7,000.

Ze'bra, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A name applied in a general way to striped species of the genus *Equus*, characterized by a longer tail, tufted at the end, by callosities on the inner side of the fore-legs only, and by *braying*, instead of *neighing*. The name *Z.*, however, is commonly used to designate the species *Equus zebra*, which inhabits the rocky and mountainous districts of S. Africa (Fig. 2640), and has the stripes on all parts of its body. It is closely

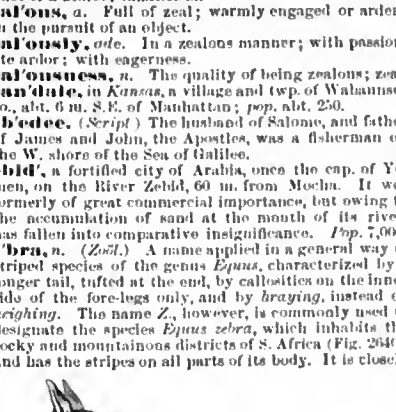

Fig. 2640.—ZEBRA.

allied to the ass, having its tail furnished with long hairs only at its tip, and being destitute of a mane like the horse. In disposition it is very wild and untamable, seeking inaccessible crags where to graze, and having sentinels posted on commanding eminences so as to give warning of the approach of any suspicious object; and no sooner is an alarm given, than the herd sets off, galloping over the crags with a swiftness which sets pursuit at defiance.

Ze'bu, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) The name given to the humped varieties of oxen which are found in India and the Asiatic Islands, and extend along the eastern coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope (Fig. 47). They are used as beasts of burden, and serve as articles of food, though in this respect its flesh is by no means equal to that of our domestic breeds. The hump, which is chiefly composed of fat, is regarded as a great delicacy. *Z.* differ greatly in dimensions; some are of large size, while others are not much larger than a sheep. They vary in color; the most common variety is of a light-gray, passing into cream color. The Hindoos treat the larger breed with superstitious veneration.

Ze'bu, one of the Philippine Islands, in the E. Archipelago, lying to the W. of Negros Island. *Ext.* 100 m. long, with a varying breadth to 30. Its cap. is of the same name, and has a fort and a cathedral. *Pop.* 9,000. Here Magellan was killed in a skirmish in 1521.

Zeb'ulun, or ZABULON. (*Script.*) The sixth son of Jacob and Leah, born in Mesopotamia.

Zechariah, (Book of,) (*zek-a-ri'ā.*) (*Script.*) One of the canonical books of the Old Testament Scriptures, being the eleventh in order of the minor prophets. The author, *Z.*, began his prophecy in the second year of the reign of Darius, shortly after the return from Babylon, where he is generally supposed to have been born. The style of this book is deficient in the purity and freshness of a former age, and the figures and symbols are frequently obscure; though, with the exception of Isaiah, his allusions to the Messiah and his kingdom are the most clear and direct of any of the prophets. Many of the modern critics have denied the authenticity of the last six chapters, though there seems to be little force in their objections.

Zechin, (*zē'kin.*) See SEQUIN.

Zed, *n.* The name of the letter *z*.

Zedekiah, (*zed-e-kī'a,*) the son of Josiah, king of Judah, was placed upon the throne after Jehoiakim had been removed by Nebuchadnezzar, on his second taking of Jerusalem, 599 B.C. He reigned during eleven years, "and he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord his God." He entered into an alliance with Pharaoh-Hophra, king of Egypt, and revolted against Nebuchadnezzar, who thereupon laid siege to Jerusalem. The prophet Jeremiah counselled Zedekiah to save his city and throne by submission to the Chaldeans; but the king, disregarding this advice, maintained his defence of the city. The Egyptians came to his relief; but, on Nebuchadnezzar offering them battle, they retreated to their own country, and Jerusalem, after undergoing a siege of nineteen months (in the latter part of which a terrible famine raged), was taken, 586 B.C. The king endeavored to escape, but was captured, and condemned to behold his sons slain before him; after which his eyes were put out, and he was carried, bound with fetters of brass, to Babylon. The city was almost entirely destroyed, and the people led into captivity.

Zed'oary, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name commonly given to certain species of *Curcuma* (*C. zedoaria*, and *C. zerumbet*), natives of the East Indies, the root-stocks of which are aromatic, bitter, pungent, and tonic, and are used for similar purposes with ginger.

Zee'land, or ZEALAND, in *Michigan*, a p.-vill. and twp. of Ottawa co., abt. 22 m. S.W. of Grand Rapids; *pop.* 1,900

Zelf, in *Illinois*, a post-twp. of Wayne co.; *pop.* (1870) 480.

Zeiglersville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Montgomery co., abt. 30 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Zeitbun, ZEITUN, or LADIN, (*zai-toon',*) a town of Greece, 48 m. from Larissa; *pop.* 4,881.

Zeitz, (*zitze,*) a walled town of Prussian Saxony, on the Elster, 67 m. from Dresden. *Manuf.* Woollens, &c. *Pop.* 11,650.

Zelay'a, or CELA'TA, a town of Mexico, 35 m. S.E. of Guanajuato; *pop.* abt. 12,000.

Zell, a village in Rhenish Prussia, *pop.* 2,200.

Zell, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden. *pop.* 1,207.

Zell, a vill. in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, *pop.* 1,202.—A village in the canton of Zurich, *pop.* 1,300.

Zell, one of the Shetland Islands. See YELL.

Zell, a village of Bavaria, on the river Main. It is noticeable as being the place where, in an old secularized abbey still used as a printing-office (Fig. 2641), the 1st steam printing-press was established in Europe.

Fig. 2641. — ZELL, (Bavaria.)

Zell, a lake of Switzerland, between the canton Thurgau and the S. part of the grand-duchy of Baden. *Ext.* 12 m. long and 4 broad.

Zell, ULRIC, an eminent German printer, b. at Hanau, abt. 1430. He introduced printing into Cologne, where he first published the *princeps* edition of *De Senectute et Oicero*, 1465; and, the following year, *Johannis Chrysostomi super Psalmo Quinquagesimo.* D. abt. 1499.

Zell, Zelle, or **Celle,** in Hanover. See CELLE.

Zell, (Sophie of,) see GEORGE I. and KÖNIGSMARK, (COUNT.)

Zellerfeld, (*tsel'ler-felt,*) a town of Germany, in Hanover, in the Upper Hartz, and opposite Hausthal, from which it is separated by the Zellerbach. *Pop.* 5,000.

Zem'na, *n.* The name given in India to the part of a house particularly reserved for the women.

Zend, *n.* The language in which are composed the books of the ZEND-AVESTA, *q. v.*

Zend-Aves'ta, *n.* [Pers., living word.] The name given to the sacred books of the Parsees, the descendants of the ancient Persians. The authorship of the books is ascribed to Zoroaster, the founder of their religion. The Zend language, to which they are written, is very ancient, and bears a great affinity to the Sanskrit. The general opinion is that the *Z.-A.*, as it at present stands, is a collection, made about A. D. 220, of the remains of more ancient writings respecting their religion; though how far these are to be attributed to Zoroaster, it is of course impossible to say. The *Z.-A.* consist of 5 books, the greater part of which are said to have been revealed by Ormuzd, the good spirit, to Zoroaster. They treat of the creation of the world; of the two antagonistic principles, Ormuzd, or the good spirit, and Ahriman, the evil spirit; of the various kinds of genii or inferior evil spirits; of a future state of rewards and punishments, &c. Another part consists of a collection of short prayers and hymns, addressed to the different genii, moral sentiments, &c.

Zen'ith, *n.* (*Astron.*) The point of the heavens directly over the head of an observer. The *Z.* is called the "pole" of the horizon, as it is 90° distant from every point of that circle. The *Z.* distance of a heavenly body is the arc intercepted between the body and the *Z.*, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

Z. sector. (*Astron.*) An instrument which is a portion of a divided circle, and is employed in measuring the *Z.* distance of stars. The origin of the beautiful instruments now made use of by astronomers was a piece of mechanism devised by Picard in his celebrated operation for determining the figure of the earth.

Zenjan', a town of Persia, prov. of Irak-Ajemi, 130 m. from Hamadan. *Manuf.* Carpets, arms, and gunpowder. *Pop.* 15,000.

Ze'no, a Greek philosopher, founder of the Stoic School, B. at Citium, a small town in Cyprus, probably about B. C. 355. His father Mnaseas was a merchant, and brought him up to the same calling. But the writings of the Socratic philosophers fell in his way, and attracted him to a higher field; and the accident of his shipwreck, with the loss of a valuable cargo, on the coast of Africa, left him poor, and free to follow his genius, and become a philosopher. He first attended at Athens the lectures of Crates, the cynic; but soon, dissatisfied, turned to Stilpo of the Megaric school; and afterwards to the philosophers of the Academy, Zenocrates and Plato. He did not permanently adhere to any of these schools, but after twenty years' ardent inquiry and pursuit of truth, began to teach a system of his own. He gathered his disciples in the *Stoa*, or Portico painted by Polygnotus, whence the name of his school — the *Stoic*. *Z.* was of feeble health and deeply thoughtful aspect; lived very abstemiously, presided over the school for 58 years, and reached, it is said, the age of 98. His personal character was the faithful counterpart of his doctrine, and he was held in such high honor by his fellow-citizens, that they are said to have placed in his keeping the keys of their citadel. D. probably abt. B. C. 263. See Stoic.

Ze'no, called the *Isaurian*, emperor of the East, married the daughter of Leo I. in 458. His rule proved so odious to his subjects, that, in 475, he was driven from his throne by Basiliscus; but the year following he recovered it. D. 491.

Ze'no OF ELEA, a Greek philosopher, and a follower of the Eleatic sect. He studied under Parmenides, and accompanied that philosopher to Athens about 454 B. C. According to Aristotle, he was the first who taught dialectically. An ardent patriot, he endeavored to deliver his country from the sway of a tyrant; but the conspiracy in which he was engaged having been discovered, he was put to death in a barbarous manner. He was the author of several philosophical works, none of which have survived. Aristotle has, however, preserved the arguments which Zeno held against the existence of absolute motion. Flourished in the 5th century B. C.

Zeno'bia, SEPTIMIA, a princess of Arabian descent, who became queen of Palmyra in the desert, after the murder of her husband, Odenatus, in 267. The latter was killed by his nephew at a festival, and Zenobia, who acted with great energy, assumed the title of Queen of the East. She was deprived of her dominions by the emperor Aurelian in 272, and D. in private retirement near Rome. The celebrated critic Longinus acted as her secretary, and was put to death by the Romans.

Zen'ta, or SZENTA, a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 24 m. S. of Szegedin; *pop.* 16,500.

Ze'olite, *n.* [Gr. *zeo*, to boil.] (*Min.*) The name of a fam. of silicates, their chief distinguishing feature being that they always contain a large proportion of water, varying from 4 to 20 per cent. They also possess in common the property of melting with considerable ebullition before the blow-pipe, and of forming a precipitate of gelatinous silica in hydrochloric acid, and of yielding a colorless streak. The Zeolites usually occur in volcanic rocks in the form of crystals, or of foliated and radiated masses, filling cavities, veins, and fissures — sometimes, as in basalt, they constitute an essential ingredient of the rock itself. The principal species composing the group of Zeolitic minerals are: — *Analcime, Apophyllite, Chabazite, Gmelinite, Harmotome, Heulandite, Laumontite, Mesolite, Natrolite, Phillipsite, Prehnite, Scolezite, Stilbite, Thomsonite.*

Zephaniah, (Book of,) (*zef-a-ni'ä,*) (*Script.*) One of the canonical books of the Old Testament, the ninth in order of the minor prophets. The author is believed to have flourished during the earlier portion of the reign of Josiah. The book contains States of the Church. The style is pure and poetical, but not characterized by any striking or uncommon beauties.

Zephiri'nus, a Pope, successor of Victor I. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom about 219. His successor was Calixtus I.

Zephyr, (*zĕf'er,*) *n.* [Lat. *Zephyrus*; Gr. *zephŭros*, strictly the N.W., from *zophos*, the gloom of the nether world, the dark side, the west] (*Myth.*) The personification of the west wind. According to the Hesiodic theogony, he was the son of Astræus and Eos. The Greek name signifies life-bringing, as the time at which that wind begins to blow marks the revival of vegetation. He is represented as a youth beautiful and naked, with a wreath on his head, or carrying flowers in the fold of his mantle. — The west wind; and, poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.

Zer-Afchan, (*zer-af-kan',*) a river of independent Turkestan, Bokhara, rises E. of Samarcand, and enters Lake Denghiz, after a W. course of 400 m.

Zer'ba, or JERBA, an island of N. Africa, belonging to Tunis, in the Gulf of Cades, 15 m. N.W. of Zarziss, 22 m. long, and 14 broad.

Zer'be, in *Pennsylvania*, a township of Northumberland co.; *pop.* abt. 1,700.

Zerbst, (*tserpst,*) a town of Germany, duchy of Anhalt-Dessau, on the Nuthe, 66 m. S.W. of Berlin. *Manuf.* Jewelry, earthenware, and beer. *Pop.* 9,350.

Ze'ro, *n.* [Fr.; It.; Sp.] An arithmetical cipher; — a term generally used in reference to the thermometer, implying the point at which the gradation commences. The zero of Réaumur's and of the centigrade thermometer is the freezing-point of water. The zero of Fahrenheit's scale is 32° below the point at which water congeals, being about the temperature of a mixture of salt and snow.

Zernb'babel, the son of Salathiel, and one of the family of the kings of Judah. He gained the esteem of Cyrus, king of Persia, who gave him the sacred vessels, with which he returned to Jerusalem, where he rebuilt the temple, which was dedicated 515 B. C.

Zest, *n.* [Ar. *istalnz*, to have the taste, relish, or smack of.] That which gives a relish; a relish; something that gives a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; a piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavor to liquor; or the fine thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed.

—*v. a.* To give a relish or flavor to; to heighten the taste or relish of.

Ze'ta, *n.* A Greek letter (ζ), corresponding to the English *z*.

Zeug'lodon, *n.* [Gr. *zeugle*, a yoke, and *odous*, a tooth.] (*Pal.*) A genus of gigantic cetacean animals, the remains of which have been found in the miocene strata of North America (especially in Alabama) and Europe. The entire skeleton of the largest species (*Zeuglodon Harlani*) indicates an animal about seventy feet in length. The skull is very long and narrow; the nostril single, with an upward aspect, above and near the orbits. The jaws are armed with two kinds of teeth, set wide apart; the crown of the tooth being contracted from side to side in the middle of its base, so as to give its transverse section an hour-glass form (whence the name).

Zeug'ma, *n.* [Gr., a yoke.] (*Gram.*) A figure by which an adjective or verb which agrees with a nearer word is referred also, by way of supplement, to one more remote.

Zeulenroda, (*tsoi-len-ro'da,*) a town of Germany, 9 m. S.W. of Greitz. *Manuf.* Woollens, hosiery, and watches. *Pop.* 5,500.

Ze'us, See JUPITER.

(*Zoöl.*) See DORY.

Zeux'is, one of the greatest Greek painters, was a native of one of the many cities named Heraclea, and flourished in the latter half of the 5th century B. C. He travelled a good deal, spending some time at Athens during the Peloponnesian war, visiting the court of Archelaus, king of Macedonia, and afterwards Italy and Sicily. He excelled in form, light and shade, and coloring, in dramatic composition of grand subjects, and in imitation of inanimate objects. He made a large fortune, was extremely vain, and at last used to give away his pictures because he thought them worth more than any price that could be set on them. One of his most celebrated works was the picture of *Helen*, painted for a temple at Croton. Five of the most beautiful girls of that city were his models for the work. Among the other famous works of *Z.* were his *Infant Hercules strangling the Serpent*; *Female Hippocentaur*; *Zeus in the Assembly of the Gods*, &c. Parrhasius was a young rival of *Z.*, and in a competition between them was allowed by *Z.* to surpass him. On that occasion, *Z.* painted a bunch of grapes which birds pecked at, and Parrhasius a curtain which deceived *Z.*

Zey'lanite, *n.* (*Min.*) Same as *Ceylanite*. See SPINET.

Zi'bet, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A species of carnivorous mammalia belonging to the genus *Viverra* and the family *Viverridæ* (Fig. 2642). It is found on the Asiatic coast, and

Fig. 2642. — ZIBET.

in some of the larger islands of the Indian Archipelago. It has a short and thick neck, the breast being full and somewhat distended, and differs considerably in its markings from its African congener, the Civet. The substance secreted by an opening near the tail resembles that of the Civet, and is, perhaps, equally prized. See CIVET.

Zie'ga, *n.* Curd produced by the addition of acetic acid to milk, after rennet has ceased to produce coagulation.

Zieleuzieg, (*tse'len-tseeg,*) a town of Prussia, 22 m. E. N.E. of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. *Manuf.* Linens, hosiery, hats, leather, and gloves. *Pop.* 4,950.

Zieng Mai-a-Laos, (*zeeng-ma'a-la'os,*) a state of S.E. India, tributary to Siam; Lat. between 20° and 21° N., Lon. 98° and 102° E. *Pop.* 40,000.

Zierik-see, (*se'rik-se,*) a fortified town of the Netherlands, prov. of Zealand, on the island of Schonwen, 30 m. S.W. of Rotterdam; *pop.* 7,700.

Zig'zag, *a.* [Fr.; formed from its likeness in sound to the thing it is intended to represent.] Having sharp and quick turns or flexures.

—*n.* Something that has short turns or angles, as a line, the stem of a plant, &c.

(*Arch.*) A chevron running in a zigzag line.

—*pl.* (*Fort.*) In the attack of a fortress, approaches connecting the parallels. They are directed so that their prolongations fall alternately to the right and left of the fortress, and clear of the most prominent salients of the covered way.

—*v. a.* To form with short turns or angles.

Zilleh, (*zil'la,*) a town of Asia Minor, 35 m. W.S.W. of Tokat. *Manuf.* Coarse cotton cloths. It has an annual fair, attended by over 50,000 persons.

Zilwau'kie, in *Michigan*, a post-village of Saginaw co., 6 m. N.E. of Saginaw; *pop.* abt. 700.

Zim'mermann, JOHANN GEORG VON, was one of the most eminent physicians in the 18th century, both as a practitioner and as a professional writer. His miscellaneous writings also were numerous; and one of these, his striking but not very philosophical essay *On Solitude*, is now, indeed, quite forgotten, but was once very popular. It was first printed, as a sketch, in 1756, and afterward in its complete shape in 1785. *Z.* was born in 1728, at Brugg, in the canton of Bern. After having studied at Göttingen, he practised medicine successively at Bern and in his native town. His tendency to hypochondria showed itself even thus early, but did not disqualify him from either active practice or from zealous and miscellaneous studies. His professional celebrity gained him, in 1768, the appointment of royal-physician at Hanover; after the second appearance of his work *On Solitude*, he was invited to St. Petersburg; and the year after he attended Frederick of Prussia in his last illness. His writings after this were chiefly gossiping collections, and expressions of the errors with which he regarded the revolutionary principles that were becoming prevalent. His melancholy continued to increase, and he was completely deranged for some time previous to his death, which took place in 1791.

Zim'mermanstown, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Schuylkill co., 16 m. W. of Pottsville.

Zinc, (*zingk,*) *n.* [Fr.; Ger. *zink.*] (*Chem.*) A bluish-white lustrous metal, having a crystalline lamellar structure, moderate hardness, a somewhat low melting-point. To obtain it pure, commercial zinc, or spelter, as it is termed, is dissolved in pure dilute sulphuric acid; a cement of sulphuretted hydrogen is then passed through it, and it is filtered from any precipitate formed. The solution is then boiled to expel any sulphuretted hydrogen that may remain in it, and the zinc is precipitated in the form of carbonate by pure carbonate of soda. The carbonate is then ignited to transform it into oxide of zinc, which is distilled in a porcelain retort with charcoal prepared from loaf-sugar. Zinc is brittle at ordinary temperatures, but is possessed of considerable malleability and ductility at a temperature of between 200° and 300°, and may be wrought and rolled with ease. A little above this it becomes brittle again, and may be pulverized in a mortar. It fuses at 773°, and at a bright red heat it may be volatilized. If its vapor is exposed to the air, it burns with great splendor, becoming converted into oxide, which is deposited in loose flocculi. At the ordinary temperature it is not acted on by the air, but when exposed to moist air or oxygen, it becomes covered with a tenacious gray coating of hydrated oxide, which impedes the further oxidation of the metal beneath. In this respect zinc rust differs from iron rust, which seems to accelerate the oxidation of the adjacent metal. By the conjoint action of oxygen and carbonic acid, zinc roofing becomes converted into a mixed oxide and carbonate. When melted in the air, the oxide is formed much more rapidly. The metal is readily dissolved by the mineral and vegetable acids. Boiling solutions of potash also act on zinc, hydrogen being liberated, and oxide of zinc remaining dissolved in the alkaline solution. The difficultly oxidizable nature of zinc, its cheapness, the ease with which it is extracted from its ores, and the ready way in which it may be worked, are bringing it daily more and more into use. Neither the vapor nor its oxide is poisonous. It is of the greatest use in the laboratory, for the precipitation of certain metals and for the formation of hydrogen. For voltaic purposes it is indispensable, and its principal alloy, brass, is too well known to need description. It forms alloys with iron and several other metals. The so-called galvanic iron is iron covered with a protective coating of zinc. It also enters into the composition of German silver. The origin of the term *zinc* is lost in obscurity; it was first employed by Basil Valentine, but the great Paracelsus was the first to associate the word with a metal possessing the characters of zinc. It hardly seems probable that zinc was known to the ancients. An obscure passage in Strabo seems to show that a certain stone was found to drop *false silver* when melted, but there is little to show that this *false silver* was zinc. It is positive, however, that its alloys were known to the later Romans, for numerous coins have been found containing copper and zinc nearly in the proper proportions to form brass. It was not until the beginning of the last century that zinc was commercially extracted from its ores in Europe. Before this, however, it was

imported by the Portuguese and others from the East Indies and China, under the name of *tutenag* and *spelter*. It seems first to have been made in England by Mr. Champion, of Bristol, about the year 1743. Long before zinc was known as a metal, brass was made in large quantities by heating metallic copper imbedded in a mixture of calcined calamine and carbonaceous matter. This was effected in large crucibles, which were exposed to a long-continued heat in furnaces constructed for the purpose. The zinc immediately on its liberation from the calamine of course united with the copper without giving any notice of its presence. The only use to which zinc was applied for many years after its discovery was for mixing with copper to form brass; and it was comparatively of late years that the fact of its becoming ductile and malleable when heated was made known. A patent was granted to the discoverers of this property, Sylvester and Habson, in 1805, since which period the zinc manufacture has made steady progress. Zinc has a considerable power of dissolving iron; in consequence of which the iron pots in which it is melted soon become corroded and unfit for use. Its specific gravity varies, according to the closeness of texture of the sample, from 7·03 to 7·2, or even 7·3. Zinc is abundantly distributed in the form of various ores throughout the whole known world. Its principal ores are: *Red zinc ore*, which is found and worked in New Jersey, U. States. It consists of oxide of zinc, colored with binoxide of manganese. *Carbonate of zinc*, or *Calamine*, found extensively in the Devonian and carboniferous formations of most countries, especially near Lancaster, Columbia co., Penn., where the mines opened in 1853 are worked by the Lehigh Zinc Company. The calamine mines in this country are nearly worked out, only 285 tons having been raised in 1859, the amount in 1800 being 1,500 tons. *Hydrated silicate of zinc*, which is worked extensively in the U. States. *Sulphide of zinc*, *blende*, or *black jack*, which is met with in large quantities in various parts of England and Europe. In the extraction of zinc from its ores, the blende or calamine is first crushed between rollers and roasted. In the case of the blende this is a tedious process, and requires great care. The result in either case is oxide of zinc, which is mixed with half its weight of powdered coke or anthracite, and introduced into crucibles of peculiar construction. A circular furnace is employed, within which the crucibles are ranged. In the bottom of each crucible is an opening, to which a short iron pipe is attached, passing through the bottom of the furnace. To the end of this is affixed a removable tube communicating with a sheet-iron vessel. The hole in the bottom of the crucible having been partially plugged with coke, a charge of ore and coal is introduced, and the top of the crucible luted down. The tube connected with the iron vessel is lowered so as to leave the crucible tube open, and the heat is raised. So soon as the flame at the mouth of the short iron tube begins to turn from white to blue, connection is made with the tube leading to the iron pan, and the zinc gradually distils downwards, partly in powder and partly in stalactitic masses. The crude metal is re-melted, skimmed, and cast into ingots. In Silesia and Belgium retorts are used instead of crucibles, or *per ascensum* instead of *per descensum*. Zinc is often known in commerce as *spelter*, the derivation of which term is unknown. The equivalent of zinc, as determined by Erdmann, is 52·53. *Symbol* Zn.

Oxide of Zinc. Zinc only forms one oxide, ZnO, which occurs in nature as *red zinc ore*. The anhydrous oxide is formed when zinc is burnt in air, and has been occasionally found in four- and six-sided prisms in the flues of zinc-furnaces. It is best prepared in the laboratory by calcining the precipitate produced by mixing solutions of sesquicarbonate of ammonia and sulphate of zinc. On the large scale, when it is required as a pigment, it is made by distilling zinc in clay retorts, passing into chambers through which a current of air is maintained. The volatilized metal burns at the high temperature to which it is exposed, and the oxide is deposited in the condensing chambers. As a pigment, it has not met with great success, as it does not wear so well as white lead, from its lesser specific gravity. In situations where it is exposed to sulphurous fumes, it stands perfectly, and being harmless in its nature, it is not open to the objections raised against its poisonous congener. Oxide of zinc forms a light white powder, which becomes yellow when heated, regaining its whiteness when it cools. It is a permanent oxide, even at the greatest heat. When exposed to the air, it becomes converted into a carbonate. It dissolves readily in acids, and its salts have the same form as those of magnesia and oxide of iron, with which it is isomorphous. Its salts, though neutral in composition, have an acid reaction. It is not easily dissolved in solutions of potash and soda, but if fused with them in a silver crucible, it forms compounds soluble in water, in which the oxide of zinc appears to play the part of an acid. The hydrated oxide is formed by adding a solution of potash to the sulphate of zinc. It is readily soluble in excess of alkaline solutions. In medicine, oxide of zinc is used in ointments as an astringent and desiccant, and by itself as a tonic, especially in cases of nervous debility brought on by drinking. Zinc is said to be a binoxide, but it requires confirmation.— *Nitrate of zinc* is prepared by dissolving zinc in dilute nitric acid. It forms deliquescent four-sided prisms, soluble in water and alcohol.—*Sulphate of zinc*, or *white vitriol*, is manufactured on a large scale by roasting native sulphide of zinc (blende), extracting the mass with water, and evaporating to the crystallizing point. It is generally sent into commerce in white fused masses. Generally speaking, it contains six atoms of water of crystallization; but compounds containing less have been formed. It crystallizes ordinarily in four-sided prisms. It is used in medicine as an emetic, and very largely by calico-printers. It is soluble in 2½ parts of water, but insoluble in alcohol. Several basic sulphates are said to exist. It combines directly with ammonia, forming a definite compound. It also forms double sulphates with those of potassa, ammonia, magnesia, and protoxide of iron.— *Carbonate of zinc*, or *calamine*, occurs in nature in large amorphous masses, and occasionally in crystals of the same form as those of carbonate of lime. It is the chief ore of zinc, and is employed in its impure state in medicine as an exsiccant, and in healing cerates. The anhydrous carbonate may be prepared in the laboratory by placing a tube containing carbonate of soda in a strong tube containing sulphate of zinc, sealing the outer tube hermetically, heating it to 320° Fahr., and inverting it so that the solutions may mix: crystalline grains of the anhydrous carbonate are gradually deposited. No neutral carbonate of zinc can be obtained from its salts by double decomposition.— *Chloride of Z.* is prepared by dissolving granulated zinc in hydrochloric acid, and evaporating, when it is obtained in a semi-solid hydrated mass, known as *butter of Z.* If this be further heated, it fuses, becomes anhydrous and solid. It is deliquescent, fuses easily, and may be distilled. It is remarkably soluble in water, and its strong affinity for that substance renders it of great use as a desiccating agent in organic research. In solution it forms Burnett's disinfecting fluid. It is a powerful escharotic when applied to the skin, and is used in surgery for that purpose. It fuses above 700° Fahr., but does not decompose unless more strongly heated; hence, a bath of it is sometimes used for maintaining objects at a high temperature. Its solution absorbs ammoniacal gas with avidity. It forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkaline metals. Its solution is also much used in soldering zinc, iron, and copper. Its solution is also much used for preserving objects for dissection, as it does not corrode the instruments in the same way as corrosive sublimate. Several oxychlorides are said to exist.— *Sulphide of zinc*, or *blende*, is found native contaminated with a large number of the other metals. It may be prepared by the direct combination of its elements. The hydrated sulphide is obtained as a white precipitate, by adding an alkaline sulphide to a solution of some zinc-salt. There are several oxysulphides of zinc. The *trisilicate of zinc*, or *electric* calamine, is found native in several parts of the world. Heat develops electricity in it; hence its name. *Valerianate of zinc* is used in medicine in combating nervous disorders.

Zinc-am'yl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, transparent liquid, emitting fumes, and rapidly absorbing oxygen when exposed to the air, but not taking fire spontaneously.

Zinc-blende, *n.* (*Chem.*) Sulphide of zinc. See ZINC.

Zinc-bloom, INCARBONATE OF ZINC, *n.* (*Min.*) An opaque mineral, of a white, grayish, or yellowish color, dull lustre, occurring in earthy incrustations, and reniform, and consisting of carbonic acid, oxide of zinc, and water.

Zinc-eth'yl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A colorless, transparent mobile liquid refracting light strongly, boiling at 244° Fahr., and remaining uncongealed at —8° Fahr. It may be distilled unchanged in vessels filled with hydrogen or carbonic acid. It has a powerful but penetrating odor, bursting into flame in the air, and emitting fumes of oxide of zinc. Its evaporation is represented by the formula ZnC_4H_5. It is made by digesting iodide of ethyl and hydrous ether and granulated zinc in a sealed glass tube at 266° Fahr. for 12 or 18 hours. (See *Proceedings of the Royal and Chemical Societies.*) The discovery of this singular compound by Frankland has opened up a new field of organic research, and similar compounds have been formed with the other alcohol radicles and several of the metals. Zinc methyl and amyl have also been formed, and resemble zinc ethyl in their properties and preparation. The latter, however, does not inflame in the air. There is hardly any substance known which has so intense an affinity for oxygen and chlorine as *zinc methyl*.

Zincif'erous, *a.* Producing, or containing, zinc.

Zinc'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) The Red zinc ore. See ZINC.

Zinc-meth'yl, *n.* (*Chem.*) A liquid prepared by the action of zinc upon the iodide of methyl (C_2H_3I), and resembles zinc-ethyl in its general character; it is, however, far more volatile and more energetic in its reactions than zinc-ethyl, and is decomposed with inflammation and explosion when brought in contact with water; yielding oxide of zinc and marsh-gas (hydride of methyl). *Form.* $C_2H_3.Zn$.

Zincog'rapher, *n.* An engraver on plates of zinc.

Zincog'raphy, *n.* The art of obtaining impressions from plates of zinc. The practice of the art differs from that of lithography only in this, that in the latter German stones are made use of, whilst in the former method plates of zinc are employed. See LITHOGRAPHY.

Zinc'oid, *n.* (*Chem.*) The positive *electrode*. See ELECTROLYSIS.

Zinc'ous, *a.* (*Chem.*) That has the affinity or attractions characteristic of the zinc or generative metal of the voltaic battery, as the *zincous* plates, or zincoid, of the decomposing cell;—used in contradistinction to *chlorous*, noting the affinity or attraction characteristic of the platinum or conducting plate of a voltaic battery.

Zinc'-white, *n.* (*Painting.*) The oxide of zinc used as a pigment.

Zinder', a town of N. Africa, in Bornou, 300 m. W.N.W. of Kooka; *pop.* 10,000.

Zingiber, (*zin'ji-ber,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Zingiberaceæ*, consisting of herbaceous Indian plants, with creeping jointed woody rootstocks, from which are sent up, every year, stems surrounded by sheathing leaves arranged in two ranks, cone-shaped spikes and flowers protected by bracts. The most important species is *Z. officinale*, the rhizomes of which furnish the well-known spice called *ginger*. The young rhizomes preserved in syrup are imported from the West Indies and China, and form the conserve known as *preserved ginger*, that imported from the West Indies being preferred to the Chinese kind. Ginger is extensively used as a condiment, and in medicine as a stimulant and stomachic.

Zingiberac'eæ, *n. pl.* (*Bot.*) An order of plants, alliance *Anomales*. DIAG. One stamen, a two-celled anther, and a vitellus round the embryo. They consist of aromatic herbaceous plants, of which the genus *Zingiber* (*q. v.*) is the type. There are 31 genera, which comprise about 250 species, mostly tropical. Ginger, turmeric, grains of paradise, and the various cardamoms, are products of this order.

Zink'enite, *n.* (*Min.*) A native sulphantimonite of lead, composed of 40 per cent. of sulphide of lead and 60 per cent. sulphide of antimony. It occurs in several places in bright steel-gray six-sided prisms terminated by low six-sided pyramids.

Zion, or SION, the highest and most southernmost mount of Jerusalem, rising about 2,500 feet above the Mediterranean, and from 200 to 300 feet above the valleys at its base. It was separated from Akra on the N. and Moriah on the N.W. by the Valley Tyropœon; and had the valley of Gihon on the W., that of Hinnom on the S., and that of the Kidron on the S.E. It was a fortified town of the Jebusites till subdued by David, and thenceforward was called the "city of David." A mosque near its southern brow now covers the "tomb of David" so called, most jealously guarded by the Mohammedans

Fig. 2643.— MOUNT ZION.
(With the Mosque of David, part of the S. wall of Jerusalem, and the Valley of Hinnom.)

(Fig. 2643). This mount, together with Moriah and Ophel, was enclosed by the first wall, and fortified by citadels. Upon it were erected the magnificent palaces of Solomon, and long afterwards those of Herod. At the present day a considerable portion of it lies outside of the modern wall on the S.— "Zion," and "the daughter of Zion," are sometimes used in Scripture to denote the whole city, including especially Moriah and the Temple; and sometimes figuratively for the seat of the true Church on earth and in heaven.

Zion, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Centre co., 5 m. N.E of Bellefonte; *pop* abt. 200.

Zi'onsville, in *Indiana*, a post-village of Boone co., 15 m. N.N.W. of Indianapolis; *pop.* (1870) 956.

Zionsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a village of Lehigh co., 40 m. N.N.W. of Philadelphia.

Zir'con, *n.* [A. S. *zerk*, blue, hyacinth.] (*Min.*) A silicate of zirconia, found in the sand of the rivers of Ceylon and other places. It occurs in crystals, generally square four-sided prisms terminated by four-sided pyramids, and also in grains, sometimes white, but more frequently red, brown, yellow, green, or gray. The colorless or slightly smoky kinds are called *Jargoon*; the bright red, *Hyacinth*; and the grayish or brownish, *Zirconite*. When of a fine color and transparent, these are sometimes used in jewelry.

Zirco'nia, *n.* (*Chem.*) See ZIRCONIUM.

Zir'conite, *n.* (*Min.*) See ZIRCON.

Zirco'nium, *n.* (*Chem.*) The metallic basis of the earth zirconia, contained in the rare minerals zircon and hyacinthon, which are silicates of the earth. It has yet only been obtained as a black powder, which does not conduct a feeble voltaic current. It has not been fused, and only assumes a weak metallic lustre under the burnisher. Heated in air, it forms zirconia of ivory whiteness. *Zirconia* (Zr_2O_3) is its only oxide. It is a white infusible powder, which after ignition is only soluble in sulphuric acid. It forms several salts, of which the sulphate of potash and sulphate of zirconia are mixed together, *sub-sulphate* of zirconia and *bisulphate* of potash are formed. The *chloride of Z.* forms needles, which effloresce in the air, losing water and hydrochloric acid, and leaving behind a soluble oxychloride. Swanberg says that zirconia is not a pure earth, but a mixture of three. *Symbol* Zr.

Ziska, or **Zizka,** JOHANN, (*tsis'ka,*) the Hussite leader, b. at Trocznow, Bohemia, about 1360 or 1380. He was of a noble family, and became a page at the court of King

Wenceslaus; but soon disgusted with the frivolity and vice he witnessed, he entered on a soldier's life. He served in the Polish army, and greatly distinguished himself at the famous battle of Tannenberg, in which the Teutonic Knights were finally defeated; next fought against the Turks, and in 1415 distinguished himself in the English army at Agincourt. That same year the reformers, John Huss and Jerome of Prague, countrymen of *Z.*, and whose doctrines he held, were burnt at Constance. Failing to rouse the king, whose chamberlain he was, to decisive action, *Z.* resolved to take arms himself as the defender of the Hussites. A body of troops was organized, and the terrible Hussite war began with a riot at Prague, in July, 1419. *Z.* took the chief command, built fortresses, and trained the troops, took Prague in 1420, and won a great victory over the Emperor Sigismund, who attacked him on Mount Wittkow, since named Ziska-Berg, in July. In the following year he made himself master of the citadel of Prague, and soon after lost his remaining eye — he had lost one in his childhood. He nevertheless continued to hold the command, and to beat the imperial armies, and among all the battles and engagements he fought, he was only once defeated. The emperor at last treated with him on equal terms, granted freedom of worship to the Hussites, and appointed their hero governor of Bohemia. *Z.* tarnished his fame by the cruelties he practised on the enemies of his faith; and, like some other men called to like grave tasks, justified his course on the ground that he was the agent of divine providence in inflicting vengeance. The treaty with the emperor was not completed, when *Z.*, engaged in the siege of a castle near Czaslau, was seized with the plague, and died there, October 12th, 1424. His remains were interred at Czaslau, and the Emperor Ferdinand I., visiting the church in 1554, is said to have gone with terror from the town to sleep elsewhere. The awe inspired by the name of this great soldier is illustrated by the myths which have grown up around it. The war between the Catholics and the Hussites continued for 11 years after *Z.*'s death.

Zittau, (*tsit'tou,*) a town of Germany, in Saxony, on the Mandau, 48 m. S.E. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Cottons, woollens, and pianofortes. *Pop.* 14,290.

Ziz, a river of Africa, in Morocco, rises S. of the Atlas Mountains, and after a S.E. course of 200 m., loses itself in the sands of the Sahara.

Ziza'nia, *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Gramineæ*, the most interesting species of which is *Z. aquatica*, the Indian rice or Canada-rice, found in the U. States and Canada on inundated shores of ponds and rivers. Its fruit, which is very abundant, affords sustenance to wild geese, ducks, and other water-fowl.

Zizyphus, (*ziz'i-fus,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) A genus of plants, order *Rhamnaceæ*, chiefly belonging to the tropics of the Old World. Many of the species have edible fruits: thus, *Z. vulgaris*, *Z. jujuba*, and others, yield the fruits called jujubes; *Z. lotus*, the fruit supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, from which the Lotophagi received their name. The latter is much esteemed by the Arabs.

Zloczow, (*zlot'sou,*) a town of Austrian Poland, 38 m. E. of Lemberg. *Manuf.* Canvas. *Pop.* 4,350.

Znaim, or Znaym, (*tsna'im,*) a town of Austria, on the Thaya, 34 m. S.S.W. of Brunn. *Manuf.* Woollens, tobacco, and mustard. *Pop.* 5,610.

Zoagli, (*dzo'al-ye,*) a town of N. Italy, on the Gulf of Genoa, 4 m. W. of Chiavari; *pop.* 4,400.

Zoan'thus, *n.* [Gr. *zoos*, living, and *anthos*, a flower.] (*Zoöl.*) A genus of Polypes, comprehending those which possess the complex structure of the *Actinix*, but consist of different individuals adhering to a common fleshy basis, in which calcareous spicules are sparingly scattered.

Zoar'ces, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes, family *Gobidæ*, distinguished by an elongated body, dorsal, anal, and caudal united, and no spinous rays in the dorsal, except in its posterior part. The Eel-shaped Blenny, or Eel-Pout, *Z. anguillaris*, is from 24 to 36 inches long, dark olive-brown, varied with dusky blotches. It is caught in fishing for cod.

Zo'diac, *n.* [Fr. *zodiaque*; Gr. *zodiakos*, from *zodion*, a little animal, from *zoon*, an animal, from *zaō*, Sansk. *jīv*, to live; — the constellations of the ecliptic being for the most part represented by the figures of animals.] (*Astron.*) An imaginary zone or belt in the heavens, extending to about 8° or 9° on each side of the ecliptic, within which the motions of the sun, moon, and principal planets are confined. It was divided by the ancients into 12 parts of 30° each called *signs*, and designated as follows:

Aries (*Ram*) ♈	Libra (*Balance*) ♎
Taurus (*Bull*) ♉	Scorpio (*Scorpion*) ♏
Gemini (*Twins*) ♊	Sagittarius (*Archer*) ♐
Cancer (*Crab*) ♋	Capricornus (*Goat*) ♑
Leo (*Lion*) ♌	Aquarius (*Water-bearer*) ♒
Virgo (*Virgin*) ♍	Pisces (*Fishes*) ♓

These names were given from a fanciful resemblance to the objects designated, which was supposed to be presented by the configuration of the stars. This division is still employed. See Constellation, and Planet.

Zodi'acal, *a.* Belonging to the Zodiac.

Zodiacal light. (*Astron.*) A faint nebulous aurora which surrounds the sun in the plane of its equator. This curious phenomenon is visible immediately before sunrise or after sunset, in the place where the sun is about to appear or has just quitted the horizon. It has a flat lenticular form, extending from the horizon obliquely upwards, and following the course of the ecliptic, or rather of the sun's equator. The most favorable times for observing it are in the months of April or May, in the evening, or at the opposite season of the year before sunrise. Many opinions have been entertained respecting the nature and cause of this singular phenomenon. The most plausible of these is, that the *Z. L.* consists of a vast number of meteorites which circulate around the sun, and are gradually falling into that luminary, their impact contributing to restore the solar heat and light lost by radiation.

Zoe, (*zo'e,*) an empress of the East, was the daughter of Constantine IX., and became the wife of Romanus III. in 1028, when she was in the 48th year of her age. She was a debauched woman, and became the murderess of her husband, in order to place her lover on the throne, who reigned under the title of Michel IV. The latter dying, was succeeded by his nephew, Michel V., who was deposed by the people, and *Z.* and her sister Theodora proclaimed joint sovereigns. She displayed great ability and firmness in the government, and in 1042 married in third nuptials Constantine Monomachus. She continued to reign till her death at the age of 74, in 1052.

Zo'har, *n.* [Heb., splendor.] A Jewish book, highly esteemed by the rabbis, and supposed to be of great, though altogether unascertained, antiquity. It consists of cabalistical commentaries on Scripture, especially on the Pentateuch. It has been translated into Latin (ed. 1680).

Zoïl'ean, *a.* Belonging to, or resembling *Zoïlus*, q. v. —Unjustly severe.

Zoïl'ism, *n.* Illiberal criticism; unjust censure.

Zoïlus, a Greek rhetorician, who criticised the "Iliad" with such virulence as to be called "the rhetorical dog;" and his name became so familiar as to be applied to all snarling critics. Flourished about 270 B.C.

Zoïs'ite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lime, formerly considered a variety of Epidote, and said to occur in fine crystals of a grayish-brown or olive color, at Hollyhill near Strabane, Tyrone.

Zolkiew, (*zhol'kiu,*) a town of Austrian Poland, 16 m. N. of Lemberg. *Manuf.* Coarse woollens, leather, and porcelain. *Pop.* 4,350.

Zol'larsville, in *Pennsylvania*, a post-village of Washington co.

Zollvercin, (*tsol'fer-ine,*) *n.* [Ger., toll-union.] The idea of a uniform system of customs for the German states, first suggested at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, was acted upon by the government of Prussia, which abolished all distinctions of customs throughout its territories, May 26, 1818, and invited other governments to unite for a similar purpose. The invitation was generally accepted, and the result was the formation of the *Z.*, or Customs Union of the German States, by a treaty signed March 22, 1833. Saxony joined the union March 30, Thuringia May 11, and the uniformity of customs thus introduced commenced Jan. 1, 1834. Treaties of commerce between Austria and the *Z.*, and Italy and the *Z.*, were signed Dec. 31, 1865.

Zombor', a town of Hungary, cap. of the co. of Bacs, 120 m. S. of Pesth. *Manuf.* Silks. *Pop.* 24,200.

Zo'nar, *n.* A girdle which the Christians and Jews of the Levant are obliged to wear to distinguish them from Mohammedans. — *Smart.*

Zone, *n.* [Fr.; Gr. *zōnē*, a girdle, from *zonnumi*, to gird.] A girdle; a belt; a band or stripe running round an object: circuit; circumference.

(*Geog.*) A division of the earth with respect to the temperature of different latitudes. — The whole earth is divided into five *Z.*—the torrid, northern and southern temperate, and northern and southern frigid *Z.* The torrid *Z.* extends 23½° N. and S. of the equator, and twice a year the sun shines vertically on its inhabitants. The two temperate *Z.* extend from the tropics to the polar circles. The distance from the tropics to the polar circles, or the breadth of the temperate *Z.*, both in the northern and southern hemispheres, is 43°. All beyond the polar circles, to the poles, is called the frigid *Z.*

(*Math.*) The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel lines. — *Davies & Peck.*

Zoned, (*zond,*) *a.* Wearing a zone; having zones or concentric bands.

Zone'less, *a.* Destitute of a zone or girdle.

Zonotrichia, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of birds, family *Fringillidæ*. It has the bill conical, and slightly notched, wings not reaching to the middle of the moderately rounded tail, the second and third quills longest, tarsus longer than the middle toe, the hind toe longer than the lateral one, the claws of the latter just reaching to the base of the middle one. There are several American species, among which are the White-crowned Sparrow, *Z. leucophrys*, and the White-throated Sparrow, *Z. albicollis*, from east of the Rocky Mountains; and the Golden-crowned Sparrow, *Z. coronata*, of the Pacific coast.

Zon'ule, *n.* A little zone.

Zooch'emy, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and Eng. *chemistry.*] Animal chemistry.

Zoog'eny, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine of animal formations.

Zoog'raphy, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, and *graphō*, to write.] The natural history of animals.

Zool'atry, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, and *latreyo*, to work for hire, to serve the gods with prayer and sacrifices.] The worship of animals, as in the religion of ancient Egypt.

Zo'olite, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, and *lithos*, a stone.] A petrified animal substance.

Zool'oger, *n.* A zoölogist. (R.)

Zoolog'ical, *a.* Pertaining to zoölogy, or the science of animals.

Zoologically, *adv.* According to the principles of zoölogy.

Zool'ogist, *n.* One who is well versed in zoölogy, or in the natural history of animals, or who describes animals.

Zool'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *zoon*, an animal, and *logos*, a discourse.] A discourse on animals; that part of natural history which treats of the structure, habits, classification, &c., of all animals, from man to the lowest of all the tribes. *Z.* consists of two grand divisions, Philosophic *Z.*, and Descriptive *Z.*: the former embracing comparative anatomy and physiology, and all the great questions relating to the succession of species of animals upon the earth, the part they play in the theatre of nature, and the geographical distribution of existing species;—the latter being restricted to the outward characters, habits, properties, and classification of animals. Thus, in its most comprehensive sense, *Z.* constitutes the most important branch of Natural History, the science at once most worthy to fascinate the attention, by the vast tableau of animated nature it discloses to view, and perhaps best calculated to elevate the soul to the perception of a wise and good Providence, whose power is no less visible in the creation of the lowly worm than of the exalted being, Man, to whose dominion all others have been subjected. Hence it is not surprising that in all ages the science of *Z.* has been prosecuted with zeal by some of the most illustrious of mankind: — in antiquity by an Aristotle, a Pliny, and a Galen; and in modern times, by a Gesner, a Linnæus, a Buffon, a Cuvier, an Owen, and an Agassiz. The progress of science is daily effecting modifications in the views which Cuvier disseminated as to the classification of animals in his famous work the *Regne Animal;* but he will be long regarded, both in America and in Europe, as the lodestone of naturalists, and the legislator of *Z.* As the outward characters, habits, and properties of living animals, their good and evil relations to man, &c., cannot be profitably discussed within the limits assigned to this article, it will be confined to the exposition of the principal of their classifications, the reader being referred to the various zoölogical articles interspersed throughout the work for a full account of the points above alluded to, and many others too numerous to mention. The artificial system of classification being now abandoned by the consent of naturalists, no advantage would be gained by detailing it in this place. According to the great Cuvier, who has taken nature for the basis of his distribution, the animal kingdom is primarily divided into four provinces or sub-kingdoms, themselves subdivided into several classes as follows: I. Vertebrata. 1, *Mammalia;* 2, *Aves* (Birds); 3, *Reptilia;* 4, *Pisces* (Fishes). II. Mollusca. 1, *Cephalopoda;* 2, *Pteropoda;* 3, *Gasteropoda;* 4, *Acephala;* 5, *Brachiopoda;* 6, *Cirrhopoda.* III. *Articulata.* 1, *Insecta;* 2, *Crustacea;* 3, *Arachnida;* 4, *Annelida.* IV. Radiata. 1, *Echinodermata;* 2, *Entozoa;* 3, *Acalephæ;* 4, *Polypi;* 5, *Infusoria.* A complete system of the animal kingdom has been proposed by Agassiz. He adopts the four divisions of Cuvier, but makes much change in the subdivisions, acknowledging, however, that much is still uncertain, and that a satisfactory arrangement must depend upon anatomical and embryological researches yet to be made. The following is an outline of his system:

Division I. — Radiata.

Class	I. *Polypi,*	Order 1. *Actionidæ.*
"		" 2. *Halcyonidæ.*
"	II. *Acalephæ,*	Order 1. *Hydroidæ* (including *Siphonophoræ*).
"		" 2. *Discophoræ.*
"		" 3. *Ctenophoræ.*
"	III. *Echinodermata,*	Order 1. *Crinoidæ.*
"		" 2. *Asteroidæ.*
"		" 3. *Echinoidæ.*
"		" 4. *Holothuridæ.*

Division II. — Mollusca.

Class	I. *Acephala,*	Order 1. *Bryozoa* (including the *Vorticellidæ*).
"		" 2. *Brachiopodæ.*
"		" 3. *Tunicata.*
"		" 4. *Lamellibranchiata.*
"	II. *Gasteropoda,*	Order 1. *Pteropoda.*
"		" 2. *Heteropoda.*
"		" 3. *Gasteropoda* proper.
"	III. *Cephalopoda,*	Order 1. *Tetrabranchiata.*
"		" 2. *Dibranchiata.*

Division III. — Aaticulata.

Class	I. *Vermes,*	Order 1. *Trematoidæ* (including *Cestoidæ, Planariæ,* and *Hirudinidæ*).
"		" 2, *Nematoidæ* (including *Acanthocephali* and *Gordiaceæ*).
"		" 3. *Annelidæ.*
"	II. *Crustacea,*	Order 1. *Rotifera.*
"		" 2. *Entomostraca* (including *Cirrhopoda*).
"		" 3. *Tetradecapoda.*
"		" 4. *Decapoda.*
"	III. *Insecta,*	Order 1. *Myriopoda.*
"		" 2. *Arachnida.*
"		" 3. *Insecta* proper.

Division IV. — Vertebaata.

Class	I. *Myzonta,*	Order 1. *Myxinoidæ.*
"		" 2. *Cyclostomata.*
"	II. *Pisces* (Fishes proper).	Order 1. *Ctenoidæ.*
"		" 2. *Cycloidæ.*
"	III. *Ganoidæ,*	Order 1. *Celacanthiæ.*
"		" 2. *Accipenseroidæ.*
"		" 3. *Sauroidæ.*
"		" 4. *Siluroidæ.*
"		" 5. *Plectognathæ.*
"		" 6. *Lophobranchicæ.*

Class IV. *Selachia,*	Order 1.	*Chimæræ.*
	" 2.	*Goleodes.*
	" 3.	*Batides.*
" V. *Amphibia,*	Order 1.	*Cæcilix.*
	" 2.	*Ichthyodi.*
	" 3.	*Anura.*
" VI. *Reptilia,*	Order 1.	*Serpentes.*
	" 2.	*Saurii.*
	" 3.	*Rhizodontes.*
	" 4.	*Testudinata.*
" VII. *Aves,*	Order 1.	*Natatores.*
	" 2.	*Grallæ.*
	" 3.	*Rasores.*
	" 4.	*Insessores* (including *Scansores* and *Accipitres*).
" VIII. *Mammalia,*	Order 1.	*Marsupialia.*
	" 2.	*Herbivora.*
	" 3.	*Carnivora.*

Zoomorph'ism, *n.* [Or. *zoon,* and *morphe,* shape.] The transformation of men into beasts.—*Smart.*

Zoon'omy, *n.* [Gr. *zoon,* and *monos,* a law.] That branch of science treating of laws which govern the organic actions of animals in general; animal physiology. *Oswald.*

Zooph'agous, *a.* [Gr. *zoon,* and *phago,* to eat.] That feeds on animals; carnivorous.

Zoophyte, (*zo'o-fit,*) *n.* [Gr. *zoon,* an animal, and *phuton,* a plant, from *phuō,* to bring forth, to spring forth.] (*Zoöl.*) A term employed by Cuvier as a substitute for *Radiates,* viz., to designate the lowest primary divisions of the animal kingdom, which includes many animal organisms that are fixed to a definite spot of rock, shell, &c., and have the form of plants. The term is now never used by scientific naturalists, the plant-like animals comprising the class of *Polypi,* or *Polypa.* See POLYPUS.

Zo'osperm, *n.* One of the spermatozoa of an animal.

Zo'ospore, *n.* (*Bot.*) The name given to those spores, or seeds of scotyledonous plants, which being furnished with cilia, move spontaneously for a short time after being discharged from the spore-case of the parent-plant. The purpose served by the ciliary motion in zoöspores is evidently the wider diffusion of seeds; and the cessation of the motion after a certain time permits the seed to become fixed, in order to germinate. Zoöspores are found in *Characeæ, Algæ, Fungi,* and *Lichens.*

Zootom'ical, *a.* Belonging to zoötomy.

Zoot'omist, *n.* One versed in zoötomy.

Zoot'omy, *n.* [Gr. *zoon,* and *temno,* I cut.] That branch of anatomical science which relates to the structure of animals generally.

Zuffingen, or **Zor'INGEN,** a town of Switzerland, canton of Aargau, 24 m. N.W. of Lucerne. *Manuf.* Cotton, linen, and silk fabrics. *Pop.* 4,000.

Zorn'dorf, a village of Prussia, 4 m. N. of Küstrin, where, during the *Seven Years' War,* the Russians commanded by Marshal Fermor, were attacked by the Prussians under Frederick II. The Russians lost nearly 20,000 men, and the Prussians 12,000.

Zoroas'ter, ZARATHUSTRA, or ZERDUSHT, the great legislator, prophet, and reformer of the religion of the Parsees, called by Plato a son of Oromages (*Ormuzd*). Of his personal history nothing is known. By some, *Z.* is said to be a contemporary of Darius Hystaspis; by others, he is placed many hundred, or even many thousand, years earlier. It is of chief moment to recognize him as the earliest systematic expounder of that solution of the Mystery of Evil which may be termed *Spiritual Dualism.* He imagined two mighty spirits in contest—*Ormuzd* and *Ahriman*—GOD and the DEVIL; and in this he most probably reproduces an older mythology of the Parsee race. Ormuzd was conceived by *Z.* as symbolized by light; the sun a visible type of him; and fire the expression of his energy. Fire-worship spread extensively throughout India and Higher Asia; but, as usual, it became a superstition. Schism followed on the death of *Z.,* who, any more than other great men, had no true successor.

Zos'imus, a Greek historian of the 5th century, contemporary with Honorius and Theodosius the younger. His work is on history of the Roman emperors, reaching to the year 470. *Z.* was a pagan, and spoke very freely of the faults of the Christian emperors, but he is esteemed on the whole a trustworthy writer.

Zos'ter, *n.* [Gr., a girdle.] A kind of tetter; the shingles.—*Dunglison.*

Zos'tera, *n.* (*Bot.*) The typical genus of the order ZOSTERACEÆ, *q. v.*

Zostera'ceæ, *n.* (*Bot.*) The Sea-wrack family, an order of plants, alliance *Hydrales,* comprising a small number of marine plants having the habit of sea-weeds. The most interesting species is *Zostera marina,* the Sea-wrack, which is in common use for packing, and for stuffing chairs and mattresses. Its fibres have been recommended as a substitute for cotton.

Zouave', *n.* (*Mil.*) One of a body of troops in the French army, wearing the Moorish dress;—so called from a Kabile people inhabiting a mountainous district between Bougie and Dellis, in Algeria, known as the Gaouaona, and also called Zouaoua, who, to the number of 2,000, were organized into a regular body of troops in 1830. Gradually the enlistment of natives ceased, and the force consists almost exclusively of Frenchmen.—There are also regiments of zouaves in the militia of several of our States.

Zounds, *interj.* A contraction of *God's wounds*; originally used as an oath, and afterwards as an exclamation of wonder or anger.—*Smart.*

Zschokke, JOHANN HEINRICH DANIEL, (*shok'ke(r,)*) a popular German writer, b. at Magdeburg, 1771, who took up his residence in Switzerland, where he was successively employed as the head of an educational establishment, governor of Basle, and, after the federal union of Switzerland, in 1803, member of the council of Forests and Mines. He was a voluminous and versatile writer, his principal works being:—*Historical Memoirs of the Swiss Revolution; History of Switzerland for the Swiss People;* many novels, which have been translated into English; and his autobiography, which has also appeared in an English version. D. 1848.

Zschoppan, (*shop-pou',*) a river of Saxony, rises in the N. slope of the Fichtelgebirge mountains, near the border of Bohemia, and falls into the Mulde, after a N.W. course of 60 m.—A town on the above river, 8 m. S.E. of Chemnitz. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, hosiery, porcelain, &c. *Pop.* 6,930.

Zuccaro, TADDEO, (*dzook-ka'ro,*) an Italian painter, b. at Urbino, 1529, studied the works of Raphael, and, by his acquaintance with anatomy, excelled in painting human figures. D. 1566.—His brother, FEDERIGO, b. 1543, created President of the Academy of St. Luke, with the title of prince, by the pope, is famous for his gigantic figures adapted to dome painting. D. 1609.

Zuckmantel, (*tsook-man'tl,*) a town of Austrian Silesia, 32 m. N.W. of Troppau. *Manuf.* Cottons and linens. *Pop.* 4,620.

Zu'folo, *n.* [It., from *zufolare,* to whistle.] (*Mus.*) Any little flute or flageolet, but more especially that which is used to teach birds.—*Moore.*

Zug, (*tsoog,*) a lake of Switzerland, in the S.W. of the canton of Zug, 9 m. long, and abt. 3 m. broad, receives the Lorze which enters it from Lake Ægeri.—The smallest of the Swiss cantons, in the centre of the country, surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Schwyz, Lucerne, and Aargau; *area,* 85 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous and fertile. The highest summit is the Kaiserstock, 8,258 ft. above the sea. *Rivers.* The Reuss and the Sihl. *Lakes.* The Zug and Ægeri. *Prod.* Grapes, butter, and cheese. Cattle-rearing and fishing are also eagerly pursued. *Manuf.* Silk, paper, cotton-spinning, and tanning. *Pop.* 19,608.—ZUG, the cap., is on the E. and of the Lake Zug, 15 m. from Zurich; *pop.* 3,500.

Zulia, or SULIA, (*soo'lea,*) a river of S. America, which rises in the N. of the U. S. of Columbia, and flows into Lake Maracaybo, in Venezuela, after a N.N.E. course of 180 m.—A dept. of Venezuela, bordering on the Caribbean Sea, and the U. S. of Colombia; Lat. between 8° and 12° N., Lon. 68° and 73° W. In the centre is Lake Maracaybo. *Cap.* Maracaybo. *Pop.* abt. 154,000

Zullichau, (*tsool'le-kou,*) a town of Prussia, prov. of Brandenburg, on the Oder, 43 m. E.S.E. of Frankfort *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, and leather. *Pop.* 5,500. Near this town, July 23, 1759, the Prussians under Gen. Wedel, were defeated by the Russians.

Zuma, in *Illinois,* a township of Rock Island co.; *pop.* abt. 1,000.

Zumalacarregui, TOMASO DON, (*thu-ma-la-car'rai-guy,*) a distinguished Spanish military commander, b. at a village near Villareal, first entered the army as a guerilla officer, under Mina, in 1808, when the French invaded Spain. Being opposed to the new constitutional government, he took an early opportunity of joining the army of the Faith under Quesada in 1822; and on the rising of the Navarrese, became general-in-chief of the troops and partisans attached to the cause of Don Carlos. In this service he displayed the greatest skill and bravery, performing the most brilliant exploits, and keeping in check the regular army of Donna Maria, which, under various generals, was sent to oppose him. D. from a wound he received at the siege of Bilbao, 1835.

Zum'bro, a river of *Minnesota,* formed by the junction of two branches in the S.W. of Wabasha co., and flowing E., enters the Mississippi a few miles below Wabasha.

Zumol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *zume,* leaven, and *logos,* discourse.] The doctrine of fermentation.

Zumom'eter, *n.* [Gr. *zume,* and *metron,* measure.] Same as SACCHAROMETER, *q. v.*

Zumpango, (*zoom-pang'go,*) a town of Mexico, 30 m. N. of the city of Mexico; *pop.* abt. 1,800.

Zuni, (*zoon-yee',*) in *New Mexico,* an Indian town of Socorro co., 170 m. S.W. of Santa Fé; Lat. 35° 2' N., Lon. 107° 56' W.; *pop.* abt. 2,500.

Zuni Mountains, a range in *New Mexico,* abt. Lat. 35° N., Lon. 108° 20' W.

Zurbaran, FRANCISCO, (*thoor'ba-ran,*) a distinguished Spanish painter, b. 1598. His genius showing itself early, he was sent to Seville, where he studied the art under Juan de las Roelas. His style bears a strong resemblance to, and is probably an imitation of, that of Caravaggio; so that he early acquired the title of the Caravaggio; so that he early acquired the title of the Spanish Caravaggio. Most of his works are at Seville, and among them his picture of *St. Thomas Aquinas* is considered the best. He was some time employed at Madrid, and had the title of painter to Philip III. and Philip IV. D. 1662.

Zurich, (*zoo'rik,*) a lake of Switzerland, extending in the form of a crescent, chiefly through the cantou of Zurich, but partly, also, between the cantons of Schwyz and St. Gall. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, by the strait at Rapperschwyl, which, the breadth being little more than a quarter of a mile, is crossed by a long wooden bridge. *Ext.* 23 m. long, and from ½ to 2¼ broad. *Z.,* without rivalling the lakes of Geneva or Lucerne in sublimity of scenery, is still one of the finest in Europe, being surrounded by a populous and well-cultivated country, and the prospect on its banks being richly varied. It abounds in fish, receives the Linth, and is traversed by steamboats.—A N. canton, having E. Thurgau, W. Aargau, S. Schwyz and Zug, and N. Schaffhausen; *area,* 687 sq. m. *Desc.* Fertile and well cultivated. The general aspect of its territory is pleasant, though without that bold and magnificent scenery which marks the interior and south of Switzerland. The hills, which do not rise above 3,300 feet, are separated by beautiful valleys and lakes. Rich pastures and extensive orchards meet the eye in every direction. *Rivers.* The Rhine, Thur, Toss, Glatt, Limmat, Sihl, and Reuss. *Lakes.* A considerable portion of Zurich, and several smaller lakes. *Prod.* Corn, potatoes, and fruits. There are many mineral springs. *Manuf. Z.* is one of the most industrious cantons of Switzerland. Cotton, silk, and ribbons are the chief manufactures. *Z.* holds the first rank in the Swiss confederation. Its territory was the scene of important military operations in 1798 and 1799. *Pop.* 266,265.—A city, cap. of the above canton, stands on the river Limmat, at the N. extremity of the Lake of Zurich, in a narrow valley between the hills, 56 m. N.E. of Bern. It contains very few buildings of note. The town-hall is large, but inelegant; and of its several churches, none are entitled to notice. On the other hand, the beauty of the scenery is striking, and there are a number of beautiful promenades around the town. Its university was established in 1832; and it has several polytechnic schools, a public library, botanic garden, and many learned societies. *Manuf.* Important; consisting of silks, cottons, ribbons, dye-works, and tanneries. Gessner, Lavater, and Pestalozzi were born here. Near *Z.,* in 1443, the Swiss defeated the Austrians; in 1799 the French defeated the Russians and Austrians. In 1859 a treaty between France, Austria, and Italy was signed here, and Lombardy was sold by Austria to the king of Italy for $50,000,000. *Pop.* 19,800.

Zurlite, *n.* (*Min.*) A variety of Mellilite of an asparagus-green color inclining to gray, which occurs at Vesuvius, generally in large rectangular prisms.

Zurumna, a river of Brazilian Guiana, which joins the Takutu in Lat. 3° 22' N., Lon. 60° W., after a S.E. course of 80 m.

Zuruma, a town of Ecuador, dept. of Assuay, 28 m. N. W. of Loxa; *pop.* abt. 7,000.

Zutphen, (*zut'fen,*) a fortified city of the Netherlands, prov. of Gelderland, at the confluence of the Yssel and Beukel, 16 m. N.N.E. of Arnheim. *Manuf.* Cotton, paper, glue, and tanneries. *Pop.* 12,320.

Zuyder-Zee, or **Zuider-Zee,** (*zi'der-ze,*) a gulf of the German Ocean, in the Netherlands, 45 m. long, and 35 m. broad, having N. and S. Gelderland and Utrecht, W. Holland, and E. Overyssel and Friesland. Its fisheries are important. It was formerly a lake, but by an inundation in 1282, it was united to the German Ocean.

Zvornik, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Drin, 78 m. S.W. of Belgrade; *pop.* 11,000.

Zwarte Berg, (*zwart bairg,*) ("Black Mountain,") two mountain ranges in Cape Colony, S. Africa, one of which, in parts, attains an elevation of 4,000 feet.

Zwellendam, a dist. of Cape Colony, extending E. from Cape Town, and bounded N. by the Zwarte Berg; *area,* 7,620 sq. m. *Desc.* Mountainous, and watered by the river Breede. *Prod.* Corn, butter, and wine. *Manuf.* Soap and brandy. *Cap.* Zwellendam. *Pop.* 14,300.

Zwingli, or **Zuinglius,** ULRIC, (*zwin-glē.*) a Swiss reformer and patriot, b. in the hamlet of Wildhaus, in the Tockenburg, Jan. 1, 1484. After receiving instruction from his uncle, parish priest of Wesen, he was sent to study first at Basel, then at Bern, and afterwards at Vienna. At the age of 18 he returned to his native village, but only to quit it again almost immediately, and renew his studies at Basel. He applied himself to scholastic theology, but gave it up in disgust as a mere waste of time, and soon after rejoiced to hear the teaching of Thomas Wittenbach. *Z.* eagerly studied the classics, and became one of the best scholars of his time. He was also passionately fond of music, and learnt to play well on the flute, the lute, the violin, and other instruments. In 1506 he was ordained priest—he had been master of arts for several years—and accepted the place of pastor of Glarus, which he filled with zeal and devotedness for ten years. During this period thoughts were working in his mind, which were the germs of the reformation to come. He twice accompanied the Swiss auxiliaries to the wars in Italy, fought at the battle of Marignano; and used his influence with his countrymen to dissuade them from foreign military service. In 1514 he had visited Erasmus at Basel, and was greatly influenced by his writings. The year of 1516 *Z.* has noted as the period of the commencement of the Swiss Reformation. That same year he removed to the secluded monastery of Einsiedlen, of which he was appointed priest and preacher. His clear and eloquent announcement of scriptural truth astonished his new hearers, and drew crowds from the surrounding country to hear him. In 1519, through his high reputation for learning, piety, and eloquence, and the active influence of his friend Oswald Myconius, *Z.* was appointed preacher at the cathedral of Zurich, and was thus brought into the centre of the political movement of Switzerland. His preaching produced immense excitement by its novelty; but while most were charmed, not a few were alarmed and angry. In the autumn of the same year he was attacked by the plague (known then as the "great death"), and it was reported that he was dead. He, however, recovered, and with a new vigor and devotedness, and fulness, resumed his work. In 1522 began the action of the court of Rome against the Reformation in Switzerland; the bishop of Constance, by letter to the chapter at Zurich, attempted to stop the preaching of *Z.* The latter replied in his *Architeles,* and the attempt failed. But an order of the Diet was soon after obtained, which prohibited preaching against the monks. About the same time *Z.* married Anna Reinhold, a widow, and mother of *Z.*'s beloved disciple and friend, Gerold. He did not make his marriage known

till two years later. Meanwhile enmity was growing into persecution, and the reformer was sometimes overwhelmed with the forebodings of evil to come, and the failure of his hopes. Early in 1523 a conference between the advocates and opponents of the new doctrines was held at Zurich, by order of the Great Council; but the discussions, which lasted three days, left the controversy as it was; the reformers arguing on the basis of Scripture, and their opponents from the canon law, and there being no first principles in common with them. Not long after the reformation was publicly established in Zurich, pictures and statues, &c., were taken out of the churches, and instead of the mass a simple form of celebrating the Lord's Supper was adopted. Education was provided for, and convents were suppressed, just regard being had to the interests of their inmates. In 1528, *Z.* attended the important conferences of Baden, and in 1529 that of Marburg, where he agreed on certain articles of faith with Luther and Melancthon. Two years later, the long suppressed enmity of the cantons which remained Catholic broke out in open war against Zurich and Berne. Delay, indecision, and half-heartedness among the citizens of Zurich made their cause hopeless; and at the battle of Cappel their handful of disorderly troops was easily destroyed or dispersed by the superior numbers and discipline of the Catholic army. *Z.* fell on that field, October 11, 1531. His body was discovered, burnt, quartered, and his ashes mingled with those of swine, and scattered to the winds. The works of *Z.* were published in 1581 in 3 vols. 4to.

Zwickau, (*tswik-kou,*) a town of Saxony, on the Mulde, 60 m. S.W. of Dresden. *Manuf.* Woollens, cottons, and chemicals. *Pop.* 24,509.

Zwittau, (*tswit'tou,*) a river of Austria, in Moravia, which joins the Schwarza at Brunn, after a S. course of 55 m. — A town of Moravia, 37 m. N.W. of Olmutz. *Manuf.* Woollens and linens. *Pop.* 4,070.

Zwolle, (*zwol,*) a fortified town of the Netherlands, cap. of the prov. of Overyssel, on the Zwarte-Water, 500 m. E.N.E. of Amsterdam. *Manuf.* Woollens, linens, salt, and sugar. *Pop.* 20,900.

Zyg'adite, *n.* (*Min.*) A silicate of alumina and lithia, found in thin tabular prisms, and in twins like albite, and of a reddish or yellowish-white color, in the Harz.

Zygæ'na, *n.* (*Zoöl.*) A genus of fishes, fam. *Squalidæ*, which has the head flattened horizontally, with the sides much extended laterally. The Hammer-head Shark, *Z. malleus*, attains the length of twelve feet, and is bold and ferocious.

Zygodactyl'ic, Zygodac'tylous, *a.* (*Zoöl.*) Having the toes joined in pairs, as the parrot tribe.

Zygo'ma, *n.* [Gr., from *zygon*, a yoke.] (*Anat.*) The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

Zygomat'ic, *a.* (*Anat.*) Pertaining to the zygoma, or to the bony arch under which the temporal muscles pass.

Zygophyllaceæ, (*zi'go-fil-lai'se-e,*) *n.* (*Bot.*) The Bean-caper or Guaiacum family, an order of plants, alliance *Rutales*, having the following essential character: — Herbs, shrubs, or trees, with opposite stipulate leaves, without dots. Calyx and corolla with a quaternary or quinary distribution; the former convolute in æstivation, the latter with unguiculate petals and imbricated. Stamens 8–10, hypogynous, usually arising from back of scales. Ovary 4–5-celled; stylæ simple. Fruit 4- or 5-celled. Seeds few, with little or no albumen; radicle superior; cotyledons foliaceous. The plants of the order are generally distributed throughout the warm regions of the globe, but chiefly beyond the tropics. See GUAIACUM, and ZYGOPHYLLUM.

Zygophyl'lum, *n.* (*Bot.*) A gen. of plants, ord. *Zygophyllaceæ*. *Z. fabago*, the bean-caper, derives its common name from the circumstance of its flower-buds being used in some parts of the world as substitutes for common capers. This plant is reputed to possess valuable anthelmintic properties.

Zymolog'ic, Zymolog'ical, *a.* Relating to zymology.

Zymol'ogist, *n.* One versed in zymology.

Zymol'ogy, *n.* [Gr. *zyme*, ferment, and *logos*, a discourse.] The doctrine of fermentation; a treatise on the fermentation of liquids; zymology.

Zymom'eter, Zymosim'eter, *n.* A zumometer; a SACCHAROMETER, *q. v.*

Zymo'sis, *n.* [Gr., fermentation.] (*Med.*) An epidemic, endemic, or contagious affection. — *Dunglison.*

Zymot'ic Diseases, *n.* [Gr. *zumoo*, I ferment.] (*Med.*) A designation recently introduced, and applied to diseases which are epidemic, endemic, or contagious, as well as such as result from the scarcity and the deterioration of the necessary kinds of food, or from parasitic animals. They are divided into four orders, — *miasmatic*, *enthetic*, *dietic*, and *parasitic*, of which fever, syphilis, scurvy, and worms, may be taken as the respective types.

Zythep'sary, *n.* [Gr. *zythos*, zythum, and *echo*, to boil.] A brewery.

Zy'thomierz, or JITOMIR, a town of Russian Poland, cap. of the govt. of Volhynia, on the river Teterev, an affluent of the Dnieper, 80 m. S.W. of Kiev, Lat. 50° 15′ N., Lon. 28° 40′ E. *Manuf.* Cloth, hats, leather, &c. *Pop.* 33,717.

Zy'thum, *n.* [Lat.; Gr. *zythos.*] A kind of malt liquor.

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